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The New-York Times.

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HEARN

29, 24, 26, AND 30 WEST 14TH-ST.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

If perusal of prices

Fails to rouse enthusiasm

Inspection

of goods advertised

will easily supply deficiency.

Ladies' Seal Plush Sacques

of finest quality, with satin linings, real seal ornaments or seal edge,
$18 00; were $35 00. $23 00; were $42 00.

Ladies' Braided Cloth Wraps, $9 98; were $16 00
Ladies' Double-breasted Beaver Newmarkets—Tailor-made, 6 98; were 14 00
Directoire Newmarkets, 14 98; were 22 00
Tailor-made Beaver Jackets, 3 75; were 6 00
Seal Plush Jackets, 9 00; were 15 00
Braided Black Plush Wraps, 25 00; were 50 00
All-wool Mother Hubbard Wrappers, 3 50; were 6 00
Cashmere Tea Gowns—surah fronts, 7 98; were 12 00
Blanket Robes, 6 98; were 8 50
Elderdown Wrappers, 5 48; were 9 00
Surah Silk Waists—Cashmere lined, 6 98; were 9 00

Misses' Russian Cloaks, Stripes and Jacquard effects, 5 98; were 9 00
Children's Gretchen Directoire Coats, with panels and large pearl buttons, ages 12 to 17 yrs., 4 98; were 9 00
Children's Fancy Elderdown Coats, 2 98; were 4 00
Misses' Double Breasted Beaver Jackets, 2 98; were 6 00
Misses' Stripe and Plaid Newmarkets, 5 98; were 9 00
Misses' Newmarkets, rolling fur collar, 10 98; were 18 00
Silk Plush Gretchens, all shades, 5 98; were 9 00

Boys' Clothing.

AT THREE FORTY-NINE

The Bargain of the season.....A thousand Jersey Suits—Ten styles—the very finest quality of Imported Jersey—Navy and Brown—Suits that until now have sold at seven and eight dollars—all sizes, three years to ten—all one price, three dollars and forty-nine—match them if you can at less than double.

OVERCOATS WITH A BIG O!

At Two Forty-nine

Five hundred—All wool—all sizes, 3 to 10—with flannel and quilted linings—good value for $7 00.

WONDERFUL VALUES IN

INFANTS' CLOAKS AND COATS.

The entire stock of one of the prominent manufacturers in the city said to us at half value for cash on account of dissolution of partnership—nearly a thousand garments, comprising the most desirable styles in Cashmeres, Elderdown, Flannel, and Silk, with and without embroidery—hand-stitched and fur-trimmed.....In connection with above we have reduced our entire stock as follows:

Coats and Cloaks that were $15 00 are now $7 99
Coats and Cloaks that were 12 00 are now 6 99
Coats and Cloaks that were 10 00 are now 5 99
Coats and Cloaks that were 8 00 are now 4 99
Coats and Cloaks that were 7 00 are now 3 99
Coats and Cloaks that were 6 00 are now 3 49
Coats and Cloaks that were 5 00 are now 2 99
Coats and Cloaks that were 4 00 are now 2 49

Also Ladies' and Nurses' Aprons

that were $2 50 are now $1 89
that were 2 00 are now 98 cents
that were 1 50 are now 79 cents
that were 1 25 are now 69 cents
that were 1 00 are now 59 cents
that were 80 cents are now 49 cents
that were 60 cents are now 39 cents
that were 50 cents are now 29 cents

The above comprises nearly twenty thousand aprons, the largest stock ever offered at retail, and includes the very finest made—some specially designed for the coming Holidays.....If you wait a month you will pay more than double.

Upholstery.

At Ninety-eight Cents,

Nottingham Lace Curtains, extra heavy; taped and bound; worth $2 00.

At $1 49, OTHERS, were $2 50

Odd Pairs and Half Pairs,
Chenille and Turcoman Portieres,
99 cents to $4 00; were $2 00 to $8 00

Best Smyrna Rugs,
five feet long, knotted fringe, 1 69

French Cretonnes,
Momie and Ottoman, finest quality, 12½c.; worth 35

Silk-finish Florentines,
40 inches wide 12c.; worth 35

Holland Window Shades complete 29c.
Hand-made Dado Shades complete 50c.
Fancy Curtain Chains were 39 20c.
Fancy Silk Cords were 15 8c.
Slip Cover Binding piece 9c.
Fancy Silkoline Scarfs knot fringe 25c.
Hand-Painted Scarfs were $1 25 69c.
Embroidered Lambrequins were 1 59 98c
Spun Silk Conch Covers all colors $2 72

BEST QUALITY BROWN SHEETINGS,

Seven quarter, Eleven cents
Eight quarter, Thirteen cents
Nine quarter, Sixteen cents

We think we have enough to last the day, but 20 cases will not last long at these prices.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS,

Full 38 inches wide, 4¾ cents

Best Turkey Red Damasks,
60 inches wide, 19 cents

NOTIONS.

Seamless Stockinet Shields, 9 cents
Silk Shields—were 33, 19 cents
Garter Elastic, frilled edge, 9 cents
Covered Waist Steels—doz., 8 cents
Attachable Corset Steels, 5 cents
Cotton Batting—all colors—pc., 15 cents
Best English Pins—paper, 3 cents
Darning Cotton—all colors—doz., 5 cents
Knitting Silk, half-ounce spools, 8 cents
Shaving Mirrors, with stand, 10 cents
Swan's Down Face Powder, 5 cents
Lubin's Toilet Powders, 11 cents
Curling Irons, wooden handles, 15 cents
Ladies' silver hat Gilt Tie Pins, 5 cents
Fancy Side Combs—silk and silver tops—pr., 18 cents
Ladies' Gilt Front Lace Pins, 21 cents
Gun Metal Bangle Bracelets, 18 cents
Stainless Silver Garter Buckles, 19 cents
Silver Scissors, 5 cents
Gilt Thimbles, 49 cents

THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE

FIVE APPLICANTS FOR MR. HENDRIX'S PLACE.

BUT HE IS NOT LIKELY TO BE DISTURBED BEFORE THE CLOSE OF HIS FOUR YEARS' TERM.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

For Collector of Customs for the District of Appalachicola, Fla.—WILLIAM B. SHEPPARD of Florida.

For Surveyors of Customs.—JOHN MAHOOD of Illinois for the Port of Galena, Ill.; WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER of Nebraska for the Port of Omaha, Neb.; HENRY C. MCARTHUR of Nebraska for the Port of Lincoln, Neb.

* * *

There five are candidates or applicants for the Brooklyn Post Office who have their papers on file at the Post Office Department. William H. Grace, ex-Custom House Inspector of Sugar, who was convicted of an assault upon Gen. George H. Sharpe and "served time" for it, afterward became a Democrat, and then got back into the Republican Party, is one of the applicants for Postmaster Hendrix's place. James S. Case is another, and his backers do not appear to be quite certain about his name, for he is supported as James Case and John S. Case. The third applicant is W. Irving Thayer, and Henry Bristow and S. M. Bates are the fourth and fifth seekers of the office. A Brooklyn man who will be greatly interested when the time comes for making a change, and who admitted that Mr. Hendrix was "the best Postmaster Brooklyn had ever had," appears to have spoken the truth when he said that nothing would be done to disturb Mr. Hendrix before his term of four years was out, and unless he should choose to resign he would be permitted to remain. There has been no pressure at the department. The papers are all loose, not having been "briefed up," as papers are in such cases when action is contemplated. Those who rely upon assurances of the President's determination to retain men of capacity and integrity for their full terms lean on a very slender reed. It would be safe to say without asking him that he has adopted no such rule of conduct. If he had, and if the Philadelphia *Ledger* is to be believed, he would not have removed Postmaster Harrity, who is described by that paper as a thoroughly capable and creditable officer. The spoilsmen of Brooklyn who desire to have Hendrix removed cannot bring about the result they long for so certainly as by impressing the President with the notion that Heodrix is confident that he will serve four years. If it could be made plain to the President that President Cleveland had any particular desire to see Hendrix appointed, or that he enjoyed any special sense of gratification in watching his success in office, that would help Mr. Grace or Case or Thayer or Burton or Baker, for the President is deriving some pleasure in discovering officeholders who were at all indebted for their places to the personal preference of Mr. Cleveland or his personal friends. The men who desire a removal anywhere and who can find any evidence in support of their desire for a change of scene that will give the President no opportunity for something like retaliation or petty spite will strike a readily responsive chord in the Executive make-up.

* * *

An amazing degree of concern has been aroused in the District by the adoption, in a meeting of the District Commissioners on Tuesday, of four resolutions submitted by Major Raymond, the engineer Commissioner. They provided, first, that changes in office should be upon recommendation of the Commissioner in charge of the division where such changes were to be made, and not otherwise; second, that no removals should be made until approved by the Commissioner in charge of the department; third, that every appointment should be in writing, and, fourth, no removals or appointments are to be made for political reasons. Commissioners Hine and Raymond voted for the resolutions. Commissioner Douglass voted for all except the fourth, and he made a note in which he gave as his reason: "The Commissioners should not forestall their official acts in any case for any reason." The matter has assumed all the importance, and at the same time has developed an unexpected amount of approval of Raymond's resolutions. The place-hunters, who simply hunt all the district offices for Republicans, denounce it as another form of "the civil service infamy." Men who believe that the district would be better off if run on a strictly non-partisan basis think it is a good resolution. The trouble with the resolutions seems to be that they make one Commissioner more powerful than two; but this apparent trouble disappears when it is remembered that, after all, it is only a resolution that may be set aside at any time as it was adopted by a majority vote. Perry Carson, the leading Republican black man of the city, was interviewed at the District Building on the subject, and he says:

"The action of the Commissioners is their own business. If they don't change some of the officers here, they know best. They are Cleveland men, between you and me, I will have to get some stronger cigars to smoke when I come into this building to kill the odor of Democracy. It is terrible."

"Have you given up all hopes of securing an office?" he was asked.

"I reckon I have," he replied. "I have served the Republican Party faithfully since 1864, and if they do not recognize all I have done, why it cannot be helped. I shall continue to serve the grand old party. This is the last day of the license year and I have not filed an application for a liquor license. I'm going out of the whisky business and will try real estate."

* * *

The question of where to put Geronimo and his band of Apache warriors is about as troublesome as anything Secretary Proctor has had to deal with as yet. He has decided that he will let them remain at Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, for the Winter at any rate, as to move them before Spring would probably prove fatal to many of them. In view of the fact that Capt. Pratt of the Carlisle Indian School has written to the Secretary that his agent reports that the Indians are very anxious to remain at the Mount Vernon Barracks, the Secretary has concluded to go down there himself and look into their condition. He will go about Christmas time, and will be accompanied by Gen. Crook and Capt. Pratt.

* * *

Rear Admiral Walker said this afternoon that he would go to New-York to-morrow and take up his residence on his flagship, the Chicago, at once. He will not get away from New-York before Nov. 12, and will then go to Boston to the Maritime Exposition, where the fleet will remain for a week or two to allow the people to see the ships. Then the coal hunkers will be filled and they will sail for Europe, probably about Nov. 21 or 22. The Admiral expects to go direct to Lisbon, although if the weather is very rough he will probably stop at Fayal. The entire programme of the squadron will depend largely upon circumstances. Secretary Tracy accorded Admiral Walker an extraordinary honor to-day in closing the Navy Department at 3 o'clock so as to give everybody an opportunity to say good-bye to the Admiral, and to make the acquaintance of Commodore Ramsey, who has succeeded him as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

* * *

Messrs. Cramp & Sons have finally notified Secretary Tracy that they will not ask for another trial for the Baltimore, as, after carefully reviewing the record of the last trial, they have concluded that they could hardly make a good enough showing to pay for the expense of the trial. The vessel will therefore be accepted by Secretary Tracy on the record of the former trial, which was 22 horse power below the required 9,000. The new trial of this cruiser over a measured course in Newport will be watched with much interest, as it will show whether the patent log can be relied upon to show the speed of fast cruisers.

The board on the Charleston's trial has submitted its third report on the construction of the vessel. As in the previous reports the board did not content itself with reporting as to whether the materials and workmanship were according to contract requirements, but made a number of recommendations involving changes in the plans of the vessel. Secretary Tracy thought the members had exceeded their duty and returned the report. The third report is not over fifty words in length, and simply says that the work was done according to contract and that the vessel is all completed except a little work on the electric light plant. The vessel will probably be accepted soon unless the contractors ask for another trial, which is not likely.

* * *

A naval board for the examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Naval Constructors will be announced in a day or two. It will consist of Naval Constructors Philip Hichborn and Richard Gatewood and Assistant Constructor David W. Taylor.

* * *

A few of the "old stagers" on the Republican side of the House, and a great many of the greenhorns, who are being interviewed, are working themselves into a very considerable state of excitement about a national election law for the control of State elections. That it is to be one of the legislative products of the Fifty-first Congress, there is no doubt. That a flood of bills on the subject will be raised upon the clerk's desk soon after Major Carson is elected to that office, when Sam Hick Houk of Tennessee and Bonnie of Maine will be heard from. Mooney of the interference with force if necessary to assure Republican majorities when the Republicans think they cannot have them, but do not get them, is certain. Before it will be possible to drive any measure through the House, however, whether it be moderate or extreme, the rules will have to be changed. In order to proceed to change them it will be necessary to act under such rules as have been used heretofore. It is easy to see that it is not to be a slight task to amend the rules, and it is not difficult to understand that they may not be changed materially if the disposition of the Republicans should be to deprive the minority of the privileges enjoyed by the minority for many years. Then there are some Republicans who do not believe it wise to attempt to put the State elections in the hands of Federal officers. Chief among these Republicans is Mr. Blaine. This is being commented upon here as rather extraordinary, in view of the fact that the President is understood to favor a measure of regulation almost as strict as could be demanded by Honk himself. Republicans who hope to conceal the developing tendency to make Mr. Blaine the candidate for President in 1892, just for the sake of keeping peace in the Executive family, cannot expect to hide this budding antagonism after Congress has met and begun to talk about regulating the Southern elections. Mr. Blaine is understood to have declared his absolute opposition to any attempt to deprive any State of the right to control its own elections in its own way. He would do all that has been done heretofore, and more if necessary, to assure free elections for Congress, but nothing more. If the President shall chance to lock horns with the Secretary of State over this matter the result of the conflict will be watched with all the agreeable excitement that would be derived from the study of a fight between Sullivan and a living skeleton.

* * *

President Harrison has at last consented to give a hearing to Senator Cullom before disposing of any more offices in Illinois. The Senator is expected here early next week, and the President has announced that after consulting Mr. Cullom, and before the end of the week, he will fill some of the places the Illinois politicians have been so long contending for. There has been earnest competition for the office of Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago, between Christopher Magner, ward worker for Senator Farwell, and Representative Mason and ex-State Treasurer Edward Rutz, who is classed as a "hack number." It is believed that both of these candidates have lost the prize, and that it will be given to L. B. Crooker of Mendotta, who is backed by Congressmen Payson and Gest. Senators Cullom and Farwell have slated W. J. Campbell, one of the Armours' attorneys, for Collector of Customs at Chicago, and the place will likely go either to him or to Samuel W. Allerton. The new Appraiser at Chicago will probably be John Pearson, who has the two Senators behind him. Col. Babcock, another "back number," is regarded as out of the race for Marshal for the Northern Illinois District. Mr. Cullom will be invited to say whether he prefers the Marshalship to be given to Roger Sherman of Kankakee, who is indorsed by Mr. Payson, or to Major Avery of Galena, whose appointment is desired by Congressman Hitt.

It is not known here how far Mr. Cullom shares Mr. Farwell's opinion that it is the constitutional right of a Senator to dictate appointments to the President, but the place hunters here are supporting earnestly hope that Gen. Harrison will take the same view of the case as Mr. Farwell.

* * *

Commissioner Roosevelt said to-day that he heartily concurred in what Commissioner Thompson had said with regard to the proposed prosecution of all persons connected with the recent Old Dominion Republican League political assessment circular. The evidence before the commission, Mr. Roosevelt said, in his opinion fully warranted the presentation of the matter to the courts. As soon as all the testimony could be obtained the case would be laid before the District Attorney. As to the action of the league in appointing a committee to visit the departments to-morrow and collect political contributions, Mr. Roosevelt said that he warned all concerned that the commission would promptly prosecute any one who violated the law in soliciting, receiving, or giving political contributions.

* * *

A special passport was issued to-day by the State Department for Mr. Ballard Smith of New-York, who sails for England Saturday. He goes to be married in London, after which he will make a tour of Europe lasting several months.

* * *

The Postmaster General has appointed the following fourth-class Postmasters:

Maine—T. G. Pickering, Deer Isle; Walter D. Shaw, Kingman.

GRAVES OR EMERSON.

A LIVELY FIGHT IN THE NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The delegates from Clinton County to the Republican Senatorial Convention, held at Port Henry, were in favor of the renomination of Senator Kellogg. They were in hopes that the dissatisfaction of the county of Warren would enable them to gain one or two votes from that county, and that one or two could also be secured from Essex. In case Mr. Kellogg had received the nomination there was to have been an organized effort on the part of the leading business men in the two northern counties to defeat him, and Clinton County would probably have rolled up a Democratic majority of somewhere in the neighborhood of three thousand owing to the refusal of Mr. Kellogg while State Senator to indorse the application for deepening the Champlain Canal. T. L. Weatherbee of Essex held the delegates solid for Emerson from the start, and Clinton County men were, in justice to themselves, forced to follow his lead and cast their votes for Emerson, much against their will.

At the Democratic Senatorial Convention held at Plattsburg, the convention put in nomination Edward, the name of Henry D. Graves, a prominent iron manufacturer of Ausable, Essex County. At the time of his nomination Mr. Graves was in Pittsburg, and it was not known late last night whether he would accept or not. From the first the Republicans have claimed the election of their candidate, saying there was no possibility of Mr. Graves accepting the nomination.

In Glens Falls there was an organized opposition to Mr. Emerson for various reasons, chief among which was his connection with Clinton Prison in the manufacture of shirts. Two or three weeks ago Emerson said openly that if any one in Glens Falls wished to sell shirts he would be obliged to come and see him. It has been claimed by his friends that Emerson has no contract with the prison authorities. Deputy Warden Moon of Dannemora Prison says L. W. Emerson of Warrensburg acts as agent for the sale of the garments made in prison from which he gets a price list by which he has to go, and he receives a percentage on all of his sales, makes the collections, and insures the State against loss. An employe of Emerson's factory has just returned from Clinton Prison where he has been engaged in instructing the convicts in the art of shirt making. Only a very few days ago a general reduction of 10 per cent. was made in the prices paid employes at the factory.

In Clinton County the Republicans had a little rather not see Emerson elected. In Essex County they are divided on Emerson, Kellogg, and Graves. In Warren County there will be some tall work against him. Since Mr. Graves was nominated at Plattsburg, it was not known until to-day that he would accept the nomination. When the news reached Emerson at Warrensburg, he came to Glens Falls, went to Fort Edward, and left on the sleeper for Plattsburg. He returned this evening, and was last heard of in consultation with the Republican leaders in this place. There is a large Republican majority in the district which will have to be overcome by the Democrats in case they wish to elect their candidate.

The fight from now on will be lively. The Democrats are jubilant and so are the Republicans. The chances for electing a Democratic Senator in this district seem to be 50 per cent. better to-night than they were twenty-four hours ago.

BALLOT REFORM IN NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 31.—The New-Brunswick Ballot Reform Club, of which President Merrill E. Gates of Rutgers College, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Hutton, Prof. Austin Scott, Dr. C. H. Voorhees, Dr. H. R. Baldwin, T. Robinson Warren, and other prominent town and college men are members, has sent to candidates for the Assembly a series of questions asking them to state in writing whether or not they are favorable to a ballot-reform law embodying a secret ballot after the Australian system, the tickets to be printed at State expense. The answers are to be published, so that all voters may understand the views of the candidates.

To-day the Democrats held two conventions. They had divided into two factions because of the holding of "snap" primaries at the dictation of ex-Congressman Ross, the local "boss." The primaries having been called on half an hour's notice and held before the papers containing the notices were on the streets. One faction nominated W. C. Jaynes and the other John Mulvey. Both are saloon keepers, and the Republicans have an excellent chance of electing their candidate.

"BUTCH" MILLER CONFESSES.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 31.—"Butch" Miller, the New-York thief, and his confederates, John Jennings and Frank Miller, alias Schmidt, today confessed that they had robbed the houses of Susan Mulford and Mrs. Mary J. Ross of this city. They were remanded for examination which will be commenced by Deputy MacCormick as soon as Prosecutor Mulford, who is in New-York, can be present.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

WHOM WILL HARRISON MAKE POSTMASTER OF PITTSBURG?

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31.—Since the appointment of John Field to the Philadelphia Postmastership the Republicans of this city have had their ears to the ground for some word from the White House concerning the Pittsburg Post Office. Yesterday United States Senators Cameron and Quay and Congressman John Dalzell, in whose district the office is situated, received notice that the President was ready to consider the case and would be glad to hear them. Mr. Dalzell took the next train for Washington. He favors the appointment of Henry P. Ford, who is championed for the place by Christopher L. Magee and the faction of the Republican Party in this city led by him. Mr. Dalzell argues that it is the Congressman's right and privilege to be consulted about and to name the Postmasters in his district. Mr. Ford has been indorsed by the City Council, in the Select branch of which he is presiding officer, and by the Republican County Committee. He is now in Washington with Mr. Dalzell.

Mr. Quay decided not to accept the President's invitation to go to Washington. He has already presented the claims of James S. McKean for the Pittsburg Postmastership, and asserts that he has nothing further to say about the matter. He holds that the Philadelphia and Pittsburg offices, on account of their importance and extent, come within the range of Senatorial prerogatives. In Philadelphia the President, out of courtesy to the Postmaster General, appointed Mr. Wanamaker's choice. In the case of Pittsburg, however, the situation is different.

Without disparaging Mr. Ford, it is admitted that Mr. McKean has the strongest petition that ever went out of Pittsburg, from representative business and professional men. His candidacy is championed not only by Mr. Quay and what is known as the "Quay faction" in Pittsburg, but by United States Senator Cameron. Secretaries Blaine and Wiedom, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker favor him. Mr. Quay was in the city last evening en route to Philadelphia. He told his closest political friends that he would leave the Quaker City for home to-night and would not go to Washington.

The Pittsburg Postmastership was pressed upon the President last Spring, but the fight was so fierce and the positions of Mr. Quay and Mr. Dalzell so opposite that he declared no change would be made until the commission of John B. Larkin, the Democratic incumbent, had expired. This will be in December. The removal of Postmaster Harrity of Philadelphia, however, is taken as a precedent, and early action upon the Pittsburg office is looked for. Neither side will consent to a compromise candidate less identified with factional differences, and Mr. Harrison is placed in the position of having to chose between a United States Senator and the National Chairman, on one hand, and a Congressman of unusual ability and representing one of the strongest Republican districts on the other.

Mr. Dalzell declares his purpose of fighting the matter out to the end on the lines laid down of his right to be consulted. Mr. Quay's refusal to go to Washington and further state his case is significant. It is known that he and United States Senator Cameron both favored the appointment of William R. Leeds to the Philadelphia office, and that all of the Philadelphia Republican Congressmen opposed the naming of Field, yet Field was made Postmaster. This was a disappointment to Mr. Quay. He thinks that as the President strained a point to favor Mr. Wanamaker he can now afford to do the same for the National Chairman. Congressman Dalzell, however, will be hard to pacify if this is done, as he is a man of undoubted independence and ability.

A DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

METHODISTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS FIGHTING IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 31.—Adjt. Gen. Roberts received a telegram to-day notifying him of a riot at Axtell, Marshall County. The telegram was from the Mayor of the city and asked that a detachment of militia be sent at once to quell the disturbance. The Adjutant General at once ordered out Company G of the Third Regiment, located at Marysville, and left on the first train for the scene of the trouble.

Axtell, a town of about seven hundred people, is settled largely by Catholics. On Wednesday evening a Methodist minister named Johnson, from the eastern part of the State, arrived at Axtell to hold a revival meeting. He had quite a large congregation in the evening at the Methodist church, and in the audience was a number of Catholics. The minister began an attack upon the Catholic Church. His language was so abusive that one of the Catholics present called him a liar; he continued his remarks until the Catholics could stand it no longer. Four of them rushed to the pulpit, and, taking the preacher by the collar, threw him down. In a moment the pulpit was surrounded by an angry mob, and a general fight ensued. Although the Catholics were in the minority, they were too much for the Methodists, and succeeded in throwing the preacher and two others out of the house.

The whole town was soon aroused. Four Catholics were arrested and put in the city prison. This enraged the Catholic population that they organized this morning to assist their imprisoned associates. The town of St. Bridget, a few miles distant, is settled entirely by Catholics, and it is reported that the whole town is organizing to go to the rescue of the Axtell Catholics. The Mayor says he is powerless to control the mob, and fears a conflict between the two elements.

BETTER THAN A GOLD MINE.

THE ENORMOUS PROFITS MADE BY OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—It is apparent that a gang of smugglers here has for six months been making a very handsome profit out of the opium trade, and an investigation has brought to light figures which place the loss to the Government through fraud at nearly $400,000. It has been an open secret that smugglers are constantly working this port to avoid duty on the drug, which amounts to $410 a box, but the extent of the loss to the Government has never before been ascertained.

The largest firm in China exporting opium is the house of Sing Wo & Co. of Hong-Kong. They export three-fourths of the opium sent out from China, and consumers of the drug in this country, as a rule, will use only the Sing Wo brand. Upon the sailing of every steamer from China to San Francisco the company forwards to its agents in this port a detailed statement of the amount of opium shipped. A prominent Chinese merchant in this city has taken an inventory of the shipments made by Sing Wo & Co. in 1888 and for the present year.

Last year 1,845 boxes were shipped, in the first six months of this year 3,000 boxes, and since July 1 83 boxes. The figures of the Custom House demonstrated that scarcely any opium has been received here through the Custom House.

There is no decrease in the amount of opium consumed. On the other hand, it is to be presumed that the consumption is greater than ever, and as the smugglers furnish all opium not brought through the Custom House the ring has during the last six months been making a profit of over $92,000 a month.

A NEW CANADIAN FLAGSHIP.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 31.—Information has been received to the effect that the first-class twin-screw armor-plated barbette ship Warspite, 8,500 tons, 10,000 horse power, carrying ten guns of the modern fashion, is shortly to replace the Swiftsure as flagship of the North Pacific station.

It is stated that the Swiftsure will remain at Victoria until lining for the repair of her cylinder arrives from England and then proceed to Coquimbo, where she will meet the Warspite. The latter ship is one of the latest triumphs in naval architecture. Her speed is the very best, and she carries a complement of between four and five hundred men. The Warspite is the same class as the Benbow, the Collingwood, and the Camperdown.

COAL TRAINS WRECKED.

READING, Penn., Oct. 31.—Near Aramanco Station this morning one Reading Railroad coal train crashed into another, which had come to a standstill. The locomotive was upset and Fireman Albert Lord of this city was buried in the wreck for three hours. He sustained a broken leg and other serious injuries. Eighteen loaded coal cars were wrecked and both of the main tracks blocked. The Buffalo express due here at 1:30 A. M. did not arrive until 6 A. M.

DOWN WENT THE SHARES

WALL-STREET HAS AN OLD-TIME LIVELY DAY.

COTTON OIL TRUST PRICES DROP FROM 41 5-8 TO 38 IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS —ENORMOUS TRADING ON 'CHANGE.

Wall-street seems to be getting into a mood to be Wall-street again. Real life ventured into the Stock Exchange yesterday, and the close of business saw abounding headaches, and heart-aches, and tattered bank accounts. Alas, the lamb! The shearer has had another merry-making.

Again for all of its life and entertainment, and for all of its emptied purses, it is to "trusts" that Wall-street is indebted. "Industrial securities," gentlemen of poetical vernacular used to call those mongrel shares. Their language is somewhat different now; it is plainer—it is so plain that it wouldn't look real pretty in print.

It was the Cotton Oil Trust that provided the music to which yesterday's speculative jig was set. Whee business ended on the Stock Exchange on Wednesday night, 41⅝ was the price recorded for this trust; last night, twenty-four hours later, 38 was the figure—a net loss of over three and a half points, equal to $350 on each hundred shares outstanding. So much was a showing sad enough to agitate Wall-street in a wholesale way; but that showing did not by any means tell the whole story. Though 38 was the closing price hundreds and thousands of shares were tumbled out and changed hands nearly 2 full points lower. At 36¾ and 36½ it looked at one time as if the whole capital stock was being traded in. The rally at the close was on purchases made to cover shorts by traders who, having sold at higher figures, were loth to go home leaving unpocketed profits.

So enormous was the trading in this one stock that practically all other business on the Stock Exchange was kept at a standstill throughout much of the day. Every room trader and speculative broker gravitated to the one crowd where an excitement and berrahs far beyond anything known in Wall-street since the star day (?) when Cyrus W. Field let his elevated railway card house go toppling. Again and again, so frenzied was the trading in it, two or three, and sometimes even half a dozen different quotations were current in the same crowd at the same moment.

"Stop orders" served as fuel to help along the bear blaze. "Called loans" blew the flame hotter and hotter. Scared commission brokers scattered sparks lively enough to give the conflagration wider sweep and swifter pace. And "room traders" trundled the machine after a fashion that turned topsy turvy everything and everybody presumptuous enough or unlucky enough to be in the way. Longfellow was a prophet; life was real, life was earnest.

Alarming rumors about the Street worried the whole day through. Many of them were senseless; some of them were shameful; all were sensational. The scandal-monger had star opportunities. They had but one object—to be interesting and rightful; little details like inventing brutal lies troubled them in no way. Feeling obliged to account for wholesale slumps that they knew nothing about, and genial romancers hustled out theory after theory, and sent romance chasing romance till common sense and common decency went sprawling to the gutters for very relief. Much of this was made to serve purposes for one clique is likely to be the criminal courts, where defamers of private character are pointed out short cuts to Sing Sing.

It was not the professional and recognized bear contingent that was responsible for the defamatory campaign; they fought bitterly enough, but slander was their weapon. That sort of warfare was left to petty people, who, having emptied their pockets as unlevited hurrah followers of bull movements, were now hopeful of grabbing pennies in new fields, by the cost what it might.

The facts upon which quotations went down were depressing enough without a need for any fictions to help them. Chief of these facts was this: Advance copies of the trust's annual report, within the reach only of insiders, made an astonishing showing of business lost and income depleted.

It is only a few months since official figures were given out which showed that the trust had so far made, during the present fiscal year, over $2,500,000. Now, at the end of the year, the official figures—to be made public to-day—show that the whole year's net earnings are only slightly above $1,500,000. Here is a discrepancy of something like $1,000,000. This being interpreted by insiders as representing losses in business made within the last six months led to a wholesale unloading movement by old stockholders, who threw their shares overboard in the belief that when the facts became publicly known the effects must be grave. None of those who thus sold had any idea that such results in the way of sensational slumps would follow. But the tide, once set in, was not to be stayed, and when the bear traders discovered the drift and joined in the rush the current grew and grew in its force till the whole market was swept before it.

Rumors of financial embarrassment in brokerage circles grew out of the day's liveliness, but they were found to be unfounded.

The Directors of the trust acted on the annual report yesterday. It will be given out in full to-day, when the stockholders have their annual meeting. At to-day's meeting a committee will be appointed to prepare and report a plan for transforming the trust into an ordinary corporation.

THE DERRICK DID THE WORK.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—A horse-car blockade, due to a very unusual cause, had a very unusual ending to-day. A truck bearing a load of granite for the new Ames Building stood on Court-street between the inclosure and the car track. The truck was heavily loaded, and one piece of granite projected so far beyond the rest as to threaten the varnish, if not the windows of the cars. The driver of a Columbus-avenue car, perceiving that it could not pass, called upon the man on the truck to clear the way. Then followed a novel performance, greatly enjoyed by a large, select, and closely-appreciative committee of citizens. Means unbeknown to the driver of the projecting edge of the piece of granite, for the purpose of making space to let the car go by without scratching. The process seemed likely to occupy considerable time, and the committee of citizens, which by accessions from the back districts had now swelled to huge dimensions, prepared for an object lesson in granite trimming.

By this time the car blockade extended far down Washington-street toward the Boston and Maine Railroad Station, and every minute a new car closed up. Just as the granite trimming began to grow interesting a bold and original thinker without an inclosure brought the steam derrick into play. The great block of granite was lifted as easily as if it were but a feather weight and swung into the inclosure. Then the cars rolled by and the committee rose and reported progress.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Judge Devens of the Supreme Court made a decree this forenoon in a case which involves taking of property valued at about $600,000 out of the Commonwealth and into the State of New-Jersey. The case was a petition by Nelson Runyan against Horace W. Lattimer, for an order authorizing the petitioner to receive stocks and bonds now in charge of the defendant in this State. The petitioner is administrator pendente lite, under appointment by the New-Jersey court, of the estate of Susan W. Lattimer, and the objection was made that the statute authorizing foreign administrators to receive property in this State did not apply to administrators pendente lite. Objection was also made by a person in this State to the taking of the property away.

The Probate Court granted the petition, and Judge Devens, after a hearing, has affirmed the decree, holding that the State statute authorizes pendente lite, whose duties include the collection and preservation of funds of the estate.

HEAVY INVESTMENTS AT CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 31.—A large real estate transaction was closed to-day by the transfer of 2,000 acres adjoining the eastern corporation limits of this city to a company of manufacturers and bankers of Boston and Lynn, Mass., for $750,000. The company has also purchased 1,500 acres of ore lands near the city. The property was purchased for immediate improvement on an extensive plan. Two shoe factories, a tannery, two furnaces, tool works, and other plants are to be at once erected. Five years ago the same property could have been purchased for less than one-tenth of its present value. The land purchased extends along the Tennessee River for five miles, and from the river to Missionary Ridge. The Cincinnati, Southern, East Tennessee, and Western and Atlantic Railroads run through the property.

Master Horace Chamberlain, Made from the best Havana tobacco, Absolutely free from drugs and chemicals, Is a perfect cigar.

OHIO'S NEXT GOVERNOR.

HIS NAME IS CAMPBELL—TWO GREAT MEETINGS AT FINDLAY.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Oct. 31.—If the two great Democratic meetings which were held in this city this afternoon and to-night are indications of the spirit of the party throughout the State, then indeed has the Hon. James E. Campbell, the Democratic candidate for Governor, much reason for saying: "My prospects grow brighter each hour. I shall be the next Governor of Ohio." Never in the history of the party in this part of the State have there been two meetings of a more significant and notable character than those the Democrats have just closed. The speakers were representative men of the party from Ohio and Indiana and Michigan, and the attendance embraced delegates from all the towns and cities of three Congressional districts, forming what is known as North-western Ohio. All these visitors brought cheering intelligence of the progress of the campaign in their respective localities, to the effect that the Democrats were never in a better condition to win a great victory, and that in every community were numbers of Republicans who would cut Foraker because of the third-term innovation. These reports are also verified from other sources, and, as the closing hours of a remarkable contest are being utilized by the Democracy in the most effective manner, Republicans are beginning to falter in their faith that Foraker will pull through, although reluctant to admit his defeat in the face of Democratic claims of Campbell's election.

The meeting this afternoon was addressed by ex-United States Senator Joseph E. McDonald of Indiana, who was in excellent form and voice, and made a most effective tariff-reform address, showing up in striking words the fallacy of the Republican position. He closed by predicting for the Democrats of Ohio their greatest triumph for years. The Senator was listened to by not less than 4,000 people, many of whom were workingmen from the various manufacturing establishments of the city, and the effect of his speech will result in great good to the Democrats on Tuesday next.

Those who thought the afternoon meeting was a tremendous affair were astonished at the magnitude of the crowd which gathered in the wigwam to-night to hear the Hon. James E. Campbell speak. The wigwam is a huge structure, with a capacity for about six thousand souls, yet standing room was not available when the Democratic candidate for Governor arose to begin his speech. When Mr. Campbell was introduced he gracefully acknowledged the tremendous ovation which was spontaneously tendered him. An ovation it was, indeed. In many a day the wigwam has not resounded with such a cordial, admiring, victorious shout as was the one which greeted the man who later confidently announced, "I will be the next Governor of Ohio." He began by discussing the tariff question and the alleged benefits of protection. He alluded to the promises held out of the good time coming when Harrison and protection were in power, and called attention to the evil times that have fallen upon labor everywhere since the retirement of Cleveland from the Presidency. Mr. Campbell next referred to the foreign-born citizens whom he saw present. They had come to America, he said, to better their condition, and they should take a deep interest in all these subjects. It was right and proper that they should study our institutions and take an interest in the affairs of our Government from the very start, because it became their Government and the Government of their children and grandchildren. He particularly addressed those of Irish birth and decent who might lean toward Republicanism. Then he spoke to them of their favorite shibboleth of home rule for Ireland, pointed out to them if it was good for the Emerald Isle it was equally good for Ohio, where the Foraker party was putting greater indignities upon the people of the State than were ever known in any country. His remarks were keenly applauded, especially when he showed the character of the various alleged non-partisan boards which Foraker had set up to rule the various cities of the State

VAN HOUTEN'S

YALE'S NEW FOOTBALL MEN

CORBIN, TERRY AND BEECHER PLAY AGAINST STEVENS.

YALE WINS BY 30 TO 0 IN TWO HALVES OF FIFTEEN MINUTES EACH —THE WORK OF THE VETERANS.

Yale's football eleven slipped into town yesterday, after having fought its hard battle against the University of Pennsylvania the day before, winning a victory of only 20 points to 10 for Pennsylvania, while the latter had been defeated by Princeton by a score of 4 to 72. The Yale men came here to play Stevens Institute yesterday afternoon on the Berkeley Oval, and they filed into the Grand Central Station one at a time about 2 o'clock, and took seats quietly in a Hudson River train bound for Morris Dock.

As the players went into the station several were asked about the statement published in yesterday's TIMES that Yale was after some of her old players, including Terry and Corbin, but they said they knew nothing about it. Just before the train left the station at 2:10 Beecher, the great Yale quarter back; Terry, the old Yale half back, both of whom have been playing on the Crescent team this year, and Corbin, Yale's old centre rush, who has been "too busy teaching school at Dobbs Ferry to do any more than play on a scrub team occasionally," walked through the gate, each carrying a leather handbag.

When the Yale men arrived at the Oval they went into their dressing room, and soon all came out upon the field except Corbin, Beecher, and Terry. The Stevens players were ready to begin operations, but Yale wasn't. In reply to questions the Yale men "pooh-poohed" the idea of Messrs. Corbin, Beecher, and Terry playing, and explained blandly that they were going up to New Haven to coach the team, and that their satchels contained a change of clothing.

The bags did contain a change of clothing, and at that time the three old football players were getting into that "change of clothing" as rapidly as possible. When Stevens had waited nearly an hour they were ready to play. Corbin, Beecher, and Terry popped out of the athletes' headquarters dressed in football clothes, and the Yale team lined up in a business-like way, with these men in their old positions.

Capt. De Hart, the lively Stevens quarterback, protested against playing with that Yale team. He declared that his team was there to play Yale, and not a mixture of Yale, Crescent, and Dobbs Ferry. He argued with Capt. Gill of Yale for several minutes before they consented to compromise on two halves of fifteen minutes each, and during their controversy Corbin practiced snapping the ball back to Beecher, who passed it to McClung and Terry a few times. It was plain that Corbin could give the new Yale men valuable points in their rushline play. Beecher was as active as ever, and Terry was very earnest.

Full-back Culver of the Columbia eleven was chosen referee, and Sheldon of the Crescent team was selected to umpire. It rained a disagreeable drizzle throughout the game, the moistere making the ground slippery and play uncertain at times. Only about a hundred people were present.

The game resulted in a score of 30 to 0 in Yale's favor, the points being made by three goals. Stevens played a good game, but was overmatched. De Hart of Stevens is her best man, and a good one, too. He rues well and tackles admirably, but much of his work yesterday lost its effect in the weaker play of his men. Yale played a rushing game, leaving nothing for McBride, the full back. Newall, Yale's right guard, seemed to give much of his time to slugging Mackenzie, the left guard of Stevens, and Heffelfinger, Yale's left guard, apparently paid similar attentions to Wildman. Otherwise the game was free from unnecessary roughness. The players lined up as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Stevens.
Moyle	Left end	Raphiel.
Gill, (Capt.)	Left tackle	Weeks.
Heffelfinger	Left guard	Mackenzie.
Corbin	Centre rush	Hall
Newell	Right guard	Wildman.
Hanson	Right tackle	Wilchet.
Hartwell	Right end	Phelps.
Beecher	Quarter back	De Hart, (Capt.)
McClung	Left half back	Hake.
Terry	Right half back	Darby.
McBride	Full back	Stroeg.

Play began at 3:50 P. M., Stevens having the ball. On three downs it was punted by Strong and downed by Yale, carried ten yards, then passed to Terry, who ran across the field with no gain. The ball was carried fifteen yards by McClung, who was beautifully tackled by De Hart. A scrimmage followed and a pass to Beecher, and, after five minutes' play, Beechar made Yale's first touch-down, from which McClung kicked a goal, scoring six points.

Stevens had the ball at the centre again, but lost it on four downs. Another brilliant tackle by De Hart downed the ball and Beecher with no gain for Yale. McClung gained twenty yards for Yale by a good run, but Yale lost ten yards when Beechar tried to carry the ball through Stevens's line. Stevens next took the ball on four downs on her thirty-yard mark, and after three downs punted it to Terry, who punted it back to be downed on Stevees's twenty-yard line. After two downs again, with no gain, Strong attempted to punt the ball out, but he kicked into the rush line, who had broken through Stevens's line, and a touch-down resulted. McClung kicked another goal, making Yale's score 12. Stevens then forced a wedge into Yale's centre, gaining ten yards, and had yelled "Down" twice when time was called for the first half.

At the beginning of the second half Yale took the ball and scored a touch-down in fifty seconds. The ball was passed to Beecher and carried ten yards, and then passed by Beecher to Terry, who carried it over Stevens's goal line easily and kicked a goal. Score—Yale, 18.

After this quick work the rush lines met in the centre again. Stevees having the ball. Yale lost ten yards, but gained twenty on Terry's run. Stevens having dropped the ball and Gill having secured it for Yale. McClung then tried a rnn, but handed the ball to Gill, who quickly passed it to Terry, who was running up at full speed, and Terry carried it to within fifteen yards of Stevens's goal posts, where Beecher got it, and was forced into touch by half a dozen Stevens men. Beecher passed it to McClung again, but McClung was tackled with no gain on Beecher's passing to Terry. Yale gained ten yards more when Beecher tore the ball in a scrimmage on Stevens's five-yard mark. It was passed back by De Hart to Strong, but again Yale was through Stevens's rush line before Strong could raise it up by a punt, and Moyle dropped upon it behind Stevens's goal. Terry kicked his second goal, and Yale had 24 points.

Yale's last touch-down was made by Gill in the same way as the fourth. Three runs by Terry and one by McClung carried the ball in front of Stevees's goal, where Gill got it before Strong could punt it out. In working before this touch-down, however, Raphiel and Phelps made excellent tackles. On the last half Hake of Stevens was hurt, and Maynard took his place. Terry kicked the last goal, scoring Yale's 30.

Although the Yale players do not care to talk about Terry, Corbin, and Beecher, it is pretty safe to predict their appearance regularly on the team. They will be not in their old football form as yet, but they are sure to increase Yale's chance for the intercollegiate championship. It is said that they will take some kind of a course at college.

A PLAY AND A DANCE.

A performance and reception by the New-York telegraph operators was given last night in the new Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, under the management of Martin J. Dixon. A part of the front gallery was occupied by members of the Friendship Boat Club. The programme included an overture by Prof. Lovell, a character song by Martin J. Dixon, recitations by Miss Lillian A. Thorpe, a duet by Arthur F. Hard and J. A. Rouse, and a presentation of "Caste," in which telegraph operators Harry D. Southcott and T. M. Winders played the roles, respectively, of Hortes and Hawtree Hastings, with the support of Misses and Messrs. Hastings. After the performance came the dance and supper.

AT THE TOMB OF LINCOLN.

THE PAN-AMERICANS PAYING TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 31.—For the second time the International American exonrsion party entered the State of Illinois at an early hour this morning. The route lay through the rich prairie lands in the southern part of the State, and the rustic beauty of the country and the evidences of thrift and prodnctiveness everywhere apparent were keenly appreciated by the delegates. Springfield was reached soon after 11 o'clock this morning. Awaiting here were Gov. Fifer, Senator Cullom, Representative Springer, ex-Gov. Richard Oglesby, and other prominent persons. The party was at once escorted to the hotel and given an opportunity to rest and lunch quietly.

After lunch the party went to Lincoln's tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery. There was among the Southern delegates a spirit almost of reverence as they ascended the steps to the terrace about the shaft. Heads were bared as the party walked about the monument. As length all were gathered at the front of the monument, upon a spot upon which the statue of Lincoln bent its gaze, and Senator Cullom introduced ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, who said that the visitors might be indulgent toward the people of Illinois for giving expression upon almost all occasions to their deep sense of admiration and love for the great patriot, the great emancipator, whose memory they honored to-day. He loved his own country, his own race, and his own people, but no one had he loved other nations and other races. It was that giant arm that had reached deep down into the wavns of human slavery and helped largely to lift up the African from slavery to American citizenship.

Gen. Bolet Peraza is a son-in-law of Gen. José Gregorio Moragas, who was President of Venezuela in 1854 and made the slaves free at that time, and this fact was stated by Senator Cullom, who introduced him to the audience. Gen. Peraza said:

GENTLEMEN: Do not be surprised by the contrast which my colleagues present to you at the solemn occasion in selecting the humblest orator to praise the greatest man of your country in the present century. They have not sought the merits of eloquence, but the circumstances of opportunity. They have excused my deficiencies and only thought of my family associations with one of the liberators of our America, who, like your's here, made it free and preserved the glory of martyrdom. It is not thee, my voice which speaks at this moment. It is the echo of a noble soul, who shares with your great man the immortality bestowed by the God of Justice on the benefactors of mankind. Fifteen free American nations join in this sanctuary to pay their homage to him which contains nothing but a handful of dust, all that in Abraham Lincoln belonged to death, as his real mausoleum is in the heart of men. Our visit to this sacred mosement is not a mere act of courtesy, but a significant pilgrimage of sovereign sister nations, which come here in the name of liberty, equality, and fraternity, to satisfy their firm purpose of continuing the work of this great Northern leader, unifying the interests of the entire America, consolidating her aspirations to the future, tearing down the traditional walls which rise in the natural way of her individual existences, leaving standing only the frontiers of the respective sovereignties built by mutual respect.

After the speaking the visitors entered where Lincoln's body is interred. They next went to the chamber where the relics of Lincoln are kept. After each one had signed his name in the register, all were driven to Lincoln's old home, and thence to the hotel, where dinner was served.

WALL-STREET TALK.

There is no longer anything like a serious dispute of the fact that the Chicago and Alton has been bargained for by the Vaederbilts and the Union Pacific interests. A further and consequent deal will be made public within the next ten days.

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At a meeting held at the Grand Central Station yesterday it was resolved that the next semi-annual dividend upon Lake Shore should be 3 per cent. Net earnings are now at the rate of 7 per cent. a year.

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Mr. Jay Gould is hard at work on a plan to provide his Southwestern system with an Atlantic seaboard outlet. He is reported to have made a very tempting offer to one of the Eastere trunk lines for a "traffic agreement."

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Richmond terminal affairs are likely to take an unexpectedly interesting turn within the next fortnight. The Georgia Legislature is about to adjourn.

***

Northwestern Railroad rates, according to an officer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, will be advanced materially this month.

THE GAELIC SOCIETY'S FESTIVAL.

Oidche Samhna was the title given the festival of the Gaelic Society held last night in its rooms at 17 West Twenty-eighth-street in celebration of Halloween. The President, L. J. Callanan, occupied the chair, and in his *faite*, or greeting to the guests of the society, said "that from time immemorial the feast of All Halloween was preserved among the Celtic people of Europe. In very ancient times the festival was one of great importance. It was the eve of the gathering of law givers and law makers of Ireland, who assembled at the palace of Tara to collate, compare, and revise the statute law of the country. Three days prior to this all business was spent in feasting and general rejoicing."

The proceedings of celebration were modeled after those usually held around every hearthstone in Ireland and Scotland. There were old-time songs and ballads, and tales of the olden time were told by the *seanachies* of the society. A dance closed the entertainment.

HONOLULU'S POSITION STATED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Col. Samuel Parker of Honolnln, a member of King Kalakana's military staff, said to-day in an interview here on his way home after a several months' stay in this country and Europe, that he was able to authoritatively deny the stories that the Hawaiian Islands want to be annexed to this country.

"They don't want to be annnxed, and this country don't want them," said Col. Parker. "Why should the United States want our Islands? They control our trade now, and we buy all our goods here, with the exception of a few things we can't get in America. The United States would not make a thing by annexation. The rumor that our Government wanted to be annexed is without foundation. The only ground for snch a report is know is that we are trying to obtain a treaty with this country similar to those we have now with England and France, guaranteeing our independence. We have had treaties with England and France for nearly forty years guaranteeing us perpetual rights as a nation. With this country we have only commercial treaties, and we think if we can get the support of the United States, with that of Great Britain and France, we can remain undisturbed in our position."

Col. Parker entered a protest against the reports of the Hawaiian monarch's inability, or financial reasons, to visit this country.

A MONSTER SCHOONER.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Out in the stream, near East Boston than Boston itself, there lies the largest four-masted schooner that ever came by Boston Light. Her name is Millie G. Bowne, and she came up to her anchorage from outside the light this morning about 8:30 o'clock. She is owned by a number of gentlemen, the one who has the largest part in her being W. B. Bowne of West Deganis, Mass., after whom she is named. She was built by H. M. Bean of Camden, Me.

The Bowne is 210 feet long on her keel and 256 over all, or only 12 feet shorter than the Oliver Ames. She is 47 feet wide, leaking only 16 feet of the size of the five-master. Her burdenis 1,696 tons, and she can carry 1,600,000 feet of lumber. In fact, she was built for the lumber trade, and about the middle of December will start for Montevideo, South America.

THAT ALLEGED NOBLEMAN.

AGAIN HE FALLS INTO THE CLUTCHES OF THE POLICE.

A man went into the jewelry store of Max Freund & Co., 8 Malden-lane, yesterday, and, presenting the business card of William Bartman of 174 Broadway, told Mr. Freond that he wanted to sell three valuable rings and that he had been referred to him by Mr. Bartman. Freund declined to purchase, however. Thee the stranger, going to the store of William Bartman, presented a card of Max Freend & Co. and tried to sell his rings.

Mr. Bartman detained his visitor while he sent a message to Mr. Freend asking about the stranger. The answer confirming his suspicions, he had the man arrested. The prisoner was taken to the Old Slip police station, where he protested his innocence of any crime. He declared that he had a receipt for the rings in his room at 11 Waverley-place. A detective took him there, but no receipt was found.

On being taken back to the station house, and while being conducted to a cell, the prisoner made a dash for a window, but Capt. McLaughlin grasped him by the collar. The description the prisoner gave of himself is as follows: Stanislans Burkiewitz, age thirty, single, native of France, residence 11 Waverley-place.

This is the same man who a short time ago was arrested in the Equitable Building for having enatched a pocketbook from the hand of Miss Annie Brown of 71 Broadway. His excited manch sympathy at the time, declaring that he was innocent of the theft, and that he was a Russian nobleman and had letters of introdnction to many prominent people in London and New-York. He was held by Judge Hogan in $2,000 bail, but on Oct. 21 he was brought to trial and acquitted.

NEWSBOYS AT THE PLAY.

A THOUSAND OF THEM ENJOY AN EVENING AT THE PARK THEATRE.

A message came into the delivery room of each newspaper office yesterday that said in substance: "Tell all the newsboys who come into your place to-day, without regard to race, creed, or previous condition of servitude, that if they will come up to the Park Theatre to-night and see 'McKenna's Flirtation' the manager and the company will treat them with distinguished consideration."

Such an invitation was meat and drink to those to whom it was extended. They came 1,000 strong, and packed the entire balcony, which was reserved for them. Manager William Dunlevy stood at the balcony entrance with a welcome and a programme for each of them. At the intermission he called throughout the evening, and when, between the acts, the boys arose en masse to go down stairs and "see a man" or smoke a cigarette, he stopped them at the door and sent them back with a sandwich or a piece of pie and a glass of milk.

The boys enjoyed the show greatly. It is a common impression that 100 street gamins will create more disturbance in any place than ten times as many Sioux Indians. The falsity of this, the 1,000 youngsters in the Park Theatre, last night demonstrated. They did not interrupt the performance half as much as one-twentieth part their number of college students often do. In fact it is doubtful if Messrs. Barry and Fay and their company ever played to a more critical audience. When a good point was made, though, how those boys would laugh and yell. It was the really good jokes they seemed to appreciate most keenly.

When the curtain dropped on the last act the boys generously showered their thanks by cheering until the entire company came forward, and then, with cheers for "Billy" Dunlevy, they left the building.

Mr. Dunlevy's share in the boys' entertainment was a big one. He used to sell papers himself, yesterday was his birthday and he celebrated the anniversary by giving the newsboys a jolly evening.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

Steamship Hekla, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Copenhagen, Christiania, and Christiansand 15 ds., with mdse, and passengers to Frisch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SPOKEN.

A General Transatlantic Line steamship, bound east, was spoken Oct. 29 in lat. 41 58, lon. 15 39.

A Hamburg-American Line steamship, bound east, was spoken Oct. 30 in lat. 42 31, lon. 69 16.

THE CRONIN MURDERERS

PRISONER BURKE'S CONFESSION TO CONVICT GILLETTE.

HOW THE DOCTOR WAS LURED TO THE CARLSON COTTAGE AND KILLED—THE TRIAL YESTERDAY.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 31.—To-day Assistant State's Attorney Baker and Lawyer Howell went out to Stony Mountain to have another interview with Convict Gillette. It is learned that Gillette's statements were of the greatest importance. Gillette said that Burke told him that Dr. Cronin was clubbed the moment he stepped through the door. Burke said that the plot had been to decoy Dr. Cronin from his house by Coughlin and a woman.

Afterward Coughlin changed the plan and decoyed Cronin to the way already known. This woman, who for the first time appears in the conspiracy, kept furnished lodgings in Chicago on North Clark-street, near Chicago-avenue. Burke said this woman had promised to reform and marry him.

Burke mentioned as associates with himself in the murder of Dr. Cronin the names of Coughlin, Cooney, and Pat Sullivan, the iceman. Gillette was asked as to whether he had ever heard Burke speak of Alexander Sullivan. He said he had heard him speak once or twice of a lawyar named Sullivan. Burke said that after the murder they put the body in a box and drove to the lake shore. Another "pal" was to have met them there with a boat, and their intention was to sink the body far out into the lake. He, however, failed to keep his appointment. They threw the body into the lake from the shore, but the water was shallow and they were fearful of the body being washed ashore, so they put it in too box again. The body was dismembered, and they had to cover up the blood stains by shoveling soft sand upon them. Then they took the body back to the city and dropped it into the catch basin, where it was found.

Burke said the man who worked for McGuinniss, fish and oyster depot, West Randolph-street, was to have taken a hand in the murder, but his heart failed him and he backed out at the last moment. Burke said he himself rented the Carlson cottage and put the furniture in. When they got to the catch basin they couldn't get the body in, and had to dechle it up. While working at it they got scared by some passing wagons and had to leave it, but returned and finished the job.

Burke said he went twice to a lawyer's office. Gillette said, as nearly as he could remember, it was over the shop of Lazarus Silvermae, banker, on Dearborn-street, south of the Tremont House, and there he got money for doing the job. Burke told him that Cronin's clothes were brought to Winnipeg and the box containing them was hidden in a house on Valentine East-street, evidently meaning Bannatyne East, a well-known thoroughfare that runs from Red River to Main-street.

Burke told Gillette positively that this box contained Cronin's clothes. The object in bringing them to Winnipeg was to show, when they were discovered, that Cronin had been murdered elsewhere than in Chicago.

Burke said he feared that he feared the woman who was in the plot would give him away, for she had not treated him very well.

Mr. Howell said that if Burke and his confederates are not hanged it will be because Chicago is too mean to furnish funds for prosecuting cases. He said evidence enough could be got out of Winnipeg to have Burke and his confederates convicted.

State Attorney Longeneoker has wired Chief McRae to go to Chicago and take with him Policeman McKinzie, who had to do with the arrest, and Heffer and Mills, to whom Burke made statements.

THE TRIAL PROCEEDINGS.

WHERE THE FURNITURE FOR THE CARLSON COTTAGE WAS BOUGHT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Judge McConnell's court, in which the Croein trial is in progress, was called to order nearly half an hour later than usual this morning. Patrick McGarry, who occupied the chair at the time of the adjournment last night, was still a witness.

The State's Attorney soeght to introdnce the correspondnnce between Beggs and Spellman. Mr. Foster, attorney for Beggs, said he was ready to admit anything that Beggs ever wrote, but that he could say nothing about letters written by any one else. So the matter went over, pending the appearance of Spellman.

W. P. Hatfield, salesman for Revell & Co., was then called and told of selling to a man calling himself J. H. Simonds the bill of furniture which was taken to the flat at 117 Clark-street, and was subsequently conveyed to the Carlson cottage, the scene of the murder. The only new point developed was the fact that Simonds said the furniture was for "temporary use."

After Mr. Revell had identified the furniture sold to Simonds as that subsequently seen by him in the Carlson cottage, the trunk in which Dr. Cronin's body was carried away was brought into court. Hatfield, after examining it, testified that it was identical with the one sold to Simonds. On cross-examination he said that he could not swear that it was the identical trunk, bnoause the firm kept snch on hand always, and perhaps other dealers did also. It came ont that Mr. Forrest of counsel for the defense had bought jest such a trunk from the witness. He could not be sworn positively that the furniture in the Carlson cottage was the same furniture sold to Simonds. It was precisely like it, however.

John W. Sempeon, generally known as "Major" Sampson, was next called, and testified that about two years ago Coughlin tried to hire him to "slug" Dr. Cronin. The witness, on cross-examination, admitted that Coughlin had arrested him three or four times; once for robbery; that he had been convicted for passing counterfeit money, and that he was a gambler by profession.

William Lynn, who was with Sempson when he met Coughlin and was asked to "slug" Cronin, testified to the fact that the two men had a conversation, the purport of which he did not hear at the time mentioned.

PERCY DAWSON ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Lawrence Percy Dawson, the son of ex-Commissioner Dewson, of the Bureau of Education, was arrested last night on a warrant charging him with the larceny of ninety-one dollars' worth of postage stamps from the bureau where he had been employed. The friends of the young man assert that he will be able, upon examination, to establish his innocence. He waived examination to-day, and his case was sent to the Grand Jury.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Two alarms were struck last night for a fire in F. F. Meyer's cabinet factory, which is a three-story brick building with an extension and an L at 518 and 520 West Twenty-second-street, and is owned by Rae Weston & Co. The extension was gutted and the other buildings were water soaked. The loss is from $10,000 to $12,000 on the buildings and contents.

Fire yesterday morning in Cook's Hall, Lakeview, Chicago, caused a loss of $14,000. It was chiefly occupied by political and other organizations. Among the societies whose belongings were destroyed was the Washburn Literary Society, the Camp of the Clan-na-Gael to which O'Sullivan belonged and in whose hall he was introduced to Dr. Cronin.

Yesterday morning fire broke out in the coal sheds of the W. H. Johnson Coal Company on Harrison-street, Chicago. The sheds and hoisting apparatus, belonging to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, are a total loss, the damage being estimated in the neighborhood of $50,000.

The Wyoming Hotel at Lake Winola, Penn., was destroyed by fire Wednesday. Loss on building and furniture $10,000.

Carlstina Schaibe's chair factory, 231 Division-street, was on fire last night, and $300 damage was done.

OBITUARY.

MRS. VIOLETTA LAMB.

Mrs. Violetta Lamb, who died Wednesday at the home of her relative, Nelson J. Spencer, 152 West Fifty-seventh-street, at the advanced age of ninety-seven, was the widow of Gen. Anthony Lamb, who died in 1858, and who was the son of Gen. John Lamb, who served under Washington as Major General during the Revolution at the siege of Quebec and was appointed by Washington first Collector of the Port of New-York. Mrs. Lamb was born at Stretford, Conn., Aug. 26, 1793, and was the daughter of William Thompson, the Captain of an East Indian clipper. When a little girl she was selected by the village of Stratford to act as a flower girl when Lafayette passed through and she presented a bouquet to him and received the customary salutation of a kiss. When she was forty years old she married Gen. Anthony Lamb, becoming his second wife.

She then came with the General to this city, and they lived first on Jay-street and then on Albion-square, near Fourth-street. Here she became prominent in society and entertained sumptuously and gracefully. Among those from whom she received notes of thanks for her courtesies were Baron Steuben, Lord Sterling, and Gen. Schuyler. During the civil war she went to Bridgeport, where she was active in securing relief for the soldiers, and after the war again came to this city and made her home with Mr. Spencer.

Mrs. Lamb was always active in charitable works, and was for twelve years Directress of the Widows' Society. Prof. E. L. Richards of Yale is her grandson.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A St. Petersburg cablegram announces the death yesterday, of the eminent Russian political and economic writer and exile, Nicolas Tchernyschewski, at Saratoff, his birthplace. The son of a Russian priest, Nicolae quitted an ecclesiastical seminary to enter the University of St. Petersburg. In 1853, at the age of twenty-five, he became associate editor of the *Contemporary Review*. His earliest work was confined to literature, but he soon became attracted by economic questions and was the first of the Russian writers to espouse the cause of the serfs. His demands for their emancipation brought him under notice of the Government. In 1864 he was condemned to fourteen years' exile, and the sentence was afterward increased to fifteen years. Eastern Siberia became his home. During his exile he published a Nihilistic romance under the title of "What's to be Done?" He is also known as the Russian translator of John Stuart Mill.

James Edward Calhoen of Abbeville, S. C., cousin and brother-in-law of John C. Calhoun, died yesterday, aged ninety-three. Mr. Calhonn entered the United States Navy in 1816 and resigned in 1833, being the wealthiest officer in the service. At his death he was the largest land owner in the State with a homestead of 26,000 acres of rich Savannah lands and 165,000 acres of monetaie land in Pickens and Oconee Counties. For the last fifty years he led the life of a hermit, devoting himself exclnsively to the increase of his estate.

James C. Sylvis, a prominent labor advocate, died at Bloomsburg, Penn., yesterday, aged fifty-seven years. He was a worker and writer in the labor movement. Among his literary prodeotions is "The Life and Works of William H. Sylvis," his brother, who was President of the National Labor Union. He was one of the committee that procured the adoption of the labor plank in the Democratic platform in 1868. He served in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Clement B. Grubb, at one time the largest ironmaker in Pennsylvania and great-grandson of the discoverer of Dorm ent Lemon mine, died at Lancaster, Penn., yesterday morning, aged seventy-four years. He still retained at the time of his death an interest in Cornwall ore hills, and owned the St. Charles Hotel in Chicago, furnaces at Columbia. He leaves a large estate.

William H. Dannant, a member of the firm of Dannant & Pell, lumber merchants of this city, was seized with an attack of paralysis while traveling through England, and died Sunday at Exmouth, England. At the time of his death he was seventy-four years old. He leaves a son, David J. Dannant of this city.

Fred G. Le Cain, a commercial traveler from Cincinnati, died suddenly at the Royal Hotel, at Toronto, Ontario, Wednesday night.

Charles E. Brainard of the Junior Class at Yale, a son of Secretary Brainard of Hartford, Conn., died of typhoid fever yesterday.

FRESH FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—Many central estates will begin to grind earlier than usual, owing to the fact that the cane is rapidly attaining to ripeness on account of the dry and cool weather prevailing for the past few weeks. Some planters, however, complain of lack of water retarding the growth of the cane.

The Matanzas Railway Company has made a reduction of 40 per cent. in its tariffs, and the consolidated companies of Habana and Bahia have redeced their freight rates 50 per cent.

The cigarmakers' strike continues. It is confined to one factory, Cabanas y Carvajal. The question of wages is the trouble.

Señor Oscar Conill contemplates establishing a large agricultural and brandy distillery at Matanzas.

According to the Havana *Weekly Report* important transactions have taken place in Remedios lead, to as much as 1,000 bags of tobacco, only a few parcels have changed hands, at prices not not made known.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The first concert of the New-York Philharmonic Club this season will be given at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 26. The soloists will be Mrs. Charles Tyler Dutton, soprano; Miss May E. Smith, flutist, and Mr. Richard Hoffman, pianist. The instrumental selections will be Brahms's Trio, Op. 101, for piano, violin, and violoncello; Beethoven's sonata, op. 47, violin and piano, and the Bach concerto, No. 4, violin and two flutes, with accompaniment of two violins, viola, violoncello, and bass. The club has secured the following new works for this season: A sextet by Gouvy and one by C. Kurth; a new trio for piano, violin, and violoncello, by the Boston composer, Arthur Foote; an andante and allegro for flute, Op. 98, by Heinrich Hofmann, written for and dedicated to Mr. Eugene Weiner. Other works have been promised by Philip Scharwenka, Moszkowski, and Nicodé.

Mr. Frederick Bond appeared as the O'Donnell Don in "The Great Unknown" at Daly's Theatre last evening, in place of Mr. Wilton Lackaye, who has retired, as he was not willing to submit to the discipline of the theatre. Mr. Bond played the romantic Irish gentleman very gracefully.

Otto Hegner will play, at his first afternoon concert in the Broadway Theatre next Tuesday afternoon, Sonata, op. 53, Beethoven, and a Berceuse and Polonaise of Chopin.

SEARCHING FOR HIS DAUGHTER.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 31.—E. W. Hughes, the father of Memie Hughes, who disappeared from her home in New-Brunswick Tuesday night, left here this morning after a vain attempt to obtain a clue to his daughter's whereabouts. It had been supposed that the girl had run away with Daniel Hagarty, a telephone operator, barely eighteen years of age. Hagarty was transferred from the New-Brunswick office to Ashury Park only on Monday last. Mr. Hughes arrived here yesterday afternoon. He consulted Chief of Police Bailey, and they began searching for traces of the girl. Hagarty was in Long Branch on business for the telephone company, but when he returned last night he flatly denied any complicity in the matter. He confessed to having received a letter from the girl on Tuesday, but affirms that it contained no intimation of her intentions. He destroyed the letter last night.

FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISION.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 31.—A collision occurred on the Hudson River Railroad at this city at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Freight train No. 50 was standing in the yard when an extra freight train telescoped it, wrecking the caboose and destroying four cars. The track was strewn with the wreck, but was cleared in about two hours. No one was injured. The injured were all properly set and the blame must rest upon the engineer of the extra freight train.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

AS A CHECKMATE.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 31.—It is learned here that negotiations have been completed between the Rock Island, Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, and Rio Grande Western to run through trains from Chicago to Salt Lake City. The arrangement will take effect next June, or as soon as the new Denver Short Line or "cut off" of the mountain roads is completed and the Rio Grande broad gauging is finished. The agreement calls for a wheelage basis of compensation, and nodes exactly the same circuit as one the Central Pacific will find an eastern outlet to checkmate the aggressive action of the Northwestern and Union Pacific in forcing their way through to the shores of San Francisco Bay by leasing the Oceanic line terminating at Tiberon, as close to the Pacific metropolis as Oakland.

Agents have been engaged for some time purchasing lands suitable for freight yards. These purchases are said to be in the interest of the Central Pacific, which will make Denver a distributing point for eastern business and avoid a congestion of traffic at Ogden, which would be likely to occur through any inimical action of the Union Pacific. As soon as the new line opens up a solid vestibule train will be run from Chicago to the Pacific coast across the Rocky Mountain range.

STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Concerning the proposed reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company the Olcott committee continues to print its card instructing holders of securities to deposit securities with the Central Trust Company.

President King of the Union Trust Company said: "I represent the seveee, and yesterday we submitted a proposition for reorgaeization to the sixes, represented by Mr. Adams. We are awaiting a reply, and until it comes in nothing more can be made public. We have nothing to do with the Olcott committee."

Mr. Adams said: "We don't recognize the Olcott party in the matter. The proposition of the sevens is still under consideration, and it has been submitted to the foreign interests. Just as soon as we decide to accept the proposition, if we do, it will be made public."

UNION PACIFIC INDEBTEDNESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad have reported to the Secretary of the Interior that in their judgment the interests of the United States demand early action by Congress to secure the payment by the company of its indebtedness to the Government. The general plan of settlement first suggested by the Commissioner of Railroads, they assert, has never been successfully attacked.

The Directors fully approve of this plan and else concur in the recommeedations made in the last report of their predecessors. They express their firm conviction that the interests of the United States demand the passage of a bill substantially like that peeding when the last Congress adjourned.

The report is signed by George E. Leighton, John F. Plummer, Jesse Spalding, Rufus B. Bullock, and James W. Savage.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Articles of incorporation of the St. Louis, Indianapolis and Eastern Railroad Company have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois. The railroad proposed is from St. Louis, running thence in an easterly direction to the boundary line of Illinois and Indiana at a point near the village of Palestine, a distance of 148 miles, and also a branch from the city of Effingham, running to a connection with the main line at or near the city of Newton, a distance of 22 miles. The capital stock is to be $6,800,000. The incorporators and first Board of Directors are: Horatio B. Gardner, Thomas B. Rice, John Prindiville, John L. Stockton, and Ira C. Wood, all of Chicago. The lines will probably be operated as a part of the new Mackay system.

The contract whereby the Western New-York and Philadelphia Railroad Company need the Franklin Branch of the Lake Shore Road has been terminated by the latter company. As a result, freight business is in a complicated condition. The Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, and Pittsburg and Western Roads are getting about thirty cars per day to the Western New-York and Philadelphia. The order to clear the tracks by midnight last night left many cars on hand, and cars for east of Oil City are arriving at Newcastle on every train and cannot be taken care of.

The Fort Madison and Northwestern Narrow Gauge Railroad has been sold by Master in Chancery Lomax at Fort Madison, Iowa, to a syndicate representing the Fort Madison, Birmingham and Western Company. The price paid was $50,000.

MRS. HAYES MOURNED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—The eighth annual national convention of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church began here this morning with more than two hundred delegates present. Another hundred are expected before the convention closes on the 8th prox. Owing to the death of Mrs. R. B. Hayes, who was President of the society, the Vice President, Mrs. John Davis of Cincinnati presided.

The Treasurer, Mrs. A. R. Clark of Cincinnati presented her report, showing a balance from last year of $15,077 40; total receipts for year, $62,456 91; gross receipts, $77,534 31; total expenditures, $67,800 47; cash balance, $9,733 84; receipts for local work, $5,124 05.

To-night memorial exercises to commemorate the life of Mrs. R. B. Hayes were held. Mrs. Bishop Simpson presided. Mrs. D. L. Williams had charge of the opening exercises. Mrs. John Davis and Mrs. D. L. Williams offered tributes, and Mrs. S. S. Curry read a poem by Miss Mary E. Lathbury.

FENCERS AND DANCERS.

Many spectators were attracted to the Eden Musée last night by the Viennese girl fencers and the Hungarian dancing girls from Budapest. A prize of a gold watch was awarded to Miss Matilde Jagendorf, a handsome brunette, to Miss M. Scherer, and a costly perfumery set to Miss R. Neruda for their excellence in fencing. The dancing girls' part of the programme was very attractive, too, and was greatly enjoyed by the spectators.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Creditors of R. H. Gibbs & Co., wholesale dealers in coffees and spices at 47 Pearl-street and 48 Stone-street, who put their claims in the Sheriff's hands for collection, have found nothing at value to levy upon. The liabilities are reported to be about $30,000. The firm dissolved Aug. 31, last, Mr. Gibbs to liquidate the business. He has just returned from a trip to the West Indies. The firm chartered a steamer for Hayti last Spring, but it is said the venture was not profitable. The business was established about three years ago. The "Co." was Walter G. Murphy, a son of ex-Collector Murphy.

Aaron Weisberger, cigar manufacturer at 238 and 240 East Twenty-fourth-street, has sold out by giving a bill of sale to a Mr. Wolnberger, it is said, leaving the creditors unpaid. Some of the creditors succeeded in replevying a portion of their goods. It is reported that Weisberger owes local trade about $12,000. He has been in business about five years, claimed to employ a capital of upward of $10,000, and employed about forty hands.

It is announced that the experts who are examining the books of the Dunphie Axle Company finds assets, including the plant, sufficient to pay all the direct liabilities of the company, which are about $360,000. Indirect liabilities are said to be considerable, and the assignees are continually receiving notices from banks holding maturing notes indorsed by the company.

Damico, Sidoti & Lewis, fruit importers of New-Orleans, filed their schedule of liabilities in court yesterday. They alleged as the cause of their suspension the failure of their customers to pay promptly, and also the indorsement of commercial paper for parties who did not meet their obligations. Assets, $23,808; liabilities, $34,792.

Brown Brothers, dealers in provisions, groceries, &c., Brookline, Mass., have failed, and the creditors held a meeting yesterday. The firm's liabilities are about $30,000, and the two partners have individual debts of about $4,500 each. The assets are $5,000 or $6,000 nominally. A committee was chosen to investigate the firm's affairs.

Frederick A. Munk, proprietor of Munk's Hotel on Vine-street, Cincinnati, between Fourth and Fifth, assigned yesterday to F. O. Sulee. The hotel was one of the first in the city conducted on the European plan. Assets and liabilities are estimated to reach at least $10,000.

YACHTING BRIEFS.

Messrs. John Ortlieb and Thomas McArdle of the New-Jersey

FRENCH TOPICS OF THE DAY

THEATRES, THE GREAT FAIR, AND THE PANTHEON.

COQUELIN'S CASE AGAIN—THE ANTWERP FESTIVAL—PAINTINGS AND STATUES—POLITICS NOT TALKED.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Everything is very dull now. It is the last breathing spell, as one might say, before the sad interest of the close of the exhibition and the formal opening of the regular Paris season. The Champ de Mars remains hospitable until Nov. 6, partly to complete the six months, and partly to satisfy those who asked for complete November. Paris feels like a hostess on the morrow of a large and successful ball, delighted with herself, in good humor with her household and servants, and at peace with all mankind.

The daily interest in every exhibition detail has been kept up, without effort, during the entire period. People start off now with as much enthusiasm and return to home or hotel with as much satisfaction as in the early days. The picture sections are thronged, as also the theatres and side shows. By all odds the Gitanas have distinctly won the race, the Egyptian dancers coming in only second best, and Soledad is now a Parisian star, who will certainly return here in the Spring. These dancers and the bull fights are booked for another season, and both will be enprised to find Paris—empty after July 1.

Scarcely any one talks politics. It has been resolved to break up as far as possible the subdivided grouping in the Chamber of Deputies, and whatever good this may do to the country, it will certainly facilitate ontside, distant comprehension. The Radicals, being less numerous, are disposed to be less aggressive, and it will be, perhaps, easy to checkmate many party chiefs by giving to them honorable and responsible positions. The right will, or rather must, be moderate, and the general political outlook seems to present an even gray horizon.

Not much is said either of the Czar's visit to Berlin, or of the late Crispi oration. The first passed with the decorum and tact of an unavoidable social bore, without giving sufficient handle to any one for defined protestation, and yet making no one feel supremely happy. The Italian Minister was never so thoroughly *tutto Italiano* as in this last public discourse. It says everything, means nothing; is entirely defensive, proper in form, and as frothy in substance as the best quality of whipped cream.

Everything is turning out to be of easy solution—even the Coquelin incident. Sarcey was about the only man who took the tronble to write a sensible article on this subject. All Paris was glad to know that one of the best comic actors in the world was to return to his fold, and that a stretch of conventionality had been made to this end. All the nation and the world in general are devoted in heart to the interests and future of the Comédie Française. Should this body of intelligent, respectful, law-abiding delineators of the highest dramatic art ever disband it would be a serious, if not a final, blow to dramatic interests. It is in this sense, and in this sense only, that you must read the various versions of the Coquelin story. With their usual dignity the committee simply ratified the proposition of M. Claretie, whose action had been entirely governed by the privilege and permit of his position as administrator.

M. Got, as the elder of the company, alone made certain protestation, reserving to his comrades the right of discussion at least in future similar cases. Mounet-Sully, who, with Mlle. Bartet, is the only actor directly influential to the treasury, contrary to prevision, said nothing except to deny and contradict all conversations with any Jenkins. The public wish is to see Coquelin in his comic rôles, and in his comic rôles only; and there is no doubt that the welcome given to him and the kindly greeting extended to his son will be as demonstrative as the actor's speech and conduct have recently been modest and becoming. The Secretary tells me that Mme. Fessandier has won every one by her absolute devotion to her new rôle. The first rehearsals frightened her almost to death. She said she would far rather play in public than act before her associates, but their esteem and encouraging hints have blunted this first and very usual timidity, and the third act of "The Bûcheronne" is expected to give a great impulse to the success of the actress. The new play of Henri Meillac is almost finished for the Français, and the outline of his comedy, in collaboration with Bourget, is prepared in sketch form for the Variétés.

The great monster Antwerp festival is to come off on the close of this week, lasting two days and two nights, at the Palais de l'Industrie. This practically closes the exhibition fêtes, with which it is practically connected, because Paris proper could not sufficiently patronize such an affair and make it remunerative, and the foreign stranger crowd is thus relied upon. Half the work is done gratis and all the artists tender their services, yet the bill of necessary expenses will amount to over $30,000. The entrance fee is to be 5f. only, but every step will cost money within, and the splendor of the Marcie fêtes are to be far surpassed, as it is promised.

Pending all this, my pen leisure finds time to turn to its note book, and the Panthéon's new decorations deserve the honor of this first breathing spell, the only one, in fact, since May 6. The general outline has been described here—the French Revolution, as it were, with allegorical *haut reliefs* representing the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with monuments to Voltaire, Ronsseau, Mirabeau, and Victor Hugo. The *Moyen Age* will represent religious faith, and its direct action upon the manifestations of thought and human activity in art, heroism, and poetry. The Renaissance will represent art and literature in the sixteenth century, especially painting and architecture. The seventeenth century will show the literature of moral philosophy, dramatic poetry, and eloquence, and the eighteenth must give the abstract research for science and the social state of liberty and justice.

The monument to Mirabeau is already given to M. Injalbert, and that of Victor Hugo to M. Rodin. These artists are absolutely distinct and in opposition in their artistic manifestation. The latter is all himself, and the former, in his submission to the regular classical school, does not lack in originality. M. Injalbert has given in a reading of his idea, and it runs thus: He proposes to show Mirabeau finishing his discourse which culminated the empreme and final effort of his courage just previous to his death. At the foot of the tribune will be seen the new and regenerated France, awakened to liberty, with Equality and Fraternity united in cordial embrace, and behind the orator will be the figure of Eloquence sustaining his energy and sentiment. M. Rodin has fixed upon the period of life when Victor Hugo lived in exile. He will be sitting upon the seaside rocks of Guernsey; and in the waves beyond, breathing resignation, life, and genius, will come allegorical figures of Youth, Middle Age, and Old Age.

The Panthéon paintings have passed already before public inspection. Facing the life of Saint Louis, by Cabanel, Bandry was to have revived the glorious traditions of Joan of Arc. At his death M. Lenepveu was asked to continue the work, and the initiation at Domremy, the struggle at Orleans, the glorification at Reims, and the final ending at Rouen are already in place. The first represents the plain of Vaucouleurs. Jeanne is still the simple, sweet, and gentle peasant maid, as her friend Mengeot calls her. She wears the smock frock of coarse cloth and the knapsack of the shepherdess. At her feet are some sheep; and behind her, at the cottage door, sits a woman shearing a lamb. Jeanne is standing in the shadow of a tree, her distaff in her hand. Suddenly it falls from her fingers, as the distant voice again strikes her ear. Visible to her alone come the apparitions which trouble her daily meditations. St. Catherine and St. Margaret are seen in the branches of the sacred tree, while St. Michel, his head radiating in golden light, presents the drawn sword to Joan.

The second painting takes us to Orleans. In spite of parental incredulity and opposition, in the face of all the bitter sarcasm of Baudricourt, and even in defiance of royal hesitation, the Maid of Orleans has obtained the command of the army. She has had them [illegible] Orleans, occupied by Beaufort, and she bids them follow to the attack of Porteraux, which defends the city. The Pucelle, covered in armor, holding high her banner, points with her sword to the city. Her warriors, their bosoms covered with the white cross, rush to attack the doors. They raise their ladders to the walls and lower the drawbridge in the eyes and teeth of Messieurs les Anglais, who wound and kill them by hurling stones.

The third painting represents the Reims Cathedral. The steps of the altar are covered with a white cloth embroidered in gold fleur de lis. Kneeling upon a cushion, dressed with fleur de lis blue mantle, the King of Bourges became King of France. The Archbishop of Reims—Regnault de Chartres—surrounded by all his Bishops, raises the crown above the bent head of the sovereign. To the right is Joan of Arc, a long drapery covers her armor and she still holds her sword and banner. Beneath the dim light of the vanlted stained-glass cathedral windows is seen the army of France.

Picture fourth is the martyrdom. Joan in a white robe is tied by ropee to the gallows, which stands in the centre of the old market place of Rouen. The English bring wood, and the executioner stoops to take up the lighted torch. Brother Isambard hands the cross to Joan, who kisses it for the last time, while Jean Nassien reads aloud the sentence of death. Upon a raised platform in the background are Warwick, the Cardinals of Manchester and Canchon, and the Bishop of Beanvais. Above the head of Joan, near the cathedral spire, hovers the symbolical deve of peace. The conception of these four paintings is grandiose. What share of it must be given to M. Lenepven I am not prepared to state, but as they are placed and seen they are entirely worthy of both artists. L. K.

HARRISON GLORIFIED.

SENATOR HISCOCK TALKS TO A MEETING OF BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

Brooklyn Republicans filled the Academy of Music in Montague-street last night to celebrate the glories of their party and of Senator Frank Hiscock. The hand was in the midst of a familiar selection from "The Mascot" as the Syracuse statesman walked down the stage arm in arm with ex-District Attorney A. W. Tenney.

Nobody seemed to know under the auspices of just what local Republican organization last night's mass meeting was held. The Republican League furnished most of the Vice Presidents, though, and a prominent Leaguer successfully proposed Mr. Tenney for Chairman. Grouped around Mr. Tenney as Vice Presidents were S. V. White, F. A. Schroeder, W. C. Wallace, J. S. T. Stranahan, D. R. James, W. H. Hazard, Franklin Woodruff, H. E. Dresser, S. B. Dutcher, Ditmas Jewell, W. H. Beard, C. D. Rhinehart, and some fifty others. The name of Columbia's new President, Seth Low, was read from the list of Vice Presidents, it arousee more enthusiasm than any other happening in the Academy last night. Thomas M. Edgerton was Secretary of the meeting, and he had about forty able assistants.

When Mr. Tenney began an attack on Mayor Chapin's administration every member of the Republican League cheered him. Mr. Tenney said that Brooklyn wanted good schools, good streets, and a lot of other good things it is accustomed to boast about. Mr. Tenney declared that Alfred C. Chapin had plunged the community hopelessly into debt and astonished his hearers by a vast amount of wonderful figuring. "Brooklyn, under the rule of Mayor Chapin," he said, "well nigh eclipsed the extravagance of New-York under the Tweed régime."

But Mr. Tenney's heaviest blow against Mayor Chapin was that the latter was a gentleman of scholarly attainments. "There's too much rhetoric at the City Hall," he shouted, "and not enough of the plain rule of three. Col. Baird didn't graduate from Yale College, but at Appomattox Court House, and the bullet he carries to-day in his head is worth all the Greek roots that ever tangled the brain."

Then Mr. Tenney declared that Col. Baird "came from dear old Scotland, and was a countryman of Bobby Burns and Roderick Dhu."

Senator Hiscock rather disappointed his hearers last night. He glorified the Harrison Administration, "which had fulfilled all the pledges it had made to the people." The Republican Party, he said, had some good things in its hand, such as the Presidency and Congress, and it "proposed to hold them." He intimated that during Mr. Cleveland's Administration the onetoms officers of this port had been in collusion with English manufacturers and dishonest local merchants to undervalue goods, "so that the reputable manufacturers of this country were likely to be ruined."

AT SIX MEETINGS.

MAYOR CHAPIN CHEERED BY TEN THOUSAND MEN LAST NIGHT.

Several thousand Brooklyn laboring men, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, held a mass meeting at the Clermont-avenue Rink last night to indorse the local and State Democratic tickets. Samuel Barron presided, and letters of regret were read from Gov. Hill, Controller Wemple, and Attorney General Tabor. Mayor Chapin arrived about 9 o'clock and was enthusiastically received, the audience cheering him time and time again. He spoke for half an hour on the benefits of organization to laboring men and on the system adopted in providing for the local improvements.

"Two years ago," he said, "I found Brooklyn being improved in spots, and each spot paying for what it got out of its personal resources. There was no co-operation. I outlined a plan of local improvement, and bonds to pay for them were issued. Two facts became significant. The savings banks of the city have about $90,000,000 on deposit belonging to the laboring people. These banks took those bonds at 3½ per cent. interest, and the laboring people now own the city debt—they have, so to speak, purchased an interest in their city. That money is to be spent right here, so that the savings of those thrifty laborers will go out to pay for the employment of other laborers."

District Attorney Ridgway, Supervisor at Large Quintard, and Andrew McLean also spoke.

From the rink Mayor Chapin was driven out to the Twenty-second Ward, where he found a big meeting in progress at Sixth-street and Fifth-avenue. He spoke there in company with William J. Coombs, Dr. Kretzschmar, and Mr. Andrew Jacobs, then went away over to the Eastern District, to Dr. White's church, at Bedford-avenue and South Third-street. After talking money matters there he went to the Seventh Ward mass meeting in Temperance Hall, at Kent and Park avenues. The Mayor formerly lived in the Seventh Ward, and he found a few thousand of its voters assembled to meet him. Here again he dwelt on the features of his local improvement bills and showed just where they would result beneficially to the taxpayers in the long run.

It was long after midnight when the Mayor reached his home. He had spoken at six meetings during the day and evening, and had talked to over ten thousand people.

CHURCH CONSOLIDATION.

The approaching consolidation of the old First Presbyterian Church people of Jersey City with the Bergen Presbyterian Church has been a fruitful topic of discussion in Presbyterian circles in that city. The First Church was obliged to disband because, the church building being in the older part of the city, the attendance fell away. It had a fund of $20,000, realized from the sale of the church building, which is now devoted to the payment of an annuity to the Rev. Dr. Imbrie, for many years its pastor. The Second Presbyterian Church insisted that the consolidation should be with it, because it is closer to the old church building, and so entitled to the attendance of the worshippers in the lower section of the city. The First Church people preferred, however, to unite with the church on Bergen Hill, and have petitioned the Presbytery to consent to it. The Second Church people will probably make no further opposition. The Trustees of the two united churches decided at a meeting held on Tuesday evening to enlarge the place of worship on Bergen Hill.

COL. KEATING'S NEGRO VIEWS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The negro question was the principal theme for discussion in the meeting of the American Missionary Association today. Several papers were read, the most interesting of which was one by Col. J. M. Keating of Memphis. He said that disfranchisement was impossible, that suffrage is necessary to the protection of the negro. Deportation, he says, is utterly impossible, for if the colored people deported it would be greatly against the interests of the South. The thing to be done is to let the negro alone, give him his rights, his education, and Christianization. A vote of thanks was tendered Col. Keating by the association, and the Committee on Printing was instructed to have the paper distributed throughout the South.

A BROKER ARRESTED.

E. P. Smith, a cotton broker, was arrested on Wednesday night by Detective Sergeant Mulvey of the Central Office as he was leaving the Alpine flats, Broadway and Thirty-third-street. Smith is wanted in Memphis, Tenn., where he is charged with the theft of $3,500 from Messrs. Hubbard, Price & Co. of the Memphis Cotton Exchange. He says if it is a trumped-up charge because he left the employ of the firm and entered a rival concern, taking with him several good customers. Smith was formerly in the employ of Henry Clews, the banker. He says he will go back to Memphis and see the matter out. In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday he was held to await the arrival of requisition papers.

MATTHEW VASSAR, JR.'S, WILL.

THE THIRTEENTH CLAUSE A SUBJECT FOR LITIGATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 31.—There seems to be no end to litigation in the matter of the wills of the two Vassars, John Guy and Matthew junior. Up to yesterday the doubts and apprehensions about John Guy Vassar's will ruled the hour. Now Matthew Vassar, Jr.'s, will has been brought to the front and is going into the courts, the plaintiff being Vassar College and the defendants Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men and fifteen churches and religious organizations in the city of Poughkeepsie. Matthew Vassar, Jr., died in 1880. The thirteenth clause of his will was as follows:

"I give and bequeath to Vassar College Trustees and their successors in office the sum of $50,000, in trust for the following purposes and for no other whatsoever, viz.: To invest and reinvest the same and keep the same invested as the M. Vassar, Jr., Scholarship Fund, and the net profits and accretions as are hereinafter prescribed, and in its own name, as trustees of such fund under this will, and to apply the net income therefrom as far as it will suffice thereby, to defray the cost for the time being of the board and tuition in the regular course in the collegiate classes in said college of such students therein as cannot and whose parents and guardians cannot, in the judgment of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of said college, afford to pay the cost of such board and tuition, and who may also make application in writing for the privilege of participating in the benefits of such fund at or prior to their admission to said college, and who may, therefore, upon due examination, be approved by the college authorities, and also selected by them, except as hereinafter limited, and such selection shall be questioned in any case, as it is my desire that in the selection of candidates for the benefits to be derived from the funds hereby created, preference to the extent of at least one-half in number shall be given to young women of Poughkeepsie for at least the five years preceding their application; and if this thirteenth section of my will be violated in the division of pupils, as above expressed, then the fund hereby given I declare shall be withdrawn and given, the one-half of said amount to the Trustees' Trust of Vassar Brothers' Home, and the other half to the Trustees of the previous and living

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—LATER ON.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE IRONMASTER.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—At 8—FASCINATION.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MINSTRELS.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8:10—LORD CHUMLEY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—OUR FLAT.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—ROGER LA HONTE.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE BEGGAR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinee.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—HELENE.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, slightly warmer weather.

There is to be a meeting in the large hall of the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening in the interest of ballot reform. It will be held under the auspices of the Reform Club, and will be addressed by WHEELER H. PECKHAM, HENRY GEORGE, HORACE E. DEMING, WILLIAM M. EVINS, and others. The essential principles of ballot reform are laid down by the Reform Club committee as the printing and distribution of all ballots at the public expense; the printing of the names of all candidates for the same office on the same ballot; the delivery of ballots to the voter only within the polling place on election day by sworn officials; the exclusive use of such official ballots, absolute privacy in preparing them for voting, and compulsory secrecy in casting them. These principles are accepted by all advocates of real ballot reform, and have been adopted not only by the Reform Club but by the County Democracy and other Democratic organizations, and by labor organizations generally. They were also the basis of the measures repeatedly supported by the Republican Party in the Legislature and in its conventions, and it is time to look for their adoption, irrespective of party, by all men who seek to put a stop to the abuses by which elections are now beset. The position of candidates for the Legislature on this question ought to be a decisive factor in determining their election. The opposition of Gov. HILL and of Tammany ought to be futile at the next session to prevent the success of this reform.

It is to Mr. W. BOURKE COCKRAN, probably, that we must attribute the authorship of the insulting resolution adopted by the Tammany Senatorial Convention in the Eighth District on Monday night, which Mr. POWER very properly resents in his correspondence with Chairman GRIFFIN. Mr. COCKRAN was also responsible for a similar affront to the County Democracy contained in the resolution adopted by the Tammany County Convention. That gentleman's playful fancy no doubt found a congenial occupation in preparing a declaration that the Tammany men of the Eighth District would unite with the County Democrats upon any candidates [illegible] to be neither under indictment, a fugitive from justice, nor one whose attempt to plunder the Treasury was frustrated only by the intervention of the court." But from the point of view of a politician not open to the charge of being a finent fool the resolution would be considered an egregious binnder, since it made it impossible for the County Democrats, without a sacrifice of self-respect, to respond to Tammany's appeals for union in that district. It is the habit of COCKRAN to conduct himself in politics with the easy grace and tact of a rhinoceros in a kindergarten, but some discreet friend should warn him that in denouncing indiscriminately persons who have attempted to plunder the Treasury he is liable seriously to impair his professional practice by awakening the resentment of his actual or intending clients.

The Secretary of the Treasury will learn with dismay that he has incurred the severe displeasure of the Butte *Inter Mountain*, a frank, fearless, and uncouventional Republican journal of Montana. It is the Secretary's refusal to reverse the old ruling concerning silver-lead ore that enrages our distant contemporary. He is scored in this fashion:

"If the Administration would retain the confidence of the West it must rid itself of this free trade speculator in Mexican railroad stocks and Mexican mines. He has deliberately lied to the silver-lead producers of the West. He has promised them relief which he never intended they should have, and now in justification of his treachery to the Republican Party and its creed he has issued a decision purposely based on misinformation and sophistry, and which every schoolboy between Eagle Pass and the British line knows to be a mere plea in the interest of a few men who are operating in the Southwest and across the border and getting rich off Mexican slave labor and by the violation of American law. That a handful of thieves may flourish Mr. WINDOM has approved a conspiracy which must, unless frustrated, result in reducing the wages of American miners and demolishing the profits of American producers. WINDOM *is a free-trade wolf in Republican sheep's clothing, and he ought to be fired.* The Republican Party cannot afford to be inconsistent or dishonest, and it therefore cannot afford to carry a Wall-street Cobden Club gold bug at the head of its Treasury Department."

Mr. WINDOM and Mr. HARRISON will take notice that the dissemination in Montana of the National Committee's proclamation in favor of a duty on hides has not softened the wrath of this protesting journal, which repeatedly assured its readers during the recent Montana campaign that it had private and trustworthy information that the silver-lead ore ruling would be reversed, and which now suffers a disappointment peculiarly its own. But the *Inter Mountain* should not forget the department's instructions to the border collectors. Were they not worth almost as much as a reversal of the old ruling would have been?

We venture to call the attention of those Judges whose business it is to instruct Grand Juries in their duties, to the following provision of Chapter 422 of the Laws of 1883, entitled "An act to suppress political assessments":

SEC. 8. Whoever, alone or with others, shall make or tender or offer to procure or cause any nomination or appointment for any office or place, or take part in so doing, and whoever shall accept or request any such nomination or appointment by reason of the payment or upon the condition or understanding, whether expressed or implied, of the payment, or any promise to pay any money or thing of value, for any political purposes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and all the provisions of this act shall be deemed as applicable in respect of any person being or seeking to be made a candidate for any office or place as they are in respect to any officer or public employé.

If an intelligent Grand Jury should inquire as to whether any person "being a candidate for the office" of Register or Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, or of the Court of Sessions, or of the City Court, has "accepted such nomination" upon condition, expressed or implied, of the payment or promise of payment of money for political purposes, it might lead to some very instructive and interesting developments. By all means let us have the inquest.

It is nonsense to talk about a national law for the regulation and control of State elections. There is no power under the Constitution to contrive anything of the kind. The only elections that can be regulated by national authority are those for members of Congress, and it will be unwise and mischievous even to interfere with those. The Republicans who are trying to revive Federal interference with elections will find out that the progress of the last twenty years is in their way. There will be no going back.

"The Colombian," writes our Minister at Bogota to the State Department, "may admire the institutions of the Great Republic, as he calls it, but he is not for that reason willing to pay a friend, however dear to him, 4 cents for a yard of cloth which he can buy of some one else for 1½ cents." This statement is commended to those who would have the people believe that the Colombian would gladly take the cloth at 4 cents if it should be brought to him from this country in a steamship heavily subsidized with money procured by national taxation.

An advocate has very seldom had a harder task than that which Sir HENRY JAMES began yesterday in summing up before the Parnell Commission in behalf of the London *Times*. The case with which the *Times* went into court has been destroyed by the *Times*'s own witnesses, and there is not a shred of it left. Take out the forgeries and there is nothing in it except the stock Tory talk about Ireland, that expresses nothing but the dislike of the talker for Irishmen. Certainly there was nothing that any sane creature would care to bring a suit about, and the inculpated Irishmen showed their sense of the worthlessness of the case against them, excepting the forgeries, by leaving the court as soon as the forgeries were exposed. Really, there is nothing left for the *Times*'s lawyer to do except to maintain that the forgeries were published in good faith, and that the *Times* had reason to believe them genuine. It is possible that the *Times* published them in good faith, believing that they were written by PARNELL, but this circular method of sustaining doubtful testimony is not approved in courts of justice. Certainly the *Times* did not take pains to ascertain their genuineness before publishing them, and during PARNELL to sne it for publishing them, for in court they were exploded with ludicrous promptitude by questions the *Times* should have asked before publishing them. The good faith of the *Times* can be maintained only at the cost of its reputation for intelligence, the loss of which is a ruinous matter for such a paper, and will for a long time to come prevent it from taking successfully its old imperial airs.

CITY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The list of candidates for Senate and Assembly in the city districts is now made up, with little probability of change. The County Democrats and Republicans are virtually united against Tammany in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Senate Districts, but the candidates are all Democrats. The chances seem to be in favor of the defeat of Tammany in these four districts. The Eighth District is certainly Republican, and in the Tenth, where there are two Democratic candidates, the Republicans have a fair chance of success. The Democrats are also divided in the Eleventh, but the probability is rather in favor of the re-election of IVES, the Tammany candidate. The Republicans have put up a weak candidate, and the County Democrat has little chance of a plurality of the votes.

In the first six Assembly districts Tammany and County Democracy candidates are pitted against each other, with no Republican competitors. They are a pretty bad lot, with the exception of the Tammany candidate in the Third, but there is ground for preference in some cases. FINN of the First District ought never to be permitted to return to Albany, and SULLIVAN of the Second, whom Inspector BYRNES denounced as the friend and protector of criminals, should never again disgrace the halls of legislation with his buffoonery. FARQUHAR in the Third is far superior to his opponent, and ought to have the support of the reputable Republicans of the upper end of the "hour-glass" district. There is little to choose between the candidates in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts on personal grounds, but if the County Democrats can be held to the pledge of their organization in behalf of ballot reform, their election is to be desired. In the Seventh the Democrats are united, but it is a Republican district, and FRANCIS V. KING, who is a candidate for re-election, made a very fair record last Winter. The Democrats are united in the Eighth and the Republicans are divided, but the result depends on how much strength the new regular Republican organization can develop as against JOHN J. O'BRIEN and "Silver-Dollar" SMITH. The Democrats ought to gain the district. There is no doubt of the re-election of JOHN MARTIN in the Ninth, as he has the support of both Democratic factions. In the Tenth there are three candidates, but there is no chance of its being carried by the Republicans. The Eleventh is a Republican district, but the Democrats have united in support of a candidate of exceptional strength and the margin to be overcome is not very great. No Republican has been nominated in the Twelfth District, and the chances are favorable to the re-election of DINKELSPIEL, the County Democrat, though his record is far from good.

The Republican division caused in the Thirteenth District through the persistent support of GIBBS by the regular organization is likely to result in the election of a Democratic Assemblyman. J. WESLEY SMITH, the candidate of the Democrats, is the man who defeated GIBBS two years ago, and he made a creditable record in the Assembly, while that of GIBBS has been uniformly disgraceful. In the Fourteenth there is no Republican nomination, and the Tammany candidate has the best chance of election. In the Fifteenth the County Democracy candidate has the indorsement of the Republicans, but it is a strong Tammany district, and HAFFNER is likely to be re-elected, though his record has not been good. The Sixteenth is also a Tammany district, and as the contest is between the Democratic factions alone, the Tammany candidate is likely to win. In the Seventeenth the Democrats are united in support of KERRIGAN and there is no doubt of his re-election. In the Eighteenth the County Democracy has the support of the Republicans for its candidate against that of Tammany, and is likely to elect him. There are three candidates in the Nineteenth District, and the Republicans have a good chance of carrying it, as they have put up a strong candidate and have a good deal more than one-third of the vote in the district. In the Twentieth there are also three candidates, but one of the Democrats is pretty sure to be elected, probably the Tammany man. The Twenty-first is a Republican district, but the margin is narrow and the Democrats are united in support of a good candidate, ex-Corporation Attorney BOYD. LEWIS, the Republican, is an ex-member of the Assembly, with a good record.

The Republicans and County Democrats have united against BLUMENTHAL in the Twenty-second District, but are not likely to prevent his re-election. Their candidate, MCINTYRE, was BLUMENTHAL'S predecessor, and made a very good record in the Assembly. His election would be no loss to the cause of sound legislation. There are three candidates in the Twenty-third, all men of good character—GEORGE P. WEBSTER, Tammany; CYRUS O. HUBBELL, County Democrat, and PERCY D. ADAMS, Republican. ADAMS received 10,124 votes as a candidate last year, against 12,895 for STRASSBURGER as the candidate of the United Democracy, and with the Democrats divided he has a good chance of election. The Republicans have indorsed the candidate of the County Democracy in the Twenty-fourth. He is WILLIAM W. NILES, an ex-member of the Assembly, with an excellent record, and a lawyer of good standing and first-rate character. His opponent, C. C. CRAGEN, is the present member, [illegible] is not good. NILES ought to be elected, and is pretty sure of a majority of the votes.

The Republicans are likely to hold the Seventh, Eleventh, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts. They may lose the Eighth, and are pretty sure to lose the Thirteenth, but they have a fair chance of gaining the Nineteenth and Twenty-third on account of Democratic division. They can hardly elect in any case more than six of the Assemblymen. It is difficult to say how the Democratic representation will be divided as between Tammany and the County Democracy, but the latter has a good chance for gaining, with the help of the Republicans, upon its representation of last year. It is likely to be at least equal to that of Tammany.

BALLOT REFORM AND ITS PROGRESS.

There was a very interesting and significant meeting held in Brooklyn on Wednesday to advance the cause of ballot reform. It was called by the Brooklyn Single Tax Club, and, with the tendency of some of this class of reformers to fancifulness, was termed a "Lecture Symposium of Ballot Reform." But it was only the name that was fanciful; the purpose and the proceedings of the meeting were practical to the last degree. The character and associations of those taking part in it were a striking evidence of the far-reaching influence for good which ballot reform will inevitably exert, and especially of the complete and effective fashion in which it will emancipate the citizen from the artificial trammels that now make really independent and intelligent action, outside of party organizations, so difficult as to be in effect impossible. The meeting was called, as we have said, under the auspices of the Single Tax Club, and with the express aim of that club scarcely one of the speakers had the slightest sympathy. But they all had deep sympathy with the effort to secure a ballot system that will enable any considerable number of citizens to pursue any aim in public affairs on which they may agree with a hope of success proportioned to their actual strength. The Chairman of the meeting was President LOW of Columbia College, who took this first occasion to show that in assuming his new functions he has no intention to abandon his interest or his participation in the welfare of the community in which he lives. Of the speakers, one was Mr. JOHN B. GREEN, the Republican candidate for District Attorney of Kings County; a second was a Democrat, Mr. W. J. GAYNOR; a third was Mr. T. C. CAMPBELL, another Republican; a fourth was Dr. I. K. FUNK, a Prohibitionist; a fifth was Mr. HORACE E. DEMING, a Mugwump, and a sixth was Mr. LOUIS F. POST, who represented the single tax movement.

Here, it will be seen, were earnest representatives of about every phase of political opinion and political effort in the field at present, and several of these representatives were men of exceptional prominence and authority. They differ in the views they hold as to most of the questions in dispute as widely as it is possible for men to differ. If the ballot-reform system were adopted we should probably have these half dozen representative men going into the polling places and selecting from the list of candidates half a dozen groups in which few or none of the candidates would be the same. And with the adoption of this system it would, in most cases, be more difficult for the gentlemen like Mr. GREEN, the Republican, or Mr. GAYNOR, the Democrat, to secure the success of the candidates to whom, in the present order of things, they are devoted. But the reform they are advocating, while it would unquestionably lessen the power of the great political organizations, and would probably increase the chance for the spread of special ideas that cannot be approved by most intelligent men, is advocated with equal earnestness by all these widely differing persons, because they know that it is better for the community at large that these results should be made more attainable. It is precisely because the new system would promote free political action that they support it.

Nor is this the only, perhaps it is hardly the chief, benefit to be secured by the secret ballot, and the public provision of ballots, which are the essential features of the reform. Those features would make both bribery and intimidation exceedingly difficult. In England there is a heavy excise tax on alcoholic liquids for everything but the uses of the arts. It is extremely desirable that for these latter uses the alcohol should be furnished free of tax. To accomplish this and at the same time prevent alcohol from being fraudulently free, that intended for the arts is methylated, or strongly impregnated with a substance that renders it unfit for use in drinks. The ballot-reform system proposes an equally efficient device to prevent the fraud of bribery. It will make the venal vote unsalable. The bribe giver must spend his money, if at all, for what he cannot be sure of getting. He may take the chances of buying a promise, but he must trust to the honor of an avowedly corrupt seller as to whether the promise will be carried out. There is, of course, "honor among thieves," but it is due to a common interest, which does not and cannot exist between a bribe giver and a bribe taker. We do not care to say that the corruptionists would not be able in some degree to evade the law. It might be possible, for instance, in any given election district to make the payment for votes dependent on the receipt of a certain number of votes by the candidate for whom they were promised. But this would involve a very perfect organization to work with any certainty. The number of unbought votes would have to be known very accurately in order to compute the remainder with any exactness, and, moreover, the vote is not readily made an object of contingent purchase and sale. In any case the transaction would be so hazardous and so exposed both to detection and to failure that any system that would compel bribers to resort to it would be an immense improvement. It is considerations of this sort that are steadily and with surprising rapidity attaching public opinion to the cause of ballot reform and making it a surely triumphant one.

HE WAS A "NICE OLD GENTLEMAN."

Any one who steps upon the toes of a corporation Judge commonly elicits a cry of pain from the *Evening Post*. The *Post* has given its editorial support to Judge HAIGHT, the Republican candidate for the Court of Appeals, and it is informed that the "attack" made upon that Judge by THE TIMES "has called forth strong denunciations from members of the Erie County bar"; and Mr. GEORGE J. SICARD of that bar, to whom the *Post* accords space for the expression of his views, denounces the attack as a "scandalous outrage."

To the best of our knowledge and belief, Mr. SICARD is an attorney of the Standard Oil Company. It is natural and seemly that he should be disturbed by THE TIMES's comments upon Judge HAIGHT's notoriously inadequate sentence of the Rochester Standard Oil men who were convicted of conspiring to ruin the business and destroy the works of a Buffalo rival. But Mr. SICARD has a bad memory. He says that the EVERESTS were not convicted "of having conspired to burn the works of the Buffalo Oil Company," but of having conspired to entice away an employé of that company. The indictment charged the defendants with the attempt to burn and blow up the works of the Buffalo company, and the verdict of the jury was: "Guilty as charged in the indictment." Mr. SICARD'S explanation of Judge HAIGHT'S motives in inflicting so severer penalty than a fine of $250 is a gem of extenuation. It seems that many leading business men of Buffalo and Rochester and a majority of the members of the jury signed a petition praying the Judge for clemency. "The EVERESTS," says Mr. SICARD, "were substantial business men. The elder, the father, quite advanced in years, and as nice a gentleman as one could well meet. He was not a man whom any one would want to see imprisoned unless he had been guilty of some crime deserving of such a fate, and especially at his age."

It would, indeed, have been atrocious to put this nice old gentleman into jail for one year. He had merely, in a playful moment, hired a man to go and engage himself to the Buffalo company so that he might reveal the business secrets of that company to the EVERESTS, and when he had so revealed them the EVERESTS paid him $1,500. To carry out the joke the EVERESTS then hired the man to cause the boilers of the Buffalo company to be overheated so that the works would be destroyed. The jury went too far, of course, in looking upon their innocent pleasantries as a criminal conspiracy, but Judge HAIGHT'S leniency atoned for the jury's sternness, and the EVERESTS, after a long delay, paid their fine and were restored to the society of their admiring townsmen free from reproach and only $500 poorer.

The trouble with Mr. SICARD'S argument in defense of Judge HAIGHT is that the voters of the State of New-York will deny its validity at the polls. It will not be necessary to prove to them, what nobody has charged, that Judge HAIGHT was corrupted by the Standard Oil Company. They will simply refuse, and for very good reasons, to put upon the bench of the Court of Appeals a Judge who believes that such a crime as the EVERESTS were convicted of is adequately punished by a fine of $250. The State wants no more Judges who take that complacent view of the policy of the most powerful monopoly in the country in attempting to destroy its competitors.

MR. NOBLE AND THE "RERATED."

Among the employés of the Pension Bureau who procured "reratings" and considerable sums in back pay during TANNER'S short term was JAMES E. SMITH of the certificate division. On Oct. 4 he was dismissed. It appears that he sent to Secretary NOBLE a letter of inquiry as to the cause of his dismissal, for there was recently published the Secretary's reply, in which he said:

"I have no charge to make against your military record or your moral character. I deem it to the best interest of the service that men who have been rerated in the bureau should not continue there to exercise their influence in that direction, either by their presence or by their counsel, and that the new Commissioner should have a better opportunity to correct the evil which I considered, and do now consider, as of the grossest character."

This man, who was dismissed in order that he should not continue to exercise his influence in favor of "reratings" either by his "presence" or his "counsel," had his monthly allowance raised from $20 to $30, and received $1,236 in back pay. How does it happen that Secretary NOBLE has for months overlooked the "presence" and "influence" in the bureau of HIRAM SMITH, Jr., whose monthly allowance was "rerated" to $72, and who took $6,035 in back pay, or nearly five times as much as was paid to the dismissed JAMES E. SMITH?

Was it because the case of HIRAM SMITH, as an example, was comparatively obscure? HIRAM SMITH was second in rank to TANNER, and after the removal of TANNER he was selected to serve as the head of the bureau. Has the Secretary spared him because the head of the bureau could exercise by his "presence" and "counsel" no perceptible influence with respect to this "evil of the grossest character," although the influence exerted by the presence of a "rerated" clerk was so dangerous that it could be met only by dismissal? Was he overlooked because, with a salary of $3,500, he needed the $6,035 more than the clerk needed the $1,236?

Or was it because HIRAM SMITH was a Republican and the Secretary's friend, while JAMES E. SMITH was a Democrat? This is the explanation given in one of our Western contemporaries, which seems to expect that the "rerated" Republicans will be retained and the "rerated" Democrats removed. The course taken by Mr. NOBLE in the cases of the two Oklahoma Marshals and the Special Agent who told the truth about both of them, and his scandalous removal of CONRAD, give color to such an explanation.

It will be recalled that Mr. NOBLE was denouncing the "reratings"—this "evil of the grossest character"—four months ago, as is shown by his letter of June 24. In the light afforded by the fact that he afterward placed the Pension Bureau under the control of the chief of the "rerating" ring, who had procured as much money as any two of the other beneficiaries of the ring's work, and that this man is still retained in office, the Secretary's letter to JAMES E. SMITH must be regarded as one of the most amusing contributions to the literature of the "rerating" period.

FEMALE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

It is to be regretted that the experiment of appointing women to be members of the Board of Education has not been beyond dispute successful. When Mrs. AGNEW and Miss DODGE were appointed it seemed that the experiment was, at least, to be tried under the most favorable conditions. These ladies were of the highest social standing, and their intellectual qualifications for the places to which they were named were known to their acquaintances to be quite as great as the most exacting Mayor would have thought of demanding from a male candidate for the Commissionership.

There is a manifest fitness in the appointment of women to supervise a system of education in which nearly half the pupils and more than half the teachers are of their own sex. The same qualities that are needed in teaching will apparently suffice in the overseeing of teachers, and this is the most important function of the Board of Education. It has other important functions, such as the provision of school buildings, and this function it has discharged by bestowing upon the city a series of buildings which practically come very far short of what they ought to be, and which are, moreover, about the ugliest and most depressing structures to look at that can sadden the judicious adult and debase the taste of the young. It is, however, in the supervision of the teaching that the female Commissioners were expected to be most useful.

In this branch of their duties it cannot be said that the retiring Commissioners have been successful at all. One of them had a part somewhat conspicuous in the process of supervising, not teaching, but a teacher, and thus gave rise to a controversy into which we need not enter, but which seems to have impaired the influence of the Commissioner. One would suppose that the female teachers in general would favor the appointment of supervisors of their own sex. The demonstration that has been made of a persistent opposition on the part of these female teachers to the reappointment of the female Commissioners is therefore a surprising performance, and stands in need of explanation. It is not so much explained as emphasized by the appearance yesterday in the Mayor's office of a delegation of female teachers, including five Principals of public schools, to protest against the reappointment of Mrs. AGNEW and Miss DODGE. Neither can it be said to be explained by the written address of the petitioners, nor yet by the oral address with which it was supplemented. The memorial sets forth that the retiring Commissioners have opposed a proposition for the conferring of degrees upon women by the Normal College, and that they supported "a system of examination against which more than two thousand female teachers openly protested."

This seems to amount to a charge that Miss DODGE and Mrs. AGNEW have betrayed the cause of Woman while ostensibly representing it, and that the wrath of the female teachers has waxed hot against them on that account. But evidently a Commissioner can be very useful who is in the wrong about a proposition to confer degrees upon women and also about a system of examination. There are not lacking evidences that the female teachers do not acclaim the coming of female Commissioners with the enthusiasm that might have been and was expected. The memorial refers with unconcealed disparagement to "the assertion of the desirability of female Commissioners," and the oral address suggests that if the Mayor "should conclude to select a lady for appointment as a Commissioner," the memorialists have candidates. All this seems to mean that the female teachers regard the motion of appointing female Commissioners as a weak vagary of the unaccountable masculine mind, out of which the masculine mind may be coaxed, or, if not, the mischievous effects of which may be mitigated. But there is good sense in their suggestion that the Commissioners should be chosen from those who have been educated in the public schools.

It is no news to anybody that the female sex is not commonly found so charming to itself as to the other, and that devotion to Woman, on her own part, is the worship of an abstraction, quite compatible with an active resentment of the interference of other and concrete women in the affairs of the devotee. The element of chivalry which necessarily enters into the official relations between a male Commissioner and a female teacher disappears when the supervisor and the supervised are reduced to a common gender. The female teacher who has found the rude ward politician grow civil at her smile may be pardoned for some disgust at the intrusion into her domain, in the capacity of her official superior, of a perniokety and pragmatical person of her own sex upon whom her blandishments are exercised in vain. We suspect that this is the underlying cause of the opposition to the reappointment of Mrs. AGNEW and Miss DODGE, and we respectfully suggest to the Mayor that if he wishes to please the female teachers in filling the vacancies he will attain that object by appointing male Commissioners and re-establishing once more the ancient Tyranny of Man.

THE MARY WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Oct. 31.—The City Council last night took final action on a communication recently received from the "Old South Church" of Boston, asking contributions from Fredericksburg to complete the unfinished monument to Mary Washington. Resolutions were passed tendering the thanks of the city to "The Old South Church Monument Association" in Boston for the movement recently inaugurated for the completion of the monument, and asking the society to cooperate with the ladies of this city, who are making efforts in the same direction, and who will be glad to hear from their patriotic friends in Boston. The Mary Washington Memorial Association of this city has elected officers and will apply for a charter when the Legislature meets early in December.

A SMALL GRIST.

It was mid-week in the country. There were half a dozen girls whose brothers and sweethearts were all toiling in the city and could not get to the watering place till Saturday. There was not a male human in sight, and hadn't been for two days. They were all sitting demurely on the veranda of the hotel. "Girls, I can't stand this any more," exclaimed one. "Let's go down to the station." "What for? It isn't train time." "I've been making inquiries. There's a freight train coming in ten minutes." "What's the good of a freight train?" "Why, we can go down and see the brakeman go by." And they trooped off, running like mad that they might not miss him.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

There is a man in Weymouth, Mass., who is a little absent-minded. One day he was going to Hingham for a load of hay, and intended to get a wagon on Pleasant-street. He carried his fork in one hand and led the horse with the other, passed by the wagon, and walked to the town. He hitched his horse and spoke to a man about stowing the hay. The assistant asked where the wagon was. The words he uttered were: "For Heaven's sake, have I left that wagon at home?" He started back after it, and when he was on the top of Fort Hill he discovered that he had left the horse hitched in Hingham.—*Boston Globe.*

At a meeting of the Board of School Trustees in Burlington, N. J., on Monday night, the question of supplying the pupils of the Minor school for colored children with erasers came up. When a vote on the question was called for, John Broomhead, a slightly deaf member, got up to explain his vote. "I am in favor of any reasonable request that may be made by the parents of these colored children," said he, "but I certainly do object to supplying children of tender age with razors." So great was the laughter that followed that the meeting adjourned without doing any business.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Our youngsters get ideas of their own as to what is correct and permissible. One small Bostonian is a-weary of her environments. Such a small girl to rebel against the inevitable! She broke out the other day: "Mamma, I don't want to live in Boston any longer." "What's the matter with Boston?" asked her mother, intending no irreverence. "I don't like the way I have to talk. I just hate to have to say 'faucet.' I'd rather say 'fasset,' and be comfortified." Bless her little soul! Don't you think we might make an exception in her favor, and allow her to say "fasset" when Mr. Howells is out of town?—*Boston Commonwealth.*

To call a stupid person a goose is a great injustice to the goose, for they have been known to show themselves very sensible, to wit: One goose that wasn't a bit of a goose, as the saying goes. This smart goose was quite a pet of the writer, and was very fond of feeding on soaked bread. However, it did not disdain a dry crust, which it would pick up and carry to a water trough and soak thoroughly before attempting to eat it.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

State's Attorney—So the defendant did propose to you that you set fire to the store and get half of the insurance. State now whether or not he offered to protect you from all risk of punishment at the hands of the law. What did he say about that? Witness—Yes, sir; he promised to see me through. He said he'd manage to catch me in the act and let you prosecute me.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Sunday School Teacher (in New-York)—All these things, children, that I have been speaking of will take place when the millennium comes. Small Boy (who reads the papers)—Ain't a goin' to be any millennium, ma'am. Teacher—Why not, Tommy? Small Boy—Chicago'll get it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Last week the Probate Court was astonished at the call for the largest number of marriage licenses in its history. This week the District Court is being astonished by the largest number of applications for divorce in its history. We hasten to say that they are not the same people.—*Topeka (Kan.) Journal.*

The new crown of the Emperor of Germany will weigh three pounds. If he goes to bed with all that weight there can be no doubt that his head will "uneasy lie." Far better would it be for Wilhelm were he a plain American citizen in a soft hat.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Young Widow—Mr. Preachly, will you marry me? Mr. Preachly—Well, really, Mrs. Buckner, this is so sudden, and— Young Widow—Oh, well, take your time to think it over. Mr. Harkins and I thought we'd like to have you perform the ceremony for us.—*Harper's Bazar.*

The editor of the Knobnoster (Mo.) *Gem* was married last Tuesday, and in the most laconic fashion that paper thus offers congratulations: "The *Gem* congratulates its editor and sympathizes with his bride."—*Kansas City Star.*

The latest Tascott is not Tascott, but then none of the earlier Tascotts were, either.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

ART NOTES.

The pother excited in Paris by the sale of the "Angelus" has extended to New-York with somewhat surprising results, so far as a number of the dealers in art are concerned. Their card in the papers very naturally suggested several questions. Why is the American Art Association singled out for condemnation when Boussod, Valadon & Co. and the society that exhibits pictures in the Musée Eden are not condemned? Then this other question arises: Why do not these dealers follow the lead of three associations and bring pictures in by the same legal means? To those who are not behind the scenes of the commercial treatment of works of foreign art it looks like a small but valuable offset to the iniquities of our tariff that some method should be provided by our customs laws whereby the payment of a 30 per cent. duty can be staved off for six months. The card in the papers has all the appearance of a protest signed by the majority of dealers without proper examination. They certainly cannot mean to assert that there is anything illegal in bringing pictures into the country under bond. Such an assertion is preposterous. What the lovers of art may well demand of these dealers is that each and all shall avail themselves of the privilege they condemn. Then we shall have more beautiful works of art to examine. If they are sent back to Europe never to return we shall at least have had an opportunity to see them without going to Paris or London.

Art dealers, it appears, are like a great many other men engaged in a particular line of trade. They do not perceive that the importation of the finest things tends to widen the taste of the community at large, and in that way increase the number of persons who have learned to desire works of art for their homes. Sales like that of M. Secrétan in Paris and importations of works from such a sale are very important factors in the education of the public.

Perhaps it is the Teutonic in Mr. Thomas Nast which gives him the geniality needed for pictures of children in their diversions about Christmastide, for the Germans are famous for jolly books suited to the children. The Harpers have published a collection of cartoons by Mr. Nast, some recent, others designed many years ago, which were composed to celebrate the doings of Santa Claus and the small folk. The volume is called "Christmas Drawings for the Human Race," no narrower title being adequate to the range which the pictures cover. Mother Goose on her unheroic bird, and St. Nicholas in his sleigh drawn by reindeer, are stamped on the cover. Some of the cartoons belong to the period when our boys in blue were remembered in their frolics on camps by the Potomac and Mississippi. The last cartoon is a scene from "The Night after Christmas," when all the toys broken by a child dance a jig over his bed while he sleeps the sleep of the naughty boy.

The handsome folio pages of "The Quiet Life," incased as they are in deep red morocco covers, flowered, margined, and adorned with two sportive quills, may have an air of old acquaintance to those who are already looking the gift-book in the teeth. We have seen most of the sprightly drawings by E. A. Abbey, and the idyls of English landscape by Alfred Parsons in the pages of *Harper's Monthly*. Here they are in a sumptuous work, printed on silk-edged heavy sheets. They illustrate certain famous old poems and also a prologue and epilogue in verse by Austin Dobson. Luxurious books for the holidays are ushered in well by this beautiful volume.

Mr. Jacobsen, the Copenhagen brewer, had ordered the following statues from French sculptors, presumably for the museum he has presented to his native city: Mercié is to give him an "Empress Eugénie," Barr

INDORSING THE NOMINEES

THE CITIZENS' TICKET EXCITES MUCH ENTHUSIASM.

COUNTY DEMOCRACY MEETING AT COOPER UNION AND A TAMMANY RATIFICATION.

The County Democracy had its ratification meeting in the large hall nf Cooper Union last night, and the Democratic State and Citizens' local ticket got a warm and hearty indorsement. The hall was crowded soon after 8 o'clock. Outside skyrockets were shooting np into the grimy night and cannon crackers were roaring out saintes. There was some little delay in getting the meeting started, bnt not enough to abate the enthusiasm. There was an evident understanding among the speakers to decry the talk of a deal and to urge the election of Democratic candidates for the Legislature.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Beekman called the meeting to erder and named Wheeler H. Peckham as Chairman. Mr. Peckham was warmly greeted. He said he understood that the meeting was for the jinrpose of ratifying the nominations made by the County Democracy and the nominations made on the Democratic State ticket. "There have bees some who thonght that the County Democracy could not indorse a ticket with names of Republicans npon it," said he, "bnt I think that these were eot mindful of the fact that there are three things to be considered in political affairs in this onantry. First, there is the national qeestion, and on that it can be truly said that the County Democracy has always stood firm, no matter whether it was Greeley that was nominated, or Seymour or Hancock, who are all now dead and gone, or whether it he Grover Cleveland, that man who, is the most progressive to-day of all our statesmen. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

"Then there are those questions resting npon State issees. On these the County Democracy is absolutely in line, and then there is another there is a matter of muniipal Governmeet upon which and far which naticeal or State issues can shed. eo light and npon which the trne test is hoeest administratioe of local Government, and epon this the one demand of the County Democracy is that the administration he honest and fair.

"One thing I have been told to-night I will mention, that you may see that you have no walk-over, that earnest work is required. I am told that, Tammany Hall is so determined to overwhelm this ticket that every man is to be employed and every dollar that can be collected is to be expended to carry out its aims. I am informed that in a single Assembly district $4,200 has been collected, and that every single man that can be procured will be employed to 'work,' as they term it. If this is trne, and I get it from a source that is reliable, what does it mean? Is this money raised for honest purposes or for bribery? Does it mean that votes are to be obtained for money that conid not be got on principle?"

There was plenty of applause for Mr. Peckham, and then Secretary Meilhoen read a long list of Vice Chairmen and Secretaries, all of whom were unanimously elected.

A series of resolntione were read and adopted. They indorsed the State ticket and the Citizens' ticket. Of the candidatee on this latter ticket the resolutions said:

"They have been selected for their capacity, integrity, and especial fitness for the performance of the duties of the offices for which they are severally named, and are pledged to no other service than that of the public. They are also commended to the suffrages of the voters as representatives of the principle that the public interests and service should always be paramount to partisan considerations—and thus stand in opposition to Tammany Hall, the keystone of whose structure is the reverse of this essential principle of good government. The system upon which Tammany Hall proceeds is to make the public service tributary to its owe political power and to the fortunes of its members. To this end it claims as its own the offices of the people, and exerts its power to fill them with its own adherents."

There were loed calls for District Attorney John R. Fellows, and the Colonel stopped forward. He opened by nrking attentioe to the State ticket, and said that if he did not misconstrue the registration it would get 50,000 majority in this City. On the local issues he said that no class of men who were continued in power in this city would be without the temptation to dishonesty, when the acenal budget of the city was npward of $97,000,000. This would corrupt them, he said "enough they started unscrupulous." Of the Democratic officers he had this to say, "I will vote for no Republican for the Senate or for the lower house. I will give no aid or countenaece to electing them." He rubbed Bourke Cockran a little and then entered npon a brilliant flight of oratory in eulogy of James Fitzgerald. Be complimented Judge Gildersleeve and said the best compliment that could be paid to Mr. Fitzgerald was to elect him over Henry A. Gildersleeve. Later on he urged support of the Democratic State ticket again and epoke of the necessity of ballot reform.

The last Presidential contest, he said, was no election, it was a purchase. It was argued by Repnblicans thon that men conld be bought as though they were pounds of eausage. He praised all the candidates on the Citizens' ticket, and said that they would win.

E. L. Abbett, brother of ex-Gov. Leon Abbett of New-Jersey, made the closing speech, and pointed out the merits of the several candidates on the Citizens' ticket. The talk of a deal he declared was eonsense. The only really political office to be filled in the city was that of President of the Board of Alderman, for which that sterling Democrat, Charles J. Canda, who had been letrusted to fill an office of great responsibility under Mr. Clevelaod, had been nominated.

Every mention of Mr. Cleveland's name derlog the evening was followed by enthusiastic applause.

TAMMANY TALK.

A RATIFICATION MEETING THAT LACKED THE USUAL ENTHUSIASM.

Tammany Hall had a ratification meeting last night at the Wigwam, in Fourteenth-street, bnt it was not of the ronsing kind. Not more than two thousand persons were present, and they failed to display the amount of enthusiasm generally aroused in that place on similar occasions. This was not the fault of the speakers, who made every effort to stir them np. At the very beginning it was evident that the condition of the meeting was not that of hopeful jelation, and as it proceeded and the hall began to thin out at a far earlier hour than is usual when it ie being used for ratification purposes, a spirit of somethieg not unlike dejection settled epon the audience that was left, and deprived the proceedings of the expected vitality.

J. Edward Simmons presided and W. Bourke Cockran was the orator of the evening, painfully so for the orators who followed him, as he exhausted the subject and left them no wind with which to fill their sails. Mr. Cockran never in his life tried harder to work his hearers np to the Tammany pitch. On many other occasions he has had every sentence of a whole hoorer speech cheered to the echo. Last nicht he did himself full justice; at times he seemed almost overpowered by his efforts to impart some of his fire and enthusiasm to his hearers, and it was not his fault that only on two or three occasions did he gain the response of a well-sustained cheer. The burden of his speech was denunciation of the County Democracy and of the Citizens' ticket, and praise of Tammany's accomplishments as shown in the administration of Mayor Grant. He promised that Tammany Hall, through its representatives in the City Hall, was soon to ering to give the city the best-paved thoroughfares in the world by virtne of contracts which would guarantee the good condition of the improved streets for fifteen years.

He characterized the Citizens' movement as a scheme by which people who had been repudiated by the pnblic were seeking to get an indorsement nnder which they could crawl back to the enjoyment of the emoinments of public office. They had gone into the camp of the enemy and, with "Tom" Platt's fingers around their throats, they would sick to ignominy and destruction. Mr. Cockran caused a very feeble laugh as very bad a pun when he remarked that the County Democracy might be able to claim that their relatioes with the Repnblican Party were purely Platt-onic. Tammaey has asked the Counties to unite with them to save the Legislature, but were met with a proposition for a "divide," which they could not accede to. He felt that there was no reason to fear the result, because Tammany Hall stood for honest, free, and economical government.

De Lancey Nicoll was the second speaker. He was suspicious of the Citizens' movement, and undertook to letercept his hearers by assailing ex-Mayor Grace. Other speeches were made by Col. William L. Brown, Gen. Francis B. Spinola, Thomas C. T. Crane, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Thomas C. O. Sullivan, and Thomas F. Grady, and resolntions were adopted ratifying and indorsing the nominees of the Democratic Party for State and municipal officers and for the Judiciary and Legislature, and denouncing "the infamous alliance between recreant Democrats and the Republican machine."

FRIENDLY TO STADLER.

Charles A. Stadler, the Tammany nominee for Senator in the Ninth District, was a member of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, of the Senate of 1888-9. As a member of such committee he vigorously and successfully opposed a bill for the construction of a bridge over the East River the New-York anchorage of which was to be in the region of Park-avenue, and which bill was bitterly opposed by the property owners in that section of the city, as well as by the representatives of hospitals, asylums, and armories situated near the proposed terminus. That his course upon that occasion is not without appreciation among property owners may be inferred from the following letter received by him yesterday from Everett P. Wheeler, in which he speaks of the appreciation of such service by the [illegible] institutions:

[illegible] Nov. 1, 1889.

[illegible] night [illegible]

The James G. Blaine Club of the Sixth Assembly District met last night and decided to nominate a ticket against the fusion ticket in the district. Henry E. Richard was put up for the Assembly.

Louis H. Bold was eominated for the Assembly last night in the Fourteenth District by the Republicans. They indorsed Charles J. Smith, the Counties' nominee for the Board of Aldermen.

Independent Republicans of the Sixteenth District Repnblican Club have nominated William J. Speckman for Alderman and Patrick H. Spellman for Assemblyman in their district.

Major Rickart has resigned from the Twentieth District County Democracy. He gives "treachery" and "deals" as his reasons.

DAVITT'S ABLE DEFENSE.

JUSTICE HANNEN COMPLIMENTS THE IRISH LEADER.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Mr. Michael Davitt continued his epeoh before the Parnell Commission to-day. He said that Farragher, who had beee a clerk of the Land Leagne, bet who had terned informer and testified for the *Times*, had been unable to prove the assertion made by Attorney General Weheter that the League had advanced moeey for the commission of outrages and crimes. Mr. Davitt regretted that all the Land League books had not beee found. They had disappeared, he said, during the confusion consequent npon the snppression of the League, but the National League books which had been produced revealed nothing unconstitutional. He denounced the publication of the alleged fac similis letter in the *Times* as an attempt at the moral assassination of the political character of a public mae which was unparalleled by the action of any political party in the history of any country. He ridiculed the idea that the *Times* was not aware of Pigott's astecedents until he testified before the commission.

Mr. Davitt concluded his epeoch by appealing to the court to say that the *Times* had not proved its charges against the men who were striving to end the Anglo-Irish question.

When Mr. Davitt had finished, Presiding Justice Hannen complimented him upon the ability displayed in his speech, and thanked him for the assistance he had given the court. Sir Henry Jamee then began his speech in behalf of the *Times*.

Sir Henry's address was of a historical character. He decied that any injustice to Ireland existed which justified the present attitude of the Irish Nationalists. He referred at great length to the measnres that have beee adopted during the last half century to improve the condition of that country.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—The *Irish Times* says that Mr. Parnell has had a conference with the Speaker of the House of Commons relative to the best mode of executing his intention at the next sessioe of Parliament of trying to establish the complicity of the Government in the attacks made by the Loedon *Times* on the Parnellite Party.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The budget passed the first reading in the Reichstag to-day. Herr von Maltzahn, Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, replying to attacks on the sngar tax, bsid that protection and free trade were merely questions of expedisncy. For the present, he said, a retnre to free trade was impossible.

Herr von Boetticher, Secretary of State for the Interior, spoke of the continued increase of exports. Alluding to the prohibition of imports of swine, he said that the restriction was impartially applied to foreign countries. Every election in the district was represented, and the resolution was passed without one dissenting voice. Speeches were made by President Conrad Langenstein, Charles Michling, Charles Keller, and Assistant District Attorney Grosse.

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District Assemblyman Somerindyke, who was his opponent from Rockland for the nomination, is said to have been whipped into line by the leaders. He has written a letter to the State Executive Committee in which he indicates that Rockland is solid for Nelson. People who know Mr. Domarest will take this for what it is worth.

A meeting will be held in the Great Hall of Cooper Institute to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock under the anspices of the Reform Club, to which all citizens favoring the election of such candidates to the Legislature as will vote for a bill embodying the principles of ballot reform are invited. Wheeler H. Peckham, Henry George, Horace B. Deming, George Cary Eggleston, Frederick W. Hinrichs, William M. Ivins, and others will address the meeting.

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PUT UP BY THE DODD FACTION.

The Dodd faction of Repeblicaes in the Fifth Assembly District, familiarly known as the "kickers," have nominated a candidate for Assembly who will be known as the Lincoln Club candidate. His name is Edward Russell Shear, and he is receiving clerk for Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. He is a young man of twenty-eight years, and, as expressed by one of the speakers who seconded the nomination, "while other striplings were dancing jigs on street corners he was attending the public school on Clarke-street."

J. C. Dodd presided at the meeting, which was held in the Lincoln Cleb rooms, Spring and Clarke streets, and in nominating Mr. Shear speeches were made by Cornellus Depovae, Joseph Murphy, and John Halpin. Mr. Murphy said the Lincoln Club was tired of waiting for the regular Repnblicae organizatioe to eominate a candidate for Assembly. They had adjourned again and again. As regards the last representative in the Legislature from the district, Michael Breneae, nothing had ever been heard of him at Albany except a member of the Committee on Fireworks. People were tired of voting for him, as they had been of casting ballots for Dominick G. Mullany before him.

The regular Repnblicanehave adjoerned their Assembly convention, subject to the call of the Chair. They say "orders" have come from headquarters to make no nomination. Their ballots will be beached with the County Democrats' for the Assembly.

POLICE HELP FOR GRADY.

The frieeds of John F. Ahearn, who is the County Democracy's candidate for Seeater in the Sixth District, are charging that the police are taking a hand ie the canvass in behalf of Thomae F. Grady, the Tammany candidate. They claim that the police have told the saloon keepers in the Sixth and Fourth Assembly Districts especially to take Ahearn's lithographs out of their windows and to take dowe his posters. They say further that Excise Commissioeer Fitzpatrick has also taken a hand against Ahearn, and they allege that he had many of the saloon keepers meet him at his hoeee, and that than he hinted that they keew where they got their licenses from, and it would be better to vote for Grady.

This is the story told by Ahearn's friends. Ex-Alderman John J. Ryan of the Tammany organization in the Fourth Assembly District and some of his friends have hoited Senator Gray and are for Mr. Ahearn for John P. Ahearn for Senator in the Sixth District. An effort has been made to keep them in liee ny the Tammany leaders, but it was not snoeessful.

NO GREAT LOSS.

Alexander S. Rosenthal, a member of the Republican organization in the Fourth District and leader of the Hebrew-American Republican League, has left the Republican Party. He sent a letter to John Collins, the leader of the district, yesterday and in the oonrse of it he refers to his old political love in this fashion: "A party which has ever rewarded the labors of its most loyal sons with ingratitnde, has ever perfidiously evaded and shifted, aye, and totally disregarded its most sacred promisee made to those who, by their heroism and sacrifices, have averted the rule which often threatened it; a party which knows no law but that of aggrandizemeet, owns no allegiance bnt to inconsistency, and hopes for no reward hut that of epoils."

Mr. Rosenthal is now getting up a mass meeting for eext Monday night to indorse the Tammany ticket.

YOUNG TURNER'S CHALLENGE.

Charles H. Turner, the yonng man eominated by Tammany for Senator in the Eighth Seeatorial Distriot has begnn his end of the three-cornered fight with vigor. Already Lispenard Stewart and Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., have the district pretty well plastered over with their poeters and Turner has adopted a eovel method of getting himself before the public. He has challenged Messrs. Stewart and Waterbury to a joiet debate npon the qneatioe: "How can the Senator from the Eighth District best represeet his constituents in the Legislature?" As far as heard from, neither Millionaire Stewart nor Lawyer Waterbury have accepted the challenge of the ice-cart driver who need to be a Columbia College student. Yonng Turner is said to have a very ready tongne.

SENATOR MURPHY INDORSED.

The candidacy of Senator M. C. Murphy for the Senate from the Fifth District was indorsed last night by the Repnblican Senatorial Convention. The Richmond County Republican General Committee met at Stapleton, S. I., yesterday, and also voted to indorse Merphy. There was a contest over it, and the vote stood 24 for and 13 against the motion. The committee also decided to hunch Mr. Murphy's ticket with those of the county ticket.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Republican Club of the City of New-York will be held at the Cooper Institote this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. Mortimer C. Addoms, the President of the clob, will preside, and addresses will be made by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, and the Hon. C. P. Vedder. Ladies will be welcomed and seats reserved for them.

Alderman Carlin, who is filled with an ambition to be Senator np in the Eleventh District, for T. C. Platt's sake, will have to tear himself away from his campaign work for a good part of to-day. Some time ago the National Iron and Brick Company obtained a judgment against the Alderman for $921, and the Sheriff returned the execution unsatisfied. Consequently an order was issued from the City Court that Mr. Carlin should appear and be examined in supplementary proceedings, and he will have a chance in the City Court this morning to explain why he has not satisfied the judgment.

Delegates to the Republican Convention of the Fifth Senatorial District met at 154 Franklin-street last evening. John A. Moran called the convention to order and presided. Peter Tighe acted as Secretary. On motion of Edward F. Elmie of the Fifth Assembly District, the nomination of Michael C. Murphy for Senator was indorsed. The motion was was seconded by Stephen F. Deedy of the First Assembly District. The session was a short one. Among those present were P. Connell, J. Healey, J. Snedeker, P. F. Kelly, J. Smith, E. H. Lawrence, D. Valeute, G. Gregory, and J. Coenell.

The United German Democracy of the Twenty-third Assembly District held a meeting at the Harlem Turn Hall, 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, last night, and imitated the example of their brethren of the Tenth Assembly District in spending the night in the rank Socialism and resolving to support the full Citizens' ticket. Every election district in the district was represented, and the resolution was passed without one dissenting voice. Speeches were made by President Conrad Langenstein, Charles Michling, Charles Keller, and Assistant District Attorney Grosse.

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ARRESTS IN JERSEY CITY

OFFICIOUS POLICEMEN TO BE BROUGHT TO BOOK.

ONE REGISTRATION DAY DISTURBANCE ENDS DISASTROUSLY FOR THE RING MEN—BIG MEETING IN HOBOKEN.

The Boards of Registry nf Jersey City were all in session yesterday for the purpose of correcting the lists of voters. Trouble had been expected in some of the precincts, and when it was noised about in the forenoon that an outrage had been committed in the First Precinct nf the Seventh District it caused something of a stir. The affair resulted in the arrest nf William Davis, who claimed to be the Republican Inspector of Electioe, and later in the issuing of warrants for the arrest of Christopher P. Smith, Captain of Police, and Michael Reardon, Sergeant of Police.

Davis was regularly appointed Repnblican member of the Electioe Board for the First Precinct of the Seventh Distriot by the Board of Alderman. The Democratic members of the bnard are John McGrath, John W. Stewart, and Frank McDermett. Bet when this Election Board first met as a Board of Registry, on Oct. 15, the Democratic members claimed that William Davis was not the Davis appointed, and that he is not a Repnblican. Davis seems not to have had his credentials with him, and the Democratic members substituted James Lahsy in his place.

Yesterday, however, Davis appeared with his credentials and insisted oe acting as a member of the Board of Registry. The Democratic members of the board refnsed to recognize him, but Davis took one of the registry books for the purpose of registering a voter. The police then interfered, Capt. Smith himself seizing Mr. Davis and handling bim roughly. At this' jnncture it is stated that Mr. Cummings denounced the proceeding as shameful, when Sergt. Michael Reardon seized him, struck him in the neck, arrested him, bet almost immediately released him.

Capt. Smith took Mr. Davis to Police Headquarters and before Jndge Stilsing. Mr. William Morgae, a highly-respected citizen, witnessed the proceedings and followed Capt. Smith and Mr. Davis to Police Headquarters for the purpose of giving bail for Davis, if that were required. Bnt whee he arrived there it is stated that Capt. Smith refnsed him admittance and roughly shoved him aside.

Meantime ex-Mayor Gilbert Collins and Jndge R. B. Seymour had been sent for and appeared before Judge Stilsing in behalf of Davis. The Judge refnsed to pass on Mr. Davis's rights in the board, but dismissed the complaint against him. Warrants were then procured for the arrest of Police Captain Smith and Sergt. Reardon for assault and battery. The warrants were not immediately served, but the cases are to be heard this morning.

Meantime, Judge Seymour accompanied Mr. Davis back to the place of meeting of the Board of Registry, and again formally demanded that he be sworn in as a member of the board. Bnt the demand was refused. Mr. McGrath of the board said that Mr. Davis's substitute, having been sworn in, could not be removed. One of the Inspectore asserted that Mr. Davis was not a Republican, which was sufficient reason for rejecting him. Davis is the brother-in-law of Dennis Gallagher, an anti-ring Democratic nominee for the Assembly, which is alleged to be the real reason for his exclusion.

It was asserted that this board was putting upe the registry eames copied from a registry of seven years ago, and acting illegally. The same charge was made in some of the other precincts. In the Third Precinct of the Seveeth District the behavior of the Repnblican Inspector satisfied Republicans that he was acting with the ring, and fraud is looked for there. The Seventh District is called Dennis McLaughlin's district, as the First is called Sheriff Davis's, and suspicious of crooked work is thick about them both.

SOLID AGAINST THE RING.

STRONG WORDS UTTERED AT LAST NIGHT'S HOBOKEN MEETING.

The Republicans and anti-ring Democrats of Hoboken held a well-attended meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall last evening, to ratify the fusion county and district nominations. Previous to the meeting there was distributed through the hall a reprint of a TIMES article, indorsed as follows:

"The foregoing is from THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Oct. 20, 1889, that honest and fearless newspaper which caused the collapse of the Tweed Ring in New-York, and which has come to the rescue of the misgoverned people of Hudson County in their efforts to overthrow the Davis-McLaughlin Ring.

"Let every good citizen vote for the whole fusion ticket and break up this ring."

Ex-Mayor Herman L. Timken was made Chairman and August Muller Secretary. The following were made Vice Presidents: H. D. Elbers, G. Muller, H. Eggart, R. T. Cnabert, Charles Mattiage, J. H. Rossnbanm, Col. B. F. Hart, A. T. Thomas, William Mschoid, F. A. Meten, John R. Weggins, T. Hexsmer, A. Steiges, Thomas Forester, and Joseph Thomas.

Chairman Timkee made a brief speech, in which he said that the organization aed work of the new committee was a blessieg to the people of Hudson County. He approved the fusion with Republicans, and said if the fusion candidates were elected they would look, to their honor rather than to their pockets. He criticised the corrupt legislators of last Wieter, and spoke of Mr. Stuhr and Mr. Kndlion, fusion candidates for Senator and Assemblyman, as honest men. Referring to the office of Director at Large and its importance, he said Mr. Bruggemann, the ring nominee, was nominated to do ring work. He had not the "backbone" to refuse to do sech work. As Coeselimae in Hoboken he had not made a satisfactory record. On the contrary, James Roone, the fusion nominee, is an honest man, who had refused to serve the ring.

Ex-Mayor Gilbert Collins then read a statement that had been written by ex-Senator Randolph F. Rabe, an anti-ring Democrat, who, though present, was unable, on account of a severe cold, to speak above a whisper. The statement was as follows:

"I wish the citizens assembled at to-night's meeting to know that on Monday last I was taken with a congestive chill, and have been directed by my doctor to keep my room ever since. To-day I was informed that the Jersey City newspapers as well as certain interested parties in Hoboken had given out that I had withdrawn from the movement to break the ring. I tell the people to-night that they must not be misled by such stories. I am in the fullest possible accord with the efforts of the people of this county to defeat the ballot-box stuffers and corrupt men who now control it. I denounce in the most emphatic terms the Democratic Legislators who voted last winter for the defeat of Assemblyman Kane's Ballot-Reform bill, which was demanded by all good citizens and the labor interests generally. I denounce the members of the last Legislature who passed the Jersey City charter, whereby they obtained lucrative offices from the Mayor of that city. I am glad to be here to-night, having left my sick room to join hands with all those eminent citizens as Col. Stevens, the Hon. J. Beeson, and others advocated such a movement. Why? Only to get away from these politicians of Jersey City who are a disgrace to any party.

"I regret that my voice is such that I cannot speak, but I have come here in violation of my doctor's order to show the interest which I have in this matter, and I ask that the people strike down these rascals who have brought a stain and reproach upon honest Democrats, and with their help we will elect the whole fusion ticket. Remember that for three years you have had a man in the State Senate ready to do the bidding of the ring tools and ringsters, and as his reward he has been appointed to a four-thousand-dollar office. Our County Clerk has got pretended to attend to the duties of his office, leaving him to draw his pay at the expense of the people, and has again been nominated for a five-year term.

"Our nominees for these offices, as well as for all the other offices above mentioned, have the command the respect of all good citizens, and I ask the vote of every good citizen to help put down a most infamous band of corruptionists."

This statement was received with hearty applause. The effort Mr. Rabe had made to show his hearty interest in the reform movement appeared to be well appreciated.

Ex-Mayor Collins then spoke at some length. He said: "This meeting means that the citizens of Hoboken are earnest in demanding their rights and maintaining them at the ballot box. Years ago it was said by one, 'Who would be free himself must strike the blow.' It is true. I knew how difficult it is to face the ohsrge of renegade. Bnt the Democrats of Hoboken are not held by that intangible something which is called allegiance to party. They have the courage of their opinions, and will show it next Tuesday. When such a revolt as this occurs against a political party it means something. Men do not lightly break with their party. We all vote for mee whom we do not approve, at times, because of party loyalty. When a revolt occurs, therefore, it means that the trouble is so deepseated that nothing but the surgeon's knife can sradicate it.

"The trouble is, in a word, 'bossism.' In this country the people will never submit to the rule of an aotocrat. In Hudson County over 3,000 Democrats have registered their names against it. Many have given their time without reward to organization against it. That means much. It is charged that the men in this revolt are disappointed office seakers. The faces I see before me show that that is not so. I can read faces as well as another, and I know such a charge is a slander."

Mr. Collins further said that party principles were not involved in this campaign. The issue was local government. He declared that the Republicans had entered into the fusion movement in good faith, and would be faithful to it. Those who had opposed it were incousistent, to say in mauhua. Mr. Collins concluded by eulogizing Mr. Stuhr, the fusion candidate for Senator, when the latter gentleman entered the hall, and was received with hearty applause.

As Mr. Stuhr had an engagement later in Jersey City he was given the floor and spoke briefly. He said the object of the new Democratic Committee was to break down ring rule. The ring was composed of only four or five men, but they ruled the county. They were powerful, and to defeat them it was necessary for anti-ring Democrats and Republicans to unite. The fusion was strong. The speaker had been about the county and he found the Republicans true to it, and very many Democrats supporting it. He referred to the fact that no Hudson County newspaper said a good word for any candidate on the fusion ticket, and attributed it to the fact that the press was subsidized by the ring. In conclusion, Mr. Stuhr said he had accepted the nomination for Senator as a duty, and that the fight was purely for good government.

Mr. Cannon, candidate for Freeholder in the Seventh District, spoke briefly and forcibly against the ring and ring legislation, and was followed by Judge William B. Ranken. He described the danger to the people from ring rule and the steps that had been taken to overthrow it. He also spoke of the fusion ring newspapers, and declared, amid applause, that he had no interest in this campaign beyond protecting the property of his grandchildren and securing honest government.

Judge R. B. Seymour spoke of the intelligence of the people of Hoboken, and declared they believed in popular government. Bnt in Hudson County there is only government by the bosses, by the bosses, for the bosses. Five men control all the affairs of the county down to the appointment of screb women in the City Hall. It was not because these five men were so distinguished or knew more than the 27,000 voters. Bnt they were in power. Now, if the will of the voters should be expressed they would be overthrown.

MR. HENDERSON'S FUNERAL.

MANY THEATRICAL PEOPLE ATTEND THE SERVICES AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 31.—The last sad rites were to-day performed over the remains of Mr. William Henderson, late proprietor of the Academy of Music, Jersey City, N. J. The old home here was thronged all day by the hosts of friende who had come, many of them many miles, to pay their respects. Many theatrical people were presect, and some of them had oaeceied engagemeets in order that they might attend the services to-day. The funeral was to have taken place at 1 o'clock, but on account of the lateness of the New-York train, which was due at Hollywood at 12:50 aed which brought down a large number of frieeds, the services did not occur until nearly 2 o'clock.

The services in which the impressive Episcopalian services were held was by Rev. Wm. Hunting Tinkle. The Actors' Fund, of which Mr. Henderson was Vice President, sent down a delegation headed by President A. M. Palmer. The fund also sent an elaborate floral offering. The services, which were performed by the Rev. Elliott Tompkies, pastor of the St. James Episcopal Church, were brief but very impressive. At the conclusion of the sermon, in which the preacher alluded to Mr. Henderson in eulogistic terms, two favorite hymns were sung by the church choir—"God Will Take Care of Me" and "Meet Again" and "Lead, Kindly Light." The body was then taken to the Branchbnrg Cemetery, where the family have a plot. It is in this same cemetery and within a few feet that the body of Frank Chanfrau lies. It was at the Jersey City Academy of Music and under Mr. Henderson's management that Mr. Chanfrau last appeared.

Among those present to pay those last rites were Mr. H. G. Fiske, and L. S. Gurney of the Actors' Fund, H. C. Jarrett, Col. T. Allston Brown, J. J. Spies, Col. Morse, Harry Paddock, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Macdonough, Mrs. Lillie Wintkinson, Mr. Frank Chanfrau, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hymane, Mrs. Frank W. Sanger, Mrs. C. E. Sprague, Col. Sinn, and all the attachés of the Academy, and many of the notable people of Long Branch.

The floral offerings were many and very handsome, the Actors' Fund offering being a massive star. That of the Academy of Music was a beautiful broken column. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonough sent a "Gates Ajar," and among others who sent floral offerings were Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Hymans, THE NEW-YORK TIMES's staff, Mr. and Mrs. Hoey, F. V. Stranss, Max Hirech, W. D. Harper, and W. V. Uttereon.

There were no pall bearers at the funeral.

LEGISLATIVE REFORMERS.

FOR BALLOT REFORM AND AGAINST JUDGE HAIGHT'S CANDIDACY.

At a meeting of the State Committee of the Legislative Reform Party, at 35 Clinton-place, last eight the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The first principle of the Legislative Reform Party is the defense of New-York is for a pure and undefiled ballot; and

Whereas, We believe in encouraging every honest effort put forth to bring about desired reformation in our present corrupt system of voting; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upee all friends favoring ballot reform to attend en masse the public meeting to be held at the Cooper Union Saturday, Nov. 2, at 8 P. M., in favor of ballot reform, commonly called the Australian system of balloting.

Then W. C. Clark of Constantia offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The railroad freight handlers of the city of New-York, in 1882, struck for a raise in their compensation of from $2 to $2 50 a day per hour for transient work, and the railroads refused to transport freight and paralysed for weeks the business of the city, and the merchants of New-York sought in vain protection from the Supreme Court compelling said railroads to perform their duties to the public according to their charters, which application, after a full argument, was denied by Judge Albert Haight, a relative of the railroads, and said justice, as was afterward shown by a decision in favor of the people by a higher court, bot by means of this decision and delay of Judge Haight's hostile rulings the railroad monopolies were enabled to crush the freight handlers and deny their just demands; and

Whereas, This same Judge Haight exhibited equally unjust bias in favor of the odious Standard Oil monopoly when members of that organization were convicted of blowing up the works of a competing company, and said Haight let these rich offenders off with a fine of $250 each; and

Whereas, This same Judge Haight is now a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, the highest court in the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all fair-minded citizens, irrespective of party, who believe in a pure and fair judiciary, should exercise their right as citizens to protest against such acts by a Judge as are heretofore stated, and scratch his name from their ballots or vote one of the opposing tickets; and be it further

Resolved, That we call npoe all freemee to do their whole duty in the premises.

THE RAYMOND ARSON TRIAL.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 31.—The State to-day occupied nearly all the session in the trial of John C. Raymond, charged with arson, in offering testimony to corrohorate that of John Leeper, the informer. William Jeffries, a Rahway hackman, testified that on the afternoon before the night of the fire he had driven Raymond from Rahway to the house at Iselin, arriving there at 4 o'clock, and Leeper had testified that Michael Lennon, a New-York bootblack, corrohorated Leeper's story as to the arrival of the men in New-York on the morning after the fire.

A third important witnese was Clarkson Moore, who corroborated Leeper's statement that he had some coal with the hackman, the only man besides Leeper and Raymond on the place. Raymond, he said, had approached him after the fire and had endeavored to fied out from him whether the insurance companies had been investigating the case. Raymond at first denied that he had engaged Moore on that night at all, and then tried to indnce the man to swear that it was on the night before that he had made the trip.

$5 30 TO BALTIMORE AND RETURN, VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For the great Catholic Congress in Baltimore, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to the public, from New-York to Baltimore and return, Nov. 7 to 12, valid for return trip until Nov. 16, inclusive, at $5 30.

The magnificent train service of this line commeeds it to the public favor.—*Exchange.*

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Baptists in convention at Hornellsville, N. Y., yesterday elected officers of the State Missionary Society as follows: President—J. B. Calyert of New-York; Vice Presidents—L. E. Curley of Troy, N. Y., and J. C. Corbin of New-York; Recording Secretary—Samnel T. Hillman; Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. W. H. Barces of Binghamton, N. Y.; Treasurer—T. B. Jones of New-York. The convention will adjourn this afternoon.

The Hon. Jesse M. Powell, whose skull was crushed by a bonlder thrown by Capt. Decator Abrams at Bellevernon,

THE ELIZABETH RACES

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT IN SPITE OF THE RAIN.

THE NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB WILL RACE ON THE DATES ABANDONED BY THE LINDEN PARK ASSOCIATION.

Threatening weather could not keep people from the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club yesterday, and, strange as it may seem, the gate receipts show that there were 1,200 more people present than on Wednesday. A drizzling rain made it decidedly unpleasant, even though it was not particularly chilly, yet the rapidity with which the races were run and the lively times in the betting ring kept the blood of every one in circulation. That the track should have remained not only good, but safe throughout the day, speaks more than words can for the hard work that has been done by the builders since the track was first thrown open to the public. In fact, horsemen say very generally that when it is a bit more settled it will be as good a track as there is in the United States.

While the bolder ways not largely the racing was good and sharp throughout the day. As three favorites and a strong second choice won their respective races, the public bettors, who, as a rule, back the fairly long horses in the betting, made more money than did the bookmakers, who make the favorites. There will be lively racing and betting for some days to come, as the New-Jersey Jockey Club will fill the dates which the Linden Park Blood Horse Association have abandoned, because it finds it impossible to get its track in fit condition for racing. This will insure daily racing up to Nov. 16.

Seven horses faced the starter for the opening event, with the Dwyers' colt Taviston a well-backed favorite. Wilfred and Dunboyne were well supported, while the rest were all most friendless. Joe Lee and Dunboyne gave their backers a little encouragement by running in front for a half mile, but then they hung out signals of distress, and Wilfred and Taviston took command and ran like a team to within twenty-five yards of the wire, where Taviston drew clear and won cleverly by a length. Wilfred was four lengths ahead of Dunboyne, who quit under punishment.

Ruperta was quoted ae a 1-to-2 favorite for the second race, and as she had nothing hut a lot of selling platers to beat the price was a liberal one. Mamie B. shot to the front immediately after the start, and at the quarter had a lead of two lengths, hut it was only on enfferance, as Alien had a stont pull on Ruperta, and when he gave her her nead in the stretch she just galloped home an easy winner by a length. Mamie B. was tirlor badly, but managed to beat Alarm Bell out for the place.

With two favorites successful, the crowd decided that it was their day, and they plunged on Radiaut for the third race. Though he had the crack jockey Hamilton on his back, Radiant wasn't equal to the task instead of him and had to succumb to King Idle and Kasson, both of whom beat him home quite handily. Harry Blaylock had the mount on King Idle, and so rode his first winning race in some time.

Green Morris put the fourth race to his credit also by winning with Banister, who, for a wonder, ran kindly all through the race without showing any disposition to sulk, and beat the favorite, Lavinia Belle, by a nece, after a hard drive. Flitaway was the good thing for the race, which was at a mile and three-sixteenths, but after running in front for a mile she gave it up and had to finish behind Dutch Roller, the only other contestant.

Eight horses contested in the scramble at five and a half furlongs, and Fordham, who was the virtual favorite, won it from end to end, getting away in front and keeping there all the way. King Crab and Bine Rock had a hot fight for the place, which the former got under Hamilton's vigorous drive.

Refiund, the old cripple that no race horse player dare back or dare allow to "run loose," found the track just to his liking yeeterday, and so he won the selling race, a dash of a mile, in which ten ran, with Rupert and Vivid anon ten favorites in the betting. It was one of those races known as anybody's race until well into the stretch, where Refiund, Glendale and Rupert cut away from the rest and finished in this order named.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for horses that have not won two races on or before Oct. 15, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:50.

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Taviston, 3 years, by Lake Blackburn-Silvercald, 113 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
P. H. Grill's ch. g. Wilfred, 5, 122.....(G. Covington) 2
Western Union Stable'e b. h. Dunboyne, 6, 122.....(Hamilton) 3

Conemara, 119; Joe Lee, 122, and Winona, 119, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Taviston, 11 to 10; Wilfred, 4 to 1; Dunboyne, 4 to 1; Joe Lee, 6 to 1; Connemara, 20 to 1; Winona, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Taviston, 2 to 5; Wilfred, 6 to 5; Dunboyne, 7 to 5; Joe Lee, 3 to 5; Connemara, 6 to 1; Winona, 10 to 1.

Won by a length; four between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for two-year olds that have not won since Oct. 15, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20.

E. Brown's b. f. Ruperta, by Prince Charlie-Marguerite, 115 pounds.....(Allen) 1
W. C. Daly's ch. f. Mamie B., 108.....(Moser) 2
Oden Bowie's b. f. Alarm Bell, 108; Hayward, Jr., 3
Ozone, 103; Benoit, 107, and Tacitus, 104½, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Ruperta, 1 to 2; Alarm Bell and Mamie B., 7 to 1 each; Tacitus and Benoit, 8 to 1 each; Ozone, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Ruperta, no betting; Tacitus, Mamie B., and Benoit, 3 to 5 each; Alarm Bell, 11 to 5; Ozone, 7 to 1.

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾.

G. B. Morris's br. c. King Idle, 4 years, by Wildidle-Augusta E., 122 pounds.....(Blaylock) 1
Hagover Stable's ch. c. Kasson, 3, 117.....(Allen) 2
D. Gideon's b. c. Radiant, 3, 122.....(Hamilton) 3
Fustic, 122; Girondes, 117, and Woodburn, 117, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Radiant, 6 to 5; Kasson, 13 to 5; Girondes, 5 to 1; King Idle, 6 to 1; Woodburn and Fustic, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Radiant, 2 to 5; Kasson, 4 to 5; King Idle, 8 to 5. Girondes, 2 to 1; Fustic, 6 to 1; Woodburn, 8 to 1.

Won by three-quarters of a length; one length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:11¾.

O. B. Morris's ch. c. Harrister, 4 years, by Brambie-Miss Harding, 104 pounds.....(Sodeu) 1
Beverwyck Stable'e b. f. Lavinia Belle, 4, 116..
(G. Covington) 2
W. Jennings's br. h. Dutch Roller, aged, 107.....
(Docker) 3
W. C. Daly's b. f. Flitaway, 4, 93.....(Lambley) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Lavinia Belle, 3 to 5; Flitaway, 3 to 1; Barrister, 5 to 1; Dutch Roller, 6 to 1.

For place—Against Lavinia Belle, no betting; Flitaway, 4 to 5; Barrister and Dutch Roller, 7 to 5 each.

Won by a nose; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for horses that have not won two races at $1,000 in 1889, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:12.

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Fordham, 2 years, by Longfellow-Semper Idem, 112 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
C. Corneliesen's br. g. King Crab, 4, 112.....
(Hamilton) 2
G. Walbaum's b. c. Bine Rock, 3, 107.....(Taylor) 3

The Issaqnena filly, 83; Veronica, 86; Grenadier, 112; Gyda, 105, and Glory, 104, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Fordham, 2 to 1; the Issaqnena filly, 2½ to 1; Bine Rock and King Crab, 5 to 1 each; Veroolca, 6 to 1; Grenadier, 20 to 1; Glery, 25 to 1; Gyda, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Fordham, 7 to 10; the Issaquena filly, 4 to 5; Bine Rock and King Crab, 8 to 5 each; Veronica, 2 to 1; Grenadier and Glory, 8 to 1 each; Gyda, 40 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; one length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:50.

No bid for the winner.

C. Rand's ch. c. Refiud, 4 years, by Sensation-Letty, 102 pounds, $500.....(Riley) 1
J. T. Carmody's b. g. Glendale, 4, 122.....
(G. Covington) 2
G. Walbaum's b. g. Rupert, 6, 112.....(Hamilton) 3

Heyday, 93; Lonelav, 107; Vivid, 106; Stephanie, 104; Gallatin, 102; Little Jim, 105; Lotion, 103, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Rupert and Vivid, 3 to 1 each; Lonelay, 5 to 1; Little Jim and Glendale, 6 to 1 each; Refiud, 7 to 1; Stephanie and Heyday, 8 to 1 each; Lotion, 10 to 1; Gallatin, 25 to 1.

For place—Against Vivid, even money; Rupert and Little Jim, 3 to 5 each; Stephanie, Refiud, and Glendale, 5 to 1 each; Lonelay, 6 to 1; Heyday, 8 to 1; Lotion, 10 to 1; Gallatin, 10 to 1.

Won by a length; two between second and third.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

The monotony of sweepetakes and purse races will be varied to-day when a seventh race is to be added to the usual programme to be decided at the New-Jersey Jockey Club's track. Mr. Green B. Morris and Mr. J. T. Carmody had a dispute as to the respective merits of their horses Barrister and Glendale after yesterday's races. Both thought their horses were the best at a mile and a quarter, and the result of their dispute was a match race at $1,000 a side, which will be settled this afternoon. It ought to be a good race, and will add much to the enjoyments of this afternoon's sport. The other six races will furnish good sport, too. Here are the entries and weights:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Little Minch, 115 pounds; Glenmound and Caraman, 112 each; Swift, 109; Tipstaff and Cracksman, 107 each; Merideu, 104; Guy Gray, 99.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes. One mile and an eighth. Tarragon, 116 pounds; Castaway II., 108; Santalana and Tristan, 105 each; Onenal, 104; Tudor, 102.

THIRD RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Talla Blackburn, 107 pounds; Robespiarre and St. James, 106 each; Exmeet, 105; the Regan colt, Blamony, and Civil Service, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—A match for $1,000 each. One mile and a quarter. Barrister and Glendale, 110 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for fillies three years old and upward. Rosalia Rosebud, 117 pounds; Tipstaff, 115; Brussels, 110; Hamburg, Harrisburg, Canasket, Newburg, Bill Barnes, and Fulham, 107 each; Shophaala, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for beaten horses. One mile and a sixteenth. Lonely and Stockton, 105 pounds each; Al Reed, Joe Heineman, Clay Stockton, and Wheeler T., 102 each; Oregon, 101; Quesal, 98.

SEVENTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Civil Service, 111 pounds; the Regan colt, 106; Ozone, 103; Gunwad, 101; the Auricola filly, 98.

CLIFTON ENTRIES.

The following card of entries is announced for the races to be run over the Clifton track to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, for all ages; selling allowances. One mile. Sir Roderick, 122 pounds; Young Duke, 120; Brait, 112; Theora, 108; Perfection and Lafitte, 105 each; Raymond and King of Norfolk, 102 each; Flageolette, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $300, for three-year-olds; allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Jakie Toms, 115 pounds; Little Addie, 114; Thad Rowe, Solona, Sentiment, nun Primo, Georgia, 112 each; Little Barefoot and Lady Winkle, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, for three-year-olds; allowances. Six and one-half furlongs. Prince Edward, 117 pounds; Annie W., 119; Deception and Utility, 114 each; Miss Olive and Teresa, 109 each; Frankie E., 88.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse 300, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Jack Rose, 119 pounds; Middletons, 111; Maggie K., 109; Folly and Misohief, 95 each; Pall Mall, 60; Light and Lilly Kenny, 87 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The November Handicap, purse $500, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Young Duke, 126 pounds; Carcoon, 110; Ovid, and Aristocrat, 113 each; Clontarf, 111; Firefly, 107; Carlow, 102; Gramercy and Woodstock, 97 each; Mary T., 96; Alnn Archer, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, for four-year-olds and upward; weights as allowances. One and one-eighth miles. Brait, 130 pounds; Defense, Linguist, St. John, and Brynwood, 140 each.

RESULTS AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 31.—An excellent programme, together with a perfect Autumn day, attracted a large crowd to West Side Park this afternoon to witness the races. The six events were run off with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, for three-year-olds; selling. Pan King won, Irish Dan second, and Miss Clay third. Time—1:19.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds. Milton won, Workmate second, and Lena Ban third. Time—1:18½.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile, for three-year-olds; selling. Renounce won, Billy Pinkerton second, and Amos A. third. Time—1:31½.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, for all ages. Kate Malone won, Brandolette second, and Bertha third. Time—1:44½.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, for all ages; selling. Daniel B. won, Story Teller second, and Rosa Pearl third. Time—1:05¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, for all ages; selling. Censor won, Colonel Hunt second, and Pell Mell third. Time—1:04.

BROOKLYN CLUB DATES.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Jockey Club held yesterday it was decided to open its racing season for 1890 on the afternoon of Thursday, May 15, on which day the Brooklyn Handicap will be run. The meeting will continue up to and including Friday, May 30, Memorial Day. The club will begin its Fall meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 16, and race up to and including Tuesday, Sept. 30.

NAVAL FACT AND GOSSIP.

The founding in this country of a company of capitalists for the purpose of building economic torpedo boats will afford the United States Navy Department an opportunity to encourage the development of a peculiar and distinct American type of torpedo boats, that is, if it is intended by the company having the matter in hand that the type shall be a distinct one.

Now that the squadron of evolution is to proceed to Boston on leaving this port, the departure of the fleet for Europe will be from Boston Bay. Not since the "rolling Shenandoah" left for the Mediterranean, fifteen years ago, has an American war ship sailed for a foreign port from Boston. This is because the Boston Navy Yard has been reduced from the rating of a naval rendezvous to that of a ropewalk. It is thought strange that the Navy Department does not permit the Boston yard to have construction work assigned to it. There is no centre in the country having better workmen or better facilities for carrying on work on a large scale than Boston, yet in the face of this the Norfolk Navy Yard is crowded with work, so much so that calls have to be issued to neighboring cities for workmen, to fill vacancies which Norfolk cannot supply.

Now that the old-typed Dahlgren smoothbore guns are rapidly being replaced by the breech-loading rifles constructed at the Washington Gun Foundry, a question arises regarding the disposal of the thousands of guns piled up at the navy yards throughout the country, to say nothing of the stocks of solid shot and shell. Here is an immense quantity of old iron that can be utilized, and perhaps to far better advantage by the Government than from the sale of it by the latter. Instead of casting about to buy old iron for use in the molds with their metal, much expense could be saved by throwing into the furnace some of these old guns with their piles of shot.

On the sailing of Admiral Walker's fleet of cruisers there will be in home waters and in commission the Dolphin, Kearsarge, Galena, and Yantic. The Dolphin is still unattached to any squadron, but it is likely that she will receive a regular assignment to the "home squadron." The Galena is not likely to remain in commission very long. There is a good three months' work said to be necessary on the vessel in order to bring her in fit condition for a three years' cruise. This cruise will most probably be the Galena's last. She, as well as the Kearsarge, Yantic, and a host of the other wooden corvettes, has served her days of usefulness.

There is a feeling among shipbuilders that the Columbian Iron Works, in bidding for the construction of two 2,000-ton cruisers, did wrong in placing so low an estimate on what is supposed to be first-class workmanship. Such bids, it is argued, tend to give the impression that first-class work can be done more cheaply than in the past. Leading shipbuilders say that it cannot. Builders expect full remuneration from such big undertakings as the construction of modern war ships, and unless they can get this remuneration, a premium, they say, will be placed on the practice of doing inferior work.

As was intimated in these columns would be the case, Lieut. Commander W. H. Brownson has succeeded in having assigned to the Petrel a batch of junior officers. He has done even more. He has arranged it so that the orders to these junior officers detailing them to the Petrel distinctly state that the duties in store for them are those of watch officers, with the control of gun divisions. When it is known that the Petrel has her full complement of watch officers it is not likely that full Lieutenants or senior Junior Lieutenants will make application for the vessel.

Commander Horace Elmer, who assumes command of the Kearsarge in a day or so, is one of the junior officers of his grade, and this is his first assignment to the command of a regular cruising ship. Commander Elmer has of late been on lighthouse duty, stationed at Detroit, Mich., to which duty he was assigned after a term at the Naval Academy as the head of the Department of Seamanship.

It will be known in the course of a day or two whether the N. F. Palmer, Jr., Company of this city or the firm of Washington Loring of Boston will take the contract for the 2,000-ton cruiser. Each made the same bid for a single vessel, and Secretary Tracy decided to let the first-named get the question to which the contract should be awarded.

FAIR BUILDINGS TO REMAIN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In three weeks the Paris Exhibition will close, but it has been at last settled that the structure is not all to be pulled down. Parts of it have served their purpose so well, have so much inherent beauty in them from the architect's point of view, and (a more prosaic consideration) have cost so much to design and build, that to pull them down would be a barbarism. The great central dome and the two palaces, one for the fine arts, the other for what the French call the liberal arts, are to be left standing. They cost 17,000,000f. to build, and, as constructions, they are fitted to be permanent. But then the difficulty is to know what to do with them. One brilliant Deputy suggested that nearly enough to be exercised in them, and that the Paris garrison should annually perform its manœuvres within their inclosure. The idea was original, but neither happy nor practicable. A better proposation has found larger favor. It is that Paris should annually hold in these galleries and exhibition annalogne to her Salon. The Salon houses the harvest of the year's art—the best of the pictures and the sculpture produced in the twelvemonth. The new galleries are to stand in the same relation to the year's inventions, scientific discoveries, and achievements in manufacture. The idea is so good that it will probably be adopted. At all events, there is plenty of time to settle the question. What is important is that the buildings are to be left standing.

TRANSPORTATION OF CATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Secretary of Agriculture has issued the following order in regard to the transportation of Texas and other Southern cattle, to take effect Nov. 1:

To the Managers and Agents of Railroads and Transportation Companies of the United States:

The order of July 5, 1889, prescribing regulations for the transportation of Texas and other Southern cattle and for the isolation, cleaning, and disinfection of pens which had been occupied by such cattle, is hereby revoked. It is believed that the danger from splenetic or Texas fever has passed for the present year. Very respectfully,

J. M. RUSK, Secretary.

GEN. CROOK ON DESERTIONS.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED FOR THIS GROWING EVIL IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Major Gen. George Crook, commanding the Division of the Missouri, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. The subject of desertions is given prominent attention. He says:

"The number of deserters has increased so rapidly of late years and the remedies for which have been adopted have proved so entirely useless to prevent the offense that I think it may well be said desertion is now the greatest evil existing in the army. Many remedies have been proposed and many causes assigned. Among these causes, the one most frequently alleged is that the soldier is required to perform too much menial labor, and that he is subjected to harsh and tyrannical treatment by his officers and non-commissioned officers. A careful examination of the subject leads me to the opinion that this statement is true only to a limited extent. While soldiers are expected to work when necessary, it will be found, I think, on examination, that the amount of work required of them is small, and as far as their treatment by their officers is concerned it is, with some few exceptions, as good as could be expected.

"I feel much hesitation in proposing a remedy. It seems to be not inappropriate, however, to suggest that a remedy, or at least a mitigation of the evil, may be found in a change of the method of recruiting the army. To illustrate: A recruiting office is established in a city. The recruits enlisted there are in most cases men of whom nothing is known. The recruiting officer has practically no means of finding out anything about them, their previous life, wha their friends are, or what the character of the applicants may be. Such men having been sent to their regimante become dissatisfied with the discipline and the hardships of military life, a large proportion of such men desert. I am of the opinion that if some means could be adopted by which we could obtain for service in the army a different class of recruits, and if orders were issued that general local associations are known, we should thereby reduce largely the number of such desertions. Again, I am decidedly of the opinion that if a soldier could after a reasonable term, never his connection with the military service by a payment of the amount which his enlistment and service had cost the Government, it would go far also toward preventing his desertion.

"In this connection I would suggest the propriety of shortening the term of enlistment."

HIS NAME IS BROWN.

THE PHILADELPHIA TASCOTT HAS A VERY BAD RECORD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Albert Sntherland, the young criminal who has recently gained considerable notoriety because of his resemblance to Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell of Chicago, was given another hearing in a magistrate's court to-day on charges of passing forged checks for various amounts on tradesmen in this city. J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was the principal witness against him, four checks bearing that gentleman's name having been passed by Sutherland. The magistrate held Sutherland in $3,800 bail on five charges, and he was taken to Moyamensing Prison to await trial.

Word was received here from Buffalo that Sntherland is wanted in that city for passing forged checks, and the detectives say that the man is wanted in many other cities on the same charge.

The prisoner says his name is Will A. Brown, and he is a son of James A. Brown, a Chicago railroad man. He says his father secured his release from the Columbus Penitentiary on a pardon from the Governor, and sent him to Chicago to look after some railroad interests. The young man soon tired of Western life, and at the first opportunity he ran away and came East. Sutherland, or Brown, claims to have lived near Tncoott, in Oak Park, and says he and that person were companions years ago.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 31.—The conviet Albert Sntherland, or John Bowman, arrested at Philadelphia as Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell, is a Chicago thief of uneavory reputation. His name is not Bowman or Sutherland, hut Brown. Bowman is an alias. He was released from the Ohio Penitentiary last April after serving a term of two and a half years for burglary at Urbana. While in the institution here Bowman or Brown nearly died of blood poisoning, superinduced by a wound in his knee, received in the foundry, and afterward, at the solicitation of his father, he was placed in the hospital, where he had light duties.

WARREN HASTINGS'S IVORY FURNITURE.

From the London Truth.

It is curious that, after the lapse of more than a hundred years, the superb suite of ivory furniture which Tippoo Sultan presented to Warren Hastings should be going back to India. The unique suite was the great sight at Daylesford, where it was placed in the principal drawing room until the estate was sold in 1853, after the death of Mrs. Hastings, when it was purchased by Lord Albert Denison, (afterward Lord Londesborough,) whose son sold it a few months ago for £1,500 to Messrs. Wertheimer, from whom it has been purchased by the Maharajah of Durbhangah.

This suite originally included a bed of solid ivory, magnificently carved, which was presented by Warren Hastings to Queen Charlotte, and it is commemorated in the "Rolliad." This bed, which was of great value, afterward came into the possession of George IV., who is understood to have given it as a present to a foreign sovereign.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The official statement of the receipts of live stock for the month ending to-day will show a handsome increase for the totals over October of last year. There is a gain of 365,000 head. There was but slight change to-day in any feature of the Cattle market. The movement in common to fair grades was—if that were possible—a little more sluggish than before, but there was no quotable change in the selling price of any class. As has been the case for a number of days past, good to extra Cattle comprised only a small part of the offerings. Less than half of the supply consisted of native stock, the number being estimated at 7,000 head, and as a large part of that total consisted of common sorts, holders of such grades as are sought by Eastern buyers and exporters were in a position to force strong prices. Sales were on a basis of $3 50@$5 15 for shipping Steers. Few lots sold above $4 50 nor many below $3 25. Anything not good enough to bring $4 50 or better sold at $4 05@$4 25. Butchers' and canners' stock brought about steady prices, as did Texans and Westerns. Some Cattle were left over, and the market did not finish very strong. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 45@$5 15; choice Cattle, $4 40@$4 60; good shipping Steers, $4 25@$4 35; medium shipping Steers, $3 50@$3 75; common to fair Steers, $2 80@$3 25; common to choice Bulls, $1 50@$2 50; good to choice Cows, $2 25@$2 50; poor to medium Cows, $1 10@$2; stockers and feeders, $2 75@$2 90; Texas Steers, $2 25@$3 15; Texas Cows, $1 60@$2 40; Western Steers, $2 25@$4; Western Cows, $1 75@$2 50.

The Hog markets was in a state of collapse. It closed 25c. lower to-day than Wednesday's quotations, at $3 65@$3 90 for heavy and mixed, and at $3 75@$4 for light weights. These prices show a reduction from the figures current the closing of Tuesday's market of 25c.@30c. There was some early trading at a decline from the previous day of not more than 5c., but the market steadily weakened until about noon, when no minimum price were reached. At the close a somewhat steadier feeling obtained. Sales to packers were generally at $3 70@$3 80, while shippers paln $3 85@$3 95 for the bulk of their purchases. There were few sales at the latter at $3 95@$4 for choice heavy and at $4 05@$4 07½ for fancy light. Receipts were: Cattle, 15,000 head; Hogs, 26,000 head.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of San Antonio, Florida	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins. Willem I., Portau Prince	.....	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

Alisa, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Circassia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Atlanta, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	6:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Italia, Gibraltar	.....	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	8:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tower Hill, London	.....	.....

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

Alaska, Liverpool	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Greece, London	.....	.....
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

Adriatic, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Aller, Bremen	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Alianca, Rio Janeiro	.....	12:00 M.
Belair, Trinidad	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
City of Chicago, Liverpool	.....	3:30 P. M.
Egyptian Monarch, London	.....	.....
Mariel, St. Croix	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Polynesia, Rio Janeiro	.....	.....
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tangier, Progreso	.....	3:00 P. M.
The Queen, Liverpool	.....	.....
Westernland, Antwerp	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 1.

Aller, Bremen, Oct. 23.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos, Oct. 22.
Lisbonese, Para, Oct. 17.
Manola, Hamburg, Oct. 17.
Muriel, Antigua, Oct. 16.
Panama, Rotterdam, Oct. 18.
Philadelphia, Bermuda, Oct. 28.
Tangier, Progreso, Oct. 31.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

Adriatic, Liverpool, Oct. 23.
California, Hamburg, Oct. 18.
Canada, London, Oct. 19.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, Oct. 23.
Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 26.
Hekla, Christiansand, Oct. 19.
Rhaetia, Havre, Oct. 23.
Wick Bay, Gibraltar, Oct. 18.

SUNDAY, NOV. 3.

Egyptian Monarch, London, Oct. 18.
La Champagne, Havre, Oct. 26.
Newport, Aspinwall, Oct. 25.
Orinoco, Barbadoes, Oct. 31.
Otranto, Dundee, Oct. 17.
Polynesia, Stettin, Oct. 18.

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 24.
Gloucester City, Swansea, Oct. 22.
Seneca, Havana, Oct. 31.
Werra, Bremen, Oct. 26.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Oct. 20.
Buffalo, Hull, Oct. 21.
Olympia, Gibraltar, Oct. 20.
Spain, Liverpool, Oct. 24.
Wyoming, Liverpool, Oct. 26.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

Alesia, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Oct. 21.
City of Washington, Havana, Nov. 2.
Denmark, London, Oct. 24.
State of Alabama, Glasgow, Oct. 25.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:30 | Sun sets.4:57 | Moon sets..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k...7:41	Gov. Isl...2:22
P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k...2:08	Gov. Isl...2:28
	Hell Gate...4:11
	Hell Gate...4:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Richmond, Jenny, West Point, Va., and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Niagara, Hansen, Turpan, Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Havana 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M. 30th.

Steamship Rio Grande, Conner, Galveston 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Tallahassee, Fisher, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Oldham, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam and Boulogne, 12 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

Steamship Alliance, Beers, Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham, Para, Barbadoes, West Indies, and Demerara 24 ds., with mdse. and passengers to United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

Steamship Alene, (Br.,) Serjeis, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Cayes, Kingston, Port Antonio, Grant Bay, and Long Cay 15 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:26 A. M.

Steamship Altmore, (Br.,) Watson, Brassorah, Aden, Point de Galle, and Gibraltar 77 ds., with mdse. to Arnold, Cheney & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

Steamship Herman Winter, Hullett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. P. Dimock.

Steamship Hekla, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Swinemunde, Christiania, and Christiansand 17 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Frita, (Ger.,) Hasbagen, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to George E. Varrelmann.

Ship City of Madras, (of Glasgow,) Griffiths, Montevideo 42 ds., in ballast, to N. J. Livermore.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W., raining; at City Island, light, S. E., raining.

FAILED.

Steamships Laplace, for Liverpool; State of Nebraska, for Glasgow, Colorado, for Hull; Barracouta, for London; Columbia, for Hamburg; Britannia, for Marseilles; Bermuda, for Windward Islands; Portland, for Navassa, for Charleston; Manhattan, for West Point, Va.

FOREIGN PORT.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—The steamship Santiago, Capt. Allen, from New-York Oct. 24, arr. at Santiago de Cuba this afternoon.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct 31.—The North German Lloyd steamship Trave, Capt. Willigerod, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. at Southampton at 3 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

The National Line steamship Egypt, Capt. Sumner, from New-York Oct. 17, arr. at Liverpool at noon to-day.

The North German Lloyd steamship Saale, Capt. Richter, sld. from Southampton at 6 P. M. to-day.

The White Star Line steamship Germanic, Capt. Irving, from New-York Oct. 23 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:58 P. M. to-day.

The White Star Line steamship Tentonic, Capt. Parrett, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 10 A. M. to-day.

The Inman Line steamship City of New-York, Capt. Lewis, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at noon to-day.

The steamship Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, from New-York Oct. 18, arr. at Hull yesterday.

The Anchor Line steamship Furnessia, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York Oct. 26, arr. here to-day.

The steamship Hatley, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, from New-York Oct. 17, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

The steamship Lydian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Hoggett, from New-York Oct. 17, arr. here to-day.

The steamship Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New-York Oct. 5, arr. at Swinemunde Oct. 27.

The steamship Catania, (Ger.,) Capt. Framsk, from New-York Oct. 26, arr. at Genoa to-day.

The steamship Gregory, (Br.) sld. from Para for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Rhulo, (Br.) sld. hence for New-York to-day.

The steamship Crystal, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, from New-York Oct. 12, arr. at Leith yesterday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

is at **1,269 Broadway**, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M. Subscriptions received ann copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTILS 8 P.M.

COMPANION.—By a young lady as companion or as nurse; governess's references. Address E. O., Box 865 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By English lady; position as companion; has experience in nursing; is musical and speaks French. Call at present employer's, 43 West 46th-st.

COMPANION.—By a respectable American young lady as companion to lady or grown-up children; speaks French and sews neatly. Address T. M. F., Box 6 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid or chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer. Address M. O. B., Box 868 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent, reliable girl; will wait on ladies and sew, or do fine washing in a small, first-class private family; best city references. Address M. D., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in private family as first-class chambermaid; assist with young ladies; best city reference; present employer's address C. N., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse.—By a neat, tidy young girl; first-class city references: last employer can be seen; moderate wages; a neat sewer; willing and obliging. Call at 153 West 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chamber-maid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Address M. R., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress and to do plain sewing and washing in private family. Address 421 West 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS, &c.—By two young Swedish

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, Oct. 31:

Richard V. Harnett & Co., by order of the executors, sold one lot, 25 by 100.10, on 128th-st., running through to 129th-st., 360 feet east of Lenox-av., for $15,000, to A. H. Maurt and H. Herold. Also, at public auction, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West 137th-st., south side, 430 feet west of Lenox-av., and one lot, 22 by 51.11, adjoining above, for $14,500, to M. M. Robbins, and the property of the Coast Wrecking Company, at Stapleton, S. I., sold for $60,000, to W. H. H. Moore.

A. H. Muller & Son, in partition, F. Smyth, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 20.11 by 111.8 by 18.2 by 112.6, 5 Broad-st., west side, 214 feet north of Beaver-st.; similar building, with lot 25 by 67 by 21.4 by 74.2, 50 New-st., east side, 222 feet north of Beaver-st., for $108,500, to Hugh N. Camp; six three-story brick buildings and four two-story brick buildings, with plot of land 100 by 93.8 by 105 by 69.4, 712 to 720 7th-av. and 1,580 to 1,590 Broadway, south of 48th-st., sold for $200,000, to William Berrian; four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 148d-st., south side, 375 feet east of Boulevard, sold for $13,000, to Z. H. Halpin, and 73 plots of land on Palisade, Yonkers, and Riverdale avs., Spuyten Duyvil Parkway and Waldo-st., for $39,350, to E. A. Putnam, B. P. Fairchild, T. C. Higgins, and L. S. Samuels.

John F. R. Smyth sold at public auction a two-story frame house, with four lots, each 25 by 150, on Pelham-av., north side, 100 feet east of Mermen-st., for $6,650, to Mary E. Murphy.

James L. Weild sold at public auction 18 lots, each 25 by 200, on Sedgwick-av., running through to Summit-av., east of Jerome-av., Highbridgeville, for $11,565, to D. Cunningham, F. C. Baumann, and others.

J. Thomas Stearns, under a foreclosure decree, Rudolf Dulon, Esq., referee, sold a plot of land 50 by 100, on Milton-st., south side, lot 210 on the map of the village of Melrose, for $3,550, to J. A. Rister.

James C. Lalor's sale of the buildings, with lots, 91 to 93 West 69th-st, corner of 9th-av., was adjourned to Nov. 7.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 31.

Front-st., 38; Alfred F. Ryder to Rebecca C. Byder.....$20,000

Audubon-av., s. e. corner of 175th-st., 145x94.8; Bernard L. Felman and wife to Rebecca Lichtenstein.....16,500

Eldridge-st., 283; Michael Fay and wife and others to Joseph Zabinski.....86,000

Thompson-st., 71; Helen D. Campman to Anna Sieke.....33,000

18th-st., 137 East; David D. Field to Emma A. Marson.....19,000

University-place, 50; John R. Foley and wife to Felix Armstrong.....1

56th-st., 64 East; Gertrude Jewett and others to Cornelius H. Peabody.....33,000

26th-st., n. s., 70.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 58.10x79.9 x irregular; Conrad Schlosser and wife to Jacob Bechhold.....22,000

120th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Madison-av., 19x100.11; Oliver A. Mudge and wife to Margaret A. McGrath.....18,250

113th-st., 163 East; Ann Neville and others to Marie Romer.....11,750

Broome-st., 62; George Biume to David Davis.....23,900

Washington-av., w. s., 55.2 ft. n. of 184th-st., 45x83.5; John A. Knox and wife to George R. Perry.....10,500

122d-st., n. s., 242.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 37.8x100.11; Owen Comiskey to Rose Hodge.....24,000

126th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 30x99.11; Catherina Merle to W. J. Nauss and another.....11,200

65th-st., n. s., 119 ft. w. of 1st-av., 27.10x100.5; Josephine Auerbach to August Eaille and another.....25,000

74th-st., s. s., 37.8 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.8x102.2; Frederick Pabst, Fanny Hellbrouer and husband to Minnie Rinaldo.....18,500

76th-st., 162 West; Lanra V. Appleton to Daniel Rogers.....1

78th-st., s. s., 199 ft. e. of 10th-av., 102.2x20.10x irregular; William H. Ricketts, referee, to Daniel Rogers.....6,550

76th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 102.2x20.10; Daniel Rogers to Samuel Colcord.....31,250

1st-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 43d-st., 25x97; James M. Taylor and wife to Sarah L. Taylor.....1

Monroe-st., 169; Benjamin Kaiser and wife to Sarah Milbauer.....22,250

Columbia-st., s. s., 140 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 100x90; Samuel Milbauer and wife to Benjamin Kaiser.....12,000

Avenue A, s. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 117th-st., 50x98; Reuben Small and wife to Benjamin Muller.....13,500

Prospect-av., s. e. s., 667 ft. n. of Sammel-st., 43.2x100; Jennie Reynolds and husband to Anna Ohm and husband.....200

1st-av., w. s., 75.10 ft. s. of 114th-st., 25x100; Rudolf Dulon, referee, to Philip Zugner.....8,300

1st-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 114th-st., 75.10x100.10; same to same.....8,000

98th-st., 204 and 206 East; Charles L. Lincoln to Andrew J. Van Tuyl, Jr.....1

97th-st., s. s., 132.1 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.11; August Jacob and wife to Lizzie Franck.....21,000

7th-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 133d-st., 74.11x100; William K. Diller and wife to John L. Hardee.....1

85th-st., s. s., 144 ft. e. of 2d-av., 28x102.2; Catharine Maher to Joseph Winter.....21,000

Monroe-st., 245; Mary E. Farrell and another to Lewis Hahn.....7,250

Chrystie-st., 174; Johannette Gerber and another to Louis Fischer.....1

Nassau-st., 93 to 99, 130 Fulton-st., 80 Ann-st.; James G. Bennett to John Pettit.....1,000

45th-st., s. s., 125.2 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100x irregular; Mayer Kahn and wife to Emilia W. Chapin.....2,000

Attorney-st., e. s., 130 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 30x100; Ignatz Fischer and wife to Johannette Gerber.....1

Same property; Louis Fischer to same.....1

134th-st., n. s., 93.10 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 18.10x100; John M. Morris to Agnes Shay.....1,400

Bond-st., 48; Theodore K. Hazard to John Lynn.....28,000

Same property and other property; same and others to same.....28,000

Booth-st., n. s., 166 ft. e. of Market-st., and other property; Jabez R. Ketchum to Theodore K. Hazard.....1,035

Broadway, 510; David Greenberger and wife to Charles A. Baudouine.....125,000

Trinity, n. e. corner of 132d-st., 25x100; William R. Brown and wife to Augustus Garetta.....8,000

2d-av., 2,352; Lewis Z. Bach, to Elsie Hasbrouck.....2

57th-st., s. s., 600 ft. w. of 5th-av., 27x100.5; Isabella M. Leech and another to Charles F. Schmidt.....100,000

Houston-st., s. s., 57.5 ft. e. of Willett-st., 20.8 x100; William Lindoerfer and wife to Rosa Weingerger.....16,000

Coenties-slip, 9; Adeline Cohen to Meyer Kohn.....12,120

103d-st., 115 East; George Margraf and wife to Rabetta Baruch.....16,000

28th-st., 334 East; Elizabeth C. Bagley to Henry C. Cassidy.....10,500

Stanton-st., 260; Jacob L. Eisenberg and wife to Wm. Hartman.....25,000

51st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; John J. Egan and wife to Sophie C. Panzer.....36,000

110th-st., s. s. corner of 4th-av., 39.9x75; Emily Croly to George B. Robinson.....30,000

174th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100; Kitty Hahn and another to Leonard Antenreith.....2,500

98th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.5; Andrew P. Van Tuyl, Jr., to Emma Gerber.....89,500

Madison-st., 297; Walter C. Tuckerman to Jacob Hirsh.....15,500

107th-st., n. s., 254 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18x100.10; New-York Life Insurance Company to Benedict H. Merzbacher.....12,000

90th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19x190.5; Jennie Cummins to Ella W. Brown.....1

49th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; Frank H. Palmer and wife to John H. Henshaw.....10

Prospect-av., s. s., 162 ft. n. of Westchester av., 56x100; Julia Buerstel and others to Patrick Mullryan.....12,000

Lot in Cedar Hill plot, Powell Farm, Fordham, 8x120; Henry M. Berrian, ex-sor, to Joseph McMahon.....1

Madison-av., w. s., 40.4 ft. n. of 92d-st., 20x75; Walter Reid to Catherine A. Ashmead.....1

115th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5; Henry A. Sherwood and wife to Bruce F. Bellstedt.....16,400

124th-st., 204 West; Caroline A. Schaeffar to George Hoppe.....15,000

134th-st., n. s., 93.10 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 18.10x100; Walter A. Shay and wife to John M. Morris.....1,400

123d-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100; John H. Proost and another to Catharine Pickett and another.....12,250

Avenue A, 1,396 and 1,398; Louis Reiss and wife to Annie M. Thibout.....39,500

112th-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 4th-av., 49x100.11; Charles F. Sexton and wife to Frederick A. Lehr.....30,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 51 ft. n. of 108th-st., 25x75; Philip Kaiser and wife and others to Jacob Weiss.....22,850

83d-st., n. s., 232 ft. w. of 9th-av., 17.11x102.2; Fann

MONEY FOR THE FAIR FUNDS

SUBSCRIPTIONS CONTINUE TO POUR IN.

THE GUARANTEE FUND WILL SOON BE ABOVE THE TWO-MILLION MARK—STIRRING UP PROPERTY HOLDERS.

The increase in the grand total of the guarantee fund of the World's Fair amounted to about $150,000 yesterday, which sends the amount so far subscribed still nearer to the two-million mark and indicates in some degree what will probably be done after the election is over. The New-York Jewelers' Association intends on Saturday to send out ten canvassers with small subscription books to members of the trade. This plan the association recommends to the other trades.

Following are the subscriptions received from various sources yesterday:

By the Mayor's office:
Fields, Dodge & Co. $25,000
G. G. Haven 10,000
W. C. Whitney 10,000
O'Neill & Quackenbush 1,000
Michaelis & Rohman 500
Cooke & Co. 250
Meyer, Jonasson & Co. 5,000
By the New-York *Daily Commercial Bulletin*:
Seggerman Bros. 100
By John Blakely 250
By the *Mail and Express* 1,100
By J. T. Brown:
Knickerbocker Trust Company. 1,000
By the *Sun* 387
By Stationers' Board of Trade:
A. L. Shipman's Sons 500
By New-York Real Estate Exchange:
F. R. Houghton 1,000
Leon Tannenbaum 100
By Gorham Manufacturing Co., by E. Holbrook, Treasurer:
T. Kirkpatrick 2,500
J. H. Johnson & Co. 1,000
Samuel Bridd 1,000
B. L. Solomon's Sons 1,000
C. R. Yandill & Co. 1,000
S. Cottle Co. 500
William Schur 500
Howard & Cockshaw 500
Durand & Co. 500
Ingersoll & Glenney 500
Dempsey & Carroll 200
C. D. Bertine & Co. 200
L. E. Waterman & Co. 100
By E. L. Merrifield:
C. H. Read & Co., Hoffman House 5,000
Green & Putney, Hotel Metropole 5,000
Matthews & Pierson, Sturtevant House 3,000
O. B. Lihbey, Brevoort House 1,000
G. Murray, Sherwood House 250
By Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*:
W. H. Green 5
By Hardware B'd of Trade:
Wallace & Sons, Sobeverling, Daly & Gales 500
By the *Herald* 270

By Charles J. Gillis:
Ollis & Oeoghgan $1,000
Baker, Smith & Co. 1,000
Samuel Halls & Co. 1,000
Geo. Fox & Son 250
Benajah M. Martin 250
By H. O. Marquand 5,000
By Garfield Nat. Bank, by A. C. Cheney:
Charles G. Dobbs 250
By J. J. Little & Co:
Chas. Scribner's Sons 5,000
By Louis Stern:
Blumenthal Bros. 1,000
A. Friedlander & Co 500
Carl Rosenbaum & Co. 500
Dansobaum Bros. 250
Indig, Berg & Co. 250
By N. Y. Mercantile Exchange:
John C. Mahr & Sons 250
By Wilson Godfrey:
Horace F. Brnronghs 1,500
Zacchens Bergen 1,000
By Drexel, Morgan & Co.:
Street Railway of the New-York & Harlem Railroad Company 10,000
By Hill Brothers:
T. W. Hynes & Co. 500
Hermann & Lichteo 250
By J. W. Seligman & Co.:
Loois Strashnrger 1,000
James McCreery & Co. 10,000
Samuel D. Babcock 10,000
By Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, by E. Hyndman Cook, Treasurer:
H. R. Lounsbery. 100
John Ganit 100
By H. S. Mendelson:
M. Sampter, Sons & Co. 2,500
By Louis Windmiller:
F. A. O. Schwarz. 2,000
Henry Banenthal 1,000
Charles F. Wiebusch 1,000
By the Wholesale Grocers' Association:
Royal Baking Powder Company 5,000
Colgate & Co. 3,000

Total for yesterday $150,562
Previously subscribed 1,600,152

Grand total $1,750,714

Besides these subscriptions to the guarantee fund the following subscriptions were received by Mr. J. Edward Simmons, Treasurer, for preliminary expenses:

W. W. Astor ..... $1,000 | John Blakely 100
W. C. Whitney ..... 1,000 | James W. Tappin 100
Edward D. Adams. 1,000
Total $3,200

A letter was received from F. B. Thurber by Secretary Wilson of the Finance Committee, outlining a plan in vogue in Chicago, which Mr. Thurber recommends be adopted here. Mr. Thurber says in part:

I to-day had a conference with a leading merchant of Chicago, who told me that they pursued the following routine there: Their finance committee took their business directory and apportioned what they thought would be a fair subscription for the various trades and business interests, of which there were some three hundred. They then selected one leading man in each line, got him to call a meeting of the trade, appoint a committee, and canvass that trade or interest until they had secured its quota of subscriptions. They even had an organization among the barbers, bootblacks, and newsboys. The amounts realized in these subsidiary trades were not large, but the plan created an amount of public interest and enthusiasm which was astonishing.

The Committee on Site and Buildings is apparently not well satisfied with the leisurely manner in which owners of property within the proposed site area are responding to the request for a statement of the terms upon which private property may be secured for the purposes of the exposition. The committee has waited a reasonable time for replies to the request to come in, but only about half of the owners have been heard from. To stir them up the committee has decided to send new letters of request to those property owners who have not responded to the first letter. The following will be sent out to-day:

The Committee on Site and Buildings for the International Exposition of 1892 respectfully requests that you will inform it upon the following points at your earliest convenience:

First—Will you agree to permit the use of your property, which is included within the proposed site, for the purposes of the exposition?

Second—If so, upon what terms and conditions?

Third—What are its exact boundaries?

We inclose a form of consent which has been signed by a considerable number of property owners, and which the committee would be pleased to have you return with your signature at your earliest convenience. On the reverse side is a map showing the position of your lots.

The form of consent referred to is as follows:

We the undersigned, owning or having the power to lease the number of lots set opposite our names, situated, as shown in the diagram on the reverse side of this sheet, do hereby signify our willingness to lease such lots at a reasonable rental for the purposes of an International Exposition in 1892.

Arthur Mintdrn Mitchell of 64 Wall-street called at the rooms of the committee yesterday to offer nine lots, on consideration of taxes, assessments, and 5 per cent. rental. Two of the lots are in Fifth-avenue, between Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth streets, and seven are in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, facing the Bloomingdale Asylum.

Brower Brothers yesterday placed in the rooms of the Committee on Site and Buildings as a complimentary gift a handsome polished oak letter file.

A meeting of the wholesale coal trade is to be held in the rooms formerly occupied by the Coal Exchange, in the Washington Building, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to arrange for subscriptions to the guarantee fund. It is urged upon the trade that the exposition will naturally cause a great increase in business, and that the coal interest will be one of the first to feel its good effects.

NOVELTIES IN VEHICLES.

Messrs. Healey & Co. have on exhibition at their salesrooms, in Broadway, at Forty-second-street, a duplicate of the celebrated new Sedan brougham which took the grand prize at the Paris Exposition. It is a beautiful specimen of skilled work both in design and finish, and possesses the charm of the unique in the graceful curves of the sedan body, with its small windows and deep panels. Both body and gear are painted bottle green, with stripes of carmine. Heavy rubber tires give an easy, elastic motion, and the interior is finished in handsome dark-green morocco.

In the salesrooms there are also broughams on double suspension springs, and graud double suspension victorias with unique servants' seats at the rear and top. An exceedingly handsome novelty is an elegantly-finished Adams phaeton, with an oak and mahogany body with spindle seat, which lifts up and forms a passageway to the rear.

Dog carts of all kinds and sizes are to be seen, with richly-painted bodies and gearings. A handsome phaeton is the Lorillard, which is finished in oak and lined with drab cloth. Another novelty is the Suburban wagon, a light-running wagon with light oak body, finished in Bedford cord, and claret-colored gearing.

In fact, the firm have on exhibition all forms of elaborate designs in landaus, coaches, broughams, private omnibuses, victorias, cabriolets, driving phaetons, dog carts, and other vehicles, all made at the firm's own manufactory in West Forty-third-street.

AN "EMPLOYES' LIST."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, having faith in the advantages of the World's Fair to be held in the city of New-York, take pleasure in subscribing a mite to the guarantee fund. We are employes of the firm of T. Frank & Brother, of 347 Broadway, and it may cause you to think favorably of starting an "Employes' List":

Isaac Fragner, 16 Park-place, Brooklyn, $5.
Mark Sugarman, 347 Broadway, New-York, $5.
M. B. Blum, 461 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, $5.
Mark Mannheimer, 429 East Eighteenth-street, $5.
Isaac Raf, 460 West Forty-ninth-street, $5.
New-York, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1889.

IN BONDS OF MARRIAGE.

THE PRETTY HOME WEDDING OF MISS SALMON AND MR. TOOKER.

One of the prettiest of the recent Brooklyn weddings was that last evening of Miss Miriam Brandon Salmon, daughter of Hamilton H. Salmon, and William F. Tooker, Jr., at the bride's home, at 15 Spencer-place. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler was the officiating clergyman, and the ceremony took place before an altar of white satin, white roses, and smilax, built in a bay window of the drawing room. The bride wore a gown of white corded silk and point lace, and an old point lace veil, held by a diamond crescent, the groom's gift. Her bouquet was of white roses and orchids.

She was attended by her sisters, Miss Florence and Miss Grace Salmon, who wore frocks of lettuce green and pale-pink silk and tulle, respectively. They carried bunches of maiden-hair ferns and pink chrysanthemums. Charles Vermilye of New-York was best man, and the ushers were the Rev. Robert Middlecitch, Henry Vanderveer, H. R. Salmon, Jr., brother of the bride, and Harry Tooker, brother of the groom.

The floral decorations were very pretty. The mirrors in each room were hidden by scroll designs of white roses, chrysanthemums, and ferns; the screen behind which the musicians played was formed of the interlaced leaves of growing palms, and at the reception which followed the ceremony the young couple stood beneath an immense wedding bell of pink and white roses.

Among the guests were Admiral and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. William Vermilye, Gen. and Mrs. Augustus Gaylord, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Tooker, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sanford Mrs. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. William Odell, the Misses Britton, H. V. Youngman of Albany, Clive Meckien, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Follett, Ephraim Johnson, and Miss Grace Johnson.

At the Church of the Disciples, in Fifty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, last evening Miss Luin Tyler, daughter of the Rev. B. B. Tyler, was married to Mr. William D. Van Vleck, Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank. Her father, who is the pastor of the church, officiated, and was assisted by his brother, the Rev. J. F. Tyler of Cincinnati. The bride wore a handsome gown of white silk and tulle and a long tulle veil, held by a diamond star. Her bouquet was of white roses. Her bridesmaid, Miss Carrie Whitehead, wore a costume of white silk, embroidered with gold and silver threads, and carried a bunch of pale pink roses.

The best man was Gilbert B. Sayers of Jamaica, L. I., and the ushers were A. A. Andruss, Jr., W. T. Stephens, and Union C. Finch of New-York; James T. Parsons of Brooklyn, Warren J. Crane of Jamaica, and J. Albert Tuthill of Montclair. A reception followed at the bride's home, 353 West Fifty-seventh-street. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Van Vleck, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Ripper, Jasper R. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Russell, Dr. Rounds, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wilcox, and John A. Wilson.

Among the many gifts the bride received were an onyx clock and candelabra from the Directors and clerks and an onyx table from the clerks of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

Miss Antoinette Hodenpyl, daughter of A. J. G. Hodenpyl, and George Ernest Fahys were married on Wednesday evening at Emanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Humpstone, and the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler. The church was taxed to its utmost capacity by the friends of the pair. The bride made a pretty picture as she walked to the altar leaning on her father's arm, and wearing a handsome gown of white silk and point lace, with a long veil caught up with a diamond pin, the groom's gift. Her maid of honor was Miss Beth Newell, and her bridesmaids were Miss Marie and Miss Bertha Fahys, sisters of the groom, Miss Grace Spier, and Miss Florence Sarles.

Dr. Eugene Hodenpyl, brother of the bride, acted as best man, and the ushers were J. S. Merserole, A. M. Snedecker, Ira Barrows, Dr. H. H. Fries, J. H. Seaman, and E. H. Cook. Among the 500 guests at the reception that followed at the bride's home, at 43 Seventh-avenue, were Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Boody, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Read Benedict, Judge and Mrs. C. P. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Farnsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Brent Good, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt.

CONFIDENT REPUBLICANS.

THEY THINK THEY CAN ELECT THREE ASSEMBLYMEN IN PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Assembly nominations have been completed in Passaic County, N. J. The county is good for 1,500 Republican majority as a rule, and has but two safely Democratic precincts in its whole area, which the Republicans in 1871 put into one Assembly district. Last Winter the Democratic Legislature thought it safe to try and secure three out of four Assemblymen in the county, and gerrymandered to that end. The First District is overwhelmingly Republican by more than 2,000 majority. The candidates are Robert Williams, Republican, and Martin E. Van Hovenbergh, Democrat. The Second District was estimated at 200 Democratic, but the Democrats are uncertain whether John F. Kerr, a young Irish lawyer, can defeat James Parker, Republican. The Third District was also estimated to have a moderate Democratic majority, but there is disaffection in the Democratic ranks which has culminated in an independent Democratic candidate, William J. St. Lawrence, who professes to believe that he will receive more votes than the regular candidate, Frederick C. Barnes. He is likely to get enough to elect Thomas McCran, Republican.

The Fourth District used to have 1,000 Democratic majority or more, but last Winter 500 was taken out of it to gain the Second District, and Republican precincts giving 200 to 400 Republican majority were added to it, reducing the fair Democratic majority to not more than 200. James Keys, Democrat, has been nominated for a fourth term, and the Germans, tired of Irish domination in the district, are running a candidate of their own, who last Fall ran as an independent Democratic candidate against Keys and polled 600 votes. The Republicans have nominated John King of Passaic City, who is certain to be elected. The Republicans are confident of electing three out of the four Assemblymen, and have strong hopes of also capturing the Second District.

HENRY FISHER'S WILL.

The will of Henry Fisher, formerly a wealthy merchant of this city, who died at the Château de Janvry, near Paris, on Sept. 16, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. It is dated Sept. 27, 1887, and names the United States Trust Company as executor and trustee. Bequests are made of $1,000 to the American Catholic University at Washington, and $500 each to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the House of the Good Shepherd, St. Vincent's Hospital, and the Church of St. Elizabeth of this city. To his widow, Elizabeth V. Fisher, at present a resident of Florence, Italy, he bequeaths his residence in that city, $10,000 of her money intrusted to his care, and a life interest in his estate.

After the death of the widow the estate is to be managed for the benefit of his two daughters, the Countess de Aramon and the Countess Della Gherardesco. The testator's nieces, Mrs. Stephen F. Austin and Miss Mary Rosa Donnelly, daughter of Edward C. Donnelly, are given $1,000 each. To another niece, Mrs. James A. G. Beatles, is given $500. An annuity of $1,200 is given to the children of the testator's dead brother Thomas, residents of Philadelphia, during the life of the widow, and $20,000 at her death.

AN ELECTRIC TIME COMPANY SOLD OUT.

John B. Skehan recovered a judgment of $6,922 92 against the Electric Time Company, whose offices are at 60 Broadway, and factory at 45 Cortlandt-street, for moneys loaned. To satisfy this judgment the stock and fixtures of the company were disposed of yesterday at Sheriff's sale and bought in by one of the stockholders for $607. It is stated that the company is to be reorganized on a paying basis, the success of its system of electric regulators having been fully demonstrated.

WHEN TROUBLED with a cough or cold use Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Price, 25 cents.

SALVATION OIL will do rheumatism more good than any high-priced liniments. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

A LITTLE medicine of the right kind, taken at the right time, is invaluable. That means CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, and take them now.—*Advertisement.*

Malaria

Is believed to be caused by poisonous miasms arising from low, marshy land, or from decaying vegetable matter, and which, breathed into the lungs, enter and poison the blood. If a healthy condition of the blood is maintained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, one is much less liable to malaria, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many severe cases of this distressing affection.

"I have been cured of malaria by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had the disease very bad, with fever, chills, vomiting, and heart trouble. No more quinine for me, when Hood's Sarsaparilla is so good a medicine."—LUCINDA CARTER, Framingham, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

MAYOR CHAPIN'S RECORD.

SOME OF THE IMPROVEMENTS HE HAS SECURED FOR BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Mayoralty fight is becoming hotter as it draws to a close, but the work is being done by only one side. Mayor Chapin is as busy as a bee, and during the last week has addressed meetings in every ward in the city. To one who followed him on a similar tour two years ago the contrast between his reception then and the enthusiastic welcome given him now is very marked. This is especially noticeable in the wards where a heavy labor vote is usually polled.

The Henry George movement in 1887 carried a great many laboring men away from the Democratic ticket, and it was these men who rolled up over 11,000 votes for Clancy for Mayor. They would have voted for John Doe or Richard Roe or any other mythical personage if he had stood in Clancy's place, but very few of them can be found now who are going to support Clancy as a Republican candidate. One of these men said yesterday:

"Clancy thinks he was the magnet in 1887, but he little knows the spirit which actuated the labor movement. Henry George himself could not carry the labor vote if he ran on the Republican ticket. Clancy thinks he is more powerful than Henry George."

The mass of voters in Brooklyn have no very clear idea of what Mayor Chapin has done for their city. They overlook the fact that in two years over thirty miles of granite pavement has been laid, and that, when Mr. Chapin took office, there was only twenty-four miles of such pavement in the city. In other words, the present Mayor laid more granite block roadways than all his predecessors combined. To do this he issued bonds, and Mr. Chapin says that the city's credit that he sold 3 per cent. bonds at a premium and put the responsibility for the payment of the debt on future generations, who will reap the benefit.

When the city was startled by the murder of Lyman S. Weeks, the fact first became public that there were only 600 policemen in Brooklyn. Mayor Chapin set to work and has increased the force to 900 and so arranged it that the limit of 1,000 will be reached on Jan. 1 next.

These improvements were felt at once in the increase of population and the consequent increase in building operations. During the first month of Mr. Chapin's administration permits for the erection of houses valued at $754,000 were issued. Six months later the statistics showed, in a single month, permits for new buildings valued at $3,856,837, and by the close of the year houses worth $22,460,720 had been built. The record for the nine months of the present year is even better, showing permits for 4,000 building, worth $21,539,351. During a period of a year and nine months permits for repairs to cost $3,021,800 have been issued.

To such a record as this his opponents have but one answer to make, and they put it in this shape: He appointed John Ennis Fire Commissioner against the protest of many good men.

Republican leaders were very much worried yesterday when it leaked out that their candidate for Mayor, Col. Baird, was a Director and a large stockholder in the Niagara Water Meter Company, a concern that has been trying for a long time to induce the city to put water meters in every house in town. The City Works Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor, is the one who must decide this question. If elected, would Col. Baird appoint his Commissioner to accept his meters? They would cost about $25 each, and their sale to the city would net a fortune.

THE KENDALS TO RETURN.

A TWO WEEKS' ENGAGEMENT TO BE PLAYED AT PALMER'S.

A contract was signed yesterday between Managers A. M. Palmer and Daniel Frohman for a return engagement of the Kendals, who are under the direction of Mr. Frohman, in this city before they return to England. When Mr. and Mrs. Kendal decided to make an American tour they were very nervous regarding the result. They feared that their style, so popular in England, would not be appreciated here, and it was with a great deal of trepidation that they stepped upon the stage the first night at the Fifth-Avenue. How groundless these fears were has been established by the remarkable engagement now closing. It was the first intention of Manager Frohman that the Kendals should play their entire répertoire prepared for this country during their four weeks at the Fifth-Avenue, but the unexpected drawing powers of "A Scrap of Paper" and "The Ironmaster" rendered any further change of bill impracticable, and instead of producing five plays the entire season has been given up to these two presentations, and the receipts have been the heaviest known in the history of the house. Their social success has been on a par with their professional record, and it is safe to say that no foreign artist ever visited this city who was more cordially welcomed or more thoroughly appreciated than have been the Kendals.

The contract signed yesterday is for the reappearance of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in this city on Feb. 17, for a season of two weeks at Palmer's Theatre. Their season will be limited on account of previous engagements made by Mr. Frohman, but during the two weeks they will present two pieces in which they are famous on the other side of the water, "Impulse" and "The Queen's Shilling." It is possible, also, that they may be seen in some other plays. At the conclusion of the engagement at Palmer's the Kendals will go direct to San Francisco, where they will play a four weeks' engagement at Mr. Hayman's Baldwin Theatre, appearing in their entire répertoire. They will then visit Denver, Chicago, and St. Louis, ending their American tour in the latter city. They will sail for home early in May, and shortly after their return will begin their annual engagements in the English provinces. Next week they appear in Philadelphia.

SET ABLAZE BY A DEFECTIVE WIRE.

Fire completely destroyed the four-story brick building at 171 and 173 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. The flames started on the fourth floor, occupied by the Electric Manufacturing Company. A defective wire is supposed to be responsible for them. They spread very rapidly, and a general alarm was sent out, calling the entire Fire Department to the scene. All that could be done was to save adjoining property.

Joseph Le Conte, who owned the building and occupied the first and second floors as a tin factory, estimates his aggregate loss at $13,000. The Adriance Machine Company on the third floor lost $3,000 on stock, and the Electric Manufacturing Company lost $30,000. These losses were fully covered by insurance.

ANOTHER LINEMAN KILLED.

Jeremiah Land, aged 29, a lineman employed by the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, was stringing wires on the Kings County Elevated Road at Fulton and Bedford avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, when he lost his balance and fell to the street. He struck on his head and received a fracture of the skull, from which he died in a few minutes. The body was removed to the Fulton-street station house, and a careful examination made for traces of an electric shock, but none was found. The wires were new ones, carefully insulated, and were dead, as shown by a test made shortly after the accident.

Land was married and lived at 416 Baltic-street.

A SOUTHERNER'S PROPOSITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper is read by more Southern people than any paper in New-York, because they believe you will publish the truth regardless of whose wrong-doing you expose. Instance your two articles this morning on Mahone and the Administration. Why not ask the people of New-York to subscribe money to aid the opponents of Mahone to get white people to the polls and defeat the efforts of Wanamaker, Quay & Co.? ALEX.

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1889.

Tall Clocks.

From all who are furnishing large city or country houses, the new Tubular chiming clocks are deserving of special attention. The bells possess a sweetness and permanence, or unchangeableness, of tone hitherto unattainable. Clocks may be had with full chimes of these bells, or with a single bell only, for the hour and half-hour stroke, as may be desired. Cases of oak, antique oak, and mahogany, of designs not elsewhere obtainable; or cases will be made to order, at scarcely any increase of cost, to harmonize with interior work of hall, when such correspondence in style is wanted.

Theodore B. Starr,

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To Obtain Pure Water use

Judson's Perfect Purity Filter.

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OVERCROWDED DOCKETS.

A PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY ABOUT EXCISE CASES.

Before being dismissed by Judge Martine, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the Grand Jury handed up a presentment in regard to excise cases. The presentment calls attention to the accumulation of cases arising from violations of the excise laws, about 3,000 of which have been returned by the committing magistrates of this county within the past two years, and of the many thousands of such cases upon which action is barred under the Statute of Limitations. This showing convinces the Grand Jury that the lack of proper statutory provisions for the prosecution of such cases is the cause of it all and that it is practically impossible to prosecute the cases under existing laws.

Nearly one hundred excise cases, they say, are returned by the magistrates each week, in addition to an average of sixty to seventy other charges of crime, from murder to larceny. The latter the District Attorney is obliged to submit first to the Grand Jury, and these matters so occupy the jury's time that the excise cases are neglected. To remedy this state of affairs and secure proper attention to such actions the Grand Jury of 1886 suggested a course nearly in accord with the views of the present Grand Jury. It was the amendment of a law providing that a Court of Special Sessions might empanel a jury for the trial of excise cases, and that the District Attorney should have power to transfer cases awaiting trial to the Court of Special Sessions. It is clear, the jury say, that while the present state of affairs exists the excise laws will not be observed, for wholesale arrests do little good when no further action is taken.

In conclusion, the Grand Jury suggests a remedy by the adoption of the following recommendations:

This court cannot properly dispose of so great a mass of cases besides its regular business.

The provision of Article 1. of the Constitution, guaranteeing the right to a trial by jury in all cases in which it had been theretofore used, does not prohibit the Legislature from enacting a statute making offenses of the grade of misdemeanor exclusively cognizable by courts of inferior or local jurisdiction by summary proceedings without the intervention of a jury. This right to jury trial has been held by the highest courts of the State to apply only to felonies and infamous crimes, to wit: offenses punishable by death or imprisonment in a State prison. Under Section 26 of Article VI. of the Constitution such jurisdiction may be conferred on Courts of Special Sessions, as the Legislature may deem fit to prescribe, and by Section 19 of the same article "inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature."

Therefore, as violations of the excise laws are declared to be misdemeanors only, it is competent for the Legislature to enact statutes prescribing their prosecution by a summary proceeding before a magistrate of the Court of special Sessions, either with or without a jury.

If, however, the Legislature should deem it unwise that the power to convict excise violators should be vested in a single magistrate, a law could be passed authorizing the magistrate before whom the offender was brought to impanel a jury to try the offender; the cases could be made solely cognizable by the Court of Special Sessions, where three magistrates constitute the judicial power.

The Grand Jury is, nevertheless, of the opinion that no greater necessity exists of impaneling a jury in these cases than in the case of certain petty offenses where, under the existing laws, Police Justices can imprison offenders on conviction before them for twelve months in default of the furnishing of a bond in a large sum.

If it should be deemed dangerous to grant to a single magistrate the right to inflict the penalties prescribed by the present laws the punishments can be reduced, but let the Legislature provide a practical means of disposing of this vast number of prosecutions. Any enactment intended to aid the due disposition of excise cases should provide for the prosecution of the pending cases as well as those which may hereafter arise.

The Grand Jury recommended that a copy be sent the Governor, and that the matter be laid before the Legislature. The presentment was signed by William L. Cole, foreman. District Attorney Fellows prepared a letter to the Governor, and sent the presentment to him.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is definitely settled, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, that Henry Irving will not visit this country professionally next season. He is contemplating a visit of pleasure, to see some of his American friends socially, but, in a letter just received from London it is stated that he will not play here before the season of 1891-2, when he hopes to come with a company and a répertoire which will sustain, if it does not add to, his American reputation. Mr. Irving is not content to come to America with only "The Dead Heart" and "Macbeth" to produce. He thinks that by postponing his trip another year he will be enabled to bring with him a new production, and with this in view he has given up all idea of an American tour next season.

The fate of Palmer's Theatre for next season has been decided. Mr. Palmer during his recent trip to Europe was so impressed with "The Middleman," now playing at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, and by Mr. Willard's performance of the leading character, that he not only purchased the play for this country, but made arrangements for transporting the entire company here to produce the piece at Palmer's next season. "The Middleman" is expected to run through the season, and if it fulfills their expectation, Palmer's will be closed to stars and combinations next year.

Manager T. Henry French has made arrangements with M. Ovide Musin and his company, including among other soloists Annie Louise Tanner, Pauline Morseriffo, Marion Malna, and Edouard Scharf, to give a grand sacred concert at the Grand Opera House next Sunday night in connection with Nahan Franko and his orchestra of forty picked musicians.

During the matinée performance of "Mr. Barnes of New-York" at the California Theatre, San Francisco, on Wednesday, Emily Rigl fainted while on the stage. The audience was dismissed and Miss Rigl was taken to her hotel, where she still lies very ill. Overexertion is the assigned cause of her sickness.

The production of "The Senator" by W. H. Crane in St. Louis was inaugurated by a trial of the play, and its success was so great that Manager Brooks anticipates great things when Mr. Lloyd's play is presented in Boston this month, with the advantage of all the elaborate scenery which has been prepared for it. Mr. Crane will be unexpectedly fortunate should these anticipations be realized, for he will have laid the foundation for an excellent répertoire during the early weeks of his first season by producing two successful American comedies.

The sale of seats for the special performance of "The Old Homestead," to be given at the Academy next Tuesday, will open at the box office to-day.

NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING.

Work has been commenced for the new building for the Medical College of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, at the corner of Livingston-place and Fifteenth-street, Little & Hamilton of 386 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street being the contractors, and Henry Rutgers Marshall of 74 Wall-street the architect. The building will be a very handsome structure, five stories high, the fronts to be of Longmeadow stone, with rock surface, to a height of seven feet, and above that terra cotta and buff sand brick.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.



Brain-Workers,
Dyspeptics,
Chronic Invalids,
All Praise it.
No Narcotic.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

"Good cheer in place of gloom; strength in place of weakness; appetite; rest; am better."—T. Dyas, Columbus, Ohio.

$1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

KASKINE CO., 188 Duane-st., New-York.

CURE FOR THE DEAF

PECK'S IMPROVED PAT. CUSHIONED TUBULAR EAR DRUMS RESTORE THE HEARING in all cases where the auditory nerve is not paralyzed. Often successful in cases pronounced incurable. Invisible, comfortable, always in position. Music, conversation, whisper heard distinctly. Write or call on F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, corner 14th-st, New-York, for Illustrated Book of Proofs FREE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

THE COUNT PLEADS IN VAIN.

A SKILLFUL FORGER ENDEAVORS TO TOUCH JUDGE MARTINE'S HEART.

William C. Tenner, who claims to be the Count de Vermont of France, one of the most expert forgers in the business, will spend five years in State prison. Recently he has been in hard luck and compelled to stoop to vulgar, petty forgeries and swindles upon small tradesmen. He was indicted upon the complaint of Donald McQuien of 39 Great Jones-street, who was victimized by a bogus check of $45 on the Garfield Bank. Two similar complaints were made by others. A day or two ago Tenner sent the following letter to Judge Martine:

YOUR HONOR: To-morrow I will appear before you to plead to the indictment found against me. Before that moment that will mark the most important event of my life, my life already so eventful, I beg of you a few moments of attention. I am very reluctant to impose on your valuable time, but the matter is of the utmost importance to me, and I am so fond to believe that all the praises and kind things that I have always heard or read of your benevolence that I truly congratulate myself for being brought before so humane a Judge as you are reputed.

I am indicted probably for forgery in the second degree, and I so fondly hope your Honor will allow me to enter a plea of forgery in the third degree and send me to the State Reformatory if sentence cannot be suspended, in order to save my family from the shame of having one of its members a convict. My family counts among the best in the French nobility. My brother is a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, having been returned by the city of Paris. My father was in the diplomatic service. My grandfather was President of the French Colonial Supreme Court. My uncle was Colonial Attorney General. Tenner is my père name. Under that name I wrote in several reviews, the *Forum*, and I am a contributor to Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography. But literature scarcely gives bread. I tried so hard to lead an honest life.

Crazed with hunger I did wrong. Mr. Johnson of Appleton's will tell you more about me. Have mercy on me. I dare not write my shame to my family, and instead of appearing with an army of lawyers, as my brother would furnish me, I will stand alone, kneeling to your heart for mercy. Most respectfully, W. C. TENNER.

Tenner is of medium height, with black hair and black mustache. He wore a pair of black gloves as he stood before Judge Martine. He asked the court to send him to the Elmira Reformatory, for if he went to State prison his brother would be compelled to resign from the Chamber of Deputies.

Judge Martine, in sentencing him, said: "You are a member of a noble family, but you are its black sheep. The sentence is five years in State prison."

The alleged Count appeared much overcome by the sentence. "He gave me the highest sentence," he muttered. "It is a terrible one. I will appeal to the Governor for a pardon."

L. S. Metcalf of the *Forum* wrote to Judge Martine that he knew Tenner as the Count de Vermont and that he was a most expert forger. He had committed six or seven forgeries lately and had also robbed his own mother in France.

WITHOUT KIN IN HOLLAND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of your paper of Oct. 27 there is an article entitled "Only a Mistake," on the supposed discovery of the original deed by which the Indians made over Manhattan Island to the Dutch in 1626. Gen. James Grant Wilson was, according to his own statement, supposed to be the favored member of the Genealogical Society who had unearthed this precious document, but which he afterward admitted was a mistake. Gen. Wilson is laboring still under a mistake when he says he "called on the Van Rensselaer family" when in Amsterdam, and speaks of a deed "in the possession of the Holland branch of the Van Rensselaer family."

The Van Rensselaer family are unaware that they have any kinsfolk of the name in Holland, which fact has been established after investigation. Mr. Eugene Schuyler, in his historical researches, writes from Holland in 1879: "The last member of the family in Holland who bore the name was Jeremias Van Rensselaer. He died in Nykerk, April 11, 1819. He married Judee Henrietta Duval, had no children, and in his will stated that, except his wife he had no heirs, except the Van Rensselaer family then living in America."

THIS WINTER'S FASHIONS
—IN—
FURS.



"SHOULDER CAPES, CALLED ALSO PELERINES," SAYS THE LEADING FASHION PAPER, "ARE THE MOST FASHIONABLE PIECES OF FUR AT PRESENT, AS THEY ARE MORE CONVENIENT THAN JACKETS FOR WEARING OVER GOWNS THAT HAVE LARGE FULL SLEEVES, AND ARE ALTOGETHER IN BETTER KEEPING WITH THE LONG PRINCESSE COATS NOW IN VOGUE. THE NEW CAPES HAVE RAISED SHOULDERS, WITH HIGH, TURNED-OVER COLLARS; ALSO THE NEW FLARING ELIZABETHAN AND MARIE ANTOINETTE COLL

MR. ERHARDT'S IRE ROUSED

HIS SHARP LETTER TO THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

MRS. WILKIE'S RETURN TO SCOTLAND WITH HER AMERICAN-BORN CHILD WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

"It is the first time in the history of the Government that an American citizen has ever been sent out of the country, and I shall do every thing I possibly can to see that this great wrong is righted."

That is what Collector Erhardt said yesterday afternoon in discussing the action of the Commissioners of Emigration in the matter of Mrs. Nellie Wilkie and her two children. The woman was held at Ward's Island for some days, pending the decision of the Solicitor of the Treasury as to whether she should be allowed to remain here. She had been adjudged a pauper by the Commissioners of Emigration. She returned to Scotland on the steamer State of Nevada, which sailed on Oct. 17. Her going was voluntary, it was supposed, but now it appears that her consent to go was obtained under duress. The American citizen referred to is her son, who was born in Plainfield, N. J., when Mrs. Wilkie lived there three years ago.

The Collector spoke with much emphasis. He had just sent a letter to the Commissioners of Emigration rather sharply expressing his views on the subject. In it he said:

"The affidavit of the woman showed that she had lived in this country for three years and was the mother of a child born on American soil. It also showed that she had left this country but six weeks or two months before, and that she was four months advanced in pregnancy. You also inclosed a doctor's certificate stating that she was not in a condition to be subjected to another voyage.

"The important question in this case, which your board well understood, was whether a child born in America could be expatriated because the mother was a pauper, and it was referred, as you were aware, to the Secretary of the Treasury for his advice upon the subject. The Secretary referred the question to the Solicitor for his opinion, and on the 16th inst. the Solicitor transmitted his written opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that it was not the 'intention of Congress to sever the sacred ties existing between parent and child,' and that, inasmuch as one of the children of Mrs. Wilkie had been born in this country, it was a citizen of the United States and could not be sent out of its own country for the reason that it was likely to become a public charge.

"This decision of the Solicitor was transmitted to this office with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury on the 18th inst., and you were notified by letter from this office on the 22d inst. that I had decided that said passengers should be permitted to land. After the receipt of the notice of said decision and on the 24th inst. your board sent a communication to this office stating that Mrs. Wilkie, having made a voluntary request on your board to be returned to Scotland, was intended to have return tickets, and sailed from this port on the 17th inst. on the steamship State of Nevada.

"If her return was to last voluntary there is no room for criticism, but the statement conveys the idea in the fact that she made the alleged 'voluntary request' on the day next following the one on which the Solicitor of the Treasury transmitted his official opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury. This strange coincidence led me to make a special inquiry as to whether Mrs. Wilkie, with her children, had not been coerced in to making the 'voluntary request' to be returned.

"This inquiry was prosecuted by a most reliable Government officer, and I inclose herewith a copy of his official report, from which I am satisfied that the return of Mrs. Wilkie and her children was not the result of a voluntary request from her.

"I submit that the conclusion to be drawn from all the facts in the case is inevitable, that your officer used all his powers of persuasion, if not threats, to compel Mrs. Wilkie, who was in no condition to undergo the strain of an ocean voyage, to return with her children to Scotland, of whom, at least, was entitled to all the protection that is due by the United States Government to an American citizen, and if I appear to express myself strongly in regard to this matter, it is solely because it is the first case that has ever come under my observation in which an American citizen was expatriated by officers charged with the exercise of important and delicate executive functions.

"Your attention is specially directed to that part of the special inspector's report which states that when Mrs. Wilkie was first seen by him on the island, she said 'she would rather die than go back to Scotland,' and when she found that she was to be returned to Scotland 'she cried and wrung her hands and was seemingly in great distress.'

"The sending out of the country, pending a decision, of a mother too ill to be moved, with her American child, is a disgrace to and is a crime."

The special officer mentioned by Collector Erhardt was James H. Prior, who said in his report that a day or two before she sailed Mrs. Wilkie was visited by Superintendent Jackson of Castle Garden, who had a long conversation with her. Prior learned from Dr. Murphel that she was advised by Superintendent Jackson to return to Scotland. After his visit she wrote the letter asking to go back.

The Collector is determined to push the matter to the end. It is likely that Mrs. Wilkie will be brought back here. Her purpose in visiting America was to wed, for her husband, who deserted her and disappeared shortly after the family went back to Scotland from Plainfield last spring. Presumably she was induced to ask to be returned because she was an expense to the State. That expense was about 32 cents a day.

SAYS SHE WAS ILL TREATED.

MRS. CHARLES DUPPLER ASKS FOR A DIVORCE AND ALIMONY.

A motion for alimony and counsel fees was argued yesterday before Judge Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the suit of Matilda Duppler for absolute divorce from Charles Duppler, who is the proprietor of a saloon and hotel at Third-avenue and Tenth-street. The couple were married July 4, 1876, when the defendant was a cook at Long Branch. Mrs. Duppler's petition alleges that he remained a cook until 1884, when she inherited some money from a relative and provided him with the means to buy the business he is now carrying on. With her assistance this business was made to pay a profit of $10,000 a year.

Prosperity, however, according to Mrs. Duppler's statements, turned her husband's head. He began to drink to excess and to beat her cruelly, and finally last, drove her from the premises without a change of clothing. These statements were made on the plaintiff's behalf by A. H. Hummel. Then Judge Steckler declared for the defendant that the plaintiff had been guilty of misconduct which warranted the court in refusing to give her any relief whatever. Then he read an affidavit of the defendant, which declared that Mrs. Duppler never inherited any money at all, and never contributed a dollar toward the purchase of the business. In the interval between their marriage and the purchase of the business he had given her his earnings to save, and they had amounted to $1,600. That amount was not sufficient for the purchase and the defendant had to borrow $3,250. After the opening of the business she insisted on acting as cashier, and after a while fell into the habit of drinking with a customer named Fritz Dressell, with whom she subsequently went to Passaic, N. J., the Catskills, and on frequent excursions. About a year ago she confessed her misdeeds and asked to be taken back. Finally, in July of this year, she left again of her own accord.

Mr. Hummel produced the answer of the defendant made last September, in which the allegations of the complaint were denied, but no charges made against Mrs. Duppler's character, and said that the affidavit read by Judge Steckler was an afterthought. He asked time to file a counter-affidavit, which was granted.

WANTS A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Edward C. Perkins of the law firm of Davenport, Smith & Perkins, acting for Francis J. Dominick, one of the holders of property the easements of which the elevated railroad company is seeking to have condemned, made a motion before Judge Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning for a stay of proceedings pending an appeal from the order of the Judge overruling the preliminary objections to the appointment of Commissioners. The grounds on which Mr. Perkins based his motion were that the testimony to be submitted is very voluminous, and he wished to enable counsel to have the benefit of the expense involved in taking it. Judge Andrews took the papers and reserved his decision.

Several other lawyers interested in the proceedings asked for leave to make similar motions, but Judge Andrews refused to hear them, saying that he only entertained Mr. Perkins's motion because at the original hearing he had agreed to do so in view of special circumstances in that particular case.

The taking of testimony in the condemnation proceedings was continued yesterday before Stenographer Adams. The nature of the testimony taken was chiefly as to the offers of the company to purchase the desired easements. Much of the afternoon was occupied by Lawyer Delafield in examining Mr. McWilliams, one of the company's officers. About fifteen cases have been finished thus far.

ITS REPUTATION IS KNOWN.

Public attention has again been called to the so-called New-York Juvenile Guardian Society by a printed advertisement from the Rev. David F. Robertson, the "Pooh-Bah" of the society, warning the public against giving money to G. P. Edwards, an alleged collector. Considering the expedure made public as to this society's standing the expenditure of money made in printing this notice was entirely unnecessary. For fifteen years back the unworthiness of all collectors for this so-called juvenile guardian society has been widely advertised. Fortunately these exposures have so enfeebled the society that to-day it is incapable of doing any great harm except that its begging collectors are likely to prejudice the charitably inclined against organized charities of real merit. Its annual receipts have been reduced to comparatively nothing, probably not enough to furnish decent support for the Rev. Robertson and his corps of collectors.

WOMEN AGAINST WOMEN.

A PROTEST AGAINST FEMALE COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION.

There is bitter, opposition to the reappointment of Commissioners Grace H. Dodge and Mary Nash Agnew as members of the Board of Education among many of the women Principals and teachers in the schools. Those who oppose them have been quietly arranging their plans for some time, and they fired the first gun in their campaign yesterday. Half a dozen women Principals filed into Mayor Grant's office with a petition all ready to be read to his Honor. They made a bright-faced, bright-eyed delegation, and they sat down in a corner and waited for the Mayor to get time to see them.

He did not keep them waiting long, and they explained that they came on behalf of the women Principals and many of the teachers. Then the spokeswoman unrolled the petition, which was signed by Carrie S. Monfort, Principal of Grammar School No. 57; Annie L. Wbyte, Principal of Grammar School No. 19; Mary E. Tate, Principal of Grammar School No. 45; Mr. Louise Claveon, Principal of Grammar School No. 43; Kate G. Broderick, Principal of Grammar School No. 6, "and others." The address was in part as follows:

"Our system and its methods are the result of a growth and a development slowly made, but made with certainty, by the combined efforts of the school officers and the school teachers. The progress, which has commended itself to the minds of those who have made a careful and dispassionate investigation thereof, took place under a system conducted by men of business experience, counseled by persons who have devoted their lives to the special study of pedagogics.

"The assertion of the desirability of appointing female Commissioners has been strongly made, and the large part of the argument in favor of such appointments has been based upon the alleged superiority of the work done by Commissioners Agnew and Dodge. We regret that this introduces a personal issue, but in justice to the schools and to ourselves we cannot shun it.

"This we know, that, although the law of the State authorized the board to establish and maintain for the girls an institution similar to the College of the City of New-York, for five years these commissioners, supposed to have been selected because of their peculiar interest in the female element in the common-school system, actively opposed this proposition to grant to the Normal College graduates those degrees conferred upon their brothers at the city colleges and upon their sisters at Vassar, at Wells, and even at Harvard and Columbia. Furthermore, in this very year they took part in framing and were instrumental in enacting a system of examination against which more than two thousand female teachers openly protested in a petition giving reasons that should have appealed most directly to the sympathies of Commissioners of their own sex."

The document then goes on to deprecate the part taken by Commissioner Dodge in the Mason scandal last year, and continues:

"If your Honor should conclude to select a lady for appointment as a Commissioner we would respectfully suggest that there are in the city many ladies of high social standing who were educated in the common schools and who are deeply interested in their success. We beg leave to present the names of Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Lexington-avenue, Mrs. Alva S. Walker of the Berestord, Eighty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, and Mrs. John Davidson, 5 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, all ladies of excellent standing in the community, and all formerly successful Principals of common schools in our city.

"These ladies by their education, their familiarity with school work, their proved business ability, and their unbounded love and devotion to the common schools are well fitted to represent their sex in the Board of Education, and we most earnestly request you to select from their number such female Commissioners as you may think it proper to appoint."

One of the ladies backed the recital up with a little speech in which she said "The sentiment is that you should appoint no women Commissioners on the Board of Education. There is a spirit of gallantry and chivalry in men that prevents them from criticising the women on the board, and the women do not take rebuffs as they should. They are apt to look upon our institutions as charitable institutions. The absence of criticism prevents them from growing up to the responsibility of the position. There is no politics in this movement, Mr. Mayor, for one of us is a Republican, another a Democrat, another a Mugwump, and I am the worst of all Republicans—a Blaine man. But if you decide to appoint a woman on the board, we will all go over to Tammany Hall."

This point brought a hearty laugh from the Mayor and a ripple of merriment from the delegation.

Mr. Grant explained that he always eliminated politics in dealing with the Board of Education, and the bright-eyed delegation bowed itself out.

MAY HAVE SOME GALES.

FORECAST OF OCEAN WEATHER DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

The pilot chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for the present month will be issued by the Hydrographic Office at Washington to-day. It refers to the International Marine Conference at Washington, saying that so many plans and devices have been presented that it has been decided not to consider anything not submitted to the conference by Oct. 30. The question of speed during fog and thick weather will be considered by the entire conference, and not by reference to a committee.

The chart refers to continued evidence supplied of the efficacy of oil to prevent heavy seas from breaking on board during storms, and says that there are many other cases where oil can be used to advantage, such as in lowering and hoisting boats, riding to a sea anchor, crossing rollers or surf on a bar and from lifeboats and stranded vessels. Seven new cases are reported of the use of oil by vessels in storms. In the case of the British brigantine Victoria, which lost spars, sails, &c., in a terrific hurricane on Sept. 4, the Captain reported that a quantity of cod oil was used, and that it saved the ship's hull from damage and possibly total loss. In all the cases reported it was found that the heavier the oil used the better were the results obtained.

A review of the weather for October describes several severe storms and says that comparatively little fog was experienced during the month, but that ocean ice had prevailed in considerable quantity to the eastward of the Straits of Belle Isle and to some extent on the Grand Banks, this being in marked contrast with what is usually experienced at this time of year.

The forecast of weather for November is as follows:

"The West Indian hurricane season has now practically ended; and the gales, which are encountered with increasing frequency north of the tortieth parallel, are mostly from the westward and northwestward. During the winter months the mean track of storm centres or area of low barometer is eastward across the Northern United States and Canada, and then about east-northeast over the Atlantic, turning this passage at times of low barometer westerly gales are felt at points lying south of their tracks. At least three or four of these gales are likely this month to attain the force of a storm. Little or no ice will be encountered south of the forty-eighth parallel. Fogs will be much less frequent owing to prevailing northwesterly (off shore) winds. Strong northers are likely to be felt in the Gulf of Mexico. The northeast trades will be light and somewhat variable."

The forecast is accompanied by an elaborate table of barometer normals for the month, which are based on nine years' observation over the Atlantic Ocean, and are calculated for noon, Greenwich time.

Among the current reports given in one by Capt. Gould of the American bark Sarmiento, we learn that he encountered no Gulf Stream current while crossing the Stream on Oct. 14 in latitude 37° north, longitude 67° west. Attention is called in this connection to the fact that northeasterly gales prevailed in that region from the 13th to 17th inst. to Oct. 17. Capt. Neyille of the British ship British Sceptre reports certain well-defined drifts of the Guinea currents which he experienced in July. Chief Officer C. L. Calloway of the American steamship Santiago contributes a story of a waterspout, the water of which was found to be very salt and the drops as large as a fifty-cent piece.

During the month eight dangerous obstructions to navigation were discovered along the coast, and full descriptions of these are given, with their latest known whereabouts. Charts were published during the month of Marigot Harbor and Grand Culde Sac Bay, St. Lucia Island; Demerara and Essequibo Rivers, British Guiana; Port Saota Barbara, San Domingo, and western part of Java Sea and the southern passages to China.

E. C. WHITMORE'S ESTATE SOLD.

By order of the court the estate of the late Benjamin C. Whitmore, the wealthy real estate dealer, was yesterday disposed of at auction on the Real Estate Exchange. Peter Meyer was the auctioneer. The entire estate was valued at about half a million dollars. Real Estate Agent H. N. Camp bought the building, which runs through from 52 Broad-street to 50 New-street, for $108,500. This is considered a bargain, for in 1872, when all kinds of property were greatly depressed, and when there were none of the improvements that new grace the locality, it sold for $80,000. The property running from 1,580 to 1,590 Broadway and from 717 to 720 Seventh-avenue was all taken by William Berrian for $200,000, which is considered a very fair average price. About thirty-six acres of land, in seventy-three plots, from Tibbets Brook to the Hudson River, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, were included in the sale. They went at varying prices. The sale, on the whole, was considered a very satisfactory one.

A BOGUS LAWYER GOES TO JAIL.

Charles A. Curtis, the bogus lawyer, who was convicted in the Court of General Sessions in February, 1888, of petit larceny for obtaining money from a man named Nuttall, claiming that it was paid to Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald to secure a suspension of sentence, was again before the bar yesterday. This time the charge was larceny and uttering false checks in connection with Ernest Longo. Curtis was sentenced to two years and six months in prison. Longo received four years.

MORE ORDER NEEDED.

ANNOYANCES TO WHICH JUDGMENT SEARCHERS ARE SUBJECTED.

If any expert solver of intricate puzzles desires to pit his patience and ingenuity against something really hard all he has to do is to undertake a search for information among the judgment dockets in the County Clerk's office.

That office is on the ground floor of the Court House, and the dockets—leather-bound quarto volumes, about an inch thick—are ranged on shelves against the walls which are furthest removed from the windows. It is a dark corner at best, and there is no gaslight there to dispel the gloom. The means provided for selecting the proper docket are two in number. In the first place, the sections of the library are marked off by different years, and each annual set of dockets is supposed to be placed in the section marked with its year. In the second place, on the backs of the dockets are placed the letters corresponding to the initial of the surname of the person against whom judgments have been obtained.

With these means of guidance it would seem as if the hunt for dockets would prove a pleasing pastime, but the dark corner echoes all day long with the moans of despair or unguarded profanity of searchers, of whom 12 to 20 are usually at work. In the first place the marking off of the sections by years is very carelessly done. There is little or no order in it. Eighteen hundred and fifty-eight presses closely upon later years, and the distance between the figures of designation are so worn and blurred as to be almost beyond recognition. The letters of guidance on the backs of the dockets are in gilt and are about one-third of an inch high. No year is placed on the docket. As is natural with books which are constantly being roughly handled, the gilt letters are worn obscure.

A notice tacked up about the corner requests those who consult the books to be careful to replace them in the proper place, but this request is often disregarded and a hunter for H docket of the year 1861, for example, is just as likely as not to find it, after a long search, stowed away in the place set aside for the dockets of 1883. This is the result of contributory negligence on the part of the searchers themselves, but their excuse is that the proper places are so indistinctly designated, and they are in such a hurry to get away after spending an hour or so over a search which should have been disposed of in ten minutes, that they hurriedly toss the book they have been consulting into the nearest vacancy on the shelf and depart.

A very few dollars' expenditure and a clerk's work for a few hours would abolish the crying nuisance. Two gas jets would illuminate the whole corner. Clear and brightly printed numbers over each yearly section would designate them at a glance. Of course, with the expenditure of $20 or $30 the arrangement of the books could be so systematized that a searcher could get the one he wanted within a few moments; but the modest improvements suggested would not cost more than $5, and would save thousands of dollars' worth of the time of searchers.

THE CITY'S EXPENSES.

FOR NEXT YEAR THEY ARE ESTIMATED AT $36,264,249 31.

The official statement of the result of the work of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the provisional estimates for the year 1890 was made yesterday by Mayor Grant. It shows a total allowance made, provisionally, of $36,264,249 31, against $37,637,069 91 allowed last year. The amount asked for the departments was $39,683,638. For 1889 there is an unexpended balance of $4,602,760 74, which leaves the actual expenses for this year $33,034,309 17. It is estimated that there will be an unexpended balance in 1890 of $2,500,000, which, subtracted from the allowance made for next year, leaves the actual expected expense for running the city in 1890 $33,764,249 31. This would be $727,940 14 more than this year, but an additional State tax of about a million and a half must be taken into consideration when figuring on next year's budget.

The official statement is as follows:

Objects and Purposes.	1889.	1890.
Mayoralty	$26,000 00	$26,000 00
Common Council	75,500 00	75,500 00
Finance Department	287,000 00	285,500 00
State taxes	4,118,828 71	5,698,249 18
Interest on city debt	7,129,046 90	6,327,554 19
Redemption of city debt	2,269,842 31	1,098,253 95
Arm and drill rents	73,500 00	52,250 00
Rents	128,822 00	129,822 00
Judgments	200,000 00	150,000 00
Law department	216,544 00	197,000 00
Department Public Works	3,124,221 00	3,233,870 00
Department Public Parks	1,212,200 00	1,177,700 00
Department Charities and Correction	2,197,050 00	2,109,050 00
Health Department	413,300 00	392,800 00
Police Department	4,409,550 94	4,616,515 84
Department Street-Cleaning	1,272,040 54	1,221,000 00
Fire Department	2,136,043 00	2,114,043 00
Department Taxes and Assessments	117,200 00	117,200 00
Board of Education	4,079,008 86	4,285,117 00
College City of New-York	146,500 00	146,500 00
Normal College	118,500 00	118,500 00
Advertising, printing, stationery, &c.	287,700 00	246,700 00
Salaries city courts	351,900 00	880,900 00
Salaries judiciaries	1,087,550 60	1,068,240 00
Coroners' office	50,000 00	52,500 00
Sheriff's office	85,700 00	95,700 00
Electric light expenses	244,229 20	258,857 00
Preservating public records	52,800 00	48,800 00
Miscellaneous items	518,253 23	181,039 71
Asylum, arsenal, &c.	1,142,192 61	1,172,987 50
Examining boards	25,000 00	25,000 00
Street and park openings	156,560 59	227,889 00
Register's office	122,250 00	1,250 00
Total	$37,637,069 91	$36,264,249 31

MR. BIGLIN'S FEES.

IMMIGRATION BOARD EXONERATE HIM FROM THE CHARGE OF EXTORTION.

At the meeting of the Emigration Commissioners yesterday the committee which has investigated the alleged abuses in the Castle Garden baggage room reported that Mr. Biglin was not responsible for the irregularities which had been proved. The overcharges had been made by employes of Mr. Biglin, who had discharged the offenders in each case where an overcharge had been proven. It was decided to reduce Mr. Biglin's yearly rental for the baggage privileges of the Garden from $2,500 to $1,800.

The rates for carrying immigrants' baggage will be reduced to 25 cents below Fifty-ninth-street, 40 cents above One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, and 50 cents outside of the city, except Brooklyn and Hoboken. Mr. Biglin will hereafter be required to hand in a report every day, to deliver all baggage within twenty-four hours, and to give receipts for baggage. The Commissioners on Rules reported a new code, which will be discussed at the next meeting. A letter was received from the Treasury Department stating that the salaries of the commission for the past month had been audited, and that $14,775 98 would be allowed.

It was reported that Bridget Hawkins and Annie Devaney, two poor immigrant women, had not sufficient money to reach their destination, and the Commissioners personally subscribed $15 for this purpose.

PASSED THE RESOLUTION.

There was a lively meeting yesterday of a number of members of the Cotton Exchange, held for the purpose of considering again a resolution which was adopted several weeks ago, but on which there had been no action taken by the Board of Managers.

This is the resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Board of Managers be required to submit a by-law to be voted upon by members, to repeal the present system of inspecting and classifying cotton and re-enact the former systems, with such amendments and modifications as experience shows to be desirable.

Mr. M. R. Fielding, an ex-President of the Exchange, was in favor of adopting the resolution. As business was now being conducted, he said, he didn't care if the Exchange should be closed to-morrow. The present system had legislated him out of business. Mr. S. Gruner opposed a change because he believed a falling off in business would ensue. Mr. J. O. Sloss, a member of the Board of Managers, said the board would not recognize the resolution even if it were voted on favorably, because the vote would not be a two-thirds vote. He was opposed to its passage anyway. Nevertheless, it was passed by a vote of 47 to 36.

TO HEAT THE POST OFFICE.

After much delay it has been decided that the system now used to heat and ventilate the Post Office in this city is entirely inadequate. Bids for improving this system were advertised for and it was announced two days ago that Blake & Williams of this city had offered the lowest figures—$13,680. Mr. Williams told a TIMES reporter yesterday that his firm would undoubtedly be given the contract and would begin work immediately.

The heating and ventilating apparatus of the basement and first story will be replaced by the "fan system." The fresh air will be taken in and passed over heating coils, by means of fans driven by engines. The air will be exhausted by means of disk fans inserted in the side walls of the basement and first story. Two automatic and three plain horizontal engines will be placed in the basement to furnish the power.

It will take fully three months to finish the improvements.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAMS

THE RATE FIXED FOR THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

MR. WANAMAKER DISREGARDS THE APPEAL OF THE WESTERN UNION—HIS LETTER TO DR. GREEN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The following general order was promulgated at the Post Office Department to-day:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1889.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Postmaster General by the act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 24, 1866, and by the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LXV., I hereby fix the rates at which such communications as the said statutes prescribe (not including those passing over circuits established by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army) shall be sent during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1889, and terminating June 30, 1890, by the several companies within the effect of said statutes, as follows:

For day messages containing not more than ten words, exclusive of place from, date, address, and signature, 10 cents for all distances not exceeding 400 miles, and ½ cent for each word in excess of ten words, all distances being arithmetically determined by the method hereinafter stated.

For distances so determined exceeding 400 miles and not exceeding 1,000 miles, 15 cents for the first ten words, required as above provided, and fifteen quarters of 1 cent for each word in excess of ten words.

For all distances exceeding 1,000 miles there shall be added to the rates for 1,000 miles fixed for distance over 400 and under 1,000 miles the sum of ½ cent for each word counted as above specified.

In cases where the price of a message, determined as herein provided, shall finally terminate in a fraction of a cent, such fraction, if less than one-half, is to be disregarded; if more than one-half it is to be counted as 1 cent.

For night messages of not exceeding twenty words, exclusive of place from, date, address, and signature, 15 cents for all distances, and ½ cent for each additional word.

Instead of computing the actual distances of transmission, the distance for which shall in all cases be taken absolutely to be the number of miles between the capital of the State or Territory or from the city of Washington, if from within the District of Columbia, from which the message is sent, to the place of the message is sent, and the capital of the State or Territory, or the city of Washington, if within the District of Columbia, to which the message is sent (whatever place) the message is received, as shown in the accompanying table, wherein such distances are given as computed upon the shortest practicable route between such capitals, and which is to be taken as part of this order, provided that if the message be sent and received within the same State or Territory or said District of Columbia, the distance for payment shall be taken absolutely to be the minimum distance in such State.

But it is provided that, if at any time during the year ending June 30, 1890, any such company shall charge the public for a message of ten body words a less rate than is herein fixed for a like number of words, the rates herein prescribed shall, as to such company thenceforth during the year be reduced to the rates so charged to the public.

The rate for all messages in cipher known as the Signal Service Cipher, is hereby fixed at not exceeding 2½ cents for each word sent over each circuit as now or hereafter established by the Chief Signal Officer of the army; all messages sent over any circuit to be delivered at designated offices therein without additional charge.

The statutes provide that telegrams between the several departments of the Government and their officers and agents, and communications between officers of any such company, shall have priority over all other business. All officers of the United States sending such telegrams should indorse thereon the words "official business," and should report to the Postmaster General any failure to transmit them in such priority, and any omission made in excess of the rates above prescribed.

Each company will be allowed to charge for messages received from another line at the same rate as if received from the Government direct at the point of transfer for transmission over its own line.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Postmaster General.

The following letter from the Postmaster General to President Green of the Western Union Telegraph Company was also made public to-day:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1889.

Dr. Norvin Green, President Western Union Telegraph Company, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Referring to the question of the establishment of rates for Government messages for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, I desire to call to your attention that by letter of July 2 you requested "official declaration" of the new rate to be withheld until opportunity could be had for conference, which request was promptly complied with.

After considerable correspondence and the several interviews with you at Saratoga, you proposed to come to Washington for further discussion of the subject at issue. I had the honor of a visit from you early last month, and when I parted with you I understood you to say that you could call the next day, at which time I expected that we would reach a conclusion, at least to the extent of an agreement upon the basis of rates for the Government telegraphing for the present fiscal year. I regret that you did not find it convenient then or since to pursue the subject further, and beg now to say that, inasmuch as a more than reasonable time has been granted you to submit what you consider the rates definitely the new rates for the year.

I desire to state that I have availed myself of all accessible sources of information to ascertain the rates charged for the present fiscal year, and the classes of customers of telegraphic business, and have weighed carefully all your able arguments in relation to rates, and while I cannot admit your claim that the privilege granted you by Congress in the by the act of Congress of 1866 are not and never have been of any value to your corporations, I am impressed with what you say in opposition to the application of Automatic rates to the Government business, and consequently have for the correct fiscal year revised the order fixing rates and issued the same this day to all the departments of the Government; a copy of the order is herewith inclosed.

As the reduced rates hereby determined for day messages are practically the same as those upon which each of the departments of your great company, as well as one of its principal competitors, transacted business for the public generally for a considerable time, until absorbed by your company, I presume no objection can arise as to the fairness of these conclusions.

Permit me also to add that while there is no necessity or intention to place any burden upon your company, yet I am convinced that the Government is entitled to special consideration for its rates and privileges of telegraphic service; therefore, for the purpose of determining Government rates in the future, I now formally propose what I have already suggested and understood you would be willing to approve, viz., the appointment of a commission of five suitable persons (two by your company, two by this department, and the fifth by the two so chosen) to inquire and report to this department, and to your company, upon the actual cost and proper value of telegraphic service, their conclusions to embrace a recommendation of equitable rates for Government telegraph service for the next succeeding fiscal year. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN WANAMAKER, Postmaster General.

With reference to the new schedule of rates for Government telegraphic service promulgated by Postmaster General Wanamaker yesterday, Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, says:

"The rate fixed by the Postmaster General is undoubtedly below cost, but I am not prepared to say what the attitude of the company will be until after the matter has had the consideration of the Executive Committee on Wednesday. The reduction averages about 33 per cent. from the old rate, which was not a remunerative one."

NEW BUILDINGS TUMBLE DOWN.

Charles Barnard, a prominent resident of Burlington, N. J., where he is a member of the Board of Councilmen and of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, recently bought a number of lots in Passaic City, and began the erection of a number of dwellings for workingmen on speculation. The houses are located in Monroe-street, near Vreeland's Pond. Yesterday afternoon one of the new buildings, which had been finished as far as the second story, came down with a crash, and carried down with it one of the adjoining houses. A number of men were at work on the buildings at the time, and all were injured. Richard Cormick, bricklayer, of Washington, D. C., had his back broken, and his recovery is doubtful; L. Goodwin, also of Washington, had his skull fractured; Samuel J. Taylor of Baltimore, Md., had a leg fractured; William Johnson, also of Baltimore, was severely injured internally; S. Watts of the same place had his shoulder crushed; John Nesh of Burlington had two ribs broken; John E. Ellison of Burlington had his hand crushed and his head cut.

It is charged that the foundations were defective.

FOR SPORTSMEN AND NATURALISTS.

Nature is the title of a new paper that has just made its appearance, and which will be devoted to the "gentleman sportsman and naturalist." The cover is handsomely illustrated with forest and mountain scenes. The reading matter is not only interesting, but is neatly and plainly printed. Besides articles savoring of the field and river, useful hints are given amateurs as regards the use of guns and rods. The contributing editors are William C. Harris, Charles Hallock, Charles Barker Bradford, and J. Charles Davis. The paper is to be published weekly, and undoubtedly will quickly find favor among sportsmen.

THE REV. MR. PERRY RESIGNS.

The Rev. William D. Perry resigned the pastorate of the North Reformed Church, on Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, after having occupied the pulpit for four years. He went to the church and found a floating debt of $24,000 staring him in the face. By hard work and after considerable friction over a financial policy he succeeded in wiping out that debt, bringing in 100 new parishioners, and putting the church on a footing that permits the payment of running expenses.

Mr. Perry said yesterday that he was tired and intended to take a rest.

BELLIGERENT BROKERS FINED.

Police court punishment was meted out yesterday to Willy Loch and Maurice Mendham of the Consolidated Exchange for their pugilistic behavior on the floor during business hours Wednesday. The officials to whom the case was presented decided to impose a fine of $5 each. The offenders paid the fine and re-established friendly relations in the customary way.

MR. VANE IN SING SING.

TO AWAIT THE DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS IN A CELL.

Charles McElvaine, the convicted murderer of Christian W. Luca, was received at Sing Sing Prison very quietly on Wednesday night, being taken there by Sheriff Rhinehart and Warden Brymer of the Raymond-Street Jail in Brooklyn. The prisoner's arrival at Sing Sing was unexpected, and the crowd which had been about the railroad station for several mornings when the train which usually brings the prisoners up from New-York was disappointed. There had been a great deal of curiosity to see McElvaine. He was taken to the prison in a hack and quietly handed over to Warden Brush, in accordance with the decision of Judge Moore to the effect that while the appeal to the Court of Appeals in the case of a convicted murderer who is to meet the legal form of death acts as a stay of execution, it does not prevent the removal of the prisoner to the prison to which he has been ordered for execution.

Warden Brush was delving deep in legal lore yesterday morning. He had several big law books about him and seemed to regard the infliction of the prisoner upon him in the light of a white elephant. He did not exactly understand it and did not see why the Sheriff of Kings County did not keep McElvaine until the decision of the Court of Appeals. However, the young man's pedigree was taken and he was assigned to a cell in solitary confinement. The cell he has is in what is termed "the jail," or dark-cell department, a little addition to the main prison 50x30 feet, and the cells are what are technically termed the dark cells, but they are not absolutely so, as one has been set in the one set apart for the condemned man, and he is made as comfortable as the law allows. One guard watches him day and night to see that he does not make any attempt to do himself bodily harm or escape. Escape, however, from that place seems an utter impossibility.

There are no present no appliances in the prison for the carrying out of the execution. The dynamo which was received there some time last Summer has been shipped unpacked to Baltimore to be tested. It was sent away about two weeks ago. The Warden does not know when it will be returned. He says they can easily fit up a room for the execution as soon as the prescribed apparatus arrives. Meanwhile he will take the best of care of McElvaine, awaiting the final action of the courts.

PROBABLY THE BROOKLYN.

A WRECK ANSWERING HER DESCRIPTION SIGHTED BY THE RIO GRANDE.

The Mallory steamship Rio Grende, which arrived yesterday from Galveston, sighted on Wednesday what was undoubtedly a portion of the wreck of the ill-fated steamship Tonawanda, or as she was more recently called, the Brooklyn. But little hope for the vessel had been entertained for some time past. Capt. Connor of the Rio Grande reports that in latitude 38° 28' and longitude 74° 22', off Fenwick's Island, the upper deck of a steamer with a house on the after portion of it was sighted. The joiner work of the vessel appeared to be new. There was a wooden boat in good condition on the forward portion of the deck. "Da," the last two letters of the vessel's name, were seen on the boat's stern. A bale of uncompressed cotton was floating alongside. The wreckage was in the path of the southward-bound steamers.

The description of the drifting deck fits that of the missing vessel. It is probable that when the vessel's name was changed from Tonawanda to the Brooklyn the officers did not change the names upon the small boats. The letters "da" at the Tonawanda's stern. Several vessels have heretofore reported seeing a wreck that might have been the missing vessel. The South Brooklyn Saw Mill Company, which owned the Brooklyn, practically gave her up some days ago. All day hope for now is that the crew has been picked up by some outward-bound vessel. It is possible that such will prove to be the case. But the impression prevails in shipping circles that all hands have been lost.

Capt. Connor of the Rio Grande also reports that on Oct. 29, when forty miles southeast of Cape Lookout, he passed through a large amount of wreckage, consisting of a schooner's mast, joinerwork, boxes, cases, and barrels. The boxes were marked "W & V" and the barrels "E. L.—Wilmington." There were also a number of chairs, which had been lashed together as if for shipment.

FOR A WORTHY CHARITY.

THE ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN.

Some well-known ladies, the patronesses of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children at 5 Livingston-place, are planning an exceedingly novel and beautiful entertainment for the benefit of that institution. They have been aided in their generous efforts by Mr. Louis C. Tiffany, who has kindly consented to open his studio for the purposes of this entertainment. This will take the form of a Japanese chrysanthemum festival. Mr. Tiffany's studio, at 7 East Seventy-second-street, is lighted by a multitude of lamps. Under their rays the commingling of artistic figures clothed in genuine Japanese costumes and the display of flowers from famous private collections will prove charmingly effective.

The proposed festival will be one of the worthiest charities of the Winter season. The infirmary has thirty-six beds, and there is a dispensary annexed to it. Besides this, the infirmary has procured the services of two physicians for outdoor practice among the poor.

Mr. Tiffany's studio will be opened on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 8 and 9. Tickets for the afternoon will be sold at $1 50, for the evening at $2. These may be obtained from the following Trustees of the infirmary: Mrs. D. M. Stuart, 11 West Seventeenth-street; Mrs. J. T. Willetts, 55 West Forty-fourth-street; Miss Stone, 25 East Forty-fifth-street; Miss J. B. De Forest, 15 West Thirtieth-street; Miss Helen Iselin, 83 Clinton-place, and at the Decorative Art Rooms and the Woman's Exchange.

MR. RICHARDS WANTS HIS SHARES.

The Hospital Supply Company is the somewhat misleading title of a concern which was organized and incorporated for the purpose of building and furnishing machinery for

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	152⅛	153⅛	152⅛	153⅛	10
Alton & T. H. pf.	46	46	46	46	200
Amer. Tel. & Cable Co.	86	86	86	86	83
*A. C. Oil Tr. stfs.	41¼	41¼	36¾	36	113,745
American Ex.	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	150
Ark. N. O. & Tex.	31	31⅛	30⅜	31	5,675
A., T. & S. Fe. rts.					2,526
*Brunswick Co.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	100
Canada Southern	55¾	55⅝	55	55¾	4,500
Camden Perth.	69	69	68¾	69	900
Central Pacific.	34¾	34¾	34⅜	34⅝	18
Ches. & Ohio.	26	26	24⅞	25	800
C. & O. 1st pf.	65	65	64¾	65	326
C. & O. 2d pf.	43	43	42¾	43¼	100
Chicago Gas Tr.	55⅛	55¾	54⅞	55¾	1,950
Chi. & Alton.	130½	131	130½	131	200
Chi. & N. W.	112¾	113	112	112⅜	1,400
C. B. & Q.	105⅞	106⅛	105⅝	106	3,422
C., M. & St. P.	69⅞	70⅛	69⅜	70	11,710
C., St. P. & St. P. pf.	113	113	112¾	112¾	209
C., R. I. & P.	98⅛	98⅝	97¾	98¼	4,825
C., St. L. & P. pf.	36	36	36	36	10
C., C., C. & St. L.	74⅜	75	74⅜	75	853
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99⅝	90½	99⅝	55
Cin., S. & Cl.	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞	200
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	40	40	40	600
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95½	95½	93¾	94	705
Commercial Cable.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	200
Colorado Coal Co.	33½	33½	33½	33½	1,000
Del. & Hudson.	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	518
Del., Lack. & W.	140¾	141⅜	140⅛	141⅛	10,400
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	31½	32½	31¾	31¾	9,580
D., T. & G.	10	10¼	10	10¼	300
Homestake.	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½	100
L. E. & Western.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅜	100
L. E. & Western pf.	84	84	83¾	84	300
Lake Shore.	106⅞	107¼	106½	107¼	6,600
Louis. & Nash.	81⅝	82	81⅜	82	3,600
Manhattan Con.	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	700
Michigan Cent.	96⅜	97¼	96⅛	96⅝	2,210
Minneapolis Pacific.	70⅜	71⅜	70⅜	71⅛	7,300
Mo., Kan. & T.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	100
Nat. Lead Tr.	21⅞	22	21¾	21⅝	5,070
N. J. Southern.					100
N. J. Central.	123	123½	123	123	600
N. Y. Central.	106⅛	106¾	106⅛	106⅝	1,100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46	46⅜	45¾	46	2,825
N. Y. & N. H.	247¼	247¾	247	247	138
N. Y. & St. L.	17	17¼	17	17¼	617
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	300
N. Y., L. & W.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅛	112⅜	10
Nor. & W.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	3,150
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	100
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	100
Northern Pacific.	19	19	19	19	600
Norf. & West pf.	55½	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	100
Northern Pacific.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	100
North. Pac. pf.	73⅛	73⅜	72⅝	73⅜	6,358
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22⅝	300
Ontario Mining.	35	35	35	35	100
Ontario & West.	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	500
Oregon S. L.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33½	315
Oregon Trans.	23¾	23¾	23¾	24	400
Pacific Mail.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½	270
Phil. & Reading.	42¾	43	42⅜	42⅝	14,740
Pitts. & West pf.	40	40	40	40	300
Rich. & Pt.	23	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	2,374
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80	80⅜	80	80⅜	400
St. L. & S. F. pf.	55¾	55⅞	55¾	55¾	110
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	109	109	109	109	20
St. Paul, M. & M.	116¼	116	115⅝	116⅝	927
Southern Pacific.	38¾	38½	38⅛	38⅜	3,600
Sugar Ref. Co.	74¼	74¼	71¼	72	20,514
Texas Pacific.	20	20½	20	20⅛	6,700
Union Pacific.	67⅞	68	67⅞	67⅞	13,748
U. S. Express.	85	85	85	85	100
W., St. L. & P.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	700
West. Union Tel.	84½	85	84¾	84¾	1,720
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	310
Wisconsin Cent.	27⅜	28⅛	27⅜	28	600

Total sales.....287,083

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., C. & P. 1st.	97	97	97	97	$1,000
At. & Pac. inc.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	4,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	5,000
Canada So. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
C. F. & Minn. 1st.	76½	76⅝	76½	76⅝	1,000
Cent. Pacific 1. g.	101½	101½	101½	101½	3,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅜	26,000
Chi. & St. P. 2d.	78	78	78	78	1,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, dch.	106½	106½	106½	106½	10,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	92	92	92	92	3,000
Clev. & Cao. 1st.	96	96¼	96	96¼	5,000
Col. & H. 7s.	75	75	75	75	6,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, c.	105½	105½	105½	105½	10,000
Deo. & Rio G. 4s.	77¾	77¾	77½	77½	6,000
D., S. P. & P. 1st t. r.	89	89	89	89	3,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	108	108	108	108	5,000
Erie 4th.	116	116	116	116	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	13,000
Green B. & W. inc.	14	14	14	14	10,000
Green B. & W. 1st.	92	92	92	92	1,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	105¼	107¼	105¼	107¼	142,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 6s.	85½	88	85½	88	63,000
Harlem c. 1st.	129½	129½	129½	129½	4,000
I. & G. N. con. 6s.	99½	99½	99½	99½	5,000
Int. & G. N. 1. r.	67	67	67	67	10,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	86	86	85½	85½	5,000
Kan. Pac. D. Co.	117	117	117	117	60,000
Kan. & Tex. cn.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	22,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	59½	59	58½	59	23,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	66	66	66½	61,000	
L. S. & W. 5s.	112½	112½	112½	112½	2,000
Louis. So. 1st.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¼	35,000
M., L. S. & W., A. D.	116½	116½	116½	116½	5,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	127	127	127	127	30,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	117½	117	116¼	117	20,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st ext. 5s.	105½	105⅜	105½	105⅝	10,000
M. & Ohio gen.	54½	54½	54½	54½	1,000
Mut. U. s. t. 6s.	103	103	103	103	1,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113⅝	118⅜	113¼	113¼	12,000
N. Y. B. & M. B. 1st.	103	103	103	103	8,000
N. Y., C. 6s, ext.	106	106	106	106	2,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	93¼	6,000
N. Y. & N. 2d.	54½	54½	54½	54½	1,000
North. Pac. 1st.	114	114	114	114	1,000
North. Pac. 2d.	110	110	110	110	15,000
North. Pac. 3d.	108⅝	108⅝	108	108	10,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	101	101	101	101	6,000
Northwest g., on.	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	3,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	81	81	81	81	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	59½	59½	58¾	58¾	13,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	106	106	106	106	10,000
Phila. & W. 1st.	84	84	84	84	10,000
Peo. & Pek. U. 1st.	70	70	70	70	10,000
Reading 1st inc.	79¼	79¼	78⅝	78⅞	88,000
Reading gen. 4s.	89½	89½	89½	89½	10,000
Reading 2d inc.	59½	59½	59½	59½	4,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 8s.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	2,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	32,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st.	80¾	81¼	80¾	81¼	12,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	36,000
St. Paul cn.	126	126	126	126	4,000
St. Paul 1st 7s, c.	126	126	126	126	13,000
St. P. 1st. M. & D.	127	127	126¼	127	24,000
St. P. 1st. M. & D.	116	116	116	116	1,000
St. P., M. & M. col. tr. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	4,000
So. Carolina 1st.	96	96	96	96	1,000
Shen. Val. gen.	41	41	41	41	5,000
San. A. & A. P., 1916.	86½	87	86½	87	44,000
San A. & A. P., 1926.	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜	20,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	91	91	91	91	1,000
Texas Pac. 2d.	37½	37¾	37	37	36,000
T. A. & L. G. N. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	10,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	103½	103½	103⅜	103⅜	7,000
Union Pac. s. f.	115	115	115	115	4,000
Wabash 1st.	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	15,000
W. Union col. 5s.	103	103	103	103	1,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝	15,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105½	105½	105⅝	105⅝	8,500

Total.....$1,044,500

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alta.	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	100
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Aztec.	.90	.90	.90	.90	500
Brunswick.	.02	.03	.02	.02	700
Bodie.	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Bullion.	.70	.70	.70	.70	300
Caledonia R. H.	2.40	2.40	2.35	2.35	1,800
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½	900
El Cristo.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Horn Silver.	1.70	1.75	1.65	1.70	1,800
Lead Hill.	.12	.12	.12	.12	900
Little Chief.	.35	.35	.35	.35	100
Mount. S. & M.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	250
Mexican.	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	100
Mono Diablo.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	50
Navajo.	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
North Belle Isle.	.95	.95	.95	.95	200
Ophir.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	200
Occidental.	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.35	500
Potosi.	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	100
Phoenix of Ariz.	.56	.58	.56	.56	1,000
Rappahannock.	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,500
Standard.	.38	.38	.38	.38	100
San Sebastian.	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Sutro Tunnel.	.09	.09	.09	.09	600
United Copper.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	300

Total sales.....12,400

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Erie 2d cn.	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	$1,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	105⅜	107⅛	105⅜	107⅛	18,000
G., C. & S. F. 2d.	65⅞	67¾	65⅞	67¾	5,000
Ireon B. & W. 1st.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	1,000
M., K. & T. 6s.	66	66⅜	66	66⅜	13,000
M., K. & T. 7s.	99⅜	99⅝	98¾	99⅝	2,000
North. Pac. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
North. Pac. 2d.	101	101	101	101	5,000
North. Pac. 3d.	110	110	110	110	5,000
Ohio South. 1st.	59	59	59	59	1,000
Reading 1st inc.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	15,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	84	84	84	84	2,000
Rock Island 5s.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	5,000
Rich. & W. P. 6s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	5,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	5,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	13,000
Tenn. Settle. 3s.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	2,000
Utah South. gen.	117	117	117	117	1,000
Wabash 1st.	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	11,000

Total sales.....$121,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am Cotton Oil.	41⅜	41⅜	39¾	39¾	38,840
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	31⅛	31⅛	31	31	1,750
Chi. Bur. & Q.	106¾	106¾	106	106¼	1,110
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98¾	98¾	97¾	98	950
C., C., C. & St. L.	75	75	74¾	74¾	200
Canada South.	55⅞	55⅞	55¾	55¾	230
Chi. & St. P.	69¾	70¼	69¾	70⅛	13,840
Chi. & Northwest.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜	120
Del., Lack. & W.	140¾	142	140¾	141¾	4,840
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	32	32	32	32	400
Lake Shore.	107	107⅜	106¾	107⅜	730
Louis. & Nash.	81⅞	82	81⅞	82	320
Missouri Pacific.	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	2,180
Mich. Central.	97	97	97	97	100
N. Y. Central.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28¾	150
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46	46⅜	46	46⅜	3,700
N. Y., Ont. & W.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	100
Northern Pac. pf.	73	73¾	73	73¾	270
Nat. Lead Trust.	22	22½	21¾	21¾	840
Oregon Trans.	24	24	24	24	10
Phila. & Reading.	42¾	43⅛	42¾	42⅞	28,920
Rich. & W. P.	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	250
Sugar Ref. Co.	74¾	74¾	72	72¾	1,170
Tenn. C. & I.	39¼	39¼	38¾	37¾	900
Union Pacific.	67⅞	68⅜	67⅞	67⅞	11,660
Western Union.	84⅞	84⅞	83¾	84⅞	40

Total sales.....104,840

OIL.

Pipe Line Certs.	107½	107½	103¼	106	$26,000
Clearances.					972,000

The stock markets was dull and heavy. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Tennessee Coal and Iron 3; Wisconsin Central, ¼. *Declined*—Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, 1½; Ohio and Mississippi, 1½; St. Paul preferred and Delaware and Hudson, each 1; Illinois Central and Western preferred, and Pacific Mail, each ¼.

In trust stocks Sugar Refineries ranged between 74¼ and 71, closing at 72. Cotton Oil was very active, opening at 41¼, declining to 36¾, and closing at 38. Lead was neglected.

Money was active at 4@12 ₱ cent., the last loans being made at 4 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weak. Posted rates were $4 82 and demand was $4 86. Actual business was done at $4 81 for sixty days and $4 85 for demand; cables were $4 85¾. Commercial rates were $4 80¾@$4 80. France were 5.22½ for long and 5.19¾ for short. Reichsmarks were 94⅝ for long and 95⅜ for short. Guilders were 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were dull. In State securities, $2,000 North Carolina 4s sold at 97. In bank stocks, 20 shares of the Shoe and Leather Bank sold at 220, 5 shares of the Western National at 95, and 10 shares of the Fourth National at 171.

The market for railway mortgages was firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Atchison, Topeka and Pacific firsts and Interoceanic and Great Northern firsts, each 2; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé firsts and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé seconds, each 2½; Denver, South Park and Pacific firsts, 1½; St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, 1¼; Green Bay and Winona incomes, 1; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, Green Bay and Winona firsts, and St. Paul firsts, each 1; St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, ⅞, and Cleveland and Canton firsts, ⅜. *Declined*—Northern Pacific thirds, 1.

Pipe Line certificates opened at 107¾, advanced to 108, and closed 106.

Coupons due Nov. 1 on car trust bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company will be paid in New-York by Post, Martin & Co., 34½ Pine-street.

Coupons and registered interest due Nov. 1 on Chesapeake and Ohio bonds and New River Bridge Company will be paid at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

Interest on the first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Alabama Midland Railroad, due Nov. 1, will be paid by the Metropolitan Trust Company.

Coupons due Nov. 1 on Province of Quebec 5 ₱ cent. loan of 1908 will be paid at the Bank of Montreal, 59 Wall-street.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	104¾	104⅞	Cur. 6s, 1896.	120	....
4½s, '91, c.	105½	106	Cur. 6s, 1897.	123	....
4s, 1907, r.	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1898.	125½	....
4s, 1907, c.	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1899.	128	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	117½	119			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges, $133,061,003 | Balances..... $4,561,688

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	54⅜	54⅝	St. Paul.	70	70⅛
Reading.	21⅝	21 7-16	Read. gen.	89⅝	90⅜
Lehigh Nav.	69⅞	69	Read. 1st pf.	78⅝	79
Nor. Pacific.	32	32¼	Read. 2d pf.	59¼	59⅝
Nor. Pac. pf.	73⅛	73⅜	Read. 3d pf.	48⅜	50
Lehigh Nav.	54⅜	54⅞			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.	2.20	Potosi.	2.00
Bniwar.	.25	Savage.	2.00
Best & Belchr.	3.90	Sierra Nevada.	4.10
Cholar.	2.00	Union Consolidated.	3.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.75	Utah.	.85
Crown Point.	3.05	Yellow Jacket.	3.20
Gould & Curry.	1.90	Commonwealth.	3.00
Hale & Norcross.	3.20	Nevada Queen.	.65
Mexican.	4.25	North Belle Isle.	.90
Ophir.	5.12½		

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & T. 1st 7s.	113.00	Calumet & Hecla.	224.00
At. & T. 2d 7s.	107.00	Franklin.	11.00
Colo. & Topeka.	31.00	Huron.	1.50
Boston & Albany.	214.50	Osceola.	12.00
Boston & Maine.	214.50	Pewabic, new.	2.50
Eastern.	119.00	Quincy.	106.50
Flint & P. M. pf.	94.00	Bell Telephone.	200.00
Mex. Cen. 1st.	81.50	Boston Land.	8.00
Mexican Cen. 1st	68.50	Water Power.	5.00
N. Y. & N. Eng.	45.75	West End Land.	21.50
Tamerack & M. Co.	124.50	Lamson Store S.	54.00
Mass. Imperial.	16.00	Atlantic.	10.00
San Diego L. & C. Co.	23.00	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.65
Rutland.	4.50	Ann. City L. Co.	66.50
Wis. Central.	28.00	Old Colony.	177.00
Allouez M. Co., n.	1.00		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1889.

COFFEE—On a fair speculative movement rates leaned to depression, in sharp contrast to buoyancy of yesterday, partly from disappointment with the moderate rise in Europe, which fell short of anticipations, prices here giving way early 15@25 points, and, though rallying slightly, partly on a cable from Rio Janeiro reporting there increased activity and an advance of equal to about 3c., reacted again, the closing net decline for the day of 5@15 points, but leaving off steadily.... There were 60,750 bags placed on options here today, of which 18,250 bags for December, 20,250 bags for March, and 6,750 bags for May.... At the close here the November options stood at 14.40c.@14.50c., December at 14.50c@14.60c., (range 14.45c@14.60c.), January at 14.55c@14.65c., March at 14.55c@14.60c., April at 14.55c@14.65c., May at 14.60c@14.65c., (range, 14.50c@14.65c.,) June at 14.50c@14.60c., July at 14.45c@14.50c., August at 14.35c@14.40c., and September at 14.25c@14.30c.... Fair deliveries were noted to Brazil ports, to Rio Janeiro 6,000 bags and to Santos 8,000 bags,) with stock at Rio Janeiro, 345,000 bags, against 263,000 bags a year ago, and stock of Brazil Coffee here 208,819 bags, (increased by the receipts of 14,076 bags Rio, and 2,394 bags Santos, by the steamship Alliance,) and at all the interior shipping ports 352,981 bags.... Rotterdam cabled the stock of Coffee in the Netherlands as 300,000 bags, and quoted good ordinary Java Coffee at 52c., on purchases merely to cover current needs.... And for prompt delivery Coffee was inactive and barely steady, with fair invoices of Rio at 19c. and good Cuenta at 19c. An invoice of 1,000 bags Rio, No. 8, here, changed hands at 19c.

COTTON—Speculative trading was to a fair aggregate, but indicated comparatively slight fluctuations—prices hardening at the outset 1@2 points, partly on somewhat firmer cables, but weakening again, chiefly under local selling orders, (with Liverpool easier on spot stock,) and rallying a little on some revival of the demand from outside sources and leaving off firmly, with November 2 points under last evening, and later deliveries 1@2 points.... There were 78,700 bales placed on options here, (bulk November to March).... At the close here, the November option stood at 9.89c., (range 9.86c.@10.02c., December at 10c., (range, 9.96c.@10c. on sales of 15,100 bales,) January at 9.96c.@9.97c., (range, 9.92c.@9.97c. on sales of 18,400 bales,) February at 10.02c@10.03c., March at 10.09c.@10.10c., (range, 10.05c.@10.10c. on sales of 11,300 bales,) and April to August within the range of 10.17c.@10.44c., and September, 1890, at 10.10c.@10.13c.... Deliveries to the shipping ports somewhat lighter, (for the day 43,535 bales, end stock at the ports now, 573,928 bales, of which here 87,852 bales, including 57,531 bales in warehouse.).... And for prompt delivery 405 bales sold to spinners at previous quotations.... Low Middling closed at 10¼c.@10⅜c., Middling at 10¾c.@10⅞c., and Fair at 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR has been somewhat irregular, on a pretty fair business, for home use and shipment, export call having been chiefly for the West Indies and South America, and running mainly on city mill product, which was offered rather more freely, but the market closed generally steady, with the firmer range of Wheat. Arrivals here to-day, 13,300 bbls. and 12,529 sacks, and clearances hence, 1,868 bbls. and 30,076 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 49,009 sacks and bbls.... Sales reported here of 23,850 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (in 1,300 sacks and bbls. by shippers.).... Of the sales were about 1,550 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 50@2 55, about 6,200 bbls. City Mills Extras, of which for the West Indies, at the range of $4 20@$4 40, mostly at $4 20@4 25, and very good to strictly fancy Patent Extras, in barrels, at $4 90@$5 75; about 1,000 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 2,700 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, poor to very choice, at $4 15@$5 25, mostly in barrels at $4 75@$5 15, with very fancy old up, in odd lots, to $5 30@$5 40, and "Straights," fair to very choice, in bbls. and sacks, at $4 15@$4 75, and in sacks at $3 75@$4 35, mostly at $3 85@$4 10, and Clears and No. 1 Extras, in barrels, at $3 35@$4 15, and in sacks at $3 25@$3 40, and Rye mixtures at $3 25@$3 75. Also, 2,450 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras, of which 2,150 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras at $4 15@$4 90, mostly at $4 40@$4 90, with fancy lots $5@$5 10, and Straight and Clear Extras within the previous range, 1,075 bbls. Southern Extras, 1,300 sacks and bbls Superfine, 1,150 sacks and bbls. Fine, 600 bbls. Rye Flour, and 550 bbls. CORNMEAL at sa-ady to unaltered quotations.... BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in moderate sale and firm, with new at $1 75@$2, as to quality—the latter for strictly choice.... Receipts to-day only 93 bags, and again good yesterday, and nearly under contract. BUCKWHEAT quoted at 50c.@51c.... FEED fairly active in a jobbing way, with 40 lb. at 60c.@70c., generally at 65c.

WHEAT—Was a very moderate share of attention in the speculative line, and as measurably free from disturbing influences, fluctuated narrowly and left off lower, but as an advance for the day of about ⅝c. Cables generally of lifeless foreign markets. Western reports of considerable irregularity, but through the late afternoon of mars firmness.... Aggregate option dealings here for the day were as 7,150,000 bushels.... Deliveries to prominent interior spring Wheat points since our last, 668,490 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 98,100 bushels.... And here the October option stood at a regular close as 83¾c., November at 83¼c., December at 84@84⅝c., (range 83⅞c.@84¾c., and subsequently stood at 84¾c.@84⅝c., latest at 84⅝c., unsettled and exchanges for the day of 1,072,000 bushels.) January, regularly, at 85¾c., (range 85⅛c.@85⅝c.,) and May, 1890, regularly at 89⅞c., (range 88⅝c.@89 15-16c., subsequently 89¾c. bid, on sales and ex-changes for the day of 1,168,000 bushels ...than ranking, in amount, the December option.).... And for prompt and early delivery Wheat was stronger with the options, but extremely dull; shipments 107,000 bushels, stock 52,000 bushels. Wheat were reported placed here for prompt and near-by deliveries, of which about 34,000 bushels credited to steamers—partly in exchanges—in addition to forshipment limited takings of options to provide for maturing freights, and about 40,000 bushels to local millers, partly to arrive.... and here contract grade of Red, Winter, afloat, at the close was quoted at 84¾c@85¼c., as to quality, and No. 1 Northern Spring, delivered, at equal to 90¼c.@90¾c., and cash and freight here quoted at 89¾c., and to Buffalo at 83¼c@83½c., and ungraded Red within the range of 76¼c.@80c., chiefly at 78c.@83½c.... Receivers again bought a limited quantity of Wheat, chiefly Spring, to arrive in the east, and freight here.... Stocks here, 13,466 bushels, and export clearances hence reported of 77,205 bushels, (of which 72,980 bushels by steam for Glasgow, 4,018 bushels by steam for London, 1,407 bushels by steam for Liverpool, 7,725 bushels by steam for Antwerp, and $1,000 bushels by sail for Lisbon, and from near-by ports, 21,937 bushels.)

CORN—Was again quoted up generally about ½c.@¾c.—partly in sympathy with the buoyancy at the West, but mainly from the fact that prompt delivery very quiet, and at the close somewhat irregular.... Arrivals here, 49,860 bushels, and clearances hence reported of 209,106 bushels, and from four Atlantic ports, 572,113 bushels.... Sales reported of 1,165,000 bushels, of which on options 1,065,000 bushels No. 2 and for prompt and special forward delivery about 97,000 bushels (about 54,000 bushels ungraded to shippers, partly for special forward deliveries).... Included in reported sales was No. 2 Corn, afloat, prompt and near by, at 42c.@42¼c., closing for prompt delivery at 42½c., do., in store and elevator, at 41¾c@41⅞c., do., for December, quoted early at 41¾c., (and sales made which were subsequently cancelled;) No. 3 Corn, for November, at 41¼c.@41½c., closing at 41¾c.; do., December, at 41¾c@42c., closing at 42¼c.; do., January, at 41¾c@42¼c., closing at 42c.; do., May, at 43c.@43⅝c., closing at 43

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STATEMENTS NOT PROVED

NO BOLD COUNTERFEITERS UPHOLD MR. BELL.

FACTS IN THE REPORT OF THE SECRET SERVICE CHIEF—YOUNG HARRISON'S HOPES—BENEFITING THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The President to-day made the following appointment:

Collector of Customs—JEROME A. WATROUS of Wisconsin, for the district of Milwenkee, Wis.

* *

The chief of the Secret Service of the United States Treasury, one of the few Democrats permitted to survive the change of Administration in that department, has made a report that invites reference to some of the criticisms made by him upon the currency during the administration of Secretary Fairchild. Mr. Bell then became a zealous witness confessedly inexpert, to prove that the printing of the backs of silver certificates by steam presses was deteriorating the character of that sort of money so badly that counterfeiters were growing bold and there was great danger of the successful issue of spurious certificates in large numbers. The steam presses have been practically abolished out of the Government service since he became a witness for the disparagement of the currency, but they were still in use when Mr. Bell's annual report was written, and nearly, if not quite, all the silver certificates of small denomination in circulation at that time were "backed" by steam presses.

Now, what does Mr. Bell's report show? During the year ending June 30, 1889, the face value of imitation silver certificates secured was $841, out of a total representative value of $477,000 captured by the Secret Service officers. There were eighty-five persons arrested for passing or dealing in paper money of all kinds. If each of these persons had his pro rata share of the imitation silver certificates, which is incredible, it would have been less than $10. As less than one-third of the persons arrested by the Secret Service officers appear to have been found guilty, and almost as large a share was discharged, it is presumable that some of the persons arrested did not pass counterfeit money, and that they were erroneously arrested.

While only $850 of counterfeit silver certificates were secured, the representative amount of counterfeit Treasury notes, national bank notes, and bonds taken by the detectives was more than $6,000. Yet all the genuine notes of these classes were printed by hand presses. The extent to which counterfeiters do not prefer silver certificates as objects for imitation is shown in a statement by Mr. Bell of the number of counterfeits of different sorts since the Secret Service was organized. Of United States Treasury notes, United States bonds, coupons, compound interest notes, and national bank notes, there have been 151 counterfeits. Of silver certificates of all denominations there have been eleven counterfeits. The only conclusion to be drawn from reading Chief Bell's report is that counterfeiters of all kinds prefer Government issues before silver certificates, and that the number of counterfeit silver certificates in circulation is smaller than that of any other sort of Government money. It is a noteworthy fact that the Secret Service officers during the year captured twenty-three counterfeit copper cents.

* *

"Prince Rne" Harrison, according to Helena reports received here, has had a sad set-back in Montana. He hoped to get a "send-off" if the State went Republican in the October election, and to secure one of the Senatorships, but a discreet writer, who did his best to induce the people to vote the Republican ticket.

Lewis and Clarke County, of which Helena is the county seat, elected two Democratic County Commissioners out of three. These Commissioners give out the county printing, which they hold office for three years. The result will be that the *Journal*, Mr. "Rus" Harrison's paper, will get no county support, and that the *Independent*, the Democratic daily, will enjoy it all. Whatever chance the "Prince" had of securing an election to the Senate has been destroyed by the order of the county that the canvassers of Silver Bow County shall count in the Democratic Representatives to the Legislature from that county. Unless the *Journal* is provided with a subsidy, it is doubtful whether it will survive the first State Legislature.

* *

A general order was issued at the War Department this morning promulgating a new set of regulations to carry into effect the act of June 18, 1878, providing for the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers to the grade of Second Lieutenant. The new regulations differ from those heretofore in force mainly in requiring examining boards to inquire with greater care into the moral character of candidates for promotion. Heretofore such inquiry has been limited to the time they have served in the army, but under the new regulations their whole past history will be looked into.

This is another step in Adjt. Gen. Keiton's plan to improve the personnel of the army, and, taken in connection with the recent regulations relating to the recruiting service, it is expected to result in securing a better class of men for the army as a whole, and to promote the promotion of any but the best men in the ranks. It is expected that Congress will this Winter increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and in other ways make the life of a soldier more desirable, so that a superior class of men will be induced to enlist. If this is done there is little doubt that enough of them will annually present themselves for examination to fill all vacancies that may exist after the assignment of the graduates of West Point.

* *

Notwithstanding the definite announcement made at the Navy Department yesterday that the Baltimore would not have another trial, Mr. Charles Cramp said to-day that she would, and that it would probably take place the latter part of next week. The engines will be run at the dock Monday and Tuesday to see whether changes made by the contractors have been improvements or not.

The Charleston will be accepted by Secretary Tracy to-morrow morning. The papers were all ready for his signature to-day, but he had not time to go over them. Part of the final payment on her will be reserved until the electric light plant is finished and a number of minor articles required by the contract have been supplied.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day awarded to Harrison Loring of Boston the contract for constructing cruiser No. 11 of 2,000 tons displacement for $674,00, to be completed in two and a half years from date of award. While the bids were opened last Saturday Mr. Loring and N. J. Palmer, Jr., & Co. of New-York were tied. The question was settled this morning by the receipt of a letter, signed by both bidders, stating that they had agreed that Mr. Loring should have the contract. The impression around the department is that the firms have reached an agreement whereby Loring will build the hull and Palmer & Co. the machinery, but the latter will not be recognized by the Government.

* *

The annual report of Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, calls attention to the lack of armament of nearly all seacoast stations. "Our needs in this direction," he says, "have been so often and recently reported on by my predecessors that I deem it useless to more than call attention to the subject again. The time has undoubtedly come when some positive action in the matter of permanent defenses is demanded." In speaking of the subject of high explosives, he calls attention to "Americanite," the invention of a young Russian, formerly botanist of the Peint Barrow expedition, who thinks and the assertion is said to be made that he knows. "With such a powerful agent the problem of coast defense is resolved almost into one of range, and our great seaboard cities can be made comparatively safe without excessive expenditure."

On the subject of desertions Gen. Howard says: "Were apprehension and punishment made as certain for this offense as for petty crimes in civil life, none but serious reasons would cause men to commit an act the result of which terminates in almost certain penal servitude. He joins Gen. Crook in recommending that the infantry arm of the service be reorganized by giving the regiments three battalions of four companies each. He recommends also that the present rifle for infantry and cavalry be exchanged for a magazine gun. The proposed reorganization of the artillery branch of the army as a special corps, Gen. Howard says, presents fatal objections, as it "would aggravate the already abnormal condition of our military administration, and only add another bureau to the War Department and transfer the artillery, like the staff, from the command of the general officers of the army to that of a staff officer in Washington."

* *

The question of the prosecution of persons connected with the sending of circulars requesting political contributions to officials of the departments at Washington was again under consideration by the Civil Service Commission at its meeting held for that purpose today. All the evidence of the alleged violations of the law already in possession of the commission was considered. The commission is waiting for further evidence on the subject. Should this be forthcoming and the names of those receiving the circular be furnished to the commission, those persons will be brought before the commission and questioned concerning the same. Then if the commission is satisfied that it has possession of enough evidence to warrant its bringing the cases before the District Attorney that action will be taken.

* *

The proclamation admitting the new States into the Union, which has been under consideration this week by the President, Secretary Blaine, and Attorney General Miller, was submitted to the Cabinet at its regular meeting today. It is understood that the document met with the approval of the members, and it is the understanding that it will be issued as soon as it is formally prepared at the State Department.

* *

It is said to be probable that a court of inquiry will be ordered to examine into the circumstances connected with the death of Goy Audrews, one of the apprentice boys on the training ship New-Hampshire, at Newport, R. I. When the New-Hampshire became infected with fever several months ago Secretary Tracy ordered the boys removed from the ship to quarters on Coasters' Herbor Island. After the order was issued, young Andrews was punished for some misdemeanor by confinement on board the New-Hampshire, where he developed symptoms of typhoid fever. He was then removed from the ship to the hospital on the island, where he died after a long illness. It is charged that Commander Higginson, the chief officer at the Newport Naval Training Station, made a practice of punishing the boys by confinement on this ship after Secretary Tracy's order was issued.

* *

The debt statement issued this afternoon shows that the reduction of the public debt during October amounted to $9,104,855 72. Total cash in the Treasury, $625,067,725 76.

* *

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Virginia.—J. W. Parr, Cliff Mills; Octavia A. Davis, Powhatan Court House; D. S. Godsey, Snow Flake; William M. Brown, Sr., Seamuth.

OHIO REPUBLICANS GLOOMY.

FORAKER'S UNPOPULARITY AND SHERMAN'S LUKEWARMNESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Ohio Republicans at the capital are in the possession to-day of a generally gloomy line of news from the Buckeye State. Some of them are getting rid of it with a readiness that looks suspiciously like pleasure. They do not openly rejoice to learn that the outlook for Foraker is dubious, and that for a Republican majority in the Legislature darker still.

Cincinnati is reported to be full of political "assassins," who talk Foraker and the Republican ticket and contemplate indulgence in a great deal of scratching. If Harrison, himself was a candidate for Governor of Ohio he could scarcely be more unpopular than Foraker with the men who heard "Fire Alarm" pledge himself to stick to Sherman "as long as there was a button on his coat," and afterward saw him engaged in cutting off the buttons, so as to relieve him of his pledge.

Strenuous efforts are being made to overcome the repugnance to Foraker, and they may meet with enough success to save him. It is believed here, however, that Sherman will not strain himself nor permit his friends in Ohio to overexert themselves for Foraker's friends. Should such an accident happen, Foraker would handle the majority, train it to choose him as Payne's successor in the Senate, and confront Sherman in the upper breeze of Congress with a most uncongenial colleague. Sherman has no desire to be a party to anything of the distribution of Ohio spoils under Harrison. With a Democratic colleague he could get along admirably. Ohio would have just as much as it could get with two Republican Senators and all the Republicans who got office, and all the Democrats who did not lose office would feel a sense of obligation to Sherman.

A little while ago the idea that Foraker could be beaten was not for a moment entertained by Ohio Republicans in Washington. His defeat now appears to be quite within the possibilities, and yet there is no grief. Ohio men in office are believed to be turning to their homes to vote. Most of them are warm friends of Sherman, regard Foraker as a treacherous humbug, and would probably help him more by sticking to their desks in Washington than by going home to vote.

* *

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 1.—In an interview tonight, Chairman A. L. Conger of the Republican State Executive Committee claims the election of Gov. Foraker and the entire Republican State ticket by a handsome plurality. Mr. Conger expresses no doubt whatever of the Republicans controlling the next General Assembly. In reference to Hamilton County, Mr. Conger says that the Republicans have a most perfect organization, and he feels confident that his party will be successful, notwithstanding the claims of the Democrats.

Gov. Foraker left here this morning and spoke at Dayton to-night.

The Democrats had a monster meeting here to-night, which was addressed by Gov. Gray of Indiana and Judge Jordan of Cincinnati. Allen G. Thurman presided.

* *

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 1.—To-day the State Liquor Dealers' Association sent out a circular begging all saloon keepers and their employes to vote the Democratic ticket. This has created much criticism, and late to-night George Robinson, one of the leading and wealthiest Democrats of the State and a member of the Whisky Trust, thought it necessary to make a public statement that "the distillers of this city are not contributing to the Democratic campaign fund."

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—The second day's session of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was occupied in the reading of a few reports concerning missionary work among the Indians in the South west and in Washington Territory. But one paper was read concerning the work in the Southern States among the colored population. All the speakers urged the conferences to extend help more liberally in the future to the work of imparting to Indian and colored children educational, moral, and industrial training.

At the special memorial service in the morning something over $6,000 was pledged for the Lucy Hayes memorial. The form of the memorial, whether it shall be a library, a hospital, or a home for destitute girls, has not yet been determined. In the afternoon, in response to an urgent appeal by Mrs. H. C. McCabe of Delaware, Ohio, for help, about $1,200 was pledged by the Secretaries of the conference present for the Indian school at Paw Taska, Indian Territory. Mrs. S. R. Rnet and the Rev. Dr. Bestford, President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, made interesting addresses, the former on work among the Indians, and the latter a general review of the society's labor and prospects in every field.

ASKING MORE FOR NATURAL GAS.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—A month ago the Pennsylvania Gas Company announced that Nov. 1 it would advance its rates about 20 per cent. on natural fuel gas. It was known that the company's profits had been 1 per cent a month on watered stock, hence there was a general uprising in Jamestown, Erie, Corry, and Warren, which are supplied with gas by the Pennsylvania Company, but efforts to induce the company to recede were unavailing, so today thousands of mixers were removed in these cities, and former customers of the company have given up gas for coal and wood. The company claims that the supply of gas is giving out, out the general public believes the Standard Oil Company, which has all along owned less than a majority of the stock, is seeking to obtain control by freezing out the smaller stockholders.

The citizens of Jamestown are satisfied, because giving up gas creates a demand for stovewood and will bring back the farmers' trade, which was lost when fuel gas came in. The company has taken $200,000 yearly out of this city for rents, but by this boycott the revenue will be reduced to a very small figure.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 1.—Frank M. Floyd, an express messenger of the United States Company, and Mrs. Hyde were arrested tonight for feloniously receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen. The charge is made by H. O. Devereaux of the Pinkerton Agency. They are charged with receiving a lot of jewelry and other articles which were stolen from trunks on the Queen and Crescent Railroad some time ago. A large portion of the jewelry has been recovered.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Registered fours, $12,500, $50,000, $70,000, and $25,000, at 127. Four per cents coupon, $1,000, at 127½, registered four and a halfs, $2,500, $50,000, and $250,000, at 105¾. Coupon four and a halfs, $2,000, at 105¾.

* *

Niagara Falls and return, $3 50. Rochester and return, $2. Nov. 2 to 5. Full particulars at Erie ticket offices.—Adv.

MAHONE'S MANY TRICKS.

STOOPING TO ANYTHING TO CARRY VIRGINIA.

EVEN HIS HENCHMEN DOUBT HIS SUCCESS—A SCHEME WORTHY OF DUDLEY—DEMOCRATS WATCHFUL.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1.—"Mahone has an sort of chance of being elected," said his local leader here to-night. "I see and know it," he continued, "but the General still has hope, and is working night and main to win."

The man who gave expression to these views is one of the clearest-headed and most experienced leaders in Mahone's party. All the facts seem to warrant the conclusion that Mahone is bolstered up and encouraged by Quay. But for the comforting words he gets from that quarter, the Republican candidate would be even more down in the month than he now is. Recent developments go far toward confirming the report heretofore circulated that in the event of Mahone's defeat he expects to be provided for by Harrison's Administration.

Quay and other Northern Republicans, in assisting Mahone in this struggle, know that his defeat in Tuesday's elections means a complete overthrow of their party in Virginia in all future contests. It is for this reason that they are bending every energy to pull Mahone through this time. With the downfall of Mahone the structure of which he is the foundation stone promises to collapse. The conservative people of Virginia have borne with the man, whom State Senator Newberry once denounced as the "Virginia outcast," until patience has ceased to be a virtue. The organization against him in this campaign means that the white people of this State will no longer submit to political methods of which he is the author.

One of the most conservative members of the Democratic State Committee said to-day: "The people of Virginia are thoroughly aroused against Mahone and the peculiar principles represented by him. This fight will determine whether the survival of Mehone politics shall continue in a great State like ours. We know that the result of this election will show that it will not. The white people, like their brothers further south, will go all lawful lengths to root out this evil in our midst."

Judge Minor of the Henrico County Court to-day rendered a decision on the petition of the Republicans to restore to the books the lone list of voters purged last Saturday. The court decided that, as the books of only five days had not been given registrars, the names of these voters could not be put back on the books. The Republicans will to-morrow apply to the Henrico Circuit Court for a mandamus.

This was hardly what Mahone's people.

Reports from all sections of the State are highly encouraging to the Democrats. Capt. McKinney, the Democratic nominee for Governor, to-day emerged from the wilds of the far southwestern counties, where he has been for the past ten days. Upon his arrival at Goodsoo, Washington County, he was met by a large crowd of his enthusiastic partisans. In the crowd was "Tom" Burton, an old negro, who has for years voted the Democratic ticket. Tom was wild with delight at seeing McKinney, and in the exuberence of his joy the old fellow insisted on the General having to carry the Captain in his arms to the hotel. Upon beholding McKinney Burton exclaimed: "Well, I can't see how dese niggers can think of comparing Billy Mahone's weaselllke self to dis man; Mahone ain't no whar!"

Like Foraker of Ohio Mahone can attribute the present unrest in the public sentiment against him to his corrupt political methods. Those by whom he is surrounded in this contest, in this campaign he has left no stone unturned in his efforts to capture the State. Evidence of Mahone's trickery and attempts to bulldoze the voters multiply as days go by hand. From nearly every portion of the State are received accounts of the schemes to which Mahone and his henchmen are prepared to resort in order to carry the election Tuesday. A gentleman at Lexington, in Rockbridge County, telegraphs here as follows:

"I have just dropped on to one of Mahone's methods, put to force in this county, and which I have no doubt, will be worked for all it is worth in every city, town, village, hamlet, and county in the State. It's a kind of drag-net game to get out all the figures, and, if successfully worked, will give Mahone a pretty close idea of his vote before it is cast. It smacks of the Dudley method, 'blocks of five,' and no doubt it is the work of that brilliant corruptionist. A blank form has been printed and put in the hands of Mahone's precinct workers, who are to send telegrams to a pledge swearing that on the day of election the signers will vote for Mahone and the entire Republican State ticket, and the Mahone nominees for the House and Senate, devote the entire day at the polls to the cause, and see that the vote is polled. These papers are to be handled by fives and tens, under Cousins, and the manipulators will be reported to Mahone as fives and tens and tens. A note on the back says any men who signs the pledge and fails to stand up to it will be personally reported to Mahone.

"The corruption fund is being placed among the negroes. The small tissue ballots have arrived, and very little will be used in an opportunity offers. Several negro preachers from other sections of the State, hirelings of Mahone, are in town and in the county, distributing political tracts and quietly working up the negroes."

Another trick of Mahone's is to convey the impression among the rural judges of election that a Federal statute provides a fine of $500 for every voter they refuse to register or permit to vote. The object of this perversion of the meaning of a law declared unconstitutional is to intimidate the Democratic election officers and force them to allow any man's name to be put on the books, regardless of his legal claims to have it there.

The Democratic State Committee, in a letter just issued, says:

"Deserted by the better element of his party, discovering too late that his personal canvass had but lost him the prestige of mastery, recognizing in every Democratic gubernatorial majority a defeat, he realized that his desperate fortunes cried aloud for a desperate remedy. The Democrats fully understand Mahone's desperation, and believe that he is ready now to resort to almost any methods, if matters not how violent they may be, to secure his election. Understanding this, the conservative people of the State have proposed to resist any attempts of Mahone's men to interfere with the election officers. It may be expected by the Republican managers, in their desperation, that violence will be excited by the bulldozing and intimidating methods adopted, and that they may appeal to it for the defeat which awaits them. Impotence for the defeat which awaits them. The Democrats all over the State should be prepared for such emergencies. Reports as well as be given out by their opponents, and for the attempted bulldozing of election judges, registrars, clerks, and some of the voters. To preserve the peace and act, till the vote is counted, with quiet but firm determination, should be the object of all."

Mahone addressed a large meeting in Manchester to-night, composed mostly of Democrats. He made the same old speech, delivered all over the State during the campaign. He devoted especial attention to the workingmen. The Democratic near was in town, but as Mahone's meeting was held indoors, he could not divide the honors with him.

In his speech Gen. Mahone said: "Why, they tell me that last night some little fellow I never heard of before, from Petersburg, became very courageous, and, thinking to make a great hit, actually intimated that some one might assassinate the brave, the 6,500,000 people in this Commonwealth were made of this kind of stuff, I would declare myself King with impunity." The speaker was referring to an allusion made in a speech here last night by Mr. Francis Lassiter. This, the General said, "would put the slightest brave man to considering where we are drifting."

Julius Cæsar Burroughs of Michigan followed Mahone in a long speech at this meeting. The Democrats have called attention to Burroughs's record in Congress in favor of mixed public schools. They have made this subject so hot for the Michigander that he has recanted. Mr. Burroughs says that he is not now in favor of them. He does not now believe that the negroes favor mixed schools, leaving the impression that, if the negroes desired mixed schools, he would still advocate them.

In order to counteract the effect of ex-Confederate soldiers Mahone has circulated a statement that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston pronounced him one of the pluckiest of his officers. Gen. Joe Johnston, in a letter to a friend in this State, disposes of that claim. He writes: "The assertion that I told Representative Brown of Indiana that Gen. Mahone was in my command and was one of the most plucky officers under me is utterly incorrect. I have never used such language."

During the hearing of the registration cases in the Henrico County Court to-day, Simon Solomons, the Democratic Chairman of that county, struck R. Taylor McCue, a member of Mahone's State Committee. The disturbance occurred in the court during the progress of the hearing of these cases, but the proceedings were in Chambers. Judge Minor said he would not fine the parties. This is the second time during the campaign that McCue has been struck.

Exasperated at the colored barbers using their influence for Mahone, a number of wealthy Democrats here have pledged themselves to furnish the money to start a shop. The idea is that white barbers will be brought here from New-York and a handsome shop furnished them out of the fund already provided for this purpose.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 1.—John M. Langston has returned to Virginia, and to-night he addressed about five hundred negroes at Williamsburg in the colored quarter of the city. As was expected, he confessed that he had been "disciplined," or, in other words, whipped back into the traces. He urged his friends to give Mahone their solid support. He comes too late, however, to overcome the dissatisfaction among his former followers.

IDEAS OF THE FUTURE.

NOTABLE SPEECHES BY PAN-AMERICANS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—The Pan-American excursionists visited the places of interest in and about the city. They were given a banquet, at which Gov. Hovey said: "The public mind is concerned about the three questions—commerce, navigation, and arbitration—which will come before the congress. We have no room for European forces here. The United States will never allow Spain or any other country to do more than make the attempt. No republic should wer with a sister republic. The difference of coinage should be remedied. We should have a universal decimal system. Commerce can never be free until the carrying trade is so perfected that we can compete with Europe. Friendship, love, and patriotism cannot change the profit and loss account. As long as Europe can give easier credits than we can, so long will she get the trade of the South and Central American republics, but, thank God, the day is approaching when we can compete in this respect."

Gen Caamano of Ecuador responded in behalf of the visitors. He spoke as follows:

"Invited by the United States Government to join in co-operation in the useful and good work, all of the Governments of Spanish-America and Brazil hesitated not one moment, but accepted that invitation in order to show their willingness to co-operate most cordially and to show the world—the other world beyond this hemisphere—that we are all animated by one idea and feeling—that of fraternity among ourselves. It seems that the Government of the United States had placed them in a position, by this excursion, such as enabled the delegates to go through the country, conducted by the car of liberty, gathering here and there and everywhere impressions which would be ineffaceable in their hearts, and which had been augmented and increased considerably upon arrival in this city, where we have been received with such cordiality, friendship, and heartiness. It would be impossible for me to say how much we have seen and contemplated everywhere. But what has touched me most deeply to the heart was that upon arrival here we were first taken to the Capitol, that temple of which we were unable to contemplate, and then to the humble abode recently left by the citizen now occupying the highest official position in the republic. I offer as a sentiment an expression of my admiration for such institutions as are able to realize such wonderful works."

Thomas H. Nelson, who had been in diplomatic missions in Spanish States, briefly welcomed them. He assured them that they were now in a State that stood highest and first in all that constitutes the highest civilization. He referred to the growth of the Argentine Republic and affirmed that in Buenos Ayes was daily published more newspapers than in any other city in the world—London and New-York not excepted. The speaker regarded the coming conference, in its natural, social, business, and commercial relations, as the most important ever held on this planet.

Señor Velarde of Bolivia said that the great thought of American union was nothing but the consequence of the feeling natural to the race itself. He hoped that the unity which nature had realized would be realized commercially and socially, and in such a union of independence and profound affection among the nations of America as would make of them one whole body.

Signor Perazi of Venezuela said he and his colleagues had been obliged, since beginning this trip, to change all previous conception of this country. In cotton mills they had been told they could weave a belt to compass the world. In a library they had been told there were forty miles of shelves. We cannot conceive of such standards of measuring, and we must learn anew. [Laughter.]

Signor Zelaya of Honduras was glad to have seen the North American Capitols, wherein are not forged chains for the human race, but in which are born the principles that make people great. "[Cheers.]

Delegate Henderson spoke of the importance of establishing railroad communication with Central and South America, and again suggested that it were well to have good harbors. Our Canadian friends were a little jealous, but when we had completed this railroad they would ask to participate in the prosperity enjoyed by their southern neighbors. The day was coming when a man might go from Brazil to London without going to sea. The wool of the Argentine Republic would not come to our factories to a pledge swearing that on the day of election the hands will receive it free if they take it back from us free of duty when we manufacture it.

Delegate Studebaker hoped that the congress would result in an arrangement whereby trade between the countries of the Americas would be as free as between the States of this Union and he would work to that end.

Carlos Martinez Silva of Colombia and his Secretary, Dr. Amador, left to-day. The former received news of the death of his father, who was Chief Justice of Colombia. After an informal reception at 6 P. M. the party started for Louisville.

THE TAXING OF BONDS.

CONNECTICUT'S NEW LAW AND ITS EXPECTED RESULTS.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 1.—The new State law regarding the registering of bonds, mortgages, choses in action, and the like at the office of the Controller in Hartford, and paying thereon a tax of 2 mills per annum to the State, instead of 2 cents per annum to the town, will make a marked difference in the total income received from taxes in New-Haven. In all it is calculated that the grand list here will be reduced $1,000,000 by the new law, and the tax about $20,000.

From the great Fernam estate alone there is a falling off of $325,000. The increase to the town's list for new buildings for 1889 is estimated at $600,000, and this, together with the other usual increase in the valuation of property, will bring the grand list up to about the same figure as last year, despite the reductions by the new law.

The aggregate of all the bonds presented to the Controller at Hartford for registration is about $40,000,000, and it will bring in to the State about $120,000 in taxes. How much of this is taken from the grand lists of towns and had heretofore escaped all taxation can only be determined when the tax lists are all made up in the towns and are compared with previous exhibitions. The gain to the State under the new law is positive, but at what a loss to the towns this is made remains to be seen. The State taxation of towns will, it is thought, be reduced thereby and some compensation thus made for what lose has been sustained by them.

THAT RELIGIOUS RIOT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—A special to the *Times* from Axtel, Kan., says: "The reports sent out from here concerning an alleged riot between the Methodists and Catholics were entirely false. The facts which were so greatly exaggerated are as follows: The Presbyterian minister here delivered a lecture Wednesday evening on 'Priestcraft Exposed.' A number of the Catholics present became indignant at the charges made in the discourse, and there was a short but exciting conflict of words between the minister and the Catholics. There was no riot or disturbance of the peace. The Mayor, however, received exaggerated reports of the lecture, and was misinformed that the Catholics had made violent threats, and he requested the Governor to send troops to prevent a possible riot. Adjt. Gen. Roberts arrived here to-day and examined into the condition of affairs, and found that there was no necessity for the presence of the militia. He returned to-day and will report the above facts to the Governor."

SLOW TO ENFORCE A LAW.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—The police of this city made no attempt to-day to enforce the Newberry law, and will not do so till ordered by the Police Commissioners, who have as yet taken no action in the matter. Some of the hotels complied with the law voluntarily, but the saloons disregarded it entirely. The Police Commissioners are expected at their next meeting to order the law enforced. The law prohibiting trading in grain options was disregarded on 'Change. The grain inspection law, however, was put into operation, and its provisions were strictly enforced.

FOR THE NEW-JERSEY ASSEMBLY.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 1.—The Republicans to-night nominated Frank L. Janeway, a prominent business man, to represent the city in the Assembly.

BAD DAYS FOR TRUSTS

COTTON OIL PRICES GO DOWN FIVE MORE POINTS.

A PLAN FOR CHANGING THE TRUST INTO AN ORDINARY CORPORATION TO BE PREPARED NEXT WEEK.

Said James G. Blaine: "Trusts are private affairs."

Says Wall-street: "Would to high heaven they were!"

And Wall-street will have to be pardoned for failing to believe just what Mr. Blaine says, for, aside from being in her disbelief quite in the fashion, Wall-street has some new and pretty thoroughgoing reasons for skepticism. Lessons learned lately have had a very touching style about them. The Sugar Trust gave an early hint that Mr. Blaine was a trifle astray. Then the Lead Trust chimed in with an illustration or two that had a convincing way, too. And the Cottoo Oil Trust is just now carrying on a continuation of the same old educational campaign.

The Blaine doctrinaire is wrong. So, also, were the amiable and hopeful hosts who, believing that they knew intrinsic values when they saw them, have been for weeks past swapping good dollars for inflated Cotton Oil Trust certificates. Only two or three days ago this trust's stock was selling at 43. On Thursday it cut up lively antics and closed at 38, five points down; last night the quotation was 33, another five points down. At one time yesterday it even sold lower than 33, and seemingly was bound for 25 or less. As on the preceding day, bear speculators were elbow to elbow with insiders in tossing the stock overboard. "Short" sales were hardly larger than were the sacrifices of "long" stock. Finotnations of half a point at a time had nothing exceptional or novel about them. It has been a long, long time since Stock Exchange hopes have had such a funereal day.

Losses in many quarters have been very heavy, and some of the conspicuous figures of Wall-street are likely to be a little shy of Christmas gifts. Other trusts were for the most part inactive, though it is reported that the Lead Trust had suddenly increased its capital to over $120,000,000, that specialty was assailed and staggered a little. Sugar Trust prices were held firm by the new bull pool which has been organized in that behalf.

While the Stock Exchange was having its wild hurly-burly in trust quotations, the annual meeting of the Cotton Oil Company's stockholders was being held at the office of the company over in Brooklyn. It was a no-holds-barred meeting. All the elements of real life were in it. Red tape did not tie down that meeting. It wanted to vent itself, and it did. There might have been somewhere a preconceived plan for running that meeting; if there were such a plan, it was all up the chute in a hurry.

Yet it was an innocent enough meeting at the start. President Flagler presided, and the big board room was crowded by interested "security" holders. The annual report showed that the trust's property consists of a majority of the capital stock of twenty-five companies, which included crude oil mills, refineries, soap, fertilizing works, soap factories, and land plants, a majority of the capital stock of eleven other companies with practically the same outfit, and a minority of the stock of four corporations doing business of the same nature. All of this business is conducted originally at a cost of $42,185,223 33 in certificates of the trust, and $1,640,741 06 in cash.

The profits of the trust for the year ending Aug. 31, 1889, had been $1,948,012 31, less expenses incurred by the stoppage of the mills in the Summer, amounting to $292,228 65, leaving the net profits for the year $1,655,783 66. The accrued profits up to May 31, 1888, had been $4,042,901 38, which made a grand total of profits up to date of $5,698,685 04, which was represented by cash and cash assets now in the possession of the trust. The assets were: Cash, $725,859 16; cash at the various properties of the trust, $542,801 34; bills receivable, $701,028 24, and seed oil, cake, and raw material, $4,585,161 81, making a total of $6,554,850 55, which was decreased by bills payable, &c., to the amount of $5,698,685 04. The aggregate business done by the trust was $24,186,140 93.

The report had a good deal of hopefulness and other radiance in it, but somehow its hearers did not wax enthusiastic. One certificate holder wanted more explicit information, and said so. His wish was immediately gratified. Mr. Edward Bonner, an energetic representative of the tact seekers, was especially earnest. He wanted to know how it was that it had lately been officially announced that the year's profits were $2,600,000, while this report showed that the real figures were only $1,600,000. Why this remarkable discrepancy? There was that missing $1,000,000! The explanation he received was that there had recently been great shrinkage in the market values of the trust's product, and contracts made with competing companies had been costly. There was no intimation as to when the shrinkage and the costly contracts were to cease.

By long odds, however, the most entertaining part of the meeting was yet to come. Gen. Samuel Thomas, who has of late been the most prominent of all the company's Trustees, made a speech. It wasn't a long speech; it wasn't a prosy one. The Texas flavor was through and through it. Characteristically crisp, it had in it a recitation of facts that for the first time got an introduction to security holders. Though a Trustee, Gen. Thomas said that he had till very recently taken small personal interest in the immediate direction of its affairs. Such work had been committed to others, and the results he felt were hardly stupendous successes. Errors of judgment, he thought, had had been committed.—But natural conditions had also had much to do with damaging the trust. Rival companies had been permitted to unload upon the trust when the price was far higher than the present market value, and last year, too, the trust's product had been of poor quality; last season's cottonseed were somehow inferior and the product was correspondingly under grade, a fact that had hurt the market for the trust's oil so much that advance estimates of income had gone far too big, so disappeared that missing $1,000,000, close to 50 per cent of the whole year's profits.

Gen. Thomas urged that the trust be at once turned into an ordinary corporation upon a plan hitherto outlined in THE TIMES, proposing to cut the present capital in two, making half of it new stock and each rest a bond. This, he said, would "pump out" some of the abundant water that is logging the company.

A certificate holder interrupted with the remark that he had been one of the unfortunate outsiders who had been seduced into buying the trust stock after the water was in it, whereat the General replied that he was in the same battalion. He had not been a "long" organizer of the trust. He was not let in on the "ground floor" either. He had bought his stock on the Stock Exchange, and was "rather sorry" to have to acknowledge that if he had only been a little more patient he could have got them a good deal cheaper. Thomas added gravely that he was not now and never had been a believer in trusts. They were not fitted for straightforward business conduct. They were evil in abundant ways. The public rightly suspected every such organization. They were un-American—they ought to go. It would be suicidal policy, he thought, to attempt to continue the Cotton Oil Company in its trust guise, and he seconded a motion to appoint a committee to prepare a plan for bringing about a satisfactory transformation into a regular corporation.

Gen. Thomas was put upon this committee, his associates being Nicholas Sheldon of Providence, E. D. Adams of Winslow, Lanier & Co., James H. Benedict, F. P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, and W. L. Bull, President of the New-York Stock Exchange. The committee will report next Wednesday.

FURNACE COAL TO GO UP.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and the Lehigh Navigation Company will advance the price of coal to furnaces from $1 85 to $2 per ton at the mine on Monday next. No change is made in any other grade of coal. The iron business is improving, and as prices are advancing the coal operators think they should get a share of the benefits. Last May the price of pig iron dropped $1 50 per ton, and during the depression a special reduction was made in the price of coal to encourage the furnacemen to continue operations. Pig iron is now back to the same level it held at the beginning of the year—$18 for X and $17 for XX—but it is said that only the more fortunate companies are realizing these figures, and that sales are actually made at 75 cents per ton less.

The Thomas Iron Company has an order for 1,000 tons for shipment to England.

NINE MURDERERS SENTENCED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—Judge Parker of the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas to-day passed sentence of death upon nine murderers, setting the date of hanging for Thursday, Jan. 16, 1890. The murderers are George Tabler and Charles Bullard, negroes; Harry Austin, John Billy, Tom Willis, Madison James, Jefferson Jones, Sam Gaens, and Jamison Burris, all full-blooded Indians, except Austin. The crimes were all committed in the Indian Territory and within a year.

KANSAS GETS A BLACK EYE.

DREAMS OF SORGHUM SUGAR CRANKS VANISH IN GLOOM.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 1.—Sorghum sugar was the favorite topic in Western and Southwestern Kansas last Summer. Thousands of acres of cane had been planted in the supposed sorghum-producing belt, five or six sugar mills were being erected in as many towns, and visions of wealth danced before the eyes of farmers who had suffered three successive crop failures. "Sorghum sugar will be our salvation," was the burden of their cry, and it was taken up throughout the State and believed by all interested in Kansas progress. Even the State Board of Agriculture caught the fever, and its reports were calculated to give one the impression that in the near future Kansas would outrank Louisiana or the Sandwich Islands in the production of sugar. To-day the State board is "singing low," the farmers are despondent, the mills are either closing down or going into the hands of receivers, and the word "failure" can be written against the industry which to the enthusiasts promised so much three months ago.

Utter disregard of the experience of men who have experimented for years with sorghum in Kansas has characterized the operations of those who have sunk upward of half a million dollars this year in the attempt to secure a profitable output of sugar. They have proceeded with as much confidence as if the problem of converting cane into cash had long since been solved, overlooking the fact that for some time sugar mills have been in operation in this city, in Fort Scott, and in Conway Springs, and the public has not been favored with statements concerning their success or non-success.

If there has been a dividend declared by either of the companies owning these plants no outsider is aware of it. If there have been any profits they have quietly been pocketed. If the mills have ever paid expenses, a remarkable silence as to that important item has been preserved. Last Spring several Kansas newspapers took up the question of sugar making, and asked the mill owners for statements of dividends or gross profits. The query was fruitless. The mill men made no public utterances, but at the same time did not try to undeceive those who thought that fortunes were to be made by changing the sugar from Kansas cane, despite overwhelming evidence showing that the experimental stage in sugar making was not yet over. The farmers of the West and Southw

PRIEST-RIDDEN QUEBEC.

POWER OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE PROVINCE.

HOW THE POPULATION IS TAXED TO SUPPORT THE CLERGY, CONVENTS, AND RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—Ever since the circumstances attending the Jesuits' estates legislation by the National Party of the province of Quebec by which $500,000 from the public funds was conferred upon a secret order of the Church were made public, the keenest inquiry has been made into the workings and organization of that system which is able for its own endowment to lay hands upon the revenues of the country in defiance of the Constitution, which is alleged to guarantee equal rights to all. Attention has lately been centred upon the extent and ramifications of the operations of the Church, and every means has been used to obtain an exact estimate of its numerical and financial strength. Its own organs are endeavoring to shew that the ecclesiastical establishment, with its tithes and fabrique taxes, is not a burden upon the people; that the *habitant* is living under an easy yoke, and that he regards these impositions with a large measure of satisfaction.

The same view was put forward by the ecclesiastics of France prior to the Revolution, when the population was 27,000,000. There were then, according to Taine and Delbos, in the Gallican Church 18 Archbishops and 113 Bishops; 23 religious communities, inhabiting 24,089 convents; 60,000 members of the regular clergy and 70,000 of the secular clergy. This gave 1 cleric to every 200 persons in those halcyon days of clericalism; but in Quebec now there is one 1 for every 180 persons, or for every 26 families. This conclusion is arrived at after a careful study of a variety of sources, but no outsider can ascertain the exact figures, for the obvious reason that the Churchis at pains to keep them to herself; and though the Church collects her tithes and assessments and is allowed to handle, directly and indirectly, one-fifth of the revenue of the province, and to have absolute control of public education, it is not permitted to inquire what disposition is made of the money or to learn anything of her financial affairs.

While the anti-Jesuit controversy was at its height the Rev. Principal MacVicar made a computation of the value of the property hold by the Church, and his figures are corroborated by a prominent French Canadian lawyer who has had much to do with clerical investments. From the most reliable sources it appears that the holdings of the Church and her orders, including sacred edifices, presbyteries, Bishops' residences, convents, seminaries, hospitals, the real estate attached to these structures, and in the form of farm, town, and city property, is worth in the aggregate between $90,000,000 and $110,000,000. By the same calculation it is estimated that the revenue from all sources, including tithes, fabrique taxes, sacramental fees, ordinary dues, pew rents, revenue from real property, from mortgages, and general investments amounts to not less than $10,000,000, and probably more than $12,000,000.

The property in the province just before the Revolution amounted to four milliards of francs and the annual revenue to 200,000,000f., or $41,000,000. There was a population of 27,000,000 to support the burden by paying $1 50 a piece, while in Quebec it is borne by 1,000,000 persons, who are obliged to pay from $10 to $12 each. It is impossible to obtain by ordinary methods an exact estimate of the numerical strength of the Church, but the following statement, as far as it goes, is a correct enumeration:

The priesthood is divided into two classes; in one are included the secular or parish clergy, who are subordinate to the Bishops and Archbishops; in the other are the members of orders who owe allegiance only to their superior, and through him to the Pope. Over them the Bishops have no control. Indeed, in Quebec the Bishops are comparatively unimportant, for they exercise no functions whatever. Where the orders are established one order is adapted for parish work, as the Sulpicians, and by the mildness of their rule they are usually in high regard among their people. For instance, the Church of Notre Dame in Montreal, one of the finest edifices in America, is merely a parish church, and not a cathedral, for it contains no *cathedra*, or Bishop's chair, and the Bishops have no control over its adherents. The Trappists are more adapted for frontier work, and for breaking the pioneer work of the Church. The power of the Church in Quebec rests in the orders and not among the secular clergy, as in the United States. These orders differ from each other merely in discipline. The Sulpicians are comparatively *bon vivants*, hale fellows, going in and out among their flock, while the Treppists are very severe in their lives. They rise at 2 o'clock, after sleeping on an uncovered board, and spend twelve hours of the day in devotional exercises, and six hours in manual labor, usually in the fields; and when the brethren meet they have little or no conversation with each other, except the usual formula as they pass, *Memento mori*—Remember death.

The Jesuits are less strict and devote their lives to the political work of the Church. Each order has its own specialty and does the work to which it is best suited. Of male communities and orders in Quebec there are fifteen, including 1,207 members divided, as follows:

Company of St. Sulpice, confined to Montreal and neighboring perishes: 76 members.

Brothers of the Christian Schools, with the staff at the mother school at Maisonneuve, near Montreal, the succursalas or branches in the dioceses of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Nicolet, and Ottawa, numbering 326.

Oblats of Mary the Immaculate, or O. M. I., staff at headquarters in Montreal, with members in the dioceses of Quebec, Ottawa, in the Prefecture of the Gulf, and the vicariat of Pontiac, to the number of 66. The returns of this order, however, are imperfect. In most cases only the name of the Superior is given.

Company of Jesus or the Jesuits, with 230 members in Canada, of whom 80 appear to be stationed in Lower Canada.

Catechistes de Saint Viateur, with a staff at headquarters in Joliette and members in Montreal, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, and Nicolet to the number of 223.

Brothers of the Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, with headquarters in Montreal and a branch at Longue Point, 53 in all.

Congregation of the Holy Cross.—Staff headquarters at Côte-des-Neiges; members in Montreal and Hyacinthe, making a total of 146.

Brothers of the Sacred Heart, at Athabaskaville is the headquarters, but the returns are imperfect and place the members at 114, though there are succursales in the diocese of Nicolet, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Quebec, and Three Rivers.

Dominicans.—Only placed at 11 in the dioceses of St. Hyacinthe and Ottawa.

Recenptorists.—In Quebec 20, in Montreal 18; or a total of 38.

Trappists.—Thirty-seven at Oka.

Company of Mary in the diocese of Ottawa and in missions, 18.

Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul.—Only placed at 5.

Frères Maristes.—In the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, 24; in Montreal, 22; in Quebec, 6; or 52 in all.

Brothers of Christian.—At Chambly, Verchères and other places, 92.

This gives a total of 1,287.

The female religious communities, including Superiors, professed nuns, novices, and postulates, number 27, with 4,723 members. The following are the orders:

Ursulines.—Staff at headquarters, Quebec, numbering 95; in the diocese of Chicoutimi, 13; in Sherbrooke, 11. Total, 124.

Congregation de Notre Dame.—Staff at headquarters, Villa Maria, numbering 12; in the diocese of Montreal, 476 religieuses, with 33 Superiors; in the diocese of Quebec, 119 religieuses with 15 Superiors; in Chicoutimi, 6; in St. Hyacinthe, 36; in Three Rivers, 13; in Nicolet, 12; in Sherbrooke, 20; in Ottawa, 17, giving a total of 799.

Hospitalières de St. Joseph.—At headquarters, Montreal, 91; in the diocese of Nicolet, 15. Total, 106.

Gray Nuns, or Sœurs de l'Hôpital Général de Montreal.—In Montreal and in Sncourcales, 341.

Ursuline Monastery, at Three Rivers, 75.

Filles de la Charité de St. Hyacinthe.—At headquarters in Montreal, 92; in the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, 62; in Sherbrooke, 18. Total, 172.

Religieuses of the Society of the Sacred Heart.—In Montreal, 96.

Sœurs de la Charité de la Providence, with headquarters in Montreal.—One hundred and fifty-nine in the diocese of Montreal, 336 in the diocese of Three Rivers, 23 in St. Hyacinthe, giving a total of 527.

Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary.—In Longueuil, 6; in Montreal, 287; in St. Hyacinthe, 34. Total, 327.

Religieuses de Notre Dame du Charité du Bon Pasteur.—At headquarters in Montreal, 113; at the Sncorsales, 90. Total, 203.

Sœurs Grises of the Cross.—In Ottawa, 5; in Three Rivers, 7; in the diocese of Ottawa, 120; in the Vicariate of Pontiac, 83; in the diocese of Nicolet, 10. Total, 165.

Sœurs Marianites of the Holy Cross.—In St. Laurent Jacques Cartier, 7; in the Diocese of Montreal, 79; in the Diocese of Sherbrooke, 5; in the Vicariate of Pontiac, 8; in the Diocese of Ottawa, 8. Total, 98.

Sœurs de la Misericordia.—In Montreal, 93; in Ottawa, 26. Total, 119.

Hospices des Sœurs de la Charité.—At the mother house, Quebec, 5; in the diocese of Quebec, 245; in the diocese of Chicoutimi, 6; in the Prefecture of the Gulf, 5. Total, 261.

Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.—At headquarters at Quebec, 8; in the diocese of Quebec, 89; in the diocese of Three Rivers, 9; in the diocese of Rimouski, 5; in the diocese of Chicoutimi, 9. Total, 108.

Sisters of St. Anne.—Returns are imperfect, and only placed at 212.

Sisters of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin.—At headquarters at Nicolet, and at Three Rivers, and Sherbrooke, 193 religieuses, 13 novices, 18 postulates. Total, 184.

Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin.—At headquarters at St. Hyacinthe, at missions in that diocese, and in the dioceses of Nicolet and Sherbrooke, 222.

Religieuses de Jésus-Marie.—At headquarters at Sillery, near Quebec, 74; in the dioceses of Rimouski and Quebec, 85. Total, 143.

Sœurs Adoratrices of the Precious Blood—At the mother house in St. Hyacinthe in the Diocese of Montreal, and in the Diocese of Ottawa, 94.

Institut de Notre Dame de Charité du Refuge—At headquarters at Ottawa, 62.

Sisters of Charity of Rimouski—Twenty-seven; at Sncourcales, 14; total, 41.

Le Carmel de Ste. Therese—At headquarters at Hochelaga, 26.

Sisters of the Little Schools of Rimouski—At Rimouski and at missions in that diocese, 35.

Sisters of St. Joseph of St. Hyacinthe—At St. Hyecinthe and at missions, 36.

Sœurs de la Sagesse—In the Diocese of Ottawa, 11.

Sœurs Grises of Nicolet—Separate community, 4.

There are, according to the above statement, in Quebec 27 religious communities of females with 4,723 professed nuns, novices, and postulants. This brings the whole number of male and female communities to 42, with a membership of 5,900, as far as returns can be obtained, but it is certain the number is much greater. Most of these orders and communities are in charge of convents, hospitals, asylums, colleges, seminaries, and clerical academies, of which the following is a return as complete as can be made.

Diocese.	*Convents.*	*Hospitals.*	*Seminaries, &c.*
Quebec	65	11	4
Three Rivers	11	3	4
Rimouski	6	1	2
Chicoutimi	5	1	2
Nicolet	18	3	2
Montreal	84	27	9
St. Hyacinthe	21	7	14
Sherbrooke		1	2
Ottawa	12	2	2
Pontiac	13	3	--
Total	225	82	41

In the second class came the parish clergy, who have no connection with the orders, and it may be well to give their numbers with the churches which they own:

Diocese.	*Priests.*	*Churches.*
Quebec	356	184
Three Rivers	70	33
Rimouski	92	95
Chicoutimi	55	44
Nicolet	85	50
Prefecture of the Gulf	11	23
Montreal	553	310
Sherbrooke	89	55
Ottawa	81	89
Vicariat of Pontiac	29	14
St. Hyacinthe	156	--
Total	1,559	902

In the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe there are 68 parishes, which will give about 136 churches and bring the number of church edifices in the Province up to 1,000. The total number of parishes, exclusive of those in the diocese of Ottawa, is 671, and for that district no returns are available. Add now the number of parish priests, 1,559; the regular clergy in orders, 1,267; the members of the female communities, 4,235, and a total is obtained of 9,078 persons directly engaged in the service of the Church, without including the Bishops, and depending for the maintenance of themselves and their institutions upon the Roman Catholic population of the Province. This gives 1 cleric for every 130 persons, when in France even in the pre-revolutionary days it never exceeded 1 for 200. According to the same proportion it would require to look after the spiritual interests of the people of the United States 461,538 members of the clergy. With such an army it would be strange if the Catholic Church did not make its influence felt in the political life of Canada.

UNIFORMS IN THE NAVY.

SAILORS FANCY DOING SEWING THEMSELVES IN A QUEER WAY.

When some three years ago a new regulation for uniforms was issued to the officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy it was thought that at last a similarity of dress could be had among all hands. The object of the regulation appears to have been reached among the officers, but among the enlisted men the variety of dress patterns is almost as great as before.

The fact is evident that some commanding officers of vessels care for the regulations and some disregard them.

One sees now, as of old, blue jackets wearing caps of all varieties of makes, of all sizes, and of all sorts of cloth. The trouble is that the seamen detest the clothing turned out from the Paymaster's store and insist on the privilege of making their own clothes. Just as soon as Jack is allowed to do his own sewing his ideas of fashion crop out in realistic form. In most every day blue jackets may be seen with cap tops so lopped down over one eye as to cover completely the cap ribbon of the wearer.

The cap certainly looks rakish and picturesque enough when arranged in this manner, but it is not according to the regulation. Many men in the squadron of evolution are violating the regulations by wearing caps made up out of thousand and one different pieces. But the caps are not the only pieces of apparel which Jack rigs up to suit his own fancy. Look at the knife lanyards. Any one acquainted with the dress of a man-of-war's man will admit the picturesqueness conveyed by this tasty piece of white cord on the blue background. But it is understood that this lanyard must be a plain Russian sennit.

If one wishes to learn to what degree this regulation is observed let him take a look at a party of liberty men about to go ashore. Here and there will be seen a native American wearing the blue cord, but as to the foreigners, and especially the Scandinavians, those fellows literally cover their breasts with a mesh work, a sight thoroughly detested by an old man-of-war's man.

It is the executive officer who is to blame for allowing the man to rig themselves up in this manner; but if all executive officers were like a certain veteran Captain, little attention would be paid to the men. This officer did a long term of service in the Pacific. He was a crabbed old fellow and a terrible swearer, but for all that he had a war record that was one of the best in the navy.

No sooner would his ship clear the port of San Francisco than the Captain, to the utter disregard of all regulations, would appear on deck clad in a long linen duster. During the whole of the run to Callao, the officers and men on board, with but one exception, could wear what they pleased, and that one exception was the Chaplain. This latter individual under all circumstances and in all weathers was compelled to dress within the strictest letter of the regulations, and were he to make an appearance on deck lacking one whit in his attire, he would be promptly ordered below.

It is "whims" that regulate many things aboard ship, and until commanding officers insist that the regulations and not their caprices are the proper guide in all matters, no one need expect to see our men-of-war crews dressed in a manner which will compare favorably with the accoutrement of the liberty parties of foreign war ships.

STUDENTS REFUSE TO TESTIFY.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 1.—The university hazing case was resumed yesterday afternoon in Judge Keyes's court. A. M. Long, a student, was called to testify. He refused pointblank, on advice of counsel, to be sworn or to testify, and, pending a decision in the case, court adjourned. It is understood several other witnesses subpœnaed will do the same, and the Judge has taken the case under advisement to decide whether they are liable for contempt of court. The Faculty now favor a cessation of the investigation and treatment of the case by the Faculty.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—The statement that the Government intended to include raw iron among the articles on which the tariff was to be abolished was incorrect.



Fac-simile.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower. The remembrance of the cheap imitations of violet water and extracts should not prevent all lovers of violets from trying this delicious perfume.

For Sale in Four Sizes.

By all First-Class Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery.

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JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

DUKE CONSTANTINE'S ILLNESS.

WHY THE LINE OF SUCCESSION IN RUSSIA HAS BEEN ALTERED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—The Czar's two uncles, the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Constantine, are critically ill, and their deaths are almost hourly expected. The condition of the Grand Duke Constantine, known throughout the world as the most talented and clever member of the imperial house of Romanoff, is sad. In the early part of last July he had a paralytic seizure, which, after leaving him for several weeks deprived of the power of speech or of making any sign beyond raising and lowering his eyelids, has now at length extinguished every remaining glimmer of intelligence.

Though smaller than his brothers, Nicholas Michael and the late Alexander II., he was vastly their superior as far as brain power was concerned. Indeed, he was so clever that he made numerous enemies, and his sharp wit and sarcastic utterances were dreaded by almost all who were brought into contact with him. Nothing was more amusing than the manner in which he was wont to disconcert prosy bores who were presented to him for the first time. His single eyeglass hung from his neck by an elastic cord, and as soon as ever his interlocutor had embarked on some long-winded speech, he would quietly give the elastic an imperceptible twitch, which had the effect of sending the eyeglass rebounding up to his eye, where it remained fixed, without any apparent effort or action on his part. He would then gaze fixedly through the eyeglass at the unfortunate speaker, just as though nothing had happened. The effect of this little manœuvre was generally to completely disconcert the new presentee, whose utterances were ont short not only by the manner in which the monocle appeared to fly up to the Grand Duke's eye of its own accord, but also by the fact that his Imperial Highness seemed totally unmoved thereby.

From 1861 to 1865 Constantine held the post of Viceroy of the kingdom of Poland. His rule was, however, regarded as being of too liberal a sort, and he was superseded by Count Marshall Count von Berg, whose merciless tyranny and cruel despotism remain one of the darkest spots of Polish history. While it is notorious that Constantine was tireless in his efforts to persuade his brother Alexander II. to grant a constitution to the Russian nation, it is obviously absurd to give credence to the assertion that he was connected with the Nihilist movement. The fact, however, remains that only a few weeks before the assassination of the late Czar Gen. Loris Melikoff, who at that time held the post of Dictator of the empire, submitted to the Emperor not only the confession of a Nihilist prisoner which implicated the Grand Duke, but also further documentary evidence in support of the accusation. The Czar received the papers without saying a single word, but the following morning handed them back to Gen. Loris Melikoff, with the remark noted on the margin: "I refuse to take any note of this preposterous accusation. It is an infamous calumny." Alexander never made any further reference to the subject, and continued to treat Gen. Melikoff with toe same marked favor as theretofore, a fact which was not without its significance.

That the present Emperor had some feeling on the subject of these suspicions against the Grand Duke Constantine is shown by the fact that within a few days of his accession to the throne he summarily deprived his uncle of his post of President of the Council of the Empire, and also of his office of Lord High Admiral of the Fleet. He likewise commanded him to leave the capital and to take up his residence in quasi banishment at Orianda, his magnificent palace near Yalta, in the Crimea. Some months ago Constantine was restored to favor, at the time of the marriage of his granddaughter, Princess Alexandra of Greece, to the Emperor's youngest brother, Paul. Since then he has resided in the palace at Pavlovsk, in the immediate neighborhood of this city.

His eldest son, who was disgraced and disarded by the imperial family in 1876 for having robbed his mother of the diamonds and the palace chapel of its jeweled icons in order to present them to his mistress, the notorious Philadelphia adventuress, Mrs. Bleckford, alias "Fannie Lear," still remains under restraint in some distant fortress in the Turkestan province. The reports current of his pardon and rehabilitation at the time of Princess Alexandra's wedding last Spring have turned out to be without foundation, or at any rate premature. Curiously enough, he has also his father, both accused of affiliation with the Nihilists, his latest freak, committed some five or six years ago, having been to marry the daughter of the Postmaster of the village in which he was interned at the time—the Postmaster in question being the father of the Nihilist dancer. Duma, now undergoing terms of penal servitude in the mines for their connection with the movement.

Another member of the Imperial Russian family who has recently been at death's door, and who is not yet altogether out of danger, is the beautiful wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir, the eldest brother of the Czar. Although her illness is mainly due to natural causes, yet it has been vastly complicated and aggravated by the nervous disorders resulting from the intense mortification and shock which she received last July when the Czar issued his ukase concerning the rights of succession to the throne. It appears that in the early part of last Sommer a discussion took place in one of the most famous *salons* of the capital as to what would have occurred if none of the imperial party had escaped with their lives in the terrible railway accident at Borki, a year ago. Prince Peter of Oldenburg, who happened to be present and who until recently commanded the Corps d'Armée of the Imperial Guard, immediately exclaimed: "In that case I should at once have assembled the troops under my command and caused them to take the oath of allegiance to the Grand Duke Vladimir as next in the line of succession to the throne." This remark made the round of the various clubs and *salons* here and finally came to the ears of the Empress. The latter, although fond of his brother Vladimir, cordially dislikes and distrusts the latter's wife, who is a German Princess of the grand ducal house of Mecklenburg-Schwerin by birth and who has retained her Lutheran creed instead of becoming a member of the Russian orthodox Church.

Horrified at the bare idea of a Lutheran Princess becoming Czarina, and aware of the enormous influence which his beautiful sister-in-law exercises on her huge but somewhat stupid husband, the Emperor, after consultation with the Procator General of the Holy Synod, M. Pobiedonotzoff, issued in July last an imperial ukase ordering the succession to the crown. According to the terms of this decree, members of the Emperor's family wedded to Princesses who have failed to adopt the orthodox Russian creed at the time of their marriage are debarred from all rights of succession to the throne. Not only the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir with their children, but also the Emperor's third brother, Sergius, who is married to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse Darmstadt, are affected by the ukase, which has given immense offense to the Grand Duchess Vladimir's relatives and friends at Berlin. I may add that Prince Peter of Oldenburg, after having been subjected to all kinds of petty slights and insults at Court since the utterance of his remark above quoted, has recently been driven to resign the command in the Russian army which he has held for the past six-and-twenty years.

THE CLYDE GLASS COMPANY.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—The Clyde Glass Company, incorporated, with $40,000 capital, is probably one of the creatures of the Glass Trust. With its capital it is to operate in New-York and other States, with the principal office as Clyde, Wayne County. The Trustees are Henry J. Cookingham, Charles D. Ely, William D. Ely, George E. Hoyt, William K. Noble, Olive A. Hoes, and Frederick T. De Long.

HE LOST HIS SHIELD.

AND THEREFORE A POLICEMAN ARRESTED A YOUNG MAN.

When Inspector Williams returned from dinner yesterday afternoon he found a rather peculiar case awaiting his attention. Aaron Brooks, a nineteen-year-old clerk, had been placed under arrest by Officer Rutledge, who claimed to be attached to the Sixteenth Precinct. Young Brooks is employed by his father, Solomon Brooks, senior member of the Broadway millinery firm of Brooks & Son. He was delivering packages up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and while on the Bowery fancied that a visit to one of the museums would vary the monotony of life a bit.

As he was coming out of the curio hall a man in a dingy brown overcoat stepped up to him and said: "I'm a police officer. Have you any objections to my searching you?"

"No," replied the astonished Aaron, as he was quietly escorted to a neighboring entryway.

The officer, Rutledge, searched young Brooks, who recovered his senses and asked him to show his authority to do so. "Oh, it's all right," said Rutledge; "to-day's pay day, and I've lost my shield."

After asking where he worked, Rutledge accompanied Brooks to his father's store on Broadway, where he said that he would have to take Aaron to the Sixteenth Precinct Station. Brooks senior objected to so doing, and at Police Headquarters, where Inspector Williams asked:

"What did you search this young man for?"

"Well, he acted queer around the museum and I lost my shield and thought he took it," was Rutledge's reply.

"Hum," was the Inspector's comment, "I've been doing police duty for nearly twenty-five years and neither lost a shield nor allowed anybody to take one away from me."

Rutledge, who has been on the force since April, was ordered to report to Capt. Grant at once. This morning he will be brought before Superintendent Murray.

FRESH-WATER TANKS.

CONGRESS MAY PROVIDE FOR THEM AT THE NAVY YARD.

Congress, it is said, will have a vast amount of legislation to deal with in the improvement of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. One of the most important measures to be considered will relate to the construction of a fresh-water basin for the reception of the unsheathed war vessels of the new navy.

It is thought doubtful, however, if Congress can be persuaded to appropriate the large sum of money necessary for such a project. To construct such a basin would require the expenditure of some fifteen or twenty millions of dollars. It must be understood that to be at all serviceable the basin must be able to admit at least a dozen war ships. The sea water, too, must be entirely drained out, but how this sea water is to be kept out, and especially during the opening and shutting of the gates, is still a matter for consideration.

It is thought by many that the same object could be attained by sending our war ships up the Hudson on their return, and, if necessary, by building one or two powerful ice vessels possessing sufficient power to break through any ice that might form in the river. This would always provide an escape for vessels caught by the ice.

Congress will also be asked during the coming Winter to provide a couple of large floats for the Navy Yard, so that cars carrying heavy ordnance or ship material can be run direct to the float, taken on board and transported to under the Navy Yard sheers, or run up on a track at the yard and then to any shop or building where desired.

DRUMM'S WHEREABOUTS.

HE WRITES LETTERS HOME AND STARTS THE GOSSIPS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—News of Andrew Drumm, who absconded with a large sum of money on July 20 last belonging to the firm of Andrew Drumm & Co., large cattle dealers in this city, has been received. About four weeks since Miss Gertrude Dean, to whom Drumm was engaged to be married and who lives here, received a letter from her fiancé postmarked London, England, which told her to meet his brother in New-York and he would conduct her to him.

It is understood that Miss Dean left the city at that time, but nothing could be learned of her present whereabouts. At the time the letter was received Major Drumm, the senior member of the firm, had his nephew locked up in the detectives lost track of him and it has not been known since where he is. Officers are still after him, and if found he will be brought back to this city and prosecuted.

Mrs. Dean received a letter a brief time since from Drumm's mother, who lives in Ohio, stating that if her son was arrested the trial would develop some things which would place Drumm's prosecutors in a not rose-colored light. In his letter to Miss Dean, Drumm intimates something of the same kind and also stated that if all were known he would not be blamed for taking the money. How much he took is not known, but the amount is supposed to be between $18,000 and $40,000.

RASPING MR. MORTON.

The Prohibition mass meeting at Chickering Hall last night was crowded and enthusiastic. Sam Small, however, did not appear. He sent a telegram of regret.

The meeting was called to order by William T. Wardwell, who spoke briefly, and ended by naming Herbert A. Lee as Chairman. Mr. Lee introduced Coleridge A. Hart, the candidate for Attorney General on the State ticket, who said that all three parties were perfectly sincere in this campaign. The Democracy favored free rum, the Prohibition Party wanted no rum, and the Republicans were consistent in their hypocrisy. Mr. Hart spoke of the removals of efficient Postmasters by the present Administration, attacked the police of High License, and declared that the respectability of the saloons would be their most dangerous feature. Then he went on:

"If you have a son, he grows up, you educate him, and get a position for him in Washington. First you get a letter from him saying that he has been at a White House reception. Then another stating that he is staying at Vice President Morton's hotel. You cease to get letters. You go to Washington and find him a drunkard in the gutter. Is it any satisfaction to you to know that he began wine drinking at the White House and kept time in the Vice President's saloon? I think not."

After Mr. Hart ended there was an entertaining chalk talk by Rollo Kirke Bryant of Ohio, and the formal address was delivered by Prof. H. A. Hopkins of Rochester.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TRADE

A SCHEME TO BRING EUROPE NEARER AMERICA.

FAST RAILWAY LINES TO CONNECT WITH EXPRESS STEAMSHIPS—EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND FISHERIES.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Nov. 2.—Newfoundland is the only one of the Canadian colonies remaining without the Confederation fold, but the experience of these within does not tempt the lone one to seek admission to the charmed circle. It has a chance of working out its own destiny, making its own trade relations and governing its own affairs according to the circumstances which arise, a privilege which the Provinces do not enjoy.

The Blue Book for 1888, just published, gives a statement of the condition of trade and fisheries that would seem to warrant Newfoundland in its disregard of the blandishments of the members of the Canadian Confederation. The value of the imports for 1888 was $7,420,400; the value of the exports, $6,523,137. In the previous year the imports amounted to $5,397,408 and the exports to $5,153,887, an increase in the imports of 1888 of over $2,000,000 and in the exports of nearly $1,500,000. The imports from the United States reached $1,602,138 in value; from the United Kingdom, $3,265,229; from Canada, $2,041,144. The other countries from which considerable goods were obtained were Spain, Portugal, Italy, Russia, St. Pierre, and the British and Spanish West Indies.

To the United States Newfoundland exported goods to the value of $327,925; to Canada, $482,497; to Brazil, $1,325,080; to Portugal, $1,198,392; to France, $349,732; to the United Kingdom, $607,007; to Spain, $556,554; to Italy, $100,000, and to Greece, $29,000. The imports from the United States reached $1,602,138; in 1887 they were set down at $1,337,322. The Canadian trade has also advanced by $55,215, and it stands next to that from the United Kingdom.

Among the articles exported were codfish, valued at $4,186,626; preserved lobsters, valued at $285,078; pickled salmon valued at $80,830; pickled herring at $232,947; green copper ore, $66,440; calcined copper ore, $258,000; ingots of copper, $491,946; cod oils, $210,520; seal oil, $287,520; sealskins, $286,464.

The imports of flour were 391,088 barrels, 183,000 of which came from the United States, and of the 21,458 barrels of flour imported the United States supplied nearly sixteen thousand. The imports of molasses reached 1,174,952 gallons; of tea, 758,971 pounds; of sugar, 2,582,000 pounds; of apples, 7,307 barrels, and of coffee, 86,900 pounds.

The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce has also appeared and is an important document, in so far as it embodies the views of those who have the deepest interest in the country's trade. The report describes the cod fishery last year as "disappointing," the short-an average voyage;" the Bank fishery as "having been attended with good results, a large quantity, well distributed, having been taken by the fleet."

The report states that the Labrador herring fishery resulted badly, few cargoes having been secured, but the scarcity was largely compensated for by a "considerable take on the coast of Newfoundland of good, large-sized fish, for which fair prices were obtained." The lobster fishery has been expanding and has now become a valuable export, "the only factor in the fishery," but it is much to be feared that indiscriminate fishing is injuring this industry."

The seal fishery was on the whole a remunerative one to the steam fleet, but owing to the mildness of the season the bulk of the catch was taken before the seals had reached their prime, thus depreciating their value both as to the yield of oil and price of skins. A fisheries department has been organized and it has obtained a Superintendent for the work of artificially replenishing the depleted cod supply.

An important feature of the report is the decisive utterance on the Bait act question, where it says:

"It is gratifying to know that the enforcement of the Bait act has seriously retarded the fishing operations of our bounty-fed rivals, the French. Recognizing the great advantage to the colony in enhancing the value of our codfish, the Chamber would earnestly press on the authorities the necessity of carrying out the act with the utmost vigor."

It is upon this Bait act that the existence of the Newfoundland fisheries depends. The French Government gives a bounty of 11f. on every quintal of fish sent to countries outside of France, which enables the French fishermen to undersell all other competitors. But the Newfoundlanders have this advantage—that under the Bait act they control the movements of the French fishermen to such an extent that fishing is carried on upon fairly equal terms. It was for the enforcement of this act that England was appealed to by the Newfoundlanders with the warning that if she did not prevent the French fishermen from infringing upon their rights they would take the matter into their own hands and protect their interests in a summary fashion.

Newfoundland has acquired a new interest since it was announced that the Andersons of London had failed to organize a company to carry out their contract with the Canadian Government for supplying a fast Atlantic mail service, even with a guaranteed subsidy of $500,000 a year. In the session of 1882 of the Newfoundland Legislature application was made for a charter or incorporation for a company to be entitled "The North American European Short Line Railway Company." The object was to construct a line of railway from a point on the east or southeast coast of the island to a point on the west coast, which should be connected by steam ferry with the terminus on Cape Breton. Thence the route would continue by the Strait of Canso and by the north shore of Nova Scotia to a junction with the Intercolonial, which would secure connection with the lines communicating with every part of the continent. From the east coast Newfoundland the company was to establish a line of fast steamships to sail between that place and the west coast of England and Ireland, there connecting by fast trains with all European centres. The enterprise would thus create a great international trunk line across Newfoundland that would facilitate the transport of mails for the New and Old Worlds and provide the shortest, speediest, and safest route for passenger traffic. The time saved on an average in crossing the Atlantic by this route would be forty-eight hours, or two days, while the space between America and Europe would be reduced to the smallest possible distance.

The enterprise is now being revived and the Newfoundland Government is building the railway, 400 miles in length, across the island. But no similar Canadian enterprise can succeed until it has made its peace with the Canadian Pacific Railway. By its short line through Maine to St. John, N. B., this road can obtain its share of traffic which would come westward over the Newfoundland route, and it is possible that it would countenance the scheme. This is rendered the more probable since the failure of the Atlantic fast mail service enterprise is almost certainly due to the withdrawal of Canadian Pacific support. Halifax and St. John were the only two available ports, and Halifax would probably be chosen. Halifax is the terminus of the Intercolonial Railway; St. John of the Canadian Pacific, and if the latter road could not secure the Atlantic trade it was bound its rival should not possess it. If this powerful corporation would countenance the Newfoundland route, as its refusal to support the alternative scheme would seem to suggest, then that country may form the channel for the trade of the New and the Old World.

IRON FOR SHIPS WANTED.

According to prominent steel and iron merchants the opinion seems universal that the building up of the new navy has worked wonders for the steel and iron industry in this country. Everywhere private firms are seen putting up plants for the fabricating of ship and machinery material on a scale which only a few years ago was peculiar to but one or two firms in the country.

There is no doubt that the contracts for some of the new ships and their attending sub-let contracts has materially benefited many sections of the country.

Just now iron merchants are querying as to where they can obtain iron ore cheaper than abroad. It looks as if Canada will be called upon to discharge from her iron ore beds or else we must have recourse to the yield of Sweden, Germany, and China.

BOSTON TO GET A CONTRACT.

It is thought that Secretary Tracy will award the building of one of the new 2,000-ton cruisers to Boston, inasmuch as the U. F. Palmer, Jr., Company of New-York, which latter firm bid the same figures as the Boston concern, has already a good share of Government work in hand.

This work is the building of two 1,700-ton cruisers, the Concord and Bennington, and the construction of the machinery of the great armored cruiser Maine. This latter work will go almost as much in compensation as is the combined work on the Concord and Bennington.

THE CENTURY

FOR NOVEMBER


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is printed in this number—a series of discussions of timely social questions by prominent writers and thinkers who are associated for this purpose. In December the series by Prof. Fisher of Yale on "The Nature and Method of Revelation" will begin. Accounts of the latest discoveries at the Lick Observatory, by Prof. Holden, and illustrated articles on "Prehistoric America," by Prof. Putnam of Harvard, will appear soon. The November number contains, also, "Street Life in Madrid," "The Grolier Club," by Brander Matthews, and other illustrated articles; a new story, "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," by

MARK TWAIN,

illustrated by Dan Beard; a complete story by Judge Ernest H. Crosby, poems by Walt Whitman, Margaret Deland, and others, George Kennan's Adventures in Eastern Siberia, Cole's Engravings, &c.

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PUREST, HEAL

QUEER POLITICAL TACTICS

HOW THE STECKLER ASSOCIATION IS RECRUITED.

A REMARKABLE BULLDOZING SCHEME WORKED IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT BY PUBLIC OFFICERS.

When Justice Alfred Steckler first ran for Civil Justice on the Republican ticket against Dinkel in the Fourth Judicial District he was regarded as a bright, enterprising young man of thorough integrity, and imbued with the spirit of reform that caused the citizens of that part of the city to arise and overthrow the Dinkel element for its corrupt political practices. He was the reform candidate of the day, and as such he was triumphantly elected.

Of all the qualities that were then attributed to Mr. Steckler he has preserved that of enterprise, but certainly not that of reform, unless the word can be also taken to mean the reformation of much that was good or indifferent into evil.

He has not only borrowed a leaf from ex-Justice Dinkel's book of political corruption, but has appropriated the entire volume, which he has revised and rewritten, until he and his friends have developed such a high-handed and outrageous system of political recruiting in the Fourth Judicial District as even Bill Tweed and his ring in the most prosperous time of their power never attempted to carry into effect, and probably never dreamed of.

To steal the city's funds was the province of Tweed, to intimidate private individuals who are unfortunate enough to do business within the limits of Steckler's judicial district and to drag them before its court over which he himself presides and thus to induce them to vote the Tammany ticket, join the Steckler Association, and pay into its treasury $10 as an initiation fee and $5 for dues a few days before election, seems to be the work which certain members of the Steckler Association have assigned to themselves to promote the cause of Tammany Hall and strengthen and swell the treasury of the Steckler Association.

The persons who are apparently interested in this peculiar scheme of political persuasion are: Alfred Steckler, Justice of the Fourth Judicial Court; Louis Steckler, his brother, Corporation Attorney; Julius Harburger, Clerk of Steckler's court and President of the Steckler Association; Barney Newburger and Louis Schlump, Marshals of Steckler's court, the latter named being the Steckler candidate for Alderman; George Bell, Deputy Clerk of Steckler's court; David Hirsch, excise inspector; Joseph Steiner, Treasurer of the Steckler Association and law partner of the Sticklers, and Policeman Peter Reilly, an officer who does the work of bulldozing the tradesmen and liquor dealers to induce them to violate the law and the city ordinances.

Mr. Roesch, the Tammany Hall candidate for Senator in the Seventh Senatorial District, belongs to the Steckler Association, and has also joined the coterie, and he and Charlie Steckler work together. Officer Reilly or Excise Inspector Hirsch or some other coterie associate swoops some wretched gimmill keeper, arrests or threatens to arrest him, and before the offending wretch has recovered from his bewilderment, in steps one of the coterie—accidentally, of course—and, after inquiring what is the matter, tells the saloon keeper to step around to Steckler's room and it will be all right, while the officer is sent about his business.

The Fourth Judicial District is one of the most thickly-populated parts of the city, and contains a very large number of small grocery stores, and many more beer and liquor saloons, besides a large number of dry goods, clothing stores, millinery and furniture stores, butchers' shops, &c. The city ordinance forbids the incumbrance of the sidewalk with goods or signs. The placing of goods on the sidewalk beyond the house line constitutes a violation of the ordinance, and the offender liable to a fine, besides the costs, should he undertake to litigate the case, and also the loss of time. The tradesmen here are just as careless, if not more so, than those of other thickly-peopled parts of the city. It is very seldom that they are interfered with by the authorities, and then only when they persistently obstruct the sidewalk with their goods, which, with cans, &c., to the prejudice of the passing public.

Just as the campaign opened Officer Reilly, Excise Inspector Hirsch, and other worthies of the Steckler coterie became very busy and vigilant. They made a careful inspection of the sidewalks, and found that a number of tradesmen had put out their barrels, cases, and baskets of vegetables as far as two or three inches beyond the house line. This, of course, was a serious violation of the city ordinance which could not be tolerated, especially where the offenders were Republicans or Tammy Democrats. So Louis Steckler, Corporation Attorney, and brother of Justice Steckler, issued notices that were signed by Court Clerk Julius Harburger, and made returnable before Justice Steckler, ordering them to appear in the Fourth District Court and answer charges that had been made against them for keeping their goods beyond the house line.

After the notices had been issued other members of the Steckler coterie put in their fine work. They called on the offending and thoroughly-scared tradesmen in a friendly way to give them a tip. That was if they would vote for Roesch and the rest of the Tammy Hall ticket and also join the Steckler Association it would be all right and they would have no trouble. Most small tradesmen have not a clear idea of their rights, and hate to lose time in going to court. So there was a rush of tradesmen and saloon keepers to the Steckler Association, which is now said to number nearly two thousand voters. The initiation fee is $10, and the annual dues are $5, payable in advance.

The men who received the notices, however, had to appear before court to answer, and on Friday, Oct. 25, the court was packed with offending tradesmen who had been served with notices. There were over 400 of them who had been summoned that day. Many could not wedge themselves into the court room. They crowded the doorway, the steps leading into the building, and the line extended for some distance on the sidewalk.

It certainly was a physical impossibility for one justice to try the hundreds of cases that had been set down for that day, and what took place tended to show that no trials were intended beforeathe elections should take place. The Judge remarked that some one had doubted his authority to issue the cases and appealed to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. So he would adjourn the hearing of the cases for one week as is allowed by law, but it was hardly necessary for the people in appear, for the cases would anyhow be adjourned until after election.

Several cases, however, were put into the hands of lawyers. One case is that of a saloon kept by Klein and his sons, out generally known as John Carl's. From the interrogatory propounded by one of the Coterie's excise inspectors sent a boy fifteen years old to buy a bottle of wine for $1. The boy had no sooner stepped out of the saloon than he returned with an excise inspector, who charged Klein with violating the excise law in selling liquor to a minor. Before Klein had recovered from his surprise, he was called Charlie Steckler and asked what was the matter. The saloon keeper told him, whereupon Mr Steckler smiled and told Klein to come around to the Steckler Association clubrooms and it would be all right. Then turning to the inspector, Mr. Steckler said to him that it was all right and he could go. The inspector went out, and the saloon keeper found it to his interest to join the Steckler Association, although he had been in the habit of voting the Republican ticket.

An inspector went to Leiokhardt's saloon, in Third-street, where he had previously sent the same boy to entrap the unwary saloon keeper. As in the former case, just as the inspector was bulldozing the publican, one of the coterie dropped in accidentally, but this time it was Mr. Roesch, the Tammany candidate for Senator. He went through the same form of questioning as had Charlie Steckler in the other case, and of inviting the offender to join the Steckler Association and vote the Tammany ticket.

Not a few business men have had the whip of the law swung over their heads, with the threat of having it brought down upon them unless in the Fourth District Court if they did just come to terms. A reporter called at the grocery of Frederick Hahn at Second-avenue and Twelfth-street and asked Mr. Hahn what had become of his case, and he replied that he would have to appear and answer after election.

"Have you also received an invitation to join the Steckler Association?" the grocer was asked. He replied that he had, and then, when he was further asked whether he had joined or would join, he looked distressed and perplexed. Suppressing that the reporter was a fellow tradesman of the district, he replied, "I guess we had better join; don't you think so? or these people can make us too much trouble."

A small grocer at 316 East Twelfth-street had also been hauled up before court for violation of the ordinance. He had also been invited to vote the Tammany ticket and to join the Steckler Association, and had resolved to do so to be left in peace. Ries, a grocer at First-avenue and Eighth-street, had been served with a notice, but as he was a Tammany man, he was all right. Weise, another grocer near by, also had been summoned for violation of the ordinance. He said he had joined the Association.

THE STECKLER SIDE.

EXPLANATIONS BY THE CIVIL JUSTICE AND HIS BROTHER LOUIS.

Civil Justice Alfred Steckler, Corporation Attorney Louis Steckler, and District Leader Charles Steckler, the brotherhood of political promoters to whom Tammany has formed out the politics of the Tenth Assembly District and outlying regions, the alleged pillars of the Steckler Association, were found to be firmly entrenched when a TIMES reporter called upon them for an explanation of their joint and several connections with the system of political bulldozing disclosed in the foregoing recital.

There had been other inquirers into the same matter days before, and they had been prepared ever since for further inquiries. The charges were not suddenly sprung upon them, as was very evident, and they had prepared an answer to them. They had even had their ideas as to the sources of THE TIMES's information.

"To sum the explanation up in a nutshell," said Civil Justice Steckler, "the attack upon us is inspired by political jealousy. There is nothing in it. Since my brother was appointed Corporation Attorney he has brought about four hundred actions against shopkeepers in the Fourth Judicial District for violations of the city ordinances. I haven't tried one of those cases. On the 25th of October I had Civil Justice Murray, a County Democrat, come down and try a batch of 100 of them. In one of those cases there was a judgment entered by default, and afterward, when application was made to me, I opened the judgment, as I had a right to do. Then my brother Louis, the Corporation Attorney, intervened in the case, and there was objection made because he was my brother, see? Now I have no doubt about my legal right to try these cases, but I felt a little delicate about it because the Corporation Attorney is my brother, don't you know. So I decided that I ought not to try the case, for a man ought to be quite certain he is right in such a case, see, and I said to these men that they better have the point decided by an appellate court. Well, my brother took an appeal to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, and that appeal is now pending. It may be decided the next Monday. In the meantime I have refused to try any of the cases, and I shall continue to refuse until the Court of Common Pleas says I may try them. If the Court of Common Pleas does not decide the appeal next week, then I shall try and get some other Civil Justice to come down to my court and try them."

"But," was the reply, "as many of these were so many cases in my court is that the police authorities lodged the complaints with my brother and he was bound by the duties of his office to bring them. There were Democrats, Republicans, and even members of the Heckler Association among them. The Steckler Association has no body, nor has any of the men that was fined by Justice Murray came to me and said he was a member of the Steckler Association and demanded to have his fine remitted, and he got so persistent upon my refusal that I had to put him out of the office by force. Then he went down to my brother Louis with a similar demand, and my brother told him he would have to pay the fine, and he paid it. As to men joining the Steckler Association to escape prosecutions, that is all moonshine. The association membership has reached 1,200, the constitutional limit, and applicants for membership would have to wait their turn to step into vacancies made by resignations and dismissals.

"Furthermore, my brother does not take the initiative in these prosecutions; the police authorities do that. They send the thousands of complaints every month down to my brother, who brings the actions upon them as fast as he can with the aid of his assistants and the three process servers. Of what transpires outside of my court I do not pretend to know anything—my brother Louis is the politician of the family and he attends to all that. But that there have been any important additions to the Steckler Association since July 1, when my brother Louis became Corporation Attorney, I do not believe. I have not attended the meetings lately, until the last one, but I do not believe there have been two or three have been taken in for three weeks and not more than six or seven since July 1."

Louis Steckler, Corporation Attorney, said the police authorities sent him notices of violations of ordinances to the number of 700,000 or so yearly, and that big batches of the cases came to him at a time. He had not singled out his brother's court for any special activity, for he was calling up batches of the cases in other courts quite frequently—there were 250 or so coming up to-day in Justice Fallon's court, in Harlem. There were 175 or so pending in Justice Murray's court, and some 100 before Judge Mitchell. He had begun about 400 cases before his brother Alfred, and of these 100 were tried and disposed of by Justice Murray; the remaining 300 were still pending, awaiting the decision of an appeal in the question whether it was right for brother Alfred to adjudge the cases presented by brother Louis. Among the convictions found by Justice Murray were three against members of the Steckler Association, as follows: William E. Jephe, 314 Grand-street, fined $7 50, paid; James Mann, 54 Hester-street, fined $12 50 and paid. and Benjamin Schwarz, (doubtful whether he was a member of the Steckler Association) of 149 Bowery, fined $17 50 and paid. If any one was trying to work the Steckler Association as a blackmailing scheme he would advise the victims to show the rascals up without hesitation or fear.

DIEHL AND PLATT.

Talk has been revived since the beginning of Frederick W. Diehl's canvass for Senator in the Seventh District on the County Democracy ticket about certain statements that he made before his nomination. It is stated positively by many gentlemen, who insist that they heard the remark, that one night last week in the Morton House Diehl said that he had met W. Bayard Platt, the ex-Postmaster, at the residence of one of them, and that they offered him the nomination for the Senate in the Seventh District upon the condition that, if elected, he would vote for the Republican candidate for United States Senator in 1891. Diehl further said that he would not accept the nomination on any such terms.

Nearly all the gentlemen were in the party at the Morton House when this rather startling statement was made. Gompers had not yet withdrawn, and at that time there did not seem to be any prospect of Diehl's nomination. One of the leaders of the County Democracy was asked about the statement before Gompers had withdrawn, and he said that Diehl was never in the race. He added that he knew where there was a receipt for several hundred dollars signed by Diehl for money paid for bunching the ballots of a certain outside candidate with those of the County Democracy at an election two or three years ago.

ITS WORK FINISHED.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE'S HEADQUARTERS HERE CLOSED.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee practically finished its work at its headquarters in the Hoffman House last night. Chairman Griffin and Secretary De Freest will start for their homes at 10 o'clock this morning. Chairman Edward Murphy of the State Committee left late Thursday night. The billiard room off the the Hoffman House lobby, which has been used as the committee's headquarters, will be abandoned after to-night for that purpose, but headquarters will be maintained at the hotel and J. C. Lulley and Mr. McLean will be in charge.

Chairman Griffin said last night that the State Committee felt the utmost confidence in the result. They have no apprehensions whatever as to the success of the State ticket. To-night at 10 o'clock Mr. Murphy received a copy of the letter which Mr. Cleveland sent to the Brooklyn meeting, and it is wholly in conformity with what I have known from the beginning of the campaign. That is, that there was no Democrat more anxious for the success of the party in the State than Mr. Cleveland. He was one of the first to come forward with his sympathy, which he gave for the dissemination of such literature as the State Committee thought best, and it went for the elimination of the taxation pamphlet."

The methods pursued at the headquarters this year have been quiet ones. Except the speeches of Gov. Hill, practically no speeches have been made. It has been anything but a stump campaign. "The tax question has been made the ground of battle. Circulars, postal cards, and other literature bearing on the question have been sent into every county and into every town.

Gov. Hill will leave for Albany this morning. He expresses confidence that the Democratic State ticket will win, and he told a friend yesterday that he was just as confident that the Tammany ticket would win in this city.

CITIZENS' TICKET INDORSED.

At the Republican Aldermanic Convention held at the First Assembly District Republican headquarters, in Franklin-street, between Hudson and Varick, last night, Joseph I. McKeon, candidate for Civil Justice in the First Judicial District, the Hon. Daniel E. Finn, candidate for member of Assembly, and Thomas Foley, candidate for Alderman, all on the County Democracy ticket, were unanimously indorsed. During the meeting Edward Brady, a veteran of the fighting Sixty-ninth Regiment and a Tammany Democrat, entered the room and announced that Edward Brady Association of 130 Washington-street, which was partly a social, but mostly a political, organization, hitherto affiliating with Tammany Hall, and having 150 voting members, had decided to cast its lot with the Republicans and County Democrats.

This announcement was received with cheers. A speech by Mr. McKeon followed.

Another meeting was held in the First District, at 86 Greenwich-street, last night, called the Republican Business Men's Association of the First Assembly District. The meeting was held with closed doors and was secret, but the President, Thomas F. Sheehan, informed the reporters that all the Republican candidates, both county and district, had been indorsed.

The United German Democracy of the Seventh Assembly District met in Garibaldi Hall, South Fifth-avenue and West Fourth-street, last night and added to the hole from the central organization an endorsement of the Tammany ticket. Speeches were made by Edward Grosse, Charles Miehling, W. F. Rausch, Aug Beyer, and others. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Citizens' ticket. The meeting also resolved as follows:

"That we have noticed with regret the attitude of Judge Abbett in this campaign, and that we feel sorry to see a man who owes his whole political career to the German organization desert the principles for which he has so long fought for the sake of an apparent guarantee of the success of his candidacy through the Tammany nomination; that we condemn the course of the United German Democracy in having indorsed the Tammany ticket, and that the United German Democracy of the Seventh Assembly District hereby withdraws and leaves in a body the central organization of the United German Democracy, and hereby pledges itself heart and soul to bring about the election of the whole Citizens' ticket."

The United German Democracy of the Nineteenth Assembly District met at 437 West Fifty-third-street last night and gave the Citizens' ticket a hearty indorsement. Jacob Happ presided. After showing why the Tammany ticket should be defeated, the resolutions said that the indorsement of the Tammany Hall county ticket by the County Convention of the United German Democracy was "a direct and base violation of the principles of the organization, and was carried by unfair and dishonorable means for the benefit of a single man."

HOT SHOT FOR GIBBS.

A MASS MEETING AT WHICH HIS WICKEDNESS WAS A THEME.

A mass meeting of the supporters of Lincoln, W. McLeod and James A. Cowie, Republican nominees respectively for member of Assembly and Alderman of the Thirteenth District, was held last night in the Grand Opera House Hall, at Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street Notwithstanding the fact that a man stood at the entrance distributing circulars in favor of ex-Senator Gibbe, the rival Republican nominee for Assemblyman, and that a rival meeting in the latter's interest was held next door, the hall was crowded. The meeting was called to order by Charles T. Pelhams, who read resolutions, which were adopted, indorsing Messrs. McLeod and Cowie. Charles A. Winch was elected Chairman and A. G. Archibald Secretary.

The first speaker was Henry L. Sprague, who touched on State issues and commended ballot reform on the ground that it would be a good thing for poor candidates to have their expense paid by the State. Then he paid his respects to Mr. Gibbs, and said that a man who betrayed his constituents was as bad as a man who betrayed his personal friends. At the conclusion of his speech an ontburst of enthusiasm was occasioned by the announcement that a committee from a Ballot Reform Club meeting at 205 Eighth-avenue had entered the hall charged with conveying to the meeting the club's indorsement of Mr. McLeod. The committee was invited to the platform, and the Chairman, George Cavanagh, formally announced the indorsement amid prolonged applause.

The call for Mr. McLeod caused prolonged applause. He ascended the platform, and after thanking the committee of the Ballot Reform Club took Mr. Gibbs in hand. He told how Mr. Gibbs had said to a committee which on one occasion urged him to withdraw for the party's good, "I shall not get the Democratic nomination because I am a poor man." "As if," exclaimed the speaker, "that were any reason for an honest man to give for his election to the Legislature! Why, if the newspapers were to say one half, one quarter, nay, one lota of the things about me that they have said about ex-Senator Gibbs I would not rest a moment until I had hunted up the editor and made him prove his assertions." This declaration evoked great applause. Mr. McLeod also said that he wee heart and soul in favor of ballot reform. Speeches were also made by William Armstrong, Arthur Tinsdale, and others.

LOYAL TO VOORHIS.

THE NINTH DISTRICT COUNTY DEMOCRACY AVERSE TO FUSION.

The County Democracy organization of the Ninth Assembly District met last evening in the Bleecker Building, Bleecker and Morton streets, and in obedience to the wishes of Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis put itself on record as opposed to the movement of the County Democrats and the Republicans in uniting on the Citizens' ticket. Between three hundred and four hundred men attended the meeting, which was called to order by James D. McClelland. William R. Van Arsdale was made Chairman.

Col. Gerard Gilon read the resolutions which had been prepared, and they were adopted enthusiastically. They set forth that the County Democracy had been organized to "oppose hossism and corrupt and demoralizing influences and practices in politics, and do all that honestly should be done to strengthen the Democratic Party in this city, State, and country;" that the County Democracy of the County Democracy had, against the protest of the Ninth and other districts, put up for nomination Republicans whose election would strengthen the Republican Party; that the County Democrats of the Ninth District indorsed the State ticket and the Tammany Hall nominees, but not the Citizens' ticket, but could not indorse and would not support the Republicans on the Citizens' ticket. The candidacies of Michael C. Murphy and Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., for Senators from the Fifth and Eighth Senatorial District, respectively, and of John Martin for Member of Assembly, and of William H. Walker for Alderman were indorsed.

Assemblyman John Martin declared that he believed it was better to go down to defeat for the organization, fighting under the standard the County Democrats had fought under for years, than to win a questionable victory. James D. McClelland said that Maurice J. Power had proved false by entering into combination with the Republicans. There had been "an unholy alliance" between Thomas C. Platt and certain men well known in the County Democracy.

During the time taken up in these proceedings Mr. Voorhis had not been visible to the audience, but had been in concealment behind some wall-paper scenery. He now came forward and electrified his hearers with this sentence: "It was my desire to be an absolute listener, and view from a position that excluded me from your vision, what the feelings of the people among whom I live and move and have my being are with reference to the position which we, as Democrats of the County Democracy organization, have been compelled by the unfortunate and unwise circumstances that were forced upon us within a short time past to take, with reference to the questions that are now concerning the public mind of those residing in this city." Mr. Voorhis continued that he was filled with joy and sorrow—joy because the resolutions had been so received, and sorrow that the County Democracy had taken the action it had.

ANTI-TAMMANY MEETING.

Voters of the Eighteenth Assembly District who are in favor of the Citizens' movement crowded the new Lyceum Opera House last night, and ratified the nominations of the County Democracy and Republican Party. About two thousand people were in the hall, and the proceedings, which began at 7:30 and lasted until nearly 11, were marked throughout by nearty enthusiasm. Every mention of the names of the nominees—William J. Boyhan for Senator, Robert O'Byrne for Assemblyman, and Bernard Biglin for Alderman—evoked applause.

John McGuire, who presided, dealt very effectively with Tammany Hall in its new role of exemplar of political purity and abhorrer of all associations outside of the Democratic Party and deals, and quoted figures from the election of 1888, showing how Tammany Hall delivered votes to the Republican candidate for Sheriff and received in return votes for Grant, which honestly should have been given to Mr. Richards, with the defeat of Cleveland as the result. Mr. McGuire showed forth Tammany's connection with the "hoodle" crime, and called to mind the days of the Tweed régime. "The reputation of Tammany," he said in conclusion, "is not local; it is world-wide. Wherever the English language is spoken the name of Tweedism is synonymous with all that is rotten and corrupt in a republican Government. Tammany alone has the unique distinction of enriching the English vocabulary with this word, so expressive of a rifled Treasury and a betrayed community."

Ex-Judge Stephen S. Blake was warmly applauded when, speaking on behalf of fusion in local elections under certain circumstances, he said: "It is a good thing for good men to join together for a good purpose, no matter what their politics, especially when they are in the immediate presence of a great danger. Whether Republican or Democrat, citizens of New-York should unite and secure their fair city from a machine that would rob it of its wealth, beauty, and fame." Speeches were also made by W. J. Boyhan, Col. John O'Byrne, James O'Brien, and others.

PIE-STAND POLITICS.

Tammany Hall is not in political sympathy with Joseph Maglin, who keeps a small coffee and cake stand in Gouverneur-slip, at the head of the pier, and is at present engaged in an attempt to prevent him from earning a living. Maglin's place, which is well patronized by longshoremen, was established by his mother forty years ago, and, having existed ever since, is a landmark in that part of the East River front. Yesterday an order was issued by the Bureau of Incumbrances to have the stand removed.

Early this week the Tammany boss of the district sent for Maglin and during the interview which ensued asked him whether it was true that Maglin was supporting John F. Ahearn, candidate on the Citizens' ticket for Senator in the Fifth District, against Thomas F. Grady, the Tammany nominee. Maglin admitted that such was the case and said that Ahearn was his life-long personal friend. The boss informed him that if he did not transfer his allegiance to the Tammany candidate he would regret it, and yesterday Maglin received an order from the Bureau of Incumbrances to remove his booth within twenty-four hours or it would be torn down by the bureau and carted to the Corporation Yard.

It was said at the bureau offices in the Department of Public Works yesterday that Maglin's stand had been complained of as a nuisance, and that the order for its removal followed. The order, however, had been suspended on representations made by Maglin's friends. Application was made for the name of both the complainant and the person who had the order suspended, but information was refused. Those who had applied to obtain it were told that the stand will remain where it is and that Maglin will be found working for Grady in the pending election.

TURNER'S LIVELY CANVASS.

THE ICE CART DRIVER'S STRUGGLE FOR A SEAT IN THE SENATE.

The campaign which Charles H. Turner, the ice cart driver nominated by Tammany for Senator in the Eighth District, is making has a picturesque side to it which is attracting wide interest. The handicap of two opposing candidates has not daunted him. He is hustling around all the time securing a new vote here and a new one there, and his ability as a speaker is being put to its utmost use. He is making a personal canvass, and it looked last night as if he would pile up a vote that would astonish some people, especially Mr. Waterbury.

Turner is rousing up the laboring classes, and he has awakened great interest in the labor organizations in the district. The cry of "millionaire against ice cart driver" has been taken up, and if Mr. Stewart was his only opponent there is no telling where the ex-Columbia College student would land. The ice cart men are all out for him, and their wagons are plastered over with posters proclaiming his candidacy.

Last night Turner addressed much enthusiasm at a Tammany ratification meeting at 509 Hudson-street, in the Ninth Assembly District, where Thomas S. Lonergan also spoke in his interest. From there he hurried up to another meeting in the Fifteenth Assembly District, where he spoke again. To-day and to-night he will address several crowded meetings, and will probably go through a portion of the district on a truck, speaking where opportunity offers.

There was a report yesterday that many of the County Democrats of the Ninth Assembly District would throw over Waterbury and cast their votes for the ice cart driver. In view of his candidacy, there is a great deal of the Eighth Senatorial Convention of the Union Labor Party was held last night and unanimously indorsed Lispenard Stewart's candidacy.

JOHN J. O'BIEN HOPEFUL.

Chairman Knapp of the Republican State Committee had plenty of callers yesterday. Warner Miller, Chauncey M. Depew, Stephen B. French, and others dropped in at different times during the afternoon. Last night John J. O'Brien climbed far enough over the breastworks to call and have a long talk with Gen. Knapp. Etienne Beyer, one of his trusty fellows, was with him. Mr. O'Brien furnished the information that there were hets down in his district of 100 to 60 that Smith for the Assembly and Smith for the Board of Aldermen would be re-elected. Smith and Goetz are with-in O'Brien's own breastworks.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The German Democratic organization of the Twenty-second Assembly District held a meeting at 307 and 309 East Seventy-eighth-street last night for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of John F. McIntyre, the candidate on the union ticket for the Assembly. Another object of the meeting was to tell how fraud in office by Tammany Hall and to complain that the Germans of this city were not treated with the respect by the various parties that their numbers deserve. Speeches upon this basis were made by Mr. McIntyre and George H. Davis, the President of the club.

The Italian citizens of the west side, at a meeting held Thursday evening at 529 Ninth-avenue, indorsed the State and County tickets of the Republican Party with the exception of Eugene S. Ives for Senator of the Eleventh Senatorial District. John Thomas presided. The recommendations of the assemblage to vote for W. H. Bellamy for Register and W. M. Montgomery for Alderman in the Fifteenth Assembly District. Speeches were made by Le A. Grasso, N. Candelora, E. C. Lee, and W. M. Montgomery.

There is a good deal of betting talk going on now about the election. William D. Marks has deposited $5,000 at the Hoffman House which he is anxious to put up on the Tammany ticket, and he is willing to give odds. Manager J. M. Hill has $1,000 to bet against $500 that Henry Bischoff, Jr., will be elected. Friends of James Fitzgerald are also said to be betting on their candidate for the County Clerkship for the City Court of General Sessions. Friends of Judge Gildersleeve expressed a desire to cover it.

Col. John O'Byrne and Gunning S. Bedford will addrese a meeting this evening at the rooms of the New-York County Democracy of the Seventh Assembly District, 100 Sixth-avenue. The meeting is to ratify the nominations of the Citizens' Committee and County Democracy.

The colored citizens will hold a mass meeting this evening at Clarendon Hall under the auspices of the County Campaign Committee of the Republican Union and Protective Club to ratify the State and city nominations. The meeting will be addressed by Dr. W. B. Derrick.

The Iroquois Club, the Tammany association that holds forth on West Thirteenth-street, held a ratification meeting last night. Alfred J. Murray presided and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Martin, Thomas S. Lonergan, and others made speeches.

The Harlem Republican Club will hold a mass meeting this evening at the clubhouse. The meeting will be addressed by James M. Varnum, F. C. Gedney, Charles A. Peabody, William H. Bellamy, and others.

The Down-Town Club of the Business Men's Republican Association will meet at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the clubhouse to ratify the nominations on the Citizens' ticket for local offices in the city.

The Tammanyites in the Tenth Assembly District ratified in Florence Hall, in Second-avenue, last night. Anthony Eickhoff presided. Thomas C. T. Crain and others roused the enthusiasm as much as possible. Amos J. Cummings also spoke.

John L. Gilbert, the Republican candidate for secretary of State, went to Olean yesterday to make a speech. He has been in the city several days. From Olean he will go home.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Club, at a special meeting Thursday, indorsed the nomination of W. J. Boyhan for Senator from the Ninth District.

HARVARD'S FALL GAMES.

BAD WEATHER, LIGHT ATTENDANCE, AND SLOW TIME.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—The annual Fall games of the Harvard Athletic Association were held on Holmes Field to-day. On account of the bad weather there was a small attendance and the time made was slow. In the 100-yard dash there were two trial heats. The first was won by S. Saltonstall, '93, in 0:10 4-5 and the next by O. K. Hawes, '92, in 0:10¾. The final heat was won by Saltonstall in 0:10⅗. In the two-mile bicycle race J. Tweedy, '93, came in ahead in 0:4 1-5, with F. W. Davies, '91, second. The one-mile walk was easily won by T. R. Bates, '92; time, 7:07 2-5; C. H. Barqueen, '93, was second. Putting the shot was won by W. H. Shea, '92, with a put of 34 feet 6½ inches; H. W. Wood, '92, second. J. Stead, '91, won the 440-yard dash in 0:53 2-5, with L. C. Hubbard, '92, second. The one-mile run was easily taken by G. Collamore, '93; time, 4:39. W. C. Downes, '90, was second.

The two-mile safety bicycle race came next. First place was taken by F. W. Davis, '93, in 6:14⅘. R. H. Davis, '91, was second in the running high jump was won by H. G. Leavitt, L. S., distance, 5 feet 7⅞ inches. Other events resulted:

Two-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Dash. Trial Heats.—First heat—S. Saltonstall, '93, 0:23 4-5; H. T. Hollis, '92, second. Second heat—J. S. Cooke, '92, 0:23 3-5; W. Ayres, '91, second. Third heat—J. S. Cooke, '92, 0:23 3-5 seconds; S. Saltonstall, '93, second.

Throwing Hammer.—W. H. Shea, '92, 85 feet 3½ inches; E. B. Hinkley, L. S., 84 feet 8 inches.

Eight-Hundred-and-Eighty-Yard Dash.—G. L. Batchelder, '92, 2:03 4-5; J. L. Dodge, '91, second.

Running Broad Jump.—F. Mason, '91, 19 feet 4 inches; E. B. Hinkley, L. S., 18 feet 10 inches.

The events were all handicap and the scratchmen seldom won.

GLAD HE IS NOT KING OR KAISER.

From the London Truth.

The longer that I live the more reasons do I find to be thankful that I am neither a King nor a Kaiser. The Emperor of Germany having paid a visit to the Emperor of Russia, the latter had to return it. At 10 A. M. he arrived at Berlin. His first business was to shake hands with a lot of General officers who were introduced to him and to kiss the Emperor William. Then he drove through lanes of troops to the Russian Embassy. But before entering he had to stand at the door for an hour to gaze on on regiments marching past. After a hasty luncheon he paid calls on the Empress Augusta and the Empress Frederick. At 6 o'clock he dined at a gala dinner, and had to make a speech and to listen to one. After the dinner there was a "gala reception," with more introductions, and no sooner was this over than he was hurried off to a "gala representation" at the Opera House. The next morning he had the pleasure of reading in his newspaper that no one at Berlin wanted him or thought much of him.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Marsala, (Ger.,) Mass, Hamburg 13 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

Steamship Philadelphia, Miller, Porto Cabello, Curacoa, and La Guayra 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

Steamship Tangier, (Br.,) Pritchard, Vera Cruz and Progreso 12 ds., with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Bellord & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

Steamship Excelsior, Higgins, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to T. Van Sicklen.

Steamship City of Savannah, Georing, Savannah 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Egyptian Monarch, (Br.,) Irwin, London 12 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 P. M.

Steamship Guyandotte, Kelly, Newport News, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Schr Amelia, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, London 24 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

SPOKEN.

[illegible]

RIFLES FOR FOREIGN ARMIES

CHANGES MADE BY VARIOUS EUROPEAN POWERS.

The recent account published in THE TIMES of the new Lebel rifle now being supplied to the French infantry has called attention to the new small arms being introduced in the various European armies.

According to the latest reports to hand in the Naval Intelligence Bureau of this country the Mannlicher magazine rifle is now the regulation arm for the Austrian service. The new Austrian rifle is manufactured at Steyr, Austria, and up to May 1, 1889, 340,000 of the 88m. had been supplied to the army of that country. The weekly product since last May has been at the rate of 8,000 rifles.

In general appearance the Mannlicher rifle resembles the Lee magazine gun manufactured in America. The cartridges, to the number of five, are contained in a metal pouch, detachable from the gun, and carried ordinarily in the belt. The Mannlicher, or hammerless, and in calibre is .315 inches. The weight of the rifle, without bayonet, is 9.68 pounds, and its length is 50.4 inches. The ordinary cartridge charge of powder weighs 61.7 grains, and the bullet weighs 243 grains. The cartridge complete weighs 458 grains. The core of the bullet is lead, hardened with 5 per cent. of antimony, and pressed into a steel envelope .131 inches thick.

According to the Naval Intelligence Series it is reported on good authority that the Government Technical Committee of the Austrian service is experimenting with a material for envelopes composed of 5 parts of copper and 50 parts of nickel. This will be less machine than the steel envelope, but will not corrode and will not strip the rifling, which is probably the reason for the projected change. The powder used is a mixture of saltpetre, charcoal, and sulphur. Each magazine pocket contains five rounds, and twenty pockets are supplied each man, making the weight of ammunition carried per man 7.08 pounds.

The Mannlicher rifle has proved so successful in Austria as to cause some less powerful countries to adopt the same arm. Belgium has done this, but not before her authorities had compared the Mannlicher in actual test with other prominent makes of arms. A recent competitive trial at the Beverloo camp between the Mannlicher, Nagant, Peiper, and Shuiof repeating rifles resulted in their arrangement in the above order of merit. According to the Belgian accounts the Mannlicher proved itself an excellent weapon, showing itself to be durable and simple. It was found that twenty shots per minute could easily be fired, while the others could reach a rate of discharge of only ten shots per minute, and that the magazine pocket containing five cartridges could be charged in no more time for adjustment than is required for the insertion of a round in the bore of a single-fire rifle.

According to the *Revue d'Artillerie*, the German Government has ordered from the manufactory at Steyr 400,000 rifles of the Mannlicher system, and 100,000 of these are to be delivered before the end of 1890. To meet the demand for increased product, a branch manufactory has been established at Vienna. The new German arm does not differ from the Austrian weapon, except in some slight modifications, the most important of which is a device for deadening away with the projection of the magazine until the moment of firing, which will enable the piece to be carried more easily on the shoulder. The charge is said to be of Duttenhofer powder.

Portugal has of late adopted a rifle which is used by herself alone. This arm is known as the Kropatschek magazine rifle, and is supplied to the infantry and cavalry as well as to the navy. The length of the rifle without bayonet is 52 inches, and its weight, with magazine full, 10.59 pounds. The calibre of the piece is the same as the Mannlicher rifle, .315 inch. The length of the bullet is 1.26 inches, the length of the round, 3.22 inches. Aiming the gun for each single fire, 10 shots can be expended in one minute, or 20 shots in the same time when no care is taken to aim the piece. The magazine can deliver a rapidity of fire of 15 shots per minute when aim is taken, or 30 shots per minute when no aim is taken. A muzzle velocity of 1,745 feet per second is ascribed to the projectile.

Some idea of the range of the Kropatschek can be had when it is said that the sights in the rifles are graduated to 2,187 yards. The pattern carbine, used in the cavalry, is a lighter gun than the infantry arm. Its mechanism and magazine capacity are identical with the infantry arm, but the range is less, the sight being graduated to 1,640 yards. The navy Kropatschek is the same arm as is supplied to the infantry except for a modification of the stock inventing it for convenient use in the navy. Three thousand Kropatschek rifles, with this modification, had been issued to the Portuguese Navy at the last account.

The *Allgemeine Militär-Zeitung* contains the following information regarding the magazine rifle lately adopted by the Turkish Government:

"The rifle is manufactured at the Oberndorf Works on the Neckar, and for some slight modifications, is similar to the German repeating 71-84m. The ballistics are very satisfactory. The trajectory is flat and up to 400 yards does not exceed 2.46 metres. The weight of the bullet is 9.35 pounds, its calibre is .374 inch, the weight of bullet is 283.9 grains, and the weight of the charge is 69.4 grains. The bullet is an alloy of tin and lead, and the powder used is Rottweil-Hamburg, but 2,840 yards the penetration in pine is said to be 1.96 inches."

The new rifle used in the Suanish service is a 43-calibre Remington, with an ammunition modified by MM. Freyre and Brill. The shape of the bullet only is altered. Around the base there is a projection .01578 of an inch high and .0197 inch broad

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—BLUTHOCHZEIT. Matinée—VICE ADMIRAL.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BERKELEY OVAL—At 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.—FOOTBALL.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—LATER ON. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—MERCHANT OF VENICE. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
EDEN MUSÉE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE IRONMASTER. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—FASCINATION. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8:10—LORD CHUMLEY. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—OUR FLAT. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK. Matinée—OTHELLO.
NIBLO'S—At 8—ROGER LA HONTE. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE SEVEN ASSES. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS. Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—SCOTTISH SONGS.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DRUM MAJOR. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—HELENE. Matinée.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain.

Among those who are expected to address the great ballot-reform meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night is Mr. RICHARD H. DANA, the head of the Ballot Act League of Massachusetts. Mr. DANA has been active in promoting the reform in his State from the beginning and has directed the present energetic campaign of the League for getting the new law into successful operation. He is thoroughly familiar with all the difficulties of legislation on the subject, the problems to be dealt with and the means of solving them, and he will undoubtedly be able to contribute to a full understanding of the whole question. This meeting ought to be fruitful of good in arousing and directing public sentiment, and convincing candidates for the Legislature of both parties that this reform is one which they can no longer afford to obstruct or resist. It is demanded by the people, as it is plainly in their interest and a necessary step to the accomplishment of other important reforms. Its friends should be prepared to present to the Legislature at the beginning of the next session a measure by which they are determined to stand unitedly, and to insist upon irrespective of party and in spite of opposition from any quarter. There is a good prospect that they can secure its enactment, even though the Governor should be so unwise as to try to defeat it.

Several prominent Republicans of the Eleventh Assembly District, including ex-Judge WILLIAM G. CHOATE, J. HENRY HARPER, CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, WILLIAM S. OPDYKE, and Mr. C. GODDARD, have joined in a cordial recommendation of Mr. HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN, the Democratic candidate for the Assembly. Mr. BALDWIN is a graduate of Yale College and a lawyer of sterling ability and character, with decided reform tendencies, and is far better equipped for legislative service than his opponent, Mr. HOAG. There is not the least doubt that he would act with intelligence and zeal for the best interests of the public and afford valuable aid in every work of genuine reform. He would be in every way a fit representative of the Eleventh District, which has more than once suffered humiliation by the election of a Republican of weak character. It is to be hoped that he will receive sufficient support from independent Republicans who value ability and integrity above mere party connection to secure his election.

In the Twenty-first District also the Democratic candidate is a man of stronger character, higher ability, and wider experience than the man who has been put up by the Republicans. Mr. BOYD has had Legislative experience and was for several years the Corporation Attorney of the city, and his capacity and integrity in the public service have never been questioned or doubted. Mr. LEWIS, the Republican candidate, is a subservient party man, who has a recognized master in the Twenty-first District organization, and the district and the city would be much better served by the election of Mr. BOYD.

It is reported in a press dispatch from Washington that "there seems to be a great deal of perplexity at the Pension Office and the Interior Department as to the proper course to pursue toward those employés whose pensions were rerated," and that there is "still some talk of dismissing several" of these persons. But why should Secretary NOBLE be perplexed now, after having been so free from perplexity a few days ago, when his letter to JAMES E. SMITH was written? SMITH has been a clerk in the Pension Bureau, and he was dismissed on Oct. 4 because he was one of the "rerated," the Secretary expressly stating that he made no charge against his "moral character." The Secretary said in this letter, written on Oct. 21:

"I deem it to the best interest of the service that men who have been rerated in the Bureau should not continue there to exercise their influence in that direction, either by their presence or their counsel."

There is no indication of perplexity in this. Is it true that Mr. NOBLE'S perplexity besets him only when he thinks of "rerated" employés who are Republicans—that he feels a desire to "correct an evil of the grossest character" only when he finds a "rerated" Democrat on the rolls, and regards the evil as one that may be tolerated when his eyes fall on a list of "rerated" Republican employés? "There is no particular reason," says Mr. HATTON'S paper, the Washington *Post*, "for Col. SMITH'S complaining because he was removed. He is a Democrat." But Secretary NOBLE says he was removed because he was a "rerated" employé. He should write another letter showing why "rerating" in the bureau was not an "evil of the grossest character" when the "rerated" employé was a Republican and setting forth as an example the case of that other SMITH who is the Assistant Commissioner of Pensions.

The contention between the Postmaster General and the Western Union Telegraph Company ought not to have gone to the length it has reached. The right of the Postmaster General to fix the rate at which the business of the Government shall be done is perfectly clear, as is also the right of the company not to be forced to do business for the Government at a loss. There is no agreement that the privileges granted by the Government to the corporation shall be requited by fixing such a rate. While the company has a perfect right to resist the fixing of a rate by which it will lose money, it is by no means necessary that it should show a profit on every message, nor even on every class of Government messages. There are often private messages on which the company expends more than it receives. All that it can reasonably demand of Mr. WANAMAKER is that he shall not fix a rate that will make the company a loser. If he admits this principle, it seems strange that he and the President of the Western Union should not have been able, at their conference, to adopt a satisfactory arrangement so that the company should not invoke the law against a tyrannical use of the power vested in the Postmaster General.

For a statesman who makes a specialty of Pan-American affairs Mr. BLAINE has certainly had some hard luck during his second term of service as Secretary. There were so many safe and agreeable subjects that Mr. MIZNER could have selected for the few remarks which alone were required in presenting his credentials to the Costa Rican Government that it was strange to alight upon a perilous and objectionable one. In the domain of science, art, literature, invention, philanthropy, the spirit of the age, human progress, Pan-Americanism, or what not, he had an almost unlimited range of pleasant topics, yet, quite needlessly, chose an utterance so offensive to Mexico that the Government of that country had to demand an explanation of Mr. BLAINE. What is more, according to Minister ROMERO, Mr. BLAINE, in his reply to this demand, "says in the most emphatic manner that the speech was delivered without authority from the United States Government and that he regrets and disapproves of it in the most absolute manner." Mr. MIZNER has not been a judicious contributor to a foreign policy which wishes to be always buoyant and vigorous.

It is, of course, a complex question, and requires extensive research to determine absolutely, but we doubt if there is a more complete combination of personal folly and partisan unscrupulousness in any living public man than Senator BLAIR of New-Hampshire furnishes. This venerable old humbug has been down in Virginia preaching his pauper education scheme for the benefit of MAHONE. Apparently he is afraid that MAHONE will be beaten in spite of this tremendous aid, and he is very bitter in his denunciation of the Democrats for "purging the registration lists." Now, what the Democrats profess to have done is what is done every year in most States—names that are found to be erroneously or fraudulently put on the registers are stricken off. There may have been abuses in the process in Virginia, but Senator BLAIR insists that all the names should be put back again, and he says in his blundering frankness: "If this thing continues Congress will pass the proposed Congressional Election bill." In other words, Congress will pass a bill to promote fraudulent voting for the Republican candidates. Perhaps it will, though we do not believe it, but if it does Mr. BLAIR may be sure of one thing: No Republican Administration will have the execution of the law after the present one.

SITE AND GUARANTEE FUND.

The fact that subscriptions to the World's Fair guarantee fund have mounted up to over two million dollars in the few days since the books were opened, without any organized action on the part of the interests that will be most directly benefited by the holding of a great exposition in this city, is altogether encouraging. There are several hindrances to a speedy completion of the subscriptions just at this time. The attention of citizens who have much to occupy their time is taken up in considerable measure by the political canvass, which prevents a concentration of effort on the World's Fair business just now, as there is a natural disposition to wait for the political excitement and activity to pass over. Moreover, concerted action is required to bring about some of the largest subscriptions that are to be looked for, such as those of railroad and other transportation companies, the hotels, and other business interests which will derive a direct and calculable advantage from the holding of a fair that would bring millions of visitors to the city.

It is quite obvious that as a mere investment $5,000,000 is a small sum for the capitalists and business men of the city to contribute in order to give assurance of having the exhibition in New-York. There are hundreds of them who can easily figure out a direct pecuniary gain for themselves and the interests with which they are connected out of all proportion to the share they will be called upon to contribute to the guarantee fund. In fact, if the whole amount were to be subscribed by the transportation companies whose lines come to the city from various directions or traverse its streets they would be assured of its return with a liberal profit. The hotels and local business establishments could afford to put up the whole amount if it were merely a question of self-interest. It is only necessary to give a little time, free from other unusual distractions, to get organized interests to act, and there can be no doubt of the result. There are such great railroad lines as the New-York and New-Haven, the New-York Central and Hudson River, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the elevated and surface railroads of the city, yet to be heard from, which could readily make up the fund as a mere business investment. The guarantee fund may be regarded as a certainty, and the fact that two-fifths of it has been insured by the sporadic subscriptions of individuals in a week's time in the midst of an unusually active local political canvass is in itself rather remarkable.

This fund is the only difficult part of the financial scheme, for it is the only part that involves any risk. There is every reason to believe that if the World's Fair is held on the site proposed the direct receipts will substantially cover the expenses, so that even the subscribers to the Guarantee Fund will be finally reimbursed a large part, if not the whole, of such money as they may be called upon to furnish, and the securities of the permanent organization will be a perfectly safe investment. There may be some hesitation about pressing these subscriptions to a close on account of the uncertainty still felt in regard to the site. If the private owners of land within the limits of the proposed site, who could not fail to be gainers by having the exhibition held in that section of the city, would all come promptly forward and assist the committee with their co-operation, all doubt would be speedily removed. The Trustees who control the Bloomingdale Asylum could afford to be liberal in arranging for the use of its grounds, in view of the fact that they are already preparing for its removal from the city. It is these land owners who are causing a perplexing delay. All that is needed is assurance that the desired area can be obtained without vexations or costly proceedings to settle the site question at once.

While we believe that the upper end of Central Park could be used as an adjunct to the fair grounds with advantage to the fair, to the city, and to the Park itself, in view of the opposition to making such use of it and the uncertainty of getting the authority, the idea had better be definitely abandoned. The proposition to complete the buildings of the Art Museum and the Museum of Natural History, and to establish a horticultural and botanical exhibition, with permanent features, in the northeastern part of the Park, and to connect these with the main grounds, would result in great advantage to the city which it would be a pity to throw away. It would be a permanent enrichment of the public institutions of the city. But even this is not essential, and it is important to have the site question settled as speedily as possible, so that the minds of subscribers and of the public generally may be freed from all doubt.

Congress will meet in a month from now, and by that time all the important preliminaries of the World's Fair should be clearly settled. We should be able to give absolute assurance of a site adequate for the purposes of a great international exhibition and to present a general plan of its buildings and arrangements. We should have our guarantee fund fully subscribed and a permanent financial scheme matured, and we should have a permanent organization ready to be incorporated by the Government with all necessary powers. The plan and scope of the whole enterprise should be in shape to present to Congress for approval. There is much to be done in a month, and there is no reason why the guarantee fund should wait for anything else. The terms and conditions of subscription are such as to be binding only when the needed legislation has been obtained and the permanent organization is ready for work. It will have a favorable effect upon the country to fill up the subscriptions as soon as the different persons and interests can be brought to act. Those critics who seem to think there should have been a helter-skelter rush to put down the millions as soon as the books were opened are lacking in practical ideas or disposed to carp at the systematic way in which we are accustomed to do business in New-York. The millions will be subscribed in good time.

THE STANDARD OIL JUDGE.

The *Evening Post* said on Thursday that Judge HAIGHT of Buffalo was "the Republican candidate for Attorney General." Yesterday it set him down as a candidate for the Court of Appeals. Is the *Post* quite sure that the Judge isn't running for Lieutenant Governor? Or as the Greenback candidate for Congressman at Large? Election day is close at hand, but we hope yet to enable the *Post* to get a firmer grip on the main facts about Judge HAIGHT'S candidacy.

According to the *Post*, THE TIMES "says, in substance, that in the trial of certain persons connected with the Standard Oil Company in Buffalo, for conspiring to damage the works of a rival oil concern, he corruptly, and in disregard of the evidence, directed the discharge of two of the defendants; that in sentencing the other three, who were convicted, he corruptly, and in disregard of the verdict of the jury, pronounced the lenient sentence of a fine instead of imprisonment, being influenced thereto by consideration for the Standard Oil Company, a rich and unscrupulous corporation, to which the defendants belonged."

This is mostly wrong. THE TIMES has expressly excluded the hypothesis of corruption. It said yesterday that "nobody has charged" that Judge HAIGHT was corrupted by the Standard Oil Company. Then, again, three defendants were discharged on motion, not two. They were ARCHBOLD, ROGERS, and MCGREGOR, Standard Oil "magnates" of this city. In commenting on the result of the trial in its issue of May 16, 1887, THE TIMES said: "No fault can be found with Judge HAIGHT'S decision acquitting the New-York defendants, as no evidence was adduced showing them to have had guilty knowledge of the criminal acts of which the EVERESTS have been convicted." THE TIMES has never held or uttered any other view of the discharge of these three defendants, so the *Post's* remarks upon that point are quite consistent with the rest of its misinformation. There were not three defendants convicted, only two, as the *Post* might have learned if its corporation editor had taken pains to read Judge HAIGHT'S sentence, which was printed on its editorial page yesterday hard by his blundering article.

Although the *Post* did not think it worth while to read the remarks of Judge HAIGHT in pronouncing sentence, it ventures to assume that it is a complete answer to all that THE TIMES has said about Judge HAIGHT. That sentence shows with wonderful clearness how the mind of a Judge works when he is trying to convince himself that if a powerful and grasping corporation has broken the laws its offense should be judged by other standards than those applicable to the misdeeds of a corner grocer or a habitual Alderman. Let us quote briefly from the remarks of Judge HAIGHT in pronouncing sentence:

"The acts charged are: (I) that the defendants enticed ALBERT A. MILLER from the employment of the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company, Limited; (2) that they attempted to destroy the works of the company. The verdict was a general verdict of guilty."

The actual words of the verdict were: "Guilty as charged in the indictment." At considerable length the Judge sets forth the substance of petitions in behalf of the EVERESTS praying for judicial mercy. An ignominious penalty, according to the petition of certain citizens of Rochester, would "amount to little less than a shock to the public sense of justice." The effect of this "shock" upon the neighbors of the EVERESTS would, we presume, have been far more severe than the impression produced upon the mind of Judge HAIGHT by the shock of the explosion which was produced in the Buffalo company's works by the hired agent and spy of the EVERESTS. But although he knew that the verdict of the jury was "guilty as charged in the indictment," Judge HAIGHT gravely commented upon a petition from six jurors, which he described as follows:

"The defendants also present an affidavit, sworn to by six of the jurors that served upon the trial, to the effect that it was not the intention of the jury to convict the defendants of an attempt to blow up or burn the works of the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company, Limited, but the conviction was based upon the enticement of MILLER from the employ of that company; and that they believe the ends of justice will be met by the imposition of a fine; and they recommend that the defendants be not imprisoned."

This affidavit, procured by the defendants, shows that six of the jury had forgotten, in the year that had elapsed after the trial, what the verdict was. Judge HAIGHT should have remembered that a verdict of "guilty as charged in the indictment" is not to be quashed by an affidavit procured from six of the jury a year later that the verdict really was "guilty as charged in half the indictment."

Considering that he had no other means of knowing what went on in the jury room than through this curious affidavit; considering, too, the "previous good character and high standing" of these gentlemen, who had been convicted of conspiracy to blow up the works of a business rival; and considering that one of them was "advanced in years," Judge HAIGHT concluded "to err on the side of mercy." But he found a sure guide for his course in COOK vs. ELLIS, (6 Hill, 466,) where it is laid down that it is the duty of the civil rather than of the criminal court to prevent double punishment; and inasmuch as the Buffalo company had brought a civil action for damages against the EVERESTS, Judge HAIGHT felt constrained to shield them from the double peril of the prison and a judgment for damages. The only punishment he inflicted, therefore, was a fine of $250. The civil cases had not then been brought to trial, and Judge HAIGHT admitted that "complications have arisen which make it impossible to tell when they will be." These "complications," we believe, have never been removed. To get civil damages out of the Standard Oil Company is, indeed, a task involving most formidable "complications," as Judge HAIGHT very well knew. The business interests of the Buffalo company and of the community, the right of a man who sets up a manufactory to be protected against rivals who try to blow up his works, and the public policy which demands that convicted conspirators shall get a punishment that they can feel, received not an instant's consideration from Judge HAIGHT. There was not a word in what he said that could wound the sensibilities of the EVERESTS or their families. Judge HAIGHT saw before him only two gentlemen from Rochester of "good character" and "high standing," one of them "advanced in years" and "in poor health." Behind them loomed the massive Standard Oil monopoly. The person whom we must suppose to have been the real malefactor in the case, Mr. C. B. MATTHEWS, who had had the hardihood to erect oil works in competition with the Standard, was quite hidden from the Judge's view by these intervening obstacles, and so fortunately escaped the penalty of his crimes. Any Judge who wants to protect the agents of the Standard Oil Company from punishment for conspiracy can find law for his purpose. But the people of this State will not place upon the Court of Appeals bench a Judge who has shown that his diligence in seaching for that sort of law quite excludes from his view what little law there may be upon their side of the case.

THE VIRGINIA VENDETTA.

The poet asserts that "sweet Liberty" is a mountain nymph, and the procedures of the dwellers among the hills tend to corroborate his assertion. The mountaineers of the regions including the eastern parts of Kentucky and Tennessee and the western parts of Virginia and North Carolina certainly manifest a free, not to say easy, spirit, and a decided impatience of the restraints of law and civilization. That interesting relic of barbarism, the vendetta, has nearly disappeared from the lowlands and levels even of the South. The late Col. CASH, who fortified himself against the minions of the law in his ramshackle ancestral home with abundant munitions of gunpowder and peach brandy, was almost the last representative of the chivalry of which he was also the latest martyr. But the mountaineers, who were never slaveholders to any considerable extent, having always been too poor to support anybody but themselves, continue to maintain their interesting Corsica in the heart of the United States and to keep alive the spirit of chivalry on hog and hominy.

The feud of the houses of MCCOY and HATFIELD is one of the most persistent and destructive of the vendettas of this region. Its origin is wrapped in some obscurity, despite the researches of historians, but it does not appear likely that its progress can be stayed while there are both MCCOYS and HATFIELDS left alive. It is by no means necessary that the partakers of the feud should bear the names of the contending families. Any man who marries a female HATFIELD or a female MCCOY seems to be endowed with his wife's participation in the feud, and to acquire the privileges of shooting and of being shot at as if he had entered the feudal family by birth instead of by marriage. A woman, on the other hand, does not lose her rights by marrying. In this respect the chivalry of the mountains departs from the traditional pattern, for a number of women have been sacrificed to the revenges of MCCOYS or of HATFIELDS, and in the latest skirmish Mrs. JAMES BROWN, born a HATFIELD, was killed with as little scruple as if she had retained her maiden name. The practice of admitting outsiders to the privileges of the vendetta is almost a matter of necessity. If it were confined to the immediate families first involved there would be danger of its speedy ending by the extermination of one or both sides. As it is, the feud is a corporation with the power of perpetual succession, and by this wise feature of the organization it seems to be provided that the mountaineers shall have an unfailing topic for the long and lonely Winter evenings for several generations to come.

At present the McCoy and Hatfield feud has taken on the dimensions and the character of organized warfare more completely than any previous undertaking of the kind. The ordnance train of the Hatfields, containing arms and fixed ammunition, consists of ten wagons, and includes 100 repeating rifles and 130 revolvers. It was in the course of an attack upon this train by the McCoys that Mrs. JAMES BROWN met her death.

This is a very queer story to be told of a civilized country, and there is no wonder that the Governor of West Virginia should have been called on for troops. Troops, however, are quite helpless to prevent people in a wilderness who are so minded from killing each other. The McCoys and Hatfields and the other "well-known families" of the mountain region will doubtless go on bequeathing freedom's battle from bleeding sire to son until either they are all killed or the region they inhabit is brought into the pale of civilization. The discovery of metals and minerals in paying quantities would have this latter effect, but so long as a difficult agriculture is the only employment that can be followed in the mountains, their population will be small and scattered, and in place of the operas and libraries and billiard rooms of more frequented regions will find its relaxation in murder and arson. The highlands of the Southern States are in very much the same social and industrial condition now that the Highlands of Scotland were in a century and a half ago. What that was we all know from the pages of Sir WALTER SCOTT. Our own highlands will offer equal opportunities to the romancer when they in their turn shall have become civilized and commonplace. It is to be hoped that the particulars of the objectionable but picturesque feuds that relieve the dullness of life to the dwellers in them will be collected and preserved for his use.

"THE INDUSTRIAL STOCKS."

The facts brought out yesterday at the annual meeting of the American Cotton Oil Trust are interesting to those who have studied the growth of such organizations and instructive to investors. The defenders of Trusts have had a great deal to say about the saving in cost of production that is assured by combination. While it is not denied that the cost of production may be reduced by manufacturing on a large scale, it does not follow that such a saving will be made by a Trust in which scores of seemingly independent concerns are combined to prevent competition in the selling price of goods and the buying price of raw material. The reduction of cost will depend upon the plan of the organization, the character of the management of it, the aims and practices of its officers, and other conditions.

The Cotton Oil Trust has a certificate capital of $42,185,200, and its net earnings for the last fiscal year were only $1,655,783, or less than 4 per cent. The Trust is four or five years old, but if our memory is not at fault the holders of its certificates have received only one dividend, and that was only 1 per cent. If it were true that by combining the 85 mills in the Trust the cost of production was considerably reduced, it would have been possible for the Trust to undersell the independent mills and still make a good profit. But it is well known that in the last two years the number of independent mills has been greatly increased. It was reported by the *Manufacturers' Record* on July 13 that there were then in operation, or in process of construction, 213 mills, and the Trust had less than 90. It appears, therefore, that the establishment of new independent mills was invited rather than discouraged by the prices fixed by the Trust, and it is understood that the Trust was constrained in its own defense to buy the oil of the largest of the independent mills at a price that yielded large profits to the independent mill while it has been a cause of loss to the Trust itself. When the Trust-makers desire to point out an example of a marked reduction of the cost of production by the operations of a Trust, as compared with the cost in independent mills, they will not select the Cotton Oil Trust.

And when some of our contemporaries are moved again to commend what they call "the industrial stocks" to investors, or even to suggest, as the *Sun* did not long ago, that workingmen might profitably transfer their earnings from the savings banks to the certificates of "the industrial Trusts," they will give the Cotton Oil Trust a wide berth. If any workingman was induced to exchange his little stock of savings for a few Cotton Oil certificates at $60, or a few Sugar Trust certificates at $125, or a few Lead Trust certificates at $34, he must regret his action now, when the market prices of these certificates are, respectively, $33, $72, and $19 75.

It is notorious that the certificates of these Trusts have been the footballs of speculation, and it is the common belief in Wall-street that among the most prominent of those who have operated in them are persons interested as officers or Trustees in the management of the organizations. Speculation in these certificates has been stimulated, and has grown until sometimes the sales in the "unlisted" department of the Exchange have exceeded the sales of all regularly listed properties. On Thursday the sales of the certificates of the three Trusts mentioned above equaled the sales of all the listed stocks. Yesterday the sales of the three Trusts were 208,505 out of a total of 379,557. But so far as the buyer outside of the ring is concerned these organizations are nothing better than so many "blind pools," for they make no reports to the public, and even the certificate holders may be surprised at an annual meeting by a reduction of promised earnings from $2,600,000 to $1,600,000, as was shown at the Cotton Oil Trust's annual meeting. We have heretofore directed attention to the action of the Governors of the Stock Exchange in promoting speculation in these "blind pools" by admitting the certificates to an "unlisted department," and it seems to us that the matter deserves more attention than they have given to it.

NEAT AND NOVEL.

The Ibsen cult is only in its infancy as yet in Boston, but there are many of the Browning disciples here who are eager to be indoctrinated into it. A portion of them were out at the performance of "The Doll's House" on Wednesday, and were a good deal overcome as it progressed. They are right on the eve of the gushing period and will soon be as fully en rapport with Ibsen in the drama as they have long been with Browning in poetry.—*Boston Herald.*

"Oh, aren't your chrysanthemums just too lovely for anything! How came you by so many varieties?" inquired the neighbor as she leaned over the division fence. "A little system of exchange which I have did that. I give plants of my varieties for plants of other varieties you see." "How many varieties did you have to start with?" "One, and a very poor one."—*Hartford Post.*

It doesn't take an American long to catch on to any sort of situation. A Detroiter goes to Germany, remains two weeks, and returns to report that there will be no war in Europe for the next five years. It would have taken any other sort of a man a month to make up his mind on a matter like that.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Manhattan," in *Zion's Herald*, speaking of Dr. William M. Taylor's address of welcome to the American Board, says: "It was a hearty handshake in words. It was words made flesh. It was phrased in English, accented in Scotch, and American in grip and earnestness."—*Chicago Advance.*

A Minneapolis man has just completed a design of a town for the World's Fair that he computes can be completed for $175,000,000. He had better dispose of it to some ambitious English syndicate.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

A man is never given a medal for saving his own life in a railroad wreck—instead of saving the life of some other person—and yet his life may be the most valuable one of the lot.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

The alleged Tascott is now said to be a Chicago thief "of unsavory reputation." The epithet is probably added to distinguish him from certain other Chicago thieves.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Mrs. Daniels of Parsons, Kan., received word the other day that her father had fallen heir to an estate of $1,250,000. The women who haven't "called" are preparing to do so.—*Kansas City Star.*

ART NOTES.

A surprise is in store for admirers of Millet at the coming exhibition of Barye's bronzes and 100 masterpieces of French painting at the American Art Galleries. Three Millets owned by Mr. Quincy Shaw of Boston will be loaned to that exhibition, which are said to equal if not surpass the "Angelus" and Mr. Walters's painting of "The Sheepfold." We are likely to see a much more imposing collection of works by Millet this Winter than could be brought together in Paris.

Keppler & Schwarzmann publish a folio of pleasant fooling, the cartoons whereof are designed by C. Jay Taylor, if not the witticisms that explain them. It is called "In the Four Hundred and Out," with the Outs in the majority. Mr. Taylor has his own way of drawing a pretty girl and does not stick too wearisomely to that, like many of the draughtsmen for the weekly budgets of fun. His idiotic young society men are also good, yet not cast after one inevitable mold.

The engravings for the November *Century* by Timothy Cole are from paintings at Florence by Benozzo Gozzoli. One is a magnificent portrait of the painter in frescoes in the chapel of the Riccardi Palace. For "Street Life in Madrid," by Mrs. Susan N. Carter, there are delightful Spanish sketches by William M. Chase and Robert Blum.

A portrait in oils of Sir John A. Macdonald, painted by A. D. Patterson of the Royal Canadian Academy, is on exhibition in Montreal. It was presented to the Canadian Premier by a number of his admirers in Toronto who are fond of comparing his character and face to those of the late Earl of Beaconsfield.

The paintings secured by Mr. H. O. Havemeyer from the Secrétan sale are said to include the famous Hollandish interior by Pieter de Hoogh, the portraits of Scriverius and his wife by Frans Hals, and "Desdemona and Her Father," and "Christopher Columbus," by Delacroix.

A painting of the Confederate Ram Arkansas, made by Mrs. C. A. Reading of Texas, is shown in the Capitol of Mississippi. It will be exhibited in Memphis and New-Orleans in aid of the Confederate Monument Association of Mississippi and then disposed of in a raffle.

The reductions in plaster of the Parthenon and its sculptures, made in Paris for the Metropolitan Museum under the Willard Architectural Commission, are to be duplicated for the Belgian Government, and will not arrive in time for the opening of the museum.

An association in London called the Sunday Society occupies itself with arranging the opening of private collections to the public on the Sabbath. For two Sundays recently the Duke of Wellington has opened Apsley House to those who wished to see its treasures.

"Making the Crosshow," by the Tyrolese painter, Defreggar of Munich, has been added to the Layton Art Gallery of Milwaukee. It is a Tyrolese interior, with five children and a youth engaged in shaping a crossbow.

The paintings by old Dutch masters have been bought by the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston from the Stanton Blake estate. There are specimens of Ruysdael, David Teniers, Cuyp, Maas, Metsu, and Netscher.

NORTH DAKOTA'S APPEAL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 1.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* from Devil's Lake, North Dakota, says: "Nine counties in North Dakota are actually suffering, but the destitution is confined almost exclusively to about from one-quarter to one-third of the population. They need money. The country will be cropped next year, undoubtedly because the land agents and mortgagers of the community will see that it is cropped. But to live through the Winter the people will require help. That help has been offered to them, but the main point is with regard to the distribution of the money. The counties afflicted comprise Nelson, Ramsay, Wells, Kidder, Lamoure, Oliver, Towner, Benson, and Rollette. There are many well-to-do men in these counties who require no aid. There are certain parties who have depended upon the crops for two years back which were cut off last year by frost, and which are now suffering from drought.

"The frost and drouth have struck people in this country who came here with their all invested, staked it, and lost it. The County Commissioners of Ramsey County have organized a relief committee, of which they are the head. Any donation from the East should be shipped directly to them. North of here, in Towner County, and west of there, in Rollette County, there is great destitution. The County Commissioners of these two counties are exerting themselves to aid their people. The people in this Territory are suffering not from the effects of the loss of one crop, but two. Two years ago the frost struck them; they did not reap a bushel, but with great pluck and hardihood they said, "We will stay here." They staid here only to receive a setback from the effects of the drought. Since then they have manfully refused any offers of aid, but the time has arrived when they must receive aid from the East.

The people of Nelson County and the officials in power will accept all donations from the East directed to the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Nelson County at Lakota. The Board of County Commissioners represent the leading men of North Dakota, and are responsible for anything sent to them. The Commissioners declare that they will not draw upon the East for one penny more than is needed. That there is destitution here is not denied, but the people of this county and Towner and Nelson would die in their tracks before they would admit that they were destitute. Such is the spirit of the Territory and of the people that I have met along the line of the Manitoba Road. At the same time men have been seen holding official positions, men of repute and undoubted honesty, who have said that they did not know how they were going to carry their families through this Winter. The County Commissioners of Ramsey County are in a position to handle any aid sent them from the East. The railroad is helping them all they can in affording them free transportation."

WHERE LAMB SAT AS A CHILD.

The Rev. Alfred Ainger, the well-known editor of Charles Lamb's works and the author of the best life of him, writes to the London *Athenæum*: "It may interest the many lovers of Elia to hear that the little church at Widford, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, is in need of substantial repair. It is the church where Lamb as a child sat on many a Summer Sunday with his grandmother, Mrs. Field, the housekeeper at Blakesware, half a mile distant. (the 'Blakesmoor in Hertfordshire' of the delightful essay.) And in the quiet churchyard,

"'—on the green hilltop,
Hard by the house of prayer, a modest roof,
And not distinguished from its neighbor barn,
Save by a slender-tapering length of spire,
The grandame sleeps.'

This slender-tapering spire is in danger of falling through decay of the structure, and it is to make all safe that funds are now needed. Three hundred pounds is the estimated cost—not a large sum, but one beyond the means of a small village population. There is no talk, happily, of any 'restoration' that will change the old familiar aspect of the church. It has occurred to me—and my suggestion was welcomed by the rector, Mr. Lockwood—that some of the increasing number of Lamb lovers might like to assist in this cause.

"Many pilgrims visit this pleasant Hertfordshire church and village for the sake of its associations with Lamb's life and writings, and I know how kind and obliging Mr. Lockwood is in acting as guide and expositor. I fear he may have a sort of grievance against me, inasmuch as I have had some share in connecting the name of his parish with Charles Lamb, and if so, he has perhaps a claim on me to do that which I am now doing in return.

"Subscriptions to the fund may be sent to the Rev. J. T. Lockwood, Widford Rectory, Ware, Herts. I may add that Mr. Lockwood tells me that if there should be a balance in hand after the necessary repairs are completed, he would gladly place in the church a small stained window as a memorial of the gentle Elia."

FRIENDSHIPS IN CONGRESS.

Washington Letter to the Philadelphia Record.

You can look down from the gallery of either house on intimacies between professed opponents like that between Steele and Carlisle. The ingenuous Mr. Pickwick was not more astonished at the amiable relations of the opposing counsel in the great case of Bardell vs. Pickwick than is the average thick-and-thin partisan by the personal friendliness shown by the hottest orators on the floor for the boldest leaders of the opposition. Everybody knows how intimate Senator Cameron and Senator But

DEMOCRATS IN BROOKLYN

A ROUSING RATIFICATION MEETING.

LETTER FROM MR. CLEVELAND, A SPEECH BY GOV. HILL, AND AN OVATION TO MAYOR CHAPIN.

This may be an "off" year in politics, but Kings County has a campaign to deal with that is considerably "on." In the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, there was held last evening a meeting that, in point of numbers, could not have been bigger if it was a Presidential year, for the simple reason that it was as big as the great two-galleried edifice could hold. Every aisle and passageway was jammed, and even the stage was crowded to the rear wall.

The meeting was one of general ratification of the Democratic State, county, and city tickets. All the accessories to enthusiasm, such as fireworks, a brass band, and gorgeous interior decorations, were provided. These apparently did their work, for when Gov. Hill, Mayor Chapin, and a host of promiuent county Democrats came on the stage there was a cheer that drowned even the lusty "Where Did You Get that Hat" of the brass band. Seated conepicuously on the stage were Postmaster Hendrix, Edward M. Shepard, John P. Adams, Joftn A. Blumard, Congressman Campbell, Supreme Judge Pratt, Police Commissioner Gordon L. Ford, St. Clair McKelway, ex-Mayor Howell, George W. Nichols, and David A. Boody.

Thomas E. Peareall was Chairman. In opening, he said: "We appeal to reason and intelligence, endeavoring to conduct an honest, decent campaign without slander." He asked one of the Secretaries to read the following letter from ex-President Cleveland, whose name was cheered with unmultnous enthusiasm.

"You are quite right in suggesting that I am too well acquainted with the Democrasy of Kings County to make necessary any assurances of the sincerety and earnestness of this invitation, and I confess that it is difficult for me to decline the courtesy or disappoint the wishes of each kind party friends.

"I cannot, however, quite satisfy myself that I ought, by accepting your invitation, to depart from the course which I have followed in all similar cases.

"The thought which is uppermost in my mind leade me to suggest that this is a time for the Democrats of our State to guard against the indifference and lack of activity which are apt to result from the reaction of a recent Presidential campaign, and which also too often exists when the grade and character of the offices to be filled are not such as to inspire the greatest party enthusiasm.

"We should constantly bear in mind that every election involving Democratic principles is important to our party, and that no difference should ever be permitted to invite defeat when fit and worthy men and true Democrats are presented as candidates for public office.

"In the pending campaign, though the canvass has to do with State policy and State offices, it cannot be denied that it is also related in an important way to fundamental party principles, and it should be our pleasure, as it is our duty, to give active and earnest support to the worthy and honest men and the tried and true members of the Democratio Party who are our candidates.

"I hope that your mass meeting may be the means of arousing the Democratic activity, watchfulness, and enthusiasm which will insure Democratio success."

Resolutions were adopted in which all the State, county, and city candidates were individually approved of, and by which the past administration of Mayor Alfreo C. Chapin was characterized as "far-sighted, able, and honest."

The Hon. Frank Rice, candidate for Secretary of State, made the first speech, which he devoted in the main to praising Mayor Chapin's record as Assemblyman and as Controller of the State.

Gov. Hill spoke for a full hour, but, although he did not say much that has not been frequently said before, the big audience did not weary, for he often dropped into a Fourth-of-July-oration style, and again into jocoseness. Some of the things he said were:

"The Democratic Party stands to-day exactly where it stood one year ago, not in favor of free trade, but in favor of tariff reform. We take no backward step. We believe we serve the best interests of the whole country by adhering to the policy that was inaugurated by our Democratic President [cheers] and was sustained by a majority of the popular vote. We believe in a fair, honest revision of the tariff that will do justice to all and not materially injure anybody. We reiterate our belief that the place for curpius taxes is in the pockets of the people and not in the Federal treasury. [Applause.] We believe it a fundamental principle that raw material shonld be admitted free of duty and also the necessaries of life. [Applause.]

"During our four years of power we bad the benefit of an honest and efficient Administration, with no Star Route proceedings or scandals. The more we compare the Administration of Grover Clevsland [cheers] with that of his successor, the more we admire the dignity and ability of our Democratic President. [Applause.] I claim that the President hse been false to the promises on which he was elected. Besides, I said that in making appointments only the fitness of candidates should be considered. I go as far as any man in saying that to a victorious party belongs the power to control the offices. President Harrison, in the face of his promises, is now removing honest and efficient Democrats by the wholesale before their terms have expired. During President Cleveland's [cheers] Administration the unexpired terms of efficient Republicans were allowed to run one, two, and three years. [Applause.]

Mayor Chapin received the reception of the evening. A cheer greeted his introduction, and cheer upon cheer echoed upon it. The Mayor's speech dealt entirely with the line of warfare that the Republicans have adopted in the Mayoralty fight—the increased tax rate. It was necessarily, therefore, rather mathematical and without any pyrotechnio outbursts, but the people attentively listened to and frequently applauded the business-like way in which he handled the question. Following are some of the things he said:

The speaker who gave most attention to local subjects at last night's Republican meeting spoke first of the tax rate, about which he professed to know nothing except that it would be terribly high.

"I have lived in Brooklyn for some years and I know that Republicans have good reason to believe that the people might be sensitive about tax rates. I lived through the two years of the administration of Mayor Schroeder, in the first of which the average rate was 3.24 and in the second of which its average rate was 3.15. My political activity runs back to the beginning of the political activity of ex-Mayor Low, and I remember when he was first elected in 1881 he was so hopeful that he promised the people low taxes if he should ce elected. But we all remember with mooh distinctnese that after he wee elected he found he could not fulfill that promise without depriving the city of what it was justly entitled to, and he therefore faced about and took, in my judgment, what was the manly and proper course, and attempted to give the city what it needed; but in doing so he also gave the city in 1885 a tax rate of 2.89, whioh was the highest rate that has been known since the administration of his Republican predecessor, Mr. Schroeder. I was especially careful two years ago not to repeat promises which the experience of my predecessors had led me to believe were not capable of fulfillment. I did promise them that I would endeavor to supply the needs of the city, if I could find the means of doing so, more adequately than had hitherto been done.

Now since attention has been called especially to the tax rate, it is proper for me in turn to call attention not only to the record of my two administrations, but also to the fact that I was able, during the first year of my administration, to make the rate lower than it had been during the previous year. You doubtless remember that during the last Winter I submitted propositions embodying improvements which were at first enhmitted in meesages, and which afterward took the form of bills to be passed by the Legislature. In the form in which those bills were at first presented they provided for issues of bonds out of whose proceeds school honses were to be built, streets were to be paved, and sewer systems to be constructed. The contention raised by the presentation of those bills is familiar to you. You know that at first it was urged on the part of the Republican Party, through its organization, that they should be defeated, and that they would have been defeated but for the assistance of public-spirited citizens who were also members of the Republican Party and who disapproved the opposition of their party's official representatives. But in order to pass them it was found necessary to make concessions, and the chief of those concessions was that certain amounts should be put in the tax levy in order to make those bonding bills available.

Now when the Board of Estimate did its work last June, it put in the tax levy the amounte which were necessary under the provisions of theee bills; not to have done so would have been substantially a breach of faith with the gentlemen composing the committee whose existence you remember, whose members were Republicans, and which committee was nanally described as the Citizens' Committee, or the Olbe Committee.

Now, when we finished our work we also found that other matters which we in no way controlled seriously affected the tax levy. The Legislature, by increasing the State tax rate and providing for the construction of armories at local expanse, had added $565,000 to our burdens. Now, I have said that the rate last year was lower than that of the preceding year. Its average for the city was 2.72. If we bad done precisely the same this year as we did last year the State tax and the armory burdeo of which I speak would of themselves have raised the rate to about 2.85, so that in speaking of the rate of this year it should be considered that we started from a basis thirteen points higher than that of the previous year, and that we were compelled by the State Legislature to start from that basis. Now, the other items of which I speak and which were inserted for the reasons that I have given, caused a further increase, but not each an increase as Republicans have attempted to represent. They have raised the average rate to something above 2.90, perhaps to 2.93 or 2.94. When the rate was 2.72 last year it ranged all the way from 2.55 in the Nineteenth Ward to 3.03 in the Twenty-sixth Ward. If it has risen this year as I have suggested, some twenty-five points, for the reasons given, it would follow that the rate for the Eastern Districts wards, would be about 2.78 or 2.77, but it does not follow that the rate for the Twenty-sixth Ward will be higher than that of last year. As a matter of fact it will not be as high. We gave special attention to the Twenty-sixth Ward, and we considered that certain items imposed upon that ward had been improperly imposed; and my best estimate would be that the rate for that ward during the next year, instead of being 3.10, as it was last year, will be below 3.00.

Speaking of the school appropriations, Mayor Chapin said:

"The school buildings that have been completed and projected during these two years contain 588 classrooms, which will give sittings for 21,000 pupils. I suppose these 588 classrooms will call for perhaps 588 and perhaps 400 more teachers.

"Again I would call attention to the fact that on the 1st of January, 1885, there were 569 patrolmen. On the 1st of January, 1890, there are to be 1,000, and the appropriation which we made this year for the police force provides salaries for each one of the 1,000.

"Comparisons have been made between the cost of cleaning the streets four years ago and now. Here the proper form of statement is to say that at present it costs a certain sum of money to keep our streets reasonably clean, while four years ago it cost something less to keep them unreasonably dirty."

THIS IS ASTONISHING!

MR. CHILDS SAYS GEN. GRANT'S BODY MAY BE TAKEN TO WEST POINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—"The body of Gen. Grant will, very probably, be removed from its present resting place in New-York to West Point or Arlington Cemetery," said Mr. George W. Childs to-day. "Several years before his death Gen. Grant said that his military superior, Winfield Scott, was buried at West Point and he would like to lie there. He also expressed a desire that his wife be buried at his side.

"At the time of Gen. Grant's death New-York came quickly forward with its offer to provide a resting place. Now, however, infinential Grand Army men have asked that the body he moved to Arlington, and special arrangements have been made to allow of Mrs. Grant being buried at the same place. United States Army officers seem to prefer West Point. Within a few weeks I expect to see Mrs. Grant, and she will, of course, be the first to act."

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

BURKE IDENTIFIED AS THE MAN WHO RENTED THE CARLSON COTTAGE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Martin McHale, carpet layer, was the first witness in the Cronin trial this morning. He testified that the carpet bought by J. B. Simonds in February last was laid by him (the witness) on the floor of a room at 117 Clark-street. The witness was then shown a piece of carpet, presumably from the Carlson cottage, and he identified it as identical in pattern with that which he laid in the Clark-street room.

After the shipping clerk, delivery man, and other employes of Revell's had testified, the first important witness of the day—Annie Carleon—was placed on the stand. The young woman began her testimony very timidly. After a few questions she became so nervous that her replies were almost inandible. It frequently became necessary for the court stenographer to „reneal aloud the barely-uttered sentences which fell from her lips. The audience in the court room, assuming that revelations of a startling character were being made, craued their necks in the direction of the witness stand. The excitement became intense as Mr. Mills put the next question.

The witness then went on to state how on the 20th of March, while she was at the Carlsons', a man came to rent the cottage which stood near the house. He said his sister was to keep house for him, and that he had some furniture he wanted to move in at once. He gave his name as Frank Williams.

"Mrs. Carlson," asked the lawyer, "do you see that stranger in the court room now?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Will you point him out to the jury?"

"There he is." [the witness pointing directly to Martin Burke.]

"Do you mean Martin Burke—that man?" continued Mr. Mills, pointing to Burke again.

"Yes," replied the witness, and that ended her examination.

Jonas Carlson, the owner of the cottage, was the next witness. He corroborated the testimony of his daughter-in-law about the stranger coming to rent the cottage. The witness then said: "He asked me if it was my house, as he wanted to rent the house. I told him yes. He said: 'Let me see the house,' and we walked over to the house and I took the keys and went to the house with him. We entered by the back door, and he looked around and said there were six rooms. 'How much do you ask for it?' I said $12 a month. He said: 'Can you take eleven?' 'No, I cannot,' I said. 'I will give you the money now.' he said. Then I got the money, and my boy gave him a receipt, when we went back to the other house."

The witness identified Burke as the man who hired the cottage.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 1.—Assistant State Attorney Baker leaves for Chicago to-morrow morning. "There is no use of my staying here any longer," he said. "I know now exactly what evidence is available in Winnipeg, and if we want it to complete the prosecution it can very easily be obtained." Lawyer Howell will represent us here and dispatch witnesses if they are required. Chief McRae will not go, principally because the State Attorney will not give him a promise that he will not be pressed for the name of the person or persons who furnished him with information which enabled him to capture Burke."

Mr. Baker to-day heard ex-prisoner Mills's story of Burke's confession. It was the same as Gillette's in every particular, and there was no clashing, not even in dates.

TRACES OF THE ICE AGE.

PROF. WRIGHT EXHIBITS SOME VIEWS AND A VERY ANCIENT IDOL.

Prof. G. Frederick Wright of Oberlin College delivered a very interesting lecture on "The Ice Age of America" before a large audience last evening in the hall of the Harlem branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. It was illustrated with a number of lantern views.

Prof. Wright began at Alaska and showed how the glaciers worked their way down from the polar region to the Pacific Ocean, and sent iceberg after iceberg floating away from the terminal bluff near Sitka. He gave views of the boulders these glaciers carry along with them and of the way in which the surface of rocks over which they pase is grooved and worn. Then he exhibited pictures of rooks in the Mount Morris Park and beneath the big elevated railroad curve at Ons Hundred and Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue that are grooved and worn in precisely the same manner.

He also exhibited pictures taken at the railroad crossing just beyond Greenwood Cemetery that show the ground there to be full of thees bonlders brought from hundreds of miles away, and deposited there as the great wall of ice receded northward.

Prof. Wright showed also that the whole backbone of Long Island was formed of glacial deposits, and took his hearers all along the moraines that mark the furthest points touched by the wonderful field of ice. He finished his lecture with a description of the small stone god recently brought up by a sand pump near Boise City, Idaho, from a depth of 320 feet beneath the surface of the earth. He and many other scientists think it is the oldest mark of human life that has yet been discovered, and believe it to be the work of the antediluvian man. It shows its great age by the peculiar coating of mud or oxide of iron that covers it. It was brought to Prof. Wright's attention by President Adame of the Union Pacific Road only a few weeks ago. Last night was the second time that it has been exhibited.

It is about one-and one-half inches long, of a hard flint stone very rudely chipped. It is minus the small lower portion of its arms and legs, but it is worth a mine of diamonds to geologists and anthropologists.

The proceede of the entertainment were given to the ladies' auxiliary of the Harlem branch of the association.

ST. LOUIS'S WORLD'S FAIR BOOM.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—The World's Fair Committee of this city will open its headquarters at Washington within ten days and will start operations with the distribution of about two tons of circulars and other interesting literature. Applications have been received from newspapers in places as widely separated as Colorado on the west and Massachusetts on the east asking for electro plates of the three-circle map published here some weeks ago, showing that St. Louis is the center of a larger population than either New-York or Chicago and stating that they desire to print it.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mrs. Valentine, a wealthy widow aged sixty years, living alone near Irwin, Penn., was found dead in her house yesterday morning with her head under the sofa. The house had been ransacked and trunks broken open. While there were no marks of violence on her person, it is thought the old lady wee robbed and murdered.

The schooner Tom Williams, from Fernandina for this port with lumber, was towed yesterday to Norfolk, Va., disabled. She was dismasted and became waterlogged in the storm of Oct. 24. Only her foremast is standing, and her hull is badly shattered.

The trial of Edward Walker, the Stamford, Conn., murderer, was resumed yesterday at Bridgeport, and considerable damaging testimony was given against the accused. John Conley, Michael Sheehan, John Jordan, and Bartley Rile, all of whom were in the store at the time of the murder, testified to the quarrel between the Walker brothers, and saw Edward when he drew the pistol and shot William.

Two bodies were recovered yesterday from the Consmaugh, one supposed, from papers on it, to be that of John Schmidt, of Allentown, Penn., lost from the day express which was wrecked at Conemaugh. A railroad ticket from Pittsburg to Allentown and considerable money were found on the body. The other body was unidentified.

George H. Latham, aged forty-two years, representing Barry, Thayer & Co., cotton brokers, was found dead in his office yesterday morning at New-Bedford, Mass., having shot himself. He had not been seen for several days.

Judgment for $37,161 was entered in Judge Hawes's court, Chicago, yesterday, in favor of John A. Lomax and George Lomax against the Chicago Consolidated Bottling Company on notes given to the Lomaxes.

Care P. Day's dwelling at Littleton, N. H., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $3,500, and the insurance $2,500.

Capt. Eaton of the bark Samuel H. McKerson was swept overboard off Cape Hatteras yesterday and drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Sterling—Sight, 15¼ telegraphic 15¾.

FIFTY GIRLS CRUSHED

BURIED UNDER FALLING WALLS IN GLASGOW.

A NEW BUILDING BLOWN DOWN ON A CARPET FACTORY — TWENTY-FIVE BODIES ALREADY RECOVERED.

GLASGOW, Nov. 2—1 A. M.—A terrible disaster occurred in this city to-day. The wall of a building that was being erected along side of Templeton's carpet factory, in William-street, was blown down. A large mass of débris fell on the roof of the weaving department of the factory, crushing it in, and hurying fifty girls and women employed in the weaving rooms.

There were 140 girls in all at work in the carpet factory. All made a rush for the exit, which quickly became jammed. Many made their way out through the crush safely, but eighteen were badly injured. There were many narrow escapes.

It was at this small exit that the casualties occurred. The work of searching the ruins was begun immediately, with the aid of electric lights, and is still under way at this time, (1 A. M.) Twenty-five bodies have been recovered and twenty-five girls are still missing. Many pathetic scenes have been witnessed among the parents and friends of the victims.

The accident happened soon after the workmen had left the new building, which was 300 feet long. There is a rumor current that the foundation of the building was laid over a disused coal pit. Survivors of the accident relate that a sudden extinguishing of lights was the only warning. The tremor resulting from the fall was felt for a great distance.

THE SULTAN'S GUEST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.—A telegram received this evening states that Emperor William has arrived in the Dardanelles. The arrangements for his reception have been completed. The Yildiz Kiosk, at which the Emperor will remain during his stay in Constantinople, is superbly decorated, and the streets around it have been paved. The houses along the route to be taken by the Emperor have been whitewashed. The troops who will line the route have been attired in new uniforms. The railway saloon carriage, which was built for the Sultan, and which has never been used by his Majesty, has been repaired and put in readiness for the use of the Emperor during his stay in Turkey.

The Sultan has bestowed high decorations upon Gen. Saussier, the Governor of Paris, and Gen. Halliot, the Chief of Staff of the French Army, in view of Emperor William's visit.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Emperor William, in a telegram to Prince Bismarck, says that he has just passed the Dardanelles, and that the weather is splendid. The Emperor sends his best wishes to the Chancellor.

SNARLING AT BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, commenting on the subject of the recent loan procured by the Bulgarian Government, says it is surprised at the action of Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambouloff, who is acting as Regent during the absence of Prince Ferdinand, in disposing of the national property and mortgaging the Bulgerian railways in order to secure the loan. Their action, it says, will not strengthen their position legally, as the contract provides a guarantee for the loan without referring to anterior debts, for which there are prior liens on the property and the railways, or the exigencies of international law.

The *Journal* also says it admires the courage of those who have loaned money to an unlawful Government, which is indifferent to anterior liability.

BISMARCK AND KALNOKY.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, arrived at Hamburg to-day. He will go to Friedrichsruh to visit Prince Bismarck to-morrow morning.

VIENNA, Nov. 1.—The *Fremdenblatt* says: "The coming interview between Count Kalnoky and Prince Bismarck will be directed toward realizing the pacific hopes expressed in the speech of the Emperor of Germany read at the opening of the session of the Reichstag."

The *Fremdenblatt* also says that the Czar, during his recent visit to Berlin, had an excellent opportunity to divest himself of his distrust regarding the peace league, and he was brought to a more just appreciation of the policy of the allies. This will have established untroubled relations between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg.

THE PARNELLITE STRUGGLE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Sir Henry James continued his speech for the *Times* before the Parnell Commission to-day. He endeavored to show that Mr. Davitt associated in America and elsewhere with persone who were engaged in treasonable practices, and who were seeking to separate Ireland from Great Britain. He charged that the leaders of the Nationalists were trying to keep affairs in Ireland in an unsettled condition.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 1.—The members of the Parnellite party who have been traveling through Australia have finished their tour. They have collected £20,000 to advance the Irish cause. They will now go to New-Zealand.

ARMSTRONG AND HIS GUNS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—At a meeting of the Armstrong Engineering and Shipbuilding Company of Newcastle, it was decided to increase the capital by £1,000,000, one-quarter of the amount to be issued immediately, another quarter at the discretion of the Directors, and the remainder after further meetings.

Sir William G. Armstrong, who presided, defended the company against the strictures made regarding the construction of 110-ton guns. He asserted that the Government experiments were unfair, and he denied that they exhibited the futility of monster guns. He said he had never advocated monster guns, but the question of their utility was debatable.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Right Rev. John Virtue, Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth, England, who sailed for New-York yesterday on the steamship Saale, will represent England at the celebration in Baltimore of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States.

The affidavit of Mrs. Maybrick in a libel action was taken in Woking Prison to-day. Mrs. Maybrick is in fine health and spirits, and is entirely satisfied with her treatment in jail.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who was recovering from his recent attack of illness, has suffered a relapse.

The death is announced of the mother of Emin Pasha.

The Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Treasurer of the Irish National League of America, has handed to the National League authorities in Ireland the sum of £8,000, collected in America.

The lightermen have decided to go on strike Monday next. The dockmen will probably do likewise, owing to the assistance they received from the lightermen in the recent strike.

It is announced that the steamship City of Rome of the Anchor Line will call hereafter at Milford Haven.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—In the Reichstag to-day a bill was introduced to maintain the existing organization of the Imperial Bank of Germany for ten years. It also provides for a reduction of the interest to be paid to the shareholders of the private capital to 3½ per cent. per annum and of the yearly dividend to 6 per cent.

A monument to Joachim II was unveiled at Spandau to-day, the ceremony marking the opening of the celebration of the Reformation. Prince Leopold represented Emperor William, who telegraphed his congratulations.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Capt. Warren M. Healey of New-York, one of the exhibitors in the American division of the exposition, has received from the French Government the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

In a wrestling match to-day, Pietro, the French champion, beat Cannou in the last hout after a struggle of five minutes.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 1.—The Rev. Mr. Cole, the missionary, and his wife and children, have arrived here from Mpwapa. They were accompanied by Capt. Wissmann.

CAIRO, Nov. 1.—The Prince of Wales and his son, Prince George, dined with the Khédive today.

A FINE SCALLOP CROP.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Nov. 1.—Narragansett Bay fishermen report that there is every promise of a fine large scallop crop throughout Rhode Island waters next season. On all the old natural beds small scallops have been found in the greatest profusion, and nothing but the severes tand most prolouged anchor frosts this Winter can hurt the crop, which will be larger than has been gathered in the State for many years. The catch for two years past has been very small, and the presence of the scallop spawn in such profusion this year cannot be accounted for by the fishermen.

It is likely that upon recommendation of the Shellfish Commissioners permission will be given the fishermen to lease submerged land for certain periods during the season where they can dump their catches, thus being enabled to pound and preserve them for good markets. At present they are compelled to open them soon after being caught, and if the market is poor there is a consequent loss.

OBITUARY.

DR. LIBURTUS VAN BOKKELEN.

Dr. Liburtus Van Bokkelen, a noted preacher, educator, and reformer, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at Buffalo, aged seventy-four years. He died of heart disase. He was born in this city, July 22, 1815. His family were of Holland origin. He was educated at boarding schools on Long Island, and afterward at Flushing Institute, under the Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, with whom he was afterward associated in educational work. He became a teacher, and in 1842 was admitted to the priests' orders. In 1845 he went to Maryland, by invitation of Bishop Whittingham, and founded at Catonville St. Timothy's Hall, which afterward obtained wide celebrity as an institution of learning.

While connected with St. Timothy's he was elected President of St. John's College at Annapolis and also of the Agricultural School near Bladensburg. In 1863 he became rector of St. Stephen's Church in Baltimore. In 1864 he was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Maryland, an office which he held four years, and the system which he established is still in effect in the law of the State. In 1871 he gave up his work in Maryland, and went to Western New-York as rector of St. John's Church at Mount Morris and in charge of the Jane Grey Seminary. He continued at Mount Morris until 1874, when he was elected rector of Trinity Church, Buffalo, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Edward Ingersoll. He held this position till 1886, when he retired from the active work of the ministry.

In 1850 Dr. Van Bokkelen married Amelia, daughter of John Nettervills D'Arcy of Baltimore. Mrs. Van Bokkelen died in 1885, having for a long time been an invalid. They had five children, of whom four survive. Later Dr. Van Bokkelen married the widow of the late Thomas Clark, who survives him.

Since his retirement from active ministerial work, Dr. Van Bokkelen had traveled much, having made a tour of Europe and also of the West, and to Alaska. He was contemplating another European tour at the time of his death. He was a prominent member of the Buffalo Citizens' Reform Association, and took an active part in its work.

JOHN FRANKLIN RIDAY.

John Franklin Riday, who died Thursday at his late residence at Arlington, N. J., was born in 1846 at Coatesville, Penn., and was the son of the Rev. John Riday of that place. When the war broke out he ran away from home and joined a Pensylvania regiment. He served through the war, and when it was over he came home and began to study for the office of local preacher. While engaged in this work he received a call to a church in Ohio, but he did not accept the call, and he always afterward considered his neglect to do so the mistake of his life. He never was ordained, but carried on evangelistic work in the Methodist Church. He was peculiarly adapted for missionary work, and conducted the Home for the Little Wanderers in Philadelphia with much success.

He finally abandoned the evangelistic work and began a business career, establishing himself in the boot and shoe business in Philadelphia. He gave this up after a few years and went to Boston as an agent for the Lockwood Publishing Company, and staid there until 1880, when he came to this city and became connected with the Oil, Paint, and Drug Publishing Company, acting as its advertising agent until 1883, when he left for a few years to engage in other pursuits, but resumed again his former connection with the company in 1886, with which he remained up to the time of his death. Mr. Riday was present at the disaster when the Sound steamer Narragansett burned, and it was largely due to his energy and coolness that the panic was checked. He stood high in Masonic orders, and was a member of Coinmbian Commandery, No. 1, and Chancellor Walworth, No. 270, A. Y. M., and of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He died of heart failure after an illness of but a few days. He leaves a widow.

AUGUSTUS HENRY EDINGER.

Augustus Henry Edinger, the wine merchant, well known among Germans in this city, died shortly after midnight yesterday morning at his home, 59 East Eighty-third-street. Mr. Edinger was ill for a very brief period. Funeral services will be held at 9:30 to-morrow morning in the house where Mr. Edinger died, and an address will be delivered by Prof. Felix Adler. The body will be incinerated at the crematorium on Long Island at 11:30 o'clock. Mr. Edinger was born in Worms-on-the-Rhine sixty-five years ago. He came to this country in 1849, and established a mercantile and importing business. He went to Aspinwall in 1851, founded a branch of his house there, and remained there until 1855. Then he returned to this city and began a new business in Maiden-lane which he continued until 1872, when he became anpraiser of real estate for the Real Estate Trust Company, and remained as such until 1877, when his brother, M. B. Edinger, returned from California and they formed the firm of M. B. Edinger & Co., wholesale dealers in California wines at 152 Chambers-street. In 1881 a new firm was established with the name of Edinger Brothers & Jacobi, and continued business at Dover and Cherry streets.

Mr. Edinger was a member of the New-York Geographical Society, the Reform Club, the New-York Cremation Society, the Society for Ethical Culture, the Freundschaft Verein, and was a patron of the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Montefiore Home, the Hospital for the Aged and Infirm, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He was never married.

DR. LOUIS E. NICOT.

Dr. Louis E. Nicot, a well-known physician and a prominent Brooklyn Republican, died on Thursday at his home, 56 Union-avenue, Brooklyn, from consumption. He was born in the house in which he died, on Nov. 7, 1849, and had never lived outside the city. For eighteen years he conducted a drug store at Union-avenue and South Third-street, and during that time became a controlling figure in local politics. He was President of the Sixteenth Ward Association and a member of the General Committee. In 1880 he was a candidate for City Auditor, but was defeated.

Two years later he led the Seventh District delegation to the State Convention for the purpose of opposing Folger's nomination, but was thrown out by the Committee on Credentials. Last year he was a delegate to the National Convention, but was prevented from taking an active part in the present campaign by illness.

The funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAM H. DANNAT.

William H. Dannat, the notice of whose death from paralysis on Sunday at Exmonth, England, was published in THE TIMES of yesterday, was born at Troy, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1815. He came to this city when a young man and engaged in the lumber business, building it up to large and successful proportions. The firm with which he was connected was Dannet & Pell, and for several years, in consequence of failing health, he had left the active management of his business to his partner, Mr. Charles E. Pell, while he sought health in travel. Mr. Dannat was a man of refined tastes, and amid the cares of a business life found time for literary study, and was at one time a frequent contributor to the *Lumber Journal* and other periodicals. He married Miss Susannah Jouee, daughter of the late Daniel D. Jones and sister of the late David Jones of this city. He leaves four children—two sons, David J. Dannath, who will become a member of his father's firm, and William T. Dannat of Paris, who is an artist, and two daughters, Mrs. Mary C. D. Starr of this city, and Mrs. Theodore Haviland of Limoges, France.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Arthur F. L. Norris, one of the oldest members of the New-Hampshire bar, died last evening, aged sixty-eight. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1845 and began practice in 1846. Mr. Norris practiced his profession until a year ago, when failing health compelled him to relinquish it. Among the large numbers of his law students were the Hon. Lewis W. Clarke, Associate Justice of the New-Hampshire Sourome Court, and the Hon. John M. Berry, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Mjunesota. He leaves a widow, four daughters, and five sons.

Mrs. Sarah Goldsmith died at Howells, Orange County, N. Y., Thursday, aged 100 years 1 month and 7 days. She was the daughter of John Tuttle of Hamptonburg. She was born Sept. 24, 1789. She was first married to George W. Felton, and after his death became the second wife of Henry Goldsmith of Washingtonville, father of the late Alden Goldsmith, the well-known horseman and owner of Goldsmith's Maid. The deceased lady leaves five daughters, all advanced in years and all widows.

Hiram A. Jones, a prominent citizen of Newburg, N. Y., died yesterday morning, aged seventy. He was a son of the late Senator Nathaniel Jones. He started the first pony express across the continent. Later on he was County Judge of Hamilton County. For many years he was Superintendent of Public Schools in Newburg.

John F. Smith, Treasurer of the great type foundry firm of McKellar, Smith & Jordan of Philadelphia died last evening, aged seventy-five years. He was widely known as a philanthropist as well as a business man. He leaves a very large fortune.

Prof. M. H. Kellogg, the founder and President of College Tamule, at Newnan, in Georgia, died Thursday. He was one of the oldest and best educators in the South.

Ex-Treasurer True of the late town of Lakeview, Chicago, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court affirming the validity of the recent annexation of Lakeview to the city, decided to give up the fight. Yesterday morning he called upon the City Controller and turned over all of the town money in his hands, aggregating about $18,000.

A PLEASANT EVENT.

A very pleasant musicale was given by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Nash at their residence, 9 East Twelfth-street, last evening to a small party of friends. Miss Mabel Stevenson gave an entertaining recitation, Miss Bessie H. Mecklem cleverly rendered a saxophone solo, and H. C. Mecklem played deftly on the harp. At the conclusion of the musical programme a dainty lunch was served.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George S. Brush, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Crook, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kelley, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Murray, Miss Welch, Mrs. E. C. Eastman, Miss M. E. Crook, Mr. M. L. Van Hoesen, and O. H. Crook.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Gov. Henry Lloyllt of Rhode Island is at the Buckingham Hotel.

State Controller Edward Wemple of Fultonville, N. Y., is at the Hoffman House.

Senator Randall L. Gibson of Louisiana and Count James Pourtales of Germany are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Senator-elect R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, Wayne MacVeagh of Philadelphia, and Judges Charles Andrews and George F. Danforth of the New-York Court of Appeals are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MATCHLESS IN APPOINTMENT.

The Pensuylvania Limited leaving New-York every day for Chicago and Cincinnati at 9 A. M. is the most perfectly-appointed train in America. It possesses every convenience that the most exacting traveler conld demand. One could live on it day after day as one would in home or hotel.—*Exchange.*

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

THE POPULAR verdict seems to be that NICHOLSON'S LIQUID BREAD fully meets the demand for an absolutely pure malt extract. Have you tried it? Grocers and druggists keep it.—*Advertisement.*

Shews direct to the wearer from the grate manufactories where shirmaking is perfection, saving middle profits. Stylish Pat. Bosoms, $2 & $7 up. Finest kaf. band welt, $2 97, and French kaf. band sode, $4 98. Bluchers, Alligators, Kork-soles, and every novelty under the sun. Kalf on KENNEDY, 26 Cortlandt-st., up 1 flits.

McCann's superb styles of gentlemen's Hats. All the new shades. Decided saving in price. McCANN'S, 218 Bowery, near Prince-st.

J. W. Johnston, 379 6th-av., above 22d-st.—Men's Natural Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Winter wear. Cardigan jackets, low prices.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure: 6 for $9; ions better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder Whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cents.

MARRIED.

CARTER—BARNEY.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 30, 1889, at Christ Church, Hackensack, N. J., by the Rev. William Welles Holley, D. D., SARAH LAVINIA, daughter of C. Henry Barney, to CHARLES HANFORD CARTER of New-York.

HABERSHAM—STANTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, at Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, by the Rev. Edward H. C. Goodwin, BEEKE BARNES, daughter of the late Edwin M. Stanton, to HENRY STEELE HABERSHAM of Baltimore, Md.

JENKINS—WOOLLEY.—On Monday, Oct. 28, at Hoboken, MAMIE E. WOOLLEY to JAMES A. JENKINS.

RAYNOR—BUTTS.—On Wednesday, 30th October, by the Rev. A. Woodbury, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, HELEN LOUISE BUTTS of Providence and EBENHAAD RANDALL RAYNOR of Chicago.

VAN VLECK—TYLER.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, 1889, at the Church of the Disciples of Christ, New-York City, by the Rev. B. B. Tyler, father of the bride, assisted by his brother, the Rev. J. Z. Tyler of Cincinnati, Ohio, LULU, to W. D. VAN VLECK of Montclair, N. J.

DIED.

CULGIN.—Suddenly, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1889, MARY A. CULGIN.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Guy Culgin, 320 East 44th-st., on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DANNAT.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, 1889, at Exmouth, South Devon, England, WILLIAM H. DANNAT of this city, in the 75th year of his age.

DEXTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, 1889, CHARLES P. DEXTER, of peritonitis.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Rosella, N. J., Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3, 2:30 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 1:30. Interment private.

☞ Mobile, Amherst, and Chicago papers please copy.

FIELD.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 31, ABBY M. FIELD, sister of Robt. M. and Stephen Field.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Helen F. Lbyster, 478 Putnam-av., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

FORBES.—At her late residence, No. 202 West 136th-st, on Friday, Nov. 1, MAGGIE A. WASHBURN, wife of Horatio Forbes.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOPK

A BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES

BUT TWO OF THEM WON AT ELIZABETH.

"FATHER BILL" DALY BUYS GLENMOUND AFTER CARMODY REFUSED HIM AND BEATS THE SPRINTERS.

Pleasant weather and an attractive card resulted in a good crowd attending yesterday's races at the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club, where seven contests were decided. A good race was expected in the match between Barrister and Glendale, for Barrister had run very kindly on Thursday, and seemed in splendid condition. But the son of Bramble, who was made the favorite in the betting, was in a decidedly sulky mood and refused to show any of the speed he is known to possess at any time during the race, and consequently Glendale had a virtual walk-over. It was a bad day for the favorites, who were beaten in all but two of the races. "The Dwyers' look" was with them, however, for they won two races with Oregon and an unnamed maiden two-year-old by Virgil-Regan.

J. F. Carmody bought the gelding Glenmound from B. Jennings on Thursday night last, and agreed to pay for him yesterday before the first race, in which Glenmound was a starter. When the time came to settle Carmody refused to pay for the gelding. "Father Bill" Daly, who has had his eye on him for some time, then stepped in and purchased him for $2,500 and his two-year-old filly Woodrance. With such sprinters as Little Minch, Crackeman, Meriden, and Swift against him Glenmound, though somewhat of a sprinter, was thought to have but little chance to win in such good company, and he was quoted in the betting at a long price. Crackeman cut out the pace, closely attended by Swift and Meriden on the last quarter, where Glenmound joined them, and a rattling finish ensued. The latter showed a wonderful turn of speed, and, nearing the wire, he drew clear and won cleverly by a half length. The finish for the place looked like a dead heat between Crackeman, Crackeman and Swift, but Meriden got the verdict, Crackeman being placed third, and Swift fourth.

The Beverwyck Stable's Castaway II. was selected as the probable winner of the second race, having the call in the betting at 3 to 5. Tristan was, however, the "good thing" for the race, being backed to almost an even favorite with Castaway II. Taragon made his first appearance since the breaking up of Cassatt's stable, carrying Green Morris's colors, and he ran as if short of work. Theodosius showed the way for seven-eighths of a mile. Then young Hayward moved up with Tristan, and, passing him easily, came on and won well in hand by two lengths.

Tulla Blackburn and Robespierre looked to have the finish for the third race, a dash for two-year-olds at three-quarters of a mile, to themselves, but in the final strides Allen brought up Lisimony, and, coming to them in trouble, finished an easy winner by a length and a half. Robespierre was the same distance in front of Tulla Blackburn, who died away under the whip.

The favorite Tipstaff had no trouble in defeating his field in the fifth race, Blaylock holding him in a good position until well in the stretch, where he drew clear from all his rivals and won very easily by a half length. Brussels and Putnam both came from the rear in the last quarter and fought it out for the place, Pelham getting the verdict by a half length.

As every one expected, the lawyers had a meeting on the sixth race, a run of a mile and a sixteenth, in which five horses were entered. Stockton made the running all the way into the stretch, and ran so strong that Meriden held close to him. The two had a lively brush to the end, Oregon finally landing the prize by a half length from Stockton, who beat Queasl four lengths for the place.

The Dwyers furnished a surprise in the last race, a three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds, which their maiden colt by Virgil-Regan won quite cleverly by a neck from Gunwad, who came strong enough at the finish to beat Civil Service out for the place, and only narrowly escaped winning the purse.

Details of the racing and betting are as follow:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20¾.

J. T. Carmody's b. g. Glenmonnd, 5 years, by Glenmore-Alice J., 112 pounds.....(Scoden) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Meriden, 3, 105.....(Bergen) 2
R. McKane's ch. c. Crackeman, 3, 107.....(Allen) 3

Swift, 109; Little Minch, 112, and Guy Gray, 99, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Crackeman, 8 to 5; Little Minch, 2 to 1; Meriden, 5 to 1; Swift, 6 to 1; Glenmound, 8 to 1; Guy Gray, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Little Minch and Crackeman, 3 to 5 each; Meriden, 3 to 1; Swift and Glanmound, 2 to 1 each; Guy Gray, 15 to 1.

Won by a half length; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:05¼.

L. Stuart's b. c. Tristan, 4 years, by Glenelg-La Traviata, 106 pounds.....(Hayward, Jr.) 1
P. H. Ryan's ch. c. Theodosius, 3, 100.....(Riley) 2
Beverwyck Stable's h. c. Castaway II., 3, 105.....(G. Covington) 3

G. B. Morris's ch. c. Taragoo, 4, 115.....(Stoklosa) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Castaway II., 8 to 5; Tristan, 2½ to 1; Theodosius, 4 to 1; Taragon, 5 to 1.

For place—Against Tristan and Castaway II., 1 to 2 each; Theodosius, even money; Taragon, 6 to 5.

Won by two lengths; one and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, for two-year-olds, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21¼.

E. R. Morris's h. c. Lisimony by Lisbon-Patrimony, 102½ pounds.....(Allen) 1
Chicago Stable's br. c. Robespierre, 106.....(G. Covington) 2
J. N. Mulholland's b. f. Tulla Blackburn, 107.....(Soden) 3

Boyle & Littlefield's ch. c. St. James, 106.....(Hayward, Jr.) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Tulla Blackburn, no betting; Robespierre, 1 to 2; St. James and Lisimony, even money each.

Won by a length and a half; the same between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Match race for $1,000 a side. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:19.

J. T. Carmody's b. g. Glendale, 4 years, by Glenmore-Alice J., 110 pounds.....(G. Covington) 1
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Barrister, 4 years, by Bramble-Miss Harding, 110.....(Soden) 2

Betting.—To win—Against Barrister, 9 to 10; and Glendale, even money.

Won by five lengths.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, for three-year olds that have not won a race of the value of $2,500 this year, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:28½. No bid for the winner.

G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tiostaff, by Rayon d'Or, or Kantaka-Verdict, 115 pounds, $2,300..(Baylock) 1
J. Miller's b. c. Feltham, 107.....(Soden) 2
D. Forbes's br. c. Brussels, 112.....(G. Covington) 3

Stephanie, 108; Harrisburg, 107; Harzburg, 107; Bill Barnes, 107, and Mortin Russell, 117, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Tipstaff, 6 to 5; Brussels, 4 to 1; Martin Russell, 6 to 1; Bill Barnes, 7 to 1; Stephanie and Feltham, 10 to 1 each; Harzburg and Harrisburg, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Tipstaff, no betting; Brussels, 8 to 5; Martin Russell, 2 to 1; Bill Barnes, 2½ to 1; Stephanie and Feltham, 4 to 1 each; Harzburg, 6 to 1; Harrisburg, 7 to 1.

Won by a half length; the same between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for horses that have not won a race of the value of $1,000 since Oct. 15, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:59.

Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Oregon, 3 years, by Onondaga-Skylight, 104 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
L. Stuart's ch. h. Queasl, 3, 102.....(Hayward, Jr.) 2
R. Dwyer's b. f. Queasl, 3, 102.....(Allen) 3

Joe Heineman, 102, and Al Reed, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Oregon, even money; Stockton, 2 to 1; Queasl, 3 to 1; Al Reed and Joe Heineman, 50 to 1 each.

For place—Against Oregon, no betting; Stockton, 1 to 2; Queasl, 4 to 5; Al Reed and Joe Heineman, 20 to 1 each.

Won by a half length; four lengths between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, for two-year-olds, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20¾. No bid for the winner.

Dwyer Brothers' bay colt, by Virgil-Regan, 106 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
A. J. Scott's h. c. Gunwad, 101.....(Cullen) 2
W. O. Daly's b. c. Civil Service, 111.....(Moser) 3

The Auricola filly, 98, and Ozone, 105½, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Civil Service, 9 to 5; the Regan colt, 9 to 1; Gnuwad, 16 to 5; Ozone, 4 to 1; the Auricola filly, 10 to 1.

For place—Against Civil Service, 3 to 5; Gnuwad, even money; Ozone and the Regan colt, 6 to 5 each; the Auricola filly, 3 to 1.

Won by a neck; a half length between second and third.

TO-DAY'S CARD.

With a continuance of clear weather the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club at Elizabeth should be in excellent condition for the six races to be run over it to-day. The entries for the different events are not large, but good racing with exciting finishes may be looked for. The programme is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile. Fordham, 117 pounds; Winona, Clay Stockton, and Lela May, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes, of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Lavinia Bell, King Crab, and Huntress, 115 pounds each; Dunboyne, 108; St. Nick, 105; Bellwood, 102; Connamara, 100, and Tom Hoagan, 97.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds that have not won a stake race this year. Three-quarters of a mile. Taviston, Frejois, Girodies, and Radiant, 113 pounds each; Marquis, 109; Facial B. and Kasson, 107 each; Re-echo, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Bohemian, 117 pounds; Freedom, 113; Oarsman, 112; Fustic, 110; Lonely and Fussie, 109 each; Refund, 107; Later On, 105; Grexy, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Trestle, 118 pounds; Mamie B., 110; the Boy filly, 106; Hyplard, 105; Tigress, 104; Orsgano and Barrister Joe, 100 each; Fast Time, 99; Lamentis, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—A heavy handicap sweepstakes. One mile. St. John, 124 pounds; Wilfred, 118; Annie Blackburn, Rafcoliah, and King Idle, 110 each; Brave, 108; Zephyrus, 103; Victrix and St. James, 95 each.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

Favored with good weather, the racing at Clifton, N. J., yesterday was largely attended. The sport was interesting, and as four of the first choices were successful the crowd was happy. The results are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Bralt won, with Raymond second and King of Norfolk third.—Time—1:47¾.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Little Barefoot won, with Little Addie second and Jakie Toms third. Time—1:27½.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Deception won, with Utility second and Prince Edward third. Time—1:27.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Lilly Kingsley won, with Light Second and Jack Rose third. Time—1:32½.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Mary T. won, with Cartoon second and Gramercy third. Time—1:17½.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. St. John won, with Linguist second and Defense third. Time—2:04½.

TO-DAY'S CARD.

The racing will be continued to-day, with the following programme:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, for two-year-olds that have run and not won at this meeting; allowance. Five-eighths of a mile. Gramercy, 118 pounds; Memory, 113; Being Peyton gelding and Mr. Pelham, 108 each; Lilly M., 105.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, for all ages; selling. One mile. Ladtte and Glen Almond, 122 pounds each; Count Lyon, Longitude, and Howerson, 112 each; Carlow, Tim, Tony Pastor, Pegasus, Aconia, St. Paris, formerly Drake, Red Leaf, Palatka, Beacon, and Troy, 108 each; Raid and Lilly, 105 each; Sir Roderick, 114; Olivia, 99; Becky Knott, 84; Caliped, 108; King Idler, 102.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, for non-winners in 1889; 10 pounds above the scale; allowance. Six and a half furlongs. Crusader, Some Day, and Bertin, 132 pounds each; Duke of Leicester, 127; Peg Woffington, 119; Sam Brien, Sam Brown, and Wahoo, 122 each; Red Light and Alfred B., 117 each; Grand Mistake, 94; Ferrell formerly Tattan, 122.

FOURTH RACE.—Preakness Valley Handicap; purse, $500. One mile and a sixteenth; Frank Ward, 112 pounds; Brian Born, 111; Sinsolatty, 105; Peg Woffington and Bonnie B., 104 each; Sentiment, formerly Prince George, 103; General Gordon, 100; Iceberg, 97; Question, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Seven and a half furlongs. Deception and Sam D., 114 pounds each; Cotillion, 111; Jake Toms, 110; Annie M., 107.

SIXTH RACE.—The James McGowan Purse of $500, for three-year-olds and upward; winners at this meeting to carry 115 pounds. Six and a half furlongs. Captain, Speedwell, Raymond, and Young Duke, 115 pounds each.

RACING AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1.—The six races decided at West Side Park this afternoon resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Fakir won, with Romaine second and Happiness third. Time—1:05.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Zulu won, with Pantalette second and Cora Fisher third. Time—1:30½.

THIRD RACE.—Half a mile. Jessica won, with Detinction second and Silva Plana third. Time—0:51¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Cecil B. won, with Bandolette second and Tom Hood third. Time—1:36½.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Carlton first, Vivian second, and Weeks third. Time—1:17¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Littroll won, with Bootjack second and Katie third. Time—1:17½.

GOLD IN SOUTH AFRICA.

JOHANNESBURG AND THE GOLDEN FUTURE PROMISED FOR IT.

A correspondent writing from Johanneebnrg, South Africa, to the London *Daily News*, says: "Favorably situated as Johannesburg is, in a slight valley surrounded by hills, there are still objections which militate against complete comfort. The coach route of some three hundred and fifty miles from Kimberley, or of rather less from Natal, (or its railway terminus, Ladysmith,) is tedious, rough, and uncomfortable. The duet in the streets of the town is awful. Thick opaque clonds of red sandy particles fly about daily toward midday, blinding and choking the stranger. One gets used to most things, and even the dust remains unheeded after a time, but the newcomer prays vainly for rain, which, during the Winter—from May to September—is practically unknown. Otherwise the weather is perfect. A bright warm sun in a cloudless sky day after day, and cold—sometimes frosty, but clear and starlight—nights, all tend to make a very delightful climate, if it were not for the unconquered and unconquerable dust storms.

"The future of Johannesburg is already practically assured. Though rents may be exorbitantly high, (one paye £30 per month for a four-roomed tin shanty,) though some mines may not pay dividends, and working capitals in many instances are insufficient for the undertakings, yet, with all these objections, the existence of gold is so undeniable, the deposits so rich, and eventually so evidently payable, that too many hundreds of thoueands of pounds (it will be millions ere long) have been embarked in building and in legitimate trade generally ever to allow the town to sink into anything like insignificance.

"There are not wanting those who prognosticate a future for Johannesburg which is positively blinding in its brilliancy. They promise a million inhabitants in five years, an output of gold which will make it the whole world, commercial importance threatening the established trade centres of the Old World, and a political and social position second to no city in Africa, north or south. Certain it is that there is a permanency, a solidity, and a thoroughness about the buildings which augure well for the future. Ward in the building trade are very high, day laborers being paid 20s. to 25s. a day; but this state of things cannot last. A reaction is bound to set in when building and rents resume a normal level.

"One advantage which Johannesburg possesses over Kimberley is its comparatively large supply of fuel, which makes the local brick a relatively cheap article of commerce. For one brick houses in Kimberley there are fifty in Johannesburg; not that the familiar corrugated iron roof and wall is absent. Far from it. On all sides that wonderfully convenient form of house-building material is used; and, seen from any of the neighboring hills, the town has the appearance of a sea of uniform iron roofs.

"Life in Johannesburg, however, is not such a source of unalloyed satisfaction. The Durban correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, writing under a later date, states that owing to interruption in the wagon transport, in consequence of the drought, a partial famine prevails in Johannesburg. The prices of all necessaries of life have gone up from 40 to 50 per cent. The same cause is also interfering with the condnct of mining operations.

KOSSUTH WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

HUNGARIAN CITIZENSHIP TO BE LOST UNLESS SOON RENEWED.

"In January next, if the life of the aged man be spared so long, the strange spectacle will be presented," says the Rome correspondent of the London *Standard*, "of the world-famous patriot without a fatherland, although two great and patriotic peoples eagerly claim him as their own. Louis Kossuth, will on the ninth of that month complete the period of absence from his native country, after which, unless he applies for a renewal of his rights, he will lose his Hungarian citizenship.

"In Turin, where Kossuth lives, and where he two sons have become Italian citizens, there is a strong desire that the venerable patriot should permit himself to become an Italian; and, indeed, this feeling is shared in all parts of Italy where the master has been discussed. Yet it is said that the Magyar youth will not resign themselves to this, and a number of Hungarian students are organizing a congress, to be held in Turin in January, under the auspices of Kossuth himself.

"I learn that if they cannot induce Kossuth to reclaim his nationality it is the intention of these fiery spirits to agitate for a species of plebiscite which shall confer upon the unbending old man the honorary Hungarian citizenship.

"The students, if they carry out their proposal, will come to Turin to the number of some hundreds, bringing with them a new banner to be inaugurated on the occasion, and into the pole that bears it the first nail is to be driven by Louis Kossuth."

A THIEF WHO WAS SURPRISED.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Daily News.

On Saturday afternoon the son of a hospital porter was walking with his mother, for whom he was carrying a bag which they were to deliver in a professor of anatomy. A tall man followed them, and suddenly seized the bag and disappeared with it. The thief will have had an unpleasant surprise on opening the bag, as it contained the head of a corpse, which had been detached for a post-mortem examination of the brain, and which the boy was carrying to the Anatomical Institute. The bag and its contents have not been recovered yet.

PAYING KING LUDWIG'S DEBTS.

From the London World.

The payment of the debts of the late King of Bavaria will not be completed until 1905. They are now being paid off out of the Bavarian civil list at the rate of 850,000 a year.

THE BROTHERHOOD PLANS

A NEW BASEBALL GROUND SECURED IN THIS CITY.

SECRETARY KEEFE OUTLINES THE PLANS OF THE ORGANIZATION — ASSIGNMENTS OF THE PLAYERS.

Secretary Keefe of the Ball Players' Brotherhood yesterday officially announced the outline of the meeting to be held in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel on Monday. The League magnates will not be consulted. In other words, the players intend to go it alone. Already arrangements have been made for grounds in this city, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Pittsburg, and next week it is the intention of the ball players to begin business by electing officers for the new organization.

The new grounds in New-York will be at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, just above the present diamond of the Giants. It belongs to the Lynch estate. James J. Coogan has an interest in the latter, and he will be one of the stockholders of the club. The other men mentioned in connection with the new nine are Mayor Grant and Postmaster Van Cott. Mayor Grant said yesterday that he had had talks with Ward and other baseball men and intimated that he was interested. To what extent he did not care to say. He has been an admirer of the game for years, played it, and thinks that as a business investment it is a good one.

With few exceptions, the present clubs will remain intact. The Indianapolis team will be transferred to Brooklyn and the Washington Club to Buffalo. Ward will probably go to Brooklyn. In that event Glasscock will cover the short field for the New-York Club. "Jack" Rowe and "Deacon" White will be seen in Buffalo uniforms. They are the financial backers of the team of that city. If Ward decides to remain here Glasscock will go to Brooklyn and captain the team of that city. Secretary Keefe said that probably the following list would be adopted at the meeting:

Boston—Bennett, Bronthers, Quinn, Nash, Smith, H. Richardson, Johnston, Kelly, (Captain,) Brown, Radbourn, Sharsen, Daly, Madden.

New-York—Ewing, (Captain,) W. Brown, Murphy, Connor, D. Richardson, O'Rourke, Tiernan, Keefe, Welch, Crane, O'Day, Glasscock.

Philadelphia—Farrell, Bohemier, Farrar, Myers, A. Irwin, (Captain,) Mulvey, Wood, Fogarty, Thompson, Buchinton, Sanders, Gleason, Hallman.

Brooklyn—C. Dailey, Brokley, Somers, Hines, Bassett, Ward, (Captain,) Wilmot, Andrews, McGeachy, Boyle, Getzein, Rusie, Denny.

Chicago—Farrell, Darling, Hutchinson, Dwyer, Gumbert, Tener, Comiskey, (Captain,) Pfeffer, Kuehne, Van Haltren, Ryan, Duffy.

Buffalo—T. Daly, Myers, White, Wise, Rowe, J. Irwin, Seery, Hoy, Becoher, Ferson, Haddock, Keefe.

Pittsburg—Carroll, Miller, Galvin, Morris, Staley, Sowdere, Beckley, Dunlap, Fields, Hanlon, Sunday, Maol.

Cleveland—Sutcliffe, Zimmer, Bastin, Gruber, Bakely, O'Brien, Fatz, (Captain,) Stricker, McKean, Tebeau, Twitchell, McAleer, Radford.

All of these men have affixed their signatures to agreements to sign contracts with the clubs to which they will be assigned. The only members of League clubs who do not belong to the Brotherhood are Carlson, Whitney, Hatfield, and Slattery of the New-York's, and Williamson and Flint of Chicago. With the exception, perhaps, of Whitney, they will all join the organization, and go where they are wanted. Whitney, for some reason, has refused to join the Brotherhood. As regards salary, the men are to get for two years the same wages received this season, with a percentage of the profits of the club. The financial backers will be required to furnish bonds to cover the salary list.

Of course there may be some changes in the list as made up. It is late news that President Ward to place all the teams on an even playing strength, or as near it as can possibly be done. The Brotherhood does not particularly care to tread on the toes of the American Association, but if there are two clubs in New-York the Brotherhood team is placed there. Row or no row, however, it has been decided to put a team there. Secretary Keefe remarked yesterday that Brooklyn was big enough for two clubs. A site has been secured on the line of the elevated road. It is about half an hour's ride from City Hall in this city.

The only thing that the leaders in the Brotherhood movement fear is a break from the ranks. The managers' money may induce some players to stand by the old clubs. Already it is said that Clarkson, Keefe, and Ewing have agreements with the Boston Trimvirate. A few desertions of men of the calibre of Clarkson, Keefe, Ewing, Glasscock, and Denny would cause a disruption in the ranks. If this can be avoided, the members of the Brotherhood think that their scheme will be a most successful one. President Ward is jubilant. He is certain that every ball player will be benefited by the workings of the Brotherhood.

MINOR LEAGUES TO TAKE ACTION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—A dispatch from Minneapolis says Secretary Morton has notified the managers of clubs in minor leagues in every part of the country to send representatives to the Western Association's meeting. An alliance offensive and defensive will be formed, and then all will lie back on their oars to await the action of the League and Brotherhood meetings.

If the League passes reasonable rules relating to the minor associations, Morton's plan is to receive propositions from the Brotherhood. Should these propositions not meet with favor, a general cession of the minor leagues is pretty sure to result. Mr. Morton has a big scheme for the government of these associations, which has in view the Western Association becoming to the minor associations what the National League has been in the past. In a nutshell, Morton proposes that the Western Association shall become an open competitor to the National League.

KAISER WILLIAM'S MONUMENT.

PLANS FOR IT THAT HAVE RECEIVED THE PRIZES.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* announces that in the matter of the competition for the best design of a national monument to the memory of the late Emperor William the jury has now issued its award, which grants two first prizes and four second out of a total of 114 claimants. The competition was confined to the sculptors and architects of Germany, and the latter have borne away the palm, the two first prizes being awarded to plans in which architecture is the predominating element. It does not, however, follow, though on the whole it is probable, that the first of the prize designs will be the one ultimately selected.

The correspondent says: "The most conspicuous of these, which proves to be the work of the architects who are building the new Imperial House of Parliament on the Königsplatz, Messrs. Rettig and Pfann, is that of a huge and ornamental structure, half tamnle, half bathedral, surmounted by a victory-topped dome, which would be made into a kind of Pantheon for the chief rulers of modern Germany. Under the lofty dome, at the top of a broad flight of steps, there would stand a magnificent statue of the Emperor, flanked on either side by statues of his great Generals, while the pile would also contain a hall or Valhalla of German heroes, and be otherwise ornamental with sculptured commemoration of the course of national unity.

"The designers of this Pantheon propose to build it on the site now occupied by the theatre and Summer garden on the Königsplatz, exactly opposite the new Reichstag building, with the victory column between and the offices of the grand general staff in view, and certainly the erection of this bold and costly scheme would make the Königsplatz a square second to few in Europe. Strong enough, however, the decision of the jury has taken the critical public by surprise, but, on the whole, it seems to be a most commendable one.

"The other first prize was conferred on another Berlin architect, Schmitz by name. His design is a monument to be erected at a *carrefour* in the Thiergarten. Of the purely sculptural models, for which four second prizes were awarded, I may mention those of Herr Hildebrand of Finrance and Prof. Schilling of Dresden, the designer of the grand national monument in the Niederwald, near Rudesheim, on the Rhine."

HOW A CHINESE COURIER IS RECEIVED.

The Chinese papers describe the reception of the imperial courier from Pekin who conveyed to the Viceroy of Canton the news of his transfer to another province. Arriving at the Viceroy's Yamên in the afternoon, he was received with a salute of nine guns. Every one of the doors from the outer gate into the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Viceroy was instantly thrown open, and the courier, dismounting from his horse, was met by the Viceroy in richly-embroidered robes of State. After greetings the courier was conducted into the great hall of justice, where a table with incense and candles was set facing northward. The courier walked up to the table and took from the folds of his dress the imperial edict, gorgeous in yellow satin, and, with averted face, unrolled the roll from before the Viceroy. Suddenly every one in the room, from the Viceroy to his lowest attendant, fell down on his knees and performed nine prostrations, at the end of which, all still kneeling, the courier read out in a sonorous sing-song style the imperial command. The Viceroy then rose, and taking the edict in both hands raised it aloft. The courier then retired, not a word having been spoken, but instead of going out as he had come in, by the front door, he went by an obscure side door suitable to his rank, as once the edict was delivered, he reverted to his own rank, and, being now without a message, lost all his honors as an imperial messenger. A few moments before he was treated as all but an Emperor; now he was only a small official.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The usual service for the night of All Souls' Day was held in Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth-avenue, and Twenty-third-street. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Henry T. Satterlee, rector of the church; his Assistant, the Rev. W. H. Lewis; the Rev. Benjamin Brewster of Calvary Chapel, and his assistant, the Rev. Henry M. Boyer, and the Rev. S. M. Cooke of the Galilee Mission. After the service Dr. Satterlee held a reception at the rectory in Twenty-first-street.

Collector Erhardt yesterday ordered the release of John Dolan, the nineteen-year-old boy who had eloped from Kilkenny with the school teacher, Miss Maude Casey, and had been detained by the Emigration Commissioners because they did not know whether he could support himself or not. Miss Casey was at Castle Garden waiting for him, and as soon as Dolan was told that he was a free man she threw her arms into his and the couple walked away smiling.

Judge Andrews has ordered that the question of Thomas Waller's sanity be tried by a jury in the Supreme Court. Waller has been in an insane asylum in England for sixteen years. The question to have his sanity passed on here was taken up by his wife's counsel. He will have $17,000 which his was to receive under her will. Papers were served on Robert Waller, Jr., a member of the Stock Exchange, who is a relative.

The little boom in tin which began on the Metal Exchange on Wednesday ended yesterday afternoon. By Thursday afternoon tin had risen to £97 for spot and £97 7s. 6d. for futures, and yesterday morning it opened at £98 and £98 15s., with a strong market, but toward the close it dropped, and the last prices were £96 15s. and £96 17s. 6d. The advance was said to be due solely to buying for the speculative account.

Gen. Francis E. Spinner, ex-United States Treasurer, is stopping at the Grand Hotel. He is in somewhat improved health, although yet far from strong. He visited Wall-street yesterday in company with Mr. John Pondir and met many old acquaintances, and last evening they, with State Senator Lamont M. Shumacher of Jacksonville, Fla., formed a sociable dinner party in the dining room at the Grand Hotel.

A number of stockholders of the Fifth-Avenue Transportation Company, who have authorized Messrs. Barnes Brothers and Messrs. Arnold Leo & Co. to act for them in reference to resisting the action of certain parties on calling for an assessment upon the stock of the concern, have called a meeting to be held in Delmonico's at 4:30 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, Nov. 6, to organize for mutual protection.

A writ of mandamus was issued yesterday by Judge Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, requiring the Board of Registration Inspectors of the Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District to register William B. Brown of 872 Sixth-avenue. Brown could not produce his naturalization papers, and the inspectors refused to register him without them.

Judge Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus requiring Ralph Schwartz to bring into court Erneetine Lubeck, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Samuel Lubeck of 326 East Houston-street. Mr. Lubeck says that Schwartz has enticed the girl away from her home and refuses to let him see her.

Dr. Andrew F. Currier will address young men at Association Hall to-morrow afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. At 5 o'clock Prof. W. H. Thomson, M. D., of the University Medical College, will resume for the twentieth season his course of critical Bible studies, the topic for this Winter being "The Authenticity of the New Testament."

A fair for the benefit of St. John's Roman Catholic Church is in progress at Fifty-fifth-street and First-avenue. Last evening a band of children from St. Monica's Church gave a minstrel entertainment there, which made a hit. The Rev. Father Flood, pastor of St. John's, has further novelties in rehearsal.

Controller Myers yesterday redeemed bonds of the city bearing interest at 6 and 7 per cent to the amount of $3,185,200. One of the securities, a bond for $1,000, presented by Drexel, Morgan & Co., bore the impress of a huge black seal, stamped with the imperial insignia of the Dowager Empress of Germany.

The Norwich Line steamers, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, will leave their pier, 40, (old number,) North River, foot of Wall-street, (next pier above Desbrosses-street,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4:30 P. M., instead of 5 P. M.

The Home and Foreign Mission Board will give a reception next Tuesday evening to Samnol A. Purdie and Guilelma Purdie, missionaries from Tamaulipas, Mexico.

The first "club night" of the season will be celebrated this evening by the Pal Upelion Club at 33 West Forty-second-street.

Letters of administration on the estate of Miss Theresa Kelly were issued yesterday to the Public Administrator.

Mayor Grant yesterday received $222 07 for the widow of Lineman Erdmann.

BROOKLYN.

The body of Daniel O'Connell, aged forty years, a watchman for the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, was found yesterday at the foot of South Ninth-street, Brooklyn. It is supposed that he fell overboard accidentally. On Wednesday he paraded with his Grand Army post and then went on duty for the night at the South Ninth-street dock. He was very tired and probably fell asleep, and so rolled into the water.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An elegant bronze pulpit has been presented to St. Paul's Episcopal Church by Miss Emma P. Robinson. It bears the inscription: "In Memoriam, James W. and Hannah Robineon, All Saints' Day, 1889." She gives it in memory of her parents. It was used in the services in the church yesterday.

William C. Tenner, otherwise known as the Count de Vermont of France, who was sentenced by Judge Maclane to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison for forgery, was received at that institution yesterday morning, together with a gang of other criminals.

A man going about in priestly attire is swindling the people on the east side of Westchester County out of money which he says is for some worthy society. He is a fraud.

The anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther is to be celebrated on Sunday, the 10th inst., by the young people of St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Port Chester.

The yachts of the Sing Sing Yacht Club have gone out of commission, and many of them have been hauled up out of the water.

The Port Chester Baptist Church has just been fitted up with steam heating apparatus.

NEW-JERSEY.

The residents of Old Bridge, N. J., are somewhat incited over the depredations of a bear which escaped recently from William Davenport's barn there and which has since been at large. The animal is a brindle bear which was purchased from a menagerie. It has been wandering in the woods near the village ever since its escape.

Paul Palaskie, aged twenty-eight, a Pole, was struck by a train at the Bayway crossing of the Central Railway last night and instantly killed.

TO BE THE TALK OF LONDON.

From the London World.

The old mansion of the Duke of Leinster in Carlton House Terrace bids fair next season to be the talk of the town, as its new owner, Mr. Sanford, (who realized a vast fortune in Buenos Ayres,) is spending fabulous sums in converting it into a Renaissance palace. The principal staircase is to be constructed of pure statuary marble; the hall is being lined with slabs of the rarest colored marbles; $1,000 is the cost of more than one of the mantelpieces, and the order given to one eminent firm of upholsterers alone exceeds £60,000. Our *ancienne noblesse* must look to their laurels.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO IN LINE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—The new system of grain inspection under the direction of State instead of local inspectors went into operation here and throughout the State to-day. The reduction of 1¼ cents in elevator charges on grain also went into effect to-day. This brings St. Louis rates in line with those of Chicago.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Capt. John Carland, Sixth Infantry, has been ordered to report in person to Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, President of the Retiring Board at St. Paul, Minn., for examination; Second Lieut. Robert G. Preston, Fifth Artillery, to report to Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, President of the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination.

Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance Department, in addition to his present duties, has been detailed as recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications Dec. 1, 1889. He will relieve Capt. Charles C. Morrison, Ordnance Department, who has been assigned to duty as inspector of the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia.

Naval Cadet William B. Franklin has been detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Boston; Naval Cadet J. H. Reid, from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Atlanta.

Major William H. Forwood, Surgeon, has been detailed as a member of the Retiring Board, St. Paul, Minn., relieving Capt. Edgar A. Mearns, Assistant Surgeon.

The Naval Inspection Board, of which Rear Admiral Jonett is President, will go to Norfolk Monday night to survey the Ossipee. She will probably be repaired.

Lieut. William H. Allen has been detached from the New-Hampshire and ordered to duty in the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department and War Records Office.

Lieut. Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, has been assigned to duty as Attending Surgeon in Washington, D. C.

Ensign P. W. Hourigan has been ordered as assistant to the inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District.

Second Lieut. Charles Young, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been transferred to the Ninth Cavalry.

The Iroquois arrived at Mazatlan Oct. 15, and the Monadnock Oct. 12.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allan, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Circassia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Atlanta, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New-Orleans	8:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Italia, Gibraltar		12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	8:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah		
Tower Hill, London		

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

Alaska, Liverpool	12:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New-Orleans		9:00 P. M.
Greece, London		
Leona, Galveston		9:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

Adriatic, Liverpool	11:30

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, Nov. 1, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold five five-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 99.11, 6 to 14 West 136th-st, south side, 110 feet west of 5th-av., for $44,350, to John W. Haaren.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 1.

22d-st., 153.9 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x 98.7; Catharine A. Cornwell and another to Moses J. Wolf and another.....$12,150

Henry-st, 214; Gereon Krakower and wife and another to Rebecca Krakower..... 1

Same property; Fanny Krakower and husband to Rebecca Krakower..... 1

Same property; same to same..... 1

2d-av., n. a., 75 ft. n. of 51st-st, 25x100; Tobias Krakower and wife to Gereon Krakower..... 1

Henry-st., 220, Rebecca Krakower and husband to Fanny Krakower and husband..... 1

8th-av., e. a., 25.5 ft. n. of 50th-st., 25x100; Fanny Krakower and hueband to Rebecca Krakower..... 1

133d-st., n. s., 111 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 75x 99.11; John W. Haaren and wife to Stephen Rosen and wife..... 78,000

106th-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x 100.11; John Mulchers and wife to Matthew Wolf..... 28,000

2d-av., n. s., 125 ft. n. of 69th-st., 25x80; Henry Struckhansen and wife to James O'Brien..... 22,000

Madison-av., s. w. corner of 106th-st., 120x 100.11; Emanuel Hellner and another to John H. Warner and another..... 70,000

43d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5; William Klein Schmidt and wife to Maurice Uhl..... 4,648

76th-st., e. s., 80 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x102.2; Alexander Mosorley and wife to Mary B. Seibert..... 29,000

93d-st., n. s., 381.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.9x 78.10; Emma S. De Long and another to Frank Hardcastle..... 21,750

Water-st., 60; Mayer Kahn and wife to Augustus Van Horne Stuyvesant..... 22,500

84th-st., n. s., 119.1 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.7x 98.9; Bases E. Townsend and another to Annie Fish..... 18,000

118th-st., 133 East; Abraham Michelhaober and wife to Mary Blessloing..... 18,500

Gansevoort-st., s. w. corner of West 3d-st., 400x91.8; Jon Sniter and wife to Susan R. Lawson..... 1

Same property; same to same..... 1

Arthur-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Jacob-st., 25x 120; Joseph McMahon and wife to Margaret Lyons..... 1,100

56th-st., 238 East; Jacob Ougenheimer to Selma Baer..... 17,500

Broome-st., 550; William Broadfelt and wife to Selma Baer..... 32,900

Front-st., 82, and other property; Mary J. Bullock to George M. Bullock..... 13,500

143d-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 11th-av., 16.8x 99.11; Philip Euler and wife to Henry L. Hognet..... 1,050

79th-st., e. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102; Maria Wittnack to Siegmund 1. Hersoomann..... 14,600

Decatur-av., w. s., 398 ft. s. of Gun Hill road, 95x100; John H. Eden and wife to Hattie L. Hayward..... 2,800

51st-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; Augustus D. Juilliard and others to Mary E. Dodge..... 20,000

52d-st., 128 East; same to Helen M. Juilliard. 20,000

51st-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; Augustus D. Juilliard and others to Thomas Stokes and others..... 20,000

1530-st., 458 West; Alice M. George to Lucy W. Bontecou..... 10,700

41st-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 23x98; Charles Frixe and wife to Edward H. Van Ingen..... 23,000

110th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Henry Bendelman and wife to Abraham W. Moynihan..... 7,500

121st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 40x100.11; Selina E. Dimick to Rose Jennewein..... 24,000

72d-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x204.4 to 73d-st.; Emma L. Tilyon to Richard M. Hooley..... 42,500

Boulevard-st., 30; John J. Delaney, referee, to Benedict A. Klein..... 14,325

70th-st., 206 East; James Fitzsimmons to Joseph Stevens..... 21,000

126th-st., n. w. corner of 4th-av., 49.11x100; William J. Campbell and wife to Mount Morris Bank..... 190,000

30th-st., s. s., 91 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 27 ft. 8in.x98.9; Solomon Marx and wife to Rachel Fuerth..... 28,000

Water-st., 60; Harmon Hendricks and others to Mayer Kahn..... 20,000

Union-av., w. s., 223 ft. s. of 163d-st., 17.6x 1a.; Mary E. McCarthy and another to Jesse Barton..... 4,000

Broadway, a. w. corner of 11th-st., 103.3x 82.1x irregular; Methodist Book Concern to William Johnston, jr., and others..... 750,000

Same property; William Johnston, jr., and wife to James McCreery..... 750,000

75th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Avenue A, 125x 51.1; Mathilda Schlereth and another to Hedwig Volreaun..... 12,100

Willett-st., 116; Julia Pfrang to Charles Ruff..... 15,000

105th-st., e. s., 140 ft. s. of Manhattan-av., 18.8x100.11; Caroline Gmehlin to Henry P. Gmehlin..... 1

Same property; Henry P. Gmehlin to Paul Gmehlin..... 1

123d-st., n. s., 237.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 12.6 x100.11; Ellen D. Lane to Annie E. B. Smith..... 14,000

Popham-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Morris-av., 50 x125; Thomas Hardy and wife to Ludwig A. Gutmann..... 35,000

58th-st., s. s., 136.9 ft. e. of Avenue A, 16.8x 76; Theodore Schumacher and wife to Pauline Ehrlich..... 15,000

Greene-st., 132 and 134; Simon Goldberg and wife to David Greenberger..... 166,000

Moore-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Washington-st., 20x100; John D. Ellison to Mary Barnes 1

Watts-st., 34; Samuel Rosenbaum and wife to Caroline Etzel..... 6,500

125th-st., s. s., 406 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Peter Tanner and wife to P. Schell..... 1

19th-st., n. s., 287.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21.11x 68.8; Maria R. G. Merah to James Clarkson..... 14,000

Downing-st., 40; David Bichey and wife to Rosina Volhart..... 31,000

9th-av., e. a., 24.8 ft. n. of 80th-st., 18.7x 60.10; Frederick Oemmer and wife to F. R. Schahhuhn..... 18,500

56th-st., s. s., 292.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.8 100.5; Robert Lockhart and wife to Silas B. Brownell..... 28,000

30th-st., s. s., 102 ft. w. of 6th-av., 15x99.11; Samuel Josepha and wife to Anna S. Valentine..... 14,175

Avenue B, 46; Helena M. Oest and husband to Henry M. Oest..... 20,800

Ludlow-st., 5; Sarah Levy and husband to Barney Isaacs..... 36,000

59th-st., 129; Elizabeth A. P. Smith and husband to Catharine T. Akin..... 25,000

115th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x 100.11; Thomas H. O'Connor and another, executors, to Francis M. Jencks..... 5,200

Minlberry-st., 114; Barney Isaacs and wife to Joseph Kassel..... 64,000

136th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Home-av., 100x 105; Augustus Gareiss to —..... 8,000

79th-st., e. s., 144 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x 102.2; Meyer H. Appelton and wife to Frank Scherer..... 6,000

113th-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x 119.10; Edward Dargon and wife to Henry Hogan..... 5,000

Madison-av., w. s., 37.6 ft. n. of 36th-st., 26.4 x95; Frank A. Griswold and wife to William B. Cookran..... 65,000

King-st., s. s., 104 ft. w. of Macdougal-st., 22 x75; Anna Frey to Philipp Fischer..... 12,000

131st-st., 519 West; John C. Overheiser and wife to Catharine Slevin..... 18,000

106th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Riverside Drive, 100.11; Atlas Improvement Company to Emily Bayne and husband..... 1,000

74th-st., 324 East; William C. Oesting and wife to Solomon Stransky and wife..... 22,500

81st-st., 237 and 239 East; Stephen D. Horton and wife to Mary Monell..... 1

Grant-av., s. e. s., lot 242, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Burlington Manufacturing Company to Frank W. Smith and another.

Same property; Frank W. Smith and wife and another to James H. Behan and another..... 800

74th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Patrick McMahon and wife to John F. Kelley..... 20,000

143d-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75 ft. front; Paul Halpin to Henry L. Hoguet.. 4,950

111th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x 100.1; William A. Wilson to Isaac Hitterman..... 25,000

John-st., 75; Charles F. Hoffman, jr., and others to Helen L. Oakes..... 70,000

Orchard-st., 199; Elizabeth Heidt and others to Elias Jacobs..... 1

Orchard-st., 183; John C. Handte and wife to Elias Jacobs..... 26,600

27th-st., s. s., 166.3 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x 98.9; John M. Montgomery and wife to Fisher Lewine..... 1

6th-av., s. e. corner of 53d-st., 19.2x79.4; James R. Franklin and wife to Henry Hahnenfeld..... 20,000

Oak-st., 51; Thomas F. Lancer and wife to Philip Sammet..... --

116th-st., s. s., 106.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.4x 90; Ferdinand Ehrlich and wife to Henrietta Blaskopf..... 12,000

Sommel-st., 32; John J. Delaney, referee, to Morris Stone..... 18,100

173d-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Bathgate-av., 50x 100; Emma J. Dowling and another to Margaret A. O'Rorke..... 7,500

Boulevard, e. s., 200.2 ft. s. of 96th-st., 25.4x 100; Annie R. Benerdorf to Snsay E. Wood..... 65,750

50th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100; Frederick P. Platt to Lena Kahn..... 16,450

80th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; Henry Klingenstein and wife to Julius Schweitzer..... 18,000

7th-av., w. s., 46 ft. n. of 18th-st., 23x60; A. Klager and wife to Herman Heydt..... 16,500

Madison-st., n. s., 216 ft. e. of Sommel-st., 23.9x95; Isaac Sohenker and wife to Karl M. Wallach..... 16,500

137th-st., n. s., 370.10 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8 x100; John A. Deady, referee to Citizens' Savings Bank..... 6,800

137th-st., n. s., 554.10 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8 x100; same to same..... 6,800

137th-st., n. s., 587.8 ft. e. Willis-av., 16x8x 100; same to same..... 6,800

124th-st., n. s., 177.5 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.1x 100.11; Gardner Van Reed and wife to Catharine Merle..... 10,500

94th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.8; Frederick Walter to Farmers' Feed Company..... 9,400

119th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 6d-av., 18.9x 100.5; Charles De K. Townsend to Charles Loughran..... 18,000

88th-st., 281 East; Louise Winter to Jacob Plate..... 21,000

Suffolk-st., 13; Tobias Cohn and wife to Israel Salsman..... 25,250

106th-st., 329 East; Jasper Cairns and wife to James Roberts..... 16,500

87th-st., 312 West; Lillis H. Rogers to Fisher Lewine..... 1

83d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Clara Wilkens and wife to Frederick J. Seelig..... 22,500

83d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; same to Sophia Seelig..... 22,500

91st-st., s. s., 125.3 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25.3x 100; Frederick Rohrs and wife to Jacob L. Leisner..... 23,750

Avenue A, n. e. 641; Christian Claudor and wife to Nicholas Hangert..... 10,862

89th-st., n. s., 201 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25.6x 98.9; William Rankin and wife to Henry A. Bade..... 1

142d-st., s. s., 127 ft. e. of 11th-av., 12.5x75; Samuel A. Pirlson to Henrietta Levy..... 3,250

46th-st., n. s., 426.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x 100.5; Frank Tifford and wife to Edward P. Maldne..... 16,000

80th-st., n. s., 107 ft. w. of Avenue A, 24x 102.2; Peter Tellmann and wife to Ann Mackey..... 19,500

99th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x98.9; Mary Sheehan to Paul McDonnell..... 23,000

Pyatt-st., s. s., 186.6 ft. e. of Pelham-av., 85.11x15.5, irregular; William H. Wright and wife to John G. Chave..... 3,040

Willett-st., 60; Albert Stake to Elkan Kahn. 36,000

Pelham-st., w. s., 45 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 17x 99.3x irregular; Thomas D. Middleberger and others to Morris Levy..... 5,000

Pelham-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 33.11x99.3x irregular; Minard D. Middleberger to Morris Levy..... 5,000

87th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100; Elizabeth Johnston and another to Reinhold Van der Emde..... 24,700

Madison-st., 171; Catharina Allen to Harris Mandelbaum..... 1

Prospect-av., w. s., now included in Decatur-av., 100 ft. n. of Cole-st., 62.6x100x irregular; James Adams to Mary A. Adams. 9,750

Same property; same to Thomas F. Adams and wife to James Adams..... 9,500

Stanton-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Pitt-st., 23x 100; George H. Graft to Bernhard Isaacs. 1

83d-st., corner line, 146 ft. s. of Avenue B, 25x x12.8.3x93.7, — to centre line of Avenue B x30; Charles Gilsey to Darius G. Crosby..... 1

8th-av., 2,704; Henry A. Sherwood to Ernst Plath..... 27,500

North Moore-st., n. s., 95 ft. n. of Washington-st., 20x50; Max Barnett and wife to Mark and Moses Ottinger, 1/4 part..... 1

Same property; same to Max S. Korn, 1/4 part..... 1

81st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22.6x 100.2; Samuel Colcord and wife to Henrietta Stern..... 10

22d-st., n. s., 19 and 21; James F. Shpton and wife to William N. Cohen..... 40,000

81st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22.6x 102.2; Christian Bitten and wife to Samuel Colcord..... 10

Grove-st., 43 and 45; Myer Hellman and wife to Reoha Roesan..... 36,500

149th-st., n. s., 406 ft. e. of Morris-av., 25x 100; William J. Margatroyd and wife to David Gamsche and another..... 2,200

Bedford-st., e. s., 22.6 ft. n. of Leroy-st., 22.6x75; Ann M. Stephens to William Rankin..... 1

Attorney-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 50x100; New-York City Church, Extension and Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church and Trustees Dinckler Magen Ahraham Congregation..... 38,600

Bedford-st., e. s., 22.6 ft. n. of Leroy-st. 22.6 x75; Henry Wood and another to William Rankin..... 8,500

39th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 6th-av., 51x98.9; William Rankin and wife to John Bade..... 1

2d-av., n. e. corner of 76d-st., 51.1x100; Herman Chiche and wife to Anton Schwartz..... 66,000

Arthur-av., s. s. corner of William-st., 25x 87.5; Mary E. Cummind to Wilton N. Andersen..... 600

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BUTLER AND VALET.—For single gentlemen; can do cooking; best city reference. Address M. P., 1003 West 25th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single young man; German; Protestant; medium size; good, careful city driver; understands care of horses and carriages; strictly temperate; can be recommended by present employer, who parts with him on account of leaving the city. Call or address present employer, 244 East 15th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; would make himself generally useful; is an excellent driver; civil and obliging; three years' first-class reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address John, Box 215 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to find a situation for his coachman; single, thoroughly honest, and sober; excellent driver; competent in every particular. Address or apply at 24 Exchange-place.

COACHMAN.—I highly recommend my man, who has been with me for the season; single; sober and industrious; can take care of horses; city or country; careful driver; useful around house; man can be seen at my office, W. R. T. Jones, 51 Wall-st.

COACHMAN.—By a single man of neat address; understands his business thoroughly; town or country; first-class city references from last employer. Address D. O., 117 East 75th-st., stable.

COACHMAN.—By a single man, strictly sober, willing and obliging; careful city driver; city or country; leaves present place as employer is giving up horses. Apply at E. A. Packer's office, 1 Broadway, Room 9.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his business; city and country. Call or address present employer, private stable, 50 West 10th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—First-class city references; English; single; age 26. Call or address A. H., 129 West 26th-st., private stable.

GARDENER.—Gentleman in the city will highly recommend first-rate working gardener; married; had charge of his place over six years; experienced on vegetables, grapes, greenhouses, roses, frames, farm, cows, &c. Address Williams, Box 196 Times Office.

GARDENER.—By an industrious and thoroughly efficient Scotch gardener; married, with small family; best references. Call or address Scot, seed store, 114 Chambers-st.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS given by thoroughly competent operator, having recommendations from prominent physicians; appointments kept promptly. Address Paul Banermeister, 149 East 65d-st.

SECOND MAN.—By first-class second man; thoroughly trained in England; understands furnaces; good waiter and silver excellently; first-class city and country references; last employer can be seen in city. Address J. J., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man (24) in a private family as second man in house; four years' reference from last employer; city reference; is willing, sober, and honest. Address T. F. M., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SECOND WAITER OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the duties; has been trained in a first-class establishment in England; will be found willing and obliging; city or country; good references. Address T. R., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By a Swede who speaks English and is not afraid to work; is willing and obliging. Address 988 9th-av.

VALET.—By a young man; experienced traveler; understands his duties thoroughly; first-class English reference. Address A. W., Box 195 Times Office.

WAITER.—By well-adnosted young man of good address; thoroughly well posted in the business; speaks French and English. Address Max Lanrin, Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER.—A well-recommended waiter wishes position. Address Geo. Hein, Broesoher's Hotel, 55th-st. and 1st-av., South Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—To go to Troy, N. Y., a first-class woman cook (English Protestant preferred) for a permanent situation in a small private family; must thoroughly understand all branches of plain and fancy cooking, the serving of handsome course dinners, luncheons, &c., and table out to marketing when required; assistance given in kitchen; this is an opportunity for a person desiring a good home; wages $30. Address, inclosing references, B., Post Office Box 85, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—Two girls; one cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid; German or Swede preferred. Call at 27 West 31st-st.

WANTED—Young girl for general housework in a flat; good plain cook and laundress. Call this morning, from 10 to 12, 22 West 60th-st.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—Married; city or country; do gardening, jobbing, cars furnace. Address D., Box 147 Times Office.

WANTED—By a dry goods commission house, an invoice clerk and assistant bookkeeper. Address Post Office Box 3,134.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

THE TURF.

NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB RACES, ELIZABETH, N. J.

RACE DAYS—Oct. 30 and 31, Nov. 1, 2, 4, and 5. SIX RACES EACH DAY, commencing 2 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS, direct to Grand Stand, via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Liberty-street, New-York, at 12:30, 1, and 1:20. Round-trip tickets, including admission to Grand Stand, $1 50.

M. F. DWYER, President.

H. D. MCINTIRE, Secretary.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.—MONDAY, WEDnesday, Friday, and Saturday. Six races, commencing at 1:30 P. M. Thirty minutes from New-York by special trains via Erie R.R. direct to Grand Stand, leaving foot Chambers-st. 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, and 1:50 P. M.; Foot 23d-st., 11:25, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, 12:55, and

CARLIN'S UNIQUE RECORD

POLITICALLY A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

QUEER STORIES ABOUT THE BUSINESS METHODS OF A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

John Carlin, Alderman and Republican candidate for the Senate in the Eleventh District, was summoned to appear in the City Court yesterday to be examined in supplementary proceedings. The National Iron and Brick Company wanted to find ont why it was that the Alderman did not satisfy a judgment obtained against him for $921. Carlin's attorney came into court and stated that it had been agreed between the counsel to adjourn the case until after election, for the trial of the cause at this time would seriously interfere with Carlin's political canvass and so the case was adjourned.

But the very fact that the would-be Senator was summoned into court in this case has served to refresh memories and start tongues to wagging in a fashion that may not strike Statesman Carlin as very jeonlar. There are some people quear enough in their way of thinking to make comment on Mr. Carlin's business methods as well as his political methods. Up in his district many memories have been refreshed and the work of refreshing many more is going steadily on.

One gentleman has a memory that needs no refreshing. He has a recollection of Statesman Carlin's past life that is ever fresh and green. He is Henry H. Dreyer of the firm of Martin & Dreyer, real estate brokers at 1,603 Ninth-avenne. His father was Garrett Dreyer, who in his time was a hard-working gardener in Seventieth-street. He and his wife worked hard and accumulated some property. Henry H. Dreyer made this statement to a TIMES reporter yesterday in reference to Statesman Carlin.

"My father, some nineteen or twenty years ago, had some money deposited in a bank. This bank, if I remember right, was the Mutual Savings Bank, which, I think, has since gone out of existence. One day he wanted to use $1,400, and he asked this John Carlin to go down to the bank and draw out the money for him. Carlin went down and got the money, but he never came near my father with it at all. He never turned the money over. On another occasion he asked my father to go down with him to Merhach's Horse Exchange to help him pick ont two fast horses. My father went and Carlin selected the horses. Merhach asked my father to go security for the amount of the purchase money, and he did so. John Carlin never paid for those horses, and my father had to settle the bill. Carlin drove his team around a great style, and all father got in return was a year and a half horseshoeing for two horses. (Carlin gave him a note for the amount that was due him, but the note was not worth the paper it was written on. It was indorsed by Carlin's mother and has not been paid to this day."

Mr. Dreyer is a stanch Republican, but he knows other Republicans as well as himself in the district who don't think that John Carlin is ont ont for a State Senator. There are others, too, in the district who do not enthuse over the ambitious Alderman's candidacy. Some of them even go so far as to hint that workingmen hired by Carlin have not always been paid with that promptness which should be observed in making payments to people who are dependent on that particular money for bread for themselves and their families. Yet Carlin has posed as the friend and champion of labor. He has also posed as a good many other things. He has lowered the local political compass in fine fashion. He has trimmed his sails and adjusted his political anchor to his own taste on many an occasion. Tammany Hall knew him well once. The County Democracy has had a season or two with him. He has shouted for labor and laborers as one of the champions of the Henry George movement. He is very versatile, and his political eccentricities are many.

Thomas C. Platt, who always has an eye open to the unique and eccentric in politics, found a use for Statesmen Carlin. He found that the Aldermanic Chamber was not big enough for Carlin to develope all his political possibilities. So he is running in the Senate for the sake of himself and Tom Platt. Somehow or other unique Statesman Carlin's action has set some people's minds to going back nearly a score of years, and when they get there they seem to handle up the record of those days in the life of Carlin. About that time Carlin was a blacksmith—not in politics, but in real life. Some of those in the district who remember those days say that Carlin began to branch out as a builder. Tweed was largely interested in the development of that part of the city. Streets were laid out and the erection of many dwelling houses was undertaken. Tweed, of course, couldn't appear as the owner of the new buildings just then, and a "dummy" was a very handy thing to have around. But this is all about Tweed. To return to Carlin, he is said to have been the nominal owner of many buildings that were going up in the district at that time. Buildings were erected in Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; on Eighty-third-street, on the west side of Tenth-avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets; on Fifty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; on Fifty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and on the Boulevard, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, adjoining the Blacksmith's where Carlin worked as a journeyman. Very bad materials are claimed to have been used in some of these buildings. The fronts of the Eighty-fourth-street buildings fell into the street one day. No one was injured, and Carlin was not arrested.

Tweed at this time, according to the story, had a relative in the Norto American Life insurance Company, and through his agency loans were effected and advances made to that "ring's" "dummy" handled much of this money, and on a system of financiering all his own he is said to have secured a handsome profit. Contractors are said to have enfered, and in the case of Mr. Carlin, for instance, there are claims against him for several thousand dollars that are yet to be liquidated. Carlin continued in the building business, but not in his own name. All permits for buildinge erected by him are issued in the name of Patrick O'Brien, who is his brother-in-law. Persons who are disposed to accuse Alderman Carlin of making money out of any connection with Tweed also say that he had foresight enough to cut loose from the "boss" before Tweed's affairs began to be looked into by an inquisitive public.

Carlin has been in a certain kind of politics for a long time. Years ago, as a Tammany Hall candidate, he tried to beat David L. Jackson for Assistant Alderman in the Eleventh District, and was defeated himself. He was at one time the representative of his district in Tammany's General Committee. He tried to get elected to the Assembly, but had to withdraw. He is a "Republican" of only a few years' standing, and managed to get into the Board of Aldermen from his district last year. He now wants a Senate seat, and T. C. Platt wants him to have it. He is making a vigorous canvass, and money seems to be very plenty. A "saloon canvass," some of his opponents call it, and that is expensive. If Mr. Carlin would tell just where he gets the money from it might be very interesting to some of the Democratic voters. The elevated railroads and the subway question are both said to be in the financial-political scheme of T. C. Platt this year. The elevated road, especially, may be anxious to see Carlin's ambition fulfilled. Carlin has a rather unique way of running his campaign. In speeches made on Eleventh and Twelfth avenues he has been quoted as saying that he was really a Democrat at heart. This may recommend him to the Republicans of the district.

Carlin's opponents in the fight are Eugene S. Ives, Tammany, and Dennis A. Spellissy, County Democrat. Ives is making a good fight. His interest in the improvement of the district is well known, and he made a record on it in the last Legislature. His friends are working hard, and it may be a close battle. Tammany leaders openly declare that Spellissy was put up merely as a "deal" man, a dummy simply to draw away votes from Ives. Some of them are convinced that Carlin's onlots are to be bunched with those of the County Democracy, and that Spellissy is simply in the race as a sleeper, or rather that he is not in the race at all. Mr. Spellissy's nomination has also refreshed some memories, and what they recall is interesting in connection with this talk of bunching Carlin's tickets with those of the County Democracy candidates. In 1887, at the time of the Fellows-Nicoll fight, the candidates for the Judicial court in the Eleventh District included Murray, the County Democratic nominee, and O'Gorman, Labor nominee. Murray was elected, but it was found, about 12 o'clock on the night before election, that O'Gorman's ballots had been bunched with the County Democrats' tickets in the Assembly district of which Dennis A. Spellissy was then the "Counties'" leader. Judge Murray worked until 3 o'clock that morning to get the ballots of his son, the County Democracy candidate, straightened ont and Murray was elected. Spellissy was charged with being responsible for this. He was a candidate for the nomination against Murray and made a hard fight to get it. All these things are interesting in view of the present condition of affairs in the Eleventh Senatorial District.

EXAMINATION FOR A SYNDICATE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—Mr. Gilbert C. Clarke, a professional accountant of London, England, has arrived here and will make a thorough examination of the financial condition of the United Elevator Company of this city, and report result to the English syndicate, which holds an option on a majority of the stock of the company. The syndicate is represented by Mr. Edward White of New-York, and should the expert's report be favorable it is understood that they will endeavor to obtain all the stock of the company, and thus possess themselves of the entire properties in the combine. The united companies are capitalized for $2,600,000 and carry bonds to the amount of $1,250,000.

COL. PAINE'S RINGS.

THE THREE THAT BORTKIEWITCH TRIED TO SELL.

Anselme Stanislaus de Bortkiewitch, the alleged professor of languages, who was arrested on Thursday evening for trying to sell three stolen finger rings to down-town jewelers, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday, and was remanded until to-day.

The seedy-looking Russian had spent the night in the onstody of Capt. McLaughlin at the First Precinct Station House, where he was recognized as the man who recently slipped through the fingers of the law on the charge of snatching a pocketbook from Miss Annie Brown in the Equitable Building on Sept. 3. Lack of sufficient evidence resulted in his discharge at that time.

The three stolen rings were modern and valnable. One was set with a large turqnois and diamonds, in another a diamond, a sapphire, and a ruby were set like a three-leaf clover, and the third had a ruby and two small diamonds in the crown. The first important clue discovered by Capt. McLaughlin yesterday was Tiffany & Co.'s private trade mark on the inside of the diamond sapphire and ruby ring. The Superintendent of the firm found that the ring was sold Dec. 21, 1878, to Col. Augustus G. Paine of 5 Beekman-street for $300. It was learned by the Captain that Col. Paine was living with his family at the Buckingham Hotel on Fifth-avenue. He got a copy of the bill from Tiffany & Co. and returned to the station house. There he found one of Inspector Byrnes's men and learned that Col. Paine was at Police Headquarters on Thursday night to complain that three finger rings belonging to Mrs. Paine had been stolen at the hotel by a sneak thief some time between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Col. Paine was summoned to the station and said he felt almost certain that the rings found in the possession of Bortkiewitch were the ones stolen from his apartments. He believed his wife could identify them. The prisoner was brought ont for inspection by Col. Paine, but the latter did not recognize him.

The rings were taken to Mrs. Paine at the hotel, and she at once identified them as her property. She said that she took them off her hand on Thursday morning and carelessly left them lying on a stand. Col. Paine's apartments are on the third floor, and could be readily reached from the hall. No one at the hotel remembered having seen a man there answering to the description of Bortkiewitch. He is a man who would not easily be forgotten. He is a short, slender, wears a long blonde monstache and gold spectacles. He wears badly fitting and unbecoming clothes. His hat is brown and square crowned, rather unseasonable in style.

When told of the identification of the rings Bortkiewitch shrugged his shoulders and contemptuously asked: "Veil, did any von see me?" Then he offered to tell the Captain about the rings, and asked for a piece of paper. He wrote this queer statement:

"Theodorea Gonrom, a brunette, thirty-eight years old, from Chicago. Her address, she told me, was Church-street, 41, in that city. I met her on Broadwey. She spoke to me and said she saw me at the trial. (the Brown case.) She said she wrote a letter to Mr. Rosenthal to appear as my counsel. She knew of my intention to sue Miss Brown for damages, and that it was impossible for me to obtain a position on account of my dishonored name. She gave me $20 and the rings and advised me to return to Europe and not to press my suit against Miss Brown because she is not rich. I met her twice after that, and had dinner with her, also yesterday at 2 o'clock. She advised me to sell her jewelry, and she had on eleven rings. She offered me five of them. I took them because she did not want them any longer. She spoke of her friendship for Miss Brown. We dined in Union-square."

When Capt. McLaughlin read this statement he laughed and said: "This man is trying to lie out of this. He has told me so many stories that I can't believe him. I think that he is an unconscionable and dangerous scoundrel. The case against him is clear enough for a conviction and I shall take him to the Tombs Police Court to-morrow."

Bortkiewitch's picture could not be found in the Rogue's Gallery yesterday, and his criminal record, if he has one, is probably on the other side of the Atlantic. He is believed to have been in this country short three months. When he was tried for snatching Miss Brown's pocketbook, Oct. 21, he testified that he was born in Russian Poland, was educated in the University of Kalish, was for a time in the Fifth Dragoons of the Russian Army, served in the war in Turkestan in 1879 and 1880, then went to Paris and gave instruction in languages. He met an American girl in Paris and fell in love with her. He declined to give her name, but said she lived near Boston. He followed her to this country, and lived in Boston for a while at 39 Rutland-square. He got a cablegram from Cracow saying a letter with money had been forwarded to him in New-York. That was why he came here, and another reason was that he hoped to get employment as interpreter by the World's Fair Committee. He said he spoke seven languages. "I came to this country," he said in court, "to be a good and honest citizen. As long as my conscience acts the words of untruth will never come from my mouth."

ILLEGAL FEES.

A SCATHING PRESENTMENT BY THE KINGS COUNTY GRAND JURY.

The Kings County Grand Jury handed up a presentment to Judge Moore yesterday, embodying the result of an investigation into the scandal connected with the illegal collection of fees by the Justices and constables in the county towns. The most flagrant cases have been in Gravesend, where John Y. McKane, as Chief of Police, and his friends, Justices Waring and Newton, have "bled" the taxpayers to the extent of over $11,000. These charges for Justices' and constables' fees have caused a deficit in the town's annual statement, and McKane, as Supervisor, had a resolution passed in the Board of Supervisors making such expenses a charge of the county. This led to a demand for an investigation, and yesterday's presentment was the result of it.

The Grand Jury reviewed at length the method by which the charges were made, and says:

"There has been for a number of years past, and now exists in the town of Gravesend, a well-defined system among the police, constables, and Justices of taking from the county, fraudulently and illegally, large sums of money amounting to thousands of dollars yearly. And the only excuse offered by the parsons who have appeared before us is that the uninterrupted illegal conduct has established a custom.

"There is an acknowledged partnership existing between McCreedy and Sutherland, tne two constables attached to the courts of the town of Gravesend, and these charges, amounting to between $7,000 and $8,000 a year, are equally divided between them. These bills, amounting to thousands of dollars each year, are required by law to be certified to by the Justice, and these bills, so outrageously illegal and fraudulent, are all certified to by Justices Waring and Newton as correct. It is apparent to the Grand Jury that this condition of affairs could not exist without a corrupt combination between the Justices, constables, and police of the town of Gravesend.

"The Board of Supervisors and the County Auditor's office deserve severe censure for passing and paying bills which, it seems to us, a mere cursory examination would have shown to be unjust and without warrant in either law or equity. The custom of making out the bills for fees and expenses and sending them to the Board of Supervisors months after the work has been done, is a most pernicious one, and cannot but lead to fraudulent charges. The bills should be submitted to the board within ten days after the first of each month, and be made out for each month's service.

"It is evident that the Police Department of Coney Island is conducted in a very slack manner and upon anything but business principles. The chief of the department seems to be accountable to a board of which he is a member. The patrolmen are working without positive orders or else under orders that all are unwilling to acknowledge."

In conclusion, the Grand Jury urged that its successor be instructed to carry on the investigation and discover if there was not ground for the finding of indictments against the offenders.

BOSTON'S COMING EVENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—The International Maritime Exhibition of everything pertaining to ships and shipping will be formally opened in the large Mechanics' Fair Building on Monday next at noon. There will be addresses by the Hon. N. D. Sperry of New-Haven, Chairman of the Advisory Board; Mayor Hart of Boston, Lieut. Gov. Brackett, Don A. M. Soteldo, Minister of Venezuela, and an oration by Orlando B. Potter of New-York, interposed with musical selections by the Seventh New-York Regiment Band and other literary and musical exercises. The exhibition will be the most varied and complete of the kind ever shown. A committee representing the Boston passenger agents and the New-England passenger and ticket agents has recommended that special rates be granted on the different railroads to accommodate those who wish to attend the exhibition, and a special meeting of the New-England General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association will be held Nov. 6 to consider the matter.

FOOTBALL GAMES TO-DAY.

The Columbia College football team plays Lehigh University this morning on the Berkeley Oval. A train will leave the Grand Central Station over the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad for Morris Dook at 10:10 A. M. This afternoon Princeton plays an intercollegiate championship game with Wesleyan. A convenient train over the same road, for this game, will leave the Grand Central Station at 2:10 P. M.

A WHALING STEAMER LOST.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 1.—Private dispatches from San Francisco received to-day report the loss in the Arctic Ocean of the whaling steamers Lucretia of this port, but no particulars have been received. The Lucretia was owned by Capt. Lewis and others of this city, and, with her outfits, was valued at $40,000. She is partially insured in London companies. Telegrams also received to-day bring news from the arctic fleet to Sept. 27, and report a poor catch up to that date.

SURE OF RING PROTECTION

ARRESTED POLICEMEN TAKE THINGS COOLLY.

MORE DOINGS OF JERSEY CITY BOSSES—TAX LISTS HELD BACK UNTIL AFTER ELECTION—THE REGISTRATION.

Capt. Christopher P. Smith and Sergt. Michael Reardon of the Jersey City police force were yesterday held in $300 bail each on the charge of assault and battery. Capt. Smith is charged with having assaulted William Davis, whom he forcibly arrested while Davis was trying to perform his duties as a member of the Board of Registry in the First Precinct of the Seventh District. Sergt. Reardon is charged with assault on John W. Cummings, who was a bystander and who declared Davis's arrest shameful.

The two police officers naturally take the proceeding coolly. They have reason to feel sure that the Police Commission, headed by John P. Feeney, will regard their offense with lenieney, if indeed it is not considered deserving of reward. Capt. Smith is one of Feeney's own men. He is said to have an unpleasant record, but the Feeney Commissioners promoted him from Sergeant to Captain last Spring, and they apparently expect him to make himself useful. Both Smith and Reardon will doubtless continue in office, and no one anticipates that the present Grand Jury, which is to consider their cases, or any future Grand Jury which Sheriff Davis may "select" will cause them any trouble.

The only hope of their punishment lies in the fact that they are liable to indictment at any time within two years, and before that time has elapsed the ring may be smashed and a better system as well as better officials may be installed. In the meantime William Davis proposes to begin a civil suit against Capt. Smith for false arrest.

The ringsters have weakened a little in their purpose with regard to the Election Board. Leahy, who was installed in Davis's place, will be permitted to retire from the board and a real Republican will be installed in the place on election day.

Though registration in Jersey City closed at 8 o'clock on Thursday night, half of the returns had not been filed at the City Clerk's office yesterday. It is believed that the total will show a great increase, owing to the number of bogus names registered. The returns filed so far have very little indication of fraud because the precincts have been changed since last year.

But an examination of these scattering returns reveals some queer things. Thus, in the First Precinct of the Seventh District, where Republican Davis was ejected and the entire Board of Registry was in the hands of the ring, the registration amounts to 966. That is a very large number of voters for one precinct. The law attempts to limit the number to 300. Evidently, therefore, there is a very large bogus registration in the district or else the Board of Aldermen in establishing this precinct exercised bad judgment.

Some of the other precincts show the same remarkable totals. Thus in the Seventh Precinct of the Second District there are 1,144 names registered, while in the Ninth Precinct of the same district the total number of names registered is but 332. No explanation has been given why precincts were established so as to serve the ring's advantage, and that the registration is not honest. The small registration in some districts is alleged to be due to keeping off the register the names of Republicans and anti-ring Democrats. It is estimated that 1,000 voters in Jersey City have thus been disfranchised this year. The large registration in other districts is partly due to bogus names.

The ringsters treat all complaints on these subjects with great contempt. P. H. O'Neill, Alderman and Tax Collector, was some time ago credited with saying that they would, by dividing the city, make every district Democratic. So, too, Feeney, President of the Police Board, when asked why his police committed such outrages as that of Thursday, declared, with a sneer, that he was the law and his will. The bosses clearly believe that success will justify everything.

There has been a good deal of talk in Jersey City at various times about the improper use made of the money now being expended on the streets. A lawyer of excellent standing yesterday made the following interesting statement of the case:

"Section 12 of the supplement to the Jersey City charter, passed in 1873, provides that all the proceeds of fines, &c., shall be annually appropriated to the sinking fund of the city, and that said sinking fund shall be used exclusively to secure and satisfy the bonds of the city. Under this provision millions of dollars' worth of Jersey City bonds have been issued, and, of course, it is a part of the contract that the license money received by Jersey City shall be held as security for the payment of these bonds at maturity.

"Under the new charter the city authorities are using $100,000 or more of the license money for the purpose of carrying on the streets, &c., but for the real purpose of keeping the heelers employed until after election. Now, if the new charter should be declared unconstitutional by the Court of Errors, as many of the ablest lawyers of the bar think it will be, the present Commissioners of the various departments may be held to a personal account for the money unlawfully diverted from the sinking fund. It is also possible that their bondsmen may be held to account.

"Of neither that is or not, there will undoubtedly be a legal action brought on behalf of some of the bondholders to bring the Commissioners to account for violation of the contract under which the bonds were issued."

Such a suit might create something of a panic among the reckless officials, if not among their sureting bondsmen.

The tax bills for Jersey City have been eagerly looked for during the last fortnight by people who are nervous about the increase in assessment and taxation. It has been customary to send out the bills in the latter part of October, but this year they have not appeared. A week ago a TIMES reporter inquired at the Tax Commissioner's office when they would be issued, and was told "in a day or two." The report that the bills would be withheld until after election, so as not to alarm voters at a critical time, was denounced as utterly false and baseless. But yesterday notices were up at the City Hall stating that the tax bills would be issued after the next meeting of the Board of Finance. Inquiry at the office of that board elicited the information that the next meeting would be held on Wednesday, Nov. 6. That is the day after the election.

So the tax bills are withheld, just as it was generally predicted they would be. The ringsters do not care to let the people fully informed of how their assessments have been treated. The ring men evidently expect an outpouring of indignation, but if they can only postpone it until after election they do not care.

A bit of information was voluntarily given to a TIMES reporter yesterday by a clerk in the Tax Commissioner's office, apparently for the purpose of having it published. It was that Sheriff Robert Davis's house and lot in Grove-street, which cost $7,000 or $7,500, is assessed at $4,500. Before more time had elapsed than some inquiries were made about this property a week ago information could not be had. Apparently the fact of the inquiry has since been carried to headquarters, and it has been thought best to publish a statement on the subject. If the property is not assessed at as low a figure that the public might know, it is so assessed now. The ringsters are evidently taking lessons in discretion. But there are abuses in the assessment that are too clear to be hidden by any subterfuge.

The ring candidate for Director at Large, August M. Bruggemann, appears to be having a great deal of trouble with his Democratic neighbors in Hoboken. He has said to have begun suits against two of them for damages for statements injurious to his reputation, and there appear to be plenty of others who do not think well enough of him to vote for him. As ex-Mayor Timken, himself a Democrat, said in a speech in Hoboken on Thursday night, these Democrats believe that Bruggemann was nominated by the ring for its own purposes. The suits Bruggemann is said to have begun are against Gustav Hanser, a tobacco manufacturer and insurance agent, with whom he was formerly in partnership, and Julius Slatter, another Democratic neighbor. The former is said to be for $20,000 and the latter is for $10,000. Mr. Hanser's offense is said to be a charge that Bruggemann took away from the office certain partnership books to copy names from them to be used for his personal advantage. Mr. Slatter's offense is said to be a charge made in a public speech at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, that Bruggemann took a bribe as a member of the City Council.

Candidates' suits for libel seldom amount to very much. They are likely to be lost sight of after election. How it may be with these it is needless to predict. But it is evident that when a candidate deems it necessary to begin such suits on the eve of election against neighbors of his own political faith the party harmony is sadly disturbed. It may be added that it is the generally-expressed opinion that James Roche, the Union candidate against Bruggemann for Director at Large, will run ahead of his ticket, which will, of course, mean that Bruggemann will run behind his. Mr. Roche has the public confidence, which Bruggemann appears to lack, and a man having the public confidence is especially needed to preside over the next Board of Freeholders.

It is now positively asserted that the military service of Edward F. McDonald, the ring candidate for State Senator, was confined to the Seventh Regiment, from which he was discharged for disability.

Meetings of both the Republican and the anti-ring Democratic General Committees were held last evening, probably for the last time before election. Some details were arranged and plans for watching the voting on election day were discussed. A good deal of confidence was expressed, but it is also true that the ring men appear confident. Meantime the Republican County Committee wishes it stated that a full assortment of tickets and pasters can be had at any time at its rooms in the Weldon Building.

BROOKLYN PLACE SEEKERS.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE'S DEMAND ON CAPT. KIRKLAND.

It is an undisputed fact that the claws of the Republican Party have been inoculated of late to a greater or less—principally greater—extent with the "to-the-victors-belong-the-spoils" doctrine, and it is popularly supposed that the Kings County Republican Committee has taken most kindly to the virus distributed last Fall.

Under an act of Congress dated June 20, 1888, providing punishments for illegal dumping in the harbor of this city, the President was empowered to designate a line officer of the navy to act under the direction of the Secretary of War as Supervisor of the harbor of New-York, and to enforce the provisions of the act. Lieut. J. J. Hunker was appointed to the post by President Cleveland, and speedily won the confidence and respect of every one interested in the condition of the harbor, even of the firms that he caught and punished for violating the provisions of the act. He organized an admirable system for scouring the strict enforcement of the dumping regulations, and was hard at work getting it in running order when he was removed in September last. He was a Democrat in politics, and was understood to have had the temerity to refuse to give a friend of Secretary Tracy's a job in the department, so his deposition was a natural one, and although protests against it were sent to President Harrison by the Produce and Maritime Exchanges, the dredging and dumping firms of the city, and a number of gentlemen interested in a navigable harbor, they availed nothing.

Capt. Boyd was appointed in Lieut. Hunker's place, but he was suffering from a cancer in the mouth and gave way to Capt. W. A. Kirkland about two weeks ago. Capt. Kirkland has shown a desire to carry out the work outlined by Lieut. Hunker, and has made a favorable impression here, which will be either much increased or greatly diminished in the course of the next few days. He has about a dozen men under him, the majority of whom are inspectors upon whose honesty depends much of the efficacy of the Supervisor's work. The men now in his charge have proved themselves honest and capable, are well trained in their work, and would ordinarily be supposed to be out of the reach of petty political patronage purveyors, but too eagle eyes of the spoils-infected Kings County Republican Committee was on them, and Capt. Kirkland received a note from it (not the ere, but the committee) a few days ago asking him to discharge his assistants and put in their places men of gentlemen with ten or more Brooklyn votes in their grips. The Captain is understood to have asked time for consideration of the request, and started for Washington yesterday, presumably to find out whether his actions are to be controlled by the Secretary of War or by the Kings County Republican Committee. The result will be eagerly watched for. The position is regarded rather in the light of a "snap" by naval men because it pays full sea pay for what is practically shore duty.

MORE NAVASSA RIOTERS.

THEY ARRIVE AT BALTIMORE AND ARE PROMPTLY ARRESTED.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—The brigs Alice and Romance, with the Navassa rioters on board, arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. They were towed up from Cape Henry by the United States revenue steamer Ewing. Deputy Marshal Cole at once commenced ironing the prisoners from the Alice, and after this was completed the Romance was boarded by District Attorney Hayes, Commissioner Bond, and Deputy Cole, and the prisoners aboard this brig, for whom warrants were issued, were at once arrested.

In the examination of those on board of the Alice important facts were elicited. It was shown by some of the negroes that a conspiracy to murder the white men was planned some days before the 2d of September, 1889, and that on a given signal it was to be carried out. The attack commenced in conformity to the plans by striking in the head Charles W. Roby, the Superintendent of the mines. He was left for dead. The crowd then proceeded to the quarters of the Superintendent, and before night, and after the whites had delivered up all their arms, five men were murdered in cold blood. One of the number, Mr. Foster, was dismembered. District Attorney Hayes, who has been since the 17th inst. on the Ewing off the Chesapeake, thinks that the Government will be able to make out a strong case against a dozen or more of the ringleaders. The cases will be pressed for trial at once.

There were 124 persons brought up by the brigs Alice and Romance, all of whom are held either as prisoners or witnesses.

MRS. PARAN STEVENS'S SUIT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The action of Charles G. Stevens and George F. Richardson, trustees of Marietta R. Stevens, against John L. Melcbar and Charles G. Stevens, executors, and Marietta R. Stevens, as executrix of Paran Stevens and others, was dismissed by the Court of Appeals to-day with costs. The appeal was from an order of the General Term, First Department, affirming an order of the New-York Special Term, which denied a motion of Marietta R. Stevens for a stay of all proceedings herein until the other parties named in the order to show cause here made parties defendant.

The matter has been before the courts for ten years past. Under the will of the late Paran Stevens the plaintiffs were made trustees for the benefit of Marietta R. Stevens. The sum of $100,000 was devised to them by the testator, and a dispute arose as to the amounts received, and in 1879 an accounting was asked for in the courts. In his decision Judge Daniels held that Marietta R. Stevens had acquiesced so long in the present form of the action that it was too late now to object to its deficiency in proper parts.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day transacted the following business:

No. 49—The Hastings and Dakota Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Julia D. Whitney et al.—Argument concluded by Mr. Gordon E. Cole for the plaintiff in error. No counsel appeared for the defendants in error.

No. 50—William H. Robertson, Collector, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Louis Lntz, et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. Solicitor General Chapman in support of motion and by Mr. Edward Hartley and Mr. H. Coleman in opposition thereto, and motion for judgment of affirmance submitted by Mr. Edward Hartley and Mr. W. H. Coleman in support of motion and by Mr. Solicitor General Chapman in opposition thereto.

No. 54—John M. Moffit, plaintiff in error, vs. Chester A. Arthur's executors, etc.—Argument commenced by Mr. Edward Hartley for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Monday next will be as follows, viz.: Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER TROUBLES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The Grand Jury returned three additional indictments in the *Times* case this morning. There are two indictments against J. J. West and Secretary Graham—one for overissuing the stock of the *Times* Company and one for assigning overissued stock. There is a separate indictment against West for overissuing stock.

Two suits were begun in the Circuit Court this morning by the *Times* Company against James J. West. One was an assumpsit suit for $100,000 on a confession of judgment to the amount of $80,000 or $90,000 made by West to the *Times* Company. The other was for trespass on the case for drafts to the amount of $68,000 or $70,000 on the *Times* Company which had been overdrawn by West.

MACGRANE COXE RETIRES.

Mr. Mac Grane Coxe yesterday retired from the United States District Attorney's office. Mr. Coxe was the first Assistant United States District Attorney appointed for the Southern District of New-York under Cleveland's Administration. As soon as Edward Mitchell was appointed District Attorney he handed in his resignation, but Mr. Mitchell requested him to fix his own time for leaving the office. James T. Van Rensselaer, who was one of the Republican members of the Board of Aldermen for some years, succeeds Mr. Coxe.

FREE LECTURES ON HEALTH.

The first of a series of free lectures on the promotion of health will be delivered at the Brooklyn Institute on Monday evening next. The lecture will be given by Dr. A. N. Bell, and will be on "The Health Exhibition—Object Lessons in Sanitation." These lectures are given in connection with the free health exhibition at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets, Brooklyn. The second lecture will be given next Friday evening by Dr. Lucy M. Hall, and will be on "Our Clothes." Other lectures will follow Nov. 11, 15, 19, 22, and 25.

TO PAY A DIVIDEND.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 1.—The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company announces that a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. will be paid to stockholders Nov. 11, 1889. The following statement for the quarter ended Sept. 30 is made. Gross earnings, $178,526; gross expenses, $109,814; net earnings, $68,712; dividend, $48,000; construction, (new,) $10,093; net surplus for the quarter, $10,614. Subscribers connected July 1, 1889, 11,664; added during the quarter, 138.

GLEASON AS A "REFORMER"

HOW HE HAS USED HIS POWER TO HELP HIMSELF.

A FEW MORE FACTS FOR THE VOTERS OF LONG ISLAND CITY TO CONSIDER—GLEASON'S UNPAID TAXES.

One of the strangest and most unaccountable eccentricities of that able exponent of one-man rule in politics, Patrick J. Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City, is his refusal to pay fairly assessed taxes on property standing in his name. During the seventeen years in which he has been a resident of that city he has paid into its Treasury the enormous sum of $47, although he claims to be worth between $150,000 and $200,000, the major part of which is in real estate. According to figures obtained at the office of the City Treasurer he to-day owes the city not far from $25,000 in back taxes.

When asked the other day his reasons for thus purposely defrauding his fellow-citizens, he replied: "I'll pay my taxes when others pay theirs. There is a question as to the legality of some of the taxes imposed, and until that is decided I mean to remain in arrears." Rather an extraordinary excuse to be given by a model citizen like Mr. Gleason for not fulfilling one of the most important duties he owes his constituents, particularly when it is remembered that for the past three years the Assessors have been of his own making and absolutely subservient to his will.

As a proof of the entire control which he exercises over his appointees to office it is only necessary to state that the lists for the past three or four years. There are three houses on Jackson-avenue, in the Second Ward, which Mr. Gleason claims to own, though in fact they belong to the city in lieu of unpaid taxes. In 1886 these houses were assessed on a valuation of $900 each. In 1887, the first year of the present administration, the valuation is placed at $600 each. Why the Mayor thus went out of his way to have the valuation reduced it is hard to see, for in spite of this appreciable reduction he has not been able to liquidate his bills. The unpaid taxes on these three houses alone amount to $5,000. They have been ordered to be sold for unpaid taxes under the law passed by the Legislature in June, 1886. Every piece of property standing in his name, including the Hunter's Point and Calvary Cemetery Horse Railroad, with which he has been so notoriously identified, has been subjected to a like order by the City Treasurer.

But, unfortunately, the law provides that the Corporation Counsel shall have the power to officially inform all the interested parties of the order of sale that they may redeem the property if they wish. The present Corporation Counsel is Walter J. Foster, appointed of course by Gleason, and is the shrewdest and most trusted lieutenant Quite naturally he refuses to intrude such very unimportant matters upon the valuable time of his chief, and hence the Mayor still holds undisputed sway over his property, collecting the rents from his houses and clipping the coupons from his horse railway bonds.

This state of things has gone on for the entire three years of his administration. In spite of the fact that Long Island Citizens that the wealth there are only four lots of real estate entered in the office of the County Clerk to his credit, which foot up to only $29,300. He says that there is a question as to the legality of some of the taxes imposed," and "that he will pay when others pay theirs." Mr. Gleason's salary is $2,000 a year, and there is no instance on record where he has allowed the first day of the month to sink into the limitless past without making a requisition on the treasurer for $166 66 2-3, one month's pay.

It would be a not unnatural supposition that if Mr. Gleason considered some of the taxes illegally imposed he would use every effort to make his administration as economical as possible and would see to it that his Board of Assessors did their work in strict compliance with the law in order that the collection of taxes might be assured. But this is far from what he has really done. During his three years in office he has advocated all sorts of extravagances. He has asked for appropriations to build elaborate school and engine houses; he sent a bill to the Legislature last Winter providing for the establishment of a paid fire department, and he has done his utmost to increase the police force. Fortunately a majority of the Board of Aldermen have been opposed to his methods, and have therefore managed to head off any of his vote-making schemes in the bud.

His administration of the affairs of the Water Board, which has been the subject of a recent investigation by the Grand Jury, is still fresh in the minds of the taxpayers of this city. Almost his first act upon taking office in 1887 was to veto the tax levy of the current year on the ground that the interest on the water bonds should be included in the levy and not paid from the income of the department. He held that this income, amounting to about $40,000, should be used to build new mains and for other improvements. In other words, he wished to have the spending of this large sum left in his hands to use as he might see fit. The Common Council passed the levy over his veto.

Charles W. Gould, ex-Superintendent of Public Schools, has a pretty tale to tell of the reasons for his removal. Soon after Gleason had appointed his new School Board in 1887, a member of the board went to Mr. Gould with a request that the questions which were to be asked the applicants for teachers' certificates be given to him. This the Superintendent refused to do, saying that most of the applicants were utterly unqualified to teach, and that he did not intend they should be given any undue advantage in the examinations. This Mr. Gould was ousted. It is a somewhat curious fact that many of these applicants have received appointments under the new Superintendent.

Said a prominent citizen of Long Island City yesterday: "One of our Mayor's schemes for raising money for campaign purposes is to assess the school teachers. This is the way he does it: He asks them to subscribe a certain sum for a course of lectures to be given for their benefit and instruction. After the poor girls have dropped their mite into the capacious hat nothing more is heard of the proposed lectures. Nice business, isn't it? Do you wonder that we are willing to work our fingers to the bone that we may free ourselves from the rule of a man who makes even poorly-paid women contribute to his corruption fund?"

Although there is a law providing that teachers in public schools shall be appointed for a specified time, usually for one school year, the teachers in the Long Island City schools are appointed at the pleasure of the Board of School Commissioners.

Gleason lays great stress upon his assumption that he is the friend of the laboring classes, and that he desires to benefit and improve their condition. He seems to have forgotten the fact that a few short years ago, when they were organized in every direction to compel their employers to give them a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, he kept a committee from the Car Drivers' Association dancing attendance upon him for three days before they got him to consent to a small increase that they hastily asked him to pay his men, and which all the other horse-car companies of the city had already agreed to. There is a good deal of difference in paying for labor out of the money paid into the City Treasury by the taxpayers, who do not think that they get illegally assessed, and paying out money which comes out of his own well-lined pockets.

Another example of Gleason's kind consideration for his friends, the workingmen, is shown by his outrageous charge of a ten-cent fare on his horse railroad on Sundays, the only day in the week when the laborer and his family can visit Calvary Cemetery, which is one of the terminal of the road. In this connection it may not be uninteresting to state that about a year since a resolution was introduced at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen that all fares should be

MORE THAN TWO MILLIONS

THE STEADY GROWTH OF THE GUARANTEE FUND.

TRADE MEETINGS TO HELP ALONG THE FAIR PROJECT—SUGGESTIONS OF THE LETTER WRITERS.

The Guarantee Fund for the World's Fair of 1892 was yesterday raised, by subscriptions amounting to very nearly $200,000, to more than $2,000,000. There are continual applications for books, but unfortunately the Secretary of the Finance Committee is without authority to distribute any more of the big books until the committee meets again, and so many sources are still uncovered which might otherwise return very important results.

The subscriptions yesterday follow:

By John Claflin:	
Lawrence Taylor & Co.	10,000
A. D. Juilliard & Co.	10,000
Deering, Milliken & Co.	10,000
Parker, Wilder & Co.	10,000
Faulkner, Page & Co.	10,000
John F. Plummer & Co.	5,000
Denny, Poor & Co.	5,000
Joy, Langdon & Co.	5,000
Orosvenor & Carpenter	5,000
Adolph Bernheimer	5,000
By Gorham Manufacturing Company:	
Archer & Pancoast	10,000
Whiting Mfg. Co.	5,000
Daniel D. Youmans	1,000
Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.	500
Gilman, Collamore & Co.	1,000
Jacques Marcus	5,000
Black, Starr & Frost	1,000
Camerden & Forster	500
Kerr & Battin, Newark, N. J.	500
Benj. F. Wise	100
By John M. Cornell & J. B. and J. M. Cornell	10,000
Jackson Agricultural Works	5,000
By the *World*:	
Daniel Shamin	5,000
Herman Koehler	1,000
James O'Conner	1,200
H. N. Shanly	1,000
Perry Byrnes, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	2,500
James Roberts	500
Theodore A. Kohn & Son	500
C. Moulle	500
John Sweeny	100
Charles W. Teague	250
James McCloley	500
Various Subscribers	330
By S. W. Fairchild:	
Scott & Bowne	5,000
Fraser & Co.	1,000
The Anglo-American Drug Co.	100
By Asbbel P. Fitch:	
The De Lavergne Refrigerating Machine Co.	5,000
Asabel P. Fitch	1,000
By McKesson & Robbins:	
H. J. Baker & Bro.	1,000
E. Merck, New-York and Darmstadt	5,000
By the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange:	
Richard Deeves	500
By A. T. Palmer	
A. M. Palmer	2,000
Madison Square Theatre	2,000
Theodore Moss	2,000
S. French & Son	2,000
Total for yesterday	$195,790
Previously subscribed, with unacknowledged subscriptions	1,812,284
Grand total	$2,008,074

The Executive Committee has been in receipt of all sorts of communications recently. Yesterday a letter was received from George Borgfeldt of this city, who believed that the guarantee fund could be easily raised in case the committee would take some decisive action in regard to the exclusion of Central Park as a site or part of a site for the fair. Mrs. Twiehell of 622 St. Mark's-avenue, Brooklyn, wanted permission to collect the minerals of the various States to be placed on exhibition, and the city of Paterson, N. J., sent a certificate of John Strange as the representative of its Board of Aldermen at the fair. E. L. Horsman sent $537 63 as a contribution to the preliminary fund for current expenses.

The Stationers' Board of Trade met at its rooms, 99 Nassau-street, in the afternoon and heard the following letter. Mr. Blakelee of Ives, Blakeslee & Co. informed the gentlemen present that he had inquired of several big stationers in Philadelphia and they had informed him that their business during Centennial year was "just like Christmas all the year round." George L. Pease, who presided, appointed these gentlemen as members of committees to secure subscriptions in the various branches of the stationers' trade which they represented:

Eberhard Faber, P. Farrally, Frank Squire, C. R. Dillingham, W. G. Burlin, Alexander Agar, Henry Snen, J. H. Bonsell, G. L. Pease, S. S. Stafford, C. F. Zeltz, A. Hall, Francis Wood, Alfred Ellar, E. I. Horsman, Hermann Esser, Max Schenar, W. H. Dongherty, Andrew Peck, S. Gabriel, George Borgfeldt, John W. Riley, F. W. Sheridan, E. Steiger, and John M. Knapp.

A movement is about to be begun to solicit subscriptions among clergymen of all denominations. Thus far Archbishop Corrigan is the only one who has subscribed to the guarantee fund, his $1,000 making the whole amount received from the clergy. It is expected that considerable additions will be made to it in a short time from Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian sources.

Among the many reports of great subscriptions which have been recently made that which was published in one of yesterday afternoon's newspapers was perhaps the most notable. It announced that the Vanderbilt interests intended to contribute $750,000 for the big exposition. Unfortunately for the fund, however, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew declared that the rumor was absolutely without foundation.

In response to a call the hat and allied trades met at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday afternoon. About one-half of the invested capital in the trade was represented, but only a small percentage of the number of dealers. Robert Dunlap was chosen Chairman, and after he had fully explained the object of the meeting, Secretary L. D. Gaillson received the following guarantee subscriptions:

R. Dunlap & Co.	$10,000	John H. Spellman	250
Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.	3,000	Max Hilborn	100
W. A. M. White	1,000	The *Hatter and Furrier*	200
Golding Bros.	200	Claudios F. Beatty	100
D. B. & H. M. Lester	1,000	David Gutmann	100
Topping, Maynard & Hobron	1,000	Lyon Wolf	100
Bill & Caldwell	1,000	E. Denzer	500
Total			$18,550

It was voted that an open subscription book, for the use of the trade, be kept at the office of the *Hatter and Furrier*, 698 Broadway. The following were appointed a soliciting committee:

Charles H. Tenney for the commission houses, K. V. Connett for the manufacturers, D. B. Lester and A. H. Topping for the jobbing trade, L. H. Rogers for the hatters', furs, and trimming trades, G. H. Stiehl and Engeoe Arnheim for the cap trade, C. F. Beatty for the tip-printing and leather trade, and John H. Spellman for the retail trade.

LAYING A CHUROH CORNERSTONE.

The cornerstone of the new church at Clark and Henry streets, Brooklyn, now building for the use of the old Sands-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, who were driven from their home by the encroachments of the East River Bridge, was laid yesterday afternoon. Preliminary services were held in the Henry-Street German Lutheran Church, from which an adjournment was taken to the site of the new building. The Rev. B. M. Adams presided, and a choir opened the exercises with an anthem.

Bishop John F. Hurst laid the stone, and was assisted in the subsequent services by the Rev. George Taylor of Long Island City, the Rev. J. S. Breckenridge, the Rev. John E. Roche, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, the Rev. Theodore F. Clark, and the Rev. W. D. Thompson.

The church is to be completed by Easter Sunday, and will seat 1,000 people. When completed it will have cost, with the ground, $120,009.

PHILADELPHIA DIVIDENDS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 29.

The interest and dividends maturing and payable at Philadelphia in November amount to less than during some other months. It is the semi-annual period for the payment of dividends by nearly all the banks of the city, and, indeed, of the Commonwealth. The city bank dividends at this period aggregate usually about $625,000, so that, counting all schemes, a considerable amount of ready cash will come upon the market.

THE OKLAHOMA RAGE OVER.

From the Burton (Kan.) Graphic.

According to the way people are selling relinquishments to Oklahoma claims they must want to get back to good old Kansas. The right to some of the best claims in that country can be bought for from $10 to $100.

DISCUSSING MARINE RULES.

THE CONFERENCE WAITING FOR THE REPORTS OF ITS COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The International Marine Conference assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. Admiral Franklin, President, announced that reports from committees were in order. Representatives of the Committees on Sounds and Signals and Systems and Devices reported that their reports were finished and were now in the hands of the printer. The Committee on Lights had also finished its work, and the report was in the printer's hands, but it will not be ready for presentation to the conference for several days.

The next business in order was the offering of proposed amendments to the Rules of the Road. Mr. Goodrich, delegate from the United States, offered sundry amendments to Article III., relating to auxiliary side lights. He announced also that the American delegates presented an amendment to Article V., relating to vessels not under command, and providing that a steam or sailing ship which from any accident is not under command shall at night carry three white lights, instead of red lights, in globular lanterns.

Capt. Bisbee, delegate from China, offered an amendment to the effect that small handy boats in a large concourse of vessels shall not attempt to cross the bow of the large vessels, but that nothing shall exonerate a large vessel from not doing everything in her power to avoid a collision.

Mr. Frederick Malmberg, delegate from Sweden, announced that he would withdraw the two amendments formerly proposed by him to Articles V. and VI., the first of which related to lights on vessels being towed and the second to lights for sailing vessels.

Delegate Gerard of the United States moved that the conference adjourn until Monday next at 10 o'clock. He did this because it seemed that the reports of the several committees not being at hand the conference could not accomplish anything. This motion met with the views of the conference, and at 10:30 o'clock the conference adjourned.

AN ANSWER TO PROF. THOMPSON.

DAVID A. WELLS ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE THROWN TO HIM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In THE TIMES of the 25th there appeared the following letter from Prof. Thompson of the University of Pennsylvania:

I find in your paper of Saturday last what professes to be a quotation from my "Elements of Political Economy" in your report of an address by Mr. David A. Wells before the Reform Club on "The Decay of our Merchant Marine." In this I am made to say that "it is not expedient that the United States should have any foreign commerce." Permit me to say that there is no such statement to my book, and that there is no statement in it which could be tortured into meaning any such nonsense.

ROBERT E. THOMPSON.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1889.

Here is a square denial of my statement and an implied challenge to vindicate it. I unqualifiedly accept the challenge, and submit the following evidence in supporting my position.

I have before me Thompson's "Social Science and National Economy," a textbook used in the University of Pennsylvania. On page 222, paragraph 219, after a discussion intended to prove the undesirability of foreign commerce, the author says: "We have already given some reasons why commerce between distant points is an undesirable thing." On page 228 he continues: "If there were no other reason for the policy that seeks to reduce foreign commerce to a minimum, a sufficient one would be found in the effect upon the human material it employs. Bentham thought the worst possible use that could be made of a man was to hang him, or, worse still, to make a sailor of him. And then he it remembered, their work, while the most difficult and dangerous of human employments, is also the most unproductive and useless." And again, on page 229, he further says: "A nation that has retrograded in industrial coherence grows faster in foreign than domestic commerce. The people are sinking to a lower grade of social organization." "Legitimate and natural commerce moves rather along the meridians than along the parallels of latitude."

What sort of commerce Prof. Thompson would have between the United States and foreign countries he thus sets forth: "If we take commerce in the largest sense, as meaning the whole intercourse of nation with nation, it will include the interchange of ideas, the assimilation of better political and industrial methods. And with this intellectual exchange there would be associated a commerce in those articles whose artistic excellence and elaboration of workmanship present in a concentrated shape the flower of the nation's intellectual life and spirit."

That such a transcendental commerce, such an exchange of bric-a-brac, does not in Prof. Thompson's estimation include the substantial bulk of the foreign commerce of the United States or its exports today, and which it is the desire of its people to increase, is clearly shown by the following quotation from a paragraph immediately preceding the sentences last quoted: "Every nation contains within its own providential boundaries the means of making itself independent of all others as regards the supply of its material necessities. There is, therefore, no need of employing a large number of its people and a large amount of its capital in transporting these articles across the ocean."

Now, if this means anything, it means that Prof. Thompson thinks that the exportation of our products of agriculture and of money, forestry and mining, our cereals, our cotton, our animal products, our timber, the value of which amounted in 1888 to over 80 per cent. of our total exports for that year, was economically unsound and unprofitable, and therefore should be discouraged, and this, moreover, is exactly in a line with the teachings of the late Henry C. Carey, whom Prof. Thompson recognizes as a great authority,) and who expressed the opinion that it would be for the interest of the United States to have the Atlantic converted into an ocean of fire, and so made prohibitory of all commerce and the employment of ships.

With these citations from the writings of Prof. Thompson I am content to rest my case and leave to your readers to decide whether I have been guilty of any misrepresentation.

DAVID A. WELLS.

NORWICH, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1889.

THE PLANTING OF TREES.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—On last Arbor Day there were planted on school grounds, exclusive of those in cities, 24,166 trees. In cities shrubs and vines were set out. New-York County makes no return, but Kings County has 26 trees planted. The greatest number in any one county was recorded in Oswego, the total being 1,061.

The banner school district was that of Commissioner I. C. Hayes, being the first of Chenango, having 531 trees. This is hugged closely by the lady Commissioner's district, the third of Oswego, Miss Ida L. Griffin Commissioner, with 528.

The number of trees set out on Long Island on that day was 465. The four highest counties, outside of Oswego, are: Chautauqua, with 972, to her credit; Chenango, with 880; St. Lawrence, with 794, and Cattaraugus, with 772. Little Otsego planted 665.

THE NIAGARA RIVER VERY LOW.

From the Buffalo Express.

While other towns throughout the country have suffered seriously from floods and greatly swollen rivers the Niagara below the falls has been unusually low, and what may appear more singular the waters have been gradually falling for the past three or four years. When the dock near the foot of the inclined railway for the steamer Maid of the Mist was first built it was expected that the lower deck of the boat would be very nearly on a level with the dock, and so it was the first year, but the second year one of the timbers of the dock was cut down, and the year following a second timber was cut down, and so on until this year. Several days during the past season the boat could not leave her mooring on the Canada side. Rocks in the rapids, both above and below the falls, which were never seen before, have been visible during the past season. This steady lowering of the water may afford a study for scientists, but as the river below the falls is from 150 to 200 feet deep, the general public need not fear its drying up or giving out for several years to come.

A CHICAGO INCIDENT.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 29.

Stranger (addressing citizen near railway station)—I beg your pardon, Sir, but isn't this—

Citizen (promptly)—Your umbrella? I presume it is, Sir. I picked it up on coming out of that suburban train just now. Permit me to restore it to you, Sir.

Stranger—Many thanks.

Same Stranger (with fine umbrella tucked carefully under his arm, asking another citizen a few moments later the question he had intended to ask citizen No. 1)—I beg your pardon, Sir, but isn't this Dearborn-street?

ASSAULTED BY A NEGRO.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 1.—Charles B. Moore, a well-known resident of Kingston and ex-State Senator, while walking on the road near his home last night was attacked from behind by a negro, who struck him with a club, knocking him to the ground insensible. The negro was kneeling beside his victim, when a carriage drove by and he was frightened away. The driver of the carriage found Mr. Moore in the road and took him home. His injuries are not found serious.

PROF. CHILD'S DISAPPEARANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Prof. John M. Child, who has been missing from his home, 28 West Twentieth-street, since Oct. 12, was seen last Friday on Twentieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, at 2:30 P. M., by an old neighbor. As there was nothing unusual in Mr. Child's appearance, the gentleman thought nothing of it until he read the accounts of Mr. Child's disappearance in this morning's TIMES. The family believe this information to be reliable, and are encouraged to hope that Mr. Child will soon be found.

THOMAS H. CHILD.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1889.

LITTLE BUT PLUCKY.

A JAPANESE DEALER WHO WAS TOO MUCH FOR A SHOPPER.

The Japanese proprietor of a little store in the shopping district, where all sorts of puzzling Oriental goods, useful, ornamental, ugly, and positively frightful, are sold, had an experience the other day with that terror of the shopkeepers, the professional "beater-down." He didn't actually enjoy the encounter, but he came out victorious.

The Japanese's store is small, and pretty nearly choked up with the wares displayed. On the occasion in question several customers were looking at and pricing various articles, and the proprietor was busy and happy. The moment the woman with the haggling propensities came in her presence was felt. She contemptuously threw down, after a close examination of each, a number of valuable pieces of bric-a-brac, plainly showing by her manner that she wished to manifest her disgust at all shopkeepers in general and the Japanese shopkeeper and his shop and wares in particular. The smile on the proprietor's face faded somewhat, but he kept busily at his task, and tried conscientiously to show the woman as much courtesy as possible under the circumstances.

After at least twenty minutes, during which time the Japanese continued to act as a model salesman, the woman started out, not having bought anything. Almost at the door she stopped at a big box of little straw baskets, labeled "3 cents each."

"How much are these?" asked the shopper.

"Three cents each," replied the shopkeeper.

"Too much!" from the woman.

No response from the Jap.

"They ain't worth more'n a cent apiece," continued the woman.

Still no reply from the wearied Jap.

At this point the woman took charge of affairs. She opened her pocketbook, fumbled about until she found 2 cents, picked up a basket, and said curtly to the man, "Do this up, please."

"Madams," replied the Japanese firmly, "those baskets are 3 cents each, and you can't have one for any less."

"Well, if you won't do it up I can't make you, I suppose," returned the woman as she threw the 2 cents down on the box and turned to rush from the store. The proprietor's ire was roused. He seized the 2 cents and then ran after the fleeing woman. The race was short, but exciting. The woman was tall. The man was short. With a leap he threw one arm about her neck, grabbed the basket, dropped the 2 cents, released his hold on the woman, and walked calmly back to ask another customer if the puzzle box she was looking at pleased her.

One of the customers in the little shop was rude enough to applaud the Japanese shopkeeper's plucky, but not very polite, behavior. The woman picked up her pennies and walked away.

INDIANS WITH GRIEVANCES.

GOV. WARREN TO REPORT TO THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 1.—The braves and squaws, and pappooses of the Wind River Indian Reservation of a million and a half acres of choice land in Northwestern Wyoming are soundly berating the Great Father for his partiality, bad faith, and general neglect. The reserve really belongs to the Shoshones and the Arapahoes, who refused to stay in the Indian Territory when they were planted there. The total population is about two thousand. Gov. Warren has just visited the agency and heard from the lips of the head men themselves bitter complaints. This data will be incorporated in a supplemental report to the Interior Department.

Chief Washakie of the Shoshone and Sharp Nose of the Arapahoes represented the Indians at the pow-wow, and their grievance is in the matter of beef. They get three-fourths of a pound per capita on the hoof at the end of the Snummer, as against a pound and a half dressed to the Sioux. They relinquished tea and coffee on the promise of more beef and flour, but received no offset. Flour is delivered very irregularly by the contractors, and the Indians are without it nearly half the time. If a horse or steer dies of disease or exposure in the Wind River country the Indians pounce upon the carcass like vultures, and they are always at the kitchen doors of Fort Washakie. The nine men from there from the country, and but for the restraining influences of old Chief Washakie and the Catholicd missionaries among the Arapahoes there would be an outbrsak.

MR. COLEMAN SHIFTS HIS FOREMEN.

Mr. Coleman, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, yesterday made a general transfer of the twenty-seven foremen of the department, placing each one in a district as far removed from his previous one as was possible. This radical upheaval caused much comment in City Hall circles, and suggestions were made that politics was at the bottom of the change. Mr. Coleman denied that such was the case and said: "This shifting of our foremen is done every year or so, but was never before done so thoroughly as now. At times I get a good deal of information about carmen, laborers, &c., not being rightly treated by their district foremen. When a clear case has been established I have discharged the foremen. Generally, however, it is not possible to definitely fix culpability, and if I think that there is any chance of a recurrance of the trouble I shift the foremen.

"Sometimes there are indications that foremen in contiguous districts have formed combinations to secure money from the men working under their direction. They have been known to assess the men 50 cents or $1 each, promising in return permenence of employment. Of late I have received some few complaints and more frequently anonymous communications charging that such practices were going on, and so I decided that to break up the foremen up would be the best way to break up such combinations. The change looks more sweeping this year than usual because the department now does the work in the lower part of the city which was formerly done by contract."

YOUTHFUL FIREBUGS.

Suspicions that firebugs had invaded the town were aroused among South Orange (N. J.) residents by the frequency of fires there of late. Within six months Clarkson's hat factory, Detrich's livery stables, Versoy's plumbing shop, and an old barn on Vose-avenue have been more or less damaged by flames. Detrich's stable office was robbed of $100 in money while the fire there was in progress. Wednesday a second fire broke out there, and the town people were alarmed. A number of business men held a meeting and, after canvassing the situation, concluded that suspicion pointed to George Tracy, Samuel McGee, and Henry Miller, boys all under twelve years of age. They had been seen using cotton waste, that was found at the scene of each conflagration, and it was learned that they had purchased oil. Complaints were made to Justice O'Reilly in Orange and the three boys were arrested.

When the boys were arraigned men and women crowded into the Justice's office to protest against the sending of the boys to the county jail, but the Justice had no power to accept bail, and they were locked up. Miller, the youngest of the trio, is said to have declared that he saw McGee and Tracy go behind the building with a piece of oily waste just before the fire broke out. Miller and Tracy confessed to having started the first fire that damaged the shop.

CURRENT NEWS AT HARVARD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 1.—The students at present rowing in the university crew every day are: Goddard, '82, 185 pounds; Jones, '92, 159; Watriss, '92, 163; Longworth, '91, 169; Perkins, '91, 177; Parker, '91, 151; Vaughn, '90, 170; Winthrop, '91, 154; Herrick, '90, 158; Kennedy, '92, 175; Nelson, Sp., 169; Finlay, '91, 184; Upham, '90, 188; Van Rensallaer, '91, 149; Crowninshield, '90, 144; Lothrup, '90. The matter of a "coach" will probably be decided before long. Davy is building a pew pair oar for the university eight. The agreement with Yale in accordance with which the annual race is held at New-London expires with the race of 1890.

There was a meeting of the Sophomore Class last Monday to take action in regard to the death of Argyll Fraser, who died, just before the beginning of the college year, of hockjaw, caused by an accident which happened to him while playing with a baseball. Appropriate resolutions were passed. On the same evening Elmer Lincoln Cummings, a member of the Senior Class, died after a sickness of about two weeks. Both Fraser and Cummings were poor students who were striving to get an education in spite of many obstacles, and both were much respected by their classmates.

The final game in the class championship series was played between the seniors and Sophomores on Tuesday, and the Seniors won. The eleven also completed the championship. Everybody is satisfied with the work accomplished in these contests, and the result in the way of material developed is gratifying.

The second Fall race, a mare-and-hound run took place on Wednesday. The hares T. T. Seelys, L. S. and J. D. Gorham, '90, covered six miles with trail in forty-eight minutes. The first hounds in arrived two minutes within the time allowed, and so won cups. They were W. Alexander, L. S., and H. A. Davis, '91.

MAINE FUEL OF DEER.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Oct. 29.

A correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES writes that there are probably ten thousand head of deer in Maine. This statement was shown to the Hon. H. O. Stanley, Game Commissioner, who was in Portland yesterday. He shook his head. "Too small, too small," he said; "there are nearer twenty thousand; they are everywhere."

GETTING OUT THE GUNS

THE HUNTERS' FALL CAMPAIGN SOON TO BEGIN.

QUAIL AND PARTRIDGE REPORTED SCARCE ON LONG ISLAND, BUT RABBITS AND DUCKS ARE PLENTIFUL.

There are a few striped bass to be found close to New-York, but the much hoped and longed for run has not appeared, and it is doubtful now if it does, unless there is some fine Indian Summer weather during November. An eight pounder was taken during the week off the foot of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, in the Hudson. He was a well-proportioned fish and made fine play for ten minutes. Small bass have been caught down as far as Liberty Island.

Staten Island fishermen have been striving to maintain the reputation of their resorts, and their efforts have met with some success off the Sunken Sods and at Robbin's Reef. At Bell Gate a few bass have been taken. When one is met with in that locality he is usually a good-sized fellow and well worth waiting for. At Bedlow's Island a six-and-a-half pound fish is the Fall record. He was captured recently.

Those who care more for eating striped bass than for catching them are rejoicing in the fact that they are now plenty in the market at reasonable prices. The fish are taken in nets near the city.

Tomcods are on deck in goodly numbers, and the local anglers are finding a mild sort of divertissement in hauling them up with a light rod. A pound tomcod is a very decent-looking fish, and makes up in bulk for lack of vigor.

The black bass fishing in the New-Jersey lakes and rivers is about over. Pickerel, however, are still taken, and will continue to bite as long as any one fishes for them. When the ice comes, fishing through it continues about as good as when the water is open.

The anglers who secured the prizes of fishing tackle offered by the *American Angler* for the biggest specimen of various game fish which were brought into that office, will be given their prizes on Saturday, Nov. 16. The biggest brook trout reported was caught by R. N. Parish of Montville, Conn. It weighed seven pounds ten ounces. John Brown of Long Branch captured a thirty-five-pound striped bass and the prize as well. The prize for muskalonge goes out West to Samuel D. Van de Veer of Chicago, who secured one weighing thirty pounds. Of course, larger fish may have been caught, but or the many reported for the *American Angler* they were the best. The competition for the prizes for weakfish, kingfish, and black bass was spirited.

Great quantities of channel bass are caught off the Florida coast.

Quite a number of hunters filed into the cars of the Long Island Railroad yesterday morning and started out to open the hunting season in a proper manner. For the first time the farmers heard the merry cries of the hounds in their eager chase after the fleeting rabbit. For two months now the hunting season will be in full blast, and all kinds of game be shot. Execution day, however, will more signally designate the opening of the season, for after voting, the broad fields of stubble and bushy thickets prove a tempting attraction for the lover of nature. That partridge and quail are scarce is the word of nearly all the farmers on the island. The weather was so hot and damp during the nesting time that it chilled the eggs and destroyed the young. A quail begins to run after he picks his way out of his shell, but he is tender and delicate, and bad weather has a destructive effect. They grow, however, into tough birds. A two-year-old quail will stand a blizzard. So the birds that the Long Island hunters will meet will be tough old fellows, and will require expert shooting to down. A dog is necessary to any kind of success in quail shooting, as the flock will scatter as a rule on being disturbed. A good dog will find single birds, and good shots will result. Without a dog the birds soon get away from the gunner.

There are miles and miles of bushes and scrub trees on Long Island, and in these secluded places the quail hide, and escape the total destruction that soon would befall them were it all plain sailing for the hunters. They come out in the stubble on pleasant days, however, and sun themselves on the edge of the thickets.

Rabbits will be found more abundant, and they make very good sport. They are everywhere, from the village graveyard to the farthest nest of briers. Graveyards are favorite resorts for bunny, as the grass, grown tall and dried around neglected graves, forms an excellent bed. It is the simplest kind of hunting for the lazy gunner, and the active sportsman can make it hard work. The dog starts a rabbit and drives it in a circle back to the starting point. The hunter has only to take a position near the point where the lively little animal started and chew apples and wait for him to come around.

But dogs are not always lively at starting up the little animals, and then comes the chance for energetic labor. The sportsman cuts a sapling ten or twelve feet long, and proceeds to beat the bushes and jump on brush heaps. On such occasions the dogs are called and put on the trail, and then the hunter has a rest till he has bagged his game.

A rabbit will sometimes dive under a hay rick or work under the barn if a farmyard is near. In such cases the only alternatives left are to give up the rabbit or burn the structure. After killing the rabbit, if the hunter is curious as to the character of the weather during Winter, he has only to examine the animal's brain. If it is thin, the Winter will be mild; if thick, look out for cold days. Hundreds of rabbits will be killed in New-Jersey on election day if the weather is fine. They are abundant all over the State. Sometimes one party will bring in twenty or thirty. The hunting on preserved ground is always excellent, as rabbits multiply rapidly.

A few bunches of quail have been started back of Paterson. The hunters in New-Jersey should keep a sharp lookout for woodcock. The late birds are yet working their way south. Near Pine Brook a number of fine birds have been recently shot.

Duck shooting on the Great South Bay has been coming antly improving, and some good sport is now being had. Broadbills and pintails are abundant, and once in a while a neat little bunch of redheads delights the gunner. Batteries are heard booming every day from Fire Island down to Quogue. Black ducks are also quite abundant, and more are to be expected. Outside the bay, on the ocean, some immense black ducks are to be found, but they are very wild. On the inland lakes and ponds of New-Jersey and Long Island mallards are accustomed to alight occasionally, especially just after a storm.

MOTION AFTER MOTION.

THE LATEST TURN IN THE CASE OF DUDEN AGAINST MALOY.

An action brought in the Supreme Court in 1885 by Herman Duden against Michael F. Maloy for an accounting and a dissolution of the partnership of Duden & Maloy, the lace manufacturers, is still being carried on with great activity by the lawyers. Mr. Duden's counsel, Mark D. Wilber and John L. Devenny, made the latest move by asking that Mr. Maloy and his counsel, James M. Lyddy, be committed for contempt of court. The motion was argued before Juoge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and decision was reserved.

After the action was brought and before the answer was put in Judge Pratt of the Supreme Court granted an injunction restraining Maloy from taking any action to interfere with any of the firm's property. On the next day the case was removed to the United States Circuit Court. Maloy, the day after Duden's suit was brought, also brought a suit against Duden, in which the same relief was asked as in Duden's suit. Counsel were busy in making motions. In November Lyddy moved, before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court, to have Judge Pratt's injunction vacated. Judge Benedict denied the motion, on condition that Dudon file a bond for $25,000.

Soon after this Duden had an auction sale of laces. Maloy and Lyddy appeared at the sale, and broke it up by declaring that the goods being sold were partnership goods, and that the purchasers would be liable to Maloy for damages. Duden's counsel promptly made a motion before Judge Benedict to punish Maloy and Lyddy for contempt. Judge Benedict did not punish them for contempt, but he did vacate his order requiring Duden to file his twenty-five-thousand-dollar bond.

During all this time Judge Pratt's original injunction remained in force. Duden's lawyers say that Maloy and Lyddy have been guilty of contempt of court by bringing about a year ago an action in Westchester County praying for the sale of the Lacemakers' Company's property, alleged by Maloy to be part of the partnership property. In this suit a receiver of the property was appointed, and the business of the Lacemakers' Company was interfered with. As Duden was a stockholder in this company his counsel avers that the injunction of Judge Pratt was violated.

Lyddy alleges that such interests as that of Duden as a stockholder in the Lacemakers' Company were not intended to be protected by Judge Pratt's order.

BURGLARIES IN SING SING.

For a couple of weeks past there have been a number of small burglaries committed in Sing Sing. Early yesterday morning James Paton, who lives on North Malcolm-street, found James Kelly in his hallway between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, and he was helping himself to such clothes as were handy. When Kelly saw that he was discovered he dashed out of the front door. Paton went after him and fired two shots, which brought him to a standstill. He had dropped the stolen clothes, and no other plunder was found upon him. After looking the man over Mr. Paton let him go, but he was subsequently arrested by Officer William Green and taken before Justice Feeny. Mr. Paton then failed to identify him, so the Justice could not hold him for the burglary, but sent him to the Albany Penitentiary for four months for disorderly conduct.

SHE DOESN'T LIKE BANGS.

AND OTHER LITTLE THINGS MAKE MISS WRIGHT SOMEWHAT UNPOPULAR.

Just at present District School No. 50, in the Eighteenth Ward, is divided against itself. The cause of this dissension is Miss Susan Wright, who has been Principal of the primary grade of the school for nearly thirty years. Miss Wright, it is said, utterly disregards the regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees; she refuses to pay any attention to the by-laws of the Board of Education; she compels her teachers to remain as late as 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the rules of the department demand that they be dismissed by 3:30 at the latest; she is accused of assembling the school at 8:30 A. M., instead of 9 A. M., as required; she has declared herself against the wearing of "bangs" and frizzes by either students or teachers; she refused to permit the teachers to leave the school building long enough to obtain their luncheon, and, as a measure of precaution, she has at her home the written resignations of all the young women who are her subordinates. The reform members of the Board of Trustees acknowledge that they scarcely dare make a complaint against her to the Board of Education, because they find it very difficult to obtain sworn evidence against her from the teachers because of the power she has over them. In the meantime, the Trustees say, the school is suffering greatly from her methods, having lost nearly 50 per cent. of the attance.

"The whole trouble," said Mr. Vanderpool, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, yesterday, "is that Miss Wright is aging beyond her usefulness. She is a relic of the old public school system of the city, and, having begun her life according to its routine, she finds herself now unable to adapt herself to new methods. She obliged the teachers to dress their hair according to a fashion she approved on pain of forwarding their letters of resignation to the Board. She refuses to speak to the Principal of the grammar department, Miss Matthews, because she is married to the wife of the Commissioners should be called to the wife through a more public channel. At our next meeting, however, the Trustees will resolve upon some action, and will, in all probability, ask for the assistance of the Board of Education."

Miss Wright declares that the charges are unfounded and are urged by enemies she has aroused by the faithful performance of her duties.

A FALL REGATTA.

FOUR CREWS OF COLUMBIA STUDENTS RACE ON THE HARLEM.

The nautical spirit of the Columbia College boys was revived yesterday. The annual Fall regatta was held on the Harlem, and the students turned out in force to see the scratch race. Four eight-oared crews were chosen by lot from among the college oarsmen. Crew A consisted of N. G. Johnson, '93, bow; C. H. Hart, '90; A. S. Vosburgh, '90; R. Meikleham, '90; C. Donnelly, '86; A. C. Hazen, '92; E. M. Smith, '92; H. H. Wotherspoon, '92, stroke, and B. H. Dutcher, '92, coxswain. The men in crew B were C. H. Fenner, '92, bow; J. T. Hoag, '91; W. Swedenburg, '89; C. Linglewall, '92; J. S. Douglas, '90; A. C. Black, '90; O. H. P. La Farge, '91; J. S. Langthorn, '91, stroke, and F. W. Cheesebrough, coxswain. Boat C was manned by H. Parsons, '88, bow; H. W. Warner, '91; R. Livingston, '91; W. M. Davis, '90; F. E. Tuttle, '91; W. L. Cashman, '91; W. P. Robertson, '91; D. B. Jones, '91, stroke, and A. Hewlett, '92, coxswain. The fourth crew, in boat D, was A. B. Patton, '90, bow; B. H. Robertson, '92; C. W. Trippe, '92; R. Bunzl, '88; T. L. Chrystie, '92; J. L. Dempsey, law school; F. K. Chiras, '90; G. W. Metcalfe, '91, stroke, and S. D. Fleming, '90, coxswain.

The start was made from the Macomb's Dam Bridge, with the crews in the following order, beginning from the New-York shore: B, A, D, and C. The two crews having the middle course struggled for the supremacy from the beginning, Stroke Jones of Crew C had considerable difficulty with his oar by a defective rowlock, and though his crew was thought good for a winner it was compelled to fall back. Crews A and D had it nip and tuck for the lead all the distance down, with B not far behind. The course was a little more than a half mile loor, and ended at the south side of the college boathouse. Just as the leaders approached the house D was seen to be in the lead by a few feet, but Stroke Wotherspoon of Crew A set up a quick spurt, and landed his crew a winner by about two feet, with Crews D, B, and C in the order named.

E. H. Miller, '91, School of Mines, was referee, and J. Carson, '90, School of Mines, was the umpire. No time was taken.

A QUESTION OF EXPENSE.

THE PROBLEM PRESENTED TO THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

"The Metropolitan Museum of Art," said Trustee Robert Hoe yesterday, "will very soon be ready for opening in the evening. The change will be made as soon as the electric lighting system has been perfected, but the exact date cannot yet be stated. The fifteen-thousand-dollar appropriation for maintenance expenses was increased by $10,000 with the understanding that the Museum should be opened evenings. The Sunday question has not been discussed by the Trustees since the time that it was last agitated in the newspapers.

"The institution has nearly a million visitors in the course of a year, has to have some fifty employes, and its heating expenses are very heavy. The result is that the maintenance account involves expenditures of about $70,000. We get something from the sale of catalogues, and a little from other sources, but it has been very hard work to keep out of debt. The Museum, including the new wing, is already filled up, and it is hard to tell where to put the collections lately presented which are now coming in."

Another gentleman who has been long connected with the management of the Museum said that the final settlement of the issue regarding Sunday opening was merely one of dollars and cents. "Such openings," he said, "would greatly increase the cost of maintenance, already hard to meet. The advocates of such a change insist that it would greatly increase the donations in money to the Museum. Men who take the other side think that such donations would be seriously lessened by such a course. But if the city would do something in that line the experiment might be tried with comparative ease. The public are given the full benefit of the Museum, any way. Now, if the city will give us an appropriation to cover the $70,000 present exposes, with proper allowance for the increase to be expected from Sunday opening, I don't think the Board of Trustees would object to trying it for a year."

IN FIVE DIVISIONS.

SURVEYOR LYON CHANGES THE ORGANIZATION OF HIS DEPARTMENT.

Surveyor Lyon has reorganized his department by making five divisions of it and giving each division a head. Samuel Blatchford, Auditor and Special Deputy Surveyor, as ch

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	100
*A. C. Oil Tr. cts.	36¾	36¾	32¾	33¾	132,160
Atch., T. & S. Fe	31¾	31¾	31	31	4,035
A., T. & S. Fe. rts.	¾	¾	¾	¾	2,720
Atlantic & Pac.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	700
*Brunswick Co.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	300
Canada Southern	55⅝	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	4,115
Canadian Pacific	69	69	69	69	800
Central Pacific	34	34	34	34	13
Ches. & Ohio	25	25	24¾	24¾	1,000
C. & O. 1st pf.	84	84½	84	84	344
C. & O. 2d pf.	43¾	43¾	43	43¾	800
Chicago Gas Tr.	55½	55¾	52¾	53¾	3,500
Chi. & N. W.	112⅝	112⅝	111¾	111⅞	2,470
C., B. & Q.	106¾	106¾	105¼	105¾	5,306
C., M. & St. P.	70	70⅝	69¾	69⅝	17,740
C., M. & St. P. pf.	113	113	113	113	130
C., R. I. & Pac.	98⅝	98⅝	97¼	97½	5,100
C., St. L. & P. pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	74¾	74¾	74	74	800
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	99	99	200
Colorado Coal.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	100
Col., H. V. & Tol.	17	17	17	17	100
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	35	35	35	35	200
Commerc'l Cable.	102	102	102	102	200
Consol. Gas Co.	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	415
Del. & Hudson.	149	149	149	149	100
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	141¾	140¾	140¾	7,772
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	17¾	32¼	31	31	4,950
Denver & R. G.	16	16	16	16	34
*Distil'rs&C.F.Tr.	42½	42½	41¼	41¼	600
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	10
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	110
Green Bay & W.	3	3	3	3	200
Iowa Central.	11	11	11	11	415
Iowa Central pf.	60	60	60	60	1,521
Illinois Central.	117	117	117	117	120
Ill. C. leased l.	99	80	99	99	44
*Louis., St. L. & T.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	100
L. E. & Western.	13	13	13	13	500
Lake Shore.	107⅜	107⅜	107	107⅜	6,422
Long Island.	91	91	91	91	20
Louis. & Nash.	81¾	82	81½	81½	2,800
Manhattan con.	103¾	104	103¼	103¾	400
Michigan Cent.	97	97	95¾	95¾	412
Manoning Coal R.	50	50	50	50	100
Missouri Pacific.	71¾	71¾	68½	68¾	23,356
Mo., Kan. & T.	15¼	15¼	15	15	100
Mobile & Ohio.	18	18	18	18	100
*Nat. Lead Tr.	21½	21½	19¾	19¾	59,175
*N. N. & M. V.	18	18	16	18	30
N. Y. Central.	123¾	123¾	122¾	123¾	700
N. Y. Central.	107	107	106¾	106¾	640
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46¾	46¾	45¼	45¾	3,825
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	2,300
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	100
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	100
Northern Pacific.	32	32	31	31	3,900
North. Pac. pf.	73⅞	73⅞	72¾	72¾	3,921
Ohio & Miss.	23	23	23	23	450
Oregon Trans.	33	33	33	33	400
Ore. R. & Nav.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	100
Phil. & Reading.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	15,980
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	800
St. L. & S. F.	55½	55½	55½	55½	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	73¾	73¾	71¼	72¾	1,930
Tenn. C. & I.	60½	61⅜	59½	59½	2,270
Union Pacific.	67¾	68¼	67¾	67¾	8,990
Western Union.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	170
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68	68	69	69	100
Total sales.					379,557

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. con 6s.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	1,000
Atch. & Pac. 4s.	93½	93½	93½	93½	54,000
B'klyn El. 1st.	110¾	111	110¾	111	34,000
B. & So. 1st.	117	117	117	117	8,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	99	99	99	99	500
Canada So. 1st.	108⅛	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜	1,000
Canada So. 2d.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2,000
Cent. Iowa 1st.	88¼	89	88¼	89	2,000
C. & R. 1st g. 5s. ex.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	18,000
C. & R. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	10,000
C., B. & Q. 5s.	129	129	129	129	17,000
Col. & C. ville 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	102	102	102	102	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	73	73	73	73	3,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	75	75	75	75	1,000
D. & H., Penn. div.	144	144	144	144	10,000
Den. & Rio G.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	1,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st.	97	97¾	96¾	97	75,000
Erie 2d. con.	105	105	105	105	10,000
Equitable G. & T.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104	104¼	104	104¼	28,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	108	109	108½	104.000	
Gulf, Col. & F. 5s.	68¾	70	68¾	72,000	
K. & E. 1st. D. ex.	113	113	113	113	5,000
Ken. & Tex. con.	99	99	99	99	2,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	59	59	59	59	17,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	64¾	65¾	64¾	65¾	80,000
K. C. & N. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	112¾	113	112¾	113	6,000
Lake S. 2d con.	127	127	127	127	5,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	2,000
Long Island.	101	101¼	101	101¼	6,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st.	90¼	90¼	90¼	80¾	10,000
Louis. So. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	23,000
Met. El. 2d ex.	105	105	105	105¾	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.					
consol.	124	124	124	124	5,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.					
A. D.	116½	117	116½	117	15,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.					
M.	117	117¼	117	117¼	6,000
N. Y. Ohio gen.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	10,000
Mor. & E. 1st.	145¾	146	145¾	146	5,000
Mut. U. 6s. ex.	100	100	100	100	5,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	15,000
N. Y. & Har. ex.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st, r.	133½	133½	133½	133½	15,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	93¾	93¾	92¾	93¼	4,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	111½	111½	111¼	111¾	4,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg.					
5s.	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞	31,000
North. Mo. 1st.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	14,000
North. Pac. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	10,000
North. Pac. 2d.	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	36,000
North. P., M.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
Northwest'n con. 7s,					
ext.	142	142	142	142	6,000
Ohio South. 1st.	112	112	112	112	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	84¼	84¼	84	84	4,000
Reading 1st inc.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	13,000
Reading 2d inc.	59	59	59	59	11,000
Reading gen.	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89½	2,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	5,000
Rock Is. 1st. o. & s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	45,000
R., W. & O. con.	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼	16,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st.	81¾	82¾	81¾	82	19,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	29¾	29¾	29	29¾	4,000
St. P. & Minn. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	7,000
St. P. 1st. C. &					
M. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
St. P., M. & M.					
con. 1st.	100	100	100	100	4,000
St. P., M. & M.					
con. 6s.	116¾	116¾	118¾	118¾	5,000
San A. & A. P. 1st.					
1916.	87¾	87¾	86¾	87¼	27,000
San A. & A. P. 1st.					
1926.	90¾	90⅞	90¾	90⅞	85,000
Shen. Val. gen.	41	41	41	41	10,000
So. P. R. Cal. 1st.	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	99	99	99	99	10,000
Tenn. C. & I., Tenn.					
1st.	96¾	96	96¾	96	20,000
Texas Pac. 2d.	37	37¼	37	37	22,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101½	2,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	12,000
Wabash 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	4,000
West Shore 4s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	55,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105½	105½	105½	105½	17,000
Total.					$1,204,500

*Seller 15 and seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alla.	2.30	2.35	2.30	2.35	200
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Belchor.	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	200
Bonanza.	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Brunswick.	.02	.02	.02	.02	300
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.75	6.87½	6.75	6.87½	300
Chollar.	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	100
Crown Point.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Horn Silver.	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	100
Leadville.	.12	.13	.12	.12	200
Mexican S. & M.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Mount Diablo.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
North Belle Isla.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Occidental.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	300
Potosi.	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	100
Rappahannock.	.06	.06	.06	1.500	
Silver King.	.30	.40	.30	.40	350
Utah Con.	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
United Copper.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Yellow Jacket.	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	100
Total sales.					5,250

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	2,740
A., T. & S. Fe. rts.	½	½	½	½	10
Am. Cotton Oil.	37½	37½	32¾	33¾	38,350
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	600
Chi. Gas Trust.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	400
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98¾	98¾	97¾	97½	780
Canada South.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅛	55½	200
Colorado Coal.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	150
Chi., R. & N. W.	70	70⅜	69¼	69¾	17,550
Chi. & North west.	112¾	112¾	111¾	111¾	280
Cent. of N. J.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	30
Del., Lack. & W.	142	142	140¾	141	4,840
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	32	32	31¾	31¾	250
Illinois Central.	117	117	117	117	200
Lake Shore.	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¾	1,940
Louis. & Nash.	82	82	81¾	81¾	470
Missouri Pacific.	71¾	71¾	68¾	68¾	9,760
Mich. Central.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	130
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	2,610
Northern Pac. pf.	73¾	73¾	73	73	460
Nat. Lead Trust.	21¾	21¾	19¼	19¾	10,890
Ohio & Miss.	23	23	23	23	100
Oregon Trans.	33	33	33	33	50
Ore. R. & Nav.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	100
Phil. & Reading.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	15,980
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	800
St. L. & S. F.	55½	55½	55½	55½	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	73¾	73¾	71¼	72¾	1,930
Tenn. C. & I.	60½	61⅜	59½	59½	2,270
Union Pacific.	67¾	68¼	67¾	67¾	8,990
Western Union.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	170
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68	68	69	69	100
Total sales.					119,940

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 4s.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	$5,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	2,000
Erie 2d con.	104¾	104¾	104¾	105	4,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	108¾	109¼	108¾	108¾	18,000
K. & E. 1st. D.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	5,000
M., K. & T. 6s.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	8,000
M., K. & T. 7s.	93	93	93	93	3,000
N. Cent. Pac. M.	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼	10,000
Oregon Imp. pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	5,000
Oregon & Trans.	81¾	82	81¾	82	5,000
Pacific Mail.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	2,000
Phil. & Reading.	43	43	42¾	42¾	8,300
Phil. Gas.	88	88	88	88	200
Pitts. & West. pf.	40¾	40¾	40	40	750
Quil. Pal. Car Co.	186	186	186	188	150
Quicksilver.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	330
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	2,172
St. L. & S. F.	25½	25½	25½	25½	40
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56	56	55½	55½	200
St. L. & S. F. 1st.	109	109	109	109	10
St. P. & Duluth.	29	29	29	29	100
St. P. & Duluth pf.	81	81	81	81	100
St. Paul, M. & M.	118¾	118¾	116	118	600
Southern Pacific.	38¾	38¾	35¾	35¾	500
Texas Pac. Land.	73¾	73¾	71¼	72¾	17,170
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	59	62	59	59¾	7,300
Tol. & O. C.	34	34	34	34	100
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	100
Texas Pacific.	20	20	20	20	300
Union Pacific.	98	98¾	97¾	97¾	23,390
U. S. Express.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¾	25
W., St. L. & P.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	200
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31¾	31¾	31	31	1,700
Wells-Fargo Ex.	138	138	138	138	10
West. Union Tel.	85	85	84½	84½	1,320
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69½	69	69	69	200
Wisconsin Cent.	27¾	27¾	27	27½	300
Total sales.					379,557

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. con 6s.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	1,000
Atch. & Pac. 4s.	93½	93½	93½	93½	54,000
B'klyn El. 1st.	110¾	111	110¾	111	34,000
B. & So. 1st.	117	117	117	117	8,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	99	99	99	99	500
Canada So. 1st.	108⅛	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜	1,000
Canada So. 2d.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2,000
Cent. Iowa 1st.	88¼	89	88¼	89	2,000
C. & R. 1st g. 5s, ex.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	18,000
C. & R. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	10,000
C., B. & Q. 5s.	129	129	129	129	17,000
Col. & C. ville 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	102	102	102	102	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	73	73	73	73	3,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	75	75	75	75	1,000
D. & H., Penn. div.	144	144	144	144	10,000
Den. & Rio G.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	1,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st.	97	97¾	96¾	97	75,000
Erie 2d. con.	105	105	105	105	10,000
Equitable G. & T.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104	104¼	104	104¼	28,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	108	109	108½	104.000	
Gulf, Col. & F. 5s.	68¾	70	68¾	72,000	
K. & E. 1st. D. ex.	113	113	113	113	5,000
Ken. & Tex. con.	99	99	99	99	2,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	59	59	59	59	17,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	64¾	65¾	64¾	65¾	80,000
K. C. & N. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	112¾	113	112¾	113	6,000
Lake S. 2d con.	127	127	127	127	5,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	2,000
Long Island.	101	101¼	101	101¼	6,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st.	90¼	90¼	90¼	80¾	10,000
Louis. So. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	23,000
Met. El. 2d ex.	105	105	105	105¾	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.					
consol.	124	124	124	124	5,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.					
A. D.	116½	117	116½	117	15,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.					
M.	117	117¼	117	117¼	6,000
N. Y. Ohio gen.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	10,000
Mor. & E. 1st.	145¾	146	145¾	146	5,000
Mut. U. 6s. ex.	100	100	100	100	5,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	15,000
N. Y. & Har. ex.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st, r.	133½	133½	133½	133½	15,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	93¾	93¾	92¾	93¼	4,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	111½	111½	111¼	111¾	4,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg.					
5s.	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞	31,000
North. Mo. 1st.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	14,000
North. Pac. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	10,000
North. Pac. 2d.	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	36,000
North. P., M.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
Northwest'n con. 7s,					
ext.	142	142	142	142	6,000
Ohio South. 1st.	112	112	112	112	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	84¼	84¼	84	84	4,000
Reading 1st inc.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	13,000
Reading 2d inc.	59	59	59	59	11,000
Reading gen.	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89½	2,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	5,000
Rock Is. 1st. o. & s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	45,000
R., W. & O. con.	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼	16,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st.	81¾	82¾	81¾	82	19,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	29¾	29¾	29	29¾	4,000
St. P. & Minn. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	7,000
St. P. 1st. C. &					
M. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
St. P., M. & M.					
con. 1st.	100	100	100	100	4,000
St. P., M. & M.					
con. 6s.	116¾	116¾	118¾	118¾	5,000
San A. & A. P. 1st.					
1916.	87¾	87¾	86¾	87¼	27,000
San A. & A. P. 1st.					
1926.	90¾	90⅞	90¾	90⅞	85,000
Shen. Val. gen.	41	41	41	41	10,000
So. P. R. Cal. 1st.	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	99	99	99	99	10,000
Tenn. C. & I., Tenn.					
1st.	96¾	96	96¾	96	20,000
Texas Pac. 2d.	37	37¼	37	37	22,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101½	2,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	12,000
Wabash 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	4,000
West Shore 4s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	55,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105½	105½	105½	105½	17,000
Total.					$1,204,500

*Seller 15 and seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alla.	2.30	2.35	2.30	2.35	200
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Belchor.	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	200
Bonanza.	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Brunswick.	.02	.02	.02	.02	300
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.75	6.87½	6.75	6.87½	300
Chollar.	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	100
Crown Point.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Horn Silver.	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	100
Leadville.	.12	.13	.12	.12	200
Mexican S. & M.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Mount Diablo.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
North Belle Isla.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Occidental.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	300
Potosi.	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	100
Rappahannock.	.06	.06	.06	1.500	
Silver King.	.30	.40	.30	.40	350
Utah Con.	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
United Copper.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Yellow Jacket.	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	100
Total sales.					5,250

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	2,740
A., T. & S. Fe. rts.	½	½	½	½	10
Am. Cotton Oil.	37½	37½	32¾	33¾	38,350
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	600
Chi. Gas Trust.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	400
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98¾	98¾	97¾	97½	780
Canada South.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅛	55½	200
Colorado Coal.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	150
Chi., R. & N. W.	70	70⅜	69¼	69¾	17,550
Chi. & North west.	112¾	112¾	111¾	111¾	280
Cent. of N. J.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	30
Del., Lack. & W.	142	142	140¾	141	4,840
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	32	32	31¾	31¾	250
Illinois Central.	117	117	117	117	200
Lake Shore.	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¾	1,940
Louis. & Nash.	82	82	81¾	81¾	470
Missouri Pacific.	71¾	71¾	68¾	68¾	9,760
Mich. Central.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	130
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	2,610
Northern Pac. pf.	73¾	73¾	73	73	460
Nat. Lead Trust.	21¾	21¾	19¼	19¾	10,890
Ohio & Miss.	23	23	23	23	100
Oregon Trans.	33	33	33	33	50
Ore. R. & Nav.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	100
Phil. & Reading.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	15,980
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	800
St. L. & S. F.	55½	55½	55½	55½	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	73¾	73¾	71¼	72¾	1,930
Tenn. C. & I.	60½	61⅜	59½	59½	2,270
Union Pacific.	67¾	68¼	67¾	67¾	8,990
Western Union.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	170
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68	68	69	69	100
Total sales.					119,940

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 4s.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	$5,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

The New-York Times.

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LONDON IN FINE WEATHER

SEVEN HUNDRED YEARS OF LORD MAYORS.

JEWS THEN AND THE LORD MAYOR JEW NOW—THE KAISER MAY VISIT US—TRADE AND WORLD'S FAIRS.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, Nov. 2.—The phenomenally warm and sunny weather has smiled on London this week, making November seem a sort of second Summer, and, as a result, the theatres are all doing a roaring business. The police courts are almost empty, and there are fewer signs of the vast and portentous criminal and panper element in town than one always counts on this month bringing to the front; for ordinarily this is the season of thick, choking fogs, of bitter winds, ceaseless floods of rain, and depressing seas of mud where the pavement ought to be.

The mere idea of having the Lord Mayor's show for once under bright skies is enough to intoxicate the metropolis. Nobody, so far as I can make out, has ever seen this pageant save through the melancholy medium of rain and mists and mud. Doubtless by next Saturday we shall be plunged into the morose dejection which belongs to the real London November, but just now everybody is light-hearted and full of hope that the weather may hold on. The show itself is to be the most important that modern London has witnessed.

This is the seven hundreth anniversary of the Mayoralty of one Fitz Alwyn in Richard the Lion Heart's time, and the institution of Lord Mayor has always been traced back to him as the founder by city historians. It is a very striking fact that, while the chief event of his Mayoralty was a savage, bloody raid on the Jews, who were plundered, tortured, and expelled by wholesale, the incoming Mayor, who is to celebrate Fitz Alwyn's septcentenary, is a strictly orthodox Jew named Isaacs. He carries his religious observance to the point of quitting the gaudy Lord Mayor's coach next Saturday when the procession reaches Houndsditch and going through that whole Jewish quarter humbly on foot, in order that his co-religionists may not be scandalized by the spectacle of his riding at ease on the Hebrew Sabbath.

The papers here divide their attention between reports of what this great civic display will be like and accounts of young William's reception at Constantinople. The event is invested with a mysterious kind of interest from the fact that Abdul Hamid has never seen any crowned head of Europe since he became Sultan, though his predecessor, Abdul Aziz, had visited every capital and continually received royal visits in return. The present ruler is a strangely shy, timorous man, who has apparently never recovered from the fright sustained on that fateful night of August, 1876, when he was taken out of the semi-captivity in which he was then living and brought in a State boat crowded with armed men to the imperial palace.

Abdul learned on the way that his brother Murad had been seized and dethroned a few hours before, and he fully expected that he, too, was to be imprisoned and probably murdered. The reaction, when he found himself acclaimed instead as Sultan, was literally terrible. He has never been able to shake off the fear of being destroyed by some similar palace revolt, and broods continually over the possibility that Murad, who is still confined in some unknown prison, and is officially spoken of as insane, may be brought out again and restored to the throne. Intrigues looking to this end have been going on constantly during the whole of the present reign, and it is surmised that William will take the surest road to the Sultan's confidence by assuring him that no sovereign or nation in Europe dreams of restoring Murad. Once made easy on this point, it is expected that the Sultan will abandon his seclusion and visit some of the more important capitals of Western Europe, presumably under the auspices of the triple alliance.

This whole episode of William's putting his finger into the Eastern question pie arouses the deepest interest in all political circles. He is still primarily regarded as a young man on the eager outlook for a chance to distinguish himself, and his entrance into the very inner dynamite chamber of European politics is, therefore, calculated, as the phrase goes, to make nervous people sit up. All his other visits fade into trivial pantomime spectacles in comparison with to-day's interview between him and the Sick Man of Europe, for Germany has never before been even vaguely identified with any side of the Eastern question. Her young Emperor, in his desire to play the rôle of European dictator in all its completeness, has deliberately gone out of the way to bring Turkey within the scope of his influence. Naturally there are grave anxieties as to what will come of this.

I get a curious intimation from an Anglo-German source that William has a quite well-defined notion of visiting the United States within the next year or so. He has asked some questions recently about the World's Fair scheme and the dates, which led to the impression that he is thinking of making that the objective point of his trip; but other hints were dropped which seemed to show that he was indisposed to wait so long. Much will depend, of course, both on German domestic politics and on the European outlook in the Spring, which people are again beginning to shake their heads doubtfully about; but there seems a distinct probability that he will cross the Atlantic before long and take a look at the great Republic and its people. One of the palatial German liners would doubtless be taken over and remodeled for his use, because his own yacht is not quite big enough for so long a cruise, and it still would be accompanied by an imposing escort of new ironclads.

No praise can be too sweeping or extravagant for the superb World's Exposition which closes in Paris next Wednesday. It has been more successful than even the most sanguine of its promoters anticipated. More people attended than the wildest dreams counted upon, and Paris has never before made so much money or deserved prosperity so well. The Exposition has done more than any dozen Kings or statesmen to preserve the peace of Europe, and inside its own borders it has sent monarchy into a hopeless decline, exterminated Boulangism, put Paris on her feet again as a great commercial centre, and restored France to the respect and admiration of the whole world.

No remarkable inventions or striking discoveries can be linked with the record of this exposition. The solitary unique feature of the show in that line, Count Chardonnet's invention of artificial silk made from cellulose, received a gold medal and attracted much curious attention; but the material, while indistinguishable from real silk and produced at a quarter of the cost, has the fatal demerit of being dangerously inflammable, so that it will probably never be heard of in the trade. But the exposition has crowned Edison and Eiffel with imperishable laurels in the eyes of Europe and put all the arts of peace on a higher pedestal than they ever occupied before, and France may be justly proud of this.

All sorts of plans are mooted for perpetuating the most popular features of the show. Eiffel's Tower will stand, of course, and there is talk of a huge hotel on its first platform, with a concert and dancing hall. The English colored fountains will also be kept, and a number of the more characteristic minor buildings.

Reports received here enlarge upon the difficulties which the World's Fair project in New-York is encountering, and create the impression that the scheme will be a failure owing to the dispute about the site and the inability to raise the money. This view is so general that last night I heard a half jocose half serious remark from a well-known English publicist that a syndicate of British capitalists had become so necessary in America that one would have to be formed to carry on the World's Fair if the thing were not to be abandoned altogether.

Just now there is apparent throughout Europe a considerable mental movement in favor of free trade. I dare say, if really traced to its origin, it would be found to be one of the countless remote effects of the Paris Exposition, though, drolly enough, the new French Chamber is expected to be more protectionist than ever. But elsewhere there is a visibly growing feeling against tariffs.

Kalnoky's visit to Bismarck has for its chief object the consideration of a plan by which Germany, Austria, Italy, Roumania, Bulgaria, and possibly Holland, Belgium, Turkey, and Greece, enter a big Zollverein with merely nominal differential duties replacing the high-tariff walls which now divide off these various countries. Some time during the Winter a scheme will be brought to light for the establishment of what is practically free trade between the countries named, or the bulk of them. Such a combination, stretching in a solid block from the Baltic to the Black Sea, would mark a vital era in the economical history of the century.

Little Denmark would almost seem to have been warned of what was coming, for yesterday the Premier introduced a bill in the Rigsdag abolishing duties on raw iron, coal, coffee, rice, tea, salt, and train oil.

Most remarkable stories are accumulating here as to the concerted raid American manufacturers have made since last July on the customs authorities in America, with a view to breaking down by all possible means foreign competition. One of the sample incidents, verified throughout by me, sounds more like a tale of some semi-barbaric Portuguese colony on the Guinea coast than the official transaction of an enlightened republic. There is a firm of linoleum manufacturers here, two of whose members are in Parliament, and which does the largest business of its line in the world. It sells to every section of the globe, and its prices and qualities of goods are as well known and uniform as the value of the English sovereign. This firm does a business of half a million dollars in America.

Since the new Administration came in the firm's American agency has repeatedly warned it of intrigues on foot to destroy its trade, and a fortnight ago these successfully culminated in the customs authorities at New-York arbitrarily raising the whole series of valuations by one grade. The agents protested, and the matter was referred to a merchant arbitrator, who was no other than the managing partner in the firm which are the sole agents and large owners of the American Linoleum Company of Staten Island. He decided promptly that the standards which were recognized everywhere else in the world were wrong and advanced the valuations by one grade all around, with the result that the whole invoice still lies in the Custom House, with the duty increased by a clear $10,000, which would represent a large absolute loss to the owners if paid. This is merely an aggravated instance of what is being done in many lines of trade by collusion between the home manufacturers and the customs officials. In this case a prompt appeal will be made to Secretary Windom, and, if necessary, to the courts; but there are many lesser importers who suffer in silence and simply withdraw from a market where fraudulent monopolies can be supported so shamelessly by authority.

Sir Henry James has now fairly started on his speech before the Parnell Commission, which bids fair to be a forensic masterpiece and intellectually on a par with Russell's great effort, though naturally it is inferior in moving sentiment and warmth of feeling. But even the Tory papers are printing only small summaries of it, and nobody is reading even these.

Mrs. O'Shea, about whom there was a great deal of curious speculation and gossip at the outset of the commission, will shortly come before the public eye in the capacity of a defendant in a suit brought by her brother, Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood. They are both children of a reverend Baronet in Essex, whose father was an immensely wealthy city merchant, and many of their family are extremely rich. One aged relative, an aunt, I believe, died a short time ago, leaving all her property of over a half million dollars to Mrs. O'Shea. Her brother sues now to break the will on the ground of undue influence, and I am told that the case will involve numerous revelations of a more or less painful character. Sir Charles Russell and one or two other close personal and political friends of Mr. Parnell have been retained to defend Mrs. O'Shea's title to the property.

A strange ecclesiastical question arose the other day at Peterborough over the fact that the sexton had committed suicide inside the cathedral. Some zealous dignitary started a theory that, owing to this deed, it would be necessary to reconsecrate the edifice. Oddly enough, no precedent could be discovered, and so after long, heated discussions before the chapter it was yesterday decided that no new consecration was required.

In the lists of students at the four inns of court here who passed examinations qualifying them to be called as barristers there are seven Hindus, one Chinaman, and about 30 per cent. of the remaining names are Jewish.

Spanish aristocratic circles are greatly exercised by the act of the Queen Regent in creating the editor of one of the Madrid papers a Marquis. The journalist in question is Santa Annais, a self-made man, who went to Madrid forty years ago with $2 in his pocket. He founded the *Correspondencia d'Espana*, which is a most popular Spanish journal, and, amassing great wealth, used it freely in the establishment of all sorts of philanthropic movements. The nation as a whole is enthusiastic over the honor paid him, but the nobility are said to be profoundly indignant. H. F.

RELAXING THE DISCIPLINE

LOOSE BUSINESS METHODS IN WASHINGTON.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION'S BAD EFFECT ON ITS EMPLOYES—A POLITICAL BEGGAR'S IGNORANCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Under the last Administration it became apparent to every observer of all familiar with the tone on the department service that there had been a marked improvement in respect to the rendering of full service by employes, an example being set by the President himself of the measure of service that ought to be given by persons not mere time-serving machines. The law that a day shall begin at 9 o'clock and end at 4 was pretty generally adhered to. If there were departures from it they were few. The result was that in many offices where the work had always been reported as behindhand the clerks caught up with it, and in some cases the clerical force was reduced because the work proved to be insufficient to employ the force on duty.

The improved tone was checked almost as soon as the new Administration took hold. The rules of attendance were relaxed. Supervision and criticism became as perfunctory as they were under the last Republican Administration. Where employes had been dismissed as useless and unnecessarily expensive, they were restored, or new ones were taken on. It has come to such a pass in the Treasury Department that if one happens to be passing through the halls at 3 o'clock in the afternoon a straggling stream of outgoing employes can be seen leaving the building an hour before the time prescribed by law. This is very agreeable to the clerks, who like to go home early and come late. So long as the Secretary of the Treasury does not object he will be popular in his department.

Gen. Raum, the new Pension Commissioner, has discovered in somewhat similar state of things in the Pension Office. Last Saturday he was surprised to see the clerks leaving the building at 3 o'clock. When he was in the Government service before, he was accustomed to remain in the office until 4 o'clock each day, and he still continues to do so. He made some inquiry about the early closing movement, and found that it had originated in an order issued by Gen. Black, some two years ago. Ever since the Pension Office clerks have been getting out an hour earlier than the employes in the other bureaus of the Interior Department. Gen. Raum is going to look into the law, having an idea that it fixes the working day of Government employes from 9 to 4, and if he finds that he is right the 3 o'clock order will be rescinded. It is highly probable that this is the last Saturday that the Pension Office will be closed at 3 o'clock.

* * *

The latest move of the officers of the Old Dominion Republican League is an absurd attempt to "get even" with Civil Service Commissioner Thompson for having taken notice of the political assessment circular recently issued to Virginia clerks by the league. The Secretary of the Old Dominion League made this attack, and displays an amazing amount of ignorance—not to use a harsher term—by asserting that, while Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Thompson himself took an active part in collecting political assessments from the clerks in his department.

That this is untrue is known to everybody, Republican or Democrat, who knew anything about the Treasury Department during the last Administration. The law against "striking" Government employes for campaign funds was never more fully enforced than under Assistant Secretary Thompson, as all the Treasury people who undertook to violate it know to their cost. Peremptory orders against the collection of political assessments were issued by Mr. Thompson, and these orders were lived up to.

The league Secretary, who gives out this information concerning Commissioner Thompson, also boasts that he visited the Commissioner and threatened to prevent his confirmation in retaliation for the announced purpose to prosecute the violators of the civil service law. As Mr. Thompson was confirmed by the Senate last Spring, the Secretary's threats probably gave him very little concern. His visit to the Commissioner was not short by a very plain request to leave the office, with which he found it advisable to comply promptly. Thus far that has been the only effect of this person's "threats." Meanwhile the Civil Service Commissioners are getting together the facts about the circular issued by the Old Dominion League, and, in due course, the men who have broken the law will be called upon to answer in court.

* * *

Major John M. Carson has not been making much of a fuss in securing the assurances of members of the Forty-first Congress that they will support him as a candidate for Clerk of the House, but he has made very substantial progress toward the office he seeks, and which he will fill with a vigor and ability that have not been found in it for years.

Mr. McPherson, who held the office fourteen years and who was the last Republican Clerk, may be a competitor for the position, but his strength appears to be chiefly in his record as its former occupant. So long as he held on to it and was personally known to everybody reelection was easy. Now there are many new men who know not McPherson and who do know Carson. Mr. McPherson's position as Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee in recent campaigns has not helped him a great deal. The committee's usefulness is almost a cipher, and Quay managed in the last campaign almost to wipe it out, regarding it as a superfluous thing.

Some of the old Republicans on the Republican side think it about time to have "new blood" in the Clerk's desk and to give Mr. McPherson more time to edit the *Tribune* Almanac and his political handbook. Mr. Carson has been intimately acquainted with Congressional affairs as a correspondent and for two years as Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee. If he is chosen Clerk, as he probably will be, he will not be compelled by bodily infirmity or by literary duties to yield the House a divided service.

* * *

Mr. "Bill" Leeds, a Philadelphian, who has lived the life of a political barnacle ever since he arrived at an age that should have brought him discretion, and who has never devoted an hour of an existence of forty years to labor of any other sort than that of the political healer, has been trotted out upon the track again and is about to enter another race. It is not a good track to bet on, but it is backed by influence, if it does not possess bidding quality.

"Bill" has come up from the lowest rung, through many lucrative offices, and yet is impecunious. He was forced into a race for the office of Sheriff in Philadelphia, and was so odious a candidate that he was beaten by the Democratic candidate in a city that gives a Republican majority of 30,000. It was not surprising that even President Harrison would not token him for Collector or Postmaster of Philadelphia, although he was allowed by Quay to share a large part of the notoriety achieved by the "mailed hand" in the State of New-York. Unless some place can be found for him outside of the Federal service he appears in danger of becoming a dependent upon the bounty of those who have long used him as a convenient tool.

Representative O'Neill of Pennsylvania, a gentleman who never loses a chance to put himself generally useful to the managers, turned up here, a day or two ago, with W. R. Leeds as a candidate for Sergeant at Arms of the House. It was understood that this was done at the suggestion of Senator Cameron, and with Quay's consent. That ought to be distressing news to Edward McPherson, who hopes to obtain his claim to be perpetual Clerk of the House under Republican rule, and who has looked to the Senators to the support of his candidacy. The only reason given for presenting this elsewhere-rejected person for the office named was that "something must be done for Bill Leeds." The Sergeant at Arms of the House is the financial officer of the body. He handles a great deal of money and he ought to be a man who could insure some confidence before he gave his bond. He is a banker, and he ought to be something of a gentleman.

* * *

The President has completed, by his proclamation concerning North Dakota and South Dakota, the form prescribed by the last Congress for the admission of those two States into the Union. Gov. Mellette, who was Territorial Governor of Dakota, will soon cease to be the ruler by Presidential appointment and become the Governor by election of South Dakota. As a matter of fact, he is already sworn in as State Governor.

The State Constitution of South Dakota was made by men who were apparently in a hurry to "get there," for, instead of providing for the issue of the President's proclamation notifying to the country the compliance of South Dakota with all the requirements of the act of Congress, the ordinances required the newly-elected Governor to be sworn in on the third Tuesday in October, and, at the meeting of the Legislature on the same date, the election of United States Senators. The ordinances were complied with, and long before the President had announced that the act of Congress had been observed and the forms of the admission completed both of the United States Senators-elect, Dakota was in Washington urging the President to issue his proclamation and looking around for such stray bits of patronage as they could secure by an early appearance at the national capital.

North Dakota was more dignified. The ordinances accompanying its Constitution provide for a decent delay for the assumption of office by the new Governor and State officers within sixty days after the President's proclamation and for the assembling of the Legislature to elect United States Senators not sooner than fifteen days nor more than forty days after the Governor has been sworn into office. Gov. Miller of North Dakota, will probably take office within the prescribed fortnight and have the Legislature in session at Bismarck by Nov. 16 or 20. That will enable the new State to have its Senators in Washington before the meeting of Congress. They will not have had so much time as the South Dakota Senators for prospecting, but they will still have time enough in which to prove their usefulness as office distributors.

* * *

The Navy Department seems to be getting a good deal tangled up over the acceptance of the new vessels. After Secretary Tracy announced yesterday that the Charleston had virtually been accepted, all but signing the papers, it turns out to-day that she may not be accepted for several months and that a new trial is very likely to be given her in the meantime. The trouble is the failure of the Secretary and the contractors, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, to agree upon the terms of acceptance.

The Union Iron Works Company asks that either the ship be accepted as she is and the penalty for deficiency in horse power be omitted, or that they be allowed to reduce the size of the screws and give the vessel another trial. Their base this request upon a clause in the contract which provides that in case the contractors ask leave to make any change which will result in securing more horse power, and the department deslines to authorize the change to be made the contractors shall then be held to have fulfilled all the requirements of the contract. They say that the proposed reduction in the size of the propellers is such a change as is contemplated by the contract, and they further assert that, as the proposed alteration is a departure from the official specifications furnished by the Government, the Secretary cannot impose upon them any penalty for the extra time required to make the alterations.

The Navy Department officers are not inclined to be so liberal, and, as the last clause provides that in cases of dispute the contractors shall be bound by the decision of the Secretary, Secretary Tracy has the whole matter in his own hands, and can settle it as he thinks best. It is probable that he will give the contractors an opportunity to make the changes they wish, but will hold them to the time penalty. In this case, however, it is likely that the contractors would waive this claim, turn over the ship as she is, and pay the penalty for deficiency in horse power. One thing that makes him hesitate is that naval engineers believe that, while a reduction in the size of the screws would enable the engines to develop more horse power on a trial trip, it would be a positive disadvantage to the vessel in active service.

On the former trial it was found that the boilers, with picked coal, were able to generate more steam than could be worked off in the engines, and as the two principal factors in determining horse power are the mean cylinder pressure and the number of revolutions, by reducing the resistance offered by the screws the number of revolutions will be increased, and, the mean pressure remaining the same, the horse power would be increased. The reduction of the size of the screws would reduce the amount of water they would displace at each revolution, and would reduce their propelling capacity. This would be counterbalanced by the increased number of revolutions, and the maximum speed would be about the same—18.5 knots per hour—but an eighteen-and-a-half knot ship, with only 6,700 horse power, is regarded as better and more economical than an eighteen-and-a-half knot ship with 7,000 horse power. In the first instance the maximum speed would be attained without working the boilers up to the maximum; in the latter the boilers would have to be kept up to their highest pressure, with greater expenditure of coal and more rapid deterioration in the boilers.

* * *

Secretary Tracy has written a very complimentary letter to Rear Admiral Gherardi for his action during the Haytian troubles. He praises him for his prompt reports and the vigilance which overcame the climatic influence which might have been so fatal to his men, and then says: "In your relations with the contending parties you have shown by your firmness and impartiality that it is possible to maintain the dignity of a position of neutrality, and at the same time to assert with dignity the rights of the Government and its citizens, and to protect effectually their persons and property. In reviewing your course the department especially commends your courage and discretion at the critical moment when the governmental authority at Port au Prince underwent a transfer."

The Secretary also commends the services of Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, and Ensign H. McL. P. Huse.

* * *

Soldiers in the service must not expect to hold on to Federal position simply because they happened to have been in the army. A New-York soldier, Gen. Joseph L. Bartlett, Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, will, it is intimated, be displaced soon, as his four years' term is nearly completed. Corporal Tanner was quoted as saying that he would not disturb Bartlett, although he was a Democrat. Tanner's opponents in the Pension Office are not so sentimental as the Corporal.

A telegram was received at the State Department to-day from Consul Lewis asking that he be allowed to return to Tangiers. The officials of the department who investigated the charges brought against Consul Lewis by Benzuli, the Morocco merchant, and Ramon Arzone, the former interpreter at the consulate, say that it is extremely difficult to reach a decision. The evidence is directly conflicting, being largely confined to assertions on one hand by one person and denials on the other by another person. It is believed, however, that the officials regard Mr. Lewis's usefulness at Tangiers as being at an end, and his resignation from the service may be the final outcome of the investigation.

Formal preparations for the opening of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress are apparent. The State Department will next week send out cards of admission to the diplomatic galleries in the Senate and House Chambers to the members of the various foreign legations in the city.

* * *

Lieut. John A. Norris and a party will soon leave here for Santiago de Cuba for the purpose of determining the difference of longitude in the West Indies. They will go from Washington to Newport News on the Despatch, and at Norfolk will board the Yantic, which will take them to the islands.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today, as follows:

New-York.—J. F. Slocum, Jr., Bushnell's Basin, Monroe County. Charles A. St. John, South Lima, Livingston County.

Virginia.—E. H. Gilbert, Buena Vista.

Connecticut.—John W. Flynn, Baltic.

The President has appointed Crosby S. Noyes, editor of the *Evening Star*, to be a Trustee of the Reform School of the District of Columbia.

THEIR ACCOUNTS WERE ALL RIGHT.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 2.—The City Council has decided to discontinue the costly investigation of the accounts of the Controller and City Treasurer. The investigation which has been conducted for several months by William Calhoun, a New-York expert, who died a week ago, was almost finished and has cost the city so far $2,500. Only a few clerks were at work when the discovery of a deficiency of $1,000 was unearthed in the financial department.

The alleged "crookedness" in this branch of the City Government was proved to be wholly unfounded and a resolution of confidence in the high integrity of the Controller and Treasurer was unanimously passed by the Council on Friday night.

TAXES PAID PROMPTLY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 2.—The taxes of this city have been collected with unusual promptitude this year, and out of a tax levy of $381,000 there has been paid into the City Treasurer so far $350,000, enabling him, for the first time in the city's history, to pay the State and county taxes without having to borrow money from the banks. Enough is left in the Treasury to pay the interest on the city's debt adjustment bonds until July 1, 1890, and also to liquidate the current expenses of the city to that date.

The City Hall has had to be kept open until midnight for the past two weeks, as great was the rush of property owners to pay their taxes and save the cost of collection.

CUSTODIAN OF THE GRANT COTTAGE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Comrade O. P. Clarke of Utica was this morning installed as custodian of the Grant cottage at Mount McGregor. Assistant Adjt. Gen. A. R. Penfield, Grand Army of the Republic, of Oswego, accompanied by Superintendent Frank Jones of the Mount McGregor Railroad, Comrade Clarke and a few Saratoga comrades, went to the mountain this morning. Superintendent Jones turned the custody of the cottage over to Gen. Penfield, and the latter in turn installed Comrade Clarke as keeper. There were no formal ceremonies, and, with the exception of Mr. Clarke, the party returned to the village at noon.

F. B. Clauses, M. D., Philadelphia, has used the Cedar Mineral Pastilles for throat diseases with excellent results.

By all druggists at 25c. and 50c. per box.—*Adv.*

"DEAR OLD JEROME PARK"

AND THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB'S TROUBLES.

A MEETING AT WHICH ITS AFFAIRS WILL BE DISCUSSED IN LIVELY FASHION ON MONDAY.

On Monday at noon the Villa Site Land and Improvement Company will undoubtedly have the liveliest meeting in its history. The company with the long name is something more than appears from its title. It is the owner of Jerome Park, and is all that there is financially of the American Jockey Club. But for the Villa Site Land and Improvement Company the American Jockey Club would be but a name, a club without a home in city or country, a racing association without a race course.

In view of the recent disastrous racing meeting held by the American Jockey Club every horse owner, racegoer, and clubman will see that the meeting will be one of considerable consequence. Some of the stockholders of the Villa Site Company have been very much dissatisfied with the management of racing affairs there recently, the dissatisfaction being brought about first by a refusal of W. A. Duer and the holders of a majority of the $750,000 of the stock to lease the property to John A. Morris a year ago for an annual rental of $37,500. Mr. Duer represents the Travers estate, and is the particular friend of Mr. John Hunter, the ten-thousand-dollar President of the American Jockey Club. Mr. Morris at that time desired, as then set forth in the columns of THE TIMES, to transfer to his new track whatever of prestige there was in the name of the American Jockey Club, and was willing to pay to the stockholders a 5 per cent. dividend for that prestige. Now, with the New-York Jockey Club having a membership of over eight hundred, he will not pay anything for the name of the old club, and the stockholders of the Villa Site Company have seen a chance to earn 5 per cent. on their investment slip through their fingers.

A statement of what the attempt of the American Jockey Club to run their property for them during the past year has resulted in will hardly soothe the feelings of the unlucky stockholders. Instead of finding a balance in their favor, they will find that the racing season of 1890 has cost them about $83,000, which they will have to make good eventually. They will be informed at the American Jockey Club's meeting, in spite of the glowing reports of a success published in some of the daily papers, was run at a net loss of over $5,000 a day for the twelve days of the Fall meeting. On one day the gate receipts were but $700, on another but about $900, and on only one day, the total receipts on the "star" day of the meeting, when the Lorillard and Belmont "cracks" were booked to run. Added to the actual loss is the $37,500 that might have been received had the property been leased to John A. Morris a year ago.

John Bloodgood, the well-known banker and broker, is one of the dissatisfied shareholders who doesn't see why he should lose money in the property in which he is both a shareholder and Director at a loss. His resignation as a Director will therefore have to be accepted on Monday. Should he be at the meeting he will probably take an active part in the row which is sure to result when the second mortgage is asked to try and manage the property in the future so that shareholders who have no special social ambitions to gratify may secure some return for their money.

A goodly minority of the shareholders will ask that when they deem a foolish fight against the New-York Jockey Club abandoned. They will demand that if racing is to be kept over their property it may be at such times as the American Jockey Club shall not have so powerful a rival as the New-York Jockey Club to contend against. This minority may possibly develop into a majority before the meeting closes, and if the spring meetings at Jerome Park will probably be a thing of the past. At all events there will be no racing in opposition to the New-York Jockey Club or any similarly-powerful rival.

Although no official announcement of the dates on which the New-York Club will race next year has been made, we lose on the inside know that Morris Park, with its new track and clubhouse, will begin racing on Memorial Day, May 30, which is also the closing day of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. The club will race for fourteen days after that and will also race the remaining days of the thirty which the law allows in the Fall, the dates being entirely independent of anything the American or any other jockey club may decide upon.

The Monmouth Park Association has definitely decided to race twenty-five days in July and August, and this opens up the possibility of another conflict of dates.

THE HARD FIGHT IN OHIO.

A GENERAL FEELING THAT FORAKER WILL BE DEFEATED.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Nov. 2.—The Republicans closed their campaign in Northwestern Ohio with a great meeting in the wigwam to-night, the same place where the Democratic candidate for Governor had such an enthusiastic reception two nights ago. The gathering, while a large and enthusiastic one, was not to be compared with the Democratic demonstration, and the difference was painfully apparent. Judge W. H. West, the celebrated blind orator of Ohio, who placed Blaine in nomination for the Presidency at Chicago in 1884, was the principal speaker. He made an excellent address, and aroused a great deal of enthusiasm by his powerful appeal for the election of a Republican representative from this county, in order that a United States Senator might be chosen to succeed Henry B. Payne, who would vote with the Republicans to continue the present tariff on wool. He said but little about Foraker, except in a general way, which is regarded as significant, especially in the face of the Democratic charge that the Republicans have abandoned all hope of reelecting the Governor and are now bending all their energies to secure the Legislature.

Judge West was followed by Auditor of State Poe, who showed by figures of his own that Foraker's administration has been the most successful and economical in the history of the State, and especially pleaded for his re-election, but made his strongest argument for the Legislature.

The Republicans are full of enthusiasm and confidence to-night, and the Democrats are likewise. Both sides have received many of their men from Columbus, and local workers have been receiving their tickets, instructions, and "hoodle" to-night. Sunday being the day selected for placing these commodities where they will do the most good. Never in the history of a campaign in Ohio "are there been harder or more effective work done by both parties than in the contest now drawing to a close, and never before has there been so much uncertainty as to the result. It is a fair, square, stand-up fight between the Republicans and the Democrats, the other political elements not being taken into consideration. What the Prohibitionists and Union Labor Parties have State tickets in the field, they have been entirely lost sight of in the contest, and have made no demonstration of strength in any locality. This makes it difficult to form estimates on probable results. The opinion here, based on information gathered from reliable sources from all over the State, is that Foraker will be defeated, but that the Republicans will carry the General Assembly.

LOUISIANA'S STOLEN BONDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—Yesterday Auditor O. B. Steele and State Treasurer Pipes arrived in the city from the State capital and conferred with Attorney General Rogers and Gov. Nicholls. To the letter was submitted a report showing the illegal issue of paby bonds to be over $400,000. It has been decided not to give the report publicity till more exact details have been gathered. The plates from which the "babies" were printed and which were held by ex-Treasurer Burke have not yet been found, and their disappearance can not be explained. Some $30,000 of blank bonds were found in a box at the State House, and these and the printer's books were used in guiding the work of investigation, as some of the records are missing.

Treasurer Pipes and Auditor Steele left for Baton Rouge this morning to return Tuesday morning, when they will pursue their investigations further.

MULVEY QUITS THE RACE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 2.—John Mulvey, one of the two men nominated for Assembly by the local factions of the Democracy, has announced his withdrawal from the race, leaving the field to his competitor, Alderman W. C. Jaques, a saloon keeper, who is opposed by F. L. Jannway, a prominent business man and a Republican of considerable independence. It is believed that Mulvey withdrew for a consideration.

Booth's Peaches for dessert or pastry. Large selected fruit, put up when fresh. Reasonable in price. Sold by all grocers.—*Adv.*

A VIRULENT CAMPAIGN.

THE BITTER POLITICAL STRUGGLE WAGED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—One of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of any city closed here to-night in a blaze of oratory. For two weeks there has been a succession of sensations, an epidemic of speechmaking. All the halls in the town have been in use, and the brass bands have blown themselves into opulence. Thousands of dollars have been spent in publishing verbatim speeches in the advertising columns of the newspapers, and every available resource has been utilized. The result is that every voter is either a fighting partisan or a dazed somnabody wandering in clouds of doubt.

Both sides show their usual confidence, but good judges prefer to estimate the result at from 1,000 to 1,500 plurality for either Mayoralty candidate, with the City Council under the probable control of the fusionists. The Democrats will undoubtedly carry the Legislature, as the contest outside of Baltimore City is mainly their way. This will give them the election of the successor to United States Senator E. K. Wilson, and the State appointments. The contest for the Senatorship seems to lie among three men—Senator Wilson, who is an avowed candidate for reelection; Gov. Elihu E. Jackson, and Lawyer John Brown of Queen Anne County. There will be another movement for a Constitutional Convention, notwithstanding the decisive defeat of a similar movement two years ago. The outlook for a high license law is favorable whichever party wins in the city, although it would be a great deal more certain of success if the fusionists should elect their ticket.

There never was a campaign in Baltimore City that showed more violence or vituperation. The personalities have practically exhausted the adjectives of the dictionary. The most distinguished men of the city have been going for one another without reserve, and the result has been a popular excitement that drew overcrowded audiences to the most entertaining mass meetings that the city has ever known. John K. Cowen and Senator Arthur P. Gorman have loomed up as the chief actors in the scenes, and their thousands of admirers have followed and cheered them without limit; but ex-Minister McLane, ex-Mayor Hodges, and Bernard Carter, counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have come in for a full share of attention.

Besides these men the candidates have been the lay figures of the stage setting. As far as argument and effort go, Mr. Cowen is generally awarded the honors as the rhetorical fight. The railroads have played a leading part, because Mr. Cowen is the chief counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Mr. Bernard Carter is the representative of the Pennsylvania. Mr. Cowen is the reform leader; Mr. Carter is one of the chief spokesmen for the regular Democracy. The race issue has been the principal one, the regular Democratic speakers have been telling the audiences that if the fusionists are successful they will have negro policemen, negro firemen, and negro office holders at the City Hall.

By far the greatest feature of the campaign was the performance of Charlie Goodman and Billy Marr, the two political tramps whose confessions were given in the special dispatch to THE TIMES of last Monday. These two men, whose lives have been criminal, were put up before one of the biggest audiences that ever assembled in Baltimore. It was their first attempt at public speaking. It was a risky thing to do, for the chances were that they would break down; but all such fears proved groundless. For nearly an hour each spoke without pausing for a word or breaking in a sentence. They murdered grammar most atrociously, and used all the slang that tonghs of long experience know, but they talked with such earnestness and with an effect that held the audience better than three-fourths of the most accomplished orators.

Profiting by the experience of previous contests, when the Baltimore thugs and hignwaymen have had everything their own way at the polls, the Democrats of City Democracy have employed a number of Pinkerton detectives to look after their interests at those polling places where the rowdy element has been in the habit of carrying things with a high hand. The detectives have already spotted many repeaters, and in order to keep the citizens fully alive to the dangers of the occasion Pinkerton's men have distributed to-day all over the city circulars worded as follows:

Repeaters for Baltimore! Beware! $100 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any man or set of men who shall attempt or shall in any manner aid or abet illegal voting at the election to be held in Baltimore City, State of Maryland, Nov. 5 next.

By order Independent City Democracy.

S. DAVIES WARFIELD, Chairman.

A BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Brooklyn Republicans held their last rally at the Clermont-Avenue Rink last night, but the hall was only about half filled. Congressman William C. Wallace presided and made a brief address.

The principal speaker was Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who devoted nearly all his time to declaring that with a free ballot and a fair count the Republican Party would have control of this country for a long time. His only reference to local affairs was a declaration that the issue of this campaign was between honesty and dishonesty. Referring to Mayor Chapin's policy he said:

"I have received his explanations of the expenditures, but I do not want an explanation; I want the tax rate." As the official figures of the total valuation of property and the official figures of the expense for 1890 have been public since Aug. 1 last, Gen. Woodford should have found no difficulty in ascertaining the rate.

Speeches were made by the Rev. S. Miller Hegeman and Elijah Kennedy, who deserted Mr. Chapin because the latter refused to reappoint him Park Commissioner. This time two years ago Kennedy was holding off from the campaign because, in his opinion, Col. Bird was "ignorant and illiterate." His speech last night was full of abuse of Mayor Chapin and was far from favorably received by the audience.

A CONGRESSMAN ROBBED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Congressman John M. Wiley of the Thirty-third District was robbed of $700 at the Genesee House on Thursday. Mr. Wiley was in the habit of giving tips to the waiters and bell boys and inviting them to go to his valise for cigars. In the valise on this visit was $700 in money. On Thursday he discovered that the money had been stolen, and on inquiry he learned that George W. Ewell, a bell boy, had announced his intention of leaving the house. The police were notified and Ewell was arrested. It was discovered that $300 of the missing money had been sent by registered letter to the head bell boy of the Leland House, Syracuse, while much of the remainder was found in Ewell's room under the carpet. Ewell belongs in Baltimore.

JURISDICTION IN NAVASSA.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—In the United States District Court this morning E. J. Waring, counsel for Henry Jones, who is charged with being one of the ringleaders of the Navassa Island rioters, obtained from Judge Morris a writ of habeas corpus, returnable on next Wednesday. This action is taken to test the constitutionality of the law which gives to the United States authority over Navassa Island.

energetic effort from now out will give us the victory by a handsome majority."

Paul C. Edmunds, the wittiest, heaviest, and biggest hearted member of the Virginia delegation in the next Congress, said: "Wherever I have been in the State everything looks bright for our ticket. The tyrannical usurpation of power in arresting the judges of election in our neighboring county of Charlotte has stirred our people with the deepest indignation. By the blessing of God, a free ballot, and a fair count, the old county of Halifax will roll up for our glorious ticket, State and county, a majority of at least fifteen hundred. So may it be."

Ex-Congressman John T. Harris, better known as "Readjuster-in-the-Coat John," says of the situation: "My opinion is our majority in the State cannot be less than 15,000, perhaps a much higher figure."

The general opinion is that the State will go Democratic by over 15,000, and that the Democrats will elect two-thirds of the members of the Legislature.

Mahone is as full of tricks as an egg is of meat. To-night his local Chairman here, Mr. Henry Hudnall, served notice on Democratic Chairman Jackson Guy that his party will insist that, under the law requiring representatives for each political party at each voting precinct, it shall have a representative to witness the counting of the votes on Tuesday. This is all right, but he maintains that the Republican representatives shall be such persons as he may issue tickets to for that purpose. The object of this plan is to have Mahone's faithful lestruments at the polling places—men who are likely to try to overcome and nullidize the Democratic election officers. Chairman Guy, in replying to Hudnall's notice, says that the law in this respect will be faithfully complied with, but he is not prepared to say that Hudnall's ticketed men will be the persons admitted to see the count. The Republicans have doubtless sent similar notices to all the local Democratic Chairmen in the State.

ANOTHER POLITICAL ARREST.

THE PEOPLE OF DANVILLE WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 2.—Never before since the episode in this city in 1883, which was termed the Danville riot, have the people of the city and surrounding country been so thoroughly aroused. The arrest of the judges of election and the citizens of Pittsylvania County, their arraignment before a United States Commissioner, and their cases being sent on to a Grand Jury, caused a wave of excitement to rush over this section, but it took a higher pitch to-day when a registrar of this city was arrested by a United States Marshal.

W. E. Craig, a Mahone Republican and United States District Attorney, arrived here this morning, and, after consultation with Commissioner Tinsley and Marshal Mills, the warrant was issued on which Registrar W. T. Fox was arrested. A number of witnesses were examined, and Fox was sent on to the Grand Jury by the Commissioner. During the examination there was something of a sensation caused by a tilt between Lawyers Harrison and Craig, and it was thought at one time that the pent-up feelings of the people would give way, but cool counsel prevailed and all trouble was averted. Excitement, however, continues to run high, but no outbreak is looked for on the part of the whites, and they are cautioned and appealed to by the leaders at every speaking to remain cool and do their best at the polls by snowing Mahone under by white ballots.

This district, the Fifth, is ablaze from one end to the other, and never were men more determined to win an election by peaceful methods than those of this section are to-day. There will be no rowdyism or riotous demonstration indulged in or be forced on the people by Mahone and his minions. The petty boss has distributed his tickets, some of them eight by ten inches, and others an inch square, the former to be cut down to the size of the Democratic ticket, and to be used by those who wish to vote for the tyrant on the sly.

WELCOMED IN SPANISH.

A BUSY DAY IN LOUISVILLE FOR THE NATION'S SOUTHERN GUESTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 2.—A band stationed in the rotunda of the Galt House this morning played that dreamy Spanish air, "La Paloma," and thus were the All-Americas exoursionists awakened to begin a round of sight-seing in this city. After breakfast the party were welcomed at the Board of Trade. The Hon. Harvey Watterson, gray-haired, 76 years old, yet erect and sturdy of voice and handgrip, sat with Gov. Buckner and ex-Gov. McCreary, and with them received the visitors. President Cornwall of the Board of Trade, after a brief greeting, presented Mr. Watterson as one who fifty years ago was our Minister to the Argentine Confederation. The aged Southerner was cheered as he took his feet and welcomed the delegates in Spanish. The first time since the journey began, the men of the South were listening to words of greeting in their own tongue.

Ex-Gov. McCreary of Kentnoky, present Congressman, who introduced the bill providing for the International Congress, next spoke. He thought a moment had been started through which the Americas should dominate the world. Delegate Calderon of Colombia spoke for the visiters. He referred to the pleasure of the Southrons in reaching a better understanding of climate and then dwelt npon the memory and the deeds of Henry Clay, the great Kentuckian, whose words and work had been a polar star to the Southern peoples at times when liberty there seemed almost expiring. He wished to-day in behalf of the sons of those people to extend the sons of Henry Clay's State an heartfelt acknowledgment of gratitude and a greeting of brothers.

The visitors ware next driven to the Tobacco Brakes, where the opening of tobacco and the transactions in that staple are effected. Thence to and through the plow factory of the Avery Company, where tiny silver plows were presented as souvenirs. The Kelly axe factory was inspected, and each delegate carried away an axe. A Kentucky distillery was then visited, and the visitors saw 14,000 barrels of whisky, worth $56 a barrel, stored up, and were told that the Government exacted three times as much from the distillers as the original cost of manufacture. A lunch was served and the party were taken np the Ohio River by boat to the Glen View stock farm, where blooded horses were seen grazing the blue grass of Kentucky.

Trotters and runners were put through their paces, Proctor Knott being among those seen. There were present a half hundred of Louisville's belles, who enlivened the scene. Several of the South American visitors were given mounts and raced about the track with great pleasure to themselves and the on-lookers. A supper was served at the clubhouse upon the farm, where Gov. Buckner welcomed the visitors in warm terms. Informal speaking took place as the repast proceeded, dancing followed, and then a drive back to the city, after which the delegates received the public at their hotel. Gov. Buckner, his wife, and many Louisville ladies assisted.

At 11 P. M. the travelers started for Mammoth Cave, where they will speed Sunday.

THE BALMORAL CHOIR.

A new candidate for popular favor—the Balmoral Choir—made its first appearance in Steinway Hall last evening before a representative Scottish-American audience, which filled every nook from the stage to the uttermost limits of the upper circle. The choir, as its title indicates, is an aggregation of native Scotch vocalists. It hails from Glasgow, and its purpose in visiting this country is to spread a love for Scottish music among Americans, and afford Scottish families an opportunity of hearing their old home songs sung by voices fresh from the heather. In both of these objects tha choir is likely to prova eminently successful.

In tha entire range of musical composition thera is nothing more melodious and heart-touching, patnetic and inspiriting, than the simple Scottish ballads. And these are voiced by the five ladies and four gentlemen comprising the Balmoral Choir they take on a new charm. It is seldom that more delightful part-singing has been set before this public. The enthusiasm of the great audience was aroused to the highest pitch by the dramatic fervar and intensity of expression with which "The March of the Cameron Men" and "Scots Wha Hae" were given out, and their sympathies stirred by the delicate expressiveness of such well-known songs as "The Auld House" and "The Rowan Tree." Tha voices are admirably balanced, and light and shade well marked. At times, howaver, there is a lack of distinctness of articulation which detracts from the otherwise generally excellent work of the singers. Last night's programme comprised twenty numbers, the list being extended to nearly double its original length by persistent demands for anocres.

The soloists of the enoir, Miss Effie Goodwin, Miss Edith Rosa, Mr. Peter Kerr, and Mr. William Young, were warmly welcomed, and sang themselves at once into the heart of their hearers. Mr. Kerr has a light tenor voice of agreeable quality, and Mr. Young s basso profundo of remarkable depth and resonance. The ladies' voices are not particularly fresh, but Miss Goodwin and Miss Ross sing artistically. The other members of the choir are Miss Jessie D. Mackintosh, Miss Mary Farrell, Miss Jane K. Ford, accompanist, and Messrs. William Douglas and H. Taggart. Mr. Walter Bruce is the conductor. Mr. R. J. Patrick, an elocutionist of considerable ability, provided agreeable diversion by a number of humorous recitations. The Balmoral Choir is assured of a hearty welcome and generous appreciation at the hands of resident music lovers.

A TREAT FOR ARTISTS.

The varied beauty of the scenery along the majestic Hudson and in the lovely Mohawk Valley, touched by the soft autumnal tints, invests a journey by the New-York Central with a peculiar charm to persons of artistic temperament.—*Advertisement.*

CHEERING BALLOT REFORM

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT COOPER UNION.

THE REFORM CLUB'S RECORD OF THE ATTITUDE OF CANDIDATES TOWARD MEASURES FOR A PURE BALLOT.

There were fireworks despite the rain, and there was a great crowd, which assembled in defiance of the weather in the big hall of the Cooper Union last night to advocate ballot reform. The audience which greeted the speakers whom the Reform Club had secured to explain the principles it advocates was enthusiastic in the support of the points made by the speakers, and was evidently determined to do all it could to see that the candidates which it supported should be advocates of the bill twice passed by the State Legislature and twice vetoed by Gov. Hill. The principles of ballot reform, which those who assembled last night were called upon to support, are these:

First—All ballots should be printed and distributed at the public expense.

Second—The names of all candidates for the same office should be printed upon the same ballot.

Third—All ballots should be delivered to the voter within the polling place on election day by sworn public officials.

Fourth—Only ballots so delivered should be voted, the voter guaranteed absolute privacy in preparing his ballot, and the secrecy of his ballot made compulsory.

The hall was filled, and so was the platform for that matter, the crowd applauding Horace E. Deming, Wheeler H. Peckham, and Henry George, the latter most enthusiastically. Among the well-known men on the platform were: William B. Opdyke, George V. N. Lothrop, Abram A. Bi Drwerth, A. P. Post, Lucien Oudin, N. Clark, T. W. S. Middleton, Samuel Gompers, W. T. Croasdale, Edwin C. Curley, R. Schoverling, Edward S. Kauffman, John Brooks Leavitt, Louis C. Windmuller, Hamilton B. Tompkins, J. W. Pryor, the Rev. Kinsley Twinley, H. De F. Baldwin, A. C. Bernheim, Walter S. Logan, J. De Witt Warner, and Calvin Tompkins.

Mr. Deming, as the Chairman of the meeting, opened it amid applause with these remarks:

"The cause of ballot reform is in great peril. A little more than two years ago the public agitation of the question began in this country, and New-York had the honor of being the first of the United States in which the principles of genuine ballot reform were brought before the people. Meanwhile the friends of the reform have increased in numbers; the public demand for it has grown louder and more impressive; both the great political parties in this State, in their State Conventions, have declared in favor of ballot reform; in our own city Tammany Hall, which a short time since was outspoken against say change, waste ballot reform, flaughter;] the County Democracy, which has been silent hitherto, wants ballot reform; the New-York County branch of the Republican Party declares for ballot reform; this labor organization, the single-tax advocates, [applause,] the Prohibitionists demand ballot reform.

"You may, however, are shouting for ballot reform who we know to be its enemies. A promise is worth no more than the character of the man behind the promise, and a political promise is worth even less. Sham ballot reformers may declare for an official ballot; true ballot reformers demand an official ballot exclusively. [Applause.] Sham ballot reformers declare that ballots may be provided at the polling place, and that the voter may have privacy in preparing his ballot; true ballot reformers demand that the voter must get the ballot in such a manner that it is impossible for any one but the voter himself to know how he votes. [Applause.] Sham ballot reform wants the Connecticut hill. [Laughter.] True ballot reform demands so particular bill, that leaves that whatever ballot reform bill becomes a law in this State shall embody the essential principles set forth in the call for this meeting.

"To emphasize the distinction between true and sham ballot reform and to call public attention to the importance of these principles, this meeting is held. It has been called by the New-York Reform Club, an association which owes allegiance to no political party and to no political leader, save in so far as the party or the leader remain true to the great principles which the club advocates."

Then, with a few words of eulogistic introduction, Mr. Deming presented Mr. Peckham, who said in part:

"We have thought and have been told that the Revolution had made us a Nation of freemen. All these years we have boasted of our independence, but now times we change, and radically change, the present method of voting we are not nor will we be as free as were the heroes and forefathers made the Revolution possible. The man who fails in any degree to record his political conscience fails in his duty as a citizen, and the man or the politician, combine, or corporation, or trust who by intimidation, corruption, or by any other sofair art seeks to control another man's vote is just as much the tyrant as any potentate who ever held power. [Applause.]

"We have found that though we have a pomise ballot, it fails to secere the object for which it was intended. We found that to the old countries the selection of rulers was unsatisfactory. We found that as time passed and men could spare enough time to devote to public affairs the appreciation of the right of suffrage extended, and men began to strive to control it. They did this by intimidation, and in our day the ballot system which was to prevent all this evil was adopted. It was accepted with so much hestancy that it was agreed that the system should be tried a year or two, and that if it should not prove oracticable it should be repealed. It never was repealed. Why do we now, therefore, seek to change the true, honored, and tried system? It is because the old law is inadequate; it is because the clothing of the child is not large enough for the man. It has been foned that our poor human nature is too weak to withstand the intimidation of others, being possessed of an honesty which is not so incorruptible as to withstand temptation.

"What any election meet have is order to secure liberty is to enable men to vote according to their honest judgment. It is not half so essential that a man votes what is right as it is that his vote is freely and in his own. How is this to be secured at the polls? If any change is made it must be radical. It is not only necessary that a man votes honestly but that he must do so. [Applause.] It is necessary that his vote be prepared independently. If no man can influence another save by argument, what more can we desire politically as the consummation of true freedom!" [Great applause.]

Mr. Deming then spoke of the result of the Reform Club's personal canvass among the candidates for the State Legislature to ascertain who were in favor of ballot reform, who were not and who were afraid to say anything about it. Mr. Lawrence Dunham, as Secretary of the Ballot Reform Committee of the club, made his report. The candidates who have declared in favor of the reform are:

SENATE.

District.
5. Michael C. Murphy, County Dem.
6. John F. Ahearn, County Dem.
8. Lispenard Stewart, Republican.
9. W. M. Bopho, County Dem.
10. A. G. Culver, County Dem.
10. C. A. Peabody, Jr., Republican.
11. Dennis A. Spellissy, County Dem.
11. John Carlin, Republican.

ASSEMBLY.

District.
1. Daniel E. Finn, County Dem.
3. James A. Monaghan, County Dem.
4. Edward R. Shear, Ind. Rep.
6. Gustav Menninger, County Dem.
7. Francis V. Klos, Rep.
7. William Conagen, Tammany and County.
8. Charles Smith, Ind. Rep.
8. F. J. Martin, Rep.
8. W. F. Grell, Rep.
10. William Schmer, Tammany.
10. Philip Waesche, Rep.
10. Jacob Schaeffer, County Dem.
11. H. De F. Baldwin, County Dem. and Tammany.
11. W. N. Hoag, Republican.
13. J. S. Gibbs, Republican.
14. Rob. McLeod, Independent Republican.
14. Jacob Knozenman, County Dem.
17. Frank A. Higgins, Republican.
18. Robert O'Byrne, County Dem. and Republican.
19. Lawson N. Fuller, County and Independent Republican.
20. M. J. O'Brien, Republican.
21. Richard J. Lewis, Republican.
22. John F. McIntyre, County Dem. and Republican.
23. Percy D. Adams, Republican.
Total, 32.

Negative answers were given by the following:

SENATE.

District.
6. T. F. Grady, Tammany.
7. George F. Roesch, Tammany.
9. Charles A. Stadler, Tammany.
10. Jacob A. Cantor, Tammany.
11. E. A. Ives, Tammany.—Zaigler, Dewey.

ASSEMBLY.

District.
2. T. D. Sullivan, Tammany.
4. Patrick H. Roche, Tammany.
5. Dominick F. Mullaney, Tammany.
6. S. J. Foley, Tammany.
8. Philip Wissig, Tammany and County Dem.
13. J. D. Haas, Tammany.
19. John Connolly, Tammany.
Total, 12.

Tha noe-committal candidetes are:

SENATE.

District.
7. F. W. Dieh, County Dem.
5. William L. Brown, Tammany.

ASSEMBLY.

District.
1. Patrick H. Duffy, Tammany.
2. Thomas Maher, County Dem.
3. Percival Farquhar, Tammany.
4. John Brady, County Dem.
5. Michael Brennan, County Dem.
9. John Martin, County Dem.
12. William Tek, County Dem.
14. J. Wesley Smith, County Dem.
15. William Sulzer, Tammany.
16. Frederick Haffner, Tammany.
18. John Mulligan, County Dem. and Rep.
19. George C. Sauer, County Dem.
21. Walter G. Byrne, Tammany.
22. Joseph Blumenthal, Tammany.
23. George F. Webster, Tammany.
24. W. W. Niles, County Dem. and Rep.
Total, 18.

Tabulated tho results are as follows:

	Affirmative.	*Non-Committal.*	*Negative.*
20. Tammany	1	8	11
18. County	10	8	..
16. Republican	16	..	..
4. County and Tammany	2	1	1
5. County and Republican	3	9	..

Thirteen candidates have not been interviewed.

The greeting extended to Richard H. Dana of Massachusetts, who, Mr. Deaning said, had come all the way from Boston to tell of the anti-election operation of the new law, which goes into effect there this year, was a very hearty one.

Mr. Dana said he had come, not to stir an audience with eloquence, but for the practical purpose of explaining how simply and easily the whole system works and how some of the predictions of failure had been falsified. The system was nothing but the presenting to a voter of a "marking list" of all the candidates, on which the voter marked a cross against the candidate he preferred, precisely after the fashion of "marking lists" in secret societies, only he marked it where he would no be seen by others. Then folding the list, he deposited it in a ballot box. That was the beginning and end of this "complicated system." It had been suggested that there would be great delay in getting these ballots into the hands of clerks and in delivering them at polling places.

"Well," said Mr. Dana, "have we never heard of failures to deliver ballots under the present system? [Laughter.] The talk of delay is nonsense. Here it is Saturday. By this afternoon every town in Massachusetts, except Boston, has been supplied with ballots, and they will be in Boston early Monday morning. Under the old system ballot boxes, and sheets of paper, and tables for the poll clerks have been delivered easily enough. What, then, is the peculiar difficulty about the prompt placing of packages of ballots?"

Under the new plan, Mr. Dana went on, no combinations could be made after fourteen days prior to election day. It had been said that candidates might withdraw or die, and thus an injustice would be worked to the parties to which they belonged.

"Somehow or other," said the speaker, "candidates are so inspired with hope that they never die. [Laughter.] In Massachusetts we have had 1,275 candidates for office, and they have actually lived until election."

Another objection was that nomination by the nomination blanks would lengthen the ballots. There had been forty-three independent candidates nominated by the blanks in Massachusetts for the 425 offices to be filled, and there was no incumbering of the ballot. It had worked admirably. Moreover, the 43 independent nominees were receiving very marked support, too. Concerning the expense, Mr. Dana said it had been reported to him in Boston that the entire expense for paraphernalia was $35 for each district, and the material could be used year after year. As to the cost of printing the ballots for the whole State, the Public Printer had told him that not all of the appropriation of $20,000 would be needed. The average time consumed in casting the vote had been shown by experiments at meetings to be about fifty seconds.

"Thus," concluded Mr. Dana, "all the objections have been swept away. Every mountain has proved to be a molehill."

A voice—A David mole-Hill!

"No," said Mr. Dana, amid the laughter, "another kind of hill, and after election all these hills and mountains will not be perceptible even through a microscope."

Mr. George Cary Eggleston was then presented. He said that he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, inasmuch as he believed that all men were born equal, with the right to be as pleased, so long as he did not interfer with the rights of any other men to do as he pleased.

"That's the reesoe," said Mr. Eggleston, "that I am a ballot reformer. Ballot reform is not a party question. It is the ballot itself. These are great aggregations of money are absolutely essential, but they are endowed with the possioe of self-preservation just as a man is filled with the same passion. We who earn our living are in the majority, but what is the use of a majority if it is to be sacrificed to the use of money?"

Mr. Deming added, as Mr. Eggleston concludad, that the solution of all this was the free ballot. "We propose to get this," he added, "if we have to go up the Hill, and over the Hill, and right down the Hill." [A voice: "Dave of course."]

Mr. William M. Irving was introduced as the man best hated in this city by the men whose hatred is best worth having. Mr. Irving declared that elections must not be merely formal, they must be representative. That is the reason why the examination by certificate is put into the reform bill.

"You believe in single tax," he said: "nominate Henry George and send him to the Assembly and get a hearing. You believe in tariff reform, explained the speaker to some men. I believe in free trade and the abolition of the Custom House. [Prolonged applause.] I want a representation. Do we get a representation now? [Voices, "No, not much."] A few years ago when the Saxton bill was introduced I showed it to a very great Sachem of Tammany Hall and he said: 'Well, this is very good in theory but to become of me?' [Laughter.] We'll show him what's to become of him. This same Sachem said to me the other day: 'Tammaey is in favor of ballot reform.'

"We have got got the Constitutional Convention yet. Why? Because the Governor and the Legislature are not representatives of the people. The present election laws are like the axe without the handle. We can do some rough work with it. We all want the axe, and the axe is the ballot reform in the Legislature."

Then Henry George came to the front. So far as this election was concerned, he declared, it was merely a matter of tweedle-de and tweedle-dum. For the choice between Mr. Fassett and Mr. Saxton was machines, he wouldn't give the toss of a card. But farmers might be able to use this election to forward the great cause of ballot reform. Mr. George added that he was going to vote the Republican State ticket with one exception. Mr. Rice would get his vote for Secretary of State.

"We ask," he said in closing, "that ballot reform be adopted and enforced. Not that the Australian system will save the country, but it will start and make possible reforms which will save it."

RIDERS PROVE THEIR SKILL.

The first of a series of Saturday evening music rides was given at Antony & Runk's Fifth-Avenue Riding Academy last night, and every available bit of space in the building was filled with spectators. Thirty young people rode in the grand entrée, and were led by Mr. Antony by twos and fours through a dozen intricate manœuvres that called out unlimited applause.

Among the riders were Miss Ebret, Miss Ruppert, Mrs. Bopp, Mrs. Antony, Mrs. Wimsl, Miss Jonassen, Miss Sloane, Emil Antony, Frank Ebret, George Wicke, and George S. Runk. After the grand entrée was a jen de barre won by Emil Antony, an exhibition of tandem work in which Frank Ebret carried off the honors, and an exhibition of high school riding by Mr. and Mrs. Antony, on two beautifully-trained Tarkene stallions. The evening ended with an exhibition of hurdle jumping by Count von Veith, George Wicke, and Emil Antony.

THE SHERIFF AND HIS MEN KILLED.

FLORENCE, Arizona, Nov. 2.—Sheriff Reynolds, W. A. Holmes, and Eugene Middleton, while taking eight Apache Indians and one Mexican to Yuma Penitentiary this morning, were killed by their prisoners four miles from Riverside. It happened about 5 o'clock and before daylight. The prisoners were being walked up a heavy hill and each of them grabbed a pistol from Holmes and shot the whites. The Indians then robbed the killed, took their arms and ammunition, and started South. The Mexican convict was captured later.

Eugene Middleton, the owner of the stage line, was driving at the time, and was shot in the right side of the face, the ball coming out near the top of the head. Another shot took effect in his cheek. He walked back to Riverside to give the alarm. At last accounts he was nearly dead. A posse has gone from Florence in pursuit of the fugitives.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES INDICTED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Engineer Seth Twombly and Conductor Charles Buford were indicted to-day, charged with the murder of the seven victims of the Rock Island Railroad disaster at Englewood.

The Grand Jury did not indict either Master Mechanic Twombly or Fireman Cloche, who were held by the Coroner's jury, because they believed that the Master Mechanic's responsibility for the disaster in reappointing his son engineer after he had been discharged for drunkenness was too remote to hang an indictment on, and because the fireman was a subordinate, acting under order from his engineer, which he was bound to obey, and so could not be held responsible.

The engineer and conductor are held in bonds of $175,000 each.

DECORATED AMERICANS.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The following decorations have been conferred upon Americans connected with the Exposition:

Officers of the Legion of Honor.—Rush C. Hawkins, J. Walker Thompson, Sommerville Pinckney Tuck, and Mr. Blanchard.

Chevaliers.—Henry Cochrane, David Kalo, William Schiers, William Dohse, Edward Moore, and John Largey.

Officers of Public Instruction.—C. W. Parks, Harris Bucklughem, Harrison Hastings, and Spencer Newberry.

TEN EYCK DEFEATS VAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—J. A. Ten Eyck, the famous oarsman, defeated Harry Vail of Canada this afternoon in a three-mile race over the National Course on the Schuylkill River. Time—20:15, the fastest time ever made over the course. He won by ten lengths. Vail missed water at the start, and this seemed to nnuerve him considerably.

PASSED A CAPSIZED WRECK.

Capt. Franck of the German steamship Palynesia, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, reports that when off the Norwegian coast, in latitude 58° 32' and langitude 4° 30', he passed a capsized wreck which looked like a fishing schooner.

DIED BEFORE THE ELECTION.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Nov. 2.—Dr. Sheppard, the Democratic candidate for Surrogate of Warren County, was found dead in bed at Phillipsburg this morning. Heart disease was the cause.

IT WAS PRINCETON'S GAME

WESLEYAN'S FOOTBALL MEN HAD NO CHANCE.

FINE PLAYING BY THE NEW-JERSEY COLLEGIANS ON THE BERKELEY OVAL —LEHIGH BEATS COLUMBIA EASILY.

Two games of football were played yesterday on the Berkeley Oval—one between Columbia College and Lehigh in the morning, and the second an intercollegiate championship match between Princeton and Wesleyan in the afternoon. The latter game was the more interesting of the two, although neither was very close. Lehigh outplayed Columbia, and Princeton greatly overmatched Wesleyan.

The continued rain had made the turf on the Oval slippery, and the game in the morning, with the wet drizzle which kept up all day, made the ground still worse for Princeton and Wesleyan, although it was not as bad as it would have been without the two miles of pipes for drainage which are buried near the surface. Notwithstanding the rain about five hundred people, including many ladies, saw Princeton defeat Wesleyan by a score of 96 to 0.

Princeton put a tremendous eleven in the field, and if any one of the spectators doubted Princeton's chances for making a good fight for the intercollegiate championship before he saw the game his opinion was reversed before the contest was half over. The New-Jersey players worked with terrific vim, and demonstrated their knowledge of the game. Their interference was soperb, their tackling sure, and their general play uniformly excellent. The rush line, made up of such men as Cowae, Janeway, Donnelly, Hegenhurst, Riggs, and Warren, is the heaviest enough to meet almost anything; and the eleven is provided with two excellent half backs in Black and Channing. Black played up with the rushers a good deal of the time, and did excellent work. He moved with a dash that was stirring at times. Both half-backs ran well. Should either meet with an accident that would prevent his playing, a good substitute would be found in Casement, '91, whose weight—150 pounds—is the only thing that keeps him from playing regularly on the team.

There is not much to relate about the game itself. Princeton made touchdown after touchdown during the first half—which was a full forty-five minutes—scoring 73 points. When the ball was punted into Princeton's territory it would be promptly punted back by Fullback Ames of Princeton, or carried through Wesleyan's rush line, so that it was being bouced groand in Wesleyan's part of the field the greater share of the time.

The score of touch-downe and goals in the first half is: Cowan a touch-down, from which Ames kicked a goal; Ames two touch-downe and goals in succession; Wood, who succeeded Wagenhurst, a touch-down and Ames a goal; Poe a touch-down, Ames a goal; Riggs a touch-dowe and Ames a goal; Ames a touch-down and a goal. In the second half there was Cowan touch-down and Ames a goal; Warren a touch-down, and Ames failed for goal; Channing a touch-down, Ames failed for goal; Jaeewey a touch-down, Amee a goal; Black a touch-down and Ames a goal.

In the second half the points were made by Cowan's touch-down and Ames's goal, Channing's touch-down, no goal; Ames's touch-down, Ames's goal from the field, and Donnelly's touch-down, from which Amee kicked the last goel. This half was only about thirty minutes, and the Princeton rnee die not work for points. Wazenhurst was slightly hurt early in the game, and retired in favor of Woods. Wageeburst said to a TIMES reporter that he intseds to play football on the team throughout the season.

One of the most interested spectators at the game was "Pa" Corbin, the old Yale centre-rush, who played with the Yale eleven on Thursday.

The positions of the men at the outset of the game were:

Princeton.	*Position.*	*Wesleyan.*
Donnell	Left end	Esson.
Cowan	Left tackle	Crane.
Janeway	Left guard	Bickford.
Symmes	Centre rush	Fogg.
Riggs	Right guard	Heath.
Wageenhrst	Right tackle	More.
Warree	Right lead	Clever.
Poe	Quarter back	Peck.
Channing	Left half back	McDonald.
Black	Right half back	Hall.
Ames	Foll back	Hall.

A surprise was given to Columbia in her game with Lehigh. She scored 6 points—a touchdown and a goal. A Lehigh man, in a state of wild excitement, handed the ball to Dilworth, one of Columbia's half backs. Dilworth looked around in a half-amused way and then started from the centre of the field under full sail for Lehigh's goal. He made a touchdowe, and Hewiett kicked a goal. Lehigh's soors was 51.

Dashiel and Warriner, Lehigh's half backs, played very well, and the team understood the game better than Columbia. The latter eleven refuse to play a kicking game, and the backs seem to be afraid to run around the ends of their opponents' rush line.

Coates of Lehigh was disqualified in the first half and Downey was called in, while in the second half Trippe of Columbia was hurt, and his place was filled by Bandler.

The men lined up at the start as follows:

Columbia.	*Position.*	*Lehigh.*
Robertson	Left end	Riddick.
Metcalfe	Left tackle	Rafferty.
Hazed	Left guard	Coates.
A. C. Gilderslve	Centre rush	Balliet.
Tuttle	Right guard	Detwiller.
Erskine	Right tackle	Blunt.
Tripp	Right end	C. Walker.
Smith	Quarter back	Ely Walker.
Dilworth	Left half back	Warriner.
Hewlett	Right half back	Dashiel.
Culver	Full back	Hutchinson.

HARVARD BEATS PENNSYLVANIA.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—The Harvard eleven met the University of Pennsylvania team to-day and won by a score of 35 to 0. The day was a perfect one for football, and a large crowd was present. The game was very closely contested, both sides playing for all they were worth. Hulme and Valentine did some brilliant work for Pennsylvania, while of the Harvard eleven Blanchard and Cumnock distinguished themselves by their tackling and Stickney by his rushing. Pennsylvania had the kick-off, and her backs made some short rushes when the ball went to Harvard on the fourth down.

The Harvard backs fumbled, but kicks by Stake and rushes by Trafford, '93, carried the ball near the visitors' goal line. Pennsylvania secured the ball however, and, in spite of tackles by Cumnock, Hulme, and Valentine, rushed the ball back to centre. After a prolonged scrimmage Harvard secured the ball, and rushes by Blanchard and Fearing carried it to the five-yard line, and Saxe made the first touch-down fifteen minutes after the beginning of the game. Trafford, '93, kicked a goal, Hulme and Valentine failing to gain for Pennsylvania. Blanchard secures the ball and Trafford kicks a goal from the field. Harvard got the ball away from the Quakers and made two unsuccessful trials at a goal from the field.

After the second trial, however, a touch-down was made by Saxe, aided by Stickney and Trafford, L. S. A goal was kicked, which left the score at the end of the first half 17 to 0, with the ball near Harvard's goal.

In the second half Hulme and Valentine, by brilliant rushes, carried the ball within five yards of Harvard's goal, but Trafford, L. S., got the ball on a fumble and it was gradually worked to the other end of the field, and good blocking off by Trafford enabled Lee to make a touch-down, from which a goal was kicked. Harvard again got the ball on a fumble, and a series of rushes by Stickney and Lee enabled Harvard to score 6 more points. In the five minutes that remained Tafford, '93, got through the Pennsylvania line, and having stopped Thayer's kick, Cranston secured the ball and made the last touch-down and goal, leaving the score 35 to 0.

The teams were made up as follows: Harvard—Rushers—Cumnock, Blanchard, Cranston, Tilton, Trafford, L. S.; Stickney, Hutchinson; Quarter Back—Harding; Half Backs—Saxe and Fearing, (Lee;) Full Back—Trafford, '93.

Pennsylvania—Rushers—Zaigler, Dewey, Shannon, (Winson,) Wright, Bowser, Wood, Diggins; Quarter Back—Church; Half Backs—Heime and Valentine; Full Back—Thayer. Referee—Mr. White; Umpire—Mr. Wallace.

A VICTORY FOR CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The football game between Cornell and the Stevens Institute teams this afternoon was a desperately-fought struggle in the mud and rain, Cornell winning by the score of 39 to 4. Both teams were in the best condition, and it was the first time they had ever met. The Stevens team was fresh from its game with Yale and the Cornell men had been practicing earnestly. Stevens played their heavy rush line for all it was worth, and made all their ground that way. Their centre rush, the 230-poender Hall, was invincible and rarely failed to make gains. The Cornell backs played a perfect quarter back, while the swarthy Spaniard, Raobael, dived through the line repeatedly for all-around excellence.

Stevens had the ball more than Cornell did, but Cornell's science and all-round excellence more than made up for the heavier rush line, and they put up a stiff and dashing game throughout. The tackling of both teams was of the nailing order, and four men were injured in the heavy falls.

It is interesting to note that Cornell scored 33 points in forty-five minutes, while Yale scored 30 points in thirty minutes. Stevens started off with a crashing wedge rush with little gain.

The feature of the game was McDowell's kick of a goal from the thirty-yard line, the first one ever made on Cornell grounds. Cornell owes their score by irresistible wedge rushes in the last ten minutes of the second half, which lasted but thirty minutes. Beke secured the touch-down, goal missed. Ehle, Bohn, Osgood, and Yawger did the most effective work for Cornell, while McDowell's kicking was remarkably good throughout. The Stevens men say that Cornell played them a harder game than did Yale.

THE SOPHOMORE'S WIN.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 2.—The annual football game between the Freshmen and Sophomores occurred this afternoon and resulted in a victory for the Sophomores, whose team was too heavy for '93. Score—36 to 0.

OTHER GAMES.

There was a rattling game of football played yesterday at the New Polo Grounds, between the New-York Athletic and Crescent football teams. The New-York Club was three men short, but pinckily resolved to struggle for the chance, instead of suffering a forfeit. The Crescents assigned two of their surplus players to their opponents, thes closing up gaps in the rush line. Tha game was not so emarkable an exhibition of football as it was of slipping, sliding, and tumbling. The Crescents won the game by 43 to 0. Terry's kicking for goal. Stevens's good running, and the all-around play of W. M. Ford were the features of the game.

The match between the football teame of the Staten Island and Orange Athletic Clubs at the Grove-street grounds, East Orange, yesterday, resulted in a most disastrous defeat for the visiting team. The Staten Island Club has changed the personnel of its team, and the new members, although experienced in the game, are altogether too light for their opponents in the Amateur Football Union. Orange won the match with a score of 62 to 0.

The Prospect Football Club, the champions of Prospect Park, easily defeated the team of the Polytechnic Institute in Prospect Park yesterday by a score of 26 points to 0. The Polytechnics did not have out their regular team, which may account for their defeat. In the first half of the game J. C. Davis made two touch-downs for the winners, H. L. Patterson one, and O'Connor one. Pattison kicked two goals, which with a safety touch-down, put the score at 22 to 0. In the second half Davis made another touch-down, but the referee would not allow it. Two more safeties brought the score up to 26 to 0.

The New-York Athletic and the American Athletic Club's football teams will play on the New Polo Grounds on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged.

INNOCENT MEN IMPRISONED.

FLEMINGSBURG, Nov. 2.—A year ago Grant and Elisha Pugh were sent to the penitentiary from here for twenty years for orimual assault. It was developed yesterday that they were convicted on manufactured and perjured testimony. There was an epidemic of this form of orime here at the time, no less than eight being convicted in thirty days, and the public mind was violently inflamed. A lynching party broke down the jail here and got one oulprit and hanged him in the very middle of the city. The Sheriff, with a strong posse, conveyed the Pughs to Maysville for safekeeping.

Both the newspapers here next week will appeal to the Governor for immediate action. A petition for pardon is signed by all the Squires of Fleming County, ten of the jury who convicted the men, (one being dead and tha other removed,) and the County and District Attorneys who prosecuted them.

AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Society had its fletter of tha season this week, two notable weddings taking place. At the residence of Frederick Cleveland, on Van Rensselaer boelevard, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Miss Catherine V. V. Cleveland was married to Fred Sterry. The Rev. Leavitt Hayment officiated. Miss Maude Cleveland attended her sister as maid of honor, and Miss Emma Robeson of New-York. Miss Gertrude Cleveland and Miss Harriet Kibbee of Albany served as bridesmaids. Edward R. Perry was best man, and Col. E. L. Judson, James F. Apgar, William Smart, and Newcomb Cleveland were ushers. Among the presents was a bond of $5,000, the gift of the parents. Farmand Mrs. Sterry will sail for Bermuda Nov. 7, to be absent two months.

On Thursday morning, in the First Congregational Church, the marriage of Miss Jessie Carr, daughter of William G. Carr of this city, and Mr. Charles Peck Ide of Troy was solemnized. There were no bridesmaids. The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman officiated. The ushers were Walter A. Batcheider, Thomas A. Chamlainire of Albany, Alfred Ide and Joseph Magill of Troy, and Jesse Ide of Lansingberg.

Tha officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company gave a dinuar to Henry S. Marey at the Albany Club on Tuesday night. Mr. Marey retired from the Delaware and

CLOSING A HOT CAMPAIGN

WAITING FOR THE RESULT IN HUDSON COUNTY.

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT OF VICTORY, BUT NO ACCURATE FORECAST CAN BE MADE—ANOTHER BAD BOARD.

Jersey City is aroused politically as it has never been aroused before. Hoboken is equally stirred, with the difference that the feeling there is even more bitter than in Jersey City. Other parts of Hudson County partake largely of the excitement. It is admitted on all sides that no Presidential election, much less a Gubernatorial contest, has ever stirred the people as they are now stirred in this local contest. Feeling has never run so high. The party organizations have never worked during the last week of a campaign as they are now working.

On the one side are the men who hold the offices and who are rapidly enriching themselves at the people's expense. They form the ring, wield the power of compact and well-disciplined organization, use the patronage, and control the entire press. With a large Democratic majority, much of it wanting in information and discernment, some of it mercenary, and all of it moved more or less by political prejudice, the advantage of the ringsters is tremendous. But, against this solid phalanx is arrayed all of the Republican Party that has not been purchased, and a large and intelligent section of the Democratic Party which is disgusted at the prevailing corruption, extravagance, insolence, and abuse of power of the ring. These Republicans and anti-ring Democrats form a great body of voters, and with a fair count would no doubt show themselves largely in the majority. But whether they will be returned as the majority in next Tuesday's election is a matter of doubt. Both parties to the contest express great confidence in the result.

The bitterness of feeling is shown mainly in hard talk. There are threats that the Hudson County Jail will have more men in it next Tuesday night than it ever had before. These threats may be meaningless, but it is the general belief that they ought to be fulfilled. When an anti-ring man meets an acquaintance of the ring, there are usually charges and counter-charges. The anti-ring man accuses the ringster of crimes against the people and the ballot box, and the ringster is apt to reply by saying that he is going to win, and that other people are no better than he is. Ring men seldom spend their breath in protesting innocence, for such protestation would be laughed at by their own associates. But they gloat over the power they hold, defy their opponents, and accuse them of envy. "We are all alike," they are fond of saying. "If the Republicans or 'kickers' were in, they would do just as we do." All pretense of integrity in office and public spirit out of it is, to the ringster, the veriest Sunday school talk. He "takes no stock" in it.

What the result will be no one can safely predict. If Hudson County can be swayed from its allegiance to the ruling Democracy by honest and deep-seated public sentiment it would seem as if the ring must be overthrown. The anti-ring men say it will be. They regard the election of a part, if not the whole, of their county ticket as pretty certain. They expect the election of half or more of the ten Assemblymen and half the ten Freeholders. It is even said that the ring men privately admit the defeat of Bruggeman, their candidate for Director at Large, of their candidates for the Assembly in the Fifth and Seventh Districts, and of several Freeholders. But openly they assert that they will have a clean sweep. McDonald, the ring candidate for Senator, yesterday claimed the county for the ring by 8,000 majority, and a supporter standing by said the figures would be 9,500. This supporter also said the ring would have nine of the ten Assemblymen. But that talk, of course, was bluff.

The fact is that there is but little data for forming an opinion. What is certain is that the Republicans appear to be very solid and very much in earnest for the reform ticket. The *Journal* has had a man out about the county trying to drum up anti-fusion Republicans, but his success has been so insignificant that that truant paper has not published the result of his inquiries. The anti-ring Democrats last Summer, previous to the first primaries, carried 3,000 names. They claim that the number has since increased. If so the ring will be beaten.

It was an impossible yesterday as the day before to get the complete registration figures. The election officers are expected to file the lists of registered names with the City Clerk immediately after the close of registration. Although registration closed Thursday night, very many of the lists have not been filed. Hardly a single district has all its lists in. The ring controls the election officers, and Republicans believe the lists are held back to prevent the public from knowing where fraud in the election is to be committed. The registration cannot now be known before Monday night, when it will be too late to make such preparation as should be made to check it.

Some of the Republicans show a good deal of spirit in the matter, and say that ringsters who count on protection in election crimes may find themselves mistaken. One of these Republicans said yesterday:

"The next Legislature is likely to be Republican. It is reasonably certain that Republicans will control the Senate. When the Senate comes, therefore, there can be no more preventing duties than the impeachment of President Hudson County official. With that official removed, or even suspended, the duty of selecting Grand Jurors would devolve upon the Coroner. Then let the ballot-box stuffers beware." The crowd of "heelers" on whom the ring depends for victory would undoubtedly fare badly in the hands of a Grand Jury of citizens fairly selected.

The indignation of citizens whenever the Jersey City charter is mentioned has recently prompted all the ring newspapers of that city to come to the defense of some of them have attempted to defend the evidently corrupt acts of the Street and Water Commissioners. Their paving contracts, police building contracts, and trading with the city are treated very tenderly. The abuses practiced by the Police Commission are not referred to. The action of the Tax Commissioners in raising the assessment of the Spanish anti-ring men is treated with entire silence. But the Board of Finance is usually referred to as the one clean spot in the City Government. Mayor Cleveland is often praised for these Board of Finance appointments. But those who look deepest into affairs say the Board of Finance is precisely like the other boards in character. A prominent and honorable man, who generally knows what he is talking about, said yesterday:

"I would trust the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, corrupt as I believe them to be, before I would trust the Board of Finance. But I would not trust either with my pocketbook."

The Board of Finance began its career by appointing two *Journal* reporters as its clerks. This act was well understood to be a part of the price paid the *Journal* for supporting the charter. It is reasonably certain that a Democratic board would not have selected its clerks from a so-called newspaper office without some hidden purpose, and it is morally certain what that purpose was. But certainly honorable men could not participate in bribing the press in that or any other way.

Recently it has been charged that the board has shown great favor to one of the banks of Jersey City. A TIMES reporter is informed that the large sums of money coming into the hands of the board from licenses and other sources which make up the sinking fund have been deposited in one or two banks, without interest, while the Board of Finance is asking credit for the city from the banks and paying 4½ per cent. interest. Before the new charter went into force the city borrowed from the sinking fund when it needed to borrow, and as it was thus borrowing its own money it paid no interest. That policy has been prohibited as depleting the fund. But it is impossible to see what excuse there could be for giving banks the use of large sums of city money while the city was borrowing from the same banks at a rather high rate of interest. Certainly no good business man would conduct his affairs in that way. The belief of THE TIMES's informant is that the Board of Finance was made up to favor a bank, and that what the city loses by the board's dealings with that bank is gained by individuals. And as all the city boards appear to have been made up with some corrupt purpose, it is not difficult to accept that belief as well-founded.

Another fact which appears to show bank influence with the present city administration was long ago brought to the attention of a TIMES reporter. It is that the banks of Jersey City are not taxed as banks in New-York and other parts of the country are, though the Federal law on the subject is the same everywhere. The Jersey City banks are taxed on the par value of their stock. The banks of New-York are taxed on the actual value of their stock. There is manifest injustice in the Jersey City method. For instance, the stock of one bank in that city sells for about $115 per share. That of another sells at about $290 per share. Yet a share worth $115 pays just as much taxes as a share worth $290. The Tax Commissioners discriminate in favor of the old bank which has grown rich and accumulated a surplus, and against the new bank that has no great surplus. Not only that, but they discriminate in favor of the rich old bank as against every small taxpayer. The poor man's house and lot is apt to be assessed at something near 60 per cent. of its value, and he pays taxes on that assessment. But the rich owner of bank stock only pays taxes on about 35 per cent. of his property's value. It does not require profound knowledge of finance to see the rank injustice in that system.

It is pleaded in behalf of the present Tax Commissioners that they have only followed the custom in vogue before the infamous new charter was adopted. But as a matter of fact these Commissioners profess to have revolutionized the system of assessment and to have "reformed" it. They have certainly made sweeping changes. The assessed valuation of hundreds of thousands pieces of property has been changed. Why have the richest banks been favored by being let alone? The answer to this question is a matter of inference. When the new Tax Commission organized, Corporation Counsel Howard was written to about the propriety of not taxing banks. Mr. Howard told a TIMES reporter that the questions only referred to taxing bank buildings. But he wrote in reply telling a good deal about the manner of taxing bank stock. He told how the stock of residents should be taxed, and how the stock of non-residents should be taxed, but he did not write them that they should assess the bank stock at the actual instead of the par value. When THE TIMES's reporter asked Mr. Howard about that omission he replied that he had given that information to the Commissioners orally. But whether he did or not the Commissioners did not act on any such information, and thus left one of the most clearly apparent abuses in the whole system uncorrected. It should be added that there are people in Jersey City uncharitable enough to believe that this reason the system of bank taxation has not been changed is that Mr. Howard himself has rather close relations with a rich banker. As Mr. Howard belongs with the ring jobbers and got a lucrative office under the charter he helped pass, the belief that he is in other jobbery is natural.

THE TIMES of last Wednesday printed a review of the local tickets in Hudson County and but few changes have been made in them since. But the Jersey public is not informed in the usual way (through the local press) of what the anti-ring ticket is, and that ticket is therefore again printed below. Some of the Republicans yesterday, it was understood, had bargained with that so-called Republican paper, the *Journal*, at advertising rates to print their ticket, that being the only way a Hudson County newspaper could be induced to do it. The fusion ticket, so far as there is fusion, is as follows:

County.

For State Senator,
William S. Stockin, Democrat.
For County Clerk,
Herman Walker, Republican.
For Register of Deeds,
John H. Stephen, Republican.
For Director at Large,
James Rocha, Democrat.

District.

First.—For member of Assembly, George Blakey, Republican; for member of Board of Freeholders, Edward J. McCaffrey, Democrat.

Second.—For member of Assembly, Hugh H. Abernethy, Republican; for member of Board of Freeholders, Thomas Egan, Democrat.

Third.—No fusion effected. Regular Republican candidates, William E. Mudge for Assembly and James Nichols for Freeholder. Bolting Republican, John Watt for Assembly and Peter McGowan for Freeholder. Anti-ring Democratic, Charles D. J. Meeks for Assembly and John McCaffrey for Assembly.

Fourth.—No fusion on Assembly candidate. Republican, Calvin Peck. Anti-ring Democratic, William E. Mera. Fusion candidate for Freeholder, Charles Pringle, Republican.

Fifth.—For member of Assembly, J. Herbert Potts, Republican; for member of Board of Freeholders, William J. Nolan, Republican.

Sixth.—No fusion effected on member of Assembly. Republican candidate, James S. Erwin; anti-ring Democratic candidate, John H. Smith; fusion candidate for Freeholder, Dr. Alexander Dallas.

Seventh.—For member of Assembly, Dennis Gallagher, Democrat; for member of Board of Freeholders, Michael J. Cashion, Democrat.

Eighth.—For member of Assembly, John Kerr; for member of Board of Freeholders, Thomas Aldridge.

Ninth.—For member of Assembly, Herman C. Kudlich; for member of the Board of Freeholders, James Kenny.

Tenth.—No fusion effected. Republican candidate for the Assembly, Rudolph Frech; anti-ring Democratic candidate, Thomas P. Usher; Republican candidate for Freeholder, A. W. Wurden.

FOR BALLOT REFORM.

THAT IS THE GREAT ISSUE NOW IN NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY.

The issue of ballot reform has been taking precedence of all other issues in the northern part of New-Jersey, and leading men of all parties are declaring themselves unequivocally for the Australian system. On Friday night one of the largest political meetings of the campaign was held at Paterson simply to discuss this question, and speeches in favor of the Kane bill of last Winter, which was so ruthlessly slaughtered, were made by several speakers of various parties—single-tax men, Democrats, Republicans, and Prohibitionists.

The advice of the speakers was to not vote for any man for the Assembly, no matter of what party, unless he would unequivocally pledge himself to support ballot reform on the lines of the Kane bill of last Winter regardless of the dictation of any party caucus. Circulars were distributed before the meeting, giving the letters of ex-Gov. Abbett and Gen. Edward B. Gruhb, the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor, on this question. Ex-Gov. Abbett pledges himself to favor a secret ballot, but does not like any foreign system, and Gen. Grubb pledges himself to favor the Kane bill. The speakers congratulated their hearers on the great and rapid growth of public sentiment in favor of this great reform.

In Bergen County the issue has been forced on this question between Henry D. Winton, the Democratic candidate for State Senator, and Major Stephen H. V. Moore, the Republican candidate. Mr. Winton, who is friend of Senator McPherson, and of ex-Gov. Abbett, has expressed himself last Winter in his paper as opposed to any "foreign" system of voting, as being "un-American," and approved of the defeat of the Kane bill. Major Moore declares himself unreservedly in favor of the Australian system of ballot reform, and as the issue is getting the votes of a large number of independents, who are very numerous in and about Englewood, Ridgefield, and Palisades Townships.

The vigorous canvass he has made on this issue had done much to enlighten the voters of the county as to the merits of the system, and even so old and stanch a Democrat as Col. Garret Ackerson, one of the oldest and most influential Democrats in the county, who was never known to vote any other but his party ticket, publicly declares that he will not support Mr. Winton. The Democrats are just waking up to the fact that they have been on the wrong side of this question, and are very generally declaring themselves in favor of the reform.

Mr. Herbert Boggs of Newark, who drafted the Kane bill two years ago, says that in 1887 he could not find a single member of the Legislature who would even introduce such a bill in that body, even "by request." The reform has made wonderful progress in New-Jersey since that time.

Erastus E. Potter, "the Morris County schoolmaster," who made a wonderful run for Congress in the Seventh New-Jersey District in 1878, and again for Governor at a later date, has taken the stump for ballot reform in New-Jersey, and will speak at Paterson to-morrow night, in Apollo Hall. He says the workingmen of New-Jersey have made this their special fight, and that no man can go to the Legislature who is against this measure.

A BIG ENGLISH SYNDICATE.

THEY PURCHASE EIGHT GRAIN ELEVATORS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—A London cablegram notes the formation in that city of a company, with a capital of $2,500,000, capable of unlimited expansion, for the purpose of purchasing the grain elevators of Chicago.

Mr. W. H. Harper, Treasurer of the Chicago and Pacific Elevator Company, said that the cablegram was probably well founded. "It is true," said he, "that negotiations for the transfer of Chicago elevator property to an English syndicate are in progress. We have been asked two questions by parties representing this syndicate, namely: 'Will cash buy your property?' and 'Will you name your figures?' To the first we answered: 'Yes,' to the second we returned the answer that we declined to name a price until advised by the parties with whom we were expected to deal. Since then, in fact yesterday or the day before, our correspondents gave us references that satisfied us of the responsibility of the syndicate, and the negotiations are, therefore, in a shape to proceed on a definite basis."

"Do you know if other elevators are involved in the negotiations?"

"I know that every elevator company in Chicago has received a proposal similar to that made to our company. I do not know what action any other company has taken."

The *Journal* has information that the elevators belonging to Munger, Wheeler & Co. have been sold for $2,500,000 to the same English syndicate that has been purchasing flour mills in Minneapolis and elevators throughout the Northwest. The Munger-Wheeler system of elevators is the largest in the city, having a capacity of 6,500,000 bushels, the Armour & Dole houses standing next in rank with a capacity of 6,650,000 bushels. The trade has been closed, and the money will be paid over to the sellers early next week.

The price paid was based on the business of the past eight years, and while no authoritative statement can be made at this moment, it is nearly certain that the annual income shown is 8 per cent on the $2,500,000 to be paid. The property bought consists of eight houses.

MOODY'S READY WIT SAVES HIM.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Evangelist D. L. Moody went down into the slums of Chicago a few evenings since to preach to an audience of people never seen inside of the churches. After the services he was the centre of a scene. A half a dozen young men, half drunk and noisy, waited at the foot of the stairs. They insulted the young women who came out and they tripped up the young men. They were evidently preparing to have some rough sport with Mr. Moody, for when he appeared at the door they crowded around him and jostled him off the lower step. He saw the danger and averted it neatly. He was carrying his overcoat on his arm. Picking out the biggest and toughest of the crowd he said: "Won't you please help me on with this coat? I'm getting a little old and stout." The bad young man was unnerved. He reddened and stepped back. Mr. Moody held out his arms appealingly and the young man weakened. Muttering something that sounded like an oath he hoisted the coat into the broad shoulders. "I knew you'd do it. Thank you," laughed Mr. Moody, and he walked briskly down the street, leaving a disorganized gang of hoodlums in the shadow of the building.

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

HOW HE WAS LURED TO THE CARLSON COTTAGE—BURKE IDENTIFIED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Winnipeg this morning says: Assistant State Attorney Baker of Chicago had a long interview with Bob Heffer yesterday, and from him received a corroboration of many of the details connected with the butchery of Cronin which Gillette recounted on Thursday.

Burke was under the impression that Cronin was being decoyed to the cottage under the pretext that he was going to attend the woman mentioned in yesterday's dispatch. Four men were waiting in the cottage for him. They listened for the sound of wheels. At last the carriage drove up and an instant later the doctor hurried up to the door. He knocked loudly and hastily, as if he realized that his presence was urgently required. Two of the assassins stood behind the door ready to strike, while one of the others from the inner room called out in a loud voice, "Come in." The door was quickly opened and the doctor strode in. The instant he was in one of the assassins slammed the door, while the other struck the physician a terrible blow with a sandbag. The doctor fell heavily to the floor.

Burke always declined to say who struck the first blow, and this fact, Mr. Baker says, makes it quite clear that it was Burke himself, else he would have mentioned the name. He always spoke about the four taking part in the crime and pounding the doctor at the same time.

The moment the doctor was down the whole four rushed on him and with fists, clubs and clubs, pounded the life out of him. The poor man struggled and moaned awfully. Blood poured from his mouth and nose and even his eyes. He struggled and gasped for breath, and nearly twenty minutes elapsed before he ceased to breathe. Then the murderers stripped the bloodstained clothing off him, and one of them pounded his face so as to make it unrecognizable. Coughlin then hauled the trunk over and the body was crammed into it. One of the quartet went out and brought an express wagon, which had been left in a convenient place.

When they went to carry the trunk out blood was dripping from it and it rae on the floor. The trunk was set down and the leaks in the trunk stopped with cotton batting, which was found in the doctor's instrument case. The trunk and its contents were then taken to the lake, Coughlin driving the horse. There was no boat at the spot expected, and it took almost ebove the trunk out on to the water but it would not work. Anxious to get rid of the body some way, Burke suggested that it be thrown into a catch basin. The suggestion was adopted.

Chief J. Carlson, son of the owner of the Carlson cottage, was the first witness in the case this morning. He testified as follows: I was sitting with my wife and my father in the house in the rear of 1,872 Ashland-avenue in the forenoon sometime about the 20th of March last, when there was a knock on the door and a gentleman came in and said he wanted to rent the house, and my father went to the house with him and showed him around and he came in again and I made out the receipt for a month's rent in advance. The stranger said that he expected some brothers and a sister from Europe to come and keep house with him. He said he would move in in a week or so, when his sister would come from Baltimore. He gave his name as Frank Williams. Subsequently he brought the furniture in the evening about 7:30 o'clock. Williams came again on April 20 to pay the second month's rent. I saw him in Winnipeg.

Q.—Can you point out Frank Williams in the court room?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Point him out, please.

A.—The second one there, [pointing to Martin Burke.]

The witness was subjected to a long cross-examination, which did not seem to develop any new facts. He was followed by Johanna Carlson, his mother, who also identified Burke.

Then Halken Martinsen, the expressman who hauled the furniture from 117 South Clark-street to the cottage, took the witness chair, and he, too, identified Burke as the one who hired him.

It was announced this afternoon that Senator Kennedy, the Wisconsin lawyer who has been of counsel for Burke, had withdrawn from the case. It was said that he is dissatisfied with the position assigned him in the case.

WEST VIRGINIA'S OUTLAWS.

ANOTHER FIGHT BETWEEN THE HATFIELD AND M'COY FACTIONS.

MILTON, West Va., Nov. 2.—Reports of another fight between the Hatfields and McCoys have reached here. Friday night a party of about thirty of the McCoys came across a Blumfield camp in tee woods, about six miles from Green Shoals. Both hands were bound for the headquarters of their respective factions, and were heavily armed. When the McCoys discovered their ecemies they sent out scouts and learned that there were about a score in the camp. They crawled up through the dense underbrush, and poured in a volley on their sleeping foes. In an instant it was returned, and the Hatfields, although taken by surprise, were so much better armed than the McCoys, having repeating rifles, that they soon put them to flight.

The one volley fired by the McCoys did terrible execution. Half a dosen men were wounded and two were slain. John Blumfield, one of the leaders of his faction, was instantly killed. By his side lay Edwin Brown, the son of the wounded man. He was also dead. Then Anderson Hatfield fell dead. Two bullets had gone through his body, one piercing the heart. Six other men were wounded, one of them, whose name is unknown, being fatally hurt.

After dawn the Hatfields found two more dead men, and one desperately wounded man were captured. Some of the wounded McCoys must have been carried off by their friends, for the trail of their retreat through the woods was marked by blood stains. The prisoners captured are Charles Lambkin, John Cain, — Cain, and Pete McCoy. The names of the dead are unknown. Cain was one man whose name was not learned was so badly wounded that his captors left him to die where he lay, but the other three were compelled to march to the Hatfield headquarters, which they reached about noon yesterday.

As soon as the story of the attack and capture was told a sort of council of war was held. The prisoners were not allowed to speak in their own defense, and after a short deliberation a vote on their life or death was taken by the entire Hatfield party. The result was unanimous, and the three men will be tied to trees and shot to-day. Nothing can save them unless the McCoys can defeat the entire Hatfield party and effect a rescue. This is not likely, as they are outnumbered two to one and the Hatfields are better armed. The courier who brought this news was shot at twice from ambush while riding through Lincoln County.

GIFTS THE CZAR LEFT.

From the London World.

The Czar left £500 for the poor of Berlin, and e gave a very handsome present to his Alexander Regiment, and numerous diamond snuff boxes and a shower of decorations were distributed; but his visits appear insignificant when compared with those of his grandfather, the Emperor Nicholas, when he visited England for a week in June, 1844. He gave £2,000 to the servants at Windsor Castle, and £1,000 to the housekeeper; £4,000 to various charities; £500 annually for a cup at Ascot, which was continued until 1854; and a parure of diamonds, worth £2,000, to Mme. Brunnow, the wife of his Ambassador; twelve gold snuff boxes, with his portrait set in diamonds, among the great officers and lords of the Queen's household; twelve gold snuff boxes, with his cipher in diamonds, among the equerries and grooms in waiting; and literally a basketful of brooches, watches, rings, and pins, which were distributed among the small fry who had been useful to him or in some way concerned with his visit.

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Fire Friday night burned the premises occupied by the Hamilton Sugar Loaf Sole establishment and the H. Lang Manufacturing Company, at Hamilton, Ontario. The loss is $50,000; fully insured.

THE KAISER IN TURKEY

THE SULTAN A MAN OF VERY FEW WORDS.

CEREMONIAL MEETING OF THE TWO MONARCHS—PREPARING FOR THE EMPRESS'S VISIT TO THE HAREM.

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BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Emperor William telegraphed to Prince Bismarck to-day as follows:

"YILDIZ KIOSK, 11 A. M.—Have just arrived here. Fine weather. View beautiful beyond description."

Other official dispatches give a detailed account of the meeting between the Turkish fleet and the German ships Kaiser and Hohenzollern at the entrance to the Dardanelles. It was a striking spectacle. The passage through the straits was made under a continuous roll of salutes from the forts. On entering the Sea of Marmora Said Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Edhem Pasha, formerly Grand Vizier, and Herr von Radowitz, German Ambassador, left the Sultan's yacht Izzedin and were received by the Emperor on the Kaiser. Luncheon was served on board the German war ship. The Empress was invisible, as she was again suffering from seasickness, although the passage had been calm.

The vessels proceeded and were sighted off the entrance to the Bosphorus at 10 o'clock. A large number of vessels, gayly decorated, followed the German ships to the Dolmabaktche palace, where the Sulten, attended by his Ministers and the principal Court officials, awaited the coming of the Emperor. Upon his arrival Emperor William was cordially greeted by the Sultan. After partaking of refreshments the two monarchs drove to the Yildiz palace in a carriage, under the escort of a squadron of cavalry. The Sultan and the Empress sat on one side and Emperor William and Prince Henry on the other. The Sultan exchanged a few phrases in French with each of the guests and then relapsed into absolute silence. Herr von Radowitz, acting under instructions from Prince Bismarck, will attend, with Said Pasha, the business interviews between the monarchs.

The semi-official press of Berlin no longer denies the political importance of the visit. The *North German Gazette* of to-night states that if the intentions of the Emperor are realised the conferences at Constantinople will create fresh guarantees of peace based upon the general principles of Prince Bismarck's policy, and will strengthen the *dreibund* and further assure the well-being and prosperity of the Fatherland, aoding to Germany the good will and gratitude to the Kaiser. Other papers compare the present meeting with the Emperor's visit to Osborne House, drawing the inference that the result will be a similar *entente cordiale*.

The frankness of these admissions of inspired organs is partly due to official advices from St. Petersburg that the Czar has relapsed under Panslavist influences; that the changes that were in progress to eliminate the war advocates from the Czar's council and entourage have been countermanded; that the Germanhating press has resumed its former hostile attitude, and that the situation is the same as before the Czar's meeting with Prince Bismarck. The Czar's ill-humor causes no disappointment here.

The incidents attending the Empress's visit to the royal harem are awaited with interest. The daughter of the Turkish Minister at Rome and the daughter of Hussein Astin Pasha, both of whom speak French, will attend on the Empress throughout her stay in the Turkish capital. A gorgeous caique, propelled by ten oarsmen, will convey her to the entrance to the harem gardens. The walls of the sabina of the caique are covered with mirrors. The furniture is finished in blue velvet and gold. The oarsmen will wear garments of white silk with gold embroideries. The Sultan, attended by Kialaraga, chief of eunuchs, will receive the Empress on disembarking and conduct her to the entrance to the seraglio, where he will leave her, after introducing his mother, the Sultana Validi, to the second wife and wives of the Soltan, all mothers of Princes, attended by odaliaque suites, will receive the Empress in the grand saloon. The other women of the harem will be excluded. The visit will last three hours. A musical entertainment by the Imperial band during which coffee will be served, and the Empress will then make a tour of the apartments and grounds.

The marriage of Prince Ferdinand to Princess Louise of Orleans, daughter of the Duo d'Alencon, depends upon the result of the Friedrichsruhe Conference. The mother of Princess Louise, Duchess Sophie, Bavarian Princess Sophie, is a sister of the Empress of Austria. Emperor Francis Joseph withholds his approval of the marriage until Count Kalnoky reports the results of his interview with Prince Bismarck.

The new Socialist bill will not receive the support of a majority of the Reichstag unless subject to modification. The National Liberals dislike the proposed tribunal of appeal and demand that the power to decide appeals be vested in the Supreme Court at Leipsin. This the Government will concede. The National Liberals further demand that an appeal shall have suspensive effect in the case of a sentence of jeprisonment, and that the suppression shall be enforced only after an appeal has been rejected. They also object to the clause forbidding persons expelled under a minor state of siege to return after the siege has been raised without the assent of the police. The officials have will to enable the police to banish forever Socialists and suspects from places where a siege has been declared for a single day. Although the clause will permit of outrage and persecution, the Government is likely to insist upon its adoption. The bill will give rise to prolonged and excited debates, in which Prince Bismarck will participate. The Centre party at a meeting to-day unanimously decided to oppose the measure.

The withdrawal from office of Herr von Maltzahn, Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, is imminent. The budget debates disclosed his unfortunate weakness as the post. He spoke with embarrassment and repeated stoppages.

A dynamite depot at Friedrichshnetie, near Beuthen, Silesia, exploded to-day. Twenty persons were killed and injured.

Lord Salisbury has sent an emphatic protest against the claim of Count Caprivi that he was not learned was so badly wounded that his supporters left him to die where he lay, but the other three were compelled to march to the Hatfield headquarters, which they reached about noon yesterday.

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BORTKIEWITCH'S PLUNDER.

SEVERAL VALUABLE ARTICLES FOUND CONCEALED IN HIS ROOM.

Yesterday afternoon Samual A. Sancier, a restaurant keeper of 22 St. Mark's-place, came into the First Precinct Station House, at Oldslip, and said he had a complaint to make against Anselms Stanislaus de Bortkiewitch. Sancier said that at the time Bortkiewitch was arrested on the charge of snatching a pocketbook from Miss Annie Brown, in the Equitable Building on Sept. 3, he was a boarder of his, and that when Bortkiewitch was arraigned at the General Sessions he testified to Bortkiewitch's good character. About three days afterward Sancier missed a pair of silver onff steds, square-shaped, and cerryieg ooe and one-half carat diamonds. Yesterday afternoon he called to suggest that Bortkiewitch might have stolen them.

Captain McLaughlin thonght the suggestion a reasonable one, and concluded to follow it up. We went to the late apartments of the alleged professor, at 11 Waverley-place, and made a vigorous search. In looking about he fished out a long stocking, and as he unrolled it there jiegled ont a silver cigarette oase, a silver soap case, and a silver matchbox. This was doing pretty well for hosiery, and thus encouraged, the Captain took a turn at the bed. The bed was even more satisfactory, and the mattresses began to give up golden treasures in quick succession. First a gold cross came to light, then a pretty light blue jewelry oase, and then a small covered silver case. On opening the cases the former contained a lady's pearl pin and the latter a silver thimble. The Captain continued the search, but could not find the onff buttons. Boxing up his treasures, he took them to the station house, where he will keep them a few days for their owners to claim them.

The gold cross was 8 inches long and 5 inches wide across the arms and was of 18 carat gold. It was figured along the front and arms with miniature has-reliefs of biblical characters and was thought to have been stolen from some Roman Catholic sanctuary. The lady's gold pin was of guld, the design being three leaves, each leaf set with a large pearl and each pearl surrounded with other smeller ones, making seventy pearls in all. The case was marked Howard & Co., Fifth-avenue. Capt. McLaughlin communicated with this firm, and though they remembered its sale, could not give a clue to the owner.

The cigarette oese was of finted oxidized silver, as was also the match box. The soap box was of ivory oxidized silver, and had upon its cover designs in sculptured shell, with spiral olearly marked and a olam shell out in outline. The thimble was of solid silver, and in its head was sunk a red agate, with the needle holes drilled upon it.

A NEW OCEAN CURRENT.

RESULTS OF GERMAN EXPLORATIONS AROUND SPITZBERGEN.

Dr. Kükenthal of Berlin, with Dr. Walter, has been away the past Summer making explorations in the arctic regions round Spitzbergen. The two men recently returned to Bremen and reported to the Geographical Society of that place, at whose expense the expedition was fitted out, that Dr. Kükenthal had discovered a new and important ocean current flowing through the whole length of the Olga Strait from north to south. It was observed everywhere and at all times from Northeast Land to the Ryk Yse and King Charles Land. Only on the shallow coasts was it overcome by the ebb and flow of the tide.

The collections they brought home are said to be very valuable for students of the arctic fauna. They have also brought back numerous photographs of arctic scenery, especially of the little-known King Charles Land. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "The only particulars as yet published of the Arctic discovery, as to the novelty of which, it is only fair to say, some geographers here entertain doubts, are contained in two short preliminary notes addressed by the explorer to the Bremen Geographical Society. The first note is contained in a letter dated Deevie Bay, Aug. 17, 1889, and runs as follows:

"'One important result of our voyage seems to be our discovery of a strong ocean current which streams through the whole Olga Strait from north to sonte, turning southeastward off King Charles Land. It was very strong from the middle of July to the middle of August. On the northern it had an average temperature of 1½° Celsius about the end of June, and 2 1-16° from July to the middle of August. But the temperature sank very rapidly in proportion to the depth; for on July 26, in the middle of the Olga Strait, it was 3 2-10° oe the serface, but only 3-10° at a depth of thirty meters. We observed this stream everywhere and at all times, from Northeast Land to the Ryk Yse, and King Charles. It was disturbed only near the flat coasts by the tidal narrents.'

"The second note is contained in a letter dated Tromsö, Sept. 6, 1889, and runs thus:

"'Since I parted from Nordenskjoeld on the shores] is in entire keeping with the existence of a strong ocean current, coming from the north, which we were able to trece through the whole of the Olga Strait, and about the nature of which we shall fully report later.'

"This last remark has, so far as I nan observe, modified the doubts at first entertained by unprejudiced minds as to whether Dr. Kükenthal had discovered a new current or not. It seems, at all events, probable that he and his companion have really been the first explorers who have scientifically and thoroughly examined the current. For two centuries past this current may have been occasionally noticed from a distance, but it was never surveyed, so that there will probably be found no reason to deny the soleotino value of Dr. Kükenthal's researches."

TO AUSTRALIA IN A BOAT.

TWO MEN WHO HOPE TO ARRIVE IN DECEMBER.

Capt. Jörgensen, whose arrival at Madeira in his new patent lifeboat Storm King was reported in London on the 2d of October, has sent to friends in London an account of his outward voyage. The boat, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* describes it, is intended for use on board passenger vessels, and is built in three water-tight compartments. It is 30 feet long, 8 feet 6 inobes in beam, and 4 feet 9 inches deep, and to prove her seaoning capacities Capt. Jörgensen and his mate, Mr. Nelsen, are now sailing her from London to Melbonrne. On Sept. 12 they left the West India Docks. On the afternoon of the 23d, in latitude 48° 26′ north, longitede 20° west, the wind commenced to freshen from the westward, with rain and a falling baromet

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The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 3, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, with colder weather.

MR. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, in his capacity as "President" of the Republican County Committee, has so far demeaned himself as to send out a circular in support of the candidacy of FREDERICK S. GIBBS for the Assembly in the Thirteenth District. Considering the utterly disreputable character of GIBBS and the injury that his recognition must necessarily do to the Republican Party, and the pretension of Mr. CRUGER to political as well as social decency, this seems like a degree of abasement which he could not fairly be called upon to reach even for the sake of party. The revolting effect upon respectable Republicans in the district will be likely to extend beyond the candidate for Assembly. The election of GIBBS would be a disgrace to his party as well as to the district and the city. There is another and wholly unexceptionable Republican candidate in the district, Mr. LINCOLN W. MCLEOD, who would make an honest and useful member of the Legislature. Not only has GIBBS secured the "moral" support of the Chairman of the County Committee, but he has the Federal office holders on his side. No less than eighty-one persons in the employment of the National Government took part in the convention which forced his nomination upon the district, and there are well-authenticated reports to the effect that Postmaster VAN COTT is using his influence and his official power in behalf of GIBBS. He is said even to have made promises of places in the Post Office as bribes for his support. A characteristic trick of GIBBS is the sending out of circulars accusing himself of having supported Catholic measures in the Legislature and trying to get aid from Catholic voters by representing this to be an attack of his enemies. This may interest Mr. CROKER, who professes to be anxious to secure Democratic Assemblymen in every district where a chance is offered. Perhaps he may see to it that none of his voters are lured away by Mr. GIBBS's disreputable device.

The failure of the extensive experiment to make "sorghum sugar" in Kansas, in competition with the price of the cane or of the beet root, is to be regretted on other accounts than on that of the direct loss. Senator INGALLS, rather curiously, chooses this occasion to come out with an attack on the Sugar Trust for enhancing the price of a necessary of life, although the higher the price of sugar the better for his constituents who have taken to sorghum. He even goes so far as to entertain the suggestion of free sugar, moved thereto, perhaps, by considering the politics of Louisiana. When he considers the politics of Kansas he will be apt to reconsider that suggestion. Obviously if the price of sugar were raised sufficiently by the tariff, there would be a profitable demand for sorghum, since Louisiana can by no means supply the American market. It would not be surprising if a proposal to raise the duty were made in Congress this Winter, nor absolutely paralyzing if it received the support of the Senator from Kansas.

It will be a hard matter for decent citizens to get up much interest in candidates for the Board of Aldermen, though if opportunity were offered for sweeping all the candidates out of the field they might avail themselves of it with enthusiasm. But a Board of Aldermen is to be elected, and in a few districts there are candidates worthy of support. In fact, there are at least two members of the present board who have deserved public confidence and ought to be re-elected. These are Mr. J. A. COWIE, in the Thirteenth District, and Mr. WALTON STORM, in the Twenty-first. Mr. COWIE is a Republican, opposed to the corrupt Gibbs faction, and Mr. STORM is a Democrat who has always stood up firmly in defense of the public interests. The latter has been repeatedly elected in a Republican district, and ought to gain in popular support by the excellent record he has made.

The best thing the thoughtful voter can do in the Eighth Senatorial District is to vote for TURNER, the Tammany candidate. From all that we can learn of him he has more ability than both the other candidates put together, and we know nothing to his discredit. He ought to get at least eight or ten times as many votes as the little chap whom the County Democrats have nominated, and if he can beat the Republican candidate, so much the better. Mr. PLATT would then have one less Senator.

The members of the commission appointed to make an exhaustive inquiry concerning the Panama Canal are now inspecting the plans and reports of the defunct canal company, and on the 15th inst. they will sail for the isthmus. This undertaking seems to attract very little attention in France or any other European country. More attention is paid to a scheme projected by M. LAULANIE, who proposes that the waters of the river Chagres shall not be diverted from the route of the canal by dams and new channels, but shall be used in making a series of three lakes on the route at different levels and connected by locks. This scheme may have been suggested by the plans of the Nicaragua Company, which utilize the natural water supply of Nicaragua in a remarkable manner. M. LAULANIE appears to have overlooked the fact that the Chagres is notoriously a fickle and variable stream, occasionally supplying for a short time a great deal of water, but commonly furnishing only a modest quantity. He estimates the cost of completing the canal on his plan at $50,000,000.

THE WEAK SPOT IN OUR VOTING SYSTEM.

Those who have little confidence in popular self-government are wont to assail the system of universal suffrage on the ground that the judgment of the majority cannot be relied upon to afford a safe and efficient administration of public affairs. But the greatest danger that has been developed by our experience in this country does not spring from the incapacity of the people for self-government, but from devices to prevent a fair expression of the popular will. The people may be deluded or misled, and may from lack of clear knowledge and sound judgment sustain policies that are opposed to their real interests and vote for public officers who will not give them the best service. But the exercise of political power affords the best means of education in its use, and errors of popular judgment will be corrected by experience. The evils that flow from that source tend to diminish, and on the whole it is probable that we will get better results in the long run than could be attained through the exercise of power by any favored class.

The most serious evil that threatens us is the defeat of the normal results of universal suffrage by the efforts of classes of citizens to control elections in spite of it. These efforts may be made by combinations of men who have interests of their own involved in the result which they desire to protect or to promote, or by politicians who are incited by personal self-interest. Their method is not that of convincing and persuading the voters so much as directly controlling their action at the polls. Employers of men try to induce them through fear of losing their employment, or by threats or promises of one kind or another, to exercise their right of suffrage not at their own will but at that of those upon whom they feel dependent. In this way a few men may practically cast the votes of many. So politicians by the use of power which they wield by virtue of holding public office or controlling public patronage, or by a strong alliance with others who can help or hurt men whose political action they seek to direct, may use the rights of the many to promote the ends of a few. The power of political organization is in itself very great, and may exercise a sort of terrorism over the weak and the timid. But the most pernicious method of affecting the vote of the people is by the arts of bribery and corruption, by directly paying the needy or the unprincipled for their votes.

All these evil practices are not a legitimate fruit of universal suffrage, but have sprung from the opportunities afforded by a weakness in our system of providing for the exercise of the suffrage. The independence of the voter is left practically unguarded. After all efforts to enlighten and convince, or to delude and mislead, he is not finally left to vote as he wishes. He may still be subjected to coercion or intimidation or to the solicitations of the briber, because he cannot cast his ballot without permitting those who desire to influence his action, in effect to cast his ballot for him, to know for whom he votes. So long as they can know this he cannot escape their influence or their power. And so long as they can practically supervise his action at the polling place and have evidence of the way he votes universal suffrage is vitiated and diverted from its end. We do not have an expression of the popular will. We do not really have popular self-government, but allow the voting power to be controlled, if not actually exercised, by classes of citizens instead of by all the citizens. The defect in the voting system is so obvious that it is strange that an irresistible demand for its remedy has not been made before this time. The right of suffrage is in need of protection in order that its exercise may really be universal and untrammeled. How it is to be protected is perfectly obvious. It can only be by such a regulation of the balloting system as shall secure absolute secrecy in voting. This can only be accomplished by not only enabling but requiring the voter to go to the polling place without the opportunity of having ballots placed in his hands by others. He must receive them only within its guarded precincts, make his selection of candidates in seclusion unwatched, and cast his vote before leaving without any opportunity for others to tell how he has voted. This is the essence of ballot reform, and any legislation intended to secure the reform must provide for these safeguards. Let them be once established and the most serious danger that besets the system of universal suffrage will be averted and the power of the people will be really exerted and the majority will actually rule. Then and then only can the results of self-government be attained, and whether they are more or less wise will depend upon the enlightenment and integrity of the people, and that is a far safer reliance than the selfish and interested designs of politicians or of classes of men who are seeking the attainment of some benefit or advantage for themselves through popular action.

THE STATE CANDIDATES.

THE TIMES has already given counsel to its readers in regard to the candidates for State offices whom it thinks most worthy of their support at the polls on Tuesday. The advice we have given cuts across both tickets in a somewhat independent fashion, but we think the reasons we have set forth should appeal to voters who, like THE TIMES, in a contest of this kind are guided solely by a desire to elect the best candidates and promote the cause of good government. As we continue to receive letters asking for information and advice about the State tickets, we will repeat briefly the suggestions we have already made.

Mr. FRANK RICE ought to be elected Secretary of State because he is a much abler and sounder man than his opponent, Mr. JOHN I. GILBERT, the Republican candidate. Mr. RICE is a representative of the best tendencies of the Democratic Party, and would make an admirable administrative officer.

On the other hand, Mr. MARTIN W. COOKE of Rochester, the Republican candidate for Controller, is more deserving of support than his Democratic opponent, Mr. WEMPLE. The taint of the ceiling scandal rests upon Mr. WEMPLE, not through his direct connection with it, but because as Controller he neglected his plain duty and by his inaction contributed to the success of the jobbers. Mr. COOKE is a lawyer of ability and high standing.

Mr. IRA M. HEDGES, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, is also to be preferred to the Democratic candidate, Mr. DANFORTH. Mr. DANFORTH is a Hill politician. He would use his office, so far as he could, to promote Gov. HILL'S schemes. His general fitness for the place is distinctly inferior to that of Mr. HEDGES, whose business training amply qualifies him for the duties of State Treasurer.

Attorney General TABOR, like Controller WEMPLE, was guilty of official neglect and indifference in regard to the ceiling swindle. He deserves defeat for that reason. Mr. JAMES M. VARNUM, the Republican candidate for Attorney General, is a much better lawyer and an abler man than Mr. TABOR. Independent voters can support him with hearty good will.

Mr. JOHN BOGART, the Democratic nominee for State Engineer and Surveyor, is an ideal candidate. He holds the office now, and was the Deputy Engineer and Surveyor under his predecessor. He is an engineer of very high standing, and has performed faithfully and intelligently the duties of his office. There ought to be no question of his election over his opponent, Mr. VAN RENSSELAER of Seneca Falls.

Judge ALFRED HAIGHT of Buffalo, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, ought by all means to be beaten. The Standard Oil people procured his nomination. He suits them perfectly. His course in the case of the EVERETTS, managers of a Standard Oil concern in Rochester, who were convicted of attempting to blow up and destroy the works of a Buffalo rival of the Standard, and who were let off with a paltry fine of $250 by Judge HAIGHT, when he ought to have sent them to prison for one year, shows that he has a dangerous bias in favor of monopolies, and the more odious they are the better he seems to like them. The elevator ring would hail his election with joy. His opponent, DENIS O'BRIEN, would be an honest Judge and not open to the charge of having an undue fondness for "vested interest" founded in greed and fostered by conspiracy.

To sum up, the candidates on the Democratic ticket whom THE TIMES advises its readers to vote for are these: FRANK RICE, for Secretary of State; JOHN BOGART, for State Engineer and Surveyor; DENIS O'BRIEN, for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Upon the Republican ticket these candidates are deserving of support: MARTIN W. COOKE, for Controller; IRA M. HEDGES, for State Treasurer; JAMES M. VARNUM, for Attorney General.

THE LOCAL ELECTION.

The comparative smallness of the registration this year is much to be regretted. It shows that the public interest is languid in a contest which many thousands of honest voters regard merely as a struggle between two factions of politicians, of which one is entitled to about as much of respect and confidence as the other.

This is a superficial view, even if the facts were as these careless people suppose them to be. The main interest of the election to New-Yorkers is in the influence it will have upon their Municipal Government. Let us assume that there is no choice between the local candidates of the two sides, so far as concerns their character, ability, and public spirit, though we believe this to be, upon the whole, an unjust and mistaken assumption. The fact remains that one of the local factions, Tammany Hall, to wit, has now acquired very nearly as undisputed a control of the municipal machinery as it had in the days of TWEED and SWEENY. The danger, and it is a real and imminent danger, is that this faction may become once more intrenched.

It is quite futile to point to some half dozen leaders in Tammany as men of fair capacity and good intentions, and to argue from these that Tammany has been reformed. Tammany means an immense and inert mass of ignorance and greed, which can be used by the leaders for their own purposes, and it is because it means this that ambitious men, who otherwise are not of it, are in it, and are planning for leadership in it. It is not for public, but for private, purposes that they want it. Tammany is as impotent for good as it is powerful for mischief, and every public-spirited and reforming Democrat has found it impossible to do any good with Tammany, and has found himself forced to act outside of it and in opposition to it.

Now, as every good citizen must admit that the secure and undivided rule of Tammany is the worst thing that could happen to the city, and as the next election will have a considerable influence in determining whether that rule is to be weakened or consolidated, it is clearly the duty of every good citizen to do what he can toward its overthrow by voting for the Citizens' candidates. This would be his duty even if the Tammany candidates were personally as able and respectable as their opponents, which in general is not the case. The lightness of the registration indicates that there are too many good citizens who do not take this view of their duty, for it is against the good citizens that the defection must mainly be charged. The bad citizens always register and always vote. The Tammany phalanx of ignorance and corruption is in effect a body of professional or semi-professional voters. It bears to the vote that "comes out," or does not come out, according to the popular interest in the election and the popular estimate of its importance, the relation of regular troops to militia. There is, indeed, nothing in the registration to indicate that Tammany may not be beaten; but there is much to indicate that the defeat will require hard work. We can scarcely afford in our municipal affairs the Spanish-American system of government by revolution. If we allow Tammany to go on and secure itself in power, its use of that power will in the end become intolerable and the people will rise up and overthrow it, as they have done before. But it would be much better not to let it come to that point.

MAYOR CHAPIN.

It must be conceded by his most bitter opponents that Mayor CHAPIN of Brooklyn is conducting his canvass in a fair and manly way. The explanation he gave of the way in which the taxes had been and would be affected by his administration, on Friday night at the Academy of Music meeting, must command the respect and, we should say, the confidence of the intelligent men of Brooklyn. He has never claimed that he could manage the city well and more cheaply than when it was managed ill. He has only claimed that he could and would do it as cheaply as it could be done properly. We think he has reasonably kept that promise and that he has done very much better than Col. BAIRD could be expected to do. And he has resorted to no such untruthful statements to sustain his case and to weaken his opponent's case as the Republicans have made.

One thing appears to us of the last importance, and unless other things were wholly in favor of Col. BAIRD—which is the contrary of the truth—it should be conclusive. That is that Mayor CHAPIN has been scrupulously faithful and unwaveringly firm in his administration of the civil service law. Not even under Mayor LOW was this law applied with greater efficiency and intelligence and good faith. Indeed, profiting by the experience since obtained, it is not too much to say that the system has been distinctly improved. Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD, who was the most active of the Commissioners under Mr. LOW, was intrusted with like duties by Mayor CHAPIN. That, of itself, was a pledge that the work would be honestly and skillfully done, and Mr. SHEPARD'S character is too well known to Mr. CHAPIN for the latter to suppose that the former could be swerved from his duty had there been any wish to have it so swerved. As a matter of fact, Mr. SHEPARD testifies to the complete harmony of the Mayor's policy with his own. Could Mr. BAIRD be relied upon to make a like record? We know of no reason for thinking so; there are only too many reasons for thinking that he could not.

THE FORTUNES OF A TRUST.

The most prominent Trustee of the Cotton Oil Trust said at the recent annual meeting of that organization that after he had looked into its affairs he could not understand why the Trust had been made. The motives of the organizers of this Trust may not be clearly seen now by this gentleman, but it is true, nevertheless, that the purposes of the speculators and the oil makers who united in setting up the Trust were well defined. The main purpose was to increase the profits of the industry by suppressing competition in the sale of oil to consumers and the purchase of seed from planters. There were some who foresaw that they would have an opportunity to unload their factories upon the public at a very high valuation, and they were moved by this. There were others who intended that the Trust's certificates should become "active" on the Stock Exchange, and that they themselves should make large sums of money by using their official knowledge of the Trust's condition in the speculative buying and selling of these certificates.

Competition was not suppressed. A monopoly was not made, and what was ostensibly the main purpose was not accomplished, but there is reason to believe that those who sought the means of speculating with scarcely any risk and some of those who desired to get rid of their factories have now no ground for complaint. Competition was not suppressed because an enormous load of watered stock and antiquated plants prevented the Trust from making such a reduction of price as may be caused by economical manufacture on a large scale, because a new independent mill could be set up with a very little capital, and because, under these conditions, scores of independent mills came into existence. We presume that the makers of this Trust, encouraged by the example of the Standard Oil Trust, expected to make a monopoly and to suppress independent mills by conspiring with railroad companies to obtain discriminating freight rates for both seed and oil. But the enactment of the Inter-State commerce law and of the amendments to that law left no hope that the purpose of the monopolists could be attained in this way.

That some, and possibly many, of the manufacturers who entered the Trust have sold their factories at high prices to the public through the agency of the "unlisted department" of the Stock Exchange would be clearly shown if the list of certificate holders should be exhibited. These manufacturers deposited the stock of their corporations and received in exchange certificates of the Trust to the par value of three or four times the fair appraised value of the property. About a year after the certificates began to be sold on the Stock Exchange the price was raised, mainly by manipulation, to $70 a share. The manufacturer who sold his certificates at that price received in cash at least twice the appraised value of his property. Last Summer the price ranged for several weeks in the neighborhood of $55, and those who had taken three or four for one must have found that price attractive. There are only 421,000 shares in all, but the transactions on the Exchange have been notably large, on several occasions exceeding 100,000 shares in a day, and it is very plain that a very large part of the certificate capital is no longer held by the manufacturers to whom the certificates were issued, but is knocking around in Wall-street, where the original holders have sold out.

Those whose chief purpose was to procure a new plaything for profitable use in speculation through the advantages afforded by their knowledge of the inner history and real condition of the Trust, and by their power to affect the value of certificates by executive action or the publication of statements, must have been very successful. They have been able to raise or depress at will the market price of a stock the dealings in which have frequently been so large as to overshadow the remaining transactions of the Exchange in all the regularly listed securities. While it is known that one or two of these persons have recently suffered reverses, owing to a quarrel in the inner circle, the impression prevails that the majority of them have taken in a great deal of money.

The history of this Trust and of the Sugar Trust shows that the most fortunate beneficiaries of these blind pools are the manufacturing members of the rings who were sharp enough to sell their certificates—and with these their factories—at the right time, and the speculating members who by entering the rings and becoming influential in them gained power to make new fortunes by speculative selling and buying of the certificates on the Exchange. We have pointed out that a large quantity of the Cotton Oil certificates has been sold by the manufacturers who originally held them. The same thing has been done in the case of the Sugar Trust, and it is reported that some of the most prominent refiners of sugar now have very little pecuniary interest in the business. As for the people, they have nothing to set against their losses but the enlightenment that has been caused by what one of our esteemed contemporaries, a defender of "the industrial stocks," recently termed "the broad educational movement" that has followed the speculation in these stocks on the Exchange.

FORERUNNERS OF COLUMBUS.

The discovery in the Bibliothèque Nationale of various Latin manuscripts of the voyage of Saint BRENDAN westward from Ireland to a land which may have been America appears to have surprised Gen. BUTTERFIELD, and not less Mr. MELVIL DEWEY, recently Librarian at Columbia College and now Librarian at Albany. The surprise is surprising, for THE NEW-YORK TIMES and other papers have mentioned this discovery frequently during the last two or three years, while patriotic Irishmen rush into print every few months to herald what seems to them also an unknown fact of history. But the fact is that few stories were more popular in the Middle Ages than the "Navigation" of Saint BRENDAN of Kerry, while a good-sized shelf can be filled with books of recent date that tell the legend, from SCHRÖDER'S life of the saint, published in German in 1871, to passing notices in works on the old literature of Ireland and national biographies devoted to famous men of the British Empire. Indeed, the Irish claim to have discovered America is only one in a long series, beginning with the fable of Atlantis that comes from Phœnician sources, and including the Norse claim through LEIF ERIKSON and the Welsh through Prince MADOC.

Saint BRENDAN made two voyages to the westward, but whether in the first he got further than Iceland may be doubted. The fugitive Norwegians who made that island famous found the Irish books and bells of anchorites there when they arrived—no very cheering signs for men who fled before Christianity and Kings. Saint BRENDAN undertook his second voyage to cross the Atlantic in better shape. In the first place he went to Saint ITA, his nurse, a "wise woman," who in all likelihood was more of a pagan soothsayer than a Christian saint, to learn what her advice might be. She chid him for embarking on his earlier trip in boats of skin without asking her counsel and told him to build a ship of wood. "A large, wonderful ship" was accordingly built for him in Connaught, which contains the natural seaport for transatlantic commerce at Galway over against our land. Not content with the advice of the "spae-wife," the saint went northward into Donegal and visited the island of Inishmurray, where seafarers dwelt who knew the far land. Then he returned to Kerry, where a mountain still bears his name, and set forth into the sea with sixty followers, who included mechanics, smiths, and others, fitted for a colony. He took seeds and plants and seems to have known pretty much what sort of land to expect, as well as where to find it.

If the story is not a very clever piece of realistic romancing on a theme provided by certain myths of Ireland, there can be no doubt that Saint BRENDAN did carry a colony westward from Erin. But distinct traces of such a colony have not yet been found in America, though there is no reason why it might not have been established and utterly disappeared in the course of half a century, even to the weapons and other less perishable articles. But as Saint BRENDAN returned, dying in Ireland A. D. 577, the probabilities are that the attempt was a failure. Some have traced the saint to New-York and westward as far as the Ohio River. But there is the greatest difficulty in separating possibilities which may be regarded as facts from improbabilities or fiction. The *Navigatio* was so popular that it was copied again and again, each monk adding something and making some change until it grew like a snowball. Various voyages in other directions were fussed into the western trip, and all sorts of legendary yarns of the sea were run into the account, until it became a mosaic of legends on a framework of fact. Of Saint BRENDAN'S existence there can be no doubt whatever. It is more than probable that he made long voyages on the Atlantic. But that he reached Greenland even has not yet been proved. It remains shadowy and suggestive within the fascinating twilight of conjecture.

At the approaching fourth centenary in honor of COLUMBUS it might be a graceful act for some historical society to arrange in a gallery a series of charts, models of ships, pictures of costumes and men to illustrate the various discoverers and settlers of America, actual or reputed. The Spanish contingent would naturally have the place of honor, say at the end of a great hall, with the earlier discoverers on the left and the settlers on the right. To compose such a gallery ought to give great pleasure to our artists and archæologists, while the effect would be all that is most interesting and instructive.

The German Emperor's visit to the Sultan will not be so vain and idle a performance as some of his other political errands. The Sultan is really a person of considerable influence in Turkey, and to propitiate him personally may very likely be useful to Germany as well as agreeable to the Kaiser in giving him an opportunity to wear more Turkish uniforms. His decision to pay the visit amounts to a public confession of the failure of his recent fraternizations with the Czar, for it is beyond the wit of man to conceive a "European concert" in which Turkey and Russia will harmonize. Moreover, an alliance with Austria precludes any favoring of the Russian designs on Turkey. It seems scarcely necessary, however, to enlist Turkey at all, since the triple alliance is already strong enough to keep the peace of Europe, if that be its real and only object.

CHIT CHAT.

It would be a great thing if men in their sagacness for notoriety would refrain from meddling with religion. But so sure as a man has brains and religion in inverse ratio with an enormous conceit, knowing he can secure notoriety to himself in no other way, he tries to say something "startling" in religion. A Baptist thus afflicted recently declared there is no devil, and now a Presbyterian professor in a theological seminary declares Job is a myth and the book of Job was written by a Jewish poet during the exile. His only reason for such assertion is that he has examined this book by the rules of "Higher Criticism," and has decided that a man suffering as Job was could not have uttered such lofty poetical sentiments! This is a case for the fool killer rather than for church discipline.—*Louisville Western Recorder.*

A heavy rain was falling and the street car was crowded. A sweet young girl entered and glanced timidly around. "Take my seat, Miss," exclaimed the hollow-eyed consumptive near the door, seeing that the burly, beef-fed man sitting next to him did not offer to rise. "Thank you, Sir," she replied. And that sweet young girl with dripping gossamer sat down by the side of this burly individual and drenched him with cold rainwater, while the hollow-eyed consumptive hung on to a strap, dry and happy. Politeness is its own reward.—*Chicago Tribune.*

When a man sets out to do business he should figure on the probable gain or loss. A Yankee goes over to Canada, passes forged checks to the amount of about $400 and is sent to prison for thirty years. If he can figure out any profit in this he should give the public his balance sheet.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Tears are the product of the best civilization. The savage does not cry; the savage screams and howls. It is said that children in orphan asylums never cry. They have no one to cry to.—*Contributor to Chicago Advance.*

The anonymous gentleman who has given $10,000 to the Homeopathic Medical Dispensary in this city evidently doesn't believe in homeopathic portions of money. It is a real allopathic treatment.—*Boston Herald.*

The scarcity of Fall pasturage in Illinois may be due to the awkward circumstance that Chicago, after annexing most of it, will not permit stock to run at large.—*Chicago News.*

There are more photos of George Washington sold in this country in a year than of any other person. For figures apply to the Post Office Department.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Buffalo preacher says there will be horses in heaven, but he is not sure about the drivers, horse traders, and street railway Directors.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

Slang interprets slang. It is easy to see the force of the remark "Don't be a clam," when you reflect how frequently the clam is in the soup.—*Toronto Globe.*

A morning paper, which speaks of Quay's mailed hand, neglects to state the rate of postage on that class of mail matter.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

A good way to make money in oil is to stand by and see the other fellow put down the hole.—*Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer.*

AN ELEPHANT'S POLITICS.

From the London Truth.

Many stories are current of the remarkable intelligence of the elephant, but I have come across nothing so conclusive of the noble animal's sagacity as the story of the elephant which broke loose the other day at Leigh, in Lancashire. On gaining its liberty, this intelligent beast made straight for the Conservative Club, and did his best to demolish the front of the premises, after which he proceeded to the parish church and battered down a gate which barred the public access to the sacred edifice. Leith is a strongly Radical town, and there can be little doubt, I take it, that this is a Radical elephant, who, inspired by the *genius loci*, determined to hold a political demonstration on his own account.

LORD HOWE'S BONES.

From the Troy Telegram, Nov. 2.

A party of gentlemen has made further excavations in the supposed Lord Howe grave at Ticonderoga. More pieces of the coffin, nails, a few small pieces of bones, and two rifle balls were found, one of which was battered and found near the centre of the body. It was probably the fatal one.

OPENING OF THE MUSEUM.

The Metropolitan Museum of the Fine Arts will open on Monday morning for the Winter season. The greatest novelty to see there belongs to the Willard bequest, under whose provisions a vast number of plaster casts have been collected, some eight or nine hundred in all, which are now to some extent arranged so that they can be seen. The great central hall has been given up to these casts, which range in size from a mold of the portico of the Erechtheion on the Acropolis of Athens, supported by its handsome caryatides in the shape of women, to a reproduction in a plaster of a little grave tablet. Many countries and many epochs are represented by these molded objects. For the most part they are of the dead white color which is so trying to the eyes in plaster casts, but some have had a bath of oil and will in time take a yet more decided tint of straw color or ivory, perhaps deepening with age to brown.

The centre of the hall supports a faithful copy of the pulpit, resting on crouched lions in the Duomo of Siena. At a little distance is a fac simile of the famous black pillar in the British Museum, on which are carved in low reliefs processions of men and beasts bringing gifts to a ruler of one of the great ancient conquering nations on the Euphrates. Reliefs from Greece are hung on the north and south balconies below the rail, but rather too far off for ordinary eyes to study their modeling with ease. The casts are taking far more time to arrange than was thought possible, and the grand hall is still in a chaotic state. From which it will take the faithful labor of several days to extract it.

Other novelties at the Metropolitan are new seals from Assyria and Babylonia, more fans and miniatures presented by Miss Sarah Lazarus, and additions to the loan collection of gems, cameos, and other engraved stones belonging to Mr. Somerville. That gentleman has come into possession of a very large cameo cut from Indian chrysoprase to represent the Zeus of the Greeks. He considers that he has a very ancient treasure in this stone, as well as one that is historical. The wreath of leaves about the head of Jupiter is supposed to be of leaves from the oaks of Dodona, whose murmuring was interpreted by the official readers of oracles at his shrine. The edge of a corslet with large, circular disks is considered to represent the ægis, an article of which our oratorical forefathers were very fond, and which they loved to introduce as a stock quotation along with the "palladium" of our liberties and other classical values. As a matter of fact, the bust of Zeus in cameo is a singular and interesting bit of work, not merely for its extraordinary size, but for the curious treatment of the hair about the forehead.

Mr. Marquand's addition to the gallery of old masters presented to the Museum consists of two portraits by Velasquez from the Lansdowne collection, both of men nearing middle age. One is said to be a likeness of the painter. It resembles other portraits of Velasquez by Velasquez but little. Both are rather richer in tone and more even in workmanship than the paintings usually attributed to this famous painter. They will be likely to interest less than usual the young artists who swear by Velasquez till all is gray. The second is called a portrait of the Marquis of Olivares. They are fine pieces, though they do not communicate the shock of pleased surprise that comes often enough when regarding works by this master performed to all appearance in a much more off-hand style than that in which these are wrought.

Yet another collection to swell miscellaneous objects neither sculpture nor painting! The Crosby Brown gallery of musical instruments is a truly marvellous assemblage of objects as beautiful, very often, in color and shape as they are strange and outlandish in their general appearance. They range from the rudest products of negro tribes to extremely elaborate instruments of the Middle Ages and the Orient. These quaint and barbarous shapes are probably destined to quite as much popularity as any collection in the Museum, with the exception of the modern paintings. They will share the attention of those who know the contents of the Museum well with the small but attractive gathering of mediæval locks, keys, hinges, and other work in iron which Mr. Marquand has provided. The good fortune which began when that gentleman took the helm has not abandoned the Metropolitan Museum.

A FRENCH MAP OF THE HUDSON.

From the Albany Journal, Nov. 1.

Hendrick Hudson was not the first white man to sail the Hudson. An old French map by Dufosse has just been received by State Librarian Howell, which shows that the river bearing his name was known as the Rivière Grande before Mr. Hudson and his bold Dutch crew glided over the waters of it in the Half Moon. This map is of great historical value, establishing as it does beyond question the location of what was called Norumbega. Prof. Eben Horsford has lately given considerable time to locating Norumbega, and finally decided that it was in the eastern part of Massachusetts. The map, which was made in 1605, locates Norumbega in the vicinity of the Grande or Hudson River. Long Island is not outlined, the navigators and surveyors of that time probably thinking it was part of the main land. A small island is outlined off the coast with the title "I Claudia." This is none other than Block Island, the title to it being clear throughout the succeeding generations. This is a very potent point in establishing the location of Norumbega, Block Island being east of it and situated just where it ought to be to establish the identity of the Hudson River as the "R Grande." This map, which was made before Hendrick Hudson came up the Hudson River, not only shows that stream, but the Mohawk as well. A strange thing in connection with it is that at the point of meeting of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers is a representation of a castle. About this is the word "Norumbega." That territory to the northeast of the castle is called "Nove Francie pars," meaning part of New France. The map is very interesting, and is well preserved.

MURDER BY A RETURNED CONVICT.

A terrible murder was recently committed by a returned convict at Bordeaux. The victim was the companion of the perpetrator of the crime, and they had both lately landed from New-Caledonia, where they had completed a term of penal servitude for coining money. The two men, Trnoby and Broquère, went to a low hotel in the town and paid for a night's lodging there. Shortly after the pair had retired to their room they were heard disputing loudly, and the sounds of their scuffling caused the landlord of the place to send for the police. When these arrived they found that Trnoby had cut his companion's throat with an enormous sheathknife which he carried. On the floor lay Broquère dead, the blood oozing from a deep and broad gash in his throat. Trnchy told the police that he and his mate had quarrelled as to what they should do with a sum of £120 (or 3,000f.) which they had amassed in New-Caledonia. Broquère wanted to recommence coining false money, but Trnoby—according to his own account—insisted that they should open a wine shop. Thereupon Broquère pulled out a razor and threatened the other, who employed his knife to some purpose in defending himself. After having made this statement Trnoby was taken to prison.

TO MAKE BERLIN A SEAPORT.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Times.

It is rumored that serious attention is now being paid in official circles to the project of connecting the Baltic and Berlin by a seagoing ship canal. This was a favorite idea of Dr. Stronsberg in his later and bankrupt days, when he cast about for some means of turning to account his financial genius, and there is reason to believe that even Count von Moltke thought the idea worth serious consideration. Admiral Batsch, too, once wrote a magazine article entitled "First Ship in Berlin," and discussed the question whether this phenomenon might best be brought about by deepening the Elbe or the Oder. He decided in favor of the latter, and now it is said that a committee is actually being formed to give effect to his proposal, or at least examine it; but, in any case, it will be a very long time yet before Berlin becomes a seaport.

WHERE FIFE AND BRIDE ARE.

From the London Truth.

Duff House, where the Duke and Duchess of Fife are now staying, has been closed for many years, except during its owner's annual Autumn visit, which never exceeded a month. The house is an immense quadrangular edifice, which was built about a century ago. The style is Roman Corinthian, the principal rooms are very large, and there is a fine collection of pictures. The grounds, which are very extensive, are undulating and well wooded and are bordered by the Deveron, on the banks of which, one mile further up the river, is Mountcoffer, the dower house of the Fife family. Duff House stands on the outskirts of the towns of Banff and Macduff, which are separated by the Deveron estuary.

A GIFT OF A CHURCH.

*From the Baltimore Sun,

CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN

POLITICIANS PUTTING ON THE FINAL TOUCHES.

STATE HEADQUARTERS ALMOST DESERTED—THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY AND THE VOORHIS FACTION.

Things were quiet about the State Democratic and Republican headquarters in the Hoffman House and Fifth-Avenue Hotel last night. The real campaign work was over, and those who have been in the thick of the fight were not at all sorry that the end is so near. Gov. Hill, pretty well satisfied with the condition of things in the State canvass, left for Albany yesterday on the "flyer." State Chairman Murphy, Executive Chairman Griffin, and Secretary De Freest have also returned to their homes.

Roswell P. Flower and Police Commissioner MacLean were in and out of the Hoffman House headquarters during the day. J. C. Lulley saw to it that any one who came to the headquarters for information got it. The Democrats who dropped in last night were all confident that things were going their way in the State and that the prospects were all that could be desired.

Over in the Republican headquarters in the Fifth-Avenue Gen. Knapp, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was holding forth. He told the callers that large numbers of letters had been received from Odd Fellows who were indignant because Elliot Danforth posters had been sent out, together with a letterhead upon which was the name of the lodge of Odd Fellows to which Mr. Danforth belongs. Gen. Knapp also explained that he did not intend to leave his headquarters until the battle was over. He said his partner in Auburn had great trouble in getting a Democrat to pair with him, so that the fact that he could not go home to vote would not count. His partner, however, finally succeeded in doing so.

All the details for election day, so far as the State Committees are concerned, have been arranged, and everything is in readiness for the struggle at the polls. In the local contest the arrangements on both sides have been made with a nicety of care and an attention to detail that could not be surpassed by Generals getting ready to lead their troops into a great battle. The County Democracy, the Tammany and the Republican leaders have instructed the election district captains as to what they must do, and Tammany has been concerning itself very much with warnings to the election inspectors, because they say it will be three to one at every polling place. There was remarkably little betting going on around the hotels. One man at the Hoffman House was reported to have $10,000 ready to wager on the result. Those politicians who have a facility of hunching tickets will probably be busy to-day. Many of the tickets were sent through the mails yesterday.

Ex-Mayor Grace said last night that he had learned that none of the Republican candidates on the Citizens' ticket had been assessed, and he had known all along that the County Democrats on the ticket had not been assessed, and so the whole ticket is up on its merits, and no one upon it has been required to stake a big sum of money on the result.

The attitude of those County Democrats who participated in the meeting in Bleecker Hall, in the Ninth Assembly District, Friday night, at which only the Democrats on the Citizens' ticket were indorsed, was considered at the meeting of the Counties' Sub-Executive Committee yesterday afternoon, and as a result the following resolution was adopted: That the Chairman of this committee be hereby is authorized and empowered to take any and all such measures as he may deem necessary to insure the proper distribution of ballots containing the names of all candidates nominated at the regular conventions of those organizations."

The remark is made that at a meeting held in the Ninth Assembly District Nov. 1, under the auspices of the County Democracy Committee of that district, a resolution was adopted refusing to indorse and support a portion of the County ticket.

Mr. Voorhis's followers in the Ninth have sent out their ballots with the spaces in which the Republican names would be left blank. A circular was sent out with the ballots, in which the position taken by Mr. Voorhis was set forth and the candidates sanctioned by him were indorsed.

AHEARN'S BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

HIS FRIENDS THINK HE WILL BE ELECTED SENATOR FROM THE SIXTH.

In the "Hook" district, a name applied to a lower portion of the east side of town, there promises to be a very lively struggle this year for Senatorial honors. The contestants are Thomas F. Grady, whose melodious voice has been heard in the State Legislature on many occasions, and John F. Ahearn, a young man as yet unknown to political fame. The old fighting Sixth District has been the scene of many political battles, and the contest this year is in keeping with its past record.

When Grady was nominated a few weeks ago it was thought that he would have a walk-over. Since Ahearn made his appearance, however, things have looked different. The latter is a hard, earnest worker. He is a very popular young man, and has strong backing. Former adherents of Grady are deserting him and going over to the other side, and just now the outlook for the "silver-tongued" orator is not a very bright one. The machine men of the district are beginning to grow fearful of the chances of their candidate, and the harsh expressions in the campaign has caused much uneasiness in their ranks. As an evidence of this feeling Excise Commissioner Fitzpatrick called a meeting at his house in Gouverneur-street, a few evenings ago, of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and intimated that he wanted Grady elected.

In these days it is a very difficult matter to get an excise license if a Commissioner is opposed to the applicant, and it is the easiest thing in the world to "doctor" up evidence enough to revoke a license under the same circumstances. In consequence Mr. Fitzpatrick's words had some effect on the assemblage. Just now there is a scarcity of Ahearn posters in saloon windows, while every available inch of space in saloons, grog shops, and distilleries is monopolized by the lithographs and other election paraphernalia of "Tommy" Grady.

"I think I have got Grady on the run," said Mr. Ahearn. "And if I don't defeat him I will be sadly disappointed. Just now, however, the outlook is very bright, and the chances are that genial 'Tommy' will not go to Albany next year. As regards a mere opinion in the part of Excise Commissioner Fitzpatrick, I do not care to say much. He is a lifelong neighbor of mine, and the mere fact that he was compelled to resort to such petty tactics is evidence enough to assure me that Grady realizes his position."

Among the independent voters of the district Mr. Ahearn is a decided favorite. He is a young man and has lived in the district all his life. Some years ago he held a position under the Commissioners of Emigration, and at present is the Clerk of the Essex Market Police Court. He was appointed to that position to succeed "Charley" Reilly when the latter was made Commissioner of Jurors. Mr. Ahearn is very popular, especially with the young voters. It is said on good authority that the Tammany leaders will be unable to hold their men in line for Grady on election day. In that event the silver-tongued orator will feel worse next Tuesday night than he did when Gen. Bragg sat down on him in the National Convention of 1884.

THE STECKLER METHODS.

The story published in THE TIMES of yesterday about the bulldozing methods of the Steckler coterie to compel tradesmen to join the Steckler Association and to vote the Tammany ticket created a good deal of excitement in the Fourth Judicial District. John Fennel, a prominent young lawyer in the Tenth Assembly District, said yesterday that there were numerous cases where business men had been annoyed and threatened into joining the Steckler Association and into promising to vote the Tammany ticket. He had himself the evening before addressed a County Democracy mass meeting at Concordia Hall and had openly stated what was afterward published in THE TIMES, adding a "dare" to the Steckler coterie to prosecute him for his utterances.

THE LABOR PARTY INDORSES.

The following candidates were indorsed by the Union Labor Party at its meeting last night in Clarendon Hall: Amos J. Cummings for Congress, M. C. Murphy for Senator in the Fifth District, John F. Ahearn for Senator in the Sixth, George F. Roesch for Senator in the Seventh, Lispenard Stewart in the Eighth, William J. Soyhan in the Ninth, Charles A. Peabody in the Tenth, and John Carlin in the Eleventh. For the Assembly, "Battery" Finn in the First, John Mulligan in the Fifteenth, George G. Banzer in the Sixteenth, and Percy D. Adams in the Twenty-third, were indorsed. This completes the Labor Party's indorsement.

MR. BLUMENTHAL INDORSED.

The United German Democracy of the Twenty-second Assembly District has indorsed the Hon. Joseph Blumenthal for the Assembly and Mr. James E. McLarney for Alderman. This makes the German vote solid for the candidates of Tammany Hall in that district.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Jefferson Club of the Twenty-second Assembly District the nominations of Joseph Blumenthal as Assemblyman and James E. McLarney as Alderman were unanimously indorsed.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Charles H. Turner, the Tammany candidate for the Senate in the Eighth District, pushed his canvass energetically yesterday. The weather did not deter him from making short speeches throughout the district at every possible opportunity. He want along the water front, shook hands with the longshoremen, and secured a vote wherever there was a chance to do so. Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., the County Democracy candidate, is not making things with half the energy of the ice-cart man. Lispenard Stewart has been at work for about two weeks. Waterbury says there is no show. Turner is making the fight on a forlorn hope.

Circulars setting forth the judicial record of Frederick G. Gedney during the twelve years he was on the bench, and giving the opinions of many of the most prominent newspapers, without regard to party, have been sent out. Letters from many distinguished men are also included, and the whole makes a showing of which Mr. Gedney's friends may well be proud. The consensus of opinion collected in this form is that he was ever an upright and an able Judge.

The parade and ratification meeting which was to have been held in the Sixth Senatorial District last evening under the auspices of the Thomas Jefferson Association was postponed on account of the weather until next Monday night. Ex-Alderman Sheils, who offered to bet from $100 to $5,000 on the election of John F. Ahearn, the candidate for Senator, has no one seems anxious to bet any money and Mr. Sheils remains untaken.

A mass meeting to ratify the Democratic State, the Tammany city ticket, and Peter Mitchell for Justice of the First Judicial District will be held at the junction of Prince, Macdonnal, and Charlton streets, to-morrow night. Bourke Cockran, Judge Mitchell, Congressman Frank T. Fitzgerald, Col. W. D. Brown, and others will help ratify.

The Independent Manhattan German Club are out in an indorsement of Dennis A. Spellissy, the County Democratic nominee for Senator in the Eleventh Senatorial District. His "honesty and disinterested efforts to lessen the rigors of landlord rents" are commended, and a large independent vote is assured him.

Patrick Mooney, John Lawrence, W. F. Healy, John Twomy, and Patrick Walsh of the County Democracy organization in the Twenty-second District have seceded and have signed a letter sent to Henry C. Hart, Chairman, to that effect.

The Democratic State ticket and the United Democratic nominations for Assemblyman and Aldermen, John Martin and William Walker, were unanimously indorsed by the Ninth Assembly District Jeffersonian Club on Friday night.

For tables of candidates and other political news see twelfth page.

ST. LOUIS CITIZENS ALARMED

BY A SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE WHICH DROVE THEM TO THE STREETS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—At 1:53 o'clock this morning a well-defined earthquake shock was felt here. Some say there were two distinct shocks The tall buildings shook and trembled, timbers creaked, and furniture rocked. The police, firemen, and newspaper men on their way home were startled, and many persons sleeping soundly were awakened by it.

The earthquake was the general subject of conversation on 'Change to-day, when many amusing stories came out of what startled citizens did on the spur of the moment. Some ran into the street in night clothes and could hardly be enticed back to their houses. One young lady at the Southern Hotel rushed down three flights of stairs and got lost amid the labyrinth of halls before she became reassured. She then took refuge in an alcove and all attempts to dislodge her proved futile. She screamed at every attempt to approach her, and remained finally at the blockade and, throwing a cloak around the frentic young lady, conducted her back to her room.

At the workhouse and jail something like a panic ensued, women crying and praying. Dr. W. E. Bixby of the Female Hospital reports the shock caused the water in his bathtub to rise 2 inches and become muddy, and some one has started the sensational story that St. Louis is situated over a great underground lake and that an earthquake shock might cause a second Johnstown calamity.!

Kirkwood, Clayton, East St. Louis, and other suburbs felt the disturbance even more, it is said, than St. Louis. The earthquake was accompanied by a rumbling noise like distant thunder. Whatever alarm it caused, however, has quite subsided now. A few matches to the *Republic* to-night show that the shock extended over the greater part of Southern Illinois and Southeast Missouri.

CAIRO, Ill, Nov. 2.—A heavy shock of earthquake, accompanied by a low report, was felt here at 1:50 this morning. It was about one minute in duration, the direction being southwest to northeast. No damage is reported in this violinity.

GEN. GRANT'S BODY.

THE DEAD HERO'S WIDOW KNOWS OF NO PROJECT TO DISINTER IT.

The story printed yesterday morning crediting George W. Childs of Philadelphia with the assertion that the body of Gen. Grant would be removed from its present resting place to either West Point or Arlington causes some incredulous comment here.

The only member of the Grant family now in town is the widow of the General, who has lately returned to her residence at 3 East Sixty-sixth-street. Mrs. Grant declined a personal interview to newspaper reporters, but through a servant she told all that she had to tell. She said that the printed stories in the morning papers were the first intimation she had that there was a project or a desire to remove her husband's body from its present resting place. She had never consulted with anybody on this subject—in fact, the idea had never entered her mind. She was very much inclined to believe that the flat-footed statement that such a removal was to be made, which is attributed to Mr. Childs, had never been uttered, or at least had been emphasized and distorted from a mere expression of opinion to a statement of a settled fact.

"Would the Grant family consent, unless under more aggravated conditions than now exist, to have the General's remains disturbed?" was asked.

Mrs. Grant did not think it necessary to answer this question until she had been consulted regarding it, or at least authoritatively assured of a project to remove the body.

THE CHEROKEE OUTLET.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2.—The latest advices from the Cherokee Indian Nation are that the recent order or communication of Secretary Noble in regard to Cherokee affairs, which was received at Tahlequah, the capital of the Nation, last evening, has had just the opposite effect that the Commissioners expected it would have. Indiane who favored the sale of the outlet before are now obstinate. They say the Government has adopted bulldozing tactics, and that they will not yield an inch. Chief Mayes is reported as saying: "The order is no surprise to us. It is not the first one we have received. We understand that it was designed to coerce us into selling. The Government cannot bulldoze us in this manner. The Commissioners are trying to ring-fire us like hunted deer."

He denied that he was in favor of selling the strip. He did not know whether he would appoint delegates to confer with the Commissioners, and in the future there would be any negotiations at all. He reiterated his former opinion that it would require a change in the Constitution before any land could be sold. Ex-Chief Bushyhead, William P. Rosa, W. P. Boudinot, and other leaders favored making an issue with the Government as to the fee simple ownership of the outlet.

The catchment of the strip will be present at the opening of the council next Monday, and will attempt to influence the Indians. The proposition to settle will Indians on the strip is regarded as a bluff. A caucus of Indians will probably be held to determine upon some line of action.

A BAND ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

A German band of seven pieces was blowing out its melody in front of the Delancey-street police station house yesterday. The Mayor had signed the ordinance prohibiting these strolling bands on Thursday, and the musicians were escorted into the station house in short order.

In the Essex Market Police Court "Silver Dollar" Smith pleaded for them, basing his defense on their ignorance of the law.

Judge Manrice J. Power, in view of the very recent promulgation of the new regulation, discharged the prisoners. Then they went down to "Silver Dollar's" store and played for the benefit of the Assembly candidate and his customers.

THE MONTEZUMA SPECIAL.

A Pullman vestibuled train, including dining car, library, and smoking car, between New-Orleans and the City of Mexico. From New-York in five days. Also special tours to California. E. Hawley, General Eastern Agent Southern Pacific Company, 343 Broadway or 1 Battery-place, New-York City.—*Exchange.*

FOR THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund is now $58,023 70. Treasurer Stewart says "This inenres the erection of the arch." Mr. Stewars saknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: The *World*, $500; the Hon. W. C. Whitney, $100; "A Widow's Mite," $5; though the *Commercial Advertiser*, "Three Subscribers," $3; previously acknowledged, $57,415 70; grand total, $58,023 70.

YOU WILL NOT MISS YOUR CLUB.

Gentlemen accustomed to the comforts of club life will find in the café car of the New-York Central's Southwestern limited all the conveniences of the most perfectly appointed clubhouse.—*Exchange.*

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The market through the week has been about what it was expected to be—irregular; dull a good deal of the time, with spells of extreme liveliness by way of compensation. Some specialties have gone up, and one or two have gone down, much down; and the way of the bull speculator has in general been made hard for him, particularly if he was speculating in trusts. In Sugar he has had a rest for a few days, but in Cotton Oil there has been disaster. When this stock recently broke from 50 to 40, and Gen. Sam. Thomas appeared as a bull on it at the lower figures, with a brand new plan for converting the Trust into a regular corporation, the shorts were scared into covering, and the price rallied to 44. But it was noticed with some surprise that the buyers who wanted to cover were supplied with stock in extreme abundance; and despite the "sure point" that the next rise would take the stock above 50 again, when the shorts had covered there appeared to be no more buyers in sight. But it was given out that the new Trustees to be elected on Friday last were to be men of wealth and influence, who would command the confidence of the Street. At the last moment, however, the men of wealth and influence declined the honor. They had taken a look at the inside of things, it was supposed, and the look was enough. Messrs. Constable, Flagler and Olcott, the gentlemen referred to, found themselves invited to take charge of a concern where there had lately been "errors of judgment, mistakes of management," and of course, "heavy losses." This was Gen. Thomas's euphemistic way of expressing it. To the average outsider, it looked as if it were the old story again—fiduciary officers speculating with moneys which did not belong to them, always for the benefit of their trust, of course; but where the winnings of the game, if any, go into their individual pockets, and the losses into the treasury of the concern. Wall-street has seen this sort of thing before. When the three gentlemen above named declined election as Trustees, the game was up so far as making a new bull movement in the stock. Some one or more large holders of it hastened to sell, and then the fun began. The "old man," as Mr. Cammack's fellowers call him, got after the sellers in his best style, and the slaughter made w something to remember. He began apparently about 41, and the stock was down to 32 yesterday and weak at that. A committee has been appointed to consider the ways of putting the trust into a corporation; and people will be invited to buy the stock on that. It is doubtful what success the invitation will meet. Cotton Oil, as a bull speculative, is such a hardened old deceiver, it will probably have to get down to very low figures before outsiders will touch it again.

There is little reason to doubt that people who might be called "insiders" have been deeply cut into by this drop, and the losses inflicted by the drop in the other trust stocks have also severely hurt some large professional operators. It would be contrary to usual experience if this did not make itself felt on the general market. Commission houses which have Boston connections know how badly Boston has been hurt by the collapse in Atchison; and if the bull forces in this market have been severely weakened—of which there is no room for doubt—there is reason to apprehend a further general decline in prices. It is plainly evident that Mr. Gould is no bull. He may talk that way, and his friends for him; but his stocks tell a different story. Does any one suppose Missouri Pacific would keep dropping the way it does, if Mr. Gould were in favor of a higher market? The stocks which have resisted best the weakening influence of the demoralization of the trusts and the high rates for money, have been the Vanderbilts, and those other properties whose earnings are heavily increasing, like Louisville and Nashville and the Chesapeakes. Union Pacific has risen from special causes already set forth. The strength of the Vanderbilts has been very noticeable, and as there are no pools in them, the buying must fairly be attributed to investment purchases. It is true that Lake Shore, New-York Central, Michigan Central, and Three C's preferred, do not look particularly cheap at present prices, in view of the dividends they pay and the high rates for money; but the latter are temporary, and with the prospects of the coming year the dividends may grow. Furthermore, confidence counts for everything in making the price for corporate properties, and the Vanderbilts enjoy this confidence. The present management of the Union Pacific seems to be gaining in public favor. The traffic contract with the Chicago and Alton (it is of little moment whether a transfer of ownership has or has not been made), supplementing the combination with the Northwestern, speaks well for the foresight of the managers. It brings the two eastern termini of the Union Pacific, the one at Omaha and the other at Kansas City, into close connection with Chicago. The alliance must also be of considerable benefit to the Chicago and Alton, but as the stock of that road is so very closely held that a transaction in it is seldom recorded, there was no sign in the market of what the popular opinion might be. Other large combinations are rumored, as a consequence of the new arrangements, and they will certainly follow sooner or later. The Pennsylvania system will not always stop short at Chicago and St. Louis, though its managers now profess themselves to be content that it shall. Circumstances are forcing the railroads into a few great combinations of systems, extending from ocean to ocean. The Pennsylvania will be one of them. The Vanderbilt system already is.

If the speculative spirit were not so dormant in Wall-street—dormant only for a time, however—the recent great combinations and other important events in the railroad world, would have sufficed to start a buying movement in stocks which would soon attain the proportions of a boom. There is little sign of it now. Later on, these things will make themselves felt, but no material improvement can be looked for while the banks are drawn down so low as they are, and in the meantime it is more than probable that further weak spots will be developed in the market. There is an undertone of strength to it which suggests that good stocks are all right, and holders are safe in sticking to them—when they can; but wherever there is weakness, the bears will find it. They seem to have found it in Reading. Not only the stock but the bonds of this concern have been falling. The general mortgage 4s are below 90; the 5 per cent. incomes have in each class declined several points lately, the first-class being quoted yesterday below 79. Confidence in the managers of this property is evidently falling away. It is true the company had a bad year because of the phenomenal mildness of the last Winter, and losses from this were expected and well understood. The management could not help that. Investors are not complaining on that score, but they are complaining about the systematic concealment of the company's condition by the suppression of reports which formerly were published. The Coal and Iron Company is one part of the Reading system, as the Railroad Company is the other part; but for months past the reports of the operations of the Coal and Iron Company have been suppressed. If they were favorable they assuredly would not be; but whether favorable or unfavorable the investor who has his money in the company's securities, has a right to the information. The withholding of it shows that the speculative vice is deep in the management of the concern. Such information as is furnished shows that the company has been losing right along. What is President Corbin doing? Is he attending to his business, or is he neglecting it in consequence of a chronic attack of the malady known as "big head?" Some large holders of Reading securities have recently averred that this was the case. They were in favor of looking for some one else. The growling will soon become serious. Even the mild *Financial Chronicle* is moved to complain bitterly, and says of the stock and bondholders, that "when one reflects that these holders only a short time since made great sacrifices to help the company out of its difficulties, the lot of the Reading investor seems indeed to be one not long to be endured."

WILSON BARRETT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Mr. Wilson Barrett, at the Boston Theatre to-night, in response to an invitation signed by a large number of persons prominent in artistic, social, and political circles, presented "Ben-My-Chree," and in size and quality the audience was remarkable. The theatre was crowded in every part, the private boxes were filled with prominent personages. At the end of each act Mr. Barrett was called again and again. When the curtain finally fell on the last act the enthusiasm of the audience was given full vent. Mr. Barrett appeared and was greeted with cheer after cheer. The impression called for a speech and wanted one, but it was many moments before Mr. Barrett could be heard. He made a neat and impressive speech, and appeared deeply affected. At the conclusion of his remarks he was again heartily cheered.

CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the Catholic Congress the Baltimore and Ohio and Jersey Central Roads will sell excursion tickets to Baltimore and return at the rate of $5 30. Tickets will be good going Nov. 7 to 12, and good returning until Nov. 16, inclusive. The Divinity School of the new Catholic University will be dedicated Nov. 13, and on that day the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets, Baltimore to Washington and return, at the rate of $1 20 for the round trip, and will run frequent special trains from Baltimore direct to the university grounds, which are located on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the enburbs of Washington City. For time to trains, location of offices, see Baltimore and Ohio and Jersey Central time tables, this paper.—*Exchange.*

ALL APOTHECARIES SELL that true and triep strengthening and worm medicine, DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. If a child is weak and wanting in appetite a finer tonic and appetizer cannot be given it, while if worms be present their removal by the Vermifuge is safely affected.—*Advertisement.*

DYSPEPSIA makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS cure both.—*Advertisement.*

BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be by far the best and finest Stomach Bitters made, whether taken pure or with wine or liquor.—*Advertisement.*

ARE UNLIKE ALL OTHER PILLS. No purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. One pill a dose.—*Advertisement.*

Berton "Sec" Champagne.
Case, quarts, $30; case, pints, $32 net.—*Advertisement.*

McCann's superb styles of gentlemen's Hats. All the new shades. Decided saving in price. MCCANN'S, 218 Bowery, near Prince-st.

J. W. Johnston, 379 6th-av., above 23d-st.—Man's Natural Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Winter wear. Cardigan jackets, low prices.

Clark's Restaurant, 923d-st., opp. 5th-av. Hotel. Banquet hall suitable for large dinners, reception, theatre parties.

In Autumn.

The stars are bright in Heaven,
The moon shines cold and clear,
The withered leaves are drifting
To shroud the dying year.

And through the bare, gaunt branches
The chilling breezes blow;
Soon will the fields lie buried
Beneath the fleecy snow.

Though Nature be slowly dying,
Your teeth will ne'er decay,
If SOZODONT, the preserver,
You carefully use each day.

EVERY DAY OF THE SEVEN

teeth should be brushed with SOZODONT in order to keep them white, or to render them so. Specks and blemishes upon their surface disappear after applying SOZODONT a few times. The gums acquire a coral tint and grow hard from the use of SOZODONT. Analysis discloses nothing impure in this preparation. The ladies buy and use SOZODONT because they know that it is a most effective aid to beauty. The sooner our readers commence its use the better for them.

The Paint Trade is hereby notified that the paints, paint stock, paint machinery, mills, furniture, &c., of the Martin Process and Chemical Company will be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of the city and county of New-York, at the office of the company, No. 48 John-st., New-York City, on Monday, Nov. 4, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Am. Hosiery Co. Col'd Shirts and Drs., full regular, $1 43; worth $2 50. Impt. Kid Gloves, 67c.; worth $1 50. Cravat Tan, 98c. Parisian Points, very latest, $1 25; worth $2. Kennedy, 26 Cortlandt.

The best whisky in the U. S. is the "Old Crow RYE." When it leaves our premises it is positively pure, not colored or sweetened. No other house has it. H. B. KIRK & CO.

Women avoid suffering by using Parker's GINGER TONIC, and escape pain in their lives. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

Electricity combined with all the best features of porous plasters. Ask your druggist for Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC PLASTER. Price 25 cents.

"Shawmut." E. & W. "Shawmut."
A new collar.

Ladies are greatly benefited by the use of ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the South American tonic.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure; 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

ARTHUR.—At Carrick House, Ayr, on the 22d October, the wife of T. G. ARTHUR of a son.

MARRIED.

CARTER—BARNEY.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 30, 1889, at Christ Church, Hackensack, N. J., by the Rev. William Wilkes Holley, D. D., SARAH LAURA, daughter of C. Hewlett Barney, to CHARLES HANFORD CARTER of New-York.

PHELPS—TAPPAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1889, at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Charles E. Phelps of New Brunswick, N. J., assisted by the Rev. H. McKim, D. D., the Rev. ARTHUR SANFORD PHELPS to GERTRUDE LINDALL, daughter of Wintbrop Tappan, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

RAFALLO—ARNOLD.—On the 2d November, 1889, by the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, at the residence of her father, CONSTANCE, daughter of Benjamin Grosne Arnold, to CHARLES ANTONIO RAFALLO.

☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy.

SOUTHGATE—WILLEY.—In Astoria, L. I., by the Rev. R. D. Cooper, D. D., HIRIAM HORATIO SOUTHGATE to CHARLOTTE AMELIA WILLEY, daughter of James M. Willey.

TOOKER—MATHER.—On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 30, 1889, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 115 East 116th-st., by the Rev. Moses E. Parker officiating, JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Jr., and DORA JEAN MARIE, daughter of the late James Corning Mather, all of this city.

DIED.

COLWELL.—Suddenly, on Nov. 1, JAMES W. COLWELL, son of the late James Colwell of Oyster Bay, L. I.

Funeral services from his late residence, 626 Washington-av., New-York city, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

COOMBE.—At 109 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on saturday evening, Nov. 2, 1889, LAUNCELOT GORTON DAIKERS, only child of Thomas Gorton Coombs.

DANNAT.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, 1889, at Exmouth, South Devon, England, WILLIAM DANNAT of this city, in the 76th year of his age.

DEWEY.—At the "Buckingham," Nov. 2, FRANCES J., wife of Edward W. Dewey.

Funeral on Monday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Madison-Avenue Methodist Church, corner 60th-st. and Madison-av. Kindly omit flowers.

DIBBLE.—At Irvington-on-Hudson, Nov. 2, ELIZA BALDINO, widow of Jacob D. Dibble, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, George W. Dibble, on Monday, Nov. 4, on arrival of 9:10 train from New-York.

FORBES.—On Friday, 1st inst., at her late residence, No. 508 West 158th-st., MAGGIE A. WARREN, wife of Horatio Forbes.

Funeral services (private) Sunday, at 4 P. M. Interment at Paterson.

ILSLEY.—At Paterson, Nov. 1, 1889, at the residence of her son-in-law, Albert Van Tassel, SARAH JANE, wife of Ferdinand I. Ilsley and daughter of the late Amos and Mary C. Hills of Bethel, Me.

Funeral services will be held at the Wicklife Presbyterian Church, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LOCKWOOD-FROST.—Nov. 1, 1889, in the 93d year of her age, CORNELIA FROST, relict of Capt. John H. Lockwood.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, Francis D. Lockwood, 241 Union-st., Brooklyn, Sunday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

MCALLISTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, SARAH E. MCALLISTER, in her 93d year.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. Ritter, 144 East 38th-st., Monday, Nov. 4, at 11 A. M.

REINHOLD.—Of pneumonia, on Friday, Nov. 1, MARY REINHOLD, in the 67th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, Andrew J. Reinhold, 6 West 129th-st., on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

RIDAY.—At Arlington, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 31, JOHN F. RIDAY.

Relatives, friends, and members of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 127, F. & A. M.; Ancient Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; Columbian Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Scottish Rite and Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his son-in-law, Seneca, via Havana, (letters must be directed "per Seneca.")

SUNDAY—At 8 A. M. for Progreso, per steamship El Condal, (letters for other Mexican states must be directed "per C. Condal.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Arabic, (from San Francisco,) close here Nov. 5, at 7 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here Nov. 10 at 7 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tahiti, (from San Francisco,) close here Nov. 24 at 7 P. M. Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, via Key West, Fla., close at the Post Office daily at 2:30 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOW DO YOU KEEP YOUR HANDS SO soft and white, Carrie? I use ATKINSON'S ALMOND MEAL to wash with.

KEEP OUT THE COLD.—GET ROEBUCK'S Metallic Weather Strips to your doors and windows. 164 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church. Telephone call, Nassau, 215.

A1 CARPET CLEANSING.—T. J. STEWART, 1,554 B'way, Erie and 5th sts., J. C. Tel. call 376 39th-st., N. Y.

CLOSING OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SUNDAY.—At 8 P. M. for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

MONDAY.—At 8 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Livingston, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 12:30 P. M. for Europe, per steamship Alaska, via Queenstown.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M. for Trinidad and Tobago, via Trinidad, per steamship Belair; at 11:30 A. M. for Ireland, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Adriatic"); at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller"); at 12 M. for Brazil and the La Plata Countries, via Brazil, per str. St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas; for Martinique and Gaudeloupe, via Martinique; for Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Demerara, via Barbadoes, per steamship Alliance, (letters for other Windward Islands must be directed "per Alliance"); at 1 P. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Niagara, (letters for Cuba and Tuxpam direct, and other Mexican States, via Vera Cruz, must be directed "per Niagara"); at 2 P. M. for Holland, per steamship Tyrian; at 2 P. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Ohdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 11 A. M. for Fortune Island and Hayti, per steamship Alene, (letters for Savanilla, &c., must be directed "per Alene"); at 1 P. M. for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Clearnegos; at 3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship W. O. Rowes, from New-Orleans; at 3:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 3:30 P. M. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 1 A. M. for Rio de Janeiro and Santos direct, also the La Plata countries, via Rio de Janeiro, per steamship Salerno, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 8 A. M. for Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, and Austria, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for other European countries must be directed "per Etruria"); at 10:30 A. M. for Europe, direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia"); at 9 A. M. for Germany, Denmark, Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Turkey, per steamship Werra, via Bremen, (letters for Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, and Austria, via Southampton, must be directed "per Werra"); at 10 A. M. for the Windward Islands, per steamship Muriel; at 11 A. M. for Venezuela, Curacoa, and for Savanilla, via Curacoa, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Philadelphia"); at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana, (letters must be directed "per Seneca.")

SUNDAY—At 8 A. M. for Progreso, per steamship El Condal, (letters for other Mexican states must be directed "per C. Condal.")

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

WARREN LANGE & CO.
SILVER MEDAL AWARDED AT
PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889.
129 EAST 42D-ST.,
adjoining Grand Central Depot.
WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,

Are prepared to assume entire charge of the interior decoration of residences in the most elaborate or simplest form. Cabinet and upholstery work combined with wall and ceiling effects. We have recently added apartments to our warerooms, where wall papers and cretonnes to match are exhibited by gaslight. Hangings especially designed by the Associated Artists, also exclusive Novelties not to be obtained elsewhere. A large and choice selection of Japanese, French, German, and English Goods recently imported.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERIES,
868 FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.
FREE EXHIBITION.

Antique Carved Oak, Mahogany, and Marqueterie Cabinets, Tables, and Chairs, Chippendale and Sharraton Chairs and Tables, Buhl Clocks and Etagères, Half Clocks, Sevres Vases, Enamels, Bronzes, Porcelains, and old Sheffield Plated Ware.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
Thursday and Friday afternoons, Nov. 7 and 8,
AT 2:30 O'CLOCK,
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER.
BY ORDERS & CO.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, allays all pain, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best rem

RACING IN RAIN AND MUD

A DISAGREEABLE DAY FOR SPORT AT ELIZABETH.

LELA MAY, KING CRAB, FREJOLS, OARSMAN, THE HOP FILLY, AND WILFRED WIN THEIR RESPECTIVE RACES.

Notwithstanding the wretched weather the usual crowd of racegoers were at the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club yesterday to participate in such sport as could be extracted from seeing horses run over a heavy track, while the rain came down heavily enough to keep every one but the horses and their riders well under cover. Naturally there were some scratches from the published list of starters, but not enough to prevent lively betting on nearly all the events. Fordham was to have started in the opening race against Badge and Lela May, but when he went out for his warming-up work he ran away from the urchin who was on his back. As the colt ran something over two miles before he could be stopped he was, of course, scratched, and the Dwyers lost a chance to win one race at least.

The opening race gave the talented once the blackest kind of an eye, for they had pitched upon Badge as the surest kind of a winner. But Lela May proved to be in unexpectedly good condition, and though Badge was ridden for all that young Hayward knew how he was rather easily beaten in the stretch by the Chicago filly. Winona, who alone ran against the pair, never made any show in the race.

King Crab was the selected one by the plungers to win the second race, a run of a mile and an eighth, for which seven started, and he rewarded his backers in good shape, for after the race was half run there was no doubt as to his final victory. Duoboroe "cut it" like a coward at the end of three-quarters of a mile, which left only Lavinia Belle and Huntress to fight for the place honors. These the former secured after a hard drive, in which she lasted just long enough to beat Huntress home. Bellwood swerved all over the stretch, but was never running strong enough to be a dangerous factor in the race.

A half dozen three-year-olds that have never won a stake race then had a three-quarters of a mile scramble. Kasson and Manola were about equally well backed, though the former was made the favorite by the "bookies," who believed him finally due to win. But a youngster from the wild West, Frejols, who was 3 5 to 1 shot in the betting, upset the calculations of the wise ones by running up to his Morris Park form and winning rather easily at the end. Radiant made the running in front of the party for a half mile, but then gave up his effort to win and fell away back to the rear. Facial B., the most straggly named ping that runs, came very strong at the end and just nipped the place honors from Kasson by a head. Girondes and Manola both got stuck in the mud during the race.

Oarsmen and Puzzle had a driving finish for the selling race at three-quarters of a mile, the former landing the prize thanks to the fact that Puzzle swerved all over the track in her desperate effort to keep her head clear to the end. Lonely got third place by coming up for the rear with a burst of speed such as that Canadian selling plater has rarely ever shown before and that must have astonished both his owner and jockey. Freedom who was the favorite in the betting ran well for a mile and a half, and then went rapidly and permanently to the rear to try and recover from such an attack of the "slows," such as made half the people who saw the race, declare that he was "stiff" and only out for an airing.

It surprised few to see the Dwyers' unnamed Hop filly win the selling sweepstakes at five furlongs for two-year-olds because she outclassed the half-dozen or so who ran against her. She won very easily and well in hand, beating Mamie B. by a length. The latter had to be driven all out to get the place from Lauretta, who finished very tired. The rest of the lot floundered about in the mud, and straggled home as best they could.

A heavy-weight handicap sweepstakes brought the day's sport to a close, the old selling plater Wilfred scooping the prize from the lot who ran against him for a mile with but little trouble. Bravo ran into the place about as easily, but the rest of the lot were beaten away off. St. James being a very poor third.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward of $10 each, with $200 added; $100 to second, $50 to third; special weights. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20.

Chicago Stable's ch. f. Lela May, 4 years, by Springbok-Zoolite, 107 pounds.....(Covington) 1
McClelland & Roche's ch. c. Badge, 3, 117.....(Hayward, Jr.) 2
H. Hentz, Jr.'s ch. m. Winona, 8, 110.....(Nemeyer) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Badge, 1 to 5; Lela May, 5 to 1; Winona, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Badge and Lela May, no betting; Winona, 3 to 1.

Won by a half length; ten lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54¼.

C. Cornelisen's b. g. King Crab, 4 years, by Kingfishn-Carita, 115 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
Beverwyck Stable's b. f. Lavinia Belle, 4, 115.....(Blaylock) 2
Chicago Stable's ch. f. Huntress, 4, 115.....(G. Covington) 3

Bellwood, 105½; Dunboyne, 108; Connemara, 109, and St. Nick, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against King Crab, even money; Bellwood, 4 to 1; Lavinia Belle and Huntress, 4 to 1 each; Dunboyne, St. Nick, and Connemara, 30 to 1 each.

For place—Against King Crab, 1 to 2; Bellwood, Lavinia Belle, and Huntress, 7 to 5 each; Connemara, 8 to 1; Dunboyne and St. Nick, 10 to 1 each.

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for 3-year-olds that have not won a stake race this year, with $600 added; of which $100 to second and $50 to third; special weights. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20½.

Gray & Co.'s b. c. Frejols, by Fanstins-Lightheart, 112 pounds.....(Seaman) 1
J. Miller's br. c. Facial B., 107.....(Allen) 2
J. J. Carter's ch. c. Kasson, 107.....(Soden) 3

Radiant, 118; Girondes, 112, and Manola, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Kasson, 8 to 5; Manola, 2½ to 1; Facial B., 5 to 1; Frejols, 6 to 1; Radiant, 7 to 1; Girondes, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Kasson, 3 to 5; Manola, 4 to 5; Facial B., 8 to 5; Frejols and Radiant, 2½ to 1 each; Girondes, 6 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, for three-year-olds and upward, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third, the winner to be sold at auction. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20½.

Gray & Co.'s b. c. Frejols, by Fanstins-Lightheart, 112 pounds.....(Seaman) 1
J. Miller's br. c. Facial B., 107.....(Allen) 2
J. J. Carter's ch. c. Kasson, 107.....(Soden) 3

Radiant, 118; Girondes, 112, and Manola, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Kasson, 8 to 5; Manola, 2½ to 1; Facial B., 5 to 1; Frejols, 6 to 1; Radiant, 7 to 1; Girondes, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Kasson, 3 to 5; Manola, 4 to 5; Facial B., 8 to 5; Frejole and Radiant, 2½ to 1 each; Girondes, 6 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, for three-year-olds and upward, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; special weights. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20½.

Bay Stable's ch. c. Lonely, 3, 109.....(Bergen) 1
W. C. Daly's ch. f. Mamie B., 110.....(Moser) 2
G. J. Kraus's b. f. Laurentia, 95.....(Decker) 3

Fast Time, 99; Trestle, 113; Spaniard, 105½; Oregona, 105, and Barrienos, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against the Hop filly, even money; Mamie B., 2½ to 1; Fast Time, 6 to 1; Oregona, 12 to 1; Laurentia and Barrienos, 15 to 1 each; Trestle, 20 to 1; Spaniard, 30 to 1.

For place—Against the Hop filly, no betting; Mamie B., 3 to 5; Fast Time, 8 to 5; Oregona, 3 to 1; Barrienos, 4 to 1; Laurentia, 6 to 1; Trestle and Spaniard, 10 to 1 each.

Won by a length; the same between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A heavy handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:50¼.

P. B. Grill's ch. g. Wilfred, 5 years, by Wilful-Lily, 115 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
O. B. Mcskea's b. g. Bravo, 4, 108.....(Allen) 2
Boyle & Littlefield's ch. c. St. James, 2, 95.....(McDonald) 3

Zephyrus, 103; Victrix, 95, and Annie Blackburn, 110, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Bravo, 7 to 5; Wilfred and Annie Blackburn, 3 to 1 each; Zephyrus, 7 to 1; St. James, 12 to 1; Victrix, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Bravo, 2 to 5; Wilfred 4 to 5; Annie Blackburn, even money; Zephyrus, 2 to 1; St. James, 5 to 1; Victrix, 12 to 1.

Won by a length; four lengths between second and third.

RACING AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 2.—The racing at West Side Park to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One-half mile. Mary R. won, with Little Rabbit second, and Miss Langford third. Time—0:53¾.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Buckler won, with Cashier second, and Fosteral third. Time—1:20.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Arundel won, with Bertha second, and Pell Mell third. Time—1:56.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Polemus won, with Armiel second, and Frank Shaw third. Time—1:22¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Diamond won, with Governor Rose second, and Mediator third. Time—1:09¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Catherine R won, with Hasambourc second, and Glen Pearl third. Time—1:08.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

Six races were decided at Clifton yesterday over a heavy track. The results were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Lillie M. won, with Mr. Pelham second, and the Belle Peyton gelding third. Time—1:03¾.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Count Luna won, with Sir Roderick second, and Howerson third. Time—1:47.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Wahoo won, with Redlight second, and Bill Brien third. Time—1:28¼.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Iceberg won, with Question second, and Specialty third. Time—1:52.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Deception and Sam Wood ran a dead heat, with Cotillion third. Time—1:40½. Sam D. won the run off.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Capella won, with Speedwell second, and Raymond third. Time—1:23¾.

RACING NOTES.

The strings and roadsters belonging to "White Hat" Dan McCarty will be sold next Wednesday at the Boulevard Riding Academy. Among them are the bay pacing gelding Ossar, which paced a mile on the Fleetwood track in 2:26; Hidalgo, who has trotted a mile at Fleetwood in 2:17¼; Kitty Wilkes, who has shown fine bursts of speed, and twenty others, all able to show their heels to a good many fast horses on the road.

The winnings of the Hon. W. L. Scott's stable of racers this year amount to $101,815, of which sum Chaos won $83,075. Torso won $21,420 and Banquet $8,920. The Dwyer Brothers, Mr. Belmont, and Mr. Hagin are the three other owners who have won over $100,000.

Pierre Lorillard has purchased for the thoroughbred stock farm he is building up the English stallion Sailor Prince, whose dam is one of the famous Hermit mares. The horse was recommended by the famous English jockey and trainer, "Tom" Cannon.

The well known trainer and driver of trotting horses, "Knowsack" McCarthy, has been engaged by D. S. Withers to take charge of his stable of racers next year, and will assume his duties this week.

William Hayward, the veteran jockey who has ridden so long hereabout, will be the chief jockey for Senator Hearst next season.

J. T. Carmody has purchased the racer Sam Morse for $2,500.

AN OLD WAR HORSE DEAD.

RESTLESS BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS IN THE AMERICAN FLAG.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The famous old war horse Restless has succumbed to the infirmities of age. He died on Thursday at the farm of the Rev. A. A. Haines, ex-Chaplain of the Fifteenth New-Jersey Volunteers, and a historian and antiquarian of note, at Hamburg, N. J.

Restless was of noble strain, his sire having been Ryndyk's Hambletonian, and his dam by Barry Clay. When Col. Samuel Fowler, formerly a resident of Port Jervis and prominent in New-York State politics, went to the front early in the war of the rebellion at the head of the Fifteenth New-Jersey Volunteers, a regiment recruited in the adjoining county of Sussex, a number of his friends in both States united in presenting him with Restless, then six years old, and already famous for style and speed, as a suitable mount. Col. Fowler rode the horse in the battles of the Virginia campaign of 1862, and until ill health withdrew him from the service.

Restless then passed into the hands of Chaplain Haines, who used him in the merciful duties of his calling or loaned him to brother officers for more rugged services until the close of the war. Restless was ridden by Gen. Tourtellot during the seven days' bloody struggle in the Wilderness, and was among the mounts of Gen. Sedgwick's staff at Salem Heights and of Gen. Sheridan's staff at Winchester. He was under fire in more than thirty battles, and bore on his body the honorable scars of wounds received at Gettysburg.

When peace came, Chaplain Haines brought Restless home to his farm, and there the warworn veteran was kindly cared for until his death, which has now occurred in his thirty-third year. A grave was made for him in a conspicuous spot on the farm, and there he was buried yesterday afternoon, wrapped in the folds of the flag he had served under and with military honors.

NORMAL COLLEGE COLORS.

WORDY WARFARE AMONG THE YOUNG LADIES NEARLY OVER NOW.

There has been some rather warm discussions of late among the young ladies of the Normal College as to college colors. The classical Seniors who are taking the five years' course for a Bachelor of Arts degree wanted their class colors, yellow and white, adopted. The Normal course pupils favored blue and gold. It looked for a time as though the feeling aroused might be a serious one. Amusing attempts were made to hoodwink the grave and reverend professors, who were utterly oblivious of the contest, into apparently taking sides by wearing the colors of one party or the other. In some cases these were successful, though the professors took off the ribbons as soon as they found what the condition of affairs really was.

For some weeks the matter was debated pro and con. The institution was held to be entitled, since it had become a college, to have college colors, and each class was determined not to be left. That any girl had her colors snatched off by the other or that there was any disturbance in the street is denied by all concerned. But the verbal agitation became so warm that last Wednesday morning in the chapel President Hunter mentioned the matter to the students as a body.

They had, he said, a perfect right to wear any class colors they chose. But any attempt on the part of any class or of any combination of classes to select colors for the college was extremely unlikely to have any result. In due time the alumnæ will settle the question, and when colors were selected, they would not be those of any class now in the institution.

The girls took the admonition in good part, and since that time the excitement over the color question has almost entirely subsided.

THE DATE OF THE DECLARATION.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 2.

Prof. John B. McMaster, the historian, was asked last night for his views of the letter of Thomas McKean that was read by ex-Secretary Bayard at the unveiling of the monument to Cæsar Rodney on Wednesday. Mr. McMaster said: "There is nothing in the letter that was not already known. It is well known that the Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 2 and was read to the public from the State House steps on July 4, and so became a public document. It was not at that time signed by all the colonial delegates, for the reason, among others, that several of them were waiting for clearer instructions from their respective colonies. It was signed after these instructions had been given. The secret journals of the Continental Congress have quite all been published in fragments. What remains of them are on deposit in the State Department at Washington, and their contents are well known. It seems to me that there is no need at present to make an appropriation to have them all printed, together with letters and other manuscripts throwing additional light on the subject. The journals are now, of course, necessarily imperfect. The sessions of the Congress were private. Nobody was admitted except members, unless by leave, and only a record of proceedings was made that would be safe. The journals were also partly burned when the British were in Washington in 1814, and afterward by an accidental fire."

AS TO THE PRINCE'S REAL STATE.

From the London Truth.

The *World* announces that the reports about the Prince of Wales's health are "wildly exaggerated," but never has there been anything printed on the subject which is more "wildly exaggerated" than Edmund's statement that his Royal Highness "is for all practical purposes perfectly strong, and able to do nearly as much as he used ten years ago." The Prince is better than he was, but it is an undeniable fact that his health is precarious, and that he will require to treat himself more or less as an invalid, and entirely to change his manner of life. The Prince, having been thoroughly frightened, is tolerably docile patient, although I hear that his doctors did not approve of the journey to Greece and Egypt, as the various functions at Athens will involve more fatigue than it is prudent for him to encounter. It cannot be said that the family history is encouraging. The Prince Consort, having enjoyed excellent health all his life, died at forty-two of a low fever, from which ninety-nine men out of every hundred would have recovered. The Duke of Kent, who was a Hercules, was killed in less than a week by an ordinary attack of influenza. George IV. and William IV. broke down all at once, just in the same way. The royal family are decidedly deficient in stamina.

MR. MILLS'S DISAPPEARANCE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 2.—In an interview with Mr. O. S. Barnes this evening in relation to the bridegroom not meeting the engagement with Mr. Barnes's daughter, he said: "Mr. Mills left my house on Wednesday to go to Paterson, N. J., for his clothes, driving my team as far as Fishkill Landing. On Thursday I received a telegram from him saying: 'Stop all arrangements for wedding; I cannot be there.' I also received a telegram from Dr. Rogers, saying Mr. Mills was dangerously sick. It was decided I couldn't notify all friends of the postponement; therefore a few living at a distance came as invited.

"My son went to Paterson immediately and found Mr. Mills very sick, and he tells me that Dr. Rogers thinks he will not live. I have received a number of telegrams from Paterson. Myself and family have known Mr. Mills eighteen years and he is a very exemplary young man. My daughter, to whom he was to be married, has gone to see him to-day. I am confident Mr. Mills's sickness is the cause of his non-appearance."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

At Sanitary Headquarters last week 821 births, 382 marriages, and 618 deaths were recorded. The following cases and deaths of contagious diseases were reported: Typhoid fever, 43 cases, 16 deaths; scarlet fever, 38, 4; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4, 2; measles, 21, 0; diphtheria, 80, 18; smallpox, 1, 0. The other principal causes of death were: Whooping cough, 6; malarial fever, 7; diarrhœa, 25; heart diseases, 34; croup, 11; bronchitis, 26; pneumonia, 71; phthisis, 98; Bright's disease and nephritis, 43, and violence, 32. The death rate, estimating the population at 1,537,463, was 20.94. There were 154 deaths in institutions and 363 in tenements, and the infant mortality was 185.

Programmes are out for the concert to be given at the Germania Assembly Rooms, 291 and 293 Bowery, to-morrow night, in aid of the family of the unfortunate Lineman Erdman. There will be music by the Da Capo and Harmony Orchestras, and by several well-known vocalists, and a speech by Assemblyman George F. Roesch. Following the concert there will be dancing.

At the regular business meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences, to be held in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, forty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue, at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening, Dr. J. S. Newberry will read a paper on "The Laramie Group; Its Geological Relations, Its Economic Importance, and Its Fauna and Flora."

There is something interesting to old and young and the best productions of brain and hands in the American Institute Fair. The building at Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street is full of handsome and useful articles. It is open to the public day and evening, and the admission is only 25 cents.

In compliance with a request made by prominent residents in Harlem, the Charity Organization Society has decided to establish a new district, including all of Manhattan Island lying north of One Hundred and Tenth-street, and having its district office opened by the middle of this month.

The Fall River Line announces that, commencing to-morrow, the steamers of that company will leave Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, at 4:30 P. M. daily, instead of 5 P. M., as at present, and that Sunday trips will be discontinued during January, February, and March.

Margaret Hollis, twenty-eight years old, was found dead yesterday in her room at 87 Norfolk-street, where she had lived alone since the death of her brother about a year ago. She was last seen alive on Thursday. Death is believed to have resulted from heart disease.

An exciting entertainment is given at the Eden Musée, where daggers, swords, and sabres are handled as skillfully by the Hungarian girls as though they had passed through a military career. Another new and new waxworks are among to-day's attractions.

Two judgments were entered by default in the Superior Court yesterday against the Commercial Telegraph Company. Both were on promissory notes, one for $285,916 50 in favor of John W. Mackay and the other for $81,952 34 in favor of Edward C. Platt.

The Bersaglieri Society will give a grand ball at Webster Hall, in Eleventh-street, near Fourth-avenue, on Thursday, in aid of the Italian Home. The Bersaglieri includes in its membership some of the most prominent Italian citizens of New-York.

The schooner Isaac H. Tillyer, which was sunk in a collision off Point Pleasant on Oct. 29, has been raised by the Merritt Wrecking Company, and was towed up to the wrecking dock on Staten Island yesterday by the steamer L. J. Merritt.

Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., will read a paper on "Chaplains in the American Service from 1775" at a stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society at the library, Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

The Seventh Regiment Glee Club has been reorganized for the season of 1889-90 and will give its first concert in the regimental armory early in January. Soloists of eminence and a large and well-appointed orchestra will assist the club.

At Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, the organist, Frank Treat Southwick, has arranged a series of shorter oratorios to be given on the first Sunday evening of each month. To-night Spohr's "God, Thou Art Great" will be sung.

Among the passengers of the Inman steamship City of Chicago, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, were Col. T. W. Weathered, Major G. R. Handcock, Mrs. J. Bellangee Cox, Dr. H. L. Spence, and Edward O. McHenry.

The Young Men's Democratic Club will meet in regular session at the Hoffman House on Monday evening. The returns of the election will be received in the banquet hall of the Hoffman House on Tuesday evening.

A dense fog prevailed in this vicinity early yesterday morning. The Sound steamers were delayed somewhat, and the ferryboats in the harbor were obliged to proceed cautiously. The fog lifted shortly after sunrise.

The ninth annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Home for Convalescents will be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Home, 433 East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

The steamers of the Stonington Line, inside route for Boston and all points East, will leave new Pier 36 North River, one block above Canal-street, at 4:30 P. M. instead of 5, as heretofore.

"Faithful Reader."—The city proposes to build the line and lease it. When care will begin to run is uncertain.

"M. E."—Encyclopædia Britannica. The museum is open free every day except Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

"O. B. K."—Apply to the chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

"P. L."—1. It is legal. 2. Jim cannot hold as you suggest.

"Jule."—It is a legal holiday.

"W. P. N."—No.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Electric Light and Power Company, which has been trying in vain to get a franchise from the Aldermen, and whose officers were recently arrested for stringing wires on the elevated road, applied to Justice Cullen yesterday for an injunction. The Corporation Counsel opposed the motion on the ground that the application had been before the Aldermen and could be acted upon before the company was allowed to do business under it. Decision was reserved.

The parents of the children who were sent away from Public School No. 11, in Brooklyn, because they did not live in that school district, met yesterday and engaged lawyer Daca to ascertain their rights in the case. The school is not overcrowded, and indignant parents say that the whole trouble was due to Local Committeeman Miller's desire to save the salary of one teacher.

The application of the Long Island Railroad for an injunction to prevent the city of Brooklyn from depositing dirt on its tracks at Hunter's Point was argued before Judge Cullen yesterday. It was at this point that a riot almost took place a few days ago, when a gang of laborers tried to fill in the spaces between the tracks. The arrival of a squad of police prevented it.

During the past month permits for the erection of 489 new buildings, to cost $2,231,609, were issued in Brooklyn. This is the best record for the month of October ever known in the history of the city.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Fall meeting of the Westchester County Teachers' Association was held yesterday in Principal Dunbar's school, Peekskill. The morning session was taken up with a class exercise in mathematics and the phonic method in relation to spelling. In the afternoon they had music and an exercise on drawing by Prof. E. Frohmer, which was followed by a paper on "The Essentials: Non-essentials of Arithmetic." There was quite a large attendance of teachers from all parts of the county.

The newly-elected officers of the Women's Christian Union of New-Rochelle are: President—Dr. Fannie H. Kellogg; First Vice President—Mrs. Robert Crawford; Second Vice President—Mrs. Benjamin Read; Third Vice President—Mrs. John New; Fourth Vice President—Mrs. William H. Meeker; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. R. P. Carpenter; Recording Secretary—Mrs. O. W. Farmer; Treasurer—Mrs. R. H. Middleton.

It has been decided to hold the Westchester County Sunday School Convention at Tarrytown on Tuesday, Nov. 19, in the Second Reformed Church, beginning at 10:30 A. M. and holding afternoon and evening sessions. A Westchester County Sunday school association will be organized.

The Yonkers Bicycle Club has elected the following officers: President—Dr. Robert A. Pones; Secretary and Treasurer—Alexander R. Taylor; Captain—Charles B. Lookwood; Lieutenant—Charles S. Burnham.

Burglars broke into George Stewart's residence, on South Broadway, Yonkers, some time during Friday night, but they did not go above the kitchen floor and only stole a few dollars' worth of property.

Most of the New-Rochelle merchants have agreed to close their places of business on election day.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Knights of Pythias lodge was organized at Atlantic Highlands last week, with the following officers: Chancellor Commander—S. T. Champion; Vice Chancellor—P. C. Crandall; Prelate—Samuel T. White; Master at Arms—Dr. George D. Fay; Past Chancellor—Dr. John H. Van Mater; Keeper of Records and Seals—Thomas J. Emery; Master of Finances—George Mackey; Master of Exchequer—James H. Leonard; Inner Guard—Percy Falkenburg; Outer Guard—Frederick Linden; Trustees—William P. Irwin, Samuel T. White, and L. D. Bruen.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The Government has prohibited the holding of meetings by the Salvation Army, and has closed the halls occupied by the Salvationists.

A TURK'S WATCH.

PROCESS BY WHICH IT WAS "ANNEXED" IN PARIS.

"Another amorous and adventurous Ottoman," says the Paris correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*, "has been led into what is called a *guet-apens* owing to his rather indiscriminate pursuit of pleasure while staying in this fascinating city. Osman Thalem, the Turk in question, had been wandering round the exhibition all day, and being surfeited—no doubt with the collection of cosmopolitan wonders there displayed—he left the show and resolved to explore the semi-barbarous regions around the Ecole Militaire and the Champ de Mars.

"Hearing the sounds of pipes and tabors from a gayly-lighted establishment near the Military School he bent his way thither, and soon found himself in a *bal-musette*, where a nocturnal hop was taking place. Osman regarded the animated scene with much interest, and then went out, closely followed by one of the damsels who had been dancing the *bal* and her partner. At the door the innocent and unsuspecting Ottoman was asked by the damsel what time of the night it was by his watch, but he did not understand what she said, so she pointed in the direction of the timepiece. The unpunctual waiter and oiling Turk pulled out a gold repeater and showed the hour to his questioner, who instantly seized the valuable article and ran away with it. Osman pursued her, but his exclamations, consisting of the Turkish linguistic equivalent for 'Thief!' were not 'understanded of the people' who saw him pursue.

"Moreover the retreat of the delinquent was skillfully covered by her male friend and partner, who tripped up the ill-fated Turk and gave him an unceremonious tumble in the gutter. Osman Thalem returned toward the exhibition, where he requisitioned an interpreter, who put his terrible tale into French for the police. Eventually the dishonest damsel was discovered in her abode; but the watch had been 'annexed' by her partner in love and crime, who is still at large."

DON'T WANT THE CHINAMEN.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 2.—The people of Victoria, B. C., are alarmed at the prospect of having the act restricting Chinese immigration repealed. Yesterday they held a public meeting and passed a resolution protesting against the policy advocated by the Hon. Mr. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) NOV. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 5.		
Alaska, Liverpool	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Greece, Loodon	.....	.....
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.		
Adriatic, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Allen, Bremen	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Belair, Trinidad	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
City of Chicago, Liverpool	.....	3:30 P. M.
Egyptian Monarch, London	.....	.....
Muriel, St. Croix	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Polynesia, Rio Janeiro	.....	.....
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tangier, Progreso	.....	3:00 P. M.
The Queen, Liverpool	.....	.....
Westerland, Antwerp	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 7.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alene, St. Marc	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Clenfuegos, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Rotterdam	5:00 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rhaetia, Hamburg	.....	5:30 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	2:30 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 8.		
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Delaware, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Florida	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 3.

California, Hamburg, Oct. 19.
Canada, London, Oct. 19.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos, Oct. 29.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
La Champagne, Havre, Oct. 26.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Oct. 31.
Wick Bay, Gibraltar, Oct. 18.

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 24.
Gloucester City, Swansea, Oct. 22.
Seneca, Harana, Oct. 31.
Werra, Bremen, Oct. 26.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

Alratia, Gibraltar, Oct. 20.
Buffalo, Hull, Oct. 21.
Olympia, Gibraltar, Oct. 20.
Spain, Liverpool, Oct. 19.
Wynning, Liverpool, Oct. 26.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

Alesia, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Oct. 21.
City of New-York, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
City of Washington, Havana, Nov. 2.
Denmark, London, Oct. 26.
State of Alabama, Glasgow, Oct. 25.
Tentonic, Liverpool, Oct. 30.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7.

Iolziatva, Gibraltar, Oct. 23.
Monte Rey, Sagua, Oct. 29.
Ponca, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
Rbynland, Antwerp, Oct. 26.
Bohliant, Gibraltar, Oct. 23.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Oct. 31.
Saale, Bremen, Oct. 30.
State of Pennsylvania, Larne, Oct. 26.
Snevia, Hamburg, Oct. 26.
Trinidad, St. Croix, Larne, Nov. 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:33 | Sun sets...4:55 | Moon sets...2:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A.M.	A.M.
Sandy H'k...1:08	Gov. Isl...4:28	Hell Gate...8:17
P.M.	P.M.
Sandy H'k...4:20	Gov. Isl...4:44	Hell Gate...8:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Sit, (Norw.,) Bentson, Gonaives, Port au Prince, and Port de Paix 18 ds., with logwood to order—vessel to F. C. Elliott & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.

Steamship Muriel, (Br.,) Locke, Trinidad, Grenada, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, &c., 23 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

Steamship Edith Godden, (Br.,) Legoe, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 6 ds., with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

Steamship Raleigh, Littlefield, Boston.

Steamship Rhaetia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg via Havre 11 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

Steamship City of Chicago, (Br.,) Redford, Liverpool and Queenstown 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

Steamship Otranto, (Br.,) Bippeth, Newcastle via Dundee 18 ds., with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

Steamship Barrie, (Br.,) Haina, Liverpool and Queenstown 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:05 P. M.

Steamship Polynesia, (Ger.,) Franck, Stettin 14 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

Ship Alsbenia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Yates, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Jnlie, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Montevideo 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Stanfield, (Br.,) Martinique 16 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, S., cloudy and hazy; at City Island, strong, S. SE., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Servia, for Liverpool; Circassia, for Glasgow; Erin and Thingvalla, for London; Galilee, for Hull; Island, for Copenhagen, &c.; La Bretagne, for Havre; Italia, for —; City of Atlanta, for Havana; Wastan and Henrietta H., for Savannah; El Paso, for New-Orleans; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Sil, for Boston.

Also, via Long Island Sound:

Steamships Eleanora, for Portland; Lucy F. Miller, for Bangor.

SPOKEN.

A General Transatlantic Line steamship, bound east, was passed Oct. 30 in lat. 47 46, lon. 10 55.

A Guion Line steamship, bound east, was spoken Oct. 31 in lat. 42 56, lon. 61 08.

The steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool, was passed Oct. 31 in lat. 42 37, lon. 62 02.

The steamship Columbia, hence for Hamburg, was passed Nov. 1 in lat. 41 09, lon. 66 46.

The ship Orealla, (Br.,) Capt. Gifford, from New-York Sept. 14 for Calcutta, was spoken Oct. 16 in lat. 9 N., lon. 31 W.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The National Line steamship Italy, Capt. Pearce, sld. from Liverpool for New-York at 2 P. M. yesterday.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Hammonia, Capt. Kuhlweln, from New-York Oct. 24 for Hamburg, passed Scilly at 9:15 A. M. to-day.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Bourgogne, Capt. Franeuel, sld. from Havre for New-York at 8 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Tentonia, (Br.,) Capt. Carruthers, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

The steamship Ocean, (Br.,) Capt. Voge, from New-York Oct. 19 for Bremen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

The steamship Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

The steamship Darial, (Br.,) Capt. Young, sld. from Bremen for New-York Oct. 30.

The steamship Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunger, sld. from Bremen for New-York Oct. 30.

The steamship Glengoyle, (Br.,) Capt. Gasson, sld. from Amoy for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Era (Br.) sld. from London for New-York to-day.

The steamship Nasmyth (Br.) sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York to-day.

The steamship Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Lanb, from New-York Oct. 19, arr. at Christiansb Oct. 27.

The steamship Asiance, (Br.,) Capt. Blinkhorn, from New-York Oct. 4, arr. at Rio Janeiro Oct. 28.

The steamship Mira, (Br.,) Capt. Pfenning, from New-York Oct. 20, sch. at Liverpool to-day.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

AUTUMN STYLES

UPHOLSTERY.—Lampas, Brocades, Damas, Satins, "Louis XVI.," and Empire Styles, in all new decorative colorings. Complete sets in fine Silk and Silk and Wool "Louis XVI." Tapestries for Curtains and Coverings; Marbleized Pinshes, new colorings.

CARPETS, Scotch Axminsters and Royal Wiltons, in Louis XIV. and XVI. styles, in novel and delicate effects, suitable for white and gold drawing rooms; also old gold, blue and terra cotta for dining rooms and libraries.

BRUSSELS CARPETS of the best English and American manufacture, in delicate and neutral effects. These goods range in price from one dollar a yard up.

ORIENTAL CARPETS and Rugs, one of the largest and most select stocks in the country, among which are very fine examples of antiques.

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[Gold Medal Received at the Exposition.]

Just returned from Paris with the finest and largest stock of Human Hair ever seen. Natural White and all rare shades. Also the finest patterns in real Shell Hair Pins, selected at the Paris Exposition, to be sold at reasonable prices.

Eau Charbonnier, to restore Gray Hair to its original color. Perfectly harmless.

27 UNION-SQUARE,
NEAR 18TH-ST.



HENRY HESSE,
308-308½ Grand-st, cor. Allen.
Woolen, Worsted & Cotton KNITTING YARNS, WORSTED KNIT GOODS.
Natural Gray Wool Underwear, Men's Knit Jackets, and fine Jersey Jackets. Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, German Linen Goods.
TICKINGS AND BED FEATHERS.
GERMAN FELT SHOES.

JAMMES'S GLOVES ARE THE BEST.
JAMMES'S UNDERWEAR THE FINEST.
JAMMES'S CORSETS THE NEATEST.
JAMMES'S GOODS THE HANDSOMEST.
JAMMES'S PRICES THE LOWEST.
THIRTEEN THIRTIETH-ST., WEST.

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A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, SUPERIOR teacher of English branches and the classics, gives thorough instruction in elementary or advanced studies; young and backward pupils interested and well grounded; thorough course in higher studies for young ladies; college graduate and A. M.; unexceptionable testimonials from pupils and patrons. Address VISITING POSITION, Box 159 Times Office.

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PARISIAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN French and music, desires more pupils; classes, private lessons, conversation; would take young ladies out; highest references. Address DIPLOMEE, Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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Prof. G. A. DALUMI,
448 MADISON-AV., (opposite Columbia College.)

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KNICKERBOCKER CONSERVATORY, 44 West 14th-st.—All fashionable dances taught rapidly; WALTZ GUARANTEED; private lessons all hours; children's and Misses' classes Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

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In addition to our regular stock we have a limited number of "WEBER" UPRIGHTS, SQUARES, and GRANDS, slightly used, some equal to new, which we are offering at LARGE REDUCTIONS from regular prices. All fully warranted. Cash and instalments.

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108 FIFTH-AV., COR. 16TH-ST.

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WM. KNABE & CO.
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148 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.
A number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make, which were specially selected and used by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Company during the past opera season, will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

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6 EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board and attendance; references.

7 5TH-AV.—ONE SUITE AND TWO SINGLE rooms, with first-class table; terms reasonable; references.

9 WEST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with private bath and board; other rooms; references exchanged.

9 WEST 45TH-ST.—VERY FINE ROOMS and board for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references.

14 TH-ST., 202 WEST.—SECOND STORY, large desirable rooms, with board, in family of adults; references.

15 WEST 31ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Spacious single and double rooms; second and third floors; large, elegant room first floor; table and attendance unsurpassed.

19 WEST 38TH.—FOUR SECOND-FLOOR and two square rooms; dine en parlor floor; references.

20 7TH-ST., 40 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior house and table; references exchanged.

22 D-ST., 43 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, second floor, front, with board; references.

28 WEST 34TH.—LARGE AND SMALL suites; private tables optional; rooms and board for gentlemen; references.

39 WEST 31ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES FOR families, with or without private table.

34 TH-ST., 21 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished third floor; other rooms; table board; references.

34 TH-ST., 42 WEST.—ELEGANT SUITE of rooms; will let together or separate; parlor dining room; references.

34 TH-ST., 27 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references exchanged.

38 WEST 34TH-ST.—DESIRABLE SECOND-floor front rooms, with board; table board; references.

39 TH-ST., 37 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or singly; appointments first-class; references.

42 D-ST., WEST, 132.—AVRILL HOUSE; elegantly-furnished rooms; also, parlor floor; private table if desired.

44 TH-ST., 206 WEST.—THIRD-FLOOR front room; hall room connecting; adults only; parlor floor dining room.

44 TH-ST., WEST, 130.—HANDSOME FURnished rooms, with board; excellent table; references exchanged.

44 TH-ST., 19 EAST.—SUPERIOR ROOMS to let, with board; reference exchanged.

45 TH-ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished parlor suite; private bath; alcove; others; superior board.

47 WEST 49TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms on third floor, with board; also other rooms.

47 WEST 30TH-ST.—FRONT SUNNY room and bath, with board, for a gentleman; private house, (owners;) references.

47 TH-ST., 16 EAST.—SUNNY AND HEATED single rooms; superior table; references.

49 TH-ST., 119 WEST.—OFFER INVALID lady room in private family; light breakfast; also skilled medical attention; trained nursing.

50 TH-ST., JUST OFF 5TH-AV.—LARGE and small room; first-class board; best references required. Address T. S., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

50 TH-ST., 30 WEST.—SECOND AND THIRD story front rooms, commodious and pleasant, with board; references.

63 WEST 56TH-ST., NEAR L STATION.—Connecting rooms, third floor; superior board; back parlor; hall room.

70 WEST 81ST.—SUNNY ROOM, SECOND floor; private bath; room for gentleman, with board; references.

70 TH-ST., 111 EAST.—SQUARE ROOM for one or two gentlemen; also hall room; board optional.

71 ST-ST., 88 WEST.—WELL-FURNISHED room to let; conveniences; private house, near L station; gentleman.

71 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOME THIRD floor, four rooms, with board; references.

101 EAST 59TH-ST. — HANDSOMELY-furnished room on second floor in private family; excellent board; references.

103 WEST 72D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, third floor, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also sunny front room, second floor; private family in new house; superior table; upper dining room; near elevated station; references.

144 MADISON-AV.—WITH BOARD; SECond and third floor suites and rooms for families and gentlemen.

150 EAST 45TH-ST.—PARTY OF THREE gentlemen or couple are offered two connecting rooms; home comforts, refined surroundings, excellent table; references, present guests.

159 MADISON AV.—VERY COMFORTABLY furnished large hall room for single gentleman; first-class table; terms very reasonable.

237 WEST 23D.—SMALL, SELECT HOUSE; excellent table; rooms single or en suite; references.

249 WEST 55TH-ST.—ELEGANT SECOND-floor front alcove, with board; first-class reference.

557 5TH-AV.—JUST BELOW THE WINDsor; beautiful sunny rooms; furnished or unfurnished; rich carpets and curtains; unusually large room for two or three single gentlemen; private tables; French chef; references.

1,580 3D-AV., 89TH-ST. STATION, Flat 19.—Handsome connecting parlor and bedroom. Call or address for terms.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED THIRD-story front alcove room to a refined couple seeking a select house in choice locality. 95 Park av., near 40th-st.

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HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED SECOND floor: three rooms, with bathroom; also large and hall rooms, connecting, unfurnished; table and attendance first-class; fine house; 54th-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged. H. B., Box 112 Times Office.

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28 TH, 29 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Bachelors' apartments; single rooms, $5 upward; convenient; principal hotels, clubs, restaurants, 6th-av. "L"; hotel attendance.

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41 WEST 42D-ST.—DESIRABLE HALL room for a gentleman; house first-class in every particular; references given and required.

44 WEST 34TH-ST.—EXTRA LARGE ROOM on second floor; handsomely furnished; southern exposure; bath and all improvements; gentlemen only.

47 TH-ST., 108 WEST.—HALL AND SQUARE rooms, handsomely furnished, without board; terms reasonable.

55 WEST 35TH.—A CHOICE OF ELEGANTly-furnished suites, with bathrooms; bachelors only; owner's residence; breakfast.

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76 5TH-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; gentleman or man and wife; gas, closets, water; reasonable.

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652 LAFAYETTE-AV., BROOKLYN.—TO let, a furnished third-story back room, without board, in a small private family; references given and required.

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WANTED—BETWEEN 23D AND 31ST STS., BY two bachelors, two bedrooms, parlor, and bathroom; furnished. Answer P. O. Box 3,760, city.

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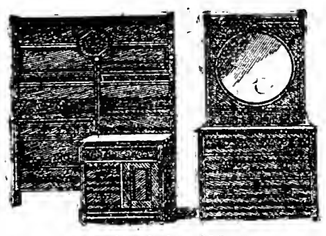
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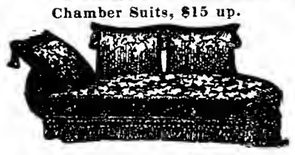
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PIANO LAMP, solid brass, with extension, duplex burner, and largest size umbrella shade, complete	6.45
PARLOR TABLE Lamp, Bisque base and shade, with bronze trimmings, duplex burner, all handsomely chased and decorated, at	2.50

ALL OUR WORCESTER, Doulton, Hungarian, Crown Derby, and other Porcelains at Reduced Prices.

SHOES.

A SPECIAL LOT of 180 pairs of Ladies' Fine Kid and Straight Goat Shoes, which usually sell for $3.50. We offer them for	$2.48
360 PAIRS of Ladies' Hoo Doogoin Kid Shoes, six different styles, with or without patent leather tips, common sense, Spanish arched instep or Wankenphast last, offered for..... Value $4.00.	2.97
500 PAIRS of Ladies' French Kid Shoes, common sense and box toe, either plain or with patent leather tips, for..... Valued $5.00.	3.96

Sixth Avenue, 22d and 23d Sts.,

(23D-ST. STATION ELEVATED ROAD.)

FURNITURE.

The best is always the cheapest.

THOSE DESIROUS OF FURNISHING WITH TASTE, STYLE AND ECONOMY—OR REQUIRING ANY SINGLE ARTICLE OF FURNITURE—SHOULD VISIT OUR WAREROOMS AND CAREFULLY INSPECT GOODS AND PRICES. EVERYTHING IN THE FURNITURE LINE, FROM MEDIUM TO FINEST GRADES, AT LOWEST COST CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY.

THE PRICES ON MANY ARTICLES HAVE BEEN MATERIALLY REDUCED TO CLOSE OUT SAME BEFORE JANUARY STOCK-TAKING.

Imported Novelties.

Our exhibit of Foreign Novelties, specially imported for WEDDING and HOLIDAY PRESENTS, is now complete. They comprise

Gilt, Moorish, and Fancy Chairs.
Algerine Wicker Chairs.
Rosewood Inlaid Chairs, Desks, and Cabinets.
White Enameled and Gilt Pedestals.
Onyx Tables and Pedestals.
Vernis-Martin Tables.
Gilt and Bohl Cabinets and Tables.
Plain and Decorated Screens.
Bisque Ornaments, &c., &c.

Early selection of Holiday Gifts will afford best choice. Purchases held until wanted.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63 & 65 West 23d St.

CARPETS.

POSITIVE AND EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

ROYAL WILTONS,

(THE BEST WEARING CARPET MADE.)

WILTON VELVETS

AND

BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

THE MOST SUPERB VARIETY EVER SHOWN AT LESS THAN COST OF PRODUCTION.

OIL CLOTHS.

EXTRA SHEET OIL CLOTHS, 1 TO 4 YARDS WIDE, AT LOWEST PRICES.
FULL LINE OF LINOLEUM, LIGNUMS, &c.

LACE CURTAINS,

5,000 PAIRS, A MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE STOCK, EMBRACING ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES, AT LESS THAN IMPORTATION PRICES.

CHENILLE & TURCOMAN CURTAINS,

ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, AT POPULAR PRICES.

SUN-FAST HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,

(A SPECIALTY.)

ALSO A LINE OF FINE PARLOR

FURNITURE,

OUR OWN DESIGN AND UPHOLSTERING, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sheppard Knapp & Co.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Daniell & Sons.

COLORED SILKS.

SPECIAL.

A FULL LINE OF RICH (ALL SILK) FAILLE FRANCAISE, FOR EVENING WEAR,

89c. and $1.19 yard.

WITH ELEGANT BROCADE TO MATCH.

$1.58; WORTH $2.50.

24-INCH HANDSOME BROCADED INDIAS, NEW DESIGNS, FOR MISSES' EVENING WEAR.

98c. yard; WORTH $1.50.

WE ARE STILL OFFERING OUR 22-INCH RICH FAILLE FRANCAISE, (FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THIS CITY.) ALL SHADES, FOR STREET WEAR,

$1.19 yard; WORTH $1.35.

SPECIAL.—125 PIECES, 24-INCH RICH ALL SILK SUBAHS, NEW SHADES,

89c. yard;

REGULAR $1.10 GOODS.

HIGH-GRADE NOVELTIES IN BROCADES, PERSIANS, AND FANCY STRIPES, ALL NEW COLORINGS AND DESIGNS; ALSO, BLACK GROUNDS WITH COLORED FIGURES SO MUCH IN DEMAND AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK SILKS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF GROS GRAIN, FAILLE FRANCAISE, ARMURES, DIAGONALS, BHADAMES, DUCHESSE, REGENCE, AND MANY NEW WEAVES, WHICH WE SHALL OFFER AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

A LINE OF BROCADE AND MOIRE STRIPES, 24 INCHES WIDE, GOOD VALUE AT $2.00, FOR

$1.25 yard.

ALSO A LINE OF BROCADES IN FAILLE AND DUCHESSE GROUNDS, ELEGANT DESIGNS, FROM

69c. to $4.00 yard.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES, MANY OF WHICH ARE OUR OWN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, FROM

59c. to $2.00 yard.

SILK VELVETS AND PLUSHES.

RICH SILK VELVETS, NEW SHADES,

59c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.85, and $2.25 yard.

SILK PLUSHES, ALL COLORS,

75c., $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.98 yard;

BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

FINE LINE BLACK SILK VELVETS,

75c., $1.00, $1.25 up to $6.98 yard.

MOURNING GOODS.

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS,

68c., 75c., 85c., 98c. yard.

FRENCH IMPERIAL SERGES,

45c., 59c., 65c., 75c. yard.

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH,

75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.50 yard.

ALL-WOOL FANCY BROCADES AND STRIPES,

69c., 79c., 85c., 98c. yard.

54-INCH JET BLACK, ALL-WOOL BROADCLOTH,

$1.25, $1.50, and $1.75 yard.

FRENCH ROBES,

DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR MOURNING IN ALL BLACK, BLACK AND STEEL, AND BLACK AND SILVER,

$7.75 to $21.75 each.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

39-INCH, ALL-WOOL SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, NEAT, SMALL STRIPES. 39c. YARD.

40-INCH FRENCH SERGES, FULL LINE COLORS, 49c. YARD.

NOVELTY SUITS.

COMBINATION ROBES.

ABOUT THESE WE WISH TO SAY THAT THEY FORM OUR GREATEST ATTRACTION. WE HAVE THE LARGEST DISPLAY IN THE CITY, NONE CAN BEAT US IN PRICES, OUR SHADES WILL SATISFY THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

CLOAKING DEP'T.

BEAVERS,
KERSEYS,
NOVELTY CLOAKINGS,
ASTRAKHANS,

IN ALL COLORS AND AT ALL PRICES.

BROADWAY,

8TH AND 9TH STS., NEW-YORK.



THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

NO. 1,269 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

What!——Another?

No, not one, but two. . . . . Let those who with surprise do view preparations for annexation of new buildings and wonder at our ever-growing popularity remember that "constant repetition of good values is the short road to success."

That the most attractive of devices
Is the best of goods at lowest prices.

UPHOLSTERY.

Our new buildings were promised Oct. 15.
Many goods this week offered were ordered in anticipation of exhibition at a formal opening.....If loss of room by reason of delay deprives us of opportunity of display the loss will be ours alone..... Prices will more than compensate any inconvenience customers may suffer for lack of space——

First on the List Come
five hundred pair
French Guipure Lace Curtains,
At TWO ninety-eight; worth $7 00

The very best quality—made on fourteen-point machine, elegant designs, worth as stated, seven dollars a pair.

Double Thread Scotch Lace Curtains,
fine close centres, with rich and effective borders, in Tambour and Irish Point effects—all full length and width,
ONE ninety-eight; worth $4 00

Of these twelve hundred pair
Two hundred pair
Brussels Mesh Curtains,
full length and width—copies of some of the finest and richest real lace curtains ever imported,
FOUR ninety-eight: worth $8 00

Principally delicate designs and effects—such as will commend them to ladies of refined taste.

Derby Satin Curtains,
best quality, all shades, $11 89; were $17 00

All-Over Chenille Portieres,
Sheila finish——all colors——rich dados,
THREE ninety-eight; worth $6 50

Solid-color Chenille Portieres,
vallance top..... $5 87; were $9 00
Figured top Chenille—15 styles, $7 98; were $10 50
All-over figured Chenille,
delicate shades,..... $8 49; were $13 00
Magnificent silk Sheila Portieres,.....$11 98; were $18 00

At Two Ninety-eight and Four Ninety-eight,
At Six Ninety-eight and Nine Ninety-eight,
Two Hundred Pairs of Curtains.
No two pairs alike.
None worth less than Six dollars.
Many worth more than Twenty dollars.

Silk Florentine——Importers' Samples.
All will be sold before Monday night.

Fine Chenille Table Covers,
Two yards square, $2 98; were $4 50

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, 1¼ yards square, fringed all around, 74 cents; worth $1 25

Silk Finish Florentines,
40 inches wide, 12½c.; worth 35

Fancy Silkoline Scarfs,	knot fringe,	25 cents
Hand-painted Scarfs,	were $1 25,	69 cents
Embroidered Lambrequins,	were 1 98,	98 cents
Spun Silk Couch Covers,	all colors,	$2 44

Best Smyrna Rugs,
Five feet long, knotted fringe, $1 69

French Cretonnes,
Momie and Ottoman, finest quality, 12½c.; worth 35

MUSLINS AND LINENS.

Best Quality Brown Sheetings,

Seven-quarter,	Eleven cents
Eight-quarter,	Thirteen cents
Nine-quarter,	Sixteen cents

Best Bleached Muslins,
Full 38 inches wide, 4¾ cents

Best Turkey Red Damasks,

60 inches wide,	19 cents
Bleached Linen Damask Towels, 22x44,	12½ cents
Fancy Linen Doilies,	3 cents
Stevens all-linen Crash, 18 inches wide,	5¼ cents
Heavy Half Bleached Table Damasks,	29 cents
German Damask Cloths—2½ yards square,	$2 69

BARGAINS IN FLANNELS.

All-Wool Red Shaker Flannels, 21c.; worth	30
Yard wide Gray Shaker Flannels, 21c.; worth	30
All-Wool French Stripe Flannels, 34c.; worth	50
Colored Basket Flannels, 39c.; worth	50
Colored Opera Flannels, 39c.; worth	50
German Flannel Skirt patterns, $1 89; worth	$2 00
Canton Flannels, 4¾c.; worth	9

BARGAINS IN LININGS.

Fancy Silesias, 12½c.; worth	18
Plain Silesias, 7c.; worth	12½
Cotton Serges, 8c.; worth	15
Plain Crinolines, 4c.; worth	7
Quilted Sateens—all colors, 39c.; worth	50
Quilted Satins—fine quality, 59c.; worth	75

BARGAINS IN WASH DRESS FABRICS.

Finest French Sateens, 15c.; worth	30
Outing Flannels—new designs, 12½c.; worth	25
Harmony Prints, 3¾c.; worth	7
New Ginghams and Seersuckers, 5¾c.; worth	10
Extra wide Century Cloths, 7¾c.; worth	10

NOTIONS AND JEWELRY.

Seamless Stockinet Shields—	pr.,	9 cents
Silk Shields—were 33,		19 cents
Garter Elastic, frilled edge,		9 cents
Covered Waist Steels—	dozen.	3 cents
Attachable Muslin-covered Corset Steels,		5 cents
Cotton Belting—all colors—	pc.,	15 cents
Best English Pins—	paper,	3 cents
Darning Cotton—all colors—	doz.,	5 cents
Knitting Silk, half-ounce spools,		23 cents
Shaving Mirrors, with stand,		10 cents
Swan's Down Face Powder,		5 cents
Lubin's Toilet Powders,		11 cents
Curling Irons, wooden handles,		15 cents
Ladies' Silver and Gilt Tie Pins,		5 cents
Ladies' Gold Front Lace Pins,		21 cents
Cut Sterling Silver Bangle Bracelets,		18 cents
Oxidized Silver Garter Buckles,		19 cents
Silver Hairpins,		5 cents
Garnet Snake Bracelets,		42 cents
Fancy Metal Side Combs,	pair,	10 cents

LADIES' AND NURSES' APRONS

that were $2 50	are now $1 69
that were 2 00	are now 98 cents
that were 1 50	are now 79 cents
that were 1 25	are now 69 cents
that were 1 00	are now 49 cents
that were 80 cents	are now 39 cents
that were 50 cents	are now 29 cents

The above comprises nearly twenty thousand aprons, the largest stock ever offered at retail, and includes the very finest made—some specially designed for the coming holidays.....If you wait a month you will pay more than double.

This Week's Offerings.

SILKS, VELVETS, AND PLUSHES.

At Fifty-nine Cents,
Three hundred pieces
Fancy Satin Frise Plaids,
all combinations to match and contrast with fashionable shades in Dress Goods——worth $1 50.

Colored Faille Francaise,
heavy round cord—rich lustre——all shades,
78 cents; equal to any elsewhere sold for $1 00

Colored Silk Surahs,
extra heavy, street and evening shades,
19 inches wide, FIFTY-NINE CENTS,
24 inches wide, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Exceptional value!

Colored India Silks,
also cream and ivory white, extra wide,
49 cents; worth eighty-five.

Plain Dress Velvets,
all shades, 98 cents.

Fine Silk Plushes,
24 inches wide....every possible shade....99 cents.

At TWO DOLLARS and ninety-eight cents,
Seal Plushes
of the finest quality.

These goods are extra heavy and extra fine, and have wool backs, avoiding necessity of lining; made into garments, fit elegantly....They are the best imported, and cannot be bought in any other store less than eight dollars a yard.

We have the largest and best stock of Plushes to be found in the city....Prices commence at 59 cents, thence upward, every shade in every quality for dress, for theatricals, for upholstery, for art embroideries——in short, for every purpose for which Plushes are used.

In Black Silks
we offer the best makes and all popular weaves, including an immense variety of Satin Brocades and Satin Armure and Faille Française stripes; also the new "Castilians" at lower prices than any other house.

DRESS GOODS.

Silk and wool and all wool.
Fine French Plaids.
Large square and broken blocks——all colors and black and white, 49 cents; worth 75

Silk and Wool Stripes,
all colors, 34 cents; worth 50

All-wool Tailor Cloths—54-inch,
49 cents; were 75. 63 cents; were $1 00

French All-wool Epangelines,
black only, 74 cents; worth $1 25

All-wool Broadcloths,
77 cents; were $1 25 $1 35; were $1 75

Imported Grenoble Suitings,
twenty shades, 98 cents; worth $1 65

LADIES' CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Seal Plush Sacques,
Richly lined with satin or satin Rhadame—real seal ornaments or real seal edge—perfect fitting;
all sizes, 34 to 42,

$14 00.....Worth Twenty-two dollars
19 00.....Worth Thirty-five dollars
24 00.....Worth Forty-five dollars
26 00.....Worth Fifty dollars

Cloth Nemarkets,
tight and loose fronts——plaid, stripes, and plain; all the most desirable styles,

$5 98	were $10 00	$11 98	were $20 00
6 98	were 12 00	14 98	were 25 00
7 98	were 14 00	17 98	were 30 00
9 99	were 16 00	22 98	were 40 00

Tailor-Made Beaver Jackets,
$375 were six dollars
Equal bargains in finer to $29 00, all new.

Seal Plush Jackets,
$9 00 were thirteen dollars.
Equal bargains in finer to $25 00, all new.

Braided Black Plush Wraps,
$25 00 were fifty dollars,
and our entire stock of
Elegant Imported Wraps
that were $60 to $175 00 now $36 to $100 00

Surah Silk Waists, cashmere lined $6 98; were $9 50
Cashmere Tea Gowns, Surah fronts 7 98; were 12 00
California Blanket Robes 6 98; were 9 00
Eiderdown Wrappers 5 48; were 8 00
Flannel Mother Hubbard Wrappers 3 50; were 6 00
all new garments.

IN
BOYS' CLOTHING.

At Three Forty-nine
The bargain of the season.....A thousand Jersey Suits—ten styles—the very finest quality of Imported Jersey—Navy and Brown—Suits that until now have sold at seven and eight dollars—all sizes, three years to ten—all one price, three dollars and forty-nine—match them if you can at less than double.

Overcoats with a big O!

At One Ninety-eight,
Five hundred—all wool—all sizes, 3 to 10—with flannel and quilted linings—good value for $5 00.

Fine Cloth Suits.
Cheviots, All-Wool Cassimeres, Silk-Mixed Cassimeres, Imported Worsteds, and Fine Tricots.
$3 98.....$4 98.....$5 98
worth nearly double.

IN MISSES' DEPARTMENT
we offer
At Four Ninety-eight,
Children's Gretchen Directoire Coats—with panels and large pearl buttons.....worth $9 00

At Six Ninety-eight,
Fine Beaver and Fancy Cloth Gretchens—principally sample garments—scarcely two alike——worth Ten and Twelve Dollars.

Misses' Double-Breasted Beaver Jackets	$2 98
Misses' Stripe and Plaid Newmarkets	5 98
Plain Beaver—rolling fur collar	10 98

Russian Cloaks and Connemaras, Stripes and Jacquard effects—ages 12 to 17—were $9 00. $5 98

MILLINERY.

All Trimmed Hats at Half Price.

Twenty-Dollar Hats and Bonnets	$12 00
Sixteen-Dollar Hats and Bonnets	8 98
Twelve-Dollar Hats and Bonnets	6 98
Ten-Dollar Hats and Bonnets	4 98
Eight Dollar Hats and Bonnets	3 98
Six-Dollar Hats and Bonnets	2 98

Oh, that alterations were but ended.
And stores in our grand wheels were blended,
We'd have some sorely-needed space,
And know just where our goods to place.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

B. Altman & Co.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN LACES.

FLOUNCES.

Mousseline de Soie (including Empire effects) in evening shades, black hand-run Spanish, "La Tosca," and Chantilly Flounces, cream or black.

DRAPERIES.

Mousseline de Soie or lace effects in black, cream, or colors.

TRIMMING LACES.

Black or ecru Velasquez, black or cream Silk Oriental, cream or ecru Guipure de Gene, and Real Linen Laces.

THE ABOVE GOODS ARE ON SALE AT PRICES FAR BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

ALSO,

Black Chantilly Flounces
40 INCHES WIDE,
AT $1.00 PER YARD;
ACTUAL VALUE $2.50.

EMBROIDERED AND STRIPED MOUSSELINE DE SOIE DRAPERIES, 48c. and 85c. per yard;
former prices $1.50 and $2.50 per yard.

REAL
Torchon and Medici Laces
AT 10c. PER YARD.

VELVET DOTTED VEILING at 24c. Per Yard.

GRENADINE VEILING at 9c. Per Yard.

18th St., 19th St., & 6th Av.
(18th St. Station Elevated Road.)

TO SETTLE THE LIABILITY.

AN ASSIGNMENT GROWING OUT OF THE SUICIDE OF EBEN DALE, JR.

William Turnbull, James M. McLean, Edward F. Choate, and Jules A. Montant, composing the firm of William Turnbull & Co., dry goods commission merchants at 57 and 59 Worth-street, made an assignment yesterday, without preference, to Elijah P. Smith. The assignment is the result of legal complications between the firm and the Rochdale Mills of Boston, growing out of the suicide of Eben Dale, Jr., who shot himself some time ago.

At the office of the firm it was said yesterday that the firm had given large drafts from time to time to Mr. Dale, who was running the Rochdale Mills as trustee for the heirs, for which drafts the firm were to receive consignments of merchandise which was represented to be at the mills. After Mr. Dale committed suicide the trustee who succeeded him repudiated the contracts Mr. Dale had made with the firm, on the ground that the money advanced to Mr. Dale was on his private account, and the trustee denied Mr. Dale's authority to pledge the estate as security. When the drafts fell due the firm refused to pay them unless the Rochdale Mills fulfilled the contract Mr. Dale had made with the firm. It is simply a question of liability, and the firm want to find out what right Mr. Dale's successor has to repudiate Mr. Dale's transactions.

If the Rochdale Mills are standing on legal ground in doing so, it is argued, then everything that Mr. Dale did as trustee of the estate for fifteen years is subject to repudiation. The question is one for the courts to settle, and to protect themselves the firm have made an assignment, by advice of counsel. The firm would not say what the total amount of the repudiated drafts was, or the value of the merchandise they claim now due them from the Rochdale Mills. One draft for $10,000, it is said, has gone to protest.

From other sources it was learned that the Rochdale acceptances amount to about $100,000. The balance of the firm's acceptances out is about $200,000, which, it is claimed, will be paid in full. The firm have no single-name paper out, and no other liability, according to Bradstreet's report.

Mr. Turnbull has been in business many years. He was formerly of Turnbull, Slade & Co., who failed in 1866, and he started the present business in January, 1872. A. Woodbridge being a general partner and Samuel McLean and Theodore Pomeroy being special partners for $75,000 each. Mr. Woodbridge withdrew Dec. 31, 1880, and Edward F. Choate and James McLean became general partners. Mr. Pomeroy died Sept. 26, 1881, but his special capital remained in the business until Dec. 31, 1883. On the latter date Jules A. Montant became a general partner, and additional capital was put in to make the total capital it was claimed, $225,000. The firm handled three or four good accounts, their sales aggregating $2,000,000 a year, but as there were four general partners to live on the business the firm did not accumulate much profit. Their acceptances sold at fair rates in the market.

STERN BROTHERS

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY A COLLECTION OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION OF

HIGH-CLASS
LYONS NOVELTY SILKS
and
PARIS
DRESS FABRICS
at
UNUSUALLY LARGE REDUCTIONS,
and, in addition, in their
GLOVE DEPARTMENTS
the following
EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS:

Lupin 4-Button Kid and Suede Gloves, Plain and Embroidered, at - - - 75 cts.
Regular price, $1.25 and $1.50.

Lupin 6-Button Kid and Suede Gloves, Plain and Embroidered, at - - - 89 cts.
Regular price, $1.50 and $1.75.

Lupin 8-Button Kid and Suede Gloves, Plain and Embroidered, at - - - $1.10
Regular price, $1.65 and $1.75.

Genuine Alexandre Kid and Suede Gloves, 4-Button Plain and Embroidered, at - 95 cts.
Regular price, $1.60 and $1.75.

Genuine Alexandre Kid and Suede Gloves, 6-Button, Plain and Embroidered, at - $1.15
Regular price, $1.75 and $2.00.

The above comprise the most desirable qualities of Gloves and in the latest colors.

LACE GOODS.

Real Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs at - - 95 cts.
Former price, $1.50.

Real Duchesse Lace Collarettes at - - - $1.50
Former price, $3.75.

Embroidered China Silk Shawls at - - - $2.95
Former price, $4.50.

32 to 36 West 23d st.

A THIEF BADLY HURT.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE HE FALLS FROM THE ELEVATED.

The thief who calls himself Anselme Stanislens de Bortkiewitch, and who was in the custody of Capt. McLenghlin of the First Precinct for having in his possession rings stolen from the apartment of Mrs. A. G. Paine, at the Hotel Buckingham, hurt himself seriously yesterday by falling from the elevated railroad at Houston-street while attempting to escape from Detective Andrew Nugent.

Nugent took the prisoner to the Old-slip station at 8:30 o'clock to exhibit him to Inspector Byrnes's officers after roll-call and to have him photographed for the Rogues' Gallery. The officer is blamed for not guarding against any possibility of escape by handcuffing him. He had ample excuse for so doing. Bortkiewitch showed how agile and fleet he was when he tried to steal Miss Annie Brown's pocketbook in the Equitable Building, and on Friday he came near escaping through an open window at the station house. Nugent, however, contented himself with gripping him by the coat sleeve. They got on an elevated train at Hanover-square and changed for Third-avenue at Chatham-square. Nugent remarked here that the prisoner lagged, and he urged him to walk quicker. They got into the last car of a train, and, arriving at Houston-street, Nugent left the car, holding Bortkiewitch by the sleeve of his coat.

The moment they were on the platform the prisoner wrenched himself free, and wheeling around, darted after the train and attempted to board it by the rear gate. He failed to do it quickly enough to elude Nugent and jumped on the track. Nugent followed, but the Russian vaulted over the guard rail of the safety platform of the track and let himself down so that he swung over the sidewalk in front of 287 Bowery. Nugent reasoned that he had the man penned if he let him alone and that if he toned him he would drop and perhaps escape, so he vaulted on the platform and dashed down stairs to find Bortkiewitch bloody and insensible on the sidewalk.

Bystanders said that just after Nugent started to reach the street the man who was hanging fumbled around the electric light wires near him as if seeking some way of having an easy drop to the street, only about seventeen feet below, but that he suddenly gave a start and fell all of a heap. It is probable that he touched a bare live wire, and received a slight shock. An ambulance surgeon found him suffering from a cut head and injuries to the legs, which at Bellevue Hospital proved to be a serious injury to the right knee cap, a simple fracture of a small bone of this leg, and a fracture of the left ankle. He was put in the cage, and may not be able to leave it for a month.

ART EDUCATION.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTE FOR ARTIST ARTISANS.

One of the gratifying successes of educational effort in this city during the past year is that of the New-York Institute for Artist Artisans. John Ward Stimson, Superintendent of the Institute, has been putting forth ceaseless effort in its behalf, and has succeeded in enlisting in its support and extension some of the strongest of the industrial art guilds in the country, and with the co-operation of these guilds the institute has started on its second year under an expension of all its branches that was hardly to have been expected from its modest beginnings.

Two more floors of the building 140 and 142 West Twenty-third-street have been taken in, more than doubling the school's area, and adding the necessary space for several new departments. Some of the rooms are in course of fitting up for the new departments, for which instructors and a considerable roll of pupils are already in waiting. The institute year includes eight months, during which the schools will be open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. The evening sessions have been arranged for the purpose of providing opportunity for the pursuit of the institute course by persons who are employed during the day.

The various departments and their instructors are as follows:

Decoration and Principles of Design—Prof. Conrad Diehl.
Anatomy and Perspective—Prof. Conrad Diehl.
Drawing from Objects and Antique—Superintendent John Ward Stimson.
Drawing and Painting from Objects and Life Models—Superintendent John Ward Stimson.
Composition and Illustration—George Warton Edwards.
Sculpture and Modeling—F. Edwin Elwell.
Stained Glass—Lyell Carr.
Wood Carving—Frederick Kaiffer.
Ceramics—Mme. Le Prince.
Textiles—Mrs Candace Wheeler.

A department in jewelry and metal work is also being arranged, a room having been provided especially for the purpose and the guild co operating. The institute is rapidly developing the characteristics of a Normal College, several of the pupils of Prof. Stimson who had designed following the art trades for which they had prepared themselves having been called to teaching positions in other cities and schools.

A STREET ROAD'S EARNINGS.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—The annual report of the Forty-second-Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas-Avenue Railroad shows: Betterments, road, $3,721 73; betterments, $2,379 29; decrease, (on cars,) $11,850. The total cost of road to Sept. 30, 1889, is: Road, $5,042,884 89; equipment, $208,732 74.

The income account is: Gross earnings, $432,168 43; operating expenses, $338,757 27; other income, $3,925; fixed charges, $109,149 62; deficit for year, $12,713 45; deficit up to Sept. 30, 1888, $171,599 81; total deficit Sept. 30, 1889, $184,313 26.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Coupon fours, $1,000, $100, and $2,000, at 127. Registered fours, $10,000, $100, $500, $11,000, $500, $10,000, $100, $3,000, $50,000, $500, $1,250, and $125,000, at 127. Registered four and a halfs, $5,000, $500, $1,500, $11,000, $1,000, and $500, at 108½.

EHRICH BROS.,

IMPORTERS
6TH AVE & 23RD ST
NEW YORK

THE BEST VALUES EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY.

CARD.

Exactly what was done in our Silk Section last week will be continued in our Cloak Department To-morrow Morning. Many encouraging assurances from all sides convince us that offering High Grade Goods at Low Prices is correct advertising.

Garments for Carriage, Evening & Street Wear.

LOT 1—84 different styles of **GARMENTS**, all absolutely new, perfectly finished, and in the newest styles, including Imported Scotch Plaid Ulsters, with velvet revers; Louis XV. Cloaks, with embroidered vests; Russian Circulars with Fur collars, Directoire styles with large lapels, Plain and Jacquard Cloths, and nearly all shades and styles of long and short garments. None of these cloaks were sold at less than $30 - - - - - **$18**

LOT 2—70 different styles of **GARMENTS** in Finer Grades of Beaver Cloth, Scotch Plaids, Jacquard Cloths, Empire Cloths, in Ulsters, Connemaras, with Russian collars, plain and braided, with puffed shoulders, with plush and panel sleeves, with and without applique, in nearly all shades and styles—none of these garments having been sold less than $40—all at - - - - - - - - - - - **$28**

LOT 3—60 different styles of Still Finer **CLOAKS** in Camel's Hair Ulsters, with plain and bishop's sleeves; Connemaras, with handsome velvet embroidered yokes; Ulsters, trimmed with silver fox, also trimmed with Persian lamb, with puff sleeves; Evening Wraps in light colors. None of these Cloaks were under $55 - - - - - **$38**

LOT 4—47 different styles of **GARMENTS** in Plush, Gilt Matelasse, trimmed with Angora for evening wear, trimmed with Handsome Applique Embroideries; Elegant Garments in Cloth, with Satin Lining and handsomely trimmed with Rich Passementeries, &c., &c., none of these styles ever having been marked less than $65 to $80 - - - - - - - - - - - - - **$48**

LOT 5—Rich **GARMENTS** in Brown and Black Jacquard Cloths, trimmed with best quality Black Sicilienne; Garments with Sable Fur Trimming and rich Passementerie; Short Mantles, embroidered all over with Oriental Embroidery; Black Silk Matelasse Garments, Puffed Sleeves; in fact, 60 styles of splendid Garments, none ever sold less than from $100 to $128, all at - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - **$74**

LOT 6—40 styles of the richest **CLOAKS**, in Silk, Cloth, Plush, and Matelasse, the finest Paris and Berlin productions, all marked from $130 to $160, all at - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - **$98**

Our Silk Sale, the most successful ever held in this city, continues this week, with increased attractions. We quote from the New-York "TIMES" with reference thereto:

A GREAT SALE OF SILKS.

The Tempting Bargains to Be Found at Ehrich Brothers'.

[Extract from the New-York Times, Oct. 30, 1889.]

A great sale of silks is being conducted at Ehrich Brothers' new store, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-third and Twenty-second streets. Seldom since the days of A. T. Stewart has a dry goods house in this city made a more attractive offer than the one announced by this firm on Sunday. It was that "Beginning Monday we shall offer at the greatest reduction ever made for similar high grade goods our magnificent line of rich brocaded silks." The firm wished to try an experiment, and after two days are convinced that success has rewarded their bold plunge for popular favor.

Since Monday, when they opened a silk section 200 feet long, representing a fresh imported stock worth a quarter of a million dollars, the patronage has been such as to keep between forty and fifty clerks busy. Besides, the orders by mail and messenger have increased amazingly. The number of dressmakers who have taken advantage of the opportunity to replenish their stocks has been a revelation of the extent of that interest. All around, the effect of Ehrich Brothers' enterprising stroke has been remarkable.

The firm is making a particularly fine display of silks that were on exhibition at the Paris Exposition. These goods have been marked down from $28.50 to $14.95 per yard. The designer of many patterns shown was for twelve years employed by Stewart.

Sixth Ave., 22d and 23d Sts.
(23d St. Station Elevated Road.)

FAIR BARGAIN SEEKERS

THE FALL SHOPPING SEASON IS WELL UNDER WAY.

AND EVERYBODY IS LOOKING ABOUT FOR THINGS NO BUY—SOMETHING ABOUT BARGAINS AND BARGAINERS.

Reckoning the year by the merchants' calendar there are three divisions only—Spring, Fall, and Christmas, the great shopping seasons. The second of these is under full headway. It is, perhaps, the most trying to both sellers and buyers. The Spring shopping extends over a longer period, is begun before the Winter fairly closes, and is not ended until the Summer is well opened. The prevailing good humor at Christmas makes the rush enjoyable; "the more the merrier" is the holiday maxim, and the jostling, pushing, elbowing, and toe-trampling of the crowded shops are an established part of the festivities.

But the Fall shopping lacks the jollity and elation of Christmas and the leisure and happy outlook of Spring. The last of October and the first of November bring the remuant of the idlers in from Newport and the Berkshire Hills, eager to indulge the appetite for beautiful novelties, which their hurried incursions have merely whetted. Every cold day, too, adds an army of procrastinators, who have been hoarding their small provision for the Winter's comfort, dreading the responsibility of expending it. In the stores, save a very few from which the prices exclude all but the wealthy shoppers, there are throngs of women weary with such deadly weariness as no man ever knows, since no man ever did or ever can learn to "shop," for which, among his other blessings, let him be thankful.

There is a breath of anxiety in the air. Jack Frost has telegraphed his speedy arrival. Heavy clothing must be bought out of light purses. Mothers' brows wrinkle and their brains are perplexed to the point of paralysis. Fair faces upon which poverty has never plowed a furrow corrugate with vexation over the loss of some coveted bargain. In shopping, at least, the early bird sometimes catches the worm, and those who linger too long among the beauties of nature occasionally lose the beauties of art. For bargain buying is an art. The true bargain is a coy creature that must be snatched up when happened on, for it is never there when sought. It is essentially feminine, and even in "reduced" circumstances, when forced to accept a situation on the bargain table, still demands instant attention, receives it, too, though often at the cost of such sacrifice of conscience and judgment as make the bargain the dearest, and, paradoxically, the most detested purchase of the day.

The bargain fever is not peculiar to any season certainly, but once acquired lurks in the veins of the victim, laying her low at every new opportunity and adding its own peculiar trials to the general misery of the shopping tour. Out of the hurry, flurry, and worry (rhyming not without reason) at last she drags herself and her bundles home, busts the latter in an obscure corner, and takes the corner to bed with a shopper's headache—none worse. In her dreams stoop-shouldered figures flit in thick clouds dominoes, and she is chased by impatient lead pencils shrieking: "Check—here! Cash! Domino!" Saleswomen chatter of "he" and "him," while she wails despairingly for their attention. Wherever "he" and "him" may be, they're awfully particular fellows behind the counter; often much more so than the customer, who is obliged to defer her inquiries until the discussion of their merits is concluded. In the meantime some woman lays violent hands on the birds she has put aside, and another coolly receives and takes off with the parcel of handkerchiefs she has selected with special care and self-gratulation. The chance goes with the parcel. A lively interchange of remarks between herself and the "handkerchief girl," some inferior substitutes, a second look, the wrong change, the wait the third—and so her night repeats her day. In the meantime a pale, listless woman draws near to that pile of bundles in the obscure corner, and in fear and trembling proceeds to the task of discovering the extent of her misdoings and her misbuyings.

Bundles form one item in a woman's weight of woe as she travels from shop to shop. "Why didn't you have all those bundles sent home?" asks one woman of another as they drop into seats at a restaurant table and the bundles drop on the floor. "I had all mine sent. I'd have had myself sent if I could, I'm so tired!"

"Well," was the reply, as the owner of the bundles appropriated a chair for them. "I won't be at home to-morrow, and I'm not going to have everybody see what I buy; they'd open every one of those bundles!"

The haunting and unfurnished-room house played a part in that drama, but many women choose to carry their packages because they want them for immediate use, and prefer not to be delayed by the slow process of delivery. Also, by taking their parcels with them there is a possibility of mitigating the injury inflicted upon delicate fabrics by the careless, in some cases absolutely vicious, handling of cash girls and bundle wrappers. This treatment is accorded goods of all values, costly purchases reaching their destination in a condition which would have made them unsalable in the store. A poor woman buying cheap laces chooses them with careful consideration only to see them grabbed and crushed by the cash girl. The somewhat hot-tempered rebuke of the buyer, received with entire indifference, could not restore the lacee to their pristine freshness. Two dress patterns of handsome net, sent home in a box, were found on opening to have been so badly folded as to make them a mass of wrinkles and dents that could not be shaken out. The silk mohair was so outrageously treated that when opened it appeared to be ruined. If the goods may be released from their vile durance within a few hours there is hope of their recovery, but when allowed to remain overnight under pressure of other and heavier bundles their chance is small. It is an abuse in the dry goods system which should be corrected.

Upon the theory that every one enjoys doing that which they can do well a woman should be immensely fond of shopping, for very few men seem to buy can equal her. She can support a package with each finger of one hand, take another in the crook of her elbow, and another under the arm, squeeze one into the hand that clings with unrelaxing grip to her umbrella, and then manage to hold up her dress and have a hand left to greet her dearest friend, and another to wave at a car from the wrong crossing.

Next to the bargain counter the most successful device for woman's mental derangement is the odd cent principle, as practiced now by all merchants. The amount of financial folly of the feminine gender which these odd cents are responsible for would do credit to the spendthrift heir of a long line. The woman who buys an article for $9 98 reflects serenely that it has cost her under $10 and straightway purses up on her next letter with peculiar satisfaction. But, after all, she is indebted to the odd cent for new peace of mind. What was extravagance in the old days is now economy, for does she not save the odd penny? and has she not always been taught that if she looks after the pennies the dollars will look after themselves? Then she always has pennies for the ferry. The favorites are 29 and 49, which dress goods usually claim, and 98 applied to every commodity, but a standard price in dress reform is 59.

Gloves also think well of 48 and 59, and for worsted gloves 19 is the figure. The sale of gloves, excellent in quality and well fitting, at almost nominal prices, which was a feature of last Spring's harvains, is renewed this Fall. With good kid gloves in the undecree at 45 50, 75, and 98 cents, every woman should be well gloved, though for the "exquisite fit" and the newest conceit she must treble these prices at least, and may spend as much as the most lavish fancy will dictate. A buttoned glove of moderate wrist is decreed for ordinary street wear, the more unique laces being reserved for more dressy use. Also a loose glove of heavy kid is to be popular for the street. Drawn seams and the style of embroidery called Paris points are the Autumn fads.

The word "fad," though an immigrant, is not likely to be sent back as a charge on the community. Perhaps because of the alliterative affinity between fashion and fad they fell in love at first sight and are indissolubly wedded. Though herself of foreign descent, fashion has so long controlled wealth and position in this country that she is able to endow her choice with all the things most sought by the foreigner in an American ullnace. One of the funny fads of the foolish maidens just now is unlimited devotion to the narrow bracelets of silver. The entire forearm is dedicated to these bracelets, which must be of not more than an eighth of an inch in width, of combined oxidized and polished silver, sometimes twisted and sometimes flat, and variously chased and engraved, but usually without bangles. One variation of the fad demands that the young lady shall possess one bracelet for each letter in her name. When the devotee counts twenty or thirty letters in her name the burden becomes somewhat onerous, but she will bear it unflinchingly. Another expression of this idea provides that each bracelet shall have upon the top a name letter, a clasp beneath holding the bracelet in position, so that he who runs may read. Shakespeare bracelets are worn, also, and all are supposed to be gifts from admirers, and to have barbaric adornments that are reminiscent of the Indian's scalp belt. In truth, however, they are as often tokens of the schoolgirl's system of barter and exchange.

These same schoolgirls are buying up all the little brass rings—say, a half inch in diameter—from the upholsterers' shops, and working them over with colored silk, in buttonhole stitch, joining them in a flat band, and tying them around their pretty throats with ribbon bows. The silk should be of delicate color and the necklace worn with a dress of the same, or prettily blending tint. The ring, in its many forms, is inherently attractive to woman, young and old. Another of the circular trifles rolling about in youthful society is the "memory hoop," a 12-inch hoop adorned at intervals with bows of bright ribbon, each in memory of its donor. When the collection is large and the ribbons vari-colored the effect of these hoops, strewn through a room, hung upon picture frames and mirrors and the backs of chairs, is as brilliant as the Japanese costume now the proper thing for negligee wear. A lady shows as a souvenir of Summer jaunting a stick cut from the Maine woods, and clad thickly with little bows, the autograph of the giver upon each.

It is right that woman, who must endure the fatigue of shopping, should find some special provision offered for her comfort during her hours of relaxation. This need has been recently met by the "negligée corset." Made of two thicknesses of lining, sateen, and without steels, it clasps the bust and supports the back, leaving the waist free. The ends cross in the back, strings passing around the waist, fastening in front. The old sontag, turned wrong side before, cut deeply square in the front neck, and the lower edge hollowed up, gives a fair pattern.

Other comfortable novelties are the English cooch pillows, looking like big fat muskmelons, covered with silk of bright hues and finished with heavy ornamented cord, itself a new contribution to the materials for fancy work. One of these pillows slipped into a cambric case and placed on top of the large pillow for a head support will dispel the constant headaches which result from sleeping with the head sunk in a feather nest.

A new costume which promises great convenience is the "surprise dress," closing in redingote fashion for the street, opening with revers, over an elaborate inner front, for the house. With the latter arrangement the outer skirt is looped by hidden buttons above a fancy petticoat.

Jet is still in fashion. The glittering midnight jewels in which woman arrays herself are veritable black diamonds, since jet is a variety of lignite. It is found in detached pieces on the Yorkshire coast and in some places on the Continent. As lignite is being discovered in Alaska perhaps we shall soon have Alaska jet, as well as Alaska seal.

WORDS MISUSED.

If we consider how little time the writers for our daily papers have to round their periods, we must admit that their diction is wonderfully good. And if it were not that they—some of them at least—seem to delight in calling attention to our another's slips, it would not, probably, have occurred to me to call attention to some of the slips I notice in reading their articles:

Wanted.—A good *articels of* detergent which [that] can be depended upon [on] to remove stains from [a] linen or cotton ticket. Any person having the sort of detergent we need can count upon [on] *us taking* his entire stock at his own price.—*New-York Tribune, Oct. 6.*

The participle here should be preceded by the possessive case. It should be our *taking* or *us to take.* The words *article of* are worse than useless.

Certainly if any man ought to be heard and to have influence on the platform, *it is Lord Hartington.*—*London Correspondent New-York Tribune.*

We know what this sentence is intended to say, though it does not say it. Change the italicized words to *Then Lord Hartington ought,* and the thought is expressed, though not so happily as it would be if *should* were used instead of *ought,* thus: Certainly if any man should be * * * then Lord Hartington should.

Everything favors this result, and to-day the Liberals are confidently *anticipating* it.—*London Correspondent New-York Tribune.*

This is not a good use of the word *anticipate.* Use *expect* and the diction is much bettered.

At home and abroad, in shops, in public conveyances, and on the streets, the one topic of conversation was, etc.—*New-York Tribune, Oct. 13.*

Things occur *in* the street, not *on* the street.

But this country adds to its wealth every year more than Great Britain, Germany, and France combined [added]—*New York Tribune, Oct. 13.*

True, the thought here is clear enough, yet the diction is hardly defensible. The verb must be very closely demanded by its subject—combined *add to theirs.*

The United States goes as far as it can, and often a good deal *farther* [farther] than it *ought* [should], when it digs out mud banks and flat-boat creeks on the pretext of *public benefit.*—*New-York Sun, Oct. 20.*

Farther is clearly incorrect. *Ought* seems to me a stronger term than the thought demands. Of *public benefit* is slipshod. The thought cannot be expressed without using a verb—*benefiting the public.*

She was promptly recalled after the acts in the climaxes of which she had been central, and it is rarely that an actress gets, &c.—*New York Sun, Oct. 13.*

An adjective, not an adverb, is required here. It is *sadly* is not more incorrect than it is *rarely.*

The compiler's part has been limited, first, to the *selection* of the objects of portraiture; secondly, the obtaining of the likenesses from whom *sittings* should be made, and third, the *preparation* of short prefatory notes restricted to an outline of dates and incidents.—*New-York Sun, Oct. 20.*

Not so. The compiler's part has been limited to the *selecting, the choosing,* and the *preparing.* In order properly to express the thought intended we must have verbs in some shape; nouns will not do. True, the writer's diction is very common, very common indeed: we see it every day and everywhere, but that does not make it correct. The compiler's part was *to do* something, and we must express *doing* with a simple noun. If the writer had taken more time he would, probably, have written *objects to portray* instead of *objects of portraiture.*

We infer from the bold attitude of the Union Leaguers in regard to the *carat* taxing of the liquor traffic that the club means at last to apply for a license.—*New-York Sun.*

The Government refuses to accept the proposals for an arrangement touching the national debt, the *construction* [building] of a railroad to Cuzco, and the *establishment* [establishing] of an official bank.

Previous to 1882, Mrs. Wells, as far as is known, was a dutiful wife and a good woman.—*New-York Sun, Oct. 22.*

Frank J. Bowman and his wife lived for a long time *previous* to this summer at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn.—*New-York Sun, Oct. 22.*

Though the adjective *previous* is frequently used in an adverbial sense, I do not think that any grammarian recognizes it as an adverb. *Previously* should have been used in both of the sentences above.

An express wagon backed up to a building just below Rutgers Female Institute a few days *since,* and the driver and assistant began to tumble out four huge trunks on the walk.—*New-York Sun, Oct. 22.*

The *Sun* should have written *ago. Since* requires a verbal clause after it, thus: It is a year *since* he was here.

Yet the resolution of *Dr. Mann only* failed of passage in the Assembly by 5 votes out of 200 ballots.—*New-York Sun, Oct. 23.*

Mann should be in the possessive case. Would the *Sun* write, This resolution of *me* or of *him*? As for *only,* it should go forward, it will be perceived, just nine words, which would put it before five—its proper place.

Of course that meant the *introduction* [introducing] of a prayer for the dead, and the *adoption* [adopting] of a custom and the *sanction* [sanctioning] of a doctrine against which Protestants have protested for centuries.—*New-York Sun, Oct. 23.*

The thought intended is not expressed by this sentence, nor can it be expressed without using verbal nouns or using verbs in some other form.

If I am more indebted to the *Sun* for the material for this little article than I am to any other paper, it is because I have chanced to read the *Sun* most during the last few days.

ALFRED AYRES.

AN ELEPHANT ABROAD.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There is a burglarious elephant about just now which will put any of Mr. Barnum's elephants to the blush. On Monday he broke into some stores in Accrington and stole some jam and onions, which he found highly delectable. Not content with this feat, he broke out again yesterday in Chorley, another Lancashire town, selecting groceries for his prey. He devoured a whole cheese, two boxes of biscuits, and other goods. When the show reaches St. Helen's, which is in the Lancashire circuit, the elephant will no doubt drop into Mr. Beecham's establishment and help himself to to a few hundred boxes of pills to counteract the ill effects of his Chorley and Accrington feasts, which were rather a rich mixture.

THE NEWS OF RUTGERS.

The essay subjects for the Seniors have been announced. They are nearly all in one line, and that one of present interest. The subjects are: "Brook Farm and the American Communists," "Bellamy's "Looking Backward," "Socialists and Socialism in Europe," "The Shakers and Their Communistic Theories," "The Adherents of Saint-Simon," "Hegel's Conception of the State," "Society and Solitude," "Uses of Conflict," "Unitarian and Intuitional Theories of Morals; Their Effects on the English-Speaking Race."

The Seniors have defeated the Freshmen in the first of the interclass football games, the score being 34 to 0. The Sophomores, however, seem thus far to have the best chance of winning the college championship. The 'Versity team is still badly crippled by injuries to many of the players, both half-backs being laid up, and several games have been postponed on that account.

The New-Jersey Microscopical Society met in the Armory Building Tuesday. In the evening Prof. Byron D. Halstead delivered a lecture on "Mildews." There were also a large number of views of water from wells containing typhoid fever germs, and whose water had been condemned by the Board of Health.

The raid of the Sophomores and Freshmen on the old fence whose picturesque dilapidation was for a long time a feature of the Hamilton grounds, has accomplished the object for which it was intended, and a new fence is now rising from the ruins of the one the students destroyed.

The Board of Trustees have elected Frederick Frelinghuysen Treasurer pro tem. of the college, and the election of a permanent Treasurer has been postponed till the December meeting, when a Vice President will also be elected, probably, to succeed Dr. Cook.

President Gates is now the President of the New-Brunswick Ballot Reform Association, and he will again this Winter take an active part in pushing the reform bill before the Legislature.

There is being formed at the grammar a Greek letter society, which already has chapters in many preparatory schools. It is known as the Pi Phi Fraternity.

The degree of LL. D. voted by the Trustees to William Walter Phelps will be conferred at the next Commencement.

NOTES OF NAVAL INTEREST

FEATURES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

DETAILS TO THE PETREL—THE KIND OF MEN THAT MAKE THE BEST OFFICERS—THE GALENA'S MISHAP.

The past week in naval circles has been devoid of any happenings of special moment, though the arrival home of the Kearsarge and Galena from the West Indies has furnished a popular theme of naval talk. The launch of the new cruiser San Francisco from the yards of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, which occurred during the latter part of the previous week, continues to evoke satisfactory comment on the progress of the work in the hands of the San Francisco people. The San Francisco is a similar vessel to the Philadelphia, launched a short time ago from the Cramps' yard. In fact, the Philadelphia and San Francisco may be termed sister vessels. Each will carry the same number of guns, be manned by the same number of men, and have, it is so designed, the same fighting efficiency. It will be fully eight months yet before the Philadelphia and San Francisco will go into commission, calculating on the basis employed in the getting ready for service of such vessels as the Boston, Atlanta, and Chicago.

By the orders issued from the Navy Department during the past week, it is seen that the Petrel's commander, Lieut. Commander Brownson, succeeded in obtaining the detail of junior officers that he went out on having. There is no question about there having been a rush to secure a detail to the Petrel when it was learned who her commander would be. Lieut. Commander Brownson is an ardent admirer of the young blood in the service, and of recent years his work in the Coast Survey has brought him much into contact with the junior officers of the navy, since it is the custom to detail large numbers from the lower grades for instruction in this class of work. Lieut. Commander Brownson has a peculiar idea, too, about the cadets who graduate from Annapolis, which, to say the least, is interesting. It is that the men who graduate number one and two from Annapolis are in nearly every instance men of ability, not only in theoretical matters but in their professional work. But he considers that from number five down to number twenty there is usually to be found considerable deadwood. Among the men below number twenty-five Mr. Brownson believes our best officers are to be found. These men, he considers, have minds too practical to succeed in matters of an analytical nature, hence their inability to obtain high rank in certain studies because their thoughts have a tendency in another direction. It is such men who stand in the lower sections of their classes, in sections corresponding to those occupied by Grant and Sheridan at West Point, that are compelled to leave the service because all the vacancies have been gobbled up by their classmates who have gained class position by reason of their proficiency in certain branches so far removed from the duties of a practical naval officer as to be neglected by the cadets whose minds are in their profession and not in abstruse reasoning and mathematical researches properly belonging to classes of specialists. But so long as the system of instruction now in vogue at Annapolis continues, and classes continue to graduate more members than the service can provide vacancies for, just so long will men be commissioned as officers who are eminent in all things but the practical knowledge of their profession that is absolutely necessary and govern which is innate and not acquired.

In officering the Petrel with young officers Lieut. Commander Brownson is carrying out an idea which other commanding officers could, with advantage to the whole service, follow in a simpler way for officers of such and such grades to be sent them for deck duty and to take control of gun divisions. The trouble is that too many ensigns are seeing duty on the forecastle, and that too at an age when young officers should be getting the experience possible on the bridge. When it is considered what great advantages certain officers are reputed to have over their brother officers by reason of seeing some service in clipper merchant ships, manned by small crews, it is wondered that the department has not encouraged the sea-going officers when returning home from foreign stations to take passage in some heavy-sparred clipper ship and get all the instruction and experience they could possibly acquire. Some of the cadets to the Revenue Marine Service have been following this idea, and, when graduated, have had their years in service in seamanship in the two years they are aboard the bark Chase, an additional voyage around the "Horn" home from San Francisco in a clipper puts them in splendid form for their examinations, and enables them not only to take charge of the men as the bark, but also to take a 2,000-ton skysail yard ship into port with only eighteen men forward. This is practical seamanship, and it is the kind of experience that is going to tell when a ship finds herself in a tight place.

The statement in THE TIMES recently that the method of instructing in French now in vogue at the Academy does not appear to be productive of good results, seems to have occasioned some comment. It is known that M. Beritz has had many officers both in the army and navy under his instruction, and furthermore, that an attempt has been made to secure M. Beritz as instructor in modern languages at the National Academies.

At present at the Naval Academy the instruction in French is carried on by a staff of native French professors and officers of the line. In many instances the officers doing duty as instructors have been the pupils of the professors associated with them in giving instruction, yet during Capt. Ramsay's administration of affairs at the Academy the line officer was made head of the department of modern languages, with power to regulate the method and manner of instruction on the part of the professors.

There was considerable ill feeling stirred up in consequence of this arrangement, and, what with the change from one method to another introduction, and the little time allotted French at all, the cadets who graduated knew precious little of that language unless they had acquired some knowledge of it elsewhere. Now, it appears that the line officers are on duty at the Academy in connection with the department of languages realize that the natural method of instruction, which does not permit the use of English in the section room, is the proper one, but to acknowledge that this method should be adopted would probably result in M. Beritz having considerable to do with the instruction. This would mean relinquishing duty which is no small merit, which cannot be overlooked. Yet so long as the present system of instruction now in vogue at Annapolis continues, and classes continue to graduate more members than the service can provide vacancies for, just so long will men be commissioned as officers who are eminent in all things but the practical knowledge of their profession that is absolutely necessary and govern which is innate and not acquired.

In officering the Petrel with young officers Lieut. Commander Brownson is carrying out an idea which other commanding officers could, with advantage to the whole service, follow in a simpler way for officers of such and such grades to be sent them for deck duty and to take control of gun divisions. The trouble is that too many ensigns are seeing duty on the forecastle, and that too at an age when young officers should be getting the experience possible on the bridge. When it is considered what great advantages certain officers are reputed to have over their brother officers by reason of seeing some service in clipper merchant ships, manned by small crews, it is wondered that the department has not encouraged the sea-going officers when returning home from foreign stations to take passage in some heavy-sparred clipper ship and get all the instruction and experience they could possibly acquire. Some of the cadets to the Revenue Marine Service have been following this idea, and, when graduated, have had their years in service in seamanship in the two years they are aboard the bark Chase, an additional voyage around the "Horn" home from San Francisco in a clipper puts them in splendid form for their examinations, and enables them not only to take charge of the men as the bark, but also to take a 2,000-ton skysail yard ship into port with only eighteen men forward. This is practical seamanship, and it is the kind of experience that is going to tell when a ship finds herself in a tight place.

The statement in THE TIMES recently that the method of instructing in French now in vogue at the Academy does not appear to be productive of good results, seems to have occasioned some comment. It is known that M. Beritz has had many officers both in the army and navy under his instruction, and furthermore, that an attempt has been made to secure M. Beritz as instructor in modern languages at the National Academies.

At present at the Naval Academy the instruction in French is carried on by a staff of native French professors and officers of the line. In many instances the officers doing duty as instructors have been the pupils of the professors associated with them in giving instruction, yet during Capt. Ramsay's administration of affairs at the Academy the line officer was made head of the department of modern languages, with power to regulate the method and manner of instruction on the part of the professors.

There was considerable ill feeling stirred up in consequence of this arrangement, and, what with the change from one method to another introduction, and the little time allotted French at all, the cadets who graduated knew precious little of that language unless they had acquired some knowledge of it elsewhere. Now, it appears that the line officers are on duty at the Academy in connection with the department of languages realize that the natural method of instruction, which does not permit the use of English in the section room, is the proper one, but to acknowledge that this method should be adopted would probably result in M. Beritz having considerable to do with the instruction. This would mean relinquishing duty which is no small merit, which cannot be overlooked. Yet so long as the present system of instruction now in vogue at Annapolis continues, and classes continue to graduate more members than the service can provide vacancies for, just so long will men be commissioned as officers who are eminent in all things but the practical knowledge of their profession that is absolutely necessary and govern which is innate and not acquired.

Venus, the queen of the morning stars, ranges under her banners all the other planets with the exception of Jupiter. Come by one they have succumbed to her superior attractions until her rival is left to shine alone in his glory. Venus is in conjunction with Uranus on the 9th and with the moon on the 21st, neither of which events will be visible to the naked eye. She rises about two hours before the sun.

Saturn attracts the most ordinary attention this month from the professional star gazers, as on the 1st, at 8 o'clock Greenwich time, there occurred a remarkable conjunction, that of Iapetus, its outermost satellite, with another satellite called Titan. The latter, moving in different directions, passed within three seconds of each other. Shortly after this close approach Iapetus entered the shadow of the ring system, and, as Saturn was then near quadrature, the entire passage of the satellite through the shadow was clear of the planet as seen from the earth. Titan, meanwhile, has traversed the reefs

SHUNNED BY EVERY ONE

THE HOME OF THE LEPERS AT TRACADIE.

CANADA'S OUTCASTS WEARING OUT THEIR LIVES ATTENDED ONLY BY A FEW DEVOTED NUNS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—A mild interest is excited every year in the condition of the Canadian lepers when Parliament is called upon to vote the annual sum for the support of these unfortunate beings. But a more popular interest is being created by the investigations of two journalists, who are presenting all the facts connected with their dreary life and placing on record testimony to the sacrificing labors of the gentle sisters who minister to their bodily and spiritual needs.

Away up between the counties of Gloucester and Northumberland, in the Province of New-Brunswick, is a broad bay, into which a noble river empties, after draining with its many branches the whole surrounding country. This bay and the river, with the well-wooded district through which it flows, are known as the Miramichi, signifying in the Mic-Mac tongue Happy Retreat. This section of the Province has passed through many strange experiences, the vicissitudes of war, the devastating blaze of fire; but yet it remains one of the fairest spots in picturesque New-Brunswick. Here is the leprosy-tainted parish of Tracadie, upon which a terrible scourge has been laid, but which permits to a few devoted nuns an opportunity of exercising a self-sacrifice equal to that of Father Damien.

Down by the sea stands the lazaretto of Tracadie, the lepers' home and world, where the Gulf of St. Lawrence forces its way amid sand bars and flats until it spreads out into a peaceful bay, land-locked except on the seaward side. A little arm winds round a point of land, and a small creek the more securely quarantines the fatal spot from the rest of the world. Over this creek a small wooden bridge is thrown, the only connection between this living tomb and the bright world beyond. The surrounding region is dwelt in by the tractable, peaceful Mic-Macs, and one of the districts is known as the Burnt Church.

The fortable barge used in conveying the remains of Wolfe from Quebec to England in 1759 was driven by stress of weather into Miramichi, and the accidental anchorage was thought favorable for securing a fresh supply of water. Six of the crew were detailed to fill the casks from the springs with which the coast abounds, and, after loading their boat, they strayed off for a ramble in the forest, where they were captured by the Indians and barbarously murdered. The Captain of the ship thought the deed was the work of his natural enemies, the French, and he determined to be revenged. He sailed up the river and poured a broadside into French Fort, killing all the inhabitants, and afterward destroyed the settlement at Canadian Point. Years ago, he burned the village and church at Nequanal, and the region lying around the lazarette is known as "Burnt Church" to this day. This is a country rich in relics and remains of the old régime, and to this day the plow turns up the treasures of copper vessels with French and Spanish coins.

The lazaretto is a square wooden building, and is in no way a model of architecture, but looks like a slightly-built wooden barracks for temporary use, instead of a structure designed to withstand the fierce Winter winds that come in from the gulf. The nuns in charge of the hospital are of the Institute of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and are a branch sent out by the Hôtel Dieu of Montreal, the rest of whose orderly existence will be spent at this lonely spot.

One spicy afternoon in the August of 1828 the Rev. Mr. de Bellefeuille, a missionary priest visiting Tracadie, was called upon to administer the last rites of the Church to a woman named Ursule Landry, who was dying of a mysterious and loathsome disease to which none could give a name. Soon afterward she died, and her coffin was borne to its last resting place on the shoulders of four of her countrymen.

It was still in August, and the weather was warm. One of the bearers, a poor fisherman, François Saulniers, was in his shirt sleeves, and the coffin weighed heavily upon his shoulder, cutting through the woolen garment into the bare flesh. From the edges of the rude coffin came a poisonous disobarge, which inoculated the fresh wound of the pell bearer with the terrible poison, and he died a leper. His wife Ursule Landry also fell a victim, and the wife of a Scotch resident of Newcastle, named Gardiner, was similarly affected, and symptoms of the disease were developed in their children. What the strange disease was no one knew; no one had ever seen anything like it.

A young physician from Miramichi proceeded to Europe to attempt to find cases similar to these perplexing ones, and on a Norway fjord he came upon a shunned and isolated community, a community of lepers, and then he could report that his countrymen were afflicted with that most hideous of diseases—leprosy. When his report to head the matter before the provincial authorities, and a Board of Health was constituted for the counties of Gloucester and Northumberland. This was in 1828, but nothing was done until sixteen years afterward, when the disease had spread to such an extent that twenty persons were affected.

There is a small island in the Miramichi River by the name of Beaubear's, and at that time it contained one small unoccupied house. It was purchased and became the first Canadian lazaretto. The wretched victims were sought out and conveyed in boats to the spot. A man and his wife were put in charge, who supplied the patients with the bare necessaries of life. The misery at times became unendurable and escapes were frequent, and once a woman, with a few weeks' old infant, made her way to the mainland, but she was recaptured and sent back to the hateful "hospital." Next year the lazaretto was burned down and then rebuilt, but it was determined to secure a separate station for the island and to remove the lepers to another part of the Province.

It was now 1849, and the number had increased to five years from twenty to thirty-one. A new building had been erected at Tracadie, a few miles distant, and thither the sufferers were conveyed, in boats and on ice, across to the Indian village, their lifelong home. The Rev. Mr. Gauvreau was the curé of the parish, but though he tried his utmost he was powerless to give them any aid. Without any supervision, the officials wasted the appropriation that was destined to provide for the patients' support, and the only medical care was the occasional visit of a physician. There was a young French doctor practicing on the opposite side of the bay, and he pronounced the disease curable, and offered to become the resident physician to prove the truth of his view, but he was powerless either to cure the disease or prevent its appearance.

In 1852 a patient named Twigley in a fit of despondency burned the lazaretto to the ground, and, it being October, no new building could be erected that year. The lepers were now thirty-six in number, and they were driven to pass the Winter in a house 32 by 30 feet, which had been used as a place of correction for prisoners who were unable to obey the ordinary rules. It contained only two apartments, and men and women were herded together in one unceared-for mass. Not the slightest attention was given to any sanitary arrangements, clothes were distributed only twice a year, and the clean ones were put on over the dirty ones. The small attention they got was from one another, and patients are known to have lain dead for days in bed. Once when the Rev. Mr. Gauvreau was summoned to administer the sacraments to a dying girl he had to step over a dead body in the midst of the sleeping lepers, and an old patient still tells that the good father found the girl in such a condition of filth that he took a sponge and washed her sores before giving her the last consolations of the Church.

In the Spring of 1852 the lazarette was repaired, but the old prison idea was retained. Iron bars guarded the windows, high walls closed in the yards, and a guard was placed at the gate. The country was scoured, and those suspected of infection were driven by force to huddle with the rest. Once it was said that a mineral spring flowed on Prince Edward Island, of which, if they would drink, they might be healed. The experiment was allowed, but it proved useless.

In 1866 a physician from St. John, N. B., Dr. William Boyard, was visiting Mootreal and was shewe over the Hotel Dieu by Dr. Hingstoe, now Dean of the Victoria Medical School, and he contrasted its cleanliness and order with the filth of the Tracadie lazaretto. The sister who acted as guide, in religion Sister St. John, a young and remarkably beautiful woman and of a family which has enriched Canada by its learning, overheard the remark and went at once to bring the Superioress. The question was again brought up, and the sister asked simply: "Do you think that we would be allowed to take care of the lepers?"

Last year, at the opening of the Victoria Medical School, Dr. Hingston said in speaking of the incident: "The Superioress submitted the matter to her community, laid before them the dangers of the undertaking and dwelt upon the hardships and privations to which they would be exposed. She then asked for volunteers. How many do you think responded to her appeal? Every one of them came forward. Three were chosen. The Superioress accompanied them and remained three months to arrange matters. Sister St. John remains there still. Who knows their names? Have the papers ever spoken of their self-sacrifice? Are they ever mentioned as examples of charity worthy of imitation? I may safely say that, with the exception of my own words, the names of these heroines and of the others who have voluntarily replaced them have never been mentioned outside of this building."

The Legislature of the province was petitioned that a change might be made in the management of the lazaretto by transferring it to the Sisters of Mercy. After considerable reluctance the prayer was granted, and Mgr. Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, asked the Community of the Hospitalières de St. Joseph of the Hôtel Dieu of Montreal to give some Sisters for this mission. The request was granted, and in September, 1868, a band of six nuns arrived in Tracadie. The inhabitants turned out in masses to do them reverence, and the lepers received them as angels from heaven. A visitor to the place, Miss Pope, relates that on one occasion, as the Superioress was opening the door for a venerable dignitary of the Church, an old man appeared, and, paying no attention to the priest, fell on his knees at the feet of the nun saying: "C'est la confiance qui m'amène à votre sainteté." "It is to your Holiness I come in all confidence."

The Sisters were provided with a lodging house thirty-five feet wide, forty feet long, and thirteen feet high. They took possession of it, and at once set about their duties. They removed the bars from the windows and had the prison walls pulled down; they let in air and light, and used cleanliness in the nursing and the food. The sexes were separated, and employment was provided for both; a garden was laid off, sixteen acres of land was bought for farming purposes, and to the women were given means of occupation. Best of all, by a communication from the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, entrance or residence is no longer compulsory by law, persuasion being the only means used. The latter have been tempered by rules and regulations; not a cup of broth could be obtained without a written order to the cook. Now, as this functionary was illiterate to a degree, and some time was always lost before the services of an interpreter could be secured, the patients suffered grievously and the temper of the sisters was sorely tried.

In 1880 an important change was effected when the lazaretto was transferred to the Dominion Government and became subject to the department of the Minister of Agriculture, which placed in the hands of the Sisters the entire administration of the money voted for the maintenance of the hospital. The yearly grant for the lazaretto is $3,000, $800 of which is for the support of the nuns and $100 for the chaplain and $640 for the physician, who pays an occasional visit.

Of the sisters who came from Montreal only one has died in Tracadie, but two Acadian nuns died in the diocesan house of their duty from consumption. None of the sisters who have tended the patients and none of the priests who ministered to them have yet fallen victims to the disease, but there is a case on record of a doctor who, in making an autopsy of a patient, became inoculated with the disease. Writing of the contagiousness of the disease, Dr. Taché says in his report:

"I am aware of many instances of the disease appearing to be contagious in the ordinary sense of that term. I mean instances in which heredity cannot be invoked, and in which contagion is the only cause capable reasonably account for the propagation. The typical character of leprosy, its general history, and what I have ascertained in New-Brunswick leave no doubt in my mind about the contagiousness of the disease. I firmly believe it is communicable from one diseased to a healthy. I do not think that proximity, no matter how close, nor mere touch can convey the contagion; there must be an adequate contact of some kind, medigte or immediate. I hold contagion as the cause of the propagation of the disease, and in so saying I do not lose sight of the fact of occasional spontaneous production of leprosy."

The total number of patients who have died in the lazaretto since it passed under control of the nuns is 76. There were 20 patients when they arrived. Since then 81 have been admitted, 41 of whom were women. Eight years ago there were 37 victims; now there are only 18, and it would appear that the number is decreasing gradually, so that it is not impossible that the terrible malady may eventually may be stamped out. The visiting physician is Dr. A. C. Smith of New-Castle, who pays a yearly visit, and with that exception the Sisters have full charge of the management.

All the patients are by no means confined to this institution. There is another parish, in Northern New-Brunswick, which furnishes its quota, increasing each year. There are also cases in Nigouac, Tabusintac, Pokmouche, Caraquette, and Shippegan. Some years ago there were cases on Prince Edward Island, where at least two patients died of the disease. During this year three cases were discovered in Nova Scotia, and in isolated country districts other cases are known to exist. The greater number of the lepers are French, the Scotch come next, and the rest are English and Irish.

There are few things more terrible than a visit by night to the lazaretto of Tracadie, and men are known to have fainted at the sight. One goes along a gallery into a ward thirty feet long and only eight feet high, containing beds, benches, and a stove. It is used as a dormitory for some of the men, and is, besides, dining room, living and smoking room. There the patients are grouped, most of them deformed out of all human shape, a dreadful and sepulchral cough haunts one for weeks afterward. One of them is a young man named Noël, who was earning a comfortable livelihood in the world as a woodman, but three great blotches, like iron mold, showed themselves on his legs, accompanied by a terrible dry weakness. He had inherited the disease from his grandmother, though it did not make its appearance in the intervening generation.

One of the female patients is Mrs. Saulniers, who has been a leper for fifty years. She was born in 1813 and married at the age of nineteen. After two children leprosy broke out, was noticed and three were born after that time. One of them was only five weeks old when the mother was forced into the old lazaretto on Sheldrake island, in 1844. She appeared to be cured and returned home, when two more children were born, but in 1880 she was obliged to go back. In his report Dr. Taché says that he allowed the course of her disease and observed "a slow but still apparent progress of the morbid process in the appendages of the eyes, pains in the bones, anæsthesia, loss of the mutilated hands and feet, and undergoing chaegs of localization in other parts of the body, with the outbreak of occasional leprous ulcers. The husband was perfectly free from any leprous taint, and of her grandchildren and great-grandchildren only one has been the victim of the malady. The father and mother of the woman, as well as her ancestors, were all free from the disease to their death, but a sister-in-law with whom she was in intimate relation died of leprosy and two of her younger brothers also fell victims to the malady.

The sisters have observed that leprosy attacks its victims under two different forms. In one case the head and limbs swell, the hair and eyebrows drop off, the eyes become covered with a thick film, and the skin cracks into divisions like that of an alligator. The other symptoms are those of a consumptive person; the form wasted away, the skin becomes shiny, all the fingers and toes, even the hands and feet, drop off, and a hollow cough sets in. Another symptom is a silvery appearance, as of quicksilver, in the creases of the palms of the hands, and a contraction of the muscles between the thumb and forefinger.

It is merely a matter of tradition how leprosy was brought to America. One explanation is that early in the century a ship from Europe put into Caraquette Harbor, and that the laundry women washed for the sailors and became inoculated with the disease. Another solution is that a leper may have escaped from a Trinidad or Norway lazaretto and scattered the seeds of leprosy as he passed.

THE ETRURIA'S PASSENGERS.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the author, arrived yesterday on the Cunard steamship Etruria from Liverpool. She is the Vice President of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, and is well versed in archæology. It is her intention to deliver lectures at Columbia College and before University of Pennsylvania and before various societies.

Among the other passengers on the Etruria were Rhinelander Waldo, Morris Wormser, Dr. Whitney, Jefferson Seligman, Mrs. J. Lippincott, Judge James Graham, Dr. D. B. J. M'Laughlin, Simeon J. Drake, Dr. E. L. M. Bristol, H. St. Clare Byrne, E. Digby Beycott, and the Hon. L. E. Baker.

THIS IS A LEGAL TICKET.
IT IS THE REPUBLICAN JUDICIARY TICKET WITH THE NAME OF JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE IN PLACE OF THE NAME OF JAMES FITZGERALD.

JUDICIARY.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals,
ALBERT HAIGHT.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
THOMAS ALLISON.

For Judge of the Court of General Sessions,
HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE.

For Justices of the City Court,
JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER.
FREDERICK G. GEDNEY.

CUT IT OUT AND VOTE IT.

THIS IS THE DEMOCRATIC JUDICIARY TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals,
DENIS O'BRIEN.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
HENRY BISCHOFF, Junior.

For Judge of the Court of General Sessions,
HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE.

For Justices of the City Court,
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.
CHARLES J. NEHRBAS.

CUT IT OUT AND VOTE IT.

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The persistent gloomy weather made the past week almost as dull in the society as in the natural world. With skies hanging like a leaden pall over the entire country for a week even the enthusiastic hunters and riders of the suburbs became depressed in spirits, and although the meets appointed beforehand were rigorously observed there was a decided feeling of apathy in hunting circles. In town, with the exception of a pleasant little afternoon reception and following dance given by Mrs. Louis L. Delafield as a farewell to her daughter's friends before the departure of herself and daughter for a Winter in California and entertainments for the Kendals, there has been nothing worth recording. Theatre-going has engaged the attention of the society people who have returned to their city homes, and the audiences at the leading houses have had many familiar faces among them.

Out-of-town weddings and the dance at Tuxedo on Friday evening were the chief events of interest during the week. There was an unexpectedly large number of people present at the wedding of George A. McClellan and Miss Hookscher at Newport on Wednesday. The event, which was described in THE TIMES of Thursday, passed off very successfully, and the verdict of those who were fortunate enough to be present is that it was one of the prettiest weddings of the year. It was a pity that the sun could not have shone on the bride and groom as it was Miss Hookscher, but cheerful hearts and a hearty atmosphere of hospitality and good feeling for both the popular bride and bridegroom lightened the skies and made the day seem bright.

Mr. Thorn and Miss Floyd Jones, who were married on the same day at Scotch Oyster Bay, L. I., had the same depressing weather conditions for their nuptials as did the Newport couple, but here again abundant hospitality and good cheer made the day enjoyable to the guests, some three or four hundred of whom went down by special train from New-York.

There is a full list of matrimonial that at present, but before the month closes it will have witnessed the weddings, among others, of Harold Forwood and Miss Kate Wynkoop, of Edward B. Houghton and Miss Anna Blackman, of Reginald Ward and Miss Edith Newcomb, of Joseph W. Harper and Miss Eleanor Elverson, of Alfred Seton and Miss Barbey, son of Borden Harriman and Miss Hurst. The engagement is announced of Harry Johnson and Miss Amy Scott.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Keedal continue to be the recipients of much social attention. They have made a delightful impression on all who have met them, and the hospitality that has been shown them is pleasant to notice, as it marks the breaking down of the foolishly exclusive barriers that the ultra-exclusive set in New-York once erected, and for many years maintained, against any person connected with the stage. Following Mrs. Augustus Field's reception for Mr. and Mrs. Kendal on Sunday evening last came a breakfast given by Gen. and Mrs. Porter and a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. William Stroeg. They have been the guests of honor at several small teas, one given by Miss Amy Baker, and on Wednesday Mrs. George S. Scott gave them a luncheon. The Lotos Club also threw open its doors with a set reception, sending invitations to meet Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, which were so appreciatively received that the parlors of the old clubhouse have rarely been so well filled in its history. Aeatin Corbin will take Mr. and Mrs. Kendal on his private car to Philadelphia this morning, and the Quaker City is preparing to receive these players as hospitably as has New-York.

* * *

There is much talk of the prospects of the Winter's débutantes. Although several of the "buds" have made their bow at Newport and Lenox they are still waiting their formal introduction to society at the Patriarch's or Assembly hall. It is not yet known whether any private balls will be given early in the Winter. To turn more to the immediate present, next Tuesday's holiday will be greatly enjoyed, if the weather only fair, at the various hunting clubs. There will be meets all of them and luncheons in the clubhouses, while in the evening the Essex County Club will have a dance. The dance at Tuxedo on Friday evening was as successful and enjoyable as had been expected. The dainty little Moulin Chaudron was prettily decked, cool low tints of color and simple decorations made a beautiful frame for the pretty picture of troops of laughing girls in their variegated gowns, and black coated men. The club colony was, of course, the mainstay of the evening, and although many invitations had been sent out, the attendance from outside was comparatively small, owing to the dates having been issued two weeks, and members felt hesitation in asking for rooms and could not otherwise be present, as there was no return train to New-York. The clubhouse was completely filled with members and a few guests whom they had invited by the few members inviting them. To Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Jr., the artistic decorations of the ballroom were due. T. R. Baldwin, Alfred Seton, and George Griswold were the committee to receive the guests. Mrs. Grenville Kane and Mrs. R. M. Hunt presided over the favors, which were very amusing and appropriate. With Miss Greene, Miss Astor, Miss Leslie Astor, Mrs. Kane, Mrs. Lord, and Mrs. Tuckerman there was certainly an array of beauty sufficient to gladden the eyes of the male guests. The supper was served, as usual, at small tables in the restaurant and glass-inclosed piazzas. Altogether the annual dance was a success.

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While the Winter promises to be gay and any gaps in the ranks of the old residents will be filled by new-comers, there promises to be considerable movement among society people in various directions. Many more people than had been expected are going to Bar Harbor, and Mrs. Condé Taore sailed yesterday, and during the week there sailed, among others, George N. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cammann, Jr., Mr. and Miss Robinson, and Beverly Robinson. Among the arrivals from Europe were the Misses Pierpont Misor, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Miss Schieffelin, Count Salis, Mr. and Mrs. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Robinson, Mrs. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland, Arthur Herbert, Charles Emmet, Mrs. W. B. Diosmore, and Miss Lookwood. The effects of the yellow fever scare of two years ago have now so well subsided that Florida will probably be blessed with a large number of visitors, and the steamers for Nassau already begin to be crowded with people anxioes to avoid the cold winds of early Winter. It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will go abroad for a month or two next month, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hargay will sail on the 20th with their family to spend the Winter in France.

* * *

The project of a ladies' club, which has been so much discussed in public and private during the past few years, seems at last in a fair way of being realized. The first attempt in this direction failed through the indisposition of certain ladies whose friends had been blackballed when proposed for membership to allow other friends of the fair blackballers to enter in turn, so that matters came to a decided standstill, the professors being divided into hostile camps, and there being no possibility of reaching the necessary unanimity because neither side would permit the name of any lady proposed by the other to pass. Last Winter a second attempt on a somewhat different plan was made, but came to naught from lack of support. Finally this Autumn a house has been secured on Lexington-avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, and the club will soon go into active operation. Mrs. Henry Wright Shelton will probably be the manager, and among those who are active in the formation of the organization are Mrs. John Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. If only properly managed there seems to be no reason why this club should not succeed. Its chief benefit will be to those of its members who live out of town, and who want a place where they can leave their parcels, take luncheon with congenial company, or spend the night, if necessary, without being obliged to go to a friend's house. It is proposed to have afternoon teas occasionally, and now and then a loan collection of laces, embroidery, &c. Skeptical clubmen declare that without a bar, billiard room, and other like sources of revenue, and with the constant financial embarrassment which besets the clubs, it must run behind financially. Other reasons which the same "hurrid man" advance for the club's non-success, such as feminine rivalries, jealousies, &c., are only those of prejudiced persons. The energetic ladies who have given their names and labor in the formation of the club are undeterred by any of these criticisms. The experiment will certainly be watched with much interest in both club and society circles.

TIMES THAT DO NOT AGREE.

"Well, that is doing pretty well!" said a gentleman in one of the Broadway cars yesterday, glancing up at the City Hall clock. "I have gone about nine blocks in no time."

"How do you make that out?" his companion asked.

"Oh, I don't. I leave that to you. I left Wall-street at five minutes to four by the Trinity Church clock and its six minutes to four now by the City Hall clock. It only illustrates the different varieties of time indicated by these large clocks in buildings, even within a short distance of each other. Why, I have walked around four blocks like that on the City Hall and every minute hand would be off from a couple to several minutes."

The first time he had noticed the discrepancy in time between Wall-street and the City Hall, the speaker added, was on an occasion when he had forgotten his watch and was trying to get to the Stock Exchange before it closed. When he passed the City Hall the west clock registered five minutes to three. There was a blockade on the road for a few moments at Dey-street and he thought he had lost the day. Finally he reached Wall-street, glancing up at the Trinity Church clock, he was misled—liked to find that it had taken him no time at all, as registered by the clocks, to make Wall-street. Trinity's clock marked five minutes to three, and he had ample time to get to the Exchange.

RANCHING IN NEW-MEXICO

CATTLE-RAISING IN THE FAR SOUTHWEST.

HOW THE STOCKMEN LOOK UPON THE DEPRESSION IN THE PRICE OF CATTLE AND THE REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

FAIRVIEW, New-Mexico, Nov. 2.—Only two days' travel from the Missouri River brings one into a valley in the heart of the Rockies, 6,500 feet above the sea and fifty miles from the nearest railroad. The transformation has been attended with many interesting incidents.

The traveler who crosses the Raton range of the Rocky Mountains by the Atchison route finds himself in New-Mexico while yet amid the clouds. A long, dark tunnel has taken the place of the switchback which formerly made the journey over the mountain so dangerous, and when it is passed the train is right among the peaks, and a good mile and a half nearer the firmament than it was on the plains of Colorado. The road descends gradually to a table land between four and five thousand feet high. Great mountain ranges spring up from the plain to a height of from two to six thousand feet, and from twenty to fifty miles in length. These mountains trend nearly north and south, and all are said to be rich in mineral, some of them containing mines that were worked by the old Spanish and Mexicans, and are still producing. The plains which intervene are treeless, but covered with mesquite and sage brush. The atmospheric effects are wonderful. Combinations of color are continually presented which, if not seen, would be classed among the impossible. Variegated rocks and earth abound in this Territory, and these, with the wonderfully clear atmosphere, the dark green trees and shapparal, and the white sand, are responsible for the gorgeous scenery.

Seven or eight hours after cressing the Raton the train begins the ascent of the Gloristtas, the most picturesque range in New-Mexico. Successively Vega, Lamy—where a broad road leads to ancient Santa Fé—and Albuquerque are passed, and then the valley of the Rio Grande opens with its broad expanse of mesquite and its parallel range of fantastically-shaped mountains. Many miles down this valley is a little station called Eagle, and here the writer alighted and boarded the white-topped stage which three times a week takes the trail westward across the mesa and the Cuchillo Mountains to the Black Range, in whose foothills nestle the little towns of Fairview, Chloride, and Grafton. There were seven passengers that morning, including the driver, who was in splendant in a duster made of bed ticking. The weather was delightful, the temperature about 80°, and the air deliciously pure. One of the party whose breathing had been decidedly of the asthmatic order in Missouri and Kansas, quaffed the aromatic air eagerly and declared that his bronchial tubes had not been so free in years.

Up and down over the mesa the trail leads, and for twenty-five miles it is rougher than the traditional road to Deblie. Half way to Cuchillo the ruins of Fort McRae stand, and on a low mountain behind them are the graves of a score or more United States soldiers who were shot by the Apaches years ago. The fort, like many others in the West, is already going to ruins. A small bullet hole and a loop-hole situated that an enemy armed with repeating rifles had only to occupy the surrounding hills to hold it at his mercy. There was a big fight one day and the Apaches sent many a bullet to his last resting place. The fort was soon afterward abandoned, and a few years it will have crumbled into an indistinguishable mass.

At Cuchillo, an adobe village where Mexican children appear to be in the ratio of ten to one, and where cleanliness apparently never secured a foothold, there is a hotel, so called, kept by an American named Fee, who appears to have a mania for getting rich in a desert. He is the owner of the stage line, and the passengers must eat at his hostelry or go hungry during the journey. Truth compels the statement that the dinner he provides for "six bits" is wholesome and plentiful. It is supplemented with native wine, which is not unlike the California "Angelica." A change of horses is made at Cuchillo, and before the fresh animals are attached to the stage the driver respectfully requests the passengers to take their seats, because, to use his own expression, "the hosses are right peart, and don't like to stand after they're once toggled." So in they climb, the "toggling" is completed, the driver leaps to his seat, and the team plunges wildly forward.

Once clear of the courtyard a sharp turn has to be made to reach the mountain road. Rearing and kicking, the animals start full to respond promptly to the rein, and the stage describes a wide circle, its hind wheels plowing deeply into silly soil and its equilibrium being in momentary danger of destruction. A woman passenger shrieks and the others prepare for the catastrophe which seems imminent. The wheels barely escape the corner of an adobe schoolhouse, and this turn taken the team is headed straight for the trail, which climbs a high hill. The danger is over, and every person aboard delights to see the unruly brutes forced up the incline at a run by the disgusted driver, whose skill has been brought into such serious question. Once over the hill, the road proves to be good and the passengers settle down to the monotonous but ever-changing prospect. An occasional coyote sneaks away through the chaparral and a colony of prairie dogs rise upon their haunches and view the passage of the vehicle. At 6 o'clock the summit of the Cuchillos is reached, 7,500 feet above sea level, a piece of grandeur is unfolded. Then the stage rolls and pitches down the divide and in twenty minutes stops in front of the Black Range Hotel, Fairview's only caravansary.

The New-Yorker, surrounded with nineteenth-century comforts and conveniences, may find it difficult to believe that people from his own State and New-England are living comfortably and contentedly in this far-away portion of the continent. Yet such is the case, and there is reason for doubt if any of these wanderers would return to their former homes and modes of life. Here the climate is superb and the conditions of life so simple that one who has lived in New-Mexico any length of time finds contentment nowhere else on the continent—at least, according to people who have had the experience.

Cattle raising and mining are the chief pursuits of the inhabitants, and though both are very dull at present, there is a well-defined feeling that a change for the better is bound to come within two or three years.

In this valley of Buena Vista one may secure a good insight into the business concerning whose depreciation the entire country is now talking. Probably 100,000 cattle are grazing to-day in Fairview and the surrounding hills. The tinkle of the cowbell may be heard at all hours, and the cowboys are the most picturesque in conformity to the pictures so familiar in the East, and whose horsemanship is not always perfect, are to be seen riding at breakneck speed. In 1840 there was not a hoof here, and the Apaches sent many a bullet to his last the bloodthirsty Warm Spring Apaches dominated the entire Black Range. That year some prospectors came in from the north and were speedily driven out by these lawless wards of the nation. After the Indians had been forced to retire to their reservation white men came in rapidly, and in 1882 cattle were driven across from Texas by men who knew the value of the land. Game was then abundant—nava cy bears, mountain lions, and less savage game.

Cattle were then very valuable, and for several years prices continued high, so that the herds increased rapidly and their owners either grew rich or laid the foundations of handsome fortunes. Two or three years ago the conditions in this region were extremely happy from a financial standpoint. Money was plentiful, prices satisfactory, and the people full of that sense of security which prosperity alone can bring. Then came the "slump" in prices, the cause of which is now being diligently sought. There is a great deal of grumbling going on among the New-Mexico stockmen ever since a number have disposed of their holdings at ridiculously low prices, because of their belief that the bottom has gone out of the market, never to return. In consequence the thousands of beef animals now on the Fairview Range are owned by a small number of men—men of means who believe the depression to be but temporary and whose faith in the country and its possibilities has never wavered.

A case in point is that of a young man from Brookport, N. Y., who came to the Territory for his health in 1880. After the Indian troubles were comparatively postponed he came to this valley and engaged in the watch trade, and as miners, stockmen, and money were plentiful, and watches in great demand, he reaped a rich harvest. In time he invested his surplus in cattle, and before prices tumbled he was the possessor of several thousand and many hundred "head of steers." The relapse, if such it may be termed, found him with money in the bank at Socorro, which he has since utilized in buying at exceedingly low figures the outfits of several of his neighbors who were unable to tide over the hard times. Now he has several thousand head of cattle, and feels he will sell only enough steers at the diminished price to pay current expenses. He is in a position to await events, and naturally expects a reaction which will make him independently rich. If the trade holds its present pace he can still unload at a profit.

This enterprising stockman believes that there is a beef combine. Said he this morning: "There is great demand abroad for beef. Beef is scarce and dear in Europe. Farmers there are getting high prices. Great preparations are being made to ship large quantities abroad, but beef has not been so low in Chicago for many years. Why is this, if there is no dealer influence to controls prices? The investigation of interstate commerce movements by a committee of Congress shows us plainly. Rebates are given in the shape of mileage for cars loaded by the great shippers, that prevents competition. Cattle are cheap here and dear there; there is money in exportation. Plenty of people know the way, but here the robber intervenes and permits a few men in Chicago to control the movement of all export cattle. Not even Armour will deny that there is no trust. They have looked into the matter and find that supply and demand are at the bottom of it. This law undoubtedly cuts a considerable figure in the present depression, but if there were no combination of packers the trouble would not last long."

Another stockman, quite prominent in this region, said: "I have argued, and do so still, that the cattlemen have the remedy for the present difficulty. They can help themselves individually, but collectively. They must fight the 'big four' with their own weapons. They must combine, form a cattlemen's trust, and manage their own affairs. The proportions of such an enterprise out no figure. Money and brains are required, of course; every business calls for these. The larger the enterprise the more powerful in its workings and manipulatioes. The stockmen want to put themselves in a position to say to the 'big four,' 'Give us fair prices for our cattle and you can have them, but we no longer propose to let you name the prices of our products.'"

The stock growers of this region are not enthusiastic on the subject of a "combine" such as this man proposes, for they realize the immensity of the scheme and the chances of failure it offers. There is little prospect that proposhonics of this character will be introduced.

It is interesting to visit several of the "cow camps" within easy distance of Fairview. The life of the averake stockman is not full of poetry by any means. The ownership of cattle, be the herd large or small, means hard work. If the ranchman be well off, he hires several mexaed thus escapes some of the burden. Most of the ranch houses are of adobe, the most appropriate material for the climate, aed although they are not always attractive, they are generally very comfortable. Some of the cattlemen live in Fairview or Chloride in very handsome style, and the "round-ups" are a delight for the season of the year when the herds still being braeded, and small herds of steers are being "hdnched" for shipment to Magdalena. The brands form an interesting study. There are hundreds of them, and animals which have had several owners carry on their hides some very bewildering hieroglyphics.

The "screw worm" has invaded this region of late, and freshly-branded cattle are suffering terribly from the pest. The worms burrow in ocentless numbers in the unprotected flesh and unless detected soon work their way into the very vitals of the animal. Every owner of cattle will worry a good deal because of the death-dealing things, aed pray that the warm weather may soon be over, for frosts will kill the worms.

The life of a stock grower is not as pleasant as the dims novelists picture it. True, the sense of ownership of laede and cattle is always with him, and it must be comforting in the extreme, but there are plenty of disagreeable experiences. Yesterday the writer rode twenty-two miles on horseback with a friend who has four ranches and several thousand cattle. He employs a number of men, but "rides" the "home range" himself. Now and that nearly every day, rain or shine, he must ride thirty or forty miles and see that nothing befalls his herd. Bears and mountain lions are plentiful in the mountains and frequently the carcass of a cow or calf is found where the savage beasts have left it after making a hearty meal. The route yesterday lay through foothills, and the cow ponies carried their riders up and down places where the average "States" horse would surely have fallen. One such ride would last the average mee ae entire season, bet the stockman will take it again to-morrow and many to-morrows. The thought of seeing a bear or a deer or a mountain lion lends considerable excitement to the ride.

DEPARTING FROM LENOX.

MANY COTTAGERS LEAVE BUT SOME WILL REMAIN.

LENOX, Mass., Nov. 2.—A large number of cottagers have departed during the week, but there are still many remaining, some of whom will stay until Christmas. The roads are in fairly good condition, and as the weather has been warm, the cottagers have been out driving about as much as usual.

The Prince and Princess Brancoccio have left Lecox and will soon sail for Italy. After they had been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David W. Bishop, they went with Gen. Sherman and a party of guests to West Point. Just before they went away Mrs. Richard Goodman gave a reception in their honor at the Goodman cottage. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, who have recently returned from Europe; Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Burdy, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Col. and Mrs. Anohmuty, Dr. and Mrs. Greenleaf, Mr. William E. Robeson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burden, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Rackemann, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. George Folsom.

Many of the cottagers have arranged to return for a few weeks during the Winter. Among those who will come about Christmas time are Mr. and Mrs. John E. Barnes and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes and family went to New-York on Tuesday. They have spent the entire season here.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have closed their beautiful cottage, Elm Court. They have also departed for New-York. The Goodmans gave them a farewell dinner the day before they went away.

Mrs. William G. Whitney will go to New-York on Monday. When the Whitney cottage will be closed. Mr. Whitney left last week. The Whitneys have been in Lenox longer this season than during any previous year and have had a large number of guests at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay will close their cottage very soon and go to New-York, where they will remain until they sail for Europe on Nov. 20. They spent last Winter at their cottage here, and it was supposed they would stay this Winter, but they have recently changed their plans. They expect to return and occupy their cottage here next season.

William E. Dean, of Boston, who has an old colonial cottage here, will remain through the Winter. He and his family were here last Winter and enjoyed the bracing Berkshire air so much that they determined to stay here this Winter.

Mrs. Joseph White closed her cottage and left Lenox this week. The Belmontes and Mrs. Stoughton are in New-York on Fifth-avenue, and others who went away this week are Mrs. Parkman Shaw, Gen. and Mrs. Barlow, Miss Marbury, and Miss De Wolfe.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Livingston have completed a colonial cottage on Cliftwood-street, and are now moving into it. They will spend the Winter here.

The Laniers, who recently returned from Europe, now have a large house party. They will remain here for several weeks yet and entertain many of their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and family will remain in Lenox for a month. They will occupy a large number of rooms in Curtis's Hotel while improvements and alterations are being made in the cottage they recently purchased. Mr. Stokes will erect large stables and otherwise improve his property this Fall. Next season he will make many improvements on the large stock farm he has purchased on the borders of Stockbridge Bowl.

Among the cottagers still in Lenox are the Bishops, the Goodmans, the Laniers, the Barclays, the Robesons, the Anohmuys, the Greeleafs, the Burdens, the Ingrahams, and the Folsoms.

Among the arrivals this week at Curtis's Hotel are

LIST OF ALL THE CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR IN NEW-YORK CITY ON TUESDAY

The following list contains the names of all the candidates to be voted for in this city on Tuesday, grouped according to the legal directions for the printing of the ballots. In every election district there will be six ballots, indorsed respectively, "State," "Senator," "Assembly," "City and County," "Judiciary," and "Alderman." The "State" ticket will contain five names, for Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor, respectively. The "Senator" ticket will contain one name; the "Assembly" ticket will contain one name; the "City and County" ticket will contain two names—for Register and President of the Board of Aldermen, respectively; the "Judiciary" ticket will contain five names, for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and two for Justices of the City Court, respectively, and the "Alderman" ticket will contain one name. In addition to these there will be a seventh ticket indorsed "Justice," in the First Judicial District, containing one name, and in the Ninth Congressional District there will be a seventh ticket indorsed "Congress," containing one name—that of Amos J. Cummings, who is unopposed, except nominally by a Prohibition candidate:

THE STATE TICKETS.

	Republican.	*Democratic.*	*Prohibition.*	*Greenback.*
Secretary of State.	John L Gilbert.	Frank Rice.	Jesse H. Griffen.	Thomas K. Beecher.
Controller	Martin W. Cooke.	Edward Wemple.	Benjamin L. Rand.	John B. Sullivan.
Treasurer	Ira M. Hedges.	Elliot Danforth.	Joseph W. Breed.	J. Madison Hall.
Attorney Gen'ral.	James M. Varnum.	Charles F. Tabor	Coleridge A. Hart.	James Wright.
Engineer and Surveyor.	William V. Van Rensselaer.	John Bogart.	Alpbens B. Kenyon.	

FOR STATE SENATORS.

Districts.	*Republican.*	*County Democracy.*	*Tammany.*	*Prohibition.*
Fifth	*Michael C. Murphy.	†Michael C. Murphy.	William L. Brown.	F. M. Hammond.
Sixth		John F. Ahearn.	†Thomas F. Grady.	Timothy M. Holden.
Seventh	*Frederick W. Diehl.	Frederick W. Diehl.	George F. Roesch.	Alfred L. Maclerre.
Eighth	Lispenard Stewart.	Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr.	Charlee H. Turner.	Joseph A. Bogardus.
Ninth	Wellman J. Boyman.	William J. Boyban.	†Charles A. Stadler.	Richard W. Turner.
Tenth	Charles A. Peabody.	Alston G. Calver.	†Jacob A. Cantor.	Erasmus D. Garnsey.
Eleventh	John Carlin.	Dennis A. Spellissy.	†Eugene S. Ives.	George B. Hilliard.

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

District.	*Republican.*	*County Democracy.*	*Tammany.*	*Prohibition.*
First	*Daniel E. Finn.	Daniel E. Finn.	†Patrick H. Duffy.	John Hunter.
Second		Thomas Maher.	†Timothy D. Sullivan.	J. A. Frosligh.
Third	*James A. Monaghan.	James A. Monaghan.	Percival Farquhar.	Charles Bunte.
Fourth		Thomas Brady.	Patrick H. Roche.	Peter McLeod.
Fifth	Edward R. Shear (Ind.)	Michael Brennan.	†Dominick F. Mullaney.	R. L. Record.
Sixth	*Gustav Menninger. †Henry E. Eichwald (Ind.)	Gustav Meuninger.	Samuel J. Foley.	Noah Estelle.
Seventh	†Francis V. King.	William Conaghan.	*William Conaghan.	Charles B. Cotton.
Eighth	†Charles Smith (Ind.) †Frank J. Martin.	*Philip Wissig.	Philip Wissig.	Charles F. Meyer.
Ninth	William F. Grell.	†John Martin.	*John Martie.	A. J. Brinkerhoff.
Tenth	Phillip Wassung.	Jacob Schaeffler.	William Schmer.	H. E. Waste.
Eleventh	William N. Rose.	Henry De Forest Baldwin.	*Henry De Forest Baldwin.	John McKee.
Twelfth	*Moses Dinkelspiel.	†Moses Dinkelspiel.	Benjamin Van Leeuwen.	H. G. Williams.
Thirteenth	Lincoln W. McLeod (Ind.) †Frederick S. Gibbs.	J. Wesley Smith.	*J. Wesley Smith.	George Gethin.
Fourteenth	Louis H. Bold.	Jacob Kunzenmann	William Sulzer.	A. D. Wright.
Fifteenth	*John Mulligan.	John Mulligan.	†Frederick Haffner.	Henry Osborne.
Sixteenth	*George G. Banzer. Patrick E. Spellman (Ind.)	George G. Banzer.	Walter G. Byrne.	G. A. Willoughby.
Seventeenth	Frank A. Higgins.	†John Kerrigan.	*John Kerrigan.	T. J. Manser.
Eighteenth	*Robert O'Byrne.	Robert O'Byrne.	Stephen J. O'Hare.	Charles E. Ballon.
Nineteenth	Henry B. Altman.	Lawsoe N. Fuller.	John Connelly.	James H. Hardy.
Twentieth	Martin J. O'Brien.	Patrick H. Kerwin.	Myer J. Stein.	J. Edward King.
Twenty-first	Richard J. Lewis.	William A. Boyd.	*William A. Boyd.	Lew Mable.
Twenty-second	*John F. McIntyre.	John F. McIntyre.	†Joseph Blumenthal	Jeremiah T. Brooks
Twenty-third	Percy D. Adams.	Cyrus O. Hubbell.	George P. Webster.	Simeon W. Clapp.
Twenty-fourth	William W. Niles.	*William W. Niles.	†Christopher C. Clarke.	H. C. Requa.

FOR CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES.

	Citizens'.	*Republicans.*	*County Democrats.*	*Tammany.*	*Prohibition.*
Register	William H. Bellamy.	William H. Bellamy.	William H. Bellamy.	Frank T. Fitzgerald.	George G. Needham
President of the Board of Aldermen	Charles J. Canda.	*Charles J. Canda.	Charles J. Canda.	†John H. V. Arnold.	Alfred H. B. Happer

JUDICIARY.

	Republican.	*Democratic.*	*Prohibition.*
Court of Appeals	†Albert Haight.	Denis O'Brien.	Walter J. Farrington.

	Citizens'.	*Republicans.*	*County Democrats.*	*Tammany.*	*Prohibition.*
Court of Common Pleas	Thomas Allison.	Thomas Allison.	*Thomas Allison.	Heery Bischoff. Jr.	Nelson Zabriskie.
Court of General Sessions	James Fitzgerald.	*James Fitzgerald.	James Fitzgerald.	†Henry A. Gildersleeve.	Andrew J. Rogers.
City Court	Frederick G. Gedney.	Frederick G. Gedney.	*Frederick G. Gedney.	†Charles J. Nehrbas.	Roswell S. Cheves.
City Court	Joseph E. Newburgen	*Joseph E. Newburger.	Joseph E. Newburger.	Robert A. Van Wyck.	Henry H. Hadley.

ALDERMEN.

District.	*Republican.*	*County Democracy.*	*Tammany.*	*Prohibition.*
First		Thomas F. Foley.	†Cornelius Flynn.	George F. Carr.
Second		Jeremiah Murphy.	Nicholas T. Brown.	John Williams.
Third	*Patrick N. Oakley.	†Patrick N. Oakley.	John F. Cullen.	Egbert G. Bascom.
Fourth		John Galvin.	*Andrew A. Noonan.	William S. Kellogg.
Fifth		Aaroe Morris.	†Alexander J. Dowd.	Joseph B. Albertson.
Sixth		†William Clancy.	Owen McGinnis.	Robert B. W. Pinckney.
Seventh	†George Gregory.	William H. Ingraham, Jr.	*William H. Ingraham, Jr.	J. Van Valkenburgh.
Eighth	Charles G. Zettler.	Philip H. Benjamin.	*Philip H. Benjamin.	Robert Croly.
Ninth	Christian Goetz, (Ind.)	*William H. Walker.	†William H. Walker.	James Allen.
Tenth	John W. Cooper.	Lorenz Zeller.	Louis Schlamp.	Richard E. Taylor.
Eleventh	Joseph L. Schneider.	*William Sauer.	William Sauer.	George D. James.
Twelfth	†George B. Morris.	†William Tait.	William F. Grote.	William S. Willis.
Thirteenth	Charles W. Smith.	*Isaac H. Terrell.	Isaac H. Terrell.	Cyrus L. Hyde.
Fourteenth	James A. Gowie; (Ind.) *Charles J. Smith.	Charles J. Smith.	Bernard Curry.	Albert E. Bauer.
Fifteenth	William M. Montgomery.	*William M. Montgomery.	†Richard J. Sullivan. William M. Montgomery, (Ind.)	John Crawford.
Sixteenth	William J. Speckman, (Ind.)	Anthony M. Jordan.	William H. Murphy.	Aaron Hollaed.
Seventeenth	Robert Gordon.	*William P. Rinckhoff.	†William P. Rinckhoff.	Matthew T. Lindsay.
Eighteenth	Bernard Biglin.	*Bernard Biglin.	Charles H. Duffy.	Thomas A. McNicholl.
Nineteenth	George W. Hamilton.	Thomas E. McLaughlin.	Cornelius Daly.	Thomas Clarke Hunn.
Twentieth	Charles B. Koller.		David J. Roche.	Andrew M. Logan.
Twenty-first	Charles P. Sanford.	*Walton Storm.	†Walton Storm.	Alfred D. Barter.
Twenty-second	John Brandt.	*John Brandt.	Jamee E. McLarney.	Charles Knappmann.
Twenty-third	*James Owens.	James Owens.	†David Barry.	James Shipman.
23d Ward	†Charles M. Hammond.	*Charles M. Hammond.	August Moehus.	Frank L. Westervelt.
24th Ward	John Osborne, Jr.		†Thomas M. Lynch.	John Hood.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

County Democracy.	*Tammany.*
Joseph L. McKeoe.	Peter Mitchell.

FOR CONGRESSMAN.

District.	*Republican.*	*County Democracy.*	*Tammany.*	*Prohibition.*
Sixth		Amos J. Cummings.	Amos J. Cummiegs.	John Lloyd Thomas.

*Indorsed. †The present incumbent.

BROOKLYN AND KINGS COUNTY CANDIDATES.

CITY.

	Republican.	*Democratic.*	*Prohibition.*
Mayor	Andrew D. Baird.	*Alfred C. Chapin.	T. M. Santa.
Controller	John J. Clancy.	Theodore F. Jackson.	C. H. Mitchell.

COUNTY.

	Republican.	*Democratic.*	*Prohibition.*
District Attorney	John B. Green.	*James W. Ridgway.	William C. Beecher.
Supervisor at Large	Daniel Lake.	Paul H. Kretzschmar.	P. C. Dikeshire.
County Auditor	Lester W. Beasley.	Frederick Keller.	William Harte.
County Judge	Henry A. Moore.	*Henry A. Moore.	
Surrogate	Henry S. Raequin.	George B. Abbott.	A. L. Martin.
Coroner, W. D	Alexander Walker.	*A. J. Rooney.	A. L. Brundage.
Coroner, E. D	George Wren.	G. H. Liedsay.	M. L. Burn.
Justice of Sessions	Charles A. Conrady.*	*John. McMahon.	

SENATORS.

District.	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*	*Prohibition.*
Second	Philip Casey.	John C. Jacobs.	James Gray.
Third	Jamee W. Birkett.	Matthew T. Bride.	Samuel S. Heart.
Fourth	Edward H. Schineter.	Patrick H. McCarren.	Rush E. Avery.

ASSEMBLY.

District.	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*	*Prohibition.*
First	John A. Lanigan.	Hugh A. McTernan.	Alex. H. Robertson.
Second	William Dwyer.	Bernard J. McBride.	Alphonse Major.
Third	Frank C. Martin.	John Cooney.	Henry B. Bishop.
Fourth	George N. Nelson.	John J. O'Conner.	
Fifth	John Curran.	*John Kelly.	
Sixth	Henry B. Wood.	William E. Shields.	Arthur B. Vail.
Seventh	Robert Rudd.	*Adam Schaaff.	
Eighth	George W. Palmer.	*William Blanchfield.	E. S. Blydenburgh.
Ninth	George Gretsinger.	Charles L. Sicardi.	Walter M. Laks.
Tenth	James Gresham.	Thomas F. Byrnes.	Lemuel Evans.
Eleventh	George L. Weed.	B. H. Miner.	Samuel M. Malm.
Twelfth	Charles J. Kurth.	Mortimer C. Earl.	Alfred R. Heath.

DISTRICT ALDERMEN.

District.	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*	*Prohibition.*
First	F. J. Smith. R. W. La Bass. Theodore S. Wilder. M. V. B. Plumb. Richard B. Leech.	*John McCarthy. *Michael J. Coffey. *James McGarry. Moses J. Wafer. George W. Adee.	William Cleverly. W. F. Cowan. Alfred L. Sherman. George W. Salter.
Second	E. P. Thomas. Thomas W. Wood. Peter Hesse. George H. Davenport. John H. Mandison.	Sylvester Tormey. John J. Moran. William Allen. James B. Keyes. *Daniel McGrath.	N. H. Gillette. C. F. Hopkins. John Patrick. M. J. Billington. Allen S. Williams.
Third	Charles Reinhardt. George J. Armstrong.	*William McKee. *J. Jefferson Black.	George Coulton. George Thiemann. J. H. Cardwell.

ALDERMEN AT LARGE.

Republican.	*Democrat.*	*Prohibition.*
Joshua M. Van Cott, Isaac H. Cary, Otto Witte, Henry W. Knight, George Copeland, Jamee Martin, William J. Howard.	Robert F. McKellar. *George S. Elcock. *Anson G. Ferguson. *Richard Pickering. Arthur J. Heaney. *Thomas H. Beard. *Theodore Maurer.	R. F. Clayton. William Patterson. Henry A. Tuttle. W. W. Whitehead. Henry E. Kibe. Conrad H. Palmateer. James Cronch.

SUPERVISORS.

Ward.	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*	*Prohibition.*
First	Henry C. Simonson.		
Third	Henry A. Willis.	Gabriel Selig.	
Fifth	Thomas O'Toole.	Patrick Barry.	
Seventh	Thomas Fitchie.	John E. Bullwinkle.	
Ninth	Alexander Brown.	Francis H. McGnire.	
Eleventh	Charles W. Swan.	Louis C. Behman.	
Thirteenth	Stephen R. Jacobs.*	Henry Thomas.	
Fifteenth	Henry C. Saffen.	William H. Jenkins.	
Seventeenth	Fred'k Wrightington.	Harvey T. Lewis.	
Nineteenth	William B. Carrick.		
Twenty-first	William H. Colson.	William P. Riggs.	
Twenty-third	Olin B. Lockwood.*	Henry T. Edwards.	
Twenty-fifth	William L. Extance.*	Philip Post, Jr.	

*Renominated.

GREEDY ASSESSORS.

The Assessors of White Plains have decided to place the Bloomingdale Asylum on their assessment roll for this year and endeavor to make the Trustees pay taxes on its 300 acres in that town, although a special act of the Legislature exempts the asylum from taxation on the ground of being a charitable institution.

THE PAINTING TO BE ON VIEW.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, at 36 Fifth-avenue, of which the Rev. E. Winchester Donald is pastor, will be open every day from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. in response to a widely expressed desire for an opportunity to view the new painting of "The Ascensions," of which THE TIMES recently published a notice.

ELECTIONS IN TEN STATES.

OFFICES TO BE FILLED ON TUESDAY—POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

General elections, some of them of considerable importance, are to be held on Tuesday in ten States. The following summary gives a list of these States, the offices to be filled, the names of the leading candidates on all tickets, and the vote of each State for President in 1888:

Iowa will elect Governor and other State officers and Legislature. The candidates for Governor are: Horace Boles, Democrat; Joseph G. Hutchison, Republican; S. B. Downing, Labor Reform. Vote for President: Cleveland, (Dem.,) 179,877; Harrisoe, (Rep.,) 211,598; Fisk, (Proh.,) 3,550; Streeter, (Union Labor,) 9,105.

Maryland will elect Controller and Legislature. Candidates for Controller: Louis Victor Baughman, Democrat; George L. Wellington, Republican; D. E. Stone, Prohibitionist. Vote for President: Cleveland, 106,168; Harrison, 99,986; Fisk, 4,767.

Massachusetts will elect Governor and other State officers and Legislature. Candidates for Governor: William E. Russell, Democrat; John Q. A. Brackett, Republican; John Blackmer, Prohibitionist. Vote for President: Cleveland, 151,355; Harrison, 183,892; Fisk, 8,701.

Mississippi will elect Governor and other State officers and Legislature. Candidate for Governor, John M. Stone, Democrat. There is no opposition, the Republican State ticket having been withdrawn. Vote for President: Cleveland, 85,471; Harrison, 30,096; Fisk, 218; Streeter, 22.

Nebraska will elect Associate Judge of the State Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. Candidates for Judge: John H. Ames, Democrat; W. L. Norval, Republican. Vote for President: Cleveland, 80,552; Harrison, 108,425; Fisk, 9,429; Streeter, 4,247.

New-Jersey will elect Governor and Legislature. Candidates for Governor: Leon Abbett, Democrat; Edward Burd Grubb, Republican. Vote for President: Cleveland, 151,493; Harrison, 144,344; Fisk, 7,904.

New-York will elect State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor; a Judge of the Court of Appeals, three Justices of the Supreme Court, two Representatives in Congress to fill vacancies, and the full Senate and Assembly. Candidates for Secretary of State: Frank Rice, Democrat; John L Gilbert, Republican; Jesse H. Griffen, Prohibitionist; Thomas K. Beecher, Greenbacker. Vote for President: Cleveland, 635,965; Harrison, 648,909; Fisk, 30,231; Streeter, 626; scattering, 5,547, (including 2,668 for Cowdry, United Labor candidate.)

Ohio will elect Governor and other State officers and Legislature, and vote upon three propositions for amendments to the State Constitution. The first relates to taxation; the second provides for single districts in the election of members of the Legislature, and the third abolishes Spring elections and provides that all State and county officers shall be elected in the Fall of seven years, and all township and city officers in the Fall of odd years. Candidates for Governor: James E. Campbell, Democrat; Joseph B. Foraker, Republican; John B. Helwig, Prohibitionist. Vote for President: Cleveland, 396,455; Harrison, 416,054; Fisk, 24,356; Streeter, 3,496.

Pennsylvania will elect State Treasurer. Candidatee: Edward A. Bigler, Democrat; Henry K. Boyer, Republican; James R. Johnston, Democrat. Vote for President: Cleveland, 446,633; Harrison, 526,091; Fisk, 20,947; Streeter, 3,873.

Virginia will elect Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General, one-half its Senate, and all of its House of Delegates. Candidates for Governor: Phillip W. McKinney, Democrat; William Mahone, Republican; Thomas S. Taylor, Prohibitionist. Vote for President: Cleveland, 151,977; Harrison, 150,438; Fisk, 1,678.

ON OUTGOING STEAMERS.

The Cunard steamship Servia, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, took out among other passengers H. L. W. Lawson, M. P., Judge W. A. Milliken, the Hon. Frederick Petre, the Hon. F. Pakenham, Charles Knight Rogers, Cornelius J. Van Wyck, the Rev. Lloyd Jocea, George Grant Francis, Dr. L. B. Graddy, Howard W. Berry, and Capt. Henry A. Bartlett.

On the French steamship La Bretagne, which sailed for Havre, were the Hon. John D. Washburn, United States Minister to Switzerland; Henry Brewster, E. Parker Deacon, the Rev. P. Duchanason, E. Casbianca, and Miss Amelia Riviere.

OUR NEW LEGISLATORS

CHARACTER OF CITY MEN WHO WILL GO TO ALBANY.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES ARE SOMEWHAT BETTER THAN USUAL BUT THOSE FOR THE ASSEMBLY ARE NOT.

The County of New-York under the present apportionment is entitled to seven Senators and twenty-four members of the Assembly. As the readers of the public press are perfectly aware, the character of the average legislator from this city is far from good. He is chosen because he is an influential man in the district or with the bosses of the party, or because he is willing to pay a heavy assessment or to represent some particular interest that guarantees to subsidize the particular faction that makes him a candidate. The delegation in the present Legislature ranks lower from a moral and intellectual standpoint than any other that has represented this city for years. Tammany Hall, however, with a view of maintaining the reputation for good government for which it has striven since Mayor Grant came into office, has been more than particularly careful this Fall in selecting its candidates for the Senate. Mr. Croker observed the other night at the Hoffman House that it was his wish to make the Senatorial delegation in the next Legislature a credit to the city. While this is true for the Senators, it is a matter of notoriety that the Assembly nominations are no better from a moral or an intellectual standpoint than those of last year. Most of the men chosen represent the very worst elements of society; they are the associates and companions of thieves and thugs, and the personal representatives of corporations that have offered to cover all election expenses for them.

In the Fifth Senatorial District two Democrats are in the field, Col. Michael C. Murphy, the present Senator, and Col. William L. Brown. THE TIMES's readers have been kept pretty well informed as to the progress of this contest. Col. Murphy is an old politician, having entered the Assembly in 1867. He served seven terms in the lower house. He was elected to the Senate in 1884, and has remained there continuously ever since. He was one of the original members of Irving Hall, but joined the County Democracy organization at its inception. Brown is a civil engineer. The latter is the leader of the County Democrats in the Twenty-third Assembly District. It is readily conceded that Mr. Cantor has a very hard race before him, but he is relying on his record and the combination of friends to help him. Gov. Hill is particular desires his re-election, for the reason that Cantor has always been a useful man whenever the Governor wanted any shrewd political work done.

Three candidates are also running in the Eleventh District—Dennis A. Spellissy, County Democrat; Eugene S. Ives, Tammany, and John Carlin, Republican. Mr. Spellissy is a confirmed politician, although a lawyer by profession. He was a School Commissioner for several years, and has been one of the shining lights in the County Democratic organization. He is not so strong a man in the district as Mr. Ives. The latter, however, has lost caste within the last two years. A lawyer by profession and an ardent Tammany Hall man, possessing a fair amount of ability, he has neglected a great many of those devices and tricks which a politician should always be ready to practice on his confiding constituency. Mr. Carlin, the Republican candidate, is the poorest sheep in the Eleventh District fold. His record is notoriously bad. He began his political career under the wing of William M. Tweed, and has not been disposed to abandon the influences that affected his early life. Before he was nominated it was generally believed in the district that any Republican could win with two Democratic candidates in the field, but Mr. Carlin has proved to be such a weak caper that the friends of Mr. Ives are confidently predicting his success.

Coming down to the members of the Assembly it is found that in a number of the districts the County Democrats and the Republicans have reached an amicable understanding and will support the same candidate. In a few districts—notably the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first—Tammany and the Counties have agreed upon the same candidates. The County Democrats and Republicans, on the other hand, have made combinations in the Third, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, Eighteenth on O'Byrne, and Twenty-fourth on Niles. Looking at the men themselves, however, not many of them commend themselves for integrity or ability.

The First is an ideal district. Here we have that chronic candidate, "Singer" Finn, a man who would disgrace any constituency. He, it is charged, is interested in two saloons while posing as a lawyer. The manner in which he was admitted to the bar compared with every public act of his life. He went to Poughkeepsie in May, 1888, and was admitted to practice in the Second Judicial Department while he was holding a certificate of member of Assembly from New-York City. His object in becoming a lawyer is understood to have been to make him eligible for Civil Justice of the District Court, a berth which he has long coveted. As he had been a resident of the First Judicial Department his admission to the bar from the Second is, therefore, a nullity. Against him is Mr. Patrick H. Duffy of Tammany, who, like Mr. Finn, is a native of Ireland, and who also was formerly in the liquor business. Duffy defeated Finn last year, but his record was fully as bad as his predecessor's.

From the Second District Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan, better known as "Dry-Dollar Sullivan," is up for a renewal of legislative honors, or dishonors, and his competitor is Thomas Maher, County Democrat, who represented this district in 1886 as a Tammany Hall man. Both candidates are in the liquor business. Sullivan's place on Centre-street has been the rendezvous for all the toughs of this and adjoining districts. It will be remembered that last Winter Sullivan was involved in a controversy with Inspector Byrnes, and it was then understood that his days in the Legislature were numbered. But he wanted a vindication this Fall and the Tammany leaders unwisely gave him the nomination. Of the four candidates in the First and Second Districts there is little or no choice for an honest voter. One is about as depraved as the other, and not one of them is capable of making an honest or decent record.

In the Third District there is a gleam of sunshine in the mass of depravity that we have heretofore had to deal with in the nomination of Mr. Percival Farquhar, who is a graduate of Yale College and a lawyer by profession the choice of Tammany Hall. His competitor, James A. Monaghan, who was nominated by the County Democrats and indorsed by the Republicans, is a professional politician, was a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen during the Tweed régime. Four years ago he was forced to resign his position as Sealer of Weights and Measures because of charges that were brought against him. Patrick Henry Roche (Tammany) and Thomas Brady (County Democrat) are making the fight in the Fourth District. Both are in the liquor business. The former represented the district in the Assembly in 1883 and 1884. Brady was in the Board of Aldermen in 1886, and has been Deputy Sheriff, and was a candidate for the Assembly for several years.

In the Fifth District we have another liquor dealer in the person of Michael Brennan, County Democrat, the notorious, who has served four terms in the Assembly, namely, in the sessions of 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888. Brennan was always in the front rank of the Black Horse cavalry, and is a thoroughly disreputable and worthless character. He is a native of Ireland, runs two saloons, sells liquor openly on Sunday, and is supposed to have a strong pull with the police. He was not a candidate last year, and the district was represented by Dominick F. Mullaney, Tammany, who is a native of New-York, made a creditable record, and who is in the race again this year.

In the Sixth District we have another liquor dealer and a County Democrat in the person of Gustave Meuninger, who unites his vocation of doling out beer with the cheerful diversion of a "sweatboard." He has served his country in the Board of Aldermen and profited by it. His opponent is Samuel J. Foley of Tammany Hall, a novice in politics.

The Seventh District will return Francis Volney King, who made in some respects an excellent representative last session. Mr. King is a native-born New-Yorker, a graduate of Columbia College, a lawyer, and a gentleman. The United Democracy have agreed upon William Conaghan, a furniture dealer, who as the candidate of the County Democracy last year suffered defeat at Mr. King's hands.

In the Eighth District we have again that sterling specimen of rascality, Charles Smith, sometimes known as Solomon, as Zabolowskey, or Finklestein, and Goldschmidt, the keeper of the Silver Dollar saloon, who only recently escaped conviction for bribery. He is, of course, the representative of the John O'Brien Republicans. He will have two competitors, one who has been nominated by the decent Republicans of the district, Frank J. Martin, a cigar dealer, and the other, Philip Wissig, the choice of the United Democrats, who defeated Smith in 1887. Wissig has also had both the Tammany and County Democratic organizations behind him. He is a native of Germany, a member of Tammany Hall, began life as a hatter, but found more profit in the liquor business.

John Martin in the Ninth District has received the united Democratic nomination, and is opposed by William F. Grell, Republican and a prodnce dealer. Martin will be re-elected unless the County Democrats slaughter him. He is a native of England, has been a carpenter, and is now a mechanical engineer. He has generally made a good record in Albany.

In the Tenth District there are three candidates competing for the honor of succeeding George F. Roesch. The Republican candidate is Philip Wassung, who is a liquor dealer, and who has been a candidate several times. The Tammany nominee is Jacob Schaeffer, a maker of the piano manufacturer, who is spoken very highly of by the business men of the district. The County Democratic representative is Jacob Schaeffer, a prodece dealer.

The retirement of Robert Ray Hamilton from politics makes a new deal necessary in the Eleventh District, and has encouraged the Democrats in to the hope of swinging the district into their column. The Democrats have united upon Henry De Forest Baldwin, a lawyer and a club man. The Republican candidate is William N. Rose, a member of the Real Estate Exchange and of the New-York Athletic and the Calumet Club. Both of these gentlemen are making their début in politics, and either one, from his character and attainments, will make a representative worthy of the wealthiest Assembly district in the United States. In the matters of ability and popularity Mr. Baldwin is regarded the superior man of the two, and the few bets made have generally been in his favor.

The Twelfth District has turned out Mr. Moses Dinkelspiel, a professional politician and a County Democrat, who has been indorsed by the Republicans, which practically insures his election. He was in the Assembly of 1886 and again last year. His record has always been unsavory. Tammany Hall has nominated a cigar dealer named Benjamin Van Leenwee.

The fighting Thirteenth is maintaining its reputation this year, as heretofore. Frederick S. Gibbs has received the nomination of the regular Republicans, and Lincoln W. McLeod of the anti-Gibbs people, better known as the Cowie-Sprague faction. Gibbs's reputation is too well known to be analyzed here. He is a professional politician and one of the shrewdest and most dangerous men ever sent to Albany. Mr. McLeod, on the other hand, is a lawyer of good standing. He was a candidate against Gibbs two years ago and was defeated. The Democrats have agreed upon John Wesley Smith, who was in the Assembly of 1888, and who made anything but a creditable record. He has served two years as a Public School Trustee.

In the Fourteenth District two Democrats are running, William Sulzer, a Tammany lawyer, and Jacob Kunzenmaen, County Democrat, a worthless and disreputable character. Kunzenmann is the only man who has ever received money twice from a lobbyist on the same bill. He has served several terms in the Legislature, in 1885 and 1887, and was the constant associate of lobbyists and strikers of all kinds.

In the Fifteenth District Frederick Haffner, the present representative, has been renominated by Tammany Hall. His record in the last Assembly was anything but good. His associations were of the lowest kind. The County Democrats and Republicans have agreed upon John Mulligan, a printer.

In the Sixteenth District, now represented by Edward P. Hagan, Tammany has nominated Walter G. Byrne, a clerk, and the Counties, George G. Banzer, both of whom are tyros in politics.

In the Seventeenth District both organizations have united on John Kerrigan, who is a member of the present House and who did fairly well last session. The choice of the Republicans is Frank A. Higgins, a printer, who feels more comfortable now, no doubt, than he will the morning after election.

Tammany has nominated Stephen J. O'Hare in the Eighteenth District and the County Democrats have nominated and the Republicans have indorsed Robert O'Byrne. Both are lawyers. O'Hare has been a hanger-on in Albany for several years as the drafter of bills for individuals requiring services of that kind.

A great fight is going on in the Nineteenth Assembly District. Three nominations have been made. Tammany has shown its renewed confidence in John Connelly, whose work in the Assembly last Winter is deserving of the warmest praise. No man in the body tried to do his work more faithfully and none was guided by more honest motives. He was conscientious, faithful, and never dodged a vote. His Democratic competitor is the well-known lawyer, Lawson N. Fuller, the guardian of the goat district, who believes in political reform, purity of the ballot, and the extension of the elevated railroads in the Nineteenth Assembly District. Mr. Henry B. Altman, the Republican nominee, is popular in the district, and has seen service in the Legislatures of Colorado and Pennsylvania.

In the Twentieth District there are also three candidates, Myer J. Stein, Tammany; Patrick H. Kerwin, County Democrat, and Martin J. O'Brien, Republican. The first is a lawyer, the second is in the stone business, and the third is a newsdealer. Kerwin was in the Board of Aldermen of 1885 and has been a prominent figure in politics for many years. O'Brien is a member of the Republican County Committee.

Judge Ernest H. Crosby will be succeeded in the Twenty-first District by either Richard J. Lewis, Republican, or William A. Boyd, United Democrat. Both are lawyers, the former was a member of the Assembly in 1884 and made a clean record, and the latter was Corporation Attorney for several years. Mr. Crosby's majority last year was only 500, and with so strong a candidate as Mr. Boyd, the Democrats are confident of capturing this district from the Republicans.

In the Twenty-second District the Republicans have indorsed John F. McIntyre, the County Democrat, who is running against Joseph Blumenthal, Tammany. The former is a lawyer, has served one term in the Assembly—1887—and made a reputation for industry and honesty. The latter is a retired merchant, served in the Assembly in 1873, 1874, 1888, and 1889, and was in his last year for his conscientious devotion to the interests of the city. He many respects Mr. Binmenthal is a model legislator.

That worthy representative of the Twenty-third District, Mr. Strassburg, who, when elected last year, was in doubt as to whether the Legislature met in Washington or Albany, will not appear this year. Three gentlemen are contesting for the seat which he so unworthily filled, namely: George P. Webster, a Tammany lawyer; Cyrus O. Hubbell, a County Democratic coal dealer, and Percy D. Adams, Republican, who was defeated last year by Strassburg. This district will cast in the neighborhood of 24,000 votes, and as Mr. Adams polled over 10,000 last year and as his friends are confident of receiving some County Democratic votes, they regard the election as almost certain.

Up in the Twenty-fourth District the nomination of William W. Niles by the Republicans has given great satisfaction to the people of this largely growing district, and his indorsement by the County Democrats insures his election. Chrlstopher C. Clarke, the Tammany candidate and the present representative. As between Clarke and Mr. Niles, there is no choice whatever. The latter should be elected by an overwhelming majority.

MRS. KENDAL AT SCHOOL.

The little children in the primary department of School No. 76, at Lexington-avenue and Sixty-eighth-street, enjoyed a rare treat during last week in two visits paid to the school by Mrs. Kendal. Accompanied by Mr. L. Sterne of London, Mrs. Kendal went to the school on Tuesday last and was welcomed by the Principal, Mrs. M. E. Perley. The pupils were assembled in honor of the visitors, and they went through the usual assembly exercises, including singing, quotations from celebrated authors, recitations, and calisthenics. Mrs. Kendal was so charmed by what she saw and heard that she paid a second visit to the school on Thursday last. On this visit she was accompanied by Signora Giulia Valda, Violet Vanbrugh, Angela Cudmore, Perdita Hudespeth, and other ladies of the Kendal company. All the ladies expressed themselves as thoroughly charmed by the appearance and behavior of the children and the exercises which they went through. Mrs. Kendal and the other ladies also paid a visit to the grammar department, which is under the charge of Miss Kate G. Broderick, and then dropped in on President Hunter, at the Normal College.

THE LAW FOR ELECTION DAY

AN ABRIDGMENT FOR THE USE OF VOTERS.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS, POLL CLERKS, AND OTHER OFFICERS OF ELECTION DEFINED.

A manual has been prepared by John J. O'Brien, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, which contains in condensed form those features of the election law which are especially applicable to election day. It was intended for the guidance of inspectors, poll clerks, and other officers of election, and contains, among other things, the following excerpts from the law, which are of equal importance to the voter:

Polls open, by law, at 6 o'clock A. M.

Polls close, by law, at 4 o'clock P. M. The election at every poll shall be public to the watchers hereinafter provided for, from its commencement to the close of the canvass and signing of the proper returns and copies thereof.

Every political organization which shall present a candidate or candidates for the suffrages of the voters of any election district, shall have the right to appoint not to exceed two electors as watchers at the poll of each election district for every election. Such appointment may be evidenced by a written or printed appointment, signed by the President or the Chairman and the Secretary of such political organization.

Said watchers and each of them shall be entitled to be present at such election in the room occupied by the inspectors of election, commencing at least fifteen minutes before any ballot box shall be opened, until the close of the canvass and the signing of the proper returns of such election.

Immediately before any ballots are received by the inspectors of election, or any of them, the inspectors shall unlock every ballot box used, or to be used, at such election, and permit each watcher present to examine said ballot box, and every part and portion thereof; until he is satisfied as to the strnoture thereof, and that there are at the commencement of receiving ballots no ballots therein.

Every watcher shall have the right, throughout the day, to be present in the room occupied by said inspectors, in a position and place where he may fully, conveniently, and comfortably watch the reception and deposit of every ballot cast at such election, and the full and final canvass of the ballots and signing of the proper returns and copies thereof; and no ballot box or ballot case, except it be in the ballot box, shall be removed from the constant sight and inspection of such watchers, until the canvass is closed and the proper returns and copies thereof made and completed.

Every ballot box shall be so placed that the voter depositing any ballot and each watcher may conveniently see every ballot received by the inspector and deposited in the ballot box.

The number of ballot boxes used at this election will be six, except in the First Judicial District, where there will be seven, and shall be marked as follows: "State." "Senator." "Assembly." "City and County." "Judiciary." "Alderman." "Justice." The ballots shall, when

THE GROWTH OF THE FUND

MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS PUT ON THE RECORD.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR—MORE LOT OWNERS COME IN—A TRANSPORT TOWER PROPOSED.

Although yesterday was a short business day the subscriptions to the World's Fair guarantee fund flowed in at an encouraging rate. They were as follows:

By George Ehret:	
George Ehret	$10,000
Jacob Ruppert	10,000
By W. R. H. Martin:	
C. Kenyon	500
Rogers, Peet & Co.	10,000
By E. L. Merrifield:	
Murray Hill Hotel	5,000
Plaza Hotel	5,000
St. Denis Hotel	2,000
By Jordan L. Mott:	
The J. L. Mott Iron Works	5,000
Hendricks Bros.	2,500
Abendroth and Root Mf'g Co.	1,000
Holbrook Bros.	1,000
By Wm. Steinway:	
Charles Schuman	5,000
By Fred. A. Kursheedt:	
The Kursheedt Manufacturing Company	5,000
Castle Braid Co.	1,000
George Dietzel	100
John H. Vogt	100
Julius Schwarze	100
Rosenfeld & Jonas	100
By Carl Cladius:	
William Simpson, Son & Co.	5,000
Smith, Hogg & Gardner	5,000
R. G. Dun & Co.	5,000
By Joseph J. Little:	
The American News Co.	2,500
John C. Richards, Brooklyn	100
Edward F. Carr	100
Montagne & Fuller	250
John Wiley & Sons	500
By the Mayor's Office:	
Beet & Co.	2,500
E. C. Hazard	1,000
I. Modry & Co.	500
New Kirsch Mfg. Co.	250
Ashbel P. Fitch	100
J. Richard Freund	25
Wm. J. Myers, for the employes of the Union Stove Works:	
James H. Myers	20
Wm. J. Myers	14
A. H. Burt	10
Wilfred Burt	10
George Specht	10
H. E. Sherwood	10
R. L. Myers	10
A. Davis	10
W. Edwards	5
P. J. Hanion	5
J. H. Pratt	5
D. C. Keely	5
A. Van Nies	5
Emil Schuler	5
Charles Smith	5
John Worster	5
Louis Wittner	5
Edward Williams	5
M. T. Doremus	5
F. B. Benedict	5
Stephen Madigan	5
Thomas Jardine	5
William Moore	5
James Rafferty	4
Charles Kirchner	2
Daniel W. Dunn	2
Louis Miller	2
Balthasar Lang	2
F. Rubenstrunk	2
Alex. Harper	2
Wm. F. Dowling	2
Jacob Schaefer	2
Gottfried Adams	2
James Chapman	2
Wm. M. Onley	2
Peter Hammell	2
Edward Jacoby	2
Thomas Murphy	1
By McKesson & Robbins:	
Cadle & Coffin	2,000
By J. & W. Seligman & Co:	
Shafer Brothers	2,000
By Randolph Guggenheimer:	
Randolph Guggenheimer	1,500
Dennis Loonie	250
Solomon Marx	250
L. Kaisenberg	250
By H. S. Mendelson:	
M. Arnold & Co.	500
Swarts Jerkowski	1,000
Stern, Falk & Co.	1,000
Stern & Co.	1,000
Stern, Rosenberg & Co.	500
Hobzman Bros.	250
H. H. Upham & Co.	250
By Ehrlich Brothers:	
Miller & Bro.	500
By E. I. Horsman:	
Total for yesterday, including $18,- 500 from the hat and allied trades	$155,781
Previously subscribed, with nnnc. knowledged subscriptions	$2,008,074
Grand total	$2,163,855
E. I. Horsman	$1,000
The Strobel & Wilken Co.	1,000
The Unexcelled Fireworks Co.	500
Seibert & Rightter	500
Johnston, Tallman & Co.	500
Ives, Blakeslee & Co.	500
Peter F. Pia	100
William J. H. Linden	100
Robert V. Lynch.	100
By the Stationers' Board of Trade:	
Asa L. Shipman's Sons	500
Boorum & Pease.	1,000
Raphael Tuck & Sons	250
By Frederick Mohr:	
Elliott & Congle.	1,000
George Heyman	500
Theo. Halstatter.	500
New-York Wove Wire Mattress Company	100
John B. Taylor & Ellis	250
Palmer & Embury	200
F. Mohr & Co.	500
P. Strobel & Son.	500
P. Nathan & Co.	500
M. O'Brien & Son.	100
Hoffman Paper & Sons	500
Thomas Willis	100
L. Foreman Fetch.	500
M. & H. Schranken	1,000
Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Co.	500
By the Twelfth Ward Bank:	
E. F. Sears	1,000
W. Deyton	1,000
Frank E. Towle	500
Antonio Rasines	500
David Reisley	200
Isaac Anderson	500
Fernando Yost	1,000
William Moores	100
William E. Deane	200
William Hall	500
James Brady	1,000
Edward Westermeyer	500
Sarah N. Anderson	100
Adam Munch	150
George W. Thompson	100
Theodore A. Spear	200
Charles Weisbecker	1,000
Enoch C. Bell	200
Thomas Crawford	500
Isaac A. Hopper.	250
Robert Hanes	500
By the Sun:	
Donaldson Brothers	1,000
Various subscribers	56
Charles E. Rudolph	100
Charles D. Kophel	100
By John D. Crimmins:	
T. F. Walsh	1,000
J. Jay Smith	300
Cook & Radley	1,000
Mahoney & Watson	500
H. Pomeroy	50
G. N. Williams	300
E. T. Conolly & Son	1,000
By Henry L. Hoguet:	
Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell	1,000
Robert J. Hoguet & Co.	1,000
Henry L. Hoguet	1,000
Michel McCormick	500
By the New-York Mercantile Exchange:	
J. Rowland & Co.	250
By Geo. H. Scott:	
Sinclair Myers	250
A. C. Franceschi	250
Jere Johnson	250
J. F. Oliver	100
T. H. Balowin	100
Chas. H. Webb	100
Robert Colwell	100
Samuel Gaslin.	
NEW-YORK TIMES Office	
By the Hardware Board of Trade:	
Bruce & Cook	1,000
Kearney & Foot Co.	500
Howard & Morse	100
By R. P. Flower:	
Mrs. Emma Keepsley	5,000

Previously subscribed, with nnnc. knowledged subscriptions.....$2,008,074

Grand total.....$2,163,855

The Mayor's mail yesterday contained a letter from G. Hilton Scribner, President of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, inclosing a check for $537 63 toward the preliminary fund for current expenses, and calling attention to the company's subscription of $5,000 to the guarantee fund.

S. V. R. Cruger and Orlando B. Potter both wrote resigning their places on the committee. Mr. Cruger said that his work on the centennial committee had so engrossed him that he would be unable to serve the fair's cause effectively, and Mr. Potter gave dissatisfaction with the findings of the committee as his reason for withdrawal.

Frank W. Sanger for the theatrical profession and Charles S. Higgins for the soap industry wrote accepting appointments on the committee, and pledged themselves to aid the project by every means in their power.

The Board of Managers of the American Institute sent an invitation to the members of the committees yesterday, with a complimentary season ticket, for the fifty-eighth annual fair. The managers say:

"The American Institute is deeply interested in your undertaking and appreciates fully the value of your labors, and is most anxious in every way to facilitate and forward them. Our work is but a small one compared to the great exhibition proposed; it may be that our experience, extending over a period of fifty-eight years, can be made of service to you; if so, we freely and heartily offer our assistance."

Several responses to the new letter of request to property owners within the boundaries of the exposition site were received at the rooms of the Committee on Site and Buildings in The Times Building yesterday. Joseph M. Lichtenauer wrote offering two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Boulevard, on condition that the committee should release him from the building restrictions now in force on the property. Mr. Lichtenauer wrote that he was opposed to the use of any portion of Central Park except where buildings now exist.

Loton Horton offered three lots in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, near the Boulevard, for taxes and assessments.

Thomas Hammitt of 22 City Hall-place offered on reasonable terms two lots in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Boulevard.

Ashbel P. Fitch gave one lot in One Hundred and Third-street, between Madison and Fifth Avennes, for the taxes and assessments.

E. A. Hammond offered three lots in Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth streets, for taxes, assessments, and 5 per cent. rental.

Mrs. Julia E. Cameron offered her lots in One Hundred and Ninth-street, between Madison and Fifth avennes, at a fair rental.

Charles E. Quackenbush wrote to say that friends of his owned eleven lots which he thought could be obtained for the exposition on reasonable terms.

T. B. Powers yesterday sent to the committee the plans for a transport tower, which seems to be a sort of improved hoisting crane. When the tower is horizontal a car as one sees in filled with people, and a cable then hoists the tower to a perpendicular position, the cage rising to a height of 1,300 feet.

The attention of the committee was yesterday called to the fact that a corporation composed of German manufacturers has on foot a plan to build a floating exposition in the shape of a huge steamship, which is to go to all ports of the world exhibiting the products of German mills.

A meeting of the Committee on Site and Buildings will be held in Room 82 Times Building on Thursday, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M. This is a change from the date to which the committee adjourned last Tuesday, but since the adjournment the General Committee has decided to hold a meeting at that time. The Committee on Site and Buildings is thus compelled to give way to the General Committee. It is earnestly requested that all members of the committee be present at Thursday's meeting, as a vote will be taken on the exact boundaries of the site.

Messrs. Oxley, Giddinge & Enos of 224 Canal-street have written to the World's Fair Committee offering to furnish free of expense all the gas and electric light fixtures that will be needed in the rooms now being arranged for the committee in The Times Building.

The New-York Jewelers' Board of Trade has gone actively to work collecting subscriptions. Mr. Herbert M. Condit, its Secretary, being engaged in visiting members of the trade for that purpose.

Mayor Grant yesterday received the following letter from Mr. W. R. Grace:

"A meeting of gentlemen engaged in the South American trade was held this afternoon at the office of W. R. Grace & Co., with the object of securing subscriptions to the guarantee fund, and I have pleasure in reporting subscriptions as follows: Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, Red D Line of steamers, $5,000; W. R. Grace & Co., $5,000. The gentlemen were apparently not prepared to subscribe largely, but I hope to hear further from them."

PAPER MEN COMPLAIN.

THEY SAY STEAMSHIP COMPANIES ARE CARELESS—THE OTHER SIDE.

Importers of paper stock are complaining of careless handling of their goods on the part of steamship companies, and of an indifference to their complaints on the part of the companies' agents in this city. Paper stock is bulky and pays a low rate of freight, and it is to this fact that the importers charge the alleged carelessness practiced in unloading such cargoes.

A Reade-street importer said yesterday: "The steamship employes are perfectly reckless in handling the bales, frequently tearing them almost to pieces, and in placing them on the pier they have no regard to the marks on the bales, the consequence being that our cartmen have the greatest difficulty in getting the different bales of a particular consignment together. Frequently they are unable to get all the bales, and sometimes they find that a bale of very small value has been substituted for a costly one, the steamship employes never hesitating, when it is necessary to fill a short consignment, to take a bale or bales of some other mark to complete the order. We are obliged to sign receipt for the goods before we can get the permit and determine their condition, and then the only way to reach the companies if the goods are short or damaged is by suit in the courts, and that is more trouble than the matter is worth. I have known a fifty-dollar bale of goods to be replaced by a five-dollar bale, and when complaint was made at the freight office the agent laughed at us.

"Once a consignment of ours was so mixed up in a ship's manifest with a consignment of another importing house that we could not trace it. Several days' delay occurred in our removal of the goods, for which the National Steamship Company charged us $50 demurrage. When we sought to redress the agent of the company acknowledged that the mistake was the company's, but said he did not see how the company could return the demurrage charge.

"About all the paper stock imported here comes by the Wilson, Anchor, National and Simpson, Spence & Young Lines, and they all treat us in the same way. In the way that the steamship companies insist the goods must be delivered I don't see that there can be any relief for us. If we could get at our goods before the companies have our obeoks for freight we would be able to protect ourselves, but they take care to prevent this and thus have an unassailable position, outside of the courts."

At Arbuckle's warehouse it was said that the importers of paper stock were very unreasonable. When paper stock bales arrived in poor condition it was the fault of the foreign consignees, who used poor covering. It was impossible to tell when the goods were shipped whether they were properly covered or not. The confusion of marks on the bales was caused often by the fact that many different marks were to be found in the same consignment. As to coetly bales being replaced by cheap bales on the pier, that might occasionally happen, but a commoner thing was for the importers' cartmen, when they got a chance, to leave one of their cheap bales and take an expensive one in its place.

With regard to the specific charge made by the Reade-street importer the freight agent of the National Line said that he remembered the case, and that the fault lay with the importer, who failed to bring his bill of lading with him and expected the agent to leave twenty customers he was engaged with to hunt through the manifest. This he could not do, and the importer ought not to have blamed him if the goods were delayed.

DR. TAYLOE'S FUNERAL.

MANY PHYSICIANS ATTEND THE SERVICES AT DR. HALL'S CHURCH.

The funeral of Dr. Isaac E. Taylor took place yesterday at the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church. The students of Bellevue Medical College were present in a body with the Faculty, and there was a representation also from the Academy of Medicine, the New-York State Medical Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society. But most of the medical contemporaries of the founder of Bellevue had passed away before him, and many of the physicians who were present were there only to do honor to the distinguished memory of a great man in the profession and had never had the honor of a personal acquaintance with Dr. Taylor. His daughter, the wife of Pierre Lorillard, was in Europe; another daughter, Mrs. Church, was in California. They were unable to return in time for the funeral.

The pallbearers were Drs. Fordyce Barker, L. H. Sayre, Austin Flint, William T. Lusk, Charles A. Smith, Glover C. Arnold, Alfred Meyer, and John B. Gorley, of Bellevue. After them, as the procession entered the church, came Pierre Lorillard, with Miss Louise Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and a few close personal friends of the family. The floral tributes, mostly of wreaths of roses, were very beautiful. Perhaps the most conspicuous was a large ivy cross sent by Dr. Flint, over which was hung a wreath of violets. Two live palm trees overhung the coffin on either side.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the church, officiated. After prayer the choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and the clergyman paid a tribute to the character of Dr. Taylor. After the benediction, "Abide With Me" was sung as a recessional hymn. The music was furnished by A. R. Parsons, organist of the church, and a volunteer quartet, of which Mrs. Danforth was soprano; Mrs. S. B. Anderson, alto; J. A. Weekes, tenor, and Dr. Barrows, the church precentor, tenor.

Among those present were Drs. E. G. Janeway, Beverly Robinson, Stephen Smith, Egbert H. Grandin, S. S. Purple, Howland Robbins, J. D. Bryant, George P. Fowler, William T. White, Thomas F. Koch, W. H. Draper, M. S. Boseman, R. Ogden Doremus, Henry J. Garrigues, Albert Panoeast of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Burchard.

The burial was in Greenwood. There was a brief service at the grave at which the Rev. A. Vaughan Colston, rector of the church at Tuxedo Park, where Dr. Taylor spent his Summers, was the officiating clergyman.

SHERIFF FLACK'S CASE.

Notice was served upon the District Attorney yesterday that at the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-morrow a motion would be made by ex-Judge Horace Russell that, as counsel for Sheriff James A. Flack and the co-defendants indicted for conspiracy, he be allowed to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. Permission will also be asked to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and an argument will be heard upon setting aside or quashing the indictment on the ground that there were irregularities in the finding of the indictments. Assistant District Attorney Goff, who has charge of the Flack case, will oppose the motions, and will also move the case for trial a week from to-morrow. The District Attorney is ready to try the case.

Assistant District Attorney Goff does not anticipate trouble in securing a jury, nor has he any fear that the jury will be influenced at all owing to the Sheriff's connection with the summoning of jurors. That matter is attended to entirely by subordinates, and great care will be taken in the choice of talesmen. The finding of the indictments is claimed to have been perfectly regular. The summoning of defendants before a Grand Jury is not customary, but there is nothing fatal to a case in such action.

YOUNG CHRISTIANS IN CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the First District of New-York State, comprising New-York, Westchester, Rockland, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties, was begun at Peekskill on Friday evening, and will close to-morrow. The Friday evening session comprised a service of praise and an address on "The Importance of Bible Study Among Young Men" by the Rev. Andrew Longacre of Newburg.

All of yesterday was taken up in listening to reports of associations and interesting papers. The session to-day will be a secret one, the afternoon meeting at 9 o'clock at Association Rooms for delegates and members of the local association. At 3 there will be a training class conducted by W. L. Amerman of Yorkville, at 3:30 a meeting for women, at 4 a meeting for boys and young men, at 7:30 platform meetings in the various churches, and at 9 a farewell meeting in the First Presbyterian Church.

PROF. BICKMORE'S LECTURE.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore took nearly 1,200 school teachers through Yellowstone Park with him yesterday morning in the amphitheatre of the American Museum of Natural History. He told clearly and concisely the history of the wonderful geysers, petrifications, and storms formed in the Government's pleasure ground, and illustrated his remarks with a series of fine views shown by two stereopticons.

The Trustees of the museum wish to let the public know that it will be open on Tuesday next (election day) from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and that admission will be free. The more visitors they have the better will they be pleased.

A WOMAN DISAPPEARS.

Sing Sing, Nov. 2.—James T. Worley of Railroad-avenue, West Mount Vernon, reports that his wife, Florence, disappeared from his home yesterday afternoon, and she is supposed to be deranged. He will not believe any suggestions that she may have eloped. She is about thirty-five years of age, 5 feet 4 inches in height, and has a pale complexion. She wore a gray striped ulster, hat covered with brown velvet and yellow feathers, and a slate-colored dress. The husband is almost distracted with grief.

ABOUT LYRIC DRAMA.

MR. KREHBIEL'S ENTERTAINING LECTURE TO THE SEIDL SOCIETY.

A great number of ladies and members of the Seidl Society, in Historical Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon listened to a delightful lecture by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel upon "Origin and Nature of the Lyric Drama." It was the first of a short series before the Seidl Society concerning Richard Wagner and his lyric dramas. Mr. Krehbiel followed out one of his propositions that Wagner believed it to be the purpose of music to heighten the expressiveness of the text, and his remarks were illustrated by some pleasing singing by Miss Marie Van and Mr. W. R. Williams. They were accompanied by Mr. Robert Thallon.

Mr. Krehbiel spoke of the popular misapprehensions touching the character and purpose of Wagner's conceptions. His real character was that of a reformer of the opera or a regenerator of the lyric drama, which had its precursor in the tragedy of the Greeks, in which music and poetry were closely allied. Upon the Greek stage the play was more allied to the modern opera than to the modern drama. Actors did not declaim—they chanted their lines. Even orators were accompanied often on the lyre, that their words might be musical and the pitch of the voice not lost. The Greek chorus sang odes in the nature of prayers or moral reflections suggested by the story of the play. These choruses were sung in unison and were accompanied by instruments which formed the foundation of harmony. As sung, Mr. Krehbiel imagined, they must have been most impressive and beautiful as well as expressive. Mr. Williams sang most excellently a Greek ode, by Pindar, which was sung 500 years before Christ at Syracuse.

The lecturer also told how music became the handmaiden of poetry. Music and poetry became inseparable. Indeed, memory was helped by musical association. Poetry had been handed down by fixing it in the memory by musical association. The alliance of music and poetry, a characteristic of antique art, was the product of nature and recognized by modern science. It justified the lyric drama as an art form.

Mr. Krehbiel traced the degeneration of classic tragedy under the Romans followed by the long period under which its spirit lay dormant. Music became a luxury to the Romans simply, and an adjunct to the lascivious dance. The distinction between the music of religion and that of pleasure became almost lost. Flutes played at funerals were also used in the debauch. Rome did nothing to preserve the lyric drama. An attempt to restore the old spirit which lay dormant for centuries led to the Italian opera.

A song from "Euridice," the first of the operas following this movement, performed in 1600 in honor of the marriage of Catherine de Medici to Henry IV. at the Court at Florence, was sung by Miss Van and delighted the audience. She also sang "Ariadne's Lament," the fragment left of Claudio Monteverdi's "Arianna."

The next lecture, to be given on Wednesday evening, will be upon "Wagner and His Art Work."

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD REPLIES TO COLLECTOR ERHARDT'S LETTER.

Collector Erhardt sent a sharp letter on Thursday last to the Commissioners of Emigration, in which their conduct in returning to the old country Mrs. Nellie Wilkie and her American-born child is characterized as "disgraceful and a crime." Yesterday President Ridgeway of the Emigration Board sent a reply to the Collector. It was not nearly so sharp a letter as was the Collector's; but it was accompanied by several documents which seem to substantiate its statements, and which go to show that Mrs. Wilkie was returned at her own request.

In granting Mrs. Wilkie's request, President Ridgeway claims that the board acted exactly in accordance with the terms of the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury, which Mr. Erhardt himself quoted in his letter. The statement of Special Inspector House Inspector James H. Prior that he had been informed by boat hands who rowed Mrs. Wilkie across the river that she had wrung her hands and appeared greatly distressed when informed that she must return to Scotland is shown to be unreliable, for the reason that Mrs. Wilkie, like the other immigrants on Ward's Island, was taken to and from that island on a steamer. The boatmen plying to and from the island belonged, it is to any department, to that of the Charities and Correction, and could have had no access to Mrs. Wilkie. A letter from Mrs. Wilkie to Superintendent Jackson adding to be sent home and saying that she would do better in Scotland than here was among the papers which accompanied President Ridgeway's letter.

Superintendent Jackson, Dr. Marple of Ward's Island, and Boarding Officer Herrick, who placed the woman and the children on the returning steamer, have all testified to her entire willingness and even desire to go back to Scotland. President Ridgeway wrote that Inspector Prior went to Ward's Island "with a prejudiced purpose to make out a case against the board," and that it was stated that Prior had remarked that they would shortly see "whether the Collector or the Commissioners of Emigration were going to run this institution."

Commissioner Stephenson says in regard to the matter: "I was responsible to a certain extent, as the mover of the resolution, for sending Mrs. Wilkie and her children back to Scotland. It appears to me that the Collector should, if his premises were correct, ask for the indictment of the Commissioners of Emigration. But if this is not done, it is his duty to dismiss Officer Prior for making a false statement in regard to this case."

WRECKS SIGHTED AT SEA.

MORE EVIDENCES OF THE STRENGTH OF THE RECENT GALES.

Parser Howe of the steamship Sif, which arrived yesterday from Gonaives, reports that on Oct. 31, in latitude 35° 45' and longitude 73°, a number of logs, each about thirty-five feet in length, was passed. On Nov. 1, in latitude 38° 30' and longitude 73° 50', a vessel's deckhouse, painted white and about sixteen feet in length, was seen. Three bales of cotton were floating in the water near the deckhouse.

When the Sif sailed, the steamer Caroline Miller was reported to be still waiting at Inagua for a new crank shaft. The Miller is the vessel which was supposed to have had her machinery maliciously injured by dissatisfied engineers and firemen. The Sif brings news of the brig Alice Bradshaw, bound from Gonaives for Chester, Penn., with logwood, which put into Inagua on Oct. 22. She had been caught in a heavy gale and had sprung a serious leak. A survey was held upon the vessel, and it was ordered that she should be lightened or deckload. This was done, and her leak was stopped. She sailed again on Oct. 26, with an extra crew to pump her out if necessary, and was sighted next day off Castle Island by the Sif. Her crew was then working the pumps, but in other respects she appeared to be doing well.

A waterlogged and abandoned vessel was seen on Oct. 29, in latitude 37° 18' and longitude 70° 20', by the ship Albacia, which arrived yesterday at this port. The abandoned vessel was a brigantine of about three hundred tons. Her masts were standing, and she appeared to have been abandoned recently. There was a boat upon skids on the deck, and the top of the house was painted white. The wreck was sighted late in the day, and to windward of the Albacia, which beat toward her and made signals, but there were no signs of any one being on board. It was dark before the ship could get up to the wreck. The former lay during the night, but next morning the wreck could not be seen. Thomas Shaw, a young Scotch seaman of the Albacia, fell overboard and was lost on Oct. 3.

DRAGGED OVERBOARD AND DROWNED.

When the steamboat Narragansett of the Providence and Stonington Line arrived at Pier 36 North River at noon yesterday she had on board the body of Chief Mate Stephen A. Morey, who was drowned in the Sound off Whitestone, L. I., early yesterday morning. When the boat was off Whitestone the fog was so dense that it was dangerous to proceed, and it was determined to come to anchor until the fog lifted. While casting out the bow anchor Chief Mate Morey became entangled in the buoy rope and was dragged overboard. A boat was lowered and Morey was soon taken from the water. He was dead, and it is supposed that in falling overboard he struck against the side of the boat and was rendered senseless.

Morey was over fifty years old, and had been for thirty years in the service of the company. He lived with his wife and two children at Stonington, Conn. Coroner Messemer gave a permit for the removal there of the body.

ROUNDABOUT MAIL DELIVERY.

The general inefficiency of Wanamaker & Co.'s management of the Post Office Department has been repeatedly shown in The Times, and now comes the following from a correspondent:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What excuse can there be for sending a letter plainly addressed to Cambridge, Mass., by way of Toronto, Ontario? Four days to cover two hundred miles! J. W.

The letter was sent from this city at Station F, Oct. 27, addressed to Mr. Henry Napoleon Castle, 735 Cambridge-street, Cambridge, Mass., the address being exceptionally plain. By some sort of mental gymnastics one of Mr. Wanamaker's clerks sent the letter to Toronto, it arriving there Oct. 29 and being received in Cambridge at 3 P. M., Oct. 30, requiring nearly two days for final delivery, reaching its owner Nov. 1. Mail usually reaches Cambridge in about twelve hours.

THE BASEBALL QUESTION

LAWYER CHOATE'S OPINION FAVORS THE CLUB.

HE CLAIMS THAT THE RESERVE RULE IS LEGAL AND THE PLAYERS ARE UNDER CONTRACT.

While the members of the Baseball Brotherhood were busy making arrangements for the meeting which is to be held to-morrow the League magnates were not idle. They have been consulting lawyers in regard to the legality of the reserve rule. The latter is an agreement entered into by a player when he signs a contract to the effect that he will play with the same club for the year following the one for which the contract is made. According to the recognized rule in baseball fourteen men can be held from year to year.

Players have always contended that the step was necessary to keep a club together, but they were of the opinion that such a contract would not stand in court, as it virtually binds a man for life or until any time that the club managers may feel inclined to give him his discharge. The members of the Brotherhood consulted their legal adviser on that point and he concurred in their judgment. President Day of the New-York Club, however, retained Mr. J. F. C. Blackhurst, who was formerly the attorney for the Brotherhood, and his opinion was in direct opposition to that of the present lawyer of the Brotherhood. Mr. Blackhurst drafted the League contract. Not satisfied, however, Mr. Day consulted Mr. Choate of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and asked for an opinion. It was given yesterday and is as follows:

It was, of course, perfectly legal for the players to have no binding contracts with the clubs by a contract for the season of 1889 and also for the season of 1890, and for further seasons also if they had so desired. Under the contract as executed it is clear that they did so bind themselves for the season of 1889, and if during that season any of the players had played in other clubs or had contracted to do so we think that the courts would, at the suit of the club, have enjoined them from so playing. We think, also, the courts would have done, even though there had been no specific agreement to that effect in the contract, but the contract, as a matter of fact, does provide in the fifth paragraph that if the players, during the season of 1889, perform or agree to perform services for any other club the New-York Club may institute proceedings to enjoin them from so doing. We see no reason why, as already bound, the players for the seasons of 1889 and 1890, this right of injunction would have been just as good in the second season as it was in the first season and could have been made just as effective. We think, then, to consider what contract the players did make for the second season, that is, for the season of 1890. The language of the eighteenth section of the contract is as follows:

"It is further understood and agreed that the said party of the first part shall have the right to 'reserve' the said party of the second part for the season next ensuing the term mentioned in paragraph 2, hereto provided, and by such right and privilege is hereby accorded the said party of the first part upon the following conditions, which are to be taken and construed as conditions precedent to the exercise of such extraordinary right or privilege, viz.:

"1. That the said party of the second part shall not be reserved at a higher sum than that mentioned in the twentieth paragraph herein, except by consent of the party of the second part.

"2. That the said party of the second part, if he be reserved by the said party of the first part for the next ensuing season, shall be one of not more than fourteen players then under contract; that is, that the right of reservation shall be limited to that number of players, and no more."

Of course the word "reserve," which is in quotation marks in the section just quoted, may be considered a technical word, and the courts might allow testimony to show what its meaning is, but as we understand it, the players contracted with the club that it should have their services for the season of 1889, and that it should also have their services for the season of 1890, if the club so desired, and reserved such desire by "reserving" them, provided that if so reserved, the players should be paid the same salary for the season of 1890 as for the season of 1889, and provided also that not more than fourteen players under contract for the year 1889 could be reserved for the year 1890; that is, the players gave the club the option to have their services for the season of 1890 or not, if the club has so reserved the players for the season of 1890; that is, has exercised this option, then, in our opinion, the courts, on a proper case being presented to them, would enjoin them from playing during that season in any other club, but would not enjoin them if they would have so enjoined them during the season of 1889.

We are told by you that it has been suggested that the reservation that is referred to in this contract is a reservation to the club itself, but a reservation to clubs in the League of which the club is a member. That is, if we understand it correctly, it has been claimed that the players would not have the right to play with clubs of the New-York Club to play in any other clubs than were in the National League, but they would have a right to play in any organization not a member of that League. Now, you tell us that the so-called National League is an association of different clubs, of which the New-York Club is one, and that the different clubs of this National League have resolved that they will not employ any players who have under contract to any other club of the League, or who, having been reserved by any other club of the League, is seeking employment elsewhere, and that a similar understanding has been had between the different leagues. This shows that the individual baseball clubs of the leagues understand that the reservation clause in their several contracts is a contract between the individual players and individual clubs, and so the clubs have agreed together that they will do what they can to help each other to preserve their rights under the contracts with the individual players. In other words, this determination of the different clubs in the League with each other and of the different leagues with each other confirms the interpretation that we give to their contracts, that is to say, we have found that the reservation of the club for the season of 1889, and have given that club an option to have their services for the season of 1890.

Of course, if a player is reserved by a club under his contract for the season of 1890 his salary is due him from that club for that season, and it seems to us unwarranted to so interpret this contract that while the player was so reserved he could not play for any other club in the League, but could play for any club outside of the League.

You have asked us what remedies the club should take in case the players should undertake to break their contracts for 1890. It might be well for the courts for an injunction, and we should expect the court would enjoin them from playing elsewhere. Or it could proceed against them by suit for damages, and never such damages as should be sustained. We would also suggest whether or not the club would not have the right to recover damages from outside parties who, knowing of the contract between the club and the players, had conspired with the players to organize other clubs, and, as a result, caused the players to break their contracts with the New-York Club.

The principles of law which, in our opinion, should govern the courts in deciding the rights of the parties under this contract are the same as those that have been applied by the courts in determining the obligations of actors under their contracts with managers of theatres, for a baseball club stands in the same relation to baseball players employed by it that the manager of a theatre stands to the actors employed by him, and there are many cases, as you may know, in our New-York courts where actors and actresses while under contract with one manager have been enjoined from playing elsewhere.

If the baseball players reserved for the season of 1890 by the New-York Baseball Club, under its contracts with them, should organize themselves into a new club and play as members of that club, it would be a violation of their contract with the New-York Club, just as much as if they contracted to play with some club other than the New-York Club, in case we think that the courts ought to enjoin them from playing with any club except with the New-York Club.

This opinion is concurred in by the attorneys of the Boston, Philadelphia, and Indianapolis Clubs. It is evident that the League magnates intend to enter into baseball next year if the players insist on playing in Brotherhood clubs. Nothing in that direction will, however, be done until the players officially make known their intentions. From a prominent baseball man yesterday it was learned that if the men follow out their plans injunctions will be issued next Spring restraining them from playing and suits will be brought against the financial backers of the new organization.

The opinion printed to-day is likely to have a bad effect on the men who have agreed to furnish the funds for the players to carry out their plans. Mayor Grant, who has been mentioned in connection with the scheme, is quoted as saying: "I do not care to buy a lawsuit." And it may bring the players to their senses and get them to alter their plans. Several members of the Brotherhood were seen last evening. They did not appear to be disturbed when notified of the opinion of Mr. Choate.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

City of Mexico, Nov. 2, via Galveston.—The Constitutional Commission of the Legislature of the State of Nuevo Leon yesterday demanded that the proposition of the Legislature of the State of Guerrero to abolish the limit to Presidential terms be seconded by Nuevo Leon. The State of Guerrero is financially embarrassed and cannot pay the salaries of its officers. The State should be wealthy, as it is one of the best ore-producing sections of Mexico.

El Monitor Republicano to-day published an article attacking the granting of extraordinary powers to the Government by Legislatures, which it asserts is carried to excess in the State of Mexico, where the Legislature has granted Gov. Vallada all its faculties, even to the disposing of State funds and property.

A BOLT AGAINST BAUER.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 2.—A Republican bolt against the re-election of the Hon. Joseph Bauer has been organized, and is growing in size daily. It will doubtless be effectual in sending the Hon. R. Andrew Sullivan, Democrat, to the Assembly from the second Monroe District. Mr. Bauer's gross ignorance and manifest unfitness for legislative office have brought upon him this spontaneous repudiation of his candidacy by the best and most influential Republicans of this city.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S SANITY.

Boston, Nov. 2.—The case of George Francis Train, on the question of his sanity, came up to-day in the Probate Court. Mr. E. A. Snow, counsel for Mr. Train, asked for a postponement until expert medical testimony could be obtained, and the hearing was postponed one week.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

A comparison of the work of three celebrated actresses who have lately been prominently in the view of this public would be a curious and interesting undertaking. Two of them, Madge Kendal and Clara Morris, impress the spectator first of all with their nationality. Even more than the deliberately-applied finish of her art, the essentially British traits of Mrs. Kendal are noticed when you see her the first time, and Clara Morris is as distinctly American as an eight-day clock or a ward primary. Mrs. Kendal seems to represent the best there is in British womanhood first and the best there is in British dramatic art next. Clara Morris's strange, inherent power is certainly superior to all nationality, but no one out of the United States ever spoke the English language as she speaks it. As a representative of broad Americanism in speech she stands second only to Margaret Mather. Helena Modjeska, on the other hand, is cosmopolitan. The breadth and vigor of the German stage, the delicacy and grace of the French, are alike noticeable in her acting, and she interprets English poetry to the satisfaction of cultivated English-speaking people.

Modjeska has not the deliberateness of Mrs. Kendal or the power of Clara Morris. She suggests emotion oftener than she depicts it. The fault of some or her Shakespearean performances, not all of them, is a sort of indefiniteness of outline. That is never a fault with Mrs. Kendal, who leaves nothing to the imagination. She draws her outlines with a firm, true hand. The shading is all carefully put on. When she is on the stage every movement of a finger, we are sure, is intended to mean something. She is always doing something. Bernhardt as Claire, in "Le Maitre de Forges," keeps in the the background during the scene of Moulinet's first call at the château; Mrs. Kendal in the corresponding scene of "The Ironmaster" occupies the centre of the picture, and the play of her features, while the parvenu is employed in opening his mouth and putting his foot in it, is by far the most attractive and, at the same time, the most aggressively artistic feature of the episode. Her attitude would defiant a photographer. When Mrs. Kendal has nothing else to do on the stage, she employs herself with a bit of embroidery or a hook, and the embroidery or the book then becomes an

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*A. C. Oil Tr. cts.	33	33⅞	31	32⅝	36,647
*Amer. P. L. war.	18	18	18	18	200
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	31	31¼	31	31	1,800
A., T. & S. Fe. pf.				¾	9,650
*Brunswick Co..	27¾	27¾	27	27¾	300
Canada Southern	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	200
Canadian Pacific.	68⅞	68⅞	68¾	68¾	200
Ches. & Ohio.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	100
C. & O. 1st pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	100
C. & O. 2d pf.	43	43¼	43	43¼	200
Chicago Gas Tr..	53¼	53⅝	51¼	52⅛	12,298
Chi. & N. W.	111¾	112	111¼	111½	1,085
C., B. & Q.	105⅜	105⅞	105⅜	105⅝	2,350
C., M. & St. P.	99⅛	99⅛	98¼	98⅜	3,900
C., R. I. & Pac..	97¾	97⅞	96⅝	96⅞	4,630
C., R. I. & St. L.	74	74	74	74	46
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	25
Cin., W. & B. pf..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	200
Colorado Coal....	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	300
Col., H. V. & Tol.	17	17	17	17	100
Chi. & E. Ill....	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	10
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	94	94	94	94	105
Commerc'l Cable.	102	102	102	102	175
Cons. Gas Co....	88½	88½	88½	88½	1,000
Del. & Hudson....	148	148	148	148	24
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	141¾	140⅞	141¾	2,600
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	30⅞	32½	30⅞	31⅞	3,670
Den. & R. G. W..	17	17	17	17	100
Denver & R. G....	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	100
Des M. & Ft. D..	6	6	6	6	100
*Dist. & C. F. Tr.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41⅝	500
*Dul., S. S. & A..	7	7	7	7	100
Evans. & T. H....	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	100
Homestake.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	100
Iowa Central pf.	29½	29½	29	29½	5
Illinois Central.	117	117	117	117	100
*Louis., St. L. & T.	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	200
L. E. & Western pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	300
Lake Shore.....	107¾	107¾	106¾	107¼	2,300
Louis. & Nash....	81⅝	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝	3,100
Louis., N. A. & C..	40	40	40	40	50
Manhattan con....	102½	102½	102½	102½	11
Michigan Cent....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	210
Missouri Pacific.	68⅝	68¾	67⅝	67⅝	23,815
*Nat. Lead Tr....	19¾	20	18¾	19⅜	15,685
N. J. Central.....	122½	122½	121¾	122½	700
N. Y. Central.....	106¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	45½	45⅝	45¼	45¾	2,900
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	1,500
N. Y., S. & W....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	100
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	34	34	34	34	100
Nort. & West pf.	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	22
Northern Pacific.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	130
North. Pac. pf....	72⅜	73¼	72⅜	72⅝	1,300
Ohio & Miss....	23¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	100
Ontario & West..	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	800
Oregon Imp. pf..	50	50	50	50	50
Oregon S. L....	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	800
Oregon & Trans.	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	600
Phila. & Reading	42¾	42¾	42⅜	42⅝	2,600
Pitts. & West. pf.	41	41	40⅜	40⅜	600
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	155	155	155	155	285
Rich. & W. P....	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	2,200
St. L. & S. F. pf..	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	20
St. Paul, M. & M.	116	116	116	116	1,300
South Carolina....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
Southern Pacific.	35¾	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	400
*Sugar Ref. Co....	72½	73¼	71⅝	72⅝	3,350
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	69	69½	68	69⅛	1,700
Texas Pacific....	19¼	20¼	19¼	19⅞	600
Union Pacific....	67⅜	67½	66⅞	67¼	9,000
U. S. Express....	83½	85	83½	83	35
W., St. L. & P....	16¼	16¼	16	16	400
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31	31¼	30⅞	31	800
West. Union Tel.	84½	84½	84¼	84⅜	1,510
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	180
Total sales.....					158,889

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc....	13	13	13	13	$6,000
At. & Pac. 4s....	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅝	24,000
Buff. & Erie, n. 7s.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	8,000
Cent. Iowa 1st....	89½	89½	89½	89½	8,000
C. & O. con. 5s, x 1100	100½	100½	100½	100½	33,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Nebr.	92	92	92	92	26,000
Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	105½	105½	105⅜	105⅜	3,000
C., C., C. & I. 1st.	120	120	120	120	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	77½	77½	77½	77½	6,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st.	97	97	97	97	26,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Erie & Buf. 2s, 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
Equitable G. & T. of Chicago....	102	102	102	102	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104	103¾	104	103¾	23,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	103½	103½	103⅛	103¼	165,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 5s.	70	70	70	70	16,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	16,000
Iron M. 1st, C. & F.	103	103	103	103	6,000
Kan. & Tex. cn....	99	99	99	99	10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	68	68	68	68	25,000
K. C. & N. r. e. 7s.	111	111	111	111	2,000
Kings Co. E. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
L. & N. trust 6s.	110	110	110	110	5,000
L. S. & L. & F. 1st.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	19,000
Louis. So. 1st....	98½	98½	98½	98½	15,000
M., L. S. & W., 1st.	117	117	117	117	2,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.					
W. con. pref....	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½	5,000
Morgan's La. & T. 7s.	124	124	124	124	5,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¾	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, deb.	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y. L. & H. R. 1st, c.....	134	134	134	134	5,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
North. Mo. 1st....	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	5,000
North. Pac. 1st....	114	114	114	114	4,000
Northwestern. 7s.	143	143	143	143	2,000
Northwest'n, g., c.	129½	129½	129½	129½	1,000
Northwest'n, g., r.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	14,000
Northwest'n 4.5s.	107	107	107	107	7,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	81	81	81	81¼	4,000
Oregon S. L. 8s.	113¾	113¾	113⅜	113¾	10,000
Reading 1st Inc....	78½	79¼	78½	79¼	22,000
Reading 2d Inc....	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	5,000
Reading gen. 4s..	89½	89½	89½	89½	5,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.....	78	78	76	78	10,000
Rock Is. 1st, c. 6s.	137	137	137	137	1,000
Rook Island 5s..	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	10,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st.	82	82	82	82	10,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	5,000
San. A. & A. P., 1916.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	21,000
San A. & A. P., 1926.....	91	90¾	91	90¾	10,000
St. Paul 1st S. W.	117	117	117	117	5,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Shen. Val. gen..	41	41	41	41	5,000
So. Pa. of Cal. 1st, cn. 5s.....	101	101	101	101	2,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	99	99	99	99	3,000
Texas Pac. 2d....	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	18,000
Tex. & W. 1st. 6s.	77	77	77	77	5,000
Union Pac. 4s, f....	115	115	115	115	7,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113	113	113	113	1,000
Union Mi. 1st.....	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	10,000
Utah South. 7s....	113¾	114	113¾	113¾	4,000
Wabash 1st.....	101	101¾	101	101¾	22,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	25,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	106⅛	15,000
Total.....					$716,000

*Seller 20 d.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alla.....	2.20	2.35	2.20	2.35	300
Anchor.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Alice.....	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
Argenta.....	.14	.14	.14	.14	500
Bodie.....	.70	.70	.70	.70	200
Bella Isle.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	600
Bullion.....	.70	.70	.70	.70	250
Exchequer.....	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Horn Silver.....	1.70	1.75	1.70	1.75	1,700
Julia.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	400
Mutual S. and M..	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.45	800
Mexican.....	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	100
Navajo.....	.40	.40	.40	.40	300
Occidental.....	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	300
Ophir.....	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	100
Potosi.....	1.90	2.00	1.90	2.00	200
Rappahannock....	.06	.06	.05	.06	2,000
Oriental & Miller.	.05	.06	.05	.06	1,500
Stanislaus.....	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	800
Scorpion.....	.25	.26	.25	.25	200
Utah Consol.....	.90	.90	.80	.90	100
United Copper....	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	500
Union Consol.....	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	100
Yellow Jacket....	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	100
Total sales.....					11,250

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	30⅞	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	410
A., T. & S. Fe. rts.	¼	¼	¼	¼	310
Am. Cotton Oil....	32⅝	33⅜	31	32¼	11,030
Chi., Bur. & Q....	105⅞	105⅞	105⅜	105⅝	200
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97¼	97¼	96¾	97⅛	1,890
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	4,840
Chi. & Northwest.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	100
Chi. Gas Trust....	53⅛	53⅜	51⅝	52⅝	910
Chi., Bur. & Q. pf.	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	1,820
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	30⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	600
Lake Shore.....	107	107¼	106¾	107	500
Louis. & Nash....	81⅜	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝	170
Missouri Pacific.	68⅜	68⅝	67⅜	67⅜	4,950
Nat. Lead Trust..	19½	19⅞	18¾	19⅛	2,290
N. Y. & New-Eng.	45⅜	45⅝	45	45⅛	1,030
N. Y. C. & W....	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅜	300
Oregon Trans....	32¾	33	32¾	33	40
Phila. & Reading.	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	4,100
Rich. & W. P....	22¾	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	400
Sugar Ref. Co....	72¼	73	72⅛	73	400
Texas & Pac....	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	600
Texas Pacific....	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19⅜	200
Union Pacific....	67⅛	67½	66⅞	67⅛	2,520
W., St. L. & P....	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	200
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30⅞	31	30⅞	31	200
Western Union..	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	200
Total sales.....					39,100

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc....	13	13⅜	13	13½	$7,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	111	111	111	111	2,000
C., B. & Q. 7s....	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	3,000
Erie 2d cons. g....	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1,000
E., T., V. & G. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	17,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104	104	104	104	5,000
G., C. & S. F. 2d..	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	10,000
Mor. & Essex 1st.	140	140	140	140	10,000
N. J. C. 6½ 8s....	86	86	86	86	10,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s.	93	93	93	93	8,000
North. Pac. 1st. c.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	1,000
Penn. & W. 1st....	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	2,000
P. & E. 2d pf. inc.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	1,000
P. & E. 3d pf. inc.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	1,000
Phil. & Read. 4s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	6,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	2,000
Texas Pac. 2d....	38⅞	37	38⅞	37	10,000
West Shore 4s..	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	4,000
Wabash 1st.....	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	6,000
Total sales.....					$88,000

	Oct.	
Pipe Line Certs.	106½	106½ 105¾ 105¾ 106¾ 108,000
Clearances.....		1,148,000

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Nov. 19.	Nov. 26.	Differences.
Loans.....	$395,383,800	$396,142,800	Inc. $758,200
Specie.....	72,250,400	72,797,600	Inc. 547,200
L'g'l tenders.....	29,083,400	28,852,300	Dec. 231,100
Net deposits..	400,813,100	402,117,700	Inc. 1,299,800
Circulation.....	4,040,000	4,056,200	Inc. 16,200
Borrowings of reserve.....			8,800

The stock market was fairly active. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Oregon Short Line, 1¼; Fort Worth, Denver and Texas, 7s, and Evansville and Terre Haute, 4s. *Declined*—Missouri Pacific, 2⅜; Chicago Gas Trust, 1¼; Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred and Pullman, each 1; Colorado Coal and Iron, 7s; Denver and Rio Grande and Lake Erie and Western preferred, each ¾.

In trust stocks Sugar Refineries opened at 72¾, sold at 73¼ and 71⅝, and closed at 72¾. Cotton Oil was active, opening at 33, declining to 31, and closing at 32⅝. Lead Trust opened at 19⅞, declined to 18¾, and closed 19⅛.

Money was easier, loaning on call at 4@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weak. Posted rates were $4 86 and demand was $4 86. Actual business was done at $4 81 for 60 days and $4 85 for demand; cables were $4 79¾, and commercial rates were $4 79½@$4 79¾. Francs were 5.25⅛ for long and 5.19⅜ for short. Reichsmarks were 94⅜ for long and 95¼ for short. Guilders were 40 and 40¼.

Governments were unchanged. State securities were neglected; $1,000 Louisiana consols sold at 89. In bank stocks 50 shares of the National Bank of Commerce sold at 199½, and 25 shares of the Fourth National Bank sold at 127.

Railway mortgages were active. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Morgan's Louisiana and Texas firsts, New-York Central debenture 6s, and Northwestern consolidated 7s, each 1; Kansas City and Northern Real Estate 7s, and Northwest gold bonds, each ⅞. *Declined*—Richmond and West Point Terminal collateral trust 5s, 2; New-York Central firsts, 1½; Louisville and Nashville trust 6s, 1, and Utah Central generals, ¾.

Clearing-House certificates opened at 105¾ and closed at 105⅜.

Imports for the week aggregate $10,156,959. Dry goods imports were $2,393,957. Imports of specie for the week were $351,272; the exports of specie were $421,284.

Coffee Exchange has the following November coupons: The refunding bonds of Muncie, Martinsville, and Logansport, in Indiana; on the refunding bonds of Des Moines and Mahaska County, Iowa; also Payne (Ohio) school bonds and the Dover (Texas) water bonds.

Coupons due Nov. 1 on bonds and stocks of the city of New-York are being paid at the Western National Bank.

The Bank of Minot, at Minot, Dakota, is offering opportunities to subscribe to the capital stock of the National Bank of Dakota, at Fargo, declaring that handsome returns are sure on the investment.

The prospectus of the first mortgage bonds of the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Company of Florida is given in another column. The issue is made simultaneously in this country and England, and the company advertises its 6 per cent. bonds as an exceedingly safe return for interest. The Trustees and Directors of the company are men in excellent financial standing. Col. Cruger is also a Director of the Illinois Central Railway, but is also Controller of the Trinity Church Corporation of this city; William Man is of the firm of A. P. & W. Man, known in railway law for many years, and Dr. J. Baxter Upham was for many years the Vice President of the Corbin Banking Company of New-York and Boston. The line already constructed is officially certified to have been so well done that the bonds amount to only one-half of the average bonded indebtedness of the railways in the country.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4s, '91, r....	104¾	104⅞	Cur. 6s, 1896.	120	....
4½s, '91, c....	105⅛	106	Cur. 6s, 1897.	128	....
4s, 1907, r....	127	127¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	125½	....
4s, 1907, c....	127	127¼	Cur. 6s, 1899.	128	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	117½	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	$165,089,015
Balances.	$8,178,046

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.....	52¾	53	St. Paul.....	69⅝	89¾
Reading.....	21¼	21 5/16	Kean. gan....	89⅝	89⅝
Lehigh Val..	52⅞	53	Read. 1st pf.	78½	78¾
Nor. Pacific.	31⅛	31⅜	Read. 2d pf.	58¾	59
Nor. Pac. pf.	72¾	73	Read. 3d pf.	48½	....
Lehigh Nav.	54	54¼			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 2.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & T. 1st 7s.	113.00	Atlantic.....	10.75
At. & T. 1. r. 7s.	106.00	Boston & Mont..	38.00
Atch. & Topeka.	31.12½	Kearsarge.....	6.50
Boston & Albany.	216.25	Santa Fe Cop. Co.	55
Boston & Maine.	215.00	Ann. City L. Co..	65.50
Chi., Bur. & Q..	106.25	Old Colony.....	177.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	28.00	Wis. Central....	28.50
Eastern.....	119.00	Allouez M. Co...	1.00
Flint & P. M. pf..	95.00	Calumet & Hecla.	224.00
Mex. Central....	15.87½	Franklin.....	12.87½
Mexican Can. 1st	86.87½	Huron.....	1.75
N. Y. & N. Eng..	45.25	Osceola.....	13.50
N. Y. & N. Eng. 7s.	127.25	Pewabic, new...	2.50
Tamarack M. Co.	125.25	Quincy.....	58.00
Mass. Central...	10.12½	Bell Telephone.	202.50
San Diego L. & C.	20.00	Boston Land....	8.00
West End Land..	23.00	Water Power....	5.00
Lamson Store S.	52.25		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Best & Belcher..	3.50	Savage.....	1.80
Bodie Consolidated.	.55	Sierra Nevada..	1.90
Challar.....	1.70	Union Consolidated.	3.00
Con. Cal. & Va..	6.87½	Utah.....	.80
Mexican.....	4.00	Commonwealth..	3.05
Mono.....	.80	Nevada Queen...	.85
Potosi.....	1.80		

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 2, 4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 per cent. Rentes at 87f. 22½c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 23c. for checks.

LONDON, Nov. 2—Spanish 4s, 74⅝. Beet Sugar—November, 11s. 9½d.; March, 12s. 6d.

HOW THE CZAR NOW LOOKS.

From the London Truth.

Both in appearance and in manner the Emperor of Russia has become a Muscovite of the old Cossack type. He is a colossal figure, being a giant both in height and in girth, quite bald, with a flat nose, an immense sweeping mustache, and a stupendous beard, which flows over his chest.

FINANCIAL.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital and Surplus..... $1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund..... $3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 35 years' business experience, in that time having loaned over fifty millions dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached, which are payable when due on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 250 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

Rio Grande Western Railway Co.

On and after Nov. 4 the Central Trust Company will make delivery of the new securities of the above company to all parties entitled thereto, viz., to

Holders of Central Trust Company Reorganization Receipts for Denver and Rio Grande Western first mortgage bonds;

Holders of Central Trust Company full-paid Installment Receipts for Rio Grande Western first mortgage bonds;

Holders of Central Trust Company Reorganization Receipts for Denver and Rio Grande Western common stock.

F. P. OLCOTT,
President Central Trust Company.

THE OHIO SOUTHERN R.R. CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE INCOME BONDHOLDERS

Are hereby notified that the circular setting forth plan for funding their bonds into a fixed charge 4 per cent. bonds is now ready, and can be had upon application at the office of the Company, Room 20, 192 Broadway, New-York City.

HENRY GRAVES, Treasurer.

DENVER, SOUTH PARK AND PACIFIC R. R. CO. BONDHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to holders of reorganization certificates of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the above bonds that the said certificates will be exchanged for the Union Pacific Railway Company 4s per cent. Denver, Leadville and Gunnison R. W. Co. Collateral Trust Bonds on presentation and surrender of said certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

F. D. TAPPEN, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1889.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROposals for the sale of the second mortgage bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of forty thousand dollars ($40,000) in cash for the sinking fund at the office above named up to 12 o'clock noon on the 12th day of November.

Trustees. { W. WHITEWRIGHT, JAMES SLOAN, Jr.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand dollars of the 6 per cent. coupon bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by

W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL sums on 75 per cent. valuation at lowest rates of interest for a long term of years on real estate; second mortgages cashed; information free; charges low; money paid over without delay. JOHN F. B. SMYTH, 69 Liberty-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PACIFIC COAST.

A business man of large experience and wide California acquaintance wishes to arrange to represent important business or enterprise there. Address J. E. S., Box 119 Times Office.

$100 UPWARD ACCEPTED WITH DISCretionary orders to operate in stocks on a simple, successful system. JACKSON, SPRAGUE & CO., 39 New-st., New-York.

STOCKS AND BONDS NOT QUOTED ON Exchanges bought and sold by RANDAL H. FOOTE, 49 Broadway, New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES PAY. Use 5, 6, and 10 per cent. per annum for sale. RANDAL H. FOOTE, 49 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

LISTS OF APPLICATIONS WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 4, AND CLOSE ON OR BEFORE WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1889,
FOR
A SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE RAILWAY BOND WITH DOUBLE SECURITY.
Principal and interest payable in gold.
Simultaneous issue in England and America.

THE SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY OF FLORIDA.

Total bonds authorized $3,000,000, say $500,000, of which about $200,000 have been taken by the Trustees, Directors, and their friends. The remaining $2,800,000 are offered, and will be issued simultaneously in England and America, at par and accrued interest, from July 1 to Nov. 1, payable as follows:

On application.....	$120 00 or	£24 14 10
On allotment.....	300 00 or	61 17 1
December 15.....	300 00 or	61 17 1
February 15, 1890.....	300 00 or	61 17 1
	$1,020 00	£210 6 1

The interest is at 6 per cent. per annum, payable in gold half-yearly, on the 1st of January and 1st July in each year; payable at the Company's offices, 56 Wall-st., New-York, and at its agency in London; the next coupon is payable on the 1st of January, 1890, and interest on the deferred payments from Nov. 1 will be deducted therefrom.

The bonds may be paid for in full on allotment, and in such cases will draw the full half year's interest on the coupon due Jan. 1. Allotment will be made strictly according to priority of application.

TRUSTEES:

Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, (Director Illinois Central Railroad.)
William Man, Esq., of Messrs. A. P. & W. Man, 58 Wall-st. and 59 Pine-st., New-York.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas C. Hoge, Esq., President, 56 Wall-st., New-York.
J. Baxter Upham, Esq., Vice President, (formerly Vice President Corbin Banking Company of New-York and Boston,) 56 Wall-st., New-York.
Alexander C. Cruger, Esq., 56 Wall-st., New-York.
James M. Van Rensselaer, Esq., 208 Broadway, New-York.
R. Fenwick Taylor, Esq., Gainesville, Florida.
E. Walter Agosw, Esq., Ocala, Florida.
James G. Gardner, Esq., 120 Broadway, New-York.

BANKERS:

New-York—{Central Trust Company, 54 Wall-st. Merchants' National Bank, 42 Wall-st.

BROKERS:

New-York—Messrs. Millar & Donbleday, 44 and 46 Wall-st.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Albon P. & W. Man, 59 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICES:

56 Wall-st. and 59 Pine-st., New-York, and Ocala, Florida.

Total share capital authorized..... $2,500,000

Of which about one million five hundred thousand dollars have been issued in America, and the balance is to be issued to the contractors in part payment for completing the line.

The bonds are payable, both principal and interest, in gold, and become due July 1, 1918.

This railway opens an extremely rich and attractive portion of the Gulf coast of Florida to the great lines of travel and transportation northward and northwesterly. Owing to the difficulty of conveyance, the natural resources of this region have been scarcely drawn upon. The entire route is through a superior portion of the State, the land being continuously rolling, free from swamps, and rich in soil and natural products. The land on either side of the railway for miles in breadth is capable of yielding highly-profitable returns for cultivation.

The total length of the line is 240 miles, of which 53½ miles have been completed and are in operation; 188½ miles more are to be constructed, the entire work being partly done, and the whole 241½ miles can be finished and in operation within eighteen months.

At Palatka, the northeastern terminus, it will connect with the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway, to Jacksonville and northward, and also southward to the Indian River and Southern Gulf waters; also, with the White Railway to the Halifax River and the Atlantic coast; also, with the Astor Railway to St. Augustine; also, with the Jacksonville and Palatka Railway, now building on the east side of St. John's River. The line will also have St. Palatka connection with ocean navigation by the ocean steamers that come up the St. John's River. From Palatka the line runs southwest through Silver Springs, Ocala, &c., to Homossasa, and thence southerly to Manatee Key, the part from Ocala to the Gulf coast at Homossasa being that portion already completed. At Ocala it

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESSMAKER.—A strictly first-class fitter and choice designer of all dresses, jackets, and wraps assures superior work in every way at moderate rates at her home; fitting done at residences. Those desiring shapely and properly-made garments will find as advertised; their patronage solicited; highly recommended by best class of people. Address Up-Right Dealing, Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,299 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—As first-class family seamstress and maid; a short distance in country, where boy, 16, would like employment in same house to learn gardening and be useful around house; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 892 Times Up-town Office, 1289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in Directoire, cloaks, and jackets; take fitting habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address B Schulich, 767 6th-av., near 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER. — By thorough dressmaker in private families; cut, fit, drape, or take work home; highest references, or work seen. Address Rebea, Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class designer and dressmaker; customers by the day; also makes children's dresses a specialty; smocking, feather-stitching; highest references. Address Heloise, Box 607 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a fashionable dress and cloak maker; cutting and fitting a specialty; terms, $2 50 per day; will take work home or goout. Address E. Thomson, 91 11th-st., Hoboken; formerly of New-York.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with one of the leading fashion houses in the city, wishes a few customers at her residence; designing done and patterns cut to order; perfect fit guaranteed. Call or address Mme. Hyland, 864 4th-av., near 49th-st.

DRESSMAKER AND DESIGNER OF MISSES' and Children's costumes wishes customers at her home; fancy costumes a specialty; smocking, hemstitching, and feather stitching done; best city references. Address K. M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced French dressmaker; perfect cutter and fitter; work at her home or at ladies' residences; $2 per day. Address Rebea, Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French; sewing by the day; in private family; will do mending or any kind of sewing. Address M. C., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Permanent ie private family, or would go out to work by the day or week; city references. Address K. G., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; ball, reception, and street dresses; also hale and fancy muffs; latest styles; moderate prices. Address O. Michel Dnrrand, 65 West 11th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, $2, or week, $10; perfect fitter and cutter; stylish trimming; A1. Address S. D., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class fitter and draper few customers by the day; walking and evening dresses; remodeling; terms moderate. Address K. J., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Children's garments a specialty; fashion plates or original designs; first-class style remodeling a specialty; first-class references. Address Hall, 308 West 129th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Will make Fall suits and evening dresses reasonably; also cutting and fitting ladies' garments; perfect fit guaranteed. Call at 686 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker by the day; understands her business thoroughly; can't speak English. Call or address E. O., 126 West 25th-st., Ball 5.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker and milliner; gives perfect fit and stylish draping; wishes work out by the day. Call or address L. Donaldson, 248 West 39th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker; just returned from Paris; cutting and fitting; by the day; in private family. Address L. M., 133 West 29th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By very stylish dressmaker; will work in family by the day; best city references. Address N. R., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; ladies will find perfect satisfaction at very reasonable prices for their dresses if they call at Mme. Claussman, 206 West 41st-st.

DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW MORE CUSTOMERS at her home. Address Mrs. W. Ryan, 149 West 36th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; a few more engagements by the day with ladies at private residences. Address C. C., 171 West 23d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Mme. Louise Glass, French dressmaker, has returned from Europe. Is now at 155 East 76th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect-fitting, nicely-finished costumes from $10 up; work thoroughly first-class in every respect. Call at 115 West 22d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian evening, street, tailor suits; moderate prices; perfect-fitting; short notice. Call at 139 West 19th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; terms reasonable; city or country; best city reference. Call or address 234, East 44th-st.

FANCY WORK, &c.—By a respectable girl; will do all kinds of fancy embroidery, initials, and trousseau marking. Call or address C. C., 347 East 41st-st.

GOVERNESS.—A late Normal School student will instruct children at their residences; kindergarten and elementary branches; references. Address Reasonable, Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady of refinement and culture as visiting or resident governess; music, French, and English; experience and references satisfactory. Address Schubert, Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced yoneg lady of ability as nursery governess; English, music, and kindergarten; entire charge taken; traveling or country no objection. Address S., 695 Washington-st.

GOVERNESS.—By bright American girl (18) as governess or companion and amanuensis; college graduate; good musician; fond of children; city or country. Address E. H. L., Box 803 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady who thoroughly understands managing servants, marketing, and all duties required of a housekeeper; in a gentleman's family; most satisfactory references given. Address Danforth, Box 650 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of experience and liability wishes to take charge of e household. Address B., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady with experience and good references desires a position as housekeeper or companion; reads well and is musical. Address S., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A thorough housekeeper, accustomed to the charge of servants, fond of children, and a careful sick-nurse, desires a position. Address E. A., 188 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an active lady as working housekeeper in boarding house or flat; no washing. Address D., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Refined young lady wishes position as housekeeper, companion, or live with elderly lady; small compensation; good home. Address H. S., 1,323 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Is open to first-class engagement; thoroughly competent; hotel or private. Address Systematic, 153 4th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a very active, refined, middle-aged North German woman; very good references. Address P. L., 276 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young French lady as housekeeper; good references. Address M., Box 858 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a woman as housekeeper in small family; good plain cook; best reference. Call at 716 2d-av., one flight, front, left; no cards.

HOUSEMAID.—By Scotchwoman as housemaid; first-class references. Address, care Mrs. I. Thomas, 99 Jane-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl not long in the country for housework, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; city reference. Address M. G., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl to do general housework; best city references. Call, 10 to 2, or address 320 East 26th-st., rear house, up stairs; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do general housework in small family; city reference. Call at 257 West 41st-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl for general housework on a flat; good reference. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 783 7th-av., second flat.

JANITRESS.—By a colored woman, who would like a place as janitress. Address Bristow, 174 East 77th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid; willing to assist in chamberwork. Call at 1 West 31st-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By a capable Swedish girl; in private family; best city references; wages $19 to $20. Address 209 East 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; best city reference. Address or call at Mme. Plumereau's, 113 West 30th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German to go abroad after the Winter; competent and first-class maid; experienced traveler. Address B., care Miss Schuman, 19 East 16th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Well-educated French Protestant person as maid to young lady; good seamstress; best city references. Call at 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent French girl; understands dressmaking; best city reference. Address L. B., Box 600 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By expert needlewoman, Scandinavian, as lady's maid or seamstress; also, willing to take charge of children; very best city references. Address S. P., Box 125 554 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English; good seamstress and dressmaker; good city reference. Call at present employer's, 2 West 43d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisienne; middle-aged person; good hairdresser; perfect dressmaker; $20 per month; first-class packer. Address A. R., Box 194 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By Scotchwoman as lady's maid; good references. Address, care of Mrs. I. Thomas, 99 Jane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; excellent in all kinds of sewing and packing; understands hair dressing and has some knowledge of dressmaking; no objection to go abroad; first-class city reference. Address J., Box 238 Times Up-town Office.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisian; speaks English; first-class, competent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; understands her duties; fine linguist; best city references. Address Parisian, 1,269 Broadway, care of lady's maid, care Mme. X, 51 West 21st-st.; no postal cards.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; highly recommended; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; cut, fit; experienced in service; good packer; unexceptionable city references. Address letters, Miriam, 162 West 32d-st.; no postal cards.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; thoroughly competent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; good packer; very tidy; city or country; not grown children under 12; best city references. Address Marie, Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent Parisian person; experienced in service; willing and obliging; first-class city references; wages, $20. Call or address Parisian, 341 West 48th-st., first bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant girl as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands all the duties of lady's maid; is a good dressmaker; can give best reference. Call, Monday, or address M. M., 154 7th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By Germae; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Address B. C., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German person; speaks French; or maid to growing children; would travel, or permanent place in city; first-class city reference. Address B. C., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; no objection to travel; take charge of wardrobe; good city reference. Address B. F., Box 305 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German girl as lady's maid in a first-class family; is well recommended and understands all the duties of her position; wages, $25. Address Kuhn's Art School, 1,439 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss; good hairdresser and seamstress; good city reference. Address F. H., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisienne; keowe ber duties well; very good seamstress; kind and amiable disposition; excellent city reference. Address Mademoiselle, 341 West 49th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Call or address Lady's Maid, 50 West 15th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl, just from Paris, as lady's maid in private family; good city references. Address Rose G., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Parisian; city reference. Call at 137 East 48th-st., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a yoeng woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 642 3d-av., rear 41st-st.; ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competeet laundress; no objection to city or country; city refereeces. Cao be seen dnring Monday at 220 East 39th-st., parlor floor.

LAUNDRESS.—French person as laundress in private family; no objection to assist in chamberwork; good city reference. Call at 224 West 35th-st., second bell. L. U.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; two years' best reference from last place. Address M. D., Box 880 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; is thoroughly competent; five years' city refereees from last employer. Address M. J., Box 402 Times Up-towo Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a yoneg woman as first-class laundress to private family; good city reference. Address A. C., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish woman in small private family; three and a half years' best city reference. Address 240 East 30th-st, oare of Mrs. Gebrielson.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city references; city or conntry. Address A. B., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress. Apply at present employer's, 603 Madison-av., where personal reference oan be obtained; call for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—By yoneg woman as first-class laundress; best reference oan be given from her last place. Address N. B., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in a private family; best city reference from last place. Address A. C., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,288 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress in first-class private family; nine years' best city reference from last place. Address M. R., Box 861 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broad way.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; good city reference from last place; also personal reference. Call, two days, at 617 East 89th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; laundry work only; best city reference. Address, for two days, M. M., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; willing to assist with light chamberwork; city reference. Call at 214 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress; to go out by the day or take home washing; best reference. Call at 311 East 61st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. Call, on Monday, for C. A., at 442 West 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. Address A. M., Box 851 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. Address Laundress, 306 West 58th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; will assist with chamberwork; best city references. Call at 643 West 52d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress gents' or family washing by week or month; best reference. Call at 478 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; first-class reference. Call at 476 3d-av., first floor, front.

MAID.—By Swiss Protestaet, speaking German and French, as maid to young ladies or nurse to grown children; no objection to traveling; good city reference. Call or address, present employer's, 212 Madison-av.

MAID.—By young Protoestant girl as maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; reference. Address J., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID TO AN INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY.—By a competent woman; would assist with chamberwork; good seamstress; best city reference. Address L. M., 619 West 44th-st.

MAID TO GROWING CHILDREN.—Is good seamstress; resist with light chamberwork. Address M. A., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID OR NURSE.—By a German woman to invalid; neat sewer; good packer; no objection to travel; good reference. Address R. C., Box 682 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—To old or invalid lady and assist with light duties; good city reference from last employer. Address M. C., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—Would assist with children; first-class reference; city or country. Address L., 124 West 23d-st.

MAID.—By a young girl as invalid's maid; would take care of children; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 318 West 38th-st., third floor.

MANICURE AND SHAMPOOING AT Ladies' residences by a lady lately from Paris. Address K. L., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MATRON.—By a trained nurse as matron or assistant matron in an institution or sanitarium. Address Dr. C., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse and plain sewer; long experience; best reference. Call at 110 West 30th-st., third bell.

NURSE, &c.—By an edncated North German girl as nurse and seamstress; best city references. Call or address E. H., 319 9th-av., janitor's bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat young Swiss girl, with good reference. Call at 163 Hancock-st., Brooklyn, present employer's.

NURSE.—By a Protestant nurse; nine years in last place; finest reference. Address A. M., Box 45 West Washington Market.

NURSE.—By respectable colored girl as infant's nurse or seamstress; best reference. Call at 113 West 25th-st.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By yoneg girl, lately landed, as nurse; willing and kind to children. Address W. K., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—As practical lady's nurse; best city reference. Address Mrs. M. J. H., 1,266 3d-av., dressmaker's bell.

NURSE.—By a girl as nurse to one or two children. Can be seen at present employer's, 104 East 81st-st.

NURSE.—By a competent French nurse or maid for grown children and sew; good city reference. Address C. D., Box 129 554 6d-av.

NURSE.—By a competent French girl; well educated; good sewer; good reference. Address A. D., 1,092 9th-av.

NURSE.—By a French nurse; cannot speak English; understands care of children. Call at 145 West 21st-st.

NURSE.—Competent; entire charge of baby from birth; city or country; five years' reference from last place. Call, two days, at 142 West 55th-st.

NURSE.—By a respectable young woman as nurse; best of city reference. Call at 371 7th-av.; ring first bell.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse. Call, Monday, at former employer's, 269 Madison-av.

NURSE.—By French girl, lately arrived, as nurse to children. Call at 230 West 36d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young Swedish person in a private family, to take entire charge of one or two children; can speak French and English fluently. Address F. L., Box 371 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined lady, widow, speaking French, German, and English, and with Italian, is leaving foreign parts; would take care of lady; best reference. Call at 1309 6th-av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an English Protestant as nursery governess; capable in sickness also; references. Address E. F., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By a refined, well-educated young French lady; competent and reliable; highest personal references. Address Governess, 322 West 15th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young lady as nursery governess or lady's maid; experienced music teacher; reference excellent. Call, Monday, at 127 West 69th-st.

NURSE.—By practical American young woman of refinement as lady's nurse; excellent needlewoman, and understands how to prepare nutritious and delicate dishes for the sick; physician's reference; terms nonsmall ew. Address S. W. P., Box 863 Times Up-town Office, 1,288 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a well-edncated young lady who has had extensive experience in nursing and caring for insane; would like the care of an invalid or insane lady; is holding a public position at present. Address R. B. A., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a refined North German girl; thoroughly understands the care of children; care for grown up or small children; can give instruction in the German language; is willing to do plain sewing, and can furnish first-class references. Call at 22 East 73d-st.

NURSE.—By a woman as thorough infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge at night; bring up oe bottle; city reference; sewe nicely. Address M., Box 682 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant North German-American girl to yoeng or growieg children; assist in chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Address B. F., Box 305 Time Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

NURSE.—By reliable infant's nurse; take full charge; experienced in care of bottle babies; thoroughly reliable; highest city refereece. Address D. E. M., Box 298 Time Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

NURSE.—By adecated Frencb nurse; thoroughly competeet; take entire charge baby or small children; good sewer; best references from first family. Address Marguerite D., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as nurse for growing children; good seamstreee; excellent reference from late employer, with whom she lived six years. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 616 5th-av.

NURSE.—By a reepectable girl as infant's nurse; thoroughly-competent person of experience; good plain sewyr; city or country; best city reference. Address J. C., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—A lady wiebes to secure a situation for her nurse; she is thoroughly competent to take entire care of a child from its birth, and is always cheerful and truetworthy. Call, from 9 till 12, Monday, at 3 East 62d-st.

NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID OR WAITress with a family South; by a thoroughly-competent North of Ireland Protestant girl with first-class references; can also sew nicely. Address A., Box 129 554 3d-av., rear 41st-st.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—By experienced Parisian (French) nurse; take eetire charge of small or growing children and do sewing; good references. Address L. K., 116 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—Middle-aged German woman desires position as nurse ie American family; fully competent to take charge of infant from birth; best references. Call at 108 East 27th-st., parlor floor.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant woman; thoroughly nederstands the care of infant from birth; or yoeeg child; city reference. Address R. L., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as nurse or maid to a sick or invalid lady with best city reference. Call, Monday, at 263 West 40th-st.; ring Bell 4, east side.

NURS E.—By a young lady as nurse or companion to a lady or child; can take entire charge of infants. Call at 777 2d-av., between 41st and 42d sts., one flight up; no cards.

NURSE.—By first-class Scotch Protestant as infant's nurse or maid for growing children; good seamstress; first-class city reference. Address G. L., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an American as invalid's nurse; care for elderly people; any place of trust; experience and reference. Call at Irving, 261 East 125th-st.

NURSE.—By a French Swiss middle-aged person as nurse for growing children; good references; city references. Call, Monday, at 144 West 52d-st., first floor; no cards.

NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress.—By a young Swedish girl; excellent reference from present employer. Can be seen at 30 West 47th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

NURSE.—By a reliable person as competent infant's nurse; understands bringing child up on bottle; first-class references; or would go South. K. R., Box 885 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a French person as French nurse to growing children and do sewing; best reference. Address L. M., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced monthly nurse; can make a few engagements; superior in all sickness; physician's recommend. Address Box 308, Rutherford, N. J.

NURSE.—By a North Germae kindergärtnerin; has had charge of the care of children; also is fine needlework; good city references. Address B. A., Box 352 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman to take entire charge of infant or invalid; thoroughly competent; best city reference. Address J. R., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—To invalid, or as housekeeper and have the care of growing children; good references. Address Housekeeper, Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman thoroughly competent to take charge from birth; best city reference. Call at 465 West 30th-st., Simmons's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent yoneg woman for children; do plain sewing; willing and obliging; best city reference. Can be seen at 157 Hudson-st., between Desbrosses and Vestry sts.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse; by a thoroughly competent barson of experience; best city reference. Address M. L., Box 849 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By yonng woman; wait on a lady, do sewing and light chamberwork; or parlormaid. Can be seen Monday, 10 to 1, at 30 West 53d-st.

NURSE.—By reliable Protestant infant's nurse; understands thoroughly all kinds of food; take full obarge from infancy; two and a half years' reference, last employer. Call at 849 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—By competent Frenoh nurse; can take full charge of small children; very good city references. Call at 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

NURSE.—By French person as nurse for growing children; best city reference. Call or address M. B., 162 West 32d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced girl; good personal reference. Call or address 1,356 9th-av., McDonough bell.

PARLORMAIDS OF EXPERIENCE AS PARlormaid or chambermaid in first-class private family; eight goods business, as salesman, bookkeeper, or secretary; willing to work; would help to dress windows. Address G. C., 54 Clinton-place, (8th-st.)

A CASHIER OR COLLECTOR'S POSITION by an active young man with the best of references and cash security; reliable, safety. Address Honorable, Box 887 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

PARQUET FLOORS CLEANED AND POLished; stairs and all kinds of cabinet trim and furniture polished; antique furniture repaired and polished. Address Charles Roak, wax and varnish polisher and repairer of antique furniture, 212 West 36th-st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A POSITION OF any kind where there is a chance of advancement; to work with a carpenter, wood carver, or in machine shop, or as bartender. Address J. A. L., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—A steady, willing boy, age 17, having a knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting wishes permanent employment; writes a good hand, and is not afraid of work. Address H. J. A., Box 199 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By man as bookkeeper, collector, or other position in which experience will be valuable; salary small; first-class references. Address Early, Box 183 Times Office.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede as butler or valet in private family; understands saddle, carving, silver, and all different branches; best persoeal city reference. Address John, Box 668 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By first-class man in private family; best references; late employer can be seen. Address Edmund, care of Mrs. Nielsen, 819 East 55th-st.

BUTLER.—By English Protestant man; thoroughly experienced; highest city reference from former and present employers; city or country. Address C. H., 599 8th-av.

BUTLER.—By a Swede as butler in private family; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; best city references. Address or call at 249 East 35th-st.

BUTLER.—By a married man as first-class butler; has seven years' city references from last place. Address Maxwell, 590 3d-av.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler, age 40, in first-class private family; first-class city reference. Address Francis, 7 West 33d-st.

BUTLER.—By a young man in private family; best of references. Apply, for one week, at Commandant's house, Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

BUTLER AND VALET.—For single gentleman; can do cooking; best city reference. Address M. P., 100 3d-av., West 25th-st.

BUTLER.—By an Englisman; age 29; thorough servant; good valet; very good city references. Call or address W. S. P., 724 5th-av.

BUTLER.—By a young man who speaks French, Italian, and English; good personal city reference. Call or address N. H., 162 West 32d-st.

BUTLER.—By a respectable young man; good city references. Call or address W. M., 50 West 54th-st.

BUTLER.—By a respectable colored man as private butler or porter; 11 years' reference from last place. Call or address J. M., 319 West 41-st.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in private family; best city reference. Call as 60 East 57th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By willing and obliging young man; thoroughly understands his duties; understands all kinds of salads; takes good care of silver; good waiter; best city references; present employer can be seen in city. Address William, Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young Swede; age, 25; thoroughly understands his duties; leaves on account of family going abroad; best city reference; three years in last place; last employer can be seen until Nov. 15. Address Willing, Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an experienced North German single man; understands his duties in every respect; in private family; first-class city, London, and Parisian references; willing and obliging. Address F. A., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

BUTLER OR COOK.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly competent, and a first-class manager in both positions; is in private family or gentleman's apartments; good city and Paris references. Call or address Armand, 360 West 38th-st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly nederetands his business; willing and obliging; best city references; two years in last place. Address A., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; tall; of neat appearance; careful, good worker; reliable and competent; tee years' experience at Paris, two at New-York; in private family; best New-York and Paris references. Address Butler, 155 West 26th-st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By a first-class German; thoroughly competeet ie every respect; is willing and obliging; is the best of city refereee can be given; city or country. Address R. Roe, Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a yeng man, Protestaet, in a private family; thoroughly nederstaads his duties in every respect; can prodece best city refereee from his late employer. Address L. L., Box 632 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly nederstands his duties; two years with present employer, who can be seen; city or country. Address Hammond, care of Belding, 226 East 86th-st.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl as waitress; understands care of silver and salads; assist with chamberwork; no objection to country; city reference. Address T. C., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—By two Protestant girls; one as first-class waitress, other as first-class laundress; understand their business thoroughly; good city refereees. Address G. L., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent person; understands her duties; care of silver, and all kinds of salads; best reference from last employer. Address M. D., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroeghly-capable Protestant; city reference; city or country. Address M. H., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid in a private family; best city refereece from last employer. Address N. N., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a small private family; fnlly competent; long experieece; best city refereece. Address M. P., Box 891 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands care of silver; makes all kinds of salads; highest references; city or country. Call at 222 West 60th-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a yong Swiss girl; oompetent in every respect; wages $20; first-class city reference. Address Wittwer, 355 West 36th-st.

WAITRESS AND PARLORMAID.—First-class; by respectable yoeng girl in a good private family; best city reference. Address K. H. G., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid in private family; best city reference. Address N. G., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competeet waitress ie a private family; willieg and obliging; best city reference. Address K. L., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a yonng girl as first-class waitress in private family four years' reference from last employer. Call at 924 3d-av., third bell; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By yoneg woman as competent waitress in private family; best city reference. Call at 246 West 38d-st.

WAITRESS.—By a smart, active, and reliable girl as first-class waitress; best city reference. Call or address N. F., Box 317 106 West 42d-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—By a yoneg Swedish girl in private family. Call on Mrs. Grabilon, 216 East 49th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent waitress and chambermaid; six years' experience; personal city reference. Call at 452 West 52d-st., one flight.

WAITRESS.—By competent yoneg woman as waitress; or go South with a family; best of reference. Address A. J. O. H., 126 East 10th-st.

WASHING.—By experienced laundress to go out by washing by the day or to take it home; ladies' and children's fine clothes a specialty; clothes dried in open air; reference given. Address, by postal, Mrs. Julia Beneoe, 2,239 8th-av.

WASHING.—By a respectable young German woman, washing in or out of the house, or housecleaning; first-class references. Address Mrs. Oswald, 404 East 64th-st.

WASHING.—By a competent laundress families' or gentlemen's washing by her own home; best reference given from her old onetomers if needed. Address S. Corrigan, 643 East 38th-st.

WASHING.—Lace curtaiee by an experienced person; equal to new; 50c. per pair; bleached in the open air; best reference. Address M. L., Box 299 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WASHING.—By a first-class colored laundress gents' and family washing by the week or dozeo; refereeces. Address C. E. Johnson, 128 West 30th-st.

WASHING.—A French laundress; first-class; silk underwear, laces, curtains, gents' shirts, &c.; special rates for families; highest refereeces. Address Mme. Cousin, 157 East 33d-st.

WASHING.—By respectable colored woman to do family washing at home; good city refereece. Call at 116 West 28th-st.; ring first bell.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman plain washing at home or go out by the day. Call, two days, at 247 West 32d-st. M. Pisner.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman; take in family or boarders' washing at her home; reference. Call at 404 West 37th-st.; one flight, back.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman, washing at home or by the day. Address Mrs. Flynn, 642 3d-av.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman plain washing at home or go out by the day. Call, two days, at 405 7th-av. J. J.

WET NURSE.—By respectable married woman as wet nurse; baby two weeks old. Call at 347 West 48th-st., top floor; no cards.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALESMAN.—French gentleman, who can write and speak English very fluently, experienced as salesman in dry goods business, as salesman, bookkeeper, or secretary; willing to work; would help to dress windows. Address G. C., 54 Clinton-place, (8th-st.)

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BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By man as bookkeeper, collector, or other position in which experience will be valuable; salary small; first-class references. Address Early, Box 183 Times Office.

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BUTLER.—By a married man as first-class butler; has seven years' city references from last place. Address Maxwell, 590 3d-av.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler, age 40, in first-class private family; first-class city reference. Address Francis, 7 West 33d-st.

BUTLER.—By a young man in private family; best of references. Apply, for one week, at Commandant's house, Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

BUTLER AND VALET.—For single gentleman; can do cooking; best city reference. Address M. P., 100 3d-av., West 25th-st.

BUTLER.—By an Englisman; age 29; thorough servant; good valet; very good city references. Call or address W. S. P., 724 5th-av.

BUTLER.—By a young man who speaks French, Italian, and English; good personal city reference. Call or address N. H., 162 West 32d-st.

BUTLER.—By a respectable yoeng man; good city references. Call or address W. M., 50 West 54th-st.

BUTLER.—By a respectable colored man as private butler or porter; 11 years' reference from last place. Call or address J. M., 319 West 41-st.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in private family; best city reference. Call as 60 East 57th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; age 30; single; thoroughly understands his business; habits are strictly temperate; careful city driver; unexceptionable references from late and past employers. Address J. W., 809 Madison-av.

COACHMAN.—By married man; age, 27; no family;

GLEASON'S SHARP MOVE

HE BUYS UP MANY COPIES OF "THE TIMES."

AND THUS "SUPPRESSES" SOME BALD FACTS ABOUT HIMSELF—HOW THIS MAYOR BUILDS SCHOOLS.

Mayor Gleason's campaign of boodle and bluster in Long Island City is progressing most satisfactorily—for his opponents. His very latest move, which he sprung on a long-suffering public yesterday morning, was the buying up of all the copies of THE TIMES of yesterday, which contained an article exposing a little of his political jobbing since he has been in office.

"I went before 8 o'clock this morning to five different newsstands for my TIMES, and at every one I received the same answer, 'All sold.'"

This was the gist of the plaints of not one, but dozens of prominent citizens of the ring-ridden city. Inquiry at some of the newsdealers revealed the interesting fact that a man, said to be a Gleason henchman, had visited the various places and had purchased every copy of THE TIMES within an hour after the papers had arrived from New-York.

The two articles which have already appeared in this paper concerning "The Accident and Bid Gang," as they are popularly called, have excited widespread comment and rejoicing among the townspeople. Up to the present time not a single New-York paper has even printed anything derogatory to Mr. Gleason's political methods; on the contrary, they have had nothing but words of praise for him, as the friend of the laboring man and the opponent of the monopolist. The respectable portion of the community had begun to think, and with reason, that there was little chance of the man's ever being shown up in his true colors. Under the expansive mantle of the Goddess of Reform Mayor Gleason was three years ago elected Chief Executive in spite of the fact that the city already had a taste of his methods while in the Board of Alderman. When once he had a firm hold upon the reins of office he threw off his ill-fitting disguise and appeared as he was, is, and always will be—a man of overweening ambition, supreme egotism, and arrant knavishness.

He never was known to bit a man of his own avoirdupois, but time and again he has assaulted men physically his inferiors because they had failed to truckle to his dictatorial whims and fancies. He has surrounded himself with men representing the worst elements in both political parties, whom he has browbeaten in one way or another into a state of such cringing submission that his slightest nod is their supreme law. He has used the city's revenues, to which he himself refuses to contribute by the payment of lawfully assessed taxes, and the patronage of the public offices under his control to build up a political machine by which he now hopes to re-elect himself for another term of three years. This is the kind of man who represents the First Congressional District on the Democratic State Committee, put there through the machinations of that prince of political tricksters, David B. Hill.

A conservative estimate places the sum of money obtained by Gleason through his "official notary," O'Hara, from the saloon keepers in the shape of forced "contributions" at $5,000. This money will be used on election day to quiet the consciences and debauch the morals of the illegitimate voter.

Gleason's friends claim that he is the sworn enemy of all corporations, and they point to his raid upon the sheds of the Long Island Railroad as a specimen of his war against monopolies, and say that the raid was in the interest of the public, and of the public only. It is a pity to dispel the fond illusions of these trusting friends, but the plain truth is that the cavil that his action on that occasion was prompted by the most bitter malice against the officers of the railroad company. It appears from the records of the Assembly Journal of March, 1883, that he had reason for his bitterness because of the unkind things that the officers of the road had sworn to before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly of that year.

The following is worthy of the careful perusal of the voters of Long Island City:

To the Assembly: In pursuance of a resolution by which the Railroad Committee of this Assembly was empowered and directed to inquire into alleged attempts to influence legislative action on Assembly Bill No. 166, entitled 'An act to regulate the fare on certain steam railroads doing business in this State,' and the alleged payments of moneys for such purposes, we submit the following: We have conducted the investigation with a view to eliciting all the facts of importance bearing upon so important a question and find therein a complete conflict of testimony as to the question of fact in the alleged attempt to obtain money by an individual not connected with the Legislature, but assuming to represent legislative influence and action.

The several officers of the Long Island Railroad Company who appeared before us, including the Vice President, Superintendent, and two of the attorneys, testified positively as to the offer of Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City to "fix" Assembly Bill No. 166; that he said Gleason told he could fix it"; "that the officers had better settle the matter"; "that it was cheaper to settle with one man than with many"; "that it would be better to fix it than fight it"; "that he could settle the matter with a sum of money," leading the officers of the road to infer that he could deliver the vote or votes of a legislative member or members which would operate in the defeat of the bill in a committee of this House or in the Legislature. These offers, the testimony shows, were made not only separately to officers of the railroad company, but to two or more at a time on various occasions, and their statements are confirmed by corroborative evidence. This evidence on the part of the railroad officials further shows that Gleason sought an opportunity to make these offers and statements when no other business brought him in the presence of the person or persons to whom he urged his pretended power to influence legislative action.

In contradiction of these statements of the officers of the Long Island Railroad Company Gleason swears that he has been a close and trusted friend of that corporation, and has been treated with the weighty and secret affairs of the company involving large moneyed transactions; that he had urged the introducer of Assembly Bill No. 166 to be friendly to the railroad company; that he did not say to the officers of the road that he could fix the bill with money; that he did not say that it was cheaper to settle with one than with many, and confirmed in positive language any attempt to represent any influence or power over the introducer of the bill.

There is not a particle of evidence to show that Gleason was acting understandingly or with the knowledge of the introducer of Assembly Bill No. 166—Mr. George E. Bulmer of this House. We conclude that when Gleason assumed to represent legislative influence and offered to oppose and defeat said bill, and by inference was treading on the reputation of individuals, he was doing so on his own personal interests, and that his nefarious scheme resulted in obtaining any sum of money or other consideration we do not believe it would have been efficient in moving any single step in the legislative action. We therefore do not, and very fully and freely, upon this testimony of all concerned, exonerate Mr. Bulmer from any connection in this scandal; but herewith we commit and words to express the well-merited condemnation which should be meted out to one who contributed so openly to render legislation a source of public scandal and undertook to traffic with individual character and honor in a manner most shameful, and worthy of the most public expression of disapprobation. All of which is respectfully submitted. T. E. BENEDICT, Chairman.

If there is one thing above all others upon which Mayor Gleason bases his claim to receive the suffrages of his fellow-citizens it is on his right for increased facilities so that the infant idea might be taught to shoot in the proper direction. Let us see what he has done to improve the school system. He vetoed the tax levy of 1888 because it contained a provision of $10,000 to build a schoolhouse in the Fifth Ward. Rather a funny way of improving the school system. At its last session the Legislature passed a bill authorizing Long Island City to purchase land and erect schoolhouses, the aggregate amount to be thus expended not to exceed the sum of $180,000. Of this amount $80,000 was to be used in the First Ward, $23,000 in the Second Ward, $45,000 in the Third Ward, $20,000 in the Fourth Ward, and $10,000 in the Fifth Ward. The bill was approved by the Governor April 15, 1889, and land was purchased and work begun at once. Up to the first of November $20,457 56 had been expended, and not one of the buildings has yet gone up as far as the first floor.

The proposed schoolhouse in the First Ward is perhaps the best exemplification of the way in which the work has been done. A site was purchased on Jackson-avenue from the Union-College Company at a cost of $12,600. At the time some of the officers of that company protested that it was not a proper place for a schoolhouse and that they had land within a stone's throw which would answer the purpose much better. It is asserted that the school should be placed on that particular spot, where it could be seen and admired by all men, a lasting monument to the glory of his administration. Contracts were next advertised for, but not in a single case were they given to the lowest bidder. The scheme was this: A straw bid would be made by some friend of Gleason's which was away below the others. The contract would then be granted to him. He would immediately throw up the contract, saying that he had decided that it would be impossible to do the work at the sum named. This gave time for the matter to get back to the Mayor and School Board to select the man who should do the work. In no case has the next lowest bidder been chosen, but always some particular friend of his Honor's, whose bid was pretty well up.

In this same case, that of the First Ward building, over $2,000 has been taken from the school fund and paid out in day's wages for excavating and pumping water out of the hole in the ground where the school is to stand. Under ordinary circumstances this is work which is included in the contract for building the cellar. But Gleason did not mean to allow this golden opportunity to slip by without making a few votes for future use. The whole work of laying a foundation is ordinarily given in one contract. Gleason divided it into three; first, for driving the piles; second, for putting down the bed of concrete around the piles, and third, for the stone mason work. An inspector, one Hugh Carleton, was appointed, who, by some curious coincidence, was another Gleason "heeler," at a salary of $4 a day. At first he endeavored to see that the work was done as it should be and reported to the architect, George P. Palliser, that the contractors were not living up to their specifications. He was interviewed by Gleason and has not peeped since. This is the way the Mayor is building schoolhouses.

Following is the Citizens' Union ticket:

For Mayor—FREDERICK W. BLECKWENN.
For Supervisor—WILLIAM SMITH.
For Aldermen at Large—MICHAEL F. CLAVEN, BENJAMIN WINGROVE.
For Overseer of the Poor—JOHN McKEON, JR.
For City Constable—MICHAEL J. KENDRICK.
For Game Constable—CHARLES B. FROMM.

HERE'S A STORY.

IF YOU WANT TO SEE A HORSE PLAY BALL, WATCH OLD TOM.

One of the handsomest of the horses which drag Uncle Sam's mail wagons about is a big fellow named Tom. Tom would be an ornament in any walk, or trot, of horse life. While his actions give token that he appreciates the honor of working in a Government position for the good of the people, they also indicate that he feels that there is a good deal of drudgery attached to the honor. Tom would probably much prefer to be a carriage horse for some elderly lady who would not wish her coachman to drive him overhard, and in whose employ he would not have to eat his oats in a public square in full view of staring people. Yet he has an honest, open-hearted nature, is a sensible horse, and, recognizing the fact that all occupations in life have their drawbacks, tries to get as much enjoyment as possible out of his daily routine.

Tom is the happiest when waiting at the Post Office for the load to be put into his wagon. His great superiority over his fellows is then more noticeable than at other times. The moment he has finished his lunch of oats he looks to see if the way is not easily to be mistaken, for some one to come and play with him. If no one responds, he taps the tires of the front wheels with nervous raps of his hind feet. This usually brings some of the drivers to the front. They all know that Tom wants to play ball. Catching is his favorite pastime when on duty. There is not a baseball crank in the country who likes to watch a game more than Tom likes to play as catcher.

A horse catching ball plays at a disadvantage. A dog's mouth was evidently made to enable him to catch anything thrown to him. A horse's wasn't. It is apparently a painful effort for a horse to open his mouth more than two or three inches. Tom has practiced until he can get his jaws twice as far apart as an ordinary horse usually does. The pitcher stands ten or twelve feet away, not in front, but on one side of Catcher Tom. Tom lays his head over sideways, opens his mouth to its widest extent, and when ready—so some of the drivers say—winks one eye for the pitcher to proceed. If the ball is thrown with any degree of accuracy he will get it every time. When he "muffs" it he is very angry with the pitcher.

It took Tom some months to acquire this trick. He is not particular what he catches. If it is an apple, or even a banana peel, he stops the game long enough to eat it. If it is a small ball, a wad of paper, or an orange, he holds it until the pitcher comes up, being unable with all his genius to gain proficiency in throwing.

The larger the audience the more Tom seems to enjoy playing ball. He does not, however, like to have other attractions about to detract from the interest with which he is regarded. The other day when he was catching in the presence of quite a crowd, one of a pair of mules stapding near picked up a piece of newspaper and began to devour it. The boys at once deserted Tom, and began to hunt around for paper to feed to the mule. Tom refused to catch the ball when the pitcher threw it to him, and, it is said, wouldn't play again for two days.

FLED FROM PATERSON.

THE DOWNFALL OF A POPULAR YOUNG OFFICIAL.

The recent investigations by the Passaic County (N. J.) Grand Jury into the affairs of the Board of Education of Paterson have led the Committee on Fuel to start a little investigation of their own, as it was understood that the Grand Jury had special evidence of corruption in that department. The committee was in session all of Friday night, and discovered that the Secretary of the board, Edwin Royle, had been collecting money from the City Treasury for about 200 tons of coal, never furnished, at prices footing up probably $1,200. The Secretary being called before the committee, confessed his guilt, at least in part, and the committee sent for the President of the board, Mr. John K. Cooke, who made a complaint before the Recorder yesterday morning, basing his charge upon a single bill in the name of James Wilson, a leading coal dealer, for sixty tons of coal—$266 10.

The bill was dated Aug. 1, 1888, and purported to be sworn to by Mr. Wilson on that date before "Edward" Royle. It was paid by the City Treasurer on the 23d of that month. The names of the Finance Committee and of the Committee on Fuel were forged on the back of the bill, and Mr. Wilson made affidavit yesterday that he had furnished no coal to the schools at that time, and never presented any such bill, and that his signature to it was a forgery.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Royle met Mr. Wilson and asked him to acknowledge that he had signed the bill, but Mr. Wilson replied that although he was a friend of Royle he could not do that. Royle told him that he was going home to tell his aged father and mother that he was about to leave town and that he had only 17 cents left. An hour later he called at two of the banks in Paterson and drew some money. He has not been seen since. He was a young man of rather excellent family, was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, and only a few weeks ago he married a most charming and accomplished young lady of Maywood, Bergen County. It is said that for some time past he has been frequenting the saloons too much.

SHEEHAN IS ANXIOUS.

BUT HE WILL NO DOUST GO BACK TO THE ASSEMSLY.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—"This is the first time I have ever felt it necessary to ask for votes," said the Hon. William F. Sheehan a few weeks ago. He is asking for them at a lively rate now, notwithstanding the First Assembly District of Erie County gave him a majority of 3,000 a year ago. Can it be possible that the ceiling scandal has frightened the Hon. William, or was it all that has induced so much anxiety?

There isn't the chance for combinations this year. Locally this campaign has been one of the liveliest known in years. Everybody has a knife ont, and each knife has a keen edge and a sharp point. Consequently no reliance can be placed on promises made by any one. But Sheehan is frightened. He is actually making it a point to become more intimately acquainted with his constituents. Really, too, it is asserted that he is spending money. It is the first time that has been seen, and saloon keepers are said to be framing it as a curiosity. Secretary John C. Sheehen of the New-York Aqueduct Commission arrived in town to pull the old heads into line for his brother, and Michael Shannon, Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance, has also come to town to work for Sheehan, and, though the Republicans have a popular candidate in Joseph Slattery, Billy Sheehan will go back to the Assembly.

TWO NEW-JERSEY WEDDINGS.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 2.—Miss Isabella McLean, daughter of Judge Amzi McLean of this place, and Dr. William E. Hallock of Pittsburg, Penn., were married on Wednesday at the bride's home. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. H. Harbaugh of Red Bank, who was assisted by the Rev. I. P. Brokaw of Freehold. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother the wedding was a quiet one. Mr. and Mrs. Hallock will reside in Pittsburg.

The marriage of Miss Ida M. Bulkley, daughter of Isaac Bulkley of Freehold, and Edmund S. Rue took place on Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, on Manalapan-avenue. The Rev. Daniel B. Harris, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by the relatives and intimate friends of the couple.

MR. CLARK'S BENEFIT.

Only stars will be in the cast at the performance for the benefit of the blind journalist, Marvin R. Clark, to be given at the Star Theatre on the evening of Nov. 17. Nearly half of the house has already been sold and those desirous of securing seats should apply at once to the steward of the New-York Press Club, 120 Nassau-street. The fund for the testimonial is increasing rapidly. Baron De Grimm, President of the German Press Club, paid $50 for a box and returned it to be resold, and other cases of similar generosity are reported. Contributions to the fund should be sent to the Treasurer, John C. Hennessy, 120 Nassau-street, with whom are associated as committees Messrs. John A. Cockerill, Joseph Howard, A. C. Fenn, Charles A. Smith, John W. Keller, W. G. McLaughlin, and Amos J. Cummings.

DR. ALLEN WOODCOCK'S DEATH.

Dr. Allen Woodcock died on Thursday last at his residence, 168 East Fifty-first-street. He was a native of this city and only thirty years old. He has suffered from gastritis for some time, but fatal results were not apprehended. He was a son of James Woodcock, a wealthy retired Washington Market butcher. He had two brothers—Galen M. and Charles B. The former resided with his brother Allen. The latter is now abroad. He gained considerable notoriety a short time ago because of a row he raised between King Charles of Wiltemberg and his Ministry. He met the King in Stuttgart some years ago and became his favorite companion. So great did his influence become that, under a threat of resignation coming from the Minister, he had to leave the country.

A TOMB OPENED NEAR SPARTA.

RESULTS WHICH RECALL SCHLIEMANN'S MYCENÆ FINDS.

The Athens correspondent of the London *Athenæum* in a recent letter says the tomb opened by M. Tsountas at Vaphio, near Sparta, "has yielded results which far surpass any discovery of the sort since the finding of the great treasures at Mycenæ by Dr. Schliemann. Here, as there, an undisturbed tomb of an ancient chieftain has been opened, with all the vessels in gold, silver, and bronze, arms, and engraved gems intact. And we have not simply a repetition of the same discovery, for this tomb at Vaphio was of the 'treasury' type, with a 'dromos' leading into a beehive-shaped vault—a form universally recognized as belonging to a later stage of the so-called 'Mycenæan' culture than the simple pit-like graves on the citadel of Mycenæ.

"This view is fully borne out by the nature of the objects discovered, which in many ways occupy an intermediate position between Mycenæan work and the earliest products of Hellenic art. M. Tsountas has already published a short account of his excavation. By his courtesy I have been permitted to examine his discoveries, and I may say a few words about them without anticipating his final publication.

"The vaulted tomb chamber and also the avenue or 'dromos' were built of stones, mostly of small size, from the neighboring quarry of Taygetus. It is remarkable that in the door and elsewhere the joints, and even flaws in the stone, were concealed with lime mortar, and the undisturbed state of the tomb shows that it must have remained buried since primitive times. A similar practice was observed in the last 'treasury' cleared at Mycenæ. But as that was emptied and shown in ancient times later repairs were there possible. Within the vaulted tomb at Vaphio was a shallow grave lined ann covered with stone slabs; the evidence that the corpse was buried, not burned, seems to be entirely inferential; no bones were found. The treasures buried were scattered all about the floor of the vaulted chamber.

"The most important of all are two gold cnns, each made of two plates of gold, the inner one plain, the outer decorated with a very fine design in *repoussé* work that fills the whole field. The relief is fairly high; the drawing and composition, in spite of a few mistakes or inadequacies, are bold and successful, but the execution lacks the exquisite delicacy in detail that marks it as gold work, and especially the inlaying work, of Mycenæ.

"The subjects are most interesting—the hunting of wild bulls and the leading of tame bulls by men—and we thus see carefully executed figures of men about two and a half inches high, and in several instances we find the Egyptian from Mycenæ, Tiryns, &c.—a kind of loin cloth depending from a girdle and anklets, pointed shoes, &c. These are all so clear now that no further doubt is possible as to their nature and the way in which they were worn. The bulls, which are rendered with great spirit, resemble in form a fine bull on wall painting from Tiryns; one, which is caught in a net, is doubled up in a contortion which recalls the strangely-distorted animals on early gems. It is remarkable that most of the trees represented are palms.

"Another treasure is three golden cups, a prettily-wrought gold rim; and numerous small ornaments in gold, silver, amber, &c., were found, including a delicate little pair of gold fishes cut out of a flat plate, with incised details. Some specimens of fine granulated work in gold closely resemble later Greek technique. Various stone implements, large and small, and two stone arrowheads and an iron ring were found; and there were fragments, but no perfect specimens, of the beautiful inlaid swords. A bronze axe of peculiar form, with two apertures between the edge and the haft, is of interest, and seems to confirm Dr. Ware's suggestion that it was through a line of axes of this form that Ulysses shot his arrow.

"The engraved gems, mostly of the 'island gem' type, were very numerous, and had the usual representations of animals, monsters, and men; the dress, both of men and women, is clear in several instances, and of the well-known types. There are two gems with the strange nondescript animal with a head like a goat (or horse) and a spiny back, carrying a jug, (Mich)Sfer's friend on gem has a pair of these monsters face to face, another has one. In many respects the Vaphio treasure seems to be intermediate between Mycenæan and primitive Greek art; if it really helps to bridge this gulf it will be of the utmost value and interest."

NEW CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.

CORNERSTONE OF THE THROOP-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LAID.

The cornerstone of the new edifice of the Throop-Avenue Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Throop and Willoughby avennes, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large assemblage. The principal ceremonies were held in the old church structure on Willoughby-avenne, adjoining the new edifice, on account of the threatening weather. The church was entirely filled, and the services were presided over by the Rev. Dr. Lewis R. Foote, the pastor of the church. He was assisted by the Rev. Charles W. Turner of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Hiram Hutchins of the Bedford-Avenne Baptist Church, and the Rev. C. C. Lasby of the Sumner-Avenne Methodist Episcopal Church. Charles B. James, President of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Building Committee, read a historical statement in which he described the new church. The building will be of brick resting on a foundation of Lake Superior sandstone with cornice trimmings. The estimated cost is $50,000, not including furnishing or heating. The contracts, according the architect's commission, are $47,827 75. Thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars has already been secured. The auditorium of 80 by 92 feet, giving an auditorium of 80 by 92 feet, affording seating capacity for 900 worshippers. There will be no gallery, except the organ loft. The design is Romanesque. At the corner of Throop and Willoughby avennes a square tower will rise to the height of 110 feet, with belfry but without bell. The finishing will be in light oak. The architects are Fowler and Hough of this city.

Among the addresses yesterday was one by the Rev. Dr. Guylar of the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church, who said that he hoped the congregation intended to put up a sensible church. There were too many churches built nowadays which had too many frills about them, too many columns and stained-glass windows. "Build a church with plenty of doors," he said, "and keep them open."

ERNESTINA SELECTS A HUSBAND.

Ernestina Lnbeck, fifteen years old, daughter of Samnel Lnbeck, a painter, of 326 East Houston-street, has selected Adolph Sonwartz, a young man who is employed in a steam laundry, for a husband. Her parents had selected Edward Lederbecker, a young fresco painter, for the same hooor. Lederbecker earns $18 per week and Sohwartz only $10. The financial argument was urged by the parents and Ernestina apparently yielded, bnt only apparently. To her mind Sehwartz's $10, clean bands, and free washing were preferable to Lederbecker's $18, with paint soiled hands and clothes.

With this conclusion Ernestina went from night school last Wednesday to the home of some friends of Sohwartz, and he and her lover send word to her parents that she was under his protection. Mr. Lnbeck therenpon had Sohwartz arrested, and sued ont a writ of habeas corpus, returnable before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court for Ernestina. But he failed in both proceedings yesterday, for the lover was discharged and the writ was dismissed, with costs upon the father of the willful maiden. While he was trying to recover from his bewilderment over Judge Andrews's decision Ernestina and her Adolph slipped away—to get married, they said, upon the first opportunity.

ROBBERIES ON RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

St. Petersburg Letter to the London Daily News.

For the last three or four weeks the Russian papers have almost daily contained accounts of robberies and other crimes committed on railways, and most of them are of such a character that it seems difficult to think they could have been committed without the cognisance of some of the railway servants. Thus, a woman who was going to the shelf was discovered at Berditcheff, a station on the Great Southwestern Railway, that an entire consignment of steel rails had completely disappeared! All that the police succeeded in learning was that a certain Jew, who some weeks ago had left Russia for the United States with a large fortune, was probably the chief ring hand who had operated on this and many other occasions. Again, some days ago the mail train running between Wladikaukas and Rostov was attacked at the station of Miraksra by five armed men, who pulled the cashier and carried off 250,000 rubles, and at the same time injured several attendants and passengers.

HORRIBLE CRIME IN THE TYROL.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A horrible crime was perpetrated in a small village in the Tyrol during the night of Oct. 12. As the villagers were on their way to church the next morning they saw smoke rising from a solitary inn on the border of the forest. The doors were locked, but some one entered by the window and found three burning corpses in the kitchen. They were those of the landlady, her cousin—a young woman—and a girl of eight. When the fire had been extinguished, a baby six months old was found in the upper story smothered and half burned. In little girl of three was afterward found lost in the wood; but all that she says is "Mother hurt, fire." There is no clue to the murderers. The entire house was rifled of all its store of linen and clothing, and of the little money there was. The sole survivor is the little child, who escaped while the murderers were at their work.

MR. CHAPIN IS CONFIDENT

HE EXPECTS TO CARRY THE BROOKLYN ELECTION.

DEMOCRATIC MANAGERS COUNTING ON A PLURALITY OF 5,500—DOUBTS ABOUT ABBOTT'S CHANCES.

Mayor Chapin closed his vigorous campaign in Brooklyn last night, after speaking at half a dozen big meetings. He has done a prodigious amount of work since his nomination, and has shown just exactly what has been done by his administration. Without attempting to deny that the tax rate for next year will be higher than it was this year, he has pointed out the directions in which the extra appropriations have been expended. Nearly all of the money went for new teachers in the public schools, additional policemen and firemen, over one thousand extra laborers employed in paving the streets, and new schoolhouses and police stations.

Mr. Chapin was very confident last night that his policy of improvements would be indorsed on Tuesday. He had found his audiences very enthusiastic, he said, and, to all appearances, capable of understanding his position. He had never promised to reduce the taxes, but had pledged himself to give full value for every dollar expended. He was very much amused at Mr. Tenney's criticism of the increased appropriation for public schools, and pointed out that the extra money was for salaries for the 400 new teachers needed to instruct the 21,000 additional scholars for whom the present administration had provided sittings.

"It would be very interesting," Mr. Chapin said, "to see Mr. Tenney run for Mayor on a platform one plank of which should provide that there should be no appropriation for those 400 teachers. I have no doubt he could find competent teachers who do not expect at least some pecuniary recompense. Strange to say, it was the same with the three hundred and odd policemen whom we have provided for and the additional firemen. They were all unreasonable enough to expect pay for their services."

At Democratic headquarters the greatest confidence in Mr. Chapin's election was expressed. A very careful poll of each of the 375 election districts made by the Democratic managers gives Chapin a plurality of 5,500 votes. In this he is allowed only two-thirds of the 11,600 Labor votes cast for Cleaney two years ago, although well-informed men think he will get 75 per cent of it.

But the Campaign Committee has not spent all its time in estimating. Every voter in town received a full set of tickets yesterday, and with them a carn containing a brief account of what Mayor Chapin has done during the last two years. To offset this the Republicans have sent out a pamphlet showing that Andrew D. Baird was a good soldier a quarter of a century ago, and that he has since become a millionaire.

The Democratic managers, while confident of the success of the City ticket, feel very anxious over the result of the fight for Surrogate. George B. Abbott, the party candidate, labors under the disadvantage of having been forced on the local leaders by Gov. Hill. When Surrogate Lott died, Abbott and Thomas E. Pearsall, a very popular lawyer, were candidates for the vacancy. The Brooklyn Club and the *Eagle* were behind Abbott, who was then Public Administrator, but the local organ, the *Citizen*, wanted Pearsall. Hill finally assisted Abbott on the ground that Pearsall had a good practice, while Abbott would soon be ont of a job.

For a long time Pearsall was very much discontented, but he finally came around. Now he is very enthusiastic in the support of Abbott, and is backed up by John Delmar and William A. Furey. In addition Abbott has a very strong man against him in Henry S. Rasquin. The latter is a German, a National Guardsman, and a lawyer of ability. He was the moving spirit in unearthing the recent frauds in the County Clerk's office by which, in one bill alone, he saved the county $18,500. His canvass has been managed by County Clerk Kaiser, and has been a remarkably active one. Several hundred Democrats have assured Capt. Rasquin of their support and of that of dozens of friends.

All the other candidates on the Democratic City and County tickets are regarded as certain of election. They have the united party support, which means, ordinarily, a plurality of over 6,000. There is no Labor ticket in the field, and it is regarded as impossible for Cleaney to carry his old vote of 1887 into the Republican camp.

A great deal of work has been done in all the Legislative districts, both parties regarding victory in them as of very great importance, but all the candidates have been conducting still hunts. A significant fact is that the Democrats have retired nearly all their old men. The only ones renominated are Kelly in the Fifth, Schaaff in the Seventh, and Blanchfield in the Eighth Assembly District. McCarren, who was beaten by "Jake" Worth in the Fourth Senatorial District two years ago, is again running, but he has another man than Worth against him. His chance of election is regarded as excellent, as his opponent, Sobinetzr, has found that the Worth crowd is knifing him. The district is naturally Democratic, and Worth carried it through his friendship with Hugh McLaughlin.

Hill's plans to carry the Assembly will probably be defeated, so far as Kings County is concerned. The present representation is ten Democrats and two Republicans, and on Tuesday next the Democrats will do well to hold their own. They cannot win in the two Republican districts, the Ninth and the Eleventh, and they will have hard work to re-elect their candidates in the Third, Seventh, and Twelfth.

In the Third McCann was set aside after a long fight and the Campaign Committee selected John Cooney in his place. The Republicans at once nominated Frank C. Marrin, a lawyer and a member of the Central Democratic Association, an organization which controls about 7,500 votes and is opposed to the regular machine. In the Seventh last year Schaaf won by only 13 votes, and his present opponent, Rudd, is a very strong man among Germans.

The fiercest of these Assembly fights is against Mortimer C. Earl in the Twelfth. He was named by "Harry" Sims and Peter Suter, who set aside James F. Graham, the present incumbant, in order to give Earl a job. In consequence the drivers and conductors are all against him, and in addition John Y. McKane is fighting him. His opponent is Charles J. Knrth, a young lawyer, who is very popular.

GAMBETTA'S AIR JOURNEY.

A MEMORIAL OF THE TRIP OF OCT. 7, 1870, SET UP.

A Paris dispatch to the London *Times* says a memorial of Gambetta's balloon journey of Oct. 7, 1870, was unveiled recently at Epineuse, the village in the Oise where he alighted. "Gambetta's balloon," continues the dispatch, "which was delayed four days by a fog, was in charge of a man named Trichet, aconstomed only to short journeys. M. Spuller, now Foreign Minister, being also a passenger of a second balloon, containing two Americans and Jules Prefect, started at the same time. When passing over the lines of the besiegers some shots and cannon balls whistled round them. This was at 600 meters altitude.

"The balloons then rose higher, so las to be out of range, but by some blunder or accident the Armand Barbès descended rapidly and touched the ground in a field near Chantilly, not far, as the peasants informed Gambetta, from a German post. Ballast being thrown out the balloon ascended, but was only 200 meters high when, near Creil, it was again fired at and Gambetta's hand was grazed. Ballast was again thrown out, and M. Spuller flung out his overcoat. The balloon again ascended, but it had apparently been pierced by a shot, for it began to contract and descend. It was then above a small river, and Prussian drums could be heard. Gambetta urged the aeronaut to land only on the other side of the river, and this was done, the spot being the edge of a wood.

"It was now 3 o'clock. Peasants collected, and the Mayor of Epinense took the travelers to his house. He informed them that Montdidier was the best place for taking the railway, and drove them to Tricot, whence a schoolmaster drove them to Montdidier. They arrived at 11 P. M., slept at the Sub-Prefecture, and took the train next morning for Amiens. The oak grappled by the balloon for making the descent attracted many visitors, till the owner, a royalist, cut it down, refusing offers of purchase. A memorial has consequently been erected, and it was unveiled to-day by M. Spuller."

HAMPTON INSTITUTE'S NEEDS.

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 2.—The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute has begun the school year with overcrowded departments. An unprecedented number of boarding scholars, including 530 negroes and 133 Indians, applied for admission at the opening of the year. These will have to be sealed down to the normal number of about six hnnared, including both sexes, which is the practical capacity of the institution. Ednoation by self-help is the fundamental idea of the school. The colored students last year earned $50,146 37 in the household industries, in the shops, and on the farms, meanwhile learning self-supporting trades. The Indians work half of each day, but their labor is instructional and does not connt for their support. The graduates of the institute have in the majority of cases become teachers in the colored schools of the South and West. The institute depends largely for its support upon the contributions of philanthropists and patriots throughont the country. For this year $60,000 in contributions must be had. Contributions may be sent to Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Principal; H. B. Frissell, Vice Principal, or F. N. Gilman, Treasurer, at Hampton.

HEAVY RAINS IN THE WEST.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Nov. 2.—The heavy rain which had been falling for twenty-four hours changed last night to snow, which is now three inches deep on the ground.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 2.—Rain has fallen heavily and almost without cessation for three days. An enormous quantity of water has fallen, and the streams are all rising and the roads becoming impassable.

BISMARCK PHONOGRAMS.

INCIDENTS OF THE EXHIBITION GIVEN AT HIS HOME.

Detailed reports of the exhibition of the phonograph before Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh are to hand, and are interesting. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "Mr. Edison's Berlin representative, Mr. Wangemann, accompanied by his wife and the mechanician, Devrient, of the firm of Siemens & Halske, arrived at Friedrichsruh about 1 P. M. After they had lunched with the Prince and his family, the Chancellor, who looked very hale and well, expressed a wish to see the far-famed instrument, which had been put up meantime in the drawing room. He heard first the 'Radetzki' march, which the musicians of the Emperor Francis's Grenadiers played on Sept. 14; then the 'Emperor Alexander' march, played the other day by the band of the regiment. At Princess Bismarck's request, Mr. Wangemann showed the roll with the voices of the Emperor's little sons, which greatly delighted the Chancellor and the Princess. Then came the cylinder with the amusing 'Potpourri,' containing, among others, the voices of Fran Teresina Gessner and the actors Sommerstorf and Reichar.

"The Chancellor asked for an explanation of the apparatus, and observed that 'the explanation made it very easy for him to understand it.' He then heard the air from 'Norma,' as sung by Fran Lilli Lehmann; an air from Gonnod's 'Margaret,' se sung by Fräulein Leisinger, and Massenet's 'Maria Magdalena,' as sung by Miss Silvania of Philadelphia. Then followed a piece by Chopin, played on the piano by Rogers Miolo, and 'Le Tour de Valse,' sung by the Parisian singer, Paulus. The Chancellor, who expressed his astonishment at the fidelity with which the instrument reproduced the tones, yielded to his wife's persuasion, and sang into it. Then, he declaimed the little American national song, 'In good old colony times,' which he had learned from his old friend Motley at Göttingen. Then he recited the beginning of Uhland's poem, 'Als Kaiser Rothbart;' next, the first verse of 'Gaudeamus igitur,' and, finally, 'Allons, enfants de la patrie.' Then followed some words to his son, Count Herbert, who is to try whether he can recognize his father's voice from the instrument.

"The Princess, Privy Councillor von Brauwer, and the Chancellor's three grandsons, who were present, at once recognized the voice, which, of course, sounded strange to the Prince himself. Among other remarks the Chancellor said the apparatus seemed to him a realization of the story of the Munchausen hollow, in which a voice in the horn, and was afterward heard as the instrument began to thaw; but this beat Munchausen hollow, for one could hear the same ten thousand times. The phonograph performed again for an hour and a half in the evening, and the Chancellor retired at a late hour, thanking Mr. Edison's representative most cordially.

"When Mr. Wangemann requested the Prince to say something to the phonograph for the German nation, Count Herbert answered: 'No, no. They'll only make criticisms upon it.' The words addressed to Count Herbert Bismarck are: 'Be moderate in working, moderats in eating, and also somewhat in drinking—that's a father's advice to his son.' When Princess Bismarck had spoken some sentences into the instrument for the purpose, it is necessary, the Chancellor, at Mr. Wangemann's request, spoke in the expression of approval and added: 'I would beware not to cry "Bravo" when my wife has spoken.'"

One of the Bismarck phonograms, taken at Friedrichsruh, is to be reproduced in enormous numbers—in 10,000 copies if necessary. Mr. Edison will offer a copy to every important institution in Germany in order that centuries hence, all over Germany, wherever the portrait of the Chancellor hangs, his voice also may be heard."

MAN-EATING TIGERS.

FACTS ABOUT THEM ACCUMULATED IN INDIA.

At the last meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, Mr. Gilbert, a well-known *shikaree*, read a paper on man-eating tigers, of which a brief report is given in the London *Times*. He says that the popular idea of the man eater is wholly incorrect. He is commonly supposed to be "an old brute, more often decrepit than otherwise, perhaps lamed from some former wound, with his teeth broken and his skin always mangy, unable from his infirmities to kill game, but obliged to conceal himself near a village path and then to pounce on some solitary human being and devour him, never attacking when there are more than two or three persons together, and always displaying great cunning."

Sir William Hunter takes this view, and describes the man-eater as generally an old beast that has lost the use of his natural prey, and who seems to accumulate his tale of victims in sheer cruelty rather than for food. Sir William Hunter mentions a man-eater who was known to have killed 108 people in three years, and another which killed an average of 80 persons a year. The same animal in a third caused 13 villages to be abandoned and 250 square miles of land to be thrown ont of cultivation. A fourth killed 127 persons in a year and stopped a public road for many weeks.

Mr. Gilbert, however, says that these views as to the man-eater are quite erroneous. They are not different from the ordinary tiger, which lives on game and bullocks, but he does not say why they become man-eaters. Sir Joseph Fayrer suggests that it is by the accident of having once tasted human flesh and then finding all other flesh insipid.

Mr. Gilbert mentions certain famous man-eaters. One, a tigress, in the Nagpur district, has a fondness for the employes of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, frequents a tract of country only ten miles square in area, and is possessed of extraordinary cunning and audacity. This year, up to June, she had killed seven people, besides wounding others. She lives in a rocky and precipitous spur, in which there is a heavy bamboo and other jungle. Several springs of water rise at the foot of the scarps, and there is a cave which shows many signs of being used by bar and her

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R. H. MACY & CO.,

SIXTH-AVENUE, THIRTEENTH TO FOURTEENTH STREET.

Our new salesrooms on the Third Floor, reached by three passenger elevators, are 60 feet by 210 feet, and contain attractive bargains in choice new goods.

The three new departments, viz.:

UPHOLSTERY, ORIENTAL RUGS and EMBROIDERIES, and SADDLERY and HARNESS,

are each a complete store in itself and contains the ordinary article for the million as well as the extraordinary requirements of the millionaire. They have jumped into popularity from the start, as they are founded on the principle of popular prices, which in these lines mean a SAVING of from 10 to 33 1-3 PER CENT.

ORIENTAL GOODS.

Third Floor.

These goods are all of our own importation, and are offered at from 25 to 40 per cent. less than similar goods can be purchased for elsewhere.

Old Bokhara Rugs, $16 71 up to $63 31.
New Karabagh, $6 99 to $17 99.
New Shirvan, $7 99 to $12 99.
Konia, $3 29 to $12 99.
Old Shirvan, $17 99 to $36 99.
Kazak, $23 99 to $36 99.
Daghestan, $12 99 to $22 99.
We have some beautiful specimens of Turkish Embroidery on Doilies and Cushions, Piano, and Mantel Covers.
The Doilies we sell at from 9c. to 93c.
Cushion Covers, $1 96 to $7 23.
Mantel Covers, $6 22 to $14 67.
Piano Covers from $35 99 to $149 99.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, and Stable Requisites.

Third Floor.

This department is under the management of Mr. P. H. Comerford, whose reputation as one of the most renowned harnessmakers in this country requires no further commendation. The excellence of material and workmanship which won for Mr. Comerford his well-earned reputation will continue to characterize all of our own made work.

Fine Machine-sewed SINGLE HARNESS, nickel or imitation, rubber-mounted, $12 49 to $18 74.
Same, rubber-mounted, $14 99 to $18 74.
Hand-finished HARNESS, light, single, from $19 38 to $32 49.
Cart or light COUPE HARNESS, hand-stitched, $24 99 to $29 98.
Light DOUBLE HARNESS, hand-stitched, $99 99 to $119 49.
COACH HARNESS, $106 24 to $253 84.
Light ROAD, $99.
Light TRACES, $29.
Light DOUBLE, $199.
COUPE, $174 99.
Double CATCH, $249 99 to $499 99.
Boys' SADDLES, complete, with girth and stirrups, $4 38 to $8 13.
Misses' SADDLES, $8 13 to $14 38.
Ladies' SADDLES, $8 13 to $99.
Gentlemen's SADDLES, $6 99 to $47 91.
BRIDLES, complete, from 58c. to $9 98.
BITS, Riding, 36c. to $2 49.
BITS, Driving, 36c. to $3 24.
SNAFFLES, 36c. to $1 99.
SPURS, $1 24 to $4 38.
STIRRUPS, Ladies', $1 57 to $5 63.
STIRRUPS, Gentlemen's, $2 49 to $3 44.
WHIPS, Riding, 21c. to $8 74.
WHIPS, Straight Carriage, 53c. to $13 44.
WHIPS, Lash, English Holly, $1 99 to $7 99.
Riding CROPS, $1 24 to $5 99.
CIRCINGLES, 28c. to $4 06.

CARRIAGE ROBES.

Third Floor.

Plush, $3 16 to $45 89.
Fur, $19 21 to $71 99.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Third Floor.

Stable, with straps, 87c. to $14 46.
Square, $5 24 to $10 51.
Shaped, $1 14 to $7 49.

STABLE REQUISITES.

Third Floor.

Blakemore's Brass POLISH, 17c.
Brecknell's Saddle SOAP, 24c.
BRUSHES, English Dandy, 21c. to 73c.
BRUSHES, French Dandy, 24c. to 57c.
BRUSHES, Hair, 73c. to $2 97.
BRUSHES, Water, $1 09 to $1 54.
BANDAGES, English Worsted, white, $1 38; red, $1 48. Derby, white, 58c.; red, 98c.
Crown SODA, 3c. large; small, 42c.
Colgate's Black SOAP, large, 38c.; small, 19c.
CURRY COMBS, 23c. to 39c.
Crosby's Oil SOAP, 61c.
CLIPPERS, $1 48 to $3 49.
Evan's Saddle PASTE, 33c.
English Crown SOAP, quarts, 63c.; pints 42c.
Glatting's Castor Oil., or Sperm OIL, 53c. per pt.
Gladding's Hoof DRESSING, 49c.
Goddard's PLATE POWDER, small, 21c.
Harris Polishing PASTE, small, 15c.
BRILLIANTINE, small, 19c.
Miller's Harness DRESSING, large, 41c.
Power's Harness DRESSING, large, 42c.; small, 32c.
Richmond's Brass POLISH, large, 58c.; medium, 36c.; small, 18c.
James's COMPO, medium, 47c.; small, 32c.
CHAMOIS SKINS, Oil Dressed, 73.
CHAMOIS SKINS, Kid Finished, $1 04.
CHAMOIS SKINS, Best English, 53c.
Kendall's SPAVIN CURE, 92c.
Seavem's OINTMENT, 93.
Klisman's EMBROCATION, 54c.
Probert's Saddle SOAP, 29c.
Everett's Shoe BLACKING, large, 41c.; small, 25c.
Day & Martin's BLACKING, large, 34c.; small, 24c.

UPHOLSTERY.

Third Floor.

300 Roman Stripe "SLUMBER ROBES," all colors, $2 49; were $4 50.
2,000 Holland Window SHADES, size 3x6 feet, all colors, plain and fringed, 24c. and 27c.; worth 60c.
Turcoman PORTIERES, with Chenille Dados, 72 inches wide, in Crimson, Olive, Bine, and Gold, $6 42; worth $10.
All-Over Vienna Chenille PORTIERES, $5 24; worth $8.
Imported Silk Shields PORTIERES, 52 inches wide by 3 yards long, $19; worth $20.
Same quality, 60 inches wide, $16 34; worth $25.
Complete line of Lace CURTAINS, embracing Nottingham, Cluny, Antigua, Brussels, Louis XIV., and Egyptian Lace, from 89c. per pair up to $190 74.
350 Antique Lace BED SETS, $4 74; worth $8.
Smyrna MATS, 47c., 57c., 66c. and upward.
Brass BED, with Canopy Top Rail, $39 66; worth $85.
Best Single Border Spring BEDS, $5 84; worth $9.
Best Double Border Spring BEDS, $11; worth $15.
Hair MATTRESSES made up at short notice in the very best manner at the following low prices:
South American Hair at 39c. per pound.
Gray Drawings, 49c. per pound.
Black Drawings, 53c. per pound.
White Drawings, 61c. per pound.
Best Live Geese Feathers, steam dressed, 67c.; worth 90c.
Down, } 85c. per pound; worth $1 25.
Feathers, }
White Down, $1 74; worth $2 50.
The prices quoted for Feathers and Down include the Ticking and making up of Pillows.

LACES.

La Tosca NET, all colors, 49c.; worth 75c.
Entire stock of French Drapery Nets marked down to half price.
Enormous stock of Antique Tidies and Scrims.

NAPKINS.

Special lot of 4 Damask Napkins, $1 99; worth $2 75.

SPECIAL SALE OF

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Black CAMEL'S HAIR, 49c.; worth 80c.
Black MOHAIR, 47c.; worth 70c.
Black French SERGE, 44c.; worth 65c.
Black CLOTH, 54 inches, 57c.; worth 85c.
Black satin TRIPLE S, 69c.; worth 90c.
Black ARMURE, 74c.; worth 90c.
Black COUPORE, 79c.; worth 95c.
Black CASHMERE, finest quality, 99c.; worth $1 50.
Black All-Wool HENRIETTAS, finest imported, 99c.; worth $1 50.
Black Silk Warp HENRIETTA, extra fine, 9?c.; worth $1 50.
Black SOUTAINE CLOTH, special importation, 99c.; worth $1 50.
Black Silk Warp HENRIETTA, 46 inches wide, $1 11; worth $1 75.
Black VIKILINGS, with plain and hemstitched borders, at lowest prices.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

All-wool Wrapper FLANNELS, 23c.; worth 40c.
Imported Striped SUITINGS, 44 inches wide, 34c.; worth 60c.
Superior Quality CASHMERES, 47c.; worth 75c.
All-wool Satin-striped SOLEIL, 69c.; worth 90c.
Imported Plaid SUITINGS, 45 inches wide, 34c., worth $50.
Ladies' CLOTH, 1½ yards wide, 57c.; worth 85c.
Imported Shoodah CLOTH, extra wide, 67c.; worth $1 00.
Finest Imported HENRIETTAS, 79c.; worth $1 25.
Extra Fine SOUTAINE CLOTH, 99c.; worth $1 50.
Imported NOVELTIES, new colorings, 98c.; worth $1 50.
Superior Quality VELVETEENS, 59c.; worth 85c.
ASTRAKHANS, CLOAKINGS, and CORDUROYS at exceedingly low prices.

BLACK SILK.

Ten Genuine Bargains:
No. 1. All-Silk Rhadame, 49c.; worth 65c.
No. 2. All-Silk Gros Grain, 73c.; worth $1 00.
No. 3. All-Silk Duchesse, 79c.; worth $1 10.
No. 4. All-Silk Faille Française, 99c.; worth $1 39.
No. 5. All-Silk Pekin Satin Stripes, 88c.; worth $1 00.
No. 6. All-Silk Round Cord Faille, 69c.; worth 85c.
No. 7. All-Silk Black and White Striped Luxor, 79c.; worth $1 10.
No. 8. All-Silk Royal Armure, 74c.; worth $1 00.
No. 9. All-Silk Heavy Double Twill Surah, 99c.; worth $1 40.
No. 10. 2,000 yards Black Silk Velvet, with a variety of desirable stripes, adapted for skirts, outside garments or full costumes, 49c. per yard; actually cost $1 30 to import.

MILLINERY.

Our stock of Trimmed HATS and BONNETS far excels anything we have ever exhibited before, both in style and price.
"THE BARONESS," the latest London novelty, at $4 98, is jaunty and pretty.
This week we will introduce a very choice line of TOQUES and BONNETS, of the latest and most exquisite material, at our POPULAR PRICES.
Our Children's HATS at $2 49 and $3 98 are EXCELLENT value.
Ladies' Trimming Ribbons we are also showing a choice line of trimmed baskets, very pretty for Wedding, Birthday, and Holiday offerings.

RIBBONS.

2,000 pieces No. 7 All-Silk GROS GRAIN RIBBON, 5c. per yard; worth 12c. Also many other bargains equally attractive.

GLOVES.

Special sale of 300 dozen Ladies' BLACK ASTRAKHAN GLOVES at 44c.; worth 75c.
Men's Fowne's DRIVING GLOVES, $1 34; worth $1 75.

SHOES.

Tan Suede OXFORDS, $2 82 and $3 74; decided bargains.
Ladies' Bright Dongola BOOTS, in Opera and Common Sense toes, $2 38; sold elsewhere at $3 75.
Special attention given to orders for Fancy Shoes and Slippers for stage or evening wear. Prices about one-half those charged by so-called "fashionable shops," and workmanship unexcelled.

NECKWEAR.

Our assortment of fashionable Neckwear is unexcelled by any house in the city, and our prices are from 20 to 40 PER CENT. LESS than ELSEWHERE.
The latest novelties in Tacks, Four-in-Hands, and Puffs are always to be found on our counters.
Would specially mention a lot of 200 dozen Tecks and Four-in-Hands at 39c.; worth 60c.

HOSIERY.

100 dozen Children's All-Wool, Seamless, Derby ribbed Hose, 24c., all sizes; worth 35c.
50 dozen Children's English Cashmere Hose, double knees, all sizes, 49c.; worth 75c.
Ladies' Fine Two-Toned Lisle Thread Hose, 39c.; worth 60c.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Blouse SUITS, all wool, ages 4 to 14 years, $3 49 and $3 69; former price $4 38 and $4 74.
3-piece Short Pants SUITS, all wool, ages 10 to 15 years, $3 84 and $6 42; former price, $6 49 and $7 49.
OVERCOATS, deep capes, ages 4 to 10 years, $3 98 and $4 38; formerly $4 38 and $5 49.
SMOKING JACKETS and HOUSE COATS, $3 79 and $4 99.

UNDERWEAR.

Men's German Natural Wool SHIRTS, single and double breasted, $1 84; worth $2 50.
DRAWERS to match, $1 84; worth $2 50.
Men's Extra Heavy German Natural Wool SHIRTS, $2 69; worth $3 50. DRAWERS to match, $2 69; worth $3 50.
100 dozen Men's Natural Wool SHIRTS, single and double breasted, $1 24; worth $1 50.
DRAWERS to match, $1 24; worth $1 50.
Men's Camel Hair SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 99c. each; worth $1 25.
Men's Scarlet (Medicated) All-Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, $1 34 each; worth $1 50.
Men's Royal Rib SHIRTS and DRAWERS in Natural and Tan Colors, $1 29 each; worth $1 50.
Men's Norfolk and New-Brunswick White Merino UNDERSHIRTS, (full Regular Made,) 49c.; worth $1 00.
Full line of Cartwright & Warner's SHIRTS and DRAWERS in Fall and Winter weights.

NOTIONS.

India Tape, assorted sizes, 18c. dozen pieces.
French Thread, superior quality, 500-yard spools, 13c.
36 yards Tape, 9c.
Bone casing, 19c. for 18 yards.
Cotton Belting, 14c. for 12 yards.
Moire Belting, 18c. yard.
Fancy Silk Elastic, 15c. yard; worth 25c.
Verwerk's Shaped Skirt Bands, 3½-inch, 10c.; 4½-inch, 15c.; in colors only.
Cut Jet Beads, 5c. hunch; worth 10c.
Best American Brass Pins, full count, 4c. and 5c. paper.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Great lot of Gents' Initial Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 15c.; worth 25c.
Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, 10c.; worth 15c.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

A lot of Fine Imported Purses, in great variety, 19c. each.
500 dozen Side Combs, cut steel tops, 14c. each.
375 Real Amber Necklaces, 23c. each.
900 Real Pique Side Mirror, Hair Brush, and Comb in plush cases, $1 39 per set.
Low's Wild Rose Soap, 31c. per box of 12 cakes.
600 dozen 4-Row Wax Back Tooth Brushes, 8c. each.

"CHOCOLAT MENIER."

Finest Chocolate in the World. Awarded Grand Prix at Paris. Absolutely pure; 38c. per pound.

R. H. MACY & CO.

A RUINED FLORIDA TOWN

THE DESERTED VILLAGE ON THE MANATEE.

FIRE AND BAD CROPS AND YELLOW FEVER HAVE MADE A WRECK OF A ONCE BUSY PLACE.

It is only five years since all the Gulf coast of Florida, from Cedar Keys down to the end of the peninsula, was largely under the control of Miller & Henderson, merchants of Tampa. They owned the steamers reeeing between Cedar Keys, Tampa, and Koy West, and none of the west-coast towns oonld do any business without paying tribute to them. In those days the railroad from Jacksouville to Cedar Keys was the only way of reaching the Gulf by land, and a very slow eed uecomfortable way it was. Gradually the railroads spread westward and southward, aed Miller & Henderson's monepoly was destroyed. I have no doubt that this firm retarded the development of the Gulf coast for some years, and still I do not doubt that any other reputable business firm having the same opportunities would make money in the same way. First came the railroad to Tampa, and that was practically the end of the coastwise steamboat line. Then the Orange Belt Railroad Company extended its road down through the peeinsula formed by Old Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, running aleng the Gulf shore for some miles, and ending on the shore of Tamos Bay, and starting there a new town called St. Petersburg. Thus direct communication was established between the Gulf and the St. John's River, for the npper end of the Orange Belt line is at Lake Monroe, on the St. John's River, just above Sanford.

Punta Gorda, on Charlotte Harbor, was then almost out of the world. The only way to reach it was by steamer from Cedar Keys, but only a few hnnters and fishermen ever thonght of going there, and they generally went in their own boats. Twenty-five miles below this was a small town called Fort Myers, on the shore of the Caloosahatchee River, which rens from Lake Okeechobee to the Gnlf. No place in the United States was more isolated than Fort Myers, and what apology it offered for its existence I do not know. Few strangers had ever visited it, though it was not only the county seat of Lee County, but almost the only settlement in the county, the single exception being the little settlement called Punta Rassa, twenty miles belnw, thn landing place of the Cube telegraph cable. But the Florida Southern Road extended its tracks to Punta Gorda, a large hotel was built there, and now one can go in a parlor car from New-York to Punta Gorda direct, and in a short time the road will go on to Punta Rassa, with Fort Myers almost on the line. Since this dawn of civilization the anoient "Fort" has been dropped from the name, and it is known simply as Myers.

"Things have changed some since yon saw this country last," said a resident on the west coast to me; "we don't neve to wait for the boat any more. Now does seem to get the New-York papers only a day behind the date in the part of the world! Yon see we have three railroads now, all running to tidewater. I lived out of the world so long I hardly knew what to make of it myself at first."

We started down Tampa Bay in the steamboat Kissimmee, Palma Sola being our destination. The starting point was Port Tampa, a place that was not in existence five years ago. The first place of any importaece passed was St. Petersburg, another thwn less than five years old. There was nothing about the place to remind one of the nascent; but ahead could make out what was a relief to meet after the shower of Miss Nancy names they have sprinkled over Florida, like Rural, Tropic, Eden, Citrus, Winter Garden, Homeland, Arcadia, and Brown Park. But so many towns have been built in so short a time, I suppoua they were hard-pressed for names. The St. Petersburg people are building a good-sized hotel, which is to be ready for business this Winter. I think some New-York architect must have designed the building, for it is large enough only to cover anont two building lots, but towers up in the air four or five stories, and in a country where land is worth about $5 an acre. The sail nown Tampa Bay to Palma Sola occupies four hours. Leeving Fort Tampa at 6 o'olock, we were served an excellent breakfast at 8, and before 9 the lighthouse on Egmont Key, at the mouth of the bay, was in sight.

Half an hour later the broad and placid Gnlf of Mexico was before us, and the steamer swept to the southward into the mouth of the Manatee River. The Manatee is the great highway of Manatee County, and on its shores are the only towns, with the single exception of Sanasota, it is for many miles a wide arm of Tampa Bay, and into the upper end of thn arm empties the real river, a muddy aed narrow fresh-water stream nearly fifty miles long; but the whole stream, to the month of Tampa Bay, is known as the Manatee River. Once manatees, or sea cows, were plenty in it, and even yet they are occasionally taken, but seldom. Here on the south benk of the river are Palma Sola, Braidentown, and Manatee, the latter the county seat; and on the north shore are Atwater, Palmetto, Ellenton, Erie, and Rye, the last named not being the "pnre old" so familiar in the North, for Manatee is a temperance county, which means that the small inhabitants have to send up to Tampa for their whisky.

On our left as we swing into the mile-wide river is Snead's island, whereon stands the solitary palm after which Palma Sola is named. There is an interesting history of stapidity connected with the property on which the solitary palm grows, and I will tell it as well as another, for I had at one time a hand in helping make the history. Snead's Island (not a poetical name, but better than the Villa City and Jassamines of the interior) is about two miles long and half a mile wide, fronting on the Manatee River and Tampa Bay, and backed by Terra Ceia Bay. In front it has a beautiful white beach, and near its centre is a great shell mound, fifty feet high, covered with vegetatibn. The shell mound stands in a tract of forty acres, with a frontage of several hundred feet on the river and bay. It was originally named Griffith. Mr. Griffith saw the beauty of the spot, and, though a baobelor, built himself a frame house on the summit of the shell mound, and laid the whole place out in walks and gardens and orchards, aun soon hed a collection of oranges, lemons, limes, guavas, and other tropical fruits.

But in a short time be was elected County Clerk, and moved to Pine Level, then the county seat, and the place was put in the hands of an agent for sale. In course of time a strey New-Yorker saw it, inquired the price, aed offered to buy it. But as soon as a possible customer appeared the price went up a few hundred dollars and continued to rise like a new loaf of dough as each offer was accepted until the New-Yorker became disgusted and abandoned it. A year later another New-Yorker offered to buy it, and had an agreement made to that end, but at the last moment Mr. Griffith refused to sell at all. Then the reason came ont. It was just at the time of the opening of the railroad to Tampa, and everybody in that part of the State was railroad crazy. If a man owned as much as a burial plot he thought himself rich. It was known that the Plant Company desired to reach deep water to connect their rails with a steamship line for Cuba, and there was no deep water at Tampa. But there was deep water on Snead's Island, forty miles away, and the owners thought the railroad terminus would eventually be on the island, forty miles from Tampa. This was why they refused to sell their land, and why Mr. Griffith refused two good offers for his place. But the railroad company made a much shorter cut, found deep water at Port Tampa, and had no more use for Snead's Island than an elevated road has for a dry dock. So when we steamed past the island on our approach to Palma Sola, the solitary palm still waved its feathery branches in loneliness, the gardens were overgrown with bushes, and the deserted little house was in the last stages of decay. There have been a good many real estate "speculations" like this in Florida.

At 10 o'olock the Kissimmee landed us at—was it at Palma Sola? Mr. Warner, the owner of the place, and its Postmaster, was on the dock to receive us, but where were the rest of the people? Two or three natives, in costumes of a generation ago, were by him, but that was all. And where was the great Warner's store, stocked with everything under the sun, that people from far and near used to come to and trade? All gone—store, and people, and business—gone but not forgotten, and expected to return. Now I have to tell a melancholy history of what promised to be a thriving Florida town, and I shall tell it partly from what I know myself, and the latter and of it very much in the way Mr. Warner told it to me, not much in the way Mr. Warner told it to me, not with tears in his eyes but with a fishing line in his hand, drawing ont a fish between every half dozen words. He was thn founder of the place, its father, ant stood toward it as Landis did to Vineland. He beran by building a dock, and on the dock, (with fifty feet depth of water in front of it,) he built a big store and a big warehouse. Both of these buildings he filled with goods, and the Tampa steamboats stopped there, and people came from all ovar that part of the Gulf coast to buy his goods. He built a big steam sawmill, and sawed ont as many boards and timbers and shingles and orange boxes as all the mills of Florida oould use. He built a row of pretty houses for his own family and some of their friends, and in another part of the place built a rew of neat cottages for his mill hands. He dug a big well, and made an immense tank mounted on long timber legs, and sold fresh water to all the steamboats and schooners. He built a big boathouse, and ran his own vessels to Manee for the first supply of ice that Manatee County ever had, and sold it at a profit. Then he built a church and school house, and at last a neat hotel, on the highest land in the place. The Manatee River was full of logs on their way to Warner's mill to be sawed. Warner's dock was constantly crowded with small boats whose owners were "trading" in Warner's store. Then at this height of its prosperity a newspaper correspondent happened there by accident and a schooner, and wrote some letters about Palma Sola for THE TIMES. When I first saw the place it was alive with hnnn. Saws were buzzing, engines screaming, oakes of ice flying through the air, and fifty-cent goods daily reduced in the store to a dollar and a half. These TIMES's letters Mr. Warner promptly availed himself of (for they spoke well of the place) and reprinted them in a pamphlet, and began to sell lots. How many he sold I do not know, but he sold a great many at a very low price. If thnre were any actual settlers among the purchasers they died of inanition before I reached thnre the second time. Palma Sola became, according to the advertisements, "the youngest and largest town in Florida." Some of the pamphlets were sent to me, containing a map which showed it to be beautifully laid out, with handsome, broad streets, crossed by wide avenues. A boom streck the little town, and no place ever had fairer prospects.

Then came thn relapse. One day while most of the clerks were out at dinner a fire started in the store, and everything in it and in the wharf was swept away in an hour. But no matter; the mill was saved, there was plenty of business, and a temporary werehouse was soon built on the wharf and stocked with goods, and business went on. Then came a bad season for vegetables and farm crops, and the people had to "carry" its debtors' debts over a season, and even advance them money. It was ablu to do it, and did. The sawmill did as much business as ever, but on credit. Never mind; next season's crops would make everything all right. Next season came, but the crops did not. The people had no money and they could not ask for more credit. The railroad to Tampa stopped the coastwise boats, so thnre was no more sale for either ice or water. The icehouse melted itself empty, and the pipes from the big well rusted themselves away in the ground. Some people were still willing to buy lumber, but on credit. Thn fifty men who worked in the mill could not live on wind and the mill shut down. Then came the finishing stroke. In the Summer of 1888 came the fever, and sometimes poor peoples folks in the Manatee River country had to battle with poverty and fever at once. Doctors and medicine? They had not even money to buy food. Shut in by rigid quarantine laws, (for there were cases in Manatee and Palma Sola, and Tampe was full of it,) they must have suffered horribly if nature had not been kinder to them than man. When the fever attacked them they were either dead or on the road to recovery in a week. They could not really suffer for food, for the river was alive with fish, and there was game fruit on the trees. But this was the straw that broke the camel's back. Palma Sola was out of employment, the mill hands and their families went away as soon as they could get away; last Winter there were not a half dozen guests in the hotel, and to this day there is not actual cash enongh in all Manatee County to build a house. When the last of the business had gone up in smoke and fever Mr. Warner put padlocks on his warehouse and went fishing.

Thus we found Palma Sola when we landed on the wharf. Such a series of misfortunes, I suppose, might overtake any town similarly situated, and no blame to be laid on anybody's shoulders. Surely nobody could look upon the wreck of former prosperity with greater equanimity than the heaviest loser by thn disasters, who, while waiting for business to return, communes with the fish in the oyster beds and greases all his silent machinery twice a week to keep it from rusting. We walked up thn wharf (now grown weak and shaky) to the hotel, past the locked-up sawmill, past the empty water tank. We were the first arrivals for more than a month, but the landlady was stanned and ready. There was no call for "frost," so ready darky with a whisk broom. We had our choice of all thn rooms in the house, and I had a weakness for the corner one down stairs overlooking the lighthouse—the one I occnpied five years ago—but (no things change) this time there was somebody else in the corner, and the upper room was selected, with a fine view of the river and the land beyond.

At one side of the walk in front of the hotel there still stood the withered and blasted remains of a little orange tree, leafless and lifeless. This was the tree to whose branches five years ago, we used to make eggeed and banana and other tropical fruits before the steamer came in, for the delectation of the passengers who landed. Now, alas! there were no passengers to land, and the tree, like everything around it, was in a state of intharzy. Of course, I inquired after my friend Mr. Scott, who with his wife and two daughters kept the house when I was there before. I remmmbered Mr. Scott as an intensely pleas man, who would rether sit down and read thn Bible of a morning than look after the hotel. He had bought a farm and built a house, I was told, near Palma Sola, and sometimes preached and sometimes farmed, as he felt inclined. We walked up the road past the workmen's cottages, and they were all empty. Every door was locked, every window closed. Further down the road we passed the house in which the retired landlord is passing his declining days, and found it a comfortable little place, facing the water and backed by a neat garden. A mile or two up the river a schooner was at anchor. She belonged. I was told, to e Mr. Ingersoll, a very large man from the Northwest, who for five years has spent all his Winters in and about Palma Sola. He was violently offended so they told me, at some little joke of Yonkers in the early years, so I nen him once more to illustrate an anomaly—a fat man who is not good-natured.

In the warehouse on the wharf we found the perfection of fishing. Mr. Warner is still the Postmaster of Palma Sola, and the Post Office is divided from the warehouse by a partition. When the steamer comes in the incoming mail the mail Mr. Warner sorts ont the letters, reads the papers, aed his work is done. The rest of the day is devoted to moral and meotal improvement. A door at the back of the Post Office opens into the warehouse, which has no windows, but an abundance of light finds its way in through the doors and holes in the roof. These are all set about with advertising circulars, three or four chairs, and a collection of fishing poles and tackle. Here, too, are oysters piled, half a bushel or more, fresh brought from the oyster beds. They are for bait. There is two or three customers in the Post Office (all arrived in boats) having been disposed of, we go into the warehouse and lift a trap door in the floor, about two feet square. The house is built over the water, and the water is six feet or more below the floor. It is twenty feet deep, and clear as crystal. What a sight there is through that open trap! The fish seem to be packed in, almost like herrings in a box. Millions of them, constantly moving, crawling on the bottom, darting to the top, springing at any atom that falls to the water.

"They are in layere," eeye Mr. Warner. "The smallest ones, the angel fish, are nearest the top. They are good eating, but we want the big fellows. Beneath the angel fish are croakers, and last of all are the sheepshead. They are the best, but it's hard work to get the bait down to them; the others take it before it sinks."

We open some oysters and bait our hooks, and draw some comfortable chairs up to the trap. Our pipes, of course, are in operation. This is the perfection of fishing. Not a cast is lost. Expert fly fishermen would laugh at such a way of taking fish, but let them laugh while we sit comfortably back in our chairs and pull up the big fellows just as fast as we can bait our hooks. We are in the shade, and the hottest sun cannot hurt our heads. We are under a roof, and a rain can wet us. We are within two minutes' walk of home, within sound of the dinner bell. Oh, yes, certainly it is the perfection of fishing. A shining angel fish opens the hour's sport. Great big croakers two feet long follow him, more angel fish, and occasionally a sheepshead. In less than an hour the floor is covered with fish, nearly all big ones. They are extremly fond of oysters. I tried them one day with salt pork because the oysters are stolen off the hook so easily, but they would not touch it. In the morning we caught our dinner; in the afternoon our supper and breakfast; in the morning's breakfast, using, of course, only the best ones. The smaller ones made excellent feed for the chicknns. Occasionally we went to work expressly for thn chickens' benefit and caught bushels. But no matter how many we took out it had no perceptible effect upon the supply.

The fish like the cool shade under the warehouse, and like to nibble at the piles on which it stands. They are not as pleety as this at all pieces in the river, but thnre is good fishing everywhere. Sometimes we vary thn fishing by going ont after oysters, in a little sailboat. There are a number of beds in the lower Manatee River, and the oysters are as good as could be desired. In half an honr the boat is loaded. Mr. Warner handles the tongs, and brings up half a bushel at a time. I try it, and am loubly if I capture half a dozen oysters. In be scarcity of fresh meat, this is how the fare is made up—fish, oysters, salt and canned meats, canned vegetables, (except sweet potatoes, which are plenty and good,) eggs, and chicknes. It is a fare not to be deepised. We go ont often in Mr. Warner's steam launch, the Alice, with a comfortable cabin and a pilothouse, for she is large for a launch, almost like a young tug. But our trips up the Manatee in the Alice and our sport with alligetors and wild dnoks and "jack" fish I will not begin upon here, but reserve them for another occasion.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

BY RAIL UP THE JUNGFRAU.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Standard.

A Lucerne engineer, already favorably known as the builder of the Brünig Railway, has petitioned the Swiss Federal Council for the concession to build a railway up the Jungfrau. He estimates the expense at 5,000,000f., or only half as much as Herr Kochlin, yet he demands that nearly double the fare proposed by Kochlin shall be charged, viz., 60f., instead of 35f.

THE MAJOR'S MANY DUCKS

SHOOTING WITH THE BOY IN MINNESOTA.

A GREAT DAY FOR DUCKS, AND THE MAJOR PROVED TO BE AS GOOD A SHOT AS EVER.

A grizzled old warrior whose left shonlder had been shattered at Stone River, the boy, and I were lying side by side on the western slope of a low tongue of land that jutted far into the wild rice swamps that border the sluggish stream of clear water that flows from Big Saedy Lake to Elbow Lake—woederful muskalloege waters these—in Northern Minnesota. To the west was a wild rice swamp of 500 acres in area. To the east, and not over fifty yards from us, was another aed larger swamp. Fire-blackened and almost limbless trees stood in silenes about us. All around the swamps stood a forest of live pine, and the low, mesical whisper of these trees as they talked one to the other filled the air softly. We had been fishing for muskallenge in the clear water of Elbow Lake that bright September afternoon, aed fishing with poor snoeess, and were lying on the ground smoking, talking, and waiting for the evening flight of wild fowl.

"Hark!" exclaimed the old warrior as he motioned us to silence with waving hand; "hark! I hear wild ducks calling faintly. Thn evening flight is on."

"There they come," the boy said eagerly, as he pointed with brown hand to some distant black dots that speoked the western and apparently plue-klesed horizon.

"To your posts," the warrior said; and, grasping our guns, we three separated.

The sun was about an hour high when we took our stations among the fire-blackened trees on the narrow tongne of land; our full cartridge bags, with flaps turned back, hung on stubs of limbs close to our hands. The distant black dots quickly increased in size, and as they grew larger and larger other and more numerous black dots appeared against the western horizon, which now looked as though it had been plentifully eprinkled with coarse black pepper. Propelled by brisk strokes of strong wings the hungry wild water fowl swept through the cool, pure air. They were the skirmishers of a mighty aerial army, and they called loudly to each other as they led the advance. Here quacked black dnoks, there teal called, yonder redheads voiced their joy, and across the swamp, in the narrow bay where shadows oast by overhanging pine trees darkened that portion of the rice swamp into premature twilight, woodnnoks, mallards, pin-tails, and widgeon circled singly, in pairs, in families, or in strong flocks, preparatory to alighting among the rice plants to dine.

The skirmishers of the advancing army, the impatient birds that hunger drove to the front, were sweeping past ne, and the heavy report of our guns caused the forests to resound. The firing was brisk, but not up to full speed. Here a black duck's wings ceased to beat, and turning over and over the dead bird fell heavily on the water. There a side shot into a flock of blue-winged teal caused a shower of birds to fall from a cloud of feathers, and yonder the maternal heart of a beautiful wooddnck that led her family to e favorite feeding ground was wrung by seeing, out of the flock of her eye, the loss of life caused in her family by an ounce of No. 6 shot that was driven by five drams of powder swishing through them. And shn loudly voiced her sorrow as she mounted high to the report of the gun, and led her remaining ondiren to remnte rice swamps that are far from the haunts of sportsmen.

Then, with thonsands of strongly-beating wings, the main flight swept over us. The sound was as though a brisk wind was blowing through a forest. Our guns began to warm, and presently they were hot. The cartridge bags no longer bulged with fulness. For half an hour the flight continued, and the heavy duck guns roared loudly and continuously. Top far right, and distant about seventy yards, stood a tall, slender, bronze-faced, bare-headed boy of fourteen, who was then first enjoying the delight of duck shooting. His eyes blazed with excitement as he stood, bending forward, watching the wild fowl sweep, and shooting, as his wife and two daughters kept the game within reach with reliable precision. I had been a little anxious about this lad's shooting, but when I saw him, with set face and eyes afire and aileet, shooting steadily, I knew that he would do, and that the future had many delightful afternoons in store for him. Occasionally, when a low-flying bird was approached me, one of the boys would close to the boy if undisturoed, I hsid my hand and whistled shrilly to attract his attention, and I was usually rewarded by seeing that bird tumble headlong to the crack of his gun.

The tongue of land was sprinkled with dead ducks and, as the flight began to slacken, we began to gather. The main flight had passed. Belated or lazy birds (or maybe they came from far-distant waters) sepeered above the swamp-surrounding pines at short intervals. One of these birds, a mallard with e green head, flew alone, as a duck that had lost his family through unwise curiosities is apt to do, and with reckless notions of the delightful region of wild-rice swamps and beautiful lakes le whose clear, cold water many muskallonge live, rapidly approached my stand, loudly calling for his dead the while; just before he drove into range he sheered off and I shot three feet ahead of him, hoping to make him alter his course.

The strong bird gave to the shot, quacked loudly in alarm, then passed the boy's station, and in passing got the contents of both barrels. He seemed to give a little to each shot, then sank a few feet, to promptly recover his strength and to fly with wildly-beating wings to the south. Then over the swamp, and over the wearied warrior, who fired twice at the wounded bird. Turned by the reports, the duck flew above the dead timber and into the open above the lower rice swamp. There, with quick stroke of broad wings, the rapidity of his motion betrayed the severity of his wounds and the loss of intelligent controlling power, the stricken bird mounted high in immense circles. When high nbove the swamp his strength failed and he began to descend, slowly at first, and then faster and faster, qnt with wings still beating with nervous rapidity, down, down, down, and nearer and nearer he came.

"Look out, Sam," I called, "here oomee your wounded mallard." He passed me, and the boy killed him with a single barrel. The shot was unnecessary, because the duck would have fallen dead within twenty yards of where he was killed. That bird pumped its life out in a supreme but wholly unintelligent effort to escape danger.

When the mallard fell I called a halt, saying, "Sam here, Major, we have killed far too many birds. What can we do with them? Let's quit shooting, pick up our dead, and go home."

"All right," the Major replied.

"I have fifteen cartridges left," objected the boy, "let's empty our bags. We may not have another flight like this. We can give the birds away to the farmers who may live near Major's place, and we can send some to Park Rapids for distribution. There are plenty of nice fellows in that town, and they all like ducks, too."

"Go ahead," the Major said.

Quickly our remaining cartridges were exhausted save two in my gun. We began to pick up the dead birds and to pile them on the shore of the rice swamp, near to where the bow of our boat rested lightly.

"Gune both empty?" I inquired when we met at the boat.

"Yes," the aged, war-worn veteran and the boy replied, "and every cartridge expended, too."

"This gun is loaded," I said, as I leaned it against a tree. "How many dnoks have you down, Sam?"

"I ounnted to twenty-seven and then lost count, when I emptied both barrels into the flock of redheads," he replied; "but I must have sixty down, though many of them fell in the swamp. I shot too eagerly at first and did not select my birds wisely. But it does not matter; I know where almost all my birds are or about where they fell."

"The infernal birds flew wild and I lost my spectacles early in the game," the old warrior said in explanation of his probable want of marked success. "I have got a load of dead birds somewhere around here, but it will be hard to find 'em, as most of them fell in the swamp." He beamed on me cheerfully, and I was shocked to hear him profanely assert that he had never before seen so mighty a flight of wild decks, and with wholly nnnecessary profanity he loudly voiced his regret that he had not bought 200 cartridges instead of 125. He gazed affectionately on the boy and said: "You will

CURRENT LITERATURE

INGIN SUMMER.

Jest about the time when Fall
Gits to rattlin' in the trees,
An' the man thet knows it all
Spicions frost in every breeze,
When a person tells hisse'f
Thet the leaves look mighty thin,—
Then thar blows a meller breaf!
Ingin Summer's hyere agin.

Kind-uh smoky-lookin' blues
Spins across the mountain sides;
An' the hearty morgin' dews
Greens the grass up fur'n' wide.
Natur' raly 'pears ez of
She wuz layin' off a day—
Sort-uh drorfo' in her breaf
'Fore she freezes up to stay.

Nary hide o' work I strike
'Long about this time o' year!
I'm a sort-uh slowly like,
Eight when Ingin Summer's here.
Wife ac' boys kin do the work,
But a man with natchel wit,
Like I got, kin 'ford to shirk,
Ef he hee a turn for it.

Time when grapes set in to ripe,
All I ast off any man
Is a common co'n-cob pipe
With terbacker to my han'.
Then lest loose me an' whar I air
Summers 'crost me, warm an' free!
Promised lands uh find me thar;
Wings uh fairly sproot on me!

I'm a-loongin' round on throocs,
Bossin' worlds f'om shore to shore,
When I stretch my marrer bones
Jest outside the cabin door!
An' the sunshine sceptic' down
On my old head, bald an' gray,
Jines rigot like the gilded crown
I 'xpect to w'ar some day.
EVA WILDER McGLASSON.
—*Harper's Magazine.*

LADY BETTY'S INDISCRETION.

"Horry! I am sick to death of it!"

There was a servant in the room gathering the teacups, but Lady Betty Stafford, having been brought up in the purple, was not to be deterred from speaking her mind by a servant. Her cousin was either more prudent or less vivacious; he did not answer on the instant, but stood looking through one of the windows at the leafless trees and slow-dropping rain in the Mall, and only turned when Lady Betty pettishly repeated her statement.

"Had a bad time?" he then vouchsafed, dropping into a chair near her, and looking first at her, in a good-natured way, and then at his boots, which he seemed to approve.

"Horrid!" she replied.

"Many people here?"

"Hordes of them! Whole tribes!" she exclaimed. She was a little lady, plump and pretty, with a pale, clear complexion and bright eyes. "I am bored beyond belief. And—and I have not seen Stafford since morning," she added.

"Cabinet Council?"

"Yes!" she answered viciously. "A Cabinet Council, and a Privy Council, and a Board of Trade, and a Board of Green Cloth, and all the other boards! Horry, I am sick to death of it! What is the nee of it all?"

"Country go to the dogs!" he said oracularly, still admiring his boots.

"Let it!" she retorted, not releuting a whit. "I wish it would; I wish the dogs joy of it!"

He made an extraordinary effort at diffuseness. "I thought," he said, "that you were becoming political, Betty. Going to write something, and all that."

"Rubbish! But here is Mr. Atley. Mr. Atley, will you have a cup of tea?" she continued, speaking to the newcomer. "There will be some here presently. Where is Mr. Stafford?"

"Mr. Stafford will take a cup of tea in the library, Lady Betty," replied the secretary. "He asked me to bring it to him. He is copying an important paper."

Sir Horace forsook his boots, and in a fit of momentary interest asked, "They have come to terms?"

The secretary nodded. Lady Betty said "Pshaw!" A man brought in the fresh teapot. The next moment Mr. Stafford himself came quickly into the room, an open telegram in his hand.

He nodded pleasantly to his wife and her cousin. But his thin, dark face wore—it generally did—a preoccupied look. Country people to whom he was pointed out on the streets called him, according to their political leanings, either insignificant or a prig, or a "dry sort;" or sometimes said, "How young he is!" But those whose fate it was to face the Minister in the House knew that there was something in him more to be feared even than his imperturbability, his honesty, or his precision—and that was a certain sudden warmth, which was apt to carry away the House at unexpected times. On one of these occasions, it was rumored, Lady Betty Champion had seen him and fallen in love with him. Why he had thrown the handkerchief to her—well that was another matter; and whether the apparently incongruous match would answer—that, too, remained to be seen.

"More telegrams?" she cried now. "It rains telegrams! How I hate them!"

"Why?" he said. "Why should you?" He really wondered.

She made a face at him. "Here is your tea," she said abruptly.

"Thank you; yoo are very good," he replied. He took the cup and set it down absently. "Atley," he continued, speaking to the secretary, "you have not corrected the report of my speech at the club, have you? No, I know you have had no time. Will you run over my eye over it presently and see if it is all right, and send it to the *Times*—I do not think I need see it—by eleven o'clock at latest? The editor," he added, tapping the pink paper in his hand, "seemed to doubt us. I have to go to Fitzgerald's now, so you must copy Lord Pilgrimstone's terms, too, please. I had meant to do it myself, but I shall be with you before you have finished."

"What are the terms?" Lady Betty asked.

"Lord Pilgrimstone has not agreed to—"

"To permit me to communicate them?" he replied, with a grave smile. "No. So you must pardon me, my dear, I have passed my word for absolute secrecy. And, indeed, it is as important to me as to Pilgrimstone that they should not be divulged."

"They are sure to leak out," she retorted.

"They always do."

"Well, it will not be through me, I hope."

She stamped her foot on the carpet. "I should like to get them and send them to the *Times*!" she exclaimed, her eyes flashing—he was so provoking! "And let all the world know them! I should!"

He looked his astonishment, while the other two laughed softly, partly to avoid embarrassment, perhaps. My lady often said these things, and no one took them seriously.

"You had better play the secretary for once, Lady Betty," said Atley, who was related to his chief. "You will then be able to satisfy your curiosity. Shall I resign pro tem.?"

She looked eagerly at her husband for the third part of a second—looked for assent, perhaps. But she read no playfulness in his face, and her own fell. He was thinking about other things. "No," she said, almost sullenly, dropping her eyes to the carpet; "I should not spell well enough."

Soon after that they dispersed, this being Wednesday, Mr. Stafford's day for dining out. Every one knows that Ministers dine only twice a week in session—on Wednesday and Sunday; and Sunday is often sacred to the children where there are any, lest they should grow up and not know their father by sight. Lady Betty came into the library at a quarter to eight, and found her husband still at his desk, a pile of papers before him waiting for his signature. As a fact, he had only just sat down, displacing his secretary, who had gone up stairs to dress.

"Stafford!" she said.

She did not seem quite at her ease, but his mind was troubled, and he failed to notice this. "Yes, my dear," he answered politely, shuffling the papers before him into a heap. He knew he was late, and he could see that she was dressed. "Yes, I am going up stairs this minute. I have not forgotten."

"It is not that," she said, leaning with one hand on the table; "I want to ask you—"

"My dear, you really must tell it me in the carriage." He was on his feet already, making some hasty preparations. "Where are we to dine? At the Duke's? Then we shall have nearly a mile to drive. Will not that do for you?" He was working hard while he spoke. There was a great ook post box within reach, and another box for letters which were to be delivered by hand, and he was thrusting a handful of notes into each of these. Other packets he swept into different drawers of the table. Still standing, he stooped and signed his name to half a dozen letters, which he left open on the blotting pad. "Atley will see to these when he is dressed," he murmured. "Would you oblige me by locking the drawers, my dear—it will save me a minute—and giving me the keye when I come down?"

He went off then, two or three papers in his hand, and almost ran up stairs. Lady Betty stood a moment on the spot on which he had left her, looking in an odd way—just as if it were new to her—round the grave, spacious room, with its sombre Spanish-leather-covered furnitnre, its ponderous writing tables and shelves of books, its three lofty curtained windows. When her eyes at last came back to the lamp, and dwelt on it, they were very bright, and her face was flushed. Her foot could be heard tapping on the carpet. Presently she remembered her self and fell to work, vehemently slamming such drawers as were open, and locking them.

The private secretary found her doing this when he came in. She muttered something—still stooping with her face over the drawers—and almost immediately went out. He looked after her, partly because there was something odd in her manner—she kept her face averted—and partly because she was wearing a new and striking gown, and he admired her; and he noticed, as she passed through the doorway, that she had some papers held down by her side. But, of course, he thought nothing of this.

He was hopelessly late for his own dinner party, and only stayed a moment to slip the letters just signed into envelopes prepared for them. Then he made hastily for the door, opened it, and came into abrupt collision with Sir Horace, who was strolling in. "Beg pardon!" said that gentleman, with irritating placidity. "Late for dinner?"

"Rather!" cried the secretary, trying to get round him.

"Well," drawled the other, "which is the hand box, old fellow?"

"It has just been cleared. Here, give me. The messenger is in the hall now."

And Atley snatched the letter from his companion, the two going out into the hall together. Marons, the butler, a couple of tall footmen, and the messenger were sorting letters at the table. "Here, Marcus," said the secretary, pitching his letter on the slab, "let that go with the others. And is my hansom here?"

In another minute he was speeding one way and the Staffords in their brougham another, while Sir Horace walked at his leisure down to his club. The Moister and his wife drove along in silence for he forgot to ask her what she wanted; and, strange to say, Lady Betty forgot to tell him. At the party she made quite a sensation: never had she seemed more reoklessly gay, more piquant, more audaciously witty than she showed herself this evening. There were illustrious personages present, but they paled beside her. The Duke, with whom she was a great favorite, laughed at her sallies until he could laugh no more; and even her husband, her very husband, forgot for a time the country and the crisis, and listened, half proud and half afraid. But she was not aware of this; she could not see his face where she was sitting. To all seeming she never looked that way. She was quite a model society wife.

Mr. Stafford himself was an early riser. It was his habit to be up by 6, to make his own coffee over a spirit lamp, and then not only to get through much work in his dressing room, but to take his daily ride also before breakfast. On the morning after the Duke's party, however, he lay later than usual; and as there was more business to be done—owing to the crisis—the carter in the park had to be omitted. He was still among his papers—though momentarily awaiting the breakfast gong, when a hansom cab, driven at full speed, stopped at the door. He glanced up wearily as he heard the doors of the cab flung open with a crash. There had been a time when the stir and bustle of such arrivals had been sweet to him—as to us all, for that matter, for he had never been deeply in love with the parade of office—but sweeter than to-day, when they were no more to him than the creaking of the mill to the camel that turns it blindfolded and in darkness.

Naturally he was thinking of Lord Pilgrimstone this morning, and guessed, before he opened the note which the servant brought in to him, who was its writer. But its contents had, nevertheless, an electrical effect upon him. His brow reddened. With a quite unusual display of emotion he sprang to his feet, crushing the fragment of paper in his fingers. "Who brought this?" he asked sharply. "Who brought it?" he repeated before the servant could explain.

The man had never seen him so moved. "Mr. Scratchley, Sir," he answered.

"Ha! Then show him into the library," was the quick reply. And while the servant went to do his bidding the Minister hastily changed his dressing gown for a coat, and ran down a private staircase, reaching the room he had mentioned by one door as Mr. Scratchley, Lord Pilgrimstone's secretary, entered it through another.

By that time he had regained his composure, and looked much as usual. Still, when he held up the crumpled note, there was a brusqueness in the gesture which would have surprised his ordinary acquaintances, and did remind Mr. Scratchley of certain "warm nights" in the House. "You know the contents of this, Mr. Scratchley?" he said, without prelude, and in a tone which matched his gesture.

The visitor bowed. He was a grave middle-aged man, who seemed oppressed and burdened by the load of cares and responsibilities which his smiling chief carried so jauntily. People said that he was the proper complement of Lord Pilgrimstone, as the more volatile Atley was of his leader.

"And you are aware," continued Mr. Stafford, still more harshly, "that Lord Pilgrimstone gives yesterday's agreement to the winds?"

"I have never seen his Lordship so deeply moved," replied the discreet one.

"He says: 'Our former negotiation was ruined by premature talk, but this last disclosure can only be referred to treachery or gross carelessness.' What does this mean? I know of no disclosure, Mr. Scratchley. I must have an explanation, and you, I presume, are here to give me one."

For a moment the other seemed taken aback. "You have not seen the *Times*?" he murmured.

"This morning's? No. But here it is."

He snatched it as he spoke from a table at his elbow and unfolded it. The secretary approached and pointed to the head of a column—the most conspicuous, the column most readily to be found in the paper. "They are crying it at every street corner I passed," he added apologetically. "There is nothing to be heard in St. James's-street and Pall Mall but 'Detailed Programme of the Coalition.' The other dailies are striking off second editions to contain it!"

Mr. Stafford's eyes were riveted to the paper, and there was a long pause—a pause on his part of dismay and consternation. He could scarcely—to repeat a common phrase—believe his eyes. "It seems," he muttered at length—"it seems fairly accurate—a tolerably precise account, indeed."

"It is a verbatim copy," said the secretary, dryly. "The question is, who furnished it. Lord Pilgrimstone, I am authorized to say, has not permitted his note of the agreement to pass out of his possession—even up to the present moment."

"And so he concludes"—the Minister said thoughtfully—"it is a fair inference enough perhaps—that the *Times* must have procured its information from my note?"

"No!" the secretary objected sharply and forcibly. "It is not a matter of inference, Mr. Stafford. I am directed to say that. I have inquired, early as it is, at the *Times* office, and learned that the copy printed came directly from the hands of your messenger."

"Of my messenger!" cried Mr. Stafford, thunderstruck. "You are sure of that?"

"I am sure that the sub-editor says so."

And again there was a silence. "This must be looked into," said Mr. Stafford at length, controlling himself by an effort. "For the present, I agree with Lord Pilgrimstone, that it alters the position—and perhaps finally."

"Lord Pilgrimstone will be damaged in the eyes of a large section of his supporters—seriously damaged," said Mr. Scratchley, shaking his head and frowning.

"Possibly. From every point of view the thing is to be deplored. But I will call on Lord Pilgrimstone," continued the Minister, after pause. "Will you tell him so?"

A curious embarrassment showed itself in the secretary's manner. He twisted his hat in his hands and looked suddenly sick and sad—as if he were about to join in the groan at a prayer meeting. "Lord Pilgrimstone," he said, in a voice he vainly strove to render commonplace, "is going to the Sandown Spring meeting to-day."

The tone was really so inguhrious—to say nothing of a shake of the head with which he accompanied the statement—that a faint smile played on Mr. Stafford's lip. "Then I must take the next possible opportunity. I will see him to-morrow."

Mr. Scratchley assented to that and bowed himself out, after another word or two, looking more gloomy and oareworn than nsnal. The interview had not been altogether to his mind. He wished now that he had spoken more roundly to Mr. Stafford; perhaps even asked for a categorical denial of the charge. But the Minister's manner had overawed him. He had found it impossible to put the question. And then the pitiful, degrading confession he had had to make for Lord Pilgrimstone! That had put the coping stone to his dissatisfaction.

"Oh!" sighed Mr. Scratchley as he stepped into his cab, "Oh, that men so great should stoop to things so little!"

It did not occur to him that there is a condition of things even more sad—when little men meddle with great things.

Meanwhile Mr. Stafford, left alone, stood at the window deep in unpleasant thoughts, from which the entrance of the butler, sent to summon him to breakfast, first aroused him. "Stay a moment, Marcus!" he said, turning with a sigh as the man was leaving the room after doing his errand, "I want to ask you a question. Did you make up the messenger's bag last evening?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you notice a letter addressed to the *Times* office?"

The servant had prepared himself to cogitate, but he found it unnecessary. "Yes, Sir," he replied smartly. "Two."

"Two!" repeated Mr. Stafford, dismay in his tone, though this was just what he had reason to expect.

"Yes, Sir. There was one I took from the hand-box and one Mr. Atley gave me in the hall at the last moment," explained the butler.

"Ha! Thank you, Marcus. Then ask Mr. Atley if he will kindly come to me. No doubt he will be able to tell me what I want to know."

The words were commonplace, but the speaker's anxiety was so evident that Marcus, when he delivered the message—which he did with all haste—added a word or two of warning. "It is about a letter to the *Times*, Sir, I think. Mr. Stafford seemed a good deal put out," he said, confidentially.

"Indeed?" Atley replied. "I will go down." And he started at once. But before he reached the library he met some one. Lady Betty looked out of the breakfast room and saw him descending the stairs with the butler behind him.

"Where is Mr. Stafford, Marcus?" she asked impatiently as she stood with her hand on the door. "Good morning, Mr. Atley," she added, her eyes descending to him. "Where is my husband? The coffee is getting quite cold."

"He has just sent to ask me to come to him," Atley answered. "Marcus tells me there is something in the *Times* which has annoyed him, Lady Betty; I will send him up as quickly as I can."

But Lady Betty had not etaid to receive this last assurance. She had drawn back and shut the door smartly; yet not so quickly but that the private secretary had seen her change color. "Umph!" he ejaculated to himself—the lady was not much given to blushing as a rule—"I wonder what is wrong with her this morning. She is not generally rude—to me."

It was not long before he got some light on the matter. "Come here, Atley," said his employer, the moment he entered the library. "Look at this!"

The secretary took the *Times*, folded back at the important column, and read the letter. Meanwhile the Minister read the secretary. He saw surprise and consternation on his face, but no trace of guilt. Then he told him what Marcus said about the two letters which had gone the previous evening from the house addressed to the *Times* office. "One," he said, "contained the notes of my speech. The other—"

"The other—" replied the secretary, thinking while he spoke, "was given to me at the last moment by Sir Horace. I threw it to Marcus in the hall."

"Ah!" said his chief, trying very hard to express nothing by the exclamation, but not quite succeeding. "Did you see that that letter was addressed to the editor of the *Times*?"

The secretary reddened and betrayed sudden confusion. "I did," he said hurriedly. "I saw so much of the address as I threw the letter on the slab, though I thought nothing of it at the time."

Mr. Stafford looked at him fixedly. "Come," he said, "this is a grave matter, Atley. You noticed, I can see, the handwriting. Was it Sir Horace's?"

"No," replied the secretary.

"Whose was it?"

"I think—I think, Mr. Stafford—that it was Lady Betty's. But I should be sorry, having seen it only for a moment, to say for certain."

"Lady Betty's?"

Mr. Stafford repeated the exclamation three times, in pnresurprise, in anger, a third time in trembling. In this last stage he walked away to the window, and, turning his back on his companion, looked out. He recalled at once his wife's petulant exclamation of yesterday, the foolish desire expressed, as he had supposed in jest. Had she really been in earnest? And had she carried out her threat? Had she—his wife—done this thing so compromising to his honor, so mischievous to the country, so mad, reckless, wicked? Impossible. It was impossible. And yet—and yet Atley was a man to be trusted, a gentleman, his own relation! And Atley's eye was not likely to be deceived in a matter of handwriting. That Atley had made up his mind he could see.

The statesman turned from the window and walked to and fro, his agitation betrayed by his step. The third time he passed in front of his secretary—who had riveted his eyes to the *Times* and appeared to be reading the money article—he stopped. "If this be true—mind I say if, Atley—" he cried, jerkily, "what was my wife's motive? I am in the dark! blindfolded! Help me! Tell me what has been passing round me that I have not seen. You would not have my wife—a spy?"

"No! no! no!" cried the other, as he dropped the paper, his vehemence and his working features showing that he felt the pathos of the appeal. "It is not that Lady Betty is jealous, I may venture to judge, of your devotion to politics. She sees little of you. You are wrapped up in public affairs and matters of state. She feels herself neglected and set aside. And she has been married no more than a year."

"But she has her society," objected the Minister, compelling himself to speak calmly, "and her cousin, and—and many other things."

"For which she does not care," returned the secretary.

It was a simple answer, but something in it touched a tender place. Mr. Stafford winced and cast a queer, startled look at the speaker. Before he could reply, however—if he intended to reply—a knock came at the door, and Marcus put in his head. "My lady is waiting breakfast, Sir," he suggested timidly. What could a poor butler do between an impatient mistress and an obdurate master?

"I will come," said Mr. Stafford hastily. "I will come at once. For this matter, Atley," he continued when the door was closed again, "let it rest for the present where it is. I am aware I can depend upon your—" he paused, seeking a word—"your discretion. One thing is certain, however. There is an end of the arrangement made yesterday. Probably the Queen will send for Templetown. I shall see Lord Pilgrimstone to-morrow, but probably that will be the end of it."

Atley went away marveling at his coolness; trying to retrace the short steps of their conversation, and so to discern how far the Minister had gone with him, and where he had turned off upon a resolution of his own. He failed to see the clue, however, and marveled still more as the day went on and others succeeded it—days of political orials. Out of doors the world, or that little jot of it which has its centre at Westminster, was in confusion. The newspapers, morning or evening, found ready sale, and had no need of recourse to murder panics or prurient discussions. The Coalition scandal, the resignation of Ministers, the sending for Lord This and Mr. That, the certainty of a dissolution, provided matter enough. In all this Atley found nothing to wonder at. He had seen it all before. That which did cause him surprise was the calm—the unnatural calm, as it seemed to him—which prevailed in the house in Carlton Terrace.

For a day or two, indeed, there was much going to and fro, much closeting and buttonholing; for rather longer the secretary read anxiety and apprehension in one countenance—Lady Betty's. But things settled down. The knocker presently found peace enough comparative peace as falls to knockers in Carlton Terrace. Lady Betty's brow grew clear as her eye found a reflection of its anxiety in Mr. Stafford's face. In a word, the secretary failed to discern the faintest sign of domestic trouble.

The late Minister indeed was taking things with wonderful coolness. Lord Pilgrimstone had failed to taunt him, and the triumph of old foes had failed to goad him to a last effort. Apparently it had occurred to him that the country might for a time exist without him. He was standing aside with a shade on his face, and there were rumors that he would take a long holiday.

A week saw all these things happen. And then, one day as Atley sat writing in the library, Mr. Stafford being out, Lady Betty came into the room for something. Rising to find her what she wanted, he was holding the door open for her to pass out, when she paused.

"Shut the door, Mr. Atley," she said, pointing to it. "I want to ask you a question."

"Pray do, Lady Betty," he answered.

"It is this," she said, meeting his eyes boldly, and a brighter, a more dainty little creature than she looked then had seldom tempted man. "Mr. Stafford's resignation—had it anything, Mr. Atley, to do with"—her face colored a very little—"something that was in the *Times* this day week?"

Her own cheek colored violently enough. "If ever," he was saying to himself, "I meddle or mar between husband and wife again, may I—" But aloud he answered quietly, "Something, perhaps." The question was sudden. Her eyes were on his face. He found it impossible to prevaricate. "Something, perhaps," he said.

"My husband has never spoken to me about it," she replied, breathing quickly.

He bowed, having no words adapted to the situation. But he repeated his resolution (as above) more furiously.

"He has never appeared even aware of it," she persisted. "Are you sure that he saw it?"

He wondered at her innocence, or her audacity. That such a baby should do so much mischief! The thought irritated him. "It was impossible that he should not see it, Lady Betty," he said with a touch of asperity. "Quite impossible!"

"Ah!" she replied with a faint sigh. "Well, he has never spoken to me about it. And you think it had really something to do with his resignation, Mr. Atley?"

"Most certainly," he said. He was not inclined to spare her this time.

She nodded thoughtfully, and then, with a quiet "Thank you," went ont.

"Well," muttered the secretary to himself when the door was fairly shut behind her, "she is—upon my word, she is a fool! And he"—appealing to the inkstand—"he has never said a word to her about it. He is a new Don Quixote! a second Job! a new Sir Isaac Newton! I do not know what to call him!"

It was Sir Horace, however, who precipitated the catastrophe. He happened to come in about tea time that afternoon, before, in fact, my lady had an opportunity of seeing her husband. He found her alone and in a brown study—a thing most unusual with her and portending something. He watched her for a time in silence, seemed to draw courage from a still longer inspection of his boots, and then said, "So the cart is clean over, Betty?"

She nodded.

"Driver much hurt?"

"Do you mean, does Stafford mind it?" she replied impatiently.

He nodded.

"Well, I do not know. It is hard to say."

"Think so?" he persisted.

"Good gracious, Horry!" my lady retorted, losing patience, "I say I do not know, and you say, 'Think so?' If you want to learn so particularly ask him yourself. Here he is!"

Mr. Stafford had just entered the room. Perhaps she really wished to satisfy herself as to the state of his feelings. Perhaps she only desired in her irritation to put her cousin in a corner. At any rate she coolly turned to her husband and said, "Here is Horace wishing to know if you mind being turned out much?"

Mr. Stafford's face flushed a little at the home thrust which no one else would have dared to deal him. But he showed no displeasure. "Well, not so much as I should have thought," he answered frankly, pausing to weigh a lump of sugar, and, as it seemed, his feelings. "There are compensations, you know."

"Pity all the same those terms came out," grunted Sir Horace.

"It was."

"Stafford!" Lady Betty struck in on a sudden, speaking fast and eagerly, "is it true, I want to ask you, is it true that that led you to resign?"

Naturally he was startled, and even showed that he was. She was the last person whom he had expected to ask that question, but this long training in self-control stood him in good stead.

"Well, yes," he said quietly.

It was better, he was thinking, indeed it was only right, that she should know what she had done. But he did not look at her.

"Was it only that?" she asked again.

This time he weighed his answer. He thought her persistency odd. But again he assented.

"Yes," he said gravely. "Only that, I think. But for that I should have remained in—with Lord Pilgrimstone of course. Perhaps things are better as they are, my dear."

Lady Betty sprang from her seat with all her old vivacity. "Well!" she cried, "well, I am sure! Then why, I should like to know, did Mr. Atley tell me that my letter to the *Times* had something to do with it?"

"Did not say so," quoth Sir Horace.

"Absurd!"

"Yes, he did," cried Lady Betty, so fiercely that the rash speaker, who had returned to his boots, fairly shook in them. "You were not there! How do you know?"

"Don't know," admitted Sir Horace meekly.

"But stay, stay a moment!" said Mr. Stafford, getting in a word with difficulty. It was strange if his wife could talk so calmly of her misdeeds, and before a third party, too. "What letter to the *Times* did Atley mean?"

"My letter about the Women's League," she explained earnestly. "You did not see it? No, I thought not. But Mr. Atley would have it that you had, and that it had something to do with your going out. Horace told me at the time that I ought not to send it without consulting you. But I did, because you said you could not be bothered with it—I mean you said you were busy, Stafford. And so I thought I would ask if it had done any harm, and Mr. Atley—What is the matter, Stafford?" she cried, breaking off sharply at sight of the change in his face. "Did it do harm?"

"No, no," he answered. "Only I never heard of this letter before. What made you write it?"

"Well," said Lady Betty, while she colored violently and became on a sudden very shy—like most young panthers. "I wanted to be in the—in the swim with you, don't you know."

Mr. Stafford murmured "Oh!"

Thanks to his talk with Atley he read the secret of that sudden shyness. And confusion ponred over him more and more. It caused him to give way to impulse in a manner which a moment's reflection would have taught him to avoid.

"Then it was not you," he exclaimed unwarily, "who sent Pilgrimstone's terms to the *Times*?"

"I?" she exclaimed in an indescribable tone, and with eyes like saucers. "I?" she repeated.

"Gad!" cried Sir Horace, and looked about for a way of escape.

"I?" she continued, struggling between wrath and wonder. "I betray you to the *Times*! And you thought so, Stafford?"

Then there was silence in the room for a moment—a long moment during which the cool, imperturbable statesman, the hard man of the world, did not know where to turn his eyes. "There were circumstances—several circumstances," he muttered at last, "which made—which forced me to think so."

"And Mr. Atley thought so?" she asked. He nodded. "Oh, that time cat!" she cried, her eyes flashing.

Then she seemed to meditate while her husband gazed at her, a prey to conflicting emotions, and Sir Horace made himself as small as possible. "I see," she continued presently in a different tone. "Only—only if you thought that, why did you never say anything? Why did you not scold me, beat me, Stafford? I do not—I do not understand."

"I thought," he explained in despair—he had so mismanaged matters—"that perhaps I had left you—out of the swim, as you call it, Betty. That I had not treated you very well. And after all it might be my own fault."

"And you said nothing! You intended to say nothing?"

He nodded.

"Gad!" cried Sir Horace, very softly.

But Lady Betty said nothing. She turned, after a long look at her husband, and went straight out of the room, her eyes wet with tears. The two men heard her cause a moment on the landing and then flit up stairs and shut her door. But her foot, even to their gross ears, seemed to touch the stairs as if it loved them, and there was a happy lingering in the very slamming of the door.

They looked, when she had left them, anywhere but at one another. Sir Horace sought inspiration in his boots, and presently found it. "Wonder who did it, then?" he burst ont at last.

"Ah! I wonder," replied the ex-Minister, descending at a bound from the rosy, tumbled cloudland to which his thoughts had borne him. "I never pushed the inquiry; you know why now. But they should be able to enlighten us at the *Times* office. We could learn in whose handwriting the copy was, at any rate. It is not well to have spies about us."

"I can tell you in whose handwriting they say it was," said Sir Horace, bluntly.

"In whose?"

"In Atley's."

Mr. Stafford did not look surprised. Instead of answering he thought. And the result was that he presently left the room in silence. When he came back he had a copy of the *Times* in his hand, and his face wore a look of perplexity. "I have read the riddle," he said, "and yet it is a riddle to me still. I never found time before to read the report of my speech at the club. It occurred to me to look at it now. It is full of errors, so full that it is clear the printer had not the corrected proof Atley prepared. Therefore I conclude that Atley's copy of the terms went to the *Times* instead of the speech. But how was the mistake made?"

"That is the question."

Happily the private secretary came into the room at this juncture. "Atley," Mr. Stafford said at once, "I want you. Carry your mind back a week—to this day week. Are you sure that you sent the report of my speech at the club to the *Times*?"

"Am I sure?" replied the other confidently, nothing daunted by being so abruptly challenged. "I am quite sure I did. Sir, I remember the circumstances. I found the report—it was typewritten, you remember—lying on the blotting pad when I came down dressed for dinner. I slipped it into an envelope and put it in the box. I can see myself doing it now."

"But how do you know that it was the report you put in the envelope?"

"You had dictated it." Corrected report.—W. Stafford," replied Atley triumphantly.

"Ah!" said Mr. Stafford, dropping his hands and eyes and sitting down suddenly. "I remember! My wife came in, and—yes, my wife came in."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE MEXICAN GENDARMERIE.—A very important subdivision of the army is the gendarmerie, a force charged with certain classes of police duties, of which the most responsible is that of keeping the highways clear of robbers. The section esnecially employed as a road guard is known as the Rurales, and is by all odds the most picturesque, and in some reepects ie the most meritorious body of troops in the Mexican service. The beginning of this famous corps was in the time of Santa Anna, when Gen. Lagarde organized a troop of ranchmen that was known popularly—because of the ranchero dress of leather that its members wore—as the Cuerados. On the fall of Santa Anna the Cuerados took to the road, and were such snccessful highwaymen that they presently were given, because of the lavish ornamentation of silver upon their leather garments, the new nickname of the Plateados. The headquartere of the organization were in the mountain of the Malinche, near Puebla, and its members very diligently worked the highway between the capital and Vera Cruz. Nor must these highwaymen be classed with ordinary vulgar robbers. The conditions of the country for this period were such that hundreds of men had no choice between starving and stealing, and the Plateados conducted their irregular business in a chivalrous fashion, and frequently manifested a generosity in their treatment of the travelere who fell into their hands quite worthy of the gallant traditions of Sherwood Forest and of the courteous cuetoms of Robin Hood. In Comonfort's time the good thought was acted upon of turning the Plateados from road robbers into road guards, and the rather startling proposal was found to work out admirably in practice. The corps was organized, and still is maintained—being now about 4,000 strong—upon a footing unlike that of any other section of the army. Each man provides his own horse and equipment (excepting his arms,) and is paid 10 reales a day, out of which he provides rations for himself and forage for his horse. The men are armed with sabre, carbine, and revolver, and have a service uniform of brown linen blouse and trousers, though this is worn less often than the regular ranchero dress of jacket and trousers of soft-dressed brown leather. The dress uniform is the ranchero costume glorified—the leather jacket and trousers loaded down with silver buttons and silver embroidery, and the wide felt hat richly trimmed with silver or even with gold. The mountings of the saddles and bridles are of silver, and frequently silver stirrups match the rider's heavy silver spurs. On dress parade the horses wear housings of tooled and embroidered leather, and each man carries at the pommel of his saddle a light horse-hair lariat, and strapped fast to the cantle a crimson blanket. The horses are by far the finest, excepting officers' mounts, in the service, and are so greatly beloved and so affectionately cared for that they seldom get out of condition, while on review they positively shine. The men are magnificent fellows, fully looking the dare-devils that they actually are.—*Harper's Magazine.*

BETTER THAN A CAT.—The harn owl, when she has young, brings to her nest a mouse about every twelve minntes, and, as she is actively employed both at evening and at dawn, and as male and female hunt, forty mice a day is the lowest computation we can make. How soft is the plumage of the owl, and how noiseless her flight! Watch her as she floats past the ivy tod, down by the ricks, and silently over the old wood; then away over the meadows, through the open door, and out of the loophole of the barn, round the lichened tower, and along the course of the brook. Presently she returns to her four downy young, with a mouse in one claw and a vole in the other, soon to be ripped up, torn, and eaten by the greedy, snapping imps. The young and eggs are found in the same nest. If you would see the midday sieeta of these birds, climb up into some haymow. There in an angle of the beam you will see their owlships snoring and blinking wide their great rounnd eyes; their dnet is the most unearthly, ridicolons, grave noise conceivable, like nothing else you ever beard. Here they will stay all day, digesting the mice with which they have gorged themselves, nntil twilight, when they again issue forth upon their madcap revels. This clever mouser, then, has a strong claim to our protection; so let not idle superstition forther its destruction.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

PHONOGRAPH.—I do not think that the snbjoined curious passage—relating to a machine intended, to a limited extent, to perform the same duty as that which a modern phonograph does—has been before noticed in this connection. It is taken from "The Secret and Swift Messenger," (edition 1707,) by Bishop Wilkins: "There is another Experiment " " " mentioned by Walchius, who thinks it possible so to contrive a Trunk or bellow Pipe, that it shall preserve the Voice entirely for certain Hours or Days, so that a Man may send his Worde to a Friend instead of his Writing. There being always a certain Space of Intermission, for the Passage of the Voice, betwixt its going into these Cavities, and its coming out; he conceives that if both ends were seasonably stopped, while the Sound was in the midst, it would continue there till it had some vent. 'Huic tubo verba nostra insnsurremus, et cum probe munitur tabellario committamus,' &c. When the Friend to whom it is sent shall receive and open it the Words shall come out distinctly, and in the same Order wherein they were spoken. From such a Contrivance as this (saith the same Author) did Albertus Magnus make his Image, and Friar Bacon his Brazen Head, to utter certain Words," (pages 71-2.)—*Notes and Queries.*

A PESSIMIST'S REPROACH TO NATURE.

If but the solemn murmurs of the night
Might breathe some knowledge of our destiny!
If but its illumination of neon's light
Might gild the edges of life's mystery!
Then fair, mysterious universe,
So eloquent, withal so dumb,
What profit that thou art the nurse
Of many yearnings (partial curse)
And that thon scatter'st ne'er one crumb
Of intellectual food to sate
The more than human appetite
For knowledge wherefore we are come!
What profiteth, although upon the key
Of myriad human passions thou dost play!
Thou canst not tell why we are we,
Nor sing solutions of man's brief-span day.
Thou art no teacher of the later lore,
A medley thon of sights and sounds and scents,
A book of elements,
—Thou art no more.
—*The Spectator.* VERNON BLACKBURN.

THE CASTE SYSTEM.—The Brahman, of course, must be found wherever there is a temple; and the Rajput will be found in secular alliance with the service. Then, wherever there are a few honsee clustered together will be found the Banirja, or money lender. The Teli caste snpplies the oilman, and the Barhi the carpenter, without which no village can get along. The cobbler, who also ekine the carcases of the cattle, is a Chamar; the wasberman is a Dhobi; the harber is a Napit, and the scavenger is a Dom. Besides these castes are represented Karmakar, the blacksmith; Kumhar, the potter; Madak and Kaudu, the confectionere, who make up the farinaceous food of the people; Sunri, the wine seller; Baral and Tamoli, who prepare and sell the pan-leaf aod betelnut; Tanti and Jugi, weavers; aud Mali, the flower and vegetable dealer. These are the artisans of the community, and the agricnlturists are Kalhanthas, the cowkeepers are Gwalla, the boatmen are Mallah, and the fishermen are Tevi. Intercommunication rests with the Kahar or palkie bearers. Learning is the province of the Kayastha, who furnish the schoolmaster, the village accountant, and the landlord's secretary or clerk. The day laborere and field hands are Bhuiyas and Khawars. The most respectable families of Calcutta belong to the Pir Ali subdivision of the Brahmans, and the origin of this sub-caste is thus related by Mr. Wilkins: "Years ago one of their ancestors went to the house of a Musulman law officer, where a trick was played upon him. The Muscalman had heard it said that 'to smell food was half eating it'; and in the wish to convert some of the Brahmans in his neighborhood he invited them to his bouse, and while they were seated there he ordered his diuner to be served. They smelled the food, and their caste was gone—so it was decided. Some of them became Muscalmans; but one, who preferred to remain a Hindu, though his caste was injured, became the fonader of another class, called the Pir Ali, after the man who had played the trick upon him." That caste is still regarded as a divine institution by the lower orders is, of conrse, well known; and the strictly orthodox will prefer death to eatiag forbidden food or doing aaything contrary to the tenets of their particular caste. The result is one involving great expense and inconvenience to Europeans, who are obliged to have a great number of eervants for the different departments of domestic arrangements. Thus, if a low-caste servant brings a letter or anything, the superior-caste servant will not take it from his hands or touch it eimultaneously with him; it must be laid on the ground and taken up thence by the superior one. In fact, the orthodox Hindu will not join in any work whatever in which Sweepere or low-caste men are employed. No douht, however, cast difficulties are often ooaveniently interposed when a man doesn't want to do something which he asked of him. The caste system is the great obstacle to the material progresse of the country. Until it is broken down India can never take her rightful place amoog the nations, for ehe cannot be a nation in the trne sense of the term. Like totemism, in short, caste is a rello of barbarism, but also an evolution of harhariem strnggling toward light. Both systems bave had their nses, and both systems have left their marks, even in the most civilized and enlightened communities.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE CHO-KHANG, THE GRAND TEMPLE OF BUDDHA.—It is situated in the very ceotre of the city of L'Hassa, in the great square at the head of the main thoroughfare from Yu-t'ok Sampa. Cironmambalation of shrines, propitiating malignant deities, and revolving

same shop. Another of the poachers, nicknamed "The Gentleman," was wont to attire himself in a broad-brimmed hat and black coat similar to those worn a century ago by the people called Quakers. In the former he carried his nets, and in the capacious pockets of the latter the game he took. These outward guarantees of good faith, away from his own parish, precluded him from ever once being searched. Except for immediate use, poachers seldom keep their nets at home. They are stowed away in church tower, barn, rick, or outhouse.—*The Spectator.*

MORTIS DIGNITAS.

Here lies a common man. His horny hands,
Dressed meekly as a maid's upon his breast,
Show marks of toil, and by his general dress
You judge him to have been an artisan.
Doubtless, could all his life be written out,
The story would not thrill nor start a tear:
He worked, laughed, loved, and suffered in his time,
And now rests peacefully, with upturned face
Whose look belies all struggle in the past.
A homely tale; yet, trust me, I have seen
The greatest of the earth go stately by,
While shouting multitudes beset the way,
With less of awe. The gap between a king
And me, a nameless gazer in the crowd,
Seemed not so wide as that which stretches now
Betwixt us two, this dead one and myself.
Unlisted, dumb, and deedless, yet he is
Transfigured by a touch from out the skies
Until he wears, with all-unconscious grace,
The strange and sudden Dignity of Death.
—*Scribner.* RICHARD E. BURTON.

THE FRENCH DEFENSIVE BARRIER.—The defensive barrier which the French began to build on their eastern frontier in 1874, which (including armament) has already cost £135,000,000, and for the completion and improvement of which up to date further large credits must from time to time be voted, marks a new departure in the history of fortification. Hitherto the rôle of permanent fortification has been limited to the protection of certain strategical points—such as road meetings and river passages—by fortifying which points it has been possible for a small force to defend itself when attacked by one numerically stronger. In this way fortresses have acted as *points d'appui* for armies in the field. The French *camp retranché* has a different rôle to fulfill. It is intended to receive an entire army not under but within its walls, and to give the army shelter, rest, and means of refitting. It thus becomes a base of operations rather than a *point d'appui*. The danger is that as such it will act detrimentally as regards the free action of the commander of the army which has the camp for its base. Hitherto fortification has been subservient to strategy. The French are attempting to reverse this; and in building works of defense at certain places and leaving gaps at others, they openly avow their intention to control the conduct of the campaign, and limit the movements not only of their own armies, but of those of their enemies also. Far from being alarmed at the construction of this "Chinese wall," the Germans have been watching its progress with grim satisfaction. They declare the permanent works which the French have thrust forward into their front line to be a "strategical monstrosity," which will only serve to hamper the offensive action of French armies in the field. They affirm that the works are useless even from the point of view of pure passive defense, and that it will be easy to break through the centre of the wall Verdun-Toul by "overwhelming" (with the help of the light field siege trains, which are ready at Metz and Strasburg) one or two of the *forts d'arrêt* which block the roads near Commercy. The value of the new French defenses can only be determined by the result of war, but the previous testimony of history is certainly on the side of the Germans. Forts which are invulnerable to-day may be found to-morrow to be worthless as military obstacles. The offensive action of modern field artillery is year by year increasing in power as fresh chemical discoveries are made. The French are strengthening their works with concrete and iron; but even concrete and iron are not proof against the powerful "fulmicoton" shells which the Germans have constructed for their rifled field mortars.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

THE SERB.—The Serb believes, beyond all power of contrary conviction, that, because Servia was once a formidable empire and possessed certain legendary heroes of the Homeric type, she has a perfect claim on the sympathies of all Europe in her wish to regain her ancient prestige at the expense of other nations who are steadily working out their own salvation. Sitting in his pothouse and trolling forth ingubrious ditties of the great deeds of Marko Kralyevitch and Miloeh, the Serb waits for destiny's last word. He has not yet realized that the nineteenth century ie not the sixteenth, and that we are now on the eve of the twentieth. With the fatal birthright of an epic story the Serb also inherits a splendid confidence in his own personal perfections. His impervionsness to all kindly criticism is melancholy, and it ie this trait which most utterly destroys his chances of improvement. It is uot the blindness of the man who will not see, for he poeitively does not and cannot perceive his own shortcomings. More than this, he rejoices over them with a joy which would be pleasing in a child or a savage, bnt which is te the last degree saddening in a man with professed aspirations. The character of a nation is best shadowed forth in its recreations and habits of daily life. When not in actnal pursuit of his work or duties the life of the Serb is not passed at home or in outdoor amusements, hut in his favorite café. If we enter one of these eetablishments and call for refreshment we shall find ourselves at a table covered with a cloth once white, but not destined to recover that hne nntil all traces of the original color have disappeared. A remonstrance would cause the most intense surprise, for at the next table, spread in a similar repngnant manner, a couple of Ministers are quite contentedly devouring their meal and playfully practicing the sword-swallowing trick with their knives and green peas. What ie good enough for a Minieter must he satisfactory to the ridiculous foreigner. A little further off a fifteenth-rate German singing girl is drinking bear with an officer in uniform, preparatory to mounting the platform, and close beside them are half a dozen private soldiers. This is the discipline of the Servian army. If we were to remark that, not only in England, but in a foreign country and on campaign, in Egypt, for example, all privates and non-commissioned officers would salute and retire on the entry of a junior subaltern, the Serb would fail to see the reason of such ontward decency and respect. He rather prefers a dirty tablecloth and the proximity of his inferiore in various stages of moral and physical nncleanliness.—*The Saturday Review.*

BUCKSTONE.—Who can forget that quaint little humoriet, whoee name has been so long a household word with us, endeared to our memories by pleasant recollections of nearly half a century? A favorite alike with old and young, he was in the strictest sense of the term original; his mannerisms, his droll inflections of voice, and his indescribable costumes—I have seen him, I think, in "Lend Me Five Shillings," attired for a ball in a plum-colored tail coat and white trousers, much too short for him—were all entirely and exclusively his own. Doyle has immortalized him in "Ye House Assaed by Ye Comick Actor," and no better illustration of the influence exercised by him over the risible muscles of an audience could be wished for than this clever drawing, which represents Buckstone standing near the footlights, and indulging in his wonted facial contortions, while the occupants of boxes, pit, and gallery (including two exquisites in a stage box) are convulsed with merriment, and even the generally impassive leader of the orchestra benignantly condescends to smile.—*All the Year Round.*

"MA FOI!"—A French priest, having a habit of constantly saying "Ma foi," which gave scandal to the more strait-laced of his parishioners, one of them undertook to give him a hint of the same by asking his advice as to whether by saying "Ma foi" the sin of swearing was incurred. The astute confessor at first smelt a rat, and parried the intended reproach by detailing the circumstances in which the use of the expression would be innocent, but before he had concluded his speech his conscience and his habit got the better of him, and he wound up with a warning seasoned with his favorite expletive: "Mais, *ma foi!* after all it is best to avoid saying it."—*Notes and Queries.*

MME. RÉCAMIER AND NAPOLEON.—In the month of December, 1797, the Government resolved to celebrate the return of the young conqueror of Italy by giving a triumphant fête. In the first court of the Luxembourg Palace an altar and statue of Liberty were erected, at the foot of which sat the five Directors in full Roman costume, and in one of the seats reserved for those who had been specially invited Mme. Récamier found place. She had never seen the youthful General, and, anxious to obtain a better view of his features, she rose for that purpose. By this movement the eyes of the crowd were attracted to her, and her surpassing loveliness was greeted by a spontaneous hurst of admiration. The sound by no means escaped the ears of the hero of the day. Turning to see what object could possibly have served to divert public attention from the victor of Castiglione and Rivoli, his eye fell upon a young woman dressed in white, and the frown with which he greeted her was of such unendurable severity that she hastily resumed her seat. Such was the first meeting between Mme. Récamier and Napoleon. It was perhaps a couple of years later, when Lucien Bonaparte, at the time about twenty-four years of age and married, became passionately enamored of the greatest beauty of the time, and hesitated not to express his feelings in a series of vehement and vulgar love letters, written in the character of Romeo. Mme. Récamier appealed to her husband, who seems to have pointed out the danger of coming to an open ruptnre with a man in so influential a position as the brother of Gen. Bonaparte, and to have suggested the adoption of some middle course between encouragement and total rejection. Though Lucien withdrew discomfited Mme. Récamier continued to frequent his house, and there it was that she once again enconntered the First Consul at a ball. Dressed, as was her custom, entirely in white, with necklace and bracelets of pearls, she was the object of nniversal admiration. "Why did you not come apd sit next to me?" demauded Napoleon on rising from the table. She replied that she could not, unauthorized, have presnmed npon taking such a liberty. "You did wrong," said Bonaparte, "it was yonr place."—*Temple Ear.*

THE SECRET OF GORDON'S WONDERFUL POWER.—What was the secret of his wonderful power? Much of it lay in his fearlessness, much in his swiftness of thonght and action, and much in what the Yankee would call his capability in all things, small as well as great. He could ride and shoot and tinker and conduct campaigns and negotiate treaties, all with unbesitating self-reliance. As a matter of course such a man takes command. Gordon never lacked opportunities to show these qualities. When steaming quietly up the Nile a monkey with which he was playing fell overboard. In a twinkling Gordon was in the water after him. By good luck the crocodiles got neither Governor General nor monkey. When a nugget was being hauled up the rapids some way south of Lado the cable got away from the men on the bank and the vessel was swept on the rocks. No one would vanteer to go out and pick up the cable, and Gordon jnmped into a skiff and went alone. To be sure, the skiff upset, and the Governor General sat some hours dripping on a rock, but his men had a lesson. On another occasion the garrison of one of the stations was thrown into much anxiety by seeing Gordon alone, rowing across the river to the east bank, which in that region was occupied by intensely hostile negroes. He landed, made his boat fast, and tried by a display of beads and wire to indnce the savages to come and talk with him. They simply sat on the hillside and scowled. Finally Gordon shot a hippopotamus and paddled back, leaving the beads on the shore and a fine feast of hippopotamus meat in the rnshes. Another man would have been killed. I wae amused to see, on his table at Khartonm handsome spoons and forke with his creet half effaced by rough scratches. I could fancy Gordon, vexed by some nnnsual flummery, seizing a rat-tail file and proceeding to put ont of his sight one more vanity. It was not that he wae not prond of his family. On the contrary, he could pay a man no greater compliment than to say, "Yon are like a Gordon;" bnt all the marks and signs of rank sometimes became intolerable to him.—*Col. H. G. Prout, in Scribner.*

THE "JERRY-BUILT" HOUSES OF ROME.—On the outskirts of the Ghetto a long street led to the Portico of Octavia, where Titus celebrated his triumph and Syrian captives bore the epoils of the temple in his train. Close by the colonnade of this noble rnin the anoient fish market, which had been held hare for centuries, might still have been seen a year or two ago. The sight was etrikingly pictnresque. The many-storied houses of the narrow street almost shut ont the blne sky overhead, and the snnshine streamed through the meeting roofs on the glittering scales of fish and the worn marble slabe whioh had been in use since the days of the Cæsars. A few steps further on wae the theatre which Augustus built in honor of the young Marcellus. Here we were met by another of those strange contrasts over which Ampère loved to moralize. Under the Doric arches of the lowest tier artisans had their shops, and the ruddy light of the forge glowed npon piles of green vegetables and watermelons and jointe of meat which dangled from the travertine blocks of the Augustan age. Above the Ionio arches of the upper story rose the grim walls of the Savelli Palace, built in the Middle Ages on a lofty heap of débris within the theatre. This was the home of Niebuhr when he lived in Rome as Prussian Ambassador. From these windows he looked down on the fountains, the orange trees, and flowering jessamine of his little garden, and far away across the Tiber to St. Peter's and Monte Mario. This distriot has undergone a thorough cleansing. The anoient Fishmarket and the shops have been removed, and the Ghetto leveled to the ground. Whole streets were carted away last year and clouds of white dust and mortar. Only the fortress-looking walls of the Cenci Palace, the Portico of Octavia, and the Theatre of Marcellus remain, isolated and stripped of their surroundings. In short, the whole of this remarkable quarter has disappeared to make room for more bonlevards and "jerry-built" houses.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

LOUIS XIV. AND HIS RELIGIOUS IDEAS.—The King had a terrible fear of hell and believed that anybody not in favor with the Jesuits would surely be damned. My eon once wished to take a certain gentleman into his service. The Jeenite, to injure the said gentleman in the King's estimation, said he was a Jansenist. His Majeesty sent for my son, and said to him: "What is this I hear? Are you thinking of taking a Jansenist into your service?" "I" answered my son; "I never even thought of such a thing." "But," said the King, "you are certainly going to take —, whose mother is Jansenist?" "As for him," replied my son, laughing, "far from being Jansenist, he does not even believe in God!" "Oh," said the King, much relieved, "if that ie all, take him and welcome."—*Life and Letters of Charlotte Elisabeth.*

SPANISH LITERARY DECADENCE.—Perhaps no country has so remarkably published its own literary pecadence as Spain. When "Don Qnixote" was published the Spaniards were a reading people, and gorgeous books were printed and published at Burgos, Seville, Malagn, Coimbra, Toledo, Alcala de Henares, Valladolid, Huesca, Cuenca, Barcelona, Medina del Campo, Valencia, Salamanca, Perpihan, Zaragoss, Tarragona, Evora, Bilboa, Logroño, Baeza, Tolosa, Jaen, Cordova, Pamplona, Lerida, and, of course, Madrid—a fine list of publishing towns. Some, no doubt, I have forgotten. Bnt now the Spanish publishing business is confined for the most part to Madrid, Barcelona, and Seville, and it is not a flourishing business.—*Notes and Queries.*

POSSIBLY A JEWISH SCHOOLBOY.—Out of a large collection of schoolboys' blunders which I have accumulated in many years of school teaching I should like to offer you one. I asked once, in a history paper, for the date of some event in ancient history, and got for a reply, "A long time ago, before the Christian error."—*The Spectator.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

RECORDS OF A HAPLESS LADY.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE COURT OF THE TUILERIES. By Mme. CARETTE, Lady of Honor to the Empress Eugénie. From the French by ELIZABETH PHIPPS TRAIN. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co., 1886.

The earliest recollection of the late Emperor and Empress of the French of which Mme. Carette is capable goes back no further than 1858, when the distinguished couple made a visit to Brest, and the lady of honor, then a young girl just old enough to be taken to such festivities, danced herself into the good graces of Eugénie. The beauty of the Irish-Spanish wife of Napoleon III. made a deep impression on the damsel, and when the Empress specially marked her the worship began which renders her pages fragrant with incense that appeare to rise naturally from a frank and ingenuous mind. Mme. Carette sees all things under the Empire and nearly all persons *couleur de rose*, saving assassins of the Orsini type and those time-servers who wrote abject letters to the Emperor soing for places, but when he fell became his most virulent enemies. This is quite as it ehould be. There is something revolting in the divulging of weakness in their employers on the part of men and women who have had benefits from a family, even though that family he in the semi-public sitnation of royalty. Mme. de Rémusat cannot be cleared of the snspioion of ingratitude for many things which she tells abont the First Napoleon and his Conrt. Bnt Mme. Carette is so blinded by her prepossessions that she makes bnt one allusion to something that caused Engénie intense suffering np to the time that Sedan drove snch intimate ills ont of sight by the immensity of her calamity, namely, to the infidelity of the Emperor to his beautiful wife. She says: "The Emperor never ceased to love the Empress deeply and intensely. To the very close of his life she and her son were alone the objects of his real affection and tenderness," and she mentions his familiar and caressing attitude toward Engénie. "One could discern that the lover still existed by the side of the husband. But she also presents the other side, and by the cynical view she attributes to the Emperor perhaps throws a worse light on him than do his detractors;

"The Emperor, yielding to his former easy indulgence in unworthy pleasures, and influenced by the lady of morals in those by whom he was surrounded, did not always sufficiently consider her sensitiveness as Queen and woman. In the very height of her youth and beauty she was made to taste the subtle poison of infidelity, which corrupts the most delicate and secret sensibilities of a woman's heart.

"After abandoning himself to these temporary distractions, one of which gained such unhappy notoriety, the Emperor, who, like most men, attached no importance to these passing caprices, always assumed surprised that they had troubled his wife, since she alone occupied a really important and honored place in his life."

Napoleon, it appears, when addressing Eugénie by her name in the diminutive, did not pronounce the first syllable as the French do, but broadly, as if written *oogénie*. This could hardly have come from his propeneity to drop into German, noticed by one of the recent writers of memoirs, for in that case he would have said *oigénie*. The Prince Imperial spoke English from his cradle and as there were Spaniards not a few about the Court, the latter must have heau rather more polyglot than suits the Chauvinist Frenchman.

Mme. Carette ie the granddaughter of Admiral Bouvet and daughter of a Colonel who died in 1864, leaving mother and child without fortune. Through Dr. Conneau the Empress wae reminded of the young girl she had admired at the great ball given in her hopor at Brest in 1858, and so she gained the devoted retainer who has everything charming to say about her and hers. She draws this portrait of her in 1858:

"The Empress's height was above the average; in fact, she was rather tall. Her features were very regular, and the wonderfully delicate line of her profile vied with the perfection of an old cameo, besides possessing an indescribable charm, an individual fascination of most peculiar power, which made it impossible to compare her with any other woman. Her brow was high and narrow, somewhat depressed at the temples, while the line of her long, fine eyebrows was a trifle oblique; the lids, which she had a habit of frequently dropping, following the line of the brows, veiled eyes which were set rather too closely together—a marked peculiarity in the Empress's physiognomy. These eyes were of a deep, intense blue, enveloped in shadow, full of light, and, when sweet-tempered, they alone would have rendered any face remarkable. The delicate nose, perfectly proportioned to its finely-cut nostrils, bespoke aristocratic descent, while the mouth was very small, with graciousness in every curve, and its lips ever animated by her irresistibly winning smile. Her teeth were brilliantly white; her chin delicately molded, its pure oval becoming a little fuller as it merged into the cheeks; her complexion of a clear, transparent brilliancy. Beneath the fine texture of the skin showed a tracery of blue veins, reminding one of the transient purple blood of the old Spanish nobility. The setting of the head upon the long, slender neck was exquisite; shoulders, bosom, and arms resembling the most perfect works of statuary art. Her figure was erect and well rounded; her hands were small and shapely, and her feet smaller than those of a twelve-year-old child. She was dignified and yet gracious of hearing, with a native distinction of manner, and a remarkably free and easy carriage; but above all, the real secret of her incomparable charm lay, I think, in the complete harmony existing between her physical and moral being."

Six years later the new maid of honor finds her etonter, but still beautiful. There are some amusing records of absurd retainers—Pinson, the coachman who brought to the Tuileries the ladies of honor who were of service in their turn; Bignet, the calendar for the Empress, who reminded everybody at what hour to do this and that, go hers and there; Comtesse de Wagner, reader to her Majesty, who wore impossibly yonthful costumes and loved to tell people that she and the Empress had just been closeted together while she, the reader, told a wonderfully good story; M. de Saint Albin, librarian to the Empress, who never renewed his hats and clothes hnt went about like a tramp, and others of the immediate Court of the Empress. Whanever the Prince Imperial went out, which he did almost daily to play at bagatelle, a pavilion in the Bois de Boulogne, generally with Louis, a son of Dr. Conneau, the mother made the eign of the cross over his brow with her thumb. The Orsini attempt made her feel that husband and child might die at any moneut. She wrote daily a letter to her governor, the Comptese of Montijo, and had a mania for collecting and arranging letters, petitions, State papers, and memoranda that fell in her way. When the Emperor jested about it she would say: "I am like a mouse at the Emperor's else, picking np the crnmbs he lets fall." If we are to trust Mme. Carette these crumbs have been consolidated into a cake, which may give indigestion to a host of people conspicuous since 1870 in their hostility to the Bonapartist clan:

"The arrangement of these papers was one of the principal occupations of the Empress's life, as they were so numerous that they required incessant labor to classify them. In them the Empress possesses a curious collection of deenments. In a certain way they are the most vivid history of our time, and comprise letters from sovereigns, diplomats, statesmen, Generals, authors, and savants. Many of those who to-day pride themselves upon their independence of action toward the Empire would be sadly embarrassed by having thrust before their eyes communications overflowing with eloquent gratitude to the chief representative for favors accorded them, for services rendered, for benefits bestowed, all of which, though the recollection may have escaped their feeble memories, are indelibly recorded upon simple bits of paper, which will, however, be amply sufficient as testimony to posterity.

"The Empress, through her feminine intuition, divined of what importance these papers might some day become, and as the Emperor, indifferent to trifles, threw them carelessly aside, she collected all that she could of these waifs. To-day they form a monument here, as at the Tower of Babel, all tongues are spoken and all human weaknesses exposed."

It is evident that Mme. Carette hurns to have the vast correspondence and collection of *pièces justificatives* published, for she remarks:

"Completely devoted to the memory of her adorable son as she is, will the Empress decide to publish these relics? Will she have the courage to open the sanctuary of her maternal and unassuageable grief in order to deliver up to the public appreciation all that is left us of that pure, lofty, and wonderfully mature young soul? As a sovereign desirous of impressing the world with a knowledge of the worth and nobility of a Prince of her own blood, whose fate will perhaps weigh so heavily on the future of France, will she find strength to overcome her maternal jealousy of all that touches her son's private life and share these souvenirs with that world? Should we, ought we say it? Can we desire to add the drop more of bitterness to her cup of kelf?"

It would be interesting to know whether any further intimation of the possibility that these papers should be published has been made from higher sources since the appearance of these memoirs in French.

The accounts we get from Mme. Carette are indeed rose-colored, but the minor chord of the unhappy tones of the imperial family running through everything keeps off the cloying effect of unralieved praise. She estimates very justly the limitations of Winterhalter, who painted Eugénie several times, and was at one time the favored of all favorite portrait painters. "The truth is, there was something about her Majesty which was fugitive and baffling; a mobility of expression, an animation of manner which defied all interpretation." The portrait ordered of Cabanel was never painted. Mme. Carette has a tiny canvas by Boulanger, painted in 1860, showing the Empress in the costume of a Fellah woman of Egypt. "It reproduces more successfully than all the State portraits the Empress's peculiar expression and the partially veiled and mysterious look of her large blue eyes." Eugénie was a skillful designer and painted well in water colors. She speaks French, English, Spanish, and Italian. Mme. Carette has a good word to say of "Prince Citron," the Prince Royal of Holland, who gained an unenviable name by his dissipations in Paris. She says that one of his most famous scandals was perpetrated by one of his friends, and that Prince Citron, being himself unmarried, assumed the rôle of principal in the affair to save his friend.

It need hardly be said that these memoirs are worthless so far as politics is concerned, the Mexican expedition, Maximilian, and the withdrawal of the French affording a chapter which is almost grotesque in the amount of distorted or perhaps ignorant statements it contains, but they are no more than records of the personality of the Empress interlarded with anecdotes, some new, some old, and a few amusing enough. The volume testifies to the author's stanch love for the woman who befriended her in the hour of need, and sketches a charming, and in the main correct, portrait of a lady who has suffered more than falls to the lot of most women.

FRENCH SHORT STORIES.

THE ODD NUMBER. THIRTEEN TALES BY GUY DE MAUPASSANT. The translation by JONATHAN SUTHERLAND. An Introduction by HENRY JAMES. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Most neatly does Mr. Henry James pnt it, describing M. de Manpassant's short stories, when "Englished," as "the Rosinas and Juliets," who, from their balconies, crans over the "fifth floor * * * of a translation." No matter how high np are their mistresses, even if they are ensconced behind lattice or curtain, the gallant gentlemon below, with love's keen visiop, distinguish every dimple of their ladies' faces. Mr. James tells us that French authors of distinction find all they care to write about at home. As far as cognizance of foreign romancee go, excepting "Sir Waltare Scott" and "M. Coupare," a French public takes little interest in contemporaneous fiction—and why should they when they have Balzac or Victor Hugo? "Is not the very perfection of French literature to-day an exemplary consequence of the fact that its principal exponents stay at home and take care of (*soigner*) their form?" They dig dsep in their native strata and never skim over foreign enrface soil. Is Mr. James protesting mildly about his own work and indifference to it whon he writes: "There are multitudes of tales by English and American writers which profess to deal with French and Italian life, yet probably not one of which, nnless it be George Eliot's 'Romola,' has any verisimilitnde or any value for Frenchmen or Italians. Few indeed are the works of fiction which they on their side have dedicated to the portraitnre of the Anglo-Saxon world." There is, it must be considered, a good deal of self-efficiency about Frenchmen, as far as their romantic literature goes, but, as we have before said, the cause for the indifference to fiction not their own rests on a solid basis. We descant on English insularity. We have no word to express the exact condition of the mental disdain assumed by the Paul, save to call it "French superiority." But we cannot grant them superiority to-day in fiction, at least as attested by their living authors, for their greatest men have passed away. Still in the drama they are immeasurably onr superiors.

M. de Maupassant we know rather as the writer of extended romances than as the originator of short stories. For a good many years he bas been writing, however, the short story, we might call them stories of the briefest kind. His contributions—the *nouvelle*—to certain Parisian daily journals have been constant. Mr. James writes that they are unequal and occasionally "bad enough to be by an inferior hand, (an inevitable accident of copious production,) bnt they have contained an immense element of delightful work. * * * M. de Maupassant travels, explores, navigates, shoots, goes np in balloons, and writes." He creates copy and works up Etrétat or the mid-Mediterranean or Algiers. His is, as Mr. James classes it, "a first-rate ability." From the many stories a rigorous selection has been made, and the translations as presented in the volume under notice are innocent ones.

The title, "The Odd Nnmber," is given the volume because there are jnst thirteen stories, and which one would a reader select as most to his liking? Mr. James seems to prefer "La Ficelle," The Piece of String. It is *Normonde* to the core, and exemplifies Norman cnnning, and is pervaded with the ammoniacal reek of the barnyard and the wine odor of the *estaminet*. A Yorkshireman is a shrewd one, and so is the Norman. The Frenchman of the North ie obstinate, litigious, and always keenly alive to the main chance. Maître Hanchecorne really only picked up a miserable bit of string by the roadside, but his neighbors thought he had fonnd a pocketbook with a good round sum of money in it, and though he showed positively that he had not, still his censorious compères thought he had, and so poor old Hanchecorne, hounded to death, went crazy. If it had been really a pocketbook the Norman had found, he might have appropriated it. Perhaps he went mad because his luck was bad.

"Little Soldier" is simply delightful, and though the finale is tragic and Jean wimblee off a bridge and is to all intents and purposes drowned, you feel quite certain that Jean, being a little wooden soldier, though the paint of him was certainly washed away, must have actually floated off. Jean Kerderen and Lno de Ganidec are Bretons, simple-minded, innocent lads, ever longing for the open sea across the Morbihan and the salted breezes of the dunes. Little and spare, their military toggery smothers them. They are anything but martial. Under their stiff shakos you saw "two poor, hollow Breton faces, simple in their almost animal simplicity, and with blue eyes which were gentle and calm." The two lads were bosom friends, and when there was a day off duty Lno and Jean would buy their little bit of blood pudding, four sous' worth of bread, a litre of "petit bleu," and toddle off into the country. Arrived at a clump of trees, they would build a little fire, broil their sausage, eat and drink, and never exchanging anything more than a "oui" and a "non," and so the two passed many happy hours. But *hélas!* they met a country lass driving a cow. The girl was "a great, strong wench with red hair, burned by the heat of sunny days; a great, sturdy wench of the environs of Paris." She had noticed them before, Sunday after Sunday. They had come to the same place to eat their blood pudding, their bread, and drink their thin, sour wine. "Good morning," said she. "You two are always here, aren't you?" Lno was the bolder, and so he replied: "Yes, we come here to rest." And so came about the tragedy. It began by her milking her cow and filling one little soldier's bottle with milk. Then next Sunday they sat off two sous from their provision of blood pudding and bread and spent that in candy, and were at first ashamed to offer it to the girl, but Lno plucked up courage and said: "We have brought yon something," and in a little paper cornucopia the offering to their goddess was made. Then other Sundays came, and the girl consented to eat a bit of their bread and taste of their wine, and she added to their banquet her pocketful of plums. Her presence sharpened the wits of the two little Breton soldiers, and "they chattered like birds." One Tuesday Lno asked for leave and did not return until nightfall. On the Thursday next Lno perceived 10 sous of Jean and again disappeared. When the Sunday came and the two little soldiers went out together Jean acted queerly; he was restless, changed. Then she with the cow put her milk pail on the ground and kissed Lno and hardly noticed poor Jean. He sat down, desperate, his soul overwhelmed. Lno went with the cow and girl and hammered into the ground the stake that tethered the cow. Yet Jean understood all now. She had never offered him any milk. Then, when the little soldiers returned together to the barracks, there was a bridge to cross, and Jean gazed at the flowing waters and Lno asked him something, and just then, a "little blue and red soldier fell in a lump, entered the water and disappeared." On his return alone to quarters, Lno with tears in his eyes and voice, blowing his nose again and again, told about it. "He leaned over—he—leaned over—so far—so far that his head turned a somersault—and—and—so he fell—he fell!"

With the utmost simplicity, without one unnecessary word, the whole of this serio-comedy is told. There are the two little puppets, emotionless until the girl arrives, and then there comes into play something beyond automatic machinery. "The Necklace," another story, has its moral, "The Confession" its dramatic side, and for sentimentality, touched with true poetic feeling, "On the Journey" is a masterpiece.

In presenting this volume to a public the publishers have spared nothing in a typographical way. The printing and the paper are unexceptionable, and the binding is elegant. The volume also bears the new form of book mark adopted by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. If, as is proposed, we are to have an insight of the works of great foreign writers of fiction, not exclusively French, the sample presented, in corporeal and tangible shape, is all that can be desired. "The Odd Nnmber" is a most inviting looking book.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. Vol. IV. Edited by Sir GEORGE GROVE. London: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889.

The fourth volume of Sir George Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" extends from an account of the famons rota, "Sumer is icumen in," which Nanmann ingeniously supposes was written by Walter Odington to "Zwischenspiel," the German term for interlude. In the eleven lines written on this minor topic the editor of the work discloses some of the qualifications which fitted him for his great labor—a minnte carefulness in the collocation and application of facts gathered from extensive reading, and a loving, reverent admiration for the mighty genius about whose life and works Sir George wrote his chief article in the dictionary. He notes that "zum Zwischenspiel"—in the interlude—of a certain concert in 1795 Beethoven played a new piano concerto. "Even at that early date," says Sir George, "he was 'ner berühmte Herr Beethoven'"—the famous Mr. Beethoven.

The fourth volume includes the appendix, which supplies many, though not quite all, of the deficiencies of the earlier volumes. The completion of this dictionary is welcome. It is hardly necessary to say that the work was greatly needed, for it is now the only musical encyclopedia worthy of the name which is accessible to English readers unacquainted with German. This work has been a labor of years. It has been prepared by men of acknowledged scholarship, who have placed their initials under their contributions. Whenever authorities could be obtained to write on special topics they have been secured. There are instances in which the highest authority has not been engaged, but one can generally discover a good reason for it. Dr. Philip Spitta, author of the great "Life of Bach," did not write the article on the mighty Sebastian, bnt we must remember that when the early part of the dictionary was in preparation, Spitta's first volume alone had appeared. Jahn did not write the Mozart article for the very good reason that he died in 1869; but the labor was excellently performed by Pohl. The dictionary is not perfect; in the nature of things it could not be; but it is a valnable work, and its place on the library sheif could pot be filled by anything extant in the English tongue. No small part of its value is to be found in the fact that much of the matter contained in it is the result of original research, and cannot be got elsewhere.

Perhaps nothing will be more interesting to those acquainted with the first three volumes than a brief enumeration of the important additions in the appendix. Among the new snbjects are Boito, Botteeini, the Brennings, Brnckner, Ole Bull, Cameron, Caponi, Miolan-Carvalho, Colonne, Concerto Grosso, Coronach, Cuzzoni, Leopold Damrosch, Dance Rhythm, Delibes, De Reszke, Dies Iræ, Dodecachordon, Dufay, Dunstable, Dvorak, Episodes, Faccio, Farandole, Gerster, Gilmore, (P. S.,) Glover, Godard, Gregorian Tones, Guido d'Arezzo, Histories of Music, Humorous Music, Lalo, Lamonreux, Lang, (B. J.,) Lilli Lehmann, Malten, Mnucinelli, Negro Music, Part Books, Part Writing, Phillipps, (Adelaide,) Pealter, Recording Music Played Extemporaneously, Reyer, Rhapsody, Rome, Scheidemann, Scheidt, Seidl, Trésor, Musical, and Vianesi. The article on the Psalter, by H. E. Wnoldridge, is a carefnl and interesting study, and will be of material assistance to students of ecclesiastical music. The article on the Breuning family is by A. W. Thayer, the eminent biographer of Beethoven, and has the value which is attached to everything from his pen bearing on that master's life. There is also an exhanstive catalogne of Beethoven's printed works, compiled by Sir George Grove from Nottehohm's catalogue, published by Breitkopf & Härtel in 1868, the letters, the works themselves, and other services. A new article on William Byrd, by W. Barclay Squire, based on freshly-acquired informatioo, also appeare in the appendix. There are many important additions to articles contained in earlier volumes, such as those under the head of Chorale, Liszt, and Mendelssohn.

The contents of the appendix demonstrate the existence of many lamentable deficiencies in the body of the work, how fortnnately supplied. It would be hard to say why snch subjects as Boito, Botteeini, Cuzzoni, Dance Rhythm, Dufay, Dunstable, Gregorian tones, Guido of Arezzo, Histories of Music, Part Writing, and Rhapsody were omitted from the earlier volumes. Possibly we ought to congratnlate ourselves that they were included at all and not enter into speculations as to what might, could, or shonld have been. The additions made in the appendix to the articles in the body of the work are not always wholly satisfactory. A sample of the carelessness displayed in this matter is found under the head of Symphony Society. The article in Volume IV. ends with the statement that "Dr. Leopold Damrosch has been the conductor since the start." There is no addition to this under the head of Symphony Society, which appears in the appendix, and one is obliged to turn to the brief notice of Dr. Damrosch, also in the appendix, to learn that he is dead, and that his son, Walter, has enooeeded him. The author of the sketch of Campanini takes the trouble to noto that he was present at the first performance of "Otello" at Milan as special correspondent for an American paper. He might have added that the paper was THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and also that Campanini first produced "Otello" before an English-speaking audience in New-York on April 16, 1888.

The absolute incapacity of the English mind to comprehend America is shown in many ways in the dictionary. The chief American contributor is F. H. Jeuks, an ancient and respectable member of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston. His most worthy colleague is A. W. Thayer, the noted biographer of Beethoven. The other American writers are Col. H. Ware of the Boston Public Library and Addison F. Andrews, a newspaper man of this city, not identified with music, except as a member of a vocal quartet club. The contributions of these gentlemen are good as far as they go, bnt if Sir George Grove had only known how indefatigable Boston is in its efforts to view New-York through an extremely powerful opera glass reversed he might have endeavored to find some one in New-York who would give an adequate account of musical matters and people in this city, not to speak of Buffalo, Baltimore, and other places which are nnknown to the pages of the dictionary. Boston's musical organizations, musical libraries, and musical journals are enumerated and described at great length, while those of other cities are almost forgotten. Doubtless Sir George Grove, like many other Englishmen, labors under the fond delnsion that gentlemen of Boston are in the habit of spending their afternoons in New-York and returning home to tea thereby entering fully into a knowledge of life and thought in the metropolis. It is doubtless this wide acquaintance with America and her musical life that enables Sir George to make the surprising statement, in his article on Supp6, that the only works of that composer known out of Germany are "Fatinitza" and "Boccaccio." Considering the number of performances which Suppé's "Trip to Africa," "Beautiful Galatea," and "Light Cavalry" have received in America, this is an assertion worthy to be accepted with smiles and salt.

One would think, too, that the dignity of a serious musical work would not permit the publication of such puerile comment as that of Signor Mazzucato in his article on Verdi. The biographical details of the essay are full and trustworthy, but the critical remarks are absurd. "Let musical critics and philosophers say what they will," says Signor Mazzucato, "audiences in every quarter of the world will unanimously declare that the best opera is the one that amuses them best and requires the least intellectual exertion to be understood. Taking this as the standard, it is undeniable that Verdi's operas answer perfectly to the requirement."

According to this high-minded thinker we are to go back to the days of Glück, when the audiences complained that they were compelled to pay 2 florins to be passionately thrilled instead of amused. It seems a waste of time to notice such nonsense, but it is so often uttered that there must be people who really believe it. Strangely enough, no one argues that way in regard to any art save music. Who will contend seriously that Tom Hood's "Miss Kilmansegg" is a greater poem than "Paradise Lost"? Yet it amuses more people and requires less intellectual exertion to be understood. Who holds that Mr. Hoyt's "A Tin Soldier" is a better play than "Hamlet?" Who will seriously argne that "The Quick or the Dead" is a greater novel than "The Old Curiosity Shop"? Why, then, should we be asked to believe that "Il Trovatore" is as good an opera as "Otello"? And yet Signor Mazzucato in his blind worship of Verdi endeavors to prove that Verdi's latest works do not show "a radical change in his way of rendering the subject musically," or a "different conception of the musical drama." With all due deference to Signor Mazzucato, the public does not agree with him in either his general assertion or his specific comparison. Audiences in every quarter of the world have emphatically declared that the best operas are works like Glück's "Orfeo," Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Weber's "Der Freischütz," Verdi's "Otello," and Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung," which have held men spellbound and aronsed their deepest emotions, and about which volumes of learned comment have been written without exhausting the subjects. The same audiences are declaring every day, by the tacit consept with which they consign them to hopeless oblivion, that Verdi's "I Lombardi," "Attila," "Luisa Miller," *et id omne genus*, are not as good as his more serious and ambitious productions. Signor Mazzucato might theorize with some hope of carrying conviction to the unthinking, but he cannot, single-handed, cope per the glittering phalanx of fact.

Mr. Edward Danrenther's twenty-nine closely-printed pages on Wagner are of a different mold. The article is divided into four parts—biographical and personal, literary, musical, and chronological lists. Without entering into details it may be said that it is one of the best, if not the very best account of Wagner's life and labors now accessible to the English reader. Mr. Dan

THE THREE GREAT RIVALS

FOOTBALL MEN OF HARVARD, PRINCETON, AND YALE.

COMING INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES MARKED BY UNCERTAINTY—NEWS OF THE PLAYERS.

The sensational features of the college football games of the last week were the scoring of ten points against Yale by the University of Pennsylvania, while Yale made only twenty, and the appearance of Messrs. Corbin, Terry, and Beecher in the Yale eleven when the New-Haven team lined up before the Stevens Institute players on the Berkeley Oval on Thursday. The weakness of the Yale team the day before, at Philadelphia, caused universal comment among the many people interested in the present intercollegiate series, and the hopes of the supporters of Harvard and Princeton became decidedly brighter. The question raised now, however, is whether Yale will enlist some of her old players, at present out of the college, to strengthen her team.

Yale has met with a succession of almost uninterrupted victories ever since football became a feature of college sports in this country. It will be hard to take from her her prestige, but at present it looks as if the deciding contests between Yale and Harvard and Yale and Princeton would oe the hardest struggles Yale has ever experienced. In the following dispatches to The Times from these three leading football colleges are revealed the uncertainties of the results of the coming games.

The Faculty at Harvard is opposed to the team's going outside of New-England, so the Harvard men will not play near New-York this fall. Harvard and Princeton play at Cambridge, Mass., on Nov. 16; Harvard and Yale play at Springfield, Mass., Nov. 23, and Yale and Princeton play in New-York on Thanksgiving Day.

HARVARD'S UNCERTAIN TEAM.

MANY CANDIDATES TRAINING FOR THE VARIOUS POSITIONS.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—Capt. A. J. Cumnock of the Harvard University eleven is at present the busiest man in Cambridge, and any one who can find him in his room is extremely fortunate. When asked by a representative of THE TIMES to give his opinion of the comparative merits of the Yale and Princeton teams, Cumnock said that he knew too little about the elevens; that it was almost impossible to compare the men until they were seen together on the field. Not until both elevens were actually playing against each other, could any just criticism be made. For the same reason Cumnock said that he could not tell whether the present Harvard eleven was stronger than last year's team.

"In fact," said Capt. Cumnock, "the Harvard team has not been selected. We are now trying for every position that we cannot easily discover the most capable men. Changes are being made every day, and will be made until after the championship season has fully opened. The candidates for places back of the rush line have been reduced to six, but for the rush line there are many fellows who seem about evenly matched. Some important changes will soon be made, but our eleven will not definitely be decided on until the Wesleyan game a week from Saturday."

Although, as Cumnock says, the Harvard eleven has not been selected, there are some men who will certainly play this year. E. W. Trafford, '93, will be the full-back. Trafford is a small, light man, and is the President of his class. He is in many respects the best full back Harvard has had for many years. The oldest student at Harvard cannot remember the day when goals have been kicked from the field as young Trafford kicks them. He is now in training for football work, also, and while he does not tackle so surely as some of the older men, his other qualifications are such as to assure him a place on the team.

For half backs, the most promising candidates are Harding, L. S.; Lee, '91, and Fearing, '93. It is generally conceded that Harding will play in some position on the eleven. In former years he has been end rusher, quarter back, and half back. There is a good man playing quarter back now, and it seems that Harding would be a most useful man as end rusher, but he has expressed a preference for this position. If he plays half back, his strong point will be in rushing through the lines. Harding is a valuable man for his team, but he is not very popular among his opponents on account of his roughness.

Lee will probably be the left half back. He is a swift runner and can generally run around toe end of a rush line, but he shows a lack of what, among college men, is known as "sand." Lee generally gains ground when the ball is passed to him, but when once tackled he "goes to pieces." He seems to be afraid of a hard fall, and uses his hands to prevent it. The result is that he frequently drops the ball.

Fearing is an extremely brilliant player, and he is also reliable. He runs as swiftly as Lee, and does not go to pieces when he is tackled. He plays for all there is in him, and even when thrown he seems to gain ground. He goes through a crowd like a steam engine, and one man alone seldom succeeds in "downing" him. If college feeling were consulted Fearing would play this year.

Other leading candidates for the back positions are Saxe, L. S., who played two years ago; Curtis, '90, who has made a reputation as a pinchy boxer; Dennison, L. S., an old Andover man, who plays a brilliant game, but is very light, and Dean, '91. Some of these men will be substitutes on the team. Dean, '91, has played, and will probably play, quarter back. He is a light man, but very strong and plucky. He works hard, and, while not so quick as Harding, he is in much better training.

In the rush line things are certainly in an unsettled state. There are hardly any two days when the men play in the same position. Cumnock, of course, will play left end. He is the best end runner Harvard has had since George Adams, '88, who is in Cambridge now assisting Holden, '89, in coaching the team. For some time Cranston, '92, played centre rusher, but recently Tilton, '90, has taken his place, and Cranston has been transferred to left guard. Both men are big and strong and will undoubtedly play some part in the line.

Another man who will play is Upton, '93, who played on the Andover team last year and has been left tackle here. For a few days he has been tried on the right end. If he can fill that position he will be kept there, for nobody else has met with any success on that end. Goldthwaite, '91, is a good man and seems to be sure of a place. He has played on his class team and showed remarkable development this year. P. W. Trafford, '89, has lately begun to train. He played on the team for two years and proved so strong a man that he will hardly be left off this year. Bianchard, '90, must also be provided for. He rushes have been a feature of recent games.

The most probable composition of the team, therefore, so far as the rush line is concerned, is: Cumnock, Goldthwaite, Cranston, Tilton, (centre,) Trafford, Bianchard, and Upton. Other men who are playing well are Johnson, '93; Buckney, L. S.; Hallowell, '93; Curtis, '92; Crosby, '91, and Baugs, '91.

If the rush line can be strengthened there is no reason why Harvard should not make a good showing against both Yale and Princeton. The supporters of the crimson do not feel sure that their team will win, for Harvard men have become tired of feeling certain of anything. But there is a feeling of confidence, which has grown steadily within the last two weeks. Whether the eleven wins or not, too much credit cannot be given to the coach, Holden, for his untiring way in which he has trained the men. If hard work accomplishes anything, the Harvard eleven will not disappoint its admirers.

NEWS FROM PRINCETON.

CAPT. POE THINKS HARVARD EQUAL TO YALE AT PRESENT.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2.—At the opening of the football season this Fall things looked very discouraging for Princeton, and for a long time it seemed as if the Jersey college would not have an eleven to engage in anything like an equal contest with Yale and Harvard in the championship games. But fortune has smiled upon the wearers of the orange and black in restoring to their accustomed placee on the team three old players—Wagenhurst, Cowan, and Channing—who fill their respective positions in a wonderful manner, and materially increase the strength of the team. Still, it is the general opinion of the students and old football men who have returned to see this year's team in practice games that Princeton will not put as strong a team in the field this year as last.

Amee is playing the same position as last season—full back. He runs and tackles fully as well, but does not kick so accurately nor so long a distance. Cowan and Channing are both playing a very good game as half backs, and, if anything, have improved on their last year's work. They fumble the ball very often, however, which in a close game would give the opposing team a doubled advantage. Capt. Poe, quarter back, is playing a brilliant game, and in many respects is superior to E. Hodge, who filled the same position last year.

Back of the line Princeton is fully as strong as last year, but the rush line has experienced a loss of five men—George, Rowland, Cook, Irvine, and Speer. Symmons, '92, who is filling the position of centre rush, is by no means George's equal either in strength or in tact. Janoway continues to play his old position as right guard, and has improved on his last year's rushing. Riggs, who was substitute and rusher last year, now fills Irvine's place as left guard. He plays a good game, but is rather light for this position, and lacks the experience of Irvine, who was on the Princeton team for five years. Cowan, Captain of last year's team, is playing his fifth year, and as right tackler is one of the strongest as well as most skillful players on the team. Cook is missed very much from his place as left tackler, and Wood, although a good tackler, does not yet fill this position satisfactorily.

The ends, with Wagenhurst left and Donnally right, are much stronger than last year. Wagenhurst was Captain of the team in the Fall of 1887, and Donnally has had considerable experience in playing on the Chester team. Capt. Poe is training his men very hard, and is trying to get the best work possible out of the material at present available in college.

When asked recently what he thought as to the relative strength of the Harvard and Yale teams, Capt. Poe replied: "I think that Harvard has a stronger team this year than ever before, and at present is equal in strength to Yale, if not superior. Harvard has a very heavy team, which, I should judge, will be to her advantage, but the weight will be serviceable in the rush line. One of Harvard's strong points, which so far she is working with great success, is having the half backs run around the ends of the line, instead of 'bucking' through. Yale, on the other hand, has a much lighter team, but understands the game much better than Harvard. She plays a more scientific game, which will make up for the disadvantage in the deficiency in weight.

"Yale is strong back of the line with such men as Graves, McClung, and Wurtenburg, all of whom have developed wonderfully this season. All of her men tackle low and throw their men hard, seldom missing a man. They line up quickly and are very active. They have a good trick in running through the centre. The Yales have a great advantage over Harvard, too, in having men like Camp and Terry, who thoroughly understand the scientific points of the game, to coach them. The New-Haven team under these coachers will probably become the superior team of the two before the final game, Nov. 23, but I do not say this with any degree of certainty, for all the championship games between Princeton, Harvard, and Yale will be close and hard fought."

YALE'S FOOTBALL RECORD.

WALTER CAMP'S VIEWS ON SECURING OLD PLAYERS FOR THE TEAM.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The report that Corbin, Terry, and Bull are coming back to Yale and are to play on the football eleven, although given on the authority of Walter C. Camp, is not credited on the campus. If these men were in practice, and in condition to play, they would doubtless greatly strengthen the Yale team, and that it needs strengthening was plainly shown Wednesday in the game with the University of Pennsylvania, when Yale won with difficulty by a score of 20 to 10. Corbin was Captain of the team last year, and is a powerful player at centre rush. Terry was graduated in 1885 and had the reputation of being the best half-back ever at Yale. Bull was fnil-back in the teams of 1887 and 1888.

According to Mr. Camp, who is considered the best authority in football matters at Yale, as the rules now stand these veteran players can join the Yale eleven, even if they do not re-enter college until the day before the game in which they first play. But no such move will be made unless Yale is forced to it by the action of Princeton and Harvard in taking back their old players. The return of Wagenhurst, now a professional baseball player, to toe Princeton eleven, where he was playing on the end, is reported at Yale, and even if Harvard has gone so far as to protest. Cook is another man brought back by Princeton, and it is reported that Thomas, another veteran player, will sacrifice his duties as a school teacher in a neighboring town in the interests of Princeton's football team.

As Mr. Camp puts it, "The problem seems to revolve itself into which team can take back the most old players. Yale has not yet made an effort in this direction, and it is to be hoped that she will use only the men who are pursuing a regular course here."

Speaking of the close game at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Mr. Camp said: "I had expected that Yale would defeat the Pennsylvania boys by a score of at least four to one, but to see our team crawl out of it in the way it did was something not to be expected. The result will make the Yale team brace up. It will not do to depend upon the prestige of past victories. There must be hard work, and this work must be done if the best men attainable."

Next Monday a meeting of representative of the colleges in the Football League will be held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York, when it is hoped by Yale men that some action will be taken which shall make it impossible to recall graduates for the sole purpose of strengthening the elevens. Yale is certain to advocate some such change in the rules, and hopes to have the support of Harvard. Until after the meeting on Monday, Capt. Gill and Mr. Camp refuse to state what Yale's final action will be regarding the recall of Corbin, Bull, Beecher, and Terry.

Capt. Gill says little regarding Yale's chances this Fall. With careful coaching by Corbin and Camp, and with the material now available, the hopes to win the championship of the veterans Corbin, Beecher, Terry, and Bull are coming back to Yale, he does not appear to know it.

There is one old football player still at Yale, who would be a valuable acquisition to the team, if he could be induced to play. Stagg, the famous baseball pitcher, is in the Divinity School, and would be eligible, but there is little probability that he can be induced to rejoin the eleven. Should it be evident that Yale would be defeated by Harvard and Princeton without him, however, he might change his mind and come into the eleven, as he did to the rescue of that of the ball nine last year. Last year he played on the end of the rush line.

The first football association was organized at Yale in 1872. A challenge was sent to Columbia, Rutgers, and Nov. 16, 1872, Yale's first intercollegiate game was played. There were twenty men on each side. The game was then almost entirely devoid of rushing, consisting mainly of kicking the ball along the ground. Pushing with the hands was against the rules. Yale won with three rouge goals. The next year Yale defeated Rutgers by a score of three goals to one, Princeton oy a score of three goals to none, and an eleven of Englishmen, captained by G. C. Allen of Eton, by a score of two goals to one. In 1874 Yale defeated Rutgers six goals to nothing, and Columbia twice, five goals to one and six goals to one.

The oval Rugby ball was first used in 1875. Yale played Harvard under the "modified Rugby rules," which were new to Yale and the Yale-Eleven team was defeated by the score of four goals and two touchdowns to nothing. She was also defeated by Columbia, but defeated Rutgers and Wesleyan. The next year the Rugby rules were adopted and Yale defeated Harvard one goal to nothing, Princeton two goals to nothing, and Columbia two goals and five touch-downs to one touch-down. In 1877 Yale defeated Tufts, Stevens, and Trinity. In a game with Princeton Yale made two touch-downs, but these did not count and the game was declared a draw. The next year Yale defeated Harvard by a score of one goal to nothing, and was defeated by Princeton by one goal to none.

Toe game with Harvard in 1879 was a rough one and ended in a draw, Yale compelling Harvard to make four safety touch-downs, while she made only two. The game with Princeton also ended in a draw, the New-Jersey players acting entirely on the defensive to retain the championship which Princeton won the previous year. In 1880 Yale easily defeated Columbia, Brown, and Pennsylvania. Harvard was also defeated in a close contest, and the game with Princeton was a draw.

Yale's first game with a Western college was played in 1881, when she easily defeated the University of Michigan. Safety touch-downs counted that year, and Yale defeated Harvard by a score of 4 safeties to 0. The championship was awarded to Yale, as the game with Princeton resulted in a draw. The next year Yale won again, defeating both Harvard and Princeton. In 1883 Yale defeated Wesleyan, Stevens Institute, Rutgers, Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Harvard. Only two points were scored against her in the eight games played. In 1884 Yale defeated Princeton 6 to 4 in an unfinished game; Harvard was defeated, 52 to 0, but the championship was not awarded.

Harvard, by the action of her Faculty, was prevented from playing football in 1885, and the season was confined to Princeton, Pennsylvania, Wesleyan, and Yale. The contest was between Yale and Princeton, and Princeton won the championship, thanks to Lamar, who in the game on the Yale field dodged the Yale rushers and ran with the ball almost the length of the field, securing a touch-down from which a goal was kicked. The score of the game was 6 to 5. This play by Lamar was perhaps the most famous of any ever made on a football field in America. In 1886 the game between Yale and Princeton resulted in a draw, and although Yale defeated the other colleges in the association she was deprived of the championship. The next year it was awarded to Yale, as she defeated both Harvard and Princeton.

Last Fall, for the first time in the history of football in Yale, the team went through the season without allowing her opponents to score in any game. Out of 106 games played up tho present time, Yale has won 101, including nine from Harvard and seven from Princeton. She has lost five, three of them to Princeton, one to Harvard, and one to Columbia. In the last thirteen years the championship has been awarded to her six times; twice it went to Princeton, and five times it was not awarded. Toe following table shows the number of points made by Yale and her opponents in recent years:

Years.	Yale.	Opponents.
1883	432	2
1884	468	14
1885	314	11
1886	307	4
1887	445	12
1888	714	0
1889	393	21
Total	3,428	64

CURIOUS HISTORICAL COINCIDENCE.

Apropos of the opening of Mansfield College a writer in the *Echo* of London says: "Fitly enough the college was actually opened on the anniversary of the burning of Ridley and Latimer. It may intereet thcee who know Oxford to be informed that these two Bishops were confined in a house which is now replaced by the Clarendon Hotel, and that they were burned in the town ditch, now occupied by Broad-street, at a spot marked in the middle of the road by three stones, set in the form of a cross, and not at the spot round the corner where the Martyrs' Memorial stands. Cranmer probably watched the burning from his place of connement in one of the bastions of the old city wall close by."

TO DECREASE SAIL AREA

COMPLEX LEGISLATION IN YACHTING CLUBS.

THE TENDENCY IS TO RACE YACHTS ON SCIENTIFIC THEORIES RATHER THAN BY PRACTICAL TESTS.

The tendency of men who influence legislation in the leading yacht clubs of New-York to restrict the large sailspreads that contribute so much to the beauty of the American fleet of racing yachts, assumed a definite shape at the recent general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, when a committee made up of E. A. Willard, John Hyslop, and A. Cary Smith, the designer, submitted its report to the club recommending an increase in the tax on sail area in the measurement of yachts for time allowance.

The restriction on sails became more certain when the members of the club voted to amend its by-laws to conform to the spirit of this part of the committee's report. By its action, therefore, the New-York Yacht Club puts itself on record as being opposed to the further development of the boats of high power, which it has heretofore done so much to encourage.

The action is based on scientific theories of yacht designing and racing, understood by few, and is probably in part the result of the cry made when the spar plans of the new forty-footers were made known last Spring. The results which will follow each a tax on sail area as the New-York Yacht Club proposes will be many changes in yachting, and it is a question, raised in the minds of many yachtsmen by the races of the forties last year, whether the New-York Yacht Club would be justified in sanctioning, as a body, such legislation as a few of its members—enough for a quorum—voted in favor of at the recent meeting.

The plan of legislation advocated by the committee would produce, if carried out, even a more complicated mess of measurement than is in vogue at present, and, as Ernest Staples, owner of the sloop Wizard, expressed it, "We will next be compelled to make our spinneker boom fast to our centreboard, take a reef in our gaff, spread our mainsail midway between the jib topsail stay and the keel, set our working topsails flying, and win a race if we can. For my part I want to put on all the canvas I can carry and get around the course as fast as possible, without having to keep a record of how many times I go below, and thereby reduce the surface of matter exposed to the wind."

Mr. Stapies had just come from toe meeting, and he said he would go crazy if he tried any longer to follow the improvement to measurement article, being read in the model room of the club by one of the committee. It is quite likely that toere are many more in the New-York Yacht Club who have views in sympathy with those expressed by Mr. Staples, and their opinions are oil based on principles of yacht racing as well founded as those of the New-York's committee. Their iecsons are drawn from the victories of such craft as Mr. Mora's Vanna, in the forty-foot class, over the same boats that were condemned at the beginning of the season as being "brutes" of a poor type.

The designing of racing yachts is still an unlearned science. It puzzles naval architects, and the many problems can only be solved by experiment. The desire of every designer is to learn the proportions and curves which will produce the maximum speed on a given length, and in going from one length into anotoer the conditions are changed. That there is a limit to the advantageous use of power all will admit, and experiments in designing are revealing the fact that the limit does not necessarily produce an undesirable type of boat. The balance of power to a certain limit is an advantage.

Americans think that in toe large sloops, as for instance the Volunteer, the greatest speed can be obtained by developing power in beam instead or draught, while in the forty-foot class, it is now believed that the economic use of power in both beam and draught will produce the swifteet as well as the most desirable yacht. As the yacht grows longer, and consequently larger, the power which could be obtained is not utilized by a proportionate increase in beam and draught. A sixty-five-foot sloop built on eveu the Minerva's proportions would be a big, bulky thing, that could not be managed if rigged with the sailspread necessary to drive her through the water with any degree of speed. So it is certain that there is a limit to the economic use of power, and in the American forties built this year, the designers have, by their own admissions, gone further with power than has been to the boats' advantage in racing.

Putting aside all suggestions of rules, and considering the boats themselves, they have plainly been unsuccessful compared with the Minerva, and, with no rules to hamper them in their work, the designers would not again carry power to such an extreme. They must recognize the fact that there is a certain limit of an economic use of power, for toe Minerva has oeaten the big-rigged forties, most against boat, say nothing of the rules which have handicapped all of toe American boats. They have been compelled to give the Minerva time, when they did not beat her on even chances, and the little thirty-six-foot Papoose has several times beaten the new forties handily with the aid of her time allowance. As has been said before this past season that an overpowered boat cannot win races on her merits, and that the smaller rigged ones have been successful, it appears ludicrous to assume that the designers will continue with their excess of power. No legislation is necessary to show the designers these facts, and to hamper a designer so he can find one as fast as toe Minerva, or any proportion of boats of different lengths that will result in the greatest velocity is obviously unfair.

The case of the forty-footere is the most apt one from which to draw conclusions. The class contains more boats of modern design and more varieties of model than any other, and the most sanguine theorists cannot say that as a class, the big-rigged forties are not worthy boats in a blow. Unoommonly heavy winds prevailed last season, but in the gale at Newport in the last race for the forties the big-rigged boat fell miserably to the rear. The same was true in the Hanan Cup regatta to surpass the number of entries of the Pascaics, who also claim the cate.

The new rules, as they believe the present state of affairs is all wrong, are inclined to take steps toward the consolidation of all the clubs and associations for the purpose of giving at least two first-class regattas near New-York each year, and more if it is deemed advisable. The last will be started to-morrow at a meeting by Capt. Van Raden of the Atalanta Boat Club, who intends to introduce at the meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association a resolution asking that the association take the initiative in calling together all of the clubs and associations mentioned to consider the formetion of a new association.

Capt. Van Raden has advocated for some time the formation of a new association, but has waited, like others, for some one to act. He said to a reporter recently: "I firmly believe that we should do something to establish rowing contests that will be a credit to New-York. We have enough clubs in the vicinity to organize a powerful rowing association if they will act harmoniously. In my judgment a single association comprising all the clubs could do more to promote rowing interests than four or five small associations working independently and in a spirit of rivalry besides. If we can only get it to be the advantage of every club."

Secretary F. K. Fortmeyer of the Pesaaic Association is of the same mind as Capt. Van Raden, and so are many other prominent rowing men. The outcome of the Harlem Association's meeting will no interesting.

TO UNITE ALL THE CLUBS.

A PROJECT TO SECURE BETTER ROWING REGATTAS FOR NEW-YORK.

Ever since the season of rowing opened last Spring the oarsmen belonging to clubs in and around New-York City have been agitating the question of organizing a new rowing association, to include all the clubs in this vicinity. So far, however, nothing decisive has been done, mainly because no one prominent in rowing circles would take the initiative.

There are about forty clubs which, if united, would form a strong association, capable of giving at least two regattas each year. At present these clubs are either connected with one of four associations or remain independent. The four associations are the Harlem Regatta Association, the Kill Von Kull Rowing Association, the Long Island Amateur Rowing Association, and the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association.

The Harlem Regatta Association contains as members the Atalantas, Berkeleys, Metropolitans, Nassaus, Nonparells, New-York Athletics, Unions, and Columbia College. The membership of the Long Island Amateur Rowing Association includes the Crescents, Pastime Club, Pioneer Club, Jewelmans, Varsitys, and the Nerins Club. These are nearly all Brooklyn institutions. The Kill Von Kull Rowing Association has the Alcyones, New-Jersey Athletics, Staten Island Athletics, the Arthur Kill Rowing Association, and the Elfreth Boat Club. The Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association contains the Eurekas, Institutes, Mystics, Passaics, and Tritons, all Newark clubs.

Besides these there are at Hoboken the Atlantics, Undines, Rosedales, and Valencias, and clubs which also row on the Hudson River are the Palisades, Vespers, Bloomingdales, and Waverlys. On the Harlem, and unidentified with any association of clubs, are the Dauntless, Gramercy, Friendship, and Wyanoke Boat Clubs, and in Brooklyn are the Long Island, Hell Gate, and Ravenswood Boating Organizations, and the Astoria Athletic Club, which devotes considerable attention to rowing.

Of all of these rowing organizations only one—the Passaic Association—has what can really be called a good course, but even it has been able to give a regatta during the past season which was worthy of New-York's rowing interests. There is a good deal of expense attached to giving a regatta, and none of the rowing organizations has money enough in its treasury to do more than one a year. In order to furnish a regatta really great from an oarsman's standpoint. These facts are generally admitted and freely discussed.

Besides, there is the clash of dates between the Harlem and Passaic associations, which results in two regattas between which oarsmen have to choose, and results also in an obnoxious strife between the two associations for the greater regetta. There is already an inclination in the Harlem association to begin at once to pull wires for entries to the next Decoration Day regatta to surpass the number of entries of the Pascaics, who also claim the cate.

The rowing men, who believe the present state of affairs is all wrong, are inclined to take steps toward the consolidation of all the clubs and associations for the purpose of giving at least two first-class regattas near New-York each year, and more if it is deemed advisable. The last will be started to-morrow at a meeting by Capt. Van Raden of the Atalanta Boat Club, who intends to introduce at the meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association a resolution asking that the association take the initiative in calling together all of the clubs and associations mentioned to consider the formetion of a new association.

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IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

One of the many fields of nestiness of aluminium is in the manufacture of ship plate. Ten per cent. of it added to iron makes a plate of great strength, taking on a high polish and possessing the eminently valuable quality of being absolutely proof against the corroding action of sea water and the adherence of sea grass, barnacles, and other similar growths. Propellers can also be made of this alloy that will neither rust nor lead in use.

The essence of the invention of the "sliding railway," which has been the sensation of the Paris exposition, is the substitution of a thin film of water, over which the vehicles slides, for rolling wheels, the film being maintained by hydrostatic pressure, and propulsion by successive jets of water under pressure, acting against a rib of bookshaped section under the whole train, thus dispensing with all locomotive power.

It has been shown that the duration of a lightning flash is not instantaneous, but that the flash has a measurable time. For example, if one sets a camera into rapid vibration and exposes it a little so as to receive the impression of the flash, it is found that the impressions appear widened out on the negative, showing the negative to have moved during the time the flash was in existence.

A curious mishap to a submarine cable is reported from South America. The cable failed to work, and on going out to repair it the body of an immense whale was found tangled in the cable to such an extent that it was unable to extricate itself, and, being unable to get fresh air, the huge leviathan had been suffocated.

As a general rule, it is said to be a very difficult matter to estimate the speed of fishes. The fishes are trim and pointed in shape, with their fins close to their bodies. The dolphin and bonito are thought to be the fastest, and, although their speed is not known, they are fully capable of twenty miles an hour.

As a remedy against "electrical sunstroke," as the affection is called that attacks men exposed to the intense rays of the electric arc by means of which metals are fused and welded, is a veil of mask of glazed taffeta, supported by a wicker head piece, and provided with goggles of gray glass.

A "fossil forest" has been discovered in Scotland. Thirty or forty fossil trunks have already been laid bare, most of which are gray freestone. One of the trunks is at least two feet in diameter.

BUYERS FOR EVERYTHING

HOW RICH ESTATES ARE ABSORBING PROPERTY.

THE GROWING TENDENCY TO LESSEN TITLES IN CHOICE SECTIONS AND INCREASE LEASEHOLDS—SALES.

There was greater activity in the real estate market during the past week than in any other week since the Fall season opened. From inquiries among brokers it seemed as though every office was almost as busy as possible, either in conducting negotiations for sales of property or in consummating sales. The attendance at the Exchange was uniformly large throughout the week, and bidding was eager upon almost every piece of property offered. According to the books of the Exchange, there had been no week for a long time when the proportion of sales to offerings was as large.

Prices as a whole did not show any material advance. On the contrary, there seems to have been some scaling from the figures at which the various properties had been held at private terms. This is not altogether a bad sign, for while auction sales of real estate are often quite as satisfactory as sales through private agencies, it is only natural to expect that when owners take their property into the auction room they do so aware of all the risks involved. The fact that stands uppermost in the record of the week is that buyers are still plentiful, and are willing to give in every instance very close to the market price for property, and sometimes to go beyond that price. It would seem to be a safe inference, judging from the interest taken in the sales of the week and by the large attendance at every sale, that at least double the property offered would have been readily absorbed at good prices.

The auction sales of the past week have brought again into prominent notice the disposition of large property owners and of estates to accumulate desirable property at every opportunity. Within a few minutes after the sale on Thursday of the lots on Broadway and Seventh-avenue, near Forty eighth street, it was known throughout the real estate district that Mr. Berrien had acquired that property for $200,000 as the representative of the Goelet estate. On the same day, when eighty-one lots in the Twenty-fourth Ward, near the Hudson River, were sold to five buyers, and A. E. Putnam's name appeared most frequently in connection with the purchase of this property, people understood that the property in this instance in order to increase his possessions in that particular neighborhood, where already he was a large owner of property. There was reason to believe that the new buildings fronting on Broad and New streets were bounded down to High N. Camp he bought them as the representative of a corporation or estate. He paid for them $108,500, which was probably all that they were worth on the basis of the income that they produce, although it was announced that if they were fully rented they would yield 10 per cent. on $150,000.

The purchase by the Goelets is doubtless the forerunner of an important architectural change on the fashionable east and Broadway. Hardiess less noticeable than the disposition of corporations and estates to acquire desirable properties is the tendency manifested by owners of this character to make important changes in the way of building improvements. Such changes are not common all at once, but have hardly have escaped the observation of the general public that within the past year or two the changes along Fifth-avenue and the outlying streets from sixteenth-street to Forty-second-street have been truly wonderful. It was only a few years ago when this was the choice residence portion of the city, and when the houses along this great thoroughfare were proudly regarded as palatial.

In the light of the changes that have occurred on Fifth-avenue are not now more than a half dozen residences between sixteenth and Fifty-ninth streets in which the average citizen of New-York takes especial pride. The reason is not that the residences are any less fine than they were when built, but that new improvements are on a scale infinitely more imposing and surely quite as costly and elegant.

Between Sixteenth and Twenty-thi d streets, where the plaio trade seems to have taken possession, there are several new and massive corner buildings which in architectural elegance and completeness of appointments pass before anything with any buildings in the world. From Twenty-sixth-street to Thirty-third-street new corner buildings have gone up on almost every block within the past two or three years, and in every case they are of a superior type to anything previously constructed within that section. These improvements indicate the march of business up Fifth-avenue and the outlying streets, and show that the section must surely be given over to commercial purposes within a few years. As there has been a tendency to depart in the character of the choice section below the lower boundary of the Park for a long time, but that such a change would be permanent was not fully demonstrated until capital began to seek investment there in the construction of buildings especially adapted to business purposes. That this is the destiny of Fifth-avenue there can be no possible doubt, in view of the recent improvements. And in almost every case the improvements have been made by estates or by owners of large properties.

With the exception of individual property interests, and with the increase of estates, there is to be noticed a disposition on the part of owners to make long leases at rentals comparatively moderate. Leases are now frequently offered for twenty-one and twenty-one years. The owners are willing to make it an object to tenants to take leases for a long time, and fully half the leases now drawn contain the provision that the tenants shall make repairs and pay taxes. This leaves the owner without responsibility in regard to the property, and with the certainty of a fixed and regular income from it. As a matter of course, the absorption of property by such owners and estates withdraws it from the market, and to the rental rate of such exception it may be fairly expected that the time is not far distant when the greater part of the property in the most desirable sections of the city will be in the hands of the very rich, and that long leases rather than sales will be toe rule in regard to it. That is what has happened in London, where the entire fashionable property is held and occupied by leaseholds, and where there are very few fee simples.

The encroachment of business of the streets leading into Fifth-avenue has at last convinced no inconsiderable number of the wealthy residents of that section that it is time for them to be looking about for homes elsewhere. Where to go is a serious question. In spite of the splendid improvements upon the west side, it cannot be said that the prospects of that section are altogether as promising as they have been heretofore. The handsome dwellings that have been built for the attractions have appealed not alone to people who can afford to maintain fine homes. It has happened so often as to be an almost common experience that when property owners have felt sure that they had restricted their block to first-class houses, somebody has got a toothold in the block and has either threatened to put up a livery stable or has actually done so. Untold vexation has resulted on this account, and so much has been said about it that people have become quite wary about investments on any west side blocks that are not already built up.

As the majority of blocks on the west side are unfinished, this disposition to fight shy of purchases has affected the entire section and has prevented any material advance in property there for a year past. Residents of the Murray Hill section are naturally adverse to taking themselves to the west side, and the settlement nousss for neighbors. They are also cut off from moving up into the section east of the park, for that is almost entirely built up and occupied in the majority of cases by owners. Coosidering, however, that the east side between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets, and Third and Eighty-sixth streets, is solidly built up and is without tenement houses, the chances seem at least even that social supremacy will be restored to the east side of the city.

The prospect of a liberal outlay of funds to bring the World's Fair to this city and the apathy displayed in regard to the project by many of the wealthiest people have been detrimental to speculative operations in the neighborhood of the proposed site. Nevertheless, the two lots at the southeast corner of Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue which brought $15,700 to the Friedman estate at auction week before last were resold during the past week at a profit.

Among the other private sales of the week the following were reported: Joon W. Gibson reports sale of the three-story and basement brick residence, with lot 25 by 98.9 feet, 324 East Fortieth-street, and five-story brick stores and tenements, 25 by 65 by 98.9 feet, 326 East Fortieth-street, to Michael Gavin, $24,750 for both. D. Kempner & Son report sales for Mr. Adler of the five-story corner property northwest corner of Ninety-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, 26 by 74, for $33,100; for William Rankin, the five-story double flat 257 West Thirty-ninth-street, 25.6 by 87 by 100, for $40,000; for Mr. Gommer, the four-story building 354 Ninth-avenue, 18.7 by 45 by 62, for $25,500. Charles Wulmsky reports the sale of 23 Bowery, a three-story brick building, lot 23 by 100, for $29,000, to Charles E. Larned; S. M. Blakely, the sale of the four-story brownstone house, lot 18 by 100, at 142 East Forty-seventh-street, for $16,000, for the executors of Mrs. Hamilton. The three-story brick house at 48 West Seventy-second-street, for Dr. C. J. Dumond, for $75,000.

FROM GROCERS TO LORD MAYORS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is a singular fact that, including Sir Henry Isaacs, four of the last five Lord Mayors of London have been more or less directly connected with the grocery trade at some period of their lives. Sir John Staples was at one time a member of a provision house; Sir Reginald Hanson is the head of the wholesale grocery firm of Hanson, Son & Barter; Mr. Whitehead, the present Lord Mayor, has been interested in a large retail grocery business, and, lastly, Sir Henry Isaacs is principal of the great fruit house which bears his name. Altogether the grocers have won high honors in the City, and there are several other members of their body who are qualified or are qualifying for the office of Lord Mayor.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

Two events of prime importance occurred during the past week to diversify the monotony of National Guard work during the indoor drill season—first, the friendly visit paid the Seventh Regiment by the State Fencibles of Philadelphia; second, the joint parade of the First and Second Brigades in Brooklyn at the laying of the cornerstone of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monumental Arch by the Grand Army of Kings County. The first of these events possesses a professional and practical significance; the second is of note principally because of the opportunities afforded by it for comparison and comment.

The State Fencibles, as an organization, rightfully occupies a commending position in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Their allegiance to the State military establishment takes them out of the category of independent organizations, but apart from this circumstance they may not inaptly be classed as a latter-day reproduction, on an extended scale, of the famous Ellsworth Zouaves, the brilliancy of whose military pyrotechics dazzled and conquered the country east of the city of Chicago just before the war. The Fencibles, as did the Ellsworth Zouaves, furnish a striking exemplification of what persistent application, unremitting endeavor, and untiring devotion to drill are capable of accomplishing in the way of mechanical accuracy. In fact, a quarter of a century ago and beyond, when the Zouaves were in the zenith of their fame, had not reached the scientific standard to which they have since attained.

Bisnop's drill, while based upon the then prevailing standard, was nevertheless a composite one, so formulated as to render it in the highest degree showy, theatrical, and popularly effective in the mere matter of mechanical dexterity, both as to manual and movements. It is not to be surmised that the peace establishes acted as a stimulus to emulation upon the militia organizations of that day. But the drill was even then regarded as unpractical, while its prettiness was admitted; a judgment amply justified and confirmed by subsequent events.

The State Fencibles, as was discussed in the exhibition drill given by the organization in the Seventh Regiment Armory, have apparently not only adopted the Ellsworthian theory of departing from and improving upon tactics, but they have carried that theory to the highest point of perfection. Viewed simply as an evidence of what men are capable of being trained to accomplish, the display of the Fencibles on the occasion under review was a marvel of precision. It commanded attention for close upon two hours, and compelled admiration even when it failed of approval. It possessed the advantage of discovering the extent to which men may be trained in the direction of self-subjection, and officers acquire the power of grasp and command.

But beyond the the drill counted for little. The day has gone by when soldiers are expected to be mere automatons, moving with machinelike precision like the men upon a chess board. Such exhibitions are not likely to become popular in this section, where practicality is the order of the day. They may win the applause of the unthinking, while causing the judicious to grieve over energy and valuable time wasted, and they would better be left to be indulged in by those organizations whose sole reason for existence is the winning of money prizes in so-called military tournaments.

There can he no question as to the ability of the Seventh Regiment to hold its own in drill, on a practical and substantial tactical basis, with any organization in the world. There are those still identified actively with the National Guard who recall with pride the fact that

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THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN

CLOSE OF THE WORK BEFORE THE BATTLE.

MAHONE AND HIS HENCHMEN BENDING ALL THEIR ENERGIES TO AVERT THE THREATENED DEFEAT.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3.—Although the day of the election is less than thirty-six hours off, both sides are continuing to press forward with their campaign work. The Democrats are determined that for close hard work and enthusiasm displayed by their side this contest shall exceed anything known in the past. The real practical work of the campaign, though, is pretty well at an end.

The Democrats are devoutly wishing that Tuesday may be a light, fair day. A heavy rainfall on that day might mean the loss of many votes, especially in the white districts. It matters not how hard it may pour the darky is always expected to report for duty, so the Democrats have reason to hope that the weather may be bright and fair on the day which is to decide whether Mahone and the Washington Administration are to control the affairs of Virginia for the next four years.

Mahone closed his campaign oratory in a speech at Petersburg last night. To-day he is at his home in that city, surrounded by several of his lieutenants, giving instructions to his followers in the various sections of the State. To this point he is ordering to be sent Langston's last circular, appealing to the negroes to support the ticket; to another special instructions are given about the detestable and often-talked-of Southwest; to another orders about money are given, and so the day is spent. Surrounded by faithful lieutenants, Mahone presents a picture worthy of an artist's best efforts to reproduce. At times walking the floor with his long Prince Albert almost touching his knees, his ruffled white shirt bosom protruding from his vest, and in his vehement, nervous way discussing the result of the contest, Mahone is a picture to behold.

To-day has been a busy one with the self-nominated candidate for Governor. He is working with the energy of despair, determined if he must go down to make the best showing possible for the aid he has received from President Harrison, Quay, and his other Northern allies. It goes without saying that in no campaign ever conducted—certainly in the South—was there so much talk of "boodle" as there is in this. If some of Mahone's heelers don't have enough money upon which to retire from political life it will surprise the public. During this campaign Mahone's alleged infidelity has often been referred to. Evidently alluding to this charge, Lieut. Gov. John E. Massey, speaking of the situation in the State, says: "If you desire the advancement of the material, moral, and religious interests of your State vote for McKinney. If you wish to see fraud, corruption, immorality, and infidelity triumph, vote for Mahone."

There is suppressed fear that there will be bloodshed in some sections of the State on the day of election. The Democratic leaders, though, have taken precaution to suppress the slightest outbreak. Mayor Ellyson of this city has given orders to arrest any man discovered wrangling or in a heated discussion at or about the polls on the day of election. The whole police force will be on duty at the large voting precincts on Tuesday. As an additional precaution, it is probable that one or more companies of military will be on duty at the armory ready to be called into service in case of trouble.

While attending services at church to-night Mayor Ellyson, who is a member of the Democratic State Committee, was called out to attend an important and imperative conference connected with the election.

Mahone's henchmen are still at their artful tricks. To-day the Democrats of Henrico discovered that the Republican managers in that county are sending fraudulent transfers all over that section. These are to put upon the negroes whose names have been purged from the registration books, and they are expected to vote on them at precincts other than their own. Of course, the Democrats have warned all the registrars against these tricks. In an address to the Democratic voters of Richmond, Jackson City, the local Democratic organ puts forth the Democrats have conducted this campaign with dignity and fairness, and he trusts there will be no collision at the polls, but if the negroes, by insult or violence, cause trouble, there is no telling how serious the consequences may be. In the event of trouble, it says: "Let it, then, fall he upon their own heads and not upon those who instigate them.

The negroes are considerably worked up, but unless they are encouraged to acts of violence by their white leaders, no serious troubles are likely to occur on the day of election. The Democrats are using every possible measure to prevent any collision of any kind. All of the leaders and representative men of that side are temperate in their utterances, and counsel their friends all over the State not to allow the acts of Mahone's men to force them into breaking the peace.

It is probable that the vote cast at Tuesday's election will be the largest in any state contest here for twenty years. The sick, the lame, and the blind of both parties will be brought to the polls to vote. Both parties have made more systematic arrangements for bringing out this reserve vote than were ever before known in a campaign in this country. Every sort of vehicle will be pressed into service to transport the invalid voters on Tuesday. The most unique vehicle probably used will be a hilly-goat wagon. B. F. Ponder, an inmate of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, who has not walked for five years, says he will go to the polls in a goat wagon Tuesday and vote for McKinney.

Silas Secomb, a blind negro mendicant, is just now being faithfully nursed by Mahone's workers. Yesterday one of these placed a penny in the blind man's hand and asked: "You don't go to vote for Cleve?" Secomb replied: "I thunno Mahone now. I'se sticken to the folks dat help me; 'ception you kin do better, I hound ter stay whero I is." Notwithstanding this rebuff, Mahone's workers are sitting up with Secomb.

The enthusiasm in this campaign is not confined to the young or middle aged. Old heads who have voted for years will be out Tuesday to vote against Mahone. Several instances are reported of men over ninety who have not been able to get out for years who have expressed the determination to be out Tuesday, the weather permitting.

Gov. Lee will to-morrow night ride at the head of the Commercial Drummers' parade here. He will be mounted on a splendid black stallion. The Governor has this to say of the political situation: "The Democrats are sure to win by from 10,000 to 25,000 majority, and it may go even higher. Mahone," he said, "may use Quay's money, freely, but, thank God, there are enough Virginians in Virginia who cannot be bought by bright silver dollars, and who cannot be allured from the fold, to more than compete with Mahone and all his cohorts and all his unhallowed devices for getting possession of the glorious old State."

The familiar air of "Rally 'round the flag, boys, shouting the battle cry of freedom," is sung now by scores of negroes in the streets here. This song was a popular one with the Southern darkies just after the war. It has not been heard here, though, for many years until the closing days of the campaign, when it was revived. The refrain now is heard all over Jackson Ward, the great negro ward of the city. Boys go about the streets humming snatches of this song, and it is even on the lips of the women as they move about in their household duties.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Indications are not lacking here to-day of the presumptive correctness of the "purging" of some of the registration lists in the State of Virginia. The trains out of Washington for the South on the Atlantic coast and Piedmont lines are reported to have an unusual number of colored men, although "home Rule" votes, as has happened to be acquainted with some of these politically zealous travelers, and who learned of their departure, say that if they have a place on the registration lists they are not entitled to them, as they have not been in the State for two or three years.

While the reports in circulation now, so close to election day, may be taken with some grains of allowance, it is enough to know that the Virginia Republican leaders have relied to some extent upon a temporary accession of voters from Washington to help them at least reduce the Democratic majority. The aversion acquired by the President, after the Indians' election, by the "blocks of five" system of his former friend Dudley, would probably lead him to denounce colonization even to help so righteous a cause as that of his friend, and Blaine's enemy, "Billy" Mahone.

The black men who go from Washington to Virginia to vote will have a pleasant excursion, free from danger, and, if they are entitled to vote, they will meet with no obstruction. In order to see that they make no mistakes it is probable that Democratic watchers who can be spared from the Alexandria neighborhood will go along with some of them, just to see that they do not get off at the wrong station, or vote in more than one box on the same day. Alexandria is to be specially watchful, and negroes who vote in that city Tuesday morning and then take south-bound trains to other points will be regarded as proper subjects for surveillance.

Richmond will contain on Tuesday a large number of visiting correspondents. Many of them are representatives of Northern and Western papers that have encouraged the hope or expectation that Mahone will beat McKinney. No one believes that the State will give a Republican majority. The Republican papers so represented will shout in chorus Wednesday morning that McKinney has been elected by a suppression of the black vote, and that steps will be followed by a demand for a bill to authorize enough Federal interference to change the political complexion of the State. The bill will come along in the early stages of the next Congress, but it is quite safe to predict that neither that bill, nor any other about which there can be any serious political difference, will reach the White House.

QUAY AGAINST MAGEE.

EACH STRIVING FOR THE CONTROL OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Mr. Matthew Stanley Quay is expected in Washington before the end of the week, and Mr. Christopher L. Magee will not be far behind him. The arrival of these two men will be a matter of interest to the small army of Pennsylvania place hunters who have not yet been assigned to stalls at the public crib, for each proposes to secure the President's aid in the contest between them for the control of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania. It is hardly an equal contest, for Quay has the advantage of fighting from the inside.

The first struggle will be over the Postmaster at Pittsburg, and here, too, Magee will find Quay in the lead. Henry P. Ford, who is Magee's candidate, has the help of Representative Dalzell of the Pittsburg district, who has already recalled to Gen. Harrison the latter's expressed conviction that Congressmen should have something to say about the offices in their districts. But Quay wants James S. McKean to be Pittsburg's Postmaster, and the Senator has given notice to the President that he is the possessor of a "mailed hand." Gen. Harrison has not announced his choice, but McKean's friends appear to have information which makes them very confident that Quay's wishes will be heeded. They are equally confident that, in the Quay-Magee struggle for control of the next Gubernatorial Convention, the Administration will be behind the Senator.

* * *

Among the many army reforms that will probably engage the attention of Congress at the ensuing session is a proposed reorganization of the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's departments. Under the present arrangement, the Adjutant General has more men than he needs, and the Inspector General has not enough. The action of the Secretary of War in relieving the Adjutant General's department of all the work in connection with pension claims has left three Assistant Adjutant Generals with very little to do.

On the other hand, it is often necessary to detail line officers for duty in the Inspector General's corps, and recently Assistant Adjt Gen. Wood has been assigned to temporary duty on that corps. One of the plans of reorganization talked of is to merge the Inspector General's department into that of the Adjutant General, and to consolidate their duties. There would doubtless be much opposition to this from the army, and it is much more probable that Congress will simply readjust the number of officers in the two corps.

* * *

The trouble that the Old Dominion Republican League has fallen into for soliciting political contributions in the Government departments does not seem to have deterred the ardent partisans who owe their places to Mahone from carrying their politics into their offices. The law forbids defacing the walls of public buildings, but a number of handbills were posted in prominent places in the Treasury Department yesterday, announcing that "Senator H. W. Blair, the author of the Blair Educational bill," would address the people of Alexandria last night on the issues of the campaign.

* * *

The annual report of Edward O. Leach, Director of the Mint, for the year ended June 30, 1889, shows that 35,627,273 standard ounces of silver were received, of which 32,895,985 ounces, of the coining value of $38,278,984, were of domestic production. The silver purchased for dollar coinage was 28,587,109 ounces. The Government paid on an average $0.9337 per ounce fine. The profit on the silver-dollar coinage was $9,370,662. The total coinage under the Bland act to Nov. 1, 1889, was $343,638,001; in circulation, $60,098,480.

The coinage for the fiscal year was: Gold, pieces, 1,639,285; value, $32,573,810. Silver, dollars, 33,793,860. Subsidiary silver, pieces, 6,477,134; value, $721,686. Minor coins, pieces, 51,516,861; value, $906,473 21. Gold bars, valued at $22,241,121 42, were made; silver bars, $6,709,246. The loss by export was, gold, $49,661,101; silver, $12,034,403.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICANS FINALLY SAY THEY WILL SAVE THE STATE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—To-day has been a busy Sunday with both parties in Cincinnati. Confessedly, during the entire campaign, Hamilton County has been the rallying seat of the fight, and there was a feeling that it would determine the election. While outside of Hamilton County the Republicans lead the fight, in this county they have for various reasons been on the defensive, and the tide seemed steadily running against them. Indeed, it came to the point of desperation; but early in the week, when it was reported that the saloon vote of the city was organized to defeat the Republicans, there came a revulsion of feeling.

To-night the Republican estimates give Foraker the county by 500 plurality. The same sources give the Republicans two of the three Senators and from seven to nine of the ten Representatives. A canvass by Republicans of the city on Saturday and Sunday reported to-night gives the Republicans the Legislature by eleven on joint ballot, outside of Hamilton County, and elects Foraker by 10,000 and the rest of the State ticket by 15,000 plurality. The only counties in which there will be marked changes are Montgomery, containing the city of Dayton, where the Democrats will gain probably 1,000 votes; Hamilton, containing Cincinnati, where they will gain 2,500 to 4,000, and Cuyahoga, containing Cleveland, where the Republicans will gain from 1,500 to 2,500. In the close rural counties, owing to the attitude of the saloon vote, it is conceded that Foraker will gain, so that unless there is some unknown undercurrent it is safe to announce that Ohio is going Republican and will elect a Republican United States Senator to succeed Payne.

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While Chairman Hall of the Democratic committee claims the election of the full State ticket and a Democratic Legislature, the more conservative leaders express the opinion that, barring Gov. Foraker, the Republicans will elect their State ticket and control the Legislature on joint ballot. The Democrats express the greatest confidence in carrying Hamilton County for Mr. Campbell by a majority of 7,000, but concede to the Republicans from three to five legislative candidates and one Senator. Republicans concede that Campbell will make considerable gains in Southern Ohio, but will be handled roughly in the northern section of the State. At Republican headquarters the managers do not concede Hamilton County to the Democrats. The opinion is expressed that their superb organization at Cincinnati will make a good showing, and that the Republicans will elect a majority of the legislative ticket, even should Mr. Campbell carry the county. The indications to-night are favorable to the Republicans but there are so many uncertain elements in the contest that the sporting fraternity will not hank upon pluralities.

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AN ELDER HANGS HIMSELF.

BLOOMSBURG, N. J., Nov. 3.—Moses Robbins hanged himself in a vacant building near his house this afternoon. No cause is assigned for the act. Mr. Robbins was one of the most prominent and wealthy men in the town. He was an Elder of the Presbyterian Church.

FEASTED BY THE SULTAN

GERMANY'S EMPEROR AND EMPRESS IN TURKEY.

THE KAISER ENTERTAINED WITH PARADES, BANQUETS, AND RECEPTIONS, AND RETURNING THE COURTESIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.—After his arrival at the Yildiz Palace yesterday Emperor William witnessed a parade of the troops in garrison here. The Emperor praised the excellent bearing of the soldiers, especially commending the appearance of the artillerymen. At the banquet given by the Sultan in the evening covers were laid for 100 guests. All the foreign representatives were present. Empress Augusta Victoria sat on the right of the Sultan and Emperor William on his left. The Sultan conversed in an animated manner with his guests. The dinner service was of gold. Twelve courses were served. A reception followed the banquet.

To-day the Emperor and Empress attended service in the Protestant church. Chaplain Koegel preached the sermon. Subsequently the imperial visitors drove to the German Embassy, where they were entertained at luncheon. After the luncheon the Emperor received a number of German officers and a deputation from the German colony here, the latter presenting an address. The afternoon was devoted to sightseeing, and in the evening the Emperor gave a banquet at the Yildiz Palace, at which many Turkish dignitaries were present. A reception followed, to which the staff of the German Embassy were especially invited.

The popular welcome to Emperor William, both by the press and by the public, has been exceedingly flattering. The route taken by the imperial procession yesterday was thronged with people, who gave the Emperor a most enthusiastic reception. Among the spectators was an unusually large number of women.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 3.—Sir Henry Parkes, in a circular letter to the Prime Ministers of the Australian Colonies, after pointing out difficulties in the way of the creation of a Federal army, gives in detail the objects of the convention recently proposed by him in a speech here. According to his plan, a convention of delegates from the various colonies would be held for the purpose of constructing a Federal Government on the basis of a Federal Parliament. He further says that the scheme will necessarily follow closely the type of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and adds that the delegates to the proposed convention will also be guided by the rich stores of political knowledge collected by the framers of the American Constitution and by others since their time.

NEWS FROM STANLEY.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Mr. Mackinnon, the organizer of the expedition to relieve Emin Pasha, has received the following dispatch from Zanzibar:

"Letters have been received from Stanley, dated Victoria Nyanza, Aug. 29. With him were Emin, Casati, Marco, a Greek merchant; Osman Efendi Hiasa, a Tunisian spokesman; Stairs, Nelson, Jephson, Parke, and Bonny. Eight hundred people accompany him toward Mpwapwa. All were well. Stanley reports Wadelai in the hands of the Mahdists."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

SOFIA, Nov. 3.—Prince Ferdinand opened the Sobranje to-day. In his speech he dwelt with pleasure on the passage in the speech from the throne, at the opening of the Austrian Parliament, expressing approval of Bulgarian progress. M. Slavkoff, the Government candidate, was elected President of the Sobranje.

CAIRO, Nov. 3.—The Prince of Wales and Prince George attended service at All Saints' Church to-day. They lunched with Gen. Grenfell, and dined with Riaz Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister. A number of diplomats and other distinguished persons were also present at the dinner.

* * *

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 3.—Explorer Ehlers arrived here, from Cape Wissmann, on May 15. Capt. Wissmann left a guard of 100 men at Mpwapwa. He reports that the road thence to Bagamoya is safe.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—The *Gaceta* publishes the text of the Government bill to increase the import duty on wheat flour. It is proposed to add 5d. per 100 kilos to the present duty.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 3.—Prince Sanjis has been appointed Prime Minister of Japan.

LABOR INTERESTS.

TO ORGANIZE THE SAILORS—HELPING ON THE FAIR FUND.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Federation a committee from Liverpool, England, called and asked assistance in organizing the sailors and firemen of the port of New-York. The committee had frequently been interrupted by the police when they spoke to the workmen about the wharves. The Organization Committee decided to call a mass meeting to organize seamen on Nov. 6, at 26 Albany-street.

A letter was received from Henry George, who was to have discussed the eight-hour question with Samuel Gompers. Mr. George said he was far from being opposed to the eight-hour system, and did not believe that under just and possible social conditions it would be necessary for any one to work over eight hours to earn not merely a comfortable but even a reasonably luxurious living.

At yesterday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 6, a motion was made to give $1,000 to the World's Fair Guarantee Fund. A member advised that the amount be increased by $5, so that it could be said that the Union had contributed over $1,000. The amendment was adopted.

The Central Labor Union was yesterday requested to call meetings for the purpose of raising money for the World's Fair Guarantee Fund.

PLANS FOR REORGANIZING.

COTTON OIL TRUST TO BECOME A COMPANY WITH $31,000,000 CAPITAL.

Gen. Samuel Thomas, E. D. Adams of Wiselow, Lanier & Co., Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, and William L. Bull, President of the New-York Stock Exchange, who comprise the committee appointed to prepare a plan for converting the Cotton Oil Trust into an ordinary corporation, are to meet at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co. in Wall-street this afternoon, and formally adopt a programme. They have agreed upon a plan.

These are the new plan's financial features: In exchange for the $42,000,000 of outstanding trust certificates there are to be issued $31,000,000 or stock in the proposed successor corporation. Of this $31,000,000 there will be $10,000,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock and $21,000,000 of common stock. If at any time over 6 per cent. be earned on both classes of stock, the surplus shall be divided equally between the two classes.

It is intended to issue only $29,000,000 of new stock at once, the purpose being to reserve in the company's treasury $1,000,000 each of the preferred and common issues. There will be no bonds.

In this plan there are set down against this $29,000,000 of immediately-issued new securities "assets" of $4,699,192, in addition to the plants of properties owned, estimated at $24,300,808; the two items aggregating $29,000,000.

TORE DOWN A BANNER.

There was great excitement in the Sixth Senatorial District yesterday afternoon because of the attempt of one "Red" Moran, a citizen of the Sixth Ward, and a member of Tammany Hall, to cut down a campaign banner which swung across Oliver-street between the houses numbered 32 and 33. The banner bore the names of John F. Ahearn for Senator, Thomas Maher for Assemblyman, and Jeremiah Murphy for Alderman. Moran went into the house at 32 and cut the cord which held the banner to the window sill. It fell, but almost before it had touched the ground half a dozen County Democrats who had seen what Moran was about gave chase to the despoiler. He was too fleet for them, however, and escaped. His fleetness of foot probably saved him from a severe drubbing, for the campaign is at fever heat in the Sixth. The banner was restored to its old place.

* * *

The steam gin house on the Skinner place, near Stoneville, Miss., was burned Saturday evening, with about thirty-five bales of cotton and twenty car-loads of cotton seed.

THREE SKELETONS FOUND.

PROSPECTORS LOST THEIR LIVES WHILE SEEKING FOR GOLD.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 3.—The discovery has just been reported to Carbon County authorities of the skeletons of three men in a camp in the wildest portion of the Wolf Mountains. The frames were lying close together wrapped in blankets, and the manner of death is a profound mystery. A small sum of money and a watch were found in the pockets of one of the men, making it evident that if they were murdered the crime was not committed for mercenary motives.

A diary which had been carefully kept to Aug. 28, 1886, by one of the prospectors, told their story to a day or so before death. Their names were Charles E. Bumes, Nathan Fuhrhard, and George Cantline, and they left Linkville, Oregon, in the Spring of 1886 to search for the legendary Lost Cabin gold mines. These mines, it is said, were opened by a party of Argonauts, more than forty years ago, and are reputed to be immensely rich. The adventurers were driven out one Fall by Indians, and returning in the Spring were wholly unable to relocate their claims. The savages had effectually destroyed every evidence of the presence of white men, and even the trails had been completely obliterated. The majority of the party gave up the search after a few months, but two gold fever victims remained in the region for years, eventually becoming demented hermits, and finally dying in their mountain home.

Prominent citizens of Wyoming have from time to time outfitted parties to hunt for the mines, but all searches have been fruitless. The Indians have kept their secret well. That it is still in their possession is evident by periodical sales of virgin gold by the crafty chief of a small band of predatory Utes.

Bumes's diary tells of a quite eventful overland journey from Oregon to the Wolf Mountains, and of the assiduous search for the Lost Cabin. Some days he thinks they are near the treasure, and again he writes in a hopeless fashion, calling the trip a fool's errand. He scouts the idea that the Indians concealed the wealth, and says that either an earthquake or landslide removed the valuable gulch. The three men prospected in different directions each day, and moved their camp two or three times a week. Bumes writes in one place: "We will dig over every inch of this wilderness before we give up, the discovery will make us all millionaires."

The area of Wolf Mountains is several hundred thousand acres. The skeletons of the three prospectors have been minutely examined by surgeons, but no hint of the cause of death has been discovered. Violence and starvation are out of the question. They may have flavored their game diet with some poisonous weed. A favorite theory and one with precedents is that one of the three poisoned, smothered, or strangled his companions and afterward made away with himself. There have been numerous tales in the mining districts of one covetous spirit killing his mate and then accepting a maniac's fate.

PHASE OF INDIANA POLITICS.

REPUBLICANS JOINING HANDS WITH A SCHOOL-BOOK MONOPOLY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—A new and unusual factor has entered into the consideration of politics in Indiana, and bids fair to prove one of far-reaching powers of corruption. The strong movement against the book trust in the last Legislature made it possible for the Democrats to pass a measure looking to the exclusion of the firms which had manipulated school boards and robbed the people for many years.

The fight was a bitter one, but since the new law has been in operation there has been general satisfaction over its workings. The State's books are gradually taking the place of those so long in use from the large firms of Chicago and Cincinnati, and a blow has been struck the School Book Trust which will have the effect of excluding the monopolists from other sections when the good work is advertised abroad. The law has stood the constitutional test applied in the courts and bids fair to prove one of the most popular and wise measures ever passed by an Indiana Legislature.

A surprising thing in respect to the law has been the Republican opposition to it. This began in the Legislature, where the Republicans were in a minority, and has continued through all the ups and downs of the measure, from the discussion preceding its passage to its period of successful operation. The Hoosier Republican is peculiar in his philosophy and logic, and anything that does not proceed from his side of the house cannot appeal to him in the least meritorious. The delegates of the book trust used every possible means to defeat the passage of the law, but to no avail; and now that a rich field is closed to the trust—a field easily controlled through ignorant and unscrupulous school trustees, &c., they are in contentedly abide the course of events. The fact of a State like Indiana controlling its school book selections independently of private enterprise outside the State, guarded by statutes expressly excluding fancy prices for inferior books, is a menace to the interests of all school book concerns.

Therefore it is almost essential to the school-book people that the law be repealed. The Indiana Democrats passed the law and are standing by it. Then why should not the book concerns turn to the Republican opposition for assistance? The book concerns can well afford to pay a good sum to help defeat the Democrats, and there is a revulsion of feeling.

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FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN HIS ROOM.

Robert Boyd was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital from his room in the house of Mrs. Ballantine, 5 Waverley-place, yesterday, in an unconscious state. It was not determined whether he was suffering from brain trouble or opiates, but the physicians in attendance do not give any hope of his recovery.

Boyd is about thirty-five years of age and is employed as a clerk in a manufacturing establishment at 199 Wooster-street, and had occupied a furnished room in the Waverley-place house for about four weeks. He was suffering from a severe headache at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and, at his request, a physician who had previously attended him for similar troubles was sent for and prescribed a simple remedy. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Boyd was found unconscious in his room and breathing heavily.

The police suppress the report as to an attempted suicide, but there was nothing found in his room to indicate that he had taken poison. David Boyd, a brother of Robert, who is a resident of Harlem, called at the hospital during the evening, and said that his brother was subject to attacks of insanity. He did not believe that his brother had taken poison with suicidal intent, as he had no troubles.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 3.—A special from Grafton, West Va., says: "John Armbruster, who killed himself yesterday by jumping off a four-story house, was bound to die. He first broke into a drug store and swallowed poison. The doctors saved him, but he followed this up with three attempts to hang himself. Failing to leave the world by that route he cut his throat with a razor, and with the blood streaming from his wound he went to the roof and sprang off. While the body was being prepared for burial he was found to have made with a pair of scissors were found. He was sixty-four years old."

NO WAR IN GUATEMALA.

Jacob Baiz, the Consul General of Guatemala at New-York, yesterday received the following telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

GUATEMALA, Nov. 2, 1889.—The rumors which circulate in the press of your city as to revolution in Guatemala and other Central American States are entirely false and of malicious origin and should be contradicted. Complete peace reigns here and in all the other States. The relations between the several Governments are of the most cordial nature.

POLITICS RULE THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 3.—A number of removals have taken place at the Naval Academy this week, it is charged for political reasons. One of the bosses, who has been discharged, had been employed at the Academy from boyhood, and another had been connected with the navy for twenty-six years. Republicans have been put in the places vacated.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Outlook unsurpassed. Lorenz Meier, Proprietor.—Adv.

IOWA FARMERS BOLTING

THE GRANGERS DESERTING THE REPUBLICANS.

INFLUENCES THAT HAVE BEEN AT WORK TO AID THE DEMOCRATS IN THE CAMPAIGN NOW CLOSING.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 3.—The campaign now practically closed has been the most interesting, and the result on Tuesday promises to be the closest, in the history of Iowa politics since the war. Iowa has offered an interesting study for years, but this year the situation here has been intensified.

There is less diversion to side parties here than elsewhere. Men followed their convictions out of one of the main parties into the other, and justify themselves for making political peace with their consciences. The movement for several years has been out of the Republican Party, and those who have left it were of its best and brightest element. Their action has generally been based on dissatisfaction with the policy of the party on tariff and prohibition, and this fact has put even the Republican leaders here under suspicion, for they found it necessary to attempt to check this depletion of their ranks by conservation on the tariff question that is distasteful to the Pennsylvania school. It was the former well-known tariff views of Senator Allison that served to tarnish his strict orthodoxy, and caused him to be denied the high place in party councils to which his merits would otherwise entitle him, and it served well the sinister purposes of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew when he warped the last National Convention that the Grangers west of the Mississippi River were not to be trusted, and must not have their way in the nomination of a President.

The Grangers of Iowa are not insensceptible to the thrills and fervor of partisan independence. In 1873 they tied the lower house of the Legislature, and reduced the Republican majority from over 60,000 to about 16,000 on the issue of asserting the common-law right of control of common carriers, and in this campaign they have been watchful of the effort of those who resisted them then to make the issue of the retention of prohibition overshadow the higher one of Federal taxation and the regulation and control of railways by the State. The Republican "Spellbinders" have, with great address, endeavored to make it appear that the wrath generated in low prices and hard times should not be turned against the party in power, but the Grangers are inclined to hold them to such accountability, while in the meantime looking further for other causes of industrial depression.

It is the tendency to look further, to have more than one idea in their heads at a time, that leads Republicans out of the old camp in the State and arrays them against the party. It is a notable tendency in the Republican of the West, that had been Democratic upon the issues that followed the Mexican war, and it will be followed until it makes Democratic the Republican West on the issues of tariff reduction.

That the Republicans were unfortunate in their nomination for Governor is now conceded by all the leaders whose opinion is worth having. Capt. Hutchison had served ten years in the State Legislature, where he was known by the title of "Railroad Senator." His record shows him to have invariably cast his vote in the interests of the corporations, on all matters pertaining to their regulation and control. This was not generally known, however, until after his nomination, when a careful investigation of the Journals of the Legislatures in which he had served proved beyond question what had before only been hinted and insinuated.

State Lecturer Ashley of the Farmers' Alliance made a careful examination of the record, and two weeks ago gave his findings to the public in an article that caused the farmers to fear that all they had accomplished in the past two years in the line of legislation looking to the control of railways would be practically wiped out by the election of Hutchison. As a result, a great many members of the Farmers' Alliance will this year vote against the Republican nominee for Governor.

It is to the consternation that prevailed around Republican Headquarters when State Lecturer Ashley's broadside against Hutchinson came out it was followed by the demand of the Cedar Rapids *Gazette* that he be taken off the ticket. Senator Finn, the Hon. Henry Ricket, and other equally prominent men in the party's councils supplemented the demand with vigor. The effect of this dissatisfaction was widespread, and though strong efforts have been made to counteract it, they have signally failed. The Labor vote has also been antagonized by Mr. Hutchinson's opposition to the Australian ballot, a reform demanded by laboring men, pressed in the Democratic platform, and earnestly advocated on the stump by Horace Boies, the Democratic nominee for Governor.

The Democrats have made the most of their opportunities. Their ticket is shown to have been well selected, Horace Boies is a very able man. His speeches have been tempered with judgment and discretion. They have lacked partisanship and have appealed to the masses of all parties. Wherever he has gone he has spoken to great crowds. Last night he spoke at Vinton, the county seat of Benton County, which adjoins Mr. Boies's home county. There he is well known.

Six years before he had stood in the same hall as a Republican and appealed to the Republican Party to deal fairly by the Germen people who had been urged to come to Iowa and invest the money in lageries and vineyards. The question of prohibition was up then as now, and while Mr. Boies opposed it vigorously, he contended that if adopted the State should pay for the value of property destroyed by the law. All of Mr. Boies's predictions of the evil results of prohibition have been fulfilled. The present law, he says, sends Iowa money into other States to buy liquors. We seek to build up Iowa industries, yet in blind zeal and bigotry drive those industries to Peoria and then send money there to buy their products. We close Iowa breweries and then send money to Milwaukee to buy and ship in their beer. No compensation is due to the people of the State in return for all they have sacrificed in a pecuniary way for prohibition. Whisky, wine, beer, every kind of liquor is shipped into Iowa by the train load, and these shipments we cannot prevent. In many places liquor is sold openly and as freely as ever; in other places it is peddled by bootleggers, sold in dives and groggeries, or by drug stores.

Liquor of all grades from the best to the vilest demoralizes and poisons society in Iowa more than ever before in her history. The traffic is a hundred times more dangerous and degraded than ever before. An open saloon with a public business may be watched and regulated, but the stealthy illegal and illicit pursuit of the trade through low and secret dives and by reprobate bootleggers cannot be guarded. It is a hideous, insidious monster, ramifying through the State, ravaging the land, and corrupting the youth. Business sense would say that the Democratic platform points out the true remedy for this hapless condition of affairs. It will bring revenue to the counties and cities, relief to taxation, encourage industry, and regulate and control the present unlicensed and unrestricted trade. All looks to-night as if business sense is going to prevail on Tuesday.

Senator Allison has been quite busy in this campaign. He has been on the stump daily for the past month, telling the farmers how the Democrats helps them, and at the same time promising them that the first act of the next Congress shall be a law for the suppression of Trusts and combinations that now plunder the consumer. The Senator has not condescended to go into details, and his hearers were left to imagine what kind of a law he proposes to give the country, but the majority of Iowa farmers would be satisfied to see the Trusts destroyed by the repeal or modification of tariff duties which now make them possible. Senator Allison's seat is not in danger of occupation by another, as the Dubuque statesman will be afforded ample opportunity to make good his promises. If the anti-trust measure he proposes proves to be a reform in the line followed by his famous tariff bill, the Trusts need have nothing to fear; it will be a movement in their favor rather than against them.

READ TO CHICAGO CATHOLICS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The Papal allocution on the Bruno statue in Rome was read yesterday, at every mass, in all the Catholic churches of the Chicago Diocese. In a nutshell, the allocution is the Pope's protest against the Italian Government for permitting the erection of a statue to Bruno in Rome. The reading yesterday was preceded by an encyclical from Archbishop Feehan, of which the

VAN HOUTEN'S

THERE MAY BE VIOLENCE

SOME FEAR OF TROUBLE IN HUDSON COUNTY.

FEELING IN JERSEY CITY IS INTENSE, AND WORDS ARE LIKELY TO LEAD TO BLOWS—RINGSTERS LOSING HEART.

The laws of New-Jersey forbid the sale of liquor on Sundays and on election days, but it is not the custom to observe the law. In Jersey City yesterday the sale of liquor appeared to be going on as usual. Most of the liquor dealers are Democrats, since there is a tradition that the Republican Party is fanatical on the liquor question. But in Jersey City there are several men in the liquor business, men of property and integrity, who are in revolt against the ring. Some of these men were last week threatened with arrest if they should carry on business yesterday as usual. They refused to heed the threat, however, for it was not believed that even Feeney's Police Commission would dare carry it out. The custom of Sunday liquor selling is so well established that a Sunday raid for purely political purposes would arouse indignation within the ring's own following.

It is probable that the law will also be violated to-morrow. It has been so generally violated on election day that a good many persons had forgotten that there is such a law. But the law exists, and is very specific. It prohibits the sale or exposure for sale, on election day, of any sort of liquor, spirituous, vinous, or malt, or any ale, beer or, older, within the limits of ony city, precinct, town, township, or other municipality, between sunrise and sunset. Violation of the law is made a misdemeanor, and furthermore, it is made "the duty of all Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, police officers, and constables on any election day," to arrest without warrant all violators. The law also says that "it shall be the duty of such Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, police officers, and constables to effectually close up all places where they shall have good reason to believe any spirituous, vinous, malt liquors, ale, beer, or cider, are being sold or offered or exposed for sale."

These provisions ought to be of considerable interest to Sheriff Davis and Police Commissioner Feeney. If the law is not enforced, they will fail in their duty, and any attempt to use it to punish their political opponents while protecting their friends may get them into serious trouble.

Political feeling now runs so high in Jersey City that many acts of violence are likely to be committed before to-morrow night. Already instances have occurred of words having led to blows. Two men were brutally beaten last Friday night for daring to speak against the ring in the presence of some of the ring's pet bullies. Yesterday a man named Reardon is said to have pulled a revolver on another man who was distributing circulars in favor of an anti-ring candidate. Under the present demoralized condition of the Jersey City Government, it will not be surprising if serious trouble occurs to-day or to-morrow.

There is no doubt that the ringsters are greatly disturbed and exasperated at the vigorous fight being made against them. Some notes of alarm are also apparent. They are having difficulty in holding their men. At the last meeting of the ring General Committee, Sheriff Davis himself declared that some of its own members were working against ring nominees. There appeared to be a bolt within the committee against one of the county nominees, whether Bruggemann, or McDonald, or McLaughlin, or Fielder was not stated, and Davis warned the committeemen that he should favor the expulsion of every bolter. That is a serious threat, for Davis is really the committee. But the election will hardly be carried by threats. Notwithstanding his political power and his corrupt and bulldozing methods, Davis does not own nor can he awe halt the people of Hudson County.

Another sign of weakness of the ring is found in the reports that Dennis McLaughlin, the ring candidate for County Clerk, is already offering to trade off any part of the ring ticket for votes for himself. McLaughlin has been freely charged with trading off associates in former elections, but he would hardly resort to it now if he did not feel himself in danger. The distrust of him in general. Even ex-Gov. Abbett is reported to have said that he believed he had more to fear from the trading of members of the old committee than from any bolt by members of the new committee.

THE TIMES appears to be pretty faithfully read by the leading ringsters, and though it is not the sort of literature that pleases them they make no attempt to deny that it represents the situation correctly. Even City Collector O'Neill is reported as saying that THE TIMES's information is "pretty straight," and that it must be getting it from somebody "very near the county." Probably it is on this account that copies of this paper are so difficult to obtain in Jersey City. At noon yesterday, a Jersey City man states, THE TIMES could not be had at the newsstands, though all the other New-York papers were for sale there. This condition of things has been reported so often that there is no doubt that the conspiracy to prevent the circulation of the paper in Jersey City has been kept up. Dennis McLaughlin, a leading ringster, is an old newsdealer himself, and would know how to manage the business. It is well enough known by everybody that there is nothing a corrupt ring dislikes so much as reads as the publication of the truth about him.

Several persons have suggested that THE TIMES might do very much for the friends of good government in Hudson County by indicating the especially objectionable candidates for Assemblymen and Freeholders. But that seems hardly necessary. The ring candidates all ought to be beaten because they are ring candidates, and if elected would only obey the will of the men who are now misgoverning the community. Nine-tenths of many of these candidates are thoroughly bad. The Freeholder nominees are worse than the nominees for the Assembly. Should a majority of the ring candidates for Freeholder be chosen the county would be in worse hands than it now is. Several of them, like Hennessy, Smith, and Emerson, are in the present board, and belong to the ruling "combine" there. Others, like John D. Gorman and Peter T. Donnelly, are of the same sort. Every one of them ought to be beaten. There is really no room for choice for the honest voter. He must vote against the ring nominees in every case if he wishes to vote for honest government. The character of the nominees only serves to remove all doubts of the ring's corrupt purpose.

To show how much need of reform there is in Hudson County, Charles Pinsall, the anti-ring Democratic candidate for Freeholder in the Tenth District, has prepared a tabular statement showing the taxation in the various counties of the State. None of them raises nearly so much as Hudson County, which regularly pays from $500,000 to $600,000 for county expenses alone. Very few of them pay any such large tax per capita as Hudson. Yet the tax for Hudson County expenses is much less than is the tax for Jersey City expenses. When the local taxes for town and city expenses are added the total tax rate of the aggregate becomes very great. If Mr. Pinsall is elected he will doubtless do his best to lighten the burden.

Meantime the entire fusion ticket in Hudson County is again printed for the benefit of TIMES readers. All the county nominees are men worthy of confidence, and voters will find among the district nominees men entirely fit for office:

County.
For State Senator,
William S. Stuhr, Democrat.
For County Clerk,
Herman Walker, Republican.
For Register of Deeds,
John H. Kohlmann, Republican.
For Director at Large,
James Rocha, Democrat.

District.

First.—For member of Assembly, George Blakey, Republican; for member of Board of Freeholders, Edward J. McGaffrey, Republican.

Second.—For member of Assembly, Hugh H. Abernethy, Republican; for member of Board of Freeholders, Thomas Egan, Democrat.

Third.—No fusion effected. Regular Republican candidates, William F. Midlige for Assembly and Smallwood Hickens for Freeholder. Rolling Republican, John Ward for Assembly and Peter Middleton for Freeholder. Anti-ring Democrats, Charles M. J. Hestie for Assembly and John McCarthy for Assembly.

Fourth.—For member of Assembly, candidate Republican, Calvin Peck. Anti-ring Democratic, William F. Korn. Fusion candidate for Freeholder, Charles Pingston, Republican.

Fifth.—For member of Assembly, J. Herbert Potts, Republican; for member of Board of Freeholders, William G. Nelson, Republican.

Sixth.—No fusion effected on member of Assembly. Republican candidate, James S. Erwin; anti-ring Democratic candidate, John H. Smith; fusion candidate for Freeholder, Dr. Alexander Dallas.

Seventh.—For member of Assembly, Dennis Gallagher, Democrat; for member of Board of Freeholders, Michael J. Cannon, Democrat.

Eighth.—For member of Assembly, John Kerr; for member of Board of Freeholders, Thomas Aldridge.

Ninth.—For member of Assembly, Herman C. Knolich; for member of the Board of Freeholders, James Keogy.

Tenth.—No fusion effected. Republican candidate for the Assembly, Rudolph Frech; anti-ring Democratic candidate, Thomas F. Usher; Republican candidate for Freeholder, A. W. Worden; anti-ring candidate, Charles Pennell.

GREETING THE ARCHBISHOP.

THE POPE'S DELEGATE RECEIVED BY A DISTINGUISHED PARTY.

The French steamer La Champagne was met down the bay at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by a revenue cutter with a distinguished party on board. Francis Satolli, the Titulary Archbishop of Lepanto and Pope Leo's delegate to the approaching ceremonies of the centennial of the Catholic Church in the United States, was one of the steamer's passengers. Cardinal Gibbons had sent a party from Baltimore to greet Archbishop Satolli on his arrival. They took the revenue cutter at the Barge Office and boarded the steamship just off Quarantine.

In the party were Mgr. O'Connell, Rector of the American College at Rome; the Rev. P. J. Donohue, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Baltimore; the Rev. Dr. Maznin, Rector of St. Mary's Sulpician Seminary at Baltimore, and Col. Jamieson and John D. Kiely, Jr., brother of the ex-Minister to Austria. These two gentlemen represented the laity of the Baltimore archdiocese. They are intimate friends of Cardinal Gibbons.

Archbishop Satolli was welcomed by Dr. McDonald, in the name of Archbishop Corrigan, and by Mr. Donohue, on the part of the Primate of the American Catholic Church, Cardinal Gibbons. Then the revenue cutter, with the party on board, steamed up to the city. At 11 o'clock her passengers entered the cathedral. The Papal delegate occupied a seat within the sanctuary rails. During the high mass Archbishop Corrigan preached a sermon, in the course of which he alluded to the celebration of the centenary of the establishment of the Catholic Church in this country. The Archbishop paid a warm tribute to his old friend and co-worker in the Church, Archbishop Satolli.

After mass an informal reception was held at the archiepiscopal residence in Madison-avenue. A number of well-known members of the cathedral parish, among them being ex-Mayor Grace and Mr. Eugene Kelly, paid their respects to the representative of Pope Leo.

According to present arrangements Archbishop Satolli will leave for Baltimore on Wednesday morning. While in this city he will be the guest of Archbishop Corrigan. His time will be taken up while here mostly by visits to the numerous institutions of the archdiocese. To-day he is expected to visit the Orphan Asylum, the parochial schools, and the Protectory. To-morrow he will be introduced to the students at St. John's College, at Fordham, and will also inspect the school of the Christian Brothers at Manhattanville and St. Francis Xavier's College, in Sixteenth-street.

Archbishop Satolli is a man of medium height, and wears his fifty years sprightly. He has a fine and thoughtfully expressive face and possesses all the grace distinguishing his countrymen. He is the intimate friend of Pope Leo and was born at Marsciano, in Perugia, the archiepiscopal see where Leo served for thirty-one years prior to his accession to the Papacy. Satolli was one of the most famous of the Pope's seminarians, and he was called by Leo to preside over the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics, where the Papal diplomats receive their training. The rector of the new Catholic University at Washington, Bishop Keane of Richmond, during his recent visit to Rome was so impressed with the talent of Archbishop Satolli that he is said to have tried to induce his Holiness to order his transfer to the capital.

After the celebration at Baltimore next Sunday and the subsequent opening of the University at Washington, in company with Mgr. O'Connell, Archbishop Satolli will inspect the most important of the United States and Canadian dioceses.

Next Saturday, accompanied by the suffragan Bishops of his diocese and by Mgr. Preston and Dr. McDonald, Archbishop Corrigan will leave for Baltimore, where, as head of the largest Catholic diocese on this side of the Atlantic, he will be a conspicuous figure at the centenary.

Since the appointment of Archbishop Satolli as Papal delegate to this country, the old story of Pope Leo's intention to confer the Cardinal's hat upon Archbishop Corrigan has been revived. At the cathedral yesterday the rumor was denied.

AN IMITATOR OF RUGG.

DAVID LEVY TRIES TO KILL A LONG ISLAND FARMER AND HIS STEPSON.

David Levy of Glen Cove, L. I., occupies the same cell in the Queens County Court House in which his friend, the notorious colored murderer, Charles Rugg, spent his last hours. Levy is held to await the action of the Grand Jury on two charges of assault with intent to kill. He was employed by Horatio Losee, at Glen Cove Landing. Thursday evening he went to Mr. Losee's house to get some money, and when Mrs. Losee told him her husband was not in he went away swearing vengeance. It was quite dark when Mr. Losee returned home, and as he entered the gate Levy sprang out of ambush and struck him on the head with a club, knocking him to the ground unconscious. As he lay on the ground Levy struck him four more blows, leaving him for dead. Mr. Losee recovered and managed to crawl to his house, when a physician was summoned, who pronounced his wounds serious.

Levy hurried toward the village, and on the way met Mr. Losee's stepson, whom he assaulted and beat with the club. The neighbors were aroused, and accompanied by Officer Zoeller went in search of Levy and found him at his home, armed with a gun and an axe. He threatened to kill any one who attempted to take him, and for a time kept the crowd at bay. By strategy, however, he was overpowered, disarmed, and locked up.

Levy and Rugg, during the life of the latter, were chums and always together.

FOUND DEAD ON A BALCONY.

MRS. ELIZABETH SHAW'S FALL OUT OF A THIRD-STORY WINDOW.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, eighty-four years of age, was killed yesterday morning by falling out of a third-story window at the residence of her son-in-law, Austin Gibbons, a well-to-do builder, 130 West Forty-seventh-street. She was the widow of a farmer in Ireland who died many years ago, and twelve years ago she came to this country. Lately she had shown signs of a weakening intellect. She took dinner with the family on Saturday evening as usual, and, appeared to be unusually cheerful. At 8 o'clock she went to her bedroom on the top floor. That was the last time she was seen alive. She did not appear at breakfast, but this did not excite remark, as Mrs. Shaw often slept late. A little before 10 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. George Wilsen, who lives at 129 West Forty-seventh-street, on looking out of a rear window of his house saw Mrs. Shaw lying on the balcony of Mr. Gibbons's house. He at once informed Mr. Gibbons, and it was then discovered that Mrs. Shaw was dead. The balcony is on a level with the rear parlor windows. She had evidently fallen out of a window of her room. She had fallen on her head and her skull was fractured.

It is supposed that Mrs. Shaw got up during the night to close the shutters, and leaning out of the window lost her balance and fell.

ABBETT IS SURE TO WIN

HIS ELECTION AS GOVERNOR IS CONCEDED.

OTHER PHASES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY WHICH ARE INTERESTING—SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The last day of the campaign has been reached, and, following their wont, the politicians on both sides have taken up their pencils and have begun to figure on probable results. It is admitted that Gen. Grubb, the Republican candidate for Governor, has made a more energetic and effective campaign than he was expected to make.

It is claimed with as much certainty by some Democrats that ex-Gov. Abbett's friends have trusted to luck more than they should have, and that overconfidence in Abbett's election may have the effect of keeping majorities below the figures he expects. His election is conceded, however, even by the most of the Republican workers, and if any among them has the hardihood to bet on Grubb, he demands big odds for his risk. One of his friends is willing to risk $1,000 on his election, but he wants to stand to win $4,000 of Democratic money for the venture.

A careful political mathematician supplied this table of probable majorities by counties to THE TIMES's correspondent yesterday:

Counties.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
Atlantic	500	....
Bergen	....	500
Burlington	1,000	....
Cape May	200	....
Cumberland	1,000	....
Camden	3,000	....
Essex	800	....
Gloucester	600	....
Hudson	....	7,000
Hunterdon	....	1,000
Mercer	800	....
Middlesex	....	400
Monmouth	....	1,200
Morris	500	....
Ocean	600	....
Passaic	1,500	....
Salem	200	....
Somerset	100	....
Sussex	....	500
Union	....	500
Warren	....	1,200
Total	10,800	12,800

These are conservative figures on both sides. Somerset is one of the counties that are likely to go either way. The relations of the liquor question to State politics will probably serve to keep her in line for about the majority credited to her. The Republicans claim that the majorities marked down for the South Jersey counties will be much larger than those quoted. Then Hunterdon, Warren, Sussex, and Monmouth, which are Democratic strongholds, are equally wedded to their temperance ideas, and the operation of the liquor question in them cannot be foreseen. The experience of the past is that they do not mix their liquor with their politics. Warren, for instance, went for prohibition under the Republican local option law one month, and the next month elected two saloon keepers to represent her interests in the Assembly. If she and Hunterdon, her adjoining county, adhere to that rule this Fall the temperance agitation will not steal a single Democratic vote. Monmouth and Sussex Democrats are made of different kind of stuff from that of Warren. The voters in the other two counties are made, and the anti-liquor agitation there will doubtless have some effect. Sussex is, in fact, so precarious in her Democracy that it is said Secretary Kelsey has found it necessary to spend the last week among her hills in building up the Democratic forces.

On the other hand, Essex will not probably cast as high as 800 majority for Grubb; and there is good reason to believe that the majority of Abbett in Hudson may be expected to be 7,000. Jackson carried Hudson by 8,300 in an "off" year, and ex-Gov. Abbett is more popular among her people than Mr. Green was. Hudson is Mr. Abbett's home and every man who lives within her borders is his acquaintance. The factional contests for the local offices there will serve to bring out a much larger vote than that cast in the Green canvass; and from all causes combined, Chairman Allan R. McDermott is of the opinion that the majority in Hudson will not fall short of 11,000. Local option has helped to arouse a strong anti-Republican sentiment in the county, and Mr. McDermott may not be very far out in his estimate.

The Republicans have, however, been long of the conviction that the majority in Hudson in past years has been a manufactured one, achieved by the stuffing of ballot boxes and the false count of the tally by the election clerks. They claim to have prepared for a rigid inspection of the polling places this year, and hope to see the majority in Hudson kept down to 4,000 or 5,000 at the outside. They are probably counting without their host. Hosts of Republicans in the county, attracted by ex-Gov. Abbett's fight for equal taxation, announce their intention of voting for him, while the Republican liquor element of the county, convinced that Gen. Grubb is a Prohibition extremist, will almost to a man flock to Abbett's standard. The majority marked in the table given above for Mr. Abbett in Hudson represents the lowest majority he will receive on a fair count of the votes.

The easily-foretold result of the Gubernatorial contest, the concession on all sides of Gov. Abbett's election, has turned the speculation toward the Assembly contests. The Senate is sure to be Republican, if not by 12 to 9, then by 11 to 10. The only counties the Democrats can carry are Hudson and Bergen. They are hoping for Mercer, but are not claiming it with wild enthusiasm, and the probability is that their Senatorial victories will be confined to the two counties named. In that case the Senate will stand 12 to 9 in favor of the Republicans.

The indications point to a Democratic Assembly. It is likely that Atlantic will elect 1 Republican, Burlington 2, Cape May 1, Cumberland 2, Camden 2, Essex 4, Gloucester 1, Hudson 1, Mercer 2, Middlesex 2, Morris 2, Ocean 1, Passaic 2, Salem 1, and Union 1—a total of 25. That will leave the Democrats 2 in Bergen, 1 in Burlington, 1 in Camden, 6 in Essex, 8 in Hudson, 2 in Hunterdon, 1 in Mercer, 1 in Middlesex, 2 in Monmouth, 1 in Morris, 3 in Passaic, 2 in Union, 2 in Warren, 1 in Somerset, and 1 in Sussex—a total of 35.

The defeat of Goble for a renomination in Ocean County may impair the chance of the Republican candidates there, while in the counties, the election of the leader of the last House, making an up-hill fight in a Democratic district in Union, for re-election. There is much dissatisfaction among the Democrats there, and he has some hope of winning. Marsh, the Democratic leader of the last Assembly, is assured of victory in one of the other districts in Union. In Essex there are dissatisfactions in two of the four districts that are expected to go Democratic, and those dissatisfactions may change the anticipated results there. John L. Armitage, who was a candidate against Speaker Trier in one of the Essex districts, claims that Trier secured his nomination by methods that a clear conscience could not approve, and is leading a strong movement against him.

Trier's record in the last Assembly is not of such a character as to commend him to the honest voters of his district; and Alderman Christie, who is a strong man, may find it possible to beat him. Wayne Parker, son of Cortlandt Parker, has accepted the nomination against Assemblyman Kalisch, and last evening published a letter repudiating the support of the district to support him. "I have accepted the nomination," he says, "because I want to be elected." Mr. Parker is not popular even in his own party, and notwithstanding his name, will probably find himself badly distanced, on election day, by his energetic foes.

The Orange district is Democratic, but Father Fleming's fight against Liquor Dealer Underwood and his defeat of his nomination for Freeholder there have stirred up considerable opposition to the Democratic ticket there. The Republican gain will be powerful enough to beat Major Snyder, the Democratic candidate for Assembly, if the Republicans had made a wise nomination. A. W. Hiker, the Republican candidate, is an extremist on all questions of State policy, and will not have the enthusiastic support of even his own party.

If Heppenheimer is elected in Hudson and Marsh in Union, there will be a warm rivalry between them for the Speakership of the Assembly in the event of a Democratic majority. If Voorhees is elected in Union and the House is Republican, he will be the Speaker. If he should be defeated and the House Republican, Ulrich of Union will doubtless be the Speaker.

IN UNION COUNTY.

IT HAS BEEN A CLOSE AND EXCITING CAMPAIGN—THE OUTLOOK.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 3.—The political campaign in Union County is at white heat, particularly in the First and Second Assembly Districts, where the Republicans are making a big fight to win. The situation in the First District is complicated by the fact of John Logan Fay, a liquor dealer, having entered the field on Saturday night as an independent Democratic candidate. This may tend to defeat Alderman Connolly, the regular nominee, by diverting enough votes from the latter to secure the election of Foster M. Voorhees, Republican.

It is asserted that Republican "boodle" is largely backing Fay, who is a client of Candidate Voorhees.

The struggle is so exciting and the situation so badly mixed that it is hard to say who will win, and betting men are not giving any odds. The chances, however, to an impartial observer, rather favor the election of Connolly, (Dem.,) by a very small majority.

In the Second District, Marsh (Dem.) is expected to win, but he is being hard pushed by Benjamin, (Rep.,) and will not have much over 200 majority, if he gets that. Benjamin claims that he will defeat Marsh, but this claim is regarded as preposterous.

In Third District Ulrich (Rep.) is certain of election, it being only a question of majority.

Abbett will probably carry the county by about 800, (the most conservative estimate does not place it below 500,) and in Elizabeth his majority, it is expected, will reach 1,200, and may go higher.

WATCHING FARMERS' NEEDS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the first issued under the newly-constructed department, will be made public to-morrow. The Secretary makes the usual references to the work of the several scientific and other divisions in his department, and, in addition, he deals at length with certain plans for the thorough reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, and suggests several new features in the interest of the development of agriculture. The report calls attention to the fact that the first efforts toward a reorganization were hampered because the appropriations for the current fiscal year were made entirely upon the basis of the old organization, no account being taken of the entire change in the status of the department. He calls attention to the much larger appropriations made by countries which are "the most active competitors of American farmers in the world's market."

In speaking of the success of the crop reporting service, the Secretary says that it, "while approximate and valuable, is in danger of becoming discredited by the popular acceptance of its results as exact in precision and absolute in authority. It should be remembered that they are not the compilations of enumeration censns, though they may be far better than the work of a poor census; that they are the consolidations of local estimates of agricultural experts and are intended as a foil to the interested, biased and untruthful statements that speculators are to make in their own interest."

The condition of the sugar industry is reviewed in detail, and the results declared to be of a mixed character. The region where the sorghum sugar industry may be attended with success has been localized in the southern part of Central Kansas, west and south of Wichita, and in parts of the Indian Territory resembling it in soil and climate. The Secretary is seeking a variety with a higher amount of available sugar.

The botanical department is to be specially occupied in an effort to solve the problem of increasing the forage yield on the 300,000,000 acres of the arid region outside of possible irrigation by promoting the productiveness of the grasses now growing there.

In regard to textile fibres, the question now occupying the attention of the department is the utilization of flax, jute, ramie, and other fibres, all which can be cultivated in certain sections of this country by means of improvements in machinery, such as will do away with the necessity for the labor incident to its preparation for the manufacturers.

The report urges the duty of the Government to assume a more definite supervision of such forest areas as are still owned by it, and which occupy a position of importance in the regulation of waterflow and of other climatic conditions, and emphasizes the importance of the relations which the forests bear to the problem of irrigation in the arid lands and of their immense annual product.

The subject of agricultural organizations is dwelt upon earnestly, their astonishing growth during the past few years being cited as strong evidence of the growth of the spirit of self-help among the farmers. The farmers' institutes are referred to particularly as one of the greatest movements in the history of agriculture.

The language used by the Secretary in regard to a national meat inspection law is pointed and vigorous. "The necessity for inspection at the time of slaughter is, first, to enable the authorities to promptly locate any cattle disease centres, and, second, to avoid the anomaly of leaving the inspection of our own meat products to the officials of other countries, thus giving foreign Governments some show of reason for the claim that they have better opportunities for learning of disease among American cattle than are enjoyed by our own Government." He accordingly advocates "such an amendment to the law under which the bureau is at present organized as will provide for such official national inspection as shall guarantee the fitness of our meat products for food consumption, under the seal of the United States Government."

The sheep and wool industry secures special consideration in the report. The growth of the mutton interest is referred to as one to be greatly encouraged. As to wool growing, the reduction of the tariff in 1883 is earnestly deplored. To it is attributed the great reduction in the number of sheep, which the figures then fallen off by about seven million head, while the importation of wool has increased from 78,350,651 pounds in 1884 to 126,487,729 pounds the past year. "On behalf of this industry," says the Secretary, "I recommend these facts to you, and should they be brought to your attention to Congress, I ask for them intelligent and careful consideration."

THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

BROOKLYN LEADERS BUSY—THAT NEGRO COLONIZATION STORY.

All the political managers in Brooklyn were busy yesterday arranging the details for to-morrow. Wagons filled with ballots were sent to every ward association, and to-day they will be distributed at the various election districts. The polls will open to-morrow at 6:89 A. M. and close at 4:49 P. M.

The Democratic managers were very much amused yesterday over a story in a morning paper to the effect that thousands of colored voters of this city had not registered this year, and that they would come over to Brooklyn and would vote there. This colonization scheme was credited to the men who are running Col. Baird's campaign for Mayor. Judge Kenna, the Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, was the first to laugh at the story and examine and compare the registration lists, and that they had found over 1,000 names which they could not trace. Each name had been marked, and the man voting under it would be challenged.

Judge Kenna thought it ridiculous to suppose that any great colonizing had been done in view of the fact that the registration this year, notwithstanding the enormous growth of the city, is only about 4,000 greater than it was two years ago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Pilot Joseph Nelson, who took out the steamship Cienfuegos of the Ward Line on Oct. 15, was unable to leave the vessel at the Sandy Hook pilot station, owing to the heavy sea which was running. He remained on board the vessel during her trip to and from Cuba. The Cienfuegos returned to this port yesterday and Pilot Nelson's enforced voyage was brought to a close.

The steamship La Champagne of the French line, which arrived yesterday from Havre, brought, among other passengers, Viscount de Meaux, the Rev. Mr. Hyvernat, Mrs. George Featherstone, George Kemp, Mrs. Howard Bishop, B. H. Van Auken, Dr. Blanc, the Abbé Bandrillart, Charles H. Hutchinson, Dr. Nicolla, Rafael de la Mora, Dr. Wichek, and Hector Franchomme.

A man who gave his name as Frank Foster was found early yesterday morning by Policeman Adrian of the Eldridge-street station in the saloon of Elias Samson at 2 Forsyth-street. Foster had packed up thirty boxes of cigars and a number of bottles of brandy for removal. He was held in $1,000 bail at the Essex Market Police Court for examination.

Robert Laegdon, forty years old, of 336 East Thirty-sixth-street was committed at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday to await the result of injuries inflicted on John Downing, a boarder in Laegdon's house. The men quarrelled while discussing the political situation on Saturday night and Laegdon struck Downing with a pitcher, fracturing his skull.

Tickets for the annual lecture course of the Twenty-third-street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will go on sale this evening. Among the lecturers during the Winter will be Mr. George Kennan, R. G. Herr, Col. J. P. Sanford, and Mr. Frederic Villiers.

William Gleason of 2,164 Second-avenue was committed yesterday by Justice White in the Harlem Police Court for examination as to his mental condition. He is somewhat misshapen, and his sensitiveness over his deformity is believed to have affected his brain.

Thomas Crawford, fifty years old, who lived at 1,542 Ninth-avenue, while descending the stairs at his home yesterday afternoon, fell from the fifth floor to the hall on the ground floor and was killed.

Benjamin Goldberg, four years old, of 11 Eldridge-street, while playing with matches last evening, set fire to his clothes and was so badly burned that he died soon after admission to the Gouverneur Hospital.

"D. F. R."—"David Garrick" was the first comedy written by T. W. Robertson, which attracted attention to the author of "Caste." It was written for the Haymarket Theatre, London, in 1864.

Bernard Vaughan, ten years old, of 237 East Thirty-ninth-street, while playing on a float at the foot of East Thirty-ninth-street yesterday afternoon, fell overboard and was drowned.

The annual ball of the Gramercy Club will be held at the Assembly Rooms, 162 East Fifty-fifth-street, this evening.

"E. D."—The information you have received is very nearly correct. Chicago is hustling to secure the World's Fair.

Fifty-one arrests for violations of the Excise Law were made by the police yesterday.

"J. A. H."—There are no statistics upon which to base an estimate.

"A Voter"—He is the same Charles A. Stadler.

"J. D. W."—All lotteries are swindles.

LONG ISLAND.

The citizens of Huntington, L. I., have appointed a committee of twelve to take steps to secure from Congress an appropriation for the digging out of Huntington Harbor. Congressman Covert has also been petitioned to use his efforts to secure the money. According to the report of the Chief Engineer of the First District, $50,000 will be required for the work. An appropriation of $26,000 was made, but this was exhausted in 1872. The expenditure, however, resulted in the accomplishment of much good.

The Supervisors of Suffolk County have completed their business for the fiscal year. The peculations during the year were $20,449 43, and there is a balance in the Treasury of $3,103 18. During the year 162 people were cared for in the almshouse at a cost of $13,638 92, or $1 29 per week each. The revenue from the farm was $4,573. In the home for the destitute, thirty-one little ones were cared for. Nine of these were returned to their parents and nineteen provided with homes. For the weekly support of these little ones $1 40 each was expended.

The coursing season of the Hempstead Fox Terrier Coursing Club will open next Saturday. The events will be Heavy-weight Stakes, for fox terriers twenty pounds or under; Cotton-Tail Stakes, for fox terriers fifteen pounds or under, and Hempstead Sweepstakes, for fox terriers fourteen pounds or under.

The annual meeting of the Queens County Teachers' Association will be held at Hempstead next Saturday.

Mr. Rapelyea of Newtown has a pear tree in his orchard on which there are over fifty fully-developed blossoms.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jane Strewbridge, who was brutally assaulted and robbed at her home in Woodburn a few days ago by John Maguire, a Newark peddler, is lying at the point of death. She had been suffering for some time prior to the assault from consumption and Bright's disease, and she has become so low from the combined effects of the shock of the assault and her diseases that her ante-mortem statement has been taken. Maguire is in jail.

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES WEAK AND IRREGULAR IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—There was a fair demand for discount during the past week at 4 to 3⅛. The Stock Exchange loan rate to next account is 4¼ to 4⅜. Business on the Stock Exchange was slow, but prices were maintained. English railway securities improved, chiefly from sympathy with the activity in the iron trade. American railroads were irregular and weak, and dealings were limited, owing to growing distrust, partly due to adverse rumors regarding the financial position of the Reading Company. The week's fluctuations in the prices of American railroad securities included the following: Decreases—Sault Ste. Maria, Mexican National, and Ohio and Mississippi preferred, 1 each; Wabash ordinary, Mexican Central grans, and Denver preferred, ½ each; Kansas and Pacific, ¼ each; Central Pacific and Wabash preferred, ¼ each. Increases—Denver preferred, ½; Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Louisville and Nashville, ¼ each. Canadians were steady; Grand Trunk first preferred advanced ¼, and do. ordinary and third preference, 1¼. Brewery shares were firm, though dealings decreased. Nitrate shares were stronger on the announcement of a San Pablo interim dividend of 5 per cent. A new issue of Italian 5 per cents is announced, the nominal capital being $8,650,000. A syndicate including the Barings, Hambros, Rothschilds, Seligmans, and Deutsche Bank takes the loan at 86⅝ per cent, making the effective amount a little over $5,000,000. During the week the following American companies were placed on the London market: Anglo-Development, Pillsbury and Washburn Flour Mills, Anglo-American Land Mortgage, Mexican Exploration, Embreville Freehold. The Barings have sent circulars to Ashburton shareholders advising the acceptance of the Directors' scheme.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—A fair amount of business was transacted on the Bourse during the past week. The rentes settlement yesterday passed off easily. On Saturday the highest price for cash rentes for money dropped to 101. While Rio Tintos have risen 41f. Transatlantic cable shares, which are largely dealt in, are lower for the week. It is understood that the Directors are negotiating to acquire a monopoly of American messages, offering in return to lay a cable from San Domingo to Charleston. The Banque Maritime is about to reorganize with a capital of 50,000,000f.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 3.—Although business on the Boerse was slow during last week, prices showed a firm tendency. At the close yesterday foreign securities were quiet, a rise of ⅛ to ¼ per cent resulting. Yesterday's closing prices included: Italian Fives, 93.60; Russian Fours, 92.90; Spanish Fours, 72; Austrian Silver Fives, 83.80; Short Exchange on London, 20.39; private discount, 4⅛.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—On the Boerse prices were firm during last week, but there was little doing. The closing quotations included: Prussian Consols, 104.70; Prussian Four-and-a-Halfs, 103.20; Russian Bonds, 97; Mexican Silver, 98.50; Rubles, 218.85; short Exchange on London, 20.37½; long ditto, 20.12.

IN A DRIZZLING RAIN.

LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

In a drizzling rain and from under dripping umbrellas the ceremonies, postponed from last Sunday, of laying the cornerstone of the new church edifice of the Church of the Transfiguration, Hooper-street and Marcy-avenue, Brooklyn, were yesterday witnessed by a large number of spectators. The services were begun in the old church building at Hooper-street, adjoining the site of the new edifice, and the building was entirely filled. Almost the entire left-hand aisle was taken up with organizations which had assembled to take part in the ceremonies in an extended parade, but the bad weather caused them to abandon the idea and they contented themselves with taking part in the ceremonies as spectators.

Of these societies there were present about three hundred members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in full regalia, in two divisions, one from Brooklyn and one from this city, under Marshals Murray and Price; 200 members of the Irish Volunteers, Second Battalion, under Major W. F. Kelly, and branches of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Transfiguration Union, the Emmet Guards, the Hibernian Rifle Corps, and the St. Vincent de Paul Union. Twenty policemen from the Sixteenth Precinct under Capt. Gorman were present to act as an escort.

The services in the church began with the singing by the choir of 156 voices of the choral anthem, "Unfold, ye Portals." The "Veni Creator" was sung by a quartet. J. O'Neil sang the "Sanctus" from Gonned, tenor solo; K. O'Mahoney the "Pro Peccatis," bass solo, and Mme. Salvetti the "Inflamatus," from Stabat Mater. Mme. Goettich sang the "Ave Maria," of Beethoven, alto solo, and the "O Salutaris," in trio, was sung by Mme. Salvotti and Messrs. O'Neil and Kiby. The whole choir then sang Provost's "Salve Regina," and then afterward sang the "Ecce Sacerdos" of Gonnod.

The processional to the new church site was headed by the church boys and they were followed by the choir. Then followed the clergy, with behind them followed Vicar General Keegan with the Rev. Father Dougherty, celebrant; the Rev. Father J. M. Kiely, rector of the church, and other priests. Following them were Mayor Chapin, Commissioner J. G. Bell, ex-Register O'Keefe, Dr. J. Smith, T. F. Houghton, the architect of the new church; Count D'Aristhal, C. Cunningham, and J. C. Kelly. They marched to the site of the altar, where a wooden cross was erected and the ceremony of blessing was performed; then the cornerstone was blessed, struck with the golden trowel, and laid in accordance with the ceremonies were concluded the clergy and their guests gathered in the rectory, where a collation was served.

The new church will be built in the Romanesque style, with an area of 143 by 80 feet and 93 feet across the transept. It will have three altars, two side ones facing diagonally. The height to the roof will be 70 feet and it will be 170 feet to the top of the spire. The cost will be $75,000, and of this $30,000 is already raised. The new church will seat 1,100 people.

RACING AT ELIZABETH.

The very successful meeting of the New-Jersey Jockey Club will be resumed this afternoon, and continued every day throughout the week with six races daily. The track is improving with every day of racing, the management is of the most satisfactory possible character, and the railroad service of the Central of New-Jersey is absolutely perfect. With pleasant weather this week there will be even larger fields of horses than usual to contend for the purses, and so excellent sport for this season of the year is assured all racegoers. It doesn't require free tickets of admission and free railroad transportation to get people to visit the New-Jersey Jockey Club's track.

The entries for the several races to be run and the weights the horses will be required to carry are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for beaten horses. Three-quarters of a mile. Bravo, 110 pounds; Radiant, 107; Stockton, Arab, and Maoris, 104 each; Filterary, Fusela, and

NEW PUBLICATIONS

DYER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

GREAT SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES FORTY YEARS AGO. (1848 and 1848.) With Personal Recollections and Delineations of Calhoun, Benton, Clay, Webster, Gen. Houston, and other Distinguished Statesmen of that Period. By OLIVER DYER. New-York: ROBERT BONNER'S SONS.

It is curious to consider how small has been the influence of great men in bringing about the great events that separate us so completely from the period of which Mr. Dyer treats that we seem to be living in another century. The military reputations of the civil war are not very numerous, and from a strictly military point of view do not seem very great, with one or two exceptions. Such as they are they are already overshadowing completely the civic reputations that were making at the same time. Lincoln's is the only figure of a statesman of the war time that is greatly impressive or that has taken a secure place in our pantheon, and perhaps Lincoln owes very much of this distinction to the fact that he died as soon as his work was done and bore no part in the petty and prosaic politics of the days that followed. Even Lincoln has not caused to be forgotten the statesmen of the era that preceded the war, when the division of parties was in the main upon questions that concerned the construction of the Constitution, and the nature of the compact it formed, and when the cloud of slavery, though visibly looming over the horizon, had not yet darkened the whole sky. Clay and Webster and Calhoun remain great figures in our history. They have had no successors in the Senate to be in any wise compared with them. There has never lacked to that body an abundance of shrewd and lawyer-like and well-informed debaters, but to this day there has not been in the Senate a man who ranked with them as a statesman, either in the popular appreciation or in a more exact and critical estimate. The public curiosity about them is still much heavier than about the members of any "Senatorial group" of a later date, and anybody who can tell us any new facts about them, or even give us any personal impressions of them, is as welcome to readers now as he would have been in their prime, when they were known to Mr. Oliver Dyer.

Mr. Dyer's relation with the great Senators, and, indeed, with all the Senators of forty years ago, was one very fortunate for the acquiring of fresh impressions. He was one of the reporters of the Senate, at a time when stenography had by no means advanced to its present perfection. Reporting had not yet killed oratory, and speakers whose speeches would be ridiculous and even incoherent if written and printed as they were spoken were still able by their personal impressiveness or their personal charm, to command the applause of a listening Senate. However, Mr. Dyer was a young man fresh from a rural home, as he explains in these pages, and he was in the most impressible and appreciative frame of mind possible. It is impossible to read his reminiscences without being aware that the impressions he reports were genuine. It is evident that he was both a close and sympathetic observer and a skillful reporter, insomuch that he conveys to his readers a very clear and exact notion of his own impressions. It is not that he tells us so many things that are novel, as that he puts familiar things in a new light, and no reader of the general period following his own can fail to derive from his reminiscences a fresh view of the great men to whom this volume is devoted.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Charles Dudley Warner's *Harper* story, "A Little Journey in the World," his first novel, will be published in book form by Harper & Brothers in a few days.

—Frederick A. Bridgman's "Winters in Algeria," which he has both written and illustrated, will be published about the end of this week by Harper & Brothers. Mr. Bridgman lived four in this French colony.

—Lord Tennyson's new volume is delayed in consequence of the new poem he is writing. "His powers of producing poetry are as vigorous as ever," says the *Athenæum*, "as this volume will very strikingly show."

—Paul Leicester Ford is preparing a collection of the wit and wisdom of Franklin for publication in the Knickerbocker Nugget Series of G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title, "The Sayings of Poor Richard."

—Lonis Leger's "History of Austro-Hungary from the Earliest Times to the Year 1889" has been translated from the French by Mrs. Birkbeck Hill, the wife of the editor of Boswell's "Johnson," and Prof. Freeman has written an introduction for it. G. P. Putnam's Sons have the work in press.

—*Harper* for 1890 will contain a humorous serial story by Alphouse Dandet entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon; The Last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin." Henry James will translate the story, and Rossi and Myrbach, who illustrated the former Tartarin volume, will illustrate the new work. It will be published in *Harper* by special arrangement with Daudet.

—Beginning with the coming year the *North American Review* will be printed on a larger and handsomer page. Among the attractions of the year is announced a "Duel Between Free Trade and Protection: A Great Discussion between Two Prime Ministers, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and the Hon. James G. Blaine."

—A new historical series is announced by the Putnams. "Heroes of the Nations" is its title. Besides biographies of representative men the volume will present pictures of their environment. Evelyn Abbott of Balliol College, Oxford, will have general editorial charge. Some of the volumes arranged for are these: "Pericles and the Golden Age of Athens," by Evelyn Abbott; "Nelson and England as a Naval Power," by W. Clark Russell; "Theodoric, the Goth, the Barbarian Champion of Civilization," by Thomas Hodgkin; "Charlemagne, the Reorganizer of Europe," by George L. Burr, M.A., Cornell University; "Alexander the Great, and the Extension of Greek Rule and of Greek Ideas," by Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler, Cornell University; "Hannibal, and the Contest of Carthage for the Supremacy of the World," by E. A. Freeman, and "Bismarck: The New German Empire; How it Arose, What it Replaced, and What it Stands for," by James Sime.

—Gossip is again busy in Boston with a rumor that Mr. Aldrich will retire from the editorship of the *Atlantic*.

—The eighth volume of Dr. Furness's Variorum Shakespeare, the same being "As You Like It," is in the press of J. B. Lippincott Company.

—George Parsons Lathrop's new novel, "Would You Kill Him?" will be published in about a week by Harper & Brothers.

—A new and revised edition of Milton's poetical works, edited by Prof. David Masson, will be issued this Fall in style uniform with the Cambridge Shakespeare.

—Sir Samuel W. Baker's "Wild Beasts and their Ways in Asia, Africa, America, from 1845-1888," with illustrations, is among the Autumn announcements of Macmillan & Co.

—Sir Charles Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain" is announced by Macmillan & Co. for issue this Autumn. The work comprises two volumes.

—The volume on "East Africa and its Big Game," by Sir John Willoughby, which the Longmans will publish, is described as a narrative of a sporting trip from Zanzibar to the borders of the Masai, made on the invitation of Sir Robert G. Harvey in 1886-7, illustrated by G. D. Giles and Mrs. Gordon Hake, who has prepared sketches from photographs taken by the author.

—Chapman & Hall have ready the first volume of a new edition of Dickens in 54 shilling volumes, each volume containing 160 pages and about twenty pictures. Fifty thousand copies will be issued.

—It is said that a statue of Louisa M. Alcott will be modeled this Winter by Frank E. Elwell of Concord, its probable destiny being the public library of Concord. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says of the "Life and Journals" of Miss Alcott: "In it we have laid bare a bright and beautiful life—a life of struggle and hardship, it is true, but simple, self-sacrificing, heroic, and at times full of pathos."

—Frederick A. Stokes & Brother announce for the holidays: "Venice," a large folio with eight fac similes of colored Venetian photographs and "Fac Similes of Aquarelles by American Artists," and "Selected Etchings," with text by Ripley Hitchcock.

—Lord Ronald Gower will soon bring out an illustrated book entitled "Stafford House Letters."

—Björnstjerne Björnson's new novel, "Paa Guds Vele," (In the Ways of God,) on which he has been engaged for some time, is about ready for the printer. It describes the life and career of two young friends, one of whom was a Freethinker, the other a Christian.

—The *Fortnightly* will print a critical article by Mr. Swinburne on the works of Wilkie Collins.

—Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre" will be added to the Camelot series. A biographical introduction will be given.

—Mr. George W. Childs's reminiscences will be published in book form by J. B. Lippincott Company. A portion of them only has been given in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

—Henry Greville, the novelist, announces in a letter to a Paris paper that the famous Château of Nohant, in which George Sand lived and died, is in the market by reason of the death of M. Maurice Sand. The Nohant estate lies a few miles from La Châtre, a little city in the old Province of Berri. The château is three stories high. Whoever buys it will have, it is said, George Sand's study and bedroom just as they were when she last occupied them. Maurice, the son, never assumed his mother's real name, Dudevant. He left two daughters, but no son.

—In England John Richard Green's "Short History of the English People" is in its one hundred and forty-eighth thousand, and the book sells there for over $2.

—The new year's announcements of the *Youth's Companion* comprise a great variety of fine matter from first-class masters. Thus travel and exploration will be dealt with by Joseph Thomson, Commander Cameron, Lieut. Schwatka, and Lord Wolseley; science by Prof. Tyndall, Sir Morell Mackenzie, and Dr. W. A. Hammond; natural history by John Burroughs and Prof. N. S. Shaler; education by President Angell of the University of Michigan, President C. K. Adams of Cornell, and President Gilman of Johns Hopkins; domestic interests by "Marion Harland," and public life by Senator Hoar, Congressman T. B. Reed, and Speaker Carlisle. Other contributors will be W. P. Frith, P. T. Barnum, Justin McCarthy, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Blaine.

—Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich has recently contributed $100 to the support of the Cottage Hospital in Portsmouth, N. H. This hospital was established a few years ago in the former home of his grandfather, in which Mr. Aldrich was born and which he has made famous in "A Story of a Bad Boy."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A HANDFUL OF MONOGRAPHS. Continental and English. By MARGARET J. PRESTON, author of "Silverwood." 12mo. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO. 1889. Cloth, $2 50.

THEIR CANOE TRIP. By MARY P. W. SMITH. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth.

KIBBOO GANEY; OR, THE LOST CHIEF OF THE COPPER MOUNTAIN. Travel and Adventure in the West of Africa. By WALTER WENTWORTH. Illustrated by F. T. MERRILL. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth, $1 25.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ARKANSAS FOR 1888. In four volumes. By JOHN C. BRANNER, Ph. D., State Geologist. Vol. II., MISSOURI & ADAIR. Vol. III., Little Rock: PRESS PRINTING COMPANY. 1888. Cloth. Two volumes.

WOMAN'S SECRETS; OR, HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL. New-York: STREET & SMITH. 1889. Paper.

FLIPWING THE SPY. A Fable for Children. By LEOPOLD WESSELHOEFT, author of "Sparrow the Tramp." Illustrations by A. G. PLYMPTON. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth.

BELIEF. By GEORGE LEONARD CHENEY. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth, $1.

LIL. By the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission," &c. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth, $1.

QUEEN HILDEGARDE. A Story for Girls. By LAURA E. RICHARDS. Boston: ESTES & LAURIAT. 1889. Cloth.

TO THE LIONS. A Tale of the Early Christians. By the Rev. ALFRED J. CHURCH. Sixteen illustrations. By H. M. PAGET. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Cloth.

THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE. Sixth Series. New-York: FREDERICK A. STOKES. 1889. Oblong 4to, cloth.

EPITHALAMIUM. The Wedding Hymn. By MARY MATHEWS BARNES. Drawings by DORA WHEELER. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Cloth, oblong 4to.

JUPITER LIGHTS. A Novel. By CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON, Author of "Anne," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth.

DAY WITH INDUSTRIALS. Adventures and Experiences among Curious Industries. By ALEXANDER W. DRAKE, Esq. D. Illustrations. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD. 1889. Cloth. $2 25.

THOMAS NAST'S CHRISTMAS DRAWINGS FOR THE LAST HALF CENTURY. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Folio, cloth.

CATHEDRALS AND ABBEYS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. With descriptive text by RICHARD WHEATLEY, D. D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1890. Grand folio, cloth.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF CHRISTIANITY AND OTHER ESSAYS. By RICHARD T. ELY, Ph. D. New-York: THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO. 1889. Cloth 90 cents.

A TENT BY THE LAKE. And other Poems. By D. S. DONAHOE. New-York: JOHN B. ALDEN. 1889. Cloth.

SFORZA. A Story of Milan. By WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, author of "Valentino." New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889. Cloth. $1 50.

THE HAUTE NOBLESSE. By GEORGE MANVILLE FENN, author of "One Maid's Mischief," &c. New-York: FRANK F. LOVELL & CO. 1889. Paper, 30 cents.

FLORIDA DAYS. By MARGARET DELAND, author of "John Ward, Preacher," &c. Illustrated by LOUIS K. HASLOW. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO. 1889. Cloth, $8.

THE ARIAN CONTROVERSY. By H. M. GWATKIN, M.A. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO. 1889. Cloth.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF SHAKESPEARE. By HIRAM CORSON, LL. D. Boston: D. C. HEATH & CO. 1889.

NOTES OF LESSONS FOR YOUNG TEACHERS. Models for Examination Papers. By JOHN TAYLOR. Boston: BOSTON SCHOOL SUPPLY COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

YOUNG MR. AINSLEY'S COURTSHIP. By F. C. PHILIPS, author of "As in a Looking Glass," &c. New-York: FRANK F. LOVELL & CO. 1889. Paper, 30 cents.

THE KINGS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH. By GEORGE RAWLINSON, M. A. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO. 1889. Cloth, $1.

BURNS. HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPTS IN THE KILMARNOCK MONUMENT MUSEUM. With Notes. Compiled and edited by DAVID SNEDDON. Kilmarnock: D. BROWN & CO. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & CO. 1889. Cloth.

THE LIFE WORK OF THE AUTHOR OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. By FLORINE THAYER MCCRAY. New-York and London: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1889. Square 8vo, cloth.

THE NEGRO IN MARYLAND. A Study of the Institution of Slavery. By JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, Ph. D. Baltimore: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. 1889. Cloth, $8.

TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. By CHARLES and MARY LAMB. Edited with Introduction by ALFRED AINGER. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & CO. 1889. Cloth.

THE CITY OF CLEVELAND AND ITS RESOURCES. A Souvenir of the *Plain Dealer*, Cleveland, Ohio: PLAIN DEALER PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Grand folio, cloth.

THE ADMINISTRATRIX. By EMMA GHENT CURTIS, author of "The Fate of a Fool." New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1889. Cloth.

A FAMILY TREE. And Other Stories. By BRANDER MATTHEWS. New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 1889. Cloth.

GERALD FFRENCH'S FRIEND. By GEORGE H. GESSOP. New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 1889. Cloth.

LES POETES FRANCAIS DU XIXe SIECLE, with Biographical Notices of the Poets, &c. By C. FONTAINE, L. D. New-York: WILLIAM H. JENKINS. 1889. Cloth.

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THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9 9-16c.; Low Middling, 9 5-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8 15-16c.; net receipts, 14,695 bales; gross, 14,444 bales; exports, 3,800 bales; stock, 184,707 bales. Net overland movement for week ended Nov. 1, including net movement to mills, 43,383 bales, against 41,901 bales last year; total since Sept. 1, 139,241 bales, against 190,699 bales last year; crop in sight, 2,292,851 bales, against 2,010,559 bales last year.

GALVESTON, Nov. 2.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9 7-16c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8 11-16c.; net and gross receipts, 9,195 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 90,081 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Nov. 4—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing Nov. 8, 1888.
Alton & Terre Haute	45¾	45¾	45¾
American Express	116½	116½	117
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	31¾	30¾	66
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé rights	⅞	⅞	4¾
Atlantic & Pacific	5¾	4¾	6½
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts	22	22	..
Cameron Coal	7	7	..
Canada Southern	55½	54⅞	64¾
Canadian Pacific	56¾	54¾	64¾
Central Pacific	34¾	34¾	36½
Chesapeake & Ohio	25¼	24⅞	..
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	65¾	64	..
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	44	43	..
Chicago Gas Trust	69¼	67¾	69¼
Chicago & Alton	131	130	..
Chicago & Northwestern	112¾	111¼	111¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf	141¾	141¾	140½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	104¼	103¾	108
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	70½	69¼	86¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	118¾	116¾	106¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	99¼	98¼	108
Chicago, St. Paul & Ftd	87¾	87¾	..
Clev., Cin., C. & St. Louis	78	74	..
Clev., Cin., C. & St. Louis pf	99¾	99	..
Chi., Wash. & Baltimore	2¾	2¼	..
Chi., Wash. & Baltimore pf	4¾	4¾	..
Colorado Coal	83	81¾	34½
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17	16½	27
Chicago & East Illinois	40¾	40	63½
Chicago & East Ill. pf	94	94	96½
Commercial Cable	102¼	102	118½
Consolidated Gas Company	80	79¾	81¼
Delaware & Hudson	150	148½	118½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	140½	139	..
Den., Texas & Fort Worth	33¼	30½	..
Denver & Rio Grande West	17	17	..
Denver & Rio Grande	16¾	16¾	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	51¾	48¼	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	6	6	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	10¼	10	10¼
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	21¾	21¾	24½
Evansville & Terre Haute	93¾	93	..
Green Bay & Winona	3	3	8
Homestake	9½	9½	17
Houston & Texas	2¾	1¾	..
Iowa Central	11	10¾	..
Iowa Central pf	30	28¾	..
Illinois Central	117	117	119½
Lake Erie & Western	18¾	18¼	17½
Lake Erie & Western pf	65¾	63¾	83
Lake Shore	107½	106¾	109¼
Louisville & Nashville	81	80½	95¼
Manhattan consolidated	106¾	103¾	95¼
Manhattan Beach	9	8	60¾
Mobile & Ohio	9¾	9¼	..
Marquette, H. & O. pf	92	92	..
Manoning Coal Railway	50	50	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis	9¾	9¾	17½
Missouri Pacific	77¾	77¾	12¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11¼	10¾	13
Mobile & Ohio	13¾	13	10
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	100	100	82½
New-Jersey Central	124¾	121¾	90½
New-York Central	107¾	106¾	92½
New-York & New-England	43¾	42¾	40½
New-York, Ont. & Western	20¾	20¼	20
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	86¼	86¼	44
New-York, L. E. & Western	29¾	28¾	24¼
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	69	68¼	64¼
New-York, Sus. & Western	9	8¼	9
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	34¾	34	34¾
Norfolk & Western	19	18	18
Norfolk & Western pf	55¾	55¾	62
Northern Pacific	32¾	31¾	26¾
Northern Pacific pf	73¾	72¾	63¾
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	21¾	23½
Ohio, Indiana & Western	9	9	33
Ontario Mining	35	35	38½
Oregon & Navigation	85¾	85¼	18
Oregon Improvement	20	19¾	..
Oregon Railway & Nav	100¾	100	68½
Oregon Short Line	43	41	24
Oregon & Transcontinental	34¾	33	30
Pacific Mail	53	52¾	57
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	20	20	28¼
Philadelphia & Reading	44¾	42¾	48¾
Philadelphia Gas	68	68	..
Pittsburg & Western pf	41	39½	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	180½	180	170
Quicksilver	9¾	6	9¼
Richmond & Allegheny	21¾	21¾	..
Richmond & West Point	27¾	27¾	9
Richmond & West Point pf	80¾	80	81¾
St. Louis & San Francisco	25	26	28¾
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	59	58¾	67¼
St. Paul & Duluth	29¾	29¾	44½
St. Paul & Duluth pf	82	81	95
St. Paul & Omaha	34	34	36
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	117	115	104
Southern Pacific	38¾	38¼	..
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	8	8	8¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	62	53¾	32½
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	100	100	94
Toledo & Ohio Central	34	34	..
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	24¾	23	24¾
Texas Pacific	21¾	19¾	24
Union Pacific	68¼	66¾	64¾
United States Express	85	85	79
Virginia Midland	65	54	36
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	18¾	18	14¾
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	32	30¾	27¾
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	84¾	84¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	67¾	64¾	60¾
Wisconsin Central	28¾	27¾	..

The weekly statement of the New-York City associated banks issued on Saturday showed a decrease in the reserves of $8,800; the banks now hold $1,120,575 in excess of the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $758,200, an increase in specie of $547,200, a decrease in legal tenders of $231,000, an increase in deposits of $1,299,600, and an increase in circulation of $16,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	Oct. 26, '89.	Nov. 2, '89.	Nov. 3, '88.
Loans	$393,343,500	$394,142,000	$294,410,900
Specie	72,250,400	79,797,600	90,493,100
Legal tenders	28,083,400	28,852,800	28,114,000
Deposits	400,818,100	402,117,700	417,787,400
Circulation	4,634,000	4,650,200	4,585,800

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$72,250,400	$79,797,800	$90,063,100
Legal tenders	28,083,400	28,852,800	28,114,000
Total reserve	$101,333,800	$101,649,900	$118,177,100
Reserve required against deposits	100,204,525	100,529,425	104,446,850
Excess of reserve above legal req'm'ts	1,129,275	1,120,475	13,730,250

At London consols for money remained unchanged, but for the account declined ⅛. American securities were dull and the changes were fractional. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Lake Shore, 1, and Union Pacific, ⅜. *Declined*—St. Paul, 2, and Reading, ¼.

The Bank of England gained £328,000 in specie during the week, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 38.41, became 40.74. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent. The Bank of France gained 475,000 francs in silver and lost 2,950,000 in gold.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 31, 1889	£20,391,977	.....
Nov. 1, 1888	20,589,779	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 31, 1889	£21,633,483	£20,186,664
Nov. 1, 1888	40,580,075	49,104,979

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 31, 1889	£28,127,334	£14,083,866
Nov. 1, 1888	28,866,000	14,333,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 91, 1889	£5,438,000	£16,032,000
Nov. 1, 1888	5,950,000	15,530,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 31, 1889	£2,128,000	£2,048,000
Nov. 1, 1888	5,985,000	1,488,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 31, 1889	£9,499,000	£1,249,000
Nov. 1, 1888	2,461,000	1,231,000
Total last week	£113,305,794	£84,454,300
Corresponding week '88	103,481,854	87,881,979
Week ending Oct. 24, '89	113,088,277	87,870,850

The week's stock market was fairly active, and quotations are generally lower than they were a week ago. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Tennessee Coal and Iron, 7¾; Manhoning Coal, 6; Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, 1¼; Canada Southern, 1½; Michigan Central, Omaha, and Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred, each 1. *Declined*—Chicago Gas, 1¾; Missouri Pacific, 3¼; Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, 2¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 2¾; New-Jersey Central, 2½; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 2; Rock Island, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis, and Reading, each 1¾; Manhattan, New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, and Delaware and Hudson, each 1½; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and New-England, each 1¼; St. Paul, Northern Pacific common, Northern Pacific preferred, and Southern Pacific, each 1½; Atlantic and Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, Chicago and North-western, St. Paul preferred, East Tennessee second preferred, Mobile and Ohio, Pacific Mail, Texas Pacific, and Wabash, each 1.

In trust stocks, Cotton Oil and Lead Trust were most active, both declining sharply. Cotton Oil declined 10⅜ ₱ cent. and Lead Trust 2½, while Sugar Refineries advanced 1¼ and Distillers and Cattle Feeders' Trust advanced 3¼.

The money market was easy in the beginning of the week but became stiffer toward the end. Call loans ranged from 4 to 12 ₱ cent. The average was 6@8.

The foreign exchange market was steady but dull. The posted rates were unchanged at 481½ and 486. The rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, 480¾@481; demand, 483@483¼; cables, 485½@4-53⅛. Commercial bills were 479¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows, viz.: France, 5 21⅞@5 22½; and 5 23¾@5 20; Reichsmarks, 94⅛@94⅜ and 95@95⅛; guilders, 39⅞@40 and 40⅜.

Government bonds were quiet and unchanged. The trading in State bonds was insignificant. In bank stocks there was a decided advance in the stock of the Fourth National Bank, the same advancing to 171.

Dealings in railway mortgages were active and prices were steady. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé seconds, 4½, and do. firsts and International and Great Northern 6s, each 3¼; St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts and do. seconds, 1½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 6s, 1⅝; do. 6s, 1½, and do. consols, 1; Hocking Valley 6s, 1; Denver, South Park and Pacific firsts, each 1¾; San Antonio and Aransas Pass firsts of 1916, 1¾, and do. of 1926, 1; Green Bay and Winona firsts, Morgan's Louisiana and Texas firsts, and Rock Island firsts, each 1. *Declined*—Reading second incomes, 1¼; Louisville and Nashville collateral trust 6s, ⅛.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$10,166,859
Corresponding week last year	8,664,640
Since Jan. 1, 1889	422,457,078
Corresponding period last year	395,814,516

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$16,342,558
Corresponding week last year	6,612,317
Since Jan. 1, 1889	256,867,834
Corresponding period last year	244,309,558

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$218,679
Corresponding week last year	89,119
Since Jan. 1, 1889	6,248,626
Corresponding period last year	7,097,171

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$229,388
Corresponding week last year	988,549
Since Jan. 1, 1889	65,845,753
Corresponding period last year	30,819,995

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Nov. 2	$792,903,817
Balance for the week ending Nov. 2	31,660,051
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 26	746,911,483
Balance for the week ending Oct. 26	30,884,758
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 19	793,010,506
Balance for the week ending Oct. 19	31,749,904
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 12	852,050,373
Balance for the week ending Oct. 12	32,074,873
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 5	852,631,300
Balance for the week ending Oct. 5	37,588,096
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 28	634,910,008
Balance for the week ending Sept. 28	30,127,935

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw Hard Bricks are worth $6 75@7 ₱ 1,000; Fishkills, $6 75; Up-River Hard, $6 25@6 75; Jersens, $6 75@6 80; Sale Hard Bricks, $5 75; Perfect Dark and Red, $15@$19; Croton Brown, $14@$18; Philadelphia Front, $20@$38; Trenton Frost, $19@$20....Rosendale Cement is worth 90c.@$1 10 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2@$2 15; English Portland, $2 20@$2 50; German Portland, $2 35@$2 70....Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and do. finishing, $1 20; State common Lime, 85c.; St. John's Lime, 90c.@95c.....Lehigh and Hudson River Plaster, $2 ₱ ton....Goss's Hair is worth 23c.@28c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 14c.@18c.

COFFEE—Was further advanced in the option line, though prices slight changes, for the day 10@20 points, though showing little animation.... There were only 19,500 bags placed on options here to-day.....At the close here the November option stood at 10.05c.@10.06c., (range 10.01c.@10.06c., December, 10.09c.@10.10c., January, 10.07c.@10.11c.,) January at 10.08c.@10.09c., (range 10.05c.@10.11c.,) February at 10.16c.@10.17c., (range 10.13c.@10.19c.,) March at 10.24c.@10.25c., (range 10.21c.@10.27c.,) and April at 10.32c., August within the range of 10.31c.@10.54c., and September, 1889, at 10.57c.@10.58c....Exports for the season, commencing Sept. 1, to date from all shipping ports, 798,074 bales to Great Britain, 162,171 bales to France, and 314,518 bales to the Continent, (against, in the same portion of the preceding crop year, 498,525 bales to Great Britain, 98,961 bales to France, and 220,047 bales to the Continent.)

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat Flours met with a fair inquiry for home use and shipment, but again at somewhat irregular figures, though the actual changes for the day were insignificant. Home trade orders ran chiefly in the better qualities of Extras—Spring and Winter—largely on Patents.....Arrivals here to-day, 13,578 bbls. and 16,814 sacks, and clearances same, 5,293 bbls. and 17,300 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 24,666 sacks and bbls. Receipts to-day, 775 bags, and for the week, 5,127 bags.....BUCKWHEAT quoted at 50c.@51c.....FEED firm and in request in a jobbing way, with 40-lb. at 90c.@70c., generally at 95c.

WHEAT—Has been under the speculative interest was of very moderate proportions, and indicative of more or less of hesitancy and distrust on the part of operators, who derived little encouragement from the report and filling requirements for the day—these proving limited, while Western and cable advices were again of a dispiriting tenor, and the close here was of weakness, with the final range on options about 1@1½c. under that of yesterday. Aggregate option dealings here for the day gives as 1,944,000 bushels.....Deliveries to prominent interior spring Wheat points since our last, 833,895 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 75,731 bushels.....And here the November option stood at the regular close at 82½c., December at 83¾c., (range 83¾c.@84c., and subsequently 89¼c.@83⅞c., on sales and unofficially for the day at 883,000 bushels,) January, regularly, at 86c.; March, at 87¼c., and May, 1890, regularly closed at 89¼c., (range 89 3-16c.@89¾c., an subsequently back to 89¼c.@89¾c., on sales and reported on sale for the day of 944,000 bushels).....And for prompt and early delivery Wheat was quite modestly dealt in, and (with the options) dep

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—BLUTHOCHZEIT.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—LATER ON.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—HAMLET.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—EHORLI'S NAZCI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—BEN-MY-CHREE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MONTE CRISTO.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—FASCINATION.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—FAUST.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—OUR FLAT.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—ROGER LA HONTE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—DAVID GARRICK.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DRUM MAJOR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—HELENE.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—THE FAIRIES' WELL.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, colder weather.

Voters who want to make a choice of the best candidates to-morrow will have to do their own "scratching" or "pasting." No party or committee will provide the composite ballots they require. There will be no conveniences for cutting and pasting at the polls. But ballots have already been mailed to the honses of all the voters on the registration lists. Let independent voters and "scratchers," young and old, make up their ballots deliberately, and with proper discrimination, in their own homes to-night, or before setting out for the polls to-morrow morning.

The anti-ring movement in Jersey City has been a very spirited and determined one, and has been conducted with sound judgment and in a very effective fashion. If the voters know their own interests, and sustain them, they can crush the ring to-morrow and start their growing city on that career of decent management which it deserves and requires. It is an encouraging sign that the ring managers have begun to quarrel among themselves and to accuse each other of treachery. Readers of THE TIMES will find in our columns this morning a list of the reform candidates.

We are afraid our comment upon the comparative merits of the two candidates for the Assembly in the Twenty-first District did injustice to Mr. RICHARD J. LEWIS, the nominee of the Republicans. Making use of information obtained from sources probably not wholly without bias, we did not rate sufficiently high Mr. LEWIS's independence of party trammels. He sat in the Assembly of 1884 as the Representative of the Seventeenth District and made a creditable record, incurring the disfavor of the leaders of his party through his habit of voting according to his own opinions. We had overlooked this part of Mr. LEWIS's career and are glad to do him the justice of setting it forth.

It does not give one a very pleasant impression of the work to which Mr. HARRISON devotes a good deal of his time and energy to learn, as we do from our Washington dispatches this morning, that he is to be visited this week by "MATT" QUAY and "CHRIS" MAGEE, who are engaged in a struggle for the "control" of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania. To both these gentlemen, and to Mr. HARRISON as well, this struggle presents itself simply as a question of spoils. Whichever of the two leaders can force or persuade the President of the United States to give him the greater number of valuable bits of patronage in Pennsylvania will be confident of securing control of the party. As to the offices for which they seek to dictate appointments, no one seems to remember that they are created by law under the Constitution, and that it is the high duty of the President to see that they are filled by the best men without the slightest regard to the interests of "CHRIS" or "MATT" or the Republican Party, and that to fill them for the purpose of advancing such interests is as dishonorable and as contrary to the duty of the President as it would be if Mr. HARRISON should steal money from the Treasury for a like purpose. But, hard as it is to realize it, that is the simple fact.

The voters of Long Island City should give a finishing blow to PATRICK J. GLEASON to-morrow. It has been abundantly proved that he is as bad a Mayor as the town could possibly have. He has now reached a point in his career where re-election is positively necessary to save him from political ruin. The registration this year is very heavy, and there will be a large vote, probably as large as 6,000. This ought to mean that the interest of the citizens is fairly awakened, and that GLEASON will be buried too deep for even Gov. HILL to pull him out again. His extinction would be a wholesome thing not only for Long Island City, to which he has done very great mischief, but for decent politics in the State.

It should be borne in mind that the Judiciary ticket to be voted to-morrow will contain the names of the candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and two Judges of the City Court. Voters who want to defeat Judge HAIGHT, the Republican and Standard Oil candidate, should see to it that their Judiciary ballot has at its head the name of DENIS O'BRIEN, and if they wish to support the Citizens' local candidates, they must assure themselves that the rest of the ticket is "straight" containing the names of ALLISON, FITZGERALD, GEDNEY, and NEWBURGER.

BALLOT REFORM APPLIED TO THIS ELECTION.

With what ease and precision the independent voter could accomplish his wish at the polls to-morrow if a ballot-reform act like the Massachusetts law was on the New-York statute book! Let us take the State ticket for an object lesson in ballot reform. We will suppose that Mr. RICHARD CROKER has come to the polling place in his election precinct. He wishes to do his duty as a good citizen, and having great respect for the opinions of THE TIMES, he has determined to vote for the candidates whom we have advised our readers to support, to wit, the Democratic candidates for Secretary of State and Engineer and Surveyor, and the Republican candidates for Controller, Treasurer, and Attorney General. Mr. CROKER encounters no ballot peddlers or other nuisances on the sidewalk or about the polls. He enters the polling inclosure and a clerk hands him a ballot similar in form and arrangement to that printed below. Mr. CROKER steps into a small compartment, where no prying eye can overlook his movements, and with a pen or pencil sets a cross against the names of Mr. RICE, Mr. COOKE, Mr. HEDGES, Mr. VARNUM, and Mr. BOGART. His ballot then presents this appearance:

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.	*Vote for One.*	
THOMAS K. BEECHER.	Greenback.	
JOHN I. GILBERT.	Republican.	
JESSE H. GRIFFEN.	Prohibition.	
FRANK RICE.	Democratic.	X
Controller.	*Vote for One.*	
MARTIN W. COOKE.	Republican.	X
BENJAMIN L. RAND.	Prohibition.	
JOHN B. SULLIVAN.	Greenback.	
EDWARD WEMPLE.	Democratic.	
Treasurer.	*Vote for One.*	
JOSEPH W. BRUCE.	Prohibition.	
ELLIOT DANFORTH.	Democratic.	
J. MADISON HALL.	Greenback.	
IRA M. HEDGES.	Republican.	X
Attorney General.	*Vote for One.*	
COLERIDGE A. HART.	Prohibition.	
CHARLES F. TABOR.	Democratic.	
JAMES M. VARNUM.	Republican.	X
JAMES WRIGHT.	Greenback.	
Engineer and Surveyor.	*Vote for One.*	
JOHN BOGART.	Democratic.	X
ALPHEUS B. KENYON.	Prohibition.	
WM. V. VAN RENSSELAER.	Republican.	

Mr. CROKER advances to the desk of the registry clerk, gives his name, address, and other particulars required by the present law, turns to the proper ballot box, deposits his vote, and goes his way. But in addition to preparing and casting a ballot for State officers, he has also prepared and cast the Judiciary, Senate, Assembly, City and County, and Aldermanic ballots. He has been altogether not more than a minute in the polling inclosure. He has exercised his right of suffrage without confusion, doubt, or any bother whatever, and he knows that he has not cast a misleading split ticket, and has not been deceived by any Tammany trick of running the Prohibition or Greenback ticket out of its boxes. He has voted for the candidates of his choice.

Under the existing law what is Mr. CROKER to do? Always supposing that he has the good sense to be guided by the advice of THE TIMES, he will procure from the ballot peddlers, as he approaches the polls to-morrow morning, a Democratic and a Republican State ticket. These he will scrutinize sharply, for he knows that they have been printed by politicians, have been bunched by politicians, have been brought to the polls by politicians, and are given out by politicians. Mr. CROKER knows the politicians well enough to have a justifiable fear of accidents and errors. But we will assume that he finds his ballots "straight" and honest. Now, he must do one of two things if he wishes to vote for the best men. He must erase the names of Mr. GILBERT and Mr. VAN RENSSELAER from the Republican ticket and write in their places the names of Mr. RICE and Mr. BOGART, being careful to leave the names of the other three Republicans intact and legible, or he must cut from the Republican ticket its central zone, bearing the names of Mr. COOKE, Mr. HEDGES, and Mr. VARNUM, and this slip he must paste securely over the names of Mr. WEMPLE, Mr. DANFORTH, and Mr. TABOR in such a way as to conceal them entirely, leaving the name of Mr. RICE at the top and that of Mr. BOGART at the bottom of the ballot.

Whichever way he choses, Mr. CROKER will find that this is a troublesome operation. It will take time, it will require a good deal of care, and it will deface the ballot. Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN may catch him at the work, and denounce him as a traitor to Tammany Hall. Moreover, Mr. CROKER may fail to provide himself with pencil, shears, and mucilage, and we do not think he will find at the polls "pasters" suitable to his purpose. For these reasons we fear that Mr. CROKER, much as he respects THE TIMES's opinions, and sincere as we know his desire to be to vote for the best candidates, will go to the polls to-morrow and cast a regular Democratic ballot, ceiling-scandal, Hill men and all. His conscience will reproach him, of course, but how many thousand voters who would gladly vote against WEMPLE, DANFORTH, and TABOR will indolently follow the same course, and leave the polls, ashamed and self-reproachful, with a sense of duty half done?

Ballot reform removes these obstacles to the "conscience vote." The voters understand that this year as they never understood it before. They are instructed, aroused, and their demand for the new law will very shortly swell to the dimensions of a mandate that the Legislature and the Executive will not disobey.

THE BROOKLYN MAYORALTY.

We do not see how there can be much doubt in the minds of fairly independent citizens of Brooklyn as to which of the two candidates for Mayor will be likely, if elected, to use the extensive powers of that office to the greater advantage of the city. Mr. CHAPIN has been tried, and it has been shown that he has done better than was expected of him two years ago. We do not think that in all things he has done as well as he might have done, but in others he has been more firm and more faithful to a high standard than we had thought that he would be. There are only two points of any importance as to which he is criticised by those who wish to replace him by Col. BAIRD. One of these is that the tax rate will be higher this year than it was last year. But that is to his discredit only if it can be shown that the city has not got the worth of its money, or that it did not need the things for which the money has been spent. Neither of these things can be shown.

The increased expenditure (except so much as has been required for increased State taxes, over which Mr. CHAPIN has no control) has been due to three causes: Increased school accommodations, increased police and fire force, and increased labor on the pavements. All of these are not only useful but were absolutely needed. There have been school facilities supplied for fully 20,000 more pupils, and some 400 more teachers have been employed. Surely any one who knows anything about the Brooklyn schools cannot but see that this increase was needed, and that it still leaves the school system inadequate to the inevitable demands made upon it. Moreover, the money has been almost entirely spent upon accommodations for the primary scholars, which is the very best use to which it could have been put. As to the police and fire department, the needs of the city were just as obvious and as pressing. The force of the police has been increased about 40 per cent. and will be, by January 1, 1,000 men. Considering the extent of the territory to be covered and the steady addition to the work performed by the police, not only in the ordinary course of duty but in such exigencies as the aggravated Richardson railroad strikes, the force will not then be too large. It will not really be large enough. Every man put on the force is selected by the civil service rules, after open competition and probation, and there is really very little chance for mere political appointments. As for the streets, the number of miles cleaned has been increased by two-thirds, and will have been doubled next year, while the number of miles of granite pavement has been more than doubled. The Brooklyn voter must not only ask himself whether these expenditures have been justified, but also whether they can safely be cut down, if Mr. BAIRD is to be elected for economy's sake. If they cannot be safely cut down, then there is no force in the argument of economy.

The second point made against Mayor CHAPIN is that he is under the influence of a "machine." We believe the truth about that to be, that he has yielded to the machine so much as he felt was necessary to secure his power to retain his office and carry out his policy. Mr. BAIRD has a machine to reckon with as well as Mr. CHAPIN has. It is just as greedy, as unscrupulous, as regardless of the public good, and as tyrannical as the Democratic machine. Will he, if elected, resist it any better than Mr. CHAPIN has resisted the other? Will he resist it as well? We do not think so. He has given no evidence of either the will or the ability to perform so arduous a task, equal to those of Mr. CHAPIN. He is conceded to be a man of less force of mind or character; he has had no such training as Mr. CHAPIN. To elect him in order to avoid machine rule in the city would be only to substitute the more injurious and complete sway of a machine that is at least as bad. Finally—and we regard this as a very important point, and quite conclusive in itself—Mr. BAIRD has chosen to ally himself openly with the lawless element among the "labor" party, that is to say, with the element that knows very little labor of any kind, and that has worked only mischief to the real workingman. That alliance is to be judged by the prominence given to such a man as BEST, the leader of the riotous portion of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad strikers. It would handicap Mr. BAIRD very seriously in his duties connected with the preservation of order and the protection of persons and property. If there were no other reason, this seems to us sufficient to prevent careful and conservative citizens from putting Mr. BAIRD in the Mayor's office.

WHO OWNS THE PROPERTY?

The proceedings at the recent annual meeting of the Cotton Oil Trust have enlightened a good many people as to the real nature of a Trust and the danger to which the buyer of a Trust's certificates is exposed. One inquiry that is suggested by the recent movement of certificates deserves the attention of all who are interested in what have euphemistically been called "the industrial stocks." It relates to the actual ownership of certain Trust properties at this time and to the effect of a change of ownership upon the Trust organization and the management of the business.

When the Trust plan was devised it was not contemplated that speculation in certificates on the Stock Exchange should be a feature of it. It was supposed that each member of a Trust would retain his certificates, and be glad to do so. The stock of the several corporations is surrendered to the Trustees, who issue in exchange for it the certificates of the Trust, and the earnings of the Trust are distributed in the form of dividends on these certificates. Firms and copartnerships are transformed into corporations, in order that the securities surrendered may be deposited by individuals and may be uniform. It was expected, before Trusts became the footballs of speculation, that the officers of each corporation, being in fact almost the sole owners of the stock, would continue to carry on the business, subject to the decisions of the Trustees, would retain their plants as represented by the certificates, and would take a strong personal interest in the business as they had done while working independently. They were to get higher prices and to receive greater profits than before, and all were to work together, while the Trust plan prevented any one of them from breaking his agreement and underselling his associates.

But after a "market" for the certificates had been made on the Exchange by skillful manipulation, "wash sales," and other tricks, and after the price of certificates had been raised in these ways and by the purchases of those who had been assured by certain journals that "the industrial stocks" were good things, many of the original holders of certificates sold out, as we have heretofore shown. When Cotton Oil shares were selling above $50, the owners of mill properties in the Trust could sell those properties to the public for twice the fairly appraised value of the same, for it is notorious that the mills were capitalized in the Trust at a sum three, or four, or even five times their appraised value. When the Sugar Trust certificates were selling at $126—and for a long time the price was above $100—sugar refiners in the Trust could obtain from the public a price at least three times the appraised value of their refineries. Many were tempted to sell and they yielded. To such sales was due in large measure the decline in market value to the neighborhood of $70.

Who owns the Sugar Trust's refineries? Who owns the oil mills and lard factories of the Cotton Oil Trust? Are the manufacturers themselves still in possession? Do they still hold as owners the properties on account of which they were elected Trustees for a term of years, or by means of which they were able to govern the election of the Trustees? There are only 500,000 of the Sugar Trust certificates and 420,000 of the Cotton Oil certificates. Transactions in these certificates on the Exchange for several months have been so large as to prove that a great number of the certificates have been unloaded upon the public and are in circulation for speculative use. Sales have frequently risen above 50,000 in a day; in times of great excitement they have exceeded 100,000.

While everybody knows that a large proportion of the certificates has been sold by those who originally took them in exchange for their factories, no one knows how many of the certificates are still held by the manufacturers. The public cannot lay hand upon absolute proof that even one-tenth of the property controlled and operated by these Trusts is now actually owned by the manufacturers who united in making the organizations. It was recently reported that some of the most prominent refiners of sugar had sold out, and it is understood that recent liquidation deprived persons intimately connected with the Cotton Oil Trust of scores of thousands of shares. But the properties are still managed by the original owners or by the Trustees through the agency of these original owners.

It will be seen that such a change of ownership as has been indicated by such proof as can be obtained concerning the condition of these mysterious associations offers curious complications and new problems. What will be the attitude of a Trust manufacturer toward the property he seems to own, but does not own? What will be the attitude of so-called Trustees toward the mills which they no longer own, and the industry in which they no longer have a large pecuniary interest? What are the rights of the new owners of certificates and how are they to exercise those rights in these blind pools? If they suspect that officers or other Trustees have incurred great losses by reckless speculation in certificates or products, and have shifted those losses to the Trust itself, how are they to get the facts and to prevent such jobbery in the future? To be sure, these are questions that they ought to have asked before they made their investments; but if they did not ask them then they will surely ask them now. Possibly they can procure the desired information from the Governors of the Stock Exchange, under whose sanction speculation in the so-called "industrial stocks" has reached such proportions.

PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL.

That is a very interesting experiment which the ball players of the National League have undertaken. The news columns of THE TIMES have set forth their undertaking in sufficient detail. The players virtually propose to be their own managers, or rather, to manage their managers instead of permitting their managers to manage them. They wish to acquire to themselves more of the profits of the business of baseball, considered as a public entertainment, and presumably they desire also to avoid the losses that the patient players of the unworthy manager incur in the form of fines and suspensions.

These are quite legitimate aspirations. The only question is whether they can be realized. For some purposes the players can undoubtedly arrange contests more to the public satisfaction than can be done by outsiders. For one thing, they are the best possible judges of the capability of other players, which cannot fully be exhibited by any system of record, no matter how extensive it may be or how carefully kept. They announce as one of their purposes the equalization of the playing strength of the clubs in the League, or, as it is to be henceforth, in the Brotherhood. This would be an excellent means of stimulating the public appetite for the pastime by imparting to a large number of games the interest that now attaches only to the contests of the leaders. Of course, there would still be leaders, and some club must be last. But it seems as if it might be arranged that the leaders should not be so very far in the lead and that the last should not be such a hopelessly bad last as has been the case heretofore.

All this looks very promising. And yet it is to be borne in mind that baseball has become in this country a very extensive business, and that its management requires the qualities of a good man of business. It requires also an extensive investment of capital. The procurement of a suitable ground alone, as we have seen in New-York this last Summer, is a matter of difficulty and of a considerable cost. Capital will be forthcoming, doubtless, in view of the returns of the games, provided the persons who are asked to invest it have confidence, not only in the attractiveness of the sport, but also in the prudence with which their money is to be spent, upon which the amount of their profits really depends. This includes discretion in the choice and distribution of players, to be sure, but it includes a great deal more. A man who is capable of doing this work so as to show a satisfactory profit to his stockholders and to pay his players will not be content with a moderate salary for himself, but will insist upon a reward proportioned to his success. The Brotherhood of players can scarcely supersede the existing League except by making its own project more attractive to capitalists. It will not do this by cutting down the share of the investors in the profits of the business, nor yet by resorting to a cheaper, which, of course, means a loss competent, management. The players may be stockholders, as, indeed, they may be under the present arrangement, but in their capacity of players all that they can get is what is left after capital has been compensated and management paid; and that is precisely what they get now, with this exception, that at present their claims constitute a first lien on the proceeds of the season. They are satisfied before a dividend is declared, and they are satisfied even if there are no profits to divide.

The scheme is like all other co-operative schemes that overlook the necessity of business ability in a business enterprise, and in which labor undertakes to do without either leadership or capital. The prima donna who undertakes to manage her own company, or the star actor who hires or buys his own theatre, or the author who becomes his own publisher, commonly comes to grief, and we fear that this will be the fate of the ball players if they put their scheme into execution. According to the usual relation of merit and reward in this inequitable world, the professional baseball player does not seem, even in his present estate, to be a person whose condition calls for effusive pity. Of course, if he can better it he has a perfect right to do so, but his attempt and failure to better it would meet with the less sympathy because he seemed to stand so little in need of sympathy before.

Under the provisions of the new anti-combination law in Missouri, on Sept. 25 the Secretary of State called upon about seven thousand corporations to make affidavit that they were not members of any Trust or similar organization devised to prevent competition, and required them to respond within thirty days. He has since extended the time until the 14th inst. Of the corporations addressed about twenty-five hundred have complied with the law and five hundred are shown to have gone out of business. It is believed that about one thousand of those remaining on the list are really defunct, but there are about three thousand to be accounted for, and nearly two-thirds of these were chartered in other States. The attention of the prosecuting attorney will be directed to these if it shall not appear on or before the 14th inst. that they are not violating the law. Although the act has very serious defects, which we pointed out some time ago, it appears to have had a good effect. The Secretary of State recently asserted that it had "permanently broken the millers' trust," the Winchester repeating arms agreement, the molasses and syrup agreement, the tobacco 'trust,' the corset 'trust,' and a number of smaller 'trusts' that have annoyed the people." We presume that it will be tested in the courts by the Missouri corporations that are members of the White Lead Trust or Linseed Oil Trust.

Men who believe that the harbor of New-York is worth preserving—and that is equivalent to saying that the commercial prosperity of the city is worth preserving—must await with anxiety the result of Capt. KIRKLAND's visit to Washington. He is the naval officer designated by the President to supervise the safety of the harbor and protect it from the obstructions which four years ago threatened its very existence. The work was begun and faithfully and successfully carried on by Lieut. HUNKER, who was appointed by Mr. CLEVELAND and detached by Mr. HARRISON. We know of no reason for the change except politics, and that means except that it was wished to bring into the office the politics which Lieut. HUNKER had scrupulously kept out of it. Capt. KIRKLAND is reported to have gone to Washington to consult in regard to an impudent request of a little gang of Republican politicians that he should dismiss his subordinates and put in their places men named by this gang. These subordinates were chosen after consultation with the business organizations most familiar with the harbor, and without the least regard to politics. It ought not to be necessary for Capt. KIRKLAND to consult anybody or anything but his own conscience as to compliance with such a demand. But if he shall comply with it the responsibility will be easily placed. It will have to be divided about evenly between him and Mr. HARRISON, and it will not be light.

RELISHED BY THE WISEST.

When the present Free Baptist church was building in Gardiner, Elder John Stephens, with no loss of dignity, assisted the workmen in laying the foundation. One day while digging with his brethren in the trench he was approached by a well-known physician, who remarked: "When your house is finished, parson, you may possibly be bothered to fill it; though I suppose you preachers can get folks into the church easier than you can get them into heaven." "Yes," said Elder John, pausing in his labor, "the clergy can only point the way to heaven; when it comes to getting people there they're obliged to fall back on the doctors."—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

A well-to-do farmer in Gentry County recently received several boxes of freight shipped by kind but misguided friends in New-Jersey, containing various kinds of fruit, accompanied by a note stating that they had not raised much of a crop this year, but would divide, knowing that we got in wild Missouri fruit was one of the most expensive luxuries. The farmer retorted by going to his well-loaded orchard and picked out a choice collection of fruit that for size and quality excelled any he had received, filled the same boxes, and returned them to his New-Jersey friends with an appropriate letter.—*Kansas City Star.*

Grubber—Who was that man who just went out? Moller—Why do you ask? Grubber—I noticed that he sat here some time and seemed rather uneasy; that neither of you had very much to say to the other, and that you seemed to count the minutes before he went. Moller—Fact is, he was my most intimate friend at school. I have not seen him for years.—*Chicago America.*

After the British capitalists have bought the proprietary rights to American patent medicines, we hope that Uncle Sam will require them to sell the stuff to John Bull and his people. We care not who builds the British ships if we shall have the right to make the medicines with which to dose her Majesty's subjects.—*Charleston News.*

"Le Roy Est Mont. vs. Le Roy!" exclaimed the people of Portugal Saturday.—*Los Angeles Tribune.* What is the rest of Le Roy's name? Le Roy who? And why should he Mont? Or were our Portuguese friends trying to express their hail and farewell in Los Angeles County French?—*San Diego (Cal.) Sun.*

Why is it that the railways do not charge in the same way for carrying passengers as they do for carrying freight, that is to say, so much a pound? Why should this man have to pay the same fare as fat man, when it takes less engine power to haul them?—*Dundas (Ontario) Banner.*

About two tons of frogs' legs have been shipped from the Cay district to New-York during the past four months, says the Picton *Times.* How will these exports be classified in the trade returns? As "produce of the fisheries," as "field products," or under "animals and their produce"?—*Toronto Monetary Times.*

In a State where very little hay is cured hay fever is surely not to be feared. It is noted that this modern complaint is only another form of influenza, and only afflicts rich or influenzial people.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

Life in the city is simply a paying of innumerable bills. When we have to pay larger bills than the people of other cities, we cannot be prosperous. We should have cheaper water, at least.—*Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.*

A Kentucky youth who loves peace and quiet has eloped with a deaf-and-dumb girl. His bride is not blind, however, nor is her father, who threatens the hasty groom with death on sight.—*Hutchinson (Kan.) News.*

A Rhode Island young woman has secured a divorce from her husband on the ground that he is a miser. If this is good law a man should be given his freedom if his wife is a spendthrift.—*Chicago Journal.*

A Daneville editor has written a song entitled "I am Glad I Said Yes." He is to be exonerated, for he didn't know at the time what a headache he would have the next morning.—*Rochester Herald.*

"Miss Smiley is going to travel under an assumed name." "You surprise me!" "Yes; she is going to be married next week and going on her wedding journey."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

It is generally safe to trust to a woman's generosity unless she knows that you are in love with her or you are so unfortunate as to be another woman yourself.—*Somerville Journal.*

You never eat peanuts, of course, but under the name of "Algerian almonds" they should taste as sweet.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

Some people who do not want the earth are willing to take the nation—the nomination, that is.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

P. T. Barnum, in London, is his own biggest lion.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

FIRES IN COTTON BALES.

From the Savannah News, Nov. 1.

The City Council on Wednesday night passed an ordinance requiring spark arresters to be used on the smokestacks of donkey engines, or any other engines, used in loading steamers. This is a step in the right direction. There are very good reasons for believing that at least some of the cotton fires are caused by sparks from the furnaces of engines of this kind, and it is probable that another source of cotton fires is sparks from locomotives. Every possible precaution against cotton fires ought to be taken. A Liverpool paper recently asserted that fires in cotton cargoes are caused sometimes by sparks which are produced by the implements used by the screwmen coming in contact with the iron bands of the cotton bales. It is not improbable that this is the case. Parlor matches are, doubtless, also the cause of cotton fires. In our local columns yesterday there was an account of a fire in a cotton bale caused by a match of this kind. A citizen furnished the *Morning News* several instances of cotton fires in which there was no doubt that the fires were wholly due to parlor matches. Not infrequently these matches are found in warehouses and on wharves, where they have been carelessly dropped. It has been suggested that the Legislature should enact a law prohibiting the sale and use of parlor matches within the State. Such a law would be no hardship, because safety matches can be obtained at about half the price which parlor matches command.

THE TIDE THAT LED TO FORTUNE.

Washington Letter to the Philadelphia Telegraph.

The great flood that brought disaster upon the dwellers in the Conemaugh Valley turned Gen. Roseerans from his quiet way and made a miner of him. He was in Virginia when that great flood came on. It cut him off from communication with Washington and kept him for a while in a barren country. While he was thus cut off a farmer proposed to him to go and look at a mountain supposed to have iron in it. The General is a student and has dipped into most of the mysteries of nature that science knows. He is fond of investigation. He went to the mountain and now the mountain is coming to him. It proved to be a valuable iron mountain. He formed a company and bought it. The company entered into a contract with a Pittsburg company by which the latter agreed to develop the mine at their own expense and deliver the iron on the cars at a price that would pay the company owning the mine well. Without any expense beyond the first purchase money for the mountain the company is getting its iron out profitably. Sixteen chambers are being worked, and, to use the miner's expression, the ore melts like butter.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

Of the many valuable inventions in modern warfare which have emanated of late from Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske, United States Navy, perhaps none is more worthy of consideration than his recently-patented apparatus for finding range and position of distant objects through the agency of electricity. The greatest secrecy has always been maintained regarding the details of this device, though it has been known for some time in well-informed naval circles that such an apparatus had either been or was about to be patented, and that its salient features consisted in the determining of the exact range of any distant object by keeping trained upon it a telescope, which in moving carried along with it a dial parallel with the telescope. This dial, it was understood, had electrical contact with a graduated arc over which it moved, and by means of ranging angles registered accurately the distance from the object to the apparatus during all varying stages. So much was known of the apparatus, and it must be added that scientific circles were indebted to Mr. Park Benjamin for even this amount of information.

Starting out with the original idea of increasing the efficiency of the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius, Lieut. Fiske discovered that the range and position finder had something more than a limited field of action before it, and now we find that the device bears the patents of nearly all the principal governments in Europe, besides that of the United States. Up to this present writing the working of the "range and position finder" has been one of the secrets of modern warfare. By the means of a simple train of a telescope Mr. Fiske proposes to know at all times just how far away is the position of the enemy, and from thus knowing that position accurately to impart the information to the batteries and secure a right adjustment that is absolutely correct. This, in brief, is the underlying principle of the "range and position finder"; to what further practical uses it can be applied will be seen from the description, but that it is a success is undeniable, and the chances are that with the thorough practical tests to which it will be subjected on board the flagship Chicago, where the first apparatus has been placed, it will be found essential for accuracy of fire on all the new ships.

The invention of the "range and position finder," as Mr. Fiske puts it, consists in the determination of a fractional portion of a conducting body bearing in length a ratio to the angle included between two lines of sight directed upon some distant object, and the measurement of the electrical resistance of said length.

The electrical device consists of an ordinary Wheatstone bridge with its four members, in one member of which is arranged a body of conducting material in arc form and a movable arm traversing this arc. There is also the transverse member, in which is connected the galvanometer. A battery is connected to the bridge in the usual way. In two of the members are placed fixed resistances, and in the adject member to one containing the arc form is a variable resistance placed as usual. One wire from the battery connects to the end of a member containing a fixed resistance, and at the same time to the pivot of the swinging arm which plays over the arc form. The extremity of this pivot arm moves over and maintains electrical contact with the arc form of conducting material, which latter has one extremity connected to a member of the bridge. Now, when the point of this arm is brought in contact with the member having connection with the arc form, the dial at that moment is in prolongation of this member, and the pivot of the dial having wire connection with another member, there will at once be a current traversing directly from member to member instead of, as before, through the medium of the intervening arc. Now this arc form is made of such material and so proportioned that its electrical resistance to a current traversing it is proportional to the length of arc included between the point of the dial and that part of the arc having contact with the member of the bridge. This resistance that is made to interpose is commensurate with an angle whose sides are the dial itself and the line drawn from the pivot of the dial to the point where the arc form comes in contact with the adject member of the bridge.

An observer, then, stationed at the galvanometer, and at one of the points of resistance can, by noting the galvanometer and adjusting the resistance in the usual way, determine the resistance equilibrating any position of the arm along the arc form, and so discover the angle of adjustment of this arc; or, having adjusted one of the points of resistance at some given figure, the observer may, by simply noting the galvanometer or any other suitable indicating device, visible or audible, determine when the dial is placed at a desired angle corresponding to the adjusted resistance, and this indicating device is obviously at the place where the moving arm is situated, so that the operator then knows when he has placed the arm at the predetermined point or at the distant station, so that the operator in charge of the resistance point can know what the arm has been properly adjusted; or two indicating devices in the same circuit may give warning to both operators, as above, simultaneously. By this means the elevation or training of a gun may thus be determined or recognized from a distant point, the longitudinal axis of the gun corresponding to the dial in the arc form.

OBITUARY.

BRADLEY BARLOW.

Bradley Barlow, for many years conspicuous in the political and the banking world, died on Saturday last at Denver, Col., where he had recently gone from Vermont. The early life of Mr. Bradley, who was born at Fairfield, Vt., May 12, 1814, was spent upon the farm of his father, near that place. His early training imbued him with a fondness for agricultural pursuits, which he cultivated assiduously. In 1858, however, he abandoned that calling in life, and, removing to St. Albans, Vt., he engaged in banking and other large business interests. At one time he was President of the Vermont national bank. He held strong views in opposition to national bank circulation, and advised, for their notes, "the substitution of legal tenders to the amount of $1,000,000,000."

Mr. Barlow was a member of the firm of Barlow & Sanderson, which was heavily interested in the overland stage and express business in the West, but he sold out his interest in this business in 1877, retiring with a large fortune. He also invested a great deal of money in Washington real estate, in marble quarries in Vermont, and in railroads. He bought the Southeastern Railway, (which now forms part of the Canadian Pacific system,) but the venture proved disastrous. In 1883 he went into bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to over $750,000, and his failure involved the Vermont National Bank and the St. Albans Trust Company, both of which institutions were compelled to close their doors.

Mr. Barlow represented the Third Vermont District in the Forty-sixth Congress, 1879-80; was six times elected a member of the Vermont House of Representatives, and twice to the State Senate. He also served twice in the Vermont State Constitutional Conventions, and for several years he held the office of County

MR. CARLIN'S ROCKY ROAD

MORE UGLY FACTS ABOUT THE POLITICIAN.

REASONS WHY LABORING MEN SHOULD LOOK UPON HIS CANVASS WITH ANYTHING BUT FAVOR—A STORY.

Politician Carlin, Alderman and Platt man, is finding the road to the State Senate through the Eleventh District a rocky one. That useful person in campaign times, "Refreshed Memory," is around with his coat off, pitilessly piling up the boulders in Carlin's path. The past of the statesman is not a pleasant thing for memory or anything else to go into. But thee, people of an investigating turn of mind are willing to make some sacrifices on an occasion like this.

Since the publication of the sketch of a portion of Carlin's life in Saturday's TIMES interest has been quickened, and yesterday the Tammany leaders were reasonably confident that Senator Ives, Carlin's opponent, would be reelected.

As a debt-dodger Carlin has been a unique success. A Senator is supposed to represent the property owners as well as others in the district, and it has occurred to many of these property owners that a man with the debt-dodging record of Carlin would not be just the person to intrust with their interests in the Senate. If he doesn't guard the interests of those who do business with him, they argue, what sort of a man would be make in guarding the interests of others? Then the rapid-transit question is being looked into a little, and the increase in values in the property of the district is so much dependent on this rapid-transit question that property owners and people who expect to be property owners some day don't want the interests of the district to be bound up in a man whose work would be favorable to the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, and "Tom" Platt is popularly credited with having the interest of that one of Jay Gould's railroads near his heart.

Carlin, if he goes to the Senate, goes as Platt's man. Mr. Platt may have queer taste in picking men, but then he picks them, with two eyes wide open, in the interest of T. C. Platt. These questions are all being weighed against Statesman Carlin, but what the deosnt folks up there think most about is the objections that are foued to Carlin's record in business and in politics. THE TIMES has already published a partial list of the judgments against him, but a very much longer one could be supplied if such a thing were required to emphasize the necessity of defeating Carlin at the polls.

In 1888, it is reported, nearly fifty executions were sent to the Sheriff's office against him and none of them were satisfied. The executions were made ont against John and Mary E. Carlin. Mayor's Marshal Engelhard was then Executive Clerk in the Sheriff's office. When asked yesterday if this report was true he said that it was and that Deputy Sheriff Lavery now holds a number of executions against Carlin. Most of the executions against Carlin received in the Sheriff's office in 1888 and this year were small ones, and in view of Mr Carlin's stand as champion of labor it is very unkind, indeed, for some people to say that some of these small amounts were due to workingmen.

Carlin's creditors must be intensely interested in the sort of campaign that he is making. It is an expensive one, and if he should devote an amount equal to the sum he is spending to the liquidation of the debts charged against him by his poorer creditors, some one might then get a real benefit from his candidacy. A saloon canvass, such as Carlin is making is one of the most expensive canvasses that can be made, but Carlin, with all these executions awaiting his attention, is hurrying up and down the district through Eleventh and Tenth avenues, dropping into almost every saloon on the west side and cross streets, "setting them up for the boys" and using his money to rouse enthusiasm.

Shrewd politicians have long ago decided that the saloon canvass was not fruitful, and, to a great extent, it has been abandoned. A man who knows how they are worked figured out yesterday that the cost of the canvass of the Eleventh District would cost from $100 to $200 per day. He estimated that there were nearly two thousand saloons in the district, and that a candidate would be able to visit more than fifty during the day and night. Usually each visit costs $1 or $2 and sometimes more. When there is a change coming out of a bill that the candidate throws down on the bar he is always supposed to refuse to take it, but to let the margin be used in drinking his health. Republicans in the district who are not particularly fond of the liquor business or its interests probably wouldn't approve very strongly of Carlin's method of winning votes, but then it would be ungenerous to tell them of it.

Carlin has been making a very vigorous canvass. Senator Ives and his friends have of course worked with determination and energy. In this connection much comment has been made on the apparent lethargy of Dennis A. Speiy, the nominee for Senator on the County Democratic ticket. A few posters have been put up, Mr. Spellisy has made a speech or two, but as for a determined canvass or anything approaching it he has not made it. Tammany leaders in the district say that his action since the nomination has been such as to fully prove the truth of their claims that he is but a "dummy."

Backing this up, they point out that Carlin was in the ball at the Counties' Convention which nominated Spellisy, and they quote Carlin as saying that he got a splendid reception there. There were those Tammany men yesterday who went so far as to claim that no tickets for Spellisy would be hunched with the County Democracy's county ticket, but that Carlin's would be used instead. It is known as a positive fact that many of the delegates to the Counties' Eleventh Senatorial Convention refused to indorse Carlin's nomination, but some of the leaders stopped this, and then Spellisy was put up. If he had made a good fight for an election independent Democrats would not think so curiously of his candidacy. Close political observers seem of the belief that there is a determination to bunch Carlin with the County Democracy's ticket.

Here is a story that may add to Carlin's popularity as a candidate. It is told by a County Democrat, who is of the opinion that not many members of the Counties can be induced to vote for him: A year ago, when Carlin was canvassing the district during his candidacy for Alderman, and spending his money freely, a laborer, whose family included his wife and four children, failed to get his pay from Carlin for work done. His family was on the verge of starvation, and he tried in vain to get $6 from Carlin wherewith to pay his rent. He then went to the gentleman who tells the story, and he gave him the money to pay his rent and later secured him a job from the Park Department. THE TIMES's informant also says that he has had a number of poor laborers come to him in search of work who had been working for Carlin and who could not get their money. This may appeal to the laboring classes as a good reason why Statesman Carlin should stay at home this year.

John Shea, who was once thought of as a possible candidate for the Senatorial nomination obtained by Mr. Ives, sent a number of copies of THE TIMES containing the sketch of Carlin's career through the district, and says that people were very glad to know just what kind of a man this statesman was. William E. Stillings, one of Tammany's leaders in the upper part of the Eleventh District, says that there had been a number of secedere from the County Democracy up there because it was feared that it might be the intention of some of the Counties' men to aid in the election of Carlin.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

A GOOD DEAL OF QUIET WORK DONE YESTERDAY BY POLITICIANS.

Sunday's calm and quiet reached the State political headquarters yesterday, and but little was going on either at the Democratic headquarters in the Hoffman House or at the Republican headquarters in the Fifth-Avenue. At the former there was no show of effort, and the rooms were practically closed.

Gen. Knapp sat in his office in the Republican bailiwick and told about a number of places that had been detected or open to the suspicion that voters had illegally registered from them in the interest of Tammany. He picked up three lists from his desk which had been clipped from the registry list printed in the *City Record*, and these, he said, were only a portion of those that were regarded as suspicions. The rest had been passed along to those who were charged with looking after them. One list contained the names of thirty who registered from 606 First-avenue, a "hotel" called the Pilgrim, another the names of fifty-three who had registered from 153 East Twenty-third-street, and the third twenty-three who had registered from 386 Third-avenue. All these places are in the Eighteenth Assembly District, and Gen. Knapp did not know but that many of the names were properly registered. He said there were enough places open to suspicion to furnish enough arrests to fill every cell in New-York.

When a Republican who heard what Gen. Knapp was saying asked him if it wasn't possible that he had got hold of one of "Matt" Quay's lists of last year, the General did not commit himself.

While things were quiet about the State headquarters, there was a deal of work done in a quiet fashion among the politicians. Tickets were prepared for sending out, and there were rumors afloat that considerable bunoohing was going on here and there. It was asserted that in two or three Assembly Districts certain County Democrats were bunching the names of some of Tammany's judicial nominees with the Citizens' ticket. Tammany's ticket will be given out to-day, and in some districts the Citizens' tickets have already been sent out.

The leaders of the County Democracy held a meeting at the New-Amsterdam Club last night to hear reports from the districts, and if any suggestions could be made. James Morrice J. Power presided. One result of the meeting was that men were sent into every election district of the Ninth Assembly District to see to it that they were properly supplied with the straight Citizens' ticket. It is in this district that the followers of Police Commissioner Voorhis have sent out ballots upon which only the names of the Democrats on the ticket have been printed and the spaces that should be occupied by the Republican names are left blank.

There are plenty of indications that this will be an election of many scratched ballots, and the inspectors have expectations of very hard work in the count. The County Democracy leaders have been very careful in laying out the work to be done on Tuesday. Tammany has also paid close attention to detail. The Tammany election inspectors in every election district were called together in the Assembly District headquarters yesterday and were lectured by the leaders as to the care they should take on Tuesday. Following the lead of Mr. Croker's resolution introduced and passed unanimously at a recent meeting of Tammany's Committee on Organization, the inspectors were warned that there were three combination inspectors to one Tammany inspector and they must be careful to see that no advantage was taken of this fact. The County Democrats and Republicans make light of Tammany's fear and they think that Tammany's inspectors will be amply able to take care of themselves.

In the memory of people about the hotels there never was an election where so little betting was done.

VIEWS OF TWO LEADERS.

People who had estimates on the result of the election were numerous last night, and so were people who averred that no one could tell from the condition of affairs how the local election was going. Tammany's chieftain, Richard Croker, took a rosy view of the situation from his standpoint.

Said Mr. Croker: "It looks as though Tammany would get 110,000 votes, and the Citizens' ticket would get 80,000."

Mr. Croker figures that there will be 200,000 votes cast.

Maurice J. Power appeared happy and contented. When asked what his estimate was he inquired—

"What is Mr. Croker's?"

He was told, and then he said, "Well, I would just reverse that estimate."

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien was also confident. He said that on Saturday night he addressed four Bohemian meetings and that they all enthusiastically indorsed the Citizens' ticket. He has also done valiant work for the Citizens in this campaign.

Almost every one else, on both sides, was confident of victory.

ODDS AND ENDS.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union the knife cutters asked the meeting to advise the voters in the Fifth Senatorial District not to vote for Col. W. L. Brown because his paper had not printed their advertisement when they were on strike. The meeting did so, and then proceeded to denounce Col. Murphy, his opponent in the Senatorial race. A delegate asked whether there were not any other candidates for Senator in that district, so that the meeting could denounce them all in a bunch.

The alleged secession of a member of the members of the Twenty-third Ward County Democracy Committee to Tammany does not seem to be much of a campaign card. It is said that most of the men in question resigned some time ago because they were employed in the Department of Public Works, and that some of the others mentioned were never members of the committee.

The Senatorial fight between Ahearn, County Democrat, and Grady, Tammany, in the Sixth District, was at its height yesterday, and but little else was talked of in the district. There is said to have been more betting done on the result of this contest in one saloon in the district than in most of the uptown hotels in the general result.

To-night the independent east side citizens will hold a mass meeting in the interests of ballot reform in Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway. There will be many good speakers. A permanent organization will be formed.

THE AUTUMNAL SUMMER.

From the Boston Commonwealth, Nov. 2.

Our second Summer is well under way, and has been of the traditional pattern; and if the seasons would only go by rule as they are booked, we might look forward to about three weeks more of the same balcyon weather. Seasons must have been more tractable than at present when these rules were ont and dried, for no scientific bureau of to-day would venture to prognosticate conditions a month in advance. To be sure the sun still enters Scorpio Oct. 23, but we take chances that usually prove exceedingly precarious in respect to the thirty successive days that, according to the ancients, constitute our second, Autumnal, Summer. The saints used to govern these matters, and holiness conventions to the contrary, nevertheless, we have only sinners around now. St. Martin is supposed to be responsible for this type of Summer, and the Observer would be glad to recall full biographical information concerning this canonized gentleman and his relation to November weather. Unfortunately the Observer's book shelves fail to hold the *Acta Sanctorum* of the Bollandists, in which the full biography of the saints may be found. Somewhere in its sixty-odd folio volumes St. Martin's hold upon the zodiac is no doubt explained in full. Meanwhile, we all know that St. Martin's Day comes on the 11th of November, and Shakespeare himself has encouraged us to

"Expect St. Martin's, halcyon days."

St. Luke's little Summer is probably past, and if anybody remembers the 18th of October, St. Luke's Day, it will be conceded that in matter of quality it was beyond criticism. It was one of those jeweled days in our "theatre week" when every charm of sun and earth and air was at its goldenest. After Halloween, no such softened splendor need be looked for. However, yesterday began All Saints' Summer, and you can say for yourselves how you like it. Some of the Halloween sprites may have a hand in it, for it does not stand to sense that witches and devils and fairies and imps can be released and hold carnival without making a little disturbance in the plans of the saints.

VIENNA TO HAVE A NEW THEATRE.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

A vast new Summer theatre is to be built in the Prater. A native "impresario" has just purchased the land situated next to the old Zoological Gardens, and there intends to construct an enormous playhouse. It is to be built exclusively of iron, with a movable roof, and with a stage the back of which can be lifted so as to open ont on to the park beyond. The whole building is to be lighted by electricity. The performances will consist of burlesques, ballets, spectacular pieces, and so on. Concerts will be given in the park attached to the premises. It is hoped that the new theatre can be built during the Winter and opened in the course of next Summer. There are comparatively so few places of amusement in Vienna that the new scheme ought to be successful. In Summer particularly, when all the theatres are shut, the Kaiserstadt is unspeakably dull. Curiously enough, Vienna is the only town of its size and importance on the Continent that has no zoological gardens. There used to be one in the Prater, but it was shut nine or ten years ago. There is a small one at Schönbrunn, in the palace gardens belonging to the Emperor, but it is a long way from the town, badly laid out, and contains only a limited collection of animals. There is room in the Prater for large zoological gardens like those of Antwerp and Cologne. Such an establishment would be a real boon to the city.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Orlando Mayo was arrested at Bridgton, Me., Saturday, charged with the embezzlement of $349 from the Swampscott office of the Maverick Company, about a week ago. Mayo, who was a clerk for the company, opened the office safe, and, taking the money, disappeared. When arrested he confessed his guilt. Of the money taken $763 was secured. He submitted to being taken to Massachusetts without requisition papers.

The jury in the case of S. L. Sweeney and Miss Fanny Sheedy of Northampton, Mass., who brought suit in the Superior Court against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for $10,000 and $25,000, respectively, for injuries received by the accident on that road near New-Haven last June, returned a verdict of $3,000 to Sweeney and $13,500 for Miss Sheedy.

Del Pino Brothers' immense cigar factory at Key West, Fla., containing over one million cigars, besides a large quantity of Havana tobacco, was completely consumed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is $120,000; insurance $50,000; in one policy, how much more could not be learned. Del Pino senior being absent in New-York.

The Cherokee Council assembles in annual session at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, to-day, and will finally pass upon the proposition of the Government to purchase the Cherokee lands and the offers of different syndicates to lease them.

A freight train on the Georgia Central Railway was derailed at the switch 107 miles west of Savannah Saturday night. Six cars went off the track. A negro tramp stealing a ride on one of the derailed cars was killed.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The order assigning Ensign R. F. Schwerein to duty on the Jamestown has been revoked and he has been granted two months' sick leave.

Passed Assistant Engineer George Roche has been ordered, as a member of the board, to test certain coil boilers.

Chief Engineer S. W. Morley has been ordered from the Dolphin to act as inspector of machinery of the Miantonomoh.

Passed Assistant Engineer E. A. M'Gee has been ordered from the Ossipee to the New-York Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer A. A. Windsor has been transferred to the Dolphin from the New-York Navy Yard.

Gunner William Walsh has been ordered from the Navy yard, Mare Island, to the Charleston.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A MISSOURI PACIFIC SURPRISE.

Wall-street has been much worried lately over a mystery in the affairs of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. The price of the company's stock fell three points in the last two days of the week's business on the Stock Exchange from causes that apparently nobody but insiders could understand.

One theory current to explain this drop has been a report that Mr. Jay Gould had intimated that dividends upon the stock were about to be suspended. This has sounded unreasonable for the reason that a quarterly dividend has just been paid and the next one is not due for near two months. There seems much more basis for the belief that a very substantial issue of bonds is to be made. Some members of the Gould party have denied this, but of course that settles nothing.

It has leaked out that Jay Gould, George J. Gould, and Russell Sage have "claims" against the Missouri Pacific Company "for moneys advanced, &c.," aggregating $7,875,000. Other claims not openly held in the Gould-Sage name are said to be of size enough to make a total of $10,000,000, which is the amount of bonds now said to be ready to be issued. One of the leading banking houses in Wall-street is declared to have been approached within the last week with proposals to handle the financiering of these new bonds. Apropos of this surprise in Missouri Pacific affairs there is a current report that one of the most prominent and influential operators on the Stock Exchange has just fallen out with Gould. He sold the stock which is credited with having knocked down the quotations on Friday and Saturday, though he still has a load of the stock which Gould induced him to buy at over $90 a share, or over 30 per cent. more than he can get for it now. So strong hitherto has been this big speculator's faith in Mr. Gould and Missouri Pacific that some time ago he even sold out Pullman Palace Car stock to protect his Gould shares. He is now said to be threatening dire vengeance.

PRESIDENT CABLE'S SCHEME.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—President Cable's chief object in visiting New-York, according to an article in a local paper to-day, was to form an alliance to enable his road to compete with the Southwestern Union Pacific combination for Pacific coast business, and in this he has been partially successful.

The article says:

"The present western terminus of the Rock Island is at Pueblo. From Pueblo there runs westward, in a nearly straight line, the Colorado Midland. This road lacks only about eighty miles of connecting with the Rio Grande Western, which runs from Grand Junction, Col., the western terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande, to Salt Lake City, and a connection with the Southern Pacific Company's central line to San Francisco at Ogden City, Utah. The Colorado Midland is owned by Chicago capitalists, the principal ones being H. H. Porter, John De Koven, Hageman of the United States Rolling Stock Company, and last, but not least, R. R. Cable, President of the Rock Island.

"Gen. W. J. Palmer, President of the Rio Grande Western, lives in New-York, and he is the gentleman that President Cable desired to see. President Cable submitted a proposition that the Colorado Midland build the gap of eighty miles necessary to make a connection between the western terminus of the Colorado Midland and the Rio Grand Western, and that the latter road should come into the Colorado Midland's arms, and the Rock Island would then lease the entire armful. This was declined, for the present, at least, but President Cable secured for the Colorado Midland a traffic arrangement similar to the Northwestern Union Pacific deal, which will enable the Rock Island to run its trains through to Salt Lake City and Ogden when the gap is completed."

President Cable is now endeavoring to secure absolute control of the Rio Grande Western or a traffic contract which will exclude all competitors of Rock Island interests from using its tracks.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. WICKER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The retirement of H. C. Wicker from the office of Traffic Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad gave rise to an incident yesterday that demonstrates the popularity of that gentleman among his associates in the office and the regret that is felt at his departure.

The officials and employes of the traffic department presented Mr. Wicker with a handsome souvenir, accompanied by a letter full of regret at his departure and the assurance of high personal regard and well wishes from all. This most pleasant letter was fittingly answered by another from Mr. Wicker in which he thanked his old friends and associates for their remembrance, and ended it very prettily by saying: "Mrs. Wicker desires to join me in thanking you for your generous and beautiful gift."

CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Opera, comic and grand, has reigned in Chicago the last week. Two of the big New-York successes of the former class have occupied two of the leading playhouses, and grand opera given by a competent company has been the attraction at a third. Striking an average of the receipts of these three houses, it would seem that there was more music than the public can digest at once. Of the other houses one has been given up to the legitimate drama and another to a popular farce. The outlying theatres have furnished additional variety, including the sensational drama, farce, and still another comic opera.

Mr. Aronson's company at McVicker's has led in the business of the week. The receipts were larger than for the first week, and the advance sale for the coming week is larger than that for the week just ended. Manager Weed and Mr. Harry Askin are proportionately happy. Mr. Askin has reason to be proud of the work he did before the arrival of the company and since its season opened here. He leaves for Philadelphia Wednesday. Mr. Weed celebrates the success of "The Brigands" by quietly announcing his engagement to Miss Josie Winner of Francis Wilson's Company.

The Boston Ideals have been giving grand opera at the Columbia in a way that pleases the critics, and it has been given to a fair business. One of the critics said yesterday morning that the performances were the best of grand opera seen in this city for many a year.

Mr. Francis Wilson continues to draw good houses with the "Oolah" at the Grand Opera House, where the opera remains another week.

Miss Julia Marlowe's performances at the Chicago Opera House are drawing fair houses only; not by any means as large as she has had here. Miss Marlowe is a charming actress and well liked here, but she has not yet reached that stage in her career where she can afford to dispense with advertising. Chicago people are in the habit of having stage people urged upon their attention outside of the advertising columns and the billboards, and govern themselves accordingly.

It is hardly necessary to say that "A Parlor Match" has done a good business at Hooley's. It invariably draws big houses, and from present appearances is good for unlimited seasons.

"My Aunt Bridget" at the Haymarket, "Said Pasha" at Jacobs's new Clark-street Theatre, "A Royal Pass" at Havlin's, and "Spider and Fly" at the Windsor have all drawn well, notably the first.

"The Pearl of Pekin," which opened Havlin's house when it was known as Baker's, comes to Hooley's this week for a brief season, Louis Harrison heading the company. There are no changes in bills at the other down-town theatres, now at Manager Jacobs's new house.

Mr. Edward Harrigan is at the Windsor Theatre this week playing "Old Lavender." This is Mr. Harrigan's second visit to Chicago this season.

Havlin's this week has "The Fat Men's Club," a farce, seen last season.

The engagement of "Lights and Shadows" at the Haymarket last season was so satisfactory to Manager Davis that he booked it for the present year, and it will be the attraction at his house this week.

Among other attractions of the coming week are Fannie Louise Buckingham at Jacobs's Academy in "Mazeppa," "A Legal Document" at the People's, and "The Devil's Mine" at the Standard.

"The City Directory," which first saw light at the Chicago Opera House last Spring, returns to the same house next week, vastly improved, it is said, and presented by the Russell farce company.

Francis Wilson has signed a contract to appear at the Chicago Opera House next season.

"Held by the Enemy" at Hooley's next week, while "Rosedale" follows. "The Brigands" at McVicker's. "Harbor Lights" succeeds "Said Pasha" at Jacobs's Clark-Street House.

"Paul Kanvar" will be the attraction at the Columbia next week. Kate Castleton will be at the Haymarket at the same time, and "The Golah" at the Grand Opera House will give way to Sol Smith Russell in "A Poor Relation."

Manager Rudolph Aronson says he expects to have his Chicago Casino ready for next Summer's business. Negotiations are progressing, and an early determination as to site is looked for.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wilson Barrett is at the Victoria Hotel.

Charles Wyndham is at the Hoffman House.

Henry R. Wolcott of Colorado is at the Gilsey House.

Viscount de Meanx of Paris is at the Brevoort House.

Thomas J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is at the Astor House.

The delicious "Perfume of Wood Violet" is all and more than its name implies.

It possesses a penetrating though delicate odor, which causes a sensation of pleasure, and one can easily believe that the fresh violets are close at hand.

It is seldom that a new toilet article meets with the immediate appreciation which has been given to this recent manufacture of Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.—*Advt.*

SHUTTING OUT IMPORTERS

LINOLEUM VALUATIONS PUT UP ONE GRADE.

AN APPEAL TO BE MADE TO THE COURTS BY THE IMPORTERS IF NECESSARY—RIVALS AS EXPERTS.

In Saturday's London cable to THE TIMES was an account of the way in which the efforts of American manufacturers to shut out foreign competition had been helped along by the customs officials. The case was cited of a firm of linoleum manufacturers, two of whose members are in Parliament. This firm, ever since the present Administration came in, had been warned by its American agents that efforts were being made to shut off its trade, and recently news came that the New-York customs officials had arbitrarily raised the whole series of valuations by one grade. The agents protested, and the matter was referred to a merchant arbitrator, who was interested in the American Linoleum Company of Staten Island. He decided that the advance was just. As a result, a big invoice lay in the Custom House with the duty increased by $10,000.

Mr. John Cartledge is the Treasurer of the American Linoleum Manufacturing Company, and lives at 154 Ross-street, Brooklyn. He was there yesterday afternoon when a reporter called. He knew of a firm in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, he said, that had a member in Parliament. It was Barry, Ansley & Co., and Mr. John Barry was a member of Parliament. He thought that firm was represented in this country by Kaveney & Co. of this city. Mr. Cartledge was particular to say that he didn't know the firm referred to in the cable letter, and only identified it with Barry, Ansley & Co., because he knew that the senior partner was a member of Parliament.

Mr. Cartledge was asked if he knew that Barry, Ansley & Co. had ever been charged with undervaluation of goods. He said it would not surprise him to learn that they had; and, in fact, he believed they and other importers of linoleum had been systematically guilty of underrating. He did not think the appraisers regarded this as fraudulent in any way, but rather as an error of judgment. He thought if the customs officials had, as stated, raised the valuations of certain importations, it would be found that they were justified.

"Very often," said he, "the appraisers summon experts to testify in disputed cases. Members of the company have been called upon to testify about valuations. I think there was a case in point recently where we were asked to give evidence."

Mr. Cartledge said there were, so far as he knew, but three linoleum manufacturing concerns in this country—his own, one at Newark, N. J., and the third at Philadelphia. His concern is the oldest and does the largest business. John Wild is the President and Elisha Bliss the Secretary. The Newark concern is the Nairn Manufacturing Company, and that at Philadelphia is the Bishon Company. Mr. Cartledge said he was a Republican and a protectionist. He didn't know whether his partners sympathized with the Administration.

"We must have protection," he said, "to do a successful business. Imported linoleum is taxed about 40 per cent., I think, and, so long as the importers don't undervalue their goods, we can compete with them. The ingredients used in the manufacture of linoleum are dutiable. I think there is about 25 per cent. on linseed oil, the chief article used. I think cork is free, but there is a heavy duty on canvas. The manufacturers on the other side do not pay ont as much as we do, and we could manufacture as cheaply if the raw materials were free."

Mr. Elisha Bliss, the Secretary of the company, professed profound ignorance of the facts cabled. He knew that linoleum importers had undervalued goods, and thought there was a case under investigation at the present time—one in which Mr. Cartledge was concerned. "He is our expert," said Mr. Bliss, "and knows all about valuations. He has often been called to give points to the customs officials."

Mr. Bliss said his company did a business of half a million a year and the two other American concerns were not rivals. His company employs about two hundred men, of which not more than fifty are skilled laborers. They earn from $1 50 to $3 per day. "Labor is much cheaper. I understand, in Europe," he said, "and it costs much less to manufacture linoleum there than it does here. The chief ingredients we use are linseed oil, cork, burlap, and gum kauri from New-Zealand. There is 25 per cent. duty on oil and 10 per cent. on cork."

Mr. Bliss said where the foreigner paid 8 cents for burlap the home manufacturer paid 12 or 13 cents, and where the foreign manufacturer paid 35 cents for oil it costs 60 cents here.

T. J. & Hugh Keveney, with offices at Broadway and Worth-street, are the American agents of the house of John Barry, Ansley & Co., Kirkcaldy, Scotland. Mr. T. J. Keveney told a TIMES reporter last night the story of the increase in the valuation of imported linoleum.

"Some days ago I was at the Appraiser's storehouse," he said, "to look after a big invoice of linoleum, and was aware of the well-known 'C' quality familiar to the trade all over the globe. A deputy appraiser informed me that the valuation on the article had been raised by one grade. I protested against this unjustifiable increase of the duty and asked to see the gauge of measurement.

"As I looked up I saw that Mr. John Cartledge was present. I knew at once that he had been called in as an expert, and I asked, 'Mr. Cartledge, do you mean to say that our goods should be gauged differently from others?' I got only an evasive reply. Then I picked up a bit of the article and endeavored to measure it by the new gauge. Of course, it wouldn't fit at all. You see, the Government has taken up a new gauge of measure. The Burlingham wire gauge is, however, the universally recognized standard of measurement, and by it our goods have been passed for the last eight years at the New-York Custom House.

"This whole thing has developed into a decided persecution. I look upon it as nothing short of a scheme to undersell us in the American market by simply increasing our customs duty. Certainly the new gauge places our goods in a different grade entirely, but it is an impossible one to use.

"Since last July alone, if Mr. Cartledge's judgment on our goods is allowed to stand, John Barry, Ansley & Co. will be out fully $10,000 in increased duties. I shall ask Collector Erhardt to-day if possible. Unless our goods are gauged as formerly the matter will be taken before the courts."

Collector Erhardt said last night that he knew nothing of the case in question. No such matter had ever come before him officially, although he had heard vague rumors about it.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—8 P. M.—For Maine and Massachusetts, fair, clearing in extreme Eastern portions, colder, westerly winds.

For New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair Monday and Tuesday, colder, westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair Monday and Tuesday, cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, fair, cooler, except no decided change in temperature along the lakes, westerly winds.

WITH THE AUTHOR'S COMPLIMENTS.

From the Critic, Nov. 2.

"Patient Endurer" thus airs a grievance not peculiar to himself: "The paragraph in the *Critic* on the tax laid upon poets for presentation copies of their volumes to be sent to personal friends, sets forth but half of the grievance. When the good friend has thus been supplied with a copy at the author's expense, he seems to take particular pains to lend it to all of his friends who may wish to read it, and often thinks he is thereby doing the poet a service, when in fact he is simply preventing the sale of so many copies. I am in a small way myself, and have often been told by friends to whom I have given my verses (not so much because I supposed they were anxious to read them, as because they would feel hurt at not receiving them) how much pleasure they have conferred by lending the volume to Tom, Dick, and Harry, Tabitha, Daisy, and Henrietta. The last instance is perhaps the most curious. A lady told me she had been reading from the presentation volume to a friend who especially admired three of the pieces, and I told her—good reader, what do you think she told me? That she could buy a copy of the book, for a small price, at any bookstore! Oh no! She is one of the brightest women of my acquaintance; but that which seems so obvious to you and me would never occur to her. 'I told her I would copy off those three and send them to her.' She would be horrified if any one should suggest that in taking so much pains to prevent the sale of a copy of my little book she was not making the best return for my courtesy; and, furthermore, that in thus transcribing the verses she was actually violating the copyright law!"

KEPT MOVING.

From the Toronto Mail, Nov. 2.

It is better to be born lucky than rich. Probably Mrs. Tespell of Terauley-street is of this opinion. She occupied a house on the site of the new City Hall, and, of course, her home was expropriated when the ground for the new building was selected. Having bought a house and lot as a future residence she was presently pleased to hear that it would form part of the site of the new drill shed. Her next venture was a house on Beverley-street, and now this will be expropriated in order that the street may be widened. The fourth attempt to secure a permanent residence may, in the course of a year or two, find her an obstacle in the way of some other city improvement.

BEWARE OF THE QUIET MAN.

ELEVATED RAILROAD PASSENGERS SEE A BULLY THRASHED.

A big, burly man, with the form of a heavyweight pugilist, was making himself exceedingly objectionable to the passengers on a Sixth-avenue train about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He sat with his long legs stretched clear across the aisle, his hat forward over his eyes, and a look on his face which seemed to declare:

"I'm a bad man, see! I'm looking for trouble, and I don't care where it comes from."

Several passengers were unfortunate enough to stumble over the man's feet and in return were profanely abused for doing so. There was not a man in the car who did not feel inclined to punch the fellow's head—but he looked too formidable. At Thirty-third-street, however, the bully met his match.

A quiet-looking little man, with the appearance of a prosperous young clerk, but who, in reality, was a well-known teacher of fencing and boxing, entered, and, as he made his way to one of the cross seats, encountered the outstretched legs of the objectionable person. Very politely the new-comer turned to him and said:

"Sir, will you kindly draw in your feet so that I can pass?"

The bully looked up to see who had made such an impertinent request, and said to the inoffensive-looking man, after a string of oaths:

"I'll do nawthing, see! If yer wants ter get by you'll step over dose feet, and if yonse got good sense you'll be careful how you does it."

The little man's eyes flashed, and he said, in a tone very different to that he had previously used:

"Sir, draw in your feet!"

An oath was the only response, and the little man, with a "thee take that," gave the big man a magnificent kick in the shins. The big fellow jumped to his feet to annihilate the little one—but he didn't. Hardly was he out of his seat before a sledgehammer blow under the chin knocked him flat on his back, and there he lay. The blow knocked him out.

The passengers fairly cheered; but the quiet little man was not looking for glory. Going to the seat he had selected before the encounter, he sat down, unconcernedly pulled out a newspaper and began to read. The guard and one or two passengers roughly picked the prostrate man up and jammed him into a seat. His dazed senses soon became to return, but he said not a word, and at Fifty-ninth-street he meekly left the train.

STORIES OF THE STORM.

EXPERIENCES OF INCOMING VESSELS IN THE RECENT GALES.

Capt. Mallett of the schooner Sainte Marie, which arrived yesterday from the West Indies, reports that on Oct. 15 his vessel got out of her course and ran ashore on the Colorado Reef, in the Bahamas. A portion of the deckload of cedar was thrown overboard and the vessel was floated off. During the rest of the voyage the schooner gave no signs of having been strained while ashore.

On Oct. 29, in latitude 36° 51′ and longitude 73° 6′, the Sainte Marie sighted the abandoned schooner Mabel L. Phillips. The wreck had lost her masts and had become waterlogged. The Phillips left Charleston for Philadelphia on Oct. 12. She was caught in a heavy storm, and Capt. Thompson and his crew abandoned her on Oct. 25 in latitude 35° 48′ and longitude 74° 40′. They were picked up by the bark Boyistoe, which landed them at Philadelphia on Oct. 29. The Phillips was built at Bath, Me., in 1879, and measured 831 tons. Staples & Phillips of Taunton were her owners.

The bark Rondebosch, Capt. Edwards, which arrived yesterday from Pisagua, had a very stormy experience. On Oct. 9, in latitude 12° 45′, and longitude 80′, she was caught in a hurricane from the east. The wind suddenly shifted to the southward, throwing the vessel almost upon her beam ends, in which condition she remained for eight hours. Several sails, which had been furled, were blown ont of their gaskets and torn to shreds. Huge waves swept over the deck, washing everything movable overboard. The provisions which had been stored in the forward deckhouse were spoiled by the salt water. The vessel at length righted herself, but the storm continued forty-eight hours.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE NINTH SENATE DISTRICT.

In view of present political complications in the district which I had the honor to represent in the State Senate and in which I am again a candidate, I deem it my duty to remind you of the following facts, to wit:

I. That, at the last Legislative campaign I received both Democratic nominations and the support of your own party.

II. That my record as a member of the State Senate does not afford the slightest pretext for a recantation of anything that either the County Democracy or those members of your own party who honored me by their support may have said or done in my favor two years ago.

III. That the change in the condition of affairs which has given rise to the combination which you are now asked to support is due, entirely and exclusively, to considerations absolutely foreign to the interests which the representative of your district is in honor bound to protect.

IV. That in all my official acts I have conscientiously endeavored to be impartial and just to all, faithful alike to the principles of my party and to the interests of my constituency and of the city.

V. That many prominent Republicans have expressed their appreciation of my efforts in all matters affecting municipal affairs, as is evidenced, for example, by the following letter addressed to me by Hon. Everett P. Wheeler:

"NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1889.

Hon. Charles A. Stadler:

DEAR SIR: I appreciate highly the services you rendered to the city of New-York in defeating that mischievous project of a railroad viaduct to run from the East River to Park-avenue, and thence up and down that avenue for a distance which the promoters of the scheme variously stated, but as to which they were not limited by any legislation which they proposed. The vigilance which you manifested in protecting the interests of the city in this matter was highly appreciated by many of your constituents and others who, like myself, reside in adjoining districts, but who would have suffered perhaps even more than your own. I sincerely trust that the district may show its sense of your services by re-electing you."

Very respectfully,

—*Exchange.* CHARLES A. STADLER.

ITALY'S NEW BIG COIN.

From the London Daily News.

Coin collectors are promised a new example without which no cabinet can be complete. A dollar is to be struck in Italy larger in size and greater in value than the familiar five-lire piece. The old Maria Thérèse thaler is to be the model. Even in coins, and even in Italy, they seem to be going back to the old patterns. The Maria Thérèse thaler is not now so unusual as it used to be. There is a tendency in coins to locate themselves. To this day the forty-franc pieces of the first Napoleon, rare in the north of France, and not often met with in Paris, are in free circulation on the Riviera. In the same way a number of the Maria Thérèse thalers seem to have got into Egypt, and a fair share of them found their way back to this country after the recent war. The new coin will of course have on the reverse the familiar effigy of King Humbert. His coins have not been among the successes of recent numismatic achievement. The interest of this one, apart from its size, and, indeed, its *raison d'être* as the issue of a piece not imperatively needed for the purposes of circulation, are to be found in the legend. The national souvenir will be surrounded by an inscription setting forth the Italian sovereignty over its African possessions.

Mexico.

The MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD is now making excellent connections with all the trunk lines from points East and West. For full particulars apply to GENERAL EASTERN AGENCY, 317 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

TO THOSE looking for a delightful and healthgiving table beverage we recommend NICHOLSON'S LIQUID BREAD. Physicians indorse it. Give it a trial. Druggists and grocers keep it.—*Advertisement.*

Low Prices and

FINANCIAL.

LISTS OF APPLICATIONS WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 4, AND CLOSE ON OR BEFORE WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1889.

A SIX PER CENTUM MORTGAGE GOLD BOND WITH DOUBLE SECURITY.

Principal and interest payable in gold.

Simultaneous issue in England and America.

THE SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY OF FLORIDA.

Total bonds authorized, $8,000,000, say £600,000, of which about £200,000 have been taken by the Trustees, Directors, and their friends. The remaining £400,000 are now offered, and will be issued simultaneously in England and America, as per and scoped interest from July 1 to Nov. 1, payable as follows:

On application	$120 00 or	£24 14 10
On allotment	300 00 or	61 17 1
December 15	300 00 or	61 17 1
February 15, 1890	300 00 or	61 17 1
	$1,020 00	£210 6 1

The interest is at 6 per cent. per annum, payable in gold in London and New-York on the 1st of January and 1st July in each year; payable at the Company's offices, 56 Wall-st., New-York, and at its agency in London one to next coupon is payable on the 1st of January, 1890, and interest on the deferred payments from Nov. 1 will be deducted therefrom.

The bonds may be paid for in full on allotment, and in such cases will draw the full half year's interest on the coupon due Jan. 1. Allotment will be made strictly according to priority of application.

TRUSTEES:

Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, (Director Illinois Central Railroad.)
William Man, Esq., of Messrs. A. P. & W. Man, 59 Wall-st. and 59 Pine-st., New-York.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas C. Hoge, Esq., President, 59 Wall-st., New-York.
J. Baxter Upham, Esq., Vice President, (formerly Vice President of Corbin Banking Company, New-York and Boston,) 56 Wall-st., New-York.
Alexander C. Quarrier, Esq., 56 Wall-st., New-York.
James T. Van Rensselaer, Esq., 206 Broadway, New-York.
R. Fenwick Taylor, Esq., Gainesville, Florida.
E. Walter Agnew, Esq., Ocala, Florida.
James G. Gardner, Esq., 120 Broadway, New-York.

BANKERS:

New-York—{Central Trust Company, 54 Wall-st.
{Merchants' National Bank, 42 Wall-st.

BROKERS:

New-York—Messrs. Miller & Donbleday, 44 and 46 Wall-st.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Albon P. & W. Man, 56 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICES:

59 Wall-st. and 59 Pine-st., New-York, and Ocala, Florida.

Total share capital authorized.....$2,500,000

Of which about one million five hundred thousand dollars have been issued in America, and the balance to be issued to the contractors in part payment for completing the line.

The bonds are payable, both principal and interest, in gold, and become due July 1, 1918.

Coupons are detached and negotiable.

These bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage of the entire railway, with its equipment, franchises, &c., and the trustees have provided that more than fifteen thousand dollars of bonds can be issued per mile of completed railway.

The railway has a special subvention (or land grant) of 3,840 in Florida to the mile in sums of ten thousand acres of land per mile of the railway. This land is not altogether contiguous to the line, but includes some special, selected tracts of most valuable lands.

Propositions have been made to the company to enter into a contract for the sale of all of its lands on terms that will yield more money than the total amount of both the bonds and the lands; but this proposed sale could only be completed as the lands are required, in due proportion as every ten miles of the railway are finished.

The total subvention or land grant is two million four hundred thousand acres, and it will be seen that even at the lowest price at which the United States Government sells its lands—that is to say, at $1 25 an acre—the proceeds of this railway's land grant would equal the entire three million dollars of bonds authorized to be issued. But the Company values its lands at much higher prices, and the proposed sale is at a much higher price.

It is a well-known fact that all the first mortgage bonds of railways in the United States which have been attractively secured by subventions of land have in all cases gone to a premium, and have either been paid off or are now selling at high prices. It is believed that these are probably the last bonds secured by both railway and land which will be ever offered, as the policy of both the Federal and State Governments is against further grants of land to railways.

The total mileage of all the railroads of the United States at the close of the fiscal year in 1888 was 147,998 miles, and the total net earnings thereon $331,133,616, (vide Poor's Manual, 1888, Page 1 of Introduction,) that is to say, the average net earnings of all the railways, including even those of narrow gauge, was $2,237 per mile.

The interest of the first mortgage bonds of this line cannot exceed $4000 a mile, and when the whole line is completed will only amount to $750 a mile, or less than one-third of the amount of the average net earnings of American railways.

Competent authorities have expressed their opinion that this railway will have more than the average net earnings, and that "the lumber traffic alone, the general traffic alone, or the through traffic alone would either of them be sufficient to pay the entire cost of operating the road, and in the rapid and large development which must inevitably follow the opening of the line the accumulation of business will not only make this in all respects a paying road, but will even tax its powers of service."

Col. James C. Clarke, who was General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1875 to 1878, Vice President from 1878 to 1883, and President from 1883 to 1887, (when he resigned on account of ill health,) has made a personal examination of the line of this railway and contiguous territory, and his extended report thereon can be seen at the offices of the solicitors of the company in Liverpool and New-York. The following paragraphs are quoted therefrom:

"Your road, as now constructed, appears to be well built. * * * I have formed a high opinion as to the value of your enterprise, and I believe if you succeed in carrying it to completion it will inure largely to the benefit of all concerned."

Prospectuses, with maps and forms of application for these bonds, may be had in America at the offices of the company, 56 Wall-st., New-York, or of the bankers and brokers, and in England from the bankers, brokers, and solicitors named herein.

Dated Nov. 1, 1889.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds AND Funded Interest Certificates OF THE Indianapolis, Decatur AND Springfield Railway Company

are notified that they may deposit the above securities with this company under agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, which has been ratified by the holders of a majority of said bonds.

Copies of the agreement can be obtained at the office of this company.

ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES ARE NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FOR BONDS DEPOSITED.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned, who have been appointed a Committee of Bondholders by those representing a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds, recommend a prompt compliance with the foregoing notice.

Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1889.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEO. W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, Holland.

Transact a general banking business. Securities bought and sold on commission. Foreign exchange. Commercial and travelers' letters of credit.

Orders for bonds and stocks executed on commission in London and on all Continental Bourses of Europe.

Negotiation of Railway, State, City, and Corporation Loans a specialty.

RELIABLE 6 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS. After personal inspection of the field and methods of Mead's State Bank, York, Neb., capital $500,000, incorporated under the laws of Nebraska, we offer, at par and interest, principal and semi-annual coupons gld., bonds, per cent. debenture bonds, due 1898, secured by 1st mtges. held in trust by Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Chicago, Ill., capital $1,500,000, also 5 per cent. 1st mtge. bonds, due 1898. Loans limited to one-third value of improved real estate. All payable at Mercantile National Bank, New-York. Railway, Municipal, County, and School Bonds for sale. G. Nobel and Schuyler N. Warren, 51 Exchange-place, New-York.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.

Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

THE OHIO SOUTHERN R.R. CO. SECOND MORTGAGE INCOME BONDHOLDERS

Are hereby notified that the circular setting forth plan for funding their bonds into a fixed charge 4 per cent. bond is now ready, and can be had upon application at the office of the Company, Room 20, 192 Broadway, New-York City.

HENRY GRAVES, Treasurer.

A.—V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate, Stock and Bond Brokers.
Free Weekly Financial Circular published Mondays!!!!

N. B. Specialty made of valuing city property for Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assignees of Offices, 106 Broadway, New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS on 7% per cent. valuation at lowest rates of interest for a long term of years on real estate; second mortgages declined; information free; charges low; money ready without delay. JOHN F. B. LAWYER, 15 Liberty-st.

MONEY REFUNDED by Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush to any traveling man who can find a case of baldness or gray hair after using it six months according to directions. Sold by druggists and traveling agents. Price $1 50.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE Railroad Company.

THE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING NAMED ISSUES ARE INCLUDED, AND SHOULD BE DEPOSITED FOR EXCHANGE, UNDER THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company:
First mortgage, 1899, 7 per cent.
Five per cent. bonds, 1609, 5 per cent.
Consolidated mortgage, 1903, 7 per cent.
S. F. five per cent bonds, 1920, 5 per cent.
Four and one-half per cent. S. F. bonds, 1620, 4½ per cent.
Six per cent. S. F. secured bonds, 1911, 6 per cent.
Collateral trust five per cent. bonds, 1937, 5 per cent.
Land grant mortgage, 1900, 7 per cent.
Cowley, Sumner & Ft. Smith R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1906, 7 per cent.
Florence, Eldorado & Wal. Val. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1907, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Emporia & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1908, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
Income, 1908, 7 per cent.
Marion & McPherson R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
The New Mexico & Southern Pac. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1906, 7 per cent.
The Pueblo & Arkansas Valley R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1905, 7 per cent.
Wichita & Southwestern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1902, 7 per cent.
Kan. City, Lawrence & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 9 per cent.
Southern Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Sumner County R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Ottawa & Burlington R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 8 per cent.
The Southern Kan. R'y Co.—Gulf Div.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co.:
Income, 1927, 6 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co. of Texas:
First mortgage, 1927, 5 per cent.
A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. in Chicago:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
Chicago, Santa Fe & California R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1626, 6 per cent.
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
Second mortgage, 1923, 9 per cent.
Sonora Railway Co., Limited:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Leaven., Topeka & Southwestern R'y Co.:
General mortgage, 1912, 4 per cent. For the one-half guaranteed by Atchison Co.
The Wichita & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1914, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 791, incl.)
The Kingman, Pratt & West. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1616, 8 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 956, incl.)
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1926, 6 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1926, 6 per cent.

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE AND CERTIFICATES RECEIVED THEREFOR AT

UNION TRUST COMPANY, 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, ROOM 26, 95 MILK-ST., BOSTON.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., 113 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.
MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO., CHICAGO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., 8 BISHOPSGATE-WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

Circular 63, containing full details, can be had at above addresses and also at offices of Kidder, Peabody & Co., No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York, and of Atchison Company, 95 Milk-st., Boston.

J. W. REINHART, 4th Vice Prest.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman of Board.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY CO.

COPIES OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY AND OF AN ADDRESS TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL CONSOLIDATED 5 AND 6 PER CENT. BONDS AND THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THAT COMPANY WILL BE READY FOR DISTRIBUTION ON MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1889, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., AND CAN BE OBTAINED OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNDERSIGNED COMMITTEE, OR HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY.

FRANK C. HOLLINS, 11 Wall-st., New-York.
ROBT. B. ROOSEVELT, 7 Wall-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. DECKER, 44 Broadway, New-York.
GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, 7 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital paid up, $500,000.

THIS COMPANY WAS ORGANIZED IN 1870, AND HAS LOANED $14,000,000 IN THE BEST CORN-RAISING STATES IN THE WEST, WITHOUT LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR. LOANS ARE MADE ONLY UPON PATENTED LANDS IN THE OLDER LOCALITIES. OUR DEBENTURES ARE BASED UPON SUCH MORTGAGES DEPOSITED WITH THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, AS TRUSTEE, AND ARE PAYABLE AT THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

56 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1889.

In accordance with the terms of the mortgage on the EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE DIVISION of the company, the following sinking fund bonds have been this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz.:

	78	104	124	202	213
	336	346	417	543	894
	956	1,008	1,136	1,145	1,121
	1,454	1,568	1,765	2,081	2,121

The interest on same will cease Dec. 1, 1889, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.

A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of San Juan. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

7% City Mortgages

SAFE AS THE BEST R. R. BONDS.
BETTER THAN ANY NEW R. R. BONDS.
Will pass through any
Send for list. WM. B. HUMPHREY & CO.,
Members New-York Stock Exchange,
44 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, 11 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1889.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL HOLD NEW PROposals for the sale of the second mortgage bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of forty thousand dollars ($40,000) in small lots the sixteen and at the office above named up to 12 o'clock noon on the 12th day of November.

Trustees. {W. WHITEWRIGHT, JAMES SLOAN, JR.

7½% CAN BE REALIZED BY CHANGING Four per Cent Government Bonds into 6 per cent. Debentures. Capital secured. Large reserve guarantee fund. Pamphlets. AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., 239 Nassau-st. N.Y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY R'Y CO. Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 25, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company in Fort Worth, Texas, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1889, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will close on the 8th of November, prox., at 7:15 P. M., and will reopen on the 11th of December at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. A. ROSS, Secretary.

CENTRAL R. R. AND BANKING CO. OF GA.

Coupons of the Collateral Trust Bonds due Nov. 1, 1889, will be paid on and after that date by the Fiscal Agents of the company.

KESSLER & CO., 34 Wall-st.

ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Iron Steamboat Company will be held at the office of the company at Long Branch, N. J., at 1:30 P. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1889, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The polls will remain open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close Oct. 18, to open again Nov. 7, 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAMUEL CARPENTER, President.
WALTER F. PARKER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at the banking house, No. 40 Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

THOS. P. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX (6) Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WM. H. ROOERS, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, that the undersigned as receiver of the FRANKLIN EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, which was a corporation created and organized under and by the laws of the State of New-York, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said company, to be held at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, when all accounts and demands for and against the said corporation, and all open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the said receiver declared.—Dated New-York, 12th October, 1889.

HORACE P. HUTCHINSON, Receiver of the Franklin and Emporium Fire Insurance Company.

KELLY & MacRAE, Attorneys for Receiver, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. o14-law11wMcdec26

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILLIAM RADAM MICROBE KILLER COMPANY.

A special meeting of the WILLIAM RADAM MICROBE KILLER COMPANY will be held at No. 54 6th-av., New-York City, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November, 1889, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars to Two Hundred Thousand ($200,000) Dollars.

The polls will be open from 4 o'clock to 6 o'clock P. M.

SYLVAN KLOPMAN, LOUIS GOODMAN, JULIUS MANTON, } All the Trustees.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1889.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE QUARTERly meeting will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1889, at 8 o'clock P. M., in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. JAMES G. POWER, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; assist with fine washing or waiting; good city reference; willing and obliging. Address M. L., Box 864 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; can do plain sewing and make herself useful; best city reference. Address E. B., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; six years' references. Call at 320 West 40th-st.; ring bell three times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Address R. B., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in private family; best city reference; no objection to assist butler in dining room. Call at 161 West 32d-st.; ring Murphy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl in private family; best city reference. Address C. P., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress, or will on a lady; city reference. Address S., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; willing to assist in the pantry; best city references. Can be seen at 52 West 35th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock, during this week.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl; good city reference from last place; city or country. Call or address 711 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITING.—By a first-class waitress or chambermaid; best of city reference; last employer can be seen. Address M. E. G., 212 West 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; two years' city reference. Address M. L., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl, lately landed, as chambermaid in private family; has been first-class servant in Dublin. Call at 434 West 28th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By smart, tidy girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to learn. Call at 434 West 28th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl in private family; city reference. Address H. D., Box 238 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; willing to assist with other work; private family; city references. Address D. F., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,299 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By young girl in a small private family; very willing to go set along; highly recommended. Call at 231 West 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and do fine washing, in private family. Address M., 450 West 33d-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Welsh girl; or as parlor maid; assist in waiting; competent in every respect; best city reference. Address J. B., Box 305 Times Up-town Office.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best city reference. Address M., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent Protestant woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing in private family; city or country; good city reference. Call at 125 East 29th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English Protestant as chambermaid or assist in waiting or sewing; best city reference. Address B. L., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and do sewing; best city reference. Call at 209 West 32d-st., top floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; in private family; city or country; best city references. Call 10 West 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do light chamberwork and as seamstress; city reference. Call at 143 East 29th-st.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—In private family; city reference. Call at 232 West 49th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; in private family; best of city reference. Call at 221 East 23d-st.; ring Kirk's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; do up-stairs work or housework in private family; city reference. Call at 435 West 54th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, 26 West 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call at 161 West 72d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call at 161 West 72d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; first-class city reference; will go out by the day. Call at 161 West 72d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman; or will on a lady; in a private family; a few days a week; good city reference. Address T. M. E., Box 310 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant as chambermaid; or would do waiting; in small private family; last employer can be seen. Address M. M., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; five years' best city reference from last employer. Address M. K., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid, waitress, or to assist in housework; best city reference. Address M. L., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; five years' best city reference from last employer. Address M. K., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and waitress; is American family; references. Call at 419 West 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Or do chamberwork. Call at 348 West 41st-st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls together in private family; one as excellent cook; five years' city reference; other competent waitress; four years' city reference; well recommended from last place. Address R. G., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by English woman, where kitchenmaid is kept; can cater for luncheons, dinners, &c.; two years' reference from last places in city. Call or address C. B., care Mrs. Frankfort, 247 West 33d-st.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class family cook; understands all branches American cooking; French and English dishes; all kinds soups, game, pastry, desserts; employer not seen. Call at 237 6th-av., near 45th-st., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; by competent girl; understands soups, meats and desserts, and all side dishes; good baker; in private family; city or country; best city references. Call at 1,382 Broadway; city housekeeper's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by a young woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city reference. Address D. D., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook; engagements by the day; getting up dinners, luncheons, and any kind of parties; best references. Address H. E., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook; soups, meats, desserts, pastry; some bosrse washing; English or American cooking; 5 years' excellent city reference. Address L. B., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,268 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands getting up dinners, luncheons, and suppers for large parties; does marketing if required; good city references. Call or address A. Firstfoot, 241 West 33d-st.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two competent young girls; together; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 288 West 47th-st, second floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two American girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; together or separately. Call at 325 East 37th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook or do general housework; understands all kinds of work; good reference. Call at 253½ East 27th-st. in store.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; in private family; hooing and larding and fancy cooking; best city reference. Call at 159 West 33d-st., top floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two competent girls; would do work of any family; good city reference. Apply at 451 West 30th-st. Sweeney's bell.

COOK.—By a smart, reliable young girl as first-class cook in a private family; three years' best city reference. Call at 99 West 45th-st., fourth bell.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; good baker; understands milk and butter; country or city; in private family; do coarse washing; best city reference. Call at 341 East 27th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; good plain cook; city or country; or as kitchenmaid; neat and tidy; best city reference. Call or address 132 West 49th-st.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 176 East 90th-st., fourth bell, west side.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; eight years' best city reference from last employer. Address C. S., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By thorough cook in a private family; has best city reference from last employer. Address M. E., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman in a small family; good cook, washer, and ironer; highest reference; or as housemaid. Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman; as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference; do washing. Call, two days, 181 West 40th-st.; ring four times.

COOK, &c.—By young woman; as good cook and laundress; no objection to private boarding houses; good reference. Call 235 East 29th-st., second floor, front.

COOK—NURSE—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to find places for her cook, a nurse, and a chambermaid, whom she can fully recommend. Apply at 60 West 9th-st.

COOK.—By Welsh Protestant woman in private family; good reference; thoroughly understands her business. Call or address 321 West 17th-st., care Mrs. Roberts.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—By two girls; one as good cook and assist with washing, other as waitress and chambermaid; good reference. Call at 406 West 37th-st., third floor.

COOK.—First-class; English; by a thoroughly competent woman; would go by the day or week. Call at 270 4th-av., near 21st-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class cook; best city reference. Call or address, for two days, 939 West 44th-st., second floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands breads, biscuits, cake, creams, jelly, pastries, and soups; city reference. Address J. S., Box 117 554 3d-av.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in private family; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. Call at 108 East 44th-st.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a capable woman; good cook; assist with washing; in private family; best city reference. Call at 151 West 25th-st., one flight.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; best city reference. Call at 208 East 26th-st., ring three times; no cards.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in private family; best city reference. Call at 341 East 27th-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 523 West 45th-st., fifth bell, east side, front.

COOK.—First-class; in every respect; good caterer; personal city reference; wages, $30 a month, or $2 per day. Call at 118 West 45th-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—As excellent cook; do coarse washing; best of reference. Call at 338 East 40th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By a young girl; is a good cook; with best city reference. Call at 432 9d-av., two flights up; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a smart young woman as good cook and laundress and houseworker by the day or week. Call or address M. C., 108 West 42d-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference from last place. Call at 906 6th-av., near 51st-st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; good bread and biscuit maker; city reference. Call at 208 East 38th-st., McCarthy's bell.

COOK.—By a good cook and laundress; Welsh Protestant young woman in private family; good reference. Call at 328 West 42d-st., in fancy store.

COOK.—By a competent French Canadian woman as cook in a private family; city reference. Call at 128 West 19th-st., rear; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By a good cook; understands dairy work; good bread and biscuit maker; good pastry cook; city or country. Call at 317 West 38th-st.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook; best city reference. Call at 33 East 44th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Six years' city reference. Call for two days, 261 East 43d-st.

COPYIST.—By a young girl, one year in the country, as copyist; is quick at writing and figures. Address T. E., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; is an excellent laundress; go out by the day or any kind of work; best city reference. Call at 313 West 44th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing, housecleaning, or take washing home; good references. Call at 304 East 34th-st., third floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable Protestant woman; go out by day washing, scoping or cleaning; best city reference. Address 454 West 37th-st., Room 13.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; go out three days in week; good housekeepers; cook if required; best city reference. Address L. M., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day, or take washing at her home. Call or address 176 East 88th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by day at housecleaning; good reference. Address Mrs. Buckley, 231 East 40th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a reliable woman to go out by the day as laundress or dressmaking. Call or address Mrs. Fraleigh, 226 East 61st-st., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day, week and year; is neat, tidy, and willing; washing home. Call at 214 East 14th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By young [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young French lady as housekeeper; good reference. Address M., 343 East Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of experience and liability wishes to take charge of a household. Address R., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By highly respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as housekeeper, or do housework in a small family, or with an elderly couple; thoroughly competent; good city references. Address S. H., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEMAID.—By Scotchwoman as housemaid; first-class references. Address, care Mrs. Thomas, 30 Jane-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl to do general housework; best city references. Call, 10 to 2, or address 320 East 25th-st., rear house, up stairs; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By young competent Canadian girl for housework or chambermaid and waitress in private family; good reference. Call at 285 East 26th-st., one flight back.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl in small private family; good washer, ironer, and plain cook; willing and obliging; good city references. Call at 40 West 16th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a smart young girl to do housework; good plain cook and good laundress; good city reference from last place. Call at 338 East 39th-st.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do general housework; city or country; willing and obliging; city reference. Call at 407 East 15th-st., first floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family. Call or address 342 1st-av., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, for general housework in private family. Call at 443 West 33d-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, has general house work to; will be found willing and obliging. Call at 315 East 37th-st., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family. Call Monday, at 332 1st-av. and 45th-st., second floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; can take care of from birth; eight years' reference from last employer. Call at 215 East 29th-st., first flat.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young girl; understands her business as kitchenmaid; can be recommended by last employer. Address M. H., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; excellent in all kinds of sewing and packing; understands hair dressing and has some knowledge of dressmaking; no objection to go abroad; first-class city reference. Address J., Box 283 Times Up-town Office.

LADY'S MAID.—French Parisian; speaks English; first-class, competent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; understands her duties; fine lingerie; best city references. Address Marie, Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By person of good experience; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties usually required of a maid; accustomed to travel; and packing. Address Celeste, Call at 184 East 84th-st.; ring first bell on the left.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French Protestant girl; good seamstress and hairdresser; young ladies preferred; best city reference. Address M. L., 510 Canal-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl just arrived, as lady's maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; good city reference. Address Jeanne, Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss; good hairdresser and seamstress; good city

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auction business during the past week has been fairly active, and with very few exceptions all the sales announced have been carried through. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 2, was $825,907, against $566,375, the figures for the week previous. The aggregate sales for the month of October were $3,167,142, as against $566,530 for September.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Nov. 4.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, F. Smyth, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 51.1, on East 77th-st., southwest corner of 4th-av., and similar sale, Martin T. McMahon, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16 by 100.5, 144 West 58th-st., south side, near 7th-av.

By J. Thomas Steerns, foreclosure sale, Ephraim A. Jacob, Esq., referee, of one lot 80 by 100, on Monroe-av., north side, half of lot 56, map of Belmont Village.

Wednesday, Nov. 6.

By James Bleecker & Son, partition sale of the three-story brick building, with lot 24 by 77, 78 Nassau-st., east side, 75.10 feet north of John-st.

By T. C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John V. Lamarche, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building and two four-story brick buildings, (Bijou Theatre,) with plot of land 40 by 284.5 by 42.2 by 248, 1,287 and 1,289 Broadway, running through to (502 and 504) 6th-av., 104.8 feet north of 30th-st.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin E. De Groot, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.10 by 99.9, 231 West 37th-st., north side, 417.10 feet east of 8th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, John Vincent, Esq., referee, of one lot 80 by 102.2, on West 77th-st., southeast corner of 9th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., referee, of five lots, each 20 by 100, on Charles-place, southeast corner of Gerard-av.

By Pierre G. Carroll, foreclosure sale, E. C. O'Brien, Esq., referee, a plot of land 100.5 by 100, on 10th-av., northwest corner of 59th-st., and two-story stone-front dwelling, with four lots, each 25 by 100.5 on West 59th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.

Thursday, Nov. 7.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the three-story and two-story brick buildings, with lot 22.3 by 80 by 22.1 by 83.1, 227 Lewis-st., west side, 70.3 feet south of 8th-st.; also, executor's sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 23 by 100, 36 Laight-st., north side, 154.6 feet east of Hudson-st., and similar building, with lot 20.8 by 75.15 Vestry-st., south side, east of Hudson-st., and foreclosure sale, Rudolph Dulon, Esq., referee, of the two two-story stone-front dwellings, with lots each 25 by 102.2, 345 and 347 East 82d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 1st-av.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of 300 lots at William's Bridge, known as the "Bussing estate."

By L. J. & I. Phillips, partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, Esq., referee, of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 86, 46 Pike-st., west side, south of Madison-st.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Adolph L. Sanger, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with plot of land 70.8 by 100.5, 91 and 93 West 69th-st., northeast corner of 9th-av.

By Brown & Leviness, foreclosure sale, W. L. Findley, Esq., referee, of six three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 100 by 100.9, on West 88th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., and two, with plot 50 by 100.8, on West 88th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 10th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, Esq., referee, of three three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 50 by 100.8, on East 88th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin E. De Groot, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.10 by 99.9, 231 West 37th-st., north side, 417.10 feet east of 8th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, John Vincent, Esq., referee, of one lot 80 by 102.2, on West 77th-st., southeast corner of 9th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., referee, of five lots, each 20 by 100, on Charles-place, southeast corner of Gerard-av.

By Pierre G. Carroll, foreclosure sale, E. C. O'Brien, Esq., referee, a plot of land 100.5 by 100, on 10th-av., northwest corner of 59th-st., and two-story stone-front dwelling, with four lots, each 25 by 100.5 on West 59th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.

Thursday, Nov. 7.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the three-story and two-story brick buildings, with lot 22.3 by 80 by 22.1 by 83.1, 227 Lewis-st., west side, 70.3 feet south of 8th-st.; also, executor's sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 23 by 100, 36 Laight-st., north side, 154.6 feet east of Hudson-st., and similar building, with lot 20.8 by 75.15 Vestry-st., south side, east of Hudson-st., and foreclosure sale, Rudolph Dulon, Esq., referee, of the two two-story stone-front dwellings, with lots each 25 by 102.2, 345 and 347 East 82d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 1st-av.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of 300 lots at William's Bridge, known as the "Bussing estate."

By L. J. & I. Phillips, partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, Esq., referee, of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 86, 46 Pike-st., west side, south of Madison-st.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Adolph L. Sanger, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with plot of land 70.8 by 100.5, 91 and 93 West 69th-st., northeast corner of 9th-av.

By Brown & Leviness, foreclosure sale, W. L. Findley, Esq., referee, of six three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 100 by 100.9, on West 88th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., and two, with plot 50 by 100.8, on West 88th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 10th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, Esq., referee, of three three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 50 by 100.8, on East 88th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Stoecker, Esq., referee, of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.3 by 100, 896 134th-st., south side, 383 feet east of Willis-av.

Friday, Nov. 8.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick building and two-story brick and frame house, with lot 25 by 79.8, 223 Monroe-st., northwest corner of (31) Scammel-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 2.

Adams-st., s. a., 149 ft. w. of Washington-av., 25x100; Washington E. Smith to Alexander Murray	$1,400
129th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16x100.11; James Kilpatrick to George M. Lanning	1,000
Bank-st., 46; Aaron Altmayer and wife to William Rankin	10,000
Fifty-first-st., 17; Nelson William and wife to Jacob Bernstein	25,000
28th-st., s. s., 274.2 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x98.9; Abrahum Quackenbush and wife and others to William O. Williams	40,000
28th-st., s. s., 248.4 ft. e. of 7th-av.; same to same	40,000
Madison-st., 278; Israel Ishowitz and wife to Thomas E. Lannon	18,250
22d-st., s.s.,153.9 ft. e. of Lexington-av.,16.8 9x8.7; Hugh Cary, trustee, to Catharine A. Cromwell	1
90th-st., 110 East; Ernestine Bethenser and another to Aaron Byrne	24,120
121st-st., s. a., 400 ft. w. of Lenox-av., 20x 100.11; Jans Cummins to Kate Mordecai	25,000
93d-av., w. s., 110.6 n. 53d-st., 40x290; George W. Galinger and wife to William R. Martin	43,500
Delancey-st., 301; Nathan Fadergreen and wife to Raphael Freshman	31,560
53d-st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; John J. Sullivan to Madeline A. Schaffer	12,550
81st-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.2; Mathias Down and wife to Mathias Goeren and wife	21,650
4th-av., Lexington-av., 101st., and 100th st., block; Eugene T. Lynch and wife to Edward Davis	1
60th-st., e. s., 41 ft. s. of 121st-st., 20x89; Arthur Yougo to Luther E. Kimball	35,000
8th-av., e. s., 21 ft. s. of 121st-st., 20x80; Arthur Young to same	35,000
6th-av., s. w. c. of 121st-st., 40x80; Luther E. Kimball and wife to Richard S. Newcombe	1
10th-av., n. e. corner of 17th-st., 20.6x100; Stanley Fey and wife to Michael Cuddy	18,500
82d-st., n. s., 460 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x96.9; Reuben W. Rosa to Esther A. Savage	13,500
80th-st., s. s., 303 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; James Higgins and wife to Peter Dunn and wife	19,000
92d-st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17x100; Thomas A. Coogan to Henry H. Jackson	22,500
84th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x102.2; Thomas Moore and wife to Adam Stahl and wife	20,250
83d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Jacob Platt and wife to Peter Geltzer	37,500
Forsyth-st., 19; Jacob Bernstein and wife to Bernhard Galewski	26,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FULLY FURNISHED AND IN PERFECT Order—Four-story high-stoop brownstone house close to Madison-av. and 75th-st. for sale or to rent; immediate possession.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

A FOUR-STORY
High-stoop brownstone house for sale on 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; immediate possession.
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A BARGAIN.—5TH-AV. IMPROVED BUSIness property; best location on avenue; rented for 8 per cent. not on price asked. Apply
I. L. DOUGLASS, 115 Broadway.

A.—124TH-ST., NEAR MAD.-AV...$15,000
124th-st., near Mad.-av., 3-story h. s.....$20,000
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

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TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at nights as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

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TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

16 REASONS

why owners and lenders should have their real estate titles insured by it.

4th.—It has abolished "extras for searches." New-York real estate has been throwing away $300,000 annually for disbursements for searches.

COUNSEL:

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FOR SALE
OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
FIVE-STORY BRICK
MALT HOUSE,
100x100, and seven lots of land on West 49th-st., running through to 48th-st.
Apply to SETON & WISSMANN,
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168 to 180 West 75th-st.

THE OWNER OF THESE ELEGANT HOUSES HAS DETERMINED TO OFFER THEM AT GENUINE BARGAIN PRICES. THEY ARE SPLENDIDLY CONSTRUCTED AND ARE UNIQUE IN DESIGN. Apply as houses or to
JAMES R. HAY OR J. O. BAKER, 84 BROADWAY.

A DESIRABLE
Four-story high-stoop house for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, on Madison-av., between 42d and 43d sts.; immediate possession.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

AN ELEGANTLY-DECORATED HOUSE; furnished or unfurnished; all latest improvements, including bath-tubs, plunge, southwest corner Park-av. and 86th-st.; built for the owner and offered because of his leaving city. Apply to JOHN RUDDELL, No. 101 West 12lst-st., or W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK and Ohio stone dwellings for sale or to rent on 79th-st., west of Park-av.; immediate possession.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NUTLEY, N. J.—THE MODERN SUBURBAN Village: water, street lights, excellent roads, good schools; twelve miles from Chambers-street, via Erie Railway; take 10 or 11:30 A. M. or 2 or 3:30 P. M. train to Franklin Station, Tuesday, Nov. 5; choice of twelve modern houses, with large plots of land, $2,250 and upward. J. R. HAY, 84 Broadway or Nutley, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—Real estate this vicinity specially; bargains for sale.
EDWARD P. HAMILTON & OO.,
96 Broadway, New-York.
Tuesday, 5th November, (election day,) our office opposite Orange depot will be open to show real estate.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE,
By order of EDWARD T. HUNT, Executor and Trustee of the Estate of THOMAS HUNT, deceased.

597 CHOICE AND DESIRABLE LOTS,
LOCATED ON
2D, 4TH, 5TH, AND 7TH AVS.,
AND ON
44TH, 45TH, 46TH, 47TH, 48TH, 49TH, 50TH, 51ST, 52D, 53D, 54TH, 55TH, 56TH, AND 57TH STS.

In the Eighth Ward, City of Brooklyn,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, No. 59 Liberty-st.
THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1889,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, No. 59 Liberty-st.

The 2d-av. assessment for grading, curbing, and three-foot flagging has been paid by the Estate.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. for 3 or 5 years.

Access to property is had by the ferries from Pier 3 East River, New-York, to foot of 39th-st., Brooklyn, and to Bay Ridge from foot of Whitehall-st., and by Brooklyn City Railroad cars from the Bridge, and from the Fulton and Hamilton Ferries. For book-maps, terms, and particulars apply to the Estate office, No. 177 Montague-st., and at the corner of 3d-av. and 49th-st., Brooklyn, or to Bergen & Dykman, Esqs., attorneys, No. 189 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, NO. 1 PINE-ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET, FURNISHED,
for the Winter or longer, fully and handsomely furnished four-story high-stoop brownstone house on 17th-st., near 5th-av.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

FULLY FURNISHED AND IN PERFECT Order—Four-story high-stoop brownstone house to rent for the Winter or longer on 84th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

FULLY AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED four-story high-stoop brownstone house to let for the Winter or longer on 58th-st., just west of 5th-av.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

53D-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.,
very handsome four-story high-stoop brownstone house, fully furnished, to let for the Winter or longer.
SETON & WISSMANN,
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UNFURNISHED.

DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY DWELLING to let, between 5th and Madison avs., above 34th-st.; rent only $2,000.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 178 Broadway.

A.—125TH-ST., NEAR LENOX, $600.
125th-st., near Madison-av., 3-story frame, $780.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

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THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
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Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
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at low rents. Very light and attractive and in perfect order.
Apply on premises or to
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SAN CARLO,
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New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.
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COMPLETE PRINTED LIST OF APARTments for rent mailed on request or obtained of
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31 WEST 16TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to janitor or to GEORGE A. BEARN, 80 West 14th-st.

CHOICE APARTMENT, ONLY ONE REmaining, Portsmouth, 14 West 34th-st.; elevator, hall boys, steam heat, gas range, &c.
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DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
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BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after September 30, 1889.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

9:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg. Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car Philadelphia to Altoona, and Pullman Dining Car Columbus to St. Louis. Train leaving New-York on Saturday runs through to Chicago via Columbus. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to New-Orleans, New-York to Pittsburg; Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Connects for Cleveland, and for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Pittsburg, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 12:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 A. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington, 9:12 P. M. 7:20, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 11:00, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 9:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Delaware Division, 7:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. For Delaware Railroad and Cincinnati. Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through. 3:30 P. M., daily.

For Atlantic City, 1:00 (Through Car) and 2:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 8:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

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Express trains leave as follows:

4:15, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20, (9 Chicago Limited,) with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 8:00, 6:30, 10, 11:30, and 12:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 3:00 and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton Junction.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Cedar-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Orders left at Ticket Offices, No. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., 4 Cedar-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will receive prompt attention.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Vice-President and General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

2 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chemung.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

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Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
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PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M. daily.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 12 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 8:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. tickets offices, 21, 281, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence. Orders left at J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 16 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st. N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, 9:55 A. M., *5:15, *9:30 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *9:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 5:15, *9:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *9:15 P. M., (and all 1:30 A. M., for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 9:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 1:30 A. M., 5:15, *9:15 P. M.; New-burgh, *10:15 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, *9:15 P. M.; Haverstraw, 3:45 A. M., 3:45, 3:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturday. Other trains daily except Sunday. At Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A. M., 3:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:26 A. M., 3:48 P. M. For tickets, time tables, etc., information apply at offices in Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 728 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 383, 785, and 942 Broadway, 153½ Bowery, 12 Park-place, 26 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st. N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

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ERIE
ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.
AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS
DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.
3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.
J. J. MURPHY, L. P. FARMER, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond as 6:01, 8:31, 9:01, 9:30, 9:32, 10, 11, 11:30 A. M., 12:01, 12:30, 1:01, 2:02, 3:02, 3:30, 4:01, 4:30, 5:01, 5:30, 6:01, 6:30, 7:01, 8:01, 9:01, 11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 4:02, 5:02, 6:02, 6:30, 7:02, 8:02, 9:02, 10:02, 11:02 P. M. Sundays, 8:31, 9:01, 9:30, 9:32, 10, 11:30 A. M., 12:01, 12:30, 1:01, 2:02, 3:02, 3:30, 4:01, 4:30, 5:01, 5:30, 6:01, 6:30, 7:01, 8:01, 9:01, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. For particulars see time tables.
*Express. †Local express.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,359 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received. THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1.—HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, WITH bath; large room, third floor; private table; references. 158 Madison-av.

1.—ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, ENTIRE or en suite; rooms en suite; private bath; private table if desired. 26 West 30th-st.

1.—IN SMALL FAMILY, DESIRABLE second floor, handsomely furnished, with board; references exchanged. 34 West 51st.

2D FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; four rooms; bath; private table optional; also suites and single rooms; references. 56 West 34th.

5TH-AV., 743, NEAR 57TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite, bath, &c., with board; other desirable rooms; references.

5TH-AV., 803.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front suites of rooms on parlor and other floors; private table.

6 EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board and attendance; references.

29D-ST., 43 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, second floor, front, with board; references.

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44TH-ST., WEST, 130.—HANDSOME FURnished rooms, with board; excellent table; references exchanged.

70 WEST 51ST.—SUNNY ROOM, SECOND floor; private bath; room for gentleman, with board; references.

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44 WEST 34TH-ST.—EXTRA LARGE ROOM, 2d floor front; handsomely furnished; south aspect; sun exposure; bath and all improvements; gentlemen only.

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Novel and interesting trips on the steamers of the Atlas Steamship Company, occupying two weeks or longer. Embracing from two to thirty ports.

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ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Lesoy-st.
Ethiopia, Nov. 9, 7 A. M. | Devonia, Nov. 23, 6 A. M.
Anchoria, Nov. 16, 11 A. M. | Pavonia, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.
Cabin to GLASGOW, DERRY, or LIVERPOOL, $45 and $55. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
FAYAL and FLORES, AZORES, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, VENICE, and TRIESTE.
S. S. BOLIVIA, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
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WITH THROUGH BILLS OF LADING AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 7, 9 A. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thur., Nov. 14, 1 PM.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier, Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn. For freight and passage apply to
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ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Adriatic, Nov. 6, 8 P. M. | Britannic, N. 27, 8:30 A. M.
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From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to size and location of berth. Second cabin, $35 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut-st.
J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p. Express steamer Augusta Victoria, 12,500 tons, Wed. 7 P. M. Mail steamer Hammonia.....9 A. M., Nov. 28
RE

FOR AND AGAINST REFORM

THE BALLOT AND LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

A STATEMENT FOR THE INFORMATION OF CITIZENS WHO BELIEVE IN SECRET VOTING AND HONEST ELECTIONS.

Since the Reform Club's last meeting on Monday, Oct. 28, its Ballot Reform Committee has been engaged in obtaining the views of all the candidates nominated by Tammany, the County Democracy, and the Republicans for Senate and Assembly, in the City of New-York, in regard to the matter of ballot reform. It has not been deemed sufficient to ask the question merely, "Are you in favor of ballot reform?" but it has been attempted to find out the exact position of every candidate in regard to the propositions embraced in the resolution passed by the Reform Club at its last meeting. This resolution requires:

First—All ballots should be printed and distributed at the public expense.

Second—The names of all candidates for the same office should be printed upon the same ballot.

Third—All ballots should be delivered to the voter within the polling place on election day by sworn public officials.

Fourth—Only ballots so delivered should be voted, the voter guaranteed absolute privacy in preparing his ballot, and the secrecy of his ballot made compulsory.

Following these lines every candidate has been asked if he believes that the ballots should be furnished by the Government; that the names of all candidates for one position should be printed on one ballot; that the ballots should be distributed at the polls on election day by sworn public officials, and that secrecy should be enforced both in the preparation and the casting of ballots. The question has also been asked—if the candidate has answered these questions in the affirmative—whether he would support a bill embodying these principles over the Governor's veto. While in very few instances marked opposition to ballot reform in general has been found, a large number of those interviewed refused to take the same ground as that taken in the Reform Club resolution.

The results of the interviews have been formulated in the following table. Those candidates who have expressed themselves as in favor of the propositions advanced by the Reform Club, and as willing to vote for a bill embodying them, over the Governor's veto, have been marked as "Affirmative." Those who, for conscientious reasons or political motives, have been unwilling to say whether or not they would support a bill containing these conditions, have been marked "Non-committal." Those who have declared themselves as distinctly opposed to a bill such as has been described, or who have opposed ballot reform altogether, have been marked "Negative."

The whole number interviewed has been 63. The affirmatives are 33; the non-committals, 18; the negatives, 12. Two candidates, however, have withdrawn since being interviewed, both having declared themselves as non-committal.

SENATORIAL NOMINEES.

Fifth District.

W. L. Brown, Tam. Dem.....Non-committal.
M. C. Murphy, Co. Dem. and Rep...Affirmative.

Sixth.

Thomas F. Grady, Tam.....Negative.
John F. Ahearn, County.....Affirmative.

Seventh.

George F. Roesch, Tam.....Negative.
F. W. Diehl, County and Rep.....Affirmative.

Eighth.

Lispenard Stewart, Rep.....Affirmative.

Ninth.

Charles A. Stadler, Tam.....Negative.
William J. Boyhan, Rep. and Co....Affirmative.

Tenth.

Jacob A. Cantor, Tam.....Negative.
Alston G. Culver, Jr., County.....Affirmative.
Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Rep.....Affirmative.

Eleventh.

E. S. Ives, Tam.....Negative.
Dennis A. Spellissy, County.....Affirmative.
John Carlin, Rep.....Affirmative.

ASSEMBLY NOMINEES.

First.

Patrick H. Duffy, Tam.....Non-committal.
Daniel E. Finn, County.....Affirmative.

Second.

T. D. Sullivan, Tam.....Negative.
Thomas Maher, County.....Non-committal.

Third.

James A. Monaghan, C. D. and Rep.Affirmative.
Percival Farquhar, Tam.....Non-committal.

Fourth.

Patrick H. Roche, Tam.....Negative.
Thomas Brady, County.....Non-committal.

Fifth.

Dominick F. Mullaney, Tam.....Negative.
Michael Brennan, County.....Non-committal.
Edward R. Shear, Ind. Rep.....Affirmative.

Sixth.

Samuel J. Foley, Tam.....Negative.
Gustav Menninger, County.....Affirmative.
Henry E. Richard, Ind Rep.....

Seventh.

William Conaghan, Tam. and County.Affirmative.
Francis V. King, Rep.....Affirmative.

Eighth.

Philip Wissig, Tam. and County.....Negative.
F. J. Martin, Rep.....Affirmative.
Charles Smith, Ind. Rep.....Affirmative.

Ninth.

John Martin, Tam. and County.....Non-committal.
William F. Grell, Republican.....Affirmative.

Tenth.

William Sohmer, Tam.....Affirmative.
Jacob Schaeffer, County.....Affirmative.
Philip Wassung, Rep.....Affirmative.

Eleventh.

H. De F. Baldwin, Tam. and Co. Dem.Affirmative.
W. N. Hoag, Rep.....Affirmative.

Thirteenth.

J. Wesley Smith, Tam. and Co. Dem.Non-committal.
F. S. Gibbs, Rep.....Affirmative.
L. W. McLeod, Ind Rep.....Affirmative.

Fourteenth.

William Salzer, Tam.....Non-committal.
Jacob Kunsenman, County.....Affirmative.

Fifteenth.

Frederick Haffner, Tam.....Non-committal.
John Mulligan, Co. Dem. and Rep...Non-committal.

Sixteenth.

Walter G. Byrne, Tam.....Non-committal.
George G. Banzer, Co. Dem. and Rep. Non-committal.

Seventeenth.

F. A. Higgins, Rep.....Affirmative.

Eighteenth.

Stephen J. O'Hare, Tam.....Negative.
Robert O'Byrne, Rep. and Co. Dem..Affirmative.

Nineteenth.

John Connelly, Tam.....Negative.
Lawson N. Fuller, Co. Dem.....Affirmative.

Twentieth.

Martin J. O'Brien, Rep.....Affirmative.

Twenty-first.

Richard J. Lewis, Rep.....Affirmative.

Twenty-second.

Joseph Blumenthal, Tam.....Non-committal.
John F. McIntyre, Co. Dem and Rep.Affirmative.

Twenty-third.

George P. Webster, Tam.....Non-committal.
Percy D. Adams, Rep.....Affirmative.

Twenty-fourth.

W. W. Niles, County Dem. and Rep.Non-committal.

M. J. Stein, Tammany, of the Twentieth; Cyrus O. Hubbell, County, of the Twenty-third and C. C. Clarke, Tammany, of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District have not taken advantage of the opportunity to put themselves on record.

In many cases the mark as indicated does not do full justice to the candidate. The men who have been recorded as non-committal often substantially agree with the Reform Club. At the same time, they do not feel disposed, prior to election, to pledge themselves to any bill which has not as yet been drawn up. The Reform Club now has in its possession the original interviews with each of these candidates, which are too voluminous to be printed entire. The following are some of the more important as showing the progress of ballot reform as well as the difficulties with which it has to contend:

Thomas F. Grady, the Tammany candidate in the Sixth Senatorial District, says: "I stand where I have always stood, against the Saxton bill, so-called. I opposed its passage at the last session of the Legislature, and I shall oppose it at the next session should it come before the Senate. The present system of voting suits me. It permits every one voting who is entitled to vote, without any great trouble, and that is the true system."

Thomas Maher, County Democrat, Second Assembly District, says: "I have not made myself sufficiently acquainted with the matter of ballot reform to say, before I saw the bill that I was to vote upon, whether I would support it or not. If, however, it would all depend upon whether the measure suited me or not. I have not thought of the subject enough to be able to say I would vote for a bill containing the last three points in the Reform Club resolution. I would rather not commit myself further than to say I would vote for any bill which would reform the present system, if not too crude."

Joseph Blumenthal, Tammany candidate, Twenty-second Assembly District, says: "I am not willing to commit myself to any particular provision. At the same time I am in favor of any true reform measure. I think the details of the bill should be left to the representative's judgment, and that no pledges should be asked of him in regard to a matter which it must necessarily take him some time and thought to decide upon definitely."

Col. George P. Webster, Tammany candidate in the Twenty-third Assembly District, says: "I do not like to pledge myself at this time to vote for any particular bill containing any particular provisions. While the four points mentioned in the Reform Club resolution seem to me valuable, and while I think that I would favor a bill embodying them, I reserve the right to discuss and possibly to modify them in the future. As suggestions in the line of ballot reform, I think they are all good. Without objecting to any of them at all, I still think that the 'vest-pocket vote' is a valuable feature of the present system, and in reading over the Reform Club resolution it crossed my mind that that might possibly be endangered by the enactment of the provision for distributing the ballots at the polls. This might not be so, however, or at any rate, perhaps the benefits derived from the new system might override the loss of the benefits of the old."

W. W. Niles, County Democrat and Republican, Twenty-fourth Assembly District, says: "As far as the first provision goes—that in relation to providing ballots at Government expense—I would agree with the principle laid down by the Reform Club's resolution; but as to whether I would vote yes or no on any particular bill which I have not yet seen, I decline to say. I believe that the process of voting should be simplified; that the expense of ballots should be borne by the public, in order to remove the pretext for political assessment; and I believe that the voters should be provided, as far as is possible, with absolute freedom to express a choice without fear or favor. In short, I am in favor of any measure which shall enable the people to say exactly what they want. But I cannot conscientiously subscribe to any set of provisions until I see the bill containing them and have had time to think the matter over."

Eugene S. Ives, Tammany candidate, Eleventh Senatorial District, says: "Everybody knows where I stand on the so-called Ballot Reform bill. My record was made in the Senate last year and year before last. I opposed the Saxton bill then, as I would if it were to come up in the same form again, because it was unconstitutional and because it interfered with the liberties of the people. Recent elections have demonstrated the impossibility of polling the whole vote in populous districts under the Australian system, and to make the system at all practical the election districts would have to be subdivided, some of them into four or five districts, and that would make the machinery of our elections unnecessarily cumbersome and expensive. A rational electoral reform measure would receive my support."

Patrick H. Roche, Tammany candidate for the Assembly, Fourth District, says: "I am with the Tammany organization, which is against all these new-fangled notions of ballot reform."

Samuel J. Foley, Tammany candidate for the Assembly in the Sixth District, says: "I think that the present system is good enough. What improvement do I need, I should like to know? Everybody can vote under it that is entitled to vote. I am against tinkering with a good thing. Better let well-enough alone."

The only straight-out Tammany nominee interviewed who agreed with the Reform Club was William Sohmer, Tenth Assembly District. He says: "I would vote for any good reform measure embodying the principles enumerated by the Reform Club resolution; that is, for a bill providing that the ballots be printed by the Government, that all the names of the candidates for any one office be printed on one ticket, that the ballots be delivered only by sworn officials in the polling place on election day, and that only ballots so delivered be voted. Would I vote for such a bill over the Governor's veto? That is a clincher, isn't it? Well, yes, I would unless some better bill were offered."

Lincoln W. McLeod, Independent Republican candidate for Assemblyman from the Thirteenth District, declared himself first, last, and all the time for ballot reform as embodied in the Reform Club bill. He said that until these reforms are enacted, the constantly-recurring election frauds, such as have in the past disgraced the city and overcome the will of the majority of the people, could neither be suppressed nor punished.

William Salzer, Tammany Democrat, Fourteenth Assembly District, says: "I am heartily in favor of honest ballot reform, and, if elected, will do all I can to pass a fair and just measure by advocating it and voting for it. I am nonpartisan on the question, and I do not believe in a bill that will disfranchise Republicans or Democrats. I cannot, in justice to myself or to my constituents, and then I cannot be false to any one."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Lyceum Theatre stock company, after its present week's engagement in Brooklyn, will rest and devote its attention to rehearsals of "The Charity Ball," preparatory to the opening of the regular season at the home theatre the following week. The Summer tour of the company, which ends next Saturday, began in San Francisco on June 16 and has covered all the principal cities of the country, the business being uniformly successful. The company will not go to San Francisco next Summer, Manager Frohman having decided that it will have fairly earned a vacation, after three years of continuous service.

The matinée performances of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Madison-Square Theatre will begin on Tuesday of next week and be given every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoon during the season. Little Wallie Eddinger has been brought all the way from California to play the title rôle, and Mr. French thinks he is the best of all the Fauntleroys. It is expected that these matinées will be widely patronized by ladies and children and by residents of suburban towns.

The new contract for the continuance of "Shenandoah" at Proctor's until Jan. 1 gives the management an opportunity to place seats on sale to Thanksgiving Day inclusive. Saturday night a theatre party of nearly one hundred occupied the orchestra chairs, and for tonight a party of seventy-five has secured seats. Bronson Howard will leave for Chicago on Saturday to look after the production of the play at McVicker's, and will then probably go to San Francisco and personally direct the production to be made there in January.

William Gillette reached the city from Hartford Saturday, and has decided to produce, under the management of Charles Frohman and Harry Rockwood, his adaptation of a German comedy before presenting his new original play. Commencing with the holidays he will himself make a tour of about ten weeks in "The Private Secretary."

Political lightning occasionally strikes the dramatic world. John H. Meech, one of the popular Buffalo managers, has been nominated for Alderman in the Tenth Ward. Mr. Meech is a good Democrat and a good Knight of Pythias, and a host of friends in and out of the theatrical profession will wish him success in his latest venture, but it is extremely doubtful if he can overcome the big Republican majority in his ward. In the event it is a condition that the Republican nomination is equivalent to an election.

"Our Flat" will be sent on tour with the original company now playing at the Lyceum as soon as the piece is withdrawn from the stage of that house. The tour will be under the direction of Frank W. Sanger and Daniel Frohman. The changes and improvements made in the play have given it, the managers think, a permanent value as an attraction, and it has already been booked two years ahead.

James W. Morrisey has joined the executive staff of Henry E. Abbey, and will pilot Sarasate and D'Albert in their tour this season.

"Duvar," a version of "Belphegor," in which the variety element is made to predominate, will be the attraction at the Windsor next week, with Thomas Ricketts in the leading character of the Monntebank.

Jefferson and Florence go from here to Boston next week, where they will play a two weeks' engagement at the Park Theatre in "The Elves." The advance orders for seats for the opening night, Mr. C. B. Jefferson says, are numerous enough to fill a theatre of twice the capacity of the Park.

The Edwin H. Price Company are actively rehearsing "The Bells of Haslemere" in this city, and will begin their season at the Grand Opera House in Boston next Monday. Mr. Price has had new scenery painted for the play, including two handsome English landscapes. The cast will include Miss Maud E. Hall, a young Southern actress; Miss Jessie Busley, Miss Kathryn Price, Miss Sallie Williams, John E. Kellard, Walter C. Kelly, Howard Kyle, Frank P. Hatch, Joseph Mitchell, and John F. McNeary.

A double bill will be presented at the Broadway Theatre for the matinée next Saturday. Edwin Booth will appear in "Don Cesar de Bazan" and Mme. Modjeska in "Mary Stuart."

Miss Clara Morris will give a single performance of "Camille" at the Union-Square Theatre next Saturday, Nov. 9. "Hélène" will be presented every other night this week.

HE SAYS HE IS A FORGER.

Joseph N. Baustein walked up to Detective Canavan of the Oak-street station on Park-row on Saturday evening and said he was a fugitive from justice. He said that he had forged the name of J. S. Goldstein to a check for 3,165 guldens (£1,582) in Breslau, Prussia, and had fled to this city. He came here five months ago, and went to the Steveue House. Saturday, it is alleged, his money gave out, and he decided to surrender himself. He is twenty-four years old.

The Prussian Consul could not be found yesterday, and the prisoner, when arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, was remanded until today.

SCOTT HARRISON A GODFATHER.

The christening of the infant son of Dr. R. R. Lytle of 101 East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street was the occasion of a pretty ceremony at Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The boy was given the name of Scott Harrison by the Rev. Dr. Stanger in the presence of John Scott Harrison of Kansas City, his godfather and uncle, and Miss Julia L. Arnold, his godmother, besides numerous friends of the family. Mr. Harrison is a younger brother of President Harrison.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS' COMPLAINTS.

Joseph Burrows and C. W. Petereon, steerage passengers on the Cunard steamship Etruria, which arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, complain that they were not properly treated during the voyage. The food, they say, was not good, and the steerage was overcrowded. The steerage capacity of the Etruria is rather small, and upon this trip she carried 296 third-class passengers.

The matter will probably be investigated today by the Commissioners of Emigration.

GLEASON AND HIS CAREER

DEFEAT TO-MORROW MEANS HIS POLITICAL DEATH.

SOME ADDITIONAL FACTS CONCERNING HIS PECULIAR MANAGEMENT OF LONG ISLAND CITY'S AFFAIRS.

Thus far in his career Patrick J. Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City, has been the creature of adventitious circumstance, and the royal road to political preferment has been made easy for him. But the coalition in the present campaign of all the opposing forces, which in the past, each in its turn, has tried to drag him down from the position in which he has gradually enthroned himself, has brought even him to a realizing sense of the fact that his Waterloo is not far off, and that he cannot much longer hope to combat the inevitable.

In consequence he is straining every nerve and using every influence which he can control to avert the danger as long as possible. He is not so completely blinded by his boastful egotism as not to be aware that defeat at the polls to-morrow means not only his political downfall, but his financial ruin as well. The very large amount of money which he owes to the city in unpaid taxes would have to be provided for immediately upon the inauguration of his successor, and this, even his best friends say, he could not do without a great sacrifice of his alleged large property interests.

Even his position as State Committeemen could not save him from political oblivion. The whole district has been objecting vigorously ever since his election to Cord Meyer's old place, and a formal protest has been made by the County Central Committee against his retention on the committee, and if he is defeated in his own bailiwick he is positively dead. For with his downfall in Long Island City, he at once ceases to be a useful ally of the Democratic Party and of Gov. Hill. The act of treachery on the part of Gleason and his delegates at the Syracuse Convention to Nicholas Muller, through whose efforts Gleason obtained a seat in the convention, is deplored by every respectable Democrat in the county. Gleason is so deeply feared and hated by even his own partisan cronies that at the first sign of the dissolution of his power his friends will vanish like mist before the sunshine, and he will no longer appear as a potent factor in Long Island politics, but sink to the level for which nature originally created him.

The electioneering schemes and campaign dodges of this great "I am" are worthy of passing comment. He has flooded not only Long Island City and its immediate environments, but the whole island, with hundreds and thousands of elaborate representations of his Celtic countenance, gotten up in every conceivable manner and shape. With the picture goes a caricature of his friends, the enemy, depicting their political methods and past careers, as they appear to his distorted fancy. Said an indignant citizen yesterday:

"What kind of a campaign is Gleason carrying on? On Tuesday, I am told, he had a wagonload of his 'schoolhouse posters' at every school in the city, and as the children were dismissed at 3 o'clock they were supplied with one or more copies of the picture of the most egotistical and disgraceful occupant of the Mayor's office this or any other city was ever cursed with. In the First Ward the supply seems to have given out, as a long line of urchins beleaged the Mayor's office for hours afterward. Surely the political annals of this country fail to record such a prostitution of a high office as this, where the occupant in his endeavors to secure votes invades even the sacred precincts of the public schools to curry favor with the parents through seeming kindness to the children."

The recent disgraceful developments in the matter of the filling in the meadowlands by one H. S. Kearny show conclusively why Gleason has manifested such an eager desire to have the Board of Health organized in his interest and run by his friends. This is the department of which he had so much difficulty in obtaining control. When he found, early in his administration, that the members of the board would not "knuckle under" to him, he vetoed bills for stationery so that the Register of Vital Statistics was unable to issue from his office the notices and certificates required by law. Gleason thereupon sent word to the State Board of Health that the local board was not doing its work properly. Upon his misrepresentations another Register of Vital Statistics was appointed, and, as the original official refused to give up his books and office, for some months there have been two Registers, the Mayor's appointee having a desk in his patron's office. Since then Gleason has dictatorially declared that there was no Board of Health and has attempted to arrogate to himself its powers. Yet on July 15, 1889, he had the assurance to sign a bill as President of the board, providing for the payment to B. J. McGowan, who is a candidate for Justice of the Peace on his ticket, the sum of $700 for disinfecting certain parts of the city. This was at the time that he claimed an epidemic of diphtheria prevailed, although there were only twenty-five cases in the entire city. The Board of Aldermen refused to allow the bill and it still remains unpaid.

In connection with McGowan's disinfecting liquid an amusing story is told. A horse belonging to one of the owners marched up to a barrel containing the stuff and drank his fill with seeming relish, and no ill effects resulted. It was nothing but water.

The *Long Island Star* recently printed an exhaustive resume of the affairs of the Water Department and Mayor Gleason's connection with it. It seems that under the revised city charter, which was passed in 1871, authority was given for the issue of bonds at 7 per cent. interest amounting to $350,000. This entire sum was to be expended, it is said, in laying and trial equipment of the system, and water was finally given to the public early in 1875. The interest on this water debt amounts to $24,500 a year. The law under which the bonds were issued and the water works constructed provides that the water rents shall be so fixed and kept that the aggregate annual amount collected therefrom shall be at all times equal to at least 7 per cent. on the then existing debt, over and above all expenses of repairs, extensions, salaries, and appropriations. For more than eight years, through the trickery of politicians, this annual interest money was regularly smuggled into the tax levy of the current year. Thus something like $196,000 was stolen from the taxpayers and squandered during the eight years in question.

When Mr. Petry became Mayor and Mr. Bleckwenn Treasurer in 1883 a reform was immediately begun, and by the practice of the strictest economy and the most careful management all the back indebtedness was cleared off and for the first time the department found itself with cash on hand. Enough money was laid aside to meet the interest ($12,250) on the water bonds, which fell due in March, 1886. When the next semi-annual installment fell due it was promptly paid. The following Autumn Gleason was elected to succeed Petry. Enough money was left in the hands of the Treasurer to meet the interest Jan. 1, 1887. In December, when the tax levy was being prepared, Gleason was a member of the Board of Aldermen. City Treasurer Bleakwenn, in his communication to the board, stated that he "had not made any request for interest or principal of the water debt, as he presumed it would be met, as had been the case during the current year, from the revenues of the department." Gleason said that he did not think that this could be done, asserting as his reason that there was not sufficient revenue realized from the department to meet this expense. He moved that $10,000 be inserted in the levy to meet the interest of the debt. The motion was outvoted.

In March, 1887, he drew, as Mayor, and very much against his will, a warrant for the payment of the interest, but in the following September he absolutely refused to pay the interest out of the revenues from the department upon the ground that the Aldermen had failed to provide for it in the tax levy. As a natural consequence the interest coupons went to protest. The matter was carried into the courts by the holders of the water bonds and Justice Bertlett decided against the city. In his opinion he said that it was plainly the intention of the original law that the water rates should be so regulated that they would equal the amount which the city would have to pay annually for interest. The Aldermen, in spite of the protests of Gleason, then directed the Treasurer to pay the back interest.

The fight has since been continued by his Honor, against the payment of the annual interest of $24,500; in order that it may again be put upon the already overburdened taxpayers, and the department given the amount to squander and use for political purposes in the good old way, and Mr. Bleckwenn has proven himself committed to the policy of making the Water Department not only self-sustaining, but an earner of revenues which can be applied to paying the expenses of the other city departments in order that the taxation may be as light as possible. It is well nigh incomprehensible that the voters of Long Island City should hesitate for even a moment in deciding for which of these two men they will cast their ballots to-morrow. If Gleason should by any ill chance be re-elected, it will have an effect upon the future growth and prosperity of the city which can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents.

As was generally expected, the registration this year has been greater than ever before, reaching nearly 6,200. If election day is fair the vote will not fall far short of 6,000 it is thought, as superhuman efforts will be made by both sides to bring to the polls the entire voting population of the city. A conservative estimate gives the Citizens' ticket a majority of not less than 1,500.

Never in Long Island City's history has there been as much excitement over an election as is the case at present. Even the women and children are up in arms and discuss the probable outcome with all the energy and understanding of their husbands, brothers, and fathers.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

A WOMAN SAID TO HAVE ASSISTED HER NEPHEW TO KILL HIMSELF.

Mrs. Jenule Guttenberg of 146 Broadway, Brooklyn, was locked up in Police Headquarters in Hoboken late Saturday night. She is held ostensibly as a witness in the matter of the recent suicide of Jacob Glücklich, at Kohler's boarding house on Second-street, Hoboken. Glücklich, before killing himself, wrote a letter in which he told a remarkable story as to the circumstances that prompted his suicide.

He said that five weeks ago he came to this country from Austria. The vessel that brought him landed him in Hoboken, and he stopped in that city. He had not been many days there before his aunt, Mrs. Guttenberg, called. He had $9,000 in money with him, and she expressed surprise at his imprudence in keeping it in a room in his boarding house. If he would go to her house on Delancey-street, New-York, she would, she said, provide a safe place where his money could be left. He followed the woman to her humble apartments in New-York, and was persuaded to leave all his money in her keeping.

He went to Toronto, staying long enough to spend the money he took with him. When he got back to New-York he found that Guttenberg and his wife had moved away. He learned, after a long search, that they had gone to Brooklyn, and he followed them there. He met Mrs. Guttenberg. He wrote, but her husband, she told him, had gone away. When Glücklich asked about his money, she professed to know nothing about it. Convinced that he had been robbed of his money, Glücklich became despondent, and his aunt, he says, advised him that there was nothing left for him to do but to commit suicide.

He seemed to take kindly to the idea, and a discussion ensued as to the best agent to use for the accomplishment of that end. Mrs. Guttenberg, he wrote, advised bromide of potassium, and supplied him with a quantity of the poison.

Glücklich took the fatal package to Hoboken, secured rooms at Mrs. Kohler's boarding house, on Second-street, wrote the letter telling of the loss of his money, and then swallowed the poison.

Mrs. Guttenberg is very indignant over her arrest. She says that there is no truth whatever in Glücklich's written story; that she knows nothing whatever of his money, and that she never supplied him with poison of any kind.

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The services were very impressive. The large hall was dimly lighted, and the East was heavily draped in black. Between the sombre hangings and the Master's chair was a large illuminated cross from Rosecroix Chapter, to the right was a floral cross surmounted by a dove, and to the left a pillow of roses.

The coffin was brought into the hall at 3 o'clock, and on it and underneath roses were scattered. Then came the members of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, headed by the Master, Andrew H. Kellogg. For the funeral the ritual of the lodge was chiefly used, although parts of the ritual of the commandery and of the Scottish Rite were used. The music was given by the consistory choir, under the direction of Albert C. Johnson, the organist. Miss Fenule Hirsch from the Church of the Puritans sang the selection "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Among those present were: Augustus W. Peters, Charles T. McClenachan of the Supreme Council and Commander-in-Chief of the New-York Consistory, Charles H. Heiser, George W. Millar, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge E. M. Eilers, James McGee, George H. Wyatt, Henry Chauvrant, Major George Chapois, Past Grand Commander Peter Forrester, Albert R. Morlarty, H. Farrington, Past Commanders Charles E. Benedict, G. W. Skellin, and Charles E. Lansing, Thomas Moore, and Police Captaine Brogan, Eakins, and Westervelt.

The body was taken to Philadelphia for burial.

A LETTER FROM JAPAN.

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"Being a trade merchant we hope to introdnce myself to you upon business. Before going to do so we are very glad to send to you some sample of our Japaness picture, which is one of our printing production, as the commencement of our communication in business. If you have a view that these picture can be appropriate to the taste of American people, and can be sold there in your country, we beg you to order me."

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THE KENDALS DEPART.

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SALVATION OIL will relieve and cure pain at lightning speed. Price 25 cents a bottle.

"Paper Sir! No charge if you don't find Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP in it." Price 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

Gold and Silver Jewelry.

A large and interesting collection of miniature set as brooches, pendants, &c., with and without precious stones, making personal ornaments of unusual beauty and artistic value.

Bracelets, jeweled or of gold only, in great diversity of design; bangles, padlock bracelets, &c., of gold or silver, of every style and price.

Gentlemen's jewelry, for ordinary wear or for evening dress. Twist, serpent, and puzzle rings of fine workmanship, and plain gold rings.

Numberless rings of graceful design and moderate cost, set with small precious stones.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 Fifth Avenue, FRONTING MADISON SQUARE, 1,126 Broadway, Between 25th and 26th Streets.

Distress After Eating

Is one of the many disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Headache, heartburn, sour stomach, faintness, and capricious appetite are also caused by this very widespread and growing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves the headache, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me or did me little good. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla that I am happy to recommend it."—G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

N. B.—Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

CARPETS.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF

ROYAL WILTONS

(THE BEST WEARING CARPET MADE)

AND

WILTON VELVETS,

THE MOST SUPERB VARIETY EVER SHOWN, AT LESS THAN COST OF PRODUCTION.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

MAKES SERIOUS CHARGES.

A SEQUEL TO BROOKLYN'S TALE OF "FLOATERS" AT A PRIMARY.

When the fifteen "floaters" arrested for illegal voting at the recent Republican primary in the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn, were discharged on a technical point to the effect that the primary had not been advertised according to law and was therefore illegal, it was thought that the last of the story had been heard.

But the most scandalous part of the case was not made public until yesterday, when the chief of the "floaters," Michael Scanlon, made a full confession, in which he implicated Port Warden William H. Leayoraft and Col. William H. Beard, the wealthy warehouseman, as the originators of the conspiracy to carry the primary by fraud. The importance of this confession, aside from its moral effect, lies in the fact that the control of the Twentieth Ward was the key to the Republican political situation in Kings County this Fall. Success there gave the winner power to name a State Senator to succeed Eugene F. O'Connor, two Assemblymen in place of Joseph Aspinall and Frank Sperry, a Congressman next year in place of William C. Wallace, all the Supervisors and Aldermen in the wards comprised in the Third Senatorial District, and, indirectly, the Republican candidate for Mayor.

The fight was a big one, in which John A. Nichols and Col. William H. Beard were opponents. The latter went outside the ward to get Leayoraft's help in the Nineteenth, and, to get that assistance, pledged himself to support Col. Andrew D. Baird for Mayor. He won, it is supposed, by the votes of these "floaters," and now he and Leayoraft are managing Baird's campaign. In spite of their own peculiar position to her house on Delancey-street, New-York, she would, she said, provide a safe place where his money could be left. He followed the woman to her humble apartments in New-York, and was persuaded to leave all his money in her keeping.

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The New-York Times.

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OHIO'S GREAT STRUGGLE

BOTH PARTIES NERVOUS BUT HOPEFUL.

THE CHANCES CONSIDERED GOOD FOR THE DEMOCRATS — REPUBLICANS CLAIMING A MAJORITY OF 15,000.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Nov. 4.—On this, the evening before the great battle of to-morrow, the feeling on both sides is far from sanguine, and there is much doubt and apprehension as to the result, especially among the Republican, who, while preserving a bold front, are nevertheless fearful that a great revolution will sweep them out of power to-morrow.

The Republicans in this part of the State will let Foraker pull through as best as he can, and will bend all their energies toward electing members of the General Assembly, in order that ex-Gov. Foster may succeed Henry B. Payne in the United States Senate. Foster has put a great deal of money in the close counties of Northwestern Ohio within the past twenty-four hours, $3,000 reaching the Republican Central-Committee of this county to-day, which will be expended to-morrow in the endeavor to elect the Republican candidate for the General Assembly.

THE TIMES's correspondent has advices to night from the four Congressional districts forming Northwestern Ohio and embracing twenty-one counties, all of which give most encouraging reports of the situation. These counties, which are all Democratic but six, cast last year 86,347 votes for Cleveland, and it is the opinion of the party managers that Campbell will receive almost as great a vote to-morrow, the interest being very nearly as great as in a Presidential contest. If this expectation is realized, the Democrats will elect sixteen out of twenty-one representatives to the General Assembly and the entire quota of State Senators, six in number. This, added to Hamilton County, should that bailiwick go Democratic, and the other certain Democratic counties of the State, will give the Democracy control of the General Assembly and preserve unbroken the long line of United State Senators the party has kept in the upper house of Congress for the past thirty years.

All the counties in this section of the State report from thirty to two hundred Republicans each who will scratch Foraker, while voting the rest of the State ticket and supporting the local candidates of the party. If this loss is maintained Foraker will run about two thousand behind his ticket in Northwestern Ohio, which percentage throughout the State will defeat him, even if the balance of the State ticket should be elected. The causes for this anticipated scratching of Foraker are said to be mainly on account of his being a prohibition candidate. The idea that a man should demand a third term for Governor is particularly obnoxious to the farming element, which is exceedingly jealous of any unprecedented attempts to secure what the traditions of the fathers have ever condemned.

In the cities of this district Foraker will lose a great many votes on account of his alleged non-partisan election and municipal boards, which, in a sense, deprive the people of the local self-government of which they are justly proud. All these things will affect Foraker's vote, and if this part of Ohio had the matter to decide, the result to-morrow night could easily be discounted and a signal Democratic victory be predicted with a certainty that the ballots of to-morrow would verify.

To sum up, the campaign has been one of the most remarkable in the history of Ohio. Issues have been raised and measures sprung that have caused voters generally to look into the life history of every candidate seeking their suffrages. It has been something beyond an ordinary State campaign. More interests have been at stake, and, while political feeling has in the past run wilder, perhaps, it has never been more active than since this campaign opened several months ago. Records have been searched into by the public.

It can be said, and none will gainsay it, that, in this prying into not only the public but the private life of each of the candidates, those upon the Democratic ticket have passed through with flying colors.

The weather promises to be fair and bright to-morrow, which is looked upon as favorable to the Republicans, as it will increase that vote. But an increase in the vote will not increase Foraker's chances, as the men who would not go out to vote because of bad weather are the very ones who will scratch Foraker's name when they reach the polls.

The Democrats are well organized, and received a little money from some source to-day, which is being put out to-night where it will do the most good, for they cannot hope to do much in a money way as against the thousands "Charlie" Foster and the Standard Oil Company have poured into this section. Their hope lies in the Republican disaffection, which money cannot heal. This is really the key to the situation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4.—The cool and bright weather of to-day has been fully improved by the hustlers, and indications of a clear day to-morrow will go far toward bringing out a very full vote for an off year.

The greatest interest ever manifested in a State election now prevails throughout the State, and there is an air of confidence on both sides as to the result of the contest to-morrow. Chairman Neal, of the Democratic committee, before starting for home this afternoon, claimed the State for Campbell and the election of a Democratic Legislature. He, however, refused to give any figures or to state at what point the heavy Democratic gains were looked for, outside of the cities of Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and Springfield.

Before his departure for home Chairman Conger, the manager of the Republican campaign, was very positive in his prediction that Gov. Foraker would have a plurality of 15,000 and that the General Assembly would be Republican without Hamilton County. There is a growing suspicion that the managers know but little of the real situation and that their figures are not trustworthy to any extent. The belief has had a tendency to increase the nervousness and uncertainty as to the result of to-morrow's contest.

Without giving any attention to the committees' claims, it may be said that in the event of an average vote, the indications point in the direction of Republican success. It is thought that Gen. Foraker will run about 5,000 behind the remainder of the Republican State ticket, as the fight has been principally directed against him. Mr. Campbell will also probably run behind the rest of the Democratic ticket, as he will be traded off and scratched in the interest of local candidates in Columbus and Cleveland. The early returns to-morrow night will likely be favorable to the Democracy, as the polls close in Cincinnati at 4 o'clock. In this city Foraker still remains a favorite in the pools.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 4.—John H. Thomas, the millionaire manufacturer of this city, is an avowed candidate for the United States Senate. To put it mildly, he wants the place badly. He has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor of this State and is recognized as one of the leading and most influential Democratic politicians of the State. It was he who memorialized Congress last Winter in reference to securing better advantages for the farmer by reducing the tariff. Mr. Thomas's chances of getting elected to the United States Senate depend, of course, entirely upon the supremacy of the Democracy in to-morrow's election. Two representatives are to be elected from this county. Much depends on their being chosen.

Mr. Thomas is working hard and fast for the Democratic candidates, owing to the fact that their election will condince to his own, provided the Senate Democratic caucus will accord him the honor of having a solid grip on the the Senatorship. Henry B. Payne is in the field for re-election and is, report says, scattering shekels right and left. The Republicans have a majority in this (Clark) county. Mr. Thomas, in order to insure the election of the Democratic representatives, is said to be offering large inducements for men to vote the Democratic ticket. He has issued the following circular to Republicans, sending it through the mail.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1889.

[Personal and confidential.]

MY DEAR SIR: As you are, no doubt, aware, I am a candidate for United States Senator, and in the event of the Legislature being Democratic, I have strong hopes of succeeding. But, whether I succeed or not, I would gratify me very much if, in view of my candidacy, that you would kindly contribute their votes to make the vote for the Democratic candidates for the Legislature in this county as large as possible. If this county should show a financial increase of votes for the Democratic candidates for the Legislature, William Myers and George W. Netts, in my interest, it would render my election almost certain if the Legislature should be Democratic. This is the last time I will ever be a candidate for any office, and if you would reflect on these suggestions and assist me in this way if you can especially as you can do so without in any way endangering your own party's success, I beg to remain yours, with many regards,

JOHN H. THOMAS.

PRINCETON'S BANJO CLUB.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The trials for positions on the college banjo club have resulted in the election of C. R. Guerrin, '90, leader; piccolo banjo, C. K. Davis, '92; first banjo, F. W. Smith, '92; second banjo, W. S. Conent, '90; guitars, F. B. Smith, '91, G. Wideman, '90, and H. S. Harne, '90.

During the Christmas vacation the club will accompany the Glee Club on their trip, visiting Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Augusta, and Savannah, returning from the last place by boat to New-York.

THE TWO DAKOTAS PUZZLED.

NOBODY ABLE TO TELL THEIR EXACT AGE, NOT EVEN HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Register of Land Office—SOLOMON WAZLAEF of Dakota, at Yankton, Dakota.

Receivers of Public Moneys—A. C. MCCLELLAND of Oregon, at La Grande, Oregon; R. E. CARPENTER of Dakota, at Watertown, Dakota.

* * *

The people of the two Dakotas, who would like to know whether North Dakota or South Dakota was the first to be admitted into the Union of States, have a very pretty puzzle to solve. The President, whose signature to each of the formal admission proclamations made the two States, would naturally be supposed to know the order in which the documents were signed and therefore be able to settle the question, but it is said at the White House that he does not know.

When the two proclamations were presented for his signature somebody raised the question of priority, and the President found it hard to decide which to sign first. After some thought Gen. Harrison ordered the documents, which were exactly alike, to be covered down to the blanks left for his name. Then they were turned face down and rapidly changed about until nobody could tell "which was which." After this they were turned over and the President wrote his name on each. The ink was allowed to dry without the use of blotting paper, and then the documents were again turned down and again shuffled about. Then they were taken up and the coverings were removed, and Secretary Blaine telegraphed the Governors of North and South Dakota that the States had been admitted. One of them came into the Union ahead of the other two length of time it took the President to write his name. Which that one was is a question which will probably never be answered.

* * *

The annual report of Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, calls attention to the results of having army officers detailed for duty in colleges. These are good in most instances. He says: "The Nation seems hardly to appreciate what a supply of excellent officers it can bring to hand with a little intelligent effort when there is military teaching, and these institutions certainly deserve further encouragement and assistance from the General Government. It would be an encouragement to the students if the best three from each institution were named in the Army Register with the distinguished West Point Cadets, and every kindly attention that can be bestowed by law or order upon these institutions is urgently recommended."

He makes these suggestions for the army: That Chaplaincies be made regimental through the army; that the three-battalion organization be adopted for infantry regiments like the line be given the same opportunity for promotion as is accorded the staff; the rearmament of the forces; the restoration of the rank of Lieutenant General.

* * *

A good deal of interest has been taken in military circles here in the alleged assertion made by Mr. George W. Childs that the body of Gen. Grant will soon be removed from New-York to West Point or Arlington. It is said at the War Department that there would be no difficulty about making such arrangements as would be satisfactory to the family, and it would be decided to remove the General's body to Arlington, but there is strong opposition to the proposal to make Arlington his final resting place.

"Nine-tenths of the army officers," said a prominent officer to-day, "are opposed to burying Gen. Grant in Virginia. If they want to bury him in the nation's capital why don't they take him to the Soldiers' Home instead of biding him away across the Potomac? You will find that the army is almost a unit against Arlington as a resting place for Grant."

* * *

Secretary of the Navy Tracy has gone over to Brooklyn to vote the Republican ticket to-morrow.

Corporal Tanner remains in Washington, and the Brooklyn Republicans will lose his vote. He announces that he is not interested in politics just now, and proposes to enjoy a season of repose.

* * *

A decision has been reached by the officials at the State Department in the case of the charges against W. R. Lewis, United States Consul at Tangier. He will be allowed to return to his post of duty, and will probably start for Morocco within a few days. As has been stated, the State Department officials think his usefulness at Tangier is practically at an end, and his stay there is therefore, not likely to be an extended one.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—George H. Adkins, Street Road, Essex County.

Maryland.—Mrs. E. C. Ford, Ford's Wharf.

Virginia.—W. L. Waring, Dunnsville; Madison Wies, Panlington, (formerly Wiseville.)

Pensylvania.—Frank Randall, Welsh Hill.

New-Jersey.—F. W. Merritt, Morris Plains.

THE MONTANA MUDDLE.

PROBABILITY THAT THE REPUBLICANS CANNOT ELECT THEIR SENATORS.

HELENA, Montana, Nov. 4.—The action of the State Canvassing Board, consisting of President Harrison's Federal office holders, the Governor, Chief Justice, and Territorial Secretary, in throwing out the disputed precinct in Silver Bow County pending the decision of the contest in the courts if finally sustained, will give the Republicans a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

The situation is now in an almost hopeless muddle. First, the Silver Bow County canvassers threw out the disputed precinct; then Judge De Wolfe, by order of court, directed the vote of the precinct to be counted; the Republican lawyers gave notice of an appeal, and the decision of that is to be given on Wednesday. Meantime the State Board counts the vote, omitting the disputed precinct, and the Territorial Secretary gives certificates to all the Republican candidates for the Legislature in Silver Bow County. The Democratic candidates in that county already hold certificates from the County Clerk, so when the Legislature meets there will be two sets of Representatives from that county, both bearing certificates. Mr. Toole, Democratic Governor-elect, will doubtless recognize the Democrats, and there probably will be two bodies, each calling itself the Legislature. The State Senate is a tie, and the Democrats in that body will not allow it to organize until their rights are conceded in case the court finally sustains the mandamus proceeding.

The Republicans are now trying to hurry up Statehood, so as to get rid of the Democratic Judges, and Russell Harrison is said to have heard from Washington that the proclamation will be issued to-morrow or Wednesday. It is not likely that the Republicans will elect their Senators in any event. The session of the Legislature is limited to ninety days, and by preventing an organization for that time the Democrats will throw the appointment of Senators into Gov. Toole's hands. This will insure the selection of two Democrats.

THE INDIANA KENNEL CLUB.

BICKNELL, Ind., Nov. 4.—The third annual field trials of the Indiana Kennel Club began to-day with the Derby for setters. In the preliminary running against a scale of points for a place in the second series, Zulu, King Leo's Boy, Modesty, Braxton Bragg, and Clochette were thrown out. The drawing for the second series resulted: Hopes Ray against Sam C., Nannie B. against Simonides, Tempa Cambridge against Lilly Burgess, Daisy Girl against Frankie Foisom.

Among the visitors were Gen. Shattuc and C. W. Paris, Cincinnati; C. P. Dorr, T. S. Bell, and R. Waters, Chicago; John L. Barker, Racine, Wis.; R. P. Daggett, P. T. Madison, H. A. Comstock, Indianapolis; John E. Linok, Terre Haute; John Patterson, Noblesville, Ind.; J. B. Alexander, Louisville, Ky.; F. W. Smith, Columbus, Ohio; George W. Ewing, Fort Wayne, Ind.

In the absence of Mr. D. C. Burgenthal and Col. A. G. Sloo, Mr. P. T. Madison and J. B. Stoddard acted as judges with Royal Robinson.

HIS CREDITORS MOURN HIM.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 4.—His creditors mourn the absence of Frank M. Smith, the General Southern Agent of the Southern Aid and Benefit Association of Knoxville and the National Building and Loan Association of Minneapolis, Minn., who has disappeared to-day. Those whom he has swindled offer a reward for him. He was a smooth talker, very devout in his ways, and fine-looking. He had the best accommodations, and lived like a lord, although he paid nobody. He stole part of the proceeds of his insurance collections and sold the agency to a friend, when, on investigation, the swindle was discovered. He collected for the building association and wrote to the company that its debtors had not paid, but were good.

IOWA A DOUBTFUL STATE

THE DEMOCRATS HOPE TO CARRY IT TO-DAY.

A GREAT EXODUS FROM THE REPUBLICAN FORCES CAUSED BY HIGH TARIFF AND PROHIBITION.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 4.—For the first time since 1866 Iowa is a doubtful State; for once in the lifetime of the present generation there is a question as to the result of a general election. No one knows, and no one can know now, how the voting of to-morrow will result, but the Democrats, who claim the success of Boies, have just as good reason for the faith that is in them as those who predict the election of Hutchison, and they certainly show much greater confidence in the result. Neither side has made anything which bears any resemblance to a complete canvass. Such a thing was never done in Iowa, as the State has always been so one-sided that it was never thought worth while, except in a few close counties. The surface indications are all in favor of the Democrats, and their confidence and enthusiasm are in consequence unbounded.

It is small wonder that the Republicans are rattled. They have seen their followers deserting them in droves, with many old-time leaders at their head, while not an instance of a Democratic conversion to Republicanism has been discovered. The list of Republicans who will vote for Boies is remarkable. Such a list has not been known since the slavery question revolutionized politics in a former generation. At its head stands Sam J. Kirkwood, than whom no other living man has been more prominent in Iowa. He was Iowa's Governor during four years of the war, and was again elected to that office in the seventies. Once the Republicans of Iowa sent him to the United States Senate, and he was Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's Cabinet. Of all the Republicans in Iowa he is the best known and has been the most highly honored. But Tuesday he will cast a Democratic ballot and vote for Boies.

The prohibition question has done it. In his own home, Iowa City, there are 200 Republican business men who will follow his example, and for the same reason. In Davenport there are many notable recruits. Judge French, who presided at the Boies meeting Thursday, has been a Republican all his life. He was appointed to the bench by a Republican Governor and elected to the same position by Republican votes. He has been a member of Republican committees, and has held positions in the party, but has now openly deserted, is a believer in low tariff and high license, and is a Democratic worker and supporter of Boies.

For years and years John C. Bills has been the illustrious name of one of the party's reputation extended all over the State, and his services were eagerly sought for both on stump and in councils of the party. While a member of the State Board he became famous as the author of several acts for State control of railways, note which Candidate Hutchison became infamous for opposing; but, odd to say, he was a Democratic member of the Board. Said he: "Any one who wants to can know where I stand," he said to THE TIMES's representative. "When the Republican National Convention adopted its present tariff plank, and the Republicans of Iowa declared in favor of this farce they call prohibition, I made up my mind to get out of the party. If the farmers of Iowa are anxious to vote their money out of their pockets every year in a system of taxation which is wrongly called a protective tariff I cannot help it, but I feel it my duty to my State to at least tell them what fools they are making themselves. Personally it doesn't affect me; a lawyer's business is always better when times are bad, as there is more litigation; but it makes me mad to see a State being ruined by a high tariff until he is a lucky farmer who makes enough to pay the interest on his mortgages; and the most of them have not had a new suit of clothes in two years."

In the same town of Davenport are men like Harry Fulton, Secretary of the Republican Committee for years; his father, who has been a prominent Republican for thirty years, and many others, who make no bones of telling what they are going to do this week and who have an immense following.

"I am just as good a Republican as I ever was," said a prominent wholesale merchant of Burlington the other day, "but I will vote for Boies. I am sick of prohibition. It is ruining the State and is nothing but a farce and fraud. When they first started it they said it was a non-partisan measure, but now the Republican Party has adopted it. As long as it ignores it I must cease to call myself a Republican. Prohibition and a high tariff are ruining my business. My prosperity depends on the prosperity of the farmers, who are my customers, but as long as prohibition drains the State of thousands of dollars every day, which is sent away to buy liquor, and a high tariff so affects prices that it takes a load of potatoes to buy a pair of boots and a load of corn will not purchase an overcoat, the outlook is very dismal in Iowa."

In the same vein spoke a group of commercial travelers in the rotunda of the Savery here yesterday. This is the favorite place to meet on Sunday in this section of Iowa, and the hotel was full of traveling men. They represented Chicago, New-York, and Boston houses, as well as Iowa jobbers, and there were more Republicans than Democrats, but they all had but one story to tell, and that was of few sales and low prices of farming products. "If this thing keeps up much longer," remarked a New-York drummer, who said that he was a Republican at home, but a Democrat in Iowa, "I shall tell my people that they had better take me out of the State. The farmers are making nothing and can't afford to buy, while what ready money they have is being sent out of the State to buy whisky and beer. There is more liquor drank in Iowa to-day than there ever was, but the cash for it goes somewhere else. I don't wonder that the breweries of Milwaukee and St. Louis have subscribed liberally to the Republican campaign fund. Prohibition in Iowa is a godsend to them."

There are many more prominent Republicans with a State reputation who can be added to the list of those who will vote for Boies. In this city Milo Adams has for years a State reputation, but he has become disgusted. In Dubuque is Mose Dufer, again and again elected to office by Republicans, but now an open Democrat. In Vinton is Samuel Watson, the best known, as he is the richest, man in Benton County. He has been three times elected to the Senate, and is now at the head of the Republican party. He is now working, and next Tuesday will vote, for Boies. The list might be kept up indefinitely. The main cause of all this dissatisfaction is disgust with the prohibition law and indignation at the course of its advocates. The better class of citizens are sick of it, and patriotic Iowans who feel a just pride in their State, well called the garden of the world, are overwhelmed with shame at the perjury, vice, and hypocrisy which are its results.

There is more liquor sold in Iowa to-day than ever before, and no man who has the least regard for the truth, or even the shadow of a reputation for veracity to sustain, dares stand up and publicly state that prohibition prohibits. Were he to do so, no one would believe him. All the Republican Party possesses is that if it is successful this time it will pass another measure which it thinks will render the law capable of enforcement. Their further measure means a State constabulary, such as is now known in Ireland. It means the recruiting of constables in Worth County to act in Scott, and attempts to enforce the laws with the armed strangers, and it is easy enough to guess what the moral character of such strangers would be to compel, by arms, the enforcement of a law which the public sentiment of a community repudiates and despises. A shell rests on the pans that such measures are attempted in Iowa there will be riots and bloodshed such as were never known in the history of the United States, and an armed resistance to the law will spring up which all the militia in the State might find it impossible to overcome. The principle of hanging while you wait, and not much choice a strong one. It is one of the issues that the election will be fought on to-morrow.

As to the personal merits of the candidates, the opinion of those who know both was voiced by one who has been a prominent Republican when he said: "In everything which goes to fit a man for the Governorship, in ability, character, experience, and statesmanship, Mr. Boies is Mr. Hutchison's superior." The fact is, Mr. Hutchison is simply the tool of the Des Moines ring, and men who have read his letter to Sovereign State Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, in which he said that he did not mean what he stated on the stump, doubt his perfect mental balance. He is at least a very badly scared man.

Chairman Dunn of the Democratic Committee left for his home in Dubuque last night, to return election night. He left well satisfied with the outlook. The Democratic Committee has information that would warrant it in claiming the State by at least 15,000, but while it may prove a landslide, it is not probable that the Democratic plurality will reach that figure. It is not likely, however, to fall below 7,000.

FIVE MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

LEBANON, Penn., Nov. 4.—By the breaking out of molten iron in the stack of the Colebrook Furnace No. 1 this afternoon Harvey Bohr, Henry Fertig, Isaac Siegrist, William Snyder, and Harvey Beck were killed; John Bohr, Benjamin Enoch, and Enoch Eisenhauer were severely burned. The men, all of whom were laborers, were overwhelmed by the rush of molten metal while at work, and some of them were burned almost beyond recognition. The hoisting shaft of the furnace was destroyed.

ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

ARREST OF A MERCHANT WHO IS SAID TO HAVE VICTIMIZED MANY FIRMS.

Horace F. Burroughs, Jr., a lumber merchant of 21 Beaver-street, was arrested on Saturday last on a warrant issued by Police Justice Gorman, on affidavits made Walter R. Heineman and Donald Lee, charging him with forgery. Donald Lee is a member of the old and highly respected firm of Middleton & Co., bankers and commission merchants of 60 New-street, and Heineman was formerly a salesman in Burroughs's employ. The charge grows out of a transaction had by Burroughs with Middleton & Co. last Winter. This firm, acting for a customer in Guadeloupe, contracted with Burroughs for the delivery on shipboard at Brunswick, Ga., of a cargo of pitch pine of the best quality. A vessel sent by the firm to that port was loaded by Burroughs's agents with lumber of an inferior quality worth several dollars per thousand feet less than the grade contracted for.

The vessel proceeded on her voyage to Guadeloupe, and Burroughs presented to Middleton & Co. certificates of inspection showing that the cargo was lumber of the grade called for by the contract. On these certificates the purchase money of the cargo was paid to Burroughs by Middleton & Co. Afterward, when the vessel reached Guadeloupe, the lumber was rejected by the consignees because it was of an inferior quality and sold for account of Middleton & Co. at a loss of several thousand dollars. When this information reached the firm they instituted an investigation at Brunswick, Ga., which discovered the fact that the certificates of inspection which Burroughs presented to them, and on which they paid for the lumber, were forgeries, and affidavits setting forth the fact were secured from the lumber inspectors of that port.

It was some time in the past Summer that the discovery was made and Burroughs was then a member of the New-York Produce Exchange. Middleton & Co.'s first step was to prefer charges against Burroughs to the Complaint Committee of the Exchange, and in answer to a summons from that body the latter appeared and offered to submit the matter to arbitration on condition that an agreement to that effect would result in the withdrawal of the charges. Without suspecting the craftiness of this proposition Middleton & Co. accepted it. As soon as the agreement was executed and the charges withdrawn, Burroughs sent in his letter of resignation from the Exchange. Middleton & Co. protested against this compliance on the ground that it was sharp practice on Burroughs's part, but the officers of the Exchange were advised by counsel that, as there were no charges pending, they could not refuse to accept the resignation. As soon as this point was settled in his favor, Burroughs refused to arbitrate.

Mr. Burroughs's reputation in the lumber trade is not an enviable one, and his transaction with Middleton & Co. is said to be a fair example of his methods. Some time in July last his lumber yards at Hunter's Point were seized by the United States authorities on charges of evasion of the duty on several million feet of bonded lumber. The investigation resulted in his being compelled to pay to the Government about $6,000 for duties evaded, but further proceedings against him were stopped by influence exerted in his behalf in Washington, it is said, by Gov. Alger of Michigan. There is also a suit pending against him in the Supreme Court of this city, brought by Edward E. Britton, a son of ex-United States District Attorney Winchester Britton of Brooklyn for the recovery of $35,000 collected by him for Mr. Britton and appropriated to his own use. Several other well-known persons and firms are said to be victims of his peculiar methods, and to be watching the present proceedings against him with interest. He was arrested on Saturday after court hours and locked up for a time in the Elizabeth-street Police Station, but late in the afternoon he was taken to the residence of Justice Gorman, who held him in $5,000 bail for examination at the Tombs at 2 o'clock on Thursday.

IN FAVOR OF THE WIDOW.

IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING ASSESSMENT INSURANCE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The General Term of the Fifth Judicial Department has just handed down a decision in a case of peculiar interest to all persons concerned in co-operative or mutual benefit insurance companies. About five years ago James Shay, formerly a merchant at Port Jervis, Orange County, took out a policy of insurance on his life for the sum of $10,000, issued by the National Benefit Society, a company doing business at 187 Broadway, New-York, on the co-operative or assessment plan. Mr. Shay kept good his membership in the company by the prompt payment of dues and assessments until September, 1886, when he failed to pay an assessment after the notification within the time prescribed by the contract of insurance, thereby forfeiting his claim upon the company.

But some of the mutual benefit societies issuing life or accident policies, the National Benefit Society being one of them, permit the issue of a second official notice to the member who is "in lapse," as it is termed, advising such delinquent that if he will pay up arrears within thirty days after the default he will be reinstated in membership; strictly providing, however, that the company shall not be liable to the delinquent or any beneficiary named in the policy for any certain benefits that may have accrued while he was in lapse.

In John Shay's case the second notice was received by him and payment of arrears made to the company after he had been taken sick with the malady which caused his death. The company refused to pay the amount specified in the policy to his widow, for whose benefit Mr. Shay's life was insured, on the ground that the last assessment was paid by the delinquent with a full knowledge of the precarious and exceptional nature of the risk he was imposing upon the company, and the transaction was therefore tainted by fraud that invalidated the policy.

The widow brought an action for recovery upon the policy which came on for trial at the Ontario County Circuit in November last before Justice F. A. Macomber and a jury. The plaintiff's counsel, among whom was ex-Senator Elbridge G. Lapham, maintained, as against the company's plea of fraud, that the effect of the company's second notice was to extend the period of insurance thirty days without regard to the delinquent's physical condition, and that payment of arrears within the time specified would bind the company, even if made by the beneficiary after the delinquent's death. The Justice took this view of the case, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the full $10,000 and interest and costs. An appeal from this decision was taken, and now the General Term of the department unanimously affirms the judgment of the lower court.

RAILROAD THIEVES DISCOVERED.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—A large amount of the goods and valuables plundered from the trunks of passengers of the Northwestern Railroad last Summer, between this city and Cincinnati and northern points, has been recovered, and to-day quite an amount was identified. This includes valuable jewelry belonging to Mr. J. P. Richardson of Chattanooga, Mrs. Percival of this city, and property belonging to B. L. Morris and Mr. Payne of New-York. These goods, enough to fill several trunks, were found on the premises of Achiey Garrett, the baggage master; Frank Floyd, the United States Express messenger, and at the railroad men's boarding house of Mrs. Hyde. The officers are on the trail of the lost Richardson diamonds, and expect to recover them to-night.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—The following was issued by Gov. Hill to-day:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

In accordance with an established custom and by virtue of the power invested in me as Governor of the State of New-York I hereby set apart and appoint Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, instant, to be a day of thanksgiving. Upon that day let the people express in appropriate manner their gratitude to God for the blessings which He has bestowed in the year now drawing to a close, and invoke His mercy and care during the year to come.

Let the day be marked by rest from secular employment, by cheer and good will at family fireside, by deeds of kindness to the poor and afflicted, and by devout acknowledgment of our indebtedness and responsibility to the Divine Giver of all good things.

Done at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

DAVID B. HILL.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—To-day's sessions of the Woman's Home Missionary Society were brief and comparatively unimportant. The Michigan report detailed the revolting state of degradation in the pineries of that State and announced the society's intention to wipe out such a foul blot. A bequest of $1,000 for a church to be built in Alaska was reported made by the late Rev. Sheridan Baker of Cleveland, Ohio. A large number of subscriptions were pledged for the society's papers and literature.

In the afternoon Mrs. Davis spoke about what she had seen in the Indian Territory and gave some interesting features of the needs of the Indian children there.

ON FRAUD THEY DO RELY

DESPERATE TACTICS OF JERSEY CITY'S RING.

THEY ARE MAKING DIREFUL THREATS AND BRIBERY IS IN THE AIR—FRAUD INDICATED BY THE REGISTRATION.

The Republicans and anti-ring Democrats of Jersey City and Hudson County will go to the polls this morning with firm determination to make a good fight and high hope of victory. The former are in better fighting condition than they have been for several years. The latter feel that their political rights are at stake, and that their position will be very uncomfortable if they do not win a good measure of success. Of the two parties the anti-ring Democrats express much more confidence than their Republican allies. The Republicans have been beaten so regularly that local victory would be a novel sensation for them. They do not really know what it is. But the anti-ring Democrats have usually been on the winning side and believe they are now. They know more, too, of Democratic disaffection than the Republicans do, and calculate that it is fully sufficient to carry them through.

The danger of a great fraudulent vote is, of course, in everybody's mind. The registration in Jersey City is unusually large. With two districts partly estimated it is as follows:

First District	4,451
Second District	7,851
Third District	7,621
Fourth District	5,288
Fifth District	4,865
Sixth District	9,844
Seventh District	1,939
Eighth District	2,529
Total	37,388

The vote in the city last Fall was but 30,291, which was nearly up to the registration. There has, of course, not been an increase of 7,000 voters since then. But the names have been put on the registry books by the ring election boards, and it is believed that the ring mean to have repeaters vote on the names wherever that is possible. The ring are supplied with small ballots, not exactly on tissue paper, but small enough so that four or five of them can be folded within one regular ballot without making it noticeably bulky. These small ballots are marked beforehand by running through a ballot box, just as the regular ballot is marked when it goes in. Then, by collusion between the repeater and the judge and the clerk of elections, who are in all cases ring men, the number of ballots folded in one can be indicated when the voting is done and a number of names to correspond with the ballots checked off.

These and other tricks of the ring are so familiar with this and other tricks of the ringsters and have taken so much pains to secure watchers that fraud on a large scale ought to be prevented. But they are not so expert at detecting as the ringsters are at committing crime, and do not feel at all secure. Hence they all qualify their expressions of confidence in victory with a proviso that they get something near an honest count.

To show how far fraudulent registration has gone, the Republicans caused to be published in last evening's *Journal*, at advertising rates, more than 700 bogus names found on the registry books in the Seventh District. The names are not all those of mythical persons. Many of them are names of men who lived in the district two, three, or five years ago, and who have since died or moved out of the district. These names are copied from old registry lists unlawfully. With the 700 are pretty certainly put on for a fraudulent purpose. It is intended to vote repeaters on them. Besides these 700 about 400 were yesterday found on the registry lists of the Seventh District, and smaller numbers in other districts. The work of hunting them out and proving their fraudulent character is considerable, but it has been done to an extent that will make attempted votes on these names dangerous, and the registers will be forced to exercise a good deal of caution.

The ringsters are still very bold in asserting their intention to win, by foul means if necessary. They coolly tell opponents that they have got the figures, and have been to vote. The judge of elections in the Fourth Precinct of the Second District was formerly an employe of Col. Abernethy, the present Republican candidate for the Assembly, and was dismissed for cause. He has ever since felt that he owed the Colonel a grudge, and a day or two ago told him that he should get even with him that he is, this judge of elections openly proclaimed his intention to commit fraud to spite an enemy. Doubtless he will also expect to be paid for the fraud by the bosses.

The hottest contest is likely to be in this Second District and in the Seventh. Both are naturally Democratic, but in both there is a great Democratic ruction. In the Second, Col. Abernethy's election has been deemed highly probable. He is a Republican, indorsed by the anti-ring Democrats. But whether he is elected or not, it seems pretty certain that Thomas Egan, the anti-ring candidate for Coroner in that district, will be. He is a Democrat, indorsed by the Republicans, and is pitted against Michael Hennessy, who was last year indicted for cheating the county. Egan is very strong. The fact come home to Sheriff Davis last week, and he began at once to take offensive measures. He wrote a letter to at least one Democratic saloon keeper, Patrick McCabe, telling him to call at the Sheriff's office. McCabe's son answered the summons, and was questioned by Davis about his father's political intentions regarding Freeholder. The answers not being satisfactory, Davis had policemen arrest the proprietor of McCabe's saloon on Sunday to prevent him from doing business. Other saloons in the vicinity, among them those owned by Michael Sproules and John Welch were also kept closed by the policemen because their owners were known to be Egan men. But the saloons of the registers, including some which have no license to sell at all, were doing a flourishing business all day. A few doors from Sproules's place is a place understood to be owned by Henry Byrne, the ring candidate for Assembly in that district. That was open all day Sunday, and it is stated that the policemen who were ordered over to induce people to keep it closed paid frequent visits to Byrne's to drink. Such a state of things naturally aroused great indignation among all lovers of fair play, and will surely be resented today.

In the Seventh District the feeling is even more intense than in the Second. The district is very strongly Democratic, but Dennis Gallagher, the anti-ring candidate for the Assembly, is a Democrat himself, the proprietor of three liquor stores, and a wealthy and popular man. There is not a more vigorous fighter in Jersey City. So strong is he that even the ring dare not openly interfere with his business, but try to weaken him by attacking his friends. Last week Police Commissioner Feeney went to the liquor stores of John Y. Mulhall, on Fifteenth and Grove streets, and asked Mulhall if he was going to support the ring candidate for the Assembly. Mulhall said he was not; he was for Gallagher. Feeney told him he wanted him to support the ring man, for if the opposition got the Legislature they would legislate him (Feeney) out of office. Mulhall refused to be persuaded, however, and Sunday afternoon he was arrested and locked up for keeping open saloon. An attempt was made by Nicholl and John Campbell to have Mulhall bailed, they offering to be his bondsmen; but they were told that he could not be bailed. Later a ring man, John Kelly, realizing the indignation that would be aroused by keeping Mulhall locked up, interfered and had him bailed. Mulhall was not talking to anybody yesterday, but his friends will fight the ringsters with all their strength.

Police Captain Murray also visited Patrick Quinlan, a liquor dealer at Fourteenth and Henderson streets, and tried to bully him into dropping Gallagher and supporting the ring, but failing, he told Quinlan that he would follow him for years but that he would have revenge.

There is no doubt that the Sheriff and Police Commissioner have been using the same sort of bulldozing tactics extensively about the city. Davis is especially anxious about the Board of Freeholders, which he expects to control to secure another office, and Feeney is anxious about the Legislature. But when they resort to threats to carry their points it is certain that they are hard pushed and greatly alarmed.

Other tactics are used by other ringsters. Each office holder tries to "work" his office to the utmost. The Board of Street and Water Commissioners are well known to employ many people of men, nominally to work on the streets, really for election purposes. During the last few days they have sought men to employ in that way. Orders like the following have been sent to workingmen without their even asking for them:

BOARD OF EDUCATION, Nov. 1.

PHIL: Put the bearer to work and oblige

E. A. DUGAN.

Dugan is head of the Street and Water Board as well as member of the Board of Education. Some of the men receiving these orders know that the employment would only be until after election, and that they would be expected to vote the ring ticket. Hence the inducement to use the orders is not very great. Where much feeling exists, as in the Second and Seventh Districts, the bribe is totally insufficient to move men.

In an interview in yesterday's *News*, Allan L. McDermott claims Hudson County for Abbett by 11,000 and the State for Abbett by 15,700. Evidently either he is greatly mistaken or the anti-ring men of Hudson County are. The anti-ring ticket is not a fight against Abbett, but it is the general belief that he will lose heavily by it. The anti-ring Democrats will cut him to some extent, and the ring Democrats will trade him off to some extent. If, as is widely believed, one or two candidates on the fusion county and four or five fusion Assemblymen are elected, Mr. Abbett's majority in Hudson will not be large.

The polls will be open in New-Jersey from 6 o'clock this morning to 7 o'clock this evening. Last year the polls closed at sunset, but the ringsters wanted the two hours between sunset and 7 o'clock to manipulate the boxes and last Winter's Legislature changed the law. The late hour of closing

GUIDES FOR NAVIGATORS

DISCUSSIONS OF THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT REPORTS BEFORE THE MEMBERS—STILL CONSIDERING AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF THE ROAD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—There was placed on the counsil teble of the International Marine Conference this morning an abstract of the minutes of the meeting of the special committee of the National Board of Steam Navigation, held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York, Oct. 29, containing various recommendations in relation to licensing masters of sailing vessels, lights, inspection, &c.

The printed reports of the Committees on Systems and Devices, Sound Signals, and Lights, with various appendices, had been received from the printing office and were placed before the delegates.

When the conference was called to order, at 10 o'clock, Capt. Lanneluc, delegate from France, offered a resolution to the effect that, as soon as the committees already appointed had deliberated upon the various questions upon the programme, a number of committees be appointed to take in hand special topics and consider all questions hearing upon them.

Mr. Goodrich offered a resolution somewhat similar in import, and a further resolution to the effect that after the consideration of general division one of the programme has been disposed of, general division three be considered, out of courtesy to the delegates from Great Britain. The resolution of the delegate from France, owing to its importance, was laid over for forty-eight hours, and Mr. Goodrich's resolution concerning the consideration of general division three was then adopted. Delegate Goodrich also offered a resolution providing for a committee of seven to consider the subject of uniform load mark of general division three. The resolution was adopted, hut the appointment of the committee was postponed temporarily.

Delegate Kimhall of the United States offered a resolution that a committee of seven be appointed, to be known as the Committee on Life-Saving Systems and Devices, which shall examine the systems and devices connected with the saving of life and property from shipwreck submitted before Nov. 12, and such objects only as are reported favorably by the committee shall be considered by the conference. The resolution was adopted.

The consideration of the various amendments to the Rules of the Road was then resumed. Amendment No. 7 to Article III. of the rules, proposed hy Dr. Sieve-King of Germany was the one under consideration when the conference had the rnles last under discussion. The conference had amended the articls in part by changing the phrase "a sea-going steamship" to "a steam vessel." The proposed amendment to Section 8 of this article provided amendment to Section 8 of this article provided that, on the starboard side of a steam vessel when under way there shall be carried a green light, at a place not less than twenty feet abaft the masthead light. Several speeches were made in opposition to this amendment. It was insisted that to comply with this regulation the structural shape of many ships would have to be changed. Dr. Sieve-King then formally withdrew the amendment for the present.

The amendment No. 8 to Article III., also proposed by Dr. Sieve-King, was then taken up. It provides "That a certain candle power be substituted as a standard for the visibility of lights, mentioned in these rnles, in lieu of the standard now in force."

A long discussion followed the reading of this amendment, during which the differences between the laboratory and atmospheric tests of the force of lights, the variations of the conditions of the atmosphere, the practice of some of the Governments on this snhject, the difficulty in getting a uniform thickness of glass, &c., were dwelt noon.

Mr. Goodrich thought that the simplest test concerning the lights was the best, one that any man aboard the ship could understand, and one that did not need the aid of a scientist to discover.

Commander Sampson, delegate from the United States, thought that some such means as proposed to determine the distance at which a vessel should be in sight, but he was in favor of allowing Article III. of the rules to stand as it is, with an additional clause requiring that visibility of the lights be determined photometrically and at a certain candle power.

Dr. Sieve-King moved that action on the amendment be postponed until a report of the Lighthouse Board had been received, hut subsequently, on the development of some opposition to the postponement of the matter, he amended the amendment so as to provide as follows:

"That a certain candle power be adopted as a standard for the visibility of the lights mentioned in these rules."

The amendment as amended was adopted, but with the understanding that it he appended to Article III. as a foot note, and not as an additional section.

The conference then took up the amendment proposed by Mr. Vernay, delegate from Siam, that lights carried by vessels be graded in intensity according to the maximum speed of the vessels. Capt. Mecsing of Germany suggested that the adoption of the amendment in its present form (the unit of intensity not being expressed) would lead to confusion. On suggestion of Mr. Hall of Great Britain Mr. Vernay was permitted to withdraw the amendment.

The motion of the delegate from Siam, Mr. Vernay, to append a definition of the terms "uniform and unbroken light" was changed on Mr. Hall's suggestion to strike out the word "uniform" whenever it occurs in Articls III., and then adopted.

In the discussion of the proposition of the delegates from the Netherlands that the green light on the starboard side of a steamship shall be so constructed as to be visible a distance of three miles, Admiral N. Bowden Smith stated that at the recent naval manoeuvres in Great Britain he could see the green lights barely two miles.

Capt. Sampson of the United States said, through Delegate Goodrich, that he had seen a green light at sea on a clear night five miles. The Committee on Lights had reported, however, in favor of postponing consideration of this question until after the Lighthouse Board of the United States had made a report on the subject. The amendment was therefore postponed for the present.

Section D of Article III., with the amendment offered by the delegates from the Netherlands, was taken up immediately after recess. The proposed amendment provides that the green and red sidelights shall be fitted with in-board screens, projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow within a certain distance in front of the bow, say 100 meters. After being amended by striking out the words "projecting at least three feet forward from the light," the amendment was lost.

The delegates from the Netherlands had also proposed an additional section to Article III., providing as follows:

"On her stern, at the same height as her sidelights, an irregular occulting white light, so screened that it shall be visible over an arc of twelve points—that is to say, from right aft on each side of the ship and at a distance of at least one mile. It is advisable that the sidelights and the sternlight are to be placed higher than the lights of cabins and skylights, and that the sidelights on board of every steamer are placed in the same way concerning the masthead light."

At the snggestion of one of the delegates the consideration of this proposed section was postponed temporarily.

Action on the amendment proposed by Capt. Shackford of the United States, providing for the showing of a light on the foremast visible at a distance of eight miles instead of five, as is now the rnle, was also postponed.

Capt. Shackford also proposed a section providing that "on or abaft the after-side of the highest mast shall the foremast, and at least fifteen inches away from the mast, shall be placed a bright white light of the same power as the forward masthead light, so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light visible all around." Capt. Shackford made a brief address in favor of his proposition, but Mr. Goodrich suggested, in view of the importance of the enbject, that action be postponed for the present, and it was laid over until Thursday.

Before leaving Article III. Capt. Salveson called attention to the desirability of having the rules specifically state that the miise named in them are either statute or nautical miles, inasmuch as there is a difference of 800 feet between them. The delegates from the Netherlands and Great Britain stated that their local regulations specify the mile to mean nautical mile.

Article IV.—lights for towing vessels—was next taken up, and Mr. Hall's amendment to fix the lights on a vessel being towed at a distance of six feet apart, instead of three, as now, was read.

Mr. Goodrich said that a distance of four feet between the lights was enough. Mr. Hall responded that six feet had been fixed upon after a series of experiments which demonstrated that lights less than six feet apart would blend into one at a distance of five miles.

Mr. Goodrich suggested that five miles was rather a long way off to determine the signal lights on a vessel being towed.

The amendment was adopted.

An amendment offered by Capt. Shackford of the United States was to the effect that a towing vessel shall carry a small white light abaft the funnel or after masthead for the vessel being towed to steer by. After being amended *so as* to make the rule permissive instead of mandatory, and requiring that the light shall be so placed as not to show forward, the amendment was adopted—15 to 4.

Before adjournment Admiral Franklin announced the following committee on life-saving devices: Belgium, Mr. Theobold Verstraghe; China, Capt. A. M. Bisbee; Chili, Rear Admiral Oscar Viel; France, Capt. E. Richard; Spain, Lieut. Baldoremo Vega de Seoane; the Netherlands, Mr. J. H. Van Syne; United States, Sumner L. Kimball, Superintendent of Life-Saving Service.

The conference then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Just after the conference adjourned a model of the Kearsarge, which had just been completed in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, was placed on exhibition in the room adjoining the conference room. The delegates examined it with much interest.

The Committee on Systems and Devices in its report says:

"We have considered thirty-seven different proposals on night signaling, &c. at sea, but while glad to notice that this important snbject is receiving so much attention, and thanking the snbbors of the various systems for their trouble, we have not seen any plan equal to the Morse, which is already in use in many navies, including those of the United States, France, and Great Britain. This system necessitates the employment of a trained signalman, but is otherwise inexpensive, as it requires only one flashing lamp for night work, and the steam whistle or other sound signal for fog. It can also be used with or without a code hook.

"Ten papers on preventing collisions at sea have come before us, but we do not consider it necessary to lay them before the conference."

The Committee on Lights reports that, while fully aware of the great desirability of making the presence of a sailing vessel known at a greater distance than at present, it is unable to recommend any of the systems submitted to its consideration as being free from all reasonable objections. The report suggests that much of the uncertainty at present felt on this account could, however, be avoided were the regulations proceriy enforced.

The report then takes up the means proposed to oetter indicate the course of a ship. The proposals are classed as follows:

1. Those in which raege lights are made use of.
2. Those in which two or more sids lights are used on the same side of the shio.
3. Those in which it is proposed to give to the side lights a certain relative position in regerd to the white masthead light of a steam vessal.

In discussing these the committe says:

"Range lights, if properly placed and fittad, indicate, under certain circumstances, a ship's course in a more accurate way then at present. This is of some advantage, and therefore, in the opinion of the committee, the optional introductioo of some such system may be proposed for the favorable consideration of the conference. In regard to two or more side lights, it is evident that the course of a vessel by the adoption of any one of the groocsals submitted could only he assertained approximately, and this advantage does oot seem important enough to warrant the adoption of any of the proposals submitted.

"As concerns the class in which it is proposed to give to sids lights a certain relative position in regard to the white masthead light, the committee's opinion is that it is practically impossihls to assign to the sids lights a certain fixed position in regard to the foremast light. nartieularly if this position should be chosen forward of the mast; but the committee thinks that at least some advantage might be gained by placing the sids lights abaft the mast, at as nearly a certain fixed angle as circumstances permit. Such a change could ha made probably without incurring great expense, and the committee proposes the adoption of a rula according to which steamers will have so carry their sids lights abaft the foremast light, the connecting line forming an angle of six points with the keel, or as usarly so as possible. In regard to stern lights, the committee does not believe that any had result would come from having the stern light and side light visibis at the same time, as they would, under the circumstances, not be seen except at a conaiderable distance apart, and the committee, therefore, recommends that if such lights should be permitted they be fixed so as to be visible from astern to abeem on either sida."

It is, in the opinion of the committee, advisable to make a second white anchor light compulsory for all large steam vessels. Among the suggestions snhmitted to the conference, the committee says, there are a number which are not definite enough to be commented upon, but which have suggested some resolnions, which are as follows:

1. The power of all running and anchor lights should be expressed by referring them all to one standard, by which the light issuing from the lantern should be measured.

2. The minimum power of such snch light should be definitely fixed.

3. The use of electric incandescent lamps is to be permitted; that the use of the arc light, however, is to be, at least for the present, excluded for all purposes other than signaling and search lights.

4. That lanterns be so constructed that the minimum power of light is to be found at every point where the light is to be visible, after the lamp has been fitted with proper screens.

5. The lanterns shall be so constructed as to insure the light having at least the required minimum power in the ideal line connecting the lantern with the horizon, even though the ship be heeled one way or the other 10 degrees.

6. The glasses by which the coloring of the light is to be produced be so obosed that the lights retain their distinctive color eveo in a fog.

7. A standard destailed description should be internationally adopted for the construction of the lamp or lantern, so that a fair chance be given inventors to produce serviceable articles.

The Committee on Sound Signals invites the consideration of the conference to the following points:

1. Meny of the steam whistles and the fog horns and bells now in general nse cannot he heard a sufficient distance; we, therefore, recommeoh the use of instruments giving a louder sound, and we consider it desirable that the sounds given by steam whistles and fog horns shonld be regulated so that the tones of the steamer's fog whistle should be as distinct as possible from the sound of the sailing vessel's fog horn.

2. As a vessel at anchor in a fog, &c., in a fair way at sea is in a more dangerous position, particularly while swinging round, broadside on, the main line of route with e change of tids than if under way and sounding the authorised fog horn, we would suggest that such a vessel should be compelled to use a more efficient sound signal than the bell at present authorized.

3. As in a fog, &c., a tug towing another vessel forms an exceptional danger, we would suggest that the tug and the one or more vessels towed should be compelled to soun a special for signal.

4. A vessel "not under command" should be compelled to sound a special fog signal.

5. Blank.

6. As regards the adoption of a general system of sound signals, we learn by a return prepared by the British Beard of Trade that the majority of shipowners and master mariners are of opinion that there is at present no demand or necessity for anoh a system in the mercantile marine. Apart from the question as to the war necessities, we consider this opinion. But we would recommend the conference to consider the desirability of introducing a few urgent and important sound signals, particularly one to denote that when two neighboring ships are stopped in e thick fog one vessel making the signals will remain stopped while the other is carefully feeling her way past her.

7. As regards helm signals by sound, we are of ooinion that it is not desirable to alter the present universally-adopted signals.

8. We consider it worthy of the attestion of the conference whether the custom followed at present by carefnl seamen of slowing or stopping on hearing the fog signal of another ship not in sight, unless certain of her bearing and distance off, could be made compulsory by e regnlation so worded as not to relieve those in charge from full responsibility.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Bear operators enjoyed another day of successe yesterday. In various quarters there was weakness attended by sharp slumps. Because of the approach of to-day's holiday, however, there was a disposition upon the part of the speculators to close important ontstanding contracts, and this resulted in a sharp rally at the close of the day's business.

* * *

For the first time in many days the trust stocks were not the dominating influsnce in the trading. Cotton Oil Trust closed about where it did on Saturday night, though for most of the day its quotation was a point or more lower. Sugar Trust and Lead Trust advanced somewbat.

* * *

It was in Reading and in Missonri Pacific that the chief activity and excitement centred. Each sold down to lower figures than they have tonohed in a long time. Reading went down largely because of the forced liquidation of an interest in Philadelphia; 25,000 shares of stock were sold ont for that account.

* * *

The Missonri Pacific decline was due chiefly to the widespread expectation that Mr. Jay Gould is about to publicly announce the issnance of $10,000,000 of Missonri Pacific mortgage honds. The Gould-Sage "claims" against the Missouri Pacific Road are no longer hidden in bookkeeping mezes. They are openly disclosed, and there le a semi-official declaration made that they will have to be "taken care of now" in some way acceptable to Mr. Gould and to Mr. Sage. This means an increase in the company's capital stook, if not the big bond issne which Wall-Street predicts.

* * *

The card was sent out yesterday from the Missonri Pacific office:

"Concerning reports about the Missouri Pacific, officers of the company say that it is stocked and bonded for less per mile then any other first-class road. It has a fixed debt of less than $10,000 per mile and is stocked for less than $20,000 per mile. Its assets are worth betwaen $35,000,000 and $40,000,000, independsnt of its equipment and tarmioal properties. The usual dividend, all reports to the contrary, will be declared next month, at usual time."

* * *

The most notioeable featnre about this denial is that it doesn't deny. It ignores altogether the apprehension that a big block of bonds is about to come tumbling on the market.

* * *

Officers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company are in conference here with representatives of the Pennsylvania Company, and, though denials are just now fashionable, a close traffic alliance is likely to be announced soon.

BEQUESTS FOR RELIGIOUS WORK.

WHITMAN, Mass., Nov. 4.—By the death of Mrs. Phoebe Healy her late husband's large estate, in which she had a life interest, will now go to several institntions, the American Foreign Mission Society being a beneficiary for a large sum. Bequests nnder the will of the late O. G. Healy include: To the American Missionary Association, New-York, $20,000; the residne of the real estate, emounting to $30,000, to the American Bible Society, New-York.

NORTH DAKOTA'S STATE OFFICERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—A *Journal's* Bismarck (North Dakota) special says: "In responee to enmmonsea sent ont by Gov. Miller on Saturday, the following State officers took the oath of office at 2 o'clock this afternoon. State Auditor Bray, State Secretary Flittie, Insurance Commissioner Casey, Superintendent of Schools Mitchell, and Judges Wallin, Corliss, and Bartholomew of the Supreme Court. The new ship of State was formally launched."

FINE SPORT AT ELIZABETH

THOUGH FOUR OF THE FAVORITES WERE BEATEN.

FRANK CLARKE WINS A RACE WITH PUZZLE—THE ONLY DWYER HORSE THAT STARTED WAS BEATEN.

Another enjoyable and thoroughly-snccessful day's sport goes down to the oredit of the New-Jersey Jockey Clnb as a result of yesterday's racing at the Elizabeth track. Six races were run, with good fields in each. Bnt two pronnced favorites won, and in consequence that part of the army of racegoers which follows the short horses got all the money. The Dwyers' proverbial luck seamed to have deserted them once, as they were defeated in the only race in which they had a starter, the fourth—in which Tavistan was defeated by the second choice in the hatting, Qnesal.

There never was a finar race run in this country, in the opinion of Frank Clarke, the Superintendsnt of the Coney Island Jockey Cleh track, then the opening race of the day, in which his mare Puzzle was snccessful against a field of ten horses, Bergan piloting her to victory with the very comfortable odds of 8 to 1 against her. Harrisburg and Manola had made the rnooing for fully five of the six furlongs, which wes the distance for the race. Bnt they tired in the heavy going and Puzzle and Radiant both came up from the rear with a rush, the former finally winning by two lengths from the latter, who beat Harrisburg a neck for the place. Stockton, who had been the favorite in the betting, ran next, the rest being beaten away off.

Tristan and Castaway II. were the favorites for the second race at ahont even betting, while J. A. B., a horse recently helonging to a Pittsburg person named Brown and now running in the name of H. Bondy, was a strong third choice. Castaway and the Clifton filar, Belwood, started out in front of the lot when the flag fell and made the running nntil the head of the stretch was reached, when they fell away and Tristan and J. A. B. fought it out, the former stalling off the rush of the latter and winning by a half length.

Pearl Set was out loose with a vengeance in the mud, and Sol Lichtenstein's plunge on her made her the favorite in the betting. She fairly reveled in the mnd, and though getting away badly at the fall nf the flag, won quite eleverly by a oonple of lengths from the Issequena filly, who wes seemingly fonled when about a hundred yards from the finish. The other three were nsver in it.

Tavistou was the medinm for a fairly good plunge by the Dwyers in the fourth race, a run of a mile and an eighth for three-year-olds. It certainly did look for a mile of the run as if they would win their money, But Tavistan, carrying the top weight, tired in the mud, and the light-weighted Quesal came fast enough to win by a length. To meke matters still worse, Pelham cams so fast at the finish that he was able to secure place honors by a head from Tavistan. Lonsiny, of course, brought up the rear.

The race for malden two-year-olds at five and a half furlongs resulted in the best finish of the day. Nine youngsters started in it, with Casper and Addie T. equal favorites in the betting, and the Aoquittal colt a 15 to 1 shot. When the horses started Mr. Caldwell gave the latter something the best of it by a couple of lengths perhaps. Young Hayward, who was riding him, kept the colt in front until he had won by a length, but he came very near losing it in the last few strides. Reilly, who rode the Maria filly, and old Hayward, who rode the mount on Caspar, rode like demons at the finish in a determined effort to catch the Aoquittal colt. They couldn't quite do that, but all of them passed by the judges on pretty even terms, as only a head separated them, the Aoquittal colt being given the race, the Maria filly placed second, and Caspar third. Oregana was a fair fourth, and Addie T. finished in the rear in sixth plaos.

Refund won the selling race at a mile and a sixteenth, which brought the day's sport to a close, never being headed from the start. Oarsman made a determined effort to do so, but failed, being beaten at the end by a neck by Refnnd. Rupert finished third, four lengths away, hut the rest were never in it.

The details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for horses beaten at this meeting, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; sociai weights. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02½.

R. C. Livingstone's b. m. Puzzle, 5 years, by Mortemar-Matchless, 106 pounds.....(Hargan) 1
D. Gideon's b. o. Radiact, 3, 107.....(Riley) 2
Dunlap Oxett's g. f. Lucy Berg, 92.....(Sulan) 3
Stockton, 108; Fasiel B., 100; Manola, 104; Bravo, 110; Gny Gray, 104; Clay Stockton, 101, and Arab, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Stockton, 11 to 5; Bravo, 8½ to 1; Clay Stockton, 7 to 1; Puzzle, 8 to 1; Manola and Facial B., 12 to 1 each; Harrisburg, 20 to 1; Radiant, 25 to 1; Arab, 30 to 1; Gny Gray, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Stockton, 7 to 10; Bravo, even money; Clay Stockton, 11 to 5; Puzzle, 3 to 1; Manola and Faoisl B., 4 to 1 aach; Harrisburg, 8 to 1; Radiant, 10 to 1; Arab, 12 to 1; Guy Gray, 15 to 1.

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A hendicap sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Ons mile and a sixteenth. Time—2:00½.

L. Stuart's b. c. Tristau, 4 years, by Gleneig-La Tristata, 110 ponnde.....(Hayward, Jr.) 1
H. Boedy's b. c. J. A. B., 3, 112.....(Bergen) 2
W. R. Jones's b. g. Belwood, 4, 105.....(Penny) 3
Castaway II., 104; Larchmont, 106, and Joe Lee, 102, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Tristan and Castaway II., 2½ to 1 each; J. A. B., 3½ to 1; Belwood, Joe Lee, and Larchmont, 15 to 1 each.

For place—Against Castaway II., 9 to 10; Tristan, even money; J. A. B., 6 to 5; Larchmont, 2½ to 1; Belwood and Joe Lee, 3 to 1 each.

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for two-year-olds, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; special weights. Threequarters of a mile. Time—1:21½.

E. Brown's b. f. Pearl Set, by Falsetto-Pearl Thorne, 100 ponnds.....(Allen) 1
W. Ottman's bay filly, by Reform-Issaquena, 95..(Snedeker) 2
L. Stnart's chestnut colt, by Stonshenge-Mary Buckley, 98.....(Snedeker) 3
Express, 103, and Mamie B., 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Pearl Set, 9 to 5; the Issaquena filly, 2 to 1; the Mary Buckley colt, 5 to 1; Express, 8 to 1; Mamie B., 12 to 1.

For place—Against Pearl Set and the Issaquena filly, 7 to 10 each; the Mary Buckley colt, even money; Express, 2½ to 1; Mamie B., 3 to 1.

Won by two lengths; one between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for three-year-olds, with $800 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; special weights. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:02¾.

R. Dwyer's b. f. Quesal, by Himyar-Qnsen Ban, 104 pounds.....(Allen) 1
J. Miller's b. c. Pelham, 107.....(Soden) 2
Dwyer Brother's b. c. Tavistan, 115.....(Bergen) 3
J. E. McDonald's b. c. Lonelay, 102.....(Lambly) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Tavistan, 4 to 5; Quesal, 2½ to 1; Pelham, 7 to 1; Lonelay, 10 to 1 each.

For place—Against Tavistan, 1 to 3; Qnesal, 4 to 5; Lonelay, even money; Pelham, 6 to 5.

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for maiden two-year-olds, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:17¾.

L. Stuart's bay colt by Forester-Acquittal, 118 ..(Hayward, Jr.) 1
O. Bowle's black filly by Vassal-Maria, 115..(Riley) 2
J. Miller's b. c. Caspar, 118.....(Hayward) 3
Oregana, 115; Ozone, 118; Addie T., 115; Spanlard, 118; Tenosee, 118, and Cscella, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Caspar and Addie T., 3 to 1 each; the Maria filly, 4 to 1; Ozone and Oregana, 8 to 1 each; Cecelia, 10 to 1; Tenosee and the Aequittal colt, 15 to 1 each; Spaniard, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Caspar and Addie T., even money; the Maria filly, 8 to 5; Ozone and Oregana, 3 to 1 each; Cecelia, 4 to 1; the Acquittal colt, 5 to 1; Tenosee, 6 to 1; Spaniard, 30 to 1.

Won by a head; nad three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, for three-year-olds and upward, with $500 addsd, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; oes mile and a sixteenth. Time—2:01¾. No bid for the winner.

C. Raud's ch. o. Refund, 4 years, by Sensation. Letty, 107 pounds, $500.....(Riley) 1
Beverwyck Stable's b. g. Oarsman, 5, 114..(Covington) 2
G. Walbaum's b. g. Rupert, 6, 112.....(Soden) 3

J. J. O'B., 110; Red Leaf, 107; St. Valentine, 109, and Al Reed, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Refnud, 7 to 5; Oarsman, 2½ to 1; Rupert and Red Leaf, 5 to 1 each; J. J. O'B. and St. Valentine, 10 to 1 each; Al Reed, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Refnud, 7 to 5; Oarsman, 2½ to 1; Rupert and Red Leaf, 5 to 1 each; J. J. O'B. and St. Valentine, 10 to 1 each; Al Reed, 50 to 1.

Won by two lengths; one between second and third.

TO-DAY'S CARD.

The entries and weights for the races to be run at the Elizabeth track to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for non-winners. One mile. Badge, Bellwood, and Tarageon, 122 pounds each; Winona and Lavinia Belle, 119 each; Guy Gray and Martin Russell, 113 each; Meriden, 110.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Bradford, King Crab, and Fordham, 122 pounds each; Puzzle, 119; Tipstaff, 117.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for non-winning two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Elmstone, Cortland, Ozona, Tacitus, Robsapierre, and Civil Service, 118 pounds each; Tulia Blackburn, Varonica, and the Issaquena filly, 115 each.

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes. One mile and a sixteenth. King Crab, 120 pounds; Oregon, 112; Now or Never, 110; King Idle, 105; Castaway II., 104; Theodosius and Bellwood, 100 each.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for all ages. One mile and a sixteenth. Van, 116 pounds; Barrister, 108; Clay Stockton, 101; Tuttaway, 100; Heyday, 98; Refund and Gallatin, 97 each; Stephanie, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Glandale and Bohemian, 122 pounds each; J. O'B. and Rochelle, 115 each; Stephanie, 112; Pustie, 112; Arab, 110; Lazar Do, 102.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

Good racing at the Clifton track yesterday was enjoyed by a large number of people. Large fields of horses caused Starter McLaughlin much trouble. The races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for non-winners. Little Scott won, Loria second, and King Arthur third. Time—1:06¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling allowances. Jim McCormick won, Carrie G. second, and Beacon third. Time—1:05.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Pag Woffington won, Hairspring second, and Linguist third. Time—2:03¾.

FOURTH RACE.—The Atlas Handicap. One mile. Maid of Orleans won, Firsdy second, and St. John third. Time—1:47¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling allowances. Mary T. won, Wahoo second, and Vigilant third. Time—1:54.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Speedwell won, Autocrat second, and Capnlin third. Time—1:40¾.

The following programme will be run off at Clifton to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, for three-year-olds. One mile. Woodburn, 112 pounds; Carlton, Sentiment, Solona, and Prince Edward, 107 each; Little Addie, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500; selling allowances; for all ages. One and one-eighth miles. Elgin, Troy, and Lancaster, 112 pounds each; Galina Dan, 108; Carrie G., 107; Question and Jennie McFarland, 104 each; Mr. Pelham, 80.

THIRD RACE.—The Athos Handicap, for all ages. Seven and a half furlongs. Speedwell, 123 pounds; Brait, 121; Firefly, 106; Ironberg, 105; Kasson, 103; Pericles, 101; Becky Knott, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300; selling. Three-quarters of a mile. Mattie Looram, Boodle, Cheeny, and Clatter, 109 pounds each; Utility and Glenlnon, 106 each; Bradburn, 99; Tony Pastor, 97; Stanley Sharp, 101; Beacon, 93; Granis, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300; selling. Three-quarters of a mile. Clontarf, 109 pounds; Blanche, Hiave, Tom Kearns, and St. Paris, 105 each; Seatick and Verona, 103 each; Easterbrook, 101; King Arthur and El Trinidad, 99 each; Can't Tell, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300; for maiden two-year-olds; beaten allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Lady Agnes, 115 pounds; the Wissahickon colt and the Bonnie Leaf colt, 113 each; Quinonoes, 115; the Mandolins colt, Stranger, and Waterloo, 111 each; Mischief, 108; Owen Roberts, 111.

SECOND NOVEMBER MEETING.

The New-Jersey Jockey Clnb has issued its book programme for the second November meeting, which begins to-merrow and continues daily to Saturday, Nov. 9. It is a carefully-compiled lot of races that Secretary McIntyre has prepared, the conditions being specially arranged to suit owners of horses now stabled at the track, and to give opportunities to non-winners at the past meeting to earn a bit of money. The programme for to-morrow is, in brief, as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, at five furlongs; five pounds penalty for winners since Oct. 29; non-winning allowances.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners of $2,500, with allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, at a mile, for three-year-olds and upward; to carry 110 pounds.

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes, at a mile and an eighth, for all ages.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, at three-fourths of a mile.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for all ages, at one mile.

To each of these the club adds $500 to the stakes.

RESULTS AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 4.—The racing at West Side Park to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Katie S. won, Conniguse second, and Boy Bins third. Time—1:26.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Samaphors won, Lucille second, and Destruction third. Time—0:59.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Rambler won, Cruiser second, and Marion C. third. Time—1:18¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Bootblack won, Rosa Pearl second, and Banboy third. Time—1:05¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Colonel Hunt won, Kitty K. second, and Zula third. Time—1:03¾.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Lieut. John A. Norris and party, organized to go to the West Indies to determine differences of longitude, will leave Washington this morning on the Despatch, Lieut. Colvocoresses commanding. They are as far as Norfolk and there reship on the Yantic. The Despatch will not return to Washington until next week.

The following changes in the stations of Commissary Sergeants have been ordered: Frederick E. McNsil from Fort Lyon, Col., to Fort Myer, Va.; John J. Bowman from Fort Hays, Kan., to Fort Wayne, Mich.; John Murphy, from Fort Wayne to Fort Spokane, W. T.

Claude S. Arnold and Harry O. Panick, cadets at West Point, have been granted leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, until June 17, 1890, when they will be re-examined to determine whether or not they are qualified to continue with the corps of cadets.

The following changes in the stations of medical officers have been ordered: Capt. James C. Merrill from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to Fort Bane, Indian Territory; Capt. Charles S. Block from Fort Sidney, Nebraska, to Fort Duchesne, Utah.

First Lieut. Francis J. Ives, Assistant Surgeon, has been granted leave of absence for two months. Leave of absence for one month has been granted First Lieut. John R. Shallenberger.

A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at Willet's Point, N. Y., Nov. 5. Capt. Eric Bergland, President and First Lieut. James G. Warren Judge Advocate.

The Saratoga, which has been undergoing extensive repairs, left Portsmouth, N. H., Saturday for Philadelphia, where she will serve as training ship.

The Thetis was reported at Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 10 and the Pinta, the same port Oct. 17. The Thetis is on her way to San Francisco.

Major Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon, has been ordered to report for duty at Fort Logan, Col., upon the expiration of his leave of absence.

Capt. F. H. Harrington of the Marine Corps, who has been on sick leave, has been ordered to duty at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

Lieut. Allen G. Paul has been detached from duty at the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to the North Atlantic Station.

Acting Carpenter Osgood H. Hilton has been ordered from the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, to the Charleston.

The tug Fortune has gone from the navy yard, Washington, to Norfolk.

Peter Hanley has been appointed su acting gunner in the navy.

Lieut. E. Barry has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

AMONG THE WERRA'S PASSENGERS.

Among the passengers of the North German Lloyd steamship Werra, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, were Clara Louise Kellogg, Edgar Fawcett, Sir M. and Lady Robinson, Alfred D. Claparede, Dr. Paul Fanerittus, Dr. Bates, and Oscar van Lillenhof.



Fac-simile.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower. The remembrance of the cheap imitations of violet water and extracts should not prevent all lovers of violets from trying this delicious perfume.

For Sale in Four Sizes.

By all First-Class Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

NO DECISION YET REACHED AS TO ITS FUTURE LIFE AND PLANS.

Rather to the snrprise of Mr. W. A. Diner the meeting of the Villa Site Land and Improvement Company yesterday was as peaceful and quiet as a love feast. There was no criticism of the recent management of the company, which is practically the American Jockey Clnb. In fact, ontside of the few questions asked hy an attorney for Mrs. Lawrence Jerome, who holds 200 shares of stock, as to the exact losses entailed by holding the meetings of the American Jockey Clnh at Jerome Park this year, all was plain sailing for the present management. Mr. Duer, Theodore Moss, F. A. Lovecraft, and Mr. Duer's partner, Charles F. Bauerdorf, were the only persons present. They elected themselves and John Hunter, William R. Travers, and George R. Fearing a Board of Directors. The board elected W. A. Duer President and F. A. Lovecraft Secretary and Treasurer. Messrs. Hunter, Travers, and Fearing succeed John Bloodgood, James R. Keene, and D. R. Van Emburgh, who are not in sympathy with the present management.

The wholly unexpected publication in THE TIMES of Sunday of the arrangements for a bit of an inquisition at the meeting upset the plans of the opposition, and it was decided to await further developments before taking any steps. This will give Mr. Duer and his associates a chance to decide as to what they propose to do with the property. When this decision is reached the opposition, which holds some 3,400 of the 7,500 shares of stock, will be heard from, —provided they think these plans will be detrimental to the best interests of their property.

Nor could it be said about the future of the company at this meeting, nor regarding the possibility of racing at Jerome Park next year. Both Mr. Duer and Mr. Hunter are naturally anxious to have a racing meeting at Jerome Park under the auspices of the American Jockey Clnb, and should they decide to do this, the oresence of the opposition will be brought to bear, if anoh a plan includes rasing in opposition to any other club. Last year's experience in this direction cost about $85,000, and the holders of the 3,400 shares of stock seem to have a similar loss saddled upon them next year.

"It would be safe to wager 50 to 1," said a large stockholder to a TIMES reporter last evening, "that there will be no more racing at Jerome Park under circumstances similar to those of this year. If open dates can be had, and no opposition to the American Jockey Clnb assured, we will consent to racing on our property. Otherwise we will take the necessary legal steps to prevent what we believe will further materially injure our interests. It is all very well to run a meeting for the benefit of its creature may secure the right of admission to the exclusive English and French jockey clubs, but I, for one, do not care to pay the piper while he dances. Those associated with me feel in the same way.

"I am glad that Mr. Morris believes," he continued, "that Mr. Morris will renew his offer to lease or possibly buy the property; that a

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Nov. 4—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Tel. & Cb. Co.	86	86	86	86	100
A. C. Oil Tr. ctfs.	31	32½	31	32½	35,940
American Ex.	117	117	116½	116½	50
Atch. T. & S. Fe	31¾	31¾	31	31¾	3,030
B. N. Y. P. & C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	200
Brunswick Co.	27½	27½	27½	27½	600
Canada Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	200
Canada Southern	55¼	55¼	54	55¼	1,500
Canadian Pacific	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	200
Central Pacific	34	34	34	34	10
Ches. & Ohio	26	26	24½	24½	300
C. & O. 1st pf.	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼	120
C. & O. 2d pf.	43	43½	43	43½	260
Chicago Gas Tr.	53¼	53¾	53	53¼	3,734
Chi. & Alton	135½	135½	135½	135½	10
Chi. & N. W.	111¾	112	111¼	112	2,660
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142	142	142	142	50
C. B. & Q.	103¾	104	103¾	104	2,005
C. M. & St. P.	69⅝	69½	68¾	69⅝	13,400
C. M. & St. P. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	10
C. R. I. & Pac.	98¾	97½	95¾	97½	2,790
C. St. L. & Pitts.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	100
C. St. L. & N. O. M. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	8,000
C. C. C. & St. L.	74½	75⅝	74⅝	75¼	1,839
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	99	99	435
Col. H. V. & Tol.	17	17	17	17	200
Col. & H. Coal Co.	18	18	18½	18½	70
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	41	40	41	660
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	95	94	94	310
Col. & Green pf.	30	30	30	30	50
Commercial Cable.	102	103	102	102½	125
Consol. Gas Co.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	370
Del. & Hudson.	148¾	149	146¾	149	200
Del. Lack. & W.	141	141⅝	140¾	141⅜	11,272
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	31⅞	32¾	31¾	32¾	5,788
Denver & R. G.	16	16	16	16	300
Den. & R. G. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	100
Dist'l'g & C. F. Tr.	42	42	40¾	40¾	900
E. T. V. & G. 2d pf.	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼	200
Homestake.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	100
Iowa Central pf.	29½	29½	29	29½	800
Illinois Central.	117½	117¾	117	117¼	35
Ill. Steel Co.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	100
Louis., St. L. & T.	30½	30½	30½	30½	1,000
L. E. & Western.	18½	18½	18	18½	300
L. E. & Western pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	200
Lake Shore.	107	107	106¾	107	1,200
L. Shore & M. S.	119¾	120	119¼	120	610
N. Y. Central.	107	107	107	107	184
N. Y. New-Eng.	74½	75¾	74½	75¾	7,530
N. Y. & N. H.	247	247	247	247	40
N. J. Southern.	½	½	½	½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	1,825
N. Y., L. & W.	8	8	8	8	100
N. Y. & Nor.	33½	33⅝	33	33⅛	710
Nor'l. & West pf.	55¾	56¼	55¾	55¾	532
Northern Pacific.	31⅝	31¾	31⅜	31½	400
North. Pac. pf.	72½	73¼	72½	73¼	1,650
Ohio & Miss.	23	23	22¾	23	550
Ontario & W.	13⅜	13⅜	13	13¼	400
Oregon Imp.	53	53	53	53	10
Oregon R. & N.	100	100	100	100	150
Oregon R. & N. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	300
Oregon & Trans.	33¼	33¾	33¼	33⅝	505
Phil. & Reading.	42¼	42⅜	40½	41⅛	82,210
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	185	188½	184	188½	775
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	300
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80¼	80¼	79¾	79¾	470
R. W. & O.	99	99	99	99	100
St. P. & Duluth pf.	80	80	80	80	100
St. Paul & Omaha.	33	33	33	33	180
St. P. & Omaha pf.	95	95	95	95	5
St. Paul, M. & M.	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	500
Southern Pacific.	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36¼	650
St. L., Ark. & T.	7	8	7	8	900
*Sugar Ref. Co.	72	73⅞	72	73¾	6,340
Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	86¾	89⅝	86¾	89⅝	4,100
*Tol., P. & W.	15	15	15	15	100
Texas Pacific.	19¾	20	19¼	20	980
Union Pacific.	67¼	67¾	66¾	67¾	10,777
U. S. Express.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	120
W., St. L. & P.	16	16	16	16	900
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¾	1,386
Wells-Fargo Ex.	138	139	138	139	20
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84	84¾	1,637
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	88¾	89	88¾	89	1,300
Wisconsin Cent.	27½	27¾	27½	27¾	600
Total sales.					299,074

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. C. & P. 1st.	95	95	95	95	$1,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	21,000
Brklyn El. 1st.	111	111½	111	111½	7,000
B. C. R. & N. 1st.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2,000
B. & O. con. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6,000
C. & K. Ill. gen. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	17,000
C. St. L. & N. O. M. 1st.					1,000
1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	8,000
C. & O. S. W. 1st.	113½	113½	113½	113½	4,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	92	92	92	92	7,000
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.	105½	105½	105	105	2,500
Cleve. & Can. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	4,000
Col. & H. V. 2s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	5,000
Col. & Tol. 1st.	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	8,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st.					
as.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	5,000
D., S. F. & P. 1st tr.	89½	89½	89½	89½	7,000
Flint & Pere Marq.	109½	109½	109½	109½	4,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Erie 2d. ca.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	15,000
Flint & P. M. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
G. W. C. & I. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103½	103¾	7,000
G. H. & S. A. & W.					
1st.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	5,000
Green B. & W. inc.	14½	14½	14½	14½	1,000
G. C. & S. F. 1st.	108¾	109	108	109	57,000
Hud. & M. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110	110¾	70,000
Han. & St. J. con.	119	119	119	119	2,000
Hel. & R. M. 1st.	101	101	101	101	4,000
H. & T. 1st, m. I.	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
Ind. & S. W. pref. 6s.	69	70	69	70	5,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	104	104	104	104	11,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	10,000
Iron Mount 2d.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	1,000
Kings Co. E. 1st.	105	105	105	105	4,000
Kan. & Tex. cn.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¼	24,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	57¾	58	57¾	58	18,000
Kan. & T. gen. 8s.	85½	85½	85½	85½	5,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
L. & N. trust 6s.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1,000
L., N. A. & C. cn.	101	101	101	101½	4,000
Louis. So. 1st.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	17,000
L. & L. & T. 1st.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	6,000
M., L. S. & W. ov.	105	105	105	105	5,000
M., L. S. & W. ext.					
5s.	105½	105½	105	105	21,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.					
M.	117½	117½	117½	117½	5,000
M. & Ohio gen.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	7,000
Morgan's L. & T. 7s.	124	124	124	124	10,000
Nash. & C. 1st.	134	134	134	134	6,000
N. Y. Lt. gen. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st r.	133	133	133	133	10,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93	93	8,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st.					
5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2,000
North. Pac. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¾	7,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	102	102	102	102	15,000
North. Pac. 2d.	110	110	110	110	3,000
North. Pac. 3d.	108¼	108¾	108	108¾	42,000
North'west'n. 7s.	144	144	144	144	15,000
Ohio & M. cn. 1st.	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾	1,000
Ohio cn. 5s.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	82	82	82	82	36,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¾	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	2,000
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3,000
Reading 1st inc.	78¼	78¼	77¾	77¾	51,000
Reading 2d inc.	58¾	59¾	57¼	57¼	20,000
Reading gen. 4s.	89	89	89	89	10,000
Reading 3d. inc.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	5,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	46,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	5,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st.	92½	92½	92	92½	4,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	29¾	30	29¾	30	15,000
St. L. South 4s.	68	68	66	66	3,000
St. Jos. & G. I. inc.	32½	32½	32½	32½	3,000
St. Paul con.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	2,000
St. Paul 1st 8s.	126	126	126	126	1,000
St. P. 1st. H. & D. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
St. P. 1st. I. & D.	125	126	125	126	10,000
St. P. 1st. L. & M.	117	117	117	117	1,000
St. P., San. A. &					
A. P., 1916.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	1,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st col. tr. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	4,000
S. B. & N. Y. 1st.	132½	132½	132½	132½	1,000
Shen. Val. gen.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	8,000
So. Pa. of C. 1st. 5s.	101	101	101	101	6,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	6,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	96	96	96	96	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	1,000
Texas Pac. 2d.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	30,000
T. A. & A. N. M. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1899.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1,000
Union El. 1st.	106½	106½	106¼	106½	2,000
Va. Midland gen.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	2,000
Wabash 1st.	101¼	101¼	101	101	34,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	103	103	103	103	1,000
West Shore 4s.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛	24,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105⅜	105⅜	105¼	105¼	1,500
Total					$890,000

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.20	.20	.20	.20	400
Barcelona.	.20	.30	.30	.30	600
Best & Belcher.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	100
Chollar.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	20
El Cristo.	.95	.95	.95	.95	200
Holyoke.	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Mexican S. and M.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Potosi.	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	100
Phœnix of Ariz.	.56	.56	.56	.56	100
Rappahannock.	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Robinson.	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Savage.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Silver King.	.40	.40	.40	.40	500
Utah Consol.	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
United Copper.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Total sales.					4,820

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅝	105¾	159,000
Clearances.					296,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	31¾	31¾	31	31¾	2,160
A., T. & S. Fe pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	660
Am. Cotton Oil.	31¾	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	4,800
Chi. Gas Trust.	53	53	53	53	10
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105⅜	105⅞	100¼	105⅞	80
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98⅞	97⅜	96½	97½	420
Canada South.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	250
C., C. C. & St. L.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	20
Chi., M. & St. P.	69¼	69½	68¾	69¼	10,280
Chi. & Northwest.	111¾	112⅝	111¼	112⅜	240
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	140¾	141¾	141⅜	3,020
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	32¾	32¾	32	32¾	420
Lake Shore.	107	107	106¾	107	1,200
Louis. & Nash.	81½	82⅜	81½	82⅜	2,990
Missouri Pacific.	66¾	68⅝	66¾	68⅜	30,440
Nat. Lead Trust.	19¾	20¾	19¾	20¾	1,750
N. Y. & New Eng.	45¾	46¾	44¾	46¾	4,450
N. Y., O. & W.	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	10
Northern Pac. pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	60
Oregon Trans.	32¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	10
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	100
Phil. & Reading.	42¼	42⅜	40½	41⅛	64,840
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	21¾	21¾	270
Union Pacific.	67¼	67⅜	66⅞	67⅜	4,280
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¾	110
Sugar Ref. Co.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	60
Western Union.	84¾	84¾	84	84½	430
Total sales.					158,560

BONDS.

Brooklyn El. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	$2,000
Erie 2d con.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	108	108	108	108	7,000
L. S. & M. S. 1st.	109	109	108	108	7,000
N. C. & St. L. 1st.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	10,000
T. & P. Gen. 2d.	105	105	104	104	2,000
W., St. L. & P. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1,000
W., St. L. & P. 2d.	77	77	77	77	1,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	5,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	54,000

FINANCIAL.

P. & R. M. pf. ins. | First. 86¼ | High. 86¼ | Low. 86¼ | Last. 86¼ | Sales. 100
St. L. A. & T. 2d. | 29¾ | 30 | 29¾ | 30 | 2,000
Texas Pac. 2s. | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | 10,000
West Shore 4s. | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 6,000
Union Pac. 1st. | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 2,000

Total sales. $76,000

The stock market was fairly active, weak at the opening and strong at the close. The following were the principal changes: *Advanced*—St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, 2; Chicago Gas, Missouri Pacific, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, each 1¼; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 1, and Ohio and Mississippi and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each ¾. *Declined*—New-Jersey Central, 2; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, 1⅞; Reading, 1½; Manhattan, New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, Oregon Short Line, Pullman, and Omaha, each 1; Richmond Terminal, ⅞, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ¾.

In trust stocks sugar refineries opened at 72 and closed at 73¾. Lead Trust was neglected. Cotton Oil was active, between 31 and 32½, closing at the highest price of the day. Distillers' Trust was weak and declined 1½ ₱ cent on small sales.

Money was easy, loaning on call at 2@7 ₱ cent, the last loan being made at 2 ₱ cent.

The market for sterling was steady in the forenoon, and the posted rates were unchanged at $4 81½ and $4 86. The rates for actual business were: 60 days, $4 80¾@$4 81; demand, $4 85@$4 85¼; cables, $4 85⅝@$4 85¾; commercial bills were $4 79½. Continental bills were quoted: France, 5.22½@5.23⅛ and 5.18¾@5.20; reichsmarks, 94½@94¾ and 95@95⅛; guilders, 39⅞@40 and 40⅛.

Government bonds were unchanged; $5,000 4½s sold at 109⅛ and $20,000 4s sold at 127. In bank stocks 20 shares of the Fourth National Bank sold at 170.

The market for railway mortgages was fairly active. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—St. Paul 7s, 1¼; Northwest 7s, 1; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé first and Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, each ¾. *Declined*—Reading first incomes, 1; Reading third incomes, 3; Iron Mountain second, Kansas and Texas 5s, and Oregon Transcontinental firsts, each 1; Texas Pacific seconds, 1⅛; Distrib and Iron Range firsts and Shenandoah generals, each ⅜.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. announce that holders of large amounts of all classes of securities of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway Company, having agreed to co-operate in the reorganization of the affairs of that company, Messrs. C. H. Coster, Samuel Spencer, George T. Bliss, and Anthony J. Thomas have undertaken to act as a committee for the purpose of carrying the reorganization into effect. The plan reduces the fixed charges of the reorganized company to a sum which is to be guaranteed by contract with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, which contract shall provide for said fixed charges and secure for the reorganized road such close relations with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis as are calculated to develop the business and to obtain for it a volume of traffic which it cannot expect otherwise. The above-named firm strongly recommends the plan, believing it to be equitable to all interests.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	52⅝	53	St. Paul.	89¾	
Reading.	20½	20 9-16	Read. gen.	89¼	90
Lehigh Val.	52⅞	53	Read. 1st pf.	77½	77¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	73¼	73⅜	Read. 2d pf.	57	58
Nor. Pac. pf.	73¼	73⅝	Read. 3d pf.	47	48
Lehigh Nav.	53¾	54			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & T. 1st 7s.	113.00	Osceola.	14.00
At. & T. l. g. 7s.	108.00	Pewabic, new.	3.62½
Atch. & Topeka.	31.12½	Quincy.	60.00
Boston & Albany.	216.25	Bell Telephone.	204.75
Boston & Maine.	214.00	Boston Land.	9.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105.25	Water Power.	5.00
Eastern.	119.25	Tamarack M. Co.	180.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	93	Mass. Central.	10.12½
Mex. Central.	6⅝	San Diego Land Co.	2.50
Mexican Cen. 1st.	65.50	West End Land.	24.25
N. Y. & N. Eng.	45.37½	Lamson Store S.	51.25
Old Colony.	177.00	Atlantic.	11.50
Allouez M. Co.	1.00	Boston & Alb'y.	41.25½
Calumet & Hecla.	230.00	Kearsarge.	7.75
Franklin.	13.00	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.65
Huron.	2.00	Ann. City L. Co.	65.50

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 4, 1889.

COFFEE—Business in the speculative interest was comparatively moderate for moderate dates, and, despite rather more favorable cables, was very irregular at the outset on options, advanced partially 10 points, but subsequently weakening, with near months closing only about steady, on a partial loss for the day of 5@10 points. COTTON—Under stimulating cables (from Liverpool of an advance of 32nd points) speculative trading reached much more than usual dimensions early in the day, at buoyant prices, which, however, enbsequently weakened, in good part on the realizing sales and the more reassuring tenor of the weather and crop telegrams, to rally again, partly on purchases to protect outstanding contracts, in view of the election holiday, leaving off steadily, on an actual improvement for the day of 1@4 points. ....There were 171 bales placed on options here, (bulk of which for November delivery).... ....At the close here the November option stood at 10.08c.@10.07c. (range 10.05c.@10.10c.); December at 10.11c.@10.12c., (range 10.10c.@10.13c.); no sales of 22,200 bales,) January at 10.12c., (range 10.09c.@10.16c., no sales of 47,900 bales,) February at 10.19c.@10.25c., (range 10.17c.@10.23c., on sales of 24,000 bales,) March at 10.27c.@10.28c., (range 10.25c.@10.30c., on sales of 26,000 bales,) and April to August within the range of 10.35c.@10.46c., and September, 1890, at 10.36c.@10.31c. ....5.50 LOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR was fairly active, chiefly for home use, and generally steady. Arrivals here since noon of Saturday, 17,490 bbls. and 24,544 sacks, and clearances hence, 3,803 bbls. and 1,000 sacks. Also, for Atlantic ports, clearances, 14,251 sacks and bbls....Sales reported of 25,650 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (8,800 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers, in addition to liberal contracts rumored for City Mills product for export.) ....Of the sales here were about 2,100 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 50@$2 85, about 7,750 bbls. City Mills Extras, bulk for the West Indies, at $4 25@$4 60, and very good to very fancy Patent Extras, in barrels, at $4 65@$5 75; about 5,950 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 3,850 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, ordinary to very choice, at $3 75@$5 25, mostly in barrels, at $4 75@$5 25; straights, fair to very choice, in barrels, at $4 25@$4 85, and in sacks at $3 65@$4 65, and Cleara, in barrels, at $4 15@$4 45; about 7,300 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras within the previous range, largely Patent Extras, in barrels, at $4 55@$5, mainly at $4 80@$4 90, fancy up to $5 10, and Straight Extras, in barrels, chiefly at $4 15@$4 35, and in sacks at $3 90@$4 10, mostly at $4 05@$4 10; $4 35@$4 45; 1,550 bbls. Southern Extras, partly Patents, at $4 60@$4 90, and Straights and Clears at $4 15@$4 45, and No. 2 Extras at $2 85@$3 45, and No. 1 Extras and bbls. Spring, Winter, at $2 50@$2 85, mostly at $2 65@$2 80; 1,850 sacks and bbls. Fine, chiefly Spring, in sacks, at $1 87½@$2 15; 775 bbls. RYE FLOUR, of which very good to choice Superfine at $2 90@$3 15, and fancy up to $3 25, and 650 bbls. CORNMEAL at former prices. Including Brandywine at $2 65 and Yellow Western, choice to fancy, at $2 50@$2 65 ₱ bbl., city coarse Yellow, Cornmeal, in sacks, 80c.@90c.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR held to a moderate extent within the range of $1 70@$2, the object inquiry running on the better qualities at $1 85@$1 95....BUCKWHEAT sold down to 85c. (8 carloads.)....FEED essentially as last reported.

WHEAT—Though without anything like notable activity at any time during the day, and at the outset showing weakness, partly on the reported exceptionally large deliveries to the principal spring Wheat receiving stations, and partly on the increase in the aggregate in sight, and depressed and dispiriting cables—the market for Wheat, for options, here soon rallied, partly on covering purchases, rather than take additional risks over the election holiday, and partly on industriously circulated telegrams and local rumors of free takings (up to 250,000 to 300,000 bushels) by exporting houses, which the latter generally contradicted: and, though weak and fitful speculation, values wound up steady on a rise for the day of 1c.@3c.....Aggregate of option dealings here for the day given as only 1,904,000 bushels....Delivered to the Produce Exchange stores here, on the other hand, as much as 854,874 bushels, (said to have been the largest on this crop and the largest for one day since October, 1887,) and to Winter Wheat on the basis of No. 2 red, and here the November option stood at the regular close at 83c., December at 84½c., (range 84⅞c.@85¾c., and subsequently 84⅜c.@84¼c., on sales and exchanges for the day of 912,000 bushels,) January at 86⅞c., and May at 89⅞c., and was regularly closed at 89⅝c., (range 89c.@89⅝c., subsequently at 89⅝c., on sales and exchanges for the day of 940,000 bushels.)....and for cromp and early delivery Wheat was quoted stronger with the options, but (apart from the unconfirmed rumors of extensive export purchases, which rumors received, as well as shipments, generally discredited) the business was comparatively tame to all interests....About 168,000 bushels Wheat were reported placed here for prompt and near-by deliveries, of which about 44,000 bushels definitely credited to shippers (including about 24,000 bushels Spring Wheat for English markets) and about 36,000 bushels to local millers, partly to arrive, and about 30,000 bushels to receivers....And here contract grade of No. 2 red Winter, afloat, at the close was quoted at 84¾c.@85¼c., as to quality; No. 1 Hard Spring, to arrive and delivered, (18,000 bushels for export,) at 94½c., (40,000 bushels to arrive reported as cleared, closing only about steady, on a partial loss for the day of 5@10 points.

COTTON—Under stimulating cables (from Liverpool of an advance of 32nd points) speculative trading reached much more than usual dimensions early in the day, at buoyant prices, which, however, enbsequently weakened, in good part on the realizing sales and the more reassuring tenor of the weather and crop telegrams, to rally again, partly on purchases to protect outstanding contracts, in view of the election holiday,) leaving off steadily, on an actual improvement for the day of 1@4 points. ....There were 171 bales placed on options here, (bulk of which for November delivery)....At the close here the November option stood at 10.08c.@10.07c. (range 10.05c.@10.10c.); December at 10.11c.@10.12c., (range 10.10c.@10.13c.); no sales of 22,200 bales,) January at 10.12c., (range 10.09c.@10.16c., no sales of 47,900 bales,) February at 10.19c.@10.25c., (range 10.17c.@10.23c., on sales of 24,000 bales,) March at 10.27c.@10.28c., (range 10.25c.@10.30c., on sales of 26,000 bales,) and April to August within the range of 10.35c.@10.46c., and September, 1890, at 10.36c.@10.31c.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—FLEDERMAUS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BERKELEY OVAL—At 3—FOOTBALL.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—LATEST ON. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—HAMLET. At 3—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—BEN-MY-CHREE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MONTE CRISTO. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—FASCINATION. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—TRUMPETER OF SACKINGEN.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—OUR FLAT.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—ROGER LA HONTE. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—DAVID GARRICK.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE SEVEN AGES. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DRUM MAJOR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—HALEM.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, POSTPAID

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter* NOT *inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

EDWARD WEMPLE and CHARLES F. TABOR ought to be defeated to-day for the offices of Controller and Attorney General on account of their derelictions in connection with the ceiling scandal, which exhibited either dishonesty, incapacity, or indifference to the public interests which they were bound to protect. ELLIOT DANFORTH ought to be defeated for Treasurer, because he is an active and intriguing spoils politician subservient to the interests of DAVID B. HILL. FRANK RICE ought to be elected Secretary of State because he is an able and upright man, and represents the higher and better tendencies of the Democratic Party. His opponent is an honest and well-meaning person of little strength of character, who has long been a Prohibitionist, and in this canvass appears to have been trying to aid himself by a secret dalliance with woman suffrage. JOHN BOGART ought to be re-elected State Engineer and Surveyor because he is a capable and upright official of long experience and absolutely free from the control of corrupt politicians. ALBERT HAIGHT ought not to be raised to the bench of the Court of Appeals, because as a Judge he has been subservient to the powerful Standard Oil monopoly, which was instrumental in securing his nomination and has been working to secure his election.

In this city we need not repeat the reasons why the candidates of the Citizens' ticket should be elected over those of Tammany. But in the Senate and Assembly districts candidates who favor a genuine measure of ballot reform should be preferred to those who are opposed to it. No one has been asked to pledge himself to the support of a particular bill, but only to certain principles that are fundamental and essential to any effective measure. In the Seventh Assembly District both candidates profess to favor ballot reform, but KING has already voted for it and has otherwise a good record, except that he voted for the "deal" bills last Winter. In the Eleventh both candidates favor ballot reform, but BALDWIN is the stronger candidate, and better equipped for legislative duties. In the Thirteenth both Republican candidates favor ballot reform, but GIBBS's professions are of no value and his past record is disgracefully bad. In the Twenty-third there are also two candidates favorable to ballot reform, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, and both are worthy men. In the Twenty-fourth the Tammany candidate is opposed to ballot reform, and his only opponent is W. W. NILES, who favors it, though disinclined to say in advance how he will vote on any question.

The secrecy of the ballot under the Australian system puzzles the politicians, but it is plainly helpful to the exact expression of each voter's will, and therefore to the exact expression of the popular will. There have been already some ingenious methods invented to evade this method, but they all come to naught at the entrance of the voting box. The Boston *Budget* relates that a club man of that city, after listening to a discussion of the probable effect of the new law, summed up his own reflections: "You don't know anything about it. When a man is alone with his GOD and his lead pencil you can't tell what he'll do." And you cannot. All you can be sure of is that he will take his own choice, whatever that may be and by whatever motives controlled.

The Republican nomination for Vice President in 1892 is said to be the stake for which Gen. MAHONE has been playing in his Virginia campaign, with the backing of Republican leaders in the North who are supposed to be powerful in shaping party action. The incredible part of the statement is that which implies that these party leaders would think of such a thing as loading their ticket down with MAHONE. It is likely to need more buoyant material, and the idea of dividing the solid South by taking up such a candidate to represent that section seems too preposterous for men credited with political shrewdness to entertain.

We commend the following plain talk by the *Pioneer-Press* of St. Paul to all those who think that the desperate spoils hunters of Washington can be safely trusted with the fortunes of the Republican Party:

"It is high time that all those connected with this Administration who have a real regard for civil service reform, and all Republicans everywhere who would be sorry to see their party committed to the foolish and fatal policy of a return to the spoils system, should speak out boldly and emphatically. There is not the slightest danger that the civil service law will be repealed or the reform movement in any other direction than forward. But there is danger more or less that the party position may be misrepresented and the affections of the voters alienated to some extent by the utterances of a few spoilsmen, whose boldness increases with their disappointment at finding that they cannot make free and complete loot of all the Government offices."

"Foolish and fatal" is an accurate description of the policy of WANAMAKER, CLARKSON, QUAY, and PLATT.

The Secretary of a company manufacturing linolenm said to a TIMES reporter a day or two ago that while the foreign manufacturer paid only 35 cents a gallon for linseed oil, the chief of the raw materials of the industry, the manufacturer in this country was compelled to pay 60 cents a gallon. In other words, the domestic makers of linseed oil exact a price that is equal to the price of the foreign oil with the tariff duty added, for this duty is 25 cents a gallon. We have heretofore been informed that the price of domestic oil is usually lower by one or two cents a gallon than the imported oil. It is plain, however, that the domestic crushers and refiners are taking substantially all that a huge tariff duty will permit them to take without inviting the importation of large quantities. How have they been able to do this in spite of that competition which a high tariff is designed, as the ultra-protectionists say, to cause and encourage? By suppressing that competition through the agency of a Trust. When the Linseed Oil Trust was formed, the price of linseed oil was about 38 cents, and the advance cannot be accounted for by an advance in the price of seed. This high ring price brings in some foreign oil, and we shall not be surprised if the manufacturers in the Trust ask Congress for a higher duty "to check importations," as the Republican platform says.

THE "SPLITTING" OF TICKETS.

There have been the customary ante-election charges of fraud made by representatives of one political organization against those of other organizations. Conspicuous among these is the charge of putting out bogus ballots, or ballots purporting to be those of one party but bearing the names of one or more candidates of another party. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee is reported as declaring that individual candidates on the Democratic State ticket have been "peddling tickets with the names of all the Republican candidates save the particular candidates opposed to themselves on them." He is also represented as saying that Tammany Hall was "flooding the city with 'splits'" yesterday—that is, with ballots bearing the names of some of the candidates of the Citizens' ticket—the object presumably being to save the Tammany candidates for the other offices. Another form of bogus ballot is said to be one bearing the name of Citizens' candidates so transposed as to the offices for which they are standing as to make them defeat the purpose of the voter.

We do not know how far these charges may be true or to what extent the "split tickets" issued are really intended to deceive, but we do know that this is a trick often practiced at elections. Another form of the same device is what is known as the fraudulent "bunching" of ballots—that is, putting into bunches that purport to be the "straight ticket" of a party separate votes for candidates of another party. This is generally done with intent to deceive by leaders or workers who are induced to do it in behalf of the candidates to be helped by corrupt considerations of one kind or another. It may be done for money or promises of official favors, or it may be done in pursuance of bargains or trades whereby candidates of different parties undertake to help each other. In either case it is an evil and corrupt practice. Intelligent and watchful voters may escape being duped by such devices, but they are successful with thousands of the ignorant, the indifferent, and the careless.

Now, there is no objection whatever to any citizen who desires to do so voting a "split ticket," but he should have the opportunity of "splitting" it to suit himself. Nobody should have the chance of deceiving or misleading him, and he should not be liable to have a "split ticket" palmed off upon him when he wants a "straight ticket." Nor should he have to run the chance of having his ticket "split" for him in the interest of a candidate for whom he does not wish to vote. He should not even be dependent upon vote peddlers or "pasters," which he may have trouble in getting, to make up his ballot in the way he wants it. He should be able, without the interference of any political worker, to arrange his ballot for himself and to make it "straight" or to "split" it in any way he pleases.

It is with reference to the particular evils and annoyances here mentioned that the merits of the reform ballot system can be most readily and conspicuously seen. We showed yesterday how easy it would be for any voter to take an official ballot bearing the names of all the candidates nominated for the offices designated upon it, and, retiring to a compartment by himself, mark the names of just those candidates for whom he desired to vote. With no ballots to be obtained except from the sworn officials within the polling place, he would be rid of the nuisance of ticket peddlers and safe from the devices of political tricksters. Alone he could prepare a "straight" ticket or a "split" ticket, which would exactly express his choice at the election, and he could cast his vote without fear of punishment or hope of reward, as every citizen should. Among the manifold evils which this system of voting would exterminate is this one of the fraudulent or corrupt preparation of ballots by which voters are beguiled or imposed upon. Every man who believes in honest elections and the protection of universal suffrage from the devices of those who try to debase it to their own selfish ends should make his vote tell to-day, so far as possible, for the promotion of ballot reform. To do so he will probably have to "split" his ticket, and he should insist upon doing it for himself.

"TO PHILIP SOBER."

It is reported in the Washington dispatches of the Providence *Journal* that Senator ALDRICH has recently been in conference with the President touching the treatment of the tariff in the message to Congress at its approaching session. It is believed that, as the result of these conferences, in which Mr. ALDRICH represented the majority of the Senate Committee on Finance, the President will shape his recommendations as to the tariff on the lines of the bill prepared and passed in the Senate by the efforts of that committee, of which Mr. ALLISON is the very able and influential Chairman. That Mr. ALLISON himself has not engaged in the work of molding the Presidential mind is due to the fact that he has been very hard at work in Iowa trying to check the movement of the farmers away from the Republican Party and its support of the Trust-breeding tariff. It may also be due to the fact that since Mr. ALLISON accepted Mr. HARRISON'S invitation to go into the Cabinet and then excused himself, the relations between them have been a little strained. If, however, the President has in fact consented to take his cue from Mr. ALLISON'S committee—and there is no reason to suppose that he has not so consented—he has made a very serious mistake. It is true that the Senate committee's bill must be taken as the highest authoritative statement of the policy of the Republican Party since it was accepted by every Republican in the Senate. It is, moreover, a logical application of the sweeping general principles laid down in the Republican platform at the last National Convention.

Nevertheless, it would be a grave mistake for the President to adopt the position taken in the bill, and Mr. ALLISON, if he chose, could tell him why. The greatest danger to which the Republican Party is now exposed is the defection of the farmers of the Northwest. This defection is threatened by the feeling of distrust among the farmers as to the operation of the present extreme protective tariff. The Allison bill aggravates the protective features of the tariff, and will stimulate this defection. It is nearly twenty years ago now that Mr. ALLISON, then a member of the House of Representatives, stated in the most explicit and convincing manner the truth as to the farmers and the tariff. Here is what he said:

"I believe no one will claim that this large interest is directly protected. * * * The farmer has no protection directly; and whatever benefit he derives is indirect and from the home market furnished for agricultural products. Unfortunately for the farmer, the market price for his wheat is fixed by the price which the surplus will bring abroad, or the price of wheat in London or Liverpool. At that market where the surplus is sold and which fixes the value of the whole crop, he comes in competition with grain produced in the Crimea, in Hungary, and in the region of the Baltic, from fields cultivated by what is known in comparison with our own as pauper labor.

"But I am told we must so legislate as to furnish a home market for all our agricultural products, and this can only be done by a high tariff. Any one examining the subject will see that our agricultural products increase more rapidly than our population, so that if we do not export these products in their natural condition we must do so by converting them into manufactured articles and export these articles. But this cannot be done under a high tariff, for all nations will buy manufactured products where they are cheapest, and the nation selling cheapest will control the market. This rule excludes our highly-taxed manufactures made from highly-taxed materials from the markets of the world, although we have natural advantages possessed by no other nation.

This is not only as true now as it was then, but it is very much more true. The tariff is in no important feature milder than it was then; the farmers' need of a foreign market is greater than it was then; the manufacturers' need of a foreign market has still more increased, and the obstacles to access to foreign markets by either class raised by the tariff are more insuperable than they were then. Not only are the facts then pointed out by Mr. ALLISON as reasons for the farmers' opposition to a high tariff of greater weight than ever, but the farmers see them much more plainly. We repeat that it would be courting disaster for the President to accept Mr. ALLISON'S position of 1889; his only safety and that of the Republican Party is to boldly take up the position that Mr. ALLISON held in 1870.

Nor was Mr. ALLISON content to confine himself to generalities in 1870. He recognized that one great injury to the farmers was the effect of the tariff upon the cost of iron and steel, and he met the plea that this cost was not increased by the tariff in the following definite fashion:

"A striking illustration of this untruth may be found in the case of an article of large production, and the raw materials of which are in great abundance, namely, iron, as set forth in a report made to the House by the committee appointed to take into consideration the cause of the decline of American commerce. The testimony disclosed in that report shows that it is impossible for us to compete with the English in building ships. And why? Because the tariff, by increasing the duty on iron, has increased its cost. Now, if it has increased its cost to the shipbuilder in this country it has also increased its cost to every consumer in this country."

These were the utterances of Mr. ALLISON sober. With what he has since been intoxicated we shall not undertake to say. But the President would do well to appeal to the past and not to be deluded by the present utterances of the Iowa Senator. The former point to the path of safety; the latter will inevitably lead to defeat.

THE POPE AND GIORDANO BRUNO.

The encyclical letter of his Holiness the Pope, which was read in the Roman Catholic churches of this country, and presumably of all the world, last Sunday, is calculated to give rise to reflections. The first and most obvious of these is that it concerns the city of Rome, or at the utmost the kingdom of Italy, and that it should have been addressed *urbi* only, and not *orbi* also, after the manner of encyclicals. It is, in fact, a protest against the erection in the city of Rome of a statue to GIORDANO BRUNO. The protest is based, not upon the artistic demerits of the work, in which case it would be highly readable, since an infallible art critic would be an interesting novelty. It goes only to the unfitness of the subject for commemoration. The Pope regards the erection even of a good statue to BRUNO as an outrage upon faith and morals and a personal affront to himself. The Archbishop of Chicago, in transmitting the letter, describes the event that elicited it as "a most grave outrage" upon the Holy Father and as an "insult," and compendiously "sizes up" the subject of the statue as "an impious man of abandoned morals."

If all this were not papal it would be very puerile. In his capacity of the spiritual father of Christendom the Pope has no more to do with the municipal embellishments of Rome than of New-York. If his Holiness were to take a stroll through Central Park, under the escort of a deputation of Aldermen, he would see many statues that would give pain to his orthodoxy as well as to his æsthetic sensibilities. The sculptural commemoration of a notorious free thinker like GOETHE and of a loose liver like BURNS could scarcely meet his infallible views, and yet he would not feel called upon to enter a protest against it, and certainly it would not occur to him that it was an insult to himself. He might mention it to the interviewers as a discouraging circumstance, but he would hardly make it one of the topics of the full *Quomodo terram*, "How I liked the country." In truth, if no statues are to be put up to persons of "abandoned morals" he would be obliged to object to the commemoration of several of his own predecessors, who died in the odor of regularity if they did not live in the odor of sanctity. Yet the Pope would undoubtedly consent to assist at the unveiling of a statue to ALEXANDER VI.

In truth, the offense of GIORDANO BRUNO was that he made himself unpleasant to the Pope of the period. He left the Dominicans upon a difference of doctrine as well as from an impatience of discipline, and he declined a professorship at Paris to which a condition was the taking of the sacrament, differing in this from the French Protestant hero who regarded Paris as well worth a mass. It is nearly three centuries since the Church imprisoned him and burned him at the stake really for the crime of thinking for himself and publishing his thoughts, for he did not attack the Church except by inference and indirection. The attempt at this day to reopen the judgment of 1600 naturally irritates the Pope and his advisers. But nothing is to be gained for the Papacy by a display of this irritation. On the contrary, the effect of such a display is to confirm in the minds of rational and patriotic Italians the belief that it would be dangerous to intrust the Pope with the least fragment of the temporal power of which he has been deprived, and to assure them that the reinstatement of the Papacy in the city of Rome would revive the conflict between intellectual freedom and ecclesiastical bigotry, to which BRUNO was a martyr.

In truth, the emancipation of Italy could not be more fitly symbolized than by the image of GIORDANO BRUNO, whom it is merely ludicrous to dismiss as "an impious man of abandoned morals." This is a reason why the Pope should object to it, no doubt, but not why he should publish his objections or remonstrate against a statue in Rome against which he would not remonstrate if it were in another city. By the erection of this monument Italy redeems itself from the reproach implied by SWINBURNE in a line of his poem upon BRUNO—

"Shall we not praise thee though thine own forget!"

Other lines from the same poem might fitly be graven on the base of the now statue to set forth why BRUNO should be honored by his countrymen, and they equally explain why this honor is resented by the Pope:

"A staff for man's free thought to walk alone,
A lamp to lead him far from shrine and throne
On ways untrodden where his fathers trod,
Ere earth's heart withered at a high priest's nod."

The circumstances attending the murder of Dr. CRONIN were such as to inculpate a very large number of Irishmen who were not directly concerned in the murder. After it was discovered, the members of the camp which put him to death proclaimed that he was a "British spy," apparently in complete confidence that, if that were accepted as a fact, it would also be accepted as a reason why he should be waylaid and killed and his body be dropped into a sewer, without holding anybody to any responsibility for these incidents. There has not been a particle of evidence to sustain this assertion. The murder is shown to be a wanton murder, with no excuse whatever and no motive beyond the fact that CRONIN'S inquiring mind was an inconvenience to enemy persons who, under pretense of being assassins, were really swindlers. Nevertheless, certain Irishmen in Chicago have had the impudence to call a public meeting to show "sympathy" with the murderers by raising funds for their defense, though they are well defended, and there is not the slightest doubt that if any among them are not guilty they will escape. The meeting was not very largely attended, though there were something like a hundred ruffians present. The fact that it was held points the same discouraging moral that was enforced in the case of the wanton murders of the Phœnix Park, where the only person who seemed to excite Irish animosity was the witness whose testimony brought the murderers to justice.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. WYNDHAM.

Mr. Charles Wyndham, manager of the Criterion Theatre, London, and chief actor on that stage, began an engagement at Palmer's Theatre last night, supported by a company of London actors. The play of the night was "David Garrick," the familiar adaptation of "Sullivan" by Thomas W. Robertson, with many alterations and additions to the text, particularly of Act I., made by some unknown pen. These alterations and additions have not improved the quality of the play. The great charm of Roberston's style was his lightness of touch; delicate gracefulness distinguished all his dialogue. Much of the conversation in the opening scenes of "David Garrick," and some passages in other parts of the play, have been rewritten with a heavy hand. The facetiousness of these new lines reminds one of Mr. Burnand's labored fun in *Punch*.

No other alteration has been made in "David Garrick." The situations, that were all made memorable by the delightful art and rare personal charm of Edward A. Sothern; that have been illumined by the genius of Salvini, and that have been treated with fine skill by Lawrence Barrett, are preserved in Mr. Wyndham's version of the comedy. "David Garrick" is not an accurate picture of real life. It is supposed to embody a noble ideal of self-sacrificing heroism. With all its droll satire of the vulgarity and sordidness of common minds, it is essentially a poetic play. One would not approve, in real life, of the sacrifice of his reputation made by David Garrick for the sole purpose of satisfying the whim of a narrow-minded old man. Judged from a practical point of view his self-degradation would be unjustifiable. He loves Ada Ingot and she loves him, and he knows he is worthy of her. That is the practical view of it. But Garrick represents a poetic ideal, though, not indeed, a very exalted one after all.

The actor who attempts the rôle of Garrick, therefore, should be able to raise it above the common place level, to endow it with uncommon fervor and grace, and in the performance to lift the minds of his spectators above every day practicality, and carry them with him into the realm of romance. No one ever thought of the unreasonableness of Garrick when Sothern played the part. It is the rarest and most comprehensive command we can make on Mr. Wyndham's very careful acting last night that he divested the rôle of every bit of poetic sentiment.

The whole performance was methodical, careful to the last degree, and elaborated in the matter of stage "business" until the habitual theatre-goer wearied of the artifice. Mr. Wyndham as Garrick struck the key-note in his first interview with Ingot, in which his manner was "natural" to an last degree. But there is no other actor in his company so skilful as he with the possible exception of George Giddens and William Blakeley. Mr. Wyndham always preserves an illusion, such as it is. He speaks like a man giving utterance to his thoughts, not like an elocutionist reciting words learned by rote. Mr. Wyndham's voice is not pleasing; it is harsh, metallic in some notes, and in others producing a sound strikingly suggestive of music played on cracked reeds. His face, divested of his well-remembered luxuriant mustache, is not handsome. His eyes are small and expressionless. His features are remarkably immobile. In scenes of passion his face wears an expression of pain that is quite touching. At other times his David Garrick looks bored.

He is, as we have said, a skillful comedian, in spite of his deficiencies. His acting lacks humor and fervor, but it is eminently "natural" in the sense of seeming to be unpremeditated. Through the medium of such acting the story of his play was well enough for the interest people who had not known it before. But no one present who remembered Sothern's exquisite humor, and the tenderness and naturalness of his acting in the pathetic scenes of Robertson's play, could have been satisfied with Wyndham, whose style is better adapted to the expression of superficial traits of character in the farcical pieces with which his fame is most closely associated.

The Simon Ingot of a Mr. Corcoran was stiff, dull, and uninteresting. This capital part need to be splendidly done by Mr. Lewis Baker, and in recent years the rich art and kindly personality of Ben Rogers has made the old merchant a delightful feature of Mr. Barrett's occasional representations of the play. Otherwise the cast was good enough. Mr. George Giddens, indeed, was excellent as Chivey, particularly in his drunken narration of the story of Davy's heroism in the third act. The Mr. Smith of Mr. William Blakeley was also a fine example of comic acting. Miss Mary Moore, the Ada Ingot, is a pretty, fragile, sweet-voiced English woman, whose presentation of that part of the play could not her was always pleasing, and once in a while convincing, as in the last scene, where her tears were very wet indeed, and her simulation of unconscious grief touched the sympathies of the spectators. Mr. Wyndham and his company had a cordial reception.

WILSON BARRETT.

"Ben-My-Chree" is an unbroken stretch of gloom. Its grief is as bleak and as barren as the rocky cliffs which are so conspicuous in its scenery, and its anguish is as endless as the moan of the sea, which is suggested from the beginning to the end of the play. The only objection that can be urged against this work by lovers of the sombre drama is that all its atonement and many of its heartbreaks are unnecessary. A young man kills his cousin in self-defense, and for this is sentenced to pass the remainder of his life in absolute solitude, never to speak to a human being, never to hear a human voice. If it had occurred to him to tell the truth as to the killing, to prove the facts, as he could easily have done, the general and monotonous sorrow, and the final calamity of the sacrifice of an innocent life, would have been avoided. But such a course, demanded though it is by every sense of common justice, would have precluded the strained effects, which the authors were determined to produce at any cost of reason. The result is that sympathy is largely withheld from the hero simply because his own sufferings and those of the other principals are due directly to his refusal to justify himself.

"The Deemster," by Hall Caine, the book from which the play is taken, is an interesting study of the manners and customs obtaining in the Isle of Man nearly a century and a half ago, but the material is not suited for the stage and cannot prove to be popular in any community where a healthy dramatic taste exists. The play is reasonably well made, but its motives after the killing are unnatural and its situations are strained. It was made the medium last night of Mr. Wilson Barrett's professional return to the New-York stage, and was presented by that actor and his company of British players in the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

Mr. Barrett is still the same spasmodic and explosive actor with whom we became acquainted three years ago. His performance last night was cast in a key far beyond nature, and he seldom struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the spectators. His method was so artificial that it was difficult to sympathize with what he did, no matter how earnest he may have been or how friendly the spectators may have felt toward him. This observation applies to most of his company, who seem to have taken him for a model in acting. Miss Eastlake was a notable offender in this respect. The exceptions were Mr. George Barrett, Mr. Austin Melford, and Miss Lillie Belmore, who provided about the only relief from the dreariness of more than three hours.

The scenery was remarkable for its beauty, although it was cramped to fit the stage of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, and there was everywhere a commendable care as to detail and an evident effort to reproduce in costume and properties the illusion of the time and locality of the play. Mr. Barrett was accorded a greeting of limitless cordiality, which was marred only by an injudicious clique that was exasperating in its persistency and its boisterousness. He was called before the curtain at the end of each act and at the end of the play he made his customary "little speech," in which he expressed his happiness at being once more in America and his hope that he might succeed in pleasing Americans, which, we do not doubt, was perfectly sincere.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.

People below the Park are naturally prone to ascribe a suburban character to the amusements of Harlem, mainly, perhaps, because they know nothing of the matter. However it may have been in the past, there is nothing provincial in the character of such a presentation as was made of "Faust" at the Harlem Opera-House. The orchestra was, indeed, somewhat weaker than is requisite for the full effectiveness of the score, though it amply filled the space provided for it, and was adequate to the size of the house. In every other respect it was quite competent, and the lovely prelude, which is the most exacting test of orchestral excellence that Gounod's masterpiece affords, was very worthily given.

Miss Juch's Marguerite is so well known both in its vocal excellencies and in its histrionic shortcomings that there is no need of discussing it anew except to say that the prima donna was in perfect voice and condition. Mr. Hedmondt is a pleasing and attractive if not very powerful or thrilling Faust, with a voice that seems at its best in mezza-voce, and happily the strongest points of Faust are its concerted music. The new tenor was equally acceptable in his duets with Mephistopheles (Mr. Vetta) and with Marguerite, and the garden scene, which will stand and in its time has stood a great deal of spoiling, kept all the enchantment the composer gave it in its presentation by these three singers and Miss Jaeger as Martha. The choruses were sung with spirit and effect by an ample assemblage of fresh and tuneful voices.

"The Trumpeter of Sakkingen" will be given to-night for the first time in English, with Miss Kronold as Merle and Mr. Stoddard as Werner.

ANOTHER BRITISH ARTIST.

Mr. Tony Pastor's latest acquisition, Miss Bessie Bonehill, direct from London and set down on the play bill as "England's greatest character and descriptive singer," was enthusiastically welcomed last night and overwhelmed with floral offerings, after the correct and truly orthodox fashion. Miss Bonehill, besides being lithe and frisky, strident as to voice and nimble as to feet, is evidently a public performer of extended experience. Her command of the stage is something remarkable, and she is as much at home in masculine garb as if to the manner born.

The songs of the English concert halls, as set forth by Miss Bonehill, are likely to become popular with Mr. Pastor's audiences. One of the cleverest "musical artists" before the public, Miss Lillie Western, and a really entertaining male impersonator, Miss Millie Hylton, are on view here this week.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The familiar figure of James O'Neill was visible last night at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre in the title rôle of "Monte Cristo." Mr. O'Neill has so thoroughly identified himself with the part that the performance calls for no comment. It was viewed by a large and appreciative audience.

Mr. Carroll Johnson's brisk impersonation of the gallant Irish hero of "The Fairy's Well" entertained a large audience at the Windsor Theatre last night. Mr. John Orr is making steady and substantial progress.

Miss Cora Tanner began a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House last night in "Fascination." Mr. Emmet will appear there next Monday night as Fritz in "Uncle Joe."

The fiftieth performance of "The Drum Major" was given at the Casino last evening.

There is no noteworthy change in the bill at Dockstader's this week.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A LETTER FROM STANLEY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Mr. Mackinnon, the head of the Emin Relief Committee, has received a dispatch from Henry M. Stanley. The explorer says:

"I reached the Albert Nyanza from Banalya for the third time in 140 days, and found one that Emin and Jephson had both been prisoners since Aug. 18, 1888, being the day after I made the discovery that Bartelot's caravan had been wrecked. The troops in the equatorial province had revolted and shaken off all allegiance. Shortly after the Mahdists invaded the provinces in full force. After the first battle in May, the stations yielded and a panic struck the natives, who joined the invaders and assisted in the work of destruction. The invaders subsequently suffered reverses and dispatched a steamer to Khartoum for reinforcements.

"I found a letter waiting for me near the Albert Nyanza exposing the dangerous position of the survivors and urging the immediate necessity of my arrival before the end of December, as otherwise it would be too late. I arrived there on Jan. 18, for the third time.

"From Feb. 14 to May 8 I waited for the fugitives, and then left the Albert Nyanza, homeward bound. By the route taken I traversed the Semliki Valley, the Awamba, the Usongora, the Toro, the Unaliyana, the Unyampaka, the Antrori, the Karagiye, the Ubaiya, the Uzinza, the South Victoria, and the Nyanza. No hostile natives were met.

"Since we left Kabbarega we traveled along the base of the snowy range Rujenzoe. Three sides of the Southern Nyanza, or Nyanza of Usongora, which is called now Albert Edward Nyanza, are about 900 feet higher than Albert Nyanza, having an exit at Semliki, which receives over fifty streams from the Rujenzori and finally enters the Albert Nyanza, making the Albert Edward the source of the southwest branch of the White Nile, the Victoria Nyanza being the source of the southeast branch."

Mr. Mackinnon says the committee has given orders that the supplies for Stanley be hurried on to Upwapwa, and beyond there if possible. Stanley is expected to reach the coast in January or February.

ENTERTAINING MR. PHELPS.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Count Schonvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, gave a dinner at the Russian Embassy to-night in honor of Mr. William Walter Phelps, the United States Minister to Germany. The English and French Ambassadors had been invited, but both were away on holiday trips. Among the guests were members of all the European embassies and most of the prominent Russian residents of Berlin. Count Schonvaloff, in proposing the health of Mr. Phelps, referred to the intensely cordial friendship existing between Russia and the United States. America, he said, stood alone among the great powers as wanting nothing and fearing nothing.

THE KAISER IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—This afternoon the Emperor William made an excursion to Therapia. In the evening the Sultan gave a banquet in honor of his guests and afterward escorted the Empress to the royal harem, where she remained nearly an hour. The Sultan's two eldest daughters, at the request of the Empress, played upon the piano, finishing their performance with the Russian anthem.

Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Black Eagle upon Kaimili Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and has presented his portrait and a pair of vases to Said Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The union men employed on the export docks have refused to work unless the company's permanent employes join the Dock Laborers' Union. This the non-union men refuse to do, and a deadlock has resulted. Scores of ships are lying idle at the docks, it being impossible to get men to handle their cargoes.

The master lightermen have refused to grant the men's demands, and a general strike on the Thames is impending.

NATHALIE'S STRONG FRIEND.

BELGRADE, Nov. 4.—The Czar has written a letter to Nathalie in which he assures her of his sympathy, and says he continues to recognize her as the Queen of Servia. It is believed the letter will expedite the settlement of Nathalie's position.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The October returns from the Cleveland district show a phenomenal decrease of 50,665 tons in the output of pig iron.

Mr. Bradlaugh, who is suffering from congestion of the lungs, and who, a few days ago, had a relapse, is again recovering.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—The Appeal Court has affirmed the sentences of Father O'Dwyer and seven others who were convicted at Fermoy of offenses under the Crimes act. The court also added two months to the sentence imposed upon Cahill.

GLASGOW, Nov. 4.—The pig-iron market is excited. The price of warrants rose to-day from 57s. 1d. to 58s. 9d. cash. The advance is due to large buying from Connal's stores, from which 1,040 tons were taken Saturday.

CAIRO, Nov. 4.—The Prince of Wales and his sons took luncheon to-day in the Khedive's kiosk. Subsequently they went to the great Cairene fair, which is held annually on Mohammed's birthday.

A DISGRACE TO THE BENCH

JUDGE HAIGHT AS THE TOOL OF A MONOPOLY.

HE DECIDES THAT A CRIMINAL ACTION IS BARRED BY CIVIL SUITS AND LATER STANDS ON THE OTHER LEG.

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—It is not at all strange that Judge Haight's friends shiver every time they see a reference to the action of the Republican candidate for Justice of the Court of Appeals in punishing—what a misnomer the word is!—the Standard Oil men who were convicted of conspiring to ruin the business of the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company. That company was the pluckiest fighter the Standard interest ever encountered, and it deserved a better fate.

Punishment of these conspirators, the convicted Everests, amounted to this: "It is pretty much the same as fining a couple of tramps 25 cents each for conspiring to injure trade and commerce by setting fire to a lot of farmers' barns. Not quite, though, for the Standard Oil Company, back

MUCH PASTING EXPECTED

THE INDEPENDENT VOTER WILL BE OUT TO-DAY.

EACH PARTY HOPEFUL OF THE SUCCESS OF ITS LOCAL TICKET—CHANCES OF STATE CANDIDATES.

Both Republicans and Democrats—County and Tammany—in a position to know what is going on frankly admit that more pasting will be done to-day than at any election since the lamented William H. Ravemeyer was elected Mayor of the city. Republicans last night were distrustful of the attitude of the County Democrats toward the city ticket, while the County Democrats were confidently predicting that they had broken the solid phalanx of Tammany by the mystic charm of the name Fitzgerald, who, it was asserted, would be elected over Judge Gildersleeve for the Court of General Sessions by fromten to fifteen thousand votes, and that his success would correspondingly benefit the rest of the Citizens' ticket. At all events, even Republicans and Tammany Hall men admitted that Fitzgerald would poll a very large per cent. of the Irish vote, particularly among the Land Leaguers.

County Democrat leaders were sanguine that their followers would stand manfully by the Citizens' ticket. They admitted that it was possible that out of 1,019 election districts many captains might he found who would betray the ticket and run out ballots with the names of Tammany candidates, but in return they expected Tammany captains to reciprocate. The County Democrat district captains were given these instructions last Thursday. They were told that the Democratic State and Citizens' county tickets must be run out straight, and that if the captains found it was necessary to do some cutting the State ticket and not the county ticket must be sacrificed. In one of the districts it was intimated very plainly that Messrs. Tabor and Wemple were the candidates on the State ticket to be immolated in the event of cutting.

The Republicans were in high feather at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last night. Gen. Knapp said that the news he had received from all parts of the State was of the most reassuring character. He was not making any predictions, but from the situation here in New-York City he was pretty confident that the vote would be full of surprises. A prominent Republican who was present said that he was by no means confident of seeing the entire Republican State ticket elected, but he did expect to see Gen. James M. Varnum, the Republican candidate for Attorney-General, run away ahead of his ticket, partly because of his popularity in this city and partly because Mr. Tabor is the weakest man on the Democratic ticket. He would also be much surprised if Martin W. Cooke, the Republican candidate for Controller, was not successful over Edward Wemple.

The attention of District Attorney Fellows was called a day or two since to the practice of hiring "political workers" at the polling places on election day. It was alleged that men belonging to one party or faction were frequently given from $5 to $10 a day to work for candidates of an opposing party. As a result of his deliberations over the matter Col. Fellows has sent letters to many prominent men in this city and from all that can be gathered these communications are not of a pleasant or assuring nature for the persons who are alleged to be engaged in this work. In substance the District Attorney says, quoting the language of the statute, that "a person who shall knowingly, willfully, or fraudulently do any unlawful act to secure a right or an opportunity to vote for himself or for any other person, or shall by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer or promise thereof, or any other like, unlawfully, either directly or indirectly, influence or attempt to influence any elector in giving his vote, is guilty of a felony, and on conviction liable to imprisonment in the State prison for five years.

"The spirit of the statute," says the District Attorney, "is to prevent coercion or bribery in whatever form they may appear. Bribery is not confined to the simple act of one man purchasing another man's vote. It may be effected in various ways. But the object sought for is the vote, and whether the means employed to secure that vote are direct or indirect makes no difference. The employment of a man to work on election day at the boxes who is notoriously known to be opposed to the party employing him, and who without such employment would not vote for that party, is in effect and in reality a simple purchase of his vote, and is made under the pretense of employing him as a worker. It is nothing more or less than a device or an evasion of the letter of the law, but in my opinion the act comes within the statute, no matter what form the expression may assume. In any or all cases where complaint is made of such a state of facts, and where evidence furnished of such employment for such purpose, I shall promptly prosecute by indictment every person implicated, no matter who he may be, high or low, and no matter to what political party he may belong."

The Supreme Court, Chambers, and the County Clerk's office will be kept open to-day from 9 until 4 P. M. to grant writs of mandamus to compel inspectors of election to take the votes of any challenged persons who have a right to vote. The Mayor's office will be open to-night to receive the poll clerks' lists.

THE ABSORBING TOPIC.

UP-TOWN HOTEL LOBBIES AND CLUBS OVERRUN BY POLITICIANS.

Election eve was lively enough about the Hoffman House and the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The politician, the semi-politician, and the interested citizen were abroad in numbers that crowded the lobbies and cafés. They were all well dressed and chipper, and those who did not wear a smile of absolute confidence wore one that was an excellent counterfeit. Each side felt that its guns were properly trained on the weak points of the enemy and eagerly looked forward to the result of the heavy firing of ballots to-day. Those around the Democratic headquarters were receiving late advices from different sections of the State and expressing confidence. Police Commissioner Matthews said: "The returned missionaries and the advices we have received leave us in the same confidence that we have felt all along. The last assurances received from the two Democratic factions in this city are that the count will show that each organization has given honest support to the full State ticket."

The State Committee had received notice during the day that the Democratic judiciary tickets were being circulated with this line printed on them: "For Recorder, James M. Lyddy." As there is no such officer to be elected such ballots would be invalid, and advice was sent out that Democratic voters should be on the lookout.

The Republican Headquarters were filled with politicians during the evening. Citizens' Candidates Bellamy and Gedney spent some time there and they appeared very hopeful of the result. Gen. Knapp, of course, said nothing that showed that he was chock full of hope for his ticket. He was very much worried over the alleged colonization on the part of the Tammanyites. He finally got to that pitch of nervousness about it that he ordered his typewriter to make copies of a notice which he had prepared offering $500 reward "to the person or persons securing the arrest and conviction of the first five persons attempting to vote illegally." The notice declared among other things "that it is now positively known that flagrant attempts will be made to-morrow by Tammany Hall heelers to violate the election laws in this city through fraudulent voting, that being the only means left them to prevent defeat." Mr. Knapp also said in the circular that "our canvass, which has been most carefully made, shows that with a fair vote the Tammany ticket will be beaten and that the victory now belongs to the citizens."

The leaders of the County Democracy at the New-Amsterdam Club were busy perfecting the details and arranging things for to-day. Speaking of the employment of "workers" at $5 per day, Maurice J. Power said that he had positive knowledge that Tammany had put from $250 to $400 into each district for that purpose.

Tammany Chieftain Croker earlier in the day was in a blithesome state of confidence over the result. He gave voice to the belief that the County Democracy could not deliver its vote to the Citizens' ticket, and he also found a great deal of consolation and food for prophesy in the fact that so many Republicans had neglected to register. When asked how John J. O'Brien was going to set on the county tickets down in the Eighth Assembly District he said that O'Brien was going with the citizens and he was not sorry for it.

PARADING FOR AHEARN.

The Thomas Jefferson Association had a very good torchlight parade last evening to boom the candidacy of John F. Ahearn for Senator from the Sixth Senatorial District. The grand rally was in front of the rooms of the Association in East Broadway, but the silk hats gathered at ex-Alderman Sheila's house, and from there marched to the association's rooms. There they fell into line, a couple of hundred of torch-bearers lit their torches, the band struck up "Where Did You Get That Hat?" and the procession started, growing larger and larger at every street. One banner bore the inscription, "We are Democrats, favoring free ballots for all citizens, irrespective of their business," and another read, "We never deceive the people."

The line of march was down East Broadway to Catharine-street, to Henry-street, to Gouverneur-street, to East Broadway, by which time the number of the paraders had increased to over fifteen hundred. They marched again down East Broadway to Catharine-street, to Cherry-street, to Market-street, to Jackson-street, and then to Rutgers-square, where a stand had been erected and illuminated with Chinese lanterns.

It had been expected that Gov. Abbett of New-Jersey would address the mass meeting, but he was unable to come, and sent his brother, Edwin L. Abbett, in his stead. Mr. Ahearn and others also spoke.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

TAMMANY CHARGES REPUBLICANS WITH FLOODING DISTRICTS WITH MONEY.

Intense interest is felt on all sides over the Senatorial fights in the city districts, and their outcome will be watched by the general public with nearly as much interest as the contest between the Citizens and Tammany. Some of the leaders of Tammany were yesterday charging that T. C. Platt, Jay Gould, and their adherents had sent $25,000 into each Senatorial district in the city for the purpose of influencing the result. It was positively stated by one leader that $25,000 was distributed in the Eleventh District on Sunday.

It was alleged that not only was Platt for himself and Gould for the elevated road deeply interested in the result, but that possibly some members of the Board of Electrical Control and the Subway Construction Company had been instrumental in raising funds to "defray the expenses" of electing candidates to the Legislature that would be favorable to their interest. The Board of Electrical Control will go before the Legislature this year in rather bad form, and the members desire to have the board continued so that their fat salaries may continue to come. The Subway Construction Company may find it necessary to oppose legislation that will give similar corporate power to build subways.

The rapid transit question will be up before the Legislature, and it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Gould and his partners in the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company would be very glad to have a few friends in the Senate who could be depended upon in case the interests of the elevated road are threatened.

That there is a great deal of quiet work being done in these Senatorial districts in the interest of Platt and his friends is apparent to all close observers of things political. Notwithstanding the talk of big Republican money floating around, Tammany's leaders were confident about their Senators last night. One of them, who has charge of one of the upper Assembly districts, went so far as to say that all the Tammany Senatorial candidates would get in. Mr. Croker thought the prospects for a big Tammany Senatorial victory were very bright.

YOUNG TURNER'S CANVASS.

The friends of Charles H. Turner turned out in force last night and boomed his candidacy all over the Eighth Senatorial District. In different quarters of his bailiwick Mr. Turner was forced to mount improvised platforms and tell his future constituents just why he would represent them sufficiently and honestly as a Senator at Albany this Winter. Mr. Turner is a young man. Most of his life of twenty-nine years has been spent in the Eighth District. He left its grammar schools to begin his struggle for existence, and every man, woman, and child in the Eighth knows the story of his paying his way through Columbia Law School with the money he had managed to save from his meagre earnings.

The market square at the corner of Ganesvoort and Washington streets was ablaze with torches and campaign fire when Candidate Turner reached there at 8 o'clock last night. The brass band that ex-Alderman McEntee and others of the young man's well-wishers had ordered to discourse sweet music at the rally only let up long enough to let Mr. Turner make a speech. The speech was a model. It was earnest and modest, and showed everybody present that the Eighth's favorite candidate would know how to take care of himself on the Senate floor at Albany. All through the district where Turner spoke he was cheered to the echo, and his chances, previously excellent, for election were plainly increased by the tour he made last night.

TO RECEIVE THE RETURNS.

Arrangements for receiving the returns promptly have been made by all the organizations. The County Democracy will receive returns in the large hall of Cooper Union, and many of the leaders will get them at the New-Amsterdam Club. Tammany's Wigwam will be open for the same purpose, and many of the Tammany, County Democracy, and Republican clubs have made arrangements to get the figures at their respective headquarters. The Republican State Committee rooms in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel will be opened for the reception of the figures. The Young Men's Democratic Club will have the banquet hall of the Hoffman House, to get the figures in, and the Young Men's Independent Association will furnish them in the Lexington-Avenue Opera House.

HOURS FOR VOTING.

The polls will be open in the city to-day from 6 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn and Long Island City the polls will be open from sunrise to sunset, *i. e.*, from 6:39 A. M. until 4:49 P. M.

The new election laws of New-Jersey allow the voters of that State from 6 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. in which to deposit their ballots at the polls.

ODDS AND ENDS.

If there are any doubts as to the position of Cyrus O. Hubbell, the Harlem Democratic Club's candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-third District upon the question of ballot reform, they may be dispelled. Mr. Hubbell can be depended upon to vote for any desirable ballot reform measure.

Henry Altman, the Republican nominee for the Assembly in the Nineteenth District, pledges himself, in the event of his election, for ballot reform, more rapid transit facilities, more public schools for the district, and a more stringent mechanics' lien law.

Boys from the east and west side swarmed along the side streets and avenues up town and down town last night and captured all the barrels, boxes, and other things in wood that were not nailed down. There will be plenty of large bonfires this evening.

The Tammany district leaders went to the Wigwam yesterday afternoon and got their tickets and their money.

MUST ALL BE STUDENTS.

The participation of professional athletes in the games of the Intercollegiate Football Association was brought to an end last evening by the action of the Graduate Advisory Committee, ratified by the delegates. The meetings were held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and were in session until after midnight. Princeton held out to the last, and the measures were adopted by the action of Harvard, Yale, and Wesleyan University. Princeton will now be unable to play Wazenhurst, and the lines are narrowed so as to shut out any not actual students of the college or university on whose team they play.

The resolution dealing specially with professionals is as follows:

No professional athlete shall take part in any contest of this association, or shall any player not any student of any university or college be paid, or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or financial concession or emolument as present or past compensation for, as a prior consideration or inducement to playing, whether the same he received from, paid by, or at the instance of, the Football Association, Athletic Committee, or Faculty of such college or university, or any individual whatsoever.

And any player who is specifically challenged under this section by any member of the association, in writing, shall within five days after the filing of such challenge file with the Secretary of this committee an affidavit, duly verified under oath, showing that he in no way violates the provisions of this section, and upon his failure to make and file such affidavit he shall be barred from participating in any contest of the members of this association, and in case the sufficiency of such affidavit be questioned by the challenging party, and the Committee of Appeals be notified thereof, the player challenged shall submit on two days' notice to oral examination by the said challenging party before the said committee, who shall then and thereafter decide regarding the eligibility of said challenged player to take part in contests of members of this association. The date of such examination shall not be set on the day of nor within forty-eight hours of a championship match. No challenge or protest shall in any way affect a game which has been played previous to the filing and deciding of such challenge or protest.

The other resolution provides that no person shall be eligible to take part as a player on any team in the association who is not matriculated in the college on whose team he plays for the current year, and regularly pursuing a course which requires his attendance upon at least five lectures or recitations a week. Each player will be obliged to furnish a certificate that he is a bona-fide student. The Harvard members of the Advisory Committee had anticipated this resolution, and had certificates signed by Secretary Boles of Harvard stating the fact of actual membership of each member of the Harvard team.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Samuel L. Clemens of Hartford is at the Victoria Hotel.

Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut is at the Gilsey House.

Mavroyeni Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Commander R. D. Evans, United States Navy, and ex-Congressman Stephen W. Kellogg of Connecticut are at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman John W. Stewart of Vermont and ex-Congressman William Bellman of Indiana are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The steamship Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Wait, from New-York Oct. 22 for Hull, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

The steamship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderson, from New-York Oct. 24 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

IN FAVOR OF A REVISION

ACTION TAKEN BY THE NEW-YORK PRESBYTERY.

WELL-KNOWN MINISTERS OUTSPOKEN AGAINST THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION AS IT STANDS.

The Presbytery of New-York, at its meeting in the lecture room of the Scotch Presbyterian Church yesterday, took what will probably prove to be the most significant step in its history. It consented, by an overwhelming majority, including many of the leading lights of the church in this city, to reply in the affirmative to the question of the General Assembly as to whether it wished a revision of the famous Westminster Confession of Faith. Not only was this conclusion arrived at after a deliberation that occupied six hours or more, but expressions of the very holdest kind, attacking what have heretofore been regarded by most people as the most inexparable portions of Calvinistic belief, were uttered by some of the best-known clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in this city. So strong were these impressions, in fact, that a few clergymen on the conservative side exclaimed in astonishment that "not the strongest Methodist ever discovered greater monstrosities in the Westminster Confession."

The meeting was called for the special purpose of considering the overture from the General Assembly which asked an answer to two questions:

First—Do you desire a revision of the Confession of Faith?

Second—If so, in what respect and to what extent?

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby took the floor at the opening of the meeting, and moved the adoption of a resolution answering the first question in the affirmative, and limiting the application of that answer to the third chapter of the Confession and such other portions of the Confession as would be affected by changes in that chapter.

This chapter, as is well known, contains some of the foundation stones of the Calvinistic theology. A part of it is the section declaring that God has decreed, "for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death." It says: "These angels and men, thus predestinated and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed; and their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished."

The Rev. Dr. Booth seconded Dr. Crosby's motion, making, as he did so, a powerful speech against the belief of supralapsarian preterition, as expressed in the passage quoted, examined the teaching that nonelect infants dying in infancy are condemned to everlasting damnation, and against the teaching that unconverted men who never had the Gospel preached to them, however righteously they may live, are condemned to everlasting punishment.

"These teachings," said Dr. Booth, "no preacher here to-day would dare to utter from any pulpit, and we should not shave in our confession of faith that which we dare not preach."

A more conservative element of the Church was represented by Rev. Dr. Beattie, who offered a substitute for Dr. Crosby's motion, which, however, was hardly less startling in its nature. It was to the effect that the Presbytery answer the first question in the affirmative, adding that "the word revision should be taken in its broadest and to comprehend all confessional changes." It went on to answer the second question by proposing that a new and shorter creed be formulated, to be used as the accepted statement of belief, while the older confession should be left untouched.

"The moment has come," said Dr. Hastings. "The question is upon us. We may better meet it as a body than as individuals. The wonderful new comprehensive statement of our faith, a revision which might involve us in endless discussion, possibly resulting in the disunion of our Church."

The Rev. Dr. W. G. T. Shedd opposed this motion and eulogized the old statement of belief. It was, according to him, a monument to the loving beneficence of God and a stumbling block only to those whose natures were yet unregenerate.

M. Henry Day, a lay member, asked permission to speak. He attacked some portions of the Westminster Confession. He said that when he subscribed to the confession he had not thoroughly studied it, that his ideas of the Church's belief had been obtained from his Sunday school teaching and from his parents, and that when, induced by the recent discussion of the subject, he had come to read the creed carefully, he had been shocked by some of the tenets there contained. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst followed in the same line of argument, saying that the very fact that such disparity of views as that shown by Dr. Shedd and Mr. Day, both trained intellects, applied to the same object of study, showed that something in the creed was needed as the statement of the Church's belief.

The Rev. Dr. Schaff read a formidable attack on the existing confession, enumerating among other objectionable portions that which declared the Pope to be anti-Christ and all papists to be idolaters.

The Rev. Dr. Sutton took the opposite side. "I have read," said he, "that the Universalists and Unitarians have said that they have drawn us away from the Calvinistic position. After what I have heard at this meeting I begin to believe that they are right. Otherwise how could such horrible ideas be discovered in the confession which has stood for two centuries as the expression of our belief? I am against any revision."

The Rev. Dr. Paxton was exceedingly outspoken in his advocacy of revision. "I do not believe in the confession as it stands, although I accept it as do all who subscribe to it. I propose to preach the doctrine of infant condemnation and the doctrine of reprobation as expressed in the confession, is not a contemporary of the nineteenth century. He is a contemporary of the seventeenth or eighteenth. He is a survival and an offshoot."

After a long discussion the question was put to a vote, which resulted in the adoption of the first portion of Dr. Hastings's resolution, viz.:

That, whereas the the General Assembly has overtured the Presbytery the following questions: (1.) Do you desire revision of the confession of faith? (2.) If so, in what respect and to what extent?

Resolved, That the Presbytery answer the first question in the affirmative, understanding the word "revision" to be used broadly as comprehending any confessional changes.

The vote was 67 yeas, 15 nays. Among the former were the Rev. Drs. Crosby, George Alexander, A. C. Armstrong, Robert A. Booth, Charles A. Briggs, S. D. Burchard, E. W. Thompson, Parkhurst, Field, Harlam, Lawe, and McCracken, and among the latter were the Revs. A. D. L. Jewett, who thought too much heresy was afloat, J. J. Lang, Shearer, Sutton, Collins, and Devins.

The consideration of the second portion of Dr. Hastings's resolution as to the formulation of a creed was given to a committee of ten to be reported upon at a meeting held the first Monday in December at 3 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Crosby was heard to remark after the meeting: "I think I can see light ahead now."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

An order in council has been passed setting apart until otherwise ordered that portion of Esquimalt harbor, British Columbia, known as Constant Cove, for its exclusive use of her Majesty's ships. The cove will hereafter be known as Man-of-War Anchorage, but access to it will at all times be allowed to vessels desirous of making use of the graving dock. This reservation will prevent a recurrence of anything like the Husted incident of a few weeks ago.

A party of small boys were out bird hunting Sunday at Trenton, Tenn., when one of them threw up his gun hurriedly and fired at a bevy of birds. Instead of a bird a boy fell dead. Mark Crump, son of W. O. Crump, a leading jeweller, fired the fatal shot, and the victim was Charlie Barker, the only child of Mrs. Dolly Barker. The boys were only about twelve or thirteen years old.

An attempt was made Sunday night to wreck the night Pullman train on the Maine Central Railroad. A grade car was unshackled from a side track and pushed down on to the main track just around a curve and left there. It was discovered just in time to avert an accident.

The boilers of the fishing steamer S. S. Brown exploded yesterday off Hereford, near Lewes, Del. The engineer and two others were badly scalded. They were brought to Lewes on the steamer Allyn. The fishing steamer Arizona will tow the Brown to this port.

Archbishop O'Brien, the Rev. Dr. Howey, and the Rev. Dr. T. Murphy have left Halifax, N. S., for Baltimore to attend the Catholic centenary of the establishment of the hierarchy in the United States. The Hon. M. J. Power leaves to-day.

Deputy Sheriff James Fields was found dead in Wilbur, N. Y., yesterday morning at the foot of a flight of steps, with his neck broken and skull fractured. He was night watchman at Sweeny's stone yard.

The salmon industry at Victoria, B. C., has been a source of great wealth to the province this year. The bark Tyrthonns cleared for London yesterday with 51,429 cases of salmon, valued at $300,000.

J. L. Livermore has been elected Vice President of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Capt. George A. Ainslie, one of the most prominent citizens of Richmond, Va., died yesterday morning. He was ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, ex-Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Virginia, President of the Mechanics' Institute, and Democratic candidate for nomination for Mayor at the last election.

Mr. George E. Vernon, one of Newport's best-known and most substantial business men, died Friday night of paralysis. He had built up a large business in the manufacture of artistic furniture and novelties, and was well known to, and had business relations with, all the prominent cottagers there.

C. B. McCarthy of Lexington, Ky., for many years the turf correspondent of THE TIMES, and a recognized authority on turf matters, died at Pasadena, Cal., Sunday afternoon. He was but twenty-eight years old and a native of Paris, Ky.

Mrs. Margaret Kelliher, aged 103 years, died yesterday in Brockton, Mass. She was born in Cork, Ireland.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A REORGANIZATION PLAN.

Frank G. Hollins, Robert B. Roosevelt, Joseph S. Decker, and George W. Van Siclen have been appointed a committee by many owners of securities of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company to undertake the reorganization of that company. In presenting their plan yesterday, the committee stated that the control of the property rested with the holders of the general mortgage 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, and that the failure or success of the plan of reorganization would rest with them; their just and equitable rights they could protect by paying off the first mortgage consolidated 7 per cent. bonds. The controversy that had arisen over the equities of the several classes of bonds could, they declared, result in nothing beneficial to the property, but would result in the complete demoralization thereof, at the expense of the bond and stock holders.

How the property could be reorganized so that holders of each class of securities could be protected against further loss and recoup the losses already made, they claimed to have demonstrated by their plan, which is essentially as follows: The issue of $20,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, running 100 years, and covering all the property of the company of every description, to provide for and retire $14,877,000 first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds and $3,430,000 underlying bonds; the issue of $18,000,000 first preferred 5 per cent. stock, to provide for $17,924,000 general consolidated 6 per cents at 65 per cent., $11,650,600, and $10,000,000 general consolidated 5 per cents and incomes at 45 per cent., $4,534,200; total, $16,184,800; the issue of $8,000,000 second preferred 4 per cent. noncumulative stock, to provide for the $17,924,000 of 6 per cents, for 15 per cent. accrued interest, $2,688,600, and $9,340,000 of 5 per cents, for 12½ per cent. accrued interest, $1,167,500, and an assessment on common stock of 7½ per cent., $3,480,761 55, making a total of $7,336,861 55, and finally the issue of $47,000,000 of common stock, to provide for $46,410,154 of Missouri, Kansas and Texas stock.

The surplus in cash and securities resulting from this exchange, amounting to $8,741,946, would be used to meet accrued interest on the first mortgage 7 per cents and underlying bonds, amounting to about $3,000,000; to repair the roadbed, build new bridges, stations, &c., and provide rolling stock, &c., and to protect the interests of the company amounting to 97,284-100 shares of the original stock of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, now under foreclosure, and in the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Company, of whose bonds the Missouri, Kansas and Texas owns $400,588, and to provide for the expenses of the new company.

A comparison of the interest charges under the present condition of the property and under the proposed reorganization shows a saving of $1,093,150. The plan further contemplates the retirement of the new first mortgage bonds by purchase at not to exceed 110, with the proceeds of the sale of nearly 3,000,000 acres of land situated in the Indian Territory, which, it is said, will soon become available. The Holland Trust Company is named as the depositary for the securities to be surrendered under the terms of the agreement proposed by the committee.

TO BUILD UP THE COMPANY.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. have undertaken to assist in the reorganization of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway Company, which had been taken up by a committee consisting of C. H. Castor, Samuel Spencer, George T. Bliss, and Anthony J. Thomas. In their prospectus they declare the absolute inability of the property as at present organized to earn its fixed charges. The plan submitted by the committee reduces the fixed charges to a sum which is to be guaranteed by contract with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, which contract is to "secure for the reorganized road each close relations with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company as are calculated to develop its business and to obtain for it a volume of traffic which it cannot expect to secure except through such an alliance.

The plan contemplates the issue of $10,000,000 of first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, to run fifty years, and draw interest from April 1, 1890, payable semi-annually, free of tax, at the office of the Central Trust Company, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company; also $4,000,000 second mortgage 4 per cent. non-cumulative income bonds, to run not over 100 years, subject to the lien of the first mortgage, interest payable only when earned, beginning Jan. 1, 1891, and annually thereafter out of the profits for the year after deducting all taxes, fixed charges, operating expenses, &c. But if for any reason income bonds cannot be issued, then preferred stock of equal rank may be issued in its place, with the proviso that no mortgage lien save the first consolidated mortgage shall take precedence of it. Finally $10,000,000 of capital stock is to be issued, one-half of which is to be used to carry out the proposed traffic agreement with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company and the other half to exchange for the existing common stock.

The exchange of securities under the proposed plan is provided for as follows: For each $1,000 first consolidated mortgage bond, with all past due coupons, $1,000 in new first consolidated mortgage bonds; for each $1,000 first mortgage interest certificate, $666⅔ in new first consolidated mortgage bonds and $333⅓ in new second consolidated mortgage income bonds; for each $1,000 second mortgage bond, with all past due coupons, $500 in new first and $500 in new second mortgage income bonds; for each $1,000 of second mortgage interest certificates, $1,000 of new second mortgage income bonds; for each $1,000 of preferred stock, $750 of new second consolidated mortgage income bonds, and for each $1,000 of common stock, $500 of new common stock. All of the assenting securities are to pay a cash assessment of 1 per cent. on the par value of the securities.

The agreement constitutes Messrs. Coster, Spencer, Bliss, and Thomas a committee to carry out the proposed plan, and makes them the trustees of the property for the purpose of such conveyances as may become necessary. Consenting securities are to be deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co., who strongly recommend the scheme.

A CONTRACT IN THE WAY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—There seems to be good reason to discredit the report that the Big Four syndicate has secured control of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. The great drawback to such an agreement is the existence of a very strong contract between the Big Four company and the Illinois Central, by which the former is to use the latter's tracks and terminals at Chicago for a period of ninety-nine years. The recent deals and combinations in which the Big Four has been engaged do not, it is said, affect the validity of the contract nor release either company from its obligations.

If the Vanderbilt interests could get rid of this contract there would be no other serious obstacle in the way of an absorption of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, but so far the negotiations that have been on foot have come to naught. So far as can be learned, the Illinois Central Company has no present intention of canceling the contract.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Vice President Bischaft of the Atchison system returned to Boston yesterday from New-York after having completed arrangements for the printing of the new reorganization bonds. Their delivery will begin Dec. 15, at the rate of $4,000,000 per day.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railroad for the week ended Oct. 31 were $526,000; for the same period last year $451,000. Increase, $75,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire which originated in Hirshberg's dry goods store, at Luther, Mich., destroyed over one-third of the town yesterday before it was brought under control. The loss is estimated at $40,000, as follows: James Verely—Loss, $4,500; insured for $2,000. J. A. Bernor—Loss, $800; insured for $250. Kingsley & Gardner—Loss, $1,000; insured for $1,000. C. J. Bellamy—Loss, $3,500; insured for $1,500. Tim Sullivan—Loss, $400; insured. J. E. Whiting—Loss, $3,500; insured for $1,000. W. E. Falk—Loss, $600; insured. Hawkins, Perry & Co.—Loss, $2,500; insured for $1,200. A. Hirshberg—Loss, $80,000; insured for $45,000.

Leo Buck, the richest farmer of Knox County, Ind., lost one of his barns Sunday morning by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary; two building was the finest in the county, and cost $7,000. There were 3,500 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, 100 tons of hay, a stallion for which he had just paid $600, and agricultural implements valued at several thousand dollars stored in the barn. The total loss is estimated at $30,000. The grain was insured for only $3,500 and the barn for $5,000.

Fire Sunday night burned the mill dock, lumber yard, and McCracken mill, at North Muskegon, Wis. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance on dock and lumber, $39,000; on mill, $8,000. The fire was still raging at noon to-day.

A dwelling owned and occupied by John Klein, near Newtown, L. I., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $2,000. The fire was caused by an overheated flue.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

S. J. & J. Anderson, shoe manufacturers of Newark, N. J., have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The failure of New-York parties for whom Mr. Anderson had indorsed is said to be the cause. The liabilities are about $12,000.

Thomas Curry, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 296 Bowery, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas Fitzgerald, giving a preference for $400. He succeeded his brother, who died Feb. 21, 1882, and carried a stock of about $7,500.

The Gaylee & Nichols mill at Burrillville, R. I. was sold at auction by the assignee yesterday to S. Chase of Glocester, Conn., for $695 over the mortgage of about $47,000.

ADDED TO THE ARCH FUND.

The approach of an election has not turned the minds of citizens from the fact that subscriptions are wanted for the Washington Memorial Arch fund. The fifty-eight-thousand-dollar mark has been passed and a good start has been made on another thousand. The following additional contributions are acknowledged by Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street: Henry R. Hoyt, $50; Oscar Craig, Rochester, $10; through THE TIMES, H. N. S. of Chester, Penn., $1; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, John J. Keller & Co., $5; A. E. Meyer, $1; Otto E. Petersen, $1; six "cash" subscribers, $30; two "cash" subscribers, $2; previously acknowledged, $58,023 70; grand total, $58,123 70.

SIMPLY PERFECT.

The Union Pacific Railway, "the Overland Route," has equipped its trains with dining cars of the latest pattern, and on and after Aug. 18 the patrons of its fast trains between Council Bluffs and Denver, and between Council Bluffs and Portland, Oregon, will be provided with delicious meals, the best the market affords, perfectly served, at 75 cents each. Pullman's Palace Car Company will have charge of the service on these cars.—*Exchange.*

ONE FARE TO BALTIMORE VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

A large number of people will be attracted to Baltimore by the meeting of the Catholic Congress and the ceremonies incident thereto, and, in order that they may make the trip as conveniently and as cheaply as possible, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets, Nov. 7 to 12, valid for return until Nov. 16, from all principal stations on its lines at a single fare for the round trip. During the same period, in order that the visitors to Baltimore may also extend their trip to Washington, excursion tickets will be sold between the two cities at $1 20, valid for return until Nov. 16.—*Exchange.*

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Provisions were active to-day. Pork leading in interest, and a large aggregate amount of business was transacted at lower average figures. Prices for the raw material were tending up, and weather conditions were favorable for packing operations, yet this did not prevent a sharp break in speculative values. Opening figures were not far away from Saturday's closing range. January Pork selling, in fact, a split higher at the start. Under the influence of hard pounding by Baldwin and Wright November Pork broke from $9 25 to $8 90 before the noon hour, and January from $9 20 to $9 05. From inside figures the market reacted a little, there being sufficient demand from scattering shorts to check the downward course. Hutchinson was a conspicuous seller of January Pork all the morning, and during the last hour of the session he bought some. A few minutes before the adjournment that operator entered the pit and offered November at $8 92½@8 95 on the spot. The bulk was sold at $8 92½@8 95 on the split. A big trade was witnessed in year Pork, Norton and Worthington being the largest individual buyers, and there was also a fair trade in May options, both for the near and near futures. For year Pork prices actually hardened a little. The general impression is that the clique are selling November down for the purpose of getting in a fresh line of buying orders. Ribs attracted a fair amount of attention, and the feeling was weaker in both lines in sympathy with Pork, though fluctuations were not wide. The local trade in cash product was light. Lard selling at $5 97½@6 05, with a good demand for 7½c. Some 350,000 lb. of partly-cured Short Ribs were reported on private terms. Speculative trading was less animated during the last hour of the session. Closing quotations were for 30c. for November Pork and 5c.@7½c. off for January and May, with year 10c. higher. In Lard futures the net decline was 2½a2½c., and November Ribs closed 5c. lower, with January and May unchanged.

Influences governing speculative values for Wheat were more bullish to-day. As the actual figures of the visible supply statement were only about as large as was generally expected, the effect, when the returns were all in, was to stiffen the market. The principal bull point of the day was a crisp letter from Dodge, the Government statistician, published in November number of the *American Agriculturist*. While not quite felt greatly encouraged by the conclusions reached in Dodge's letter, there was a sharp criticism heard on all sides on the irregularity of his manner of putting his views before the public. The total quantity of Wheat now in sight is 25,712,578 bushels, or 7,982,218 bushels less than for the corresponding date one year ago. In 1888 the corresponding week showed an increase of 1,184,000 bushels. The opening for futures was easy and 1c.@1¼c. under Saturday's closing range, December starting at 79¼c. and May at 83¾c. After weakness on the spot had been turned up, advancing an even cent from inside figures, and closing at the top, or at 80¾c. for December and 84¼c. for May. November and year declined 1¼c. and May ¾c. Based on Saturday's closing this was a net gain of ¾c.@1¼c. in the leading futures. There was considerable covering of short Wheat by parties who sold Saturday and early to-day, and on account of these being no session of the board to-morrow. Outside business was light, trading being to a large extent confined to the professional crowd. In the cash market for Wheat there was a stronger closing for the speculative grades, but the lower grades ruled weaker. Both No. 2 Red Winter and No. 2 Spring closed at 79c. in store, and a round lot of 40,000 bushels of the former was sold at 79½c. in a special boat. By sample, free on board cars, No. 2 Red Spring sold at 79¼c.@80c., No. 3 Spring at 82c.@76¾c., No. 4 Spring at 45c.@59c., No. 2 White at 82a.@87c., No. 3 Red Winter at 86a.@76c., and No. 4 at 59c.@64c.

Corn was only moderately active, the bulk of the business passing being in the December option. A generally steady feeling prevailed, and closing quotations for futures were substantially the same all around as on Saturday. December ranged from 31¼c. to 31¾c.@31¾c., on the split, and closed at time last year. Receipts, prospect and prospective. 1,145,000 bushels, 1,200,000 bushels, and 1,200,000 bushels. Cash Corn was dull and weak. Sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31¾c.@31¼c. asked. Sales for May delivery were from 33¼c. to 33¼c.@33¾c. together. Local stocks were reduced 544,000 bushels, making the aggregate in store 9,569,000 bushels, against 4,142,300 bushels the same continue light, and the outward movement is fully up to the recent satisfactory average. Vessel room was engaged here to-day for 334,000 bushels. All grades, but espec

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COMPANION AND NURSE TO INVALID OR Elderly Lady or Growing Children.—Good references. Can be seen, from 11 to 12, at 147 West 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; lady companion; willing to assist in butler; five and one-half years' city references from last place. Address M. K., Box 508 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND MAID.—By a neat, competent girl; or will do sewing or fine washing in a small private family; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in private family; good sewer; can wait at table; understands care of children; first-class city reference. Address N. G., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; competent to wait on lady or grown children; best city reference; private family. Call at 356 West 47th-st., Kerr's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or light housework; in private family; city reference. Call at 427 West 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; two years' city reference. Address M. L., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or do chamberwork and waiting in private family; city references. Address A. S., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chambermaid and Laundress.—Six years' reference from last place. Address J. F., Box 658 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with other work; excellent city reference. Address M. P., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress in private family; reference. Address M. E., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting in private family; good city reference. Address C. K., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Swedish chambermaid and laundress in small private family; good city reference. Call at 308 East 81st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Parlormaid.—By a competent girl; eight years' city reference from a first-class family. Address O. W., care O'Neil, 355 9th-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Chambermaid and Assist with Other Work.—Has best of city references. Call 308 E. 86, Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; very best city references; left on account of family going South. Call or address 800 6th-av., Myle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl in private family; city reference. Address H. D., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By strong girl as first-class chambermaid; assist with other work; private family; three and a half years' reference from last place. Call at 827 10th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family in a flat; city references. Address M., Box 192 Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; two years' city reference. Address L., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and do fine washing, in private family. Address M., 450 West 53d-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl; to do chamberwork or waiting; good city reference; no objection to go to boarding house. Call at 347 East 51st-st., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant as thorough English chambermaid; city or country; very best city reference. Address M., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young American Protestant girl as chambermaid, assist in waiting, or take care of grown children; good reference. Call at 218 East 56th-st., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid, and would do fine washing; has excellent city reference. Address M., Box 192 Times Office.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; last employer can be seen. Call at 111 East 53d-st.; ring third bell to right.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference. Call at 32 East 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call, two days, at 29 West 53d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl; best city references. 251 West 32d-st., care F. Anderson.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; best city reference. Call at 341 East 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Call at 337 1st-av.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook; engagements by the day; getting up dinners, lunches, and any kind of parties; best reference. Address H. E., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by capable woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; also, soups, game, and entrees; best city reference. Address G. W., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands dinners, jellies, creams; good baker; city reference. Address B., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl; speaks English; in small American family; city or country; best reference. Call or address E. K., 67 1st-st., third flat.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business in all branches; bread, biscuits, cake, pies, soups, and desserts; good references. Call at 144 East 43d-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman to cook and do coarse washing in a small private family. Call, for two days, at 320 Rivington-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl; understands good cooking; city reference. Call at 349 East 77th-st.; ring Dunkin's bell.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as first-class cook; best references. Call at 131 West 60th-st.; ring four times.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in a private family; best of reference. Call at 438 West 31st-st.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Swiss woman to cook, wash, and iron by the day; good references. Address Mme. Gruaz, 209 West 56th-st.

COOK.—By an English Protestant woman as cook; competent; no washing; willing to take full charge. Address A. M., 84 2d-av.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook of soups, meats, and game; good baker; city or country; best city reference. Call at 52 West 48th-st.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as a good plain cook; is willing to assist with washing; city or country; good reference. Call at 470 4th-av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; take full charge; best city reference from last employer. Call at 268 Madison-av.

THIS IS A LEGAL TICKET. IT IS THE REPUBLICAN JUDICIARY TICKET WITH THE NAME OF JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE IN PLACE OF THE NAME OF JAMES FITZGERALD.

JUDICIARY.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, ALBERT HAIGHT.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, THOMAS ALLISON.

For Judge of the Court of General Sessions, HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE.

For Justices of the City Court, JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER. FREDERICK G. GEDNEY.

CUT IT OUT AND VOTE IT.

THIS IS THE DEMOCRATIC JUDICIARY TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, DENIS O'BRIEN.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, HENRY BISCHOFF, Junior.

For Judge of the Court of General Sessions, HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE.

For Justices of the City Court, ROBERT A. VAN WYCK. CHARLES J. NEHRBAS.

CUT IT OUT AND VOTE IT.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; strictly temperate; careful driver; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. Address T. S., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; strictly sober; willing and obliging; careful city driver; city or country; leaves present place as employer is giving up horses; can be seen; best city reference; only preferred. Call or address H. B., 4 West 38th-st.

FOREMAN.—By experienced working foreman on gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references; last employer can be seen. Address G. A., 146 East 39th-st.

FURNACEMAN.—By a respectable and reliable man, age 30, one or two furnaces to attend during the winter; present employer, No. 115 E. 70th-st., Madison-av.; steam or hot air; present employer can be seen; good personal references. Address A. T., Box 670 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FURNACEMAN.—By young man to take care of furnace; understands pumps and elevator; will be generally useful; good references. Address J. A., Box 894 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FURNACEMAN.—Furnaces to take care of; understands hot-air or gas pumps. Call or address A. Johnson, janitor, 455 West 43d-st.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; no family; thoroughly experienced in greenhouses, graperies, rose-growing, vegetables, flower beds, and the general routine of garden work; competent to take charge of private place; good references. Address H. C., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—A gentleman's gardener, whom he can confidently recommend for many years, wants situation; strong, obliging workman; married; has grown fruit, vegetables, and flowers under glass and outside; careful with stock and place. Address Reliable, Box 193 Times Office.

GARDENER.—By an industrious and thoroughly efficient Scotch gardener; married, with small family; best references. Call or address Scot, 6ead store, 114 Chambers-st.

GARDENER.—By a steady, competent man; understands greenhouse and outdoor work. Address W. S., Box 198 Times Office.

GROOM.—By a young man; thoroughly understands care of horses and harness; a good cross-country rider; will be found sober, willing, and obliging; has good references. Address Horseman, Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GROOM.—By young man; thoroughly understands care of horses and harness; will be found honest, willing, and obliging; first-class reference. Address W. J., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GROOM.—Scotch; understands care of horses; strictly sober; recommended by present employer. Apply to Joseph Campbell, 183d-st. and 10th-av.

GROOM.—By a single young man; understands his business; has good reference. Call or address D. M., 10 East 27th-st.

GROOM.—By young man as groom; can be highly recommended in every respect. Address M., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALE NURSE AND ATTENDANT TO AN Invalid Gentleman.—By experienced nurse; physicians' references. Address Harold, Box 867 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PANTRYMAN.—By young man; 21; in club or hotel; city or country; good reference. Address S. G., Box 895 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SECOND COACHMAN.—Well recommended from last employer; understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; good driver. Address R. D., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SECOND MAN OR GROOM.—By a young Swede; understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended from last and former employers. Address Edward, Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SECOND MAN OR FOOTMAN.—In private family, by an experienced young man; will be found sober, honest, and obliging; good city reference. Address T. D., 15 West 16th-st.

SECOND MAN OR WAITER.—By young Frenchman (23 years) in private family; best city and Paris references. Address J. B., 507 Madison-av., fourth floor.

SECOND MAN.—As first-class second man; by young Englishman; age 24; understands his duties in every respect; two years' best city references. Address W. J. G., 121 East 53d-st.

STABLE BOY.—Can be highly recommended. Address J. M., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By respectable, sober, industrious colored man to work in a store or walk on some gentleman, sick or well; city or country; make himself generally useful about the house; nine years' city references. Address, three days, C. B., 604 West 38th-st., Room 6.

USEFUL MAN.—By an English Protestant man; understands steam furnace; good rider and driver; useful in or around house; good city references; late employers will testify. Address Advertiser, 247 East 41st-st.

USEFUL MAN.—By thoroughly competent single young man; make himself generally useful in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. Address Mike, Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family, or can act as second man; by a young Swede; age 23; understands his duties; is respectful and obliging; very good city references. Address C. S., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, 20, in private family; or in any other capacity; good penman and is well recommended. Address Steady, Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man, German, with a private family; understands the growing of vegetables, care of horses and cows, furnace, carriages. Address Gardener, 26 State-st.

USEFUL MAN.—By a general house workman; trustworthy; references. Address Wallace, 210 West 24th-st.

VALET.—By an English youth, age 16, as valet to a gentleman in chambers, or second man; has unexceptionable references from English gentlemen. Address W. P., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

WAITER—LAUNDREBS.—By respectable and well-recommended Swedish couple in a private family; man first-class waiter; wife excellent laundress or do any housework; city or country; wages no object. Address Advertiser, 259 West 25th-st., two flights.

WAITER OR STEWARD.—By an experienced hotel restaurant man, German, with first-class recommendation, as head waiter or steward in first-class private family or club. Address Ernst, 112 East 33d-st.

WAITER.—By a young colored man in a private family; can give good references. Address E. W., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER.—By an experienced colored man as waiter in private family; good city reference. Call at 942 3d-av., second floor. Jackson.

WAITER.—By a young man as waiter in private family; first-class city references. Address Nyasard, 342 West 30th-st.

WAITER.—Private family; speaks Spanish and American languages. Address Señrale, 98 East 12th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME DE GENEVE, PROTESTANTE, désire obtenir un emploi dans une famille pour garder des enfants et aider aux travaux du ménage. S'adresser, 115 West 28th-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West

AND THE ROUTE OF THE CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,

THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS foot of Daobroses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after September 30, 1889.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

9:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Dining and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo; Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car Philadelphia to Altoona, and Pullman Dining Car Columbus to St. Louis. Train leaving New-York on Saturday runs through to Chicago via Columbus. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to New-Orleans, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Pittsburg, New-York to Cincinnati, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pullman Sleeping Car Columbus to St. Louis. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

For Lebanon, 6:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 6:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington, 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 2:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 9:00 A. M., 6:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Delaware Division, 4:15 P. M. daily, and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Atlantic City, 1:00 (Through Car) and 2:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 5:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 8:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:00, 3:05, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 8:00, 8:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 8:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 12:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00 and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 649, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st. Hoboken Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Easton and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Ithaca and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leave at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West.

General Eastern Office, 285 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *8:55 A. M., *5:15, *3:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *3:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., *5:15, *3:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *8:55 A. M., *5:15, *3:15 P. M., (and at 11:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 11:30 A. M., *4, *5:15, *3:15 P. M. Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:55, *6:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. a e Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A. M., 6:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:26 A. M., 6:45 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 728 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 153½ Bowery, 12 Park-place, 88 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. O. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY. Only Solid Train

ROUTE BETWEEN

NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.

AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO,

3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.

ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.

W. J. MURPHY, Gen'l Superintendent. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 8:01, 7:01, *8, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 5:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 13:02, *6:02, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, 11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:02, 4:02, 5:02, 6:02, 7:02, 8:02, 9:02, 10:30, 11:32 P. M. *Sundays only. Other trains, Sundays, 8:01, 9:02, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 12:02, 1:02, 2:02, 3:02, 4:02, 5:02, 6:02, 7:02, 8:02, 9:02, 10:30, 11:32 P. M. Parlor cars on express trains. Depot, Grand-st., E. R.

RAILROADS.

"VANDERBILT SYSTEM."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government in connection with the LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY as the

"Route of the Fast Mail."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the celebrated Wagner Vestibule

"NEW-YORK & CHICAGO LIMITED."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four" lines it constitutes the route of the

"SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED"

TO CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And, with the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, forms

"The Niagara Falls Route"

Between the East and the West.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

FOURTH-AVENUE AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only one in the city of New-York.

On and after Oct. 20, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

‡8:00 A. M.—Saratoga, Rochester, and Montreal Express, Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse. Also to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fonda Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

‡8:30 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car for Buffalo, and a drawing-room car for Chicago via Columbus. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:30 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library cars, dining car, drawing-room, 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

‡10:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati.

‡1:45 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

‡3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:55 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*‡6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*‡6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and for Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:30 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*‡10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Carthage, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

‡12:00 Midnight.—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

‡10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:40 P. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service.

Tickets and space in parlor cars can be secured and sleeping cars ordered at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington-st., 728 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Sun daily. ‡Sundays only. †Mondays only.

Stop at 125th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF OCT. 6, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

4 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

8 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:30, 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 4, 9 A. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M., have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st. New-York; 4 Court-st., 660 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES ON salary to take charge of my business at their homes; entirely unobjectionable; light; very fascinating and healthful; no talking required; permanent position; wages $10 per week in advance; good pay for part time; my references include some of the best well-known people of Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and elsewhere. Address, with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, 4th and Chestnut sts., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Young lady stenographer and typewriter with experience; must be thoroughly competent good loughand writer. Address, for two days, in own handwriting, state salary wanted. E. W., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A competent waitress; must be young, strong, and capable; small private family. Apply, this morning before 12 o'clock, at 62 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A young girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply or address F. Feltz, 548 East 124th-st.

WANTED—Competent girl as cook and laundress. Call at 38 West 45th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock to-day.

MALES.

ATTENDANT OR NURSE TO INVALID OR Elderly Person.—By an experienced man; single; gives massage and shaves well; references from prominent physician and gentleman; terms moderate. Address, for two days, Williams, Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A YOUNG IRISHMAN, LATELY LANDED, Awishes to learn a trade; plumbing preferred; obliging and willing to work. Address W. C., Box 198 Times Office.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; age 23; wages, $40; two years' city references; understands care and serving of wines, and is an expert silver cleaner and salad maker; total abstainer; willing and obliging; city or country; can call any evening at 8:30. Address, for one week, Careful, Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; tall, neat appearance, careful, good waiter; thoroughly reliable and competent; two years' experience in Paris, two in New-York; in private family; best New-York and Paris references. Address Butler, 155 West 26th-st.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent Frenchman; speaks English fluently; understands the care of silver and wines to perfection; highly recommended by last employer, who can be seen. Address E. F. S., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class French Protestant; single; understands his duties in every branch; fully competent to take full charge; leaving on account of family going to Europe; fifteen years' first-class city references. Address E. G., 119 West 41st-st.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman where a second man is kept; good references; can attend to an invalid gentleman. Address Butler, care of Mrs. Ryan, 483 6th-av.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in every respect; in private family; just discouraged; permanent place preferred; best city reference. Address G. B., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By a first-class German; thoroughly competent in every respect; is willing and obliging; the best of city reference can be given; city or country. Address H. R., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man, Protestant, in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; can produce best city references from last employer. Address L. L., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Scotchman; not long in this country, has

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 4—4 P. M.—Consols, 97 1-16 for money and 97⅝ for the account. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage bonds, 20½. Canadian Pacific, 70½. Erie second consols, 107. Erie ordinary, 45½. St. Paul common, 71½. New York Central, 109½. Pennsylvania, 56½. Reading, 31½. Illinois Central, 118. Paris advices record coal rentes at 87f 50c. for the account and exchange on London at 25f. 22½c. for checks. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is $113,000.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—5:45 P. M.—Beef in fair demand. Pork in poor demand. Hams in good demand. Bacon in fair demand. Long Clear Middles, about 48 pounds, firm at 37s. 6d. Cheese in poor demand. Tallow in poor demand. Turpentine in fair demand. Resin in good demand. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand. Wheat and Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot and futures in poor demand. Hops at London—Pacific coast—There is nothing offering. Receipts of Wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 7,800 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 67,000 quarters. Receipts of American Corn for the past week, 82,900 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm. American Middling, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 5 40-64d., sellers; November and December delivery, 5 38-64d., buyers; December and January delivery, 5 38-64d., buyers; January and February delivery, 5 38-64d., buyers; February and March delivery, 5 38-64d., buyers; March and April delivery, 5 39-64d., sellers; April and May delivery, 5 41-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 5 42-64d., buyers; June and July delivery, 5 44-64d., sellers.

LONDON, Nov. 4—4 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 35s. 7½d. ₰ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—Cotton firm; Middlings, 9⅝c.; Low Middling, 9 ⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; Net receipts, 14,180 bales; gross, 15,476 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,980 bales; coastwise, 836 bales; sales, 8,800 bales; stock, 190,797 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 4.—Cottoe firm; Middling, 9½c.; Low Middling, 8 3-16c; Good Ordieary, 8⅝c.; net and gross receipts, 18,883 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,950 bales; sales, 555 bales; stock, 99,114 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9½c.; Low Middling, 9⅜c.; net and gross receipts, 10,003 bales; exports, to France, 70 bales; coastwise, 2,293 bales; sales, 950 bales; stock, 88,921 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 44½c. Resin firm; Strained, 85c.; Good do., 90c. Tar firm at $1 50. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $2 20; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 25. Corn firm; White, 47c.; Yellow, 46½c.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4.—Turpentine quiet at 95¾c.; nothing doing. Resin firm; Good Strained, 97½c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, Nov. 4, was one by William W. FORE, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, Abram Kling, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 98.9, 308 East 24th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 2d-av., for $12,500, to P. J. Berry.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by William Kennelly & Brother of the dwelling, with lot, 82 East 77th-st., corner of 4th-av., was adjourned to Nov. 18; sale of the dwelling, with lot, 144 West 58th-st., near 7th-av., was adjourned sine die, and sale by J. Thomas Stearns of one lot on Monroe-av., Belmont Village, was adjourned to Nov. 11.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 4.

63th-st., e. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100.5; Augusta Goldstein and husband to Charles Bimberg	$1
56th-st., s. e., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100.5; Charles Bimberg sed wife to Abraham Goldstein	1
10th-av., w. e., lots 1 and 2, map of Isaac Dyckman; Oswald Ottendorfer to Isabella Haimath	1
154th-st., s. s., 550.3 ft. e. of Morris-av., 50x 79; Eliza Fresuott to William Beaman	4,000
175th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x 100; George F. Gantz to Johannes Brunate	5,200
45th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Carl Eggert and wife to Louis Baoer	11,000
27th-st., 320 East; Alphonse Hogenauer and wife to Conrad Schlosser	33,375
152d-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of Cortlandt-av., 25x118.9; George Schaeffler and Regina Hurbse to Philloine Hill	1
136th-st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of Alexander-av., 16x98.9; Emilie L. Hetzel to Mary A. Byrnee and wife	5,250
126th-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x 99.11; Robert Hughee and wife to Enoch C. Bell	1
51st-st., n. s., 183.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.8x 100.5; Isabella Bartholomae and Lettie E. Fischer, executrix, &c., to George V. Hann	20,300
Crescent-av., n. w. corner of Frederick, 25x 87.5; Mary E. Cumming to Lucy A. Hanecoo	450
Stanton-st., s. a., 49.11 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., 32.1 x75.3; Aderich Steinach, executor, to Charles Voobof	84,000
Peck-slip, 40; Jacob Fiokelstoue and wife and Elias Levy and wife to Herman Wronkow	1
16th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x122; Elizabeth Higgioe to Eliza Alebone	55,000
Same property; William Buhler, Jr., to Elizabeth Higgine	10
Hoestoe-st., 421 East; Adelrick Steelack to Charles Vonhof	36,000
9th-av., n. w. corcer of 101st-st., 100x100.11; John A. Barobell and wife to John E. Hodges	500
52d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; James Simpsoo and wife to Mary A. Heidelberger	18,500
72d-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25 ft. frout; Constance M. Smith to A. Hayman	49,500
80th-st., s. s., 77 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98; Kika Goodmao and others to Marous Oppenheimer	1
116th-st., n. s., 351 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x80; Mary A. Halloran to John Falvey	16,500
89th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.8; James Higgins and wife to Friederika Simon	21,500
10th-av., w. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 113th-st., 50x 100; Society of the New-York Hospital to Joseph M. Lichtenauer	12,100
King's Bridge road, n. e. corner of 174th-st., 78x89x irregular; Julioe Newwitter and wife to Sarah Kuhn	6,750
Pitt-st., e. s., 227.2 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 24.5 x75; Christina Siegel to Abraham Weinbelmer	19,000
8th-st., 234½ Francis Vettel ann wife to Conrad Waldeck	17,000
7th-st., 152 West; Alexander McSorley and wife to Henry Neustadter	26,000
120th-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x99.11; Mary A. Robinson to Catnarine M. Burke	10,000
16th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x92.7; Fanoie T. Roberts to Thaddeus J. Keane	26,000
Oliver-st., 52; James Mcloerney to Bernard Goldeo	1
49th-st., e. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100; Charles N. Martin to Peter A. Dickler	28,250
Avenue C, 18; Jobo A. Deady, referee, to Morris Franklin	11,000
61st-st., 145 East; Joseph Koch, referee, to Mortimer Werthheimer	22,000
8th-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 33d-st., 40x75; Emily A. Loog and others to Charles J. Appell	39,000
54th-st., 154 West; James B. Honston to William E. D. Stokes	31,500
Oliver-st., 52; Simon P. Flannery to James Mcloerney	1
3d-av., s. s., 38.9 ft. n. of 41st-st., 20x65; William Dressel to Annie C. Wernig	4,000
73d-st., s. s., 121 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x102; Margaret Crawford and another to Andrew J. Cormick	32,500
127th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d-av., 40x99.11; Frederick Aldhons and wife to Mary A. Doon	14,000
Cherry-st., 150; Moses Smith sed wife to Isaac Check	1
142d-st., s. s., 156.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100; William A. Carman sed wife to Selah T. Terwilliger	6,850
7th-st., n. s., 283 ft. e. of Avenue B., 20x73.3; Joseph Lischtzeosky and wife to Leo Mendel	8,000
Park-av., s. w. corner of 94th-st., 50x80.8; Francis J. Schoneer and wife to Sarah E. Thain	27,001
Lndlow-st., 14; Rosa Saberski to Emma Logel	43,600
Frankfort-st, 12; Addison Thomas sed wife to Trustees of New-York and Brooklyo Bridge	2,500
83d-st., e. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x98.9; Fraokiin A. Chapman to Catherine Linde	1,000
22d-av., s. e. corner of 97th-st., 22x72; Patrick Cronio to Patrick J. Maloney	31,750
160th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Audubon-av., 25x 85; Catherine Fraser to Thomas D. Merrigan	3,625
Moore-st., 39; Conrad Alheidt and wife to Mary Necke	21,250
10th-av., n. e. corcer of 17th-st., 21.6x100; Michael Curley to John M. Cooley	18,500
Washington-square, South, 52; Eugene T. Lyoch and Mary C. Lynch to Margaret S. E. Cameron	22,000
84th-st., e. s., 105 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 15 x100.5; Clara A. Williams and another to Bernard Altman	17,646
Washington-square, South, 02; Joseph M. Isaac and wife to Eugene T. Lynch	1
Strong-av., s. s., 79.9 ft. e. of Tinton-av., 20.6x94.4; Mary G. Cole to Theodore Cole	1
83d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Frank Kretschmer and wife to Henry Struckhanser	21,800
Montgomery-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 25x93.4; Philip Goerlitz and wife to Emma Kolnst	32,500
Heory-st., 89; Mary E. Kent to Moses Zerwick	18,500
87th-st., 124 East; Matilda Strappmann and another to Charles F. Strappmann, Sr	2,500
87th-st., 124 East; Louis C. Muller and wife to Sophie Theofel	1
Henry-st., s. s., adjoining lots 9, 10, and 11, map of Henry Rutger, 23x100; Mary A. Yerarty and others to the Church of St. Teresa	20,500
83d-st., 122 West; William McReynolde to Charles F. Lewis	11,000
11th-st., s. s., adjoining lot 248, map of W. W Smyth-eant, 25x94; Frank Schaeffler and wife to Louisa Brosang	34,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

165 WEST 73D-ST.—FOUR-STORY BROWNstone: 16.8 wide; two-story extension; decorated; gas fixtures; two baths; very complete house; price reasonable. SCHUYLER, 1,157 9th-av., corner 73d-st.

$40,000.—FOR SALE ON 21ST-ST., CLOSE to 5th-av., a full-sized extra-deep house. Permits of DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Jr., 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

A THREE-STORY 19-FOOT CABINET finished house, West 97th-st., $18,000; bargain; others, all prices; office open. STEVENS, 9th-av., cor 61st-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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THIS HOUSE, NO. — WEST 77TH-ST., ON MANHATTAN-SQUARE, ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES ON THE WEST SIDE, WILL BE SOLD AT

A Great Bargain.

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35 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge via Fifth-Avenue Elevated RR. Sewer, water, gas, and all modern conveniences. Illustrated Circular Sent. G. B. F. RANDOLPH, 41 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—FOR SALE—INSPECTION IS INVITED to the superb private dwellings 140 to 148 West 74th-st., now about completed; they surpass anything on the west side for style and finish, having many new features from special designs, permitting an excessive gratification of taste: cabinet finished throughout; they are built of the very best material and workmanship under my own supervision and as a practical builder of over 30 years' standing; no better houses can be produced. Call on the premises; always open. JOHN COAR, Builder.

ATTENTION, PHYSICIANS!!!!!

Handsomest first-class, full-size house, covering the entire lot, (two elevators, &c., kitchen on the top floor,) ever built for doctors' purposes on the island, near 5th-av. and the Plaza entrance into Central Park.

Price low, terms easy, immediate possession. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE.—13 East 88th, 14 East 40th, 117 East 45th, 14 East 46th, 5 and 10 East and 41 and 47 West 57th, 13 and 21 East 67th, 60 East 68th, 25 East 71st, 42 and 45 East 72d, 5 and 42 East 75th, 45 East 74th, 9 and 17 East 76th, 29 East 78th, 18 East 79th, 97 East 79th, 24 and 75 East 80th, 4 to 12 East 82d; also, 827 and 1,042 Madison-av.; others on all streets and avenues at lowest prices.

WM. F. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

A.—THE GEM OF 72D-ST.

ROBERT IRWIN offers for sale at reduced price the last one of his private dwellings, No. 129 WEST 72D-ST.

Medium size, with large dining room extension. Handsomely decorated and ready to move into. PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE PERFECT. Open for inspection. Apply on premises.

AN EXTRA SIZE 26-FOOT HOUSE, 12 EAST 54TH-ST.

Seen this ELECTION DAY, 1 to 4 o'clock. BARGAIN!! V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP 20-foot-front dwelling, with dining-room extension, in the tenderloin of the west side; exceptionally fine interior; best workmanship; only $38,000; No. 344 West 56th-st.; open for inspection; No. 41 lighted for inspection evenings. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

ONE OF THE VERY FINEST AND LARGEST west side dwellings in the market now open for inspection; fronts Manhattan-square and overlooks Central Park; No. 42 West 77th-st. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

A.—127TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., $20,000; 128th-st., near 5th-av., 3-story b. & , $16,000. PORTEB & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

APARTMENT HOUSE, 43D-ST., NEAR Broadway, $40,000; rents $4,500. Big bargain. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

A.—MADISON-AV., NEAR 121ST-ST.—Three-story brownstone; price, $22,500; rent $1,300. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

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OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

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Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

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BUY A HOME IN BROOKLYN.—2,000; ALL descriptions and locations; well rented; suits to terms. WILLIAM H. GRACE, corner Willoughby and Jay sts. Open election day.

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LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J. For Sale—Very complete house, large, airy rooms and; grounds, 85 small trees; macadamized roads; stone gutters; house concrete, slate roof, large kitchen, laundry, two furnaces; stables frame, tan walls; all in perfect order; immediate possession. Owner, Post Office Box 776 Orange, N. J.

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PEREMPTORY SALE—by Order of Heirs. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1889, At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

84 valuable lots and plots, with 8-story frame dwelling and stable on

RICHMOND-TERRACE AND SECOND-ST., BETWEEN CLINTON AND LAFAYETTE AVS., NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

Belonging to the estate of T. O. Fowler, deceased. Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' Office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

GONON & MACDONALD, 39 WEST 31ST-ST.

Offer HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED, for WINTER or LONGER. Correct description can be had on demand.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, BEAUTIfully situated, Gramercy Park; perfect order; rent for Winter; well and completely furnished; reasonable rent. OGDEN & CLARE, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square, from Dec. 1 to April 1, to small, genteel family; complete with china, library, pictures, &c. Inquire F. C. M., 84 Broadway, Room 41.

MEDIUM-SIZE FURNISHED HOUSE, West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Owner, Post Office Box 1,097.

UNFURNISHED.

DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY DWELLING to let, between 5th and Madison avs., above 84th-st.; rent only $2,000. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 and 50 Broadway.

A.—130TH-ST., NEAR LENOX-AV., $1,140; 7th-av., near 135th-st., three-story b. & , $1,200. POBTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FULLY-FURNISHED SECOND FLAT TO let to "The Astor" apartments; eight rooms; steam heat, bedding, tableware, elevator, hall boys. 30 West 128th.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st., NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

CW. CLIFTON, Agent, late manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT, unfurnished, in the ST. CHARLES, northwest corner 72D-ST. AND 9TH-AV., at low rents. Very light and attractive and in perfect order. Apply on premises or to GEO. R. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

SAN CARLO, Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND, 136, 138, 140, and 142 West 16th-st.—Choice, handsomely-decorated, steam-heated apartments and first-class attendance. BROWN & GOLDING, 120 Broadway and 703 Madison-av.

THE HAMILTON, 165 EAST 66TH-ST. and 166 East 67th-st.—In this desirable block of houses we offer several choice corner and inside apartments. BROWN & GOLDING, 120 Broadway and 703 Madison-av.

BERWICK, 315, 317, AND 319 WEST 58th-st.—Desirable apartments in these first-class houses at very reasonable rents; steam heated. BROWN & GOLDING, 120 Broadway and 703 Madison-av.

COMPLETE PRINTED LIST OF APARTments to rent mailed on request or obtained of BROWN & GOLDING, 120 Broadway and 703 Madison-av.

APARTMENT, 10 ROOMS AND BATH, ALL light; house newly decorated and plombed from top to bottom; only four families; location, 32d-st., near 5th-av.; immediate possession. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st.

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31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

CHOICE APARTMENT, ONLY ONE REmaining. Portsmouth, 44 West 9th-st.; elevator, hall boys, steam heat, &c.; rent, $1,000. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

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FURNISHED.

A.—FOR RENT OR SALE—ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., gentleman's residence, furnished; all modern improvements; stable and attractive garden. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

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TO LET—ON THE RARITAN RIVER, ABOUT two miles above Perth Amboy, a two-story brick factory, with engine, &c., suitable for the manufacture of the products of clay; also, a brick yard, with engine and machinery now running. Inquire, on premises, of RAYMAN CLAY CO., or of JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Jr., 113 East 25th-st., New-York City.

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ELEGANT LIGHT LOFTS TO LET, Broome-st., near Broadway; splendid light for manufacturing; rent $600 and $750. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSter-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

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DESK AND SAFE ROOM WANTED—BY A gentleman occupied in the management of his estate; would prefer the neighborhood of the Equitable Building, and the office of some well-established law firm or real estate firm; before there will be no moving in May. Please address, with particulars, A. C., care L. A. Da Cunha, 1,471 Broadway.

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Six complete houses, together; 250 feet from Central Park. Apply to LIBBY & SCOTT BROS., 120 Broadway, Equitable Building, Nassau-st. entrance.

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ALLEN DODWORTH, NO. 631 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Class for Gentlemen will begin December 2d. Private lessons at any time by appointment.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S SCHOOLS, 230 West 59th-st., and Harlem, 80 and 82 West 126th-st.; afternoon and evening classes; private tuition; see circular.

80 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons all hours at CARTER'S Dancing Academy.

DE GARMO—CLASSES IN DANCING. STANDARD HALL, 1,476 Broadway, (42d-st.,) and 30 West 35th-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ALBERT,

11TH-ST., BET. BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV. Location central; ideal fire-proof building; suites of two to six rooms; elegantly furnished; cuisine and service unsurpassed; terms favorable for Winter. ROBERT J. BRADY, Manager.

ARNO, 1,172 AND 1,174 BROADWAY, corner of 28th-st.—European or American plan; rooms $1 per day and upward.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, all persons having claims against the late firm of C. A. WHYATT & COMPANY are hereby directed to present their claims, duly verified, to me, the receiver of said firm, on or before the 12th day of May, 1890, at my place of transacting this business, the office of Doherty, Burnin & Hendrick, No. 20 Nassau-st.—New-York, Oct. 29th, 1889. THOMAS F. RYAN, Receiver. DOHERTY, BURNIN & HENDRICK, Attys for Receiver, 20 Nassau-st., New-York. oct6 law 5mT

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute, No. 6 East 23d-st., corner of Broadway. Thirty-fourth year. Received all ages and prepares for college, scientific school or business.

Some of last year's patrons:

L. Bolton Lange, M. D.	Rev. Dr. Schenckes.
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SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 17 WEST 42D-ST., opposite reservoir. All the languages quickly and correctly spoken; native teachers only; superior advantages. Call or send for catalogue. EDMOND CASTERAS, Principal and author of the CONVERSATION METHOD.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFURD Place, Opposite Stuyvesant-Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough courses of study preparatory for Columbia College or for Scientific or Technological Schools. Moderate charges. Catalogues upon application. Opens 9th month, (September), 17th. EDWARD A. H. ALLEN, C. E., Principal.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL, (Established 1862,) NO. 22 WEST 40TH-ST., Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Reopens Oct. 2. MISS DAY, Principal.

BANJO.—I TEACH THIS POPULAR INSTRUment in a single course of twenty private lessons, with or without the aid of notes. HENRY C. DOBSON, only pupil and partner of the great Silver Bell Banjo, 1,270 Broadway, near 32d-st. Established 1867.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN, School for Young Ladies and Children, Reopens Sept. 30. 175 West 73d-st.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department. Private instruction day and evening. PAINE'S COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th-st.

MISSES GRINNELL'S DAY SCHOOL FOR Girls, 22 East 54th-st., reopens Oct. 2. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary departments. Separate Classes for Boys, Oct. 1. Kindergarten.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE (FOUNDED 1857) HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—Central Park, West, at 82d-st. (Morgan mansion.) Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISSES FALCONER PERRIN'S GIRLS' School, 244 Lenox-av.; eleventh year begins Sept. 30; special advantages offered boarding pupils; terms, $600 a year.

MISS CHISHOLM'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 15 East 55th-st., will reopen Sept. 30. Boys' classes.

THE PARK COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 63 East 59th-st., prepares for college, scientific schools, business; primary department; reopens Sept. 23. ELMER E. PHILLIPS, A. M., Prin.

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148 MADISON-AV.—MRS. ROBERTS AND Miss Walker's English and French School for Young Ladies will reopen Oct. 1. No boms study for pupils under fourteen.

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PRACTICAL FRENCH CONVERSATION by Prof. GAUTHEROT, (Paris,) Officier d'Académie, 177 East 79th-st.

A.—MISS WARREN, 108 WEST 81ST-ST.—A School for girls; collegiate, preparatory, primary; boys' classes.

MISS M. BLACKWELL'S SCHOOL FOR children, with kindergarten, reopens Monday, Sept. 23. 150 East 83d-st.

MISS CARRIER, FORMERLY WITH MISS DU VERNET, Boys' School reopens Oct. 2. 52 EAST 30TH-ST.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 32 East 45th-st. SCIENCE, ENGLISH CLASSICS; SENIOR, JUNIOR. REOPENS OCT. 1.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL, 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3.

MISS GIBBON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 55 WEST 47TH ST.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES R. GARDner's School for Girls, 607 5th-av.; 32d year.

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ROCKLAND COLLEGE.—NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson; both sexes. Enter at any time. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M., Principal.

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HESSE'S TEACHERS AGENCY, 12 EAST 14TH-ST., supplies competent teachers, tutors, governesses, musicians, artists, &c.; all branches, resident and visiting; English, German, French, Spanish spoken.

TUTOR TO SENATOR'S SON WANTS ADditional engagement; excellent recommendations; Eastern preferred; moderate. M. A., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PRIVATE TUITION; PREPARATION FOR college. A. EVERETT STONE, (Yale,) 75 East 52d-st. Recommended by Rev. Dr. Taylor, "A successful teacher, eminently qualified."

PRIVATE TUITION FOR COLLEGE OR business by a Cambridge graduate. Prof. NAISH, 43 East 12th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

Fall River Line. Boston, $3,

For First-class Limited Tickets.

Fares reduced to all points. Steamers PURITAN and PILGRIM leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 6:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included. Connection by Annex boat from Brooklyn and Jersey City at 4 P. M.

RETURNING, trains connecting with steamers at Fall River leave Boston week days at 6, and Sundays at 7 P. M. Steam heat in stateroms. AN ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE.—FAVORITE INSIDE route. Fares reduced. To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2; corresponding reductions to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn; at company's office, 347 Broadway, and Pier 40 North River, and on steamers. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. G. W. BRADY, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 4:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Norwich and Manch., Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Loosed bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c. EXCURSION (GOOD 6 DAYS) $1 25. Steamers C. H. Osborn and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting at New-Haven with special trains for MERIDEN, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A.—RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting at Island and Delaware, Stony Clove, and Catskill Mountain Railroads. The steamer SAUGERTIES will leave Pier 46, foot of WEST 10TH-ST., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Saturday at 1 P. M. Tuesday, Nov. 5, will leave at 5 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER KAATERSKILL leaves Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad.

ALL FARES REDUCED VIA STONINGton Line.—The inside route: Boston, $3; Providence, $2; Worcester, $2 50. Steamers leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 4:30 P. M., Sundays excepted.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Electric lights in all rooms.

A TROY BOATS SARATOGA AND CITY of TROY leave Pier 45 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches Albany.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

THE TURF.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.—EVERY DAY this week. Six races, commencing at 1:30 P. M. Thirty minutes from New-York by special trains via Erie R. R. direct to Grand Stand, leaving foot Chambers-st. 11:30 A. M., 12 M., and 1 P. M. Foot 23d-st., five minutes earlier. Round trip, including admission to Grand Stand, $1. Trains leave for New-York immediately after races. C. V. SAGE, Sec. G. H. ENGEMA

GLEASON IS DESPERATE

FIGHTING TOOTH AND NAIL TO ELECT HIMSELF.

BUT THERE IS A STRONG BELIEF THAT HE WILL BE BEATEN TO-DAY—HIS STANDARD OIL CONNECTION.

For Mayor, FREDERICK W. BLECKWENN.
For Supervisor, WILLIAM SMITH.
For Justices of the Peace, STEPHEN J. KAVANAGH, LUCIUS N. MANLEY.
For Aldermen at Large, MICHAEL P. CLAVEN, BENJAMIN WINORVE.
For Overseer of the Poor, JOHN McKEON, Jr.
For City Constable, MICHAEL J. KENDRICK.
For Game Constable, CHARLES B. FROMM.

This is the Citizens' ticket for which the voters of Long Island City will to-day have an opportunity to cast their ballots and thereby strike a telling blow against corruption in politics and one-man rule. For three years the city has been misgoverned; its affairs subordinated to the selfish will of an individual whose only desire has been to fill his pockets from the public crib and to build up, by means of the power intrusted to his keeping, a political machine to be used in re-electing himself to his present office. The polls will be open from sunrise to sunset, from 6:39 A. M. to 4:49 P. M.

"If Gleason manages to win to-morrow we shall have the Standard Oil Company to thank for it," said a prominent member of the Citizens' movement yesterday. "This corruption money that our Mayor is flinging broadcast with such reckless prodigality can be traced to that Titanic monopoly, except for the sums which have been extorted from the saloon keepers, office holders, and defenseless school teachers. I estimate the amount received by Gleason from the company at not much under $10,000. It is simply squaring accounts with the boasted anti-monopolist and friend of the laboring man' for services rendered during the past year or two. Last Winter particularly Gleason surrendered himself body and soul, working like a beaver for the passage of the Bulkhead bill, although he pretended here that he was opposed to the measure.

"I know positively that in a conversation with Senator Hawkins at the time the bill was before the Legislature he said with an elephantine wink, 'You know I have to talk against it, Senator, but I think you'll find that it will go through without a hitch.'

"But in spite of his backing we shall beat him. I have lived in this town for more than twenty years and never have I seen so much excitement over an election contest. The unexampled registration proves that our people have at last waked up to the danger which threatens them, and we shall show him under so deep that he will never be able to dig his way into public office again."

This was the sort of talk heard from one end of the city to the other yesterday. The Citizens, however, are doing something besides talking, and the town will be ransacked with a lantern and a fine-tooth rake to bring every voter to the polls. Mean while Gleason has not been idle. Recognizing that it is next to impossible for him to carry the election by fair means, he has cudgeled his limited supply of brains to devise schemes for beating his opponent at any cost. Among other things he has sworn in thirty-five special policemen, every one of whom is said to be a "bruiser" or a hackleg. Not a few of them have long police court records of which any jail bird might be proud. This precious lot, with the regular force, which is, of course, completely under the Mayor's tomb, will work in his interest, and if necessary will use violence to gain their end. The town is practically at the mercy of these hirelings, and serious trouble is feared, for the rival forces are at such a fever heat that neither side would object to a collision.

Mayor Gleason has also resorted to the old scheme of colonizing voters. This has been done chiefly in the Third Ward, which is the home of the "tough" and foreign element. The residents are principally Poles and Bohemians, and they have been reinforced by "floaters" from this city and Williamsburg, Gleason's old home. In one house alone there are forty boarders, and the sidewalks in that part of the city were yesterday crowded with rough-looking men, who looked as if they would much rather sandbag a man than eat a square meal. On Saturday one of these men was arrested through the efforts of the Citizens' Committee. Upon examination he admitted that he had registered the day before, although he had been a resident of Long Island City for less than a week. An inspection of the lists of registration showed that fully a third of the alleged voters who had signed the rolls on Friday had not taken the trouble to put down opposite their names their present places of residence. All this goes to show that Gleason realizes that he is in desperate straits and means to carry the day by fair means or foul. He is still blustering and pretends to think that his triumphy will not be far below 800 votes.

Long Island City voters have little reason to hesitate in making up their minds for which ticket to cast their ballots. The election of Gleason means the continuance in power of a man who for the last three years has prostituted Long Island City with all its varied interests to his own personal ambitions; a man whose only apparent objects have been to exalt and glorify himself, to clothe himself with despotic power, to gratify his personal animosities against those who have refused to do him homage, and to extort money from the industries which have been subject to his control; a man ruled by his own passionate unreason, meeting argument with personal abuse and too often with bodily injury, assuming to control by physical strength the affairs of a prosperous city, and subjecting public interests to his own selfish ends.

His opponent, Frederick W. Bleckwenn, on the other hand, is a man who regards a public office as a public trust. For years he has fought without ceasing in the defense of the taxpayers and to protect the good name of the city. He has been called against his own desire to act as the standard bearer of reform against "Gleasonism." When he took charge of the City Treasury there was just $9 in money to the credit of the city. Now, through his careful and economical management of affairs, the city has $300,000 in bank. In addition a portion of the 7 per cent. bonds falling due are being redeemed every year, and the balance refunded at a lower rate of interest. If Mr. Bleckwenn is elected he will give to the city, judging from his past record alone, a conservative, and at the same time a progressive, government, which will represent the will of the whole people rather than the caprices of one man; a government to which no business man will be forced to pay tribute in order to exist, and in it no school teacher will be forced to give to a campaign fund a "contribution" from her meagre salary.

Public attention has been so completely absorbed in the local contest that little thought has been given to the State, Senatorial, or Assembly tickets. In the struggle between the Hawkins brothers, the Republican and present Senator is likely to be returned. He has done much during his two years in the Senate to defeat Gleason in his attempt to gain additional power by the passage of bills authorizing large appropriations and the establishment of various additions to the present departments of the city, and has therefore gained the good will of the respectable people of Long Island City, both Democrats and Republicans. His brother, Edward, is a Democrat and is looked upon as not unfriendly to the Gleason faction of his party.

Philip H. Crooin, the present Democratic Assemblyman, will probably be re-elected. His chief opponent is Henry C. Johnson, an ex-Police Commissioner and a whilom friend of Gleason's. A shrewd politician in speaking of the probable outcome said: "The fight against Gleason has absorbed the attention and best efforts of all of us to the exclusion of the other contests, but it looks to me as if the city would go Republican on the State ticket and elect Simeon Hawkins and Cronin for Senate and Assembly respectively."

AT THE MUSEUM OF ART.

The Autumn reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday afternoon was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed. For fully two hours all the halls and galleries contained crowds of visitors, and informal receptions, while not on the programme, became the rule whenever a company of friends happened to meet in the same gallery, as was often the case.

While the tour of the museum seemed an unfailing pleasure, bringing fresh delights with every visit even to those most familiar with its treasures, those who expected to find new exhibits provided for this occasion were not gratified. There had been no changes or additions to signalize the opening of a new season.

The visitors seemed disposed to remain beyond the limit of the reception hours, 5 o'clock, although fading daylight stopped any inspection of the exhibits some time before, and no artificial light was provided. The spectacle of their guests feeling their way among the shadows of the great hall apparently had no softening effect upon the Trustees, except to hasten their departure homeward. From such inquiries as were possible there is no prospect that they will meet to consider the subject of evening or Sunday opening for a long time.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD BROKER.

John Storey, an Englishman, age fifty years, died suddenly yesterday in the lodging house 340 Bowery, where he had occupied a room for several weeks. Ten years ago he was a well-to-do grain broker in this city, but misfortunes overtook him, and he became reduced in circumstances. For two years he had been employed as a clerk by Milton Knapp, a grain broker, having an office in the Produce Exchange. He had no relatives in this city, and Mr. Knapp has taken charge of the funeral arrangements.

AN AFRA-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

T. Thomas Fortune has issued from this city a call to all the branches of the Afra-American League, and has invited all clubs and societies "organized to secure the rights denied the colored race" to meet by representatives in national convention at Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1890. The object of the convention will be the formation of a National Afra-American League.

THE COTTON OIL TRUST.

PROTRACTED MEETING OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman; Edward D. Adams, William L. Bull, J. H. Benedict, Secretary; Gen. Samuel Thomas of New-York, and Nicholas Sheldon of Providence are the committee chosen by the holders of over $34,800,000 of the $40,000,000 of certificates of the Cotton Oil Trust to prepare a plan for converting the trust into a corporation. They held a protracted meeting yesterday at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co. at which all but Mr. Sheldon were present. Of the committee, two—Messrs. Olcott and Benedict—are the representatives of the Trustees, and the others are the representatives of the certificate holders who were instrumental in getting the pending project under way. The Trustees were represented at the meeting by Mr. W. Nelsnu Cromwell.

The plan for the proposed conversion, which contemplates the issue of preferred stock instead of bonds, was the most favored by the committee. The preferred stock is to be redeemable at not to exceed 105, and to be secured by the deposit with a trust company of all the shares of the subordinate companies that are included in the trust. No application will, in the event of the success of the pending negotiations, be made to have the stock of the new corporation listed until a thorough reappraisement of the properties of the trust has been made and the accounts of all the subordinate companies have been audited. The committee received and considered certain communications from the Trustees in response to requests for important information, and upon these formulated requests for further particulars.

Drafts of plans for the deposits of the securities and the agreements thereunder were submitted and considered; but upon no feature of the programme was any conclusion reached, except the tacit understanding that the plan of conversion should, if possible, be concluded at an adjourned meeting, to be held up town this evening, and that such plan should contemplate the scaling down of the capital of the consolidated business from $42,000,000 to about $31,000,000.

On the Street it was stated that some of the certificate holders had agreed to press a motion in the meeting to be held to-morrow upon for the appointment of a special committee to overhaul the records of the trust and reappraise its property and audit its accounts. This feeling was strongly expressed that as originally organized an arbitrary valuation had been put upon some of the properties, and if any such errors or "indiscretions" had been committed, this was a good time to have them corrected. Whether, in view of the determination of the committee to have the same thing done in case the plan of conversion and reorganization should be approved, the certificate holders will make the investigation of the accounts and the reappraisement a condition precedent was not stated; but in view of the fact that such reappraisement and audit would engage the labors of the most expert accountants for over three months, and of the further fact that the plan most favored provides for the scaling down of the capital of the corporation by 25 per cent., it was thought that the plan of the committee would be accepted as the most satisfactory attainable under the circumstances.

DAMAGING TO BAIRD.

THAT CONFESSION ABOUT THE "FLOATERS"—THE LAST DAY'S WORK.

The story of "Floater" Scanlon's confession, as told in yesterday's TIMES, was the talk of the day among Brooklyn politicians, and, unlike most late campaign tales, was regarded as very damaging to Col. Baird's canvass for Mayor. The two men implicated in the disgraceful disclosures, Col. William H. Beard and Port Warden Leaycraft, are the managers of Col. Baird's campaign. They have been consulted in every move that has been made, and are responsible for their candidate's personal visits to hundreds of liquor stores in search of votes.

This "still hunt" policy has been going on for two weeks, and has been so engrossing that Col. Baird has not found time to attend a single public meeting held in his behalf. He has not been seen at the Academy of Music or at the Clermont-Avenue Rink, and from the day of his nomination has not said one word in public in favor of his own election. While Mayor Chapin has been discussing the tax question and showing what great benefits have resulted from his administration, Col. Baird has not said a single word. This policy was dictated by Beard and Leaycraft.

Prominent Republicans were very much disgusted at the "floater" disclosures. Senator Eugene F. O'Connor said: "It was a dastardly piece of business, but as this is the eve of election I do not care to discuss the matter."

Col. Alexander S. Bacon said: "It is just as I expected as far as Beard is concerned, but I did not suspect Leaycraft. The confession only corroborates the proof we had ready to submit at the trial."

Charles H. Cotton was very indignant. "It is a pretty bad business," he said, "and will hurt us to-morrow."

The leaders of both parties were very confident yesterday of success. They were all very busy and found little time to talk. At Republican headquarters Col. Baird's managers were counting on the support of every soldier who is putting up a brownstone house in the city. Baird has done an enormous business in brownstone during the past year, and, se one of his advisers said yesterday, "he has a mortgage on hundreds of houses." The Colonel has been using his influence on these builders and their employes and has tried to make them believe that under Mayor Chapin their taxes would be run up very high. He neglected to state, however, that for Mayor Chapin's policy of local improvements there would have been no demand for the buildings these men are now erecting.

Residents of Brooklyn and Kings County are entitled to cast a vote for State officers, a Justice of the Supreme Court, a County Judge, a Senator, and an Assemblyman in the district in which they reside; a District Attorney, a Surrogate, a Supervisor at Large, two Coroners, a County Auditor, and a Supervisor in their respective wards. The Mayor, Controller, Aldermen at Large, and District Aldermen are to be voted for by residents of the city only. The polls will open at 6:39 A. M. and close at 4:49 P. M. Some of the 375 election districts are so large that it will be difficult to record the full vote in the time allowed by law. All voters should, as a matter of precaution, cast their ballots as early as possible.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A special matinée of "The Great Unknown" will be given at Daly's this afternoon, enabling those who have been unable to secure seats at the regular matinée to see Miss Rehan in one of her most fascinating rôles. Matinées will also be given of "McKenna's Flirtation," at the Park; "The Seven Ages," at the Standard; "Later On," at the Bijou; Minstrelsy, at Dockstader's; "Shenandoah," at Proctor's; "Faeclination," at the Grand Opera House; "Monte Cristo," at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre; "The Old Homestead," at the Academy; variety, at Tony Pastor's; "Roger la Honte," at Niblo's; and "The Fairy's Well," at the Windsor. Out of all these entertainments those desirous of passing a pleasant afternoon, free from the annoyance of the streets on election day, ought to have no trouble in finding something to meet their tastes.

The spell of ill luck which had so long hovered over the Broad-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, was broken last evening, when Richard Mansfield produced "Richard III." at that house. The theatre was packed to overflowing, and the enthusiastic demonstrations of the great audience amply testified to the artistic triumph of Mansfield's Gloster.

The seats for the performance of Otto Hegner, the boy pianist, in the Broadway Theatre this afternoon have sold very rapidly, and the young genius whom Mr. Abbey has introduced to the American public is assured of a large and brilliant audience. The hour for the entertainment is 4 o'clock.

The demand for places to see Booth and Modjeska in "Hamlet" at the Broadway is so great that the management have already decided to continue the same bill all of next week.

W. J. Scanlan will introduce several new songs in the new "Myles Aroon" at the Star next Monday night. One of them is called "See There She Goes," and is sung by the young actor while swinging in his arms a pretty little girl. Mr. Scanlan has sung it several times in other cities, where it has become as popular as the "Peek-a-Boo." The sale of seats for the first week of the Scanlan engagement begins at the box office on Thursday.

The subject of Prof. Cromwell's lecture at the Bijou next Sunday evening will be "Italy, the Art Land; from Palermo to Venice," illustrated with a large number of stereoptican views.

The receipts of the four weeks' season of the Kendals at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre amounted to almost $40,000. This represented the full capacity of the theatre at every performance.

"TA-TA, HUBBIE," WAS HER FAREWELL.

It was on July 21, 1888, that Miss Jennie Roessler and Anton Kasa were married by the Rev. Vincent Pieck, at the Protestant Church of the Bohemian Brothers in this city. On Aug. 4, 1888, Kasa saw his wife stepping into a carriage with Alexander Riese. Mrs. Kasa caught sight of him at the same moment. Leaning out of the carriage window she waved her handkerchief and called out, "Ta-ta, hubbie." From his investigations set on foot by this little incident, Kasa found that Riese was an old sweetheart of Mrs. Kasa, and that the two had gone to Milwaukee together. He began a suit for absolute divorce through his lawyers, Langbein Brothers & Langbein, and Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday signed the decree which legally severed the tie which bound him to his bride of fourteen days.

BASEBALL WAR DECLARED

THE PLAYERS HAVE DESERTED THE LEAGUE.

THEY PAY NO ATTENTION TO THE LEGAL OPINION SECURED BY THE LEAGUE MAGNATES.

As was predicted in these columns, the members of the Brotherhood deserted the League clubs at the meeting held yesterday in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. This in defiance of the threat of the officials, means another baseball war. The players are determined and feel assured of success. The magnates are bitter and declare that they will spare neither pains nor expense to kill the movement and punish the ringleaders. Yesterday's meeting was a most harmonious gathering. The business was conducted in a quiet, orderly manner, and John Ward, who presided, did so with the grace that characterizes his work in the short field. Genial "Tim" Keefe acted as Secretary. He threw ink with as much skill and proficiency as he curves an out-shoot.

All day long the corridors of the hotel were crowded with baseball men of all calibres from the high and mighty Managing Director to the small boy whose ambition is to carry the bats of some big hitter. The news topic of conversation, of course, was baseball, and the "cranks" had a feast boring each other. When the meeting was called to order the following delegates answered to their names: New-York, James O'Rourke; Boston, Daniel Brouthers; Philadelphia, James Fogarty; Washington, Arthur Irwin; Chicago, Frederick Pfeffer; Pittsburg, Edward Hanlon and John Rowe; Indianapolis, Edward Andrews, and Cleveland, L. G. Twitchell. There were also present Capt. Ewing, Slattery, Gore, Ellick O'Day, Richardson, and Connor of New-York, Mike Kelly of Boston, Wood, Mulvey, and Buffinton of Philadelphia, Stricker and Faats of Cleveland, John Irwin, Clark, Haddock, and Mack of Washington, Fields of Pittsburg, and James Whitney, formerly of Washington.

Ward, O'Rourke, Pfeffer, Hanlon, and Brouthers were selected a committee to draw up a statement for presentation to the public. The following was adopted:

To the Public: At last the Brotherhood of Baseball Players feels at liberty to make known its intentions and defend itself against the assertions and misrepresentations which for weeks it has been forced to suffer in silence. It is no longer a secret that the players of the League have determined to play no more under the present management, but for reasons which will, we think, be understood, it was deemed advisable to make no announcement of this intention until the close of the present season. It is not true that the strategies for the various pennants are over, and the terms of our contracts expired, there is no longer reason for withholding it.

In taking this step we feel that we owe it to the public and to ourselves to explain briefly some of its reasons by which we have been moved. There was a time when the League stood for integrity and fair dealing; to-day it stands for dollars and cents. Once it looked to the elevation of the game and an honest exhibition of the sport; to-day its eyes are upon the turnstile. Men have come into the business not for no other purpose than to exploit it for every dollar in sight. Measures originally intended for the good of the game have been perverted into instruments for wrong. The reserve rule and the provisions of the national agreement gave the managers unlimited power, and they have not hesitated to use this in the most arbitrary and mercenary way.

Players have been bought, sold, and exchanged as though they were sheep, instead of American citizens. "Reservation" became with them another name for property right in the player. By a combination among themselves, stronger than the strongest trust, they were able to enforce the most arbitrary measures, and the player had either to submit or get out of the profession in which he had spent years in attaining proficiency. Even the disbandment and retirement of a club did not free the players from this unjust control, for they were then peddled around to the highest bidder.

That the player sometimes profited by the sale has nothing to do with the case, but only proves the injustice of this power. Some years ago we met the League and attempted to remedy some of these evils, but strongly what has been politely called "League diplomacy" we completely failed. Unwilling further to submit to such treatment, we made a strong effort last Spring to reach an understanding with the League. To our application for a hearing they replied "that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of any annual meeting," and suggested that it be put off till Fall. Our committee replied that the players felt that the League had broken faith with them; that while the results might be of little importance to the managers, they were of great importance to the players; that if the League would not consent to a fair, we would adopt other means to protect ourselves; that if postponed until Fall we would be separated and at the mercy of the League, and that, as they only could be required there for a short time to develop, we must therefore insist upon an immediate conference.

Then upon their final refusal to meet us we began organizing, and have now got into shape to go ahead next year under new management and new auspices. We believe that it is possible to conduct our national game upon lines which will not infringe upon individual liberty and rights. We ask to be judged solely by our work, and believing that the game can be played more fairly and its business conducted more intelligently under a plan which excludes everything arbitrary and un-American, we look forward with confidence to the support of the public and the future of the national game.

THE NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BALL PLAYERS.

During the session the players stated their grievances against the clubs, and Secretary Keefe took them down in shorthand. They will be used in the event of a baseball war, or if the new organization is taken to court. Just as the meeting was drawing to a close "Dan" O'Leary telegraphed from Des Moines a characteristic message wishing the boys success. The players were all jubilant last night, and declared that the new League is bound to be a go. One of the most enthusiastic is "Fred" Pfeffer of Chicago. Before leaving home President Spalding met him and said:

"You fellows don't know how to run a League. It takes brains as well as money to run baseball."

"That's so, Mr. Spalding," responded Pfeffer. "But the brains of your organization have always been among the players. When back-mons to duty which I may not decline. I accept, therefore, the position to which I have been chosen with great pride, thanks to my colleagues for the unlimited mark of their confidence and good-will and with the assurance that I will do everything in my power to justify their judgment. If it is acceptable to the Trustees I shall propose to assume the duties of the Presidency at the beginning of the second term of about the first week in February. I am permitted to say by the courtesy of my old and valued friend, the acting President of the college, Dr. Drisler, that this time commends itself to him also as the best time for this new Presidency to begin. With great respect I am SETH LOW.

The Trustees accepted a gift of $20,000 from Charles F. McKim as a fund for the maintenance of a traveling scholarship or fellowship for graduates of the School of Architecture. Dr. A. V. W. Jackson was appointed instructor in Anglo-Saxon and the Iranian languages. It was decided to make the term of the full course of electrical engineering two years and that of the special course one year.

HE SAYS POLITICS WON'T COUNT.

Capt. W. A. Kirkland, the recently-appointed Supervisor of the Harbor of New-York, who was asked, almost immediately upon his accession to the office, by the Kings County Republican Committee, to discharge the force of capable men under him and replace them with vote-controlling friends of the committee, and who went to Washington last Friday, presumably to confer with his chief upon the question, returned yesterday and was seen by a TIMES reporter at his rooms in the Army Building. He declined to say whether or not he had received such a request from the Kings County people, but said emphatically that his deliberations at Washington were upon questions of an entirely different nature.

He also wished to be put on record as saying that he did not care a jot or tittle about the politics, religion, color, or previous condition of the men employed by him and that he was not to be controlled by any local political organization. He said that he was deputized by the Secretary of War to look after the welfare of New-York Harbor and that he proposed doing it.

"If a man does his work properly," said Capt. Kirkland, "he will be kept in the office; if he does not, he will have to make place for some one who will."

TO PROTECT CANAL MULES.

Officers have been detailed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to watch for instances of cruelty and to make arrests as may be necessary along the Erie Canal. Work is doubled up on the canal at this time of year in order to rush through all possible business before ice stops navigation. The burden of this extra work falls on the mules which do the hauling. No mercy is shown to the poor beasts. The detail covers a good portion of the canal. It is believed that it will furnish ample protection to the animals.

The bearer of this information, Officer Daniel Seymour, was the object of general admiration yesterday on his way to THE TIMES office on account of the splendor of his raiment. The new uniform adopted by the society is little short of dazzling, with its rich gold finish and lavish trimmings of bright gold color. At present, and until cold weather, the officers will wear a neat single-breasted blue beaver frock coat with standing collar, bearing on one side the initials "A. S. P. C. A." and on the other side the officer's number. In Winter a double-breasted frock overcoat will be worn, with buttons stamped with the emblem of the society. The hats are blue-black, high crowned, and of military shape. The society's initials and the officer's number in gold decorate the front.

BEFORE THE BAPTIST PASTORS.

The Baptist pastors yesterday morning listened to some remarks on "Personal Effort in the Work of Soul Winning" by the Rev. R. Hartley, pastor of the Laight-Street Baptist Church. Before the paper was read the Rev. Dr. Sampson introduced to the conference Mrs. Straight, a missionary, who has been engaged in work in Hayti. She announced that she was going again about the middle of this month to Hayti to work at Fort Liberty Station. She thought that Hippolyte favored Protestantism and that the outcome of the recent war would afford a good opportunity to push missionary work.

TO AID THE BROTHERHOOD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—The baseball war is likely to assume a new phase from indications at this point. Major Samuel L. Leffingwell, one of the oldest trades-unionists in the West, in talking of the probable coming struggle on the ball field, said:

"The latest subject of discussion among organized laboring men is the baseball war now going on. It may appear a little singular to outsiders, but a peculiar interest is being manifested in the trades-union element favoring this Baseball Brotherhood movement. The way we look at this matter in its present shape is that the Brotherhood is a legitimate organization of skilled workmen. No one doubts the necessity of skill for a position in either the League or Association, all minor leagues and clubs are mere schools of apprenticeship to the full-fledged, skilled workmen of the leading leagues. The men are hired on salaries, and outside of the oppressive restrictions under which they are placed they are to be as fully recognized as the skilled workmen of the printing craft, the molder, or the carpenter. The keynote given by Von Der Ahe in his statement that the fight now going on is a fight of capital against labor; that capital must stand shoulder to shoulder, &c., should be the cue for the Brotherhood managers. Let them make application to the American Federation of Trades and Labor Unions or to the officers of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor—or to both for that matter—and they will find no difficulty in being admitted as a trades organization to either.

"They will then," he continued, "be allied to organizations representing over 1,000,000 of skilled mechanics, and if it is to be, as Von Der Ahe says, a fight between capital and labor, it will be demonstrated by the attendance upon the games of the respective interests. The people care little who manages the games or who makes the money. They go to see good ball playing; therefore, as the Brotherhood will have all the skilled players, and as the main support comes from the workingmen, it will be seen whether mere capital is to rule with despotic sway over the masses of the people in baseball as it would like to do in many other leading industries in the country. Oh, yes, the workingmen are in sympathy with the Brotherhood."

PROTECTION ASKED FOR.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 4.—President Riley V. Miller of the International Baseball Association to-day appointed Managers Leadley of Detroit, Dickinson of Syracuse, Fitzgerald of Buffalo, and Dixon of Hamilton, a committee to represent the International Association at the Board of Arbitration meeting to be held in New-York on Nov. 12. This was done at the request of all the international clubs. Should the Board of Arbitration attempt to rescind the qualified protection given to minor leagues, these gentlemen will carry the matter into the courts. They claim that they have $200,000 invested in players, which, should protection be rescinded would be lost, and that under such circumstances an international franchise would be of little value.

On the other hand, they are willing to come to any fair agreement, so that minor leagues would not ask an excessive price for players wanted by the big leagues. In case the Board of Arbitration attempts to withdraw protection the minor leagues will all band together, claiming that the articles of agreement are a running contract which cannot be rescinded, as the minor leagues have fulfilled all requirements, and will begin legal action restraining the big leagues from taking their players.

WOMEN ON THE BOARD.

EFFORTS FOR THE REAPPOINTMENT OF MISS DODGE AND MRS. AGNEW.

The friends of the public schools are exerting themselves to secure the reappointment of Miss Grace H. Dodge and Mrs. Agnew as members of the Board of Education. As an expression of how highly the work of these ladies is valued by those who have watched their career in the board, a petition is being circulated requesting Mayor Grant to continue Miss Dodge and Mrs. Agnew in office.

The movement originated with Mr. Frederic R. Condert. He has sent out canvassers with the most gratifying results. In church circles the signatures of the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New-York; the Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, and prominent clergymen of other denominations have been secured to the request for the retention of the ladies named. Of the legal profession, the list is headed by Mr. Joseph H. Choate.

It is proposed by Mr. Condert that the agents he has employed in circulating the petitions shall continue their efforts for the better part of the next two weeks, by which time it is expected that the array of signers will be fairly phenomenal.

There was but one opinion, Mr. Condert observed yesterday, in the minds of public-spirited citizens as to the benefit accruing to the public schools from the presence of women in the Board of Education. Great good had resulted from the membership of Mrs. Agnew and Miss Dodge in that board. Their appointment, so far as he was able to discover, was unanimously demanded. The experience gained by the ladies named was of inestimable value, and their reappointment was demanded upon the score of expediency. The supervision of women had proved to be of incalculable benefit to multitudes of young girls in the public schools and hardly less to the teachers in those institutions. Miss Dodge and Mrs. Agnew, by their devotion to the work which they had undertaken and the amount of time they had devoted to it, had proved their eminent fitness for the duties to which they had been assigned. Their reappointment would be the continuance of a wise policy; it would have the effect of stimulating the women of New-York to take a larger part in educational questions.

FATHER MEAGHER'S FUNERAL.

LAST SERVICES OVER THE BODY OF A FAITHFUL PRIEST.

The funeral of the Rev. Father James Raymond Meagher, O. P., was held yesterday morning at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, Sixty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue. A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated, with the Rev. M. D. Lilly, celebrant; Father Lenihan, Deacon, and Father P. V. Hartigan, Subdeacon.

Father Meagher was born in Tipperary, Ireland, July 25, 1840. At an early age he came to this country and commenced his studies for the priesthood at the Convent of St. Rose, Springfield, Ky. Twenty-three years ago he was ordained at St. Joseph's Convent, Perry County, Ohio, where he remained until he came to this city as assistant priest at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, which position he has held ever since. Last May he visited Ireland to obtain much-needed rest, and while in Queenstown contracted a cold, which soon developed into pneumonia. He returned home after a long illness, and started for Philadelphia, where he had relatives, which place he reached in August, but so enfeebled in body that he was an easy prey to a complication of diseases which attacked him and caused his death.

Father Meagher was very generally connected with the Holy Name Society, and was one of the most earnest Sunday school workers in the Church. He was universally beloved by his parishioners and brother priests, and in his death the Catholic Church loses one of its most efficient members. The remains will be taken to Springfield, Ky., this afternoon, where they will be interred at the Convent of St. Rose. The Rev. Father G. P. Turner of St. Rose will accompany the remains to their final resting place.

SETH LOW ACCEPTS.

HE WILL ASSUME THE PRESIDENCY OF COLUMBIA IN FEBRUARY.

At the meeting yesterday the Trustees of Columbia College received the following letter of acceptance from President-elect Low:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1889.

Gerard Beekman, Clerk of the Trustees of Columbia College:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your official communication informing me of my election by the Trustees as President of Columbia College. That it is the sense of the Trustees that the time of my assumption of the duties of the Presidency at the beginning of the second term of about the first week in February, I am permitted to say by the courtesy of my old and valued friend, the acting President of the college, Dr. Drisler, that this time commends itself to him also as the best time for this new Presidency to begin. With great respect I am SETH LOW.

The Trustees accepted a gift of $20,000 from Charles F. McKim as a fund for the maintenance of a traveling scholarship or fellowship for graduates of the School of Architecture. Dr. A. V. W. Jackson was appointed instructor in Anglo-Saxon and the Iranian languages. It was decided to make the term of the full course of electrical engineering two years and that of the special course one year.

HE SAYS POLITICS WON'T COUNT.

Capt. W. A. Kirkland, the recently-appointed Supervisor of the Harbor of New-York, who was asked, almost immediately upon his accession to the office, by the Kings County Republican Committee, to discharge the force of capable men under him and replace them with vote-controlling friends of the committee, and who went to Washington last Friday, presumably to confer with his chief upon the question, returned yesterday and was seen by a TIMES reporter at his rooms in the Army Building. He declined to say whether or not he had received such a request from the Kings County people, but said emphatically that his deliberations at Washington were upon questions of an entirely different nature.

He also wished to be put on record as saying that he did not care a jot or tittle about the politics, religion, color, or previous condition of the men employed by him and that he was not to be controlled by any local political organization. He said that he was deputized by the Secretary of War to look after the welfare of New-York Harbor and that he proposed doing it.

"If a man does his work properly," said Capt. Kirkland, "he will be kept in the office; if he does not, he will have to make place for some one who will."

TO PROTECT CANAL MULES.

Officers have been detailed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to watch for instances of cruelty and to make arrests as may be necessary along the Erie Canal. Work is doubled up on the canal at this time of year in order to rush through all possible business before ice stops navigation. The burden of this extra work falls on the mules which do the hauling. No mercy is shown to the poor beasts. The detail covers a good portion of the canal. It is believed that it will furnish ample protection to the animals.

The bearer of this information, Officer Daniel Seymour, was the object of general admiration yesterday on his way to THE TIMES office on account of the splendor of his raiment. The new uniform adopted by the society is little short of dazzling, with its rich gold finish and lavish trimmings of bright gold color. At present, and until cold weather, the officers will wear a neat single-breasted blue beaver frock coat with standing collar, bearing on one side the initials "A. S. P. C. A." and on the other side the officer's number. In Winter a double-breasted frock overcoat will be worn, with buttons stamped with the emblem of the society. The hats are blue-black, high crowned, and of military shape. The society's initials and the officer's number in gold decorate the front.

BEFORE THE BAPTIST PASTORS.

The Baptist pastors yesterday morning listened to some remarks on "Personal Effort in the Work of Soul Winning" by the Rev. R. Hartley, pastor of the Laight-Street Baptist Church. Before the paper was read the Rev. Dr. Sampson introduced to the conference Mrs. Straight, a missionary, who has been engaged in work in Hayti. She announced that she was going again about the middle of this month to Hayti to work at Fort Liberty Station. She thought that Hippolyte favored Protestantism and that the outcome of the recent war would afford a good opportunity to push missionary work.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND HINTS

BOTH COME IN PLENTIFULLY FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

YESTERDAY'S SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND—BROOKLYN'S SHARE—LOTS OFFERED.

The subscriptions to the World's Fair guarantee fund yesterday fell below the average, but that was ascribed to the proximity of election day. The names of the subscribers and the amounts follow:

By J. J. O'Donohue:		By Aug. Belmont & Co.:	
Joseph J. O'Donohue	$10,000	Vermilye & Co.	$10,000
Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co., N. Y.	10,000	By Brooklyn Eagle: E. W. Bliss Co...	2,500
O'Donohue, Pres.		By W. Godfrey:	
By Frank'n L. Gunther:		C. S. Oates & Co.	1,000
C. G. Gunther's Sons	10,000	Southard & Co.	1,000
Harris & Bussak	2,500	By S. W. Fairchild:	
Asch & Josephi	2,500	T. Riekseeker	1,000
F. Boos & Bro.	2,500	J. C. Morgan & Co.	1,000
John Rnstiz (additional)	8,000	By Real Estate Exchange:	
J. Ullman	1,000	Michael Brennan	250
From the Mayor's Office:		E. A. Crulk	500
C. Dorflinger & Sons	5,000	George H. Read	500
Marvin Safe Co.	1,000	H. R. Cammann	500
Augustus Opperman	100	Andress & Mitchell	1,000
The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenues Railway Co.	5,000	Smith & Ryan	100
Bonlton, Bliss & Dallett	5,000	By Joseph J. Little:	
W. R. Grace & Co.	5,000	James Collins	50
Various subscribers	60	The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenues Railway Co.	500
By Wm. Steinway:		Donglas Taylor	250
Geo. Steinway, Jr.	1,000	New-York Economical Printing Company	250
Francis Bacon	500	Livingston Middlebrook	100
American Art Journal, Wm. Thomas & Co.	500	Gustav O. Jaeger	1,000
Estey Piano Co.	5,000	By Louis Stern:	
H. D. Pease	500	Ottenheimer Brothers	1,000
Theo. Silkman	500	Louis Rinkenbach	500
L. P. Hepburn & Co.	1,000	A. Cohen & Co.	250
W. E. Wheelock & Co.	1,000	J. C. Stratton & Co.	250
Krakauer Bros.	250	Samuel Rauh	100
By Drexel, Morgan & Co.:		By C. J. Gillies:	
Hodgman Rubber Company	5,000	John Simmons	500
By John M. S. Foster, President:		James Curran	200
Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company	5,000	Price & Thomas	100
By the Garfield National Bank:		The C. W. Evans Construction Co	100
James A. Rathven	100	B. F. Kelly	100
		Samuel Kennedy	100
		Benjamin Fox	100
		Gold Car-Heating Company	100
		By Mechanics and Traders' Exchange:	
		H. M. Smith & Son	250
		Isaac A. Hopper	250
		Thomas Maffry	100
		Michael Larkin	100
		By Caw's Ink and Pen Company	250
		By Johnson, Cowdin & Co.:	
		Employes	50
		By Ell Brothers:	
		M. Goldsier	25

Total for yesterday	$108,935
Previously subscribed	2,183,855
Total	$2,272,790

Mr. George Riker wrote to Mayor Grant yesterday suggesting that the best way to secure subscriptions was by working on the natural feelings of rivalry and competition between trades and professions.

The Sylvester A. Ryan Association has forwarded $10 to Mayor Grant and says that it will hustle for the World's Fair.

May

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX.....NO. 11,916. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW-YORK'S BIG MAJORITY

THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET ELECTED.

RICE RECEIVES A PLURALITY OF ABOUT 23,000.

GOV. HILL NEARLY CAPTURES THE ASSEMBLY.

A SMALL VOTE CAST BY BOTH PARTIES —ONTARIO COUNTY GIVES RICE A HANDSOME MAJORITY—THE REPUBLICANS LOSE ELEVEN ASSEMBLYMEN—FULL RETURNS FROM EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE.

Frank Rice, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, has been elected by about 23,000 plurality and the indications are that all the other Democratic candidates for State offices have been successful by somewhat smaller figures. Even Wemple and Tabor have probably been elected by good-sized pluralities. One of the features of the returns is the vote of Ontario County, the home of Frank Rice, which gives him a plurality of nearly 1,000 while giving the Republican candidates for the other State offices large pluralities.

The Republicans will have the same representation in the next Senate as in the present, 20, against 12 for the Democrats. In the lower house, however, the Republicans have suffered a totalloss of 11, the figures for the Assembly of 1890 standing: Republicans, 68; Democrats, 60, while the present House is composed of 79 Republicans and 49 Democrats.

Special returns to THE TIMES from every county in the State will be found in the appended table.

THE VOTE OF NEW-YORK STATE.

The following table shows the pluralities in the several counties for Secretary of State, compared with the pluralities given for the same officer in 1887:

	1889		1887	
Counties.	*Gilbert. Rep.*	*Rice. Dem.*	*Grant. Rep.*	*Cook. Dem.*
Albany	....	2,500	....	1,963
Allegany	2,500	....	2,403	....
Broome	1,500	....	2,422	....
Cattaraugus	1,900	....	1,804	....
Cayuga	2,000	....	2,691	....
Chautauqua	4,100	....	4,347	....
Chemung	....	600	....	1,224
Chenango	1,200	....	1,099	....
Clinton	2,300	....	1,228	....
Columbia	817	....	1,063	....
Cortland	1,200	....	1,192	....
Delaware	1,000	....	830	....
Dutchess	1,200	....	676	....
Erie	2,964	....	2,002	....
Essex	1,550	....	1,377	....
Franklin	1,975	....	1,854	....
Fulton & Hamilton	750	....	567	....
Genesee	1,004	....	941	....
Greene	....	500	....	357
Herkimer	865	....	491	....
Jefferson	1,320	....	1,346	....
Kings	....	10,888	....	10,048
Lewis	300	....	341	....
Livingston	600	....	1,104	....
Madison	1,650	....	1,433	....
Monroe	2,801	....	....	1,541
Montgomery	....	300	....	603
New-York	....	63,269	....	52,223
Niagara	....	400	....	4
Oneida	936	....	463	....
Onondaga	3,250	....	4,643	....
*Ontario	....	757	1,060	....
Orange	550	....	74	....
Orleans	640	....	449	....
Oswego	2,550	....	2,924	....
Otsego	300	....	....	282
Putnam	880	....	960	....
Queens	2,031	....	....	1,462
Rensselaer	3,500	....	3,144	....
Richmond	1,118	....	....	1,340
Rockland	....	600	....	589
St. Lawrence	6,500	....	6,476	....
Saratoga	1,500	....	731	....
Schenectady	....	488	....	238
Schoharie	....	1,600	....	1,248
Schuyler	625	....	619	....
Seneca	....	420	....	322
Steuben	1,375	....	958	....
Suffolk	543	....	847	....
Sullivan	150	....	....	187
Tioga	950	....	1,269	....
Tompkins	700	....	1,043	....
Ulster	300	....	362	....
Warren	700	....	345	....
Washington	2,012	....	1,653	....
Wayne	1,950	....	1,437	....
Westchester	200	....	....	251
Wyoming	1,150	....	1,098	....
Yates	1,175	....	1,326	....
Total	64,432	87,971	59,949	77,026
Cook's plurality in 1887				17,077
Rice's plurality in 1889				23,539

*Rice's home county. Remainder of Democratic State ticket defeated in county by 500.

WHAT STATE CANDIDATES SAY.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Ontario County gives the Republican State ticket an average majority of 500; Rice, for Secretary of State, 1,000. Abbey (Dem.) is elected Assemblyman. He is the largest sheep raiser in the county and the author of a series of articles favoring free wool. FRANK RICE,
Democratic Candidate for Secretary of State.

MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The Republican majority on State ticket in Franklin County is about 2,000. The Congressional district has not been heard from. JOHN I. GILBERT,
Republican Candidate for Secretary of State.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Rockland County estimated, gives 400 Democratic majority. Hedges, for Treasurer, carries the county by 1,000 majority. Robertson, for Senator, has a majority of 400. The Assembly is in doubt, with chances in favor of Arthur S. Tompkins.
I. M. HEDGES,
Republican Candidate for State Treasurer.

RAINBRIDGE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—My majority in this town is 200, being 350 ahead of the ticket. Chenango County is Republican by about 1,000.
ELLIOT DANFORTH,
Democratic Candidate for State Treasurer.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 5.—McNaughton (Dem.) is elected Senator by over 300 majority. Becker (Dem.) is elected Assemblyman for the Third District of Monroe by 6 majority; Jones, (Rep.) First District; Sullivan, (Dem.), Second District. For Controller, I carried my ward, which is strongly Democratic, by over 300, and the city of Rochester by about 2,800, and Monroe County by over 4,000.
MARTIN W. COOKE,
Republican Candidate for Controller.

THE LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Nov. 5.—I have carried the Second Westchester District by 350 majority. BRADFORD RHODES,
Republican Candidate for Assembly.

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., Nov. 5.—My majority is about 600 in this district, Chemung County.
R. P. BUSH
Democratic Candidate for Assembly.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The apparent Democratic plurality is 2,000 on Senator in this district. JOHN J. LINSON,
Democratic Candidate for Senator.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 5.—I am elected by over 1,000 majority. WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND,
Republican Candidate for Senate.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—I am re-elected to Senate by increased majority. M. F. COLLINS,
Democratic Candidate, Eighteenth District.

KATONAH, N. Y., Nov. 5.—My majority will exceed 1,000 in the Third District, Westchester County. J. W. HUSTED,
Republican Candidate for Assembly.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Indications are that I am elected Senator in the Twenty-third District by a plurality of about 2,000. TITUS SHEARD,
Republican Candidate for Senator.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—I am elected by about 1,500 majority in the First Westchester District. Large Republican gains in Yonkers. J. IRVING BURNS,
Republican Candidate for Assembly.

KATONAH, N. Y., Nov. 5.—I am re-elected. My majority in the Twelfth District will exceed 3,000. W. H. ROBERTSON,
Republican Candidate for Senator.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—I am elected by 2,000 majority. NORTON CHASE,
Democratic Candidate for Senator, Seventeenth District.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The next Senate will consist of 20 Republicans and 12 Democrats. In the Assembly there will be 68 Republicans and 60 Democrats. The names of the new Senators and Assemblymen, so far as ascertained, are as follows, (Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*; the re-elected members are indicated by a *):

THE SENATE.

Dist.		*Dist.*	
1.	S. S. Hawkins.*	17.	*Norton Chase.*
2.	*John C. Jacobs.*	18.	*Harvey J. Donaldson.*
3.	James W. Birkett.	19.	Lonie W. Emerson.
4.	*Patrick H. McCarren.*	20.	George Z. Erwin.*
5.	*W. L. Brown.* T.	21.	George B. Sloan.*
6.	*John F. Ahearn,* C. D.	22.	Henry J. Coggeshall.*
7.	*George F. Roesch,* T.	23.	Titus Sheard.
8.	Lispenard Stewart.	24.	Edmund O'Connor.
9.	*Charles A. Stadler,* T.	25.	Francis Hendricks.*
10.	*Jacob A. Cantor,* * T.	26.	Thomas Hunter.
11.	*Eugene S. Ives.* T.	27.	J. Sloat Fassett.*
12.	Wm. H. Robertson.*	28.	Charles T. Saxton.
13.	Wm. P. Richardson.	29.	*Donald McNaughton* *
14.	*John J. Linson.* *	30.	G. S. Van Gorder.
15.	Gilbert A. Deane.*	31.	John Laughlin.*
16.	*Michael F. Collins.*	32.	Com'dore P. Vedder.*

THE ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	ALBANY.	*Dist.*	NEW-YORK.
1.	*Michael J. Nolan.*	14.	*William Nuizer,* T.
2.	William B. Page.	15.	*Frederick Haffner.**
3.	*Galen R. Hitt.**	16.	*W. G. Byrne,* T.
4.	William B. Leroy.*	17.	*John Kerrigan,* * U. D.
	A. S. Thompson.*	18.	*S. O'Hara,* T.
	BROOME.	19.	*John Connelly,* * T.
	Israel T. Deyo.	20.	*Myer J. Stein,* T.
	CAYUGA.	21.	Richard J. Lewis.
1.	Burt B. Lewis.	22.	*J. Blumenthal,* * T.
2.	James S. Whipple.*	23.	*George P. Webster,* T.
	CAYUGA.	24.	*C. C. Clarke,* T.*
1.	George W. Dickinson.		NIAGARA.
2.	Leander Fluta.*	1.	*Kuben Kiel.*
	CHAUTAUQUA.	2.	*J. M. Harwood.**
1.	S. Fred Nixon.*		ONEIDA.
2.	George E. Browne.*	1.	J. K. O'Connor.
	CHEMUNG.	2.	*Jas. L. Dempsey.*
	*Robert P. Bush.**	3.	H. S. Johnston.
	CHENANGO.		ONONDAGA.
	Edward A. Pearsall.*	1.	Howard G. White.
	CLINTON.	2.	Wm B. Borne.
	Alfred Guilford.	3.	Ignatius Sawmiller.
	COLUMBIA.		ONTARIO.
	Aaron H. Gardiner.		*Sanford W. Abbey.*
	DELAWARE.		ORANGE.
	Rufus T. Peck.*	1.	John C. Adams.*
	DELAWARE.	2.	Charles A. Douglas.
	James Ballantine.		ORLEANS.
	DUTCHESS.		Wallace L'Hommedieu.
1.	Willerd H. Mase.*		OSWEGO.
2.	J. L. de Peyster.*	1.	N. N. Stranahan.
	ERIE.	2.	William H. Selleck.
1.	*William F. Sheehan.**		OTSEGO.
2.	*Mathias Endres.**	1.	*Oscar F. Lane.*
3.	Leroy Andrus.*	2.	Nathan Bridges.
4.	*H. H. Guenther.**		PUTNAM.
5.	William B. Currier.		Hamilton Fish, Jr.*
	ESSEX.		QUEENS.
	Thos. J. Treadway.*	1.	*Solomon S. Townsend.*
	FRANKLIN.	2.	*Philip T. Cronin.*
	Wm. C. Stevens.*		RENSSELAER.
	FULTON AND HAMILTON.	1.	*James M. Riley.*
	John Christie.	2.	Joseph S. Saunders.*
	GENESEE.	3.	*J. W. McKnight.*
	Francis T. Miller.		RICHMOND.
	GREENE.		*Daniel T. Cornell.*
	Omar W. Sage.		ROCKLAND.
	HERKIMER.		Arthur S. Tompkins.
	John D. Henderson.		ST. LAWRENCE.
	JEFFERSON.	1.	N. M. Curtis.*
1.	Henry J. Lane.*	2.	William H. Kimball.*
2.	Isaac Mitchell.	3.	William Bradford.
	KINGS.		SARATOGA.
1.	*Hugh A. McTernan.*	1.	Cornelius R. Sheffer.
2.	*Bernard J. McBride.*	2.	*Frank M. Boyce.*
3.	John Cooney.		SCHENECTADY.
4.	*John J. O'Connor.*		*G. W. Van Vranken.*
5.	*John Kelly.**		SCHOHARIE.
6.	*William E. Shields.*		*A. B. Coons.*
7.	*Adam Schaaf.**		SCHUYLER.
8.	*William Blanchfield.**		Charles T. Willis.
9.	George Gretsinger.		SENECA.
10.	*Thomas F. Byrnes.*		*John H. Stevens.*
11.	George L. Weed.		STEUBEN.
12.	*Mortimer C. Earl.*	1.	*Peter C. Fealer.*
	LEWIS.	2.	Milo M. Acker.*
	Leroy C. Crawford.		SUFFOLK.
	LIVINGSTON.		James H. Pierson.
	Elias H. Davis.		SULLIVAN.
	MADISON.		*Edward H. Pinney.*
	Samuel R. Mott.		TIOGA.
	MONROE.		Abram I. Decker.*
1.	Frank M. Jones.		TOMPKINS.
2.	*P. Andrew Sullivan.*		Nelson Stevens.
3.	*George P. Decker.*		ULSTER.
	MONTGOMERY.	1.	James H. Everett.
	John Faulkner.	2.	*Jacob Rice.**
	NEW-YORK.	3.	*George H. Bush.**
1.	*Patrick H. Duffy.** T.		WASSAIC.
2.	*T. D. Sullivan,** T.		Scott Barton.*
3.	*James A. Monaghan,* C. D. and R.		WASHINGTON.
4.	*Thomas Brady,* C. D.	1.	Charles W. Larmon.*
5.	*Dominick F. Mullaney,* T.	2.	Albert Johnson.
6.	*G. Menninger,* C. D.		WAYNE.
7.	Francis V. King.*	1.	John P. Bennett.
8.	*Philip Wasig,* U. D.	2.	Richard F. Great.*
9.	John Ward,* U. D.		WESTCHESTER.
10.	*William Sohmer,* T.	1.	J. Irving Burns.
11.	William N. Hoag.	2.	Bradford Rhodes.*
12.	*M. Dinkelspiel,** C. D.	3.	James W. Husted.*
13.	Frederick S. Gibbs.*		WYOMING.
			I. Samuel Johnson.
			YATES.
			Calvin J. Huson.

COUNTY RETURNS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—As is usually the case, returns from Albany County are coming in very slowly. The counting in many of the city wards is stretched to an unusual length, probably for the purpose of fixing. At 9:30 o'clock the returns in would indicate that the head of the Democratic State ticket has 1,500 plurality, with Wemple and Tabor 500 behind, and Danforth also slightly behind. In the heavy Democratic districts the ticket went through with little or no scratching. The result in the Republican and close wards showed scratching.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 5.—A very light vote was polled throughout Broome County today. Cleveland Democrats, in a number of cases, have refused to support the State ticket championed by Gov. Hill. Many Republicans split their county ticket on account of the dominance and dictation of an unpopular party ring. Trading was common. Edmund Q. Gilbert (Rep.) is undoubtedly elected State Senator from the Twenty-fourth District. Israel T. Deyo (Rep.) is elected Assemblyman from Broome County.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—Returns so far indicate that the Republican State ticket will carry Erie County by 1,500, with Haight and Tabor a little ahead of their respective tickets. Wemple is not cut much, a few votes in each district being about the size of it. The vote in the towns is very light as compared with a year ago. Senator John Laughlin (Rep.) is re-elected in this district, the Thirty-first. Assembly districts will go about this way, with the Second and Fifth a little doubtful: First—William F. Sheehan, (Dem.;) Second—Matt Endres (Dem.;) Third—Leroy Andrus, (Rep.;) Fourth—Henry H. Guenther, (Dem.,) all re-elected; Fifth—William Currier, (Rep.)

ERIE COUNTY, with five districts to hear from, gives this vote: Gilbert, 25,483; Rice, 22,515; Cooke, 25,566; Wemple, 22,406; Hedges, 25,537; Danforth, 22,468; Varnum, 25,247; Tabor, 22,776. Judiciary returns are slow and a dozen out of 144 districts are missing. Haight gets 18,520; O'Brien, 15,993.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Rice and Bogart run ahead of our ticket in Genesee County. Gilbert gets about 950 majority. Miller is elected to the Assembly by from 1,050 to 1,100. Wemple and Danforth are beaten by about 1,050 to 1,100. Tabor a little better.
ROBERT A. MAXWELL.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Genesee County, complete, gives Gilbert 1,004 plurality. The balance of the State ticket has about 1,100 plurality.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Returns now in indicate that the Republican majority in Jefferson County will be about 1,300 on State ticket and that two Republicans are elected. For the Court of Appeals, Judge O'Brien runs slightly behind the rest of the Democratic State ticket. There is no cutting on other State candidates.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Monroe County gives a majority for the Republican State ticket of 3,000, partly estimated, with Cooke 1,000 ahead of his ticket. The Republicans probably elect William A. Sutherland Senator. The Assemblymen elected are: First District, Frank M. Jones, (Rep.); Second, P. Andrew Sullivan, (Dem.); Third, Edwin A. Lover, re-elected, (Rep.) A light vote was polled. The Republican leaders early gave up the hopeless attempt to elect Sauer to the Assembly, and bent every energy for Sutherland for Senator and for Cooke for Controller. There was considerable cutting on county tickets, but the Republicans elect all but one Coroner.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Oswego City, complete except one ward estimated, gives Gilbert 135 majority. Tabor and Wemple run very little behind the head of the Democratic ticket. In the First Assembly District the Democrats made a strong fight on Assemblyman, and, owing to local issues, cut down the majority for Nevada N. Stranahan (Rep.) to 178. The usual Republican majority in the district is upward of 1,000. In the Second District Wilbur H. Selleck is elected Assemblyman. George B. Sloan is elected Senator from this district.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The returns as they come in indicate the election of Michael F. Collins (Dem.) to the Senate by from 1,500 to 2,000 majority. He has about 4,500 majority in the city of Troy, and this cannot be much more than half overcome by Washington County. The Democratic State ticket has 2,500 majority in Rensselaer County. James M. Riley, in the First District, and John W. McKnight, (Dem.,) in the Third District, are elected to the Assembly. In the Second, Joseph S. Saunders (Rep.) is probably re-elected by a small majority. In this city some of the Republican inspectors of election refuse to sign the returns. They assert that repeating and other forms of illegal voting were practiced.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Tompkins County gives the entire Republican State ticket a majority of 700. The Twenty-sixth Senatorial District elects Thomas Hunter, (Rep.) The Twenty-third Assembly District elects Nelson Stevens, (Rep.) The falling off of 600 votes in Ithaca is caused by apathy. In Ithaca the Democrats gain for Assemblyman is 400.

WARSAW, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Wyoming County gives the State ticket about 1,150 Republican plurality, with Haight and Tabor leading some 60 votes. Van Gordor (Rep.) is elected in the Thirtieth Senate District. There has been no particular cutting on the State ticket aside from that noted upon O'Brien and Varnum.

The bolt made by the independent Republicans in Wyoming County, assisted by the Democrats, to elect Judge Healy, who failed to secure the Republican nomination for County Judge and Surrogate, was a miserable failure. The contest absorbed the attention of every town and diverted work from the State ticket that should have been given to it. It undoubtedly resulted in increasing the vote polled to some extent. The Republican machine had thorough organization and won the fight by something like 460 majority.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The Nineteenth Senatorial District has elected a Republican Senator, in order to carry out the wishes of Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, who desires to see his law partner, Judge Kellogg, a Republican, placed on the Supreme Court Bench. The Democrats in Glens Falls are holding an indignation meeting to-night. Henry D. Graves, the Democratic nominee for Senator, gave notice to the Democratic leaders to take care of the State and Assembly tickets and allow his candidacy to go by the board the day before election.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Senator Coggeshall is re-elected by a majority larger than in 1887, when it was 1,200. O'Connor (Rep.) is elected to Assembly in the First Oneida District, and Johnson (Rep.) in the Third Oneida District. The Republican state ticket will have over 1,000 majority in Oneida County.
J. S. SHERMAN,
Member of Congress.

COMSTOCKS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The Second Assembly District of Washington County elects Johnson (Rep.) to the Assembly by over 200 majority. There was severe holding, but principally confined to the towns of Whitehall and Dresden, where the Democratic candidate had over 600 majority. This bolt affected the whole ticket in these towns, and Senator Collins carried Whitehall by a very large majority.
ISAAC V. BAKER, JR.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Fulton County gives the Republican State ticket about 1,000 majority. John Christie (Rep.) is elected to the Assembly and the entire Republican county ticket is elected. Hedges for Treasurer and Robertson for Senator are Republican by a small majority.
K. M. SCOTT,
Chairman Republican County Committee.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Returns from Rockland County, partly estimated, at 10:30 o'clock indicate a Democratic majority in the county for Secretary of State of about 600. Returns from remote districts are very hard to get, and may change these figures slightly. Wemple and Tabor probably run about 100 behind the head of the ticket. Hedges, (Rep.,) for State Treasurer, carries Rockland County probably by a majority of a thousand. Robertson, William Robeson, for Senator, has, it is believed, a majority in Rockland County, but exactly how much is not known. The vote on Assembly is exceedingly close in the county, with the chances at present in favor of Arthur S. Tompkins, the Republican nominee. The vote in the county is believed to be about 20 per cent. heavier than two years ago, but lighter than last year. The Prohibition vote is very small.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The vote in Orange County is unexpectedly light. Small Republican gains on the State ticket are the rule. Wemple and Tabor run behind their associates. The county gives about 550 majority for the Republican State ticket, and re-elects John C. Adams to the Assembly from the First District by about 500 majority and George W. Greene, from the second District, by about 200 majority.

Sullivan County gives about 150 majority for the Republican State ticket and elects E. H. Pinney (Dem.) to the Assembly by about 200 majority. In the Senatorial district indications now are that William P. Richardson (Rep.) is elected Senator by a small majority.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 5.—St. Lawrence County gives about 6,500 majority for Gilbert. George Z. Erwin (Rep.) is elected Senator. Gen. N. M. Curtis, William H. Kimball, and William Bradford are chosen members of Assembly, all Republicans. A. A. SMITH,
Chairman Republican County Committee.

NORWICH, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Chenango County, estimated, gives 1,200 Republican majority. Pearsall, (Rep.,) for Assemblyman, is elected. O'Connor, (Rep.,) for Senator, is elected.
LINN BABCOCK,
Chairman Republican County Committee.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Lewis County gives the Republican State ticket about 300 majority. Leroy Crawford (Rep.) is elected to the Assembly by over 300 majority.
H. A. PHILLIPS,
Chairman Republican County Committee.

WATKINS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Gilbert, for Secretary of State, gets 625 majority in Schuyler County. Charles Willis (Rep.) is elected by 600 majority. Saxton, (Rep.,) for Senator, receives about the same majority as the State ticket. FREMONT COLE.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Seneca County, partly estimated, gives Rice 420 majority; Teller, (Dem.,) for Senator, 420; John H. Stevens, for Assembly, 375. Tabor and Wemple run about 50 behind Rice. There was much cutting by both parties.

FULTONVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Controller Wemple has received a very large vote in this section of the State. Vosburgh (Dem.) is elected to the Assembly from Montgomery County.
ROBERT WEMPLE.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The estimated plurality in Livingston County is 600 on State ticket. For Senator about the same. The Assemblymen are Republican by a small plurality.
K. M. SCOTT,
Chairman Republican County Committee.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Schenectady County will give Rice, (Dem.,) for Secretary of State, a plurality of 488; Wample, 624; Danforth, 598; Tabor, 416; Bogart, 487; O'Brien, 432. Donaldson carries Schenectady for Senator in the Eighteenth District by about 2,475 over Morphy, Prohibitionist and Democrat. George W. Van Vranken is elected Assemblyman in Schenectady County by about 548.

KANSAS.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS MADE ON LOCAL ISSUES.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 5.—The elections in Kansas to-day were for county offices only. In most cases the issues were of a purely local character. In some of the counties, however—those which contain the large cities—the campaign was fought on the issue of the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people. This issue was forced in most cases by the Democrats, although it was incinded in a few instances in the Republicans' platform.

In Sedgwick County the fight on resubmission occurred over the election of the Sheriff. The county is Republican by 2,200 majority, the county town Republicans outnumbering the Wichita Democratic majority by that number. The prospects are that Rufus Cone (Dem.) is elected Sheriff, the resubmission being favored by large numbers of anti-Prohibition Republicans. It is also probable that J. R. Brown, a Grand Army Democrat, is elected to succeed himself as Register of Deeds.

In Leavenworth County the Democrats have probably increased their usual majority by advocating the resubmission issue, and the Republican majority in Atchison County is probably reduced for the same reason. In Shawnee County, where Topeka, the State capital, is situated, the Republicans have elected their full ticket. In Wyandotte County, where Kaseas City, Kan., is located, the issues are strictly local and a mixed ticket is elected.

Returns from Ford, Douglas, Franklin, and Sumner Counties, where the fight was made on the resubmission, the Democrats have elected their candidates for Sheriff and County Clerk, and in Pawnee County the Democratic candidate for District Judge is elected. In the other counties the campaign was fought on issues which have no relation to State politics.

ILLINOIS.

DEMOCRATS WIN A BIG VICTORY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5.—A Democratic victory was the result of the county election here today. The returns at 11 P. M. were sufficiently complete to show that the Democrats had gained control of the Board of County Commissioners. All the ten Democratic candidates for Commissioners from the city have apparently been successful by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 2,200. The country towns elected Republicans by similar majorities. Heretofore the board has been a tie between the parties, with an independent in possession of the casting vote.

Most interest centred in the fight for the Recordership. A Union veteran, Capt. Stephens, was pitted against a local leader of the Knights of Labor, Mark Crawford, (Dem.) The full returns will probably be necessary to definitely settle the contest, but the best estimates give Crawford the lead by 600 votes. No opposition to the Chicago drainage project developed. The bar candidates for two Judgeships were unopposed. By agreement one—Shepard—is a Democrat, the other—Driggs—a Republican.

MISSISSIPPI.

A LIGHT VOTE AND LITTLE INTEREST IN THE ELECTION.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 5.—No Republican State ticket having been in the field, there was nothing to arouse an interest in the election of to-day, excepting in counties where Democratic local factions fought for the local offices. The weather was bad also. It is to be presumed that the light vote of to-day will be used in the future by the Republicans as a basis of claiming that they will exert a real Democratic vote of Mississippi, and that whenever that vote passes their figures they will loudly cry "Fraud." This was the purpose they had in view when they decided not to put up a State ticket.

The fact that the Democratic State Committee made no provision to gather the returns to-day will be the best answer to them hereafter. It is, therefore, well to place it on record.

WYOMING.

THE WOMEN WORKED HARD TO KEEP THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 5.—A big storm leveled many telegraph wires last night, and it is impossible to secure returns from the isolated precincts of the interior. The total vote on the Constitution will be nearly seven thousand, with a few more than a thousand in the negative. The combination of county officers against the Statehood movement weakened at the last moment. The female electors exhibited lively interest in the contest, all working for the Constitution which guarantees them the suffrage rights now enjoyed.

NEBRASKA.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET ELECTED WITHOUT TROUBLE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 5.—The State Republican Central Committee has received but meagre returns up to midnight. The estimated majority for the Republican State ticket is from 18,000 to 20,000. Satisfactory returns will not be received to-night as the State is overwhelmingly Republican and but little interest is felt in the result.

A BIG TRUST'S SHORTAGE.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES IN THE COTTON OIL TRUST.

Wall-street is likely to be treated to some sensational disclosures to-day. There is newly discovered trouble on the inside of the American Cotton Oil Trust. Accounts are mixed. There is a "shortage." The figures are big.

Perhaps an entire change of plan will have to be made by the magnates who have undertaken the trust's reorganization, and even the scheme for converting the trust into an ordinary corporation may have to be abandoned, though insiders insist that that programme will be carried out. Under that plan it is proposed to cut the trust's capital down 25 per cent., making the total stock about $31,000,000 in lieu of the present $42,000,000. Of the new stock one-third is to be preferred for 6 per cent. dividends, while $20,000,000 will be common stock entitled to 6 per cent. dividends when earned over payments upon the preferred.

The stockholders of the trust hold a meeting at 45 Broadway to-day. At that meeting reorganization plans will be discussed, and at it, too, will be brought out plainly the whole story of the proceedings that have precipitated upon the trust the enormous loss represented in the "shortage" which has been discovered by an investigating committee of certificate holders.

There are intimations that large sums of money are to be turned over to the trust by the people implicated in cutting in part the big shortage, but rumors of this sort are yet to be corroborated.

Mr. E. D. Adams of Winslow, Lanier & Co., a member of the Reorganizing and Investigating Committee, said last night that he did not feel at liberty to give out any statement concerning the reported deficit.

At to-day's meeting, he said, the company's affairs would be completely disclosed, with nothing hidden, gloried over, or held back. There is likely to be a good deal of interest centring in that meeting.

COL. MINTYRE BADLY INJURED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—An accident occurred last evening at the American Horse Show that may result in the death of Col. McIntyre, Assistant Manager. It happened during the competition for the special purse offered by John R. Walsh for two-wheeled carts with single mare or gelding. Col. McIntyre was moving about in the south end of the ring when he was run over by a horse and cart driven by C. N. Fay. Mr. Fay's cart was caught in the confusion that followed by another vehicle and was upset, throwing out the driver and footman. Both escaped with a few bruises, but Col. McIntyre was found to be seriously hurt. He was taken to the Secretary's office. He complained of a pain in his left side, but thought he would be all right in a few moments. He grew worse rapidly, however, and his condition became so alarming that he was removed to his home, 189 Oakley-avenue. It is thought that a couple of his ribs are broken, and that he is injured internally. Careless driving is said to be the cause of the accident.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—William Stevens, a bookkeeper for Mr. Seidenbach, a leather manufacturer at Summer and Seventh avenues, was arrested to-day, charged with embezzlement. He had been for five years in the service of Mr. Seidenbach, and it is said that he falsified the pay rolls, which it was part of his duty to make up, till he had robbed his employer of $1,400.

When he was arraigned he explained that Mr. Seidenbach had been in partnership with another person, and that the false pay rolls were a part of a system Mr. Seidenbach himself instituted to cheat the partner out. Mr. Seidenbach denies that charge.

Stevens was required to furnish $2,000 bail to appear for trial.

The Cambridge, 7th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial apartment house, with all local conveniences. Elegantly furnished flats. Lease, rental, inspection.—Adv.

BOSS MAHONE IS BEATEN

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC BY THIRTY THOUSAND.

M'KINNEY ELECTED GOVERNOR — THE LEGISLATURE STRONGLY DEMOCRATIC—THE HARRISON-MAHONE COMBINATION REBUKED.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—In no political contest since the close of the war, when they had any real opposition, have the Democrats of Virginia ever gained such an overwhelming victory as that of to-day. At midnight the phenomenal gains made by the Democrats in every section of the State fully justify the claim that Mahone is defeated by certainly not less than 30,000. It may even exceed those figures. The negroes manifest but little interest in Mahone's fate and express but little regret at his downfall. The Democrats made immense gains all over the State. These are not confined to geographical sections. The whites as well as the negroes have repudiated Mahone and the unholy coalition he formed with Harrison and Quay to capture this State. Some of the largest negro counties in the State have gone against the self-constituted boss. Fluvanna, for instance, which is usually close, gives the Democrats 1,400 majority. Other back counties, which last year gave Harrison 1,200 to 1,400 majority, to-day rejected Mahone and his allies and gave majorities for McKinney.

At midnight the Democratic returns show that they have not less than two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature. Later returns are almost certain to increase the figures. It is more than likely that seven-eighths of the members of the lower house will be Democratic, and not less than two-thirds of the Senate. As an instance of how the people resented Quay's interference in Virginia affairs, Henrico County, which nearly always elects a Republican member of the House by 700 to 800 majority, to-day elected Joseph Davis (Dem.) by 29. Mr. Davis did not announce himself as a candidate until to-day.

The following telegram has just been sent to ex-President Cleveland:

To ex-President Cleveland, New-York City:
Virginia has buried Mahone to-day under probably 30,000 majority.

FITZHUGH LEE.

Gov. Fitzhugh Lee has just sent a telegram to Col. A. K. McClure of Philadelphia saying the State has probably gone Democratic by 30,000. The Democrats all over the State are rejoicing at the victory won to-day. Here in Richmond the Democrats are wild with joy at the overthrow of the Mahone-Harrison combination. Mahone was especially anxious to carry this city and humiliate its people. He used money without stint, but without avail. The Democratic majority here will exceed 4,500, or twice as large as the largest majority ever given in the history of the city. The Democrats also carry Petersburg, Mahone's own home, by 446, a gain of 528 on the vote of last year. In Petersburg Mahone worked like a beaver to beat his opponents. The little boss is also beaten in Southampton, his native county, which the Democrats have carried by a decided majority. Here the second many of the most intelligent negroes boldly repudiated Mahone and his Washington coalition. Thus far the Democrats have already gained a number of members of the Legislature in Mahone's strongholds of the Southwest. If these gains continue that party will have more than two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly.

Gov. Lee to-night is rejoicing with all the other Democrats of the State. He said: "I also declared that Mahone was the weakest candidate his party could possibly select—the weakest because he was the easiest for the Democrats to beat. I know the people of this Commonwealth would never allow Harrison and Quay to control its affairs for them."

Rockingham County, the home of Senator John F. Lewis and the hotbed of anti-Mahone Republicanism, has gone Democratic by probably 1,000. This is a Democratic gain of about 1,200. Shenandoah, Middleberger's home county, repudiates Mahone by a good majority. The fight for the returns indicate that the Democrats have carried every county in the State in which the leading "kickers" live. Gen. Groner's home, Norfolk City, gives the Democrats over 1,500, a gain of over 2,000.

In Lynchburg, it is said, Mah

MASSACHUSETTS PROVES IT

THE SECRET BALLOT LAW A GREAT SUCCESS.

HILL'S OBJECTIONS SHOWN TO BE WORTHLESS—VICTORY FOR THE REFORM IN BOSTON'S WORST WARDS—AS USUAL, THE REPUBLICANS CARRY THE STATE.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 5.—As was to be expected, the Republican candidate for Governor of this State, John Q. A. Brackett, the pet of the Boston liquor dealers, has been elected over William E. Russell, Democrat, but there is a solace for this result of the election in the fact that the new Massachusetts ballot law has been proved a success. It is a success, not alone in the small towns, where the voters have always been afforded ample time to prepare their ballots, but in the most thickly-populated and most warmly-contested election precincts of this city. There have not been any disturbances reported in any part of the city or its immediate environments. The quiet which has attended the casting of the ballots is regarded, even by Bostonians, as extraordinary. There was no apparent misunderstanding of the provisions of the new act, nor was there occasion to call upon the police authorities to enforce its observance. In short, the Australian ballot system, as modified to suit the exigencies of this commonwealth, has proved itself to be all that its most devoted supporter in the Ballot Reform League have claimed. Judging from the expressions of all classes, members of every division of political faith, the new law is to be the election law of this State, and, though it may be subjected to certain amendments in the next Legislature, they will be to the end that it shall be even more precise and rigid in its prevention of bribery and in its support of the secrecy of the ballot than it is now. There is another thing which to-day's election in Massachusetts has done. It has shown conclusively how purely imaginary and absolutely unfounded were the objections of Gov. Hill, expressed in his two vetoes of the Saxton bill.

The voting began at 7 o'clock this morning and continued until 4 o'clock this afternoon. At the former hour the ballots and all the election requisites were ready for the qualified voter. In three districts there was delay, but this was of the most insignificant character, inasmuch as it was caused by the unsatisfactory working of the self-registering ballot boxes which were in use last year. In the poorest quarter of the city, south Boston, and especially in the Thirteenth Ward, which corresponds in many respects to New-York's Fourth Ward, and which has been fruitful of disturbances on election day, there was at no time occasion to call upon the police. The men voted as if they had been accustomed to the new system ever since they cast maiden ballots. The average length of time required by voters in the notorious Spellman Hall was between three and four minutes. This allowance included the recording of the ballots, the candidates, the verification of the voter's name and address, the deposit of the ballot, and the voter's final exit. The average time for the mere marking of the ballot was two minutes, leaving unused the remaining eight minutes of the statutory allowance. The proportion of spoiled ballots was about 15 per cent.

So far as can be ascertained by a very thorough canvass of the various election precincts, there was no attempt at collusion with the election officers to defeat the purpose of secrecy. On the contrary, the election officers were assisted by the party workers in preserving the absolutely secret character of the vote. Whatever bribery there may have been was not demonstrated at the voting booths, and there was a complete absence from the polling places of the "heeler" or the "ward worker" who was such a slur upon political honesty under the old system. There were, of course, attempts made to "beat" the new law and ballot, but that none of them succeeded is acknowledged by the sharpest politicians on both sides. The old noise and hubbub of election were entirely done away with; business, both wholesale and retail, continued as though no such thing as an election was in progress nearer than the antipodes, and ladies and children walked the streets with the serenity of perfect assurance of safety. None of the polling booths had in them more than a dozen persons, besides the election officers, at the busiest time. The most determined of workers contented themselves with merely placing marked tickets in the hands of the respective voters, and requesting them in honeyed accents to "please mark" their own ballots in the same way.

This evening, with the results of to-day's reform election all about one, these things are apparent as the outcome of the new law: That disturbance is almost impossible at the polls; that the secrecy of the ballot is inviolate; that bribery is almost impossible, and that people of all colors and classes can use the new ballot with the greatest facility. The returns were received with very nearly the same promptness as in previous elections, the record to-night being, for the first returns received, 4:17 o'clock as contrasted with 4:12 o'clock in 1888. This contrast of time was greatly lessened as the later precincts reported. Thus, with an entirely new system, the election officers were able to make their accounting with the State, through police messengers, who either walked to the City Hall or used the horse cars.

That the experiment here is watched beyond the confines of Massachusetts is proved by the presence of observers from New-York, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. One of the parlors in the Parker House has been at the disposal of the Ballot Act League to-day. Private reports have come there from most of the young precincts in Boston and from many in the suburbs and throughout the State. They were without exception favorable in the highest degree. Among the callers at the headquarters were Messrs. Ivins and Dunham of the New-York Reform Club and Henry George, all of whom expressed themselves as very favorably impressed. Mr. George said: "It is an entire success—a great improvement over the old method. The fact that Massachusetts has adopted the law will very much hasten the time when it will be adopted in all the other States. In New-York the demand cannot long be resisted. It is the greatest political reform we can make. It will lead to greater discrimination on the part of the voter, and a much higher character on the part of the elected. I have seen the illiterate and the intelligent voters acting under the law, and everywhere everything is quiet and orderly, and in striking contrast to the old system."

John Garner, one of the leading citizens of Lewiston, Me., made the trip to the Hub expressly to study the law's operation. He was more than delighted, and said that when the Legislature of Maine voted against establishing the system in that State at its session last Winter it made a big mistake. Several gentlemen from Portland who have been in the city, and who were ardent advocates of the "Loony bill," which was killed last Winter by the Maine Legislature, were loud in their praises of the system as here exemplified. As the new system was expected to be out to test in several States in the city, the Ballot League officials are jubilant over the few mishaps and difficulties reported.

The figures of the earliest returns received after the polls closed indicated a small vote, but they gave Mr. Brackett about two votes to one for Mr. Russell. At 4:30 o'clock returns from thirty precincts gave Brackett 2,307 votes and Russell 2,880. Five minutes later returns from thirty-eight precincts reported Brackett 2,865; Russell, 3,756. When forty-eight precincts had been heard from the vote stood: Brackett, 3,892; Russell, 4,443. This was about one-sixth of the vote of the city. When eighty-eight precincts had been heard from the vote stood: Brackett, 6,594; Russell, 9,078, giving Mr. Russell a lead of about 2,500 in a total of about one-third of the city. The first ward to complete its return was the Sixth, and the result was: Brackett, 265; Russell, 1,095, a majority for Russell of 830, but this was a relative lose to Russell of 305 votes.

When 205 precincts had been heard from the vote stood: Brackett, 15,508; Russell, 20,024, a lead of 4,534 for Russell. Ward Nine stood, complete: Brackett, 738; Russell, 577. Brackett's plurality of 161 showed a falling off of 350 Republican votes. Ward Five stood: Brackett, 817; Russell, 1,031, a lead for Russell of 220 votes, or a Democratic falling off of 18 votes. The total for 235 precincts was: Brackett, 18,304; Russell, 22,961, a lead of 4,457 for Russell. This was enough to show that Mr. Russell had lost slightly in Boston, as was expected beforehand, on account of the friendliness of the liquor interest for Brackett. On the other hand, an analysis of the returns disproved the Republican expectation that they were going to increase their vote in Boston by reason of the ignorance of a great body of Democratic voters making them unable to act under the new system.

The midnight indications are that Brackett has been elected Governor by about 5,000 plurality. The Republican State Committee claims the State by 8,000, but if the early and incorrect returns from the country towns are barred out its figures will be reduced several thousand. Sanguine people think Russell may even come very close to winning. He has lost 4,500 in the city, largely through the friendliness of the Democratic liquor dealers for Brackett, but he has more than overcome this loss in the county towns and smaller cities. The Prohibition vote has also held up extremely well for an off year, thereby materially affecting the size of the Republican plurality.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 5.—The new ballot law worked admirably in this city to-day, and reports from surrounding towns do not indicate that any trouble was experienced. The vote was large for an off year. It came out early and the voters went home happy. The contrast with the old methods was most striking. A few hacks were used to bring out voters, but there were no workers about the booths. A test was made by a voter who visited a dozen precincts, and, although starting in early to vote, was not solicited in a single instance.

Instead of the litter of scattered ballots and posters the sawdust-covered floors were as neat when the polls were closed as when they were opened. Probably some illiterate voters staid at home, and others, who could not read well were too proud to admit it, and so deposited blank ballots. Although duplicate sets of ballots were provided, and each voter had the opportunity to get two fresh ones if he spoiled any, it is a remarkable fact that the average number of ballots discarded in this way was less than five to a precinct. Democrats, Prohibitionists, and Republicans, with hardly an exception, are enthusiastic in praise of the new system, which worked better than any one had anticipated. The precinct officers made more blunders than the voters, but none of the mistakes were serious. The only fault found was that the type was narrow and very indistinct, and many names blurred under the best eyes.

The new system had a very severe test at Westfield, where only one precinct was used for over 1,800 voters, but 1,427 ballots were cast and counted with very little friction.

MARYLAND.

THE DEMOCRATS VICTORIOUS EVERYWHERE IN THE STATE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—The Democrats have carried the State and Baltimore City. Conservative estimates at midnight show that they have elected as Mayor of Baltimore Robert C. Davidson over the Fusion candidate, Major Alexander Shaw, by a plurality of about 5,000. The rest of the city ticket elected is as follows: Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench, Henry D. Harlan; Clerk of the Superior Court, James Bond; Sheriff, George McCaffrey. There is so much scratching that the count is delayed, and the full figures will not be in until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. The City Council is in doubt. The Democrats have undoubtedly elected a majority of the members of the Legislature from Baltimore City.

The Republicans have probably elected six delegates from the Third Legislative District. News from the State is also late, but at midnight it is evident that the Democrats have re-elected Controller Lois Victor Baughman over George L. Wellington by a good majority. This was the only State officer voted for. The Democrats will control the incoming Legislature by a safe working majority of from twelve to eighteen, and that means that they will elect a Democratic successor to United States Senator E. K. Wilson. There are Democratic gains on the Eastern Shore, and about the usual vote in Western Maryland. Southern Maryland has not been heard from. The contest has been exceedingly bitter, bitterness in Baltimore City. The fight was between the regular Democrats on one side and the fusion of Republicans and Independent Democrats on the other. The day was perfect and the vote was heavy. The Fusionists had lawyers at every ward house to attend to cases of illegal arrest, and all the judges were in the Criminal Court to hear and act promptly upon election cases.

There were two gangs of repeaters in the city, one from Wilmington, Del., and one from Washington. The day was comparatively quiet, and only two disturbances are reported. A man was shot in Baltimore, and there was a riot at the polling place in Woodeborough District, Frederick County. A county constable was shot, the judges were driven from the room, and the ballot box was taken. Opposing factions arrayed themselves on each side of the road and fired on each other. The Sheriff and a posse left Frederick City for the scene of the trouble.

The streets of Baltimore are full of enthusiastic Democrats to-night. Fifteen thousand people are jammed around the newspaper offices, cheering the returns.

Shortly before the closing of the polls in the First Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward a fight took place between John Apple, a Fusionist ticket holder, and William Driscoll, the latter a Democrat. Apple was knocked down and kicked in the head and was dead when picked up. Driscoll is held for the murder. There were several other assaults, but none of a serious nature.

TROUBLE IN A CHURCH.

CHARGES OF UNPRIESTLY CONDUCT MADE AGAINST ST. MARK'S PASTOR.

The congregation of St. Mark's Episcopal Church has been agitated of late by charges against its rector, the Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., emanating, he claims, from Major William V. King and Nicholas Quackenoss, a lawyer. Allegations of immorality and unpriestly practices have been circulated for some time, and these finally culminated in a demand by the Vestry of the church for Dr. Rylance's resignation.

The resignation was at once sent in by Dr. Rylance, who was then in Europe, but when he returned he withdrew it and demanded an ecclesiastical trial. This was denied him, and Dr. Rylance resorted to the civil courts, bringing suit against the two gentlemen named for libel and conspiracy.

What promised to be a sensational scandal and a bitter church fight has now, it is believed, been averted. The publicity given the case caused friends of both parties to interfere, with the probable result of an amicable settlement of the matter in dispute.

Mr. Nicholas Quackenbos said yesterday that both sides deeply deplored the publicity given the case by the indiscretions of the Rev. Dr. Rylance's counsel. Negotiations were in progress, however, looking to an adjustment of the complications, and these seemed likely to be crowned with success. Any further proceedings in court would be purely pro forma.

The Rev. Dr. Rylance, when seen, stated that matters were moving to his satisfaction in the direction of a settlement on an honorable basis, and intimated that he was disposed, in case the charges were withdrawn, not to further press the case instituted by him. In this matter, however, he would be in the hands of Mr. John Brooks Leavitt, his counsel.

Mr. Leavitt would neither affirm nor deny that propositions looking toward a compromise had been made by the opponents of Dr. Rylance, but I feel sure," he remarked, "that while the Rev. Dr. Rylance is seeking vindication, he is not vindictive; and when that vindication comes in the proper form it will receive due and becoming consideration."

HE LOOKED INTO THE GUN BARREL.

George Baumeister, aged eighteen years, died in Brooklyn yesterday morning from the effects of a gunshot wound received under peculiar circumstances. The young man was in the employ of Grocer J. H. Biehenesen of Atlantic-avenue and Bradford-street. Monday morning he started out to deliver some goods and stopped at the residence of Mr. Duryea, Fulton and Crescent streets.

There Baumeister was shown a gun by Joseph, the fourteen-year-old son of Mr. Duryea. Baumeister examined the gun for some time, and, while fixing the stock on the ground, gazed into the barrel. In some way the weapon was discharged and a load of bird shot was lodged in Baumeister's head. The young man was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society, held in the hall at Second-avenue and Eleventh-street last night, Major Asa Bird Gardiner read an entertaining paper on "Chaplains in the American Service from 1775." The hall was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, who listened with much pleasure to the article. It was announced that the eighty-fifth anniversary of the society will be celebrated in the hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 21, on which occasion the Rev. John Hall will read a paper on "The Uses of History."

EVANGELIST MOODY'S GOOD INFLUENCE.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 5.—In his discourse here last evening Evangelist Moody said that he had just received a draft for $2,500 from a man who had been a Canadian smuggler, and who had been converted under his ministrations. Mr. Moody had told him that if his salvation were to be made sure he must make complete restitution to the Government which he had defrauded. The man asked Mr. Moody to send this draft to the proper authorities of the Government, and said it was the total amount out of which he had "beaten" the country.

GLEASON'S NARROW ESCAPE.

BY THE AID OF RUM AND BOODLE HE IS RE-ELECTED.

Never in its history has Long Island City seen anything like the contest which was waged at the polls there yesterday. From the opening of the polling places until sunset a steady stream of voters surged about the boxes, either depositing their ballots or talking and quarreling over the probable outcome of the fight which, for nearly two months, has stirred the city to its very depths—a fight made necessary by the disreputable government that Mayor Gleason has foisted upon the city during the past three years.

Good citizens, regardless of political bias, recognizing the evil which Gleason has been working in their city, combined, even before the beginning of the campaign, to rid the city of his rule. The registration was something unprecedented, the total reaching nearly 6,500. A careful estimate of yesterday's vote placed it at 5,500, a splendid showing, even under the extraordinary circumstances.

Early in the day Mayor Gleason, who had left no stone unturned to insure his re-election, came out in his true colors. Hardly were the polls opened when in almost every precinct they were surrounded by his paid workers and heelers, who, under the plea that they were afraid that their opponent meant to defeat their leader at any cost, began a course of browbeating and petty annoyance against the voters as they came up to exercise their right of suffrage. The police were worse than useless, as they were owned by Gleason, who had also appointed a special force of nearly forty men, who, as the representatives of "law and order," aided their patron to the best of their ability.

The excitement at times was intense and there were numerous collisions between the rival hosts, but it was only when the fights threatened to become really serious that the so-called "finest" attempted to interfere. In spite of the law against the opening of saloons on election day every gin mill in the place was in full blast and doing a rushing business.

Gleason himself drove about the town behind his team of famous trotters, Gladstone and Parnell, scattering pennies among the children and ballast among their fathers and mothers. He was preceded by a bugler on horseback.

About 1 o'clock a messenger appeared at Gleason's office in Front-street from the Bank of the Metropolis in this city. He was the bearer of much boodle—$5,000 to start with, the heart of the Gleasonite immediately beat with renewed gladness, for the sinews of war had been well nigh exhausted. This money was chiefly in small bills, with a modicum of silver. Many a free-born American citizen jingles in his pocket to-day an unaccustomed number of "cart wheels" bearing the legend "In God We Trust." "That another election day may find us as well fixed" is undoubtedly the mental commentary of their possessors. The current price for votes was $2 in the early part of the day, but after the timely visit of the bank messenger it ran to $5, it was said, and in several instances even higher.

At the headquarters of the candidates there was comparative quiet until evening. Mr. Bleckwenn spent the greater part of the day at his home or in his office, working away as if nothing unusual were on the tapis. The friends of Gleason throughout the entire day claimed that he was a sure winner if he was not counted out; for they had the assurance to say that there was a plot on foot to defeat him by crooked means. Every box was carefully watched by both sides, and the challenges were innumerable.

In Hunter's Point the Gleason heelers were out in force yelling like fiends for "Paddy and reform," while their opponents were little behind them in the use of their lungs. Fights were of frequent occurrence, but none of them resulted seriously, for the average American crowd is too good-natured, even in the heat of an exciting election, to willingly see blood shed.

Astoria was the quietest place within the city limits, for there were the Citizens' headquarters and Bleckwann's stronghold. A heavy vote was cast.

Dutch Kills, the home of the Germans and of the foreign element generally, was alive with excitement, and the squabbling of the hosts of Gleason's friends, the "floaters," were on hand in great force, but the polls were so carefully guarded by the Bleckwenn watchers that few if any of the "floaters" managed to escape their vigilance.

At Steinway there was a rumor to the effect that one of Bleckwenn's friends had been badly injured, but upon investigation it proved to be without foundation. In this thriving hamlet, the home of the big piano manufacturers, the Citizens' ticket ran well, and the polls closed its backers were confident of the result.

Little or no interest was taken in anything except the Mayoralty contest. There was a great deal of pasting on the State ticket, the Independent Democrats almost to a man scratching Wemple and Tabor. The name of Henry C. Johnson, the candidate for Assembly against Phillip Cronin, was found, as it was expected it would be, on many of the Gleason tickets. Johnson polled a very large vote, but at a late hour the Cronin men seemed confident of the election by a small majority.

The fight between the Hawkins brothers was so close that even the shrewdest politicians didn't seem anxious to prophesy about the result. The Democrat, Edward Hawkins, it was generally thought, would carry Suffolk County by a big majority. In Long Island City the Gleason heelers were for him to a man.

The returns from the five wards, with the exception of two election districts, show Mayor Gleason's re-election by about 250 majority. The two districts which were yet to be heard from at an early hour this morning are favorable to Gleason.

C. J. REED MURDERED.

A BRIGHT BUT DISSIPATED MAN'S TRAGIC END.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The body of Charles J. Reed, formerly a Chicago man, was found floating in the Missouri River near Independence, Mo., yesterday. The wounds on the body indicated that the man had been murdered.

Reed's career was a checkered one. The five years or so he lived in Chicago were spent in a hard struggle against poverty and a greater but unsuccessful fight against the power of liquor. He was at one time prominent as an editor of the Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican*. He finally dropped newspaper work and moved to St. Louis, where he at once came into prominence in politics. He finally left that and engaged in business and amassed a large fortune. He was married and had two fine children, but there was a domestic smash-up and Reed left his wife or she left him.

Then he began to drink and he went down and down, and finally his fortune passed away and he was worse than at the bottom of the ladder. He came to Chicago about five years ago and could have risen once more had he been master of himself, but he was too far gone and the result was that he staid down.

A DISASTROUS SNOWSTORM.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Nov. 5.—One of the severest snow and wind storms in the history of New-Mexico has prevailed for the past three days and reports are coming in of great damage to live stock on the northern ranges. A number of cowboys and sheep herders have been lost, and it is feared they have perished. All the trains are from five to twelve hours late, and the snow plough are kept in constant operation on the Raton and Glorietta Mountains.

At Las Vegas eighteen inches of snow covers the ground; at Socorro and Albuquerque eight inches, which is a most unusual occurrence for that locality of the Rio Grande Valley.

A STRIKE ENDED.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The strike of molders in the Brooks Locomotive Works, which has lasted two weeks, has ended, the men returning to work this morning on condition that the union is not to interfere with the managers employing such men as they choose. The men discharged will not be reinstated.

MAYOR CHAPIN RE-ELECTED

PLATT LOSES A SENATOR IN BROOKLYN.

A PLURALITY OF NEARLY 11,000 FOR THE DEMOCRATS IN KINGS COUNTY—A HEAVY VOTE AND SLOW RETURNS.

Brooklyn never saw a quieter election than that of yesterday. The voters were all brought out early, and very few of them lingered about the polls. None of the balloting places was overcrowded and the big staff of policemen on duty had very little work to occupy them.

The big retail stores closed early in the day, and all the theatres had matinées in the afternoon. They were well patronized.

The vote was unusually heavy. At 10 A. M. about 60 per cent of it had been polled. The significant feature about it was the demand for Ridgway and Kretzschmar pasters. Republicans generally refused to vote for "Dan" Lake and Clancy, but many Democrats supported them. The Prohibition ticket was in very slight demand, and Mrs. Beckwith's tickets could not be found. On the State ticket both the big parties rolled up a big vote, and it was a strictly party one.

The only men who had no reason to fear defeat were County Judge Henry A. Moore (D.) and Associate Justices Charles A. Conrady (R.) and Joseph McMahon, (D.), who had no opponents. James W. Ridgway (D.) beat John B. Green (R.) for District Attorney by a big plurality. For County Auditor, Frederick Kellar (D.) won over Lester W. Beasley (R.) Coroners Rooney and Lindsay (D.) easily beat Walker and Wren (R.)

The Board of Supervisors, to which the odd-numbered wards elected members, showed a gain of two members for the Republicans—Fitchie and Wrightington. The following were the successful candidates:

First Ward—Henry C. Simonson, R.
Third Ward—Henry A. Willis, R.
Fifth Ward—Patrick Barry,* D.
Seventh Ward—Thomas Fitchie, R.
Ninth Ward—F. H. McGuire, D.
Eleventh Ward—Louis C. Bahman, D.
Thirteenth Ward—Stephen B. Jacobs,* R.
Fifteenth Ward—Henry C. Saffen, R.
Seventeenth Ward—Frederick Wrightington, R.
Nineteenth Ward—William B. Carrigan, D.
Twenty-first Ward—William P. Rigga, D.
Twenty-third Ward—O. B. Lockwood,* R.
Twenty-fifth Ward—W. L. Extance,* R.
*Re-elected.

The Senators elected were:

Second District—John C. Jacobs, D.
Third District—James W. Birkett, R.
Fourth District—Patrick H. McCarren, D.

The successful Assemblymen were:

First District—Hugh A. McTernan, D.
Second District—B. J. McBride, D.
Third District—John Cooney, D.
Fourth District—John J. O'Connor, D.
Fifth District—John Kelly,* D.
Sixth District—William H. Shields, D.
Seventh District—Adam Bushart,* D.
Eighth District—William Blanchfield,* D.
Ninth District—George Gretsinger, R.
Tenth District—Thomas F. Byrnes, D.
Eleventh District—George L. Weed, R.
Twelfth District—Mortimer C. Earl, D.
*Re-elected.

The Democrats elected the following Aldermen-at-Large:

Robert J. Mackellier.
Arthur J. Heaney.
Theodora Maurer.*
George S. Elcock.*
Thomas A. Beard.*
Anson Ferguson.*
Richard Pickering.*
*Re-elected.

They also won the First and Third Aldermanic Districts, while the Republicans elected their ticket in the Second. The successful candidates are as follows:

First District—Moses J. Wafer, John McCarty,* James McGarry,* Michael J. Coffey.*
Second District—Richard B. Leech, Thomas W. Wood, Peter Hess, E. P. Thomas.
Third District—William McKee,* Daniel McGrath,* J. Jefferson Black,* James B. Keys.
*Re-elected.

The vote in Brooklyn was handled very slowly, all the canvassers being new men, and although the polls closed at 4:49 P. M. not a single ward had sent in its complete figures at 9 o'clock. At that time 364 of the 375 districts in the city had been heard from, and they gave the Democratic State ticket a plurality of about 8,400. This indicated a plurality in the county of about 9,000. The total vote cast was very heavy, amounting to about 120,000 in a registration of 133,000. The plurality was below the figures of the Democratic Campaign Committee by about 3,000.

The streets were filled with people all night, and great crowds congregated about the bulletin boards in Montague-street and the City Hall. The Republicans congregated in force at their headquarters in Montague-street, and received the returns there by telegraph. They expressed satisfaction at the result on the State ticket, and figured on Col. Baird having turned enough votes to elect him by a few hundred.

At the headquarters of the Young Republican Club, in the Johnston Building, it was admitted at 9 o'clock that Mr. Chapin had probably won by about 1,000 votes. The Democrats claimed his election by 3,500. The entire city and county ticket was claimed by them by majorities ranging from 1,000 in the case of Kretzschmar for Supervisor at Large to 11,000 for District Attorney Ridgway.

One of the most interesting fights in Kings County was that in the Fourth Senatorial District, where Thomas F. Byrnes probably lost a Representative. His old friend "Jakey" Worth had been knocked out of the nomination by Sheriff Rhinehart's friends in the Seventeenth Ward, and he started out early in the day to knife Schlueter, his once-useful rival. All through the Eighteenth Ward McCarren, the Democratic candidate, was supported by the Worth gang, and he polled an enormous vote.

At midnight the figures elected McCarren by a plurality of 328, as seen in the following table. Several districts were missing, however, and Schlueter (Rep.) claimed his election by 500:

Wards and Towns.	DEMOCRAT. McCarren.	REPUBLICAN. Schlueter.
14	2,938	1,994
15	2,047	2,507
16	2,394	2,278
17	2,329	2,430
18	3,539	4,047
19	1,928	1,987
25	2,078	3,285
26	1,407	1,172
Flatlands	388	381
Total	18,734	18,406

McCarren's plurality, 328.

The district is naturally Democratic, but Worth has always been successful in it. He beat McCarren there two years ago, but yesterday he turned in and aided McCarren.

The Second Senatorial District gives Jacobs (Dem.) 8,715 plurality over Casey, (Rep.)

The Third Senatorial District gives Birkett (Rep.) 4,723 plurality over Bride. (Dem.)

Mayor Alfred C. Chapin's progressive policy of improvement was triumphantly indorsed by the citizens of Brooklyn yesterday. They went up to the polls in droves, over 120,000 of them, and over 60,000 cast their ballots for Mr. Chapin. The miserable plurality of 882 received by Mr. Chapin two years ago was buried out of sight, and the more than comfortable plurality of fully 7,500 took its place.

The result was not positively known until nearly midnight, and when the results from the first 200 districts, showing a plurality of over 6,000 for Chapin, were made public on the bulletin boards, the crowds became wild with excitement. The mob in Fulton-street in the neighborhood of the City Hall was so dense that it was difficult to keep the surface cars moving. Brass bands were brought out and, although the Mayor was at his home, near Prospect Park, his office in the City Hall was serenaded in the liveliest manner possible. Some enthusiasts went so far as to throw their hats, with congratulatory notes in them, through the open windows, and these gentlemen had to go home hareheaded.

Mayor Chapin remained at his home all day after voting in his ward, the Twenty-second, about 1 o'clock. He received the returns by messenger and expressed the greatest pleasure at his election. As late as Sunday night he told Chairman Kenna of the Democratic Campaign Committee that he fully expected to be re-elected by the biggest plurality ever given to a Mayor of Brooklyn.

The work of canvassing the vote for Mayor progressed very slowly and the police officials stopped announcing the vote at midnight for an hour. At that time the returns from 350 of the 375 districts in the city gave Chapin 61,041 and Baird 53,365. The missing districts are Republican but their vote will not, it is thought, change the plurality more than a few hundred either way. With Mr. Chapin was elected Controller Jackson, but his vote was not considered by the police at all. It was slightly greater than that of Mr. Chapin, many Republicans who did not cut Baird, finding it impossible to vote for Clansy. The same was true in the case of Kretzschmar and Lake, the candidates for Supervisor at Large. The latter polled a good vote among Democrats, but Republicans cut him. Kretzschmar won by a safe plurality. George B. Abbott (Dem.) was elected Surrogate over Henry S. Rasquin by a good plurality, but the exact figures were not made known.

A close fight was that for Assemblyman in the Twelfth District, where Mortimer C. Earl (Dem.) was opposed by Charles J. Kurth, (Rep.) The latter had the support of John Y. McKane, and made a big fight. The figures, with several missing districts, gave Earl the victory by only 7 votes. He received 5,007 votes to 5,002 for Kurth. The latter, however, claims his election by over 200.

KEEP AN EYE ON CHAPIN.

Albany Correspondence Times, Jan. 9, 1888.

"You want to keep an eye on that young man," exclaimed a friend of Gov. Hill to a fellow-Democrat, both of whom had been discussing Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn in no friendly terms.

"Yes, and so does Boss McLaughlin," was the other's reply.

No. I then added: "Chapin has the confidence of those reformers who are not intimately acquainted with his public career. He is level-headed, long-headed, cool, calculating, and ambitious. He is already slated for the Presidency by some of his admirers. A term or two as Mayor and one as Governor would give him the necessary prominence. As for that matter, it would be absolutely necessary for him to be Governor. His administration of the finances of this State as Controller gave him a deep insight into State affairs, while his messages to the Legislature compare favorably with any that have emanated from the Executive Chamber in recent years. But, of course, in order to move onward and upward he must have the sympathy of McLaughlin and the support of his machine. If he can't get either he will build up a machine of his own, and in due season dethrone the boss. Watch his movements."

THE VOTE IN KINGS COUNTY.

Kings County rolled up a big vote yesterday for the Democratic State ticket, giving Rice 69,567 and Gilbert 58,679, a plurality for Rice of 10,888. Both parties got out an enormous vote on the strength of the Mayoralty fight, and the full Democratic strength was cast for the State ticket. The following table shows the vote by wards and towns. The plurality is a falling off from that of last year, but aside from that year it is the largest obtained by a Democratic ticket in a purely State election since 1868, when Seymour had 13,149:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wards and Towns.	Rep. Gilbert.	Dem. Rice.	Wards and Towns.	Rep. Gilbert.	Dem. Rice.
1	1,624	1,751	17	2,905	3,400
2	1,141	1,292	18	2,326	2,326
3	1,439	1,590	19	3,078	2,375
4	1,071	1,445	20	2,813	1,587
5	817	2,494	21	3,640	3,647
6	1,870	3,884	22	3,041	3,179
7	3,295	3,072	23	3,845	1,766
8	1,751	2,863	24	1,125	1,278
9	983	2,258	25	3,578	2,371
10	1,778	3,709	26	1,621	3,012
11	1,986	2,966	Flatlands	357	269
12	866	3,182	Flatbush	580	985
13	2,235	1,846	Gravesend	966	217
14	4,257	2,938	N. Utrecht	270	871
15	2,458	2,147			
16	2,645	3,049	Total	58,679	69,567
Rice's plurality					10,888

THE RESULT IN RICHMOND.

The Staten Islanders seemed to take no very vehement interest in election affairs yesterday, and as a result only a light vote was cast. The entire Democratic county ticket was elected, however, by round majorities. Daniel T. Cornell will represent Richmond County in the Assembly, he having defeated John L. Dailey, the Republican candidate, with a majority of several hundred. In the race for the Senatorship Col. Brown led his competitor by about twelve hundred votes. The contest for the District Attorneyship was the hottest ever known on the island. Unusual quiet prevailed in the Fifth District of Castleton, which includes the Sailors' Snug Harbor. The trustees of that institution had taken more than ordinary precautions to prevent the inmates thereof from selling their votes, and as a result only 200 of the 600 men in the Harbor thought it worth while to exercise the citizen's right. In the Second District of Middletown, Trustees Thomas Brown and Charles Alexander delivered the day by resorting to fisticuffs, but were repressed by friends before any material damage was done.

LATER.—Col. Brown, for Senator, carries Richmond County by over 1,000 majority. The Democratic elect Daniel T. Cornell to the Assembly; Thomas Pitzgerald, District Attorney; William Bowen, Superintendent of the Poor, and M. J. Hughes and George Schaeffar, Coroners.

RESULT IN WESTCHESTER.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Returns from the towns in Westchester County indicate that the county gives the Republican State ticket at least 200 majority. J. Irving Burns (Rep.) is elected Assemblyman in the First District, Bradford Rhodes (Rep.) in the Second District, and James W. Husted (Rep.) in the Third District.

On the county ticket Judge Isaac N. Mills (Rep.) is re-elected County Judge, William P. Platt (Dem.) District Attorney, John M. Digney (Dem.) County Clerk, John Duffy, (Dem.) Register, probably; Henry Esser (Rep.) Superintendent of the Poor.

Senator William H. Robertson is re-elected by at least 1,500 majority.

JORDAN BEATS FORD.

WELL-CONTESTED EVENTS AT THE OUTING ATHLETIC CLUB GAMES.

There was a remarkably large attendance yesterday at the second annual Fall games of the Outing Athletic Club, at the grounds of the Brooklyn Athletic Association, De Kalb and Classon avennes. The games began with a 100-yard run for novices, scratch, with twenty-nine entries. In the trial heats the first was won by J. B. Bonnell in 0:11½; the second by F. A. Hitchcock in 0:11; the third by M. Remington, 0:11; the fourth by A. C. Markle, 0:11 1-5; and the fifth by J. Benson, 0:11 3-5. In the second trial heats the first was won by Remington and the second by Benson. The final was won by Remington in 0:11, Benson coming in second, with A. Linnott of the Titan Athletic Club third.

The next two events resulted as follows:

One-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Run, Handicap; 24 Entries; Ten Starters.—First heat won by K. S. Lamb, 7½ yards, in 0:12 3-5; second heat by J. V. Connelly, third by Walter Smith, fourth by W. M. Christie, fifth by I. T. Steinberg, sixth by E. E. Barnes. All made it in 0:12 3-5. The second trial heat was won, first by K. S. Lamb, 0:12 3-5; second by W. M. Christie, 0:12 3-5. The final heat won by K. S. Lamb, 7½ yards, in 0:12 1-5; W. M. Christie second, and W. Smith third.

One-Mile Walk.—Won by O. Wulf, Pastime Athletic Club, 30 seconds, in 7:24 1-5; J. C. Keating, Pastime Athletic Club, 25 seconds, came in second, and S. Blumenthal, 55 seconds, third.

Malcolm W. Ford of the Staten Island Athletic Club met A. A. Jordan of the New-York Athletic Club in the competition for the one-hundred-dollar prize, to be paid by the Staten Island Club if Ford lost and by Jordan if he lost. The competition was for the best two out of three events—throwing the 16-pound hammer and the 56-pound weight and putting the 16-pound shot. In throwing the hammer Jordan won, scoring 103 feet 4½ inches. Ford's best throw was 91 feet 10½ inches. In throwing the 56-pound weight Jordan also won, by half an inch, with 21 feet 11 inches to Ford's 21 feet 10½ inches.

During this contest there was a good deal of excitement among the spectators and the applause was enthusiastic. The result gave Jordan the prize and the third event was not completed. The other events were:

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—A. Brown, Pastime Athletic Club, 3 feet; won with 18 feet 10 inches actual jump; T. J. Lee, New-York Athletic Club, 2 feet 6 inches second, with 19 feet 2¾ inches, and F. H. Babcock, New-York Athletic Club, 1 foot 3 inches, third, with 19 feet 11¼ inches.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, 26 Starters.—Won by C. Britton 125 yards, in 4:30 2-5; F. W. Kilbourn second, and W. T. Thompson third.

Two Hundred and Twenty-Yard Hurdle Handicap.—Final heat won by W. H. Strase in 0:27 3-5, A. Brown second, and F. C. Puffe, New-Jersey Athletic Club, third.

Four Hundred and Forty-Yard Run, Handicap, 22 Starters.—Won by C. V. Mellen, 24 yards, in 0:51 4-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap, 15 Starters.—Won by H. H. Morell, Pastime Athletic Club, 25 yards, in 2:01 4-5; A. George, Manhattan Athletic Club, scratch, second, and A. Baiar, Pastime Athletic Club, 55 yards, third.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, 7 Entries.—Won by F. G. Brown, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 40 yards; in 3:07 1-5, F. N. Burgess, Rutherford, N. J., 55 yards, second, and W. H. Hall, Columbia College Athletic Club, third.

A SYSTEM OF CO-EDUCATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to-day, the co-education system in a modified form was adopted, a museum of archæology and palæontology was established, Prof. Edward D. Cope, the famous geologist, was elected to the Chair of Geology, and three women were elected as managers of the university hospital.

The

CROWDS SEE THE RACING

FOUR FAVORITES WIN AT ELIZABETH.

BADGE, FORDHAM, TULLA BLACKBURN, KING CRAB, HEYDAY, AND GLENDALE GET THE PURSES.

The largest crowd that ever assembled in the inclosure of the New Jersey Jockey Club was there yesterday and enjoyed a remarkably good day's sport. Though the air was a trifle chilly, the crowd didn't apparently notice it, as the thousands kept warm by hustling back and forth between the grand stand and the betting ring. In order that things might be as pleasant as possible for the ladies, the club had set aside for their use the glass-inclosed second story of the clubhouse, which was well heated, and where cold toes and chilled fingers could be quickly warmed. This room will be reserved for the use of the fair sex throughout the remainder of the season.

Mr. H. G. Crickmore, the veteran turf writer and the Dean of the corps of racing writers, was warmly congratulated by hundreds when the rumor spread abroad that he was to succeed Capt. J. H. Coster as Secretary of the Monmouth Park Association. Mr. Crickmore said he had received no official notice of his selection for the position rumor had thrust upon him, and that he had no knowledge that it was a fact. But every one agreed that if the association needed a new Secretary it could find no fairer, more thoroughly competent, or universally popular man than Mr. Crickmore, whose many years of practical experience and exhaustive study of the subject have made him peculiarly well fitted for the work he would have to do.

The races of the day resulted in the victory of four favorites, and consequently in the happiness of the general public who generally back them.

Badge's race on Saturday, in which he was beaten by Lela May, did him a power of good apparently, for yesterday he won the opening race, for which he was a strong favorite, with consummate ease, defeating the quartet which ran against him very handily. It was a run of a mile, and Mr. Caldwell got the horses away in excellent shape, the dark Western horse, Martin Russell, being the first to show. But in a few strides Winona shot out to the front, with Badge in close attendance. These three made all the running to the head of the home stretch, where Winona fell back to the rear, and Laviola Belle moved up on the outside. Then there followed a lively race home, but Badge always had the speed of the rest, and finally won by a length and a half from Lavinia Belle, who was three in front of Martin Russell at the finish.

But three of the five horses entered for the three-quarter-mile dash, which was the second race on the card, started, Fordham being made the favorite. He won the race about as he pleased, thus proving conclusively that when he ran away for two miles and a quarter on Saturday he did himself no injury. Bradford and Tipstaff, who ran against him, had a hot fight for the place, the former finally getting it by a head.

Before the eight youngsters who contended in a three-quarter mile dash got the flag for a start, Taoitne, belonging to Gray & Co., got away from his jockey, and ran three-eighths of a mile before he could be stopped. That, of course, killed whatever chance he may have had in the race. When a start was effected, Elmstone, closely followed by Civil Service and Tulla Blackburn, began setting the pace, the first named leading all the way into the stretch. There he tired, however, and Tulla Blackburn and Civil Service did all the fighting until just at the end, when Robespierre joined them. The latter made his run too late, however, and Tulla Blackburn won the race by a length from Civil Service, who was the same distance in front of Robespierre. Cortlandt, the favorite, was a poor fifth.

King Crab, on the form shown in his recent race, was made a strong favorite for the handicap at a mile and a sixteenth in spite of the fact that he had the top weight. This handicap, however, was more than counterbalanced by the fact that Hamilton was riding him, in the opinion of the crowd of betting men and women who proceed to get their money on at the short odds of 4 to 5. So clever was Mr. McIntyre's handican, however, that King Crab's victory was anything but an easy one. The race was well and closely fought throughout, all but Now or Never, who was plainly short of work, and King Idle, who sulked, being in a hood for a mile. Then King Crab shook off the lot, and, under a drive, won by a half length from Castaway II., who beat Theodosius a head for the place, with Belwood close up.

Heyday, a 10 to 1 shot in the betting and who was the light weight in the field of seven who started for the selling race at a mile and a sixteenth, captured the prize and won a snug sum of money for his owners. But it was a tight squeeze until just at the end, for Stephanie fought hard for it, and Barrister would appear exceedingly dangerous in the intervals between the fits of the sulks. Finally, however, Heyday managed to shake off his field and won by three lengths. Stephanie got the place easily enough at the end, and Barrister beat Clay Stockton a head for third place.

The stiffest betting race of the day was the last one, also a selling affair, but only at three-quarters of a mile. Glendale was made the favorite, and Glendale won. The big tip was Arah, but Arah, after running very strong for five-eighths of a mile, had to give it up and let Glendale win, and Bohemien beat him out by a head for the place.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for horses that have run and not won at this meeting, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:53.

Mollie Allen & Roche's b. c. Badge, 4 years, by The Ill Used-Baroness, 122 pounds.....(Hayward) 1
Beverwyck Stable's b. f. Lavinia Belle, 4, 119..
(Hamiltoe) 2
B. Lewis's ch. c. Martin Russell, 3, 113.....(Allen) 3
Oay Gray, 113, and Winona, 119, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Badge, 2 to 5; Lavinia Belle, 11 to 5; Martin Russell, 20 to 1; Winona and Gay Gray, 100 to 1 each.

For place—Against Badge and Lavinia Belle, 1 to 5 each; Martin Russell, 2½ to 1 each; Winona and Gay Gray, 15 to 1 each.

Won by a length and a half; three between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for three-year-olds and upward that have not won two races of $1,000 in 1888, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21¼.

Dwyer Brothers' br. c. Fordham, 3 years, by Falsetto-Semper Vivo, 122 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
McClelland & Roche's b. h. Bradford, 4, 122.
(Hayward) 2
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 3, 117.....(Blaylock) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Fordham, 3 to 5; Bradford, 6 to 5; Tipstaff, 8 to 1. No place betting.

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for two-year-olds that have run and not won at this meeting, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:22.

J. N. Mulholland's b. f. Tulla Blackburn, by Luke Blackburn-Tullahoma, 116 pounds.....(Seaman) 1
W. C. Daly's b. c. Civil Service, 118.....(Lisser) 2
Chicago Stable's br. c. Robespierre, 118..
(G. Covington) 3

Elmstone, 118; Cortland, 118; Veronica, 115; Osona, 118, and Tacitus, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Cortlandt, 7 to 5; Veronica, 3 to 1, Robespierre, 4 to 1; Tulla Blackburn, 4½ to 1; Civil Service and Tacitus, 10 to 1 each; Elmstone, 15 to 1; Ozone, 25 to 1.

For place—Against Cortland, 1 to 2; Veronica and Tulla Blackburn, even money; Robespierre, 7 to 5; Tacitus and Civil Service, 4 to 1; Elmstone, 5 to 1, and Ozone, 8 to 1.

Won by a length; the same between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53½.

T. Cornelissen's b. g. King Crab, 4 years, by Kingfisher-Carita, 120 pounds.....(Hamiltoe) 1
Beverwyck Stable's b. c. Castaway II., 3, 104..
(G. Covington) 2
P. H. Ryan's ch. g. Theodosius, 5, 100.....(Riley) 3

Bellwood, 101; King Idle, 105, and Now or Never, 110, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against King Crab, 4 to 5; Now or Never, 6 to 5; Castaway II., 7 to 1; Bellwood, 8 to 1; Theodosius 10 to 1; King Idle, 20 to 1.

For place—Against King Crab, no bet in; Now or Never, 6 to 5; Castaway II., 7 to 5; Bellwood, 3 to 1; Theodosius, 3 to 1; King Idle, 8 to 1.

Won by a half length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, for three-year-olds and upward, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—2:00½. No bid for the winner.

H. McClelland's b. c. Heyday, 3 years, by Iroquois-Olaria, 98 pounds, $600.....(Bryan) 1
J. A. Bachelor's ch. f. Stephanie, 3, 92.....(——) 2
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Barrister, 4, 108.....(——) 3

Clay Stockton, 101; Gallatin, 97; Van, 116, and Filtaway, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Clay Stockton, 3 to 1; Barrister, 3½ to 1; Stephanie and Filtaway, 4 to 1 each; Van, 7 to 1; Heyday, 10 to 1; Gallatin, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Clay Stockton, even money; Barrister and Filtaway, 6 to 5 each; Stephanie, 7 to 5; Heyday and Van, 3 to 1 each; Gallatin, 10 to 1.

Won by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, for three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:22. No bid for the winner.

J. T. Carmody's b. g. Glendale, 4 years, by Glenmore-Alice J., 122 pounds, $1,500.
(G. Covington) 1
Empire Stable's b. c. Bohemian, 4, 122.....(Tarsi) 2
George Forbes's b. c. Arah, 3, 110.....(Littlefield) 3

J. O'B., 113; Fustic, 113; Richelieu, 116, and Later On, 109, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Glendale, even money; J. O'B., 7 to 5; Arah, 5 to 1; Bohemian, 6 to 1; Fustic, 8 to 1; Later On and Richelieu, 25 to 1 each.

For place—Against Glendale, no betting; J. O'B., 7 to 5; Arah and Bohemian, 6 to 5 each; Fustic, 2½ to 1; Richelieu, 8 to 1; Later On, 10 to 1.

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

TO-DAY'S CARD.

The entries and weights for the six races to be run to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Freedom and Brown Charlie, 110 pounds each; Lela May, 107; Frejois, Harrisburg, Gunshot, Tipstaff and Cracksman, 100 each; Manola, 104; Express, 99.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for two-year-olds. Three-fourths of a mile. Lismony, 106 pounds; Lauretta, Veronica, and the Hop filly, 103 each.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for all ages. One mile. Little Mich, Oregon, Badge, and King Crab, 110 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes, for all ages. One mile and an eighth. Tacagoe, 116 pounds; Wilfred, 114; Tavistoa, 109; Macbeth II., 103; Brussels, 100; Flitaway, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Steamboat, 112 pounds; Brown Charlie and King Idle, 108 each; Harrisburg, 107; Girondea, 104; Lonelay, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for all ages. One mile. J. J. O'B., 117 pounds; Rupert, 116; St. Valentine, Reginald, and Fustic, 115 each; Al Reed, 113; Prince Karl, 111.

ENGLISH MONEY AGAIN.

A SYNDICATE TO PURCHASE ST. PAUL MILLS AND BREWERIES.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 5.—An English syndicate is seeking to obtain possession of the principal breweries and the flouring mills in St. Paul, as well as the Crosby Mills in Minneapolis. The syndicate has its headquarters in London, but all the capitalists interested are Irish. Their agents are now in the city examining into the business of the industries which the syndicate proposes to buy if the report of the experts be favorable. No options are held on any of the properties in question, but it is understood that the owners are willing to sell for an amount based on the profits which their books show for a period of years past. The deal will involve, it is expected, in the neighborhood of $3,000,000.

There are two roller mills in St. Paul, the Lindeke and the St. Paul. Only the principal breweries will be included in the deal, and the probabilities are, according to the statement of a gentleman who is connected with the syndicate, that but four breweries will be purchased. These are Alderman Yaerg's, Theodore Hamm's, the Stabim Brewing Company's, and William Barholzer's. Other breweries may, however, be purchased if they can be secured on sufficiently favorable terms. It is the intention of the syndicate not to purchase any business that is not at present yielding a fair profit on the investment. In most instances the negotiations contemplate the retention of the present owners as managers.

It was the original purpose of this syndicate to secure the Pillsbury and Washburn mills in Minneapolis and an effort was made to purchase them. An option, however, was then held by the other syndicate, which finally secured the magnificent property. But a second option was obtained in case the other parties failed to complete their negotiations. As the latter was successful, the second or Irish syndicate now turned its attention to the St. Paul breweries and mills and the remainder of the Minneapolis mills.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

OTTAWA, Nov. 5.—Mr. Otto J. Klotz, astroomer of the Interior Department, returned to-day from Alaska, whither he had been sent by the Dominion Government to obtain data respecting the undefined boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. His reports will be utilized by Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington.

The Yukon River district, where there is a conflict of authority as to the administration of justice, was not visited, but the astronomer inspected the disputed territory along the Stickeen River. No little trouble. It is expected, will be experienced in locating the southern portion of the boundary, which the existing treaty provides shall, despite the irregular mountain range, follow the sinuosities of the coast at a distance of ten miles therefrom.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 5.—A sensational death occurred this afternoon in Pittston which is associated in the minds of the public with the Glynn poisoning case. Mrs. Rabbet, a sister-in-law of James Glynn, the suspected poisoner, and a daughter of Mr. Cragbie, the first victim of the supposed poisoning, was taken with cramps yesterday morning. This afternoon she died after twenty-eight hours of great agony. She was an important witness in the coming trial of Mr. and Mrs. Glynn, now in prison here, and to be tried at the present session of court. The Coroner will investigate the matter.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About ten and a half millions of eggs were cooked in Chicago Monday evening. The occasion was the burning of the upper floors of the Western Refrigerating Company's cold storage warehouse, on the southeast corner of State and Michigan streets. The fifth and sixth floors of the great structure were totally wrecked by fire and water, and 30,000 cases of eggs and agricultural products were totally consumed. The building was damaged about $200,000, covered by insurance. The contents destroyed belonged to Earl Brothers, Reid & Murdoch, and Jacob Schopp. These firms place their aggregate loss at $75,000, well insured.

A fire at Rock Rapids, Iowa, Monday, originating in Grow's clothing house, destroyed the First National Bank, Green's clothing store, Mrs. Manning's millinery store, Van Wageman & McMillan's and O. O. Hall's law offices, Glove Brothers & Co.'s and W. H. Burt & Co.'s offices, Shively & Geiger's barber shop, and the Masonic and Knights of Pythias lodge rooms. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The losses amount to $30,000.

An early morning fire on North-avenue, Alleghany City, Penn., yesterday, destroyed Bovey's brass foundry and adjoining property, occupied by the Alleghany City Carpet-Cleaning Company. Two stables in the rear were also burned. A colored hostler, whose name is unknown, is supposed to have been burned to death. The loss is $40,000, partially covered by insurance.

Early yesterday morning fire broke out in B. J. Moore's bakery at Greenport, L. I. The flames spread rapidly, and the volunteer firemen for a time were helpless. The fire spread to the stores of O. F. Brown and partially destroyed it, as well as J. L. Brown's livery stable. The Columbia Hotel was slightly damaged. The entire loss will not exceed $10,000.

A fire at Weston, West Va., yesterday afternoon destroyed an entire square in the business part of the town. Nine families were make homeless, and several business firms burned out. The total loss on buildings and stocks will reach $40,000, with only $1,000 insurance. A man named Stone fell from the top of a building and was fatally injured.

The steam flouring mill owned by the Tecswater Milling and Manufacturing Company, at Teeswater, Ontario, was burned yesterday. Loss, $25,000.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Lieut. Col. Anthony Heger has been ordered to make a muster at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New-York, and Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon, will perform the duties of Attending Surgeon in Washington during Col. Heger's absence.

The Superintendent of the Recruiting Service has been ordered to forward thirty recruits to the Seventh Infantry, Division of the Missouri. They will be conducted by Second Lieut. John D. Miley, Fifth Artillery.

Chief Engineer E. B. Hurd has been transferred from duty as Inspector of the machinery of the Maine to be Inspector of the machinery of the Pennington.

Leave of absence for six months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted First Lieut. George N. Chase, Fourth Infantry.

First Lieut. William McFarland, Sixteenth Infantry, has been ordered to report at Devid's Island, New-York, for recruiting duty.

Leave of absence for two months on account of illness has been granted Capt. Junius L. Powell, Assistant Surgeon.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The United States steamer Enterprise arrived at Dartmouth to-day.

The order assigning Ensign James C. Drake to the Petrel has been revoked.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The miners' strike at Spring Valley, Ill., is thought to have been settled.

Monday a contract was mailed to President Scott that he will probably accept, as it is his own contract slightly modified. About seventy miners from Seaton's, at Gilmanton, went to Spring Valley to work Monday. The shaft at that place was closed down on account of trouble with the men.

A blast of the late O. P. Morton was yesterday unveiled in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind. The bust is of white marble, while over the three feet high, designed by Simonds, and erected in Rome. Chief Justice Byram K. Elliott presided over the ceremonies. The Rev. Dr. Day acted as chaplain.

Frank Vanmeter was shot and killed yesterday by Dr. Newland, a Deputy Sheriff, while resisting arrest at Buffalo, near Fredonia, Kan. Blackwood fled to Fredonia to escape the violence of Vanmeter's friends, and placed himself under the Sheriff's protection.

K. L. Boone, a member of the Georgia House of Representatives from Hall County, was found dead in his bed yesterday at his boarding house in Atlanta. Apoplexy was the cause of his death.

By a collision of freight trains on the Lake Shore Railroad near Wawaka, Ind., yesterday morning two engines and fifteen cars were completely wrecked and the track badly torn up.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The Chicago Board of Trade held no session to-day on account of the election. Curbstone trading in Wheat was much larger than usual for a holiday, and the feeling was decidedly bullish. The leading futures sold up 2c@2½c. December advanced from 88¾c. to 83½c.; and May from 84½c. to 84¾c. Fully 300,000 bushels were traded in, and when the crowd finally dispersed, 90¾c. was bid for December, and 84¾c.@84¼c. for May.

Nothing of importance was done in either Corn or Provisions. The communication to a New-York agricultural paper from Mr. Dodge of the Washington Bureau, giving a revised estimate on the Wheat crop and making it less than the last official report, was the principal cause of the strength shown in Wheat.

TUMBLES WERE NUMEROUS

BUT THE COUNTRY CLUB HAD A FINE RUN.

EXCITING SPORT FROM BEGINNING TO END—MISS CAREY CARRIES OFF THE HONORS—A CARRIAGE OVERTURNED.

Although the weather was unfavorable for riding to hounds, the Country Club of Westchester has seldom known a more enjoyable time than that which it experienced yesterday, Major James C. Cooley, a prominent member of that organization, gave a hunt breakfast at his pretty country place just outside West Chester Village, and almost the entire membership of the club responded to his cordial invitation to be present. The guests were so numerous that the commodious house was overcrowded, but that fact only heightened the pleasure of Major Cooley and Mrs. Cooley, who are never so happy as when entertaining their friends.

Among the many present were Mrs. W. H. Sands, Sir Frederick Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mr. Frank Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pelham-Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. Story, Mr. Louis Haight, Mrs. Jacob Lorillard, Mrs. McDonald, Mr. William Chapin, Miss Carey, Mr. Dwight Collier, Mr. M. V. B. Davis, Mr. Henry Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Potter, Mrs. Zerega, the Messrs. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin, Miss Campbell, Mr. John Davie, Mr. Robert Potter, Mr. Frank Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Biols, Mr. and Mrs. Wissmer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carter and Miss Carter, Mr. Henry Adee, Mr. Ernest Adee, Miss Pinchot, Mr. Clarence Sackett, Mr. Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., the Messrs. Harriman, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Lee Taylor, Mrs. McDougall, Miss Camilla Mosa, Mr. Cram, and many others prominent in Westchester society.

The exterior of Major Cooley's residence was almost as interesting during the breakfast as the interior. The grounds were filled with gay traps, while directly in front of the main entrance more than a score of spirited hunters were paraded. Outside in the roadway were many vehicles of farmers, who had taken advantage of the holiday to watch the sport, even though they were not invited to be present. In the yard to the rear of the house the hounds were penned, and they kept up a constant and impatient accompaniment of yelps to the laughter of the gay throng indoors. The whole scene was striking in its color and its life.

When the breakfast had ended, Mr. Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., who has taken Mr. Pelham-Clinton's place as master of the hounds, announced that the chase was about to begin. Instantly the house was emptied of its occupants, and there was a general scurrying for horse and carriages. Among the ladies having mounts were Miss Carey, Mrs. Howard Potter, Mrs. Collier, Mrs. Story, Miss Pinchot, Mrs. William Iselin, Mrs. E. C. Potter, and Miss Camilla Mosa. The gentlemen who started out to follow the hunt numbered at least twenty-five, while Master Cooley and Master Iselin brought up the rear on ponies, and another little boy was grotesquely mounted on a big-eared donkey.

The order of the gay cavalcade as it filed into the highway was as follows: The hounds, the horsemen and horsewomen, then gay traps of the invited guests, and a promiscuous assemblage of farm vehicles that had never before been put to such use. The entire line was flanked on either side by a hilarious throng of urchins and half-grown boys on foot, who found some amusement and infinite exercise in trying to keep up with the swiftly-moving train.

The throw-off was in an open field about 200 yards from Major Cooley's residence. Unfortunately for the riders, this field was guarded by a high stone wall. The result was that about half of the pack broke away from the huntsman, climbed this wall, caught the scent, and were off by themselves in full cry before the riders realized what had happened. Then the remaining dogs followed suit, and all the hounds were in imminent danger of being lost in the thick underbrush, toward which they were rushing with startling speed.

A majority of the riders stood immovable with astonishment when Mr. Havemeyer and the rear at the formidable fence. His horse refused, and not another animal would take the obstacle. It was a critical moment, but the master of the hunt was equal to the occasion, and with a whoop and a rush, plying both whip and spurs, he took over. Major Cooley followed, with Miss Carey and Mr. Robert Potter at his heels, and the doubt as to the pack being lost was dissipated. Away these few riders went splashing through a bog and then climbing a rocky hill until they were lost in the dark-brown cover of the woods.

The other riders, with a pretense of following, but hurried away with the carriages up the road to the place where it was known that a check would be held. Here they had the satisfaction of getting into line and parading through Westchester Village and past the grounds of the New-York Jockey Club to the resumption of the chase. In this parade a very painful accident happened. Mrs. McDonald and Mr. William Chapin were driving in an open wagon. As they were turning the corner of the street in the village, a heavy six-seated vehicle was driven recklessly behind them, and caught the rear wheels of the light wagon, and in an instant the whole thing was a jumbled wreck in the gutter by the roadside. Mrs. McDonald fortunately escaped, but Mr. Chapin sustained serious injuries. His forehead and cheek were cut open and both eyes were blackened. He was also severely bruised by the shock, but recovered sufficiently to bind a handkerchief about his head. Then he was taken to the clubhouse attended by several friends, who refused to follow the hunt after witnessing the accident.

A majority of the people, however, were happily ignorant of Mr. Chapin's misfortune, and they continued to pell-mell after the hounds. The going was remarkably rough and at times dangerous, not only on account of the stiffness of the country, but by reason of the soggy and uncertain condition of the ground. With the exception of a half dozen daring spirits the riders decided that discretion was the better part of valor and kept to the road.

But the others kept up with the pack, and after a hard run of about ten miles had the satisfaction of coming in at the death, or at least of being in at the place where the death would have been if there had been a fox instead of an aniseed bag. Miss Carey was the only lady who succeeded in following the hounds, and she would have encumbered to the perils of the going had she not possessed remarkable pluck and skill. As it was, she had two heavy falls, but remounted after each and dashed away in the lead of Mr. Havemeyer.

Mr. Sackett also got an ugly fall, but suffered nothing beyond a shaking up. The master of the hunt, the Messrs. Potter, and Major Cooley escaped accident, but the run was generally considered the most exciting and, consequently, the most pleasant that the Country Club has yet had. Major and Mrs. Cooley were awarded most cordial thanks for their entertainments, and Miss Carey was deservedly the heroine of the day.

THE STATEN ISLAND ROAD'S REPORT.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company's report for the quarter ended Sept. 30 compares with the like quarter in 1888 as follows:

	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$350,408 48	$374,190 08
Operating expenses	186,038 76	197,574 86
Net earnings	$163,469 76	$176,624 42
Fixed charges	62,259 58	70,244 05
Net income	$101,210 20	$106,380 37
Cash on hand	61,963 58	32,022 82
Proof and loss deficiency	123,922 36	119,144 86

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—PATTERSON, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—O'BRIEN, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 214, 241, 1147, 173, 205, 206, 185, 195, 209, 215, 223, 24, 25, 240, 246, 44, 232, 234, 468, 229, 245, 256, 101, 102, 103.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—BEACH, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 346, 347, 348, 352, 368, 89, 55, 90, 123, 140, 141, 142, 143, 133, 136, 137, 138, 59, 12, 19, 28, 31, 33, 39, 43.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART 1.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—ANDREWS, J.—Nos. 1088, 1825, 1098, 635, 1057, 1077, 898, 488½, 978, 924, 937, 1011, 887, 784, 1032, 1071, 2019, 1085, 1085½, 1099, 825, 1058, 570, 804, 922, 511.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—LAWRENCE, J.—Nos. 248, 908, 1016, 1018, 808, 443, 783, 1038, 840, 785, 658, 836, 1180, 1175, 1212, 369, 818½, 1213, 1216, 724, 1219, 1220, 827, 542, 1248.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—INGRAHAM, J.—Nos. 894, 867, 1161, 1162, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1191, 1193, 478, 1239, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1246, 507, 1271, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1282, 1283, 1283¾, 749, 1623, 1291, 1300½, 1301, 1302, 1936, 580, 934, 908.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM—FREEDMAN, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 43, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 185, 89, 90.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—SEDGWICK, C. J.—Nos. 882, 1083, 1045, 792, 1050, 1058, 387, 873, 562, 479, 884, 723, 961, 217, 893, 590, 540, 966, 834, 868.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 427, 644, 786, 926, 003, 1012, 1051, 194, 886, 247, 892, 792, 1063, 944, 888, 976, 979, 990, 668, 1032, 1034.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—Adjourned until Thursday, Nov. 7, 1889.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 516, contested will of Thomas J. Monroe, at 10:30 A. M.; No. 299, contested will of Joseph Gall, at 2 P. M. No probate calendar.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 5, 10.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—LARREMORE, C. J., DALY and VAN HOESEN, JJ.—Nos. 10, 11, 27, 28, 45, 50, 99, 103, 4, 65, 66, 68, 78.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 1613, 1064, 1291, 1268, 1348, 1408, 1610, 1158, 1012, 1439, 865, 749, 1513, 1150, 699, 1491, 805, 1458, 1506, 742, 1508.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—McADAM, C. J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., III. AND IV.—Adjourned until Thursday, Nov. 7, 1889.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Martin Flannigan, Michael Downs, and Patrick Shankley, well known to the police under various aliases, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on complaint of the Rev. Dr. Langford of the Bible Society, on Fourth-avenue, who complained that they had broken into the buildings 279, 281, and 283 Fourth-avenue and carried off several hundred pounds of lead pipe and some water faucets. The same prisoners were charged with stealing books from the library of St. Stephen's Church. They were held for trial.

Coroner Messemer was called to Bellevue Hospital yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of William Gillam, an Irish painter, twenty-eight years old, of 147 Cherry-street, who was admitted to the hospital on the 3d inst., suffering from an abscess of the neck. On Monday night Dr. Theodore Dreisam administered ether preparatory to an operation, and the patient died six minutes later. Coroner Messemer will make an autopsy in the case to-day.

An address on "Representative Americans of Our Generation" will be delivered this evening at Association Hall, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, by St. Clair McKelway. On Friday evening the last of these "practical talks to young men" will be delivered by Mr. William Naver, Jr., electrician of the Consolidated Telegraph and Subway Company, his subject being "Telegraphy, Past and Present."

The body of a man was found yesterday afternoon suspended to a tree in Lydig's Woods, Morrisania. It was cut down by the police and taken to the Morgue for identification. The man appeared to be about fifty-five years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, with gray hair and beard. He wore a blue cntaway coat, black and white check vest, blue and white check trousers, white shirt, and derby hat.

Archbishop Satolli, the Papal delegate to the Baltimore centennial, accompanied by Archbishop Corrigan and the Rev. Dr. McDonnell, yesterday visited the Italian Church of St. Joachim, where the two Archbishops administered the communion to about seven hundred boys and girls.

Among the passengers of the Guion steamship Alaska, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, were Robert M. Grinnell and family, Col. A. B. Linderman, Prof. A. H. Keane, Capt. Magnus Anderson, the Rev. E. Campbell, the Rev. A. P. Mendes, Robert H. Ramsgate, and the Rev. Farrell O'Reilly.

The New-York City Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War will hold a regular monthly meeting Friday evening at its headquarters, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Detective C. J. Mahoney was in Jamaica yesterday looking for his twelve-year-old son, who is missing from his home in Brooklyn. The boy left his home ten days ago, and nothing has been heard from him since.

Thomas Taylor, the oldest resident of Westhury, was buried yesterday. He was ninety-five years old.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Some of the property owners at Bedford Village are somewhat confused at orders they have recently received from the Croton Aqueduct Department of this city to the effect that they must remove their barns, henneries, outbuildings, &c., some one hundred feet from where they now are. The difficulty arises from the fact that many of them do not own property fifty feet from where their buildings stand, and it is with them a matter of impossibility to move the buildings complained of.

The strengthening of the bridge of the New-York and Northern Railroad which crosses Croton Lake has been completed, and it is now one of the strongest and handsomest on the line.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of a well-dressed man was found with a pistol wound in his head in Moeltor Park, Guttenberg, yesterday morning. He had apparently committed suicide. The body was identified late in the day as that of Adolph Mau, a butcher of 534 Tenth-avenue, Newark.

Edward Cosgrove, who once had a local reputation as a prizefighter, was found dead in a cell in the Gregory-street police station, Jersey City, yesterday. He had been locked up for drunkenness, and during the night burst a blood vessel in his detirium.

The Rev. E. B. England of Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church in Newark has been forced by failing eyesight to resign.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The demand for wool continues steady, so far as concerns domestic grades, and the prices there is no material change. Ohio XX fleeces sell at 33¾c.@34c., and good Wool can doubtless be bought at 34c.; Ohio X is rather quiet at 32c. Io Michigan X fleeces there have been sales at 30c., and No. 1 fleeces sell at 35c.@36c. No. 1 Ohio clothing sells at 37c.@38c., and combing at 39c.@40. Fine delaine selections are in demand, with Ohio selling at 34c.@35c., and Michigan at 32c. Territory wools unchanged, with sales (on a scoured basis) of fine at 60c., of fine medium at 55c.@57c., and of medium at 50c.@53c. Oregon wool is in fair demand and steady in price, with 21c. an outside price for best Eastern. Texas and California wools quiet. In pulled wools there have been sales of the Ohio at 33c.@40c., and of extra at 25c.@28c. Foreign wools firm, but not meeting with much demand.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Flour quiet and neobanged, but firm, in sympathy with the advance in Wheat. Wheat higher; advices from Chicago were that December was selling on the curb there at 80¾c., and May at 84½c., which helped the advance here; No. 2 Red, cash, 78c.@78¾c.; December, 76c.@79¼c., closed 79¼c. asked; May, 82¾c.@84¼c., closed 84½c. asked. Corn firm for cash, but trading light; No. 2 Mixed, cash, 29½c.; December, 28c., closed 28c. bid; May, 30½c., closed 30½c.@30¼c. bid. Oats quiet, but strong; No. 2, cash, 24c. bid; May, 27¼c. bid. Rye—No. 2, 39½c. Barley—Demand light; Minnesota, 50c.@60c.; Wisconsin, 53c. Hay—Market demoralized, with very little trading. Bran fairly active at 42½c.@43c.

PEORIA, Nov. 5.—Corn active; firm; High Mixed, 29c.@29¼c.; No. 2 Mixed, 32¾c.@33c.; Rejected, 31¼c.@32c. Oats firm; No. 2 White, 21½c.@22c.; No. 3 White, 19½c.@20½c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 40c.@41½c. Whisky firm; Wines, $1 08; Spirits, $1 05. Receipts—Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 7,800 bushels; Oats, 36,500 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 5.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 44½c. Resin firm; Strained, 85c.; Good, 90c. Tar firm at $1 30. Crude Turpentine firm; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 25. Corn firm; White, 47c.; Yellow, 46½c.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5.—Turpentine quiet at 46½c.; nothing doing. Resin firm; Good Strained, 97½c.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 5.—Turpentine steady at 44½c. Resin steady at $1@$1 07½.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,120 head; total for week thus far, 9,500 head; for same time last week, 9,880 head; consigned through, 1,200 head, all to New-York; 300 head on sale; steady and firm. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,200 head; total for week thus far, 15,900 head; for same time last week, 17,800 head; consigned through, 3,400 head, all to New-York; 3,600 head on sale; quiet and drooping. Hogs—Receipts for the last 24 hours, 3,360 head; total for week thus far, 12,400 head; for same time last week, 30,360 head; consigned through, 3,360 head; 2,100 head to New-York; 1,400 head on sale; good demand at full prices; Yorkers, medium and heavy, $4 25@$4 30; heavy ends, $4 25@$4 30; pigs, $4 20.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market strong; choice heavy native Steers, $4 20@$4 70; fair to good do., $3 40@$4 20; stockers and feeders, $1 80@$2 50; range Steers, $2 10@$3 30. Hogs—Receipts, 16,800 head; shipments, 2,600 head; market steady; f

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
ARIONBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—LATER ON. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—HAMLET.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—WAX WORKS—WAX WORKERS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—BEN-MY-CHREE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MONTE CRISTO. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—FASCINATION. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—MIGNON.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—OUR FLAT.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—TESTIMONIAL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—ROGER LA HONTE. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—DAVID GARRICK.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE SEVEN ACES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DRUM MAJOR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—HELENE.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

The Democratic candidatee in this State have been elected by a majority considerably larger than the majority of FREDERICK COOK, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1887. The city of New-York gives RICE a majority of 61,761 over GILBERT, a Democratic gain of 9,528 as compared with the vote of 1887. Brooklyn gives RICE 10,888, a Democratic gain of 840. To offset this, GILBERT, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, hae made some gains outside the two cities, but our returns by counties indicate a plurality of 25,000 for RICE. WEMPLE, who eeeme to have beeu the candidate most objectionable to the censors of the ceiling swindle, was eome four thousand behind RICE in this city. There would have been no doubt whatever of hie defeat if thoee voters who were oppoeed to his election had had the opportunity of a reformed ballot law to make their oppoeition felt.

The relative representation of partiee in the State Senate eeems to remain unchanged—twenty Repnblicans to twelve Democrats. The Repnblicans have loet the Fourth District in Brooklyn and the Seventeenth, or Albany, District, bnt they have gained the Thirteenth and Eighteenth Districts. The Repnblicane have suffered a net loes of nine Assemblymen, putting the relative representation at seventy Republicans and fifty-eight Democrats. Some of the losses have been incurred in unexpected quarters, a Democratic Assemblyman having been chosen, for instance, in WARNER MILLER'S county of Herkimer. In this city the Republicans have lost one Assemblyman, but with their help the County Democrats have gained three, electing six to fourteen for Tammany, the relative representation last Winter being sixteen Tammany men to three County Democrats. If all Repnblicans and County Democrats are to be counted as in favor of a ballot roform bill, it will be necessary to win ten Democrats to that cause from other parts of the State to get a two-thirds majority in the Assembly. But one Democratic Senator from this city, A——, is to be counted upon for ballot reform, and another will be necessary for a two-thirds majority in the Senate.

When Mr. BRACKETT was named for Governor of Massachusetts by the Repnblicans their experienced managers regarded it as a triumph of "practical politics," and Mr. CABOT LODGE himself felicitated himself in advance that Mr. BRACKETT'S election by an overwhelming majority would cheer the heart of the heroic statesman who dispenses offices from the White House. That gentleman certainly needs all the encouragement he can get, bnt he will have to work aloug without that promieed by Mr. LODGE. Mr. BRACKETT has barely escaped defeat, his plurality, by the latest returns, being only ahont 5,000, and this he owea more to the dislike of the liqnor dealers of Boston for the Democratic candidate, Mr. RUSSELL, than to auy other cause. Mr. BRACKETT was a very fair candidate, thongh not the best, and he ran on a moderate platform, so far as the tariff is conoerned, bnt it looks as if pnblio opinion in Massachusetts ie tending toward a demand for something more "filling" than mere Republican moderation.

The snccessful working of the new ballot law in Massachnsetts yesterday furnishea a most complete refutation of the assertions of Gov. HILL and other enemies of ballot reform that the new eyetem will abridge the rights or defeat the intentions of the voter. Here was an entirely new law of which the voters had had no practical experience. Yet there was no confusion, no delay, either in voting or in announcing the resnlt, no obstruction to the exercise of the right of snffrage, aud so perfect wae the operation of the law that after a single trial it ie accepted by everybody ae a finality, and its continnance npon the statnte book will henceforth have practically no opposition in the State. Mr. SAXTON announces that he ehall introduce his bill in the Legislature of this State at an early day, and in the light of the experience of Massachusetts, Gov. HILL, nnlese he be etupid as well as stnbborn, will be compelled to abandon, or at least to ohange, the ground of, his opposition to the measure.

The re-election of Mayor CHAPIN in Brooklyn by a handsome majority ie a good thing for the oity, bnt it is more than that. To the city it secnres an able and experienced executive officer, who has ehown himself capable of conducting ite affairs with ekill, energy, and eonnd judgment, and that ie a very great benefit. But it is also an event not withont influence on national politice, because it is a signal defeat for that kind of Republicaniem with which the preeent National Adminietration is closely identified. With the election of Mr. HARRISON the management of the Republican Party in Kings County passed into the hands of a body of nnecrupnlous spoils-eeeking demagogues, who made no secret of their cynical belief that greed was the only motive worth appealing to in politics. They organized their local canvass by naming for Mayor a rich man, supposed to be popular with the workingmeu, aud they set BEST, the leader in the railroad riots, at work for him. They coupled with him CLANCY, the "Labor" candidate, and made an alliance in the conuty towns with the arch-trickster MCKANE. They ran their campaign on the lowest possible level in every direction, and eneered at the notion of "pandering to the better element." They onght to have been heaten by 20,000, and if Mr. CHAPIN'S party conld have been trueted to do as well ae Mr. CHAPIN himself, at his best, they would have been. As it is, they are beaten badly enough to rebuke, and, we hope, to discourage them, and to prove to the Democrats that the safety of their own party lies in doing its very best.

There is no room for donbt, at thie honr of writiug, that Gov. FORAKER has been abated in Ohio, and probably permanently. The Democratio gains were very heavy in Southern Ohio. Hamilton County (Cincinnati) was wou by that party by a majority variously estimated at from 4,500 to 6,000, and the returne ehow a eteady Democratio gain—though a emall one—throughont the State. The causes of this eignal reverse for the Repnblicans in Ohio are somewhat complex, bnt it was most largely dne to the revolt of the voters against the eame reckless, arbitrary, and high-handed political management that has characterized the party ever since their narrow and unexpected victory last Fall. The party organization was shown to be thoroughly corrupt, and was known to be greedy and nnprincipled. The leadere were infatuated with the notion that the people, for love of "protection," would bear any and every thing at their hands. Donbtless the experiment of a nomination for a third term was a dangerous one, but FORAKER was in control of the machine, which could not have beeu so vigoronely worked for auy other candidate, so that what he lost on account of the prejudice as to a third term would have been lost for any one else from the apathy or treachery of the managers. The result, therefore, is a definite condemnation of the party, and will add emphasis to the verdict on the National Adminietration expressed in yeeterday's elections.

The *City of Paris* has now heaten the record, which is her own, for the passage from New-York to Qneenatown, and beaten it by nearly three hours. What is more remarkable is that she has come little more than half an hour short of her best performance weetward, although the difference in favor of the weetward passage is commonly reckoned by hours. The voyage jnet completed is, therefore, upon the whole, the best performance, on record in transatlantic travel. The passage each way has now been accomplished well within six days, and within a very few years we may expect that this will be the standard duration of the voyage for the first-class lines. This reduction means a great deal, for it points to a decided increase in travel. A busy man who can afford bnt three or four weeks for his vacation will be tempted to spend it in Europe, when but twelve days of it must be spent on shipboard, whereas a total voyage of fourteen or fifteen days might be prohibitory. It will not make much difference to the tourists who go to Europe with the intention of spending the Snmmer, or who come to this country to spend the Antumn. Bnt, especially on this side of the ocean, there ie a very large class of holiday makers who can afford the money, but have not hitherto been able to afford the time, for a trip to Europe, and to them this lowering of the record is a matter of intimate interest.

Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE was arrested last night for shooting a man named HERBERT HARRISON; but the person of that name whom MAHONE wonnded most eeriously yesterday is called BENJAMIN.

THE DOWNFALL OF MAHONE.

MAHONE is beaten on his own ground by an overwhelming majority. This is, perhaps, the event of greatest importance in national affairs resulting from the elections yesterday. Had the canvass been one involving State issues alone, it would have left the rest of the conntry indifferent however it had come out. Bnt it was practically a national canvass. MAHONE was accepted by the Administration as its candidate. He pnt himself in the field only after conference with the President and the National Republican Committee. The promisee of help he then received were amply fulfilled. The Federal appointments in the State were pnt at his service. The officers from Virginia in Washington were sent home to work for him. Speakers of prominence in the Republican Party, Senators and Representatives, were ordered to speak for him. The treasury of the national organization was drawn on to furnish him with funds. He himself, in the speeches he made in every part of the State, pnt forward the national issnes, and especially protection and Federal aid to edncation.

It was made plain from the start that this was Mr. HARRISON'S first effort at a "Southern policy." MAHONE was to lay the foundations of a Republican protection party in the South. The negro leaders were kept in the background, but were furnished with plenty of money. The whitee were to be drawn in by the promise of profits from the tariff and by the gift of offices, and were not to be offended by the obtrusive race issne. It was an ignoble scheme, bnt in the eyes of the pious leaders of the present Administration it seemed a promising one. It has failed. The people of Virginia are not to be bought. They either do not think that protection will be the gain that its advocates pretend—which is true of most of them who think on that snbject—or they will not take it on the terme proposed. Their reply is overwhelmingly decisive, and it decides not only their own attitude bnt that of the Sonth toward the policy of the President. No other State presents a better field for that policy than Virginia. Having failed ignominiously and hopelessly there it is not likely to succeed elsewhere.

The feelings of Mr. HARRISON will be unpleasant as the fnll meaning of this resnlt is borne in upon hie miud. That mind is small, and not quick, bnt it can nnderstand that he is beaten and disgraced in the disaster that has overtaken his chosen representative in Virginia. It can, we should say, grasp the fact that his firet advance npon the Sonth is met with a crushing defeat. We hardly dare to think that the experience will open his eyes to the unworthiness of his purpose or to the haseness and wickedness of his methods, bnt it may make him distrnet his advisers, and possibly may cause him to qnestion whether honesty would not be a better policy than the one he has devised. Three years ago "he lifted np a prayer" that a "policy frank, if hrutal," of spoils might prevail in the government of the Repnblic. It hae beeu given to him to anewer his own prayer. It ie now given to him to read, in shame aud defeat, the resnlts of that policy. It will be very hard for him to change it; it will be ntter ruin for him to go on with it.

THE RESULT IN THE CITY.

The result of the election in this city yesterday must be regarded as a snbstantial triumph for Tammany Hall. Only one candidate on its general ticket was defeated, GILDERSLEEVE, for Jndge of the Conrt of General Sessions, and he is a man for whom Tammany had no special attachmeut. He was elected as a Republican in 1875, and though refraining from political activity while on the bench has never changed his party affiliation so far as known. The Tammany Democrat is not apt to he zealons in the snpport of a candidate belonging to another party unless eomethiug is to be gained by it in a political "deal." On the other hand, FITZGERALD, ae an Irishman prominently connected with the Americau branch of the Parnell movement, appealed etrongly to a cousiderable contingent in the Tammany ranks. Moreover, the Tammauy leaders seemed to have beeu prepared for eome sacrifice in order to make a strong showing for the head of their ticket. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, the caudidate for Register, by which the strength of the organization will be meaeured hereafter with reference to political represeutatiou in the Democratic Party of the State.

There will be mauy explanatione of the defeat of the Citizens' ticket, and many causes contribnted to it. In the first place, Tammany has been on its good behavior of late and has furnished little ground for attack npon its administration of publio affairs. Its bad record of years ago and fears of what it might do with uncontrolled power in the future did not greatly stir public feeling againet it. The Citizens' movement had little of the spontaneity of popular impulse behind it, bnt was started as a basis for combining the anti-Tammany elements for the defeat of the Fourteenth-street Wigwam. Tammany had the strongest motives for making an energetic contest, and the movement against it indnced it to put up a ticket that was comparatively invulnerable. Moreover, its thorongh organization enabled it to secure a full registration of its voters and to get them to the polls. On the other hand, many citizens who were to be expected to support an independent movement were lukewarm and failed to take the trouble even to register and to vote.

Another cause that contributed to the defeat of the Citizens' ticket was the suspicion that it was used as a cover for a deal in promotion of PLATT'S design of getting an increase of Repnblicau representation in the Legislature from this city. For this suspicion there was too much ground, as was indicated in the refusal of the County Democrats to unite with TAMMANY in snpport of DUNHAM for the Senate in the Eighth District, and their practically insisting upon a separate candidate of their own whom Tammany would not support. That incident alone was a serious blow to the Citizens' combination. It may even account for its defeat. Any compromising of the anti-Tammany movement by even the appearance of a deal with PLATT on the part of the Conuty Democracy was extremely short-sighted. The success of that movement was essential to the salvation of the County Democracy as an organization with any remnant of prestige, and it was certain to be imperiled by a political bargain with PLATT.

The result is not only the defeat of the Citizens' ticket, with which the fate of the County Democracy was bound up, but of the purpose of any deal with PLATT as well. The Repnblicane have made no gains for the Senate and have lost one Assemblyman. The Conuty Democrats themselves have gained no Senator. MURPHY has been defeated in the Fifth Senate District, though this is offset by the defeat of GRADY in the Sixth. The Tammany candidates are elected in the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts in spite of Democratio division and Repnblican County Democracy combinations. Even in the Repnblican Eighth, with two Democratic candidates in the field, TURNER, the iceman, almost defeated STEWART, the millionaire. Two or three days more of his energetio canvass would have elected him. The Repnblicans have loet the Assemblyman in the Eighth District without any compensating gain elsewhere. The defeat of CHARLES SMITH ie some compensation even for the re-election of GIBBS in the Thirteenth, and thongh SMITH had been caet ont by the Repnblican machine, he still represented the Repnblicauism of the district. The bargain and deal business under cover of the local Citizens' movement reacted in favor of Tammauy over the whole field, and euabled it even to elect Assemblymen where Conuty Democrats had the support of the Republicans in several cases.

THE FORGERY INCIDENT IN OHIO.

To the very end the ballot-box contract forgery was the dominant sensation in the Ohio campaign. We have already traced the history of this curious incident up to the pnblioation of Candidate CAMPBELL'S remarkable letter to Mayor MOSBY of Cincinnati concerning the appointment of the forger to be Smoke Inspector npon Gov. FORAKER'S recommendation, not long after the forged papers had come into the possession of the *Commercial Gazette*. After that letter had been published Mr. HALSTEAD still declined to make known the names of the persons who had misled him, and was still silent as to the presence npon the forged subscription paper of the names of several eminent Republicans in company with the alleged signature of Mr. CAMPBELL.

It will be recalled that the forged signature of Mr. CAMPBELL attached to a fictitious contract providing for a division of the profits to be gained from the use of the patent ballot box in Federal elections was published in fac simile and that no other signatures were published in any form, although it was asserted, without contradiction, that on the contract or anbscription paper by the side of Mr. CAMPBELL'S name were the signatures of JOHN SHERMAN, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH, and thirteen other persons.

At a public meeting in Cincinnati last Saturday night Mr. CAMPBELL took np the history of the forgery. Gov. FORAKER said at Marietta, jnst before the forgery was proclaim by Mr. HALSTEAD, that he had seen the papers and "knew what he spoke of" when he declared that Mr. CAMPBELL wonld "never truthfnlly deny that signature." But if he had seen the papers he mnst have seen the names of SHERMAN, MCKINLEY, and BUTTERWORTH on them. Said Mr. CAMPBELL:

"When the Governer said at Marietta that he had proof of my rascality, he said the same thing about SHERMAN and MCKINLEY and BUTTERWORTH. When MURAT HALSTEAD published what he said was a fac simile of my signature, he did not publish a whole copy of the contract; bnt when the paper was photographed he kept turned under the names of his Republican friends in the State of Ohio, and he knew as well then as he knows now that neither SHERMAN nor MCKINLEY nor JAMES E. CAMPBELL, nor any other of the seventeen men who signed that, or purported to sign it, had ever affixed their genuine signatures to it. He dare not publish in his paper before the day of election the full fac simile of that forged paper."

Late that night these and other remarks made by Mr. CAMPBELL were repeated to Gov. FORAKER, and he prepared a statement for the public which filled two columne of the *Commercial Gazette*. He denied that the forgery had been made with his knowledge. He admitted, however, that he had seen "the paper" before his epeech in Marietta. He offered no explanation as to the appointment of the forger to a comfortable office npon his recommendation, bnt suggested that the ballot-box incident had been planned by the friends of Mr. CAMPBELL himself. "In my judgment," said he, "the whole business was intended as a trap in which to catch me—gotten np in the interest of Mr. CAMPBELL for the purpoes of breaking the effect of the exposure they were expecting of his publio official act in introdncing his ballot-box measure in Congress." He said nothing about the names of eminent Republicans that he mnst have seen on the snbscription paper with that of Mr. CAMPBELL.

Gov. FORAKER'S statement was followed on the next day (Monday morning) by one from Mr. HALSTEAD relating to these names. "It is not true," he wrote, "that I dare not publish the famous paper with the forged signatures, bnt it is true that I will not publish it before or after the election." He does not deny that names of Republicans accompanied that of Mr. CAMPBELL. His explanation of the manner in which those names might honestly have been placed there, and of his attitude toward this phase of the matter, is so interesting and remarkable that we qnote it here:

"As to the names on the fabricated list, and what they should have taught me, I have to say:

"There were names there that shocked me, but the collateral circumstances of confirmation, if that form of putting it may be presented, as to the character of the papers, were so strong as they at first appeared, that I presumed those gentlemen had been imposed npon, and I attributed their signatures in so strange an association to the facile ways of public men in giving their names npon plausible representations without radical inquiries. BEN BUTLER, was it not, who said it would not be difficult to get an honorable member of Congress to sign a petition to have himself hanged? It occurred to me that Republicans might be readily persnaded to put their names down in a list that could be offered with the assurance that it was itself a matter of form, the real meaning of which was an expression of confidence in a ballot box easily described as one of the modern wonders that, though a mere machine, would go far to prevent the frands upon elections that in some of the Southern States are revolutionary, and that it would be well and wise to take advantage of the opportunity that might never occur again—that a Democrat proposed a measure to make that box an institution of the United States.

"Some snch representation made to very bnsy men by friends having bnt not deserving, their confidence, it seemed to me, might have procured some of the signatures, and with those in hand the rest would have been easy. I assumed that in this, or some way to me nnknown, that which seemed unaccountable might or could be accounted for; and, beyond and above all this, it appeared that I would be nnfaithful to take into controlling account the stature of the men, however famous, who could go into such a scheme knowingly.

"I did not think it my dnty to protect them, but rather that the exactions of public policy were that if there was a distinct good to be accomplished they should be exposed without malice, but without mercy, no matter how splendid the structure that might be overthrown. We must not restrain the earthquakes of truth though even the stars should fall.

"I could see no excnses for Mr. CAMPBELL. As the author of the bill he had especial and exclusive responsibility. Others might lack information as to what the measure meant and what the subscription paper behind stood for, but he could not have failed to know all about it.

"The names on the list are of both parties, but I felt warranted in using at the beginning that of Mr. CAMPBELL alone, and gave it in the belief that, whatever might be the consequences to him or to others, the old maxim that the 'truth had nothing to fear from investigation' held good, and that it would be a weakness and fault to refrain from the delivery of a blow to such a candidate through fear of ulterior consequences."

When it is recalled that the paper which Senator SHERMAN and Congressman MCKINLEY appeared to have signed really showed that each signer had agreed to pay $5,000 whenever requested to do so by JOHN R. MCLEAN of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and was to receive "a one-twentieth interest" in a secret contract relating to the profits of the projected ballot-box scheme, it will be seen that this is probably the most enrious statement of its kind that has ever been published in a political campaign.

A USELESS ARGUMENT.

Very likely Sir HENRY JAMES is making the most of the London *Times's* case against PARNELL; but the more he talks the clearer it is that the *Times* has no case at all. It could have saved money, and lost nothing else, by withdrawing its connsel and discharging its witnesses as soon as the cross-examination of PIGOTT was finished.

The oration is very dismal reading. It charges PARNELL with "having appealed for assistance to men who were well-known plotters against the British Government," as if anybody had pretended that PARNELL, or any other Irishman, had ever professed to be satisfied with the British government of Ireland. If the Irish were so satisfied, of course there would be no agitation and no agitators, and Sir HENRY JAMES does not mnintain that PARNELL has not truly represented the feelings and wishes of the Irish race, nor that they are not truly represented by the League.

In fact, the whole address is an exposition of the criminal folly of Irishmen in not being Englishmen. This has been a theme of British eloqueuce, Parliamentary and forensic, for a good many generations, and it is found much more impressive by Englishmen than by Irishmeu. If the *Times* had arraigned PARNELL npon the ground that he was an Irishman and that he was the representative of Ireland, he would donbtless have pleaded guilty at once, and saved all this fuss. And yet that is really the only charge that remains for the *Times's* counsel to nrge in the summing np.

THE STRIKE IS SPREADING.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—The railroad strike among the switchmen in the yards is spreading. It started down at the northeastern road some days ago, but it became quite general in this city, and it is not improbable that it will be so extended as to include other branches of railroad work. The matter has been brewing for some time and the switchmen discussed their grievances in meeting. It was agreed that the wages paid at present are too small, and that a demand should be made for increased pay, the nnderstanding being that the switchmen in all the yards were to go out if their request were refused. Yesterday morning the Superintendants at the Southern Pacific, the Illinois Central, and the Louisville and Nashville were notified of this action and were informed that if the increase were not granted the men would quit work.

At present the Illinois Central switchmen receive $60 per month, working ten hours a day, and the foreman $75. The other lines pay $2 25 a day to foremen and $2 to switchmen. The men demanded a new scale of 28 cents an hour for ten hours a day for foremen, and 24 cents for regular switchmen. The strikers represented that their work was dangerous and difficult, and that the money they were receiving was not a sufficient sum in return for the work performed.

The railroad officials refused to the demand and at once made arrangements to supply any vacancies that might occur. When 8 o'clock came the men were told that their request had not been granted. Thereupon they immediately knocked off work. The railroad people had succeeded in providing some men, and at the three yards these new men took the places of the old men. Later on the switchmen of the Valley Road went out.

A gang of strikers to-night visited the new men on the Northeastern Road and warned them to quit. Large crowds assembled at the stations and were dispersed by the police. The strike is now general and things have an ugly look.

THE CRONIN TRIAL ADJOURNED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—At the opening of to-day's session in the Cronin trial Judge McConnell announced that as to-day was a legal holiday and that as the right to take evidonce on snch a day might be questioned, he would adiourn the trial till to-morrow morning.

Frederick W. Smith, one of the indicted jury bribers in the Cronin case, is once more in jail. He had been ont for two weeks on bonds of $15,000, but this morning one of his two bondsmen, Frederick G. Libke, brought him into jail and surrendered him on his bond to Sheriff Masson. Mr. Libke declined to make any statement of his reasons for so doing. Smith said he thought he could secure another bondsman to take Libke's place in a day or two.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER CHILD PIANIST.

The juvenile prodigy is abroad in the land. There was evidence yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Theatre that young Otto Hegner had awakened the curiosity of those who go forth whenever there is any new thing, even though it be no more than a reed shaken by the wind. The house was almost as well occupied as it was last season at some of those memorable Von Bülow recitals, and the applause was at times just as lond and long, bnt there was not so snbstantial an artistic atmosphere, nor so satisfactory a mood in the general proceedings.

It is not yet time to set the seal of final judgment on this boy's playing. The recondite recesses of his personality have not yet been reached. The secrets of his thought are not yet all laid bare. He has shown us enough of his mind to convince us that there is more. A brain cannot be measured between the span of a man's fingers. A human soul cannot be weighed once and for all like a pound of fish. Let us tarry a little and ponder, for this boy is uncommon.

Who would have believed that a mere child could perceive so much of the strength and beauty of that great sonata, Opus 53? Who would have believed that a mere child, perceiving it, could have made it so nearly known to us? To be sure, he did not discover all of it, for no child could read the soul of a man, least of all a man like the mighty, solitary Beethoven. Nor could he by interpret all he did discover, for he has not yet become an expleiator like the profound, perspicuous Von Bülow. He could not even master all the mere obstacles of teobnique, for he has but a child's strength and a child's imperfect hands. Without the complete technique Hegner cannot wholly perform snch works. But his playing was large in style, dignified, aspiring, at times impressive. It had moments that approached greatness, when one forgot he was a boy and remembered only that he was a player.

Less satisfactory was his treatment of that delicious dream of slumber, Chopin's "Berceuse." Those who can truthfully read that sweet composition are few. The boy could not touch its sentiment, and his rendering was deficient in smoothness, in sustained effect, in mellowness of tone color, and in grace of phrasing. He was happier in the polonaise, a composition in which a mastery of rapid scale and arpeggio passages is of prime importance. Here the boy's digital dexterity, the clear and solid texture of his rnns, and the general brilliancy of his style combined to prodnce an excellent effect, marred solely by his lack of physical power. The applause which followed this performance was fairly earned. After several recalls the child gave a remarkably clear and delicate rendering of Chopin's D flat valse.

The Mendelssohn Qnintet Club opened the concert with the first movement of Mendelssohn's B flat qnintet, giving the adagio and finale at the beginning of the second part. The club's playing of the adagio was very warm in spirit, and generally commendable in the details of the exsention. The organization closed the afternoon's proceedings with a Weber rondo. Mrs. Pemberton Hincks sang, in her own peculiar manner, an aria from "Paul et Virginie" and the "Carmen" bolero.

BOOTH AND MODJESKA.

Mr. Booth's Hamlet may be seen at the Broadway Theatre this week in a better setting than this noble work of dramatic art has often had since the early days of Booth's Theatre. It is offered, to begin with, in association with the Ophelia of Helena Modjeska, an impersonation that is beautiful alike in design and execution. It would be difficult to find a flaw in Mme. Modjeska's acting of this character from the parting with Laertes to the end of the mad scene, it is all so exquisitely finished, so gentle and sincere, and in the pathetic passages so deeply affecting. The scenery is better than we have been accustomed to in occasional representations of "Hamlet," and the cast in general, though not notably excellent, is still fairly satisfactory. Mr. Hanford, who is often woefully deficient in th Shaksperean drama, plays Claudius unexpectedly well; Miss Gertrude Kellogg is, as usual intelligent and painstaking as the Queen; Mr. Ben Rogers presents his quaint and natural portrayal of Polonius, that has been admired for many years; Mr. Otis Skinner is a manly, virorous, eloquent Laertes; Mr. Beaumont Smith renders the lines of the First Actor in an unaffected, intelligible way, and Mr. Owen Fawcett treats the humor of the Gravedigger discreetly.

Mr. Booth is not afflicted, therefore, with bad support, and the splendid qualities of his performance may be enjoyed without disconifort. His Hamlet is now seen, for the first time in many years, with glossy black hair not tinged with gray. It has been Mr. Booth's fashion to play Hamlet without a wig, but he has at last submitted to the vitalities. In spite of his years, however, there were no signs of failing strength in his acting last night. He has rarely exhibited so much force and fire, and the play scene, the encounter with the courtiers following it, and the closet scene were invested with wonderful vigor and moving eloquence. The colloquies were delivered with matchless beauty of speech, and the rich equipment of the best English-speaking actor of this time was brilliantly manifested in every scene.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The closing concert of the Theodore Thomas testimonial tour will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening, and will be an occasion of large enterprise among musicians. The players of the Philharmonic Society, the Thomas Orchestra, and the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra have all volnnteered in this tribute to the famous conductor, and the body of players will be of festival dimensions. There will be 32 first violins, 25 seconds, 19 violas, 19 'cellos, 13 basses, 2 harps, 3 flutes, 2 piccolos, 5 oboes, 1 English horn, 4 clarinets, 1 bass clarinet, 4 bassoons, 6 horns, 4 cornets, 4 trombones, 1 tuba, and the onatomary array of instruments of percussion. Rafael Joseffy will be the soloist, and the programme will be as follows:

Overture, "Biensi".....Wagner
Funeral March.....Chopin-Thomas
Invitation to the Dance.....Weber-Berlioz
Concerto, A minor, Op. 54.....Schumann
Symphonic Poem, "Les Préludes".....Liszt
Fugue, A minor.....Bach
Variations.....Brahms
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini

The first public rehearsal of the Oratorio Society will take place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Metropolitan Opera House, the concert following on Saturday evening. Liszt's oratorio "Christus" will be given with the following soloists: Miss Sophie Traubmann, soprano; Mrs. Carl Alves, contralto; William Rieger, tenor, and W. Sparger, bass.

Carl Streitmann took the part of Alfred in "Die Fledermaus" at Amberg's Theatre instead of Herr Sinnhold, who was ill. The performance was given for the benefit of the Kindergarten of the Children's Charitable Union, and the house was crowded.

To-night at Niblo's Mr. Terriss and Miss Millward will act Claude and Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons."

SAXTON WILL TRY IT AGAIN.

In conversation with a reporter of the Rochester *Morning Herald*, Mr. Charles T. Saxton, who was elected Senator in the Twenty-eighth District yesterday, said:

"I shall introduce my Electoral bill, without donbt," he said. "It looks like a hopeless task to put through the measure jnst for Gov. Hill to veto it, and as a general thing I would oppose a waste of time in enacting another veto; but influences may be brought to bear on the Governor to cause him to change his policy toward the measure.

"He can no longer claim that it is an untried system, for laws similar to the one I have proposed are in operation in several of the States, and the reports of their workings have invariably been satisfactory.

"Then, too, I find that the laboring classes in all the cities of the State are warm in their advocacy of the measure, and this fact may influence the Governor."

EIGHT PERSONS RESCUED AT A FIRE.

A second alarm was turned in at 11:40 last night for a fire which broke ont in the basement of 132 East Broadway, one of a row of five-story stone-front store and tenement buildings. The basement was occnpied as a brush factory by Abraham Herald, who suffered a loss of $1,000. George Krackower, a real estate agent and shoe store keeper, lost $500, and the building was damaged a like amount. The smoke filled the upper stories of the building, and Officer Mnlcahy rescued Rachel, May, Ida, and Mattie Eydenburg from apartments on the fourth floor, which were full of smoke, and took them by a rear fire escape to the adjoining house. A girl named Ida Sutter was also rescued after she had been nearly suffocated. Krackower, his wife, and child would have perished had not officers burst in the door of their sleeping apartment and rousted them from a condition of semi-consciousness and helped them to reach the street.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

William D. Howells of Boston is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Sir William Robinson and Lady Robinson of England are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Secretary George M. Robeson of New-Jersey is at the Brevoort House.

Congressman Joseph A. Scranton of Pennsylvania is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Congressman George West of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CHURCH SOCIETIES UNITE

THE REV. R. HEBER NEWTON'S FLOCK WILL MOVE.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH (ANTHON MEMORIAL) ABSORBS THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

For some time past the congregation of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. R. Heber Newton is rector, have been desirous of moving from their house of worship on West Forty-eighth-street, near Seventh-avenue, to a more desirable position further north. A majority of the church favored a Madison-avenue site, but difficulties were in the way. A recently-enacted regulation of the Diocesan Standing Committee forbids the erection of a church building within the territory of another parish unless the permission of the rector of the latter has been obtained, and as the part of the city favored by the members of All Souls' was already liberally supplied with Protestant Episcopal churches, it looked as though the congregation must necessarily be disappointed. Within a week, however, a movement has been in progress looking to the accomplishment of the church's desire. On Monday it resulted in full success, and Sunday after next Dr. Newton's congregation, enlarged by its absorption of another one, will listen to him in one of the handsomest church buildings on Madison-avenue.

Probably the history of the diocese contains no parallel for the celerity with which the two congregations involved in this important transaction came to terms. On Monday before last Dr. Newton accident

RESULT OF THE CITY VOTE

JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE BEATEN FOR RE-ELECTION.

THE REMAINDER OF TAMMANY'S TICKET PULLS THROUGH — NAMES OF THE LOCAL OFFICERS CHOSEN.

At the election in this city yesterday nearly, but not quite, 200,000 citizens voted. One tally, with a few election districts missing, showed a total of 197,337 votes for the State ticket. Of these Rice the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, polled 129,991, and Gilbert, his Republican opponent, 66,722. Griffen, the Prohibition candidate, received 624. For Controller Wemple (Dem.) obtained 126,247, Cooke (Rep.) 68,602, and Rand (Proh.) 638. This makes Rice's plurality 63,269 and Wemple's 57,645.

The tally by THE TIMES, according to election districts, showed a total vote east of 195,063. Of these Rice received 128,193, Gilbert 66,432, and Griffen 458. For Controller Wemple had 125,598 and Cooke 68,467. These figures give to Rice a plurality of 61,761, and Wemple one of 57,131.

For the Senate the following were elected: Fifth District—William L. Brown, (Tam.); Sixth District—John F. Ahearn, (C. D.); Seventh District — George F. Roesch, (Tam.); Eighth District — Lispenard Stewart, (Rep.); Ninth District—Charles A. Stadler, (Tam.); Tenth District—Jacob A. Cantor, (Tam.), and Eleventh District—Eugene 9. Ivee, (Tam.) The special features of the election were the defeats of Col. M. C. Murphy, County Democrat, in the Fifth District and Thomas F. Grady in the Sixth, and the gallant run made by Charles H. Turner, the iceman and Tammany candidate in the Eighth against Lispenard Stewart, the Republican, and Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., County Democrat. The figures show that, except for the latter's dummy candidacy, Turner would have won easily. The delegation from this city for the next two years will include five Tammany Democrats, 1 County Democrat, and 1 Republican. As the present delegation contains 4 Tammany men, 1 Republican, and 2 County Democrats, it shows a gain for Tammany of 1 member and a corresponding lose to the County Democrats.

Of the twenty-four Assemblymen chosen fourteen are Tammany men, six are County Democrats, and four are Republicans. The present delegation includes sixteen Tammany men, five Republicans, and three County Democrats. Tammany has therefore lost two, the County Democrats have gained three, and the Republicans have lost one. The complete list as chosen by districts is as follows: First, Patrick H. Duffy, T.; Second, Timothy D. Sullivan, T.; Third, James A. Monaghan, C. D.; Fourth, Thomas Brady, C. D.; Fifth, Dominick F. Mullaney, T.; Sixth, Gustav Menninger, C. D.; Seventh, Francis V. King, R.; Eighth, Philip Wissig, T.; Ninth, John Martin, C. D.; Tenth, William Sohmer, T.; Eleventh, William N. Rose, R.; Twelfth, Moses Dinkelspiel; Thirteenth, Frederick S. Gibbs, R.; Fourteenth, William Sulzer, T.; Fifteenth, Frederick Haffner, T.; Sixteenth, Walter G. Byrne, T.; Seventeenth, John Kerrigan, C. D.; Eighteenth, Stephen J. O'Hare, T.; Nineteenth, John Connelly, T.; Twentieth, Myer J. Stein, T.; Twenty-first, Richard J. Lewis, R.; Twenty-second, Joseph Blumenthal, T.; Twenty-third, George P. Webster, R.; Twenty-fourth, Christopher C. Clarke, T. A feature of the Assembly contests was the signal defeat of John J. O'Brien's candidate, "9ilver Dollar" Smith, in the Eighth District and the election of Gibbs (Rep.) in the Thirteenth.

The Tammany Aldermen elected, including the President of the Board, will number twenty. There will be four County Democratic members and two Republican. The present board contains sixteen Tammany men, three County Democrats, and seven Republicans. Tammany has, therefore, gained four members and the County Democrats have added one to their number, and the Republicans have lost five. The defeat of James A. Cowie (Rep.) in the Thirteenth District was one of the unexpected results. The board for 1890, besides the President, J. H. V. Arnold, (Tam.,) will contain the following District Aldermen: First, Cornelius Flynn, T.; Second, Nicholas T. Brown, T.; Third, Patrick N. Oakley, C. D.; Fourth, Andrew A. Noonan, T.; Fifth, Alexander J. Dowd, T.; Sixth, William Clancy, C. D.; Seventh, George Gregory, R.; Eighth, Philip Benjamin, C. D.; Ninth, William H. Walker, T.; Tenth, Louis Schlamp, T.; Eleventh, George B. Morris, R.; Twelfth, William Tait, C. D.; Thirteenth, Isaac H. Terrell, T.; Fourteenth, Bernard Curry, T.; Fifteenth, William M. Monteomery, R.; Sixteenth, William H. Murphy, T.; Seventeenth, William P. Rinckhoff, T.; Eighteenth, Charles H. Duffy, T.; Nineteenth, Cornelius Daly, T.; Twentieth, David J. Roche, T.; Twenty-first, Walton Storm, T.; Twenty-second, James F. McLarney, T.; Twenty-third, David Barry, R.; Twenty-third Ward, August Moebus, T.; Twenty-fourth Ward, Thomas M. Lynch, T.

In the Ninth Congressional District Amos J. Cummings, with both Democratic nominations, obtained 14,691 votes. John Lloyd Thomas, a Prohibition candidate, received 44 ballots.

In the First Judicial District Peter Mitchell was elected Civil Justice.

In the city and county and judicial elections Tammany made a clean sweep with one exception. Their only candidate defeated was Judge Gildersleeve for re-election as General Sessions Judge. The figures at a late hour showed him, however, to have been beaten by a few hundred votes by his opponent, James Fitzgerald. The remainder of the Tammany ticket was elected by a plurality of over 10,000 votes. The officers chosen are as follows:

Judge of the Common Pleas Court, Henry Bischoff, Jr.

Judge of General Sessions, James Fitzgerald.

City Court Judges, Charles J. Nehrbas and Robert A. Van Wyck.

Frank T. Fitzgerald was elected Register.

A curious feature was the casting by a few hundred ballots of Recorder James M. Lyddy sought to play a trick by having himself a candidate for the position, but the Tammany men put Recorder Smyth on several hundred ballots for the same office.

Details of the city vote follow:

THE CITY VOTE.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ass. Dist.	Gilbert.	Rice.	Griffen.	Beecher.
1	1,288	4,321	3	1
2	1,043	5,015	.....	.....
3	1,560	4,128	.....	.....
4	1,559	6,298	3	.....
5	1,616	3,942	9	.....
6	2,043	5,154	.....	.....
7	3,461	3,020	38	3
8	1,293	4,812	.....	.....
9	3,050	4,598	50	.....
10	2,993	5,090	8	3
11	2,419	1,959	23	3
12	2,148	4,829	5	.....
13	3,563	3,197	34	.....
14	1,765	3,853	23	.....
15	2,639	5,798	21	.....
16	1,739	5,176	10	.....
17	3,988	5,971	24	.....
18	1,991	6,083	23	.....
19	3,447	3,680	72	.....
20	2,084	5,097	28	.....
21	2,176	3,156	28	.....
22	4,760	10,173	.....	.....
23	3,718	11,264	.....	.....
24	3,391	3,836	45	.....
Total..	56,432	128,193	458	9

CONTROLLER.

Ass. Dist.	Cooke.	Wemple.	Rand.	Sullivan.
1	1,248	4,400	.....	.....
2	1,040	4,774	1	.....
3	1,341	4,029	.....	.....
4	1,597	6,211	9	.....
5	1,640	3,874	9	.....
6	2,051	5,135	.....	.....
7	3,568	2,950	55	.....
8	1,270	4,797	.....	.....
9	3,168	4,545	58	.....
10	3,041	5,110	13	.....
11	2,583	1,736	28	.....
12	2,189	4,764	4	.....
13	3,626	3,111	39	.....
14	1,618	3,760	24	.....
15	2,669	5,752	.....	.....
16	1,775	5,202	30	.....
17	3,988	5,921	.....	.....
18	2,025	5,921	23	.....
19	3,410	3,243	77	.....
20	2,125	4,897	.....	.....
21	3,537	2,792	27	.....
22	4,827	10,033	.....	.....
23	3,887	11,154	.....	.....
24	3,381	6,587	90	.....
Total..	68,467	125,598	425	.....

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

The following tables give the full vote for Aldermen in this city:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Cornelius Flynn, (Tam.)	3,354
Thomas F. Foley, (Co. Dem.)	2,102
Flynn's majority	1,252

SECOND DISTRICT.

Nicholas T. Brown, (Tam.)	4,241
Jeremiah Murphy, (Co. Dem.)	1,825
Brown's majority	2,413

THIRD DISTRICT.

Patrick N. Oakley, (Co. Dem.)	2,970
John F. Cullen, (Tam.)	2,398
Oakley's majority	572

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Andrew A. Noonan, (Tam.)	4,129
John Galvin, (Co. Dem.)	3,804
Noonan's majority	325

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Alexander J. Dowd, (Tam.)	3,777
Aaron Morris, (Co. Dem.)	1,980
Dowd's majority	1,917

SIXTH DISTRICT.

William Clancy, (Co. Dem.)	4,186
Owen McGinnis, (Tam.)	3,350
Clancy's majority	736

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

George Gregory, (Rep.)	3,023
William H. Ingraham, Jr., (United Dem.)	1,879
Gregory's majority	1,149

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Philip H. Benjamin, (United Dem.)	3,845
Christian Goetz, (Ind. Rep.)	2,665
Charles G. Zeitler, (Rep.)	1,015
Benjamin's plurality	380

NINTH DISTRICT.

William H. Walker, (United Dem.)	4,542
John W. Cooper, (Rep.)	3,193
Walker's majority	1,349

TENTH DISTRICT.

Louis Schlamp (Tam.)	4,324
Lorens Zeller, (Co. Dem.)	3,934
Schlamp's majority	390

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

George B. Morris, (Rep.)	3,534
William Saner, (United Dem.)	1,803
Morris's plurality	731

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

William Tait, (Co. Dem.)	4,100
William F. Grote, (Tam.)	2,919
Tait's majority	1,281

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Isaac H. Terrell, (U. Dem.)	3,507
James A. Cowie, (Ind. Rep.)	2,720
Charles W. Smith, (Rep.)	745
Terrell's plurality	887

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Bernard Curry, (Tam.)	2,899
Charles J. Smith, (Co. Dem.)	2,788
Curry's majority	111

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY.

William M. Montgomery, (Rep.)	4,240
Richard J. Sullivan, (Tam.)	4,087
Montgomery's majority	153

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

William H. Murphy, (Tam.)	4,283
Anthony M. Jordan, (Co. Dem.)	2,400
Morphy's majority	1,883

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

William P. Rinckhoff, (U. Dem.)	4,518
Robert Gordon, (Rep.)	3,818
Rinckhoff's majority	696

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Charles H. Duffy, (Tam.)	4,778
Bernard Biglin, (Rep.)	3,226
Duffy's majority	1,552

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Cornelius Daly, (Tam.)	6,955
George W. Hamilton, (Rep.)	6,727
Thomas E. McLaughlin, (Co. Dem.)	918
Daly's plurality	228

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

David J. Roche, (Tam.)	5,715
Charles R. Koller, (Rep.)	1,078
Roche's majority	4,637

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Walton Storm, (Tam.)	2,894
Charles P. Santord, (Rep.)	2,551
Storm's majority	143

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

James E. McLarney, (Tam.)	7,890
John Brandt, (Rep.)	8,868
McLarney's majority	734

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

David Barry, (Tam.)	9,128
James Owens, (Co. Dem.)	8,724
Barry's majority	404

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

August Moebus, (Tam.)	4,195
Charles M. Hammond, (Rep.)	3,012
Moebus's majority	1,183

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

Thomas M. Lynch, (Tam.)	2,050
John Osborne, Jr., (Rep.)	1,025
Lynch's majority	1,025

THE VOTE FOR SENATORS.

The tables below give the complete votes, in in each Senatorial District in this city:

FIFTH DISTRICT.

William L. Brown, (Tam.)	14,086
James A. Cowie, (Ind. Rep.)	12,819
F. M. Hammond, (Proh.)	53
Brown's majority	1,394

SIXTH DISTRICT.

John F. Ahearn, (Co. Dem.)	15,182
Thomas F. Grady, (Tam.)	10,231
Ahearn's majority	4,951

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

George F. Roesch, (Tam.)	11,209
Frederick W. Diehl, (Co. Dem.)	10,015
Roesch's majority	1,194

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Lispenard Stewart, (Rep.)	10,985
Charles H. Turner, (Tam.)	10,899
Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., (Co. Dem.)	1,331
Stewart's plurality	286

NINTH DISTRICT.

Charles A. Stadler, (Tam.)	18,377
William J. Boyhan, (Citizens)	11,167
Stadler's majority	7,210

TENTH DISTRICT.

Jacob A. Cantor, (Tam.)	10,589
Charles A. Peabody, Jr., (Rep.)	5,951
Alston G. Calver, (Co. Dem.)	1,924
Cantor's majority	4,608

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Eugene S. Ives, (Tam.)	20,088
John Carlin, (Rep.)	1,753
Dennis A. Spellissy, (Co. Dem.)	2,823
Ive's plurality	3,888

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

The following are the results of the vote for Assemblymen in this city:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Patrick H. Duffy, (Tam.)	2,968
Daniel E. Finn, (Co. Dem.)	2,700
Duffy's majority	168

SECOND DISTRICT.

T. D. Sullivan, (Tam.)	4,198
Thomas Maher, (Co. Dem.)	1,883
Sullivan's majority	2,326

THIRD DISTRICT.

James A. Monaghan, (Co. Dem.)	3,080
Percival Farquhar, (Tam.)	2,491
Monaghan's majority	589

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Thomas Brady, (Co. Dem.)	3,857
Patrick H. Boohe, (Tam.)	3,797
Brady's majority	60

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Dominick F. Mullaney, (Tam.)	2,044
Michael Brennan, (Co. Dem.)	1,152
Mullaney's majority	892

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Gustav Menninger, (Co. Dem.)	3,991
Samuel J. Foley, (Tam.)	3,413
Menninger's majority	578

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Francis V. King, (Rep.)	3,814
William Conaghan, (United Dem.)	2,786
King's majority	828

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Philip Wissig, (Co. Dem.)	2,876
Charles Smith, (Ind. Rep.)	2,719
Frank J. Martin, (Rep.)	948
Wissig's plurality	159

NINTH DISTRICT.

John Martin, (United Dem.)	4,988
William F. Grell, (R.)	3,331
Martin's majority	1,027

TENTH DISTRICT.

William Sohmer, (Tam.)	4,530
Phillip Wassung, (Rep.)	3,699
Sohmer's majority	831

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

William Nicholas Hoag, (Rep.)	2,299
Henry De Forest Baldwin, (United Dem.)	2,021
Hoag's plurality	278

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Moses Dinkelspiel, (Co. Dem.)	4,211
Benjamin Van Leenwen, (Tam.)	2,590
Dinkelspiel's majority	1,621

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Frederick S. Gibbs, (Rep.)	2,806
Lincoln W. McLeod (Ind. Rep.)	1,754
J. Wesley Smith (U. Dem.)	2,379
Gibbs's plurality	430

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

William Sulzer, (Tam.)	2,303
Jacob Kunsenmann, (Co. Dem.)	2,008
Louis H. Bold, (Rep.)	763
Sulzer's plurality	795

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Frederick Haffner, (Tam.)	4,286
John Mulligan, (Co. Dem.)	4,085
Haffner's majority	201

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Walter G. Byrne, (Tam.)	4,217
George G. Banser, (Co. Dem.)	2,618
Byrne's majority	1,599

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

John Kerrigan, (U. Dem.)	5,255
Frank A. Higgins, (Rep.)	3,109
Kerrigan's majority	2,146

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Steoben J. O'Hare, (Tam.)	4,643
Robert O'Byrne, (Co. Dem.)	3,373
O'Hare's majority	1,270

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

John Connelly, (Tam.)	7,292
Henry Altmao, (Rep.)	5,396
Lawson N. Fuller, (Co. Dem.)	1,486
Connelly's majority	406

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Stein, (Tam.)	4,644
O'Brien, (Rep.)	1,879
Kerwin, (Co. Dem.)	1,762
Stein's plurality	2,782

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Richard J. Lewis, (Rep.)	3,181
William A. Boyd, (U. Dem.)	2,764
Lewis's majority	417

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Joseph Blumenthal, (Tam.)	7,970
John F. McIntyre, (Co. Dem.)	6,050
Blumenthal's majority	1,920

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

George P. Webster, (Tam.)	8,554
Percy D. Adams, (Rep.)	6,865
Cyrus O. Hubbell	1,954
Webster's plurality	1,689

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Christoper C. Clarke, (Tam.)	6,282
William W. Niles, (Co. Dem.)	3,947
Clarke's majority	2,335

THE JUDICIARY.

JUSTICES OF THE CITY COURT.

Ass. Dist.	Gedney.	Newburger.	Nehrbas.	Van Wyck.	Hadley.	Cheves.
1	2,319	2,931	3,279	3,169	10	10
2	1,842	1,879	4,197	4,197	1	1
3	2,158	4,084	3,660	2,488	.....	.....
4	5,657	4,089	2,776	5,941	.....	.....
5	2,044	2,374	3,459	2,734	23	13
6	3,950	4,171	3,435	3,288	2	2
7	3,752	3,752	2,749	2,720	84	59
8	1,945	4,129	2,455	2,928	.....	.....
9	3,890	3,440	3,646	4,118	79	38
10	3,470	3,949	4,871	4,329	.....	9
11	2,786	2,650	1,598	1,515	6	.....
12	1,778	4,284	2,776	2,495	88	8
13	4,235	4,009	3,047	2,845	.....	89
14	2,860	3,412	3,407	3,335	32	.....
15	3,678	3,283	4,553	4,587	31	2
16	2,887	3,982	4,638	4,587	31	2
17	4,737	2,904	4,276	4,281	13	29
18	4,719	4,769	6,622	4,774	.....	11
19	3,988	3,416	4,717	4,853	.....	.....
20	7,139	6,967	7,925	7,760	.....	.....
21	2,731	3,149	4,788	4,571	.....	.....
22	3,463	3,602	2,372	2,116	.....	.....
23	5,967	3,598	9,749	7,796	.....	.....
24	8,159	9,551	9,066	8,628	.....	.....
25	4,125	4,151	6,108	5,871	.....	.....
Total	87,119	94,113	103538	100641	297	207

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. JUDGES OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Ass. Dist.	Allison.	Bischoff.	Fabrikus.	Fitzgerald.	Gildersleeve.	Rogers
1	2,362	3,218	12	2,898	2,875	10
2	1,823	4,224	1	1,928	3,797	1
3	2,120	3,558	.....	2,349	2,942	.....
4	2,745	5,904	.....	2,741	3,313	.....
5	2,074	3,685	31	2,277	3,518	23
6	3,942	3,673	2	4,116	3,071	2
7	3,594	2,857	58	3,607	2,882	58
8	1,978	4,284	.....	2,197	4,197	.....
9	3,339	3,885	96	3,809	3,906	48
10	3,885	4,519	3	3,862	4,439	3
11	2,977	1,477	.....	2,822	1,589	.....
12	4,069	2,922	9	4,189	2,896	8
13	4,128	3,012	39	4,328	2,791	37
14	2,257	3,881	1	2,842	2,993	3
15	3,738	4,833	.....	4,445	3,872	82
16	2,757	4,284	29	3,383	3,650	29
17	4,849	5,041	82	5,478	4,344	28
18	3,479	4,648	.....	3,733	4,293	.....
19	7,209	7,617	.....	7,878	6,900	.....
20	2,918	5,955	.....	3,491	4,893	.....
21	3,832	2,117	.....	3,471	2,497	.....
22	6,401	8,851	.....	7,383	7,666	.....
23	8,472	8,985	.....	9,046	8,297	.....
24	4,263	5,942	.....	4,882	5,784	88
Total	88,932	105344	854	97,919	97,172	389

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Assembly Dist.	Haight.	O'Brien.	Farrington.
1	2,137	4,427	.....
2	809	5,911	.....
3	1,406	4,279	6
4	1,413	4,263	.....
5	1,598	4,512	34
6	1,981	5,313	2
7	3,884	3,004	82
8	1,324	3,111	.....
9	3,087	4,570	100
10	2,808	5,398	3
11	2,497	1,888	28
12	1,993	5,059	8
13	3,771	3,232	40
14	1,460	4,100	1
15	2,491	5,765	35
16	1,454	5,555	31
17	3,994	6,907	31
18	1,716	6,375	9
19	3,293	5,471	17
20	2,128	5,769	.....
21	2,323	2,763	.....
22	4,308	10,778	3
23	6,507	10,911	.....
24	3,391	6,779	89
Total	66,989	128,523	477

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The following is the total vote in the First Judicial District of this city:

Peter Mitchell, (Tam.)	5,820
Joseph I. McKeon, (Co. Dem.)	4,289
Mitchell's majority	1,531

LEARNING THE RESULT.

VERY LITTLE OF THE OLD-TIME PUBLIC EAGERNESS AND ENTHUSIASM.

Madison-square and the political headquarters in that neighborhood presented last night about the usual appearance for an off-year election night. There was no ornsh such as characterized the scenes there of a year ago. One could move about comfortably through the crowd gathered on the street to watch the lagging returns on the canvas at the junction building. At the hotels it was also nearly as easy to get about as on an ordinary evening. For want, apparently, of better occupation, a score or more Republicans dolefully held the fort in the headquarters room. They became quite apathetic over the election, so far as the city was concerned, while the evening was yet early. The same indifference extended into the lobby which became a scene of general gossip by 9 o'clock, when the exodus homeward began.

At the Democratic Headquarters at the Hoffman House much more interest was manifested in the proceedings. As the main items returns were pleasing, they kept the arithmeticians and calculators busy until results were substantially assured. The smooth working of the Tammany machine, as variously illustrated, was the subject of much admiration, especially in the cases of Col. Brown versus Col. M. C. Murphy and Iceman Turner against Lispenard Stewart. Reports from Staten Island that even the Republicans of Richmond County had turned in to vote for Col. Brown were given full credence. Mr. Grady showed himself at headquarters, but ceased to smile when returns became plentiful. He made a bold front, however, and lingered about the hotel corridor for some time after every one believed that he had been politically put to sleep. But the role of somnambulist was plainly not congenial, and he withdrew in good season. By a little after 10 o'clock the neighborhood of the headquarters had subsided to something like normal condition.

IN TAMMANY HALL.

The meeting in Tammany's Wigwam last night to receive the returns adjourned before it knew whether it was a victory or a defeat. The band began to play and the hall to fill up soon after 6 o'clock. Soon it was full, and then Chamberlain Richard Croker, Congressman Spinola, and others came out on the platform. Most of the returns were favorable to Tammany and the crowd cheered itself hoarse as Reading Secretary John B. McGoldrick began to read them out when Congressman Spinola called the meeting to order.

Richard Croker sat smiling over the figures as they were handed to him from the little back room where the telegraph operator was at work. The returns on the State ticket first cheered the audience. Congressman Spinola made a speech in which he took occasion to pay Mr. Cleveland a compliment, and then he worked in a little boom for Gov. Hill. This caused cheering for both Cleveland and Hill. When it was announced that Charles H. Turner, the icecart man, who made such a gallant fight in the Eighth, was probably elected, there was tremendous joy. But a little while after, Turner came in and informed those on the platform that he was probably beaten by 154 votes. The crowd yelled to him for a speech, and when he came forward there was a tumult. He said that he could not just tell whether he was elected or not, and he advised them to wait. "There is a question," he said, "of the legality of some of the ballots cast on the other side, and that may make a change in the result."

A little before 8 o'clock Richard Croker left the platform, and about 9 o'clock Mr. Spinola made a speech, telling of a general Democratic and Tammany victory. Then, much to the surprise of almost every one in the hall, he adjourned the meeting.

After the returns on the State ticket had been coming in some little time, Mr. Croker telegraphed to Gov. Hill at Albany that the majority for the State ticket in this city would be 70,000.

Mr. Turner says he will consult a lawyer about Stewart's ballot of extra length, and if he is advised that they are illegal he will fight it out on that line. The claim is made that some of Stewart's ballots were an inch longer than the other candidates' ballots, and that this was a peculiarity calculated to distinguish one ballot from another. And section 50 of the manual of the Bureau of Elections provides that the ballots shall be upon plain white paper, "and without any impression, device, mark, or other peculiarity whatsoever upon or about them to distinguish one ballot from another in appearance, except the names of the several candidates, and they shall be printed with plain black ink."

APATHY OF COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

The great hall of Cooper Union opened at 6 o'clock last evening for the reception of election returns by the magnates and voters of the County Democracy, but at 7 o'clock less than 200 of the voters had put in an appearance. As to the magnates, the only one who came to the hall during the entire evening was ex-Senator James Daly, who showed up about 8 o'clock. Meanwhile the meagre audience sat patiently waiting for somebody to read off the returns. At length an old man, with a flowing gray beard, who occupied a front seat, appealed to the reporters to read the returns, but they unanimously declined. Then the old gentleman explained that the magnates were absent, and called for a reader from the audience. At length a young man, who proved to be a bad reader, volunteered and for an hour his listeners were sorely puzzled between misplaced pauses and bad pronunciation.

Mr. Daly came in while the audience was enduring this ordeal and took a seat upon the platform, but declined to do any reading. He went away again about 8:30 o'clock. Gradual additions brought the audience up to about five hundred at 9 o'clock. Reports concerning the Democratic State ticket aroused very little enthusiasm, but the audience was warmed up some what by the news from Virginia. The news most eagerly awaited was of the vote on the city and local nominations, but this came in most unsatisfactory driblets until 10 o'clock, when a dispatch was received announcing the election of the entire Tammany ticket, with the possible exception of Gildersleeve. The possibility that James Fitzgerald had been elected Judge of the Court of General Sessions aroused the only hearty cheering of the evening.

AROUND PRINTING HOUSE-SQUARE.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening crowds began to gather in and around Printing House-square, in order to watch the bulletins of the various newspaper offices. The air was raw and chilly, and this might have had something to do in keeping within bounds the enthusiasm of the persons who had come to learn the news, for as a rule the bulletins were received in silence. There was much less of that restless moving of the crowds from one board to another than is usually the case on election night.

In front of the only one of the boards where any considerable show of enthusiasm was displayed there was a very good-natured crowd, which sent up a cheer at every new announcement, and went so far as to occasionally cheer when there was no announcement, probably on general principles.

The first returns which were shown to the crowds were of a spattering nature and gave no indications of the results. The announcement was made very early in the evening on one of the boards that Mayor Chapin had undoubtedly been re-elected in Brooklyn, but it was accompanied by no figures.

A great deal of quiet satisfaction was manifested at the announcement that "Silver-Dollar" Smith had been defeated for the Assembly and that Grady was not to return to the Senate.

A large bonfire had been built in Park-place, just off from Broadway, and was surrounded by people who found the gathering of election news chilly work. Several papers published early in the evening extras containing very vague news, and very little of this. Newsboys offered these to the crowds in front of the bulletin boards, but found few purchasers there.

RESCUED TWO CREWS.

GALLANT WORK DONE BY THE SAILORS OF THE ATLANTA.

Capt. Charles Cook of the steamer Atlanta, which arrived yesterday from Milk River, Jamaica, has made for himself an enviable record as a rescuer of distressed seamen. On Oct. 15 he saved the crews of two waterlogged vessels within an hour and within twenty miles of each other.

The three-masted schooner Spotless left Savannah for Baltimore on Oct. 17 under the command of Capt. Eldridge, who was accompanied by his young wife. On Oct. 13, when a short distance below Cape Hatteras, a heavy gale set in and soon increased to a hurricane from northeast to north-northeast. Several sails were blown away, and the vessel labored heavily. She soon began to leak, and the strain upon her spars and rigging was of a dangerous nature. During the night the foretopmast broke off and the main boom and gaff were carried away. The leak increased, and all hands went to the pumps.

Next morning the hurricane showed no signs of abating, and the crew were obliged to lash themselves to the pumps owing to the heavy seas which swept over the decks. The water made its way into the galley and spoiled all the provisions except a few cans of corned beef. During the day an enormous wave swept over the stern, washing away the binnacle and the clavits. The leak was gaining steadily, and the men were becoming worn out. Pinoky Mrs. Eldridge then donned some of her husband's clothing, and offered to work at the pumps, but she was directed to return to the cabin. A few minutes after Capt. Morgan Line was sighted, but it was evident that all she could do was to take care of herself.

During the following night the sea became more confused and the hurricane continued. By morning the vessel was completely filled with water, and the pumps were abandoned. The men had eaten nothing except corned beef since the storm began. Mrs. Eldridge was very weak, but offered to boil some potatoes on a small oil stove in the cabin. The potatoes were carried to her, but while she was cooking them she was obliged to lie down on a lounge and doing so fell asleep.

Shortly before 3 o'clock that afternoon the Atlanta was sighted, and one of the crew was sent aloft with a flag. The signal was seen, and one of the steamer's boats was lowered into the heavy sea and went alongside the waterlogged schooner. Capt. Eldridge, his wife, and the crew of six men were transferred in safety. Mrs. Eldridge still wearing her male attire. The crew saved but few of their effects. The rescue was effected at 3 P. M., in latitude 35° 45', longitude 74°. Capt. Eldridge valued the Spotless at $12,000, and thinks the cargo was worth $16,000. The schooner hailed from Baltimore, was built in 1875, and measured 397 tons.

The Atlanta, which was then bound from this port for Jamaica, resumed her

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

ATTENDANT.—By young German woman as attendant to insane or invalid; special experience in mental affections; asylum and hospital references. Address A. N., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH AND GERMAN to take full charge of a household, or as companion to a sick lady, or give instruction to children. Address Lady, 1,323 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady desires a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress, who is perfectly competent and trustworthy. Inquire, this morning, at "The Cambridge," corner 5th-av. and 33d-st., Room 29, from 10 till 1 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID AND MAID.—By a neat, competent girl; or will do sewing or fine washing in a small private family; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by neat and tidy young woman in private family; over seven years' experience; five years in last place. Address M. K., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by neat, tidy young woman in private family; best references; no fine washing; best city references, from last place. Address E. O., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid, plain seamstress, or wait on a lady in a private family; five years' good city reference. Address "M. H., Box 310, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping would like to find a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Address G. M., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family as chambermaid and assist with washing, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good reference; lady can be seen. Call at 929 6th-av., between 52d and 53d sts., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a strong young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; assist with other work; three years' reference from last place. Address A. K., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; aged waitress and assist with washing; competent; excellent reference from last employer; no cards. Call at 350 East 17th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family of good city reference. Address Y. Z., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By an English girl; thoroughly competent; excellent city references; last employer can be seen. Address G. R., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best reference. Call at 791 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; ring top bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family as under housemaid or would do nursery work; going to live out on account of parents being dead. Call at 342 33-av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chambermaid and Laundress.—Six years' reference from last place. Address J. F., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and care of growing children; eight years' reference last place. Address K. F., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city references. Call or address 800 Greenwich-st., corner Horatio.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call at 152 East 36th-st., Private Stable 8.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; would take care of lady's wardrobe; best city reference. Call at 440 West 59th-st., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotchwoman as chambermaid or parlormaid; would assist with both; newly arrived; has reference from England. Call at 253 West 25th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German Protestant; assist in chamberwork or wait on invalid lady or growing children; experienced in sickness; would go abroad. Call or address D. B., 125 East 29th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid or perlormaid in private family; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; competent to wait on lady or grown children; best city reference; private family. Address A. H., 108 West 42d-st., Kerr's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman in private family; best city reference from last employers. Call, for two days, at 221 East 21st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; very best city references; left on account of family going South. Call or address 800 6th-av., Myle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; two years' city reference. Address M. L., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid, and would do fine washing; is an excellent laundress; best city reference. Call two days, at 347 6th-av., near 24th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—Would assist with waiting on other work; three years' best city references. Address A. M., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 404 West 44th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Can be seen at last employer's, 27 West 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, 339 West 57th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 341 East 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with children; last employer can be seen. Call at 10 West 25th-st., from 12 to 6.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO FINE WASHING; best city reference. Call at 126 West 25th-st., bell 13.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; in city or country; reference; to be seen if required. Call at 298 West 10th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl; best city references. 251 West 92d-st., care F. Anderson.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMstress.—By a young girl. Can be seen, from 9 to 4, at present employer's, 44 East 31st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—Assist in waiting; four years' city reference. Call at 831 1st-av., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Welsh girl as chambermaid; city reference. Call or address Parry, 211 East 11th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best reference. Call at 925 East 55th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—Good reference; city or country. Call at 241 West 75th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. Call at 425 East 85th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call at 32 East 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—City or country; best city reference. Call at 280 East 24th-st.; ring bell F.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; willing to assist in the laundry. Call, for two days, or address 323 East 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; is of luxurious habits; best city references. Call at 126 West 25th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city references. Call or address 800 Greenwich-st., corner Horatio.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; in a small family; best city references. Call or address 229 East 40th-st.; ring four times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. Call or address 230 East 45th-st., second floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and assist with washing; best city reference. Address E. B., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English Protestant as chambermaid and assist in waiting, or do sewing; best city reference. Apply Box 390 106 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl; good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 259 West 42d-st., from 10 to 12, Wednesday and Thursday.

CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—By good faith, full, steady girl; fond of children; willing and obliging; experienced houseworker. Call at 431 West 52d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid alone; best city reference. Call at 241 West 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and assist with washing; best city reference from last employer; no cards. Call at 221 East 59th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call at 204 East 65th-st.; ring Jenkins's bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to private boarding house; good city references. Call at 331 East 43d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with children; good plain sewer; willing and obliging; best of reference. Call at 109 West 41st-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with children; wages, $15. Address O. M., 751 6th-av., second floor; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—Reliable; understands care of lady's wardrobe; if required, can sew; in private family; excellent city reference. Call at 113 West 46th-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference. Call at 152 East 36th-st., Private Stable 8.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; would take care of lady's wardrobe; best city reference. Call at 440 West 59th-st., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotchwoman as chambermaid or parlormaid; would assist with both; newly arrived; has reference from England. Call at 253 West 25th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German Protestant; assist in chamberwork or wait on invalid lady or growing children; experienced in sickness; would go abroad. Call or address D. B., 125 East 29th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid or perlormaid in private family; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; competent to wait on lady or grown children; best city reference; private family. Address A. H., 108 West 42d-st., Kerr's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman in private family; best city reference from last employers. Call, for two days, at 221 East 21st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; very best city references; left on account of family going South. Call or address 800 6th-av., Myle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; two years' city reference. Address M. L., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid, and would do fine washing; is an excellent laundress; best city reference. Call two days, at 347 6th-av., near 24th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—Would assist with waiting on other work; three years' best city references. Address A. M., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 404 West 44th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Can be seen at last employer's, 27 West 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, 339 West 57th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 341 East 37th-st.

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CHAMBERMAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—Good reference; city or country. Call at 241 West 75th-st.

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CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping would like to find a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Address G. M., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family as chambermaid and assist with washing, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good reference; lady can be seen. Call at 929 6th-av., between 52d and 53d sts., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a strong young girl as first-class chambermaid in private family; assist with other work; three years' reference from last place. Address A. K., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; aged waitress and assist with washing; competent; excellent reference from last employer; no cards. Call at 350 East 17th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family of good city reference. Address Y. Z., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By an English girl; thoroughly competent; excellent city references; last employer can be seen. Address G. R., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best reference. Call at 791 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; ring top bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family as under housemaid or would do nursery work; going to live out on account of parents being dead. Call at 342 33-av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chambermaid and Laundress.—Six years' reference from last place. Address J. F., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and care of growing children; eight years' reference last place. Address K. F., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city references. Call or address 800 6th-av., Myle's bell.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

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AN ELEGANTLY-DECORATED HOUSE; furnished or unfurnished; all latest improvements, including Turkish bath and plunge; southwest corner Park-av. and 68th-st.; built for the owner and offered because of his leaving city. Apply to JOHN RUDDELL, No. 101 West 121st-st, or W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

FOR SALE—EAST 15TH-ST., (STUYVESANT-square.) a desirable medium width four-story dwelling on extra deep lot. Apply to GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERience in renting rooms for business purposes in down-town OFFICE BUILDINGS. Address, giving references and particulars as to ability, A. B., Box 157 Times Office.

TWO DOORS FROM 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT 27-foot house, choice block, near 42d-st., for sale; a bargain. BELLAMY & WINANS, 559 5th-av.

A.—3-STY, 126TH, N. 5TH-AV.....$16,500
3-story b. s., near 5th-av., 126th-st.....$22,500
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

ATTENTION.—14 CENTRE-ST., NEAR CHAMbers, for sale. Terms. B. MARTEN, 3 Broad-st.

PARTIES DESIRING TO INVEST on Bond and Mortgage can always be provided with good Mortgages, without loss of time or expense, at the offices of the

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CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.
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OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 8,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY LOT WANTED—Address, at once, large lot, (not a vault,) in a choice part of the old grounds; one improved and not occupied preferred. Address, stating size, location, and cash price, to PURCHASER, Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE,
By order of EDWARD T. HUNT, Executor and Trustee of the Estate of THOMAS HUNT, deceased.

597 CHOICE AND DESIRABLE LOTS, LOCATED ON
2D, 4TH, 5TH, AND 7TH AVS.,
AND ON
14TH, 45TH, 46TH, 47TH, 48TH, 49TH, 50TH, 51ST, 52D, 53D, 54TH, 55TH, 56TH, AND 57TH STS.,

In the Eighth Ward, City of Brooklyn, will be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1889,
at 12:60 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, No. 59 Liberty-st.

The 2d-st. assessment for grading, curbing, and three-foot flagging has been paid by the Estate.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. for 3 years.

Access to the property is had by the ferries from Pier 2 East River, New-York, to foot of 69th-st., Brooklyn, and to Bay Ridge from foot of Whitehall-st., and by Brooklyn City Railroad cars from the Bridge, and from the Fulton and Hamilton Ferries. For book-maps, terms, and particulars apply to the Estate office, No. 177 Montague-st., and at the corner of 3d-av. and 42th-st., Brooklyn, or to Bergen & Lydecker, Esqs., attorneys, No. 169 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, NO. 1 PINE-ST.

THOMAS A. KERRIGAN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Under the direction of the Sheriff of Kings County, Supreme Court Foreclosure,
The 16 substantial Granite Warehouses, Right of which are each 50x100 feet, and eight of which are 50x60 feet,
Erected upon 32 Lots of Land,
the property of the "Contracting Warehouse Company," (Charles Coudert, Trustee),
Now leased as "FINLAY'S STORES,"
In the Annable Block, on the East River, at Bay, Near Hamilton Ferry, in the City of Brooklyn,
On FRIDAY, 15th November, 1889,
At 12 o'clock noon,
At No. 37 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn,
IN TWO PARCELS.
1st. The 8 stores on the North Pier.
2d. The 8 stores on the South Pier.
Together with the right of way upon adjacent wharves. HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Defendant, 68 and 70 William-st., New-York City.

BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
Belonging to the estate of Erastus M. Johnson, dec'd.
THE same will be sold at public auction on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
By FAIRCHILD & WHITEHEAD,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:
NO. 2,961 3D-AV., between 127th and 128th sts.
NO. 347 WEST 53D-ST.
AND
EIGHT LOTS on the west side of 9TH-AV., between 207th and 208th sts.
For maps and other particulars apply to EDGAR J. BROWN, ATTY, No. 111 Broadway, and at the Auction Room, No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

L. J. Phillips, Auctioneer.
Executor's Sale
to close the Estate of Emanuel Knight.
Valuable Unimproved Property.
L. J. & I. Phillips, Auctioneers,
will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
Tuesday, Nov. 19,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
Entire Front, (8 lots,) West Side LENOX (late 6th) AV., 133D to 134TH ST.
Eight Lots Northwest Corner 10TH-AV. and WEST 123D-ST., Boulevard, opposite Morningside Park.
Four Lots North Side 141ST-ST., 200 FEET EAST of 8TH-AV.
ST. NICHOLAS-AV., East Side, 112th to 113th st.
80 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.
Sale Positive, Without Reserve.
For Maps, &c., apply to JOSEPH G. LEVI, Attorney for Executors, 140 Nassau-st., or the Auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square, from Dec. 1 to April 1, to small, genteel family; complete with china, library, pictures, &c. Inquire F. C. M., 64 Broadway, Room 41.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—121ST-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., $1,600. 5-th-av., corner 124th-st., fine 4-story, $1,400. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st., NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unsqueled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, late manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT, nefurnished, in the ST. CHARLES, northwest corner 72D-ST. AND 9TH-AV., at low rents. Very light and attractive and in perfect order.
Apply on premises or to GEO. R. READ, 9 PINE-ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 81st-st.
New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND, 136, 138, 140, and 142 West 16th-st.—Choice, handsomely decorated, steam-heated cosrtmeets and first-class attendance. BROWN & GOLDING, 120 Broadway and 703 Madison-av.

THE HAMILTON, 165 EAST 66TH-ST. and 166 East 67th-st.—In this desirable block of houses we offer several choice corner and inside apartments. BROWN & GOLDING, 120 Broadway and 703 Madison-av.

BERWICK, 315, 317, AND 319 WEST 56th-st.—Desirable apartments in these first-class houses at very reasonable rents; steam heated. BROWN & GOLDING, 120 Broadway and 703 Madison-av.

APARTMENT, 10 ROOMS AND BATH, ALL light; house newly decorated and plumbed from top to bottom; only four families; location, 32d-st., near 5th-av.; immediate possession. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st.

THE LANSING, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, and 119 West 71st-st.—A few desirable apartments in perfect order for rent at reasonable rents. BROWN & GOLDING, 120 Broadway and 703 Madison-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS, 8 light rooms and bath, in new double building, 120 East 34th-st.; elevator, electric light, steam heat. Inquire on premises.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 864 and 50 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.
APARTMENTS TO LET.
NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,
CORNER 86TH-ST.
Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $1,500; new, perfect kitchen, rooms; marble and iron plans. Apply on premises, or to FRED J. STONE, 60 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

CHOICEST OFFICES IN NEW-YORK TO let in Union Trust Company's fire-proof building, just being completed, opposite Stock Exchange, with fronts on Broadway and New-st., adjoining Wall-st. large suites for corporations, bankers, brokers and lawyers, including ground floor banking office; splendid lights and finest location in city. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST.—Store and basement to let; will be built and fitted altered; elevator and steam heat; reasonable rent. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS FURnished house on or near 5th-av., for admit private family; owners only. Box 100 Langham Hotel.

DRESSMAKING.

JUST RECEIVED PARIS JACKETS, MATInées, Wrappers, Sacks, Linen and Silk Underwear, Corset Covers, Petticoats, Undergarments; unique designs; lowest prices. JAMMES, 13 West 30th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

Fall River Line. Boston, $3,
For First-class Limited Tickets.
Fares reduced to all points. Steamers PURITAN and PILGRIM leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 4:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included. Connection by Annex boat from Brooklyn and Jersey City at 4 P. M.
RETURNING, trains connecting with steamers at Fall River leave Boston week days at 6, Sundays at 7 P. M. Steam heat in staterooms. AN ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE.—FAVORITE INSIDE Routs. Fares reduced. To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2; correspooding reductions to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (foot Vember) North River, foot of Watre-st., (next pier above Dasbrosses-St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4:30 P.M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn; at company's office, 347 Broadway; at Pier 40 North River, and on steamers. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
G. W. BRADY, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) N. R., foot of Murray-st., daily at 4:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connects at Providence for Stamers, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.
EXCURSION, (GOOD 15 DAYS,) $1 25.
Steamers C. H. Northam and Co-tinental leave Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting at New-Haven with special trains for MERIDEN, Hartford, Springfield, Boston, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A.—RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, Stony Clove, and Catskill Mountain Railroads. The steamer EAGLE PIER 25 will leave Pier 40, foot of WEST 10TH-ST., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Saturday at 1 P. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER ATTERSILL leaves Pier 38 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad.

ALL FARES REDUCED VIA STONINGton Line. The popular route to Boston, 95; Providence, $4; Worcester, $3 50. Steamers leave new Pier 36 N. R., onn block above Canal-st., at 4:30 P. M., Sundays excepted.

ALBANY BOATS. PEOPLE'S LINE. Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Electric lights in all rooms.

TROY BOATS SARATOGA AND CITY of TROY.—Pier 50, foot of Vestry-st., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 5 P. M. Sunday steamer to Lake Albany.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The Standard Railway of America!
DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!
STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.
PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after September 30, 1889.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.
9:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, protecting ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

THE FAST LINE.
9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg. Pullman Sleeping Car Altoone to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car Philadelphia to Altoona, and Pullman Dining Car Columbus to St. Louis. Train leaving New-York on Saturday runs through to Chicago via Columbus. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibuln Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to New-Orleans, New-York to Pittsburg; Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghenies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Pittsburg, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Canandaigua, except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M. Regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 2:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 9:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Pointe on Chesapeake Bay, Ohio Railway and Cincolnnati. Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M., daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 (Through Car) and 2:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.
FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 8:30, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.
Boats of "Brooklyn Aener" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express Trains leave as follows:
4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 9:00, 9:30, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 1:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:00, 4:60, 5:00, 6:30, 6:00 and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 4:10 P. M.
Trains leaving New-York early, except Sunday, at 3:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Ticket offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Easton, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyces and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.
1 P. M. for Tunkhaunock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.
4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazinton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For OHIO & GO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 6:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:50 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.
All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.
For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 2,261, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, or at stamige foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. ODELL, C. DEAS, D. SCULL, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st. N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, 10:15, *2:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:15, *2:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Albany, 8:30 A. M., *5:15 P. M. (New-burg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:55, *8:30, 11:45 P. M. and Washington-st., 7:20 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. At West 42d-st. and Jay-st. R. R. stations at 11:20 A. M., 3:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:26 A. M., 3:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 769 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 563, 785, and 942 Broadway, 152½ Bowery, 19 Parkplace, 66 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st. N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY. Only Solid Train
ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO,
AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS
DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.
3:00 P. M., 6:40 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.
W. J. MURPHY, L. P. FARMER, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTford R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot in Mott Haven or points beyond as follows: 7:00, 8:00, 9:02, 10, 11:02 A. M., 12, 1:02, 2, 3:02, 4:02, 5, 6:02, 7:02, 8:02, 9:45, 11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 3:02, 5:02, 6:02, 8:02, 10:30, 11:35 P. M. Sundays, 8:30, 9:04 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 3:02, 5:02, 6:02, 8:02, 10:30, 11:35 P. M. For pamphlets see time table.
*Express. †Local express.

RAILROADS.

"VANDERBILT SYSTEM."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
&
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
The Great Four-Track Trunk Line
Selected by the Government in connection with the LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY as the
"Route of the Fast Mail."
With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the celebrated Wagner Vestibule
"NEW-YORK & CHICAGO LIMITED."
In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four" lines it constitutes the route of the
"SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED"
TO
CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.
It is also the
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,
And, with the
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, FORMS
"The Niagara Falls Route"
Between the East and the West.
ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM
Grand Central Station,
FOURTH-AVENUE AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.
Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only one in the city of New-York.
On and after Oct. 20, 1889,
Trains will leave New-York as follows:
*8:00 A. M.—Saratoga, Rochester, and Montreal Express, Warner drawing-room cars to Syracuse, also to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany; dining-room car morning three from this point to St. Albans.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
*†8:30 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car for Buffalo, and a dining car, Albany to Buffalo. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
*9:50 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, drawing-room, 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Kilkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.
*10:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati.
*11:45 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars to Troy.
3:10 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.
*3:55 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy, Connects for Williamstown and North Adams, and intermediate points at Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.
*†6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.
*†6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Monntain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua. Daily except Sunday.
*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.
*†10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.
12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
*†10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-car through to Pittsfield without change.
3:45 P. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The eetirn train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service.
Tickets and drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 415, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 66 West 125th-st., and 136th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington-st., 128 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
*Run daily. †Runs daily except Sundays.
‡Stops at 128th-st station to take on passengers for the North and West.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF OCT. 8, 1889.
4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, &c.
1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
3:40 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.
5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
8 A. M. Sundays for Easton.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:30, 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 4, 9 A. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4, 6:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 6:15 A. M., 1, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:60 P. M. Sundays, 4, 9 A. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE,
Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.
For Philadelphia, at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:60, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:60, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:60 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.
Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M., have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,826 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 Fulton, 125th-st., and 152d-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 96 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.
WM. KNABE & CO.
have removed to their new warerooms,
148 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.
A number of slightly-used grand, upright and square pianos of our make, which were specially selected and used by the artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Company during the past opera season, will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

THE EMERSON PIANO COMPANY OFFERS neunsal indnonmants to letending purchasers; terms reasonable; prices moderate; forty years established; 50,000 sold. Artistic cases a specialty. Tone pure, brilliant, sympathetic; very light and easy touch. Do not fail to examine these instruments before buying. THE EMERSON PIANO CO., 92 5th-av., near 14th-st.

AN ASSORTMENT OF STEINWAY, WEBER, Chickering, Haines, and all other makes upright pianos for sale or rent; cash or installment; pianos to rent, $4; baby uprights for small apartments. WM. A. POND & CO., 25 Union-square.

THE TURF.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.—EVERY DAY this week. Six races, commencing at 1:30 P. M. Thirty minutes from New-York by special trains via Erie R. R. direct to Grand Stand, leaving foot Chambers-st. 11:30 A. M., 12 M., and 1 P. M. Foot 23d-st. five minutes earlier. Round trip, including admission to Grand Stand, $1. Trains leave for New-York immediately after races.
C. V. TAAS, Sec. G. H. ENGERMAN, Pres.

NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB RACES, Elizabeth, N. J. SIX RACES TO-DAY.
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS via Central R. R. of New-Jersey leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12:30 and 1:00 P. M. Local trains, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M. Round trip, including admission to GRAND STAND, $1 50. H. P. DWIGHT, Pres. R. A. McLENDON, Sec.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES, is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE; parlor dining room; large bedr

O'NEILL'S,

6th-av., 20th to 21st st.

SPECIAL WINTER OPENING IN OUR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

1,500 NEW WINTER BONNETS AND HATS FOR STREET AND EVENING WEAR, CHOICE DESIGNS AND TRIMMINGS.

OUR SEAL DEPARTMENT

Will offer a fine lot of SEAL GARMENTS, warranted genuine ALASKA SEAL, and LONDON DYED.

50 NEWMARKETS, PALETOTS, and RAGLANS, 56, 58, and 60 inches long, $298, sold heretofore at $450.

125 SACQUES, 40 inches long, $119 and $139; former price $155 to $210.

75 JACKETS, FINE QUALITY, **$85 and $110.**

General Reduction in every Department.

MAX STADLER & CO., Broadway, corner Grand-st.

REMOVAL BULLETIN, NOV. 6, '89.

Above the din and tumult of election arises the commotion which the Removal Sale is creating at Max Stadler & Co.'s. The offer of Men's and Boys' Custom-made Clothing at prices which do not cover the cost of production is drawing the public from all parts of the city. Call early, as the sale must necessarily be of short duration.

$10.95 Buys you a Man's fine imported Chinchilla Overcoat, cassimere or satin lined, worth $30.

4.95 Buys Men's Business Cassimere Suits which are worth $10.

9.75 Buys you a Man's fine Kersey Overcoat, superbly made, worth $32.

5.65 Buys you a Man's fine Melton Overcoat, a gorgeous garment, worth $22.

13.65 Buys you Men's English Tweed and Kersey Overcoats, satin or cassimere lined, worth $32.

99c. Buys you a pair of Men's Working Trousers, worth $2.50.

$1.45 Buys you a pair of Men's fine All-Wool Trousers, worth $3.50.

2.45 Buys you a pair of Men's imported Trousers, worth elsewhere $5.50.

You can buy a fine imported Chinchilla or Kersey Overcoat, cassimere or satin lined, all stylish shades, worth $40, for $17.65

You can buy a Man's fine Cheviot Suit, for business wear, worth $10, for . . 4.85

You can buy a Man's fine Black Corkscrew Sack or Cutaway Suit, worth $13, for . 6.95

You can buy a Man's imported Dress Suit, Worsted, Cassimere or Thibet, worth $25, for 9.95

You can buy a pair of Boy's Trousers, worth 95c., for . . 23c.

You can buy a Child's Suit, two pieces, plain blouses, worth for $3, ... $1.35

You can buy Boys' Dress Suits, corkscrews or diagonals, worth $8, for . . . 3.30

You can buy Boys' fine Scotch Cheviot Suits and Overcoats, worth $7, for . . . 2.95

You can buy a stylish Derby Hat, worth $2.50, for . . . . 99c.

OPEN EVENINGS DURING THIS SALE UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

MAX STADLER & CO., Broadway, Corner Grand-st.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SIXTH AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

UPHOLSTERY.

Third Floor—Reached by elevators.

In this department we are showing a class of goods, heretofore sold only by a few exclusive dealers at fancy prices; these goods are offered at our Popular Prices, which means a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent. to purchasers.

ORIENTAL GOODS.

Third Floor—Reached by elevators.

Our own importation, at from 25 to 40 per cent. less than similar goods can be purchased for elsewhere.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, AND STABLE REQUISITES.

Third Floor—Reached by elevators.

WE QUOTE IN PART,

SINGLE HARNESS, from $6.24 upward to the finest that can be produced.
DOUBLE HARNESS, from $49.99 upward to the finest that can be produced.
SADDLES, from $4.38 up to $53.13.
LADIES' SADDLES, from $8.13 up to $73.36.
BRIDLES, complete, 58c. up to $9.99.
BITS, 36c. up to $3.44.
WHIPS, 53c. up to $13.44.
HALTERS, 24c. up to $4.74.

OUR OWN MADE GOODS,

Manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. P. H. Comerford, are unsurpassed, if equaled, by any made in this or any other country.

R. H. MACY & CO

AT A. H. KING & CO.'S,

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY.

A GOLD OR SILVER HANDLE UMBRELLA.

To boom the Thursday's Sale and the bargains of To-day and Friday, besides offering without profit a superb lot of Men's Suits and Overcoats, we will, during these three days, present each purchaser of goods to the amount of $15 or more with an elegant gold or silver handle umbrella.

This is making a sacrifice to bring trade with a vengeance. The suits are of the finest imported fabrics, made by our custom tailors and warranted to fit equal to Fifth-avenue garments. The Overcoats are extraordinary values. They are of imported Kerseys, Meltons, Chinchillas, and Schnabel's overcoatings.

Overcoats, Cape Coats, Ulsters.

IMPORTED CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, silk and satin lined, reduced for these three days from $18, $22, and $25 to. $15

ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, silk or satin lined or faced, reduced for these three days from $20, $22, and $20 to. $15

EXTRA LONG SHETLAND ULSTERS, for severe weather, reduced for these three days from $22, $25, and $28 to..... $15

GENUINE MONTAGNAC OVERCOATS, silk lined, reduced for these three days from $32, $35, and $38 to..... $20

SUPERFINE KERSEY OVERCOATS, silk lined, reduced for these three days from $34, $36, and $39 to..... $20

BLACK MELTON CAPE COATS, long capes, reduced for these three days from $33, $35, and $38 to..... $20

ALSO

A superior line of superfine quality Schnabel's and F. and W. Chinchilla silk-lined "SAMPLE" OVERCOATS, reduced from $45 and $48 to

$20.

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' SUITS.

2,000 fine ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT SUITS, reduced for these three days from $20, $22, and $25 to..... $15

1,400 FINE BLACK CORKSCREW SUITS, reduced for these three days from $22, $25, and $28 to..... $15

1,200 SUPERFINE BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS, Cassimeres, Worsteds, and Wales and Diagonals, reduced for these three days from $35, $38, and $40 to..... $20

600 "FULL-DRESS" SUITS, reduced during these three days from $35, $38, and $40 to..... $20

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEP'T.

Here are great values for parents who desire well-made, reliable clothing for the little folks.

385 CHILDREN'S CAPE COATS, 3 to 8 years, reduced from $5.86, and $7 to $3.65

900 BOYS' FINE OVERCOATS, 8 to 15 years, reduced from $10, $12, and $15 to..... $6.90

We carry a gorgeous line of Boys' and Children's superb Suits, made from Rock Cassimeres and Globe Mills, which sell for $8 and $10 elsewhere, but are kept constantly on hand at $4.25. Boys' Dress Tricot Suits we sell for $5.75.

These reduced prices will positively be offered for **THREE DAYS ONLY.** The goods are plainly marked. They are the best products of our custom tailors.

Open until 9 o'clock evenings.

A. H. KING & CO.,

THE LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHERS.

627 AND 629 BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-ST.

NEW DANGERS FOR GOULD

LOSING HIS MONOPOLY IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY TO ENTER ST. LOUIS, THUS ENDING THE MISSOURI PACIFIC'S GRIP.

One of the most important moves made for several years in the railway world is now about ready for official announcement. It has been a long time in prospect, but so quietly and so carefully have the interested people moved that in few quarters has the consequence of it been even surmised. Yet through its success results are assured that amount to no less than the utter breaking of the monopoly grip that Jay Gould has so long held in the Southwest.

Gould's Missouri Pacific system is finally put upon the defensive. It will be no longer able to dictate railway rates in the wide territory where hitherto it has been the absolute master. Its main dependence is swept aside. Its last hope is doomed. The great Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway system is now ready to enter that territory on a basis that gives it not only every advantage enjoyed hitherto as a monopoly by the Missouri Pacific, but its entrance is significant of much more than an ordinary competition.

So fixed and firm has been the Gould grip upon the commerce of the city of St. Louis and the territory tributary that no other railway has been able to get into the city except upon the payment of a heavy tax to the Missouri Pacific. Gould, through the ownership of the only bridge leading into the city, has held St. Louis as though he had an absolute ownership of it. Every passenger car over any road into St. Louis has been taxed heavily as a toll over the Gould bridge, while no freight car can go over that monopoly bridge until $5 has been paid for its passage by the railroad running it.

Other railways have smarted under this condition of affairs, and public-spirited citizens have demanded a change; but nowhere has there appeared any sign of a better prospect till now, when the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company is suddenly disclosed as the financial backer of an opposition bridge, and at the same time shows the consequence of future plans for competing with Gould's Missouri Pacific system upon its own grounds by purchasing outright over $1,000,000 worth of terminal property within the business district of St. Louis. This real estate has just been transferred to the names of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy's representatives, and it is estimated that as much more has been bargained for and will be soon transferred.

The Gould bridge, owned by a corporation known as the St. Louis Bridge Company, which really signifies Jay Gould and Russell Sage only, is capitalized at over $14,440,000. Mr. Gould's Missouri Pacific system leases it at an enormous rental, which has been received through levies made upon the eighteen railroads centring at St. Louis. No railroad company ever had a more gigantic monopoly, for not only has Mr. Gould through it controlled the business of all roads in and out of St. Louis, but he has controlled as well a large portion of East St. Louis business, and practically he has had control of all available property for railroad purposes in the city except the northern portion. All roads from the North and East converge at Alton and East St. Louis. Trains upon reaching the relay station at East St. Louis are obliged to detach their own locomotives, and a locomotive of the Bridge and Tunnel Company takes their place and hauls the trains over the bridge into the Union station in St. Louis, where they are subject to great delays and heavy terminal charges. The large eastbound shipments of cattle from Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, and other places have been obliged to lie over from six to eight hours in St. Louis on account of the delay in getting through the city over the Gould bridge into the stockyard at East St. Louis, where they are fed and watered. It is said that this delay does cattle more damage than would a three days' journey. As it is with cattle, so it is with all other classes of freight, and it has been utterly impossible at times to transact business in a satisfactory manner. Aside from this, roads are unable to get into the West or Southwest because Gould has had a complete monopoly.

During the past year, however, the Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Railway Company was organized, as was also the Cleveland, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad. The people of St. Louis had found themselves helpless to protect themselves against Gould unless they could secure a new bridge and terminals in St. Louis and get a line across the State to Kansas City, tied two together making them entirely independent of the Gould system of roads. While the matter has been kept very quiet, the construction of the Merchants' Bridge and the roads connecting therewith has been quietly getting on, until now it is practically completed, and the line will be opened for operation on Jan. 1. The work of building the bridge has been done by the Union Bridge Company of New York City.

This Bridge and Terminal Company has tracks in the northern portion of the city and direct connection with the Union Station in St. Louis. Interested in this enterprise are men of the standing of Gov. Francis of Missouri and most of the richest merchants and bankers in the city of St. Louis; and associated with them are prominent bankers in New-York. It is a great undertaking; and it is not a thing yet to be done, but it is already practically completed. The mere ownership of terminals in St. Louis would not alone break the Gould monopoly, but there are other more important matters connected with this enterprise threatening a death-blow to the Gould Bridge and Tunnel Company and to the Missouri Pacific system of roads generally.

As a part of the new system and terminals, the Cleveland, St. Louis and Kansas City Road is under construction to Kansas City. This company owns a low bridge over the Mississippi River at Alton, probably one of the most valuable bridge franchises ever granted by Congress. This Cleveland, St. Louis and Kansas City Road was sold last Winter to Baird & Co., supposed to be representing wealthy parties in Pittsburg and Philadelphia; but that firm failed last May and the road has since been acquired by parties interested in the new Bridge and Terminal Company in St. Louis. In North St. Louis, fronting the river and near the approach to the new Merchants' Bridge, is situated the real estate which the Burlington and Quincy Company during the past few months has purchased, through George W. Morrison, for terminal facilities for its own road. For the property purchased 256 deeds have been recorded, representing terminal facilities so extensive and so well located that all the roads entering St. Louis will be able to get the accommodation they require. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company has a line down the west bank of the Mississippi River to St. Peter's, and a line down the east bank of the Mississippi from Chicago and the Northwest as far as Alton, Ill.

The Burlington and Quincy has applied for an ordinance from the city of St. Louis for the use of Franklin-avenue, in that city. It obtained from Congress last Winter, in connection with the Cleveland, St. Louis and Kansas City Road, a franchise for a bridge over the Missouri River about three miles from the west bank of the Missouri River, opposite Alton. The Burlington and Quincy now uses the Wabash Road from St. Charles into St. Louis on the west side of the Mississippi River, paying therefor nearly $250,000 and extra for switching charges and terminals, and it uses the Big Four tracks from Alton to East St. Louis on the east bank of the river. Thus, as it is now situated, it has no entrance of its own into St. Louis. As soon as the ordinance is passed by the city giving it the use of Franklin-avenue it will immediately build its own line from St. Peter's to the bridge over the Missouri River and thence on the west bank of the river into St. Louis. It will also use the Alton Bridge from Alton, which will bring it directly to its own bridge and thus bring together its two roads, now separated by the Mississippi River, hitherto making it subject to the Gould system.

Not only the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, but the Big Four and five other roads entering St. Louis will now escape not only the terminal charges of the Gould Bridge, but by use of the new connections they will have a complete belt line around the city of St. Louis, and what would be even more important is the fact that by this means there is provided a low-grade line across the State from Alton and St. Louis to Kansas City, it only requiring the completion of 130 miles more to make a direct connection at Booneville with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.

With the Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Company, the entrance of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy into St. Louis and the completion of the Cleveland, St. Louis and Kansas City Road, the principal part of which is already completed, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road could get not only an independent connection to St. Louis, but would be connected directly with the Big Four system, and all its through business from Kansas City for the East or for the lakes of the South and Southeast could, by means of the Alton Bridge, escape all terminal charges at St. Louis.

There have been earnest efforts made to keep these matters quiet, but for some days past rumors have been current that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road is about to build into St. Louis and that some combination made between the interests controlling the Merchants Bridge and terminals and the Alton Bridge would be the means of opening the Southwest Territory to all the roads centring at Alton and East St. Louis. The recent sensational weakness of Gould's Missouri Pacific stock in the public dealings on the Stock Exchange has started investigations which have disclosed these facts, of which neither Wall-street nor the public generally has had knowledge.

A combination so strong and franchises so valuable, backed by a bridge and terminal company in St. Louis practically ready for business, is significant of business upon no small scale. Independent accommodations will hereafter take traffic in and out of St. Louis regardless of Gould and free from his tolls. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is a competitor to be feared. And its entrance to St. Louis means that business hitherto controlled by Jay Gould as a monopoly will have to be divided. There are hints, too, that the new anti-Gould Merchants' Bridge has Vanderbilt money invested in it for the sake of the Big Four property. Evidently there is a very busy Winter ahead of Mr. Jay Gould. The $10,000,000 of new bonds which he proposes to issue are only a part of his programme.

Wilton Carpets

These Carpets, which combine great durability with the highest refinement of artistic effects, we now offer in a stock exhibiting perfection in design, coloring and manufacture.

For Halls, Staircases, Dining Rooms, and Libraries they present the best opportunities for perfect furnishing in the best taste.

W. & J. SLOANE,

BROADWAY, 18th and 19th Sts., 33 and 35 East 18th St.

The Russian Coffee Maker

FOR TRAVELERS AND STUDENTS.

LEWIS & CONGER,

601 and 603 6th-av., 1,338 & 1,340 Br'dway.

SHAWLS AND EMBROIDERIES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO. Will have during this week special inducements in India Shawls at $25.00, $50.00 and $100.00.

Plain Centers, with borders, from $12.00 upwards.

India Embroidered Table Covers, $2.00 and upwards, Sofa Cushions, from $2.00 up, and many other Rare Novelties.

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All who desire good cooking in their homes should use

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
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A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef of value of about $7 50.

Ask for Liebig COMPANY'S and be sure you get the genuine, with signature of Justus von Liebig printed in blue across label.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A few years ago election day was about the worst in the theatrical calendar for matinée purposes. Ladies as a rule preferred keeping within doors to venturing on the streets while the polls were open, and very few managers thought it worth while to attempt an afternoon performance. All this has changed, however, and now election day is one of the best holidays for matinées in the season. Every theatre which opened its doors yesterday afternoon, from Daly's, which turned people away, down town to the Academy and Niblo's, was crowded, and the business done will fairly compare with the average matinée work of the season thus far.

The cast of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," as it will be seen at the series of matinées at the Madison-Square Theatre beginning next Tuesday, will include, in addition to little Wallie Eddinger as Fauntleroy, J. H. Gilmour as the Earl of Dorincourt, F. F. Mackay as Havesham, Russell Bassett as Hobbs, Miss Isabel Evesson as Mrs. Errol, and Miss Emily Lytton as Minna. The management will provide new and handsome scenery and accessories.

"Roger la Honte" will be given for the last time at Niblo's at the matinée to-day. To-night "The Lady of Lyons" will be presented, with Mr. Terriss as Claude Melnotte and Miss Millward as Pauline, and this will be the bill for the rest of the week.

A sacred concert and Ladies' Social, under the auspices of B. P. O. Elks, Lodge No. 1, will be given at the Union-Square Theatre Sunday evening, Nov. 17.

Mr. Roxy's entire company, playing "A Tin Soldier," was arrested on the stage of Havlin's Theatre, Cincinnati, Sunday evening, for violating the Sunday observance law. All were marched off to the police station, but were promptly released on giving bail.

Although "The Exiles," which is to begin its engagement at Niblo's on Monday evening next, has been presented in several of the large cities since its revival at the Boston Theatre a short time ago, none of the scenery used in Boston has been taken on tour with it. All has been shipped to the big stage at Niblo's, which will afford an excellent opportunity for its display.

Marie Wainwright will follow Wilson Barrett at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next month, appearing as Viola in the production of "Twelfth Night."

Lawrence Barrett is presenting his successful tragedy "Ganelon" in St. Louis this week. It will be seen at the Broadway Theatre, this city, at the conclusion of the Booth-Modjeska engagement, which has four more weeks to run after the present.

Diamonds and Other Precious Stones.

Single-stone rings, and earrings, and diamond jewelry in general—choice, carefully-selected stones of every value, at prices as low as are anywhere obtainable for gems of equal grade, and jeweler's workmanship of equal thoroughness and finish. Buyers in want of inexpensive or moderate-priced jewelry will find within their means stones of the best grade set with the same taste and care that are given to goods the most costly.

Theodore B. Starr,

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SPECIAL SALE.

BODY BRUSSELS AND EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS,

LATEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES YET QUOTED FOR FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH-AV., 12TH AND 13TH STS.

ALL APOTHECARIES SELL that true and trisp strengthening and worm medicine, DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. If a child is weak and wanting in appetite a finer tonic and appetiser cannot be given it, while if worms be present their removal by the Vermifuge is safely effected.—*Advertisement.*

Catarrh in the Head

Originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hence the proper method by which to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Its many disagreeable symptoms, and the danger of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal disease, consumption, are entirely removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures catarrh by purifying the blood; it also tones up the system and greatly improves the general health.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with very satisfactory results. I received more permanent benefit from it than from any other remedy I ever tried."—M. E. READ of A. Read & Son, Wanseon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

ADDED TO THE FUND.

EVEN AN ELECTION DOES NOT STOP THE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions to the guarantee fund for the World's Fair continued to come in yesterday. Secretary Wilson of the Chamber of Commerce kept his books open until noon, with the result that $34,800 was added. From other sources $11,446 was subscribed, making a total for the day of $46,346.

The list of subscribers is as follows:

By Louis Windmuller:		By the Bank of Harlem:	
Gutta Percha Rubber Mfg. Co.	$5,000	John Allen	$1,000
By E. L. Merrifield:		Fowler Bros.	1,000
L. R. Kerr, Putnam House	1,000	E. J. Farrell	1,000
Dam & De Rivera, Union-Square Hotel	2,000	John H. Wellwood	1,000
Belvedere Hotel	1,000	David F. Porter	500
Barrett Bros., Barrett House	2,000	C. H. Pinkham, Jr.	500
Edward A. Johnson	250	O. Hammerstein	250
Jas. H. Breslin & Brother, Gilsey House	2,000	Charles Pass	200
Mitchell, Kinzler & Southgate, Hotel Br'new'k	5,000	By E. I. Horsman:	
J. G. Weaver, Jr., & Co., Everett House	2,000	A. G. Spalding & Brother	1,000
By Dr. L. C. Warner:		Koch Sons & Co.	1,000
Warners Bros.	2,000	Scharies Bros.	200
Langdon, Batchelier & Co.	1,000	Joseph Boller	25
Lewis Schiele & Co.	1,000	By the Sun:	
Wormser, Fellheimer & Co.	1,000	S. D. Urban	500
Roth & Goldschmidt	1,000	Lodge No. 1, United Order American Carpenters and Joiners	500
		Various subscriptions	171
		By the *World*:	
		Various subscriptions	10,275
		By Hill Brothers:	
		S. I. Held	250
		Various subscribers	725
Total for yesterday			$46,346
Previously subscribed			2,272,790
Grand total			$2,319,136

A RESPITE AT THE LAST MOMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The President has granted a respite until Wednesday, the 8th day of January next, in the case of David L. Emmons, convicted in Kansas of murder and sentenced to be hanged to-morrow.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

61, 63, and 65 West 23d-st.,

ARE DISPLAYING THE

Largest Assortment of RELIABLE FURNITURE

EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.

Prices Moderate Throughout.

TWELVE SHOWROOMS.

Raymond's Overcoats

BLEND EVERY REQUISITE OF A SUPERB GARMENT.

EVERY FACILITY IS DRAWN ON IN SHAPING THESE GARMENTS FROM IMPORTED FABRICS.

THEIR FIT MAKES THEM A SOURCE OF DELIGHT TO THE WEARER. THEY ARE FASHIONED ON THE LATEST APPROVED LINES. IN PRICE THEY RANGE FROM $15 TO $50. DEPENDENT ON THE QUALITY OF THE GOODS.

OUR ULSTERS, WHICH WILL SOON BE SEASONABLE, INSURE IMMUNITY AGAINST COLD AND STORM.

FOR ABOUT THE SAME FIGURE THAT YOU ARE ASKED TO PAY FOR A READY-MADE SUIT OF CLOTHING YOU CAN PURCHASE FROM US ONE OF OUR PERFECT-FITTING SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

A. Raymond & Co.,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS, 254 AND 256 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, AND COR. FULTON AND NASSAU STS., N. Y. CITY.

CARPETS.

GREAT SALE

WILTON VELVETS.

A MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE STOCK, (A RECENT PURCHASE,) ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, THIS SEASON'S PATTERNS, TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY AT HALF THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

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DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 50
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FOR STYLE AND QUALITY THE BEST VALUE OFFERED THIS SEASON; NUMEROUS PATTERNS, WITH WIDE BORDERS TO MATCH.

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IN ORIENTAL DESIGNS AND COLORS. SOME PATTERNS WE OFFER AT 55 CENTS.

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WITH WIDE BORDERS TO MATCH, 50 PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM. THESE EVER-POPULAR CARPETS FURNISH AS RICHLY AS MOQUETTES AND COST NO MORE THAN PRICE USUALLY PAID FOR A TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT 65c. PER YARD.

EXCLUSIVELY THE BEST QUALITY; REDUCED FROM 90 CENTS. EVERY PATTERN NEW THIS SEASON.

THIS SPECIAL SALE GIVES THE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE POPULAR AND RELIABLE CARPETS AT LITTLE MORE THAN ACTUAL COST OF MANUFACTURE.

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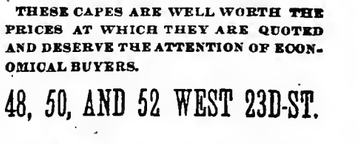
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ULTIMA THULE.

TO REPRODUCE NATURE IS IMPOSSIBLE. MAN CAN ONLY COPY AND IMITATE. IN CLOTHING THE FOOT, THE NEAREST ITS OUTLINE AND FORM THE BETTER THE SHOE. THIS IS THE CENTRAL IDEA OF MY "TRUE FORM." IT IS MODELED ON NATURE'S LINES; AND WHILE TOUCHING THE FOOT AT EVERY POINT, NEVER CROWDS OR SQUEEZES IT.

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MEN'S CALF HAND-SEWED WELT, TRUE FORM SHOES, IN BUTTON, CONGRESS, AND LACE. $4.50

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HARE CAPES	$3 75
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THESE CAPES ARE WELL WORTH THE PRICES AT WHICH THEY ARE QUOTED AND DESERVE THE ATTENTION OF ECONOMICAL BUYERS.

48, 50, AND 52 WEST 23D-ST.



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The New-York Times.

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"LOCAL CAUSES" TO BLAME

THE ADMINISTRATION VIEW OF THE ELECTIONS.

EFFORTS TO EXPLAIN THE UNEXPECTED REPUBLICAN DEFEATS BY EVERYTHING BUT THE REAL REASONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—For an "off year" in politics there has rarely, if ever, been so much interest shown here in an election of any sort as that which has been exhibited in the result of yesterday's contests. This interest has centred on Ohio, Virginia, and Iowa. New-York, Massachusetts, and New-Jersey have each had its fair share of attention, but the results in these States were generally expected, and the question has been one more of majorities than of the successful party.

Last night the Republicans would concede nothing, and were troubled. To-day they concede everything, and are dazed. Some of the more prominent Republicans declined to talk about the elections at all. Others take their cue from persons high in Administration circles and gravely attribute the defeat to "local causes" and to the apathy from which they say the successful party in a Presidential year always suffers in the next succeeding State elections. President Harrison is not submitting to interviews on the subject, but to those to whom he does talk he declines to accept the idea that the National Administration was on trial yesterday and that it received a vote of want of confidence. Opposition on general principles to a third term he regards as a sufficient reason to put forth for Foraker's defeat in Ohio, and if he is shedding any tears over the blotting out of a rival for the Presidential nomination in 1892 their traces are not to be seen on his countenance. The loss of the State of Ohio is another thing, and the expressions of regret at the White House appear to be genuine.

Whatever private consolation Mahone may receive for the crushing defeat Virginia has dealt out to him, it is evident that he need not expect any public demonstration of sorrow from the President. Gentlemen who have called on Gen. Harrison to-day have been told that the President was not responsible for the candidacy of Mahone, and by the President's friends it is declared that such assistance as Mahone has had has been no more than any Republican nominee has received. Had the result been different, the little ex-Senator would probably have been called upon to divide the honor of his election with the Chief Executive, but Mahone defeated must take all the responsibility. Outside of the White House there is a general disposition on the part of decent Republicans to regard the political burial of Mahone as deserving of very mild grief. They would have been glad if by his help the solid South had been broken, but they would have been better pleased if it could have been broken by a better man.

In Iowa also the President finds local causes for the surprising success of the Democrats. Personal opposition to certain candidates on the part of the farmers and the introduction of the temperance issue into the campaign are some of the local causes which he thinks account for the result. By pretty nearly the same class in Washington the defeat of the Republican ticket in Iowa is regarded as by far the most significant and important incident of yesterday's elections, in their bearing upon national politics. It is realized that in the Iowa contest the tariff was almost wholly the issue, and thinking Republicans confess to-night that the farmers of Iowa have thereby learned something about the tariff since one year ago. The effect of Iowa's vote upon the tariff legislation to be proposed by the Republicans at the approaching session of Congress, is already talked and discussed, and predictions are already heard that the next Administration Tariff bill will be far less radical than the last.

Amid the general gloom which prevails at the White House in spite of the announcement that the Administration was not on trial yesterday, and therefore has not been rebuked by the people, Private Secretary Halford presents a cheerful smile to all comers. Like his chief, he sees "local causes" at the bottom of yesterday's defeats. He has also discovered that "once in four years the people must find a vent for their personal prejudices against certain candidates," and this is one of these occasions. "During a Presidential election," says Mr. Halford, "there are sins of omission and commission, and when party principles are not at stake the voters consult only their own feelings. They go out into the back lot, as it were, and kick themselves for what they have done in the past. The elections are not evidence of additional Democratic strength. On the contrary, the Democratic vote has been cut down considerably in many important places, notably in New-York." The President's private secretary adds, for the comfort of Republican callers, that "of course the offices of the Republican Party were not at stake yesterday."

Ex-Pension Commissioner Tanner takes so little interest in politics just now that he failed to go over to Brooklyn to vote. He was engaged on some important personal matters when it was time to register, and as he could not get away to vote on election day he was not worth while to visit Brooklyn on election day. Corporal Tanner, however, has taken enough interest in the elections to read all the returns he could get hold of. He has his own notions of some of the reasons why the Democrats are ahead. "I have been saying," he said the Corporal this afternoon, "that whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and that I thought the Republican Party was very near the inner chamber. I'm surprised at Foraker's defeat. I'm mighty sorry for him. He is a good friend of mine, and I did not want him to be 'licked.' I am not at all surprised at Mahone's defeat, and I did not see how the Republicans could win in New-York. It's a good thing the shower has come now, instead of two years hence, for now we have time enough to get in out of the wet and get ourselves in line for 1892."

Corporal Tanner followed the example of numerous other Republicans in talking about the "lethargy" which always afflicts a party a year after it has won a Presidential victory, but this he regarded as only one of the causes of the lose of Ohio. Political jealousies had something to do with Foraker's downfall, he thought, but not everything. There was a big soldier vote in Ohio, and he thinks that some soldier voters may have felt that President Harrison could be thumped over Foraker's shoulders. "Just at a critical time in the campaign," said the Corporal, "came the most asinine piece of politics that I have ever seen, and that was the order of Assistant Secretary Bussey regarding the order that there should be no more two and three dollar a month pensions issued while I was Commissioner. The soldiers didn't like that Bussey order, and my mail showed it at once. I tell you it was an angry mail that came to me, and it is still coming in in streams. I was afraid the old soldiers would resent this thing, and I've written a great many letters to try to put a stop to the resentment. I'll tell you another thing," the ex-Commissioner continued, "though I don't suppose THE TIMES will agree with me on that, but I tell you there were a great many votes cast yesterday that were protests against this civil service reform idea. If this thing has really come to stay let us hope that it will be changed, and changed a good deal, for there is certainly room for improvement."

Tanner's discovery that President Harrison's pension policy—and to say the dismissal of his Pension Commissioner—and civil service reform were the chief reasons for the Republican failure has been followed by an equally interesting discovery by ex-Governor and ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana. Mr. Kellogg finds that Gen. Harrison's treatment of the colored citizens did the business for the Republicans. "I told them ten days ago," said Mr. Kellogg, "that they were going to lose the colored vote. There are 15,000 of them in New-York, and of the 8,000 in Iowa not over 2,000 voted the Republican ticket. There are 250,000 in Ohio, but there the real trouble was the stay-at-home white vote. I have talked with some of the colored Republican leaders, and I know that there was a deliberately-organized scheme to pass the word along the line that the President must be taught a lesson, and he was given strong a power the colored voters are. The Administration has not treated them right, and now we have the result."

Vice-President Morton of the House Cannon takes his party's defeat very philosophically. "The best way," he says, "is to say that game's over; we'll play another."

Concerning the results of yesterday's elections Mr. Clarkson said to-night:

"The invariable results of the year following a Presidential election have repeated themselves this year. There are many surprises in the Republican defeats, but they come from local causes. The States are pt Virginia, and there the result was gained by the usual methods of fraud, suppression, and false counting. A Democratic State Election Board, elected by a Democratic Legislature, appoints all the judges of election, and the law clothes these election judges with police court powers. They can order any voter they please to jail for the day, and they reign absolute in arbitrary power. The Republicans of Virginia did not have the selection of a single judge of election in the whole State. With such machinery the Democratic majority might easily have been 100,000 instead of 30,000. The negro is disfranchised. In Virginia the black men give no their right to hold the offices and now the Democrats demand that they shall not exercise any choice even as between the white men who are to hold the offices. Gen. Mahone made a gallant and splendid fight, and had an honest majority of the voters of the State with them on the tariff and State debt questions. But nothing can win against a complete and skilful system of fraud.

"The attempt to couple the National Administration contemptuously with this defeat is undeserved, as the President simply showed this same friendly interest in Mahone that he did in the Republican candidates in other States.

"The causes operating in Ohio and Iowa were largely the same—evidently and mainly a reaction against radical temperance and Sunday legislation. The Sunday law, and the enforcement of it, changed Hamilton County and its Germans against the Republican Party, and Gov. Foraker, despite his splendid record and his almost matchless popularity in the party and the Nation, went down with it.

"In Iowa the main cause of the change is due to prohibition. The State has been very close on State issues ever since prohibition was made a law. The Republicans elected their Governor four years ago by only 1,500 plurality, and two years ago by 6,000 plurality. The counties bordering on the Mississippi River having large cities, such as Dubuque, Davenport, and Burlington, all of them with a European or foreign-born population holding a majority of votes, are intensely anti-prohibition, and they have voted overwhelmingly against the Republican Party because it stood in that State for the law and its enforcement. There was also some Republican dissatisfaction and alienation on account of the personal governor's extreme views on the railroad question and his irritating enforcement of the railroad laws.

"But Iowa has been gradually losing its Republican majority for years; over thirty thousand Republicans have left the State, going into the Dakotas, Kansas, and the Southwestern country, while the later immigration to the State has been largely Democratic. This years results are to the main simply increased evidences of the indisposition of a majority of the American people to accept prohibition and too radical legislation on questions that are moral and social, rather than political."

Mr. Edward Otis Hinkley of Baltimore, Secretary of the American Bar Association, and Mr. J. Hubley Ashton of Washington delivered to President Harrison to-day a letter prepared by a distinguished committee on behalf of the association setting forth the great accumulation of the business of the United States Supreme Court and making a strong statement of the urgent necessity for the enactment of some measure of relief. Secretary Hinkley, in presenting the letter, told the President that the committee had only one request to make of him, that he should call the attention of Congress to the subject in his forthcoming annual message. The President answered: "That I will do." The committee that prepared the letter consists of David Dudley Field of New-York, chairman; Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis, (President of the Association;) William Allen Butler of New-York, Thomas J. Semmes of New-Orleans, J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Francis Rawle of Philadelphia, Edward Otis Hinkley of Baltimore, Walter B. Hill of Georgia, George H. Bates of Delaware, and J. Hubley Ashton of Washington.

Elaborate arrangements are in progress for the Bayard-Clymer wedding, which will take place to-morrow. A large number of relatives of the contracting parties from Delaware and Philadelphia are expected to attend. The Misses Bayard and Mr. and Mrs. Warren accompanied the ex-Secretary to the city this evening, and went to apartments which had been engaged at Wormley's for their accommodation. Miss Nellie Bayard went directly to the residence of Mrs. Stiteavesa, who claimed the privilege of entertaining her during her stay. A distinguished party of guests, including ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, Col. and Mrs. Lamont, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, and ex-Postmaster General Don Dickinson and wife, will arrive to-night and to-morrow morning. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are the guests of ex-Marshal and Mrs. Wilson during their brief stay. Miss Clymer has been compelled to limit her invitations to a comparatively few personal friends, but the number of those who will witness the ceremony is estimated at about one hundred and fifty. The marriage service will be read by the Rev. Dr. Douglass, the new rector of St. John's Church, at 1 o'clock. The wedding gifts are understood to be exceptionally elegant, including valuable family heirlooms in silver and cut glass, with a variety of rare old lace. One of the gifts, a beautiful fan of delicate workmanship, presented by the bride's grandmother of the bride, will be carried upon the occasion. The trunsseau of the bride was mostly purchased in New-York, and includes a variety of dainty tea gowns and elegant evening toilets. An elaborate collation will be served after the ceremony.

Messrs. Cramp & Sons have notified Secretary Tracy that they expect to have the cruiser Baltimore ready for another official trial on Monday or Tuesday of next week, and if the indicators to be used by the naval officers at that time the trial will probably take place without further delay. Naval officers believe that the alterations made in the vessel's engines and screws ought to enable her to come up to her contract requirements for horse power. In order that there may be no ground for complaint the indicators will be carefully tested at the New-York Navy Yard, in the presence of a representative of the contractors. These tests will begin to-morrow.

The marriage of Miss Virginia Ogden Miles to Mr. William Thompson Harris took place this evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Samuel V. Miles. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Addison, cousin of the bride, assisted by his son, the Rev. Dulaney Addison. The bride's wedding gown was of heavy cream-white faille, with front petticoat of silver brocade, which also formed the front of the high-necked bodice, finished with a Medici collar of seed pearl, and elbow sleeves finished with the same. The long tulle veil was caught in its place by a wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were the Misses Emory of Baltimore, the Misses Canmack, Miss May Pratt, and Miss Jessie Smith of Springfield, Ill., the maid of honor being Miss Anna Wilson. Mr. Lee Phillips and Mr. Forbes Heald acted as ushers. The guests were limited to relatives and old personal friends of the family.

Fourth-class postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

New-York.—C. A. Smallman, Clinton Mills, Clinton County; Thomas Heime, McKnownsville, Albany County; Chesley Bindt, North Hector, Schuyler County; C. O. Shaw, Warsaw Conoty; H. N. Raymond, Santa Clara, Franklin County.

Connecticut.—H. G. Haines, West Haveo.

Maine.—Miss J. Hubbard, Paris.

Pennsylvania.—N. J. Blose, Blanket Hill; John M. Williams, Worthington.

CHAIRMAN BRICE IS DELIGHTED.

No one has watched the elections in the various States in which there have been political contentions this year with keener interest than Calvin S. Brice, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. He was anxious to see the effects of the method of work adopted by the National Committee in the last campaign. His faith in it furnished a confidence that, had there been more time, the result in 1888 would have been very different. The tidings that came from Ohio, Iowa, Virginia, and Massachusetts, as well as from New-York State, did not wholly astonish him, but they delighted him immensely. The news from Ohio, the one State, which he represents on the National Committee, was especially welcomed by him. When called on last evening by a TIMES reporter, he had a telegram in his hand that told him that his own county, Allen, had given Campbell by a surprising majority, and in that one county alone had been a clear Democratic gain over 1887 of 600 votes.

"The results of these elections," he said, "show the effects of what was sneeringly alluded to by some last year as the educational campaign. It was the course taken by the Democratic National Committee last year has made the Democratic victories possible. It has had its effects in Virginia and Massachusetts as well as in Ohio and Iowa. In Virginia the great Democratic majority has taken that State out of the doubtful list, and the Republicans cannot now hope to carry anything with either Virginia or West Virginia for five or ten years at any rate. In Ohio the result prevents the State from being certainly Republican in a Presidential campaign, and places it in the list as one of the doubtful States. The farmers have been allied with the Democratic party for some time, and now this is beginning to tell.

"As a member of the National Committee from Ohio I am delighted with the way the election has gone there. Campbell is a man of remarkable ability. All his political rights have been close ones, and he has always come out a winner. He is a splendid fighter in a campaign. There was a great deal of feeling against Gov. Foraker for the way he had procured legislation that gave him political control of the cities by giving him the power of appointing commissions. Then there was other legislation that had a bad effect. There are, of course, a very large number of German voters in the State, and the legislation referred to was particularly distasteful to them and they went over to the Democracy. The great bolt from Foraker was in a great measure due to dissatisfaction with this kind of legislation, and I think that with proper work a greater proportion of it can be held where it is now. It was a great fight and a great victory, and both this success and that in Iowa show what the drift of thought in the West is.

"In Massachusetts the splendid showing made by the Democracy is another thing that is decidedly encouraging, and what I say about Ohio applies as well to the other States in which the Democratic gains have been so decided. In Virginia there was legislation threatened that would change the election laws so that the Federal Government would have practical control of it, and this excited great indignation and added to the great Democratic majorities."

Mr. Brice believed that the effects of the victories in these States would be widespread, and that the idea of an educational campaign was vindicated if it needed any vindication.

MAHONE'S DOUBLE SHOT

THE "BOSS" WOUNDS TWO HARRISONS IN ONE DAY.

A FATAL BLOW AT BENJAMIN—ONLY A FLESH WOUND FOR HERBERT, THE VIRGINIA HARRISON.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—Fuller returns from yesterday's election in Virginia only confirm the first accounts of the sweeping victory won by the Democrats. Eighty-three counties and nine cities heard from indicate that the Democratic majority is 41,000. The indications are that these figures will go to 45,000 or 50,000. The Democrats have 69 of the 100 members of the House and 26 of the 40 members of the Senate.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 6.—The most exciting feature of this memorable campaign was the arrest here last night of Gen. Mahone, charged with the shooting of Mr. Herbert Harrison, a prominent Democrat. Mr. Harrison, with a number of other Democrats, bent upon celebrating the splendid victory won by their party in yesterday's election, obtained a lot of big firecrackers and marched up Market-street, firing them as they went along. When the party got opposite Mahone's house, one account is that some person or persons fired three shots into the crowd, one of which struck Mr. Herrison in the leg, inflicting a painful flesh wound. Mr. C. N. Romaine, one of the party of Democrats, stated that he saw Mahone in his front yard with a gun in his hand. Mr. Romaine swore out a warrant before Justice of the Peace Louis Peyser, charging the defeated aspirant for Governor with shooting Harrison.

Mahone was arrested upon this warrant. He was found in the library at his house on Market-street with Mr. Richard C. Campbell, a representative of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*. Mahone seemed much surprised when informed that a warrant for his arrest had been issued. He stated that he, Mr. Campbell, and another gentlemen were sitting in conversation when they heard the firing of firecrackers near the house. It came nearer and nearer, and at last Mr. Campbell remarked that it sounded to him as if some pistol shots had been fired. Gen. Mahone was at first disinclined to think so, but finally believing that a party of men had come into his yard, he started for the front porch. Mr. Campbell following, and each, as they passed out of the room, taking a gun. On coming into the yard, Gen. Mahone thought some of the men in the street were intending to trespass upon his property. One of them, Mahone said, declared he would come in.

Mahone warned him not to do so. Mahone was most emphatic in his denial of the assertion that he had fired a gun, and his statement throughout was confirmed by Mr. Campbell.

It was shortly after 11 o'clock when word was brought to Mahone that the Chief of Police wished to see him. He went down to his office, and there was confronted by Capt. Eanes and Lieut. Crichton. The warrant having been read to him, he declared his readiness to accompany the Chief of Police to the station house. Mr. Berry was arrested at the same time. Gen. Mahone was accompanied by a number of his friends, and besides this a crowd of curious street people were coming. Arriving at the station house, none but those having immediate connection with the case, some of Gen. Mahone's friends, and several newspaper correspondents were admitted, and they acted like comics in the latter having to be bound and sent for. Commonwealth Attorney Mullen also made his appearance and subsequently assisted the Mayor in examination of witnesses.

The Mayor arrived about midnight. He read the warrant to Gen. Mahone, who denied the truth of the charge against him. The Mayor then proceeded with the examination of witnesses. Mr. Harrison had been seen at home, and being unable to appear, the first witness heard was Mr. Charles N. Romaine. The witness testified in substance that he was on his way to Democratic headquarters when he met some enthusiastic party friends who wanted to celebrate the victory. They had a supply of firecrackers and commenced firing them when near S. H. Marks & Co.'s store, and kept it up until they got on Market-street, nearly opposite Gen. Mahone's residence.

While walking along there they heard three shots fired from the direction of Gen. Mahone's yard. Whether they came from a rifle, gun, or pistol he didn't know. He advanced to the middle of the street, and some one asked: "Who are you?" or "Who is that?" Mr. Romaine answered: "It is C. N. Romaine," and, throwing open his coat, added: "Shoot, you ——; I haven't got anything." Recognized Gen. Mahone's voice and, coming nearer, saw Gen. Mahone with a rifle or gun in his hand. Just then ex-Sergt. Berry came up and flourished a pistol about, and witness dared him to shoot. He said to the officer: "Shoot, you ——!" Berry thereupon struck him in the face, but whether merely with the fist or with the pistol he was not sure.

Mr. E. C. Burton corroborated Mr. Romaine as to the firing off of the fireworks. He saw a double-barreled gun by Mahone's side, but did not know that he had it in his hand. He saw Mr. Berry flourish a pistol. He could not say how many shots were fired. When the shots were first all of his party were on the side of the street where Mr. Allen's house is. There was none on the west side of the street. They made no halt on the opposite side of the street, but went right along. He did not hear any shots fired. No gun was on the side of the gate. Mr. Berry stood near Gen. Mahone. He saw Romaine open his coat and heard him say: "shoot, you ——; I haven't got anything." He heard some response, but couldn't tell what it was. He did not see Berry strike Romaine.

Mr. John W. Friend corroborated Mr. Romaine as to the origin of the procession and as to the firing of crackers. When the got near Mr. Allen's house, he said, he heard two or three pistol shots, and almost immediately heard Mr. Harrison say, "I am shot." Mr. Friend also confirmed the statement made by Mr. Romaine that he was struck by Berry.

At this point Mayor Collier read a note from Dr. Leigh stating that he was too ill to be present, that Mr. Harrison was not thought by him to be dangerously wounded. The ball had passed through the left leg, plowed up the flesh of the right leg, and passed out through the side.

Mr. Romaine, being recalled by the Mayor, said that the first he saw of Berry was when the latter was flourishing the pistol in his face. He desired to say that Gen. Mahone's testimony had created the impression that it was a drunken or disorderly crowd. Nobody was drunk. He would swear most positively that he heard three shots fired at the crowd.

Mr. Richard C. Campbell testified that Gen. Mahone, Col. Barbiere, and himself were in the library talking. They heard something like fireworks and cheering coming up the street. He turned to Gen. Mahone and said: "Somebody is bringing you good news, General." Gen. Mahone replied, "I guess not." Witness heard some pistol shots and thought that there was some conflict in the street. When the shots were fired he heard somebody say, "Shoot your pistol," and the noise came nearer. Gen. Mahone and the witness went out, both taking firearms. The weapon he had didn't work. He was examining it in the hallway when Gen. Mahone passed by him, and some one asked, "General, have you a cartridge in that gun?" Gen. Mahone replied, "No, but I can put one in easily enough."

Mr. Campbell swore positively that no gun or pistol was fired after he and Gen. Mahone went out into the yard. He heard nothing that sounded like a firearm fired from the house. He was positive no shot was fired by Mahone.

This concluded the testimony. Mayor Collier, turning to the defeated aspirant for Gubernatorial honors, said: "Gen. Mahone, the testimony given is such that it appears probable to me that you fired a gun as charged in this warrant. I shall therefore send you on to the next term of the Hustings Court, which meets in December. As your case, however, is bailable, I shall require you to give bail in the sum of $2,500. Mr. Berry, I shall fine you $10 and the cost of this warrant, and shall require you to give a bond of $250 to keep the peace for six months, especially toward C. N. Romaine."

Mr. Berry.—I hope, your Honor, you will, then also put Mr. Romaine under bonds?

Mr. Romaine—I have no objection.

The Mayor then imposed a like bond upon Mr. Romaine. The bonds were then executed forthwith. Mr. Walter S. Phillips became surety for Gen. Mahone, C. E. Burton for Mr. Romaine, and Mr. Lewis Youngblood for Berry. Mahone then returned to his home.

To-night, referring to the shooting of Mr. Harrison last night, Mahone was asked if the case against him would be prosecuted by the Commonwealth attorney. "I don't know," said he. "When will the case come up before the court?" was inquired. "I don't know that, either, but I believe they say in January."

A desperate attempt was made in Halifax County last night to assassinate the Hon. R. R. Noblin, R. M. Terry, Julien Chappell, Henry Howard, E. N. Haddy, and W. D. Wilkinson. These gentlemen were fired at from ambush at about 8 o'clock, and Messrs. Noblin and Chappell were wounded. The former was struck in the right eye and the latter in the head. All of these gentlemen are prominent Democrats, and were active during the campaign in their efforts to defeat Mahone. This seems to have aroused the indignation of some of the negroes, and a bold plan was agreed upon and executed to attempt their assassination. The scene of the outrage was the road from South Boston, as a remote and desolate place on the One Gate Road. As the party of Democratic workers neared that spot they were fired upon from ambush with the result mentioned. There were several persons in the ambush, as not less than half a dozen shots were fired almost simultaneously. The white men returned the fire, with what result is not known. A negro was arrested in Halifax to-day. He made a full confession of the crime, naming those who were associated with him in the firing upon the Democrats. Other arrests will no doubt be made, and it will not be surprising if the whole party implicated is lynched. The white people of Halifax County are highly indignant at the bold and desperate attempt made by these Mahonite negroes to murder six promiment citizens. Mr. Noblin, who was shot in the eye, has been brought to this city, where it is feared he will lose his eye, the sight of that organ, if more serious results do not follow. Mr. Chappell's wounds are painful, but not so serious. His condition is reported to be favorable to-day.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 6.—Mahone, the defeated and disappointed aspirant for Governor of this State, was interviewed here to-day. He was found at his house in Market-street. In order to reach Mahone's library, the correspondent had to pass through the office in the basement of the house. In a small, stuffy, low-pitched room, where all the campaign work was conducted, were two or three sleeping henchmen who had evidently exhausted themselves in reading the returns of yesterday's election. Seated at a table in the library was Mahone. Mahone became very talkative. He said he did not believe that there was any chance of the Republican Party carrying this State for some time to come. Certainly not, said he, as long as the Democrats have the machinery and control the elections with their present methods.

"Was not this the fairest election ever held in Virginia?" was asked.

"Oh, yes," said the rejected little "boss" with a deep tinge of irony; "the fairest." Then, in answer to another question: "No. I've not had any communication with Harrison or Quay since the election."

"How about the published accounts of Quay's furnishing you with money for the campaign?"

"He never gave anything for this site. If he did it was bracched off somewhere else."

"To Ohio," the correspondent suggested.

"Possibly," was the reply. "I never an aspirant for the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency," said the defeated Brigadier. "I knew that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans could for many years to come give that place to a southern man. I do not believe that my party has lost its sense. Until it does there will never be a Southerner on its Presidential ticket." Continuing on this line, he said: "Johnnie Wise pressed me to seek the nomination last year. In this very library," added Mahone, stroking his long beard, "Johnnie Wise pressed me to go for the Vice Presidency. I said, No, I don't want the place, and if I did I could not get it." Wise then said, 'Well, I believe I could secure the nomination, and I will try it if you won't have it.'" Mahone said that Wise at once sought the influence of his (Mahone's) friends to assist him in pushing his claims for the nomination for the Vice Presidency. Wise, said Mahone, is a very good fellow, but he rushes over. He cannot keep a secret to save his life. "Wise lacks a balance wheel, and a mighty big one, too."

"How about the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, General? Will there be a vacancy in that place before the meeting of the next State Convention?"

"No; a vacancy can only occur by my death or resignation. It will be a cold, very cold day when I resign, and I may live to be a hundred years old," laughed Mahone.

"How about the kickers; won't they squeeze you out?"

"Oh, they don't amount to anything," said he; "they don't number 200 in the State."

Mahone said he believed that a Federal election law is perfectly practicable in Congressional elections. The result of yesterday's election invites such interference in these contests. During the interview Mahone said the only book he had read since the war was "Disk Taylor's Reminiscences of the Late War." "I haven't read a newspaper either, for a long time," said he. "That paper, my campaign organ, the *School and Tariff*, I believe they call it, I have never read a copy of." Mahone said he was the first man in Virginia to advocate suffrage for the negroes. This he did in 1867.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 6.—Gen. V. D. Groner, the Chairman and recognized leader of the anti-Mahone faction in this State, explained the large increase of the Democratic vote in this city by saying that he accounted for the inactivity and apparent indifference of the colored people, as exhibited at the polls here yesterday, as due to the absence of their trusted leaders, who were either in outright opposition to Mahone or sulking in their tents, unwilling to lend their efforts to the elevation of a man whom they could not tolerate or trust with power. Gen. Groner said that to those who looked at the prospect through any but Mahone glasses, it was obvious from the day of Mahone's nomination that his defeat would be overwhelming. The Administration and its friends, he said, need not be surprised at this. They have been misled by the old-fashioned boasting of Gen. Mahone, who hopes to be able to explain his terrible failure by saying that the election machinery did it.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Gov. Hill to-day telegraphed Gov. Fitzhugh Lee congratulations on the Democratic success in Virginia yesterday, to which he received the following reply:

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.

To His Excellency David B. Hill, Governor of New-York, Albany, N. Y.:

Accept my thanks for your telegram. The old Commonwealth fought with splendid success against the blandishments of the Administration at Washington, the active interests of some of the Cabinet, the free exercise of Federal patronage, the oratory of numerous Republican Congressmen and Senators from outside her limits, and the grease poured copiously upon her soil from fat fried from the manufacturers. Virginia sends her congratulations to New-York.

FITZHUGH LEE.

FORAKER'S LATEST SNUB

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS HAVE SURPRISED HIM.

CAMPBELL ELECTED GOVERNOR AND A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF TEN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The result of yesterday's election in Ohio has been one of the greatest surprises in the political world for years. The Republicans are completely dazed by the result, and the Democrats are completely demoralized by the victory that the Republicans have given them. During the past three weeks the tide has been favorable to the Republicans, so far as surface indications were concerned, and the sporting fraternity placed propositions upon the boards of $500 to $400, and smaller propositions at greater odds on Foraker. These propositions stood on the boards until after midnight yesterday. While the Democratic Committee claimed the election of their candidate, Mr. Campbell, the Democratic backers were suspicious and would take nothing, believing that the Republicans were holding back their returns from the Western Reserve counties with a view of catching them on the "short end" as they had on previous occasions.

The Democrats have won a great victory in Ohio, or rather the Republicans, by their very limited work, have turned the State over to the Democrats. In the cities the Republicans have lost everything. They have scratched the Republican candidate from top to bottom, and the result is that the Democrats have not only carried Ohio for their Gubernatorial candidate, but have also elected a Legislature, which gives them a majority on joint ballot of 10. The Republicans who were eager to administer a reprimand to Gov. Foraker have overshot their mark. They hoped to defeat Foraker alone, but in this endeavor have been successful in turning the legislative branch of the State Government over to the Democrats, and, in point of fact, by their own efforts vindicated Henry E. Payne. The Republican managers and Gov. Foraker know exactly where to look for the causes of the defeat.

The opposition to a third term in the Gubernatorial chair was widespread, but it was not extensive enough to account for the overwhelming defeat. It was generally understood that the Democrats would make their main fight in the cities, and they have done so successfully.

There were other influences entering into the defeat of Gov. Foraker, and they came from the Republican Party. There are four Ohio Republicans in Congress who will hardly be elected again. It is well understood that while Congressmen Butterworth, Thompson, Kennedy, and Grosvenor on the stump pretended to support the Republican ticket, it is charged that they conspired secretly to defeat Gov. Foraker. Butterworth, in a speech at Marietta, just before the election, did not mention Gov. Foraker's name, and off the stump he muttered it only to hold it up to ridicule. Kennedy never spoke a good word for the Governor, and his brother-in-law and his warmest personal friends were openly fighting Foraker. Grosvenor and Thompson and their friends adopted a more hypocritical but not less violous course.

It is generally conceded by politicians that, while Gov. Foraker's political career is interrupted, he can never be counted out of politics in this State. No other living man has such a following in Ohio as he has, and his friends stick to him, and no one can hope for anything from Ohio Republicans unless he has the Governor's friendship. Those Republicans who have done the "yellow dog" act have now about as much chance of political preferment as the camel has of going through the needle's eye. It is thinking that the man, seeing the signs of the times, has already decided to unite his fortunes with those of the young Governor, and having no hope of ever attaining the Presidency himself, has decided that he would have a big say in coming Administrations, and made up his mind to go to the next Republican National Convention as Foraker's champion. This proposed combination is certainly not destroyed by the present catastrophe.

THE TIMES's correspondent to-night called upon Gov. Foraker, who was feeling very well. He said: "The fight is over, and we were beaten. I was not in favor of becoming a candidate for a third term, but circumstances over which I had no control made it necessary for me to accept the nomination. It was brought about in such a manner that I knew not of, and could not in any way have controlled, by opposing the nomination I did not consult my own personal inclinations or interests. It appears from the returns that I am defeated, and that the balance of the State ticket is undoubtedly elected. Of course, under the circumstances, the combination against me of the liquor dealers, saloon keepers, and other violators of the laws added to the opposition of the Republicans who took sides against me on personal grounds, and on account of the third-term bugaboo, a different result could not have been expected. In addition to what I have mentioned, we had a right to expect Republican gains and support in districts where there are heavy Republican losses. While I feel my defeat, I assure you that I am not cast down, but of course regret the defeat of my party. I feel confident that the Republicans who have seen fit to ignore the Democratic Party in power, and indicate the election of Henry E. Payne to the United States Senate, will, before the expiration of the Democratic Administration, have ample time and occasion to appreciate their mistake."

"How about the published accounts of Quay's furnishing you with money for the campaign?"

"He never gave anything for this site. If he did it was bracched off somewhere else."

"To Ohio," the correspondent suggested.

"Possibly," was the reply. "I never an aspirant for the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency," said the defeated Brigadier. "I knew that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans could for many years to come give that place to a southern man. I do not believe that my party has lost its sense. Until it does there will never be a Southerner on its Presidential ticket." Continuing on this line, he said: "Johnnie Wise pressed me to seek the nomination last year. In this very library," added Mahone, stroking his long beard, "Johnnie Wise pressed me to go for the Vice Presidency. I said, No, I don't want the place, and if I did I could not get it." Wise then said, 'Well, I believe I could secure the nomination, and I will try it if you won't have it.'" Mahone said that Wise at once sought the influence of his (Mahone's) friends to assist him in pushing his claims for the nomination for the Vice Presidency. Wise, said Mahone, is a very good fellow, but he rushes over. He cannot keep a secret to save his life. "Wise lacks a balance wheel, and a mighty big one, too."

"How about the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, General? Will there be a vacancy in that place before the meeting of the next State Convention?"

"No; a vacancy can only occur by my death or resignation. It will be a cold, very cold day when I resign, and I may live to be a hundred years old," laughed Mahone.

"How about the kickers; won't they squeeze you out?"

"Oh, they don't amount to anything," said he; "they don't number 200 in the State."

Mahone said he believed that a Federal election law is perfectly practicable in Congressional elections. The result of yesterday's election invites such interference in these contests. During the interview Mahone said the only book he had read since the war was "Disk Taylor's Reminiscences of the Late War." "I haven't read a newspaper either, for a long time," said he. "That paper, my campaign organ, the *School and Tariff*, I believe they call it, I have never read a copy of." Mahone said he was the first man in Virginia to advocate suffrage for the negroes. This he did in 1867.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 6.—Gen. V. D. Groner, the Chairman and recognized leader of the anti-Mahone faction in this State, explained the large increase of the Democratic vote in this city by saying that he accounted for the inactivity and apparent indifference of the colored people, as exhibited at the polls here yesterday, as due to the absence of their trusted leaders, who were either in outright opposition to Mahone or sulking in their tents, unwilling to lend their efforts to the elevation of a man whom they could not tolerate or trust with power. Gen. Groner said that to those who looked at the prospect through any but Mahone glasses, it was obvious from the day of Mahone's nomination that his defeat would be overwhelming. The Administration and its friends, he said, need not be surprised at this. They have been misled by the old-fashioned boasting of Gen. Mahone, who hopes to be able to explain his terrible failure by saying that the election machinery did it.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Gov. Hill to-day telegraphed Gov. Fitzhugh Lee congratulations on the Democratic success in Virginia yesterday, to which he received the following reply:

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.

To His Excellency David B. Hill, Governor of New-York, Albany, N. Y.:

Accept my thanks for your telegram. The old Commonwealth fought with splendid success against the blandishments of the Administration at Washington, the active interests of some of the Cabinet, the free exercise of Federal patronage, the oratory of numerous Republican Congressmen and Senators from outside her limits, and the grease poured copiously upon her soil from fat fried from the manufacturers. Virginia sends her congratulations to New-York.

FITZHUGH LEE.

THE LANDSLIDE IN IOWA

A LONG LINE OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESSES BROKEN.

THE DEMOCRATS COULD HAVE CAPTURED THE LEGISLATURE IF THEY HAD TRIED.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 6.—The Democrats of Iowa have been jubilant all day, but to-night they are fighting mad. They are kicking themselves and kicking each other—not because of what they have done, but for what they did not do. They have carried the entire State ticket by 7,000 majority. The vote for Horace Boies for Governor may exceed that figure, but there is little indication that it will fall below. Some of the candidates will run slightly behind Bolee, but each man on the ticket is safely and surely elected. On Dec. 4, 1854, Stephen Hempstead held the hand of James W. Grimes at the inauguration of the latter in the old Capitol Building at Iowa City. Hempstead was the last of a line of Democratic Governors extending from the time Iowa was organized as a Territory in 1838 to 1854. From the latter date the series of Republican successors has been unbroken, with the solitary exception of last year, when Peter A. Dey, Democrat, was elected Railroad Commissioner by about 1,000, the balance of the Republican State ticket being chosen by 1,600 plurality. Party lines were not strictly drawn in that contest, but they were in this, so that the result yesterday is really the first Democratic officer the State has seen since 1854, a period of thirty-five years.

Having now a taste of victory, after this long fast, what the Democrats are dissatisfied at is that they did not capture the Legislature. When the Democrats, several years ago, after the Republican Party had espoused the cause of prohibition, had begun to show signs of robust health, threatening the capture of the Governorship and the Legislature, the Republicans perpetrated a scheme of gerrymander that would put to shame the most depraved State Senate. The Democrats regarded the legislative contest as simply hopeless, and no special effort was made to capture, or even to make gains, in the Legislature. The returns show that a great many close districts could have been captured with little effort, three of them being in this county, where the Republicans pulled through with from 40 to 100 majority. The Democratic Committee did not even have a list of the legislative nominees, and no attention whatever was paid to this campaign. The result, under such circumstances, is amazing

THE VERDICT IN NEW-YORK.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY ABOUT 22,000.

WEMPLE AND TABOR PLURALITIES ONLY ABOUT HALF AS GREAT AS THE HEAD OF THE TICKET.

The returns yesterday from New-York State, as revised by the official counts as far as possible, reduce the majority for the head of the Democratic ticket, Frank Rice, to about 22,000. This is largely due to the reduction in the majority in Kings County. The county votes show that Wemple, for Controller, and Tabor, for Attorney General, have received only about half the majority given to Rice, Tabor being behind Wemple.

THE VOTE OF NEW-YORK STATE.

The following table shows the pluralities in the several counties for Secretary of State, compared with the pluralities given for the same officer in 1887:

Counties.	1889—Gilbert, Rep.	1889—Rice, Dem.	1887—Grant, Rep.	1887—Cook, Dem.
Albany	....	3,400	....	1,968
Allegany	2,539	....	2,403	....
Broome	1,483	....	2,428	....
Cattaraugus	1,900	....	1,804	....
Cayuga	2,217	....	2,691	....
Chautauqua	8,921	....	4,347	....
Chemung	....	731	....	1,224
Chenango	1,283	....	1,099	....
Clinton	1,981	....	1,228	....
Columbia	732	....	1,063	....
Cortland	1,200	....	1,192	....
Delaware	1,225	....	830	....
Dutchess	1,253	....	676	....
Erie	2,553	....	2,002	....
Essex	1,500	....	1,377	....
Franklin	1,974	....	1,554	....
Fulton & Hamilton	750	....	567	....
Genesee	973	....	941	....
Greene	....	550	....	857
Herkimer	903	....	491	....
Jefferson	1,269	....	1,346	....
Kings	....	8,294	....	10,043
Lewis	420	....	341	....
Livingston	700	....	1,104	....
Madison	1,518	....	1,433	....
Monroe	2,917	....	....	1,541
Montgomery	101	....	....	603
New-York	....	64,787	....	52,223
Niagara	....	138	....	4
Oneida	905	....	463	....
Onondaga	3,528	....	4,643	....
Ontario	....	759	1,060	....
Orange	533	....	74	....
Orleans	793	....	449	....
Oswego	2,777	....	2,924	....
Otsego	420	....	....	282
Putnam	1,083	....	960	....
Queens	....	2,412	....	1,462
Rensselaer	....	3,557	....	3,144
Richmond	....	1,118	....	1,340
Rockland	....	235	....	599
St. Lawrence	6,500	....	6,476	....
Saratoga	1,616	....	731	....
Schenectady	....	501	....	238
Schoharie	....	1,622	....	1,248
Schuyler	576	....	619	....
Seneca	....	454	....	332
Steuben	1,420	....	958	....
Suffolk	625	....	847	....
Sullivan	43	....	....	187
Tioga	1,022	....	1,269	....
Tompkins	831	....	1,043	....
Ulster	667	....	362	....
Warren	700	....	345	....
Washington	2,011	....	1,653	....
Wayne	1,903	....	1,437	....
Westchester	205	....	....	251
Wyoming	1,603	....	1,098	....
Yates	1,056	....	1,326	....
Total	66,134	88,558	59,949	77,026
Cook's plurality 1887				17,077
Rice's plurality 1889				22,424

WEMPLE AND TABOR.

The following table shows the pluralities in the several counties for Controller and Attorney General:

Counties.	Cooke, Rep.	Wemple, Dem.	Varnum, Rep.	Tabor, Dem.
Albany	....	3,477	....	2,863
Allegany	2,539	....	2,539	....
Broome	1,484	....	1,461	....
Cattaraugus	1,950	....	1,975	....
Cayuga	2,600	....	3,040	....
Chautauqua	3,921	....	3,921	....
Chemung	....	617	....	625
Chenango	1,303	....	1,306	....
Clinton	1,912	....	1,987	....
Columbia	....	725	....	719
Cortland	1,297	....	1,287	....
Delaware	1,219	....	1,232	....
Dutchess	1,273	....	1,287	....
Erie	2,731	....	2,054	....
Essex	1,575	....	....	....
Franklin	1,835	....	1,850	....
Fulton and Hamilton	809	....	817	....
Genesee	1,100	....	1,081	....
Greene	....	545	....	535
Herkimer	899	....	931	....
Jefferson	1,278	....	1,251	....
Kings	....	8,056	....	7,894
Lewis	410	....	425	....
Livingston	784	....	768	....
Madison	1,516	....	1,513	....
Monroe	4,110	....	3,003	....
Montgomery	....	325	....	325
New-York	....	56,645	....	55,592
Niagara	....	104	....	85
Oneida	437	....	1,105	....
Onondaga	3,414	....	3,477	....
Ontario	304	....	289	....
Orange	565	....	570	....
Orleans	825	....	787	....
Oswego	2,754	....	2,799	....
Otsego	495	....	495	....
Putnam	1,060	....	1,076	....
Queens	....	2,402	....	2,397
Rensselaer	....	3,534	....	3,476
Richmond	....	1,104	....	1,096
Rockland	....	200	....	90
St. Lawrence	6,600	....	6,625	....
Saratoga	1,368	....	1,618	....
Schenectady	....	643	....	429
Schoharie	....	1,619	....	1,605
Schuyler	578	....	579	....
Seneca	....	450	....	444
Steuben	1,494	....	1,506	....
Suffolk	836	....	642	....
Sullivan	65	....	68	....
Tioga	1,259	....	1,059	....
Tompkins	853	....	853	....
Ulster	494	....	50	....
Warren	715	....	725	....
Washington	2,009	....	2,031	....
Wayne	1,912	....	1,962	....
Westchester	589	....	1,024	....
Wyoming	1,602	....	1,576	....
Yates	1,160	....	1,152	....
Total	68,518	79,721	66,569	77,456
Wemple's plurality				11,203
Tabor's plurality				10,887

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Late returns make but few changes in the legislative list published yesterday morning. The election of Edward Hawkins (Dem.) in the First Senate District over his brother, Simeon Hawkins, increases the number of Democrats in the upper house to thirteen and brings the number of Republicans down to nineteen, a loss of one over the present house. In detail the changes in the Senate outside of the First District are these: The Republicans lose the Fourth and Seventeenth Districts and the Democrats take the Thirteenth (or Newburg) and the Eighteenth (the Saratoga) District. The Assembly of 1890 stands: Republicans, sixty-nine; Democrats, fifty-nine, a clear Republican loss of ten.

The Republicans have lost one member in Albany, in Greene, Herkimer, two in Monroe, one in New-York, one in Niagara, one in Oneida, Ontario, one in Otsego, one in Saratoga, Schenectady, Steuben, and Yates.

On the other hand, the Republicans have gained one each in Oneida, Queens, Rockland, and Westchester.

There are likely to be two cases of contested seats brought before the next Assembly, one from the Fourth District of Albany, where the Republican candidate, William Le Roy, claims Republican candidate, William Le Roy, claims he was defeated by his Democratic competitor, Michael Gillice, by fraud, and another from Delaware County, where in one of the townships 105 ballots for James Robertson, the Republican candidate, were rejected or failed to be counted with blue ink. The inspectors filed a protest with the returns. If those ballots are rejected Judge Isaac H. Maynard, the Democratic candidate, will be elected by a plurality of 62.

Of the 69 Republicans elected to the Assembly only 27 are members of the present House, and 22 of the 59 Democrats.

BOTH PARTIES SURPRISED.

THE UNEXPECTED ELECTION OF GILLICE TO THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—The election of Michael C. Gillice (Dem.) in the Fourth Assembly District was as much of a surprise to the Democrats as it was to the Republicans. The Democratic nomination went begging, and Mr. Gillice was selected for the sacrifice that was to be made. The story goes that the Larkin faction in Cohoes entered into a compact with the young and ambitious wealthy manufacturer, William B. Le Roy, whereby he was to be allowed to be elected without much trouble, end next Spring, in payment, Mr. Le Roy's friends were to assist in the election of Mr. Larkin as Mayor, over Mayor Garside. Mr. Gillice is not overpopular, but notwithstanding he slipped in by about 200 majority. Mr. Le Roy's friends now claim fraud by repeaters. They aver that in two wards of West Troy alone about 140 illegal votes were cast. The Republican inspectors signed the returns under protest. They intend to carry the case to the courts.

Every effort was made throughout the county to defeat Judge Nott, who was running on the Republican and Union tickets for County Judge. The Democratic Convention failed to renominate him. The plurality for his opponent is about 600. The Democratic *Evening Times* leads the procession crabbing of Gov. Hill on the result in Albany County in one column, and in another says: "On the figures given out it would seem that Jacob H. Cinte has a small majority over John C. Nott for County Judge. But there have been so many frauds by repeaters and other corrupt agencies that this result is questioned and some of Judge Nott's friends still cherish the hope that the official canvass under the scrutiny of the courts, may show that he is elected. It has been the general belief that Judge Nott would certainly be counted out unless his majority was so large as to make that process impracticable."

THE BROTHERHOOD MEETING.

PLAYERS AND STOCKHOLDERS AT WORK DRAFTING A NEW CONTRACT.

The Baseball Brotherhood held another meeting in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday and adjourned until to-day without transacting business of any importance. All day long the corridors of the hotel were crowded with baseball players and others interested in the national game, and anxious inquiries were made of delegates regarding the work in progress. The delegates didn't appear to be as cheerful as they have been, and in response to in quiries replied that they were at work drafting a new contract. At midnight the committee in charge of the contract had not finished its labors.

When the meeting was called to order, A. C. Johnson of Cleveland was in the chair as Temporary Chairman, and John Morrill acted as Secretary. The representatives present were:

Stockholders.		Players.	
E.z. McAlpin	New-York	J. M. Ward.	
	Brooklyn	Edward Andrews.	
H. M. Love	Philadelphia	C. F. Buffinton.	
C. B. Carey	Boston	J. Brothers.	
John Addison	Chicago	F. Pfeffer.	
A. C. Johnson	Cleveland	John Stricker.	
J. M. Shre	Buffalo	A. A. Irwin.	
	Pittsburg	Edward Hanlon.	

It was learned that the players propose to make contracts for the same salaries paid last season. There are, however, some exceptions. Some men who claim that the classification reduced their salaries to some extent will ask for the wages paid them in 1888. Another proposition that the players will make is to have the receipts divided as follows: After all expenses are paid the first $20,000 to go for the prizes, the next $80,000 to be divided among the stockholders, and the next $80,000 to be divided among the players. After that all profits are to be divided equally between the stockholders and the players.

The latter proposition does not appear to exactly meet the views of some of the financial backers. One who was spoken to yesterday said that as yet the organization was in a crude state, and that the ball players will have to make many concessions before the men will put up their money. The reserve rule with the Brotherhood is a thing of the past.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

SURVEYS FOR A NEW ROAD.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Considerable public interest is excited by the vigorous work being done by a large corps of civil engineers in making the preliminary surveys for a projected new railroad from Cooperstown Junction, on the Albany and Susquehanna Division of the Delaware and Hudson Company's Road, to Catskill and the Hudson River. The new line would be about fifty miles long, and, starting from Cooperstown Junction, would follow up the valleys of the Charlotte and Schoharie Creeks, in Delaware and Greene Counties, crossing the Catskill summit at a point near East Windham, 1,9559 feet above the level of the sea, and thence down the valley of the Catskill Creek to the Hudson River. It is said that the engineers have found a practicable route as indicated, with a maximum grade, for a short distance only, of 110 feet to the mile.

Report has it that the project is backed by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad and Canal Company, and is conceived for the purpose of giving the company a shorter route than it now affords from its Pennsylvania territories to the Kaaterskill Summer resort region and the Hudson River. The new piece of road would at least shorten the line between the points indicated over sixty miles as compared with the present route via Albany.

AN ACCEPTABLE PLAN.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas bonds were strong yesterday, principally on foreign buying orders. It was cabled yesterday that all of the foreign committees representing security holders had agreed upon a plan of reorganization as follows: First mortgage bonds bearing 4½ per cent. will be the proposed new issue; also second mortgage bonds bearing 4½ per cent. and preferred stock non-cumulative not to exceed 6 per cent. dividends. The basis of exchange will be as follows: Seven per cent. bonds, $500 of first mortgage bonds and $700 of preferred stock; 6 per cent. bonds, $500 of second mortgage bonds and $600 of preferred stock. Accrued interest is to be paid up to June 1, 1890. The stock is assessed $10 per share.

The outline of the plan is favorable to the Adams and King committees, and it is believed that the only question of difficulty will be that of details.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The issue of bonds for the construction or acquirement of new road was provided for by the original consolidated mortgage of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company. A supplemental indenture, just filed at Little Rock, Ark., limits the issue of bonds under the original mortgage so that the cost of the new road shall be $15,000 per mile, and the aggregate and final issue of bonds under the mortgage for any purpose shall not exceed $45,000,000.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trunk Lines Committee, to consider freights on corn, was held yesterday at 346 Broadway. It was agreed by a majority of those present that, inasmuch as the Western corn crop has been unusually large this year, rates could be raised without injuring the farmers or middlemen, but it was finally decided to refer the matter to the Trunk Line Presidents.

At Roswell P. Flower's office yesterday afternoon it was said that the meeting of the Executive Committee to arrange the preliminary steps of the transfer of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad to the Vanderbilt management had adjourned without taking action, until Saturday.

TRAINS IN COLLISION.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 6.—About noon to-day a freight train collided with a passenger train at Wilsonpoint, the southern terminus of the Housatonic Road, and one of the locomotives was almost completely demolished. The engineer and fireman jumped from the cab and were not injured. Many of the cars were thrown from the rails, delaying up trains for several hours.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A general naval court-martial will be convened at the Boston Navy Yard Nov. 8 for the trial of enlisted men. The detail for the court is as follows: Capt. Edward O. Matthews, Lieut. Commander William A. Morgan, Lieuts. Simonds and Winder, Ensign Huis, and Lieut. Paine, Judge Advocate.

The Yantic sailed from Portress Monroe yesterday for the West Indies, with Lieut. Thomas and party on board. They go to the West Indies to determine differences of longitude.

Leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Oct. 4 to Capt. Francis Mohler, Fifth Cavalry, has been extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leaves of absence granted Capt. Harry C. Egbert, Twelfth Infantry, and Capt. William Krause have been still further extended.

Second Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, Fifteenth Infantry, has been ordered to temporary duty in the office of the Adjutant General.

Leave of absence granted to First Lieut. Robert D. Read, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, Aug. 9, has been extended two months.

Lieut. H. C. Wakenshaw has been ordered to duty on the receiving ship Vermont, 10th inst.

THE VOTE IN THIS CITY.

CORRECTED RETURNS BY ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The revised returns of the vote of this city for State and Judiciary officers on Tuesday, as published below, make no change necessary in the list of successful candidates as published in yesterday's TIMES. The aggregate vote polled was in round numbers 200,000. The highest vote polled for any candidate was received by Rice, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, whose vote was 131,273; the highest for any Republican was that polled for Gen. Varnum, the candidate for Attorney General—71,155. Gilbert and Haight ran over 8,000 behind the other Republican candidates, and Wemple and Tabor were the laggards to a like degree on the Democratic ticket. On the local tickets Fitzgerald for the Judgeship of the Court of General Sessions ran over 9,000 ahead of his ticket and is elected by a plurality of 1,037 over Gildersleeve, who, with 97,661 votes, is over 7,000 behind his ticket. The vote shows that Tammany's vote was in round numbers 103,000; that of the Republicans 68,000, and that of the County Democracy about 28,000.

THE CITY VOTE.

Assembly Districts.	SECRETARY OF STATE. Gilbert.	Rice.	COMPTROLLER. Cooke.	Wemple.
1	1,268	4,631	1,290	4,206
2	1,045	5,018	847	5,086
3	1,567	5,128	1,511	5,181
4	1,544	6,310	1,597	6,211
5	1,660	4,163	1,840	3,674
6	2,132	5,341	2,051	5,139
7	3,477	2,087	3,568	2,950
8	1,335	5,123	1,270	4,797
9	3,150	4,643	3,166	4,545
10	2,974	4,090	3,041	5,110
11	2,469	1,918	2,568	1,766
12	2,146	4,800	2,169	4,764
13	3,333	6,858	3,926	3,111
14	1,902	4,341	1,816	5,139
15	3,657	5,799	2,669	6,752
16	1,733	5,176	1,794	5,196
17	3,650	5,997	4,009	5,696
18	1,929	5,236	1,998	5,043
19	6,345	3,755	6,764	3,177
20	2,063	5,588	2,724	5,332
21	3,235	2,692	6,537	2,782
22	4,624	11,448	5,241	9,869
23	6,651	11,264	7,864	11,751
24	3,606	6,733	6,531	6,587
Total	66,466	131,273	69,602	126,247

Assembly Districts.	Treasurer. Hedges.	Treasurer. Donforth.	Attorney General. Varnum.	Attorney General. Tabor.
1	1,271	4,316	1,279	4,295
2	1,067	4,284	1,041	4,768
3	1,498	3,843	1,686	3,928
4	1,578	6,225	1,870	6,311
5	1,827	4,054	1,643	4,029
6	2,040	4,150	2,058	5,020
7	3,568	2,901	3,600	2,828
8	1,280	4,818	1,284	4,773
9	3,170	4,153	3,148	4,580
10	3,090	5,150	3,050	5,105
11	2,557	1,702	2,626	1,706
12	2,189	4,782	2,151	4,743
13	3,640	3,093	3,627	3,098
14	1,616	3,865	1,626	3,893
15	2,675	5,779	2,695	5,736
16	1,761	5,247	1,848	5,189
17	3,079	5,916	3,943	5,589
18	1,675	6,164	2,662	5,678
19	6,735	3,363	6,774	3,186
20	2,784	5,524	2,730	5,469
21	3,673	2,924	3,680	2,772
22	5,100	9,854	5,196	9,700
23	7,254	11,946	7,458	11,757
24	3,555	6,869	3,926	6,577
Total	69,302	127,173	71,155	125,747

THE JUDICIARY.

Assembly Districts.	COURT OF APPEALS. Haight.	COURT OF APPEALS. O'Brien.	COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Allison.	COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Bischoff.
1	1,147	4,519	2,362	3,910
2	791	5,445	1,868	4,340
3	1,406	3,096	3,138	3,674
4	1,523	6,598	2,749	5,196
5	1,603	4,213	2,075	3,744
6	1,962	5,484	3,079	5,317
7	3,382	3,067	3,664	2,697
8	3,324	6,121	1,973	4,512
9	3,133	4,561	6,339	3,664
10	2,778	5,400	6,865	4,228
11	2,607	1,803	2,577	1,477
12	1,898	4,939	4,069	2,941
13	3,772	3,342	4,122	3,027
14	1,470	4,290	2,067	3,461
15	2,533	6,873	3,761	4,809
16	1,454	5,836	2,767	4,256
17	3,650	6,043	4,854	5,051
18	1,717	6,388	3,382	4,716
19	7,379	3,747	7,479	4,937
20	1,980	5,916	2,616	5,106
21	3,304	2,912	3,938	2,294
22	4,265	10,745	6,373	9,630
23	6,877	11,506	6,894	6,448
24	3,588	6,862	4,190	6,026
Total	67,667	130,232	90,426	104,070

Assem. Dist.	GENERAL SESSIONS. Fitzgerald.	GENERAL SESSIONS. Gildersleeve.	CITY COURT. Gedney.	CITY COURT. Newburger.	CITY COURT. Nehrbas.	CITY COURT. Van Wyck
1	2,684	2,878	2,818	2,331	6,261	6,163
2	2,119	3,467	1,879	1,641	4,806	4,817
3	3,302	3,342	6,104	3,137	2,666	2,508
4	4,241	3,715	2,544	4,102	3,998	5,042
5	2,274	3,229	3,040	2,464	4,463	4,272
6	4,143	3,343	3,929	4,164	3,403	6,372
7	3,607	2,703	3,742	3,672	3,756	2,737
8	2,144	4,292	1,799	3,943	2,514	2,654
9	3,809	3,796	3,260	3,454	3,548	4,122
10	6,762	4,409	3,671	3,448	4,471	4,309
11	2,921	1,589	2,350	2,766	1,598	1,514
12	4,124	2,326	3,104	4,334	2,754	4,269
13	1,429	4,906	1,998	1,411	5,037	2,965
14	2,644	6,057	2,366	2,504	3,407	3,325
15	4,251	3,899	3,865	3,882	4,561	4,249
16	3,363	3,850	3,477	3,444	4,278	4,887
17	5,538	4,305	4,812	4,823	5,082	5,020
18	3,728	4,357	6,377	3,416	4,714	4,583
19	7,885	7,155	7,192	7,136	7,652	7,774
20	4,471	4,440	2,269	3,111	5,087	4,760
21	3,460	2,507	3,579	3,648	2,383	2,176
22	7,317	7,606	5,928	6,694	8,816	8,036
23	9,463	6,802	8,449	8,922	9,615	9,200
24	4,244	5,661	4,958	3,970	6,131	5,925
Total	98,698	97,661	88,116	94,737	104,918	102,045

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The City Hall was filled with joy and waste paper yesterday. The joy came from the Tammany victory, and the waste paper that littered the corridors was left over from the poll clerks' returns. Even Judge Gildersleeve's defeat did not seem to obscure any of the brightness of Tammany's sunlight. Many of the politicians, by the way, insisted that Gildersleeve would pull through.

Mayor Grant was happy. People were streaming into his office all day to congratulate him on Tammany's victory, and he congratulated them in return on general principles. Senator E. S. Ivee and President J. H. V. Arnold of the Board of Aldermen came around to shake hands with the Mayor. Other officials elect came later.

Richard Croker said he was very well satisfied indeed. Fitzgerald's victory over Gildersleeve, he argued, shewed that the County Democracy were willing to sacrifice everything for Fitzgerald's election. From the returns he figured out that the County Democrats acted as strenuously as the Tammany Committee leaders, however, look at this thing differently. Fitzgerald's vote is likely to be taken as their basis of calculation.

The Tammany leaders did not appear to know yesterday whether Charles H. Turner, the leader, who so nearly beat Lispenard Stewart out of his election to the Senate from the Eighth District, would fight the question of the legality of some of Stewart's ballots in the courts. The probabilities are that he will not.

Some Tammanyites laughed yesterday because, they declared, some of their workers had captured much of the money that was intended for the use of John Carlin's workers in the Eleventh Senatorial District and had turned its use against him.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller registered at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last night. He did not care to express an opinion about the election.

Thomas C. Platt had nothing to say bearing on the story told by the ballots.

Don M. Dickinson, who arrived at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last night, said that the results were not unexpected. The tendency in the West for some time had been toward a change, he declared.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The two stores of John Brandt, dealer in men's furnishing goods at the corner of Park-row and Pearl-street, and at 61 Nassau-street, were closed by Deputy Sheriff Burns yesterday on a judgment for $6,834 in favor of Leslie Tobias on a promissory note. He used as a trade mark the name of "The Society for the Encouragement of Wearing Clean Shirts," which appears on a large sign over his Park-row store. He has been in the present business about fifteen years, having previously been a wholesale dealer in hats, in which he was unsuccessful, and having, it is said, failed in 1872, owing $45,000, which he settled at 25 cents on the dollar. It is said he had bought largely of late, and some of his creditors have commenced proceedings to replevin their goods. *Bradstreet's* took away bearing about a month ago. His liabilities are reported to be about $20,000, including the judgment, and his stock is valued at about $10,000.

Bertha Schetbel, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 170 Bowery, is in the hands of the Sheriff on three confessed judgments for $2,104. She is the wife of Adolph Schaibel, who made an assignment in 1883. She carried a stock of about $3,000, and her liabilities are reported to be about $5,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire started in the brick building, 251 Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn, occupied by J. B. Havens as a feed store, and extending to 245 and 247 Fourth-avenue, did $200 damage to Haven's stock and $3,000 to Mathias Singer's carriage factory. The buildings, owned by T. T. Dunphy of 158 Park-avenue, were damaged $2,500.

A fire early yesterday morning in J. J. Shea's liquor store, 1,072 Third-avenue, did $700 damage, and routed the occupants of the four upper floors out of bed.

RACING IN NEW-JERSEY

A LIGHT DAY AT THE ELIZABETH TRACK.

SMALL FIELDS RACE BEFORE A SMALL CROWD AND THE FAVORITES GET BEATEN WITH GREAT REGULARITY.

The reaction which follows a holiday was felt at the race track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club yesterday afternoon, when there was but a handful of people to see the sport which was of decidedly commonplace character. There was nothing sensational beyond the regularity with which the favorites were beaten.

The sport opened with a complete upset to the talent in the victory of Lela May, with odds of 7 to 1 against her. The race was a dash of five furlongs, and Cracksman was made the favorite. He ran as if he were "stiff" or short of work, and was of no use at the finish, for Lela May, ridden all out, won by a length from Tipstaff, who beat Cracksman home by four lengths. Tipstaff should have won, but Bergen, who rode him, seemed to think he had only Cracksman to beat, and watched him all the time. This gave Covington a chance to come up with Lela May on the inside rail. He did it in good shape, and so won the dash quite cleverly.

Four two-year-olds next had a run of three-quarters of a mile, the Dwyers' unnamed Hop filly being the favorite in the betting. But she was beaten very easily by Green Morris's colt Lisimony, who was the second choice in the betting. Laurentia made the running for a half mile, but then gave it up, and Lisimony, going on to the front, won as he pleased, for the Hop filly could never get up to him, and had to be content with the place, being beaten a length and a half.

What promised to be the best race of the day, the third race, at a mile, dwindled down to a match between Little Minch and Oregon, both Badge and King Crab being scratched. It wasn't much of a match either, for Little Minch, going to the front at the fall of the flag, remained there to the end, winning easily by three lengths.

The handicap sweepstakes at a mile and an eighth had but four starters, with Wilfred, on whom Hamilton had the mount, the favorite in the betting, and Brussels the second choice, though the light-weighted Flitaway was well backed, and Macbeth had some following, because Covington, who rode him, had won the three preceding races. Brussels really won with little trouble, for, though Hamilton rode Wilfred with all his usual skill and vigor, he was never quite able to catch the Canadian, who finally won by a half length, Wilfred getting the place by four lengths from Flitaway.

Glenmound was the real good thing for the selling race, at three-quarters of a mile, before the betting, but Brown Charlie was the good thing in the race, however, and he won it quite cleverly by a length from Harrisburg, who beat Glenmound home by two lengths. But, though Harrisburg got the place, he didn't get second money, because the judges disqualified him for having fouled Glenmound near the head of the stretch. So Glenmound got second money, and Girondes, who finished fourth, got the short end of the purse.

A run of a mile, also a selling scramble, wound up the day's sport and resulted in the upset of another favorite, Rupert, who was not only badly beaten by the cripple, Refund, who won the race, but also by St. Valentine and J. J. O'B., a couple of rank outsiders in the betting. Rupert ran strong and well for three-quarters of a mile, but then gave it up, and Refund went on and won as he pleased, greatly to the regret of the plungers.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:05¾.

Chicago Stable's ch. f. Lela May, 4 years, by Springbuk-Zoolite, 107 pounds..(G. Covington) 1
G. B. Morris's b. o. Tipstaff, 3, 105.....(Bergen) 2
E. McKane's ch. c. Cracksman, 5, 108.....(Lailen) 3
Frejols, 105, and Onnshot, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Cracksman, 6 to 10; Tipstaff, 12 to 5; Lela May, 7 to 1; Frejols, 12 to 1; Onnshot, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Cracksman, 1 to 3; Tipstaff, 2 to 5; Lela May, 8 to 5; Frejols, 3 to 1; Gunshot, 6 to 1.

Won by a length, four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for two-year-olds that have not won a race of the value of $2,500, special weights, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:19¾.

G. B. Morris's b. c. Lisimony, by Lisbon-Patrimony, 106 pounds.....(G. Covington) 1
Dwyer Brothers' bay filly, by Glengarry-Hop, 106.....(Bergen) 2
E. Brown's b. f. Veronica, 103.....(Allen) 3
G. J. Kraus's b. f. Laurentia, 108.....(Lamb) 4
Betting.—To win—Against the Hop filly, 9 to 10; Lisimony, 2½ to 1; Veronica, 4 to 1; Laurentia, 30 to 1.

For place—Against the Hop filly, 1 to 3; Lisimony, 1 to 2; Veronica, 4 to 5; Laurentia, 6 to 1, ½.

Won by a length and a half; the same between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for three-year-olds and upward, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:46¼.

Chicago Stable's b. h. Little Minch, aged, by Glenaig-Goldstone, 110 pounds.....(G. Covington) 1
Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Oregon, 3, 110.....(Bergen) 2
Betting.—To win—Against Little Minch, 6 to 10; Oregon, even money.

Won by three lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, for three-year-olds and upward, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:01¾.

George Forbes's b. c. Brussels, 3 years, by Billet-Emily Fuller, 100 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
P. H. Grill's ch. g. Wilford, 5, 114.....(Hamilton) 2
W. C. Daly's b. f. Flitaway, 4, 85.....(J. Lamby) 3
Chicago Stable's b. c. Macbeth II., 3, 108.....(O. Covington) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Wilfred, 9 to 10; Brussels, 2½ to 1; Flitaway and Macbeth II., 6 to 1 each.

For place—Against Wilfred, 2 to 5; Brussels, 3 to 5; Macbeth II., 6 to 5; Flitaway, 9 to 5.

Won by a half length; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, for three-year-olds and upward, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾. No bid for the winner.

H. Bondy's br. g. Brown Charlie, 4 years, by Prince Charlie-Julia Bruce, 106 pounds, $4,100.....(Bergen) 1
W. C. Daly's b. g. Glenmound, 5, 112.....(Moser) 2
Chicago Stable's ch. g. Girondes, 3, 104.....(G. Covington) 3

Lonelay, 103, finished fourth. Harrisburg finished second, but was disqualified for having fouled Glenmound.

Betting.—To win—Against Glenmound, 8 to 5; Brown Charlie, 11 to 5; Lonelay and Harrisburg, 15 to 1 each; Girondes, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Glenmound, no betting; Brown Charlie, 2 to 5; Lonelay and Harrisburg, 3 to 1 each; Girondes, 6 to 1.

Won by a length.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:49.

No bin for the winner.

C. Rand's ch. c. Refund, 4 years, by Sensation-Lettie, 103 pounds.....(Riley) 1
George Forbes's b. h. St. Valentine, 5, 115.....(Littlefield) 2
R. Dwyer's b. c. J. J. O'B., 4, 117.....(Bergen) 3
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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*A. C. O. T. ctfs.	81¾	83⅝	81¾	83	45,849
American Ex.	114	116	114	116	115
Atch., T. & S. Fe	31¼	32½	31	32¼	7,385
A., T. & S. Fe. rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	5,040
Brunswick Co.	27	27⅝	27	27⅜	500
Canada Southern	55¾	56	55¾	56	1,500
Canadian Pacific	70	70¼	70	70¼	300
Central Pacific	34¼	34¼	34½	34½	600
Ches. & Ohio	23	23½	25	23½	833
" & O. 2d pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	400
Chicago Gas Tr.	54	55¾	54	55¾	5,435
Chi. & Alton	133	139	132	132	168
Chi. & N. W.	112½	118	112½	118	8,876
Chi. R. & Q.	106⅞	107	106½	106⅞	1,950
C., R. I. & P.	69½	70¼	69½	69½	15,900
C., R. I. & Pac.	98	98⅝	98	98⅝	3,210
C., C., C. & St. L.	75½	75¾	75¼	75¼	515
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¼	100
Colorado Coal.	31½	31½	31½	31½	500
Col., H. V. & Tol.	17½	17½	17½	17½	600
Chi. & E. Ill.	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	800
Chi. & R. Ill. pf.	94½	95¼	94½	95¼	900
Commercial Cable	102	102	102	102	315
Consol. Gas Co.	90	90	90	90	400
Del. & Hudson	149	149	148¾	149	335
Del., Lack. & W.	141½	142	140⅝	141⅝	10,340
Den., Rio G. & W. pf.	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	8,644
Den. & R. G. pf.	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	300
*Distilling & C. E. Tr.	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¾	200
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	100
Edison Elec.	95	95	95	95	25
Iowa Central pf.	29	29	29	29	100
*Louis., St. L. & T.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	100
L. E. & Western.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	200
L. E. & Western pf.	84¼	84½	83¾	84	1,500
Lake Shore.	107⅛	107⅛	107	107⅛	5,910
Louis. & Nash.	82½	84½	82½	84	24,616
Manhattan Co.	103⅝	104⅜	103⅝	104⅜	400
Michigan Cent.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	110
Mil., L. S. & W.	95	95	95	95	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	112	112	112	112	190
Missouri Pacific.	88¼	89⅜	88	89⅜	14,810
Mo., Kan. & T.	11	11¼	10¾	10¾	3,670
*N. Y. Lead Tr.	20¾	21	20⅝	20⅝	6,985
Nash., O. & St. L.	101	101	100	101	700
N. J. Central.	120½	121½	120	120½	1,300
N. Y. Central.	106½	106½	106⅜	106⅝	350
N. Y. & New Eng.	45⅝	46	45⅜	45⅝	3,000
N. Y. & N. H.	248	248	248	248	40
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17¼	700
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	900
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	84	84	84	84	400
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	34	34	33½	33¾	400
Norfolk & West.	19	19	19	19	100
Nor. & West pf.	68	68¼	68	68	790
North. Pac. pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73¼	73¼	2,130
Ontario Mining.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	50
Ontario & West.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	2,900
Oregon R. & N.	100	101	100	101	305
Oregon S. L.	53¾	53⅝	53½	53⅝	1,000
Oregon & Trans.	33⅞	34⅜	33¾	34	1,605
Phil. & Reading.	40¾	41¾	39⅝	39⅞	117,060
Phil. Gas.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	150
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	186½	188	186½	186½	1,125
Rich. & W. P.	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23⅝	1,334
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	500
St. Paul & Omaha	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	200
St. Paul, M. & M.	113	117¼	113	117¼	1,902
Sheffield & Birm.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	10,000
St. L. & Ark. & T.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	300
*Sugar Ref. Co.	73¾	75⅜	73¾	74⅜	10,550
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	60⅜	60½	59⅜	60¼	2,030
Texas Pacific.	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	1,100
Union Pacific.	68	68⅜	67⅞	68¼	14,285
U. S. Express.	84¾	84¾	84½	84½	25
W., St. L. & P.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	900
Wells-Fargo Ex.	137½	137½	137½	137½	175
West. Union Tel.	84⅞	85	84⅝	84⅞	1,312
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	300
Total sales.					340,803

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	13¼	14	13¼	14	$40,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	78⅞	74¾	78⅞	84¾	3,000
B'klyn El. 1st.	111½	111½	111¼	111½	18,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	99	99½	99	99½	6,000
C. P. 5s of 1898.	117	117	117	117	7,000
Cent. Pac. 1st, Sr.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	6,000
Cbss. & O., cl. A.	119	119	119	119	3,000
C. & O. cn. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	60,000
C. & R. 1L. gan. 5s.	100	100	100	100	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
C., B. & Q. 5s. deb.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91¾	92	91¾	92	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	73½	73½	73½	73½	2,000
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907.	134	134	134	134	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	77½	77¾	77½	77¾	2,000
Den. & Rio G. Imp. 5s.	84	84	84	84	5,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st, sa. 1, f.	97¾	98	97¾	98	9,000
D., S. P. & P. 1st, t. r.	89½	90	89½	90	23,000
Erie 1st cn.	138	138	138	138	1,000
Erie 2d 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6,000
Erie 4th.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	3,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st.	104	104⅜	104	104⅜	83,000
G. R. & Ind. 5s.	90½	90½	90½	90½	1,000
Gen. W. 2d, t. r.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
G. B. & W. 1st, sr.	82	82	82	82	5,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	109	112½	109	112	202,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s.	74	73	70¼	73	119,000
Houstonic 5s.	105	105	105	105	5,000
Ind. Dec. & W. 1st, g. m.	79	89	79	79	1,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s, tr.	70	70	70	70	7,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,500
Iowa Cent. 1st.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	4,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	85	85	85	85	10,000
Kan. & Tex. cn.	102½	104⅛	102½	103⅛	164,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	60	61	60	60	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	67⅞	68⅜	67⅞	68	529,000
Ky. Central 4s.	85½	89	85½	88	10,000
Kings Co. E. 1st.	105	105	105	105	2,000
Long Island 1st.	120	120	120	120	2,000
L. & N. cen. 6s.	103½	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	2,000
L. & N. 1st, N. F. & S.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	9,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	2,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	1,000
Louisville So. 1st.	98⅜	99	98⅜	99	59,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	9,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	115½	115½	116	116	21,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	9,000
Mich. Cent. 7s.	126½	126½	126½	128½	14,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913, cn.	107	107	107	107	3,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st, A.	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st, M.	117¾	118	117½	118	25,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
M. & Ohio 6s.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	5,000
M. & Ohio gen.	58½	58½	58⅜	58½	23,500
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	41,000
N. J. Mid. 1st.	118	118	118	116	6,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r.	133¾	133⅝	163¾	133¾	10,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	93¼	93¼	93⅛	93⅜	12,000
N. Y. N. H. & H.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	10,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, 5s.	101¾	102	101¾	102	10,000
Nor. & W. 1st, C. V.	98	98	98	98	1,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	101¼	102	101¼	102	3,000
North. Pac. 1st.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	5,000
North. Pac. 2d.	110	110	110	110	5,000
Northwestern 7s.	144	144	144	144	3,000
Northwestern g. c.	130	130	130	130	1,000
Northwest g., r.	130	130	130	130	10,000
Northwest s. f. 7s.	107	107	107	107	1,000
N. W. 25 yr. deb. 5s.	105	105	105	105	10,000
Ohio & Miss.	82¼	82¼	81½	81½	16,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	44	44	44	44	500
Ohio Southern, inc.	58½	58¾	58½	58½	6,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	113	113	113	113	1,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	3,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	102½	102¾	102½	102¾	2,000
*Pitts. & W. 1st.	84	84	84	84	50,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	77½	77¾	76¾	76¾	60,000
Reading 4s.	89	89⅜	88¾	89⅛	99,000
Rich. & All. 2d, D. & M. certs.	37	38½	37	37	35,000
Rich. & Dan.	119	119	119	119	2,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s.	99¾	100	99¾	100	15,000
Rock Is. 1st, o.	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	2,000
Rock Island 5s.	105¾	105¾	105⅝	105⅝	45,000
St. L. & A. & T. 1st, ex. c.	83½	85	83½	88½	11,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29¾	47,000
1st. L. & Cairo 4s.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	5,000
St. L. S. F. cn. C.	115½	115½	115½	115½	8,000
St. P. & D. ninth 2d.	102½	102½	102½	102½	2,000
St. P. 1st, La C.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, pr. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	1,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 4s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	40,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, D.	118	118¼	116	118¼	14,000
San. A. & A. P. 6s. 1916.	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝	10,000
So. P. of Ari. 1st.	109⅜	109¾	109¼	109¾	6,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, 5.	99	99	99	99	5,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	97½	97½	97½	97½	3,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s.	91	91	91	91	15,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37	37⅜	30¾	37⅜	71,000
Tol. St. L. inc.	106½	107	106½	107	26,000
Wabash gen. t. r.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	10,000
Wabash 1st.	101¾	101⅜	101	101⅜	49,000
Wab. 2d 5s, new.	81	80½	80½	80½	19,000
W. N. Y. & P. 5s.	95	94½	94½	94½	2,000
West Shore 4s, o.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
Total.					$2,224,500

*Seller 15. ‡Seller 20. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argents.	.14	.14	.14	.14	500
Alts.	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	200
Allen.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	200
Barcelona.	.34	.34	.34	.34	100
Brunswick.	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
Con. Del. & Va.	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	70
Caledonia B. H.	2.35	2.35	2.20	2.20	1,150
Deadwood.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Gould & Curry.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
Hale & Norcross.	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	100
Horn Silver.	.06	.06	.08	.06	100
North Belle Isle.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Navajo.	.35	.35	.35	.35	300
Occidental.	1.35	1.35	1.10	.70	1,000
Savage.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Silver Cord.	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Standard.	.45	.52	.45	.52	500
Butro Tunnel ctfs.	.52	.52	.52	.52	400
Total sales.					8,065

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	105⅞	108	105⅞	108	527,000
Clearances.					704,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	31	32⅝	31	32⅜	3,530
Am. Cotton Oil.	81½	38½	91⅜	38	5,270
Con. Gas Co.	90	90	90	90	100
Chi. Gas Trust.	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	55¼	80
Chi. Bur. & Q.	106¾	107	106⅝	108⅝	530
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	98⅜	98⅝	98	98⅜	180
Canada South.	55⅜	55⅝	55½	55⅝	180
Central Pacific.	34½	34½	34⅜	34½	100
Colorado Coal.	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	75½	75½	75½	75½	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	69¾	70¼	69½	70¼	10,680
Chi. & North west.	112¾	113	112¾	113	240
Cent. of N. J.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	100
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	142	141	141⅜	2,980
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	33½	33½	33½	33½	10
Cooking Valley.	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
Lake Shore.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	200
Louis. & Nash.	82⅜	84	82⅜	84	7,050
L. E. & W. pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	100
Missouri Pacific.	88¾	89⅝	67⅞	69¾	16,290
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	100
N. Y. Central.	106⅝	106⅝	105⅝	106⅝	200
Nat. Lead Trust.	20¾	21¼	20¾	20⅝	700
N. Y. & New Eng.	46¼	46	45¼	46	1,960
N. C. & St. L.	101	101	101	101	100
Northern Pacific.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	100
N. Y. C. & W.	18⅝	18⅜	18¼	18¼	400
North. & W. pf.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	100
Ore. R. & Nav.	100	100	100	100	100
Oregon Trans.	34	34	34	34	90
Phila. & Reading.	41¼	41¼	39⅝	40¼	43,220
Rich. & W. P.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	100
Rock Island.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	100
St. L. & A. & T.	7½	7½	7½	7½	100
St. L. & A. & T. 2d.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	47,000

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Bricks are steady. Hard Hard Hard carts worth $6 75@7 25 ₱ 1,000; Pabbins, $6 62½@6 87½; Up-River Hard, $6 50@6 75; Jerseys, $6@6 50; Pale Bricks, $3 50@4; Croton Dark and Red, $5@5 25; Croton Light, $4@4 25; Philadelphia Fronts, $22@23; Trenton Front, $19@20....Rosendale Cement is worth 95c@$1 10 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2@2 20; English Portland, $2 20@2 50. German Portland is held at $2 70. Rosendale and common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and do. finishing, $1 20; St. John's Lime, 90c.@95c.; State Lime, 85c.... Laths are firm at $2 35 ₱ 1,000. Goat Hair is worth 23@25c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 14c.@18c.

COFFEE—Was comparatively tame in the local market and the drift was to depression, prices receding here for the day 15@30 points and closing easy. Havre cabled early a higher range, but toward the close reviewed weakness, with Hamburg also easier....There were only 27,500 bags placed on options here to-day....At the close here the November option stood at 14.45c.@14.50c.; December and January, each, at 14.45c.@14.50c., February at 14.45c.@14.55c., March at 14.50c.@14.55c., April at 14.50c.@14.55c., May at 14.50c.@14.55c., June at 14.50c.@14.55c., July at 14.45c.@14.50c., August at 14.30c.@14.35c., September at 14.20c.@14.30c., and October at 14.10c.@14.20c.

COTTON—Business in the option line here was quite liberal in sales and, at the outset, with somewhat firmer cables, prices hardened 5@6 points, partly on covering purchases, but as the offerings increased in volume and urgency a rather sharp reaction occurred here, which forced the final range 1@4 points under that of Monday, with the close assemingly weak....There were 118,600 bales placed on options here, (bulk of which for November), as follows: March and June, at the closes here the November options stood at 10.03c.@10.04d., (range 10.04c.@10.11c.,) December at 10.08c.@10.09c., (range 10.08c.@10.16c.,) January at 10.08c.@10.09c., (range 10.08c.@10.16c.,) and May at 10.09c.@10.10c., (range 10.09c.@10.16c.,) no sales of 80,000 bales.)....February at 10.18c.@10.17c., (range 10.17c.@10.25c.,) March at 10.24c.@10.25c., (range 10.24c.@10.33c., on sales of 21,400 bales,) and April at 10.30c.@10.31c., (range 10.30c.@10.36c., on sales of 24,000 bales,) and November, 1890, at 10.59c.@10.60c....Deliveries to the shipping ports free, (for two days, 110,207,)....And for prompt delivery 1,328 bales middle spinners at firm prices....Low Middling closed at 9¾c.; Middling at 10¼c.@10½c., and Fair at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR was in fairly active request—in good part for shipment—and held generally to steadiness on arrivals here since noon of Monday. 24,681 bbls. and 36,034 sacks, add clearances hence, 2,902 bbls. and 4,235 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 49,849 sacks and bbls., and from all the ports, 218,052 bbls., against 247,681 bbls. in the preceding week, and since Sept. 1 1,768,276 bbls., against 1,789,950 bbls. for the same time last year. Sales reported of 28,350 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, 9,700 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers, within our previous range, (about 4,500 sacks No. 1 and bakers' Extras—Spring Wheat product—at $3 85@$3 90 for export.)....And of RYE FLOUR 575 bbls. and of CORNMEAL 900 bbls., sold at steady figures, (300 bbls. Brandywine Cornmeal at $2 35.) ....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in lots, as offered, at $1 70@2 per 100 ℔s....At $1 85@2 82½ in single lots of Monday, 2,256 bags....FEED unchanged and in demand.

WHEAT—On a moderate speculative movement here prices further hardened for the day a shade, but left off tame and barely steady. Cables were not especially helpful to the export interest, rather the contrary. Western accounts of somewhat firmer markets, though without notable activity....Outside of the dealings regularly reported here for early delivery it was mentioned that liberal amounts of Wheat (bulk No. 1 Hard and No. 1 Northern Spring) had been placed under options to the cost and freight lines, chiefly to interior points and to receivers, shippers, and millers at the equivalent of full market values. Ocean Grain freights by steam generally about easily, and somewhat free engagements reported (to the extent of about 340,000 bushels) hence, and via near-by ports, in great part for forward shipment and clearance....Aggregate of option dealings here for the day given as 1,984,000 bushels.... Deliveries to prominent interior spring Wheat points, two days, 1,247,870 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 88,967 bushels. ....And here the November option stood at the regular close at 83¼c., December at 84¼c., (range 84¾c.@84 7.16c., and subsequently 84¼c.@84¾c., latest at 84¼c., no sales and exchanges for the day of 102,000 bushels.) January, regularly, at 85¼c., (range 85¾c.@85¾c.,) and May, 1890, regularly closed 89¾c., (range 89¾c.@89 15-16c., on business entirely at 89¾c.@89¾c., no sales and exchanges for the day of 952,000 bushels.)....And for prompt and early delivery Wheat was a trifle higher [with options, and moderately active, in good part for shipment, (bie to a considerable extent on recent freight contracts—40,000 bushels for Marseilles.)....Abous 167,000 bushels Wheat were reported placed here for prompt and near-by delivery, of which about 92,000 bushels credited to shippers, and about 20,000 bushels to local millers, partly to arrive.... Also here contract grade of red Wheat afloat, at the close quoted at 84c. for export, (a nominality, and free on board from store at 84c.@84¼c., (40,000 bushels at 84c. for export to France;) No. 1 Hard spring, to arrive and delivered part at 84¾c., and No. 1 Northern Spring, delivered, about, or equal to 90¼c.@90½c., and ungraded Red within the range of 76¾c.@90¼c.

CORN—Again favored sellers, on a fair movement, mainly speculative, for export....Export and local arrivals here since noon of Monday, 214,500 bushels, and clearances hence, 122,905 bushels, making from four Atlantic ports, 153,707 bushels, and last week from all Atlantic ports, 349,721 bushels, and since Sept. 1, 11,291,471 bushels, against 7,846,813 bushels same time last year, and aggregate on passage to Western Europe increased 245,000 bushels, or 2,482,000 bushels....Sales reported of 1,036,000 bushels, of which options 884,000 bushels No. 2, and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 192,000 bushels, (about 136,000 bushels credited to shippers, partly for special forward deliveries.) Included in reported sales was No. 2 Corn, afloat, prompt and near by, at 42¾c.@42½c., closing for prompt delivery at 42½c.; do., in store and elevator, at 41¾c.@41¾c.; No. 2 Corn, for October, at 41¾c. @41¾c., closing at 41⅝c. bid; do., December, at 42c.@42¼c., closing at 42¼c.; do., January, at 41¾c.@41¾c., closing at 41⅞c.; do., May, at 41¾c.@42c., closing at 41⅞c.; No. 2 White, in elevator, at 41¾c., and delivered at 42½c.; Low Mixed at 40c. bid; ungraded Mixed and Yellow, to arrive and here, within the range of 40c.@43c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Likewise advanced a trifle in the instance of graded Mixed, which had chief attention, otherwise showing firmness....Receipts here, 81,600 bushels, and clearances hence since noon, 1,000. Sales reported here of 273,000 bushels, of which 00 options 120,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and for early delivery about 153,000 bushels....Included in sales were No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 32½c.@ 32½c.; No. 3 White, at 27½c.@28c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 28¼c.@28¼c.; do., afloat, at 27½c.; do., November, at 28¼c.@28¼c., closing at 28¼c. bid; do., December, at 28¼c.@28½c., closing at 28½c. bid; do., January at 27c.; May at 28c.; No. 3 Oats at 25½c.; Rejected at 24c.@24½c.; ungraded White at 25½c. @33½c., and ungraded Mixed at 24c.@27½c., as to quality and condition.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, No. 1, is worth 75c. @85c. ₱ 100 ℔s.; No. 2, 70c.@75c.; No. 3, 55c.@60c.; Hay, Clover, 40c.@50c.; Hay, Clover mixed, 50c. @55c.; Hay, shipping, 50c.; Hay, salt, 50c.@55c.; Long Rye Straw, 60c.@70c.; short Rye Straw, 40c. @55c.; Out Straw, 40c.@50c.; Wheat straw, 40c. @45c.

MILK—The market to-day is steadier, there being an improvement in the demand with the bright, cool weather.

NAVAL STORES—Resin irregular; low grades choice and medium and better qualities stronger, on a moderate movement, with sales of 1,102 bbls. to hand for Strained: common to good, $1 20@$1 90 for E, $1 40@$1 45 for F, $1 50 for G, $1 60 for H, $1 90 for I, $2 40 for K, $2 75 for M, $3 20 for N, $3 40 for W. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34c. for W. Crude Spirits Turpentine dull at 32c. for prompt offerings and depression at the South, and, here, a restricted business.

PETROLEUM—Both comparatively quiet. Certificates of Crude Petroleum were advanced for the day 2¾, leaving off firmly at 108, (having ranged to-day from 105⅞@108,) and at the Exchange dealings reached 527,000 bbls....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, held confidently, though not active.

PROVISIONS—Hog products had only a moderate call, chiefly for farming buyers.... Exports of Provisions from the United States from Nov. 1, 1888, to Nov. 1, 1889: Pork, 52,125,800 ℔s.; Bacon, 442,865,835 ℔s., and Lard, 314,725,775 ℔s., against, in the same portion of the crop year, 45,841,200 ℔s. Pork, 344,030,612 ℔s. Bacon, and 256,291,191 ℔s. Lard....PORK unchanged, on sales of 800 bbls....DAKSSS Hogs irregular, but at the close steady and wanted. Quiet at 5½c.@ 5¾c., as to weights....Arrivals at interior points since our last, 59,733 head....

CUTMEATS were depressed on freer offerings, and a decreased demand, and closed weak....Pickled Bellies, 12-lb., down to 6¾c., and 10-lb. at 7c. Pickled Hams at 9c.@9¼c., and other kinds as before quoted....Western Steam LARD was quiet and cheaper for early, closing weak at $6 40, on a moderate demand....Sales, 750 tcs., part to arrive, at $6 37½@$6 42½....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 1,500 tcs., and for the day 1,420 tcs., November yielding most, closing easy, with November at $6 30, December at $6 19, January at $6 30, February at $6 26, and March at $6 28 bid, (after selling early at $6 30@$6 31.).... And of city Steam Lard, 50 tcs. sold at $6 05, (against $6 20 on Monday.)....Refined quoted for the Continent at $6 50@ $7 and for South America at $7 30....BEEF and BEEF HAMS in light sale, but held steadily....BUTTER and CHEESE had a moderate outlet, and, in the instance of the better qualities, at firm prices....Eggs fairly active, including strictly choice to fancy fresh Domestic at 28c.@29c.; Choice city TALLOW quoted at 4 7-16c.@4½c., (120 hhds. sold at 4½c.)....City LARD STEARINE nominal; Western at 7c....Choice OLEOMARGARINE STEARINE at 5¾c.@5 7-16c....Oils generally unchanged on restricted dealings....Of Cottonseed Oil, 180 obls. prime Crude reported sold at 30c.

SUGAR—Raw sold to the extent of 2,450 hhds. Muscovado (Cuffials and Prime, Porto Rico, &c.) on the basis, for 87 test, of 4¾c. and closed tame and weak at 4¾c. for fair refining Muscovado, 80° test, and 5⅝c. for Centrifugal, 96° test....Refined nominal, and but lightly active in....Cables of almost steady though quiet markets.

FREIGHTS—Little further alteration was reported as to rates on a fair aggregate business on berth and charter.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 6—4 P. M.—Canadian Pacific, 72¾; Erie, 29¾; Illinois Central, 120; Mexican ordinary, 45¾; Mexican Central new 4 ₱ cent. bonds, 39¼. Money, 2¼@2¾ ₱ cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2⅝@2 13-16 cent. Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes at 87f. 10c. for the account and Exchange on London at 25f. 28c. for checks. India Council bills were allotted to-day at an advance of 8-32d. ₱ rupee. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £239,000.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Holders offer sparingly. Pork—Holders offer moderately. Hams—Holders offer sparingly. Bacon—Holders offer moderately. Long Clear Middles, about 46 lb., firm at 35s. Short Holders, about 12 to 18 lb., firm at 27s. 6d. Cheese—Holders offer moderately. Tallow—Holders offer sparingly; prime city firm at 25s. 6d. Cottonseed Oil, Liverpool refined, firm at 22s. 6d. Turpentine—Holders offer freely. Resin—Holders offer sparingly; common strong at 4s. 7½d. Lard—Spot and futures—Holders offer moderately; prime Western spot dull at 32s. 6d. Petroleum—Refined moderately. Corn—Spot—Holders offer freely; futures—Holders offer moderately; Mixed Western spot dull at 4s. 4d.; November dull at 4s. Hops at London—Pacific coast—The supply is poor.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed easy. American Middling, Low

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AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
AUCTION SALES—8D PAGE—7th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
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CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
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RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d cols.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
TEACHERS—3D PAGE—7th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—THE JUDGE OF ZALAMEA.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—LATEST ON.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—HAMLET.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERNANI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—BEN-MY-CHREE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MONTE CRISTO.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—FASCINATION.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—OUR FLAT.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE LADY OF LYONS.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—DAVID GARRICK.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DRUM MAJOR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—HELENE.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

That the Allison Tariff bill, which was pressed through the Senate at the last session with such arbitrary and excessive use of party discipline, was simply the payment by the Republican managers of their debt to the protected capitalists who paid the expenses of the costly campaign of 1888 no one seriously doubts. That some of the managers must have seen that it was a very dangerous piece of business is presumable, but we think none of them could then have foreseen how soon the danger it threatened would be upon them. It was then hoped that the bill could be enacted at an extra session, and so the alliance be firmly established. That was found to be impossible, and now the bill can never become a law. No sane Republican in the House would dare to try it next Winter in the face of the public sentiment disclosed by this Fall's elections. Nor can the Republican majority touch the tariff in the direction of reform. The party is therefore for the next two years absolutely powerless to act in any direction on this important issue. Its leaders must wait and watch. In the meantime public opinion will watch, but it will not wait. The campaign of education now actively waging on this subject will be pushed at every point with untiring energy and with intelligent care. In the elections of next year, when the House of Representatives will be renewed, the result will be made plain.

The result of the election in Iowa is another blow for prohibition. Among the causes that contributed to the Democratic victory was undoubtedly a revolt against the prohibition policy that has been in force in that State for so many years. In fact, Iowa was a pioneer in "constitutional prohibition," having adopted a prohibitory amendment in 1882 by a majority of 30,000. Experience shows that in the cities and large towns prohibition fails of its object, and the result is a state of things for which there is no remedy so long as it is impossible to pass laws of restriction and regulation for liquor selling. It does not follow because the Democrats have carried the State that a majority of the people have turned against the prohibition policy, because there were other questions that were more directly effective in bringing about the result. But, nevertheless, there are considerable Democratic and anti-prohibition gains among those elected to the Legislature which indicates that this question had its effect. The leading Republican newspapers before the election contended that the defeat of their party would mean a set-back for prohibition. As usual with parties in power, the Republicans in Iowa have so apportioned the State as to give them great advantage, and they will hold the Legislature in spite of the popular vote against them, but the vote is likely to have effect even upon Republican views of what is expedient as to liquor legislation. The present laws cannot be got rid of without again amending the Constitution, but resubmission of the question of prohibition is not unlikely to become an issue, and there are symptoms of the same thing even in Kansas.

The greatest difficulty which the anti-ring forces in Hudson County, N. J., encountered was the practical control of the election machinery by the unscrupulous ring officials. They had to fight against great odds, and were defeated partly by fraud in the manipulation of votes. The ring officials used all their power to coerce voters, to put obstacles in the way of the reformers, and to prevent a fair scrutiny at the polls when votes were cast and counted. There is good evidence that in some precincts in Jersey City the count was grossly falsified. What redress or punishment can be obtained for these consummated wrongs is doubtful, but it is certain that the New-Jersey election laws as applied in the cities of Hudson County are greatly in need of amendment, and that nowhere is a law that shall protect the independence of the voter and the secrecy of the ballot more needed. The demand for ballot reform has grown so strong in New-Jersey that it can scarcely be unheeded by the next Legislature, and if it is secured it will prepare the way for regeneration in Hudson County.

It was said in private, in October, 1888, by a prominent Republican politician, who is also a very clear-headed man, that if the canvass could be extended sixty days Mr. CLEVELAND would carry at least three Northwestern States. This gentleman's opinion is so clearly confirmed by the elections of Tuesday that he must have a peculiar satisfaction in the fact that the President and party, who have since given him a very lucrative Federal office, did not have to face the people for two months longer.

The desire of Secretary PROCTOR to have an Assistant Secretary in his department is one which was also expressed by several of his predecessors. Mr. ENDICOTT was particularly urgent for such a coadjutor on the ground that the work of the War Office had greatly increased during the last dozen years. Dispensing with such an assistant after the close of the civil war was of course somewhat experimental, and was presumably based on the supposition that the return of peace would give the Secretary only about as much to do as before the war. This, however, has turned out to be not in accordance with the fact; indeed, it is quite obvious that, apart from the general growth of the country between 1860 and 1890, myriads of claims arising out of the war have increased the routine work of the War Department. Mr. ENDICOTT asked for the appointment not only of an Assistant Secretary, but of an Assistant Attorney General, for the War Department, the latter to assist him in passing upon the purely legal questions which, he said, constantly occur in the department. The Judge Advocate General, of course, is ready with advice and aid in matters of military law; but there are many points to decide which do not belong to military law. Congress, however, has not looked favorably hitherto on the appointment of an Assistant Secretary either for the War or the Navy Department.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections of Tuesday show heavy Republican losses in all parts of the country, and they are heaviest where the issues were most largely of a national character, where the National Administration was most closely identified with the State organizations, and where the party as a whole was most definitely put upon trial. In this State and in New-Jersey the contest was more nearly the ordinary political struggle of State elections, and though in both the Republicans suffered a check as compared with any fairly corresponding year—say, 1887 or 1885—this would have had no special significance had the same state of things prevailed throughout the country. But it did not. In Iowa the canvass was made very definitely on the national issue of the tariff and on the characteristic issue of high license against prohibition. The defeat of the Republicans was crushing. Iowa had been counted as being as safe as Vermont, and its enormous Republican majorities in the past, as well as the tenacity with which the party had held power there against a perceptible amount of discontent, had fully warranted the confidence of the managers. But this year the hold of the Republicans is loosened. A Democratic Governor is elected who, a few years ago, was as strong a Republican as any in the State, and he is elected by the open and active efforts of other Republicans.

Now, Iowa is, in many ways, a typical State. Its people are strongly influenced by the moral aspect of Republican professions. They are intensely loyal. The memories and emotions of the war survive among them in great vigor. They are generally temperate. Many of them are religious, and take easily to the notion of morality enforced by law, as in the matter of prohibition. The Republican politicians, to use one of their own phrases, "worked" these tendencies "for all they were worth." They have for years made appeals to the patriotism and moral fervor of the people of Iowa, and used the power thus obtained in the manner that best suited their own ends. They have played the same game throughout the Northwest, in Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Kansas. Independent observers have seen for five years, at least, that the strain on the allegiance of the Republicans of the Northwest was approaching the danger point, and that no one could say just when that point would be reached or passed. We have ourselves warned the leaders of the party that they must change not only their tactics but their purposes or they would some day encounter defeat. The warnings were in vain. Mr. ALLISON, by far the ablest of the Northwestern Republican leaders, who in his heart sympathized with the views of the discontented, has been foremost in abusing the power that his party held by so frail and uncertain a tenure. He has acted as if the reluctant and contingent support given to his party last year was sure and willing. He has answered the sincere and earnest protests of Northwestern Republicans against the extreme burdens of the tariff by the cynical proposition in the Senate Tariff bill that bears his name greatly to increase those burdens. The strain has at last proved too great. The Republican hold on the strongest and most secure vote it commanded in the Northwest is broken.

It occurred to the cunning managers of the present Republican machine that if they lost in the Northwest they could make up their losses in the South. It was a mad scheme, and no one who really knows the South would have entertained it for a moment. It was, moreover, madly carried out. Virginia was the field selected for the first move, and MAHONE was to lead it. The South will not easily or soon take Republicanism united with protection under any circumstances, but when it was offered to them by the hands of a notorious political blackleg, an unscrupulous adventurer and trickster, whose character was well known to them and whose public course amid their own people had outraged and insulted them, they, to use another politician's phrase, "turned him down" under a majority of 30,000, and with him they buried the misbegotten scheme of the Southern Republican Party to offset the losses in the Northwest. On the same day, in Ohio, where the Republicans relied with amazing fatuity upon an increased popularity due to the wool interest, and after a fair open discussion of the tariff on both sides, the Democrats have defeated FORAKER by a decisive majority and probably have secured the Legislature to elect a successor to Mr. PAYNE. In Massachusetts, where a cautious attempt at apparent concession to the progressive element had been made in the platform, defeat has been barely averted. This adverse verdict in every portion of the country cannot be misinterpreted. It cannot be said to be based on the tariff issue alone, but plainly that had much to do with it, and the blindest must see that it will not do to try to carry out the bargain made in the Senate bill. And in addition to what the country has clearly said on the tariff, we should say that Mr. HARRISON and his advisers could make out what it has to say on the civil service. They must at least understand, as they survey the figures of the elections of Tuesday, that the spoils system has not helped them. Can they see that it will not help them, but hurt them, in the future? On that depends very much whether the movement shown in those figures shall prove the record of a revolt or the beginning of a revolution.

THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY'S EXPLOIT.

The leaders of the County Democracy can hardly find much satisfaction in what they have accomplished for their organization through the recent election in this city. They ought to learn from their discomfiture the value of singleness of purpose in efforts to attain any great object. The purpose of the movement in which they joined was, for good and sufficient reasons apart from the fate of their political organization, to defeat Tammany in the city and county election, but upon the success of that movement the fate of their organization absolutely depended. It behooved them as men of principle and as men of political sense to give their hearty and undivided support to that movement with the single object of achieving its legitimate purpose. When they began to plot and bargain for the attainment of subsidiary ends of their own or for the promotion of the designs of TOM PLATT, they were playing false with those whom they had joined for other objects and with the independent citizens whose support was invited for an admirable ticket. They were bringing ruin on a cause which involved much for good government in the city and still more for the interests of the County Democracy, if it was to maintain any further pretensions as a political organization, with an excuse for continued existence. Further than that, they were destroying that bond of confidence through which alone they could hope to get support or assistance in any future contest. They could not expect Republicans or independent citizens ever again to work with them unless they showed the most absolute good faith.

Long before the election, in connection with nominations for the Legislature, which had nothing to do with the cause for which the Citizens' ticket was put up, they gave evidence of a lack of good faith and produced a profound distrust among those who would naturally have been the most sincere and earnest supporters of a Citizens' movement of which they had no ground for suspicion. They gave further evidence of bad faith in the way they dealt with the Citizens' ticket itself. How can Republicans like Mr. CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Mr. S. V. R. CRUGER, and Mr. ELIHU ROOT be expected to regard the support given to the ticket when the only candidate who evidently received the hearty support of their Democratic allies was FITZGERALD, who appears to have been energetically supported mainly because he is an Irishman? We have nothing to say against his character or his competency or the desirability of his election, but why should he have been favored in the Democratic support given to the ticket over a Democrat like Mr. CANDA or Republicans like Mr. ALLISON and Mr. BELLAMY? Mr. CANDA was an ideal candidate for such an office as President of the Board of Aldermen, and Republicans and Independents were asked to vote for him on account of his well-known ability, high character, and large business experience, and yet he received nearly 6,000 fewer votes than FITZGERALD. Mr. ALLISON as a candidate for a judicial position was vastly superior to FITZGERALD, but on the same ticket he received some 7,000 fewer votes. To what was the deficiency due if not to a failure of County Democrats to give him the same hearty support that they gave to the Democratic Irishman? Mr. BELLAMY was put up as a candidate for Register because his capacity, character, and business experience specially qualified him for that position, but his vote was 8,500 less than FITZGERALD'S. How will this record look if the County Democracy should again desire to take part in an alliance against Tammany with Republicans and independent citizens?

The way to defeat Tammany was to present a ticket which all opponents of Tammany could consistently support and then give it an undivided and hearty support, and not try to dicker with it or to elect one candidate at the expense of another. What the County Democracy has achieved is a triumph of the enemy it professed to desire to overthrow and the practical effacement of itself as a political power. What standing can it maintain hereafter in the Democratic party of the State? If it finds ground upon which to maintain its organization, what recognition can it claim and expect to get? JOHN KELLY used to contend that the proper measure of the County Democracy representation in a State convention was to be reached by deducting the vote for the head of the Tammany ticket from the vote in the city for the head of the Democratic State ticket. This he assumed must be the voting strength of the County Democrats, and there is no better way of getting at it when the organization has no candidates exclusively its own. According to this rule the County Democracy vote on Tuesday amounted to a little over 20,000, or just about one-fifth of the Democratic vote of the city. It will then be entitled to one-fifth of the delegation in a State convention, or barely fifteen delegates out of seventy-two. Perhaps Tammany may claim, with some show of reason, that this is a fraction so small that it should be "neglected," especially in view of the fact that the County Democracy tried to make use of some part of its vote to increase the Republican representation in the Legislature. On the whole the exploit of the County Democracy in the late municipal canvass is not calculated to excite admiration or to fill its leaders with enduring joy.

EXIT FORAKER.

It is likely that the defeat of Gov. FORAKER will insure his permanent retirement from the public view, and in that case it is in itself a nearly unmixed good. Not that Gov. FORAKER is the worst man in the world, nor even the worst Governor in the Union. At present this latter pre-eminence may fairly be claimed by the Empire State, the Governor of which has done more to degrade politics and to bring his office into contempt than any other person of equal abilities has been able to do. Like Gov. HILL, Gov. FORAKER is a demagogue, but he is a demagogue of a different type. Our own Chief Magistrate has made up his mind that by appealing to the basest motives and espousing the most unreasonable and disreputable causes he appeals to the largest number of voters, and he has made such an appeal systematically, persistently, and in cold blood. The success he has gained by pursuing this policy has been discreditable not merely to himself, but also to the people of the State, though it is only fair to point out that it has been singularly assisted by luck—that is, by events which he did nothing to bring about and upon which he could not have reckoned beforehand. His first appearance in State politics as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor was due to the contemptuous indifference of the delegates to the second place on the ticket after their warm contest for the first. The nomination was open to any cheap and importunate local politician, and he was presumably the cheapest and the most importunate. If his chief had not been promoted to the Presidency he never would have been heard of after the expiration of his term. His first term as an elected Governor was secured to him by the disaffection of the Blaine people with the nomination of DAVENPORT. The second was secured by the coincidence of the State and National elections and the opportunity thus offered for a liquor "deal" which, aided by the courageous course of WARNER MILLER, arrayed the "Republican saloon keepers" on his side and the Democratic saloon keepers on the side of HARRISON. Nevertheless, the fact that Mr. HILL has been twice elected is a discouraging proof of the height to which deliberate and cold-blooded demagogy may carry the demagogue.

Mr. FORAKER, on the other hand, is a demagogue of the warm-blooded and viviparous species. Like Mr. HILL, he will say anything, but he will also believe anything, at least while he is saying it. In times of excitement such a man may do more mischief than if he were entirely and consciously insincere. Mr. FORAKER is much better educated than Corporal TANNER, and in private life doubtless shows more sense, but in public he has the same fatal facility of deluding himself in the effort to delude other people. The hullabaloo he made about the "rebel flag" order and his subsequent raising of "the snub issue" were much too ridiculous to be made by anybody who retained the full possession of his faculties, provided he had any to retain. In this last campaign his effusive and sympathetic nature has clearly injured his chances. The blood mounted to his head, and he committed various excesses about the pretended contract that has played so large a part in the canvass. To this he was powerfully instigated by Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD, whose blood habitually mounts to his head in seasons of strong political emotion, to the entire exclusion of the gray matter. There is a slang phrase which sets forth with great force the characteristic mental defect of the Foraker type of demagogue. Adopting it, it is fair to say that the Governor of Ohio is the "freshest" statesman now in public life, and it is largely through his freshness that the control of Ohio has now repassed to the Democrats. It may be alleged that Mr. FORAKER is capable of deliberation, and his canvass for himself at the Chicago Convention, where he appeared as the advocate and next friend of Senator SHERMAN, may be adduced as proof of a cold-bloodedness equal to the Senator's own. But even this was characteristically ostentatious, and he could not refrain from advertising his dark designs by means of lithographs and brass bands. We are unable to conceive of a contingency in which the United States in general or the State of Ohio in particular would suffer by the withdrawal of Gov. FORAKER from public life.

THE PARK IN DANGER.

The chief joy which the election returns bring to our esteemed contemporary, the *Evening Post*, is the assurance that the Legislature will rally around Central Park and save it from the spoiler. Says the *Post* in its edition of last evening:

"Nineteen out of the twenty-four Assemblymen and six out of the seven Senators who constitute the New-York delegation to the Albany Legislature elected yesterday are pledged, or, to speak more constitutionally, have declared themselves, against the repeal of the law prohibiting the use of the Park for fairs or other exhibitions. If this does not make the repeal impossible, it at least makes it sure that the resistance to it will be strong, and it is a very trustworthy indication that the bulk of the voters are opposed to the plan of the Site Committee."

Not at all. Search the returns more diligently and you will discover that they "indicate" just the other thing. In respect to this burning question of taking the Park for the Fair the *Post* divided the Senate and Assembly candidates into two classes—the Against and the Not-Against. The voter, therefore, had two ways of giving effect to his overmastering resolve that Central Park should never, never be invaded. He could vote to elect the Against or to defeat the Not Against. Conversely, the cohorts of the spoilers and speculators could promote their fiendish aims by voting against the Against or for the Not-Against. How did it come out? Why, of the Against twenty-four were elected and twenty-seven defeated. Plainly, the spoilers came out ahead of the defenders. But of the Not-Against only six were elected, while sixteen were defeated. Here the experienced interpreter of returns will recognize the work of the *Post*. In the category of the Not-Against, the spoilers were worsted. Now, if we consolidate the showings, we discover that the defenders of the Park were successful either in electing Against or in defeating Not-Against in forty cases, while the spoilers were successful in only thirty-three cases—an apparent advantage for the defenders. But this appearance is fictitious. It won't bear a moment's examination. It is perfectly reasonable to assume—and we hereby challenge the *Evening Post* to say that it is not—that those districts in which the majority for the successful or against the unsuccessful candidates exceeded 1,000 may be excluded from the computation, since it is clear that these candidates owed their success or their defeat to influences—such as treating, personal popularity, overwhelming party strength, or the tariff—much more potent than feeling about the Park. When this is done on both sides we find that, so far as these "indications" indicate anything in respect to the Park issue, the voters in twenty-one cases declared that the Park shall be turned over to the spoilers, while in only eleven cases did they declare their hostility to its desecration.

This looks bad. It "indicates" that in case the Legislature resists the popular will thus plainly expressed by a vote of 21 to 11, there will be an armed and successful invasion of the Park, and the spoiler will shout for gladness and the speculator will be enriched.

If any cyphering politician is so impolite as to assert that our lucid and incontestable figures prove nothing and are, in fact, a riot of unreason, we will try to forgive him. But we shall insist that he be candid and pronounce the *Post's* figures and the *Post's* conclusions equally absurd. We are content to compromise with the *Post* in an agreement that so far as the Park is concerned the election returns from the districts shall be considered void of meaning as an indication of what the "bulk of the voters" think, and that henceforth it shall not be asserted on the one side or again disproved on the other that the Park issue was a factor in the election any more than the place in the service of the Prayer of Humble Access was a factor.

No humane person will refuse to sympathize with Gen. MAHONE as the victim first of a persecution and then of a prosecution. It is easier to sympathize with him now than if he had been elected, but his demeanor in the disorderly performances on his own premises on the night of the election seems to have been quite unexceptionable. It is trying enough to be not merely defeated but extinguished under a hostile majority of 30,000 without having a crowd of unsympathetic persons assembled at your front door to exult over you with hoots. There is no reason to doubt Gen. MAHONE'S assertion that he did not discharge the shotgun which he admits that he took to the door with him. Even if he had he would have been very excusable, and a heavy charge of shot, not in a vital part, would have been a very just rebuke to the chief of his persecutors. The incident shows anew, however, how bitter and personal Virginia politics has become, and for this exasperated state of public feeling Gen. MAHONE himself is largely responsible.

SAILORS WILL ORGANIZE.

A mass meeting of sailors and firemen was held last night under the auspices of the Central Labor Federation in Albany-street to organize a mutual protective seamen's union. David Harris of the federation presided, and Watson Reed, one of the committee from the Seamen's Union of Liverpool, England, delivered a long address, in which he depicted the hard life and sufferings of sailors and firemen, and explained how the English seamen, after organizing, were able to secure better wages. He argued that seamen's organizations on both sides of the Atlantic would prove beneficial to one another.

The 250 men present were favorably impressed with the speeches, and pledged themselves to organize.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS TESTIMONIAL.

Local orchestral players testified last night to their appreciation of the long labors of Theodore Thomas. An orchestra of 150 players volunteered to perform at a testimonial concert in the Metropolitan Opera House, and the unusual spectacle attracted a large audience. As an expression of professional and public esteem for the eminent conductor, who richly deserves such a tribute, the concert served its purpose well. As a contribution to the art work of the season, except in one instance, the concert cannot be set down as important.

The list of compositions was selected by popular vote, and it stamped the public as an uncommonly bad programme maker. Only one-half of the numbers played were worthy of a place on the programme of a serious concert, and even this half might have been chosen with a better view to the advantageous employment of an unusually large orchestra. Weber's "Invitation to the Dance" could be performed much more smoothly by a small band, and no special benefit is given by numbers to Mr. Thomas's effective scoring of Chopin's "Funeral March." Wagner's "Rienzi" overture is not great music. Indeed, it is not even good music, and if it were not kept afloat by its composer's mighty name it would speedily sink into the oblivion which it deserves. It possesses a merely historical interest as illustrating how, in the beginning, Wagner, like the earth, was without form and void.

Rossini's "William Tell" overture is well enough in its way, and served to show the abilities of some of the solo players in the orchestra. The Bach fugue in A minor and the Brahms variations gained in sonority and power from the large number of strings, and the whole orchestra was heard to the best advantage in Liszt's "Les Preludes." The real musical treat of the evening was Rafael Joseffy's performance of the piano part of Schumann's admirable concerto in A minor.

Mr. Joseffy has done nothing of late which gave such deep and general satisfaction. He played with the warmest possible fervor, and with superb vigor and brilliancy. He displayed unwonted power and breadth in the larger thoughts of the composition, and his passage work was notable in its crispness, clearness, variety of tone color, and beautiful adjustment of dynamic effects. To be brief and to the point, Mr. Joseffy played like the great pianist that he is, when he is in the right mood. His splendid performance will linger among the choicest memories of the season.

"THE LADY OF LYONS."

It is the fashion for actors nowadays to sing the fine old heroics of Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons." Mr. Charles Coghlan has accustomed us to a refined, supercilious, and very modern Claude Melnotte, very much above the poetry and bouquet business which the author compels him to double in, and entirely too thoughtful and well bred to put faith in the potency of mere eloquence. Mr. Kyrle Bellew put even more sentimentality in the part than it absolutely required, but heroics are not at all in Mr. Bellew's line. The feeble young Londoner of Miss Anderson's last company who took a shy at Claude spoke all the famous bombastic lines in a colloquial way. Not so Mr. William Terriss. His Claude is vociferous and forcible, even if a trifle stilted and unimaginative in the tenderer passages.

Miss Jessie Millward's Pauline is an able companion to this Claude. She does not treat the part in a listless, half-hearted way. She is manifestly exercising her conscience to Beausseant: "A husband's roof, in the eyes of God and man, is the fortress that protects a wife's honor!" Miss Millward is a handsome, winning Pauline, and there is a great deal of dexterity in her acting. Nothing could be prettier or more touching than her sudden embrace of Widow Melnotte as she exclaims, "Do not weep, mother!" If her pose and motions were always as graceful as they are at that point, and her speech as simple and unaffected she would be an ideal Pauline.

"The Lady of Lyons" was put forward at Niblo's last night and will hold the stage there for the remainder of this week. Mr. Dan Collyer has at last reached the domain of poetic drama. He causes plenty of laughter as Glavis.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Otto Hegner's next appearance will take place at the Broadway Theatre on Tuesday afternoon of next week. He will play Weber's "Concertstück," Chopin's "Chant Polonais," as arranged by Liszt, Chopin's D flat nocturne, and Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody. The sale of seats will begin to-morrow.

The concerts of Pablo Sarasate, the celebrated violinist, and Eugene d'Albert, the noted pianist and composer, will begin at the Metropolitan Opera House on Nov. 18.

LIVELY NIGHT AT WILLIAMS.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 6.—It has been customary here for the different classes to meet by moonlight at the Soldiers' Monument and sing college songs, but for some unknown reason on Monday night was held the first "sing" of the year. Just as the Sophs were about to leave the monument, some members of '93 gave their yell over by the library, and the Sophomores had not all of them reached their rooms when a loud Freshman yell was heard. 'Ninety-three was calling out her men to have a Freshman sing. 'Ninety-two, enraged at this display of freshness, gathered at once and followed the Freshmen up to West College, where both classes came to a standstill, '93 giving their yell, and '92 blowing horns and nearly splitting their throats with the Sophomore slogan. The President of Williams, Dr. Franklin Carter, appeared on the scene and ordered the students to go to their rooms. Both classes dispersed at once, but soon gathered again.

The Freshmen marched in a body to the monument and the Sophs followed, blowing horns. This roused the whole college, and there was soon a large crowd around the monument. The Freshmen tried to sing, but were completely drowned out by horns and hoots from the class above them; but they showed no lack of spirit and sang on bravely through it all. After a general hubbub the Sophs decided to challenge '93 to a cane rush. The Freshmen were bidden to provide themselves with a cane and appear on Weston Field at 10 o'clock. It was a moonlight night, and no powers in Williamstown could have stopped a rush that night. So the crowd broke up at once and the necessary preparations were made. It was only 8:30, so there was plenty of time.

Cane-rushing was forbidden at Williams several years ago, when the present Seniors were Freshmen, but at the appointed time both classes appeared on the football field. They were anything but strong in numbers, as '92 brought only forty men and '93 only forty-five; but the upper classes were there to a man, as were also all the "muckers" in town. A "mucker" is a town rough—a "townie," as he would be called in a Western college. At the firing of the pistol both sides came together with tremendous force. Those directly in front were thrown immediately. Then followed a fierce fight—the whole crowd wrangling and pulling, and those who had their arms free dealing generous blows at their opponents. This continued for fifteen minutes, when time was called. Those who had not succeeded in getting their hands on the cane withdrew promptly, and then the referee counted hands. The decision was in favor of the Sophomores, who had twenty hands on the cane, while '93 had only twelve.

This ended the rush, but there was more fighting to be done before the evening was over. A big "mucker" had put on a football suit and tried to enter the cane rush. He had been recognized by a Senior and treated to a few stout blows. This roused the blood of all the other "muckers," and they gathered in a great crowd at the gate and waited for the college men. They were armed with heavy clubs and staves, and several drew knives. Almost directly after the cane rush was ended, the fight began. Everybody joined in it, and for a full half hour there was fun on Weston Field. The college men were the better fighters, but the "muckers" were the better armed. The centre rush of the football team is a man of 6 feet 4, and he made an impression on the roughs. The "muckers" called him by name, and vowed they would "have his blood." They also singled out two other big men, and threatened to murder them at a later date.

Finally, both sides got tired of the row and left the field. Fortunately no one was very seriously hurt. Though the "muckers" made a great flourish of weapons, they seem to have been careful how they used their knives.

The row is the talk of the town, and old residents say that nothing of the kind ever happened here before. The faculty are still to be heard from, and it is probable that they will use harsh measures to prevent the recurrence of such trouble at Williams.

STATE MORTUARY STATISTICS.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—The bulletin of the State Board of Health for September has just been issued. It gives the total number of deaths in the State for the month—8,264; for the month of September, 1888, 8,433. The average mortality for September for the last five years is 7,690, or 575 less than for that month this year. The proportion of infant mortality is a little below the average, which is about 41 per cent. From zymotic diseases the proportion of deaths in each 1,000 deaths from all causes was 266.75 during the last five years; that of last September 284.26. About half of the zymotic mortality is from diarrheal diseases, which was less than the average for September of recent years. About 2.8 per cent. of all deaths occurred from typhoid fever in September of the four preceding years; the last September 3 per cent. of the mortality was from this cause; the August, 2.40. There were 114.83 per 1,000 deaths from consumption; 186.10 per 1,000 above five years of age.

MASSACRED BY SAVAGES

DR. PETERS'S EXPLORING PARTY DESTROYED.

ONLY ONE EUROPEAN AND ONE SOMALI OF THE ENTIRE BAND ESCAPED TO TELL THE TALE.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 6.—It is reported here that the Masnis or Somalis have massacred Dr. Peters, the German explorer, and his whole party except one European and one Somali, who were wounded and who are now at Ngao.

The latest known here about Dr. Peters, who started inland from Vitu on July 26, was that he had reached Korkorro, a long distance up the Tana River. It is not known here whether the second column of the expedition, which left Vitu in September, under command of Herren Borcbert and Rust, ever joined Dr. Peters's advance party.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Dispatches to the Emin Relief Committee confirm the report of the massacre of Dr. Peters and his party. The European who escaped is Lieut. Tiedemann, a companion of Dr. Peters, who was wounded. Borchert's column did not join Dr. Peters's party.

PARNELL AND THE LEAGUE.

SIR HENRY JAMES CONTINUES HIS DEFENSE OF THE "TIMES."

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Sir Henry James continued his speech for the *Times* before the Parnell Commission to-day. He quoted from speeches made by Mr. Michael Davitt in 1880 to show that the object of the Land League was, under a cloak of constitutionality, to effect a combination between the forces of the moderates and extremists belonging to the American Clan-na-Gael and the Irish constitutionals in the work of keeping Ireland unsettled. Mr. Parnell had not then assumed the disguise of moderation, but associated with Fenians. His reception at Cork in March, 1880, upon his return from America, had a Fenian character. At the dinner given to welcome Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar made the memorable Hartmann speech, in which assassination was encouraged and applauded.

The commission, Sir Henry declared, had evidence regarding the importation of arms into Ireland for men who were supporting Mr. Parnell, and who were members of associations which were in active operation in the objects of the League. Surely if it was proved that crime was rife in many districts in Ireland where there was no distress, but where the League had roused the people against the authorities, the charges made by the *Times* against the League as the source of crime must be held to be proved.

Sir Henry referred to speeches by Sheridan, Brennan, Sorab Nally, Boyton, and others to prove that the agitators were ready to resort to criminal means to effect their purpose. He ridiculed the idea that only the extremists were responsible for crime. The speeches of members of the League, he said, showed that violence was suggested and gloried in, and even Parnell held that crime might be necessary.

Sir Henry argued that Parnell and his colleagues acquiesced in outrages, inasmuch as they did not condemn, but rather excused, them. Agrarian crime, he said, increased as the home rule agitation spread.

Mr. Molloy, member of Parliament, in a speech at Sheffield this evening said that the Parnellites had in their possession documentary evidence proving the complicity of Government officials in a conspiracy against the Irish, and that the publication of this evidence would cause a sensation even greater than that resulting from the commission revelations. He said it was intended to expose the plot immediately after the opening of Parliament.

THE FRENCH SNUB TO WALES.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The *Journal des Débats* says: "The French Government agent at Cairo was not the only member of the diplomatic corps who was absent from the reception given in that city to the Prince of Wales. Representatives of the German, Danish, and Greek Governments were the only diplomats present. Etiquette places the other representatives under no obligation to attend the reception." The *Journal* also says the journey of the Prince was a useless manifestation, and showed small regard for the feelings of the French. France, it declares, has not abandoned the Egyptian question.

La Patrie says: "The visit of the Prince of Wales to Egypt and his reception there are not regarded as a prelude to the execution of England's promises. Frenchmen in Egypt do not wish to associate themselves with manifestations appearing to give official sanction to a position which amounts to an audacious violation of inter-state law. If England fulfills her engagements Frenchmen in Cairo will not hesitate to pay homage to the Prince of Wales."

CAIRO, Nov. 6.—It is learned that at a recent conference of the foreign Consuls here Mr. Schuyler, the American representative, proposed that the diplomatic body, in full uniform, meet the Prince of Wales on his arrival here. The majority of the Consuls, it is said, negatived the proposal, hence their abstention from the reception.

AMERICANS DECORATED.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The following is a complete

IT COST HALF A MILLION

FLAGLER AND MOSS'S EFFORT TO HOLD UP COTTON OIL.

EXPLAINED TO SHAREHOLDERS AND THE OFFICERS WILL BEAR HALF THE LOSS—REORGANIZATION.

Messrs. J. H. Flagler and Jay O. Moss, respectively President and Treasurer of the American Cotton Oil Trust, were yesterday declared to have caused a loss to the certificate holders of $527,511 56 by speculation in the stock market. This was what THE TIMES meant yesterday morning when it announced exclusively that there was "newly discovered trouble on the inside of the American Cotton Oil Trust" and predicted that there would be some sensational disclosures during the day.

The President and Treasurer did not speak of the matter so bluntly as does the opening paragraph in this tale. Their statement was to the effect that the money had been lost in the somewhat difficult task of "maintaining and strengthening the credit of the trust." They did this, however, without the knowledge of the Trustees of the trust.

The fact of the "shortage" was made public at a most unexpectedly interesting meeting of certificate holders at noon yesterday in the office of the trust at 45 Broadway. The meeting was for the purpose of hearing what plan of reorganization, the committee appointed by the holders of over $34,800,000 of the $40,000,000 of certificates had evolved. There was a full attendance. A vast amount of curiosity as to what the stockholders were to hear of besides reorganization was evident before order was called. Shareholders whispered with each other, and the fox of mystery was thick and heavy. It gave an outsider a creepy sensation, as if something was about to drop. Something did.

The Reorganization Committee, which is made up of Frederic P. Olcott, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Edward D. Adams, James H. Benedict, and William L. Bull, entered from a side room, were they had been conferring. Neither President Flagler nor Treasurer Moss was present, and a motion was made that Mr. Olcott, who is the Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, act as the presiding officer. He accepted, and without any roundabout preface plunged into business. He said that the first thing the committee had sought to ascertain was whether the body of the estate was whole. It had been found that it was. All of the certificates were on hand and they would be delivered during the afternoon to the Central Trust Company.

He then read the report of the committee which is as follows:

"Your committee, pursuant to the declaration and expression of your wishes as aforesaid, has given much time and careful attention to numerous plans and suggestions submitted to us in this connection.

"Preliminarily, we may say that the Trustees have reported to us that the Treasurer's report, read at the annual meeting, and which brought the business down to Aug. 31, was correct; that since that date, through errors of judgment, losses to the net amount of $277,511 had arisen, which had now been charged off, and that an examination of the accounts and financial statements had satisfied them of their correctness.

"As a part of the reorganization plans, the Trustees cheerfully submitted the securities of the trust for a verification, and our Chairman, Mr. Olcott, certifies that same to be correct. Respecting the main subject referred to us, we submit the following general basis or plan of reorganization of the American Cotton Oil Trust:

"That the trust and the property and assets thereof be merged or incorporated into the American Cotton Oil Company, which already owns certain of the properties and in which the trust is a large stockholder, or such trust certificates be exchanged or transferred for shares of said company, or otherwise, as the committee may deem judicious, upon the following basis, viz.:

"The American Cotton Oil Company to issue common stock to the limit of $21,092,000; 8 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, secured by the shares of all companies received on such merger, limited to $15,000,000. Any balance in excess of the amount required on the exchange to be held, sold, and disposed of by the Directors.

"All stock entitled to like voting power.

"The trust certificates to be exchanged for such new shares on the proportion of $700 in shares of trust certificates, 50 per cent. thereof in such new common stock, $21,092,000, and 25 per cent. thereof in such new preferred stock, $10,546,000.

"Trust certificates to be deposited with the Central Trust Company under agreement of reorganization, to be prepared by the committee and containing such provisions as it may deem judicious.

"Certificates of deposit with the Central Trust Company to issue its engraved certificates of deposit, in the form usual on reorganizations, and application to be made to have them listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

"We recommend the adoption of this general basis and its prompt execution."

Without giving time for any comment Mr. Olcott went on with this momentous letter, addressed to himself:

As counsel for the American Cotton Oil Trust, we have been instructed by the Trustees to make the following report to your committee. They have examined the affairs of the organization and find that the annual report contains a correct statement of its affairs up to Aug. 31, 1889, the close of the fiscal year.

In the conduct of the business it has been the custom of its executive officers to utilize the American Oil Company of New-York as a finance company, through the medium of which they have been enabled to facilitate their financial arrangements. The President and Treasurer of the trust, for the purpose and with the intent, as they state, of maintaining and strengthening its credit, have deemed it necessary or desirable to support the price of the certificates in the market by dealings in certain trust certificate accounts in the name and for the account of the American Oil Company, and without the knowledge of the Trustees of the trust or the company. These accounts are now closed, with a loss to the company of $527,511 56.

Messrs. Flagler and Moss, who alone, as officers, inaugurated and managed these accounts, have appeared before the Trustees with their respective counsel, and while disclaiming legal responsibility in the matter, have frankly expressed a desire to make a substantial contribution toward the same, aggregating the sum of $250,000, of which amount Mr. Flagler will contribute $150,000 and Mr. Moss $100,000.

This leaves the net loss $277,511, and the Trustees recommend that the matter be adjusted on that basis. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL.

Mr. Olcott said that the contribution offered by the two gentlemen included everything they possessed, outside of personal property, and they were practically poor men. He recommended the acceptance of their offer. A stockholder called for an expression of opinion from Gen. Thomas, but before he could respond John C. Rolff, a member of the firm of Woerishoffer & Co., arose.

"I want to know," he said, "what we may expect from this new corporation. What guarantee will we have that our interests will be any better protected than they have been?"

The question was asked of no one in particular, and so no immediate response was given. Thereupon James P. Duggin, a retired contractor and builder and the holder of a thousand shares, arose.

"Who's going to manage this property?" he demanded. "I desire to say that personally and as a stockholder I object to Gen. Thomas. I object to him because of the admission he is quoted as having made the other day that he had neglected his duty. I do not know Gen. Thomas. I have never seen him. But I object to him."

The statement he referred to was one made in conversation by Gen. Thomas to the general effect that he considered himself, with the other Directors, in a measure responsible for the unfortunate condition of things, because he had made no especial attempt to ascertain the state of affairs of the trust, having simply followed the course of all Directors in all concerns.

"By his own statement," Mr. Duggin went on, "he took his five-dollar fee, ate his luncheon, and went away."

The observations had no ruffling effect on Gen. Thomas. He replied that he was satisfied that he could prove that Mr. Duggin would not have had any certificates at all if it had not been for the work done by him.

"I think," said he, "that I may have been too modest. The office of Trustee was in a measure forced upon me, and, upon reflection, I believe that I did my duty as well as the others. It is not expected of Trustees that they shall educate themselves to a business in which they are concerned only as Directors. Even if I had devoted myself entirely to the trust, it does not follow that I could have learned of the transactions which have caused the loss. Yes, I think I did my duty."

"But you acknowledged that you didn't," persisted Mr. Duggin.

The meeting tired of Mr. Duggin then. John C. Rieff wanted a stock vote on a motion to adopt the report of the reorganizing committee, but, instead, it was adopted by a viva voce vote. Several stockholders asked if they would have a voice in the electing of officers of the new company. Mr. Olcott told them that they certainly would.

Then Gen. Thomas tendered his resignation as a Trustee. He did not wish to serve while a shareholder objected. But there was strong objection to that.

John C. Rieff moved that not only should Gen. Thomas's resignation be not accepted, but that a special request should be made to him to remain in office. This was seconded by several gentlemen and "Aye" was shouted by every shareholder present except Mr. Duggin. Applause followed this indorsement of the General.

The meeting adjourned. Work on the plan of reorganization will now be pushed as rapidly as possible.

It was the opinion of many prominent gentlemen that the course of Messrs. Flagler and Moss had been pursued without thought of profit to themselves. Flagler came to New-York several years ago from McKeesport, Penn. He is said to be a cousin of H. M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company. Moss is a native of Ohio. Shortly after he made New-York his home he was made executor of the Hawk estate, which includes the Windsor Hotel and other property. He is a bright and shrewd man, of marked executive ability.

The belief was uttered by a good many Wall-street men yesterday that the unhappy fortunes of the Cotton Oil Trust would have a decisive effect on the formation of trusts in the future.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Count Kalnoky, Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, who has been visiting Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe, left here to-day for Vienna.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE WELLS COMSTOCK.

A quarter of a century ago George Wells Comstock, who died yesterday at his late residence, 75 East Seventy-fifth-street, was a prominent merchant of New-York. He was born in Gilhertville, Otsego County, and came to this city when a lad of seventeen and entered into the employ of his elder brother in the wholesale drug trade. Subsequently he became a partner in the house, the firm name being Comstock Brothers, and its place of business in Cortlandt-street. Branch houses were established in Philadelphia, St. Louis, and New-Orleans. Some fifteen years ago the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Comstock retired from active service, retaining, however, his connection with two or three corporations, and devoting a considerable part of his time to the care of his real property. He died possessed of a large and valuable estate.

Mr. Comstock was for about thirty years a deacon of the Brick Church, the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr., pastor, and the oldest official in length of service of that influential Fifth-avenue congregation. He was active in church work almost up to the day of his death, a teacher in the Sunday school and instructor of the young people's Bible class in the tenets of Presbyterianism.

During the war of the rebellion Mr. Comstock and his wife, who survives him, were prominently identified with and active in promoting the benevolent work of the Sanitary Commission. But the most conspicuous of the former's achievements was the rescuing of some half a hundred colored people from mob violence in the memorable draft riots of 1863. Mr. Comstock then resided in West Thirty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue. When the windoi violences and passions of the rioters found expression in murderous attacks upon innocent colored men and women, Mr. Comstock caused his servants to convey intelligence to the members of their race that they could find safe asylum in his residence. Above two score fugitives sought refuge in the Thirty-fourth-street house. Their place of retreat was discovered by the rioters, and an attack upon the residence was organized. The house was besieged front and rear by a turbulent and bloodthirsty mob. Doors and windows were barricaded and the inmates prepared to sell their lives dearly. But just as the signal for the assault was sounded a detachment of regular army troops put in an appearance, and the rioters were speedily put to flight. For a week thereafter the house was guarded by the blue-coats, and until it was safe for them to return to their homes Mr. Comstock furnished the fugitives with subsistence and shelter.

Besides his widow, two sons, George Carlton Comstock and Benjamin S. Comstock, and a daughter, the wife of William Stuart Edgar, survive him. The funeral services will be held at the family residence on Friday, and the interment will be at Montrose, Penn., the Comstock country seat.

JACOB OTTMANN.

Jacob Ottmann, the well-known lithographer, died at his residence, 128 Lexington-avenue, on Tuesday, after having been confined to his house by a two-weeks illness. Six months ago, his health failing, he visited Europe in company with his brother William, and returned in September apparently improved. The change for the better was only temporary, however, and in the latter part of October he left his place of business never to return. Death resulted from paralysis of the heart.

Mr. Ottmann was born in Meisenheim, Rhenish Prussia, March 4, 1849. He attended the gymnasium in his native place and came to this country in 1863. When twenty-one years of age he formed a copartnership with Messrs. Wagner and Merkel under the style of Wagner, Merkel & Ottmann. The firm did a lithographic business, first in Church street and then in Warren, until about seven or eight years ago, when the senior members retired. When the *Puck* Building was completed by Messrs. Keppler & Schwarzmann and Mr. Ottmann jointly the latter moved his business there.

Mr. Ottmann died possessed of a large estate. He is survived by one daughter, Ella, thirteen years old. His wife, who was a daughter of John Belzer of Brooklyn, died five years ago. He was a brother of William Ottmann of Fulton Market.

THE REV. JOHN P. SWANSTROM.

The Rev. John P. Swaestrom, pastor of the Swedish Pilgims' Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on his return home from voting Tuesday, fell dead in the hall. Heart disease was the cause.

The Rev. Mr. Swaestrom was born in Grenna, Sweden, June 1, 1821, and came to this country in 1847. He had resided in Brooklyn for forty-one years. During the war he went to the front as a member of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. He leaves five daughters and one son who is a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education. The funeral will be held on Friday at the Swedish Pilgrims' Congregational Church at 2 P. M.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John Busk of St. Paul, Minn., died yesterday. He was one of the historical characters of the State because of his having been the oldest living white settler, not only in Minnesota, but of the Northwest. He went to Minnesota in 1823 and served as a soldier under Col. Snelling, the builder of the fort bearing that name, and he lived continuously in the State during the sixty-six years succeeding. He was born in 1794, and was by birth a Canadian. He was hale and vigorous, but was completely prostrated by the death of his wife, which occurred ten days ago.

Ephraim D. Ellsworth, the last of the heroic Col. Elmer S. Ellsworth's family, died at the family homestead, Mechanicsville, N. Y., yesterday. He was born in Saratoga County in 1808 of parents who came from New-England. Col. Ellsworth, his son, was killed in 1861 by the proprietor of the Marshall House, Alexandria, Va., as he was taking down a rebel flag. The other son died a short time subsequently. His wife followed in March last.

Robert Halliday, an old-time fireman, died at his residence, 212 Waverley-place, last Monday, at the age of fifty-five years. When Mr. Halliday was a child of seven he had scarlet fever, epilepsy first followed, continued through the sufferer's life, and finally caused his death. In the days before the war Mr. Halliday was a member of Hose Company No. 11 of the Volunteer Fire Department.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.*

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, warmer, variable winds, generally southwesterly.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, fair, much warmer, southwesterly winds, brisk to high on the lakes.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	58°	41°	3:30 P. M.	69°	50°
6 A. M.	57°	41°	6 P. M.	62°	49°
9 A. M.	60°	42°	9 P. M.	61°	43°
12 M.	68°	46°	12 P. M.	61°	42°

Average temperature yesterday.....44½°
Average temperature for same date last year..62½°

MR. KREHBIEL'S LECTURES.

The second in his series of four lectures on "Wagner and His Dramas" was delivered hy Mr. H. E. Krehbiel in the hall of the Long Island Historical Society last evening. By the time Mr. Krehbiel completes the course the music-lovers of Brooklyn will have gained an insight into the character and purposes of Wagner's creations which will enable them the better to appreciate the works of the master and the missionary efforts of Mr. Theodore Thomas and Herr Anton Seidl in making the public acquainted with those productions. Were it not for the scholarship, the musical knowledge, and the depth of research they discover, these discourses, instead of being learned, would be more appropriately designated colloquial talks. Mr. Krehbiel has a pleasing way of taking the audience into his confidence. Occasionally, however, Mr. Krehbiel drops into the conversational style to such an extent that, in a room whose acoustic effects are so poor as those of Historical Hall, the last note of his sentences are inaudible to those at a distance from the platform, and the point is accordingly lost.

The lecture was barely attended, and was listened to with unabated attention throughout.

THE ARCH FUND ALMOST $60,000.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund still keeps on increasing at a rate which shows that public interest in the work is very much alive. Treasurer William R. Stewart, 54 William-street, yesterday received the following subscriptions: Edward L. Partridge, $25; Elizabeth K. De Groot, $25; R. C. C., $5; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, Noyes, Smith & Co., Gowing, Sawyer & Co., H. B. S. & Co., N. S., William H. White, and A. W. Griswold, $5 each; L. Santer, $2; Charles Siegman, Jr., $1, and twelve cash subscriptions of $1 each. The grand total of the fund is now $58,223 70.

MR. CHILDS NEVER SAID IT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The attention of Mr. George W. Childs having been called to the statements published in several papers that he had expressed the opinion, "that the body of Gen. Grant will be removed from New-York," Mr Childs authorizes the Associated Press to publish in his behalf the fact that he has never expressed such an opinion or said in any form that Gen. Grant's body would be so removed. When asked, he has said he had no opinion on the subject, that matter resting entirely with Mrs. Grant.

THEY GO FOR THE COLONEL

ANGRY FIFTH-AVENUE STAGE STOCKHOLDERS.

THEY ACCUSE MR. SHEPARD OF BAD FAITH, HYPOCRISY, AND DECEIT, AND WILL TRY TO OUST HIM.

If Col. Elliott F. Shepard had been present at the meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth-Avenue Stage Company, held at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon, he certainly would not have felt flattered by the remarks made concerning his general character and his particular course in bearing the stock of the concern. There were about forty gentlemen present, each of whom scathed Col. Shepard and vowed opposition to what they universally declared was a scheme on his part to wreck the stage company.

Not a voice was raised in defense of the pious Colonel, and not a kind word was spoken in his behalf. Oe the contrary, every mention of his name was greeted with hoots and jeers, while every expression of condemnation aroused the liveliest applause. The only regret that the gentlemen expressed was that Col. Shepard was not present to enjoy the delightful things said about him. The desire that the Colonel should know what was said of him was so great that a general inquiry was instituted to discover whether a reporter for the Colonel's paper was present. There was no such reporter on hand, or if there was he imitated the example of Peter and denied his master. This fact did not deter the gentlemen from freely expressing their opinions, however, and each of them unbridled his tongue and let it trample upon the good Colonel's character until it tired of the exercise.

The meeting was organized by the selection of Mr. Frederick Baker as Chairman and Mr. H. H. Barnes as Secretary. Mr. Eiy Gondard, President of the Fifth-Avenue Stage Company, was on hand, and opened the hall by stating that he was there to be catechised with regard to the company's condition and affairs. He had prepared a statement, which, he said, would probably be issued to-day, with blanks for proxies. He was not a candidate for reelection to the Presidency of the company, because in spite of all his struggles he had been prevented from carrying out his own ideas by the interference of the Shepard influence. He then entered into a long explanation of how Col. Shepard had offered to loan the company $50,000 on a chattel mortgage at 6 per cent. interest, and then as a stockholder of the company had refused to vote to accept his own offer.

Last July Shepard refused the proposed loan to Goddard, and immediately after the refusal the Tentonic was expounded to the feed man and straw men obtain judgments against the company, which Shepard proposed to buy up. Shepard had carried out this idea so far as to go to a feed man named Dahlman, whom he desired to obtain a judgment against the company. This was followed up by a man calling on Goddard and representing that Dahlman was about to obtain a judgment against the company. This led Goddard to consult with Dahlman, who denied all knowledge of the other man's actions. Subsequently the creditors of the company proposed to accept negotiable notes for their claims, and the company's counsel advised the issuance of such notes. But by this time Col. Shepard had obtained control of the Board of Directors of the company, and this he refused to issue the notes. Shepard visited Dahlman again, and the latter obtained a judgment for his claim. The next thing that Goddard knew Shepard had possession of this judgment. A part of the indebtedness to Dahlman was for 125 horses, which had been purchased from Dahlman at the instance of Shepard, who declared that Dahlman was all right. Other judgments had also come into Col. Shepard's hands.

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"We have consulted with Mr. Shepard now upon the present aspect of things and find that he is unwilling to advance any further money unless the stockholders will give him the control of the company, either by selling their stock to the company, or else by coming forward and giving to him outright from one-half to two-thirds of their stock, so that he may control the elections, and the Board of Directors and the management of the company. If enough of the stockholders will do this the former to accomplish the result, they must do it promptly. On the other hand, if the stockholders do not desire to have their stock assessed, and are willing to give him a sufficient proportion of the stock to place him in the necessary control, he is willing to advance the company further money, and to see if by a change of management and a vigorous and economical prosecution of the business any value can be imparted to the stock; in which case the other stockholders would receive the proportion of the benefit upon the amount of stock which they retained. Mr. Shepard states that if this proposition should be accepted it must be done speedily or it will be withdrawn."

The reading of this proposition was received with every demonstration of disapproval, hoots, jeers, and hisses. But the finale occasioned was not a denunciation to what which followed the reading of a paragraph which dwelt upon Shepard's efforts to "preserve Fifth-avenue with its quiet and blessed day of rest, Sunday."

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CAME OVER NECK AND NECK

AN EXTRAORDINARY OCEAN STEAMSHIP RACE.

THE TEUTONIC BEATS THE CITY OF NEW-YORK BY HALF AN HOUR—THE VESSELS TOGETHER ALL THE WAY.

One of the most exciting ocean races that has ever been recorded was finished yesterday afternoon when the two famous ocean greyhounds, the Teutonic of the White Star Line and the City of New-York of the Inman Line, reached past the Sandy Hook Lightship within a few minutes of each other.

The Teutonic won by a neck, her corrected time being thirty minutes less than that of the New-York. Early in the afternoon of Thursday, Oct. 31, the New-York steamed out of Queenstown Harbor and headed out to sea. She passed Roche's Point, where the course of the ocean race begins, at 1:54 P. M. Less than an hour afterward her rival followed in her wake, passing Roche's Point at 2:33 P. M. Yesterday afternoon the two vessels were seen from Fire Island tearing down the home stretch of the great course neck and neck. The goal was passed by the New-York at 5:05 and by the Teutonic at 5:14.

Great enthusiasm prevailed on board the New-York as she passed over the line and started upon the race. The passengers felt that they had the lead, and if Capt. Lewis would only hold this glory awaited them all in New-York. There was a strong gale, with a choppy cross sea to contend with, but the great ship plowed swiftly along. The confidence of the passengers increased as they noticed the splendid manner in which the ship drove along in the teeth of the wind. Next morning those who glanced astern saw nothing of the Teutonic. At noon the log showed that the run since leaving Queenstown had been 354 miles.

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A NATURAL GAS DECISION.

INDIANA GAS MAY NOW LEGALLY BE PIPED TO CHICAGO.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 6.—Chicago may confidently expect to see natural gas piped from the Indiana fields burning in her homes and offices within ninety days. A company has already been formed, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, the gas territory has been acquired, the surveys have been made, and work will be commenced at once and prosecuted vigorously to completion, the Indiana Supreme Court having to-day affirmed the favorable opinion of the Jay Circuit Court after a legal fight which has cost the projectors of the great scheme $10,000.

The Hon. R. C. Bell of this city, the attorney for the company and the Indiana Director, gives this history of the great enterprise prior to the meeting of the Indiana Legislature last Winter: Chicago and New-York capitalists had determined to pipe natural gas to Chicago and had acquired large gas territory in Indiana by purchase and lease in a section nearest to Chicago and lying north and east of Kokomo and about one hundred and thirty miles from Chicago in a straight line. The Legislature passed an act enabling natural gas companies to exercise the right of eminent domain, to condemn the right of way for natural gas mains to supply their patrons. In this State another act passed at the same session made it unlawful for any company or person to pipe or deliver natural gas outside of Indiana, except to cities situated on the line of the State, and providing that if this should be done the corporation or person so doing should forfeit all of their or his gas pipes laid within the State of Indiana. This was intended, of course, to protect the use of Indiana gas for domestic purposes in this State, and would have rendered valueless the large interests to pipe gas to cities in adjoining States.

For the purpose of testing the legality of those acts the Ohio and Indiana Gas and Oil Company was organized last July in Jay County, Ind., and proceeded to lay a line of pipe from a point near Portland, Ind., to Fort Recovery, a point in Ohio, to supply its patrons in both States with natural gas. It had condemned a portion of the right of way when two suits were filed against it, one by a land owner over whose land a right of way had been condemned, and another a proceeding in which the forfeiture of the charter of the company was demanded by reason of its violation of the Indiana statute in piping gas beyond the State boundary. The cases were heard in the Jay Circuit Court, and the court held the Indiana statute void, as in violation of the provision of the Constitution of the United States which provides that Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce among the several States. An appeal was taken from the decision to the Supreme Court, and many general interests hung in the cases and the questions involved were argued orally as well as on written briefs.

The gas company contended that one might as well say to the owner of a coal mine, a gold mine, or a well of mineral water that he could not sell his property outside of the State as that he could not sell natural gas that belonged to him outside of the State. This argument was had in July. At that time the Indianapolis Gas Trust Company asked leave to file a brief on its behalf in support of the law and thirty days were given for that purpose. Upon the assemblage of the Supreme Court after the Summer vacation the Logansport Natural Gas Company asked to be heard in support of the law. This was allowed, but a further delay was had. The Lafayette Natural Gas Company and the Peru Natural Gas Company also were permitted to file briefs and did so, and after the matter had been fully discussed and considered the Judges of the Supreme Court to-day filed a brief affirming the decision of the Jay Circuit Court, holding the law constitutional and void as in contravention to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

It is thought by Mr. Bell that it will only be attempted to at first supply gas for domestic purposes, and not for manufacture. Of course, it is not expected that the well pressure will force the gas to Chicago, but that at possibly two pumping stations will be required. The line will be a direct one, and will probably supply towns en route to Chicago, such as Logansport, Valparaiso, and Hammond, Ind. The latter town is within a few miles of Chicago, and by the articles of association will be the western terminal point. The further progress of the gas into the city, however, has been provided for.

The name of the company is the Indiana and Illinois Gas Company, at the head of which is C. M. Fay, President of the Chicago Gas Trust Company, through which company the Chicago street railroad franchises have been acquired. The amount of gas territory acquired is 27,000 acres. The efforts of the Indiana natural gas companies which opposed the scheme were based upon the idea that to take gas to Chicago might exhaust the supply for use at home. It is not believed, however, that there is any danger of this at present, as it is believed by those best informed that the supply is practically as inexhaustible as that of water.

THE LABRADOR FISHERY.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 6.—The failure of the Labrador fishery and destitution of the fishermen are attributed principally to inroads of American and French fishermen, who used trap nets and other engines for the wholesale destruction of fish. It has been stated that during the past season vessels from Gloucester swept these shores, getting full cargoes and absolutely treating the three-mile limit with contempt. Inquiry was made at the Fisheries Department, but it was stated that the Government was inquiring into the matter. It having been brought to the Government's notice by the Quebec Board of Trade. No information could be given until the report of the investigation had been made to the Government.

A CONTRACTOR BRUTALLY BEATEN.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 6.—William Yarnell, a contractor living in Florida-street, was brutally beaten last night while trying to reclaim some empty barrels of his which boys had seized to make a bonfire.

Yarnell accused George and John Gallagher of taking the barrels, whereupon the boys and their father, John Gallagher, attacked the contractor, knocked him down, and kicked him in such a manner that his eyesight

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

A WELL-EDUCATED NORTH GERMAN desires a position to growing children; able to teach German and new children's system; best references. Call, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at 217 East 47th-st., second floor.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION as plain writer or to address envelopes at home. Call or address Miss Finnin, 204 West 32d-st.

COMPANION AND NURSE.—To lo wald or elderly lady or growing children; any position of trust; good references. Seen, from 11 to 12, at 147 West 20th-st.

COMPANION.—By a lady to do reading, writing, or reciting a few hours daily to invalid or elderly lady; moderate compensation. Address Reader, Box 202 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a young Swedish girl in a small strictly private family as chambermaid, plain sewer, to assist in waiting, or give some attention to children; wages, $16; excellent city reference. Apply at 9 East 29th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady desires a situation for her chambermaid as seamstress, who is perfectly competent and trustworthy. Inquire, this morning, at "The Cambridge," corner 5th-av. and 33d-st, Room 29, from 10 till 1 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and do plain sewing; first-class city reference. Address A. C., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND MAID.—By a neat, competent girl; or will do sewing or fine washing in a small private family; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By strong young girl as competent chambermaid in private family; assist in other work; three years' city reference from last place. Address A. K., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl (Protestant) as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of references from last employer. Address L. H., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and do fine or plain washing, or do entire wash and chamberwork in small family; best city reference. Address B. C., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress or do chamberwork alone in a private family; good city references. Call at 604 East 34th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; assist with any other work required; last employer can be seen. Address J. K., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Plain seamstress, or wait on lady, by a respectable young woman; in private family; five years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; very best city reference. Address M. M., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city references. Call at 353 West 16th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR chambermaid and parlormaid, or chambermaid. Call at 334 Lexington-av., between 11 and 1, on Thursday.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—HOUSEWORK.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, other to do housework; city reference. Call at 442 West 45th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and landress; best of references. Address A. B., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to wait on lady; best city reference. Address H. M., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman; would do plain sewing; city reference. Address S., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young girl in private family; assist in washing; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,389 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; best city reference from last place. Address R. B., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a situation for her chambermaid, who is perfectly trustworthy and competent. Call, for three days, at 5 West 16th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Chambermaid and Assist with Other Work.—Best city references. Address M., Box 279 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER, OR chambermaid alone, in a private family; best city reference. Address M. A., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and assist with other work; willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer. Call or address 450 West 33d-st.; no hards.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a young Protestant girl; best city reference. Address L. M., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Address L. W., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as; competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. Address M. A., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.;

CHAMBERMAID OR LADY'S MAID AND Seamstress.—By competent girl; eight years' references from first-class family. Call or address C. W., care of O'Neil, 855 9th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chamber-maid and care of young children; eight years' reference last place. Address K. F., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl; good reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 259 West 42d-st., from 10 to 12, Wednesday and Thursday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotchwoman as chambermaid or parlormaid; would assist with hosh; newly arrived; has reference from England. Call at 253 West 25th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with children. Call at 1,106 3d-av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant for a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at 234 East 46th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl to do chamberwork and take care of growing children; best sewer; best city reference. Address B. J., Box 248 West 38th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; competent to wait on lady or grown children; private family; best city reference. Call at 356 West 46th-st., Kerr's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; last employer can be seen. Call at 111 East 53d-st., third bell to right.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as thorough parlormaid or chambermaid in private family; first-class city reference. Address M. E. B., Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a respectable girl; three years' reference; call at present employer's, 253 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, not long in this country, to do chamberwork and make herself generally useful. Apply at present employer's, 44 East 31st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER OR CHAMBermaid and Laundress.—By young woman; first-class references. Address J. C., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; two years' city reference. Call at 410 West 56th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chamberhermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 341 East 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl; neat and industrious; good references. Call at 111 East 29th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chamber-maid; three years' city reference. Call at 204 East 65th-st.; ring McGinness's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl; best city references. 251 West 32d-st., care F. Anderson.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Protestant; willing and obliging; city or country; good city reference. Call at 125 York 29th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WAITing.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed. Call or address 450 West 33d-st.; no hards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; best city reference. Call at 302 East 53d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent girl; best city reference. Apply at 431 West 30th-st.; Sweeney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By young girl; good city reference. Address A. S., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 121 West 50th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; do chamberwork; city reference. Address M. S., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person as chambermaid; best city references. Call at 305 West 36th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady recommends her chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly good, honest girl. Call at 242 West 73d-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl; first-class references. Call at 152 West 49th-st., 2d fl.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at 129 West 31st-st., top floor

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, Nov. 6:

D. P. Ingraham & Co., under a foreclosure decree, Benjamin E. De Groot, Esq., referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 17.10 by 98.9, 231 West 37th-st., north side, 417.10 feet east of 9th-av., for $13,000, to James H. Regan.

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, John Vinnent, Esq., referee, sold one lot, 30 by 102.2, on West 77th-st., southeast corner of 9th-av., for $38,950, to J. Jay Smith.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., under a foreclosure decree, George P. Smith, Esq., referee, sold five lots, each 20 by 100, on Charles-place, southeast corner of Gerard-av., for $3,200, to A. P. W. Kinman.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by Pierre G. Carroll of a plot of land on 10th-av., corner of 59th-st., was adjourned to Nov. 20; sale by James Bleecker & Son of the building, with lot, 78 Nassau-st., was withdrawn, sold at private sale, and sale by F. C. Smith of the Bijou Theatre property, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway and 502 and 504 6th-av., was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Stanton-st., s. s., 132 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 22x90; Sarah H. Covert and another to Ascher Weinstoin..... $10,000

3d-av., w. s., 97 ft. n. of 1st-st., 20x100; James F. Spalding to Thomas C. Andrews. 275

10th-av., s. a. corner of 100th-st., 40.4x90; Mary G. Barth to John C. Barth..... 20,000

10th-av., e. s., 44.4 ft. s. of 100th-st., 20.8 x90; Mary G. Barth to John C. Barth..... 8,500

92d-st., n. s., 295 ft. e. of 10th-av., 30 ft. front; Richard V. Lewis and wife to William H. Palmer..... 8,097

Same property; William H. Palmer and wife and others to Charles E. Lauge..... 1

92d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100 ft. front; Charles E. Langeto Louis Campora. 30th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x98.9; Hannah McGuire to Rosina Volihart..... 33,000

63d-st., 328 East; Jacob Cohen and wife to Theodore C. Schell..... 23,000

29th-st., s. s., adjoining lot 66, map of R. Spencer, 25.5x98.8; R. A. Cary and wife to John J. Bowes..... 15,000

29th-st., 240 and 242 West; John J. Bowes and wife to R. A. Cary..... 15,000

31st-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.5x 98.9; Samuel F. Jayne to Thomas A. Gillespie..... 11,250

Crosby-st., 53; Joseph M. Lichtenauer and wife to Arthur J. Horgan..... 20,000

Dey-st., 23 and 25; Edward T. Bell and wife to Allen Mitchell..... 1

158th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x 99.11; Anna L. Ontwater and another to Ransom Feiter..... 9,500

3d-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 3d-av., 25x100; Oerson Krakower to Henrietta Jacobs..... 59,000

University-place, 50; Felix Armstrong to Emma Vanselsdale..... 29,000

8th-av., 452 and 454; Charles J. Appel to Teresa Appel..... 40,000

9th-st., s. s., 23.8 ft. w. of 75th-st., 25x100; William C. DeWitt to John P. Kraemer..... 20,000

Manhattan-av., s. w. corner of 105th-st., 50x 201.10 to 104th-st.; Robert B. Baird and wife to Joseph Turner..... 63,000

64th-st., s. s., 108 ft. w. of Lenox-av., 13x 100.5; Bernard Altman and wife to Lena Harlam..... 17,846

Lot 77, map of village of Mott Haven, 46.6x 100; William H. Payne and wife to Anna T. Dale..... 22,000

Mott-st., 189; Elkan Blumenthal and wife to William N. Sternkopf..... 16,600

138th-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x 99.11; Henry A. Robinson, referee, to John W. Haaren..... 11,000

127th-st., 120 West; Charles F. Schultz and wife to Sophia A. Van Demark..... 15,000

Avenue A, w. s., 550 ft. s. of 3d-st., 50.3x 105.6; Sophia A. Van Demark and another to Charles F. Schultz..... 2,500

Madison-av., 271; Abraham Wolf and wife to Mary J. Lancer..... 11,600

Grove-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 1st-st., 25x100; Julius Pollock to Jemima Hand..... 5,500

Lewis-st., 85; Jonas Weil and others to Harrett Solinga..... 9,200

9th-av., s. w. corner of 97th-st., 25x100; William V. Collender to Charlotte F. Collender..... 10

2d-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., 20x70; John Funk and others to John R. Ulrich and wife..... 2

27th-st., 437 West; George W. Place to M. A. Crawford..... 16,000

Morris-av., e. s., 88.5 ft. s. of 151st-st., 14.6x 70; William Kusche and wife to George Linn..... 30,000

Norfolk-st., 62, and 17 Orchard-st.; Nathan Haft and others to Betsy R. Haft..... 4,200

Pier or bulkhead and lots, between lots 1,159, 1,160, 1,161, 1,162 and East River; Theresa de F. Hoadley and wife to Mary G. Clonton..... 1

62d-st., 96 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.5; Julius Foster and wife to Louis Stern..... 250

8th-av., 459; Emily Hong and others to Millard F. Johnson..... 1

Madison-st., 133; Katharine Lochmann and others to Abraham Kavint..... 25,000

West 8 Farms Road, s. s., 523 ft. n. of Lyon-st., 50.2± irregular; William Nagle, Jr., to Charlotte I. Nagle..... 38,500

Donnybrook-st., s. s., indefinite, 24th Ward; The Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association to Daniel L. Cannaday..... 1

Creston-av., w. s., 272 ft. s. of Donnybrook-st., 101 ft. front; Charles L. Cammann and wife to Charles C. Greosop..... 1

Central-av., n. w. corner of Evelyn-place, 125x100; George S. Carter to Josephine J. Peyton..... 1

PETER P. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—by Order of Heirs.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1889,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

34 valuable lots and plots, with 8-story frame dwelling and stable on

RICHMOND-TERRACE AND SECOND-ST., BETWEEN CLINTON AND LAFAYETTE AVS., NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

Belonging to the estate of T. O. Fowler, deceased. Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' Office, 1 Pine-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

L. J. & I. PHILLIPS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the following valuable property:

No. 1,490 10th-av., northeast corner of 88th-st., five-story apartment house, with stores; lot 25.6 x100.

No. 1,492 10th-av., five-story apartment house, with stores; lot 23.4x100.

No. 1,498 10th-av., five-story apartment house, lot 18.6x100.

Maps, &c.,

with Messrs. ANDERSON & HOWLAND, Attorneys, 35 Wall-st., or the auctioneers, 149 B'way.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

53D-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.,

Very handsome four-story high-stoop brownstone house, fully furnished, to let for the Winter or longer. SETON & WISSMANN, 79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

A COMFORTABLE OLD-FASHIONED house, long the residence of the owner, will be rented for the Winter or longer to a private family at most reasonable rent; near Washington-place. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av., 11 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—**130TH-ST., NEAR LENOX AV.,** $900; 136th-st., near Willis-av., three-story brick, $550. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,

Park-av., corner 62d-st.,

NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, late manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT,

unfurnished, in the

ST. CHARLES,

northwest corner

72D-ST. AND 9TH-AV.,

at low rents. Very light and attractive and in perfect order.

Apply on premises or to

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE-ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.

ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

ST. NICHOLAS, NO. 39 EAST 18TH-ST., near Broadway.—Only one apartment remaining: eight light rooms, steam heat, elevator, &c.; immediate possession; rent, $1,100. Apply to janitor.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

A NEW LEFT.—SEVEN ROOMS; STEAM heat; hall boys; $48 to $60. 102 and 104 West 94th-st.

THE LIVINGSTON, 126 East 19th-st., near Irving-place. Second flat; all light rooms; steam heat.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,

CORNER 86TH-ST.

Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $1,600; now, perfect in all rooms; marble and iron stairs. Apply on premises, or to FRED J. STONE, 60 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT; corner building; Fulton-st. and Broadway; elevator and steam heat; rents moderate.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CORNER STORES, AVENUE STORES, AND one double store at moderate rent in the Studio Building, Madison-av., 56th, 57th sts. Janitor, on premises.

TO LET—BUILDING 124 AND 126 WOOSter-st., 50x100; five stories and basement; cheap rent. Apply to P. F. BRUNER, 41 West 14th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

16 REASONS

why owners and lenders should have their real estate titles insured by it.

7th.—It is working with a sound, simple and economical principle against an absurd, clumsy and expensive one. It has already solved the problem of cheap and expeditious transfers of title.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham, Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
William M. Ingraham,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Lynch,	John T. Mertin,
Emil Osibermann,	Alexander E. Orr,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Charles Richardson,	Charles R. Henderson,
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Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

FOR SALE, ON 20TH-ST.,

between 5th and 6th avs., full-size four-story high-stoop brownstone house, handsomely decorated and in perfect order.

SETON & WISSMANN, 79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, UNFURNISHED. —A very desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone house on 42d-st., just west of 5th-av.; LEASEHOLD.

SETON & WISSMANN, 79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPErience in renting rooms for business purposes in down-town OFFICE BUILDINGS. Address, giving references and particulars as to ability, A. B., Box 157 Times Office.

165 WEST 73D-ST.—FOUR-STORY BROWNstone; 16 foot wide; two-story extension; decorated; gas fixtures; two baths; very complete house; price reasonable. SCHUYLER, 1,157 6th-av., corner 71st-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.

For Sale—Very complete place, just over three acres; garden, all small fruits; macadamized roads, stone gutters; house concrete, slate roof, large kitchen, laundry, &c.; houses; stables frame, tenements; all in perfect order. Immediate possession. Owner, Post Office Box 776 Orange, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THOMAS A. KERRIGAN,

Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Under the direction of the Sheriff of Kings County, Supreme Court Foreclosure,

The 16 substantial Granite Warehouses, **Eight of which are each 40x100 feet, and eight of which are 50x80 feet,**

Erected upon 82 Lots of Land,

the property of the Commercial Warehouse Company, (Charles Conat, Trustee,)

Now leased as "FINLAY'S STORES,"

In the Atlantic Basin, on the East River or Bay, Near Hamilton Ferry, in the City of Brooklyn,

On FRIDAY, 15th November, 1889,

At 12 o'clock noon,

At No. 35 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn,

IN TWO PARCELS.

1st. The 8 stores on the North Pier.

2d. The 8 stores on the South Pier.

Together with the right of way upon adjacent wharves. HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Defendant, 36 and 70 William-st., New-York City.

PETER P. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—by Order of Heirs.

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Maps, &c.,

with Messrs. ANDERSON & HOWLAND, Attorneys, 35 Wall-st., or the auctioneers, 149 B'way.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

THE ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCES

On MANHATTAN-AV., near 121st-st., a short distance from Morningside Park; houses of medium size; neighborhood A1.

J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

A FOUR-STORY

High-stoop brownstone house for sale on 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Immediate possession.

SETON & WISSMANN, 79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

A.—MADISON-AV., NEAR 121ST-ST.—A Three-story brownstone; price, $22,500; rent, $1,800. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

A.—130TH-ST., NEAR LENOX AV., $21,000; 131st-st., near 5th-av., three-story Queen Anne, $16,500. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

ATTENTION.—14 CENTRE-ST., NEAR CHAMbers, for sale. Terms. B. MARTEN, 9 Broad-st.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

RAILROADS.

REDUCTION IN TIME

TO

ST. LOUIS & CINCINNATI.

THE FASTEST AND BEST EQUIPPED TRAIN BETWEEN

NEW-YORK

AND THE

MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO VALLEYS

COMMENCING NOVEMBER 10TH, 1889,

The St. Louis and Cincinnati Express

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Leaves New-York Stations, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets,

AT 2 P. M. EVERY DAY,

Arrives Cincinnati 10:30 A. M. and St. Louis 7:30 P. M. next day.

Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Cars Through to Western Terminals.

PASSENGER COACH TO COLUMBUS.

For tickets, sleeping-car berths, time tables, and all information, apply to Ticket Agents of Pennsylvania Railroad, or to SAMUEL CARPENTER, Eastern Passenger Agent, 849 Broadway, New-York.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE

INTERLOCKING SWITCH

AND

BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West

AND THE ROUTE OF THE

CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,

THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after September 30, 1889.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

9:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and Sleeping Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of the class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car to New-York, Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Clayslaud, and Toledo; Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car Philadelphia to Altoona, and Pullman Dining Car Columbus to St. Louis. Train leaving New-York on Saturday runs through to Chicago via Columbus. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Sunday.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to New-Orleans, New-York to Pittsburg; Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Pittsburg, New-York to Kansas City via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

For Atlantic City, 1:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M. Washington Express, 4:15, 6:00, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 9:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Cheapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Dining Car, and Sleeping Coaches through. 3:30 P. M., daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 (Through Car) and 2:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 5:10 P. M. On Sundays, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, 10 (Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 2:00 A. M. and 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00 and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 2:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York only, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1,435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

6 A. M. for Geneva, Lyone, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car L. L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 6 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

6 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepar to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:

For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M., 12 midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

For tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ERIE Only Solid Train

ROUTE BETWEEN

NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.

AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS

DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO,

5:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.

ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AT EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.

W. J. MURPHY, General Superintendent. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

"VANDERBILT SYSTEM."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

&

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government in connection with the LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY as the

"Route of the Fast Mail."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the celebrated Wagner Vestibule

"NEW-YORK & CHICAGO LIMITED."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four" lines it constitutes the route of the

"SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED"

TO

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And, with the

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, FORMS

"The Niagara Falls Route"

Between the East and the West.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

FOURTH-AVENUE AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only one in the city of New-York.

On and after Oct. 20, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

12:00 A. M.—Saratoga, Rochester, and Montreal Express, Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse, also to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through to Boston that point to St. Albans.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*8:50 A. M.—The magnificent new South-western Limited for Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car for Buffalo, and a dining car. Albany to Buffalo. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:30 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, drawing-room, 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

†10:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester. Wagner sleeping car syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati.

†11:45 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

3:10 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:55 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points and Rutland R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*†6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*†6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*†10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight.—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. Connection via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

†10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield via Chatham.

3:40 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. No change to reach Stockbridge. Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 415, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 98 West 125th-st., and 125 East 125th-st. Station, New-York; 338 Washington-st., 728 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Runs daily. †Runs daily except Sundays.

‡Stop at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF OCT. 6, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Menoh Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:30, 8:10 P. M. Sondays, 4, 9 A. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 6:15 A. M., 1, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4, 8, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 4, 9 A. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE,

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:10, P. M., 12:30, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 6:30 (1 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M., have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from 155th-st.: 9:15 A. M., Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *6:15 P. M., St. Louis. *5:15, *9:15 P. M., Toronto, 10:55 A. M., *5:15, *6:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M., Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M. (and all 1:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 8:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 1:30 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M. Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *8:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. ‡ Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 61:20 A. M., 63:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore station, at 1:30 A. M., 63:40 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City,

HOW KINGS COUNTY VOTED

MAYOR CHAPIN'S VICTORY IN BROOKLYN.

HIS POLICY OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS FULLY INDORSED—THE VOTES FOR THE LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

Brooklyn re-elected Mayor Alfred C. Chapin on Tuesday by the handsome plurality of 9,023. According to the corrected returns received yesterday. He ran nearly 1,000 votes ahead of the State ticket. Late on Tuesday night 350 of the 375 districts gave him nearly 8,000 plurality, but none of his friends expected to see it go up to such a figure as 9,000. They were inclined to give the credit to the laboring men, who, they thought, had returned to the Democratic camp rather than be led off by John J. Clancy.

But the Mayor took a much wider view of the case when visitors began to call on him yesterday. Although admitting that the labor vote of 1887 had probably gone to him on Tuesday, he was of the opinion that his greatest gains came from the growing wards, where his policy of improvement had been most successfully carried out. A glance at the accompanying table will show that Mr. Chapin is right. In the Eighteenth Ward, for instance, he gained 1,731 votes, although the entire labor vote of that ward in 1887 was only 820. Baird probably got soms of this on Tuesday, for his vote increased 895.

The same state of affairs prevailed in the Twenty-second and in the Eighth Ward. In the former Chapin gained 1,945 votes, as against an increase of 697 for Baird. The labor vote there in 1887 was only 541. In the Eighth Ward, out near Greenwood, Mayor Chapin's vote increased almost 1,000, while Baird's ran up only about 500. The labor vote of 877 was wiped out. In the other growing section of the city—East New-York—Chapin's gains were very heavy. In the Twenty-fifth Ward he polled 856 more votes than he did in 1887 and in the Twenty-sixth he gained 639. The labor vote of these two wards combined was only a trifle over 700.

Another feature of strength, as shown by the returns, was the united Democratic support. In the old Sixth Ward Chapin gained 411 votes and in the Tenth 702. Even the old Twelfth, filled as it is with kickers, rolled up 400 more votes for him than it did in 1887. In Fourteenth, where there were 1,164 labor votes in 1887, gave an increased vote for Chapin on Tuesday of 776. Baird's vote went up 400.

But the surprise was in the Sixteenth, a heavy German Republican ward, which gave Baird, in 1887, a plurality of 443. On Tuesday Chapin carried it by 531. In the Seventeenth there was a keener revolution, and Chapin wiped out Baird's plurality of 135, obtained in 1887, and rolled up one of 599 for himself. In Col. Baird's own ward, the Nineteenth, he reduced the Republican plurality from 1,837 to 992.

"I can only consider," said Mayor Chapin, after going over these figures, "that, as THE TIMES said yesterday, the result is an indorsement of my policy of local improvements."

Telegrams of congratulation began to pour in on the Mayor as soon as he reached his office yesterday. One from Gov. Hill said "Accept my heartiest congratulations." Alexander E. Orr sent the following:

"With very great pleasure I congratulate you upon the result of the election. It is an evidence of the appreciation of your fellow-citizens of your past acts in their behalf, and a confidence in that you are expected to do and will do in the future."

Gen. John A. Woodward said, in closing his message: "I hope you feel as happy as your friends do." Other telegrams were received from John A. Quintard, Carl H. De Silver, Isaac S. Catlin, and John S. James.

The following table shows the vote by wards for Chapin and Baird in 1887 and 1889 and the vote for Clancy, Labor, in the former year:

FOR MAYOR.

	1889.		1887.		
Wards	Chapin, Dem.	Baird, Rep.	Chapin, Dem.	Baird, Rep.	Clancy, Labor.
1	1,858	1,704	1,553	1,630	184
2	1,089	410	1,045	409	119
3	1,934	1,533	1,479	1,719	173
4	1,375	1,043	1,315	1,113	178
5	2,412	874	2,252	746	358
6	3,982	1,719	3,571	1,513	511
7	3,141	1,542	2,796	1,283	403
8	2,848	1,788	1,861	1,297	877
9	2,186	1,037	1,925	983	220
10	3,718	1,744	3,018	1,658	572
11	2,129	2,000	2,018	1,904	223
12	3,239	938	2,840	836	378
13	1,819	2,199	1,467	2,022	443
14	3,143	1,298	2,367	898	1,164
15	2,173	2,523	1,627	2,379	604
16	3,121	2,590	2,466	2,907	625
17	3,501	2,902	2,372	2,507	1,159
18	4,333	4,152	2,802	3,287	820
19	2,420	3,912	1,823	3,479	381
20	1,718	2,771	1,571	2,673	183
21	3,647	3,664	2,785	3,467	846
22	3,307	3,815	2,362	3,118	541
23	1,842	3,358	1,110	2,849	93
24	1,241	1,110	894	859	143
25	2,509	3,590	1,653	3,009	382
26	2,137	1,755	1,498	1,577	344
Total	68,324	57,301	52,753	51,871	11,668

Chapin's plurality, 9,023 Chapin's plurality, 882
Banta, (Proh.,) 856. Mrs. Beckwith, 34.

Mayor Chapin's "running mate," Theodore F. Jackson, the candidate for Controller, had the honor of getting the biggest plurality in the city with the exception of the judiciary candidates, who had no opponents. Mr. Jackson received 66,435 votes, against 55,348 for Clancy, a plurality of 11,087. He did not run so much ahead of his ticket as Clancy did behind his. The latter was nearly 2,000 votes behind Baird, showing that Republicans refused to support the attempted deal made by their alleged leaders. The Democratic Aldermen at Large won by about 7,000 votes, but the political complexion of the board—4 Republicans and 15 Democrats—is not changed.

The vote for Supervisors, however, shows a gain of one for the Republicans, in the election of Swan over Behman in the Eighth Ward by 217 plurality. In the Seventeenth the Democrats won with Lewis, whose plurality over Worthington was 726. The present Board of Supervisors consists of 18 Democrats and 12 Republicans, and the new board will have 17 Democrats and 13 Republicans.

The entire Democratic county ticket was elected by a handsome plurality. The great "Dan" Lake, by whom the Republicans expected to profit so materially, was buried under a plurality of 9,232. District Attorney Ridgway beat Green by 10,154 votes, and Abbott (Dem.) for Surrogate got 68,407 and Rasquin (Rep.) 60,296. Abbott's plurality was 8,111. Keller (Dem.) for County Auditor received 63,922, Beasley (Rep.) 58,647. Keller's plurality, 10,275. The figures on the vote for Coroners are not yet known, but Lindsay and Rooney (Dem.) win by about 8,000.

The following table shows the vote by wards for District Attorney and Supervisor at Large, the only important offices on the county ticket:

KINGS COUNTY TICKET.

Wards and Towns.	DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Ridgway, Dem.	Green, Rep.	SUPERVISOR AT LARGE. Worthington, Dem.	Lake, Rep.
1	1,534	1,747	1,516	1,768
2	1,155	395	1,142	386
3	1,838	1,509	1,416	1,508
4	1,348	1,036	1,340	1,099
5	2,422	840	2,358	843
6	3,847	1,738	3,848	1,729
7	3,139	1,373	3,072	1,455
8	2,860	1,757	2,478	1,705
9	2,206	976	2,200	981
10	3,684	1,773	3,419	1,681
11	2,111	1,997	2,101	2,001
12	3,301	874	3,240	954
13	1,939	2,140	1,836	2,181
14	3,164	1,200	3,193	1,199
15	2,240	2,427	2,238	2,423
16	3,324	2,848	3,334	2,362
17	3,526	2,797	3,497	2,807
18	4,684	3,932	4,651	3,939
19	2,454	3,223	2,461	3,187
20	1,574	3,509	1,559	3,581
21	3,698	3,469	3,731	3,384
22	3,208	3,842	3,150	3,891
23	1,850	3,393	1,574	3,338
24	1,241	1,120	1,236	1,117
25	2,583	3,403	2,502	3,512
26	2,473	1,633	2,265	1,589
Flatlands	234	357	248	336
Flatbush	978	579	980	570
Gravesend	210	994	185	994
New-Utrecht	869	270	789	347
Total	69,022	58,074	67,885	58,453

Ridgway's plurality, 10,948. Beecher, (Proh.,) 965. Kretzschmar's plurality, 9,232.

The vote in Kings County on the State ticket came in so very slowly on Tuesday night that over ten of the twenty-six wards in Brooklyn were missing at midnight. The officials finally estimated them on the basis of Chapin's vote for Mayor, but it was found yesterday that Mayor Chapin had run ahead of the State ticket. When the missing districts were found it was ascertained that Rice (Dem.) had 67,795 votes, Gilbert (Rep.) 59,501, and Griffin (Proh.) 813. Rice's plurality was 8,294. The following table shows the result by wards and towns.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wards and Towns.	Rice, Dem.	Gilbert, Rep.	Wards and Towns.	Rice, Dem.	Gilbert, Rep.
1	1,584	1,647	18	3,009	2,621
2	1,149	380	17	3,424	3,029
3	1,589	1,859	18	4,428	4,241
4	1,355	1,044	19	2,795	3,092
5	2,448	829	20	1,868	2,822
6	3,952	1,771	21	3,522	3,640
7	3,078	1,481	22	3,182	3,834
8	2,927	1,767	23	1,809	3,373
9	2,237	973	24	1,232	1,125
10	3,673	1,751	25	2,415	3,560
11	2,111	1,989	26	2,161	1,732
12	3,261	886	Flatlands	295	327
13	1,811	2,210	Flatbush	985	580
14	3,187	1,419	Gravesend	217	956
15	2,179	2,421	New-Utrecht	871	270
Total				67,795	59,501

Rice's plurality, 8,294.
Griffin, (Proh.,) 813.

The results in the Senatorial and Assembly Districts show a gain of one Senator for the Democrats—McCarren in the Fourth. The Assembly representation, allowing that Earl (Dem.) wins in the Twelfth by 16 plurality, remains as it is at present—ten Democrats to two Republicans. These tables show the vote for these legislative offices:

SECOND SENATORIAL.

Wards and Towns.	Jacobs, Dem.	Casey, Rep.
1	1,512	1,718
2	1,047	443
3	2,355	885
6	3,630	2,101
8	2,608	1,712
9	2,154	1,029
10	3,429	1,939
12	3,112	1,044
22	3,207	3,709
Flatbush	1,010	496
Gravesend	220	847
New-Utrecht	861	260
Total	25,345	16,843

Jacobs's plurality, 8,002.

THIRD SENATORIAL.

Wards.	Bride, Dem.	Birkett, Rep.
3	1,539	1,587
4	1,309	1,064
7	3,047	3,041
11	2,092	2,068
13	1,759	2,227
19	2,375	3,208
20	1,802	2,841
21	3,583	3,707
23	1,566	3,410
Total	18,811	23,533

Birkett's plurality, 4,722.

FOURTH SENATORIAL.

Wards and Towns.	McCarren, Dem.	Schuster, Rep.
14	2,231	2,239
15	2,047	2,557
16	2,881	2,797
17	3,234	2,842
18	3,915	4,569
24	1,123	1,092
25	2,288	3,879
26	2,104	1,789
Flatlands	286	331
Total	21,314	20,959

McCarren's plurality, 355.

FIRST ASSEMBLY.

Wards.	McTernan, Dem.	Lanigan, Rep.
1	1,512	1,712
6	3,936	1,708
Total	5,448	3,420

McTernan's plurality, 2,028.

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

Wards.	McBride, Dem.	Dwyer, Rep.
2	947	566
4	1,216	1,184
Total	2,163	1,700

McBride's plurality, 463.

THIRD ASSEMBLY.

Wards.	Cooney, Dem.	Marrin, Rep.
3	1,552	1,572
10	3,384	2,026
Total	4,936	3,598

Cooney's plurality, 1,338.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY.

Wards.	O'Connor, Dem.	Nelson, Rep.
5	2,453	788
11	2,025	2,048
Total	4,478	2,836

O'Connor's plurality, 1,642.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY.

Ward.	Kelly, Dem.	Curran, Rep.
12	2,763	1,026

Kelly's plurality, 1,737.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY.

Wards.	Shields, Dem.	Woods, Rep.
14	2,248	2,163
15	2,346	2,282
Total	4,594	4,445

Shields's plurality, 149.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY.

Ward.	Schaaf, Dem.	Rudd, Rep.
18	3,059	2,635

Schaaf's plurality, 418.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY.

Wards.	Blanchfield, Dem.	Palmer, Rep.
17	3,199	3,183
18	4,543	3,948
Total	7,702	7,131

Blanchfield's plurality, 571.

NINTH ASSEMBLY.

Wards.	Swardi, Dem.	Gretzinger, Rep.
13	1,772	2,198
19	2,402	3,251
20	1,492	2,950
Total	5,666	8,399

Gretzinger's plurality, 2,733.

TENTH ASSEMBLY.

Wards.	Byrnes, Dem.	Gresham, Rep.
8	2,742	1,804
9	2,098	1,111
22	3,054	3,093
Total	7,894	6,808

Byrnes's plurality, 1,086.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY.

Wards.	Miner, Dem.	Weed, Rep.
7	3,237	3,310
21	3,546	3,819
23	1,917	3,349
24	1,228	1,127
Total	9,628	11,416

Weed's plurality, 1,788.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY.

Wards and Towns.	Earl, Dem.	Kurth, Rep.
25	2,572	3,488
26	2,435	1,564
Flatbush	969	580
Flatlands	391	396
Gravesend	201	969
New-Utrecht	830	315
Total	7,298	7,242

Earl's plurality, 16.

SUFFOCATED BY ETHER.

An autopsy was made by Coroner Messemer at the Morgue yesterday, in the presence of Deputy Coroner Conway and Dr. Theodore Dunham, on the body of William Gillam, the painter who died at Bellevue Hospital on Monday while under the influence of ether, which had been administered by Dr. Dunham preliminary to an operation for the removal of an abscess of the throat. The Coroner found that death was caused by asphyxiation due to the administration of ether complicated with cystic degeneration of the kidneys.

Dr. Dunham differed from the conclusion reached by the Coroner and thought that death was rather due to heart failure than asphyxiation. He said that it had been determined to administer ether, after all the usual precautions had been taken and tests made to ascertain whether the administration of the ether would prove dangerous. No blame could attach to him, as he followed the recognized and authorized course in administering the ether. Coroner Messemer said after the autopsy that he was not prepared to say that any person was to blame in the matter.

THAT BIJOU THEATRE MORTGAGE.

It was announced on the Real Estate Exchange yesterday that an advertised sale of the Bijou Theatre property had been adjourned sine die. At the law office of Eaton & Lewis, in the Equitable Building, Mr. Lewis said that the sale, which had been ordered to satisfy a judgment for foreclosure of a mortgage held by his client, the Peter M. Bryson estate, was adjourned because a full settlement had been made on Friday by Warren B. Smith, a wealthy resident of Yonkers, by a payment of $197,000. The mortgage held by the Bryson estate was a first mortgage for $180,000, and the additional $17,000 was for accrued interest. The mortgage drew 6 per cent. interest, and Mr. Lewis was loth to part with the investment, but recently an injunction was obtained debarring him from collecting the rents of the building, and he decided to foreclose. There are several other smaller mortgages on the property, some of which are said to be under the control of Sire & Sons, and it is generally believed among real estate men that that firm will before long be in possession of the property.

HER HUSBAND DID NOT SUPPORT HER.

Laura Wilcox has brought a suit for separation against her husband, Joseph Wilcox. The couple were married in Syracuse on Feb. 27, 1869, when the plaintiff was a dressmaker and the defendant a traveling salesman. After a while they made a written agreement to the effect that she should come to this city to live and he would support her. She claims that he failed to meet her at the station on her arrival, and that after she had hunted him up he took her to a cheap boarding house, where he paid her board for awhile and allowed her $1 per week for washing. Then he deserted her, and for three years has not contributed $50 to her support. The defendant claimed that he offered his wife a home with his mother and sister in Orange, N. J., but she declined it, and that he was compelled to leave her because of her violent temper. The trial was begun yesterday before Judge O'Brien, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

The Board of Education yesterday afternoon decided to transfer the male and female departments of Grammar School No. 9 to Grammar School No. 87, and to establish a primary department in School No. 9.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met yesterday and appointed Louis Fennebresque and S. C. Constant instructors at $3,000 a year.

The investigation into the charges of improper conduct made against Teachers Marion Connor and Henrietta Fisk of Grammar School No. 75 will begin to-day before Superintendent Jasper.

HOW ITS VICTORY WAS WON

MEANS ADOPTED BY THE JERSEY CITY RING.

CLEAR INDICATIONS OF FRAUD IN THE COUNT—THE DEMAND FOR BALLOT REFORM WILL BE HEEDED.

The Jersey City ring's victory in the election on Tuesday was not so great as the ringsters had boasted that it would be, but it was complete enough to give them great satisfaction. The returns were not all in yesterday, and no one could tell what the precise figures were. But the ring men claimed to have carried the whole county ticket by majorities of from 3,500 to 7,500, and to have elected eight of ten Assemblymen and eight of ten Freeholders.

With all the returns in their hands, no one doubted that they would see that their claim was sustained. On the other hand, the Republicans and anti-ring Democrats recognized their helplessness in the case, and were making no move toward a contest. That may come later, but it would naturally be up-hill work.

At least two anti-ring Democratic candidates fully believe they were elected and counted out. These are James Roche, fusion candidate for Director at Large, and Dennis Gallagher, fusion candidate for Assembly in the Seventh District. Other candidates probably feel that they were also counted out, but these two have especially strong reason for the faith they hold. It is understood that word was sent out on Tuesday to all election officers to put Bruggerman through. He was Mr. Roche's competitor for the office of Director at Large. He appears to have been put through to the best of the ring election officers' ability. He was far behind his ticket, but, according to ring figures, was elected. It will probably prove a difficult task to establish just now it was done.

The fraud in connection with Gallagher is more easily located. In at least two precincts in the Seventh District there were such irregularities in the reception or count of the votes as to give ground for the belief that fraud was intended and perpetrated. This is the home of the Seventh District is famous. The single Republican member of the Election Board was put out and a friend of the ring was put in his place. Then this solidly ring board surrounded itself with ring police to keep watchers at a distance and concealed the ballot box.

About the time the polls closed Judge R. B. Seymour of the Republican State Committee went to the precinct and insisted on being in the room to witness the count. He was ordered out, and, refusing to go, was forcibly ejected. But the precinct lacking in grit, and went straight to Police Headquarters and demanded police protection in the exercise of his rights as a watcher at the polls. The police authorities demurred, but he persisted, and at last an officer was sent with him to the precinct. The Election Board was told that orders from headquarters were that Judge Seymour be allowed to be in the room to witness the count. Then the board sulked, and declared that if it could not put Judge Seymour out it would refuse to proceed with the count while he stayed. The count was therefore suspended for about twenty minutes, but the Judge still remaining, it was taken up again and finished in the small hours of the morning in the Judge's presence.

Plenty of opportunity had been given before his admission to manipulate the vote, and it was probably done to some extent. But what was evidently wanted was to delay the count until other precincts were heard from, and then to see to it that Gallagher was defeated. Those who watched the voting in the precinct say Gallagher got three votes for every one for Kelly, his opponent, yet the return was: Gallagher, 400; Kelly, 293.

The other precincts in that district where there is strong circumstantial evidence of fraud is the Fourth. William Davis and John Kennelly acted as watchers there, to the great dissatisfaction of the Election Board. About 10 o'clock only 100 votes had been counted, when the board suspended work, went out, and did nothing more for nearly three hours. Davis and Kennelly waited, determined to see the end of the count, and the board finally resorted to new tactics. The voting had been done in an engine house and the count was going on there. About 1 o'clock one of the board procured a banner and struck the bell for a fire alarm. The horses rushed from their stalls and there was considerable excitement, during which the Election Board grabbed the ballot box and ran up stairs, while a policeman prevented any one from following them. The board remained up stairs by themselves until the count was completed. How they returned is not publicly known, for the returns had not been filed yesterday. The ring local papers in printing election tables left that precinct blank. But no one is likely to believe that the performance above described was gone through with in the interest of honesty.

In some of the other precincts in the Seventh District, particularly in the Hoboken precincts, the election officers are reported to have been drunk, and in many other districts in the city there were great irregularities and abuses reported in the count. Whether any of the frauds can be corrected is uncertain. If Mr. Gallagher's case is as good as his friends believe it to be his duty would seem to be to contest Kelly's seat in the Assembly at Trenton, and either secure it himself or show the necessity of reform in Hudson County so plainly that the Legislature would not dare to refuse a measure of relief.

What the anti-ring men of Hudson County will do in their present situation could not be told yesterday. But a TIMES reporter has heard of plans for them to propose future submission to the ring rulers. The determination to go on with the war in some manner has not abated. There will be an election in the Spring for Mayor Cleveland's successor, and it is believed that whether renominated or not Cleveland cannot possibly succeed himself. If, meantime, the new Legislature keeps the pledges of its members and passes a ballot reform law the situation will not be very difficult. If the Legislature also provides for non-partisan election boards, or for a fair method of selecting Grand Jurors, the way will be open for a better era in Hudson. Meanwhile, Gov. Abbett's attitude on these questions will be regarded with uncommon anxiety, because it is likely to indicate the position of the Democratic majority.

The cry for ballot reform is sure to be so loud that it will bring a response. The dishonest political manipulators, of course, do not want it. The ring legislators, of course, do not want it. The Hon. Allan McDermott apparently does not want it, at least he has spoken against the same bill. But none of these will oppose a public demand so emphatic as the demand for ballot reform will be. They know how to yield. Senator-elect McDonald began his campaign this year on a plank declaration against the Australian system, but when he saw how public sentiment set in the matter, he turned about and advocated it in letter and speech. Others can come up to the work without eating their words as he did, and they will do it. The only real question, therefore, is whether the ballot bill that will be introduced will provide a real reform, or whether it will be brought forward only to keep the word of promise to the ear, while breaking it to the understanding.

The county and district candidates elected, on the face of the returns, in Hudson County are as follows:

County.—Senator—E. J. McDonald; County Clerk—Dennis McLaughlin; Register of Deeds—George B. Fielder; Director at Large—August Bruggerman.

Assemblymen.—First District—Michael Maione, Dem.; Second District—Henry Byrnes, Dem.; Third District—James Murphy, Dem.; Fourth District—William G. Heppenheimer, Dem.; Fifth District—H. Egbert Potts, Rep.; Sixth District—Edwin Irwin, Rep.; Seventh District—John F. Kelly, Dem.; Eighth District—Andrew J. Boyle, Dem.; Ninth District—Lawrence Fagan, Dem.; Tenth District—Thomas F. Usher, Dem.

Freeholders.—First District—John D. Gormen, Dem.; Second—Michael Hennessey, Dem.; Third—Peter T. Donnelly, Dem.; Fourth—Charles A. Pfingsten, Rep.; Fifth—William Pairson, Dem.; Sixth—Frank Kimmerly, Dem.; Seventh—William H. Ellis, Dem.; Eighth—W. J. Tiernay, Dem.; Ninth—James Kenney, Ind. Dem.; Tenth—Dennis M. Downey, Dem.

These returns indicate a gain of one Republican Assemblyman. The character of the delegation is not so bad as that of the Hudson delegation to the Legislature of 1889. There is no gain in Freeholders, and the character of the new board is declared to be worse than that of the present.

POLITICIANS BADLY BEATEN.

The annual election of the stockholders of the Iron Steamboat Company was held at Long Branch yesterday, and was unusually stormy. Samuel Carpenter has been the President of the company for the past three years. A clique of politicians, ambitious to gain the control of things, started in to wrest the control from Carpenter. He heard of the scheme and started in with vigor to scotch it. The Directors only two weeks ago had passed resolutions of confidence in his management, particularly as he had declared a dividend of $2 a share on the stock after an unusually stormy Summer. The opposition was headed by ex-Controller Loew, who was backed by several politicians of prominence in Tammany Hall, but Mr. Carpenter's friends rallied at the last moment and succeeded in defeating them. Carpenter was re-elected President, and with him the old Board of Directors.

VERDICT AGAINST POLICEMEN.

A suit brought by Michael Gooley for $5,000 damages each against Robert Cleary and John J. Geehan, policemen, was tried yesterday before Judge Ingraham and a jury in Trial Term, Part IV. of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff claimed that on June 16, 1888, while standing before his store, 2,188 First-avenue, he was assaulted by the defendants, taken to the station house, and charged with being drunk and disorderly. The defendants answered that Gooley was drunk, that he attacked Geehan, snatched his club from him, and defied arrest. Geehan was then compelled to call Cleary to his assistance. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $150 against Geehan and $100 against Cleary. Notice of appeal was given.

MEETING THE NEW MASTER.

MEMBERS OF THE FENCERS' CLUB GREET M. ARMAND JACOBY.

The Fencers' Club gave a reception in its clubrooms, 19 West Twenty-fourth-street, on Tuesday night, to enable the members to meet their new instructor, M. Armand Jacoby, who has recently come from Paris to New-York. An entertaining programme was carried out and a supper followed at midnight.

M. Jacoby gave an exhibition of foil fencing with Mr. Charles de Kay of the club, and his style was watched with the closest interest by a large number of spectators. Jacoby represents the latest results of the study of the foil in France. He holds his weapon with extreme delicacy of hand, keeps usually a guard close to the body, invites his opponent to attack by leaving a way for his weapon, but on the movement forward of his adversary touches him with excessive quickness lightly but firmly on the chest. Jacoby is apt to gain several inches by shifting his foil forward in his hand immediately before the thrust.

His position on the floor is beautiful, so far as his legs and feet are concerned, but he faces his opponent rather more squarely with his body than the rules demand. His lunge is very fine, light, graceful, and effective. He teaches more particularly the school of the foil than that of the small sword or duelling weapon, and the rapidity of his feints, guards, and ripostes is admirable. He is probably the superior of M. Tronchet, the master at arms, who defeated M. Regis Senao last year and who is now in San Francisco. At least, he appears to work in a finer style and with less exertion.

The impression made by Jacoby last night was excellent, and congratulations on his acquisition were general among the members. He is a graduate from the fencing school for the army at Joinville le Pont, and was a teacher in the famous old school of Maitre Ronieau at Paris. He enlists in the service of the Fencers' Club on a footing with Capt. Nicolas, the other instructor of this organization. The latter represents the fencing of the French Army fifteen or twenty years ago, and his style belongs to the "weapon of combat" rather than the foil. He teaches the pupil to keep at a distance and to act more as swordsmen naturally do when fighting for their lives rather than for points in a room with buttoned foils.

The programme Tuesday night consisted of bouts with foils between Messrs. Tathan and Day, O'Connor and Hammond, Jacoby and Siniscalco, Greger and Anthon, Doughty and Dodge, Hammond and Greger, Tathan and O'Connor; a broadsword contest between Herr Stieglitz and Signor Siniscalco, and a bout with dueling swords between Capt. Nicolas and Mr. de Kay.

Among those present were William Scott O'Connor, master of ceremonies; George P. Nicholson, Dr. Francis Doughty, Dr. Hammond, Charles Tathan, J. Alfred Davenport, Mr. Anthon, Mr. Day, Count Greger of the Russian Embassy, Karrick Riegs, Eugene Higgins, J. Murray Mitchell, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Clarence C. Buel, Armory S. Carhart, Roland Knoedler, Dr. Gibbs, Mr. Reid, Mr. Tyler, and Mr. Perrin.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE.

TRIBUTES TO THE LAMENTED MISS MARY A. BRIGHAM OF BROOKLYN.

A beautiful service in memory of Miss Mary A. Brigham was held in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Probably no resident of Brooklyn was ever more highly esteemed than Mary A. Brigham, this eminent educator, who lost her life in a railway accident near New Haven, Conn., last Summer. The assemblage in Dr. Storrs's church yesterday bore testimony to this fact. Every pew was occupied and many persons were standing. In the audience were noticed men and women who are known in both cities, and almost every one prominent in educational circles was present.

The pulpit of the church was made bright with flowers, while around and below it were banks of palms and evergreens. During the time devoted to the service addresses were made by the Rev. Albert J. Lyman of the South Congregational Church, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall of the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Truman J. Backus of the Packer Institute, and Dr. R. S. Storrs. The Rev. Mr. Lyman characterized the gathering as "the payment of a debt." The Rev. Mr. Hall referred to Miss Brigham as a woman and a teacher. Dr. Backus dwelt upon her educational endowments, and paid a beautiful tribute to her personal character. Dr. Storrs spoke of her connection with the Mount Holyoke (Mass.) Seminary, and explained this by stating that he had invited Gov. Claflin of Massachusetts and William M. Taylor of this city, both Trustees of the seminary, to be present, but that they had found themselves unable to respond except by letter. A beautiful musical programme was rendered by the choir.

Up to last Summer Miss Brigham had been for twenty-six years President of the collegiate department of Packer Institute, and at the time of her death she was President-elect of Mount Holyoke Seminary, at South Hadley, Mass. Previously she had been tendered and had declined the Presidency of Vassar, at Poughkeepsie, and also of Wellesley College, in Massachusetts.

MR. HOADLY IS PLEASED.

HE SAYS THE OHIO DEMOCRATS WON ON A TARIFF-REFORM PLATFORM.

Ex-Gov. George Hoadly was delighted with the news from Ohio. He had received a telegram from Mr. Campbell declaring that the State had gone Democratic by 10,000, and that there would be a Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

"Mr. Campbell is my warm personal friend," said Gov. Hoadly, "and I am very glad that he is elected. He will make a good Governor. Ohio is a Republican State, but it has developed a habit of going Democratic about once in six years or so. Six years ago I was elected, and six years before that Mr. Bishop carried the State for the Democracy. The canvass was a very energetic one this year, and I am informed that Senator Sherman actually excelled himself in his efforts on the stump to help Gov. Foraker to a re-election. The Democrats were arrayed squarely on a tariff-reform platform, where they always properly belonged. They swerved from it once, against my protest, just when Senator Sherman had made an effort to cut wool out of the tariff and failed. The Ohio Democrats thought they could down Sherman by declaring in favor of restoring the tariff on wool, but they were inconsistent in so doing and they lost the election. I made a careful investigation of the wool forces at the time, and I arrived at the conclusion then that they had always been overestimated. If the Democratic Party in Ohio should declare flatly in favor of free trade in wool, I don't believe they would lose at the outside more than five hundred Democratic votes, and these would very likely be offset by gains from tariff reformers in the opposition parties.

"The present victory is doubly gratifying because it saves me a United States Senator in place of Mr. Payne, who will not be a candidate. He is eighty years old and does not care for a re-election. Some candidates for the succession to his seat are will he made apparent very soon, I have no doubt."

FOR MASCULINE WEAR.

No trade has to move faster to keep pace with changing fashions than the men's furnishing trade. Especially at this season of the year is this true. Many firms find it necessary to slow down in order to get rid of a burden of good but old stock. A few, by discretion in purchasing and rapid sales, are able to lead, and among these is Eugene P. Peyser, with establishments at 383 Broadway and 123 Fulton-street.

Mr. Peyser has broadened his trade until it includes almost everything that gentlemen wear. This season he is making a specialty of fine overcoats at prices remarkably low. Heavy kersey, meltone, and chinchillas, satin lined, with strapped seams and velvet collars, such as easily sell for $25, are offered for $14 80. Coats of this same style, but equal in finish to any custom-made garment, are selling at $18 80. The gems of his stock, however, are a small lot of the finest English kersey box coats, heavy strapped seams, velvet collars, full back and new style front—such coats as are cut by the most fashionable tailors for $60 and $75. These are offered for $25.

In other lines low prices and quick sales prevail. Dogskin embroidered gloves, usually selling at $1 25 and $1 50, are sold at 95 cents. Dent's two-dollar gloves are sold for $1 50. Fine Turkish bath robes, with hoods, worth $5, are sold for $3 60, and fine dressing gowns can be bought for $4. In staple goods, such as collars, cuffs, shirts, underwear, and hosiery, everything can be found, and everything is cheap. Of dress shirts and vests, fine neckwear, and novelties in small jewelry there is a stock complete enough to meet any taste.

A LINGUIST WITH ONLY $7.

A Russian woman, sixty years of age and of respectable appearance, who arrived in the steerage of the steamship Bolivia from Naples yesterday, was detained at Castle Garden as she had only about $7 with her. She came here for the purpose of teaching languages and claimed to be proficient in Russian, Spanish, French, English, and Italian, and also to possess a fair knowledge of German. Her name is Esperantia Gasparic. She said that Lawyer Joseph Citumi of 118 Mulberry-street was a friend of hers, and Superintendent Jackson will ask him if he will be responsible for the support of the unfortunate linguist.

THOUSANDS FOR THE FAIR

YESTERDAY'S ADDITION TO THE GUARANTEE FUND.

THE BROADWAY ROAD SUBSCRIBES FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—MORE LOTS OFFERED FOR THE EXPOSITION SITE.

Subscriptions to the World's Fair Guarantee Fund continued to flow in yesterday. The names of the subscribers and the amounts follow:

By Henry Thompson:		D. B. Newborg & Son	500
Houston, West and Pavonia Ferry R. R. Co.	$10,000	D. C. Nawborg & Son	500
Chembers and Grand-st. Ferry R. R. Co.	5,000	The *Clothier and Furnisher*	200
Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.	50,000	Jacob Gladks	100
By George Law: Eighth-av. R. R. Co.	10,000	Sindekopf & Barbier	500
Ninth-av. R. R. Co.	5,000	David Marks & Sons	1,000
By Gorham Manufacturing Co.: Brooks Bros. & Co.	10,000	Hanrach, Harschor &

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HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

Search where you will—go where you may,
You will fail to find the values
That we show on Bargain Day.
Come and see us sure this Friday,
It will be a gala day.

Nine Great Offerings in
Ladies' Wraps & Jackets

At Three Ninety-eight,
Striped Cloth Newmarkets——loose fronts——ball sleeves.....worth $7

At Nine Ninety-eight,
Fine All-wool Diagonal Cloth Newmarkets——box plaited front——silk cord ornaments; were $17.

At Twelve Ninety-eight,
Imported Fancy Cloth Newmarkets——pleated fronts——Plush Empire Sleeves——were Eighteen Dollars.

At Twenty-five Dollars,
Seal Plush Newmarkets—58 and 60 inches long—all sizes—perfect shapes.....were $35

At Ten Dollars,
Seal Plush Jackets—with and without seal olives—were Fifteen Dollars.

At Five Seventy-five,
Heavy-weight Jersey Jackets—with and without vests—all sizes; were $9.

At Seven Ninety-eight,
Fine Fur-back Diagonal Jackets—Tailor-made—and bound; were $12.

At Ten Dollars,
Heavy French Beaver Jackets—with rich silk embroidered vest—were $17—
Navy Blue and Havana only.

At Five Forty-eight,
Fancy Elderdown Wrappers—all colors—were $8.

MILLINERY.

At Sixty-nine Cents,
Long Black Ostrich Plumes——splendid quality——worth $1 25.

All Millinery Novelties,
Embroidered and Appliqnn Cloth and Silk Bands,
At Half Import Cost.

$7 00 Novelties,	now $1 49
$3 00 Novelties,	now 74c.
$2 50 Hat Crowns,	now 98c.
$4 00 Jet and Velvet Hat Crowns,	now $1 49

All Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
At Just Half Price.

Misses' Department.

At Seven Ninety-eight,
Heavy All-wool Cloth Newmarkets——double broasted, with vest and revers—handsome garments that a week ago sold at $14——ages 12 to 18.

At Five Ninety-eight,
Heavy All-wool Russian Garments——close-fitting fronts——with sleeves and extra cape——not to be matched in any other house under $10.

At Four Ninety-eight,
Imported Cloth Gretchens—Directoire front—with vest—large, fancy buttons—worth $3—ages 6 to 12.

Boys' Clothing.

At a Dollar Forty-nine,
Boys' Overcoats—plain and quilted linings, with capes and without; were $4.

At $3 49 and $3 98,
Imported Jersey Suits and All-Wool Cheviot Suits, quality usually sold at $6 and $7.

FOUR GREAT OFFERINGS
IN
Dress Goods.

At Twenty-two Cents,
Double width
Bordered Wool Cashmeres—best shades—worth 40

At Thirty-seven Cents,
Double width
All-wool Camel's hair Serges—all colors and black—quality never sold under 50 cents.

At Twenty-nine Cents,
All-wool Flannels, Mixtures, and Fancy Checks—all colorings.....worth 45

At Forty-nine Cents,
All-wool Henriettas—the latest and most desirable colorings—no better goods sold at 60.

In addition to above we offer at Half Price
Two hundred
DRESS LENGTHS AND REMNANTS,
Black, Colored, and Fancy.

What is more fashionable for
Evening Wear
than Fancy Tulles and Drapery Nets?
Of these we offer six hundred pieces, and specialize
FOUR QUALITIES.
27 cents.....49 cents.....98 cents.....$1 49
ALL NEW,
Comprising the latest and most beautiful effects in Satin Stripes and Plaids, and chenille and embroidered dots, figures, and loops, with and without gold and silver tinsel, in white, black, and all the bright and delicate evening shades.
THEY WILL BE FOUND IN SILK DEPARTMENT.

LINENS.

At Twenty-nine Cents,
All-linen
Bleached and Unbleached Table Damasks—full width——six styles——worth 40 cents.

At Ninety-eight Cents,
All-linen 8-4 Lunch Cloths—plain and colored borders—splendid value.

At Ninety-eight Cents a dozen,
German and Irish Linen Napkins—Five-eighths size—Twenty styles.

At Twelve Cents and a half,
All-linen Bhomie Towels—1¼ yards long—bordered and fringed—worth 20 cents.

At Two Sixty-nine,
Satin Damask Pattern Cloths—2½ yards square—usual price, $4.

HOSIERY.

At Twenty-three Cents,
Ladies' Ribbed Black All-wool Hose——were 35.

At Thirty-nine Cents,
Misses' English Derby Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose—superior quality——worth 60 cents——6 to 9.

At Forty-nine Cents,
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Woolen Vests——were 65.

At A Dollar Forty-nine,
Men's Regular-made Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers—regular price $2 75—all sizes.

At Twenty-seven Cents,
Men's Natural Wool Half Hose—worth 40; and while you're in department look at the Scarfs we sell at 25 cents—such as are offered elsewhere at 75 cents.

At $1 49 Sturdy Silk Umbrellas——with fancy silver handles——warranted for wear and color.

CLEVELAND AND HARRISON

THEY HAVE A PLEASANT CHAT IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

DURING WHICH THE LATE ELECTIONS WERE PRESUMABLY NOT DISCUSSED —CANTEEN SYSTEM IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The following appointments were made by the President to-day:

Collector of Customs at Perth Amboy, N. J.—WILLIAM T. HOPPER.

Commissioner of Navigation—WILLIAM W. BATES of New-York.

United States Marshal for New-Mexico—TRINIDAD ROMERO.

Before going to the Bayard-Clymer wedding to-day, ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland drove up to the White House to call upon President and Mrs. Harrison. They learned that Mrs. Harrison was in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Cleveland therefore left her card and drove away. Mr. Clevnland had much less difficulty in reaching the President than would have been the case if he had been a Republican office seeker; and he and his successor obatted together in a social way for a half hour. The President did not propose to let his countenance or his words show that he was troubled by the results of the elections, and the ex-President had no reason to feel otherwise than cheerful. The interview, therefore, was as pleasant and agreeable as could be. On his way out of the Executive Mansion Mr. Cleveland met two or three of the attaches who were there last year, and each received from him a cordial greeting.

***

Representative Farquhar's sorrow for the setback his party has received this week will be tempered somewhat by the fact that the President to-day appointed Mr. W. W. Bates Commissioner of Navigation. Mr. Farquhar has been urging the President to do this for many weeks, in season and out, and the delay must easily have discouraged a less pertinacious man. A dozen times it has been given out that Mr. Batee would get the place within twenty-four hours, but each time it has been staved off by the activity of Mr. Farquhar's opponents in Buffalo. Mr. Bates, however, satisfied Secretary Windom that he was perfectly competent to be Navigation Commissioner, while Mr. Farquhar insisted to the President that, as he was the only Republican ever elected to Congress for three successive terms from Buffalo, his influence ought to amount to something. Now the office is Mr. Bates's, and he and his backer are happy.

***

Secretary Proctor issued an order to-day detailing Capt. S. F. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry, for temporary duty in connection with the establishment of canteens at certain military posts in the Department of the East. Capt. Ebstein is to go first to David's Island, New-York, and afterward to such posts as he may be ordered to visit. The canteen system has not been received with the same favor east of the Mississippi River as at the Western posts. Many commandants have been conservative, and preferred to move along under the old post trader system, notwithstanding the good reports that came from Western posts where canteens were in successful operation. In some cases no action has been taken, because there was no officer at the post sufficiently interested in it to take it up, and in others commanding officers have expressed their disapproval. Adjt. Gen. Kelton is, however, a firm believer in the system, and is determined to have a canteen established at every army post. Capt. Ebstein has successfully managed several canteens, and he now goes to the posts where the system is not provided with favor to explain it to the officers. If a canteen cannot be established at a post in any other way the Captain is instructed to establish it himself and remain at the post until it is in good running order. Gen. Kelton said to-day that the department's only aim was to benefit the private soldier and ameliorate his conditions. Such things as are usually in demand among soldiers are sold in the canteens at a very slight advance on the cost price, so that in some instances the substitution of the canteen for the post trader's store has almost doubled the purchasing power of the soldier's money. After the canteen is once started it is managed entirely by the soldiers, and the surplus is divided among the companies every two months and is used for the purchase of articles of food not included in the regular rations, so that the soldier receives the full value of his money.

Another point in favor of the canteen is that with its billiard and pool tables and reading rooms it gives the men a place to stay and tends to keep them about the post. The sale of beer has been strongly objected to by many, both in the army and out, but at posts where it has been tried it is found that it is better to have the beer sold at the canteen, where its sale can be regulated, than to have it drunk outside the post.

***

Rear-Admiral Daniel L. Braine was to-day ordered to assume command of the New-York Navy Yard on Nov. 14. Ever since Secretary Tracy detailed Commodore Ramsay for duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation this order has been expected. When, however, it was delayed so long, and it was out that Rear-Admiral Kimberly was to be relieved from the command of the Pacific station, many naval officers in New-York thought that Mr. Braine was to be held open for the latter officer, who, on account of his experiences in the Samoan hurricane and his arduous service since, is entitled to a choice station on shore. Admiral Kimberly has a reputation in the navy for not asking many favors, and unless he asks to be relieved he may find himself still on the Pacific, while all the choice shore duty is taken by men less backward about asking for what they want. Admiral Braine, as the senior member of the board to report on a plan for the improvement of the New-York Yard, has thoroughly studied the needs of the yard, and enters upon his new duties well acquainted with his field.

***

A subject that will receive the consideration of the Secretaries of State and Navy, and probably be presented in their annual reports, is that of establishing a coaling station on Pearl River, on the island of the Hawaiian group, about seventy miles from Honolulu. The privilege of establishing a station there, which is conceded to be a great one, was secured to the United States by the treaty concluded with Hawaii by Secretary Bayard, but no appropriation was made by the last Congress to make it effective. A site must be purchased and a bar across the mouth of the harbor dissolved out to make an entrance for ships of war. Appropriations to secure these ends will probably be urged upon Congress.

***

The President has amended the civil service rules so as to provide for filling vacancies in the railway mail service by certifying for each vacancy the names of the three persons having the highest standing on examination, resident in the counties on the line of road on which service is to be performed. The former practice was invariably to certify the three persons standing highest in the entire State in which the vacancy occurred. The amendment also provides that in case of public and pressing exigency, demanding the immediate employment of experienced railway mail clerks who cannot be at once supplied in the manner stated above, experienced clerks may be detailed from any division of the service for a period not exceeding sixty days.

***

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Virginia.—C. H. Johnson, Douglass.

New-Hampshire.—Mrs. M. E. Fifield, Deerfield.

Pennsylvania.—G. C. Palm, Bixler; H. A. Shade, Comly; George N. Mead, Corydon; J. A. Stallsmith, Granite Hill.

New-Jersey.—George Gilliland, Deans.

BANK STOCKS AT AUCTION.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 7.—A noteworthy executor's sale by auction of local national bank stocks took place at Warwick, this county, a day or two ago in connection with the settlement of the estate of the late Benjamin Sayer. Sales were made as follows: Twenty-five shares of the stock of the Quassaick National Bank of Newburg at 148. Another lot of thirty shares of the same stock at 147. Eight shares of the stock of the National Bank of Newburg brought 155.

Six shares of the stock of the Highland National Bank of Newburg were sold at 133. Another lot of eight shares of the same stock brought 132. Five shares of stock of the Warwick National Bank of Warwick were sold at 168. Another lot of five shares of the same stock brought 187.

Five shares of stock of the National Bank of Port Jervis were sold at 140, and eight shares of stock of the Chester National Bank of Chester at 130.

Six shares of stock of the National Bank of Exchange of New-York City were sold at 125.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 7.—Oliver T. Phillips, a business man of 1,007 South Second-street, Philadelphia, was found lying in North Broad-street to-night suffering from an attack of apoplexy. He was speechless when picked up, but after being taken to the Elizabeth Hospital revived sufficiently to give his name. He said he was put off a train. His condition is critical. He was on his way to New-York to see a relative.

TOOK THE WHITE VEIL.

MISS DREXEL ENTERS THE CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—Miss Kate Drexel, the second daughter of the late F. A. Drexel, the well-known Philadelphia banker, and heiress to about $6,000,000, took the white veil of the novitiate at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in this city this morning. The ceremony, which was conducted by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia and Bishop Phelan of this city, was very impressive and particularly exclusive, none but the nearest and dearest relatives and friends of the postulant being permitted to enter within the sacred walls.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Archbishop Ryan and Bishop Phelan, followed by Bishops Blondel and Kantrich, issued from the vestry. They were followed by a large number of the Catholic clergy of Pittsburg and Eastern cities. Miss Drexel entered a few minutes later, accompanied by the Superioress and assistant. She was attired in a superb wedding dress of the purest cream-white satin. When she reached the altar she knelt down and received the blessing of the Superioress and asked that she be known in religious simply as Sister Catherine.

After the usual services Archbishop Ryan delivered his sermon. The Archbishop in two or three instances spoke directly to the young novice. He presented in beautifully-touching language the career which the young girl kneeling before him had chosen, and quoted the outburst of joy by the psalmist as interpreting her feelings. At the close of the sermon Miss Drexel, supported on either side by the Mother and Assistant Mother of the order, left the chapel. The train of the bridal dress was borne by two children. In a few minutes the black dress, for which the satin robe was to be exchanged, was given by the Archbishop from the altar and carried to Miss Drexel. Shortly after, she re-entered, wearing it. Singing and short prayers concluded the ceremony, and then the newly-veiled Sister Catherine passed out, followed by the clergy, the sisters of the order the relatives and friends, and, lastly, by the Pittsburg guests.

An elaborate banquet was served after the morning celebration, at which about three hundred friends of Miss Drexel were present. Among the most prominent guests were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Jr.; Miss Josephine Drexel, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morrell, all of Philadelphia. Miss Drexel will continue two years more before she will be eligible to make her solemn profession and receive the black veil. This interval she will devote to acquiring a full knowledge of the religious life, its spirit, the rules to be observed, and the perfection it demands. Her object is not to become an ordinary member of the Sisterhood of Mercy, but to gather about her those who, like herself, may be inspired to consecrate themselves to the service of neglected Indians and colored people. She sees especially that there is great work to be done for the education of Indian girls, and considers that it can be done effectively only by those who devote themselves to it from a motive of religion.

THE COPE FAMILY TROUBLE.

AN ALLEGATION THAT MRS. COPE WAS DECOYED FROM HER HOME.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Caleb Cope, who in his day was one of the most famous merchants of Philadelphia, and for many years President of the great savings bank known as the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, died in March, 1888, aged ninety-one years, leaving a fortune of half a million, a comparatively young widow, and two sons, quite young men. Mrs. Cope, a Southern beauty, was affianced to the Confederate General Zollicoffer at the time he was killed. Her family becoming impoverished by the war, she came here to study in the Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Cope, President of the Board of Trustees of the institution, fell in love with and married the beautiful art student. They lived very happily, the two sons being the fruit of the union.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions to-morrow there will be a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus issued to-day by Judges Hare and Ashbridge upon Henry Derringer for the surrender and appearance in court of Mrs. Cope. The writ was granted upon the allegation of Mrs. George E. Coolidge, Mrs. Cope's sister, and of Porter F. Cope, her younger son, setting forth that she had been decoyed from her home, 718 Spruce-street, by Mr. Derringer and was detained by him at his house, 1,530 Spruce-street, against her will.

Although the hearing to-morrow will be only to determine whether Mrs. Cope isn't her home against her will and is under detention, Mrs. Cope's relatives do not deny that it is their intention to have her placed under restraint as a person of unsound mind. The whole proceeding and the sudden departure of Mrs. Cope from her elegant home, one of the finest in the city, late on Monday night last grew out of Mrs. Cope's belief in the existence of a conspiracy between her younger son, Porter, and possibly others, to get possession of her property. She so alleges, and so does her eldest son, Caleb F. Cope, who stands by his mother, and is with her at the house of the Derringer family, where she claims, she will be protected.

There are questions pending concerning financial matters between Mrs. Cope and her sister, or rather her half-sister, Mrs. Coolidge—for they had different fathers—but not in relation to the Cope estate.

When Mrs. Cope's mother, a high-born Southern lady of Tennessee, died and left her the estate acquired from Mrs. Cope's own father she requested that Mrs. Coolidge be given a home if it could possibly be arranged. It was expected that the estate of Mrs. Cope's father would be settled in a month, and the misunderstandings between the sisters came from the questions involved, Mrs. Coolidge alleging particularly that Mrs. Cope was foolishly her money by giving it in a weak-minded way to any one who excited her sympathies.

The trouble between mother and son was of a similar character. He claimed that he did not receive as much money as he should and that it was being frittered away.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 7.—Frances Bartlett von Glumer, formerly of New-York, has taken a position on the staff of the *Universal*, a daily paper of this city. She has large property rights in Cuba, where her first husband lived. Her linguistic accomplishments, large knowledge of the world, and literary abilities will make her a valuable addition to the already comparatively large number of women journalists in Mexico. She is now, by reason of her second marriage, Baroness von Glumer. Her residence is in Tacubaya and is one of the most charming spots in that beautiful town. There she has entertained large numbers of American travelers. Her entry into journalism has created much surprise here.

Thomas B. Connery of New-York last night presented President Diaz with a superbly mounted phonograph, which conveyed a message from Edison. The occasion was made one of social reunion at the Presidential mansion and the President was greatly interested in this novel invention. Edison's name is probably greater to-day in Mexico than that of any other living American and should he visit this country he would be lionized.

The volcano of Colima is in a state of active eruption. Many houses in the vicinity have fallen, and the woods for many miles around are on fire.

Chinese in great numbers are arriving at Mazatlan, and are making their way to California and Arizona overland.

Great preparations are being made for the jubilee of Archbishop Labastide. All the Mexican and several foreign Bishops are expected to take part.

TRIED TO TAKE COUNT OKUMA'S LIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The steamer City of Sydney, from Japan, to-day brings the news of an attempted assassination on Oct. 18 of Count Okuma, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Japan. The Count was returning from a Cabinet meeting, and just entering the gate of his official residence, when a man named Knrishima Tsuneki, thirty years of age, and who was politically envious of the Count, stepped in front of the carriage and threw a bomb at him. The bomb exploded at the Count's feet, inflicting deep wounds on the right leg and slight wounds on the right hand and face. The would-be assassin then drew a short sword and killed himself on the spot by cutting his throat. The Count's leg was amputated above the knee, but the surgeons state that no fear need be entertained for his life.

KILLED BY HIS OWN GUN.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 7.—Stephen Wright, a butcher, aged twenty-eight, of Morrisville, Penn., accidentally killed himself while gunning near Trenton to-day. He cocked gun caught in a bush and was discharged, the load entering his right side.

The Cambridge, 8th-av. and 58d-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Vernon Smith, Proprietor.—Adv.

MR. BAYARD MARRIED.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND A GUEST AT THE WEDDING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The marriage of Miss Mary Willing Clymer to Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Secretary of State, took place at 1 o'clock today at the Clymer mansion, H-street and Connecticut-avenue. The house was thronged with invited guests, though invitations were necessarily limited to relatives and personal friends. The sunshine filled every nook and corner, while the guests moved about among the flowers and growing plants with which the rooms were decorated.

Light costumes prevailed, but here and there those of a darker hue served as an agreeable contrast. One corner of the second drawing room was banked with tall palms and fitted up with chancel rail in scarlet cloth, before which the bride and groom stood to be married. Two small *prie dieus* in scarlet were used during portions of the ceremony.

Mrs. Bancroft Davis received the guests. She wore a gown of French gray silk. At 1 o'clock Mrs. Clymer, mother of the bride, in a gown of black silk with soft lace fichu about the throat, entered the parlor on the arm of ex-Secretary Bayard. The bride entered on the arm of her brother, Mr. Shurlock Clymer, of Boston, and was met by the groom. The Rev. Dr. Douglas of St. John's Episcopal Church officiated.

Miss Clymer's gown, which was made in Boston, was of cream white Canton crêpe, the material having been presented by the Chinese Minister at Washington, who was very much pleased when he learned that Miss Clymer's wedding gown would be made of the stuff that he had given the lady. The gown was made with a heavy corded silk and embroidered sauze. The corsage was ornamented with long sprays of jessamine, and the veil was arranged on the head with a jessamine wreath. The gown had the usual long train.

Mr. Bayard wore a black Prince Albert coat with light trousers. A boutonniere of Parma violets adorned the lapel of his coat. Behind the bride and groom during the ceremony stood Master George Clymer, the little son of Mr. Shurlock Clymer, who held a rare old fan of point lace, which had been carried by the bride's grandmother upon the occasion of her own marriage. Clustered about the bridal party were the Misses Bayard and Mrs. Warren of Boston, daughters of the groom; Mr. Thomas Bayard, Jr., of Yale, and Mrs. Levi Bird and Mrs. Benson Lockwood of New-York, sister of the ex-Secretary. The Misses Bayard and Mrs. Warren wore white gowns of nuns' veiling and China silk, having laid aside for this occasion their black they have been wearing for their great-uncle, Dr. Joseph Bayard of New-York. Among the relatives of the bride present were Miss Mary Clymer, an aunt, in black silk; Mrs. Gen. Barstow and Mrs. Shubrick Clymer of Boston.

At the conclusion of the ceremony ex-President Cleveland escorted the bride to the dining room, where a wedding breakfast was spread. Mrs. Cleveland followed on the arm of the groom and wore a gown of tan-color camel's hair cloth with white figures interwoven. Duval Vandyke points of lace extended down from the throat, while similar shorter points of lace extended upward from the belt and fastened in the side seams, defining the bust. A sash of black velvet ribbon and a small, stylish black bonnet completed the costume.

Mrs. Fairchild, wife of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, wore French gray silk, striped with black.

Mrs. Dickinson, wife of the ex-Postmaster General, wore a black lace gown, trimmed with black moire ribbon.

At 4:30 o'clock ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, after witnessing the ceremony of cutting the bride's cake, made their adieus to the company, and started to leave the house. When they appeared at the doorway a hearty cheer went up from the crowd on the sidewalk, and their progress down the steps was impeded by those who pushed forward, eager to catch a glimpse of them. When they finally reached the sidewalk their further progress was effectually stopped, for the people pressed forward on all sides and insisted upon shaking hands with both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. This unexpected greeting was at first met by the coachman, who jumped from the carriage, and with the aid of several others succeeded in clearing a way for their entrance. They drove off amid vociferous cheering.

Among the other guests present at the wedding were the Hon. George Bancroft, who escorted Mrs. Clymer during the ceremony; Mr. and Mrs. John Bancroft, Judge and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice; Justice Lamar, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. Field, Justice and Mrs. Blatchford, Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson of Delaware, Gen. Henry H. Lewis, grandnephew of Gen. Washington, who came from Delaware as Mr. Bayard's friend of the bride's grandfather, the late Commodore Shubrick; Mrs. Douglas, wife of the rector; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Outerbridge Horsey of Maryland, Miss Horsey, Senator and Mrs. Gray of Delaware, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesne Rensselaer of Berkeley, Miss Nellie Biddle, Miss Turnbull, Miss McKean, Baron and Baronness Rosen, Gen. and Mrs. Parke, Gen. Meigs, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Welford of Philadelphia, ex-Collector Cadwallader of Philadelphia and daughter, Mrs. Weir Mitchell, Mrs. Russell of Philadelphia, Gen. Robert McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bryan, Mr. and Miss Tuckerman, Miss Clara Emerson, and Admiral Rodgers.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard left at 4 o'clock on their wedding trip. The Misses Bayard and Mrs. Warren left for Wilmington on the 3 o'clock train. The bride's traveling dress was a dark-blue broadcloth, with bonnet to match. The presents were not shown. The New-York guests returned at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

In Mrs. Bayard's trousseau is an emerald green velvet dinner dress, trimmed with jet and rose point Venice lace. At present a blue brocade dress with black gauze and black ostrich feathers is being made for the wife of the ex-Secretary of State.

CAN'T DUN BY POSTAL CARD.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Rudolph Sternsdorff, the agent in this country for a Berlin, Germany, bitters company, and also for an imported sausage concern in the same place, with his headquarters in Buffalo, was to-day arrested by the United States authorities for sending several postal cards to a firm in this city, Tully & Co., in which he dunned them for a small bill and after their names wrote the letters "D. B." Sternsdorff was held for the United States District Court.

This is the first case of the kind ever brought before the United States Courts, and will be watched with general interest. The law in the matter is substantially as follows:

"All matter upon any envelope, outside cover, or wrapper, or any postal card upon which any delineations, epithets, language, &c., defamatory or threatening in character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display, and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, that may be written or printed, are declared non-mailable matter, and any person that shall knowingly deposit such matter for circulation, and cause the same to be taken from the mails, shall for each and every offence, upon conviction, be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years or both."

This law was passed June 18, 1888.

THE SETTER DERBY.

BICKNELL, Ind., Nov. 7.—In the pointer Derby to-day Pearls Dot beat Thomastone and won first. Fancy Free beat Jilt in the heat to decide which would go against Thomastone for second. Thomastone beat Fanoy Free and won second, Fancy Free third. The drawing for the all-ages setter stake resulted as follows: Babe Gladstone and Stubbie, Noble Dido and Dan Gladstone, Maud and Count Eric, Dashind Dixie and King's Dan, Sam C. and Dot Belton King's Mark and Beaumont, Blue Mark and Nannie B., Prince Royal and Bye. But one heat was run, when rain stopped the work for the day.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S MONUMENT.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 7.—The monument erected to Gen. George B. McClellan near his grave, in Riverview Cemetery, was completed to-day. It was constructed in Quincy, Mass., and was shipped here in sections three weeks ago. It is of Quincy granite, is 46 feet in height and is surmounted by a ball and an American eagle, which are together 6 feet high. Secretary of State Kelsey, who is at the head of the committee having the shaft in charge, says the date for dedication will be fixed after consultation with Mrs. McClellan.

WON BY THE FRESHMEN.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7.—In a closely-contested game of football to-day the Freshman eleven defeated the Theological Seminary team by the score of 10 to 0. The "Theologues" had the heavier team, but the Freshmen played a more scientific game, and won by their excellent team play. There is great rivalry existing between the two teams, and a return game will probably be played soon.

Catholic Centennial at Baltimore, Md.
Excursion Tickets, $5 25.
Via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Seven fast express trains daily. No extra charge for fast time. Secure time tables and tickets at 1,140, 415, 261, 21 Broadway; depot, foot of Liberty-st.; also at the office of Catholic Benevolent Legion, 49 Court-st., Brooklyn, Room 12.—Adv.

KNIFED BY HIS FRIENDS

A CHARGE MADE BY FORAKER MEN IN OHIO.

THEY SAY BUTTERWORTH, GROSVENOR, AND OTHER REPUBLICANS WORKED HARD TO BEAT THE GOVERNOR.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7.—There are four particular stars in the Republican delegation from Ohio that will have great trouble in explaining their course during the recent campaign. It now appears that certain Congressmen in this State, while professing friendship for the Governor, were secretly working and conspiring for his overthrow. THE TIMES's correspondent does not propose to shrink from the responsibility of mentioning the names of eminent politicians and Congressmen who, while professing friendship for the head of the ticket, secretly worked for his defeat.

The friends of Gov. Foraker charge, and with apparently good reason, that Congressmen Grosvenor, Kennedy, Butterworth, and Thompson organized with a view of defeating the Governor and electing the legislative ticket, together with the State ticket, by a small plurality. This movement, as it now appears, was successfully carried out, but with more success than was anticipated. During the last three weeks of the contest, and while Gov. Foraker was sick, Grosvenor, Thompson, and other Congressmen, after their speeches, advised the County Committees to "save themselves and let Foraker go to h—l."

Mr. A. W. Thurman, in an interview concerning the treachery of certain prominent Republicans in this connection, said: "Yes, they knifed Gov. Foraker in secret, but they overshot their mark. In their effort to defeat Foraker they have given us the Legislature and a United States Senator. We knew all along that four Republican Congressmen were working secretly in the support of the Democratic State Committee as far as the State ticket was concerned. Look at the strong Republican district represented by Bob Kennedy; at the returns from Grosvnor's district; at the opposition Foraker met in Butterworth's bailiwick, and at the miserable support received from the strong Republican counties of Scioto and Jackson, in Congressman Thompson's district, and you will see who the knifers were."

To indicate how the Governor was cut by leading men in the party and their friends it is unnecessary to mention only that Dan Grosvenor, chief of a division in the Treasury Department at Washington, came home to work at the polls against Foraker. The *Evening Dispatch*, a non-dependnent Republican paper, which was very friendly to Foraker, says editorially to-night that Congressman Grosvenor was heard by half a dozen people in the city making remarks to James E. Neal, in which he expressed the hope that Foraker would be defeated.

Despite reports to the contrary, it is almost certain that neither Calvin S. Brice nor John R. McLean will, under any circumstances, be a candidate for the United States Senatorship to succeed Mr. Payne. The candidates mentioned so far are Lawrence Neal of Chillicothe and Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, who were candidates against Mr. Campbell for the Democratic nomination for Governor; William M. Ramsay of Cincinnati, who was at one time law partner of the late Stanley Matthews; Thomas E. Powell of Columbus, who was defeated in the race for Governor by Gov. Foraker two years ago; Joseph H. Outhwaite of Columbus, the present Congressman, and Warren P. Noble of Tiffin, for many years in the lower branch of Congress.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 7.—The Hon. John H. Thomas, a millionaire manufacturer of this city, has been in the ring for the United States Senatorship for the last year in case there was any show at all for a Democrat. Now that a Democratic election to this place is conceded, if factional fights do not come up, Mr. Thomas has come out boldly and openly announced as a candidate. Information is direct from Mr. Thomas to the effect that he has the support of the leading Democrats of the State. To-day he received a letter from M. D. Harter, the Massfield free trader, promising him his hearty support. Virgil P. Kline, mentioned for the place, has promised to support Thomas in his aspirations, as has Lawrence T. Neal.

Gov. Campbell, following a wise policy, has not committed himself. Thomas's intimate friends here claim he will have a walk-over, that no opposition worth mentioning will be developed, and that John R. McLean and Col. Brice will not be candidates. Mr. Thomas has already begun effective work, and seems to have the general support of the Democrats.

THE REPUBLICAN CLAIM.

THEY GIVE UP NONE OF THE STATE TICKET EXCEPT THE GOVERNOR.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7.—The indications are now, on figures received at Republican and Democratic Headquarters, that the Republicans will elect all the candidates on the State ticket with the exception of Governor and possibly Lieutenant Governor. The Republican Committee have heard from thirty-six out of the eighty-eight counties. The returns show that in these counties the balance of the ticket, without much variance in the figures, has received 11,659 votes more than Foraker, or rather the head of the ticket has run behind that much on these figures. It is estimated that Campbell must have a plurality of at least 12,000 in order to insure the election of the balance of the Democratic ticket, and the Republican committee does not think his plurality will be over 10,000. It is believed that Watson for Attorney General, and Hester for Clerk of the Supreme Court, will run about 2,000 ahead of the balance of the ticket, not counting the head.

At Democratic headquarters it is conceded that Campbell's plurality will have to be 11,000 in order to save Marquis, and that the balance of their ticket is in much greater danger. They, however, think that Campbell's plurality will reach 13,000 or 14,000, which would insure the election of the entire Democratic ticket.

The *Evening Dispatch* says:

"The contest is so close, according to the estimates made on the meagre figures at hand, that it may require the official figures to decide the contest. Unofficial returns from all of the eighty-eight counties, except Adams, Ottawa, and Paulding give Campbell a plurality of 9,240. The missing counties in 1887 gave Gen. Powell (Dem.) 430 plurality, which would give Mr. Campbell 9,670. The returns show that all the candidates below Lieutenant Governor ran about 10,000 ahead of the ticket in four counties alone, thus making the contest very close and uncertain, with a strong probability that some of the Republicans may pull through.

"Mr. Lamoson, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was badly cut by the liquor interest of Cincinnati, and was charged with being a Prohibitionist. While on the Reserve, in the vicinity of his home, where the Prohibition sentiment is very strong, his sentiments were known to be in favor of taxation and regulation in preference to prohibition. He was placed between two fires, and to this is attributed the small vote received by him compared with the other Republican candidates."

Chairman Neal of the Democratic Committee left for his home in Hamilton this afternoon to attend the jollification meeting to-night. The committee received little information during the day as to the State ticket, but conceded that it is very close, and that unless Campbell's plurality runs above 10,000 the chances are in favor of the Republicans. They have hopes, however, that the ticket is safe, but can give no figures on the result further than to say that the average gain for the ticket in fifty counties is about 330, which, if it is kept up, will elect the entire ticket. While the figures are yet meagre, the election of the Republican candidates for Treasurer, Attorney General, and School Commissioner is regarded as certain by the Republicans. The official vote is coming in and the result will be ascertained by to-morrow.

The following was given out from Republican headquarters at 10 o'clock to-night:

"We have returns from the entire State, showing the election of Judge Dickman, Attorney General Watson, State Commissioner Brown, Member of the Board of Public Works Hahn, School Commissioner John Hancock, and Clerk of the Supreme Court Hester by pluralities ranging from 2,500 to 5,000. We believe Lampson is elected Lieutenant Governor. The returns are coming in slowly. Marquis was close, and Mr. Lampson's plurality will be small. It will require the official vote to obtain the exact plurality of the Republican candidates."

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—The *Inquirer* (Dem.) editorial this morning on the Ohio election contains the following paragraphs:

"The Democratic achievement in Ohio is a new momentum to the principle of tariff reform, which entered so largely into the declaration of principles at the Dayton Convention and into the discussions during the campaign.

"Gov. Foraker was committed to a faction or clique of his party and his surroundings were not all of the best class. His immediate environment was certainly not of the kind to justify his ambition to be made Governor of the great State of Ohio for a third term. He assumed a personal and somewhat arrogant command over appointments and boards, to which the people of the State had not been accustomed, and under the laws passed by a sympathetic Legislature he took despotic command of the patronage and best-paid positions, while for the most part were not representative of the party.

"The Republicans who revolted against Gov. Foraker did not revolt against the Republican Party. Their opposition to their nominee for Governor did not interfere with their standing and usefulness as Republicans. Their fidelity to their principles remains."

BROKE THE WORLD'S RECORD.

TWO HORSES IN CHICAGO JUMP 6 FEET 10 3-4 INCHES HIGH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The world's record for high jumping, 6 feet 9¼ inches, which was made at the New-York Horse Show last year by Mr. Gebhard's Leo and by Filsmaker, was beaten by an inch and a half by two horses at the Chicago Horse Show after midnight last night.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when seven jumpers came out for the prize offered by Charles Swartz for the best high-jumping eaton weights. According to the rules of this class if any horse should beat the New-York record the association agreed to add $500 to Mr. Swartz's prize of $100.

The jumping began at 4 feet 9 inches, and all the horses sailed over with little difficulty until the bars had been put up to 5 feet 8 inches. When 6 feet 2 inches of timber was put up the contest narrowed down to Ontario, a Canadian-bred horse owned by S. S. Howland of Mount Morris, N.Y., and Roseberry, another Canadian, owned by Morehouse & Prosper of Toronto.

Up went the bar to 6 feet 4 inches. Ontario cleared it, and Roseberry followed suit. The bar was raised to 6 feet 6 inches, and again both horses cleared it. The excitement was now intense as the jump grew near the record, and both horses were in form. Six feet eight inches was announced as the height of the bar, only an inch and a quarter from the record. Ontario led, and made three gallant attempts, but failed. He was given another chance, and cleared it grandly amid wild che

ruff as Chairman of the General Committee and his nephew as the head of its most important branch.

During the recent election in Brooklyn, fences and sheds valued at $400 were burned to make bonfires. Some of the wooden tablets in the Naval Cemetery were stolen for a similar purpose.

THE JERSEY ELECTION.

SURPRISES IN MONMOUTH COUNTY'S VOTE —LONG-DELAYED RETURNS.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 7.—The election of Aaron E. Johnson and Charles H. Ivins, the Democratic candidates for Assembly in the First and Third Districts of Monmouth County, was conceded by the Republicans on Tuesday morning. But it was different in the case of William D. Campbell, the Democratic nominee in the Second District. There were many Democrats in his district who were of the opinion that he would be snowed under because of his previous work with the Republican Party, and because of his affiliation with the Blodgett faction. Campbell, however, polled almost the entire fisherman vote in Ocean Township, and was supported by a number of the leading young Republicans in his township.

Senator Blodgett is reported to have said that he took no active part in this election. There were some curious changes, any way, in the Second District. Eatontown Township, which the Republicans generally carry by 250 majority, gave Vandeventer, Campbell's opponent, only 2 majority. A hard fight was made against Campbell in Ocean Township, but he carried the township by a majority much above the average. Vandeventer's majority in Neptune Township was 326. Campbell's majority in the district was 631.

The large majority that Ivins received in the Third District surprised Democrats as well as Republicans, and no one was more surprised than Ivins himself. The majority was 327, notwithstanding the fact that the Republicans worked with might and main to defeat him. The leading and most influential members of the Republican Party in Monmouth County were arrayed against Ivins, and Senator Henry M. Nevius, ex-Senator John S. Applegate, and J. A. Throckmorton worked at the polls in Shrewsbury Township all day long. John S. Sproul, the Republican nominee, was defeated in his own township—Raritan—Ivins receiving there a majority of 140. This was due to the effective work of Thomas S. R. Brown, Judge Wesling, and O. C. Bogardus, the prominent Democrats of the township.

Dr. William F. Patterson of Middletown, who served the district in the Legislature last Winter and who was defeated for the Democratic renomination, fought hard against Ivins. On Monday night he rode to the lower part of the township, called Parkertown, which is usually Democratic by a large majority. His visit there caused that polling district to break even. Patterson worked at the Navesink and Atlantic Highlands District all day Tuesday, but despite his efforts in the township Sproul got but 24 majority there.

The returns from the First District are not all in, but Johnson is elected by at least 700 majority over Conover. Freehold Township alone gave Johnson a majority of 500.

All three of the newly-elected Assemblymen are young lawyers. Johnson practices at Freehold. He defended the colored murderer, Richard Kearney. Campbell hails from Long Branch, and he was Corporation Counsel there for some time. Ivins is a citizen of Red Bank, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice.

The Board of County Canvassers will meet at the Court House in Freehold to-morrow at noon.

IS THE RING'S HAND IN THIS?

It is remarkable that up to the closing of the County Clerk's office in Jersey City yesterday afternoon the returns of the recent election had not been handed in by many of the precinct officers. The law requires that they shall be filed within twenty-four hours. Most of the missing precincts are in the Second and Seventh Assembly Districts, though there is not a single district of the ten in the county from which complete returns have been handed in. It is nothing unusual for the "gang" to juggle with election returns after the close of the polls in Hudson County, but this year it is taking longer than usual to fix things to their satisfaction.

ECHOES FROM THE STATE.

GLOVERSVILLE, Nov. 7.—The Democrats of Gloversville are celebrating the Democratic victory in New-York, New-Jersey, Virginia, Ohio, and Iowa with fireworks, speeches, street parade, and a general jollification. The town is wild with enthusiasm and every Democrat here is for tariff reform.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 7.—The re-election of Donald McNaughton to the State Senate has aroused great enthusiasm in this section of the State, and the suggestion has been made to give him the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1891. His success again overcoming a Republican majority of 4,000 in this district is regarded as a great feat. A reporter asked Senator McNaughton what he thought of the plan to groom him for the Gubernatorial nomination, and he replied: "I will have had my share of political honors when my Senatorial term shall have expired, and I have no desire to accept any other office."

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S BOOK.

FIVE GREAT EVILS WHICH THREATEN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Cardinal Gibbons's book, "Our Christian Heritage," is to-morrow issued by the publishers, John Murphy & Co. On the dangers that threaten our American civilization the book says:

"If our Government and legislation are permeated and fortified by Divine revelation and Christian traditions, we cannot ignore the fact that they are assailed by infidelity, lawlessness, and socialism. We are confronted by five great evils—Mormonism and divorce, which strike at the root of the family and society; an imperfect and vicious system of education, which undermines the religion of our youth; the desecration of the Christian Sabbath, which tends to obliterate in our adult population the salutary fear of God and the homage that we owe him; the gross and systematic election frauds, and, lastly, the unreasonable delay in carrying into effect the convictions of our criminal courts and the numerous subterfuges by which criminals evade the execution of the law. Our insatiable greed for gain, the co-existence of colossal wealth with abject poverty, the extravagance of the rich, the discontent of the poor, our eager and impetuous rushing through life, and every other moral and social delinquency may be traced to one of the five radical vices enumerated above.

"Every man that has the welfare of his country at heart cannot fail to view with alarm the existence and the gradual development of Mormonism, which is a disgrace to our government. The feeble and spasmodic attempts that have been made to repress this social evil, and the virtual immunity that it enjoys, have rendered its apostles bold and defiant. The reckless facility with which divorce is procured in nearly all the States and Territories is another fruitful source of corruption and of divorce has the sanction of the civil law, which Mormonism has not. Mormonism consists in simultaneous polygamy, while the laws of divorce practically leads to successive polygamy.

"There was a total of 328,716 divorces in the United States in the twenty years, 1867–86. The divorces in the last half of that period were more than those in the first half. Divorce is rapidly spreading over the community, and punishing the guiltless for the guilty. Unless the evil is checked the true existence of family life is imperilled. This calls for a radical cure, and the remedy can be found only in the solution of our unsatisfactory legislation regarding divorce and in an honest application of the teachings of the Gospel.

"The second evil that hodes mischief to our country and endangers the stability of our government arises from our mutilated and defective system of public school education. An education that improves the mind and the memory to the neglect of moral and religious training is at best but an imperfect system. It is not enough for children to have a secular education; they must receive also a religious training. To be complete, religious knowledge as far above human science as heaven is above earth. The remedy for the defects of our educational system would be supplied if the denominational system, such as we find it obtains in Canada, were applied in our public schools.

"The desecration of the Christian Sabbath is the third social danger against which it behooves us to set our guard, and the timely means thus before it assumes proportions too formidable to be easily eradicated. A close observer cannot fail to note the dangerous inroads that have been made into the Lord's Day in our country within the last quarter of a century. If these encroachments are not checked in time, the day may come when religious quiet will be changed into noise and turbulence.

"The ballot is the expression of the will of a free people, and its purity should be guarded with the utmost jealousy. The repeated cry of 'election frauds' at one time and 'warning frauds' are attempted, and too often successfully, upon the ballot. It is the gravest menace to free institutions.

"Defective public laws, or culpable negligence to secure for the ballot box by careful legal enactments in part account for such a state of affairs. A prime cause is that the better class of citizens so often keeps aloof from practical politics and the conduct of campaigns. The violation of purity of the ballot leads directly to the point where there is either loss of liberty or revolution to restore it."

THE SILVER BOW ELECTION CASE.

HELENA, Montana, Nov. 7.—The Silver Bow mandamus case was finished to-day. Judge Dewolf denying the right of the minority of the Board of Canvassers to appeal from the order of the court directing the canvassers to count the vote of the Tunnel Precinct. The court issued a mandatory order, and Hall and Irvin counted the vote of the disputed precinct for McHatton (Dem.) The decision also covers the Legislative contest, and by it the Democrats secure seven of the eleven members of the Silver Bow delegation. The contest is now as to the certificates of members of the Legislature. After the State canvassers adjourned the Secretary of State issued certificates of election to the members of the Legislature including the six Republicans of the Silver Bow delegation. The clerks of the different counties had already issued certificates and the Democrats subsequently obtained the Secretary's certificates.

A HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE

PROPERTY WORTH HALF A MILLION SWEPT AWAY.

SIXTEEN BUILDINGS DESTROYED AND ONE LIFE LOST IN PETERSBURG, VA.—LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 7.—This city sustained the heaviest loss by fire to-day it has experienced since the war. Flames were discovered by a policeman about 3 o'clock this morning in the rear of the store of A. Rosenstock & Co., or George H. Davis & Co. Owing to the density of smoke the officer could not tell in which it originated. Soon flames burst out of Rosenstock's front door and spread with great rapidity. An alarm was sounded and the Fire Department responded, but being unable to make much headway, help was asked from Richmond.

That city sent two engines, but the fire was practically under control before their arrival, the train having been delayed en route. The buildings in which the firestarted were situated in what is known as the "iron-front" block on Sycamore-street, near Tabb. The block consisted of five stores, each five stories high, and was the handsomest in the city. The block was soon a mass of flames, which communicated to the buildings on each side and swept across the street, consuming sixteen places of business before they were stopped.

The stores burned on the east side of the street are those of J. H. Robert, furniture dealer; S. S. Bridgers, general commission merchant; A. Rosenstock & Co., dry goods and notions; George H. Davis, wholesale and retail dry goods and notions; M. M. Davis & Co., wholesale and retail dry goods and fancy goods; W. T. Plummer & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in hardware; T. W. Pripe, wholesale and retail dealer in groceries; Eppes Hargrave, grocer; G. W. Brooks, stoves and tinware.

On the west side of the street the buildings are those of F. M. Steward & Co., carriage and harness makers; Western Union Telegraph office, Odd Fellows' Hall, Young Men's Christian Association Hall, store of A. J. Clements, boots and shoes and leather dealer; law office of W. L. & T. G. Watkins and Mayor Charles F. Collier, auction house of P. S. Seabury, and office of William P. Nichols, coal dealer.

The total loss is estimated at $500,000, and the insurance is estimated at $350,000.

The individual losses as far as obtainable are as follows: Robert & Co., $15,000 on buildings, $15,000 on stock; insurance $20,000. Bittricks Matoaca and Batterses Cotton Manufacturing Co., $3,000 or $9,000; nearly covered by insurance. George H. Davis & Co., stock $75,000 to $100,000; buildings $15,000; both losses covered by insurance. M. M. Davis & Co., stock $75,000. W. T. Plumber & Co., stock 40,000. Partly insured; store owned by E. S. Jaffray & Co. of New York. A. Rosenstock & Co., stock $50,000; insurance 40,000; loss on buildings $18,000; insurance $10,000.

The iron block in which the foregoing stores were situated cost $125,000. The Odd Fellows' Hall cost about $15,000. It was erected 20 years ago. In the building were the Young Men's Christian Association hall, the office of W. L. Venable & Co., the office of D. Callender, agent for the Bittrick, Matoaca and Batterses Cotton Manufacturing Company. The Odd Fellows' Association lost everything except the record book of Appomattox Lodge. The building was insured in the Liverpool, London and Globe for $4,000, and the Hartford Insurance Company of Connecticut for $2,000. The furniture is insured in the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company for $1,074.

Other losses are: S. S. Bridgers, general commission merchant, stock, $6,000, partly insured. W. L. & T. G. Watkins, $3,000; insurance, $1,600. Eppes Hargrave, grocer, $3,000; insurance, $1,500. A. W. Price, grocer, stock, $8,000; insurance, $5,000; building, $13,000; insurance, $8,000. F. M. Steward, $20,000, partly insured.

The Virginia Mutual Insurance Company has approximate insurances on the burned places of $60,000, and the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, $22,673. The other companies who are losers are the Liverpool and London and Globe, Virginia State Insurance Company, the Imperial of London, the New-York Underwriters, Germania of New-York, London and Lancashire, Hartford Fire, Hamburg-Bremen, Royal, the Phœnix Northern Association, the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Commercial Union of London, and the Georgia Home Insurance Company.

An unfortunate occurrence was the killing of Lieut. George Crichton of the police force. Crichton went into the store of Epes Hargrave while it was on fire, with Joseph W. Hargrave, to get a small amount of money that the latter had in the money drawer. He was caught by some heavy timbers and the partition wall of A. W. Price's store and was instantly killed. His body was terribly burned. Capt. Eames, Chief of Police, helped to get Hargrave out of the window. He also endeavored to get Crichton's body out before it was burned, but was driven back by the heavy heat. Hargrave escaped with a slight cut on the hand. Crichton leaves a widow and six children.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue.

OUR GUESTS SEE WONDERS.

HOW THEY WERE ENTERTAINED YESTERDAY IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—The All Americas party were here to-day. Andrew Carnegie, Senator Davis, Minister Romero and Walker Blaine joined them last night, and to-day the delegates learned the truth of the Pennsylvania saying, "Iron is king," in a series of visits paid to the works of this city and McKeesport. In one place they saw a twenty-ton steel ingot emerge from the mold to be squeezed by automatic machinery, rolled, slipped, and sheared until it was transformed into sheathing for the coast-defense vessel now being built at San Francisco. Other things which interested them were the largest hydraulic shears in the world, cutting boiler plate as hand scissors cut cambric; the rolling of railroad rails, the manufacture of tubes, and the manufacture of railroad iron. At each of the mills brass bands composed entirely of the operatives furnished music.

In the evening the party visited the exposition building, where rival electric-light companies had prepared illuminations, one of them expending $10,000 for the purpose. The spectacle of the evening was viewed from a balcony on the river side of the building. At a signal the gas flowing from four stand pipes, each four inches in diameter, was ignited, and four flames shot fifty feet in the air. The heat from them was so intense that though they were 200 feet away the spectators had to shield their faces.

Suddenly a column of water shot up from the river surface, a rocket was forced into the turmoil of water, and instantly a tower of flame 100 feet high shot into the air. A gas main which had been run out on the river had provided this wonderful exhibition. From another pipe there arose the water shot another flame, and its color, by the injection of different chemicals, was changed to blue, yellow, and green.

At the close of the display the five enormous volumes of flame and the huge tower which shot from the river were going together; then came the boom of a cannon, and the gas was turned off, ending a display which astounded the visitors and thousands of spectators who thronged the Exposition premises.

WATER IN MEDICINE.

Dr. A. L. Loomis presided over last night's meeting of the Academy of Medicine at 12 West Thirty-first-street, when Dr. S. Baruchs read a paper on "Hydro-Therapy." He detailed the history of the use of water in medical treatment since the time of Hippocrates, and said that the most careful students of medicine in France, Germany, and Italy were advising the extension of its use. In hysteria and severe difficulties the result of the resort to hydro-therapy was not only relief but cure. The same was true of febrile diseases. The drinking of hot water for dyspepsia was based on sound principles.

Dr. George L. Peabody of Bellevue spoke on the use of hydropathy in typhoid fever cases. In the French Army the percentage of deaths from typhoid was 30.9; in the Austrian it was 27.4; but in the German, where hydro-therapy was resorted to, the percentage was only 9.6. Also in the Second Army Corps, where this system was most carefully used, it was only a little over 3 per cent.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Frederick C. Bayles and William Harrison Bayles, composing the firm of Bayles Brothers, commission dealers in hardware specialties at 121 Chambers-street, made an assignment yesterday to Wilson Parker, giving a preference to Mrs. Charlotte I. Bayles for $4,000. Frederick started in business as the "Co." of R. M. Green & Co., and after that firm became embarrassed in 1877 he took the assets and settled with his creditors at 33 cents on the dollar. W. H. Bayles became a partner in January, 1884. They claimed to have a capital of $12,000, a large part of which was borrowed from a relative.

Hector Tousimis, builder and real estate operator, who resides at 324 Second-avenue, New-York, but who builds in Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday to Andrew J. Baird. He has been building in Brooklyn several years, his last operations being three dumbbell flats on Quincy-street and three on Gates-avenue, near Marcy-avenue.

Deitze & Conrean, doing business as planters and general merchants at Rosedale, Miss., have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities about $90,000; assets unknown. The principal creditors are Thomas H. Allen & Co. and A. C. Gaston & Co. of Memphis, Tenn.

The schedules of H. B. Shaw & Co., importers of dry goods at 466 Broome-street, show liabilities, $72,506; nominal assets, $75,647; actual assets, $13,382.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

THE NOTED WRITER AND EGYPTIAN EXPLORER LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.

A famous little woman, whose name has become recognized throughout Europe, Miss Amelia Blandford Edwards, made her first bow to an American audience last evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The event was the second lecture of the Brooklyn Library Course. There were fully twenty-five hundred persons present, and an audience more distinguished or more representative of Brooklyn's wealth and brains was never brought together. The Church was represented by scores of its most eloquent divines, the bar was represented by its most eminent lights, medicine was represented by its most learned practitioners, and there were hundreds of other faces to be seen prominent in the city's professional and social life.

The coming of the woman who was the central figure of this notable gathering has been long looked forward to by antiquarian and literary people, for the fame of Amelia B. Edwards, Ph. D., LL. D., especially during the past few years, has become a world-wide. With her this long array of alphabetical degrees is no empty honors. Each has been earned, gladly bestowed and modestly received in recognition of services such as have never been rendered by a women before—Egyptian explorations and scientific research. But this is not what she happened (for it was purely a happening) to become engaged in this strange work, which is now claiming so much of the attention of learning and of science, is interesting.

Born in fifty-eight years ago in England, the daughter of a British officer, Miss Edwards occupied a humble place in the literary world before she reached the age of twenty-five. To literature it seemed that her life was to be devoted. Her work in this field is familiar. Novels, poems, historical works, and books of travel came from her pen continuously up to 1875 and met with great success, especially in her own land. In 1873 she made an extensive tour through the region of the Nile with Miss North, the celebrated botanical artist. On this trip was an accident. Intending to go from Italy to England, they found themselves instead on the way to Egypt. The trip aroused in her a profound interest in Egyptian antiquities. It was the turning point in her life and work. Returning to England, she was instrumental in forming the Egyptian Exploration Society and the Biblical Archæological Society. In prosecuting the work she became the peer of such men as Sir Erasmus Wilson, and it is for personal participation in it that she received her honorary degrees from the two institutions as one of the foremost Egyptologists in the world.

It was with great curiosity, therefore, that Miss Edwards was regarded when the Rev. Dr. Storrs introduced her to talk of "The Buried Cities of Egypt." First impressions count for much, and the heart of the audience found a sympathy, a liking, for Miss Edwards as soon as she bowed and smiled. She is rather a small woman, but has a carriage so erect and graceful that she appears to be quite above the average size of her sex. Her features are strikingly clean cut, yet soft, and the eyes so brilliant that they appear to illuminate the entire face. Her black hair, tinged with gray, is brushed straight back from a high, but not broad, forehead. Miss Edwards does not look her age.

She was dressed in plain black, unrelieved except by a V of old gold lace let in at the corsage. Not a jewel did she display.

It is in her voice, however, that her great charm is found. Miss Edwards apologized for having contracted a severe cold since her arrival in America on Monday. No apology was necessary, for never did woman or man speak from that stage in tones sweeter or more distinct. Englishwoman is stamped, however, in every sentence she utters. Her "no" is "no," her "if" are as clear out as her "e's," her "a's" are broad, and, like many other Englishwomen who have come to this country to speak in public, she has that admirable characteristic of finishing one word before starting another.

It would be impossible to give an abstract of Miss Edwards's remarks. She seemed to appreciate that her audience, in the main, knew comparatively nothing about archæology, and furthermore, that with them seeing would be believing. Therefore she did not give them a discourse such as in the future she will deliver before some of our archæological societies; but gave them an object lesson. With the assistance of a powerful stereopticon she took her audience with her down into the Valley of the Nile, to show them where the researches were being made, and then down into the excavations, over the buried cities of Python, &c., to show them what treasures those researches were bringing to light. Of the historical and Scriptural value of these wonders, built and fashioned 3,000 years before the Christian era, she found time to say but little.

MRS. AYER'S LETTERS.

TESTIMONY ON HER CHARGES THAT J. M. SEYMOUR OPENED THEM.

The case of Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer against James M. Seymour, whom she accuses of opening her letters while she was abroad last February, was brought up before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon. John C. Stone, one of Mrs. Ayer's salesmen, testified to having, at Seymour's request, ordered Mrs. Ayer's letters addressed to the Clarendon Hotel to be placed in the box at the Post Office hired by the Recamier Company. Subsequently two letters were handed to him by the messenger and he handed them to Seymour, whom he saw open them.

George Gallagher, the messenger mentioned, testified to the delivery of the letters. Frank Farley, a young man employed at Mrs. Ayer's house, next testified that a couple of days after his mistress departed for Europe Seymour sent him to a telegraph office on Fourteenth-street, with instructions to obtain copies of all telegrams sent by Mrs. Ayer to Dr. Peckinham of Montclair, N. J. He secured one copy and was told that he would have to get a consent from the main office of the telegraph company before he could have any more copies.

Miss May S. Morrow, a typewriter, testified that she prepared a typewritten letter for Seymour to the Western Union Telegraph Company asking for copies of telegrams, which he thereby secured.

Henry Seymour, a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said that the copies were turned because the letter-receiving them bore the name of Harriet Hubbard Ayer. The case was then adjourned until Nov. 25.

TRIED ON TWO CHARGES.

ACCUSED OF INCIVILITY AND MALICIOUS PERSECUTION.

Roundsman Cassidy of the Twenty-first Precinct was tried before Commissioner Voorhis yesterday on two charges. One was for insulting and threatening Dr. C. W. Pfeiffer of 165 East Thirty-sixth-street when they met recently at a reception at the Lyceum Opera House. The doctor said that the roundsman, who was in uniform, had, without the slightest provocation, used foul language to him and threatened to "get square" with him for some fancied affront. The roundsman denied the charge, and a policeman who was present backed him up in his denial.

The other charge was for arresting Hugh Cane, the cashier in McMahon's oyster house in Third-avenue and falsely charging him with violating the excise law. The testimony showed that Cassidy went into the restaurant with a friend and ordered something to eat. Cassidy quarreled with the waiter because boiled potatoes were brought him instead of fried, and became noisy and abusive. Cane remonstrated with him, and when he refused to leave opened a glass of brandy, which was served to him at the table. He carried the brandy to the cashier's desk, paid for it, and then arrested the cashier for selling liquor without a license. Capt. Ryan on investigating the case discharged the prisoner. The decision in the case was reserved.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The building 6, 8, and 10 Medford-street, Boston, was damaged to the extent of $2,500 by fire yesterday morning. The building is occupied on the first floor by Braman, Dow & Co., steam fitters; on the second floor by the suffolk Hardware Company; on the third floor by Fellows & Day, manufacturers of hand sleds, stepladders, &c., and T. C. Welch & Co., machinists; on the fourth floor by Parker & Stiles, hardwood workers, and on the fifth floor by Mason for furniture by Keeler & Co. The fire burned up from the first to the fifth floor, causing about $10,000 loss to the occupants. The losses are insured.

The three-story brick house at 487 Hancock-street, Brooklyn, owned by Jonathan Reid and occupied by Mrs. Mary Depew, was partially destroyed by fire last evening. The flames were caused by some fat boiling over on the kitchen range. The damage to the house was $3,000, covered by insurance. Mrs. Depew lost $2,000 on her furniture, on which she had an insurance.

The Norwegian Plow Company Works, in Dubuque, Iowa, the largest establishment of the kind in the State, was destroyed by fire last evening. The fire caught in the paint shop just as the men were quitting work. Loss estimated at $40,000, and is fully insured. The firm employed 122 hands. It will be rebuilt.

A fire at Plainfield, N. J., yesterday morning nearly destroyed the house of the Sisters attached to St. Mary's Church, but by hard work it was saved. The loss is estimated at nearly $4,000.

McCabe's woolen mill at Lotus, Ontario, was burned yesterday. The loss is $7,000; no insurance.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The steamship Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New-York Oct. 22, arr. at Hull to-day.

The steamship Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, fr. from Hull Nov. 1 for New-York.

JOHN R. VOORHIS'S BOLT.

HIS FRIENDS WANT HIM TO START A NEW COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis's attitude toward the County Democracy attracted the widest attention among the politicians yesterday. That he would leave the County Democracy has been a foregone conclusion for some time. The letter which he sent to Chairman Edward Murphy resigning his place on the State Committee indicates much. It was written under date of Nov. 4 and is as follows:

DEAR SIR: Having been at the recent Democratic State Convention, designated by the New-York County Democracy as a member of the State Committee, and being unwilling to represent, and unable to justify, the policy and action of the County Democracy organization in its efforts at the pending election to elect candidates of the Republican Party to important public offices, I deem it my duty under the foregoing circumstances to, and I hereby do, tender my resignation as a member of the New-York State Democratic Committee.

JOHN R. VOORHIS.

This was but a precursor of his letter of resignation as a member of the County Democracy, which has been sent, but not as yet given out for publication by the Counties' leaders. He also contemplates resigning from the New-Amsterdam Club and from the Saturday Afternoon Club. In his letter of resignation to the County Commissioner Voorhis said that for some months he had not been in accord with the policy of the leaders of the organization, and that he could not continue longer to occupy the position that he held. It is likely that a great many other resignations will follow, not only from the Ninth District, where all the old County Democrats to a man agree with Mr. Voorhis's course, but in many of the other Assembly districts of the city.

Mr. Voorhis's friends take the ground that it is not his purpose to join Tammany Hall or to become the leader of the new anti-Tammany faction which is bound to spring into existence because of the errors of the County Democrats. Scores of good Democrats, members of the latter organization, frankly admit that the Counties are a thing of the past, and that a new organization composed of the vital parts of the Counties will be formed within a few months. The only question is that of leadership. A great many Democrats have urged Commissioner Voorhis to stand as the head of the new faction, but thus far the Commissioner has refused, on the ground that he prefers the part of a private citizen to that of a leader of an organization.

At the Ninth District headquarters in Abingdon-square it was said last night that Mr. Voorhis and his followers were the only County Democrats left—the only ones that had lived up to the fundamental principles of the organization.

The resignation of ex-Senator Thomas C. Dunham from the County Democracy was another thing that made the politicians talk yesterday. Mr. Dunham's resignation was sent on Tuesday, election day. Mr. Dunham did not care to wait until the election was over and the count had been taking place. He preferred to send it while the result was still uncertain, so that he could not be accused of being inspired to the step by the defeat of the organization. Ex-Senator Dunham said yesterday: "The only use that the Democratic Party can have for those County Democrats who had anything at all to do with the formation of the Citizens' ticket is to take them on to the Republican Party, where they rightfully belong." Mr. Dunham has resigned from the New-Amsterdam and Saturday Afternoon Clubs.

There was some talk yesterday among the politicians to the effect that the County Democracy's organization was to be reorganized, and that Judge Maurice J. Power would be deposed as leader. Some of the leaders of the Counties said last night that there was nothing in this so far as they knew.

Another story of the day was that if Voorhis should join forces with Tammany he would be made President of the Police Board and so become ex officio a member of the Board of Health, and thereby give Tammany the control. Mr. Voorhis said that he had not heard of this scheme until reading it in an afternoon paper, and that none of his colleagues had spoken to him or he to them on the matter. Police Commissioner Martin also denied any knowledge of the scheme.

INVESTIGATING IN SECRET.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS SAID TO BE LOOKING UP DOCK MATTERS.

There was a secret investigation in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts that excited a great deal of interest in City Hall circles yesterday. Corporation Counsel Clark was present, the witnesses were examined in private, and shorthand notes were taken of what they said, and all concerned in the day's work were evidently under the strictest injunctions of secrecy. The Dock Department was the last important department to be taken up by the Commissioners of Accounts, and it is rumored that something of importance in the department has been discovered.

It is said that this discovery is that many of the docks are leased to politicians of considerable influence, whose names may not appear as the real lessees. The Dockmaster's assistance is sometimes necessary to make such a holding profitable, and it is pointed out that leaseholders alongside of those which the city owns and keeps in its own control do a big business, while few vessels come to the ones held by the city, although in the same locality.

The witness before the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday were understood to be sureties of a number of dock lessees. One exception was the subject of much investigation, and it is said that the sureties did not disclose the principals' names. There is a story to the effect that the Commissioners have been told that an ex-Congressman and an ex-Civil Justice are interested in some of the piers as a matter of speculation, and the hearing may develop some things of great interest.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL MASS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—The musical programme to be sung at the Centennial Mass next Sunday in the great Catholic celebration here has been arranged, and is a most elaborate one. It is as follows:

Prelude, by Goodeed, for trumpets and organ, followed by Asger Hamerick's march chorus, written in honor of Pope Leo; Largo, by Handel, for orchestra, during the vesting of the pontificator. Archbishop Wigger's Introit Mass, Gregorian; Kyrie, Hummel's Grand Mass in E flat; Gloria, Hummel's Mass; Gradual and Alleluia, Gregorian; "Emitte Spiritum," seven-part chorus, before sermon, Sanctus, Credo, Hummel; Offertorium, Gregorian, followed by Hummel's "Almu Virgo." Sanctus, Hummel; Benedictus, Hummel; Agnus Dei, Hummel; Communio, Gregorian; Te Deum, Hummel's chorus. Rain; "Glory to God," followed by the Alleluia Chorus from the "Messiah;" Coronation March, for orchestra and organ. Sweden.

The "proper" of the mass (Gregorian) will be sung by the Sulpician Seminary Choir of forty male voices; the "ordinary" of the mass by the Cathedral mixed choir of sixty voices, accompanied by the Philharmonic Orchestra and the grand Roosevelt organ. Director F. X. Hale is the director, and the organist is Arthur C. Leonard.

THE MASSACRE IN AFRICA.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—While the Peters expedition was receding the Tana River, Lieut. Tiedemann, in a quarrel, was compelled to shoot four Masais. It is probable, therefore, that vengeance was the motive for the massacre of the party.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 7.—It is reported that the German flag has been hoisted at Port Durnford.

Capt. Wissmann, with a large force, will attack Saalani to-night.

Buckwheat Cakes with Royal Baking Powder.

THE most cherished of all the griddle cakes, and when properly made the most delicious. It has been against buckwheat cakes made in the old-fashioned way with yeast or risen overnight that they were frequently heavy or sour; that disagreeable effects followed their eating. It has been found that these objections are completely overcome by mixing them with the Royal Baking Powder instead of yeast. Quickly made; no setting overnight; no materials spoiled. Risen with Royal Baking Powder they are most delicious—light, sweet, tender, assuredly wholesome, and may be eaten by any one without the slightest inconvenience. Once tested from the following receipt, the buckwheat cake will be awarded a prominent place among our table delicacies.

RECEIPT.—Take two cups of buckwheat flour, one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder, one half teaspoon of salt and sift dry, wet and thoroughly together. Then mix with sweet milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle. Try them made this way. They will be a revelation.

Royal Baking Powder is unknown for use in the preparation of the finest, most wholesome, and delicate cookery. Because of its great strength it is also the most economical of leavening agents.

BARTLETT MUST PAY.

THE RAG DISINFECTING JUDGMENT SUSTAINED BY THE GENERAL TERM.

Among the decisions of the General Term of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday was one on the appeal of Edward B. Bartlett and others from a judgment for $8,000 obtained against them, after trial by jury, by Lockwood & McClintock. This is the last case growing out of the enforced disinfection of rags that prevailed some years ago. Lockwood & McClintock, who were forced to pay the disinfecting charges on several importations of rags, brought suit against E. B. Bartlett & Co., who owned the disinfecting process and machinery, and Health Officer Smith, who had the power to order the disinfection of rags, charging that there was a conspiracy between them to extort money from rag importers under the guise of inspection.

On the trial the jury rendered a verdict for $8,000 against Bartlett & Co., but disagreed as to Smith, and the former appealed on the ground that the jury ought to have agreed one way or the other as to Smith. The General Term decides that the disagreement as to Smith was immaterial as the "defendants were proceeded against as wrong-doers and they could have been proceeded against severally as well as jointly."

"The main question presented by this appeal," the opinion proceeds to say, "is were all the proceedings by which the charges claimed by Bartlett & Co. were incurred without the authority of law."

"It is sought to justify the action of the Collector [in seizing the rags in the defendant's warehouse] because of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States which authorize the Collector to take possession of unclaimed merchandise, and store the same in any private bonded warehouse such as the Baltic Stores. But the difficulty with this claim of the defendants is that this merchandise was not only not unclaimed, but very much claimed. The plaintiffs demanded its entry. It was not liable to the payment of any duties, and it was the duty of the Collector under Section 2926, to grant a permit for its landing thereof. . . . His seizure of the goods and the causing them to be lightered to the Baltic Stores was an unauthorized act and for the expenses incurred in the performance of that act certainly no person could be allowed to hold the goods from their owners.

There is nothing, the court says, to show that the Health Officer ordered the rags to Bartlett's Stores, and therefore he cannot be held responsible, and for this reason the jury probably failed to agree on the action brought against him. While Bartlett & Co. were liable for the detention of the rags, they are not liable for punitive damages, as there was no fall during the detention in the market value of the rags. The verdict of $8,000 is therefore held to be excessive, the charges paid by the plaintiffs amounted only to $5,314 15, and interest charges on the value of the rags, $30,000, during detention and on the amount paid as charges, makes an aggregate of only $6,480 60. The judgment is therefore ordered to be reduced by $1,519 40. The balance is affirmed, but if the plaintiffs refuse to accept it, a new trial must be had.

CARTRIDGES ON THE TRACK.

THREE OF THEM EXPLODE, WOUND ONE MAN AND FRIGHTEN MANY.

As a Fourth-avenue car was passing through Broome-street at 8:30 o'clock last evening its occupants were startled by three explosions resembling pistol shots, which came apparently from beneath the car. The horses were frightened by the detonations and started to run away, but the driver did not lose control of the team, and soon had them quieted down. When the car was halted it was found that one of the passengers was injured.

James Stark, a letter carrier living at 328 East Twenty-third-street, who was crossing the street immediately behind the car at the time of the explosion, was struck in the back of the right hand by a pistol ball and received a severe wound. He hurried to the Mulberry-street police station and informed the Sergeant that he had been shot. An ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital, and Surgeon Haubold extracted from the back of Stark's hand a good-sized conical bullet, which had lodged under the skin. After the wound was dressed the letter carrier left on his route.

Detective Sheridan of the Tenth Precinct was sent out to investigate the matter, and discovered that three pistol cartridges had been placed on the railroad track in such a manner that the car passing over them exploded them. He also found that one of the flying bullets had struck Sarah Daly, 15 years old, of 143 Mulberry-street, but not with sufficient force to penetrate her clothing. It is supposed that the cartridges were placed on the track by some of the mischievous boys in the neighborhood.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS IN COUNCIL.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—The thirty-third annual meeting of the Association of College Presidents in New-England was held at the residence of President Dwight to-night. Delegates were present from eleven colleges, including President Eliot of Harvard, President Warren of the University of Boston, Prof. Richardson of Dartmouth, President Smith of Trinity, President Carter of Williams, President Dwight, Profs. Newton and Wright of Yale, President Capen of Tufts, President Raymond of Wesleyan, President Hyde of Bowdoin, and President Faunce of Brown. The discussions were these subjects:

First—"What should be the minimum of mathematical studies for the degree of Bachelor of Arts?"

Second—"Ought not our courses of study, both prescribed and elective, be so arranged that any given candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts should be compelled to confine his time to a smaller number of subjects?"

Third—"The existency of requiring somewhat of natural science for admission to college."

Fourth—"The means of inducing secondary schools to teach science by laboratory methods."

The meeting will be continued to-morrow, and among the subjects to be discussed are: "The expediency of reducing the college course to three years," "Limitation of society connections in term time," "The advantage of college training for teachers," and "The college pastorate."

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The first witness called to the stand this morning in the Cronin trial was Coroner Hertz. He testified that he held an inquest on the body of Dr. Cronin in June last. He identified the trunk, which was brought to his private office. It contained a lot of cotton batting and a lot of coloring.

The witness identified the prisoners Kunze and Coughlin as two of the men he saw driving away from the Carlson cottage.

William Mertes, the milkman, was called upon the stand. He is a short-statured man with a white muffler knotted around his neck, and he wears a satin-lined beaver hat pushed back from his forehead. He identified Kunze as the man who drove the wagon to the Carlson cottage and Coughlin as the man who got out of the wagon and entered the house.

Assistant Superintendent Frank Murray of the Fire Department was called and said that on the afternoon of the day after Dr. Cronin disappeared, Mr. Conklin, with whom Dr. Cronin lived, employed the agency in the case. The witness went to O'Sullivan's house and had a talk with him. O'Sullivan denied that he had sent any one with his card to Dr. Cronin the night before, and related the story of his engaging Dr. Cronin to attend his mem substantially as it has been told heretofore.

Other witnesses were examined, but

THE MARINE CONFERENCE

STILL DISCUSSING THE RULES OF THE ROAD.

A NUMBER OF AMENDMENTS REGARDING LIGHTS LAID OVER UNTIL THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—At 11 o'clock this morning the International Marine Conference re-sumed its consideration of the rules of the road. Delegate Vernay of Siam proposed an amendment to Article XIX., relating to signals of steamers shewing course. The amendment includes a code of long and short blasts by whistle or horn. It was made an order for Monday next.

Capt. Shackford of the United States then obtained permission to withdraw the amendment offered by him to Article III.—lights for steamers—which occasioned so much discussion Tuesday. It provided that steamers shall carry a bright white light on the highest mast abaft the foremast. In place of it Capt. Shackford offered an amendment reciting that steamers in the North Atlantic trade ce allowad to carry a bright white light on the after mast to indicate tee direction in which they are moving.

Delegate Bisbae of China moved to amend by requiring all steamers to carry such a light. Consideration of the amendment was postponed until Monday.

Delegate Bishee offered an amendment to Article V., lights for vessels not under command, providing that a vessel aground shall show at night, where they osn best be seen, three red lights, one above the other, and by day shall fly the international code signal, "I. T." This amendment also was postponed until Monday. An amendment to the same article, by the Norwegian delegates, proposes that a vessel aground shall carry above her anchor lights two red lights. Consideration was postponed until Monday, by which time the additional report of the Committee on Lights is expected to have been made to the conference. For the same reason all amendments to Article VII., relating to lights for small vessels, went over without discussion.

The conference next took up amendments to Article VIII., lights for vessels at anchor. The first was that offered by the delegates from Great Britain, dividing vessels into classes, one of 150 feet in length and over, and one of less than 150 fee in length. The former shall carry two white globular lights, one forward, and one at the stern, and the latter one such light, fixed forward. Capt. Shackford of the United States had proposed that the signal should consist of a white and a red light instead of a white light alone, the former below the latter at the stern, and vice versa forward. After a discussion of the two proposals, Mr. Goodrich of the United States moved that the conference adopt the principle of Capt. Sheckford's amendment, of a distinctive riding light at the stern. The resolution offered by Mr. Goodrich was lost, and the amendment offered by the British delegates was adopted.

Capt. Flood of Norway offered an amendment to Article VIII., to include within the operation of the rule affecting lights for vessels at anchor lights for "vessels under single moorings." Mr. Hall of Great Britain made a plea for keeping the rules clear of unnecessary verbiage, and Capt. Flood withdrew his amendment. An amendment to Article VIII., offered by the delegates from the Netherlands, required white anchor lights to be of sufficient power to be seen two miles instead of one mile, as required by the present rules. It was lost by a vote of 4 to 17.

Amendments to Articles IX. and X., lights, for pilot, open, and fishing vessels, were postponed for consideration, after receiving the additional report of the Committee on Lights.

Article XI., lights for vessels overtaken, the delegates from the Netherlands proposed an amendment requiring all vessels exceeding twenty tons register to carry an irregular oobuling white light, screened so as to be visible only over an arc of twelve points, six points from right astern on each side of the ship, and for a distance of one mile. Action was postponed on the resolution in order to permit the delegates to examine a specimen of an oculting light.

The amendment proposed by the delegates from the Netherlands to Article XI. was taken up. There was some opposition to the adoption of this amendment, one of the delegates arguing that the displaying of this light should be optional and not compulsory. Delegate Goodrich of the United States made a strong argument in favor of compelling the carrying of the white light as proposed, and he showed by the illustration of the case of a collision at sea the necessity of such a light. There was, he said, no great expense involved in showing this light. He was in favor of each action as would be compulsory on shipmasters and not permissive.

One of the delegates supporting the opposition read a letter which he had received indorsing such action. Delegate Hall of Great Britain, in speaking subsequently, asked whether the conference preferred taking the opinion of some other person to that of the Committee on Lights of the conference, which had reported against the adoption of the oculting light. Mr. Hall moved as a substitute an amendment proposed by himself, providing that the white light may be fixed. Mr. Goodrich moved as amendment to this amendment providing that the white light may be fixed or oculting. In support of this amendment Mr. Goodrich said he now had time to get an expression unde for all upon the question of the permissive use of oculting lights. Mr. Goudrich's amandment was lost.

The question then recurred on the motion substituting the amendment proposed by Mr. Hall for that ordered by the delegates from the Netherlands. Before voting on the question Mr. Goodrich called the attention of the conference to the fact that their vote would determine whether the carrying of the stern lights by sailp would be mandatory or permissive. The substitute was finally adopted by a daoisive vote. Before disposing of the amendment Mr. Hall proposed an additional clause providing that such steru light shall be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphare at a distance of two miles, but at the suggestion of the delegate from Norway the distanoe was reduced to one mile, and in this way it was accepted.

An entirely new article was proposed by the British delegates, authorizing a vessel at any time, in addition to the light which she is oy the regulations required to carry, to show a flare-up light or use a detonating signal to attract attention. Mr. Goodrich said the use of the flare-up light would tend to extinguish the colored lights; the use of the detonating signal in case of emergency the speaker aporoved.

Capt. Mensing of Germany called attention to the fact that a flare-up light lasted but a few seconds; a lighted torch might be mistaken for a regular light.

Capt. Shackford said the flare-up light in use in this country lasted about a minute, and he knew that its operation did tend to confuse if not extinguish colored lights.

Mr. Hall said the idea of the British delegates was to choose a signal which could not be mistaken for a signal of distress, and they had selected the alternating flare-up light as the best, besides the detonating signal.

Capt. Richard of France spoke of the use of the detonating signal as likely to cause hearers to consider it a gun of distress.

Mr. Hall suggested that the conference vote on the principle laid down in the amendment of permitting vessels to use the extra signal to attract attention, the exact nature of it to be determined later. He was willing to have the rule changed so as to require the steamer's commander to show that the use of the signal was not necessary. The conference agreed to the principle without division.

The conference then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

On the evening of Nov. 12 the American delegates to the conference will give a reception to the visiting delegates at Chamberlain's. There will also be invited the members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, and heads of bureaus whose work is in connection with subjects under consideration by the conference.

On the 14th Mr. Goodrich, one of the American delegates, will give a dioner at the Shoreham to the other members of the conference and to Secretary Blaine and Secretary Tracy.

The headquarters of the conference will be removed to-morrow from the Wallach House to Wormley's Hotel. The patents for descriptions thereof of life-saving devices of any kind must be forwarded the conference by the 12th of this month, as that is the last day matter pertaining to this subject will be received for consideration hy the committee.

AN OLD MAN ON "BRUTUS HILL."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It grieved me very much to see the old New-York TIMES going back on the grand old Republican Party. The liquor interest appears now to rule and control all our elections. You well know that Hill prevented the re-election of Cleveland; he did not want him elected; he was in the way of his concerted plans. I wrote to Cleveland a month before the election and told him to beware of Hill: that he would lose New-York if he did not cut loose from him; and he did prove a Brutus, indeed. I know a high-minded Democrat who despises him and who would under no circumstances vote for him for any office of trust. His conduct in allowing the State to be robbed right and left under his nose by his parasites in the "ceiling" scandal is enough to condemn him, and his cheating the city of New-York in the aqueduct steal.

How the people of the Empire State can honor such a man is a mystery. He courts the liquor and beer interests, and they of course furnish him with the sinews of war to put down opposition to his course. I have seen Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Polk, Van Buren, Tyler, and Cleveland, and John Q. Adams, Harrison, Fillmore, Johnson, Lincoln, Grant, Arthur. The present Harrison I have not seen, and in all probability never shall, as my next birthday will be my ninetieth. I visited Monticello in October, 1825, and saw Mr. Jefferson. He died, you know, Fourth of July, 1826, and John Adams on the same day. I was one of the military escort to welcome Lafayette to Richmond, Va., in 1824, in October. Our company invited Gen. Scott to a barbecue in Richmond on 4th July, and brought with him Gen. Izard, one of Gen. Jackson's aides at the battle of New-Orleans. I had the pleasure of an introduction to A. Lincoln in 1858, when he and S. Douglass were stumping the State of Illinois for United States Senatorship. I sat on the stand with them and heard their able speeches. In 1866 I attended the funeral of Gen. Scott at West Point.

Hoping you may yet become a good Republican, may God bless you is the prayer of an old one. Yours and REPUBLICAN.

FATAL TO MACHINE RULE.

THE SECRET BALLOT WORKS A REVOLUTION IN ONE COUNTY.

DEDHAM, Mass., Nov. 7.—No local contest has been fot years in Massachusetts watched with more interest by the people at large than that which has just been closed in Norfolk County, involving the Shrievelty of the county. Especially have those who are interested in the operation of the new ballot act watched with eagerness the results of this contest in its bearing upon independent voting. The results are astonishing even to these who had the most confidence that the reform act would operate in favor of candidates who represent good government.

A. B. Endicott, the successful candidate, was nominated by Gov. Robinson to fill a vacant term of the deceased Sheriff Wood in 1885. Mr. Endicott was a Democrat, but his superiority over the other deputies was so marked that leading Republicans in the county advised Gov. Robinson to adopt this course. At the following election for the unexpired term both parties nominated him, and at the end of three years he was again reeominated and elected by both parties.

In the last five years there has developed in Norfolk County a ring of politicians whose centre of operations was the Norfolk Club, and these men have been helping each other into office from time to time until nearly all were comfortably provided with public places. One of them, however, J. Walter Bradlee of Milton, a Deputy Sheriff, had long been an aspirant for the Shrievalty, and Mr. Endicott's eminent ability and exemplary administration were the only things that stood in his way. This year he determined to make the attack, and succeeded in obtaining the nomination of the Republican Convention. Though a majority of the delegates, when elected, were in favor of Mr. Endicott, such personal appeals were made to them by Mr. Bradlee and false representations made of an agreement in the previous convention by Mr. Endicott not to be a candidate again that many delegates were brought over to the Bradlee side. Yellow ballots were then used to intimidate the weak, the Chairman cracked the party whip, and the convention was carried for the machine candidate.

Thereupon a vigorous campaign was begun by Mr. Endicott's supporters, and the ballot act furnished an efficient method of obtaining an expression for the hundreds of Republicans who wished to enter a protest against this political attack upon the county officer which had hitherto been kept out of campaign warfare. Nemination papers were circulated among Republican voters in all the twenty-seven towns of the county, and before the election was held 2,300 Republicans, including many of the leading men, had signed papers nominating Mr. Endicott as a citizens' candidate. He had previously received the Democratic nomination. All of the efforts of the county machine were directed toward electing this one candidate. F. A. Hobart, a lobbyist and well-known spoils politician, took the management of Bradlee's campaign. Charges of corruption were freely made against Mr. Endicott's managers, old stories of coppetheadism were revived, and a personal campaign was fiercely waged as only old-time politicians can wage it. The charges were promptly met by affidavits, and the campaign was finally reduced to appeals to the people to vote hand for the reelection of an efficient and faithful officer, and on the other hand for loyal adherence to the party nomination.

No more significant expression of a people's purpose has been seen in politics than appeared in the election returns Tuesday night. The enormous majority obtained by Mr. Endicott was only a part of the proof that the people had decided to kill this political ring. The usual Republican majority in the county is 2,000, and Mr. Endicott was elected by a majority of 3,118, a difference of 5,000 out of a total vote of about 14,000. More significant still was the slaughter of candidates through the county who were a part of the Norfolk Club ring. Strangely enough, Murray Hollis, who was the leader, escaped defeat. For the Legislature, Augustus Hemenway of Canton defeated Mr. Pushaw; Josiah Quincy defeated the machine candidate, George Frederick Williams of Dedham defeated George E. Stearns by good majorities, and even the Democrats nominee for the District Attorneyship, which was regarded as so surely Republican that a contest was hardly deemed necessary, sailed into office unon the popular wave. The defeated nomiaees were all of them put in nomination directly by the county machine. Such an upheaval has never been known before in the history of Norfolk County politics, and not in Massachusetts since as civil-slavery times. All friends of good government are glorying today in the secret-ballot system, which makes possible such rebukes to machine rule.

OPPOSING THE STANDARD OIL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The Attorney General and State Engineer and Surveyor, as a spacial committee of the Land Board, gave a hearing this morning on the application of the Standard Oil Company for a grant of the lands under water at Long Island City adjoinieg the uplands owned by them of over 300,000 square feat.

The company desire to erect thereon mammoth docks for their own private use. They were represented by A. W. Sanborn of New-York, who said it was of vital importance to the commercial interests of the State that this grant be accorded them. Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Prentice of New-York City opposed the application on behalf of the city. He said the present works of the Standard Oil Company at Hunter's Point were a constant menace to the health of the inhabitants of the surrounding country and this grant would but increase the evil complained of. Danger to property from explosions and fires was also very great. Affidavits of house physicians and surgeons of Bellevne Hospital, St. Francis Hospital, New-York Lunatic Asylum, Warden of the New-York Penitentiary, and a number of others were submitted in opposition to the grant from a sanitary standpoint.

The German-American Citizens' Association of Long Island City and several other bodies desiring to be heard on the question, the matter was indefinitely postponed.

NO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

The decision of Presiding Justice Van Brunt rendered in May last denying the application of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise the value of so much of Blackwell's Island as may be required for the bridge has been affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court. The opinion, written by Judge Barrett and concurred in by Judge Daniels, declares the neconstitutionality of the act (Laws of 1885, Chapter 392,) under which the proceedings were instituted. The original act (Chapter 395, Laws of 1867,) under which the petitioner was incoorporated, plainly did not provide for a railroad bridge, while the petitioner seeks to build no other than a railroad bridge.

The opinion also declares that the company has forfeited its new charter by failure to begin work before May 30, 1888.

BACK AT HIS OLD STAND.

Francesco Angelo, who occupied the position of hoothlack at the Berge Office, and who was removed about a fortnight ago, has been reinstated by the Surveyor of the Port. Angelo's removal was attributed to offensive partisanship. He was a Demoorat. He was superseded by an Irish-American Republican, who failed to give general satisfaction. In encaking of his reinstatement yesterday Angelo said: "You know how I got back? I pull a string. I tell 'em I voted for Capt. Whalen." The last statement was not generally believed, as Capt. Whalen, the former Superintendent of the Barge Office, has never run for any office. The Custom House Inspectors seemed pleased to see Angelo back in his former position. No salary is attached to the office, but its fees render it remunerative.

TROUBLE FEARED AT DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 7.—There was some excitement here to-dny caused by a rumor that a party from South Boston would come to Danville to-night and lynch three negroes confined in the Danville Jail, charged with having been members of a gang who fired from ambush at the Hon. R. R. Nobiin and other white men near South Boston Tuesday night. The Mayor ordered out the militia and the jail is well guarded. The prisoners will be protected at all hazards, and Danville will not allow them to fall into the hands of a mob so long as confined in her jail.

The three men have confessed that they were with the mob of negroes in Halifax, and heard them make their plans to waylay the white men, but deny that they took part in the shooting. The ringleader has not yet been arrested.

SEEKING HER DOWER RIGHTS.

Mrs. Margaret F. P. Pick of West Hoboken has begun proceedings to secure her dowar rights in the estate of William Pick, her husband, who died recently at Providence, R. I., leaving an estate valued at $200,000. Mrs. Pick married William, she says, away back in the fifties. He was brutal, and she secured a legal separation from him. He went to Providence and, with money she claims to have given him, went into speculations that made him rich.

She did not learn that he had amassed a fortune till a few months ago. Then, learning that he had grown rich, she applied to him for assistance, and was turned away. When he died she learned, she says, that he had left all of his estate to some one else. She asserts that she was never divorced from him, and that her rights to a share in his property are intact.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S TROUBLES

DROUGHT AND MORTGAGES THE CURSE OF THE LAND.

THE JAMES RIVER VALLEY PARCHED AND ITS FARMS MORTGAGED—AN EXODUS WESTWARD—HURON CITY.

HURON, South Dakota, Nov. 7.—It is a long and slow ride down the James River Valley from Jamestown, in North Dakota, to this place. You are started ent of Jamestown at the unearthly hour of 4 in the morning, and it is not until long after the electric lights of Jamestown are far below the horizon that the roof dawn begins to make the brown farms of the valley look cheerful to the traveler. The Northern Pacific and Northwestern Railroads are not on good enough terms to enable the patrons of both roads to enjoy an uninterrupted journey through Oakes. You check your baggage to the latter place, it is dumped off on the platform, checked upon another ticket, issued promptly if the ticket agent is not too busy, there is a brief chance to cetch breakfast at an inn a short walk away, and then an imperative shout of "All aboard!" and the transfer is made.

It was not so short a stop on the day I happened to gothrough the new town of Oakes that I did not have a chance to see the off-side platform of the station piled with freight of the most miscellaneous sort for Tacoma, Seattle, and other Washington points. It did not need the explanation of the station agent to account for this movement. The talk of the passengers on the train, a depressing chapter of melancholy crop failures, made the addresses on the packages of plows and crockery and bedding as eloquent as speech.

Oakes is quite a town. A little while ago it was nothing but a station at the end of the Northern Pacific Branch from Jamestown. Now it is a town with several streets, good buildings, not a little trade, and it has expectations. It does not take long to find out that it is a sharer in the general depression following short crops. With a fair share of rain, the valley farms about it would have kept an elevator constantly at work during the season, and would have enabled the farmers to face the Winter, with its blizzards and enforced idleness, with composure and hope. As it is, they are almost hopeless, trade is at the lowest of the ebb, and development is arrested.

Lovely, indeed, is the James River climate in this region. The mornings are cool, clear, and bracing. If there are a few icicles about the water tanks before sunrise, and the mercury is down to 30°, an ordinarily vigorous person does not mind it, for the air is delightfully dry and invigorating. There are none of the penetrating mists of more Eastern States, no fogs to rise upon the ground. The sun gets up early every day in the year in full splendor and shines over acres and acres of the rolling prairie without much interference by trees. Along the low banks of the James River, and wherever there is a tributary brook, the prevailing brown is varied by a deep dark green, and occasionally the dips in the prairie are tinged with a suggestion of green and broad patches of purplish brown where fire has burned off the grass and it has grown again. The houses are few and far between, rarely less than half a section apart between stations, and often miles and miles of open prairie will lie between two of them.

It is a relief to come in sight of Aberdeen, with its stores and houses set together very compactly, its streets built up well on both sides, its steeples and the onpolas of its school buildings prominent and plentiful. All of the people of the town were crazy a few weeks ago. Aberdeen was then an aspirant for capital honors. It did not succeed, but it edged out Huron, Redfield, Westertowu, and other neighbors, and it is measurably satisfied. It cost Sioux Falls and other competitors a good deal of money to get votes in Aberdeen. But it was not the only town in the new State that developed a tendency to use its votes for commercial purposes. Aberdeen, at this time, it was a very unfortunate thing to have a contest over the capital projected upon the people when they were feeling poor and when it was almost inevitable that the temptation to acquire a little ready money for a vote would prove stronger than virtuous resolution or local patriotism.

The road passes through fine farming land between Aberdeen and Redfield, and gives the traveler just a side glimpse of Spink County's ambitions town. As at Aberdeen, there are two railroads here, and the junction has had something to do with Redfield's prosperity. If we only had water," said one of Redfield's citizens with whom I conversed on the way, "nothing could keep this town down. And nothing but water will help it up." The little "Jim" River meanders through Spink County with scarcely more volume than it has at Jamestown. The water that it has is good, indeed, and put to advantage, but it will not go a great way toward irrigating the expansive valley that it drains. The farmers of the valley must suffer over and over again in their dreams as Tantalus is said to have suffered, for in their waking conversation they speculate about irrigation with a tireless interest, and project in future with irrigation that is to be wholly fantastical marvels. They are all convinced that there is a supply of water within reach, for have not Jamestown, Redfield, Watertown, and Aberdeen tapped the hidden sources and found them abundant? They know something of the cost of getting to and only await the opportunity to learn how to use it.

Down by the edge of the James River, not half a mile from the main thoroughfare of Huron, there is an artesian well that is the pride of the place. Before it was sunk the town was supplied with water from the river, a dam raising the water to a depth of about 8 feet, and a powerful pump sending it through pipes into the town. At an expense of $6,000 or $7,000 an artesian well was drilled. When it was sunk about six hundred feet the water burst forth. It came with deluging abundance and with prodigious force. Strong iron pipes controlled it, and it now so forces itself with a pressure of eighty pounds to the inch, it supplies every domestic and mechanical need of a town of 3,000 inhabitants. The water is clear and palatable. It is strong in magnesia, and salts, and in some other ways, the streets that are sprinkled with it have a whitewashed look. If the well were allowed to discharge at full head way the pressure exerted would be about 120 poonds to the inch. Its capacity has never been diminished in the slightest degree, nor has its temperature changed. What has been done in one instance, the people believe, may be repeated. If a hundred thousand dollars could be expended in sinking as many wells as that amount would provide, and they could be properly distributed in the farming regions of Beadle County, it is the belief of the agriculturists, here, as elsewhere in the James River Valley, a good deal discouraged, that all chance of failure of crops could be averted.

Yet it was amazing, with the need of water admitted and the oppression of debt confessed, that the Legislature of this State should try to secure the State capital and holding at the same time an irrigation convention that favored an appeal to Congress for money to locate the farmers against water famine. From the best information I was able to gather I should conclude that the men who raised the money with which Huron expected to secure the majority of the State vote for capital were not the farmers, but the real-estate owners, bankers who had become owners by foreclosure, real-estate agents, and visiting speculators. The farmers were the beneficiaries, included among the persons who were "treated" by the agents of a local newspaper, "bought like bacon." To be sure, if they had to be bought at high prices, the money was sure to get back into the hands of the men who expended it, for few farmers in this section are free from incumbrances upon their farms and stock. The election was a godsend to some of them. But the temporary relief that it gave in a few of them has been followed by something like despair. If all the men who are considered rich, but who are landpoor, were to join in the prayer for relief that is now going out to the country, the wail would be a fearful one.

The trouble hereabout is, not that the people are starving because they have not within reach the bacon, grain, or vegetables upon which it would be possible to exist, but that the farmers generally, not to say universally, are so deeply incumbered with mortgages that are subject to foreclosure, and the interest upon whioe cannot be met in consequence of crop failures, that it seems only a step to a condition in which starvation may be imminent. The County Treasurer of Beadle County tells me chattel mortgages cover so much property, and items of such apparent insignificance, as to be inclusive of nearly everything the people own. If the crops of 1889 had been up to the average of former years, they would have enabled the farmers to satisfy a part only of the demands of their creditors. When you have heard this and noticed that the best business building in the town is the handsome Dakota Bank; that the banks, loan companies, and truet companies are oocspicnously plentiful, and you hear that the apparent prosperity of these institutions has been made by the farmers who are now practically owned by them, it is impossible not to feel that the South Dakota appeal for help ought to be made to the local bankers, and that it should be answered with generous lenity. If it is made to dull ears the bankers may be compelled to move out with the farmers and to take chances in some section of the country less liable to drought.

Huron started out, it is not an old place, nor yet a dull place. The projectors of the town laid out broad streets. Many thousand acres of land were taken up in the country near by, and the farmers who cultivated them liberally had winged the earlier shops. This had, two or three years ago, to a "boom" in building. Brick shops and office structures, two and three stories in height, an opera house, schools—one of them a handsome building out on the edge of the town—a court house, commodious and dignified, were put up. At some time during the "boom" period a street railway was laid. No one ever polishes the rails. Cottages of tasteful outline, most of them low in build, to offer the least obstruction to the cold winds and to economize fuel, were erected. In a few instances the water supply has been utilized in the production and preservation of lawns about the cottages. But a lawn is a greater care than a horse. Both need water, but the lawns drink it up more rapidly and must have it oftener, as they grow yellow and die. At first glance you would say the town was treeless. When you look more carefully you find a few trees along the roadsides, and saplings recently planted that will be trees hereafter—if they be not blown down or frozen out before they reach greater maturity.

Now that the election is over and the South Dakotans have time to consider things with deliberation, they begin to think that they were perhaps a trifle precipitate when they made up their ordinances at the Constitutional Convention. South Dakota is still a Territory, with Territorial officers exercising power. She is also running a State Government, the Governor and Legislature having been sworn in at Pierre, the temporary capital. The Legislature has elected two Senators and sent them to Washington. All this has been done in advance of the President's proclamation admitting the State into the Union. All the other new States provided by their ordinances for the meeting of the new State Legislatures after the Presidential proclamation was issued. Just what occasion there was for South Dakota to be so hasteful it is not so easy to discover. The politicians have been feverish for statehood for years. To be Senators has been the ever present ambition of Mr. Pettigrew and Judge Moody, and Judge Moody and Judge Edgerton have enjoyed the reputation of an election. That was before division, however, and the partition of the Territory threw Judge Edgerton out.

The feeling between parties in this part of the West is not nlessant. There are some Democrats, say 30 to 35 per cent of the whole body of voters. They are so distributed that they are scarcely able to elect anybody. Like most Democrats, they are low-tariff advocates. The Republicans, even in the farmer class, are—or think they are—protectionists, held to the theory by the delusive argument of a home market for their products. The spirit of the Republicans is one of intolerance of anything Democratic. Even so prominent a man as Gov. Mellette, who has been elected first State Governor, humors this spirit of intolerance. He talks as if it was the desire of the people that none but Republicans should come to the State. In a speech made here during the campaign he expressed the hope that the Democrats would "clear out" and not incumber the dry earth of South Dakota with their presence. It is impossible to discover that the Democrats of the State are in any wise behind their Republican brethren in thrift, enterprise, or public spirit. Their lack some of the arrogance that characterizes Gov. Mellette, but that is in their favor. The repeated disasters to the agricultural part of the State is a privilege for Republicans of the opposite party constantly at work during the season, and would have enabled the farmers to face the Winter, with its blizzards and enforced idleness, with composure and hope. As it is, they are almost hopeless, trade is at the lowest of the ebb, and development is arrested.

One of these Senators will probably be ex-Gov. Pierce, although the friends of Ordway claim that he will give Pierce a close rabe. The other will be one of the half dozen men in the Red River Valley who have been mentioned.

The new State of North Dakota begins business with a bonded indebtedness of $300,000 and a floating indebtedness of about $60,000. With the strictest economy there will be a further deficiency during the first year of at least $50,000. If there is the usual prodigality oe the part of the Legislature teere will be an additional deficiency of $100,000. The Farmer-Governor, however, is determined that the maximum deficit shall not exceed the minimum enm mentioned.

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THAT COSTA RICA SPEECH

TEXT OF MR. BLAINE'S LETTER OF EXPLANATION.

THE UNITED STATES NOT AT ALL IN ACCORD WITH THE SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED BY MR. MIZNER.

The following is a translation from the *Diario Oficial* of the City of Mexico of the official communications which passed between the Mexican Government and its representative in Washington and Guatemala on the subject of the extremely indiscreet utterances of Mr. Mizner, our Minister to Central America, on presentation of his credentials to the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica:

I.

[TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1889.

To the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mexico:

Are you aware of the speech by the Minister of the United States in Central America on presentation of his credentials to the republic of Costa Rica, in which he refers to Mexico as an aggressive nation?

M. ROMERO.

II.

[TELEGRAM.]

MEXICO, 24th September, 1889.

To the Mexican Minister, Washington:

I am not aware of the speech. I am requesting information by telegraph and the text of the speech.

MARISCAL.

III.

[TELEGRAM.]

MEXICO, 24th September, 1889.

To the Mexican Minister, Guatemala:

Inform me by telegraph if it is a fact that the American Minister to Central America, on presentation of his credentials to Costa Rica, referred to Mexico as an aggressive nation, and send me the speech?

MARISCAL.

IV.

[TELEGRAM.]

GUATEMALA, 25th September, 1889.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Minister Mizner of the United States said on presenting his credentials to Costa Rica: "My country, interested in the well-being and prosperity of the American neighbors whose cities it maintains with her bonds of friendship and commercial relations, will see with pleasure the union of all the Central American States. Its union is strength. And if the Indians of human forests can maintain liberty for the protection of the rights of man. Already your most northerly state is on the eve of being deprived of a considerable portion of its territory. Already a similar question of boundaries, and Costa Rica may not be always exempt from ambitions advances from her southern neighbor. The Central American States, of common stock, with a common destiny, and speaking the same language, have a special duty, united they will stand, divided they may fall."

SANCHEZ ASCONA.

MEXICO, 28th September, 1889.

In a telegram of the 26th inst. the Mexican Minister in Central America informs me as follows: "Minister Mizner * * * may fall."

As the United States Minister in Central America, in thus expressing himself, refers undoubtedly to the boundary question which we have pending with Guatemala, I instruct you to make a formal complaint to the Department of State, with the request that Minister Mizner be admonished for his imprudent allusions to Mexico, since what he says regarding our country is absolutely incorrect, and, in addition to being not pertinent, might give rise to difficulties between two friendly nations.

To the Mexican Minister, Washington.

V.

WASHINGTON, 11th October, 1889.

I have the honor to transmit to you copy and translation of a note from Mr. Blaine of to-day's date, in which he acknowledges receipt of that which I addressed to him on the 8th inst., complaining, in the name of my Government, of the expressions referring to the republic which Mr. Mizner, United States Minister in Central America, uttered on the 30th August, on being received by the President of Costa Rica.

As you will see, Mr. Blaine sets forth that as soon as the speech was read at the Department of State Mr. Mizner was informed of the pain with which he had read it, because it was open to an interpretation invidious to the Government of Mexico.

Mr. Blaine's note does not limit itself to this, but he states in a most emphatic manner that this speech was without authority from the Government of the United States, and that, on the contrary, he regrets it and disapproves of it most absolutely.

M. ROMERO.

To the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mexico.

VI.

[TRANSLATION.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 11th October, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 8th inst., in which, by instructions of the secretary of Foreign Affairs at Mexico, and inclosing the complete text of the note of Mr. Mariscal of the date 28th September, you complain in the name of your Government of certain allusions made by the present United States Minister in Central America on presentation of his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Costa Rica on the 30th August.

The unsuitable and imprudent character of the expressions referred to had attracted the attention of this department oe reading the speech in question, and instructions were given to Mr. Mizner on the subject under date of September 4. Reading the sioeere pain his words had caused and the fear that an erroneous interpretation would be put on them, to which they, unfortunately, seem to be open, and which, as we are informed by your note, has been put on them by the Mexican Government.

Knowing the history of the relations of intimacy and mutual trust which has been the constant aim of the Government of the United States to maintain with Mexico, as well as with other nations, it hardly seems necessary to assure you, and through you the Government that you represent, that the expressions of Mr. Mizner, so far as they imply an offensive or partial disposition on the part of the Government, were uttered in an entirely unauthorized manner, and that they have occasioned sincere pain to this Government and are entirely disapproved by it.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

To Mr. MATIAS ROMERO, &c., &c.

LOVE LETTERS READ IN COURT.

The suit of David Ramsey of 196 Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn, to recover $50,000 damages from George L. Ryerson, formerly Postmaster of Ramsey, N. J., for alienating the affections of Mrs. Ramsey was tried in the United States court in Brooklyn yesterday before Judge Lacombe. The plaintiff formerly lived in Ramsey, N. J., and his ancestors gave the name to the town. Ryerson owns the country store there, and is a big man in the community. He is about fifty years of age. Ramsey is thirty-one, fairhaired, and very mild looking. His wife appeared in court with a friend. She is dark, with piercing black eyes and an excited manner.

Ramsey was the only witness yesterday. He identified several letters written to his wife by Ryerson. They had been found under the carpet in Mrs. Ramsey's room. Their contents were very sentimental and poetic. Mr. Ramsey on cross-examination denied that he ever knew that his wife was married to a Mr. Barrill when she assumed the name of Ramsey.

The plaintiff is suing in this city for divorce from Mrs. Ramsey.

THE SCHOOL SHIP SARATOGA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The United States sloop of war Saratoga, which is to be used in connection with the Nautical School as a place of naval education for Pennsylvania's youth, arrived at League Island Navy Yard late last night. Commander Francis M. Green, who will be Superintendent of the school, was in command.

No definite plan for the Saratoga's trip to her permanent anchorage has been made, the Board of Directors of the Nautical School waiting to receive from the Government the formal transfer of the vessel to the school. When the transfer is received preparations for a sort of triumphal sail along the river front will be made. The occasion will be a gala one, the owners of all the wharves and craft along the river front having signified their intentiue of decorating extensively and giving a royal welcome to the school ship in order to show their appreciation of an institution that promises to aid materially in restoring interest in the merchant marine service.

WITH SIMPLE CEREMONIES.

HOW THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT WAS MADE IN DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 7.—Moeday was the last duy of the Territorial Government of Dekota. At 3 o'clock sharp the Territorial Governor, Secretary, Auditor, and Attorney General stepped down and out and in turn the bonanza farmer, John Miller, and his staff of officers took their places. The change was made with little or no formality, and what may be known in history as an important avant was to the very few witnesses present a commonplace affair. The Territorial government of the most populous Territory in the United States passed out of existence with a simple word from Gov. Mellette and a wave of his hand. The first State Government was started with almost as little formality. At the same time the big wheat farmer became Governor of North Dakota, Guy Corliss of Grand Forks, only thirty-one years of age, became, by the courtesy of his elder colleagues, the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota.

The first act of the new Governor was the prompt promulgation of the proclamation convening the Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 19. This particular business of this session is the election of two United States Senators, but it is the Governor's opinion that it should not adjourn until all the business of the first session is accomplished.

One of these Senators will probably be ex-Gov. Pierce, although the friends of Ordway claim that he will give Pierce a close rabe. The other will be one of the half dozen men in the Red River Valley who have been mentioned.

The new State of North Dakota begins business with a bonded indebtedness of $300,000 and a floating indebtedness of about $60,000. With the strictest economy there will be a further deficiency during the first year of at least $50,000. If there is the usual prodigality oe the part of the Legislature teere will be an additional deficiency of $100,000. The Farmer-Governor, however, is determined that the maximum deficit shall not exceed the minimum enm mentioned.

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THE FROG OPERA.

WINDHAM'S TRADITION TO BE FURTHER IMMORTALIZED BY A YALE MAN.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 7.—The distressed army of frogs in Windham which has achieved a world-wide reputation and which, with Rome's geese, Putnam's wolf, and other similarly quoted animals, will ever hold position in popular favor, is to be made the subject of a frog opera. There is every probability that the wonderful fight of the frogs for life and liberty, the fame of which Connecticut men find precede them, no matter to what part of the world they go, will soon be presented to New-York audiences and will take rank among the other unique divertissements that have come out of New-England.

The opera is to be presented at New-Haven, and rehersals are now going on. The composer of the music is a Freshman at Yale College, Mr. Burton E. Leavitt. The present

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BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—7th col.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—FRIEND FRITZ.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—LATHA ON.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—HAMLET.
BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC—At 3—REHEARSAL.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—EDERLYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—BEN-MY-CHREE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MONTE CRISTO.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—FASCINATION.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—CARMEN.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—GUS PLAT.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 2—PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE LADY OF LYONS.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—DAVID GARRICK.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DEVIL'S DUE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—HELENE.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

MR. BLAINE has met with promptness and candor and in a perfectly appropriate spirit the complaint made by the Government of Mexico as to the exceedingly rash and uncalled-for remarks of our Minister to Central America on presenting his credentials. This gentleman, one MIZNER, with whose previous career we are entirely unacquainted, took upon himself to refer to Mexico as an "aggressive nation," and to say that "a flimsy question of boundaries" was to be made the occasion of depriving Guatemala "of a considerable portion of its territory." On Sept. 23 Mr. ROMERO, from Washington, reported this speech to MR. MARISCAL, Secretary of State in Mexico. On the 28th he was instructed to make "a formal complaint" as to the matter. On the 11th of October Mr. BLAINE informed the Mexican Minister that the "expressions of Mr. MIZNER, so far as they imply an official one or partial disposition on the part of this [the United States] Government, were uttered in an entirely unauthorized manner, and that they have occasioned sincere pain to this Government, and are entirely disapproved of by it." This feeling on the part of the Government had been communicated to Minister MIZNER as early as the 19th of September.

This course on the part of Mr. BLAINE is the more creditable to him and the more satisfactory to the country, in that it presents a striking contrast to his conduct on a previous occasion, when precisely the same question of the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala was brought to his knowledge. On that occasion it was not an obscure subordinate, fished out of American politics and intrusted with the discussion of our foreign relations, who foolishly mixed himself up in business with which neither he nor we had any concern. It was Mr. BLAINE himself who caused to be presented to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs an expression of the views of this Government which was grossly impertinent, and would have led to very serious consequences had not the Mexican Government with rare self-control practically ignored it. "A burned child dreads the fire," and it is not impossible that a certain tingling memory of the unprecedented mortification to which he was then subjected may have aided MR. BLAINE in treating the present case with swift good sense and dignity. However that may be, the people of the United States have ample reason to be gratified with the present conduct of the Secretary of State.

If the plans for the exposition of 1892 should involve the completion of the building of the American Museum of Natural History, to be used for the exhibition of natural products in keeping with its general purposes; the completion of the Museum of Art, with such annexes and inclosures as would accommodate the entire exhibition of fine arts, and the construction of a horticultural and botanical exhibition, the main features of which would be permanent, where the greenhouses and flower gardens now are near Mount St. Vincent, the result would be of such great and lasting value to the city as to justify the most complete and hearty public cooperation. It would not be a use of the Park for the fair nor any material encroachment upon its grounds, while it would provide for certain features of the exhibition in a manner to contribute greatly to permanent treasures of the city. The opportunity is one that it would be folly to throw away, because the institutions to be perfected are within the inclosure of Central Park, where they were always intended to be.

We quite agree with the *Sun* in pronouncing its election returns "marvellous." Its readers must have been of that opinion, since they were led to believe by that so-called newspaper on Wednesday morning that Ohio and Iowa had gone Republican, that Massachusetts was in doubt, and that Mr. RICE'S plurality was 28,000 in the State and over 11,000 in Kings. This rather serious deficiency of information did not deter the *Sun* from indulging in its usual boasting. We have not been disposed to brag about THE TIMES'S returns, but in another part of this issue we submit to a candid world a few facts which seem to have a bearing on the question of the comparative fullness and accuracy of the returns printed by the newspapers of this city on the morning after the election.

The opinions of Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR, who represented the Attorney General in the prosecution of the Sugar Trust, as to the effect of the General Term's decision upon Trust certificates, should be read with interest by some of our contemporaries that have encouraged investment in "the industrial stocks." Gen. PRYOR is of the opinion that the legal force of these certificates is destroyed, because the Trust is held to be founded on an illegal agreement, and because "the memorandum of an illegal agreement furnishes no basis for an action and constitutes no property right that the courts can take cognizance of or protect." His statements are in some sense an answer to the question recently raised by us as to the real owners of Trust property after the original owners have sold to the public the certificates that were issued to them in exchange for the stock representing their factories. The encouragement of speculation in these "blind pools" through what is called "the unlisted department," was a great hinder on the part of the Stock Exchange.

It is rather remarkable that this country should hold "the record" for the leaping of horses. This accomplishment comes into play only in hunting, and the hunting in this country is of course very trifling in comparison with that in the British islands. Nevertheless, American-bred horses have for some years beaten the records made abroad. The performance in Chicago in which two Canadian animals cleared a bar 6 feet 10¼ inches from the ground is by far the most remarkable yet achieved. Such a leap would be unusual for a horse at liberty, while for a horse and rider it is wonderful. If the Canadians can succeed in breeding horses that combine speed and stoutness with this capacity for jumping, the market for them in London will be practically unlimited, and the prices what in Canada itself would seem fabulous.

THE REPUBLICAN EXPLANATION.

When a man sets out to find an explanation for a series of very unpleasant facts, which are also rather complex, it is very natural for him to select the causes that are the least humiliating to himself. These causes may be quite insufficient. They may be inconsistent one with another. They may even, some of them, be a little ridiculous. But so long as they provide a balm for wounded feelings and enable the reasoner to assume the air of philosophy without admitting too much disagreeable truth, they will always be too tempting to discard. When Mr. HARRISON or Private Secretary HALFORD or Assistant Postmaster General CLARKSON is called upon to give a public judgment on the elections which, on Tuesday, from Virginia to Iowa, showed Republican losses or reverses, it is inevitable that they prefer to take one election at a time, and to think as much as possible at what another resolutely satisfied philosopher was wont to call the "demnition total." Nor are their explanations without a certain superficial plausibility if one is willing to take them, as they do, one by one. It is in a general way apparently satisfactory to say that the President did no more for MAHONE than for other candidates, and is not specially involved in his disaster. But the converse of the statement is equally true, and gives a very different result. If he did as much for all as he did for MAHONE, and all were defeated, he is involved in all the defeats. FORAKER in Ohio, HUTCHISON in Iowa, the State ticket in New-York, and GRUBB in New-Jersey, have all fallen despite the Administration's friendship, and that force which the spoilsmen claim is indispensable to success has everywhere been in vain.

Again, if it was prohibition that ruined the Republicans, as Mr. CLARKSON says it did in Iowa, it was the deliberate choice of the Republicans to advocate prohibition. They took that ground because they thought it was the strongest, and probably it was. On the very eve of election Mr. CLARKSON'S own paper, the Des Moines *Register*, in which the Assistant Postmaster General now puts forward this curious plea in explanation of defeat, made an emphatic appeal to the voters to stand by the Republican ticket because it was the Prohibition ticket. It le permitted to a politician, of course, to soothe his tortured feelings, if he can, by saying that he was beaten because of his advocacy of one thing and not because of his advocacy of another, but cool people, whose feelings are not tortured by the result and do not need soothing, will hardly see in that fact any cause for security as to the future. Mr. CLARKSON'S argument is equivalent to saying that the Republicans would not have been beaten if they had adopted the Democratic policy. That is true, but it does not give any reason for confidence in Republican strength as such. Moreover, the Republicans were very nearly beaten in Massachusetts, where they were aided by the liquor dealers, who hate Mr. RUSSELL, the Democratic candidate, and they were badly beaten in Virginia, where the issue was not raised. The real fact is that in all the States, on local issues, they took the ground that they thought most favorable, and on one issue alone they were consistent, (save in Massachusetts,) viz., the issue of extreme and obstinate protection; and as they were absolutely beaten everywhere, (except in Massachusetts,) it is obvious that they were beaten on that issue.

But the most important hiatus in these elaborate explanations—the omission of the very Hamlet—is in the failure to say why Federal patronage has not made the party receiving it safe. That is what it has been avowedly used for. It le absolutely the only excuse for it. The party was strong enough a year ago to carry Iowa, Ohio, and, for President, New-York. Ever since its leaders have devoted all their time and energy to making it stronger with the cohesive power of public place. Mr. HARRISON has turned out at least 75,000 men from different offices and given the offices to others to reward their past and secure their future labors for the party. Mr. CLARKSON himself has been the active agent in some sixty thousand of these changes. And after all this extensive work the party is weaker than it was a year ago. Why is this? Why are the chiefs of the spoils system, the men who have professed the greatest confidence in its efficacy, and have sneered most contemptuously at the "theorists" who declared that it did more harm than good, why are these astute and practical gentlemen as mute as fish on this point? They must see that they have failed in their professed object. The party is weaker in the various States where elections were held on Tuesday by at least 100,000 votes than it was last year. It is even weaker than it was two years ago, and much weaker than four years ago. Why? If every office that has been turned over to the party workers had cost the party a vote, the result would be explained, and something like that is what has happened.

SUCCESS FOR BALLOT REFORM.

The first application of the new ballot system in Massachusetts at once demonstrated its success and revealed the defects of the law adopted in that State. Experience in its use in a populous State will be a valuable guide in carrying out the reform elsewhere, as well as in perfecting it there. One of the great gains noted is the quiet and orderly way in which the election was conducted, but we have not had much confusion or disorder at polling places in this city since the present registration and election laws were enacted. The division of voting precincts so that not more than 300 votes are ordinarily polled at one place, the equal division of the election officers between the two parties casting the largest number of votes at the previous election, and the permission of designated watchers in behalf of the candidates of each party, have done away with the old scenes of fraud and tumult. If now the ticket peddlers and party "steerers" should be deprived of their occupation by the use of an official ballot, given out only by officials within the polling place, and by the secret method of voting, the complete quiet and good order of elections would be assured. The Massachusetts law does not prevent party heelers from following the voter to and from the voting place and pressing him with solicitations. The Saxton bill in this State would prohibit all electioneering within a hundred feet of the polling place, and that would be a decided improvement. It would be a practically complete protection of the voter from annoyance.

Perhaps the most valuable result of the Massachusetts experiment is the demonstration of the simplicity of the system and the ease with which it works. The principal argument that has been used against it is that it is complicated and difficult to understand and to comply with. Its friends have contended to the contrary, and their contention is justified by experience. There are necessarily many details to be provided for in the ballot law, and this may give rise to the impression that it is complicated, but most of these relate to the methods of nomination and to getting the ballots ready for use at the polls. Each process is plain and easily understood, and most of the details are attended to in advance of the election by public officials or officers of conventions and nominating bodies, who have plenty of time and opportunity for complying with legal requirements. Only ordinary intelligence and attention are needed to have everything in proper order. In Massachusetts no difficulty was experienced in having all nominations properly certified, the ballots duly printed and ready for use at the polling places, and all the required appliances on hand at the opening of the polls. When it comes to the voter's part the system is simplicity itself. Presumably he goes to the polls knowing for whom he wishes to vote, and that is about all he needs to know. He is not bothered with a multiplicity of ballots forced upon him by party "heelers," and he is free from the annoyance of those who wish to influence his action. Having presented himself and given his name, he receives a ballot containing the names of all the candidates, retires to a compartment by himself and designates his choice by a cross against the names of those for whom he votes, casts his vote at the ballot box, and goes out. Nothing could be simpler or easier.

In Massachusetts the names of all candidates for all offices to be voted for are printed upon one ballot, which is folded once, longitudinally, through the middle. The Saxton bill as passed last Winter provided for the classification of offices as under the present law in this State, so that there would be several separate ballots, all candidates for the same offices being on the same ballots, and it also provided for the grouping of the candidates by parties instead of by offices, so that a complete ticket could be voted for by a single cross against the party designation. We are inclined to think this is preferable to the one "blanket" ballot, with the party designation after each name. There might be six or eight different ballots to mark and fold, as "State," "City and County," "Judiciary," "Senate," "Assembly," &c., but each would be small and easily handled. There le absolutely no difficulty except for the illiterate or disabled voter, and for him there is protection. At present, if he is honest, he is liable to be deceived and imposed upon by irresponsible persons, and if he is venal he is almost sure to be bought. With the requirement for the publishing of nominations with the candidates grouped as they will be on the official ballot, with the fac similes and explanations to be posted at the polling places, with the opportunities of being educated to the simple degree of being able to mark the right names, and finally, with the privilege of having the marking done by sworn officials of the voter's choice, if need be, this difficulty may be reduced to practically nothing, and the chance that every voter will exercise his own free choice will be vastly increased.

The greatest of all the predicted benefits are amply verified by experience. The independence of the voter and the secrecy of the ballot are assured. No man can be intimidated or coerced, because there is no opportunity for employer, or taskmaster, or political leader or worker to know how he votes. Party terrorism, which is often the worst kind, is broken down. The opportunity and the incentive for bribery are taken away, because the briber cannot know for himself that what he has paid for is delivered. If he has to rely upon the word of a man capable of selling his vote he will not do much in the way of vote-buying. With proper supervision at the polls, such as is provided for under the election laws of this State, fraud in voting and in the counting and returning of votes will be practically impossible.

One of the great benefits of the new system is that described in our columns with reference to the election in Norfolk County, Mass. It will encourage independent voting against unworthy candidates forced into nomination by party machines or political rings. This is a twofold benefit. It will not only help to defeat bad candidates when actually put in nomination, but it will impel party organizations to make nominations that will command the confidence of their voters. The new system, once in operation, will purge our politics of a multitude of evils and abuses, and will make of elections a means of expressing the real choice of the people. Henceforth no man can oppose it without thereby practically confessing that he desires to retain the evils and abuses by which the popular choice is vitiated or defeated. That the reform system is simple and effective has been abundantly demonstrated by actual experience in our own country, and the demand for its general adoption will be irresistible.

THE GENERAL TERM'S TRUST DECISION.

Reviewing the record of proceedings against the Sugar Trust from a date some months before the beginning of the investigation by the Albany committee down to the confirmation of Judge BARRETT'S decision by the General Term of the Supreme Court, THE TIMES can regard with deep satisfaction its intimate connection with this movement against formidable rings designed to suppress competition in great industries. The investigation was ordered as a direct result, in large measure, of the elaborate exposure of the history and methods of Trusts and similar organizations in the columns of THE TIMES. Before the beginning of that inquiry THE TIMES had pointed out that the actual Trusts could be broken by enforcing the law relating to corporations, and had urged that it was the duty of the Attorney General to proceed against them in the courts. Some of our contemporaries professed to believe that the Trusts could not be reached in this way. For example, even after officers of the Sugar Trust had given testimony, the *Evening Post* remarked to its readers: "It cannot be said that any law is violated by Trusts. Nor is it easy to see how any law that the State can pass can reach them, nor is it clear that any law is necessary."

THE TIMES continued to urge that the remedy provided in the statutes should be applied, and repeatedly called upon the Attorney General to take the action authorized and required by law. Not until the case was taken up by Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR and those who were associated with him did it seem probable that any effort to enforce the law would be made. Immediately thereafter, however, the Attorney General and Gen. PRYOR earnestly proceeded against the Sugar Trust in behalf of the people, and in due time came the memorable decision of Judge BARRETT, which has now been confirmed in another notable decision of the General Term. Our contemporaries are now familiar with the law, and we presume that even the *Evening Post* will admit that a law has been violated.

The meaning of these two decisions is that the making of so-called Trusts by the surrender of the stock of corporations to Trustees will not be permitted in the State of New-York, and, in effect, that the Trust plan must be abandoned in other States, for the laws of many other States concerning the powers and duties of corporations are like those of New-York. Our statutes say that it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to bring action for the annulment of the charter of any corporation whenever such corporation shall have "forfeited its charter by abuse of its powers" or "by failure to exercise its powers," or whenever it shall have "done or omitted any act which amounts to a surrender of its corporate rights, privileges, and franchises," or whenever it shall have exercised a "franchise or privilege not conferred upon it by law." Judge BARRETT decided in the test case against the North River Refining Company, one of the Sugar Trust's corporations, that this corporation had violated some or all of these provisions by entering the Trust, and for this reason its charter was forfeited and its property placed in the hands of a receiver. He also decided that the Trust was an unlawful combination.

The General Term decides that the "governing object" of the Sugar Trust was such that it made the association "subject to the condemnation of the law, by which it is denounced as a criminal enterprise." By entering the Trust the North River Company "renounced and abandoned its own duties for the transaction and management of its own business and placed its interests and affairs under the dictation and control of a board which legally should have no power over it." We quote the following as to the duties of corporations and the offense of the corporation in question:

"It is a condition on which a corporation is allowed to be created and maintained that it shall exercise and use its franchises for the benefit of the public. And when it voluntarily declines to do that, or places itself in a situation in which that may be prevented as a consequence of its voluntary action, under the statute, as well as the decisions of the courts, its charter may be annulled at the suit of the Attorney General. The defendant had disabled itself for exercising its functions and employing its franchises as it was intended it should by the act under which it was incorporated, and had by the action which was taken placed itself in complete subordination to another and different organization to be used for an unlawful purpose, detrimental and injurious to the public. Instead of manufacturing its product and disposing of it to the public on what might be fair competitive prices, it had become a party to a combination, in part, at least, designed to create a monopoly and exact from the public prices which could not otherwise be obtained. This was a subversion of the object for which the company was created, and it authorized the Attorney General to maintain and prosecute this action to vacate and annul its charter."

It should be pointed out that every other corporation chartered by the State of New-York that has entered a Trust has thereby violated the law in the same way, and that its charter may and should be annulled by the courts. The White Lead Trust embraces two or three well-known corporations in this city, and at least one of these became a member after the decision of Judge BARRETT had been announced. The American Cotton Oil Trust has one corporation in this city and others in other States whose laws are similar to those of this State. The Standard Oil Trust embraces several corporations in this State, the largest being the Standard Oil Company of New-York. All these corporations, if they hold charters granted in this State, are held by these two decisions to have forfeited those charters. It will be the duty of the Attorney General to proceed against such corporations as soon as the test case shall have reached a final decision. There seems to be no probability that the decisions already made will not be sustained by the Court of Appeals.

MR. TILDEN'S WILL.

Two of the Judges now constituting the General Term of the Supreme Court in this judicial district have reached the conclusion that that astute lawyer SAMUEL J. TILDEN was incapable of drawing a will under which the great object of his desire in the disposition of his estate could be legally carried out. They reverse the decision of Judge LAWRENCE and hold invalid the provisions of Mr. TILDEN'S will which conveyed his residuary estate to the Tilden trust for the establishment and maintenance of a great library in this city.

This point upon which the decision turns has become familiar through the controversy that has been raised by the heirs at law, and the General Term now holds that the bequest is invalid because too much discretion is left to the executors and trustees. It was made to depend upon them whether the trust should be established and receive the estate for the purposes described, or whether the estate should be diverted by them to other "charitable, educational, and scientific purposes." In other words, it is held that there was no trust that could be judicially enforced. Judge DANIELS, who is quite as learned and sound a jurist as either VAN BRUNT or BRADY, both of whom join in the decision, dissents, and holds that a testator may vest in his executors discretionary power over his estate for certain specified purposes; and as the general tendency of judicial decisions has been more and more to give effect to the will and intent of testators in disposing of their property, it is not at all certain that the Court of Appeals will sustain this decision.

As a great public benefit was clearly intended by Mr. TILDEN, and as the trust is an agency as clearly adapted to carrying out his purpose, it is certainly to be hoped that the court of last resort will find that it is not necessary to construe the law for the defeat of this purpose rather than for its execution.

HARRISON AND CLEVELAND.

The extraction of morals from election returns is very apt to be a misleading process. The result is attributed by the various moralists to various causes, according to their own respective prepossessions, and to a dispassionate observer many of the speculations are indicatively wide of the mark. The election that have just taken place offer a comparatively easy problem. There was not the intense interest in them that attaches to a national election, in which both parties concentrate all their resources upon a few doubtful States, and in which the result produced is apt to be a measure merely of the power applied. At the same time, these elections were held in so many States, and the local causes at work in them severally so nearly neutralized each other, that a general gain or loss of either party must indicate a shifting of popular opinion that is really significant.

In this case the result is unmistakably significant. It is significant not so much of a Democratic gain as of a Republican loss. In Iowa, for example, there was no Democratic strength, and the Democratic Party was a "skeleton organization." It was filled up to a war footing and carried to victory by the votes of men who had always been Republicans and who would even now resent being called Democrats. What is true of Iowa is true, though in a less degree, of Ohio, which for nearly twenty years had ceased to be even a doubtful State. It is because Republicans were discontented and disgusted with the action of their party that these two Republican States have "gone Democratic."

The cause of this discontent and disgust is not far to seek. The verdict of the people as it was taken on Tuesday is a declaration that the Administration of President HARRISON is a failure. To the question why it should have failed the answer is not quite so obvious. It has been conducted openly and avowedly in the interest of the Republican Party machine and of the spoilsmen. It has been very sordid and self-seeking, and has postponed the public interest, without the least scruple and without more than a decent degree of hypocrisy, to private and personal and class interests. But other Republican Administrations have done this without losing their hold upon the people or falling into real discredit with their own party. There is nothing in the history of this Administration, unless it be the silly appointment of TANNER, a blunder that has already been discerned and revoked, that cannot be matched in these former Administrations. Why is it that the people have become so sensitive to selfishness and sordidness and small intrigues that their resentment of them has been shown in this general defection?

There is only one answer possible to this question that will satisfy candid inquirers. It is because President HARRISON has distinctly retrograded from the standard which his immediate predecessor set up. It was because the Administration of President CLEVELAND was patriotic and public-spirited that the meannesses of commonplace politics revolt those who were never revolted by them before. It has been said of WAGNER'S music that people who have heard it only do hate it yet find that after hearing it they can no longer stand BELLINI. Doubtless there are thousands and thousands of the voters who deserted the Republican Party on Tuesday who would still declare that they were justified in voting for HARRISON last year, and that Democratic ascendency, as exhibited in the Administration of CLEVELAND, had been a curse to the country. All the same these men are conscious of a change, and of a change for the worse, since CLEVELAND went out and HARRISON came in. They are sensible that the Democratic Administration raised and that the Republican Administration has lowered again the tone of American public life. They are not yet willing to give President CLEVELAND the credit of the one, but they are prepared to visit upon President HARRISON the discredit of the other, a discredit of which they are conscious only by contrast. It is because Mr. CLEVELAND is not a commonplace politician, but a man of honesty and courage, that the succession of a commonplace politician arouses the resentment of men who would never have noticed or known the difference if the line of commonplace politicians had been unbroken. To raise the standard of official life and of political sentiment in a country is a very great public service. When the man who renders it does it at his own risk and sacrifices his own immediate prospects in doing it, we may adopt BURKE'S language and say that it is a service "which rarely comes within the powers and almost as rarely coincides with the desires of any man." This is the great benefit which GROVER CLEVELAND has conferred upon the people of the United States. He has made BENJAMIN HARRISON intolerable.

LIGHT AND CRISP.

Connected with a saw mill in Topsham, which William King, the first Governor of Maine, owned, was a store, with the business of which he was not well informed. Being alone in the store one day a lady entered and asked him the price of needles. "One cent apiece, Madam," replied the Governor. "But elsewhere I can purchase three or four for a cent," she replied. "Well," Gov. King responded, "if that is so, take them all. I won't have an article in my shop that's not worth a cent."—*Bath (Me.) Independent.*

"Do you ever receive contributions written on both sides of the paper?" asked a gentleman, entering a newspaper office. "No, sir; never," emphatically replied the editor. "All right; I was going to indorse this check to your order, but I don't want you to break your rules." Then he went out, leaving the editor in a deep-green study.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

There is a difference between faith and knowledge. Knowledge is confined to the guesses made by the soul from the impressions carried to the brain by the nerves, and is often very deceptive. Faith is believing what we see not, on testimony entitled to credibility.—*Catholic News.*

A Boston man suggests that a dove would be a more appropriate national bird than the eagle. He doesn't know what he is talking about. What does America want with a national bird that can't scream?—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

It is a fact worth pondering that though the night falls around us it never breaks, whereas the day breaks but never falls. We offer this delicate fancy to some struggling aspirant for poetical honors.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Take ten writers of novels whose books have a fine sale and ten mechanics who have steady work at $2 50 per day, and at the end of two years the mechanics will have earned the most money.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Mint made enough money last year to give every man, woman, and child in Philadelphia nearly $25. But it isn't a co-operative concern, and some of them did not get so much.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Mr. O'Rafferty—And what did your brother think was the rale cause of his death? Mr. Duffy—He brother never knew the rale cause of his death, as no inquest was held on him.—*Texas Siftings.*

Prof. Peabody of Harvard always has a felicitous way of saying things. "True liberty," says he, "is the discovery of one's place in the universal organism."—*Boston Gazette.*

The Republicans have held their own this year pretty much everywhere except in places where the Democrats are holding it for them.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Brown—How time flies. Jenkins—I am not aware of its speedy passage. B.—Then you have not a note to pay. J.—No; I hold yours.—*Boston Budget.*

The stockholders of the Phonographic Doll Company would like to hear the little creature say "par."—*Boston Bulletin.*

Boles will be Boles. So will the next Governor of Iowa.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THAT BOHEMIAN GIRL.

The mystery is solved. "She" and the Bohemian damsel of Balfe's opera are one and the same. Mr. Haggard's friend, however, had a subterranean fire to go into and warm herself up whenever she felt the chill of age creeping over her, and she had a Kallikrates whom she remembered without his being called upon to sing a doleful ballad about it. Arline's immortality is inexplicable. For years and years she has vainly dreamed that she dwelt in marble halls while many worthier heroines have gone to do so in reality in the tomb of oblivion, and there does not seem at present to be any danger of the Bohemian maiden's finding what Mr. Poe called "surcease of sorrow" in the cold, cold ground.

Some say that the secret of the longevity of the long-lost girl with the strawberry mark on her arm is to be found in the fact that she is surrounded with good old tunes beloved by the public heart. If once in a while those tunes should be well sung one might be ready to accept this explanation of the opera's continued existence. But is any known music ever worried and baited as this? How often, oh how often! is it butchered to make an amateur's holiday! And does there exist anywhere on this long-suffering earth an opera company so bad that it cannot and will not stand up for one round with "The Bohemian Girl"?

The poor old dear had another bad time of it last night at the Harlem Opera House, a very pretty theatre, worthy of a better fate. The Emma Juch English Opera Company took a fall out of the veteran. Miss Maria Decca was to have appeared as "She"—that is, Arline—but she fell sick at the prospect, and her place was taken by Laura Bertini, who dreamed that she dwelt in marble halls half a tone lower than those occupied by the orchestra. Mr. William Castle told the audience that they would remember him; but they will not, if they can help it. If they do they should remember him as he was years ago, not as he was last night.

Alonzo Stoddard appeared as the heart bowed down with weight of woe. He looked it. Miss Lizzie MacNichol, as the Queen of the Gypsies, demonstrated the value of opera in English by keeping every word of the text to herself and giving none of it to her hearers. As for the rest, their sins will surely find them out. Altogether, it was a conventional "Bohemian Girl" night, and every one felt the better for it. Happy Balfe! He was mortal and escaped.

CALDERON IN GERMAN.

Plays by Calderon de la Barca have been translated into English by Shelley, Edward Fitzgerald, and Denis Florence McCarthy, but rarely, if ever, placed on the boards. The Germans have paid much more attention to the most prolific and, perhaps, the greatest of the dramatists of Spain. One for practical use on the stage is "Der Richter von Zalamea," an adaptation by Adolf Wilbrandt.

In the vast quantity of religious, historical, mythological, romantic, and court plays written by Calderon between A. D. 1622 and 1681 there is none better suited to the modern stage than "The Alcalde of Zalamea." It may seem to us meagre in parts, and the introduction of a Don Quixote and Sancho Panza in the characters of Don Mendo and Nuno superfluous, as they have nothing to do with the plot. But by the same reasoning parts of Shakespeare's plays are meagre, and many characters are superfluous.

Herr Possart took the air of a peasant proprietor who knows his own weight in the village very well. In the dramatic, pathetic, and violent parts he was better than in the comic. For Pedro Crespo offers a considerable range of expression, from the scenes with a cursing General who has a bad leg to those with the violator of a daughter's honor, when humility, despair, fury, and relentless purpose have to succeed each other within short compass. As usual, the support was poor. Fräulein Christian had but one scene which gave her opportunity for acting, and that she did not use to good effect. Herr Kiemschneider, as the imprecative but kindly old General, was the only actor who could be fairly selected for commendation.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The first public rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will take place at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A programme of Beethoven and Wagner music will be performed under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

A free organ recital will be given this evening at the Madison-Avenue Reformed Church by W. R. Chapman and E. G. Jardine, assisted by Miss M. Stoddard and Emily M. Lawler, vocalists.

Emma Juch will appear in "Carmen" at the Harlem Opera House this evening.

TALK OF THE POLITICIANS.

Ex-Collector Gould and ex-Assemblyman James A. Roberts of Buffalo are in the city resting after their mighty efforts in behalf of the Republican ring ticket in that city, which was so badly broken in the election battle of Tuesday. They feel so mournful over the disappointing result of the contest that they will probably decorate their silk hats with broad bands of black. Buffalo did not escape the Democratic tidal wave, and that is why the wanderers are sorrowful. All the important local offices were lost, including that of Mayor, County Judge, and Superintendent of Education. Buffalo has always been a banner district for the Republicans, and it was only recently that the ring got President Harrison to appoint its man Collector of the Port.

Candidates for Register-elect Frank T. Fitzgerald's seat in Congress are springing up rapidly. Some Tammany leaders have already spoken of Judge Gildersleeve, and Iceman Turner has been mentioned. The Tammanyites have not agreed on a name yet. Henry E. Beech comes forward and announces himself as a candidate. He lives at 38 Charlton-street, and says that he is a lifelong resident of the district, and was always a member of Tammany Hall, and he adds that he was never an aspirant for office before.

Secretary De Freest of the Democratic State Committee was in town last night fresh from Troy. He said that the Republican talk was the usual cry of fraud made to cover their discomfiture. The result was partly due to the fight between the Miller men led by Burleigh and the Platt men headed by Baker. The Platt men put up Rogers, who was an unpopular man, and the usual Republican majority in Washington was reduced to 1,700, while Rensselaer gave a big majority for Collins. Mr. De Freest says the election was perfectly square.

Speculation is plentiful as to who will succeed Police Justice Patterson, whose term is about to expire. Edward P. Hagan, the Tammany leader in the Sixteenth, is spoken of. Some say that when the nomination for the Senate was given to Mr. Stadler, Hagan was promised a Police Justiceship. Numerous other candidates are in the field. Some are wondering if Patterson is to be reappointed.

Congressman Quackenbush, Isaac Baker, and James S. Smart, a committee of the Republican State Executive Committee, left for Troy last night to see what could be done toward making up a contest against Collins, who was elected Senator of the Washington-Rensselaer district over Rogers by a large majority. The Republican Committee have cried fraud very loudly.

Gen. Knapp, Chairman of the Republican Committee, holds on pretty well. He will stay here until the official canvass is made. He has sent out for the vote by counties for Tabor and Wemple and Varnum and Cooke, and he will see if he can draw any consolation from the official figures.

THE BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

The Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island dined at Delmonico's last night, and the large dining room was filled with five long tables, at which sat fully a hundred and twenty-five ladies and gentlemen. The rooms presented a very pleasing picture, to which the masses of flowers on the tables gave color. D. J. Newland presided, and at his right sat Julian Hawthorne, and on his left the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, and the Rev. W. M. Walker, the guests of the evening, who, after the dinner, spoke on "Vacation Lessons." Mr. Hawthorne spoke of his recent trip with the Workingmen's Committee to investigate foreign industries.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, J. Arthur Barratt, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Colby, W. B. Conklin, the Rev. W. C. Bitting

NEW BROTHERHOOD MEN

CAPT. COMISKEY WILL JOIN THE MOVEMENT.

REPORTS WILL BE MADE TO SECURE OTHER FIRST-CLASS ASSOCIATION PLAYERS.

When the Players' National League was organised it was intended to engage only members of the Brotherhood for the clubs and to pay no attention whatever to the American Association. The latter, however, has showed a tendency to assist the League magnates, and in consequence the Brotherhood will break into the ranks of the Association. Charley Comiskey, the first baseman and Captain of the St. Louis Browns, will join the Chicago Club. He has been in sympathy with the new movement from the start and wants to get stock in one of the clubs. Comiskey prefers Chicago because it is his home.

Comiskey is perhaps the most popular player in the American Association, and he would add considerably to the strength of the new one me. It has been due to his skill, generalship, and faculty of handling men that the Browns have been successful. Even last season, with a far inferior team, he gave the Brooklyns a close race for first honors. Comiskey is not the only man wanted. If possible, Latham, King, and Robinson of the Browns, Collins of Brooklyn, and Stovey and Welch of the Athletics will be secured. In fact, any first-class player in the Association who can be induced to join the Brotherhood will be taken in. With Comiskey it is said that Robinson, King, Latham, and Stovey have already signified their intention of leaving the Association. The Brotherhood men think that if they can carry out their plans and get the stars of the two associations in their new League there will be a bright future in store. They are confident, they say, of the success of the new venture, and their latest move in declaring war against the American Association proves the correctness of that assertion.

At the meeting yesterday it was determined to abolish the pool schems and make the different cities self-supporting. In other words, instead of dividing the profits between eight clubs, each team will have to support itself. After each game the visiting club will get 30 per cent. of the gate and the grand stand receipts. This is a departure from the old system. The League clubs only gave the visiting clubs a percentage of the money taken at the gate and held the total receipts of the grand stand. The new scheme will benefit the nines of Buffalo, Cleveland, and Pittsburg, while cities like New-York, Boston, and Chicago, where the attendance and grand stand patronage are very large, will suffer by the change. The Brotherhood people, in all their dealings, show a willingness to render all the assistance possible to clubs in small cities. After all expenses are paid the profits will be divided between the stockholders and the players. The latter will pool their profits, and every ball player will receive an equal amount.

The assignment of the players was discussed at some length yesterday. It is more than probable that Mark Baldwin, who was stated in THE TIMES, will play in Brooklyn. He will take Dunlap of Pittsburg with him to play second base. Glasscock and Bassett of Indianapolis in that event will go to Pittsburg. Ewing will captain the New-York team, and he wants a first-class short stop to fill the place made vacant by Ward's removal. Wise, who has been assigned to Buffalo with the Washington team, may be selected to play here. Nothing definite, however, has been done in that line, but the players all display a tendency to do just what is best for the interests of the new organization. They have no preference, and will go where they are sent. On that point President Ward is greatly pleased. To a friend he said that it was highly gratifying to witness the enthusiasm displayed by the boys throughout the meeting.

It was thought that a permanent organization would be perfected yesterday, but John Ward told the players that that was not necessary, and it will not be done until the next meeting, which will be held in January. Several names were mentioned for the Presidency, but the players have not found a suitable man. It was hoped that A. G. Mills, a lawyer of this city and an ex-President of the League, could accept, but his sympathies are not with the Brotherhood. Henry Chadwick, "the father of baseball," has been mentioned, but it is not known exactly what his views on the subject are. There are a dozen applicants for the position of secretary. Among them are George Wright, the famous old short stop, and Frank Brunell of Chicago. Harry Wright was booked for the position, but it has been decided to place the management of the Philadelphia Club in his charge.

President Ward will furnish the supplies. He will probably patronize his old club-mate Keefe, who is in the sporting goods business in this city. An order will be given to a printer for 200 contracts to-day, and it is hoped that within ten days every player will have signed a contract. After the meeting last evening all the players appeared to be highly pleased with the work performed. They gathered in Engel's café in Twenty-seventh-street, and in knots of twos and threes discussed the situation. They pay but little attention to the threats of the League magnates and are not fearful of legal proceedings.

BRIDGE MEN DISSATISFIED.

THEY SAY THAT THE TRAIN DISPATCHER LEVIES ASSESSMENTS.

Some forty conductors employed on the Brooklyn Bridge made charges against Dispatcher Prince, stating that he had levied assessments upon them, and threatened to discharge those who did not pay up. They also said that whenever he found parcels that had been forgotten by passengers on the trains he failed to turn them in to the persons designated to receive them. Superintendent Martin, however, it was said, did nothing in the case, and the men then applied to the Bridge Trustees, who directed Mr. Martin's attention to the matter. Mr. Martin said that Prince was a very useful man, understanding thoroughly the business of his situation.

Shortly after this, it is asserted that two of the men—Martin and Murphy—whose names appeared on the complaint, and who had been employed on the bridge for seven years, were discharged, and when the other men asked the Superintendent for an explanation they claim they got no satisfaction. The Trustees were appealed to again, and yesterday the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees held a special meeting and investigated the charges against Prince. They were unable to come to any conclusion, and an adjournment was taken, subject to the call of the Chair, to look into the matter further.

BOTH FIRMS ENTITLED TO THE NAME.

Firm and business names are usually guarded from duplication and infringement with jealous care, and it is exceedingly seldom that the condition arises in which the same firm name can be employed by different firms with equal legal right, but that condition does exist in the case of Le Boutillier Brothers of Fourteenth-street and Broadway and Le Boutillier Brothers of West Twenty-third-street. The proprietors of both large establishments are brothers. In 1883 two of them, constituting the Broadway and Fourteenth-street firm, separated, one brother selling out to the other, who continued the business under the old name. The other brother joined with a younger brother in establishing the business in West Twenty-third-street.

In a notice which recently appeared in THE TIMES occurred a sentence which might be interpreted as indicating that the right of the house in Fourteenth-street to the name of Le Boutillier Brothers was in doubt. Such was not the intention of the sentence in question, as such a reflection could not be in accordance with the facts.

FLOWER SHOW IN A STUDIO.

The success of the Japanese chrysanthemum festival which is to be held to-day and to-morrow at the studio of Mr. Louis C. Tiffany, 7 East Seventy-second-street, by the patronesses of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, for the benefit of that worthy institution, is already an assured fact. It promises to be one of the fashionable events of the season, and already the tickets are about all sold. The display of flowers from famous private collections will be large and beautiful and the artistic effect will be heightened by the commingling of Spanish dancers in costumes worn by the ladies.

The few tickets remaining unsold can be obtained from the Trustees of the Infirmary: Mrs. D. M. Stimson, 11 West Seventeenth-street; Mrs. J. T. Willets, 55 West Fifty-fourth-street; Miss Stone, 25 East Forty-fifth-street; Miss J. B. DeForest, 13 West Thirtieth-street; Miss Helen Iselin, 83 Clinton-place, and at the Decorative Art Rooms and the Woman's Exchange.

THE REV. MR. FREEMAN CALLED TO ISLIP.

The Rev. Henry R. Freeman, the popular assistant pastor of the Church of the Holy Spirit, corner of Madison-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, is about to leave there to accept a call from Islip, Long Island. In consequence the congregation of the aforesaid church are in many ways giving expressions of sincere regret at his leaving them. During Mr. Freeman's connection with the church he has endeared himself to the congregation and he will be greatly missed by them all. It is understood that he is soon to be married, and it is estimated that his old congregation do not intend to allow him to leave them without such a substantial token of regard that he and his bride may have a comfortable start in life.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

THE RELATIONS OF THE EMPIRE WITH SWITZERLAND FRIENDLY.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day discussed the foreign estimates. Count von Berchem, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, replying to Herr Woermann, said that the complainte against the British Niger Company were justified. England's reply to Germany's communication on the subject had not yet been received. Negotiations are proceeding with England looking to the delimitation of the Togo territory.

A supplementary credit was asked by the Government in connection with Capt. Wissmann's expedition. The amount asked for is under two million marks.

The committee also debated a proposition to establish a new German Consulate at Basle, Switzerland. Count von Berchem denied that any bitterness existed between Germany and that country. He said that an entente between the two nations regarding a renewal of the settlement treaty was not improbable.

Herr Woermann exaggerated that direct cable communication be established with the Cameroons country, and Dr. von Stephan, Chief of the Imperial Posts and Telegraphs, spoke in favor of such a project.

The Reichstag has referred the permanent Socialist bill to a committee.

THE LIGHTERMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The General Steam Navigation Company has sent a circular to its customers stating that, owing to the strike, the company has arranged to load their vessels at Harwich.

At the meeting of master lightermen to-day several speakers expressed displeasure because Cardinal Manning and Mr. Sidney Buxton sided with the men without inquiring into the character of their demands. Even Lord Brassey's award, it was said, would enable the men to earn £5 4s. weekly, the highest artisan wages in the country.

Cardinal Manning, Mr. Buxton, and the Lord Mayor have sent a joint letter to the masters in which they declare that the principle of one job to constitute a night's work was accepted by the masters, and that the matter was not referred to Lord Brassey's arbitration. They advise the masters to surrender.

WRECKED OFF THE JAPAN COAST.

NINETEEN OF THE CREW OF AN AMERICAN SHIP LOST.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 7.—The American ship Cheseborough, Capt. Ericsson, from Hiogo via Hokadadi for New-York, has been wrecked on the north west coast of Japan. Nineteen of her crew were drowned.

D. B. Dearborn, this agent of the Cheseborough at this port, says that she was owned by Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Me. She was built in 1875 and measured 1,461 tons. Her dimensions were: Length, 204 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet, and depth of hold, 24 feet. She was a full-rigged clipper, and rated in the first class. She had made a number of voyages between this port and San Francisco.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Upon the opening of the session of the Parnell Commission to-day, Sir Henry James resumed his speech in behalf of the *Times*. He read extracts from speeches made by Messrs. Parnell and Davitt and others in which the speakers had advocated boycotting. Sir Henry contended that the persons who had made these speeches were responsible for the crimes in Ireland following their delivery.

Sir Charles Russell, formerly of counsel for Mr. Parnell, was present in the court room today for the first time since the withdrawal of the Parnellite counsel.

A BOULANGIST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A conference between the leaders of the Boulangist party was held to-day at the residence of Gen. Boulanger, on the island of Jersey. Sixty of the prominent members of the party were present.

The authorities of the island of Jersey had a conference to-day which resulted in the landlord of the house in which the Boulangist conference was held being cautioned that he would be held responsible in the event of any overt demonstration arising from the conference.

It is stated that the Boulangist leaders debated propositions for important alterations in the programme of the party.

WILLIAM AND THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—The Sultan's yacht Izzedin, having on board the Turkish officers specially attached to the suite of Emperor William during his visit to Constantinople, accompanied as far as Mitylene the German vessels on which Emperor William and the Empress sailed. At Mitylene the German vessels were met by the German squadron.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Emperor William to-day telegraphed to Prince Bismarck as follows:

"After my stay in Constantinople, which seems like a dream and which the magnificent hospitality of the Sultan rendered paradisiacal, I am now passing the Dardanelles. The weather is beautiful."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Mme. Arnoldson Rosaignol today signed a contract with M. Strakosch, at Montreux, Switzerland, for fifty representations in America. She will receive 250,000f., and M. Strakosch will pay all the traveling expenses of a suite of eight persons.

At a meeting of sixty republican members of the Chamber of Deputies to-day it was decided to convoke a plenary reunion of the republican majority to appoint officers of the party. The speakers pronounced against the formation of groups. The Boulangist members will be excluded from the reunion.

The work of receiving exhibits from the exposition is going on rapidly. Many stalls are already dismantled.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 7.—The Premier of Victoria has consulted with the Governments of the other Australian colonies with reference to the question of federation. The replies received concurred in the opinion that the existing Federal Council had sufficient power to decide upon a basis of federation, and that no special convention to consider the subject was necessary.

BELGRADE, Nov. 7.—Ex-King Milan will arrive at Belgrade next week. The object of his visit is to reach a definite settlement touching the position of ex-Queen Nathalie with the Government and the Regents.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—An explosion occurred today in a dynamite factory near Bilbos. Four persons were killed and many were injured.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—All the Cabinet Ministers, excepting Mr. Ritchie, have arrived in London to attend a Cabinet council to-morrow.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Harold M. Sewall of Maine is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Congressman William C. Mayburry of Detroit is at the Hoffman House.

Judge John Davis of the United States Court of Claims is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Secretary Bayard and wife arrived at the New-York Hotel last night from Washington.

Senator John R. McPherson of New-Jersey and Pay Director John S. Cunningham, United States Navy, are at the Victoria Hotel.

John A. Kasson of Iowa and Charles F. Mayer and John K. Cowen of Baltimore are at the Brevoort House.

John Roberts, member of the British Parliament, and John V. Farwell of Chicago are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald of Indiana, ex-Mayor John A. Roche of Chicago, and Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, Me., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald presided at a meeting of the General Committee of the Washington Memorial Arch fund, held in the Equitable Building yesterday. Stanford White, the architect, was present and submitted a design for the arch, likewise exhibiting a diagram of the north side of Washington-square showing where the arch will be located. His plans met with the approval of the committee, which authorized him to secure forthwith the necessary permits from the city authorities so that work on the arch can be commenced.

Treasurer William R. Stewart reported that the following subscriptions were received yesterday: R. P. Flower, $100; Dr. W. H. Draper, $25; Prof. John K. Rees, Prof. Augustus C. Merriman, Prof. John W. Burgess, $5 each; Henry Abbey, $3; E. Nicholas, $1. Previously acknowledged, $58,223 70; grand total, $58,367 70.

AN ATTRACTIVE MUSIC RIDE.

A large and fashionable audience gathered at the Central Park Riding Academy last evening to witness the opening ride of the season of 1889-90. About seventy riders participated in the grand march, which was prettily executed under the commandership of H. Buwsky. A programme of excellent merit was successfully carried out. It embraced hurdle jumping, tandem riding, vaulting, and a mounted quadrille.

In the audience were Controller Theodore W. Myers, Georges Austin, H. Wolff, Jr., R. L. Cuting, Theodore Moss, Mrs. Maurice B. Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. Slavin, C. Brooke and daughter, R. M. Galloway, Messrs. B. and L. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, W. H. Henriques, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Borg, Mrs. I. D. Hayes, S. J. Loewenthal, and S. Cohn.

"MARVELLOUS ELECTION RETURNS."

A PRESENTATION OF ACTUAL FACTS PROVOKED BY THE FOOLISH BOASTING OF A MORNING CONTEMPORARY.

His neighbor cometh and searcheth him.—Proverbs, xviii., 17.

The ostrich, simple bird, hath a habit of burying its head in the sand, thereby protruding into the air a very considerable portion of its anatomy, thus affording the hunter who pauses to pursue such foolish game an excellent shot.—Old Traveller.

The Sun's Marvellous Election Returns.

It is nothing new for the *Sun* to distance every other paper in the country in the completeness and accuracy of its news on the morning after an election, but rarely, if ever, has it distanced all competitors by so far and so much as it did yesterday.

New-York City and State it had, of course, with substantial accuracy, giving in its first edition a complete and correctly tooted up table of the majorities in every county in the State.

It contained also the information that Chapin had carried Brooklyn by 8,000 when other papers were guessing he had pulled through by a small majority.

The list of Senators and Assemblymen elect printed in its first edition was full and correct. It was the only paper to give accurate returns from every county in New-Jersey.

The showing made by the other papers, varying from the hysterical collection of tabulated blanks printed in the *World* to the comparatively complete tables of THE TIMES, in no case approached in accuracy, extent, or intelligibility the story of results that the *Sun* presented to its readers.

It was in the extent and accuracy of its returns from distant States, however, that the enormous superiority of the *Sun's* facilities for news-getting was manifested. The *Sun* in its first edition printed more and better news of the result in the country at large than any other paper was able to give in a last edition. In the *Sun* alone could the Democrats of the country yesterday morning learn that Ohio had certainly and Iowa almost certainly gone Democratic, and that Massachusetts was in great doubt. No other paper gave any idea of the extent to which Mahone had been scowled under, and from a half dozen other States the *Sun's* returns were practically complete, while other papers were merely guessing that somebody had been elected.

The *Sun* shines for all all the time, but its rays are rarely more universal or more brilliant than on the morning after an election, no matter which side has won.—*Yesterday's New-York Sun.*

FROM THE "SUN'S" COLUMNS.

Wednesday Morning, First Page, First Column.

A CLOSE VOTE IN OHIO.

CAMPBELL GIVING FORAKER A VERY LIVELY TUSSLE.

MASSACHUSETTS CLOSE, TOO.

In Kings County the party has held its own on the State ticket, rolling up a majority of upward of 11,000.

The Democrats made important gains all over Ohio. * * * The State is probably very close. Campbell, the Democratic candidate for Governor, *may* be elected. But the result *is probably close.*

[MEM.—The italics are ours.]

Second Page, Fifth Column.

OHIO WILL BE QUITE CLOSE.

CAMPBELL RUNNING EVERYWHERE AHEAD OF HIS TICKET.

THE DEMOCRATS BELIEVE THEY HAVE CARRIED THEIR STATE AND LEGISLATIVE TICKETS.

Sixth Page, Editorial Column.

In Ohio the pace was too fast for Forraker's comfort. *He managed to struggle in ahead.*

[MEM.—The italics are ours.]

First Page, Second Column.

THE STATE TICKET.

RICE'S PLURALITY.....28,083

First Page, Third Column.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN PROBABLY ELECTED.

In the Senate the Republicans are 19, the Democrats 13; no change is made by this election. In the Assembly of 1889 there will be 87 Republicans and 61 Democrats, a gain of 12 for the Democrats.

[Probably the Assembly of 1890 is meant. MSM.—Blame the compositor, of course.]

Thursday, Second Page, Third Column.

Frank Rice's plurality in the State has been lowered by corrected returns so that it will fall to about 20,000.

The *Sun* has remarkably few changes to make in the list of Senators and Assemblymen published on Wednesday morning. * * * In the Assembly list typographical errors made us call Judge Greene of Orange a Republican, and the name of Mr. Weed of Kings was printed "Wood." To-day's advices bring the news that Stewart (Rep.) has apparently beaten Vosburgh in Montgomery County, and that Dempsey (Dem.) has won in the Second Oneida District. With these changes the Senate will be composed of 19 Republicans and 13 Democrats. The Assembly will contain 88 Republicans and 60 Democrats. This is a gain of 11 for the Democrats in the Assembly and of 2 Democrats in the Senate.

Wednesday Morning, Second Page, Fourth Column.

MASSACHUSETTS VERY CLOSE.

IT LOOKS AS THOUGH THE DEMOCRATS HAD ELECTED THE GOVERNOR.

At midnight it looks as if the Democrats had carried Massachusetts by a small plurality.

FROM THE "TIMES'S" COLUMNS.

Wednesday Morning, First Page, First Column.

First Page, Seventh Column.

GOOD-BYE, MR. FORAKER.

CAMPBELL ELECTED GOVERNOR IN THE BUCKEYE STATE.

THE LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC, TOO—REPUBLICANS STILL HOPING BUT NOT CONFIDENT.

The Democrats claim the State by 10,000, and are celebrating the event by firing of bombs, fireworks and bonfires. The indications at this hour shew that Campbell is elected by about 5,000.

It is now conceded by the Republicans that Forraker is defeated, and the Democrats are likely to control the General Assembly.

NEW-YORK'S BIG MAJORITY.

THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET ELECTED.

RICE RECEIVES A PLURALITY OF ABOUT 25,000.

THE LEGISLATURE WILL BE STRONGLY REPUBLICAN.

A SMALL VOTE CAST BY BOTH PARTIES—THE REPUBLICANS LOSE TEN ASSEMBLYMEN—FULL RETURNS FROM EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE.

Frank Rice, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, has been elected by about 25,000 plurality, and the indications are that all the other Democratic candidates for State offices have been successful by somewhat smaller figures. Even Wemple and Tabor have probably been elected by good-sized pluralities. One of the features of the returns is the vote of Ontario County, the home of Frank Rice, which gives him a plurality of nearly 1,000, while giving the Republican candidates for the other State offices large pluralities.

Special returns to THE TIMES from every county in the State will be found in the appended table.

The Republicans will have the same representation in the next Senate as in the present, 20, against 12 for the Democrats. In the lower house, however, the Republicans have suffered a total loss of 10, the figures for the Assembly of 1890 standing: Republicans, 69; Democrats, 59, while the present House is composed of 79 Republicans and 49 Democrats.

Rice's plurality, 1889.....25,161

Fifth Page, Third Column.

MAYOR CHAPIN RE-ELECTED.

PLATT LOSES A SENATOR IN BROOKLYN.

A PLURALITY OF NEARLY 11,000 FOR THE DEMOCRATS IN KINGS COUNTY.

Second Page, First Column.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AS USUAL, THE REPUBLICANS CARRY THE STATE.

Fourth Page, Third Column, (Editorial.)

Gen. William Mahone was arrested last night for shooting a man named Herbert Harrison; but the person of that name whom Mahone wounded most seriously yesterday is called Benjamin.

First Page, Sixth Column.

IOWA.

THE DEMOCRATS VICTORIOUS BY FROM 5,000 TO 10,000.

First Page, Fifth Column.

BOSS MAHONE IS BEATEN.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC BY THIRTY THOUSAND.

M'KINNEY ELECTED GOVERNOR—THE LEGISLATURE STRONGLY DEMOCRATIC—THE HARRISON-MAHONE COMBINATION REBUKED.

Fifth Page, Fifth Column.

ABBETT DEFEATS GRUBB.

NEW-JERSEY IS DEMOCRATIC AS USUAL.

THE RING IN JERSEY CITY HAS LOST GROUND—MEMBERS OF THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

[Legislative lists are printed in full.]

DARKNESS AND DOUBT IN OTHER PLACES.

FROM THE "TRIBUNE'S" COLUMNS.

Wednesday Morning, First Page, First Column.

A CLOSE VOTE IN OHIO.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BOYER'S PLURALITY IN THE KEYSTONE STATE BETWEEN 40,000 AND 70,000—MASSACHUSETTS GIVES 10,000 OR 12,000 REPUBLICAN PLURALITY AND IOWA 6,000 OR 8,000.

Ohio is Republican, but the election of Gov. Forraker is in doubt at a late hour.

In this State the Democrats have about 18,000 plurality.

In New-Jersey Abbett (Dem.) is elected Governor by a slight majority.

FORAKER'S ELECTION IN DOUBT.

First Page, Fourth Column.

NEW-JERSEY.

ABBETT PROBABLY ELECTED.

THE RESULT NOT DEFINITELY KNOWN AT A LATE HOUR.

Second Page, First Column.

MAYOR CHAPIN RE-ELECTED.

At midnight the indications were that Mayor Chapin was *probably* re-elected by 3,000 or 4,000 majority over Col. Baird.

[MEM.—The *italics* are ours.]

Sixth Page, Second Column, (Editorial.)

THE ELECTIONS.

The Republican Party holds its own. In spite of the apathy natural a year following a Presidential victory, in spite of peculiar advantages in some States which gave the Democrats the utmost hope of important victories, in spite of the embarrassment and weakness which distribution of patronage always causes at first, the Republican Party holds every State in which it succeeded last year on its State ticket, and in comparison with 1887, the preceding "off" year, has made some gains. It ought to have done better. It could have done better. The returns make it plain that victories of lasting importance were really within its reach. But it has failed to keep down Democratic majorities, largely fraudulent, in a few cities, and thus has lost the benefit of handsome Republican gains in many counties. The result is that the Democratic assembly has been rephilled, though made with high hopes and peculiar opportunities; the Republican ascendency is nowhere broken, and the evidence shows that public confidence in the party and its new Administration is not diminished.

When so much has been gained, or held against odds, with so little effort and so great a loss through the apathy of individuals, the party has reason for encouragement, it is true. But it ought also to remember that decisive opportunities come not often to those who neglect them, and that more earnest and thorough work will be necessary hereafter.

FROM THE "HERALD'S" COLUMNS.

Wednesday Morning, Fifth Page, Sixth Column.

OHIO VERY CLOSE.

INDICATIONS THAT CAMPBELL IS ELECTED BY A SMALL PLURALITY.

FORAKER BEHIND HIS TICKET.

THE LEGISLATURE IN DOUBT.

Table of Election Returns, Fifth Page.

RICE'S PLURALITY ESTIMATED.....32,057

[Twelve counties not heard, from according to the *Herald's* tabis.]

FROM THE "WORLD'S" COLUMNS.

Wednesday Morning, First Page, First Column.

CRAZED BY DEFEAT!

MAHONE'S SON SHOOTS HERBERT HARRISON AT PETERSBURG.

OHIO IN GREAT DOUBT.

First Page, Third Column.

MAJORITIES IN THE COUNTIES.

Totals.....

[Twenty-nine counties not heard from.]

Fourth Page, Second Column. (Editorial.)

From Ohio come reports of decided Democratic gains—almost enough to encourage the hope that Campbell has defeated Foraker.

A PROJECT ABANDONED.

ELM-STREET WILL NOT BE WIDENED OR IMPROVED.

After many years' discussion and consideration the Board of Street Opening and Improvements came to a decision yesterday in the matter of the widening and extension of Elm-street. The board went into executive session early in the afternoon and remained in session for some time. There was an animated discussion, in which Mayor Grant took the ground that the time was inopportune for the making of the improvements, and insisted that just now the city was under all the expense it should be put to.

It is understood that all the members of the board were not in favor of abandoning the project and that some forcible opinions were expressed. After considerable talk a resolution was adopted declaring that the city is already under great expense for the repavement of streets, the aqueduct, water fronts, projected new city and judiciary buildings, new parks, the extension of College-place, and other improvements, and winding up with "therefore the proposed widening and extension of Elm-street is inexpedient at this time."

When Controller Myers was asked what stand he had taken in the matter he said that he had expressed his opinions forcibly, but that it was an executive session and the resolution adopted showed what was done. As to his own opinion of the Elm-street question he said that he did not care to express one in view of the resolution. "Is it not true that the board decided some time ago to improve the upper portion of Elm-street?" he was asked. "Yes; that is so," he said. "Does this resolution mean the abandonment of that part of the project?"

The Controller said that it did.

Commissioner Gilroy said that the action taken was practically an abandonment of the project.

Mayor Grant's opposition was based wholly on the question of expense. Recorder Smyth was not at the meeting.

A gentleman who represents a large number of the property owners along the proposed improvements on Elm-street, when told of the action of the Board of Street Opening, said: "I cannot believe that they intend to kill the matter entirely, as I have been led to believe that every member of the committee was in favor of it. That they deem it expedient at this time not to widen Elm-street on account of the enormous expense is not a sufficient reason to cause us to give up hope. There may be many reasons which have led to this decision, the principal one being the unsettled problem as to where the new municipal building shall be placed and the hearing that will have on the southern terminus of the improved street.

"As it is now decided that the new building will not be erected in the City Hall Park, and that it will be necessary to have a new appropriation from the Legislature to build it on that portion of the block between Chambers and Reade streets bounded on the west by the Emigrant's Bank and on the east by Centre-street, the possibilities are that when that is settled the Elm-street improvement may be taken up again.

"I think it unwise for the Commissioners to send the impression abroad that Elm-street will not be widened, because it will have to be done, if not now some time in the near future. Another reason for my belief is that a plan for the General Sessions new Court House has been accepted, conforming not only with the proposed widening, but also with a view adapting it to a new grade of the street."

HOGAN'S NIP OF BRANDY.

A JUDICIAL OPINION THAT HIS REMOVAL WAS UNJUST.

Two decisions were handed down by the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of Matthew Hogan, a policeman who was dismissed from the force for intoxication. Hogan, while on duty during a strike, rode on a car all day without food, and, feeling unwell in the evening, was advised by his Sergeant to report ill, but he refused to do so because his services were needed under the circumstances. He took a dose of brandy and peppermint, which intoxicated him, and he was dismissed by the Commissioners. A decision rendered by Judges Van Brunt and Daniels sustains the action of the Commissioners on the ground that, according to the law laid down by the Court of Appeals, they have no power to issue a writ of certiorari.

The Judges say, however, that the dismissal of Hogan was "manifestly unjust." Judge Barrett writes a dissenting opinion and says that the sentence "is just such a one as subdivision 5 of Section 2,140 of the Code of Civil Procedure was designed to give no authority to remedy." As to Hogan he says, "the drink in question was not even a passing indulgence. It was resorted to to sustain nature and to enable this sick, famished, and worn-out officer to continue the struggle which even the Sergeant had humanely relieved him from." The sentence of conduct unbecoming an officer Judge Barrett says, "is unjust, ruthless, and cruel." The opinion concludes that the decision of the Commissioners should be reversed and Hogan reinstated.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, followed on Saturday by rain, no decided change in temperature, westerly winds, becoming northeasterly.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fair, followed on Saturday by rain, stationary temperature, variable winds, becoming easterly.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, rain, stationery temperature, easterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, rain, preceded by fair in Western New-York, cooler southwesterly winds, becoming variable.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	60°	3:30 P. M.	62°	56°
6 A. M.	60°	9 P. M.	56°	53°
9 A. M.	54°	9 P. M.	52°	50°
12 M.	57°	12 P. M.	50°	50°

Average temperature yesterday.....47½°

Average temperature for same date last year..53½°

DEMOCRATS GETTING TOGETHER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why don't my esteemed friends of the *Sun* take full credit for the result of the elections in Iowa, Ohio, New-Jersey, Virginia, and New-York? Surely the Democrats have got together. Of course, I remember that the only alternative offered the Democrats to being wiped out of existence was "to get drunk and go naked," or, in other words, to get together on a platform of free whisky and high duties on the necessaries of life.

Is the *Sun* chagrined that notwithstanding its benevolent and disinterested advice the Democratic platforms of every one of the above States indorsed Mr. Cleveland and still more the Mills Tariff bill, and won signal victories in spite of the manifesto of that memorable Corporal's guard? The *Sun* this morning nominated the following ticket:

1892.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

For President,
DAVID B. HILL of New-York.
For Vice President,
JAMES E. CAMPBELL of Ohio.

PLATFORM.

The permanent return of the Democracy to the control of the Federal Government.

Now, as a matter of fact, I know that Gov. Hill is a good tariff reformer and believes in free raw material. His campaign speech a year ago in Brooklyn was as able a tariff reform speech as ever was made.

Governor-elect Campbell of Ohio subscribed and flatly stood upon the Chicago platform and the indorsement of Mr. Cleveland's Administration and the Mills Tariff bill, and, therefore, must repudiate the "getting drunk and going naked" plank to get the Democrats together.

Alas! I am reminded of the mechanical virgin of the Inquisition, whose embrace was fatal. And when we remember the result of the embrace of Gen. Butler received, the friends of poor Gov. Hill and Governor-elect Campbell may well feel melancholy. J. S. MOORE.

FORMING SAILORS' UNIONS.

The Committee on Organization of the new Seamen's Union that was organized on Wednesday evening met yesterday and prepared a scale of benefits for members of the union. These include wreck benefits, disability benefits, sick benefits, and out-of-work benefits. Two ship's stewards applied for admission to the union, and pledged themselves to exert all their influence to induce sailors in the ships in which they are employed to join the union.

It was reported that the sailors' boarding-house proprietors, who fear that their profits may be curtailed, are doing all they can to break up the union in its infancy. One boarding-house keeper called and offered to make his place a union boarding house, but George W. Reid of the committee from the English Seamen's Union, said that was a matter for the union itself to decide.

Reid intends organizing seamen's unions in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Boston, and in all the Atlantic ports as far down as Mexico.

DEATH OF A CANDIDATE.

Martin Kelly, who ran as an independent candidate for Freeholder in the Second District of Jersey City, died yesterday of pneumonia. He had taken cold while attending to his canvass.

ART NOTES.

The plaster cast of the "Lion Crushing a Serpent," presented to the Metropolitan Museum, has arrived safely at the American Art Museum, where it will be shown among the objects collected together for the coming Barye exhibition. It was designed by A. L. Barye in 1832, shown in plaster at the Salon of 1833, and cast in bronze in 1835 by the famous bronze founder, Honoré Gunon, and his two sons. This cast, which is the largest Barye object to be shown, will occupy the centre of the great lower hall, and will be surrounded by the public and private collections of bronzes and water colors. Chief among these are the Corcoran and Walters collections, together with those of Messrs. Cyrus J. Lawrence, Theodore K. Gibbs, and R. A. Robertson. Bronzes and water colors have been sent in by Messrs. R. M. Hunt, Thomas B. Clarke, Clarence King, Brayton Ives, Quincy Shaw, and many others, most, if not all, of whom are members of the Barye Monument Association, which was formed for the purpose of aiding the Paris fund for a statue to A. L. Barye. The Metropolitan Museum exhibits the largest gilded "Theseus Slaying a Centaur" in bronze. A catalogue of the Barye pieces, prepared by Mr. Cyrus J. Lawrence, will be sold at the desk. There is every sign that the exhibition will accomplish the desired ends, namely, to open the eyes of the public to that neglected field of the fine arts, artistic bronzes for the domestic interior, and at the same time to honor the memory of the great sculptor by giving him a monument. In many directions good should flow from an exhibition of Barye's bronzes, wax and clay models, and water colors. It should teach an important lesson to all who are engaged in producing bronze work in this country, but it should also lead the way to a wider and more enlightened patronage of our own sculptors. Barye's bronzes show how a sculptor can model little figures of animals and yet remain a colossal artist—exactly the reverse of most sculptors of the colossal, to remain always pygmies, no matter how many hundred feet their statues tower into the sky.

There is something about professors and clergymen which makes them particularly prone to consider themselves experts in criticism of the fine arts, and prodnose dire effects in colleges and churches. One of the most flagrant instances occurred a half a dozen years ago at Oxford. The front quadrangle of Brasenose College had as a decoration a group of fighting gladiators, one of whom has the other down on one hand and his knees, while he draws off to strike the almost prostrate foe. It was not a costly material, being of lead, but it happened to be the only work of its kind by John of Douay, who in Italy, his adopted country, went by the name of Giovanni da Bologna, (1524-1608.) It will hardly be believed that the master and fellows of Brasenose sold this monument for old lead to a plumber, who melted it down for water pipes! It is difficult to conceive of the mental condition of these worthies. Even if they saw no beauty in the figures and wished the group out of sight, one might have expected them to have enough interest in the monument as a piece of history connected with their college to preserve it in some less conspicuous place. But they bundled it off; into the melting pot it went.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* makes the exaction of great sums of money from the owners of foreign works of art the text for a little sermon:

"To say that a work of art having an influence so heedless as 'L'Angelus' should be placed on the tariff list with pig iron and like commodities is equal to saying that there is no difference between things spiritual and things material, or that sordidness is a virtue equal with charity, or that the highest creations of the human mind that inspire the noblest thoughts and feelings are on a plane with those grosser things that signify pelf only. The duty on art is a barbarism which has a place in the political economy of no other nation under the sun except this one only." The Cincinnati *Gazette*, on the other hand, while acknowledging that the Government does not want the money, remarks that the duty "protects the American artists, who are painting two or three Angeluses a week, from undue competition with the pauper painters of France."

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, at 36 Fifth-avenue, of which the Rev. E. Winchester Donald is pastor, will be open every day from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. in response to a widely-expressed desire for an opportunity to view the new painting of "The Ascension," of which THE TIMES recently published a notice.

Chicago will in all probability receive a sarcophagus found in or near Rome this Summer. If it is possible to buy it a member of the Art Institute stands ready to give the sum needed. Three hundred and forty students are entered on the rolls of the institute, which appears to be in a flourishing state.

The Boston *Transcript* applauds the idea of having an architect's name conspicuously placed on the building he has designed. "It would save so much time to persons who purpose to build in making up a list of architects to be avoided."

Gelert of Chicago has modeled a Ceres for a pediment of the new State House at Topeka,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

COMPANION.—Resident or travelling, to an invalid or young ladies; speaks French and German; is experienced, and has a worldly knowledge; highest reference. Address M., Box 350 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a lady to do reading, writing, or reciting to invalid or elderly lady; moderate compensation. Address Reader, Box 262 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a young Swedish girl in a small strictly private family as chambermaid, plain sewer, to assist in waiting, or give some attention to children; wages, $16; excellent city reference. Apply at 2 East 29th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Or do fine washing and assist in pantry; is a neat competent girl; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by neat and tidy young woman in private family; over seven years' experience; five years in last place. Address M. K., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By Norwegian girl in private family; is neat seamstress; best city references; wages from $16 to $20. Address M. P., Box 330 Times Up-town office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Address M., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO SEWING, OR Chambermaid and do Waiting.—By respectable woman; good city reference. Call at 55 West 22d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference from last employer; would go to the country. Call at 357 West 37th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and assist in waiting in private family; best city reference. Address M. E., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl to take care of grown children; last employer seen; good sewer. Call at 111 East 53d-st.; ring third bell to right.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in private family; best city reference; can see last employer. Call at 113 West 53d-st., from 9 to 5.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English girl; assist with other work; excellent city reference. Address M. K., Box 263 Times Up-town office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant chambermaid and waitress for small private family; no objection to country or up-town apartments; good reference. Call at 234 East 46th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR TO Assist with Children.—By a competent young girl; best city reference. Call at 572 Lexington-av., fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing in private family; best city reference. Call at 204 East 55th-st., Jenkins's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; very best city reference. Address M. M., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with children; good plain sewer; willing and obliging; best reference. Call at 109 West 41st-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an English Protestant as chambermaid or assist in waiting or do sewing; best city reference. Call at 68 West 43d-st.; shoe store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; very best city references from last and former employers. Call or address 800 6th-av.; Myles's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in a private family; is a good sewer and can wait at table; first-class reference. Address N. G., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in a private family; would do chamberwork and sewing or help with washing; first-class city reference. Call or address 180 West 18th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; do plain sewing and care for growing children; best city reference. Address E. S., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Address B. M., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; two years' best reference from last place. Call at 414 West 52d-st., one flight, front; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist in pantry; in private family; best city reference. See at 52 West 35th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock, to-day.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do housework; has good reference; no cards. Call at 231 East 29th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; private family; city references. Address F., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting. Address I. D., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman; would do plain sewing; city reference. Address S., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a situation for her chambermaid, who is perfectly trustworthy and competent. Call for three days, 145 West 16th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WAITing.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed. Call or address 430 West 35th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference; no cards. Call at 231 East 29th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; city reference. Address 325 East 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call at 234 West 31st-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl; chamberwork, waiting, or mind a baby. Call at 112 East 32d-st.; ring Mrs. Wood's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress; in country; four years' reference. Call at 213 East 25th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; first-class reference. Call at 204 East 40th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an English woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; can take entire charge; get up company dinners; do marketing; has lived with some of the first-class families of New York; best city reference. Address S. H., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook; engagements by the day; seeking up dinners, lunches, and any kind of parties; best reference. Address H. E., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook, colored, in private family or first-class boarding house; understands cooking in all branches; best city reference. Address L. M., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By thorough, competent cook by the day or week; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; five years' personal reference. Address A. O. H., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands English and American cooking in all its branches; best city references; no objection to the country. Call or address Mrs. Walsh, 963 3d-av., between 57th and 58th sts., second floor.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; understands game, soups, entrées, desserts; best city reference. Address F. C., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class family cook; understands all branches American cooking, French and English dishes, soups, game, pastry, desserts; city or country; employer seen. Call at 608 6th-av., bakery.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman as good cook in private family; best city reference. Address Mary, Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young American woman in a small family; no washing; without coarse washing; best city reference from present employer. Call at 249 West 49th-st.; ring once.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; four years' city references last place; understands all kinds of cooking. Call or address 522 West 50th-st., top floor, front.

COOK, &c.—First-class; all kinds of cooking; good baker and laundress; day, week, or month; city or country; city references. Call, two days, K. S., 771 3d-av., top floor, Room 14.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Address B., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands her business; in private family; do coarse washing; best city reference. Call at 117 West 46th-st., one flight.

COOK.—By competent cook in all branches; serve dinner parties; best city reference. Address M. W., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; best reference. Address M. E., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; excellent city reference. Address K. F., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By experienced Protestant cook in first-class private family; no washing; city reference. Address P., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; good and long first-class family reference in city. Address M. G., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class English cook where kitchen-maid is kept or assistance given in private family; best city reference. Address M. H., 234 West 35th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Address J., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family, where kitchen-maid is kept; best city reference. Address K. L., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups and all kinds of desserts; city reference. Call at 108 West 40th-st., basement door.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with washing; best references. Call at 332 West 17th-st.

COOK.—First-class; by a respectable woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city reference. Call at 408 7th-av., candy store.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good plain cook and laundress in small private family; best city reference. Call at 311 East 32d-st., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman as laundress by day or week; will make herself generally useful; understands housework thoroughly; terms reasonable; good city reference. Address M. H., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable Protestant woman, by the day; washing or ironing or any kind of cleaning; best city references. Address 334 West 37th-st., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day or general work; city reference. Call at 445 West 39th-st., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; in private families; good draper and fitter; best city reference; no postal cards; wages, $2 50 per day. Address Miss McCoy, 330 West 31st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a perfect dressmaker; fine fitter and draper; to go out by the day; references. Address F. M., 942 3d-av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a stylish dressmaker; evening dresses a specialty. Call at 852 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As thorough housekeeper in either genteel boarding house, hotel, or gentleman's private family; country preferred; none but respectable parties need apewer. Address H. C., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a practical, energetic American of good executive ability; economical, expert menager; will engage as housekeeper in hotel or family; reference city or country. Address Mrs. H. Fraser, Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable Protestant woman to do general housework or kitchenwork; good plain cook; also good washer and ironer. Call at 334 East 34th-st., one flight, back, left door.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl in small private family; good cook and laundress; city or country; city reference. Call or address M. O. B., 204 West 32d-st., first floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; two years' best city reference from last employer. Call at 104 East 59th-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent young woman, Protestant, as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; physician's reference; city or country. Address Box 7 1,026 3d-av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; can take care of baby from birth; eight years' reference from last employer. Call at 213 East 29th-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent nurse; French; very good reference. Address S. M., 322 West 16th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl under French cook in private family; two and a half years' city reference. Address A. M. F., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By person of good experience; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties usually required; has small wardrobe; accustomed to travel; good packer; English Protestant; good city reference. Address K. K., 226 East 52d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; competent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; good packer; city or country; not grown children under 12; best city references. Address Merie, Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Lived for many years in American families; understands her duties; dresses ladies for balls and parties; good hairdresser and sewer; good reference. Address Boston, Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; to one lady; take full charge of wardrobe; good packer and hairdresser; thoroughly competent in all her duties; wages, $25; best city reference. Address M., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good sewer by hand and machine; good packer; city or country; first-class reference; no objection to travelling. Address Germao, Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her maid, who has lived with her four years. Address B. M., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By American Protestant; good hairdresser, dressmaker, mender, and packer; city or country, or travel. Call or address, for two days, 448 5th-av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By German person; speaks French and English; as maid and seamstress; good reference. Address 241 East 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class blanndress in private family; best city reference. Address R. C., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; also polishing; has first-class city references. Call at 350 East 38d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at 33 West 17th-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; young woman; willing to assist with light chamberwork; city reference. Address M. D., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in small private family; best city reference. Address R. R., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress; no objection to assist with other work; good city reference. Address C. C., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant girl as laundress; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; has good city reference. Address M. S., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman, as laundress in private family; good city reference from last place. Call 113 West 46th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call or address 14 West 126th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress; very good reference. Address A. M., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; understands her business perfectly; three years' city reference from last employer. Address A. N., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by competent young woman; thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of fine ironing; in private family; good city reference. Address M. P., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress and will assist with chamberwork; best city reference from last employer. Call at 237 East 73d-st.; ring O'Brien's bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference from last employer. Address R. O., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class blanndress in private family; willing to assist with other work. Call at 133 West 28th-st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; willing and obliging; no objection to light chamberwork; best city reference from last place. Call at 527 9th-av.; first bell.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By competent girl as laundress and chambermaid; two years' best city reference. Call at 324 East 29th-st.; ring Coleman's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class blanndress in private family; city reference. Address O. R., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by competent girl in a private family; would assist with chamberwork; four years' city reference. Call at 249 West 36d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; last employer's reference; five and a half years' best reference; patient and reliable. Call at 319 West 35th-st.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; Danish; twenty years' experience in first-class family; good references. Address Jansen, Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going West for the Winter wishes a place for a first-class laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Address M. L., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class blanndress in a private family; best city reference from last place. Address H., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class blanndress in a private family; nine years' best city reference from last employer. Call or address 130 West 18th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class blanndress in a private family; best city reference from last place. Address C. C., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; city reference. Call at 226 East 67th-st., Gavin's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address M. N., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in private family; willing to assist with other work. Call at 147 East 69th-st.

MAID.—By competent German Protestant to elderly lady or growing children; good seamstress; or chambermaid; can take full charge of linen. Address D. C., 126 East 29th-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young respectable girl, lately landed, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good sewer; willing and obliging. Address 193 Lexington-av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Will some kind-hearted person please assist young lady toward securing a position as nursery governess? experienced; entire charge taken. Address S., 695 Washington-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess to take charge of children during the day and go home at night. Call or address E. L., 218 Thompson-st., second floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By thoroughly-competent French-widow Protestant; very good musician; excellent references. Call or address S. S., 322 West 18th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French lady, good education, just arrived from Paris, as nursery governess in private family; references. Call or address Aline, 119 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—By Scotch Protestant nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; four and one-half years' reference from last place. Address C. S., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By Swiss girl, age 17, lately landed, speaking little English, in first-class family, to take care of children; willing and obliging. Address E., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant North German American girl to young or growing children; assist in chamberwork and sewing; best city references. Address M. C., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a French person as nurse for grown-up children; good seamstress; willing and obliging; good references. Address A. M., 622 West 158th-st.

NURSE.—By a competent and experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge of infant; thoroughly understands bottling and food; best city reference. Call at 627 Madison-av.

NURSE.—By respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; five and a half years' best reference; patient and reliable. Call at 319 West 35th-st.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By reliable person as competent infant's nurse; understands bringing child up on bottle; four years' best city reference. Address K. R., Box 114 554 3d-av.

NURSE.—By French-Swiss Protestant nurse; thoroughly experienced; patient; fond of children; good city reference. Call or address M. B., 183 West 29th-st.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a child from birth; is always cheerful and trustworthy. Call, from 8 to 12, at 3 East 52d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young girl; thoroughly understands her business; can give personal reference. Call at 1,237 2d-av., one flight.

NURSE.—By French girl, just landed, good seamstress, for children; or chambermaid; good references. Address 44 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as child's nurse or to take care of grown children; well recommended. Call at 447 7th-av., top bell.

NURSE.—By French nurse for children; no objection to travelling; good reference. Address E. D., 240 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—By a German girl, well educated and recommended, "Fräulein" to small children. Address Drug Store, 159th-st. corner Courtlandt-av.

NURSE.—Understands bringing up on bottle; take charge of baby; good plain sewer; best city references. Call or address 905 2d-av., second bell.

NURSE, &c.—By a Swedish girl as nurse and seamstress; best of reference. Address G. A., 251 East 35th-st., third bell.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse. Call at 271 Lexington-av., corner 38th-st.

PARLORMAID.—For young girl as competent parlormaid; first-class city reference; last employers can be seen. Address M. J., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; best city reference. Call at 302 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Permanent, long experience in fine dressmaking; ladies and children; fits by system; assist with chamberwork; city references. Address R., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; good operator; three and one-half years' city reference. Address M. D., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—In a private family; speaks French, German, and English; best references. Call or address C. Bucher, 18 Hawthorne-av., Yonkers, N. Y.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young girl as seamstress and chambermaid; can cut and fit; no objection to children; city reference. Call at 675 8d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates; good buttonhole maker; has had years' experience. Address M., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—Understands all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist in chamberwork; excellent city reference. Call at 132 West 52d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands children's clothes; willing to make herself useful; good city reference. Call before 10, or after 6. Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL GIRL.—By young girl, lately landed, to do light work and take care of children; good plain sewer. Call at 78 West 83d-st., Cenden's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman in private family; long experience; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Address C. O., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—By two Protestant girls; one as first-class waitress; other as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; excellent city references. Address 228 East 40th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent, reliable girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; best references. Address K. D., Box 45 108 West 44d-st.

WAITRESS.—A lady retiring from housekeeping wishes a place for first-class waitress; assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. Apply at 57 West 16th-st., top floor.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. Address W. F., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a place for first-class waitress; assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. Address M. E., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; four years' city reference. Call at 132 West 52d-st.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress and chambermaid; assist with washing; six years' best city reference. Call as 1,409 3d-av.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by respectable young woman in private family; best city reference. Call at 206 East 50th-st., first bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman in private family; understands salads, sewing, wines, and care of silver; good city reference. Address M. K., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman; first-class; in a private family; best city references; thoroughly understands her business. Address E. R., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young Englishwoman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; understands care of silver, carving, and salads; best city reference. Address A. Y., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; first-class city reference from last place. Address K. R., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business; age 25; capable of taking charge of an establishment; wages moderate to first-class family. Call or address Servant, 50 West 61st-st., for two days.

SECOND OR THIRD MAN.—In private family by a respectable young Englishman; best city references. Present employer can be seen. Address T. S., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WHO WANTS ORIENTAL (NEW) RUG Weaver or repairer? Address Manoog Shirinian, 59 Catharine-st.

MALES.

A YOUNG SWEDE WISHES A PLACE IN A gentleman's family in hotel; understands his business. Address O. L., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BARKEEPER.—By experienced barkeeper; three years' reference; can give or furnish personal reference. Address J. Corcoran, 845 West 43d-st.

BUTLER.—Honest, sober, willing, and useful; absolutely free from tobacco, beverages; understands courses, salads, glass, silver, wines, &c.; excellent carver; Protestant; single; take charge in first-class family; best reference; can be seen; worker; thoroughly understands all branches gentleman's house. Address Albert, 239 West 12th-st.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in every respect; in private family; just disengaged; permanent place preferred; best city reference. Address B., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man as first-class butler in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; three years' first-class reference from last employer. Address H. T. J., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young man, aged 24, native of Victoria, as butler in private family; understands his business, making of salads, care of glass and silver; could act as valet; would go in country; best references. Address C. B. D., 145 West 36th-st.

BUTLER.—By an Englishmen who understands his duties thoroughly; tall, good appearance; four years' reference from last situation. Address Robert Petsoh, 429 West 52d-st.

BUTLER, &c.—By a young Swede as butler or valet; understands silver, wine, and can take full charge of dining room; can shave, take care of wardrobe, &c., and has first-class private city reference. Address L. L., Box 10 153 4th-av.

BUTLER.—By a strictly sober, respectable man; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; can also act as valet; first-class city reference. Address M. G., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man, Protestant, in private family; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; can produce best city references or last employer can be seen. Address L., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By a thoroughly-competent young man; willing and obliging; can be well recommended; four years' best city reference. Address R., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Married; has good city reference from last employer; well up in all the duties as butler. Address W. S., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; two years' best city reference from last employer. Address W. H., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By young man; four years with last employer, who can be seen; accustomed to travelling. Address Single, Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By English Protestant man; thoroughly experienced; highest city reference from last and former employers; city or country. Address C. H., 539 6th-av.

BUTLER.—First-class; by young Englishman; knows his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; total abstainer. Address P. J. O'Brien, 443 East 75th-st.

BUTLER.—By a young swiss, 28, as first-class butler in a private family; best city reference. Address F. R., Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent butler; 14 years' references. Address, for three days, V. L., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class English butler, or as second man in private family; city references. Address W. S., 808 6th-av.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman; first-class cook; understands his business; in private family; best city reference. Address, for one week, A. B. P., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A gentleman would like to get a place for his coachman, who is a first-class servant; single; aged 26; wages moderate to permanent place; coachman and present employer can be seen for two days. Address Scotchman, Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By single man of good appearance; just disengaged; best references for ability, sobriety, honesty, &c.; willing to be generally useful; country preferred; last employer will be glad to recommend him. Address J. S., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By single young man; thoroughly understands his business; leaving place on account of lady putting horses away; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class reference. Address T. F., 751 6th-av., second floor.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By first-class man; understands the care of fine horses, harness, carriages; good gardener and rose grower; willing and obliging; temperate; twelve years' first-class reference. Address C. B., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By single Protestant, neat appearance; just disengaged; thoroughly understands his duties; perfectly sober, good, careful city driver; best city reference from last and former employers. Address C. G., Box 331 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; single; middle-aged; long experience in driving, care of horses, carriages, and harness; attend turnouts, &c.; has good references; country preferred. Address, rank, Post Office Box 2,810.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; long experience in the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; care furnace; would be generally useful; best city references from last employer can be seen. Address L., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; sober, willing, and obliging; leaves present place an employer has given up horses; city or country. Apply at 1 Broadway, Room B.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By a young man; single; would be coachman in the country or groom and second man in the city; understands his business; good references. Address Coachman, Box 114 Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up his horses wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman, whom he can fully recommend in every particular. Call or address Coachman, 670 3d-av., or H. R. Livingston, Esq., 48 Exchange-place.

COACHMAN.—I highly recommend my man, who has been with me for the season; single, sober, industrious; can take care of horses; city or country. HENRY SCHAFER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 89 Wall-street, New-York City, N. Y.

To the above-named Defendant, Elbert Fowler: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 30th day of September, 1889, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House, in the city of New-York, and the said order directed the publication of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 30th, 1889.

BENJ. SCHARPS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 39 Wall-street, New-York. 64-lawSwF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN H. MAUGHAM, plaintiff, against JOSIA C. ALDWELL, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 27th, 1889.

ROOT & CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau-street, New-York City.

To Josiah Caldwell, Esq.: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Wm. Sprague, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 25th day of September, 1889, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House, in the city of New-York, on the 25th day of September, 1889. ROOT & CLARKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, No. 32 Nassau-street, N. Y. City. 64-lawSwF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE Matter of the application of the Trustees of COLBY, DUNCAN AND COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution.—Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the creditors of Colby, Duncan and Company will be held at the office of Henry E. S. Williams, receiver, No. 211 Eleventh-avenue, New-York City, on Wednesday, November 20, 1889, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the settlement of the accounts of the receiver and the payment of the final dividend.—Dated New-York, 23rd, 1889.

HENRY E. S. WILLIAMS, Receiver.

TRACY, McGREGORY & PERKINS, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City. 64-lawSwF

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

ENGINEER.—First-class; licensed; strictly sober. Address Laula, 593 2d-av.

FURNACEMAN.—One or two furnaces wanted; neighborhood of Madison-av., 60th and 70th sts.; by a reliable man; age 30; understands steam and hot air; good personal references; present employer can be seen. Address A. T., 737 Madison-av.

GARDENER.—By a first-class workman; married; first-class; no family; best references in successful management of a gentleman's place containing greenhouses, roseh ouses, grapery, lawns, orchard, vegetables, stock, and farm; fifteen years' highest reference. Address Gardener, 77 Mowark-st., Hoboken, N. J.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; no family; experienced in greenhouses, graperies, rose-growing, vegetables, flower beds, and garden work in general; competent to take entire charge of private place; good references. Address William Cameron, 339 East 125th-st.

GARDENER.—By an industrious and thoroughly-efficient Scotch gardener; married, with small family; best references. Call or address Scot, seed store, 114 Chambers-st.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By single young man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; four years' first-class references; just disengaged. Address J. B., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SECOND COACHMAN, FOOTMAN, AND Groom.—A gentleman going to Europe will recommend a first-class man, who served him faithfully; single; age 25; capable of taking charge of an establishment; wages moderate to first-class family. Call or address Servant, 50 West 61st-st., for two days.

SECOND OR THIRD MAN.—In private family by a respectable young Englishman; best city references. Present employer can be seen. Address T. S., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede, age 23, in a private family, or can do second man; understands his duties; is respectful and obliging; good city reference. Address O. S., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man on a gentleman's place; can take care of horses, drive, make fires, and be generally useful; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address J. S., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; would make himself generally useful in a private family; good city reference. Address H. M., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By a Swede who speaks English; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address 956 9th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—By a Swede who speaks English; would can and is capable. Address G. F. W., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VALET.—By young Frenchman as valet or second man in private family; very willing and obliging; good city reference. Address Louis, 162 West 32d-st.

VALET.—By thoroughly-experienced young man, with three years' unexceptionable reference from last employer, who can be seen. Address Robert Petsoh, 429 West 52d-st.

WAITER.—By young man in private family as waiter; city reference. Address A. J. Williams, 160 West 36th-st.

WAITER.—Private family; speaks Spanish and American languages. Address Serrate, 98 East 12th-st.

WATCHMAN.—By middle-aged man as watchman; take care of furnaces; will be found willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Address M. C. M., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME DE GENÈVE, PROTESTANTE, très obligeante, sachant très bien coudre, désire position auprès d'une jeune fille ou pour une dame seule. S'adresser L. H., 322 West 116th-st.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK, Washer, and Ironer at 803 West 51st-st.

WANTED—Maid and seamstress; must assist with chamberwork; French or German preferred; city reference required. Call at 24 West 52d-st., this morning, from 9 until 12 o'clock.

WANTED—In Orange, N. J., laundress and chambermaid. Call 10 to 12 A. M., Friday, 430 West 20th-st.; Orne reference.

WAN

THE TURKEY SLAUGHTER.

CONNECTICUT ABLE TO SUPPLY ALL THE THANKSGIVING DEMANDS.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 7.—The Thanksgiving turkey campaign has opened and turkey brokers and middlemen from New-York and Boston are now scouring New-England for this year's crop of the toothsome bird.

The turkey crop this year will be very heavy. Slaughtering in limited quantities has already begun, and the fullest preparations are being made for the speedy handling of the Thanksgiving supply. The demand for Eastern turkeys increases year after year at the expense of the turkey reared in the West. All up and down the farm-studded valleys of the Thames, the Mystic, and the Pawcatuck Rivers kingly old elms are nightly filled with swarms of the gobbling crop, which huddles there during these freezy nights, a compact, feathery mass, up out of harm's way.

For two months before markesing time the birds are led under these trees night and morning with white corn, and during the day they roam through the out woods gorging themselves with chestnuts and white acorns. By Thanksgiving Day they are as fat as butter, and the nuts have given their flesh a spicy flavor that is not found in birds brought from elsewhere. It is this fact that has led to the introductioe of the Connecticut turkey all over the world. Shipments of live fowl have been made this year to the Sandwich Islands.

The turkey buyers begin their preliminary tours oe foot through the wild sections of the country in midsommer to see where the crop lies. Now they are going through a second and last time bargaining for it. For a week before Thanksgiving Day, or about Nov. 20, the country will begin to swim with turkey blood, mixed with feathers. The slaughter is of necessity begun thus early in order to get the stock to market. By the morning of Monday, Nov. 25, the great mass of the turkeys will be in the hands of the marketmen in New-York and Boston, or on its way by rail to those cities.

It is roughly calculated that fully 250 tons of turkeys will go from this region this month to tickle the palates of the Thanksgiving epicures.

The average price paid the farmers for some years for turkeys has been 18 cents per pound, live weight. Buyers figure very closely. The dressing costs them 60 cents per hundred pounds, freight and delivery 30 cents, the shrinkage in weight is about one-fifth, and they sell the birds for an average of 25 cents per pound.

All Connecticut turkeys are believed to be descended from the straight wild stock without cross breeding. If they are crossed with wild birds now, he says, it is found impossible to maintain control of their broods so wild are they. The wild birds are not very productive.

Some interest is expressed this year among dealers to see if to the town of North Stonington will be awarded her usual honor of furnishing the Thanksgiving turkey for the President of the United States. A Providence buyer has the placing of this order and calls for the largest, plumpest, and best-looking bird he can find in the country to fill it. The town sent eight turkeys to President Grant, and four each to President Hayes, Arthur, and Cleveland. There is little doubt but that the North Stonington birds will be successful in the competition this year, as they are always in prime condition.

STUDENTS OF THEOLOGY.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE HARTFORD SEMINARY.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 7.—It is regarded as an interesting fact that not one of the fifty-two students on the new roll of the Hartford Theological Seminary is a Yale man. Williams College is represented by ten graduates, Amherst and Harvard by six each, Dartmouth by two, and Brown, Princeton, and Trinity by one apiece. William Thompson Fellows, Arthur Severance Fiske, and Arthur Lincoln Gillett are Amherst men. Mr. Fiske, who was graduated from Amherst in 1884, is now pursuing a course under his Fellowship in Berlin. Mr. Gillett, who is the son of the distinguished Western Massachusetts advocate of that name, is an instructor in the seminary. After the 1st of January, 1890, he will be entitled to the course under his Fellowship in Germany.

Yale is not represented in the seminary Faculty except in the lecturesulp on foreign missions, which is held by the Rev. Dr. Augustus C. Thompson of Boston. The Presideeoy of the institution is held by the Rev. Dr. Chester D. Hartranft of Pennsylvania. Under his administration the seminary has been brought into closer relationship than formerly with the educational institutions of the country, the Faculty contains men of a higher intellectual stamp, and the scholarship of the students presents a better average. Prof. Williston Walker, who is a man of wide culture, is the son of the Rev. Dr. George L. Walker of this city, who easily stands at the head of Connecticut Congregationalism. The Carew lectureship for the current year will be occupied by Richard S. Ely, LL. D., of Johns Hopkins University, and the subject selected for the course is "The Church and the World." The Carew course was founded by a prominent paper manufacturer of that name at South Hadley, and offers the most brilliant series of lecturos in the seminary turough the year.

The opening of the institution to women this year on precisely toe same terms as to men has not met with the success which was anticipated. Only one woman, Mrs. Grace Hoadley Tewksbury, whose husband, Edward Gardner Tewksbury, is a member of the Senior Class, has availed herself of the opportunity. She has been a student at the Harvard Medical School. The Advisory Committee connected with the new arrangement is composed of Mrs. Cooley, wife of F. H. Cooley; Miss Frances L. Bushnell, daughter of the late Dr. Horace Bushnell, and Mrs. M. D. Thompson.

The increase in the number of students in the seminary is noteworthy. In 1887 the whole number was thirty-seven. Last year it was increased to forty-three, and this year has seen a much larger addition to the roll of membership. The library contains 45,000 volumes, and the equipment for work has been materially improved during the past ten years. Bet, in general, Connecticut men are not the ones who are deriving the largest benefit. Considerably less than 50 per cent. of the students belong to this State, and the perceotage of professorships is even under that figure.

WOMEN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 7.—The women's auxiliary of the Board of Missioes of the Episcopal Church in the United States held their annual meeting here to-day, with Mrs. Elizabeth H. Colt of Hartford presiding. Over 1,000 delegates were present. Reports were given by the Secretary, Mrs. Williams, and the Treasurer, Miss Thomas, showing gratifying results during the year. The Treasurer's report shows that during the year $8,415 in money was received. In additioo to this the value of box collections was $12,850. The amount of cash on hand, as shown by the report, is $2,150.

The sum of $3,000 was appropriated to-day for various missionary work. A paper was read by Mrs. S. O. Seymour on "Systematic Offerings and Large Individual Gifts Toward the Cause." A telegram of greeting was sent to Bishop Williams, who was unable to attend owing to sickness. Addresses were made by Bishops Morris of Oregon and Leonard of Nevada.

INCENDIARISM IN ILLINOIS.

MACOMB, Ill., Nov. 7.—Considerable excitement has been created in McDonough and Hancock Counties recently by the large number of barns and hayricks that have been destroyed by fire in the most mysterious manner. A few nights ago the barn of Joshua Hale, in Littleton Township, was discovered to be in flames by Mrs. Martin Shaver. Her husband had three valuable horses in the barn, with other property, valued at over $500, and in attempting to save the animals Mrs. Shaver was seriously burned.

Cea case of incendiarism was brought to light in Hire Township a few days ago. Solomon Hamlin, a well-to-do farmer, lost a large barn by fire, together with its contents, the loss aggregating fully $3,000. The following day he received a communication from an unknown source warning him to leave the neighborhood under pain of bodily chastisement and further loss of property in the same manner. Mr. Hamlin attributes the outrages to his many public utterances in favor of prohibition.

HE TRIED TO CHEAT THE GALLOWS.

ROME, Ga., Nov. 7.—This morning shortly after the Sheriff told "Pig Vann" that the Governor would not interfere further with his sentence to be hanged, the jailer's attention was attracted to the peculiar manoeer in which "Pig" was bidding his brother good-bye. When the brother left, the jailor went to the condemned man's cell and found him sitting on a cot cutting his throat. Before the knife could be taken from him he had cut an ugly gash on his neck and one on his arm. He died promptly for a time, but upon investigation his wounds proved comparatively slight. He was again taken to Summerville, Chatooga County, where he will be hanged to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	2.20	Ophir	4.46
Bodie	.30	Potosi	2.10
Best & Belcher	3.50	Savage	1.95
Caledar	1.80	Sierra Nevada	3.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.65½	Union Consol	2.90
Crown Point	2.80	Utah	.80
Gould & Curry	1.85	Yellow Jacket	2.05
Hale & Norcross	3.20	Nevada Queen	.75
Justice	3.85	Belle Isle	.75
Mexican	.80	North Belle Isle	1.05
Overman	.35		

FOREIGN ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

At the recent reception trials of a lot of 120 armor-piercing projectiles for 13.5-inch breech-loading guns at Sheeburyness, it is learned that Messrs. Thomas Firth & Sons of Sheffield have again been successful. One of the projectiles, which are 42 inches long by 13.5 inches in diameter and weighing 1,256 pounds, was selected out of the lot and was fired with a charge of 630 pounds of powder at a muzzle velocity of 1,974 feet per second against a target composed as follows: One compound steel and iron armored plate 6 feet square by 18 inches thick; one wrought-iron plate 6 feet square by 6 inches thick; 18 feet of oak backing, composed of layers of beams 1 foot square, and an old target in the rear made up of four 8-inch wrought-iron plates, securely bolted together, with 5 inches of oak between each, (47 inches total thickness.)

The projectile passed entirely through the 18-inch and 6-inch plates and the 18 feet of oak without breaking, and when recovered it had buried itself in an old 16-inch hole in the target in the rear. The base of the shell was flush with the face of this target. On being withdrawn, the shell was found to have broken up against the head of an old Palliser shell-iron shot which had been previously fired at the target and had remained in the hole. The 13.5-inch Firth's shell had penetrated the chilled-iron head to a depth of 4 inches, without, however, being in any way damaged. The official report states that "the head was complete, with point intact, and showed no cracks." The quality of the metal is reported to have been excellent throughout. As the officials were convinced that the shell did not break up against the 18-inch compound or the 6-inch wrought-iron plates, the whole lot was accepted without firing a second round. These 13.5-inch projectiles are the largest that have ever been tried in England made of shrome steel or by any process. A French firm has supplied one lot of these projectiles to the British Government, but failing to get their first shell through the two plates without it breaking up, they had to fire a second shell, which also broke into a large number of pieces on passing those the plates.

A very important and, at the same time, welcome order has just been issued by the Frono War Minister, which affects the poorer class of officers in the army. The decree in question relates to the remounts of cavalry, artillery, infantry, and staff officers, who, up to the present time, were only allowed to purchase their chargers from the Government if under the field rank. Officers above the rank of Captain and under that of General were, by the special tariff of Jan. 4, 1888, permitted to receive an indemnity to assist in the cost of saddlery, shoeing, &c., of either 15f. per month or 180f. per annum for each charger purchased at their owe cost, while geeeral officers were compelled to provide their own horses. Those of Captain's rank and under were furnished with remonets free of all charge or outlay.

By the recent order of Sept. 10, 1889, geeeral and superior officers aed those holding relative rank will henceforth be monated by the State, subject to a sort of hire agreement, or stoppage from their pay of 15f. per month for each charger provided, this, in the case of general officers, being deducted from their pay, and in the case of those of only "superior" grade, from the indemnity mentioned in the order of Jao. 4 last. The forage, stabling, and shoeing of these animals will be at Governmeet expense. These horses will not be heeded over to the officers' use until the age of six years, after which, when eight years' hire has been paid, they will become the absolute property of the hirer. It is considered by those affected by toe new order that the rule will work in a satisfactory manner, provided the military authorities reasonabilo for the choice of the aeimals act in a just and liberal spirit, and do not, as hitherto, palm off the worst class of animals upoe the poor officers who are compelled to hire from the State. This has been the case in spite of the wishes of the War Minister.

The German recruit, says *Broad Arrow*, as soon as he puts on his uoiform and is duly weleomed to the barrack room, finds himself subject to sound moral, military, physical, and industrial training. If he knows a trade he is compelled to a certain degree to follow it in the regimental shop; if not, he is taught some useful occupation instead of being, as is usually the case in other countries, left to his own devices in his spare hours. He is handed over to the care of an older and a steady soldier, who is made responsible for his good and soldierlike conduct.

His average military duties are about nine hours a day, but this time is so subdivided that he has a constant chanze of occupation ueder the personal and immediate supervision of his Captain and Lieuteeants. Whee not at drill he is handed over to the military tradesmen and artificers, taught to mend his own clothes, and to perform the various duties of useful ways. The annual draft of the conscription seems hard, but it is not so coesidered in Germany. As the men come back to their homes they are replaced by the new contingents, and they have only been away about two and three-quarter years, returning improved in every way and readily finding employment if not idle or dissipated. The German reserve man, returning to his town or village, at once settles down to civil life, his service in itself being a recommeodation to the best employment, for the employer knows that, except under national pressure, his workman's time will be at his entire disposal.

Regarding the large five-masted sailing ship France, some particulars of which were recently published in THE TIMES from *Le Yacht*, it is of further interest to note in regard to this vessel that, although inteeded for the French mercantile marine, she is building in Scotland, where several other large sailing ships are at present under the course of construction for the same owners. This fact is deserving of attention in view of the large bounties being paid by the French Government for every ion of mercantile shipping of home production. Although the wages of the French workmen are only about 75 per cent. of those paid in Great Britain, yet even in the French arsenals the cost of shipbuilding is greater per ton than in British dockyards.

The France is being built at the yards of the Messrs. A. D. Bordes & Sons. The largest sailing ships in ordinary employment range from 2,000 to 2,500 tons register, whereas the monsters of Messrs. Bordes range from 3,000 to 4,000 tons register. But the former are built for all kindsaf ocean trading, whereas the latter are solely intended for the nitrate trade of the west coast of South America. Messrs. Bordes, it is said, have practically a mouopoly so far as the carriage of nitrate of soda to French ports is coecerned, and as this material is exteeively used as a manure to the cultivation of sugar beet, it necessarily follows that a great quantity of it is imported, requirleg a large tonnage in its conveyaoce across the sea. There can be no doubt that large sailing ships can be worked more economically than small ones; but it is of no use to owe a large ship unless a large cargo can at all times be obtained for her.

The extraordieary estimation in which the French hold the powder of the Lebel cartridge is well illustrated in the recent trial of a Sergeant of the French Army who was accused of attempting to sell a complete cartridge to the German Government, found guilty, and sentenced to traesportatioo for life. The severity of the puelehment, coupled with the facts which came out in evidence as to the elaborate precautions taken by the authorities to prevent losing even a portion of cartridges, prove that the French Government thinks it possesses a secret which gives to France a coesiderable advantage over every other power in the event of war. Only a limited number of cartridges are issued for practice, and every shot is jealously watched, so that it is practically impossible to secrete an unused cartridge.

Aproous of the Lebel cartridge, it is reported that the inveotor of the powder which is so highly thought of is a M. Vieille, a youeg French engineer, and that the Academy of Science has decided to award him a prize of $10,000, which is given triennially to the author of the most important discovery during that period. This fact is thought to be important as showing the absolute unanimity of opinion on the part of both the military and the scientific world as to the value of the powder used in the Lebel cartridge, which, it must be admitted, gives the impression that the discovery is really important.

An order has been received at Sheerness Dock yard directing a new second-class fast cruiser to be built at that establishment from the designs of Mr. W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction. The proposed vessel is to be 300 feet in length, 48 feet in breadth, and will have a displacement of 3,400 tons. Her machinery is to be of 9,000 horse power under forced draught, with a speed of 20 knots, and 6,000 horse power under natural draught, with a speed of 18 knots. Her armament will consist of two 6-inch breech-loading guns, six 4.7-inch, and nine 3-pounder and 6-pouedar quick-firing gons, together with a strong equipment of machine guns aed torpedoes. She will be, it is reported, the largest ship ever built at sheerness, and great satisfaction is expressed at the receipt of the order, as it will obviate the necessity of further reductions in the establishment.

The British polot out that if foreign powers do not go to England for war stores they can get all they want from Krupp, Grisan, Schneider, and others, on the Continent; they can, in fact, get war material "in any quantity they like to name for." In supposing," the British argue; "English firms to have executed the orders, Great Britain benefits by the money spent, the plant erected, and the experience acquired." If war breaks out with a power who has thus been supplied, the British know what their purchasers possess, and the source of supply fails them. In the meantime in which they have gone to the British for materials. The latter claim that they possess themselves of their arsenal directly war threatens them.

Says the *United Services Gazette:* "A squadron of American war ships, consisting of the cruisers Chicago, flagship of Rear-Admiral Walker; Boston, Atlanta, and Yorktown, as stated by us some time back, sails from New-York early next month for a Winter cruise in the Mediterranean. This squadron has been formed for active naval work to familiarize officers and men with the new war material, and it is now will probably be increased by adding other new ships when ready. Much interest is felt in naval circles in the squadron, and the results of the cruise are expected to be of great practical value."

Anent the 110-ton guns of the British war ship Victoria, which of late have been reported as defective, at least this three so far completed, it may be of interest to know that Italy and Great Britain are the only countries that have adopted such tremendous weights, and that to both countries the stimulus came from the banks of the Tyne. France has not gone beyond seventy-four tons for the weight of her largest gun; Denmark has not gone beyond fifty-one tons for the weight of her heaviest guns, and no other country has gone beyond fifty tons.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	8:00 P. M.
Delaware, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Florida	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

Buffalo, Hell	.....	.....
Croma, Leith	.....	.....
El Monte, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Marsala, Hamburg	.....	.....
Muriel, St. Croix	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Bordeaux	.....	.....
Philadelphia, LaGuayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Werra, Bremen	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.

SUNDAY, NOV. 10.

Ciudad Condal, Havana	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 11.

City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	8:00 P. M.
Newport, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

Alesia, Gibraltar	.....	.....
Cacada, London	.....	.....
Chalmette, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
De Ruyter, Antwerp	.....	.....
Suevia, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.
Wyoming, Liverpool	.....	7:30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

Bolivia, Gibraltar	.....	.....
City of New-York, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
New-Orleans, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
New-York City, St. Kitts	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rhynland, Antwerp	5:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Saale, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Spain, Liverpool	.....	.....
Teetonic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Jacksonville	.....	8:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 8.

City of Washington, Havana, Nov. 2.
Denmark, London, Oct. 24.
Indiana, Gibraltar, Oct. 23.
Mount's Bay, Smyrna, Oct. 12.
Ponca, Gibraltar, Oct. 23.
Saale, Bremen, Oct. 30.
State of Pennsylvania, Laroe, Oct. 26.
Seevia, Hamburg, Oct. 26.
Wiok Bay, Gibraltar, Oct. 18.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Oct. 26.
Aurania Victoria, Bremen, Oct. 31.
Nordjiland, Stettin, Oct. 29.
Wieland, Havre, Oct. 29.

SUNDAY, NOV. 10.

Arizona, Liverpool, Nov. 2.
Aurania, Liverpool, Nov. 2.
La Bourgogne, Havre, Nov. 2.
Liscard, Gibraltar, Oct. 26.
Slavonia, Stettin, Oct. 25.

MONDAY, NOV. 11.

Adirondack, Port au Prince, Oct. 18.
City of Columbia, Havana, Nov. 7.
Ems, Bremen, Nov. 2.
Illinois, Antwerp, Oct. 29.
Valencia, La Guayra, Nov. 5.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

Aschoria, Glasgow, Oct. 31.
Dartal, Bremen, Oct. 30.
Wilkommen, Bremen, Oct. 29.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

Advance, Rio Janeiro, Oct 19.
Athos, Kingston, Nov. 6.
City of Alexandria, Havana, Nov. 9.
Celon, Aspinwall, Nov. 5.
Italy, Liverpool, Nov. 1.
Noordland, Antwerp, Nov. 2.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:39 | Sun sets..4 49 | Moon rises..5:42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k...8:3	Gov. Isl...8:56	Hell Gate..10:15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k...8:33	Gov. Isl...8:56	Hell Gate..10:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, NOV. 7.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Nueces, Hick, Galveston and Key West 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Spalo, (Br.,) Griffiths, Liverpool and Queenstown 13 ds., with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 A. M.

Steamship Richmond, Jenny, West Point, Va., and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Kanawha, Sears, Newport News, with coal to B. Orgnis.

Steamship Wilkesbarre, Cates, Boston, for Port Johoson.

Steamship Herman Winter, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steamship Rhyoland, (Belg.,) Mills, Antwerp 11 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons.

Bark Emily L. Boyd, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Killam, Manila 138 ds., with sugar and hemp to Ira Beasley—vessel to Boyd & Hinoken.

Brig Lealtad, (Span.,) Bacelo, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Hobeb & Kniker.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S. W., cloudy and hazy; at City Island, fresh, W., clear.

FAILED.

Steamships Obdam, for Rotterdam; Pelysdaia, for Stettin, &c.; Rhaetia, for Hamburg; State of Indiana, for Glasgow; Tyriae, for Inagua, &c.; Olenfingos, for Nassau, &c.; Alene, for Port au Prince, &c.; Grieoco, for Bermuda; New-York and Alamo, for Galveston.

Ship Thiorva, for Hong-Kong.

Bark Matanzas, for Havana.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Light and Fog Bell at Whitestone Point, East River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about Nov. 15, 1889, a fixed white post light will be exhibited from the structure recently erected at Whitestone Point, East River, New-York.

The light will illuminate 270 degrees of the horizon: its focal plane is 20 feet above the ground and 40 feet above mean low water. The structure consists of a square pyramidal frame tower on piers, with gallery for fog bell and lantern. Lower part of structure painted white, upper part wood color. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the charts of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is as follows:

Latitude, 40° 48' (02") north; longitude, 73° 49' (12") west.

Magnetic bearings and distances of prominent objects are as follows:

Throg's Neck Lighthouse, E. ¾ N., 1⅜ nautical miles; Old Ferry Point, N. W. ¾ W., ¾ nautical mile.

During thick and foggy weather a bell will be struck by meohinery a double blow every thirty seconds.

Bearings are magnetic, given approximately, and from seaward.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,

DAVID B. HARMONY,
Rear Admiral United States Navy, Chairman.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1889.

SPOKEN.

A National Line steamship, bound east, was passed Nov. 4 in lat. 42 30, lon. 60 43.

The ship Centennial, Capt. Colcork, from New-York Oct. 9 for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Oct. 21 in lat. 31 N., lon. 39 W.

The bark Dragnette, (Ital.,) Capt. Schiaffico, from New-York Sept. 23 for Penang or Singapore, was spoke Oct. 21 in lat. 31 N., lon. 39 W.

The ship Hollyton, (Br.,) Capt. Crosby, from London Oct. 19 for New-York and Calcutta, was spoken Oct. 30 in lat. 40 N., lon. 25 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The steamship Emmanuel, from Treport, lost her main rigging, bulwark rail, and deck plates by collision at Kingsead with the ship William Carbeck, Capt. Reynolds, at that port from New-York.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The White Star Line steamship Britannic, Capt. Davison, from New-York Oct. 30 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:50 P. M. to-day.

The White Star Line steamship Germanic, Capt. Irving, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

The Union Line steamship Nevada, Capt. Coshing, from New-York Oct. 29 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 2:15 P. M. to-day.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Bohemia, Capt. Leithauser, sld. from Hamburg for New-York yesterday.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, Capt. Hehloh, from New-York Oct. 31 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 4:50 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Athens, (Br.) sld. from Palermo for York Nov. 2.

The steamship Effective (Br.) sld. from Girgenti for New-York Nov. 2.

The North German Lloyd steamship Trave, Capt. Wiltgeroth, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Plata, (Ital.,) Capt. Carinf, from New-York Oct. 12, arr. at Genoa Nov. 4.

The steamship Australia, (Br.,) Capt. McKeague, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

The steamship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vandeesee, from New-York Oct. 24, arr. at Boulogne yesterday.

The steamship Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Weiss, from New-York Oct. 28, arr. at Bristol to-day.

The steamship St. Regulus, (Br.,) Capt. Grimditch, from New-York Oct. 28, arr. at Liverpool today.

The steamship Mesmoustshire, (Br.,) Capt. Cuming, sld. from Singapore for New York yesterday.

The steamship Crystal, (Br.,) Capt. Steward, sld. from New-York yesterday.

The steamship Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York Oct. 21, arr. at Leith yesterday.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, Nov. 7:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the three-story and two-story brick buildings, with lot 23 by 100, 36 Laight-st, north side, 154.6 feet east of Hudson-st., and similar buildings, with lot 20.8 by 75.15 Vestry-st., south side, east of Hudson-st., for $29,250, to Charles S. Stevenson, and two-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, 347 East 82d-st., north side, west of 1st-av., sold for $8,000, to Adlar & Hermann.

L. J. & I. Phillips, in partition, S. L. H. Ward, Esq., referee, sold the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 96, 49 Pike-st., west side, south of Madison-st., for $15,750, to Henry Walters.

Brown & Levieces, under a foreclosure decree, W. L. Findley, Esq., referee, sold six three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 100 by 100.8, on West 88th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., and two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 88th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 10th-av., for $50,000, to D. Newton Barney, plaintiff.

D. P. Ingraham & Co., under a foreclosure decree, Louis Steckler, Esq., referee, sold the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, 896 124th-st., south side, 338 feet east of Willis-av., for $6,600, to T. J. O'Kane, and under similar court order, Benjamin E. De Groot, Esq., referee, disposed of the three-story house, with lot 17.10 by 98.9, 231 West 37th-st., north side, 417.10 feet east of 8th-av., for $12,150, to Jennie West, plaintiff.

James Lyon sold at public auction forty-three lots, located on Eclipse-st., Ferry-av., and Drive at William's Bridge, 24th Ward, for $14,220, to A. F. Wolff, A. D. Dana, E. C. Ward, and others.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by James C. Lalor of a building with lot, 91 aed 93 West 69th-st., was adjourned sine die, and sale by William Kennelly & Brother of the dwellings, with lots, on East 88th-st., east of 10th-av., was adjourned sine die.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction four three-story brick lots, with lots eaon 20 by 100, 823 to 829 Quincy-st., north side, east of Patchen-av., Brooklyn, for $33,800, to Mr. Fletcher; two similar buildings, with lots 19.6 by 100, 831 aed 833 Quincy-st., adjoining above, sold for $17,000, to Mr. Brews; two similar buildings, with lots 19.6 by 100, $35 and 837 Quincy-st., adjoiaiog above, sold for $17,600, to John Haggerty; two similar buildings, with lots each 20 by 100, 1,093 aed 1,095 Putnam-av., eorth side, east of Broadway, sold for $14,200, to Mr. Alexander; three similar buildings, with lots, 1,097 to 1,101 Putnam-av., adjoining above, sold for $13,800, to Capt. Wilson. Spain, Liverpool..... .... Teetonic, Liverpool..... 5:30 A. M. 9:00 A. M.

Tallahassee, Savannah..... ..... 3:00 P. M.

Yemassee, Jacksoeville..... ..... 8:00 P. M.

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Wiok Bay, Gibraltar, Oct. 18.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

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Aurania Victoria, Bremen, Oct. 31.
Nordjiland, Stettin, Oct. 29.
Wieland, Havre, Oct. 29.

SUNDAY, NOV. 10.

Arizona, Liverpool, Nov. 2.
Aurania, Liverpool, Nov. 2.
La Bourgogne, Havre, Nov. 2.
Liscard, Gibraltar, Oct. 26.
Slavonia, Stettin, Oct. 25.

MONDAY, NOV. 11.

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City of Columbia, Havana, Nov. 7.
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Ship Thiorva, for Hong-Kong.

Bark Matanzas, for Havana.

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During thick and foggy weather a bell will be struck by meohinery a double blow every thirty seconds.

Bearings are magnetic, given approximately, and from seaward.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,

DAVID B. HARMONY,
Rear Admiral United States Navy, Chairman.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1889.

SPOKEN.

A National Line steamship, bound east, was passed Nov. 4 in lat. 42 30, lon. 60 43.

The ship Centennial, Capt. Colcork, from New-York Oct. 9 for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Oct. 21 in lat. 31 N., lon. 39 W.

The bark Dragnette, (Ital.,) Capt. Schiaffico, from New-York Sept. 23 for Penang or Singapore, was spoke Oct. 21 in lat. 31 N., lon. 39 W.

The ship Hollyton, (Br.,) Capt. Crosby, from London Oct. 19 for New-York and Calcutta, was spoken Oct. 30 in lat. 40 N., lon. 25 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The steamship Emmanuel, from Treport, lost her main rigging, bulwark rail, and deck plates by collision at Kingsead with the ship William Carbeck, Capt. Reynolds, at that port from New-York.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The White Star Line steamship Britannic, Capt. Davison, from New-York Oct. 30 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:50 P. M. to-day.

The White Star Line steamship Germanic, Capt. Irving, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

The

SETTLING THE BOUNDARIES

THE SITE COMMITTEE MAY FIX THEM TO-DAY.

WHAT THE BLOOMINGDALE TRUSTEES ARE WILLING TO DO—ADDITIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND.

The meeting of the World's Fair Committee on Site and Buildings, in Room 82 TIMES Building, yesterday afternoon, was lively enough while it lasted, but it did not last very long. There were present Messrs. John Bogart, C. N. Bliss, C. F. Chandler, J. I. C. Clarke, Edward Cooper, John D. Crimmins, William L. Davis, Roswell P. Flower, John Foord, Richard M. Hunt, Arthur Leary, Isidor Straus, George Warner, Samuel Sloan, and W. McH. Speer.

Secretary Foord announced the business of the meeting to be a vote on the exact boundaries of the site, whereupon Mr. Flower offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, It appears by the report of the Committee on Laws and the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation that it is practicable by the exercise of the right of eminent domain and other means to acquire as much land as may be necessary for the international exposition of 1892 on Bloomingdale Heights or its vicinity without using Central Park;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that no part of Central Park shall be used in any way for the exposition, except the three places following:

First—The site of the American Museum of Natural History, formerly known as Manhattan-square, between Eighth and Ninth avenues and Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets, for the completion of the museum buildings, for which that locality has been set apart.

Second—The site of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, between the east drive and Fifth-avenue and Eighteth and Eighty-fifth streets, for the completion of the museum buildings, for which that location has been set apart.

Third—The site at Mount St. Vincent, already designated and in part occupied for a horticultural garden, between the east drive and Fifth-avenue and north of One Hundred and Second-street, for the completion of buildings and gardens for that purpose thereon, as per map submitted, if the cathedral property cannot be obtained on fair terms.

Resolved, That it would be prudent and economical for the city to commence at once and finish these buildings for the permanent ends for which they have been designed, and to grant the temporary use of said locations and buildings for the purposes of the exposition.

Those resolutions were seconded by Mr. Crimmins, who made a short speech in favor of draining off Harlem Lake and making its bed a part of the Park. If a permanent horticultural hall were placed there, he said, it would, in his opinion, benefit the Park greatly.

Mr. Leary moved that the Park be excluded from consideration by the committee, but his motion was not seconded. On behalf of Henry R. Towne, who was unable to be present, Prof. Chandler offered a preamble and resolution as a substitute for Mr. Flower's motion. It was seconded by Mr. Hunt. Prof. Chandler's resolution covered the same points as Mr. Flower's, but went further by declaring it to be advisable to locate the exposition buildings on the high plateau in the neighborhood of the Bloomingdale Asylum. It was only in the event of a failure to obtain this land that the resolution contemplated the use of the low land north of the Park and Manhattan-square, the Museum of Art site, and the land lying near the Harlem Lake.

Before either of these resolutions could be discussed, it was announced that Mr. Cooper, Mr. Leary, and Mr. Straus were compelled to meet a committee of three of the Board of Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of conferring about the use of the property of the Bloomingdale Asylum. Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Gompers, the meeting adjourned to 12:30 o'clock to-day in Room 52 of THE TIMES Building.

A map of the site as proposed at present was sent to all members of the committee last Monday, so that a clear idea could be had of the boundaries. Mr. Flower's resolution is practically a verbal description of the map. The following memorandum in explanation of the plan are now being considered by the members of the committee, preparatory to the vote on the exact boundaries to-day:

This plan contemplates that Manhattan-square (twenty acres) shall be utilized for the purposes of the exposition by the immediate completion of large permanent buildings, and utilized during the fair for the exhibit of natural products, mining industries, and other similar exhibits; that an inclosure of about fourteen acres should be made at that part of Central Park where the Art Museum now stands, within which inclosure should be erected either permanent or temporary fire-proof buildings adapted for the accommodation of the entire art exhibit of the fair; that at the northeast corner of Central Park another inclosure of about eighteen acres should be made, within which would be located the horticultural building, which presumably would be permanent; that these several detached areas should be brought into communication with one another, and with the main exposition grounds, by lines of elevated railways, one of which would be carried through the transverse road at Seventy-ninth-street, and others on Fifth-avenue and Eighth-avenue.

The plan contemplates the acquisition of a tract of fifty-one acres immediately north of Central Park, available for the location of Machinery Hall, and of another tract extending thence westward to the North River, the area of which would be from 100 to 150 acres, exclusive of Riverside and Morningside Parks.

A variation of the boundaries is indicated in the vicinity of the Cathedral grounds; one plan contemplating the acquisition of the Cathedral grounds and the land north to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and the other indicating the grounds with these areas excluded. In the latter case Tenth-avenue could be maintained without interruption by means of a bridge, with suitable inclined approaches, at or about One Hundred and Ninth-street. In either case Eighth-avenue could be carried over and past the exposition grounds in the same manner at or about One Hundred and Tenth-street.

At the meeting of the sub-committee of the Site Committee with the delegates from the Bloomingdale Asylum Trustees, there were present Messrs. Merritt Trimble, Charles E. Strong, Edward King, and Cornelius N. Bliss, representing the Trustees. After a protracted session the joint committee authorized the following statement for publication:

The Committee of the New-York Hospital stated that, consistently with the proper care of their patients, which must be paramount with them, they would favor any arrangement for the use of the Bloomingdale Asylum grounds for the exposition which would allow them a moderate rental for the land and a fair value for their buildings, (which have cost over $1,000,000,) and the extra cost of the rapid construction of the new buildings elsewhere, which would be required to enable them to move. The use of their land below One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and of that west of the Boulevard could be obtained as soon as required, but it would be impossible in any event to vacate the asylum buildings before May, 1891.

It was intimated in this connection that the portion of the grounds extending from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to One Hundred and Twentieth-street, upon which are the buildings, would have to be retained with the buildings until May, 1891, which was the earliest date that could possibly be fixed for their surrender.

The subscriptions to the guarantee fund received by the Finance Committee of the fair yesterday were as follows:

By John Claflin:		By Gorham Manufacturing Co.:	
Co. R. Clark & Brother	$10,000	McGibbon & Co.	$1,000
White, Hewlett, Eldredge & Co.	5,000	A. Frankfield & Co.	500
W. C. Langley	5,000	John McHugh	100
P. Van Volkenburgh & Co.	5,000	Mortimer A. Rozers	100
Wilmerding & Bissel	1,000	By William Steinway:	
Lyautz Strauss	500	Jacob Brothers	1,000
By August Belmont & Co.:		Hats & Co.	250
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	10,000	Bauer & Co.	250
By Hamilton Bank:		H. M. Bent	500
The J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.	5,000	W. F. Booth, Philadelphia	250
R. T. B. Easton	50	Wessell, Nickel & Gross	1,000
By Chas. H. Russell:		Stranck Brothers	1,000
Fayerweather & Ladew	2,500	By Stephen W. Fairchild:	
F. Blumenthal & Co.	2,500	Tarrant & Co.	1,000
Hoyt & Bros.	2,500	By Frederick A. Kransbeedt:	
Robertson & Silberberg	2,500	Einstein, Wulf & Co.	1,000
Adolph Schleftel	1,000	Silberberg Bros.	1,000
C. A. Schieren & Co.	1,000	Rosenthal Bro's.	1,000
A. E. Ely	1,000	Kardsheedt M'f'g Co. (second subscription)	1,000
Mulford, Cary & Conklin	1,000	Loweostein Bros.	500
Charles Hansell, Shattuck & Binger	500	A. Cohen & Co. (second subscription)	250
A. H. Reitlinger & Co.	500	Julius Sonn & Brother	200
Aye sieu & Co.	500	T. Bach	100
Jn. S. Barnet & Brother	500	By the New-York Sun:	
McDermott & Howard	500	Max Klein	100
Fabian S. Kaliske	500	T. Overington	100
Felix Fournier & Knopf	250	L. D. Urban	500
Richard Young	250	Richard Meares, Hotel Royal	1,000
J. Brownfield	250	Various subscrib	104
Edwin B. Simpson	200	By the Herald:	
Geo. Son	150	Otto Ernst	1,000
By H. S. Mendelson:		P. Marsel	500
Robert K. Davies & Co.	2,500	Graf Brothers	500
A. W. Mann	500	A. Ayres	500
Cronch & Fitzgerald	1,000	Various subscribers	125
Jerkowski & Krnet	500	By Henry L. Hoguet:	
S. & J. Werner	500	John Schappart	500
Conn, Brown & Co.	100	By the Mayor's Office:	
By New-York Jewelers' Association:		John Ritter	100
Meriden Britannia Co.	2,000	A. Vanzewren & Co.	500
G. W. Shiebler	1,000	Central Park Lodge of Mutual Aid	10
C. G. Alford & Co.	500	By the Real Estate Exchange:	
Charles Magnus	500	Michael Giblin	100
George M. Bacon	200	Ottinger Bros.	500
Various subscribers	100	By H. W. Collender:	
By the State Deposit Co. of N. Y:		Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.	5,000
Jacob Lawson	2,000	By the Commercial Bulletin:	
squier & Whipple	1,000	Arguimbau & Ramen	200
By the Building Material Exchange:		By THE NEW-YORK TIMES:	
Candee & Smith	2,000	O. T. Crosby	20
J. B. King & Co.	500	By Joseph J. Little:	
By Wilson Godfrey:		Worthington Company	100
Dodge & Co.	1,000	Banks & Co.	250

Total received by Finance Committee to 5 P. M. yesterday $99,559
Previously reported 2,258,061
Grand total $2,357,620

By an error yesterday morning E. J. Falk was credited with having subscribed but $100. He should have been credited with $1,000.

E. C. Brown, not E. C. Brower, is one of the gentlemen who have been added to the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Mayor Grant's mail bag contained an unusually large collection of letters yesterday. President Edward Holbrook of the Gorham Manufacturing Company wrote:

"While I, personally, have no objection whatever to each one of the Park as has been recommended by the site Committee, I think the feeling on the part of many of our leading citizens is so strongly against any use whatever of the Park for exhibition purposes that the site Committee should at once, if possible, say to us and to the citizens of New-York that they are able to see their way clear to state that no part of the Park shall be used for said purposes. With this stated in a plain manner, I believe that the final subscriptions to the guarantee fund will be made in the course of a very few days.

"It seems to me that we should not appeal to Congress on the question of whether this fair should be held in New-York City or elsewhere, but we should decide that the fair will be held in the city, and then go to the Legislature for our charter, and, without waiting for Congress to act in the matter, complete our plans and commence actual operations. When this is done I would recommend that we ask Congress to simply sanction the enterprise."

Granville Weeks warns Mayor Grant that Washington officials have in their hands many plans, which have been approved and copyrighted, of buildings suitable for exposition purposes, and that these men will use every effort to have the capital city chosen as the place for the World's Fair. Mr. Weeks wants to see a big glass dome erected to cover a semi-tropical garden. Its base would be 1,600 feet across and it would be 800 feet high. A colossal statue of Columbus would be placed at the top.

The Executive Committee of the Bricklayers' Unions of New-York ask for the appointment of William Klein as a representative on the General Committee of the journeymen bricklayers' craft.

Mr. S. Sanger of 93 Wall-street is opposed to a tower as a salient point of interest on the fair's grounds, and suggests a sheet-iron glass-top sphere, 200 feet in diameter, supported by colossal figures of Columbus, his Captains, his brother Francisco, and Alonzo Pinzon.

J. N. A. Griswold and H. C. Fahnestock, Vice President of the First National Bank, have declined to serve on the Fair Committee. James B. Brown refuses to serve as a member of the Committee on Permanent Organization because he is "opposed to the use of any portion of Central Park as a site for the World's Fair."

Dr. George D. McGauran of 454 West Fifty-first-street suggests that the Chairmen (Tammany, Republican, and County Democracy) of the different Assembly districts meet together and appoint in each and every election district one member from each political party, who will form a sub-committee to solicit subscriptions to the guaranteen fund in their respective election districts.

Louis Windmüller writes:

"Permit me to suggest that Brooklyn is not represented on our General Committee by so many active members as its importance and vicinity would seem to justify. I beg leave to suggest the following as desirable members: Seth Low, G. L. Nichols, D. C. Lyall, D. H. Houghtaling, Theodore Dreier, W. H. Mals, John S. James, Franklin E. Taylor, Edwin Packard, and George M. Alcott."

The following contributions to the fund for preliminary expenses were received yesterday: William Wickes ..... $100 | Theodore W. Myers $200
William H. Stokes ..... 200 | E. C. Converse 100
Edward J. Dunphy ..... 100 | Leonard J. Hass 10
F. R. Coudert ..... 100 | Bryce Gray 100

LINEMAN ERDMAN'S DEATH.

WITNESSES TESTIFY THAT IT WAS CAUSED BY BRUSH WIRES.

The cause of the death of Charles Erdman, the Manhattan Electric Light Company's lineman who was killed on a pole at 155 Grand-street on Oct. 8, was submitted to a jury by Coroner Schultze yesterday. George M. Hoag, representing the Manhattan Company, said that the cross arm of the pole on which Erdman sat carried two Manhattan wires and four Brush wires. After the accident he climbed the pole and found that the ties of the four Brush wires were bare, without insulation. On the Manhattan wires there was no day circuit.

Charles W. Spear, Superintendent of the Brush Company, admitted that his company's wires on that pole carried day circuits.

David Andrioli keeps a fruit stand near the scene of the accident. He also accurately located the wires Erdman's body touched that it was shown by a diagram that they were Brush wires, and he further said that these wires emitted smoke and blue flames.

Joseph Mack said that for four years he was Erdman's "side partner," and is now a lineman employed by the Brush Company. He testified that an hour before the accident he met Erdman, who "had been drinking, although he was able to take care of himself." He said that Erdman would not have been killed if he had worn rubber gloves.

Patrick Dunn, the Manhattan lineman who went up the pole to try to rescue Erdman, said that if linemen attempted to wear rubber gloves all the time he was working his hands would become raw and sore in twelve hours. He positively denied that Erdmon was under the influence of liquor. He named the wires which burned Erdman's body, and by the diagram they were identified as Brush wires.

In conclusion, the sworn statement of Dr. Albert T. Weston was read, showing that Erdman was killed by an electric shock, and that the fractured skull, caused by falling to the street, came after death.

In view of all this testimony the intelligent jury found "that Charles Erdman came to his death in front of 155 Grand-street on Oct. 8, 1889, from shock caused proably by the electric wires of the Brush or Manhattan Electric Light Companies, or both."

The Brush Company, it is said, is now negotiating a settlement with Erdman's widow for $5,000.

ATTRACTIVE TO SHOPPERS.

THE DISPLAY OF FINE GOODS BY H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

Now that the Fall and Winter styles are out, a visit to the cloak department of H. C. F. Koch & Co., Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, will more than repay the shopper. There all the latest styles of wraps and cloaks for ladies and children can be found in profusion, and hard to please indeed must be the shopper who cannot be suited in that establishment. The latest novelties in furs, seal, sable, Persian lamb, Astrakhan mink, bear, and lynx are found at very low prices, and crowds are present daily to take advantage of the very liberal offers held out by the firm.

A very fine display of ladies' and children's wraps are also exhibited for sale, which include the "Empire," "Duchesse," and "Imperial Russian," the latter of which is particularly handsome and fashionable in style. The silk, satin, and velvet departments are full of novelties and should be especially visited. Everything in the line of dry goods can be found there. Special attention is paid to the large mail order trade which the firm has built up to large proportions.

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DR. M'NAMARA'S COMPLAINT.

Dr. L. J. McNamara, a Ninth Ward School Trustee, of 126 West Washington-place, alleges that unfair means have been taken by the Rev. John J. Reed, pastor of the Bedford-Street Methodist Church, to indnce the children of Catholic parents to attend religious services at his church. The doctor claims that circulars which Mr. Reed left with principals of the public schools have reached the scholars, and thus the latter have been brought to the meetings against the wish of their parents. Mr. McNamara will bring the matter before the School Trustees at the meeting next Thursday evening.

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IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

A DETECTIVE ON TRIAL.

INVESTIGATING THE CHARGES MADE BY UNDERTAKER BRODERICK.

Detective Cornelius Leary of the Seventh Precinct was on trial before Police Commissioner Voorhis yesterday charged with having in October, 1888, received, without permission of the board, $400 from John Broderick, an undertaker of 149 Madison-street, being a portion of a reward of $2,000 given by the Republican National Committee for the arrest and conviction of one Gordon for registering illegally.

Broderick testified that the reward was paid in a check to his counsel, John J. Collins, who had it deposited in the Chatham National Bank. The fact that the reward had been paid was printed in the papers of the 27th of October, and the same afternoon, while he was acting as an inspector of election in his undertaker's shop at 149 Madison-street, Leary called him out of the shop and demanded a portion of the reward. Hearing of this he told his counsel, Mr. Collins. Broderick said that he was willing to give Leary $600 if Collins was satisfied. The negotiations between Collins and Leary resulted in Leary receiving $400. He apparently was not satisfied with this part of the reward, as he and Collins called on Broderick and Leary demanded $200 more.

"What's the good of $400 to me?" said Leary. "I've got to 'divvy' with the 'old man,' [meaning Capt. Garland,] and I've got to make good headquarters." Broderick refused to give up any more of the money, and Leary got into a passion and threatenud Broderick with all manner of vengeance.

Broderick was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Frederick B. House, who appeared for the accused officer. Then Collins testified that Brodsrick had given him a power of attorney to act for him in the collection of the two-thousand-dollar reward. Afterward he learned that Leary had also put in a claim, but subsequently received two letters from the detective, in which the claim was called off. Collins then went ahead and collected the reward.

When Broderick consented to let Leary have $400, the latter called at the office of Collins and the lawyer said that he would give him a check for the amount. Leary refused to take a check, and thereupon Collins had Simpson Wolfe of his office draw a check for $400 to "J. J. C. or bearer." He took this check to the Chatham Bank and drew the amount in $20 bills. He met Leary in front of the *Tribune* building and there handed the money to him. The evening of that day Leary came to the headquarters of the Republican Association and called Collins out into the street. He said, "I want $200 more for the captain." They went to see Broderick, but the latter refused to give up the $200.

Leary testified that he had never received the money which Collins swore he gave him. He said that he was legally entitled to the reward. After the man was sentenced he procured a transcript of the conviction and sentence, and went to Police Headquarters and there saw Inspector Williams about claiming the money. The Inspector went with him to ex-Commissioner French, at that time the President of the Board of Police, and Mr. French gave him a card introducing him to Mr. George Bliss, counsel to the committee who had offered the reward. These papers he intrusted to Mr. Collins, the father of the lawyer who acted for Broderick. Leary said that the testimony that he had received any portion of the reward, or that he had demanded $200 from Broderick, or had threatened him, was false.

Capt. Garland testified that he had never authorized Leary to demand any money for him, that he had not received any, nor did he know that Leary had.

This closed the testimony in this case, and then Leary was called upon to answer another charge against him. Frank Broderick in 1887. Broderick swore that he gave Leary $5, but Leary swore that he did not, and so the matter rested.

Broderick also charged Patrolman Donnelly of the Seventh Precinct with interfering with his business. The charge was disproved by the accused policeman.

ONE LOAFER KILLS ANOTHER.

THE MURDERER SAYS HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT HE WAS DOING.

Jerry Cronin, the young hoodlum who was shot and instantly killed at Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue Wednesday night, was slain by a drunken comrade, John O'Connor of 211 East Seventy-third-street. The police of the Twenty-fifth Precinct had gathered in several of their associates, and were looking for O'Connor, who was betrayed by one of them, when he sauntered into the East Sixty-seventh-street station house, smoking a cigarette, and surrendered. His story of what occurred is probably true. He had, he says, been drinking for hours. He positively denied that Erdmon was under the influence of liquor. He named the wires which burned Erdman's body, and by the diagram they were identified as Brush wires.

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O'Connor defied him and discharged the pistol in the saloon, and then went into the street and fired the shot that killed Cronin. He told the police he was so drunk that he did not know what he was doing. There was no evidence that he and Cronin were enemies. O'Connor was taken to the Coroners' office and committed to the Tombs. Cronin worked for his father, a truckman, and lived at 344 East Sixty-fourth-street. He, O'Connor, and another lad were arrested last Summer for felonious assault, but were not prosecuted by the man whose skull they fractured.

A LIFE OF GOOD DEEDS.

MISS PULTZ'S BENEVOLENT WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The funeral of Miss Lizzie M. Pultz, whose death occurred at the New-York Cancer Hospital on Tuesday evening, took place yesterday at Spencertown, N. Y. Miss Pultz's life was an unusually noble one. Although struggling from the first against adverse circumstances and limited means, she accomplished much in the walk of life which she had chosen. She was born in New-York in 1844, her father, Sebastian Pultz, being of Dutch descent. She early became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was educated at the seminary in Williamsport, Penn.

In 1872 she was designated by the board of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society as a worker for that society in India. Miss Pultz was obliged to return to this country in 1877, the climate of India having had a most deleterious effect upon her health. She then devoted herself to charitable work, taking as her means of livelihood the occupation of a trained nurse. Last year she became matron of the Connecticut Training School for Nurses and was a most valued member of that school's staff.

Miss Pultz leaves no relatives, her father and mother both having died before her. The body was taken to Spencertown for burial, her mother having been buried there.

COLUMBIA OARSMEN IN DEBT.

The Columbia College Boat Club, at its regular annual meeting, Wednesday evening, elected these officers for the ensuing year: President—Robert C. Cornell, '74; Secretary—O. H. P. La Farge, '91; Treasurer—Prof. Jasper T. Goodwin, '76. The graduate Directors elected are Professors J. H. Van Amringe, '60, and Jasper T. Goodwin, '76; Robert C. Cornell, '74; A. B. Simonds, '73; I. N. Seligman, '76; T. T. O. Buhne, Jr., '78; W. A. Markham, '86, and R. T. Wilson, '87. The Vice President and undergraduate Directors will be elected at the adjourned meeting next Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The report of Treasurer Goodwin for the past year showed a total deficit of $340 and an actual debt of $2,500. This is a reduction in the entire debt of $1,500 from that of last year.

A LARGE BATCH OF NEW MEMBERS.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, it being the first meeting under the resolution changing the meeting hour from 1 o'clock. The only business done was the election of Gen. W. T. Sherman and Thomas Edison as honorary members, and of the following gentlemen as members: Benjamin Altman, William Baumgarten, August Belmont, Henry C. Bonifacs, Frederick G. Bourne, Isaac V. Brokaw, William Van Brokaw, William Dennis, Bryce Gray, Clement A. Griscom, Franklin L. Gunther, John H. Hankinson, Joseph C. Hoagland, William H. Jackson, Max Naumburg, Henry E. Nesmith, Jr., Benjamin Parr, Carl Schefer, James Simpson, Theodore B. Starr, Nathan Straus, George W. Sutton, James F. Sutton, Ohadiah L. Sypher, Richard Walter, and Washington Wilson.

THE COPYRIGHT LEAGUE.

EFFORTS OF AMERICAN AUTHORS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.

"In vain we call old notions fudge,
And bend our conscience to our dealing.
The Ten Commandments will not budge,
And stealing will continue stealing."

The above rhyme briefly and somewhat pointedly embraces the tenets of the American Copyright League. Its members are sanguine, however, that before another Congress adjourns this poetic truism may be banished from its letterheads.

The league held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at 64 Madison-avenue, with Edmund Clarence Stedman in the chair. Among the well-known gentlemen present were Charles Dudley Warner, the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Laurence Hutton, Richard Watson Gilder, George Walton Green, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Robert Underwood Johnson, Charles Barnard, Col. Thomas W. Knox, Albert Matthews, Brander Matthews, and Edmund Munroe Smith.

The Treasurer, Mr. Johnson, reported that the finances of the league were in a satisfactory condition. The work of the past year was then informally discussed. Special reference was made to the joint action of the conference committee, consisting of the representatives of the Authors' League and Publishers' League, which met at the Aldine Club Oct. 24. During the year the members of this joint committee succeeded in order to overcome the opposition to the bill which sprang from the representatives of some trades connected with the making of books it would be necessary to bring the matter before them and to get them to carefully consider the bill. This was finally accomplished, mainly through the efforts of Dr. Edward Eggleston, who succeeded in convincing leading members of the Typothetæ that the bill, if it should become a law, so far from injuring their business, would greatly benefit it, largely add to the volume of the printing and publishing business to be done in this country, and would in no way lessen the amount of work or the rate of wages.

There was also last Winter a good deal of opposition from many firms connected with the "paper trade," so called. Some of these very concerns have joined syndicates for the purpose of obtaining the works of English and foreign authors generally, at a cheaper rate. Under the bill, as it is now drawn, sixteen pages in a book for the limiting of copyright to foreign authors to those works which shall be printed from type set in this country. The distinction, it will be seen, is most important; for under the bill as it was originally drafted the plates themselves might be imported and the printing done directly from them. This the typefounders considered detrimental to their interests. The bill which this year will be sent to Washington is, except in certain minor particulars, the same that was last year passed by the Senate, but was not reached by the lower house.

On motion of Col. Knox the council and its Executive Committee were directed to pursue its present policy. The following gentlemen will compose the council of the league during the ensuing year: James Russell Lowell, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Edward Eggleston, Thomas W. Knox, Robert Underwood Johnson, R. R. Bowker, Brander Matthews, Titus Munson Coan, George William Curtis, Lawrence Hutton, Charles Dudley Warner, Samuel L. Clemens, George W. Cable, Bronson Howard, H. C. Bunner, W. D. Howells, Noah Brooks, Richard Watson Gilder, H. H. Boyesen, Henry M. Alden, Charles Barnard, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Frank R. Stockton, Edmund Munroe Smith, Albert Matthews, Alfred R. Conkling, the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, the Rev. James C. Welling, Thorval Solberg, and George Walton Green.

Messrs. Eggleston, Green, Johnson, Knox, and Bowker make up the Executive Committee. The council will meet Nov. 20, and will then elect officers. James Russell Lowell will probably be re-elected President. Mr. Stedman, after many years of active service both as member of the league and its council, has declined to serve longer as Vice President because of the pressure of private business.

FORGOTTEN BANK FUNDS.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK ADVERTISES FOR OLD DEPOSITORS.

An advertisement published yesterday calls for information regarding 105 persons whose residences at certain dates are mentioned. The first name in the list is that of John C. Berry, who lived in 1835 in Delancey-street. Then come names of persons in every succeeding year down to 1849, and then a jump is taken to 1865, from which the years run to 1869. The advertisement requested interested persons to address Robert Metcalfe of South Orange, N. J., and when that gentleman was applied to for information yesterday by a TIMES reporter he said:

"I am the keeper of dead current accounts in the Bowery Savings Bank, and this advertisement is inserted with a view if possible to have a lot of them cleared from our books. The public has an idea that a bank which has been in business for some time always has on hand a vast accumulation of money which the depositors have never called for. The fact is that uncalled-for deposits are always very small, and if there are any they usually add very insignificant to the total amount of deposits left behind by the persons whose names are advertised you would be both surprised and amused. The reason the bank advertises in this way is obvious. If it advertised for people to call at the bank the institution would be overrun, and mostly by false claimants. As it is, applications are made to me through the mail at my home in South Orange, and it is an easy matter for me to determine their value."

CARING FOR SAILORS' CHILDREN.

The forty-third anniversary of the Home for Destitute Children of Seamen was observed yesterday at the Home, Snug Harbor, S. I. George William Curtis presided and read the annual report. It showed that there are 110 children under the care of the institution. During the year subscriptions were received from the following steamships: Aurania, Capt. Haines, $131 58; Umbria, Capt. McMicken, $290 71; Etruria, Capt. Cook, $143 64; Etruria, Capt. Haines, $172 11; Republic, Capt. Parsell, $49 86; Britannic, Capt. Musgrove, $37 85; Egypt, Capt. Sumner, $26 75; City of Rome, Capt. Long, $31 52. A legacy from Admiral Baldwin of $1,000 was also received.

The exercises consisted of singing and recitation by the children. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Mrs. Nathaniel Marsh, First Directress; Mrs. R. C. Webster, Second Directress; Mrs. A. W. Sextou, Third Directress; Mrs. A. O. Kingsland, Treasurer; Miss H. E. Borger, Recording Secretary; Miss Griswold, Corresponding Secretary; Managers—Mrs. George Bonner, Mrs. George W. Curtis, Mrs. F. O. Boyd, Miss A. H. Barrett, Miss Cuthbertson, Mrs. H. M. Dun, Mrs. Sidney De Kay, Mrs. J. Hamilton, Mrs. G. A. E. Irving, Mrs. H. D. Joy, Mrs. E. Kessler, Miss Low, Mrs. Melville, Miss Marsh, Mrs. Middlebrook, Mrs. G. C. Wetmore, Mrs. Cyrus Walker.

MRS. BLAKE TO HAVE A TESTIMONIAL.

The Woman's Suffrage League held a meeting last night at 4 Lexington-avenue. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake presided. Addresses were made by Dr. A. W. Lozier and Miss Sarah Scott Pond of Boston. Dr. Lozier gave the result of observations as to the social and political condition of women abroad.

Miss Pond described the "National Pageant," which she is going to produce at the Union Square Theatre Oct. 25 as a testimonial to Mrs. Blake, in honor of that lady's twenty years' devotion to the cause of woman's suffrage. The pageant consists of a series of historical tableaus. The historian on the occasion of the testimonial will be Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

Among those present last evening were Mrs. Bevery Robinson, Mrs. Margaret Moore, Mrs. Angelis, Mrs. Ravenhill, Mrs. Levy, Miss Forbes, Mrs. Wakeman, Mrs. Ober, and Mrs. Lovell.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW FOR CHARITY.

A chrysanthemum show in aid of the building fund of the Home for Destitute Children will be given at the conservatory of Mr. William Brown in Flatbush, L. I., to-morrow from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mr. Brown has a fine collection of chrysanthemums, the varieties being several hundred in number. The orchid, palm, and rose houses will also be open for inspection. Cut flowers and home-made cake will be for sale on this occasion. Admission, 50 cents.

THE HUMAN BODY is the nearest approach to perfection, except DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP.

If you suffer with pain in the back and limbs, take 25 cts. and buy SALVATION OIL.—*Advertisement.*

Eyes Ears Nose

Are all more or less affected by catarrh. The eyes become inflamed, red, and watery, with dull, heavy pain between them; there are roaring, buzzing noises in the ears, and sometimes the hearing is affected; there is constant disagreeable discharge from the nose, bad breath, and in many cases loss of the sense of smell. All these disagreeable symptoms disappear when the

TILDEN'S WILL IS INVALID

SO THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM, DECIDES.

A FATAL INDEFINITENESS ACCORDING TO JUDGES VAN BRUNT AND BRADY —JUDGE DANIELS DISSENTS.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed the decision of Judge Lawrence, at Special Term, upholding the provision of the will of Samuel J. Tilden creating the "Tilden trust." Mr. Tilden, who died in August, 1886, after making bequests to relatives and providing a fund to establish a library in New-Lebanon, N. Y., and another library in Yonkers, by the thirty-fifth clause asks his executors to incorporate the Tilden trust, with capacity to establish and maintain a free library and reading room in the city of New-York, and his residuary estate is given for that purpose.

If the trust was not incorporated within the lifetime of two of his nieces, whom he named, Mr. Tilden authorized his executors and trustees to apply the rest, residue and remainder of his property "to such charitable, educational, and scientific purposes as in their judgment would render the bequest most widely and substantially beneficial to the interests of mankind." Mr. Tilden left no his heirs at law and next of kin a sister, two nephews, and four nieces. Mr. George H. Tilden, one of the nephews, brought this action to test the validity of this general trust.

Judge Lawrence, before whom the case was tried, was of the opinion that the thirty-fifth clause contained two distinct and separate alternative gifts, the first being for the benefit of the Tilden trust, and he held that this was valid, though the second or alternative gift was void. The opinion of the General Term is given by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, and is concurred in by Judge Brady. Judge Daniels writes a dissenting opinion.

The presiding Justice prefaces his voluminous opinion by a statement of the general principles regulating the construction of wills. He said:

By the thirty-fifth clause, if valid, Mr. Tilden conferred upon his executors and trustees the power, either a power in trust or an executory devise. The learned Judge below held the provision to be a trust in the strict sense of the latter character, and that it was a devise similar to that which was contained in the will under consideration in the case of Burrill against Boardman, 43 New-York. In this we think the learned Judge fell into an error in not distinguishing the true nature of an executory devise under our statutes, and the difference between the provision of the will in question and that under consideration in the case of Burrill against Boardman. What was understood as an executory devise prior to our Revised Statutes was, however, abolished by their adoption, and all distinctions between contingent remainders and executory devises were by them abolished, both coming under the definition of estates in expectancy. Estates in expectancy are divided into estates commencing at future day and denominated future estates and reversions.

After defining at length the various kinds of estates, among them an estate in expectancy, the court says:

"It is clear upon a reading of the will of the testator that it was not his intention to create any such estate. In the first place, the beneficiaries under the will take nothing by virtue of the provisions of the will itself. The estate is attempted to be vested in the trustees, and it is by force of their action that the estate is to become vested in the beneficiaries. It is true that the action on the part of the respondents that the action of the trustees and executors under the will derives its validity from the powers conferred by the will, and that therefore is to be taken as the action of the testator. But an estate created under such conditions is provided for by another part of the Revised Statutes and does not come within the definition of an expectant estate as contained in the provisions of the statute to which reference has been had. * * *

"It is also claimed by the learned counsel for the respondent that the precise legal description of the disposition made in favor of the trust fund is that it is an executory devise and bequest, and after calling attention to the distinction between executory devises and contingent remainders as they existed before the Revised Statutes, it is said that the executory bequest and devise in the present case is made subject to two conditions: first, that the corporate body described as the donee shall come into existence within the prescribed limit, and second, that the executors and trustees shall not deem it inexpedient to endow the institution. The statement assumes two things which do not exist, as we shall attempt presently to show, viz., that there is a gift over in the event that the will and that such cases takes by force of the will alone unless the executors and trustees named in the will should deem it inexpedient that any such donee should take. It is also said that where a donee named in the will who would take upon coming into existence without any action whatever upon the part of the executors and trustees. And the learned counsel further states that this is declared to be the nature of a precisely similar gift in Burrill against Boardman. That was made subject only to one of the above conditions, viz., the first, but that the donee named in the will of persons named. The gift could not take effect unless the charter was a liberal one, and the discretion to judge of this would appear to have been lodged with the person named as trustee.

In what part of the devise this discretion appears to be in the person named as trustee we have been unable to discover. Nothing is said in the will about the trustees having any discretion, and the Court expressly held that the trustees had no discretion, but that the estate devised vested in the corporation as soon as it came into being, and that neither the appointment of the trustee nor other intervention was essential to the validity of the contingent limitation, and the bequest was held because of those features to be in the nature of a contingent executory bequest. Whether the charter of the corporation was such a one as contemplated it can be taken in Burrill against Boardman was clearly the question for the court to determine, and with which the executors under the will had nothing to do. If it could take at all, it could take the whole estate. In the case at bar the Tilden trust took nothing upon its incorporation. The appointment of the trustee was absolutely essential, and they were to convey to the corporation if they deemed it expedient, and only so much of the trust estate as they deemed expedient.

Such is the express, plain, and unequivocal language of the will, and a decision that the devise in question does not fulfill any of the conditions which pertain to an executory devise, as the portion of the estate which the Tilden trust was to receive was contingent. And it left it to the discretion of the executors to determine whether the Tilden trust should benefit at all or not by the provisions of the will. It is not the case, therefore, of a vesting under the will and a divesting by the exercise of the power of selection given to the executors by the will. On the contrary, if the executors do not act, nothing vests. There was, therefore, no certainty both in the subject and in the object, which is fatal to an executory devise. The provision of the will in question, therefore, established a trust in the executors and trustees therein named, or conferred upon them a special power in trust, and therefore must be immaterial as to the result which must necessarily follow whether it is to be construed as the one or the other. It is evident upon consideration of the provisions of the will that it was not the intention of the testator in confer upon his executors and trustees a power in trust, because he devises to them the estate, and commits its entire care and management to them, and impliedly provides for the collection of the income of the whole estate by them—at that which the trustees were to set up it as constituting the several special trusts as well as the investment of the funds, and that the instituting of these trusts, the payment of the legacies provided for in the will, and the doing of the other things which were distinct and separate from the general trust mentioned in the eighth clause, and which he called in said clause the Tilden Trust. * * * Therefore, if these provisions of the will are to be construed as a trust, and they are so insistuite to be incapable of being executed, and the judgment must be reversed. The same conclusion must follow if it is held that only a power was conferred upon the executors, although such a construction would be unfavorable to the plainly-expressed intention of the testator.

After reciting the provisions of the Revised Statutes as to trusts and powers in trust, Judge Van Brunt says:

"The executors of Mr. Ti den are the trustees of a trust created in respect to the rest, residue, and remainder of his property mentioned in the will, or they are the grantees of a special power in trust in respect to which such residue and remainder, and, whether the executors be trustees of a trust or grantees of a power, the gift under consideration being to a charitable use, ought to be held with sufficient definite to be capable of enforcement by a judicial decree. Mr. Tilden, in case of the incorporation of the Tilden trust, authorizes his executors and trustees to convey to or apply to the use of this corporation the whole of the real, residue, and remainder of his property as they might deem expedient. This clause cannot be construed, as is claimed by the counsel for the respondents to be for the benefit of the executors and trustees named in the will who would take upon coming into existence without any action whatever upon the part of the executors and trustees. And the learned counsel further states that this is declared to be the nature of a precisely similar gift in Burrill against Boardman. That was made subject only to one of the above conditions, viz., the first, but that the donee named in the will of persons named. The gift could not take effect unless the charter was a liberal one, and the discretion to judge of this would appear to have been lodged with the person named as trustee.

In what part of the devise this discretion appears to be in the person named as trustee we have been unable to discover. Nothing is said in the will about the trustee

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 7—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer Tel & Ca. 87	87	87	87	5	
Am. Cot. Oil Tr. ctfs.	33½	31⅝	32⅝	32⅝	26,665
American Ex.....119	118	118	118	50	
Atch., T. & S. Fé.	32½	33¾	32½	33⅜	30,050
A., T. & S. Fé. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	3,120
Atlantic & Pac.	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	600
Brunswick Co...	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	1,200
Bur., Rock. & P. pf	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	100
Cahaba Southern	55¾	56	55½	55½	1,920
Canadian Pacific.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	100
Central Pacific...	34	34	34	34	25
Ches. & Ohio.....	25¾	25¾	23¾	25¾	1,325
C. & O. 1st pf.....	65	65	65	65	225
C. & O. 2d pf.....	43½	44	43½	44	500
Chicago Gas Tr..	56¾	56½	55½	55¾	2,916
Chi. & N. W.....113¾	113½	113¼	113½	5,750	
C. R. & Q.....107	107¾	106⅞	106⅞	1,350	
C., M. & St. P.. 70¾	70⅝	69¾	70	9,400	
C., M. & St. P. pf..113	113	113	113	100	
C., R. I. & Pac... 98¾	98¾	98	98¼	3,620	
C., St. L. & P....	18	18	18	200	
C., St. L. & P. pf. 88⅜	88½	88⅜	88½	200	
C., C., C. & St. L. 76½	76⅝	75¾	75¾	1,958	
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. 99	99	99	99	200	
Colorado Coal.... 32¼	32	32	32¼	310	
Chi., H. V. & Tol. 17½	17½	17½	17½	300	
Chi. & E. Ill.... 42	42	42	42	1,450	
Chi. & E. Ill. pf. 95	95	95	95	350	
Commercial Cable.102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	100	
Consol. Gas Co.... 91	91½	91	91⅜	1,220	
Del. & Hudson...148	148	148	148	14	
Del., Lack. & W.141⅜	141⅞	141	141⅜	7,636	
Den., Tex. & F. W. 33¾	34⅜	33¾	34¾	9,301	
*Distill's & C. F. Tr. 40	40	40	40	100	
E. Tn., Va. & Ga.. 10	10	10	10	100	
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf 70	70	70	70	100	
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf 22	22	22	22	120	
Equitable Gas.... 125	125	125	125	100	
Harlem..... 250	250	250	250	150	
Homestake..... 10	10	10	10	100	
Iowa Central.... 9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	11	
Iowa Central pf. 28	28	28	28	12	
Illinois Central..117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	10	
L. E. & Western. 18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	260	
L. E. & W. western pf 64	64	63⅝	63⅞	1,149	
Lake Shore.....107⅜	107¾	107	107⅜	4,757	
Louis. & Nash.... 83⅞	85	83⅝	84¾	20,360	
Manhattan con.... 105	105	105	105	100	
Mexican Central 15½	15½	15½	15½	200	
Michigan Cent.... 96½	97½	96¾	97⅜	2,451	
Mahon's Coal R. 50	50	50	50	100	
Missouri Pacific. 70½	70¾	69¼	70⅛	18,725	
Mo., Kan. & T.... 11	11	11	11	700	
Mobile & Ohio.... 14	14	14	14	200	
*Nat. Lead Tr.... 21	21½	20¼	20½	10,195	
*Nash., Flo. & S.L.101½	101½	101½	101½	400	
New Cent. Coal.. 8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	10	
*N. N. & M. V.... 18	18	18	18	8½	
N. J. Central.....121	121	118½	118½	1,800	
N. Y. Central.... 109½	109¾	108¾	109⅝	1,930	
N. Y. & New-Eng. 45⅞	46	45½	45⅞	1,500	
N. Y. & N. H.....247¾	247¾	247	247	15	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅝	150	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	67½	67½	67½	67½	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	35½	35½	35½	35½	50
N. Y., L. E. & W. 28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	900	
N. Y., S. & W.... 8½	8½	8½	8½	300	
Norfolk & West. 19	19	19	19	400	
Nort. & West pf. 56½	56¾	56⅜	56¾	500	
Northern Pacific. 32¾	32¾	32⅜	32½	300	
Nurth. Pac. pf.... 73⅞	74¼	73⅞	74¼	9,135	
Ohio & Miss..... 22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	100	
Ohio, Ind. & W... 7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	100	
Ontario Mining. 35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	50	
Oregon Imp. & Nav. 18¾	19	18¾	18¾	7,350	
Oregon R. & N.. 101½	101½	100¾	100¾	310	
Oregon S. L..... 53¾	53¾	53¼	53¾	500	
Oregon & Trans. 34¾	34¾	34¼	34½	4,000	
Pacific Mail..... 32¾	32¾	32¼	32⅝	245	
Phil. & Reading. 39¾	40¾	39¼	40¼	90,750	
Pitts. & West pf. 40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	250	
Pitts., F. W. & C.154	158	154	158	19	
Pull. Pal. Car Co.137¼	138¼	136¾	138¾	200	
Rich. & Alle..... 22¾	22⅝	22¾	22¾	100	
Rich. & W. P..... 22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23¼	3,420	
Rich. & W. P. pf. 80	80	80	80	200	
St. L. & S. F. 25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	50	
St. L. & S. F. pf.. 55⅞	55⅞	55⅜	55⅞	20	
St. Paul & Omaha. 34½	34½	34½	34½	100	
St. Paul, Min. & Man. 117½	118¼	117½	118¼	1,220	
Southern Pacific. 36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾	320	
St. L., Ark. & T.. 8	8	8	8	300	
*Sugar Ref. Co.... 74	74	70¾	71¾	25,285	
Tenn. Coal & Iron. 92	92	90¾	91¾	4,050	
Tenn. C. & I. pf...100	100	100	100	100	
Texas Pacific..... 20	20	20¾	20¾	1,700	
Union Pacific..... 68¾	68⅜	67⅞	68⅛	10,561	
U. S. Express..... 85	85	85	85	50	
W., St. L. & P. pf. 31¾	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	400	
West. Union Tel. 84⅝	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝	1,015	
Wheel & L. E. pf. 69⅜	69¾	69¾	69⅝	470	

Total sales.....340,753

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. div. 45	45	45	45	$15,000	
Alton & T. H. 1st. 114	114	114	114	2,000	
A. & T. H. 2d pf..110	110	110	110	3,000	
Atch., Col. & P. 1st. 95	95	95	95	2,000	
At. & Pac. inc... 14¼	14¾	14	14	35,000	
At. & Pac. 4s..... 74⅞	74⅞	74½	74¾	27,000	
Brkyn El. 1st...112	112	112	112	2,000	
B., C. R. & N. 1st. 99½	99½	99½	99½	10,000	
Canada So. 2d..... 96⅝	96⅝	96⅜	96½	12,000	
C. P. 6s of 1886...117	117	117	117	2,000	
C. & O. 6s. con. 1908 104	104¼	101	101	142,000	
C. & K. Ill. gen. 5s. 99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000	
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st. 120¾	120¾	120½	120½	5,000	
C., B. & Q. 4s..... 93	93	93	93	2,000	
C., R. & Q. 5s, deb. 104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	7,000	
C., R. & Q. 4s, reb. 92	92	92	92	16,000	
C., P. & St. L. 5s. 93	93	93	93	1,000	
Chicago Gas 1st. 96½	96½	96½	96½	1,000	
Col. Coal & I. 6s. 93	93	93	93	5,000	
Col. Coal & I. 6s. 101	101	101	101	10,000	
Col. & H. V. 5s... 73¾	74	73¾	74	10,000	
*Den. & Rio G. 4s. 77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	103,000	
Den. & R. G. W. 1st, as. t. r.....	98½	100	98½	100	56,000
D., S. P. & P. 1st, Lr. 91	91	91	91	5,000	
Det., M. & M. 1. 4s. 35	35	35	35	5,000	
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s. 104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	6,000	
Erie 2d cn..... 105	105	105	105	10,000	
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st. 104½	105⅜	104½	105¼	148,000	
Georgia Pac. 1st. 113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	20,000	
G. & S. F. 1st..... 114	114	114	114	6,000	
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 5s. 74¾	76¾	74¾	75	96,000	
H. & T. C. gen. 6s. r. 79	79	79	79	3,000	
Ind. B. & W. gen. 5s. 70	70	70	70	2,000	
Ind. & G. N. gen. 5s, t. r.....	70¾	70¼	70¼	70¼	10,000
Int. & G. N. 1st. 104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000	
Iron Mount. 2d. 105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	6,000	
Iron Mt. gen. 5s. 85	85	85	85	2,000	
Kansas Pac. cn. 114	114	114	114	199,000	
Kan. & Tex. co. 104¾	105	104¾	105	1,000	
Kan. & T. gen. 5s. 60½	60½	59¾	60¼	21,000	
Kan. & T. gen. 6s. 98	98	98	98	5,000	
Keo. & D. M. 1st. 108	108	108	108	1,000	
Kings Co. E. 1st. 105	105	105	105	4,000	
Long Island 1st. 120½	120½	120½	120½	6,000	
L. & N. gen. 6s. 105	106	105	105	4,000	
L. & N. 1st, N. F. & S.....	101	101	100¾	100¾	2,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st. 101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,000	
Louisville So. 1st. 99	99¼	99	99¼	15,000	
L., St. L. & T. 1st. 99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	8,000	
Met. Elev. 2d..... 105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	11,000	
M. & N. 1st, 1910. 110	110	110	110	2,000	
M. & N. 1st, 1913. cn.....	107	107	107	1,000	
M., L. & W. 1st. 122½	122½	122½	122½	10,000	
M., L. S. & W. 1st. M.....	118	118	117¾	118	21,000
Missouri Pac. co. 108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000	
M. & Ohio gen.... 58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	10,000	
Mut. U. 6s..... 100	100	100	100	8,000	
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s. 113¾	113¾	113½	113¾	8,000	
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s. 112	112	112	112	5,000	
N. Y. Cent. 6s. deb. 111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	19,000	
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st. c.....	134	134½	134	134½	13,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.... 116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	3,000	
N. Y., S. & W. rig.					
N. & W. 1st, C. V. 99	99	99	99	2,000	
N. & W. 1st, C. V. 99	99	99	99	2,000	
North. Pac. 1st.... 116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	5,000	
North. Pac. 1st.... 114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	4,000	
North. Pac. T. 1st. 106½	106½	106½	106½	10,000	
North. P. & M. 1st 102	102	102	102	2,000	
Northwestern. 7s. 144	144	144	144	5,000	
Northwest'n g., r. 130	130	130	130	10,000	
Northwest ext. 4½ 98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000	
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s 105	105	105	105	2,000	
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st. 81	81	80½	80½	10,500	
Ohio Southern. inc.. 59	59	59	59	4,000	
Oregon Imp. 1st. 105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	1,000	
Ore. & Trans. 1st. 102¾	102¾	102½	102¾	2,000	
Pitts. & W. 1st.. 84¾	84¾	84¾	84½	35,000	
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 111	111	111	111	1,000	
Read. 1st pf. inc.. 77	77¾	76½	77¾	105,000	
Reading 2d pf. inc 57½	57½	57½	57½	2,000	
Read. 3d pf. inc.. 45	47	45	47	28,000	
Reading gen. 4s.. 89	89¾	89	89¾	43,000	
Rich. & Alle. 1st, D. & M. certs.. 68½	68½	68½	68½	5,000	
Rich. & Alle. 2d, D. & M. certs.. 37	37	37	37	10,000	
Rich. & Dan. 6s. 118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000	
Rich. & Lan. 6s. 100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000	
R. & W. P. T. 6s. tr. 5s.....	78	78	78	78	6,000
R. & W. P. T. 6s. 100½	100½	100½	100½	1,000	
Rock Island 5s. 105¾	105⅞	105¾	105⅞	47,000	
St. L. & Cairo 4s, ex. c.....	85	86	85	85¾	31,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d. 30	30½	30	30½	86,000	
St. L., V. & T. H. 1st.....	115¾	116¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
St. P. 1st. C. & M. R. 5s.....	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	10,000
St. P. 1st. C. & M. 5s.....	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	6,000
St. L. 1st. S. M. 5s.	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
St. Paul 1st. S. M.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.	117	117	117	117	1,000
St. L. M. & M. 1st col. tr. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st, D.	116½	116½	116½	116½	7,000
San. Ant. & A. P. 6s, 1916.	87½	88¼	87½	88¼	23,000
San. A. & A. P. 6s. 1926.	91	91¾	91	91	18,000
Shen. Val. 1st, R.	100	100	100	100	7,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, D.	99	99	99	99	19,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	98½	98½	98½	98½	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st. 5s.	91	91⅝	91	91⅝	43,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	27½	27½	27½	27½	83,000
T. A. & P. M. 1st.	103½	103½	103	103⅜	9,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	101	101	101	101	1,000
Union El. 1st.....	107	107	107	107	3,000
Wabash gen., t. r.	51	51	51	51	50,000
Wabash 1st.....	101¾	101½	101¼	101¾	29,000
Wab. 2d 5s, new.	81	81	80½	80¾	51,000
W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st.	95	95	95	95	10,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105¾	105⅝	105½	105⅝	2,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105¾	106½	105½	105½	5,000

Total.....$2,083,500

*Including $10,000 at 77¼, $25,000 at 77⅜, and $10,000 at 77⅝, seller 20. †Unlisted. ‡seller 30. §Seller 20. ‖Including $15,000 at 46, seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argenta.....	.15	.15	.15	.15	500
Andes.....	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Alta.....	2.35	2.35	2.33	2.35	100
Barcelona.....	.35	.35	.35	.35	200
Belcher.....	2.45	2.45	2.40	2.45	700
Caledonia B. H....	2.00	2.00	1.90	1.90	600
Commonwealth....	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	200
Chollar.....	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	300
Con. Cal. & Va...	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	100
El Cristo.....	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.00	2,000
Little Chief.....	.36	.36	.35	.35	2,000
Occidental.....	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	500
Oriental & Miller.	.05	.05	.05	.05	4,500
Potosi.....	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	100
Rappahannock....	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Sierra Tunnel ctfs.	.52	.53	.52	.52	300
Scorpion.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Silver King.....	.25	.25	.25	.25	400
Utah Consol.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200

Total sales.....13,700

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	108⅞	110¼	106¼	109¾	1,235,000
Clearances.....					1,890,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc....	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	$16,000
Ches. & O. 5s.....	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	8,000
Erie 2d co.....	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104⅝	104¾	104½	104½	16,000
G. C. & S. F. 1st.	113⅛	113⅛	112⅝	113⅜	7,000
G. C. & S. F. 2d...	75	75	74⅝	74⅝	18,000
Mobile & O. 4s....	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	5,000
M., K. & T. 8s.....	66	66	66	66	4,000
M., K. & T. 7s.....	105	105	105	105	4,000
North. Pac. 1st c.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	77	77¼	76¾	77¼	20,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	1,000
Phil. & Read. 4s.	89	89	89	89	10,000
Rock Island 5s....	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	1,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	2,000
Rich. & W. P. 6s.	96½	96½	96½	96½	2,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	30	30	30	30	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st....	91½	91½	91½	91½	5,000
Texas Pac. 2d....	37½	37½	37½	37½	8,000
Wabash 1st.....	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	5,000

Total sales.....114,780

The stock market was fairly active and generally strong. Atchison, Missouri Pacific, and Reading were the features. The two first-named advanced on reports of increasing earnings. Reading was sold freely, but found support below 40. The close was firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1½; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, and Consolidated Gas, each 1⅜; Michigan Central, Northern Pacific, and Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred, each 1; Atchison and Richmond and Allegheny, each ⅞, and Colorado Coal, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Norfolk and Western preferred, and Northern Pacific preferred, each ¾. *Declined*—New-Jersey Central, ⅞; New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred, 1¼; Ohio, Indiana and Western, 1⅛, and Pullman, ¾.

In the trust stocks Cotton Oil and Sugar were active. The former was pretty firm, but lost ⅜ on the day's trading. Sugar declined 2⅝ on the report that the decision of the court in the North River case was against the trust. Whisky and Lead each declined ¼.

Money on call loaned at 4@6 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 4 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. The posted rates for sterling were $4 81½ for 60-days bill, and $4 85½@$4 86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80¾ for 60-day bills, $4 85 for demand. $4 85½@$4 85¾ for cable transfers, and $4 79⅞ @$4 79¾ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.19¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜@94½ and 95@95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¾.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, registered, advanced ⅛. The calls on call were $900 4s, registered, at 127. In State securities $10,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, sold at 8⅝. Bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was active and strong. The features were Denver and Rio Grande 4s, first and Denver City firsts; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé firsts, Kansas and Texas consolidated, and Reading first preference incomes. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Kokuk and Des Moines firsts, 3; Tennessee consolidated and Rio Grande Western firsts, assented, trust receipts, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, each 2; Kansas and Texas consols, 1½; Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, 1¼; Alton and Terre Haute firsts, Denver, South Park and Pacific firsts, trust receipts, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé firsts, Milwaukee and Northern firsts of 1910, St. Paul, Southern Minnesota firsts, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, Birmingham firsts, each 1, and Canada Southern second 2s, Long Island, Kansas and Texas second and Wabash generals, trust receipts, each ¾. *Declined*—Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants, 3; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, 1½; Alton and Terre Haute dividends, Colorado Coal 6s, Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, and Shenandoah Valley first, trust receipts, each 1, and East Tennessee gold 5s, ⅜.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 107⅝@109⅝. In mining stocks Barcelona sold at .37@.35.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $2 ₱ share on its common and preferred stock, payable Dec. 2, at the office of Messrs. John Paton & Co., 52 William-street.

The regular quarterly guaranteed dividend of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, at the rate of 7 ₱ cent. per annum, will be paid Dec. 1 at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The plan of the Hollins Committee of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas reorganization is now ready for distribution, and copies can be obtained from members of the committee. They say that under their plan the property is preserved in its entirety.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.....	197	Mechanics & Trad'rs'	210
American Exchange	138	Mercantile.....	205
Broadway.....	400	Merchants'.....	155
Chase National....	250	Merchants' Ex.....	116
Chatham.....	310	Metropolitan.....	125
Chemical.....	4000	Metropolis.....	325
City.....	470	Mount Morris.....	353
Citizens'.....	170	Nassau.....	140
Commerce.....	196	New-York.....	242
Continental.....	131	New-York County..	450
Corn Exchange....	240	N. Y. National Ex..	127
Eleventh Ward....	150	Ninth National....	150
Fifth Avenue.....	1100	North America.....	185
First National.....	2000	North River.....	148
Fourteenth Street.	165	Oriental.....	215
Fourth National...	170	Pacific.....	175
Gallatin National..	270	Park.....	240
Garfield National..	400	People's.....	225
German-American..	122	Plenum.....	139
Germania.....	270	Republic.....	175
Greenwich.....	140	Seaboard National	140
Hanover.....	320	Second National...	325
Hudson River.....	130	Seventh National..	150
Imp'ters & Trad'rs'	540	Shoe & Leather....	152
Irving.....	180	St. Nicholas.....	120
Leather Manuf'rs'..	241	State of New-York.	111
Lincoln National...	200	Tradesmen's.....	99½
Manhattan.....	180	U. S. National....	215
Market & Fulton...	200	Western National...	94
Mechanics'.....	200		

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges..$163,479,439 | Balances.....$6,685,005

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r...	104⅝	104⅞	Cur. 6s, 1896 120		....
4½s, '91, c...	105½	106	Cur. 6s, 1897.123		....
4s, 1907, r...	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1898.125½		....
4s, 1907, c...	127	127⅝	Cur. 6s, 1899.126		....
Cur. 6s, 1895.117½					

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.....	52⅞	53	St. Paul.....	69⅞	70
Reading.....	20 1 16	20⅛	Read. gen.....	88⅝	89¾
Lehigh Val....	52¾	53	Read. 1st pf...	77¾	78
Nor. Pacific..	32¾	32⅝	Read. 2d pf...	56¾	56¾
Nor. Pac. pf..	74¾	74⅝	Read. 3d pf...	48	49
Lehigh Nav..	53⅜	53⅝			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—The following are the closing prices on the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & T. 1st 7s..	117.00	Franklin.....	15.00
At. & T. 1. s. 7s..	111.00	Huron.....	2.50
Atch. & Topeka..	33.50	Osceola.....	14.50
Boston & Albany.	216.00	Pewabic, new....	4.50
Boston & Maine.	214.00	Quincy.....	95.00
Chi., Bur. & Q..	108.75	Bell Telephone..	202.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	23.00	Boston Land.....	8.00
Calumet.....	345	Water Power.....	5.00¼
Eastern 6s.....	125.00	Tamarack M. Co.	135.00
Flint & Père M...	20.00	Mass. Central....	10.12½
Mex. Central....	15.02½	San Diego L'd Co.	22.50
Mexican Nat'l....	65.75	West End Land..	25.50
N. Y. & N. Eng..	45.75	Lamson Store S..	52.50
Old Colony.....	177.00	Atlantic.....	12.50
Portland.....	4.00	Boston & Mont..	46.00
Rutland.....	2.00	Kearsarge.....	8.00
Wis. Central pf..	57.00	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	97½
Allouez M. Co. n.	.90	Ann. City L. Co..	65.50
Calumet & Hecla.	232.00		

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 7—4 P. M.—Canadian Pacific, 72⅝; Erie second consols, 107⅜; Mexican ordinary, 44½; Pennsylvania, 55⅞; Spanish 48, 74. Bar silver is quoted at 43⅞d ₱ ounce. Money 2½ ₱ cent. Discount rates are quiet at 3 ₱ cent. Rentes at 87f. 15c. for the account and Exchange on London at 25f. 24c. for checks. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £83,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 40.74 ₱ cent., is now 39.77 ₱ cent.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 275,000f. in gold and 750,000f. in silver.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—3:45 P. M.—Beef in fair demand. Pork in poor demand. Hams in fair demand. Bacon—The demand has fallen off. Shoulders—Abont. 12 to 18 lb., firm at 28s. Cheese in poor demand. Tallow in poor demand. Turpentine in fair demand. Resin in good demand. Lard—Spot and futures in good demand; prime Western, spot, firm at 33s. 3d.; November dull at 33s. Wheat and Flour in good demand. Corn—Spot and futures in poor demand. Hops at London—Pacific coast—There is nothing offering.

4 P. M.—Wheat futures closed firm. American Middling, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 5 43-64d., buyers; November and December delivery, 5 40-64d., buyers; December and January delivery, 5 40-64d., sellers; January and February delivery, 5 40-64d., sellers; February and March delivery, 5 40-64d., value; March and April delivery, 5 41-64d., sellers; April and May delivery, 5 43-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 5 44-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 5 46-64d., sellers.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—Spanish gold, 240@240¼. Exchange weak; on the United States, 60 days, gold, 9¼@9¾ premium; do., short sights, gold, 10¼ premium; on London, 19¾@20 premium; on Paris, 5⅜ premium. Sugar quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 7—4 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 35s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 7.—Petroleum—Fine Pale American, 17f. 75c., paid and sellers.

BREMEN, Nov. 7.—Petroleum, 7 marks 20 pfenings.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—Petroleum active; strong; higher; National Transit Certificates opened at 108¾; closed at 109¾; highest, 110; lowest, 108¾.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Flour quiet, but steady and unchanged. Wheat lower; the market was unsettled. Later, declining outside markets, with larger offerings, caused a weaker feeling and sales were 1c. @2c. below yesterday; No. 2 Red, cash, 77¾c. @78c.; December, 73¾c.@79¼c., closed 78¾c.; May, 83¾c.@86¾c., closed 85½c.@86¾c. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, cash, 30c.@30¼c.; November, 30c., closed 29¾c.; December, 28¾c.@28¾c., closed 28¾c. bid; January, 28¼c., closed 28¾c. nominal; May, 30¾c., closed 31½c. asked.

The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK'S VAIN PROTEST

MR. WINDOM'S SITE FOR THE APPRAISER'S STORES.

THE SECRETARY QUIET AND HIS OFFICERS GOING AHEAD—MR. BUSSEY'S PENSION VETO.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The New-York importers and business men who have hoped that Secretary of the Treasury Windom would reconsider his decision that the new Appraiser's Stores must be built on the Bowling Green site will probably be disappointed. The Secretary has had ample time in which to digest the arguments against that site presented by the business community of New-York, but he has not yet changed his mind. On the contrary, the proper officers of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice are proceeding under the original decision and are making the necessary preliminary preparations to acquire the property.

It is understood here that some owners of property on the proposed site are unwilling to sell to the Government, and in such cases proper legal steps will be taken for the condemnation of the property. The Treasury officers, however, are not hurrying in the matter, but are just now trying to find out how the various owners stand on the question of selling. They prefer to get hold of a portion of the site before going into the courts.

There is of course a chance that Secretary Windom may yet conclude to heed the wishes of the great majority of New-Yorkers directly interested and select some more convenient site, but there is unfortunately nothing to indicate that the Bowling Green decision will be revoked.

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One of the chief occupations of Republican "statesmen" while Mr. Cleveland was President was to search through his vetoes of private pension bills to find some expression which might be so distorted as to make it appear that the Democratic President was not in sympathy with the old soldiers or their widows. President Harrison has not yet had an opportunity to write a veto of a private pension bill, and when the chance does offer he will not be expected to make use of it.

The Commissioner of Pensions and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey now pass upon claims for pensions, and the assistant secretary occasionally puts his veto upon a pension. One of his latest vetoes of this sort is in the case of Mary A. Garmen, who claimed a pension as the alleged widow of Jonas T. Boynton, a member of a New-Hampshire regiment of sharpshooters, who died in March, 1864. The evidence showed, according to Mr. Bussey, that Jonas T. Boynton married Boynton in 1852, and the two abandoned each other in 1856, five years before the husband became a soldier. Eleven years afterward the woman, believing Boynton was dead, married William M. Stevens. The latter died in 1876, and a year later the claimant learned that Boynton was alive. In May, 1884, the woman married Ebbridge G. Garman.

In confirming the adverse decision of the Pension Office on the women's claim, Mr. Bussey says: "The claimant declares 'about one year after the death of William Stevens, she learned that her first husband (Jonas T. Boynton) was living.' The fact that, for the first time, awaken in Mrs. Stevens either a purpose or a wish to be reunited to her 'first husband,' but the long existing chasm dividing the two remained between them, and on the 9th day of March, 1884, the 'first husband,' after a prolonged illness, unchecked by the cure or affection and unattended by a single member of Mrs. Stevens, died on the 'farm for the poor,' near Manchester, Vt. It appears, also, that the death of the soldier did not even suggest to Mrs. Stevens the thought that she had, by reason of the event, become the 'widow' of Mr. Boynton. No, no; but, while the requiem was being sung over the friendless but forgotten neglected soldier, 'Widow' Stevens was indulging in the pleasures of a festive courtship, adorning the brow of the devoted Garman with tokens of a new love, and preparing for the joyous hour when, for the third time in her brilliant career, she might pledge her vows at the marriage altar.

"She disdained the idea of wearing the title of 'Widow Boynton,' inasmuch as the thought of a pension had not then been entertained. She was 'Widow Stevens' then, with an acoing need to hastily assume Mrs. Garman. Then the sprig of grass could rise from the forgotten ashes of her 'first husband.' Accordingly, the record shows that, May 23, 1884, she was again married, and this time to the aforesaid Garman, her present husband." Mr. Bussey continues the choice language of his veto with the statement that the claimant "is nobody's widow," but is the wife of Garman, and therefore not entitled to a widow's pension.

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Messrs. Cramp & Sons to-day telegraphed the Navy Department that they would be ready to try the Baltimore Tuesday next, and orders have accordingly been sent out to the Trial Board, of which Capt. W. A. Kirkland is senior member, to convene in Philadelphia that day. The board is the same as on the previous trial, except that Commander Henry Glass, who was responsible for the greatly exaggerated estimates of the cruiser's horse power that reached the Navy Department after the first trial, has been relieved, and Commander E. W. Hoff has been detailed in his stead, and Chief Engineer E. Tower, who has gone to sea since the former trial, has been succeeded by Chief Engineer John F. Bingham. The instructions to the board are substantially the same as on the former trial.

It has been suggested that the Baltimore would be a good vessel to carry the Central and South American delegates to the Pan-American Congress home, when she has been finally accepted and is ready for sea. There has been some talk of sending the vessel home as the guests of the Government, on board a war vessel, and the Yorktown was first suggested, but the Yorktown could not furnish comfortable quarters for so many passengers. She is so full of electric-light plants, torpedo apparatus, and all sorts of things that she can barely carry supplies enough to last her crew thirty days, and could not very well find room to stow the baggage of the South Americans and carry meat and drink enough to last during the voyage. Besides this she will be on the other side of the Atlantic long before the Congress adjourns. The Baltimore, with her roomy cabins, is regarded as just the ship for such a junket as this, and no officer in the navy could entertain the distinguished diplomats more gracefully than her commander, Capt. W. S. Schley.

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The Naval Board on the Revision of Tactics, of which Commodore Greer is senior member, has had under examination this week the A B C system of night signaling invented by Mr. Haywood of St. John's, Newfoundland, by which, with a modification of the common magic lantern placed on the bridge of a ship, lettere or any other characters can be projected upon the sails of another ship or on a screen erected to receive them, or even on her smoke pipes. The letters are brought into the field of light by means of a key board, so that messages can be sent very rapidly.

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Col. McCawley, commander of the Marine Corps, in his annual report, says: "The frequency of desertion is an alarming evil from which, in common with the army, we suffer greatly. In my opinion the cause is that the men are overworked from there being too few to do the duty. There are many who enlist for no other purpose than to secure a home for the Winter season, as desertions are always more common in the Spring and early Summer." There are 1,823 enlisted men in the corps. During the year there were 791 enlistments and 515 desertions. The report also speaks of the necessity of increasing the number of enlisted men to meet the requirements of the new vessels, and yet not leave the navy yards deserted.

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President Harrison has, at the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, amended the department rules by the addition to the places excepted from examination in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, of the following: Plate cleaners, transferers, hardeners, provers, pressmen, mucilagers, plumbers, carpenters, and blacksmiths.

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The President has appointed Charles Riggs Postmaster at Beatrice, Neb., vice F. E. Riggs, resigned.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Virginia.—Virginia L. Walling, Pattonsville.
Connecticut.—Mrs. Jennie H. Gillette, Romford; Stephen J. Parks, Trumonll.
Pennsylvania.—W. W. Crawford, Big Bend; G. W. Koonce, Lafayette; Joseph A. Gayly, New-Park; John Smith, Rathmel.

THE JAIL GUARDED BY SOLDIERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—The three negro men who shot Messrs. Noblin and Chappelle from ambush in Halifax County on the day of election are in jail at Danville, Va. Two military companies are guarding the jail today, and telegrams from that place say there is no sort of fear that the prisoners will be molested.

TRAINS SNOW-BOUND.

A BIG STORM IN NEW-MEXICO AND THOUSANDS OF CATTLE LOST.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 8.—The *Republican's* special from Dayton, New-Mexico, says unless the snowstorm which has been raging for eight days comes to an end soon next Summer will show a country covered with the dead bodies of animals as thickly as was the old Santa Fé trail in the sixties.

The depth of snow is now not less than twenty-six inches on a level, and in many places it has drifted seven feet high. When the storm struck this section seven large herds of cattle, numbering from 400 to 2,000, were being held near this place awaiting shipment to Eastern markets. The rain of a week ago was followed Thursday morning by blizzards of snow and sleet which sent the herds in a southerly direction. In vain did the already half-frozen cowboys try to check the march of the herds, but on they went through increasing storm until, finding it utterly impossible to hold the cattle, the cowboys rode aside and let them pass, and, when nearly dead, rode the exhausted horses into cañons on partially-sheltered places, where they passed many hours of misery, without food or fire.

Two cowboys drifted into the cañon, where they found a cedar tree with a rat's nest in it. They managed to light a fire with this. During the second night one of their horses died from cold, and having nothing to eat, the men cut pieces of flesh from the dead animal, which they warmed and ate without salt. After being there over sixty hours they started out, and after much suffering and hardships from their weakened condition, managed to reach the ranch, thirty miles away, where they were cared for.

Five cowmen are known to be frozen to death.—Henry Miller, John Martin, Charles Jolly, and two unknown. Two Mexican sheep herders have been found, frozen to death. Two men coming in this morning report the drifts in some places seven and eight feet high, in which there are hundreds of dead stock, many with the horns and heads above the snow. In one drift thirteen were counted, in another ten. Some of these were alive, but unable to move from their frigid prison.

Herds of sheep are completely wiped out of existence, and the range for thirty miles from town is covered with dead carcasses. It is estimated that 30,000 sheep have perished in this part of the Territory. The hay supply is nearly exhausted, and to-day $100 per ton was offered by stockmen. At Texline, nine miles below Clayton, two passenger trains have been snow-bound for a week. Provisions are running out, and the passengers are compelled to remain in the storm and kill cattle, the quarters of which are taken into the cars and roasted for food.

It is thought the snow plow will reach the imprisoned trains to-morrow and release them, and the road will be opened in a day or two. The storm is by far the severest ever known in New-Mexico, and the exact loss of life and property cannot at present be estimated.

CLARENDON, Texas, Nov. 8.—The deepest snow that has fallen here in twelve years is on the ground now. It is six inches deep on a level. All trains on the Fort Worth and Denver are blockaded north of here. There are nine engines in a snow drift at Clay Fields, seventy-five miles northwest of here. The drifts are nine feet deep up at Hartley and no passenger trains have reached here from Denver since Tuesday. It is the worst snowstorm that has ever visited the Pan-Handle country. The railroad people have made every effort to keep the road clear, but their efforts have been unavailing.

KILLED BY A DESPERADO.

A UNITED STATES EX-DEPUTY MARSHAL SHOOTS AND KILLS A MAN.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 8.—Newcastle, a Crook County coal and oil camp, called the Leadville of Wyoming, has had its first killing. A railway is approaching, and a stampede has given the place a population of nearly 5,000 within three weeks. It is a hip-hurrah place, where a rough class makes things lively. Every other building is a saloon and the intermediate structures are gambling houses. Brawls and street fights are in progress nearly all the time. The only officer is a cowboy Deputy Sheriff, who has wounded half a dozen men in quelling disturbances.

There is no jail and the county seat is fifty miles away. When a fight becomes too lively the officer fires recklessly into the crowd. A railroad contractor named Swobe entered one of the saloons with three companions and stood treat several times. George Taylor, a desperado, who served the liquor, finally made an insulting demand for settlement of the score. Swobe gave an evasive reply, when Taylor leveled a six-shooter at him. The contractor had no thought that murder was in the fellow's mind, and reached across the bar for the weapon. The trigger was pulled and Swobe fell with the exclamation, "My God, the coward has murdered me." He was unconscious when picked up, and blood was gushing from a frightful wound in his breast. He lived about thirty hours, but was never able to make a statement.

The murder was witnessed by at least thirty men. Taylor was for years known as one of the worst men in the Black Hills region. In a terrible hand-to-hand encounter with an adversary, who was armed with a murderous knife, Taylor, while trying to remove the top of his antagonist's head, fired a bullet into his own arm. An amputation saved his life, much to the regret of reputable citizens. This maimed terror was made a United States Deputy Marshal during the road agency days of the Black Hills stage line. His courage was of great value to the law's representatives until he concluded to enlist with the other side. After this he was once corralled by a posse, but taking his horse's reins in his teeth he fought his way out.

Taylor always carries two six shooters, and is as quick as any man with two arms.

CATSKILL BEAR STORIES.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Bears are more numerous in the Catskill Mountains this Fall than for many previous years. One of the most successful hunters is familiarly called "Dutch Fred," and he lives at Phœniola. The other day he and another nimrod tracked a bear and its two cubs to a narrow cave in the mountain west of Phœniola. The men closed the mouth of the cave and went home. The next day they returned. "Dutch Fred" looked into the aperture and saw Bruin, as he supposed, asleep. He told his companion that before entering the cave with a lighted torch he would have "a little fun with the varmint." He thrust his left arm into the hole intending to grasp the bear's paw, but instead the brute caught his hand in its mouth and buried its teeth in the flesh. With his disengaged hand the hunter fired his revolver seven times into the animal's head. "Dutch Fred's" companion then entered the cave with a torch and captured one of the cubs. The other escaped.

On Wednesday Charles Saxe and John Woolheater of Tannersville hunted for squirrels. They took a dog along, in fear of the old Beach Mountain House they heard a noise in the bushes, and looking in the direction of the sound saw a large bear coming down the hill toward them. Saxe fired and wounded Bruin in the right shoulder. The baggy brute turned tail, the other after. While the chase was going on another bear crossed the path of the hunters. Both escaped.

THE COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—The convention of the New-England college Presidents at Yale University closed to-day with the discussion of the subjects announced in THE TIMES this morning. Vague and unreliable reports have been circulated to the effect that some action for the regulation of inter-collegiate athletics was considered, but these reports are founded on mere suppositions. President Dwight says that the convention was strictly confidential and none of the proceedings can be given to the public. It is believed on the campus that inter-collegiate matters were discussed, as there was nothing in the regular subjects to call for secrecy.

The next convention will be held at Middletown.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The following dispatch relative to the railroad smash-up west of Altoona was received this afternoon by General Agent Latta of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Superintendent Pettit at Altoona:

"About noon to-day extra east engine No. 1,140 had a train break in the Gallitzin tunnel, and the engine and thirty-eight cars got away from the trainmen and ran down the mountain. The Gallitzin work train was working just east of Kittanning Point, and was run into by the runaway, wrecking five cars and damaging both tracks.

"Brakeman William Stevens of the work train was killed and H. McKelvey and Engineer Ashcroft of Engine No. 1,140 were slightly injured by jumping from their engine. The tracks were cleared in a short time."

THE SURPRISE IN IOWA

GOVERNOR-ELECT BOIES TELLS THE REASON.

MANY CAUSES WHICH CONTRIBUTED TO A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY—SENATOR ALLISON'S FOREBODINGS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 8.—A stranger stepping into the Court House at Marion to-day would never have supposed, from any outward manifestation on his part, that the smooth-faced, kindly-looking, white-haired gentleman engaged in trying an important case was the man who had at last overturned Republican rule in this State, and was the first Democratic Governor elected in Iowa in thirty-four years.

"I am afraid I hardly realize it myself," said Mr. Boies, when spoken to of the great political revolution which had taken place, "and I am at times tempted to believe that it is all a mistake. Like all other residents of this State I had become so thoroughly imbued with the idea that Iowa is at all times Republican that the thought of a Democratic victory here seems something that should be classed among the impossibilities. When I was nominated, I told my family that it was all right; that they need not worry about the breaking up of our home, as there was no chance of my being elected, and it was only within a few weeks that I began to believe that such an outcome was possible."

Speaking of the causes which, in his opinion, had led to his election, Mr. Boies said he was disposed to rate the prohibition issue as the main factor. "It seems to me," he said, "as a fair indication that a majority of the people of Iowa are tired of the workings of the prohibition law and prefer a good license law as the better method of regulating the liquor traffic. Other questions entered into the result, of course; but it would seem as if the prohibition question was the greatest issue, as the two parties were squarely opposed to each other on that matter."

"Will the prohibition law be repealed?" Mr. Boies was asked.

"I rather think it will be," he replied. "The Republican majority in the Legislature is so small, I don't believe there will be any difficulty in securing a majority for a satisfactory license law."

"I tell you," the speaker continued, "if we had only known how close the Legislature was going to be we could have carried it as well as the State ticket, but since the last reapportionment, when the Republicans gerrymandered the state so as to make a Democratic Legislature almost an impossibility, I, like other Iowa Democrats, got into the habit of believing that it would take a political earthquake to wrest the Legislature from the Republicans. As it is, however, we came pretty near to it—near enough to make them anxious."

"Do you think the transportation question had any influence over the result?" was asked.

Mr. Boies answered: "Yes, I think it had considerable. The vote showed that I received the support of the country as well as the city. In fact, the most gratifying as well as remarkable thing about the election was that Democratic gains were equal and uniform throughout the State. It often happens in a great State like Iowa that some question will come up which will give a political party an advantage in some section or locality, but Tuesday's returns showed that the Democratic increase was every where, and there was hardly a precinct where the Republicans added to their votes.

"Of course there were a few cities like Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Burlington, Council Bluffs, and Iowa City where the Democratic vote was remarkable, but in the main the change was to a steady and uniform gain all over the State, which was about the same percentage in every county and kept up the same ratio from start to finish.

"As I said, there are several influences which went to attain this result. The campaign was in the main one of State issues, all except the tariff question, but now that a majority of the people of Iowa have once broken the ice and voted the Democratic ticket, I do not think it would be hard to convince them, especially the farmers, how hostile to their best interests the present so-called protective tariff is."

At this point the court in which the Governor-elect was busy, was opened, and Mr. Boies became as busy and business like a lawyer as any there in an instant.

To-night uneasy lies the Senatorial head which has rested so peaceful and serene for all these golden years. Iowa is normally Republican on joint ballot, but by a slender margin. It is much less certain than it was a week ago that Mr. Allison will succeed himself. Had Hutchison received the regular party majority, had there been no defection, had the Republican managers demonstrated their ability to suppress discontent, Mr. Allison would have no opposition, the party caucus would unanimously renominate him, and the party majority as unanimously re-elect him, but the reverse of this is true. Hutchison is beaten. The power of the party managers is broken. The recalcitrant Republicans have declared their independence, and the lash can no longer be effectively employed.

Now this result is as much expressive of dissatisfaction with Mr. Allison as disgust with prohibition and distrust of Hutchison. Many veterans in Dubuque and throughout the State voted for Boies to-day for the express purpose of marking their disapprobation of the Senator's course in rejecting a soldier and recommending a civilian for appointment to the Post Office in that city, and thousands of Republican farmers voted for Boies or refrained from voting because of the inability to distinguish themselves of the conviction that the Senator is more in sympathy with Eastern interests than the interests of Iowa. They questioned, and still question, his approval of the railroad legislation enacted two years ago, and they regarded, and still regard, the Tariff bill which he framed in the Fall of 1888 as a measure better calculated to enrich the barons of Pennsylvania and great sheep raisers of Texas and California than the people of Iowa. In fact, they had, and have, more than a suspicion that he cares more for the welfare of the privileged classes than that of the masses.

Inasmuch as these dissatisfied veterans and farmers took occasion to rebuke Mr. Allison's course at the polls, it is a very natural assumption, especially as party discipline has been temporarily suspended, that they will endeavor to administer a rebuke to him in the Legislature. They do not regard him as a representative of their interests and having, in view of the political revolution which has just occurred, an occasion to fear him, they will quite probably use the influence which they may have with the members of the Legislature to encompass his defeat.

A Senatorial candidate representing the element of the party which believes in public regulation of railways and a revision of the tariff in the interests of the agricultural instead of those of the already over protected wool, iron, coal, lumber, and steel kings, may now be expected to materialize. The sailing for the Senator is not as smooth as it was. The waters of political ease are troubled to their profoundest depths, and Mr. Allison will scarcely be able to pour enough oil on the surface to allay them.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 8.—The following dispatch from ex-President Cleveland was received here this afternoon:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8.

Mr. M. M. Ham, Dubuque, Iowa:

The people of Iowa are especially to be congratulated on their victory over prejudice and superstition. The Democracy of the State deserve the greatest honor. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The full returns from every county in the state give Boies a total majority of 7,122.

A NEWSPAPER MAN MISSING.

FEARS THAT E. W. BARRETT OF ATLANTA WAS BEEN MURDERED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—There are fears here that E. W. Barrett, Washington correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution*, has been murdered by the Ruhe Burrows gang. Two weeks ago he went into Alabama to get, if possible, an interview with Ruhe Burrows, and was in the posse which pursued him. He went to the house of Rube's father and had an appointment to return this week. He went to Smilligent Monday night, and, getting a horse and buggy, drove out to the neighborhood of Burrowe's house. He has not been heard from since. He was to have kept up communication with the main office, but no word has been heard from him there.

The *Constitution* to-night telegraphed to the Marshal of Smilligent to investigate Barrett's whereabouts.

A FLOUR MILL BURNED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 8.—A fire in the new thirteen-story flouring mill of the St. Paul Roller Mill Company, at Third and St. Peter streets, at a late hour to-night caused the destruction of that mill, with a loss of $180,000, with insurance of $105,000.

STATE TREASURER HART IS DEAD.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 8.—State Treasurer William B. Hart died at 12:15 o'clock to-night. He did not recover consciousness after an attack of paralysis at 9:30 to-night.

Steamship Roanoke, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

NOT MUCH CHANCE FOR YALE.

CAPT. ALLEN SAYS HER CREW IS A VERY POOR ONE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—Capt. Allen, in speaking to-day of Yale's boating prospects for next year, said: "Yale's chances for victory over Harvard have not been poorer for years. We will, in fact, have to develop a new crew entirely before next June. Of last year's men there are five men back in college, Gill, Brewster, Hartwell, Rogers, and myself, but of these neither Gill nor Hartwell will row, and say that they would rather leave college than do so. Caldwell will not return to college this year. Thompson has refused to coxswain the crew again, and his loss will be a serious one.

"We have no coach for the coming year, and I don't know where we are going to get one. Rogers is studying law in New-York, and will not be able to get away for more than a day at a time. Cowles is in a law office in Chicago; Stevenson is with the Edison Electric Company in Schenectady, and cannot get away. Bob Cook will be busy looking after the erection of a new building for the paper for which he is business manager, and will not be able to give the men more than a few days of his valuable coaching. Coxswain Thompson, in fact, is the only available coach and would be a good one, but he says that he won't have anything more to do with the crew. We had hoped to have Carter to coach the men this year, but I understand that he is in the Sandwich Islands and will not return soon.

"As to the candidates, all the Junior and Sophomore crew men will try for places in the boat and also the substitutes of last year's crew, Newell and Harrison, '90, and quite a number of Freshmen. There are no big, strong men, though, in the Freshman class, and we have no powerful men to take the places left vacant by Woodruff, Carlin, Gill, and Hartwell. The only Freshman who has made any respectable showing yet is Ives.

"The position of stroke will probably be the hardest to fill. The candidates for this position will be Harrison, '90; Rogers, '90; S. Simms, '90, and S. Swaine, '92. The men are all pretty evenly matched, and it is doubtful who will fill the position left vacant by Caldwell. There are a number of men who will row for coxswain. Among them are Gray, '90; S. Myers, '92, and several Freshmen. Heffelinger is also going to row this year, but he is big and clumsy, and it will probably take him a good while to learn. The regular training for the candidates will be begun immediately after the Christmas vacation, and will be the same as it has been for the past three years."

GIFT TO JOHNS HOPKINS.

A PRESENT OF $100,000 FROM MRS. CAROLINE DONOVAN.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Unexpected good fortune fell to the lot of Johns Hopkins University to-day, and it is now $100,000 better off than it was. Mrs. Caroline Donovan has given that amount. Mrs. Donovan resides in Baltimore County, near this city. She is the widow of a merchant who made a large fortune in New-York and subsequently moved to this State, where he died some years ago. She is quite aged.

The gift to the university was of money made by her from fortunate investments, and is entirely outside of the fortune left her by her husband. Several days ago she sent a communication to Mayor Latrobe requesting him to come to her home. Mrs. Donovan told him that she had $100,000 which she desired his advice about, as she wished to give it to some deserving institution. Mayor Latrobe suggested the Johns Hopkins University, and Mrs. Donovan at once heartily approved the suggestion. She had, she said, long entertained a deep interest in the work of that institution. She was at first greatly averse to letting her name be known as the donor of the money, but at last yielded this point, on condition that the presentation should take place as privately as possible.

Mayor Latrobe had the Trustees of the university meet him in the reception room of the City Hall to-day. Then he delivered a little speech, saying that Mrs. Donovan had written two letters, one of them designating English literature, the other not naming any particular branch of instruction. The chair is to be established. Mayor Latrobe said her preference was thus shown for the study of English literature, but at the same time she did not wish to incumber the gift with that condition, and therefore left it to be decided by the university, she desiring to found such a chair as may be of the most practical service. The gift was in the form of check. The university Trustees held a meeting at once and, when it was over, Judge Dobbin, the Chairman, accepted for the Trustees the gift, and said words called to express their surprise and gratification. He added that it came at an opportune moment. The friends of the university are very happy over the gift.

TWO EXPIRED TERMS.

WHO WILL SUCCEED POLICE JUSTICES PATTERSON AND MURRAY?

The terms of two Police Justices, Henry Murray and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., have expired. Justice Patterson was appointed by ex-Mayor Edward Cooper on Nov. 24, 1879, for a term of ten years from Nov. 1, 1879. Such was the language of Mayor Cooper's message to the Board of Aldermen, as may be seen by reference to that document, or to THE TIMES of Nov. 25, 1879. Consequently Justice Patterson's term expired on the first of the current month. He was appointed to succeed George E. Kasmire, who held office a few weeks beyond his term, as the result of a deadlock in the Board of Aldermen. Mayor Cooper at first nominated George B. Deane, Jr., for the office, but the Aldermen refused to confirm him, and the nomination lay on the table until Nov. 24, when it was withdrawn and Patterson's name substituted. Patterson, who was at that time Clerk of Council, was immediately confirmed.

Justice Murray was reappointed to succeed himself by ex-Mayor Grace on Sept. 7, 1880. His previous term had expired on Nov. 4, 1879, but he held over through the failure of Mayor Cooper to appoint his successor. His appointment, as may be seen by consulting THE TIMES of Sept. 8, 1880, was, according to the terms of his nomination, for nine years from Nov. 4, 1880, and his term consequently expired on the 4th inst. Mayor Grace named him for the office a few weeks earlier, and the Aldermen voted against his confirmation, but they reconsidered that vote on the second nomination and confirmed him.

Mayor Grace was unaware yesterday that the terms of either of these Justices had expired. Among the politicians Judge Leicester Holme and Edward P. Hagan, leader of the Sixteenth District Tammanyites, are mentioned as candidates for the police bench.

TARIFF REFORM SUGGESTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—In answer to Mr. Blaine's request for suggestions as to how to form closer commercial relations with South America, the Directors of the Commercial Exchange offered a great many, of which the following, adopted at a meeting from which some of the Republican members were absent, was, it is charged, suppressed from publication by the President, but leaked out to-day:

"The admission into this country of all raw or manufactured material absolutely free of duty from said countries, no matter whether such material be intended for direct consumption or for use in the arts and sciences, or for subsequent manufacture; provided reciprocal action is taken by said Governments touching our goods imported into their ports.

"We unquestionably condemn the payment of bounties or subsidies to either steamship or sailing lines other than the proper and generous compensation for carrying the mails, but recommend the relief of vessels engaged in the trade from all charges as far as practicable, and the allowance of Americans to buy foreign bottoms and sail them in foreign trade, only under the American flag, and the establishment of direct rapid communications between the several interested countries for the conveyance of mails, passengers, and goods."

AN EMBEZZLER AND BIGAMIST.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—J. A. Shepard of Chicago, a dealer in crayon portraits, is in Ballston looking for H. J. Chamberlain, who has been acting as his agent in this district. He alleges that Chamberlain retained several hundred dollars collected for work done by the firm.

Chamberlain took many orders for portraits and spent money freely. In September he was married, after an acquaintance of a few days, to Bertha Freeman, an employe of the St. Charles Hotel in Ballston, and after living with her three weeks he disappeared and has not been seen since. It is said that he has other wives living. Papers for his arrest are in the hands of officers.

THE VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The total vote cast in Pennsylvania on Tuesday for State Treasurer was as follows: Boyer, (Rep.,) 382,607; Bigler, (Dem.,) 271,914; Johnston, (Pro.,) 21,534. Boyer's plurality, 66,693.

STABBED HIM TO DEATH

A FATAL FIGHT IN A KENTUCKY POST OFFICE.

COL. GOODLOE, SHOT BY COL. SWOPE, KILLS THE LATTER WITH A KNIFE—END OF A POLITICAL QUARREL.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 8.—The bloodiest tragedy ever enacted here took place about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon in the lobby of the Post Office. It was the killing of Col. A. M. Swope by Col. W. C. Goodloe, the former being cut to pieces with a clasp knife and the latter being shot, it was for a time believed, fatally.

Col. Goodloe came down stairs from the revenue rooms over the Post Office and saw Col. Swope standing at his look box, which he had just opened and from which his mail had been taken. Goodloe waited a short time and, stepping up close to Swope, said: "Please allow me to get my mail." Swope retorted hotly and drew a pistol. Goodloe drew a long bladed clasp knife. Swope fired, the ball taking effect in Goodloe's abdomen, three inches to the right of the navel and producing a dangerous if not fatal wound. Goodloe then stabbed Swope in the centre of the breast, than in the left breast, and then Swope fired again, missing his antagonist.

Goodloe was now thoroughly infuriated, and, grabbing Swope by the right arm, he began to hack him to pieces. He plunged the knife into his back five times and cut his left arm twice, his right arm once, and once across the right wrist. After Goodloe stopped cutting, Swope attempted to go out at the door, but fell forward on the tile floor of the lobby, falling on his face. Several men who were attracted by the firing rushed up, but when they reached the prostrate man he was dead. The dead body was removed to the rooms lately occupied by Col. Swope, and there it was found that Goodloe's knife had made no less than twelve deadly wounds. Swope's top-coat had eighteen cuts in it, thus showing that all the stabs had not reached the flesh. The corpse was prepared for burial and it will probably be sent to his native town, Lancaster, Ky. The interment will be at Stanford.

Immediately after the fight Col. Goodloe was assisted to the office of a physician about 100 yards from the Post Office. He was very cool and told the doctors present what disposition should be made of his property in case he died. A superficial examination was made of the wounds in his abdomen, but it was feared dangerous consequences would ensue if probing was done and none was attempted. The physicians think, however, that the ball lodged in the left wall of the abdomen. Dr. Connor arrived here from Cincinnati to-night on a special train and will do all he can for the wounded man. The latter was taken to the Phœnix Hotel, where at midnight he was resting quietly. At that hour the physicians believed there were good chances for his recovery.

This killing, like many others done in Kentucky, is the result of an old quarrel. The first difficulty between the men occurred some six or seven years ago, when Col. Swope was internal Revenue Collector here. Col. Goodloe went to Washington then and tried to have Swope removed, but failed. Of course Swope learned this, and it naturally made him feel very bitterly toward Goodloe. They never spoke afterward.

On May 1, 1888, the trouble between them was renewed at the Republican State Convention in Louisville, which selected delegates to the Chicago Convention. Goodloe, a delegate from Pulaski County, A. A. Lewis, objected to his county casting its vote for Swope for delegate at large. Swope arose and in his deep strong voice exclaimed: "That's right, I don't want your vote. Don't do like my county did—instruct for one man and vote for another."

Col. Goodloe, rising the applause, replied: "It ill becomes the gentleman from Fayette to complain of the treatment at the hands of his delegates, because fully two-thirds of them do not speak to or recognize him on the streets."

In less than a week after this occurrence the two enemies met in the office of the Phœnix Hotel by chance. The place was crowded with strangers here to see the races, and Swope, on approaching Goodloe, began a withering tirade of abuse, calling him all the hard names in the English language. Friends present rushed in and prevented any blows from being struck, but not before the two men had used dangerous the outlook that close friends of the belligerents called a meeting and decided to submit the case to arbitration. Accordingly the following committee of arbitration was selected: Gen. James F. Robinson, Senator Beck, Prof. A. C. Quisenberry and Col. Thacker. After due and considerable deliberation these men decided that the two distinguished politicians should each withdraw the offensive language they had used about each other. This was done, but although the trouble was then bridged over, many people predicted a fatal termination of the difficulty in a few days or years.

Col. William C. Goodloe was born in Madison County in 1841. He is the third son of D. I. Goodloe, and is descended from a line of distinguished Virginians. He was educated at the Transylvania University, and was in the Senior Class in the Spring of 1861, when he withdrew to accompany his uncle, Cassius M. Clay, to St. Petersburg, Russia. While there he acted as Secretary of Legation until the Summer of 1862, when he returned and entered the Union Army. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers by President Lincoln.

In January, 1866, he withdrew from the army and commenced the practice of law in Lexington. On Jan. 1, 1867, he commenced the publication of the *Kentucky Statesman*, and in the same year he was defeated in the race for the Legislature. In 1868 he was elected as a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago that nominated Gen. Grant for the Presidency. In 1871 he was elected to the Legislature from Lexington and was his party's nominee for Speaker. In 1872 he was Chairman of the Kentucky delegation at the Philadelphia Convention and was elected Kentucky representative on the Republican National Committee. In 1873 he was elected to the State Senate from the district in which he lived, and in 1875 was a candidate for Attorney General. He was also elected to every Republican National Convention since that time.

He was married in June, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Mann of Rhode Island, and they have six children. He was recently appointed by President Harrison Collector of Internal Revenue for the Lexington district.

Col. Armistead M. Swope was a native of Lincoln County, but had lived at Paris, Ky., many years. He always took a prominent part in politics, and President Arthur appointed him Collector of the Louisville Internal Revenue District. About three years ago Col. Swope went on a trip around the world, and contributed a series of widely read letters to the *Courier Journal*. On his return he engaged actively in politics, and was a candidate for delegate to the Chicago Convention. He was opposed by the leading Kentuckians for Vice President, and this gave great offense to the other wing of the party. The Blaineites also opposed him because, in a long letter, he had announced his intention to support Sherman's candidacy.

Col. Swope was about fifty years old, and his resemblance to Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has been remarked by many. He was unmarried.

The two men were nearly equally matched from a physical point of view. Both were magnificent specimens of manhood, and they were of nearly the same age. Col. Swope was over 6 feet high and weighed about 200 pounds. His face was a striking one, and would have been handsome but for the fact that his eyes were small and too deeply set for good looks. He was a quick yet deliberate speaker, and a splendid orator on stump or rostrum.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The intelligence of the Lexington tragedy was a profound shock to a large number of persons in this city. Col. Goodloe has many friends here and is highly esteemed by prominent leaders of both political parties. As a member of the Republican National Committee he naturally enjoyed the confidence of the chief public men of the Republican Party, and his genial nature, and generally lovable character gave him a warm place in the affections not only of those with whom he was in political accord, but of those with whom he differed on national affairs. By marriage he is related to Senator Beck of Kentucky, his brother, Major Goodloe of the Marine Corps, having married the Senator's daughter. When in the city he was a frequent visitor at Senator Beck's residence, and here he met many of the Democratic members of Congress.

The President knows Col. Goodloe well and esteems him highly. The news was communicated to him and affected him to a most marked extent. A book which he was holding in his hand at the time fell to the floor, and for a few minutes he paced nervously up and down. He asked that any particulars of the tragedy which might be received should be communicated to him.

The subject is the one topic of conversation to-night among public men and in public places.

A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 8.—James Ritchey, a commercial traveler, is lying at the point of death at a hotel in Shoals as the result of injuries received at the hands of Sallie Utterback, a domestic at the hotel. Ritchey had circulated stories derogatory to the girl's character, and when he was coming into the hotel last night she saw him and hurled a smoothing iron at his head. It struck him over the right eye and cracked the skull.

Miss Utterback followed up the attack, and in her fury would probably have killed him if the hotel clerk had not forcibly removed her.

H. F. BURROUGHS'S CASE.

A CURIOUS POWER OF ATTORNEY PRODUCED AT HIS EXAMINATION.

Horace F. Burroughs was before Police Justice O'Reilly at the Tombs yesterday for examination on the charge of forgery preferred by Donald S. L. Lee of the firm of Middleton & Co., and Walter R. Heineman, formerly a salesman in Burroughs's employ. William F. Howe, who appeared for Burroughs, contended that no forgery had been committed, but that even if the certificate of inspection on which Middleton & Co. had paid the money for the lumber to Burroughs were a forgery, the document did not, within the meaning of the law, constitute a forgery on which a criminal charge could be based.

As evidence that the certificate was not a forgery he exhibited to the court a power of attorney by the alleged lumber inspector, William F. Mitchell, giving Burroughs authority to sign in this city certificates as to the quality of lumber inspected in Brunswick, Ga. This document was dated in 1887, and purports to have been executed before a notary named Burke, who was at one time a clerk in the office of Condert Brothers, and is now an officer of the Supreme Court, by appointment of Judge Edward Patterson. Mr. Howe argued that by virtue of the authority given by this power of attorney Burroughs signed the name of William F. M

GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY

LOOKING AFTER INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

INTERPRETING A REMARK ABOUT ENGLISH INFLUENCE—ESTABLISHING A NEW COLONIAL OFFICE.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The *North German Gazette* denies that Count von Berchem, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, made any reference during the debate on the foreign estimates by the Budget Committee of the Reichstag yesterday to English influence with which Germany should compete. He merely said that the trade of Africa in the rear of the German protectorate was mostly British, and, therefore, a large field was open to German competition. He also, the *Gazette* says, referred to the excellent relations existing between Germany and England.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag continued its debate on the foreign estimates today. Count von Berchem said that the negotiations for a foreign contract for the sale of a portion of the country under German protection in Southwest Africa to an Anglo-Dutch company would probably collapse. He denied that natives had attacked the position held by Herr Francois, German Commissioner to Damaraland.

The committee unanimously approved the new Foreign Office charges and the credits for the defensive forces, for a special mining staff in Africa, and for a new colonial department.

In reference to the colonial department, Count von Berchem explained that the Government did not intend to create an independent colonial office, as the responsibility for colonial affairs would still remain with the Foreign Office.

GREECE ON HER DIGNITY.

ATHENS, Nov. 8.—The Government organ, *Acropolis*, asserts that at the recent dinner at the British Legation Count Herbert Bismarck told Premier Trioupis that Germany unreservedly recognized Turkey's sovereignty in Crete, and that it behooved Greece to accommodate her policy to the peaceful efforts of the great powers.

M. Trioupis, it is said, frankly replied that Greece recognized Turkey's rights in Crete in just the same measure as the powers recognized Turkey's rights in Egypt, Cyprus, Roumelia, and Bosnia, and, therefore, would not limit the freedom of her policy by binding promises.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8.—Crete is returning to its normal peaceful state. Trade is active at Canea and other places, and Christian families are arriving by every steamer.

MR. BARNUM IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A banquet was given to Mr. P. T. Barnum this evening. Lord Kilmorey presided. Among those present were Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Rosebery, the Rothschilds, Sir John Fowler, Mr. Henry Chaplin, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. McCormick, and the Secretaries of the United States Legation. Mr. Sala toasted the guest as a man of unimpeachable morality and undeniable integrity. The toast being drunk amidst cheers, he said that English and American blood commingled would dominate the world. Mr. White, the Secretary of the United States Legation, responded. Mr. W. R. Russell responded for the press.

Mr. Gladstone and Lord Aberdeen sent letters apologizing for their absence.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Lord Brassey, in a letter to the mayor of Inverkeithing, declines the office of Cardinal Manning and the Lord Mayor that the masters surrender to the employes.

The Conservative committee of Birmingham to-day discussed the attitude of the Conservatives toward the Liberal Unionists, and decided to limit upon a larger representation.

The British steamer Queensmore, Capt. Trenery, from Baltimore Oct. 26 for Liverpool, caught fire while on the voyage, and was so badly burned that she sank. She went down off Mizen Head, a cape of Ireland. The crew was saved.

Gen. Boulanger has resumed his secret conclave on the island of Jersey.

ROME, Nov. 8.—It is officially announced that dervishes recently attacked Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, and burned the city. Subsequently a force of Abyssinians attacked the dervishes and defeated them, killing three of the chiefs.

It is officially denied that the Bulgarian question will be submitted to the Pope's arbitration.

Baron Fava, the Italian Minister to the United States, has started for Washington.

Gen. Baldissera has resigned the command of the Italian troops in Abyssinia. He will be succeeded by Gen. Orero.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The Admiralty has decided to increase the harbor and quay facilities in the Bay of Kiel. The new constructions will be between the Fortress of Friedrichsort and Holtenau, and will be designed for the special accommodation of torpedo boats.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Admiral Krantz, Minister of Marine, resigned to-day, but it is now announced that he has yielded to persuasion and withdrawn his resignation.

CAIRO, Nov. 8.—It is reported that Osman Digna is collecting forces at Dongola to advance northward. An Egyptian battalion has been ordered to reinforce the frontier.

PESTH, Nov. 8.—Count Herbert Bismarck arrived here to-day and had an interview lasting half an hour with Premier Tisza.

LAUDING THE ANARCHISTS.

The Socialists and Anarchists of this city held a mass meeting in Cooper Union last evening to commemorate the death of the Russian Socialist, Tchernyshevsky. They came with several red banners, and a large portrait of Tchernyshevsky was hung in front of the speakers' desk. Mr. Stoletchnikoff was elected Chairman, and delivered a brief address in Russian, in which he said that while the name of Tchernyshevsky was hardly allowed to be mentioned in Russia, his memory was living and would continue to abide with friends of liberty. S. E. Shevitch spoke of Tchernyshevsky as a philanthropist and champion of liberty, and proceeded to compare the Chicago Anarchist murderers to him.

The "Rev." Mr. Pentecost delivered himself of this remarkable utterance: "A time will come when American citizens will be proud to trace their lineage to the Anarchists that were hanged in Chicago."

CONVICTS SHOT DOWN.

HUNTSVILLE, Tex., Nov. 8.—Fifteen convicts made a bold attempt to escape at the penitentiary this evening. A ladder had been placed at the east end of the wall surrounding the institution and four of the men had started up it, having first caught one of the guards on duty there and held him before them as a shield against the shots from the guards. Three of them reached the top of the wall, but the guard having escaped from their hands they were fired upon, as soon as they jumped over, by the picket guards.

One man was killed and two others were wounded. A fourth man, on the ladder, was shot before he reached the top of the wall, but jumped over the wall, ran off a considerable distance, but was captured by two citizens who happened to see him running. He will probably die from his wounds.

THE JOHNSTOWN CONTRIBUTIONS.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 8.—The committee, consisting of W. P. Rend of Chicago, John K. Boles of Minhigan, and Gen. Axline of Ohio, appointed to audit the accounts of the Pittsburg Relief Committee for the sufferers by the Johnstown flood, completed its work to-day. The report showed that the contributions from the various cities and counties received by the committee aggregated $831,292 62, of which $560,000 was transferred to the State Flood Relief Commission. A cash balance is still on hand of $44,460 63. The committee complimented Treasurer W. P. Thompson on the accuracy of his accounts.

THE CRONIN MURDER CASE.

THE DOCTOR'S SURGICAL CASE AND CLOTHES FOUND.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The sensation in connection with the Cronin case to-day was the finding of the surgical case and clothes of the murdered physician. For some time complaints have been made to the Sewer Department of the Lakeview Station that the sewer at the intersection of Evanston-avenue and Buena-avenue was flush and running over. To-day two or three sewer cleaners were detailed to investigate the cause of the trouble.

The cover was removed from the manhole in the centre of the street, and with long poles the workmen prodded among the rubbish beneath the water. Finally a solid resistance was encountered, and the workmen then realized that it was something more than alluvial deposit that was causing the trouble. After some hooking and digging two valises were unearthed—one a leather one and the other the remnants of a paper one.

In the leather valise was found Dr. Cronin's prescription book with several prescriptions bearing his signature. The paper one dropped to pieces as it was pulled out and from it rolled out a mass of tattered clothing that bore the evidence of having been cut in strips with a sharp knife. The only intact garment was the vest, which was in the centre and which encircled the doctor's case of surgical instruments.

The clothing had evidently been cut and buttons removed in the hope that they would the sooner drop apart and be borne away by the waters into the lake. The surgical case and prescription book bore the doctor's name, and they, as well as the article of outward clothing, were recognized by the Conklins and a dozen other friends as the property of the murdered physician.

At 10 o'clock this forenoon Attorney Gilbert of the firm of Duncan & Gilbert made application in Judge Baker's court for the release of Alexander Sullivan from the bail bond of $25,000 given by him last June to answer the investigations of the Grand Jury in the Cronin case. The State was represented by Assistant State Attorney Elliott.

"If the court please," said Mr. Gilbert, "I make a motion for the discharge of my client, Alexander Sullivan, from the bail bond given by him in Judge Tuley's court last June. We ask for his discharge for the reason that the Grand Jury, after long investigation, has failed to present against him indictment against Mr. Sullivan. Upon recommendation of the Coroner's jury he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Several Grand Juries have met since that time, but no return of the indictment has been made against our client, and therefore we ask for his discharge."

"The State, of course, resists that motion," said Mr. Elliott. "The matter is pending before the Grand Jury now and still undisposed of."

"But, Mr. Elliott," said the court, "how long can the Grand Jury keep a thing of this kind undisposed of? Recognizance is for a man to appear from day to day, from term to term; but there must be some time when he should be released from this obligation. There must be some finality."

"But it is a pending matter," said Mr. Elliott. "It is a matter of great importance, and it is still undisposed of in this court. The Grand Jury has not yet acted upon it."

"But can a Grand Jury do that?" inquired the court. "There must be some time when the obligation should cease."

After further argument the case was postponed until to-morrow.

Directly after the opening of the court in the Cronin case this morning the cross-examination of Capt. Schuettler was resumed, but nothing of importance was elicited.

William Nieman, who at the time of the murder kept a saloon a block and a half south of the Carlson cottage, testified that defendant (O'Sullivan) entered his saloon between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of the murder. He was accompanied by two men. The witness was reluctant to say whether either of the two was one of the defendants in this case, but finally said that Coughlin resembled one of them, and, according to his best judgment, he thought Coughlin was the one of the men. The other man was smaller and could not speak English plainly; he had a German accent. The three stood as closely together as they could get and talked in undertones, putting their hands up to their faces, for about twenty minutes. According to witness's judgment Kunze was the third man.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT WENT UP.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The unexpected happens often on the Board of Trade that operators get used to it. Nevertheless, a piece of news came to-day which completely upset the crowd and very quickly set up the price of wheat to an unexpected figure. At the end of the first hour prices had settled below the closing figures of Thursday. Hutchinson was offering wheat, and he was about the only one; Linn, Baxter, Lladholm, and half a hundred others were letting go their long wheat, and not a few were selling short for a decline which was sure to come.

The trade was perplexed by a rumor that the Warehouse Commissioners might lower the grade of wheat at Chicago—everything pointed to lower prices. A few ticks of the ticker and a few figures with the chalk and the trade began to open their eyes. New-York wired export clearances: Wheat, 75,000 bushels; flour, 15,000 barrels and 39,000 sacks. This report caught traders' attention as quick as a rocket would a crowd on the street. They turned to buy at once. The price started up ¼ cent and the pit filled with anxious traders.

A second surprise followed. Baltimore wired export clearances of 44,000 bushels of wheat and 35,000 barrels of flour. Philadelphia also cleared some wheat. The result was a spurt of buying which put December up on a bulge to 81 cents and May was carried to 84¼ cents.

A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 8.—A report from Newfoundland says that the Thorburn Government was badly defeated in the elections yesterday by the oppositioe, led by Sir William Whiteway.

The Colonial Secretary and Surveyor General have lost their seats.

A strong card of the Whiteway opposition was the alleged injury done the people of Newfoundland by the Bait act.

ANOTHER DIME-NOVEL VICTIM.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 8.—William Britton, a sixteen-year-old boy, employed at Janeway & Co.'s factory, crawled unobserved behind a pile of paper this evening, and was found half an hour later hanging from a beam. He had climbed on a chair and then kicked it from under him, breaking his neck. The boy was an inveterate reader of dime novels.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A fire on the River road in Bedford, N. H., just beyond the city limits, yesterday destroyed the farm buildings of Samuel W. Dunbar. Two children, a six-year-old child of Joseph Ricker and John Hart's five-year-old son, were burned to death. Their remains were found in the ruins.

Mr. J. Harvey, the owner of a large cotton factory at Tuticorin, India, is in Chicago on his way to London to negotiate with a syndicate to put in several spinning mills in Central India. His town is the largest cotton-shipping port in the Madras Presidency, and is the southern terminus of the entire railway system of India.

A boy giving the name and answering the description of Willie W. Dickinson, who mysteriously disappeared from the Commonwealth about eight years ago, and for whose recovery a standing reward of $3,000 is offered, has been found in the Boys and Girls' Home in Los Angeles, Cal.

The steamer Annie P. Silver, a large boat plying between St. Louis and the lower Mississippi River, ran on a snag at Hawpaw Island, twenty miles from Vicksburg, at 10 o'clock Thursday night, and sunk in 10 feet of water. She is valued at $25,000, and can be raised.

Louis Nugent, colored, aged 30 years, was hanged in West Baton Rouge, La., yesterday, for the murder of Hamp Suffield, colored, who was waylaid and shot to death by Nugent last August.

The Coroner's jury at St. Andrews, N. B., in the murder case of William Sharkey, has rendered a verdict that death was caused by blows administered by some persons unknown.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Coupon 4s, $5,000, at 127; registered 4s, $26,000, $500,000, $10,000, and $78,000, at 127; coupon 4½s, $4,000, at 108¾; registered 4½s, $50,000, $15,000, and $10,500, at 105¾.

ASKS FOR A COUNCIL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH WANTS TO ADVISE WITH SISTER CHURCHES.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, made famous by its long term under the pastorate of the lamented Henry Ward Beecher, held a business meeting last evening, at which decisive action was taken in regard to a very important and long standing question. To Congregationalism in Brooklyn that action is of special moment, as it may tend to harmonize what might harshly be called a discordance which has existed for many years.

For at least ten years the question of the orthodoxy of Plymouth Church under Mr. Beecher's liberal and broad policy has been a bone of contention between the Brooklyn Congregational churches. When a council of the leading churches, held in the Clinton-Avenue Church in 1875, decided that Plymouth Church and Mr. Beecher were living according to the faith, the Church of the Pilgrims, the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, pastor, and the Clinton-Avenue Church, the Rev. Dr. Budington, pastor, objected, and passed resolutions declining to attend any council to which Plymouth Church and Mr. Beecher were invited.

These resolutions have never been rescinded by Dr. Storrs's church, though since Dr. Budington's death there has been a better feeling between the Clinton-Avenue and the Plymouth Churches.

Drs. Storrs and Budington also resigned from the New-York and Brooklyn Congregational Society, and, with Dr. William M. Taylor of this city, founded the Manhattan Association, which now embraces most of the large Congregational churches in both cities, except Plymouth Church. Time and time again an attempt has been made to heal the breach, notably when the Rev. Dr. Meredith was installed as pastor of the Tompkins-Avenue Church, but they have not been successful.

When Plymouth Church elected the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., its pastor, and a year ago suggested that he be formally installed, it was found there was vast differences of opinion on the question of calling a council. Mr. Beecher's death was so recent that many of his old parishioners preferred to omit the installation, as it might occasion unpleasantness. They did not want to put themselves in a position to be snubbed by Dr. Storrs's church, nor did they wish to ignore Dr. Storrs in calling a council, so the installation was laid over.

Since Mr. Howard S. Bliss was elected assistant pastor of Plymouth a new difficulty has presented itself. Mr. Bliss is not a regularly ordained minister. He must be ordained and a council must be called. In view of this fact it was proposed to ordain him and to install both Mr. Bliss and Dr. Abbott under the advice of one council. There was much discussion over the proposition at the November business meeting about a week ago, when it was decided to refer the question to the following committee: Thomas G. Shearman, H. L. Pratt, S. V. White, A. D. Wheelock, Thomas J. Tilney, Augustus Storrs, and George Leighton.

At last night's meeting Mr. Shearman presented the unanimous report of that committee. In presenting it he made the following significant remark: "Of course we cannot invite all our friends to this council. And it seems to us that, as we have to select, we should choose from those churches which are upon the same liberal, broad policy as our own." The report, which was adopted without a dissenting voice, said:

The committee appointed for the purpose of considering the advisability of convening a council of pastors and churches with this church in various matters respectfully report:

The assistant pastor, elect of this church, Mr. Howard S. Bliss, has not been regularly ordained to the work of the ministry, and it is necessary, in order to conform to a well-settled and reasonable ecclesiastical usage, that such ordination should be promptly made by a council.

It is inexpedient that at the same time, in accordance with a general but not invariable Congregational usage, this church should invite the advice and assistance of sister churches in his installation.

It was the sense of the committee, at the time, resolved by this church to dispense for the time being with any council to advise concerning the installation of our pastor, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., that the public reasons which then influenced us have no longer any application, and it would seem anomalous to confer with our sister churches concerning the installation of the assistant pastor but not of the pastor. We believe that a council called for both purposes, taken in part from neighboring churches and in part from more distant ones, would be able to give better advice to this church, and would tend to promote the unity and effectiveness of Congregationalism. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a council of pastors and churches be called, in accordance with Congregational usage, to advise this church concerning the installation of the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., as pastor, and concerning the ordination to the ministry of the Gospel of Mr. Howard S. Bliss and his installation as assistant pastor of this church; and, in case said council so called shall deem it expedient, to confirm Mr. Bliss to the work of the ministry and to assist this church in the installation of its pastor and assistant pastor.

To the gentlemen of the committee who presented this report were added E. A. Seccomb, B. G. Carpenter, B. F. Blair, and H. W. B. Howard, and this full committee of eleven was authorized to go ahead with the arrangements and report at a meeting to be called by the Moderator.

An interesting feature of this council must be the theological examination of Dr. Abbott. He is widely known as a leader of the "new theology." The conservative churches may refuse to sanction his views as orthodox.

A BIG FIRE IN GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 8.—A fire to-night originated in and first consumed a large building on Commercial-street owned by Charles Boynton of Newburyport and occupied by W. H. H. Davis as a livery stable. Davis had a large stock of horses, carriages, hay, and grain, much of which was destroyed, although all but two horses were saved. An adjoining building, owned by W. P. Davis, next caught fire, then a large two-story wooden building owned by Swett & Co. and occupied by William F. Moore & Brother as a fish establishment. These were totally destroyed at a loss of $40,000.

The sparks set fire to a building on the northerly side of Beach Court, and it was partially burned. The fire was in one of the most dangerous localities in the city, the buildings being of wood and very combustible. It seemed at one time as if the fire could get beyond the control of the firemen and assistance was asked of Rockport, which sent one steamer. After several hours' hard work the fire was subdued.

The total loss will not be far from $50,000, but individual losses are not given. The insurance will aggregate $18,200.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—At the meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to-day Miss Francis E. Willard, the President, made an address. She recommended that they ask Congress to pass an amendment to the Interstate commerce law prohibiting the ordering of alcoholic liquors into prohibition States.

Miss Willard said that the thanks of the convention were due President Harrison for directing that no liquor shall be sold on the Government Reservation at Fort Washington, to Postmaster General Wanamaker for his pronounced declarations in favor of prohibition and Sabbath observance, and then continued:

"Our protest should be sent to Vice President Morton for permitting a saloon under his new hotel."

In conclusion, Miss Willard paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Mrs. Hayes, the wife of the ex-President.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, on Columbia-street, in this city, was burned to-night. It was a brick structure, with a slate roof and a wooden steeple. It was formerly owned by the pastor, Father Carahar, subject to a mortage for $24,000 held by Chauncey Wilcox of this city.

This indebtedness the pastor tried from time to time to have consecration rates or lessen, but did not succeed. Finally, about two years ago, Father Carahar closed up the church and the parishioners formed a new congregation, which secured temporary quarters elsewhere. Not long ago the mortgage on the church was foreclosed, and Mr. Wilcox at the sale bought the property in.

The church was built in 1850. The insurance is about $25,000.

WAS THE RABBI INSANE?

When David Harfeld was called to the bar yesterday to receive his sentence for bigamy in having married Julia Harleu in 1879 and Sarah Marx in September last his lawyer asked for a postponement of a week, as he expected to produce proof that Rabbi Harfeld, who performed the second ceremony, was insane at the time. The rabbi had been in an insane asylum before, he said. Recorder Smyth granted the request.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Martin M. Kellogg, who died suddenly of heart disease Thursday afternoon, in his apartments at the Chelsea, on West Twenty-third-street, was formerly well known in the dry goods business in Boston, where for a number of years he engaged in that trade. Mr. Kellogg had just returned from a walk, and entered the elevator when he felt ill. He died soon after reaching his rooms. The suddenness of the shock was a terrible blow to the stricken wife, and yesterday Mrs. Kellogg was prostrated. Last night the body was conveyed by train to Montpelier, Vt., where the interment will take place.

Gen. William S. Lincoln, son of Gov. Levi Lincoln, and President of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment Association, died last night at Worcester, Mass., aged 78 years.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Drafts—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 20.

RACING ON JERSEY TRACKS

A FAIR DAY'S SPORT AT THE ELIZABETH TRACK.

TIPSTAFF, LAVINIA BELLE, LISIMONY, MERIDEN, THE HOP FILLY, AND CASTAWAY II. THE WINNERS.

In spite of the threatening weather a good crowd went to Elizabeth yesterday to enjoy the racing furnished by the New-Jersey Jockey Club. The crowd was not disappointed, for the sport was good throughout the day, particularly in the first and second races. In the former Tipstaff, Oregon, and Little Minch had a hot race for three-quarters of a mile, and that the former won was due in great part to the advantage he had in the start. Yet he had to be ridden out to defeat the Dwyers' sprinter, Oregon, who in turn beat Little Minch by a length for the place, because the latter was eased when it was apparent he could not win the race.

In the second Secretary McIntyre again displayed his remarkable skill as a handicapper by so adjusting the weights that the four contestants—Lavinia Belle, Barrister, King Crab and Golden Reel—finished all in a bunch after a run of a mile and an eighth in the order named, but only heads and necks apart. It was a rattling good race throughout, and it looked as if Golden Reel might have landed the prize, had she been ridden with a trifle more judgment than the diminutive Delong was able to display. He choked her off badly for a half mile, carried her wide, and finally finished on the extreme outside of the track, instead of taking a better and easier course in the stretch.

The other races were without special interest, for Lisimony, the Hop filly, Meriden, and Castaway II. won their respective races with comparative ease. All were favorites in the betting except the latter.

Details of the racing and betting during the day are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, with $500 added, $100 to second, $50 to third; special weights. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17¾.

G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 3 years, 107 pounds, by Rapid Rover—Kantara. Verdict.....(Delong) 1
Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Oregon, 3, 107.....(Beckert) 2
Chicago Stable's b. m. Little Minch, aged, 115.....(G. Covington) 3

F. Treveylan's ch. c. Ebla, 3, 99.....(Callen) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Little Minch, 18 to 10; Oregon, 6 to 5; Tipstaff, 4 to 5; Ebla, 10 to 1.

For place—Against Oregon and Little Minch, no betting; Tipstaff, 3 to 5; Ebla, 8 to 1.

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, for three-year-olds and upward, with $500 added, $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53¾.

Beverwyck Stable's b. c. Castaway II., 3 years, by Longfellow—Lucy Lisle, 114 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
Grar & Co.'s ch. g. Ony Gray, 3, 98.....(Delong) 2
H. Bosdy's b. c. J. A. B., 3, 103.....(R. Hyslop) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Castaway II., 11 to 10; J. A. B., 6 to 5; Ony Gray, 5 to 1. No place betting.

Won by two lengths; five between second and third.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY.

Though the weather last evening was threatening and rather against good racing to-day, the entries have been liberal and of such a character as to promise good sport to the usual crowd of pleasure seekers who are always at a race track on Saturdays. The following list of entries will show what the class of horses to contest is exceptionally good for this season of the year, and good fights for the money seem certainties:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Belle of Or, 119 pounds; Grimaldi, Bradford, and Martin Russell, 110 each; Puzzle, Lela May, Winona, and Harrisburg, 107 each; Blue Rock, 105.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes. One mile and an eighth. Taragon, 114 pounds; Theodosius 105; Dunboyne, Martin Russell, and Heyday, 104 each; Macbeth II., 95.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds; non-winners since Nov. 1, and a half furlongs. Harrisburg, Cracksman, Girondes, Radiant, Oregon. Later On, and Zephyrus, 107 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Prince Karl, 115 pounds; Freedom, Royal Arthur, Bull's Eye, and Repartee, 112 each; Letretia, 109; Refund, 108; J. J. O'B., 108; Frostic, 104; Bill Barnes, 103; Arab, 101; Maroac, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. Elmstone, 106 pounds; Gunwad, 103; Lanrentia, Oregana, Veronica, and the Regan colt, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—A heavy handicap sweepstakes. One mile. Wilfred, 118 pounds; Brown Charlie, 114; Impulse, King Idle, and Theodosius, 108 each; Wheeler T. and Bellwood, 107 each; Bravo and Joe Lee, 106 each.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

The races were run yesterday at Clifton before a small number of people. The track was heavy, and the fields of horses were light. The results were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. She won, Hairspring second, and Woodburn third. Time—1:52½.

SECOND RACE.—Seven and one-half furlongs. Lancaster won, Seaside second, Red Leaf third. Time—1:39¾.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Young Duke won, Brait second, and Autocrat third. Time—1:17¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile and an eighth. Frank Ward won, Brian Boru second, and Fannie H. third. Time—1:58¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Cannibn won, Mary T. second, and Prince Edward third. Time—1:23¾.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Swift won by two lengths from Lalitta. Time—1:48¾.

The entries for to-day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Oliver Goldes, the Madoline colt, and Flambeau, 108 pounds each; Maggie K. and Fast Time, 107 each; Lady Agnes and Mabel Glen, 105 each; the Bonnie Lead colt, Millie R. and Lilly M., 101 each; Folly, 99; Light, 97.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Van, 108 pounds; Count Luna, Goneaway, Lonis G., Annie M., Jennie McFarland, Wild Cherry, and Gyda, 104 each; Raymond, 100; Frank Warner, 98; Can't Tell and Harry Brown, 94 each; Willie Palmer, 90.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Cheeny, Longitude, and Alan Archer, 104 pounds each; Courtier, Meds, and Cerris G., 100 each; Vigilant and Carlselma, 98 each; Souvenir, 94; Free People, Bela, and Berlin, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—One and a quarter miles. Jennie McFarland, 110 pounds; Peg Woffington and Maid of Orleans, 106 each; Banbridge, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Sentiment, 112 pounds; Wanderer III., 107. Little Barefoot, Vivid, and Wild Cherry, 104 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Drumstick, Cartoon, Speedwell, and Sha, 110 pounds each.

RESULTS AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 8.—The five races run at West Side Park to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Fosteral won, John Morris second, and Sena third. Time—1:33.

SECOND RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Bonnie King won, Mickie H. second, and Donovac, third. Time—1:29½.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Kitty R. won, Lakeview second, and Bimini third. Time—1:06¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Milton won, Carus second, and Cecil B. third. Time—1:49.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile. Venango won, Kenilworth second, and Revival third. Time—0:54¾.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The principal event at the Liverpool Autumn meeting to-day was the race for the Liverpool Autumn Cup, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and three-eighths. It was won by Philomel; Rive d'Or second, and Theosophist third. There were twelve starters.

IN NAVAL CIRCLES.

Notwithstanding the necessity of giving men-of-war's men more drill to fit them for shore service has been urged time and again by officers of high professional attainments, not the slightest effort appears to be made by officers of the ships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to improve the opportunity for drilling ashore. Admiral Walker has had a fine chance to organize a naval brigade and start the preliminary drill ashore, but nothing in that line has been done. England, France, and Germany recognize the importance of having in hand forces of bluejackets that can be rapidly thrown ashore and operated as soldiers. The naval authorities of this country have so far generally left the drilling of the bluejackets aboard ship to the discretion of commanding officers, there being no stipulation other than that a certain number of drills must be from time to time gone through with. The fault lies not with the officers, but with the department. Were specific instructions issued, as in the case of the drill regulations in the German Army, there would be no possible chance for commanding officers to evade them. As it is now, the only ship in the squadron on which the weapons will have an elevenmile range, besides being of special advantage in shelling a fortress.

It is reported that one of the great Sheffield steel firms has succeeded in producing an armor plate of enoh hard, toughened steel as to enable it to resist the racking effect of the modern steel-armor-piercing projectiles. Hitherto it has been necessary to provide the proper toughness for steel plates by welding a wrought-iron plate to the back, but if this invention should really be successful there will be a great saving in the cost of the armor plates, and they will be more effective.

It is nearly time for the United States marines doing duty at the Paris Exposition to return home. The men have earned a fine reputation, and the praise bestowed upon them by foreign military critics has been universal. The marines were sent over by request of Gen. Franklin, the United States Commissioner, and were detailed to guard the American exhibit.

STEALING FROM THE MAILS.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Lawrence F. Maguire, a clerk in the Station A branch of the Boston Post Office, was arrested to-day for stealing letters from the mails. He is nineteen years old and is a resident in East Boston. Maguire has been under suspicion for some time, and the extent of his stealings is said to be very considerable. He was taken before Commissioner Hallett, and was held in $2,000 bail. The greater part of the letters stolen were addressed to L. F. Crosby, 265 Washington-street, Boston.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The tannery of F. H. Wood of Woodside, Quebec, was burned yesterday. The loss is $6,000; no insurance.

A fire in the Honeton Block, Columbus, Ohio, has destroyed $150,000 worth of stock.



Fac-simile

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower. The remembrance of the cheap imitations of violet water and extracts should not prevent all lovers of violets from trying this delicious perfume.

For Sale in Four Sizes.

By all First-Class Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

FINISHING A NEW BRIDGE.

For some months the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company has been erecting a new iron drawbridge across the Hackensack River, on the Newark Branch, to replace the old wooden draw which has performed service since the building of that branch of the road. Sunday will see the completion of the new bridge and the complete demolition of the old one.

The new bridge is built from angle and truss-iron made by the Riverside Bridge and Iron Company of Paterson, N. J. It has been erected by the railway company's workmen under the supervision of Superintendent of Buildings and Bridges Buckholtz. The bridge is 657 feet long, the eastern approach being 260 feet long and the western approach 257 feet, while the central portion or swinging draw is 140 feet long, giving two deep-water channels sixty feet wide. As the portions of the new bridge have been completed the old wooden trusses have been torn away, until now nothing remains but the old wooden draw.

To-night passenger traffic on the Newark, Orange, and Greenwood Lake branches will be suspended until 5 P. M. to-morrow. During this interval the old wooden drawbridge will be hoisted from its cradle and the new iron draw swung into place. Passenger travel will be entirely suspended on the short branch running to Llewellyn Park, but there will be no interruption to travel between Newark and Paterson, and Paterson and New-York. Greenwood Lake passengers will be enabled to reach New-York by changing at North Newark for Paterson. It is expected that the new draw will be in place so trains can pass by 5 P. M. Sunday, when all traffic will be resumed.

HOW A SCARE WAS STARTED.

Wall-street was thrown into a tuppenny excitement yesterday afternoon by rumors representing that there had been suddenly discovered "a defalcation of $3,000,000" in the financial affairs of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. Upon the appreciations excited by these stories St. Paul stock sold down sharply, both common and preferred shares declining.

Everybody intimately related to the company's affairs denied the reports. At the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., the centre of what is probably the largest financial interest in the company, the rumors were dismissed as "ridiculous."

According to the report of the company given out in Wall-street, the road's earnings for the last "year" resulted in a surplus of over $1,000,000. According to the report of the company just filed with the Railway Commissioners of Wisconsin the operations of the "year" are shown to be a deficit of over $1,000,000. From these apparent discrepancies—learned in Wall-street for the first time yesterday—arose the sensational rumors and the consequent slump in prices.

The odd fact is that both reports are true. There is no discrepancy. The St. Paul Company, having lately changed its fiscal year, made a report to Wall-street and its stockholders covering eighteen months merged into the current fiscal year, while the year covered in the report to the Wisconsin Railroad Commission was for the last twelve months. This is all that was in what promised at first sight to provide a bonnnfiul bear harvest.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The rumor reached here to-night that there had been a defalcation of $3,000,000 in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company. President Roswell Miller of the company to-night said in the most emphatic manner that there was not the slightest ground for this report.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Two of the four Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, with members of their families and a number of invited guests, will leave Chicago on Monday for a tour of inspection over the road. John F. Plummer of Illinois, one of the Directors, left for Chicago with his son and daughter on Thursday evening, and this morning William H. Hamilton of the law firm of Boreman, Hamilton & Beckett, who, with his family, will be among the guests, leaves to join him. The entire party will start from Chicago in two special cars, and expect to visit the Yellowstone Park, San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, and all places of interest on the route. They will be absent three or four weeks.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Judgments were docketed in the County Clerk's office yesterday against Henry W. Gorton, dealer in lumber and railroad ties at Buffalo and President of the Eastern Carolina Land, Lumber, and Manufacturing Company of New-York and Buffalo, as follows: Phenix National Bank, $25,366; Bank of the State of New-York, $3,215; Frederick Muller, $3,207. Mr. Gorton made an assignment Thursday. He was involved with Andrew Brown, the Buffalo lumber king, whose financial troubles were reported some weeks ago.

Bradstreet's reports 248 failures in the United States during the week, against 251 in the preceding week and 177, 203, 208, and 155 in the corresponding weeks of 1888, 1887, 1886, and 1885 respectively. The Middle States had 63; New-England, 28; Southern, 53; Western, 85; Pacific and Territories, 19. Canada had 45, an increase of 10 over the preceding week. The total number of failures in the United States from Jan. 1 to date is 9,681, against 8,471 in 1888.

F. H. Tasker, a Jersey City shoe dealer, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. His liabilities are said to be $10,000. An effort to establish a branch in Brooklyn that failed to pay its own expenses is set down as the cause of the failure.

Davis & Rath, carpet manufacturers at Hancock and Huntingdon streets, Philadelphia, made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are between $35,000 and $40,000, and the assets are estimated between $40,000 and $50,000.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The steamship Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Ferry, from New-York Oct. 27 for London, passed the Isle of

BETTER OCEAN GUIDES

THE WORK OF THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

NEW COMMITTEES FOR SPECIAL SUBJECTS—DISCUSSING AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF THE ROAD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—At the opening of the International Marine Conference this morning the Chairman announced the following committees to consider the several grand divisions of the programme not already under consideration:

Upon the Subject of a Uniform Load Mark, General Division 1 of the Programme.—Chili, Lieut. Beauchemin; Great Britain, Mr. Gray; France, Capt. Richard; Germany, Dr. Sieve-King; Italy, Capt. Settembrini; The Netherlands, Capt. Hubert; United States, Mr. Griscom.

Upon the Subjects Contained in General Divisions 2, Regulations to Determine the Seaworthiness of Vessels, 4, Uniform Regulations Regarding the Designating and Marking of Vessels, and 6, Necessary Nautical Instruments, Officers and Seamen, Including Tests for Sight and Color Blindness.—Brazil, Capt. Saldanna da Gama; Costa Rica, Don Manuel Arngon; France, Capt. Lanneino; Germany, Capt. Doncor; Italy, Capt. Settembrini; Norway, Capt. Salvensen; United States, Capt. Sampson.

Upon the Subjects Contained in General Divisions 3, Laws for Steamers on Frequented Routes, and 5, Uniform Signals for Communicating Between Ships at Sea.—Denmark, Mr. Carde; France, Capt. Lanneluc; Germany, Capt. Donner; Portugal, Mr. Souza Roza; Sweden, Capt. Malmberg; The Netherlands, Capt. Hubert; United States, Capt. Shackford.

Upon the Subjects Contained in General Divisions 9, Warnings of Approaching Storms, 10, Reporting, Warning, and Removing Dangerous Wrecks or Obstructions to Navigation, 11, Rules of Dangers to Navigation, and 12, A Uniform System of Buoys and Beacons.—China, Capt. Bishee; France, Mr. Bibiere; Germany, Capt. Mensing; Norway, Mr. Flood; Siam, Mr. Vesterjy; Uruguay, Dr. Roberto Nin; United States, Capt. Sampson.

Upon the Subjects Contained in General Division, 13, The Establishment of a Permanent International Maritime Commission.—Belgium, Mr. Verbrugghen; Chili, Admiral Vial; Denmark, Mr. Schneider; France, Capt. Richard; Germany, Dr. Sieve-King; Sweden, Capt. Malmberg; United States, Mr. Griscom.

Committee on Collocation.—France, Capt. Lanneluc; Germany, Dr. Sieve-King; Great Britain, Mr. Hall; Japan, Lieut Rebn; Mexico, Commodore Montastu; Norway, Capt. Salvensen; United States, Mr. Goodrich.

The first amendments to the Rules of the Road taken up were those offered by Mr. Hall, delegate from Great Britain, to Article XII., relating to sound signals for fog, &c. There were several of these amendments, the first of which was to Section A of the article, and provided that a steamship might blow a fog whistle, or, in falling snow shall make, with her steam whistle or other steam sound signal at intervals of not more than two minutes, a long blast of about four seconds' duration, instead of "a prolonged blast." After some discussion the amendment was adopted.

The second amendment offered to this article by Mr. Hall of Great Britain proposed a new section to the article, providing that a steamship not at anchor, but stopped and having no way upon her, shall sound two long blasts, with an interval of about one second between them. At the suggestion of a delegate from the United States the word "such" was inserted before "long," so as to read "two such long blasts," and in this shape the amendment was adopted.

Before taking up the next amendment, offered by Mr. Hall, Delegate Goodrich of the United States offered an amendment to section C of Article XII., providing that a sailing ship in a fog shall make with her fog horn the signals provided for in the section at intervals of every minute, instead of every two minutes, as now provided for. Adopted.

The third amendment proposed by the delegate from Great Britain provided that a steamer or sailing ship in a fog when "at anchor" shall ring the bell as now provided. On motion of Mr. Goodrich of the United States the interval between the ringing of the bell was changed to one minute, and, on his further motion, a phrase was added to this clause after consideration providing that the bell shall be rung rapidly for about five seconds. The amendment as modified was adopted.

Before proceeding with the next amendment Capt. Shackford, delegate from the United States, offered an amendment to Article XII. providing that transatlantic steamers running between Europe and America shall be allowed to use a distinctive whistle signal that cannot be mistaken for another to indicate whether the ship is going east or west. It will be hereafter considered.

The next amendments, those offered by Mr. Van Steyn, delegate from the Netherlands, to the same article, were then considered. The first provided that a steamship shall be provided with whistle or sound signals which shall be "sounded by steam or compressed air." The conference was not favorable to this amendment and it was defeated. Several other amendments proposed by Mr. Van Steyn in relation to duration of blasts, &c., and involving amendments upon which the conference had already acted were withdrawn.

Dr. Sieve-King, delegate from Germany, had proposed an additional section to Article XII, providing that vessels of less that fourteen tons grose registered tonnage shall not be obliged to be provided with the instruments above described, but shall make with another instrument an efficient sound signal at intervals of not more than two minutes. The amendment was postponed, to be considered later, together with the subject of lights for small vessels, which is now under cosideration by a special committee. He had also proposed an amendment providing that the regulation compelling the fog horn to be sounded by a bellows or other mechanical means shall be abolished. Lost.

Capt. Malmberg of Sweden had proposed sundry amendments to Article XII. Several of them had been covered in amendments already adopted. There was another, however, providing for additional regulations to Article XII. This was that a steam vessel towing shall sound with her steam whistle, at intervals of not more than two minutes, one long blast and one short blast, with an interval of about one second. The sense of the conference was in support of the principle involved in the amendment, though not with the amendment itself, and it was referred to the Committee on Fog Signals.

Delegate Goodrich offered a resolution providing that the Committee on Sound Signals consider and report any specific cases in which new fog signals should be adopted, and that the Committee report specific signals for such cases. The resolution prevailed.

With reference to the power of fog instruments the delegates from the Netherlands proposed a resolution that the fog horn or whistle be strong enough to be heard one mile and the bell half a mile in still weather.

Mr. Hall of England spoke against definite action being taken by the conference upon establishing a minimum power for these instruments until it had been thoroughly proved by experiments or the best information that such a minimum is attainable.

Capt. Sampson of the United States said the conference should adopt a minimum standard for fog instruments, otherwise a vessel master might fulfill the requirement as to signal, and yet it not prove effective for the purpose intended.

Mr. Hall moved that the resolution be amended so as to read that the conference deems it advisable that a minimum distance at which fog instruments shall be heard shall be fixed. This was adopted, thus leaving to be determined in the future the exact limit.

The amendment proposed by Delegate Goodrich, providing that a vessel at anchor or not under way shall ring the fog bell rapidly for not less than five seconds, gave rise to considerable discussion, there being a decided difference of opinion among the delegates as to whether a vessel stripped of her sails or hove-to is not anchored or otherwise. To dispose of the amendment temporarily, Mr. Goodrich offered a resolution that the Committee on Collocation be instructed to consider the matter and, if in its judgment it was best, to report a definition of the term "at anchor."

Mr. Hall argued against increasing the verbiage of the rules unnecessarily. It was certainly not necessary, in his estimation, to interpolate in the rules a definition of such a perfectly plain term as "at anchor." Mr. Goodrich's resolution was lost.

The conference then adjourned to meet Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at Wormley's Hotel, where its sessions will be held in the future.

A GIGANTIC BUSINESS SCHEME.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 8.—A business transaction has just been completed which involves a gigantic scheme to utilize the water power of the great Kakabikka Falls, situated a few miles from Port Arthur, Ontario. Deeds have been recorded by which Thomas Marke of Port Arthur conveys to Dr. A. M. Eastman of St. Paul and R. J. Anderson of Minneapolis, representatives of the wealthy Minneapolis and Philadelphia syndicate, the property known as Kakabikka Falls, coutaining 460 acres, and the water rights to the Kaministiquia River at that point. The river there is 330 feet wide, with a perpendicular fall of 100 feet, and can be developed to furnish 50,000 horse power.

The new proprietors propose to build up at that point a Canadian Minneapolis. With this end in view a large tract of adjoining property has been secured which will give ample space for a large city. A large amount of capital is behind the scheme, and it is proposed to build there flouring mills equal to those of Minneapolis for grinding Manitoba wheat; pulp and paper mills for utilizing the poplar forest adjoining; reduction works for turning the silver ores of the neighboring mines into bullion; blast furnaces, saw-mills, and factories of all descriptions for the output of which a market can be found. Eventually it is intended to use a portion of the power for generating electricity to be used not only for local purposes, but also to operate the silver mines.

The Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway is extending its line two miles to the Falls. A branch of three miles will connect the Canadian Pacific with the new city. Engineers are now on the ground to make a complete topographical survey in order that the plans may be made as complete as possible.

NINETY AND TWENTY-SIX.

Ex-Mayor Henry J. Pointer of Newark, N. J., and Miss Annie E. Force, once a teacher in the Washington-street public school in Newark, were quietly married in New-York a day or two ago. He is ninety years of age, she twenty-six.

DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY.

CAUSES WHICH MADE THE JEFFERSON BARRACKS NOTORIOUS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The military Court of inquiry, appointed to find out the causes of desertions from the army at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, has submitted a very exhaustive report to Secretary Proctor. This shows that the number of desertions during the past three years were as follows: Year ending June 30, 1887, 250; year ending June 30, 1888, 244; year ending June 30, 1889, 250. During the year ending September 30, 1889, there were 215 desertions from the several companies of instruction, divided as follows: Company A, 54; Company B, 52; Company C, 55; Company D, 54.

The board examined over fifty with cases, in finding the officers of the depot, the non-commissioned staff, all the first sergeants, the sergeants in charge of the kitchens, the Quartermaster's clerk, the Post Trader's clerk, and nearly forty enlisted men, taken at random from the companies, the hospital, and the guard house. The witnesses were closely questioned upon all matters that could be expected to throw light on the subject, and they ascribed a variety of causes for desertion, all, in the opinion of the board, contributing in a greater or less degree to this evil.

The quality of food was unsatisfactory. The testimony showed that owing to various causes the meals served were not always palatable. The supply of cooks and facilities for preserving meats were in some instances inadequate, and the cooking and messing arrangements were defective. Coffee and soups were sometimes deficient in strength and flavor, and meats were tough and unsavory. In some companies too great a saving was made of certain of the components of the ration, notably sugar, and in consequence the coffee was often insufficiently sweetened, and occasionally not sweetened at all. All have not shared equally in the benefits of the company fund to which the savings accrue, testimony showing that articles of extra food were in some instances purchased for non-commissioned officers only. This misapplication of funds has been remedied, and an ample supply of fresh vegetables from the post garrisons has greatly improved the food.

The second cause given is harsh treatment, and the evidence shows that non-commissioned officers have in some cases abused recruits by harsh language both at drill and in barracks, and that there has not been that patient care that should be exercised in the instruction of recruits. In a few instances arbitrary punishments have been inflicted by non-commissioned officers of the guard. The right of every soldier to lay his grievances before his commanding officer has not been fully explained to the recruits. Non-commissioned officers have run games of chance, and have instituted raffles of cheap watches for recruits to invest their money in about pay day.

The natural roving inclination of many of the recruits, coupled with the desire to procure transportation to the West, was found to be the cause of many desertions. Under this class come men who never remain long in one occupation or place, and who enlist when out of employment in order to bridge over temporary difficulties. Soon after reaching a new locality they desert and resume their avocations until they again become restless, when they again enlist to secure another change.

Homesickness is another of the causes of many desertions, especially among younger men who leave home for the first time, and find themselves among strangers and amid new surroundings, in an unaccustomed mode of living, and under the necessary restraints of discipline. Included in this class are those who have had family troubles or quarrels and who enlist in fits of despondency or anger, and, repenting their hasty action, easily persuade themselves to desert. Disappointment of the recruit upon finding the realities of the service different in many respects from his preconceived ideas is also mentioned as a cause of desertion.

The facility which the location of Jefferson Barracks offers for desertion is another cause dwelt upon by witnesses. Located within ten miles of a large city, where the deserter can easily hide his identity, with a comparatively small risk of recapture and punishment, this depot offers unusual opportunities to men intending to desert.

The fact that deserters from the foot service often enlist in the mounted service to more readily avoid detection is given as a further explanation of the large number of desertions at Jefferson Barracks. The deserter from the mounted service often enlist again in the general service, yet as the foot troops are more numerous than the mounted troops, there are naturally more of these "repeaters" received into the mounted service.

The want of proper means of recreation is also dwelt upon, and it is stated that, with the exception of a few rude gymnastic appliances in the open air, the reading room and a very limited number of books, there appears to have been nothing provided for the recruits' amusement during their leisure hours.

The report proper is supplemented with a note enumerating the measures already being taken to correct the irregularities and remedy the defects at present existing at this post. A new mess hall, at which all the men of the five companies now occupying the garrison (each of which now maintains a separate mess) will be fed, is in course of construction, and will be completed by December. This mess hall and kitchen will be fitted with all modern conveniences, and when ready for occupancy will be placed under the control of a commissioned officer, who is to be specially selected for the purpose. A consolidated mess has been in operation at other recruiting depots for some years, and has proved to be a means of remedying many evils, such as are complained of at Jefferson Barracks. A canteen has recently been established, and is now in successful operation. It is hoped that this institution will contribute largely to the recreation, contentment, and well being of the recruits, and materially aid in diminishing desertions.

Measures have also been taken recently which will result almost to a certainty in the discovery and punishment of the recruiting rendezvous or depots, of the so-called repeaters, &c., men who make a business of enlisting and deserting. Three non-commissioned officers have been reduced to the ranks for improper acts in connection with the management of enlisted men under their charge at Jefferson Barracks.

The report is, on the whole, much more mild than was expected, for it is generally understood at the War Department that the worst reports that have come from Jefferson Barracks were fully justified by the facts. There is no doubt, however, that this inquiry will be the means of remedying many evils, not only at Jefferson Barracks, but throughout the whole army, and, taken in connection with the other measures that are being taken to prevent desertions and to improve the condition of enlisted men in the army, it is confidently expected that the statistics for next year will show a decided falling off in the number of desertions, while the quality of new recruits will at the same time be greatly improved. Adjt. Gen. Kelton has devoted much time and thought to these subjects, and it is properly supported by the Secretary of War and by Congress there is reason to believe that the percentage of desertions will in a few years be reduced to the minimum.

NEW CRIMINAL COURT BUILDINGS.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners desire the plan for the new criminal coort buildings, to be erected on Centre-street, near the Tombs, to be hurried up. James W. Wilson of the firm Thom & Wilson, the architects, appeared before the boord yesterday and explained that though the plans had been nearly completed, nelar had come from experiments made in pile driving to determine the character of the ground upon which the new building is to stand. The work of driving 6,000 piles might, he thought, be begun by Dec. 1. Mr. Wilson asked if the work on the building would be given to one contractor or divided op—a contractor for each branch. Mayor Grant thought it would be divided.

Mr. Wilson also wanted the opinion of the board in regard to equipping the building with a five-thousand-dollar electric light plant, but the Commissioners thought it would be cheaper to let some of the electric light companies furnish the little illumination needed. The building, Mr. Wilson said, should be completed in two years.

CHESS CONTESTS IN HAVANA.

The chess newe from Havana is interesting. Extensive preparations are being made for a series of match games hatween Herren Tschigorin and Guneberg, and an engagement of five weeke has been offered to Capt. Mackenzie to take part in a contemplated tournament. In addition to guaranteeing the passage money from their places of residence in Europe and return, the sum of $250 for hotel expenses will be paid to each on his arrival at Havana. In addition, $20 will be poid to the winner and $10 to the loser at the end of every game, and in case of a draw $10 will he paid each player up to five games.

The winner of the ten-game match will also receive the purse of $1,000, this sum having been subscribed by the backers of Herr Tschigorin. A similar amoontie expected to be raised by the followers of Herr Gunsberg. No date has yet been fixed for the matches.

BIG ENOUGH TO HOLD OUR OWN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the reception which was tendered to Gen. Butterfield, Oct. 31, he told of a complicated machine which was made for him prior to his departure for Europe. He had taken with him drawings and specifications of the same to ascertain at what price duplicates could be obtained there. Finding that they would cost each about $200 more, he wisely concluded to reserve his order for our home market.

If we could convince our Pan-American guests of facts like these, they would go further to secure their trade than the most eloquent speeches after sumptuous dinners. They might take home with them the conviction that our manufacturers have outgrown the necessity of protection and can compete in the markets of the world with Europeans in spite of all their advantages by reason of cheaper labor, &c.

LOUIS WINDMULLER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1889.

ONCE THE FLEETEST OF ALL

THE PHENOMENAL CLIPPER AGNES ROSE NOW SERVING AS A COAL BARGE.

A long, narrow-beam barge lay over on the Governor's Island anchorage all of Monday. There was nothing in particular about her looks to attract attention. But few persons would recognize in her the remains of the once handsome tea clipper Agnes Rose as she lay in the little triangle south of the island. The barge in question is now the R. A. Fisher, hailing from Bath, Me., and she is the property of Morse & Co. of this city.

Some time during the year 1865 a party of wealthy London merchants conceived the idea of building a skysail yard clipper, which should rival in speed any American ship afloat. The vessel they agreed upon was to run in the China tea trade, and by reason of her great speed it was to reach London ahead of all other vessels, getting the new tea to market each season in advance of all competitors. The London merchants gave the contract for the building of the vessel they desired to the firm of John Duthie Sons & Co., of Aberdeen, Scotland. The Agnes Rose was completed in 1867, and it was speedily demonstrated that the builders had prodnced a craft in keeping with the wishes of her purchasers.

The first voyage of the Agnes Rose was to the China Seas, and so confident were her owners that she would lead anything carrying the flag of Great Britain that they bet a stiff wager sums of money approximating £20,000 that the new vessel would make the voyage to China and return in quicker time than would any China tea clipper sailing from England during the same week that she did. The speed developed by the Agnes Rose was simply marvelous. The log she we seventeen knots, seventeen and a half knots, eighteen knots, and as high as eighteen and a half knots sailing speed, and this, too, day after day. On her first voyage the Rose returned nome about two months ahead of the other ships that sailed to the China waters with her from England. After the third China voyage the reputation of the Rose spread far and wide, and she was acknowledged the fastest British ship afloat. After one or two more voyages to China the fleet vessel was sent into the Pacific, then into the Atlantic trade. Again she was put in the China trade, and continued in that run until the advent of so many tramp steamers made her an unprofitable ship.

In 1887 the Rose was wrecked off the American coast, outward bound with a valuable cargo for New Zealand, and was raised by American wreckers and purchased by Morse & Co., who altered her into a coal barge and gave her the name of R. A. Fisher.

TWO ATTEMPTS AT ARSON.

JOHN S. BROOKS TRIES TO BURN HIS HOUSE HE USED TO LIVE IN.

Two attempts were made yesterday to set fire to the three-story brownstone house 100 Berkeley-place, Brooklyn, but both failed. The first fire was discovered by William A. Stamm, Principal of the Berkeley Primary School, in the next building.

Mr. Stamm noticed a man leave 100 about 9 o'clock and take his stand on the opposite side of the street. As the house had not been occupied for a long time Mr. Stamm's curiosity was aroused and he went outside to investigate. Smoke was then issuing from the windows, and rushing into the house, he found a pile of wood burning on the dining-room floor. A bucket of oil near extinguished the flames.

Half an hour later one of Mr. Stamm's pupils informed him that the next house was again on fire, and the Principal again forced his way in. The same pile of wood was again ablaze, but a lot of kerosene oil had been poured over it. An empty oil can stood near by. After some exertion the fire was put out. When Mr. Stamm left the house he found a stranger standing on the opposite side of the street, and, calling an officer, had him arrested.

When taken before Justice Pettereon the prisoner said he was John S. Brooks, aged fifty-nine years, of 139 Adelphi-street. He admitted his guilt, and said he had entered and opened a stove in the house he had tried to burn. "I put it in my wife's name," he said excitedly, "and she deserted me. I grew tired of seeing it standing there, and so decided to remove it. What a lovely bonfire it would have made. Twice that man"—pointing to Mr. Stamm—"put it out, and before I could get a third chance the officer arrested me."

Brooks was held for examination as to his sanity. He boarde at 139 Adelphi-street. He was at one time a very wealthy man, having made a fortune in manufacturing stoves. Three years ago he lost most of his money in speculation and a year later his wife left him. Before doing so she sold the house in Berkeley-place. The couple had no children. For the past ten days Brooks has been out of work and has been drinking very heavily. His landlady scouts the idea of his being insane.

The house which he attempted to destroy is now owned by Henry S. Bogart of 97 Nassau-street, New-York.

THE FORTY-FIRST STATE.

MONTANA FORMALLY ADMITTED TO THE FAMILY YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—President Harrison signed and issued the following proclamation at 10:40 o'clock this morning:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States did, by an act approved on the 22d day of February, 1889, provide that the inhabitants of the Territory of Montana might, when the admission is effected in said act, become the State of Montana; and

Whereas, It was provided by said act that delegates elected, as therein provided, to the Constitutional Convention of said Territory of Montana, should meet at the seat of government of said Territory, and that, after they had met and organized, they should declare, on behalf of the people of Montana, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States, whereupon the said convention should be authorized to form a State Government for the proposed State of Montana; and,

Whereas, It was provided by said act that the Constitution so adopted should be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence; and that the convention should, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State, make certain provisions prescribed in said act; and,

Whereas, It was provided by said act that the Constitution so formed for the people of Montana should, by an ordinance of the convention forming the same, be submitted to the people of Montana at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, 1889, for ratification or rejection by the qualified voters of said proposed State, and that the returns of said election should be made to the Secretary of said Territory, who, with the Governor and Chief Justice thereof, or any two of them, should canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast should be for the Constitution, the Governor should certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said Constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances; and,

Whereas, It has been duly certified by the Governor of said Territory that within the time prescribed by said act of Congress a Constitution for the proposed State of Montana has been adopted, and that the same, together with the ordinances connected therewith, has been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed State, in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act; and,

Whereas, A duly authenticated copy of said Constitution and ordinances as required by said act has been received by me:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Montana to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

In testimony whereof I have hersnnto set my hand and caused the seal of the United states to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President: JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

MASSACHUSETTS BALLOTS.

From the Boston Post, Nov. 5.

There were used in printing the official ballots 241½ tons of white paper and 1,364 electrotype plates; the combinations of forms involved 1,600 changes; the work required 17 pressea and 2 of the largest cutting machines, and the labor was performed of 10 pressmen, 17 feeders, 30 compositors, and 50 folders, whose work for 10 days has averaged 18 hours a day.

KANSAS LOSING POPULATION.

From the Lawrence (Kan.) Journal.

It is really a bit embarrassing to face the fact that Kansas has lost in population in the last year. The resubmissionists have a well-explored theory to answer for it. Mohler has another theory, namely, that it is indicated by the general boom hursting all over the State. Hasn't some one a hetter theory than either of these?

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The following assignments of officers of the Medical Department recently approved have been made: First Lieut. Charles McIlroy, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Columbus, New-York; First Lieut. Harlan E. McVey, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Mackinac, Michigan; First Lieut. Euclid S. Frick, Assistant Surgeon, Fort Keogh, Montana.

Lieuts. F. B. Delano and John B. Milton, Ensigns F. S. Freeland, F. Huntoon, C. S. Williams, and Thomas Snowden, Surgeon B. S. Mackie, Assistant Surgeon George M. Pickerell, Paymaster S. B. Calhoun, and Chief Engineer George W. Magee have been detached from the Cosipoe and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. Edmund L. Zalinski, Fifth Artillery, has been ordered to extend the period for which he was directed to obtain military information from abroad to a year, 1890.

Naval Cadet M. L. Miller has been ordered to the Kearsarge from the Cosipoe.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Harlem Glee Club intends to give a concert to-morrow night for the benefit of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society in Hardman Hall, Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. There will be not alone vocal and instrumental music, but whistling by Frank E. Lee, some selections from Shakespeare by Irving Pinover, and a musical sketch entitled "When We are Married," in which Miss Celeste Martin and Julius P. Witmark will take part. The society maintains two buildings, the asylum on the Grand Drive, Eleventh-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, and the Institution for Girls, at Avenue A and Eighty-seventh-street. The officers of the society are: President—Mrs. Philip J. Joachimsen; Vice President—Mrs. Dr. S. Tellar; Treasurer—Mrs. A. Barnett; Secretary—W. Meyer.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association will give the first informal entertainment of the season next Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Vienna Hall, 54 Lexington-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street. Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia College will deliver an address on "The Causes of Social Discontent." The address will be followed with literary and musical exercises. In the latter Miss A. Kayton, soprano; Mrs. Selma Geldman, violinist; Miss Tilly Jacobs, elocutionist, and William Lowitz will assist.

Postmaster Van Cott received notice that the steamship City of Sydney arrived at San Francisco on Thursday with mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hong-Kong, Oct. 12; Shanghai, Oct. 12; Yokohama, Oct. 22, due in New-York next Tuesday afternoon. The next mail for the East will be made up at the General Post Office in this city Nov. 15 at 7 P. M. for dispetch by the steamship Oceanic from San Francisco Nov. 21.

Bids for $182,802 18 consolidated stock of the city of New-York schoolhouse bonds, payable Nov. 1, 1908, hearing 3 per cent. interest, were opened yesterday by the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The following is a list of the bids: Redmond & Co., $102,000; Kountze Brothers, $101,000; Bonbright & Co., $101,000; Blake Brothers & Co., $101,000; Kidder, Peabody & Co., $101,000; Vermilye & Co., $101,000; Lawrence & Co., $101,000; Bowen, Stevens & Co., $101,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $101,000; Parish & Co., $101,000; Seasongood & Mayer, $101,000; Hallgarten & Co., $101,000; Fisher & Co., $101,000; Harvey Fisk & Sons, $101,000; Spencer Trask & Co., $101,000; Lamprecht Brothers & Co., $101,000; Hutchinson & Co., $101,000; Hoagland, Dumont & Co., $101,000; Hornblower & Weeks, $101,000; Ogden & Co.,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—JUDGE OF ZALAMEA. Matinée—VICE ADMIRAL.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—LATER ON. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—HAMLET. Matinée—DON CESAR DE BAZAN and MARY STUART.
BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC—At 8:15—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:15—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—SADELLI'S CAFÉ—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—BEN-MY-CHREE. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MONTE CRISTO. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—FASCINATION. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—DER FREISCHUTZ. Matinée—MARRIAGE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—OUR FLAT. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—CHRISTUS.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE LADY OF LYONS. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—DAVID GARRICK. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8—THE SEVEN AGES. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—THE RIVALS. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DREAM MAJOR. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8—HELENE. Matinée—CAMILLE.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain.

It does not seem credible that Secretary WINDOM should obstinately adhere to his decision in favor of locating the new Appraiser's Stores at the Bowling Green after the representations that have been made to him on the subject by the importing interests of New-York, and after the unmistakable indications of public sentiment; but there is every appearance at Washington that he proposes to go on in the direction of his mistaken start. If such is the case there will probably be an appeal to a higher power. Congress has never made provision for a site so costly as that at the Bowling Green will inevitably be, and its further action will be necessary to enable Mr. WINDOM to carry out the scheme of real estate and political speculation upon which he has been induced to enter. Before such action is taken Congress will undoubtedly be asked to make an inquiry into the matter, and it is just possible that such considerations may be laid before its committees as will result in checking the arbitrary and misguided course of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Perhaps the smallest specimen of spoils politics on record for high authorities of the Government to be concerned in is that relating to the appointment of four letter carriers to put the free delivery system in operation at Flushing, L. I. Postmaster CARPENTER is acknowledged to be a capable and efficient officer, and to have given the town an exceptionally good Post Office service. It was through his efforts that the free delivery system was accorded, and he naturally expected to have the carriers appointed whom he selected for the service. There ought to have been no question about it; but Mr. CARPENTER is a Democrat, and he was required to accept carriers designated for him by local Republican politicians. These were not satisfactory men, and his own recommendations were rejected. He is responsible for the service and under bonds for the proper conduct of his office, but he has been unable to secure the appointment of carriers in whom he would have confidence. The Post Office Department insists upon his submitting his choice to the local politicians, and he is unable to agree with them in regard to the qualifications of carriers, more especially as their chief desire is not to aid him, but to get rid of him, though the people generally are on his side. The result is that CARPENTER expects to have to give place to a subservient Republican politician. This is the way the HARRISON Administration is engaged in diminishing the Republican vote, of which evidence appeared in various parts of the country last Tuesday.

The rehuke of Tuesday's election was not administered, we may be sure, to the objects professed by the Republicans, especially so far as these are patriotic, but to the hypocrisy of the professions. The people who administered it are just as ready to deal justly and generously with the veterans, to maintain the freedom and security of the suffrage in all sections, and to promote the prosperity of American manufactures as they ever were. They are not ready to trust any longer, as they have trusted in the past, the party leaders who make devotion to these objects a mere pretext to advance their selfish interests. Men like Senator HISCOCK of our own State declared last Winter in the Senate that the election of HARRISON was in effect a *carte blanche* to the party to carry out its plans as its leaders chose to carry them out. It was on that assumption that the Senate Tariff bill was passed, that TANNER was let loose upon the Treasury, that 60,000 Post Offices were grabbed in six months, that MAHONE was commissioned to raid Virginia, that New-York was farmed out to TOM PLATT. Even Mr. HISCOCK'S dim vision, we should say, must now perceive that his assumption was a hasty one. But, hasty as it was, it will take a long time to retrace the policy based upon it, or to recover the losses that policy has brought upon the party.

It is curious that the Attorney General of this State, who recently prosecuted to conviction a corporation that had violated the law and forfeited its charter by becoming part of a Trust, sat as a member of a committee of the Land Board, on Thursday, to hear the application of another corporation that has offended in the same way, for a grant of 300,000 square feet of land under water at Long Island City, where it desires to construct large private docks. If the North River Refining Company has broken the law and forfeited its charter by entering the Sugar Trust, then the Standard Oil Company of New-York is equally guilty, and has incurred the same penalty by entering the Standard Oil Trust, provided that it was incorporated in this State. Indeed, it is said that the Attorney General and the counsel who have represented or assisted him in the Sugar Trust proceedings intend to make the Standard Oil Trust's corporations defendants in similar suits. We do not speak of the Attorney General's appearance at the hearing on Thursday to his discredit, for the company making the application is in good standing as a corporation until its violation of law has been proved in court, but only to point out the interesting coincidence to which allusion has been made.

The hearing had yesterday upon the proposition to reduce the area of High Bridge Park is a matter that is even now of importance to the city, and that will become more and more important in the future. It was admitted by the advocates of the reduction that the land to the taking of which for the park they object will not be available for building except the building of factories on the low grounds by the river and of tenements for workingmen above. Such erections would hopelessly disfigure what everybody who knows this region at all knows to be one of the most picturesque and attractive spots in or near New-York. It ought by all means to be reserved for the public use, and the cost of the reservation is not worth reckoning against the benefits it would secure.

The non-commissioned officers who several months ago passed departmental boards for promotion, and have since been wondering how long they would have to wait for the next step, will be gratified to learn of the decision to hold final examinations for them at Fortress Monroe. One of the customs of the service which should be preserved is this of opening the way to Second Lieutenancies every year for some deserving enlisted men. There are fewer candidates for each promotion this year than last, so that there is all the more reason for not unduly postponing the matter. Under the law the graduates of West Point must first be provided for, and it has taken some months to absorb those of last June. But within the last few weeks the number of vacancies in the lowest grade of the line, made through promotions, has been unusually large, so that the War Department is justified in arranging for the final examination of the non-commissioned officers. An additional reason is suggested by the delay for abandoning the recent precedent of appointing civilians to certain staff places in the army, since this does not help to create vacancies among the Second Lieutenancies in the line. The same state of things is also an argument against appointing civilian candidates to these latter, at least until it is made certain that such appointments would not materially keep back the graduates or non-commissioned officers of the following year.

The strike of the lightermen in London is the natural sequence of the successful strike of the dock laborers. The argument that prevailed upon the employers in that case was that the stoppage of the business of the port, which even a successful resistance to the demands of the strikers would involve, would drive the traffic of London to other ports, and that, once lost, it would be impossible to regain. The argument was plausible and, up to a certain point, it was sound. It is manifest, however, that if all the port charges of London are to be increased by an advance of the wages paid in every industry connected with shipping, the same result will follow. The master lightermen have nevertheless followed the example of the dockmen without making even a show of resistance. To yield at once, if they were to yield at all, was the part both of prudence and of humanity. The business of lighterage will not be interrupted even for a day, and the men employed in it will be kept at work to their own benefit and to the gain of public order. The English Socialist orators are much better educated and personally much more respectable men than the corresponding agitators on this side of the water; but it does not follow that they are less mischievous. On the contrary, the addresses of these sincere and instructed fanatics to London mobs have had much more serious consequences than any recent of labor agitations thus far in New-York. If the lightermen remain at work they will not be in the way of hearing arguments that they have a "right" to be as well off as their neighbors, or appeals to enforce that right in defiance of the police.

THE SITE QUESTION SETTLED.

The liberal action of the Trustees of the New-York Hospital, who control the Bloomingdale Asylum property, and of most of the owners of land within the area designated for the World's Fair site, has enabled the committee to decide definitely upon the exclusion of Central Park from further consideration. If the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History and of the Museum of Art, and the public authorities which control the grounds and buildings occupied by those institutions, shall see fit to obtain the needed authority and complete the buildings and allow them to be connected with the World's Fair grounds and used for special features of the exhibition, it will be a great gain. If, in addition, a permanent horticultural and botanical building, with appropriate surroundings, shall be provided in the northeastern portion of the Park and similarly attached to the general exposition, the gain will be increased. The development of these three features of the exposition in connection with the Park and the institutions already located in it would not only be a great assistance to the World's Fair enterprise, such as the city could appropriately give, but would result in permanent additions to the city's attractions of great and enduring value. It is now left to the proper public authorities to take advantage of this grand opportunity. So far as the committees of the World's Fair are concerned, the site question is settled, and if the desired co-operation of the city in regard to the Art, Natural History, and Horticultural features of the exposition is not obtained, they will be provided for elsewhere at a great increase of cost and a great loss of public benefits.

The site of the World's Fair of 1892 is to be on the magnificent heights between Morningside and Riverside Parks, including such space within those parks as may be available, and extending over the level ground just north of Central Park and east of its upper end. There will be a chance for fine water-front effects at Riverside Park and a splendid approach to the grounds from that direction, and the ridge now occupied in part by the asylum grounds affords the grandest opportunity for the general and ornamental features of the exhibition, where they will show to fine advantage. It is probable that arrangements will be made to secure the whole of the Bloomingdale and cathedral locations for final use, though the buildings of the Lunatic and Orphan Asylums will have to be allowed to remain until within about a year of the time of the opening of the fair. This will interfere somewhat with symmetry and convenience in the location and construction of the fair buildings, and be in some sort a hindrance, but it leaves all the space available, just as soon as the necessary arrangements have been perfected, except that immediately about the two institutions, and that will be obtained in time to be brought into the completed scheme.

The process of obtaining the consent of the owners of lots within the desired area is going on promisingly, but it is to be hoped that the liberality and public spirit of these owners will receive a new impulse from the decision to exclude Central Park and to depend upon getting the needed land outside. It is not often that citizens have such an opportunity to do a great service to the public at the same time that they benefit their own property and gain an enviable reputation for themselves. They should realize how much depends upon their public spirit. It is probable that authority could be obtained to condemn their property as for a public use, but that would involve delays and possible contests that it is desirable to avoid. Most of these citizens have shown the true spirit of liberal New-Yorkers, and it is to be hoped that the rest will speedily follow their example and help on this great undertaking, as they have the opportunity of doing so easily. The acquisition of this site will involve a large expense at best, but its advantages are such as to justify this, and there can be no question that all property in that vicinity will be greatly benefited by the impulse which the holding of the World's Fair will give to the development of that section of the city.

We cannot but regard yesterday's action upon the site question as giving final assurance that the World's Fair will be held in New-York, and that all fears of an encroachment upon Central Park may be at once laid aside, though we sincerely hope that the benefits offered to the Park and the city institutions will be accepted. This action puts the matter in such shape that there should be no further hesitation or reluctance in coming forward with financial subscriptions. The guarantee fund ought to be filled up at once. There are many wealthy citizens who have been holding off, and many corporations, organizations, and moneyed interests which will be vastly benefited by a World's Fair, that have not yet taken the action that is to be expected of them. They should now come promptly forward and complete the subscriptions to the guarantee fund. It is by this that New-York is being judged by the rest of the country, and its old reproach of a lack of generous public spirit is being thrown at it with eager alacrity by rival cities. But for the uncertainty about the site we believe the guarantee fund would have been fully subscribed by this time, and now another week should not be allowed to pass without seeing its completion. Our millionaires and great corporations have a chance to show that they are not devoid of an intelligent and public-spirited interest in a project that will greatly benefit the community from which they derive their wealth and their opportunities for profit. Their large interests will share in the benefit, and their contributions to the World's Fair will after all prove a profitable investment as well as a public benefaction.

SUBSIDIES AND TRADE.

Some of our high-tariff contemporaries that profess to believe that the people of South America will gladly pay 25 or 50 per cent. more for our goods than they now pay for similar goods from Europe, if only our goods shall be carried to them in subsidized ships, are unwisely directing attention to our trade with the Argentine Republic. In the official figures relating to that trade the advocate of subsidies can find no comfort, and he will do well to let them alone.

"Twelve steamers," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "leave the Argentine Republic every week for Europe, and twelve arrive in that country every week from the same region, while there is no direct steamship communication between Argentine and the United States. Under these circumstances it is hardly surprising that our trade with our neighbor in the southern part of the continent is not as extensive as we desire and ought to have."

And yet it is true that "under these circumstances" our exports to the Argentine Republic were greater by 81 per cent. in 1888 than in 1883, while in the same period there was a marked decrease of our export trade to other South American and Central American countries with which our merchants and manufacturers have direct and frequent carrying service. For example, our sales of goods to Brazil were less by nearly 23 per cent. in 1888 than in 1883, although between Brazil and the United States there is good direct steamship service, including two lines subsidized by the Brazilian Government.

The value of our purchases of Brazilian products increased in that period by 20 per cent., while our sales to the Brazilians were falling off. The steamship service was ample for the accommodation of our import trade, which was about six times as great as our export trade, but in spite of the steamers whose carrying capacity was so lightly taxed on southward trips, the Brazilians bought more and more from Europe.

While our sales were increasing at so large a rate in the Argentine Republic, a country with which we have scarcely any direct communication except by tramp steamers and sailing vessels, we were suffering notable losses in our export trade to Mexico and the West Indies. No one will say that the sale of our goods in these countries is prevented or discouraged by lack of direct communication. So far as Mexico is concerned, the direct transportation service is ample, both by water and by rail. It sufficed for an increase of 110 per cent. in imports in 1888 as compared with 1883. But in spite of this service the sales of our goods to Mexico were less by 35 per cent. in 1888 than they were five years before. The decrease of exports to the British West Indies in the same period was nearly 10 per cent., and to all the West India islands it was 16 per cent. Will any one say that new subsidized railroads to Mexico and new subsidized lines of steamers to Mexico and the West Indies are required for the increase of our exports to those countries?

It should be noted that while our sales in the other countries mentioned decreased, in spite of ample carrying service, and our imports from those countries increased, our imports from the Argentine Republic actually fell off 4 per cent., while our exports increased 81 per cent. It is very clearly shown that neither subsidized steamers nor frequent direct communication by unsubsidized lines have had anything to do with the growth of our export trade in that country, while our exports have fallen off elsewhere in spite of ample direct communication.

THE NEW WAR SHIPS.

The award of the contracts for the three 2,000-ton cruisers—two at $612,500 each and the third at $674,000—makes the total expense for hulls and machinery, exclusive of any premiums that may be earned, $1,899,000, or $201,000 less than the limit fixed by law. This result is a great reduction from $875,000 each, or $2,625,000 for the three, asked by the CRAMPS in the previous bidding, and even from the $780,000 each, or $2,340,000 for the three, bid at that time by the Bath Iron Works. Secretary TRACY is inclined to attribute the gain in part to the decision of the Navy Department to build the two 3,000-ton cruisers at the Government yards. Possibly that decision may have had some influence on the contractors, but it must have been very small compared with the reduction of a full knot in the speed requirements.

The new requirements not only put the guaranteed maximum speed at 17 knots instead of 18, but reduce to 16 knots the average which will cause a rejection; they allow six months more for completing the vessels, and modify the premium and penalties for speed excess or deficiency. That these changes would alone account for the difference in bidding is shown by the fact that the Bath Iron Works, which in August offered to build all three vessels for $2,340,000, under the old speed requirements, proposed to build them for $2,025,000, or $315,000 less, under the new ones. But whereas a speed of 18 knots, for which the vessels are designed, would have earned no premium at all under the old proposals, it will earn $100,000 for each vessel, or $300,000 for the three, under the new ones, thus showing that the alteration of the terms just about accounts for the whole difference in bidding. This inference is strengthened on observing that while the Bath Iron Works bid $675,000 under the new terms, the Quintard Iron Works and LORING of Boston each bid $674,000, showing how closely all three firms had calculated. The exceptional bid of the Columbian Iron Works—$625,000 for one vessel and $1,225,000 for two—suggests that this firm had a special motive for securing the contract in the desire to make up for the ill fortune attending the *Petrel*.

Turning for comparisons to other new steel vessels, it will be seen that there is no very great departure from what might have been expected in the new contracts. The nearest parallel in price is that of the *Atlanta* and *Boston*, which was about $619,000 each. These vessels are much larger than the 2,000-ton ships, having, in fact, fully one-half more displacement and being able to carry guns of much larger calibre. But, on the other hand, they were designed to have 3,500 horse power, and though the *Boston* exceeded that limit, the *Atlanta* fell short of it, while the new cruisers are designed for 5,400 indicated horse power. The *Atlanta* and *Boston* fall about a knot and a half short of the speed guaranteed by the new cruisers. The *Yorktown*, which most resembles the new vessels in size, having 1,700 tons displacement, was built for the contract price of $455,000, exclusive of premiums for extra horse power and penalties for delay. But the *Yorktown* was only required to furnish 3,000 horse power, and was allowed $100 for each extra unit of power. Had she furnished 2,400 extra, as the engines of the 2,000-ton cruisers are expected to do, that would have produced $240,000 for premiums, and would have made the *Yorktown* cost $695,000. The new contracts, therefore, are evidently not much out of the ordinary in point of price and conditions.

What makes the 2,000-ton vessels most interesting is that they, like the new 3,000-ton cruisers, will be wholly armed in their main batteries with rapid-fire guns. Since not a single one of these guns, of the required calibres, exists in the country, there is no need of hurry to get the hulls and machinery ready, and the extra six months demanded by the contractors was properly conceded. It will be interesting, nevertheless, to compare the progress of the 3,000-ton and the 2,000-ton vessels. The former, to be built in the Government yards, are considerably the larger, but they have had a good start, and contracts for material and machinery will be given out to private builders.

DR. PETERS'S FATE.

The massacre of Dr. CARL PETERS and his party by the Somali natives on the Tana River is the melancholy end of an expedition which has had ill luck from the start, and which was admitted to be needless, to say the least. One of the pioneers of German enterprise in East Africa half a dozen years ago, Dr. PETERS sought and was chosen to lead toward Wadelai a German expedition nominally for the relief of EMIN Pasha. As Mr. STANLEY was already doing all that was required for that purpose, the British did not hesitate to denounce this undertaking as a commercial and annexing scheme in the interests of the German East African Company. A desire to keep on good terms with Great Britain and a distrust of the discretion of Dr. PETERS induced Prince BISMARCK to withhold his support from the enterprise, and to warn it against encroaching upon British rights. But in spite of this, and of a serious check given by the British Admiral FREMANTLE in seizing and for a long time detaining the *Neera* with Dr. PETERS'S supplies; in spite, also, of the news that EMIN had been succored by STANLEY, he pushed ahead and ascended the river Tana. The route chosen was a dangerous one, since it was the same which proved fatal, in 1887, to Dr. JUEHLKE, of the same company, as well as to sundry other persons.

The fierce natives are determined to have no whites among them; and the difficulties of Dr. PETERS were increased by the tyrannical policy of the East African Company, which had caused the revolt of BUSHIRI and most of the Zanzibar tribes. Anxiety will now be felt for the safety of the reinforcement under BORCHERT which had all reached Dr. PETERS at the time of the massacre.

THE COLONEL AND THE SULTAN.

The versatility of our esteemed contemporary, Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, is as well known as his piety, and both these qualities are exhibited in the crusade that he has begun for the Christianization of Turkey, of which some account is given in our news columns. With his usual directness he has gone to the fountain head and undertaken, in the first instance, to convert the Sultan. After that, he doubtless argues, the rest is easy. MOHAMMED had no difficulty in bringing his enemies into Islam after he had beaten them, and his method is as applicable to Christianity as to Mohammedanism, as CHARLEMAGNE'S conversion of the Saxons attests. With the Sultan once brought into the faith, he would have simply to reverse the operation of his Bulgarian atrocities, applying them to Turks instead of to Christians. A large number of Christians in the Sultan's dominions, heretofore persecuted and at present out of employment, would be delighted to change the character of victim for that of tormentor and to give their late persecutors, on very moderate terms, the benefit of what they themselves have learned about torture. The Sultan once converted, and the Christianization of Turkey is as good as accomplished.

There is a little difficulty about this first step. The French proverb assures us that it is that which costs; but, happily, the enormous profits of the *Mail and Express* enable its proprietor to disregard expense. He has promised, through the wife of a Pasha whom he supposes to possess the Sultan's confidence, a million dollars in cash to that potentate if he will turn Christian. Every unprejudiced person will admit that this is an extremely handsome offer. The Sultan is well known to be straitened by the demands of an expensive family, and a million is a good deal of money from the Constantinopolitan point of view, though a bagatelle to the receiver of the revenues of our esteemed contemporary. It is without question the "record" as the price of a conversion. Missionaries are accused, by ribalds, of maintaining salaried converts in order to make a showing in their reports to the Commissioners at home; but at the Shepard rate a single Bible class would bankrupt the American Board. For this sum the Grand Llama of Thibet would be almost persuaded to become a Christian, and the Sultan is a very unreasonable sovereign if he does not snap at Col. SHEPARD'S offer.

Of course difficulties of detail might arise. It is not altogether clear what our esteemed contemporary's notion of becoming a Christian may be. To repent and be baptized is the condition commonly laid down. But would the Colonel be satisfied with this simple condition, even if it were fulfilled by a baptism in the Bosphorus, to be reported exclusively for the *Mail and Express*? Would he insist that the Sultan should join his own particular denomination, whatever that may be, and give up polygamy and Sabbath-breaking? The stoppage of Sunday traffic on the Golden Horn would be a signal triumph of Christianity, and perhaps the Colonel and the Sultan might go jointly short of the stock of the ferry company which now commits sacrilege and reimburses the Colonel for the cost of the conversion. Wrecking a ferry company in the interest of a better observance of the Sabbath is a transaction that we have every reason to believe the Colonel would find Christian, amusing, and profitable. There are other ventures in which the Sultan ought be glad to show his gratitude to the benefactor who has at once led him to the light and filled his pocket. If his offer is accepted, the Colonel ought to have no difficulty in making his piety pay. We must admonish the Sultan, however, that a promise to pay is one thing and payment is another, and that Christian prudence, or Mohammedan prudence either, should lead him to make sure about the certification of the check which is the high price of his salvation. From a moral and religious point of view, few things could be more deplorable than the condition of a man who found that he had embraced the truth in return for a check upon a bank in which the signer of the check had no funds.

FUN AND NONSENSE.

An old woman went into a grocery store one day recently and ordered a barrel of flour, to be sent to 72 Medford-street. The flour was sent to the address given, but the clerk failed to find any such person living there, and so brought it back. The next morning the old woman called at the store to find out why the flour had not been delivered. The clerk said it was sent to the number given, 72, but he was told by those in that house that no such person lived there. To this the old woman said that the number was 372, but the 3 dropped off, and now it was 72.—*Boston Democrat.*

"The three most suspicious things in the world," ex-Gov. Kellogg of Louisiana is reported as saying, "are a mouse, capital, and the negro. He is ignorant and unlettered. He doesn't tell what he knows, but he is no fool. He has ways of communication we whites know nothing about. I heard from ignorant negroes 2,000 miles from Washington that President Harrison had discharged his colored employes. The negro who told me the story could neither read nor write. How did they learn it?—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A newly-acquired domestic in the employ of a family in a near suburb is named Julia. The mistress of the house remarked one day that she had never had very good luck with servants named Julia. "Oh," was the reply, "my real name isn't Julia. I was christened Bridget, but before I came to this country I was told that I must have a finer name if I wanted to get into the best families." Thus is there caste and finesse among the "belles of the kitchen."—*Boston Times.*

Mother—Tommy, I hear you got a thrashing in school to-day. Tommy—Yes, ma, the teacher whipped me, but he is getting an old and weak that it didn't hurt much. "Did you cry?" "Oh, yes, I bawled so you could have heard it on the next block." "Why did you do that?" "I wanted to make the old man feel happy once more."—*Texas Siftings.*

"How is it, Dinnis, we're afther raylayin' de pavemint, whin we ownly laid it a shorrut toime since?" "Hivins! man, an' how long have yez lived in New-Yorruk? Don't yez moind we ownly lays de pavemints wid an ole to relayin' 'em as soon as convayniant?"—*Harper's Weekly.*

We always sympathize with fallen man, especially with newspaper men who have fallen. This is probably why our heart now goes out to Mr. Alexander Simpson, the Kansas City reporter, who has just fallen heir to a two-hundred-thousand-dollar estate in Scotland.—*Washington Post.*

That Oxford County farmer who, while critically ill the other day, said to his wife, "I am ready to die, only I wanted to plow that orchard," had a genuine enthusiasm for the noble science of agriculture.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

Mr. Byer—Those shoes that I got for my little boy a week ago to-night are worn out. Mr. Shoeman—Well? "I want another pair just like 'em. Never knew boys' shoes to wear so long in my life."—*Time.*

Fond Mother—You should remember, my child, the little birds in their nests agree. Johnny—But every once in a while one of 'em falls out. I'm that one.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

A little four-year-old St. Paul girl the other day shocked her Sunday school teacher, in responding to a reproof, with "I'm not stuck on being an angel."—*St. Paul Globe.*

Mildred (who hears that her aunt is going to take a fencing lesson)—Oh, auntie, do take me with you. I'd love to see you jump over the fences!—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Excuse me," said a tramp, as he was led to the wood shed, "but I am not experienced in running a chop house."—*Kearney (Neb.) Enterprise.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The thirty-second season of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society began yesterday afternoon with the public rehearsal preparatory to the first concert, which will be given at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, this evening. The house was well filled, the applause was generous, and there was every evidence that the season had begun with a favorable prospect.

The programme was arranged on a very simple and satisfactory plan, embracing in the first part works by Beethoven, and in the second by Wagner. The Beethoven selections were the overture to "Coriolanus," the fourth symphony, and the recitative and aria for basso from the "Ruins of Athens." The Wagner numbers were the "Faust" overture, the "Siegfried Idyl," the "Ride of the Valkyries," and the closing episode of "Die Walküre." Herr Emil Fischer was the soloist.

The work of the orchestra was generally good. The Beethoven overture and symphony were played excellently, the larger work especially being given smoothly and with fine dignity. Mr. Thomas does not infuse as much passion into the "Siegfried Idyl" as the music demands, and the meaning of the composition is lost. The wild ride, however, was played with vigor, and Herr Fischer's rendering of Wotan's farewell was beautiful in its pathos.

COTTON OIL TRUSTEES.

There will be another meeting this morning of the Trustees, including the Reorganization Committee, of the American Cotton Oil Trust, at the offices in the Aldrich Court Building. It is expected that the resignations of President Flagler and Treasurer Moss will then be accepted and that the $250,000 which they have given toward making up the deficiency caused by speculation, and which is now in the hands of Wheeler H. Peckham, will be turned over.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

Within Louis C. Tiffany's studio in the great Tiffany mansion, at Seventy-second-street and Madison-avenue, there was last night a chrysanthemum show which presented a charming scene. The beautiful display was for charity's sake. The New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, at 5 Livingston-place, was in need of additional funds, and so the Trustees of the institution, Mrs. J. T. Willets, Miss Slone, Miss J. B. De Forest, Mrs. D. M. Stimson, and Miss Helen Iselin, put their heads together to see what could be done to relieve the good work's necessities. It was Mr. Tiffany who suggested a chrysanthemum show in his studio. The ladies were delighted with the suggestion. So, with Mr. Tiffany's aid, the easel and palette were stored away and the decorations began.

The central room, with its gallery and great central fireplace with its chimney extending to the roof, was converted into the most gorgeous conservatory which this city has perhaps ever seen. There were no flowers brought within sight of the imperial flower of Japan, but this was placed everywhere. Along the south end of the room were terraces, and on these the yellow heads of the flower nodded to the slightest breezes which strayed through the hangings. These chrysanthemums were presided over by young ladies in richly-embroidered Japanese gowns, the prevailing colors of which were yellow and black.

To the north were masses of white chrysanthemums. Ladies in white cared for these blossoms, the chief of which was valued at $1,500 by its owner, a florist. All of the ladies who are patrons of the Institution for whose benefit the show was held had sent chrysanthemums from their hothouses. There were lanterns everywhere, and of a shape which has been rarely seen even in this Chinese decorated country. They were of the form and size of ripened melons. There were dozens of these lanterns suspended from the arched roof; they clustered around the massive chimney; they appeared around the chrysanthemums, and about the banks of corals in the corners. Their peculiarly soft light cast a glamour over everything and every one. Hidden in the gallery behind more rare hangings and chrysanthemums was an orchestra, and at the side was a brazier which sent upward the smoke from Japanese scentsticks.

Among the young ladies who took part in the show as Japanese were Miss Mayhart, Miss Lona Prentice, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Willets, Miss Alice Cowdin, Miss Knox, Miss Herriman, Miss Blake, Miss Malvina Appleton, Miss Isham, the Misses Seaman, and Miss Ketchum. Among those who visited the show were Miss Siddy, Miss Catherine Rogers, Miss Mary Butterfield, Miss Lord, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Robert Haydock, Mrs. James Pinchell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard and the Misses Villard, Mrs. R. W. De Forest, the Misses Cooper, Mrs. Henry Anderson, Mrs. Alfred Edwards, and Mrs. H. H. Porter.

The show will continue this afternoon and evening.

ART NOTES.

The display of works by Barye's early friend and fellow-student, Delacroix, will be hardly second in interest to the gathering of paintings by Millet at the Barye Monument Loan Exhibition next week. From the Walters Gallery come his "Christ on the Cross" and "Jesus on the Sea of Galilee." From the gallery of Mr. Alfred Corning Clark there will appear "Christ at the Tomb" and "Tiger Quenching Its Thirst." Mr. Potter Palmer of Chicago sends on "The Giaour and Pasha," and Mr. William Slater of Norwich contributes "Christopher Columbus." Even Canada helps to make Barye's monument. Mr. W. C. Van Horn of Montreal shows a lion and lioness by Delacroix. There will be a "Wounded Tiger" from the house of Mr. Henry Graves at Orange, N. J., and "The Abduction of Rebecca" from Mr. G. C. Lyall of Brooklyn. There never has been before in America—perhaps there never will be again—such a chance to study the tumultuous genius of Delacroix as the coming show offers. It would be difficult to get together in Paris such a collection of masterpieces by Delacroix.

None of the French and British artists who have declined the medals and other honors awarded them at the Universal Exposition are to be congratulated on their tact and good breeding. But it comes with particular bad grace from an American, if it be true that Mr. Alexander Harrison has refused a minor "decoration" for his work exhibited. Each man who sends work to an exhibition knows that mistakes will be made of more or less grotesqueness, and that in too final distribution of awards a great many persons will get more than they deserve and many more nothing, or, although they deserve high honors. Artists who have the bad taste to snub the authorities in this way only prove that they have been attaching far too much importance to a medal or a decoration. Their refusal, they imagine, shows their indifference; but they are entirely mistaken; it makes their craze for notoriety patent.

The Barye Monument Loan Exhibition is to be a triumph of Millet also. For the first time the treasures in the way of Millet's work hoarded at the residence of Mr. Quincy A. Shaw, near Boston, will be shown. Mr. Shaw will contribute a marine, a scene in the village of Greville, a sheep-shearing view, a view of peasants planting potatoes, and a very extraordinary canvas called "Buckwheat Harvest." A "Goat Girl" has been lent by Mr. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, and a Millet's "Grafter" by Mr. William Rockefeller. Almost all of these will be surprises to most connoisseurs of New-York. The Millets alone form a gallery such as could not be brought together in Europe without calling on America for loans.

The Boston Memorial Association, an organization formed to protect Boston from the invasion of bad statues, has formally protested against the acceptance by the city for the Public Garden of the memorial to the late Col. Cass. This is the monument made by a stone-cutter after a design which he secured from a sculptor of some name. But the sculptor supposed that the monument was for a cemetery, and was horrified to learn that it was to be set up in Boston's most favorite square.

Some of the French artists at the exposition range the foreign paintings as follows, with regard to their respective merits: The United States, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium, England, Spain, Denmark, Italy. Politics may account for the poor representation of Italy, and perhaps the close imitation of French work performed with astonishing dexterity by our young artists in Paris may have something to do with the place of the United States at the top of the list.

F. Meder's third catalogue of rare old prints at Kleckner's Gallery contains a number of entries remarkable for the antiquity, beauty,

THE CANADIAN LIBERALS

A PARTY WITH A SETTLED POLICY AT LAST.

"UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY" WITH THE UNITED STATES THE ISSUE THE LIBERALS ARE MAKING.

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—The Liberal Party of Canada, which includes, within a fraction, one-half of the electors, has at last settled down to a definite commercial policy. Its members have been wandering in the wilderness, if not for forty years, at least for a fourth of that time. They entered into the contest in 1878, as Louis Napoleon engaged in his fatal war with Germany, "with a light heart." They emerged in about the same shape as Napoleon did at Sedan. They thought that the country was wedded to free trade and economical government. They awoke to find that the popular recollection of lavish expenditures and a promise to enrich every one by means of "protection for Canadian industries" had again seated the Conservatives in office and remanded the Liberals to the cold shades of opposition.

In their anger the Liberals deposed their old leader, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and elected the Hon. Edward Blake for their official head. Mr. Blake, a very eloquent special pleader, and the head of the Canadian bar, made opposition to the methods of building the Canadian Pacific Railway his great card, but the country did not respond. Going to the country in 1883 with this record and the free-trade flag flying, his party was again badly routed. Before another general election—1887—he had changed his party's policy. Free trade was laid aside, and Mr. Blake declared that his party, if intrusted with the administration, would respect the protective tariff, and he argued elaborately to show that it had no option; that the expenditures of the country were on such a scale that the large revenue which a protective tariff brought in was absolutely needed to meet the outlay; that the party, if successful, would only trim the corners of the tariff here and there. Still, the country went against him. Then he resigned the office of leader of the party on the ground of ill health.

Mr. Laurier, a French Canadian, personally very acceptable to the English majority, was elevated to the post of leader, and after considerable groping it has at last been announced that the Liberal Party has nailed to the mast the flag of Unrestricted Reciprocity. And what does Unrestricted Reciprocity—with the U and the R in capitals—mean? It does not mean what it seems to mean. It does not mean free trade; it means not "unrestricted" but limited reciprocity; it means unrestricted reciprocity with one country only. Some call it "continental free trade." Canada and the United States being taken to represent the continent. The Liberal leaders have fixed upon this as their policy, and M. Laurier has announced that they propose to hammer on this, and on this only. He believes it is sufficient for a political party to tackle one great principle or one great reform at a time, and in this he is wise. He therefore declares that he and his fellow-Liberals will not be drawn aside to discuss other questions: they will confine their efforts and heed all their energies to carrying this important commercial policy of free trade with the United States and a high tariff against Great Britain and the rest of the world.

To estimate the nature of their task it is necessary to consider the present policy of the country. Canada, being a British country, is not permitted and does not seek to discriminate against trade with Great Britain. It is true that Britain shows Canada no trade favors and Canada shows Britain none; still, the mother country and the colony do not discriminate against each other; it would be unnatural as well as non-national. Canada has in the past made special commercial treaties with the United States, but if she allowed anything in free from the United States she made the same articles free to all the world, the point of advantage being that she was not likely to import these articles from any other country than the United States under any circumstances. The Canadian tariff, therefore, treats all countries alike. As regards manufactured articles, if it imposes a duty sufficient to keep out certain United States products, the same duty is levied on similar products from all nations, English manufactures with the rest.

The Imperial Government does not object to this; it cannot do so as long as it grants Canada no favor. It would complain and would probably resist were a Canadian tariff framed for the purpose of admitting foreign goods free and excluding British goods of the same class. The unrestricted reciprocity policy of the Liberals, therefore, is a reversal of the traditional policy of Canada; it is one that is against the history of colonial life and a departure from all national ideas. It is safe to affirm that when a British dependency reaches the condition when such a policy is adopted by the people, the British national idea will be pretty near extinct.

The politicians and all observant persons are therefore watching with a considerable degree of interest the progress that is made in indoctrinating the Canadian people with this new principle. It is true that all the Liberal leaders favor the idea, but there is no such certainty about the rank and file of the party. Many of these are engaged in manufacturing enterprises which might be unfavorably affected by the abolition of duties on United States products. Many hold very strong opinions in regard to the patriotism or expediency of discriminating against the British Empire. The work of conversion to which the Liberal leaders have put their hand must begin among their own people. Liberals must be fully harmonized on the question, after which it will be in order to undertake the duty of converting the Conservative majority.

There is just one favorable circumstance at present apparent: the Liberal Party have a policy. For many years they have been drifting, drifting. Their leaders have tried one expedient after another in the hope of winning victories at the polls, only to find them unsuccessful and to drop them. A few years more of such work and there would have been no party to lead. Now that the leaders have stuck boldly after beating and after losing, now that solid ground has been reached after much time and strength wasted, an advance all along the line may be expected. They may not be as successful as they hope to be, they may be defeated and dispersed, at least they will have fought for a great stake.

The Canadian Liberals must be credited with sincerity, with a desire to serve their country regardless of all other sections of the British Empire. They are, in fact, opening the great campaign which is to decide whether this Dominion of Canada, with its vast resources and its great future, is to fashion its commercial policy on American or on British imperial lines. If the people of Canada can be won over to adopt a tariff discriminating against all other portions of the British Empire, then all hope of the Dominion becoming a member of the proposed Imperial Confederation may be dismissed.

It is significant of the lengths to which the Canadian Liberals are prepared to go that they have brought Mr. Wiman to address the people of Toronto on commercial union and have extended to him a very flattering reception, for Toronto may be said to be the headquarters of Conservative politics in Canada, the hotbed of offensive loyalty, and reckoned the head centre of opposition to commercial union, unrestricted reciprocity, and everything antagonistic to the doctrine of protection. Mr. Wiman, of course, goes much further in his commercial union scheme than the Canadian Liberals are prepared to go. He would have but the one tariff for the whole continent, and that fixed at Washington. You can imagine what would happen to a political party in Canada that would advocate making a tariff at Washington for Canada. Mr. Wiman has also let drop some loose expressions anent the future of Canada, of "commercial union being the short road to political annexation," &c., which have given great offense in Canada. It is true, he says while in Canada, that the annexation of Canada to the United States is "undesirable," but those other remarks—which the Government press here have carefully treasured—about extinguishing the power of the British Crown on this Continent come up in judgment against him, and are used to stimulate Canadian loyalty and antagonize the efforts of the Liberals, who are held responsible for Mr. Wiman's utterances.

It is only fair to say, however, that there are thousands of Canadians differing from Mr. Wiman, who are prepared to give him credit for the handsome manner in which he describes to foreigners the resources of Canada and compliments the Canadian people. He has done much to present Canada before the world in its true light, and to draw public attention to the many attractions it offers to settlers, speculators, and men of affairs. And Canadians are not ungrateful. Wherever Mr. Wiman speaks in Canada, he is sure of large and friendly audiences, who admire the man, however much they may differ from his theories in regard to what is best for the country's future.

What the combined labors of the Canadian Liberals, Mr. Wiman, Mr. Goldwin Smith, and their followers may achieve in the distant future it is impossible to say. The present commercial policy of Canada, embodying the principle of "protection to Canadian industries," was adopted by the people in 1878, after a general election in which the free trade and protection principles were thoroughly thrashed; and the Canadian people do not change quickly. It is only right that the people of the United States should know that when, in consequence of the popular vote of 1878, the Parliament of Canada enacted a protective tariff, it at the same time enacted that the natural products of the United States should come into Canada free whenever the United States would adopt the principle in regard to the natural products of Canada. This is the policy of the Canadian Parliament to-day; the enactment has stood for ten years awaiting the action of the United States.

Both political parties in Canada are committed to this legislation. Those in the United States who wish to see the commerce of the two countries enlarged by an interchange of all their natural products should know that the Canadian Parliament has already legislated on the subject. There need be no public speaking, no newspaper editorials, no canvassing of the people, no votes in Parliament, in the Canadian Dominion, on this question; it is settled. It was made a feature of the Canadian national policy in 1879, and so remains. It is well that the American people should have a clear understanding on this point.

FOR REPUBLICANS ONLY.

FLUSHING LEARNS SOME OF THE METHODS OF THE WANAMAKER RÉGIME.

One of the most picturesque examples of the methods employed by the good Mr. Wanamaker in his conduct of the business of the Post Office Department is to be found in Flushing, L. I.

In July, 1888, President Cleveland appointed as Postmaster of the town William B. Carpenter. Although he has held the office for little more than a year, even the less bigoted of his political enemies are forced to confess that the office has never been run with such entire satisfaction to the patrons as under his régime. Yet, in spite of this fact, of which the Washington authorities have been informed, he is about to be ousted, simply and solely to make room for an Administration man.

Through his energy and efficiency Postmaster Carpenter succeeded in increasing the receipts of the office to an amount which gave the town the right to ask for the introduction of the free delivery system. This was done at his suggestion by means of a petition to the Postmaster General signed by the prominent citizens and solid business men of Flushing. The appointment of four carriers to put the system into operation provided the Hon. John Wanamaker and his Lord High Executioner, John S. Clarkson, with the longed-for excuse for ridding the service of Carpenter. The Flushing office is of the second class, and is not subject to the civil service laws. The salary of the Postmaster is $2,200.

When the order came in August last establishing the free delivery system a suggestion came with it in Mr. Clarkson's own handwriting and signed by him as Assistant Postmaster General, that "friends of the Administration" be appointed as carriers, with the additional "request" that the Postmaster consult with ex-Gov. McCormick in making the appointments. At almost the same time Mr. Carpenter was officially informed by the Republican Central Committee of Queens County that it had indorsed four Republicans for letter carriers. Mr. Carpenter thus found himself between the devil and the deep sea. He had selected four good men for the position who happened, unfortunately for him as it has since proved, to be of his own political faith. He quite naturally thought that in order to maintain a proper *esprit de corps* in the office his subordinates must be men in whom he could place entire confidence, since he is personally responsible and under heavy bonds for their proper conduct. If he appointed Republicans it would only hasten his own decapitation, for he could scarcely hope to maintain discipline with men under him appointed by other authority than his own.

Under these circumstances, therefore, he sent to Washington the four names which he had already decided upon. Three out of the four were Grand Army men, and the other was a young man not yet a voter who for some years has been an assistant in the Post Office. This was the reply to his communication:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL, Sept. 13, 1889.

SIR: We are in receipt of letters and newspaper clippings showing the efforts made in the selection of your carriers you have consulted with Democratic workers of your town who have selected Democrats to be appointed as carriers at your office. It is the desire of this department that in the selection of your carriers they should be taken from the friends of the Administration. You will please consult with Henry W. Baldwin and Edward Lewis, friends of the Administration, and have the names agreed upon by you and them in place of those herewith returned to you. Very respectfully,

THOMAS E. MARCHE,
Acting Superintendent Free Delivery System.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, Esq., Postmaster, Flushing, L. I.

Messrs. Baldwin and Dowling, it is perhaps needless to say, are members of the County Republican Central Committee. According to the directions of Mr. Marche, Mr. Carpenter consulted with these gentlemen. But their numerous consultations were of no avail. The Postmaster finally offered to compromise and appoint a non-partisan complement of carriers to consist of two Democrats and two Republicans, but no, the County Committee would have none of it; the appointees must be all Republicans or they would know the reason why, and meantime the name of Leslie F. Harris had been forwarded to the Department as the proper man to succeed Mr. Carpenter.

The Village Association, composed of Republicans and Democrats alike, disgusted that all this bickering kept from them the conveniences of a free delivery, then took the matter up, and after discussing the whys and wherefores of the case at a public meeting, Oct. 24, voted unanimously to support Mr. Carpenter in the position he had taken. Resolutions were passed by the association to this effect and sent to Washington. They based the complaint on the law which provides that letter carriers are appointed by the Postmaster General on the nomination and recommendation of the Postmaster, subject only to certain regulations as to the character and qualifications of the men thus recommended.

An inspector was sent on from headquarters, with instructions to patch up a peace between the rival factions. But he failed in his mission, for the County Committee simply folded their hands and said that the town should not have a free delivery system until a Republican Postmaster had been appointed.

The department has not had the grace to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Carpenter's last letter suggesting the names of two men from each party. He is in daily expectation of hearing that he has been removed and his successor appointed.

UNDUE INFLUENCE ALLEGED.

E. P. JONES CONTESTS HIS WIFE'S WILL AND SAYS SHE WAS OF UNSOUND MIND.

Agnes Livingston Jones, the wife of Edward P. Jones, died in this city on July 8 last and left a will by which she conveyed her estate in trust to her brother, Charles T. Welch, and her cousin, Addison D. O'Neill, for the benefit of her son, Charles Livingston Jones, a boy of five years, who at his majority is to take possession of the property. The estate is subject to a charge of $25 per month to be paid to the testator's brother, Charles T. Welch. In the event of the death of the child the entire income is to go to the brother, and if the latter should also die the income will go to Edwin O'Neill during his minority and the estate also at his majority. The will was executed in Jersey City in October, 1888, and was witnessed by Dr. Frank E. Carpenter of Brooklyn and Alice E. O'Neill. It is contested by the testator's husband, who alleges that it is not the last will of the deceased, that it was not properly executed, that undue influence was exercised on the testator by her relatives, and that she was of unsound mind.

Testimony was taken yesterday before the Surrogate's assistant, Mr. Underhill. Dr. Carpenter testified that Mrs. Jones died of cancer of the breast, and that she frequently took opium to allay pain, but was not under the influence of opium when she signed the will. Mrs. O'Neill, the other witness of the will, also testified that the testator knew what she was doing.

The contestants showed that Mrs. Jones was the wife of a member of the well-known Livingston family before her marriage to Jones, Mr. Livingston died in late 1879, and the testator was married to Jones in 1881. It was shown by several witnesses that the testator's uncle, David O'Neill, was a frequent visitor at her house, and was possessed of great and peculiar influence over her.

JUSTICE WALSH CRITICALLY ILL.

Police Justice Andrew Walsh of Brooklyn lay at the point of death last night at his home in Bridge-street. He has been suffering greatly from Bright's disease for a long time and was so low last July that the Board of Aldermen granted him leave of absence for three months. This was afterward extended to six months.

Few politicians are as popular as Judge Walsh. He is about fifty years old. He was twice an Assemblyman, and has been Judge of the First District Court since 1869. Previous to that time he served as Clerk in the same court. The court was then held in the basement of the City Hall, but two years ago it was moved to the Adams-street station house.

Dr. Johnson, who is attending Judge Walsh, had very little hope of his recovery last night.

A LETTER CAME WITH THE SUGAR.

The trial of David H. Ramsey's suit for $50,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections by George L. Ryerson, the ex-Postmaster of Ramsey's, N. J., went on in the United States court in Brooklyn yesterday. Ramsey admitted on examination that he had hired a young man whom he had never seen before to aid him in tracking his wife.

Mrs. Emma Tennre of Ramsey's testified to the unhappy life of the plaintiff, and identified the letters in evidence as having been written by Mr. Ryerson. Once Ryerson sent Mrs. Ramsey a letter tied to a package of sugar.

This completed the plaintiff's case, and counsel for Ryerson moved for a dismissal on the ground that Ramsey, by continuing to reside with his wife, had condoned any offense that had been committed. The motion was denied, and the case will go on on Monday.

THEY FELL WITH THE STAGING.

A staging on which six men were working on the second story of the "Lodge" on Blackwell's Island fell at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning and five of the men were thrown to the floor, a distance of eleven feet. None of them was dangerously hurt, though two of them, named McGuire and O'Brien, employes of the contractor, and a third, who is a prisoner, were so badly shaken up that they were removed to Hospitals.

ALLEGED "DUMMY" LEASES.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE METHODS OF THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

Ex-Civil Justice William H. Kelly has become involved in a controversy with Corporation Counsel Clark owing to a transaction with the Department of Docks, and the Commissioners of Accounts are engaged in searching for facts in the case. Each Spring there is an official auction sale of dock privileges. Early in 1887 ex-Justice Kelly attended a sale of leases and bid in one for Pier 55 East River, at $1,000 rent per annum. He had an ice man for a client who wanted the pier, but did not care to let rivals know of his enterprise. This client's name is William L. Smyth, and he hailed from Albany County. The bid was made in the name of Thomas O'Brien, another client of the ex-Justice, and Charles Boyle and Kaufman Worms, both attachés of the Sixth District Court during Mr. Kelly's term, came forward as sureties.

Mr. Smyth did not get an assignment from Mr. O'Brien, but conducted the ice business at the pier for a year or two thereafter. During last Winter the pier became damaged, and the Dock Department put up a fence and evicted the lessee. Subsequently it charged him heavy wharfage for such parts of the pier as he used for landing ice. Before the lease was surrendered an injunction was procured against the Dock Commissioners to protect the tenant. Proceedings were begun to dispossess him for nonpayment of rent, and subsequently for not keeping the pier in repair. These last suits are pending and the latter is for $9,000 in cash. It was brought against O'Brien as lessee and his sureties. The latter were served, but the City Marshal cannot find O'Brien.

Now, Commissioners of Accounts Maurice F. Holahan and Edward P. Barker have resumed their investigation. Before the lease was surrendered an injunction was procured against the Dock Commissioners to protect the tenant. Proceedings were begun to dispossess him for nonpayment of rent, and subsequently for not keeping the pier in repair. These last suits are pending and the latter is for $9,000 in cash. It was brought against O'Brien as lessee and his sureties. The latter were served, but the City Marshal cannot find O'Brien.

Now, Commissioners of Accounts Maurice F. Holahan and Edward P. Barker have resumed their investigation of the lease in connection with other municipal affairs by making a special drive at the Department of Docks, of which the Commissioners are Edwin A. Post, James Matthews, and J. Sergeant Cram. For two days the Commissioners of Accounts have been paying special attention to the O'Brien leasehold, and ex-Justice Kelly declares that it is simply done to help Corporation Counsel Clark in his suit. The Corporation Counsel asserts that O'Brien is a myth and that this is one of several dummy cases in the Department of Docks by which the city has sustained considerable loss of revenue to the advantage of politicians with a pull. The politicians say that this investigation is simply a cloak for another stab at Maurice J. Power and his wing of the Democracy. Ex-Justice Kelly is very close to the leader of the Counties and to two members of the Dock Board, the exception being Mr. Cram.

Ex-Judge Kelly is anxious to keep O'Brien out of the way. Mr. Smyth testified yesterday that he knew O'Brien and had seen him within a week at the Everett House.

"I never got an assignment of the lease from Thomas O'Brien," said Mr. Smyth, "and the receipts for the rent were made out to him and given to him by me. I did not send any notes with the receipts. I had a bookkeeper named William F. O'Brien who sometimes made out checks. I don't know where O'Brien lives."

"Did you ever represent yourself as Thomas O'Brien's secretary?" asked Corporation Counsel Clark.

"I never did, and was not his secretary." He was shown a letter signed "Thomas O'Brien, W. L. Smyth, Secretary," and at once declared the handwriting was his. He explained that it might have been written by his bookkeeper.

The Commissioners of Accounts made a fruitless effort to get at the books of Smyth's ice and coal companies. One of the amusing incidents of the proceedings was when the witness practically repudiated his own affidavit made in the city's suit against O'Brien. The affidavit set forth that Smyth managed the business for O'Brien and that if the injunction was made permanent it would injure O'Brien's business. In view of Smyth's testimony that he did not manage O'Brien's business, he was asked what he did mean in the affidavit that his business and not O'Brien's would suffer. "Yes, I did," was his reply. "But the affidavit says the plaintiff is O'Brien. Now, how do you reconcile that fact with your testimony?" The witness could only explain his position by saying that he didn't remember about the affidavit.

The investigation was adjourned until Monday at 10 A. M.

"OUR NORSE ANCESTORS."

PROF. BOYESEN SAYS A GOOD WORD FOR SOME ANCIENT JURIES.

The New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society held a meeting in the theatre of the Berkeley Lyceum last evening to hear a lecture by Prof. Hjalmar Hjarth Boyesen on "Our Norse Ancestors." Among those present were ex-President Grover Cleveland, Gen. W. T. Sherman and daughter, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, John A. King, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Dr. Cornelius Smith, Edward F. De Lancey, Henry T. Browne, John P. Hoines, Mrs. Sylvanus Read, and others.

Prof. Boyesen discussed the Norsemen, and gave many facts to sustain the theory that they were the ancestors of the English or Anglo-Saxon people. On Chailin's recent book, "The Viking Age," he considered a valuable work bearing on that theory. The Norse language was, the professor said, identical with that of the early English. The Norse Sagas teemed with reference to the British Isles, but never mentioned the Anglo-Saxons, probably because the Norsemen were themselves the Anglo-Saxons. The extraordinary spirit in favor of free institutions among the Saxons came naturally from the Norsemen. Their discipline was that of the ship transferred to the land, and differed from the German discipline which developed a servile feudalism.

"There is," the speaker said, "no country so democratic as Norway. The people have loyalty with independence and obedience with self-respect. They were the builders of nations, and infused wherever they went a spirit of manliness.

The whole English common law is to be found in each one of the Sagas. The same ethical consciousness which built up through the centuries the beautiful system of English jurisprudence is recognizable at an earlier stage of development in the decisions of the Icelandic Althing and the Norwegian Gulathing and Frostathing. Particularly does the keenness of reasoning in legal proceedings frequently surprise us no less than the sturdy sense of equity displayed by the speaker and jury of Judges who pronounced and applied the law.

"It seems, indeed, that in one important respect the old Norse jury system was superior to ours, for, so far from seeking a hypothetical impartiality of ignorance in jurymen, it put a premium on competence and knowledge. A man's neighbors who knew his affairs and had had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with his character, were chosen by preference to sit as his judges."

A LIFE PRISONER ESCAPES.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Paddy Dunn, one of the characters of Auburn Prison, escaped from the custody of his keeper about 6 o'clock this evening and succeeded in dodging around cars in the New-York Central Railroad yard so lively that the officers could not catch him.

Dunn is a life man in for murder, and has been in the prison fourteen years. He was sentenced in Lockport. He is an old man, and he has never been able to tell much about his crime. One night he got drunk, and when he woke up in the morning he was lying in the street beside the dead body of a man. He was convicted and sent to Auburn for life. He loved a horse, and Warden Durston let him care for the prison horses.

At 6 o'clock every evening an officer went to the stables and escorted Dunn around through State-street to the prison entrance.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

A great impetus to popular subscriptions to the Washington Memorial Arch fund has been given by the recent public announcement made by the General Committee of the fund authorizing Stanford White, the architect, to proceed with the plans and begin the erection of the arch.

Treasurer William R. Stewart acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: John King, $100; Durham Horse Drainage Company, Messrs. Kennedy, McDermott, and Martin F. Ryder, $5 each; Griffith & Prior, $4; Knowles Brothers, William G. Slade, and S. Nichols, $2 each; clerks of Greenwich Insurance Company, $3 75; ten subscribers, $43 60, which, with the amount previously acknowledged, $58,367 70, makes the grand total to date $58,540 05.

SCHOONER AND CREW LOST.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8.—The schooner Southwest, from St. Ignace, Mich., for Erie, with a crew of nine men and 530 tons of iron ore, is believed to have been lost. She passed Detroit coming down last Saturday morning, and nothing has been heard from her since. The Southwest is owned by T. H. Fish of this city. Her Captain was W. A. Fish, son of the owner, and William Graham, was the mate. Of the crew, which was shipped here, the name of only one, J. L. Christian, the cook, is known.

YALE'S FOOTBALL ELEVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—The Yale football eleven that will play Cornell at Ithaca tomorrow is made up as follows: Left end, Stagg; left tackle, Gill; left guard, Heffelfinger; centre, Hanson or Ferris; right guard, Newell; right end, Hartwell; quarter back, Wurtsemberg; half backs, McClung and S. B. Morrison; full back, McBride.

The Yale team will be made up very nearly as this is for the championship games.

STREET LAMPS ONCE MORE

GAS BIDDING AGAIN FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE CITY AUTHORITIES HAVE ORDERED EXPERIMENTS, WHICH ARE ON VIEW NIGHTLY IN UP-TOWN STREETS.

One of the most attractive sights in the city during the past few weeks to people traveling up town on the elevated trains on the west side has been the illumination of Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets from Sixth-avenue eastward. The illumination is especially noticeable since the electric light companies quit lighting the city. On both of these streets it seems to extend as far as the eye can reach from the elevated trains. When it was noticed that the streets were lighted with the same brilliancy night after night, the contrast was so sharply defined against the prevailing darkness elsewhere that people began to talk about it and to investigate.

The experiments now in operation on these two streets are made for the purpose of demonstrating to the city authorities and the public at large that an agreeable and satisfactory substitute for the electric lighting can be furnished by the gas companies at a cost certainly no greater than the city has been paying for electric light. Work in this line began about two years ago, when the Consolidated Company applied the new burners to lamps on Fifth-avenue from Fourteenth-street to Twenty-third street. Such general satisfaction resulted from this trial that when the burners were withdrawn from the lamps many of those who had enjoyed their light arranged to have them placed in the stores and dwellings in that section.

The burners were next tried in Madison-avenue, from Thirtieth-street to Thirty-third-street. At that time the electric lighting apparatus had somehow got out of gear and these lights were put in as a substitute. Again, upon their withdrawal many of the residents in that neighborhood secured some of the burners for private use. A few weeks ago it was decided to light blocks on Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, from Madison-avenue to Sixth-avenue. The city authorities by this time had become interested in the experiments and last week the Commissioner of Public Works directed the gas company to place the new burners in lamps on Lenox-avenue over a distance of about a mile. This will be done within a few days, and the burners will thereby receive a much better test than has been possible in the narrower streets and avenues in which they have been tried down town. At the same time the gas company will put the burners in the lamps at the junction of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, and will also supply the lamps surrounding the Worth Monument and perhaps some lamps on Union-square with the new burners.

The burner in question is an adaptation of what is known everywhere as the Siemens regenerative gas-burner. By this device the gas on its way to an outlet passes close to the flame, and, being heated, thereby reaches like a blast to combustion. When the city was formerly lighted by gas the burners in the street lamps consumed three feet per hour. The new burners consume about fourteen feet. It was estimated that the old burners gave a light equal to fifteen candles. The candle power of the new burners is 105 candles. While a burner of the new style is several times as expensive as an old burner, it is claimed for it that it has sufficient lighting capacity to satisfy in every way the needs of street lighting. As compared with the electric arc light, although no tests have yet been made, it is estimated that 250 gas lights will give as good lighting can be furnished as by the arc light, at a cost considerably less.

It is proposed to charge $60 per year for each street lamp containing one of these burners. An arc light costs the city 35 cents per night, or $127 75 per year. While it is not said that one burner is to be furnished as much illumination as an arc light, it is said that for a given distance as many as two burners will not be required to do the work of one arc light, and that accordingly the burners will be the cheaper mode of lighting.

It is also claimed that the new burner, with its candle power of 105 candles, is equal in itself to one-half the arc light, whose actual measurement by the same standard shows a lighting capacity of from 800 to 1,000 candles, but that all the light from the burner being utilized in illuminating the sidewalks and streets, and much of the electric light being wasted upon the upper stories of houses, two burners will do better practical service than one arc light. The experiments do not seem to aim so much, however, at displacing light as at furnishing a means of safe and adequate street lighting which may be utilized as required.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, followed by rains, slightly warmer, easterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain Saturday and Sunday, no decided change in temperature, easterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, rain, no change in temperature, easterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds, becoming variable.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, heavy rain, slightly cooler, southeasterly winds, becoming variable.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	48°	50°	3:30 P. M.	63°	53°
6 A. M.	47°	01°	8 P. M.	62°	52°
9 A. M.	46°	55°	9 P. M.	60°	49°
12 M.	52°	62°	12 P. M.	49°	48°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 01°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 49.5°

HOW HE HEARD THE NEWS FROM OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following telegram has been received by the Postmaster General:

LOUISA, Ky., Nov. 7, 1889.

The Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

I claim protection and redress at the hands of the Government. I am Postmaster at this place, and had the handsomest fourth-class office in Northeast Kentucky, surpassing many Presidential offices. My office is this morning completely demolished, being the work of a few persons wanting to let Postmaster Dorcas know that Ohio had gone politically. They used high explosives, dynamite and other combustibles; caved in front door, broke every window in front of building, threw open shutters, and this morning I find my office little or no protection to United States mails, pouches, or money order deposits. This being a distributing office the finding of guilty parties will be an easy task for detective force. R. C. McCLURE, Postmaster.

The Postmaster General has instituted an investigation of the matters contained in this telegram.

HIGH BRIDGE PARK.

The Board of Street Cleaning and Improvements met yesterday and listened to arguments on the proposed reduction of the area of High Bridge Park. Those opposing the present plan ask that the park should not extend further north than One Hundred and Eighty-first-street, or further south than One Hundred and Seventieth-street. The proposed extent is from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to a point above Two Hundredth-street.

Arguments favoring cutting down the Park limits were made by G. L. Leopinasse and J. A. Haven, and were opposed by F. A. Thayer and Clark Bell. Those interested in the question were given until next Friday to file briefs. The board will meet again on that day.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

John Boyle O'Reilly of Boston is at the Victoria Hotel.

O. L. Pruden of Washington is at the Astor House.

Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., of New-Lebanon, N. Y., is at the Windsor Hotel.

Henry G. Edwardes, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Congressman William H. F. Lee of Virginia is at the Gilsey House.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman and James A. Gary of Maryland, ex-Senator Francis Kernan of Utica, and John R. McLean of Cincinnati are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

BLISS—BLATCHFORD.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Miss Amy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Blatchford, was married last night to the Rev. Howard Bliss. The bride is well known as one of Chicago's most popular society belles, and the groom is assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-England Congregational Church, corner of Dearborn-avenue and Delaware-place, in which the ceremony was performed, was packed to its utmost extent.

A CLEAR TITLE TO A RICH GOLD MINE.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 8.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the Circuit Court decision in the suit of Greenewett against Gingrass. This gives the Michigan Gold Company a clear title to a very rich gold mine seven miles northwest of Ishpeming. The title to the property has been in litigation for nearly three years.

AS TO MR. TRAIN'S SANITY.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Judge McKim of the Probate Court to-day granted a writ of habeas corpus to have George Francis Train brought into court at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, when Dr. F. B. Boland will testify as an expert as to Mr. Train's mental condition.

FOOL WORK IN BROOKLYN.

TOO MUCH RED TAPE IN POLICE COMMISSIONER BELL'S IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

Every succeeding election shows that the returns in Brooklyn are miserably handled. Last Tuesday was no exception to the rule. Although the polls closed before 5 o'clock the vote on Secretary of State was not fully canvassed until Wednesday morning, and even then there were over a dozen serious mistakes that had to be corrected.

The same thing happened in the Twelfth Assembly District, where the vote for Mortimer C. Earl, (Dem.,) for Assembly, was increased nearly 200 votes. These errors gave him the district, but the careful examination of the returns by New-York newspaper reporters discovered the mistake. In one district in the Twenty-sixth Ward more votes were recorded than there were names on the registry list. All this increase was given to Earl. His district is controlled by Peter Sutter, a Democratic boss, who swore that he would move heaven and earth to elect Earl.

At Police Headquarters the facilities for announcing the returns to the press representatives were very poor. Two patrolmen, who have been unable to get rid of their native brogue, called out the figures in a room filled by a howling mob of politicians, reporters, and messenger boys. To cap the climax these officers announced at midnight, when the result of the election was only half known, that a recess of one hour for supper would be taken. The representatives of the New-York papers, to whom such a delay meant the practical loss of the whole night's work, protested, and after some delay, prevailed upon Inspector Mackellar to order that the calling of the votes go on. But the patrolmen in revenge seized a batch of Assembly and Senatorial tickets which nobody wanted and left a bundle of important State and Mayoralty figures lying on a table. They kept this up for an hour.

Another source of trouble was that all the local politicians were interested in the fight for Mayor and not in the vote for the State ticket. A big crowd of them filled Commissioner Bell's office, and an order was sent out early in the evening to hurry on the vote for Mayor. This was when about one-quarter of the city had been heard from on the State ticket, and as a result when the three-quarters made no report for several hours.

The politicians computed the State ticket on the basis of the returns for Chapin, allowing three additional votes for each district for the State ticket. This gave a plurality for Rice of between 10,500 and 11,000, and a telegram was sent to the Governor at 1 o'clock pleading him 11,000 for Secretary of State. The subsequent returns showed that Chapin had been a tower of strength to the State ticket, and instead of running 1,500 votes behind it had run 1,000 votes ahead. Consequently Rice's plurality dropped to less than 8,500. The politicians now agree that without Chapin the State ticket would have had less than 7,000. None of these important results were shown by the blundering returns of Tuesday night.

NEW-JERSEY FIGURES.

STRANGELY DELAYED RETURNS IN HUDSON COUNTY—UNION COUNTY'S VOTE.

When the Hudson County (N. J.) Board of Canvassers got together yesterday to canvass the vote cast at the election on Tuesday, it was found impossible to go on with the work because of the fact that all of the returns had not been filed. The records from twenty precincts were missing. The board reassembled today in the hope of completing the work.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 8.—When the Middlesex County Board of Canvassers met today to canvass the returns, J. H. Conger appeared to protest against the board's declaring any election in the contest for County Clerk, in which he was the Republican candidate. He presented affidavits showing that votes properly cast for him had been rejected, and also affidavits from 137 men in the first poll of the Sixth Ward, who declared that they had voted for him, though the election returned but 100 Republican votes. Conger will make a contest in the courts, as the official majority in favor of his opponent, Patrick Connery, is but 160. The other returns, as officially posted, showed a plurality for Abbett in Middlesex County of 1,493. Kane, the ballot-reform candidate for Assembly, is defeated by C. H. Manahan (Dem.) by 98; W. C. Jaques (Dem.) has 399 and L. H. Tappen (Dem.) 160 plurality.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 8.—The Union County Board of Canvassers met this afternoon at the Court House here and canvassed the vote. Following is the official report:

For Governor.—Leon Abbett, (Dem.,) 6,321; Edward Burd Grubb, (Rep.,) 4,821; George La Monte, (Proh.,) 231. Abbett's plurality, 701.

For Assembly.—First District—F. M. Voorhees, (Rep.,) 2,173; James C. Connolly, (Dem.,) 2,010; Neal McLeod, (Proh.,) 24. Voorhees's plurality, 163.

Second District—F. C. Marsh, (Dem.,) 2,134; John W. Benjamin, (Rep.,) 1,632. Marsh's majority, 502.

Third District—John Ulrich, (Rep.,) 2,141; W. R. Coddington, (Dem.,) 1,796; Ulrich's majority, 345.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Grubb's plurality in Mercer is 251. Rue, (Rep.,) Senator, has a plurality of 104; Cornell, (Rep.,) Surrogate, 528; Wyckoff, (Rep.,) Assemblyman, 114; Stull, (Dem.,) Assemblyman, 169, and Schroth, (Dem.,) Assemblyman, 569.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Nov. 8.—The official vote of Warren County for Governor is: Abbett, 4,450; Grubb, 2,797; La Monte, 470.

THE ASSEMBLY CEILING CASE.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—On Oct. 19, before Judge Milton H. Merwin, at a special term of the Supreme Court held in this city, an argument was had on a motion to vacate an order of arrest by which contractors John Snaith, Timothy J. Sullivan, and Charles B. Andrews were taken into custody on a charge of having wrongfully and fraudulently obtained payment from the Controller of the State of New-York for work claimed to have been done on the ceiling of the assembly chamber of the Capitol at Albany. Attorney General Tabor was present and argued against the motion, while D. Cady Herrick, Matthew Hale, and Worthington Frothingham of Albany argued in favor of vacating the order of arrest. The arguments were exhaustive and the papers in the case voluminous, and after the arguments had been made Judge Merwin took the papers and reserved his decision.

To-day Judge Merwin filed his opinion and the papers have been forwarded to the Attorney General. The opinion is of great length and is fully drawn. It cites a vast amount of authority and quotes from many cases. The closing paragraph decides the question by saying that the motion must be granted as to the defendant Sullivan, but denied as to the other defendants.

MEXICAN GUARDS LYNCHED.

LA

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 8—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	152	152	152	153	13
*A. C. Oil Tr. ctc.	32¼	33⅜	32¼	33¼	20,445
Atch., T. & S. Fé	33⅜	34⅞	33¼	34⅜	43,910
A. T. & S. Fé, pa.	34	34	34	34	14,430
*Brunswick Co..	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	900
Cameron Coal	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	100
Canada Southern	56	56⅝	56	56⅛	4,790
Canadian Pacific	70	70	70	70	10
Central Pacific	34	34	34	34	220
Ches. & Ohio	25⅞	26	25¾	25⅝	695
C. & O. 1st pf	85	85	85	85	10
C. & O. 2d pf	44	44	44	44	168
Chicago Gas Tr.	58	60	54⅝	55⅝	4,110
Chi. & Alt. benef.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	100
Chi. & N. W.	113⅝	113⅞	112⅝	113	3,110
C. B. & Q.	107	107	106⅜	106⅜	748
C. M. & St. P.	69⅞	70⅛	68⅝	68⅝	81,615
C. M. & St. P. pf.	112¼	112¾	111	111	700
C. R. I. & Pac.	98⅛	98¼	97¼	97⅛	3,540
C. C. C. & St. L.	75⅞	76	75⅛	75⅜	1,516
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	00	99	25
Clin., W. & K. pf.	33	33	33	33	50
Colorado Coal	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¼	100
Col., H. V. & Tol.	17¾	19⅛	17¾	19	3,622
*C., H. V. & T. tr. ctf.	18	18	18	18	200
Chi. & E. Ill.	42	42	41¾	41¾	200
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	95	93	93	200
Commercial Cable	102	102	102	102	200
Consol. Gas Co.	91½	91½	91½	91⅝	650
Del. & Hudson	147¾	147¾	145⅞	147	1,010
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	141¾	139¼	139⅝	50,124
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	33⅞	33	33¼	33⅝	4,254
Den. & R. G. W.	17	17	17	17	100
Des. M. & Ft. D.	6	6	6	6	100
E. T., Va. & Ga.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	600
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22⅜	23½	22⅜	22⅜	600
Illinois Central	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¼	25
L. S. & Western pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	800
Lake Shore	107⅞	107⅞	107	107⅛	3,700
Louis. & Nash.	84⅜	84¾	84	84¼	10,852
Michigan Cent.	97⅜	97⅜	97	97	550
Mil., L. S. & W.	93½	93½	93½	93½	100
Missouri Pacific	70⅛	70⅞	69¾	70⅛	16,585
Mo., Kan. & T.	10¾	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	400
Mobile & Ohio	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	100
Nat. Lead Tr.	20⅜	20¾	20¼	20⅝	7,350
*N. J. Southern	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	100
N. J. Central	118	118	115½	116¾	4,115
N. Y. Central	107	107	106⅞	106⅞	330
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46¾	47⅜	46¾	47⅛	6,300
N. Y. & N. H.	248	248	248	248	20
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	67½	67½	67½	67⅛	10
N. Y., L. & W.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅛	112⅛	15
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	28⅜	28½	2,800
N. Y., S. & W.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	205
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	34	34	34	34	200
Nort. & West pf.	57	57⅞	57	57⅜	1,700
Northern Pacific	32½	32¾	32½	32½	1,360
North. Pac. pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅛	74¼	2,310
Ohio & Miss.	22½	22½	22½	22½	100
Ontario & West.	18¼	18¼	18	18	2,980
Oregon R. & N.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100
Oregon S. L.	54	55⅝	54	55	8,980
Oregon & Trans.	34⅜	35	34¼	34⅝	10,900
Pacific Mail	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	810
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	20	20	20	20	200
Phil. & Reading	40¾	40¾	40⅛	40⅜	40,960
Phil. Gas	68¾	68¾	68½	68½	450
Pitts. & West. pf.	40	40	40	40	200
Phil. Pet. Car Co.	187	187	187	187	100
Rich. & W. P.	23⅜	23⅜	23	23	2,958
St. L. & S. F.	25	26	24⅞	24⅞	2,200
St. L. & S. F. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	40
St. Paul & Omaha	33⅝	33¾	33½	33¾	100
St. Paul, M. & M.	117	118	116¾	117⅞	1,428
So. Cotton Oil	83	83	83	83	100
Southern Pacific	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	900
St. L., Ark. & T.	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	497
*Sugar Ref. Co.	71¾	73⅝	71⅜	73⅜	34,170
Tenn. Coal & Iron	62¾	63½	62	63	4,700
Texas Pacific	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20½	1,370
Union Pacific	68	68⅛	67¼	67⅜	18,420
Virginia Mid.	37	38⅜	37	38⅜	300
W., St. L. & P.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31¼	31¼	30⅞	31¼	1,114
Wells-Fargo Ex.	138	138	138	138	5
West. Union Tel.	84⅝	84⅝	84¼	84¼	1,830
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	100
Wisconsin Cent.	28	28	27¾	27¾	200
Total sales					382,871

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. 2d pf.	110	110	110	110	$9,000
At. & Pac. inc.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	2,000
At. & Pac. 4s	75	75	75	75	10,000
B'klyn El. 1st	112	112	112	112	4,000
B. C. R. & N. 1st	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	4,000
Canada So. 1st	109	109	109	109	4,000
Canadian So. 2d	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
C. & O. on. 5s	101	101	100¾	100¾	143,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
Chi. & E. Ill. con.	123	123	123	123	4,000
Chi. & E. G. 4s	92	92	92	92	1,000
C., P. & St. L. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	2,000
C., C., C. & I. gen.	122	122	122	122	5,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	101	101	101	101	1,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	73¾	74	73½	74	28,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	75	75	73½	73½	25,000
D. & H. 1st 7s	107½	107½	105½	105½	3,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 1891	113	113	113	113	3,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	78	78	77⅞	77⅞	56,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st sa.	99	99¾	99	99¾	11,000
Des. B. C. & A. 1st	104	104	104	104	1,000
D., S. S. & A. 5s	93¾	94½	93¾	93¾	22,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	7,000
Erie 1st con.	138	138	138	138	1,000
Erie 2d con.	105	105	105	105	7,000
Erie fdg. 7s	136½	136½	136½	136½	1,000
Erie 2d	117	117	117	117	1,000
Flint & P. M. 1st	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	106	106	105⅜	105⅜	57,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, W.	92½	92¾	92½	92½	7,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st	113	114	113	114	90,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s	74½	74½	73½	74	86,000
H. & T. 1st, m. l. tr.	116	116	116	116	5,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st	101	101	101	101	2,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 8s, 1.	70	70	70	70	10,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	105	105⅜	105	105	87,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	90	90	90	90	4,000
Iron Mount. 2d	105½	105½	105½	105½	3,000
Kansas Pac. cn.	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,000
Kan. & Tex. cn.	105	105½	105	105	20,000
Ken. & T. gen. 6s	67⅞	67⅞	67¾	67¾	25,000
Ky. Central 4s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	11,000
Kings Co. El. 1st	104½	104½	104¼	104⅜	6,000
L. E. & W. 5s	111	111	111	111	7,000
Lake S. 1st cn.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	3,000
Lac. N. Y. & P. 4½	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st cn.	101½	101½	101	101½	3,000
L., N. A. & C. 2d 1st	117½	117½	117	117½	2,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st	93¾	93¾	90¾	90¾	10,000
Louisville & Nash.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	56,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5,000
Met. Elev. 1st	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	2,000
Met. Elev. 2d	106	106	106	106	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st, 6s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	118	117⅞	118	118	10,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	8,000
M. & Ohio con.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	63,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	5,000
N. J. Cent. 5s	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 1st 7s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	93¾	93¾	93⅜	93⅜	30,000
North. P. & M. 1st	102	102	102	102	3,000
North. Pac. 1st	121	121	121	121	12,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	6,000
*North. Pac. 3d	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
Northwest'n, c.	130	130	130	130	11,000
Northwest'n, r.	130	130	130	130	7,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st	80⅜	80⅜	80	80	48,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d	49	50	49	50	8,000
Omaha & S. L. 1st	75	78	75	75	2,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	2,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	84½	84½	84½	84½	10,000
Pitts. & W. 1st pf.	75½	77¾	75½	77¾	12,000
Read. 2d pf., inc.	69	69	69	69	5,000
Read. 3d pf., inc.	48	48	48	48	5,000
Read. gen. 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89⅝	58,000
R. & W. P. T. con. 5s	78	78	78	78	8,000
Rock Island 5s	106	106	105⅞	106	55,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st, pf.	86¼	86¾	86	86	83,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d	31	31⅜	30¾	30¾	216,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. B.	115	115	115	115	500
St. P. & N. P. 8s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	120½	121	120½	121	5,000
St. Paul cn. & f.	127½	127½	127½	127½	1,000
St. Paul 1st 8s	125½	126	125½	126	5,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	107	107	107	107	7,000
San. A. & A. P. 6s of 1916	88	88¼	87¾	88¾	68,000
San. A. & A. P. 4s of 1926	91	91	91	91	11,000
S. C. 1st ex Apr. c.	98	96	96	98	15,000
So. Pac. of C. 1st cn.	101⅜	101¾	101¼	101¾	24,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	101	100	100	100	24,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	98½	99½	98½	99½	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	35,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37¾	37¾	37¼	37½	101,000
T. A. & N. M. 1st	103½	103½	103	103	8,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st	77	77	77	77	6,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	103	103	103	103	1,000
Union El. 1st	107	107	107	107	3,000
Wabash rec., l. r.	50	50	50	50	2,000
Wabash 1st	101¼	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	18,000
†Wab. 2d 5s, new	80⅝	81	80⅝	81	11,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	103	4,000
West. Union 7s	115	115	115	115	1,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	8,000
Total					$1,975,000

*Seller 30. †Including $6,000 at 84¼, seller 20. ‡Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
Alta	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	100
Bodie	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Belle Isle	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Barcelona	.37	.37	.37	.37	100
Caledonia B. H.	1.60	1.65	1.50	1.50	1,100
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.87½	6.87½	6.75	6.75	900
Exchequer	.85	.87	.85	.87	600
El Cristo	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.10	800
Horn Silver	1.83	2.05	1.85	2.05	2,300
Holyoke	.09	.09	.08	.09	1,100
Little Chief	.36	.36	.36	.36	1,000
Mexican	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	200
Navajo	.38	.38	.38	.38	800
Occidental	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	300
Oriental & Miller	.06	.05	.05	.05	1,500
Potosi	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	200
Phoenix of Ariz.	.55	.56	.55	.56	500
Rappahannock	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,100
Silver King	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Scorpion	.65	.65	.65	.65	500
Standard	.50	.50	.50	.50	500
Sierra Nevada	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	100
Union Consol	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	200
Utah Consol	.95	.93	.95	.95	200
Total sales					18,759

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	110	112¾	109¾	111¾	1,475,000
Clearances					2,280,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	32¾	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	4,910
Atch., T. & S. Fé	33¾	35	33¼	34¼	19,280
A., T. & S. Fé rts.	¾	¾	¾	¾	400
Chi. & Q.	107	107	106¾	106¾	110
Chi. Gas Trust	55⅝	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	200
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98¼	98¼	97⅝	97⅝	310
Central Pacific	34	34	34	34	100
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	100
Canada South.	56⅛	56⅜	55⅞	55⅞	350
Chi., M. & St. P.	70	70⅛	68⅝	68⅞	25,020
Chi. & Northwest	113¾	113¾	113	113¼	100
Central of N. J.	118	118	117	117	200
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	141¾	139⅝	139⅝	31,800
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	200
Hocking Valley	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Lake Shore	107¾	107¾	107¼	107⅝	530
L. E. & W. pf.	63⅞	63⅞	63¼	63¼	300
Louis. & Nash.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	2,010
Missouri Pacific	70¼	70⅝	69¾	70	11,970
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	400
Nat. Lead Trust	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¾	800
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	350
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46¾	46	44¾	44¾	6,108

FINANCIAL

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,

BANKERS,

Allow interest on deposits, and make a specialty of

Investment Securities,

42 WALL-ST.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

ELECTIONS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,

NO. 234 FIFTH-AVENUE.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held November 7, 1889, the following Directors were unanimously elected, to serve for the ensuing year:

Joseph S. Auerbach, Charles T. Barney, James H. Breslin, I. Townsend Burden, Samuel J. Colgate, Ira Davenport, Henry Hentz, William A. Duer, Jacob Hays, A. Foster Higgins, Harry B. Hollins, David H. King, Jr., Edward V. Loew, George J. Magee, Henry W. T. Mali, Robert G. Remsen, Andrew H. Sand, John S. Tilney, John P. Townsend, Charles F. Watson, Charles H. Welling.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers of the company were elected: President, JOHN P. TOWNSEND. First Vice-President, CHARLES T. BARNEY. Second Vice-President, JOSEPH T. BROWN. Secretary, FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE.

FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT An election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking houses, No. 40 Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors,

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

WHITEBREAST FUEL COMPANY, 18 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. out of the earnings for the months of July, August, and September, 1889, payable at the office of the company, 18 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 11, 1889, to stockholders of record on that date. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 7 to Nov. 11, both inclusive.

C. H. PARMELEE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1889.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY dividend of this Company, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, on the guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after Dec. 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 20 and 22 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 9th inst., and reopen Dec. 3.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,

Jewelers,

56 West 23d Street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES, Sunday service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8.

AT THE CHURCH, No. 14 Lafayette-place, near 4th-st. Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach in the morning. Rev. G. H. Cotton will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH, 29th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. A. P. Shurtleff, D. D., will preach both services.

AT THE CHURCH, 48th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at both services.

AT JANE-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Stephen Morrill, John Godson, and W. C. Willing, D. D., Pastors.—Meeting for holiness on Saturday at one, free; Sunday morning at 7:30, consecration meeting at 9:30; testimony and praise meeting at 10:30; preaching at 12, class meeting at 2; Sunday school at 3:45; Bible reading at 6; at door meeting at 6; young people's prayer meeting at 7; praise and hallelujah services at 7:30; preaching at 8:30; evangelistic service; collation for friends from a distance all day. Meetings every night in the year. All welcome.

AT COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st-st., near 3d-av.—Rev. J. Eimendorf, D.D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. Sabbath School Anniversary at 7:45.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d-st. and Lenox-av.—Rev. G. Hutchinson Smyth, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, UNION Tabernacle Church, 35th-st., near Broadway.—Sunday afternoon, 3:15—By special request of our Board of Managers and numerous friends, Rev. Andrew M. Hyde, D. D., Pastor Sixteenth Baptist Church, will deliver his popular address, "Jack, the Giant Killer." Miss Annie Park, cornetist. ESTHER HYDE, Soloist. BIRD S. COLER, President.

EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

A.—NEW-YORK TEMPERANCE UNION, Dockstader's Theatre, Broadway and 29th-st. Sunday, 3 o'clock: speakers—I. B. Wakeman, Esq., subject—"Liberty, Whisky, Prohibition." Col. Cheves, the Kentucky orator; subject—"Signs of the Times." Miss Edith Mason, the Manning sisters of Plainfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Spier in the musical programme. J. B. GIBBS, President.

ANNIVERSARY.—CORNELL MEMORIAL A Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, 76th-st. near 3d-av., celebrates its twenty-first anniversary Sunday, commencing 2 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Henry Spellmeyer, D. D., and varied exercises by the children. 7:30 P. M., sermon to young people by Rev. Horace W. Byrnes, pastor; subject—"Habit."

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46 West 46th-st., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER A 20th-st.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, D. D., 11 A. M. Sunday school, 12:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

A TLENOX-AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, 12th-st., east of Lenox-av. Rev. Merle st. C. Wright, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M.

"AGAIN"—THAT MAN OF GOD, WHO IS Acommissioned and sent to interpret Scripture prophecy, will preach in the Tabernacle, Washington-square, at 3 P. M. Come yourself.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 42D-ST., WEST A of 6th-av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; evening service at 4 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 5th-av. and 37th-st.—The pastor, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., will preach on Sunday, Nov. 10, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th-st., west of 8th-av.—8:30, special meeting in large hall, with address by W. L. Dodge, Esq.: singing, led by male chorus, with orchestral accompaniment.

Monday—Monday Inquiries. Daily Prayer Meeting, 11 to 11:30 A. M.—Evangelistic meeting at 8 o'clock each evening in the parlors, to be addressed as follows:

11th and 12th, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Central Presbyterian Church.

13th and 14th, Rev. E. S. Tipple, St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church.

15th and 16th, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Twenty-third-street Baptist Church.

The Apollo String Quartet will assist on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

These meetings are for young men only.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church of West 23d-st., near 7th-av., the Rev. R. F. Sample, D. D., and the Rev. Edward M. Deems, Associate Pastor.—Services to-morrow: preaching, 11 A. M., by the Rev. M. Deems, and 7:45 P. M. by Rev. Dr. Sample. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Strangers invited.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The pastor, Rev. John R. Paxton, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—LADIES; THOroughly educated lady with French, German, and music, for first-class family; salary liberal; French (native preferred); German (native) with English and music, for family; thoroughly experienced housekeeper for first-class family; also a gentleman as tutor for private family. Episcopalian. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union-square.

TUTOR DESIRES ADDITIONAL ENGAGEment; excellent recommendations; rapid progress; English university; terms moderate. M. A., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PRIVATE INSTITUTION, PREPARATION FOR college, West Farms (Fordham), 7 Vals, 15 East 52d-st. Recommended by Rev. Dr. Taylor, "A successful teacher, eminently qualified."

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN (GERMAN) DEsires to learn the English language in conversation; young lady teacher preferred. Address, by letter, L. M. 120, 870 11th-av., stationery store.

JACOB Z. SINGER.—INSTRUCTION ON violin. Highest testimonials. 142 East 54th-st.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.—EXTENSIVE AssBortment in Carpetings, Rugs, Mattings, Druggets, Art Squares, Fancy Furniture, Chairs, Desks, Bookcases, Tables. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 789-741 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, NOV. 1, NEAR 10TH-st., 4th and 5th avs., a GOLD BREASTPIN with three enameled violets with small diamond; a suitable reward will be paid for return of same. Address H. L. D., Box 143 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, NOV. 12, 13, 14, AND 15, each afternoon AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT THE

JOHNSON ART GALLERY,

37 NASSAU-ST., THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS

MODERN EUROPEAN PAINTINGS

Collected during his personal visits

Through the European Art World.

The following are a few of the artists represented in this collection:

GEO. R. JEANNIN, Paris; VICTOR SCHEVERT, Munich; A. WEISZ, Paris; F. O. PECRUS, Paris; H. P. DELAUNY, Paris; E. A. PINCHARD, Paris; NIOLLET DE DUC, Paris; SALLES WAGNER, Paris; LOUIS MATIFAS, Paris; F. ORTLIEB, Munich; L. J. GUYOT, Paris; KARL CARTIER, Paris; PAUL SEIGNAC, Paris; E. KEYSER, Paris; PROF. CARL HETZ, Munich; P. J. LEYENDECKER, Paris; L. JAPY, Paris; G. CASTIGLIONE, Paris; LOUIS DE SCHEYVER, Paris; E. MEISEL, Munich; FELIX BARRIAS, Paris; PHILIPPE ROUSSEAU, Paris; ALBERT GIRAUD, Paris; ANTONIO GISBERT, Italy, and many others too numerous to mention in an advertisement. The entire collection is now on exhibition from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. each day until the sale. Catalogues will be mailed on application.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1889, On a Credit of Four Months, By WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 and 66 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK. Large Important Peremptory Auction Sale of FINE CLOTHING, By Order of Messrs. NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO.,

18,000 GARMENTS

THE ENTIRE FALL and WINTER STOCK OF THESE WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, VIZ.:

MEN'S and YOUTHS' SUITS, MEN'S OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, CAPE OVERCOATS, FALL OVERCOATS, REEFERS and VESTS, TROUSERS, &c., &c.

The goods will be ready for examination by catalogue at the stores of Messrs. NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO., 657 and 659 Broadway, on MONDAY morning, Nov. 11, and will be sold Without Reserve to our salesroom, 64 and 66 White-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, promptly at 10 o'clock.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute, No. 5 East 22d-st., corner of Broadway. Thirty-fourth year. Receives all ages and prepares for college, scientific school, or business. Some of last year patrons:

L. Bolton Bangs, M. D. Rev. Dr. McCracken. Francis D. Buck, M. D. E. W. McClave. L. Duncan Bulkley, M. D. Walter T. Miller. Henry S. Carter, M. D. Nathan A. Moseman, M. D. George F. Comstock. Rev. Dr. Morgan. Rev. Jos. R. Kerr, D. D. Wm. A. Stockstiller. Rev. Edward Kraee. Charles W. Smith.

Tuition, $80 to $200 per annum. Circulars describing Advisory Committee, spelling ladder, recess walks, &c., at Putnam's and Randolph's.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFURD Place, Opposite Stuyvesant-Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough courses of study preparatory for Columbia College or for Schools of Technology. No extra charges. Catalogues upon application. Opens 9th month, (September), 17th.

EDWARD A. H. ALLEN, C. E., Principal.

BANJO.—I TEACH THIS POPULAR INSTRUment in a single course of twenty private lessons, with or without the aid of notes. HENRY C. BOWERS, only pupil and successor to the late Bell Ban

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, Nov. 8, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John H. Judge, Esq., referee, William Kennelly & Brother, auctioneers, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 79.3, 223 Monroe-st., northwest corner of Seemmel-st., for $14,550, to Jacob Weinstein.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 8.

46th-st., n. s., 453 west; Ernst A. Reller and wife to Calvin G. Doig..... $18,500

125th-st., n. s., 327.4 ft. w. of 4th-av., 19.2x99.11; Sarah E. Sackett to Jeremiah P. Murphy..... 25,550

13th-st., s. s., 478 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15.6x103.3; Mary C. Bracht to Abraham Stern..... 12,500

77th-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x51.1; Charles E. Sexton and wife to Frederick A. Libbey..... 21,500

77th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x51.1; Charles E. Sexton and wife to Frederick A. Libbey..... 21,500

76th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x102.2; Robinson Gill to Caroline A. Wittingham.. 1

Avenue D, 82; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 30,000

87th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; Levi Cassatmann to Elizabeth Hugel and others..... 20,000

Chrystie-st., 194; Harris Cohen and wife to Joseph Cuhn..... 1,600

Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 61st-st., 20.5x60; Catharine L. Welch to Peter F. Meyer.

10th-av., s. w. corner 95th-st., 114x140x irregular; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Herman A. Bergmann..... 59,000

Market-st., e. s., adjoining lot 288, map of Rutgers, Christiana Lamcken and others to George Seemann..... 29,500

Same property; George Seemann and wife to Christine V. Lamcken..... 29,500

84th-st., e. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.8, and other property; William L. Findlay, referee, to D. Newton Barney..... 50,000

14th-st., n. s., 343.8 e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3; William P. O'Connor to Patrick Mullin..... 1

76th-st., s. s., 330 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Lydia Wren.

Monroe-st., 104; Moses Schlausky and wife to Samuel Phillips and another..... 33,000

Henry-st., s. e., lot 305, map of Hendrick Rutgers..... 22,000

71st-st., 140 West; William J. Elliott to Jane Elliott..... 18,000

South st., n. e. corner of Oliver-st.; Mary A. Wilson to John J. Clancy..... 15,000

79th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 21x102.2; Leopold Hintter and wife to Joseph Larchan..... 8,000

West-st., 42; Nicholas L. Cort to John M. Hills..... 22,500

Kelly-st., e. s., 115 ft. s. of 165th-st., 100x30; Elizabeth L. Tienken to Elizabeth Stenger..... 1

116th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of Madison-av., 100x100.11; Henry C. Acker and wife to Mary L. Fetterolf..... 1

West Farms to Hunts Point road, n. s., adjoining land of Andrew Nostrand; 5x11; irregular; William H. Booth to Lawrence Kelly..... 2,750

Lexington-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20 x75; Sarah S. Swan to Peter F. Meyer.. 18,000

Southern Boulevard, s. e. corner of St. Ann's-av., 25x210, and other property; Port Morris Land Improvement Company to Eliza H. Day..... 1

Grand-av., n. s., W. corner of 2d-st., 25x100; Franklin S. Griswold to Samuel S. Thompson..... 2,500

Grand-av., n. w. corner of 2d-st., 25x100.1; Elizabeth M. A. Griswold to Samuel S. Thompson..... 2,500

Part of lot 105, map of Village of Grove Hill, 23d Ward; Paulina Delmar to Adolph Schneider and wife..... 300

Rivington-st., 224; John M. Schuh and wife to Isaac Roth..... 23,250

98th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.11; William Watts and wife to Joseph Benedetto and another..... 8,750

2d-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 108th-st., 50x100; Lydia Wren and another to Jacob Lorillard..... 1

78th-st., 250 West; Charles B. Meyer and wife to Edwin M. Taylor..... 1

Avenue St. Nicholas; Wm. Weil and others to Benedict A. Klein..... 30,000

Lot 62, map of Daniel Ewen at King's Bridge; Edwin M. Taylor and wife to Charles B. Meyer..... 1

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

L. J. Phillips, Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale

to close the Estate of Emanuel Knight.

Valuable Unimproved Property.

L. J. & I. Phillips, Auctioneers,

will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st,

Tuesday, Nov. 19,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

Entire Front, (8 lots,) West Side LENOX (late 6th) AV., 133D to 134TH ST.

Eight Lots Northwest Corner 10TH-AV. and WEST 122D-ST., Boulevard, opposite Morningside Park.

Four Lots North side 141ST-ST., 200 FEET EAST of 8TH-AV.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV., East Side, 112th to 113th st.

50 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

Sale Positive, Without Reserve.

For Maps, &c., apply to JOSEPH C. LEVI, Attorney for Executors, 140 Nassau-st., or the Auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE,
By order of EDWARD T. HUNT, Executor and Trustee of the Estate of THOMAS HUNT, deceased.

597 CHOICE AND DESIRABLE LOTS,
LOCATED ON
2D, 4TH, 5TH, AND 7TH AVS.,
AND ON
44TH, 45TH, 46TH, 47TH, 48TH, 49TH, 50TH, 51ST, 52D, 53D, 54TH, 55TH, 56TH, AND 57TH STS.,

In the Eighth Ward, City of Brooklyn,
will be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1889,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, No. 50 Liberty-st.

The 2d-av. assessment for grading, curbing, and three-foot flagging has been paid

Map and plans on the Estate.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. for 3 or 5 years.

Access to the property is had by the ferries from Pier 2 East River, New-York, at foot of 39th-st., Brooklyn, and to 8ay Ridge from foot of Whitehall-st., and by Brooklyn City Railroad cars from the Bridge, and from the Fulton and Hamilton Ferries. For book-maps, terms, and particulars apply to the Estate's Office, No. 177 Montague-st., and at the corner of 3d-av. and 49th-st., Brooklyn, or to Bergen & Dykman, Esqs., attorneys, No. 189 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
NO. 1 PINE-ST.

THOMAS A. KERRIGAN,
Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Under the direction of the Sheriff of Kings County, Supreme Court Foreclosure.

The 16 substantial Granite Warehouses,
Eight of which are each 80x100 feet, and eight of which are each 80x100 feet, and eight of
Erected upon 32 Lots of Land,
the property of the "Commercial Warehouse Company," (Charles Coulter, Trustee,)
Now Used as "BONDED STORES,"
In the Atlantic Basin, on the East River or Bay, Near Hamilton Ferry, in the City of Brooklyn,
On FRIDAY, 15th November, 1889,
At 12 o'clock noon,
At No. 25 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn,
IN TWO PARCELS.

1st. The 8 stores on the North Pier.
2d. The 8 stores on the South Pier.
Together with the right of way upon adjacent wharves. HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Defendant, 68 and 70 William-st., New-York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE—by Order of Heirs,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1889,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, 34 valuable lots and plots, with 3-story frame dwelling and stable, on
HIGH MOUNTAIN PLACE AND SECOND-ST., BETWEEN CLINTON AND LAFAYETTE AVS., NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
Belonging to the estate of T. O. Fowler, deceased. Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' Office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

16 REASONS

why owners and lenders should have their real estate titles insured by it.

9th.—Its policy of guarantee covers all losses by reason of forgery of signatures, false personations, or any other fraud.

COUNSEL:
Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
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Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
William M. Ingraham,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Lynch,	John T. Martin,
Emil Oelbermann,	Alexander E. Orr,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicke,	Jellen T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Charles Richardson,	Charles R. Henderson,
Ellis D. Williams,	Isaac H. Cocke,
William Trautwine,	Samuel T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.
LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

ATTENTION, PHYSICIANS! ! ! :—HANDsomest first-class full-size house, covering the entire lot, (two elevators, &c., kitchen on the top floor,) ever built for doctors' purposes on the island, near 5th-av. and the Plaza entrance into Central Park. Price low; terms easy; immediate possession. Keys from

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPErience in renting rooms for business purposes in down-town OFFICE BUILDINGS. Address, giving references and particulars as to ability, A. B., Box 257 Times Office.

AN ELEGANTLY-PLACED MODERN 20-foot high-stoop house, Madison-av. and 80th-st., for sale low, with or without beautiful furniture, or will rent, furnished or unfurnished, for number of years. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

A.—MADISON-AV., NEAR 119TH-ST., $17,000. Madison-av., opposite Mt. Morris, 3 h. s., $20,500. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

ATTENTION.—14 CENTRE-ST., NEAR CHAMbers, for sale. Terms, B. MARTEN, 8 Broad-st.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at nights as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DELAND AND LAKE HELEN. The Most Delightful Places in the South. # FLORIDA

Own a Home in one of them. You can purchase house and lot, orange groves of any age or size. Tracts, blocks, and lots of land near and in Deland and Lake Helen on terms to suit you. For full particulars address H. A. DELAND, Fairport, N. Y.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—TO CARE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S place in the country for the Winter, by man and wife, for rent. Address A., Box 124 Times office.

RAILROADS.

REDUCTION IN TIME
TO
ST. LOUIS & CINCINNATI.
THE FASTEST AND BEST EQUIPPED TRAIN BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND THE MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO VALLEYS

COMMENCING NOVEMBER 10TH, 1889,
The St. Louis and Cincinnati Express
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Leaves New-York station, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets,
AT 2 P. M. EVERY DAY.
Arrives Cincinnati 10:30 A. M. and St. Louis 7:30 P. M. next day.

Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Cars Through to Western Terminals.
PASSENGER COACH TO COLUMBUS.
For tickets, sleeping-car berths, time tables, and all information, apply to Ticket Agents of Pennsylvania Railroad, or to SAMUEL CARPENTER, Eastern Passenger Agent, 849 Broadway, New York.
CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
AND
BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after September 30, 1889.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

9:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Lighted throughout by Pintsch's stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Toledo. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg. Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo; Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car Philadelphia to Altoona, and Pullman Dining Car Columbus to St. Louis. Train leaving New-York on Saturday runs through to Chicago via Columbus. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Louisville, New-York to New-Orleans, New-York to Pittsburg; Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Pittsburg, New-York to Kenova via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car as far as 4:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M. For regular express, 4:15, 8:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 4:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 9:00 A. M., 3:20, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through. 3:30 P. M., daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 (Through Car) and 2:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 8:30, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 8:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 8:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00 and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York only, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. Sunday and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., 4 Courtlandt-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

5 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Chicago.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

6 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:15 P. M., 12 midnight.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 12 midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5 P. M. and midnight.

All trains stop at Chester and Wilmington except 3:15 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman Car space call at B. & O. ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, Geo'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY — Only Solid Train
ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.
AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS
DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO,
8:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 5:30 P. M.
ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

"VANDERBILT SYSTEM."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
&
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government in connection with the LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY as the

"Route of the Fast Mail."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the celebrated Wagner Vestibuled

"NEW-YORK & CHICAGO LIMITED."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four" lines it constitutes the route of the

"SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED"

TO
CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.
It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And, with the
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, FORMS
"The Niagara Falls Route"
Between the East and the West.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM

Grand Central Station,

FOURTH-AVENUE AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only one in the city of New-York.

On and after Oct. 20, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

*8:00 A. M.—Saratoga, Rochester, and Montreal Express, Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse, also to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer to East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*8:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a steadard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car for Buffalo, and a dining car, Albany to Buffalo. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:50 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, drawing-room, 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

†10:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Indianapolis.

†11:45 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Albany.

3:00 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:55 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Saratoga and Williams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*4:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibuin sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*4:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9:00 P. M.—Past Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

†10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

†12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. Through Pullman car to Asheville with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

†10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:40 P. M.—For Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Superior service.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 393 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Runs daily. Others daily except Sundays.

‡Stop at 125th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF OCT. 8, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnk.

8:45 A. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5 and 5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

9 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:30, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 4, 9 A. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat 4, 8:15 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 4, 9 A. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE,

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 5:20, 7:30, 12 P. M. SUNDAYS, 6:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 6:30, 12 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 6:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5, 12 P. M.

Trains leave at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5:30, 7:30, 12 P. M., have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 787 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 154 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Courtlandt, 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.

Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, 9:05 A. M.; St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, †9:55 A. M., †5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:05, 9:55 A. M., 5:15, *8:15 P. M. (and all 8:30 A. M., for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 8:15, *7:15, *9:55, all 9:30 A. M., ‡4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, *5:35, *8:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Only trains daily except Sunday leave Jersey City, P. R. R. station, at all:20 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore station, all 26 A. M., ‡3:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 353, 785, and 942 Broadway, 1584 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Thorn station, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. G. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 12:30, 1:02, 2:02, 3:02, 4:02, 5:02, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. From 23d-st., five minutes earlier. Round trip, including admission to Grand Stand, $1. Trains leave for New-York immediately after races.

C. V. Sass, Sec. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres.

NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB RACES, Elizabeth, N. J. SIX RACES TO-DAY.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS, via Central R. R. of N. J., foot Liberty-st., at 12:30, 1, and 1:20. ROUND TRIP tickets, including admission to GRAND STAND, $1 50. M. F. DWYER, Pres. H. D. MCINTYER, Sec.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTRUMENT MANUfacturing business requires about $5,000 additional capital; clean, safe, profitable business; worth investigating by party seeking a business opening or having above amount to invest. EXPANSION, Box 148 Times Office.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

28 EAST 31ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, TWO rooms, with board; private bath; references.

44 TH-ST., WEST, 130.—HANDSOME FURnished rooms, with board; excellent table; references exchanged.

THE SHERWOOD,
Corner 44th-st. and 5th-av.
Suites of rooms to rent, with board.
GEO. MURRAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

130 WEST 32D-ST.—DESIRABLE SECOND and third floor rooms; all conveniences; moderate terms; references.

425 LEXINGTON-AV.—LARGE, SUNNY room for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; board if desired.

NEWLY-FURNISHED LARGE ALCOVE and other rooms at 303 West 51st-st.; steam heat, bath &c.

WINTER RESORTS.

FLORIDA.

GO TO
DeLAND AND LAKE HELEN.
The Most Delightful Places in the South.

WHY GO TO DeLAND AND LAKE HELEN?

We reply, Because they are not only two of the most delightful places in Florida but are universally accorded to be among the healthiest places in the Union.

IMPRESSIONS OF DeLAND.

My impressions of DeLand on viewing it from the balcony of the Persoland Hotel was that it was one of the prettiest cities in Florida. My conviction as I viewed it from the balcony on the third story of the University Building was that it was, without exception, the prettiest in Florida. Most Florida cities convey the impression, under a bird's-eye view, that, like Topsy, "they just growed." DeLand shows every indication of having been carefully planned and developed in accordance with a preconceived design. It is a city of ample spaces, with parklike stretches of the original pine forest and a vast area of orange grove within the city limits. Parceland Hotel has an orange grove on one side and an acre of lofty, beaver-like pine on the other. So it is with private residences. Most of them are either in the midst of orange groves, or situated on one side of the lot, with orange trees filling the remainder. From any commanding point the city looks like a vast orange plantation with a clustering town in the centre, and houses dotted here and there amid the verdorous foliage.—C. H. Jones in letter February, 1888, in *Times-Union.*

LAKE HELEN, FLORIDA.

The uncommon beauty of the place caught the eye of wealthy visitors and immediately cottages began to spring up on the shores of Lake Helen. Queen Anne cottages, designed by Mace, the noted architect, from Cincinnati, Indianapolis via with each other in beauty. These are painted in delicate and pretty shades—grays, drabs, creams, &c.—with gables, towers, balconies, and other features in keeping with their designs. In fact everything about Lake Helen is ornamental. Even the shops and stables are pretty enough to live in.

HOTELS OF DeLAND AND LAKE HELEN, FLORIDA.

DeLand has four and Lake Helen has two good home-like hotels, with table good enough for the most fastidious taste, and at prices that will strike every one as very reasonable, besides a score or more of well-kept boarding houses. The hotel at Lake Helen, which Mr. DeLand has named the Harlan House, (or Pleasy Woods Hotel of Florida,) is, as a whole, elegant and complete, with absolutely everything in it to suit that most cut the most fastidious.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL OF FLORIDA,
OR
HARLAN HOTEL,

Enlarged and improved. Capacity doubled in 1888, and again in 1887. Eleg

AFTER RABBITS AND DUCK

ELECTION DAY'S HUNTERS HAD VERY GOOD SPORT.

THE QUAIL SHOOTING ALMOST A FAILURE AND FISHING IN THIS VICINITY IS ABOUT OVER FOR THE SEASON.

Election day proved fine for the gunners who started forth into New-Jersey and Long Island in search of the lively little rabbit and the elusive quail. A still, quiet day, following a period of somewhat unsettled weather, was just what the old hunters wanted, and election day pleased them in that respect.

Not a few hunters went ont on Long Island the night before, but the morning trains were fairly crowded with sportsmen, who had stopped to vote on the way to the ferry and then hastened on to gain their favorite fun. Baggage cars were made discordant by the yelps of hounds and rabbit dogs. The hunters began to drop off at Jamaica, and at almost every station on the south side a party was let off, with struggling dogs under leash and filled with an animated desire to strike off for the woods. Further down the island those who intended spending more than a day were taken, for the trains are not run with any view to the accommodation of sportsmen.

There are about as many pot hunters as there are pan fishermen, and these were the gunners who went ont for the day alone and returned to the city at night. Pretty good luck was the word, as a rule, and if the strings of rabbits thrown over their shoulders were any indication of good marksmanship they certainly could not complain. Both in New-Jersey and on Long Island the shooting has been excellent since Nov. 1, and the rabbits have been found fat and juicy. Feeding has been good all Summer. There has been much rain, and the rabbits have profited thereby. Cold rains do not seem to have affected them in the least, and apparently the young thrived in damp nests as well as though they had been clad in cotton and silk. On election day the dogs caught the scent easily and followed it without difficulty. The weather since has been excellent for the shooters and favorable for the dogs, on whom the success of a day's sport with the rabbits so largely depends.

Quail, as predicted in THE TIMES, were found scarce. On the central and lower portions of Long Island a few coveys were met, and in northern New-Jersey hunters secured a few, but the number shot has hardly been a fourth as large as that of a year ago. It looks now as though a law would have to be prepared protecting the quail for a period of three or four years, in order to give them a chance to recover their lost ground. Luck has been decidedly against them of late. The March blizzard of 1888 destroyed not a few old birds who had not gained a place of refuge from the snow and cold, and again last Spring the cold rain practically destroyed all the young.

The Jersey hunters, however, ran against a good many squirrels and other small game. Such as pot hunters cannot resist, namely, "high-holders" or golden-winged woodpeckers, meadow larks, and robins. The meadow lark is a positive aggravation to the average hunter, for he usually gets up from the meadow in a game-bird sort of fashion, and offers so fair a shot that it is difficult to refuse a try at him.

In New-Jersey the grouse or partridge, for a wonder, were met with in several localities. This is owing to the fact that there has been a good deal of game stocking at preserves and on club lands in the northern part of the State. Of course, a few of the birds choose to wander off from the preserves, and the outside hunters gain therefrom. Around Tuxedo some of the local sportsmen have had quite a picnic recently.

The Great South Bay has been well covered with ducks during the past few days, and some fine bags have been made by the battery men. The broadbills, after hiding out at the start of the season, seem to have come down from the north in a grand swarm and are now on deck in goodly numbers. Black ducks are abundant, and not a few bunches of the rarer kinds, including the redheads, have been seen. Canvasbacks are scarce. They never come into the Great South Bay in any great numbers, and very few indeed have lighted there this year. The same report comes up from Virginia, and the favorite resorts there seem to have been deserted. They are evidently seeking new feeding grounds, as there is no reason why they should so suddenly decrease in number unless something dreadful has happened up in the nesting grounds during the Summer. For two or three weeks good shooting may be expected on the Great South Bay from the batteries if the weather is propitious. Hitherto the weather has been against both the hunters and the ducks, keeping the former away and the latter outside.

A number of the New-York members of the Bloomingdale Park Association took advantage of election day, and ran up to their spacious clubhouse and hunting grounds in Pike County, Penn., to indulge in deer hunting and partridge shooting, as well as to take part in the third annual Fall tournament of trap and target shooting and dy-casting for medals. The successful competitors were Messrs. Engle, Smith, Ells, Wills, Youmans, Bacon, and Hughes. Others were very successful with partridges, several braces being brought back by each sportsman. Shooting for bucks was not as successful as usual. Several good shots were obtained, but the marksmen failed to bring down the game.

The association owns some eighteen thousand acres of land, on which are eight lakes stocked with black bass, and eight trout streams that are yearly stocked with young trout from the hatchery. Among some of the improvements is a lawn tennis court just laid out for the benefit of ladies, new trap and target shooting grounds, admirably adapted for the purpose, and a large trout hatchery, which is the most complete and extensive of all hatcheries in that part of the country. The club has been a pioneer in the movement of preserving the forests and streams and game and fish. Some of the members are so wedded to the kind of life to be found there that, joining in the tendency of many living on or near the seashore to fly to the mountains for a chance of air and scene as occasion offers, they have begun to build cottages for their own individual use and thus secure the greater privacy of a home for their families. These cottages are near the clubhouse and around Lake Utes. Already a transplanted specimen of an old-fashioned log cabin has been erected and fully furnished by four enterprising members of the club. Another member has put up a cottage of the Swiss chalet style. Others are to follow quickly.

Fishing has become very poor in this vicinity, and a general feeling that the season is over pervades the angling mind. Once in a while a striped bass is caught in the Hudson. At Riverdale five fish were taken by one angler last week, and further down one or two three-pounders were secured. A few bass will probably be caught up to December, but there is no certainty in going out for them.

Tomcods are caught by the urchins who hover along the river front, but they are not very abundant. Blackfish have left for deeper water.

OTHER SUITS AGAINST E. E. BARTLETT.

Edward B. Bartlett, joint speculator with Health Officer Smith in the rag disinfecting business, is about ready to admit that the speculation was not a profitable one. It is said that he lost money in the business itself through the failure of some of the parties with whom he was connected to meet their engagements. In addition to this the judgment rendered against him on Thursday by the General Term is but a forerunner of others which are to come. The case of Lookwood and McClintock was a test of the question whether the business run by Bartlett was or was not in violation of law. Upon the decision of that question hung not only Bartlett's liability to Lockwood and McClintock, but his liability upon a similar condition of facts to other rag importers. The General Term of the Supreme Court in affirming the decision of the Special Term yesterday, awarding a verdict of nearly $6,500 against Bartlett, also settled the question of his liability to the other firms who were compelled to subject their importations to his disinfecting process. H. J. Baker & Brother of 215 Pearl-street are about to bring suit against Bartlett for a larger sum than that due to Lookwood & McClintock, and Hermann Gaebe, another importer, of 58 Cedar-street, has a claim for a similar amount.

THE LABOR VOTE DIDN'T FOLLOW.

Ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder, who supported Col. Baird very strongly in the late campaign in Brooklyn, was asked yesterday for his opinion of the cause of his candidate's defeat. He said:

"Although I was a party to the nomination of John J. Clancy, we can all see that the Labor vote he was expected to bring to our party did not follow him, but went over to Mr. Chapin. If we had nominated a straight-out Republican ticket we would have been beaten. It must be said of Mayor Chapin that he is a progressive, business-like Mayor of capacity and ability, and many Republicans voted for him because of those qualities."

HAND AND RING MISSING.

When the train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, due at Orange, N. J., at 5:40 o'clock, approached the Cone-street crossing on Thursday evening a man was seen lying on the tracks. It was too late to stop the train and he was terribly mangled. The body was recognized as that of Arthur R. Greenwood, late Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of Newark. He was subject to epilepsy, and it is supposed that while walking on the track he fell in a fit. One of his hands was cut off by the wheels. On one of the fingers was a valuable diamond ring when Greenwood was last seen alive. Both hand and ring are missing.

PAPER TRADE TROUBLES.

DANIEL CARMICHAEL'S FAILURE CAUSED BY FORGED PAPERS.

The failure of Daniel Carmichael, a manufacturer of wall paper at Amsterdam, N.Y., seems to be a very bad one. Mr. Miller of H. G. Craig & Co., selling agents for Carmichael in this city, said he could not explain the failure. Carmichael was a man of steady habits and up to two years ago was doing a prosperous business. Then he began to show a financial weakness for which no explanation could be found in the general condition of business.

The paper business in general had not been good for two or three years, but there was nothing in its condition to seriously affect Carmichael's business. Some time ago he was forced to seek assistance from his brother, ex-Mayor John Carmichael, of Amsterdam, and secured him with a mortgage on his mill. About the same time rumors of forged paper were circulated and Carmichael found that his credit was gone. He worried along for a time but was forced to suspend and took sick and is now confined to his bed, seriously ill. His brother undertook to clear up his affairs, but the quantity of forged paper presented to him made him give up the undertaking. The mill was in the meantime deeded to him for a stated consideration of $90,000. The liabilities will, it is said, approximate $200,000, for which there remains no apparent provision.

The Salmon River Paper Company, manufacturing paper and pulp at Malone, N. Y., is asking an extension, which, it is said, nearly all the creditors have agreed to grant. The Clark-Neergard Company of 14 Beekman-street is the selling agent, and Mr. C. C. Clark is President of both concerns. He said yesterday that he was very sorry that the news had become public; the Salmon River Paper Company would pay its debts in full with interest, and nine-tenths of the creditors had agreed to the extension; the mills of the company were running, and the Clark-Neergard Company had leased the mills; the meeting of creditors at Malone Thursday was very harmonious and satisfactory. He declined to say how long the extension was or how much the company's liabilities were. In the trade they are estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. The Salmon River Paper Company was incorporated June 21, 1886, with a capital of $100,000, succeeding the Weed Paper Company, the plant being valued at $175,000. Considerable money has been spent in improvements and the erection of a pulp mill.

"The paper manufacturing business of this country," said a manufacturer, "has been and is passing through a transition stage. Improvements in processes and machinery have placed some of the older and smaller institutions at a disadvantage and they are gradually being forced to the wall. Last year there were twenty-two new mills started in this country, all of them large and equipped with the latest improved machinery, and against this there were eighteen which went out of business entirely. The changes have led to an overproduction, for which there is no foreign market, and as a consequence the margin of profit on the most successful mills has been small, while some of them have done business at an absolute loss."

WAKE UP, COL. FELLOWS.

JUDGES DON'T GET ENOUGH CASES TO KEEP THEIR COURTS GOING.

Recorder Smyth became disgusted yesterday when, after a few pleadings had been entered in Part L., Assistant District Attorney Parker announced that there was no further business for the court. "Send for cases in the other parts," said the Recorder, as he glanced at the seventy jurors waiting patiently inside the rail.

Mr. Parker was compelled soon after to announce that there were no cases to be had from the other courts.

"Who is responsible for this?" asked the Recorder.

"The Chief Clerk," replied Mr. Parker faintly.

"Who is the Chief Clerk?" asked the Recorder.

"Why, Mr. McCabe, your Honor."

"Send for Mr. McCabe."

Mr. McCabe was absent from the building. The Recorder then turned to the jurors and said: "Gentlemen, I am compelled to state to you that either through the negligence of the Chief Clerk or some one else in the District Attorney's office there are no cases to occupy the court and jury. There are a number of men awaiting trial in the city prison. I am unable to understand or to get information why they are not put on for trial. You are discharged till Monday at 11 o'clock."

The feeling of the Recorder was not modified a little later, when Mrs. Mary Green, who was a witness against Emma Willis for larceny, said she had not received a subpœna to attend court. Subpœna Server Charles Merritt had made a return that he had personally served a subpœna upon Mrs. Green. Recorder Smyth then had an order prepared for Mr. Merritt's appearance on Monday, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. Later in the afternoon District Attorney Fellows suspended Merritt, pending an investigation.

The Recorder has a mind to charge the Grand Jury to investigate the District Attorney's office. Since election day the same trouble has been experienced in other parts of the court. Judge Martine was compelled to adjourn his court shortly after noon on Thursday. He then told the jurors he could not understand why cases were not ready. A good day's work, he added, was from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., or even later.

THANKS TO EX-MINISTER STRAUS.

Mr. Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister of the United States to Turkey, has received the following letter from the University of Pennsylvania, which shows how much his administration of the interests of this country in Turkey is appreciated:

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1889.

The Hon. Oscar S. Straus, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the following copy of a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, adopted at a stated meeting held this day:

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania desire to record upon their minutes and to express to the Hon. Oscar S. Straus their profound appreciation of the zeal and ability with which he discharged the duties of the high office lately held by him at the Sublime Porte, and more especially their gratitude for the warm interest displayed by him in the success of the expedition sent by this university for explorations in Babylonia. They recognize the fact that the concessions obtained from the Government of Turkey were largely due to his unremitting and kindly efforts, and that to him will be credited no inconsiderable share in the good results which it is hoped that the expedition may achieve."

With the assurance of my high personal regard and esteem, I remain, very respectfully,

WILLIAM PEPPER, Provost.

BROOKLYN'S TAX RATE.

The falsity of the campaign charges made against Mayor Chapin, in connection with the tax rate for Brooklyn for 1890, was fully exploded yesterday, when the tax levy was formally made and the rate was announced. The average for the city will be $2.9482 for every $100 of valuation, as against $2.7347 during the present year. The exact rate differs in every ward owing to local causes. The highest rate, $3.0231, is in the Ninth Ward, and the lowest, $2.7907, is in the Big Eighteenth ward.

The Republicans charged that the average rate would be over $3 on every $100 of valuation, and would possibly reach $3 15. This is shown to have been based on ignorance, for the tax rate has practically been known for months, for the amount of money necessary to be raised and the total valuation were known last August, and no example in arithmetic could have been easier than to have ascertained the exact rate for every ward. In order to still more confound his opponents, Mayor Chapin announced that the rate would be $2 93 or $2 94.

TRYING TO GET HOLD OF DUDLEY.

In the libel suit brought by Col. W. W. Dudley against the *Press* Publishing Company because he was not pleased at the publicity given the "blocks of five" letter, during the Presidential campaign of 1888, and in other similar suits, the Colonel has proved very wily in avoiding the service of order for his examination. These orders were obtained last August, and since that time Col. Dudley has been careful to keep away from this city, although service has been made on him in Washington.

Judge Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday signed an order for a substituted service of the order, and if Col. Dudley does not come forward before Nov. 15 to be examined the defendant's counsel is given leave to apply for a stay of proceedings until he does appear, or to have the complaint stricken out.

TWO MORE FAST SHIPS PLANNED.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company has two fine new steamships in course of construction which are expected to do great things in the way of speed. One of these, to be called the Normania, is being built by the same company which built the Cunard steamers, Elder & Co. This vessel will be launched early next Spring, probably in March, and is expected to make her first trip in May. The other steamer, to be named the Venetia, is just begun. She is to be finished some time in 1892, and will be built by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company. The dimensions of the new ships will be the same in each, their length being 630 feet, their beam 59 feet, and depth of hold 38 feet. Their engines will show an indicated horse power of 16,000.

CENTRAL PARK RULED OUT

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE VOTES ON A SITE.

THE QUESTION OF USING THE MUSEUM PROPERTIES FOR THE FAIR—ADDITIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND.

Central Park has been ruled out as a site for the World's Fair. A meeting of the General Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the City Hall, with Mayor Grant in the chair. The attendance was large, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

Among those present were Gen. W. T. Sherman, R. A. C. Smith, J. T. Little, Elliott F. Shepard, Joseph J. O'Donohue, William Steinway, Roswell P. Flower, Charles E. Bigelow, John D. Crimmins, Erastus Wiman, George S. Leapinasse, F. B. Thurber, Isidor Wormser, Robert Ritter, ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, George N. Scott, E. C. Stanton, Jesse Seligman, W. E. D. Stokes, Hugh N. Camp, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, W. G. Berlin, Morris K. Jesup Samuel Gompers, Joseph I. C. Clarke, Randolph Guggenheimer, John M. Bowers, John Foord, John Bogart, Ambrose Snow, Isidor Straus, and A. B. De Freece.

Others were Richard Katzenmeyer, William L. Davis, Charles Hausett, Walter Stanton, Hugh O'Neill, Theodore W. Myers, William F. Stewart, George H. Scott, Richard M. Hunt, Frederick Mohr, John D. Claflin, A. Schwab, Louis Windmüller, Dr. Otto Mosea, E. I. Horsman, James W. Tappin, Joseph Liebmann, Richard Watson Gilder, Isaac L. Stillings, ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, Waldo Smith, George J. Seabury, Col. Morehead, H. S. Mendelssohn, and John C. Calhoun.

In response to a call from the Chairman Mr. John Foord read a report from the Committee on Site, which was adopted. It was in effect that the committee had decided that Central Park would not be used for the purposes of the World's Fair of 1892, a conclusion based on a resolution which had been previously adopted by the Committee on Site. This set forth that the prospect was favorable for securing the Bloomingdale Asylum grounds, and that the assent of more than two-thirds of the property owners in the proposed site had been secured, while the others, as far as seen, appeared to be willing to make reasonable terms, and continued:

Resolved, That the site of the World's Fair of 1892 be fixed on what is known as the Riverside and Morningside Parks, lands between them, and those included between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, north of Central Park, and such lands as may be available east of Central Park, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and between Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Tenth streets.

Resolved, That the committee is not averse to using, in connection with the exposition, the grounds and buildings now occupied by and reserved for the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History, if the Trustees of these institutions obtain the legislation necessary to authorize their use for the purposes of the exposition.

Mr. Louis Windmüller moved the adoption of the report. Col. Morehead, Commissioner of the New-Orleans Exposition, seconded the motion. This resolution had been offered in the Site Committee meeting by Mr. Flower, and had been passed by a vote of 9 to 1, the dissenting vote being that of ex-Mayor Edward Cooper. Mr. Cooper voted negatively on the adoption of the report in the General Committee meeting. As every one else voted in the affirmative, however, the report was adopted.

Ex-Secretary Whitney reported as a member of the Finance Committee that that committee had largely increased its membership, which had been found to be too small.

Mr. E. D. Stokes made a verbal report on behalf of the Committee on Legislation, in which he said that much hard work had been done and that progress was being made in preparing Congressional and legislative bills. Reports were also read from the Committee on Permanent Organization and from the Executive Committee, each of which was adopted without dissent by the meeting.

For the Committee on Finance Mr. William Steinway made a verbal report in which he said that for many reasons and much hard work the committee had finally overcome three difficulties, viz., to make the subscriptions reasonably binding, to shield subscribers from liabilities in excess of their subscriptions, and to keep the project available for Congressional and legislative action. These points were set forth clearly in the report, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Steinway further said that 1,000 subscription books had been sent out, and that in his opinion the necessary guarantee fund of $5,000,000 would be subscribed by the 1st of May next.

At the instance of Mr. Joseph I. C. Clarke, Mr. John D. Claflin related some of his impressions gained from a canvass for subscriptions. He said that he was encouraged by the general sentiment of the community, and especially by the fact that many people who would be little benefited by the fair were subscribing. He had found much opposition to the use of the park for fair purposes, and felt that the action of the Site Committee in excluding the park would give a new impetus to subscription. He suggested that each member of the General Committee devote eight hours of the coming week to influencing subscriptions. If this were done, he felt certain that the necessary sum would be subscribed by next Saturday night.

Mr. Thurber spoke hopefully, and compared New-York to a steamer, hard to start, but when she got under way she would absolutely run away from the little tubs of cities that were making such pretensions in the matter of the World's Fair.

Mr. Jesse Seligman said that there was plenty of land and to spare outside of Central Park. The Site Committee had simply been playing Central Park against the property holders. Mr. H. S. Mendelssohn complained of the apathy of many of the people to whom subscription books had been sent and called on them to either wake up or send back the books to people who would work.

Mr. John C. Calhoun said that the people of the South were in sympathy with New York, and would lend their Congressional influence to the metropolis if they received the encouragement of seeing the $5,000,000 guarantee fund raised.

At the meeting of the Site Committee, which preceded the general meeting, Mr. Edward Cooper had introduced a substitute for the resolution which was sent to the second meeting. This substitute was similar to the resolution introduced by Mr. Flower on the preceding day. It received but one vote in the negative. As Mr. Cooper cast that vote, and as he voted against the resolution adopted by the committee, the task of reporting the successful resolution to the General Committee was taken by Secretary Foord. Mr. Cooper not desiring to make the report.

In response to a call issued by Mr. Charles R. Flint of the New-York Commercial Company, Limited, as representing the rubber industry on the General Committee for the International Exposition of 1892, a meeting of the representatives of the different branches of the rubber trade in this city was held in the Governor's Room of the City Hall yesterday. The object of the meeting was to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions from the rubber trade to the guarantee fund. The following gentlemen were appointed such a committee: F. M. Shepard, Charles R. Flint, J. Howard Ford, George D. Hodgman, Charles A. Hoyt, A. Spadone, William H. Aiken, and E. D. Candee.

The subscriptions to the guarantee fund received by the Finance Committee yesterday were as follows:

By W. R. H. Martin: E. H. Van Ingen & Co.	$10,000
By Ansonia Belmont & Co: Speyer & Co.	10,000
By Isidor Straus: R. H. Macy & Co.	10,000
L. Straus & Sons	5,000
C. Arrenfeld & Son	1,000
Bawo & Dotter	1,000
Cox, Parish & Unger	250
V. C. Henry Rothschild & Co.	5,000
L. Rothschild & Brother	2,000
By Bryce Gray: The Barbour Brothers Co.	10,000
W. White & Co.	500
J. W. Masoa	200
By E. L. Merriheld: Delmonico's (four establishments)	5,000
F. J. Allen	2,000
By L. C. Warner: M. Cohen	1,000
By the *Sun*: T. A. Edison	5,000
Various subscriptions	52
By John M. Cornell: Cheney & Hewlett	2,500
J. G. & T. Dimond	1,000
Riverside Bridge and Iron Works	500
By E. L. Horsman: H. Schner & Son	1,000
John Menahan & Co.	1,000
By H. S. Mendelssohn: Schiff & Co.	250
Heller Brothers	100
M. P. Ansorga	100
Simonhuner, Henson & Co.	1,000
I. Kaufman	500
Total received by Finance Committee to 5 P. M. yesterday	$118,540
Previously reported	2,357,630
Grand total	$2,518,960

These subscriptions were made too late in the afternoon to be recorded by the Finance Committee:

By the Mayor's Office: P. Curtis, Sixth Av. R. R. Co.	$10,000
Meyer Rubber Co	5,000
Hodgman Rubber Co.	5,000
I. & S. Wormser	5,000
Charles R. Flint	2,000
F. F. Shauncy	2,000
R. F. Downing & Co.	2,000
John J. Clancy	1,000
P. B. Ackerly: Union Stamp Co.	$1,000
D. L. Eliasberg	1,000
Paul Pryibil	250
Wm. M. Gasoou	25
J. Wetzlaufer, Newburgh, N.Y.	10
E. S. Renwick (through the *Tribune*)	500
Through the *Herald*	100

Here is a letter which was received by the Secretary of the Finance Committee yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1889.

DEAR SIR: It will be well for you to scan very closely the subscriptions of the New-York *World*, notably the one-thousand-dollar ones on Third-avenue. Some of these fellows could not raise $1,000, or half of it, to save their souls. The *World* wants to make a big showing and employ canvassers on commission. It's the com. the canvasser is after. You will see when the time comes to pay if the money is forthcoming. I guess not. I happen to know how the thing is working. Yours truly,

S. S. LANDIS.

Horace White of the *Evening Post* wrote to the Mayor yesterday tendering his resignation as a member of the General Committee and also as a member of the Committee on Legislation.

George R. Bidwell and Louis Contenoin subscribed $100 each to the preliminary expense fund yesterday.

COL. SHEPARD'S OFFER.

A MILLION DOLLARS TO THE SULTAN OF TURKEY TO BECOME A CHRISTIAN.

In course of time the world may realize the scope of that good man, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, editor, manipulator of stags company stock, religious crusader, and politician.

The latest revelation concerning the notorious moralist is to the effect that he once had an idea of converting to the Christian faith no less a person than the Sultan of Turkey, and that not by the sword, as the crusaders of old sought to effect their purpose, but with the jingle of good American dollars, some of them having in time gone by belonged to William H. Vanderbilt.

One beauty about this incident in the Colonel's career is its absolute truthfulness, which is more than can be said of some things told of public and historical characters like Mr. Shepard.

It seems that when the Colonel was abroad some four or five years ago he visited Constantinople, and there he was entertained by the wife of a Pasha. The official was a German, holding high rank in the Turkish Army, and of course both he and his wife were Christians. The pious Colonel studied the Turkish character and the Moslem creed at length, and his tender heart bled at the thought that so many human beings knew not the blessings of his religion. Consequently, on his return to this country, he put in practice a plan that had suggested itself on the way over.

He wrote to the Pasha's wife requesting her to inform his Majesty the Sultan—dearly the Colonel loves these words—that he, Col. Shepard, would present him, the Sultan, with $1,000,000 in cash if he would embrace Christianity.

"Embrace" was the word the Colonel used, and, considering his well-advertised reputation for morality and modesty, it would seem that he might have employed a term less susceptible of a double significance. In his letter Mr. Shepard gave as his reason for writing to the lady in question the fact that her husband was close to the Sultan, and consequently could easily find an opportunity to make the proposition.

On his return to this country Col. Shepard conveyed the idea to his friends that while his reception in all the European countries was enthusiastic, it was in Turkey alone that he made what theatrical people term a "hit." "Had this been the case, however, he would have known," said a prominent Turkish traveler yesterday, "that a Christian, no matter how high his rank, would never be able to approach the Sultan on anything like intimate terms. And the Pasha to whose wife the Colonel's letter was written never speaks to his imperial master except in relation to the stables, for his duties are connected with the Sultan's horses."

When the Pasha's wife received the letter her amusement was unbounded, and she told about it with great glee at a public reception. Not so her husband, the General. He looked at the matter in an entirely different light. What, ask Mohammed'e viceregent to forsake his creed? The very idea caused a cold perspiration to break out on his forehead, and sent floating through his mind visions of the bowstring, the sack, and the cool waters of the Bosphorus.

Yesterday a reporter of THE TIMES asked the Turkish traveler already referred to what would have resulted had the Pasha transmitted the Colonel's message to the Sultan. "Why," was the reply, "the thing is absurd on the face of it; but, for the sake of argument, suppose that the offer had been made to the Sultan. The Pasha would have been dismissed instantly, and would have been wonderfully fortunate had that been the end of it."

It is not known whether Col. Shepard had a certified check for $1,000,000 made out in the event of the impecunious Sultan's willingness to "embrace" Christianity.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Speculators who thought they had a sure thing in Sugar Trust stock end made big short sales on the expectation that the swseping condemnation of the "criminal enterprise" by the supreme Court would break prices were treated to a very thoroughgoing disappointment yesterday. Instead of going down, the price went up; it went up a good deal—four or five points, even. Once more is established the Wall-street gospel that nothing is so uncertain as a dead sure thing.

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Along with Sugar Trust's buoyancy almost all the rest of the market showed firmness. St. Paul and some of the coal stocks were exceptions. St. Paul went down upon reports of a sensational nature regarding the company's finances. Of the coal stocks Lackawanna and Jersey Central were notably weak on what seemed to be sales of stock for the account of insiders. Reading, which was weak on Thursday, displayed great steadiness yesterday; there is talk of a big bull pool in this stock just formed in London.

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Cotton Oil Trust stock was helped marketwise yesterday by the work which was done for the Sugar Trust. It is stated upon authority of insiders, however, that until the details of the pending reorganization are completed there is hardly likely to be much chance for an increase in the market value of this stock. If by any chance the proposed reorganization plan should fail, quotations might suffer a good deal. Says a level-headed Trustee: "This is a mighty good time to wait."

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How delightful is Boston. After having been knocked all to pieces in the copper corner fiasco, after having had millions melt away in Atchison, after being heavy losers in practically every investment they have made within the last two years, here come those same Boston investors smiling as hopeful and chipper as ever, and no less pinchy, announcing that they are ready to begin two or three new bull movements. They have taken hold of Atchison stock; they lifted it more than a full point yesterday, and they promise to raise it a good deal higher still. This isn't all; they are even organizing pools in their battered copper stocks, and promising bull movements in that quarter, too.

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Said President Clarke of the Thomas Iron Company yesterday:

"We sold several thousand tons of steel rails yesterday at $32 50, an advance of 50 cents over the previous day. Quotations for iron are about $16, $17, and $18, although sales could be made at $19 for immediate delivery. We are not offering any iron because we have none for sale. We never shipped more iron in the same period than in the last three months."

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Mr. Jay Hubbell will no longer make the public rich through his management of the Santa Fé Copper Company. He has resigned the Presidency.

DENYING REPORTS OF A COMPROMISE

The action of the General Term in reversing the decision of Judge Lawrence in the matter of the trust created by the Tilden will put several rumors in circulation yesterday concerning the trust estate. One was that the residuary estate, instead of being about five millions, as previously supposed, would reach nearly twenty millions, and another was that a compromise was in progress between the heirs and the trustees.

Andrew H. Green, one of the trustees under the will, said, when asked whether the amount of the trust estate had not been undervalued, that he preferred to say nothing about the case while it was in the courts, but to the query as to whether a compromise was talked of an emphatic "No" was given as his answer. He laid particular stress upon the dissenting opinion of Judge Daniels and said the whole situation was the opinions of Justices Van Brunt and Brady against the opinions of Justices Daniels and Lawrence. He seemed to be of the opinion that the Court of Appeals would sustain the latter.

LAWYER BROOKE IN TROUBLE.

Chief Judge McAdam, in the City Court, yesterday issued an attachment against Charles W. Brooke, the lawyer, because he failed to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings. Proceedings were brought against Mr. Brooke on a judgment obtained by Henry W. Trowbridge. Contempt proceedings were begun against him when he failed to appear, and on Nov. 1 John Lee Brooke came into court and said his father had been out of town. He paid a fine of $50 on that occasion on behalf of his father. Mr. Brooke cannot be arrested on the attachment until Nov. 15, and then can keep his liberty by giving $900 bail.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

THE RIGHT OF BURIAL.

DISSENTING OPINIONS HANDED DOWN IN THE M'GUIRE CASE.

The opinions of Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Judge Barrett and Daniels, in which, as has been announced in THE TIMES, Judges Van Brunt and Barrett concur in holding that the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral cannot be forced to allow the body of John McGuire to be interred in Calvary Cemetery, while Judge Daniels holds that the decision of the Judge who decided the case at Special Term should be reversed, were handed down yesterday.

Judge Daniels wrote his opinion first. He says no charge was made at the trial that McGuire had not, during his life, been a Roman Catholic, so that the denial of his right of burial in consecrated ground, by reason of the receipt for $10 paid by him for a certain grave in Calvary Cemetery, was not made on that ground.

The opinion continues:

"It is undoubtedly the law that the courts will not review conclusions or decisions of the ecclesiastical authorities of the Church in matters of faith, practice, or discipline. But this exclusive authority vested in the Church is not applicable to the disposition or determination of rights or interests in property or those derived from contracts lawfully entered into. * * * Rights of this description are recognized and protected by the general laws of the State, and that has carefully defined the manner in and the grounds for which they may be lost or forfeited. And under that law it is the deceased, as a matter of fact, had violated or failed to observe any of the rules or regulations of the Church applicable to and controlling this contract, then the plaintiff could not claim or insist upon his interment in this cemetery.

"No hearing whatever has been provided for or took place before the Vicar General, by whose order the interment of the remains in these grounds was forbidden, but he acted solely upon information which he had received from no directly responsible source, in reaching the conclusion that the deceased had forfeited his right to this burial. This was done according to his own testimony upon mere information, not a safe subject to be relied upon in any case for the determination of rights of property or contract, and the determination was made without any notice to, consultation with, or hearing of any person entitled to represent the deceased, or to controvert the correctness of the information received by this clerical officer. And under these circumstances the law will not permit a determination arrived at in this manner to forfeit the right which the deceased may have secured through this instrument, to burial in the consecrated cemetery of the Church."

Judge Daniels next takes up the testimony given at the trial in regard to McGuire's connection with the Anti-Poverty Society and Dr. Mcglynn. He says this testimony showed that the reports which were made in regard to McGuire "in this respect were of a loose and unreliable character," and could not legally have been the subject of binding action by the Vicar General." He continues:

"They were in no sense so authentic as to justify the conclusion that the deceased approved of the actions or expressions of McGlynn, or expounded any remarks or imputations made by him at the meeting in the manner referred to or at any other, and afforded no grounds of jurisdiction upon which he could legally act, and in declaring the right of the deceased under this record to have been forfeited by any misconduct on his part."

McGuire, Judge Daniels goes on to say, could not be deprived of the right of burial by the mere determination of the authorities of the Church that he had forfeited that right. The laws of the Church made the forfeiture of this right depend on some act of misconduct or some omission of an act required by the Church. The right obtained by the contract could not be taken away "merely by a dictum or decision of a member of the Church hierarchy." In this case McGuire has not been shown guilty of any such act as would take away the right of burial in consecrated ground.

The opinion concludes:

"No Catholic, whatever his standing may be, will be entirely removed from this danger if, upon mere report, such as may have occurred in this instance to be untruthful and unfounded, he can be deprived of burial in the consecrated ground of his Church by the action of one of its officials, indnced by reliance upon these reports."

Judge Barrett, in his opinion, deals exhaustively with ecclesiastical law. The receipt which McGuire received when he purchased the burial plot, he holds, gave him a mere license, which could be terminated at the will of the Church authorities, and was not in the nature of a contract. That such matters should be brought into the civil courts he thinks unfortunate.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt, in his opinion, concurring with Judge Barrett, says that he believes that whatever contract the facts proved have established is so vague that it cannot be enforced by any court.

MRS. FLACK'S NEEDS.

AN ORDER FILED ALLOWING HER ALIMONY AND COUNSEL FEES.

The order allowing Mrs. Mary E. Flack alimony at the rate of $30 a week, pending her suit against Sheriff James A. Flack, and a counsel fee of $500 to be paid to her counsel, Evarts, Choate & Beaman, was entered yesterday. Among the papers filed was an affidavit made by Mrs. Flack, in which she details the deception practiced upon her by her husband and her son. She signed at the request of her son, she says, a paper to which Ambrose Monell's name was signed, and which, as near as she can remember, stated that a separation was to be procured by her husband, and that she was to have a deed of the house on Fifty-seventh-street and $25 a week as long as she lived. After this she received $25 twice and $50 once, as she supposed in accord with the separation agreement.

After she knew of the decree of divorce she received $50 from Will Flack when she was visiting a friend in this city. She had no money, and did not know that by receiving the $50 she was prejudicing any of her rights. Will Flack had frequently promised to bring her the deed of the house, but had failed to keep his promise. When she had asked about it he had asked if she couldn't believe her own flesh and blood.

SECRETARY FOORD'S NAME FORGED.

The regular routine of business in the rooms of the World's Fair Committee on Site and Buildings, in THE TIMES Building, was rudely disturbed yesterday by the news that the name of John Foord, the Secretary, had been forged on a check for $62 50. The loser by the forgery was not Mr. Foord, however, but Mr. Cormisky, of 90 Prince-street. A young man named Richard J. Price approached Mr. Cormisky a few days ago, and representing that he was a bond clerk in the employ of the Committee on Site and Buildings, induced him to cash the check.

As Mr. Cormisky knew Mr. Price he paid over the money. The check went ultimately to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, on which it was drawn. It was returned with the information that Mr. Foord did not have an account there.

At the rooms of the Committee on Site and Buildings, Mr. Cormisky was told yesterday forenoon that no such person as Price was employed there, and, moreover, that Mr. Foord's signature was a clumsy forgery. All bills against the committee are paid in cash and not by check.

E. BERRY WALL'S OCCUPATION.

Evander Berry Wall, with his trousers turned up and an expression of infinite disgust on his refined features, was forced again yesterday to sit in the office of Referee W. H. Myer and answer impertinent questions relative to the alleged impecuniosity which renders him unable to pay the bill he contracted with Tailor Rook for fine raiment. Mr. Wall indignantly denied that he had any occupation or any visible means of support. During the past few months he had written a half dozen newspaper articles, for which he had received about $250. "Did I ever sell cloth?" in response to counsel. No, Sir; I did not. Yes, during the past Summer I told a firm that I would recommend their brand, for I thought it good wine, you know. Pay me for booming it? I did not boom it. I recommended it, and occasionally they sent me presents of a basket of wine. Once they sent me $100 to buy their wine with."

CHIEF CLERK RUSSELL RESIGNS.

Major S. A. Russell, chief clerk and storage keeper at Bellevue Hospital, has been persuaded by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to resign, and

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NOVEMBER LONDON GOSSIP

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW AND THE DAY'S POLITICS.

BARNUM'S CAREER OVER THERE—DUFFERIN FOR HOME RULE—CHICAGO AT WORK IN EUROPE FOR THE FAIR.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, Nov. 9.—A mild Autumnal day has been given to Sir Aaron Isaacs for his inauguration of the eighth century of Lord Mayordom, with just enough of gray haze in the air and enggeetion of stiokinese nnder foot to form a characteristio London background for hie pageant. The streets have been crowded for hours ae they have not been in years before on this annual November ehow, and the ecenee in the Jewisb quarters of the East End, which are all aglow with decorations, are said to show unparalleled popular interest and enthnsiasm.

Everywhere in the throng along the Strand and Fleet-street one heard expressions of regret from the populace that Mr. Barnum had not been allowed to contribnte to the splendor of the procession. It was the most elaborate of recent Mayor's processions, but everybody regretted the absence of tbe edncated giraffee and low-comedy elephante which at one time were expected to form part of the ehow. There was the more disappointment, as Mr. Barnum himself is not to be allowed to make any procession at all through the London streets. Partially to compensate him for this deprivation, the ancient ehowman was buttered all over with flattery at last evening's big banquet in the Hotel Victoria, when lords were as thick as blackberriee and the general gathering wae highly representative. The most of tbe speeches were in tolerable taste, but the final remarks by Sir John Astley, the notorious figure on the racing courses, who cannot speak ten words in public, mnch less in private, witbout profanity and obscenity, bronght the thing down to a very low level indeed. The bnrden of this ruffian's talk was drunken reiteration of insnlts to the Irish people and coarse jests npon Mr. Barnnm's marriage, neither of whicb disturbed the serenity of the showman'e emile.

There is a well-authenticated story that the whole liet of speechee was rearranged on Wednesday by Mr. Barnum, who wae so indignant at Tnesday's Democratio victories that he refused to reepond to the toast of America. He himeelf repndiated thie report to me last night, eaying that he knew nothing about politice, and voted only for "the greateet ehow on earth;" but as he coupled thie with a declaration that the banqnet was another eurprise to him, and he bad not the remotest idea who paid for it, the statement ie not altogether convincing.

That yonnger if not more active showman, Kaiser William, continnes easily to concentrate European attention npon himself. He is to meet both the King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria next week for a second time this year, and this adde freeh zest to the accnmulating rumors that the triple alliance ie menaced by internal as well as ontside perils. These reports, which started with Gladstone's attack on Italy's present unnatural political poeition, have become so numeroue and general that it is impossible to believe there ie no foundation for them. Certainly some new elements have been injected at some point into the problem of Europe's armed peace, and freeh and widespread uneasiness is a result. For one thing, Rnssia bae had euch astonishing emccess in raising her new loan of 80,000,000 ruhles among her own people by means of lottery enbscriptions amounting to thirty-one times the amount aeked for that the way is clearly open for her to get as mucb more money as ehe wants by extending the application of this new idea.

It seeme passing strange that nohodv in Rnssia had thought of tbie means before; but it is of more immediate importance that it has at last been thought of, and it is not surprising to learn that another lottery to raise $150,000,000 for military purposes is to be at once announced. If this also ie euccessful Russia will have triumphantly solved her one incessant chronic difficnlty—tbat of getting ready money.

Simnltaneonely with this moet vital newe there come circumstantial accounts of a further forward movement of Rnsian cavalry on the Austrian frontier, and a breaking out of a fierce quarrel between Servia and Bulgaria over the alleged shooting of a Servian peasant by a Bulgarian gendarme.

Bnt tbe real interest of tbe present moment centree in what England ie going to do. There is powerful increasing opposition here to her tying herself np to the triple alliance, or taking any etep unfriendly to France, and, moreover, tbere ie immense popular indignation at the behavior of the Germans in East Africa. When Parliament meets there will not fail to be weighty debatee on this whole enbject. No other nation for many years has offered England eucb persistent affront and provocation as Germany has been doing throughont thie miserable Zanzibar business, and the English people are thoroughly alive to this. When any news comee of the defeat or disaster to Capt. Wiesmann and his German buccaneers, it is received here with unaffected satisfaction. Even the tidings of Dr. Petere's massacre drew forth none hnt the most perfunctory expressione of English regret. These tbings are going to make it extremely difficult for Lord Saliebnry to avoid a rupture with Germany, and other changes are in the air whioh by midwinter may have largely altered the whole existing balance of alliances.

This African qnestion may easily become an issue of burning interest very soon. People just now are most occupied with tbe thrilling personal aspects of Stanley's rescue of Emin, and their marvelous return to safety; but, as Sir Samnel W. Baker points out in the London *Times* to-day, what it really means is that everything the English and Europe generally have done since 1861 in the distriot of the Nile basin has been completely wiped out by the victorious Arab slave hunters. It is impossible that Europe should acquiesce in this total humiliating discomfiture, and all the snake at the triumphant slave drivers have no notion of resting on their laurels.

It is clear enough that somebody has got to go and fight these fellows if the semi-civilization of Egypt, Tunis, and Algiers is not to be destroyed by a rising Moslem tide. Naturally the ohief responsibility devolves npon England, but she cannot go far in the matter without provoking both discontent at home and animositiee abread, of which latter ehe already has quite her full share.

I am informed ae a positive fact that Lord Dufferin, at the end of a protracted visit at Lord Rosebery's a while ago, gave in his explicit adhesion to the principle of Gladstone'e Home Rule hill, and as soon ae he has completed the short remaining term as Ambassador at Rome necessary to entitle him to a first-clase pension, he will make the announcement of his position. This will have a very striking effect both in Ireland and bere. Lord Dufferin'e eupport of tbe measure would be a tacit guarantee that be wae to go to Ireland as the first home-rnle Viceroy, and this would reconcile wavering voters hy tene of thoueande to the idea of home rnle. So evident doee this seem, that the leaders in the Liberal ranks say now that this coming session very likely will be tbe last in which the Irish battle will be fongbt in Parliament with the present party divieions and the accustomed party vehemence and bitternees.

I dare say rumors and perhaps even explicit etatements have reached America before this abont the extremely painful and revolting scandal whicb ie being unearthed here by the authoritiee, and which involvee a large nnmber of men in the highest circlee of English society. Thle numher is variously etated at from eixteen to forty, and the namee which are mentioned embrace even royalty. Tbe scandal ie analogons in character to tbat exposed in Dnblin Caetle four years ago hy William O'Brien. As in that case, some of the obscure parties to the crime have been arrested, and will apparently he brongbt to trial and pnniebed, bnt tremendous efforte are making to ehield the titled culprite from expoeure. Only one name of this olass, that of Lord Arthur Somerset, a Major in the Horse Gnards, and the third eon of the Duke of Beaufort, is given with certainty, and he wae allowed to get away.

Current rnmor eaye that Prince Albert Victor will not return from India nntil the matter ie completely over and forgotten, but there are certain stnbborn moralists at work on the case who profess determination that it shall not be judicially hurked, and the prospects are that the whole terrible affair will he dragged out into light. The character of the threatened disclosnree and the magnitude of pereonal Intereste involved may be gathered from the fact that a Privy Council meeting hae been held to discuse the enbject.

It may not be realized in New-York that Chicago, in her zeal to eecure the World's Fair, has sent an infinential delegation to England to organize English opinion in favor of their eite. Thie work bae been carried on very enccessfnlly among the members of the committee wbich managed the Englieh section at the Parie Exhibition. James Dredge, for example, the editor of *Engineering*, and the man most responeible for the splendid quality of the Englisb exhibit at Parie, has been, I find, converted to tbe view that Chicago ie the heet place, and I gather that the more active of his colleagnee ehare the opinion. Thie delegation is anewering the objection to the extra one thousand miles by a pledge that all the traneit of goode from New-York will be paid by the exhibition. A still more eubtle inducement ie held out, that if the fair be held in Chicago all the Congresemen of the Republican Northweet will combine with the Democratic Soutb to pass legislation which will allow the goode exhibited to be afterward sold free of duty, whereas if New-York ie selected no encb bill can pass.

Of course English opinion ie not primarily important, hnt as England will naturally contribute the largest outside exhibit and the greateet nnmber of visitors, it ie of the ntmost importance that her leading organizers shonld be intereeted and eympathetic. Chicago realizes this and bae acted upon it, but I get no bint of any similar step being taken by the New-York committee. Theee delegates, whose expensee are paid by the Chicago municipality, are now in Paris, but return here next week.

Little Switzerland preeerves a very delightful democratic simplicity in the teeth of her monarchial enrroundinge. Her Government requeeted France not to confer any decorationе npon even the non-official Swise exhibitors or attachés, inasmuch as such distinctions were contrary to the spirit of her Constitution, and all the Swiss citizens concerned are eaid to have acquiesced with perfect accord. The attitude of exhibitors from some other republics ie said to bave been quite different.

John Morley's "Walpole" in the English Stateemen Seriee is universally praised as one of the heet things he has done. In point of etyle it is certainly his finest work, and it ie easily the prize biography of the year.

Zola's new novel ie to be called "La Bête Humaine." It is a grim sort of expansion of the Jekyll and Hyde idea. With relentless realism, latent bestial instincts in man are stndied and depicted. The work was enggested by a murder in a railway carriage. Zola has worked into the background of the book an exbaustive treatment of railroad life and railroad questions generally. H. F.

A LUNATIC KILLS HIMSELF.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Charles Oser, a German lahorer, aged about twenty-five, committed enicide last nigbt by banging bimself in the lockup at Keyport. Oser came to Red Bank yesterday from Vineland, where he had been employed for some time. He was out of his mind and imagined that he had committed some crime and that detectives were upon his track. He went before Justice H. J. Child to give himself up. The Judge saw that the man was orazed, bnt did not detain him. Oser then went to Keyport, where he was taken in charge by the authorities and locked up in the lockup. He was found hanging in bis cell this morning. Oser told Justice Child yesterday that he had a brother living in Fourteenth-street, New-York, and that he was on his way there.

FOUND UNEXPECTED GAME.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 9.—While Frank Beers of Napanoch was hunting for squirrels and other small game in the woods near Honk Falls, on the Rondout Creek, north of that Ulster County village, yesterday, he saw a long gray animal leaping among the dry leaves. Before he could bring his gun to bis shoulder the game ran up a tree, and Beers saw that it was a catamount. He removed the light charges from his double-barreled gun, substituted buckshot, and soon brought the animal to the ground. When he trudged into the village with his "catch" over his shonlder he attracted much attention. The catamount weighed twenty-five pounds.

Change of Time.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

New schedule in effect Sunday, Nov. 10. See time table, this paper.—Ads.

UNWELCOME IMMIGRANTS

THE CASE OF THE IMPORTED GLASSBLOWERS.

A DECISION BY SECRETARY WINDOM ORDERING THEIR EXPULSION EXPECTED TO BE RENDERED SOON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—It seems altogether probable that the Government will soon take steps to enforce the return to England of the twenty-five glassblowers now employed at Ieannelle, Penn., and against whom the charge has been made that they came to the United States with the assurance of employment, thereby violating the contract labor law.

Secretary Windom has been looking into the matter and has obtained from his legal adviser a full opinion npon which the Government may proceed. As he is advised, the act of Congress gives the Secretary full authority to decide whether an immigrant is a welcome or an nnhidden guest of the Nation, and when a question is raised the law gives the Secretary discretion, for a year, to let a suspected immigrant remain or to send him away within that time. Further than that, the law gives bim opportunity to get over the matter of expense hy declaring that when vessel nwners bring laborers under contract they expect to take them back when denied entry or clearance.

The Secretary is now urged to arrest every one of the glassblowers as persons who have not really expected a legal landing in the country, and who must, as offenders against the contract labor law, be deported. They came in by way of Boston, and the intention is, if the view now entertained is carried out, to insist upon their return hy the line that brought them in. It is not complained that any of these men ere likely to become a burden npon the people or that they are generally vicious, hnt that they are here in violation of the Exclusion act. They are really in charge of Knights of Labor men, get the same wages that other Pittsburg glassblowers get, and came to the United States because they were offered wages sufficient to indnce them to leave home.

It is expected that the arrest of the men hy the United States Marshal will be followed by a writ of habeas corpne in behalf of the glassblowers. The Government is prepared to make its answer when the glassblowers ere brought into court on the writ. Some of the men may become witnesses for the Government to prove that the party was fully aware that the law was being violated and they were drilled so as to be expert in evading the questions of the Collector and knew that they were not entitled to immigrate with a certainty of something to do before they arrived. Will the Government suspend the law for those who become informers and allow them to remain, while it sends the others back to England?

Surgeon General Moore of the army, in his annnal report, calls attention to the large number of non-effective medical officers, which, he says, "is a snbject for greve consideration. The remedy for this evil is to be found in the retirement of those officers who are permanently disabled, in order that their places may be filled by effective men. This has been impossible to carry during the last twelve years, hnt the demands upon the retired list from other branches of the service seem to have been so great that so far nothing has been accomplished. I therefore nrgeutly recommend that this mnch-needed relief be asked for from Congress hy a bill anthorizing the retirement of those medical officers who may be found nnfitted for the performance of all their duties."

The Surgeon General recommends many improvements in the sanitary conditions of the various posts. At Fort Hamilton, New-York, most of the Garrison is quartered in casemates which are so leak thrnnghout that they are always wet and poorly ventilated and should be abandoned. The defects are glaring, and a radical change of some kind is needed to place the post in proper hygienic and sanitary condition.

At David's Island, New-York, there are 673 men, at least 600 of them being in dormitories having barely accommodation for 500, and much sickness at this post is attributed to overcrowding. Many serious cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, peritonitis, and erysipelas occur during the year. The water supply of this post is deficient. The cisterns at the officers' quarters are not large enough for the demand made npon them. The well water is wholesome, but not palatable, and the supply is nnreliable and not sufficient at any time. The supply system of New-Rochelle has reached a point opposite the island, and it is recommended that steps be taken to connect with the service, in which the water is pure and wholesome and the supply unlimited.

At Fort Schuyler, New-York, the barrack is unfit in almost every particular for the proper shelter of the troops. The building, originally constructed during the war for use as a hospital, is now occupied by three companies of artillery. The roof is leaky, the floors are sunken, the walls are badly cracked, and in places the plaster has fallen off, while the doors are warped and shrunken, and the windows fit poorly, allowing draughts of air to enter. It is not believed that the building can be put in proper repair, and a new building is recommended.

Upon the recommendation of the Naval Board on the Revision of Tactics Secretary Tracy has directed that each of the vessels of Rear Admiral Walker's squadron of evolution be supplied with the apparatus necessary for working Haywood's system of A B C night signaling. The system is to be given a thorongh trial on these ships, and if snccessful will be nsed on all the vessels in the navy.

The Treasury Department has under consideration a plan for a better supervision over foreign shipping arriving at New-York hy way of Long Island Sound. A special agent, who investigated the subject, reported that while he was unable to find any substantial confirmation of the report that extensive smuggling is carried on hy vessels arriving through the Sound, yet he is of opinion that, as a matter of precaution, one of the revenue vessels at New-York, formerly on duty in the Sound, should be returned to those waters, or that another revenue cutter should be assigned to board vessels coming in by that route.

The Inspection Board of which Admiral Jouett is President, made an examination of the Ossipee this week at the Norfolk Navy Yard. It reports that the vessel should be put out of commission, and that has been done. As to the future of the vessel, whether she shall be repaired or condemned, that has been referred to the Board of Bureau Chiefs, who will decide upon the subject next week.

The same board has been ordered to inspect the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Yorktown at New-York Monday, preparatory to their going to sea.

A VERDICT FOR MR. INGERSOLL.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 9.—The case of Michelson against Ingersoll, which has been occupying the attention of the District Court here for the past three weeks, came to an end last evening, with a verdict for the defendant. The circumstances surrounding the case were peculiar and sensational. The defendant is E. J. Ingersoll, President of the Hawkeye Insurance Company, and one of the wealthiest citizens of the State. The charge against him was that he had alienated the affections of plaintiff's wife.

Mrs. Michelson before she was married had been a domestic in the Ingersoll family for fifteen years. In the course of time Mr. Ingersoll's wife died and Mrs. Michelson took the place of housekeeper, which she held for a considerable time.

Michelson, the plaintiff, had been courting her, and it was soon announced that they would be married. Mrs. Michelson was possessed of a good farm and other property which Mr. Ingersoll had given her. It was brought out by the evidence that Michelson was a shiftless fellow, and that he expected his wife to support him. This she refused to do, and he began to abuse her. This came to the knowledge of Mr. Ingersoll, and he offered to take Mrs. Michelson in his family in the same relation she had so many years occupied. The offer was accepted. Hence the suit.

TWO TRAINS WRECKED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—The brakes on a Fifth-street cable train refused to work as the train was descending the hill between Delaware and Main streets this afternoon. At the foot of the hill the runaway train collided with an Eighteenth-street train on the loop. Both trains were wrecked, and the Fifth-street gripman, James Johnson, was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured. The conductor of the Eighteenth-street train was struck on the head and knocked unconscious. He was removed to the hospital, and is in a precarious condition. Four passengers were slightly injured.

The Cambridge, 5th Av. and 13th st., is a palatial hotel home, with all social conveniences. Guides and rooms at Tourist Bureau, Fourth ave.—Ads.

RETALIATION TALKED OF.

THE MEXICAN PEOPLE INDIGNANT OVER MR. WINDOM'S POLICY.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 9, via Galveston.—Reports are in circulation of impending measures of retaliation against Mr. Windom's policy, which has reduced the exportation of Mexican nres to the United States more than one-half. Notwithstanding the American Minister of Finance has announced that he reaffirms the rnlings of his predecessors regarding silver-lead ores, he instructs the Custom House Collectors nn the frontier to carry nut his regulations strictly, and this is exactly where the difficulty is, for it is impossible to follow his instructions without injuring the trade. It is said that this Government meditates placing a special dnty on American machinery, some reports placing the duty at 5 cents per kilogram, which would be almost prohibitive on the smaller and abeointely so on large machines, snch as steam engines, sugar machinery, boilers, &c.

If this is done, Mexico's growing needs for machinery will be supplied from France, Belgium, Germany, and England, and it is said that European influence has something to do with this contemplated action of the Government. The serious injury which such a discriminating dnty would effect may be realized when it is known that the importation of American machinery is now fully $5,000,000 per year. American machinery is preferred on account of its superiority, the nearness to the manufacturers if new pieces are required, and its cheapness. That Mexico would be justified in further retaliation is acknowledged by impartial people here, who nrge that Windom has dealt a deadly blow at Mexican mining interests in the Northern States.

An instance of bow Mexican public feeling has been wrought up by the extraordinary conduct of Windom is found in the defeat of the hill authorizing a concession on favorable terms to well-knowu American parties who were to establish silk mills here. The Government gave the American projectors a very cordial reception and the concession was framed to meet their wishes, but when the hill came up the other day in Congress Señor Bulnes made a strong speech against favoring American interests at a time when the American Finance Minister was destroying the great trade that had grown up under the sanction of his predecessors in office. The hill was then defeated. Everybody here nnderstands that the great mass of the American people are friendly to Mexico and desire closer trade relations, but nobody can understand why Windom is allowed to destroy our trade, and the opinion of American residents here is that he has played directly into the hands of European business interests here, and has served them as faithfnlly as if retained with an enormous fee.

The Pan-American Congress is regarded as a gigantic bumbug, in view of the unfriendly acts of the Administration at Washington. There is no existing treaty of commerce with the United States which would prevent direct retaliation, as the Washington Government has allowed the old commercial treaty to lapse and refused to enter on negotiations for another, although one is imperatively needed to protect the immense American interests here.

The French Government is behind a project for a permanent exposition of French machinery and manufactures here, a gigantic scheme to improve French trade.

LITTLE HOPE FOR GOODLOE.

SWOPE'S BULLET LIKELY TO DO ITS FATAL WORK.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 9.—The citizens bave been full of excitement here all day, and a constant stream of people has ponred in and ont of the Phœnix Hotel, to learn the condition of Col. William C. Goodloe, the wonnded politician who was shot hy Col. A. M. Swope yesterday in the Post Office here while the latter was being ont to death by Goodloe. Hundreds of telegrams have been received from all over the country asking about Goodloe's condition, and since noon all these dispatches were replied to in a more or less hopeless tone.

Shortly before 1 o'clock tha patient began to grow worse, and by 3 o'clock his condition was so serious that the attending physicians concluded to operate on him. They accordingly proceeded to do, and disclosed a dangerous state of affairs. The ball was found to have perforated the omentum and the bowels. The operation also showed that the sments adhesions had really formed, and the bowel wounds were closed. Of course, this indicated the patient's condition to be anything hnt favorable, and Dr. Connor, the Cincinnati specialist, gives as his opinion that Col. Goodloe will hardly recover. He stood the operation very well, and rallied considerably after recovering from the effects of the chloroform. The doctors find much difficulty, however, in getting him to sleep again.

Many of Goodloe'e friends from a distance are here, and the sorrow expressed over this horrible tragedy is well nigh universal. This morning at 10 o'clock the remains of Col. Swope, accompanied by a large nnmber of friends and his few relatives, were taken to Stanford, Ky., where they will be hurled alongside those of his mother to-morrow.

A few minutes after 10 this morning Coroner Deiph held an inquest to find ont how Col. Swope came to his death. Considerable evidence was adduced, but only three persons were summoned who saw the deadly dnel. The testimony of these showed that both men began to fight at the same time and that Swope's first shot wounded Goodloe and not the second one, as at first reported. Goodloe fought with a desperation scarcely ever seen, and one witness said he hoped he would never look npon such a conflict again. As Goodloe would drive his long bladed knife into his antagonist the latter would cry "Oh," "Oh," and he said, at least twice, "Help!" "Help!" All the time Goodloe was cutting him he was trying to get away, but he determined adversary, like his uncle, Cash Clay, would not let him go until he had virtually hacked him to pieces. Just as Swope fell Goodloe stepped to the door and with a wave of his hand exclaimed: "He bowed like a calf!"

It appears from the testimony that Swope's pistol fell from his hand in the early part of the conflict, as it was found at least twenty feet from where the last of the fight took place. Few of the public men now here care to be interviewed on the subject of the tragedy, but William O. Bradley, for whom Swope canvassed this State last year, is among the number. He gave the highest praise to Col. Swope and to Goodloe also, and said their loss would be one of the saddest blows the Republican Party in Kentucky ever had to bear.

A MINISTER DISAPPEARS.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The Rev. C. Hndson Smith, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, Dorchester, whose mysterious disappearance last Spring and snbsequent discovery in San Francisco and return to his pastorate in the Fall formed a fruitful theme for gossip and wonderment, has again disappeared without giving any intimation of his departure or leaving any clne by which to trace him.

On his return from San Francisco he spent a couple of months in the mountains and then resumed the dnties of his pastorate about Sept. 15, being apparently in the best of health and spirits, as well as deeply absorbed in his work.

Yesterday afternoon was the last time he was seen, and he was then making calls, hnt since then he has not been heard from. Temporary insanity caused by overwork is what his physician gives as the cause of Mr. Smith's departure, the insanity taking the form of a desire to get as far away as possible from fancied troubles.

One of the church officers states that Mr. Smith's pastoral work has been all that could be desired.

A BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.—A breach of promise suit has been instituted by Miss Mary Tart, a young lady of White Bear Village, against Dr. H. S. Romans, a promising physician of the same place. The parties have been residents there for a number of years, and are well-known both at the lake and in this city. The promise of marriage, as both Miss Tart and Dr. Romans admit, was made five years ago.

Dr. Romans has quickly decided by and the doctor failing to fulfil his vows and promises, the young lady has brought action for $5,000 as a salve for her wounded affections. She has gone further and garnished the doctor's money, $1,000 of which is in the Germanis Bank and smaller amounts in other banks.

Dr. Romans in his answer does not deny the promise, but he alleges that the marria e was not to be celebrated until he was in circumstances which would permit it. He is now handicapped by Miss Tart having garnished his money and he is unable to do anything.

BROKE THE THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Senator Stanford's filly Sunol broke the three-year-old record at the Bay District track this afternoon. She trotted a mile in 2:10¾.

A Check in Time Saves Nine.

Many people consider that hoarseness, coughs, and filling with phlegm cannot be passed away by themselves. Sometimes pneumonia, consumption, or threatening inflammation of the patient can be prevented if Sodan Mineral Pastilles are taken in proper time.

Dyed druggists in 25c. and 50c. per box.—Ads.

THE INCUBUS OF MAHONE

LIKENED TO A SPIDER IN THE PUDDING.

AN OLD VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN LAYS THE BLAME FOR REPUBLICAN DEFEAT ENTIRELY AT HIS DOOR.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 9.—Judge Robert W. Hughes of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, and who ranks as the leading Republican of this State, did not vote for Gen. Mahone for Governor at the election Tnesday, and some time before the election had declared his intention not to support "the pet of the Administration." THE TIMES'S correspondent to-day said to him that it was understood that he had expressed the opinion during the canvass that the Democratic majority would be very large, and asked him if this was a fact.

"I never expressed such an opinion for publication," was the answer, "hnt I always thought and sometimes said in private conversation that the majority could not be less than twenty thousand, and was likely to reach thirty, forty, or fifty thonsand."

"What were the grounds of that opinion?"

"I thought the canvass between my friend John S. Wise and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in 1885, brought ont the full strength of the two parties in a State election, and that Gen. Lee's majority of 16,000 might be safely taken as a basis to start with. I was certain that Gen. Mahone could not gain accessions from the other party, and, therefore, that on the party lines as drawn in the State election of 1885, the Democratic Party, assuming that a full vote would be cast, was sure of 16,000 majority. There were left for consideration therefore only two other questions, viz.: How many Republicans would refuse to vote for Gen. Mahone and how much could the Democratic Party, by energetic canvassing, enlarge its own vote? My conviction was that at least 10,000 Republicans would refuse to vote for Gen. Mahone, most of whom would decline to vote any part of the Republican ticket. I was sure that a good many of this 10,000, probably one-fourth of them, would vote against the General. Private information came to me from many sources that a decided percentage of the negro vote would be cast for the Democrats, and much apprehension was expressed lest, when colored people once voted the Democratic ticket in a State election, they would continue to do so in all elections as had been the case in Halifax and Charlotte Counties.

"However this might be, I was sure that at least 10,000 Republican voters, white and black, would decline to vote for Gen. Mahone, and that two or three thousand of these would vote the Democratic ticket. This reduction would swell the Democratic majority from 16,000 to between 28,000 and 29,000. As to the probable increase of the Democratic vote, I thought the obnoxious candidacy of Gen. Mahone would produce an increase very considerable—so large, indeed, that I for one did not put limit the number it would reach. I recollect that, early in September, I wrote a friend in Baltimore, in answer to a direct inquiry, that Gen. Mahone would probably be beaten by 50,000 majority, not much less."

"Then you think that the disaffected Republicans are increasing the necessary majority somewhere between 13,000 and 15,000?"

"That has been made perfectly obvious by the returns."

"You think, moreover, that the disaffected Republicans did not do much scratching with their ticket?"

"No; Mahone's name on it was a spider in the pudding. The voters had no disposition to nibble at the edges of such a dish. Most of them rejected the whole thing."

"Is it your opinion that the negroes who voted the Democratic ticket last week will continue to do so in future?"

"I can't speak with confidence. I hope they will. As long as the negro vote of the South is solidly Republican the so-called 'solid South' will continue. We can't overrule nature by appeals to reason or even to patriotism. As long as the negro vote is solid, the great mass of the white vote will be solid. It was an ill-advised step of the colored preachers to call upon their congregations to vote for either ticket as colored people. I wish the colored voters of the South could be divided on great questions of public policy and that we could be divided on great questions of public policy, and that we could all feel free to vote without reference to race. I do certainly hope that on National and State policy, at least, a large quota of the negro vote will continue to be cast with entire disregard of race affiliations."

"Do you think Gen. Harrison's administration gave aid and comfort to Gen. Mahone?"

"Oh, yes. Nearly all the appointments it has made in Virginia have been dictated or controlled by Gen. Mahone. This was well understood. This gave the nomination to the General at Norfolk, and by so doing this caused the Republican defeat in the election. This action of the Administration produced our defeat."

"Do you suppose the white Republicans who declined to vote for and those who voted against the General (I mean the 'kickers') could be counted on one's fingers?"

"Hardly. There were seven or eight thousand of them."

"Do you think the Administration will continue to place the Federal patronage in Virginia at the disposal of Gen. Mahone?"

"In the language of old Mr. Ritchie, who was my editorial prototype and predecessor in Richmond, I can only answer, '*Nous verrons.*' I feel no personal interest in the subject."

"What do you suppose will be the effect of the Republican defeat?"

"I fear my party will not recover from it in five or ten years. This is a long period to wait for one at my time of life, and I am much discouraged."

THE CREW PROBABLY LOST.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 9.—The vessel wrecked off Trinity Ledges, Yarmouth, on Thursday night is the schooner Annie G. of New-Brunswick, which sailed from New-York about a week ago with 190 tons of coal. She is now in charge of the steamer Alpha and a Yarmouth tugboat and is expected every hour. The schooner is floating bottom up. It is feared all hands are lost, as no news of their being taken off or getting ashore has been received.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Thursday evening six persons, representing four generations, left Newburg, N. Y., to locate in Nebraska. They were Mrs. Winans, aged ninety-four, her daughter, Mrs. Calyer; her grandaughter, Mrs. Galway, and three great grandchildren, the youngest being two years of age. Mrs. Winans goes to St. Paul, Neb., to end her days with her son Lemuel, formerly Street Superintendent of Newburg, who has resided there a number of years.

Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation announcing the death of State Treasurer William H. Hart, and directing that the flags on the State Capitol and other public buildings be displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral of the deceased and stating that the remains will lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol on Tuesday from 11 o'clock until 1. At the latter hour the funeral cortège will proceed to the Harrisburg cemetery, where the burial will take place with military honors.

When C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo visited his string at the Chicago Horse Show Friday, he was surprised to find that the long, flowing tail of Justina, one of the mare's chief points of beauty, had been docked by some parson. Mr. Hamlin is indignant at the outrage, and has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the miscreant.

The Maternity Society of the Church of the Transfiguration, incorporated at Albany a few days since, has these Trustees: George H. Houghton, Julia Harriman, Elizabeth Norcross, Marie C. C. Denslow, Jane B. Draper. The objects are to relieve the suffering and supply the needful needs of women under certain circumstances.

The New-York Outing Club, with headquarters at Bath Beach, New-Utrecht, has been incorporated to promote athletic exercises and sports. John A. Wilson, Edward L. Edmunds, Edward Mott Stone, William R. Demorest, Henry Gimpel, Max Rodt, George L. Lohsits, and Frederick W. Dashe are Trustees.

A double murder has just come to light in Clinch County, Ga. The victims were a man named Pace, seventy-eight years old, and his aged wife. The murderers are supposed to be negroes. The bodies of the murdered couple were found, horribly mutilated, in their house by neighbors Friday night.

Owing to rain yesterday but two heats were run in the 2:40 class for saddle horses at Roanoke, Ind. Beaumont beat Noble Dido and Maud beat Stubbs. If the weather permits the setter stake should be finished Monday, when the drawing of pointers will be made.

An east-bound freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad parted Friday night at Chickies and then collided with terrific force. Three loaded cars were hurled into the canal near by and their contents ruined and several other cars broken.

Frank O. Paul has been awarded $8,000 in his suit against the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. The plaintiff was a freight brakeman and was thrown from a train by a defective freight car and lost his right leg.

The Norwegian bark Aleyiva, from Perth Amboy for Copenhagen, which was picked up abandoned and towed to Philadelphia Sept. 16, was sold yesterday to C. M. Gregory of New-York for $3,050.

The funeral of Capt. Ellsworth, father of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, was held from his late residence and the Presbyterian Church at Mechanicsville, N. Y., yesterday afternoon.

Owing to the prevalence of diphtheria in Middletown, N. Y., the Health Board is taking every precaution to prevent its spread. The public schools have been closed.

The boiler of the tug Comet of the White Star Line of tugs exploded yesterday morning at Buffalo, N. Y., badly wrecking the boat and injuring two of the crew.

The Rev. Wilson Phraner, D. D., who was recently elected President of the Elmira Female College, has resigned on account of ill health.

AN EXCITING SESSION.

A BREEZE IN THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union resumed its sessions in Battery D Armory this morning. An assembly of about 3,000 persons filled the great hall. After devotional exercises the following telegram was read by Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, the Recording Secretary:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8, 1889.

Miss Frances Willard, President Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

The barroom license issued to Vice President Morton's hotel, the Shoreham, in name of James K. Kernan, manager, is the only one yet issued here. All other saloons since Nov. 1 are without license.

H. B. MOULTON.

"I rejoice," said Mrs. Woodbridge; "I rejoice in the fact that our Vice President is a law-abiding citizen, and I am glad to hear that he does not run a saloon without a license."

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa, the woman who represents the non-partisan element in the union, rose at this and demanded the recognition of the chair. She got the floor. "I wish to say there is such a thing as necessity," said Mrs. Foster. "A man or a woman must conform to custom and usage. The National Womans' Christian Temperance Union now in session in annual convention has its headquarters at the Palmer House. The Palmer House has a bar. It probably has the bar within its walls because it is a necessity. The union probably has its headquarters at a hotel where there is a bar because it is a necessity. We must also recognize that Vice President Morton has a bar in this grand new hotel because it is a necessity."

At this point Mrs. Foster was interrupted by a storm of "Noes." Miss Willard, in the chair, said there was no motion before the house and Mrs. Foster was out of order.

"Do I understand that I cannot have the floor to make my suggestion?" asked Mrs. Foster.

"Certainly you can have the floor, Mrs. Foster, but I did not understand that you had a motion to make."

"Then I will go on. I would suggest that it does not comport with the objects of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to make any suggestions to Vice President Morton."

"I think that I will ask the Committee on Resolutions to prepare a resolution to express the sentiment of the convention in regarding the saloon license taken out by our Vice President," said Miss Willard. "We have the information from Washington from the best of sources that he has taken out a license, and now we can express our opinion."

A motion was made to refer the matter to the Committee on Resolutions. It was carried almost unanimously. Various reports were read by national organizers who have been working during the last year in all parts of the country.

Late this afternoon Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa arose to a question of privilege. "I ask permission," said she, "to read this telegram which I have received from Gen. Nettleton. It directly and positively contradicts another telegram that has been read here to-day. It is a very brief telegram, and I will ask to have it placed on record."

Consent was granted by the convention and Mrs. Foster read:

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Battery D, Convention:

Miss Willard's accusation against the Vice President is without shadow of foundation. Mr. Morton personally denounced the canard through the newspapers last week.

A. R. NETTLETON.

Mrs. Foster asked to place the telegram on record as contradicting that from Judge Moulton. Miss Willard was disposed to permit the communication to go on record, and said that it was a just course to pursue, since both the gentlemen from whom the telegrams came were very honorable and truth-telling men. But before the necessary consent of the convention had been asked for, Mrs. Jones, a Philadelphia delegate, rose and objected.

"Whoever wrote that telegram refers to Miss Willard's accusation," she commenced. "What had our President to do with that telegram from Judge Moulton? Is it not time that my heart should fill with indignation—to hear our honored officer charged with falsifying? I, for one, will not vote to permit such a telegram to be on record."

Mrs. Jones's voice bristled with indignation as she spoke. Immediately after she finished there was uproarious applause, which boded no encouragement for Mrs. Foster.

"Miss President, Miss President," said Mrs. Foster, "I have not yielded the floor, and I wish to know whether this telegram is to go on record with the others."

"I would like to know," said Mrs. Jones in an ironical voice, "whether this telegram was prompted by somebody in the hall or was merely the happy thought of that Mr. Nettleton."

"I will say," said Mrs. Foster, "that I was completely surprised and delighted to receive the telegram. In all likelihood it was written by Gen. Nettleton upon reading the Associated Press report of Miss Willard's address. And now that the question is asked I would like to know who prompted that telegram from that Mr. Moulton."

Before this thrust could be returned a woman in the back part of the big hall moved to lay the whole matter on the table. The motion was put and carried by a tremendous chorus of voices. Miss Willard announced the result, and a sea of white handkerchiefs waved.

"I would like to know what is placed on the table," said Mrs. Foster, "as I do not understand that this telegram is placed on the table?"

"Yes," answered

THE CRONIN MURDERERS

NEW LINKS IN THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE FOR THE STATE.

THE PROSECUTION ELATED OVER THE DISCOVERY OF THE DOCTOR'S CLOTHES—CHEMISTS TESTIFYING.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The attorneys for the prosecution were naturally greatly elated today over the discovery of Dr. Cronin's clothes. "The case is as good as won now," was the general sentiment expressed. At the Criminal Court Building clerks stood around in little groups and discussed the matter, and hundreds of people thronged the corridors in hopes of in some way securing a pass into the court room and getting a look at the clothes and surgical instruments of the murdered doctor.

In a word, the sensational find of yesterday has increased the interest in the Cronin case threefold. State Attorney Longenecker, in an interview, said: "There is nothing new this morning, but there may be before the day is over, as Capt. Schuttler is working on yesterday's developments with his usual energy."

"What do you think of yesterday's work?"

"Very important, and very valuable indeed."

"What part of the case will it particularly affect?" "The case as a whole. If there was any doubt as to the identity of the body found in the catch basin, this will end all that. It dovetails with the other evidence. The discovery was made near where the body was found, the valise was identified as the one sold to the man J. B. Simonds, and many other little connecting links which I have not time to mention now will be established by the introduction of the dead doctor's clothing, instruments, &c. It strengthens the entire case, and, I have heard, knocks one scpe of the theories that were to be sprung by the defense."

"When will the clothes be brought into court as evidence?" "I cannot tell exactly, but some time next week, I think."

Mr. Longenecker says he feels greatly encouraged by the latest development. "Fortune does favor us," he exclaimed. "It doesn't seem possible that the case could develop as this one has. The succession of all these discoveries is wonderful. We have one long chain of evidence made up link by link, and it gets stronger every day."

Somebody is going to be called to account because the clothes were not discovered months ago. Capt. Schuttler was supposed to have thoroughly examined every corner in the vicinity of the place where the body and trunk were found—in fact, he was given explicit instructions by Chief Hubbard to leave no stone unturned to bring the clothes to light. In accordance with these instructions Dan Coughlin himself, Detective Lorch, and another officer were detailed to search all sewers. A great many catch basins were looked into, but Coughlin took good care that nobody went near the manhole of all manholes that should have been examined. He was the superior of his two fellow-searchers, and no suspicion was directed against him, because he didn't examine every catch basin along the Evanston road. Chief Hubbard will now want to know why, after Coughlin's arrest, these sewers were not re-examined.

Next week the clothing and other effects of Dr. Cronin found in the sewer will be introduced, and the fragments of evidence will be submitted. A dozen reporters, to whom O'Sullivan denied things now known to be true, may be called Monday. The prosecution will probably close its side of the case next week.

In order to show that Dr. Cronin was never killed in the Carlson cottage and that his body was never put in the trunk, the defense to-day contended that the ensanguined stains were made by blood taken from puppies. Besides being handy and accomplished murderers, the assassins were skilled scientists.

Prof. Walter S. Haines, Prof. Henry L. Tolman, and Dr. Seifeld to-day gave the details of their experiments with bloody samples from the cottage and the trunk and their examinations of the several samples of hair.

Prof. Haines, the Professor of Chemistry at Rush Medical College, described the chemical tests he made of samples in order to determine if the stains were blood. He did not attempt to discover whether the blood was human or animal, as chemistry does not go beyond the point of discovering whether or not blood exists upon or in a given substance. His testimony was given in a very clear and intelligent way, and the explanations of the scientific terms he used made everything clear.

Judge Wing endeavored unsuccessfully to show that Prof. Haines didn't know very much about chemistry. Prof. Tolman, the widely-known microscopist, had made examinations of the blood stains and the hair. The stains in the cottage and trunk were made by human blood. This he was positive of, not alone on account of the size of the blood corpuscles, but because he found in the cloth the fuzz which is invisible to the naked eye, and which exists only upon the skin of mankind. These minutes had been broken from the skin and left upon the wood by the flowing blood.

Mr. Forrest objected to this offending testimony because "it could be proved how the fuzz happened to be in the cottage." One sample of thirteen hairs from the trunk, and another of fifty-six hairs from Dr. Cronin's head had been submitted to him. These hairs were identical in color and diameter.

Mr. Forrest spent several hours examining Prof. Tolman and succeeded in showing that the professor was a thoroughly scientific man.

Dr. Seifeld corroborated every test made by Prof. Tolman. He also said that the one hair found on a piece of soap in the Carlson cottage was the same in size and appearance as the others contained in the samples submitted to him. Like the other experts, he gave the size and appearance of all sorts of blood corpuscles. These three experts are men whose scientific attainments are so well known that they are recognized as authority.

Mr. Forrest began his cross-examinations in the regular police court style, and attempted to show that the witnesses were hired hangiers, who didn't know what they were talking about. But he had encountered real experts; the more questions he asked the smaller he appeared, and finally disappeared altogether.

Mrs. Mandie Morgan, who is said to be an important witness for the prosecution in the Cronin case, was sandbagged last night by an unknown person, and as a result of the blow is now in a dangerous condition. Mrs. Morgan was returning from a visit about 9:30 last night. To shorten the distance she walked through the alley in the rear of the house. She had just entered the alley when a person closely wrapped in a heavy shawl stepped from a shadow of the building and dealt her a severe blow on the head. Had it not been for the roll of hair the blow would probably have killed her.

For nearly an hour Mrs. Morgan was unconscious. Upon recovering she described her assailant as a man disguised as a woman.

The matter of the application of Alexander Sullivan for release from the bail of $25,000 in which he was held by the Coroner in June last, pending the action of the Grand Jury for alleged complicity in the Cronin case, came up again before Judge Baker this morning. The State did not contest the motion, and the obligation was therefore discharged by order of the court.

A MYSTERIOUS ASSASSIN.

MORGAN CITY, La., Nov. 9.—The body of the desperado who committed the tragedy at Bayou Bœuf station Wednesday night was taken from Bayou Bœuf yesterday after dragging for it for some time. He had on a pair of dark striped trousers, heavy, double-breasted coat, dark-red flannel shirt, and no shoes; was about 5 feet 4 inches in height, weighed between 175 and 180 pounds, and was apparently thirty or thirty-five years of age. He had a heavy sandy mustache and dark-brown hair. On his person was found a love letter, written to him and signed "Amaline," bearing no date or place of mailing. Another letter, torn in fragments, and written with pencil, was in his pocket, but no other could be found. It, besides from a signature, which is in violet ink, "Mrs. A. R. Worts" or "Writs."

The weapon which he used was an ordinary penknife, the blade not being over two and a half inches in length. The knife was open when found on his person. A shot had struck him in the eye, penetrating the brain, and he was also shot through the lung. There were two large scars on his breast. There is nobody who has the least conception who the man was. The report that it was "Tim Toole," a former section boss, is incorrect. He is a stranger. How he came, or whence from, is not known. The wounded men are all doing well.

THE "NYPANO'S" EARNINGS.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 9.—The annual meeting of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio stockholders was held to-day at the office of President Whitehead. All the stock of the corporation was represented except five shares. The following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year: Charles F. Whitehead, New-York City; John Tod, F. R. Perkins, Fayette Brown, S. L. Mather, W. J. McKinnin, and Thomas Warner of Cleveland, J. M. Ferris of Toledo, F. A. Wheeler, and Simeon Perkins of Sharon; Henry B. Perkins of Warren, Lewis Miller of Akron, and E. J. Barney of Dayton. The board is the same as last year, except that W. W. Scarborough of Meadville, Penn., retire and are succeeded by Messrs. Barney and Simon Perkins.

President Whitehead submitted his annual report. It related to the improvements that have been made on the "Nypano" during the past year. In the aggregate the improvements made during the past eighteen months amount to $2,500,000. The earnings of the "Nypano" for the year ending Sept. 30, 1888, were $6,277,967; for the year ending Sept. 30, 1889, September earnings being estimated, $6,427,142; increase for the year, $49,175. The rental to the Nypano from the Erie of 32.5 per cent. of the gross earnings amounted to $2,078,831.

After the meeting the Directors and several other gentlemen dined with President Whitehead at the Stillman.

GUESTS OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE PAN-AMERICANS DESERT THEIR SPECIAL TRAIN AT LAST.

ALTOONA, Penn., Nov. 9.—It was with a feeling of genuine regret that the delegates, attachés, and, indeed, all of the members of the International American excursion party, awoke in the Pittsburg station this morning to a realization of the fact that they had passed their last night on the special train where they had found such comfort. Determined to make a proper appearance in the old Keystone State, brightened bunting was hastily but artistically draped about the engine, and the train of handsome cars, headed by Engine No. 1,053 as color bearer, made a very pretty appearance as it began to climb the western slope of the Alleghanies. A short stop was made in the early morning at Jeannette, where the delegates saw window glass made by the continuous Belgian process, blown into long cylinders, and cut up into panes.

Again the train sped on, and this time the route was along the Conemaugh's fatal banks and through ill-starred Johnstown, which seemed to be bravely struggling into a new existence out of its ruins. There was rain in the sky, and the heavy mists hanging low on the mountain sides gave a melancholy tinge to the scene which fitted well with the feelings of the party as they gazed upon the ruined homes, the uprooted trees, and the still apparent evidences of the devastation of the flood. Still onward and upward climbed the engine and its train around the great Horseshoe Bend and through the mountain passes until Altoona was reached. Here dinner was served at the hotel, after which the party was shown through the engine and car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and spent a couple of hours in seeing for themselves how 3,000 men can make 25 engines, 500 freight and 20 passenger cars every month, besides keeping up the extensive repair work of the system.

The delegates were much interested in what they saw here, and left Altoona in a driving rain for Philadelphia, where three days will be spent in viewing the industrial sights of that city.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The Pan-American excursionists reached this city on their special train at 10 o'clock to-night. Notwithstanding the fact that a heavy rain storm prevailed a large crowd had gathered in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and as the gayly-decorated train came to a stop the delegates were greeted with hearty cheers. The Citizens' Committee took charge of the party, and they were escorted to the Continental Hotel, where a number of leading citizens had assembled.

Mayor Fitler, in a short speech, welcomed the distinguished guests to the city. Señor Guzman, the Nicaraguan delegate, responded on behalf of the visitors. A pleasant feature of the arrival of the delegates here was the presence of the wives of a number of the party, who had come on from Washington this afternoon. Many happy greetings between husband and wife were exchanged at the station.

LISZT'S ORATORIO "CHRISTUS."

The seventeenth season of the Oratorio Society began at the Metropolitan Opera House on Friday afternoon with the public rehearsal of Liszt's oratorio "Christus." The concert performance took place last evening in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. Walter Damrosch, the young and enterprising conductor of the organization, was warmly welcomed on his appearance. The soloists were all in good voice and the chorus was out in full force. Altogether, the season began auspiciously.

One would gladly become enthusiastic in praise of a work whose theme is so inspiring and whose plan is so full of promise as Liszt's "Christus," but unhappily the promise does not find issue in perfect fulfillment. There are some high thoughts in the "Christus," notably in the setting of the Beatitudes, in which the baritone recitative is lofty in conception and detail and the choral part full of chaste ecclesiastical beauty. There is much pomp and circumstance in the orchestral exposition of the Adoration of the Magi, and some fruitful ideas in the Entry into Jerusalem.

But the atmosphere of the "Christus" is not inspiring. The prevailing mood of Liszt's muse is sentimental, and a pretty sentimentalism, finding its utterance in soft pastoral measures, is not the feeling that can move a man to weave a tone-poem out of the divine tragedy of Christ. After all is said and done, one's mind and heart go back to the sublime elevation of the Bach Passion music and cling there with a feeling of security, a certainty that this is praise and thanksgiving acceptable not only in the sight of man, but in that of the Son of Man.

The performance last evening was, on the whole, worthy of praise. The choral work was especially creditable to the singers and to the conductor. Great care was shown in the treatment of the leading, and some of the passages were sung with admirable effect. The chorus of the Oratorio Society would be benefited by an infusion of young blood, which would improve the quality of its tone; but as the chorus is the society and is a law unto itself, there does not appear to be any reason to hope for any too great eagerness in this direction.

The soloists were Miss Sophie Tranbmann, soprano; Mrs. Carl Alves, contralto; William Rieger, tenor, and William Sparger, bass. The principal solo work was that of Mr. Sparger, who acquitted himself creditably, but who cannot be said to have moved his hearers greatly. The orchestra did its work commendably, especially in the adoration episode.

NATIONAL GUARD DISCIPLINE.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Adjt. Gen. Porter has issued Special Order No. 194, which, among other things, contains the dishonorable dismissal from the service of First Lieut. John J. Ezenbeck of the Thirty-second Regiment without allowance of time he has served, and disqualifying him from serving in the National Guard for a period of five years. It appears by the certificate of Col. Louis Finkelmeire that Lieut. Ezenbeck was duly fined by a delinquency court, which fine he has neglected and refused to pay, and forty days having elapsed since the fine was imposed, on the application of the commanding officer of the Thirty-second Regiment, he was dishonorably dismissed from the service.

Special Order No. 195, also issued to-day, gives leave of absence for six months, with permission to cross the sea, to Major Frank Lyman of Brooklyn, engineer of the Second Brigade.

This order also provides for a general court-martial for the trial of Private Lawrence F. Mannay, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, and such other persons as may be brought before it. The court will convene at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Friday, Nov. 22, at 8 P. M. The detail for the court is: Lieut. Col. James A. Dennison, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. George T. Lorizan, Ninth Regiment; Capt. Washington Conant, Twelfth Regiment; First Lieut. Edward C. O'Brien, Seventy-first Regiment, and First Lieut. Oliver B. Bridgman, Troop A. Almet F. Jenks, Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade, is detailed as Judge Advocate of this court.

TRAINS IN COLLISION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—A collision occurred at the Seneca-street Junction this evening between train 103 on the Buffalo and Southwestern branch of the Erie and train 34 of the Erie, both passenger trains. The former pulled out on time, but stopped at the crossover a switch on finding the semaphore set against it. The Erie train followed five minutes later, also on schedule time.

Engineer Eggleston claims that he did not see the signal in time to stop, and as a result his train crashed into the rear of No. 103, ripping off the platform of the hind car. The collision caused great excitement among the passengers of both trains.

The only person injured was a Mrs. Blanchard of Niagara Corners, who had her face cut. Engineer Eggleston was allowed to proceed on his trip, but will be suspended by Superintendent Brunn.

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Experienced purchasers estimate that the value of selection from a large assortment of styles is worth 10 per cent. extra on the price.

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VISITORS AND PURCHASERS ARE EQUALLY WELCOME.

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47 AND 49 WEST 14TH-ST.

BALL PLAYERS DESERT

DALY AND DENNY LEAVE THE BROTHERHOOD.

THE WASHINGTON CATCHER SIGNS A CONTRACT TO PLAY IN BROOKLYN NEXT SEASON.

There have been two desertions from the ranks of the Brotherhood, and if the managers of League clubs are to be believed more will follow in a few days. The two referred to are Thomas Daly, the silver catcher of the Washington Club, and Denny, the Hoosier third baseman. The former signed a contract with the Brooklyn Club yesterday and will wear a Bridesroom's uniform next season.

It is said that Glasscock has signified a willingness to stay in Indianapolis and play with the club of that city. In this city Manager Mutrie says that he can get several of the old Giants at a moment's notice. Gore, it is hinted, is one of the men, but he refused to deny or affirm the report. President Ward was seen yesterday and he spoke as follows in regard to the rumored desertion: "It shows the desperate condition of the League magnates when they can start such rumors in the face of the mass of business transacted by the players in four short days. The new league adjourned on Thursday harmoniously and perfectly satisfied with the results so far obtained. The Players' League never was upon so strong a footing as it is to-day. The story about the desertion of Gore is absurd. The contract he has signed with us is an iron-clad legal one, and if he should sign any other contracts they would not be binding.

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement that any one of our players has signed with the League. The Committee on Organization was in session yesterday afternoon at the office of Judge Bacon, 100 Broadway, for six hours, and 400 players' contracts were sent out during that time. A contract was also drawn up by this committee which will be signed by the different corporations represented in the new league. A constitution and by-laws were also drawn up, to be submitted to the next meeting of the league in January. You can state that there will be a Players' League in existence next April, and also for nine succeeding Aprils, for the contracts bind the players to the new league for the space of ten years."

It was not known until late last evening that Daly had joined the Brooklyns, and Ward at the time of the interview was not aware of the fact. Daly is one of the best catchers in the country. He ranks next to Ewing. Last season he signed a contract with the Washingtons and could not be reserved. The Giants were looking for his services for next year. He made a record as a member of the Newark Club several seasons ago, and was engaged by Chicago. His made the tour around the world with the organization. Last spring he fell and Anson let him go. His work with the Senators last season was of the best possible character. Besides being a clever back-stop Daly is a first-class thrower, a hard hitter, a good base runner, and a capital general player. He is head and shoulders above any catcher in the American Association.

"I don't want to be called a deserter," said Daly last evening when spoken to in regard to the step he had taken. I attended the meeting of the Brotherhood and failed to see any of the cash spoken of. There was no money in sight, and I thought it advisable to join a club with a sound financial backing. Baseball is my profession and I have a family to support. The Brotherhood may be a good thing, but the state of my pocket would not allow me to take any chances."

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—Jerry Denny, the great third baseman, who is now engaged as a clerk in President Brush's clothing store, will not join the Brotherhood. He says:

"It appears plainly evident to me that it is the intention of the promoters of the Brotherhood League to feather their own nests and leave the rest of us, who have always suffered, to the same old condition. What do I know about this secret meeting in New-York except what I see in the newspapers, and how am I informed as to what benefit it proposes to bring me? Baseball playing is my business and I expect to make it pay me if I can. The reason I don't want to jump into an airy project at the sacrifice of what I now have. In other words, I don't propose to have a contract to play in Pittsburg or some such place, at a stipulated sum, thrust under my nose for me to sign, and then whistle for my pay. I propose to keep on in Indianapolis, where I now received the best treatment, and have every reason to expect its continuance. As I understand the scheme, I am not relieved of any of the burdens that are now placed upon me, but I am to be classified by some committee, and if I have always received $4,000 or $5,000 a season at no doubt the same old figure. I think all ball players should be given the advantage of transfers and entitled to a portion of the purchase money; that they should be allowed to make as much money as they can."

"Will Glasscock remain with the Brotherhood?" he was asked.

"I do not know, but I have informed him of my intention, and expect him here next week. I don't know what I will do for 1890 in the club will do, but my mind is thoroughly made up and I shall remain with Mr. Brush. I would be an ingrate if I did not."

"The Indianapolis Club was represented at the Brotherhood meeting, was it not?"

"Yes, Hasbrook, who, on all appearances, might as well have remained home. The idea of entering the presidency of the Brotherhood League to John Morrill after Al Johnson refused it shows how the back numbers propose to get in their work."

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The Boston Club has engaged Clark for next season. James McGarr, formerly of the Haverhill, Athletic, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Kansas City Clubs. He is a short stop.

"Why, it is only a question of time before the majority of the Brotherhood men come to their senses," said President Day last evening. "Denny and Daly have shown good sense by the course that they have adopted. No doubt I could have re-engaged several of my men, but I have never put the question to them. My honest belief is that the boys are beginning to see the folly of their ways and that they will come back to the fold in a short time."

RIVERS RAPIDLY RISING.

JOHNSTOWN THREATENED WITH ANOTHER FLOOD.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 9.—The rain for the past thirty-six hours has raised the rivers to the danger point, and they are overflowing their banks in places. At the stone bridge, where the railroad company is repairing the damage done by the great flood, the coffer dam was flooded and other damage done. The great piles of logs and trees which were left lying along the banks of the stream after the great flood are being carried down stream as the water rises. The temporary bridge across the Conemaugh at Cambria City has been carried away and travel out off between these points and Johnstown except by way of the stone bridge. Men are stationed at the other bridges to keep them clear of floating logs.

Wood dale is flooded, and some of the houses erected there since the flood have been abandoned by their inmates. The river is still rising.

READING, Penn., Nov. 9.—At 7 o'clock this evening the Schuylkill River at this point was seven feet above low-water mark, the highest point reached this season. As a result of last night's heavy rains, all its tributaries have overflowed their banks, and north of Reading hundreds of acres are inundated. The water is black. Many coal mines have been flooded and washed out.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 9.—This city is today experiencing another flood. Between 7 and 9 o'clock this morning the water in Green Brook rose fully five feet, overflowing its banks, carrying away the new bridge at Waterstreet, and destroying much of the work done since the floods of August and September. Fence rails and other débris floating down the stream bear evidence of the damage done by the high water north of here. Much anxiety is felt concerning the Jerseville dam, which was pronounced unsafe during the late flood. Tiers dam remains intact.

The heavy rains have caused considerable inconvenience in the meadow sections of Jersey City and Hoboken. The sewers proved inadequate to carry off the immense volume of water that fell, together with the floods that drained from the heights to the lands below. Terry, Adam, and Jefferson streets in Hoboken were completely flooded, the water washing over the sidewalks and filling cellars and basements. Rowboats and improvised rafts were called into use by scores of residents to purchase their morning supplies. In other cases women were seen paddling across flooded streets, in washtubs, or by using obsolete astilts. No serious mishaps were reported, but there was an almost universal feeling of insecurity and mistrust. The lower section of Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, was submerged to the depth of five inches near the ferry. A temporary bridge of planks was rigged up by Erie Railroad employes for the benefit of pedestrians. Large areas in the yards of the Central Railroad at Communipaw were also flooded, but no serious damage is thus far apparent.

INCENDIARY FIRES.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 9.—During the past three years incendiary fires have been alarmingly frequent in this city. H. S. Monk's carpenter shop was the last building to which the torch was applied. A young man named William Casey was suspected, and on being arrested confessed that he was guilty.

Casey has been liberated on $500 bail, furnished by his father, Andrew Casey. Armed with arson, he's free to New-England, where he was arrested by the police.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S PART IN THE PRESENT POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 9.—A well-known gentleman from Washington, who was in the city a few days ago, speaking of the Harrison Administration and the disfavor with which leading Republicans looked upon it, said:

"Mr. Harrison was probably the most thoroughly unpopular man in the United States Senate when he was in it, and that fact came near leading to a bolt of prominent party men after he was nominated for the Presidency. He was always very distasteful to Senator John Sherman, and when the news of Mr. Harrison's nomination came to Washington it was received by most of the public men of distinction in the Republican Party with a great deal of regret.

"The United States Senators who were in the city were troubled with deeper feelings than regret. Four of them met in solemn convention to discuss the situation, among them being William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire and John Sherman of Ohio. The question was brought up as to whether it were not better, in the interests of the Republican Party, to secure Harrison's defeat. It was generally conceded that if elected Mr. Harrison would involve the party in grave difficulties, by reason of his well-known obstinacy and disregard of the advice of his true friends. The only thing that prevented these Senators from bolting the nomination, or giving it only their countenances, was the fact that Sherman, having been a candidate and unsuccessful, felt bound to support the ticket. The result was that they decided to stand by the ticket; and though some of them old in a very perfunctory manner, Mr. Harrison was elected, and proceeded to make true their prophecies concerning what his Administration would be.

"Senator Chandler was one of the most earnest advocates of a bolt, but subsided with the rest of the party, and, though he worked very earnestly to elect a Legislature in New-Hampshire which would return him to the United States Senate, he did not turn his hand over for Harrison, leaving all that to his rival for the senatorship, Gen. Jacob H. Gallinger. Gen. Michener of Indiana can tell more about this secret conference of Senators, probably, than anybody else outside the conspirators themselves, as he brought the facts to the attention of several politicians in Washington at the time, and perhaps in that way helped to quell the insurrection started.

"Politically, New-Hampshire, at the present moment, though she holds no election for a full year, is one of the most interesting battle grounds in the Union. A variety of things conspires to make this true. The Senatorial fight of last June between Mr. Chandler and Jacob H. Gallinger is one of them. It left a good many wounds that refuse to heal. Gallinger's friends, in open caucus, charged Chandler with bribery of the most open kind. After the latter was elected he commenced a tirade of abuse against Gallinger in the Concord *Monitor*, his own personal organ and property, which he kept up incessantly against the advice of his best friends, and finally announced that he was going to unveil to the public gaze certain things connected with Dr. Gallinger's private life.

"The plucky doctor indefinitely one day outlined to a friend what he should do in case Chandler made such an attack upon him. He had certain knowledge of incidents in Mr. Chandler's career, it is said, which, in case he was attacked in his private character, Dr. Gallinger proposed to disclose. Whether that remark came to the ears of Mr. Chandler or not, no one on the outside knows. At all events the attacks upon Dr. Gallinger and his supporters ceased at once, and it was announced that Mr. Chandler was ill with Bright's disease and was going to Europe. The ventilation of Dr. Gallinger's private character, as announced by the *Monitor*, did not materialise and never will.

"There is no doubt Senator Chandler found he had carried his recriminations and attacks too far, and saw that their continuation would alienate from him the friendship of party men who had always supported him and make friends for Dr. Gallinger, who opposed him as a candidate for United States Senator.

"But New-Hampshire is an interesting spot politically, largely for the reason that the advance for Senator Henry W. Blair's seat in the United States Senate has already been begun. When Chandler and Gallinger were fighting for the succession last June it was openly hinted that the latter had the backing of the choral Dr. Gallinger, but there were no evidences that such was the case. Undoubtedly Gallinger expected some aid from Blair, but he never got it, unless the assistance of the latter's private secretary could be counted as such. So no one was much surprise when it is announced that Gallinger is a candidate for the Senate to succeed Blair.

"Unfortunately for the latter Dr. Gallinger is not likely to be the only candidate against him. Ex-Gov. Person C. Cheney of Manchester, the wealthy paper manufacturer and philanthropist, though not yet in the field, undoubtedly will be. His great popularity and his ample fortune render him a dangerous rival to Mr. Blair, who has been for some time a mystery to New-Hampshire people. It cannot be said that he or his hobbies are any more popular in this State than they are in other States. Some of his friends, it is true, assert that he is unpopular simply and solely for the reason that he is twenty years ahead of those in which he lives. He will linger and cheny laying pipes to succeed him, however. Mr. Blair will oced all the time he has got ahead of the world in mending and minding his political fences in the State.

"New-Hampshire is naturally a Republican State by very large majorities. Next year the chances are ten to one that it goes Democratic and elects not only a Governor and Legislature, but also two Congressmen of the Democratic faith. New-England in self-protection is being rapidly forced into the Democratic column."

A LARGE HARDWARE HOUSE FAILS.

PARIS, Texas, Nov. 9.—The Lyon-Thomas Hardware Company made an assignment tonight. L. P. Harrison is named as assignee. Following is a list of preferred creditors: Farmers and Merchants' Bank, $41,648; Paris Exchange Bank, $6,708; T. R. Harrison, $4,213; Phillips-Burtorff Manufacturing Company, $878; Mannings, Bowman & Co., $1,522; Peoks, Shaw, Wilcox & Co., $2,084; S. Waterberry & Co., $28,649; Meridian Cutlery Company, $2,130; Superior Wire Company, $2,367; William Rodgers Manufacturing Company, $2,169; Keeler-Smith Cutlery Company, $2,850; Hastings Hardware Company, $2,092; aggregating $98,608.

There are other creditors which will swell the gross indebtedness to over $100,000. The stock, fixtures, and other property covered in the deed of trust will bring $75,000. This was one of the largest hardware houses in the State and had been doing an extensive jobbery trade in North and East Texas and in the Panhandle.

The failure is a great surprise. Bad collections are assigned as the cause of the failure.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—In the United States Court this afternoon Judge Brown rendered a decision appointing Watson H. Brown of New York Receiver of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad. The action was taken in a suit wherein Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was solicitor for complainant and involving the sum of $228,476 25. The road begins at Cincinnati and runs north, striking into Southern Michigan at Addison, about fifty miles northwest from Toledo, thence running still in a northwesterly direction to Allegan.

SUICIDE OF A DENTIST.

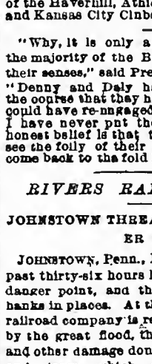
A. Barrett Ackerman, a dentist thirty-four years old whose home was at 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street and his place of business at 501 Sixth-avenue, killed himself at his residence by swallowing a dose of cyanide of potassium. Ackerman made an attempt on his life in April last by shooting himself after attempting to shoot a girl to whom he was engaged in marriage.

Coroner Schultze took charge of the case, and will hold an inquest to-day.

DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 9.—Diphtheria has broken out in the Children's Home and the County Almshouse. Ten deaths have occurred in the former institution and five are now ill with the disease. A child of E. Breedt, an employe of the Hazel Glass Works, this place, was buried yesterday, having died the day before with diphtheria. Three other children are seriously ill.

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ALASKAN GOLD STORIES

PLENTY OF PROSPECTORS BUT LITTLE DUST.

TALES WHICH ARE NOT WORTHY OF BELIEF—NEED OF OFFICIAL EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS.

SITKA, Alaska, Oct. 16.—With the exception of a few missionary stations on the lower reaches of the Yukon River, there are practically no permanent settlements in the great valley of that stream, and no very accurate reports of explorations have yet come to light. Last October the United States steamer Thetis brought sixty-three Yukon miners from St. Michaels, who had entered the valley by the way of the Chilcat country and spent two seasons prospecting for gold. A few of them, when they reached Sitka, had gold dust, but the greater number were destitute and dependent upon the Thetis and its officers to bring them back to civilization.

They were here two weeks, before getting away on the mail steamer, and I had a fair opportunity to talk with each one of them. Their stories did not by any means correspond with and corroborate each other. For instance, one man who was reared in the most fertile part of Missouri, and claimed to be fully acquainted with the soil and climate most favorable to the successful raising of cereal crops, insisted that the soil and climate of the Yukon Valley, in great part, were especially adapted to the raising of abundant wheat crops, and that the region would prove finally the granary of the world. Others with equal opportunities for observation contended that the severe Winters, when the mercury sinks to 40° or 50°, and the ground remains frozen to within a few inches of the surface in midsummer, preclude the idea that the valley can ever be made to grow wheat, though an abundance of grass is yielded during the short season for growing crops of any kind.

It is a fact that there is gold in placer deposits in the Yukon country. How much, and whether it will attract great numbers in search of it into that region, is not yet known. Some of the miners who came out of the country last year, and were brought down by the Thetis, wintered at Juneau, and early last Spring fitted out with hand sleds for the transportation of a year's supplies, crossed over again by the way of the Chilcat pass at the head of Lynn Canal. A glean of intelligence in regard to the gold prospects in that country has just reached me. Frank Carter, who was one of the early pioneers in gold prospecting at Juneau, in Southeastern Alaska, and who is an expert placer miner, not only here, but in the Cassiar region of British Columbia, went into the Yukon country by the way of Chilcat in 1887. He eventually reached St. Michael's, above the mouth of the Yukon, where he found a steamer of the Alaska Commercial Company, and by that means has reached Southeastern Alaska again. He reports that during the Winter of 1888-9 120 men wintered at a place called Forty-Mile Creek and 31 at Stewart River toward the head waters of the Yukon. A gold hunter, as a general thing, is either extraordinarily enthusiastic, bordering on fanaticism, or painfully despondent. Carter seems to belong to the former class, which is by far always the most numerous in any mining camp. I give his statements for what they are worth.

He says on Forty-Mile Creek the Winter a large number of the miners put in the time by taking out the frozen gravel and putting it on the banks to thaw out in the Spring and be washed for the gold. He states that all who put in their time in that way realized considerable gold dust, some making as high as $3,000. He also reports that a company of Frenchmen who thawed out gravel cleaned up in the Spring 1,000 ounces to the man. He reports that on Stewart River the yield has been about 50 cents to the pan. The large party that came down on the Thetis from St. Michael's last Fall spent nearly two years both on Stewart River and at Forty-Mile Creek, and their accounts were far from being the gross exaggeration of Carter. He himself has brought no glittering evidences of the amazing richness which he reports, and even evinces no disposition to return to that country for a reaping of the rich golden harvest which he represents as awaiting nerve and enterprise to reach it.

Among the sections of that country reported as being rich in placer gold was the alley of the Tannah. A party headed by Mr. Dinsmore of Juneau went into that valley last year and prospected very industriously and patiently, but utterly failed to find any ground which would justify remaining, and crossed over to the valley of the Koskowim, but nothing has since been heard of them. A man named Harper, who was trading at mining camps, has established a trading post on the Yukon at the mouth of Pelly River. If there is gold enough in that country to justify miners in staying in the Yukon Valley this will be a great boon to them. Hitherto they have been compelled either to drag one or two years' supplies across the mountains by the way of the Chilcat Pass to the head of the Yukon, and thence down the river, a thousand miles, or when they fell short were obliged to go to St. Michael's, in Behring Sea, to obtain supplies from the Alaska Commercial Company. The old Hudson's Bay trading post of Fort Yukon has been abandoned.

The Protestant Episcopal Church maintains a mission station among the natives at Anvik, and the Roman Catholic Church, under the supervision of Bishop of Vancouver, maintains a similar establishment on another part of the river.

The Alaska Commercial Company has no contract relations with the Government outside of the seal islands of St. Paul and St. George in Behring Sea. It, however, maintains trading stations at many points in Western Alaska, and by reason of its steamers and superior facilities is enabled to support a monopoly with the natives, not only along the coast and among the islands, but of the Yukon and inland from St. Michael's. The company has no establishments east and south of Kadiak. The fur trade of Southeastern Alaska is divided up among numerous individual traders; and, the fact is, the entire traffic does not amount, in the aggregate, to more than $60,000 annually in the latter part of the Territory. The company has put a small steamer upon the Yukon River for the convenience of its business, and this will soon tend to aid in the development of whatever prospects there are in placer gold mining of the country.

The boundary line between the British possessions and Alaska in that quarter has never been determined. Serious disputes now arise in consequence. The Canadian authorities, claiming jurisdiction, endeavor to exact large fees for miners' licenses. Ill-advised persons who go into that country, unused to such exactions from their own Government in the placer gold fields, protest against it and assert that Canada has no right to such a tax because the gold field is within the limits of Alaska. No part of the boundary between the two countries from British Columbia, on the south, to the Arctic Ocean has ever been run. In the settlement of that question between Great Britain and Russia in 1824 it was declared to run from the head of Portland Channel along the crest of the coast range to the vicinity of Mount St. Elias, and thence, in a direct line, to the frozen ocean. This makes Southeastern Alaska a strip of rugged mountain country, no the mainland, about ten marine leagues in width. The treaty between Russia and the United States of March 18, 1867, by which we acquired Alaska, describes the boundary in conformity to the treaty of 1824. Estimates have been submitted, both to the Dominion Parliament and to Congress, of the expense of making the survey, and the lowest amount, on either side, is about a million and a half dollars, with the understanding time fixed in which to conclude even provisional work three years. The cost and difficulty have deterred the authorities interested from taking any further steps. One who has never seen Alaska can form no idea of the difficulties of the undertaking. It is no departure from the truth to say that no undertaking of a similar character could present a fraction of the difficulties which will be encountered when it is once undertaken.

It is due, however, to the people of the United States, whose money has been paid for the acquisition of Alaska, and whose property is, that the Government should undertake some definite exploration of the Yukon Valley. It might be done under the supervision of intelligent, competent, and trustworthy army officers. The United States has owned Alaska for more than twenty-two years, yet the people generally know less of it than they do of the climate and resources of Siberia.

Whether Western Alaska will ever prove a wonderfully rich gold field is a problem yet unsolved, but this thing is quite certain, and that is that the coal deposits along the coast in that portion of the Territory are of vast extent. Even in that respect no definite exploration has been made under governmental auspices. It has been left to private enterprise so far to make any show of development or to demonstrate the practicability of these rich resources.

CAPT. JOHN B. VAN DE WIELE.

Capt. John B. Van De Wiele, who died last night at his residence, 21 East One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, was a native of New York, and was well known in army circles. He began his services in the war of the rebellion as a Corporal in the Eighth New-York Militia. Nov. 1, 1861, he was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Fourth New-York Heavy Art

BISMARCK'S MANY PLANS

FROWNING ON ONE OF AUSTRIA'S SCHEMES.

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE WITH KALNOKY—THE EMPEROR AND THE SULTAN—SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY.

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BERLIN, Nov. 9.—First among the present results of the Bismarck-Kalnoky conference, and the Kaiser-Sultan interviews, is the suspension of the Austrian project for an official recognition of the Bulgarian Government. Semi-official reports of the meeting of Count Herbert Bismarck and the Grand Vizier state that the latter declined to advise the Sultan to recognize Prince Ferdinand, without material guarantees of the support of the dreibund if Russia attacked Turkey on the Armenian frontier or at any other point. The Grand Vizier further declared that Turkey had as much to fear from Austria as from Russia, and she could not forward the Kalnoky policy unless she obtained an equivalent.

The attitude of the Porte appears to have confirmed Bismarck's opposition to intervention in favor of Prince Ferdinand. Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, approved the Kalnoky project, but the insistence of the Chancellor has overborne both. Official circles in Vienna are sore over this check to Austrian diplomacy, and attribute Bismarck's action to promises which he gave the Czar while the latter was in Berlin. The official belief here is that the Chancellor resisted Kalnoky because he was averse to a measure which was likely to produce acute agitation in the Balkans. The recognition of Prince Ferdinand is therefore indefinitely postponed.

Just before leaving Constantinople, Emperor William had his longest conference with the Sultan. Said Pasha and Count Herbert Bismarck were present. After the conference Count Herbert visited the English Embassy, meeting Sir W. A. White, the British Minister, and Sir Edgar Vincent, with reference to the Anglo-Turkish negotiations over the conversion of the Egyptian debt and the continued occupation of Egypt. The Emperor appears to have urged the Sultan to cultivate an alliance with England, as liking Turkey to the dreibund. The exchange of views by the two Monarchs is certain strongly to influence the policy of the Porte, though no hard and fast agreement ensues.

The imperial itinerary homeward includes a stop at Corfu and a visit to the Empress of Austria, who is sojourning there, and thence to Venice, where the municipal authorities are preparing a gorgeous sea fête, comprising a fleet of steamers, richly-adorned gondolas, and an illumination of St. Mark's and the Grand Canal. It will be a thorough old Doge-time celebration. King Humbert is expected in Venice, and both monarchs will go to Monza. After meeting the Emperor of Austria at Innsbruck, the imperial party is timed to reach here Saturday. Emperor William will then conclude his series of visits to the sovereigns of Europe with two additional visits to the allied monarchs as a demonstration. His interviews with the other monarchs had for their sole object a solidification of the dreibund.

Count Herbert Bismarck during his visit to Pesth had a conference with several of the Hungarian Ministers regarding the projected zollverein.

The Chancellor softened Kalnoky's repulse on the Bulgarian settlement by holding out hopes of a renewal of the commercial treaties in 1892, on terms favorable to Austria and Hungary. Meanwhile a zollverein of the three powers is considered here as chimerical. The subject was not seriously discussed at Friedrichsruh.

The commission on the Socialist bill is expected to report against permanency for the measure and in favor of prolonging its operations a period of three years. Of the seven country-sight members of the commission there is no Socialist representative. According to precedent no group having less than fifteen members ought to be represented on a commission. The Socialist group has only eleven members. The Progressists offered the Socialists two seats, but Herren Bebel and Liebknecht declined the offer, on the grounds that the whole bill was unacceptable and that they would not assent to the commission.

A section of the Socialists resent the interference of the refugee committees of London and Paris. Influence from London hastened the retirement of Herr Tutzauer, the accepted candidate in the Berlin Second District, in favor of Herr Janiszewski, the nominee of the *Social Democrat*, now published in England. The home committees advised the foreign committees to refrain from interference.

The Socialists have decided upon a general cessation of work May 1, to make a demonstration in favor of eight hours' work per day.

A dispatch to the Emin Pasha Committee from Zanzibar throws doubt on the report of the murder of Dr. Peters. An untrusty Arab brought the news of his death. Capt. Wissmann attacked Saadani and captured the place after a slight resistance from the slave dealers. This is the fourth time Capt. Wissmann has taken Saadani. There is an uneasy suspicion that the strength of the enemy is unbroken.

The Foreign Office has protested to Lord Salisbury against the Niger Company levying customs.

After a fierce debate, which lasted three days, in the Bohemian Diet, over the crowning of Emperor Francis Joseph as King of Bohemia, a motion of the young Czechs in favor of an address to the Crown praying for his coronation and the re-establishment of autonomy was rejected by a vote of 46 to 37. Throughout the debate Prince Windischgraetz was the only member that spoke in German. Repeated outbursts by the excited spectators caused the President to clear the galleries.

Gen. Stockmayr, a Waterloo veteran, is dead, at the age of ninety-six years.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—At a meeting in the Guildhall to-day Lord Salisbury delivered an address in which he congratulated the country upon the splendid expansion of its trade. The disputes between labor and capital, he said, were regretful, and he warned the labor agitators that they undertook a grave responsibility. He was glad to be able to affirm that Ireland was progressing. Prosperity was increasing in that country, disorder was vanishing, and there was every prospect of a permanent settlement of the burning questions between the two countries. No members of the Government indulged in wild theories of home rule, but were ready with a practical policy which would satisfy the country.

Referring to Egypt, Lord Salisbury said that the policy of the Government remained unchanged, and it would enable that country to protect herself against all attacks, which at present she was unable to do without British assistance.

The difficulties in Europe, he declared, appeared in be tending toward a peaceful solution. All the great powers were desirous of avoiding a conflict.

NO FAVOR FOR BOULANGISM.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Boulanglet organs announce that a demonstration of Boulangists will be made in the Place de la Concorde Tuesday next. The participants in the demonstration will proceed in a body to the Chamber of Deputies and enter a protest against allowing M. Joffrin, who was Gen. Boulanger's opponent in the Montmartre District, to take his seat. They will call the attention of the Chamber to the papers at last, the fact that M. Joffrin, who was declared elected, received only 5,500 votes of the 14,200 cast. Boulangist delegates will also visit President Carnot and make a similar protest.

The authorities have issued an order prohibiting the holding of the proposed demonstration.

PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA.

LISBON, Nov. 9.—Dispatches received from Lieut. Cordon, leader of the Portuguese expedition in the Zambesi countries, assert that the chiefs of the Mashonaland tribes in the Valley of the Pauhanne and the regions drained by the Umfuli and Sanhatte Rivers, and generally in all the territories up to latitude 20°, acknowledged allegiance to Portugal. On the way southward from Zumbo the expedition passed through districts in which were found the ruins of old Portuguese forts and mines.

CONCESSIONS TO STRIKERS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The threatened strike of coal miners in Fifeshire, Scotland, has been averted, the mine owners having granted the men an advance of 12½d.

At a meeting of the master lightermen today it was decided to concede the demands made by the strikers.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The British steamer Queensmore, Capt. Trenery, from Baltimore Oct. 26 for Liverpool, before reported sunk off Mizen Head, Ireland, after having been on fire, had been burning since Monday. She was abandoned off Three Castle Head, near Crookhaven. Her upper deck stalls floated ashore with five bullocks, and boats rescued twenty more head of cattle. A portion of the cargo is salvable.

ROME, Nov. 9.—Advices from Shoa concerning the burning of Gondor, the capital of Abyssinia, state that during the absence of Negus, King Menelek's General, the dervishes set fire to and burned the city and massacred the garrison. Upon the return of Gen. Negus an engagement took place between his forces and the dervishes, which resulted in the defeat of the latter.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 9.—The condition of the King of Holland has greatly improved. He is able to transact state business, and every day he goes out driving. Sunday last he attended church at Apeldoorn.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—An earthquake occurred here to-day. No damage was done.

GLIMPSES OF NANTUCKET.

One of the principal attractions at Nantucket is the museum, a little distance from the main street. It is a majestic old building more than one hundred feet deep, three stories in height, and about sixty feet wide. Nantucketers point it out to the Summer tourist with pride and tell you that within its hallowed walls are contained the "curies," that is, curiosities that were brought by whaling Captains from far-distant shores. The entrance fee is 25 cents for a full examination of the place; 10 cents will admit one to the central hall, in which are stored the chief attractions.

It must be confessed that there is something of the dime museum about this repository of foreign marvels. For these are not unlike many of the pieces on exhibition in the Bowery, albeit they are of better make and rarer specimens. Still, the New-York boy who has ever visited the museums recognizes at times old friends in elephant's tusks, Japanese weapons, South Sea Islanders' clubs, garments from the Indies, shawls, boxes of strange design, teeth and vertebræ of sea and shore monsters, pictures on bone, sandal wood, ivory, and other materials; flying fish, sharks' remnants, queer things in glass cases, models of famous whaling vessels, constructed by sailors on long cruises; singular specimens of shells, tools, clothing, and the anatomy of creatures of the Oriental, oceanic, and Occidental animal and ornithological kingdoms; birds' wings, alabatross peeches made from the skin or webs of the southern sea birds' feet, and thousands of trifles too numerous to detail and too insignificant to describe, but all of which furnish the material for the lecture by the old salt whose duty it is to answer questions, and all of which affords infinite delight to the children, nurse girls, and adults from the Western States far distant from the mighty ocean.

In this repository of the Nantucketers' treasures many visitors while away the hours of a dreary morning. But as there are really no very dreary mornings in Nantucket in the Summer time, the visitors have to find some other excuse for going to the museum. This is not difficult, as every John who has you in tow or in his vehicle invariably suggests the museum as one of the first places of call the day after you arrive on the island. To most people, who have fled from great cities this is a bore, and the museum is a failure. But they find ample compensation when they reach a few minutes later, the old windmill on the loftiest eminence on the island, overlooking the quaint old town.

If there is one thing in the world in which Nantucket may be said to excel its sister islands in the Vineyard Sound it is in the matter of drives to odd relics, old buildings with histories of early settlers, and over broad sandy beaches, which stretch for miles along shore, and across the bosom of which large white-crested rollers chase each other continuously. Probably the finest surf on the coast tumbles in upon the shores of Nantucket. At Sconset it is simply superb, and people frequently amuse themselves by sitting all the afternoon hip deep in the soft white sand to watch it. It must not be understood from this statement that there is no other kind of recreation at Sconset, or that there is a dearth of pastimes. On the contrary, it is a paradise for women and children.

There are dozens of ways for killing time for the indolent—time—and everybody who comes to Sconset finds before a week that the days are too short and the nights not half long enough. In other words, the sun goes down too early on the outdoor sports and rises too early for the sleepers, who have succumbed to the delicious narcotic of the atmosphere. This inducement to slumberis ose of the blessings of Nantucket, and to it may be attributed the proverbial longevity of the natives.

The village of Sconset is situated on a bluff about forty feet above the beach, which stretches like a great cream-colored girdle 100 feet wide around the island, pinned at it were to the dark waist of the place by the lighthouse on Sankety Head. This is the special admiration and wonder of the youngsters who dwell in the cottages on the emerald-crowned bluff, as they watch it after nightfall twinkle and flash at intervals of a minute to warn mariners of the proximity of the "Shoals." There is fine fishing off the light and, indeed, along the shore, from which in Summer daring, "shades" and adventurous "fair" push off in "cories" to catch bluefish. This, however, is the lowest place for visitors to fish. They seek and find great sport down at "Nantucket City." Mark you, the natives draw this distinction between the town and the country, as they term Sconset, which, so far as the Coffins, the Mays, and other aristocrats of the place are concerned, had no position or recognized existence previous to 1883, when some of the "best people" went down there for a breezy resting place where they could commune with saline nature and forget business, crowded streets, bank ledgers, coupons, and stocks.

There were then, it is true, about sixty houses, great and small, all told, without much attempt at ornamentation, but built for comfort and competent shelter. They stand to-day, as they did then, without a coat of paint, long, low, weather-beaten structures, moss-grown and uninviting on the outside, but furnished snugly and as neat as wax on the inside. These pieces rent for more than $500 a season, just as they stand, to people who seek not

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A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 10, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain.

Mr. CLARKSON, the "Administration headsman," is quite sure that prohibition killed the Republican ticket in Iowa. He was equally sure up to Saturday before the election that it would save it. He is confident now that the tariff was not at issue, and that the farmers did not vote on that question. But before the election he prayed them to vote upon it, and declared that it was at issue. However much consolation he may now get from eating his own words, it must be purely personal; he cannot expect clear-headed politicians of his party to regard his *ex-post-facto* reasoning with any satisfaction. But there is one question on which he could throw much light if he chose, and that is: How did the Post Offices help the party, not only in Iowa but in Ohio and in Virginia, and even in Massachusetts, where it was so near being wrecked? It would seem either that they did not help the party at all or else that without them the defeat would have been absolutely crushing. If the latter be true what is to become of the party in the future? The Post Offices are about exhausted. Their virtue can hardly be increased. And when they are all disposed of, if the current of opinion tends as the recent elections show that it is tending, Republican supremacy will be swept away.

It will be hard for the so-called County Democrats to make much of a fight against Tammany's administration of public affairs in this city so long as they are themselves conspicuously represented in the public service by such a man as Col. JOHN R. FELLOWS. Tammany is in some measure responsible for Col. FELLOWS in the office of District Attorney, but it accepted him as a contribution to the ticket of two years ago by the County Democracy, and he has publicly appeared of late as a mighty anti-Tammany man. But almost the only scandals in the public service in these two years have been in the District Attorney's office, the exception being in the one city department still in control of a County Democrat. More than once of late prominent Judges of the criminal courts have expressed their dissatisfaction with the negligence of the District Attorney's office, which often leaves them without cases to try when juror have been summoned and are waiting. In view of the complaint of delays in trials and the accumulation of indictments, the easy-going way of the District Attorney's office is simply shameful, and it is wholly due to the indifference to public duty and the negligence of habit which are the chief characteristics of the "genial" Colonel.

Our high tariff contemporaries who have been denouncing Trusts and similar combinations for suppressing competition as the most dangerous enemies of "the protective policy," must look with gloomy apprehensions upon such projects as the makers of window glass, barbed wire, and wire rods now have in hand. The manufacturers of window glass have just "advanced prices 15 per cent." by agreement, and the makers of barbed wire are completing plans for an actual Trust, although it will probably be called a "company." We commend to all these manufacturers these words of our high-tariff neighbor, the *Tribune*: "The disposition to defeat the tariff by combinations of producers who are benefited by it is one that should be met without compromise or mercy. The people have not upheld the principles of protection for the purpose of giving great fortunes to a few favored individuals. If the persons engaged in the protected industries are not willing to meet that free home competition which it is the express object of protection to encourage, they ought to get out of the business." We must say, however, that these brave words were published in March last, and that our neighbor's righteous indignation with respect to combinations has not recently sought expression. The meeting of Congress draws nigh.

The State of Montana was admitted to the Union on Friday with curious and unseemly haste. It is understood that the action taken was not contemplated at an early hour in the morning, although the work was completed at 10:40 A. M. There is now offered an explanation that is highly discreditable to the President and his advisers. It is well known that the election in Montana is still in doubt so far as are concerned the members of the Legislature, who are to elect two Senators of the United States. The returns are before the courts and a decision has been made which is favorable to the Democrats, and by the terms of which there must be counted certain votes that would give them a majority in the Legislature. From this decision the Republicans have taken an appeal to the Territorial Supreme Court, the members of which were appointed by President CLEVELAND. No one appears to have questioned the integrity of this court, but the Republicans seem to have expected from it a confirmation of the original decision and to have believed that they would fare better at the hands of the Republican Judges recently elected. Consequently, it is said, the President was induced by his son or other persons hastily to take action that would substitute the new State Government for the old Territorial Government. It is clear that admission might well have been postponed until after a settlement of the pending dispute. We shall await with interest the facts in this case. If it be true that the step was so hastily taken in order that the dispute might be withdrawn from the existing court and given to Republican Judges, the President has not heard the last of this.

One significant and encouraging fact is to be traced in the election returns in Brooklyn. Mayor CHAPIN got the heaviest gains in those wards where the public expenditure during his term has been the heaviest and the increase in taxation has been the largest. This shows that the citizens of Brooklyn accepted his manly and business-like administration, and rejected the cheap and vulgar appeals made to them on the score of taxation. No party within our recollection has descended to lower depths in this direction than did the Republican Party in the recent campaign in Brooklyn. A large poster stared from all the dead-walls in the city, with an American flag on one side bearing the tax rate in 1883, and a black flag on the other bearing the rate of 1889, and an inscription underneath, "Vote for Col. BAIRD and Low Taxes." But this coarse device, quite worthy of the Republican managers, seems to have disgusted more than it attracted. The voters evidently thought that, even if they could get them in that way, low taxes were dearly bought at the price of the Mayoralty of Col. BAIRD and the domination of the Republican machine.

NEW-YORK AND THE FAIR.

The guarantee fund for the World's Fair of 1892 has now, in round numbers, reached half the limit originally fixed for it. That this limit will be filled there is now no reason to doubt, but it is of real importance to the city that it should be filled at once with such promptness as will show an interest amounting to enthusiasm, and by names that will of themselves be recognized by the public as a pledge that the guarantee will be made good. That is to say, this is of importance provided the fair is of importance to New-York at all. Upon this question the opinion of New-Yorkers themselves is conclusive, and there is no way of taking their opinions so authoritative and so accurate as the circulation of a subscription paper. Such a paper puts to everybody to whom it is submitted the plain question: "How much do you want a World's Fair in New-York in 1892?" Provided the question is fairly and fully put, the answer to it will be decisive.

This decision is of importance in more than one point of view. The fair will be a great benefit, or a small benefit, or no benefit at all to the city, accordingly as it is highly attractive and popular, or moderately attractive and popular, or positively unattractive and unpopular. Which it shall be depends almost wholly upon the kind and degree of the popular interest taken in it. If New-York is as much in earnest about it as Philadelphia was about the Centennial thirteen years ago, then it will be as much more important an event than the Centennial in the series of world's fairs, as New-York in 1889 is a larger and richer community than Philadelphia was in 1876. Of course, the success of the fair depends immediately upon the men who have charge of it. In this respect the Centennial was singularly fortunate. But this, again, depends upon the public interest. The men who are capable, in any department, of making the fair a success are the men who are most loth to be connected with a failure. The readiness with which they will accept places upon the staff of the fair, and, still more, the zeal with which they will undertake the duties of these places, will be measured by their own judgment of the success of the fair in so far as that success depends upon the public interest. A prompt and unmistakable manifestation of opinion in favor of the fair would determine the capable and energetic men whose services would or should be first sought to give those services, and to give them unreservedly and heartily. A tardy response, a grudging response, a half-hearted response on the part of the mercantile community and the public in general would disaffect these experts and men of business, inasmuch that, even if they yielded a languid and perfunctory assent to the appeal for their services, these services would be shorn of half their proper value.

There is another consideration not less important. While the success of the fair will be gained or lost by the action of the people of the city in which it is held, it will of course depend in a very large measure upon the confidence of the foreigners who are invited to exhibit and to compete in the competency of its management. This confidence can be gained only by the official countenance and protection of the Government of the United States. The productions of the United States, or of the continent, even if they were completely represented, would not make a fair so interesting or attractive to our own people as to insure its success. While it is quite true that the fair must mainly depend upon the number of Americans who attend it, it is equally true that this number in turn will depend very largely upon the extent and interest of the foreign exhibits. These cannot be brought to any place remote from the seaboard, and it is this fact which makes the project of a "World's Fair" at an inland town like Chicago so entirely preposterous. But while an inland fair is foredoomed to failure even with the recognition and assistance of the Government, a fair at the seaboard is foredoomed to failure without such recognition and assistance. Plainly, but one commemoration of the same event by means of a World's Fair can be held with the recognition of the Government, and it is already manifest enough that the application of New-York for such recognition will be hotly disputed at the next session of Congress in behalf of Chicago. Whether a fair at Chicago would be worth going to see or whether any considerable number of persons would go to see it does not trouble the minds of its projectors. Their present object is to get the fair "located" at Chicago. Of the requisite for a World's Fair Chicago has but one, and that is the interest of her people in the project, and this is of no avail without the others. New-York, as it will be easy to show to Congress, has all the others, but without this they in turn will not suffice for a successful fair. As Chicago now stands, it is not in the power of any advocate of New-York to say that Chicago does not want the fair, while it is in the favor of the advocates of Chicago to say that New-York does not want it. This apparent apathy has had an explanation heretofore in the objection to taking any part of the Central Park for the purposes of the fair. That explanation is no longer valid, for the objection has been removed by the action of the Committee on Site. If the guarantee fund is not now promptly filled and overfilled, there will be great force in the contention that New-York should not have the fair because New-York does not want the fair.

AN UNEXPECTED ANSWER.

When the so-called National Association of Woolen Manufacturers met in this city, its Executive Committee was instructed to send out the very remarkable series of resolutions then adopted, and to ask for "suggestions" regarding them from members of the association who were not present at the meeting. This was certainly a judicious proceeding, because there was a very considerable number of manufacturers who were conspicuously absent on that occasion, and some of whom were known to be far from approving the policy of the association. Still it may be assumed—though we may be doing injustice to the managers of the association in making the assumption—that it was expected that the suggestions that would be received would be in the general line of the resolutions, and would hardly be in the direction of flat opposition. If that was the expectation it was notably disappointed in the case of the Wanskuck Company of Providence, R. I., the agent of which, Mr. JESSE METCALF, has made a reply that was published in a recent number of the Providence *Journal*.

Mr. METCALF'S criticism is simply destructive. He is not at all in favor of higher duties on manufactured goods, and does not believe that they would be of any advantage to the manufacturer, while they would be a grievous addition to the burden of the consumer. He is not at all in favor of leaving as they now are the duties on wool, but believes that a serious reduction or complete abolition of those duties is absolutely necessary to prevent the gradual annihilation of the manufacture of woolen goods in the United States. He speaks with positive ridicule of the motives of the manufacturers in advocating high duties on their goods and not asking for lower duties on their materials. The motive for the former he plainly intimates is greed, and no very intelligent greed at that, and the motive for the latter he bluntly declares is cowardice. He laughs at his associates in business for thinking that they can afford to leave their fortunes to what ETHAN ALLEN called the "Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." He evidently thinks that it would tax the patience, if not the power, of Jehovah to take care of men who will not or cannot take care of themselves, and as for Congress he thinks it has neither the will nor the capacity. To the plea that the duties on wool are necessary to secure the American market to the American farmer Mr. METCALF is merciless. He points out that every pound of wool grown in the United States is marketed in the United States, and large quantities are every year imported from abroad, and he clearly implies that this plea was not put forward in ignorance by the manufacturers, but to flatter the prejudices of a class who, if their prejudices are not flattered, may help to reduce the duties on woolens, but it would be far better to dispel prejudice than to flatter it, and quite as well to have the false support of the woolen duties taken away as to lean on it until it breaks.

It must be remembered that these are not the views of a theorist, or a "doctrinaire," or a college professor, or a newspaper bought with "British gold," or a politician anxious to make out a case for a party doctrine. They are the views of a practical woolen manufacturer, engaged in active business, looking out for his own interests and discussing the bearing of legislation on that business with men who are also engaged in it. The authority of such a man is, of course, not supreme or conclusive. *Prima facie* he is as liable to err as those who take the opposite side. But the fact that he opposes the policy adopted by perhaps a majority of those in the trade is at least evidence that he has brought an independent judgment to the question. In the fact that his own interests are deeply involved is proof that he has not reached his conclusions hastily. When those conclusions are in complete harmony with the facts accessible to the general observer, and when the opponents of them are only advocating an extremer application of a remedy that has been strongly applied for twenty years already, and is confessed to be inadequate by this very demand for a heavier dose, then it is safe to accept Mr. METCALF'S views with respect. They are strongly and even bitterly stated, but the circumstances seem to us to justify that. A business man who feels that his fortune is endangered, his energies baffled, his best calculations rendered futile by a policy that puts the welfare of a great industry into the hands of politicians who know little and care less about its real conditions, cannot be expected to be overpatient. And certainly any woolen manufacturer who has borne with the tariff of 1868 until now may regard himself as in the position of the Quaker who, having been smitten upon one cheek and turned the other, felt that he was doing no violence to the Scripture injunction in giving his assailant a sound thrashing. Mr. METCALF'S treatment of the question is not so severe as may be expected if the supporters of the tariff cling to their present policy.

RELIEF FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

The movement of the American Bar Association to relieve the United States Supreme Court of the burden now resting upon it and steadily accumulating is one in which laymen as well as lawyers can cordially join hands. The docket of the highest tribunal in the land is so crowded with cases that it is a physical impossibility for the nine Justices to clear it at any one term of court, and if they gave all their time to hearing arguments, reserving none for consultation and the writing of opinions, they could not catch up with the business. An effort to relieve the court was made in 1875, when Congress raised the minimum amount in questions on which appeal could be taken from $2,000 to $5,000, but this did not meet the requirements of the problem, and the cases kept on increasing in number, and are still increasing in such a ratio as to make it evident that something must be done or the wheels of justice will soon be effectively clogged for all practical purposes.

Some idea of the amount of work pressing on the attention of the Justices of the Supreme Court can be gained from a comparison of the number of cases at different successive dates. For the twenty years beginning in 1770, when the court was established, the average number of cases pending on appeal was less than 100, and it never exceeded 150 until 1843. From 1862 to 1882 the number jumped from less than 350 to more than 1,000. At the beginning of the October term last year there were 948 undisposed-of cases on the docket, and at the beginning of the October term this year the number had increased to 1,248. This is a discouraging state of affairs for the court, which sees its business gradually getting more and more ahead of it, and it is doubly discouraging to the parties in litigation, for under the present condition it takes about four years for an appeal perfected in the lower court to be heard, and at the present rate of increase an additional year will be added to this for every five years to come.

It is quite evident that to increase the number of Justices of the court would not solve this important problem of how best to oil the wheels of justice. That would simply add to the number of votes necessary to a decision, and would complicate rather than simplify matters. In New-York the same difficulty arose with the Court of Appeals, and it was met by the appointment of a co-ordinate tribunal known as the Court of Appeals, Second Division. It is doubtful if Congress has power to establish a Second Division of the Supreme Court, which is a constitutional body, the Congress being specifically authorized only to create "inferior courts," so that the New-York plan is not feasible as a relief in this case. The Bar Association suggests the establishment of intermediate appellate courts between the Circuit and Supreme tribunals, and the reduction of causes of appeal to the Supreme Court to such an extent that no more than between 400 and 500 cases could possibly come before it at a term. This amount of work is all that the court can handle, and proper legislation by Congress could easily bring about the desired reform.

THE NEXT STEP IN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Between the timely exposure of medical quackery by three distinguished physicians of this city in the October *North American* and the equally timely suggestions for the improvement of medical colleges made by the President of Cornell University in his yearly report, which is just published, it looks as if it might be possible to place our medical institutions on a better footing than that which has heretofore prevailed. Dr. ADAMS believes that "nothing is more certain than that the number of medical schools of the kind that now exists ought not to be increased." Dr. EGGLESTON says "that there are not a dozen American medical colleges out of the one hundred and seventeen that would be tolerated for a moment in any foreign country that pretends to be civilized." Both of these gentlemen speak strongly of the magnitude of the evil of quackery and Dr. AUSTIN FLINT agrees with Dr. EGGLESTON that "there are very few medical colleges in the United States in which the teaching is so thorough and efficient as it is in Great Britain, France, or Germany." Dr. DOREMUS laments the charlatanism that exists and strikes into the heart of the difficulty even in the best medical colleges when he states that the endowments which are necessary to place professorships of the first class in the medical colleges are miserably insufficient for the purpose, and that the institutions where the fees are largest and the instruction is of the best kind are obliged to compete with inferior institutions, where the fees are less but the diplomas are considered respectable, and where on account of their dependence on these fees they are unable to maintain the standard which they believe to be necessary.

President ADAMS looks at this question from the university point of view and believes that the important step to the improvement of our medical schools can be taken in connection with our principal universities. The young man intending to study medicine who is graduated from Columbia or Yale or Cornell, and who already knows something of chemistry, botany, physiology, comparative anatomy, microscopy, and histology, finds it a waste of time to sit beside students in almost any medical college in this country, many of whom could not pass an entrance examination for admission even to a country college and with whose necessary work for a year or two he is already familiar through his university studies. The only way in which such a man can pursue his work to advantage is to enter the medical institutions in France or Germany, where he is constantly in contact with the best educated physicians of Europe. In presenting an enlarged view of university education President ADAMS asks why the college of medicine cannot become a department of the university in this country, and ventures the opinion that if all the students admitted to a medical college were required to have such a preliminary outfit as is prescribed at the four years' course at Cornell the course in medicine could probably be well given in two years of nine months each, while a third year might be devoted to expert work in the hospitals.

This is a suggestion of great importance, and it is to be hoped that the Trustees of Cornell, where every facility already exists for the organization of a college of medicine, and the increase of special teaching force would not require a large outlay, may be induced to second the suggestion of Dr. ADAMS. This is a practical method by which a new stamp and seal may be given to current medical education in this country, and it would appear as if the next great movement in medical instruction must be made in this direction. As long as the Harvard Medical School was carried on as a private enterprise, entirely dependent upon the fees of students for its support, it received no endowments and probably was not in a condition to encourage them, but in its present connection with Harvard University it is one of the strongest and best institutions of its kind in the country. What is needed is a medical college where the standard is so high, and where the dependence upon the fees of students is so little a matter of necessity for its existence that it can recognize proficiency in the studies which occupy the untrained medical student for the first one or two years of his course, and can begin with advanced students and carry them forward as rapidly as they could proceed in the medical institutions abroad. Probably Cornell University is better equipped in its department of physical science for the successful organization of a medical department of the best type than any other similar institution in the country, though there is no reason why Harvard, Yale, Ann Arbor, and Johns Hopkins should not attach like institutions to their higher education or much more largely develop those over which they already have control. With this possible development of medical instruction in connection with our principal universities, and with the organization in New-York or Brooklyn of a post-graduate school like that implied in the work of the Johns Hopkins University Hospital, such a radical revolution would be accomplished in the education of physicians that our medical students would be able to obtain almost if not quite as thorough a training in this country as they could secure in Europe; and there is no better method than that which President ADAMS has suggested for rooting out quackery and bringing our leading and most thoroughly-educated practitioners into vital and constant contact with the training of medical students in this country.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

There is no subject in which human interest is more indestructible than the life of wild animals. The reading public never tires of the works of new sportsmen and naturalists. A writer who, like GILBERT WHITE, joins a talent for observation of wild animal life to an exquisite gift of literary expression, is sure of permanent fame. The more highly civilized does man become the stronger is his interest in free and savage life. The frontiersman is rather the natural enemy of wild life; his instinct is to exterminate it. But the instinct of the civilized man is to enjoy and protect it. The lively interest shown in the inadequate exhibition in Central Park is proof of the support and encouragement which an institution worthy of New-York would obtain from the public. That institution must not be in Central Park, for, much as the public would like a good collection of wild animals, it values still more highly the integrity of the Park. The interest in the subject is such that the recent European improvements in the management of these collections will be attentively watched in this country.

In the collections of Europe, especially in those of Germany and the lower countries, the attempt is made to render the buildings and gardens not only wholesome for the animals, but beautiful to the spectators. In many collections the buildings are far from fragrant, but the visitor in Antwerp, in examining the compartments which contain the snakes, walks through an avenue of tropical flowers, such as the snakes in their native homes might be found among. The place is perfectly clean and sweet, and the impression made on the spectators most poetical. The gardens of London and Paris have not such beautiful accessories, but in these, as elsewhere in Europe, great improvements have been made in the housing and care of the animals. Behind the cages there are [illegible] to which the animals may retire. In these there are trees and caves, or the ground is sanded to resemble the desert. Here the lion and the tiger roll, or in stretching themselves sharpen their claws against the trunk of a tree. The pumas play together like kittens or lie out on the branch of a tree so as to be almost invisible to the careless spectator.

A writer in the *American Naturalist* has complained of the unreasoning imitation which has characterized the care of wild animals. He does not see why bears should be kept in pits. They were first so kept in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, although the savant who originated the idea died without having informed the world of the ground of it. Ever since, bears have been kept in pits. Bears, he tells us, should be persuaded to hibernate; they do not do so, because they do not recognize their conventional quarters as proper places of retirement. The same writer asserts that nearly all captive animals are half blind and have stiff backs, and that their unwholesome life is the reason of their not breeding.

A writer in the new *Quarterly Review* gives some interesting facts with regard to the feeding of animals in the London gardens. The hippopotamus requires some two hundred pounds of food a day, while the elephant, a larger animal, needs only one hundred and fifty pounds. Lions and tigers get about eight or nine pounds of meat, usually horse flesh. Nevertheless, when in their open-air spaces, although quite oblivious of people, they eye wistfully the deer and other animals, their proper food, they see at a distance. We are not informed that the animals now have anything besides water to drink. In Paris formerly spirits were given the elephants to excite them to special exertions. If this sort of support were given the animals the flying fox would be a proper subject for such experiment, and might serve the public as a "horrible example." It is asserted on high authority in the "Guide to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens" that in India "the flying foxes often pass the night drinking the toddy from the earthen pots into which the tapped juice of the date tree runs, the result being that they either return home in the early morning in a state of riotous intoxication or they are found lying at the foot of the trees sleeping off the effects of the midnight debauch." The *Quarterly* reviewer tells us that out of deference to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals the London public is not allowed to witness the feeding of the snakes. As is well known, many of these snakes will not live if deprived of their natural food. Accordingly, live rats, mice, birds, and frogs are fed them. We believe that on the Continent no objection is made to the admission of the public at this time.

Upon the subject of the well-being of the captive animals, there is another view to that expressed by the critic in the *American Naturalist*. It is even a question whether, with the improved methods of treatment, animals cannot be made happier in confinement than in a natural state. There is reason to believe that their natural state may not be a very happy one. An English sportsman, who long practiced shooting from a *machan*, which is a platform built in a tree, and who thus had, while the beaters were miles away driving up the game, ample opportunity to study from this position the habits of animal life about him, has left some curious testimony on this point. All animated nature appeared to him to be in a continual state of fear and watchfulness. The passing butterfly was caught by a bird, and the bird by a snake. The deer listened for every sound of danger. Even the tiger or the bear, as it came along, always looked suspiciously at every bush or shadow. There seemed to be a general reign of terror. These views, it will be observed, are very unlike the recently expressed ideas of Mr. WALLACE. FRANK BUCKLAND had also something to say on this point. He thought that the animals were happier in the gardens than they would have been in their native homes, and that they lived longer. It was his belief that the Vasa parrot presented to the London "Zoo" in 1830, and which, we understand, is still alive, is probably the oldest bird of its species in existence.

The assertion that Chinamen are entering the United States from British Columbia in violation of the Restriction act is likely enough to be well founded. Puget Sound furnishes abundant means for evading the vigilance of the customs inspectors and revenue cutters, and the force of these stationed there is inadequate for completely guarding so extensive a coast line. There is considerable pecuniary inducement, also, for people to engage in this species of smuggling. To begin with, there is the price obtained for bringing the Mongolians from China; then there is the large fee of the boatmen who make the trip from Victoria. A few of these may have been arrested while trying to take Chinamen to Washington Territory in their small vessels, but presumably more have plied their vocation unmolested. The railroad officials in that region seem to think that the quantity of personal property they have been called upon to transport lately implies that its owners must have found ways of preceding it, and as there are so many good landing places for small vessels in Puget Sound, the inference is that this is the form of travel adopted. Perhaps now that attention has been directed to the matter, the smugglers of Chinamen will find it less easy to avoid detection.

THE STEVENS TEAM OUTPLAYED.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—The Institute of Technology eleven defeated the Stevens Institute team at football to-day by a score of 16 to 10. The Stevens boys were the heavier, but were outplayed. Germer, Slade, and Beattie did some fine tackling and running for the home team, and De Hart, P. McKenzie, and McCord of the visiting team made the best records for their side. The game was won by Slade, who, with the score 10 to 4 in favor of Stevens, ran the length of the field and secured a touch-down. After he had recovered his breath he kicked a goal and tied the score. Five minutes later he repeated the performance and raised the Technology score to 16. Time was called soon after, with the ball in the middle of the field.

Cadet J. F. Ingate, Fourth Class corps cadet, Virginia Military Institute, is dead. His body will be taken to Mobile, Ala.

SHORT AND FLIPPANT.

Curious things happen to newly-married couples sometimes. A groom, who recently married a Baltimore lady, lost, the day before his wedding, the railroad tickets that were to carry the couple from Baltimore to the Pacific coast. The purchase of new tickets necessitated a large outlay of funds. The bride received a half dozen diamond presents, which she carried with her in a hand satchel. While sitting in a Western train she looked on a seat for her valuables where she thought she had placed them, but could not find them. Excitement and telegraphing followed, and the valise and contents were found in a station sitting room, where they had been left.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Who says a dog has not intelligence? A Gardiner lady set a dish of soup out in her yard the other day to cool. The dish was very hot, but had a handle. The house dog soon came along to the dish, lured by the fascinating fragrance, contemplated the contents long enough to find that it was his favorite soup, then taking the handle between his teeth, he backed off several feet very carefully, pulling the dish after him to a place which he considered both cooler and more sequestered. He waited for the broth to cool, devoured it with infinite relish, then dragged the dish back to the spot where he found it.—*Bangor Commercial.*

If visitors to Texas want to be well, particularly well, treated, they should come as capitalists. The Tyler *Reporter* says: "Tyler must get ready to receive and entertain the excursionists this Winter. Such parties will be passing through Texas constantly—capitalists who want to locate great enterprises and invest big money." This is an old idea. A shrewd Yankee got up an excursion to Texas a few years ago, and advertised the visitors as capitalists. They fared well, but did not invest in city lots or lands. Capitalists should pay their way.—*Galveston News.*

"Say," said the hotel keeper to the reporter, "if there's one thing I do get tired of it's the way people have of telling me how to run a hotel. One fellow says I ought to do this, and another says I ought to do that. By the way, it's a wonder to me you fellows don't write that kind of people up. It's just the thing you ought to do. If I was running a newspaper you bet I'd—what are you grinning at, I'd like to know?"—*Terre Haute Express.*

It is so wise as to seem almost providential that the great American Fourth of July comes at a time remote from the Fall elections. It would be embarrassing for an Independence Day orator to elbow his way through the crowds of citizens yelling fraud and corruption at each other and take the platform to declare this to be the grandest, the noblest, the most glorious Nation of all time.—*Washington Post.*

An Irishman who is noted for being in scrapes was lately awaiting examination in the matter of a fight in the police court when there entered a dignified young lawyer who had a case in court. "Hello," said the dignified young lawyer, "what are you doing here?" "I'd have you understand, Sor, I do not practice in this court. I am a difindant."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Astronomers say that this world of ours, which seems so large, is in fact so small in comparison with the sun and stars that its presence or absence is, to the universe, a matter of inconsiderably small importance, and yet there are men walking about on its surface who appear to imagine that the sun would stand still should they be taken away.—*Texas Siftings.*

A lady of our acquaintance has been teaching her little boy, not quite three years old, some Bible stories. She told him about the Garden of Eden, which interested him very much. The next day he looked up from his play and said, "Mamma, it is too bad that lady minded that snake. She ought not."—*Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph.*

A juror in one of the Gweedore trials having been ordered by the Crown to stand aside, remarked that "trial by jury was a farce in this country." As he was immediately fined £20 for this piece of candor he has probably concluded that trial by Judge is a pretty serious business.—*Toronto (Ontario) Globe.*

For the railroads to charge in the same way for carrying passengers as they do for carrying freight—that is to say, so much a pound, would be an injustice to the fat man, who usually occupies less room in the seat than the fidgety little fellow who manages to take up the whole car.—*St. Paul Globe.*

Samples of the ground coffee sold in the markets have been analyzed and found to contain chicory, turnips, rye, acorns, beans, peas, and sawdust. Traces of coffee may have been found in the samples also, but the analysts did not seem to think them worth mentioning.—*Chicago Tribune.*

As it happened, the election in Des Moines County was not close enough to make any difference, but the name of our candidate for County Treasurer was not spelled correctly. But as for that matter, the whole Republican ticket had a bad spell.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.*

It is rather late to scold about our statues that are already erected, but scolding is a privilege that belongs to everybody, and especially to Bostonians. They have never failed to exercise it, and they never will.—*Boston Herald.*

"Going to vote?" asked the furnace. "I am registered all over the house." And the gas meter replied: "Wait until the old man sees how much I have registered if you want to hear music."—*Boston Bulletin.*

YACHT CLASSIFICATION.

The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club held a meeting last evening in its clubhouse, 7 East Thirty-second-street. The greater part of the time was devoted to listening to the reading of the report of the club's Committee on the Classification and Measurement of Yachts.

The committee was made up of Messrs. John Hyslop, the measurer; A. Cary Smith, the designer, and W. P. Stevens, yachting editor of *Forest and Stream*. The first two were members of the New-York Yacht Club's committee, and the Seawanhaka committee recommended the adoption of the same measures which were recently advocated in the New-York Yacht Club—the classification of yachts by corrected or racing length, the present formula of the Seawanhaka Club for measurement for time allowance, and the same changes in the estimated sail area which is taxed in the measurement for corrected length. The report was accepted, but the changes proposed were not voted upon. A special meeting will be called soon to consider whether the radical changes proposed should be adopted.

The prizes offered by Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, wife of the Commodore of the club, for the yachts that made the best average runs on the Seawanhaka's cruise last Summer were given to the schooner Quickstep and cutters Clara and Minerva.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain, preceded by fair in Vermont and Northern New-Hampshire, no change in temperature, variable winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, rain, except fair in northern portion of Eastern New-York, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, clearing, cooler, westerly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, clearing in Western New-York, no change in temperature, variable winds, becoming easterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	52°	50°	3:30 P. M.	57°	55°
6 A. M.	54°	50°	6 P. M.	56°	55°
9 A. M.	81°	51°	9 P. M.	85°	54°
12 M.	64°	56°	12 P. M.	84°	53°

Average temperature yesterday.....58½°
Average temperature for same date last year..62°

MR. JACOBY, GET OUT YOUR FOIL.

Regis Senac, the fencing master, takes exception to a report of the reception given last week by the members of the New-York Fencers' Club to their new professor, Mr. Jacoby. He insists that certain statements were made reflecting upon his skill as a swordsman and calculated to cause him prejudice in the exercise of his profession as a fencing master. He is, of course, mistaken in his impression that these statements were offensive. He makes the report, however, the pretext for declaring that he is "under the obligation to state" that he is "prepared to meet Mr. Jacoby in a friendly contest with the foil in the presence of the members of the Fencers' Club, their friends, the members of the press, and a body of competent judges to determine by actual trial which of the two is the more skillful swordsman." Mr. Senac concludes his challenge with these words: "I shall be pleased to meet the authorized agent or delegate of the club to accept my proposition for an assault at arms or to make arrangements for the contest when the committee shall take place at once, as I am tired of waiting to consider any delay on their part."—*Evening Post.*

FISTS AND HEELS ACTIVE

YALE'S ROUGH VICTORY OVER CORNELL.

THE ITHACA BOYS NOT ALLOWED TO SCORE A POINT IN THE FOOTBALL GAME YESTERDAY.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Yale and Cornell met for the second time on the football field to-day, and it was a disastrous meeting for Cornell, resulting in defeat by 70 to 0. Yale brought up her strongest team, resolved on revenge for Cornell's scoring against her three weeks ago. They played a perfect game with the exception of long passes, never losing a minute, giving away a signal, or failing to use fists and heels whenever the umpire was not looking. McBride's "clinging" was reprehensible.

Yale men were always where they were needed and rarely lost the ball on fumbles. Cornell went in handicapped; several of her best men were disabled before the game, and she lost three more by Yale's hard usage. However, she made a pluckey struggle, but was everywhere overmatched. Failing to guard her half backs cost her dearly. Thayer was in his first game of the season, but he did well. Osgood's work was remarkable. Characteristic of the Yale team is that it is impossible to compliment any one man—they are a unit.

Gill secured the first touch-down for Yale in two minutes by short rushes and following up kicks; then Cornell did her best work in the game. Thayer tore thirty yards through Yale's line. Osgood took five more and Greenidge, McDowell tried for a goal from the field, and a gasp of disappointment went up as the ball struck the goal posts six inches below the crossbar. It was hard luck for the red and white. They forced Yale past the line, but no safety was allowed. A long punt, McDowell's miss, and Gill's run tell the story of Yale's next touch-down. Gill had pass, which McDowell missed behind his goal, scored 6 more for Yale.

Osgood and Yawger did fine work for Cornell, but McCinq'e punt and Morrison's daring rush scored again for Yale. A series of rushes, which Cornell fought valiantly, gave Yale two more touch-downs. Benedict, Cornell's centre, was snapping back poorly and Yale got through often before the backs had half a chance. More of this piled the score up to 38—0. Cornell braced pluckily, and when time was called had the ball within fifteen yards of Yale's line.

The second half was much rougher. Yale was merciless and was unused to such treatment, but after short rushes over again McBride stopped a low punt from McDowell and touched down. Thayer and Upton then made big gains for Cornell and Harvey had a fine chance for a goal from the field, but fumbled and Cornell lost the ball. Rushes and a run by McCinns scored another touch-down. Osgood was bearing the brunt of Cornell's game and making brilliant play that called forth continued applause, but Yale kept up a volley of rapid plays, never giving away a signal, and resistless rushes and great dodging ran the game up to 70 to 0, when time was called.

HARVARD DEFEATS WESLEYAN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 9.—Harvard defeated Wesleyan at football on Hampden Park this afternoon by a score of 67 to 2. The day was damp and rainy and the field slippery, but otherwise in good condition. The grand stands for the Yale-Harvard game are already up and were fairly well occupied. Among the spectators were some of the most famous old players. Corbin of Yale was busy noting Harvard's playing for the benefit of the Yale team. Willis Terry, another of Yale's coachers, was umpire, while A. A. Stagg, Yale's end rush, was referee. Comnock of Harvard did not play to-day, but was there as a substitute. Holden was there, and Leeds, one pf Harvard's most famous old players.

Harvard's eleven was much heavier than Wesleyan's, but the smaller college played e very pluchy game. At the kick-off, Hervard had the ball, and in about one minnte Stickney, aMed by a fine run of Lee, had made a touchdewn, but Trafford failed to kick a goal. Then McDonald and Slayback advanced the ball a little for Wesleyan, and Lee made a fumble which lost some ground, but soon Dean made another touch-down. When the ball was again in play, a bad fumble by Wesleyan gave Harvard another tonch-down, and this time Trafford got a goal. Soon after, Hall made a long punt down the field which Trafford caught, but by some misplay carried it over his goal line and was downed, making a safety by Harvard for Wesleyan. During the rest of the first half Harvard kept on making touch-downs at frequent intervals, and at the end of the first half the score was 32 to 2.

In the second half Saxe retired and his place was taken by White. The Wesleyan men played a good deal better in the first part of the second half, frequently carrying the ball into Harvard's territory. They started off by a fine play by Slayback and McDonald. The former took the ball and ran, then passed it to McDonald, and between them they advanced twenty yards. A great deal of Wesleyan'e ground was gained by Hall's fine kicking and the running of Wesleyan half backs. But Harvard's weight told, and slowly the score increased, till at the end it was 67 to 2.

Near the end of the second half Capt. McDonald sprained his ankle severely, and was forced to retire. His place as captain was taken by Slayback, and Day went on as half back. The finest playing for Harvard was done by Stickney, Lee, Crosby, and Capt. Trafford. Besides the Wesleyan backs, More and Crane played well. McDonald's injury was a severe blow, and should he not speedily recover Wesleyan's chance against the University of Pennsylvania is small. The old football men on the field from Yale and Harvard, while they did not say much, seemed to think that Yale has got to work to beat Harvard on the 23d. The teams were as follows:

Harvard—Hntchinson, Blanchard, Cranston, Tilton, centre; P. Trafford, Captain; Stickney, Crosby, Dean, quarter back; Lee and Saxe, half backs; Trafford, '93, full back.

Wesleyan—Cleaver, Crane, Bickford, Fogg, centre; Brown, More, Beers, Peck, quarter back; Slayback and McDonald, half backs; Hall, full back; substitutes who played, White and Dey.

Referee—A. A. Stagg. Umpire—Willis Terry.

KICKING IN THE RAIN.

Although the rain came down in torrents, and the Washington Park Baseball Grounds presented more the appearance of a swamp than a well-kept playground, the football teame of the Staten Island and Crescent Clubs came promptly to time yesterday for their schednled match in the series of the Amateur Football Union. The Staten Island boys were lightweights compared with their sturdy opponents, and also lacked the latter's skill. Ten men represented the Crescents, while only eight lined up for the visitors.

In spite pf these odds the Staten Island boys played a great game and, although they were badly defeated, they never lost courage. Sixteen touch-downs, six goals, and a safety gave the wearers of the half moon a total of 78 to 0 for the boys in yellow and black. A most remarkable run by D. Edwards over three-quarters of the field was the feature of the game.

The names and positions of the players were:

Crescent.	*Position.*	*Staten Island.*
J. Lamarche	Left end	———
J. Vernon	Left tackle	A. O. Ford.
C. Chapman	Left guard	J. G. Raymond.
W. H. Ford	Centre	Geddes.
M. Lamarche	Right guard	H. Morris.
E. Driggs	Right tackle	C. M. Ford.
P. Lamarche	Right end	———
H. Beecher	Quarter back	P. Asha.
H. Schwartz	Half back	W. Raymond.
D. Edwards	Half back	H. A. Morris.

The referee wae Mr. W. F. Thompson of Harvard.

The football game between the New-York and the Orange Athletic Clubs in the Amateur Football Union's series, which should have been played on the latter oinb's grounds at Grove-street, East Orange, N. J., yeeterday, did not take place. The game was postponed by mutual consent.

NEITHER SIDE SCORED.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 9.—A tie game of football was played in the rain here to-day. Neither Naval Academy nor Dickinson College could score. The field was sticky and running was almost impossible. Dickinson, winning the toss, took the ball and opened with a flank movement. The ball remained near the centre of the field throughont the game. Catlin made several creditable rnshes. Emerich and Sullivan played well. The teams were:

Naval Cadets.—Catlin, Captain and half back; Emerich, half back; Ford, full back; Sullivan, quarter back; Gaitley, Bailey, Ritter, Williams, Althouse, Kahm, Irwin, rushers.

Dickinson College.—Turpin, Captain and half back; Bottom, half back; Bryan, quarter back; Maurer, Brandreiter, Hughes, Terhune, Ereland, Stevens, Hynson, rushers.

WON BY THE SCHOOL TEAM.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Olympics, the second eleven of St. Johu's School, played an exciting game of football with the Staten Island Cricket Clnb Juniors this afternoon. The superior team wprk and sharp rush-line play of the Olympics wpn the game by the score of 16 to 8.

AMHERST AND WILLIAMS TI ED.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 9.—A large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the Amherst-Williams football game on Blake Field this afternoon. The field was muddy and slippery. During the first half Amherst made safety. Crocker made a touch-down for Amherst, from which a goal was kicked. For Williams Durand made a touchdown, but no goal was made. The score at the end of the first half was 7 to 6.

In the second half Amherst made a touch-down and kicked a goal. Williams sent into the field, and missed on a try for a fair catch. Campbell made a touch-down for Williams, but no goal. The score at the end of the game was 10 to 10.

Raley, Upton, and Allen did the best wprk for Amherst, and Durand and Campbell for Williams. The score was a surprise to all. The referee was Mr. Segue of Princeton, and the umpire Mr. Robinson of Yale.

PRINCETON'S EXPLANATION.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9.—There is great excitement among the football men in Princeton over Harvard's challenging Ames and fourteen other Princeton players, including Cook, who has not been in town this year and who had ne thought of playing on the team. Capt. Poe wrote the following open letter to-night.

"As the action taken by the Intercollegiate Association on Monday last, Nov. 4, has caused widespread conversation and discussion, Princeton deems it expedient that her position and action in the matter be definitely expressed and thoroughly understood, and hence sends ont the following official letter: The resolntions passed on the above-mentioned subject were the outcome of a three-hour discussion on the part of the graduate committee, but when the matter was referred to the Intercollegiate Convention a totally different course was pursned. It was only natural to expect that resolntions of so sweeping a nature should be fully discussed and 4f acted on at all, at any rate only after a careful consideration.

"Snch, however, was not the case. The measures were quickly and unceremoniously thrust through, and every attempt of Princeton's representative to express her opinion was met with the grossest insult, and the result was that an arbitrary majority in the Convention, and resolutions were passed. Let it be understood, however, that Princeton was not opposed to the resolntions themselves, but rather and still is in favor of more sweeping ones; but at the time of their passage, Princeton's position was misunderstood, and justly so, that it was not constitntional to change the constitution in the middle of the championship season, whereby a team might be fatally crippled, thus giving rise to a dangerous precedent of allowing at any time a combination of teams to totally disable a dangerous adversary. As an expression of her disapproval of the resolntions that were passed, Princeton withdrew from the meeting. After due consideration she decided not to attempt to play Waeenhurst because of the sentiment of her own Alumni, and further she decided, as she did not recognize the constitutionality of the resolntions that were passed Nov. 4, not to protest any man on the opposing team.

"The last determination, however, she has been compelled to alter in self-defense, as Harvard, on Friday night, protested against Ames and Wagenhurst, to which she responded by challenging Dean, Cranston, Upton, and Stickney. That Ames of all men should be protected in carrying things too far, and show it to what extreme Harvard is willing to go to ruin Princeton's team, so as to attempt to secnre victory at any cost. Ames has been identified with Princeton's team now for four years, and was at one time Captain of it, and it was natural to expect that he of all men should be left alone. It is Princeton's intention to comply with the spirit of the resolntions passed Nov. 4, and to make her protest against the unconstitutionality of the proceedings of more effect, and, if possible, to prevent dangerous legislation in the future.

"In closing, she begs every reader to give the matter careful consideration, and she feels sure that npon dne reflection he will be convinced that her action has been the right and only one compatible with dignity, sense of honor, and justice."

AN ARCTIC HOUSE OF REFUGE.

THE ESTABLISHMENT AT POINT BARROW OPEN AT LAST.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 9.—Information has been received here of the snccessful opening of the Arctic House of Refnge at Point Barrow, Alaska, and of its being placed in charge of Capt. G. B. Borden. The long-cherished idea of the late Congressman Cox of establishing a relief station at that exposed place in the arctic regions is thus carried out, and whalemen say that the fleet of sail whalemen on the Pacific coast are greatly pleased with the new station, and are thankful that it is open. They favored its location at Point Barrow, while the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, it is reported, indorsed a plan to station the Government house at Point Hope, where a rival trading house is maintained.

The new building can be made to accommodate 100 men by utilizing all of its room. It has been heavily stocked with salt provisions, flour, small stores, and canned goods. There is no doubt that it will prove a boon to the shipwrecked and distressed on that desolate coast. Heretofore when a shipwrecked crew has been rescued, it has been the custom to scatter the men through the entire whaling fleet to avoid putting any crew on short allowance. With the house pf refuge a place is provided where these crews may be cared for until the fleet leaves the ocean in the Fall, so that the ships may not become burdened with supernumerary men, which has sometimes compelled the giving up of a cruise before the whaling season was over.

It is hoped that other houses of refuge will now be established in the arctic. East Cape is said to be the next best place. Point Hope would come next. Should a station be placed at East Cape it would give assistance to any crews that might be cast away on the Siberian coast. Siberia has many straits and roads, and with a chart of these shipwrecked men could easily make their way to this station. A relief station at East Cape would also help break up the illicit trading with Siberian natives, exactly as it is expected the station at Point Barrow will do away with much of the illicit trading there. Something might have been done toward assisting the survivors of the wrecked bark Napoleon at East Cape, a few years ago, had there been a proper station there.

THE NAVASSA RIOTERS.

EIGHTEEN OF THEM INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The United States Grand Jnry to-day indicted eighteen of the one hundred and twenty-four Navassa rioters for murder and being accessories before the fact, the penalty for which is death. Seven are charged as principals and eleven as having aided and abetted the murderers.

There are five connts in the indictment. The first connt charges George S. Key with having, with a pistol, on the 14th of September, 1889, murdered James Wahon, and Henry Jones, Canon Fisher, Stephen Peters, Charles H. Smith, or Ward, Charles H. Davis, Edward Smith, Alfred Jones, Jamee H. Robinson, Alfred Brown, James Tasker, Edward Woodfak, James Phillpe, Edward Francis, Norman Woorter, Moses Williame, Amos Lee, and Cæsar Fisk are charged with being accessories before the fact. The second count charges Henry Jones and Canon Fisher with having, with an axe and stone, murdered Thomas N. Fiske, and the rest as accessories. The third connt charges Henry Jones with having murdered Joseph Faits with an axe, and the rest as accessories. The fourth charges Edward Smith with having murdered Samuel Marsh with a stone, and the rest as accessories. The fifth charges Stephen Peters, Charles H. Smith, or Ward, and Charles H. Davis with having murdered William T. Shea by means unknown, and the rest as accessories.

By request of Thomas G. Hayes, United States Attorney, the court has ordered that the accnsed shall be arraigned at 11 o'clock on Monday in the Circuit Court of the United States. Judges Bond and Morris will be present. Mr. Hayes will ask that the parties be at once put tp trial, and it is thought, if the motion of the District Attorney is granted, the trial will commence some day next week.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Count Seebach of Dresden is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Senator John H. Mitchell pf Oregon is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Gen. A. T. Goshorn pf Cincinnati is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

President Francis L. Patton of Princeton College is at the Astor House.

Judge Lambert Tree, recently United States Minister to Russia, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

FIRST ISSUE OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

From the Washington Gazette, Nov. 3.

The crowning glory of the *National Era* was that most famous of novels, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, which began in the issue pf June 1, 1851, and ended April 1, 1852. Before it was half finished it had created snch a sensation that the Jewells of Boston had it stereotyped, and immediately after it was completed in the paper it was published in book form. In its earlier stages of publication in the newspaper it seemed to fall flat. The circulation of the *National Era* was 13,000 when "Uncle Tom" was begun. On the 1st of August, 1852, shortly after the great romance was completed, the circulation had gone un to 19,000. On Dec. 30, 1852, it reached 27,000.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund was increased yesterday by contributions by Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, of the Columbia Law School, of $100; Guy R. Pelton, $50; A. P. Segur, $5, and the following through the *Commercial Advertiser*: Travers Brothers, $5; E. N. Howell, $5; George F. Keith, $2, and Simon Kiea, August Goldsmith, and "Cash," $1 each; total $175, swelling the total in the hands of Treasurer William R. Stewart to $58,715.80.

TO THE HALLS OF MONTEZUMA.

Do not say that Mexico is "ont of the world." You can npw reach the city of Mexico in five days by taking the "Montezuma Special" and enjoy the luxury and comforts of a Pullman vestibuled train with a dining car attached. Fast time. Finest service. Apply at 343 or 461 Broadway or 1 Rattery-place New-York.—*Advertisement.*

COURSING IN BAD WEATHER

MATCHES AT THE HEMPSTEAD CLUB'S MEETING.

MR. RATHBONE'S ENTRIES WIN ALL THE FIRST PRIZES—A RABBIT THAT WAS LARGER THAN THE DOG.

If it had been in the power of the weather to prevent rabbit chasing, the Hempstead Fox-Terrier Coursing Clnb would not have held its first meeting of the season yesterday. A worse day for snch sport was never seen. The rain ponred all the morning and all the afternoon, nntil the ground about Hempstead was like a well-filled sponge.

But it required more than these forbidding conditions to prevent the members of the Coursing Clnb from enjoying their favorite sport. The dogs had been brought to the rendezvous, some of them from a distance, and it was decided to run off the contests without further regard to the weather than a postponement from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The attendance was naturally not large. It was, in fact, confined to the judges of the day, the pwners pf the epntesting dogs, and a half dozen ladies who braved the storm and remained throughout the sport.

The officers were James Black, Judge; Fred Hoey, Breed and Weight Judge; O. W. Bird, Field Steward; Charles Carroll, Flag Steward; August Belmont, Jr., Secretary, and German Hopkins, Slipper. Black and Hopkins were professionals employed for their duties, but the others were members of the club. Among the others present were Belmont Purdy, W. Rutherfurd, C. Rathbone, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Miss Bird, and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., with two lady friends.

The dogs were generally in good condition, and the rabbits were strong and lively. The result was that the sport was unusually good in spite of the rain. The interest was intense, so far as the owners were concerned, because each of them thought that his dog would surely win.

The first event was the Heavy-Weight Stakes for fox terriers of 20 pounds or under, the prize being a silver cup presented by August Belmont, Jr., added to a sweepstakes of $3 each, play or pay; the runner up to receive 25 per cent. of the stakes and a pewter mug. In the first course Fred Hoey's Veronese beat S. Ripley's Baronet. Then C. Rathbone's Beverwyck Tippler beat Edward Kelly's Respite; A. B. Purdy's Pincher beat the Blemton Kennel's Tiara; C. Rathbone's Beverwyck Dusky beat Edward Kelly's Earl Leicester, and H. Van R. Kennedy's Tuck beat L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Dawn.

In the second courses Tippler defeated Veronese, Fred Hoey's Mahamony, A. Ryle defeated Pincher, and Tuck defeated Beverwyck Dusky. In the third courses Tippler got the better of Ballamony, and finally Tippler conquered Tuck, a bye, in the third courses, and won the prize. The contest between the latter two dogs was very sharp and close, and it required two courses for the judge to finally decide which was the superior.

The second event was the Cotton Tail Stakes, a sweepstakes of $5 entrance, play or pay, with a silver cup added by Fred Hoey, for fox terriers of 17 pounds or under, the runner up to receive 25 per cent. of the stakes and a pewter ring. L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Bluffer defeated Edward Kelly's Resolute; the Blemton Kennels' Blemton Rubicon defeated R. D. Winthrop's Warren Spider; Fred Hoey's Veronese defeated the Blemton Kennels' Blemton Rapture, and the formidable Beverwyck Tippler defeated L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Diamond. In the second courses C. Rathbone's Blemton Arrow, a bye, defeated Warren Bluffer, and Veronese defeated Blemton Rubicon, the Tippler being a bye. In the next courses Blemton Arrow beat Veronese, and then overcame her kennel companion, Beverwyck Tippler. This result placed both the winner and the runner up in the Cotton Tail Stakes to the credit of Mr. Rathbone.

The third and last event was the Hempstead Sweepstakes of $3 each, play or pay, with a cup added, for fox terriers of 14 pounds and under. The contestants were Edward Kelly's Moll Pitcher, C. Rathbone's Bowstring, the Blemton Kennels' Blemton Brilliant, Edward Kelly's Resolute, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Comely, Edward Kelly's Clover Jim, Fred Hoey's Blemton Aigrette, and the Blemton Kennels' Blemton Verity. Bowstring finally won, with Verity as the runner up, the third best being Blemton Aigrette.

From this it will be seen that Mr. Rathbone won the first prize in each of the contests and the second prize in one. Mr. Belmont got one second, as did Mr. Kennedy, while Mr. Hoey had to be content with third place in each event. Mr. Belmont expressed himself as entirely satisfied, however, for while he did not win the first prize all the first-prize winners were bred in his Blemton Kennels.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was not represented, a fact which, the officers of the club said, was probably due to the weather. The only objection raised during the afternoon was made by Fred Hoey when a tremendous rabbit was brought into the field for a course in which Mr. Hoey's Ballamony was entered. The rabbit was bigger than the dog, and when Mr. Hoey caught sight of the former he hastily snatched up his pet and vociferously exclaimed: "Take it away! I'm not going to chase a lion!" The objectionable rabbit was replaced by a smaller cottontail, and equanimity was restored. The big rabbit was reserved for the final course, in anticipation of rare sport, but when it was placed on the ground it lazily blinked its eyes and refused to run at all.

Some excitement outside of the programme was created by Miss Bird's horse lying down and trying to roll over its fair rider. The lady was rescued before the brute could carry out its design. Then she remounted and plied her whip so vigorously that the animal probably regretted its momentary weakness in yielding to a resumbent inclination.

At the conclusion of the contests the club took an unofficial vote to hereafter furnish rubber clothing and celluloid programmes for its coursing meetings.

Times change and tastes with them. Fortunately, both change into improvement on the whole, which results in progress. Formerly furniture went by "sets," and "set" they certainly were, turned out by upholsterers with no other idea than to fill space with so many copies of a fixed pattern; so many stiff, ugly chairs in the room—the regular sofa here, the prescribed table there, the requisite number of pictures, and all as dead and mechanical as a paper of pins. But if city homes must be "just like our neighbors'," their contents need not be, for the old style of Sypher & Co., Broadway and Seventeenth-street, has broken up the sameness. Here are the ideas of centuries, showing that "art is long." Here is the beauty of variety. Strong contrasts and things different appear at every turn—from nation to nation, century to century, beauty to utility, and, back again, delicacy to strength. It gives opportunity and spur tp personal selection, for here one can get what is wanted instead of turning the house over to an upholsterer to "furnish." One can have fossil history, teaching by object lesson as often as the object is looked at. Prices also vary as widely as does the stock, and they are fair, with daily bargains also. It is a good place to ramble and hunt in, which is always encouraged, and there is never any solicitation to purchase.—*Exchange.*

RANGOON POLICE METHODS.

Rangoon (Burmah) Letter to the London Times.

The police charged with causing the death by torture of a villager in Kyauksai have been found guilty. One constable has been sentenced to transportation for life and another to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The Burmese inspector has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment only. This is only one of many instances of police oppression and corruption all over the country. The police in Rangoon are now charged with making groundless arrests for the purpose of extorting money, and meetings have been held by the native community demanding reform. The leading European firms are mustering in force on the same subject. Searching inquiry, followed by thorough reorganization, is believed to be necessary. The police do not make up for their high-handedness by efficiency, for criminals not caught in the act are seldom detected at all.

LOCAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The New-York Chess Clnb has got up a chess tournament for its members that is to last about two months. There are ap far nineteen entries, and each player is to play two pr more games with every other player. The entrance fee has been fixed at $2, and four prizes have been offered, the first being the second $30, the third $20, and the fourth $10. The money obtained from the entrance fee and $50 which the club has given will be divided among the non-winners of prizes in proportion to the number of games that each may have won. The tournament began yesterday, but owing to the bad weather only two couples started into the game. The games will be continued to-morrow evening.

THE ACME OF COMFORT AND LUXURY IN TRAVELING FACILITIES.

The enperb Wagner vestibuled New-York and Chicago Limited holds its own as the fastest, most perfect in its appointments, and best-patronized train in service to Chicago and the West. It continues to leave Grand Central Station, (the only passenger station in the city of New-York,) via New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, daily at 9:50 A. M., arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. next day.

The equipment includes a magnificent private compartment sleeping car, a straight sixteen-section sleeping car and standard sleeping car with staterooms, drawing room and ladies' smoking, and library car, with barber's shop and bathroom. The train is steam-heated and lighted throughout by electricity.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The banks seemed to be a little more generous in their dealings the past week, and money was comparatively easy on call at 5 to 6 per cent, which caused expectations that the weekly statement would show an increase in the surplus reserve. When the statement appeared yesterday there was found to be no increase, but a decrease, just enough to again bring the banks down to the 25 per cent. line. But, supposing they are able to continue accommodations to borrowers as easily as for ten days past, the stock market will be all right. It merely means there will be no general advance. Securities will have to sell on their merits, independently, making an irregular but quite healthy market; and this is what we are having. The market has not gone up as a whole, nor has it gone down; but there has been considerable activity, some stocks advancing and others declining. The trust stocks were active enough, and have advanced, because the liquidation in them had been so thorough. The Cotton Oil Trust is to be converted into a regular corporation under the New-Jersey law, and supposing there are no more new and unpleasant developments to be made in its affairs, the stock ought to improve; but if the whole story about the speculations of some of the officers has not been told, and some further discoveries are to be made, as rumored, the advance is likely to be indefinitely postponed. The adverse decision in the case of the Sugar Trust was thoroughly discounted before it was formally handed down by the court, for the reason that its tenor had been pretty well known in Wall-street for some time before. Furthermore, about three weeks before election, it was stated very confidently that the decision would be held back till after election, and it was useless to look for it before that time. The Street being thus well prepared not only for what the decision would be but when it would come, speculation in the stock accommodated itself to the facts; so that when it did come, the stock rose, on the usual rule that when the worst has happened the security affected is a purchase. The fluctuations in the trusts had an unsettling effect, but not so much as did the attack on the coal stocks. It was pointed out in this article last week that a weak spot in the market had been found in Reading, and the way the bears tested it was decidedly disturbing to holders pf Reading securities. Not till the stock broke to 40, and the several issues of income bonds had declined correspondingly, did there seem to be any effectual resistance offered by the Reading bull pool. They seemed to wake up then, both here and in London, and came into the market with offers to buy on a scale which checked the selling, at least by the crowd of small traders. The big ones also drew off, so that all the Reading issues had recovered a little yesterday. Of course the other coal stocks were affected more or less, and fell off in price. It is announced that Mr. Corbin is attending to Reading with a devotipn he never showed to any other property in his life before, and the world can now breathe easier.

After the bears had done shaking the coalers, they went for the Grangers, particularly St. Paul. They did this because they had noted that whenever the general market got strong, there was a small flood of St. Paul stock on tap, which significant circumstance was interpreted to mean that some one or more large holders were letting the public have their holdings. They have not got through with their selling. Rates are to be advanced in the West, as usual when lake navigation closes, but the advance cannot in reality be much, although it may look big on paper. Changes in classification will keep the bulk of the traffic moving at about present rates. The difficulty is that the price of farm products is so low. This is the secret of the discontent among the Western farmers, and is held by some observers to be the real cause of the political revolution in Iowa. That Iowa should go Democratic is almost as startling a surprise as if Vermont went that way. The farmers are growling about everything while corn is only 15 cents per bushel, and one hears a good deal about the tariff. As the Iowa farmer has to sell all his products in a free trade market, and buy all he needs in a protected market, his fifteen-cent corn comes home to him very forcibly. He has been for a year or two making it exceedingly hot for the railroads, which were the most convenient objects of attack; and now he seems to be breaking away from his old political attachments. It is said that one of the causes of the defeat of the Republican nominee for Governor was the suspicion that he was a railroad man, and probably this is true. It at least seems probable. It is certain that the Granger stocks have been weakening since the result in Iowa was known, St. Paul and Rock Island especially. The bear points on both stocks are not numerous, but they are strong. And by the way—the policy of the Administration in respect to the bank deposits is worth a word at this time. In the Presidential canvass, it was proclaimed from Maine to California that the Cleveland Administration had been awfully wicked in allowing the banks to have $50,000,000 of Government money on deposit, and when it it was turned out all this money was to be withdrawn. It was turned out, but the Government deposits now are about $47,000,000, and the present Administration has followed exactly in the footsteps of its predecessor in respect to maintaining them. In plain words, the cry about the wickedness of the bank deposits was a hypocritical pretense. Getting back to railroads, it is lucky that the South and Southwest sections are doing so well, the traffic returns of the roads there being of the most gratifying description. The heavy cotton movement is giving the Louisville and Nashville Road enormous increases in earnings, and the Atchison is picking up satisfactorily. The earnings of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas are also largely increasing, and this with the fact that a plan of reorganization is about to come out, accounts for the buying pf the securities. It is an interesting circumstance that the German bondholders' committee, who started out by denpnncing other bondholders for consulting with Mr. Gould, are now consulting with him themselves. It is understood that as first mortgage bondholders they desire to reorganize by accepting the stock and the second mortgage bonds—which they do not own.

The rise in the Atchison securities has been marked. All issues have shared in it, and the stock has been very active. For this Mr. Irving Evans is mainly responsible, having handled it in the market with great success. If the refunding plan goes through successfully, it will be an event in railroad and financial history; but though everything now looks favorable, it is so big a thing, involving so many interests, it is yet too early to say that it is a success. If it should be, it will be a bigger thing by far, and a more brilliant, than Drexel, Morgan & Co. ever did. All their reorganizations and refundings, from the West Shore deal down, are small compared to this Atchison business. Furthermore, each of their big operations has been done at enormous expense, while the Atchison refunding is done by the officers of the company, at the cost only pf extra clerk hire and the printing pf the new securities. The general market has certainly been strengthened by the favorable progress so far made, and despite the bearish elements in the situation, the chief being low prices of agricultural products referred to, there is money to be made on the bull side—more than on the other. It needs discrimination in buying, because this market is irregular from causes already stated, and stocks are acting independently of each other in a degree quite unusual. General business throughout the country is shown by the bank clearings and other evidences to continue extremely active, and that never-failing test of the iron market is a strong bull argument. Despite the higher rates for money, the demand for bonds is large, and with few exceptions the quotations for all the second-class issues, those which have a speculative element in them which governs their price, are rising. It is noted by those who keep the run of these things, that gas bonds are going up, due in some measure possibly to the fact that the electric light is not in such favor as it was, having so large a degree of danger in it. This is rather favorable for the bringing out of the St. Louis Consolidated Gas Company securities, which will shortly be placed on the market. They ought to be a chance to make money in these with very little risk, for it is not the intention of the promoters to put the stock pn at any fancy prices. They expect to make it a 4 per cent. dividend-payer inside of two years, but it will be opened at a low figure, as a non-dividend stock.

OBITUARY.

JUSTICE ANDREW WALSH.

Police Justice Andrew Walsh, who for twenty years had presided over the City Hall Police Court in Brooklyn, died at noon yesterday at his home, 298 Bridge-street, Brooklyn. He had been ill for a long time and death had been expected for several days. He sank so low on Friday night that Bishop Longhlin administered the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church to him. His children, four sons and three daughters, sat around his death bed. Their mother, worn out by long watching, lay in an adjoining room, dangerously ill.

Justice Walsh was born in Ireland in 1838 and came to this city in 1853. He moved to Brooklyn three years later, and obtained an education in the public schools of that city. During the war he took an interest in politics, and was sent to the Assembly as a Democrat from the old Second District. He served two terms, and then became Clerk of the First District Police Court. In 1868 he was elected Justice, was re-elected in 1872, and again in 1876. The office was then made an appointive one, and Justice Walsh was the first man appointed. This was in 1880, and four years later Mayor Low reappointed him. So did Mayor Chapin in 1888.

In his young days Justice Walsh was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and he always retained his connection with its organizations. He was one of the leaders of the Irish Land League in this part of the country, and was President of the Municipal Council. When the Parnell Parliamentary fund was organized Justice Walsh became Treasurer of the Brooklyn branch and contributed liberally to it. He was connected with the Roman Catholic and St. John's Orphan Asylums, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Societies, and numerous benevolent organizations.

Justice Walsh was one of the few active politicians who remained poor. With a large family and a comparatively small salary he never saved much, and no hint of personal dishonesty was ever uttered against him. Although the family is not in want, it is probable that some action will be taken in regard to a fund to be presented to his widow. No arrangements have yet been made for his funeral.

WILLIAM CHARLES SADLIER.

William Charles Sadlier, who died at his residence in this city on Friday, was well known through his connection with the successful Catholic publishing house of D. and J. Sadlier & Co. of 33 Barclay-street and 38 Park-place. Mr. Sadlier was born in New-York in 1859, and received his education at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md. He decided to enter a mercantile life, and accordingly early associated himself with his father's publishing house. By his activity and unusual enterprise he became an important factor in the prosperity of the concern. Mr. Sadlier was very popular with all who knew him, and his circle of acquaintance was a large one. The funeral services will be held at St. Jerome's Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street and Alexander-avenue, to-morrow morning at 10:30.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Barney Foshay, one of Sing Sing's oldest citizens, died at his home at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. A week ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and he has ever since been very low. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the Building Committee of the new Highland-avenue church. He was several times elected a village Trustee of Sing Sing. He was one of the owners of Foshay Block, one of the handsomest rows of stores and flats in the village. He was sixty-six years of age and leaves a widow.

John Pogmire, aged seventy, of Mount Vernon, who had been a resident of the town of East Chester for thirty years, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, having died from heart disease. For a good many years he kept the hotel at the station of Tuckahoe. He was in apparently his usual good health Friday night. He leaves a wife and two children.

William Lod of Skye, Scotland, died at Ampersand, Saranac Lake, N. Y., yesterday of heart failure. Mr. Lod had resided there for three years. His health had improved very much until the past month, and his death was a shock to the community.

A PLUCKY BRAKEMAN.

HE PREVENTS A COLLISION ON THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROAD.

While a heavily-loaded four-car train on the Brooklyn Elevated Road was trying to climb the steep grade from the Grand-avenue to the Washington-avenue station at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning the coupling between the second and the third car broke and the two rear cars rolled down hill toward the Grand-avenue station. Another train was just leaving that station, and a serious collision was imminent.

The only thing that prevented it was the presence of mind of the brakeman on the rear platform of the second car. He sprang to the Washington-avenue station platform, and, running rapidly backward, jumped upon the platform of one of the runaway cars as it rolled down hill. Rapidly applying the brake he brought the cars to a standstill about ten feet in front of the rear train.

The excitement among the passengers had been intense, and several women wanted to jump out. They were prevented from doing so, however, and the accident passed off without injury to any one. The engine was backed down to the two runaway cars, and, with the aid of a new coupling, got them up the steep incline, after a delay of only fifteen minutes.

AN HONORABLE MERCHANT.

From the Boston Budget, Nov. 3.

Several years ago a Boston merchant failed in business, owing many thousands more than he could hope to pay, with no assets but health, strength, and strict integrity. Among his creditors was a brother-merchant to whom he owed $11,000, which in course of time was charged to profit and loss and probably forgotten. Some years afterward the creditor died, and all evidence of the debt died with him, his children having no knowledge of it. But fickle fortune unexpectedly smiled upon the bankrupt, and his efforts to recover himself and regain his lost wealth were crowned with success. He remembered his debt, and, outlawed though it was, determined to pay the creditor dead, and all evidence children, and, relating the circumstances, insisted upon their receiving the amount of the debt, with compound interest, paying them upward of $40,000, exacting but one condition, that the fact should never be mentioned publicly, and it is now made known for the first time after he has been long in his grave. It is fair to presume that other obligations were met in like manner. Col. Henry L. Higginson of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. is the son of this man, who paid to the children the debt he owed their father.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER APPRECIATED ABROAD.

The London press, stimulated by some phenomenal exhibitions pf fest "typing," in which the "Hammond" received a large share of discriminating praise, are at last paying unusual attention to American typewriters. The *Engineering* has just closed a series of elaborate technical articles on "The Typewriters at the Paris Exposition," the closing article being devoted chiefly to the "Hammond," which it praises for its great printability, pronouncing it as "undoubtedly the best machine in existence, and commending, also, its solid mechanical construction and durability. The *Bazaar* also contains an elaborate article on "The Hammond." The *Pall Mall Gazette* writes in a facetious but highly-appreciative tone of the wonderful performances of Manning, the "Tip-Top Typist" of the world, and in the same journal of Oct. 22 we find on the first page an extended interview, headed, "The Hero as Inventor," in which, accompanying the portrait of Mr. Hammond, is a lengthy and enthusiastic eulogy of the inventor and the invention. The honor thus paid confirms the high estimation they enjoy at home.—*Exchange.*

LOSSES BY FIRE.

St. John's Episcopal Church,

RUSSIA'S ODD FANATICS

PEOPLE IN WHOM THE MIDDLE AGES STILL SURVIVE.

SECTS WITHOUT NUMBER—MONSTROUS INIQUITIES SOME OF THEM—IMPORTANCE THEY HAVE IN RUSSIAN LIFE.

"In Russia there are some forty sects little known and widely diffused. They are all absurd, and several of them are abominable." So wrote eighty years ago Joseph de Maistre, and one who reads M. Leroy-Beaulieu's book on the subject will learn, says the Loudon *Times*, in a review of the publication, that "they have multiplied without becoming more rational or less offensive. Asceticism and sensuality have alike run riot. Men have said, 'Evil, be thou my good,' or 'Misery, be thou my delight.' From no extravagance have they shrunk. Nowhere have the vagaries of the human soul been more startling than in Russia. Unfortunately, in none of the many modern books respecting that country is this strange story of human errors fully told.

"Something may be gathered from the pages of that Quixote, or, as he appeared to others, that Iosbaric, the late Rev. William Palmer, who described his mission to the Russian Church in quest of unity. Not the least interesting part of Wallace's 'Russia' is his description of the Molokanists, the Meravians, ar Friends of Samara. But it was left to M. Leroy-Beaulieu—a writer who has for years sedulously studied every aspect of Russian life—to tell in this, the concluding volume, just published, of his admirable work, 'L'Empire des Tsars et les Russes,' the full story of some of the strangest phenomena of religion.

"The number and variety of the sects described are amazing even to Englishmen accustomed to religious differences. They even astonish American experience. What is the cause—whether in the sombre forests and monotonous wastes of the land, its sad, implacable sky, in the dull uniformity of life, and in the unsatisfying mediæval character of the Russian Church there is a stimulus to fanaticism; whether the pagan element, still strong nearly 900 years after Vladimir died, is at the bottom of these movements—it is hard to say. Certain it is that never, not even in the chaotic early times of the Church or in the ferment of the Middle Ages, has so extended as in Russia. Things clean and unclean, beautiful and foul, monstrous births, have appeared; and this fecundity is not exhausted. It is all important to bear this in mind. To understand Russia without knowing the religious life of its people is impossible. The green cupola of the church is always united in the lansoape with the oombre cabin of the peasant, and there is no separating his faith from the rest of his life. He may fail to obey its practical precepts; he may lie and steal. But he hellaves accordlng to its lights. His social superiors may be familiar with Mill, Darwin, Spencer, or Büchner, but 'for tbe greet mass of the people,' says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, 'the Middle Ages still last.'

"With a powerful orthodox Church Russia is a land of sects and schisms. Ever since the days of the Patriarch Nicon, the Thomas à Becket of Russia, they have sprung up with amazing luxuriance. False prophets have abounded, Messiahs have appeared many times to the eyes of credulous moujiks. Not discerning all other parts of Scripture, they have studied the Apocalypse with ardor, and have seen signe great and wonderful and heard voices, and have discerned in the events of the world the outpourings of the vials of wrath. Gibbon has deploted the influnce of a widespread belief that tha end of the world was at hand; his description might be applied to many periods in the history of the Russian people.

"Nicon, history tells us, sought to correct the Slev liturgy and to free the Church. He failed sigually. Deposed by the Czar he died in exile, and since that time the Church has been governed by the State, the representative of the Czar in the Holy Synod being sometimes a booted and spurred officer of hussars. At Nicon's death arose the Raskolniks, the oldest and still the most flonrishing of sects, clelming to be the direct heirs of St. Cyril and St. Method, ecclesiaetical purists, who clung to the old Slav liturgy; fanatics, who esteemed the right direction of processions, the orthography of the holy name, or the use of two or three fingers in making the sign of the cross, and the repetition of the Alleluia twice or thrice, matters of paramount importance. To five pure lives was important, but more momentous was the duty of not using words of Greek origin or applylag to sacred things the 'thrice-acoursed Latin language.' What was old was good, what was new was bad, or, at least, suspicious; and the Raskolniks saw in the cenaus, the new taxes, Western dresses, and foreign habits introduced by Peter, and his pulley toward the Church, so many signe that Antichrist had come in the persoa of the Czar himself, and that Menschikoff and Tolstof were the executioners of his bebests.

"It is one of the strange stories told by M. Leroy-Beaulieu how the Raskolniks, originally stubborn, zealots for old ways, slid into strange novelties, and in the end espoused opinions which would heve been shocking to their fathers. Only one Bishop, Paul of Kolomna, was faithful to the cause of the Raskolniks. He unfortunately died without having consecrated any successor. They thus fonnd themselves bereft of episcopacy or clergy. That circumstance led to a break in the sect; one perty seying, 'Bishops and priests are contaminated; nose pure can be found; we need them not'; the other trying, in the face of universlty, to obtain Bishops trna to the old feith.

"Out of these divisions quickly arose others. As orthodox Bishop of last ceutury ouumerated 200 such seots. Following an inevitable law of development they have multiplied since that time. It was easy to predict the course of evolution of the first great sroup. They cast loose from episcopacy: they forgot their early principles aad origin; in the end tney cut ndrift from Christianity; and even morality. The whole world lying in wickedness, Antichrist the supreme, anything which might resoue men from tbe tbralldom of Satan was permissible and laudable. Accordingly, oue eet of fanatics conceived it a meritorique act to kill a new-born babe; by death it was saved from pollution. Others thought it their duty when their relations were stricken with disease, to hasten the end.

"Nor did they spare their own blood. They threw themselves from rocks, or retired into the forests to perish of huager. Whole families gathered themselves witbin carefully-constructed barricades, and, setting fire to them, carried ont an appalling *auto-da-fé*. M. Leroy-Beaulieu recalls tue legend of the pious Alleiua, who, in obedience to a supposed divine behest, thrnst her infant into the fire. It was no fanciful tale. In paroxysms of fanaticism mothers sacrificed their daughters, fathers their sons. In 1670 a moujik, in his desire to imitate Abraham, bound his son to an altar and slew him. 'Do you forgive me?' he said to the dying child. 'I forgive you and God also,' was the auewar. 'It is estimated,' says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, speaking of these monstrons aberrations, 'that in Siberia and near the Ural Mountains thousands died thus.'

"One common form of fanaticism produced by the widespread belief in the reign of Antichrist was that of the Vagrants. Literally complying with the Gospel injunction, they left land and houses and died in the wilderness or roamed from village to village. They had no churches or chapels. In the depths of the forests, before images hung on trees, they worshipped where alone they thought pure worship could be. Some of them would touch no water which the presence of man had polluted. Only the rain from heaven or the water of remote lakes or marshes might be used for baptism.

"They carried on their travels no passport signed by any earthly potentate. When they were asked to show their passes a curious conversation as this took placa: 'Have you a passport!' 'Yes.' And tha pilgrim produced a document full of apocalyptic jargon, containing such sentences as this: 'He who persecutes thee prepares for himself a hnhitation in hell.' 'From whom did you get this passport?' asks the police officer. 'I comes from heaven.' 'Yon hava no regular passport!' 'No.' 'Why not?' 'Because police passports hear the seal of Antichrist.' 'Will you go to prison?' 'I am ready to endura all.' Nothing affrights me, neither oruel beasts nor the ministers of Satan.'

"For the present this form of fanaticism is extinguished. It was stopped in 1878 by the arrest of Nikonof, a deserter, who preached these enlverselve doctrines to the peasantry of Olonetz. But new sects are straus to have taken its place. The Moltchalniki, found in Bessarabia, the region of the Lower Volga, and in Siberia, are Trappists. Wild horsee will not draw from them a word, or svan induce them to make a sign of communication with the wicked world. A still more obscure sect, 'the Deniers,' maintain that since Nicon's time nothing sacred is left upon earth. They put away as vain and useless sacraments, images, pictnres, ann scremonies; they seek refuge in a mystic interoourge with Christ.

"A Cossack of the Don recanted fifty years ago the 'Non-Prayers,' another of the many seots horn or apocalyptic etudies. We are now, they say, in the fourth and last age or season of the world. The Springtime ended with the departure of Moses; with the Ascension closed the Summer; the Autumn ended in 1666; and we now live in the Winter of the world, in which it bshoves the faithful to put aside as useless all rites, ceremonies, and religious exercises, prayer inclnded. 'Snoh is the final outcome of the Raskols. The last fruit of this tree, rooted in fanaticism, is rationalism; watered by the blood of martyrs, this plant hears as its last flower deism.'

"Some monatrous and repnlelve heresies, known before only in the early ages of the Church, or in the tumultuous times of the Reformation, have reappeared in Rusala. One of these is the Khlysty or Flagellants, founded by Daniel Philippovitch. In this fanatic or impostor sall a sert, Ivan Bolsilof, 'the man of God,' as they called themselves, misguided, credulnds persons professed to see the presence of the Divinity. The founders of this religion have disappeared, but their disciples assert that there are never wanting upon earth others equally favored. Incredible though it may seem, this crude, coarse impostnre agreed to the official and educated olasses. It had votaries even in the palaces of St. Petersburg and in the convents and monasteries of Moscow.

"The community of Shalopuny, or Tempers [illegible] in the reign of Alexander I. They met at night to go through wild sensual-ive dances. If rumor did not malign them, licentiousness was united with vile cruelty, and they exceeded the horrible rites which foul calumny imputed to the early Christians. In the desire to chastise the flesh, another group of fanatics, the Skoptsy, carry out the primal rise of Origen. Appearing about 1760 or 1770, they discovered a Messiah in an illiterate person named Selvonof and a prophetess in Akoulina Ivanovna. The Knout, Siberia, wholesale deportations, and confinement in madhouses have not anppressed this most singular of human aberrations. Recent trials reveal the fact that the Skoptsy still practice self-mutilation.

"One of the most interesting chapters in Wallace's 'Russia' described the Molokans, that is, 'the drinkers of milk.' To that account M. Leroy-Beaulieu adds a few luminous touches. Originally they were Quakers of the Steppes, apostles of peace, as stubborn opponents of the State's pretensions to exact of them oaths or the duty of military service as the disciples of George Fox. They, too, have obeyed a law to which all seotaries in Russia are snbject. Some at least of them have pushed to wild extreme the principles of their founders. Popof distributed his goods among the poor, and preached communism. The Government retnted him in the usnal way—they promptly sent him to Siberia. Gregorief, another prophet, added to communism free love.

"Better known, and in altogether a different category, are the seots founded in the reign of Catherine II. by Saundleef, a group of priests who arose in the neighborhood of Odessa. Their origin was humble; a pastor of the village of Rohrbach and two plain peasants of Rostopol set en foot a work not unlike that which George Fox began here. Even the despised Jews in the prolific land of seots have thrown off shoots. The Sabbatista profess to carry out the old Jewish doctrines in their purity, bnt they are pnnists who espouse patriarohal doctrines as to polygamy.

"Soutaief, in whom our author sees the teacher and true inspirer of Tolstoi, is a favorable sample of the enthusiasts who spring np as naturally as tha fir trees on thair sandy soil. This peasant of Tver had a dispute with the pope of tha village about burial dues. He questioned the right to exact them, as Luther quarrelled with the sale of indulgences. Like Luthar, he in the and broke altogether with the ecclasiastical anthorities. 'I have a Church within myself,' he eeid; and be proceaded to constrnct for himself a creed in which forms and ceremonies find no part, and the essence of which is literal compliance with the words, even the hardest sayings, of the New Testament. He has been no mere preacher of a lofty faith. In his life he has rigorously carried out the doctrines, the outcome of simple souls unsatisfied with the formalism of the Greek Church, to which Tolstoi has given vivid expression.

"Tals is how Sautaief's teaching has been nnderstood hy simple, sincere disciales: 'The younkest of Soutaief's sons was drawn as a recruit. Ordered to take the oath, the young conscript said he could not conscientiously swear; ordered to shoulder a rifle, he refused saying, "It is written, 'Thou shalt not kill.'" "Fool, there is no war; you will spend your time in barracks." It was no use. He was flung into prieon, getting only bread and water. He would take no food, and at tbe end of three days, to save his life, he was taken out of prison. He was sent to Sobliusselburg nnderan escort. One of the soldiers of bis guards, moved by his discourses, is converted. Is not this an incident worthy of the acts of the martyrs?'

"We have not glanced at a tithe of the interesting subjects in this volame. The theologian may conenlt it as to matters about which few books give insight. The politician will find described in it one solution, not the most perfect, but remarkable, of the difficulties inevitable where a national church confronts vigerous aggressive sects. To the student of human pathology it has a profound, melancholy interest. For we chiefly recommend it to the thousand readers of Russian literature; they will learn from it better than from any book we know that Gogol, Turgeneff, Tolstoi, Dostoievsky, and their school are not accidents of the time—that their sombre tales reflect pathetic struggles, melancholy experiments, often made in remote villages and among rude, simple souls."

SACRED TREASURE STOLEN.

WIDE INTEREST TAKEN IN A CELEBRATED CASE IN INDIA.

"It is by no means surprising," says the *Colonies and India*, "that the strange case of the now famous Tirupati Temple treasure should have excited such an extraordinary feeling of indignation as it appears to have done among the Hindn population of India. Tirupati is the Mecca of Hindostan—if, indeed, tha comparison is at all allowable, seeing that the temple whioh has just been so grossly defiled was erected, in the first instance, olose upon five thousand years ago.

"The trial in connection with the robbery of the Tirupati treasure is probably the most remarkable which has ever come before a British court in India. Tha sacred temple stands on the Tirumalai Range, some two thousand feet above sea level, and commands a tract of about one hundred equare miles, the whole of which, up to quite a recent period, was regarded, in the strictest sense, as holy ground, nobody but a Hindu being allowed to ascend the ghauts. Even up the present time the Collector and the superintendent of Police are the only Europeans whom the Government permits to invade the sacred territory, excepting, of course, on special occasions, such as that which arose the other day when the services of a civil engineer were required within the precincts of the temple to superintend the excavations.

"The temple itself has, in reality, never been entered by a white man, and all its available entrances are jealously guarded by armed men, who have instructions to strike down and, if necessary, to kill any unauthorized person who attempts to invade the sanctuary. The sacred edifice is inclosed by three stone walls, of which the outer one is 23 feet in height. From the devotee's point of view the sacredness of the place is centred in a great flagstaff which rises in front of the floor to roof and is 57 feet high, 3 feet in diameter at tha base, eud 15 inches at tbe summit. The staff is incased in copper overlaid with gold and set in a slab of granite nearly 3 feet in thickness. In the immediate neighborhood of the flagstaff at the inner of the gold is preserved, while the staff itself is aotually supposed to be the abode of the temple god—or its 'maatric essenue.'

"Some seventeen years since, it seems, certain noin treasure, valued roughly at two lacs of rupees, was discovered in the temple, and was duly handed over to the Mahunt as manager and Trustee of the edifice. In 1800 the Mahunt Dburma Dosa died, and was snoceeded by Sri Rathiramjee Muttam Baghaven Dosa Jee. The naw Mahunt appears to have discharged his saored and responsible functions to the satisfaction of everybody concerned, and in 1827 it was resolved to replace the old *avijasiu mcum*, or sacred flagstaff, by a new one. Before the work was completed the ideal appears to have suggested itself to the Mahunt to bury the treasure—the two lacs of rnpees to which he has succeeded—under the foot of the flagstaff. This ingenious step done, the proposition having met with general approval from the adherents of the temple.

"The treasure was placed in six copper vessels, the covers of which were duly sealed up, and they were then buried in the receptacle prepired for them. Now it is found that the gold has all been removed from them and copper coins substituted. Four temple servants—by name Narasimha, Kusal, Gopalrao, and Harribbalan—were, in 1887, intrusted, after being duly sanotified hy divers mysterious rites and ceremonies, with the trust of the treasure, and a fact that appears to interest the police and others a good deal at present is that two of them—Kusal and Harihbalan—are now each worth a lac of rupees, although the whole four were discharged some time ago, and none of them are known to have what is sternly known as 'lawful visible means of support.'

"On the other hand, an astonishingly queerlooking case is made out against the Mahunt himself, who, so it is asserted, allowed his antipathy to overcome the scruples of his sacred calling, and collared the swag himself. The question as to who has really appropriated tha treasure seems a difficult bone, as far as the inquiry has proceeded, to determine; and it is possible that the affair may never be satisfactorily cleared up. Probably the most notable feature in connection with tha affair from a Hindu point of view, at all events, is the peculiarly apathetic demeanor of tha Tirupati god, who should have been deeply interested in the proceedings. For magical essence, which has excited such an omnipotent power over the Hindu for centuries past, appears to have lain dormant while the temple was deiled, and the mean trick of substituting a few hnndred rupees' worth of copper money for two lacs' worth of gold coinage was done right under the pillars of the Tirupati *sanctum sanctorum*."

PLUCKY PALMERSTON.

From the London Truth.

Mr. Walpole's biography of Lord John Russell is not a very lively work. Abont tha best letter which he prints is Lord Palmarston's ourt reply to Lord John's request (made under the inspiration of the Queen and Prince Albart) that he would not resolve Koeanth:

FANCHANGER, Oct 30, 1851, 6 P. M.

MY DEAR JOHN RUSSELL:

I have just received your lettar to-day, and am sold your messenger waits for an answer. My reply, than, is immediate, and is that there are three things that I do not choose to be dictated to as to who I may or may not receive in my own house, and that I shall use my own discretion in this matter. You will, of course, see yeurs as to the composition of your Government. I have not detained your messenger five minutes. Yours, sincerely,

PALMERSTON.

Lord John was more remarkahla for his aann aristocratic insolence, his want of tact, and his inveterate jobbery than for any other political qualities. When Prime Minister he was a mere creature of the Court, and for five years his principal object was to thwart Lord Palmerston's truly enlightened foreign policy in order to please the Queen and Prince Albert, who were disgreatly wrapped up in Austria, Prussia, and the smaller German States, and they hated to see Liberal struggles encouraged by our Foreign Office. Prince Albert was profoundly despot at heart, and his real sympathies were always with Austria and Vienna.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ciudad Candal, Havana	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, NOV. 11.		
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Newport, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 12.		
Alesia, Gibraltar	.....	.....
Canada, London	.....	.....
Chalmette, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
De Ruyter, Antwerp	.....	.....
Suevia, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.
Wyoming, Liverpool	.....	7:30 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.		
Bolivia, Gibraltar	.....	.....
City of New-York, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New-Orleans, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rhyuland, Antwerp	5:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Saale, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Spain, Liverpool	.....	9:00 A. M.
Tautonic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 14.		
Aruan, Kingston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alters, Galveston	.....	9:30 A. M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	7:00 A. M.	.....
Augusta Victoria, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 15.		
City of San Antonio, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 10.

Arizona, Liverpool, Nov. 2.
Amranth, Liverpool, Nov. 2.
Denmark, London, Oct. 24.
La Bourgogne, Havre, Nov. 2.
Liscard, Gibraltar, Oct. 26.
Mount's Bay, Smyrna, Oct. 12.
Nordjiland, Stettin, Oct. 28.
Slavonia, Stettin, Oct. 25.

MONDAY, NOV. 11.

Adirondack, Port au Prince, Oct. 18.
City of Columbia, Havana, Nov. 7.
Ems, Bremen, Nov. 2.
Illinois, Antwerp, Oct. 28.
Valencia, La Guayra, Nov. 5.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

Ascboria, Glasgow, Oct. 31.
Dariel, Bremen, Oct. 30.
Hansa, London, Oct. 29.
Wilkommen, Bremen, Oct. 29.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

Advance, Rio Janeiro, Oct 19.
Athos, Kingston, Nov. 6.
City of Alexandria, Havana, Nov. 9.
Colon, Aspinwall, Nov. 6.
Italy, Liverpool, Nov. 1.
Noordland, Antwarp, Nov. 2.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

Othello, London, Oct. 29.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Oct. 31.
Veendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 2.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

Garmanic, Liverpool, Nov. 6.
Llanlaff City, Swansea, Nov. 2
Saotiago, Cienfuegos, Nov. 5.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 6.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:41 | Sun sets..4:47 | Moon rises..7:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k...9:10	Gov. Isl....9:39	Hell Gate...11:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k...9:50	Gov. Isl...10:11	Hell Gate..12:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg and Southampton 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 A. M.

Steamship Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Amsterdam, 13 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

Steamship Fraters, (Br.,) Symons, Dania, Javea, Almeria, and Gibraltar 20 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at at 11 P. M.

Steamship De Ruyter, (Belg.,) Arisen, Antwerp via Boulogne 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

Steamship Gleadowe, (Br.,) Bommen, Patras, Zante, Catocolis, Calamata, Nauarin, and Alexandria 22 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

Steamship Yemassee, McKee, Jacksonville and Charleston 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Sil, (Norw.,) Bentzon, Boston, to F. C. Elliott.

Steamship City of Birmingham, Barg, Savannah 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Wieland, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg and Havre 12 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. J. Cornelius.

Steamship Lnoy P. Miller, Homer, Bangor, with mdse. and passengers to F. H. Smith & Co.

Sbip Dora, (Ger.,) Lohmann, Dantzic 84 ds., with salt and empty barrels to order—vessel to Theodore Rnger &Co.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, E., foggy; at City Island, light, W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Werra, for Bremen; La Champagne, for Havre; Egyptian Monarch, for London; Etruria, for Liverpool; Edinburgh, for Glasgow; Philadelphia, for La Guayra, &c.; Muriel, for St. Croix, &c.; Seneca, for Havana, &c.; Nueces, for Galveston; Louisiana and El Monte, for New-Orleans; Nacoochee, for Savannah; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; Kanawha, for Newport News, Va.

Anchored at City Island, hound out:
Steamship Wilkesharre, for Boston.
Ship Sea Spioer, for Colombo.
Also, via Long Island Sonnd:
Steamships Eleanors, for Portland; Herman Winter, for Boston.

SPOKEN.

A National Line steamship, bound east, was passed Nov. 8 in lat. 41 58, lon. 64 44.

The steamship Rhetia, hence for Hamburg, was passed Nov. 7 in lat. 49 30, lon. 17 67.

The steamship Edam, hence for Rotterdam, was passed Nov. 5 in lat. 44 50, lon. 53 10.

The bark Christine Edele, (Norw.,) Capt. Aanonsen, from New-York Oct. 6 for Cardiff, was spoken Oct. 20in lat. 41 N., lon. 60 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The steamship Acadia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New-York Oct. 26 for the Windward Islands, is ashore at Barbadoes.

The bark Artasan, (Br.,) Capt. Blonness, from New-York Sept. 27 for Dantzic, has been wrecked at Hommeren. No lives were lost. The cargo is washing ashore.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The National Line steamship Helvetia, Capt. Cochrane, from New-York Oct. 27 for Liverpool, was signaled off Kinsale at 11 P. M. yesterday.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Gascogne, Capt. Santelli, sld. from Havre for New-York at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Moravia, Capt. Winckler, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

The steamship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. Lntz, sld. from Amsterdam for New-York at noon to-day.

The steamship Norge, (Nor.,) Capt. Knudsen, sld. from Christiansand for New-York at noon to-day.

The steamship St. Ronans, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New-York Oct. 28 for Liverpool, passed Queenstown yesterday.

The steamship Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, from New-York Oct. 25 for the Mediterranean, passed Gibraltar to-day.

The steamship Pennsylvania, Capt. Thomas, from New-York Oct. 29 for Deptford and Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

The steamship Hispania (Br.) sld. from Trieste for New-York Nov. 7.

The steamship Augustine, (Br.,) Capt. Pinel, sld. from Manaos for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Benguela, Capt. Cassidy, sld. from Singapore for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Bayonne, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

The steamship City of Dublin, (Br.,) Capt. Swan, from New-York Oct. 26, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

The steamship Cnfic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York Oct. 29, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, NOV. 1, NEAR 10TH-st., 4th and 5th avs., a GOLD BREASTPIN with three enamaled violets with small diamond; a suitable reward will be paid for return of same. Address H. L. D., Box 145 Timas Office.

$500 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY night at Tuxedo Club hall, a large SIAMOND STUD; the above reward will be paid to the finder by the owner, HENRY PARISH, jr., 52 Wall-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

PERSONAL.

WILL ANY PERSON WHO WITNESSED the accident to the gentleman on the Broadway horse railroad about 2 P. M., Nov. 1, nearly opposite Wall-st., address, with name and residence, WILLIAM L. FLAGG, 32 Liberty-st.

LADIES—NAILS MANICURED AT YOUR residences without extra charge. Mrs. DEANE, 122 West 35th-st.

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GREAT SALE OF JACKETS, WRAPPERS, Ulsters, seal sacques, matinees, fine linen and silk underwear, corset covers, undergarments; greatly reduced prices. JAMMES, 13 West 20th-st.

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For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Misses.

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Ladies' and Misses'
RIBBED BALBRIGGAN AND RAW SILK.
French Woolen, plain and ribbed, extra heavy, and with Cotton feet.
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The choicest restricted property for private dwellings on the west side is, without a doubt, located between 79th and 79th sts.; therefore,

Inspect this House,
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Price, $23,000.

The cheapest and lowest-price house in the above location; four-story brownstone, cabinet finish, richly decorated, gas fixtures, &c.
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Handsomely cabinet-finished three-story Dwelling, No. 132 West End-av.; decorated. Will sell at rent.
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Private Houses on the west side, well located, highly incumbered, to exchange for vacant lots.
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Tenements and Flats for sale or exchange for city lots; good investment; fully and partly rented; 452 and 454 West 17th-st., s. e. cor. 8th-av. and 115th-st., with the adjoining four, (flats and stores,) and others.
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west side, between 110th and 111th sts., three full lots; can be bought at a low price.
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

For Sale--West 52d-st.,

near 5th-av., a very attractive medium-width four-story dwelling in superb order; price moderate.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE,
EAST 56TH-ST.,

close to Madison-av., an exceedingly desirable four-story brownstone dwelling, 20x60, lot 100.5; will be sold low to prompt purchaser.
APPLY TO
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FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP 20-foot-front dwelling, with dining-room extension, in the tenderloin of the west side; exceptionally fine interior; heat workmanship; only $38,000; Nos. 41 and 43 West 76th-st.; open for inspection; No. 41 located for inspection evenings. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

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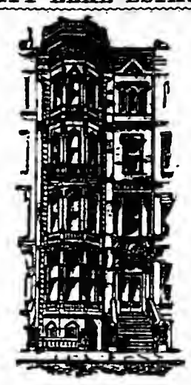
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100x100, and seven lots of land on West 49th-st., running through to 49th-st.
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High-stoop brownstone house for sale on 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Immediate possession.
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Between 5th and 6th avs.—Fine size four-story high-stoop brownstone house, handsomely decorated and in perfect order.
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41 ST.-ST., 7 EAST.—PARLOR FLOOR AND choice upper rooms, fully and expensively furnished; unsurpassed board.

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144 MADISON-AV.—WITH BOARD, SECond and third floor suites and rooms; for families and gentlemen.

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BOARD WANTED—BY TWO NEWENGland ladies; location below 42d-st. and between 3d and 7th ave.; will pay $50 per week for suitable accommodations. Address, with particulars, WATKINS, Post Office Box 1,971, New-York City.

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Saturday, Nov. 30, First Grand Matinée.	The Flying Dutchman.
Monday, Dec. 2,	The Queen of Sheba.
Wednesday, Dec. 4, MOZART.	MOZART'S OPERA, DON GIOVANNI. Grand Ballet Divertissement.
Friday, Dec. 6, VERDI.	VERDI'S OPERA, IL TROVATORE.

Saturday, Dec. 7,
SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
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The Distinguished Pianist and Composer,
EUGEN D'ALBERT,
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 18,
ASSISTED BY
A GRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA of 110 Musicians, under the direction of Mr. WALTER DAMROSCH.
SCALE OF PRICES:
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Broadway, corner 13th-st.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 17,
First appearance in this city since his recent successful
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Under the management of Augustus Pitou, in Jessop & Townsend's Irish Comedy Drama,
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NEW SCENERY AND STAGE EFFECTS,
SCANLAN'S NEW SONGS,
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THE DRUM MAJOR.
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MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM,
Supported by Miss MARY MOORE and the
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This week, first time in America, the sparkling comedy, entitled
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Sale of seats now progressing.

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AUNT JACK.
The most pronounced hit of many seasons.
Preceded by the comedietta,
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First Concert—Saturday, Nov. 16, at 8 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Soloist—MISS ADELE AUS DER OHE.
Programme.
Symphony, E. flat, op. 97 (Rhenish).....Schumann
Concerto for Piano, No. 3, G minor, op. 45.....Rubinstein
Scher, 20, Capriccioso, op. 66.....Dvorak
Theme and Variations from D minor Quartet.....Schubert
String Orchestra.
Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes".....Liszt
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EVENINGS, 8:15. SAT. MATINEE AT 2.
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Reduced from $1.00 and $2.50.

Black Chantilly Lace Flouncings,
64 inches wide and finest quality, at **$2.39**
Former price, $4.50.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

150 doz. Ladies' White-Scalloped Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at **29** and **35** cts.
Former price, 54 cts.

130 doz. Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, **48** cts.
Former price, 89 cts.

75 doz. Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at **95** cts.
Former price, $1.37.

32 to 36 West 23d st.

Important Special Sale

CARPETS

BODY BRUSSELS,

AT **$1.00** PER YARD.

FOR STYLE AND QUALITY THE BEST VALUE OFFERED THIS SEASON; NUMEROUS PATTERNS, WITH WIDE BORDERS TO MATCH.

BEST ALL-WOOL INGRAINS,

AT **65c.** PER YARD.

IN ORIENTAL DESIGNS AND COLORS. SOME PATTERNS WE OFFER AT 55 CENTS.

WILTON VELVETS,

AT **$1.00** PER YARD,

WITH WIDE BORDERS TO MATCH, 50 PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM. THESE EVER-POPULAR CARPETS FURNISH AS RICHLY AS MOQUETTES AND COST NO MORE THAN PRICE USUALLY PAID FOR A TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

AT **65c.** PER YARD.

EXCLUSIVELY THE BEST QUALITY; REDUCED FROM 90 CENTS. EVERY PATTERN NEW THIS SEASON.

THIS SPECIAL SALE GIVES THE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE POPULAR AND RELIABLE CARPETS AT LITTLE MORE THAN ACTUAL COST OF MANUFACTURE.

John & James Dobson,

MANUFACTURERS,

40 & 42 West 14th St.

"Grand Prize"

AND

DECORATION OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION

1889.



HEALEY & CO.

BUILDERS

ALL STYLES FINE PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

HAVE OBTAINED THE HIGHEST HONORS FOR COACH BUILDING EVER AWARDED.

WE SELL ONLY CARRIAGES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, WHICH FOR STYLE, QUALITY, AND FINISH ARE UNEXCELLED IN THE WORLD.

BROADWAY AT 42D-ST.

THE KNICKERBOCKER

is decidedly the handsomest style ever introduced in furs. Every lady who has seen it admires it. Many orders have been placed for it; in fact, it is the sealskin garment of the day. Found in this city only at No. 124 West 42d-st. and No. 103 Prince-st. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

BEFORE YOU PURCHASE A SEALSKIN garment go and see the new style.

KNICKERBOCKER,

introduced by C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, No. 124 West 42d-st. and No. 103 Prince-st.

Daniell & Sons.

LACE DEP'T.

1,000 YARDS BLACK STRIPED

DRAPERY NET

At 88c. Yard;

RETAILED ELSEWHERE AT $1 35.

2,000 YARDS 42-INCH

BLACK CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS

At 98c. Yard;

RETAILED ELSEWHERE AT $1 45.

2,000 YARDS BLACK CHANTILLY FLOUNCING

At $1 35 Yard;

RETAILED ELSEWHERE AT $2.

MADE-UP LACES,

NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR. CHILDREN'S CAPS AND HATS A SPECIALTY.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

Fine Goods at Special Prices.

5,000 DOZEN GENTS' ALL-LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS AT

12 1-2c. each, $1 50 dozen;

RETAILED ELSEWHERE AT 25c. EACH AND $2 90 DOZEN.

2,000 DOZEN INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS

At 21c. each;

RETAILED ELSEWHERE AT 32c.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THE COMING WEEK IN

COLORED SILKS.

35 PIECES ALL-SILK COLORED FAILLE FRANCAISE, FOR STREET AND EVENING WEAR,

89c. Yard.

BROCADES TO MATCH.

75 PIECES 22-INCH ALL-SILK FAILLE FRANCAISE,

$1 19 Yard;

WORTH $1 35. SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CITY.

500 PIECES 19-INCH SATIN DUCHESSE IN GASLIGHT COLORS,

48c. Yard.

300 PIECES 21-INCH SATIN DUCHESSE,

75c. Yard.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR THESE GOODS, AND KEEP THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF COLORS.

BLACK SILKS.

WE WILL OFFER THIS WEEK A LINE OF DRESS LENGTHS, RANGING FROM 8 TO 20 YARDS, IN GROS GRAINS, RHADZIMIR, DUCHESSE, FAILLE FRANCAISE, AND RHADAME, AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR VALUE. THESE LENGTHS WILL NOT BE CUT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

IN THE QUALITY AND PRICES OF OUR BROCADES WE DEFY COMPETITION, AS WE GUARANTEE THEM LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE FOR THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS.

VELVETS & PLUSHES.

75 PIECES RICH SILK VELVETS, ALL COLORS,

$1 25 Yard; WORTH $1 39.

37 PIECES EXTRA FINE SILK VELVETS, IN BLACK AND COLORS,

$1 85 Yard;

REGULAR $2 00 GOODS.

125 PIECES VERY RICH SILK PLUSH, THIRTY-TWO NEW SHADES, FOR FANCY WORK;

98c. Yard; WORTH $1 29.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

46-INCH ALL-WOOL FRENCH HENRIETTA IN 60 OF THE BEST AND NEWEST COLORINGS, 79c. YARD

CASHMERES, HENRIETTAS, VEILINGS, 49c. TO $1 25 YARD.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

EVENING SHADES,

ALSO IN WHITE, IVORY, AND CREAM.

FRENCH CHEVIOTS.

40-INCH.....98c. YARD
54-INCH.....$1 25 YARD

IN SMALL STRIPES AND CHECKS, VERY SCARCE AND DESIRABLE.

OUR CUSTOMERS CAN DEPEND ON ALL OUR

FRENCH BROADCLOTHS

BEING THOROUGHLY SPONGED AND SHRUNK BEFORE BEING PLACED ON SALE.

Daniell & Sons

BROADWAY,

8TH AND 9TH STS., NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

Success of last week's offerings proves the proverb,

"Good values lack not buyers,"

Enabling us to gain much needed space and show the following

NEW GOODS

all far less than value.

DRESS GOODS.

Let those who need, buy now.

At Forty-seven Cents,
double-width
FRENCH ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS,

not of staple shades alone, but of all the high and fancy colors, and cream and ivory white, assortment is complete.....Many of these shades are extremely scarce and would easily sell for far more money, but space is the first desideratum, therefore

All Forty-seven Cents.

We also submit 60 extra value

Heavy Black Plaids, exclusive styles,	$1 45
Imported Grenoble Suitings, heat shades,	98c.
All-wool Habit Cloths, 58 inches,	77c.
All-wool Tailor Cloths, extra fine,	68c.
Silk and wool plaids and stripes,	49c.
All-wool Venetians,	47c.
All-wool Dress Flannels,	47c.
All-wool Fancy Stripes,	34c.
All-wool Fancy Checks,	29c.
Black all-wool Flannels,	29c.
Black all-wool Henriettas,	47c.
Black silk-warp Henriettas,	59c.
Black all-wool Epangelines,	74c.
Heavy Beaver Cloakings,	2 09
Broad-wale Diagonals—rough finish,	2 24

SILKS, PLUSHES, AND VELVETS.

Let those who need, buy now.

AT NINETY-EIGHT CENTS,

SPECIAL OFFERING OF BLACK SILKS,

comprising

FAILLE FRANCAISE, SATIN RHADAMES,
GROS GRAINS, PEAU DE SOIE,
SATIN-FINISH REGENCE, CASTILIANS, and
SATIN STRIPES,

with

Armure, Faille Francaise, and Gros Grain combinations,

reduced from $1 25 and $1 50,

ALL NOW NINETY-EIGHT CENTS.

FOR EVENING WEAR

we offer six hundred pieces
FANCY TULLES AND DRAPERY NETS,
and specialize four qualities:

27 cents.....49 cents.....98 cents.....$1 49

ALL NEW.

Comprising the latest and most beautiful effects in Tinsel and Satin Stripes and Plaids, with and without chenille and embroidered dots, figures, and loops, in white, black, and all the bright and delicate evening shades.

China Silks—to match.....49 cents;	worth 85
Colored Faille Francaise, high lustre,	73 cents
Fancy Plaid and Stripe Surahs,	69 cents
Black and White Satin Stripe Surahs,	69 cents
Colored Silk Surahs—light and dark,	59 cents
Handsome Persian Silks,	$1 29....$1 39

Magnificent Brocaded Satins,

$2 49, were $5 00; $3 39, were $6 00.

Colored Silk Plushes,

79 cents.....98 cents.....$1 19.....$1 49....$1 98.
All shades, for dresses, fancy work, and theatricals.

Three hundred pieces
Plain Dress Velvets,

Black, staple, and fancy shades...95 cents to $2 00.
Those at NINETY-EIGHT CENTS are even better than the last lot at that price.

SEAL CLOAKING PLUSHES,

all qualities, $1 98 upward

Splendid value are those with wool backs at $2 98 ——no lining required.

FLANNELS AND LINENS.

Let those who need, buy now.

At Twenty-four Cents,
Three cases
Yard-wide White Wool Shaker Flannels, worth 40c.

Medicated Scarlet Twill Flannels, 21c.;	worth 30
Heavy Bleached Canton Flannels, 10½c.;	worth 15
All-wool Skirt Patterns, $1 39;	worth $1 75
Best Bleached Sheetings—8-4, 17c.;	worth 23
Table Damasks—bleached and brown, 29c.;	worth 40
Linen Lunch Cloths—2 yards, 98c.;	worth $1 39
Satin Damask Pattern Cloths, $2 69;	worth 4 00
All-linen Momie Towels—45-inch, 12½c.;	worth 20
Extra Large Linen Huck Towels, 21c.;	worth 30

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

Let those who need buy now.

For we shall this week sell

10-4 White Blankets	worth $1 00	at	65c.
10-4 White Wool Blankets	worth 4 00	at	$2 79
10-4 White Wool Blankets	worth 5 00	at	3 49
10-4 White Wool Blankets	worth 5 75	at	3 98
11-4 White Blankets	worth 2 00	at	1 59
11-4 White Wool Blankets	worth 5 00	at	3 49
11-4 White Wool Blankets	worth 5 75	at	3 98
11-4 White All Wool	worth 6 25	at	4 69
11-4 All Wool California	worth 12 00	at	7 19
11-4 All Wool California	worth 14 00	at	10 69
12-4 White Wool Blankets	worth 5 50	at	3 98
12-4 White All Wool	worth 6 50	at	4 98
12-4 White All Wool	worth 7 75	at	5 98
12-4 All Wool California	worth 9 00	at	7 98
12-4 All Wool California	worth 17 00	at	12 98
13-4 Fine California	worth 11 00	at	8 98
13-4 Fine California	worth 13 50	at	10 19

In addition to these we offer

At $3 98...$4 98....$5 98....$6 98...$7 98...$8 98

Four hundred pairs

All-Wool Colored Blankets,

including the finest California Scarlets.
These prices are less than cost of production.

Everything in Comfortables.

White Cotton filled—full size, $1 15 upward

Heavy White Crochet Quilts,	97 cents
Extra Heavy and Large,	$1 25
English Marseilles—4 patterns	1 98
Sham Pillows,	98 cents a pair

Best Feather Pillows and Bolsters,

ALL SIZES, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sateen-Covered Eiderdown Pillows.....$1 25

Horse Blankets and Lap Robes.

All qualities,	splendid values.
Stable Blankets,	6 cents to $4 69
Road Blankets,	$1 25 to 7 49
Lap Robes,	1 69 to 26 49
Mattoss,	29 cents
Shawlettes,	15 cents...29 cents

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

HALF PRICE OFFERING OF
LADIES' FINE CLOTH NEWMARKETS.

At Eight Dollars and Eleven.

Five hundred fashionable Garments, with and without storm collars, Empire sleeves—plush and braid trimmings.....were $15 and $20

At Thirteen Dollars,

Handsome Chinchilla, Irish Frieze, and Plain Beaver Newmarkets, in all the popular shades and black—large buttons—garments that never before were sold for less than $22.....all sizes

At Twenty-two Dollars,

Rich Matelasse Cloth Newmarkets, with quilted silk and satin linings.....were $35

At Thirty-one Dollars,

Finest Imported Beaver Newmarkets—with real Mink, Sable, Beaver, or Persian Lamb Trimmings; were $50 and $60.

IN CONNECTION WITH ABOVE,
our entire stock of
RICH IMPORTED WRAPS AT SACRIFICE.

$33 00; were $65 00	$66 00; were	$125 00
$47 00; were $85 00	$88 00; were	$150 00
$56 00; were $100 00	$96 00; were	$175 00

all elegant novelties—

in Plush, Velvet, and Cloth—richly braided or embroidered, and trimmed with fine furs and passementeries.

SEAL PLUSH SACQUES.

$14 00	worth Twenty-two
$19 00	worth Thirty
$24 00	worth Forty
$26 00	worth Forty-five

BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
CLOTH AND PLUSH JACKETS—ALL REDUCED.

Surah Silk Waists—cashmere lined	$6 98; were $9 50
Cashmere Tea Gowns—Surah fronts	7 98; were 12 00
California Blanket Robes	6 98; were 9 00
Elderdown Wrappers	5 48; were 8 00
Flannel Mother Hubbard Wrappers	3 50; were 6 00

MILLINERY.

Such a sale as we are having now has never heretofore been known.....New and elegant Toques, Turbans, Shells, Flares, Waiting Hats, Evening Bonnets, and Round Hats of every description are selling at less than half price.....Why !.....No matter why, if we fulfill our promise.....Come and judge—You'll not be disappointed.

New Hats and Bonnets
will be positively sold as follows:

Those that were	are now	Those that were	are now
$3 00	$1 49	$12 00	$5 98
$4 00	$1 98	$14 00	$6 98
$6 00	$2 98	$16 00	$7 98
$8 00	$3 98	$18 00	$8 98
$10 00	$4 98	$25 00	$11 98

YOU NEVER SAW SUCH VALUES
AND NEVER SAW PRETTIER HATS AND BONNETS.

UMBRELLAS.

Let those who need buy now!

Finest Harvard Silk,
heavily chased, gold handles, were $6 25; now $4 69

Heavy Twill Silk—natural wood
handles—fifty styles, were $5 00; now $3 49

"Edrington"—
natural handles, were $3 75; now $2 49

Union Silk—silverine handles, were $2 75; now $1 89

Excelsior Fast Black.
silverine crooks, were $1 49; now 89c.

SPECIAL SALE OF
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Wool Vests,
white and colored——long and short
sleeves——plain and ribbon run——perfect goods.

FORTY-NINE CENTS,	value 65
SIXTY-NINE CENTS,	value $1 10

MEN'S FURNISHING.

Let those who need buy now!

At Twenty-three Cents,
three cases
Men's Scotch Wool Half Hose,
full regular, good value at 35

At A Dollar Forty-nine,

Men's regular-made Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers——regular price, $2 75——all sizes.

UPHOLSTERY

At less than manufacturers' cost.

Our entire stock of

Raw Silk Turcoman Portieres,

Forty to sixty inch dados——all colors.

THREE LOTS,

$1 98.....$2 47.....$2 79

Prices are for pairs, NOT half pairs....They are superior quality, not ordinary cotton goods usually sold at these prices.

We also offer a thousand pairs

All-over Chenille Portieres

at the lowest prices ever quoted for fine goods;

more than a hundred styles——$3 98 upward.

Double Thread Scotch Lace Curtains,

fine close centres, with rich and effective borders, in Tambour and Irish Point effects—all full length and width,

$1 49 and $1 98; worth $3 00 and $4 00

French Guipure Lace Curtains,

TWO ninety-eight; worth $7 00

The very best quality—made on fourteen-point machine, elegant designs; worth $7 00

Brussels Mesh Curtains,

full length and width—copies of some of the finest and richest real lace curtains ever imported,

$3 98 and $4 98; worth $7 00 and $8 00

Principally delicate designs and effects—such as will commend them to ladies of refined taste.

Real Lace Curtains.

Irish Point, Cluny, Tambour, and Antique,

$7 98 and $9 98; worth $12 and $16 00

Renaissance and Real Brussels,

$15 98 to $60 00; all splendid value.

We have just received an importation of

Egyptian Yarn and Snow Flake Curtains,

with white, gold, blue, salmon, and other contrasting satin cross stripes and dados—bordered with knotted silk fringe—exquisite novelties,

$3 98 to $14 98; a best half real value

Inspection invited.

Ten Thousand

Tapestry Samples and Mill Lengths

for Cushions, Table Covers, Chair Backs, Seats, &c.,

FIVE CENTS TO A DOLLAR;

Less than quarter value.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL).

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

CARPETS, RUGS, UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE, BEDDING, LINENS,

AND EVERY

DESCRIPTION OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

THIRD FLOOR.

MOQUETTES, - -	$1.35 per Yard.
WILTON VELVETS, -	$1.10 per Yard.
BODY BRUSSELS, -	$1.00 per Yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, -	60c. per Yard.
ALL-WOOL EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS, - - - -	35c. per Yard.

ORIENTAL RUGS, FROM $7.00 UPWARD.

FIRST FLOOR.

JUTE VELOUR PORTIERES, $30. Per Pair; Reduced from $47.50.

INDIAN PORTIERES, $10. Per Pair; Reduced from $13.00.

REAL LACE CURTAINS, $8. Per Pair; Reduced from $10.00.

FURNITURE TAPESTRY, $3. Per Yard; Reduced from $4.00.

Estimates Furnished for Reupholstering.

PURE SOUTH AMERICAN HAIR MATTRESSES,

FROM 40c. PER LB. UPWARD. SPRING BEDS, &c.

EXTRA QUALITY KNOTTED FRINGE DAMASK AND HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS

At $1.50 and $3.00 per dozen.

SECOND FLOOR.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

5-DRAWER OAK CHIFFONIERES, ANTIQUE FINISH.

At $7.00 each; Regular Price $12.00.

BASEMENT.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY, LAMPS, AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE HOUSEHOLD.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

Monday,
Nov. 11th.
at our Broadway Store.

We will place on sale about

300

Paris Dress Patterns & Robes,

at $10.50,
$12.50, $15.00,
$20.00,

being about 35 per cent. less than cost of importation. They consist chiefly of Applique, Needlework and Broche effects, on cloth or serge grounds, and at the prices named are

Exceptional Bargains.

Lord & Taylor.

SLEIGH ROBES.

All the fashionable furs in our Robe Department at No. 124 West 42d-st. retailed at manufacturers' lowest cash prices. C. C. SHAYNE, Furrier.

GENTS' FUR-LINED OVERCOATS.

Large assortment, all sizes in stock. Retailed at manufacturers' lowest cash prices. No. 124 West 42d-st. and No. 103 Prince-st. C. C. SHAYNE, Furrier.

ELECTRIC CAR LIGHTING ABANDONED.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Nov. 6.

The Boston and Albany Railroad has just abandoned its experiment of lighting two of its trains by electricity, owing to the great weight of the apparatus employed and the heavy expense incurred by keeping up the system. The lights sometimes burned low, and were unsatisfactory, and now that the storage batteries can be no longer charged in New-York it was decided to discontinue the practice. Moreover, the New-York, New Haven and Hartford Road declined to co-operate in the adoption of the system, and the expensively-lighted Boston and Albany cars ran over that road so long without any extra allowance that the managers thought it high time to call a halt. These cars will now be fitted up with the Pintsch gas-lighting system, and cars lighted in this way are now running over the road.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

161, 163, 165, 167 & 169 Sixth Ave.,
CORNER 12TH ST.

HOBBY-HORSES.

THE WORLD CONTAINS MORE HOBBY-HORSES THAN INDIVIDUALS, FOR IN ADDITION TO THOSE OF INDIVIDUALS ARE THOSE OF PARTIES AND NATIONS, &c.

THE STAID OLD GREEKS, EVEN, HAD THEIR HOBBY-HORSE, AND SOME OF THEM RODE WITHIN IT INTO THE CITY OF TROY AND CAPTURED THE TOWN.

I, IN MY TURN, HAVE MY HOBBY, AND IT IS TO SELL THE BEST BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS—EVERYTHING IN FOOT COVERING—FOR LESS MONEY THAN ANYBODY ELSE.

THAT I HAVE ALREADY DONE THIS FOR SEVERAL YEARS THOUSANDS OF MY CUSTOMERS CAN TESTIFY. I WANT THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS MORE TO TESTIFY TO THE SAME THING. THEN I CAN SAY WITH THE OLD GREEKS THAT I CAME INTO TOWN WITH MY HOBBY-HORSE AND CAPTURED THE CITY.



Ladies'
Strictly Hand-sewed
Button Boots.
$3.50.

LADIES' FRENCH KID FOXED DONGOLA KID TOP STRICTLY HAND-SEWED BUTTON BOOTS.	$3.50
LADIES' SOOLMA KID STRICTLY HAND-SEWED BUTTON BOOTS.	$3.50
LADIES' STRAIGHT GOAT STRICTLY HAND-SEWED BUTTON BOOTS.	$3.50
LADIES' SOOLMA KID HAND-SEWED WELT, GENUINE CORK SOLE SHOES.	$3.50



Men's French Calf
Strictly Hand-sewed
Shoes.
$5.00

MEN'S FRENCH CALF STRICTLY HAND-SEWED BUTTON SHOES.	$5.00
MEN'S FRENCH CALF STRICTLY HAND-SEWED LACE SHOES.	$5.00
MEN'S FRENCH CALF STRICTLY HAND-SEWED CONGRESS GAITERS.	$5.00
MEN'S CALF HAND-SEWED WELT, GENUINE CORK SOLE SHOES, IN CONGRESS AND LACE.	$5.00
MEN'S PATENT LEATHER HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES, IN BUTTON, CONGRESS, AND LACE.	$5.00

BE WISE IN CHOOSING.

BEAUTY, GRACEFULNESS, COMFORT, FINEST MATERIAL, AND FINEST FINISH ARE THE POTENT FEATURES OF MY LINES OF HAND-MADE SHOES.

THEY POSSESS ALL THE QUALITIES OF STRENOTH AND WEAR THAT FINE SHOES CAN HAVE WITHOUT BECOMING STIFF TO THE FOOT AND AWKWARD IN OUTLINE.

THEY ARE MADE IN DIFFERENT WEIGHTS AND STYLES, SO THAT THOSE WHO WISH CAN SELECT THE HEAVIER STYLE BECAUSE OF ITS EXTRA STRENGTH AND DURABILITY. OTHERS CAN GRATIFY THEIR TASTE IN FORM AND BEAUTY BY PURCHASING THE LIGHTER SHOE, AND GIVE UP FOR THESE THINGS SOMEWHAT OF THE WEARING QUALITY. EVERY ONE IN BUYING SHOES SHOULD HAVE IN MIND THE USE THAT IT IS INTENDED TO PUT THEM TO. SHOES FOR THE PARLOR, FOR SUNDAY USE, OR FOR DANCING SHOULD BE ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE INTENDED AS A GENERAL HOUSEHOLD OR STREET SHOE.

THE FORMER SHOULD BE CHOSEN WITH REGARD TO THEIR FORM, BEAUTY, AND FINISH; THE LATTER FOR THEIR STRENGTH AND COMFORT.

I SELL ALL KINDS OF RELIABLE BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, AND OVERSHOES FOR LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN, MEN, BOYS, AND YOUTHS, AND FOR LESS MONEY THAN SOLD BY ANY OTHER DEALER.

Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.

My new Fall Illustrated Catalogue and Price List is now ready, and is mailed free on application.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

Sixth Ave., Cor. 12th St.

FURNITURE.

HOLIDAY TRADE IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING AND WE MUST DISPOSE OF A

Large Assortment of Goods

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR

Grand Holiday Display.

WE THEREFORE DESIRE TO DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES ABOUT PURCHASING FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, BEDDING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS, &C., TO THE FACT THAT THEY WILL FIND REMUNERATION IN EXAMINING OUR UNUSUALLY LARGE LIST OF THESE ARTICLES BEFORE DEFINITELY PLACING THEIR ORDERS.

WE SHALL HAVE PLEASURE IN ASSISTING SUCH VISITORS BEFORE THE RUSH OF HOLIDAY TRADE ARRIVES, KNOWING THERE WILL BE RESULTS OF MUTUAL ADVANTAGE.

Baumann Bros'

22, 24, and 26 East 14th-st.,

RUNNING THROUGH THE ENTIRE BLOCK TO 13TH-ST.

NEAR UNION-SQUARE.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,

BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.

THE NEW SEALSKIN COAT

introduced by C. C. SHAYNE, No. 124 West 42d-st. and No. 103 Prince-st., the Knickerbooker, is now the leading fashionable style.

SEALSKIN JACKETS.

manufactured by C. C. SHAYNE, have been marked down to the lowest possible prices at which reliable furs can be sold: $90, $100, $115, $125, $135. No. 124 West 42d-st. and No. 103 Prince-st.

A SPECIAL ELECTION CALLED.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Gov. Hill has issued a proclamation calling for a special election on Nov. 30 to fill the vacancy in the Sixth Congressional District in New-York City caused by the resignation of Congressman Fitzgerald, who was elected to the office of Register of New-York City last Tuesday.

FINE TAILORING.

$20 FOR SUIT TO ORDER,
SUITABLE FOR FINE DRESS WEAR.

$18 FOR OVERCOAT TO ORDER,
SUITABLE FOR FINE DRESS WEAR.

$5 FOR TROUSERS TO ORDER,
SUITABLE FOR FINE DRESS WEAR.

THE VARIETY OF FABRICS FROM WHICH A SELECTION CAN BE MADE NUMBER WELL INTO THE THOUSANDS, AND EVERY PIECE OF GOODS IS WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

THE TRIMMINGS USED IN THESE GARMENTS ARE WARRANTED TO WEAR FOR ONE YEAR WITHOUT A BREAK.

WE MAKE ESPECIAL MENTION OF OUR CUTTING DEPARTMENT AS BEING SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD. OUR WORKROOMS ARE UNDER OUR PERSONAL SUPERVISION AND HAVE THE MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION.

WE COMBINE STYLE, COMFORT, AND ELEGANCE WITH SUPERIOR FINISH.

A FRIEND AND CUSTOMER WILL BE THE RESULT IF ONCE A TRIAL IS GIVEN.

OUR WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS HANDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER, WHETHER ASKED FOR OR NOT, WARRANTING OUR GARMENTS IN EVERY PARTICULAR FOR ONE YEAR.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, TAPE MEASURE, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

EHRICH BROTHERS.

CARD.

For the coming week we will offer for sale a collection of the rarest and richest real Laces at prices which have never heretofore been quoted by any other house, either wholesale or retail. It has required two or three years to manufacture many of these Laces, and they are well worthy the attention of the trade and especially connoisseurs. The values should not be estimated by the prices at which we are willing to sacrifice them. As a result of this announcement our stores will be very much crowded to-morrow. We therefore kindly ask our patrons the favor of an early visit to insure better attention. This sale will long be remembered.

REAL LACES.

Round Point and D'Aguille BRIDAL SET, consisting of drapery for skirt, garniture for waist, parasol cover, fan cover, and handkerchief, the richest set ever imported, value $1,000.00.....	$575
Duchess Lace BRIDAL VEILS, superb quality, newest designs, value $125.00, reduced to.....	$50
40-inch wide Duchess Lace FLOUNCING, reduced from $40.00 to - - - - - - - - - -	$20
40-inch Black Real Thread FLOUNCINGS, real value $40.00, reduced to - - - - - -	24
Round Point, Point d'Aguille, Point de Venise, Point d'Alencon, and other rare makes of Fine LACE, 3 to 6 inches wide, real value $5.00 to $8.00, reduced to - - - - - - - - - -	2.98
Our complete stock of Fine Duchess LACES, 4½ to 8 inches wide, value $3.50 to $5.00, reduced to -	1.98
Our complete stock of Real Valenciennes LACES, choicest designs, 3 to 4½ inches wide, real value $3.00 to $5.00, reduced to - - - - - - - -	1.50
Round Point and Duchess COLLARETTES and GILETS, real value $5.00 to $8.00, reduced to - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1.98
Our complete stock of Carrick-ma-Cross LACES, &c., real value $2.00 to $4.00, reduced to - -	.95
One special lot of Real Duchess LACE HANDKERCHIEFS reduced to - - - - - - -	.25

P. S.—We must again repeat that nothing like the above has ever been offered in the city.

ANOTHER SALE OF SILKS

1,500 YARDS OF REGENCE SILKS, (THE NEWEST WEAVES;) also 2,000 YARDS COLORED FAILLE FRANCAISE, IN STREET AND EVENING SHADES, A RICH QUALITY; REAL VALUE, $2.	$1.12	2,500 YARDS OF RICH PURE SURAH SILK, 24 INCHES WIDE, LIGHT AND DARK SHADES, REAL VALUE $1.25; REDUCED TO.....	.88
3,000 YARDS RICH HEAVY SATIN DUCHESS, EVERY CONCEIVABLE SHADE, Real VALUE $2.50; REDUCED TO.	1.59	2,000 YARDS RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, ALSO ONE LOT OF BLACK BROCADED SILK, REAL VALUE $1.50; REDUCED TO.....	.98
2,000 YARDS 19-INCH PLUSH, EVERY COLOR, SPLENDID QUALITY, REAL VALUE $1.25; REDUCED TO.....	.68	1,500 YARDS 22-INCH PLUSH, EVERY SHADE, EXTRA FINE QUALITY, REAL VALUE $1.75; REDUCED TO.....	.98

Special Items in Other Departments.

50 DOZEN CORSETS, ALL THE FAVORITE MAKES, ALL SHADES, REAL VALUE $2.25; REDUCED TO.....	.98	500 HAND-PAINTED SATIN CHAIR RESTS, ACTUAL VALUE $1.75; AT.....	.87
OUR PRINTEMPS CORSET, THE MOST PERFECT SHAPE, BEAUTIFULLY EMBROIDERED IN BLACK AND WHITE, REAL VALUE $3.50; REDUCED TO.....	$1.98	5,000 YARDS SIMILSEDA, FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES, SOLD ELSEWHERE AT 28c., AT	.15
OUR PRINTEMPS CORSET, HEAVY SATIN, ALL SHADES, MOST PERFECT SHAPE, REAL VALUE $9.00; REDUCED TO.....	4.50	300 FRENCH MADRAS DRAPERY SCARFS, SOLD ELSEWHERE AT 68c., AT.....	.49
ALL-WOOL CHEVIOTS, SHADED CHECKS, 50 INCHES WIDE, WORTH 85c.; REDUCED TO.....	.48	50 DOZEN LADIES' FRENCH PURE SILK HOSE, IN SOLID BLACK, FORMER PRICE $2.25, AT.....	$1.48
WE ARE OFFERING FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS SPECIAL LINE OF NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, ONE LOT, FORMER PRICE $3 50, AT.....	2.25	75 DOZEN MEN'S ENGLISH SPUN SILK HALF HOSE, IN SOLID BLACK, FORMER PRICE 89c., AT.....	.48
ALSO LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHINCHILLA PORTIERES, ONE LINE, (MUCH UNDER REAL VALUE.) AT..	4.95	MEN'S HOUSE COATS, FORMER PRICE $4.50, AT.....	2.98
26-INCH EXTRA HEAVY TWILLED SILK UMBRELLA, WITH CHOICE SILVERED HANDLES AND PARAGON FRAME, REAL VALUE $2.75.....	1.68	50 PAIRS OF COMO SILK BLANKETS OR LOUNGE ROBES, REAL VALUE $4.25; REDUCED TO.....	1.95
LADIES' 4-BUTTON ENGLISH PIQUE WALKING GLOVES, REAL VALUE, $1.50; PER PAIR.....	.48	NURSES' LAWN APRONS, HEMSTITCHED, GOOD QUALITY.....	.19
100 BEAVER CLOTH ULSTERS, IN BLACK, NAVY, AND GREEN, WORTH $16.75.	12.75	STERLING SILVER SIDE COMBS REDUCED FROM $1.98 TO.....	1.00 PAIR.
CHILDREN'S ALL-WOOL GRETCHEN COATS, IN PLAIN STRIPED AND PLAID CLOTH, REDUCED FROM $7.50.....	4.98	FINE QUALITY PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN BOX, REAL VALUE 25c.....	.14
LUBIN'S IMPORTED EXTRACTS, BEST QUALITY, USUAL PRICE, 54c.; REDUCED TO.....	.39	PARLOR TABLE LAMP, ARTISTIC COPPER BRONZE BASE, BRONZE DUPLEX BURNER AND SHADE HOLDER, CHIMNEY AND OPAL DECORATED AND FIGURED, 10-INCH DIAMETER SHADE, AT THE PRICE WHICH OTHERS WOULD CHARGE FOR THE SHADE COMPLETE.....	1.45
WALKING SKIRTS, WITH CAMBRIC FLOUNCE, WITH 4-INCH TORCHON INSERTING AND EDGING.....	.98	ONE LOT ROYAL WORCESTER CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLAIN AND FLUTED, AT.....	.39 EACH.
600 PAIRS LADIES' HAND-SEWED KID OPERA SLIPPERS, IN HIGH OR LOW HEELS, REDUCED TO.....	.87 PAIR.	FIFTY DOZEN SEAL AND MOROCCO LEATHER PURSES, WITH COIN TOPS, AT.....	.48 EACH.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY EMBOSSED MEMORANDUM BOOKS, WITH PENCIL, REAL VALUE 25c..	.12		

Sixth Ave., 22d and 23d Sts.

(23D ST. ELEVATED STATION.)

THE MAYOR TAKES A HAND

EFFORTS TO COMPLETE THE GUARANTEE FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED YESTERDAY BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—LAND AT INWOOD OFFERED.

Though the fund for the World's Fair was not increased to any marked extent yesterday, nevertheless there was a step forward toward the three-million-dollar mark, the total amount acknowledged by the Finance Committee being $75,870, making a grand total of $2,645,713.

By Bryce Gray:

A. H. Hart & Co.	$500
By R. A. C. Smith:	
Connelly & Co.	100
By A. B. De Frece:	
Schattmann Brothers	250
By Joseph J. Little:	
W. J. Sherwood	150
T. W. Timpson	100
Stettiner, Lambert & Co.	100
By Gorham M'f'g Company:	
Julian B. Hart	100
Benj. H. Dessen	100
David B. Hart	100
Dr. John L. Hart	100
Edw. F. Caldwell	100
R. & W. B. Seaman	2,000
From the Mayor's Office:	
Vernon King Stevenson	5,000
H. C. F. Koch & Co.	3,000
Jacob Lowenthal & Sons	1,000
By John D. Crimmins:	
Breen & Nasou	1,000
C. V. Formes	500
T. P. Galigan & Son	500
F. Zittel Bros.	500
Various subscribers	150
By Hardware Board of Trade:	
Smith, Lyon & Field	1,000
Haydock & Bissell	1,000
Duparquet, Huot & Monsnee Co.	250
David Williams	1,000
Commonwealth Rubber Co.	50
Campbell & Wood	100
John Loyd	100
The Alford & Berkele Co.	100
Charles J. Healy	100
By the Chemical Board of Trade:	
The Art Lithographic Pub. Co	250
Tower M'f'g and Novelty Co.	500
Kaufmann & Strauss	1,000
E. Steiger & Co.	1,000
Eberbard Faber	1,000
By John Claflin:	
William Openhym & Sons	5,000
Total acknowledged by the Finance Committee up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon	$75,870
Subscriptions acknowledged from various sources, participation	35,885
Total for yesterday	$111,755
Grand total acknowledged by the Finance Committee	$2,628,015

S. Bachman	$2,000
O. Jaffe & Plukus	1,000
Loeb & Schoenfeld	1,000
Henry Mahler & Co.	1,000
John Pullman & Co.	1,000
Whitin & Collins	1,000
Ballin, Joseph & Co.	1,000
Buckingham & Paulsen	500
J. R. Simon & Co.	500
Mathews, Blum & Vaughan	250
By H. S. Mendelson:	
C. Miller & Sons	500
Henry Newman & Co.	5,000
By E. M. Crawford:	
Manhattan Bank	1,000
Kerbs & Spiess	5,000
E. Rosenwald & Brother	2,000
John Berry	1,000
Schroeder & Bro.	2,000
E. Hoffman & Son	500
J. Mayer's Sons	500
American Asch & Co.	500
R. A. Bachia	100
By Louis Stern:	
F. M. Koch & Co.	250
Reed & Hoffman	250
By Mechanics and Traders' Exchange:	
Henry Andruss	100
A. J. Bicknell	50
By Abe Schwab:	
Palais Royal	250
Haas, Rytenberg & Co.	500
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	500
By A. T. Thrall:	
Francis H. Leggett & Co.	2,500
Austin, Nichols & Co.	2,500
Koenig & Schnaier	1,000
J. H. Schirmer & Co.	1,000
N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.	1,000
Adams & Meek	100
Sono Brothers	500
Ashbury Lester	100
A. C. Fitzpatrick & Co.	100
By the New-York *World*:	
Various subscriptions	10,020
By the New-York *Times*:	
Various subscriptions	398
E. T. Copeland	15
Grand total	$2,645,713

Mayor Grant yesterday determined to send official invitations to the business men of this city, over his individual signature, asking them to subscribe to the guarantee fund. The Mayor wants to have the fund raised at once, so that New-York can go to Congress with the money pledged and the subscribers good. The invitations have been sent to business men in all branches of trade, to the small shopkeeper and storekeeper as well as to the large wholesaler. There are subscription blanks at the office at THE TIMES Building for all who will call or send for them. The text of this invitation is as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 9.

You are respectfully requested to subscribe to the inclosed form and return it in the inclosed envelope. Congress meets in a few weeks, and it is necessary to have the full guarantee fund subscribed at once. It is believed that the receipts from admission, feed, the sale of privileges, and other sources will be sufficient to reimburse the guarantors in whole or in part.

HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor.

Accompanying these resolutions is a printed subscription blank with sufficient space for two or three signatures. At the bottom of the blank is a request to sign and return. An addressed envelope for the return of the subscription blank is forwarded with the other inclosures. It is not expected that these subscription blanks will be circulated, but that each one who receives one will send a note of his name, his address, and the amount of his subscription and return it.

These subscriptions were received yesterday by the Finance Committee for the preliminary fund: E. M. Crawford, $500; Henry Goldberger, $200; G. G. Haven, $500. This interesting communication was received from Ambrose Snow:

"I herewith inclose a postal card, one of a hundred, which was directed to all the foreign and domestic lines of steamships and sailing ship owners of New-York. There was no response, thus showing that this large interest is quite indifferent to the World's Fair enterprise."

The copy of the postal follows:

"You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 12:30 P. M., at the Maritime Exchange, for the purpose of appointing a committee especially representing the shipping interest, to solicit subscriptions to the guarantee fund of $5,000,000."

"A few weeks ago J. H. Braonen of St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas, wrote to the Committee on Site and Buildings for arguments to be used in a college debate on the respective merits of Chicago and New-York as the site for the World's Fair. Several useful points were sent to him, with the request that he make known the result of the debate. A note was received from him yesterday saying that, although a large percentage of the persons interviewed on the question were Chicagoans, the result was a complete victory for New-York.

Thomas Morgan of 1,286 Broadway yesterday offered two lots in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, for 5 per cent. taxes and assessments, on condition that the price restrictions placed upon the land be set aside.

Francis B. Riggs, as executor of the Riggs estate, has tendered through his agents, Ludlow, Day & Co., the free use of thirty acres of river-front land at Inwood to the World's Fair Committee on Site and Buildings. The property includes a fine, broad landing. Mr. Riggs makes the offer thinking that the committee may utilize the property for steamboat landings, for the erection of buildings needed in connection with exhibits of water craft, and for competitive and scientific tests requiring a large body of water.

Charles Smith of Wilkesbarre, Penn., sent in plans for a lofty tower to be built of cypress wood.

The regular meeting of the Committee on Site and Buildings on Tuesday will be omitted.

The Committee of the Arts and Industries of the Building Trades has appointed this committee, E. A. Cruikshank, C. Buck, A. J. Bloor, R. C. Fisher, T. Graham, R. V. Harnett, H. M. Keasbey, F. W. Seaarist, Jr., and Hiram Snyder, to call a public meeting in the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-street, next Tuesday afternoon, to consider the advisability of concentrating the influence of the architectural, real estate, professional, and building trades, in order to secure a systematized and permanent building exhibit at the exposition.

WORK AND PLAY AT PRINCETON.

The football managers were very "blue" last Tuesday when they learned the result of the intercollegiate convention of the previous evening. When asked what they thought of the action there taken, some of the prominent football men in Princeton said: they thought the new rules were just, but what the Princeton men objected to was the fact that the action was taken less than two weeks before the Princeton-Harvard game. They admitted that, under the system in vogue before, college football was taking on the character of a professional game, not only in Princeton, but in Harvard and Yale as well. However, at this late stage, they thought it unjust to change the personnel of the Princeton team, especially as the resolutions prevented some of her strongest players from entering into the intercollegiate contests. Greenhurst has stopped playing and is now coaching the team. His place at present is filled by Warren, '93, who played end rush in the recent games with Columbia.

The following students have been chosen to fill the vacancies in the Glee Club: William V. Dinamore, '90; Louis E. Livingood, '90; James D. Vonrhees, '90, and Frank H. Payne, '91. Many of the old members have returned to college, so that the Glee Club this year will have some particularly good voices.

The Princeton Club of New-York City will hold its first regular meeting of this year in the Hotel Brunswick on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19. Prof. Osborn will represent the Faculty.

A run of the '92 Hare and Hounds Club took place on Tuesday from the common. The number of entries was ten and the length of the run five miles. G. Betts came in first.

The citizens of Princeton have signed a petition to Congress to have New-York City appointed as the place for the coming World's Fair.

There are five graduates of Princeton in the university at Tokio, Japan.

The Freshmen have organized an orchestra of fourteen pieces.

Dr. McCosh held a 5 o'clock tea at his house last Wednesday.

MORE MARINES WANTED.

THE MEN WHO STAND BETWEEN CABIN AND FORECASTLE.

The annual report of Col. McCawley, Commandant of the Marine Corps, submitted a few days ago, puts that necessary adjunct of the navy in a light in which it will secure the appreciation which it deserves from the public.

"Too few enlisted men in the corps" is the burden of his story, and he applies it effectively in his remarks upon deserting, as given in THE TIMES of Saturday. There are only 1,823 in the force, and they are overworked. There are not enough even now to supply the necessary number to the war vessels and leave as many as there should be to guard properly the navy yards. As a matter of fact, many ships in commission have assigned to them a Sergeant's guard where there should be a full Lieutenant's detail. The Yorktown is an instance of this.

Regarding the matter of recruiting, it is plain that the recruiting offices are not either numerous enough or situated with the design to obtain the best men. In New-York, for instance, the marine rendezvous is in a section of the city seldom frequented by the better class of men. There is no attempt made to obtain recruits from the interior. Many men would join the Marine Corps who would not enter the army, and were stations established in Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and the West, in addition to those already in the East, there is little doubt that many men could be obtained.

The temptation is a strong one to many young men to enlist in the Marine Corps when it is represented to them that there is afforded an opportunity to see the world, as marines are detailed to the various men-of-war going abroad. But when young recruits enlist, to gratify this laudable desire, and then find themselves detailed to shore duty, mixed in with a demoralized class of men, experiencing something of the service other than they were originally led to believe, they make up their minds to get out of it at once, and if they do not happen to have the political influence to obtain for them an honorable discharge, they take French leave.

Until, however, some means are afforded the Colonel Commandant to provide for transportation of men enlisted in the West, it will be impossible to establish recruiting stations in cities other than where there are naval stations. It is hardly probable that a man willing to enlist in the Marine Corps, who lives so far west as the Mississippi, can afford to pay his way to the Atlantic coast and offer himself for enlistment, especially so when there is no certainty as to his acceptance, all recruits having to pass through a most vigorous physical examination.

The Marine Corps, it must be understood by those unacquainted with the naval service, is held in high esteem by enlisted soldiers in the army, who are detailed in small commands to the different war ships, virtually as police aboard the vessels, or, as they are known, "the bulwark between the cabin and the forecastle." All the naval stations ashore, and navy yards have also marines detailed to them for the protection of property.

For duty on board flagships the largest marine details are made, the Chicago, for instance, having a complement of forty marines, under the command of a Captain and Second Lieutenant of marines. A vessel like the Boston or Atlanta carries a First Lieutenant's guard of thirty marines, while the Yorktown, from originally having a Second Lieutenant's guard of twenty-one or twenty-two men, is now given a Sergeant's guard of seventeen men. The single-turreted monitors carry the smallest number of marines, usually a Corporal's guard, consisting of about eight men. On board ship, the marines do sentry duty; occasionally, in the old type of ships, they assist at the wheel, and stand duty at the life buoys. During action they are either assigned to the exclusive working of some heavy gun or dispersed about decks and in the tops as sharpshooters. Much of the detail work of a marine guard depends on the ideas of the commanding officer. In this respect the regulations are faulty, inasmuch as they do not specifically state just what is required of marine guards under all ordinary circumstances. In cases of emergency Captains of ships must necessarily use all hands to the best advantage, regardless of rank and position.

Col. McCawley does not appear to find any cause for complaint in the matter of food. It is pretty well understood everywhere now that the United States Navy is well fed, it being only the other day that officers of the British Navy were demanding that their seamen be as well provided for in food as are the crews of American war ships.

COLUMBIA'S GYMNASIUM.

STUDENTS ENCOURAGED BY THE RECENT ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES.

The need of a gymnasium is becoming more and more apparent to the Trustees of Columbia College. For years the students have been complaining of the lack of one, and the athletes in particular have found fault with the condition of affairs. Heretofore the only accommodations have been furnished by Wood's gymnasium, in Twenty-eighth-street, over a mile from the college, or, within the last year, at the gymnasium of the Berkeley Athletic Club, in Forty-fourth-street. And these accommodations were open only to the athletes who were in training for the crews or teams as representatives of the college, and not to the body of students at large. Occasionally the Columbia Grammar School Gymnasium was used, as in the case of the tug-of-war team, where not much space was needed for the training.

The prospects now are brightening, however. The Trustees of the college have offered the use of the basement of what was formerly the residence of President Barnard on the School of Mines campus. This will furnish a space 55 by 35 feet, with a height of about 10 feet in the clear. This space is divided about equally by a wall running the length of the house. This gymnasium will, when completed, be fitted up, in part at least, from an appropriation of the Board of Trustees for the purpose. In addition to this there is a stock of gymnasium apparatus that was left over from a spasmodic effort of the students a few years ago to begin a gymnasium for 1,800 students in a room about 18 feet square. The boat club would also probably put in the gymnasium such of its apparatus as it has purchased for the use of the crews in former years.

The disposition of the material will be decided on according to the needs of the various organizations which are to enjoy its uses. In fact, the gymnasium will not be thrown open to the whole body of students, as there is not sufficient room, but will be used simply by the men in training for the teams of the different organizations. The available space will be arranged according to the needs of the organizations. The fencing club will probably have accommodations. The boat club will be given space for the rowing machines and other necessary equipment, and the other organizations will be given accommodations according to the available space. General athletic apparatus, such as lifting weights, dumb bells, &c., will also be provided.

Though the students do not think this a very favorable location for a gymnasium, in a basement, and rather damp at that, they see in this step of the Trustees better prospects for the future. "One student said, in fact, quite happy over even this concession on the part of the Trustees.

An Alumnus of the college who is very intimately connected with its athletic interests said yesterday: "I feel deep and lasting gratitude to the Trustees for the most hopeful outlook for athletics at Columbia. Though the present quarters will not amount to much, particularly when you consider the seventeen or eighteen hundred students at the college, still it is my firm belief that not many years will pass before Columbia has a full-grown gymnasium that will compare favorably with the college gymnasiums of the country. The election of Mr. Seth Low to the Presidency will, I think, have a beneficial influence in this direction. He is thoroughly in sympathy with young blood. To my mind, no action on his part would make him more popular with the students than to take steps to have the Trustees build a fine gymnasium. This could be placed on the college block on the site of the old Dead and Dumb Asylum, now known among the students as the 'Maisou du Punk.'

"The building could be arranged something like the Berkeley Lycaum, so as to have a gymnasium proper and a hall in the other to serve as an assembly room. Such a building would not only be a great convenience to the athletes, but would also be used by the societies (Congress permitting) to give a monthly reception. Then, too, it would be used for the annual indoor meeting of the Columbia Athletic Union, which might be held there instead of in a hall

BRADLAUGH PRAYED FOR

CURIOUS SPECTACLE SEEN RECENTLY IN ENGLAND.

HOW A CROMWELL GONE TO SEED—INTERESTING FACTS IN HIS STRUGGLE FOR A SEAT.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Prayers were offered in the churches of Northampton on Sunday last for the recovery of Charles Bradlaugh! The whirligig of time brings strange changes, we all know. In England it has transformed Joseph Chamberlain, who, only five years ago, was scaring all the landlords and county gentlemen by his darkling talk about ransom, into a Tory and a companion of Dukes; in America it has made Harvard and Cornell centres of Democratic precept and influence. Rich men tumble, poor men ascend, cities blossom in the wilderness, men talk with each other under the ocean, American heiresses wed pauper German Princes for the privilege of paying the debts of their libertine bachelorhood—all sorts of bewildering things happen before our eyes in these remarkable latter days. But surely of all the queer spectacles to be imagined that of surpliced vicars praying for Bradlaugh's return to health is the most amazing.

* * *

The English people have always taken their theology seriously, and from time immemorial have burned with an exceptionally fierce desire to do bodily violence to Antichrist whenever and wherever he should appear. Alike in its public and its domestic aspects, English history is very largely made up of religious quarrels, intrigues, and persecutions. Even in this day, when the dock laborers of London fall out with their employers, a Cardinal of one church and a Bishop of another come to the front at once as the natural settlers of the dispute, and, what is more, do settle it. The Puritans on the Massachusetts coast took over this spirit with them, but in that eager, expanding atmosphere they could not keep it long at its original strength. Here in this foggy air it is still a powerful essence, giving forth pungent fumes and swaying men's brains almost as completely as it did when Bunyan was imprisoned, De Foe stuck in the pillory, roistering "Kit" Marlowe informed against for blasphemy, and Sir Thomas More led to the block. Only last year, when the Marlowe volume in the Mermaid edition of early English dramatists was issued, a pious public objected because the quaint original accusation brought against him for irreverent speech was reprinted in an appendix, and to please this public the edition was recalled and another furnished which did not contain Richard Bame's whimsical complaint.

The English nation for the past 350 years has been chiefly nurtured and educated upon Old Testament lines. The result is an almost comical reproduction of the antique Hebraic self-conceit and confidence. The English have a sublime, innate assurance that God likes them better than He does anybody else, watches jealously over them, is personally both anxious for their success and proud of their progress and achievements, and is deeply solicitous for their continued supremacy over the Spaniards, Portuguese, Saracens, Irishmen, and other inferior races. Should the English not be engaged in annexing other people's territory and putting the obstinate heathen of those ungrateful countries to the sword, their primary instinct is always to settle down to the task of smoking out heretics and blasphemers at home. And of all the men whose utterances have stirred the theological wrath of Christian and orthodox England since the days of the Lancastrian Kings, I suppose that no one in the whole proscribed list ever provoked a more general and deep-seated hostility than Charles Bradlaugh was hold in by pious folk ten years ago. That he should be prayed for now—not satirically and vengefully, as Bonner prayed for the doomed Cranmer, but with a sincere desire that his life might be spared to the public service, and with no reference whatever to his religious opinions—is certainly a marvelous and memorable thing.

* * *

The explanation is not that Bradlaugh has recanted. If the Dukes were all to go in procession to pray for the recovery of Mr. Chamberlain, he being at the time dangerously ill, we could easily understand it, for the Socialistic Democrat has publicly abjured his errors, and sits now enshrined in the inner sanctities of aristocratic existence among dowagers and blue-blooded poodlee and gentlemen who talk about grouse and the ground-game law. But Bradlaugh is as much of an agnostic, infidel, whatever you like, as he was in the days when the hue and cry was loudest and most strenuous at his heels. The reason for this mighty change in his case lies in another phase of English character. He has become "respectable." To borrow an illustration from Max O'Rell, if he went out walking now on Sunday he would carry a serious umbrella instead of the flippant cane. And having won his audacious fight, and then settled down in very bourgeois fashion to cultivate the sober respectabilities, everything is forgiven, even by the gentlemen in surplices.

* * *

Bradlaugh, who, drolly enough, began improving the very day after the prayers were lifted up for his recovery, is a curious type of the combative Briton, who needs opposition to bring out his qualities, and who becomes rusty and dull in times of profound peace. Born in that lower middle class which fringes with threadbare respectability the slums of the East End of London, he seems to have caught more from the coarse outside surroundings of his home than from the home itself. His father was a solicitor's clerk of somewhat genteel pretensione, but the son inherited from some ruder and more robust strain of ancestry, and to this day has not a single "h" in his whole composition. He was an errand boy in Whitechapel, and from seventeen to twenty was an enlisted trooper in the Dragoon Guards, serving chiefly in Ireland. He had been vehemently religious as a youngster, and had conducted a Sunday-school class with enthusiasm. From this position he seems to have swung suddenly, and with the full sweep of the pendulum, to the other extreme and become a lecturer in the propaganda of free thought. Obscure at first, his force of character, strong self-assertiveness, and considerable gifts as an orator gradually made him known. He fought with the clergy on the platform and in the press. He founded a paper of his own—the *National Reformer*—and when the Attorney General tried to suppress it Bradlaugh compelled the attention of all England for the long-contested and ultimately successful battle he waged in the law courts in his own defense. He became at this a sort of English Bob Ingersoll, that is, with the variations suited to this climate. In manner and method he was as different from the Illinois iconoclast as Oliver Cromwell was different from Lord Rochester. Bradlaugh has no humor whatever, and his rarely-employed wit is of a grim, iron-plated sort. He attacked Moses, not as a subject for raillery and quips of fancy and side-splitting jokes, but as an image of idolatrous vice to be smashed with catapult and siege-train. He was as serious about it all as his adversaries, and most disinterested, and so he gradually obtained the hearing and then the sympathies of serious middle-class and lower-class people about him. He never attracted idlers or educated triflers or people who took easy views of things. And, naturally, neither following nor followed was content with the mere negation of orthodoxy. They were radicals in politics, democrats in social issues, ardent sympathizers with the French republic against the Prussian monarchy in the days after Sedan. I believe that it was to plead this latter cause that Bradlaugh first came to America.

* * *

Little by little, through processes of evolution natural enough in England where all mental and moral agitations find their way into politics, Bradlaugh the political and social reformer became more prominent and important than Bradlaugh the critic of Moses. He had been an unsuccessful candidate for Parliament at Northampton three times when, in 1878, he had his famous fight with the legal authorities over the publication of the Malthusian book, and finally won it, and humiliated the lower courts, which had sentenced and fined him, by a triumph before the Court of Appeal. That was in 1876, and four years later, largely on the strength of his victory over the lawyers, he was elected to Parliament for Northampton, along with Henry Labouchère. A more whimsical, ill-matched pair cannot be conceived, and the public were at first disposed to merely see its grotesque side and grin. But Bradlaugh had a bigger battle in mind than any he had yet engaged in, and was brooding over a new rebellion which should shake ecclesiasticism to its very centre. I cannot learn that there was any general concentration of interest on the fact that this arch-infidel had been elected, nor any expectation of the scenes which were to follow. The sweeping success by which Gladstone had routed the Tories and lifted himself into the Premiership, whence Lord Beaconsfield had been driven, monopolized attention.

* * *

When the new House assembled in May of 1880 it was for the swearing in of members. All the leading Liberals who had accepted office under Gladstone were absent with him, owing to the necessity of being re-elected before they could take their seats, and hence nobody took any concern in the proceedings. Bradlaugh waited day after day, unattended, until the great bulk of the House had taken the oath. Then one day, choosing a dramatic moment, he walked up unnoticed to the Speaker and claimed the right to affirm. There was no precedent for such a course. The Jewish difficulty had been solved years before by leaving the words "on my faith as a Christian" out of the oath, but to dispense with the oath altogether was unheard of. The bewildered Speaker referred the moot question to a committee, and the committee decided that affirmation was not legal. Then Bradlaugh, after waiting a few days, again appeared, and this time asked to take the oath. Upon this a violent scene occurred, loud shouts of protest rising from the Tory benches.

Mr. Gladstone had now taken his seat as Prime Minister, and this unexpected problem confronted him at the very outset. He could think of nothing better than to suggest the appointment of another committee, and after a heated debate, spread over three days, this was agreed to. This new committee reversed the other decision, and reported in favor of allowing affirmation. A furious row arose over the acceptance of this report, which was finally rejected by 275 to 230. Mr. Gladstone had spoken in its favor, but the more active Catholics in the Irish party had joined the Tories to exclude "the atheist," and were the loudest in their cheers when the result was announced. I mention this because Bradlaugh never forgot it. The next day Bradlaugh was admitted to the bar of the House, allowed to speak for twenty minutes in his own behalf, and then sent out to await the verdict of the assemblage. When he was called in again, this time to the table near the chair, the Speaker recited to him the adverse decision, and then, as Bradlaugh did not move, asked him to withdraw He refused, and amid vehement uproar and confusion the Sergeant at Arms strove to pull the offending member out. Ultimately he was imorisoned in the clock tower of the Commons, but after a day or two was released. Finally, too, on July 2, he was allowed to affirm, but was immediately immersed in lawsuits brought by religious enthusiasts to recover the fines to which every vote cast without right in the House of Commons subjects a member. These he fought vigorously, winning in the end, but meanwhile it was necessary to secure a better title to his seat in the House, and this was persistently refused him. His right to exercise legislative functions was finally decided in the negative and he went back to the electors of Northampton. Three times he was returned by sweeping majorities, and three times the House refused to allow him to take the oath, Mr. Gladstone's affirmation bill being beaten, after a memorable debate, by 3 votes. But in the new Liberal Parliament of 1885, curiously enough, Bradlaugh was allowed to take the oath and his seat without a word or sign of dissent.

* * *

And that was the end of the militant Bradlaugh. During the first year he spoke a good deal on social subjects, succeeded in having a Labor Bureau established, and led the attack on perpetual pensions. But by the time the home rule question came to the front to remain he had settled down into an ordinary, hard-working member, and on the new issue he failed to take a striking or even prominent position. He resented the earlier attitude of the Irish toward him, and although he followed Gladstone in the division on the subject he was not able to get up much warmth over home rule. With this cooling influence came a general effect of moderation. Little by little he dropped out of the public eye as an agitator, and took on the aspect of a substantial legislator. He ceased to get angry, began to cultivate Parliamentary amenities, and watched for opportunities to make speeches which every body could agree with. He is still a marked figure in the house—with his bold, strong, clean-shaven face, with the abnormally long upper lip, the deep, flashing gray-blue eyes, and the lonkish iron-gray hair, brushed lankly back from the high, square forehead—but the interest in him is largely reminiscent. He has become "respectable," and the Rev. Mr. Grundy prays for him—a Cromwell gone to seed.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

ORATORIO AT ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

A portion of the oratorio of "Elijah" will be sung to-night by the vested choir of St. James's Episcopal Church, at Madison-avenue and Seventy-first-street. The service will introduce the fourth season of monthly festivals by this excellent choir. In his efforts to raise the standard of choir work Mr. Stubbs, the organist, has been heartily sustained by the parish, and the choir has won recognition as one of the finest in the city. At festival services, which occur monthly from November to April, the oratorio or other large musical work offered is sung as an anthem, parts of the regular service being omitted in order that from thirty to forty minutes may be given to the music. The only drawback to the complete success of the services has sometimes been that they drew congregations beyond the capacity of the pews; sometimes to the discomfort of regular attendants. That annoyance has now been remedied in great measure by limiting admission to the building. The regular choir of thirty-three voices is supplemented at festival services. Dr. Carl Martin, basso soloist at Grace Church, is engaged for the season, and other soloists are likely to appear as occasion may demand.

IN ATHLETIC CIRCLES.

Capt. Van Raden of the Atalanta Boat Club has not yet proposed in the Harlem Regatta Association the formation of a new rowing association, comprising all the clubs in the vicinity of New-York, because the meeting announced for last week was postponed until next Friday evening. Capt. Van Raden says he will bring the subject before the Harlem Regatta Association at his first opportunity and he thinks the association will be formed.

President McMillan of the Amateur Athletic Union, who has been in the West for several weeks past, writes a friend in this city that he will return East in time to be present at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the union which he proposes to call for Nov. 23. Secretary Sullivan has called a meeting of the board for next Thursday evening.

A number of athletic men of Albany are contemplating the purchase of a plot of ground to be arranged for athletic sports of all kinds. It is proposed to provide the grounds with a quarter-mile running track, baseball field, and grand stands, at an expense of about $15,000.

The Staten Island Athletic Club has decided to remain in the American Football Union this season. It recently sent in its resignation to Secretary C. T. Schlesinger of the Union.

A company has been organized in San Francisco to freeze water artificially in winter, and thus provide a place where the people of that city can enjoy the sensation of skating on real ice.

The Boxing, Wrestling, and Fencing Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union will meet in the Astor House Thursday afternoon, before the Board of Managers of the union meets.

PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.

In the new process of making white lead the ore as it comes from the mine is volatilized and oxidized by the air, the fumes are condensed in a slightly acid liquor, and the resulting sludge is washed and dried for use in market without having been touched by the men. Quickness of manufacture, starting with ore and out with the purified metal, and avoidance of danger to the workmen, are among the advantages of the new system.

The manufacture of sugar by the diffusion process in Louisiana has resulted in a great increase of output. Moreover, there is already growing up a more scientific agriculture, a better knowledge of the problems of sugar manufactura, a more scientific method in the sugar house, and the introduction of improved machinery.

An electric bell-buoy is proposed, one of its chief attributes being that the motion of salt water produces a current sufficiently strong to ring a bell. A secondary bell, to be rung in rough weather, is also an attachment to the buoy.

While the use of electricity in London for illumination is steadily increasing, the use of gas is also rapidly on the increase, the demand for the latter for heating and cooking being greatly in excess of former years.

The disinfecting power of aminel gas is such that when introduced into sewage it very quickly destroys the microbes of putrefaction and of many diseases.

An electric railway, said to be the longest in the world, is being laid in Staten Perth.

JEAN AICARD'S NEW PLAY

AT THE THEATRE LIBRE, NOT THE FRANCAIS.

WHY REJECTED BY THE LATTER NOT DISCLOSED—SUCCESS OF ITS PRODUCTION—THE STORY IN IT.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—To attempt to reason why or to discover how the committee of the Comédie Française managed to reason out their ultimate rejection of M. Jean Aicard's play of "The Père Lebonnard" would be like fishing in an ink bottle. You may find a spider or a fly, but in any case you will disturb a large amount of dirt, dust, and accumulation—better take the good liquid from the top, and carefully guard your pen point from dipping too far down. They certainly made a mistake, whatever may have been the motive, and my mind is not by any means persuaded of the assistance to the play that might be given by the Théâtre Français.

The original cast of this theatre has been made known, and in several points it was weak. At the Théâtre Libre there are many shaky rôles; in truth, there are only two absolutely given in perfection, that of the Père Lebonnard himself and the old nurse France. Père Lebonnard is Antoine. From the first word to the last line he is the living soul and embodiment of the character. But of this more anon. Let us speak a little of the author.

When M. Perrin took the Comédie Française to London in the Spring of 1889 he wished M. Got to speak to Shakespeare in the name of Molière. The idea was a pretty one, full of cleverness and tact. To M. Aicard, who was then writing an "Othello" —of which several scenes have been given by Mme. Bernhardt and Mounet-Sully—this task was alloted, and M. Aicard, not finding a mere complement sufficient, framed his original poem in the William Shakespeare of Victor Hugo. The dramatic venture was a success, and it was then that the author first thought of the character of Lebonnard. He wished to make his hero speak in every-day verse, and he wrote out his play first in prose and then in song, and he took the result to the committee of the Français in 1886.

Two years afterward, in full rehearsal, M. Got set the ball of discontent in motion by saying that the third act was impossible to the stage. By hook or crook the story lengthened, and M. Aicard withdrew his play and carried it to M. Antoine, who—being master of all he surveyed—adopted it as his very own there and then, and, upsetting previous arrangements, gave to the "Père Lebonnard" the first night of his monthly series. Not to be behindhand in courtly grace, M. Aicard added a prologue representing the committee of the Français listening to an author's reading. We will pass this over, with a first prize to a remarkable imitations of Got by one of the actors, and turn at once to the play itself.

When the curtain rises, the Père Lebonnard, an ex-clock maker, or rather a jeweler, as his wife claims, is seated with his daughter in their very plain, simple sitting room. There is no change of scenery during the four acts and no fine dressing. The Père in Antoine's hands is a picture—unkempt heard, long hair, untidy trousers, too short waistcoat, showing misty shirt, a sack coat with gaping pockets, and a general air of dejectedness, simplicity, and uncomplaining resignation. The short conversation between the father and child soon tells that Madam rules her husband with a rod of iron; that she is purse-proud, ambitious, ignorant, and hateful.

Besides this daughter Jeanne there is a son Robert, who is the mother's favorite, and this, as we soon discover, is not passing strange, since Robert is the child of adultery. For fifteen long patient years has the husband known, kept, and buried this secret. A misguided letter told the story, when the child was about five years of age, and just at the time of the real father's death. The Père Lebonnard had always loved this sou and his tenderness even resisted this knowledge; he suffered and was silent, and he meant to be this unto death. He overflows with the milk of human kindness, the victim of paternal love, for he is blind to the faults of the son, the image of his overbearing, insupportable mother, who hates her husband just because of his patience and sweetness, and little does she dream that his submission has its noble motive in the knowledge and consciousness of her own sin.

It comes to pass that Jeanne loves wisely and well her physician—who has brought her to life though severe illness—and in her attachment she finds the cordial support of her father, and all this against her mother, who dreams of an alliance with nobility and fortune. Robert is engaged to a young lady belonging to the aristocracy, and all this family, too, almost boil with rage when it comes to light that the young doctor is an illegitimate child, winning, working his way to repute and wealth with this stain upon his name.

Jeanne remains faithful and is encouraged by her father, and the fact brings to light the dread secret known so long to Lebonnard, making him the most henpecked of all husbands, until silent, pathetic surrender has become second nature. Sweet, loving Jeanne has been long the wife, comforter, and friend of this desolate husband; she is his own, his very own, and innocently and gently she has soothed away the bitter pang of resignation; she has twined perfumed flowers amid the thorns of martyrdom; she is a comrade, too. In the mother's neglect, for the bastard child is idolized. It was so many years ago, the lover is dead, and Mme. Lebonnard has taught herself to believe her secret a dream. She was first afraid—ashamed; but no one knew, she thought, and the dead tell no tales, and she is safe.

Robert always sides with his mother. He looks upon his father as a mere useless nuit in the household furniture; he is almost surprised to hear him speak, and he only loves his sister to beg her to coax more money from the stupid old idiot of a father to pay his gambling debts. Upon the occasion of his sister's betrothal, Robert goes too far, and insults the aged parent. A worm will turn, and Père Lebonnard bids the "bastard to be silent." The scene between the trio—the father, the mother, and the son—is superb in itself, but given as it is by Antoine, it reaches a climax of the most intense interpretation and wild enthusiasm such as I have never witnessed in any theatre.

The entire third act is distinctly the best, as far as the author's reason must be heard. There are some short, tedious moments, and of necessity, by abstract comparison with the Français, the completeness of the cast fails in a thousand and one minute perfections; and must I add that the basis of the play, its fundamental starting point, is hard to admit—perhaps to consider? It is against human nature and social law. It makes necessary virtue, nobility of soul in a man, which is entirely uncommon to usual weakness and entirely beyond the comprehension of even the average good man.

In these quick days of divorce courts, when legal separation endeavors even to creep into the Roman Church, it is very difficult to realize the sacrifice of any man, working itself into every-day life, embittering a whole existence, and this only brought to issue to save the life and happiness of the really legitimate child. The play is most dramatic, emotional without rant, moving to tears the oldest veterans among the theatre people; for the particular class and character of the audience of the Théâtre Libre must never be lost sight of in the criterion of the representations. A harder-to-be-pleased public could not be gathered. Every spectator knows the theatre or its literature verbatim et literatim; they are blasé, unbelieving, skeptical; more prone to ridicule than to admiration or respect. There is no stage mounting, no costume, little illusion, and mere stubborn fact for the author, strong ability and comprehensive intuition for his interpreters.

A more effective play has rarely been given; there are slight blemishes, perhaps, but, dear me! as plays run nowadays, it is almost treasonable even to hint this. Line after line caused applausive interruption, and, after the great scene of Act III., when M. Antoine left the stage, for full ten minutes the cheers were deafening; the actor-manager did not, and would not, come back to bow like a prancing dolt, and the play went on because the audience were too exhausted to insist. No one took time or heed to wipe away tears; they rolled down unconsciously; the silence was breathless, with that subordinate, rippling murmur of assent and agreement that was felt, but was not disturbing to rapt attention.

Who could tell you how it was done? Antoine has no method, according to old-time lines and rule. His voice lacks variety in its timbre; he has no artifice but nature; he understands his lines, he feels them; he loves their sentiment, and he has a power to move and to sway which no other French comedian can boast of. I have heard a dozen stories about him, and before many moons I mean to know the truth from Antoine himself. He has only just begun his career, and just where he will end no one could predict. I trust that for the improvement and progress of dramatic literature and its interpretation he may never have ambition for more than the quiet, persistent strength of the Théâtre Libre in its present form—widened, broadened, enlarged, if you will, but always the same great idea, born, fostered, and nursed *en plein Paris*, where the infant knows more about the theatre than the grown man of other lands.

Besides Antoine, there is Mme. France. Every rôle she takes she makes her own. In "Père Lebonnard" she plays the part of the old nurse; she has not a hundred lines in all, and never more than a dozen at a time, and she makes volumes of sentiment and devotion from each sentence. The rest are acceptable, but nothing more. The rehearsal is by invitation only, and the first and only night is for the subscribers and the press.

Two years ago the parquet seats alone were taken at the Menus Plaisirs; now the third gallery is deemed good enough for people who would not take the trouble to cross the street to go elsewhere—with rare exceptions. A visit to London last year, where the foggy brains could not understand the merit of the situation, and now a promised short season in Brussels, which will, I am sure, confirm all the Parisian enthusiasm and interest, and that is all. A full month's labor for two representations; no money, and all the glory that the greatest ambition could dream of. The unavoidable expenses are paid for by the subscription—not by any means an extravagant one—and as the case stands now the high-life literary world asks, Are you a Mardi-ist at the Français and are you a subscriber to the Théâtre Libre?

L. K.

LAYING THE CORNERSTONE.

THE NEW FIRST REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.

A large proportion of the congregation of the First Reformed (Dutch) Church, Brooklyn, braved the weather yesterday to witness the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new edifice which is in process of construction on Seventh-avenue at Carroll-street. The preliminary services, which were of a highly-interesting and impressive character, were conducted in the adjoining chapel, itself a creditable preface to the noble edifice which is to follow, and which the congregation have been occupying since February.

Among those present were Mayor Alfred C. Chapin, President Merrill E. Gates of Rutgers College of New-Brunswick, the Rev. A. M. Quick, President of the South Classis of Long Island; the Rev. Dr. Wesley R. Davis, the Rev. Dr. T. A. Nelson, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Welle, Benjamin D. Silliman, Silas B. Dutcher and wife, Chairman Marsh of the Building Committee, F. B. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Osborne, L. V. Hardenbergh, George Cassidy, Jr., and Mrs. F. S. Field, Gerrit Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hall, James E. Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Rickerson.

After the devotional exercises and addresses the congregation went out to the shelter erected for them near the cornerstone, where a copper box containing a history of the church, which is the oldest in Brooklyn, copies of the last editions of the *Christian Intelligencer*, *Sunday-School Times*, the NEW-YORK TIMES, Brooklyn *Eagle*, *Citizen*, *Standard-Union*, and *Times*, the thirty-sixth annual prospectus of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, a collection of the current coins of the country—gold, silver, nickel, and copper—a Bible, and a hymn book was deposited in the receptacle prepared for it in the stone. The cornerstone was then laid by Mr. Benjamin Stillman, the oldest member of the congregation, so that the appropriate passage from the Church liturgy. Dr. Davis said a prayer, and after the benediction the congregation dispersed.

The neighborhood is new and rapidly building up with a fine class of dwelling houses, but were the improvement better still the new church building would be an ornament and credit to it. The prohitecturnl etyrle is that of a Renaissance of the thirteenth century Gothic order, freely treated and adapted to the latest requirements of congregational worship. It is built of granite in the foundation courses, with an superstructure of Indiana limestone. The arrangement of seats will be in amphitheatrical style, each seat facing the vocal centre. The spire will be 212 feet high. The main auditorium will be calculated to seat a congregation of about 1,200. The estimated cost of the edifice is $100,000.

DANGERS OF THE STREETS.

Escapes from sudden maiming or perhaps death are not uncommon in the crowded streets of this city. A particularly startling instance of the close shaves that some persons have occurred in Chambers-street, opposite the City Hall Park, yesterday. The sidewalk was wet and slippery and a gentleman clad in a flowing mackintosh was hurrying along when he suddenly recognized a friend passing. He turned abruptly to speak to his friend. His foot slipped on the curb and he plunged backward into the street, which was filled with moving trucks and wagons. As he fell his head came within an inch of the big wheels of a heavy van, which was moving rapidly. It was a very close shave, indeed, and startled the driver of the van as well as several persons who witnessed the occurrence.

The gentleman took it coolly enough, as do most of the men of this city who have grown used to dangers of this kind, and tucking his arm in that of his friend went off laughing at the future he cut in falling and at his mud-bespattered garmente.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DOCKET ROOM.

The room in the County Clerk's office where the judgments and dockets are kept has taken on a different appearance since THE TIMES called the attention of County Clerk Reilly to its condition a week ago. At that time the room was dark, and the figures on the shelves, which showed the date of the books in the different sections, had become almost illegible.

A big gas burner has now been put where it does the most good, and the shelves have been plainly figured. As there was no appropriation which could be used for making these inexpensive improvements, the gas burner of an improved pattern which had shed light in another part of the office was taken down and the old burner it had replaced was put in place again. The change is appreciated by Docket Clerk Wilson, who for some time had wished for more light on his big books, but had found the lack of any money applicable a barrier.

The friendly criticism of THE TIMES, however, led to the discovery that improvements could be made without money.

"SILVER-DOLLAR" SMITH CRIES FRAUD.

"Silver-Dollar" Charles Smith is said to be thinking about contesting the seat of Philip Wissig, who was elected over him in the Eighth District. Smith's friends claim that about 300 votes were purposely deposited in the wrong boxes and then thrown out of the count. "Silver Dollar" as a cheated candidate is an amusing spectacle.

NEWS FROM CORNELL.

The interfraternity football games are exciting great interest, and have already developed several good players. The Kappa Alpha crew a hard-fought game from the Psi Us, score, 4 to 0. The Alpha Delta Phis beat the Chi Psis 10 to 0; the D. K. Es. defeated the Psi Us 22 to 0. The championship seems now to lie between the Kappa Alpha and D. K. E. teams. In the class games for the championship the Seniors beat the Sophomores 12 to 0. The Class of '90 has never lost a championship match.

There is a good deal of interest excited among fraternity men by the report that a chapter of the Sigma Phi fraternity is to be started at Cornell. Although there are twenty secret societies at Cornell, Sigma Phi would undoubtedly take a high stand among them. It is said that ex-President White, who is a member, has offered them a lot on the campus, and that Alumni will erect a twenty-five-thousand-dollar chapter house.

Dr. Hitchcock, Professor of Physical Culture, has found that the average lung capacity of Cornell students is 4.24 liters. At the beginning of the year last passed he took forty Freshmen at random and found their average lung capacity to be 3.92 liters. Seven months of hiness full climbing increased the lung capacity of these same individuals to 4.22 liters, an increase of .30 liter.

The Freshman Class at Cornell has challenged the Sophomores to a series of three contests to decide the class supremacy. The contests are interesting because they introduce a new game at Cornell. They are: Baseball, football, and lacrosse. The last-named game has never been able to get a foothold here, although efforts were made to start it two years ago.

At the regular meeting of the History and Political Science Association there was a lively debate on the "Ethics of the Tariff Controversy." It went so far that President Adams and ex-President White took a hand, the former speaking for reform, the latter for high protection. The sentiment among the Faculty is strong for tariff reform.

There is much satisfaction felt over the news that H. B. Cryssey, one of the most popular men in his class, who had gone home to die of consumption, is slowly gaining and may recover.

DRILL TACTICS REVISION

AN OUTCOME OF CHANGES IN FOREIGN ARMIES.

THE NECESSITY OF KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES IN THE TRAINING AND HANDLING OF SOLDIERS.

The revision of the drill tactics for the United States Army, which will also affect the infantry drills in vogue in the navy, appears to be a direct outcome of the changes rapidly going on in the armies of Continental Europe. The close communication between this country and the Old World enables military men of all nations to keep pace with the very latest developments in military science.

Since the close of the Franco-Prussian war Germany has been looked upon as the military criterion of the world. Each nod every change made in German military affairs has been closely watched by the other Governments. It has long been evident to many officers in the United States service that there existed an imperative necessity for a change in the tactics of the army. There existed a superfluity in parts wholly unfelt for by the exigencies of actual service. It is said of Gen. Upton, the author of the present drill system in vogue, that his death was brought about indirectly through the worry and consciousness that his drills were not up to the times, and that little short of destruction would ensue to troops depending upon them wholly.

The principal defects existing in the old system are here enumerated. The initial defect is the early training given the recruit. This consists of the "setting-up drill," and comprises four body movements, calculated to develop the physique and increase the powers of certain muscles, and at the same time expand the chest, loosening the joints, and causing the recruit to stand more erect. These exercises are good as far as they go, but even were they perfectly taught they would still be inadequate to the training that a recruit should at first receive. The "setting-up drill" fails to develop the marching proclivities of a recruit, and in this respect it is faulty. Victories are often won by the ability of one command to outmarch another. Should occasion arise to march the troops a long distance with the greatest rapidity, their ability to accomplish the undertaking would depend on the thoroughness of their previous training.

Following the "setting-up drill" in the tactics comes the manual of arms, a drill in which the aim of most instructors appears to be evinced in a desire to make the men drill like a machine instead of devoting much of their time to instruction in the effective use of the arms and legs. The manual of arms, too, seems to be overcrowded with movements, and to many officers these movements appear in the light of such great necessity as to cause them to actually oppose the adoption of the Lee magazine gun because its magazine bolt interfered in the carrying of the pieces at a "support arms." These useless positions in which men are made to carry their arms only detracts so much in time from the training of a recruit. The Germans in their new drill system have eliminated all the useless exercises and positions in the carrying of the piece, and have left only about four movements to learn. These movements consist in "slope arms," which is similar to the British "slope," and analogous to our "right shoulder arms"; a "carry arms," a "present arms," and the "fire" motions. All officers are salnted by "present arms," which, in consequence, does away with the Sergeant salute. The bayonet exercise has, too, under the Continental regulations, become a mere fancy drill, giving no doubt additional suppleness in joints and muscles, but when carried on simply as an exercise, without opponents or masks, resulting in little real good.

It is in the course of his early training that the recruit learns that non-commissioned officers count for little. This is one of the glaring evils in the United States Army, and is mainly due to inattention on the part of company commanders to rectify it. The recruit on first joining has everything new to him. He is put under the charge of a Sergeant, and for the time learns to put implicit confidence in the instructor, and, furthermore, to respect him. All this would continue were it not for the after familiarity between the non-commissioned officers and the privates. The former are compelled to mess and sleep with the latter, and by reason of this intimate association they naturally lose much of the dignity which they should possess. Company commanders could arrange it that non-commissioned officers be given separate quarters and messes of their own. One never sees privates in the United States service saluting non-commissioned officers, as is done in European armies. Non-commissioned commanders would see to it that non-commissioned officers were shown more respect the disciplinee and control of commands would be far better than it now is.

The German system of establishing group chiefs in companies will come in for considerable attention in the revision of the United States tactics. Under the present system all the troops with breech-loaders, and the wide and extended ground covered by a single company of skirmishers, the noise of these rapid-fire weapons in time of action renders it next to impossible for a company Captain to make himself heard. In the excitement of battle men seek to quiet their nerves by an assiduous fire, and often too at times when it is of the greatest necessity that the fire be withheld. At such times the non-commissioned officers alone can further the ends of the company commander, but under his present status it is doubtful if even the authority of the Corporal or Sergeant will be heeded to any extent whatever. As file-closers these non-commissioned officers take positions in the rear of the column, and upon any attempt at falling out they are expected to resort to strenuous measures to keep the men in place. Actual experience shows that the private pay little or no attention to the file closers, not hesitating often to give forcible expression to their disapprobation.

Under the revised system it is proposed to put the non-commissioned officers right in the ranks, having a Corporal in charge of every squad of eight men and stationed on the right of each set of four, with a Sergeant in command of a section, such section to consist of not less than two squads, and each company to be composed of twelve squads and six sections. This would give a Captain or Lieutenant, each platoon, commanded by a Lieutenant, and two platoons to the company commanded by a Captain. On the advantage of this system Lieut. Reilly, United States Army, says: "Just as soon as you place the Sergeant or Corporal at the front rank and give him direct control of the sixteen or eight men on his left you give him a distinct charge which excites his feeling of responsibility; he has no hesitation in controlling his men and soon acquires a feeling of subordination and obedience to his commands."

In action the squad leaders should repeat all commands for their squads; they should keep their men together, direct their fire, prevent them from wasting their ammunition, see that they do not linger unnecessarily behind cover, and keep them from falling to the rear; they should direct the men who are to throw up cover while the others protect them with their fire, and in case of disorganization of a successful advance or suddenly-compelled retirement, they are the tangible mark on which the men should rally. In such a case as this, they should place themselves in line, at squad intervals, forcing the enemy, so that the command may be established on the instant, ready for offensive or defensive action.

The formation of the squad as the tactical unit of manœuvre leads to the consideration of the three-battalion formation recommended by Gens. Howard, Miles, and Crook in their recent annual reports. This three-battalion formation is after the German system, though it must be borne in mind, however, that improvements could be made without money.

The entire organization of the regiment under the three-battalion system would be as follows: Field and staff, 21 officers and 30 men; band, 1 officer and 30 men; three battalions, each of four companies, 12 officers and 480 men; total, 58 officers and 1,500 men. The organization of the battalion would be: Staff, 4 officers and 8 men; four companies, 12 officers and 480 men; total, 16 officers and 488 men. The organization of the company would be: Captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 artificer, 1 wagoner, 72 privates; total, 4 officers and 120 men. The organization of the platoon would be: Lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 36 privates; total, 2 officers and 60 men. The organization of the squad would be: Corporal, 1 musician, 18 privates; total, 20 men.

The unit of the squad is the number of men which can be handled to the best advantage in the skirmish line, and is the unit of fire. The unit of the company is the number of men which can be handled to the best advantage in the company column, and is the unit of command. The unit of the battalion is the number of men which can be handled to the best advantage in the battalion column, and is the unit of control. The unit of the regiment is the number of men which can be handled to the best advantage in the regimental column, and is the unit of administration. The unit of the brigade is the number of men which can be handled to the best advantage in the brigade column, and is the unit of supply. The unit of the division is the number of men which can be handled to the best advantage in the division column, and is the unit of mobilization. The unit of the army corps is the number of men which can be handled to the best advantage in the army corps column, and is the unit of concentration.

The unit of fire of the squad is 20 men; of the company, 120 men; of the battalion, 488 men; of the regiment, 1,500 men; of the brigade, 3,000 men; of the division, 6,000 men; of the army corps, 12,000 men.

The unit of command of the squad is 20 men; of the company, 120 men; of the battalion, 488 men; of the regiment, 1,500 men; of the brigade, 3,000 men; of the division, 6,000 men; of the army corps, 12,000 men.

The unit of control of the squad is 20 men; of the company, 120 men; of the battalion, 488 men; of the regiment, 1,500 men; of the brigade, 3,000 men; of the division, 6,000 men; of the army corps, 12,000 men.

The unit of administration of the squad is 20 men; of the company, 120 men; of the battalion, 488 men; of the regiment, 1,500 men; of the brigade, 3,000 men; of the division, 6,000 men; of the army corps, 12,000 men.

The unit of supply of the squad is 20 men; of the company, 120 men; of the battalion, 488 men; of the regiment, 1,500 men; of the brigade, 3,000 men; of the division, 6,000 men; of the army corps, 12,000 men.

The unit of mobilization of the squad is 20 men; of the company, 120 men; of the battalion, 488 men; of the regiment, 1,500 men; of the brigade, 3,000 men; of the division, 6,000 men; of the army corps, 12,000 men.

The unit of concentration of the squad is 20 men; of the company, 120 men; of the battalion, 488 men; of the regiment, 1,500 men; of the brigade, 3,000 men; of the division, 6,000 men; of the army corps, 12,000 men.

"SILVER-DOLLAR" SMITH CRIES FRAUD.

"Silver-Dollar" Charles Smith is said to be thinking about contesting the seat of Philip Wissig, who was elected over him in the Eighth District. Smith's friends claim that about 300 votes were purposely deposited in the wrong boxes and then thrown out of the count. "Silver Dollar" as a cheated candidate is an amusing spectacle.

NEWS FROM CORNELL.

The interfraternity football games are exciting great interest, and have already developed several good players. The Kappa Alpha crew a hard-fought game from the Psi Us, score, 4 to 0. The Alpha Delta Phis beat the Chi Psis 10 to 0; the D. K. Es. defeated the Psi Us 22 to 0. The championship seems now to lie between the Kappa Alpha and D. K. E. teams. In the class games for the championship the Seniors beat the Sophomores 12 to 0. The Class of '90 has never lost a championship match.

There is a good deal of interest exc

THE ACTOR AND HIS ART

SOME CLEAR VIEWS BY WILLIAM J. FLORENCE.

THE STOCK COMPANY AS AN EDUCATOR OF DRAMATIC ARTISTS—REAL TEARS ON THE STAGE.

It will be forty years on the 6th of next month since William J. Florence made his début as an actor, and during that time he has been continually before the public on the stage. Beginning as a humble member of a stock company, he worked his way upward in a legitimate manner until he became one of the foremost of American actors. With an experience of four decades of professional life, covering not only his own country, but the British Empire as well, Mr. Florence is well fitted to speak intelligently about the actor and his art, the stage and its business, and when among friends he is never backward in expressing the views which years of study and hard work have impressed upon him. Sitting in his apartments in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel the other day, Mr. Florence gave utterance to some of the results of his observations, which are certainly worthy of being preserved.

"Do I think that the training secured by a young actor in these days is as thorough as it used to be when stock theatres were the rule in America instead of the exception? Certainly not," said Mr. Florence; "the stock company was formerly the great training school for the actor, and it turned out trained actors as the hospital schools did trained nurses. The stock company could not make an actor of a person not qualified by nature to become one, but it molded the style of the budding artists it embraced, taught them the technique of the business, and fostered the germs of art which cropped out as no other school can possibly do. Of course in the profession of the stage there are certain primary principles, technicalities of the work, such as pronerly dressing the stage and a great deal of 'business' appropriate to whole classes of situations, which have nothing to do with the display of the genius of the actor, but which have to be mastered in order to enable the work of the artist to produce its full effect on an audience. It was this general detail work which the stock companies taught the actors of the past, and are still teaching the few who are fortunate enough to secure a season of schooling in them now. They prepared an actor to undertake any part for which his natural abilities fitted him, and they were invaluable as aids to the best development of histrionic talent or genius.

"Under this good old system, which is perpetuated only to a very small extent in this country, and even in Europe, to-day, good all-around actors were fashioned of the material offered, and from them came the artists who have made the reputation of the American stage. They had the business because they had worked hard and conscientiously for it. Under the present system of combinations the young actor gets no experience except such as is obtained from playing one or perhaps two parts during the year in support of a star. Our popular plays of to-day are nearly all of the modern society class, and the artists or people in the cast dress in the every-day clothes of the period. How can you expect a man whose range of costume has been confined to the dress coat and trousers of society to feel easy or graceful when called on to wear knee breeches and a sword or a Roman toga, or to assume the elegant manners of the Court of Louis XIV.? It is unreasonable to expect it. The man's education has been limited, to the requirements of the parts he has played, and his manager, and his ideas of stage clothes and stage work go no further than his experience. In the old stock company he would have been compelled to assume characters belonging to all sizes and all conditions, and in the course of time, if gifted with the true artistic spirit, he would have become a marked man on the stage. This bright prospect is shut out for him, because he is deprived of the school that his predecessors had, and except in cases of unusual dramatic genius, which is bound to force its way to the front, the actor of to-day is compelled to content himself with making his living and satisfying the often not too exacting requirements of his manager and his public.

"There is no doubt whatever," continued Mr. Florence, "that the American stage has been injured by the star and combination system which has taken the place so extensively of the old stock system. In the average combination which plays a popular drama through the country, the actor is bound to lose what little ambition he may originally have had, for he is called on week after week to contribute to the success of his star by filling in a gap, so to speak, while he sees before him scarcely any future for himself. In most of the companies which travel through the land everything is sacrificed to the glorification of the star himself. His play is a star play, with but one character of any dramatic importance, and his company is a 'star' company, not in the better sense of the term, but in the sense that it is intended and used simply as a setting for the jewel in the center. No ambition can long continue to urge forward a young actor who finds himself in this humiliating position, and in the meantime he is getting no valuable training in the art of acting to compensate him for his loss of time. There are few managing stars like Mr. Jefferson, who has such respect for his company and such a desire to have them respect themselves that he prints the name of each, from the highest to the lowest, on his posters in letters as conspicuous as those which form the own name of the star. Generally speaking, is calculated to keep young actors from rising or attempting to rise in their chosen profession, and for that reason I look upon it now that it has practically supplanted the stock theatre, as a distinct detriment to the interests of dramatic art in America.

"I don't want to be understood as making a sweeping condemnation of all combination business. I should be condemning myself and some of the greatest actors of the world if I did that. The combination company is as necessary to the stage as the stock, and without it the public would be deprived of seeing the greatest performers of the age. Stars must be supported, and actors—good, bad, or indifferent—must be had to support them. The objection is not in the system, but in its extension; not in the combination itself, but in the fact that it has absorbed the stock theatres and left them practically no place in America outside of New-York and Boston. Feels crowd in where angels fear to tread, and the combination system has developed such a number of self-named 'stars' that a really good actor to-day is almost ashamed to call himself a star. The Dramatic Academy is trying to do some of the work formerly done by the stock company in training and educating young actors, but while such institutions are useful in their way, if presided over by competent instructors, they cannot take the place of the stock theatre. The practical experience gained in public performances with frequent changes of bill during the season can never be fairly replaced by mere oral teaching, supplemented by a few performances of a single piece at matinée exhibitions before well-wishing and enthusiastic friends. The judgment of an unfeeling public is what the young actor wants to spur him on to his work, not the empty flattery of personal admirers.

"Do you not think," Mr. Florence was asked, "that the social standing of the American actor has changed greatly for the better since you first adopted the stage as a profession?"

"His social position has vastly improved, and to-day no actor of merit and good morals need blush to own his profession in the best society in the land. The actor suffered formerly, as many other professions have suffered, because the sins of individuals were credited to the class, and as the class was a comparatively small section of the community, the individual who erred was more easily singled out by the general public. The life of an actor—and of course when I use this word I mean to include actresses as well—is constantly on view before the public. The newspapers make a special point of chronicling his movements, if he is of any importance as an artist whatever, and he can do little, either good or bad, that is not recorded to his account in the public records and known of all men. While being the case, in the old days when people were less liberal and less charitable than they are now, it was not surprising that the faults of individuals were visited on the profession at large. As we have pronounced in the churches, and libeled men and women would have buried us deep in the mud of social ostracism if they could. All this has changed, however. An age of liberality and whole-hearted charity has dawned upon the world, and to-day the actor who is not respected and admitted to the best society has only himself to blame for it. The true artist was always proud of his profession, but there was a time when he was subjected to slights and snubs on account of it. Now he is just as proud as ever, but he has the added satisfaction of knowing that he is appreciated as much as a gentleman, if he be one, as he is as an artist. It is a great change, but one that was bound to come, as every true friend of the stage knew and felt from the beginning.

"To be spoken of the technique of the stage," said Mr. Florence, "the business which has to be learned by everybody who aspires to become a finished actor. That is the same always, and, once fairly well learned, is a preparation for the life work of the artist. The methods of actors differ greatly, however, and it is by these that the depth of the artist's power is to be measured. Some actors have the light and delicate touch—the Meissonier style, so to speak—while others produce their effects with a white-wash brush, to carry out the simile. They all have their followers and admirers, their *clientèle*, who can see no good in any method but that of their favorites. Of course, the more highly intelligent and esthetic public prefer the delicate work which characterizes the mature artist, and it is surprising to see how many people of this kind can be brought together in a city like New-York, for instance. I have been surprised at my observations of the audiences that assemble to see Mr. Jefferson in 'The Rivals' at the Star. No more delicate piece of work than his Bob Acres is to be seen on the stage to-day, and the people sit there and watch its every movement as closely as if their all was at stake with his next words. No special claims have been taken to advertise him, but the theatre has been crowded for four weeks, and not the lightest point has been missed by the audience. That speaks volumes for the dramatic taste of New-York, and it would be hard to find more intelligent or critical assemblages than can be brought together in this city to witness a really high-class performance.

"It is sometimes difficult to say just where the Meissonier class of work ends and the daub begins, and this I consider to be the proper province of the critic. I have got to have my head-haired growl at the critics because I think they deserve it. Do you know, I can count on the fingers of one hand all the real critics in New-York to-day, and I shall not exhaust the fingers either. The others who masquerade under the title I class as dramatic reporters, and not of the highest class either. My idea of a critic is that he should witness a performance and then sit down and analyze it thoughtfully and conscientiously. If he is honest and bent on really aiding the actor to improve his art he will pick out the excellencies as well as the flaws of a performance; but how many of them overwhelm you with a description of all the faults they can find without even once mentioning the good things, a recognition of which would encourage the actor to correct the faults in order to secure more commendation! I don't call this criticism; I call it fault-finding.

"One great trouble is that the articles on the drama are written in too much of a hurry. The writer has no time to properly analyze the work he has seen on the stage, either the play itself or the performance of it. The newspapers treat the theatre as they do news, something that no other paper must be allowed to get a 'beat' on. The result is that the critics swarm to the first production, which is not fair to the actor, and write hurried comments based on first impressions of what is often very naturally an imperfect performance. The sculptor finishes his statue, and regards it in the light and the shadow until he finds the defects and remedies them as far as he can. Then, and then only, is the work exhibited to be passed in judgment upon. The actor would like to do the same thing, but that is not possible. He, too, places his work on the first night in a certain light, and is anxious to remedy any faults exposed in the light of the audience. But the critics are there with the audience, and the faults are promptly exposed to the world the next morning. The art of acting would receive a great impetus toward a higher excellence if the actor were allowed time like the sculptor to remedy his own faults before he was peremptorily condemned."

Referring to the prevailing taste for elaborate pictorial display and effects on the stage, Mr. Florence said: "I think we are running wild over the question of scenery in this country, as they are also on the other side, and look upon the extremes to which we go in scenic productions as a positive detriment to the stage, judged from an artistic standpoint. Anything that detracts from the art of the actor is a detriment to the stage, and anything which attracts the attention of the audience from the individual who should claim all their attention detracts from the effect of his art. I am not prepared to say that the actor is disturbed by too elaborate scenery and stage mechanism, or that he does not act just as well in such surroundings, but I don't believe that he does any better, or that his art is aided in the slightest by them, while they do demand and receive from the audience some part of that attention which should be given wholly to the artist. I have been asked often if I could play as well in the old flats as I could with an elaborate stage setting. I answered that at the Théâtre Français, which many consider the art standard of the dramatic world, they still play with 'old flats' in a double sense, and the French people have not proposed the remedy for grievances, a revolution in behalf of set scenes. In this country, however, the craze has become so general, as a result of managerial competition in elaborate 'productions,' that I suppose it will go on, unless some unexpected reaction sets in."

In regard to the effect of long runs on an actor taking part in them, Mr. Florence does not think they are depressing to the artist. "A true artist," he says, "who loves his art for his art's sake, will never find anything that does not monotonous. He will always be aiming to improve his best, and no actor has ever yet reached so near perfection that there is no room for improvement. There is always a point ahead to be reached, and the actor who has nothing in view to reach it in a part which he has played for months as much as in a new character. Of course, long runs have a tendency, to a certain extent, to make an actor careless, but this fact simply calls for the exercise of constant vigilance to see that no backward step is taken, and to take as many forward as possible. The actor does not lose his power of assimilating himself to his part by constant repetition of the same effects. I played Bob Brierly hundreds of times—yes, I suppose 3,000 times—and I cried as well and as spontaneously on thousandth as on the first night of the performance. It is the test of an artist's power to so fasten his attention on his character that he becomes for the time practically another person, and sinks his own individuality completely in that of the part he is assuming. The man who can do this will never tire of any character that he finds worthy of his serious attention. He may get weary of the play in which he acts, but he will never lose his interest in the character."

Mr. Florence does not agree with Salvini in his estimate of the value of real tears on the stage. Upon this subject, which has been discussed so widely in England and this country, he has very decided opinions. "Do tears come naturally to the actor in pathetic scenes?" he said. "Decidedly yes, and the actor who cannot move himself to tears at the proper time will never be a great artist. Talma is reported to have said that he could cry with one eye and laugh with the other, making his audience on one side weep and on the other shout with laughter. I don't believe Talma ever said anything of the kind; that he could do that he would be a buffoon, not an actor; but actors can cry, if they are genuine artists, as easily when the scene calls for it as they can laugh, and tears—real, natural tears—are appropriate on the stage, and are called for at certain times. The idea that they disgust the audience when seen over the footlights, or that by allowing them to flow naturally an actor loses proper control over his voice, is a false one. Hypocritical tears would disgust on the stage as they do in real life, but good, honest tears brought forth by a genuine emotion or the simulation of grief are as holy on the boards as in real life, and enlist the sympathy of the audience, not its disgust.

"The stage is supposed to be a mirror of human life, and anything that is not objectionable in the display of human emotions among men is unobjectionable in the counterfeit presentment of these emotions. Real tears come naturally to the real actor when the occasion calls for them, and for him to attempt to restrain them would be to render unnatural what the art has enabled him to make natural. So far as the effect of tears on the voice is concerned, it is the same on the stage as in life. The voice breaks, but it breaks naturally, adding to the effect of the tears in conveying the proper meaning of the situation to the audience. There is nothing weakening to the scene, nothing that interferes with the proper display of art in this. Indeed, it is an additional touch of nature, a nearer approach to truth, the finding of which is the object of all art. The actor who cannot cry when tears are naturally called for may be a great elocutionist and a master of delivery, but he has no claim to the title of a great actor."

AS GOOD A FAIR AS EVER.

Very few people of the city fail to have pleasant recollections of the American Institute and its annual exhibitions; for the long service which the Institute has given, its importance to inventors, the large membership which enjoys the privileges of the exhibition, and the lecture, down at the library and lecture room in Clinton Hall, all go to make permanent the estimation in which the institute is held. The Institute is old in years, but vigorous in its person-lity, and each year brings some new feature before the public. The fair now open at the Third-avenue building has many recommendations. The productions on exhibition are put there for the benefit of the manufacturers and for the information and benefit of all interested in the advancement of industry. Space is eagerly sought for and well filled, as a look at the fair will prove, and the many things of special and general interest are so well arranged that there is no difficulty in seeing all. The children find amusement in many departments, and those who go with the children find quite as much to interest themselves. As a family resort, now, as in the past, the Institute fair, with its large display, its good music afternoon and evening, and its old-time associations, is as welcome as an old friend at its fifty-eighth annual visit, with the cost of but 25 cents to see and enjoy all.

AN APPEAL FROM PETERSBURG.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our small, impoverished city had the misfortune to be visited with a five-hundred-thousand-dollar conflagration on the 8th inst. The Lieutenant of Police, Mr. George Crichton, in attempting to save the life of a young lad, son of Enpe Hargrave, Esq., met his untimely end by falling wall. His wife was uninsured and he left no estate. He leaves a wife and six helpless children. In the name of suffering humanity we appeal to your citizens for a contribution for the maintenance of his poor distressed and afflicted family. Any donation from you or your charitable citizens will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

GEORGE DAVIS & CO.,
29 Bollingbrook-street.
PETERSBURG, Va., Friday, Nov. 8, 1889.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, held on Thursday last, John P. Townsend was elected President of the company for the ensuing year.

Mr. Townsend is well known as First Vice President of the Bowery Savings Bank. He was formerly Treasurer of the New-York Produce Exchange, and was for several years President of the Maritime Exchange.

It is hardly necessary to add that the election of a gentleman of Mr. Townsend's ability and extensive business acquaintance and influence assures for the company a continuance and increase of the prosperity which has attended it since its organization five years ago.

THE MARITIME EXHIBITION

A BIG SHOW IN BOSTON'S MECHANICS' BUILDING.

NUMBERLESS MODELS OF YACHTS AND SHIPS AND STEAMERS AND SPECIMENS OF THE SHIPBUILDERS' ART.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—Within the kaleidoscopic walls of Mechanics' Building there are seven acres of floor room, which is used by the International Maritime Exhibition to show little craft, models of big craft, various parts of ships, photnres of vessels on the high seas and in the dry docks, having on dry land about all that is concerned in successful seamanship save the bounding ocean just outside Cape Cod. Whatever may have been the opinions of the people of Boston of the necessity for increasing the foreign commerce of this Nation, there can be no mistaking the interest which they have taken in this exhibition, which threw open its doors for the first time Nov. 4. The Massachusetts people come in droves by horse cars, by electric cars, and in carriages, and in the evenings the great hall is actually full, a circumstance which is significant of full coffers for the management by the time the big show closes its doors.

It will be remembered by New-Yorkers that last Spring and Summer before work was begun to tear down the walls of the old Madison-Square Garden it was proposed that this exhibition be given here, but the necessities for rapid work on the old Garden site for the foundations of the new building prevented the carrying out of the plans of the promoters of the show which has now taken Boston somewhat by storm. The result is that shipping men from almost every building yard along the upper Atlantic coast visit the exhibition daily and quarrel over the excellence of the models which are shown, as compared with their own especial products of the shipbuilders' art.

The great distances which are possible in the Mechanics' Building are utilized with considerable skill by the management in the effective grouping of the various exhibits. Perhaps the key of the whole scheme of arrangement is found in the Grand Hall, an apartment which is quite worthy of its designation. Here a thoroughly original scheme is carried out. In the centre of the floor space stands a fully-rigged sloop yacht nearly the size of the Puritan. Her hull, which was built after a design by Edward Burgess, is shown only to the water line, the craft being supported by a great oblong wooden block, upon which she rests as though she were at anchor in the harbor of the Eastern Yacht Club. She has been equipped by various persons, some contributing her spars, some her shrouds, others her deck furnishings, and still others her sails, so that, so far as the congress of interests she represents is concerned, she is in the most attractive harbors of the exhibition. Besides, she is put to a decidedly useful purpose, inasmuch as her marvelously clean decks are used as a hand stand by Cappa's Band, and the variously-judged music from the instruments has a chance to lose itself among the origin of sounds finally reaches the gallaries which surround the central hall.

This yacht, which has been christened The Quickstep, has been surrounded by various exhibits, lent by the United States Fish Commission, the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Signal Service Corps, and by several of the United States navy yard tycoons. Some of the articles in these special subdivisions are exceedingly interesting, the Fish Commission being represented by a large number of photographs and casts of American food fishes, models of the sailing and steam vessels which are used in the work of the department. The Albatross is there, with all the tiny details of her machanism, in practical working order, and, were she provided with a Lilliputian crew she could sail away and get specimens as well as her big sister.

The Smithsonian Institution has contributed a number of models which aroused the profoundest interest among the old shipcarpenters who came down from Bangor the day after the fair opened, but among these models are those of the United States cruiser Boston, the dispatch boat Dolphin, the Lillie E. Starbuck, and the City of Palatka, and there was a great measurement of proportions by the Bangor men with the hope that they might get some very valuable hints to take home with them. The Fish Commission's exhibit at the Boston Navy Yard sent a caseful of specimens of what it could do in manufacturing that exceedingly important part of a ship's equipment. But there was one specimen which couldn't be got into the pretty case. It was a section of a twenty-five inch wrought iron cable which was made for a ship of the line and had been tested to stand a strain of 212.58 tons. The specimen is of a form of cable that is of the past, but it was very big and impressive looking for all that.

The Signal Service Corps, which shows how it manages to make such horrible mistakes as it does about the weather, has a little inclosure all to itself, its instruments being connected with an observatory on the roof of the main building, whereby most of its work may be overlooked. There were five meteorologists sent on from Washington to show Bostonians how the thing is done, and, as they are all in uniform, they are of great interest to the intellectual Boston girls. Right adjoining this feature of the exhibition is an exhibit of the United States hand and coast signal systems, which, because of the size of the buoys, is somewhat impressive, but which to the uninitiated is practically useless, inasmuch as none of the articles is tabled and the person who is expected to see them is left to guess.

One of the most interesting subdivisions of the exhibition is, perhaps, that which is devoted to models of the many well-known American steamships and yachts which have come from yards along the Atlantic coast. The most extensive of these exhibits is that of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del. Its space is given up almost exclusively to the tiny reproductions in metal or wood of the many well-known craft launched by this company. There were the models of all of the steamships of the Morgan Line. There was a splendid succession of vessels from the old Bangor of 450 tons, which was built in 1843, to the splendid specimen of what American shipwrights can do in these modern days—the Sandy Hook, which makes the trip between this city and Boston in a marvelously short time. S. S. Tuckerman's "United States Frigate Constitution," J. O. Davidson's "Arkansas Rnuning the Union Fleet," E. J. Meeker's "Burning Congress," J. O. Davidson's "Monitor and Merrimac," Shell and Hogan's "Arkansas and Carondelet," Davidson's "Sinking the Alabama," and a variety of old photographs representing famous ships at anchor or under full sail.

There is still a large amount of room at the command of the managers of the exhibition, but they feel sure that all this will be filled within a week, and that at the expiration of that time every foot of available space will be occupied. Financially the exhibition is thus far a success. It will close Jan. 4.

REFORM WORK IN MARYLAND.

THE INDEPENDENTS GRADUALLY FORCING THE MACHINE TO TERMS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—A calm after a storm is a mild comparison to the quiet that has followed the excitement of the campaign. The result has rather staggered the political prophets. The insionists expected to win, but they had failed to take into their calculations the fact that thousands of Republicans in the city were unalterably opposed to fusion, and that their opposition amounted to staying away from the polls. The independent Democrats brought out an unexpectedly large vote, but the Republican stay-at-homes more than counterbalanced their strength. All the Republican leaders now say that they will never again enter into a fusion movement. They will nominate their own ticket, and let the independent Democrats come to them if they choose. But they have said this before.

It is evident that the independents are gradually and rapidly hammering down the regular Democratic majority. The plain intention is to defeat Senator Gorman, if possible, and to retire him from party management, and to give the State the Australian ballot system and other needed reforms. These comparisons tell the story: 1885, Turner's plurality for Controller, 30,977; 1887, Baughman's plurality for Controller, 13,343; 1889, Baughman's plurality for Controller, 7,717. In addition to that, the Republicans have now the largest representation in the Legislature that they have had since the war, the figures being as follows: Senate—Democrats, 18; Republicans, 8. House—Democrats, 59; Republicans, 32.

There is no likelihood of any permanent Republican victory in this city or this State for years to come, because the Democracy has a good clear majority and the temper of the people is for tariff reform. The Independents cooperate with the minority in order to compel reform, which the managers of the majority radically oppose. The regular Democrats have themselves to blame for their decreasing strength. They have been ignoring the best men of their party and setting themselves against the best elements in politics. Many of their political workers, in this city for instance, are either lobbyists or gamblers, and one of the most powerful of them is a man who has accumulated a fortune of $500,000 on a very moderate salary.

At Annapolis the lobby has done a large business, and there have been other evils which have hurt the party greatly. There is no question that if the Democrats who are now in control will put up the State and city reforms that are needed the party would have a good, safe majority of 20,000 in Maryland. But these managers fear—and quite justly, too—that these same reforms would bring a better class of Democrats to the front and send some of them to the rear.

It is on the continuance of disaffections and the bad policy of the Democratic machine that the Republicans rely for any progress they may make. They have been well organized, but there is no doubt probability that their ranks will soon be broken by dissensions and an outside opposition. The cause of this will be the scramble for the Federal appointments. These offices have been held off as prizes for campaign work in the city and State. They will soon be distributed and the long, continuous, importunate appointment seekers will begin to storm the White House is in process of formation. The result will be a good thing for the railroads, but a misfortune for Presidents and Cabinet officers.

Members of the Committee of One Hundred profess to believe that there is a fair chance of a license law being passed by the incoming Legislature, but the Democratic leaders say privately that no such measure will go through. Its defeat will be the repayment to the 3,000 saloon keepers in Baltimore for their contributions and labors in the campaign. This is a great misfortune for Baltimore and for the State, because the saloon evil is not only a social curse, but its hoin on local politics is thoroughly demoralizing. The present system is worth nothing practically. The license fee is only $350, there are no restrictions and it is open all night, and the city is honey-combed with low groggeries that keep the jails crowded and the criminal dockets congested. A valiant effort will be made to put high license through, but the outlook is anything but hopeful.

The Independent Democrats are disappointed but not dismayed. The reform organization will be continued and the fight will be maintained until the reforms are accomplished. There can be no praise too high for the work of these men. For fifteen years they have been struggling against heavy odds. They have contributed their time, their money, and their influence, and their sole aim has been to give the city and the State better government. Already they have compelled some improvements and others are coming, but they will keep on with their labors until they force from the unyielding opposition all the demands they have made. In the history of reform in this country there is no chapter more eloquent with honest determination and self-sacrificing industry than that which tells of this independent contest in Maryland.

DANGER TO GROUNDED SHIPS.

WOOD BETTER THAN IRON IN THE CASE OF ROCKS—THE DOUBLE HULL.

The recent grounding of vessels in New-York harbor and the accident to the English war-ship Amphion, in Haro Channel, British Columbia, in which she struck hard enough against jagged rocks to cause a serious leak and to raise grave doubts as to her being kept afloat long enough to admit of her return to port, have given rise to questions regarding the strain a vessel's hull undergoes when such an accident occurs.

When a ship is docked or fairly beached, strains are produced that can be easily met, but when aground on a reef or ledge of rocks the support is frequently sufficiently concentrated to crush in the bottom. Under the former head could be reckoned the vessels mentioned as having gone ashore in this harbor, and under the latter would come the Amphion.

The methods taken for insuring the stiffness of a ship's hull are efficient in helping her when aground. In fact, to these provisions is due the fact that deep-water vessels, particularly those of wooden construction, are not more frequently driven around the mountain top, as they yielded a grateful shade in the Summer months as year after year the long dreary confinement of the Hessians was continued. Most of these huts and cabins were standing, although in a ruinous condition, as recently as 1841, when they were removed as a cumbrance to the ground.

Lieut. Valentine Eckert found that only forty men were needed to guard the prisoners, so eighty men were detailed from the local militia to do duty in the place of the Hessian guards. These men were well armed, but the prisoners were deprived of all their weapons, even to their jackknives. The Hessians were required to bring firewood to the camp under strict guard, carry water from the springs on the mountain side, and do other work in and about the camp. The rations served out to them were of the poorest kind. As the war went on some of the prisoners, with the horses that had been captured with them, were hired out to service in the neighboring county to farmers, builders, and iron manufacturers. Among these employers were George Eze, proprietor of the iron furnace at Charming Forge, and John Patton of the Berkshire Furnaces, where cannon and balls to the value of £2,894 were cast and furnished to the Continental Army throughout the war.

It may seem strange that, with an abundance of pig stones and pieces of wood that could have been used for missiles and weapons lying about them on every side, the Hessian prisoners did not attempt to overpower their guard and regain their liberty, seeing, also, that they themselves numbered 1,200 and their guard only forty. A glance at their condition and the state of the country will explain their apparent docility and servility. First, they were unarmed, while their guard was admirably equipped with weapons, and second, their physical health and strength, by reason of improper food and exposure, were in a wretched state. Last but not least, the woods round about was swarming with American troops, detachments of various commands marching across country from all directions, and liable at any point to intercept and put to death such hated prisoners as the Hessians, far from home, in a strange and hostile land. Besides these considerations, the prisoners stood in mortal dread of Indians, of whom there were many wandering bands in the central and northern parts of the State.

An instance of their timidity, and for that matter the timidity of their guard, in the presence of Indians, or what they believed to be Indians, was afforded on Christmas Day, 1781. In the morning the camp was surprised and thrown into panic by the sudden appearance of twenty men in the disguise of Indian braves, decked out in feathers and paint and firing a few musketa. They were stragglers from Van Campen's command on their way from McClure's Fort at Sunbury to Philadelphia to join Washington's army, and while going by the Hessian camp thought they would play a trick on the prisoners, just for a lark. At the first appearance of the supposed Indians the sentinels and the guard fled in consternation, while the attacking party themselves, alarmed at the superior numbers of the prisoners and guards, likewise took to their heels and ran for their lives. The poor Hessians were thus left alone and unprotected, and not knowing where to fly, remained where they were, trembling for fear of being scalped or retaken by some other body of troops. The militia guard of no sooner had the alarm been given than they began to spread a general alarm, and, hastening as fast as their legs could carry them to Reading, cried: "All Niagara, with its Indians, is let loose!" Here, however, the joke was known beforehand, and the guard returned to camp very much to their own chagrin and the amusement of the attacking party.

After the war was over, in 1784, the Hessian prisoners were released. Within a month from that time they had all vanished like magic. Some were caught by unscrupulous and designing English speculators and taken back to Germany in order to collect rebate for their safe return. Others were recaptured and killed before they could get to a place of safety. Still others, and the greater portion of them, scattered among the neighboring farmers throughout Berks County, and hired themselves out to service in the capacity of serfs. The descendants of these are the only representatives of the race that remain in this country.

A sense of humiliation and amazement was always present with their fathers while they lived, and the descendants still conceal their ancestry most sedulously, as though it were a skeleton in the family closet that should not be revealed to neighbors' eyes. A reciprocal sentiment of scorn and contempt was entertained toward the ex-Hessian prisoners by the sturdy German farmers of the Schuylkill Valley, who had been loyal Americans during the war, and this same feeling still clings to their progeny of the present generation. During the great Reading Railroad strike a couple of years ago the shop hands in this city refused to join the movement, and their more excitable Irish comrades at Pottsville, Port Richmond, and Philadelphia were accustomed to denounce them as "those d—— cowardly Hessians, afraid to strike!"

The old Hessian families never avow themselves as such, and if anybody were to ask them if their great-grandfathers really were Hessians they would indignantly and unhesitatingly deny it. Nevertheless, a great many worthy and well-to-do families hereabout are known to have sprung directly from the luckless Hessian mercenaries, whose only alleged crime was but a misfortune.

A VERY RAINY YEAR.

THE RAINFALL FOR 1889 IS AWAY ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

The rainstorm which began with a drizzle on Friday became very heavy yesterday morning. Much of the time from 8 o'clock until noon it poured. From the beginning of the storm to 8 o'clock yesterday morning the amount of rainfall was 1.44 inches. But by noon the amount was 3.45 inches. Of this amount 3.35 inches fell during the twelve hours between midnight and noon.

There was a cleanly look about the streets yesterday noon that they had not worn for weeks. The asphalt-paved streets looked as neat as a well-mopped floor. But wetness abounded. The drizzling and then the pouring rain had made its presence felt everywhere. There was no more dry land in view than Noah saw when he first looked out of the ark. Everything exposed to the weather was saturated. Even the stone steps to the uptown houses seemed to ooze moisture when pressed upon. The street-car and truck horses, like the vehicles they drew, looked water-soaked. Every depression in the streets was a miniature lake.

The year 1889 has been unusual for the amount of its rainfall. The excess over the normal amount is 9.82 inches. As the normal fall for a year is but 42 or 43 inches now, it will be seen that the excess amounts to not far from one-fourth. The greater part of this excess was recorded in the Summer season, but the last few days have kept up the high average. Unless there is a great deal more rain than there is now, the Autumn months of 1889 will rank as one of the wettest on record.

The high temperature of this year has been almost as remarkable as the rainfall. From Jan. 1 to the present time the excess in temperature over the normal amounts to 304°. That is equal to a little less than 2° a day. In these Autumn days the excess is particularly noticeable. There have been no really cold days yet.

The rainfall, but not the recent high temperature, has been over a broad area. At noon yesterday the storm was central over the Illinois lake region, and was moving slowly to the northeast. Rain was falling in nearly all the States east of the Mississippi River. In the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys the storm was much heavier than here. Thus, while the rainfall amounted here to 1.44 inches at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, it amounted to 2.98 inches in Knoxville, Tenn., at the same hour. All the country in that vicinity had had about twice as much rainfall as New-York. But after the heavy fall here during the forenoon the disparity was less.

The temperature was much lower all through the South than here. In Texas and Louisiana frost was reported yesterday morning. While New-York thermometers indicated 53° those of Philadelphia 50°, those of Washington 50°, and those of Chicago 44°, the thermometers of St. Louis indicated 42°, those of Memphis, Tenn., and Palestine, Texas, 38°, and those of Abilene, Texas, 36°. The natural order was reversed, and the coolest weather was in the most southerly sections.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

Listening to Mr. Thomas's smooth, metronomic reading of the "Siegfried Idyl" and comparing it with the intensely dramatic, almost vocal treatment of the "Meistersinger" vorapiel by Arthur Nikisch, the idea was irresistibly suggested that a bold and effective tempo rubato was not inconsistent with a faithful adherence to metrename marks. The truth, as is usually the case with truth, is simple enough. There is no reason for supposing that a metroneme mark is intended to apply to every bar and to every crotchet or quaver in it. The mark is merely a guide to the general tempo, and dramatic accelerations, retardations, or holds may be introduced in the proper places without interfering with the general pace of the movement.

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No one ever made better use of the tempo rubato than Chopin. Mr. Finck, in his appreciative essay on that genius, describes his employment of this effect. He notes that in playing Chopin kept vigorous time with his left hand, while sometimes his right hand carried the melody ahead of the bass, and sometimes kept it behind. This system would not be practicable in the theatre, for the basses could not be held to strict tempo while singers first violins rushed ahead with some impetuous thought, or tarried behind to impress upon the hearer's mind some incisive phrase. Unanimity of movement is necessary in orchestral work. The simultaneous utterance of a chord by instruments must be maintained, or the composer's combinations will be broken and his effects destroyed.

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'But here and there a phrase may be hastened or another retarded with a marvelous heightening of the significance and dramatic force of the passage. The orchestra may be made to obey the spirit of Wagner's injunction to his singer, to cast the bar measure to the winds. Unconsciousness, after mastering the thought and movement of the music, and seek for eloquent utterance unhampered by the rigid restrictions of tempo. The true tendency of all dramatic music is toward a sublime species of recitative, an idealized form of human speech. This same direction the romantic movement urges the orchestra; and the secret of achievement in this path is a a wise use of the tempo rubato.

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The approaching advent of Sarasate and d'Albert awakens pleasant expectations. Sarasate has been stirring the musical depths in London, and his mastery of his instrument is beyond question. As for d'Albert, nothing more characteristic has been said in regard to him than the satisfied remark of the Dr. Johnson of music, Hans von Bülow:

"There are three great pianists," he said, "Rubinstein, myself, and d'Albert; and the last side fair to surpass us all, as he is but twenty-six years of age."

The admirable doctor's order of merit is worthy of note. He puts Rubinstein first, which is strange. The doctor is sometimes smitten with a deep sense of justice.

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There is an interesting bit of news in a recent number of *Le Petit Journal*. It is to the effect that Mme. Viardot, who is well along in years, has informed M. Ambroise Thomas, Director of the Conservatoire, and the Minister of Public Instruction that she has made a clause in her will bequeathing to the Conservatoire the original score of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," which she possesses. The *Journal* rightly speaks of it as an "inestimable autographe."

The same number of the paper stated that owing to the large audiences which had attended the two performances of Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," the management of the Colonne concerts had decided to give a third on Nov. 3. This was to be positively the last performance this season. The soloists announced were Mme. G. Krauss, the tenor Vergnet of the Opéra, and Lauwers and Angier of the Opéra Comique.

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Herr Arthur Nikisch's programme for the fifth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which took place last night, was a fine lesson in the growth and development of the symphonic form. It consisted of a Haydn symphony in G, a Mozart symphony, in G minor, and Beethoven's great fifth.

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New-Orleans is the one city outside of New-York that has its own opera season every year. Opera is sung in French in that city, and, according to the local papers, is well given. The season opened on Nov. 5 with Halévy's "La Juive." The *Times-Democrat* says that Mme. Dantrise, the Rachel, awakened memories of Mme. Fursch-Madi. The paper says further: "Mr. Armand Masini, the tenor, has a voice of rare sweetness, but it is not of commensurate strength, and shows to best advantage in translation of tender feeling. He is better in pathos than in energy, and his phrasing is decidedly good. The prayer at the celebration of the Passover was tonelessly sung and was given in a manner superior to that of the rendition of the passage, 'Oh! ma fille chérie.' The grand aria, 'Rachel! quand du Seigneur,' was rendered with profound feeling. He is graceful in movement, perfectly self-possessed, and as an actor evinces much skill. In the great scene of the revelation in the fourth act he exhibited dramatic fire in reciting the rescue of the Cardinal's daughter."

WHERE ARE THE SPELLBINDERS?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly let your readers know what has become of the "Spellbinders" of this city?

The society was formed soon after the Presidential election of 1888, which resulted in the election of the present Administration.

It was composed of those Republican orators who had the happy faculty of so enchanting large political bodies that they became "spellbound." As they have not been heard from since the recent election, it is feared some serious harm befell them.

CONSTANT READER.

FRANKLIN ON DREAMING.

L'ART DE SE RENDRE HEUREUX PAR LES SONGES.

CURIOUS VOLUME NOT INCLUDED IN MR. FORD'S BIBLIOGRAPHY, BUT ATTRIBUTED IN FRANCE TO FRANKLIN.

If you think that a bibliographer should be austere and sixty; a wise man of the Greek ideal, bent like Atlas, a giant, you have not seen Paul Leicester Ford in his workshop. That is larger than the classroom in the tower at Tonra, where Alcuin taught the art and the lore of Ireland to Gisela and Rothruda and to all France. Paul's little, quick, intelligent body is in it like a mouse in an ocean of folios assailed by Chevrier for a sonnet by Fortiault. There are books, and books, and books. They make you salute in the ante-chamber, fill you with veneration in the parlor, overwhelm you in the arched library backed in the sunlight that comes through a glass-covered ceiling. Paul absorbs every book that is there, and every autograph in the long line of deep drawers, and every bit of literary and historical news in the scrap books. Wherefore if you were Gosset de Guines, surnamed André Gill, and gave your impression of Paul in a drawing, it would be like the famous one of Thiers in *La Lune*, a hop-o'-my-thumb with a shadow larger than Gog and Magog.

Paul does not know that it would, because he was brought up among these books, learned their knowledge as a matter of course, is of a bookish family, and for his ability to take pains a descendant of Noah Webster. His Franklin Bibliography, for all that, lacks "L'Art de Se Rendre Heureux par les

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

It will not do to underrate the value of Mr. Henry Dixey. He is no idle fancy of the hour. He is frivolous, to be sure, and the stage pieces with which his name is most closely associated are flimsy and shallow. But Dixey is an artist, and no one else could do the things he does as well as he. In "The Seven Ages," which is the title of the nondescript entertainment now current at the Standard Theatre, he shows himself more surely than he did in "Adonis" to be an alert if not a very deep student of human nature. He has unusual mimetic skill, and his foolery is all made interesting by an inherent personal charm. Mr. Dixey is not doing much for the cause of the American drama at present, but it is perfectly plain that he might do a great deal for that cause if the occasion offered itself.

Meanwhile he is amusing great crowds of people with harmless fun, presented in as bright and pleasing a series of pictures as the contemporary stage affords. Mr. Edward Rice has a wonderful knack of arranging schemes of color. It is said that he does it all by instinct, as he makes his melodies; but he certainly does better than some whose attempts in this direction are more pretentious. The coloring of the pictures in "The Seven Ages" is all very bright—the show is made for the multitude. But the arrangement is so harmonious as to satisfy people of cultivated taste. There is a bridal festival in this indescribable piece the locale of which might be a palace in fairyland, though it is supposed to be a mansion in colonial New-York. The grouping of the supernumeraries and choristers and the combination of colors in this are as novel, ingenious, and pleasing to the eye as the famous impossible pink palace of "Erminie" at the Casino.

The Adonis of old is as nimble and graceful as ever. He still dances with astonishing rapidity of movement and sings patter songs crisply and neatly; and he portrays several recognizable types of character with notable dexterity. He is surrounded, as is his wont, by a large number of well-shaped young women who never wear any more clothes than the situation absolutely requires and form into many picturesque and attractive groups, and the vivacious prattle and unconscious comicality of very small children is deftly used for the sake of contrast, and to satisfy the public craving stimulated of late by the prevalence of Little Lord Fauntleroy. Dixey is capably assisted, also, as he was in "Adonis," by Mr. George W. Howard, who impersonates with becoming gravity of deportment and a fine sense of humor a bronze statue of Shakespeare which is momentarily endowed with life, and takes occasion to say a timely word about the absurd claims of the Baconians; and Mr. Herbert Gresham, who as a bogus Indian chief shows himself to be quite as honeless as ever.

"The Seven Ages" is, on the whole, pretty poor stuff. The idea it illustrates is neither novel nor brilliant. The stage dream is old and tedious, and the wit and wisdom of Mr. William Gill, spoken by an artificial young woman in the character of Chorus, are very tiresome. What variety is secured in these spoken interludes by Miss Ellison's many changes of costume is appreciated by the spectators. She appears severally as the four seasons of the almanac, and in two other guises which may be intended to personify the two additional seasons quoted by the legendary smell boy at school—pepper and salt—though there is little pepper in the twaddle she has to speak, and not a suspicion of salt. But Dixey is happily dominant and ubiquitous.

He represents in his own person all the stages of life described by melancholy Jaques. As a grotesque infant he takes part in a scene the most amusing incident of which is a chorus of pretty nursemaids wheeling perambulators on the Battery in the year 1740. As a schoolboy he imitates a spoiled brat to perfection and smokes a cigarette with direful results. As a lover he reproduces the exquisite youth of "Adonis." As a Justice he preserves the obese gravity and shallow profundity of the Shakespearian personage in a clever caricature of the police magistrate of the present era, and in this character he descends from the bench to take part in a wholly irrelevant travesty of popular operetta in which he mimics, with astonishing fidelity, the valuable peculiarities of Mr. De Wolf Hopper and Mr. Francis Wilson. Finally, as a childish old man, he smokes and jests in a piping, tremulous voice with his cronies, and after they have gone home to their beds sits in his chair by the fireside and muses on the past. The stage is darkened for a short time, and when the lights come again the youth who fell asleep in his ancestor's chair in the first scene awakes from his dream in time to join his sisters and friends in the masquerade ball.

Mr. Booth gets far away from Hamlet and Iago in the character of Don Cæsar de Bazan. He exhibits in the condensed English version of Dennery and Dumanoir's famous drama an appreciation of humor that even his most steadfast admirers rarely credit him with, and he gives to the serious points a firm though delicate touch that is more of effect and is indicative of his fine sense of artistic proportion. While Edwin Booth will be remembered chiefly as a tragic actor—the last of a long line of noble artists—and his method is not that of the comedian, for his symbolism is broad and simple, and he cares nothing for the minute details of manner to which the best comedians rightly pay such close attention, yet his acting in Don Cæsar is well worth seeing. His rapid delivery of the telling lines of the text is accompanied by a delightful simulation of the swaggering manner and care-for-nothing spirit of the heroic adventurer of romance. His accustomed grave demeanor disappears under the flowing auburn locks of Don Cæsar. There is a hint of the tenderness of a noble nature in his treatment of the boy Lazarillo, and his love for Maritana is expressed delicately and with manly dignity, if not with any large degree of fervor.

He caused as much laughter in the part of Don Cæsar as Coquelin himself, chiefly, however, by the incisive yet perfectly natural delivery of the lines. Nothing could be further apart than his and Coquelin's treatment of this rôle. Booth acts it in a broad, simple manner, disdaining all small effects. Coquelin's portrayal is a wonderfully-elaborate mosaic of minute artistic details, all carefully adjusted, and forming together a perfectly symmetrical work. In his defiance of Don Jose, after the famous letter scene, which he does not linger over, Booth makes a few unconvincing passes with his sword, stamps his foot, and is gone—the baldest symbol of a combat. But it would be unfair to both artists to compare Booth's performance of this part with Coquelin's. The suggestion of a strong, noble nature beneath the mask of reckless bravado conveyed in Booth's acting is not so clearly apparent in the French comedian's.

A large audience enjoyed Mr. Booth's Don Cæsar at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon. There was a great deal of enthusiasm, and the house rang with applause when the hero uttered his splendid speech of defiance to the pseudo Don Cæsar. "I am the King of Spain." Here Mr. Booth was at his best. The last scene of the play was rather feebly executed. The chief actor seemed to be searching his memory for the text of his part, and he had very inefficient support all through the performance from his associates.

Schiller's "Mary Stuart," in the translation of Lewis Wingfield, was also presented. Mme. Modjeska's impersonation of the title rôle in this great play has been seen here before—and with better surroundings—but she triumphed yesterday in spite of awful obstacles. The counterfeit presentment of great Elisa, as the stilted verse of the eighteenth century liked to call her, was a slander upon the memory of that sovereign female more serious than any the brain of Sheridan's Mr. Sneer could imagine; the Leicester was stupid beyond endurance, the Burleigh utterly commonplace, and the Talbot a stick. Only the Mortimer of Mr. Otis Skinner, an actor who grows in public favor every day, was a worthy associate of such a Scottish Queen as Modjeska presented.

Modjeska's is the loftiest Mary Stuart that has been seen on the stage in this generation. Her performance is wonderfully delicate and elaborate, but is not the less effective in the strong passages where breadth of style and forcible delivery are required. She seemed to surpass her former efforts in the climax of the Fotheringay Park scene yesterday, and her expression of the long-imprisoned Queen's joy at the sight of the blue sky and the trees at the beginning of this scene was, as usual, beautiful in its effect. In the attributes of queenly dignity, womanly tenderness, and farce of will this portrayal of Mary Stuart is an exquisite work of art. The pathos of the closing scene caused many sympathetic tears to flow.

"Hamlet" will be continued at the Broadway Theatre this week, and will be the play at the next Saturday matinée. On Saturday night the double bill, "Don Cæsar" and "Mary Stuart" will be repeated.

Mr. Charles Wyndham will change his bill at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow night. His elaborate, careful, but uninspiriting, representation of "David Garrick" was doubtless very successful at his own theatre in London, where everything he does is accepted without question by people who have grown accustomed to his manner. It is an admirable British trait to cling steadfastly to old friends. Once an artist is firmly established in London his future is secure. It is a hard and painful up-hill task to get recognition there, but when an actor has been recognized as one worthy of support, all that he does is appreciated at its full worth, and often considerably above it. In this cosmopolitan metropolis, on the other hand, the public cry incessantly for something new.

"The Candidate," which is to take the place of Robertson's play, is a farcical piece of much the same order as "The Great Divorce Case" and "Pink Dominos," with which Mr. Wyndham built up the reputation of the Criterion Theatre. "The Candidate" is an adaptation by Justin Huntley McCarthy of "Le Député de Bombignac," by Alexandre Bisson, which was presented at Palmer's a year ago by Coquelin. The character of Chanteleur, the ingenious but deplorable nobleman who invents the fiction of his candidacy in the remote Department of Bombignac in order to escape for a short time from the monotony of existence in his country château with his amiable wife and domineering mother-in-law, was "created" by Coquelin at the Théâtre Français, and his performance of it is inimitably droll. Mr. Wyndham's character is an English instead of a French nobleman, and the cleverly-devised intrigue of the piece has been associated, by the adapter, with a Parliamentary election. "The Candidate" had a long and profitable run in London, and Mr. Wyndham's performance of the hero was cordially praised there.

Mr. Wilson Barrett, who is now the central figure of a pictorially-impressive representation of a sombre drama at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, is an actor whose ambition has carried him somewhat beyond his depth in this sea of troubles. He made fame and money in London, by his spirited presentation of two taking modern melodramas, "The Lights o' London" and "The Silver King." He has not increased his fame by his experiments in poetic drama, though some of his work in that field has been very commendable. There were fine moments in "Clandian," for instance. Mr. Barrett has an attractive presence, his posing is graceful, and his delivery is pleasing. He gives to every character he assumes an air of personal distinction. His acting, however, is deficient in pathos and fervor. "Ben-My-Chree" will hold the stage for the present.

With these distinguished artists from abroad in town bidding for dollars and applause, our stock companies are still holding their own bravely. At the Madison-Square Theatre "Aunt Jack" goes briskly with an incessant accompaniment of hearty laughter. Mrs. Booth's portrayal of the singular heroine is recognized as a delightful example of comic acting, as significant in every pose and expression and as finely finished in execution as her work in serious rôles. Mr. Holland ably seconds her work with a study of comic character scarcely inferior in execution. The first piece, "A Man of the World," acted by Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Woodruff, and Miss Craddock, is a thoroughly-interesting dramatic study. The subject is commonplace, perhaps, but most of us like the commonplace more than we care to admit, and Mr. Thomas's little play is performed so deftly that it seems to be a veritable glimpse of real life.

At Daly's Theatre "The Great Unknown" has met with even a greater degree of success than was expected for it. It has easily taken its place among the most popular of the Daly plays. It is a slender and fanciful piece, that touches lightly upon the foibles of humanity. Its sentiment is unobtrusive, but reflects the truth of human nature, and the satire that runs through it is sharp and keen. It is acted with rare charm and the fine artistic sensibility that always characterizes the work of this company, and its success therefore is gratifying.

Mr. Daniel Frohman's fine company of actors, who have been traveling since last Spring, will return to the Lyceum Theatre next week and begin their season with "The Charity Ball." As this new comedy is the work of Messrs. Belasco and De Mille, we may reasonably expect that it will serve also to close the season at the Lyceum. These diligent playwrights understand their work perfectly, and they have been laboring for two years on "The Charity Ball," which will doubtless prove as agreeable and popular as "The Wife." The scene of the new play is laid in New-York and it will deal with the humor and sentiment of contemporary life. There will be a warm welcome for the actors who are to appear in it. They are Georgia Cayvan, Herbert Kelcey, Grace Henderson, Effie Shannon, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Whiffen, W. J. Le Moyne, Charles Walcot, and Nelson Wheatcroft.

The regular season at the Union-Square Theatre will begin to-morrow night with the presentation of "The County Fair," Nell Burgess, of course, taking the part of Abigail Prue. It is said that preparations for this production have been in progress for a long while, and both Mr. J. M. Hill and Mr. Burgess look for a long and successful run of the play. Pains have been taken to make the farm scene of the second act as true to nature as possible, while the mechanical effects in the race scene have been improved and perfected since the play closed its prosperous run at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre. Mr. Burgess's highly-amusing caricature of the formidable New-England woman of strong will is the principal attraction of Mr. Barnard's play. This justly popular piece of comic acting that has caused great merriment for many years. It has never before been exhibited in a setting so handsome, and, although "The County Fair" as a play does not reflect the spirit of rural life so accurately as "The Old Homestead," it serves its purpose as a medium for Mr. Burgess's drollery.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Miss Beatrice Cameron acted Nora in "A Doll's Home" before a large audience at the Broad-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, last Wednesday afternoon. Ibsen's play was closely followed by a portion of the audience, and Miss Cameron's acting was greatly admired. The newspapers all praise her work highly. It is a significant fact, however, that in spite of the many columns of profound Ibsen matter, published in advance of the performance, the Philadelphia matrons thought that "A Doll's Home" was a play for children, and took their offspring to see another "Little Lord Fauntleroy." It is said that there was a long line of vacant perambulators in front of the theatre during the performance.

It is definitely settled that Messrs. Barry and Fay must vacate the Park Theatre after the performance of Nov. 30. They will then have presented "McKenna's Flirtation" 106 consecutive times, which is a great record even for New-York, and will have won an enviable metropolitan reputation. Inability to cancel their road engagements compels them to leave the city in the very height of their success, but they are to return to the Park next October with a new play which will be given as long a run as its merits may deserve. The coming tour of the comedians, which will begin in Brooklyn, will extend as far West as San Francisco.

The work of reseating the big Academy of Music is being pushed forward rapidly, and when it is finished 800 new chairs will have been added to the auditorium. The managers think that even then there will not be accommodations enough for the crowds that flock to see "The Old Homestead," but room will be provided for some of these who are now turned away from the performance. The road company of "The Old Homestead" is rousing

MUSICAL NOTES.

The announcements for the opening performances of the opera season are most promising. The season will begin on the evening of Nov. 27 with a performance of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," which has not been heard for a long time. Herr Reichmann will make his first appearance as the central figure of this work. On Friday, Nov. 29, the "Queen of Sheba" will be brought forward with Lilli Lehmann as the Queen. At the matinée the "Dutchman" will be repeated. On Monday the "Queen of Sheba" will be performed a second time, and on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, Mozart's immortal "Don Giovanni" will be produced, with Reichmann in the title rôle, Lehmann as Donna Anna, and Fischer as Leporello. On Friday, Dec. 6, "Il Trovatore" will be given, with Frau Sontag-Ubl as Azucena and Fräulein Betty Frank as Leonore. For Monday, Dec. 9, "William Tell" is scheduled, with Reichmann as Tell, Herr Rehmann, Herr Behrens, and Mme. Urbanske, the dancer, are due in the Ems, which sailed Nov. 2. Frau Lehmann, Herr Kalisch, and Herr Perotti sailed from Bremen on Nov. 6, and Fräulein Betty Frank and Frau Sontag-Ubl were to sail yesterday.

That excellent chamber music organization, the Beethoven String Quartet, announces three concerts, to be given at Chickering Hall on Thursday evenings, Nov. 21, Jan. 16, and March 13. The following soloists will appear: At the first concert, Emily Winant, contralto, and Arthur Foote, pianist; at the second, Adelina Hibbard, soprano, and Walter Hall, pianist; at the third, Mrs. Gustav Dannreuther, pianist, and Rolf Hansen, violiniste. The programme for the first concert is as follows:

Quartet, op. 41, No. 3, A major.....Schumann
"Mon cœur s'ouvre à ta voix".....Saint-Saëns
"Sehnsucht," op. 8.....H. Boekelman
Mignon's song.....Beethoven
"Ich Mai".....Herman
Quartet, op. 25, G minor.....Brahms

The first concert of the forty-eighth season of the Philharmonic Society of this city is to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House next Saturday evening. The public rehearsal will be given, as usual, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The programme is one of sterling merit and reads as follows:

Symphony, E flat, op. 97, (Rhenish).....Schumann
Concerto No. 3, G major, op. 45.....Rubinstein
Scherzo capriccioso, op. 66.....Dvorak
Theme and variations, D minor quartet....Schubert
Symphonic poem, "Les Préludes".....Liszt

The soloist will be Miss Adele Aus der Ohe and Theodore Thomas will conduct the performance.

At the next concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society Rafael Joseffy will play Liszt's piano concerto in A major. At the third concert Miss Maud Powell will play the Mendelssohn violin concerto, and the music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be given. It is also promised that later in the season Mr. Thomas will perform a programme of music by American composers.

A concert will be given at the Grand Opera House to-night under the direction of Nahan Franko, who will conduct the orchestra. Signor Del Puente will be one of the soloists, and he will sing the famous Toreador song from "Carmen." The programme will be interesting, and suited to the popular taste.

Pablo Sarasate, the "Joseffy of the fiddle," and Eugene d'Albert, called the young giant of the piano, will make their appearance together at the Metropolitan Opera House on Nov. 18, supported by the entire Symphony orchestra of 110 men under Walter Damrosch.

Otto Hegner's next appearance will be made at the Broadway Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, when he will play, among other things, Weber's "Concerstück," the Chopin-Liszt "Chant Polonais," and Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody.

"The Drum Major" continues to attract people to the Casino. The stage pictures in this operetta are among the most brilliant ever seen at this theatre, which is noted for such spectacular effects.

The New-York Maennerchor announces a concert for Sunday evening, Nov. 24.

IN FAVOR OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Supreme Court has rendered an important decision in the case brought on mandamus by the township of East Brunswick to compel the County Clerk to pay the township all the fees for licenses issued under the Worts law to liquor dealers within the limits of Washington Village. The court grants the mandamus, and the vexed question which came into dispute in the case as to whether the fees belong to the township or to the borough is decided in favor of the township. The decision affects all the boroughs in the State.

THE ISABELLA HEIMATH.

The Isabella Heimath, an institution which, through the generosity of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, has been established "for the care and maintenance of aged, indigent persons, for chronic invalids, and for convalescents without regard to sex, creed, or race," was yesterday afternoon thrown open for the inspection of visitors for the first time since its completion. The buildings, which are situated at Fort George, Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth-street, command a magnificent view of the Hudson, and of the Palisades in the distance. The various wards are capable of accommodating not far from 400 patients, and are equipped with the latest contrivances for the comfort of their inmates. One feature worthy of especial comment is a reception room for the exclusive use of the patients in each particular ward. There are thirty wards in all.

Owing, no doubt, to the inclemency of the weather, the number of visitors yesterday was not so large as had been expected. On this account another opportunity will be given the public of inspecting the hospital, on Tuesday next, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

The credit for establishing this worthy charity belongs to Mr. Ottendorfer, though Mr. Edward Uhl, Mrs. C. F. Woerishoffer, Mrs. Adolph Schalk, and Mrs. Matilda Von Riedl, children of Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer, have contributed largely to the endowment and fitting up of the institution. In the year 1875 Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer established and endowed at Astoria, L. I., a Home for Indigent Old Women. This institution having become much too small for its purpose, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer stepped in and the Isabella Heimath is the result. It will be open for the reception of patients next Thursday, with Charles Witzel Superintendent.

Among the visitors yesterday were Police Commissioner McLean, Mrs. McLean, Emigration Commissioner Hauselt, and Charles E. Weadt.

NINETY-SIX YEARS OLD.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 9.—There lives on the shores of Glenmere Lake, one of the picturesque pleasure resorts of the Warwick Valley region, in this county, a remarkable old man. His name is John Hathorn Lott, and he is now in the ninety-seventh year of his age, having been born near his present abode on Sept. 11, 1793. His father, Bartholomew Lott, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and served for three years as a member of Gen. Washington's body guard. He (the father) married and buried five wives, and lived to the age of 106 years.

John Hathorn Lott was named after Gen. John Hathorn of Warwick, who commanded the American troops in the disastrous battle of Minisink. As a youth Lott learned the cooper's trade, once a flourishing industry in the way of making milk pails and butter tubs for Orange County dairymen, and barrels for Oranges County applejack distillers. He has followed this occupation chiefly through his long life, and at this day the visitors at Glenmere Lake can often find the stout and hale nonagenarian hammering away at his trade in the little old cooper's shop on the shores of the lake. He boasts that he can even now turn out a well-made butter tub from the lumber in the rough, and, by hand labor, in only a day's work.

He is, in fact, a marvel of mental and physical vigor in extreme old age. His step is springy, and he thinks nothing of walking off twelve to fifteen miles. His eyesight and hearing are well preserved, as are his memory and other mental faculties.

He has been twice married, and nineteen children have been born to him, of whom twelve are living. The eldest survivor is a daughter, in her seventieth year. He has never used tobacco in any form, but has not denied himself, when inclination prompted, a moderate draught of pure Orange County applejack, mellowed in a barrel of his own make. He has voted the Democratic ticket at every general election, including that of last Tuesday, for sixty-one years.

ART NOTES.

Prof. G. Frederick Wright, D. D., who recently argued in his volume, "The Ice Age," that life and especially human life, is comparatively recent on the earth, has been comforted by a small carving of a man which was brought from a depth of 300 feet by A. M. Kurtz, an educated man who was in charge of the borer for an artesian well at Nampa, Idaho Territory. It is carved in pumice stone, and has become reddish in color on the outside by deposit of oxide of iron. Prof. Wright reports: "The high degree of art displayed in the image is noteworthy. It is not the work of a boy or a novice. The proportions are perfect, and there is a poise of the body that is remarkable and which differentiates it from anything that has been found among the relics of the mound builders." The borer which brought this relic of antediluvian art to the surface passed through a layer of rock basaltic lava and deposits made previous to the lava by a lake. Prof. Wright is not at all dismayed by the extreme antiquity of the object, but suggests: "It is by no means impossible that we have in the Nampa image one of the plaything of the near relatives of Tubal Cain" (!)

An English critic, writing to the *American Architect* on the pictures at the Paris Exposition remarks: "Your readers must not think me a flatterer if I say that, after France, the United States seems to me to come out the strongest; my own country certainly does not. Some years ago I predicted that America, as a country with no art history, would doing the waist thing in going to the most artistic of the Old World's nations to educate itself. Spain has a fine show and disputes the first place with the United States, but Spanish art is mainly the work of a few men, whereas from America many hall dozen have sent. All the foreign nations, with the exception of Great Britain and Holland, all that is good shows the influence of France. Holland has a distinctive style of its own and not a bad one."

The Union League Exhibition at the end of the week will contain the beautiful portrait by Rembrandt lately in the collection of the Princess de Sagan and now owned by Mr. J. W. Ellsworth of Chicago. It represents a white-haired man of middle age with beard. In some of the later sales through which it went the name of Dr. Tulp was affixed to this portrait, but it is probably another person, as Dr. Does not resemble Tulp in the famous "Anatomy Lesson" and the portrait in the house of Burgermaster Six at Amsterdam.

M. Frémiet has made one slight change in his new and larger statue of Joan of Arc, which he prepared for the Place des Pyramides in Paris to take the place of the old one, but which now goes to Philadelphia instead. Instead of hanging the tale of the horse, he ties it like that of the steed on which Colleoni sits high above the roofs of Venice. The statue is about to be cast in Paris. One replica only will be made for the town of Nancy.

An autograph letter from Landseer to his sister, in 1852, has an expression that is somewhat peculiar, coming from a favorite of Queen Victoria. He writes that he is "in dread of being asked to Balmoral." An English critic suggests that he must have been a Socialist at heart, but others may believe that he was unnerved at the prospect of having to praise her Majesty's water-colors.

The portrait of Robert Burns, lately discovered, is said to be a genuine Raeburn, and to show the poet in full length with various accessories not found in the portrait by Nasmyth and the engraving by Beugo. It was known that Raeburn painted Burns, but all trace of the picture had been lost. Mr. Barrington Nash, its owner, has taken it to Edinburgh where the Art Congress is holding session.

A prize of $20,000, offered by some one to the most remarkable work at the Paris Exposition, has been awarded, not to the Eiffel Tower, but to the Hall of Machinery. M. Dutert, the architect, received one-fifth, and the rest was divided among the engineers and workmen, the latter getting $1,000 among them all. This is as good as prize money for a ship's crew.

A little château of three stories, near La Châtre, in Berri, France, is for sale. It is an interesting piece of bric-à-brac, for its name is Nohant. George Sand lived, wrote her novels, and died there.

The *American Architect* sends to the subscribers to its imperial edition a photogravure from the copper-plate of Axel F. Haig's "St. George's Fountain, Lübeck."

Two famous portraits by Rembrandt, said to be likenesses of the painter's friends, Dr. Tulp and his wife, have been imported by Cottier & Co.

Mr. Frith, R. A., will contribute to the *Youth's Companion* anecdotes of children who have posed for him.

LAST WEEK'S VITAL STATISTICS.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the week ending at noon yesterday 615 deaths, 803 births, and 458 marriages. The death rate was 20.13 in an estimated population of 1,588,363. Of the deaths 388 occurred in tenement houses, and 133 in public institutions, and 211 were of children under five years. There were 4 deaths from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 5 from whooping cough, 8 from typhoid fever, 2 from malarial fever, 4 from cerebro-spinal meningitis, 8 from diarrheal diseases, 46 from heart diseases, 13 from croup, 33 from bronchitis, 77 from pneumonia, 52 from consumption, 24 from Bright's disease and nephritis, and 36 from violence.

The record of contagious diseases for the past week was as follows: Typhoid fever, 35; scarlet fever, 47; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; measles, 41, and diphtheria, 91.

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The facts that no horse show could be held this Autumn and the late opening of the opera have combined to delay the opening of the season. Last year the horse show, held after the lapse of two years, brought society back to town at this time, and there was much going on of a quiet nature. This year the suburbs have good hopes of holding their society residents, despite the unseasonable weather, as late as Thanksgiving Day, which falls this year on Nov. 28. Easter Sunday will fall on April 6, more than two weeks earlier than last year. This will bring Ash Wednesday on Feb. 19, and really shorten the season to two months and a half, as it will hardly begin before Dec. 1. Apart from other reasons, this short period given to entertainers and for entertainments will make the season a gay one, and mothers of débutantes and young daughters should take time by the forelock and insist on their charges getting all the rest and strength that are possible now. Those members of the gay world, also, who are not overblessed with riches had best count every penny and limit their present expenses to the lowest possible amount, for the fun promises to be fast and furious, and the pace that is to be set when the season once starts will kill both health and pocket unless care is taken.

The past week was as much of an off one for society as the Republicans claim Tuesday was an off day for their party. In town a knot on election day, given by Mrs. Joseph Lentilhon for Miss Wynkoop, who is soon to marry Mr. Forwood; the chrysanthemum tea given for charity at Mr. Louis Tiffany's studio on Friday and Saturday, and the musicale at the residence of Miss Eliot of Philadelphia by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kidd on Monday evening, were the only opportunities afforded the "400" to gether together. Mr. Kidd's entertainment was really to introduce Miss Eliot as a drawing-room singer, for the young lady has a charming voice, and has met with success in London. Among the guests were Mrs. Heyward Cutting, Miss Cutting and her friend, Miss Schreiner, whose good looks, gowns, and tall figure will make her a prominent belle at the Wister's entertainments; Mrs. Antonio Yznaga, and Mr. Ward McAllister. After the musicale supper was served.

The country, however, made up in gayety during the week the balance that was lacking in the city, but crowded most of it into Tuesday, election day. The breakfasts given by Mr. Robert Hargous at Hempstead and by Major Cooley at the Bonnie Dun brought together at both places the Meadowbrook and Rockaway sets in full force. The day was gloomy, but fortunately no rain fell, so that the luncheons were well attended and successful. The Cedarhurst contingent flocked by itself at Garden City, the Orangeites at their clubhouse, and the Tuxedo colony spent the day in riding and driving and in a shooting party on the mountain. There is ever evidence of the firm place that outdoor sports, particularly hunting, or, to be accurate, steeplechase riding across country, have won in society here that the continued favor the latter receives. It is said that Mr. Gordon Cumming, one of the last and hardest riders in Leicestershire, England, now on a visit to this country, refused last week to ride with the Meadowbrook Club, saying that he would not risk himself riding over such a country with such jumps at the pace set by the hunt. Attention has frequently been directed to this reckless riding by the killing and maiming of several prominent hunting men, and if Mr. Cunard is quoted correctly, his opinion should certainly have some influence in crying a halt. Of course, sport is sometimes more enjoyable when it has a decided element of danger, but when women are made widows and men are disfigured for life, as has been the case during the past few years in several instances, it would seem as if riding that produces these results is something akin to folly.

Announcements begin to be made of the Winter's entertainments. Any number of receptions will be held, and, alas! one tea, a mournful shadow of others to come, is already heralded. Wedding cards are out for the marriages of Borden Harriman and Miss Daisy Hurst on Wednesday next, of Harold Forwood and Miss Kate Wynkoop on Nov. 20, and of Reginald H. Ward and Miss Edith Newcomb, a daughter of Mr. Victor H. Newcomb, on Nov. 28. Robert R. Treadwell and Miss Lillie Harriman will probably be married this month, and Albert Shattuck and Miss Mamie Strong on Dec. 12. During the coming week Walston H. Brown and Miss Eva Inkersoll, daughter of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, will be married very quietly. There is much curiosity as to the wedding, as it is understood that only a civil contract will be entered into, and it is not known where it will take place—at the Mayor's office or at Col. Ingersoll's Fifth-avenue house.

The engagement is announced of Robert Palmer, son of the late Courtlandt Palmer, and Miss Florence Anderson, daughter of Attorney-General of Rhode Hoy, a young Englishman who has been living in Texas, and Miss Maggie Cunard, youngest sister of Sir Bache Cunard and daughter of the late Sir Edward Cunard, for many years a resident of this city; of Dr. Sherman and Miss Mattie Estrella, and of Daniel S. Appleton, who is a widower, and Miss Sarah Coie, a niece of his late wife and a friend of his daughters. Relatives of John Jacob Astor, it is said, have stated to their friends that the story of Mr. Astor's engagement to Mrs. Bowler of Cincinnati was interesting and perhaps entertaining to the public, but was, unfortunately, devoid of the element of truth.

There was an interesting wedding in town during the week, that of Raymond Lesher, son of Stephen R. Lesher, and Miss Niles, daughter of Lucien H. Niles.

Bordeu Harriman, who is to be married on Wednesday, was the recipient on Friday evening of one of the most elaborate farewell bachelor dinners ever given in this city. The hosts were Oliver Harriman, Jr., and William L. Boyle, and the dinner was given to thirty men at the Lawyers' Club in the Equitable Building. The floral decorations are said to have been remarkably handsome.

The wedding of Miss Martha Otis, daughter of James Otis, and George P. Monroe took place in Paris on Wednesday last, and was attended by all the members of the American colony. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe will reside in Paris, but Mr. and Mrs. Otis probably return to this country next month to introduce their daughter, Miss "Birdie" Otis.

The week has been notable for its arrivals and departures. The advance guard of those who are going abroad for the Winter has begun to depart, and the last of the Summer voyagers are returning. Among those who arrived during the week past were Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Blanche Orager, who has been spending the Summer with the Duchess of Marlborough; Miss Clementina Furness, who Mrs. Sherwood says is taken many a high upon her travels in a lucky one; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Le Roy Jones, Mrs. Wilton Phipps, daughter of William Butler Duncan; Mrs. George Bowdoin, Miss Edith Parish, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Robert Goelet, who is very much improved in health; Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, returning from a hurried trip; Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Twombley, and Mr. and Mrs. Torrance. Among those who sailed were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grinnell, Mrs. Charles Taber, Mrs. Deacon and children, Mrs. Philip Van Rensselaer, Mr. Lawrence Jones, Miss Mandell, Mrs. Mason, Mr. Dunbar Hunt, and Baroness de Trobriand and Miss de Trobriand. To-day's steamers will probably bring in a large number of well-known people.

The new and swift steamers which have so cut down the time of the voyage between New-York and the principal European ports have had a marked effect already upon New-York society. Where formerly families only thought of going abroad for the entire Summer, or, occasionally, for the Winter months, they are now beginning to come back for even two or three weeks at odd times and under almost any pretext. With the large ships that are now plying across the ocean the name of a Winter voyage has lost its terrors, and physicians begin to recommend such voyages to their patients—even to those who are only slightly run down by any exertion or too much gayety. The greatest menace to our Southern Winter resorts is the modern steamship. It is curious to notice how quickly the American public has come to appreciate these changed conditions of almost no voyages, and how slowly the English public are approaching it. The steamship companies are doing their best to arouse an interest abroad in the American trip, but thus far with slight success. They are hopeful, however, that before long they may be enabled to fill their boats with English and Continental tourists traveling westward in the early Summer and returning home in Autumn, which trips are now generally run at a loss.

Word comes from Newport that Mme. de Stners, who was Miss Carey, has leased Mr. Griswold's place on the Ocean Drive for a long term of years. This will give Newport society a valuable nequisition. There is to be another wedding there this week, that of Capt. Beaumont and Miss Perkins, daughter of the late C. K. Perkins, who has been generally known as "the pretty Miss Perkins of Boston." The Countess of Shrewsbury and Lady Skirlaw, who were so much entertained at Newport last Summer, and who have been spending some time at Ringwood, N. J., are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews. They will return home this week.

KILLED BY AN ELEVATED TRAIN.

Matthew Sullivan, a lineman employed by the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, was walking on the track of the Union Elevated Road at Broadway and Hewes-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, when he was struck by a west-bound train and thrown to the street. He fell on his head, fracturing his skull. Several men removed Sullivan to a drug store and summoned an ambulance, but before it arrived he was dead. His skull had been split open from the frontal bone down to the nape of the neck.

Sullivan was forty-five years old, and married. He lived at 91 Grand-street. His body was removed to an undertaker's shop at 197 South Fifth-street.

FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

However just may be the popular assumption that fashionable mothers neglect their children, certain is it that they do not neglect their children's dress. But careful attention to the attire of children is not limited to extremely fashionable circles. From middle-class homes, and even from the tenement houses, children emerge arrayed in a style that would have made the little folks of not so many years ago open their eyes in wonder.

Sometimes, indeed, the children cast their elders entirely in the shade, plainly-dressed mammas appearing with little daughters and sons in very fine feather. Often the contrast is painfully suggestive of maternal sacrifices. Not all the fire of masculine criticism can evaporate woman's vanity, but in the vanity of the mother it is swallowed up as the river in the sea. When there must be a choice between "dressing" herself or her little ones the baby is going to come out ahead every time, and many a child's outfit indicates clearly how the small amount of money and time at the mother's disposal have been expended.

With large establishments devoted wholly to children's garments there is no excuse for untasteful costuming of those children whose parents possess even a moderate income. Looking over the beautiful things designed for the adornments it would seem more difficult to dress a child badly than well, but in the bewildering displays there is temptation, so often yielded to that flesh-and-blood children are metamorphosed into little "dolls of fashion," mere lay figures for their exquisite clothes. Frequently it is a question which to be worriest for, the child who is or the one who is not "tricked out."

On the street the children are quaint little figures; some of them, with their coats heavily trimmed with fur, their muffs and top-heavy fur turbans, look more like miniature Russian travelers than American children out for an afternoon promenade.

The short, plain bodies and long, full skirts for young children are reinforced this year by wraps cut precisely like the long pelisse so much worn by the ladies. These pretty wraps, for they are very pretty, are made of all such fabrics, one of the best being a light quality of ottoman cloth. A sash is sometimes used to decorate the back of the coat; this is fastened under each arm and tied in a plaited knot at one side of the skirt below the waist, falling in wide and, usually, ornamented ends. This ornamentation is also seen done in metallic cord, and is matched by braiding or appliqué work on other parts of the wrap, particularly on the girdles, which are much used. These girdles are sometimes distinct pieces, but as often are only outline girdles defined by the embroidery. The girdle is not as often pointed on both sides as the straight one on one side and pointed on the other, in the coronet form, which enters so largely into all fashion's decorative work this Winter. The "straight" but slightly hollowed edge is run on the waist line, and the point turned up or down, at the pleasure of the designer. In the outline girdles it is, perhaps, oftenest turned upward, as the pattern is more easily traced upon the plain body than upon the gathered or plaited skirt.

The wraps of the little ladies are as often imported as are those of their mammas, and the materials in them are so various that the names are unknown to the importers themselves. There has never been a season in which cloths and cloth garments of foreign manufacture figured so extensively in the cloaking-house displays. Most of these cloths are distinguished simply as "imported cloth." Many of them are beautiful, many more unique than beautiful, but all are noticeable for their weight and apparent durability.

The material which excels in beauty all wrap goods for children is the imported plush in white. These imported plushes are the ideal wraps for very little children. In purity, simplicity, and luxurious warmth of appearance they have no rivals. The long, wavy variety is certainly preferred, though hardly as well suited to rough usage as the short, straight nap. The former is the more attractive in that it permits of no trimming save the large white pearl buttons; the latter adds to the buttons a narrow trimming of gray or white fur. One of the short nap was priced at $21 50, a wavy one at $19.

The large white pearl buttons are a feature in the trimming of children's wraps, and are seen on long wraps for ladies also, even closing the fronts of elegant silk plush coats.

Skilleane and otto

IN THE FLORIDA WILDS

PHASES OF EASY LIFE ON THE GULF COAST.

ANOTHER DESERTED VILLAGE — A CRUISE ON TERRA CEIA BAY—THE OLD LADY FROM SARASOTA.

If there was no business at Palma Sola nor any population the natural advantages were still left. Hard times had not made away with the river nr the bay, the bayous, the cut-off the islands, the mangrove jungles, or the hard, white beaches. In the absence nf people to catch them and steamboats to frighten them fish had multiplied to an extent almost beyond belief. Everywhere there was a solitude and silence that was refreshing after the bustle of the Ponce de Leon and the other large hotels. No rush here of pirates wishing to hire you a carriage the moment you showed yourself outdoors; no distinguished foreigners in dress coats to wait on you at the table; no mental fatigue to determine whether you would begin the dinner with turtle soup or baked pompano; nothing in the world to bother you. As far as visitors are concerned the commercial depression has been rather an advantage than otherwise, for visitors do not go to a place like Palma Sola to find society and fashion; they go rather with a rod and gun and seek and find the most absolute freedom.

The necessity of keeping my last article on Palma Sola within due bounds of space prevented me from saying what I intended at the close, that I have as much faith as ever in the future of the west coast of Florida. It is a healthier region than the east side, and its natural advantages are at least as great. The misfortunes that have come upon Palma Sola are only temporary, and some time, it may be years hence, there will be a large town there. Florida is singularly deficient in good harbors, and Palma Sola has the best one in the State. I believe I know them all on the ocean and Gulf sides, and I do not know of one as good as the harbor at Palma Sola, where the largest vessels can run up to the wharf without difficulty. While the west coast is still in its infancy, however, it is a delightful place for Winter visitors who wish to keep away from the crowds, and offers them aquatic pleasures that it would be hard to find elsewhere.

Our pleasure fleet at Palma Sola consisted of three vessels, all in commission and ready for service. The flagship was the steam yacht Alice, with comfortable quarters fore and aft. There was a sailboat sixteen feet long, a centreboard sloop shallow enough to run into any of the little bays, and a light rowboat. Mr. Warner prides himself upon being the only one of a large family of brothers who is not called "Captain," but as he was in command of the fleet I can do no less than give him his proper title and call him Commodore. On the day following our arrival we made the first excursion and set out in the sloop for Atwater, diagonally across the river. Mr. Atwater was one of the New-Yorkers who had made preparations for a winter palm place on Snead's Island, and not being able to buy that selected the site of the present settlement, which is named after him, and established there a large and comfortable Florida home.

Some years ago I rowed past this place in a little boat, and saw nothing then but a fisherman's cabin near the beach and enough children to stock an orphan asylum about in the water. This time the scene was changed. There was a wharf running out to deep water, and on the shore were a collection of modern houses, on one of which was the sign:

ATWATER.
U. S. POST OFFICE.

We made the sloop fast to the end of the wharf and went ashore, but not without considerable risk to our precious necks. Florida wharves in general are in a state of decay, with the elixir of life, and those on the Manatee River are particularly shaky. The inhabitants run along without difficulty on the slippery edge of a three-inch seantling, and expect their visitors to be grateful for these modern improvements. The wharf at Atwater was broad enough, but in the several months' absence of the proprietor some of its supports had been eaten away, and its surface was too shaky for comfort.

We reached the shore, however, without turning the wreck into a ruin, and stood upon as handsome a white beach as there is in the whole of Florida. For a mile in either direction there is nothing but pure white sand sloping down gently to the water. But people there were none; we were in another deserted village. We tried the door of the "U. S. Post Office," but it was a delusion and a snare. I supposed at first that the Postmaster was out drumming up custom for Mr. Wanamaker's ready-made clothing, but Commodore Warner said the office had been closed for some time. We went up on the piazza of Mr. Atwater's big house and sat in the chairs that still stood there, monuments to the honesty of the neighbors, but all was deserted and silent. It would have been a noble place in which to read the "Deserted Village," if we had had a copy of Goldsmith along. Through the front windows we saw the interior just as it had been left, chairs, tables, sofas, pictures, everything to make a home comfortable, but nobody to enjoy it. There was not a soul in the whole settlement except ourselves.

"The host himself no longer shall be fond
Careful to see the mantling bliss go round."

The host himself was at that moment in New-York attending to his business, and waiting for the blasts of Winter to drive him once more down to his sunny retreat. We walked about the grounds and saw the gardens and the orange trees and other evidences that a Northern man had been at work. The house is, I think, the largest one in that neighborhood, and its piazza commands a fine view of Tampa Bay and the Gulf. We could not stay long, for the great Florida tyrant warned us away. The tide was falling rapidly, and in half an hour more our boat would be so hard aground that we could not hope to get it off.

The wind was blowing down the river, from the northeast, fresh and lively, and our sloop was what the Commodore called "a goer." So we made a detour and headed for the "cut-off," which connects the Manatee River with Terra Ceia Bay. Here, in the cut-off, began some real Florida navigation. It is, perhaps, 200 yards from the river to the bay, and both banks are covered with mangrove trees. At high tide a shallow boat can go through with out difficulty if her master knows the channel; but when the tide is out the only way to get through is by patience and pushing. The mangroves sout off the wind, so the sail was lowered, and with the aid of an oar and a pole we bumped the boat's nose on every sandbar in the channel, sometimes ten inches. Every few minutes the crew (I was the crew) had to jump out and push at the stern or take hold of the rope and pull at the bow. Presently we were in Terra Ceia Bay, and out of the world, so apparently, as many much out of it as I can well be while he keeps flesh and bones together.

I wish I could draw a picture of this place to show the readers of THE TIMES what solitude is. But I cannot do justice even to the nearest object, for I do not believe that a person who has never seen a mangrove jungle can form an idea of one from any description. The trees are not large, rarely more than ten or twelve feet high, but each one is supported by a score of roots, branching out in every direction. Hundreds of these roots spring up, some just showing themselves above the water, others grown into young trees. The foundation of all is sand and water. The foliage is thick, the jungle dark. It is not impassable, but in a thick growth (and the growth generally are thick) a man could not travel a mile a day. With each vegetation we were surrounded when we reached Terra Ceia Bay. Behind us was the Manatee River, on the right the mainland and the settlement of Atwater, on the left the end of Snead's Island, these two points of land approaching within a hundred feet of each other, leaving room for the out-off between them. In front of us Terra Ceia Bay, hemmed in on all sides by forests of mangrove, of pine, and of palm—hemmed in apparently, but not actually, for the bay is reached by only a bayou, six or eight miles separate, of Tampa Bay; but the mouth is so filled with tree-covered islands, lying one after the other in bewildering numbers, that from any point on its surface Terra Ceia Bay seems to be shut in from all the world. Of course, there is a human being in sight. Any number of sea birds are flying overhead, and some wild ducks. At the mouth of the out-off there is no sign that man has ever before visited the bay. A mile up the shore there is a grove of palm trees.

Over this way the wind was blowing briskly, and the Commodore hoisted sail again and pointed the bowsprit for the upper end of the bay. There, as we approached, we saw signs of habitation. There was a house, and near it a barn, and down by the water a big shed, which, when we drew near enough, we saw was part natural and part artificial. The natural part was palm trees, about thirty feet apart, to which timbers were fastened, and a thatch roof supported by the timbers.

That is one of the big Terra Ceia market gardens," the Commodore told us. "It is the only one directly on the bay, but there are others further back that in good seasons send a great many vegetables to New-York."

The water was too shallow to land without wading, so we put the boat about and sailed down to the palm grove. There, on the white beach, we had determined to eat lunch. There the sand was soft to walk upon, the trees sheltered us, and all about was a field of pine and green, with a white border. How easy to prepare lunch is one of these tropical places. There oranges and cocoanuts grow, and where the waters are full of fish and oysters! Here nature smiles and pours all her dainties into your lap. There is one set way in which the white man's lunch in the tropics is always prepared. You sit down on a fallen tree and take the can opener out of your pocket. The canned beef, the chicken, the fruits are ready to hand, all soldered in tin cans, all brought from New-York. Market gardens are only five miles away, but the vegetables are also in tins, and also come from New-York. As to the oranges—well, oranges are out of season; and the cocoanuts? it isn't a good year for cocoanuts; and the fish have to be caught before they can be eaten, which is a decided objection. We ate a truly tropical lunch, opening each can as it was needed, and left the land the rinds of our tropical fruits for future natives to live under.

We sailed down to the lower shore and lay to for a few minutes in front of old Jno Franklin's cottage. This is on the Terra Ceia side of Snead's Island, and is one of the curiosities of the Manatee River country. Joe Franklin is an old colored man who is said to have outlived his century, and his wife is a frisky young thing of ninety or thereabout. They have two or three little houses built of stone and palmetto that are thoroughly West indian, with hard clay floors, and a little stone fireplace out in the yard. How long they have lived there I could not learn, but it is a long time, and they have planted an orange grove which is now in bearing, and have a good garden. They keep several very savage dogs, and we had an desire to land. I went over their place five years ago, and had an interesting conversation with the old lady while one of her dogs, notwithstanding her commands, was trying to make a meal of me. I think "Uncle Joe" is about the most prosperous resident of the Manatee River country, for as he never spends anything, it would take a very heavy financial crash to affect him. We from New-York naturally look down with some pity and some curiosity upon this aged couple living on the far out of the world, but still I wonder whether Uncle Joe hasn't found the buttered side of his bread.

When we crossed the river in the morning we passed a little sloop headed for Palma Sola, heavily loaded, and containing a white man and a well-grown colored boy. This sloop though we did not suspect it at the time, was to furnish us with an interesting little picture of the life of some of the natives. The man was a fisherman, and lived with his wife in one of Mr. Warner's women's cottages. The wife was a slender but determined little body, who knew what was due to the lady of the house. The colored boy had been "brought up" in the family, and having no other home, and being big enough to do a man's work, he was utilized as an assistant. The head of the household, family, as solid and brawny a fellow as you would wish to see, made a business of catching fish in the Manatee River and sailing them up to Tampa to sell, and bringing back a load of ice to preserve the next lot. It was on his return from one of these trips, loaded with ice, that we met him.

But it was not only with ice that he was loaded. Either the Tampa whisky or the fumes arising from the ice had taken possession of him, and when we saw him he was as wildly hilarious as a fisherman could be, leaning over the sides, waving his arms, throwing his hat in the air, and singing snatches of songs. The boy was in the same happy state, hut not quite as had. It was a miracle that they got the boat up the Palma Sola wharf without capsizing her, but they did, and it was only then that a foreboding of evil cast a shadow over the spiritnous joy. There was a wife and mistress to be encountered, and neither was in any hurry for the meeting. They had both been in such a situation before, and both postponed the evil hour. The man managed to make the boat fast, but instead of going home at once, he lay down on the deck and went to sleep. The boy sneaked off to one of the empty houses and hid himself, while the lady of the house, who had watched them for some time from the wharf, waited quietly at home, as if she had some great reason for action. When night approached, the fisherman still slept in his boat; but the boy, having no doubt passed a pleasant afternoon, began to show signs of weakening. It might have been hunger, or a dread of spending the night in an empty house, or a desire to live over; at any rate he went home and met his fate. It is a mystery how so small a woman could handle so big a boy, but she used a switch over him till, they say, his yells frightened all the alligators out of the bayou. How the husband fared I do not know, but I suspect he met the same treatment, though I saw him the next morning as sober and smiling as possible.

It happened that on this day, of all days in the year, the fisherman's wife had company. There was an ancient lady in Sarasota who had had one child near Palma Sola, and still owned a little house and lot there, and who revisited her old rooms for the double purpose of looking after her "property" and of going to see her husband's grave. This ancient lady came over by stage from Sarasota to Braidentown, and down the river in a steamer to Palma Sola, and being a friend of the fisherman's wife, she went to her house intending to stay all night there. Finding that mansion, however, in a state of war, and being afraid that the fisherman might return in bad condition and knock the roof off, she retreated to her headquarters in the hotel, and there we found her when we returned to supper. It took all this chapter of horrors to bring this innocent old native lady to the hotel, where I had a chance to talk with her.

She was old, as I have said: she was gray; of course she was thin, and she was as innocent and talkative as a schoolgirl. Mr. Warner introduced me to her as a gentleman who desired to buy some property in that neighborhood, (for Warner will have his little joke,) and she at once began to tell me of the social, educational, geographical, and hygienic advantages of her house and lot. It was a pleasure to talk with an old lady who evidently had never wandered outside the limits of Manatee County. She was surprised that I did not know Squire Somebody of Sarasota, and she could not bring herself to believe that the celebrated Dr. Smith of Tampa was not frequently quoted in medical circles in New-York. That evening she told us her experiences in the yellow fever season, and the next day this lively old lady set out to walk two miles in one direction to see her husband's grave and then a mile in another direction to visit her house. She explained to me that it was a fine place, overlooking the water, and that she had only two rooms in the house by building a board partition across it, but that a scamp of a tenant she had had the year before had taken the partition out.

After her visit to the house she was overflowing with indignation. She had heard of the vandalism, but had not seen the wreck before. The tenant, it seems, could not understand the necessity for more than one room in a house, while he did appreciate the necessity of making the kettle boil, so he knocked the partition into firewood and burned it. The old lady was under the impression that when an outrage was once sufficient for a civil war. All the neighbors were talking about it, she said, and urging her to have the bad man punished. But there were two things that made the grievance donbly hard to bear: the tenant was to pay no rent, but only to keep the place in order, and he was so poor that if she sued him she would only have her trouble for her pains. That partition worried the good old lady all through the evening, and next day she went away on the steamer and we saw her no more.

I could not help comparing the Palma Sola evenings of the present with the Palma Sola evenings of the past. In "those good old days" the different parties were not all in from the day's adventures till supper was smoking on the table, and after supper there were snarled lines to untangle, cartridge shells to fill, guns to clean, and innumernsie hnating and fishing lies to swap. Sometimes the neighboring brethren and sistere dropped in for a season of praise, and, under Brother Scott's pious direction, we all went into the little parlor, and somebody played the melodeon and we all sang Methodist hymns with a will. And how Brother Landlord Scott did pray, and occasionally ask for a special blessing upon his unrepentant boarders, who were still part and parcel of the wicked world, and played cards! Ah, those were good old times; but in these degenerate days, with only two boarders in the house and not so much as a prayer meeting for evening amusement, the only thing was to draw a big canvas chair up to the table, (a chair that was very spacious and comfortable, but that was made me feel that a night in which it would be treacherous and let me down,) and to light a big pipe and read the Manatee paper of a few weeks before, and pore over the hotel register for the dozenth time to see who had had the temerity to occupy my old room, No. 8, since I was there first. To be sure, the landlady had some books in a case in the parlor, but I was frightened away from it by her asking me one evening whether I had ever read "a book called 'David Copperfield.'"

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SALMON CULTURE COSTLY.

From the Toronto (Canada) Mail, Nov. 4.

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BOARDERS FOR A LIVING

WHITE HAIR AND A FACE WORN BY ANXIETY.

WHY THE EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER ADVISED HER FRIEND NOT TO KEEP BOARDERS.

"My advice is, don't do it."

The speaker was a soft-voiced elderly lady with white hair and a face full of anxious lines, relieved, however, by bright black eyes that shone with almost a youthful lustre and certainly with shrewdness and intelligence.

"I repeat," she went on, "don't do it if you can possibly avoid it. I have been in the business for nearly thirty years, and I tell you that to keep a boarding house is the most cruel and thankless way a woman can earn her living."

Her listener, a much younger woman, who had sought through a common friend an interview with the mistress of a large and well-known boarding house in Twenty-third-street, having an idea to undertake a similar enterprise, showed her disconragement.

"When I look back," continued the speaker, "over the time since I took a house in West Fourteenth-street—there is where I began—and lissorted my first advertisement for boarders in a daily paper, I see snch a stretch of weary days and sleepless, anxious nights; snch continual hoping, striving, and toiling, crowned with so small a portion of success, that my heart aches to see another standing at the threshold of the same way."

"Yet, to have secered a home like this for thirty years is something," engkested her companion, looking around at the many evidences of comfort, not to say luxury, she saw about her.

"It is part of my capital to have my parlor well furnished," replied the first speaker, following the glance. "As to its being a home, it has never been that in the best sense of the word; it is only half a home that is invaded by strae gers. I have kept a comfortable shelter for myself and daughter; we have been clothed and fed. I educated her at the public schools and gave her two or three years of rather meagre young ladyhood. Then she married, not so well as if her mother had not 'kept boarders,' but still fairly well, and I have the satisfaction to know that in all human probability she will not need to follow in my footsteps. For the rest. I own the furniture in these two houses; I have money enough in the bank to bury me, and so long as my health is spared I can continue this work, adding a little each year to my savings, and able to give to my three little grandchildren substantial gifts on Christmas and their birthdays.

"For this, though, I have had to sacrifice my self-respect, have had to submit daily to impostlun, injery, and, on many occasions, direct insult; I have worked harder physically than the negro le the cottonfield, while my brain has been ceaselessly occupied with most perplexing schemes, plans, and calculations to enable me to get on at all. And I am accounted, too, rather successful in my line.

"There are no roses in the lot of a boarding honse keeper; it is all thorns. From the moment you begin your search for a house you are looked upon with suspicion. The real estate agent fauxes you at once and regards you as a possible victim. When you manifnet good security and rent in advance as soon as he finds out your intended occupation. When you are established in your house you must even choose your servants from each advertisement as an ounce 'may object to a private boarding house,' though that is a paradox, for there is no private boarding house.

"But these annoyances are secondary to the great, yet most necessary, evil—the boarders themselves. I do not know why, but I do know it is a fact, that a servant, and particularly a woman, changes from being her own house keeper into an inmate, for a consideration, of another's house, she loses all sense of consideration. She is, of course, well aware that irregularities must occur, even in the best ordered households, and when they occurred in her own they have been made the subject of laughing or sympathetic recital to understanding friends, but when she 'boards' and there is any hitch in the domestic routine it becomes at once a mountain of offense. I have had ladies take rooms with me to get rid of the cares of housekeeping, and then proceed to add to mine and their burden became almost intolerable. But I was paid to be worried and harassed, and must not complain.

"It is really remarkable the ornelty an otherwise kindhearted woman will practice upon the one with whom she boards. The latter may be a woman of better birth and breeding than her lodger, and that fact may be known to the woman, but it makes no difference. She is treated as if she were a sort of an npper servant or else with a patronizing equality that is very hard to bear. Everything is expected of her and nothing is appreciated. I have had women board with me who were prominent in some of the city's charitable organizations, who spent much of the time visiting hospitals, sewing for guilds, and this sort of thing, and who were undonbtedly humanely disposed, who let me lie ill in my room for a week without so much as asking a servant about my condition, much less paying a moment's visit of sympathy to my bedside.

"And, on the other hand, if one of the boarders is sick the landlady must accord her every courtesy and care, must get up little dishes for her special delectation, and betray in every way a lively interest in her illness, or be called hart-hearted and selfish. I have been awakened in the middle of the night at any time to hurry to the bedside of some groupy or over-fed child, sick suddenly in my house, whose mother never considered in her sometimes exaggerated anxiety that, whether my rest or health were lost, I must still be at the helm from early morning till late at night.

"Still these, too, are negative troubles, not the ones that add white hairs to your head and lines to your face. Such are the unreasoning fault-findings, the petty meannesses of which I would not seem to speak before. The tenant, it seems, could not understand the necessity for more than one room in a house, while he did appreciate the necessity of making the kettle boil, so he knocked the partition into firewood and burned it. The old lady was under the impression that when an outrage was once sufficient for a civil war. All the neighbors were talking about it, she said, and urging her to have the bad man punished. But there were two things that made the grievance donbly hard to bear: the tenant was to pay no rent, but only to keep the place in order, and he was so poor that if she sued him she would only have her trouble for her pains. That partition worried the good old lady all through the evening, and next day she went away on the steamer and we saw her no more.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	153	153	153	153	50
Alton & T. H. pf	115	115	115	115	100
A. C. Oil Tr. ctfs	33	33⅜	32⅝	33	9,022
Atch., T. & S. Fe	34⅞	36	34⅞	35⅝	36,795
A., T. & S. Fe, pfd	⅞	1	⅞	1	6,750
Cameron Coal	8	8	8	8	100
Canada Southern	55⅝	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	400
Canadian Pacific	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	400
Ches. & Ohio	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	100
C. & O. 2d pf	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	100
Chicago Gas Tr	55⅝	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	1,100
Chi. & N. W	112⅝	112¾	112¼	112⅜	2,900
Chi. & N. W. pf	142	142	142	142	100
C. R. & Q.	106	106⅛	106	106⅛	500
C. M. & St. P	68⅝	86⅞	68¼	68⅝	17,025
C. M. & St. P. pf	111⅛	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜	150
C. R. I. & Pac	97⅞	98	97⅝	98	5,480
Gulf, C. & S. F.	76⅜	76	78⅛	77⅜	47,000
H. & T. Cent. W	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	1,000
Ill. Cent. L. St.	105	105	105	105	4,000
Kan. & Tex. cn	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	4,000
Lake S. 1st on., c.	128	128	128	128	1,000
Louisville & L.	99⅛	99⅝	99	99⅝	55,000
Mt. Kiev. 1st	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	3,000
Mor. & E. 1st	147	147	147	147	500
North. P. & M. 1st	102	102	102	102	1,000
N. W. s. f. 5s, c	107½	107½	107½	107½	3,000
N. W. s. f. 5s, r	106	106	106	106	2,000
Northwest s. f. 6s	115	115	115	115	5,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st	80	80	80	80	10,000
Ore. R. & N. on. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	103	103	103	103	5,000
Read. 1st pf., inc.	78	78	78¼	78¼	2,000
Read. 3d pf., inc.	48	48	47⅞	47⅞	20,000
Rich. & All. 1st, D. & M. certs	89	89	89	89	1,000
Rich. & All. 2d, D. & M. certs	37	37	37	37	5,000
Rich. & Dan. deb	101	101	101	101	1,000
Rich. & W. P. Ter. 5s	100	100	100	100	1,000
Rock Island 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	12,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	104	104	104	104	10,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, ex.	86	86⅜	86	86½	161,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d	31¼	31¼	31	31	53,000
St. L. South. 1st	82	82	82	82	5,000
St. P. & N. P. 6s	121	121	121	121	2,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.					
R. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D. 5s	104	104	104	404	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s	88	88	88	88	20,000
San A. & A. P. 8s	85¼	69	86¼	89	22,000
Shen. Val. gen. 6s	40½	40½	40½	41	11,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	100	100	100	100	9,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	92¾	92	92¾	92¾	2,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	3,000
T. A. A. & N. M. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	9,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1,000
Wabash 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
*Wab. 2d 5s, new	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	6,000
W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	18,000
W. N. Y. & Pa. 2d	29	30	29	30	43,000
W. C. Con. 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	12,000
West Shore 4s, o.	105½	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	85,000
Total					$816,500

*Unlisted. Including $2,000 at 80½, seller 15.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Andes	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Astoria	.14	.14	.14	.14	6,500
Argenta	.21	.21	.21	.21	400
Atlantic	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.36	100
Bella Isle	.34	.36	.30	.34	400
Bullion	.95	.95	.95	.95	100
Bodie	.81	.81	.81	.81	200
Barcelona	.27	.37	.37	.37	100
Con. Cal. & Va	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	600
Castle Creek	.02	.02	.02	.02	200
Caledonia B. H	1.40	.50	.85	.85	3,200
Eichmond	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
Father de Smet	.27	.27	.27	.27	400
Holyoke	.05	.05	.05	.05	200
Horn Silver	2.25	2.50	2.25	2.45	3,000
Iron Hill	.55	.55	.55	.55	100
Ililn	.45	.45	.45	.45	400
Little Chief	.36	.38	.36	.36	1,000
Mutual S. and M	1.80	1.60	1.60	1.65	500
Overman	1.35	1.50	1.35	1.50	250
Ophir	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100
Ontario	34.75	34.75	34.75	34.75	100
Potosi	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	100
Rappahannock	.05	.05	.05	.05	2,000
Shoshone	.02	.02	.02	.02	200
Standard	.55	.55	.55	.55	800
Stormont	.03	.03	.03	.03	500
Scorpion	.35	.35	.35	.35	500
United Copper	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	500
Utah Consol	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Total sales					22,850

OIL.

Pipe Line certs	111	111	109¼	109¾	435,000
Clearances					1,600,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. t. & Pac. 4s	75	75	75	75	$2,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	112	112	112	112	1,000
Ches. & O. 5s	101	101	101	101	6,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	78	78	78	78	8,000
Erie 2ds	105	105	105	105	2,000
G. C. & S. F. 1st	114	114	114	114	5,000
L. S. & M. S. 2d	77	77	77	77	10,000
L. E. & W. 1st	111⅛	111¼	111⅛	111⅛	1,000
North. Pac. 1st	114⅛	114⅜	114⅛	114⅛	1,000
O., I. & W. 1st	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	2,000
Ore. Imp. 1st	106	106	106	106	10,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78⅜	78⅜	78⅛	78⅛	2,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	48⅛	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	2,000
Rich. & Alls. 1st	69	69	69	69	2,000
St. L. & A. T. 2d	31	31	31	31	1,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	13,000
Texas Pac. 2d	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	8,000
Union Elev. 1st	107	107	107	107	2,000
W. Shore 4s	103	103	103	103	2,000
Wabash 1st	101½	101½	101½	101½	6,000
West Shore 4s	105½	106½	106½	105½	300
Total sales					$104,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	32⅞	33¼	32¾	32⅞	770
Atch., T. & S. Fe	34½	36	34½	35¾	12,590
Chi. Gas Trust	55⅝	55⅝	55½	55½	200
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	110
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97	97⅜	96⅝	97⅜	850
Canada Southern	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	68⅞	68⅞	68¼	68⅜	12,190
Chi. & Northwest	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	100
Central of N. J.	116⅜	116⅝	116½	116⅝	200
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	100
Del., Lack. & W.	139¾	140¼	139¾	140⅜	2,480
Lake Shore	107¾	107¾	107	107	920
Louis. & Nash.	84¼	84⅝	84¼	84⅜	210
L. E. & W.	18	18	18	18	100
L. E. & W. pf.	82½	83⅛	83⅛	83½	100
Manhattan	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	100
Missouri Pacific	69⅞	70	69⅜	69¾	2,710
Nat. Lead Trust	20¾	22¼	20¾	22	2,520
N. Y., O. & W.	19	19	19	19	400
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44¾	45¼	44¾	44⅞	660
Northern Pac. pf.	74⅝	75	74⅝	75	30
Nerf. & W. pf.	56	56	56	56	200
Oregon Trans.	34½	35	34⅜	35	250
Phil. & Reading	40⅞	40⅞	40¾	40½	3,520
Rich. & W. P.	23	23⅜	23	23⅛	410
Sugar Ref. Co.	74	74	74	74	100
Tenn. C. & I.	63½	65⅛	63¾	64⅝	1,240
Union Pacific	67⅜	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞	1,550
Western Union	84½	84½	84½	84½	50
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31¼	31¼	31	31	800

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

ATTENDANT.—By experienced young woman to insane or invalid lady; make herself generally useful; is refined family; doctors' unexceptionable references. Address M. J., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, FINELY EDUCATED, must have employment at once; is sorely embarrassed financially. Address Edith, 1,238 Broadway.

A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH AND GERMAN to take full charge of a household, or as companion to a rich lady, or give instruction to children. Address Lady, 1,323 3d-av.

COMPANION.—A Canadian young lady would like to be a companion to a retined American lady in return for a home; highest references given. Address J. E., Box 131 554 3d-av.

COMPANION.—By useful companion and nurse to invalid or elderly lady or growing children; good references. Can be seen, from 11 to 12, at 147 West 20th-st.

COMPANION.—By highly-recommended young woman to invalid lady or child; good linguist; traveling preferred. Address M. J., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMstress, or do fine washing and assist in pantry, in small private family; neat and competent; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent woman in private family; or chambermaid and assist in the care of children; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 646 9th-av.; ring Gannon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—With a family South, or who is going South, by a neat, tidy, Protestant, North of Ireland girl; first-class references; thoroughly capable. Address Competent, Box 129 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress and assist in waiting; good city reference. Call or address E. M., 270 West 23d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; very best city reference. Address M. M., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant; chambermaid and waitress for small private family; no objection to go short distance in the country; good reference. Call at 234 East 46th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best reference from last employer. Call, on Monday, at 135 West 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chambermaid and Assist with Other Work.—Has best of city references. Address M. M., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent and steady; to a private family; is a neat sewer and a good waitress; excellent references. Address N. G., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to recommend a reliable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best of references. Address 17 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting; two years' city reference. Call at 132 East 32d-st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER OR Waitress and Assist in Chamberwork.—By young person; best city reference. Address A. H., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork, plain sewing, waiting; take care of children; good reference. Address M. C., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; present employer can be seen. Call, Monday, at 242 West 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city references. Address M. J., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English girl; assist with other work; excellent city reference. Address M. G., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German girl to do chamberwork and waiting; can do plain sewing. Call at 251 West 29th-st.; ring Bethmann's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber maid and waitress; good reference. Address M. E., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a colored woman as chambermaid in a private family; good reference. Call or address 129 West 26th-st., basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in a small family. Seen at last employer's, 10 East 44th-st., Monday, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress ON LADY.—By German girl; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 151 West 25th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable girl; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 438 3d-av.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as a first-class chambermeid; three years' city reference. Call at 204 East 65th-st., Motorineer's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chamber maid and do fine washing; best city references. Apply at 277 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call, Monday, at 32 East 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—In a first-class private family; best city references. Address F. P., Box J 149 East 48th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—At reference. Call at 341 West 56th-st., janitors' bell.

COOK.—First-class; by middle-aged women in private family; French and German cooking; excellent baker; best city reference; city or country. Call, Monday, at 145 West 35th-st., one flight, M.

COOK.—First-class; Englishwoman; understands cooking, larding, and all kinds of fancy dishes; can get up dinner parties; best city reference. Address R., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By French cook, with kitchenmaid; competent in all kinds; first-class; unexceptionable reference from first families. Address Marie Louise, Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By capable woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; soups, game, entrées, &c.; first-class city reference. Address P. W., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; different soups, terrapin, larding, boning, desserts; excellent baker; has best city reference. Call, Monday, at 740 2d-av., in the fancy store.

COOK.—By respectable women in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent baker; best city reference; city or country. Call, Monday, at 145 West 35th-st., one flight, M.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; is willing and obliging; reference; country preferred. Apply, for two days, at 330 Rivington-st.

COOK, &c.—By thorough, experienced cook and laundress in private family; no boarding houses or flats; best city reference. Address R. M., Box 200 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Competent; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; city or country; no cards. Call or address M. S., 121 West 19th-st., first floor, rear house.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; no washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 53 East 76d-st., near Madison-av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in a private family or first-class boarding house; reference. Address R. C., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; all kinds fancy dishes, entrées, &c.; first-class city reference. Call at 210 East 29th-st., two flights, back.

COOK.—By French first-class cook in private family; good reference. Address M. N., Box 241 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. Address R. L., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable colored woman as cook or laundress or to do general housework in small family; good reference. Call at 176 East 77th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, iced desserts; personal reference. Call at 39 West 43d-st., second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable married woman as first-class cook by day or week; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. Call at 222 East 56th-st.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a small family; good city reference. Call at 1,238 2d-av., top floor.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; best personal reference. Call, Monday, at 222 West 61st-st.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as cook and laundress; first-class city reference. Call, Monday, at 448 West 55th-st.; ring three times.

COOK.—In private family, or under chef; good references; city preferred. Address N., Box 340 106 West 42d-st.

COOK.—By a colored girl as first-class cook in private family; no flats; three years' city reference. Call at 79 West 46th-st., basement.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; can furnish good references. Address M. S., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By French cook in small private family; no washing; just arrived. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook in private family; best reference. Address M. E., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; good city references; wages not less than $30. Call or address Geossens, 454 West 17th-st.

COOK.—By experienced French cook; six years' best reference. Call, for two days, at 751 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as first-class cook; competent in her work; neat; excellent reference. Address Charaline, 133 4th-av.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; best city references. Call at 135 West 51st-st.

COOK.—By colored woman as cook; reference. Call at 239 West 29th-st., Room 7.

COOK.—In small private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 165 West 72d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best of city references. Call at 341 West 56th-st., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a good competent cook and do the coarse washing. Call at 220 East 70th-st.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress; reference. Call at 642 3d-av.

DAY'S WORK.—A Protestant woman would go out two days of the week sweeping, cleaning, and dusting; is careful in handling bric-a-brac; has references. Call or address Mrs. M. Kline, 125 West 26th-st., second floor, front; no cards.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by the day washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city reference. Call at 325 West 42d-st., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to work by the day washing or housecleaning; best reference. Call, Monday, at 453 West 27th-st., first flat.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day washing and ironing. Call or address Mrs. O'Brien, 405 East 72d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman as laundress or do cleaning by the day; city reference. Call at 159 West 19th-st., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out washing, ironing, office cleaning; good city references. Call at 604 2d-av., two flights.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman work by the day or week. Call at 105 West 3d-st.; Mary Brooks.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to go out cleaning by the day. Address Advertiser, 348 East 35th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman; or do housecleaning. Address Mary Lummanns, 166 West 38th-st., two flights.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; go out by the day; do washing or cleaning; good city reference. Call at 159 West 33d-st., first floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman; first-class laundress; housecleaning; good cook; best personal reference. Call at 210 East 29th-st.

DRESSMAKER AND DESIGNER OF MISSES' and children's costumes wishes customers at her home; fancy costumes a specialty; smocking, hemstitching, and fine stitching done; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in Directoires, cloaks and jackets; also infants' outfits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address E. Schulich, 767 6th-av., near 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or week in private family; cuts, fits, operates, and is buttonhole maker; or would assist first-class dressmaker. Address K. V., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By thorough dressmaker in ladies' private families; cut, fit, drape, or take work home; highest references, or work seen. Address Rosea, Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced dressmaker to cut, fit, and drape; wishes a few more select customers by the day; terms moderate. Address C. K., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker, arrived from Paris, is a competent cutter and fitter; wishes engagement by day; speaks no English. Address M., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker desires few more customers at home; artistic fitting and draping guaranteed; late of J. & C. Johnston, Stuart, and 22d-st.; ridding habits a specialty. Call or address Mrs. Paulson, 210 East 36th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; wishes customers at home; children's dresses a specialty; first-class references. Address Mrs. Mac, Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; ball, reception, and street dresses; also, hats and fancy muffs; latest styles; moderate prices. Address O. Miobel Durand, 1,361 West 34th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—French; by the day; understands her business thoroughly; can't speak English. Call or address V. O., 126 West 25th-st., Bell 5.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by the day; understands all kinds of tailor-made and evening dresses; city reference. Address Competent, Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; ladies will find perfect satisfaction at very reasonable prices for their dresses if they call at Mme. Clanssman, 206 West 41st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; in private families; good draper and fitter; best city reference; no objection to travelling. Address Miss McCoy, 330 West 31st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Will make Fall suits and evening dresses reasonably; also cutting and fitting ladies' garments; perfect fit guaranteed. Call at 686 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian robes et manteaux; walking dresses; moderate prices; short notice; perfect fitting. Call at 139 West 19th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable walking dresses made from $10 up; exquisite fit and finish guaranteed. Address Frowee, 127 West 20th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, a few more customers to go out by the day; references. Call at 222 East 76th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day in private families; good fitter and draper; twelve years' experience in Switzerland. Call at 10 East 63d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Fifteen years' experience; first-class cutter and fitter, to go out by the day. Call or address 126 West 20th-st.

GOVERNESS.—By a young French girl as governess for young children in a private family; French, German, and music. Address D. M., care of Mrs. Lewis, 118 East 53d-st.

GOVERNESS.—By a lady of successful experience as resident or visiting governess; personal references. Address C. A., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young French lady, speaking English and German, as housekeeper where several servants are kept; can take full charge; reference. Address A. E., 924 6th-av., third floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman as working housekeeper to one or two gentlemen; best city reference. Address S. M., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable middle-aged lady in a widower's family; kind to children; 15 years' reference. Address J. S., Box 195 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American; first-class position; references; hotel preferred; thoroughly competent. Address systematic, 158 4th-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl for general housework in a small American family; can furnish first-class city reference from last place; wages, $18. Call, two days, at 241 East 71st-st., care Mrs. G. Herbitz.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish girl to do general housework in small private family; 12 years' best city reference; wages, from $16 to $20. Address A. M., 209 East 21st-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; first preferred. Call at 336 West 49th-st.; ring Ihde's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable colored woman in a small family for general housework; good reference. Call, three days, at 146 West 32d-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework; good references. Call 778 9th-av., near 52d-st., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young girl to wait on lady and sew; can make over dresses; would sleep home if required; good city reference. Call at 112 West 40th-st., second flat.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; good city reference. Address J. G., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR TO wait on an invalid lady; best city reference; no objection to travelling. Call at 146 West 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a competent French lady as lady's maid and seamstress; good city references. Call at 277 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Well-educated German; entire charge wardrobe; can coil hair; packer; all kinds sewing; understands dressmaking; no objection going abroad; first-class city refrences. Address J., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; out and in; city or country; légère packer; unexceptionable city reference. Address Lattern, 117 West 35th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID.—French; by intelligent and obliging person; competent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; speaks different languages; good packer; best city references. Address S. J., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By neat, refined Parisian girl; thoroughly competent; understands her duties; fine seamstress; has knowledge of dressmaking; of care for one child; obliging; best city reference. Call, four days, at 212 West 87th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish lady; first-class dressmaker and good hairdresser; speaks plain English; best of reference; city or country. Address E. L., 238 East 24th-st., care of Bergman.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German person; understands packing; good seamstress; wait on growing children; best city refsrence. Address, by letter, 19 East 48th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By American Protestant; good hairdresser, dressmaker, meeder, and packer; city or country, or travel. Call or address, for two days, 443 5th-av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German woman; willing to travel; good city references. Address D. B., Box 205 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid in a private family; good city reference. Address H. T., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young North German woman; no objection to travel; good city references. Call, Monday, from 10 to 3, at 71 West 44th-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—French; (tres capables;) dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; take charge of wardrobes; packer, &c.; best city reference. Address letters 51 West 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Address B. C., 213 West 36th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; understands laundry work perfectly; five years' city references from last place. Address J. M., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by competent young woman; thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of fine ironing; in private family; good city reference. Address M. F., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class laundress wishes work at home; understands the business in all branches; collars and cuffs done in Troy style; best of city reference. Call or address Mrs. Benson, 247 East 39th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as a laundress in a private family; two years' best city reference from last employer. Address S. A., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant young woman as laundress; first-class; can come one day in week with chamberwork. Call at present employer's, 122 West 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as laundress; assist in chamberwork; six years' city reference. Address E. N., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a strong young girl as first-class laundress; private family; three years' city reference from last place. Address A. K., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By French person as laundress in private family; no objection to assist in chamberwork; good city references. Address L. M., 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

LAUNDRESS OR WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-trained Swedish girl; good city reference; last lady can be seen; city or country. Address S. W., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call at 448 6th-av., Room 9.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class colored woman wishes family washing or gentlemen's shirts. Call or address 1,005 6th-av. Mrs. N. Lewis.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; good city reference. Address M. S., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a colored girl, as laundress in private family; good city reference. Call at 227 West 41st-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a lady as laundress in a respectable family; will be found willing and obliging. Call at 315 East 37th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good laundress in private family; city reference. Call or address A. M., 606 East 14th-st., Room 16.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent laundress wishes gentlemen's or family washing at home or by the day. Address Mrs. Flynn, 642 3d-av., second bell.

LAUNDRESSES.—By a first-class laundress; no objection to chamberwork; city reference. Call at 250 East 87th-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of children's clothes; also dressmaking; first-class city reference. Call at 904 6th-av., third flat.

MAID.—By a competent French lady as maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; good city references. Address A. M., 106 West 42d-st.

MAID.—By young Englishwoman, not long in America, as maid, or any light position; speaks French fluently. Call or address Mrs. M. A. Duncan, 303 East 34th-st.; no cards.

MAID.—By a French Protestant girl as maid to growing children or for lady; good sewer; good references. Call L. R., 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

MAID.—By a Swedish girl as maid to a young lady. Call at or address, Monday, 217 West 61st-st.

MAID.—By Française as maid or nurse for growing children; good seamstress; good city reference. Address Louise, 163 West 32d-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated Young Swiss lady, with knowledge of kindergarten system and speaking French, German, and English, as nursery governess to one or two children in American family in New-York or vicinity. Address W., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young French Protestant college graduate as visiting teacher or nursery governess in a private family; competent teacher; music, French, &c.; highest city references. Address Willing, Box 128 Times Office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French lady with good education, just arrived from Paris, as nursery governess in private family; references. Call at 119 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a place for her infant's nurse, a faithful, reliable Protestant women whom she can recommend; competent and trustworthy; takes full charge day and night; has long experience with bottle babies; wages $20 to $25. Call, on Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 12, at 50 West 33d-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse; good accent; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant or small children; excellent reference from first family. Address Genevieve, Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By reliable Protestant infant's nurse; understands her business thoroughly; can take full charge from infancy and raise on bottle if required; two years' reference from last place. Call at 349 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—By young Welsh girl, lately landed; good plain sewer; fond of children; do chamberwork and sewing; personal city reference. Address Jenny, Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced middle-aged woman; to wait on invalid lady or gentleman; willing to make herself generally useful; best city reference. Address S., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By well-educated French girl to grown children; willing to make herself useful; good sewer; capable to teach; best city reference. Call at 167 West 20th-st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—By experienced French girl as nurse to or maid for growing children and sew; best city reference. Address A. B., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent French nurse; entire charge of small children; city or country; best references. Call or address C. B., 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; has had experience in sickness; best city references. Address M. G., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent woman, many years' experience, as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge; best city reference. Call at 347 West 52d-st., first bell.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant girl just arrived; would take care of growing children. Call A. J., 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse and to make herself useful; willing and obliging. Address M. H., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By educated North German girl; take full charge of two children; or as maid; best city reference. Call at 864 6th-av., one flight.

NURSE.—By a refined Englishwoman, reduced in circumstances, desires post for growing children. Address A. Z., 358 West 33d-st.

NURSE OR MAID.—By Parisian to growing children; first-class reference; willing to travel. Address P. Y., care of Mr. Dubec, 769 2d-av.

NURSE.—By French nurse for children; good sewer; good reference. Address O. M., 240 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Call at 627 2d-av., ring Bell No. 2.

NURSE.—By French girl, just landed, as nurse; cannot speak English; very obliging. Call at 409 West 45th-st.

NURSE.—By young Protestant girl; mind child, do light chamberwork; city reference. Call at 418 West 46th-st.; Mrs. Burns's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced French girl; well educated; good sewer; good references. Call or address E. B., 1,022 9th-av.

NURSE.—By a French person as nurse and seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork. Call or address 118 East 119th-st., care Mrs. Oliver.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse in first-class family; will take charge of baby from its birth; good city reference. Call at 324 East 54th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced Protestant girl as nurse to grown children; good sewer; assist with chamberwork; ten years' experience; first-class city references. Call, Monday, at 222 Lexington-av., corner 33d-st., store.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge; willing to assist with chamberwork; is a good seamstress; best city references. Address M. C., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By respectable Protestant woman as invalid's or infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth and bring up on bottle; best city references from doctor or lady; city or country. Call at 248 West 16th-st.; ring Daniell's bell.

NURSE.—By reliable young woman as competent infant's nurse; understands bringing children up on bottle; five years' best city reference. Address K. R., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE OR NURSERY GOVERNESS TO Young Children in American Family.—By a Swiss nurse; is 24; German, French, and English; good plain sewer; first-class references. Address L., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant North German-American girl to young or growing children as second assist in chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Address S. C., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By a competent nurse and seamstress; for growing children; understands dressmaking thoroughly; best city reference. Address A. D., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable widow as nurse to a lady mentally afflicted; is disengaged on account of death of employer; five years' unexceptionable reference; no objection to country. Address Mrs. Clifford, 512 Prospect-av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By a young American girl as nurse to grown child and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 1 East 76th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By a French lady to assist as nurse for grown children, or as seamstress in a private family by the day; five years' reference. Call or address Knrt Jahn, 316 East 62d-st.

NURSE.—By a reliable infant's nurse; can take full charge if desired; thoroughly experienced in bottle babies, and reliable; highest city testimonials. Call at 335 East 14th-st.

NURSE.—By a woman as thorough infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge at night; bring up on bottle; city references; owns nicely. Address C., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl to take care of baby from birth; bring up on a bottle; eight years' reference from last employer. Call, Monday, at 212 East 23d-st.

NURSE.—By American girl as nurse, do plain sewing, and assist with chamberwork; has city reference. Address M. K., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French-Swiss Protestant nurse; thoroughly experienced; patient; fond of children; good sewer; good city reference. Call or address M. B., 133 West 29th-st.

NURSE.—By respectable woman; thoroughly competent; skilled in care of infants from birth; best city reference. Call, two days, at 574 6th-av.; ring third bell twice.

PARLORMAID.—By competent young woman as thorough parlormaid. Call at present employer's, Monday, 269 6th-av.

PROOFREADER, &c.—By a lady, thoroughly experienced, as proofreader; also good compositor. Address Manuscript, Box 179 Times Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German seamstress; wishes to go to first-class families; understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; can take full charge of linen; first-class city reference; trustworthy and faithful. Address Y. S. G., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; first-class reference; understands children's clothes; family sewing; willing to make herself useful. Address M. K., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A French lady wants to go out by the day; all kinds family sewing and children's clothes. Call or address T. C., 280 East 40th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress by the day or month; understands dressmaking; all kinds of family sewing; accustomed to wait on ladies and traveling. Address Collins, 1,331 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—Dressmaking; all kinds family sewing; willing to assist in chamberwork; English Protestant. Address R., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; can cut and fit; willing to assist with other duties; wages, $20. Call or address (Monday) Henry, 204 East 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operator; good buttonhole maker; neat hand sewer. Address M., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a useful woman to go out by the day to mend and sew. Address C., 569 9th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a seamstress in hotel or private family; city reference. Call or address Cunningham, 356 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; wishes position in private family; by day or week. Address E. M. Gray, 550 East 14th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND FINE SEWER.—By a highly-respectable English girl, by the day or permanent. Address B. A., 111 West 33d-st.

SEWING.—By an American widow lady, sewing; can do all kinds of sewing and assist with finishing off dresses; in first-class families. Address H., 300 East 41st-st.

SEWING.—By a Protestant; sewing by day in families; excellent seamstress; understands dressmaking; good references. Address Seam stress, 159 East 47th-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—A position is sought by a thorough stenographer and typewriter; has had full experience in law office; can furnish best of reference, both personal and professional. Address Miss L. K., Room 618 34 Nassau-st.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets, curtains, cushions, slip covers, lambrequins; Turkish rugs mended and cleaned; upholstery work; first-class reference. Address Upholstress, Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as competent waitress; assist with chamberwork; to a private family; best city references from last and former employers. Address A. B., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—By two Protestant girls, one as first-class waitress or chambermaid, other as first-class laundress; both thoroughly competent; good city references. Address 228 East 40th-st.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman in private family; understands salads, serving wines, and care of silver; good city reference. Address M., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of wines, salads, carving, &c.; in private family; best city reference. Address D. M., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; thoroughly understands care of silver, &c.; make all kinds of salads; city or country; best reference. Call at 222 West 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—First-class; willing to assist with chamberwork, or would do chamberwork and sewing in private family; best city reference. Address K. T. G., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by competent young woman; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; in private family; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; or as chambermaid; Protestant; willing and obliging; city or country; first-class city reference. Call at 125 East 29th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as good waitress; would assist with chamberwork; understands all kinds sewing; good city reference. Address H. M., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swiss girl; competent in every respect; wages $20; first-class city reference. Address Waitress, 355 West 36th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; good city reference. Address M. C., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By thorough waitress or parlormaid; understands dinner cards, wines, salads, flowers, &c.; can take man's place in waiting. Call at 43 West 43th-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress in private family; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; four years' reference from last employer. Call, before 11 Monday, at 924 3d-av.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a very competent waitress. Apply, by letter, to Mrs. Newbold, Ponghkeepsie, N. Y.

WAITRESS.—By a smart, active, and reliable young girl as excellent waitress; best city reference. Call at 1,107 3d-av., second floor.

WASHING.—Wanted, fine laundry work—laces, muslins, children's dresses, caps—by French person; 20 years' practical experience; at home or parties' residences. Address Larret, 121 West 30th-st.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress; take washing home or go out by day; highly recommended. Call at 445 West 56th-st.; third bell, west side.

WASHING FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES OR flats; done up in first-class style; moderate prices. Call or address French Laundress, 347 West 36th-st.

WASHING.—By respectable woman; take washing home or go out by day; first-class laundress; best city reference. Call at 406 7th-av., two flights, back, Room 7.

WASHING.—By respectable woman, gents' and family washing to take home; best city reference. Address E. Heffernan, 331 West 41st-st., second floor, back.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman, first two days in the week to do washing and ironing. Address S. B., 608 2d-av.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman; first-class laundress. Call at 315 West 44th-st., top floor.

WASHING.—By a good laundress; do family washing at home; best city references. Address M. W., 80 Horatio-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, thoroughly understands general office duties; quick, accurate, and with A No. 1 references; fully competent to take entire charge. Address Marcos, Box 197 Times Office.

SHIPPING CLERK.—By a competent and well-recommended shipping clerk; good penman. Call or address Jos. W. Bogle, 207 West 13th-st.

THE TRADES.

PARQUET FLOORS CLEANED AND POLished; stairs and all kinds of cabinet trim and furniture polished; antique furniture repaired and polished. Address Charles Road, wax and varnish polisher and repairer of antique furniture, 819 West 36th-st.

MALES.

ATTENDANT TO INVALID OR ELDERLY Gentleman.—By a Swede, age 35; well recommended; best of city reference. Address Competent, Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A MAN OR WOMAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability to take the management of a new encyclopedia at Ponghkeepsie, N. Y.; must leave $500; salary, $1,000 per year. Address or call upon the George S. Cline Publishing House, 12 East 16th-st., New-York.

BARTENDER.—By an Irishman (age 25) as assistant bartender. Call or address J. Conecilly, 826 8th-av.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By willing and obliging young man; thoroughly understands his duties in every detail; makes good salads; keeps silver in excellent order; has best city references; last employer can be seen le city. Address William, Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By young man in private family; city or country; would take a first-class second man's place; just disengaged; understands his business; quick, clean, and obliging; highest references. Call or address Thomas, 158 3d-av., 51st-st.

BUTLER.—By an experienced North German single man; understands his duties in every respect; in private family; first-class city, London, and Parisian references; willing and obliging. Address F. A., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young intelligent Protestant; makes all kinds of salads; excellent care of silver, glass, and china; understands serving all kinds of wine; neat, tidy, very willing and obliging; first-class personal references. Address, by letter, G. L., 236 4th-av.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman who understands his duties thoroughly; tall; good appearance, and has two years' city reference from last situation. Address A. B., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent Englishman; excellent valet; can take entire charge of a gentleman's wardrobe; good plate cle

Le Boutillier Bros.

Broadway and 14th-st.

Will on Monday, beginning, as usual, at 10 o'clock, offer a series of Extraordinary Bargains in New and Seasonable Goods.

COLORED SILKS.

50 PIECES (ONLY) COLORED AMERICAN SURAH SILKS, EXTRA WIDE, 24-INCH, HEAVY, DOUBLE CHAIN, CHOICE SHADES, STANDARD $1 QUALITY, AT

59c.

COLORED PEAU DE SOIE, $1 QUALITY. 70
COLORED PLUSHES, BAL. OF LOT.... 50
BARGAINS IN BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE.

ROBES.

320 EMBROIDERED ROBES, FULL DRESS PATTERNS, ALL SHADES, REGULAR PRICE $10,

$5.90.

$20 ROBES REDUCED TO.....$10.00
$30 ROBES REDUCED TO..... 15.00
EVENING SHADES IN SILK-WARP HENRIETTAS, $1.25 QUALITY, AT. 69

UMBRELLAS.

500 26-INCH "GLORIA" SILK UMBRELLAS, SILVER CROOKS AND NATURAL STICKS, WITH SILVER NAILS, PARAGON FRAMES, "GUARANTEED," AT

95c.

28-INCH GLORIA SILK UMBRELLAS, WORTH $3, AT.....$2
26-INCH GLORIA SILK UMBRELLAS, GOLD CROOKS, AT.....$1.59

UPHOLSTERY.

ANOTHER LOT OF HEAVY SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS, FULL LENGTH AND WIDTH, ECRU AND WHITE, $2 QUALITY, PER WINDOW,

98c.

BARGAINS IN CHENILLE PORTIERES,
BARGAINS IN FLAX VELOUR TABLE COVERS,
ANTIQUE ORIENTAL RUGS, EXTRA LARGE SIZES, $20 AND $25 QUALITIES, AT $12 AND $15.

BROADWAY AND 14TH-ST.

A JAPANESE DINNER.

AT WHICH FOOD, SERVICE, COOKS, AND WAITERS WERE ALL JAPANESE.

Since Mr. Benjamin Altman's return from his trip round the world he has contemplated acknowledging courtesies received while in Japan from gentlemen who, though natives, were merchants doing business in this city. The gentlemen contributed largely toward making Mr. Altman's stay in the Orient a pleasant one, and a dinner which he gave last night was the manner in which the host expressed his appreciation of the attentions extended to him in the East.

The dinner was unique, being purely Japanese in service and appointments throughout; indeed, so complete were the preparations that the guests might have easily imagined themselves on their native soil rather than in Gotham.

Japanese food was imported for the occasion, cooked and prepared by Japanese cooks, and served by waiters of the same nationality. The decorations, furniture, and service were also from the land of the Mikado, as were many of the flowers. The music was Japanese in its character, and was decidedly a novelty from a musical standpoint.

A happy blending of chrysenthemums represented the Japanese coat-of-arms, while American and Japanese national flags intertwined added much to complete the ornamental features of the rooms.

Japanese favors and menus, prepared by Tiffany & Co., from designs furnished by the host, were presented as souvenirs to the guests who enjoyed the courtesies of the evening. Among those present were Messrs. Toyo and Ichitaro Morimura, Mr. Saburo Fujii, Japanese Consul, and wife; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Faelkner, and Mrs. H. E. Gaillard.

The dinner was served in Mr. Altman's private apartments at Madison-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.

A SAILOR'S AWFUL FATE.

The schooner Mary Culmer, which arrived at this port from Nassau yesterday afternoon, passed a ghastly relic of the October gales. On Nov. 5, when the Culmer was eight miles southeast by south of Currituck, a sunken three-masted schooner was discovered. Capt. Munroe decided to pass as near as possible to the wreck. The masts of the latter had evidently been carried away and jury masts rigged. Attached to the spars were the sails and rigging, and suspended in the rigging could be seen the dead body of a man. It appeared to be a seaman who had climbed into the rigging as the vessel was sinking, and had lashed himself there, only to die an awful and a lingering death. There was nothing about the wreckage which enabled Capt. Munroe to identify the ill-fated vessel.

DON M. DICKINSON'S ILLNESS.

The report was published yesterday to the effect that ex-Postmaster General D. M. Dickinson was seriously ill at the house of his brother at Bay Ridge, L. I. Mr. Dickinson was able to be seen yesterday afternoon, and said that he expected to go out as soon as the weather improved. He had been taken with a bad cold Thursday, which threatened to develop into pneumonia, but prompt attention had sufficed to overcome any dangerous symptoms. He had not been confined to his bed at all, and no further disagreeable results were expected. Mr. Dickinson had intended to go to Washington to be present at the wedding of ex-Secretary Bayard, but had not thought it advisable in view of his bad cold.

ARRIVED HERE IN STEAMSHIPS.

Among the passengers of the steamship Augusta Victoria, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, were Gen. A. T. Gosborn, Dr. W. Armstrong, Sr., Dr. W. Armstrong, Jr., Dr. A. Farber, Graf N. Seebach, the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Yocum, and Dr. Wiel.

On the steamship Saale of the North German Lloyd, from Bremen and Southampton, were Mgr. Virtue, Bishop of Portsmouth, who will represent the English Catholics at Baltimore; Dr. G. W. White, Dr. Benjamin, and Raphael Rohrer.

Among the passengers of the State Line steamship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, were J. Lawson Turnar, Dr. McCorkill, and William F. Fullerton.

TO PRAY FOR YOUNG MEN.

In observance of the week of prayer for young men, recognized in all Christian countries, a series of addresses to young men only will be given at the Twenty-third-street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 52 East Twenty-third-street, during the week from Nov. 10 to 16. The Rev. Wilton Marie Smith, the Rev. E. S. Tipple, and the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., have been secured as speakers. Attractive music will be provided. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights the Apollo String Quartet will be present.

FURNITURE.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

61, 63 and 65 West 23d St.,

ARE DISPLAYING THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE FURNITURE EVER SEEN IN AMERICA. PRICES MODERATE THROUGHOUT. TWELVE SHOW ROOMS.

Some Rare Bargains

ARE NOW BEING OFFERED IN ALL LINES OF FURNITURE IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT SAME BEFORE JANUARY STOCK-TAKING.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES.

We have set apart one of our Show Rooms for the exhibition of the GRANDEST DISPLAY OF IMPORTED NOVELTIES ever seen in America. They comprise hundreds of articles specially suitable for WEDDING and HOLIDAY PRESENTS and for Drawing Room use. Among them are:

Gilt, Moorish, and Fancy Chairs.
Algerian Wicker Chairs.
Rosewood Inlaid Chairs, Desks, and Cabinets.
White Enameled and Gilt Pedestals.
Onyx Tables and Pedestals.
Verni-Martin Tables.
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Plain and Decorated Screens.
Bisque Ornaments, &c., &c.

Early selection of Holiday Gifts will afford best choice. Purchases held until wanted.

R. J. HORNER & CO.

A NAVAL UNIVERSITY.

FAVORING THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE SCHOOLS AT NEWPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Capt. R. L. Phythian, President of the board recently appointed to consider and report upon the question of consolidating the several naval establishments at Newport, R. I., submitted the report of himself and colleagues this afternoon to Secretary Tracy. It is signed by Capt. Phythian, Commander W. R. Bridgman, Lieut. Commanders A. S. Snow and B. F. Lilley and Lieut. J. F. Meigs. The report says:

"The board believes that the best good of the naval service at large will be reached by consolidating the naval torpedo station and War College and the naval training station into one establishment, to be called the Naval School of Application, and to be under the command of an officer of high rank, whose headquarters shall be on Goat Island, the present site of the torpedo station and War College. At this School of Application the use, care, and tactics of naval weapons and all other equipments should be studied and practically illustrated. Naval strategy, the science of supply, or naval logistics should be fully treated, and, in short, every means should be exhausted, in the way of both practice and study, to prepare officers as far as may be in a familiarity with war.

"The board is emphatically of the opinion that the only way to conduct this school in a fully successful manner will be to associate with it for as long a period as may be found possible a number of ships of the navy fully equipped with all service material. It will be a great advantage to have an entire and homogeneous squadron for this duty; but if at any time this should be impossible, as many single ships as are available should perform it. The board desires to lay it down that no School of Application which, in fact, the torpedo station and the Naval War College have always aimed to be, can reach a high degree of success unless ships and their crews are associated with it. Practice, which is the first requisite at such a school, comes with the ships and enlisted men, and in a large measure departs with them."

The report discusses at some length the organization of such a school as is proposed, the course of study, &c., and says:

"The proposed School of Application divides itself naturally into four departments—the art of war division, the torpedo division, the gunnery ship, and the apprentice training division. The heads of these departments should be officers of rank. The officers in charge of the art of war division should have cruisers on Goat Island; those in charge of the gunnery ship and the apprentice training division, on board the gunnery and training ships."

The board makes the following specific recommendations:

1. That the $100,000 now appropriated for a war college building on Goat Island be expended in erecting a building that may serve for the new School of Application.

2. That the proposed school be under the Bureau of Navigation.

The board was also instructed to report upon various other matters to be investigated at Newport, and it recommends as follows on these:

1. The boys removed from the training ship New-Hampshire, because of epidemic among them, should go aboard again as soon as possible; or, if the ship be permanently infected, another ship should be sent to Newport to replace her.

2. Two small sailing vessels should be built for tenders to the training ship at a cost of $60,000.

3. The gunnery ship Lancaster should be attached to the School of Application.

4. There should be no further development of the manufacturing part of the torpedo station, and the plant for the manufacture of gun cotton should be removed to some more suitable place, because it would be very liable to destruction in case of war.

Secretary Tracy has not yet had time to fully acquaint himself with the recommendations of the board, but he says that he has no doubt the conclusions reached by the board are correct ones.

RUNNING AMUCK IN NORTH BORNEO.

From the London Times.

A curious case of amuck took place recently at Sandakan, the capital of British North Borneo. The Governor held a durbar at Government House, at which about one hundred and fifty native chiefs were present. At the close of the meeting outdoor sports were held, and during the progress of these one of the men became much excited, drew his sword, and began to attack every one in his way. He first cut and slashed at an Englishman who was not looking toward him, and then pursued his way rapidly through the crowd, hitting right and left. He missed another European, wounded two Sikhs, and rushed at a Sikh Sergeant Major, who, having a stick in his hand, struck the man's forearm and forced him to drop his sword. He was then seized, put in irons, and his disastrous progress thus terminated.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Major Gen. Schofield, commanding the army, has decided that "the command of a regiment should always devolve upon the senior officer on duty with it, whether he be stationed at the headquarters of the regiment or not. It is not absolutely necessary that the senior officer should be ordered to regimental headquarters during the temporary absence of the Colonel, as the papers necessary for the signature of the temporary commander can be sent to him. The necessity for ordering the temporary command to headquarters should be left to the discretion of the officer in whose command the regiment is stationed."

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Ordnance Department have been made: Col. Thomas G. Baylor, now on sick leave, has been transferred from the command of Rock Island (Ill.) Arsenal, to that of Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia; Col. James M. Whittemore to Rock Island from Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Flagler to Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal, from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia; Lieut. Col. Francis H. Parker, from Watertown Arsenal to Watervliet Arsenal.

The following changes in the stations of Hospital Stewards have been ordered: Herbert Graham, from Fort Barrancas, Florida, to Fort Warren, Massachusetts; Julius Leerdel, from Fort Warren to Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Arthur W. Wright, from Fort Sheridan to Camp Pena, Colorado, Texas.

Commodore Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who has been in New-York for several days completing his arrangements for moving to Washington, will be at his desk in that city Monday. On that day Admiral Braine will assume command of the New York Navy Yard.

The military reservation of Fort Hayes, Kansas, has been reduced, by order of Secretary Proctor, and the released portion turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition. The amount thus added to the public territory is about four square miles.

Paymaster Daniel A. Smith has been ordered to the receiving ship Franklin, relieving Paymaster J. A. Ring, who has been detached and ordered to settle accounts and await orders.

First Lieut. Orland M. Lissak has been ordered to Trenton, N. J., to inspect steel wire being made by R. A. Robbins for guns to be manufactured by the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Clayton Hale, Sixteenth Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service, has been granted leave of absence until further orders.

Capt. Louis M. Maus, Assistant Surgeon, has been ordered to proceed from Fort Porter, New-York, to Fort Stanton, New-Mexico, for duty.

Capt. Michael Leahy, Eighteenth Infantry, has been retired from active service, having been found to be incapacitated by a retiring board.

The General Naval Courtmartial at the New-York Navy Yard, of which Capt. Bradlee was President, has been dissolved.

The Galena arrived at Newport yesterday from New-York. She is to tow the Portsmouth to the Brooklyn Yard for repairs.

Leave of absence for seventy-five days has been granted to Second Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, Second Artillery.

The Despatch sailed yesterday from Norfolk for Washington.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Ladies' Paris Embroidered

Black Plush Wraps.

WE RECEIVED THE PAST WEEK A LARGE INVOICE OF LADIES' RICH LONG AND SHORT PARIS EMBROIDERED BLACK PLUSH WRAPS. HAVING BEEN SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR US BY THE LEADING DESIGNERS AND EMBROIDERERS OF PARIS, THE STYLES ARE NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE RICHNESS AND BEAUTY OF THESE GARMENTS AND THE VERY LOW PRICES PLACED UPON THEM.

MISSES'

Cloak & Suit Dep't.

CLOAKS.

THE ARRIVAL OF A LARGE INVOICE OF MISSES' NEWMARKETS, COATS, AND JACKETS, IN NOVELTY SCOTCH CLOTHS, PLAIN BEAVERS, DIAGONALS, &c., AND IN THE VERY LATEST STYLES, ENABLES US TO OFFER AN IMMENSE COLLECTION TO SELECT FROM, AT MOST ECONOMICAL PRICES. THEY ARE IN THE BEST MATERIALS FOR SERVICE THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE USED.

SUITS.

IN MISSES' SUITS FOR DRESS, SCHOOL, AND STREET WEAR WE PRESENT MOST COMPLETE LINES AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES. THEY ARE PRINCIPALLY COPIES OF THE LATEST AND BEST PARIS STYLES, AND ARE WELL WORTHY OF INSPECTION.

Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for alterations in either Ladies' or Misses' Cloaks or Suits.

6th Ave. and 19th St.

THE NEW-ENGLAND TABLE.

WHAT THE YANKEES ATE IN THE EARLY COLONIAL TIMES.

Dr. Daniel Dorchester in the Christian Advocate.

In the raising of various supplies for the table, as well as in the modes of cooking them, the first colonists learned much from the aborigines. When they left England little progress had been made in implements of agriculture and the Pilgrims would have been unable to purchase them if they had been invented. The company who were obliged to dispense with butter for their dry bread on their long voyage because of poverty, and whose living members must have been packed very closely in the small vessel that brought them, landed with few goods and chattels of any kind. They were thrown upon the resources which stern necessity compels to find. They therefore learned at once the arts and used the implements employed by the native Indians.

They had hoes made of wood. Turtle shells ingeniously affixed to sticks and sharp stones held by withes acted a conspicuous part in the cultivation of the ground. The Indian corn and the method of planting it, four or five grains in a hill, with rows three or four feet apart, with beans running up the stalk and pumpkin vines in the intervening spaces, were all borrowed, as we are told, from the natives.

The very names of many of the dishes of food and the methods of cooking them were learned in these simplest of schools of art. There was one, a kind of cornbread, bominy, samp, succotash, and suppawn, or hasty pudding, (words borrowed from the aboriginal tongues,) and used doubtless for ages before white men ever saw the tassels of the maize in field. The hoe-cake, or johnny-cake, baked on a hot flat stone before the fire, the hulling of corn with lye, the roasting ears of corn, and the popping of corn were all learned from the children of the forest. So, also, the drying of pumpkin in strips, hanging in the cabin in festoons. William Penn, it is said, found the savages eating baked beans as white people do now in Boston. The starving condition of the first colonists obliged them to eat the food with which the Indians supplied their wants.

In all the New-England settlements one common article of food was bean porridge. This was eaten for breakfast, and, before there was plenty of milk, also for supper. After milk became plenty that, with brown bread, was usually eaten for the evening meal. Baked pumpkin was another common article of food. We have noticed that the pumpkin was indigenous to America, and raised in large quantities by the Indians, as were also common beans. In selecting a pumpkin for cooking, the colonists picked out one thoroughly ripe with a hard shell. A hole five or six inches in diameter was cut in the stem end, the piece taken out being kept whole. The seeds and all the soft, stringy substance was scraped out, leaving nothing but the solid matter. Thus prepared, it was filled with new milk, then covered with the piece which had been cut out, and put in a well-heated oven, where it was permitted to remain six or eight hours, and it was usually allowed to cool in the oven. It was then eaten with milk. Some scraped out the pumpkin and ate it in bowls, others turned the milk into the pumpkins and ate from them.

Pumpkins in the earlier settlements were very much preferred to squashes, and few of the latter were raised. But what date pumpkin pies were invented we cannot tell, but they were a peculiar Yankee institution.

Turnips and parsnips were the most common vegetables in the earliest times, potatoes not becoming common until after the middle of the last century. They had "sweet corn," but when they wanted corn to boil or roast, in the green state, they used the common yellow corn.

Of the edible grains wheat was not much used, except in well-to-do families, who used it chiefly for entertaining company. In the fertile valley of the Connecticut River wheat was raised in greater abundance than elsewhere in New-England. Buckwheat was little used until later, but barley cakes were frequently made and eaten with relish. They bread everywhere used was the famous "rye and Indian," eaten morning, noon, and evening. Many families also used bread from rye flour, made similar to wheat bread. The yeast by which it was raised was called "emptyings," because it was made from the "settlings" of their beer barrels.

Indian puddings were in common use, both boiled and baked. Beef suet or sweet apples sometimes improved them. Judd in his history of "Old Hadley" said: "Some families had three hundred and sixty-five of these hard-boiled Indian puddings every year." Calkins in the history of Norwich, Conn., relates a fabulous story. The inhabitants of that place fell into strife which could boil the largest Indian pudding. One day, as the story goes, one of the enormous puddings, on being cut open, rolled over and killed two men sitting on each side of the table. After that a law was passed that no boiled Indian pudding should be made containing more than three pecks of meal.

In many localities, particularly in Boston and eastern Massachusetts, in Norwich and eastern Connecticut, baked beans was a universal dish Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Of meats great quantities were eaten. Besides the wild game, which, consisting of bear, deer, moose, wild turkeys, pigeons, quail, partridges, etc., they had beef and pork, fresh and salt. The New England boiled dinner, in farming communities especially, though by no means confined to them, was a great institution. It usually included corned beef, salt pork, sometimes corned mutton, with potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, boiled Indian pudding, etc., heaped upon a large pewter platter, and in such quantity as to allow it to be reproduced once or twice cold.

Fish were taken in considerable quantities from the ponds and rivers, and helped to increase the variety of the diet. Lobsters, clams, and oysters abounded on the sea coast. It seems almost incredible that lobsters were sometimes caught in those early times weighing from fifteen to twenty-five pounds. We have found such statements in the history of the old New-England times; and many old people testify that the average size of lobsters has been decreasing, as well as the supply with the growth of population, which has augmented the demand for this kind of food.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

UNAPPROACHABLE

BARGAINS

IN

Ladies' Muslin and Cambric

UNDERWEAR.

(We cannot guarantee all sizes.)

25c. Lot.

CHEMISES, NIGHT GOWNS, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, CORSET COVERS—Trimmed with Torchon Laces, Embroideries, Cambric Ruffles, and Tucks.

48c. Lot.

CHEMISES, NIGHT GOWNS, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, CORSET COVERS—Trimmed with Torchon and Valenciennes Laces, and fine Embroideries.

75c. Lot.

CHEMISES, NIGHT GOWNS, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, CORSET COVERS—Trimmed with Torchon and Valenciennes Laces, fine Embroideries and herring-bone.

98c. Lot.

CHEMISES, NIGHT GOWNS, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, CORSET COVERS—Trimmed with Torchon, Medici, Valenciennes, and Fancy Laces, Nainsook and Hamburg Embroideries.

$1.98 Lot.

CHEMISES, NIGHT GOWNS, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, CORSET COVERS—Trimmed with Nainsook Embroideries and fine Medici Laces.

$5.75 Lot.

CANTON SILK GOWNS—Hand-Embroidered and Shirred Yokes. All colors.

6th Avenue and 19th St.

A PRAYER OVER WEARY OXEN.

AN ELDER WHO DID NOT REJECT AID PROVIDENTIALLY SENT.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Nov. 2.

Elder John Stephens held a pastorate in the Free Baptist Church, at Gardiner, forty-odd years ago. Nature had dealt generously with Elder John. His big heart was housed in an iron frame of mammoth proportions. Remarkable alike for sincere piety and genuine humor, the good man so tempered his teachings as to make them acceptable to saint or sinner. Riding one day along the road to West Gardiner, he overtook an ox team that was stuck in the mud. The discouraged cattle had refused to pull, and the driver, who had sworn till the air was blue, was preparing to reel off another string of oaths, when the parson stopped his horse, and said: "Try prayer, my friend. Try prayer."

"Try it yourself," retorted the vexed teamster.

"I'll do it," said Elder John, and dropped on his knees in the wagon. For a while he prayed around his subject as if afraid to touch it. Gradually, however, his faith strengthened, and in a voice which bade fair to arouse the neighborhood he besought the Owner of the cattle on a thousand hills to move the hearts and traces of those stubborn oxen. The prayer was uncoosolonably long, and no sooner had it ended than the impatient driver prepared to start his team.

"Stop," said Elder John, descending from his wagon; "as I have done the praying I feel that I ought to do the driving. You hold my horse and give me the goad stick."

The man consented to the arrangement, and with a grin waited to see the parson worsted. At that moment another ox team was seen approaching from another direction.

"Hulloo, neighbor!" the practical parson shouted to the new comer. "Lend me your cattle for a moment."

"Hold on!" cried the owner of the mired cart. "That's no fair. If you can handle this team better by praying than I can by swearing I want to see you do it; but no doubling up, mind you; no doubling up."

Elder John's robust figure was drawn to its fullest height and his voice was like the roar of the ocean as he answered: "My friend, the Master's horse is abundantly able to move this load with a single yoke of oxen—or without any oxen at all; but when in direct answer to prayer he sends me an extra pair of cattle, I'm going to hook 'em on!" No further objection was raised, and with the aid of reinforcements the loaded cart was easily drawn out of the mud.

THE MOWATT ESTATE CASE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Mowatt case, involving the disposal of half a million dollars, came before Judge Barnard at Poughkeepsie today. Miss Mary L. Mowatt of Fishkill, sister and executrix and heiress of the late James C. Mowatt, sues seven relatives to recover $120,000 paid to them by her as the result, she alleges, of threats. She charges a conspiracy on their part to get from her a large share of James C. Mowett's estate.

A motion was argued to-day to enjoin the defendants from disposing of or interfering with this property. The defendants moved to compel Miss Mowatt to pay over to a receiver the dividends, amounting to over $30,000, which they allege the plaintiff has received from her late brother's estate in Mexico since May last. Decision on both motions was reserved. The defendants' counsel declined from Judge Barnard an injunction restraining Miss Mowatt from disposing of any part of the estate, but the papers have not been served. The defendants' counsel charged in court to-day that Miss Mowatt had left the jurisdiction of the court with the intention of placing with her the money of the estate in question. The plaintiff's counsel would neither admit nor deny this, as it was not alleged in affidavits, but he said that the plaintiff had a legal right to do so as executrix of the estate.

SIX GOVERNORS BORN THE SAME YEAR.

From the Boston Herald, Nov. 5.

The year 1818 was very fruitful of Massachusetts Governors, six of the men who have held that office within forty years having been born in that year. Gov. Claflin was the first to see the light, having been born on the 6th of March, 1818. A few weeks later, on the 31st of May, John Albion Andrew was born, and less than a month after his cradle began to be rocked George S. Boutwell's infant cries were heard. His birthday was the 28th of June. Then next to be Governor was born two months later, (Aug. 30,) and was christened Alexander H. Rice. A sturdy, thrifty pair of plain people, of Irish stock, rejoiced at the coming of Thomas Talbot to gladden their hearts, eight days later, (Sept. 7,) with little thought, probably, that he would ever be Governor of Massachusetts, and the 5th of November witnessed the birth of Benjamin F. Butler. So six babes were born within seven months who were to hold the highest office in the gift of the people of Massachusetts. Mr. Claflin was born in Milford, Mr. Boutwell in Brookline, and Mr. Rice in Newton, while the other three were born out of the State—Mr. Butler in Deerfield, N. H.; Mr. Andrew in Windham, Me., and Mr. Talbot in Cambridge, N. Y.

A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION.

B. M. Cowperthwait & Co., the well-known furniture dealers of Park-row, have contributed $100 to the relief fund for Marvin R. Clark, the blind journalist.

CARPETS.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE, (THIS WEEK.)

A MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE STOCK.
(A RECENT PURCHASE,) LATEST STYLES, TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY, AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

THIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

ROYAL WILTONS,
(THE BEST WEARING CARPET MADE.)
WILTON VELVETS,
BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
AND EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS.

BARGAINS IN OUR

OIL CLOTH DEP'T.

EXTRA SHEET OIL CLOTHS, 1 TO 4 YARDS WIDE, LINOLEUM, LIGNUMS, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS.

5,000 PAIRS, EMBRACING ALL THE DIFFERENT MAKES, AT LESS THAN IMPORTATION PRICES.

CHENILLE & TURCOMAN CURTAINS, IN ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, FROM $4.50 PER PAIR.

SUN-FAST HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES, (A SPECIALTY.)

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF SUITS AND ODD PIECES, FANCY CHAIRS, ONYX TABLES, &c., AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sheppard Knapp & Co.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

ANONYMITY.

OPINIONS OF GLADSTONE, DR. RUSSELL, WILLIAM BLACK, AND OTHERS.

The *New Review* for November has an article, of which the public has already been informed by cable, upon anonymous journalism. Mr. Tighe Hopkins has collected the opinions of some thirty-five well-known persons, mostly journalists, upon the question of signed and unsigned articles in newspapers. These opinions, of course, have only a speculative value. In the two countries of the world in which newspapers are immeasurably more powerful than elsewhere—England and the United States—the custom of unsigned articles is universal. Nor do we hear of any serious attempt to alter it or even to raise a discussion upon its merits. But quite apart from the question of what is possible or practicable, the opinion of the majority of the persons addressed by Mr. Hopkins is clearly, upon general grounds, in favor of unsigned articles.

Nearly all the writers addressed by Mr. Hopkins returned answers, and their replies form an interesting body of opinion. As might have been expected, the first answer quoted is that of Mr. Gladstone. "My opinions," says Mr. Gladstone, "are decidedly favorable to making known the authorship of articles. I have myself only twice in the course of my life written with the intention of secrecy. This was only for a moment, and only because the obtrusion of my personality would at the moment, as I thought, be officious and unbecoming. Lord Brougham was in favor of extending this rule even to the newspapers." Mr. Gladstone is followed by Mr. William Black, who thinks that all newspaper articles should be signed.

Upon the question of the political leader, the weight of opinion is, with scarcely a dissenting voice, upon the side of the present system. These opinions are mostly from journalists, and they leading ones, such as Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. R. H. Hutton, Mr. Joseph Cowles, and Dr. W. H. Russell. Mr. Justin McCarthy is of the opinion that for daily newspapers political argument in the leading articles is more effectively put unsigned articles. Mr. Andrew Lang, who is himself one of the most industrious and veratile editorial writers on the London press, says: "I fancy that political articles in England, at least, carry more weight when unsigned." Mr. R. H. Hutton considers that co-operation among the writers for a newspaper is more easily kept up if the articles are unsigned. He remarks that many journals now make "candor" one of their characteristic qualities, and that it is easier for an anonymous writer to be candid than for one who has a reputation to preserve for wit and consistency.

Mr. Joseph Cowles makes the point that journalism is as much a trade as a profession, and that the system of signed articles would not be favorable to the commercial interests of a newspaper. "Writers," he continues, "if they signed their articles, would require them to appear as they were written. If they were revised they would decline to sign them. But many of the best-written leaders require the most revision; if not revised they would involve the paper in trouble, perhaps in ruin."

Mr. C. P. Scott of the Manchester *Guardian* follows upon the same side. He says the leading articles could hardly be signed, because they are often not strictly of individual composition, or, if signed, they would be misleading.

Mr. L. F. Austin, one of the editors of the National Press Agency, makes a lively assault upon the proposed innovation. He says that there is no similarity whatever between the positions of the London and the Paris journalist. In Paris, where the leading articles are unsigned, the journalist may "lay down the pen of the publicist to take up the portfolio of the Minister." The authority of this or that journal is of no account to the Parisian, "who enjoys the performance of his favorite military swordsman, the clash of whose weapon amuses the boulevards and sometimes startles the birds in the early morning in the Bois de Boulogne." He considers that the French example is practically worthless, since all the political and social conditions of French journalism are different from those that obtain in England. A Parisian journalist, with not two sane ideas in his head, may be the idol of the cafés for years. No writer in London could get an equal reputation in the same way."

An extremely interesting opinion on the same side is that of a Frenchman, M. Villars. The London correspondent of the Paris *Débats*, Mr. George Moore, mainly known to the public as a writer upon subjects other than political, says: "It seems clearly desirable to leave the political leader unsigned." The verdict on the same side of the famous "war" correspondent, Dr. W. H. Russell, is all the more interesting because he would appear to have been practically in the position of a writer of signed articles. "For myself," he says, "I may say that I was always known." Moreover, as the special correspondent of the paper I served so long, and my name was no secret to any one. But I would have hesitated at times to incur the direct odium and hostility which my statements in print would have brought upon me if I had felt myself obliged to sign my name to all my letters. My verdict would be based on custom in and on the press as a *laudator temporis acti*, preserve anonymity."

A few dissenting opinions are offered from writers less known in America, at least, than those above quoted. But Mr. Hopkins's investigations have clearly proved that the bulk of professional opinion in England is, upon large and general grounds, on the side of the present system.

TURKEY'S BAD NAVY.

From the London World.

A naval awakening is being forced on the Sublime Porte by the visit of the German Emperor. The condition of the Turkish fleet is so bad, costly iron-clads have been allowed to rust into decay so long in the waters of the Bosphorus, that the Ottoman Government would be wise not to offer any maritime display to so keen a critic, so good a judge, as the Emperor William. Corruption and incapacity combined have made what might have been an important factor in European war to be useless metal. Hobart Pasha was a strong man, but he was not strong enough to get the dock-yard men paid their wages when they were due. In no part of the Turkish Treasury is there such great indecency as in that which has to do with the navy. If $1,000,000 were put at the disposal of the Government to-morrow for naval purposes probably not one-tenth of the sum would be really expended in fulfilling them.

THE "AMERICAN HEBREW."

The *American Hebrew*, the excellent Jewish newspaper published by the American Hebrew Publishing Company, has issued a special number to mark the close of the tenth and beginning of the eleventh year of its existence. The paper is ably conducted and occupies an enviable position among the leading religious journals. It attributes a large measure of its success to the avoidance of personal journalism, and to the devotion of its columns entirely to fully recording and discussing events of intrinsic value or interest to Jews as members of the community. On that very substantial foundation it has builded well. The table of contents of the special number is attractive.

KOSSUTH'S PATRIOTISM.

From the London Truth.

A rumor of offered Italian naturalization has prompted Louis Kossuth to declare in advance that he should decline such a proposal, preferring to die Hungarian. This declaration, as coming from a patriot who has never looked after the loaves and fishes, is invaluable. In nine out of ten cases the change of nationality is only an affair of flesh-pots, and in a crisis between the two lands the human chameleon will be sure to take his native hue, which has never been really absent, but only hidden by the creature.

B. Altman & Co.

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MONDAY, NOV. 11,

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Several Thousand Yards of Plaids, Armures, Cords, Serges, Camel's Hair, at

38c. YD.

And the balance of their

HIGH-CLASS NOVELTIES

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69c.,

formerly from $1.75 to $3.25.

95c.,

formerly from $2.50 to $4.50.

SILKS.

Their Entire Stock of fine HIGH-GRADE SILK NOVELTIES and including the following specialties:

95c., formerly from $2.00 to $4.00.

$1.90, formerly from $3.75 to $5.50.

Together with their exceptionally rich Fancy Brocades, in silver, gold, and exclusive colorings; and several magnificent designs in the choicest fabrics, valued at from $10.00 to $30.00, now offered at

$6.75 and $9.50.

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DRESSMAKING DEPT.,

(THIRD FLOOR.)

In directing attention to this department, they desire to particularly mention that in addition to their usual extensive facilities they have made such a revision in their system and so added to their force of experienced assistants that they are from now on enabled to make to order all classes of Ladies' Costumes at a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION FROM PRICES heretofore charged. And owing to the exceedingly LOW PRICES at which their DRESS GOODS and SILKS are NOW MARKED, they can offer inducements never before given to those desiring Dresses made to order.

18th Street, 19th Street, & Sixth Avenue,

(18TH STREET STATION ELEVATED ROAD.)

THE SULTAN'S CLOSET SKELETON.

Letter to the Glasgow Herald.

If things were done in Turkey as elsewhere the decease of the Sultan's mad half brother, Murad V., would have been notified to the diplomatic body, and the Turkish Court would have gone into mourning. But it is forbidden to speak openly of the Sultan's female relatives or of the Sultan's heir. The man who will announced Abdul Hamid is a wretched, lean, pale-faced creature of five-and-forty, named Mohammed Rechad. He is the Sultan's own brother, and is kept a close prisoner in the palace grounds, lest he should conspire for his Majesty's downfall. He has certainly no such intention, but usage requires that a Sultan's heir apparent should be treated as a suspected criminal, and Abdul Hamid is much too nervous a creature to innovate in this particular. He has a horrible fear lest his brother, Murad V., who became crazy from having been raised to the throne too suddenly, should recover his senses, but of this there is no chance, and now that Murad's mother is dead who will there be to prevent the poor lunatic from being hurried to his sad by "a pinch of something" in his coffee? Murad's mother, the Sultana Nadine, superintended his household and never left him. It would have been impossible to molest him while she was alive, but two months ago, when the keeping with Turkish traditions if the unhappy madman were now quietly removed in order that Abdul Hamid might sleep more soundly.

HOME RULE IN THE TYROL.

Dispatch in the London Daily News.

In yesterday's sitting of the Diet Herr Dordi introduced a bill for granting an autonomous administration and a separate Diet to the "Welsh," or Italian-speaking Tyrol. In urging its adoption he pointed out the disadvantages from an administrative point of view of a single Diet, in which the language spoken by one section only of the inhabitants was used to the exclusion of the other.

The German Conservatives declared themselves opposed to the bill. The Germ Liberals, while withholding their opinion on the merits of the measure, moved that it should be referred to a committee. Baron von Widmann, the Governor, declared that modifications in the administration might be considered if thereby the demands of the malcontents could be satisfied, but Herr Dordi's measure aimed at a division of the Province, a course to which he was strongly opposed. Finally, the bill was by 37 votes to 27 referred to a committee, the German Conservatives declaring that they would not accept its decision in the matter.

MUSIC AND MEALS.

From the Boston Herald, Nov. 6.

Several of our leading hotels and restaurants are making arrangements to provide music for their guests at dinner, and in one or two cases this innovation has already been introduced. The late Sam Ward used to say that there was no more exquisite symphony in the world than a good bill of fare with good service at the dinner table. It is to be hoped that our bonifaces will not forget this wise maxim.

CO-EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

*

The New-York Times.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

SIXTH-AVENUE, THIRTEENTH TO FOURTEENTH STREET.

BLACK SILK.

Gros Grain, Faille Francaise, Royal Armure, Satin de Lyon, Radsimere and Regence, Rhadame and Duchesse, Donola Twill Smrah, Pekin Gros Grain and Royal.

ALL AT 99c. PER YARD; WORTH $1 50.

Owing to the great advance in the price of raw silk, this opportunity to secure rich black silk at one-third prices, which have not been approached by any other house, should not be lost by economic housewives.

CLOAKING PLUSHES

AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Rich Dark Seal Brown, 52 in. wide, $3 98 per yard; worth $9 00.

Elegant Dark Brown Seal PLUSH, 52 in. wide, $7 49 per yard; worth $10 50.

Superfine Sealskin PLUSH, 52 in. wide, $9 98 per yard; worth $14 00.

A magnificent assortment of Lister's Celebrated English PLUSHES, specially adapted for cossimmes, 98c., worth $1 25; $1 25, worth $1 50, and $1 98, worth $2 50.

Black and Colored Velvets at prices much lower than elsewhere.

SPECIAL SALE OF

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Black CAMEL'S HAIR, 49c.; worth 80c.
Black MOHAIR, 47c.; worth 70c.
Black FRENCH SERGE, 44c.; worth 65c.
Black CLOTH, 54-inch, 57c.; worth 85c.
Black SATIN STRIPES, 69c.; worth 90c.
Black ARMURES, 74c.; worth 90c.
Black COUPONS, 79c.; worth 95c.
Black CASHMERE, finest quality, 99c.; worth $1 50.
Black All-Wool HENRIETTA, finest imported, 93c.; worth $1 50.
Black Silk-Warp HENRIETTA, extra fine, 99c.; worth $1 50.
Black SOUTAINE CLOTH, special importation, 99c.; worth $1 50.
Black VEILINGS, with plain and hemstitched borders, at lowest prices.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

All-wool Wrapper FLANNELS, 23c.; worth 40c.
Imported Striped SUITINGS, 40 in. wide, 39c.; worth 60c.
Superior quality CASHMERES, 49c.; worth 75c.
All-wool Striped HENRIETTAS, 69c.; worth 90c.
Cloth PLAIDS, 1½ yards wide, 49c.; worth 85c.
Ladies' CLOTH, 1½ yards wide, 37c.; worth 55c.
Imported Shoodan CLOTH, extra wide, 79c.; worth $1 00.
Finest imported HENRIETTAS, 79c.; worth $1 25.
Extra fine Sontaine CLOTH, 99c.; worth $1 50.
Imported NOVELTIES, new colorings, 98c.; worth $1 50.
Superior quality VELVETEENS, 59c.; worth 85c.
ASTRAKHAN CLOAKINGS and CORDUROYS at exceedingly low prices.

MILLINERY.

Our latest Hat, the "DUCHESS," at $7 98, cannot be found elsewhere for less than $12 50.
We are showing very dainty Evening HATS, BONNETS, and OPERA HOODS at exceedingly low prices.
New and choice styles are added daily, always at our popular prices.

LACES.

Another large importation of RUSSIAN DRAPERY NET, colored and black, 49c.; worth 85c.

FLANNELS.

Special lot of Opera FLANNEL, 34c.
Basket FLANNEL, 37c.
Gray Shaker FLANNEL, 21c.
Red Shaker FLANNEL, 24c

UPHOLSTERY.

Third floor, reached by elevators.

Special attention is called to our importation of TAPESTRIES for Furniture Coverings and Draperies, of which we carry one of the largest and most complete stocks in the country, at exceptionally low prices.

We quote in part:

Jute TAPESTRIES, figured and striped, 14 different patterns, 49c., 62c., and 68c. per yard; worth $1 00, $1 25, and $2 00.

RAW SILK and PETIT POINTS, 49c. up to 68c.; worth 90c. to $1 50.

Spun Silk TAPESTRIES, 82c. up to $1 84 per yard; worth $1 50 to $3 00.

Silk TAPESTRIES, $2 57 and $2 63 per yard; worth $4 00.

"DERBY SATIN," 4 colorings, $1 99 per yard; worth $3 00.

French Silk Stripe TAPESTRY, $2 79 per yard; worth $5 00. Especially adapted for Bedroom Furniture, Draperies, and Canopies.

French TAPESTRIES, very fine quality, all new designs, $5 84 up to $17 49 per yard, which is much less than the import cost.

Silk BROCATELLE, new colorings, $5 69; worth $8 00 per yard.

Figured all-wool DAMASK, five colorings, $1 34 per yard; worth $2 00.

Estimates furnished free for all kinds of CURTAIN and DRAPERY work, also for shades and Furniture Slip Covers.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Great markdown of GOWNS, 44c., 59c., 64c., 66c., 69c., 72c., 82c., 84c., 89c., and 99c.
CHEMISE, 34c.
DRAWERS, 24c.
SKIRTS, 49c.
FLANNEL SKIRTS, 79c. and 89c.
These goods have all been reduced about 33 per cent from former prices.

SHOES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' SHOES.

Ladies' Kid BOOTS, $2 82; worth $3 50.
Ladies' Royal Kid BOOTS, $3 44; worth $4 50.
Ladies' Hand-Sewed BOOTS, patent leather tip, $4 69; worth $5 50.
Ladies' Fine Shoes OXFORDS, in tan and gray, $2 82, $3 99, and $4 99; worth $4 00, $5 00, and $6 00.
Ladies' Velvet Fur-Lined CARRIAGE BOOTS, $3 74; worth $5 00.
Ladies' Kid Cloth Top OXFORD TIES, $2 69 and $3 44; worth $3 50 and $4 50.
Broken lots of Fine BOOTS at $1 99, $2 83, and $3 99; half former prices.

BASKETS.

A full and complete line of Imported and Domestic BASKETS.
WORK BASKETS, Willow and Rneb, $1 39 to $3 47.
OFFICE SCRAP BASKETS, 23c. to 51c.
FANCY SCRAP BASKETS, 64c. to $2 49.
SILVER BASKETS, Willow, Cane, and Palmleaf, 61c. to $4 21.
LUNCH BASKETS, 18c. to 74c.
MUSIC BASKETS, $2 49 to $4 41.
PAPER RACKS, 79c. to $2 18.
INFANTS' BASKETS, $2 29 to $2 98.
HAMPERS and BASKETS, $2 63, $3 44, $3 93.
WOOD BASKETS, $1 93 to $4 33.
DOG BASKETS, $2 66 to $4 38.
DOG CARRIERS, $3 91 to $4 07.
ASSORTMENT BASKETS and HAMPERS and WILLOW CLOTHES BASKETS and HAMPERS, oval and square, at exceedingly low prices.
A complete assortment of ENAMELED BASKETS in White, Pink, Blue, Gold, and Silver.

Take elevators for third floor and see one of the wonders of the age.

DRESS-FITTING TO PERFECTION BY POLLOCK'S GARMENT-FITTING FRAME.

We can fit any lady in 15 minutes, cut out for her a waist lining, with sleeves, which will cost, when basted, including the material, 94c. and be ready for delivery on the following day.

By this means all the delay and annoyance of trying on a dress, only to have it put over and over again and then run the risk of having to have it altered when finished, is done away with. It is a simple metal "strait-jacket" that is adjusted to the person's form over the clothing. When removed and opened out flat, when a pencil drawn along the edges gives the exact size and shape of every part of the garment.

A PERFECT FIT EVERY TIME WITHOUT "PIN FITTING."

HARNESS, SADDLERY, AND STABLE REQUISITES.

The cheapest place in this country to buy the above goods is on our third floor.
We keep everything pertaining to a first-class harness establishment, from the cheapest machine-made goods to the finest made in this or any other country. Our fine grades are made on the premises, under the supervision of Mr. P. H. Comerford. Everything required for the horse or stable kept in this department.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Finest chocolate in the world. Awarded the Grand Prix at Paris. Absolutely pure; 35c. per lb.

ALASKA SEAL.

CAPES, JACKETS, SACQUES, and NEWMARKETS, best quality of London-dyed Seal.
CAPES, $33 99 and upward.
JACKETS, $83 34 and upward.
SACQUES, $144 44 and upward.
NEWMARKETS, $311 12 and upward.

LINENS.

Special lot of ¾ NAPKINS, 97c.; worth $1 35.
TRAY CLOTHS, 64c.; worth $1 00.
Turkey Red DAMASK, 29c.; worth 45c.
500 dozen Huck TOWELS, damask border, 24c.; worth 35c.

R. H. MACY & CO.

TERMS OF THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The question about the expiration of the terms of Police Justices Patterson and Murray appears to be settled absolutely by the provisions of the Consolidation act, which took effect in 1882, and therefore supersedes any statement of the appointing Mayors, Grace and Cooper, as to the terms of these Police Justices made at the time the latter were appointed. Section 1,544 of that act provides as follows:

The terms of office of two of said Justices in office at the passage of this act will expire on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; the term of one other then in office will expire on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-three; the terms of two others then in office will expire on the fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-three; *the term of one other then in office will expire on the twenty-fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; the term of one other then in office will expire on the eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety*; the terms of two others then in office will expire on the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety; the terms of two others then in office will expire on the twenty-second day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

It follows that Justice Patterson's position will become vacant on Nov. 25 and Justice Murray's on Sept. 8 of next year. This is the view taken by Mayor Grant. He thinks there is no room for a misunderstanding of the law.

OBJECTS TO BEING TAXED.

The Bloomingdale Asylum Trustees have taken an appeal from the action of the White Plains Assessors in placing their 300 acres in that town on the assessment roll to pay taxes, and Lawyer Harry T. Dykman has been appointed a referee to take testimony and report to the Supreme Court. He took testimony yesterday in his office at White Plains. Dr. Samuel R. Lyon, Assistant Superintendent of the asylum, testified that out of less than 320 pay patients 120 did not pay the cost of maintenance on the basis of the most quiet and least costly patients they cared for. He also said that if Bloomingdale Asylum had assisted no patients it would have been richer by $30,000 at the end of the year. Dr. Lyon showed that their surplus last year went to the assistance of the New-York Hospital and the Chambers-Street and Fifteenth-Street Hospitals for charitable purposes. Martin J. Keogh is conducting the case for the Asylum and William P. Platt appears for the Assessors.

BEWARE OF DISHONEST SCHEMERS.

The Charity Organization Society cautions the public against numerous dishonest schemers who are carrying on pretended benevolent enterprises and are again appealing to the charitably-inclined for support. The community is in duty bound, according to the society, to scrutinize the regularity and standing of every society and institution appealing for public support. The Charity Organization Society is ready to give information to those who have legitimate reason for asking it, and has the record of several suspicious undertakings.

TOO MUCH BUSINESS.

The Long Island Insurance Company has, in the words of its officers, "bitten off a little more than it could chew" in the last three years of its fifty-six years of life, and the Directors have asked Superintendent R. A. Maxwell of the Insurance Department to overhaul its accounts and get things in shape for a fresh start.

The company has been very successful of late in getting business, but it took charge of more than its $300,000 capital warranted. Its far Western business has all been reinsured during the last month, and the company will take Superintendent Maxwell's advice after the examination to be held this week as to the advisability of reinsuring more of its risks. The Long Island's surplus has fallen to very small figures, but a corresponding increase of assets is said to counterbalance that. Dividends have been paid regularly to the stockholders, and Secretary Blatchford says that the capital has been very little, if any, impaired. He was sure that the examination would be a good thing for his company, and said that in a few months it would be running as smoothly and successfully as could be wished.

COL. FELLOWS EXPLAINS.

Col. Fellows was not in a pleasant mood when he arrived at the District Attorney's office yesterday, and it was some time before he was in a condition of mind to talk with reporters. Then he said, in reference to the complaints of the Judges that the calendars broke down on Thursday and Friday, that undoubtedly the Recorder was right in being annoyed at the failure to produce cases, but it was owing to the bad work of a subpœna server that the trouble had arisen. He was certain that during his administration more cases had been tried than during a like time under any other District Attorney.

Col. Fellows referred to this with self-satisfaction, evidently not considering that there are now four Judges in the court, while under previous District Attorneys there were only three.

MARVIN R. CLARK'S BENEFIT.

The arrangements for the benefit to Marvin R. Clark, the well-known journalist, at the Star Theatre on Sunday evening next are fast being completed under the direction of the New-York Press Club. Among the stars who will appear are Mme. Helena Modjeska, Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Master Otto Hegner, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Miss Pauline Hall, Miss Agnes Booth, Mr. Henry E. Dixey, Mr. George Barrett, Mr. W. J. Scanlan, Fräulein Zimmermann, the Mendelssohn Quintet Club, Mr. Lew Dockstader, Mr. William Barry, Mr. Gus Williams, Mr. Marshall P. Wilder, Mr. Nahan Franko, Mrs. Pemberton-Hineks, M. Trewey, and Mr. Wilton Lackaye. The seats will only cost $1 50 each and general admission $1.

INTO COLD NORTHERN SEAS

WITH A PILOT ABOARD WHO PILOTED THE BEAR.

SCENES ON THE WAY OUT FROM NEW-YORK—GRIM SCANDINAVIAN GODS—AN ADVENTURE RECALLED.

HALIFAX, Oct. 22.—At last we are off on our travels once more, a voyage which is to begin with the northeast corner of Newfoundland and to end, after a passing visit to New-York, with Borneo and other tropical islands away at the end of the world, beyond the southeasternmost corner of Asia. If all I hear be true, England's newly-acquired territory in North Borneo must be as well worth seeing as any spot on the face of the earth, and we may fairly look forward to a very enjoyable stay in a country which is lucky enough to have no news and no hotels.

A two days' run ought to carry us to St. John's at the southeast corner of Newfoundland, where we shall begin our coasting voyage up the eastern shore of the great island, with such a panorama before our eyes as I have not seen since I lost sight of the mountains of Abyssinia sixteen months ago. But our "furthest north" on this cruise will probably be Pilley's Island, for, with Java and Borneo waiting for us 20,000 miles away, I fear we shall have to wait till next Summer to run across the Belle Isle Straits and renew our acquaintance with our dwarfish friends, the Esquimau.

But if we had time for such a trip just now we could not make it under better guidance than that of the skipper who brought us here, brave Capt. Ash, who has written his name in the history of arctic voyages as ice pilot of the Bear during the Greely rescue expedition. It is enough to make any amateur voyager in the northern seas feel very small indeed to hear the veteran talk so coolly and familiarly of that grim time when "we had only 25 men left fit for duty out of 280, the rest being all down with snow-blindness," or how, "when we were dodging through Smith Sound, you know, we had to pick our way through 700 miles of floating ice before we got into what you might call a safe sea"—the "safe sea" being probably what most men would call very unsafe indeed. In truth, one may see by the hero's weather-worn face and the deep lines on his broad forehead that what he has done was no holiday work.

But if anything could console a man for standing upon the threshold of such a region of wonders as the Arctic Ocean without being able to enter it, it would be the treat of such weather and such a series of views as we have had in our passage of Long Island Sound, the panorama of which, if less grand and romantic than that of the Hudson, is nevertheless one of which America may well be proud. Certainly no great national highway upon earth, whether of the land or the water, could show a smiler gate-way than the famous suspension bridge, with its massive towers standing up like two mighty Gothic windows of some unfinished cathedral, upon which I lately heard two Russian immigrants exhausting all the adjectives in their language.

One may well regret that the two great American novelists who made the quiet homesteads of Massachusetts and the shores of Lake Ontario household words throughout the world a generation ago did not cast the same halo of romance over the Sound and all its historic memories. Brooklyn itself, the starting point of our cruise, recalls to every one who looks at it a stirring remembrance of one of the greatest among even Washington's achievements—the hard-fought battle of Long Island, a defeat more glorious than ten victories. As we swing round to pass under the bridge we have a passing glimpse of the channel where, 225 years ago, the invading flotilla of Charles II. of England lay between Governor's Island and the Battery—a flotilla consisting of "two shippes manned by 300 valliannt souldiers," which, in those primitive days, sufficed to change the history of a nation, although, as Washington Irving has told us in the greatest masterpiece of good-hnmored satire ever written, the vanquished Hollanders of New-Amsterdam "unanimously resolved to avenge their subjugation by never inviting any of their conquerors to dinner."

Vastly amazed would bo those honest burghers and the simple Indian hunters with whom they traded could they now return to the earth to behold the mighty mass of buildings that cover to the very water's edge their once lonely and forest-clad islet of Mannahata, offering a "big thing" in ground rents to any possible descendant of Hendrick Hudson, who is said to have purchased the entire site of New-York for $24. And when the great jungle of brick and mortar is at last left behind, there arise in its place sunny slopes and cinstering trees and smooth, grassy lawns, leafy islets studded with trim white houses, and dainty little yachts poised like sea birds on the clear, bright water, and crowded steamers gay with the flutter of countless flags—a scene so like some of the chosen haunts of European royalty that one can easily pardon that innocent foreigner who mistook for a palace the stern official building on Blackwell's Island, with its colony of what my old friend Carlyle spitefully called "misnudcrstood politicians."

But here factories, prisons, and hospitals take the place of palaces, and instead of royal proclamations there appear on all sides—upon every bank and ridge, every hill and rock and tree, and even on the sails of the passing boats—countless varieties of those ingenious advertisements for which the great Republic is so justly famous, and which offer to the novelists of our time a fine chance of utilizing their fertile imagination in legends like the following: "Dear Sir: I am a foreman in the Blower Powder Mills and had the misfortune to be blown by the recent explosion into a million of atoms. While in this deplorable state I heard of your 'Infallible Life Giver,' and, in compliance with the urgent entreaties of my friends, I decided upon giving it a trial. The first dose at once reunited all the scattered fragments of my lacerated frame, the second infused into my system a vigor and coherency to which I had long been a stranger, and the third restored me to the robust health which, thanks to the all-wise Providence that directed me to the 'Infallible Life Giver,' I at present enjoy. You are welcome to make what use you please of this letter. I am, Sir, yours gratefully, Ananias Longbow, Blower Mills, Munchausen County, N. Y."

As afternoon wanes into evening, the panorama of the coast line on either side of us is one that would gladden the eye of a painter. The sombre background of dark wooding, flecked here and there with the lighter green of the grass slopes—the broad patches of yellow that show where the crumbling away of the turf has left the earth bare—the narrow golden thread, shining in the slanting sunlight, which marks the sandy beach that divides the green water from the darker land—the tiny fishing boats dancing merrily over the smooth bright sea, and the lustrous evening sky outspread over all—are wonderfully picturesque. As the sun goes down into the sea, the fast-falling shadows of night give to the long, curving shore of Connecticut a weird, lonely, dreary aspect suggestive of that far-off time when this pleasant region of railways, hotels, and Summer resorts was still "Quong-Eh-Ta-Knt," the wild forest land of mystery and peril, echoing with the war whoope of merciless savages, and red with the fell harvest reaped by scalping knife and tomahawk.

Just as the first faint gleam of the rising moon peers above the horizon, a cluster of lights on our port bow marks the position of New-London, where the arch-traitor, Benedict Arnold, wrote his own shame in letters of fire a century ago upon the ruined homes of his native town. By the light of the morrow's sunrise we can just descry, far away to the northward, the magnificent sweep of Narragansett Bay, now the sole memorial of that ancient warrior race which has long since been swept from the face of the earth. But ages after the destruction of the last Narragansett the national hero of the famous tribe, brave young Canonchet, still stands before us in all the pride of his youth and beauty, as he was when he refused to give up at the bidding of the English "so much as the paring of a nail" of his Wampanoag allies, or when he greeted his death sentence with the noble words that live forever in history: "Canonchet likes it well; he will die before his heart is soft, and before he has spoken anything unworthy of him."

All this, however, is only the beginning of our cruise, and before it ends we shall probably have seen much that is well worth seeing. The northern seas have been the home of marvels and mystery ever since good Bishop Pontoppdan, ages ago, saw with the eye of imagination his gigantic "kraken," or cuttlefish—the undoubted ancestor of our modern sea-serpent—pulling down sailors out of the rigging like plums off a tree, and then dragging the ship itself to the bottom to be devoured at its leisure. Once within this strange region, any wonder seems possible. In the brightness of the midnight sunshine, you see a vast cathedral of glittering ice, higher than the spire of Strasburg, plunge downward into the sea like a wounded whale, with a crash mightier than the loudest thunder, and a shock that dashes up the whole sea into mountain waves, on the crest of one of which the largest ocean steamer would rock like a toy. Scarcely has it disappeared when another ice castle, crowned with a thousand shining pinnacles, comes flashing and sparkling up from the depths like some newly-created world, and an old sailor beside you explains the seeming miracle by saying simply: "That 'ere hiceberg's turned turtle," (i. e., upside down.)

And the further north you go, the more marvels spring up around you. No words can do justice to the weird attraction of this strange life beyond the bounds of the living world, where there is no sunrise and no sunset, but one endless unchanging day; where time, space, and established rules are alike unknown; where you breakfast at 4 in the morning, sup at midnight, dine whenever you please, and never go to bed at all; where men are no bigger than children, and children no bigger than dolls; where mosquitoes swarm beyond the arctic circle; where you find cattle the size of sheep, sheep the size of dogs, and dogs the size of rabbits; where one turns from watching the sea foam into whirlpools around a frolicsome whale to see an eagle swoop from the brow of a perpendicular precipice 6,000 feet high; where phantom ships appear hanging upside down in midair, and instead of one sun you see four or five at once; where dwarfs live under the snow as in fairy tales, and the day of the week or of the month is a matter of glorious uncertainty from the beginning of the voyage to the end of it.

But when you pass from the limit of vegetation into the region of eternal emptiness beyond, the Polar Ocean is seen in its grimmest and gloomiest aspect. The brightest and clearest day can do little to soften the sternness of the cold, gray rocks and lonely lifeless waters of "the land where all things are forgotten"; but when seen beneath the gloomy shadow of a gathering storm the desolation of the whole landscape becomes absolutely overwhelming. Not a tree, not a shrub, not even a blade of grass is to be seen upon the bare, craggy sides of innumerable precipices, heaving up their gaunt outline against the darkening sky, and the endless succession of barren mountains overhung by the cold dead whiteness of the eternal snow, the sullen, lifeless waters beneath, the gray leaden sky overhead, the tremendous loneliness, the dead, unearthly, awful silence, all combine to crush you with an overpowering sense of utter and ghastly isolation, a weird nightmare feeling of being the only thing left living upon the face of a dispeopled earth.

It is from such scenery as this that one learns to understand the grim, mighty, granite-hewn figures of Scandinavian mythology, whose very heaven was no place of ease and softness and luxury, but a whirl of eternal battle. One can fancy how mean and paltry would appear, amid the silence and loneliness of these tremendous solitudes, the dainty divinities of soft, sunny, sensuous Greece—a curly-bearded Jove, a sleek Apollo, a dapper Mercury, a round-limbed Venus. Far different are the stern deities of the stormy North—Odin scattering the clouds of heaven before the rush of his giant horse, Thor dashing the mountains in pieces at every stroke of his thunderbolt hammer, Ægir shaking the solid rocks to their foundations with the shock of his roaring waves, Heimdall making earth and sky echo to the blast of his war horn, and Surtur's fiery sword "melting the mountains in the day of his wrath."

It was in one of the countless rocky islets of this ghostly sea (a mere dot in the boundless waste of waters) that I once met with an adventure which, though I have already made some passing mention of it, is well worth telling over again. The island, which was one vast precipice on all sides but the southwest, terminated to the north in a bold turret-shaped headland more than one hundred feet in height, just beyond which towered an isolated crag of equal height, evidently torn from the main cliff by some mighty convulsion ages ago. This I climbed at the risk of my neck one afternoon, only to find that the natural bridge of rock by which I had reached it had been covered by the rising tide, and that my retreat was cut off. So there I was, fifty feet up a dangerous precipice, on a ledge just wide enough for me to stand on, with a raging sea below, and a coming storm blackening the horizon, which, as I well knew, would whirl me off my perch like a feather into the roaring waves beneath. My sole remaining chance of life was one from the thought of which I instinctively shrank, viz., to leap across the hideous chasm that separated me from the main cliff and alight upon the nearest ledge of the latter. It was indeed a fearful risk, which nothing short of the prospect of certain death could have nerved any man to face. The leap was a wide one, the shelf on which I stood barely large enough to give me space for a spring, and the ledge on which I meant to alight was so narrow and slippery as to make it an even chance whether I failed to reach it at all, or reached it only to fall back into the dreadful gulf below. But I know that every moment of hesitation would only make matters worse, and that my only chance was to risk the leap before my nerves gave way altogether. I clinched my teeth and sprang out into the empty air, and the next moment I was safe on the opposite ledge.

So far so good; but even now my troubles were only just beginning. Far below me roared the chafing sea, and high above me towered a grim precipice, which I had always heard spoken of as absolutely unscalable. To all appearance there was no going either up or down; yet up or down I must go, and that speedily, for if I staid where I was the approaching storm would hurl me from my perch and dash me to pieces. Just at this moment I espied a cleft, or rather crack, running slantwise up the face of the cliff above me, the edges of which, frayed and roughened by spray and storm, offered just footing enough for a cat or an Alpine climber. A perilous scramble enabled me to reach it, and up I went inch by inch like a fly on a wall.

Not without a long and hard struggle, and more than one hair's-breadth escape from instant destruction, did I at length drag myself wearily over the topmost ledge, spent, gasping, bruised, cut, and aching in every limb. As I did so, I caught sight of a man seated close to the edge of the cliff only a few yards away from me, seemingly busied with a sketch of the sea view. So completely engrossed was he with his work that he never heard the scraping of my feet against the rock as I scrambled up, till, as he happened to raise his eyes suddenly from the paper, there I stood like a ghost on the very brink of the precipice, a ghastly figure, right between him and the red, angry glare of the stormy sunset, which outlined me in all my terrors. My face and hands were black as ink, my clothes torn and stained with blood, while my wet, disordered hair, standing wildly out in every direction and intertwisted with three or four stray tufts of seaweed, powerfully enhanced the horror of my appearance. For a moment he stood gazing as if suddenly turned to stone, and then, flinging down his sketch and implements with a yell worthy of an Ojibbeway Indian, flew away with such amazing speed that I could hardly see where he went to. I never had a chance of finding out what account he gave of his adventure, but I can pretty easily guess it.

DAVID KER.

CRUISE OF THE AMARYLLIS

THE JOLLY TIME JOE AND CAP'N SMITH HAD.

COOKING UNDER AN UMBRELLA AND READING DUMAS IN THE RAIN ON NARRAGANSETT BAY.

It rained very hard. "It rained straight up 'n' down," Joe Bentley said, but it seemed to us that it was far more down than up. Moreover, it had rained yesterday and the day before and the day before that. The "probabilities" announced persistently that these were local rains. Perhaps they were; it was no consolation to us that they were local as long as we were in the locality where they occurred. It may be remembered that there was a good deal of foul weather in August all over New-England, and Narragansett Bay had its full share; the skies over that bay were weeping profusely or were sulking in fogs so much that our houseboat must have presented a desolate appearance. The canvas top of it was soaked and blackened with the weather. In speaking of this top, in the privacy of its shelter, we always congratulated ourselves that spectators could not tell, from the looks of it, whether it leaked or not. We alone who dwelt beneath it knew that it had a special spite against the kerosene stove, and that it persisted in dripping directly on to that useful article wherever we might place it. That stove had gone the entire rounds of the cabin, if this apartment be a cabin, several times, and had now got back to its original location, where it bravely stood, covered with Tom's rubber coat, or with mine, at all times when we were not using the same or when we were not cooking. When we did cook we took turns in holding an umbrella over so that, though we drowned, we need not starve.

This umbrella business, as Tom called it, grew so wearing that something had to be done. If we were frying fish or anything that would cook in half an hour or less, one might put up with the ache in his arms and back caused by this position, in the hope that it would soon be over; but when it came to a "biled dish," when corned beef and cabbage were in the pot, it was too much to expect of human muscular power, even for the privilege of staying in a houseboat through the hottest August that ever cussed the world." I am now quoting Joe again. The first biled dinner we had Joe volunteered to "spell us" with the umbrella, but he said if we didn't want him to "onss his soul right into Tophet" we must let him off on that job. He protessed to be willing to do "most anything for us, but he guessed he'd draw the line at holdin' an umbrella over a kerosene stove." We could not respect his firmness. Often Joe Bentley was sitting just within the entrance, his face blank, his attitude despondent. Cheerful? Certainly, just the jolliest kind of a way in which to spend the month of August.

Sometimes when it did not rain quite so hard Tom and Cap'n Smith and I would take a walk on the shore and look at the landscape, or pretend we were looking at it. Joe would never go with us. He said if there was one thing he knew to a T, it was how the State of Rhode Island looked in the rain. We very soon got to know it well enough to answer all our purposes, and did not follow up our walking trips. Cap'n Smith was a continual joy to me. I felt that his cheerfulness was thorough and unfeigned. He would trot by my side and wag his tail stump, or he would dash off just as if he saw something interesting, though we knew, of course, that it could not be possible that he really did see anything interesting.

It was Joe Bentley who procured what fresh provisions we needed from day to day. I always wanted to go with him on these foraging excursions. I had a conviction that there was something exciting about them. It would have been an excitement just to think there was an object of some kind in view. Whenever I hinted my wish Joe did not seem to know what I meant, and made no reply. We would sit outside with our umbrellas just for a change from the canvas, and watch Joe and Cap'n Smith go off until the dampness had swallowed them up. We would talk as if they had landed on a desert island and might get eaten up by cannibals. We made believe an intense anxiety about them. I don't suppose any two people ever made believe so much in any four weeks as we did on that houseboat. It was just the jolliest thing you ever heard of, anyway.

I have neglected to state that every day was composed of forty-eight hours. We could never tell why it was two hours from, say, 8 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the morning, and so on right through.

After we had snut our folding beds up tight, and had had breakfast, we had plenty of time. We could have written memoirs, or even have read some that have been written. Tom played on a banjo a good deal when he decired a little rest from the "Three Guardsmen" series.

"This, I suppose," he said on one occasion, "is what might be called 'sporting with Amaryllis in the shade.'"

"It is certainly in the shade," I responded; "but how jolly it is!"

The remark was made on the eleventh day of our captivity—I mean of our holiday. It was on this day that something happened. In looking over that small calendar to which allusion has been made I find under this date these words in pencil:

"It has cleared away."

"It" referred to the weather. There was no preparation nor shuffling about the clearing away. The wind suddenly went round to the west, the sun drove the clouds flying before it. In an hour, to look at the sky, you would have said it had never rained and never could do so.

We became brisk. We unawung the umbrella from the stove, we took off our water-proofs; we ran up on the staff over the regular flag, which was a blue amaryllis on a white ground, Tom put on his white flannel suit and big planter's hat; Joe Bentley took from somewhere an extremely small mirror with a pewter back and fastened it with tacks on the flagstaff. Then he stood up before it and, after a great deal of razor strapping, he shaved a half-inch grizzly beard from his cheeks and chin. After having thus celebrated the return of fair weather he told Tom that he hadn't made no row, but he had about made up his mind that he wouldn't shave again until the sun came out, for it didn't pay for a feller to be all dressed up in such weather's we'd been having. Cap'n Smith couldn't shave, but his whole yellow body testified to his delight.

Tom said he would take the little rowboat and go up to Wickford. We might be able to see the steam cars come in from New-York or Boston, and that would be, he knew, a kind of delirious dissipation. While we were gone Joe could be polite Amaryllis, and we could meet her when we came back.

The bay was ravishingly beautiful. It was a glitter of joy and loveliness, and almost blinded us as we put off in the rowboat. The islands were isles of the blest; there was nothing prosaic about them. If we had seen angels with white wings walking on those shining shores of Jamestown and Prudence Islands we should not have been surprised. Even the bit of land called Despair Island was as full of eager brilliance as were Patience and Hope. There was nothing dreamy about this scene; every corner of low shore was as sharply defined as a silhouette; everything shimmered and corruscated beneath that cool, deep colorless sky. Our tiny craft danced and curveted over the heaving sheen of the water. The bay was full of boats of all kinds; they appeared to have sprung up all at once out of the very water itself. Already an excursion steamer was coming down from Providence to Newport. There was a band playing on her and her decks were crowded with people. Yachts like beautiful birds skimmed hither and thither. Some of them were dingy fishing boats, we saw when they drew nearer, but some were like fine-feathered winged things, with polished woods and braces and Venetian red sails, and they had upon them human beings as fine as they. And over the water and the land blew the swift northwest wind, making little crests of foam on the bay and lashing the trees about on the land.

By the time we landed at Wickford we had forgotten that we ever were dogs. I find myself tempted into a profuse description of this queer old village as if it were something we had discovered in a foreign country. Perhaps if you had been on board the Amaryllis through ten days and a half of rain or fog you would understand why Wickford was so wonderful to us.

We watched the cars come in on the branch road, and saw the passengers leave the small steamer in which they had traveled from Newport that they might take this train. We gazed absorbedly until some one clapped Tom on the shoulder and a voice cried out:

"Hullo! Are you staying down here? Heard you were going to try a houseboat this Summer. Given it up?"

Tom pulled himself together nobly. "Given it up!" he cried out indignantly; "no, indeed! Been on board the Amaryllis for a week or two. Jolliest life you ever spent. Wouldn't have missed it for a fortune. Your train is starting. Glad to have seen you. Good-bye."

Tom almost pushed his friend away in his anxiety lest the train should go without him.

When the last car was out of sight we looked at each other.

"If I had hinted at his coming to see us he would have come," said Tom, passing his handkerchief over his face. I trembled as at a danger passed. I said feebly that we were a great deal jollier by ourselves.

After this we went up to see the old Episcopal church, which was built in 1706. We walked round it a great many times and made the most of it in every way.

When we finally embarked to return, what should we see rounding the point of land into the inlet on which Wickford is situated but a flagstaff with a white flag on it, and on the white flag a blue flower? There was Joe Bentley walking along against his pole; there was Cap'n Smith at the prow recognizing us and barking tumultuously.

How white the flag point and how blue the blue point looked on that confusion! We had had no idea she looked so fresh. But when we thought of the kerosene stove we could well guess why Joe Bentley had clipped that day that we cooked on that stove; we would dine up there at the American House. We called to Joe that we would give him a treat; if he would leave things all snug he might have a hotel meal.

"And Cap'n Smith?" he asked, grinning.

The Cap'n seemed as delighted with Wickford as we were. He honored us with a dozen dogs on his way to dinner. We were sure by the way his part of a tail wagged that he was telling them what a jolly time there had been on board the Amaryllis, and we were equally sure they were envious. Who says dogs don't know much—particularly common yellow dogs!

BATHS AND BATHTUBS.

MRS. LANGTRY'S SILVER TUB AND SOME LUXURIOUS ENGLISH ROOMS.

After making much inquiry a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* finds that cold tubbing in England is confined to men. Women like a warm bath, he says, and then they don't make a noise over it like the people who have joined in the cold tub controversy. Mrs. Langtry, it is true, has a silver bath, but, of course, that fact would not be known were it not for the keen searching of reporters after the details of her daily existence.

"Touching that same silver bath, I heard a curious story as to its origin. Bathmakers believe that there is only one silver bath in the world. This was made some years ago for an Indian Prince by a London bathmaker, and he supposes that, the owner having died, the silver bath came into the market, and Mrs. Langtry purchased it. A silver bath is a tremendous affair. Some few wealthy people have copper baths plated with silver, but the cost is but a trifle compared with the genuine article. The baths most commonly used in the best houses are of enameled copper. This is what is placed in the bathrooms of Marlborough House. There is no special luxury about the Prince's bathing apparatus. Some wealthy people who go in for luxurious bathing fill their bathrooms with statuary, have painted the walls, and the bath itself is fitted into a case of carved oak. Then there are marble baths. They are both cold and costly.

"The most novel thing in baths, however, is one fitted with a shower bath overhead, a needle spray bath at the sides, and a wave bath that rushes out at the foot. These are in addition to the ordinary hot and cold taps. So that a possessor of one of these ingenious things can have five styles of bathing. They cost about £25.

"There are half a dozen or more different sorts of towels for bathing. After the ordinary Turkish and buckaback towels some doctors are fond of recommending a towel of rushes, made appropriately enough by Russian peasants. It is very hard and stiff, and feels like a coarse dishcloth. Its use is confined to bathroom fanatics who think they are happy in abrading their skins. Then there is an elastic towel made of net, and another skin raiser called "loofah." This is imported from Egypt. The loofah is made of dried grass, and it doesn't soften by immersion in water. As for flesh brushes and other requisites of the hair shirt, are they not to be found in every chemist's shop?"

ROBBER TANTIA BHEEL.

INDIA'S ROBIN HOOD MAKES A FULL CONFESSION OF CRIMES.

Tantia Bheel, the bold Robin Hood of the Central Provinces in India, who was recently captured, has just made a full confession, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "Fifteen years ago he left his village and took up the occupation of cultivator of land. He committed some minor police offense and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Nagpore Jail. He was subsequently imprisoned in Jubulpore Jail, and on his release settled in Holkar's territory, but was forced to take refuge in the jungle to escape arrest consequent on a false charge of robbery. He carried on petty depredations for a year, and was arrested and imprisoned in Khundwa Jail, whence he managed to escape.

"He then formed a decoit band and commenced robberies on an extensive scale. His first decoity was accompanied by murder, and his men next pillaged and burned a village. In one of his raids a policeman's nose was cut off. Subsequently Tantia raided Pokur, where he cut off the nose of a woman who had helped to betray him, and he robbed her daughter-in-law of all her jewels. At a robbery in the Behut district he again cut off a policeman's nose.

CURRENT LITERATURE

AFFINITY.

AFTER TH. GAUTIER.

In an old-world temple two blocks of stone,
Where the sky of Athens burns notly blue,
Have been standing stately, and still, and lone,
Dreaming together the ages through.

There were two pearls hid in the self-same shell
(Like sweet sea-tears that for Venus weep;)
They have whispered secrets that oons may tell,
Side by side in the heart of the deep.

When Boabdil ruled in the land of Spain,
Two roses grew in a garden rare;
They drank of the fountain's silver rain,
And mingled their scents in the drowsy air.

In Venice, to rest on a golden dome,
Two doves came floating on pinions white;
And they loved each other, and made their home,
Under the stars on a still May night.

But the changeless laws that our lives involve,
Are the laws of Death, and cold decay;
So the temple falls, and the pearls dissolve—
The birds and the roses must pass away.

Yet each, by a strange metamorphosis
Is born anew in some fairer form;
So the rose may live in red lips that kiss—
The marble in limbs that are white and warm.

And in hearts of lovers once more may greet
Those doves who dwelt on the dome of gold;
And in mouths of silver, the pearls may meet
To gleam more white than those pearls of old.

For how otherwise grew the wondrous birth
Of the strange and sweet affinity,
That warns two souls in this desert of earth,
They must claim each other where'er they be?

They recall, in a new-found ecstasy,
The dreams of their mystic Long-ago;
By the marble temple, or sunny sea,
Or Moorish garden where roses blow.

And they feel the flutter of snowy wings
On the golden dome of a stately race;
And the faithful atoms the wild wind brings
Most find each other, and love again!

So, my heart that within me burns and glows,
Would read your heart, and ask you whether
You were pearl, or marble, or dove, or rose,
In that fairer world, when we were together?

FLORENCE HENNIKER.

—Blackwood's Magazine.

"HEARTS ARE TRUMPS."

Hardeu Hall was a quaint, old, red brick house, with jessamine and wistaria, roses, and Virginia creeper trailing and climbing from roof to basement and surrounding the house with a belt of sweet odors and with the soft hum of velvety bees. A cheery, sunny house, through the open windows of which might be caught peeps of bright chintz-covered furniture, sunny landscapes in broad gilt frames, flowers in china stands upon the tables, flowers in wicker stands upon the floor before the mirrors, flowers, flowers, and always more flowers.

"A cheery place," was Mr. Butterby's comment when visitors waxed ecstatic over the beauties of the warm, comfortable house and well-kept gardens. "A cheery place! Not picturesque—no, no; there is nothing picturesque here. I always say to Nellie, that's my niece, 'Buy what you like, Nellie,' I say—'please yourself, but shun the picturesque; keep the place in order.' I can't bear to see a place going to the dogs. Picturesque, indeed! No, no. Nothing picturesque for me." Æsthetically-minded visitors were apt to raise their eyebrows at this point. "And Nellie is a good girl. She never forgets my wishes, and she is always as bright as a sunbeam."

Mr. Butterby was wont to grow warm when descanting on his niece's perfections, but when the niece appeared in sight even the weary listener forgot his fatigue and indorsed each word of praise.

Nellie Normanby was the only child of Mr. Butterby's dead sister, and had lived with her uncle ever since she was two years old. Now in her nineteenth year, she was a bright-haired, round-waisted girl, possessed of a good deal of straightforward common sense, a good deal of dignity and resolution, and a good deal of willfulness. But, after all, these points were but so many side points in her character, and the main point, the leaven which leavened the whole lump, was a thoroughness which stamped each word and deed and which left no doubt as to her ideas, her opinions, or her interests. With her sunshine was sunshine, bright and joyous and dancing; laughter was an act which blessed both him who laughed and him who heard; while the rare tears were the sign of a mortification and grief passing the bounds of woman's endurance. It seldom happened that any one presumed on her good nature; but on those rare occasions she was apt to display a quiet gravity which crushed the offender. And then, perhaps, that astounded sinner would go away and speak of her as being haughty and disagreeable. Disagreeable! With those sensitive lips and that impulsive, loving heart? No, indeed. Proud she might be, but uncivilly disagreeable, never.

She had no memories of the father and mother who lay side by side on the sunny slope of the old churchyard. As soon as she was old enough to understand her loss she undertook the charge of the narrow flower borders round their graves; but she was a healthy-minded girl, whose religion was devoid of poetry, and she did not mourn a loss which she did not feel. And being also one of those bright, active girls who not only like to manage their own affairs, but who consider that they manage them extremely well, she and Uncle Sam soon learned each other's ways and views and lived out the years together in unbroken harmony.

Mr. Butterby, too, was a happy-minded individual, not given to fretting anxious thought for the morrow. He knew that his niece would "come into" two thousand a year on her twenty-first birthday, and he intended to make further provision for her at his death. So her future was assured; and the only matter still undecided, the name for which she would change her own. Never Mr. Butterby was a wise man, and, after much meditation on the subject, he said aloud, to his reflection in the shaving glass: "If that young woman cannot choose for herself, at least it is pretty certain that no one else can choose for her."

But for all his philosophy he was, as he was wont to observe to himself, "by no means such an old fool as some young fools considered him," and he took uncommonly good care that none of the ne'er-do-weels of the county should set foot inside Hardeu Hall. His jewel should not be stolen if a surly watch dog could insure its safety.

Giles Grimshawe was one of his *bêtes noirs*, a plausible young fellow, whose handsome face and winning ways caused Mr. Butterby to draw himself up and to stiffen as if he had swallowed the poker. Giles Grimshawe was well aware of this poker swallowing, and he swore that he would "make Old Sam look alive"; but, in spite of feinte and strategies, endless and well planned, he had not yet penetrated into the treasure house.

And Old Sam said with a chuckle that "some of the old fools could beat the young knaves yet": also, that he had not slaved all his young days among the coal pits in order that a graceless Grimshawe might squander his money upon race courses. "I may be a self-made man," he said, "but at least I am an honest one; whereas, who ever knew a Grimshawe that understood the force of the eighth commandment?"

Giles Grimshawe's cousin, the Honorable Jim, also made up his noble mind to throw the handkerchief to the pretty heiress, and was not a little amazed to find that she simply did not understand his long-ed-winded compliments, and appeared utterly indifferent to his presence. Indeed, it once happened that, after paying a somewhat lengthy afternoon call, he overheard Nellie sigh deeply—he was detained for a moment in the hall, and the drawing room door had not been firmly closed—and then exclaim, in the words of the weary tennyspit: "Even the biggest leg of mutton must get done in time! but, oh, Uncle Sam, what a big leg of mutton this has been!"

The Honorable Jim was sorely exercised when he reflected on this little speech during his homeward ride.

However, besides these and other suitors, eligible and ineligible, there was one who, during the past month, had come frequently to the Hall, and who, by his courtesy and tact, had completely won Mr. Butterby's heart; though it is needless to say that that was not the heart the search for

Harden Chase Harden, a matter of five miles as the crow flies, but a good nine miles by the road.

On unexpectedly coming into the property some two years previous to this date he had given up the chambers which he had used in his briefless barrister days, and after settling affairs at the Chase and establishing a steward there he had joined a friend on a trip to the Rockies, and for upward of two years the neighborhood of Swendon knew him no more. Of course, the tales which were circulated as to his doings were as countless as they were improbable. Some said that he had been killed in an encounter with a grizzly; others that he had headed a mission to the South Seas; while others, again, spoke sadly of the fact that he had opened a saloon in San Francisco. But all agreed to shake their heads at mention of his name, and to prophesy a speedy and evil end for the man who chose to live his own life independent of the opinion of others, and who showed so clearly that he cared no straw for the gossip of Clayshire.

However simply and quietly a man may live at the other side of the world, still, while he is at the other side of the world it is quite safe to slander him a little, and to hope—with a little quiet malice—that a compulsory return to Shanks may prove some day to be wholesome and humbling.

Nellie devoured all these tales with interest and with a longing that she could scarcely keep in cheek to spring up and to applaud the prodigal. The more she heard of him the more she longed for his return. He must be so interesting, she thought, so different from all the quiet humdrum squires and parsons among whom she passed her days. And sometimes, when at afternoon tea with the rector's sister, Lesbia Godalming, the latter lady would lift her hands in horror at the last bulletin, Nellie's eyes would dance with fun and mischief as she said demurely:

"It's very sad to be so bad! Now, ain't you glad you're not so bad? Never mind, Lesbia; when he comes home again you and I will convert him. What fun it will be!"

At last he came home.

And the first time that Nellie met him, all brimming over with curiosity and expectation, she thought: "Oh, dear me! he doesn't look a bit wicked." And all the sparkle died out of her eyes. It was a great disappointment.

However, the second time that they met—it was at an archery meeting—she somewhat altered her first opinion, and thought: "Perhaps, after all, he is rather bad. I am so glad that I had on my new hat."

And at their third meeting, when he took her into dinner at a neighboring house, she came home with soft, happy eyes, and a fixed resolve.

"Poor fellow! How sad he looked when he told me of his neglected childhood. Well, it only shows what a noble character he must have, to be so nice in spite of all those early disadvantages. I am glad that he is coming to tea to-morrow afternoon, and then I will begin at once to convert him. No, I don't think that I will invite Lesbia, for she is so strict that she might alarm him at first. And the first step is of such great importance," added this small sage, wisely. And then she began to think whether she should order tea or coffee for this momentous interview.

Sir Roger came next day, and, with some slight diffidence, Nellie began her work of conversion. She was not quite sure, in fact she was very hazy, as to the nature of the terrible things that he must be converted from; but the words "a saloon in 'Frisco," sounded bad enough to cover any amount of possibilities. And, at least, it was easy to tell the owner of an estate that it was his positive duty to live at home upon his estate, and to preserve the game and to prosecute the poachers. Nellie very nearly said "to persecute the poachers," and the knowledge of this slip made her so hot and confused that she quite forgot to enumerate all the other duties of an English squire. So that Sir Roger, whose face had hitherto been so perfect and grave a mask that it hinted at certain muscles kept sternly in check, now allowed these muscles to relax into a smile that was full of quiet humor. And before Nellie recovered her composure he turned the conversation into another groove, so that presently she found herself listening with rapt attention to a relation of the struggles of his boyhood and early manhood; to those days when he thought that he should have to carve his upward way with unflagging labor, upheld only by the determination that his life should not be ruined by expectant waiting for dead men's shoes.

How Nellie admired him! He talked on quietly, half pensively, with no intention of asking pity, but because her sympathy proved irresistible to him, and because it pleased him to watch the lights and shadows that came and went upon her upturned face. And more than once that curious instinct of comradeship proved too strong for her, and she burst out impulsively:

"Oh! I am sorry for you! How dreadful for you! How could you bear such hardships?"

Somehow, the conversation did not proceed any further that day, and when he left, after promising to ride over next day with some ferns, she quite forgot that he was a prodigal, and that society in Clayshire did not know how or where he had spent the last two years; quite forgot her rôle of monitress; said: "I hope you will come here again," and said it as if she meant it.

Sir Roger rode over the next morning to say that he feared he had lost the promised ferns. And, as it was a lovely Summer morning, he and Nellie strolled about the garden and indulged in a little more conversion and a great deal of chat.

And then the next morning he came again to say that he had found the ferns, and that perhaps it would be well if he showed Miss Normanby how to plant them. Miss Normanby had on a most becoming frock that morning, and she also thought that it would be well if Sir Roger were to show her how to plant the ferns. By this time she had lost all her first feeling of shyness, and had almost forgotten that he was a prodigal. He was so extremely pleasant.

They wandered up and down the trim gravel paths, where never a weed dared to raise its unbidden self. They examined the sun dial and removed an infinitesimal tuft of moss from its face; they visited the kennels, where the live dogs yelped, and the graves where the dead dogs lay.

"Poor beasts!" said Roger.

"They were my friends," said Nellie.

"Then they had some luck," said Roger.

They picked up the fallen fir cones and arranged them in a pattern round the collarina bed. They dallied and dawdled in the September sunshine, discussing matters grave and gay, and disposing of each in turn with the satisfying conviction that their opinions were unassailable. And one of them thought that life was sweet and that the world was peopled with the great and good: that threescore years and ten were but a sunny stretch, undimmed by mist or shadow; also that an hour with a prodigal was worth a twelvemouth spent with other people. And the other one thought—but, no—Roger's thoughts were locked in his own bosom. Perhaps, however, Nellie guessed their purport, for she suddenly grew very dignified and proposed a return to the house.

Mr. Butterby heard their voices as he sat at the library window, and he rumpled his hair and sighed with perplexity.

"He's come at last," he said dismally, "he's come at last. Now, I wonder if he is good enough for her?"

Thus the hall was set rolling. At first it seemed as if its course was down a smooth, inclined plane, and so rapid was its progress that the conclave in the servants' hall—those lynx-eyed judges of their superiors—had already decided that the wedding would take place before Christmas, when suddenly there was a check, and Nellie thought that the sun of her life was eclipsed for ever and ever.

It happened thus: Nellie came down to breakfast on this particular Thursday morning with her bright hair dressed, maybe, a thought more carefully than usual, and with a vast amount of bustling activity. She had reason to suppose that Sir Roger would appear as usual about midday, and she intended before his arrival to arrange afresh all the flowers in the fantastic china bowls, both in dining and drawing rooms. So she appeared at the breakfast table rather earlier than usual, and was ready when the postman arrived to unlock the letter bag and distribute its contents. There were two letters for herself upon various unimportant matters, and there was a third in a writing which by this time she had learned to know very well. She opened it with dignified deliberation—have you ever seen a pretty girl at the instant when she opens her lover's letter? there is no prettier sight on earth—and read:

SWENDON CHASE,
Wednesday, September 2d.

DEAR MISS NORMANBY: Will you and Mr. Butterby dine here on Friday evening at eight o'clock? My aunt, Mrs. Colquhoun, is coming to stay with me, and I am inviting a few friends to meet them. I hope to call at Harden to-morrow morning, but I send this note at once, as I should be sorry if meanwhile you formed any other engagement.

I think that you will be interested to meet Mrs. Colquhoun. She has traveled a good deal and is enthusiastic about ferns.

Yours sincerely, ROGER MARLOWE."

Here Mr. Butterby appeared and was told of the invitation.

"Of course you will send an acceptance," he said.

"Shall I? I think it is hardly necessary to do so, as he says that he is coming here this morning. But I will do as you wish. Samson, tell Harding to saddle the pony. I want him to ride at once to Swendon. Or stay, I will write the answer now and you can take it round to the stables. See that Harding starts without delay. There, that is finished. Now, uncle, will you have another cup of coffee?"

Mr. Butterby finished his breakfast with less alacrity than usual, and retreated to the library with what was almost a dejected air.

"It is coming," he said to himself. "There is no doubt about it. He is going to do it. And she will say yes. I am sure she will. She has bought more new finery in the last month than she had bought in the previous half year. Yes; it is coming. And she'll say yes. Eh, dear! after enjoying Nellie's companionship all these years, it will be hard to live alone. There she is in the garden, with a rosebud tucked in her bolt. She's going to say yes. Eh, dear! there can be no doubt about it."

Meanwhile, the object of this soliloquy was very busy watering her pet plants and picking such flowers as she needed for her china bowls. She caught a glimpse of her uncle through the library windows, and waved her hand to him. Then she wandered away to the veronica bushes, at the edge of the lawn, and a half-tamed squirrel sprang down from a fir, and followed her with short, swift runs and bounds, now stopping short with uplifted tail and eager, suspicious eyes, and now coquetting from bush to bush, advancing and receding, as the promptings of fear or greediness dictated; dashing into the sunlight as Nellie's offered bribs appeared more tempting, then running up some gnarled trunk, as suspicion again assailed him. And Nellie, growing eager with the sport, flung aside her hat, and laughed, and continued her temptation with increasing zest. The sunshine streamed through the branches upon her sunny hair; the bees flew and hummed among the veronica bushes, and a man who was crossing the lawn paused involuntarily to feast his eyes upon the picture.

Suddenly she saw him standing there, and instantly bees and squirrel were alike forgotten; for had not he come again to see her, and was not a new glory added to the glories of this perfect September day? He came forward to meet her.

"Well?" he said.

"Good-morning," she said, lightly. She wondered why he looked so pale, and why he switched so nervously at the bushes with his riding whip.

"Well!" he repeated.

"Oh, don't spoil my veronicas!" she cried, hastily, as one of the blossoms fell to the ground.

"Never mind that rubbish," he said, hastily. "Nellie—Miss Normanby—do not trifle with me. What is your reply?" He bent forward and gently took her hand.

"What on earth do you mean?" she asked, in half amazement, half alarm, for his manner bewildered her.

"Did you not receive a note from me this morning? I posted it yesterday."

His brow was crimson now, and he watched her face intently.

"Certainly; I sent Harding off with the answer about an hour ago."

"And—you—Nellie, Nellie, give me a favorable answer. Say yes, Nellie."

She shrank back a little, and looked at him with quite serious dignity.

"Certainly," she said gravely, "I shall be very pleased, Sir Roger! what do you mean? Are you mad? Let me go!" for he had slipped his arm round her waist and was kissing her, raining down passionate kisses on brow and cheek, until with her disengaged hand she thrust him from her, and with a dexterous movement freed herself from his arm.

"But—Nellie—!"

"I'm not Nellie. How dare you call me Nellie? Are you mad?"

"But Miss Normanby, if I am not to call you Nellie—"

"Don't speak to me," with a furious stamp. "Oh, you are the horridest man that I have ever known! Why don't you go back to your South Seas and your grizzly bears? And I'll not come to your house to-morrow night. I won't. I said in my note that I would dine with you, but I won't. You horrid, unconverted man!"

An angry light stole into his eyes.

"But, Miss Normanby—"

"No, I won't listen to you. And I won't dine with you to-morrow. Dine with you! I would rather have my dinner on the door step than sit at the same table with you."

"Then I will bid you good-morning," he said, gravely. His lips were compressed and his eyes were hot and proud. He raised his hat and walked away stiffly and determinedly, with an assumption of leisurely indifference.

Presently she heard him mount his horse and gallop down the avenue. The color faded from her cheek, and, with lips apart and straining ears, she stood listening, listening until the sound of the horse's hoofs died away in the distance. And then she turned and looked around her with puzzled, weary, piteous eyes. The squirrel ran along the branch at her head, and invited a renewal of their game; the bees hummed around her as before; but the glory of the day had fled; the shuttle path between the veronica bushes was no longer the high road to the earthly paradise.

Roger moderated his pace after a while, but it was some time before he could collect his thoughts. Seldom before had he been so startled; never had he met with such a rebuff. He knew himself guiltless of any wish to offend, and the past scene perplexed even more than it angered him.

"Why did she fly out at me in that way?" he thought. "What on earth is at the bottom of it all?" The more he thought of it the greater grew his perplexity. Then his horse lost a shoe, and he led him to the village smithy.

"I will stroll on toward Swendon," he said. "Tell Renben to follow with Paragon as soon as the latter is shod."

Then he lit a cigar and walked slowly away till he had left the last cottage behind him, and arrived at the knoll, where stood the old Saxon church. Here he paused, and, shading his eyes with one hand, turned to look back upon the hall, the casket which held the coveted jewel; and he wondered afresh at the past scene and its unexpected results.

"I will think the matter over again," he thought. "First of all I write to her, and tell her that I love her as much as any man ever loved any woman. And I add that, if she will marry me, I will do my best to make her happy. I know I am not half good enough for her; but still, I do think that she has treated me very badly this morning. Well, I posted this letter at the same time that I posted another note inviting her and old Butterby to dinner to meet Mrs. Colquhoun. Surely she can't object to meet Aunt Lanra. It is not as if she knew her already. I could quite understand any one objecting to meet that lady a second time; but Nellie has had no experience as yet of her tongue. Where was I? Oh, I posted both letters, and this morning I ride over to Harden to hear my fate. She receives me quite pleasantly, but as calmly as if I were in the habit of proposing to her every week. 'You got my note?' I ask. 'Certainly,' she says. 'And you will give me a favorable answer?' 'Certainly,' she says. Now, at this point I had expected some little hesitation, but she spoke up as freely as if I had offered to peel an orange for her. Then I think—'Come, it is my turn, now?' and then—she flies at me, till I am completely dumfounded. What on earth am I to think of it all? You horrid, unconverted man?" she said. Now what did she mean by that? I am not a Turk nor an infidel— Hullo, Renben, so you have managed to bring Paragon so far without a mishap?" The small boy grinned delightedly. "By the way, how is your brother getting on? I mean your brother Jonas, the one who was under keeper under Sir Thomas Roby's man?"

Renben grinned from ear to ear.

"Jonas—he left Sir Thomas a year ago, Sir. He could not stand Sir Thomas's tantrums, Sir; so he got took on as postman. You'd have seen him pass this way, Sir, about this time, but he's late this morning. He thought he'd left all the letters at the Hall as usual; so, after he had rested a bit, he picked up the other letters at Mrs. Hoggin's Post Office—her that keeps the bacon and candy shop, Sir—and he was when he came and he says, 'Bless it!' And Mrs. Hoggins, she says, 'Is it the colic?' And he says, 'No,' says he, 'it's not the colic; it's Miss Nellie's letter,' says he. 'Why, I left one letter at the Hall this morning for her; 'twas addressed as plain as could be, and the postmark Swendon. And now here's another for Miss Nellie in the same writing, and with the same postmark.' And then he was off to the Hall, as hard as he could lay legs to the ground; for there's none of us but would be sorry to ill-convenience Miss Nellie; and Jonas he were main put out to find he had not delivered the letter this morning with all the others. Yes, Sir, Paragon he come along quiet enough, and he— Thank you, Sir. Good day, Sir."

So this was the reason of the explosion.

Roger leaned against the churchyard wall and whistled.

"So that was how the mistake arose. Well, she will have got my letter by this time, I wonder what she is doing. I think—I almost think that I will ride over again this evening. Ah! just you wait a bit, pretty Miss Nellie. Won't I have my innings this evening!"

Could Roger have been transported at that moment to the Hall he would have seen a sight to overjoy him. He was kneeling down on her knees in the utter abandonment of grief, with a letter spread open before her upon a big arm-chair, now reading a line and now indulging in a fresh burst of tears.

"So that was what he meant. Oh, dear! and how could I know it? I thought he meant, did I accept his invitation to dinner. Why did that stupid postman overlook just that one letter? Oh dear! oh dear! And I flew into a passion. And he meant would I marry him, and I did not know it. And he will never, never come near me again. And there is no one as nice as he is. And I said that I would rather dine on the doorstep than sit down at the same table with him, whereas, I would bleak his boots if he asked me to—I would! I wish I were dead!"

When the gong sounded for luncheon, Mr. Butterby went as usual into the dining room expecting to find his niece in her place at the head of the table. But five minutes passed, and, contrary to custom, she did not appear. Another five minutes passed. The butler's face assumed an expression of serious displeasure; time-honored habits of punctuality ought not thus to be broken. Then Mr. Butterby began to fidget.

"Send Miss Nellie's maid to see what is the matter," he said; and Samson went off to report the unusual delay to the kitchen conclave. Presently the maid returned with the reply that Miss Nellie said she had a headache, and would Mr. Butterby excuse her from appearing at lunch.

Nellie with a headache!

Samson stood aghast for a minute, and then coughed a little, respectful, disbelieving sort of cough. An old family "treasure" knows a good deal, and is not easily imposed upon.

"It is impossible!" said Mr. Butterby. "Miss Nellie never has a headache. She has far too much common sense to permit any such folly."

Still, his looks were not as assured as were his words; and he rumpled his hair as was his wont in moments of perplexity. And then he stole away up stairs to Nellie's door, and turned the handle softly. The door was locked, and from within might he heard sounds of such woe that poor Uncle Sam grew pale with dismay. What had happened? Was it possible that she had accepted Roger, and that she was now wishing that she had not done so? He stooped down and spoke through the keyhole.

"Nellie," he said, what is the matter, my pet?"

Back came the half-choked answer:

"Oh, do go away, please."

He could hardly believe his ears. "This beats everything," he muttered, and he returned to his luncheon in greater perplexity than before.

At last Nellie ceased to cry, and rang the bell for her maid to fetch her a cup of tea. She was worn out, and had arrived at that state of exhaustion when her only wish was to be left alone. Her head throbbed, and her eyes were swollen and half closed. So the news that her uncle had persuaded a friend, Mr. Capel, to remain the night with them was not news to delight her. As soon as her maid left the room she crept to the glass to see what sort of spectacle she presented. And perhaps, though she did not know it, it was a sign of returning vigor that she should be so shame-stricken at the object which met her gaze.

"What would Roger think if he saw me looking such a fright as this?" And then her lip quivered. "He would not care any longer. If I had a red nose for ever and ever it would be all the same to him."

Presently an unusually meek-looking Miss Normanby left her room, and had there been any one present to notice her movements that person would have been struck by the way in which she loitered in the dim corridors and then hurried across the brilliantly lighted hall. What a long and dreary performance dinner seemed to her that evening, and how thankful she felt when at last she could escape from her uncle's pitying glances and from Mr. Capel's anecdotes and witticisms.

Even in the drawing room she could find no moment in which to rest and enjoy the luxury of a "missrahie thiuk," for the rector and his sister arrived almost immediately, and Nellie was obliged to make one at the whist table. She asked her uncle to play with Lesbia, against Mr. Capel and the rector. But Mr. Butterby would not hear of this. He murmured confidentially to Lesbia:

"The child needs cheering up."

Whereupon that tactless, unselfish woman instantly declared that she did not want to play that evening, and begged to be excused. So Nellie was forced into the game.

Mr. Capel was a member of a whist club, and prided himself considerably upon his play. He would sooner, any day, lose his dinner than lose his rubber. Therefore his disgust was great on finding that Nellie—"that young girl"—was to be their fourth; and this disgust was not lessened on his host saying:

"Wait a bit, Capel. Don't cut for partners. That's not the way we do here. Nellie and I always play together. Old partners, aren't we, Nellie?"

Mr. Capel's disgust might have vanished, and he might even have relished the game, for the rector was a reliable partner. But he had not bargained for whist according to his host's notions. Mr. Butterby said that a game was something intended both to interest and to amuse, therefore silence was unnecessary. He also said that he liked to play in his own way. And this was his way:

"Got a better hand this time, Nellie?" he would say. "Pon my word, I don't think it is worth while for me to play at all, this deal; such a lot of diamonds as I have! and not a court card among them all."

The Rector and Lesbia were accustomed to this sort of remarks; but Mr. Capel snorted with rage.

"Surely, Butterby," he said, "you do not wish us all to know what you have in your hand?"

"Eh! what?" said the unconscious sinner; "I don't think it matters. Just look there—what! I won't show you, if you would rather not see them. Still, you know, it is an uncommon thing to have three knaves and—all right! all right! I won't say any more if you would rather not hear. Nellie, you begin."

There was silence for a few minutes. Then Mr. Capel said in an aggravated tone:

"Surely, Butterby—I beg your pardon—but I think you have revoked."

"Have I? Really? Don't stop for that. It doesn't matter this time."

Mr. Capel leaned back resignedly in his chair.

At any other time Nellie would have enjoyed adding to his aggravation, and would have hummed her uncle's whims. But tonight she was too depressed to be amused, and she played so carelessly that even the Rector remarked upon it. Lesbia, too, watched her with some anxiety, and, while apparently engrossed in her embroidery, cast many a glance at the little wan face, which grew still more wan as the hours passed. Suddenly irrepressible Mr. Butterby burst out again:

"I have got a much better hand this time. Three aces, a king, and three, four, five—sh! did you speak?"

But by this time his guest was dumb with rage.

Lesbia bent over her work and tried to conceal her amusement. And Nellie, whose thoughts were far away, continued her aimless play, when there was a ring at the front door bell—her hands grew cold and her face crimson—footsteps in the hall—her hands were shaking now, and her face had grown pitiably white again. She heard her uncle and Mr. Capel wrangling over some point in the game—the footsteps approached the door—who was the butler speaking to in the corridor?—the room until he stood behind her uncle, and opposite to herself. She heard Mr. Capel's slow, irritated;

"Surely, Butterby—"

And her uncle's triumphant rejoinder:

"I told you so, Capel. I told you so. Hearts are trumps."

She heard Roger's quiet tones:

"Yes. Hearts are trumps."

And she looked up to find his eyes fixed upon her.

"Lesbia!" she cried. "Take my place, I am tired. I cannot play any longer." Without waiting for a reply, she sprung up and rushed from the room. Where should she go? where hide herself? she did not care. Anywhere, so to alone. The drawing room was open, and she dashed in; then, fancying that she heard pursuing footsteps, she opened the window and stepped out upon the lawn.

The moonlight flooded the open spaces, white, like a dark belt, the firs and beeches encircled the lawn with massive blackness. From meadow and paddock arose the shrill chirrup of countless grasshoppers; and on every side, from brush and flower, there floated forth the sweet and heavy scents of night. She stole on tiptoe across the lawn. The cool air refreshed her, and the stillness of the night filled her with a sense of rest that was not unmixed with wonder.

Presently, the drawing room window was again flung open. She shrank into the shade of a fir. But, though love is said to be blind, Roger could see what he wished to see, and a few quick strides brought him to her side. She raised her hands with a little quivering, imploring gesture, and then buried her face in them.

"Nellie," he said, "are you angry that I have come back again?"

She shook her head vehemently, but made no reply. He drew a step nearer.

"Are you going to send me away again, as you sent me away this morning?"

"No—o," her tone was so low that he could scarcely hear the word.

"Nellie," his arm crept round her waist, "Nellie, my darling! only one more question—and—don't say 'No' to this one, Nellie."

"Roger," she said, shyly; "will you always be kind to me? always good to me?"

"I will do my best," he answered, gravely. "A man can do no more than his best." Then a smile stole into his eyes, and he added: "Perhaps I had better say one thing now. And that is, that even if we do not always quite agree, still I cannot possibly allow my wife to dine on the door step."

And Nellie said: "O—oh! Roger!"—*All the Year Round.*

FIGHTING ARAB SLAVERS.—Let me put a picture before the reader's mental eye. I will introduce you to Karonga. You are one of the garrison in our little stockade. Come with me into one of our reed huts, plastered with mud and thatched with grass. It is not quite proof either to wind or rain. One man, perhaps, is lying at death's door with dysentery or jaundice, four more are "down with fever" and are vomiting close by your bedside. Two or three others are "about" who were only yesterday in the same state. Elsewhere they would be considered very ill. The garrison, all told, consists of, say twelve. (It was only six when I left.) Day after day drags past. There are night alarms and shots. There are not enough white men to keep a night watch. Every single time you go round the native watches you find one or more asleep. Thrashing, fining, the coorbatch (or chikuti)—nothing is of the slightest effect. It is painfully brought to your mind that an enemy might any night walk into your stockade, spite of all your ditches, your thorns, and your obstacles, and cut your throat before you had time to raise your arm. Fever pulls you down, and you become a victim to depression, and memory defies your control, while your head is splitting with pain, and dwells on the darker chances of war, or probes some wound of the past. A few months of this. Each mail you had looked for some certain news, which would put a period to this inaction and bring some confirmation of promises made; each monthly mail is a fresh disappointment, till at last you begin to fear that your nerve is going, and to dream, and worry, and be "not yourself," and the longing seizes you to leave the place at any price. Then comes the consideration that if one goes others may follow, and perhaps only one or so may be left to face the situation alone. You cannot bolt and leave that one. Then, if all go, you leave to certain massacre several thousand native lives, who have absolutely trusted to your promises and your help. You desert them—you lose the country forever—you desert the missionaries on both lakes. Death may be preferable to such a life, but stay you must. No one but a man whose nerves were disordered and unstrung by the strain would feel thus. Yet I am confident that perhaps not one of the men at Karonga but has felt this vividly. One after another has said he could stand it no longer—only to relent and stay, bound by the inexorable necessity of the situation. Those who had anxious friends at home or private trouble felt it most. I know them intimately—some of them gave me their confidence. I speak but of facts. Meanwhile the season has been a gay one in London, the delights of yachting are seductive, grouse shooting has begun—there is no time to think of Nyassa nor Nyassaland. And those who are responsible for having placed these men there, and for retaining them there—those whose commercial interests are served by the retention of Nyassa land, and those whose public utterances have encouraged the belief that England and Scotland would not desert the cause—on them lies the duty of solving the problem. It is no longer a question of dividends. Speculation as to whether these troubles could have been avoided is useless. It is a question of a heavy and unavoidable responsibility already incurred, which must be faced; and were the news to come by next mail that the garrison had deserted Karouga, I would hold that in a measure they were justified, and that the onus of the desertion of the missions and the massacre of the Waukonde would lie with those who have left these men exposed to quite an undue strain, with the worst of food, badly housed, badly armed, with promises of help never fulfilled, broken with sickness, for month after month. I earnestly desire not to give cause of offense to any. Nothing I have said has any personal allusion. A responsibility lies on me. These men trusted me to let their case be known, and urged me to go to England with that view. I was unwilling to seek notoriety, and I declined to be "interviewed"—otherwise I did all I could. I gave my time and my services; I placed a long scheme for working the country in the hands of the projectors. I remained at their call. Now I feel that it devolves on me to give publicity to the situation. I have done so in the sincere hope that what I have written may lead to immediate action and a just appreciation of their responsibility on the part of those who are responsible.—*F. D. Lugard in the Contemporary Review.*

CANADA AND THE JESUITS.—The Church in Quebec is immensely rich, while the people are poor and the treasury is empty. Besides the tithe, which by a strange anomaly on this continent of religious equality she legally levies, and imposts for *fabrique*, she owns not a little of the most valuable land in the Province, and her wealth is constantly growing by investment, for she is active in the financial as well as in the spiritual field. The devotion of the people is guarded by their illiteracy. Ecclesiastical statistics, compiled under ecclesiastical influence, throw not much light on the subject. The journal of Arthur Buies, *La Lanterne*, throws more. It gives a letter from a correspondent who, it says, has held high political employment and has lived in a rural district for forty years. This correspondent says that among men of from twenty to forty years of age you will not find one in twenty who can read or one in fifty who can write. They will tell you that they went to school from seven to fourteen, but that they have forgotten all they learned. This "all"—what was it? We may judge, says the correspondent of *La Lanterne*, from the fact that the teachers are for the most part young girls taken from the convents because they are too poor to pay their pupils' fees, and with a salary of from 10 to 20 louis a year. Those who have passed any time among the habitants confirm this statement, and say that the Mayor of a town is not always able to write. The school books, of which a set is before us, appear to be highly ecclesiastical in spirit and in the economy of the knowledge which they are calculated to convey. No wonder that miracles in abundance are performed at the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, while they are performed nowhere else upon this northern continent. The

WINTER APPLES.

What cheer is there that is half so good,
In the snowy waste of a Winter night,
As a dancing fire of hickory wood,
And an easy chair in its mellow light,
And a pearmain apple, ruddy and sleek,
Or a jennesting with a freckled cheek?

A russet apple is fair to view,
With a tawny tint like an Autumn leaf,
The warmth of a ripened cornfield's hue,
Or golden tint of a harvest sheaf;
And the wholesome breath of the finished year
Is held in a winesap's blooming sphere.

They bring you a thought of the orchard trees,
In blossomy April and leafy June,
And the sleepy droning of bumble bees,
In the lazy light of the afternoon,
And tangled clover and bobolinks,
Tiger lilies and garden pinks.

If you've somewhere left, with its gables wide,
A farmhouse set in an orchard old,
You'll see it all in the Winter tide
At sight of a pippin's gray-and-gold,
Or a pearmain apple, ruddy and sleek,
Or a jennetting with a freckled cheek.

—St. Nicholas. HATTIE WHITNEY.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S FIRST PLAYHOUSE.—I may almost say that I was born in a theatre. At all events, my earliest recollections are entirely connected with one; it was a rickety old frame building with a broad gable, facing on a wide avenue, and situated in the city of Washington. The door from our back entry opened upon the stage, and as a toddling little chap in a short frock I was allowed full run of the place. So "behind the scenes" was my first playhouse. And what a playhouse it was, filled with all sorts of material for the exercise of my youthful imagination. At the back was the bay of Naples, with its conventional blue sky just faintly colored with the distant smoke of slumbering Vesuvius. Upon one side stood long and stately rows of Corinthian columns, a triumphal arch, and next to that a Roman palace. These marvels of ancient architecture were all leaning up against the wall, not only in uncomfortable positions, but at a dangerous angle, looking as though they had been toppled over during the last days of Pompeii. Upon the other side, heaped in a compact mass, were many scenes of various countries—there a five-storied brownstone front with modern improvements, and here a tiny thatched cottage of the eighteenth century, with a lovely little door in it just large enough for me to go in and out of, slamming it after me and pretending it was mine. Then there was that dear little white paling fence, exactly two feet high; no legitimate theatre of the old school could possibly be complete without this enclosure, and nobody ever saw such a thing anywhere else. Then came the throne steps, with two Gothic armchairs set thereon for the King and Queen, and in front of these the old familiar green bank from which stray babies are usually stolen when left there by affectionate but careless mothers. Upon the top of this were two flat swans hitched in olden harness to a shell for traveling fairy queens. A little further down there stood a low and dismal vault having a square, dark opening, with some mysterious letters painted over it, setting forth, as I learned in after years, that it was the private "tomb of the Capulets." Close to this was another piece of real estate belonging to the same family and known as "Juliet's balcony." In a dark corner stood a robber's cave with an opening through which old Ali Baba used to lug the bags of gold he had stolen from the Forty Thieves. Through the narrow and secluded pathways of "behind the scenes" I have often wandered out upon the open stage and wondered at this grove of wings and flats, and I could see that many ropes were hanging from above to which were fastened boats and baskets, tubs and chandeliers, and those sure tokens of bad weather, the thunder drum and rain box. These were the kind of objects that my childish eyes were wont to look upon, and in this huge and dusty toy shop, made for children of a larger growth, I got my first experience. I had seen many rehearsals and sometimes got a peep at the play, having been taken on "in arms" as a property child in groups of happy peasantry. Naturally, therefore, I was stage struck at an early age, and as I had a theatre stocked with scenery and properties, I could indulge my passion at a small expense, especially as my stock company were volunteers consisting of two little boys and their sister, who used to play with me on Saturdays. This was before the star system had set in and at a period when combinations were unknown.—*Joseph Jefferson in the Century.*

GONELLA.—Entertaining are some anecdotes told of Gonella, jester to Borso, Duke of Ferrara, in the fifteenth century. As Gonella was on his way to mass three blind beggars implored an alms of him. "Here is a florin for you," said the jester, "divide it among you." He gave nothing and passed on. The beggars invoked blessings on him, each supposing that one of his fellows was in possession of the coin. When they wished to divide the

with a chest of drawers on her head." The congregation stared at the poor lady then pointed out, but only perceived that she were a new bonnet. "She has sold a chest of drawers, and bought a new bonnet with the proceeds." Then he went on to inveigh against female love of dress. On another occasion he read his text, "Phil., iv., 13, 'I can do all things.' Bet you a guinea of that, St. Paul." Pulling a guinea out of his pocket, he threw it down on the pulpit cushion. "'In Him that strengtheneth me.' Ah! to be sure. Drawn bet, drawn bet." Perhaps the prince of preaching jesters was the famous Father André of the eighteenth century, who, being in Valenciennes at the time of his arrival invited all the town to hear him preach on the 1st prox. A large audience assembled; he went up into the pulpit, cried out "Poisson d'Avril!" and disappeared amid a fanfare of drums and trumpets.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

LAST WORDS.

You can write down sweet words in a letter,
And try to send love by the post;
You can tell us how vastly 'tis better
To have played the game Love, though we've lost.

You say you are wretched without us;
Have you ever the thought what I endure?
The sickening pain—ah! don't doubt me—
Which not even your presence could cure.

For you know that our passionate yearning
Can never be satisfied here;
In the long lane of Life, there's no turning
That I see, which will bring us more near.

By one act of folly once parted,
We must live out our lives, you and I;
And though we are both broken-hearted,
Let us whisper, good-bye, love, good-bye.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—In 1876 the present magnificent building known as the lion house was completed, and the lions and tigers were transferred to it. This is one of the finest and best arranged houses that have ever been constructed for the use of wild animals that come from a warm climate. The general temperature of the building can be maintained at a height suited to the requirements of the animals, while the warmth can be increased, if necessary in their sleeping compartments. There is an admirable arrangement by which the wild beasts can be let out into the large open iron-framed cages on the north side of the building. Through the passage behind the dens there runs a raised tramway, along which an iron case or box, with doors at each end of it, can travel so as to form a tunnel over the passage, to enable any animal to pass from its ordinary den into the open compartment outside. This tunnel case can be moved along the tramway from den to den as occasion requires. The chief difficulty lies in giving a lion or tiger his first lesson in the use of the tunnel. At first he fears a trap or some unknown danger; but when he has at last quietly stolen out into the open air, which seems to provide a chance of escape, though he may find his expectation of escaping frustrated, he soon learns the pleasure of the greater liberty and space afforded him, and he rolls on the ground in happiness, or stretches himself up against a tree on which he cleans and sharpens his claws. He may sometimes be seen intently staring at some distant object. He has caught sight of a deer or an eland, and his natural love of the chase revives, though he takes little notice of the numerous human beings surrounding the cage. What can be more beautiful than the pumas in the graceful positions which they assume in these open compartments—sometimes lying out on the branch of a tree so as to be almost invisible to the careless spectator, while others gambol together just like kittens! Even the tigers, which are too often morose and ill at ease in their cages, seem to recover their spirits when they find the comparative liberty of the open-air compartment. We are assured that in the new lion house the health of the animals has greatly improved. Although they are now fed on Sunday and on every day of the week, their diet is limited so that they can easily digest their food. The old jaguar, presented many years ago by Lady Florence Dixie, looks so fat that he can hardly waddle about his cage; but he seems to be none the worse for it. What a difference his clumsy form presents to that of the pumas or of the graceful leopards in the adjoining cages!—*The Quarterly Review.*

LA COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.—The company is divided into "Sociétaires" and "Pensionnaires." The latter are engaged at a fixed salary, as in other theatres; but no one can become a "Sociétaire" without having done duty as a "Pensionnaire" for at least one year, however high may be the artistic standing of the candidate admitted. Every Sociétaire has a right to a fixed stipend, a pension after twenty years of service, a share in the yearly net profits, and a benefit on retiring. The full salary is 12,000f.; but when first admitted as Sociétaires, they may have only a fraction of a share allotted to them, and are then called Sociétaires *à demi-part*, (6,000f.,) or *à quart de part*, (3,000f.) In addition they have, by arrangement, what are called "*les fixes*," *i. e.*, a fixed allocation every time they act. At the end of the year the net profits over and above all expenses are divided into twenty-four portions or shares; one is kept to provide for emergencies, and if not entirely used for such purposes, the surplus is divided between the Sociétaires; a half share is put aside for the pension fund, and another half share for stage expenses, dresses, &c.; the rest is divided among the Sociétaires, in the proportion to which they are entitled; but only half is actually paid into their hands; the rest is invested, and accumulated till their retirement or decease, in which case it is paid to their lawful heirs. It is needless to add that, according to talent and services, the proportion is increased gradually up to the full share. Every Sociétaire on admission engages to serve the company during twenty years; they are then free to retire, with a benefit and a pension of 5,000f.; they may act in the provinces, but not in Paris, unless by special permission of the Minister, and for a limited time, during which the retiring pension is temporarily suppressed. The Minister, with the concurrence of the administrator and the managing committee, has, however, a right at the end of ten years to cancel the engagement of any artist whose services are not considered sufficiently valuable. In that case they have a right to claim one-third of the retiring pension, and may use their talents in Paris or elsewhere, as they please.—*Murray's Magazine.*

FOR AND AGAINST THE WEED.—The fact that in a single cigar is contained sufficient nicotine to kill two strong men is not so terrifying when it is remembered that the other substances which go to make it up have a neutralizing effect, though the schoolboy's experiences after his first pipe show the dire results of the drug when taken in unaccustomed doses, whether large or small. It is no argument in its favor to say that strong men, clever men—aye, great men—have smoked and owned no ill effects from it. Those strong men might have been stronger; those great men greater. It is not rational to argue, as the President of the United States did when certain officers of the army complained to him that Gen. Grant was an immoderate drinker of whisky, and he replied, "Let me know where Grant gets his whisky that I may send a barrelful to every General in the army." A Bismarck may smoke, but no amount of smoking will create a Bismarck, rather will it, in nine cases out of ten, destroy the ombryo Chancellor or statesman. Neither are the facts that wounded soldiers on the battlefield cry out for tobacco, that the Indians go for days without food, subsisting only on the stimulus of the pipe, that lunatics are allowed to smoke to allay the frenzy of their diseased brains, and that by puffing at a big cigar the white man preserves himself in tropical climates from insect pests (though he destroys the insects) any proof that tobacco is the health elixir some people would have us believe it to be; abnormal suffering, whether of mind or body, requires a narcotic, unwonted situations demand unaccustomed habits. The chief harm of tobacco lies in the fact that the nicotic poison acts by a system of accumulation: its toxic influences are not transitory as those of alcohol. Moderate quantities habitually taken result in chronic nicotism of the system. The process somewhat resembles that of tanning; it is slow but permanent. Cannibals are said to turn up their noses at the nicotized flesh of smokers.—*The National Review.*

THE ZALINSKI DYNAMITE PROJECTILE.—Even supposing that Lieut. Zalinski does not find some means of increasing the range of his gun, and that a mile remains its limit, the fact that within that limit dynamite projectiles can be used with precision and effect is staggering enough. In the first place, land defenses will be given an enormous advantage in any contest between them and ships. In attacking forts in harbors and estuaries, the iron-clads are often obliged to come within a mile of the shore. But if the land batteries are armed with guns throwing dynamite shells, to do so will mean destruction for the ships. Such projectiles, do not merely injure the vessel struck; they extinguish her. Under ordinary circumstances, an armored war ship, though she may run a considerable risk of being disabled by forts if she comes within their fire, has a very fair chance of keeping afloat even if struck. The bombardment of Alexandria, for instance, showed that ships could be hit again and again without serious damage being done to them. But as some experiments made a few months ago with the Zalinski gun proved, the effect of its fire is very different. One of its projectiles was dropped on the deck of a vessel and the explosion that ensued was sufficient to totally wreck the whole structure. Nor were even the misses harmless. So great a column of water was raised by the explosion as to do a great deal of damage in its descent on the object of attack. If, then, the forts at the entrance of the Thames were armed with the dynamite gun it would be impossible for any hostile squadron to force the passage. The batteries could not be destroyed by ships out at sea, as they would be protected by the turns of the river, and whenever they were attacked from close quarters they would be able to reply with far greater power than that possessed by their assailants. In fact the Zalinski gun makes it possible to fire torpedoes through the air, and with the accuracy of rockets. If, then, the effect of the new discovery be such as we have described it, the problem of how to defend our coasts from attack will be immensely simplified. Floating batteries which can be towed to the most convenient points in a harbor or at a river's mouth would soon put places like Liverpool and Newcastle-on-Tyne out of all danger of being raided. A hostile cruiser obliged to keep two miles out to sea, though it might set fire to a few public buildings, would not be a very formidable enemy. It can, however, hardly be supposed that the invention will stop where it is. Everything seems to point to the fact that we shall soon discard ordinary gunpowder as the filling for projectiles. Up till now there has been a difficulty in discharging dynamite and similar compositions from an ordinary cannon, and therefore pneumatic guns, which are comparatively safe, have had to be adopted, in spite of the short distance over which they will throw a shell. Methods of getting over this are, however, being diligently sought for, and we may be certain that before long either the pneumatic guns will be improved, or, what is more probable, some means will be devised for firing dynamite from ordinary artillery.—*The Spectator.*

THE THIBETAN WOMAN.—A point to be noticed here is the freedom with which women of all grades go about from place to place; in the shops, in the streets, in the vaulted entries which give access to every dwelling house. The Thibetan female is an independent and buxom dame, very unlike her Hindu sister across the border. Her frame is well-knit and sturdy; she can carry any weight you like on her back. Moreover, there is a jollity about her smile and general deportment which would be very engaging if she made herself a little better acquainted with the washbowl. Though she rarely uses water for ablutionary purposes, the black stains which cover the Thibetan woman's face are not due to dirt. It is a custom, said to be founded on a strict law enacted 200 years ago, for all the adult females to stain their faces with blotches of a black dye styled *tui-ja*. This disfigurement, which originally was ordered for the purpose of subduing the natural attractiveness of the female face to the other sex, forms almost a complete disguise to the countenance. In reality a Thibetan girl's face is most comely and pretty. Before the blackening process, her cheeks are as pictresquely ruddy as any Scotch lassie's; and, as the pigment wears off, the ripe wull-fruit glow which the keen mountain air insists on producing is continually to be seen overcoming the sooty patches. Highborn Thibetan women frequently traverse the streets of L'hassa on small white horses, seated astride the animal's back. They generally have intellectual faces, and are often in truth highly educated and learned. Every better-class female in the streets of L'hassa wears a headdress called a *pá-tuk*, not unlike an old-fashioned English traveling cap, with long, turned-down ear flaps. This is often studded with turquois and pieces of coral; sometimes, in the case of the wife of a State Councilor, (Kálon,) with emeralds, rubies, and pearls. Its use is very ancient. Another characteristic part of the women's dress is the bib or breast cover, styled *pangden*.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

THE PLACE OF EXECUTION, CANTON.—We pass now through a quarter given up to the hewing out of the solid, heavy coffins used by these people—fitting preparation for the place we are approaching—the execution ground of the Canton provinces, where every year some three hundred poor wretches are released from the misery which has been theirs from their first imprisonment. Ground is too valuable here to be wasted, and when not required for its ghastly purpose the enclosure is a veritable potter's field, where the huge clay stoves and pots, molded in the adjoining factory, are put out in the sun to dry. It is a space open among the houses, and open to the passing street at one end, a dead wall on the east and south, the potter's shop filling up the long west side. The whole ground is some forty yards by twelve in size, and a more innocent-looking place could not be seen. Leaning against the wall are five or six decaying frames of deal, which the eye just takes in, but passes over with indifference, until it is explained that to these are bound the miserable wretches condemned to die by that most fiendish of death sentences, the Ling-chi. To these rough boards the criminal is tied, and the callous crowd look on while the sharp and heavy sword of the executioner smites first an arm or finger, hand or shoulder, ear or foot, until, still living—if he have strength to live—the quivering victim has sufficient wounds to justify a fatal blow. This death is the portion of parricides, and of but few others, that crime being the most heinous in this nation of ancestor worshippers. The man under ordinary sentence simply kneels on the ground and stretches his willing neck to the blow, death being welcome after his experience of the mercy of the law.—*All the Year Round.*

ADOLPH HENSELT.—The death of this celebrated pianist cannot be said to have left a void in the musical world. Henselt having long passed the age of active and influential service in the cause of his art. He is especially entitled to remembrance as forming a link between the pianism of the Hummel school and that of Franz Liszt. Born in 1814, at Schwabach, in Bavaria, he had the advantage of Hummel's teaching, but quickly discovered that his preceptor's technique was insufficient, and consequently applied himself diligently to newer methods of finger training, with special devotion to the art of playing extensions. In this branch of pianoforte playing he acquired marvelous facility, and on his last visit to London, (in 1867,) where he never appeared in public owing to natural shyness of disposition, he astonished and delighted a select auditory at Broadwood's, where he played Weber's sonata in A flat, which, as musicians are aware, contains some awkward extended chords. For students his method can only be advantageously utilised in union with others, and his etudes op. 2 and 5 are unsuitable for any but very advanced players. His concerto in F minor is now rarely played, and as a composer he is at present best known by his bright Etude in sixths, "Si oiseau j'étais." In 1838 Henselt settled in St. Petersburg as Court pianist and teacher, but paid annual visits during the vacation to Warmbrunn, in Silesia, where he died.—*The Athenæum.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE REBELLION.

THE LIFE OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL. By SPENCER WALPOLE, author of "A History of England from 1815." With Two Portraits. In two volumes. LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., London and New-York.

A distinguished member of the English family of Russell intimated to Mr. Spencer Walpole, the author of "The Life of Lord John Russell," just published, that a life of Lord John should be a history of England during a period of fifty years. Mr. Walpole has wisely decided not to act upon this intimation. His book is not a history of England, but a panoramic portrait of the statesman who, from the days of the Reform Bill to the close of the American civil war, was one of the leading English figures. And he has let the facts speak largely for themselves, remarking that Lord John would have wished to be so judged. The future Prime Minister placed on the title page of one of his boyish diaries the words of Queen Catharine,

"I wish no other herald,
To keep alive from corruption,
But such an honest chronicler."

There is scarcely a subject in English history since the Napoleonic wars upon which this book does not touch, but much the most interesting part to Americans will be the chapter which deals with Lord John Russell's relations to the civil war. Descriptions of the state of public feeling in England toward us at that period, however entertaining they may be, are not altogether pleasant reading. For the first two years of the war the prevailing opinion of the well-to-do classes and the entire sentiment of London society were against us. Even the popular feeling in London was on the side of the South. Stonewall Jackson was the hero of the music hall. In the provinces no doubt the North had more friends, but the sentiment of London is apparently that of England, and that sentiment was dead against us. The sentiment of society was altogether hostile. Americans living in London at the time of course met with little intentional rudeness. But if they were not known to be Americans, they could not avoid hearing things which were not agreeable. In those days the American Legation was uniform like other diplomatic. People at court, therefore, did not always know them to be Americans, and would say things which otherwise would not have been said. The American Secretaries would hear one of the Cabinet Ministers say to his colleagues, rubbing his hands: "Well, the Yankees have got another thrashing." We have heard, by the way, that members of the Legation, when bad news came, would "make themselves scarce" in the fashionable part of the town; it would be suggested that it was a good time to visit the East End theatres. This unfriendliness of society was very civil and more covert than expressed. Mr. Adams was diligent in attending the political and official parties. He would go evening after evening at 11 o'clock and station himself against the mantelpiece, where he might observe the crowd and perhaps learn something of importance. Acquaintances would approach him with such remarks as "Ah, my dear Mr. Adams, those rascals are giving you a great deal of trouble." The sympathy expressed in these condolences was not, it may be presumed, very profound. Mr. Adams's relation to the personnel of the Government was, no doubt, fairly friendly, but could hardly have been cordial. Lord John Russell was Foreign Secretary, and with him he had, of course, more to do than with any one else. Lord John always had the name of being a very cold man, and Mr. Adams was a match for anybody in reserve. Cobden used to say that he liked to see little Johnnie Russell and Adams shake hands; it was like the coming together of two cold corpses.

The account given here of the circumstances of the escape of the Alabama and of Lord John Russell's connection with it is a valuable contribution to the history of the subject. Early in the war a vessel known as the Oreto was equipped at Liverpool and sailed for the Bahamas. She was seized at Nassau, released after a judicial investigation, ran the blockade, was armed at Mobile, and was afterward known as the Florida. Late in June of 1862 Mr. Adams called Lord John Russell's attention to a vessel lately launched at Messrs. Laird's yard at Birkenhead, which was evidently fitting out for carrying on war at sea. Mr. Adams stated that the vessel was about to be commanded by one of the insurgent agents who had sailed in the Oreto. Lord John forwarded Mr. Adams's letter to the Commissioners of Customs, who, after referring the facts to their Collector at Liverpool, and the legal questions involved to their solicitor, reported on the 1st of July that "at present there is not sufficient ground to warrant the detention of the vessel." This report being communicated to Mr. Adams, he instructed the American Consul at Liverpool to submit to the Collector at that port proofs of the character of the vessel. The Collector referred the Consul's statement to the Commissioners, who told their Collector on the 15 of July that "there does not appear to be prima facie proof sufficient to justify the seizure of the vessel." On July 22 and 24 Mr. Adams forwarded to Lord John some additional documents. The letter of the 24th forwarded an opinion of the eminent lawyer, Collier, in which he not only declared that the the Collector would be justified in detaining the vessel, but in addition used this very strong language: "If, after the application which has been made to him, supported by the evidence which has been laid before me, he allows the vessel to leave Liverpool, he will incur a heavy responsibility, a responsibility of which the Board of Customs, under whose directions he appears to be acting, must take their share. It appears difficult to make out a stronger case of infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act, which, if not enforced on this occasion, is little better than a dead letter." Mr. Adams's letter of the 24th of July, containing Mr. Collins's opinion, did not reach the Foreign Office till the 26th. It appears to have been sent at once to the law officers. It was the custom in those days to send such papers to the Queen's advocate, who forwarded them to the Attorney General and Solicitor General. Unfortunately Sir John Harding, who was then the Queen's advocate, had a distressing illness, and, unfortunately, also the Foreign Office did not know this. Another unlucky circumstance was that the 24th was Saturday. We should not think, however, that Sir John Harding's illness had much to do with the matter. Saturday is an off day. Perhaps the Attorney General and Solicitor General expected to spend Saturday out of town. Perhaps it was the mistake of a clerk; the 26th was possibly a fine day and the young gentleman was gone to dine at Richmond. Whosesoever the blame was, the whole affair remains one of the tragedies of red tape, of which there have been many. It was in some such way as this that the splendid island of Java was lost to England. England might as well have had it as not. The British Government did not know its value and resigned it to Holland. But all the time that the negotiation was going on, there was in the Colonial Office a report from a British agent which set forth the advantages of the island. This some negligent clerk had pigeonholed, and Java was lost to England because the paper was unread. Sir Roundell Palmer and Sir William Atherton, who were Solicitor General and Attorney General, did not get Mr. Adams's letter until Monday afternoon. Sir Roundell Palmer says: "The first time that I myself saw or heard of the papers which were the subject of the reference on which Atherton and myself advised that the Alabama might be detained, was about 4 or 5 o'clock P. M. on Monday, July 28, when Atherton and myself met to consider them * * * at my room near the House of Lords."

His explanation of it was that it did not reach the Attorney General's office until after business hours on Saturday. It looks as if the legation might have been a little more active in watching the course of the papers. It is easy, however, to be wise after the event.

The law officers of the Crown, in Collins's opinion, authorized the detention. But Pandora's box was already open. On the evening of July 28, at almost the hour when Sir Roundell Palmer and Sir William Atherton were talking over the papers, the vessel, "Number 290," as she was then called, left the dock and anchored in the Mersey. On the following day she proceeded out of the river, ostensibly on a trial trip. The day afterward the steamship Heroules joined her in Beaumaris Bay and put a crew and stores on board of her, and she at once set out as the "Alabama." The British Government, having did this country a great service, a fact which is now for the first time made public. In a very long letter he expressed to Lord John his conclusion that it "is premature to depart from the policy which has hitherto been adopted by you and Lord Palmerston, and which, notwithstanding the strong antipathy to the North, the strong sympathy with the South, and the passionate wish to have cotton, has met with such general approval from Parliament, the press, and the public." This letter Lord John forwarded to Palmerston, who replied, Oct. 2, that it contained much matter for serious consideration. Lord John drew up a memorandum to lay before the Cabinet, which met Oct. 23. By the 23d, however, things had changed. The Union arms had been mere successful, and the tide had set in against mediation. It will be noticed that Lord Granville was with the Queen at the time when his protest was penned. The Queen was even at that time one of the most experienced politicians in Europe, and she has always been a friend of this country. It would be interesting to know what support, if any, Lord Granville's remonstrance had from her.

Lord John's relations to this country during the civil war were so important and the account of them here given has been so extended that little space is left us to treat of the other facts of the book which describe him as a statesman and as a man. The records here preserved of the distinguished society of which he was a member, which included Palmerston, Rogers, Sydney Smith, and the other members of that brilliant company, are well worth reading. It gives an adequate idea of the immense extent of Lord John's career to remember that it was to him, who but the other day was still among the living, that Tom Moore in 1816 addressed his famous "Remonstrance" upon his retirement from public life:

"What! thou, with thy genius, thy youth, and thy name!
Thou, born of a Russell, whose instinct to run
The accustom'd career of thy sires is the same
As the eaglet's to soar with his eyes on the sun;
* * * * * *
Shalt thou be faint-hearted, and turn from the strife,
From the mighty arena, where all that is grand,
And devoted, and pure, and adorning in life,
Is for high-thoughted spirits like thine to command?"

BANCROFT ON VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN TO THE END OF HIS PUBLIC CAREER. By GEORGE BANCROFT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889.

Mr. Bancroft writes history in a charmingly serene and leisurely way. His "History of the United States" first made us aware of this, and in the present volume one sees it with new and peculiar clearness. The work was written many years ago—so many, in fact, that Van Buren himself was able to see it in manuscript. Now, Van Buren has been dead more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Bancroft did not think it wise to print the book while the public mind was agitated by war issues. He desired to wait until the times were "more favorable to a fairness of judgment on the character and career of Van Buren." He has been quite content to wait calmly all these twenty-seven years. Patience and serenity like this, in days when authors by the score are able to turn out a volume every year, is really delightful.

In the interval of this waiting, however, the life of Van Buren has met with treatment at the hands of another and an able biographer. Mr. Edward M. Shepard's volume in the American Statesmen Series told the story with admirable literary form and with much appreciation of Van Buren's services. It was an important addition to a valuable series. The purpose of Mr. Shepard was to tell the complete story from birth to death, and to embrace not only the public career, but the private; to produce, in fact, a complete biography.

Mr. Bancroft has other aims. Van Buren's public career alone concerns him. It is strictly this that finds a place in this volume. Adhering faithfully to his plan, the author does not even record Van Buren's death; he does not mention his connection with the Free Soil Party or, his support in old age of the policy of Lincoln. The volume is simply a monograph on Van Buren's career in office. Its tone is the tone of eulogy. Van Buren has not been appreciated, the author contends. His fame has undoubtedly been overshadowed by that of Jackson. Men have thought of him as the heir of Jackson, who failed of re-election and who made a respectable President, but did little that was of his own initiation.

Mr. Shepard's volume did much to correct this erroneous notion; Mr. Bancroft's will do still more. Whatever be the tone of eulogy adopted, the praise is based on facts and documents, and these, if not all of them new in print, are at least familiar and have been overlooked. First of all, are those important documents which show the debt we of the Empire State owe this man for universal suffrage. Back in 1812, when Van Buren first entered the Legislature, the only voters in New-York were freeholders and actual tenants; all others, by the constitutional charter of 1777, had been disfranchised. Even freeholders were divided into two classes—those of $30, who could vote for members of the Assembly, but no higher officers, and those of $250, who alone could vote for Senators and Governor. It was Van Buren's policy to help transfer the sovereignty of New-York from the freeholders to the inhabitants, and to do away with that "germ of aristocracy that had mingled with the seeds of liberty which the Fathers had planted, and which had begun to produce bitter fruit." At that time more than half the inhabitants of this State were excluded from full suffrage.

Van Buren did not represent his own county in the Constitutional Convention of 1821. Men opposed to him and to universal suffrage were sent in his stead; they were Kent, Spencer, Van Rensselaer, and Van Vechten. It was to the credit of Otsego that Van Buren had a place in that body. Otsego, without previous communication with him, chose this resident of another and remote county to represent her, and she afterward took an honest pride in having done so. It is interesting and impressive to recall now the position taken by the opponents of universal suffrage. Ambrose Spencer spoke vehemently against it; he said he would not extend the franchise to "those who work in factories and are employed by wealthy individuals in the capacity of laborers." Even Kent, the celebrated Chancellor, opposed the measure. He desired to retain the property qualification for the Senate at least. It "should continue as heretofore," he said, "the representative of the landed interest, and be exempted from the control of universal suffrage. If we are like other races of men, with similar follies and vices, then I greatly fear that our posterity will have reason to deplore in sackcloth and ashes the delusion of the day." Kent then reminded his hearers that the growth of New-York City "was enough to startle and awaken those who are pursuing the *ignis fatuus* of universal suffrage," and proceeded:

"We are destined to become a great manufacturing as well as commercial State. We have already numerous and prosperous factories of one kind and another, and one master capitalist, with his one hundred apprentices and journeymen, and agents and dependents, will throw at the polls an equal number of farmers of small estate in his vicinity, who cannot safely unite for their common defense. Large manufacturing and mechanical establishments can act in an instant, with the unity and efficacy of disciplined troops. It is against such combinations, among others, that I think we ought to give to the freeholders, or those who have interest in land, one branch of the Legislature for their asylum and their comfort. Universal suffrage once granted can never be recalled. There is no retrograde step in the career of democracy. However mischievous the precedent may be in its consequences, or however fatal in its effects, universal suffrage never can be recalled or checked but by the strength of the bayonet. We stand, therefore, at this moment on the brink of fate, on the very edge of the precipice."

Against the voices of weighty men like these, Van Buren made his speech "for the government of all by all." He reminded the convention that the words taxation and representation had not lost their meaning with the close of the war for independence. Mr. Bancroft says he has been assured by those who heard "this powerful and well-reasoned speech" that its effect upon the convention was thought to be decisive of the question. His comments on the consequences of the success of the measure make one of the few passages in the volume that rise to an impressive and eloquent level:

"New-York City has risen to be one of the three most opulent and populous cities on the cultivated world surpass her in resources. Her population increases, schools and colleges are fostered; highways, railroads, and canals increase the country's public credit; is equally maintained; a river turned from its course, assists to supply her chief city with water; a humane system of prison discipline has made her the teacher of Kings and nations; the spirit of philanthropy softens the old Penal Code. Her ships sail around the world, and wherever they go they carry evidence of the safety of property, the increase of wealth, the security of rights, the multiplication of comforts, the diffusion of happiness, the progress of letters. And when the nations gaze with astonishment and ask under what institutions men have so quickened and conserve these results, New-York answers with a voice that every year is more and more listened to that they are due to the all-pervading genius of universal suffrage."

During his career in New-York Van Buren's name was associated with another momentous issue of his time—the bank issue. Mr. Bancroft says "a new form of corruption required to be resisted." Bill after bill for chartering and giving relief to banks met with Van Buren's opposition, so that he was amply prepared in New-York for the subsequent career he was to run with Jackson at Washington as an uncompromising enemy of the Bank of the United States. When he denounced the Bank of the United States as "the great pioneer of constitutional encroachments," he was only giving expression to views he had already entertained in the Legislature of New-York. To the lasting credit of Van Buren the author sets down another act—the creation of an independent Treasury. He was first among statesmen to propose one and it was he who set his name to the act which completed the legal steps for its establishment.

Mr. Bancroft holds that few men have relied so little as Van Buren on political influence to be derived from the appointing power. When a warm friend of his held the office of Governor, he never once made an application to him on the subject of appointments. When nominated for President, he declared that he had "neither solicited nor sought the support of any man in reference to the high office." There was no man in the community who could truly say that he "had solicited his political support, or had entered, or sought to enter, with him into any arrangement to bring about the nomination." Mr. Bancroft closes with saying that those who knew Van Buren longest and most intimately have challenged his political enemies to point to one instance in his career where the conflict was between the pretensions of privilege and the just liberties of the masses "in which he was not found sustaining the latter and battling for human rights."

AN INTERESTING BOOK.

DAYS WITH INDUSTRIALS. Adventures and Experience Among Curious Industries. By ALEXANDER H. JAPP, LL. D., F. R. S. E. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD.

Mr. Japp's title may be misleading. "Some Historical Bedsteads" and "Some Famous Diamonds" hardly enter into the category of "Industries," but the book itself is entertaining because the author knows exactly how to present a topic in an engaging manner, and so whether you read about "Canary Culture" or "Pearls" or "Quinine," the matter is interestingly written.

When the Countess of Chinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Pern, was cured of chills and fever, in 1639, she brought home some of the marvelous bark of a tree which had driven the shakes out of her. Then the Jesuits carried over to Spain the bark and the turkey. It was, however, as late as 1739 that cinchona bark was regularly introduced into Europe and study given to its medicinal character. In 1820 Pelletier and Caventou obtained the true quinine. The early attempts to procure plants and seeds in South America failed on account of the jealousies of the natives. The Dutch, believing that the cinchona would find possibilities of growth in their East Indian possessions, first devoted particular attention to it, and after them the English. It was in 1858 that a competent collector was sent to South America, and the endeavors of Mr. Markham and his colaborers were finally crowned with success. Cuttings and seeds were sent to India, and to-day cinchona trees flourish in two continents. European treatment has increased the normal production of the vegetable alkaloid, a process known as "mossing" almost doubling the formation of the febrifuge. The world need now never fear that there will be a quinine famine because of the waste of raw material in South America by the ruthless destruction of the cinchona forests. It has been often said that England holds her possessions in India, not so much because she could send a sufficient number of soldiers to trine enough to nature. Nor is it out of possibilities that such opposites as natty Lieutenant Calvert and ungrammatical Mag Culpepper should attract each other. But the story that begins so strong comes to nothing. Its turns are difficult to follow, and sympathy with the two pairs of lovers strangely dwindles. One must be content with the sketch of the kingfisher's nest on the marsh and its two queer young kingfishers whom civilization spoiled, but could not tame.

"A Knight-Errant of the Foot-Hills" is a study of Don Quixote in California, the results which he seeks being American novelties of life instead of the chivalrous practices of the past like his prototype of Spain. The author never defines Don José Sepulvida so that he becomes a tangible person, and presently marries him off to an underbred girl, whom his relatives might have had good reason to dislike. "A Secret of Telegraph Hill" is the story of an impostor who teaches Sunday school and plays the rake on the sly, is thought wonderfully studious by his family, but receives doubtful characters in his room by night—all of which is discovered by the new occupant of the room when the too good young man is removed from the city owing to peculations in the bank. "Captain Jim's Friend" is the best of the four stories. It deals exclusively with rough men of the 1850 type and is the epic of a dogLike, insane admiration felt by a rude but honest nature for a humbug, charlatan, and ingrate. Captain Jim starts him as an expert in mines, founds and supports a newspaper for him, and is forever bragging of his cleverness. When the newspaper falls foul of Yuba Bill, the popular but reckless driver of the coach from Simpson's Bar to Gilead, somebody reads the paragraph to Yuba Bill, and the latter "jest meandered" into the editorial office and "wipes the floor" with the wrong man, namely, Captain Jim instead of the editor. It is suggested to Yuba that he may have irritated a very different kind of man—couldn't he remember?

"There was a sort o' gaudy insect," he began presently, "suthin' half way betwixt a hossfly and a devil's darnin' needle, ez crawled up onter the box seat with me last week and buzzed. Now I think on it, he talked kinder flattin' o' the influence of the press and sech. I may hev said 'shoo' to him when he was hummin' the loudest. I must hev flicked him once or twicet with my whip. It must be him. Gosh!" he said suddenly, rising and lifting his heavy hand to his forehead, "now I think again, *he was the feller ez crawled under the desk at the fight was goin' on and staid there.* Yes, Sir; that was *him*. His face looked sorter familiar, but I didn't know him nohow with his feathers off." He turned upon me with the first expression of trouble and anxiety I had ever seen him wear. "Yes, Sir, that's him. And I've been—me, Yuba Bill!—*a passenger!* A matter of twenty miles, totin' a *gun*—a gun, by gosh!—to fight—that—that—that potater bug!"

The psychological problem in "Captain Jim's Friend" is an interesting one, and when Captain Jim dies with a falsehood on his lips, in order to prove to the world that the knave he has been promoting has at least one merit, physical courage, though we may never have met such characters ourselves, but are ready to believe that they exist.

FOUR TALES BY BRET HARTE.

THE HERITAGE OF DEDLOW MARSH, AND OTHER TALES. By BRET HARTE. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. 1889.

The four short stories from Brst Harte belong in several senses to his minor works, for they all show signs of being ground out from his prolific pen. All are Californian and none is without much merit of one kind or another. Indeed, on closing the book it may well occur to the reader that even when Mr. Harte is at his poorest he is better than ninety-nine out of the hundred writers of fiction whose work fills to overflowing (to put the truth delicately) our monthly magazines, our weeklies, and even our daily newspapers. The characters are often disagreeable, and sometimes the author does not keep them consistent from one end to the other of a story. A hateful note crops up here, a sound of Dickens or some other writer is heard there, or the harmony of a well-conceived plot is broken by too hurried and boggled an ending, or a story is hurt by indulgence on the part of the author in false pathos.

Faults may be easily found in "The Heritage of Dedlow Marsh," faults traceable to Dickens, faults traceable to a hurried study of the problem before the author, faults traceable to something for which Mr. Harte can hardly be blamed in view of his happy-go-lucky life. Yet nobody but Mr. Harte could have written it. Here is originality of a strong and native cast which fails of the best because the author has never trained himself to get all he might get out of his own genius. Mag and Bob Culpepper, who are heirs to a desert of marsh and worthless land which suddenly becomes valuable through the growth of a great city, are put before us with a master's hand. The ramshackle building in which they have been allowed to grow up wild is described as only Bret Harte knows how, and the story proceeds excellently with the advent of the deserter from the fort whose bugle rings across the marsh like a challenge of the outer world to the proud hermits of the kingfisher's aerie. The land on which the fort was built had been condemned by Government and taken from their father, so that the flag waving above the barracks was a symbol both children were taught to detest. But it is from the fort that their change from half savage to imperfectly civilized life must come.

With the gradual attraction of Mag Culpepper and her brother into the little world of the fort begins awakening of the interest of the story. Bob's demoralization through intercourse with whisky-drinking soldiers is true enough to nature. Nor is it out of possibilities that such opposites as natty Lieutenant Calvert and ungrammatical Mag Culpepper should attract each other. But the story that begins so strong comes to nothing. Its turns are difficult to follow, and sympathy with the two pairs of lovers strangely dwindles. One must be content with the sketch of the kingfisher's nest on the marsh and its two queer young kingfishers whom civilization spoiled, but could not tame.

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AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

There were two pretty house weddings in upper Madison-avenue Wednesday evening. Miss Jane E. Skinner, daughter of David F. Skinner, and Harry S. Richmond, a popular young business man, were married by the Rev. Dr. Nicholas. Miss Elizabeth Skinner, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and Arthur J. Grant of Buffalo as best man. The other wedding was that of Miss Jessie M. Shanks and William D. Arnold by the Rev. W. H. Decker and the Rev. D. I. Morrison of Catskill.

The only church wedding of the week was that of the Rev. James Bevsrage Lee of Princeton, Ind., and Miss Minna, daughter of W

LIVE TOPICS FOR TALK.

COLLEGE BOYS ALL TALKING FOOTBALL.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP —CALIFORNIA ATHLETES WANT TO JOIN THE AMATEUR UNION.

It is quite the proper thing now for graduates and students of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard to wait before buying a new Winter hat until the championship of the American Intercollegiate Football Association is decided. A "brown epan" new hat, won by the victory of a college football team, is a nice article to possess and crowns admirably the swelling pride of the happy collegian, but just at this time there is many a man who would give his old shoes to know the college that will win the hats.

Never before was there such absolute uncertainty prior to the deciding games between the three colleges mentioned. Harvard has a strong team, and her men are hopeful, but it is hardly safe for a person to tell a Harvard man that "Yale is weak." The one who makes this statement must immediately look sad and steal away somewhere. Yale is always said to be weak before she wins an intercollegiate contest. Her crew last year, it will be remembered, was overtrained, and the reports from Yale were to the effect that she was greatly scared over her chances against Harvard's eight. Last Fall Yale's football men were declared to be all cripples, but when they played Princeton on the Polo Grounds they were the liveliest lot of "cripples" that ever kicked the "pigskin."

There can be no doubt, however, that Yale's football team is weaker this year than it hee been for some at this time before her games with Princeton and Harvard, while the latter colleges have strong elevens at work. With Harry Graves for full back, McClung and B. Morrison for half backs, and Wurtenburg for quarter back, Yale is strong behind her rush line, and, with Stagg at left end and Capt. Cheries Gill at left tackle, she is well equipped at this end of her rush line, but her main strength will be in her knowledge of the game shown by her team work. She will have the best of coaching and will be provided with substitutes that can step right in and fill any of her preferred players are injured. About the worst thing that could happen to Yale would be to have Gill incapacitated for play. He is playing a remarkably strong game, and is a great help to the team.

In a game with the Crescents of Brooklyn last Tuesday Yale played a stronger game than she had done before this season. Her team work was better, and although she tried none of her tricks, her men showed strength and earnestness. Hanen played a good game at center rush, while he was the piece placed for experiment. The Crescents held Yale admirably in the first half, but her men were not trained to play two halves equally well.

In Princeton it may be said that her regular team is a tremendous one, and is playing excellently, but Princeton will have to look to her substitutes to be prepered in case any man is forced to resign from play. Her game with Harvard at Cambridge, Mass., next Saturday, will be a tough one, and she can hardly afford to have such men as for example, Corwin, Black, Jeneway, or Donnelly laid up, so they could not play Yale. Now that Wagenhurst cannot play with the team one good substitute will be needed in his place, which will reduce the number of good men in reserve at the deciding games.

Yale's section in playing Corbin, Bescher, and Terry against Stevens Institute is considered by many to have been more to influence the action of the association in barring out professionals like Wagenhurst and in preventing the enlistment of men who are not connected with the college.

Secretary J. E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union has received from the Secretary of the California Amateur Athletic Club of San Francisco an application for admission to membership in the union. This request from the amateur branch of the professional California Athletic Club, coming at this time, is quite significant. The Olympic Society of the Athletic Club, whose only ambition seems to be in deriving a revenue from the management of contests between professional prize fighters, has permeated the East for several years back. The latest move of the organization was to assist the Golden Gate Athletic Club in influencing the city of San Francisco to license contests between prize fighters, and these clubs are now protected in arranging matches of this character.

The Olympic Athletic Club, on the other hand, is strongly opposed to the methods employed by the professional clubs of San Francisco, and is striving to promote pure amateur sport in every possible manner. It has been very successful, and is the controlling power in the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association, which association governs the amateur sport on the Pacific coast. Last Winter the California Athletic Club established what it called an amateur branch, and it is this branch which now seeks admission to the Amateur Athletic Union.

The Olympic Athletic Club has also applied to the union for admission, and recently influenced the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association to pass a resolution prohibiting the admission of any club whose members baloeg to a professional club, or whose existence depends upon any organization that encourages pugilism. This resolution was framed to prevent the California Amateur Athletic Club from entering the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association, and resulted in war being declared between the Olympics and the California Amateur Athletic Club.

Should the Amateur Athletic Union's Board of Managers, which meets in the Astor House next Thursday evening, admit to its membership the California Ameteur Athletic Club it would place the old Olympic in an embarrassing position, and probably lead to a split in the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association, with which association the union desires to affiliate.

The committee appointed by the Amateur Athletic Union to revise the union's athletic rules, consisting of F. W. Janssen, Staten Island Athletic Club, and F. Gerow, American Athletic Club, has about completed its work, and will submit a report at a meeting of the union to be held soon. The most interesting points covered in the report deal with the use of the union's rules by organizations neither a member of the union nor affiliating with it, and with the subject of official handicapper.

The committee argues that any organization outside the union's membership and jurisdiction should pay $10 to the union for each time it uses its rules to govern athletic contests, and that the rules should not be used to govern such contests unless permission to use them is obtained from the union's Board of Managers. If any athlete competes under the union's rules when the use of the rules is not sanctioned by the union's Board of Managers, the committee believes that such athlete should be disqualified. He also advocates that athletes disqualified by associations which are organized by the union should not be eligible to compete in any games given by the union.

Regarding the official handicapper, the committee proposes to recommend that he shall receive a salary not to exceed $1,500, and shall keep a record of all athletic performances open for inspection at any time by any member of the union's Board of Managers. The committee believes, also, that the union should charge all clubs for the handicapper's work according to the number of entries received for the various games, and that the handicapper shall not handicap any games not approved by the union; nor shall athletes compete in any handicap games under union rules the events of which have not been handicapped by the union's paid official.

There is one point, however, which the committee has not as yet decided upon, and that is defining more distinctly the duties of the handicapper, and thus giving athletes some opportunity to protest against the decision of the handicapper's decision of their abilities. If the athletes were handicapped on public performances there could be no excuse for a handicapper's mistake. The responsibility would be assumed in part by the Amateur Athletic Union, and it would give some jurisdiction over the work of its paid officials.

F. W. Janssen, Chairman of the Record Committee of the Ameteur Athletic Union, says that the performance of George Schwegler of the Staten Island Athletic Club in the 220-yard hurdle race at Staten Island Oct. 26 will be allowed as a record in this event. Schwegler made 0:31 4-5, but it has since been claimed that the hurdles were not placed according to the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union. Mr. Janssen says there were ten hurdles of the required height, and that they were placed at regular intervals on the course, being the same distance apart, and the distance between them equaling the distance between the starting point and the first hurdle, and the last hurdle and finish. This meets the requirements of the law.

The election of A. G. Stevens to the office of President of the New-Jersey Athletic Club last week has not only given great satisfaction to the 600 members of that club, but has been favorably commented on in other clubs as well. Mr. Stevens has a large acquaintance in athletic circles, and has worked earnestly both for the success of his club and to advance the interests of the Amateur Athletic Union. He had stated that he would not be a candidate for any office in the club during the pressure of business, and refused to have his name voted upon for President last week, but he was still protesting when he was elected unanimously by acclamation. The members all wanted him to hold the highest position in the club and would not listen to his reasons for not wishing to fill an office.

A number of young ladies at Washington, D. C., the home of the well-known Columbia Athletic Club, are trying to found a ladies' athletic club. They were promised, they say, the use of the Young Men's Christian Association's gymnasium in that city, but the Trustees of the institution declared that coeducation would not do in the "gym," and the women will have to search elsewhere for a place to exercise their muscles. They should have apparatus especially adapted to the use of women.

J. A. Rogers, the assistant cashier of the New-York Athletic Club, has received congratulations during the past week on his marriage to Miss Alice Rawley of 113 West Sixty-third-street. Mr. Rogers and his bride returned recently from their wedding tour.

NEW GUN FOUNDRY.

THE FACILITIES OF THE WASHINGTON GUN FOUNDRY TO BE ENLARGED.

Although the Washington Gun Foundry is working to its fullest capacity in order to supply the ordnance for the new war ships, it has been found impossible thus far to turn out more than three-fourths of the guns required.

New machinery is being set up as rapidly as possible at the foundry, and the inability to promptly supply the Government's demand for ordnance is attributed to the disinclination of the iron and steel companies who hold the contracts for the new machinery.

Four six-inch rifle guns for the Petrel were shipped to Norfolk from the foundry last week. Some time ago the Navy Department awarded two contracts for twelve six-inch rifles. The West Point Foundry, at Cold Spring, N. Y., obtained the contract for six of these six-inch rifles, and the South Boston Iron Works of Boston, Mass., obtained the contract for the other six. The West Point people have completed three of the guns, which have been shipped to the Annapolis Proving Grounds for testing. The guns being made at the South Boston Works are correspondingly well advanced.

An appropriation of $1,000,000 was allowed by Congress a year or so ago to establish the present gun foundry on the site of and in lieu of the Washington Navy Yard. This appropriation of $1,000,000 was rapidly exhausted in the construction of buildings, in the buying of machinery and fitting of appliances. A second appropriation of $600,000 which was the last allowed was paseed out to private concerns in contracts for furnishing material for the gun foundry. This amount is not yet fully exhausted, but it soon will be, for already it has been found to be inadequate to the great demands made by the foundry for increased facilities. Just as fast as additional machinery is erected more workmen are employed, and it is thought not at all unlikely that more than two thousand men will be employed at the United States Gun Foundry when the works are running with the full possession of all their facilities.

Twenty-three pieces of the heaviest kind of ordnance have been ordered by the Navy Department, but until more lathes are received the gun foundry will be unable to commence the work, even though the machine shops of Bethlehem Steel Works are ready to send on a supply of gun castings. The only way out of the difficulty will be for Congress to appropriate at as early a date as possible in the coming session additional moneys, then for the Navy Department to fast a new contracts for machinery with firms not already taxed to their utmost capacity. Some of the new machines going into the gun foundry shops is of the very finest and most improved type. There are many pieces here that are not to be found elsewhere in the United States. The greater part of the new machinery is of domestic manufacture, although there are many pieces of work imported from England. Of the latter there is a bandsaw for use in cutting metal in lieu of a slotter. It is the most improved type of bandsaw that has ever been seen in this country. As an instance of its efficiency a roughly-cast section of a six-inch gun carriage was put inside the saw the other day for the purpose of cutting off a section of the trunnion. The section was 5 inches in width by 4 inches in thickness. The saw performed the work in less than thirty minutes, leaving a face on the stump of the carriage as smooth as any artificial polishing could make it. An efficient slotter could not in all likelihood have performed the same work in less than two hours. The bandsaw in question is from Leeds, England.

The transporting cranes furnished the gun foundry were made by an iron firm in Alliance, Ohio, and are said to be the largest in the country. Recently a railroad extension has been run from the Pennsylvania Railroad directly into the gun foundry yard, with switches to every one of the shops. As a consequence, any heavy casting taken on board a car at Bethlehem, Penn., need not be touched until in the machine shop, and then when directly under the transporting crane of the shop.

As soon as additional machinery is received the old ordnance shop now engaged in six-inch and eight-inch rifle work will be used wholly for breech mechanism work, and the present old machinery is considered amply sufficient to supply the demand which the new and big shops will make upon it. At present the gun foundry is not doing any larger assembling than that for eight-inch guns. The work at present is to comprise assembling for eight-inch and six-inch ordnance rifles and four-inch rapid-fire guns. The Bennington's and Concord's battery of six-inch rifles is nearly ready, and even some of the six-inch guns for the Philadelphia. The carriages and shields are slightly behind the gun work. There is one ten-inch rifle at the works, though there are three others at the Annapolis proving grounds. These guns belong to the complement for the double-turretted monitor Miantonomoh.

Thus far no material of domestic manufacture has been supplied for ordnance heavier than the eight-inch rifle, the material for the seven-inch rifles having been imported. The Bethlehem Steel Works are, however, now equal to the occasion, and will shortly ship not only ten-inch gun material, but also twelve-inch gun material. Among the additional lathe to be received at the gun foundry will be some intended for these specially heavy guns.

The gun foundry also has the finishing work on all the steel projectiles. These projectiles are cast roughly at the Bethlehem Works and Midvale Works.

NEWPORT READY FOR WINTER.

MUCH BUILDING IN PROGRESS—THE WEEK'S SOCIAL EVENTS.

NEWPORT, Nov. 9.—The number of cottagers here permanently is not now large, but scarcely a day passes on which some familiar faces are not seen at the railroad and steamboat stations. Some are already looking for cottages for next season, and others are superintending improvements to the cottages which they own, or are building new cottages. In the line of building there is more doing than at any time during the past ten or twelve years.

The new cottage for Mr. Lorillard Spencer on Halsdon Hill has been begun. It will be 128 feet long by 92 feet in width, the main portion measuring 112 by 62 feet. It will be two stories, with basement and attic. The first story walls and porte cochere will be of Rocky Farm granite, quarried on the premises, and the trimmings of Fall River granite. The upper stories will be finished with shingles, and the roof will be constructed with irregular pitches. The outline of the house is broken by many angles. The centre of the roof is the highest part of the main building, but a tower will rise from the centre of the south front, which will overtop the chimneys. These unimcyre are to be unique, being finished in granite.

Mrs. Russell Forsyth has returned to her cottage.

Miss S. M. Hunter is at her cottage on De Blois-avenue.

The farm of the late Hon. Isaac Bell, Jr., in Middletown, has been disposed of by the executors this week for $7,000. Mr. Bell had owned it only a short time.

George Gordon King has sold 520,000 square feet of land on Beacon Hill road to William Grosvenor of Providence on private terms. The land is near Mrs. Kiser's cottage, now occupied by E. D. Morgan. Mr. Grosvenor and his sister will both erect a fine cottage on the estate.

The Rev. E. L. Buckley of Baltimore, has accepted a call to St. John's Chapel.

Mr. and Mrs. William Post returned here this week from the Adirondacks.

Charles Berryman of New-York is the guest of his brother-in-law, Lorillard Spencer.

Commander and Mrs. G. F. Goodrich held a farewell reception at the torpeno station this week. A large number of navy officers, their ladies, Summer residents, and townspeople were present. Commander Goodrich will remain here until the 15th.

Mrs. D. A. Pell has arrived here for the Winter.

The City Council this week instructed the Highway Committee to investigate and report upon the necessity of opening a new road to the oathing beach, with suggestions as to the best location and an estimate of the probable cost. This action is to furnish a thoroughfare for driving to the beach on which there are no street-car rails, and is desired especially by the Summer residents.

Mr. and Mrs. Fredario Sheldon and Miss C. O. Jones entertained at dinner this week.

J. Van Rensselaer New-York has purchased E. M. Padelford's estate, on Bellue-avenue, consisting of 39,028 square feet of land, with cottage and furniture, on private terms.

EVENTS AT RUTGERS.

When the members of the Rutgers Glee Club appeared in Baltimore on Monday they were mistaken for repeaters and had some difficulty in persuading the officials of their innocence and so escaping arrest. It became whispered about later that the whole demonstration by the Baltimore officials was the result of a practical joke played by one of the members on the others. The affair has also sung in Harlem and Brooklyn within the week.

The Sophomores were victorious in Thursday night's cane rush, which was one of the warmest battles fought for the college supremacy for some time. The stand the Faculty has taken against rushing and the remembrance of the suspensions that followed last year's rush lent discretion to the sophomore who planned this year's, and it was held at midnight on a large lot at the head of Albany-street.

On Monday evening Prof. Martin M. Wyskoff, formerly of the Japanese Department of Agriculture and a Professor in Union College, Tokio, lectured before Phi Beta Kappa on "Recent Educational Work in Japan." Prof. Wyckoff is one of the recently-elected members of the college faculty.

Several important changes have been made in the plans of the handsome Winants Dormitory now in process of erection, and Mr. Winants has given a further subscription of $10,000 for the adornment of the building, for which he had already given $80,000.

Prof. De Witt now plays on the football team, and is one of the strongest members of the eleven and a welcome addition to its membership.

INQUIRIES STILL ACTIVE

A BRISK BUILDING SEASON IN PROSPECT.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED HIGH BRIDGE PARK—THE ELECTION AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

The condition of the real estate market during the last week was somewhat curious. At the Exchange business was comparatively dull. There was only a fair attendance at any of the sales, and there seemed to be little eagerness on the part of the bidders. One consequence of this apparent diffidence was that a number of bargains was secured by those who took the trouble to watch the market and their chances. There was a sale of property, for instance, on Thursday at which Charles Wolinsky secured the house and lot at 227 Lewis-street for $5,150 and resold it the same day to Stephen J. Tedford for $6,000.

It is quite probable that the buyer in this case was favored by luck, but his experience goes to show that the man who knows what he is about, and is willing to wait, can often pick up bargains at the Exchange which will yield him a good immediate profit. In the early years of the Exchange experiences of this kind were not uncommon. Of late the attendance at sales has grown to such proportions that bargains are not to be picked up every week or every month. But it does happen, as was illustrated above, that the chances of making a fair livelihood by this means are not yet destroyed. Indeed, quite a proportion of those who make it a business to attend sales every day are people who go there for the sole purpose of watching for such chences, and who are rewarded often enough to make it an object for them to follow that line of business.

On the other hand, inquiries at the offices of brokers were not in any way affected by the weather, by the election, or by any of the other causes that have contributed to ward a dull period in the real estate market. Inquiry for unimproved property is no less active than it was several weeks ago. Builders are on the lookout for desirable property in almost any part of the city which will enable them to open the Spring season with. There seems to be a special anxiety on their part to acquire property in the neighborhood of the elevated roads on the west side of the city. As a result of the operations of speculative builders during the last three years, Seventy-second-street and the other cross streets within a few blocks have been almost entirely built up. During the past season they have devoted themselves largely to Eighty-first-street and that neighborhood. They have also been doing a good deal in the neighborhood of Ninety-third-street.

As these operations have proceeded, the tendency has developed to build houses which would be more and more within the reach of people of small means. A few years ago Eighty-first-street and that neighborhood a house selling for as little as $25,000 does not compare favorably with its neighbors, and there are very few such houses. At Eighty-first-street houses worth that amount are the rule rather than the exception. At Ninety-third-street prices range from $15,000 to $20,000 for houses. If operations for another season can be fairly forecast by what has already happened, it is to be supposed that the average builder will direct his efforts toward providing substantial houses at moderate cost. It is not easy to see just how any other course can be followed, because the neighborhoods which are commonly recognized as choice are already pretty well filled up and people will not be induced to go further unless money is expensive homes in localities whose character is yet to be established.

The inference that houses of moderate cost will represent the bulk of next season's building is further strengthened by the fact that with ease and exceeding rapidity for years lowered, builders have enjoyed more active business and better profits. The end of the present season finds nearly all of them free-footed in respect to their operations for this year, and as a class they recognize the fact that the favorable condition in large part has been caused by devoted themselves almost entirely to this class of building. It need hardly be said that in neighborhoods conveniently near the railroad station lots are becoming scarce below One Hundredth-street, and prices have correspondingly advanced.

Property owners are disposed to regard philosophically the prospect that they may need to wait several years before anything further will be done toward the widening of Elm-street. As is well known it was practically the unanimous opinion among property owners that this improvement could not be undertaken soon for the commercial good of the city or for property interests at large. It would be a source of wide satisfaction if the Board of Street Opening could see the way clear toward undertaking this improvement during the next year. At the same time, the feeling is fairly general among those who have inquired into the matter, and who thus can appreciate the conclusions of the members of the board, that the determination to let it stand a while longer was well advised. Property owners, on the whole, seem to be well satisfied with the improvements that are in progress in various parts of the city, and feel that this work goes far to excuse delay in regard to the large undertaking of widening Elm-street.

Those who have taken the trouble to confer personally with members of the Board of Street Opening have been assured that the board will proceed with the Elm-street matter as soon as the way to do so may seem clear. The reason given for the present delay is that the city is already heavily sensitive in improvements in connection with the aqueduct work and with pavements that it would be inadvisable at this time to undertake further large contracts. Whenever the work now in hand may be disposed of, it is certain that property owners will again agitate the subject of widening Elm-street, and they think that they will do so with bright prospects of success.

Such sentiment as has been cultivated in favor of the High Bridge Park improvement is likely to undergo some change if the views of property owners are to carry much weight. There was pretty good evidence of the strength of the opposition to this park at the last meeting on the subject, when nearly all of the large property interests in the upper section of the city were represented either by the owners themselves or by attorneys. It will certainly not be the fault of property owners if the authorities fail to understand that very few people are in favor of this park except those who have bought land which is proposed limits with the expectation of selling it to the city. Most of this land is unsalable in its present shape. If it is to be acquired for a park from property owners the city will have to give for it about $5,000,000.

However such an expenditure might affect the city, the assessments to be levied upon private property in the vicinity would amount in many cases to virtual confiscation. The opponents to the project also argue that certain lands inclinded within the proposed area ought to be reserved for ouelnece purposes as a matter of absolute necessity. It appeared also at the hearing that the only persone who could possibly he benefited by the park during the present generation are those now owning property within its proposed limits, were the owners of land on the other side of the Harlem River, who would have all the advantnces of improved view the secured to them, and who would in the ordinary course not have to pay any assessment for the park. Those who are leading the opposition feel confidant that their arguments have so impressed the members of the Board of Street Opening that even if it should be decided to acquire the land already mapped out the board will arrange some means by which the assessment for the same shall be levied upon the city at large instead of upon property in the immediate neighborhood of the park.

The bustle of preparation for the coming election of Directors at the Real Estate Exchange has fairly begun. Messrs. William F. Redmond, Horace S. Ely, Edward Oppenheimer, Constant A. Audrewe, and Hall J. How, a committee appointed to nominate a Directors' ticket, have issued a general invitation to members of the Exchange to send names to the nominating committee. There will certainly be two tickets in the field, for work has been going on actively for several weeks in canvassing for proxies for opposing interests. The regular ticket has heretofore always won in the contest, the figures at the past two elections being respectively for the regular ticket 37,425 and 29,781, and for the opposition 19,945 and 24,570. The most important new thing that has been developed in the present canvass is that both sides have found a growing disposition on the part of members to do their own voting instead of passing over their rights to proxies. The regular ticket will be made up from names enbmitted to the above committee by next Thursday.

Among the private sales of the week J. Jay Smith, as agent, sold to Augustin Daly a plot on Riverside Drive, above One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, for $20,000. Mr. Daly expects to build upon it. S. M. Blakely sold for $16,000, for Mary Jane Bogert, the three-story brownstone house, eighteen feet front, at 224 West Forty-eighth-street. Charles Biermann sold, for Thomas E. Tripler, the five-story brick tenement, with two stores, at 282 Avenue B, to Barhara Bieaer, for $24,500.

THE TALK OF WESLEYAN.

The first regular meeting of the Wesleyan House of Commons was held in the chapel Saturday evening. The following officers have been elected: Speaker—Bawden, '90; Clerk—Crane, '90; Sergeant at Arms—Lapley, '93.

The football team will play Trinity on Wednesday, probably at Hartford, and Lehigh on the 22d at the same place. They will also play Columbia in New-York on the 29th.

Nearly one hundred tickets have already been sold in college for the Yale-Harvard game at Springfield, and probably 150 students will attend.

Wesleyan was represented at the recent football meeting in New-York by Frank Beatty, '85; S. V. Coffin, '90, and Capt. McDonald.

The Sophomores and Freshmen played a game of football on the campus Wednesday. The former won by a score of 30 to 0.

"The introduction of the Sanitary Corps into the National Guard," says Capt. James E. Pilcher, United States Army, in *Harper's Magazine*, "not only increases its efficiency from a military standpoint, but adds a new element to the strength of the hold of that valuable institution upon the hearts of the people. The 'practical' man, who does not believe in training soldiers for a war which he is convinced will never occur, can readily see some advantage in an organization which has constantly under training a number of men who will be able to save the life, perhaps, of his own wife or child in case of an accident. By a judicious system of rotation from year to year the benefits of its instruction can be extended to a large number of the men, thus insuring in every community in which there is a representation of the citizen soldiery, the presence of a body of men educated to meet any accident which may occur. The National Guard thus becomes not only the bulwark of the nation in time of war, but the protector and rescuer of the helpless in time of peace."

By the same system of judicious rotation it would be possible, in the case of signaling, to educate the great mass of the members of the National Guard in that most valuable branch of military duty; and this, too, without intrenching upon the rights or prerogatives of the Signal Corps now in existence and attached to brigades. To restrict training in ready means of communication to between 50 and 60 men in a force of 12,000 and upward is simply to prohibit progress.

The principle upon which the Ambulance Corps, as it is termed in the National Guard, is founded is "the greatest good to the greatest number." At the outset the projectors of the scheme of training enlisted men as "company bearers," which the members of the Ambulance Corps are in fact, set their faces resolutely in opposition to the idea of erecting an independent establishment, composed of volunteers specially recruited for that duty, and controlled and commanded by officers specially assigned or commissioned for that particular purpose. Instruction in first aid to the injured has accordingly spread from one end of the State to the other, and year by year the number of men educated to meet any accident which may occur enlarges.

With a body of men of the average intelligence of the members of the National Guard there is no practical difficulty in the way of imparting instruction in signaling, or in making it sufficiently efficient to an extent sufficient to meet all possible requirements that may be demended of them.

The Signal Corps as now constituted is well enough in its way. But its scope is altogether too limited. Not alone are there present but every company in the National Guard should count among its membership trained signalmen. Any man who can learn to read and write can master the elements of the Signal Code, and with but little practice acquire facility in handling the signal flag or torch. A general dissemination of this knowledge, so far as respects the foundation principles of signaling, could be readily effected by making it obligatory upon recruits, as one of the conditions of enlistment, to learn the code, and submit to a certain specified number of drills of instruction under charge of a non-commissioned or commissioned officer. If some such plan as this were put in operation it would not be long before every organization would have its own corps of signalmen, and that, too, without interfering in the least with the regular routine of drills and established instruction.

The Twenty-second Regiment is making an effort to raise sufficient funds to furnish the interior of the new armory when completed, and Col. John T. Camp and the Board of Officers have united in an appeal to the public for substantial assistance, through the medium of a handsomely-printed little pamphlet covering a historical sketch of the organization, and concluding as follows:

"In recruiting the regiment has been badly handicapped by the lack of proper accommodation for the companies, but the county, acting under a law passed in 1885 by the State Legislature, has contracted for a handsome, commodious armory for the use of the regiment, which we are assured will be ready for occupancy by May 1, 1890, and the fact that the regiment is at present to-day larger than ever has been proves that our efforts have not been unavailing.

"But even after the generous action of the county of New-York, much more still be done toward furnishing and fitting up the various parts of the building in order to make it attractive to our best class of young men.

"The various company rooms, the library, the gymnasium, the hospital, council and armory rooms, squad rooms, rifle range, &c., and those, aside from the chairs, lockers, and desks, must be provided at the expense of the regiment. The initial expense will be heavy, and as the members now pay for their uniforms and contribute largely to the running expenses of the command and give their time freely to its service, we feel conscientiously ask for assistance in this matter from the public-spirited citizens of New-York City, who are ever ready to evidence their appreciation of anything which is worthy of support. And so will not pass unheeded the first call of the regiment of citizen soldiers, whose motto is *Defendam*, and whose strength at the present time is 709 officers and enlisted men."

The Twenty-second will again come prominently before the public on the 14th of January ensuing, when the annual reception and ball of the organization is to be held in the Metropolitan Opera House. This is the only social affair which at all competes with the famous demonstration of the Old Guard. In fixing the date on the 14th of January the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second would seem to have lost sight of the fact that the success of their undertaking is likely to be interfered with by the demands made upon the officers of the First and Second Brigades by the convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New-York, then due to be in session in Albany.

Promptness would not seem to be a cardinal virtue of commanding officers and adjutants in the First Brigade. Although the Brooklyn parade took place on the 30th of October, official returns of the same have up to the present been received at brigade headquartars only from the Signal Corps, the Second Battery, and the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments.

Comrade Harry W. Knight, Grand Marshal of the Memorial Arch perado, has written an autograph letter from Brooklyn to Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, which has been transmitted to commanding officers of organizations of the First Brikade by the latter, conveying the "thanks of myself as Grand Marshal and all fellow-citizens and old soldiers in our city for the honor you did us in parading your brigade on the 30th of October at the laying of the cornerstone of the memorial arch. The courteey then ehown me was highly appreciated, and will never be forgotten."

Col. Appleton proposes that both to the tear and to the aye the Seventh Regiment shall continue to make forelpie appeal. Accordingly requisition has been made upon the duly-constituted authorities for a relay of small drums with rattlesnake heads and snares of the most improved pattern and a set of regulation silk guidons. The necessity of more careful attention being paid to dress has also impressed itself upon the new commaadant; and, with the consent of the Board of Officers of the regiment, it has been determined that a radical and effective reform enall be worked in this respect. To accomplish the desired result it is proposed to bring into being a regimental tailor, to whose tender mercies all recruits shall be consigned to be measured, fitted, and clothed. By this means it is believed that it will be possible to secure absolute uniformity in dress, a desideratum not heretofore attainable. There is certainly room for improvement in the Seventh in this respect.

The long lagon in respect to pre-eminence in rifle practice among the companies of the Seventh is at length over. So intense had become the rivalry on the score of marksmen and digure of merit between the Sixth and Ninth Companies that it was no longer seriously contemplated, but arrangements had been made, to send men to the range of the Third Brigade, Albany, and even as far as that of the Fourth Brigade, Buffalo, in order that they might shoot in the closing matches of those organizations for the season. Sergeant George Washington Rand and Capt. James Thorne Harper arrived at an amicable understanding, and the undertaking was abandoned.

Company I stands first in the State in figure of merit, having Company F by about one-sixth of 1 per cent, a remarkably narrow margin. Capt Rand's company has the distinction of counting the greatest number of marksmen of any organization in the National Guard, or 123, with one man only in the first-class who took up his discharge prior to the close of the season. This is the first instance, as far as is known, of a company qualifying 100 per cent of its enrollment as marksmen, with a liberal percentage of the same classed as sharpshooters.

The completed record of the Seventh's shooting at Creedmoor shows a grand total of 1,036 marksmen. These are distributed throughout the command as follows: Field, staff, and non-commissioned staff, 17; Company A, 90; B, 117; C, 97; D, 70; E, 104; F, 123; G, 88; H, 102; I, 119; K, 109.

Following are the annual inspections and musters to be conducted by Inspector General Barber during the current week: Monday, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Edward F. Gaylor; Tuesday, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. John N. Partridge; Wednesday, Twelfth Regiment, Col. Heman Dowd; Thursday, Twenty-second Regiment, Col. John T. Camp; Friday, Seventh Regiment, Col. Daniel Appleton. In each instance the ceremony will be held in the regimental armory at 8 o'clock in the evening. The strife for precedence in respect of numbers lies chiefly between the Seventh and the Twenty-third. The latter is straining every nerve to surpass all previous records, and Col. Partridge and his officers are confident that "Ours" will attain to close upon the maximum, '99 per cent being set as the minimum. Whatever the Twenty-third as in the political field, only the official count will serve to determine the issue.

Col. Cavanagh has entered in earnest upon the work of getting the Sixty-ninth Regiment in form for the 1890 season at the State Camp of Instruction. In furtherance of this purpose he has taken the altogether unusual course of ordering a series of battalion drills, by wing, to be held during the month of December. There is no room in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Cavanagh avers, for incompetent company officers, and he has accordingly entered upon what he proposes shall prova a systematic weeding-out process. The organization cannot fail to benefit by Col. Cavanagh's determination.

It is stated on competent authority that Col. Frederick Phisterer is shortly to come to New-York from Albany for the purpose of straightening out the muster rolls of a certain company in the Sixty-ninth, which have been in inextricable confusion for several years.

Since Col. Cavanagh's command attained the "right of line" of the First Brigade the regimental band, by unanimous resolution of the Board of Officers, has been increased to sixty-five musicians. This enlargement places the organization led by Bandmaster Bayne on the same plane numerically with those of which Cappa and Gilmore are the musical conductors.

The State Arsenal at Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street has latterly taken on the appearance of a new building, outwardly, $500 of the unexpended balances in the hands of the Commissary General of Ordnance having been invested in the built of excellent advantage. A new sidewalk is also to be laid, and when the improvements are completed the arsenal, as regapsots its exterior, will bo commensnrate with its value and importance as a military storehouse.

Work at the State camp ground is being actively pushed by Gen. Verlan. The old mess hall is a thing of the past, the wooden building which has done duty for eight seasons having been leveled to the ground within the past week. In its place a substantial stone and iron structure is to be erected, which will be ready for occupency in the late Spring of 1890. Fort Hill has been inclosed by a fance of high wooden palings and the armament will never be without the troops of the National Guard in sea and lake coast defease.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott, will make its first parade in its new armory on the evening of Monday, Nov. 25, when the command will be inspected and mustered by Inspector General Thomas M. Barber.

A stated session of the First Brigade Examining Board is to be held to-morrow evening, before which will appeer Lieut. Col. Heman Dowd, Colonel-elect of the Twelfth Regiment, and Second Lieut. Benjamin S. Cook, First Lieutenant-elect of Company K, Ninth Regiment.

Outside of the annual inspection and muster, the members of the Twelfth Regiment are interested in the annual games of the command, which are to be held in the regimental armory on the evening of Dec. 11. The events are open to all amateurs, whether members of military organizations or otherwise. The armory is thrown open to intending competitors for practice on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening of each week, and is crowded nightly.

The new battery of steel rifled guns issued to the State of New-York by the United States Government is looked for to arrive at the State Arsenal daily. The disposition of the improved armament has not yet been determined, but it is believed that the new guns will be issued to the Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson. Should this course be decided on, Capt. Wilson will in all probability be called upon to relinquish his Gatling guns and submit to his command being reorganized as a battery of field artillery.

Under date of Nov. 1, General Headquarters at Albany reteases General Orders No. 31, series of 1887, with eume verbal changes and additions, in relation to the establishment of schools of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers, and instruction of the rank and nle in rifle practice.

The former are to be established by command. ing officers of regiments, battalions, batteries, and separate companies, and shall be held at once in each month until May 1, 1890. The subjects of study at these schools shall be the drill regulations, guard duty, the Military Code, and State Regulations. Commanding officers of brigades will also order such schools of instruction for the officers of their brigades as they may deem necessary.

Recruits will not be permitted to drill or parade with their companies until they are thoroughly conversant with the school of the soldier, and commanding officers of companies will see that enlisted men receive the necessary preliminary instruction in rifle practice, and, where possible, that they have gallery practice before they are sent to the ranges.

WOMEN AT HARVARD.

GROWTH OF THE "ANNEX" DURING ITS TEN YEARS OF EXISTENCE.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The tenth annual report of Mr. Arthur Gilman, Secretary of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women by the Professors and Instructors of Harvard College, shows that since the organization of the society in 1879, in which year 25 students entered, there has been a continual growth, until at the beginning of the tenth collegiate year there were 115 students, distributed into 55 classes, and directed by 14 professors, 11 assistant professors, and 16 tntore—41 teachers in all. There are three classes of students. In the first class are those taking the course of four years, which in the college leads to the degree of B. A. A second is composed of women who have been teachers or who intend to teach, who desire special instruction as supplementary to experience or to work done elsewhere, and a third comprises women who seek special studies with no intention of becoming teachers, but simply as helps to general cultivation.

Thirty-two of the students were during the tenth year enrolled in the four undergraduate classes. Nine were Freshmen, seven were Sophomores, eleven belonged to the Junior Class, and five were Seniors. To the members of the Senior Class certificates were awarded at the close of the year, certifying that they had, during the four years, pursued a course of study equivalent in amount and quality to that for which the degree of B. A. is conferred in Harvard College," and had "passed in a satisfactory manner examinations on that course corresponding to the college examinations." At the same time, on the recommendation of the Committee of Classical Instructors of Harvard College, certificates were given to one candidate for final honors in classics, and to two candidates for second-year honors in classics.

The number of schools and colleges in which graduates find opportunities for work is increasing every year. Some have fourn positions in New York, and it is doubtless in some degree owing to that fact that the number of candidates for the Harvard examinations for women in that city has materially increased.

The usual instruction has been obtained during the year without difficulty. The professors of Harvard College still offer their services freely, and the members of the Faculty in the different departments take great interest always in making each course of study full and well balanced. The college library has been used to even a greater extent than usual during the year, and the librarian and his assistants have offered the students many advantages in carrying on their work. The society's own reference library has increased through the influence of the Library Committee and by the generosity of friends, and it now numbers 2,893 volumes, many of which are of great value, an increase of 500 volumes during the year. Books have been given to the library during the year, notably a collection of German and French books, which came in two large boxes from an unknown source.

By the exercise of great economy, the report says, the Executive Committee has managed during the past year to carry on the work of the society without incurring debt, but the economy practiced has sometimes seemed to them not the wisest. They have felt that a more generous investment of money in current expenses would be judicious. This is especially true in regard to the library, which needs frequent additions to make the various courses of instruction as fruitful as they ought to be.

The question is often asked, "How do the women studying in Cambridge live?" This is a matter that grows in importance as the number increases, but up to the present time private families still offer sufficient hospitality. It is possible, however, for any persons to contribute money to be applied to reducing the cost of board for those acceptable students who are unable to pay Cambridge prices for good board and lodging.

CHINESE RAILWAY DELAY.

Shanghai Dispatch to the London Standard.

I have reason to believe that the abandonment, for the time being, of the project of laying down a trunk line of railway from Pekin through the interior was due to the insistence of the French Government upon the fulfillment of Article VII of the last Tien-Tsin treaty. According to this agreement France was to supply both the personnel and materiel of any railways laid down in this country. It was not unnatural that, when matters came to the point, the Chinese should be reluctant to hand over their system of communications to the control of foreigners, whom they have no reason to credit with unvarying friendly motives.

PROF. BICKMORE'S WEEKLY LECTURE AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

About four hundred teachers were present at the American

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

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CARDINALS AT THE ALTAR

THE BALTIMORE CATHEDRAL FILLED WITH PRELATES.

THE GRAND MASS WHICH OPENED THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CATHOLIC CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—With fitting grandeur the most important group of events in the history of the Catholic Church in America began here this morning. It was the commencement of a triple celebration—the hundredth anniversary of the appointment of the first American Catholic Bishop, the inauguration of the first Congress of Catholic laymen held in the United States, and the dedication of the new National University for Catholics.

Fully 10,000 strangers were in Baltimore to witness the promised spectacles—four times as many people, not counting local Catholics, as could possibly be accomodated in the cathedral, where the first scenes were to be witnessed. So great was the pressure for seats that persons known to have traveled across the continent from California expressly to be present were among those disappointed in not securing admission.

Except for the inevitable inconveniences due to overcrowding everything moved like clockwork. Promptly at the appointed hour the priests, seminarians, and theological students were marshaled in Calvert Hall. Curious throngs were already in the neighboring streets occupying themselves taking note of the decorations. The hall in which the priests assembled was elaborately decorated. Above the doors were the Papal colors, yellow and white, and from these stretching upward to the eaves were great streamers of red, white, and blue. When all was ready 600 clergy, walking two and two, emerged, clad in white surplice and black cassocks and berettas. Their fine-looking, strongly-marked faces and unaffected bearing attracted general attention as they marched down the street the few squares to the residence of Cardinal Gibbons, wholly unaccompanied by music. One of the features, indeed, of the whole of the Sunday proceedings was the total absence of any band playing on the streets.

At the doorway of the Cardinal's house and leading up the broad steps, with sabres and polished helmets glittering in the bright morning sunlight, were two double lines of guards. Here, again, the Papal colors and the Stars and Stripes were intermingled. In all directions the streets seemed filled with people, and the open windows of surrounding dwellings had each their quota. Presently, while the white-surpliced priests were opening ranks, a mass of purple-enveloped figures were seen in the Cardinal's doorway. It was the gathering of nearly all the Catholic Bishops and Archbishops of the United States, with representatives from Mexico, Canada, England, and Rome itself.

The prelates came forth from the big portico in pairs, and as each two stepped into the street their costly robes were caught up by diminutive altar-boys in waiting, who walked behind, taking care that the brilliant fabrics were kept stainless for the ceremonies to come. Here and there among the silken purple vestments of the Bishops could be seen the coarse brown or white garb of a bearded abbot. Through the long lines of priests the prelates threaded their way all around the square to the main entrance of the cathedral, the rear of the procession being brought up by the tall, ascetic figure of Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, who immediately preceded a golden-vestured cross bearer, followed by two spare, slight-looking men almost hidden in dazzling scarlet.

The two men in scarlet were the Cardinals of the Roman Church in America—Gibbons of Baltimore and Taschereau of Quebec. Eight acolytes upheld their long vestments, and surrounding them were their monsignors, with the Papal delegates, O'Connell and Satolli of Rome.

Within the cathedral ten minutes later the scene was simply magnificent. The pews throughout the church were crowded to the utmost with laity. In striking contrast with the dark-clothed aggregation thus formed were the aisles, centre and front and sides, packed with the snowy-surpliced priests. Against both laity and priest shone the scarlet-purple ranks of prelates inside the sanctuary. On either side was the nais for the Cardinals. At the high altar stood the mitred celebrant of the mass, Archbishop Williams of Boston, and over all was the great white and gold dome of the cathedral.

A dreamy largo filled the ear, while the eye was delighted with the myriad candles shining out on the alter from among the green leaves and white blossoms of lilies. Now was heard a Gregorian "Asperges" sung by perfectly-attuned male voices, and the mass proper began with the chanting of the "Kyrie." Subdued, reverential feeling was manifest throughout the church, as the ceremonial proceeded in majestic beauty, and the effect was heightened momentarily by the wave-like genuflections in the pews, and as at each pronouncement by the choir of the name of Jesus heretofore were doffed in unison from the great Cardinals and Archbishops in the sanctuary to the students in the furthest vestibule.

At the consecration of the Host, the Cardinals advanced from the sides with the monsignors, and, bowing themselves lowly, knelt at prie-dieux facing the altar. Back of them was a row of nobly-arrayed acolytes bearing lighted bronze torches. The effect at this moment was a noble one. As the sacred host was held high aloft by the celebrant, with the deepest silence all through the cathedral, every head bent low in prayer. The tinkle of a tiny bell at the altar broke the spell. With each movement of the priest for a moment or two the little bell sounded, and each time at the instant was heard outside the church the heavy intonation of the cathedral chimes.

As Cardinal Gibbons retired to his dais, the reporters in the improvised press gallery noticed for the first time, not six feet away from him in the sanctuary among the abbots and other special dignitaries, the black face of Father Tolton of Chicago, the first colored Catholic priest ordained in America.

Probably the most impressive part of the mass, next to the consecration, was the conferring of the Papal blessing. The venerable Archbishop at the altar seemed to feel it a lordly solemn moment when, turning to the congregation, he paused for an instant; then, while the people in the church knelt, he raised his hand and slowly made the sign of the cross.

The mass ended with a special intercession for the Pope chanted by all the clergy.

The first of the addresses then followed. It was delivered by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, whose fine presence and magnetic eloquence, in spite of the long ceremonial preceding, held his hearers for another hour and a half. The patriotic spirit of the Archbishop's address and his tribute to the devotedness of the colored people and Indians seemed to awaken general enthusiasm, but the most telling effect was aroused when he vindicated the rights of Catholic editors, if need be, to freely comment on the failings of the clergy.

Taking as his text Ecclesiasticus, i., 1, 2, 7, and 14, the Archbishop said:

Most Eminent Cardinals, Most Reverend Representative of the Supreme Pontiff, Venerable Brothers of the Episcopate and the Clergy, Beloved Brothers of the Laity: In this fiftieth chapter of the book of Ecclesiasticus we read a eulogy of the High Priest Simon and a magnificent description of the religious ceremonies which he performed in the temple of God surrounded by his priests. The ceremonies of the temple immediately before the Christian church, and the descriptions of this chapter seem like a prophet's vision of a pontifical or papal mass, and you behold enacted here to-day a scene like that glorious one so narrated in the book. Let us, dear fathers and brethren, glance at the Church in this country during the past century and endeavor to understand its action and spirit, and by the past we may judge of the yet more glorious future.

As the student of our national history, in observing the rise of the young Republic itself, naturally fixes his attention on the great leader who presided in himself the spirit and the spirit of that period, and from the study of the character of George Washington learns the genius of the time, so in our ecclesiastical history we behold one man, the first Catholic Bishop of the States at the time of this great centennial celebration of his appointment. Like Simon, the high priest, he fortified the moral temple and enlarged the city of God, and the Bishops that followed him have walked in his light and in the brightness of his rising."

On the 6th of November, 1789, John Carroll was anointed first Bishop of Baltimore and the head of the Catholic Church in the United States. Bishop Carroll by instinct was broad and liberal in his views, thoroughly American in his sentiments. He understood how the mission of the new Government would be like the Church's mission to combine Catholicity with unity. He had personal experience of this combination in his own priests. His first Diocesan Synod was held in 1791, the year after his consecration. It consisted of only twenty-one priests, but they represented seven different nationalities, nearly every country of birth, which may be of comparatively little importance with people of the same race, but seven different and somewhat antagonistic peoples—American, Irish, English, German, French, Belgian, and Holland—yet all acted in their true character of American priests under his leadership. Bishop Carroll was an American patriot as well as a Christian Bishop. The new Bishop thoroughly appreciated how important for the Church's progress was the union of the nation, the State, was the diffusion of education. One of his first projects was to foster the Georgetown College.

Of all the false charges alleged against the Catholic Church the most senseless and unfounded is that she fears science and is the enemy of education. Her opponents, almost in the same breath, charge her with being the foe at once and the monopolist of education. The Pope of Rome is the world's great intellectual progress, whether popular or individual, is the Catholic. He well knows that truth is one, that God cannot contradict in the revelation of Scripture what he exhibits in the revelation of science. Hence a man's fearlessness of such science will be in proportion to the certainty of his conviction of the truths of revelation.

After dwelling on the life of Bishop Carroll and the early Church in America, Archbishop Ryan continued, addressing the laity:

"And on this great historic occasion you must not be mere observers, but we trust your representatives will speak out freely and fearlessly in the Lay Congress which forms so interesting a feature in this centennial celebration. You know how false is the charge of the enemies of the Church that you are priest-ridden. The clergy did not fear the light of day, and if mistakes were made by Catholic editors regarding their acts, it was not all an evil, for it clearly showed the rightful independence of the Catholic journalist. It is now time that an active, educated laity should take and express interest in the great questions of the day affecting the Church and society. I find that the best-educated among them, and notably the lawyers, are unanimous in the great questions of the day and loyal to the Church."

He then paid a glowing tribute to the work done by the laity as publicists and editors during the century, and continuing said:

"By the united action of Bishops, priests, and laymen have results of progress been achieved in the last century the statistics of which are truly astonishing. And what is particularly remarkable is the fact that in the section of the country where opposition to the Church was most deep and violent, the progress was greatest. I allude to the New-England States. Within the last sixty years New-England had but one Bishop, two priests and two public places of worship. She has now 1 Archbishop, 6 Bishops, 943 priests, and 619 churches, with parochial chapels, colleges, schools, and benevolent institutions. Those who do not desire the progress of the Catholic Church should never persecute her. The general statistics of the Church during the century are:

"When Bishop Carroll was consecrated in 1790 the entire population of the United States was a little less than four millions—the Catholic population was estimated at about forty thousand. There is now a Catholic population of 9,000,000, 8,000 priests, 10,500 churches and chapels, 27 seminaries, and 650 colleges and academies, and over 3,000 parish schools. The remarkable statistics quoted become marvelous when we consider the antagonism of the great majority of the people to the Catholic Church. As in pagan times in the history of this country, the Catholic Church's perfect organization was feared as possibly dangerous to the State, and a great and numerous party, afraid to act in open day, entered into a secret society against a handful of their fellow-citizens. Few people realize how much indirect benefit this cowardly opposition was to the Church during the brief, inglorious existence of the party prophetically named at its birth Know-Nothing.

"Those bigoted men to whom the opposition party were driven into the ranks of the Church's defenders. They studied her history and doctrines. Important results in clearing away of much ignorance and prejudice were the results. The civil war, which so retarded the progress of the nation and all religious institutions, including our own, and split up all non-Catholic denominations into Northern and Southern organizations, showed forth, as I have already said, the united power of the Catholic Church. The war also exhibited her marvelous and well-regulated charities. Children of Northern birth and principles nursed the Southern soldiers, and sisters of Southern birth and principles, whose brothers were fighting in the ranks of the Confederate army, were found nursing their Northern foes. Hence, since the war, there is a great change in popular sentiment in relation to the Catholic Church.

"In addition to this, it must be remembered that Catholics and Protestants now associate more frequently and intimately and understand each other better. Intelligent Protestants are gradually being disabused of the old notions that the Catholics exalt the Blessed Virgin to a position equal to that of the Son, that priests can forgive sins according to their pleasure, that images may be adored after the fashion of the pagans, that the Bible should not be read, and other absurd and supposed doctrines and practices of the Church. Because of the enlightenment and because of the high character of American converts in the past, it is possible that some of the ablest defenders of the Church in this coming century will be men who are at present in the ranks of her opponents.

But, fathers and brethren, while we are grateful for the blessings bestowed by Almighty God on the young Church of these States during the past century, while we unite in the glorious Te Deum of gratitude, we must also bear in mind that there are statistics of losses known only to the mind of God, that many have fallen away. To-day we should add to our Te Deums our acts of contrition. I believe that in the last century we could have done more for the colored people of the south and the Indian tribes. I am not unmindful of the zeal, with limited resources for its exercise, of the Southern Bishops, nor the great self-sacrifice of Indian missionaries, who, in the spirit of primitive Christianity, gave their lives for the noble but most unjustly-treated Indian tribes. But as I believe that negro slavery and the unjust treatment of the Indians are the two great blots upon the American civilization, so I feel that in the Church also the most reasonable cause for regret in the past century is the fact that more could have been done for the same dependent classes. Let us now, in the name of God, resolve to make reparation for these short-comings of the past.

A magnificent future is before the Church in this country if we are only true to her, to the country, and to ourselves. She has demonstrated that she can live and move onward without State influence, that the atmosphere of liberty is most congenial to her constitution and most conducive to her progress. Let us be cordially American in our feelings and sentiments, and, above all, let each individual act out in his personal life and character the spirit of his Catholic faith.

On ourselves depends the future of the Church in these States. We have an organization perfectly united. We have dogmas of religion that give motive for restraint of human passion, appealing to the fear, love, and gratitude of the human soul. These dogmas are fixed and certain, and hence so powerful. The Church is alive, with the spirit of God as its very soul. As we enter on this second century of her great mission here, let us renew our spiritual allegiance to her, let us ever glory in being her children, and endeavor to prove ourselves worthy of the name.

A ringing Te Deum by the choir and orchestra brought the memorable service to a close.

The New-York delegates are at the Ebbitt House. There are several hundred representatives from New-York City and State. Among the five thousand people in the audience at the cathedral to-day were Archbishop Corrigan, who is the guest of the Misses Jeakies on St. Paul-street; Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J.; Bishop Conroy of New-York; Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn, Bishop Ludden of Syracuse, Bishop Ryan of Buffalo. Bishop Shanly of Jamestown, Bishop Wadhams of Ogdensburg; Mgrs. Donnelly, Farley, Preston, New-York; the Rev. Father Charles, the Rev. Michael Lavelle, the Rev. Father Farrell, the Rev. Father Starrett, the Rev. B. Frey, the Rev. John Larkin, the Rev. Father Hewitt, superior of the Order of Paulist Fathers; all of New-York; Vicar General Keegan of Brooklyn, the Rev. Father Mulvaney of Syracuse, the Rev. Father Sautter, pastor of St. Joseph's, New-York; Brother James, President of the Lasalle Institute, New-York; the Rev. D. B. Collins, Troy; the Rev. N. O. Mahoney, Lake George; the Rev. S. P. Dingeman, Brooklyn; the Rev. J. M. H. Pyfers, John Nooney, New-York; Vicar General Thomas E. Walsh, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; the Rev. L. W. Duges, Cohoes, N. Y.; the Rev. P. O. Larose, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; the Rev. P. Corrigan, Hoboken, N. J.; the Rev. Father Ryan, Lowville, N. Y.; the Rev. F. H. Richard, Baldwinville, N. Y.; the Rev. Mr. Beacham, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mayor Grant of New-York, the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, Richard Croker, the Tammany chief; Judge Morgen J. O'Brien of the Supreme Court of New-York; Judges Daly and O'Brien of New-York; Eugene Kelly, ex-United States Senator; Francis Kernan of New-York, the Hon. Daniel Dougherty of New-York; Joseph J. O'Donohue and J. W. Spellman of New-York, John Boyle O'Reilly of Boston, Judge Semmes of New-Orleans, Judge Carroll of Little Rock, Ark.; Judge Kelly of St. Paul, Minn.; Gen. Lawler of Wisconsin, the Hon. M. Mercier of Quebec, Premier of the Canadian Government; the Hon. M. J. Power of Nova Scotia, Speaker of Assembly of the Dominion Parliament; the Rev. Father Patrick Cronin of the Buffalo *Catholic News*.

The New-York delegates to the congress which opens to-morrow have arrived. Mayor Grant and Richard Croker attract a great deal of attention at the Rennert.

The first paper on the list to be read in the congress is that of John G. Shea of New-York, on "Catholic Congresses."

ENGLISH MONEY SEEKING NEW FIELDS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 10.—The English capitalists who are putting their money into American enterprises, are said to have an eye now on the iron and steel works. A man representing himself as the agent of, an English syndicate, with unlimited capital, recently called upon President William H. Osborn of the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Company, and asked for the price at which the company would sell out. After some figuring a sum in the neighborhood of half a million dollars was named. The works cover an area of five acres.

The same agent, it is said, here, looked over the property of the Bay View Rolling Mill Company. There is reason to believe that some of the Milwaukee mills will pass into the hands of the syndicate.

A PRIZE FIGHTER KILLED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Patrick Heery, known as "Pat Airey," a well-known local prize fighter, was shot and killed about noon to-day in a barroom corner of Tchoupitolas and Adele streets by Andrew Berrill and Sam McCarthy. There had been a quarrel over money due by Heery to McCarthy. The barroom was open in disregard of the Sunday law, and Berrill and McCarthy entered and one ordered drinks. Heery put them out. Then the pistol shots were fired. Heery was shot in the abdomen and died on the way to the hospital in an ambulance. Berrill and McCarthy were arrested.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet

At Guildhall, London, on Saturday last, was, as usual, the event of the season.

G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry of the famous 1884 vintage was served on the occasion.—*Adv.*

HISCOCK WANTS THEM ALL.

REPUBLICANS OBJECT TO HIS CONTROLLING EVERY FEDERAL OFFICE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—A very lively fight is in progress among the Republicans of the Twenty-first Revenue District over the Collectorship of Internal Revenue, to succeed William A. Beach, the Democratic incumbent of the office, whose four years expires next month. Senator Hiscock, with that insatiable greed for office for which he is notorious, has put a candidate in the field in the person of ex-Postmaster James A. Gilbert, one of his most subservient henchmen. Gilbert, who is a young man, on graduating from Syracuse University, was made clerk to Senator McCarthy's committee in the Senate. Then Hiscock made him Deputy Postmaster, which position he held four years under Postmaster Chase. He succeeded Chase as Postmaster, holding the office three years and two months under President Cleveland.

Congressman Belden, who is disgusted at the manner in which Hiscock is absorbing all the Federal offices, refuses to support Gilbert's candidacy. Another candidate has been put in the field in the person of ex-District Attorney Harrison Hoyt. Mr. Hoyt is a Stalwart Republican, and will make a strong fight for the place.

The most formidable candidate, however, against Mr. Gilbert and Senator Hiscock is Curtiss Miller of Oneida County. Mr. Miller is a brother of Attorney General Miller, and has a petition for the Collectorship which bears the name of every Republican Congressman in the State, with two exceptions. The indignation over Postmaster Northrup's removal has not yet calmed down, and the Republicans of Syracuse, with the exception of those attached to the machine organization, are in no mood to tolerate Hiscock seizing another Federal office.

A JERSEY APPOINTMENT.

WHY SOME REPUBLICANS ARE DISGUSTED WITH HARRISON'S ACTION.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 10.—The Republicans of Middlesex County are a good deal disgusted over the appointment made by President Harrison during the week of a successor to Collector of Customs Kelly at the port of Perth Amboy. There were a number of applicants for the position, which is one of the best in the district, among them being ex-Assemblyman C. B. Herbert, ex-Sheriff C. C. Campbell, Freeholder Ira B. Tice, ex-Assemblyman John F. Ten Broeck, and Milton A. Edgar, the last Republican Collector. The President gave the place to none of them, but went away down into Monmouth County for a man, and the appointment was given to William T. Hopper of that county, who was a deputy in the Custom House some years ago. Hopper is a warm Sewell man and the Senators is credited with his appointment, which is a surprise to everybody and a disappointment to the Middlesex politicians, who think that as the office is in their county one of their number should have been selected to fill it.

An appointment is expected very soon now to the New-Brunswick Postmastership. The leading candidate is Robert Carson, but considerable opposition to him has been developed. John H. Cooger is looming up as a candidate for the place. He ran for County Clerk at the recent election and came within 16 votes of election, though Abbett had 1,400 majority in the county. He now contesting the election on the ground that the ballot boxes in the Sixth Ward, New-Brunswick, were stuffed.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The last week has been a rather dull one at the Chicago playhouses, though business has kept up remarkably well in view of strong counter-attractions of a non-theatrical nature. With the Stoddard lectures drawing enormous houses, a horse show attended nightly by from 6,000 to 8,000 persons, a successful floral show, and the usual number of private social entertainments, it would seem as though few people could be left to patronize theatres; yet there has been no marked falling off in receipts.

"The Brigands" continues to do the best business in town. Comic opera is seldom given so admirably in Chicago or elsewhere, and the finished performances of Mr. Aronson's company have met with deserved appreciation. "The Brigands" remains at McVicker's another week and will be followed by "Shenandoah."

Francis Wilson closed his three weeks' engagement at the Grand Opera House last night. "The Oolah," as a comic opera, has not met with notable favor here, but Mr. Wilson's popularity has carried it through three weeks of prosperous business. "The Oolah" goes to Cleveland.

With the best organization he has ever had here, Col. Foster has been presenting grand opera at the Columbia for a fortnight to good houses. The Boston Ideals have left a very favorable impression, which ought to serve them well when next they visit Chicago. They go to Milwaukee.

Miss Julia Marlowe has furnished the only novelty of the week, appearing for the first time in "Pygmalion and Galatea." In this, as in all that Miss Marlowe has done, during the two seasons she has come to Chicago as a star, she showed herself a careful, painstaking, and promising actress, with a womanly personality that is charming and at times very effective. Various circumstances have conspired to make her fortnight's engagement at the Chicago Opera House less prosperous than previous ones, but in no way disparaging. Miss Marlowe will be seen in New-York Jan. 13, when she opens an engagement of eight weeks at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

"The Pearl of Pekin" has done a fair business at Hooley's. It is not new to Chicago.

At the Haymarket, "Lights and Shadows"; at Jacobs's Clark-street Theatre, "Said Pasha," and at Havelin's, "A Fat Men's Club," have all had fair houses. None of the attractions named was a stranger here except the latter.

The coming week will see changes in the bills at every house in the city, save McVicker's. "Paul Kauvar" is at the Columbia, Sol Smith Russell, in "A Poor Relation," at the Grand Opera House, and "Held by the Enemy" at Hooley's, each for one week. Kate Castleton is at the Haymarket in "A Parlor Boll," "Stanley Elgar, the Tribal Sage's Clark-street Theatre, and Hattie Harvey in "A Little Tramp," advertised as a play written by W. G. Wills for Mrs Langtry, at Havelin's.

Among the attractions announced for next week are Joseph Murphy at Hooley's, "The Show Girl" at the Haymarket, and "The Still Alarm" at the Columbia.

Miss Fanny Davenport will begin a two weeks engagement in "La Tosca" at the Columbia, Nov. 25. Mr. Clare, the scenic artist of the house, is preparing a mounting which, it is promised, will surpass anything "La Tosca" has ever had in splendor and in fidelity to the localities represented.

Victoria Vokes will follow Miss Davenport at the Columbia.

Edgar Selden, a young Irish comedian of the Scanlan type, will shortly make his first Chicago appearance at the People's Theatre in a play from his own pen, called "Will o' the Wisp."

After "The City Directory" at the Chicago Opera House, McCaull's Opera Company will begin a season there in "Clever."

Mr. Hooley announces that Augustin Daly has cancelled Mrs. Potter's London time next season in order to play a short engagement at Hooley's Theatre in this city. He will play here only the two weeks, going directly from Chicago to London.

Manager Milward Adams has issued a prospectus of the forthcoming grand Italian opera season at the Auditorium. The opening is fixed for Dec. 10, the day after the formal dedication of the building. Twenty performances will be given, covering a period of four weeks. The company, under the management of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau, will have Adelina Patti as its chief star. The orchestra of seventy musicians will be under the direction of Arditi and Lapio, and a large chorus and ballet, both thoroughly trained and composed of the best people from the principal European theatres, will complete the company. The operas selected for the season are Rossini's "Semiramide," introduced on the opening night; "Otello," "Lakmé," "William Tell," "La Traviata," "Les Huguenots," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Lohengrin," "Faust," "Il Trovatore," "Semiramide," "Mefistofele," "Aida," "Martha," and "La Sonnambula." Mme. Patti will sing in "Lakmé" for the first time in Chicago, and Verdi's last and noblest work, "Otello," will receive its first presentation before the Chicago public.

"The City Directory," very much improved since it was put on the stage here last Spring, opened a fortnight's engagement at the Chicago Opera House this evening. The advance sale was the largest a farce-comedy has had in this city for years, and when the curtain rose the house was packed from top to bottom. The skit went with a rush, and was appreciatively received. It is likely to still the house at the next two or three weeks. The company is a capital one, including among others Charlie Reed, John Jennings, Alf Hampton, Ignatio Martinetti, and Willis M Cullen.

THE LAST OF COL. GOODLOE

HE JOINS THE CHURCH AND DIES PEACEFULLY.

BOTH PARTICIPANTS IN THE LEXINGTON TRAGEDY DEAD — FUNERAL SERVICES OVER COL. SWOPE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 10.—At 12:55 o'clock this afternoon Col. William Cassius Goodloe, aged forty-eight years, breathed his last. At 2 o'clock this morning his condition was somewhat hopeful, and he ate quite well after arousing from a fairly good sleep. At 5:30 o'clock he began to grow worse, and it was soon apparent to the watching doctors that the wound would prove fatal, and that, too, within a few hours. Major Green Clay Goodloe, Paymaster of the Marine Corps, was telegraphed to come to Col. Goodloe's bedside, but arrived to-night five hours after the death of his brother.

All the other members of his family, including Gen. Cassius M. Clay, his great-uncle, were present when he died. Col. Goodloe's farewell to them was a heartrending and touching scene. He died peacefully and painlessly.

This morning he became a member of Christ Episcopal Church, was baptized, and received the holy communion after a confession of his faith. His last word was "Yes," an answer to a question by his physician. In bidding goodbys to his children, eight of whom were at his bedside, he said, "Be brave." At 4 o'clock his body was removed from the hotel to his suburban home to be prepared for burial. The funeral will be held in this city at 2 P. M. Tuesday.

Hundreds of telegrams of sympathy have been received by the family. The following three are given:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.

Mrs. William Cassius Goodloe:

My heart bleeds for you all. May God spare his life and give you strength to bear this awful calamity. Command my services if I can be of use to you. W. W. DUDLEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.

E. R. Black, Deputy Collector:

Please convey to Col. Goodloe, if he is able to receive it, an expression of my loving sympathy. Also convey to the family tender sympathy of Mrs. Clarkson and all my family. Please keep me posted as to his condition. J. S. CLARKSON.

BEAVER, Penn., Nov. 9.

William Cassius Goodloe:

I know you will be constant and patient, as you are brave and did the physician's work. The hearts and prayers of all our circle are turned to Lexington to-day. M. S. QUAY.

At 5:30 o'clock to-day a dismal train left Danville, whence the remains of Col. Swope had already been removed to the home of Mr. James Swope, about six miles from the town, on a winding road that led through fallow fields and emerald pastures, a typical country thoroughfare. Arriving at their destination the occupants of the carriages alighted, and were at once shown into the room where the services were to take place, an apartment about eighteen feet square, with old-fashioned white paper on the walls, brightened here and there by a dim picture that looked strangely gay in such a scene.

Elder J. S. Shouse of the Broadway Christian Church officiated. He was an earnest friend of the dead man, although the latter had no religious views in accordance with the orthodox Church. The obsequies began with the reading by the minister of fitting passages from the Scriptures. Mr. Shouse selected for his first reading the ninetieth Psalm, verses 1 and 2. He read that well-known passage of Paul's from First Corinthians, xv., 35-57. Afterward three hymns were sung, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Rock of Ages," and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." Elder Shouse then delivered a eulogy on Col. Swope, in which some new points in the awful duel were brought out.

Commencing with the text from Proverbe xvi. 32—"He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city," he first pointed a lesson from the tragedy. He then entered into a discourse concerning the dead man's character. His tremendous influence, his business record, and his political integrity were one by one touched upon and illuminated. The trouble at the Phœnix Hotel on May 5, 1888, was referred to. Mr. Shouse said now, in the name of God, a long talk with Col. Swope on the day after the latter had denounced Goodloe. Swope had told him (Shouse, that affairs had reached a culminating point, where something must be done or he would suffer the imputation of cowardice, to a Kentuckian the most dreadful disgrace that could happen. Swope had thought well before insulting Goodloe. He had himself been subjected to contumely in the Louisville Convention. Before going to the Phœnix on that long-to-be-remembered day, Swope told Mr. Shouse that he had thrown away every weapon; even a small pocket knife had been tossed on a sofa. Swope made the following remarkable statement to Elder Shouse. He said in substance:

"I tell you what I would tell no ordinary man, for they would say I was not speaking truth. I went to the Phœnix that day unarmed, expecting to be killed. I carried no weapon with me. I expected Goodloe to shoot me when he was insulted, and I was totally unprepared for what followed. Do you ask me why, in the face of such danger, I carried no weapon? Because, Sir, (these are his exact words, as they are deeply indented in Elder Shouse's memory,) because, Sir, I could not bear to live if I had made that wife a widow and those children orphans."

Col. Swope had the highest regard for Mrs. Goodloe and her bevy of daughters. Mr. Shouse stated, moreover, that he had it from friends in confidence that Swope was not carrying the pistol with which he killed Goodloe from its case to Goodloe's vitals for that purpose. He was carrying it for a less honorable opponent, as Swope had stated to dear friends, who, he thought, might take advantage of him when he was unarmed. Mr. Shouse did not say so, but Lexington knows that the duel between Preston Kimball, known to his friends as "Pres" Kimball. Kimball and Swope had exchanged very bitter cards through the newspapers, in which Kimball referred to Swope as "the wild ass of the desert," and Swope replied in equally uncomplimentary language.

There was a very affecting scene at the funeral. Mrs. Broadus, a sister of Col. Swope, was overcome with what appeared to be a mixture of intense grief, and sympathy for the dead. She swooned end had to be carried away from the room. The grief of Mr. James Swope was painful. His face bore the lines of suffering that would seem to indicate years instead of hours of grief.

The funeral services lasted about two hours, after which the entire congregation accompanied the remains to Buckner Cemetery, about half a mile from Stanford, the dead politician's former home. Stanford is about ten miles from Danville. The spot of ground which was selected for the burial was on a rising knoll whose sides sloped gently up to the highest point in the cemetery. Col. Swope was buried next to his mother, who died nine years ago. He was interred in a lot selected by himself. At its head and foot are stones with the initials "A. M. S." There was a brief prayer at the grave.

The pall bearers who accompanied the remains to the grave were Judge Milton J. Durham, R. P. Jacob, John W. Yerkes, George W. Welsh, Col. William Welsh, T. P. Hill, J. P. Alcorn, and Peter McRoberts. The first four were from Danville and the last from Stanford.

The *Kentucky Leader* printed the following editorial to-day. It also was the public feeling as well as a whole volume could:

"The sad affair which threw the entire city into a state of excitement Friday is to be deplored more than pen can chronicle. The excitement lasted only for a brief period, and was succeeded by a feeling of sorrow as deep as it is widespread. There seems to be no feeling of resentment in the matter toward either Col. Swope or Col. Goodloe. The general expression is one of sorrow. None has been heard to utter bitter words against either of the combatants. Anger has been overshadowed by the blacker clouds of grief, and if anybody has been disposed to take sides in the matter they have been restrained by the evidence of the situation. The citizens of Lexington appreciate full well the length and breadth and depth of the calamity that has fallen upon them by their home having been selected as the scene for such a terrible encounter. The families of both of the principals in this, the deadliest duel ever fought within the confines of our fair city, have the unbounded sympathy of a whole community. Col. Swope had no wife or children; Col. Goodloe had. It is on them that the main burden of a weight of woe rests. They deserve the greatest sympathy, and it may be a consolation to them to know that a city and a Nation share their sorrow."

TROUBLE AGAIN AT A FUNERAL.

The funeral of Martin Kelly, who died at his home on Johnston-avenue, Jersey City, last Wednesday, took place yesterday, and was one of the largest ever held in the city. There were nearly one hundred carriages in line. Most of them were driven by men who were not members of the Coach Drivers' Union, and a disturbance between them and the union drivers would have occurred but for the presence of Police Captain McKaig of the Fourth Precinct and a squad of officers. The union men tried to find one employed by the Jersey Transportation Company, as none of the undertakers not to ride in those in charge of non-union drivers. Capt. McKaig warned the members of the union not to interfere with the other drivers, and, after considerable wrangling, the funeral was allowed to proceed.

The Cunarder "Etruria" and "Umbria" are palatial models for health. All luxuries obtainable. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lowest rates. Frequent.—*Adv.*

THE RED FLAG PULLED DOWN.

A TAME CELEBRATION AT THE GRAVES OF THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The Anarchist memorial celebration to-day was very tame—in fact, the only noteworthy incident was furnished by Mrs. Lucy Parsons, who, in defiance of the police prohibition of red flags, hung one from the window of her residence on Milwaukee-avenue early in the day. A policeman was sent to her house to notify her to take down the anarchical emblem.

"This is a free country," said Mrs. Parsons. "Why can't I wave the flag of my doctrine?"

"Because my orders are to pull it down," said the patrolman, and without further parley he tore down the flag and took it to the station. Mrs. Parsons fumed for a while, and then left for Wainheim.

The day was dreary and cold, and lack of enthusiasm was the most notable feature of the celebration at Waldheim Cemetery. From a crowd of 5,000 last year, the attendance today had dwindled down to less than 2,000, and of this number not a few were merely curious spectators. The floral decorations at the graves of the executed men were profuse and beautiful. The only inscription among the various offerings which had any of the old-time anarchistic style was that from the Pioneer Society, reading, "Murdered, but still alive."

During the exercise Miss Spies, Mrs. Schwab, and Mrs. Fisher stood by the graves, while Mrs. Parsons, sitting on the damp ground by her husband's grave, with her little boy by her side, buried her face in her handkerchief and abandoned herself to tears. After musical selections by the band and a singing society, C. G. Clemens of Topeka, Kan., stepped upon a table which had been covered with a red cloth, and announced himself to be an American Anarchist. Although he understood his life was in danger in Chicago, he said, he had determined to have his say. He then abused the laws and authorities in a mild way, and urged that the memories of the dead men be kept green by spreading their principles broadcast throughout the land.

Paul Grottkau then spoke in a much milder vein than last year. His address was principally devoted to the "crimes of the aristocracy," in setting forth which he said nothing about the owners of the dam the breaking of which caused the Johnstown disaster. "Only through blood," said he, "can white slavery be annihilated. Don't imagine we are at peace. We are at war with existing conditions. We cannot, we can't have battle every day, but the energy of forces will gather, and the inevitable conflict, in which we hope to be successful, will come."

Jacob Mikanda made a brief speech in Bohemian, and G. Oliver recited a poem. No disturbances occurred throughout the day. Inspector Bonfield and Lieutenant M. S. QUAY, who officiated as marshals, characterized the Anarchists' gatherings was the chief feature.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 10.—The Anarchists of this city to-day celebrated the anniversary of the Chicago executions. Turner Hall was crowded with a mixed audience of Anarchists and their sympathizers. The exercises consisted of speeches and a series of tableaus representing the progress and final triumph of anarchy. The speeches were bitterly denunciatory in tone, but did not advise the immediate use of violent means to obtain the Anarchists' object. The audience was enthusiastic.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Louise Michel addressed a meeting of 300 Anarchists in Belleville to-day in memory of the Chicago Anarchists.

MR. PENTECOST'S VIEWS.

Hugh O. Pentecost held forth in M sonic Temple as usual last evening. "The Crime of the 11th of November" was his topic. "The conviction and hanging of the four so-called Anarchists in Chicago two years ago," he said, "constitute a crime and a blunder. Four men were hanged because they were revolutionists by the descendants of the men who established this Government by shooting down the officers of the Government under which they then lived. Parsons and his comrades believed in doing such things as were done at Bunker Hill and Yorktown. There is one thing I want to tell all Americans. It is that the people are beginning to understand that there is some reason why the workers are poor and the idlers are rich. Your priests and your politicians are really the dangerous men. Get rid of them."

Thirteen persons assembled last evening in the hall at 16 Clinton-place and heard J. F. Busbe talk about what he called the tragedy at Chicago. The point of his remarks was that he sympathized with the Anarchists, but did not approve of all their methods. There was no excitement.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS.

SUGGESTIONS MADE BY COMMISSIONER T. J. MORGAN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—T. J. Morgan, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his report for the year ended June 30, 1889. He says that he has entered upon the discharge of his new duties with a few simple, well-defined, and strongly-cherished convictions:

First—The anemolous position heretofore occupied by the Indians in the nation can not much longer be maintained. The reservation system belongs to a "vanishing state of things" and must soon cease to exist.

Second—The logic of events demands the absorption of the Indians into our national life, not as Indians, but as American citizens.

Third—As soon as a wise conservatism will warrant it, the relations of the Indians to the Government must depend solely upon the full recognition of their individuality. Each Indian must be treated as a man, be allowed a man's rights and privileges, and be held to the performance of a man's obligations. Each Indian is entitled to his proper share of the inherited wealth of the tribe, and to the protection of the courts in his life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness." He is not entitled to be supported in idleness.

Fourth—The Indians must conform to "the white man's ways" peaceably if they will, forcibly if they must. They must adjust themselves to their environment and conform their

mnen liberty under the new Massachusetts law as he had under the old one. Of course the voter has his place of refuge within the inclosure, ont before he gets there and after he leaves it he is susceptible to the same naggings, the same influence as under the old system. The worker is permitted to follow and harass the voter all the way up to the bar rail to the entrance. He is allowed to plead with the voter to mark his ballot to suit either party or factional right, he is allowed to present his fac-simile ballots with the cross opposite the name of the candidate for whom he is working to the voter and direct him to vote in this way or that, and he is given every facility to know, by means of duplicate check lists, just what voters have cast their ballots and which have not.

In a thorough political organization like Tammany, in which the voters do as they are told, a worker would be enabled to know pretty thoroughly what was in the ballot box. Of course the secrecy of the ballot is secured—there can be no doubt of that—but the interesting question arises just how far a bribe may be used with an individual and in what way it may be used as to enable a worker to know how his purchased voter hae marked his ballot. A very astute French politician once said that bargain and sale at elections may be relied upon in the inverse ratio to the intelligence of the salesman; whether the statement that when a man is alone with his pencil and his God there's no knowing what he will do will be borne out in the official inspection of the ballots cast last Tuesday in Massachusetts remains to be seen.

There were many schemes used to "beat" the reform system in Boston so far as it was carried out at the polls, but it may be said to the credit of the shrewd minds which perfected the law in its present shape that these almost all failed. Boston, owing to a State law which was passed in 1858, disfranchising persons who cannot read and write, has a remarkably small number of persons who vote under these circumstances. In New-York, of course, there is a great proportion of the voting population which is absolutely illiterate. But the politicians in Boston did not propose to lose this vote of men who secured citizenship previous to 1858, so they devised a stencil of tin in some instances, of pasteboard in others, which was of a size exactly to fit over the face of the official ballot. The stencil was unpunctured except at the locations corresponding to those of the marking spaces on the official ballot, so that all the voter had to do was to fit the stencil over the ballot and mark a cross in the punctured spaces. Thus was the illiterate vote of Massachusetts polled last Tuesday. The so-called fac-simile ballots of the workers were also used against the spirit of the law, for they clearly contained instructions to the voter how to mark his ballot, but they were not interfered with because the law does not in so many words prohibit the voter from taking anything he desires to take into the inclosure, so long as he votes the official ballot.

There was this important fact demonstrated in Boston, which meets the criticism of New-York politicians, that what could be done in precincts of 250 voters in the former, could be done in districts of 500 voters in the latter. The only element of delay in the system would be the absence of a sufficient number of shelves in the polling places. In Boston, the average number was ten. Were this number doubled there would be no possibility of delay in the larger precincts of New-York City.

GOV. HILL'S OBJECTIONS.

THAT THEY ARE GROUNDLESS IS PROVED BY ACTUAL TEST.

In addition to observing closely and reporting upon the general operation of the ballot act, particular attention was paid to the following points, which embody the chief objections urged by Gov. Hill in his message vetoing the Saxton bill of 1889:

I. Whether furnishing ballots at the public expense was in any case the cause of delays or of annoyance or confusion to the voter—that is, of delays, annoyance, or confusion which would have been obviated if the voter had enjoyed the option of bringing with him to the polls ballots printed by the party committees and printed in advance.

II. Whether there were delays in any precincts, particularly in country towns, owing to the failure of the City or Town Clerks to deliver the packages of ballots at the polling places a sufficient length of time before the opening of the polls.

III. Whether attempts were made in any precinct to defeat the secrecy of the ballot through the collusion of election officers with voters so as to enable a vote buyer to know that the voter had voted as he was bribed to vote, and whether, in the opinion of intelligent observers of the operation of the act, such collusion would be possible.

IV. Whether the requirement that certificates of nomination be filed not later than Oct. 22, and that no withdrawals of candidates should take place later than Oct. 26, worked injustice to any party or faction by depriving it of the right of nomination or leaving it no alternative but to vote for a candidate who had died or withdrawn subsequent to the date last mentioned.

V. Whether the privilege accorded to electors representing a party that polled not less than three per cent. of the previous year's vote or to groups of not less than fifty electors in districts was abused by any party or faction with too purpose of cumbering the ballot with frivolous or misleading designations intended to confuse the voters of any other party.

VI. Whether any confusion arose in any city, town, or district through the nomination of "regular" and "holting" candidates, and whether the decisions of the board created to de cide which were the regular candidates led to any disputes or disturbances.

VII Whether any good reason was shown why parties or factions other than the Republicans and Democrats should have been represented by election officers in the polling inclosure.

VIII. Whether there was greater delay in counting the ballots and announcing the results under this law than under the old system.

In Massachusetts there was special interest in watching the progress of details in the development of this experiment which was founded upon the attempts which the State of New-York has made during two sessions of its Legislature to secure a similar change in its election laws. The objections of Gov. David B. Hill of New-York to the Saxton bill were believed among politicians to be well-nigh fatal to the Massachusetts bill. But the Ballot Reform League of Boston thought otherwise, and by its influence in the General Court, and because of the moral influence it exerted on all sides, as well as by enlisting in its favor some of the leaders of partisan politics in the Commonwealth, the bill beenme a law. The peopis were then educated by public discussion and by thrusting the ballot under their noses at every possible opportunity. The result has been the result which has made election in Massachusetts an assurance of the purity of the ballot.

The first in the list of nearly a dozen of "reasons" which Gov. Hill made in his exause for not signing the Saxton bill was that the furnishing of ballots at the polls would cause delay, annoyance, and confusion to the voter, which the voter would not have been subjected to had he been allowed to bring with him to the polls ballots printed by the party committees. There was in this objection no fact nor objection was in any sense well founded at Tuesday's election. On the contrary, long before the time chosen for the opening of the polls, all the paraphernalia of the new system was ready. The voters did not have to stand in line as they approached the ballot boxes, as subjected to all sorts of solicitation (except in a few instances) on the part of the heelers and hoodlums which made up the rank and file of the old election system. The voters had no chance of being threatened or bribed into voting against their opinions. Once they presented themselves at the polling place, they were, if entitled to cast a ballot, presented with one, and placed it in the ballot box without chance of hindrance either in time or honesty of choice.

The authorization and provision for one person at a time at the polls effectually prevented ballot box stuffing. Such instance was, in the several thousand voters who were watched for any manifestations of it, entirely imperceptible; on the contrary, the mere fact of being able to have something to say about the election; the fact that the ballots were all cut and dried, the lack of the necessity, previously imperative, of inspecting each ballot in order to ascertain whether or not one had been swindled by the man from whom the ballot had been received, obviated one of the chief elements of delay, and, indeed, one man who came to the polling place merely to vote was detained at any time more than ten minutes.

THERE WERE NO DELAYS AND NO FRAUDS.

In the most thickly-populated ward in the city, the one, too, in which there is the greatest proportion of illiterate persons, the average time it required for a man to verify his right to vote in the precinct, receive his ballot, mark it, repeat his name and residence, deposit his vote, and wait for the box to register its number, and make his exit from the inclosure was three minutes. In many instances this was done in one minute and thirty seconds. It is easily demonstrated at any election, political or not, if this is not quicker than standing in a line, being subjected to all sorts of delaying interests and frauds, and then being called and ticketed at the ballot box because a careless inspector happens to overlook one's name.

It was also objected by Gov. Hill that there would be unavoidable delays in city precincts and country towns by the failure of the town or city clerks to deliver the ballots at the polling places sufficiently long before the opening of the polls. So far as a careful inquiry in all the precincts could elicit, no knowledge was obtained of any delay caused by such a reason. The ballots were received even before the required legal period. The authority of the warden of each polling precinct, when backed by the act holding him responsible for the prompt opening of the polls and the arrangements of his precinct, seemed to prevent any delay, so far as the ballots were concerned. The only delays which occurred were due to mechanical reasons solely; and for the benefit of the election of 1889, which were again used this year, not registering perfectly at first. But even this difficulty, which had absolutely nothing whatever to do with the operations of the reform law, did not continue for more than ten minutes at the longest, and during that time the balloting proceeded with the ease of an old-style box.

Of course, one of the most important of the objections made by Gov. Hill to the principles of the new system was that in which he declared it inevitable that successful attempts would be made to defeat the secrecy of the ballot through the collusion of the election officers with voters, so as to enable a vote buyer to know that the voter had voted as he had been directed to do. The objection the facts which were furnished by the practical demonstration of the system would give a negative answer. A public polling place which is attended by the representatives of both parties, in which every action of the voter may be watched with extreme exactness, and in which he secures no privacy save that which is afforded by the shelves and partitions into which only his head and shoulders can be thrust, a ballot box which is guarded by men of opposing interests, and the whole under the supervision of a number of citizens who are not all of them partisans, would surely demonstrate the futility of this objection. It is true that a voter may present a marked ballot which is not folded to the clerk at the ballot box, but this is clearly a violation of the law, and a policeman, even without further evidence, may mann the arrest of not alone the voter, but the clerk. But with these restrictions by punishment it is not likely, and it surely was not found to be Tuesday, in any sense a popular way of violating the law. There were encountered instances of where the voter was illiterate and was compelled to seek the assistance of the election inspectors. When this was done the Republican and Democratic inspectors jointly instructed the voter where to put his mark when his wishes regarding personal or party support were given.

Under the system in Massachusetts the ballots, as already stated, are simply piled loosely upon the table of the ballot clerk. An expert thief could without much difficulty secure a handful and so would be made possible what is known in Australia as the "Tasmanian dodge." Under the Saxton bill this possibility would be done away with by the use of the pad system. According to the assurances of the party workers of the closest precincts in the city, the "beating" of the system by means of collusion with the election officers would be impossible. One of them explained this promising situation thus: "If any feller's bought the deal's got to be made the night before."

WITHDRAWALS AND INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

The last election has not been marked by any mortality among the candidates, notwithstanding the use of the Australian system of voting, and despite the fact that certificates of nomination could not be filed later than Oct. 22, and no withdrawals could take place later than Oct. 26. and, therefore, no imitation was done to any party by depriving it of the right of nomination, or leaving it no alternative save to vote for a candidate who had died or withdrawn within the period intervening with election. Of course such a death might take place, it is conceded, but it is a phenomenon which has not been yet demonstrated, though it may be referred to distinguished scientists later on, that nomination by the old system assured health and life to a candidate until after his friends, his supporters, had voted for him, and that at the close of the polls the charm had expired. But even in a case of this kind the new system prevents what New-Yorkers know as "pastere" and Bostonians as "stickers," and the substituted candidate would not suffer very much.

There was no complaint that the privilege which is given to electors under the present law of enabling any fifty of them to place a candidate in nomination was used for the purpose of incumbering the official ballot with misleading nominations, and so split up what otherwise would be straight party votes. On the contrary, the ballot showed an extraordinary absence of this element of confusion, and as nominations have to be completed and filed with the proper officials in ample time for a revision of their right to nomination, there did not seem to experts to be any reason why this objection could have any force under this system. An apparently well-considered means to avoid any complication of this sort, the privilege of making nominations by fifty electors basis, is supplemented and limited by the section which compels the filing of the certificates of nomination.

It was found that the same sequence of facts which answered the preceding criticism of Massachusetts law was also applicable to the one made that there would be confusion resulting from the nomination of "regular" or bolting candidates, and that the decisions of the board created to decide which were the regular candidates would lead to disputes which might have a serious influence upon the results of the election. In no case did any of the few disputes tried before the official board enter into the proceedings of election day. Where there were "independent" or "bolting" candidates, their political affiliations or independence was clearly marked as such on the ballot, and in several instances these independents had fac-simile ballots printed which clearly indicated how they wished their political followers to vote. The results of Tuesday showed, however, that the independent candidates did not count on a share of a ballot as they will no doubt succeed in doing when the electors become more thoroughly familiar with the system.

There was demonstrated at none of the polling places any reason why the election officers should not be composed entirely of the representatives of the great parties. The entire absence of disturbance at the polling places would indicate that a surprising amount of harmony prevailed, and that, though the present law may be amended so that the parties having cast a certain proportion of the whole vote may be represented, there does not appear to be any immediate necessity for it in Massachusetts.

COUNTING THE BALLOTS.

So far as the delay in counting the ballots and announcing the results is concerned, there was found to be the inevitable hindrances to quick work which follow the trial of any new thing, and which are unavoidable in so complicated a system as the gathering of ballots. But when these exsnses are accepted the promptness with which the ballots were counted in the City Hall under the new system was astonishing. In former years the returns from the nearest election precinct to the City Hall were received twelve minutes after the polls closed. Those returns, however, represented only the count for the head of the ticket. Tuesday night the first returns for the State ticket were received seventeen minutes after the closing of the polls. The proportion in time was kept up almost to the last returns. The sonnting and the announcements by the officials in the City Hall were not slow, very slow. As a rule, the announcement of the vote of Boston on the head of a ticket could be made in former elections a little after 5 o'clock. Tuesday night it was nearly 9 o'clock when the city's Gubernatorial vote was officially declared.

But the difference must be considered in connection with the operation of a new system, and the fact that the old one had been narrowed down in point of time to the most mathematical nicety of seconds. Even opponents of the system admit that with the experience gained Tuesday, next year's returns will be made at least 30 per cent. quicker and more accurately. The returns from the places outside of Boston came in very slow. As a rule, the newspapers have published complete returns from all over the State on the morning following election, but in the case the tabulated returns were conspicuously lacking in the desired information. Inexperience in working the election machinery is probably quite as much the reason for the delay as anything which is inherent in the system itself. It will be impossible to form a conclusive opinion as to whether the system itself furnishes the delay until it shall have had another trial.

THE SAVING TO CANDIDATES.

It is said that the expense to the State in furnishing ballots approximates $20,000. This is conceded to be a sum very much below what has been paid by committees and individuals in the past. Under the new system the waste is very small. Enough ballots were printed and distributed to supply every demand. That was all. Under the old method thousands of ballots were in the hands of distributors at every polling place for which there was no demand. A candidate who received 2 votes had as many ballots printed for distribution as one who received 2,000. The saving to the candidate under the new method is a very important item.

But the expense saved in printing ballots is a very inconsiderable item compared with the saving which results from the discontinuance of the services of the ballot distributor. For a candidate to conduct a vigorous campaign it has been necessary to secure the services of a small army of retainers, all of whom required a good fee for their labor. This made it difficult for a poor man to contend successfully against a rich one. The Australian system inures to each candidate, regardless of the size of his purse, fair and square treatment. Like the civil service law, it has no favorites, and all who appear to it to receive equitable consideration. As a result of the furnishing of the ballots by the State, the Prohibitionists have reason to think better of the plan than either of the old parties, for in the election last Tuesday each member of the third party, for perhaps the first time in its history, had a ballot containing his favorite candidates placed in his hands.

The fear expressed before the election, that a great many ballots would be thrown out in the counting, owing to improper marking, seems to have been exaggerated. A number of such instances as have been reported, but the aggregate is very small. Many of the stories told of the mistakes of candidates seem to have been made up, as no confirmation could be secured in many cases on inquiry. In a vote in Boston of more than 50,000, not more than a few hundred ballots were thrown out. The law worked no particular disadvantage in this respect.

Two important considerations growing out of the election have occasioned a good deal of speculation. First, as to whether the law was in any way responsible for the light vote, and, if so, for what reason; and, second, to what extent it encouraged and increased independent voting. The influence of the law in both cases is something conjectured, though there is little doubt that in both instances a general answer to the affirmative might be given. There were undoubtedly some voters who did not vote for the reason that they had got the idea that the new system possessed perplexities which would embarrass them. But the number could not have been great, for inquiry of many different people in various localities failed to reveal the existence of many such voters.

Very few were able to point to persons of their acquaintance who were deterred from voting by the new method. The indications are that the light vote was attributable mainly to popular indifference. It was much charged by the newspapers during the canvass that the interest in the election was confined largely to the politicians, and this estimate was probably just. Had the interest in the campaign been as great as in many former years, there is every reason to believe that the vote would have been quite up to the old figures.

AN INCREASE IN INDEPENDENT VOTING.

There is not much doubt that the increase in independent voting has been considerable. But it is more than ordinarily difficult to gauge the increase, owing to the temptations which were presented for scratching the Republican candidates. There can be no doubt that Sheriff Endicott would have been reelected in Norfolk County had there been no Australian ballot law. The same statement is probably true with reference to the defeat of Sheriff Sprague in Worcester County, and the election of the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Courts in Plymouth County. In all these cases the Republican politicians entraged the feelings of the voters, and it required no secret ballot to arrive at the results obtained.

In not one of the local contests in Boston was there any general interest manifested by independents or class. Both parties had agreed upon the candidates for District Attorney and Sheriff, and nothing remained outside of the State ticket but the election of candidates for the Senate and House. On neither side was there a candidate for either office in whom the people of the whole city took the slightest interest. The contests were purely local, confined within ward or district boundaries. The general results are about the same as in other years. Where two candidates divided a party's strength, the candidate of the opposition slipped in. In the Charlestown district, a Democratic locality, which is entitled to six representatives in the Legislature, only one Democrat was elected. The result was accomplished by a division of party strength rather than by any aid secured by the new Ballot act. But, as a rule, Republicans were elected in Republican districts and Democrats in Democratic districts, as in the good old days of the past. Both seems to be conceded on all sides that the days of the bosses are numbered. In any event, voters will never be driven to the polls as in Boston, as they have been in the past, and made to vote to suit the whim of the leader whose influence they depend upon for getting them into the Park, Sewer, or Street Departments.

THE FORM OF BALLOT USED IN BOSTON.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

OFFICIAL BALLOT FOR PRECINCT 3, WARD 13, BOSTON, NOV. 5, 1889.
HENRY B. PEIRCE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

To vote for a person mark a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name.

GOVERNOR.....Vote for ONE
J. BLACKMER—of Springfield....Prohibition
J.Q. A. BRACKETT—of Arlington.Republican
WM. E. RUSSELL—of Cambridge.Democratic

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.....Vote for ONE
J. W. CORCORAN—of Clinton.....Democratic
WM. H. HAILE—of Springfield....Republican
B. F. STURTEVANT—of Boston..Prohibition

SECRETARY.....Vote for ONE
G. D. ORITTENDEN—of Buckland.....Prob.
W. N. OSGOOD—of Boston.....Democratic
H. B. PEIRCE—of Abington.....Republican

TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL. Vote for ONE
G. A. MARDEN—of Lowell.....Republican
EDWIN N. MUNN—of Holyoke..Democratic
F. L. WINO—of Ashburnham.....Prohibition

AUDITOR.....Vote for ONE
W. H. GLEASON—of Boston.....Prohibition
C. R. LADD—of Springfield.....Republican
W. D. T. TREFRY—of Marblehead.Democratic

ATTORNEY GENERAL.....Vote for ONE
ALLEN COFFIN—of Nantucket...Prohibition
E. B. MAYNARD—of Springfield...Democratic
A. J. WATERMAN—of Pittsfield.Republican

COUNCILOR—Fourth District.....Vote for ONE
C. W. BALDWIN—of Boston.....Prohibition
EDWARD J. FLYNN—of Boston.Democratic
FRED. B. TAYLOR—of Boston....Republican

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Suffolk District.. Vote for ONE
JOHN W. LOW—of Boston.....Prohibition
O. STEVENS—of Boston..Republican. Dem.

SHERIFF.....Vote for ONE
J. B. O'BRIEN—of Boston..Dem. Proh. Rep.

COMMISSIONERS OF INSOLVENCY.. Vote for THREE
HENRY AUSTIN—of Boston.....Democratic
ALFRED L. BAURY—of Boston..Republican
CHAS. W. JANES—of Boston....Republican
FRANK P. MAGEE—of Boston..Democratic
N. G. ROBINSON—of Boston....Democratic
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P. F. SHEVLIN—of Boston. People's Democrat
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REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Thirteenth Suffolk District.....Vote for TWO
O. W. CALDWELL—of Boston....Republican
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J. J. McNAMARA—of Boston....Democratic
M. J. MOORE—of Boston.....Ind. Dem.
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T. F. SULLIVAN of Boston.....Ind. Dem.

THE PROPER WAY TO VOTE.

THAT IS THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE OF LOWELL.

LOWELL, Nov. 10.—The universal comment in Lowell and vicinity regarding the new ballot law is one of great satisfaction. "This is the proper way to vote," said a Democratic Alderman on election day. "This is civilized," "This is in keeping with the ideal privilege of American citizenship," "It's good to be delivered from the annoyance of wardroom workers," "People will now vote as they think," were expressions heard in Lowell among the numberless commendations of the new system. It is very without defects, but is so eminently satisfactory that the principle may be considered as firmly established in the public mind hereabont.

The city officials hagan early in the Summer to prepare to carry out the terms of the law in good faith. The proper arrangement of the fixtures forced upon Lowell the provision of voting facilities in the form of precinct booths, which had been anticipated under the old law. They came a little sooner than was expected, but all voters approve the expenditure of the money necessary. The Public Buildings Department purchased five booths about 40 by 30 feet in dimensions, some of them to stand permanently, others being constructed in sections and put together with hooks. They may be removed easily and stored when not needed. The compartments were made wide a shelf and back wall, the height of partitions being hinged to the latter, after the form approved by the ballot league. It will subsequently be shown that this manner of construction afforded opportunity for one manner of evasion of the law. Desks for the ballot clerks, boards for check lists, tables for counting, &c., of neat design and good workmanship, were provided, and everything at the polls was in thorough order.

The mere fact of cleanliness and freedom from annoyance attracted to the polls many men who heretofore have waived their right of suffrage in behalf of personal comfort. The success of the experiment also was in no less degree due to the very intelligent and faithful performance of the duty devolving upon the City Clerk. That nothing was left to chance was a case of this kind the new system prevents what New-Yorkers know as "pastere" and Bostonians as "stickers," and the substituted candidate would not suffer very much.

There was no complaint that the privilege which is given to electors under the present law of enabling any fifty of them to place a candidate in nomination was used for the purpose of incumbering the official ballot with misleading nominations, and so split up what otherwise would be straight party votes. On the contrary, the ballot showed an extraordinary absence of this element of confusion, and as nominations have to be completed and filed with the proper officials in ample time for a revision of their right to nomination, there did not seem to experts to be any reason why this objection could have any force under this system. An apparently well-considered means to avoid any complication of this sort, the privilege of making nominations by fifty electors basis, is supplemented and limited by the section which compels the filing of the certificates of nomination.

It was found that the same sequence of facts which answered the preceding criticism of Massachusetts law was also applicable to the one made that there would be confusion resulting from the nomination of "regular" or bolting candidates, and that the decisions of the board created to decide which were the regular candidates would lead to disputes which might have a serious influence upon the results of the election. In no case did any of the few disputes tried before the official board enter into the proceedings of election day. Where there were "independent" or "bolting" candidates, their political affiliations or independence was clearly marked as such on the ballot, and in several instances these independents had fac-simile ballots printed which clearly indicated how they wished their political followers to vote. The results of Tuesday showed, however, that the independent candidates did not count on a share of a ballot as they will no doubt succeed in doing when the electors become more thoroughly familiar with the system.

There was demonstrated at none of the polling places any reason why the election officers should not be composed entirely of the representatives of the great parties. The entire absence of disturbance at the polling places would indicate that a surprising amount of harmony prevailed, and that, though the present law may be amended so that the parties having cast a certain proportion of the whole vote may be represented, there does not appear to be any immediate necessity for it in Massachusetts.

COUNTING THE BALLOTS.

So far as the delay in counting the ballots and announcing the results is concerned, there was found to be the inevitable hindrances to quick work which follow the trial of any new thing, and which are unavoidable in so complicated a system as the gathering of ballots. But when these exsnses are accepted the promptness with which the ballots were counted in the City Hall under the new system was astonishing. In former years the returns from the nearest election precinct to the City Hall were received twelve minutes after the polls closed. Those returns, however, represented only the count for the head of the ticket. Tuesday night the first returns for the State ticket were received seventeen minutes after the closing of the polls. The proportion in time was kept up almost to the last returns. The sonnting and the announcements by the officials in the City Hall were not slow, very slow. As a rule, the announcement of the vote of Boston on the head of a ticket could be made in former elections a little after 5 o'clock. Tuesday night it was nearly 9 o'clock when the city's Gubernatorial vote was officially declared.

But the difference must be considered in connection with the operation of a new system, and the fact that the old one had been narrowed down in point of time to the most mathematical nicety of seconds. Even opponents of the system admit that with the experience gained Tuesday, next year's returns will be made at least 30 per cent. quicker and more accurately. The returns from the places outside of Boston came in very slow. As a rule, the newspapers have published complete returns from all over the State on the morning following election, but in the case the tabulated returns were conspicuously lacking in the desired information. Inexperience in working the election machinery is probably quite as much the reason for the delay as anything which is inherent in the system itself. It will be impossible to form a conclusive opinion as to whether the system itself furnishes the delay until it shall have had another trial.

THE SAVING TO CANDIDATES.

It is said that the expense to the State in furnishing ballots approximates $20,000. This is conceded to be a sum very much below what has been paid by committees and individuals in the past. Under the new system the waste is very small. Enough ballots were printed and distributed to supply every demand. That was all. Under the old method thousands of ballots were in the hands of distributors at every polling place for which there was no demand. A candidate who received 2 votes had as many ballots printed for distribution as one who received 2,000. The saving to the candidate under the new method is a very important item.

But the expense saved in printing ballots is a very inconsiderable item compared with the saving which results from the discontinuance of the services of the ballot distributor. For a candidate to conduct a vigorous campaign it has been necessary to secure the services of a small army of retainers, all of whom required a good fee for their labor. This made it difficult for a poor man to contend successfully against a rich one. The Australian system inures to each candidate, regardless of the size of his purse, fair and square treatment. Like the civil service law, it has no favorites, and all who appear to it to receive equitable consideration. As a result of the furnishing of the ballots by the State, the Prohibitionists have reason to think better of the plan than either of the old parties, for in the election last Tuesday each member of the third party, for perhaps the first time in its history, had a ballot containing his favorite candidates placed in his hands.

The fear expressed before the election, that a great many ballots would be thrown out in the counting, owing to improper marking, seems to have been exaggerated. A number of such instances as have been reported, but the aggregate is very small. Many of the stories told of the mistakes of candidates seem to have been made up, as no confirmation could be secured in many cases on inquiry. In a vote in Boston of more than 50,000, not more than a few hundred ballots were thrown out. The law worked no particular disadvantage in this respect.

Two important considerations growing out of the election have occasioned a good deal of speculation. First, as to whether the law was in any way responsible for the light vote, and, if so, for what reason; and, second, to what extent it encouraged and increased independent voting. The influence of the law in both cases is something conjectured, though there is little doubt that in both instances a general answer to the affirmative might be given. There were undoubtedly some voters who did not vote for the reason that they had got the idea that the new system possessed perplexities which would embarrass them. But the number could not have been great, for inquiry of many different people in various localities failed to reveal the existence of many such voters.

Very few were able to point to persons of their acquaintance who were deterred from voting by the new method. The indications are that the light vote was attributable mainly to popular indifference. It was much charged by the newspapers during the canvass that the interest in the election was confined largely to the politicians, and this estimate was probably just. Had the interest in the campaign been as great as in many former years, there is every reason to believe that the vote would have been quite up to the old figures.

AN INCREASE IN INDEPENDENT VOTING.

There is not much doubt that the increase in independent voting has been considerable. But it is more than ordinarily difficult to gauge the increase, owing to the temptations which were presented for scratching the Republican candidates. There can be no doubt that Sheriff Endicott would have been reelected in Norfolk County had there been no Australian ballot law. The same statement is probably true with reference to the defeat of Sheriff Sprague in Worcester County, and the election of the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Courts in Plymouth County. In all these cases the Republican politicians entraged the feelings of the voters, and it required no secret ballot to arrive at the results obtained.

In not one of the local contests in Boston was there any general interest manifested by independents or class. Both parties had agreed upon the candidates for District Attorney and Sheriff, and nothing remained outside of the State ticket but the election of candidates for the Senate and House. On neither side was there a candidate for either office in whom the people of the whole city took the slightest interest. The contests were purely local, confined within ward or district boundaries. The general results are about the same as in other years. Where two candidates divided a party's strength, the candidate of the opposition slipped in. In the Charlestown district, a Democratic locality, which is entitled to six representatives in the Legislature, only one Democrat was elected. The result was accomplished by a division of party strength rather than by any aid secured by the new Ballot act. But, as a rule, Republicans were elected in Republican districts and Democrats in Democratic districts, as in the good old days of the past. Both seems to be conceded on all sides that the days of the bosses are numbered. In any event, voters will never be driven to the polls as in Boston, as they have been in the past, and made to vote to suit the whim of the leader whose influence they depend upon for getting them into the Park, Sewer, or Street Departments.

THE FORM OF BALLOT USED IN BOSTON.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

OFFICIAL BALLOT FOR PRECINCT 3, WARD 13, BOSTON, NOV. 5, 1889.
HENRY B. PEIRCE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

To vote for a person mark a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name.

GOVERNOR.....Vote for ONE
J. BLACKMER—of Springfield....Prohibition
J.Q. A. BRACKETT—of Arlington.Republican
WM. E. RUSSELL—of Cambridge.Democratic

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.....Vote for ONE
J. W. CORCORAN—of Clinton.....Democratic
WM. H. HAILE—of Springfield....Republican
B. F. STURTEVANT—of Boston..Prohibition

SECRETARY.....Vote for ONE
G. D. ORITTENDEN—of Buckland.....Prob.
W. N. OSGOOD—of Boston.....Democratic
H. B. PEIRCE—of Abington.....Republican

TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL. Vote for ONE
G. A. MARDEN—of Lowell.....Republican
EDWIN N. MUNN—of Holyoke..Democratic
F. L. WINO—of Ashburnham.....Prohibition

AUDITOR.....Vote for ONE
W. H. GLEASON—of Boston.....Prohibition
C. R. LADD—of Springfield.....Republican
W. D. T. TREFRY—of Marblehead.Democratic

ATTORNEY GENERAL.....Vote for ONE
ALLEN COFFIN—of Nantucket...Prohibition
E. B. MAYNARD—of Springfield...Democratic
A. J. WATERMAN—of Pittsfield.Republican

COUNCILOR—Fourth District.....Vote for ONE
C. W. BALDWIN—of Boston.....Prohibition
EDWARD J. FLYNN—of Boston.Democratic
FRED. B. TAYLOR—of Boston....Republican

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Suffolk District.. Vote for ONE
JOHN W. LOW—of Boston.....Prohibition
O. STEVENS—of Boston..Republican. Dem.

SHERIFF.....Vote for ONE
J. B. O'BRIEN—of Boston..Dem. Proh. Rep.

COMMISSIONERS OF INSOLVENCY.. Vote for THREE
HENRY AUSTIN—of Boston.....Democratic
ALFRED L. BAURY—of Boston..Republican
CHAS. W. JANES—of Boston....Republican
FRANK P. MAGEE—of Boston..Democratic
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NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE. A Popular History of Continental Europe from the Peace of 1815 to the Second French Empire. By Harold Murdock, with an Introduction by John Fiske. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

History-making calls for two different methods of treatment, dependent on the nearness of distance of events from the writer. As Mr. Murdock recalls the events of the last thirty-odd years, all of which are of his own time, it would have been impossible for him to write of much else than what Mr. Green described as of a "drum and trumpet" character. A hundred years from now will come descriptions of the manners and customs of the people who lived in Europe during the middle and last half of the nineteenth century. The work, then, under notice is a spirited epitome "of the events which have transformed the Europe of 1850 into the Europe of to-day." It is a volume which may afford "a clue to future events as foreshadowed by present complications." One thing strikes the reader, and that is that force of arms has done everything during the period of reconstruction, and diplomacy has served not to heal wounds, but rather to irritate them.

The cleverness of Bismarck and Cavour is made prominent. The first urged on overconfident enemies to impalement on Prussian swords, and Cavour, having the slightest cause of a quarrel with Russia, "entangled the French Emperor in a military alliance," putting Italy into prominence, and so, demanding consideration in the new reconstruction, created a united Italian kingdom. Counting for all they are worth the capabilities of the Prussian and Italian statesmen, Ministers of State have been secondary factors when compared with military chiefs. Arsenals have been more potent than Cabinets, and so those nations weaker in fighting effectiveness have gone to the wall.

In the first chapter the author gives an insight into the condition of Europe prior to 1850. There had been disturbances throughout all the kingdoms and empires, and of them all it was only in France that the revolution had succeeded. Here is an excellent résumé of the condition of Europe in 1850:

"England remained engrossed in the acts of peace and doings of the Commons. The reforms for which the Continental people contended were only those which the English fought for at Naseby and Marston Moor, and had enjoyed for centuries. France, emerging from a complication of revolutions, was again sailing smoothly, but with a Bonaparte pretender as the helm. In German States despotism, apparently in danger, had resumed its sway, with the Diet again established on the Main. Imperialism reintrenched in Vienna cast a baleful shadow over Germany, Hungary, and Italy. Finally Russia loomed vast and haughty in the far East, an object of dread and misgiving, and clothed in newly-acquired prestige."

Louis Napoleon's advent, his coup d'état, the horrible murders of that day, are old stories. The drama thus begun, we have seen its conclusion: the man of December 4 a fugitive; his only son, a soldier of fortune, killed in Africa; the Empress to-day a poor, disconsolate woman.

With the plébiscite, which wiped out the faintest trace of republicanism, Napoleon was, "by the grace of God and by the will of the people, 'Emperor of the French.'" To swallow this pill with the best grace was the duty of the other Kings and Emperors. It is certain that Nicholas made a wry face over it and showed little inclination to accord the Emperor of France that politeness of recognition which belongs to the ethics of those who are of "the salt" of the earth. Personal considerations have a great deal to do with the embittering of States. "I do not like you, Dr. Fell," brings about with it huge disturbances. It was the Eastern question which gave Louis Napoleon his opportunity. The Latin Church never has consorted pleasantly with the Greek one. Poland and French alliances of a religious and social character with that unhappy country have always brought trouble. Save us from irreverence, but what matters it to the world whether Latin or Greek lay claim to the key which opens a chapel, or whether in the Church of the Nativity it shall be France or Russia which hangs up a silver star? Much Louis Napoleon cared for these things. As an opportunity to display his aggressiveness they were just what he wanted. It was sheer impertinence on his part, so thought Nicholas, that he should presume to meddle with such things. Unhappy Turkey found herself in a dilemma. Some kind of a patched-up method of arrangement was devised and rules of precedence were adopted as to ceremonials in certain churches in Palestine, but the Czar meditated vengeance. That Turkey had any rights at all he always doubted. So far in his life, Nicholas had arrogated to himself the prescience of his Maker. He would crush Turkey, and so his will as to his holy Church would be placed beyond the possibility of the repetition of any indignity.

A treaty of 1774, the one known as that of Kutchuk-Kainardji, it was insisted on, should govern future relations between Sultan and Czar. If the Sultan had accepted this treaty, the Czar would have been virtual master of 10,000,000 Turkish subjects. That old gentleman, Lord Stratford, never pleasant to handle nor kindly inclined toward Russia, gave backbone to the Turk. England at heart never has liked the Muscovite. Long ago the shadow of the Russian power loomed over English possessions in India. But Russia was strong in Europe, because she feared neither Prussia nor Austria, and certainly Austria should have evinced some sense of gratitude, because Nicholas had drowned Hungarian liberty in its cradle of blood. England will not relish the preponderance Russia might assume in Turkey, and to-day she feels certainly as she did thirty years ago. Nicholas believed in differences existing within the English Cabinet, but he didn't understand Lord Stratford, whose greatest pleasure it was to stand and thwart Mentchikoff in Constantinople. The French Emperor was anxious to force hostilities, and it was a godsend that he had England on his side. There were many things done during the year, some looking toward peace, others directly forcing the contest, and at last the war commenced. Perhaps the first heavy blow Nicholas felt was the disinclination of Austria to mingle in the fray.

It cannot be said that in certain directions the ostensible cause of the war, the hanging up of a silver star in a church, and the fighting on that account, has not benefited the European world. It brought about innumerable changes, some that could never have been imagined. What possible interest had Cavour and Italy in attacking Russia? Was it to show that the Italian military spirit had not been crushed out at Novara? It was Cavour's opportunity. It was to be an experimental ground, to raise the morale of Piedmontese soldiers. Their guns wanted actual shooting off, to see if they really would kill Russians—or anybody. It was a side blow at Austria. It gave a fragment of Italy a status. The master stroke of all was the hitching on of Louis Napoleon. Cavour gave to the Emperor of France the key to position of the champion of Italian unity. It was the subtlest stroke of policy that ever was carried out in the present century. What was more, it was a lucky one.

We cannot go further, and show how from this Crimean war arose all future complications. It led to the quarreling of Austria and Prussia. Prussia became supreme; then Italy seized her opportunity. Later came the fight between France and Prussia for European supremacy and the utter break-down of France.

Mr. Murdock writes this historic sketch in good style, and is impartial. The reader can follow momentous events until he reaches the year 1871. Now there is peace, but, as has been before stated, not a restful one. No little accident occurs, apparently insignificant, that may not bring about a war. The state of the European world is one of high tension. The clouds are full of electricity.

"The traveler from the New World who visits Europe to-day is amazed at the military influence that everywhere dominates the Continent. Above the roar of the city sounds the sharp drum beat of the passing regiment; in the sweet rural country the village church bell cannot drown the bugle peal from the fortress on the hill. Why is it that France sinks her millions in frontier strongholds, that Austria strengthens her fortresses in Galicia, that Germany builds railways to the Rhine and bridges to span its yellow floods? It means that the Eastern and Alsatian questions are not settled: that republican France broods darkly over the cessions of 1871, while is casts friendly glances toward Russia, that Austria, dreading Russian power, draws nearer to Germany, and that Germany, still united, with Austria and Italy friendly, holds fast the sheathed sword, while, with the assurance that has never yet betrayed him, Bismarck proclaims, both to the East and West, 'The Germans fear God and nothing in the world besides.'"

NEW BOOKS.

—*The Blue Fairy Book. Edited by Andrew Lang. London and New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.* 1889.—A man who can write well on myths and legends and folk lore ought to have at his finger ends the literature of fairyland. Mr. Andrew Lang has made an excellent selection of fairy stories for young people. Here from an old chapbook is the veracious history of Jack the Giant Killer, who killed Cormoran, the giant of St. Michael's Mount, off Cornwall, and ate the ogre Blunderbore, who sought to avenge his fellow, also of the Welsh giant whom Jack tricked into ripping himself up, not to mention the very pestiferous giant Galligantus, whom Jack slew with the aid of his invisible coat. Here is Blue Beard, from Perrault's tales, and the Yellow Dwarf of Mme. d'Aulnoy. Old favorites from Grimm, like Rumpelstiltskin and the story of the youth who wished to learn what fear was; "Cinderella" from Perrault, "Aladdin," condensed by Miss Violet Hunt from "The Arabian Nights," together with "The Forty Thieves," "Little Thumb," "The Goose Girl," and "The White Cat," are given in the shortest forms. "A Voyage to Lilliput" is not omitted, though it does not exactly fit in with the fairy tales proper. "Little Red Riding Hood" and "The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood" are given; also a chapbook version of "Whittington and his Cat." "The Bronze Ring," however, is something quite new, being translated from a French collection of popular traditions of Asia Minor, made by MM. Carnoy and Nicolaides and recently published in Paris. Woodcuts by H. J. Ford and G. P. Jacomb Hood enliven the pages. There are eight full-page and many in the text. Those by Ford have a certain kinship with engravings by Walter Crane, but are less archaic; those by Hood are sketchier and less imitative of mediæval woodcuts.

—*Convenient Houses. With Fifty Plans for the Householder. By Louis H. Gibson, Architect. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.* 1889.—This treatise has a conversational part, in which the needs and tribulations of the householder are discussed, and a practical part, where half a hundred plans are charted and described. The architect of Indianapolis who takes all these pains to inform those who propose to build how to escape mistakes is doing a good work, but he must not be discouraged if the old business of commencing a house before a definite idea of its plan and extent has been matured goes merrily on. That is in the nature of things. Some of his ideas are radical and will strike agony into the soul of the æsthetic architect who is just now designing colonial houses for Lenox and Newport, copying faithfully a variety of features which were fitting in colonial times, when people were poor and men and animals lived in rather close, enforced intimacy. Thus the picturesque half-door is ruthlessly demolished. It is the "pig-door" of rural mills which keeps the pigs out of the feed and flour, also the door of farmhouses where the horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry have to be kept out of the house, while light and air come in through the open upper half. Much good sense, if a somewhat narrow theory of the picturesque, will be found in Mr. Gibson's handsome tome.

—*Judge Lynch. A Romance of the California Vineyards. By George H. Jessop. Chicago and New-York: Belford, Clarke & Co.* 1889.—A story proper for a magazine romance is subjected to no little peril when it is expanded into the ordinary size of a novel. That is the trouble with Mr. Jessop's romance of murder, lynching, love, and psychology, the scenes of which are laid in a California town. The novel is a good one of the sensational order, well plotted, and only weak in the means employed to keep the attention of the reader at a stretch. It contains the materials for an excellent short story, but is not artistically a success in its present form. From the prefaces it appears that a play has been written on its lines by Mr. Jessop in collaboration with Mr. Brander Matthews.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Paul du Chaillu is said to have in contemplation an elaborate biography of Gustavus Adolphus.

—Miss Fannie Murfree, a sister of "Charles Egbert Craddock," another Miss Murfree, has written a serial story called "Felicia," which the *Atlantic* will publish during the coming year.

—John Wiley & Sons will bring out the elaborate Ruskin bibliography now in preparation in England. They have the first part already in press.

—Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish an authorized life of Cardinal Lavigerie, the Primate of Africa, which will contain a full statement of the means by which he proposes to check the slave traffic.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just brought out, at the instance of their New-York representative, Mr. Albert F. Houghton, a second collection of poems by the late Edward Rowland Sill. The title chosen for the volume is "The Heritage and Other Poems." A portrait is given.

—An edition in two volumes of Sir Edwin Arnold's complete poetical works will be issued this week by Roberts Brothers. It includes matter heretofore published in eight volumes, and has a preface written by the author during his recent visit to this country.

—Roberts Brothers announce for this week a new and revised edition in one volume of Robert Lowell's "James Russell Lowell's Brother's" novel, "The New Priest in Conception Bay," and Mrs. Bradley Gilman's biography of "Saint Theresa of Avila," in the Famous Women Series. The latter work is written largely in St. Theresa's own words.

—*Harper's Monthly* during the coming year will print a novelette in three parts by Mr. Howells, and one in two parts by Lafcadio Hearn, entitled, "Youma." Howard Pyle will contribute two papers on Jamaica; Dr. Richard Wheatley a series on New-York banks; the Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé a paper entitled "Across the Caucasus," and Mr. Montgomery Schuyler will write on Western architecture.

—Alfred R. Conkling's biography of Roscoe Conkling will make an octavo of about 600 pages. Besides a steel frontispiece portrait and other illustrations, it will contain fac-similes of letters from Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Garfield, Harrison, Thurman, Hamlin, and others.

—Mr. Albert Stickney, in his new work, "The Political Problem," just issued by Harper & Brothers, considers the discontent which exists under democratic Governments in this country and Europe.

—Wilbur Fisk, the eminent Methodist minister, is the subject of the second volume in the series of American Religious Leaders, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It has been written by Prof. George Prentice of Wesleyan University.

—*Truth* of London says Abbotsford is "still so popular a resort that the fees paid by tourists usually exceed £400 a year, so that it is twice as profitable to show the place as to let it, for the rent paid by Mr. Thorburn, who has taken it for five years, is only £200 a year."

—A third issue of a thousand copies of Nicholas P. Gilman's "Profit Sharing between Employer and Employee" has been called for. As a recognition of the merits of the book as a contribution to the labor problem discussion, a gold medal was awarded the author by the Paris Exposition.

—Dr. Talmage's visit to the Holy Land was in part undertaken for the purpose of collecting material for the Life of Christ on which he has been engaged for about a year past. Before proceeding to Jaffa he will visit Rome, Athens, Alexandria, Cairo, and the Pyramids. Among the illustrations will be representations of celebrated religious paintings.

—Margaret Deland has written a paper on Christmas giving for the Christmas number of the *Book-Buyer*. Reviews of prominent holiday books will be contributed by Edward Bellamy, Mary Hallock Foote, Arthur S. Hardy, Joseph Kirkland, Laurence Hutton, H. H. Boyesen, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Charles C. Stoddard, and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.

—The Rev. Charles G. Starbuck of Andover has a good word to say of Franklin in the *Andover Review*: "No doubt, Poor Richard has done a good deal to set the American character. It might have been set in a higher key certainly. But there is a healthy largeness in Franklin which gives to Poor Richard a touch of ideality that makes it a true epic of pelf. * * * It is enough that he was a kindly, deeply-serviceable, not unbenignant, illustrious man, of singular worthiness and completeness within his eminent range, of whom his country may well be proud; above all, Boston that bore him, and Philadelphia that owes her second birth to him. There are greater things than the genius of common sense, but after all the state of the world rests upon it."

—Thomas Whittaker will issue this month "New Points to Old Texts," by the Rev. J. M. Whiton, author of "Beyond the Shadow" and "The Law of Liberty."

—The leading article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for December will be a paper by Dr. Charles C. Abbott on "The Descendants of Palæolithic Man in America," describing the surroundings and occupations of the men who made the rough pottery and implements of slaty rock which he has found abundantly in the Delaware Valley.

—Grant Allen and two others sign a letter in the London *Times* announcing that an influential committee is about to be formed to secure subscriptions to the R. A. Proctor Memorial fund. The affairs of Mr. Proctor have now been settled, and they regret to announce that "the total sum available as provision for his widow and the seven children—four of whom are daughters and one a little boy permanently invalided—is under £2,000. To the small income which this will produce there is to be added the £100 per annum, which is, however, granted only during Mrs. Proctor's life, from the Civil List. Temporary assistance has been already voluntarily rendered by several of the late Mr. Proctor's friends, and, as others have signified their desire to assist, it has been decided to start a fund under the above name."

—Among the papers of the late Mrs. Austen, the early friend of Benjamin Disraeli, has been found the original manuscript of the second of Lord Beaconsfield's stories, "The Voyage of Captain Popanilla," which was written in 1828, and comprises nineteen chapters. Mrs. Austen was a woman of much literary ability, and often corrected the proofs of the earlier stories of the future Prime Minister.

—Mr. Deshler Welch is now printing his *Theatre Magazine* on finer paper than formerly, and has made additions to his regular staff of writers.

—A translation of Henrik Ibsen's latest play by Mr. Carpenter, the author of a recent article on Ibsen in *Scribner*, will be printed in the *Harvard Monthly* for November and December. The title of the piece is "Die Frau vom Meer," ("The Lady of the Sea.") The author is said to suggest answers to the problems proposed by him in "The Doll's Home."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES, Their Effect on the Production and Distribution of Wealth and the Well-being of Society. By David A. Wells, LL. D., D. C. L. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, MAY, 1889, TO OCTOBER, 1889. New-York: The Century Company. 1889. Cloth.

PASSION'S SLAVE. A Novel. By Richard Ashe King, author of "The Wearing of the Green," &c. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

THE BELL OF ST. PAUL'S. A Novel. By Walter Besant. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1889. Paper, 35 cents.

ST. NICHOLAS. An Illustrated Magazine for Young Folks. Conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge. Vol. XVI., in two parts. October, 1888, to October, 1889. New-York: The Century Company. 1889. Cloth.

THE STATE. Elements of Historical and Practical Politics. By Woodward Wilson, Ph. D. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 1889. Cloth.

FLORESCITA. By Bella Fenton Swisher. New-York: John B. Alden. 1889. Cloth.

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FROM JULY 1, 1888, TO JULY 1, 1889. New-York: Jones & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE BIBLE ILLUSTRATOR. By the Rev. Joseph S. Exell, M. A. ST. LUKE. Vol. I. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 1889. Cloth.

STUDIES IN PEDAGOGY. By Thomas J. Morgan, D. D. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co. 1889. Cloth, $1 75.

ADRIFT. A story of Niagara. By Julia Ditto Young. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1889. Cloth, $1 25.

IN THE BEGINNING; or, Stories from the Book of Genesis. By Rev. Butler Tebbitt. Nine Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1889. Cloth.

A SUMMER IN A CAÑON. A California Story. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1889. Cloth, $1 50.

THE BURSTING OF A BOOM. By Frederick R. Sanford. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1889. Cloth.

THE WORLD AND ITS PEOPLE. Book I. First Lessons. Book II. Glimpses of the World. Boston and New-York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 1889. Young Folks Library. Edited by Laskin Dunton, LL.D. Two volumes, boards.

THE ABBE CONSTANTIN. By Ludovic Halevy. Illustrations by Madeleine Lemaire. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1889. 8vo, paper.

THE HERMITAGE AND LATER POEMS. By Edward Rowland Hill. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1889. Paper, $1.

OSBORNE OF ARROCHAR. By Amanda M. Douglas. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: Charles T. Dillingham. 1890. Cloth.

A SNOW FLOWER. By Hester Day. New-York: James Pott & Co. 1889. Cloth, 35 cents.

BATTLEFIELDS OF '61. War of the Union up to the End of the Peninsular Campaign. By Willis J. Abbot. Illustrations by W. A. Jackson. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1889. Square 8vo, cloth.

THE CONTINUOUS CREATION. An Application of the Evolutionary Philosophy to the Cotidian Religious. By Myron Adams. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1889. Cloth, $1 50.

ESSAYS IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. In the Formative Period 1775-1789. By Graduates and Former Members of the Johns Hopkins University. Edited by J. Franklin Jameson, Ph. D. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1889. 8vo, cloth, $2 25.

IN A FAIR COUNTRY. Essays from Out-Door Papers. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Illustrations by Irene L. Jerome. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: Charles T. Dillingham. 1890. Oblong folio, cloth.

OUR CHRISTIAN HERITAGE. By James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. 1889. Cloth.

LUKE WALTON; OR, THE CHICAGO NEWSBOY. By Horatio Alger, Jr. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. 1889. Cloth.

THE UNITED STATES. Its History and Constitution. By Alexander Johnston. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1889. Cloth. $1.

A KNIGHT OF FAITH. By Lydia Hoyt Farmer. New-York: J. S. Ogilvie. 1889. Cloth.

ASPECTS OF THE EARTH. A Popular Account of Some Familiar Geological Phenomena. By N. S. Shaler, Professor of Geology in Harvard University. Illustrated. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1889. Large 8vo, cloth, $4.

CAMBRIDGE: BRIEF HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE NOTES. By J. W. Clark. With Illustrations. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1890.

INSPECTING THE ANNEX.

NEW WARDS ADDED TO THE HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM HEBREWS.

Within the last six months, and under the direction of the Trustees of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, an annex has been added to that institution. The first public reception of the annex was held yesterday afternoon, and the premises, stretching from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Sixth street, just west of Ninth-avenue, were inspected.

The home itself has been well known since its incorporation in 1872. For the last two years the need of separate wards for exceedingly old and infirm patients has been felt to be most pressing. The new building has been designed especially as a pleasant home for the absolutely helpless inmates of the home. The Building Committee, Simon Borg, C. A. Guldsmith, F. Nathan, William Sulzbacher, H. Sidenberg, Albert Englehart, Isaac Bierman, Charles Sternbach, Charles Mannheimer, and S. M. Lederer, has done its work well.

The annex has two wings adjoining each other at right angles, admitting light and air on all sides. These wings are 30 feet wide and 215 feet deep, and the walls are 46 feet high. The basement contains a mortuary room, laundry rooms, servants' quarters, and storage apartments. The two wings hold just forty-eight beds, and each ward is under the constant supervision of a nurse and attendants.

Doors lead directly from the annex to a terrace reached by steps on One Hundred and Sixth-street, already fenced in and laid out in walks with trees and beds for flowers. The cost of the new building and the pleasure grounds has been $24,000. Over two hundred friends of the home visited the newly-arranged wards of the annex yesterday.

BY BOSS QUAY'S ORDERS

HIS DICTATION OF PENNSYLVANIA CANDIDATES.

MEETING WITH SOME TROUBLE, HOWEVER, IN FORCING A GUBERNATORIAL NOMINEE ON THE REPUBLICANS.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Nov. 10.—Unless all present signs fail, State Senator George Wallace Delamater of this city will be the Republican nominee in this State for Governor next year. He is the choice of United States Senator Quay. There are some who believe this nomination, which has practically been pre-empted more than a year in advance, will lead to an upheaval in the Republican Party of Pennsylvania, such as characterized the campaign of 1882 and resulted in the election of Robert E. Pattison, a Democrat, to the Governorship.

Over a year ago Mr. Quay promised Mr. Harry K. Boyer of Philadelphia, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, that he should be the party's nominee this year for State Treasurer. Mr. Quay had not long before retired from the office himself, and had nominated and elected to the place Capt. William B. Hart, who died last Saturday morning. The dictation of the selection of still another Quay man so far ahead caused some demurring in various sections of the State, notably in Allegheny County, the strongest Republican section in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia. But Mr. Quay had, meanwhile, become established as a United States Senator and as National Chairman of his party, and so skillfully were the strings pulled that when the nominating convention met Mr. Boyer was named without open opposition.

This was all very well, but many months before it was an accomplished fact Senator Delamater had been set up as the Quay candidate for Governor in 1890. Among Republicans there was probably no serious objection to Mr. Delamater personally, but there were others in the field for Governor, and there was a disposition to resent the National Chairman's interference. In the Gubernatorial convention of 1886 Major E. A. Montooth of Pittsburg, a son of former Governor Montooth, the State's Attorney for Allegheny County leader, was defeated for Lieutenant Governor by one vote. He was then promised that he should have the Governorship in 1890, and went home to nurse his boom.

To at same year State Senator and State Chairman Thomas V. Cooper of Media waived all chance for ambition for the United States Senatorship to give Col. Quay a clear track and then turned his thoughts to Gubernatorial honors. Up in the northwestern corner of the State Charles W. Stone of Warren, once Lieutenant Governor and now Secretary of the Commonwealth, had long had that same bee in his bonnet, and in the rich oil district of the Lebanon Valley, among the Pennsylvania Dutch, John P. Shindle Gobin, State Senator, Brigadier General of the National Guard, and now the supreme officer of the Knights Templar in the United States, had entertained a like ambition. Besides all these, and possibly more popular than any of them, was old soldierly Daniel H. Hastings of Bellefonte, Adjutant General of the State and the man who nominated Sherman at Chicago, came to the front a strong bidder for the prize of 1890.

Mr. Quay was in a quandary. The most dangerous entry for this race with Delamater was Col. Cooper, whose long service in the Senate and as State Chairman had given him a power not to be underrated. He was made Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, an office of much political power, patronage, and perquisites to an the Governorship. Montooth, being a Magee man, and not a heavy weight at that, has been ignored. Stone and Gobin are not considered formidable candidates, and they have been left to pursue their own pleasure. Gen. Hastings, however, is a horse of another stud, and from now on the battle will be between him and Senator Delamater. Magee has practically declared his intention of leading all his influence to Hastings, merely giving Montooth a complimentary vote.

The unprecedented plurality of over 60,000 for Quay's candidate for State Treasurer, in an off year, when the Democracy triumphed so generally in other states, has for the moment given a great impetus to Delamater's chances for next year's nomination. That was the whole aim of the big plurality. It is Mr. Quay's way of campaigning. He has seen trouble ahead for any of his projects, he secures what is apparently popular indorsement. This he did when he conceived the idea of going into the United States Senate. He had himself nominated for State Treasurer, and, though the State Committee could not make a person's own vote, he was elected by a majority never up to that time exceeded in an off year. All the while his Senatorial aspirations were notorious, and this popular indorsement made his calling and election sure.

This year he saw breakers ahead for Delamater, and has, to all intents and purposes, secured an Editorship for Mr. Quay to make these big pluralities possible by dealing with corporations. He has always held that it was the easier and safer way to deal with a few men than with many, and when he enters a campaign in Pennsylvania he secures the assistance of the railroads, the coal companies, and the iron masters, and makes no bones about it. In return, Mr. Quay sees to it that the Legislature leaves corporations to pursue the even tenor of their way.

In view of Mr. Boyer's heavy plurality, the question whether or not Mr. Quay will be able to put Delamater through next year becomes interesting. Not a few delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention have already been selected. In Berks and Carbon Counties—in both of which the Republicans are in the minority—the attempt to send Delamater delegates, in compliance with orders, has resulted in a split, the Hastings followers setting up conventions and tickets of their own and choosing delegates instructed for the Bellefonte lawyer.

In Allegheny County, which gave over 20,000 for Harrison, and 8,158 for the Republican candidate for State Treasurer two years ago, Boyer's late year had only 4,000 plurality—happen unnaturally small. That county will have the second largest delegation (numbering sixteen) in the State, and will be in a position to cause considerable trouble, as it will be almost solid for Hastings. The Schuylkill and Centre County delegations will be for Hastings, too, and so will that from Cambria, where Johnstown is situated. Thus far, however, Delamater has the largest number of instructed delegates, and, though the convention is six months away, he claims the nomination. That the friends of the less formidable candidate will quietly permit Quay's man to walk off with the prize is by no means certain.

Upon thing that is likely to play an important part in the Gubernatorial campaign is the Federal patronage. Just now Mr. Quay possesses the dangerous power of distributing it. That it will breed some friends and estrange others goes without saying. Already it has given rise to factional troubles in several counties, and the Administration is not yet a year old.

CANADA AND ANNEXATION.

PRIME MINISTER MERCIER SAYS MANY CANADIANS WANT A CHANGE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—The Hon. Honoré Mercier, Prime Minister of Quebec, is here as a delegate to the Catholic Congress. His views have been asked about annexation and about the Jesuit Estate act. Regarding the latter he said that it was not at all understood in this country. The bitterness it had aroused was gradually disappearing. When asked if the annexation feeling was strong, he replied:

"I think there is a considerable sentiment toward annexation among the French Canadians."

"Is there any feeling on the subject among the British Canadians?"

"Yes, there is, but not to the extent that it exists among the French Canadians."

"Is there any truth in the talk that it is the dream of the French Canadians to establish a French Government on the banks of the St. Lawrence?"

"Oh, that's nonsense!"

"Well, then, as it stands now, a number of your people wish annexation to the United States or are favorable to it, and a large number wish to remain as they are?"

Mr. Mercier hesitated and said that that was a correct way to put it, and that "A large number of influential citizens are looking forward to and longing for a change."

When asked if this class had any definite idea of what they wished to see accomplished, or whether they merely looked forward to a change, hoping that something better would come out of it, Mr. Mercier answered: "They look forward to independence." He said they wanted to be independent of Great Britain.

CHILI'S NEW IRON-CLAD.

From the London Times.

A new iron-clad for the Chilian Government will shortly be launched by the French Company of the Mediterranean, and it claims to realize the ideal of offensive power sufficient for running fights, and of defensive strength adequate to the contest of large armored vessels, while at the same time it possesses perfect manœuvring and a moderate displacement.

The ship is to be named the Arturo Prat. (Arthur Pratt,) after the Captain of the Esmeralda, who was killed in the engagement off Iquique in 1879. Its length will be 325 feet and its breadth 60 feet. Its displacement will be 6,800 tons, and its normal speed, with a horse power of 8,600, 17 knots. The armament of the ship is exceedingly formidable. The central redoubt is composed of four turrets, each containing a gun worked by hand, and not exceeding 29 tons in weight, which is capable of piercing at 100 yards a plate of 18-inch iron. There are four other turrets, each containing two guns of smaller calibre. The ship also carries four guns for rapid firing, eight mitrailleuses, and four tubes for discharging torpedoes.

ONE LITTLE SCENE IN AN UP-TOWN MUSIC HALL.

It is odd how men gathered together will allow the most absurd incidents to arise them to take a decided stand on any given question, and to declare their likes and dislikes absolutely, provided only that these incidents appeal to them at certain times and in the right places. It might be said, too, that music and beer help the manifestations along to an appreciable extent.

In an up-town music hall the other night, a gentleman, who could with propriety lay claim to the title of "fakir," earned a modest income by showing—or trying to show—to the audience how certain famous characters look and appear in the flesh. His aids were a few wigs and mustaches and some whiskers. On the bills he was styled a "mimic and lightning-change artist," and in reality his impersonations bore about as close a facial resemblance to the men whom he sought to portray as do the features of the gifted Elliott F. Shepard to those of the late lamented Dick Turpin. The willingness to be guiled on the part of the audience enabled him to attain his end, however, and since cards at his side gave the names of those whom he proposed to counterfeit, he got along famously.

When he donned a white wig with whiskers to match, and raised a hat, he presented a benignant way, the latter knew that they were in the presence, figuratively speaking, of the Emperor William I., and the Germans in the audience were pleased. Then, too, Wiggins could have guessed that the man in the red cap, who appeared next in the program, while the orchestra played the march familiar to all, was none other than the gallant Boulanger. Next came the Prince of Wales, Eiffel, of tower fame, the Czar, and others, who, while they drew out some applause, created no excitement, and it was the latter that the manager wanted, they say, to spot.

The artist responded to the cue, and when he faced his auditors again he was partly bald and had a black mustache. In his eye there was a cold glitter and his lips were firm and set. The hundreds of men in front gazed for a minute in doubt, and then came a torrent of yells and assails. Some got up to leave, and were almost drowning the shouts were the angry hisses. The audience had read on the card to the artist's right the name of David B. Hill.

Quiet followed until the mimic presented himself in a snowy headgear, with whitened beard and mustache and a pallid face. The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," the crowd looked for the name and found what was expected—"James G. Blaine."

The noise that followed was deafening, but it appears that those who hissed outnumbered the applauders. The artist kept his face grave as long as possible, but at last he succumbed and smiled a voluminous smile of gratified vanity. He thought the uproar was a tribute to his ability, while the fact is that Mr. Blaine would probably consider the representation a cause for criminal proceedings.

A singular part of the performance was the fact that when Mr. Cleveland appeared he was greeted with nothing but cheers and handclapping. Perhaps the audience felt that a New-Yorker must be handled kindly. The counterfeits of Garfield, Lincoln, and Grant were also enthusiastically received, the hisses in each case being conspicuous by their absence.

ONCE MORE IN THE FIELD.

MR. GIBBS RESUMES TEMPERANCE WORK, BUT ON A NEW SYSTEM.

J. B. Gibbs returned to the temperance arena yesterday, after remaining quiescent for some months. But he is not doing business at the old stand. The walls of Masonic Temple no longer throw back his exhortations. He is now at Dockstader's, where each Sunday afternoon all are welcome at 10 cents apiece.

He opened yesterday afternoon with a strong company and a good house, and as he stood at the head of the stairs welcoming his friends, who had all paid 10 cents, (see collection inside,) a beatific smile spread over his face.

Mr. Gibbs announced, on his programme, that he would "start a new departure." The meeting was to be a common-sense and enjoyable meeting. So he had provided an attractive oil. He had an elocutionist, a popular pianist, singers, and orators. He wasn't going to fill his audience with temperance and nothing else. He was going to mix temperance and pleasure, just as he used to mix milk shakes when he kept a dairy. That was the new departure. He had adopted the plan of the museums, where one may get both instruction and amusement. Too museums charge 10 cents. So did Mr. Gibbs.

The stage was set for a placid and pastoral scene. Canvas trees, canvas grass, and canvas roll fences made an alluring background. The choirs were arranged in a semi-circle, as Mr. Lew Dockstader has them in his "opening part." On them sat the people who were to take part in the exercises. When Mr. Gibbs got through shaking hands at the top of the stairs he hurried to the other end and took a position in the middle, as a sort of interlocutor, and then the new departure began. Mrs. Charlotte Winterburn played the piano and sang robustly. Mr. Gibbs said a few congratulatory words. Mrs. Elder of Brooklyn recited "The Prodigal." T. B. Wakeman spoke on "Whisky, Liberty, and Prohibition." Miss Edith Mason sang, and then came Col. Chevis of Kentucky. He was received with great enthusiasm. He was eloquent and earnest. The other artists were Mr. and Mrs. Spier, the popular pianists, and the Manning Sisters of Plainfield, N. J. Then was the new departure of the New-York Temperance Union successfully launched.

At the Union Tabernacle Church in Thirty-fifth-street, near Broadway, was held the meeting of the American Temperance Union. Last year its meetings were held at Chickering Hall. Yesterday's meeting was very successful. The Rev. Mr. M. H. Pedgrew was the speaker of the afternoon, and he talked earnestly and entertainingly. Next Sunday's meeting will be addressed by Col. George W. Bain.

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

MAMIE HUGHES BELIEVED TO BE IN ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 10.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Miss Mamie Hughes from her home in New-Brunswick, N. J., is daily deepening. Mamie is the sixteen-year-old daughter of R. W. Hughes, the proprietor of an extensive steam laundry concern in New-Brunswick. She disappeared on Oct. 29. The first clue obtained led the searchers to the house of a notorious woman at Little Dublin, a small town about one mile from Metuchen.

Mr. Hughes, accompanied by Detective Gregory, visited the house and found a number of girls from fifteen to eighteen years of age. Among them was a daughter of a neighbor of Mr. Hughes. This discovery almost resulted in a tragedy, as the father of the girl, Mr. D. Miniling, a German, seized a revolver and attempted to shoot his child, but no trace of Mamie Hughes was found.

Yesterday a girl friend of Mamie's, Rosa Fox, stated that Mamie had told her that she was going to Asbury Park, where "Daisy" was, meaning Daniel Hogarty, a telephone operator. Other evidence seems to point in the same direction, and Mr. Hughes came here last night fully convinced, he says, that his daughter is here in this vicinity. The fact that Hogarty is almost a stranger in town makes the search more difficult. Mr. Hughes is almost crazy over the loss of his child.

THE CLARK BENEFIT FUND.

The floral decorations of the Star Theatre next Sunday evening, upon the occasion of the benefit entertainment for the well-known journalist, Mr. Marvin R. Clark, will be more elegant than any previous exhibition of the kind. The flower stand will be presided over by "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, assisted by a bevy of beautiful actresses, including the Misses Eloise Willis, Kate Forsythe, Cora Tanner, Folliott Paget, Carrie Turner, Geraldine Mortimer, and Lillie Belmont. Florists who desire to contribute flowers for the occasion will oblige by sending word to Louisa Eldridge, 142 East Twenty-fourth-street, or to Col. Cockerill, Chairman of the Press Club Committee.

Mr. John C. Hennessy, Treasurer of the Marvin R. Clark testimonial fund, has received the following subscriptions:

B. M. Cowperthwait & Co.	$100	Morris K. Jesup	$20
Benjamin Wood	100	Henry Bischoff, Jr.	20
Theodore A. Havemeyer	100	Addison Cammack	20
William R. Grace	50	A. S. Tepper	20
Thomas A. Edison	50	Theodore W. Myers

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
ART GALLERY, 1,149 BROADWAY—Painting—IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—LATER ON.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—HAMLET.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—WEDELL'S WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—BEN-MY-CHREE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—UNCLE JOS.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SAID PASHA.
KOSTER & BIALS HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—OUR FLAT.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN ACES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES AROON.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DRUM MAJOR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—DUVAL.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

Later reports throw more light upon the unseemly haste that characterized the admission of Montana. The President appears not only to have taken action so hurriedly with the design of affecting the election of United States Senators by wresting the pending election dispute from the control of one court and giving it to another whose members had been elected on a partisan ticket, but also to have substituted for the Cabinet his son, Prince RUSSELL, as ruling adviser with respect to this transaction. When the members of the Cabinet assembled on Friday they were coolly told by the President that he had just issued the proclamation of admission. Possibly he did not tell them that haste was required in order that the decision of the Territorial Supreme Court might be forestalled. At all events, Secretary NOBLE and Attorney General MILLER, it is said, were displeased and they made a protest. It was pointed out that the Territory had not fully complied with the requirements of the enabling act. Mr. MILLER is said to have held that the orderly course of procedure in the courts ought not to have been disturbed. He seems to have found a conscience since he wrote that curious letter to the deposed Chief Justice of Utah. From all accounts the President's action was so outrageous that at least two members of his Cabinet—and those not the most scrupulous—could not refrain from denouncing it. But Mr HARRISON has "pleased himself" and his son.

Another powerful argument for ballot reform is to be found in the contrast between the Massachusetts election and that of New-Jersey in the matter of bribery of voters. It is the universal testimony that in Massachusetts there was no sign of bribery, while in New-Jersey it was practiced openly and unblushingly from one end of the State to the other; and the curious part of it is that while a large number of voters sold their suffrages without shame, and party leaders paid for them without scruple, there was probably little or nothing gained by it for either party. The knowledge that there was a market for votes lod unworthy citizens, of whom every decent American must feel ashamed, to hold off to get a price for voting. Republican managers had to pay their own party men for their votes, and Democratic managers had to do likewise. One side felt obliged to buy votes because the other did or because it believed that the other would, and a vast corruption fund was expended without materially changing the relative advantages of the parties. The right to lead politicians as well as [illegible] to demand the adoption of a voting system that would be a protection against this debasing evil. Under a system of enforced secrecy this vote-buying would cease, for party managers would not only be unwilling to pay for votes without evidence that they had got them, but they would feel safe in refusing to pay for them. The men of both parties who will not vote without being paid for it could be left to refrain from voting, if they chose to do so. It would be a gain for good government and public morality.

It was recently reported that the British Minister at Washington had said that the various questions exciting more or less difference of opinion between his Government and ours would now shortly be taken up, and with the imperturbable hope that springs, by order, in the diplomatic breast, he intimated his belief that everything would go on smoothly. But if we are to judge by some expressions in the Canadian press, and by some, less definite, but even more charged with feeling in the English press, one question, that of the farcical seizures in Behring Sea, will present a certain amount of difficulty or else tax Mr. BLAINE'S capacity to twist himself around. The dispatch of a Government vessel to that sea to enforce a statute of the United States is hardly to be defended on any other ground than that the United States Government regards the sea as "closed," and this, as pointed out by President ANGELL of Michigan University, is absurd. There is no possible foundation for such a claim; we have already denied it when suggested by Russia, and we can hardly pretend to have purchased a right that we would not acknowledge in the seller; and if we could maintain such a preposterous notion, it would take the entire navy of the United States to apply it. There is no danger of any real difficulty between the two Governments on this point, for Mr. BLAINE would not venture to provoke one; but there may be some embarrassment in store for that supple statesman.

The project of Australian federation is attracting attention in England as well as in the continent which it immediately affects. English sentiment is not likely to oppose any arrangement the Australians may adopt. For a generation or more the English policy about the colonies has been not to spend any money on them. Of course, English orators call it by much finer names, but this is what it comes to. Of late years a good many Englishmen have been led to the conclusion that this policy was a mistake, but they are not likely to induce the House of Commons to change it, or any statesman who wishes to make a show of saving in his budget to propose a change in it. English poets, like Lord TENNYSON, occasionally appeal to the colonists all over the world to come up to the help of the mother country against the mighty without showing them any particular reason why they should. Meanwhile the colonists go their own way without paying much more attention to English opinion than English opinion pays to them. The scheme of Australian federation is impressive when it is looked at in a general way; but it must not be examined too closely. Two countries with different tariffs are two, and not one, as regards foreign nations, and the Australian colonies have severally enacted tariffs which none of them is likely to give up for the sake of union. A federation which leaves each member of the league at liberty to enact commercial laws without reference to any other cannot be a federation in our sense, or in any other that has much meaning.

WORKING OF THE NEW BALLOT.

We devote a large amount of space this morning to an account of the working of the new ballot law in Massachusetts. There seems to be scarcely any difference of opinion in the State as to the advantages which it affords over the old system of voting. Under it nearly all the predicted benefits were attained, and the objections that have been made to it were found to be almost wholly without foundation. The drawbacks which appeared in the working of the Massachusetts law were mainly due to its recognizable defects, which can be easily remedied, and in no sense pertain to the essential methods of the system.

Not one of Gov. HILL'S objections to the Saxton bill was justified by experience in Massachusetts. He declared that exclusive reliance upon official ballots would cause delay, annoyance, and confusion at the polls, but exactly the opposite result was produced. All the preparations for carrying the new system into effect were duly made, and the ballots were on hand at the opening of the polls. Such slight accidents as occurred in a few towns caused no trouble and were similar to those that may befall any system of voting. The absence of the old method of distributing ballots relieved the polling places of the confusion and disorder that formerly beset them and caused an unaccustomed quiet and comfort for the voter, who experienced no annoyance, except so far as party workers were still permitted to pursue him in going and coming. The wisdom of the provision of the Saxton bill in prohibiting any electioneering within one hundred feet of the polling place was demonstrated.

Another of Gov. HILL'S predictions was that secrecy of voting would be violated through the collusion of election officers. Not only did no ground for his pretended fears appear in actual practice last Tuesday in Massachusetts, but it was made evident that any effective collusion was practically out of the question, though the safeguards provided were by no means equal to those contained in the Saxton bill. The latter measure provided for two ballot clerks of different parties to have charge of giving out ballots, while in Massachusetts one of these was occupied in looking up the voter's name at the moment the ballot was given out. It is also plain that having the ballots in blocks, detachable from coupons, and requiring them to be folded crosswise, so as to show only the official indorsement, is much safer than having them separate and loose and folded only once, and that lengthwise.

Another of Gov. HILL'S bugbears was the fear that wrong would be done through the death or withdrawal of a candidate after the date to which nominations for the official ballot were limited. In one country district in Massachusetts there was such a withdrawal and no nomination was made to fill the vacancy, but under the Saxton bill there would be nothing to prevent any party organization or any body of voters from agreeing upon a candidate, whose name could be pasted over the name withdrawn or written in the vacant space left for the purpose. There are possible exigencies against which no system can provide perfectly. Under the old system a candidate may die or withdraw too late to have new ballots printed by the liveliest organization. Gov. HILL declared that the privilege of making nominations accorded to a certain percentage or a certain number of voters would lead to frivolous or misleading nominations, to cumber the ballot and confuse the voter, to the injury of regular candidates. Nothing of the kind happened in Massachusetts, and while it would be possible, there is no more likelihood of its occurring than under the present unregulated system in this State.

The chief drawback under the new law in Massachusetts was delay in counting the vote and making returns. This was not serious and seems to have been mainly due to the newness of the system and to the form of ballot used. Much of the slowness in making up the count would be overcome by familiarity with the new method, but we are convinced that the form of ballot proposed in the Saxton bill is superior to that used in Massachusetts. The latter is a single ballot containing the names of all candidates arranged alphabetically under the designation of the several offices, with the party designation after each name. This necessitates the keeping of the count for all offices along together or the repeated handling of a mass of large ballots containing many names that are confusing to the eye. Under the Saxton bill there would be separate ballots of small size for different classes of offices, as under the present law in this State, and the names would be grouped under the party designations, and the voters who desired to do so could vote for an entire group by putting a cross against the party designation. This would facilitate the voter's work in marking his ballot, except for those who desired to "split" their ticket, and it would greatly facilitate the count, notwithstanding the greater number of ballots to be handled. Another cause of the lateness of returns in Massachusetts was the great number of votes cast in some single precincts. In Lowell, for instance, there was one precinct with nearly 800 voters, and one country town with nearly 2,000 voters had but one polling place.

The experience of Massachusetts demonstrates the success of the new system beyond question, while it reveals the defects of the law adopted in that State and shows the way for its improvement and for the avoidance of its mistakes by other States. The great objects in view were all attained. Coercion, intimidation, and bribery were made impracticable or futile. Many nuisances, annoyances, and abuses were done away with. Independence was protected and secrecy of voting was assured. Expenses which afford an excuse for assessing candidates and virtually selling nominations were made unnecessary, and the actual cost incurred by the public was far less than that which it has to bear indirectly under the prevailing system. The reform has come to stay in Massachusetts beyond doubt, and its success there will hasten its adoption all over the country, and the system that had its origin in Australia will speedily become the American system with improvements.

FREE SILVER COINAGE.

On the 26th of this month there will meet in St. Louis what its promoters call a "National Silver Convention." Its avowed object is to aid in every way that it can the free coinage of silver in the United States. The theory on which the advocacy of this change is based is that prices in this country, especially those of agricultural products, have been going down for the past sixteen years, because they are "based" on gold, and because the quantity of gold is diminishing and there is not enough gold to keep prices up. The assumption of the silver men is that if any one could take silver to the mints and have it coined into legal-tender dollars, a great deal more "money" would come into existence, prices would rise, every one could get rich, and every one, from a merely temporal point of view, would be happy. This assumption has taken possession of quite a number of minds in the United States. Probably the men whose minds are most absorbed by it are those who dig silver out of the bowels of the earth, and who, being quite sure that this change would make them richer and happier, are easily led to the conclusion that every one else would have the same experience. These are not by any means the only devotees of the worship of silver, but they are the most energetic and convinced, and without them the sect would die out. We have no illusion as to the influence of anything that we could say would have on these excellent and provident persons, but we wish to submit a few facts for the consideration of those who are inclined to agree with these, but who have no silver to sell.

In the first place, it is hardly true that the quantity of gold in circulation, or in the hands of the public, outside the Treasury and available for circulation, is diminishing. On the contrary, the reverse is true. A process has been going on, illustrated in some figures given by that very able journal, the *Financial Chronicle*, and covering the last four months, of steady increase. During the four months from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1889, the gold in circulation increased $4,118,879, while there was also an increase of some $860,000 in the amount in the Treasury. Though there was a decrease in gold during the fiscal year 1889, this is the first year in ten that there has been a decrease. There is now in circulation the very large amount of (in round numbers) $500,000,000 in gold, and the total circulating currency of the country outside the Treasury is over $1,400,000,000. A little over ten years ago, on the 1st of January, 1879, when specie redemption was begun, there was only $828,000,000. That is an increase of 70 per cent. In other words, for every $1,000 in circulation then there is now $1,700. We do not see how any reasonable man, who still believes that two and two make four and not three, can, in the face of such facts, think that prices have gone down because there has been a decrease of "money." Whatever the cause may be, it is not that. Whatever the remedy may be—if a remedy be really needed—it is not in coining more money.

If it could be supposed, however, that more money would make higher prices and better times, that cannot be done by the free coinage of silver. Of course, some ratio of silver to gold would have to be taken for the coinage. The ratio in our mints at present is sixteen of silver to one of gold, though of silver bullion it takes about nineteen ounces of silver to buy one of gold. If the present mint ratio of sixteen to one were adopted, and every one who took silver to the mint could get it coined at that rate, it would do him no good. In a very short time he would have to give just as many coined ounces of silver for one of gold as he would of uncoined silver. The Government stamp would only be a certificate of the quantity of silver in the coin, and would be no better than a like certificate from an assayer. We know the theory is that if the coined silver dollars were made a "legal tender" they would be worth just as much as gold dollars. But they would not be worth as much. There was the same theory about the greenbacks, but it did not work. Despite the law, to get $100 in gold there were times when you had to give $150, $200, and even $240 in greenbacks. It is true that under the present law sixteen ounces of coined silver exchanges for one ounce of coined gold, whereas it takes some nineteen ounces of uncoined silver to exchange for one ounce of uncoined gold, but that is precisely because the coinage is limited. The law works for the amount that can be kept in active circulation; beyond that amount nothing short of omnipotence, which is not available in this case, can make it work. So if our friends at the National Silver Convention could have their own way, they would be no better off than they now are.

WOOL AND THE ELECTION IN OHIO.

Two months ago the politicians who control the National Wool Growers' Association caused the Ohio branch of that association to express displeasure at the announced intention of the wool manufacturers to hold a meeting, and gave notice that they could not be "coerced to consent to a reduction of the rates of duties on second-class and carpet wools as fixed in the Senate bill at the last session." In other words, DELANO, LAWRENCE, HARPSTER, and their associates gave notice that they should continue to demand that the tariff duty on more than two-thirds of the wool imported should be increased 60 per cent., and that the duty on a large part of the remainder must be made higher by 20 per cent.

These men were so grasping and so bold because they believed they had the support of a majority of the voters of Ohio. They are not less greedy now, but they will make less noise. Their insolent proclamation to the manufacturers served as a text for writings in which those manufacturers were sharply lectured by certain high-tariff organs in the East. "The Ohio wool growers," said the *Tribune*, "talk plainly, and it is well that they do. In this matter the wool growers of Ohio only express the feeling which will govern the votes of wool growers in every part of the country." And the manufacturers were warned that the growers had "the votes to make their wishes respected."

The Democrats entered the campaign in Ohio upon a platform in which no concessions to the wool growers were made. Their candidate for Governor had voted in Congress for free wool. He spoke clearly and boldly for a reduction of the tariff and for free raw materials, even in the counties that were regarded as the strongholds of the Wool Growers' Association. The Republican papers gleefully asserted that he was driving Democrats to FORAKER by his speeches on the tariff. That the attitude of the party and its candidate toward the wool duties was regarded as a matter of great importance is shown by the remarks of tariff organs in the East. "The election of CAMPBELL," said the *Press* of this city, "will be a declaration that Ohio favors free wool."

CAMPBELL was elected, and it is interesting to note that he gained votes in the very counties where he had preached the doctrine of tariff reform to wool growers. There are about 3,700,000 sheep in the 88 counties of Ohio, and 1,845,843, or nearly one-third of these, are in a group of only 9 counties, each of which has more than 100,000. In 1887 there were Republican pluralities in six of these counties and Democratic pluralities in three. In last Tuesday's election the Democrats gained one of the six. In 1887 the Republicans had in the nine counties a net plurality of 1,003; this year the same counties give a net Democratic plurality of 166. There are sixteen other counties, each of which has more than 50,000 and less than 100,000 sheep, while there are 1,152,775 sheep in all of them. In 1887 these sixteen gave a net Republican plurality of 6,688, but on Tuesday last this was reduced to 4,596. These are the figures of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and they show that the Democratic Party and its candidate, who had voted for free wool in Congress and who spoke in the campaign as he had voted, made notable gains, even in the wool-growing districts, upon which DELANO and LAWRENCE have relied for support whenever they were inclined to discipline the manufacturers.

"Once more," said the *Tribune* on Sept. 26, "the Ohio wool grower is invited by Democrats to trust the only party which has ever ventured to propose abolition of the duties on wool." And our neighbor then proceeded to show why, in its judgment, the people of Ohio ought not to and would not permit the Democrats to win. We quote the following words, which seem quite interesting now:

"To those [in Ohio] who stand between parties or turn from one to another according to their impression of results to be attained, the national issue must come home this year with peculiar force.

"Within three months Congress must enter upon the work of revising the tariff, removing defects of the act of 1883, and adapting the law to new conditions. No State in the Union has a deeper interest in that work than Ohio. A vote by that State to withdraw confidence from the Republican Party would naturally *have a momentous influence upon the struggle in Congress next Winter.* Inevitably it would increase and intensify Democratic hostility to the Republican tariff, and embolden every Democrat in the employment of extreme measures for its defeat. Inevitably it would render Republicans less confident in the decision of the people last Fall and in their attachment to Republican principles."

At that time the *Tribune* did not foresee the election of CAMPBELL, nor did it imagine that the chief advocate of the Senate Tariff bill on the floor of the Senate would return to his seat in December chastened by the loss of his State. It does not seem probable that either Mr. ALLISON or the little handful of politicians who rule the Wool Growers' Association will demand in the coming Winter that the duties on wool shall be raised 60 per cent.

THE MONEY FOR THE FAIR.

Now that the question of a site for the World's Fair is practically settled and in a manner most favorable to the success of the undertaking, it is for the people of New-York to show that they are animated by the spirit that is necessary to give assurance to all the world that they will do their part to make the fair on Manhattan Island a grand success. It is necessary for them to be united, earnest, and liberal in their support. There is no question as to the resources, the enterprise, and the ability in management which this community can command, and they only need to be directed by a zealous public spirit to carry out this vast undertaking, with such sanction and support from public authorities as is necessary to give it proper standing as a public and international affair. New-York has long been reproached with a lack of this very public spirit, and her reputation in that respect has been the most serious drawback in impressing her rightful claims upon the rest of the country as the proper place for holding the celebration of the discovery of America.

The arguments are all in her favor. There is no question of her pre-eminence as the commercial metropolis of the continent and the exemplar of all that is typical of the growth and achievement of the four centuries of American life. Her situation as the gateway of the continent for international communication makes her the one point at which the products of industry and art and the evidences of achievement and progress from all parts of the world can be most readily brought together, and at which throngs of visitors are most sure to come to see them. Her wealth and the business capacity of her people are adequate to the task of providing for a great exposition to a degree which no other city can pretend to rival, and the facilities for access from abroad and from the interior of the country and for the local accommodation and transportation of visitors are incomparably superior to those of any other American city. But, say her critics, the rich men of New-York are selfish and grasping, and so absorbed in their schemes of money-making that they are not willing to bestow their time, their energies, or their money upon enterprises that are primarily for the benefit of the public, even though in the long run they will have a liberal share in the benefit. Her population is so heterogeneous and so lacking in the civic virtues that subordinate immediate self-interest to great public objects for the general well-being that she cannot be depended upon to support and carry through a great public undertaking in behalf of the whole Western Continent.

It is for the people of this city to vindicate themselves from the reproach that half deservedly cast upon them. They are to be put to a full test for the first time since the city attained its commanding position as the metropolis of all America. The Washington celebration of last Spring gave some evidence of the spirit in which they are to meet that test, but that was a small affair compared to that which they are now undertaking. The way the proposition for a great World's Fair in 1892 was first taken up was a hopeful sign, but the first practical difficulty, the first call for sacrifice and for effort, was hardly met with the full display of zeal and earnestness that the occasion demanded. The decision of the Site Committee in favor of a location which, while it was by far the most desirable, involved the maximum of difficulty and of expense and called for some public sacrifice, produced symptoms of hesitation and division that were disquieting. The sacrifice asked for was an incidental use of a portion of Central Park, which would have done it no permanent injury and would have merely curtailed its enjoyment temporarily to a moderate extent, while it would have resulted in some substantial permanent benefits. The lack of a genuine public spirit and of willingness to make sacrifices for great public ends has been shown mainly by those who opposed the site plan as first presented.

But that tendency to the old spirit which has so long been a reproach to New-York has been checked by the determination to provide all necessary space, at whatever expense, outside of Central Park. The one obstacle to a hearty co-operation has been removed, and we shall see now whether New-York will rise to the occasion and meet its requirements in a spirit that shall silence her detractors, and make it certain that she will be intrusted with the great task of providing for the grandest celebration that the world has yet seen. It depends mainly upon her men of wealth and of business, and for them it will be an easy matter if they are imbued with the spirit of generosity and patriotism. But it depends also on the mass of the people of all classes, and their interest and support to the measure of their ability is fairly assured. Just now the means of exhibiting the right spirit lies in two directions, that of prompt and cheerful co-operation on the part of all controlling the use of land that is needed within the limits of the site, and that of a speedy filling up of the subscriptions to the guarantee fund. These two things accomplished, the rest will be easy, provided only that the whole community continues to give its cordial support. A few weeks now will tell whether New-York is to accept the reproach cast upon her for a lack of generous public spirit or vindicate herself from it once for all.

THE START IN NICARAGUA.

Soil was broken on the route of the Nicaragua Canal with the formal approval of the authorities of Nicaragua on the 22d ult. under conditions apparently as favorable as could have been desired. Chief Engineer MENOCAL had arrived on the preceding day, and an amicable settlement of the dispute as to the company's dealings with Costa Rica had been reached. We have heretofore pointed out that there was not in this dispute or disagreement sufficient ground for a lasting quarrel. It related only to Costa Rica's attempt to procure from the canal company an agreement or contract providing that loss caused by flooding Costa Rican territory should be made good, and to the contract made by the company in satisfaction of Costa Rica's demand. The result of the negotiations was a concession from Costa Rica similar to the concession obtained from Nicaragua. It appears to have been the opinion of the Nicaraguan Government that the comparatively small interests involved did not require an agreement of this kind, and that the company's action had given them an importance which they did not deserve. But there was no probability that the company would fail to remove the difference and restore harmony.

Although a formal beginning of the work was not made until the 22d ult., much of the preliminary labor had already been done. We have announced from time to time the departure of parties of engineers and of cargoes of supplies from this port. The company's force had set up twenty-seven miles of telegraph and telephone line. They had built a small town near the shore and had completed one mile of railroad. A pier in the harbor had almost been finished, and the route from Greytown to the river had been cleared. We presume that the company will now carry on the work of excavation in the first section of the Atlantic division.

The contrast between the condition under which a beginning has been made in Nicaragua and those which marked the beginning on the Panama isthmus is sharp indeed. In Nicaragua the surveys have been made with great care by competent persons. They have been made again and again, and tested and improved by constant study and experiment. The Nicaragua company will not dig three years before it discovers to what height the tide rises on the Pacific coast, nor will it after so long a delay seek the information from a body of scientific men in Paris. It will not spend millions of dollars at the beginning for great hospitals. It will not squander its money for costly country houses to be occupied by favored employés. It will not postpone the making of the first thorough and adequate survey until bankruptcy shall have followed eight years of extravagant expenditure. The best work on the Panama route was done by contractors from the United States. The Nicaragua Canal is under the control of men who know where to find such contractors and how to cause the work to be done thoroughly and speedily.

The Panama Company had spent $250,000,000 in cash and had incurred obligations exceeding $400,000,000, when it gave up the task. The Nicaragua Company's estimate of cost, which appears to have been made with care and with due regard for contingencies, is $65,000,000, and if the actual cost shall be twice that sum the money will have been invested profitably. It may be that there are still some persons on the other side of the Atlantic who believe that this company is making only a feint in Nicaragua while it desires and intends to acquire possession of the abandoned route and plant on the Panama Isthmus whenever the price shall be low enough. This is absurd. The Nicaragua Company has a route that is far better in every way than the Panama route. It is going on to make a canal in Nicaragua, and we do not believe it could be hired to take up the Panama project where DE LESSEPS'S company left it. It would first be necessary to convince the Nicaragua Company that on the Panama route a serviceable canal can be made even by the additional expenditure of as much money as has already been lost there.

The issue by the Admiralty Court at Halifax of an order for the sale of the Gloucester fishing schooner *David J. Adams*, to take effect on Wednesday, follows naturally upon the long-delayed decision in this famous case. The *Adams* was the first American vessel held for trial by the Dominion authorities, in 1886, after the expiration of the treaty of Washington. Her seizure at Digby caused a great deal of excitement, but it was soon evident that her case had points of weakness. She had sought to buy bait in a Canadian port, not only without providing herself at her home port with a Collector's license to touch and trade, but without reporting to the customs authorities in the foreign port, according to the rule universally and properly insisted upon. Still, while her liability to the prescribed fine for breaking the ordinary customs regulations was clear, her counsel argued that she had not made herself liable to the extreme penalty of confiscation under the fishery laws, because she had not fished or intended to fish in inshore waters; and, indeed, there was testimony to show that the bait was purchased for fishing in the deep sea, beyond the three-mile limit. But the Chief Justice held, in a decision announced only about ten days ago, that this made no difference—that buying bait was "preparing to fish," wherever the fishing was to be done, and that it was a treaty offense punishable by confiscation. This is the extreme Dominion doctrine which caused so much controversy three years ago.

SOAPS AND SOAPINGS.

The cotton picker recently tried near Rolling Fork not only captured the cotton but gathered in limbs, stalks, real estate, and all, and then scattered the mass all over the field. It took about ten darkies to pick up after it, and the machine was declared a failure. A good, spry descendant of Ham is the best cotton-picking machine yet introduced in this country by our enterprising Yankee friends. If they succeed in making a better one we will buy that as we did the mass introduced here prior to 1861.—*Jackson (Miss.) Clarion Ledger.*

Won't somebody please tell what has become of the water in the lakes? For two weeks Buffalo suffered from an east wind, and saw her craft dragging on the bottom or waiting helplessly for the wind to change and bring back the water. Now the westerly wind is playing the same game with the Toledo end of the lake, and complaints of vessels aground fill the marine columns. Where has the water gone? And who is going to devise a plan for saving more of it?—*Buffalo Express.*

Gen. Greely's retrospective view of last year's work of the Weather Bureau indicates a storm moving in the direction of Washington. Dubious clouds hover over the Treasury, and the temperature is falling rapidly in the Bureau till. Signals of distress have been ordered at the mastheads to warn Congress of the coming gale, unless an enlarged appropriation is promptly made to propitiate the elements.—*Omaha Bee.*

One of the best things we have heard lately was the remark of a lady, whom we know, about a quarrelsome family. She said she thought it must be a comfort to them to read in the Bible, "In my Father's house are many mansions," for, she added, they could not agree to live in one.—*Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph.*

We met, the other evening, a charming Maine girl whose frankness was notable. Asked if she had learned anything at the famous college for young women from which she had just returned, she ingenuously answered, "Yes, indeed! I've learned to play whist!"—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

Physicians have about settled it that if a man wants a drink of whisky he needn't get bitten by a snake, and that if he is bitten by a snake he needn't take a drink of whisky. To make it clear, whisky in the latter case, as in the former, is a beverage, not a remedy.—*Fort Worth Gazette.*

The features of nature have been closely studied and commented on by poets and naturalists, yet no one seems ever to have discovered a smile on the mouth of a river or a frown on the brow of a hill.—*Baltimore American.*

He (as they stand on the balcony)—It is very bright within and very dreary without, is it not? She—Without what? He (inspired)—You.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Gen. Spinner, ex-Treasurer of the United States, says that silver is no longer a precious metal. All the same, it is precious hard to get.—*Chicago Times.*

The wise man does not tell all he knows; and he does not always listen while others tell all they know, either.—*Somerville Journal.*

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southwesterly.*

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fair, warmer, winds becoming southwesterly.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, no change in temperature, variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, fair, followed by light rain, warmer, southwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	64°	52°	3:30 P. M.	65°	51°
6 A. M.	63°	52°	8 P. M.	64°	50°
9 A. M.	64°	51°	9 P. M.	64°	49°
12 M.	64°	51°	12 P. M.	63°	47°

Average temperature yesterday.....60½°
Average temperature for same date last year..61°

JUDGE DANIELS ON THE TILDEN WILL.

From the Buffalo Courier.

Judge Daniels, sitting upon the General Term bench in New-York, did not concur in the opinion of his Associate Justices which decided the Tilden will case.

Judge Daniels, when seen by a *Courier* representative yesterday, declined to discuss for publication the points of the case or to comment upon the action of the court. He said to do so would be looked upon as improper by Judges and attorneys. But he allowed himself to say that the Justices of the General Term all looked upon the case as an exceedingly important one, and that they had considered the legal points brought to their notice with great care and deliberation. Judge Daniels remarked that it involved intricate statutory provisions, the explanation of which to any person except lawyers would sound like senseless jargon.

A prominent attorney conversant with the case said to the reporter: "I am sure Judge Daniels believed from the time he heard the argument in New-York that the will could be sustained. His opinions on questions of law are so sound that I shall be surprised if he is not sustained by the Court of Appeals. I know also that Judge Daniels felt that this large bequest should be saved to the city of New-York if it was possible to do so, but I do not believe that his feelings influenced his judgment.

"It is said that Mr. Tilden drew the will with care, deliberately weighing each provision before incorporating it in the long document. But he left so much to the discretion of his executors that the will is open to criticism and to contest, if, indeed, it is not fatally defective."

STATE HEALTH STATISTICS.

The bulletin of the New-York State Board of Health for September shows that the mortality during that month was greater by 575 than the average for the same period during the last five years. The proportion of infant mortality was a little below the average, there having been 1,221 deaths of children under five years of age. From all zymotic diseases the proportion of deaths in each 1,000 deaths from all causes was 286.75 during September of the last five years; that of September of the present year was 234.26. About half of the zymotic mortality was from diarrheal diseases, which is less than the average of recent years; a good number of the deaths in this class were from dysentery. The total number of deaths in New-York for this month was 2,913, of which 57 were from typhoid fever, 26 from malarial diseases, 12 from scarlet fever, 3 from measles, 41 from whooping cough, 100 from croup and diphtheria, 375 from diarrheal diseases, and 422 from consumption.

A MURDERER CALLED UPON TO APPEAR.

From the Jefferson City (Mo.) Tribune, Nov. 7.

There was a curious order issued by the Supreme Court yesterday. It is to the effect that unless Arthur Blake of Atchison County appear and surrender himself to the authorities of that county on or before Jan. 1, 1890, his appeal now pending in the Supreme Court will be dismissed. Blake is accused of murdering, or participating in the murder of, John McDowell, a boy fourteen years old, who was murdered in Atchison County July, 1887, for the purpose of robbing him of $14. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, but appealed to the Supreme Court, and, pending a hearing of the cause, escaped from the jail and is now a fugitive from justice. It is not likely that he will surrender himself and take the chances of the Supreme Court reversing the case.

THE REV. THOMAS K. BEECHER'S THANKS.

From the Elmira Gazette, Nov. 9.

Sixteen citizens of Chemung County, N. Y., are reported to have voted for the subscriber at our recent election. If they so voted because they hold tenaciously the Greenback doctrine as to money and reform, he congratulates them because of their intelligence and manliness. If they so voted as an act of appreciation of their candidate, he congratulates himself because of his friends. Also, he heartily congratulates the elected candidates, and is glad to believe them better citizens than they were said to be by their rivals. He profoundly sympathizes with all defeated candidates, having had large experience himself in that line. Who knows? We may be all nominated again next year.

THOS. K. BEECHER

GOV. FORAKER TO PRACTICE LAW.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Nov. 6.

It is not at all true that Gov. Foraker is looking around for persons upon whom to take vengeance for his defeat. He is comforted by the consciousness of clean hands, a good record, and a clear conscience. He will resume his residence and law practice in Cincinnati, and will not allow himself to have a grievance. He is the youngest man in the country of equal conspicuousness in public affairs, and it is a good thing for him personally that there opens before him an intermission in public service—allowing him to give his strength to his personal affairs.

HARRISON'S PARTISAN ACT

MISUSING HIS POWER TO HELP REPUBLICANS.

HASTILY ADMITTING MONTANA AND INCURRING THE CONDEMNATION EVEN OF HIS CABINET ADVISERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Under any Administration, no matter how much it may be disposed to be communicative, it is not easy to get from its members the admission that there is not absolute agreement on all questions. Under such an Administration as that of President Harrison, in which the President does not invite or extend confidences, but proceeds like a fatalist to do things very much as if he had the book of fate in his possession, and was merely enforcing its decrees page by page, this feeling is supposed to prevail just as it has in other Presidential families.

It is for this reason, perhaps, that it is so difficult to ascertain the truth of the report that there was an unpleasant difference of opinion in the Cabinet meeting Friday morning. When the different Secretaries gathered about the table in the Cabinet room, they were informed by the President that he had issued the proclamation admitting Montana as a State.

This was news to the Secretaries, except Mr. Blaine, who, as Secretary of State, had assisted the President in preparing the proclamation that had been issued about an hour before. The Cabinet officers did not know what great necessity constrained the President to exercise so much haste. There was nothing that could be accomplished by making the proclamation at 10:40 o'clock, before the Cabinet met, that could not be just as well effected by withholding it until 12:40, after the Cabinet had collected.

Further than that, it is understood that Attorney General Miller, who has been understood to be absolutely reliant upon the President for his opinions, ventured boldly to express his emphatic disapproval of the admission of Montana while the decision of the election in the State was pending, and in a way that indicated a fear that all the members of the Cabinet would not agree with the President in attempting to settle an election by intervention of the Federal Executive.

Secretary Noble is also reported to have uttered similar views, and to have joined with Attorney General Miller in protesting against the contemptuous treatment of Secretaries, who are assumed to be advisers instead of mere clerks in the Administration. Mr. Noble's objection to the admission of Montana was understood to be that the Territory had not yet fully complied with all the requirements of the enabling act of Congress, and that the people who knew that, and who also knew that there was a controversy pending, to be affected by the President's proclamation, would at once attribute the haste with which the proclamation was issued to the determination of the President to use his power to terminate the controversy to the benefit of the Republicans.

Whether the full admission of Montana will really bring two Republican Senators from the State at this time remains to be seen. It is not to be supposed for an instant that the President, who changed Chief Justices in Utah in order that a policy might be carried out in that Territory, would hesitate long about creating two United States Senators by proclamation, particularly if he had made up his mind that Montana was to be foreordained to have two Republican Senators.

* *

One of the papers published here stated this morning that Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin called at the White House Thursday and, after an exchange of commonplaces with the President, said:

"Mr. President, I called upon you to-day to see if you would not act favorably in Guenther's case and make him Consul General at Havana."

To this the President replied:

"It does not seem to me that this is a good time to press Mr. Guenther's case, after what the Germans have done in Ohio and Iowa."

The Senator, the report said, left the White House smoking hot, and he was hot clear through. While in this temper he related the episode to one of several friends, and in this manner the facts leaked out.

Now, however, he denies that this is true. He says: "So far as the statement imputes to me anger or displeasure over any phase of the interview with the President, the newspaper statement is absolutely without the slightest degree or shade of foundation. I have known the President for many years and have never observed him to be wanting in courtesy of manner or kindliness of heart. He explained to me some of the difficulties pertaining to one of the subjects of our controversy and I recognized both their existence and weight, and so told him, I have been too many years in public life to expect a President to be able to gratify all wishes for constituents, and his inability to do so certainly caused in me neither anger nor surprise. On the occasion referred to I had a conversation with the President upon the subject of the recent elections. The statement that he referred in conversation with me, or in my presence, to the course of the Germans or of any other nationality at the late elections, in Ohio or elsewhere, is unqualifiedly untrue."

* *

The President's friends are accounting for his irritation when visited by Senator Sawyer, in behalf of Mr. Guenther, in a way that foreshadows trouble. It seems that just before Sawyer called upon the President he had had out with Secretary Noble and Attorney General Miller. These members of his Cabinet, it is reported, have, like other members, been making a great many promises to zealous Republicans. They have assured men whom they regarded as entitled to hold office that they should be appointed by the President. These promises have been scattered broadcast and the holders of them are demanding payment.

The President, it appears, has not been informed of the engagements that his Cabinet officers have undertaken to perform. The Senators and Representatives who are here to begin their legislative work, and who are coming to the capital, are opening the eyes of the Executive to the existence of a state of affairs that he had not for one instant suspected. The members of the Cabinet are sponsors for a great many of the office seekers. They are anxious to unload the responsibilities they have been carrying.

In desperation they have been obliged to open the subject to the President. He is reported to have flared up and roundly scolded his clerical advisers for pressuring to set themselves up as the appointing power. The matter is said to once appear to be full of peril to the peace of the Administration. If the Cabinet officers are to be held up to public censure because they assume to suggest appointments in the branches of the service for which they bear a share of responsibility, they are not likely to retain their places with self-respect.

The annoyance felt by three or four of the Cabinet officers on this account is said to be deep, and it may come to be a cause of serious trouble.

* *

At the same time that the Jeannette glass-blowers, who are accused of breaking into the country in violation of the contract labor law, are arrested by the officers of the United States Government, it is probable that suits will be brought against Chambers and McKee, the employers who needed the services of the immigrants, and against Slicker and Campbell, the Knights of Labor men who made the arrangements for securing the services of the twenty-five men who are to be sent back.

If the argument made by the Treasury law officers is accepted by the Attorney General and Secretary Windom, and it is decided that the glass blowers willfully transgressed the law in contracting to take service at Jeannette, the Government has made out a case against the men who induced the workmen to leave England. If contracts were made, the employers and agents who arranged the contracts have rendered themselves liable to prosecution, and, if found guilty, to the imposition of the fine imposed by the contract labor law.

Campbell, one of the men implicated in making the contract, is a Knight of Labor and a leading man in the Federation of Glassblowers. Slicker is also a prominent man in the ranks of organized labor. The suggestion made to Secretary Windom on Saturday may be as it was applied by Attorney General Miller, and the action against the contractors and workingmen begun at once.

DISAPPEARED FROM THE PURITAN.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 10.—The waitere on the steamer Puritan found on the steamer's arrival here this morning a suit of dark clothes, an overcoat, a derby hat, a gold watch, 80 cents in money, and a ticket from New-York to Boston in stateroom 148. On the coat was pinned an envelope, inclosing a paper on which was written: "Rev. C. H. Smith Hooper Estate, Hawcombe-street, Dorchester. Deliver to Rev. F. Campbell, 19 Akron-street, Roxbury, Boston." The articles found are supposed to be the effects of the missing Dorchester minister, who probably jumped overboard.

No further information is obtainable from the steamer's officers.

FOUND IN THE EAST RIVER.

The body of a man was found in the East River at Jefferson-street yesterday. It was last night identified as that of Alexander C. Warnock, twenty-two years old, of 246 West Sixteenth-street, who was last seen on the 26th ult., when he attended the wake of John Campbell, who had been shot by Policeman Patrick Morris of the Second Precinct. Warnock was employed as clerk in a cloth warehouse in Greene-street.

"COUNTIES" TO MEET TO-MORROW NIGHT.

The following notice was sent out last night:

NEW-YORK COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

SIR: The regular meeting of the County Committee will be held in Room 24, Cooper Union, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock. Respectfully yours, WILLIAM F. VOORHIS, Chairman.
Charles J. McGee, Edward Glick, Mitch ell Levy, Michael J. Mulqueen, Secretaries.

LAYING HANDS ON AFRICA.

THE ALLEGED ATTACK BY THE SOMALIS —LIEUT. TIEDEMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The Hansine Company at Zanzibar telegraphs to the Emin Relief Committee here as follows: "Reports say that the Somalis dispersed the Peters column, killing two Europeans and wounding another. The Germans at Lamu do not believe the rumors." A dispatch to the *Kreuz Zeitung* says that an Arab chief brought the news of disaster to Dr. Peters's forces.

Letters from Lieut. Tiedeman give a graphic account of his quarrel with the Masais when ascending the Tana River. The trouble arose from Tiedeman's endeavor to procure boats in which to transport his men. The natives refused to sell their boats. Tiedeman tried to take the boats by force, whereupon the natives assumed a threatening attitude and finally advanced upon the Lieutenant and his party with uplifted javelins. Tiedeman was obliged to order his men to fire in self-defense. The native reserves rushed in, uttering loud cries for vengeance, and pursued Tiedemae and his party, who only escaped by hiding in a banana field in the darkness.

Denhart telegraphs from Zanzibar that, he gives no credence to the report of the death of Dr. Peters. He says that at the beginning of October Lieut. Borchart's dhow, with Lieut. Rust's column on board, was wrecked near Kipini. All the provisions were lost. At the end of October Borchert and his party, being newly equipped, proceeded on their journey.

LISBON, Nov. 10.—Portugal has placed the Umzila, Manica, Sofala, and Inhambane Districts under a central military government seated at Quitevi, and the large territory of the Valley of the Zambesi, including the Lourenwa and Kafoe Rivers, north to Chitambo, under a civil and missionary government at Zumbo.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 10.—The German Company has agreed to restore the warehouses, &c., claimed by the Sultan.

A PUGILIST'S BAD TEMPER.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The fight between Peter Jackson, the colored Australian pugilist, and Jem Smith, the English champion, took place at the Pelican Club, as arranged. The fight was for a purse of £1,000 subscribed by members of the club. Jackson outfought Smith for two rounds, whereupon the English fighter deliberately threw himself upon Jackson. The referee then gave Jackson the victory.

Smith won the toss for position. In the first round there were many heavy exchanges. In the second round Smith appeared to be winded. Jackson forced the fighting and knocked the English champion all over the ring. Falling against the ropes during another rush, Smith grasped a rope with his right hand and guarded himself with his left. Finally he made a rush and threw Jackson. Smith tried to resume the fight with bare knuckles. The police seized him and persuaded him to shake hands with his antagonist.

Smith was beaten at all points, and he has lost many friends by his display of temper, and his claims to being in champion "form" are exploded. The hall in which the fight took place was crowded. Among the spectators were many lords, members of the House of Commons, and other prominent persons.

ROME'S MONEY MATTERS.

ROME, Nov. 10.—A royal decree has been issued ordering an inquiry into the disordered finances of the Rome municipality, whose account show a deficit. Premier Crispi explains that an inquiry is necessary before a fresh Government subsidy can be granted, but he disclaims any personal or suspicious motives. The decree has, nevertheless, caused a sensation, and it has been asserted in the Premier's circles to prevent the re-election of certain prominent Councilors.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

DUBLIN, Nov. 10.—In an address to the tenantry of the Ponsonby estates to-day, Canon Keller announced that 200 houses would be built to afford shelter to evicted persons.

LIMERICK, Nov. 10.—Bishop O'Dwyer has issued a pastoral letter forbidding the clergy of the diocese to grant absolution to any person guilty of boycotting or pursuing the plan of campaign. The Bishop retains to himself alone the right to absolve such persons.

FAVORING FEDERATION.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 10.—A public meeting to discuss the subject of colonial federation was held here to-day. Sir Henry Parkes and others made addresses. Resolutions were adopted in favor of federation at the earliest possible period.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—The condition of the Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar, is becoming worse. The cancerous formation in his ear is spreading.

The *Nord* says that China is arming her troops on the Russian frontier with repeating rifles and that the soldiers are being drilled by German officers.

The Khan of Khiva intends to make a tour of Europe, beginning with Russia.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The *Vossische Zeitung* says that ex-Empress Frederick complains bitterly of the manner in which Freytag has dealt with her relations with her husband. She declares that it was she who looked up to Frederick, not he who looked up to her, as Freytag asserts.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Mr. John Burns, the labor leader, made an address to-day at a demonstration held in Hyde Park by the bakers of this city. Resolutions were passed declaring a boycott on the master bakers who refused to concede the demands made by the men.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The *Journal des Débats* says that two regiments of cavalry have been commoned to Paris to suppress the proposed Bonlanist demonstration Tuesday. There are rumors that no attempt will be made to hold the demonstration.

ROME, Nov. 10.—The municipal elections here to-day passed off quietly. Of the 45,000 citizens entitled to vote, only 17,000 availed themselves of the privilege. All the clericals abstained from voting.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 10.—The report of the murder of Missionary Savage in New-Guinea is declared to be untrue.

BELGRADE, Nov. 10.—Ex-King Milan reached this city to-day. There was no demonstration on his arrival.

LISBON, Nov. 10.—Senhor Augusto Cunha has been appointed Minister of Finance.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts is at the Windsor Hotel.

Sir Lyon Playfair and Lady Playfair of England are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. George M. Wheeler, United States Engineers, and J. K. Emmet are at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Frank Jones of New-Hampshire and Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Marco A. Soto, ex-President of Honduras, and Dr. Elliott Coues of Washington are at the Victoria Hotel.

OBER-AMMERGAU'S PASSION PLAY.

From the London Daily News.

Already considerable preparations are being made for the performances of the Passion Play in 1890. The grand rehearsal is fixed for May 18, and the representations for May 26, June 1, 8, 15, 16, 22, 25, 29, July 6, 13, 20, 23, 27, Aug. 3, 6, 10, 17, 20, 24, 31, Sept. 3, 7, 14, 21, 28. The railway being completed to Pattenkirchen, the nearest railway station is Oberae, about six miles from Ober-Ammergau. A new road has been constructed to take the place of the narrow, rough, and dangerous Ettalerberg road. The new road winds gradually up the hill with easy gradients. It has been constructed at a great expense by the Government, is eighteen feet wide, and well macadamized and rolled. The theatre at Ober-Ammergau is being enlarged, and the general appearance of the place remains just as it was in 1880, very few new houses having been built. The opening of the Arlberg line will offer a greater choice of route between England and Ober-Ammergau.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Five boilers at Pardee & Co.'s coal mines near Hazleton, Penn., exploded yesterday morning, killing John Burke, Frank Manck, and Joseph Kand. Cold water in a hot boiler was the cause.

The limestone operators of the Mahoning Valley, Pennsylvania, have voluntarily advanced the wages of their employes 10 per day. The Shenango Valley operators will take similar action.

A boy yesterday discovered the body of Capt. Charles King, who committed suicide last Tuesday night, in the Allegany River, three miles below Olean, N. Y.

Elmer Gross and Frank Anderson, rival lovers, nearly killed each other in a prize fight at Pittsburg Saturday night. Andersoe cannot recover.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The steamship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. Lutz, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Gravesend to-day.

The steamship Utopia, (Br.,) Capt. Morrison, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

The steamship Hesperian, (Br.,) Capt. Grimes, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. here yesterday.

The steamship Persian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Bristow, from New-York Oct. 26, arr. here yesterday.

The steamship Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New-York Oct. 29, arr. here yesterday.

The steamship Penseylvania, Capt. Thomas, from New-York Oct. 28, arr. at Deyaford to-day.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. WILLIAM HALL.

The Rev. William Hall died suddenly at his home, 107 East Eighty-fifth-street, yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock, from general debility caused by heart failure.

Mr. Hall was born in this city March 16, 1812 and it is in New-York that most of his long life was passed. He was graduated from the University of the City of New-York in 1828 and was at the time of his death its oldest Alumnus. His first church was at Kingston, N. Y., in 1835. From there he went to Ashtabula, Ohio, and then to several smaller churches in Western New-York. After retiring from the ministry, some years ago, he came to this city and devoted himself to literary work. He was a prominent and active member of the Historical Society and was a constant contributor to the *Historical Magazine*, the *Century*, the *North American Review*, and to *Scribner's*.

Mr. Hall was well known among literary men during the last forty years, particularly as a linguist. At the age of sixty-four he began the study of Dutch, in order that he might the better understandingly write a history of the Dutch Republic. With the exception of this history his literary labors have been confined almost entirely to the writing of short treatises and magazine articles. He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian church corner Lexington-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

OBITUARY NOTE.

The Rev. James A. Saodarsoe died Saturday evening at Plymouth, Mass., aged fifty-five years. His death resulted from a paralytic stroke. He was a graduate of Dartmouth, Class of '59, and of Berkeley Divinity School. Among his college classmates was Judge Veazey of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. At various times he had charge of parishes in Eastport, Me.; Wickford, R. I., and Thompson Manor, N.Y., and he served as an assistant in the Church of the Ascension, Boston. He was rector of Christ Church, Plymouth, in 1878, and retired from active service several years ago.

THE FAIR'S BUILDINGS.

POINTS IN A TALK WITH M. ALPHAND OF PARIS.

A Paris dispatch to the London *Times* contains the following: "M. Alphand has just been questioned as to the fate of the exhibition buildings. He said he was now busy with a report on the subject, which he would submit to the Municipal Council on the 4th of November. He pointed out that a considerable income would be required if the Palais des Beaux Arts, the Palais des Arts Libéraux, the Galerie des Machines, the Galerie de Trente Mètres, and the central dome were to be preserved. These, he thinks, would form, with the Eiffel Tower, a very fine group of buildings. The surface, however, belonged to the Military Department, who would not give it up unless provided with another drilling-ground. This could be obtained, but at considerable cost. Another source of expense would be the gardens to be laid out on the ground occupied by the buildings to be pulled down.

"There would be a balance of receipts of 8,000,000f., which would be divided between the State and the city, and it was probable that this sum would help to meet all these expenses. If the city should become proprietor of a half of the Champ de Mars it would derive benefits from it which it would be as advantage to it to pay for. The buildings could be used for many purposes. The Palais des Arts Libéraux was already bespoken. They were overrun with demands. The decorative work would like to establish their famous museum there, and a committee had been formed to make an offer to open a pattern museum in the same place. There were other offers.

"It was still easier to find a use for the Palais des Beaux Arts. In it all the arrangements necessary for the exhibition of paintings and other works of art had been made, and for such purposes it could be used. The machine gallery might be lent to the military authorities for cavalry manœuvres. It could also be transformed into a gigantic greenhouse and used for the agricultural and horticultural exhibitions which at present for weeks every year crowded the Champs Elysées with inconvenient and ugly temporary sheds. The Galerie de Trente Mètres and the central dome could be used for musical performances. As regards the Palais des Industries, M. Alphand said it could be converted into a Salle de Fêtes. It would, unfortunately, be obliged to remove the theatre, as the State refused to give him the means of preserving it, but it would be stowed away in the warehouses so as to be ready whenever called for."

AS TO THE ENGLISH SPARROW.

The British Consul in Baltimore, in a recent report, informs his Government that people in America are turning their energies to the destruction of the house sparrow, called here the English sparrow. The ill-will toward the bird is universal, he says; it is described as the deadly enemy of the gardener and fruit grower; it is accused of destroying large quantities of grain, defiling buildings, refusing to eat American insects, and driving away the native birds which prey upon worms and caterpillars.

Previous to 1850, he says, the house sparrow was unknown in America, but subsequently pairs were taken over the country. In 1870 the migratioe westward began, and the sparrow has now spread over half the continent. He thrives and multiplies equally in the Southern States and in Canada. A Mr. Merrill, a pair of whom have from four to six broods of five each in the course of a single season, and an ingenious individual has calculated that the progeny of a single pair will, under favorable circumstances, amount in ten years to 275,000,000 birds. The Consul does not think the associations against the sparrow are numerous. They are mostly migratory, and are killed for their feathers, which are in great demand for milliners, and in Canada the sparrow lives amicably with the natives of his kind.

One cause of the increase of the sparrow which he names is the legislation known as the Scalp Acts, offering rewards for the destruction of hawks, owls, weasels, &c. In Pennsylvania alone, an average of $60,000 is paid every year for this purpose. The great "blizzard" of March, 1888, destroyed multitudes of sparrows, and, in consequence, the last two summers have shown a vast increase in grubs and caterpillars, and in many large cities complaints are made of the consequent destruction of ornamental trees.

RIOTOUS VIENNA STUDENTS.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing on Oct. 26, says: "Yesterday a riotous encounter took place between the students of two corps of the Vienna University, which will lead to a judicial examination, and perhaps to the abolition of the whole anachronism of the corps system. The majority of the corps and associations still obey all the old student laws which have been imported from the German universities, including those of dueling. Two Roman Catholic corps, however, the Norica and Austria, which follow Progressist tendencies, have given up all the old customs and refuse to respond to a challenge. The students of the other corps, who form an overwhelming majority, had long enjoyed the privilege of coming to the university in their distinctive colors on Saturday mornings, but since the Rector's chair has been filled by a theologian the Progressist students have taken to appearing in their distinctive colors too.

"Yesterday they mustered in full force, but with the firm resolve not to allow their antagonists to challenge them to a fight. For this reason they left their sticks behind them. Shortly after they had appeared on the scene the other students showed fight, and the Catholics received the leaves the University Building. As soon as they moved the others began a scuffle, and following them out of the building, robbed them of their colors. Twenty-two students were badly hurt, the aggressors being armed with their short, thick sticks. Many heads were broken, and some badly bruised and cut. The pursued students sought shelter in the Stadthaus, where the police and firemen received them and closed the gates against their pursuers. The rector and professors met to consult on the measures necessary for the prevention of similar conflicts."

A WARNING ABOUT BRAZIL.

From the London Times.

The British Consul at Pernambuco in his last report states that a resident there has obtained a contract from the Brazilian Government for the introduction of immigrants from Europe. The Consul has no hesitation in saying that the latter would meet with disappointments, and, to a probability, much suffering, if they entered to emigrate to and settle in that province. Agricultural laborers from the United Kingdom should not go out there. The hot climate renders field labor impossible, while the differences of race, language, religion, habits, and customs would render all contact with them unsatisfactory, and unlikely to bring happiness or prosperity to the immigrant. "They would feel the laws of the country so irksome and antagonistic to their notion of security, justice, and freedom as would lead to serious consequences."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At about 1:30 A. M. yesterday fire broke out in the Tonawanda (N. Y.) iron and Steel Works, and the flames were raging furiously before the Fire Department got to work. The loss will probably reach $500,000. This is the concern that started up a few weeks ago, after being idle eighteen years.

A fire at West Andover, Mass., yesterday afternoon destroyed the farm buildings of George Cattle. Loss over $4,000. The fire broke out in the barn and spread to the house. There was no water at hand, consequently everything was a total loss. The barn was well stocked.

A STRANGER AT THE HUB

WHAT HE SAW AND WHAT HE WAS TOLD.

HE ADMIRES THE COMMON AND THE GILDED DOME, BUT THINKS ELECTRIC CARS ARE A NUISANCE.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—This is, of course, the Hub of the Universe, and the descendents of the Puritans are the lubricators. To a mere New-Yorker, the city should be, according to the estimation of a Bostonian, as a thing sacred. "Why!" The explanation always is: "You can't turn a corner unless you collide with a chapter of American history." Strangers who have sought to find their ways about Boston without assistance can judge approximately about how many chapters may be found in this town. But, perhaps, the most interesting phase of life in Boston is the frankness with which her people confess or betray their peculiarities.

* *

When he asked where the axle came through which joined this hub to the remainder of the more or less incoosequential system, a New-Yorker was solemnly taken by the arm last week, led over the dirt roads of the Common, and shown a mass of brickwork which had been painted yellow, and informed: "There, you see that? Well that's where it comes through. That's the State House. We got the dome gilded anew this year, [with a chuckle of delight.] Doesn't it look beautifully?" Of course, the State House is the pantheon of Massachusetts patriotism, and property is valued in Boston quite so much because of location as whether or not the gilded dome of the State House may be seen. A very few years ago a wholesale merchant and manufacturer of duck linen whose factories are in Massachusetts but whose headquarters are in New-York, erected upon the north side of Boston Common a very lofty apartment house and called it "The Tudor." It was very expensive, and architecturally very impressive. But then came the outburst. Residents on Commonwealth-avenue and Arlington-avenue discovered that because of the erection of "The Tudor" their view of the State House dome was shut off. They appointed a committee to wait upon the owner of the building and besought, then threatened, but nothing would content them but that the screen to their patriotic view be removed. Finally the matter was brought before the City Council, where all the fanciful elements of the community were interested and the objectors were finally laughed into submission.

* *

The Common is sacred. That is always a universally-conceded proposition in Boston. To have the spot so hemmed in by precious memories defiled by the evidence of a political job, or even by an indication that from a sense of policy a certain proportion of the voting population should be conciliated, is sufficient to arouse the revolutionary spirit. The negro vote of Boston is nine to one, but instead of being treated with proper respect by the Republicans, and things began to look serious. The Republicans couldn't afford to lose their support, and the astute politicians began hunting around seeking some means of damming the flow of discontent. A certain politician who was familiar with colonial history discovered that in the memorable Boston massacre one negro had been killed. What could be more praiseworthy, thee, than to commemorate this, one of the most dramatic incidents in Boston's history, and in the memorial which should be erected to give the negro as exceedingly prominent place. The memorial, and it is certainly a beautiful one, the group upon its base—relief being conceived and executed artistically, was erected. Instead of Boston being pleased that a really beautiful bit of bronze had been placed in her hallowed square, even with the mud of political diplomacy clinging to it, it looked at one time as though the elegant populace would haul it down with ropes and drag it through the streets through whose influence it was put in place.

* *

Boston is very fond of her electric cars. When a man from the Hub arrives in New-York he at once declares that the latter city is not progressive. "Why," he remarks, "we have had electric cars for a long time!" But these electric cars have been permitted to deface the most beautiful buildings, their noble trees, and make street traffic dangerous. The overhead wire is used exclusively as a conductor of the motive power. The result of this is that ugly little iron poles stick up from the sidewalks bearing the ends of a supporting wire, which crosses the street at intervals of a few feet, and suspended from these wires is the conductor. The wires have to be rearranged very often, and the tearing up and down of them, in a thickly populated city, is that they are nuisances. But it is only comparatively recently that these overhead wires were introduced. A Bostonian explained the reason thus: "We used to have the underground system for our cars. Oh, yes; but you see it was not practicable. The little switch-points and their nails and buttons is the slot, and either clog them or break the current. Particularly the boys of the Institute of Technology were to be blamed."

"Didn't your police authorities prevent this?"

"Oh, yes. They threatened to have the boys fined."

"That all?"

"Yes; you see they were nice boys, and it wouldn't have done to be harsh."

"Well?"

"Well, the end of it was that the companies had to change their system of conveying electricity."

* *

These cars, as well as the old horse cars, are within the old city limits, run in the most leisurely way, but once away from the district where in New York one would be anxious to get about with the utmost rapidity, the drivers whip up their really fine horses, and the cars travel at the rate of ten miles an hour. There is an unwritten law which governs the interior economy of all these cars. It is fixed, in some way and for some not yet discovered reason, that there are eleven seats on each side of the car, and for some reason, not known to them, no matter whether the unfortunate eleven are thin or stout. So the whole immediate object in the life of a conductor is to get his passengers seated in the orderly fashion. Then he proceeds, in a nonchalant manner, to collect the fares. If by any chance a passenger should desire to leave the car before the assortment is completed, he does so with as much effort of the conductor to collect the departing fare. The conductor, however, seems to regard this flight, as a personal affront.

* *

Boston women are an independent though not a particularly lovely lot. It is said that the proportion of the sexes is about three to one, the men being in the minority. It is also authoritatively announced that whenever a Boston man wants to get married he goes somewhere else. Her style is indistinguishable—women whose respectability could not be impeached may be encountered in the streets at almost any hour in the evening without escorts and apparently serenely unconscious of any possibility of insult. The writer happened to enter the billiard and bar room of the Parker House one evening last week and was somewhat startled to find, upon glancing through the doorway, that there was a party of eight or ten young women, who had the appearance of being ladies, seated on upon the billiard tables in a rapt sort of way, which showed at least their appreciation of the game. No one disturbed them, and they continued looking in for nearly an hour, having a thoroughly enjoyable time. These same girls regard it as one of the things which they may, invariably do, to go to the Boston Music Hall at the weekly afternoon rehearsal of the Symphony Society. The common greeting on the street between days is:

"Did you go to the rehearsal?"

"Yes; wasn't it lovely!" or

"Didn't you go to the rehearsal?"

"No. I couldn't."

"Well, I declare!"

* *

Upon this devotion to rule there hange a tale. A short time ago there appeared an enterprising dealer in notions who set up his shop in Tremont-street, near the corner of the alley which leads to the entrance to the Boston Music Hall. He at once filled up his windows with the portraits of well-known public men and women, some of them after the manner of the little pictures in Bradstreet's, and in the apartment house at Twenty-second-street. Of course curiosity was aroused among the thousands of fair promenaders who daily passed the store, but the Boston matron did not think it consistent with her dignity to stand where all her friends might naturally be known to commit the same offense, could see her gazing at the photographs of actors and actresses. So she sailed majestically by with her nose high in the air. The shopkeeper, fortunately for his finances, discovered the reasons for his unpopularity, and moved around the corner into the alley leading to the Music Hall. At once there began to be a constantly-changing crowd in the alleyway. For what reason? "Oh, because it is so nice to have your tickets for the symphony concert a few days ahead."

* *

Just now the congregation of the New Old South Church are in a state of rebellion. They protest that their beautiful edifice should not be called the New Old South Church. No other title than the Old South Church can make them thoroughly content with this architectural masterwork.

* *

The Boston Museum Company perhaps divides with the Bunker Hill Monument the respect of the community. There are hundreds of persons who will not, under any circumstances, go to any other place of amusement. The Boston Museum always, they declare, provides entertainment of a highly moral and purely classical character. Some years ago this place of amusement was actually a museum, somewhat like Wood's Museum on the site of Daly's Theatre in New-York. There were corridors which were lined with specimens of stuffed toads and desiccated snakes, mummies, and sea shells, and there was a theatre attachment to it all. When Boston frequented the place it went for the intellectual edification it would secure in looking at the curiosities, and it is should drop into the theatre, why, amid such surroundings there could be no harm. But the theatre gradually absorbed the museum, and still those good people continued to go, until they have been so educated that the dim and gloomy auditorium is crowded nightly and overwhelmed at matinée performances by the most representative audiences that Boston could produce, in order to witness a melodrama which is so filled with murders and crimes of the sort that are not currently mentioned that it failed utterly in New-York.

RELICS IN WESTCHESTER.

MANY ANTIQUE SPECIMENS OF INDIAN HANDIWORK.

Outside of collectors and persons interested in such matters, it is not generally known that easily-identified relics of the Indians that once inhabited Westchester County still exist and are to be found within a very short distance of New-York City. While not so interesting as the mounds of Ohio and other Western States, nor so imposing as the architectural remains found in some of the Southwestern Territories and in Mexico, yet they are equally tangible evidences of the race to whose broad domains the white man has succeeded, and in mute language tell the story of a primitive people who lived here, whose only pursuits were hunting, fishing, a little rude agriculture, and an occasional period of war, and of whose existence a few articles of pottery or flint alone bear witness.

Arrow heads, knives, axes, and similar objects have been turned up by the plow or spade all over Westchester County. Sometimes one or two of these objects have been found in a field, and again a large quantity, numbering one or two hundred, have been unearthed all together, just as though they had been buried by their last possessor for safety, as Capt. Kidd is supposed to have disposed of his treasure. Sometimes a field is discovered in which these relics are found in respectable numbers, to be sure, but scattered in all directions. It may here be noted that a cornfield affords the best facilities for Indian relic hunting, either in the Spring, after the Winter snows have killed such weeds as have grown despite the care of the farmer, and its rains have washed all surface stones and pebbles free of earth and sand, or in the Fall, after the corn has been harvested. Of course, if the relic hunter has his choice, he will prefer the Spring hunting.

Of the enjoyment derived from a successful quest after these relics, Hawthorne, in his preface to the "Scarlet Letter," speaks, where he expresses regret at not having more fully examined the old documents in the Custom House loft, papers that "must have contained references to forgotten or remembered men and to antique customs which would have affected me with the same pleasure as when I used to pick up Indian arrow heads in the field near the old manse."

A field of about ten acres, from which corn had been harvested the previous Autumn, was discovered by some amateurs in West Chester County last Spring, to be very prolific of Indian relics, and it was accordingly "worked" during the earlier months of the year with all the energy which this kind of a craze is capable of bringing forth. The field is situated on a bluff overlooking the Hudson, in the town of Ossining, about one-half mile south of the mouth of the Croton River, and forms a portion of the estate of the Hon. O. B. Potter, whose country seat is but a short distance to the north. Late in the Spring the field was harrowed with a light corn harrow, and during the last Summer the growing crop precluded explorations, but within the last two weeks, since the Fall harvest, operations have been recommenced by local collectors. Altogether five or six hundred articles have been found, comprising arrow heads, knives, hatchets, cat sinkers, hide scrapers, hammers, gorgets, and pieces of pottery without number.

The arrow heads present a variety of shapes that may be generally classified under five different heads: Broad, triangular-shaped ones, with small notched bases; those with long barbs, indented a little at the side where the shaft was to fit; long, slender heads, with notched bases; almond-shaped points, with notched bases; long, slender points, without notched bases, and nondescript heads, whose peculiarity of base or point had probably been decided by the whim or the grade of the knife on a chance blow in making. In size they vary without regard to shape from three inches down to three-quarters of an inch in length, and are formed of white quartz, white, black, and blue flint, jasper, red and black slate, and common sandstone.

Whether the objects of the chase against which the arrows were to be used determined their shape is a question, but that their size was gauged according to that of the game is certain. There may have been a distinction also between a hunting and a war arrow. If there were, it seems probable that the triangular head without notches were of the latter variety, as they could be easily and securely attached to the shaft and yet, after piercing an adversary, an attempt to remove them would result in extraction of the shaft, leaving the head behind to complete the deadly effect of a wound not already fatal.

The knives were generally of inferior material and make, but one was found of pure white milk-quartz, about the size and exactly the shape of a canary's outlefish bone, that would be a gem in any collection. It is nowhere much over an eighth of an inch in thickness, rings like a piece of silver when struck, and has a sharp edge that gives evidence of the finest workmanship in its formation, and is perfect in every particular.

The stones used by the squaws in grinding corn are about three and a half inches in diameter, generally of a reddish color, and some two inches thick. The hammers, net sinkers, and hatchets are mostly of inferior stone, their shape indicating their former use, and the chipped-out grooves around their sides showing in what way they have been secured by withes of rawhide and made useful.

The pottery would be a disappointment to any one desirous of forming an accurate idea of the shape of the utensils of this kind used by the former inhabitants of the place. Very small, indeed, are the fragments discovered, but they tell this much: The material of which the Indians made their pots and other vessels was as rough as an ordinary brick; in color they resemble a half-baked one, sometimes reddish and at others partly black and partly a dirty yellow. Deeply scratched into these fragments are found interesting marks and lines of ornamentation. One vessel had been embellished with five parallel lines at top, below which were a series of criss-cross lines arranged in panels. Another showed V's placed sidewise running into one another, which formed a border to a general ornamentation of round shallow holes. Others, again, were found in which parallel lines far apart or close together made the difference in design, while others bore wave lines, dots, and other simple characters arranged with regard to some rude principle of harmony, all showing that the ancient potters had an idea of rendering their ware attractive as well as useful.

Of all the implements found only one, and that a fragment, had been drilled. The hole had been drilled from a very hard black stone. Its diameter is about half an inch and some two inches long, extending through the stone. What the perfect article had been is uncertain, but the collectors have set it down as a "ceremonial stone" of some kind.

Along the edges of the field toward the river, shell deposits are found covering a considerable area. These have not been closely investigated, but their presence, together with the relics already mentioned, plainly indicates that the locality was the site of an ancient Indian village. Why so many articles of value to the aborigines were abandoned in the manner that their finding indicates, is still a question that engages the curious interest of many persons.

A DOCTOR'S PAINFUL DEATH.

RECENT SAD OCCURRENCE IN A HOSPITAL IN VIENNA.

"A most distressing case has," writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, "caused a wing of the General Hospital to be closed for a time, and the nurses to be kept out of contact with any one not belonging to the hospital. In the month of August a man was brought to the hospital suffering from the terrible disease called glanders, which he had taken from a horse similarly afflicted. He soon died, and a military surgeon, Dr. Rowlaski, who has spent many years examining bacillæ of all kinds, undertook to subject the dead body to a close examination. This was in itself a most dangerous piece of work.

"By the aid of the microscope he soon succeeded in finding the bacillus, which he reared, to watch the manner of its growth and its vitality. An ambitious young physician, Dr. Hoffmann expressed his doubts as to whether the bacillus reared artificially had still in it the power of infection. Dr. Rowalski gave him one of his families, and Dr. Hoffmann soon saw that the poison still had the most deadly power. All the animals he inoculated died of the terrible malady. At the beginning of October Dr. Hoffmann caught cold and felt acute pains in his side. The pain increased, and Dr. Hoffmann tried to cure it by injecting morphia. He did it with the syringe which he had used for injecting the glanders poison into the doomed animals

FRENCH TOPICS OF THE DAY

A BENEVOLENT FÊTE AND ITS GRAND SUCCESS.

DELIGHT THAT PARIS TAKES IN SUCH THINGS—THE SHOW'S END—BUFFALO BILL'S PLANS.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—If ever public benevolent fêtes were run into the ground, it is certainly here. Every time a fire burns out a hamlet, every time the waters of oblivion sweep away some remote village, Paris deems it useful to call together the rank and file of the prettiest actresses, and with this small army of volunteers to conjure up new devices to attract and borrow for the more or less distant sufferers. No other city in the world takes this duty so to heart, and it is highly probable that nowhere else would the patient laber become so successful.

Paris loves the pleasure; and all the work is done so generously, with such quiet reserve, that the splendor of the scene, the marvelous mise en scène seems to appear by magic—as in some splendid vision of dreamland. To the press may be given all the glory of instinct and imagination; all the fruitful resource of entreaty or command, and upon this occasion the *Figaro* can well be pleased. I knew nothing as yet of the financial result, and this problem can neither influence nor bias my judgment. The Palais de l'Industrie was a fitting temple for the accommodation of the crowd of strangers still lingering in the capital, and its size was not the only facility, for the interior still boasts of almost all the decorative splendor created by M. Alphand for the Ode of Augusta Holmes. This was a famous beginning, making necessary a majesty of outline in its decoration that told a brilliant story at once.

It cannot be said that the *Figaro* met with much preliminary encouragement. The exhibition has been a six months' dissipation; the Summer has given no rest; the public seems tired; the people—the blouses, even, are weary of new sights and frolicsome outdoor life; reporters are harassed, and without the courage and the amiable bnt resolnte perseverance of M. Emile Blavet, Antwerp would have gone a-begging. It took nearly two weeks, nevertheless, to brush the scenery, to build up the Hotel de Ville of Antwerp, which was to face the stage of the Ode; to put the shops on either side of the long hall, to convert the npper Salon rooms into restaurants, and to enliven the centre with merry-go-rnnnds and booths.

The giant Druon-Antigon and his wife presided near the Hotel de Ville; two enormons bronze monnments cut the monotony of the decoration, and under the pale yellow and deep blne vellnm the allegorical chariot of Rubens, finely decorated by Levastre, and the enormous statne of Salvias Brabo did wonderfnlly well. The side shops, concert halls, and theatres had been pnt np with picturesque disorder, and the first impression was one of stnpefaction to see in the nsual vacancy a whole, living town, full of light—too much of that for feminine beauty—music, laughter, and charity.

Five francs was the entrance fee, bnt it was, as nsnal, a mere entrance privilege, and the sons and franes had to fly afterward. To be nnknown was an economy, bnt it must have been with little fun, and to be recognized as a correspondent became a bonanza of witty attack to the fascinating solicitors, and the best means of retreat was to give at once your tithe and enjoy the scene to your eyes' feast and to your heart's content. I arrived half after eleven, and stumbled at once upon Mlle. Malvan of the Gymnase, seated in a Belgian milk cart with champagne for the flowing liquid. The golden sparkling concentration was to have been drawn by four dogs, bnt the poor animals, nnable to kick or push their way, concinded that repose was the best resolution, and they quietly lay down to snooze.

Occasionally the indiscreet, eager Visitor would bring forth a wail, and Malvan's enticing smile would broaden into a sympathetic reproof. Milly Meyer tried to drive her dog team in an opposite direction, but gave it np as a bad undertaking. Aided by a score of gallant volnnteers, she quietly nnpacked her champagne load, blocked the way, and made every body pay toll to pass. I shall not attempt to give the piquant repartee of the actress, for there were many rivals in wit and pleasant sharpshooting, and, as all the nshers and Commissaires were either jonrnalists or actors, the ball of jôke and fnn was kept rolling high up in the facetious atmosphere of good humor and esprit.

Were there a preminm, however, it would certainly be given by general agreement to Leriche and Desclanzas. The latter is nnnier even off the stage than on: she was manager of the centre merry-go-round, with Leriche—as Arlequin—for her aide de camp. It was impossible to remain on the horses for laughter; several well-known clubmen had mounted their speeds for good and all, and the joke of Leriche was to get them down, by fair means if possible, by foul methods if necessary. The pousse-ponsse carriages had been brought from the Invalides, and the youngest actresses of the Comédie Française sold the programs—illustrated with dainty grace by Chartran—while their comrades Lambert, Beer, Laugier, and others pushed them on as best they could talking French-Chinese to the crowd.

Had the throng been a strictly Parisian one the fun would have been greater, bnt strangers were there by the thousands, not speaking a word of French and completely dazed by the sight and the police. Théo remembered all her English and Judie said prettily, "Oh, please, tank yon, nice gentelman," but there the conversation langnished. Coquelin *cadet* danced a fandango with Ottolinni, the opera dancer, and Manri and Sabra, the ballet stars, sold trinkets and talked to the blandes, the only woman who managed to wear a becoming veil and to defy the research of electrical interrogation. I was told that Adiny, Blanche Deschamps, the tenor Escalais, Cossira, and others were singing in the music hall, and I believed it, for I couldn't get within forty rods of the entrance, and yet pretty women elbowed their way along carrying armfuls of flowers, payable in kouis or in silver, and no coppers received.

At the Funanbnles Coquelin danced later the Gitano-Bill, and Dailly, the actor, the Gallegada. It was a treat never to be forgotten, side splitting, full of joy and headache. There were about five hundred people crowded together in a space insufficient for one hundred. You actually stood on other people's toes when they relieved yours. The *Chat Noir*, familiar to all Americans, had moved down body for two days, and at 2 o'clock in the morning the tableaux vivants were seen, the great success being the Rubens Kermesse, and then came the *clou* of the evening.

Before Paris and Antwerp—twin sisters in charity and in blue and white pelisses—appeared all the theatres of Paris. The fall corps de ballet of the opera bounded down the steps to bow to the public and to the presiding civic representatives. Next came the "Indendrar" crowd; then "Riquet la Houppe" and "Excelsior" from the Eden, and last of all—after many other processions—the "Fille du Tambour Major," with delightful Simon Girard at the head. As she advanced to give the military salute a welcoming thunder of applause was brough tn her from every echo, for she is dearly be loved, this bright, sparkling operette diva with that astonishing quality—a voice—exquisitely trained, true and musical, and no mean talent as an actress. She stopped at the next table to me at Ledoyens, at about 5 in the morning, with her husband, Max Girard, Vauthier the baritone—a good and earnest artist also—and a few well-known journalists, and a more charming, modest, sweet little woman could not be found.

I do not mention the demi-monde staff, or even the half of them; they were all there, en masse; their light dresses made a note of color, but they certainly seemed the ugliest crowd I ever saw. The celebrated actresses outside of the small theatres did not appear, faithful to their custom of lending their presence only to private benevolent schemes. There were, of course, the nsual nnmber of females in tights. As a rule men were in dress suits, especially after midnight, and, comparatively speaking, there were few soft hats, no drunkenness, nor the slightest exhibition of misconduct in any way, and I left the Palais after 4. To-day is the children's fête; adults pay 2f. and boys and girls 10 cents. Many of the amusements are free until 6, when the Kermesse again rings its final bell.

This charity practically winds up the exhibition spectacle. President Carnot has given his balls at the Elysées to all the exhibitors; these were offered two tickets, but many brought their entire families, and several Cupids' babes were left to the surprised and alarmed care of the concierge of the palace. Mme. Carnot stood in black and gold, upright and smiling, during four mortal hours; luckily for the President, his cast of features prohibits this taxation; he means welcome, but he looks repose; his poor wife bends until she breaks, and the warmth of expression is persistent—if finally painful.

I presume that the Presidential household breathes a sigh of relief as the sun of Nov. 6 draws nigh; but, strange to say, Parisians feel both sorry and glad. In my limited circle there is one man and his wife who have never seen the Champ de Mars this season, and he has been such a nnriosity that he has abont decided not to go, bnt to leave the legend as a legacy to his family. I might mention that I nlee knew a French girl, recently married, who has never seen the Luxembourg Gallery. It is needless to add that this personal knowledge and experience gives me great patriotic vanity when I reflect that some six years ago, on the Pacific coast, in 'Frisco, I had to stndy up my Louvre and Luxembourg, in order not to blnsh before better and wider native and local knowledge. Residents left town, moreover, in the early part of June to avoid crowd and expense. School necessity has brought them back, and they find Paris still too full and the exhibition over.

I am assured that everything salable has been sold there, that the extraordinary artistic and finnncial success belonging to the enterprise as a whole has also brought a harvest of prosperity to all the exhibitors; their wildest hopes never anticipated such constant result, and the proof of this exhibition malady is the siege being made at our Consulate, and, in point of fact, to every business house having connection with or in America, to get positive news as to space room in our World's Fair. You have no idea of the feverish interest excited; it is becoming a nnisance, practically, for neither official nor outsider can give any positive assurance, and no information other than one's personal opinion. France, officially and individually, will make such a representation as Paris even has not yet seen, and as all will work together, the frame setting will be artistic and well deserving of our enthnsiastic recognition. I much donbt your being able, however, to satisfy them in regard to space, for the French idea of American command of available room is very extended, and as they mean to *faire grand*, their needs will be ambitlous in every way.

Michel Levy, the editor, sold his pictures yesterday at the Hotel Drouot, and there was curiosity to see whether the few Corots—and not by any means of his best—wonld bring good prices after the last important Spring sales. A small painting called "Morning," valned at 8,000f., brought easily 10,000f.; the "Woman at the Fonntain," valued at 4,000f., went for 5,650f.; the "Vue d'Italie," "Jenne femme au repos," and several others by this same master were sold for about the same satisfying rates. The "Unhappy Family" of Tassaert brought 2,050f., and quite a new Vollon, on demand of 1,000f., went for 1,750f. All this made both amateurs and artists happy.

While the crowd to-day was multitnde at the Palais, every seat was occnpied and at least 2,000 people turned away from the Buffalo Bill camp. The Colonel had given his company a well-deserved three days' holiday, and this was the opening for the finale of the season. He might have filled the enormone palace twice over, and the new nnmbers of his programme, inclnding the scalping and the hanging, met with boisterous approbation. Mr. Salsbury has concluded not to take the Palais de l'Industrie; there was much red tape about the Salon necessity, coming just in the good Spring weather, and as a projected trip promises very brightly, the Colonel, by request, will visit Lyone first, then Marseilles, Nice, and Bordeaux, and Madrid, returning to his Neuilly camp next Snmmer, leaving Russia for another year. The success of the show has been constant and equal, and there is no humbug in its truth, and such has been the courtesy and kindliness of the management that every one here is glad, and the Colonel leaves plenty of friends who will be happy to see him return.

L. K.

KIRKWOOD'S VOTE FOR A DEMOCRAT.

From the Waterbury (Conn.) American, Nov. 7.

The Chicago *Herald* states that among the two hundred Republican Iowa City business men who voted for Democrat Boies for Governor was the Hon. Samuel Kirkwood. The personnel of politics changes so fast in these days, the new men crowd the old men so rapidly to the rear, that this Eastern world may be forgiven for forgetting "Sam" Kirkwood.

But if Hannibal Hamlin should vote a Democratic ticket in Maine it would hardly be a more astonishing statement. "Old Sam" Kirkwood was Iowa's war Governor. He was Governor again in the seventies. He was subsequently a United States Senator, Allison's colleague, and was taken from the Senate by Garfield to be his Secretary of the Interior. Possessed of hard common sense, a men of means, a shrewd manipulator and easy talker, he was regarded by Mr. Blaine as one of the best men who could possibly be called into service when it was necessary to fire the rural voter. He was rough-and-ready in appearance, and looked what he was, a typical representative of the West at its wildest and wooliest. And when he came upon the platform at an Iowa Republican Convention the yells of applause that greeted him were something that no representation of ear-piercing sounds in words can do any justice to. Retired into private life by the advent of the Arthur Administration, and never again securing a political situation in a State bossed by Clarkson—we believe that rather recently he ran for some minor office and was beaten, paralleling the experience in Bangor of Hannibal Hamlin—he yet remained a type of stanch, uncompromising Republicanism. Ever since 1854, the Kingwnn has had the vials of party wrath ponred unceasingly upon him by the organs of both sides. Time brings its justification sooner than any one could look for it. Many of the very men who, like "Sam" Kirkwood, have had the utmost scorn for George William Curtis, are now themselves Mugwumps. It is not a difference in principle which divides them. It is simply a difference in view as to the importance of a given issue at a given time.

A KNOWING LITTLE DOG.

From the Birmingham (Conn.) Transcript.

A lady living near the Old Town road recently lost her pocketbook, containing a considerable emount of money, and she was naturally very anxious to recover it. She had been working about the yard and garden during the dey and supposed that she dropped it there. A diligent search, in which she was assisted by her neighbors, failed to find the missing article, and she gave it np in despair, going into the house. There she saw her little dog, and, more to relieve her feelings than anything else, said, "Fido, go find my pocketbook, and don't come back until you get it." Fido, after ay appealing glance at his mistress, sneaked off of the door with his tail between his legs, looking as though he wanted to lie down and die. He was noticed soon afterward hunting and smelling around the lot, finally disappearing in some tall weeds. It was only a few minutes later when Fido was heard whining and scratching at the door, and when he was opened wallked in, bearing in his pocketbook in his mouth. Fido had undonbtedly understood what his mistress said, and was smarter than the whole crowd of human beings.

CARPET BUGS AND CARPET PAPERS.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Nov. 9.

Some Augusta housekeepers think they have discovered the origin of the buffalo bug so far as that city is concerned. They claim that every carpet under which a certain kind of patent carpet paper has been placed has suffered, while those spread over old newspaper, straw, or burlap have escaped. The theory will have to be gone further tested before it is proved, but it is worth something to have even a theory to work on in the effort to head off these pests.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Saturday's receipts of Cattle were estimated at 3,000 head, making 56,928 head for the week, against 76,367 head for the previous week, and 62,888 head for the corresponding week last year. Considerably more than half of the supply consisted of rangers. The demand was slack, and prices were generally weak, though without any noteworthy change in any instance. Shipping Steers were quoted at $2 90@5 75, Cows and Bulls at $1@2 75, and Texans at $1 40@3 25.

The receipts of Hogs were estimated at 15,000 head, making 129,611 head for the week, against 129,915 head the previous week, and 79,074 head for the same week last year. Nearly 40,000 averaged in number than Friday, but there was no advance in light and mixed sorts. The demand was active at $3 75@4 10 for poor to best heavy and mixed, and $3 80@4 10 for light weights.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

THE REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURER.

MR. HUSTON SPEAKS OF THE FISCAL YEAR REMARKABLE IN THE HISTORY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—J. N. Huston, Treasurer of the United States, has made a long report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the operations of his office during the last fiscal year and the condition of the Treasury June 30 last, of which the following is a synopsis:

The year is characterized as a remarkable one in the history of the public finances, both the revenues and the expenditures having been accorded bulks at times since the foundation of the Government. The former amounted to $387,050,088 and the latter to $299,288,976, inclusive of $17,294,162 paid in premiums on bonds purchased. The surplus revenues June 30 were $87,761,066, a decrease of $23,590,193 as compared with the year before, counting premiums on bonds as an item of expenditure.

June 30, 1888, there was in the Treasurer's custody in cash and effective credits, the sum of $704,729,335, and a year later the sum of $760,643,871. The current liabilities decreased in the interval from $148,891,847 to $127,931,830 and the reserve from $229,805,600 to $193,097,047. The gold in the Treasury in excess of certificates outstanding was $106,610,129 in 1888 and $155,257,490 in 1889. Notwithstanding the loss of gold, both in the aggregate and in the amount not covered by certificates, amounting to nearly 50 per cent, the position of the Treasury was strengthened in every respect, save the amount of reserve. The total assets, the liabilities, and the reserve all fell off about 14 per cent. At the beginning of the year the free gold was $45,000,000 and at the close $68,000,000 in excess of the demand liabilities.

The unavailable funds, exclusive of upward of $28,000,000 still in deposit with the States under the law of 1836, amounted at the end of the year to $1,415,433, having been decreased by an appropriation of $24,016 to cover losses in the New York Sub-Treasury, and increased by a loss of $10,000 at San Francisco, reported by the Assistant Treasurer there in 1888. The Treasurer suggests that the present method of keeping the accounts, by which he is charged with funds that do not exist, should be changed so that the books would at all times show the true state of the Treasury without real or apparent discrepancies.

The changes that took place in the currency were an increase of about $34,000,000 in the stock of silver, a contraction of $41,000,000 in the national bank circulation, and a loss of $26,780,000 of gold. Of this latter, the first year has been unusual, but the last is new, each former year since the preparations were commenced for the resumption of specie payments having witnessed an increase of gain in the country. The amount of the loss is less than 4 per cent of the stock, and the fact of the loss itself is not considered significant, in view of the large number of Americans that have visited Europe the past season, and the large volume of gold during the two years preceding the last.

The total stock of gold, silver, and circulating notes was $2,053,934,171 in 1888, and $2,069,194,718 in 1889. It would seem from these figures that there had been an increase of the circulating medium, but the certificates of deposit, which are included, are merely representative of moneys in the Treasury and to count them with the coin and notes to which they give title would be a duplication. If they be set aside and the actual moneys disposed according to ownership, the foregoing figures will be reduced to $1,938,834,242 for 1888, and $1,951,095,420 for 1889, making apparent a contraction of about $33,000,000 in the total currency of the country. As the holdings of the Treasury decreased in the interval in the sum of $41,000,000, the circulation increased about $8,000,000. The public lost $18,000,000 of gold and $30,000,000 of notes and gained $26,000,000 in silver.

A comparison of the currency in the country at the end of each of the last five years shows that the percentage of gold fell on only slightly, while it is still higher than it was at the end of any year prior to 1883. The percentage of gold in actual circulation has shown less variation. In the period of four years the public ownership of silver was nearly doubled, while the volume of notes was diminished from $346,385,147 to $330,989,478. The increase of the circulation of silver certificates was about $66,000,000, having kept pace with the rate for the two previous years. The new issues of small denominations appear to have only supplied the needs of the country, and no further difficulty is apprehended in furnishing such denominations as they are wanted, within the limits of the coinage of silver dollars. These certificates now exceed in volume any other kind of paper currency except United States notes.

The coinage of the standard silver dollars has proceeded without any incident worthy of remark. Without much change in the amount in circulation, there is a tendency toward a decrease. The shipments to and from the Treasury have been about as usual, but in consequence of the heavy movements in currency for sterling, the demand for silver has been recently been considerable. As the efforts to increase the circulation have proved futile, no extraordinary inducements have been held out to the public to use them, and it is suggested that it might be well to stop paying the cost of transportation from the Treasury, not only as a measure of economy, but also as one to check the forcing of the too ready return of the coins to the Treasury. It is claimed that in this way the silver dollar would have the advantage of being held strictly on a par with the other currency, and the Government not give the public any just cause for complaint.

During the year the national banks withdrew $66,340,900 of their bonds held by the Treasury as security for their circulating notes, leaving $346,385,147 deposited as security for circulation, and $45,232,000 belonging to 270 banks as security for deposits.

In the last ten years the number of active banks has increased nearly 60 per cent., while the amount of bonds to secure their notes has increased in the same proportion. The minimum limit of bonds for the present capital of the banks is only about fifty or sixty millions below the amount now on deposit. The amount of public money held by depositary banks ran down from $58,712,511 11 to $47,259,714 39, the result, mainly, of the voluntary acts of the banks in surrendering the deposits and withdrawing their bonds. The additional tax on circulation amounted to $1,410,381 for the year.

The decrease of $41,000,000 in the national bank circulation was the largest that has taken place within any one year since the currency was first issued. The contraction, which began in 1883 with the redemption of the 3 per cent. bonds, has amounted to $150,000,000, of which $100,000,000 fell to the last three years. The outstanding notes amounted to $211,000,000 on June 30, with $78,000,000 of lawful money on deposit for further reductions.

In proportion to the circulation the redemptions were unusually heavy, but there has been a decline of falling off since February. An investigation of the causes which have produced the large accumulation of funds in the Treasury for the retirement of these notes leads to the conclusion that unless unfavorable conditions should arise, the amount will continue to increase until it reaches an unimportant figure. The net deposits during the year amounted to $38,434,415, of which sum $24,584,890 was for the reduction of the circulation of active banks.

The question whether national banks should be required to redeem unsigned notes stolen from them and put into circulations has been considered, and the Treasurer says that while it is clear that the law plainly requires the banks to provide for the resumption of all notes issued to them, whether regularly paid out or not, an innocent holder is entitled to the advantages of the provision.

The report closes with some criticisms on the inferiority of the provisions for the safety of the public funds and the conveniences for the transaction of business, and makes certain recommendations for improvements in this respect.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Newport, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 12.		
Alesia, Gibraltar	.....	.....
Canada, London	.....	.....
Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
De Ruyter, Antwerp	.....	.....
Shevia, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.
Wyoming, Liverpool	.....	7:30 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.		
Bolivia, Gibraltar	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of New York, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rhyaland, Antwerp	5:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Seale, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Spain, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tentonic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Yemassee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 14.		
Arian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Algiers, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	7:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Augusta Victoria, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 15.		
City of San Antonio, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 11.

Arizona, Liverpool, Nov. 2.
Aranzia, Liverpool, Nov. 2.
City of Columbia, Havana, Nov. 7.
Ems, Bremen, Nov. 2.
Illinois, Antwerp, Oct 26.
Lisard, Gibraltar, Oct. 26.
Northland, Stettin, Oct. 26.
Slavonia, Stettin, Oct 25.
Valencia, La Guayra, Nov. 5.

TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct 31.
Dariel, Bremen, Oct. 30.
Rhine, London, Oct. 31.
Wilkommen, Bremen, Oct. 29.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

Advance, Rio Jadeiro, Oct. 19.
Athos, Kingston, Nov. 6.
City of Alexandria, Havana, Nov. 9.
Celon, Aspinwall, Nov. 4.
Italy, Liverpool, Nov. 1.
Neerland, Antwerp, Nov. 2.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

Othello, London, Oct. 29.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Oct. 31.
Veendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 2.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

Germanic, Liverpool, Nov. 6.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 2.
Santiago, Chanfuegos, Nov. 5.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 6.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:43 | Sun sets...4:46 | Moon rises...7:45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook	6:41	Gov. Is...10:19	Hell Gate...12:36
P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:54	Gov. Is...10:47	Hell Gate...1:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, NOV. 10.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Wieland (Ger.), Barends, Hamburg and Havre 14 ds., with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M. 9th, and anchored in lower bay on account of fog.

Steamship Denmark (Ger.), Kelly, London 21 ds., with mdse to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 9:06 P. M.

Steamship Aguan, (Br.) Adair, Greytown, Cape Gracias, Belize, Porto Cortez, and Livingston 16 ds., with mdse and passengers to Williams & Rankine. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

Steamship Sarnbrook (Br.), Scotthorne, Santa Lucia, Pangkoean, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Gibraltar, and St. Michaels 28 ds., with sugar in bond—passed to French, Edye & Co.

Steamship Adirondack, (Br.,) Samson, Port au Prince, Port Cimne, St. Marc, Gonaives, Caibarien, and Port Limon 24 ds., with mdse, and passengers, sent Port Limon 24 ds., with mdse, and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:16 A. M.

Steamship Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Framquel, Havre 8 ds., with mdse and passengers to A. Forgot. Arrived at the Bar at 12:10 P. M.

Steamship Tanhansee, Fisher, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Richmond, Dole, West Point, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Chrstoxes, Pearce, Jacksonville and Charleston 3 ds., with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship H. F. Dimock, Eldridge, Boston, with mdse and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steamship Winthrop, Brace, Portland, with mdse and passengers to Horatio Hall.

Steamship Moon's Bay, (Br.,) Spray, Smyrna and Gibraltar 27 ds., with mdse, to McAndrews & Forbes—Vessel to French, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

Steamship Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Tribon, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, E., clear; at City Island, light, N. E., clear.

SAILED.

Steamships Buffalo, for Hull; Crema, for Leith; Marsala, for Hamburg; Furness, for Rotterdam; Tangier, for Gibraltar; Colchester, for Havana, &c.; Roanoke, for Norfolk; Manhattan, for West Point, Va.

Also, via Long Island Sound:

Steamships Miranda, for Halifax; Lucy F. Miller, for Bangor; Glaucus and Wilkesbarre, for Boston.

SPOKEN.

A North German Lloyd steamship, bound east, was passed Nov. 8.

The steamship Alpha, hence for Kingston, Jam., was spoken Nov. 7 in lat. 24 38, lon. 74 12.

The bark Daisy Reed, from Fernandina for this port, was passed Nov. 9 in lat. 38 55, lon. 73 50.

The brig Britannia, (Br.,) Barbadoes for this port, was passed Nov. 9 in lat. 38 55, lon. 73 50.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Union Line steamship Wisconsin, Capt. Worrall, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown at 1 P. M. to-day for New-York.

The Cunard Line steamship Umbria, Capt. McMickan, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown today for New-York.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Bretagne, Capt. Frangeul, from New-York Nov. 2, arr. at Havre at 11 A. M. to-day.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Rugia, Capt. Kaempf, from New-York Oct. 26 for Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

The Cunard Line steamship Servia, Capt. Walker, from New-York Nov. 2 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 4 A. M. to-day.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 9, was $223,270, as against $825,907, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Nov. 11.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of one lot, 25 by 174, on East 168th-st, north side, 100 feet east of Tinton-av., and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Tinton-av., east side, 30 feet north of 168th-st.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick tenement and two-story brick dwelling buildings, with plot of land 40 by 238.5 by 42.2 by 234.5, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, running through to 502 and 504 6th-av., 104.8 feet north of 30th-st.

By William W. Fox, foreclosure sale of the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by ——5 Bleecker-st., north side, 51.4 feet east of Minetta-st., and four-story brick dwelling, with lot, 3 Minetta-st., adjoining above in rear.

By John F. B. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Rudolph Dalion, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16 by 100.5, 144 West 58th-st, south side, 423 feet west of 6th-av.

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, Ephraim A. Jacob, Esq., referee, of one lot, 20 by 100, on Monroe-av., north side, half of lot 56, map of Belmont Village.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of a three-story frame dwelling and stable, with thirty-four lots and plots on Richmond Terrace, running through to 2d-st, 150 feet west of Lafayette-av., Staten Island.

Tuesday, Nov. 12.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the three-story stone-front building, with lot 15.4 by 92.3, 426 East 10th-st., south side, 366 feet west of Avenue D, and four-story stone-front dwelling, with lease of lot 18.9 by 100, 294 West 46th-st., south side, 350 feet east of 8th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, John H. Kitchen, Esq., referee, of two four-story stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 25 by 102.2, 27 and 29 West 82d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 8th-av., and two similar houses, with lots each 25 by 102.2, 29 and 27 West 82d-st., and the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 332 West 49th-st., south side, 475 feet west of 8th-av.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of a two-story frame dwelling, with two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 215th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 10th-av.

By James L. Lalor, public auction sale of twenty-two city lots, on Washington Ridge road, east side, between 189th and 196th sts.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public sale of J. Middlebrook, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front house, with lot 25 by 103.8, 183 West 14th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 7th-av., and foreclosure sale, Adolf L. Sanger, Esq., referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with 18.8 by 58.7, 27 Prospect-place, east side, 88.9 feet south of 43d-st. Also, executor's sale of the estate of Thomas Hunt, deceased, of 597 lots on 2d, 4th, 5th, and 7th ava., 44th to 57th sts., Brooklyn.

Friday, Nov. 15.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William N. Armstrong, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 102.2, 120 East 72d-st., south side, 200 feet west of Lexington-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Hoe, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, 119 East 115th-st., north side, 173.9 feet east of 4th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 24.2 by 100.6, 76 Oliver-st., east side, 100 feet north of Cherry-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 9.

Washington-st., s. e. corner of 17th-st, 50x100; John J. Brady to John E. Wilson. $3,000
Tenth-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of 146th-st., 25x100; Isaac E. Nolan and wife to Theodore E. Dowling. 2,500
Broome-st., n. s., nr. Centre-st., 22x84.4; Joseph D. Williamson by L. C. Parker, Guardian, to D. W. Williamson. 675
Sixth Reformed Church to Wilhelmina Louise Helmstetter. 1
11th-av., w. s., 200.11 ft. s. of 102d-st., 25x100; Tevis M. Hopper to Thomas B. Mott. 1
Livingston-st., w. s., 17.6 ft. n. of Pine-road, runs w. along Livingston-av., 17.7x80; Irving B. Jones to James B. Foster. 1
Bathgate-av., w. s., 90 ft. s. of 179th-st., 25x100; Patrick H. Doyle to Louis T. S. Mickler. 1,550
95th-st., s. s., 97 ft. w. of West End-av., 26.6x102.6x26.2x102.10x8 to st x28; Henry H. Stevens and wife to David Christie. 27,600
127th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x99.11; John R. Foley to William P. st.
John-st., s. s., corner 39th-st., 25.6x100.2x25.2x100.8x125; Robert E. Day to David Christie. 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TYLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

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COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham, Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

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ATTENTION, PHYSICIANS!!!—HANDsomest first-class, full-size house, covering the entire lot, (two stables, &c., in the rear on the top floor,) ever built for doctors' purposes on the island near 5th-av. and the Plaza entrance into Central Park. Price low; terms easy; immediate possession. Keys from

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N. B.—Specialty made of valuing city property for Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assignees. Office, 106 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement brownstone dwelling, 1st-place; lot 25x103, house 25x60, with smoking room extension; has a passenger elevator and all other conveniences, in perfect order. Apply to F. H. LAWRENCE, 234 Broadway, New-York.

AT ONLY $19,000. A POSITIVE BARGAIN. 4-story 20-ft brownstone dwelling, desirably located, near the 9th-av. and 23d-st. "L" station. Apply to DOUGLAS & HENRY, 278 West 23d-st.

ATTENTION.—16 CENTRE-ST., NEAR CHAMbers, for sale. Terms, B. MARTEN, 8 Broad-st.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

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Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE,
By order of EDWARD T. HUNT, Executor and Trustee of the Estate of THOMAS HUNT, deceased.

SIX CHOICE AND DESIRABLE LOTS, LOCATED ON
7TH, 4TH, 5TH, AND 7TH AVS., AND ON
44TH, 45TH, 46TH, 47TH, 48TH, 49TH, 50TH, 51ST, 52D, 53D, 54TH, 55TH, 56TH, AND 57TH STS.,

In the Eighth Ward, City of Brooklyn, will be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1889,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, No. 59 Liberty-st.

The 2d-st. assessment for grading, curbing, and flagging has been paid by the Estate

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ATTENDANT.—By a thoroughly-competent invalid's attendant; is skillful in all sickness; highly recommended; highest references. Call at 250 West 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; first-class chambermaid; would take charge of linen closet or assist in other work if necessary; very best city references from last and former employers. Call or address M. D., 231 East 45th-st, second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by neat and tidy young woman in private family; long experience; five years in last place; best references. Address M., Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and do sewing; willing and obliging; first-class references. Call at 446 West 53d-st., first bell on left side.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would wait on lady in a small private family; five years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMstress, or do fine washing and assist in pantry, in small private family; neat and competent; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable person as competent chambermaid or parlormaid; in private family only; has first-class city references. Address L. C., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal reference. Address M. K., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to recommend a reliable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best of references. Address 17 East 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting; two years' city reference. Call at 132 East 32d-st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable Scotch Protestant as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or assist with growing child. Call at present employer's, 133 West 81st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes situation as laundress and chambermaid for a reliable person. Apply to present employers, 53 West 45th-st., from 9 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; excellent reference. Call at 353 West 49th-st.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young women as first-class chambermaid in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 241 West 30th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady breaking up her household for the Winter wishes to recommend her chambermaid; good seamstress, and fond of children. Call at 21 Gremercy Park.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; good city references. Call at 128 West 50th-st., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do waiting alone; in private family; first-class reference. Call at 224 East 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a German Protestant in small private family; best reference. Call at 731 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; ring too bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; in city or country; reference; to be seen if required. Call at 115 West 19th-st., basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's; call, from 9 to 12, at 31 West 53d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, not long in the country, as chambermaid and waitress; can be well recommended. Call at 12 West 10th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; best city reference. Call at 274 West 19th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress and assist washing; good city references. Call at 163 West 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or seamstress; not long in the country. Call at 453 West 53d-st.; ring Shetlig's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl; best city references. Call or address 251 West 33d-st., care F. Andurson.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting or washing; good city references. Call at 243 West 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl for chambermaid and waiting; best city reference. Call at 747 3d-av., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In a small private family; best city reference. Call at 892 2d-av., second bell, right.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress; good city reference; no cards. Call at 322 East 39th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. Call at 414 West 53d-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. Call at 39 West 55th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good references. Call at 229 East 51st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In private family; can see last employer. Call, from 9 to 4, at 113 West 53d-st.; no postal cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and do fine washing; best city references. Apply at 277 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A1 reference. Call at 341 West 56th-st., janitors' bell.

CHAMBERWORK AND SEWING OR CHAMberwork and waiting by a respectable girl; best city reference. Call at 56 West 22d-st.

CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—By a well-educated North German as maid to children or young lady's maid; able to teach German; is a good sewer. Call at present employer's, between 11 and 12 o'clock, 22 East 58th-st.

COOK.—By a Protestant Canadian woman as cook; is a good family cook; good city reference. Address R. R., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, 241 West 54th-st.; call for two days.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference from last place. Address M. C., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman as an excellent cook in private family; home more of an object than wages; first-class city reference. Call at 226 West 32d-st., one flight.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook; do coarse washing; in private family; best city reference. Call at 159 West 33d-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—By respectable woman as most excellent cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; in private family; good city reference. Call at 462 8th-av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; first-class city references. Call, for two days, M. H., 241 West 33d-st.

COOK.—By experienced Protestant woman as cook in a first-class private family; city references. Address S. R., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman in private family; German, French, and American cooking; best city reference. Address A. D., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; understands meats and pastry and all kinds of soups; can serve a nice dinner; excellent baker; city reference. Call at 814 30-av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; take full charge of kitchen; best of city references from last employer. Call at 268 Madison-av.

COOK.—By a Protestant, in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking. Can be seen at 239 West 20th-st., top-floor bell.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as good plain cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 225 West 32d-st., one flight.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best city references from last place. Call at 904 6th-av., near 51st-st., third bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as first-class cook and laundress; city and country reference. Call at 521 9th-av.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 221 East 46th-st., fourth bell.

COOK.—By good plain cook in private family; no objection to travel. Can be seen at her present employer's, 80 East 75th-st; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as cook and do plain washing and ironing in small private American family; city reference. Call at 213 East 25th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city references. Call at 113 East 56th-st.

COOK.—By a colored young woman as first-class cook; no washing; city reference. Call or address, two days, 131 West 30th-st.; ring four times.

COOK.—First-class; by an English woman in private family; no washing; good city reference. Call at 336 East 30th-st., basement.

COOK.—By a young woman as most excellent cook; will assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 377 6th-av., third bell.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; good city references. Call at 287 West 33d-st.; Wiseman's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small family; good city reference. Call at 224 East 29th-st.; ring Coleman's bell.

COOK.—In private family, or under chef; good references; city preferred. Address N., Box 240 125 West 42d-st.

COOK.—By experienced French cook; six years' best reference. Call, for two days, at 781 6th av., first floor.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as first-class cook; competent in her work; neat; excellent references. Address Caroline, 153 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By a respectable widow woman with a daughter 15; woman as good family cook and laundress, daughter wait on table and help in the house; understands milk and butter; city or country. Address K. C., 575 9th-av.; ring one bell.

COOK.—By a young woman from Europe as first-class cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, jellies, ices, and confectionary; the best of reference from the highest families in Europe. Call at 241 West 30th-st.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry, game, entrées, jellies, desserts; first-class bread, biscuit, cake maker; two years' city reference from last employer. Call at 162 West 26th-st.; ring twice.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at 237 East 59th-st., second floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; by a young woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city reference. Address Mrs. Traide, 359 East 32d-st.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class family cook; understands all branches American cooking, French and English dishes, all kinds soups, game, pastry, desserts; employer seen. Call at 1,343 Broadway, shoe store.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; willing and obliging; good city references. Address D. B., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Protestant girls; one as good cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; in small private family; good experience; no cards. Apply at 759 2d-av., 1st fancy store.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as good plain cook and laundress; small private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address S. M. C., Box 353 Times Up-town Office 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good plain cook and laundress in private family; no objection to short distance in the country; good city reference. Address M. C., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable women in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; first-class city reference from late employer; wages, $30. Address R. J., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; one as cook, thoroughly understands her business other as competent waitress; in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. Call or address A. B., 115 West 33d-st., second floor, back.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class English cook or as Lancoress; best reference; no objection to the country. Address, by letter only, M. W., 337 East 81st-st.

COOK.—First-class; by young Swedish woman in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; would go to Washington; first-class city reference. Call at 432 West 36th-st.; ring rear bell.

COOK.—First-class; by thoroughly competent young Protestant woman as first-class cook; five years' best city reference; state wages. Address, by letter only, Cook, 47 West 23d-st.

COOK.—By young Swiss woman; English and French cook, and pastry cooking; competent in every respect; good wages expected; first-class city references. Address Cook, 234 West 37th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, and dessert; the best of reference from the highest families in Europe. Call at 39 West 43d-st., second bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address M. B., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman; is an excellent cook; washing and ironing; in private family; best city reference. Call at 222 East 65th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—First-class; in small private family; excellent on meats; good bread baker; four years' city reference. Call at 114 West 40th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; three years' city reference from last place; private family. Call at 226 East 74th-st.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has good city reference; last employer can be seen. Call, Monday, at 344 East 52d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best of city reference. Call at 341 West 56th-st., janitor's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day; good laundress; understands care of parlors and excellent cleaning. Address Mrs. Brewse, Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do day's work; can do plain sewing, mend, dare, wash, iron, or close house; willing to make herself generally useful; reference. Address Advertiser, Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing and ironing or house-cleaning; good reference. Address Mrs. O'Brien, 237 East 73d-st., third floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day as laundress or do cleaning; first-class reference. Call or address Mrs. Wileman, 324 East 61st-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day washing and ironing or take in gentlemen's washing; do housecleaning. Call at 129 West 33d-st., top floor, Room 10.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable young woman, washing, ironing, or cleaning. Address Mrs. J. R., 350 West 45th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable widow woman; would go out washing and housecleaning by day. Address 207 West 41st-st., care of Mrs. Farley.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, by the day or at home; $1 50 per day. Call at 165 West 46th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—A few more engagements by the day or week. Address Mrs. O'Neill, 244 West 16th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable walking dresses made from $10 up; exquisite fit and finish guaranteed. Address Fawen, 127 West 20th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman as working housekeeper to one or two gentlemen; best city reference. Address S. M., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman as working housekeeper, care of invalid as practical nurse, or assist with chamberwork; five years' personal reference. Call at 214 West 21st-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook; best city references; no objection to the country. Call at 2,215 1st-av., canal store.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family; willing and obliging. Address 1,827 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl in a small private family; very willing and obliging; highly recommended; city reference. Call at 231 West 27th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl for housework; city references. Address R. M., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do light housework; city reference. Call at 93 West Boulevard, northeast corner.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do general housework and mind children. Call at 422 West 53d-st., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do general housework in small family; two years' reference. Call at 451 West 47th-st.; ring basement bell; no cards.

JANITRESS.—By a respectable young woman as janitress; no small children. Call or address Mrs. F. Burke, 300 East 78th-st., fourth bell.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By person of good experience; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties usually required of a maid; accustomed to travel; good sacker; English Protestant; good city reference. Address K. K., 226 East 82d-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Well-educated German; entire charge wardrobe; excellent packer; all kinds sewing; understands dressmaking; no objection going abroad; first-class city reference. Address J., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German seamstress; can make dresses over; stylish hairdresser; take entire charge of wardrobe; good reference. Address New-York, Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; dressmaker, manicure, hairdresser; cut and fit; city or country; légère packer; nexceptionable city reference. Address letters, 117 West 35th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID.—French; by intelligent and obliging person; competent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; speaks different languages; good packer; best city references. Address S. J., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss; good hairdresser and seamstress; good city references. Address Clare, Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; speaks English; good seamstress and hairdresser; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call or address G., 177 East 101th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German person; understands packing; good seamstress; wait on growing children; best city reference. Address, by letter, 19 East 48th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; (two capables;) dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; take charge of wardrobes; packer, &c.; best city reference. Address letters 51 West 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Address B. C., 213 West 36th-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR TO wait on an invalid lady; best city reference; no objection to travelling. Call at 146 West 83d-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a competent French girl as lady's maid and seamstress; good city references. Call at 277 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By the day; understands all kinds of fine washing, or would do any other work; best city personal reference. Call or address Mrs. Wilson, 211 East 60th-st., Room 6.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant young Lowman as laundress; capable and trustworthy; would assist one day in the week with chamberwork. Call, present employer's, at 122 West 81st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; don't object to little chamberwork; must have good boss city reference. Address N. J., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. Call at 235 East 29th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call at 207 East 42d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good laundress in private family; city reference. Call or address A. M., 506 East 14th-st., Room 16.

LAUNDRESS.—In small private family; good Lucky reference. Call at 147 West 30th-st., fifth floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as laundress in private family; good reference. Call at 404 East 72d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class Swedish laundress and nurse by the day; no objection to the country. Call or address Mrs. Traide, 359 East 32d-st.

MAID.—To an elderly or invalid lady by an experienced middle-aged woman; willing to make herself generally useful; highly recommended; home preferred to wages. Call at 455 7th-av., third bell.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with chamberwork; excellent city reference. Call at 182 West 53d-st.

MAID OR NURSE TO AN INVALID.—By German woman; good needlewoman; city references. Address B. C., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to grown children, sew, or assist with chamberwork. Call at 118 West 53d-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated German lady as nursery governess; speaks French and English fluently; to teach and take entire charge of young children; no objection to travel. Call at 348 East 15th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French lady with good education, just arrived from Paris, as nursery governess in private family; references. Call at 119 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to procure a place for her infant's nurse, a faithful, reliable Protestant woman whom she can recommend; competent and trustworthy; takes full charge day and night; has long experience with bottle babies; wages $20 to $25. Call, on Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 12, at 50 West 33d-st., present employer's.

NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced young Protestant girl as nurse to grown children; plain and neat to children; sews; 10 years' experience; first-class city references. Call at 222 Lexington-av., corner 63d-st., store.

NURSE.—By Scotch Protestant nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; four and one half years' reference from last place. Address C. S., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; understands bringing up on bottle; will relieve mother of much care; highest city references. Address J. M. J., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By reliable Protestant infant's nurse; understands her business thoroughly; can take full charge from infancy and raise on bottle if required; two years' city reference from last place. Call at 349 West 43d-st.

NURSE OR NURSERY GOVERNESS TO Young Children in American Family.—By a Swiss person; 24; German, French, and English; good plain sewer; first-class references. Address L., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant North German-American girl as young or nursing children and assist in housework and sewing; best city reference. Address S. C., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By a competent nurse and seamstress, for growing children; understands dressmaking thoroughly; best city reference. Address A. D., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By well-educated French girl to grown children; willing to make herself useful; good sewer; capable to teach; best city reference. Call at 157 West 20th-st.; ring third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young girl; wait on lady; thoroughly understands her work; best city references. Call at 158 East 53d-st.

NURSE.—French-Swiss Protestant; thoroughly experienced nurse; patient; fond of them; take entire charge of baby; good seamstress; good reference. Call or address M. M., 133 West 29th-st.

NURSE.—By young American woman as competent nurse; kind and patient with children; three years' city reference. Address B. B. B., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent and experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge of infant; thoroughly understands bottle and food; best city reference. Address A. L., 270 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; 5 years' best reference; patient and reliable. Call at 319 West 35th-st.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent nurse to take entire charge of infant; two years' best city reference from last employer. Call at 227 East 56th-st.

NURSE.—By well-educated German girl, with best references, as nurse to small children. Address 800 Courtlandt-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable German girl as nurse and seamstress; best city references. Call at 357 West 37th-st., first flat, rear.

NURSE.—By a young girl, Protestant, as experienced nurse; best reference. Call at 216 East 56th-st., groned floor.

NURSE.—By a young American Protestant girl as nurse; city reference. Call at 224 West 19th-st., first bell.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young girl to children; good sewer; no mender; personal city reference; no cards. Call, Monday, at 160 East 23d-st.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl; take care of grown children; can teach English and music lessons if required. Call or address 37 West 48d-st.

NURSE.—By a young girl to mind children. Address J. H., 464 7th-av., in store.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse. Call at 271 Lexington-av., corner 36th-st.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed, as nurse and to assist with housework. Call at 65 Park-av.

PARLORMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant; thoroughly thorough; neat; willing and obliging; best of references. Call, Monday, at 211 West 20th-st.

PARLORMAID.—By competent young woman as thorough parlormaid. Call at present employer's, Monday, 269 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German seamstress; wishes to go to first-class families; understands all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; can take full charge of linen; first-class city reference; trustworthy and faithful. Address V. S. G., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl to do general housework; can cut and fit children's clothes; willing to assist with children; city reference. Address A. R., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a German Protestant as seamstress and assist with chamberwork. Address V. R., Box 312 109 West 42d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thorough waitress in private family; no objection to travel; can wait; had long experience; best city reference from last place. Address E. C., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young Englishwoman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; understands care of glass, china, and plate; best city reference. Address A. Y., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By Scotch Protestant waitress to take entire charge of dining room; good carver; two years' city reference. Address L. N., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; good references. Address M. E., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; is a private family; fully competent; long experience; best city reference. Address M. P., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress, willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; good city reference. Call at present employer's, 61 West 56th-st.

WAITRESS.—In a private family; by a competent, trustworthy young woman; six years' reference from last employer; lady can be seen. Call at 167 West 56th-st., in all branches.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress and assist with chamberwork; small private family; best city reference. Call at 24 East 32d-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swiss girl; competent in every respect; wages $20; first-class city reference. Address Waitress, 365 West 36th-st.

WAITRESS.—By thorough waitress or parlormaid; understands dinner courses, wines, salads, flowers, &c.; can take man's place in waiting. Call at 43 West 48th-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced young girl as waitress; will assist with chamberwork; best city references. Call at 157 West 81st-st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best city references. Call at 369 East 59th-st.

WAITRESS.—By a German woman with best city references as waitress and chambermaid. Call at 351 East 77th-st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; excellent references. Call at 134 West 52d-st.

WASHING.—By a first-class private family laundress; a family's washing at her home; hot and cold water; all conveniences; best city reference. Call at 353 6th-av., third floor, back.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress at her home; first-class references. Call at 130 East 41st-st., first floor.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY A colored woman by week or dozen. Call at 129 West 24th-st., basement.

WASHING.—By first-class colored laundress; family washing at home; good city reference. Call at 329 West 27th-st., second floor.

MALES.

BUTLER.—By a young Irishman, Protestant; good city references. Call at 104 East 41st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—Where second man is kept and where he is entirely under the butler; no one need apply who thinks of paying his butler through the second map; single; total abstainer; references from two of the leading families in the city, and also from noblemen and gentlemen in England; age, 40. Address H. Payne, 254 West 36th-st.

BUTLER.—By young intelligent Protestant; thinks all kinds of salads; excellent carn of silver, glass, and china; understands serving all kinds of wine; neat, tidy, very willing and obliging; first-class personal references. Address, by letter, G. L., 836 4th-av.

BUTLER.—By a young man, native of Vienna, Aged 24, as butler; in private family; thoroughly understands his duties; the making of salads; care of glass and silver; willing to go in the country; best of references given. Address C. D., 145 West 36th-st.

BUTLER.—By a young man in private family as Waiter; can give good reference. Address D. W. W., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a colored butler in private family; no objection to private boarding house; five years' reference. Address G., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young colored man as butler in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address M. W., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; married; best of city and English references; age, 37; Protestant. Address T. Jones, 59 West 21st-st.

BUTLER.—In a first-class private family; thoroughly understands his business; excellent city reference. Address or apply, for two days, to W. E., 446 4th-av., second floor.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man; understands the care of silver and his duties in the dining room; good city references. Address R. C., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; by young Englishman; knows his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; total abstainer; of neat appearance; best city reference. Address F. J. O'Brien, 443 East 76th-st.

BUTLER.—By a young man; thoroughly experienced in his duties; good city references. Apply to J. R., care of M. Meakill, 209 East 70th-st.

BUTLER.—By an English trained single man; Lady or gentleman can be seen. Address Butler, 375 3d-av., in drug store.

BUTLER.—Where parlormaid is kept; single; Box, 41; best of references. Address Beta, 254 West 56th-st.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman; first-class cook; understands his business; in private family; best city reference. Address, for one week, A. B. P., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a sober, industrious man; age thirty-eight; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; several years' best city reference; served nine years with one family; willing and obliging; competent in every respect. Address Thomas Morray, 163 Nepperhan-av., Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; of quiet temperate, generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; single; can milk, &c.; city or country; permanent situation preferred. Address Thomas, 43 Beach-st.

COACHMAN, ORGROOM AND COACHMAN.—By first-class single man; Protestant; just disengaged; east appearance; thoroughly understands his duties; sober; careful city driver; best city references. Address C., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; long experience in the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; care furnace; would be generally useful; best city references from last employer. Address 806 6th-av., 1e story.

COACHMAN.—By a German, married, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; best city reference from last employer. Call or address 102 West 40th-st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; just disengaged; thoroughly understands his business; will be found honest, sober, and willing to work; good reference. Address C. A., care of A. T. Demarest & Co., 5th-av., corner 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—By single young man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; four years' first-class personal reference; just disengaged; country preferred. Address J. R., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; long experience in the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; care furnace; would be generally useful; best city references from last employer. Address T. L., Box 236 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; single; middle aged; long experience driving; care of horses, carriages, and harness; can milk; attend furnace, &c.; wages moderate. Address Coachman, Post Office Box 2,616.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young married man; small family; Protestant; medium size; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference; last employer will testify in regard to sobriety and capability. Call or address J. M., 105 East 63d-st.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; strictly sober; willing and obliging; careful city driver; city or country; leaves present place as employer is giving up horses; can be seen at Wall-st.; country preferred. Call or address H. B., 4 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up his horses wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every particular. Call or address Coachman, 670 3d-av., or H. B. Livingston, Esq., 46 Exchange-place.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By a young man; understands the care of gentleman's road and carriage horses; first-class reference; last employer can be seen; no objection to country. Address 159 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man, 27 years old; disengaged on account of lady going to Europe; first-class city reference for honesty and capability; strictly sober; first-class, stylish driver. Call or address M. H., 57 West 44th-st., carriage factory.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By a Scotchman; single; strictly temperate; good driver; has good references from former employers; no objection to the country. Address R. M., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a Protestant single man as coachman or groom; willing and obliging; good references. Apply at present employer's, 114 West 04th-st.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; good driver; willing and obliging; country preferred; seven years' reference. Address Thomas, 29 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a capable, trustworthy young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and is a most careful driver; ten years' city reference from last place. Address Reynard, 360 West 53d-st.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; perfectly capable, honest, and sober; best of references, six years, from last employer. Address James, 13 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a sober, industrious man; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address 11 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman, age 26; good appearance; city references. Address W., 648 8th-av.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city reference. Address 884 6th-av.

GARDENER.—By Englishman; married; no family; understands greenhouses and flowers, lawns, and all kinds of fruits; good vegetable grower; management of horses, stock, and poultry. Having had charge of gentleman's place; first-class city reference. Address Gardener, 785 Greenwich-st.

GARDENER, &c.—By a Scotchman; married; no family; understands glass, fruit, vegetables, and stock farm; with first-class cook and buttermaker; good city references. Call at 336 East 30th-st., basement.

GROOM.—By a young man; thoroughly understands care of horses and harness; will be found honest, sober, and willing to work; good reference. Address H. A., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GROOM.—By a young man as second coachman or groom; is thoroughly capable, honest, and sober, and highly recommended. Apply, by letter only, to Mrs. George P. Jones, 26 West 26th-st.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—Well recommended by former employer; understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver and obliging. Address M. C., 454 4th-av.

HEAD COOK.—Good butcher and carver; thoroughly understands all kinds dishes. Address Thomas Boland, 1051 3d-av., Brooklyn.

MANAGER.—By a young man, German, to take charge of a gentlemen's place; understands growing of vegetables, care of horses, carriages, cows, furnace, &c.; references. Address Gardener, 28 State-st.

SECOND MAN.—By young man (eighteen) as second man or any similar place in private family; can bring good references. Address A. J., Box 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede as groom or second man; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. Address Johnson, 908 11th-av.

SECOND WAITER OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young man, lately arrived in the country, been trained in first-class establishments in England; will be found willing and obliging; six years' references from last place; city or country. Address Thomas, 232 7th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—By reliable German in private family to make himself generally useful; city reference. Address Advertiser, care O'Brien, 301 East 35th-st.

WAITER.—Private family; by competent, sober young man; Protestant; age, 30 years; just disengaged on account of family going to travel; excellent personal reference from last employer; moderate wages expected. Address Robert, Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

THE TRADES.

ENGINEER.—Thoroughly understands steam heating, steam and gas fitting; six years' reference. Address Engineer, 150 East 67th-st.

PARQUET FLOORS CLEANED AND POLished; also all kinds of cabinet trim and furniture polished; steam and gas fitting; six years established. Address Cheshire Rink, wax and varnish polisher and repairer of any furniture, 313 West 125th-st.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1—TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished floors; bath; private table; 5th-av., opposite Bryant Park; also, suites and single rooms; references. 58 West 24th.

1—IN SMALL FAMILY, DESIRABLE SECond floor, en suite or separately, with board; references exchanged. 34 West 51st-st.

1—HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, WITH bath; large room third floor; private table; references. 138 Madison-av.

5TH-AV., 437.—APARTMENTS SINGLY OR en suite; private baths; private table if desired; references.

5TH-AV., 353, CORNER 24TH-ST.—FRONT rooms; second and third floors with board; terms moderate.

6 EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOM, WITH first-class board and attendance; references.

21 ST.-ST., 3 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen, en suite or single; first-class appointments; references.

34 TH.-ST., 27 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; reference exchanged.

70 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOME SUNNY room or second floor; room for gentleman, with board; references.

164 WEST 45TH.—BEAUTIFULLY-FURnished alcove room, with or without board; can be comfortably arranged, with folding bed, for two gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

7 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, suite or singly, for gentlemen; hotel conveniences; home comforts; breakfast optional; grate or furnace heat; references

BRIBERY IN NEW-JERSEY

AT LEAST $60,000 SAID TO HAVE BEEN USED ON THIS DAY.

BOTH PARTIES EQUALLY REPREHENSIBLE—A UNIVERSAL DEMAND FOR A BALLOT REFORM LAW.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—One of the dispatches from here to THE TIMES during the campaign just closed made some disclosures as to the extent to which bribery is resorted to in the State of New-Jersey to affect the results of election contests. But the wildest dream of corruption could not begin to match the scenes that were witnessed at the polls all over the Commonwealth last Tuesday. The purchase of votes was open and barefaced. No attempt at concealment was made anywhere, either on the part of the voter or of the poll workers. In the country districts men were perched on rail fences waiting to be bought and openly refusing to vote till they had found out what it was worth. Bargains were made and the money paid on the highways.

In Essex County, where the practice is comparatively a new one, the corruption of votes began at the charter election last month. It is notorious that the free use of money re-elected Haynes to the Newark Mayoralty; one of his chief backers is quoted as having declared that $50,000 was spent to achieve that result. The work of that election day made last Tuesday an expensive luxury to the leaders of both parties throughout the county. Voters flocked to the polls with the knowledge that money was ready to purchase their ballots, and thousands of them only took the purpose of making reckless bargains with the poll workers. Men with good salaries, some indeed with comfortable fortunes, demanded the little consideration and marched to the ballot box in charge of watchers, received their ballot from the poll captain's hand, and deposited it while he looked on.

The party "managers" had made elaborate preparations for the work of the day. Printed checks variously marked A, B, and C were in use at some of the polling places. These, after the voter had performed his part of the contract, were redeemed at the headquarters of a Treasurer situated near at hand for the money indicated by the letters. An A check was worth $1, a B check $2, a C check $3. Once in a while the poll workers were forced to hand up a B and a C check for a single vote. But the A check alone was regarded as high-priced, and the average cost of a vote was $2. A reporter of a Newark paper says that he sat in a party "treasurer's" room and saw intelligent men, many of them to his own personal knowledge making good livings, come in with checks that had been given them by the poll captains outside. They threw down the checks and took the money as unhesitatingly as though they were engaged in an ordinary business transaction.

He reports that in one precinct in the Second Ward, where about 600 votes were cast, the Democrats paid 232 men for voting and the Republicans paid 191. Another reporter, who stood at one of the other polling places for an hour, says that every man who deposited a ballot during his visit marched to the ballot box under the guard of a poll captain. The estimate of one well-known and well-posted poll worker is that between 8,000 and 9,000 votes were purchased by the two parties in the county. Current report places the expenditure of money employed in debauching the voters as high as 150,000. Less specific but equally trustworthy reports from other sections of the State show that the system of bribery was State-wide; that it was practiced with no attempt at concealment, and that every man whose vote was purchasable was provided for, at the market rate, before he deposited his ballot.

This saturnalia of corruption may not be without its fruits. It has served to enforce the demand, universal while the canvass was in progress, for a reform in the ballot methods. The party leaders see the folly of spending fortunes in purchasing votes without either side being benefited by it, for when both sides indulge in this sort of thing the net result is about the same that it would have been if no money had been used. The Republicans took the lead practically the voters of their own party; the Democrats dealt mainly in Democratic votes.

A reform in the ballot system which will save these large expenditures seems to be one of the certain outcomes of next Winter's legislation. Ex-Gov. Abbett, elected to serve a new term, has, since the result became known, renewed his pledge to devise a scheme that will meet the situation, and his energy in redeeming his promise of tax reform when he first became Governor is an auspicious augury. So far he has given no intimation as to the form his recommendations on the subject will take, and it is not likely that he will say much about it till he reads his inaugural address, which is expected to deal explicitly with it.

In spite of all the corruption that attended the election, the personnel of the next Legislature is expected to be much better than that of the last. This, however, is very largely a matter of speculation, and because a large majority of the members of the next Assembly are new and untried men. Of the twenty-two who served in the last House, only nine will be there next, Foster Voorhies of Elizabeth, the Republican leader; Heppenheimer of Hudson, the Democratic leader, and Fred C. Marsh of Union are the three who have the best records. There was talk early in the campaign of Marsh being a candidate for the Speakership in the event of his re-election. Mr. Marsh is more anxious, however, to see his Union County friend, Matthews, re-elected to the Clerkship, and as Union cannot be expected to secure both the Speakership and the Clerkship, he has decided not to enter the lists himself. Matthews is entitled to the Clerkship for a second term by party custom, and Mr. Marsh's devotion to his interests removes the last obstacle to his success.

Mr. Marsh not only withdrew in the interest of Matthews, but he has given it out that his withdrawal is in favor of Col. Heppenheimer for Speaker. It seemed to be generally agreed that Heppenheimer is to preside over the Chamber, but rumors come from Morris that Mr. Naughright has ambitions in that direction too. Mr. Naughright's objection to Heppenheimer is that he, like Hudspeth, the Speaker of the last House, is a Hudson man, and that Hudson cannot expect to have the Speakership for two successive terms. But this will not go far against Heppenheimer. The Colonel is a special protégé of Gov. Abbett, whose influence in the House is found to be great.

The House will probably not be organized until some notices of contests for seats have been sent to the Clerk's desk. Rumor has it that Kane, the Middlesex shoemaker who fathered the Australian election that Winans may ask for admission. Elected last year on a joint Democratic and Labor platform, he was legislated out of his district during the session in which he was a member, refused a nomination by the Democrats of his new district, taken up by the Republicans as a Labor reformer, and beaten at the polls. The majority against him is only twenty-nine, and he has an idea that a recount of the votes may show errors enough in the original count to justify the court in placing a certificate of election in his hands. The expense of a recount may deter him from seeking for it. The only other recourse he has is to make a contest before the Election Committee of the House. Such a contest, it can be easily foretold now, would profit him nothing.

A more promising contest is that which is threatened for the seat of the Second District of Camden. In fixing the lines for the new Assembly districts the Legislature of last Winter provided that that district should consist of certain wards in the city of Camden. The wards thus grouped embraced a Democratic majority, and it was assumed that the district was sure to elect a Democratic Assemblyman. The Republican Council of the city thereupon changed the lines of one of the wards so as to take in a considerable Republican vote and make the district Republican. The result was that John Harris, the Republican candidate, was elected there last Tuesday over Allen Hubbs, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Hubbs and his Democratic friends now set up the claim that the district lines are those comprised within the wards as fixed at the time of the passage of the bill, and they propose to contend before the Assembly Elections Committee that there was no election in the district, and ask that a new election be ordered. There has been a possibility, too, of a contest by Dennis Gallagher, the fusion candidate in the Seventh District of Hudson for the seat awarded to ex-Postmaster Kelly, his Democratic opponent. He has no doubt that he was counted out. But the apparent majority against him is so pronounced that the Assembly will, it is assumed, pay little heed to his claims.

The Senate will probably be rent by the candidacies of two or three aspiring Senators for the Presidency. Gardner of Atlantic is about to begin his tenth year of service in that body, and his name has been mentioned in connection with the position. He has filled the chair already, however, and he is said to have no particular ambition to occupy it again. Martin of Essex, Cranmer of Ocean, and Nevius of Monmouth are the active aspirants. Cranmer will enter upon a new three-year term next January, and he may be willing to take his chances of catching the Presidency later in his term. That would narrow down the contest to Martin and Nevius, both of whom are seeing the last year of their first terms. Senatorial courtesy accords a retiring Senator an opportunity to reach the President's chair, and that may aid these two gentlemen in the contest. Nevius represents a county which not once in a quarter of a century sends a Republican to the State Senate, and the fact that he will never be able to get into the Senate again is a point in his favor for the Presidency. But he is understood to be more in echoot with the Phelps than with the Sewell wing of his party, and that fact is decidedly against him.

SOME YEARLING TRIALS.

An interesting trial of the yearlings belonging to McClelland & Roche, which are to be sold at auction on Thursday, will be made at the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club to-day or to-morrow. They will be worked in public for three-eighths of a mile. Of the lots, the colt by Preamble-Annie G., that by Enquirer-Bessie, (a brother to Sidisto,) and the colt by Iroquois-Wine Grass have all run quarters in 0:25¼. The fillies by Iroquois-Boulet and by Wanderer-Belle of Richmond have each shown quarters in 0:30 on the New-Jersey Jockey Club track.

THE STREET CAR MEN.

THEY HAVE A LIFE OF THEIR OWN AND MANAGE TO ENJOY IT.

"I like to drive horses. It's hard work to handle goats," exclaimed an irritated street car driver to a TIMES reporter on the front platform of a Madison-avenue car yesterday. "You see how they work. There's no 'pull' in them at all. The inspector was just telling me that I'm six minutes late. Now, when I finish my trip, they'll suspend me for four days, sure. But I've worn out my whip on those brutes and can't get any time out of them. They ought to give a man horses to drive."

The animals referred to seemed to be doing hard work. But their gait was a sort of half canter, and failed to cover the ground rapidly. To add to the unfortunate driver's apprehension stops were more frequent than usual. The car came to a full halt at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street. A passenger, who apparently lived in the second house, would not get out at the corner. As soon as the car had started the bell was rung to stop again. This called for new imprecations by the driver. Then, to further complicate matters, the bell strap broke. After that it took twice as long as usual to stop and start the car, while the "goats" in the meantime ambled placidly along, regardless alike of blows and curses. The reporter got off at Eighteenth-street. He never found out what happened to the fearfully-disgusted driver.

"You see that team of horses. New ones which of the two can do the most work," said another driver to a reporter, and the latter guessed that a big iron-gray, with no fat on his bones, would contest a smaller and scatter-hocked chestnut with which he was harnessed.

"You are wrong," answered the driver. "The chestnut is built right for this work. The gray fellow isn't. I tell you a horse with a short neck and long haunches won't make a day's work of some others, but you can't wear him out. Now, the gray one will be used up in a very few months."

"But tell me," said the reporter, "why that team of yours is ill-mated. The company has horses enough to match them better than that."

"That shows," retorted the Jehu, "how little you knew about the way we have to do things. Put a big horse with another big one and both get lazy. Hitch up a little one with another of the same size and the same thing happens. We have to match them this way to get the best work out of both. Horses are just like men, anyhow."

Often one meets conductors and drivers who are chock full of fun and curious bits of information. Some have traveled around the world on merchant ships, and have no trouble standing the comparatively minor exposure of this hard life on shore. Nearly all have very settled views on theology and politics. If you can get their confidence, they will talk freely. Most of them are firm believers in labor organization.

"All that we street car men have yet," said one, "has been secured by our own efforts. We owe nothing to any politician in either party." Another, while adhering generally to the same proposition, remarked that the idea of a Third party, a labor party, in politics was all nonsense. He would have the workingmen go into the ward associations and primaries of their respective parties and work under local leaders whom they could trust. Then, he thought, they would be able to get men into the Legislature who would voice their wishes.

CLAIMED AS A HUSBAND.

MR. JAMES O'NEILL AND THE DRESSMAKER FROM FORT HAMILTON.

A woman decidedly past the flower of youth, well dressed in a street costume that gave the impression of being all beads, shot languishing glances at Mr. James O'Neill, an actor, who has become so familiar as "The Count of Monte Cristo," in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and then proclaimed that he was her husband. Her charge was that he had abandoned her and left her to strive to gain her own subsistence by the precarious practice of dressmaking. The woman gave her name as Bridget O'Neill, and said she lived on the top floor of 364 sixth-avenue.

Last week she visited Superintendent Blake of the outdoor relief fund and told him her story. He told her to go to the police court and get a warrant for Mr. O'Neill's arrest. The warrant was served on Saturday at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, where Mr. O'Neill was playing, and he and his counsel were present yesterday when court opened. "Mrs. O'Neill" who is apparently about thirty-five years of age, produced a marriage certificate, which showed that she was married to James O'Neill on Aug. 10, 1879, in St. Patrick's Church, Fort Hamilton, by Father Tawzer. She was at that time seamstress in the employ of a Mr. Hennings, a cotton broker, and O'Neill was a gardener in the same place. He fell in love with her, she says, and they got married. Three months after their marriage O'Neill left the place and did not contribute anything to ward her support. She met him by appointment, however, several times in Brooklyn, Staten Island, and at Washington Heights. She did not hear of him from 1883 till 1888, when she met him on the street and noticed that he stared at her. She had previously seen his name as the title role in a play, Monte Cristo, and she remembered that while he was courting her he always talked about "Monte Cristo." She read the novel and went to see the play, and noticed that O'Neill saw her in the audience and stared wildly at her. When he met her in the street he stared at her in the same way. She admitted that, just now, he didn't look like the man she married, but attributed the change to time.

Mr. O'Neill said he never was a farmer, and never did any farm work except on his own farm, when he worked for amusement. He was stopping at present with his wife and children, he said, at the Barrett House. His wife was Miss Helen Quintan, and he was married to her at St. Ann's Church on Jan. 16, 1878, by Father Lynch. This was the only occasion on which he was ever married.

"I was never in Fort Hamilton in my life," he said, "and on Aug. 10, 1879, I was in California playing in 'A Celebrated Case.' I have been an actor for twenty-one years."

Justice Gorman told the woman she was evidently laboring under delusion, and, in the face of the evidence given he would have to discharge Mr. O'Neill. The woman expressed her dissatisfaction, and said she would not let the case drop. She appears to be insane.

ADDRESSES TO STUDENTS.

The annual missionary conference of the Students' Movement was held yesterday afternoon in the assembly room of the Metropolitan Opera House. Prof. D. R. St. John Rocea presided and opened the meeting with a short address. He was followed by Donald MacColl, of the Class of '91, of Princeton University.

The students who filled the hall were also addressed by W. W. Smith, Princeton, '89. He explained several missionary charts which hung upon the stage. On one of them colored portions showed that in the world there were 856,000,000 heathen. Below the chart ran the words, "What effort are you making to give them the Bread of Life?"

The Rev. G. L. Fuller, a native pastor of a large congregation at Constantinople, spoke on the need of money and men in missionary work. The Rev. George F. Herrick of Constantinople listened to questions asked by the young men and answered them. The questions were handed to him on slips of paper, and in answer to one of them, "What was the first duty of the missionary in the foreign field?" he said that the very first and paramount one was to learn the language thoroughly.

The evening session was addressed by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who spoke to the young men on "Missionary Work, its Essence and Growth."

A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT DEDICATED.

Robert J. Marks Post, No. 560, G. A. R., of Mac th, L. I., dedicated with appropriate ceremonies the handsome new soldiers' monument at Mount Olivet Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The monument is of polished granite, and consists of a well-proportioned pedestal, upon which stands the figure of a young soldier at "parade rest." The lot of ground on which the monument stands was presented to the post by the Mount Olivet Cemetery conditional upon the post's procuring a monument suitable to be placed upon it. This the post proceeded to do. The cost of the monument was $1,000. Commander Powers and 250 members of the post and their friends were present at the ceremonies yesterday.

DR. PRICE IN CHARGE.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Embury Price preached his first sermon yesterday morning as pastor of St. James's Methodist Church, at Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street. He takes the place vacated by the Rev. Dr. Otis H. Tiffany, who went to Minneapolis and became pastor of the Hennepin-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in that city. The Rev. Dr. Price comes from the Adams-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Scranton, Penn., having previously filled the pulpit of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church of Elizabeth, N. J., and St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church of New-Brunswick, N. J.

IT MAY BE A MURDER.

Peter Murray and John Pedtrix, longshoremen employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad piers in Jersey City, had a quarrel on Saturday and Pedtrix hit Murray on the head with a coal shovel. Murray had to be carried to his home, 517 Henderson-street. It was discovered yesterday that his skull was fractured and he was sent to St. Francis's Hospital. Pedtrix was arrested and was held to await the result of Murray's injuries.

DAVID WAMBOLD IS DEAD.

THE MINSTREL SUCCUMBS TO DISEASE AFTER A HARD STRUGGLE AGAINST IT.

David Wambold, the well-known minstrel performer, died at 7 o'clock yesterday evening in the Continental Hotel. Mr. Wambold had been for the past twelve or fifteen years a sufferer from a distressing form of rheumatism, which had attacked him some time before he left the stage. His last few years were a constant battle with this malady, but recently he was improving materially, and he might have lived several years longer had he been more prudent in caring for himself. On Friday last he was stricken with a combined attack of his old enemy and Bright's disease of the kidneys. The attack was so severe that he was confined to his bed, and although he had the constant attendance of skillful physicians he expired at the time mentioned. His attending physician gave as the cause of death locomotor ataxia and acute Bright's disease.

Mr. Wambold was one of the most noted men ever engaged in negro minstrelsy. He was born in Elizabeth, N. J., in April, 1836, and even as a child gave evidence of marked musical talent. He also showed histrionic tendency toward the stage, and in 1849 he made his début as a negro minstrel in a traveling organization. In 1853 he made his first professional appearance in New-York, playing an engagement in the old Hope Chapel. He possessed a tenor voice of remarkable purity and flexibility and his singing of ballads soon made him famous. In July, 1857, he went to Europe and appeared in St. James Hall, London. He returned to New-York two years later and joined Bryant's Minstrels. In 1861, however, he went again to Europe and sang in the principal cities of England, France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Hungary, and Italy.

Having completed this tour he returned once more to New-York and joined Henry Wood's Minstrels. He also visited California, and after remaining there some time, returned East with William Birch, William Bernard and Charles Backus. These four organized the famous minstrel firm of Bernard, Birch, Wambold & Backus and opened a theatre at 585 Broadway, which they made fortunes by giving negro minstrel shows. When the firm changed its location, in 1872, to the playhouse, which is now known as Deckstader's Theatre, Bernard drooped out, and the firm name became Birch, Wambold & Backus. A few years after that Mr. Wambold retired from the firm and the stage, leaving the business to Birch and Backus. The cause of his retirement was ill health, and he never appeared on the stage again.

He had saved a comfortable fortune, and he set out in quest of health. He visited all the famous resorts of this country, but he could never rid himself of rheumatism. For a time immediately after his retirement he went to live in Newark, N. J., but found it so dull there, as he expressed it, that he had to come back to New-York to see. He also went to Europe, and although he traveled a great deal in his search for relief, he held New-York City as his home. He never did any business after retiring from the stage, but lived on his money, which was invested in Government bonds and real estate. He was worth $100,000 at the time of his death. He had lived for the past six years at the Continental Hotel.

Mr. Wambold was twice married, but left no children. He was a genial and generous man, and leaves many friends both in and out of the theatrical profession. The arrangements for the funeral will be made to-day.

MENACING RIVER CRAFT.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE WAR SHIPS IN THE NORTH RIVER.

The vessels composing Admiral Walker's squadron of evolution are now anchored in the North River off Twentieth-street. As they lie they offer about as effectual a blockade of the river as one can imagine. But this is, in part, the fault of the revised anchorage regulations for New-York Harbor, which permit vessel of war to anchor below Thirty-fifth-street.

Of all the vessels in the fleet only the Atlanta can he said to be clear of the channel, while the big Chicago is nothing less than a menace to all the traffic on the river. Steamboat men will be glad when the fleet clears port, judging from the comment heard on all sides yesterday.

The trouble appears to be that on an ebb tide the current, owing to the trend of the banks, does not trail the ships down the river, but sets them directly across the stream. The big tows coming down the Hudson require plenty of room to swing in between Thirty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, but placed as are the war ships at present the tows run great risk in attempting to make a passage.

The anchorage of a steamer took a careful survey of the positions of the war ships yesterday and found that the Atlanta, Boston, and Yorktown were inside the man-of-war anchorage lines, but that the Chicago was out of position on two bearings. The chief anchorage officer was on the coast the last time the ships were out, but at the time the courses were run by the latter, but a report was made to him on the return of the steamer to the Barge Office. The Chicago has collided with one tow since she left the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and unless she alters her present position she will be in collision with any merchant vessel which may collide with her or from collecting full damages from the Government. The anchorage laws are very explicit on this point. A private vessel found anchored where the Chicago is at present would be liable to a fine of $100.

River men are wondering, too, why the Chicago has two bowers down, when one frequently sees the City of Rome, the Spain, the Egypt, the Greece, and the Tower Hill anchoring within 400 yards of the spot where the Chicago lies and riding to one anchor and thirty fathoms of chain.

If complaints continue to pour into the Anchorage Office of the blocking of the North River by the naval vessels, it will be impera tive that some action be taken, for just now nothing is likely to be done beyond apprising the commanding officer of the Chicago that his vessel is a menace to navigation, and must, in conformity with the law, change her position. It appears likely, however, that there will be an attempt before long to do away with the North River anchorage for men-of-war altogether. There was trouble when the French war ships occupied the ground, and complaint was made at the time that the vessels were fouling the telegraph cable. It was further said that the French admiral took his departure the sooner because of the trouble, but there appears to have been no foundation in the latter rumor.

It is expected that the squadron of evolution will sail either Friday or Saturday. The fleet goes to Boston, where it will remain four or five days. It will then sail for Lisbon, making the run across in about fifteen days.

ST. JAMES'S CHOIR FESTIVAL.

The interesting series of choir festivals which was begun last year in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventy-first-street and Madison-avenue, under the direction of that church's organist, G. Edward Stubbs, was continued last night by the singing of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." It was the first festival of this season and, as on former occasions, there was a much greater crowd desirous of obtaining admittance than the roomy interior of the beautiful edifice could accommodate. So those who held tickets of admission had reason to congratulate themselves on their good fortune. The choir of boys and men was composed much as it was last year, and the careful training which it has received from Mr. Stubbs was never so apparent as it was last night. The portion of the oratorio chosen was the dramatic episode of the invocation of fire to the sacrifice. The choral singing was admirable for a volunteer choir, the purity of the upper notes being sustained by the boys wonderfully well. The music of "Elijah" was assigned to Dr. Carl Martin, who has been so long and so favorably known for his church singing, and it is doubtful if he ever acquitted himself better than he did last night. The recitative, "Ye People, Rend Your Hearts," was sung by Charles M. Paine, whose excellent work as a tenor has been referred to before.

As an offertory anthem, "In Verdure Clad," from "The Creation," was sung by Master Forbush, the soprano of the Garden City Cathedral. His voice is of delightful quality and he sang this exceedingly difficult aria most excellently. As a recessional hymn, Mr. Stubbs's "He that Overcometh Shall Inherit All Things" was sung.

The next festival will be given Dec. 8, when Von Weber's "Jubilee Cantata" will be the anthem.

IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT CACERES.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 10, via Galveston.—To-day is President Caceres's birthday. Great enthusiasm prevails. The celebration in honor of the event was begun last evening with public illuminations and fireworks. The festivities will be continued until the 12th, and will include a bull fight in the Plaza de Acho and a monster banquet in the exposition. It is estimated that 30,000 soles were subscribed for the purposes of the celebration.

El Comercio says that an previous Peruvian Administration embodied in so high a degree the spirit of the Constitution, so dominant at present, combined with a liberty of the press worthy of Peru's best days.

RAIDED A GAMBLING ROOM.

Police Captain Early, two detectives, and a squad of patrolmen raided a gambling room at 475 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, last night, and captured eleven negroes playing poker. The place was fitted up in fine style and contained four poker tables, a faro "lay-out," a roulette table, and a "sweatboard." A dozen packs of cards, several boxes of chips, and other paraphernalia were captured by the raiders. The keys all were found on the floor, and were said to be only about $25 among them.

BY THEIR OWN PIPE LINE

OIL PRODUCERS TO REACH THE SEACOAST.

THEIR ASSOCIATION SAID TO HAVE SECURED SIX MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE UNDERTAKING.

The purchase by the Standard Oil Company of the oil properties of the Elkins-Widener-Craig syndicate has removed one rival, but the same act has brought it face to face with the Oil Producers' Association, which now finds itself obliged to go to very extreme measures to secure a continuance of profitable existence.

For some time past the Oil Producers' Association has been making preparations for the results of the absorption of the Elkins syndicate's property by the Standard Oil Company, and to understand its proposed action it is necessary to take a glance at the situation of the different oil properties in Pennsylvania. The wells owned by the association produce five-eighths of the 64,000 barrels of oil produced daily in this country. Only three-eighths come from wells directly under the control of the Standard Oil Company. Oil of the best grade comes from the southwestern part of Pennsylvania, in Butler, Greene, and Washington Counties. From wells there flows a crude oil from which 90 per cent. of refined oil can be manufactured. The wells owned by the Standard Oil Company, near Bradford, in the northern central part of the State, produce only 70 per cent. of refined oil from the crude article.

But the principal means of transporting the oil to the seacoast are the great trunk pipe lines, and these are owned by the Standard Oil Company, which, when other transportation is not available, has always the producers of oil at its mercy. Out of the trunk pipe lines run along the northern boundary of Pennsylvania and through this State until the Hudson is reached. It runs down and crosses the Hudson and Manhattan Island and reaches the refineries at Hunter's Point. Another line runs through Pennsylvania to Philadelphia and thence in a bee line to the Tidewater Company's refineries in New-Jersey, back of Staten Island. The third one runs to Baltimore. The Standard Oil Company also controls the refineries where these pipe lines terminate.

A successful fight was made against the monopoly by Peter B. Widener, William Elkins of Philadelphia, and Joseph Craig of Pittsburg, who had an understanding with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by which they had their crude oil carried in their own tank cars from Pittsburg to Philadelphia at a mileage rate which was adjusted to meet any price which the Standard Oil Company might ask for pipe line transportation. The syndicate had local pipe lines which tapped the oil fields in Butler, Greene and Washington Counties, carrying the oil to Pittsburg. On the Delaware River, near Philadelphia, the Elkins syndicate had several refineries, chief among which were the Globe and the Heaver. The fact that they purchased their oil from the Oil Producers' Association in the southwestern part of the State enabled them to produce a fine grade of oil, and their contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad prevented the Standard Oil Company from offering this by a serious cut in the price of the article. It was necessary for the association to transport some of the oil through the pipe lines, but the standing menace of the Elkins syndicate kept the Standard Oil Company within bounds.

It was said on the Consolidated Exchange on Saturday, when the news came that the Standard Oil Company had purchased the Globe and Beaver refineries, that the Oil Producers' Association had made arrangements with banks in Philadelphia and New-York to advance it $6,000,000 on six days' notice. With this money a trunk pipe line is to be built to the seaboard and refineries will be constructed at the terminus, if deemed necessary. The banks will have as security a lien on the oil properties of the association and on the new pipe line. It is not yet settled whether the line will be laid to New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and the selection is regarded as of no consequence, so long as the Atlantic coast is reached.

Members of the Oil Producers' Association say that if the Elkins syndicate has turned over all its properties to the Standard Oil Company the construction of the new pipe line is necessary to the association's existence, as otherwise the owners of the wells in the Southwestern Pennsylvania oil fields would be at the mercy of the Standard Oil company, which could make the rate for transportation so high as to compel the individual owners of the wells to sell out. Even if local pipe lines were made from the wells to Pittsburg, it is believed that favorable rates could not be secured from the Pennsylvania Railroad which would enable the producers to compete with the monopoly.

A SAILOR MURDERED.

MULOCK COMI CONTANI KILLED IN A JAPANESE BOARDING HOUSE.

Three dozen Japanese sailors slept Saturday night in the boarding house of Charles Eymoto, a Japanese, at 84 James-street. The place is about ninety feet long and twelve feet wide, on the ground floor of a tenement house. Among the boarders were Sohebrok Jugizo, a quarrelsome fellow from the ship Fawn, from New-Orleans, and Mulook Comi Contani, a quiet, middle-aged man from the ship Undaunted, from Kobi. Both vessels are in the Erie Basin, and the men were awaiting a chance to ship.

About 1 A. M. yesterday Eymoto came in, and several of the sailors got up to listen to his account of what he had done to get them a berth and advance money. Among them were Jugizo and Contani. The former, after Eymoto had had his say, took upon himself to catechise and blackguard Contani, who quietly remarked that if Jugizo would mind his own business he was capable of attending to his. Jugizo immediately sneaked into the kitchen, possessed himself of a keen butcher's knife, and going back to the front room where Contani sat at the dining table, drove the knife to the handle into Contani's left shoulder so as to sever the subclavian artery and reach the lung.

A couple of minutes after, Mrs. Eymoto heard that Contani had been cut and might not recover. She found him dead from hemorrhage. Capt. Carpenter arrested every one in the place, and Justice O'Reilly held Jugizo without bail and committed Eymoto and three sailors as witnesses to the House of Detention. Friends will bury the murdered man.

THE EVILS OF A HIGH TARIFF.

Thomas G. Shearman talked to his single-tax friends last night at their clubrooms, 36 Clinton-place, on "The Dangers that Menace Our Republic." The most serious of them he considered to be the tariff, which he predicted would be swept away by a popular avalanche in about six years. It was his opinion that the next Congress would pass a tariff-reform bill by from 50 to 75 votes, but that would be the last heard of it for three years, when, with a new President, whose initials he could name very readily, [a dozen voices called out "G. C.,"] a bill would become law, but it would not be the reform bill that the people are looking for—that would come about three years after the next President's inauguration as the result of a movement which, moving with the force of the released waters at Johnstown, will sweep away at once the tariff and internal revenue. The fact was that the protective system was not capable of reform; it had to be destroyed.

If the Morrison bill had passed, Mr. Shearman said, making a reduction of only 20 per cent. in the tariff, the agitation against the tariff would have been silenced for forty years, but the monopolists did not have enough sense to see this, and were only hastening their own destruction when they killed the measure.

Mr. Shearman wanted to know what was going to be the basis for national revenue. He was very sure that an income tax or a tax upon personal property would not do, and believed that by the time the problem had to be solved the people would have learned that the tax on land was the very thing for the emergency.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TAXES.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—The New-Jersey State Board of Assessors have completed their assessment of the railroad systems of the State. The total amount of taxes to be paid by the railroads for the year is $1,329,608, against $1,316,282 last year, an increase of $13,326.

IT KILLS PAIN. We refer to SALVATION OIL, the greatest cure on earth for pain. Price, 25 cents.

CATHARTIC OR PURGATIVE pills do more harm than good. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS do only good, but a large amount of that. Only one pill a dose.—*Advertisement.*

Dangerous Tendencies

Characterise that very common complaint, catarrh, The foul matter dropping from the head into the bronchial tubes or lungs may bring on bronchitis or consumption, which reaps an immense harvest of death annually. Hence the necessity of giving catarrh immediate attention. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying and enriching the blood, restoring and toning the diseased organs. Try the peculiar medicine.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of catarrh, soreness of the bronchial tubes, and terrible headache."—B. GIBSONS, Hamilton, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

HE WANTS SATISFACTION.

DR. DUNCAN, "THE YELLOW FEVER" PATIENT, SUES THE CITY.

Dr. Robert H. Duncan, a physician employed on the Pacific Mail steamer Colon, had an attack of remittent fever last June and went to the home of Capt. Thompson at 173 Hancock-street, Brooklyn, to be nursed. He was engaged to be married to Capt. Thompson's daughter, and on that account received every care and attention. While he was on the road to recovery the Brooklyn health officials got an idea that he had yellow fever, and they sent Dr. Convary, a youthful physician employed by the city, to make a diagnosis. He decided that Dr. Duncan was a victim of Yellow Jack. Notwithstanding that his view was combated by Dr. Cyrus Edson, Health Officer Smith, and several eminent physicians, Dr. Duncan was hustled into an ambulance at midnight, hurried to an East River wharf, and sent on a tugboat to Swinburne Island. His attending physician, Dr. Bogart, was detained in Capt. Thompson's house by force for several days.

In less than a week Dr. Duncan had fully recovered and was discharged. After some delay he married Miss Thompson, and has now returned to Brooklyn prepared to obtain satisfaction from the City Government for his unnecessary confinement.

Dr. Duncan's suit is to recover $60,000 damages. His treatment, he says in his complaint, was rough and unskilful, and would, if he had really had yellow fever, have caused his death. As it is, it has permanently shattered his health. The wagon which took him from Capt. Thompson's house was, he says, not an ambulance, but an old patrol wagon with no springs. While on the way to Swinburne Island, Dr. Duncan says, he was kept on deck and exposed to the damp air. At the island he was kept in practically solitary confinement without proper food or treatment. The complaint further alleges that yellow fever is not an infectious disease, and offers to prove that fact by the most eminent physicians in the country.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Bronson Howard and Charles Frohman started for Chicago last night to superintend the production of "Shenandoah," which is to be presented at McVicker's Theatre in that city next Monday evening for a run of five weeks. Mr. Howard will return to New-York immediately after the production, and will remain here to be present at the one hundredth performance of the play at Proctor's, where "Shenandoah" is still drawing crowded audiences. So pronounced is the success of the piece at this house that the management is already contemplating making it the permanent attraction for the season.

The Théâtre Français was closed on the evening of Oct. 28 in honor of the funeral of M. Emile Augier, the famous playwright. This was the fifth time in fifty years that the theatre had closed its doors in mourning for its great authors. The other four distinguished writers to whose memory this unusual honor was paid were Casimir Delavigne, in 1843; Eugène Scribe, in 1861; François Ponsard, in 1867, and Victor Hugo, in 1885. The bill that had been announced for the evening of M. Augier's funeral, "Mademoiselle de Belle Isle" and "La Joie Fait Peur," was postponed until Monday evening last.

The second of the series of military nights at the Casino occurs next Thursday, when 100 members of Troop A, N. G. S. N. Y., will be present in a body at the performance of "The Drum Major." Manager Aronson announces that the ever-popular "Erminie" will be revived on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, and with the performance of that evening the opera will have been played in this country exactly 1,200 times. The event will be celebrated in characteristic Casino fashion. The revival is to be made in response to numerous requests, and no better holiday attraction could be presented at the home of comic opera in this city. New costumes are being prepared, new scenery is being painted by Mr. Hoyt, and the production will receive as much attention as a new opera. The sale of seats for "Erminie" will begin next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

"The Senator," a comedy by the late David D. Lloyd and Sydney Rosenfeld, which was written especially for W. H. Crane, will in all probability form the chief feature of that comedian's repertory during the remainder of the season. The piece seems to have won instant recognition in the West, and much is expected from its production in Boston at the end of this month. Elaborate preparations have been made for it, and it will be staged with unusual care and sumptuousness. The story of the play hinges on the long-deferred payment of a claim on the Government, and all the action takes place in Washington, one of the scenes representing an actual committee room in the Capitol, which has been reconstructed with scrupulous care and fidelity for stage purposes. Another interior scene is described as being unusually rich in its appointments. The part assumed by Mr. Crane, that of a bustling Congressman, is said to be one which he peculiarly suited to the methods of this versatile actor, and one which is likely to prove extremely effective in representation.

Marie Wainwright, with her Shakespearean production of "Twelfth Night," is gradually charming New-York, where she is now to follow Wilson Barrett at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. She will present the play in Newark this week. Her Bostoo engagement, which closed Saturday evening, was pronounced by the press of that city to be very successful.

American comedies and comedians appear to be holding their own pretty well, in spite of the unusual invasion this season of plays and actors from across the water. "The Henrietta," "The Senator," and "The Woman Hater," all distinctively American productions, are well-liked, if the reports of the papers are correct, by admiring crowds every where, and are rapidly enriching their respective principals, Stuart Robson, William H. Crane, and Roland Reed. Mr. Reed, the youngest of the trio, has made more than a local reputation in the West, and has achieved a valuable commercial rating with out-of-town people, particularly in the South and West.

The ladies' committee who entertained the children of the stage last year are arranging an entertainment this year on a larger scale. This is a different scheme from Mrs. Crander's Christmas festival, so that the little ones of the profession will have two jubilees. Tammany Hall has been placed at the disposal of the committee, as also the large supper rooms, the tables of which are to be loaded with good things. Tony Pastor has offered the use of his theatre, on the stage of which the entertainment will be given. The Christmas tree is to be an unusually large one, filled with presents both useful and ornamental, and every child connected with the dramatic profession will be invited.

At all the subventioned theatres in Italy a rule has been adopted forbidding the artists, under penalty of fine, to receive flowers during a representation, or to notice in any manner the presence of the audience. This will put an end, in Italy, to the throwing of bouquets in the middle of a scene or at the end of a song, as well as the custom of acknowledging the applause of the audience when a successful point has been made.

FOR THE GREELEY MONUMENT FUND.

The Horace Greeley Statue Fund Association met yesterday at 229 East Twentieth-street. The Treasurer reported having received for the fund $100 from Vice President Levi P. Morton, $100 from Rufus P. Andrews, $50 from Cornelius N. Bliss, and $10 from I. K. Bingham. It was announced that Congressman Amos J. Cummings will lecture for the benefit of the fund in St. Louis on Nov. 26, taking for his subject, "The Life and Public Services of Horace Greeley." Lectures for the benefit of the fund will be delivered in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

Diamonds and Other Precious Stones.

Single-stone rings, and earrings, and diamond jewelry in general—choice, carefully-selected stones of every value—at prices as low as are anywhere obtainable for gems of equal grade, and jeweler's workman

TURNING THE FIRST SOD

BEGINNING WORK ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE FORMAL CEREMONIES NEAR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE—A JOYFUL TIME FOR ALL WHO TOOK PART.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, (Greytown,) Nicaragua, Oct. 22.—The betrothal of the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, otherwise the formal and official turning up of the first earth along the line of the Nicaragua Canal, took place at 9:30 A. M. to-day, in the presence of Gov. Ireneo Delgodillo and staff, representing Nicaragua, and Chief Engineer A. G. Menocal and staff, representing the Nicaragua Canal Company. The United States Consul, W. A. Brown; the British Consul, H. F. Bingham; the German Consul, C. F. Bergmann, and other prominent persons were present.

Work on the Nicaragua Canal began June 3 last, but owieg to some slight misunderstandings between Nicaragua and the neighboring republic of Costa Rica there has been some delay in formally "turning over the first sod" in presence of and with the entire satisfaction of the Nicaraguan authorities. All the misunderstanding regarding the interpretation of certain claims of the canal company's concessions have been amicably and satisfactorily settled between the parties interested, and amid the booming of cannon, cheers of crowds of all nationalities, the clinking of wineglasses, speeches and warm handshakings, dinners and receptions, services in the churches, and the jollity natural to a general holiday, at a given word 100 American picks were driven into Nicaragua's virgin soil, 100 American shovels followed suit, and then the trundling of American wheelbarrows told that the soil was at last broken in the work upon the Nicaragua Canal.

But it must not be imagined that the American engineers have been idle since June 3; from that date the work of installation was been pushed vigorously forward, a small town has been built on the seashore near San Juan del Norte, and twenty-seven miles of telegraph and telephone line have been completed in the task of uniting San Juan del Norte with Fort San Carlos, a distance of about one hundred miles, where connection can be had with the United States. Twelve miles of railroad is well under way, a mile of railroad is nearly completed, and in a few months time the temporary pier or jetty will be far enough advanced to permit the dredges to start their portion of the work.

When the American engineers turned out of their comfortable quarters at sunrise this morning, it promised to rain severely, and when it rains in these particular tropical regions it rains very hard and very, very long. But as the hour for the ceremonies drew near, the sun broke forth gloriously hot, but resolved to smile encouragement upon this great undertaking. Happily a delightfully cool sea breeze tempered the heat, and so those present thoroughly enjoyed the day's ceremonies.

On the seashore, not far from San Juan del Norte, was a long, cleared road through the wild woodland, leading toward Lake Nicaragua. At intervals here and there were the white flags and poles planted by the surveying parties. Standing on the seashore, facing this opening, which appeared like a swath cut through a forest by a tornado, were three long lines of colored laborers, clean and bright looking in their well-washed shirts and Panama hats. The first of these lines of workmen was armed with picks, the second handled shovels, and the third held wheelbarrows ready for work.

To the left of the canal line stood a crowd of about two thousand people of all classes, nationalities, and descriptions. There were dark-faced Nicaraguans, bright, energetic Americans, placid Englishmen, Germans, Spaniards, Indians half-breeds, and Jamaicans. All were dressed in holiday attire, and the majority spread umbrellas to the breeze and mopped the perspiration from their brows with much fluttering of white handkerchiefs.

Near the centre of the crowd stood a large tree, whose rich foliage afforded most welcome shade to the Governor and his staff and to Chief Engineer Menocal and his staff.

Within easy distance of this tree were two huts containing refreshments. On one side was the blue Atlantic, its white, murmuring surf breaking grandly upon the shore. On the other side was Camp Francis, where 200 of the canal laborers find a pleasant home. Still further on was Camp No. 1, four huge steam pile drivers and four smaller steam pile drivers, waiting the echo of the first cannon to thunder away at the timbers of the temporary breakwater.

Carriages of all shapes and makes, horses, mules, and donkeys fringed the crowd around the tree, and in the background was a forest of tropical trees and plants—palm trees and cocoanut trees bowing graceful to the breeze—the whole forming as pretty a picture as one could ever wish to see.

Suddenly there was a movement in the constantly chatting and smiling throng. Everybody was discovered that Gov. Delgodillo approached Chief Engineer Menocal and grasped him cordially by the hand. Then the chief engineer, bowing politely, said:

MR. GOVERNOR: The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, organized under the laws of the United States, and which concession was granted by the Government of Nicaragua, has already completed, through its agent and representative, the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, such works of preparation and installation as it has deemed necessary to comply strictly with the terms of said concessions and also to enable the company to initiate the work of actual excavation of the Maritime Canal of Nicaragua.

You have been invited, as the legal representative of the Government of Nicaragua, to witness and bear testimony to an event which will occupy some of the most important pages in the history of the world as the work of the Nicaraguan Canal, and it affords me pleasure, on this important occasion, to say that, at your command, the first sod in the initiation of this great work will be turned up by the company's pioneer force before you, whole force I have the honor to place under your immediate charge for that purpose.

A shouting of "Vivas!" mingled with a roar of good American cheers, greeted the conclusion of the chief engineer's speech. After the storm of applause had subsided, Gov. Delgodillo, a tall, fine-looking gentleman of most dignified appearance, bowed to the chief engineer and to the assembled officers and replied, saying:

"I congratulate myself on seeing the commencement of the greatest enterprise of the century, and I feel very proud that a son of America has been gifted by Providence to open a pass between the two great oceans, and now let it be known to the world that the beginning of that great enterprise has been undertaken by this son of America and that it will come to a happy termination."

As soon as the Governor had finished speaking, the signal which was transmitted to his official residence at San Juan del Norte, and a few seconds later the boom of a cannon shot echoed along the shore. Almost at the same moment the three lines of laborers started work, and thus was ground broken at the entrance to the Nicaragua Canal.

But the first few shovelfuls of earth had hardly been turned into the barrows when the crowd cheered wildly, rushed to the spot, took the picks, shovels, and wheelbarrows from the laborers, and almost every man, woman, and child present insisted upon digging at least a shovelful of earth before leaving the spot. The first wheelbarrowful of earth was thrown in by Mrs. F. A. Perez, the wife of Resident Engineer Perez. Some carried away handkerchiefs full off earth, others broke twigs and branches from the large tree under which the opening addresses had been made, and others still selected stones and plants as mementoes of the commencement of this great work.

Then those who felt so inclined adjourned to the refreshment stands, and toasts to Nicaragua, the United States, the President of Nicaragua, the President of the United States, the Governor and the chief engineer followed in rapid succession.

When the guests had been sufficiently refreshed they adjourned to the steamboats and steam launches which were in waiting at Camp La Fée and started for San Juan del Norte. The Governor and his staff and the most distinguished guests stepped on board of the chief engineer's private launch, and it was then found that the champagne glasses used by the Governor and chief engineer had been captured by a member of the chief engineer's staff who intends to send them—together with some of the first earth scooped up, and the American flag displayed near the historical tree referred to—as a present to President Hiram Hitchcock of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, in New-York. Chief Engineer Menocal announced his intention of preserving the tree under which the opening addresses were given, so that it may be used upon the occasion of the ceremonies which will attend the wedding of the Atlantic to the Pacific, some five years hence.

Upon the arrival of the Governor and his guests at San Juan del Norte they were escorted to his official residence, where more refreshments and more pleasant and complimentary speeches were indulged in. Shortly before noon the Governor and Chief Engineer Menocal led the Consuls and other prominent gentlemen present to the Catholic Church at San Juan del Norte, where the Curé, the Rev. Father Juan Alvarado, officiated at a thanksgiving service.

The scene in that ancient little church was a most remarkable one. The building was prettily decorated for the occasion. A long line of fair señoritas and señoras, intermixed with a goodly number of American ladies, filled the right side of the church. Over the head of each of the Nicaraguan, Spanish, or Indian ladies were the graceful black lace veils so familiar to those who have visited the lands peopled by the Spaniards. All the gentlemen were on the left side of the church, headed by Gov. Delgodillo, Chief Engineer Menocal, Gen. Daniel B. Macauley, ex-Mayor of Indianapolis; the foreign Consuls and other leading persons present. In the little gallery which took the place of what is sometimes termed the "organ loft" in other countries was a band of musicians who played and chanted to the accompaniment of brass, silver, and stringed instruments.

The altar was beautifully decorated with flowers and brightly illuminated by many candles. On each side of the sacred edifice were two confessionals, each surmounted by a cross and inscribed "Tribunal de la Penitencia." Bright colors and pretty lady worshippers on one side, sombre garments, subdued and pale faces on the other. At the doors of the church were escorted, each by a native gentleman, two native-hatted, ware a number of native laborers, who were lucky enough to find standing room in the crowded church.

Immediately after the ceremonies in the Catholic church, the Governor and the Chief Engineer, followed by all the distinguished people present—Nicaraguans and Americans, Catholics and Protestants—repaired to the Protestant church across the plaza, where the Rev. James Pond officiated at a Protestant service of thanksgiving and prayer. During this second religious ceremony, the Rev. Mr. Pond solemnly asked the Almighty to bless the great work undertaken by the American engineers, and prayed him to furnish the necessary means to push the undertaking, which must prove of such immense benefit to America and the world in general. Prayers were also offered for the President of Nicaragua and the President of the United States, and the blessing of God was asked for Nicaragua and the United States.

At the conclusion of these religious ceremonies, which were accompanied throughout by the booming of cannon, the Governor and the Chief Engineer called upon the United States Consul, the Hon. W. A. Brown, a veteran of the Mexican war, who held the rank of Major in the United States Army, and still further complimentary speeches were in order.

In the meantime the officers and men of the American Canal Company and the citizens of San Juan del Norte were celebrating the great event in various ways, and receptions and speechmaking, accompanied by refreshments and cheers, were the order of the day. Every building in San Juan del Norte capable of bearing a flagstaff or able to fitter a piece of hunting was decorated for the occasion. In this connection too much praise cannot be given to the British Consul, the Hon. H. F. Bingham, and the British residents and merchants of San Juan del Norte; every house containing a British subject seemed to have made a point of displaying the British ensign, and the British Consul and the Queen's loyal subjects in that portion of Central America seemed determined to do everything in their power to show their hearty support and good-will for the American canal. It is needless, perhaps, to add that the Americans were much pleased at this mark of British sympathy, for it cannot be forgotten that Great Britain will be, "by a large majority," the American canal's largest customer.

By invitation of Gen. Daniel Macaulay, representative in Nicaragua of the Nicaragua Steam Mail and Trading Company, Gov. Delgodillo and staff and Chief Engineer Menocal and staff, together with the distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, who had been present at the official opening ceremonies, partook of a delightful dinner at the Schmidt homestead, on Schmidt Island, (known to the Americans as "Coney Island,") in the Bay of San Jean del Norte. Of course this led to another most delightful interchange of compliments, speeches, toasts, and good wishes. Both the Governor and Chief Engineer distinguished themselves by brilliant oratorical efforts, which were warmly applauded. Señor Filadelio Nunez of Masaya also made a speech. Lieut. N. R. Usher, United States Superintendent of Supplies and Transportation, was especially detailed to attend to the lady guests, and he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Toast followed toast. "The President of Nicaragua," "The President of the United States," "The Governor," "The Chief Engineer," "The Republic of Nicaragua," "The United States," and "The Diplomatic Corps" being the principal calls which "brought down the house."

Among the distinguished guests present were Gov. Ireneo Delgodillo and staff, Chief Engineer Menocal and staff, United States Consul the Hon. W. A. Brown, a Mexican war veteran; the Hon. D. B. Macauley, United States Consul at Managua, the capital of Nicaragua; her Britannic Majesty's Consul, the Hon. H. F. Bingham; the German Consul, Baron C. F. Bergmann; ex-Gov. Lacassa, Padre Juan Alvardo, the Rev. Mr. Pond, Señor Don Miguel Emilio Muñez of Masaya; Señor Zennon Rivera, Secretary to Governor Delgodillo; Señor José de Granados, Walter Ingalls of Headley & Ingalls, the American bankers of San Juan del Norte; E. Z. Penfield, also of Headley & Ingalls; Mr. Foster Crowell, Señor Francisco Castillo, the Nicaraguan Government engineer; Judge W. M. Chandler of El Paso, Texes; Mr. J. Francis Le Baron, C. E., Division Engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Company; Mr. and Mrs. Resident Engineer J. F. Perez, Lieut. Usher, United States Navy, Superintendent of Supplies and Transportation; Resident Engineer F. P. Davis, Baron von Braida, Chief of Nicaragua Canal Police; Don Luis E. Saenz, Mr. J. B. Harris, Superintendent of Railroad Construction; Dr. Johnson, Health Officer of the Port of San Juan del Norte; Señor Eliseo Castillo, Postmaster of San Juan del Norte; Señor Rosalio Bonilla; Mr. Philadelphia Surgeon J. Edward Stuhbert, formerly of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in charge of the Atlantic Division of Nicaragua Canal; Mr. J. Foster Crowell, Mr. J. H. Hanson of San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. E. D. Hatch, Señor Ylderfonso Vivas, Mr. R. D. Scott, Mr. J. Edwards, Señor Don Guillermo Sollier, Señor Don Emilio Thomas, Mr. Svante Anderson, Señor José María Arregon, Señor Ramon Enrique, Capt. Robert Adair of the steamship Aguen, Capt. F. Brown of the steamship Carrayo, Capt. Owens of Livingston, Houderas; Messrs. Hallman and W. W. Dudley.

Chief Engineer Menocal reached San Juan del Norte on New-Year's, after having touched at Ingma Island and Jamaica for laborers, by the steamship Aguan, yesterday, Oct. 21. He was met by Gen. Daniel Macauley, Lieut. N. R. Usher, Superintendent of Supplies and Transportation; Doe Luis E. Saenz, Division Engineer J. Francis Le Baron, Superintendent of Railroad Construction J. B. Harris, and a number of others. Two large alligators basking in the sun at the entrance to the Bay of San Juan del Norte also welcomed the chief engineer—they appeared to bow, and slid clumsily into the water and disappeared.

The chief engineer immediately started upon a thorough inspection of the work accomplished and will be so engaged for several days to come. The health of the canal employes continues to be remarkably good. Out of over a thousand men at work there are only about twenty-five in the hospitals, and of these there is not a single one severe case of sickness, and not one officer is incapacitated from duty. The men get good food to eat, good rain water to drink, the best habitations procurable under the circumstances consistent with the facts that they are, practically, in the same position as the soldiers of an army in the field, and the utmost good humor and contentment prevail. Each officer seems to recognize the fact that he has a long and severe task to accomplish, and they are all apparently determined to do their best to "git thar."

DOWN ON THE BABOON.

SADLY DEMORALIZED WITH THE ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION.

The baboon, writes the *Graaff-Reinet Advertiser*, a South African paper, seems to be changing its nature with the changing climatic conditions. In former years he was a vegetarian, his worst offence being stealing mealies in the gardens when he got the chance. Now he has taken to other ways of getting a livelihood. Some say he has joined the carnivora. Anyway, it is certain that he makes it a food business to get hold of lambs, tear them open, and drink their mother's milk in their stomachs. Said a farmer the other day to a brother farmer: "Have you lots of honey on your farm?" Answer: "Yes, thousands of bees and nests." "How do they do it? the bees would sting them to death." The answer was that probably the baboons did the work in the night when the bees were drowsy, sleepy, and dull. Anyway, he believed the baboons got off with the swag of honey wherever they could get at a nest.

These Mr. Peter Booysen of Moorfontein has his story to tell of the new development of the baboon: It attacks the wild aloe, pulls it down, and tears out the pith for food. Mr. Booysen, senior, does not object to this, as he would be glad if all the wild aloes on his farm were cleared out by any means whatsoever. The special wish of father and son is that baboons would take some food-providing operations which would get rid of the prickly pear. But, as the substance of the leaf and of the trunk of the prickly pear is nothing but water, the wish is not likely to be gratified. Anyway, the poisoning shots have chased the baboon with the wild carnivora, and the rifle and arsenic are now busy destroying him.

Farmers give interesting instances of the difficulty of poisoning the baboon, the fellow being about as "slim" as a human being. One farmer believed the fellow tasted the poison as prepared and disguised for him, and if he finds it is not a good thing for the stomach, spits it out. That farmer, however, has succeeded in giving the arsenic such palatable surroundings that the shrewdness of the baboon is not proof against the palatable temptation, and he dies.

CAPT. EDWARD O. BIRD DEAD.

Capt. Edward O. Bird, who died suddenly on Friday evening at his home, 13 West Thirty-first-street, was well known in military and business circles in this city. He was born in New-York in 1839, and for a number of years was engaged in business with his father, Matthew Bird, an old-time merchant. In 1865 Capt. Bird became a partner in the firm of Henderson, Bird & Co., ship builders, and has since been a member.

He joined the Sixth Company of the Seventh Regiment in 1857, and was rapidly promoted through the various grades to that of Captain. In 1861 he was Lieutenant of his company and went to Washington with the Seventh. He was for many years a member of the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association and one of its most active workers. He was married in 1865 to Miss Sarah E. Hinman, a daughter of William K. Hinman of this city. His widow and three children, a daughter and two sons, survive him. The funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Church of the Covenant. The interment will be at Greenwood to-morrow morning.

TEN YEARS FOR ARSON.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—A Princess Anne special to the *American* says: "Levin B. Hall and Sarah G. Hall were sentenced this morning to be confined in the penitentiary for ten years by Chief Justice Irving. They confessed were convicted of burning the storehouse of Orr & Miles, in Fairmount, Somerset County, Md., on Sept. 2, 1889."

THEORIES OF MARRIAGE.

FELIX ADLER ARGUES THAT THE ETHICAL IS THE CORRECT ONE.

The announcement that Felix Adler would speak on "The Ethics of Marriage and Divorce" yesterday served to fill every seat in Chickering Hall.

"A painful interest has been given to the subject of marriage and divorce," he said, "by the publication of the statistics gathered by Commissioner Carroll D. Wright. The figures show that for the years from 1867 to 1886 the population increased about 60 per cent., and the number of divorces increased 157 per cent. In the last one of these years, (1886,) there were in the German Empire a few more than 6,000 divorces; in France a few more than 6,000; in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales only 475; but in the United States there were 25,500 divorces. The total figures for twenty years were 328,000. That is in over 600,000 cases the married life of men and women has proved a failure. If the children be included, between 1,000,0000 and 2,000,000 lives have been injuriously affected by unhappy marriages.

"The three theories of marriage with which to compare the ethical theory are the contract theory, the sacramental theory; and the romantic theory. The notion that marriage is a civil contract and nothing more is extensively held, especially by liberals. But the essence of a civil contract is freedom. People can not be forced to contract for life. A marriage contract that is to terminate after a specified period is no marriage at all. It is also the nature of a civil contract that it may be enforced by law. But marriage may not be so enforced. Therefore marriage is not in the proper sense a contract at all. It is better to call it a quasi contract, in that it has the form of a contract, or, better still, to speak of the contract as the civil status of marriage.

"The sacramental theory seems beautiful. St. Augustine defined a sacrament as 'the visible form of the invisible grace.' It is the sign that makes forible the thing signified. The Church defines marriage as a spiritual union. It is the bridegroom and bride who make the sacrament. The priest is present merely to add the benediction. It is supposed that God joins the man and woman. There is a Divine presence. If it is meant by this expression the presence of unselfishness, I should agree with the theory. When the unselfishness ceases, or is found never to have existed, separation ought to be possible. But the Church holds that the marriage was of God, and man may not undo it without offending Him.

"According to the romantic theory, love is a flame, a passion, a blind intoxication. The lover believes he has found his ideal. The woman thinks she has found the man who represents all heroism and manliness. These are pretty and fragrant flowers, but a poisonous snake lurks beneath them. For there is not one marriage in a million in which these romantic conditions are realized.

"The ethical theory is characterized by the idea of duty between husband and wife. That idea should be written in large characters on the altar of every home. The inception of every marriage should be love. Love makes duty easy and duty compensates love by deepening and enriching it. When the whole nature of the one responds to the whole nature of the other, there is love. The ethical theory makes full allowance for shortcomings. It is consistent with the perception of imperfections. In this respect ethical love differs from romantic love. The true ideal and aim is not to be blind to imperfections, but to seek to correct them."

In closing, Mr. Adler said that "so long as there is no irreparable breach of duty between husband and wife, the marriage tie should remain binding. So long as the sense of duty is alive, the prospect of a renewal of love is not hopeless."

IT IS OF AGE NOW.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF A PROSPEROUS SUNDAY SCHOOL.

W. W. and J. B. Coreell, this from manufacturers, were for years greatly interested in the success of a Methodist congregation in East Seventy-sixth-street, and they gave liberally to what is now known as the W. W. Cornell Methodist Episcopal Church. Yesterday afternoon the Sunday school connected with this church celebrated its twenty-first anniversary. Warner Miller was to have been present, but circumstances prevented his coming.

According to the report of the Secretary, Edward C. Toon, the Sunday school was organized on the second Sunday of November, 1868, with 8 teachers and 65 scholars. There are now on the register the names of 6 officers, 45 teachers, and 1,087 scholars. The average of attendance for the past year was 783. In the library are 1,329 books. Since the establishment of the school, twenty-one years ago, 14 teachers and 169 scholars have died, and during the past year death took 3 scholars and 1 teacher, Miss Caddie L. Nsafie. A eulogy of this young lady was read by Miss Dora Zimmerman.

The report of the Treasurer, James A. Stokes, showed that the receipts for the year had been $1,195 40, while the expenditures had exceeded that sum by somewhat over $100. As a rule the school is self-supporting, but the expenses last year were unusually heavy, and consideranle money was given to the church.

The address of the afternoon was made by the Rev. Dr. Emory Spellmeyer, pastor of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church of East Orange, N. J., who spoke of the encouragements to Sunday-school work, in that the work is done upon bright, receptive souls, free from prejudice. The work done is permanent, he said, as by it choices are determined and characters made. His city are now the siftings. Nearly all of the old New-York families were here, and so far they have manifested very little disposition to live elsewhere. So loyally indeed do they cling to the old home neighborhoods that as the families increase and branch out, instead of moving away, they want to add annexes to the old homes, and build them over and refit them. How long they may be able to withstand the invasion of clubhouses, the encroachments of business, and the many other annoyances with which commerce is now hedging them in is a question upon which prophecy is not encouraged to be indulged.

Owners of property in Riverside Drive have been making strong efforts for a long time to have that thoroughfare accepted for the residences of the fashionable. The prospect for this has become more and more doubtful with the development of the west side of the city. At present the houses in Riverside Drive seem to depend upon the willingness of the wealthy class to reach their homes by a journey through rows of tenement and second-class houses. From present indications it seems inevitable that, if the Drive shall become the centre of fashion, its residents will have to go to and from their offices or the shopping districts through neighborhoods by no means unexceptionable.

While it is recognised as a dangerous thing to speculate upon the result of this effort on behalf of Riverside Driva, people are not unmindful of the fate that has overtaken Beekman Hill, than which no finer site for residences has ever been selected in this city, but which has been ruined by objectionable approaches and other causes familier to old New-Yorkers. In regard to the east side of the city as the future centre of fashion, it may be said in its favor that the class of houses as a whole is good, but it is doubtful indeed whether people who are likely to be very particular as to the surroundings will be content to move into a district already pretty well crowded with hospitals and public institutions.

Those who are looking into this subject with a view to investment in unimproved property are disposed to regard with favor Washington Heights, where, up to the present time, the conditions seem to be generally favorable. Large investments, however, have not yet ventured even into that section, because in the nature of things there can be no assurance that it will not be flanked in by undesirable surroundings.

STEPS WHICH MUST BE TAKEN BEFORE TWO PARISHES CAN CONSOLIDATE.

It was generally believed that the Rev. R. Heber Newton would yesterday preach to All Souls' Parish from the pulpit of the old church in West Forty-eighth-street. It was thought that next Sunday the services would be held in the Church of the Holy Spirit, Sixty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue. But it seems that the negotiations have not been concluded as yet between the two parishes. Mr. Newton made this announcement from the altar at the morning service yesterday:

"The notice given through the papers of the fusion of our parishes was premature. Negotiations are in hand between the two Vestries, and when they are completed due notice will be given. Until then we will go on with our Vestry's work here as usual."

Subsequently Mr. Newton said that there were many things which would have to be done before the fusion could take place. A motion would have to be made in court to satisfy legal requirements, and before the two properties and the whole subject would have to be brought before the Standing Committee of the diocese, which will not meet before some time next month. Meanwhile, no contracts will be made by either church. It was inferred by members of the parish that it would not be likely to leave its old home much before the first of the new year.

No reference was made to the proposed union at the Church of the Holy Spirit yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. Edmund Guilbert conducted the service. The only suggestion of a union was the announcement of a Vestry meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, and also a parish meeting on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M. After the service Dr. Guilbert declined to talk in reference to the consolidation.

MISSING WITNESSES.

The Commissioners of Accounts will this morning resume, with the aid of the Corporation Counsel, their investigation of the Dock Department, providing that any of the witnesses put in an appearance. There will be a further special inquiry concerning the leasing of an East River pier to Thomas O'Brien, who is believed to be a dummy for ex-Civil Justice Kelly and several of his clients. Since the last session of the Commissioners of Accounts it has been discovered that several men who were regarded as important witnesses are in hiding, the supposition being that they do not care to undergo the lively cross-examination that Dayton Boekhout, Bookkeeper O'Brien of Smyth's ice and coal companies, who can probably tell a great deal that is interesting about the political "pulls" in the Dock Department, has mysteriously vanished. The subpœna server called on Saturday that this O'Brien could not be found. After the Corporation Counsel heard this report he had an interview with Inspector Steers, which may mean that the police are to take a hand in the investigation.

THE NEW RENTING SEASON

WHY FALL MOVING HAS GROWN IN FAVOR.

PRICES WHICH HOUSES AND APARTMENTS IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOODS NOW COMMAND—FASHION'S CENTRE.

November renting has become so important a branch of the real estate business that several firms of brokers have made it a specialty and devote the entire energies of their offices to it at this season of the year. Those who have not looked into it can hardly appreciate the magnitude of this branch of the business.

The reason for its establishment grew out of the increasing disposition of families of large, but not lavish, means to divide their time between houses in the city and in the country, or, rather, to spend not more than half of each year in the city. The very rich can afford to maintain simultaneously both city and country houses. But there is a large class upon whom the maintenance at the same time of expensive separate establishments bears too heavily. It was mainly for the accommodation of this class that November renting came in fashion. These people rent houses for six months and pay good prices for their use.

The new system proved attractive to many people who are not circumscribed by the conditions above indicated, but who like to spend the Winter in this city and enjoy its social and other advantages. This class also has been in the habit of renting houses for a half year only. The result is that agents find a good share of their custom coming from people who find this a convenient time of year for taking houses. A good deal of activity is now reported by agents who are at present devoting themselves to the specialty of November renting. So large has their business become that their opinions in regard to the rental value of property in various parts of the city are now considered in a large measure authoritative.

The condition of the renting market presents some interesting features. The agents report the demand for dwellings in the old residence part of the city below Fifty-ninth-street and bounded by Broadway and Madison-avenue considerably larger this season than it has been for several years. Accordingly, owners have felt justified in advancing rents in this section somewhat above the figures that formerly prevailed.

Rental values are of course based upon fixed conditions, chief of which are the size and character of the house and the desirability of the street or avenue. Within the boundaries above named houses are bringing this season from $1,800 to $10,000 per year. In extreme cases, when the lessee are desirous of living in the best style, their rents run as high as $15,000 and $20,000, or at that rate, for the season. In these cases it will be understood that fifth-avenue houses are rented and that the best prices are obtained for corner houses on that avenue.

The section bounded by Washington-square, by Twenty-third-street, Sixth-avenue, and Broadway, where the fashion of New-York once centred, and where many old and wealthy families still remain, is still in some demand and houses readily bring from $2,000 to $4,000 per year, according to the style of house and the neighborhood. In the section of the city bounded by Twenty-sixth and Fifty-ninth streets and by Broadway and Madison-avenue rents run from $1,800 for houses close to Broadway to $3,000 in the neighborhood of Fifth-avenue, and on the avennes prices range from $5,000 upward.

There is a little spot of fashion remaining in the neighborhood of Stuyvesant-square, where a few of the older families still keep their homes, and where occasionally one of these houses to rent. Property in this section, however, has depreciated within the past few years because of unpleasant surroundings, and it can hardly be said to be sufficiently in demand to justify any rating for rentals.

The section on the east side of the city above Fifty-ninth-street, bounded by Madison-avenue on the east has not been holding its own for rents lately. It has suffered somewhat from comparative inaccessibility. The distance from houses on Madison and Fifth avenues to the rapid transit stations has injured the rental value of property throughout that entire section by about 10 per cent. within five years. Rents now range from $1,500 on the cross streets to $4,000 on Madison-avenue. On Fifth-avenue nearly all of the houses are occupied by their owners. When one is occasionally offered for rent, it brings a price that will compare favorably all things considered, with prices obtained for first-class houses. The best side property as far north as Eighty-sixth-street, starting from Fifty-ninth-street, is in fair demand at house rents running from $1,500 to $3,000.

The rentals above indicated cover the standards now generally accepted for the most desirable residence property. In the middle grade of the neighborhoods indicated, rentals grade off down to $1,000 for fair houses in respectable neighborhoods. It requires a good deal of searching, however, before a family wishing to maintain a good appearance in a desirable part of the city can find a house for less than $1,200 per year. Within a few days a neighborhood indicated a good many apartment houses have been built within the past few years which command monthly rents varying from $60 to $250 per apartment, the conditions that govern rentals of entire houses holding good in respect to apartment houses. Heating arrangements and service also enter into account in determining these rentals.

It is the universal opinion of agents that Murray Hill still holds unquestioned supremacy as the choice residence section of the city. In spite of all efforts of rivals, New-York society is still practically housed in the territory bounded by Madison and Sixth avenues, and by Thirty-fourth and Fifty-seventh streets. This section appears to be not only the choice of the older generation, but also of their descendants, to whose shoulders the social burdens of this city are now falling. Nearly all of the old New-York families live here, and so far they have manifested very little disposition to live elsewhere. So loyally indeed do they cling to the old home neighborhoods that as the families increase and branch out, instead of moving away, they want to add annexes to the old homes, and build them over and refit them. How long they may be able to withstand the invasion of clubhouses, the encroachments of business, and the many other annoyances with which commerce is now hedging them in is a question upon which prophecy is not encouraged to be indulged.

Owners of property in Riverside Drive have been making strong efforts for a long time to have that thoroughfare accepted for the residences of the fashionable. The prospect for this has become more and more doubtful with the development of the west side of the city. At present the houses in Riverside Drive seem to depend upon the willingness of the wealthy class to reach their homes by a journey through rows of tenement and second-class houses. From present indications it seems inevitable that, if the Drive shall become the centre of fashion, its residents will have to go to and from their offices or the shopping districts through neighborhoods by no means unexceptionable.

While it is recognised as a dangerous thing to speculate upon the result of this effort on behalf of Riverside Driva, people are not unmindful of the fate that has overtaken Beekman Hill, than which no finer site for residences has ever been selected in this city, but which has been ruined by objectionable approaches and other causes familier to old New-Yorkers. In regard to the east side of the city as the future centre of fashion, it may be said in its favor that the class of houses as a whole is good, but it is doubtful indeed whether people who are likely to be very particular as to the surroundings will be content to move into a district already pretty well crowded with hospitals and public institutions.

Those who are looking into this subject with a view to investment in unimproved property are disposed to regard with favor Washington Heights, where, up to the present time, the conditions seem to be generally favorable. Large investments, however, have not yet ventured even into that section, because in the nature of things there can be no assurance that it will not be flanked in by undesirable surroundings.

DOWN ON THE BABOON.

SADLY DEMORALIZED WITH THE ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION.

The baboon, writes the *Graaff-Reinet Advertiser*, a South African paper, seems to be changing its nature with the changing climatic conditions. In former years he was a vegetarian, his worst offence being stealing mealies in the gardens when he got the chance. Now he has taken to other ways of getting a livelihood. Some say he has joined the carnivora. Anyway, it is certain that he makes it a food business to get hold of lambs, tear them open, and drink their mother's milk in their stomachs. Said a farmer the other day to a brother farmer: "Have you lots of honey on your farm?" Answer: "Yes, thousands of bees and nests." "How do they do it? the bees would sting them to death." The answer was that probably the baboons did the work in the night when the bees were drowsy, sleepy, and dull. Anyway, he believed the baboons got off with the swag of honey wherever they could get at a nest.

These Mr. Peter Booysen of Moorfontein has his story to tell of the new development of the baboon: It attacks the wild aloe, pulls it down, and tears out the pith for food. Mr. Booysen, senior, does not object to this, as he would be glad if all the wild aloes on his farm were cleared out by any means whatsoever. The special wish of father and son is that baboons would take some food-providing operations which would get rid of the prickly pear. But, as the substance of the leaf and of the trunk of the prickly pear is nothing but water, the wish is not likely to be gratified. Anyway, the poisoning shots have chased the baboon with the wild carnivora, and the rifle and arsenic are now busy destroying him.

Farmers give interesting instances of the difficulty of poisoning the baboon, the fellow being about as "slim" as a human being. One farmer believed the fellow tasted the poison as prepared and disguised for him, and if he finds it is not a good thing for the stomach, spits it out. That farmer, however, has succeeded in giving the arsenic such palatable surroundings that the shrewdness of the baboon is not proof against the palatable temptation, and he dies.

IT IS OF AGE NOW.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF A PROSPEROUS SUNDAY SCHOOL.

W. W. and J. B. Coreell, this from manufacturers, were for years greatly interested in the success of a Methodist congregation in East Seventy-sixth-street, and they gave liberally to what is now known as the W. W. Cornell Methodist Episcopal Church. Yesterday afternoon the Sunday school connected with this church celebrated its twenty-first anniversary. Warner Miller was to have been present, but circumstances prevented his coming.

According to the report of the Secretary, Edward C. Toon, the Sunday school was organized on the second Sunday of November, 1868, with 8 teachers and 65 scholars. There are now on the register the names of 6 officers, 45 teachers, and 1,087 scholars. The average of attendance for the past year was 783. In the library are 1,329 books. Since the establishment of the school, twenty-one years ago, 14 teachers and 169 scholars have died, and during the past year death took 3 scholars and 1 teacher, Miss Caddie L. Nsafie. A eulogy of this young lady was read by Miss Dora Zimmerman.

The report of the Treasurer, James A. Stokes, showed that the receipts for the year had been $1,195 40, while the expenditures had exceeded that sum by somewhat over $100. As a rule the school is self-supporting, but the expenses last year were unusually heavy, and consideranle money was given to the church.

The address of the afternoon was made by the Rev. Dr. Emory Spellmeyer, pastor of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church of East Orange, N. J., who spoke of the encouragements to Sunday-school work, in that the work is done upon bright, receptive souls, free from prejudice. The work done is permanent, he said, as by it choices are determined and characters made. His city are now the siftings. Nearly all of the old New-York families live here, and so far they have manifested very little disposition to live elsewhere. So loyally indeed do they cling to the old home neighborhoods that as the families increase and branch out, instead of moving away, they want to add annexes to the old homes, and build them over and refit them. How long they may be able to withstand the invasion of clubhouses, the encroachments of business, and the many other annoyances with which commerce is now hedging them in is a question upon which prophecy is not encouraged to be indulged.

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STEPS WHICH MUST BE TAKEN BEFORE TWO PARISHES CAN CONSOLIDATE.

It was generally believed that the Rev. R. Heber Newton would yesterday preach to All Souls' Parish from the pulpit of the old church in West Forty-eighth-street. It was thought that next Sunday the services would be held in the Church of the Holy Spirit, Sixty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue. But it seems that the negotiations have not been concluded as yet between the two parishes. Mr. Newton made this announcement from the altar at the morning service yesterday:

"The notice given through the papers of the fusion of our parishes was premature. Negotiations are in hand between the two Vestries, and when they are, completed due notice will be given. Until then we will go on with our Vestry's work here as usual."

Subsequently Mr. Newton said that there were many things which would have to be done before the fusion could take place. A motion would have to be made in court to satisfy legal requirements, and before the two properties and the whole subject would have to be brought before the Standing Committee of the diocese, which will not meet before some time next month. Meanwhile, no contracts will be made by either church. It was inferred by members of the parish that it would not be likely to leave its old home much before the first of the new year.

No reference was made to the proposed union at the Church of

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Nov. 11—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figure of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing Nov. 9, 1888.
Alton & Terre Haute pf	115	115	
American Tel. & Cable Co	86	86	81¾
Amerihan Express	116	116	
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe	31	31	33¼
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe rights	1		
Atlantic & Pacific	5⅜	4⅞	8¾
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf	78¼	78¼	95¼
Cameron Coal	8½	8	
Canada Southern	56¼	54½	54
Canadian Pacific	70¾	68¼	
Central Pacific	34¼	34	36¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	24⅞	
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	65	64¾	
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	44	43	
Chicago Gas Trust	58½	52	
Chicago & Alton	132	132	
Chicago & Northwestern	113⅛	111¼	111¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf	142	142	
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	107	105¼	104¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	70¾	68¼	66¾
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	113	111	107¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	98¾	96⅝	107¾
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts	13	14⅝	
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts pf	38¾	38	
Clev., Cin., C. & St. Louis	76	74⅜	
Clev., Cin., C. & St. Louis pf	93¼	90	
Colorado Coal	31¾	31¾	34½
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19⅝	17	27¼
Chicago & East Illinois	42	40	48
Chicago & East Illinois pf	95¼	94	97¾
Consolidated Coal	102	102	
Consolidated Gas Company	91½	89¾	81¼
Delaware & Hudson	149	146¾	118¼
Delaware, Lack. & Western	142	139¼	138¼
Den., Texas & F. Worth	31¾	31⅞	
Denver & Rio Grande West	17	17	
Denver & Rio Grande	16	16	19⅜
Denver & Rio Grande pf	51⅜	50⅜	48
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	6	6	
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	10¾	10	10¾
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga 1st pf	70	70	73¼
East Tenn., Va. & Ga 2d pf	22¾	21¾	24¾
Equitable Gas	120		
Harlem	250	250	
Homestake	10	9¼	
Houston & Texas	1¾	1⅞	
Iowa Central pf	29½	29	
Illinois Central, leased lines	100	100	
Lake Erie & Western	18⅝	18	17⅝
Lake Erie & Western pf	63¼	63¼	62
Lake Shore	107¾	106¾	103⅜
Louisville & Nashville	85	82¼	59⅞
Manhattan consolidated	105	102½	95¼
Manhattan Beach	8	8	
Mexican Central	15⅞	15½	
Michigan Central	97½	95	89
Manoning Coal Railway	50	50	
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	95	93	
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	112	113	92½
Missouri Pacific	70⅝	68¼	77¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11¾	10¾	13
Mobile & Ohio	13¾	13¾	
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	101½	100	82¼
New Central Coal	8¼	8¼	
New-Jersey Central	121¾	115¾	90¾
New-York Central	107	106¾	103¾
New-York & New-England	49	44¾	43¾
New-York, C. & St. L	17¾	17¾	13¾
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	67½	67½	75
New-York, L. E. & Western	29	28¾	28¾
New-York, Sus. & Western	8¼	8	9¾
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	34	33	33
Norfolk & Western	19	17¾	17¾
Norfolk & Western pf	58	55¾	52¾
Northern Pacific	34	31¾	27¾
Northern Pacific pf	75¾	72¾	61¾
Ohio & Mississippi	23	22¾	22¼
Ohio, Indiana & Western	7¾	7¾	
Ontario & Western	19¾	18¼	16¼
Oregon Railway & Nav	101½	100	98¾
Oregon Short Line	52¼	49¾	43¾
Oregon & Transcontinental	35¾	33¼	33¼
Pacific Mail	33⅝	32¾	37¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	20	20	26¾
Philadelphia & Reading	42¾	40¾	40¾
Philadelphia Gas	68¾	68¼	88¼
Pittsburg & Western pf	40¾	40	
Pullman Palace Car Co	188	183½	170¾
Richmond & Allegheny	23¾	22¾	
Richmond & West Point	23¾	23	26
Richmond & West Point pf	80¼	79¾	81¾
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	109	99	
St. Louis & San Francisco	25	24¾	27¾
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	58	56	
St. Paul & Duluth	29¾	29¼	
St. Paul & Duluth pf	80	80	
St. Paul & Omaha	93	93	38¾
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	118	115¾	104½
Southern Cotton Oil	66	63	
Southern Pacific	36¾	35¾	
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	8	7	
Tennessee Coal & Iron	65¼	59¾	55¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	100	100	94¾
Texas Pacific	20¾	19¾	24¾
Union Pacific	68¾	66¾	65¼
United States Express	94	94	
Virginia Midland	37	36⅞	
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	15¼	10	14¾
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	31¾	30¾	27¾
Wells-Fargo Express	137¾	137¾	
Western Union Telegraph	85	84	85
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	69¾	68⅝	81¾
Wisconsin Central	28	27¾	

The weekly statement of the New-York City associated banks issued on Saturday showed a decrease in the reserves of $1,881,325; the banks are now $760,850 below the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,618,200, an increase in specie of $2,142,000, a decrease of legal tenders of $2,571,600, a decrease in deposits of $2,427,700, and an increase in circulation of $5,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	Nov. 9, '89.	Nov. 2, '89.	Nov. 10, '88.
Loans	$397,750,200	$396,142,000	$394,674,100
Specie	73,363,700	72,707,600	88,582,400
Legal tenders	28,280,700	28,852,800	26,700,900
Deposits	401,411,900	402,119,600	414,109,600
Circulation	4,051,800	4,054,200	5,892,300

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Nov. 9, '89.	Nov. 2, '89.	Nov. 10, '88.
Specie	$73,363,700	$72,707,600	$88,582,400
Legal tenders	26,280,700	28,852,800	26,700,900
Total reserve	$99,650,400	$101,560,400	$115,283,300
Reserve required against deposits	100,411,250	100,529,925	103,725,700
Reserve over requirements	*760,850	*1,120,475	*11,557,600

* Below. † Above.

At London British Consols for money advanced ⅛, to 97 1-16, and for the account 5-16, to 97 5-16. In United States bonds the 4s advanced ⅛, to 130¼, and the 4½s ¼, to 105¾. American railway securities the principal changes were: *Advanced*—Louisville and Nashville, 2⅜; Canadian Pacific, 1⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅞; Northwestern preferred, ⅞; Lake Shore, ½, and Mexican Central 4s, Erie second consolidated, Union Pacific, and Wabash preferred, each ¼. *Declined*—Reading, 1, and Erie, ⅛. Bar Silver advanced 7-16d., to 43 15-16d. ₰ ounce. The Bank of England lost £83,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 40.74, became 39.77. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged, at 5 ₰ cent. The Bank of France gained 275,000f. in gold and 750,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle:*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 7, 1889	£20,300,354	.....
Nov. 8, 1888	19,617,326	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 7, 1889	£51,842,283	£50,137,097
Nov. 8, 1888	40,983,075	49,172,899
BANK OF GERMANY.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 7, 1889	£26,222,667	£14,611,333
Nov. 8, 1888	28,503,334	14,281,666
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 7, 1889	£5,454,000	£16,016,000
Nov. 8, 1888	5,948,000	15,583,000
NETHERLANDS.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 7, 1889	£5,994,000	£5,918,000
Nov. 8, 1888	5,038,000	7,465,000
BELGIUM.		
	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 7, 1889	£2,474,000	£1,237,000
Nov. 8, 1888	2,389,000	1,195,000
Total last week	£110,388,304	£85,937,430
Corresponding week '88	102,880,445	87,884,565
Preceding week '89	109,811,794	87,454,330
Previous week 1888	108,491,854	87,881,979

The stock market was fairly active and generally firm. The coal stocks, under the lead of Reading and Jersey Central, were weak. Atchison, Missouri Pacific, and Louisville and Nashville led the advance. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Atchison, 2¾; Texas Pacific, 2¾; Consolidated Gas, 1¾; Chicago Gas, 3¾; Louisville and Nashville, 2½; Missouri Pacific, Norfolk and Western preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, and Pullman, each 2¼; Consolidated Gas and Virginia Midland, each 2; Northern Pacific and Manitoba, each 1⅞; Chicago and East Illinois, 1¾; Canadian Pacific and Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, each 1⅝; St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, 1½; Oregon and Transcontinental and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each 1⅜; Columbus and Hocking Valley and Ontario and Western, each 1¼; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and Michigan Central, each 1⅛, and Chicago and Alton, Northwestern, and Oregon Short Line, each 1. *Declined*—New-Jersey Central, 6¾; Delaware and Hudson, 2¾; Reading, 1⅞; St. Paul preferred and Ohio, Indiana and Western, each ½, and Cameron Coal, St. Paul, and Iowa Central preferred, each 1.

The trust stocks were fairly active. American Cotton Oil declined on the announcement that the President and Treasurer had used about half a million dollars of the company's funds in stating certificates, but there was a reaction upon the further announcement that the officials named had made good half the loss. Sugar declined in anticipation of the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court sustaining Judge Barrett's order annulling the charter of the North River Sugar Refining Company. After the decision was handed down the certificates were stronger and closed 1 point higher than the previous Saturday. Lead advanced 2¼. Whisky declined 1¢.

The money market was fairly easy. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 2@3 per cent. The average being between 5 and 6 ₰ cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 5@5½ ₰ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4 81 for 60-day bills, and $4 85 for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 80¾@4 80⅝ for 60-day bills, some at $4 84¾@4 85 for demand, $4 85¾@4 86¼ for cable transfers, and $4 79¾@4 79¾ for commercial. Continental exchange: Francs were quoted at 5.22½@5.22⅜ for long and 5.19⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝@94¾ and 95@95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were quiet and unchanged. Very little was done in State securities, and bank stocks were without feature.

A large and well-distributed business was done in railway mortgages at advancing prices. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, 7¾; Kansas and Texas consols, 6; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé firsts, 5; Tennessee Coal and Iron, Birmingham firsts, 4; St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, 3½; Keokuk and Des Moines firsts, 8; Kansas and Texas 5s and 6s, each 2¼; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis firsts, 2; Atlantic and Pacific 4s, Denver and Rio Grande Western firsts, assented, trust receipts, Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, and Great Western seconds, trust receipts, each 1¾; Denver, South Park and Pacific firsts, trust receipts, 1½; Texas and Pacific first 5s, 1¾; Atlantic and Pacific tenomes, Duluth, South Shore, and Atlantic 5s, and Lake Shore firsts, each 1¼; Erie fourths and Richmond and Danville 5s, each ⅞, and Alton and Terre Haute firsts, Canada Southern seconds, Houston and Texas Central, Western firsts, trust receipts, International and Great Northern firsts, Louisville Southern firsts, Metropolitan seconds, Milwaukee and Northern firsts of 1910, Morris and Essex firsts, Oregon Railway and Navigation firsts, Oregon and Transcontinental firsts, St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, and St. Paul, Southern Minnesota firsts, each 1. *Declined*—Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants, 3¾; Lake Erie and Western 5s and Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, each ½; Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, each ⅛, and Alton and Terre Haute dividends and Northern Pacific and Montana firsts, each 1.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$8,414,319
Corresponding week last year	7,188,425
Since Jan. 1, 1889	430,851,992
Corresponding period last year	402,947,936

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,889,034
Corresponding week last year	5,656,906
Since Jan. 1, 1889	294,006,858
Corresponding period last year	249,866,464

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$279,166
Corresponding week last year	13,934
Since Jan. 1, 1889	6,527,792
Corresponding period last year	7,079,437

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$842,481
Corresponding week last year	998,760
Since Jan. 1, 1889	65,667,854
Corresponding period last year	80,894,023

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

*Clearings for the week ending Nov. 9	$701,716,737
*Balance for the week ending Nov. 9	29,618,059
Clearings for the week ending Nov. 2	792,965,417
Balance for the week ending Nov. 2	31,660,051
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 26	748,911,481
Balance for the week ending Oct. 26	30,394,786
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 19	793,010,506
Balance for the week ending Oct. 19	31,749,904
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 12	826,030,373
Balance for the week ending Oct. 12	39,074,471
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 5	832,291,309
Balance for the week ending Oct. 5	37,582,066

*For five days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Havemeyer Hard Bricks are worth $6 75@7 25 ₰ 1,000; Fishkills, $6 62½@6 87½; Up-River Hard, $6 50@6 75; Jarseys, $6@6 50; Pale Bricks, $3 50@3 75; Croton Dark and Red, $13@$16; Croton Brown, $14@$15; Philadelphia Fronts, $22@$28. Trenton Fronts, $19@$20.....Rosendale Cement is worth 95c.@$1 10 ₰ bbl.; American Portland, $2@$2 10; English Portland, $2 20@$2 50; German Portland, $2 30@$2 60; Common Lime is worth $1 ₰ bbl., and do. finishing, $1 20; St. John's Lime, 90c.@95c.; State Lime, 80c.....Lath are in fair supply at $2 25 ₰ 1,000.....Goat's Hair is worth 23c.@28c. ₰ bushel. Cattle Hair, 14c.@18c.

COFFEE—Speculation was again moderately active and soundest in temper, carrying the range of prices, on options, up for the day, 10@20 points, partly on the reports of increased thirst delivered to the ports of outlet in Brazil, which had partial explanation in a private cable of interruptions from bad weather. The close here was at firmness. Cables from Europe were of irregular character, Havre depressed slightly, and giving stock there as 367,000 bags, of which 228,000 bags Brazilian, and Hamburg advanced a trifle. At the close here the November option stood at 14.75c.@14.80c. December and January, each, at 14.90c.@14.95c., February at 14.90c.@15c., April and May, each, at 14.90c.@15c., June at 14.90c.@14.95c., July at 14.85c.@14.90c., August at 14.70c.@14.80c., September at 14.55c.@14.55c., and October at 14.30c.@14.40c., and December 13.90c.@14.35c.

COTTON—Business in options was again for the day very little, liberal, (73,100 bales,) yet the changes were slight, though the cables came somewhat firmer; the November option here advancing 1 point, while the rest gave way 1@2 points, on rather more urgent selling orders, (said to have been to some extent from Continental sources,) but the close here was of steadiness.....At the close here the November option stood at 10.18c., (range 10.11c.@10.15c.,) December at 10.13c.@10.14c., (range 10.12c.@10.16c.,) January at 10.15c.@10.16c., (range 10.13c.@10.20c.,) February at 10.22c.@10.23c., (range 10.21c.@10.27c.,) March at 10.30c.@10.31c., (range 10.29c.@10.34c.,) and April to August within the range of 10.38c.@10.55c.....Exports for the season, corresponding Sept. 1 to date from all shipping ports, 843,969 bales, to Great Britain, 172,600 bales to France, and 343,448 bales to the Continent, (against, in the same portion of the preceding crop year, 904,207 bales to Great Britain, 110,084 bales to France, and 257,962 bales to the Continent).....Receipts at interior towns for the week, 126,744 bales, and from Sept. 1 to date, 832,209 bales, against 783,969 bales same time in preceding crop year, and shipments thence for the week, 113,967 bales, and season to date, this year and last, respectively, 703,021 bales and 672,395 bales, and stock there at the close, 195,506 bales, (against 218,852 bales a year ago).....And for prompt delivery only 96 bales sold to spinners at previous quotations.....Low Middling closed here at 9¾c., Middling at 10¼c.@10⅜c. and Fair at 11¾c.@12⅝c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Apart from further moderate takings by home trade buyers of the better qualities, (in good part last evening,) the movement in WHEAT FLOUR to-day was generally very tame, and indicative of no important change as to values.....Arrivals here to-day, 18,896 bbls. and 23,881 sacks, and clearances hence 4,267 bbls. and 27,168 sacks, and stocks, (all descriptions,) 1,955,253 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 19,450 sacks and bbls. to arrive and here, (about 7,150 sacks and bbls. in shipment).....Of the sales were about 1,300 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 45@$2 85; about 2,100 bbls. City Mills Extras, bulk for the West Indies, at $4 25@$4 40, chiefly at $4 25@$4 30, and very good to very fancy Patent Extras, in barrels, at $4 85@$5 75; about 8,050 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 3,900 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, ordinary to very choice at $4 25@$5 25, mostly in barrels at $4 75@$5 25, the bulk at $4 85@$5 15, with Straights and Clears at former quotations; about 6,150 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras within the previous range, including Patent Extras, in barrels, at $4 00@$5, mainly at $4 65@$4 90, fancy up to $5 10; 1,375 sacks and bbls. Southern do., (of which 500 sacks No. 2 at $2 85;) 1,050 sacks and bbls. Superfine and 600 sacks and bbls. Fine at unchanged prices; 525 bbls. RYE FLOUR, of which very good to choice Superfine at $2 90@$3 15, and fancy up to $3 25, and 200 bbls. CORNMEAL at former prices, including Brandywine at $2 85, and Yellow Western, choice to fancy, at $2 50@$2 65 ₰ bbl.; city coarse Yellow Cornmeal, in sacks, 80c.@90c.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quiet, within the range of $1 70@$1 95.....BUCKWHEAT dull at 43c.@52c., to arrive and here.....FEED was fairly active and firm—40-lb. ruling at 85c. for choice bolts and 90c. for sacks at the mills.

WHEAT—Was devoid of speculative activity, and fluctuated little, outside influences having slight weight here, though, through the late afternoon, rather more interest was developed, and the close was of steadiness, though the final range was only a shade over that of last evening.....Aggregate of option dealings here for the day given as 1,384,000 bushels.....Deliveries to prominent interior spring Wheat points, 584,766 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 65,739 bushels, while the week's deliveries on all these points were 4,547,000 bushels, against 4,881,000 bushels in the preceding week, and 2,575,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1888.....Receipts here, 19,650 bushels, and export clearances here, 91,191 bushels, (this to Liverpool by the steamship The Queen,) and from near-by ports, 88,755 bushels, (of which 83,208 bushels by the steamship Argoey from Philadelphia to Cork.).....And there to-day was a fair business in the regular way, December at 84¼c., (range 84¼c.@84¾c., and subsequently at 84¼c. @84⅝c.—noted at 84⅝c. on sales and exchanges for the day of 744,000 bushels;) January, regularly at 85¾c., (range 85¾c.@85 7-16c.,) and May, 1890, regularly closed at 89½c., (range 89¾c.@89 9-16c., latest subsequently 89¾c.@89 11-16c.).....And there to-day on sales and exchanges for the day of 760,000 bushels.).....And for prompt and early delivery Wheat was extremely dull, but held rather more firmly.....About 49,000 bushels Wheat were reported placed from store for prompt and near-by delivery, of which only about 28,000 bushels to shippers, (though there were unconfirmed rumors of rather moderate purchases for export, and exchanges for export to complete recent negotiations,) and about 18,000 bushels to local millers.....And here contract grade of No. 2 Red Winter, and at the close was quoted at 84¾c.@85¾c., as to quality; No. 1 Hard Duluth, to arrive and delivered, at equal to 94¾c., and No. 1 Northern Spring, delivered, afloat, at equal to 90¾c., and ungraded Spring within the range of 72c.@89¾c., mostly at 77¾c.@83¼c.

CORN—Unusually limited dealings were reported to-day, notably, on Change, in options, which were then practically neglected, though subsequently investments and purchases of Attention—chiefly for December. And while for prompt delivery, on freer offerings, prices wakened a trifle, the option list remained slightly dull, and in the late afternoon, showed most firmness, helped, in part, by rather more stimulating reports from the West.....Arrivals here, 22,500 bushels, and clearances hence, 20,531 bushels, and from the four Atlantic ports, 85,702 bushels.....Sales reported of 323,000 bushels, of which on options 176,000 bushels No. 2, and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 147,000 bushels, (about 92,000 bushels credited to shippers, partly for special forward deliveries, in addition to further limited purchases, per sample, reported via rail,) and for early delivery 76,000 bushels, mostly via lake.....Included in reported sales were No. 2 Corn, afloat, prompt and near by, at 42½c.@42¾c., closing for prompt delivery at 42¾c.; do., in store and elevator, at 41¾c.@42c., and No. 2 Corn, for the season, quoted at 41¾c.; do., December, regularly sold at 42¼c., and subsequently quite freely at 42¾c.@42¼c., leaving off at 42¾c. bid; do., January, regularly at 41¾c.; do., May, regularly quoted at 43¾c., but unbeseeming sales at 43½c.@43⅝c. and No. 2 White, in elevator, at 41¾c.; ungraded Mixed and Yellow, to arrive and here, within the range of 40c.@42½c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—While only very moderately sought after, were again quoted somewhat stronger in price, on restricted offerings. The local trade call was lightish, and the speculation, by the bulls and bears, was dull.....Receipts here, 55,000 bushels, and clearances hence, 1,450 bushels.....Sales reported here of 301,000 bushels, of which on options 216,000 bushels No. 2, and 85,000 bushels No. 2 White, and for early delivery about 71,000 bushels.....Included in sales were No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 30c.; do., November, reported at 30c.; do., December, (5,000 bushels,) at 29¾c.; No. 2 White at 29¾c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 33¼c.@27c.; do., delivered afloat, (10,000 bushels,) at 26c.; do., November, at 27c.; December at 27c.@27⅛c.; do., January, at 27⅛c.; do., February, at 27c.@27 11-16c., closings at 27c.@27 11-16c.; do., May at 29c.; No. 2 Oats at 26c.; Rejected at 24½c.; ungraded White at 28c.@33½c., and ungraded Mixed at 24½c.@25½c., as to quality and condition.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, No. 1, is worth 80c.@85c. ₰ 100 lb.; No. 2, 70c.@75c.; No. 3, 55c.@60c. Hay, Clover, 40c.@50c. Hay, Clover mixed, 50c.@55c. Hay, shipping, 50c.; Hay, salt, 50c.@55c. Long Rye Straw, 65c.@70c.; short Rye Straw, 50c.@55c.; Oat Straw, 40c.@50c.; Wheat Straw, 40c.@45c.

HIDES—Were moderately active and generally steady.....Week's sales, 77,719 Hides, against receipts of 72,860 Hides, and 125 bales do.

NAVAL STORES—Without much inquiry, and quoted as before.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum were much less active, and were depressed for the day 1¾, leaving off nearly 1@1¼ lower, (having ranged to-day from 108¼@111,) and at the Exchange dealings reached 435,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, held to full figures, though quiet.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were less sought after, but otherwise little altered.....Of PORK 150 bbls. sold, including Mess at $10 75@$12 25 and Family Mess at $11 50@$12 50 and Short Clear at $11 50@$12 50.....DRESSED Hogs quiet and a shade cheaper, with only at 5 5-16c.@6c. as to weights.....Interior receipts, 82,000 head.....CURED Hams were generally held to former figures, on a moderate demand, including Pickled Bellies, 12 lb., at 8½c., and 10 lb., at 9c. Trade Bellies, 10 lb., at 9¼c.; Pickled Shoulders at 4¼c.@4½c., Pickled Hams at 9¼c.@9½c., Smoked Hams at 10½c.@10¾c., Smoked Shoulders at 6c., and fresh Hams at 8½c.....Western Lard Lard-oil and Stearine firsts, nearly 1c. lower, closing at $6 40.....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 1,000 tcs., and though irregular, again hardened for the day slightly,—with November closing at $6 30 bid, (after selling at $6 29@$6 30,) December at $6 24, January at $6 22, and March at $6 34 asked.....And of city Steam Lard, 45 tcs. sold at $6 05.....Refined quoted for early shipment at $6 45@$6 90 and for South America at $7 15.....BEEF sold to a limited extent at unaltered prices.....HAMS and TONGUES unchanged.....BUTTER, CHEESE, and EGGS without important inquiry or purchase for the day, but held steadily.....Choice city TALLOW quoted at 4½c. (75 bbds. out of town sold.).....City LARD STEARINE nominal; Western at 7c.....Choice OLEOMARGARINE at 5 5-16c.....Oils generally inactive, but otherwise about as last quoted.....Prime city Lard Oil, current made, easy at 34c.

SUGAR—Without large movements of importance here, but held considerably firmer than previously quoted.....Cables more favorable—quoting Beet product at London, for November, firm and in demand at 11s. 9d.

FREIGHTS—Tonnage for charter was in moderately active request, but quoted somewhat irregular—generally without further important changes—with steam carriers in moderate request for Cotton, Grain, and general cargo, and sail tonnage for Lumber, Timber, Lathe, Coal, Stone, Ice, Fertilizers, Railroad Iron, Fruit, Logwood, and miscellaneous freight, having only a limited share of attention from other sources, including Petroleum, Naval Stores, Tobacco, and Flour, while in the berth freight line by the regular steam packets the movement was on a restricted scale.....Rates exhibited rather more steadiness; (24,000 bushels Grain, hence, by steam, for London, at 5d., with room, hence, for Grain for Liverpool, quoted at 4¾d. bid, and for Glasgow at 5d.; 16,000 bushels Grain from Baltimore for Liverpool at 4¾d.; 82,000 bushels do. hence, for Leith, recently quoted at 5¼d.; 56,000 bushels do. near-by ports, at 4¾d.@5d., and for the several ports included in the movement of Flour Provisions, Cotton, Leather, Tobacco, Oilcake, and other Heavy and Measurement Goods, part through, at about previous figures.)

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower, under unfavorable advices there was enough selling at the opening to depress the market 2c.@2½c.; there was a slight reaction, and the close was ½@¾ below yesterday; No. 2 Red, cash, 77¾c.; December, 78¼c.@78½c., closed 78¾c.; May, 83¾c.@83¾c., closed 83¾c. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, cash, 30½c. asked; November, 30c.@30¼c., closed 30c. asked; December, 28¾c.@29c., closed 29c. bid; January, 28¼c., closed 28¼c. bid; May, 30¼c.@30⅝c.,230½c., closed 30⅜c. asked. Oats better; No. 2, cash, 18¾c. bid; May, 22½c. Rye—No. 2, 39½c. bid. Barley dull; Wisconsin, 58c.; Minnesota, 60c.@61c. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon firm; short clear, 49c.@43½c. Flax firm, $1 95. Lead quiet but strong at 3.85c. bid for refined and 3.87½c. for Chemical Hard. Butter unchanged. Eggs firm, 20½c.@21c. for good to choice. Whisky $1 02. Provisions—Pork and Lard unchanged. Dry Salt Meats firm; Shoulders, $4 25; Longs and Ribs, 5¾; Short Clear, $5 20. Bacon firm—Boxed shoulders, $4 87½; Longs and Ribs, $6 35; Short Clear, $6 60. Hams, $10@$12 50. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn 26,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels; Barley, none.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard closed nominally; offerings light; No. 1 Hard, spot, 88¾c.; No. 1 Northern, 85c.; 20,000 bushels, cost, insurance, and freight, No. 1 Hard, sold at 87c., and 30,000 bushels do. No. 1 Northern at 83½c.; No. 2 Northern, 81½c. bid, to arrive; Winter grades active, but not quotably higher. Corn dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 Yellow, 35½c.; No. 2, 37¾c., in store. Oats firm and unchanged. Barley in good demand, but inquiries for Rye nominal. Flour quiet and weak. Millfeed weak and unchanged. Canal freights easy and unchanged, except Corn to New-York, 4½c.; other rates remain.—Wheat and Flaxseed, to Oswego, 2½c. to New-York; Lumber, to Albany, $2 ₰ 1,000; to New-York, $2 50. Receipts—Flour, 42,000 bbls.; Wheat, 182,000 bushels; Corn, 143,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 14,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 64,000 bushels; Corn, 101,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Rye, 9,000 bushels. Shipments by Rail—Flour, 53,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 102,000 bushels; Oats, 60,000 bushels; Barley, 25,000 bushels; Rye, 31,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Flour lower; Family, $3@$3 40; Fancy, $3 70@$3 90; Wheat weak, lower; No. 2 Red, 77½c.; 9,000 bushels, (spring), sold; 2,000 bushels. Corn strong; No. 2 Mixed, 27c. Oats firm; No. 2 Mixed, 22½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 45c. Pork easy; $10. Lard stronger; $6. Bulkmeats firm; loose, 4½c.; Bacon firm; short Clear, $6 87½. Whisky steady; sales, 1,124 bbls. finished goods on basis of 91c. Butter steady. Sugar easy. Eggs firm; 19c. Cheese easy. Hogs weaker; common and light, $4 20@$4; packing and butchers', $3 80@$4; receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 2,700 head. Eastern Exchange stronger at 1-20 ₰ cent. Cleconot buying and par selling.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 9.—Print Cloth market firm and steady at 3¼c. for 64x64s. Sales, 218,552 pieces.....And for prompt delivery only 96 bales sold to spinners at previous quotations.....Low Middling closed here at 9¾c.@10c., Middling at 10¼c.@10⅜c. and Fair at 11¾c.@12⅝c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Apart from further moderate takings by home trade buyers of the better qualities, (in good part last evening,) the movement in WHEAT FLOUR to-day was generally very tame, and indicative of no important change as to values.....Arrivals here to-day, 18,896 bbls. and 23,881 sacks, and clearances hence 4,267 bbls. and 27,168 sacks, and stocks, (all descriptions,) 1,955,253 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 19,450 sacks and bbls. to arrive and here, (about 7,150 sacks and bbls. in shipment).....Of the sales were about 1,300 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 45@$2 85; about 2,100 bbls. City Mills Extras, bulk for the West Indies, at $4 25@$4 40, chiefly at $4 25@$4 30, and very good to very fancy Patent Extras, in barrels, at $4 85@$5 75; about 8,050 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which 3,900 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, ordinary to very choice at $4 25@$5 25, mostly in barrels at $4 75@$5 25, the bulk at $4 85@$5 15, with Straights and Clears at former quotations; about 6,150 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Extras within the previous range, including Patent Extras, in barrels, at $4 00@$5, mainly at $4 65@$4 90, fancy up to $5 10; 1,375 sacks and bbls. Southern do., (of which 500 sacks No. 2 at $2 85;) 1,050 sacks and bbls. Superfine and 600 sacks and bbls. Fine at unchanged prices; 525 bbls. RYE FLOUR, of which very good to choice Superfine at $2 90@$3 15, and fancy up to $3 25, and 200 bbls. CORNMEAL at former prices, including Brandywine at $2 85, and Yellow Western, choice to fancy, at $2 50@$2 65 ₰ bbl.; city coarse Yellow Cornmeal, in sacks, 80c.@90c.....BUC

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WONDERING AT HARRISON

ACTS WHICH STARTLE EVEN HIS FRIENDS.

FLOATING AN ENEMY AND REWARDING A POLITICIAN—THE MONTANA PROCLAMATION—OPINIONS ABOUT OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions—CHARLES P. LINCOLN of Michigan, vice Joseph J. Bartlett, resigned.

Receiver of Public Moneys—C. C. GOODALE of Colorado, at Lamar, Col., vice Frank H. Bostwick, resigned.

First Lieutenant, Revenue Service—JOHN M. RHODES, vice J. W. Congdon, promoted.

Col. C. P. Lincoln, appointed Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, was born at Cold Water, Mich., in 1842. In 1861 he enlisted in the army for three months' service, at the end of which he raised a company in the Nineteenth Michigan Volunteers, of which he was made Captain. He served in this position until he was mustered out of the service in June, 1864. In 1875 he was given a Consulship to China by President Grant, which position he held until 1881, when he returned to Washington and began the practice of law. He was elected Commander of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, for 1888. He is a stanch Republican and has always taken an active part in all of the important political campaigns. He and Gen. Raum, the Commissioner of Pensions, are warm personal friends.

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The Grand Army men of the District are already criticising the appointment of Lincoln and expressing their astonishment at the President's selection. It seems that very few members of the Grand Army of the District knew that he was to be chosen. Leading men in the order declare that they will not be credited with him, for they did not ask that he be made Deputy Commissioner. It looks to them as if Gen. Raum had personally chosen the man because Lincoln had patronized him.

Lincoln has been, like some of the other men decorated with appointments by the present Executive, a man who has treated Harrison as a man of small account. It is related of him that he once presented him a list requesting a certain lecturer to address a district audience, and, being ushered by Harrison, he told of his bad treatment to prove Harrison's incapacity for graceful civility. He was opposed to Harrison's nomination for President and ourtly expressed his disapproval of the nomination of "such a chump." For once, therefore, the President appears to have been unanimously and heartily endorsed, and he attempted the capture of a detractor by giving him patronage.

That the appointment was not altogether a sudden one is evident from the fact that the news of his appointment is accompanied, in this afternoon's paper, with a very good portrait, from which, with the well-knowned sketch of his military career. Grand Army men who know him say that he is not a good lawyer, and that his manner will be so lofty, in office, that old soldiers who attempt to reach him will be compelled to use stepladders to do so. The man of the assistant in office is influential in the District, and he did most to drill the soldiers for Harrison in 1888, feel as if they had been ignored in this matter, and may increase, by their utterances, the irritation already provoked by the dismissal of Corporal Tanner.

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The President and Secretary Blaine, who alone sanctioned the sudden admission of Montana into the Union Friday—unlucky day, perhaps, for them—so as to dispossess the Territorial Judges and seat the newly-elected Republicans, are finding apologies for their action and giving them material for ingenious excuses.

These excuses point to the languors of the Enabling act as requiring the President, as soon as he had ascertained that all of the provisions of that had been complied with, to issue the proclamation. His discretion is not mandatory as to the instant when the signature of the President has to be affixed. If it was, according to Mr. Blaine's own story the President could have signed the proclamation Thursday, when the paper was laid before him by the secretary of State. No account is given of the Secretary that was discovered between Thursday afternoon—when, if there is any force in the argument that the President ought to have signed the proclamation as soon as he had found that the act of Congress had been compiled with, it should have been signed—and Friday morning, when the proclamation and the precedents laid out before the meeting of the Cabinet at noon.

Several members of the Cabinet are wondering in this way, too, and are secretly venturing the opinion that, as high officers of the Government, they are receiving scant consideration. The President is justified by his confidences on the ground that he has proceeded absolutely according to law. But as they give him the discretion to hold back the proclamation for a day in order to satisfy himself that it was proper to issue it, there does not appear to be anything in the law that would have prevented him from withholding it a day or a week longer. Such a pause, however, might have provoked "frank, if brutal" criticism from Sanders and other Republicans in Montana who are relying upon Harrison to help them into the United States Senate.

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During the campaign in Indiana in 1888 visitors to Indianapolis who went to the Republican headquarters were always brought into contact with a man named Thomas Ryan, who was introduced as a great Republican impressiveness, as a converted Democrat, a man who had for years been an ardent opponent of the Republican Party, but who had seen a new light and accepted protection and Republicanism without reservation.

Persons of an inquiring turn of mind learned something more about this valued convert. Up to and for some time after the election of Cleveland he had been a Democrat. Through the influence of his brother, Vice President Hendricks had been induced to secure for Ryan the position of United States Agent at the Seal Islands of Alaska. The Republican Administration has appointed him was obliged to dismiss him from the service when the complaint, apparently well supported, was made that his habits were bad and that he had been selling whisky to the Indians. At all events he was recalled, and when Harrison was nominated he had become converted into a zealous Republican. He was not content to be an idle and unremunerated member of the party. Like Hendricks, Harrison has been prevailed upon to do something for him, and he has done a great deal better than a Democratic President would or could have done for a man with such a record.

Mr. Austin P. Brown, an Indiana Democrat who has very honestly and creditably held the office of chief of the Horse Claims Division of the Third Auditor's office, was recently called on and all his imperfections on his head, was pushed by Harrison into his place, which is one of responsibility and some danger, for a man named Harvey, who once held it, is now in Albany Penitentiary for having presumed upon forbidden opportunities in the place to forge. Several attempts have been made to obtain from the Treasury Department a record of Ryan's career as an officer of the Government, but they have all been met with the statement that the President had forbidden the record to be given out. As this is the President's personal appointment and as the matter has become notorious, it is also other desirable, in order to save him from the suspicion of carelessness and to prevent scandal, that the record should be kept dark.

Ryan is spoken of among old soldiers as having been one of the most conspicuous and virulent copperheads in the Indianapolis of the day that tried the late Oliver P. Morton's patriotic soul. One witness relates that he has seen him leaning from a window in Indianapolis and cheering Copperhead mobs in the street. These men are wondering what particular exigency of the public service or reward of such persons, while life our patriots and Republicans are getting the cold shoulder.

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Every Republican from Ohio who chances to visit the capital just now is expected to give a reason for the reverse in that State a week ago, and each one gives his own reason. They do not all agree, and none of the reasons fit very well with those offered by the *Commercial Gazette* Thursday morning, when it was settled that Campbell was elected. That earnest organ of the Republican Party said:

"No, it was not the accountics who won the Democratic victory in this county, though they will claim it furiously and use their power to the uttermost, but it was the Sunday crusade."

The same paper also said in the same column in which the utterance just given appeared:

"The thousands who prefer to be called Republicans, and who voted against Gov. Foraker, did it on account of the Sunday law agitation; the hundreds did it for personal reasons. So we record a special combination against the Governor of those citizens, styled by the righteous who would prefer to model the State of Ohio on ancient Connecticut, the Dutch and Irish and also the dudes. The latter is a new style of animal in Ohio politics. He is largely composed of cuffs and collars and cigarettes."

Gen. H. V. Boynton, the correspondent of the *Commercial-Gazette*, who is described by an interviewer as not appearing to be entirely heartbroken, said:

"The saloon element did the work—the saloon element and their partners, the Prohibitionists. I class both of them together because they work as [illegible] and they stand who disliked Foraker because of numerous [illegible] Convention. They were displeased at some of his appointments and hurt by some of his removals. A great many were opposed to Foraker's candidacy for a third term."

Mr. F. B. Loomis, a newspaper correspondent who has been in Ohio all through the campaign, has his theory for Foraker's defeat:

"The direct final and efficient cause of the Ohio upheaval in politics was the vigorous, liberal and shrewd use of money by the Democrats in the last week before the election. * * * There is a prejudice against a third term, but in Ohio the anti-third-term cry was used as a cloak to cover some personal grievance against Gov. Foraker. He has been in office four years, and has made a great many appointments and a great many disappointments. Ohio has a large number of people who think a man ought not to climb too high in politics, and persons of this sort, who are Republicans, scratched Foraker's name. A bitter, brutal, personal fight was made on him, and next to him on the Republican candidates for the Legislature."

"Did the distribution of official patronage have anything to do with the result in Ohio?"

"Naturally; not in the way of bad appointments, because there have been none; but there were nearly two hundred thousand applicants for places in the service of the Government from Ohio. Most of those applicants wanted places in Congressman Taylor had two thousand applicants in his district. Now, most of these people have had to be disappointed, and that made them indifferent to Republican success this year, in many cases of which I know it caused little local politicians to work and vote against Foraker, not because they had any grievance so far as he was concerned, but because they foolishly thought they could show their influence that way. The same thing happens in the year following each Presidential election and must always be expected."

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Senator Philetus Sawyer of Wisconsin is not the only White House visitor, since Tuesday last, who has come away impressed with the idea that the elections have left President Harrison's temper less serous and calm than it might be.

A pretty well-known Republican member of Congress, from Missouri, has gone through much the same experience. The Missourian found that he had chosen a very bad time to press the claims of his constituents for office. The effect upon him of his interview with the President was evident when he remarked to a friend with unusual emphasis and severeness:

"I wouldn't kick if Harrison failed to follow my advice in filling the offices in my State, or even in my own district. I wouldn't feel fault if he refused to listen to my advice, but I'll be hanged if I like to be told by the President, or anybody else, almost in so many words, that my pressure is not desired at the White House."

Other Republicans who have met the President within the last seven days are talking in much the same strain, and even in the various executive departments there is a very perceptible feeling of irritation which can be traced back to the White House library as its source.

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The Board of Bureau Chiefs in the Navy Department having in charge the preparing of plans for the new vessels authorized by Congress is moving altogether too slowly to suit Secretary Tracy. It holds frequent meetings in the office of Chief Naval Constructor Wilson, and the Secretary dropped in at the meeting to-day to see what progress is being made.

Congress has appropriated for eight vessels that have not yet been contracted for, as follows: One armored cruiser of 7,500 tons displacement; one protected cruiser of 5,300 tons; one practice cruiser, for the Naval Academy, of about 800 tons; one armored cruising monitor (the so-called Thomas vessel) of 3,030 tons; two protected cruisers of 1,000 tons each; one harbor-defense ram of 2,000 tons, and dynamite cruiser No. 2. Of these vessels only three—the two 1,000-ton cruisers, known as Nos. 12 and 13 and the Naval Academy practice vessel—are ready for contract, and advertisements are now being prepared and will probably be issued this week. They will be followed soon by either the cruising monitor or the 5,300-ton vessel, and the others will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

It is probable that the future advertisements for shipbuilding bids will fix a limit to the amount of air pressure to be allowed in the fire rooms when running under forced draught. This action is contemplated in view of the large number of boilers that have been quickly burned out in English ships when forced draught has been used to any extent. All the new vessels being designed for the American Navy, however, are given more boiler capacity in proportion to the horse power than is usual in English ships, and consequently there will be less occasion to resort to forced draught.

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Mr. Marshall Cushing, an extremely clever newspaper man, has been appointed by Postmaster General Wanamaker to be his private secretary. Mr. Cushing is a Hingham boy, and was prepared for his professional work in Harvard. He afterward filled the place of managing editor in the office of the Boston *Globe*, came to Washington with Henry Cabot Lodge as that gentleman's private secretary, and during the last two years has been a correspondent for the Boston *Advertiser*, the New-York *Press*, and the *Graphic*. He is not only capable, but agreeable, and the Postmaster General will have the opportunity of enjoying the intimate society of a very genial and wholesome person as long as Mr. Cushing remains his private secretary.

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Paymaster General Rochester reports the amount deposited by enlisted men during the year as $383,798, a slight decrease from the amount deposited during the previous year. The decrease may be due to the fact that, owing to the more frequent payments, the enlisted men who usually made deposits of small amounts do not feel inclined, on receipt of only their quarter's pay, to save so large a proportion of it. To encourage these men and to give them every opportunity to save their money it is recommended that the minimum limit to the amount that may be deposited be reduced from $5 to $3.

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W. G. Allan, Consul at Kingston, advises the Department of State that arrangements are now being made for holding an exhibition on the island of Jamaica, in the Winter of 1890-91, under Government auspices. A large space will be given in the exposition buildings to exhibits from the United States, which will be admitted free of duty. Consul Allen writes that he believes the opportunity will be a good one for the exhibition of sugar machinery, such as is manufactured by machine shops in America.

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Secretary Blaine to-day telegraphed the Territorial and State Governor of Washington that the President signed the proclamation declaring the Territory to be a State in the Union at 5:27 o'clock this afternoon. The proclamation differs only verbally from those issued admitting North and South Dakota and Montana.

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The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day.

New-York.—M. C. Stuart, Maplewood, Sullivan County.

Virginia.—G. P. Campbell, Pembertoe.

Vermont.—Z. H. McAllister, Waitsfield; E. T. Bascom, West Woodstock.

Maine.—W. Litchfield, Plus Point.

Pennsylvania.—William T. Runyan, McConnellsburg; H. R. McFern, Warminster.

MAKING GOOD A DEFICIT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Tradesmen's National Bank of Conshohocken this afternoon it was decided that the stockholders should assume the responsibility of raising the deficit of $90,000, the amount of the defalcation, thus returning to the treasury of the bank every dollar that was stolen. The capital of the bank is to be reduced from $100,000 to $50,000. The required amount will probably be raised in a couple of days, and then the entire assets of ex-Cashier Cresson will become the property of the stockholders, and it is thought that by that method the money taken will be entirely recovered.

Director George Wood said: "Our organization will be completed as soon as the Bank Examiner, Mr. James, has completed his report and has presented it to the Controller. When that is done the United States Government will turn the bank over to the Directors, and by that time I hope everything will be running smoothly."

No tidings have been received of the missing cashier, and the general belief in Conshohocken is that the search has been practically abandoned.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—An explosion of flash powder occurred at the chemical manufacturing establishment of Wiley & Wallace, 123 North Seventh-street, this afternoon, by which three men were instantly killed, one fatally injured, and another seriously injured.

The building and stock were badly damaged, all of the windows and bottles being smashed, the large doors torn up, and the walls damaged. Mr. Wiley, one of the killed, was thirty-eight years old, and lived in Germantown. He was the senior member of the firm, and leaves a widow and several children. The other two killed were the chemist, Mr. Riedoliar, and a man named Lippman.

FORAKER ALONE SWAMPED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The official returns from sixty counties received at the Secretary of State's office and the other twenty-eight on telegrams from the officials of the counties indicate that the plurality of Lampson, Republican, for Lieutenant Governor will be 181. These figures will not vary much from the final result. The Republicans elect all the State ticket except Governor.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 35d-st., is a palatial home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. LEMAN HAUCH, Proprietor.—Adv.

ROME'S FAITHFUL VOTARIES

OPENING OF THE GREAT CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

CARDINAL GIBBONS WELCOMES THE DELEGATES, AND DANIEL DOUGHERTY'S ELOQUENCE AROUSES THEM.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Two remarkable utterances, each by a remarkable man, thrilled the Catholic laymen of America assembled here today. It was the first session of the first Catholic Lay Congress on the soil of the United States, and more unlike-appearing men than the two leading speakers could probably nowhere be found. The pair were Daniel Dougherty of New-York and the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore.

Cardinal Gibbons's address was in the nature of an informal incident of the proceedings, yet its importance and significance were manifest to every listener. Standing in his shining robes of office before the congress he proceeded to speak as follows:

GENTLEMEN: In the midst of such an array of eloquence I am sorry to interrupt the proceedings even for a single moment, but in my own name and in the name of the Catholic clergy and laity of the Archdiocese of Baltimore—and I may venture to add, also, in the name of the entire community without regard to faith or creed—I tender to you all a most cordial welcome to the city of Baltimore. [Applause.]

When the question of holding a congress at this particular time was first brought to me I did not favor the project because I feared there would not be sufficient time to dispose of the subjects that would be presented to your consideration. I foresaw that the proceedings of the congress would be dovetailed or sandwiched, so to speak, between the great ceremonial of yesterday and the ceremony of the dedication of the Catholic University of Washington, and when you sandwich a body between two other bodies it is much the worse for the body that is sandwiched. [Laughter and applause.] for you deprive the individual of his breath, and, above all, you take away from him the power of speech. But I was compelled to yield to the solicitations and representations made to me by some of my honored friends in the Western part of the country. [Laughter.] whose opinions I have great respect for and whom I personally love, and you know that the people of the West are not very easily snubpressed. [Laughter.] In fact, I may add that they are absolutely irrepressible, especially when they are under the leadership of such a great champion of faith and country as the Archbishop of St. Paul. [Applause.]

Although the time is short, I hope that this congress will not be held in vain. It will teach us many lessons. It will be of service to all in the school of information and prepare us for holding a more elaborate convention at some future day. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, it serves another good purpose. It emphasizes the all important fact that the laity have the right and have also the duty of co-operating with the clergy in every good measure affecting the interests of society, of the country, of the Church at large; and for my part I must say that I have had for a long time at heart a desire to see the laity and the clergy come more closely together. [Applause.]

I think that in some countries they have been too far apart and too wide apart, and if the clergy are, as they always will be, the divinely-constituted organs for preaching the Word of God to the faithful—the organs of faith and morals—the laity, on the other hand, clergy have very much to learn from the laity, from the wisdom and discussion, from the experience, and, above all, from the worldly knowledge of the Catholic laity of the country. [Applause.] And it seems to me that there is no country on the face of the earth where the clergy and laity should be more united and should more correspond and co-operate with one another than in these United States. The clergy are supported by the laity, our churches are erected by the laity, our schools are sustained by them, and the salaries of the clergy are handed to them, not on a silver salver of the Government, but from the free will and hearts of the people themselves. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I think that on this occasion you will take heart when you see the intelligence and the numbers that are represented here to-day. Here is strength, in the physical order and in the social and in the moral. A drop of water is powerless by itself, but its drops of water is multiplied a million times it becomes the mighty Mississippi, bearing upon its bosom the treasures of the prairies of the West. A single thread is very weak indeed in itself, but let many threads be united together and they become powerful, and capable of sustaining the strongest vessels, and in like manner, gentlemen, by your co-operate union, by your organization, you will become a tower of strength to the country. You will become a moral power, a great vital force, and, thanks be to God, you will become a power, not unto destruction, but unto edification. [Applause.] You will become a strong power, as the Samson to pull down the walls of our political foes and to build up and to uphold and to build them up. [Applause.]

The twelve hundred delegates to the first congress of the Catholic laymen of the United States was called to order shortly before noon to-day by the Hon. W. J. Onahan of Chicago. Every seat in Concordia Opera House filled and the galleries were crowded with spectators.

The first applause of the assembly was elicited by the entrance of ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll with Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul and Mr. Onahan. Archbishop Ireland briefly invoked the Divine blessing. In a few limited remarks introducing ex-Gov. Carroll as temporary chairman Mr. Onahan mentioned the name of Pope Leo. Instantly there were handclapping and cheers all over the hall, soon growing into a tumult of enthusiasm. The scene was a notable one as the delegates swung their hats and shouted a Roman Pontiff's name. Mr. Onahan's suggestion that he hoped in the not far future to see an international congress of lay Catholics also met with hearty approval.

Ex-Gov. Carroll, on taking the chair, was warmly applauded. He said: "It may be that the question will be asked, for what purpose is this congress held, and under what law does it assemble? In reply to this we would suggest by the sanction of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore and the distinguished prelates who now surround us, and by virtue of the authority of the Constitution of the United States." His remarks were frequently and applausively begun, will be but the forerunner of others yet to come, and that the Catholics of the United States will look to these congresses with pride and satisfaction. The congress has but two great purposes at heart—the glory and progress of the Catholic Church and the continued prosperity of the American people. [Applause, long continued.]

The following cablegram from Rome was read:

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore:

Having made known to the Holy Father the expressions of devotion conveyed to him on the part of this Catholic congress of the United States, his Holiness graciously bids me say that he most affectionately imparts his blessing to all the members. M. CARD. RAMPOLLA.

Daniel Dougherty of New-York was invited by the Chairman to address the congress pending the appointment of committees. He was given a grand reception by the congress. Mr. Dougherty said:

I am profoundly touched by this, the honor of my life. This congress is an event in the history of the Republic, an era in American progress, an advance in humanity, a move of earth toward heaven. Called to your presence, theme after theme comes leaping through my brain and my heart in my bosom. A single exultant thought I shall give utterance to and then resume my seat.

We Catholics, Roman Catholics, American Roman Catholics, proud, high-spirited, as sensitive as any in our country, have been unjustly punished by wrongs and injustices in manifold shapes and from time immemorial. Away back in colonial years Catholics suffered the direst cruelties. Tale of the slaves in the South is not told. Alas! Why, they were treated like high-bred beasts when compared with Catholics in colonial days. It is the "damned spot" that will not "out." The only religious martyrs who ever stained our fair land with their blood were Roman Catholics, spurned with scepticism, disfranchised, persecuted for opinion's sake, hunted as criminals, and punished with death by infamous laws.

We have from time to time been slandered, vilified, and maligned in newspapers, pamphlets, and books, in speech and sermon, sectarian assembly, political convention, and even in the congress of the United States. We have been proscribed at the ballot box. The highest honors of the Republic are denied us by a prejudice that has all the force of a constitutional enactment. In integrity, intelligence and accomplishments the equals of our fellows, yet the instances are rare when Catholics are tendered exalted distinctions. The exercises of our holy religion as a rule are limited to the sick bed and to unfortunate in many institutions of charity, and to criminals in prisons and penitentiaries. Though the rank and file of the army and navy are largely of our creed, the Catholic Chaplains are fewer than the fingers of one hand. It is said that Catholic Indians have Protestant teachers. Churches have been burned, convents have been pillaged, and libraries destroyed. Aye, individual lives in the past have sought to deprive us of our political rights, and we are branded as tools of a foreign potentate and unworthy to enjoy the name of Americans.

The time has come, not of our seeking, but in the course of events, when we, the Roman Catholic laity of the United States, can with propriety speak, can vindicate ourselves—not by harsh words, by heated words, nor defiant threats, but calmly yet firmly, charitably yet proudly, conscious of the integrity of our motives and the impregnability of our position. We assert that we would be unworthy Americans, that we would be no America, that the continent would be to-day unknown, had it not been for Roman Catholics and the Roman Catholic Church; that that liberty which is the essence of all liberty—freedom to worship God—was first established in America by Roman Catholics and Roman Catholics alone. It was priests, aye, Jesuit missionaries, who first sought and explored our land, penetrated into the wilderness, tracked the streams, and gave sainted names to localities, bays, lakes, and rivers. The first worship here of the true God was the holy sacrifice of the mass.

Catholic nations have come to our aid to the rescue of our Revolutionary fathers in the war against the greatest of Protestant powers. A Roman Catholic was among the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The name of Archbishop Carroll is forever linked with Benjamin Franklin in the mission to Canada. Catholics have given heroes to the Republic in every war, and in every battle's din on land and sea, which will testify to their devotion with their lives. And now the Roman Catholic laity of the United States, for the first time in congress assembled are here to proclaim to all the world that their country's land is every fibre of their hearts, and no mortal power can shake their loving allegiance to its Constitution and its laws.

Why, truly the blood of its martyrs is the seed of the Church. Martyrdom so has been the growth of population, Catholics have outstripped all. From 40,000 they have become 10,000,000. From a despised people they are a mighty power. In every avenue of industry and intellect they are the peers of their fellow-men. Their schools and colleges, libraries, asylums, and hospitals are scattered near and far. In every village, steeple or tower, topped with the cross, tells where Catholics pray. In every town splendid churches gather each morning thousands of worshippers. In every metropolis a cathedral lifts its massive walls high above surrounding piles, or, with its stately dome, crowns the city's brow.

Our grand old Church is the protector of learning. She it was who rescued the inestimable jewels of classic lore from the ruins of the Roman Empire, preciously preserved them through the convulsions of a thousand years, and gave them to the printer's art to enrich the learning, elevate the style, and adorn the literature of every language to the end of time. She is the pioneer of civilization. She was the founder of States, the framer of laws, the conservator of order, the champion of the people against the encroachments of tyrants. She it was that struck the chains from the white serfs of the Old World. She it was that upheld the sacred hierarchies the black and the white, the rich and the poor, the savage of the forest, the royalty of the palace, the statesman of the Cabinet, and the philosopher of the school. She is the patron of art and the theme of its poet. It is the Catholic Church that guards the home, sanctifies marriage, elevates woman, and places the blessed mother nearest the Saviour.

The shadow of an imposing event begins to move. The people of the United States—aye, of the hemisphere—are preparing to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. We especially rejoice in this resolve. That tremendous event—with reverence I may say the second creation—the finding of a new world, and the resurrection that followed—was humanity, all to be traced directly to the Roman Catholic Church and the Roman Catholic Church alone. Protestantism was unknown when America was discovered. Let the students, the scholars, poets, historians search the archives of Spain, the libraries of Europe, and the deeper the research the more the glory will adorn the brow of Catholicity. It was a pious Catholic who was the first to conceive the thought. It was whose footsore and downhearted at the porch of a monastery hope dawned on him. It was a monk who first encouraged him. It was a Cardinal who interceded with the sovereigns of Spain. It was a Catholic King who fitted out the ships and a Catholic Queen who offered her jewels as a pledge. It was the Catholic Columbus with a Catholic crew who sailed away out for months upon an unknown sea where ship had never sailed before. It was he who spread the Catholic faith that the sublime risk was run. It was the hymn to the Blessed Mother with which Captain and crew cheered the perils of the day and inspired with hope the morrow. It was the holy cross, the standard of Catholicity, that was borne from the ships to the shore and planted on the new found world. It was the holy sacrifice of the mass that was the first and, for over a hundred years, the only Christian worship on the continent which a Catholic named America.

We, as Catholics, Roman Catholics, American Roman Catholics, proud, high-spirited, as sensitive as any in our country, have suffered unjustly, unmerited wrongs and injustices in manifold shapes and from time immemorial. Away back in colonial years Catholics suffered the direst cruelties. Tale of the slaves in the South is not told. Alas! Why, they were treated like high-bred beasts when compared with Catholics in colonial days. It is the "damned spot" that will not "out." The only religious martyrs who ever stained our fair land with their blood were Roman Catholics, spurned with scepticism, disfranchised, persecuted for opinion's sake, hunted as criminals, and punished with death by infamous laws.

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Why, truly the blood of its martyrs is the seed of the Church. Martyrdom so has been the growth of

SAMUEL LOBLEY, SWINDLER

DETECTIVES ARREST A LONG-SOUGHT OPERATOR.

SOME OF THE TRANSACTIONS IN WHICH HE AND HIS ACCOMPLICE SECURED MUCH VALUABLE BOOTY.

In a cell at Police Headquarters there was confined yesterday a man who, by his boldness and shrewdness, has swindled many jewelers and other tradesmen in this and other cities, and for whom detectives all over the country have been looking. He calls himself Samuel Lobley. He is about thirty-five years old and is married. He is very well educated, dresses well, and has the manner of a gentleman.

He was arrested on Sunday night for a crime committed over nine years ago. Since the commission of the crime he has been in prison, and there are enough complaints for swindling registered against him now to keep him in prison for the remainder of his days. His father was a horse thief and belonged to the notorious Briggs and Pickels gang, which was broken up pretty effectually in 1874, when its headquarters in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street was raided by the police and twenty-five stolen horses were recovered.

The exploit which first brought the younger Lobley to the notice of the police was the one for which he is now under arrest. In 1881 Lobley went into the jewelry store of Alfred H. Smith, 182 Broadway, and purchased $2,500 worth of goods, for which he tendered a check drawn on the Importers and Traders' Bank. Smith refused to take the check unless it was certified, and at Lobley's suggestion he sent a clerk with him to the bank on which the check was drawn. The clerk carried with him the goods, which were to be delivered to the purchaser on the receipt of the certified check. At the bank the clerk remained outside, while Lobley went in. Lobley returned in a few minutes with what purported to be the certification written across the face of the check. The clerk received the check and gave up the jewelry. The next day it was discovered that the check was worthless and the certification was a forgery.

Lobley was sought for in vain. It was learned that he had taken refuge in England. The evidence in the case was placed before the Grand Jury and an indictment for forgery was found against Lobley. Recorder Smyth issued a bench warrant for his arrest. Proceedings having his extradition in view were begun, but before they were completed it was learned that Lobley had gone to Canada. It was found that he was an inmate of the penitentiary at Kingston, Ontario, where he was serving out a term for swindling a jeweler out of $1,500 worth of property. Inspector Byrnes sent an officer with Smith's clerk to the prison, and Lobley was identified. The prison authorities were requested to inform the police before he was discharging him. For some reason they failed to send word, and Lobley was liberated when his term expired.

While in jail in Kingston he made the acquaintance of John Clarke, a swindler of high degree, who was serving a term for stealing. Lobley and Clarke were released at the same time and they put their heads together to concoct schemes of plunder. Clarke to make the best use of his knowledge and priestly garb in hoodwinking victims.

Many of these schemes were eminently successful. On April 14, 1888, a man in priestly garments entered the store of Mrs. Teresa Lyech, 929 Broadway, and said that he had been selected to purchase a gold watch to be presented to the rector of St. Alphonsus's Church, in South Fifth-avenue. He selected three watches and directed that they be sent to the rectory by a messenger. Then he went to the rectory and said that he had an appointment with one of the parish priests, and asked the privilege of waiting for him. When the messenger from Mrs. Lynch reached him he was met in the hallway by the pretended priest, who took the watches from him and said he would show them to the rector. He walked through the building and out on Thompson-street through the rear door of the church.

A few days later this same swindler called at the jewelry store of Theodore B. Starr, in Fifth-avenue, representing himself to be the son of the senior member of the firm of Benziger Brothers, publishers of Catholic books, in Barclay-street. He selected a pair of diamond earrings for $500, and took a clerk with him from the store to Benziger Brothers' establishment. He showed the clerk through the place and then, taking the earrings, told the clerk that he'd tell he showed them to his father. The clerk waited a long time and then discovered that the swindler had departed by the back door.

About the same time the swindler visited C. S. Shayne & Co., in Prince-street, and represented himself to be a son of Mr. W. H. Schieffelin, the wholesale druggist. He swindled Mr. Shayne out of a four-hundred-dollar sealskin newmarket in precisely the same manner.

In the same month, April, 1888, two jewelers, Messrs. Tappan and Simms, in Troy, N. Y., were swindled by a man believed to be either Lobley or Clark, who said he was connected with St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, selected $700 worth of jewelry and paid for the goods with worthless checks.

On May 24, 1888, James Hart, a jeweler at Fulton and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, was swindled by a plausible man clad as a priest, who said that he had been delegated to select a cross for presentation to the Mother Superior of the Sisters of Mercy in charge of St. Paul's Industrial School. He picked out a $40 cross which he wanted sent to the convent. He met the messenger at the door of the convent, took the cross from him to show to the Sisters, and disappeared with it. Five days later a jeweler in Washington, D. C., was swindled out of $700 worth of jewelry in a similar fashion. In this case the swindler, who is supposed to have been Lobley, called himself Father McCartny. He visited Father McGuirk and exhibited a certificate of transfer from the Diocese of Montreal, showing him to be a priest in regular standing. Having imposed on Father McGuirk, he went to a jeweler named Stillman, selected $700 worth of goods and ordered them sent to Father McGuirk's house. He met the messenger at the door, took the jewelry from him, and decamped.

Two transactions which occurred in 1881 are also credited to Lobley. In the Spring of that year a young man who said he was the son of Jordan L. Mott called at the jewelry store of H. M. Squire, in Fulton-street, and selected $2,500 worth of goods. A messenger accompanied him in a cab to Mr. Mott's office, at Beekman and Cliff street. The young man left the messenger in the cab with the jewelry while he went into the building. In a short time he returned with a check purporting to be signed by Mr. Mott, and gave it to the clerk. He then drove back to Mr. Squire's store with the clerk, who got out with the bogus check while the swindler drove off with the jewels. The other transaction in 1881 was the swindling of a jeweler in Providence, R. I., out of $400 in a similar manner.

Last July Lobley returned to this city and obtained employment with the People's New-York and Staten Island Express Company. He is accused of stealing $400 from the company, and also of purchasing a team of horses for $600 on credit of the company and immediately selling the horses.

In the hunt for the swindlers it was discovered that Clark is now serving a term of imprisonment in Canada. Lobley had married the daughter of a respectable man, who is employed as the janitor of a large apartment house in the upper part of the city. His wife was living with her father, and Lobley was arrested in his father-in-law's rooms by Detectives Sergeants Sheldon and Heard while he was paying his wife a visit on Sunday night. He was yesterday taken before Recorder Smyth and remanded until to-morrow. Inspector Byrnes expects to have an army of complainants against him.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALLISON.

THE EFFECT OF IOWA'S VOTE AS THE SENATOR DESCRIBED IT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 11.—If Senator Allison places the same significance upon the vote of the people of Iowa now that he did before the election he will take it as a vote of instructions in favor of a reduction of the tariff. In his speech in Dubuque the night before election he said: "The issues this year are the same as those of last year. If there were good reasons why the Republican Party should succeed last year the same reasons hold good this year. Our opponents say in their platform and on the stump that the protective tariff is wrong. The vote in Iowa will be taken as an instruction to its Representatives in Congress."

This is the verbatim report, so it will not be doubted. The result in Iowa has been most decidedly against the Senator's position for high tariff. On his own declaration he will be required to vote in Congress for tariff reform. Iowa has voted for it, and has so "instructed" its Representatives in Congress. As the Senator has not only declared that the issues this year were the same as those of last year, but made advocacy of protection the chief part of his speeches, the result in Iowa must be taken as a change in its preference from high tariff to tariff reform. This fact is worth being noticed by the entire Iowa Congressional delegation.

A JERSEY POLICEMAN'S QUEER ACTION.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 11.—William Neaves, Jr., who lives near Avon-by-the-Sea, was arrested this morning on a charge of disorderly conduct, and sentenced by Justice Borden to seventy-five days in the county jail. Neaves has been wanted for several weeks, and a number of unsuccessful attempts to arrest him have been made. This morning Policeman Hulick found him at his parents' house near Sylvan Lake. His father and sister resisted the officer, while Neaves himself ran through the underbrush toward Duck Creek. The officer freed himself and started in pursuit. The fugitive swam Duck Creek and rushed on through the woods to Shark River, closely pursued by the policeman. When Neaves started to ford Shark River Officer Hulick drew his revolver and fired without effect. He then called out to some gunners on the opposite bank and ordered them to fire upon the fugitive. One of them, James Henrietta, fired, peppering Neaves's face with shot. Neaves was then arrested and brought to jail. His wounds were painful, though not dangerous.

There is much comment about Hulick's firing on the fugitive, as Neaves's offense was a petty one, and the officer probably has only his own account for his hasty action. He is now also charged with a malicious assault upon William Wilkins, an old man of Ocean Park, committed some time ago. He will be arraigned on this charge to-morrow morning, and then will be taken to jail at Freehold

CODIFYING OCEAN RULES

POWER OF BRITISH DELEGATES EXTENDED.

TO TAKE PART IN DISCUSSING THE WHOLE PROGRAMME — UNITED STATES AMENDMENTS THROWN OUT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—When the International Marine Conference met this morning, Delegate Hall of Great Britain called attention to the fact that at the time the British delegates to the conference were appointed they were instructed to discuss only general divisions one and three of the programme, as prepared by the delegates from the United States, because Great Britain was of opinion that the scope of the programme was too extensive. Mr. Hall then spoke of the marked progress that had been made thus far in the consideration of the rules of the road, and announced that the British delegation had received instructions from her Majesty's Government to engage in the consideration of the various other divisions of the programme.

Delegate Goodrich of the United States said the conference would rejoice at the decision of the British Government. He then called attention to the fact that the Government of Great Britain was not represented on a number of the various committees to consider the divisions of the programme appointed at the meeting of the conference Friday last, and he moved that each of those committees be increased by two members, and also that the Committee on Collocation be likewise increased. This motion was carried.

The first amendment to the rules of the road taken up was one amending Article VI., by providing that a sailing ship under way "shall carry" the lights now "required" to be carried. Adopted.

The conference then took up the amendments offered Nov. 4 by Delegate Goodrich of the United States, concerning auxiliary side lights. These amendments relate to Article III. They are:

1. To Section B of the article, providing that the green light on the starboard side shall be carried on the same athwartship vertical plane as the masthead light.

2. To Section C, providing that the red light on the port side shall be carried on the same athwartship vertical plane as the masthead light.

3. A new section providing for the auxiliary lights, as follows: "On the starboard and port quarters an additional or auxiliary light so constructed, fixed, and screened that said additional or auxiliary light on the starboard quarter shall show a green light from two points from right ahead to two points abaft the beam, and also show a white light from right astern to five points on the starboard quarter, and that said additional or auxiliary light on the port quarter shall show a red light from two points from right ahead to two points abaft the beam, and also show a white light from right astern to five points on the port quarter, and that said auxiliary green light and white light shall be so constructed as to be contained to one and the same lamp, and in one and the same lamp box on the starboard quarter, and said auxiliary red and white light shall be so constructed and fixed as to be contained in one and the same lamp, and in one and the same lamp box on the port quarter."

In speaking in favor of his amendments Mr. Goodrich, in an earnest address of some length, dwelt on the necessity of a sufficient number of lights on vessels.

Mr. Hall said that the delegates of Great Britain would favor the amendments proposed by Mr. Goodrich if they could be assured that it would be a great benefit or any benefit at all.

On the question, "Shall the amendments pass?" the vote was negative with one exception—the latter evidently a mistake, as no one would acknowledge having cast it. The vote was recorded as being unanimously against the adoption of the amendments.

The next amendment considered was that of the delegates from China, a substitute for one by Capt. Shackford of the United States, that steamers might carry at night a white light on one of the after masts, visible all around the horizon, but it must not be less than twenty feet higher than the forward white light, in view of the recommendation of the Committee on Lights, Capt. Mensing suggested that action on this be postponed until after further experiments had been made.

Mr. Hall said Great Britain would join the United States in making experiments on this subject, with a view to deciding whether or not it is desirable for an international rule. He suggested that Capt. Shackford change his amendment to the form of a note to the Governments that experiments may be made.

Capt. Shackford of the United States said that the use of range lights in the waters of the United States had proved their desirability as imparting more information than running lights. If this rule should be made permissive the experiments would be made on a more satisfactory extent than if the matter were merely recommended to the various Governments.

After the recess the conference adopted the amendment, which will be made a separate article of the rules.

An amendment was adopted to Article XII., providing that every steam vessel shall be provided with a whistle or siren sounded by steam or some substitute for steam. The article was further amended by providing that steam vessels carry a gong instead of a bell.

Capt. Hansen of Norway offered an amendment providing that a vessel aground or near a fairway shall, in addition to the anchor light, show the two red lights prescribed by Article V., Section A. Adopted.

The amendment proposing an additional section to Article XIII.—speed of vessels in a fog—was taken up. It was proposed by the delegates from the Netherlands, and related to the course a vessel should take when hearing a fog signal. After discussion, the amendment was laid aside for the present.

Vice Admiral Kezhnakoff, delegate from Russia, called the attention of the conference to the resolutions which were appended to the report of the Committee on Lights. Laid aside for the present.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The private graduating exercises of the Training School for Nurses of Mount Sinai Hospital was held in the school 854 Lexington-avenue last night. There were a few of the patrons of the institution present and the fifty pupil nurses who are studying to fit themselves for their profession. An address which showed the school to be in an exceedingly prosperous condition was delivered by Mrs. H. Halderhach, and Mrs. De Witt J. Seligman presented the diplomas and medals to these ten graduates: May T. Humphreys, Ida M. Reichhem, Catherine Arends, Grace Hall, Emilie Gahlic, Josepha Percy Chase, Mary A. Van Liew, Julia Schmeider, Elizabeth Winget, Lydia McKown, and Anna M. Sweeny. The Hornthal medal, which is very highly prized by nurses in this city and was given for "general excellence for maintaining ward discipline with gentle care of patients," might have been won by either Miss Humphreys, Miss Schmeider, or Miss Sweeny, for they all deserved it. Lots were drawn, however, and it became the property of Miss Schmeider. A prize essay was read by Miss Sweeny, and before the exercises began Miss Chase read the class history to her fellow-graduates.

DR. ROOSA ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

"Christian Scientism" was the subject of a paper read last night by Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa before the American Institute of Christian Philosophy in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association, on East Twenty-third-street. The paper was a scholarly arraignment of the Christian scientists and their distorted belief, and to the minds of the unprejudiced it must have very thoroughly dispelled the illusions enrrounding the subject. He said that the writings by their idealists, who say that faith alone can cure the ills of the human body, were filled with dangerous platitudes which do not in the slightest degree pertain to the subject upon which they pretend to write. "Truth is harmonious" and "Our truth agrees with any other truth" were given as examples of these empty phrases.

DEATH OF WILLIAM A. HORAN.

William A. Horan, one of the members of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, died a the residence of his friend, J. E. Carney, last night. Mr. Horan obtained prominence by his energetic work as an organizer in the Eastern States and in Canada. He represented Excentric Engineers No. 3 in District Assembly No. 49. He had been suffering from consumption for some time. His friends in the Knights of Labor and other trade organizations will hold a meeting to-night at 98 Forsyth street to take action in connection with his burial. He was fifty years old.

SEEKING A MISSING TRUNK.

Mrs. Richard M. Hunt of 2 Washington-square called at Police Headquarters last night and reported the loss of a trunk containing clothing and valuable jewelry. The trunk was either lost or stolen from an express wagon while en route from the Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Mrs. Hunt's residence. The driver told Sergt. Perrazzo at Police Headquarters that he believed the trunk was stolen from the wagon in South Fifth-avenue, near Houston-street.

ARMY ORDERS.

The leaves of absence granted Capt. William A. Miller, Eighteenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. J. Harry Dorst, Eighteenth Infantry, have been extended two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. George F. Barstow, Third Artillery, will report to the Army Retiring Board, Governor's Island, New-York, for examination.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Registered 4s, $91,500, at 128; $2,000, $2,000, and $1,000, at 127; registered 4½s, $1,000, at 105¾.



Fac-simile.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower. The remembrance of the cheap imitations of violet water and extracts should not prevent all lovers of violets from trying this delicious perfume.

For Sale in Four Sizes.

By all First-Class Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery,

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

RACING IN NEW-JERSEY.

A BAD TRACK AND A POOR DAY'S SPORT AT ELIZABETH.

In spite of the promise of Sunday evening, yesterday turned out to be a most disagreeable day for racing. Yet a goodly crowd went to the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club for a day's sport. They had what they went after, but it was something of a travesty on racing, because the track was sloppy and very bad for anything like true racing, and a drizzling rain which fell during the first four contests made it decidedly uncomfortable for every one.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:06¾. Dwyer Brothers' br. c. Fordham, 4 years, by Falsetto-Semper Viura, 122 pounds.....(Barnes) 1 G. Wahrsager's b. c. Blue Rock, 3...117.....(Taral) 2 Bronzdale Stable's b. c. Express, 2, 86.....(Weber) 3 Mamie B., 86, and Girondes, 103½, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Fordham, 9 to 10; Express, 2½ to 1; Blue Rock, 4 to 1; Mamie B. and Girondes, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Fordham, 2 to 5; Express, 3 to 5; Blue Rock, 4 to 5; Mamie B. and Girondes, 4 to 1 each.

Won by three lengths; one-half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each for maiden two-year-olds, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:22½.

Empire Stable's b. g. Trestle, 2 years, by Kyrla Daly-Trejlis, 118 pounds.....(Teral) 1 Dwyer Brothers' h. c. Benefit, 2, 118.....(Bergen) 2 L. & G. Strene's ch. f. Grecian, 2, 118.....(Allen) 3 Tantalus, 118, Casper, 118, Spangle, 118, Delashire Lass, 115, and Laurentia, 115, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Casper, 9 to 5; Benefit, 5 to 1; Trestle, 7 to 1; Tantalus and Grecian, 8 to 1 each; Laurentia and Spaniard, 15 to 1, each; Dainshire Lass, 21 to 1.

For place—Against Casper, 3 to 5; Benefit, 8 to 5; Trestle, 3 to 1; Tantalus and Grecian, 5 to 1 each; Laurentia and Spaniard, 6 to 1 each; Dainshire Lass, 8 to 1.

Won by five lengths; two between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages that have run and not won since Oct. 15, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:22¾.

Charles Cox's ch. g. Harlsburg, 3 years, by Hopeful-Acheah, 109 pounds.....(Riley) 1 J. Miller's b. g. Facial B., 3, 101½.....(Allen) 2 Empire Stable's b. c. Bohemian, 4, 107.....(Bergen) 3 Lounger, Jay Gould, 100, and Joe Heineman, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Harrisburg, 11 to 5; Grimaldi, 2½ to 1; Facial B., 3 to 1; Bohemian, 5 to 1; Carnot and Loneley, 10 to 1 each; Joe Heineman, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Harrisburg and Grimaldi, 4 to 5 each; Facial B., even money; Bohemian, 7 to 5; Loneley, 3 to 1; Carnot, 4 to 1; Joe Heineman, 40 to 1.

Won by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes, of $10 each, for all ages, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:22¾.

O. B. McStea's br. c. Now or Never, 4 years, by Stratford-Jessie Peyton, 105 pounds.....(Barnes) 1 Western Union Stable's b. h. Dunboyne, 5, 105..... (G. Covington) 2 J. T. Carmody's b. c. Glendale, 4, 104.....(Penny) 3 A. B. Morris's ch. c. Barrister, 4, 104.....(Taylor) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Now or Never, even money; Dunboyne, 2½ to 1; Barrister, 5 to 1; Glendale, 6 to 1.

For place—Against Now or Never, no betting; Dunboyne, 3 to 5; Barrister and Glendale, 6 to 5 each.

Won by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21½. No bid for the winner.

Excelsior Stable's b. f. Golden Reel, 4 years, by Spendthrift-Janet, 95 pounds, $1,800.....(Stevenson) 1 W. C. Daly's b. g. Glenmound, 5, 102.....(Lemuel) 2 McClellan & Roche's b. h. Bradford, 5, 102.....(Allen) 3 Dwyer Brothers' h. c. Tavlston, 3, 107.....(Bergen) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Bradford, 3 to 5; Golden Reel, 18 to 5; Glenmound, 4 to 1; Tavlston, 10 to 1.

For place—Against Bradford, no betting; Golden Reel, 4 to 5; Glenmound, even money; Tavleton, 2 to 1.

Won by four lengths; a half length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, non-winners since Oct. 30, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:53. No bid for the winner.

B. C. Livingston's ch. m. Puzzle, 5 years, by Mortemer-Matchless, 103 pounds, $1,000.....(Soden) 1 G. W. Poole's ch. g. St. Nick, aged, 106.....(Delong) 2 George Forbes's b. h. St. Valentine, 5, 102.....(Allen) 3 Prince Karl, 109, Letrelia, 95½, Royal Garter, 106, Gallatin, 92, Flitaway, 103, and Lottery, 92, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against St. Nick, 7 to 6; Royal Garter, 4 to 1; Puzzle, 5 to 1; St. Valentine, 8 to 1; Letrelia and Flitaway, 10 to 1 each; Prince Karl, 12 to 1; Lottory, 15 to 1; Gallatin, 20 to 1.

For place—Against St. Nick, 3 to 5; Royal Garter, even money; Puzzle, 7 to 5; St. Valentine, 2 to 1; Prince Keri, 3 to 1; Flitaway and Letrelie, 4 to 1 each; Lottery, 6 to 1; Gallatin, 8 to 1.

Won by four lengths; two between second and third.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY.

Seven races will be run at the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club this afternoon, the extra race being a match between two two-year-olds, Civil Service and Sam Morse, neither of which is worth much more than a Third-avenue car horse. The entries and weights for the races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages. One mile. Meriden, 110 pounds; Bellwood and Theologian, 107 each; Winona, 104; Martin Russell, 103; Zephyrus, 98.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Tolla Blackburn, 118 pounds; Pilgrim, 113; Cortland, 103; Veronica and Mamie B., 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. G. W. Cook, 112 pounds; Tipstaff, 110; Frejois, Oregon, and Wheeler T., 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Match race. Five-eighths of a mile. Civil Service and Sam Morse, 118 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes. One mile and an eighth. Lavella Belle, 118 pounds; Huntress, 112; Now or Never, 110; Glenmound, 102; Martin Russell, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for horses that have run and not won since Oct. 15. Three-quarters of a mile. Hourglass and Coldstream, 107 pounds each; Arab, Pelham, and Girondes, 102 each; Sir William, 84.

SEVENTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for all ages. One mile. Glendale and King Idle, 112 pounds each; Letrelia, 99; St. Valentine and Al Reed, 92 each; Stephens, 90.

RESULTS AT CLIFTON.

Six races run in the mud at the Clifton track yesterday resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Eugene Brodie and Clatter ran a dead heat; Mattie Looram third. Time—1:05. In the run off Eugene Brodie won by two lengths. Time—1:06¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Wanderer II won, Scallon second, and Carlow third. Time—1:05.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Jack Rose won, Middlestone second, and Mischief third. Time—1:34¼.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling allowances. She won, Battersby second, and Gardner third. Time—1:46.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling allowances. Mary T. won, Kasson second, and Specialty third. Time—1:53.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Sallie Harper won, King Idler second, and Elsva third. Time—1:27¼.

The entries and weights for to-day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds. The Meadow colt, 104 pounds; Hemet, 103; Lady Agnes, 95; Magrie K., 91; Millie E., Fast Time, and the Wands West filly, 88 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Sequanza and Jennie McFarland, 110 pounds each; Vivid, 107; Sam D., 105; Van and Peg Washington, 104 each; Troy, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Lancaster, 122 pounds; Keystone, 119; Chester and Fred Taft, 116 each; Miss, 116; Chester, Manhattan, and Silver Star, 113 each; Boston, 111; Little Scott, 110; Brier, Fulton, Adonis, and Lorris, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarter-mile heats. Young Duke, 117 pounds; Speedwell, 114; Swift and Feople M., 109 each; Berlin, 102; Ocean and Vivid, 99 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Frank Ward, 108 pounds; Bettersby, 102; Wild Cherry, 100; Raymond, 97.

BASEBALL ARBITRATORS.

THE COMMITTEE HOLDS A SESSION IN THIS CITY.

The Fifth-Avenue Hotel was the Mecca of the baseball financiers yesterday. All day long the corridors were lined with Presidents, Treasurers, managers, and stockholders, who came to attend the different meetings that are to be held this week. The recent action of the Brotherhood has caused anxiety among the magnates, and they discussed the subject in undertones. They all tried to be cheerful and lead persons to believe that they were not fearful, but their looks and actions were against them.

Prominent am mose in the corridors were Manager Mutrie of the Giants, A. G. Spalding and Pop Anson of the Chicago Club, President Hewitt of the Washington Club, J. Palmer O'Neill, W. A. Nimick, and Director Scandrat of the Pittsburgs, Directors Robinson, Howe, and Hawley of the Cleveland, President Brush of the Indianapolis, Directors Reach and Rogers of the Philadelphias, Directors Conant and G. Billings of the Bostons, Treasurer Brunell of the Newarks, President Lang of the Hartfords, President J. M. Braden of the Atlantic Association, President J. McCormick of the Western Association, Sam Morton of the Minneapolis, Manager Rowe of the Kansas City Club, A. S. Stern of the Cincinnatis, Sam Trott of the Newarks, Manager Fessenden of the London (Ontario) Club, Umpire Valentine, Manager F. G. Selee of the Bostons, and Ted Sullivan.

After the Arbitration Committee, which is composed of N. E. Young of Washington, President; C. H. Byrne of Brooklyn, Secretary, and John B. Dey of New-York, John I. Rogers of Philadelphia, S. C. Krauthoff of Kansas City, and A. S. Stern of Cincinnati, had finished its routine work the representatives of the minor leagues were invited into the parlor. They are C. D. White of Utica, Vice President Dickinson of Syracuse, Vice President Dixon of London, Ontario, Manager Powers of Roobester, Manager Leadley of Detroit, President McCormick of Chicago, Morton of Minneapolis, Secretary Rooke of St. Paul, H. L. Hock of Minneapolis, J. H. Shoemaker of Newark, A. W. Lane of Hartford, and James Broded of Jersey City. It was expected that Al Spalding would present a new classification scheme for minor leagues. He had it ready and was about to introduce the plan, when some of the delegates attacked the scheme fiercely. They said that they were competent of taking care of their own affairs and did not want aid from Mr. Spalding or anybody else. They also said that Mr. Spalding and other League magnates would have enough to do for some time to attend to their own affairs. Mr. Spalding thereupon decided not to present his new scheme. It will probably find a resting place in a capacious waste paper basket.

Some members of the minor League's conference committee thought it advisable to reduce the price of protection. It is now $250 per annum. Others, however, strongly object to this, claiming that if the price were reduced every club in the minor League would say they claim that the protection given by the Arbitration Committee is a source of revenue, because if a big club wants the services of a minor league player it will have to pay the nine of which he is a member a bonus for his release. It was resolved not to change the price. Representatives of the Chicago and Omaha Clubs had a row over two players, Nagle and Cooney. It was settled amicably, and they will both play in Chicago. Members of the St. Joseph Club sent in a petition asking to be relieved from reservation, as they have not received their salaries in full. Their claim was found to be a just one and the request was granted. This will place Joseph Ardner, James Devlin, Frank Boyle, Thomas Dowd, A. Bellhouse, W. E. Kreig, J. A. McCarty, P. J. Hotaling, D. J. Mahoney, and E. C. Cartwright on the baseball market.

After an intermission for dinner the Arbitration Committee finished its labors. It was resolved to offer a minor league player's release to reserve players for more than one season. The words "black list" in the articles of qualified admission were eliminated. Clubs playing with nines in which ineligible players are employed will lose the protection of the national agreement. This will also be the penalty for a club playing with a club that has played with a nine in which ineligible men are on the pay rolls. This is a dig at the Brotherhood.

Ewing started for home last night. Before going he signed a Brotherhood contract.

"Mike" Kelly and President Soden of Boston had a conference last night.

To-day the Joint Committee on Playing Rules will hold a meeting.

THE CRONIN MURDERERS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Miss Martha A. Johnson, private secretary to Dr. Belfield, the microscopist, who, as an expert, testified in the Cronin case on Saturday, was the first witness this morning. She testified that the specimens of blood and hair from the Carlson cottage delivered to her by Police Capt. Schaack were by her turned over to Dr. Belfield.

Henry Buckholz said he knew Kunze as John Kaiser. John P. Dunn and Frank S. Washburn were witnesses, but their testimony was of no importance.

Gus Klabre, a tinner, testified that on the Monday morning after the murder Burke came to the shop where he worked and had a galvanized iron box soldered. It was about fourteen by twenty-six inches in size. The witness continued:

"We got to talking about this case here, as I read it in the paper Sunday morning, and he said that Dr. Cronin was a British spy and ought to be killed."

Joseph O'Byrne, Senior Guardian of a Cronin camp of the Clan-na-Gael, testified that John T. Beggs, one of the defendents, in a conversation about Dr. Cronin's disappearance said he thought the doctor would turn up all right, and that there was no need to call a Council together.

Michael Gilbert, sewer cleaner, was the next witness. He described in detail the finding of Dr. Cronin's clothes, his box of splints, and his surgical case while cleaning a sewer in Lake View on Friday last. The articles mentioned were then brought into court, and the witness identified them as the ones found by him and his assistants.

Mrs. Conklin, at whose house Dr. Cronin lived, was called, and testified to the clothes as those worn by Dr. Cronin on the night when he left her house for the last time. She also identified the other articles, including the box of splints and the case of surgical instruments, as having been taken by Dr. Cronin on that occasion.

The articles were then put in evidence. The court then adjourned till to-morrow.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 11.—The Hamburg American Line steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The steamship Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Govier, sld. from Swansea for New-York Nov. 9.

The steamship Unionist, (Br.,) Capt. Neafe, from New-York Oct. 13, arr. at Rio Janeiro Nov. 9.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Ems, (Ger.,) Jungst, Bremen and Southampton 9 da., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Fireworks were burned all along the line of march.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court yesterday dissolved the Equitable Reserve Fund Life Association, and appointed ex-Excise Commissioner John Von Glahn permanent receiver, with a bond of $50,000.

There will be a meeting of the White Cross Society in the lecture rooms of the Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery, this evening at 8 o'clock. An address will be made by Dr. C. D. Soudder.

Jules Adigé of New-Orleans was yesterday elected President of the American Cotton Oil Trust, President J. H. Flagler's resignation having been accepted.

The large steamers Rhode Island and Massachusetts are now running on the Stonington Line to accommodate the travel on this popular route.

"Autocrat"—If you apply to John Bartlett, care Little, Brown & Co., Boston, you will probably receive an answer to your question.

"T. R. B."—You must make declaration and receive first papers two years before your naturalization is complete.

"R. R."—The total debt on Nov. 1 was $1,625,521,576; less available cash items and cash in Treasury, $1,060,950,677.

"A Constant Reader."—Probably at F. W. Christern's, 254 Fifth-avenue.

"An Old Reader."—The husband's name should be used.

BROOKLYN.

The Amateur Opera Association of Brooklyn will give its first musicale and reception of the season in Remsen Hall, Court and Remsen streets, Thursday evening, Nov. 14. The following-named artists will take part: Miss Alice Goodrich, pianist; Miss Eva Pieczonzka, violinist; Miss Helene Pieczonzka, violoncellist; Albert Pieczonzka, pianist; Wulter A. Hudson, basso cantante; Charles A. Rice, tenor, and Will E. Taylor, accompanist.

John Phillips of 739 Wythe-avenue, Brooklyn, received a fracture of the skull and dangerous internal injuries yesterday by being run over on Bedford-avenue by a wagon driven by John Noll. He will probably die. Noll was arrested and held in $1,500 bail for examination.

Rear Admiral Braine is to be installed as commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday afternoon with considerable ceremony. He was in the yard many years ago, and is very popular among the junior officers.

The eleven negroes arrested in a gambling house at 475 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday night, were arraigned before Justice Petterson yesterday and fined $5 each.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will become a Board of Canvassers to-day, and will begin to canvass the votes cast at the recent election for city officers.

The Kings County Grand Jury for November was sworn in yesterday with James Rorke of 112 Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn, as foreman.

LONG ISLAND.

The Kings County Elevated Railroad Company has purchased the Daniel Bergen estate at Woodhaven, L. I. The estate consists of over ten acres, adjoining the Bay Side Cemetery. The Ohel Kaduska Gitesak Cemetery Association has frequently tried to secure the land for burial purposes, but each time its offers were refused by the Queens County Board of Supervisors. Two bills have passed the Legislature overriding the Board of Supervisors, but neither became a law. The sale of the land will effectually prevent the extension of this cemetery grounds in any direction, as the other surrounding property is all laid out in building lots.

Peter Thon end his wife of Rockaway Beach have commenced an action in the Queens County Circuit Court for $10,000 against Charles Crabbe, a member of the Congregational church of that place. Last Summer Mr. and Mrs. Thon rented a cottage that church and Mr. Crabbe was appointed a member of a committee to investigate and report upon their character and standing. He was told that a beer wagon was sometimes seen standing in front of their house, and he reported to the congregation, and on this report the Thons' admission to the church was refused.

A new monthly journal has made its appearance in Jamaica. It is entitled *Christian Life*. The editorial staff consists of the Rev. Oliver H. Walker, William Wyckhoff, Mrs. John H. Davise, and Dr. T. W. Onderdonk. David L. Harding is the business manager.

Sunday next Bishop Littlejohn will administer the rite of confirmation at the Episcopal church, Oyster Bay, in the morning and in the evening at the Church of Our Lady Loretto.

A site has been purchased by the Baptist church of Flushing for the erection of a church. The property cost $12,000.

The Rev. H. R. Freeman of the Church of the Holy Spirit of New-York has accepted a call to St. Mark's Church at Islip.

The new Congregational church at Woodhaven will be dedicated Thanksgiving Day.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The November term of the Westchester County Court and Court of Sessions began at White Plains yesterday, Judge I. N. Mills presiding. As there was no quorum of the Grand Jury present, those who were there were discharged until this morning. It has been decided to place Henry J. Cassidy on trial next Monday on the indictment of arson in the first degree found against him for setting fire to the Catholic Protectory buildings last March. An extra panel of 100 jurors was yesterday drawn from which to select a jury to try the case, and they will be subpœnaed to-day.

The Westchester County Board of Supervisors met in the rooms at White Plains yesterday and organized by electing Miles Adams of Poundridge Chairman, Charlee E. Johnson of East Chester Clerk, and Jacob Ort of White Plains page. They decided to meet every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday until their work is done, which will probably take them well into the Winter. They then adjourned until this morning, when they will organize as a Board of County Canvassers and count the votes polled at the late election.

John Sheehan of New-Rochelle, Joseph W. Tompkins nod Thomas O'Mara of the town of Greenburg, have been appointed by Judge Mills Commissioners to appraise the value of lands required for highway purposes in the latter town.

The body of the unknown man who was found drowned in the Bronx River at Kensico last Friday evening was yesterday buried in the County Almshouse burial ground at East Tarrytown.

NEW-JERSEY.

Receiver Edward F. C. Young of the Dixon Crucible Works of Jersey City made application through ex-Gov. Bedle, his counsel, to Chancellor McGill yesterday for authority to sell 550 shares of the company's stock, which had been placed with him by Mayor Cleveland as collateral for overdrafts made by the Mayor while he was President of the company. Mrs. Cleveland appeared in court to contest the application. The claim is that the 550 shares of the stock are her personal property, left her out of the estate of her father, Joseph Dixon, the founder of the company, and that she never parted with her interest in them. The Chancellor directed that testimony be taken.

Considerable discussion has been indulged in among Newark Republicans as to the use to which $10,000 of the Republican campaign fund was put. Gen. Grubb is said to have contributed $5,000 of the money, and some local leaders the remainder. The money was placed for disbursement in the hands of ex-Surrogate Munn, Henry A. Potter, Samuel A. Smith, and Chandler W. Riker. The fact that they disbursed it without consulting the County Committee members has led to charges that it was laid out, honestly of course, but not in the most effective channels.

Mayor Cleveland yesterday appointed Benjamin G. Garrison to fill the vacancy in the Jersey City Board of Education caused by the expiration of the term of Edward A. Duncan.

The cornerstone of the new building of Marcus A. Ward Post—the only Grand Army building in the State—was laid at Newark yesterday.

The official count in Essex shows a majority for Abbett of 875. In Newark his majority was 1,873.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day rendered an opinion in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. P. H. Miller. In this the railroad held that it was not liable for injury to property, but merely for property taken, as expressed in its charter. It was claimed in opposition that, under Pennsylvania law, it was liable for such injuries, and the United States Court confirms that opinion.

Among other business transacted by the court were the following cases:

No. 43—Joseph Aron, appellant, vs. The Manhattan Railway Company: appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

No. 52—William Boomer, appellant, vs. David Neumann et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

No. 141—John O'Neil, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Vermont.—Motion to dismiss reserved to the hearing on the merits. Announced by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

Ex Parte: In the matter of Edward Mills, petitioner.—Leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus granted, and rule to show cause ordered to be made returnable on the first Monday in December next. Announced by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 85—Augustus Day, appellant, vs. The Fair Haven and Westville Railroad Company; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 1185—The Oregon Improvement Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Excelsior Coal Company. —Submitted, pursuant to 20th rule, by Mr. Sidney M. Smith for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. J. J. Scrivener for the defendant in error.

No. 75—The United States, appellant, vs. Charles O. Waters.—Submitted by Mr. Carleton Hunt and Mr. Henry C. Miller for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. E. Howard McCaleb for the defendant in error.

No. 79—The Illinois Central Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Millard Illsworth et al. —Argument commenced by Mr. Grault Fuller for the plaintiffs in error and continued by Mr. E. H. Warren for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for to-morrow will be as follows: Nos. 76, 88, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103.

A new rule adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States seems to have taken by surprise quite a large number of attorneys practicing before the court. Heretofore it has been the practice of the court each morning to call the first case on the day calendar, and if the argument of this one case occupied the whole day then no other case was called. Under the new rule as soon as the court opens each day the first ten cases on the docket in each one of them are expected to have notified the clerk that they intend to make oral argument. If it is their purpose so to do. If proper notifications in all these ten cases have been made, then argument is proceeded with in the first case and the others come up in their turn. If the clerk reports that the record and briefs in any case have not been printed the court summarily dismisses the suit. If the record and briefs are on file, but counsel have not notified the clerk that they are ready for argument, the case is submitted under the showing made in the briefs and the attorneys lose the right of argument. If the record only is printed, the case is continued and goes over for one term, thus being delayed a year. The object of the new rule is to expedite the work of the court, and its effect is seen in the fact that the business of the court is now two weeks ahead of the last term.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM—VAN BRUNT, P. J.—BARTLETT and DANIELS, JJ.—Nos. 32, 37, 44, 50, 54, 57, 58, 62, 65, 66, 70, 78, 79, 83, 84, 86, 88, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 105.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—PATTERSON, J.—Motion calendar called at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Nov. 13.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—BEACH, J.—Action for divorce—No. 286, Law and Fact—Nos. 866, 720, 109, 293, 294, 295, 816, 818, 825, 817, 110, 813, 324, 338, 97, 105, 151, 150, 153, 328, 340, 342, 341.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—ANDREWS, J.—Nos. 1098, 833, 465, 825, 537, 933, 1071, 2016, 1085, 1099, 922, 1079, 1108, 848, 1093, 806, 1194, 2014, 1091, 1062, 1083, 1098, 1093, 1065, 469.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—LAWRENCE, J.—Nos. 1345, 1260, 1097, 1274, 1295, 1291, 1296, 2601, 1313, 1221, 1314, 1318, 1325, 1326, 1381, 1320, 718, 1262, 1270, 1210, 765, 1287, 1219, 1301, 1176.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—INGRAHAM, J.—Nos. 745, 966, 738, 154, 631, 1339, 1345, 1351, 1354, 1261, 1180, 962, 991, 1288, 1062, 1338, 1340, 1341, 1349, 1353, 2568, 1182, 1202, 1120, 305.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—FREEDMAN, J.—Nos. 14, 16, 17, 18.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 60, 56, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 80, 39, 105, 159.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—SUNNER, C. J.—Nos. 562, 479, 564, 723, 500, 649, 955, 518, 991.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 903, 1012, 1014, 966, 967, 747, 892, 944, 975, 979, 996, 1032, 1034, 873, 1295.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 514, 957, 957, 486, 887, 513, 951, 832, 1075, 891, 470, 674.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 516, contested will of Thomas J. Monroe, at 10:30 A. M.; No. 548, contested will of Isaac C. Halsey, at 10 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk —Wills of Leopold Mayer, E. B. Rollins, Thomas Simmons, Thomas Pearson, Christian Stenger, Patrick Brennan, Pascals Kerkeleaad, Max H. Schwartzman, and E. E. Harlow, at 10 A. M.; Rebecca Sampson, E. B.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams & T. E.	46	46½	46	46½	200
American Cotton Oil Co.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	100
American Cotton Oil Trust	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	15,075
American Sugar Ref.	116	116	115	115	1,300
Am. T. & S. M.	34¾	35	34¾	35	97,553
Am. T. & T. M.	90				14,900
Boston & Me.	100	100	100	100	150
Brunswick Co.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	100
Bal. & O. pf.	78	78	78	78	100
Canada Southern	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	700
Central Pacific	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	200
Ches. & Ohio	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	1,500
C. & O. 1st pf.	64¾	65	64¾	64¾	54
C. & O. 2d pf.	42¾	44¾	42¾	44¾	1,710
Chicago Gas Tr.	65¾	65¾	65	65¾	660
Chi. & Alton	151	151	151	151	100
Chi. & R. W.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2,000
Chi. & R. W. pf.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	90
C. R. I. & P.	106	106	105¾	105¾	1,885
C. M. & St. P.	69¾	70	69¾	70	36,780
C. M. & St. P. pf.	123¾	124	123¾	124	200
C. & N.	96¾	97¼	96¾	96¾	6,221
C. St. L. & P.	75	75¾	74¾	75	2,105
C. St. L. & P. pf.	99	99	99	99	100
Chi. & E. Ill.	44	44	44	44	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	126	126	126	126	13
Colorado Coal	32	32	32	32	500
Del. & Hud.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	1,585
Del. Lack. & W.	140¼	140¼	139¾	139¾	7,900
Den. Tex. & F. W.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	2,814
Denver & R. G.	15	15	15	15	50
Dakota Land & Tr.	39	39	39	39	500
E. T. Va. & Ga.	22¾	23	22¾	23	1,000
E. T. Va. & Ga. 1st pf.	72	72¾	72	72	600
Iowa Central	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	200
Iowa Central pf.	36	36	36	36	100
Lake Shore	107	107¼	106¾	106¾	1,700
Long Island	90	90	90	90	50
Louis. & Nash.	84¾	84¾	83¾	83¾	5,160
Manhattan Con.	104	104¼	103¾	103¾	600
Michigan Cent.	97	97	97	97	800
Mil. L. S. & W.	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾	206
Missouri Pacific	69¾	69¾	67¾	68¾	16,075
Mobile & Ohio	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	100
Mobile & Ohio new	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	100
Nat. Lead Tr.	22	22¾	21¾	21¾	11,864
N. J. Central	118	117¾	118	117¾	2,838
N. Y. Central	108¼	108¼	106	106	1,508
N. Y. C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	100
N. Y. L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	27¾	27¾	16,365
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	100
N. Y. & N. W.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	5
Norfolk & West.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	200
Nort. & West. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	150
Northern Pacific	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¼	1,940
Northern Pac. pf.	76¾	76¾	74¾	75¾	19,991
Ontario & West.	19¾	19¾	19	19	10,165
Oregon Imp.	48	48	46½	47	325
Oregon R. & N.	100	100	100	100	100
Oregon Trans.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	200
Oregon & Trans.	34¾	35¼	34¾	34¾	1,040
Phila. & Reading.	40¾	41	40½	40¾	17,350
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	187½	187½	187½	187½	100
Rich. & Alle.	22¾	22¾	22	22	900
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23	23¼	3,408
St. L. & S. F. pf.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	330
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	30
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	125
St. Paul, M. & M.	118	120¾	118	120	4,975
So. Cotton Oil.	33	33	33	33	6,000
Southern Pacific	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	5,000
St. L., Ark. & T.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
*Sugar Ref. Co.	73	74¾	73	73¾	3,160
Tenn. Coal & Iron	65	66	62¾	64	6,616
Union Pacific	88	88	88	88	125
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	32	32	32	32	300
Texas Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	1,600
Union Pacific	67¾	67¾	66¾	67	8,820
U. S. Express	66	66	66	66	175
W. St. L. & P.	16	16	16	16	100
W. St. L. & P. pf.	30¾	31¼	30¾	30¾	500
Wells Fargo Ex.	138	139	138	139	60
West Union Tel.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	846
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	100
Wisconsin Cent.	27	27	27	27	10
Total sales					231,163

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	$8,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	76	76¾	76	76¾	13,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	108	108	108	108	4,000
Canada So. 1st.	109	109¼	108¾	109	12,000
Canada So. 2d.	97	97	97	97	2,000
Cent. Pac. conf. 1898.	117	117	117	117	14,000
Ches. & O. 6s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	168,000
Chi. & E. Ill. cn.	124	124	124	124	1,000
C. B. & Q. 5s.	114¾	114¾	113	113	3,000
Chi. & Mo. 6s.	92	92	91¾	91¾	39,000
Chi. Gas 1st.	97	97	96¾	96¾	10,000
Chi. R. I. & P. C. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	4,000
Chi. R. I. & P. 6s.	126	126	125	125	5,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	101¾	102	101¾	102	10,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	74½	75	74½	75	80,000
Col. & H. V. 4s.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	1,000
Del. & H. C. & I. 7s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st 5s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	4,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st 6s.	78	78	78	78	2,000
D. & S. L. 1st 6s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	5,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st.					
4s.	99	99	99	99	5,000
Erie 2d 7s.	105	104	104¾	104¾	26,000
Erie 5th g. 5s.	104	104	104	104	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s.	105¾	105¾	105	105	51,000
Ga. Pac. inc. 5s.	29¾	30	29¾	30	11,000
G. B. & W. 1st. ex c.	83	83	88	83	4,000
G. C. & S. F. 1st.	114¼	115¼	114¼	114¾	245,000
Gulf, S. A. & N. 1st.	76	76	76	76¼	93,000
Ia. C. & N. gen. 6s.					
1900.	70	70	70	70	4,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	88	89	89	89	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	84¾	85¾	84¾	85¾	10,000
Kan. Pacific 6s.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¾	2,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, '96.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	80,000
Kan. & Tex. 6s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	80,000
Kan. & T. con. 5s.	60	60	60	60	25,000
Kan. & T. 1st 6s.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	84,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	3,000
Long Island 1st 4s.	100	100	100	100	2,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1,000
L. & N. A. & Chic.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	10,000
Louisville So. 1st.	99¾	100¾	99¾	100¼	48,000
L. St. L. & T. 1st.	99¾	99¾	90¾	99¾	10,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	108	108	108	108	7,000
Mich. Cent. 7s.	126½	126½	126½	126½	10,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913,					
cn.	107	107	107	107	10,000
M. L. S. & W. 1st.					
Add.	116	118¼	118	118¼	15,000
M. L. S. & W. 1st.	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¾	5,000
M. L. S. & W. 1st.	118	118¼	117¾	118¼	33,000
M. L. S. & W. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
M. & O. Collateral.	68½	69	68½	68½	23,000
Morgan's L. & T. 1s.	124	124	124	124	10,000
Mor. & Essex cn.	145	145	145	145	1,000
N. J. Cent. 5s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1,000
N. Y. C. 6s.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
N. Y. C. 5s. deb.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2,000
N. Y. C. 5s. ext.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
N. Y. & W. 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
N. & W. 1st. N. R.	112	112	112	112	2,000
North. Pac. 1st. r.	114	114	114	114	5,000
North. Pac. 1st. c.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	9,000
North. Pac. 2d.	110	110	110	110	1,000
North. Pac. Pac.	108¾	109	108¾	108¾	87,000
North. Pac. T. 1st.	107	107	107	107	1,000
North. P. & M. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	9,000
Northwest g. o.	130	130	130	130	5,000
Northwest 1st & S. F.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	24,000
Ohio & W. V. 5s.	84	83	80½	82	78,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	51¾	52	51	52	16,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st, coupon	59	60	59	60	11,800
Ohio Southern.	57	57	57	57	2,000
Oregon & L. 5s.	113	113	113	113	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	84½	84½	84½	84½	45,000
Read. 1st pf. Inc.	79	79	79	79	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	59	59	59	59	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	48	48	48	48	10,000
Read. gen. 6s.	90	90	90	90	13,000
Rich. & All. 2d. D. & A. cert.	37	37	37	37	21,000
Rock Island 5s.	106	106	105¾	105¾	44,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	104	104¾	104	104¾	11,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st. ex c.	87½	87½	86½	86½	63,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	31½	31½	31	31½	65,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. C.	115½	115½	115½	115½	5,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s.	102	102	102	102	2,000
St. L. South. 1st.	82	82	82	82	5,000
St. P. & D. 1st.	114	115	114	115	1,000
St. Paul, C. P. 6s.	120	120	120	120	9,000
San A. & A. P. 6s. of 1916.	89	89¼	89	89¼	11,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	20,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37¾	37¾	37	37	18,000
T. A. & G. T. 1st.	114	114	114	114	2,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	104	104	103¾	103¾	7,000
Union El. 1st.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5,000
Union Pac. & L.	115	115	115	115	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	117	117	117	117	5,000
U. P. L. & C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	102¾	102¾	3,000
Wabash 1st.	87	87	87	87	5,000
Wabash 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	40,000
Wash. 2d 5s. new.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	8,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	1,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	11,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	21,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	26,000
Wisconsin C. 1st.	99¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	6,000
Total sales					$1,954,800

*Seller 30. †Unlisted, including $39,000 at 108¾ and $5,000 at 108¾, seller 30. ‡Including $17,000 at 105¾, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.12	.17	.10	.17	7,200
Atlas	.90	1.00	.90	1.00	1,300
Andes	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	300
Beaslok	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Bulwer	.30	.30	.30	.30	400
Bodie	.52	.55	.52	.52	100
Bullion	.90	.90	.90	.90	500
Boston & Mon.	41.75	41.75	41.75	41.75	20
Barcelona	.03	.03	.03	.03	300
Belcher	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Caledonia R. H.	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05	1,800
Cashier	.03	.03	.03	.03	2,100
Caloma & Hecla	235.12½	236.12½	235.12½	235.12½	10
Challenge	.10	.11	.10	.11	300
Exchequer	.85	.85	.85	.85	200
Franklin	12.87½	12.87½	12.87½	12.87½	5
Horn Silver	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	3,200
Plymouth	.04	.05	.04	.05	1,000
Globe Ophir	.86	.86	.86	.86	300
Lacrosse	.05	.05	.05	.05	900
Mutual & and M.	1.65	1.65	1.55	1.55	200
Navajo	.42	.42	.42	.42	300
Ocoola	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	25
Oriental & Miller.	.07	.07	.06	.06	600
Occidental	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	400
Phoenix	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	100
Phoenix of Ariz.	.55	.66	.55	.60	1,200
Quincy	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50
Rappahannock	.06	.08	.06	.08	2,500
Scorpion	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
United Copper	1.90	1.95	1.85	1.90	200
Yellow Jacket	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	100
Total sales					37,843

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	109¾	109¾	107¾	108¼	466,000
Clearances					1,488,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	33	34	32¾	33¼	2,600
Atch., T. & S. Fe	35¾	36¾	34¾	35	12,770
Atch. & St. Pa.					80
Chi. Sur. & C.	105¾	106	105¾	105¾	200
Con. Gas Co.	91	91	91	91	100
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	96¾	97¾	96¾	97¾	660
Canada Southern	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	200
C., C., C. & St. L.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	150
Chi. & N. W.	68¾	68¾	67¾	67¾	1,100
Chi. & North'w. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	100
Central N. Y.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	140	140	139¾	139¾	9,180
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	800
Lake Shore	107	107¼	106¾	106¾	9,160
Del., Lack. & W.	140	140	139¾	139¾	9,180
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	800
Lake Shore	107	107¼	106¾	106¾	9,160
Lou. & Nash.	84¾	84¾	83¾	83¾	5,160
Mich. Cent.	97	97	97	97	800
Missouri Pacific	69¾	69¾	68	68¾	23,930
Manhattan Con.	104	104	104	104	200
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	100
Mich. Central	97	97	97	97	100
N. Y. Central	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¾	44¾	44	44¾	2,270
Northern Pac.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	1,940
Northern Pac. pf.	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	3,870
Nort. & W. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	200
N. Y., O. & W.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28	28	28	28	50
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	100
N. Y., S. & W.	5	5	5	5	5
Norfolk & West.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	200
Nort. & West. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	150
Oregon Trans.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	200
Phil. & Reading.	40¾	41¼	40¾	40¾	5,140
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	1,940
St. P. & Om.	119	119	118	118	300
Texas Pacific.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	200
Tenn. C. & I.	62¾	64¼	62¾	64¼	350
Union Pacific.	67¾	67¾	67	67	1,070
W. St. L. & P. pf.	31	31	31	31	140
Western Union.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	10
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾	280
Total sales					122,115

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s.	92	92	92	92	$3,000
Can. South. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	1,000
Cent. Pac. 1st, r.	117	117	117	117	2,000
Erie 2d cn.	104¼	104¾	104	104¼	4,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
M., K. & T. 7s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	114¾	115¼	114¾	115¼	84,000
G., C. & S. F. 2d.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	7,000
Mobile & Ohio 6s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	5,000
North. Pac. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
North. Pac. 2d.	110	110	110	110	2,000
Nor. Pac. 1st pf. inc.	79	79	79	79	7,000
N. P. & M. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	48	48	48	48	2,000
Phil. & Read. 4s.	90	90	90	90	6,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d.	37	37¾	37	37¾	3,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	1,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	21,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	4,000
Wabash 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101¾	8,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	2,000
West Shore 4s.	105½	105¾	105½	105¾	5,000
Wash. 2d, new.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	2,000
Con. 6s, 1895.	117½	117½	103¾	103¾	6,000
Total sales					$146,000

The stock market was not active, and prices were somewhat irregular. The unfavorable bank statement of Saturday was the principal depressing influence. The changes were: *Advanced*—Manitoba, 2½; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, 1½; New-Jersey Central, 1¼; Columbus and Hocking Valley, 1, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝. *Declined*—Oregon Improvement, 5¾; Southern Cotton Oil, St. Louis and Texas preferred, 1¾; Chicago and East Illinois, 1¼; Omaha, 1¼; Missouri Pacific, 1½; Chicago and East Illinois preferred, Delaware and Hudson, Iowa Central preferred, Erie preferred, and Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred each, 1, and St. Paul, Manhattan Consolidated, Erie, Oregon Railway and Navigation, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, each ¾.

In the trust stocks American Cotton Oil advanced ⅝ and Sugar ⅛. Whisky declined 1¼.

Money on call loaned at 3@7 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 81 for 60-day bills and $4 85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80½@$4 80¾ for 60-day bills, $4 84¾@$4 85¼ for demand, $4 85¼@$4 85¾ for cable transfers, and $4 79@$4 79½ for commercial. Gold exports were dull. France were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.19¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝@94¾ and 95½@95¾, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $10,000 4s, coupon, at 127, and $4,000 4½s, coupon, at 109. State securities were neglected. In bank stocks 10 shares of Park sold at 254, and 10 of Western at 94.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, 2; St. Paul, Chicago and Pacific 6s, 1¼; Chicago and Iowa Illinois consols, 1; Louisville and Kentucky Valley 5s, do. 6s, Green Bay and Winona firsts, ex coupon, Kansas Pacific 6s of 1895, Long Island 4s, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, each 1; Atlantic and Pacific 4s and San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s, each ⅛, and Iron Mountain second and Long Island firsts, and Toledo and Ohio Central firsts, each ¾. *Declined*—Ohio Southern incomes, 2; Iowa Central firsts, and St. Paul, Southern Minnesota firsts, each 1, and New-York Central debentures and Northwestern extension 4s, each ⅛.

Fire Line certificates sold at 109⅛@107⅝@108⅛. In mining stocks Deadwood sold at $1 60, Barcelona at .38@.39, Horn Silver at $2 40@$2 60, and Phenix of Arizona at .52@.58.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

American Exchange	152	Merchants'	165
Chase National	250	Mount Morris	353
Chemical	4000	Nassau	161
Consumers'	195	New-York	240
Fourteenth-Street	168	New-York County	450
Fourth National	168	North River	140
Garfield National	400	Republic	176
Hanover National	270	Seaboard National	250
Hudson River	146	Second National	320
Imp'ters & Trad'rs'	540	Western National	94

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	104⅝	104⅞	Cur. 6s, 1896.120	....	....
4½s, '91, c	105⅛	105⅜	Cur. 6s, 1897.123	....	....
4s, 1907, r	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1898.125½	....	....
4s, 1907, c	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1899.128	....	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.117½	....	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges....$89,834,616 | Balances.....$5,508,350

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	92½	92¾	St. Paul	97¼	97½
Reading	20 5-16	20⅜	Read. gen.	89¾	90¼
Lehigh Val.	52¾	53	Read. 1st pf.	79	79¼
Nor. Pacific	33¼		Read. 2d pf.	58¾	60
Nor. Pac. pf.	75¾	75⅞	Read. 3d pf.	48	50
Lehigh Nav.	52¾	53			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & T. 1st 7s.	117.50	Franklin	14.50
At. & T. L. g. 7s.	113.00	Osceola	13.25
Bost. & Albany	216.00	Parsabic, new	5.00
Bost. & Lowell	55.00	Quincy	80.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105.25	Bell Telephone	194.00
Chi., Mil. & Clev.	22.00	Boston Land	6.00
Eastern	118.00	Water Power	5.00
Flint & Pere M.	22.00	Tamarack M. Co.	130.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	95.00	Mass. Central	10.00
Mex. Central	15.62½	San Diego L'd Co.	22.00
Mexican Cen. 1s.	66.75	West End Land	21.25
N. Y. & N. Eng.	44.50	Lamson Store S.	52.00
Ogd. & L. Champ.	5.00	Atlantic	12.25
Old Colony	174.25	Boston & Mont.	43.25
Wis. Central	27.62½	Kearsarge	7.75
Allouez M. Co.	.75	Santa Fe Cop. Co.	.77½
Calumet & Hecla	252.00		

Bodie assessed 25 cents.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 11, 1889.

COFFEE—Was in more urgent request for prompt delivery on a stronger basis, fair invoices of Rio closing at 19½c. Sales embraced 500 bags Rio, No. 8, on private terms; 3,000 bags Rio, part ex 17,000 mats, part to arrive, at 18½c.; 1,000 bags do., to arrive, at 18c.; 1,000 bags Rio, No. 7, on private terms; 3,000 bags Rio, part ex 17,000 mats, part to arrive, at 18¾c.; 1,000 bags do., to arrive, at 18c.; 1,000 bags Rio, No. 8, on private terms; 3,000 bags Rio, part ex 17,000 mats, part to arrive, at 18¾

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BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
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TEACHERS—3D PAGE—7th col.
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WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—BLUTHOCHZKIT.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—LATER ON.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—HAMLET. At 3—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSÉE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—BEN-MY-CHREE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—UNCLE JOE.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SAM PASHA.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—OUR FLAT.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MILES AROON.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DRUM MAJOR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 12, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

There is some discussion in papers where the wish is the putative father of the thought as to whether the civil service reform law will be repealed. Of that we have no fear. We believe that the real legislative question for the next session of Congress will be whether proper provision shall be made for the work to be done by the commission. It is now doing a great deal under entirely unnecessary difficulties with an appropriation of only $30,000. It should have at least $100,000. It has now a total of but fourteen employés, and at least half as many more are needed for the work actually required. This work will inevitably increase with no changes in the law or the rules, so that at least $60,000 will be required though there be no extension and no improvement of the system. With $100,000 it would be possible to organize the work of the commission, to perform it accurately and promptly, and to avoid the present shameful requirement of gratuitous extra work from employés of the Government detailed to service under the law. The demand for this will be presented in due time, and we are confident that there are enough sensible and honest men of both parties in Congress to secure favorable action upon it.

We commend to the thoughtful, and even prayerful, attention of Mr. HARRISON, in connection with any purpose he may have of urging the Allison tariff project on Congress, the following views of the Minnesota *Pioneer Press*, the strongest Republican paper of the Northwest. After claiming that protection has secured great benefits to the United States, it says:

"True it is, also, that these great results have been achieved at great cost to the people, and that the time has come when the burdens of the tariff can be greatly reduced in many directions without injury to the industries which have been so successfully fostered that they can now stand alone or with much less *public bounty* than before. The *prosperity of many of our important industries depends on the reduction or abolition of the duties on the raw materials entering into their manufacture.*"

Read in the light of the election returns of last week, a great deal of valuable truth can be got out of these few remarks. Try it, Mr. HARRISON.

It is reported that the Mexican Government contemplates the imposition of a special and almost prohibitive duty on machinery from the United States, in pursuance of a policy of retaliation that was first exemplified in the new duties on cattle and dressed beef. Such a duty on machinery would utterly destroy a very important part of our export trade to Mexico and cause the republic to be supplied from Europe. While we are not ready to believe that measures so severe will be taken, it should not be forgotten that the Mexican people are much disturbed and excited on account of the effect of the Treasury Department's instructions upon their export trade in silver-lead ores, and that they desire to show the people of this country that the department's action is resented. Our dispatches recently showed that a bill drawn by the Mexican Government and granting a valuable concession to capitalists from this country had been defeated in Congress for the sole and avowed reason that our Secretary of the Treasury was seeking to prevent trade between the two republics. There is evidence enough that the Mexicans are well disposed toward this country and desire to cultivate more friendly relations. But the agents of European Governments and manufacturers are continually and skillfully striving to extend their trade in Mexico, and are always ready to take advantage of such opportunities as have recently been afforded by the folly of the Government at Washington.

So long as one party organization or another is destined to control the administration of municipal affairs in this city, it is desirable that there should be two Democratic organizations maintained, and it is to be hoped that these who have constituted the County Democracy will find a new leader, if they must have one, and keep up an effective opposition to Tammany. The Democratic majority in this city is so large that a complete union in one organization would deprive the party of that sense of responsibility which is induced by a fear of defeat. The comparative respectability of Tammany rule at present is due to the fact that while it is the strongest political organization in the city it does not command a majority of votes, and may at any time be overthrown by an effective union of the hostile forces. Anti-Tammany Democrats cannot be expected to join the Republican organization, and the only way they can maintain an effective opposition to Tammany is by keeping up an organization of their own, ready to receive accessions whenever Tammany forfeits the confidence of Democrats upon whom it has relied. The balance of power in New-York ought really be held by a permanent independent citizens' organization, but the material for it either does not exist or cannot be kept in any sort of vital cohesion. In the meantime it is much safer for local interests to have the Democrats divided into two factions, which will be a check upon each other.

The boundary between Alaska and British Columbia will probably attract the attention of Congress during the coming Winter. It was defined in the convention of Great Britain and Russia, made sixty-four years ago; but it has never been actually run. The chief difficulty in the way of surveying and fixing it has been the expense; and this is enhanced, not only by the remoteness of the region, but by the treaty stipulation that the southern part of the boundary shall proceed for several hundred miles along "the summit of the mountains parallel to the coast." While these wooded crests, often far from being easily accessible, make the task of survey laborious, a further provision of the treaty requires that the mountain line shall be abandoned whenever it exceeds a distance of ten marine leagues from the coast, and a line at that distance substituted. Hence the shore, with its windings, must also be surveyed. Again, there may be disputes as to which is the true boundary range, where there are parallel ones, or where there are breaks in the mountain chains. Still, whatever the difficulties of the task, it ought to be undertaken at once by a joint commission, since a large mining region exists directly along the disputed boundary. The cost would probably not be much more than $1,000,000, to be divided between the Dominion and our own country; and as it will take several years to complete the task, legislation for the purpose should begin now, without waiting for serious quarrels over jurisdiction.

THE WORK OF EDUCATION.

It is plain, from a careful study of the recent elections, that the "campaign of education" which the friends of tariff reform have been steadily and skillfully pushing has had a perceptible and an encouraging effect. It is, of course, very easy for those who wish to do so to shut out this fact, large and general and important as it is, by any little local fact that they choose to fix their gaze upon. An ordinary "nickel" held close enough to the eye will hide the otherwise visible universe and be the only thing seen so long as it is kept there. But it does not destroy the rest of the world; and, unless there is a very strong motive for it, any man will get tired of holding so small an object to his eye. The zealous partisans, like Mr. CLARKSON or Mr. HARRISON, may pretend to do it, but they will not really do it. They may find it necessary to refuse to acknowledge anything beyond prohibition in Iowa and a "third-term candidate" in Ohio and oleomargarine in Massachusetts, but they know very well that much else exists. They know that there are obvious and convincing proofs from one end of the country to the other that an increasing number of voters are dissatisfied with the high tariff and want duties reduced on raw materials, and either voted against the Republican Party or refused to vote for it last week because that party adheres to the high tariff and violently opposes any reform of it.

There is not lacking specific evidence of this fact. The Springfield *Republican* has grouped together the returns from different parts of Massachusetts in a way that brings out the fact very plainly. The returns are those from four manufacturing cities—Lowell, Holyoke, Lawrence, and Fall River; from twenty-one manufacturing towns, such as Chicopee, Westfield, North Adams, Ware, &c., and from forty-two agricultural towns of Western Massachusetts and Worcester County, and they cover the Governor's vote for AMES, Republican, and LOVERING, Democrat, in 1887, and for BRACKETT, Republican, and RUSSELL, Democrat, last week. They are as follows:

	1887.		1888.	
	Ames.	*Lovering.*	*Brackett.*	*Russell.*
Four cities	11,179	12,155	10,100	12,288
Manuf. towns	8,043	8,154	7,581	9,656
Agr. towns	4,762	3,668	4,232	3,567

The gist of these figures is that the Republicans lose about 10 per cent in the agricultural districts, but the Democrats lose slightly there also. As the *Republican* puts it, "the farmers refused to vote for BRACKETT, but they also refused to vote for RUSSELL." This, however, is not the case in the manufacturing places. Here BRACKETT should have gained over 1887, because LOVERING, the Democratic candidate in that year, was especially popular among the workingmen, and RUSSELL, the Democratic candidate this year, not only was not so, but was particularly disliked by the liquor dealers. But BRACKETT did not gain over 1887. He lost in all some 1,500 votes, or 1 vote in 12, while RUSSELL gained 1,700 votes, or about the same proportion.

It is impossible to ascribe this to any influence but that of the general purposes of the two parties upon the minds of those particularly interested in the tariff. The *Republican* says:

"RUSSELL took the tariff issue into these manufacturing towns and cities, and made it the leading question of his canvass. He followed a Democratic candidate who had been popular with the workingmen. He was himself accused of being hostile to their interests. * * * But he appears to have met the Republican claims of the terrible effects of tariff reduction upon labor, wages, and capital, and came off triumphant, gaining 1,700 votes, or nearly 10 per cent. over the vote for the soldier and workingman LOVERING in 1887, and leaving his opponent far behind with losses of 1,500 votes. BRACKETT'S record and associations hurt him everywhere; but we see that where the special issue of "oleo" figured against him, and the tariff did not to any degree, he loses, but RUSSELL also loses some; whereas, in the cases where the special issue of tariff reform figured chiefly against him and "oleo" did not, he also loses, but RUSSELL makes notable gains in the face of unusual disadvantages."

Here is the best possible evidence of what the "campaign of education" can do, for it shows what it has done. Its effect was so clear beforehand that the Republican candidate dared not go into it. He was challenged by Mr. RUSSELL to joint discussion. His committee declined unless the discussion should be limited to State issues. But practically there were no State issues of any consequence compared with that of the tariff. The refusal amounted to dodging the real question. That undoubtedly was prudent. The result would probably have been much worse for Mr. BRACKETT had he faced the voters with Mr. RUSSELL, because that would have brought Mr. RUSSELL'S arguments directly to the attention of many who were not reached by them. This lesson will not be lost. All the agencies now at work enlightening the public mind on this vital question will be pushed to their utmost and others will be added.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

For years there have been rumors and suspicions of loose methods and possible frauds in the leasing of the city docks. These have never been traced to trustworthy sources, nor has there ever been any clear presentation of facts that would dispel them. More than once there has been the beginning of an investigation of the administration of the Dock Department, but it has never resulted in anything very definite. The public goes on year after year with little or no knowledge on the subject of the management of this great public property, either assuming that it is all right or that if anything is wrong it cannot be helped. Specific facts are practically unknown, about the only thing that comes to the surface being the occasional appointment of a new Commissioner, who is apt to be a second-rate politician, and the issue of bonds for the expenses of the department. The revenues go silently into the sinking fund and no appropriations are made for expenses, these being provided for entirely by the issue of bonds. It is the most mysterious of the city departments.

The case of the leasing of Pier 55 East River, which is now under investigation by the Commissioners of Accounts, merely shows what may take place, and the admissions of Commissioner MATTHEWS are calculated to produce the impression that there may be a good deal of concealed rottenness. According to the evidence thus far produced, it appears that a man came down here from Albany and wanted to get the use of a pier in the ice business. He did not wish others in the business to know that he had the lease of a pier, and he hired a local politician, W. H. KELLY, to get it for him in the name of another, who appears to have been a "dummy," if not an absolute myth. KELLY seems to have had no difficulty in getting the lease in the name of THOMAS O'BRIEN, though no such person appeared in the transaction or can be discovered now. The lessee had to give bonds, and sureties presented by KELLY were accepted, no principal appearing at all. These sureties were hangers-on of the district court of which KELLY was then Judge, and were persons of no financial responsibility, but into that no inquiry was made. One of the things which the lessee was bound to do was to keep the pier in repair, but this was not done, and there was no one who could be held to account for it. SMYTH, who used the pier and paid the rent, and who also appears to have paid for KELLY'S valuable services as attorney of the mythical O'BRIEN, was not the lessee. O'BRIEN could not be found, and the sureties on his bond were "no good." The result is a loss of some thousands of dollars to the city.

Commissioner MATTHEWS admitted yesterday that he never knew anything about lessee O'BRIEN or his sureties, and according to his admissions there would seem to be no difficulty in the way of giving any number of leases to "dummy" lessees with "straw" sureties, and apparently the Commissioner has no idea how many such cases there may be. He said he did not see how the city could be protected under the "existing system." Then there is plainly something the matter with the system, and it would be well to know just what it is, and whether it is due to the law regulating the Dock Department or to the administration of it by the Dock Commission. Mr. MATTHEWS also admitted that there was no check upon the dockmasters, and any of them could "steal" if so disposed, and there was no way of finding it out, except to set detectives to watch them. It is evidently quite time there was an investigation of the Dock Department that would result in finding out just what is the matter with the "existing system," and with the administration of it.

CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

The most interesting feature of the proceedings at the Catholic Congress in Baltimore yesterday was the address of Mr. DANIEL DOUGHERTY. That part of his remarks which was devoted to showing that everything that was done in Christendom was done by Catholics, so long as there was nobody but Catholics in Christendom, is less impressive in the reading than doubtless it was in the author's impassioned delivery. Really the proposition seems to establish itself. The period in question lasted for a good many centuries; lasted longer, indeed, than it would have done but for the pious pains taken by the Holy Inquisition to keep Catholicism and Christianity synonymous by investigating the beliefs of suspected heretics, and relaxing them to the secular arm for roasting in case these beliefs proved unsatisfactory. Of course, the enumeration of what was done during these centuries is very impressive, though Mr. DOUGHERTY'S presentation of it somehow recalls the eloquence of that countryman and co-religionist of his who assured his hearers that "while all Europe besides was sunk in the night of ignorance and barbarism the air of Ireland resounded with the music of golden harps, and the soil of Ireland was diversified with majestic towers, gorgeous palaces, and libraries filled with thousands and thousands of volumes of the most beautiful poetry."

This, however, is not the serious part of Mr. DOUGHERTY'S address. The serious part of it is that in which he complains of a prejudice against Catholics that amounts to a proscription. In colonial times, he says, the Catholics were ill-treated in the Puritan colonies, as they were, and as, indeed, was everybody else, even including the harmless Quakers, who did not fall in with a religious system as rigorous as that of the Inquisition itself. It is scarcely fair to say, however, that the only religious martyrdoms this country has seen have been of Roman Catholics. We never heard that the Salem witches were accused of unsoundness on transubstantiation or the infallibility of the Pope. In any case this revival of the prejudices and passions of another age can serve no good purpose, and betrays a lack of the historical spirit. We all know that people did each other to death as readily in Europe three centuries ago about a difference of religious belief as they do now in Kentucky about a horse trade. Where the Catholics were in power they persecuted the Protestants, and where the Protestants were in power they persecuted the Catholics. The only practical question is whether the prejudices that Mr. DOUGHERTY rather unwisely recalls still survive and work mischief.

He says they do, and his main reason for saying so is that "the highest honors of the Republic are denied me by a prejudice that has all the force of a constitutional enactment." In order to establish this proposition it would be necessary to cite instances of persons who would otherwise have been deemed available for the highest honors of the Republic, and who have been dropped from consideration because they were Catholics. We do not recall any such instances, and neither, we believe, does Mr. DOUGHERTY. The fact which he does recall, that one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence was a Roman Catholic, shows that it was not impossible even then in this country, as it would have been in England, for a Catholic to aspire to honors, and, if we mistake not, one of the Chief Justices of the United States has been of the same faith. The presence on the platform from which Mr. DOUGHERTY spoke of an ex-Governor of Maryland shows that Catholicism is by no means an insuperable bar to high political preferment.

To be quite candid, however, we must own that it would in general be a serious objection to nominating a man for an office like the Presidency, or, in most of the States, the Governorship, that he was a Catholic. The sentiment that creates this objection is purely political. There is no city in the United States, and we do not believe there are many rural districts, in which Catholicism interferes with a man's social acceptability or his professional or mercantile success. In communities in which it does interfere the explanation is the rarity of Catholics, who are regarded as a Campbellite would be in a Roman Catholic community, although a Campbellite has been President of the United States. In politics, however, there is a strong feeling against the choice of Roman Catholics to high offices. Mr. DOUGHERTY represents this as a survival of Puritan prejudice, and in part it may be so. But in much larger part it is a seasoned and grounded objection, and it proceeds from the fact that the Roman Catholic is the only Church which seeks for political action in its own favor. Nobody supposes that a Presbyterian or an Episcopalian or a Baptist candidate for office will have any sectarian axes to grind if he is elected. Everybody supposes that a Roman Catholic candidate will be urged, if he is not prevailed with, to use his office for the benefit of his Church. Will Mr. DOUGHERTY or any other Catholic orator say that this supposition is unfounded? The institution in support of which Americans of all parties are almost unanimous is the common school system. Most citizens have received their education from it; nearly all citizens believe in it. Yet in every State in which the Catholic vote is an appreciable factor it is used for the purpose of diverting from the common school fund money for the support of Catholic schools and Catholic "institutions," and Catholic office holders are often found engaged in the same effort. The success of this effort would mean the destruction of the common school system. If Catholics would take part in politics, not as Catholics, but merely as American citizens, and not attempt to use political power in the interest of their Church, there would be no hesitation in treating Catholics who were candidates on their individual merits as men and citizens. But when they offer themselves as Catholic candidates it is idle to expect that they will not be opposed as Catholic candidates.

A CABLE ROAD IN BROADWAY.

It is evident that the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company is convinced that it will be to its advantage and profit to adopt the cable system of traction on its Broadway line from Central Park to the Battery, and it offers what appears to be a very favorable proposition to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund as representatives of public authority. The law of last Winter providing for a change of motive power on street railroads authorizes it to be made with the consent of the property owners along the line and of the State Railroad Commissioners. The local authorities of this city have questioned the constitutionality of this law and contended that their consent was necessary to such a change. The Broadway Company is anxious to avoid litigation, and desires to get the consent of both these powers. As a condition it offers to pay its share toward the repavement of Broadway, to keep the pavement in repair between its tracks and for two feet on either side, to adopt an approved rail, and to guarantee that its yearly payments to the city on account of its franchise shall not be less than $150,000.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners did not seem to regard it as within their province to consider the merits of the cable system for use in Broadway, or those of the particular plan which the company proposes to adopt. That is an important matter, however, and one to which the Railroad Commission will doubtless give attention when the application is made for its consent. It has already decided in favor of allowing the Third-Avenue Company to extend its cable system, now in use far up town on Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, over its main line on Third-avenue and the Bowery. The Broadway Company claims that its system would be much better than that of the Third-Avenue Company, being comparatively noiseless and rapid. The claim of a speed equal to that of the elevated roads must be overstated, though there is not much rapid transit in that, but a speed averaging twelve miles an hour would hardly be safe on the surface through a crowded down-town street. There are questions not only of safety but of obstruction to traffic to be considered. Cable cars, even with an increase of numbers and of speed, would not of themselves, perhaps, increase obstruction, but the system has been represented as liable to stoppages and blockades, due to cables or machinery getting out of order. On the other hand it is claimed that such improvements have been made that this liability is practically eliminated. It is a matter that should be carefully considered before so important a change is permitted on the greatest and busiest thoroughfare in the city.

SUNDRY DRY REMARKS.

"Prohibition is the parent of the worst form of parental government."—*Standard.* "Parental government" must be the parent of something, else it could not be parental. Then prohibition must be the grand parent of that something. But there is more of these interesting family relations. The *Standard* also says that "prohibition is the sister of monopoly." That being the case, monopoly must be the aunt of parental government. But if monopoly is an aunt, then monopoly must be aunty-monopoly, which is pretty near a paradox.—*Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.*

Not every one out of work who here asks would work if he got it to do was what the Rev. H. L. Dubring discovered when he purchased a load of wood and a saw with the view of giving employment for pay to any industrious solicitor of alms who might happen along. Beggars came in plenty, but the wood was on hand four months after John Bezaleel from Jerusalem, Palestine, went to work and piled up the wood.—*Washington Post.*

The Commissioners have received a communication from Postmaster Rose, in which that gentleman states that the numbers on certain streets near the Boundary are badly mixed up; that colored people who move generally take the number of the house with them and put it upon their new house.—*Washington Post.*

Every man in the country will perhaps be glad that the election in Virginia is over, except the colored citizen of that State. He has been living on the fat of the land for some time past, and now he will find all interest in him to have ceased just at the time when cold weather has begun.—*Galveston (Texas) News.*

There is a desire among the holders of Keely motor stock that the mysterious machine shall be completed in time for exhibition at the World's Fair of 1892, but it seems somewhat unreasonable. Keely wants time—if not eternity—to get that motor into running order.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A wag remarks that the new postage stamps, which are smaller than the old ones, will carry just as much weight and go just as far. What we need down this way is a stamp that will carry more speed and less wait.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Star.*

The leaning tower of Pisa has been put up for sale by lottery. If Chicago enterprise does not secure it for the World's Fair it will be because the lottery tickets have been tampered with in the interest of some other place.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

"Do you see that little dried-up man going along there?" "Yes, what of him?" "He looks harmless enough; but he's a bold man. He would shrink at nothing." "Well, there isn't room for him to shrink much more."—*Texas Siftings.*

The Republicans explain their defeat throughout the country by talking about an "off year." It appears to be an off-the-track-year with them.—*Mobile Register.*

It pays to have a pedigree. Horseflesh sold in three counties of Kentucky the past year yielded $3,000,000 to the farmers.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

It will no longer be permissible to call Bismarck the big policeman of Europe. He is troubled with insomnia.—*Baltimore American.*

"THE THOMAS JEFFERSON."

Great preparations are being made for the laying of the cornerstone of the new home of the Kings County Democracy on Boerum-street, Brooklyn. The building, which will cost $150,000, is to be known as the Thomas Jefferson, and the cornerstone will be laid in place to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Ex-President Cleveland has accepted an invitation to wield the golden trowel and to place the stone in position. John P. Adams, David A. Boody, and Gen. John B. Woodward will come to this city after Mr. Cleveland about 1 o'clock and will escort him over to Brooklyn. Gov. Hill was expected, but for some reason he sent his regrets.

Aside from Mr. Cleveland's presence the feature of the occasion will be an address by Mayor Chapin, the new leader of the local Democracy. David A. Boody will also make a speech, and Gov. Hill will send down a letter suitable to the occasion. The whole affair is gradually assuming the form of a celebration of the recent triumphal re-election of Mayor Chapin.

JUSTICE WALSH'S SUCCESSOR.

Brooklyn politicians were busy yesterday discussing the probable successor of the late Police Justice Walsh. Assemblyman Haggerty, the present representative of the Fourth District, but who was denied a renomination this year, is regarded as the most likely man.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. WYNDHAM.

Mr. Wyndham began the second week of his engagement at Palmer's Theatre last evening. The audience was not quite so numerous as that of the previous Monday, but it was representative in character and very friendly. The play was "The Candidate," an adaptation by Justin Huntley McCarthy of "Le Député de Bombignac," by Alexandre Bisson. The original play was done here by M. Coquelin, at the same theatre, just about a year ago. Mr. McCarthy has preserved M. Bisson's intrigue, and quite skillfully associated it with the humors of a British Parliamentary election, in these days of Home Rule and Parnell, Bradlaugh and Labouchère. The implied salaciousness, which was probably one of the principal causes of the success of "Le Député de Bombignac" in Paris, Mr. McCarthy has managed to elude after a fashion. The grottoes of Bombignac become the lanes of Northampton. We know that Lord Oldacre, the British Chatelaine, when he is supposed to be at work canvassing, is really having a gay time in London, and that Miss Tremain, a pretty actress, is one of the attractions that draw him thither. But Miss Tremain, although Oldacre is involved in a quarrel on her account, is clearly a less reprehensible personage than Bisson's Sidonie, and there is no doubt in the end, that Lord Oldacre was driven to duplicity solely by his desire to escape from the thralldom of his mother-in-law.

Mr. McCarthy has borrowed Aminidab Sleek from "The Serious Family," renamed him Barnabas Goodeve, and saddled him not only with the Oldacre family, and the majestic representative of the old régime of the original play, the mother-in-law, thus becomes another Lady Sowerby Creamly. The presence of Goodeve crosses Oldacre's misconduct. The simpleton, Das Verganne, of the original becomes two simpletons in the adaptation, a female hus'body and her sissy husband. The dialogue is spirited and telling, retaining all the fun of the French piece that could be retained under the circumstances. The most striking example of Mr. McCarthy's own wit is a remark of Goodeve's, when the dowager says of two young persons that they were made for each other: "Like the two halves of a Seidlitz powder."

Mr. Wyndham and his company perform this piece in a smooth, enjoyable way. Mr. Wyndham's manner in character, requiring the display of comic mendaciousness and the rapid delivery of many lines of humorous dialogue, is well known here and was always liked. His carries through the absurd situations of "The Candidate" an air of good breeding that adds greatly to the attractiveness of his acting, and although it would be a very easy task to show, by comparison with Coquelin's inimitable artistic variety in this very part, where Mr. Wyndham's work is deficient in suggestiveness and delicacy of shading, the game is scarcely worth the candle. Within his limitations Mr. Wyndham is a perfectly competent actor of light comedy. It is needless to speculate upon what he might be if his voice were more musical in quality and of wider compass and his features more mobile and expressive.

Mr. William Blakeley portrays with real humor the oily hypocrite, Goodeve; Mr. George Giddens makes many good points as the unfortunate Secretary whose strong political opinions, repressed for many years, finally burst forth in oratory and get his principal into difficulties; Miss Mary Moore performs a trifling part prettily, and the other actors are careful and intelligent.

STAR THEATRE.

When W. J. Scanlan smiles the whole stage lights up, and when he laughs there is an echo throughout the auditorium. The power to produce these results, combined with an easy and graceful carriage, a mellow and flexible voice, and a thoroughly natural method of acting have gained this young actor an enviable position among delineators of Irish comedy character. He began an engagement at the Star Theatre last night, and his popularity was attested by an audience which filled the house and enthusiastically applauded everything that Mr. Scanlan did. This was especially the case with the crowded gallery, where his most demonstrative, if not his most ardent, admirers were lodged.

He appeared in "Myles Aroon," a comedy which has already attained considerable degree of success in this city. Mr. Scanlan's supporting company is unusually good and the performance as a whole was well balanced and unobjectionable. In the cast is little Constance Wallace, one of the prettiest and ablest child-actresses of all the army of prodigies which have recently blossomed on the stage. Mattie Ferguson was a bright sonbrette and Thaddeus Shine and Robert McNair were excellent in character studies. Much care had been taken with the scenery and the general effect of the performance was highly commendable. Mr. Scanlan's singing was one of the most enjoyable features of the evening. He was in excellent voice, and, as he always acts while he sings, he produced the illusion of each song being quite as much a part of the play as the dialogue.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

If laughs had been dollars last night the Union-Square Theatre would have rivaled the National Treasury in opulence. From the first act of "The County Fair," which was the attraction at this house, to the last there was a continuous peal of merriment. Neil Burgess as Miss Abigail Prue took a firm hold on his audience from the start and never relinquished it until the end. His eccentric comedy and his quaint though grotesque expression of humor simply stormed the spectators, who filled every part of the theatre. The evidences of favor so generously given to Mr. Burgess were also extended to the performance in general. The double quartet, the madrigal boys, the thoroughbred horses, the Jersey cows, the farm hands, the jockeys, the corn husking, and the sensational horse race all came in for plaudits and all contributed to the unquestionable success of the evening.

Of the supporting players Clara Thropp and Robert Fischer are most worthy of mention. The only drawbacks to the performance were the long delays in setting the stage, but these were caused by a strike among the stage hands. It is announced by the Union-Square management that the "County Fair" will be continued at this house for the remainder of this season. Last night's performance makes this result extremely probable.

MR. TONY PASTOR.

That highly entertaining young woman, Miss Bessie Bonehill, whom Mr. Antonio Pastor discovered in England and recently imported to America regardless of cost, added to her laurels last night by another appearance in her importer's theatre. Miss Bonehill has not been here long, but she has utilized her time to such advantage that the theatre was packed last night with her admirers. All the merit of the performance was not embodied in her, however. Mr. Pastor himself was there, and he carolled his ballads and ditties with all his wonted felicity. There were also Kelly and Ashby, Susie Russell, Woodson and Belmont, Howe and Doyle, Guyer and Goodwin, Alexandrina Dagmar, Sheridan and Flynn, Millie Hylton, and the Brabams.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mr. Tom Ricketts, formerly a singer in operetta, is ambitious to shine as a star, and his medium is a musical drama called "Duvar," said to be adapted from the French. It was given at the Windsor Theatre last night. The drama is coosntric enough to be after the French, and its spirited action has a decided Parisian flavor. A dozen or more bright-faced girls, with good voices and nimble feet; a good male chorus, Lewis and Gillette, the acrobats, and other specialty performances, figure prominently in the drama.

The Boston Howard Athenæum company made their reappearance last evening on the stage of the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, and were welcomed by a large audience. The performance was up to the usual standard and has given the organization its first-class reputation. Distinctive hits were made by George Thatcher, the minstrel; Wood and Shappard, particularly the former; Ida Heath, the Arab tumblers and balancers, Abachi and Mazuz, and Marvelle's trained birds.

The Metropolitan Quintet Club will give a concert at Steinway Hall this evening. The new organization consists of Carl Richter-Nicolai, first violin; George Saner, second; A. W. Lilienthal, viola; Arthur Severn, cello, and Pierre Douillet, piano. The club will be assisted this evening by Kate De Jonge-Levett, soprano. The principal works on the programme are Haydn's quartet in D major, opus 64, No. 5, and Schumann's piano quintet.

Standing room was almost at a premium in Niblo's last evening on the occasion of the production of "The Exiles," a drama in five acts and nine tableaus, adapted from the French by Victorien Sardou. Miss Adele Belgarde, Henry Aveling, W. S. Harkins, Charles H. Bradshaw, Jerome Stevens, and Oliver C. Wallack are in the cast. The play is admirably mounted and last evening's performance was smooth and effective.

At his matinée at the Broadway Theatre this afternoon, Otto Hegner will appear as composer, as well as virtuoso. He will play his own suite in five movements. This work is one of his studies composed in Basle three years ago, and has been frequently played by him in Europe.

Mr. Joseph K. Emmet began an engagement at the Grand Opera House last evening, appearing of course as the same old Fritz, the play being "Uncle Joe, or Fritz in a Madhouse." Fritz retains his popularity. The big St. Bernard dog Pinchimmon is also a great favorite.

An organization known as the California Opera Company presented "Said Pasha," at the Harlem Opera House last night. The piece has been cut down and amended and it seemed to please the audience. Miss Ida Muller took the part of Serena and was warmly greeted.

The usual enjoyable minstrel entertainment is given at Dockstader's this week.

CAMPING IN SIBERIA.

A journalist who has become familiar by name to the greater part of the civilized world through a series of interesting articles published in the *Century* magazine, faced a large audience as a lecturer last night at the First Baptist Church, at Clinton and Pierpont streets, Brooklyn. It was the first of a series of six lectures which Mr. George Kennan is to deliver at the place named in aid of the building fund of the Brooklyn Woman's Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary. The Rev. Dr. A. J. D. Behrends, who presided, lost no time in introducing the lecturer, whose subject was "Camp Life in Eastern Siberia."

Mr. Kennan's style is conversational and direct, his delivery simple and unaffected, and his enunciation distinct and precise. His description of the life and customs of the Korak villagers provoked many outbursts of laughter. Their religion, he said, consisted primarily in the worship of the evil spirit. If the priest was too severe in the imposition of his penances he was whipped. It has not mitigated the penance it was taken as a proof of his sincerity. Human sacrifice was resorted to only in case of dire national calamity. The superannuated of both sexes were also sometimes disposed of by legalized murder.

As an instance of the severity of the climate Mr. Kennan told his hearers how he froze mercury in a bullet mold, and then putting the bullet in a rifle, fired it through an inch pine board. He gave a humorous description of a Korak wedding, and told of a fancy dress ball which the Americans attended in red flannel shirts and rubber boots. The refreshments were first served. They consisted of frozen raw cranberries, shavings of raw fish, boiled flea seeds, hot tea and raw cranberry tarts. In describing the music which attended the dancing, Mr. Kennan sang in a fair tenor voice a couple of the Siberian songs.

The thrilling narrations of expeditions, of the vast solitudes of the Northern steppes, of the northern lights, of the discovery of a lost party of Americans, and of the hardships experienced through which the party passed, held the large audience in rapt attention from first to last.

The next lecture—"Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus"—will be delivered Thursday evening.

LOSS OF THE QUEENSMORE.

The steamship Arizona of the Guion Line, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, was spoken at 1 P. M. on Nov. 5, in latitude 51° 8 and longitude 25° 17', by the freight steamer Queensmore, which was bound east and which signaled that she was on fire. Capt. Brooks ordered the Arizona hove to, and prepared to send boats to the distressed vessel, if it should be necessary to do so. Capt. Tenery of the Queensmore, which had also hove to, now signaled to the Arizona to take the latter to put about and sail eastward in company with him. Capt. Brooks declined to do this, and the Queensmore signaled the other vessel to lie by her. Capt. Brooks replied that he would do this.

An hour later the Queensmore signaled to the Arizona to proceed on her voyage, which she

A GENUINE MOSES WANTED

TO LEAD THE COUNTIES OUT OF THE WILDERNESS.

TAMMANY BOUND TO BECOME TOP-HEAVY, AND A NEW DEMOCRACY SURE TO RECRUIT FROM HER RANKS.

It is not likely that Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis's resignation will be acted upon at to-night's meeting of the County Democracy. The document was mailed on election day to Col. Michael C. Murphy, Chairman of the County organization. The purpose in forwarding it at that time was to counteract any suspicion or charge that Mr. Voorhis only acted after he learned that the Citizens' ticket was defeated. Mr. Voorhis has resigned irrevocably as Chairman of the County Democratic Ninth Assembly District organization, but leaves the question of severing his relations with the County Democratic organization with the members of the County Committee. He states in his letter that, as he is not in accord with the policy of the organization or with its leaders, his further usefulness seems to be superfluous.

This sentence allows the County Democratic leadere discretionary power to accept the resignation or to refuse to consider it or to say that they have received no resignation, the latter of which appears to be the course agreed upon. Nevertheless, Commissioner Voorhis considers himself outside of the organization, and is only guided by a certain delicacy in not personally giving out his letter—on the ground that he regards it now as the property of the organization, which he believes should make it public rather than himself.

The future of the Counties is one of the questions that is sorely troubling the politicians nowadays. "Tammany Hall would make handsome places for certain leaders of the Counties if they would join our organization," said a well-known Tammany man yesterday. But while the dissatisfaction among the Counties is widespread, there appears to be a sentiment in favor of rebuilding the old machine—to rearrange matters all around with the present material rather than to dissolve and thus strengthen Tammany Hall.

The most serious problem that confronts the disaffected spirits in the Counties is that of leadership. "We are strong in followers," said one of the hacksliders yesterday, "but we have no leaders. John K. Voorhis refuses point blank to take full command. It is universally admitted now that the men who will retire will under no circumstances join Tammany Hall, but form a new and strong anti-Tammany organization. The necessity for this is manifest. Tammany is stronger and more powerful to-day than ever, and the need of a rival organization is only too apparent. What will Tammany be a year hence, when she discovers that, with all her patronage, she has not enough to go around? Defections will naturally follow, and from that time the anti-Tammany organization will begin to expand."

Mr. Voorhis is by no means alone in his position. With him are Patrick Keenan, Daniel O'Reilly, and several other acknowledged powers in the County organization, who, for certain reasons, do not wish their names to be published at this time. The general tenor of the complaint of these men is that they want an organization which shall refuse admission to Mr. Thomas Costigan, Mr. William Pitt Mitchell, and others, whom they charge with having used the Counties for several years for the benefit of the Republican Party. A friend of Mr. Voorhis said yesterday that the Police Commissioner and the men who sympathize with the construction of the new organization were not antagonistic at all to Police Justice Maurice J. Power. They were agreed that he could only come in as a district leader and not as a full commander. The men who will be admitted to membership in the new organization will be rigidly scrutinized, and a full guarantee against future treachery will be demanded. Of late there have been several conferences hatween Mr. Voorhis and his associates, who have joined in the new movement with the object of discovering some man sufficiently well balanced politically to make a leader. It is not likely that the new faction will make itself known until this Moses is found, although the work of organization is being pushed forward with vigor in sixteen of the twenty-four Assembly districts.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE BOSTON AND MAINE PROTESTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—The Boston and Maine Railroad Company has prepared a memorial to Secretary Proctor protesting against the recent order of this official notifying the railroad corporation to alter its four bridges over the Charlee River before Jan. 1, 1891, "so as to render navigation free, easy, and unobstructed."

The corporation sete forth that it is the representative and Truetee of vast public interests and is bound, to the best of its ability, to protect tham from injury; that the railroad freight exceeds many times in quantity and value the river freight; that the order is vague in its terme, but if, as literally construed, the navigation of Charles River must be absolutely unobstructed, then it amounts to a prohibition of bridges altogether. If not to be literally construed, then compliance is impossible, because what it requires is only determinate and uncertain. If it merely means that navigation is to be reasonably free and unobstructed, that is the present condition of things.

If this order, the protest continues, is valid and is to be carried into execution, it is manifest that the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners is entirely displaced, while on the other hand there is no Federal officer or commission legally enbstituted for it. The corporation proteets against the order as of doubtful legal validity—as unjust and inequitable in its practical working—as repugnant to the rights and duties under State legislation imnlicite, and as inevitably postponing the prosecution of a great public improvement, wherefore it petitions that the order be revoked, or the act of Congrese under which it is made be repealed

THAT TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The first official intimation of the reported traffic arrangement between the North western and the Union Pacific Railways came from the former to-day. The companies have formed a combination for the handling of freight and passengers, and the joint through service is to be known as the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. A fast limited mail train will be established Nov. 17, whereby passengers and mail will be carried through from Chicago to Portland and San Francisco, making the time from Chicago to Portland eighty-three hours, and Chicago to San Francisco eighty-five hours. This will reduce the time heretofore made on Chicago and Western, as well as on New York and Eastern mail to Portland seven hours and to San Francisco twelve hours. A similar reduction in time east-bound is made on passengers and mail.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ended Nov. 7 were $377,000; for the same period last year, $306,000; increase, $71,000.

The gross earnings of the entire Atchison system for September were $2,691,549, an increase over those for the corresponding month last year of $145,477. The net earnings were $977,724, an increase of $278,932.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Chicago yesterday. Mrs. Caroline B. Buell was re-elected Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens Assistant Recording Secretary, and Miss Esther Pugh Treasurer.

The large bridge connecting Cambria City and Millvale was entirely demolished yesterday by the high water and drift in the Conemaugh River. The loss of this structure will greatly delay the removal of the dead from the Morellville Cemetery to their permanent resting place in Prospect Cemetery.

The body of a man was found near the railroad track at Branford, Conn., Sunday night. He is supposed to have been struck by a freight train. A card hearing the name "Bart Devlin, No. 356 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.," is the olue to his identity.

Joseph Guion, aged fifty, was found drowned in Buffalo Creek, N. Y., yesterday. Both feet were cut off, and his neck and left arm were broken. It is supposed that he was struck by a propeller wheel after falling into the water.

In the Superior Court at Boston yesterday Bartholomew Hogan was awarded $3,800 damages against the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company for the loss of a foot by being run over at Woburn in January, 1886.

The Hon. Samuel E. Kercheval of Rockport, Ind., has been appointed an Examiner in the Department of Justice, to the duties of which after the records and books of United States Marshals and Collectors.

James Livingstone of Mountainville, N. Y., was struck and killed by a train on the Erie Road near Newburg yesterday afternoon. It is said he was [illegible] of whiskey at the time of the [illegible]

[illegible] of a brother in Providence, R. I., [illegible], a former resident of Malden, Mass., [illegible] mate of the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, [illegible] heir to $338,000 in cash and real estate.

Simon Yandes of Indianapolis has endowed the English Chair at Wabash College with $30,000. A few years ago he gave $10,000 for the same purpose.

Three prisoners, named respectively Brooks, Bertrand and Blood, all charged with theft, escaped from jail Sunday night at St. Albans, Vt.

Stephen O. Bridge of Baltimore was shot in the neck Sunday by Annie Kohig, whom he had betrayed. He will probably die.

A violent snow storm was raging in South Dakota yesterday. The snow was drifting considerably.

OBITUARY.

GEN. THOMAS FRANCIS BOURKE.

Gen. Thomas Francis Bourke, who had been so long known in Irish circles in this city as one of the most uncompromising agitators for the withdrawal of English government from Ireland, died Sunday at his home, 209 East Thirty-sixth-street, from acute inflammation of the kidneys. He was born Dec. 10, 1840, in Fethard, county Tipperary, Ireland, and in 1850 came to this country. When the civil war began he went South and joined the Confederate Army, serving as a private until its close. In 1867, at the time of the Fenian uprising in Ireland, he was sent to his native county from this city with the Fenian rank of General in order to arouse his friends to an armed resistance to the British Government, and he was arrested, together with O'Donovan Rossa and John Devoy.

Bourke was subsequently sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, but the speech which he made in court created a great revulsion of feeling in his favor, and his sentence was commuted to that of imprisonment for life. He servad four years at Woking and Millbank Prisons, and upon his release, after the general amnesty in 1871, returned to this country. He at once became very popular among the Irish-Americans, and was a very active member of the Fenian Brotherhood and the Irish National League. In 1872 he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and two years later he was a candidate for Congress, but his opponent, Nicholas Muller, defeated him by about 1,000 votes. He was one of the charter members of the County Democracy, and until the beginning of this year held a position in the Department of Public Works. He was never married. His funeral will take place tomorrow, the services to be held in St. Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh-street. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

George Piano died at his home, at Highland Falls, N. Y., yesterday morning after a lang and painful illness. He was probably the best-known musician on the Hudson River, having been connected with the West Point Band for over thirty years. He was a special favorite at the post with all the old-timers, and numbered among his friends all the officers of any prominence during the late war. About ten years ago he was detailed as bngisr to the corps of cadets, and for six years called the cadets to and from their studies with his clarion notes. He was retired from active duty a few years ago on a pansion. Mr. Piano was a great hnuter and fisherman, and acted as guide on many camping expeditions in Orange County with army officers.

Joseph H. Hotton, a once prominent dry goods merchant of this city, died at his home, 81 West Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday morning after a long illness. He was born in New-York in 1821, and was educated abroad. On his return to this country he became a junior partner in the firm of Chittenden, Bliss & Co., and gained a high reputation for business sagacity and integrity. He retired from active business life about twenty years ago. Mr. Hutton was a widower and leaves no children. The funeral services will he held at 9:30 o'clock to-mbrrow morning at his residence and the interment will he at Greenwood Cemetery.

William Baumgarten died on Saturday, Nov. 9, and his funeral took place yesterday from his late rasinencé, 160 East Thirty-eighth-street. Mr. Baumgarten was born in Wolfenbuttel, Brunswick, Germany, seventy-three years ago. He received a gymnastic training, learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, and later was a railroad constructor under the Government. In 1868 Mr. Baumgarten came to this country, and for a number of years and up to his death he was employed in the furniture manufacturing establishment of Herter Brothers, on Fifth-avenue, his son William being the leading member of that firm.

Ambrose E. Kitchell, well known among the merchants of this city, especially in the leather trade, with which he had been identified for twenty years past as a partner of the firm of Ely, Vanderpoel & Kitchell, died suddenly early last Sunday morning at his house, 26 Clinton Place, Montclair, N. J., of heart disease. Mr. Kitchell had devoted his life entirely to business, taking no active part in public affairs as did his father and grandfather, the latter of whom served New-Jersey in Congress. He was fifty-six years old and leaves a widow, son, and daughter. Services will he held at his Madison residance on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

John Hardman, one of the junior members of the firm of Hardman, Peek & Co., piano manufacturers, died two days ago at his residence, 1,859 Madison-avenna. He was forty-six years old, and the major portion of his life was spent in the celebrated factory that his father, Hugh Hurdman, had established on Forty-ninth-street many years ago. There he was one of the controlling spirits. His mechanical knowledge made him an expert in piano manufacture and his death is a great loss to his firm. A man of quiet and refined tastes, Mr. Hardman was a social favorite. A widow and three daughters survive him.

Samuel Trevor Knapp, a broker at 43 Exchange-place, died at his home, 349 West Fifty-seventh-street, yesterday, of paralysis of the brain. Mr. Knapp was one of the most popular members of the New-York Athletic Club, being a member of the Board of Directors and on the Travers Island Committee. He was in ill-health last Summer and went to the Adirondacks to August, returning about three weeks ago. He was a son of Samuel T. Knapp of 262 West-street, was thirty-five years old, and unmarried.

William Warren, a well-known business man and head of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company for the West, died at his residence, in Lake Forest, Ill., Sunday evening, aged seventy-three. Mr. Warren was a native of England, and began his business career in the city about fifty years ago. He had been in ill health for some time, but his death was hastened by the loss of a favorite daughter, Mrs. Kay, at Pittsburg a few days ago.

The death is announced from London of the Rev. Edwin Hatch, D. D. He was born at Derby in 1835. In 1859 he became a professor at Trinity College, Toronto, Canada, and in 1862 was appointed Rector of the High School of Quebec. In 1867 he returned to England and assumed the post of Vice Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, resigning the position in 1885. He afterward held various positions in the university.

Superintendent Anthony McDede of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Almshouse died yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. He was a native of New-Brunswick, and had charge of the institution over fifteen years, being known as a zealous and careful official. He was only ill four days.

The Rev. James S. Bush of Ithaca, N. Y., died from heart disease at noon yesterday while at work in his garden. He was last settled over the Unitarian church at Orange, N. J. He was sixty years of age.

Nicholas Wilson, one of the oldest residents of the First Ward, Newburg, N. Y., died yesterday, aged seventy-four years. He had been a School Trustee.

GOBBLED BY THE STANDARD.

MORE PIPE LINES AND REFINERIES GOING TO THE BIG MONOPOLY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 11.—It was learned to-day that Joseph W. Craig of this city, President of the Western and Atlantic Pipe Lines Company, has sold his entire interest in that concern to David P. Reighard of Pittsburg, P. A. B. Widener, and W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia. These gentlemen have also purchased the stock held by Mr. Craig in the Globe Refining Company, which controls the refineries at Freedom and Sharpsburg, Penn., and Marietta, Ohio, and large refining and shipping intereats in Philadelphia. By these two moves Mr. Craig has disposed of his entire interest in both the refining and transporting of crude petroleum, and will hereafter devote himself solely to the producing business. He is largely interested in wells in Washington, Butler, and Allegheny Counties.

The Western and Atlantic Pipe Lines Company has at present about seven hundred thousand barrels of crude oil in its various storage tanks. Its line connect with the Butler, Allegheny, and Washington County oil fields. The stock has always proved a paying investment to its owners, principal among whom was Mr. Craig. The gentlemen who have bought out Mr. Craig owned a small interest in the concern previous to the deal referred to, which is preliminary to a transfer of the entire stock of the Globe Company and the Western and Atlantic lines to the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Craig's pipe lines were about two hundred and fifty miles in length, and he is said to have received about $600,000 for his interest.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, clearing in Northern Vermont and Eastern Maine, no decided change in temperature, variable winds.*

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, no decided change in temperature, variable winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, fair, followed by light rain or snow, colder, variable winds, becoming northerly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	48°	48°	3:30 P. M.	47°	54°
6 A. M.	48°	47°	6 P. M.	42°	55°
9 A. M.	49°	48°	9 P. M.	44°	54°
12 M.	48°	53°	12 P. M.	42°	48°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 50½°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 45½°

MORE MONEY FOR THE ARCH.

The contribution of George Ekret would show that the brewers of the city intend doing their share toward the completion of the Washington Memorial Arch fund. Treasurer William R. Stewart acknowledges these subscriptions: George Ehret, $100; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, A. G. Demarest & Co. and Sullivan, Trew & Co., $5 each; William E. Peck and Dean, $25, and T. Thomas Fortune, $1. Previous subscriptions amounted to $58,715 80, and the grand total is now $58,839 80.

BONNER BUYS SUNOL.

HE PAYS LELAND STANFORD MORE THAN $40,000 FOR THE FILLY.

Mr. Robert Bonner was a very happy man last night, having purchased the great three-year-old filly Sunol from Leland Stanford of California. On Saturday Sunol trotted the fastest mile since 1885, achieving a record of 2:10½. Mr. Bonner's offer for the animal had been made and accepted before she performed this remarkable feat.

When asked last night to name the price paid by him for Sunol, Mr. Bonner laughed and said: "For certain reasons I do not wish to tell the exact price now, but I will say that I paid more for her than for any other horse I ever bought. Perhaps you can form some idea of her value when I give you these figures: I paid Mr. Vanderbilt $40,000 for Maud S., who has a record of 2:08¾; Dexter cost me $35,000, and his fastest mile was made in 2:17¼; for Rarne I gave $36,000, and the record of 2:18¼ amply compensated me. I bought Pocahontas of Mr. Simmons, then of New-York and now of Kentucky, giving $35,000 in money and another horse for which I had been offered $5,000. The record of the last named is 2:17. The price of Sunol goes above any of the sums mentioned."

Mr. Bonner has been looking after Sunol for a long time and for months has corresponded with Senator Stanford about her. Early in the Fall he received a letter from Count Valensin, a well-known California horse breeder, in which the writer said that there wasn't a pimple on the filly and that he had timed her a mile when she finished her last quarter in 0:31¼. This performance brought Sunol, a hay, almost on a par with Maud S., who had done the half in 1:2½ and the quarter in 0:30¼. It should be said here, however, that at this time, in Providence, two judges made the quarter at an even 30 seconds. The half was the middle half and the quarter the second one, that is, the stretch between the quarter and the half mile poles, the fastest part of the track.

After getting Count Valensin's letter Mr. Bonner determined to own Sunol if possible. On Oct. 26 he wrote Senator Stanford, making him an offer, and yesterday he received a reply, dated Nov. 2, in which the offer was accepted. Before the letter reached Mr. Bonner, however, he had read of the filly's great speed, developed saturday, and had sent this telegram to Senator Stanford:

"I congratulate you most heartily on Sunol's wonderful performance. Considering her age, it is the greatest performance ever made by a trotting horse. If no accidents happen she ought to be able in the near future to beat Maud S.'s record—as I believe Maud S. herself to be capable of beating it. There is a great lesson to be learned from the fact that Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, and Sunol, the three greatest trotters the world has yet produced, have thoroughbred granddams, and we are indebted to you and the late Robert Alexander for teaching us that lesson."

The reporter asked Mr. Bonner what he thought Sunol might do in the future, and this was his reply: "Trotting is an acquired gait; it must be practiced and learned, consequently a maiden cannot be expected to do as well as a mature horse. Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Flora Temple, 2:19¾, and Lady Suffolk, 2:26, all made their best when they were over sixteen years of age, and I expect Maud S., now fifteen years old, to better her present record. Taking these facts into consideration, I should say that with everything favorable Sunol will beat anything Maud S. can do when she is sixteen years ago. Her present achievement confirms me in my belief that crossing thoroughbred blood with a strain of Hambletonian breeds the best trotters."

Mr. Bonner will leave Sunol in California until next season, hoping that she will beat her present record under the cars of Trainer Marvin, and next Summer he expects to go to see her.

WHAT THEY THINK OF US.

SOME IMPRESSIONS RECEIVED BY OUR PAN-AMERICAN GUESTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The journey of the Pan-Americans practically ending here, the various delegates were interviewed to-day regarding their impressions. Judge José Alfonso, delegate from Chili, said that he had been most impressed with those industries which produce objects necessary to railways, of which Chili is constructing a great many. American flour mills had also claimed his attention, as Chili is a great producer of wheat. The commerce of Chili with this country, which had fallen off, could be increased by better means of communication. Chili needs many of the products of the United States, and trade would be fostered by the building of the talked-of railroad through the three Americas.

Gen. Bolet Peraza, from Venezuela, was most struck by American mechanical genius, which enables the United States to compete with the product of European laborers. Freer trade between the Americas would follow improved communication. The trip had shown that all previous opinions regarding blood and language being barriers to perfect understanding between nations were wrong.

Medicus Mistre, from Peru, said he thought the international railroad a more feasible scheme than was generally believed and that it would be begun before long. He expected, before he died, to go by rail from the City of Mexico to Buenos Ayres.

Jacinto Castellanos, from Salvador, said that the opening of the Nicaragua Canal would be a great boon to his country. Salvador traded with Europe because of cheaper freights and longer credits.

Don Geronimo Zalaya, from Honduras, he said that the prosperity of his country was due to its iron industry scientifically applied to the construction of machinery and railways. He favored the intercontinental railroad.

Dr. Guzman, from Nicaragua, believed that his country's trade with the United States would be increased one hundredfold as soon as his people learned how well and cheaply this country produces what they want.

F. C. C. Zexarra, from Peru, particularly admired this country's public school system and the excellence of its municipal organizations.

Dr. Cruz, from Guatemala; J. F. Velarde, from Bolivia; Señor Camano, from Ecuador, and other delegates also expressed themselves as delighted with all they had seen, and desirons of promoting feasible enterprisee and supporting national policies which would foster a larger trade between their lands and the United States.

SIR BACHE CUNARD'S SUIT.

Sir Bache Cunard's suit against Charlee G. Francklyn for $3,000,000 wae the first case called before Judge Ingraham in Part IV. of the Supreme Court yesterday morning. Whitlock & Simonde appeared for Sir Bache Cunard and Butler, Stillman and Hubbard for Mr. Francklyn. They explained to Judge Ingraham that negotiations were in progress for a settlement of the case and asked that it be put over on the calendar for to-day. The court granted the request. This suit was brought to recover money claimed to have been placed in Mr. Francklyn's hands from time to time for investment by members of the Cunard family. Mr. Francklyn's answer was to the effect that he had a good deal of money for the Cunards, and that as long as the ventures were successful they received their share of the profits, but when luck turned against him they brought suit.

The lawyers would not speak about the terms of the proposed settlement, because they said the settlement had not yet been actually reached. The terms had not been agreed on last night, but it was said both by Mr. Whitlock and Gen. Hubbard that the settlement would probably be effected before the opening of court this morning.

A FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

JACKSON, Tenn., Nov. 11.—A freight train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was derailed near Kenton yesterday and badly wrecked. Brakeman Thomas Carter was instantly killed. Engineer Thornton Emmone had both legs broken and was terribly crushed and mangled. He died this morning. Fireman Avery Hudson and Conductor De Witt Newman were seriously but not fatally injured.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Jacob and Wallace Bamberg, composing the firm of J. Bamberg & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery goods at 643 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Henry Rosenheim, giving preferences for $4,300, of which $4,000 was to the Merchants' National Bank. Jacob Bamberg has been in business many years, was formerly of Bamberg, Hill & Co., and he took his son into partnership in January, 1886. They claimed a capital of $30,000 at the beginning of the year. Messrs. Bamberg & Hershfield, their attorneys, said yesterday that the failure resulted from losses in trade and depreciation in stock; the liabilities were about $70,000, but they could not say how large the assets were. A meeting of creditors would be held in a few days, as soon as the inventory had been completed.

Three judgments aggregating $8,540 were entered yesterday against Kayton & Fenstman, dealers in ladies' fine furnishing goods and cloaks, at Third-avenna, in favor of the following: R. Fenstman, $3,135; S. Kayton, $1,687; J. Mayer, $3,718. The business has been established about three years, and they claimed to carry a stock of $14,000. They have had no rating at Bradstreet's for the past fifteen months.

B. Lodge & Co., knit goods jobbers of Albany, N. Y., have failed, with liabilities of $70,000. William N. Stroud, the special partner of the firm, died a short time since. He represented $20,000 in the concern. There is $10,000 due the estate. The assets will pay about 60 cents on the dollar. Cohoes and Amsterdam mill owners are the principal losers.

Executions amounting to nearly $11,000 have been issued against Raphael Austrian, importer and manufacturer of hosiery and woolen goods at Reading, Penn., and the Sheriff levied on his property. Austrian attributes his failure to the Johnstown disaster, as he had now large number of customers throughout the Conemaugh Valley.

The upholstery firm of Dell & Joseph C. Noblitt of 1,226 Chestnut-street and 222 South Second-street, Philadelphia, have made an assignment to Thomas Hope. The liabilities are thought to be between $100,000 and $200,000. The stock on hand is valued at more than the amount of the liabilities.

Yesterday W. Behan, dealer in hardware and furniture at Texarkana, Texas, made a general assignment without preferences to H. Kreisler. Inside of his store, safe, heaves, and land, Behan's liabilities are estimated at $100,000.

TO TEST THE BALTIMORE.

PREPARING THE INDICATOR INSTRUMENTS AT THE NAVY YARD.

The indicator instruments for use on the trial of the steel cruiser Baltimore are nearly ready for shipment. All of yesterday a naval board was in session testing the instruments at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and up to 4 P. M. twenty instruments out of twenty-four tested had been accepted, boxed, and sealed. The board consisted of Passed Assistant Engineer George Cowie, Jr., Assistant Engineers Frank H. Conant and Joseph L. Wood, and the civil expert, Mr. Thomas Pray, Jr. The navy engineers of the board represented the Navy Department and Mr. Pray the Cramps. The indicator instruments are all of Thompson's make, and besides the twenty-four supplied the Baltimore for the test, there will be three or four additional sets.

The greatest care has to be exercised in the selecting of indicators, since they record errors the same as a watch. The Baltimore on the coming trial will be run wholly for horse-power development. It will be remembered that on the last official test the cruiser fell short of the contract 7,000 horse power, and in consequence the Cramps were liable to a forfeiture of $20,000. As a matter of fact, though, the cruiser developed a speed on the low horse power which was truly marvelous, so much so that many were and still are disinclined to believe in the accuracy of the logs used on that trial. The Cramps advanced various explanations of the failure of their vessel. One explanation that gained currency, hnt which was disavowed by the Cramps, was that there was a defect in the test of the indicator instruments at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

It is expected that all the new instruments will be ready for shipment to Philadelphia today. They will he taken over in charge of Assistant Engineer Woods and Mr. Thomas Pray, Jr. The instrnments are the property of the Government, and will be part of the Baltimore's regular outfit. It is said that the Cramps are making strenuous efforts to obtain the required horse power out of the Baltimore. It is known that they have altered the pitch of tee screw, by which it is expected to obtain a greater number of revolutions, but with an accompanying diminution in speed. Fresh water, too, will be used in the coming trial, and in fact every means will be adopted to enable the engines to roll up the horse power called for by the contract.

WAR SHIPS IN THE WAY.

A BIG ALBANY TOW OBLIGED TO STOP HOURS IN THE NORTH RIVER.

A formal complaint was made yesterday by the Hudson River Towing Companies against the anchoring of the squadron of evolution in its present position. The complaint was made to the anchorage officer of this port, and was to the effect that the first tow of yesterday made its appearance a little above Thirty-fifth-street at 3:30 A. M. The tide was running ecb at the time, and in consequence all four of the warships were tailed directly across the river. It would not have been quite so bad had the vessels been anchored in a line, but as it was the Boston, Atlanta, and Yorktown formed a perfect echelon, while the big flagship Chicago occupied a position in the very centre of the channel. The Albany is fully a half mile in length, and was made up of canalboats and crafts loaded with grain. Had one of teese boats struck any of the war ships serious damage to something would have been the result. The pilots on the tow saw in the early morning gloom the anchor lights of the warships, and saw, too, that the positions of the vessels offered an effectual blockade to the whole river. There was nothing to do but stop, and for over four hours the tow remained at a standstill, waiting until the tide should turn flood. When the swinging tendency of the tow would be considerably lessened by virtue of the vessels being compelled to breast the swift tide.

It is questionable whether the towing people have a right to take such long tows below Fifty-fifth-street. Frequently these tows compel ferryboats to stand still for fifteen minutes or more. It has been argued time and again that the tows should be broken up into small detachments on reaching a point in the vicinity of Fifty-fifth-street.

On the receipt of the complaint made by F. M. Vosburg, the anchorage patrol steamer was dispatched to the squadron to give notice to Admiral Walker of his menacing position to traffic and commerce. Representatives of the towing companies also took it upon themselves to call either on Admiral Walker or Capt. Robeson of the Chicago.

A GRADUATE TREASURER.

ONE MAN TO WATCH ALL OF HARVARD'S FUNDS FOR ATHLETICS.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Representatives of all the athletic societies of Harvard College met the Chairman and Snb-Committee on Organization of the Athletic Committee to-night and entered into articles of agreement tending to secure more systematic and economical management of the funds of the athletic associations. These provide for a graduate Treasurer of all these associations that use the grounds or buildings of the university, who shall have power to advise the Treasurer and other officers of each society in regard to matters connected with its management, and shall employ a bookkeeper, making an annual report.

Any Treasurer or manager whom the Graduate Treasurer reports as mismanaging the affairs of his association may be removed by a board provided. If, at the end of the college year, any organization, except the Freshman crew, after the payment of its debts has a surplus in excess of the amount stated below, this surplus shall be at the disposal of the Graduate Treasurer and of the board described in the last section, but it shall be spent on athletics: Athletic Association, $400; Baseball Association, $1,500; Bicycle Club, $150; Boat Club, $1,000; Cricket Club, $150; Foothall Association, $1,500; Freshman eleven, $50; Freshman nine, $50: Tennis Associatiou, $100.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

AN INDORSEMENT OF COMMISSIONER MORGAN'S PLANS.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Copies of the following resolutions, adopted to-day by the Boston Evangelical Alliance, are to be forwarded to the United Statee Senate:

Whereas, Education in a broad eense is essential to a solution of the Indian problem; and,

Whereas, It appeare that the total amount awarded by the Government to contract schools in various religious denominations for the year ending June, 1889, $476,190, and of this amount the Catholic Church received $347,673, or nearly two and three-fourth times the amount awarded to all other religious bodies; and,

Whereas, The effect of this policy is to increase the contract schools in charge of the Romish Church, and to diminish the attendance on schools maintained directly by the Government; and,

Whereas, The Church of Rome has declared itself hostile to the public school system of this land; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the plan for educating the American Indian recently outlined by Gen. Morgan, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. His plan puts the responsibility of education in the hands of the people and directs them for citizenship directly upon the Government. It commends itself as the true American policy, of the separation of Church and State in such matters, and we hereby express our confidence in the ability of Commissioner Morgan to execute his plan.

The Rev. Dr. Adams, who presented the above, declared the opposition to Gen. Morgan to be a political and Romish scheme.

EXPELLED FROM THE CHURCH.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., Nov. 11.—The Congregational church of this village has expelled from membership Mrs. Alfred Monroe, the wife of an officer of the church and a sister of the organist. The Rev. William James, the pastor, read a notice at the morning service yesterday to the effect that Mrs. Monroe had been found guilty of conduct unbecoming a Christian woman, and in consequence had been expelled. The woman's husband, Capt. Monroe, a well-to-do bayman, who owns a fine residence in Ozone Park, was present when the edict against his wife was read. Mrs. Monroe is the woman who, because of her flirtations with several conductors on the New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroad, who furnished her with a large number of uncanceled tickets, gained much notoriety and caused the conductors to lose their positions. She left her husband's home after the exposure, but he forgave her and received her back. The church also received her back on her promise to mend her ways. Recently, however, Mrs. Monroe's conduct became the subject of public comment and the church took cognizance of it. Capt. Monroe has begun divorce proceedings.

DINED WITH GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield last night entertained the Board of Governors of the Down-Town Club of the Business Men's Republican Association at dinner, at the Cambridge, in Fifth-avenne. Covers were laid for twenty-five persons, and an enjoyable evening was spent following a short business meeting. These gentlemen, among others, were at table: A. M. Underhill, H. E. Alexander, James C. Reed, H. L. Botchkiss, A. R. Whitney, M. C. Addoms, F. H. Winters, R. A. Cheesebrough, J. A. Sterling, E. M. Brown, Gen. A. H. Burnet, Ellis H. Roberts, Gen. H. R. Tremaine, C. E. Minery, E. Wright Nelson, and M. Humphrey.

Henry W. Allers, grocer, at 240 West Thirty-third-street, has been closed by the Sheriff on attachments for $1,858 and execution for $980. His stock, consisting of sheep, rice, etc., and book accounts are estimated at $6,000.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

IRREPRESSIBLE BOULANGER.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Gen. Boulanger has issued, from the Isle of Jersey, a fresh manifesto to the people of France. In it he declares that revision has only been postponed, and that the revisionists were never more certain of ultimate victory. The National Party, he says, will work with unremitting diligence.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—It is reported that Gen. Boulanger has left the Isle of Jersey.

The Boulangist committee has issued a note advising abstention from demonstrations which the Government might desire should occur. The committee also advises Boulangists to reserve action until the election of M. Jaffrin is pronounced valid. A large section of the party is opposed to the proposed demonstration tomorrow, which will probably be a fiasco.

FAMINE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Advices from South Africa report great distress in the Transvaal resulting from drought and famine. The situation is critical at Johannesburg, where breadstuffs are selling at famine prices. The Natal Government has offered a bonus of £1,000 to the first fifty provision wagons starting for Johannesburg. The Pretoria Government has abolished all tariffs on food and decided to establish forage depots and to give bonuses to wagons bringing in provisions. Rain fell at the end of October, promising to mitigate the distress.

SALISBURY NOT BELIEVED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—The *Novoe Vremya*, referring to the statements made by Lord Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's banquet that the difficulties in Europe appeared to be tending toward a peaceful solution, and that all the great powers were desirous of avoiding a conflict, says that the optimism of the British Premier is artificial and insecure.

TRICOUPIS VERY ANGRY.

ATHENS, Nov. 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Prime Minister Tricoupis said he must confess that he had been deceived by the Turks; hnt Greece would one day vindicate Cretan rights. The Government had hitherto desired to maintain cordial relations with Turkey, but after recent events in Crete that was impossible.

DR. PETERS'S DEATH.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Dispatches received at the Foreign Office from Zanzibar confirm the report of the massacre of Dr. Petars and his party by natives, near Korkora, East Africa.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The *Soleil* says that the interviews between the Czar and Prince Bismarck during his Majesty's visit to Berlin resulted in a decision to oust Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria from the rulership of that country.

The Chamber of Deputies will meet to-morrow. A plenary meeting of the Republican members was held to-day to select a candidate for President of the Chamber. Three hundred Republicans were present. M. Floquat received 174 votes and M. Brisson 64. Another vote will be taken to-morrow.

It is officially announced that Vice Admiral Kranz has finally withdrawn from the Ministry of Marine, and that M. Barbey, Senator for the Department of the Tarn, has been appointed to succeed him.

In the final struggle of the wrestling match between Bernard and Cannon the latter was declared the victor. The result caused intense excitement among the spectators. Tables were overturned, chairs were thrown about, and for a few moments confusion reigned supreme. The police made several arrests.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Sir Charles Dilke has declined the urgent and unanimous request of the Fulham Liberal Association that he become a candidate for Parliament for that district at the next election. He says that his heavy literary work takes up his whole time.

Lord Salisbury has dispensed with the guard of detectives that has watched over his safety for the past three years. Mr. Balfour is still attended by detectives.

Barnum's show opened at Olympia to-night in the presence of 26,000 spectators. There was no lack of enthusiasm. "Nero" elicited the most applause.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 11.—Dispatches from Samoa say that the Germans have gradually withdrawn their support from Tamasese. The report of fighting between the followers of Mataafa and the followers of Tamasese on the Island of Sawaii is denied.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 11.—Mr. Gerald H. Portal, the British agent here, has received a letter from Henry M. Stanley, in which the explorer says he hopes to reach Zanzibar about the middle of January.

A GREAT WATERSPOUT.

Capt. Sansom of the steamship Adirondack from Savanilla reports that on Oct. 25 he saw about five miles outside of that harbor a great waterspout about 600 feet high and at least 200 feet in diameter. The weather was quite changeable at the time.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire at Medina, N. Y., last night destroyed the large furniture house of Harvey Hoag on Main-street and damaged many other buildings. The losses aggregate about $50,000, with insurance for about half.

W. L. Warner's planing mill at Jamestown, N. Y., took fire yesterday morning and was almost entirely destroyed. The loss is about $25,000; insurance, $6,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

A fire last evening on the third floor of the

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN woman to do scrubbing and cleaning; is willing and obliging; prefers a good home to high wages. Address N. H., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a lady to do reading, writing, or meeting to invalid of elderly lady; moderate compensation. Address Reader, Box 202 564 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like a place for a trustworthy girl; one she can highly recommend; is good chambermaid; competent to wait on lady; would assist in other duties. Address N. H., 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By experienced English girl; excellent city references; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Address G. S. R., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young woman; at present with lady in private family; two years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 564 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, to chamberwork, waiting, or do general housework in small private family. Call at 1,704 3d-av., near 98th-st., Donohoe's bell.

CHAMBERMAID &c. — By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid; three years' city reference. Call at 204 East 65th-st., McGinness's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with washing or waiting; best city references from last place. Address J. F., Box 154 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; willing to assist with sewing; best of references. Call at 146 East 39th-st., Murphy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; will assist with other work; or as waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer. Call or address M. R., 521 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch girl as chambermaid in first-class family; is willing and obliging; excellent city references. Call or address care Mrs. J. Thomas, 39 Jane-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and mind grown children; willing and obliging. Address Mary, 221 East 44th-st., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR TAKE Care of Children.—By respectable young girl, lately landed. Call as 407 West 30th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER OR THE Care of Invalid.—City or country; best references. Address A. M., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing in private family; good city reference. Call at 335 East 32d-st.; two flights.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and sewing; best city reference; two years in last place. Call at 501 West 55th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID OR DO GENERAL HOUSEwork.—By respectable colored girl in small family; good city reference. Call at 137 West 28th-st., Bell 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an orphan girl, 16 years old, to do chamberwork or make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at 516 West 55th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Willing and obliging; would assist with other work; two years' city reference. Address G. B., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR DO Light Housework.—By a competent young girl; flat preferred; city reference. Call at 206 East 57th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and to do plain sewing; eight years' best reference from last place. Address 1,025 1st-av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference. Address or call at 325 East 43d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist with children; good plain sewer; willing and obliging; good reference; private family. Address M. D., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent woman; or chambermaid and do fine washing; is private family; best city reference. Call at 937 Madison-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly competent; can sew and darn very neatly; first-class city reference. Address R. K., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By smart young girl as chamberwork and waiting in private family; good city references. Call at 237 West 45th-st., store.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By young Protestant girl; willing to go to country; best city reference. Call or address J. A., 997 6th-av., Elliott's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid or waitress in private family; best city references. Last employer will be glad to go to the country. Call at 357 West 37th-st., third flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Welsh girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and assist with children; good reference. Call at 133 West 16th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant as thorough English chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address M., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; or to take care of children; willing to assist with sewing; best reference. Address C. B., care of Adams, 33 St. Mark's-place.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Address T. B., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to recommend a reliable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best of references. Address 17 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes situation as chambermaid and chambermaid for a reliable person. Apply to present employers, 53 West 46th-st., from 9 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady breaking up her household for the Winter wishes to recommend her chambermaid; good seamstress, and fond of children. Call at 21 Ogden-av., New-York.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a German Protestant girl; best of city references from last place. Call at 731 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; ring top bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl; best city references. Call or address 231 West 32d-st., care F. Anderson.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a smart young girl as chambermaid and waitress; well experienced. Call at 444 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork, waiting, and sewing; willing and obliging; city reference. Call at 399 East 72d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl. Call, for two days, at 427 West 40th-st., one flight, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best city references. Call at 919 East 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—In private family only; best city reference. Call at 206 Lexington-av., first flat.

CHAMBERMAID AND TO SEWING.—By a young German; best city reference. Address M. F., Box 150 344 Bleecker.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl; best city references. Call at 237 East 34th-st., basement.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. Call at 1,704 3d-av., near 98th-st., Donohoe's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid; three years' city reference. Call at 204 East 65th-st., McGinness's bell.

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CHAMBERMAID &c. —

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, Nov. 11:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction two lots, each 25 by 100, on 168th-st, north side, 100 feet east of Tinton-av., for $2,400, to Edward Reilly, and one lot, 25 by 174, on Tinton-av., east side, 30 feet north of 168th-st., sold for $1,875; to same purchaser.

William W. Fogg, under a foreclosure decree, sold the three-story brick house, with lot, 5 Bleecker-st., north side, 51.4 feet east of Minetta-st., and four-story brick dwelling, with lot, 3 Minetta-st., adjoining above in rear, for $18,900, to Ottinger Brothers.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by William Kennelly & Brother of the Bijou Theatre, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, and 502 and 504 6th-av., was adjourned sine die; sale by John F. B. Smyth of the dwelling, with lot, 144 West 58th-st., west of 6th-av., was adjourned sine die; sale by J. Thomas Stearns of one lot on Monroe-av., village of Belmont, was adjourned sine die, and sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of lots on Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 11.

57th-st., 54 West; Rachel Fisher and another to Richard Vom Hofe..... $67,500
Same property; Richard Vom Hofe to..... 57,500
143d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x99.11; William E. Mowbray to Francis M. Smith..... 1
143d-st. n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99.11; same to Jacob D. Butler..... 1
143d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x99.11; same to William A. Hoe..... 1
Mo-hoin Parkway, s. w. corner of Decatur-av., 12x87; Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association to W. W. Wachsett..... 975
144th-st., s. s., 91 ft. e. of Willis-av., 17.1x100; Charles Van Riper and others to Henry F. Cornish..... 7,000
122d-st., n. s., 217 219 East; Charles E. Van Tassel and wife to Joseph Hassell..... 38,000
72d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x102.2; Ernst Thalmann and wife to James A. simmons..... 1
Crest-av., w. s., adjoining lands of George D. Lord, 26x107x irregular, 24th Ward; George De F. Lord and wife to Peter B. Peterson..... 520
89th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9d-av., 25x98.9; Margaret M. Clarke to Flora Herrman..... 13,500
10th-av., s. e. corner of 83d-st., 156x100.11; Richard Deeves and wife to Isaac Metzger and another..... 68,000
83d-st., n. s., 276.6 w. of 7th-av., 20x68.3; John C. Orey and wife to Margaret E. Grey and another..... 333
Valentine-av., s. s., 155 ft. n. e. of Traverse-st., 25x99; Hugh N. Camp and wife to Edward Sherman..... 415
4th-av., w. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 119th-st., 50x99; John Mallon and wife to Nelse Crawford..... 60,000
12th-st., n. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17.5x99.11; Violette A. Calkin to Sarah E. Sackett..... 18,000
126th-st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x99.11; Harman O. Utley and wife to Samuel O. Wright..... 21,500
97th-st., s. s., 363 ft. w. of 9th-av., 83.11x98.9; Horace J. Beardsell and wife to Bertha Rodding..... 43,000
82d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x102.2; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Gustav L. Jaeger..... 1
Waverly (new 177th) st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of Prospect-av., 52x100; Thomas J. Weir to James Wallace..... 1
Harlem River, between 106th and 110th sts., high-water mark; William Milmer to Catharine Milmer..... 5
All right, title, &c.; George F. Fitzpatrick to Mary A. Grace..... 10
All right, title, &c.; John F. Fitzpatrick to same..... 1
Morrisania, s. s., 58.9 ft. n. of 151st-st., 58x76; Frederick Ludwig and another to William Eggers..... 1
Same property; William Eggers and wife to Augusta Wagner..... 1
109th-st., 25 ft. w. of Madison-av., 62.6x100; John E. Cameron to Morris Steinhardt..... 100
123d-st., s. s., 497.7 ft. e. of 7th-av., 24.9x92; John B. O'Brien and another to Dn Bois Smith..... 92,050
Prospect-place, n. w. corner of 42d-st., 17.1x84; Herman Wrenker and wife to John L. Eccles..... 10,400
82d-st., s. s., 363.9 ft. e. 2d-av., 21.8x80; Hortense Friedlaender to Jacob Spire..... 15,900
Concord-av., s. e., 200 ft. n. of 156th-st., 25x92; Mary A. Mills and another, executors, to Edward Kenney..... 1,000
Same property; Mary A. Mills to same..... 1
6th-st., n. s., 24.3 ft. e. of 1st-av., 21x90.10; M. L. H. Ward, referee, to Charles Schleistmacher..... 15,000
54th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Margaretha Hammer and another to Christian Munch..... 9,300
81st-st., s. s., 306.3 ft. w. of 8th-av. 18.9x98.9 and other property; Naomi C. Paine, trustee, to Benjamin J. Sturges..... 1
West Farms road, s. s., 957 ft. n. e. of Lyon-st., 50x irregular; William J. Barnes and wife to John Henderson and wife..... 1,500
9th-st., s. s., 153.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x98.11; Mary C. Blanck to J. R. Miller and others..... 16,000
88th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Richard S. Ely and wife to Mary C. Mc-Caffrey..... 84,750
Avenue D, w. s., 85 ft. s. of 5th-st., 22x80; Thero-a Koch and others to Louis Heppenheimer..... 10,500
81st-st., s. s., 18 ft. e. of 8th-av.; Solomon Latz and wife to Alfred N. Cohen..... 28,500
109th-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Madison-av., 62.6x100.11; Morris Steinhardt and wife to William Rodenbach and another..... 20,250
85th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x55.4x irregular; Frank A. Stevens and wife to Adeline I. Phillips..... 16,000
76th-st., n. s., 283 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21x102.2; Jane A. Bresler to Rachel Pinkham..... 1
40th-st., s. s., 176 ft. w. of 2d-av., 48x98.9; Peter Lorillard and wife to Theodore A. Havemeyer..... 52,500
Travers-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Briggs-av., 75x58x97x121; Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association to Daniel Pritchard..... 2,255
Briggs-av., n. w. corner of Travers-st., 105x121x irregular; Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association to Margaret A. Knickerbitter and others..... 3,230
Same property; same to Jeremiah Costello.. 700
Travers-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Briggs-av., 50x98; same to John F. Cavanagh..... 1,170
Elmridge-st., s. w. corner of Travers-st., 17x98; same to Fannie E. Fawcett..... 750
Valentine-st., s. w. corner of Travers-st., 105x121-st., same to Hallmadge W. Foster..... 5,120
121st-st., 189 ft. w. of Morris, W. Wright and wife to Harmon G. Utley..... 32,500
81st-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 3d-av., 40x104.4; Diana Davis and others to Kate M. Williams..... 12,686
81st-st., s. s., 190.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x104; Kate M. Williams and others to Annie Dolan. 17,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

16 REASONS

why owners and lenders should have their real estate titles insured by it.

11th.—Its insurance policies are the most liberal issued. More than 12,000 of them are in the hands of the most conservative corporations, estates, and individuals in the community. They afford absolute security of title, with ease and cheapness of subsequent transfer.

COUNSEL:

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Geo. F. Demarest.

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Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
William M. Ingraham,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Lynch,	John T. Martin,
Emil Oelbermann,	Alexander E. Orr,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
John D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Charles Richardson,	Charles R. Henderson,
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ATTENTION, PHYSICIANS!!!! Handsomest, first-class, frail-size house, covering entire lot, (two elevators, &c., kitchen on the top floor,) a rare bonanza for doctors' purposes on the Island, near 6th-av. and the Plaza entrance into Central Park. Price low; terms easy; immediate possession. Keys here.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

A TONLY $12,000.—A POSITIVE BARGAIN. A four-story 20-ft. brownstone dwelling desirably located near the 9th-av. and 23d-st. "L" station. Apply to DOUGLAS & RENRY, 273 West 23d-st.

A BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED AND DECORATED house, 20-ft. front, carpets and fixtures; bargain; 24th-st., near 9th-av. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 24th-st.

$22,000.—THREE-STORY BROWN-stone, 47th-st., near 8th-av. Keys at M. BLAKELY, 1,528 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

34 Nassau St., N. Y., 16 Court St.,
Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

Guarantees Titles to Real Estate.
Fixed Rates.

NO CHARGE FOR SEARCHES.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage at the lowest current rate of interest.

Parties wishing to invest on bond and mortgage can always be provided with good mortgages without loss of time.

A. L. SOULARD, Pres. A. KOPPEL, Sec.

COUNSEL:

CHARLES UNANGST, ASHBEL P. FITCH.
Hon. NOAH DAVIS, Consulting Counsel.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON PROSPECT Park slope, one block from park entrance, a fine three-story and basement brownstone swell-front dwelling; size, 21x50x100, and 15-foot extension; 13 rooms; butler's pantry, laundry, and bathroom in extension; dumb waiter to top of house; decorated throughout. For further particulars apply to LEONARD MOODY, 20 Court-st. and 276 Flatbush-av., corner Prospect-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement brownstone dwelling, 1st-place, Brooklyn; lot 25x138, has a passenger elevator and all other conveniences, in perfect order. Apply, principals only, to F. H. LAWRENCE, 284 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL THINGS CONSIDERED, the best hargains in real estate are at DeLand and Lake Helen. Houses, lots, and orange groves in DeLAND. Blocks and lots of land of all sizes in DeLAND. Orange groves, all sizes and ages, in LAKE HELEN for sale. Terms to suit purchasers. Send for Florida papers and circulars to
H. A. DELAND, Fairport, N. Y.

FLORIDA

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE,
By order of EDWARD T. HUNT, Executor and Trustee of the Estate of THOMAS HUNT, deceased.

597 CHOICE AND DESIRABLE LOTS,
LOCATED ON
2D, 4TH, 5TH, AND 7TH AVS.,
AND ON
44TH, 45TH, 46TH, 47TH, 48TH, 49TH, 50TH, 51ST, 52D, 53D, 54TH, 55TH, 56TH, AND 57TH STS.,

In the Eighth Ward, City of Brooklyn, will be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1889,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, No. 59 Liberty-st.

The 2d-av. assessment for grading, curbing, and three-foot paving has been paid by the Estate.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. for 3 or 5 years.

Access to the property is by the ferries from Pier 8, East River, New-York, foot of 39th-st., Brooklyn, and to Bay Ridge from foot of Whitehall-st., and by Brooklyn City Railroad cars from the Bridge, and from the Fulton and Hamilton Ferries.

For book maps, terms, and circulars apply to the Estate offices, No. 177 Montague-st., and on the corner of 3d-av. and 49th-st., Brooklyn, or to Bergen & Dykman, Esqs., attorneys, No. 189 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers;
NO. 1 PINE-ST.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, Nov. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The six-story brick and stone building, with stores, offices, apartments, and plot of land,
NOS. 1,187, 1,189, AND 1,191 9TH-AV., 101 WEST 72D-ST.,
Northwest corner 9th-av. and 72d-st., and the new
Five-story brick building, with plot of land,
NOS. 501 AND 503 3D-AV.,
Southeast corner 3d-av. and 34th-st.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of OLIVER H. VAN BEUREN and LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, EXECUTORS of the ESTATE OF GERARDUS B. C. VAN BEUREN, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
18 choice and valuable lots on 5TH, MADISON, AND PARK AVS., 69TH, 103D, 104TH, 105TH, AND 150TH STS.
Book maps, &c., at office of L. A. Lockwood, Esq., 59 Liberty-st., and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Four-story basement brownstone house and lot,
NO. 133 WEST 14TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

THOMAS A. KERRIGAN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Under the direction of the Sheriff of Kings County, Supreme Court Foreclosure,
The 14-story Fireproof Warehouse,
Eight of which are each 50x100 feet, and eight of which are 50x80 feet,
Erected upon Lots 1 to 8, inclusive, on Land,
the property of the "Commercial Warehouse Company," (Charles Coudert, Trustee,)
Now leased as "FINLAY'S STORES,"
In the Atlantic Basin, on the East River of Bay, Near Hamilton Ferry, City of Brooklyn,
On FRIDAY, 15th November, 1889,
At 12 o'clock noon,
At No. 82 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn,
IN TWO PARCELS.
1st. The 8 stores on the North Pier.
2d. The 8 stores on the South Pier.
Together with the right of way upon adjacent wharves. HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
120 Broadway, New-York.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Defendant, 68 and 70 William-st., New-York City.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY,
Belonging to the estate of Erastus H. Munson, dec'd.
Will be sold at public auction on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Nos. 39 to 55 Liberty-st.,
By FAIRCHILD & YORAN, Auctioneers,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:
No. 2,251 3D-AV., between 127 and 128th sts.
NO. 347 WEST 53D-ST.
ALSO,
EIGHT LOTS on the west side of 9TH-AV., between 207th and 208th sts.
For maps and other particulars apply to EDGAR K. BROWN, Atty, No. 99 Nassau-st., and at the office of the auctioneers, No. 171 Broadway.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE.
L. J. & L. PHILLIPS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the following valuable property:
No. 1,490 10th-av., northeast corner of 88th-st., five-story apartment house, with stores; lot 25.6 x100.
No. 1,492 10th-av., five-story apartment house; lot 25.4x100.
No. 1,494 10th-av., five-story apartment house, lot 18.6x100.
Maps, &c.,
with Messrs. ANDERSON & HOWLAND, Attorneys, 35 Wall-st., or the auctioneers, 149 B'way.

A—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 55 Liberty-st.,
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of Countess H. de Molke-Huitfeldt, deceased, 26 lots on St. Nicholas and Manhattan avs., 121st and 122d sts.
70 per cent. may remain on mortgage.
Messrs. De Forest & Weeks, Attorneys, 120 B'way.
Maps at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Two-story brick stable, with extension and lot,
NO. 138 WEST 31ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A COMFORTABLE OLD-FASHIONED house, long the residence of the owner, will be rented for the Winter or longer to private family at most reasonable rent. 166 Waverley-place.

DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY DWELLING TO let, between 5th and Madison avs., above 34th-st.; rent, only $2,000. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 178 Broadway.

FIVE ROOMS IN PRIVATE HOUSE TO rent to small family; convenient to elevated station and cross-town cars; rent moderate; reference required. Inquire of Owner, 472 West 34th-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 434 and 500 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

14 AND 16 EAST 33D-ST.—VERY DESIRable rooms, unfurnished; restaurant; steam heat and elevator.

RAILROADS.

NEW TRAINS TO THE WEST.

THE
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO
AND
CINCINNATI EXPRESS,
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

Will, on and after November 10th, leave NEW-YORK Stations, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., at

2:00 P. M. EVERY DAY,

Arriving Cincinnati 11:15 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M., and St. Louis 7:40 P. M. next day.

PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING CARS

Through to Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.

DINING CAR THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS.

PASSENGER COACH to COLUMBUS.

For tickets, sleeping-car berths, time tables, and all information, apply to Ticket Agents of Pennsylvania Railroad, or to SAMUEL GARPENTER, Eastern Passenger Agent, 849 Broadway, New-York.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
AND
BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after September 30, 1889.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

9:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gents' Parlor, Barber's shop, Library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of the class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Washington and Ohio R. R. leave Washington, Pullman Sleeper Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo; Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car Philadelphia to Altoona, and Pullman Buffet Car Columbus to St. Louis. Train leaving New-York on Saturday runs through to Chicago via Columbus. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to New Orleans, New-York to Pittsburg. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The acesic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Pittsburg, New-York to Roanoke via Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Reading, Pottsville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M., arrive Washington 4:00 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car at 3:40 P. M., arrive Washington 9:12 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 8:20, 8:40, and 9:30 A. M., 12:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00 A. M., and 9:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleeping, Dining Car, and Coaches through at 3:30 P. M., daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 (Through Car) and 2:00 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 3:30, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:20 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 8:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Rahway.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 8:20, 9:00, 10:00, 8:30, 9, (9 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:02, 2:00, 3:30, 3:40, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:40, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 9:00, (9 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00 and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 8:00 A. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 3 Exchange-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Tickets Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains via
PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 and 11:30 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.
For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at Station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ERIE Only Solid Train
ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.
AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS
DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO,
3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.
W. J. MURPHY, L. P. FARMER,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent

WEST SIDE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., Brooklyn: *2:15 A. M., Detroit, London, Hamilton, *2:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 10:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 8:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and 11:30 A. M., for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 8:15, *7:15, *9:55, all:30 A. M., as, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburgh, *1:15, 3:15, 5:35, *6:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, as Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at all:20 A. M., 83:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, all:26 A. M., 83:40 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information, apply at offices: Brooklyn, 343 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st. Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 353, 785, and 943 Broadway, 1,595 Bowery, 157 Park place, 23 West 125th-st., and at Grand Station, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. Y. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. General Passenger Agent, J. Vanderbilt-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

"VANDERBILT SYSTEM."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
&
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government in connection with the LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY as the

"Route of the Fast Mail."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the celebrated Wagner Vestibuls

"NEW-YORK & CHICAGO LIMITED."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four" lines it constitutes the route of the

"SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED"
TO
CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,
And, with the
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, FORMS
"The Niagara Falls Route"
Between the East and the West.

ALL TRAINS ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM
Grand Central Station,
FOURTH-AVENUE AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only one in the city of New-York.

On and after Nov. 11, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

†8:00 A. M.—Saratoga, Rochester, and Montreal Express, Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse, also to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

†8:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car for Buffalo, and a dining car, Albany to Buffalo. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:30 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at 5:50 A. M. the next day. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

†10:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati.

†11:45 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Ausable, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

3:40 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars Albany and Troy.

*3:55 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

†6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

†6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canadian Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

†10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Suffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Dodesaharg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

†10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The elegant train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service.

Tickets and space in drawing-room cars and sleeping cars, can be secured at 415 Madison, Nos. 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 89 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

*Run daily. Others daily except Sunday.

†Stop at 125th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:40 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M. For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 8:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Northern Central Railway.

Leave foot of Liberty-st. N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M. 12:

PLEDGES BY THE COMPANY

WHAT THE BROADWAY ROAD OFFERS FOR A CABLE.

GUARANTEEING THE CITY AT LEAST $150,000 A YEAR—GOOD PAVING, GOOD RAILS, AND INCREASED SPEED.

The Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company had a hearing yesterday morning, in Mayor Grant's office, before the Sluking Fund Commissioners, in regard to the company's proposition to substitute cable for horse power. Mayor Grant, City Chamberlain Croker, and Controller Myers were the Commissioners present, and Elihu Root appeared for the company. There were also present Daniel S. Lamont, Tax Commissioner Coleman, Lawson N. Fuller, Bridge Commissioner Schwab, Depnty Controller Storrs, Judge Leicester Holme, and William Wharton of Philadelphia.

The Mayor told Mr. Root that the Commissioners did not feel sure that they could empowor the company to make the change asked for, but inasmuch as they had charge of the city's revennes, they thonght it would he well to hear what proposition the company had to make. Mr. Root said that the company wanted to change the motive powor on its main line from South Ferry to Central Park. The Legislature had passed an act giving the Railroad Commissionere the right to empower railroad companies to change their motive powar, but while the Broadway and Seventh-Avenne Company was preparing to take advantage of the act, it learned that the city authorities had decided it unconstitutional. This opened the door to litigation, but that was not whet the company sought. It wanted to make the change in harmony with both the city authorities and the Railroad Commissionors. It wanted to change from horses to a cable, and was not tied to any particular cable system. At the same time it did favor a certain plan.

"I would like to ask you," the Mayor said, "if the system you propose to build is noisy or comparatively silent."

"It is comparatively silent," Mr. Root answered. "It makes considerably less noise than the ordinary street car. It is the same system that nas mst with favor in Philadelphia, and on the north and west sidas in Chicago. It is less noisy than the system used on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street."

Mr. Root adoed that the company would be willing to pay its pro-rata share of the cost of paving Broadway, and allow the Commissioner of Public Works to do the work. It would acree to pay for keeping the pavement between the tracks, and for two feet on each side of them, in repair, and for the cost of removing any pipes or subway's made nsonssary by laying the bed of the cable. It would put down any kind of rail that the city authorities would suggest.

Mayor Gran raised a laugh when he asked, "Now as to speed. How is it that toe claim is made that a cable car can cover a distanos in less time than a horse car and not move any more rapidly than the horse car?"

"Much time is saved in the starting and stopping of the cable car," Mr. Root replied. "The time lost in getting a horse car under way is enormous. For a great part of its time the horse car is going at the rate of anont one mile an hour. I believe that cahls cars will rnn from Fifty-ninth-street to the Battery in as quick time as the elevated railroad. On the north side of Chicago I timed a rnn and found that it was at just the rate of speed of our elevated roads."

"With regard to lighting the oars?" the Mayor asked.

"We intend to put in twenty-four-foot cars and have them lighted with either gas or electricity."

"How about compensation to the city?"

"We are now," answersd Mr. Root, "paying the city more than any other street railroad company. We paio to the city last year $40,000 rent for the use of the Broadway system; then there was 3 per cent. on the gross receipts, amounting to $32,231.55; tax on real estate, $11,855; personal tax, $20,163.55; car link tax, $1,074 90; car license, $8,000, a total of $123,759, to whion mnst be added $14,000 the company has paid for street cleaning, making a total of $137,759 31. Since Jnne 14, 1886, when the present company took charge of the lines, it has paid into the city Treasury $707,654 37. The city is getting ons-third of the entire profits of the road, and next Juns the city will be receiving 5 per cent. instead of 3 per cent. of the gross receipts."

Mr. Root thought it was reasonable to expect that travel on the cnbls road would be double that on the horse cars. Toat would bring the percentage on gross receipts to about $100,000, and with the other taxes would make a minimnm total to be paid to the city annually by the company of about $235,000.

"Would you be willing," the Mayor asked, "to gnarantee that, if the change askad for is made, the city's receipts, exclosive of the minor taxes, will not fall below $150,000 per annum? I mean that the guarantee will last only as long as you are not subject to competition."

Mr. Root wlnked new with Mr. Lamont for a few moments, and, on returning, said, "I am anthorized to say that as long as we are free from competition we will give the gnarantee asked for, conditional on being allowed to builo the road."

The Mayor again went over the varioos conditions to which Mr. Root had given consent, and Mr. Root again signified his acquiescence in them. The Mayor promised to consolt the commission as soon as possible and ascertaio what could be done.

THEY CONVERTED GERONIMO.

STATEMENT MADE BY THE NEW-YORK INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual meeting of the New-York Indian Association was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Theodore Irving, 21 West Thirty-sscond-street, aod was largely attended by ladies interested in the work of bringing the red men to a higher state of civilization and advancing the cnoss of Christianity among them. Mrs. Irving presided.

The several reports read dorlng the meeting showed the society to be in a healthy condition and making good headway in its work. The present membership is 170. Eight monthly and two drawing-room meetings have hnen held during the year aod $1,135 91 has been raised and partly expended in the work, a large advance on last year's donations. The statement was made dnring the meeting, to show the good results of the work dnring the past year, that the old Apache chief Geronimo, one of the most bloodthirsty and treecherous Indians of the present age, had smbraced Christianity, had thrown aside the scalping knife, and was actively engaged in Sunday school work among his fellow-red men.

The annual election of officers for the ensuing year was held and resulted as follows: President—Mrs. Theodore Irving; Acting Vice President—Mrs. George W. Van Sicien; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Horace Gresn; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. W. Champney; Treasurer—Mrs. J. A. Tobey. The Board of Managers remains about the same as last year. Among the ladies present yesterday were Mrs. Joseph C. Baldwin, Mrs. Rebecca Collins, Mrs. Theodore Irving, Mrs. George W. Van Siclen, Miss Hammersly, Mrs. Kenneth Mackenzie, Mrs. D. I. Reynolds, Mrs. Aebnry Lowrey, Mrs. C. De F. Field, Mrs. Horace Green, Miss A. S. Bochanan, Miss L. Dean, Mise Lonise Easton, Mrs. Edward Elliott, Mrs. Angnstns Gaylord, Mrs. A. G. Knox, Mrs. Eustapoieve, Mrs. C. Nswhold, Mrs. O. M. Scripture, Mrs. Edwin West, and Miss Julia Wilson.

The annnal meeting of the Women's National Indian Association will be held Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 20 and 21, at the Third Presbyterian Church, Broad-street, opposite Greenstreet, Newark. Two sessions will be held each day, commencing at 10:30 A. M. Addresses will be made by delegetss from all over the Union, and at the class meeting to be held Wednesday evening Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, United Statee Commiesioner of Indian Affairs, will speak on "Indian Ednoation."

PLANS OF THE SUBURBAN ROAD.

At the annnal meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Snburban Rapid Transit Railroad Company Samnsl Spencer was elected, to snoceed Herman C. Schwab. There was no other change in the Board of Directors, the former Directors being re-elected, with this exception. Secretary Pomeroy said after the meeting that the company wanted to extend the road to Fordham as soon as possible. At present, although Third-avenue has been declared open to Fordham, the operations of the road above One Hundred and Seventieth-street are checked effectually by masses of rock for some distance above this terminus. Contracts are out for the removal of the rock and for suitable grading. Until that shall be done the road cannot be built any further. The greater part of the newly-opened avenue is already nearly on grade and is free from rock. As soon as the rock shall be cleared off there will be nothing to prevent the proposed extension of the railroad.

THE GAS EXPLODED.

The odor of escaping gas made itself apparent in the basement of the building 121 Third-avenue on Sunday, and notice was sent to the office of the Standard Gas Company. An inspector was sent to the place to search for the leak. In the cellar he lit a match and went toward the gas meter, which is in the vault under the sidewalk.

As he neared the meter an explosion of gas occurred. The inspector was struck by a piece of lead and was thrown down. He received a severe cut on the right temple. A firn followed the explosion, but it was extinguished by the tenants of the house before the engines, which had been summoned, arrived. The damage will not exceed $50.

THE VOTE OVERHAULED.

PLAIN EVIDENCES OF FRAUD IN THE ELECTION IN HUDSON COUNTY.

The official returns for the election in Hudson County, N. J., last Tuesday are a general surprise all around. They give Leon Abbett for Governor 27,991 votes, which is more than any other man ever received in the county. His majority over Grubb in that county is 13,515, which is far more than any other candidate this year received. The Governor's most ardent supporters had not expected near so large a majority, while many of his opponents did not believe he would receive any majority in the county at all. Last year the Democratic Electoral ticket received 27,609 votes and a majority over the Republican ticket in the county of 8,169. That was considered so great a majority that an especial celebration was gotten up in honor of it. Yet Mr. Abbett now passes it by over 5,000.

The most popular candidate on the Democratic county ticket this year received 10,831 plurality—nearly 3,000 less than Abbett received. The least popular candidate received 4,316 plurality, or 9,000 less than Abbett. If it were assumed that the vote as announced was the honest expression of the voters' preference it would indicate that the anti-ring Democrats, who bolted the ring's local nominations, but who did not bolt Abbett, made a difference on the average to the candidates of about 6,000 votes. That is a voting power not to be despised. But if it was the anti-ring Democracy that kept the majority of the local candidates in Hudson County below Abbett's majority, people ask, how does it happen that these candidates still received the full average Democratic majority of the county? What has so swollen the vote of the ring Democracy in Hudson County in the last year that it can lose 3,000 voters without that loss making any showing in their election returns?

The truth is that few people seriously pretend that the vote as announced was the honest expression of the voters' will. The belief is widespread that the figures were so manipulated that the result really bears very little relation to the votes honestly cast. Scores of instances are mentioned in the different precincts that point to gross fraud as unerringly as circumstantial evidence can do so. Repeating was carried on extensively, men voted on other men's names, men voted in precincts in which they had no residence. Every anti-ring man ons meets in Jersey City has instances of this kind to relate. The partisan Boards of Election and the partisan police allowed no effective watch of the vote or count to be kept, and there is no moral doubt that the ballot boxes were tampered with very extensively.

The ring had apparently made preparations for fraud on a great scale, expecting that in some places it would be prevented. But the interference was less than they expected, and the result of their watchfulness and their devices was to return a bigger vote than they looked for. They fairly overdid the business, falsifying many more returns than were nscessary to success.

The opponents of the ring are all convinced of the great frauds, but the remedy is not plain. The Senate is the only branch of the Government through which Repnblicans can operate. It is the only branch which can be expected to interest itself actively in Hudson County abnses. These abnses are perpetrated in the name of the Democratic Party, and a Democratic Governor or Assembly would be embarrassed in dealing with them. But the Democratic Governor-elect and Legislature-elect are pledged to ballot reform, and if a thorough measure is promptly enacted that promises to secure really fair and honest elections it will go far to allay the present discontent.

NEW MEN DESIRED.

PROPERTY OWNERS' LAWYERS OBJECT TO OLD COMMISSIONERS.

Judge Andrews's court room was closely packed yesterday with the lawyers for the property owners who want damages from the elevated road. The counsel for the elevated had given notice of motions to have the testimony upon the property owners' objections taken before the court, aod, moreover, to have some of the commissions appointed at once. Among the counsel for the property owners present were Conduit Brothers, Jay & Candler, Cannon & Atwater, Peckham & Tyler, Sackett & Bennett, Louis L. Delafield, James B. Lndlow, John Chapman, Brown & Purdy, Hillwing & Shondy, E. D. Hawkins, G. Willett Van Nest, Bisnohard, Gay & Phnips, and Leo C. Deesar.

Mr. Desear alone of the counsel, as far as could be learned, had consented to the appointment of the old Commissioners of 1888.

W. G. Peckham entered an objection on behalf of the American Bank Note Company and about one hundred other property owners against the reappointment of the old commission. He said he specifically objected to the appointment of Mr. Armstrong because he had offices in the same building with the elevated, and because of the alleged intimacy of his relations with the officers of the elevated. It was also asserted privately that many of the awards of the 1888 commission of Judge Andrews were only from one-tenth to one-fifth of the various judgments of the courts on more or less similar property. Various objections and exceptions were also filed by Messrs. Delafield, Van Nest, Bennett, and Blanchard.

Judge Andrews had expected to finish the taking of the preliminary testimony on the preliminary objections some time ago. Four days were set apart to finish the four hundred cases, at the rate of one hundred per day. The taking of this testimony has already proceeded for about two weeks. So far only thirty-five of the four onndrad cases have been tonched, and most of those, as was stated by Mr. Davies, are still in an incomplete condition as to the preliminary points of the preliminary objections.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The preliminary season at the Lyceum Theatre will close next Saturday evening with the final performance at that house of "Our Flat," and the regular stock season of Mr. Frohman's excellent company will open next week. "Our Flat" has proved so snccessful that it is to be sent on the road with the company now playing it here, for a tonr of two years, beginning in Philadelphia next Monday, under the joint management of Frohman and Sanger. The play is still doing a tremendous business at the Strand Theatre in London. Rehearsals are being held daily at the Lyceum of "The Charity Ball," which is to open the regular Winter season.

E. H. Sothern is playing "Lord Chnmley" in Brooklyn this week. He goes to San Francisco next season.

W. A. Mestayer and Miss Theresa Vaughn will follow Hallen and Hart at the Bijon next week, presenting "The Tourist in a Pullman Car," which has been entirely reconstructed, so that it is almost a new work. Mr. Mestayer will be seen in his original part of T. Henry Slum. Emily Soldene is a member of the company, which includes a number of comedians and vocalists.

Rose Coghlan is playing an engagement in St. Louis this week. In addition to "Jocelyn," she now presents "London Assurance," "Peg Woffington," and "A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing," in all of which she will probably be seen during her coming engagement at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, in this city.

"Ben-my-Chree" is doing so well at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre that Wilson Barrett has concluded to keep it on the boards all of this week. A special matinee of the play will be given on Thursday afternoon, and next Monday night "Clandian" will he produced for a week's run. Later in Mr. Barrett's season he will present, to meet the requests of many admirers, "The Silver King," which will hn given with nearly the original cast of its London production.

Frederick Warde is said to be contemplating a Shakespearean production for next season, but the name of the play is as yet e jealously-guarded secret.

The subject of Prof. Cromwell's lecture at the Bijou Theatre next Sunday night will be "Paris, the Capital of Fashion, Pleasnre, and Luxury, from toe Arch of Triumph to the Bastile." It will be illustrated by a number of new views of the great city.

SYMPATHY FOR AN UNFORTUNATE PAIR.

Frank S. Fulton and his wife, Susan, who were arrested on a charge of stealing a fur-lined circular and some silk dresses from Mrs. Elizabeth Fredericks at 2 Commerce-street on Aug. 13, and who have attracted much sympathy since their imprisonment in the Tombs awaiting trial, were taken before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Fulton was a carpenter by trade, but, failing to secure work, he and his wife were compelled to pawn everything they had. Finally, the woman in her distress took the clothing from a storeroom and pawned them for $10. When her husband ascertained this he attempted to raise money to redeem the things and give back the goods, but failed to do so. Since being in the Tombs Mrs. Fulton gave birth to a child, which she brought to court yesterday. Judge Cowing allowed pleadings to petty larceny to be entered, and sentenced the pair to one day in the city prison. Quite a little money was collected in the court room for the couple.

TOKIO'S CHIEF OF POLICE.

Chief Clerk Kipp of the Police Department received a visit yesterday from Mori Yoshi Mura-maten, the Chief of Police of Tokio, Japan, who presented a letter of introduction from Richard B. Hubbard, the United States Minister to Japan. Mr. Mura-maten explained that he and Senaki Hayashi, Inspector General of Police and Procurator of Tokio, were on a tour of the large cities of Europe and America for the purpose of studying their police systems. Mr. Hayashi is now in Paris, and as soon as he reaches here the two Japanese officials will commence an examination of the New-York police system.

SUBSCRIBED FOR THE FAIR

MORE ADDITIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND.

LETTERS TO THE MAYOR—SPECULATORS TAKING A GREAT INTEREST IN THE SITE QUESTION.

The following subscriptions to the World's Fair guarantee fund were received by the Finance Committee yesterday:

By the Chamber of Commerce:		By Franklin L. Gunther:	
Brown Bros. & Co.	$25,000	A. Heckel	1,000
Otis Bros. & Co..	5,000	Leopold Wall & Brothers	250
By John Sloann:		James Cassidy	250
W. & J. Sloane	10,000	Lewis Kearns & Co.	200
Sheppard Knapp & Co.	5,000	By McKesson & Robbins:	
Wm. B. Kendall	500	Harrison Brothers & Co.	1,000
Reunn Martin	500	By H. S. Mendelson:	
T. B. Schaff & Co	500	J. Klee & Co.	500
T. G. Keveney & Co.	500	Mendel Brothers	250
G. E. Hamlin & Co.	500	I. Golland's Sons	250
Raphael Grieff	100	Schoner, Bloom & Simon	500
By Frank W. Chenny:		Charles S. Baum & Co.	250
Chenny Brothers,		Present & Co.	200
South Manchester, Conn.	10,000	By the Real Estate Exchange:	
William Ryle	5,000	Allen & Stevens.	500
By Louis Windmuller:		Terence Farley's Sons	500
Haligarten & Co.	5,000	Edgar Tinkor.	200
E. N. & W. H. Tailby & Co.	1,000	Clifford Coddington	500
Louis Dejonge & Co.	1,000	Thomas G. Smith.	250
Carll H. De Silver	500	S. H. Furman	100
Brinkerhoff, Turner & Co.	250	By F. B. Spinola:	
By Gorham Manufacturing Company:		Joseph Flannery, Ferd. Heppe & Co., Hempstead, L. I.	500
William Moir	2,500	E. R. Conant	100
Le Boutillier & Co.	500	By the *Commercial Advertiser*:	100
Ferdioand Fuchs & Brother	250	N. Y. Agent College Electrical Engineering	5
By William Steinway:		Adolph Isaacson.	100
G. Schirmer & Co.	1,000	By the *Sun*:	
Oliver Ditson & Co.	1,000	George Damerel.	100
Erdeo Gahlin & Brother	1,000	Various subscribers	47
S. T. Gordon & Co.	1,000	By Stationers' Board of Trade:	
By W. G. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.	1,000	M. F. Tobin	100
Dwight Tarry	100	By the *World*:	100
S. A. Rockefeller	100	Alfred J. Cohn	5,000
James Landelme	100	Philip Keyser	5,000
Louis A. Lehmaier	100	Dr. John Westbey	5,000
Various subscriptions	70	L. S. Palmer & Co.	1,000
By Hamilton Bank:		Thos. McCarthy	1,000
Cyrus Clarke	1,000	William Wicks	1,000
By Underhill & Odgrisy	1,000	George H. Schaefer	1,000
W. H. Tunis	1,000	Jacobs Brothers	1,000
Simpson, Clapp & Co.	1,000	Dr. Alfred Meyer	250
By the Brooklyn *Times*:		C. Hackman	500
Brooklyn *Times*	1,000	Wm. Newman	500
Various subscriptions	37	M. A. King	500
Total received by the Finance Committee to 5 P. M. yesterday		Fred. Rossenberg	250
	113,714	O'Sullivan & Co.	500
Previously reported	2,636,628	M. Snizberger	100
		L. De Palmor	100
Grand total	$2,750,342	Various subscriptions	155

The following subscriptions were received at the Mayor's office too late to be recorded by the Finance Committee:

L. H. Mace & Co.	$1,000	By Francis J. Schoogh:	
Henry Feldman	100	Wm. Wilhunning	$100
Abe Lyon	50	Geo. F. Haskinson	100
Jacob Muller	25	John H. Sturk	500
Charles K. Hammitt	100	Seven Enthurlan Sisters	1,000
Edward T. Howard	25		
Grand & Schlosser	250		

The work of the Committee on Site and Buildings in securing the consents of owners of property within the boundaries of the site is being pushed along steadily. The inability of the committee to make positive terms with lot owners at present causes some delay, but the rate at which the work is going forward shows that beyond all doubt the necessary consent needed will be in the hands of the committee before the World's Fair question comes up for debate in Congress.

Speculators are said to be on various kinds of still hunts for just outside the boundaries of the site. A property owner who visited the rooms of the committee in THE TIMES Building yesterday to see how near his lots were to the site went away with his face radiant. He thought he saw a good-sized fortune waiting for him.

A. T. Stewart's offer of lots on Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Second, and One Hundred and Eighth streets, between Madison and Fifth avennes, on reasonable terms.

Since the idea of including any portion of Central Park in the proposed site was abandonnd several members of the General Committee who had previously resigned have again offered their services to Mayor Grant. James M. Brown and George William Curtis are among them, and the latter yesterday sent in his check of $100 to help defray preliminary expenses.

The Hardware Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday, at which Treasurer James Goldey suggested that an active canvass for subscriptions be made among hardware dealers. This idea was adopted and the following were selected to represent the trade and kindred interests: Gun trade, Joseph H. Gales; foreign cutlery, Charles H. Wilbusch; American cutlery, Engens Bissell; fine cutlery, Rogers Brothers; ammunition trade, William J. Bruff; tools and builders' hardware, W. H. Jacobus; wire and wire goods trade, G. G. Miller; tin and stamped ware trade, David H. James; metal trade, Russell W. McKee; machinery builders' trade, John Lloyd; jobbing and commission hardware, P. Le Closte; plated ware trade, Alonzo Alvord; stoves and ranges trade, J. D. Fraser.

Charles G. Wilson sent Mayor Grant a one-hnndred-dollar contribution to the preliminary expense fund yesterday.

A. E. Eastman sent in a plan for a tower for the World's Fair. The project has taken such shape, he wrote, that estimates have been secured as to its probable cost from Mr. Borzano, President of the Phoenix Bridge Company, who has made the tower and is now engaged in contracting for it. In fact, it is the solemn garment of the day. Found in this city only at No. 124 West 42d-st. and No. 103 Prince-st. O. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer.

"There is no reason for saying, as some people have said, that our church is in any way disunited or separated into cliques. I think the present change would be approved by a nearly unanimous vote. The real reason of the change is perhaps expressed best by saying that our having Dr. Tiffany here was a case of misfit. He is a grand man and a good preacher, and personally we liked him."

BURGLARS IN NEW-ROCHELLE.

Some time during Saturday night burglars entered the residence of Henry M. Le Count, at New-Rochelle, and after they had packed up considerable booty to carry away they proceeded to cook themselves an early breakfast, but made so much noise with the teakettle on the stove that the familiar sound awoke Mrs. Le Count and she aroused her husband. He frightened the burglars so that they decampod, leaving the plunder they had packed up behind them, and the only thing missing is a handsome revolver.

On the same night burglars entered the residence of Robert Marks in the same village and carried away a cloth cloak, a pocketbook containing a small sum of money, and a commutation ticket on the New-Haven Railroad. The latter was found in the street the next morning.

"A CENT IS good for a clay pipe," and 25 cents for a bottle of Dr. BULL'S Cough Syrup.

The sons of medicine, SALVATION OIL, all druggists sell it for only 25 onnts a bottle.—*Advertisement.*

ALL INDIGESTIBLE PARTS of the grain are thoroughly removed from QUAKER ROLLED WHITE OATS, which are unexcelled in delicacy and purity.—*Advertisement.*

Tall Clocks.

From all who are furnishing large city or country houses, the new Tubular chiming clocks are deserving of special attention. The bells possess a sweetness and permanence, or unchangeableness, of tone hitherto nnattainable. Clocks may hn had with full chimes of these bells, or with a single bell only, for the hour and half-hour stroke, as may bn desired. Cases of oak, antique oak, and mahogany, of designs not elsewhere obtainable; or cases will be made to order, at scarcely any increase of cost, to harmonise with interior work of hall, when such correspondence in style is wanted.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING MADISON SQUARE, 1,126 BROADWAY. Between 25th & 26th Streets.

SEALSKIN JACKETS.

manufactured by O. C. SHAYNE, have been marked down to the lowest possible prices at which reliable furs can be sold: $90, $100, $115, $125, $135. No 124 West 42d-st. and No. 103 Prince-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

BEFORE YOU PURCHASE A SEALSKIN GARMENT go and see the new style.

KNICKERBOCKER.

Introduced by O. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, No 124 West 42d-st. and No. 103 Prince-st.

MR. AMMIDOWN'S RESIGNATION A BLOW TO HIGH PROTECTIONISTS.

Nothing that has happened since the organization of the American Protective Tariff League had such a bad effect upon that organization as the resignation of Edward R. Ammidown from its Presidency. The announcement of Mr. Ammidown's resignation in THE TIMES some weeks ago elicited a multitude of inquiries from this class of members addressed to the league, to the Woolen Goods Association, and to Mr. Ammidown himself. All were anxious to know why the man who had for so many years been the mainstay and support of the organization should withdraw just before an impending election.

The resignation was peremptory, and was to take effect on or before Nov. 10, thus affording the league ample time for the selection of a successor to Mr. Ammidown. But the organization is still without an official head, and is apparently having great difficulty in finding a man who in all respects would fill his place.

Mr. Ammidown was the Moses of the movement for the tariff on wool, and it is freely declared that his resignation was insisted upon by him as a protest against the extreme to which the league, or the wool growers in the league, seemed determined to carry the very theory that he had been among the first to advocate.

One of the officers of the Woolen Goods Association, which is composed of manufacturers and their selling agents, many of whom have recently come out boldly for the repeal of the duties on raw wool, said that the American Protective Tariff League would find it extremely difficult to find a woolen manufacturer to take its Presidency.

"The fact is undeniable," said he, "that the manufacturers are clear out of sympathy with the agitation of wool growers for an increase in the duties on raw wool, and the league is so largely committed to the wool growers' programme that it has lost the support of some of its strongest members. Having no practical experience, the politicians in the league have argued that if a wool tariff is a good thing an increased wool tariff would be a better thing. They have seen importations of wool increase in spite of the increased tariff, and have concluded that the tariff is not large enough. Their wants will never be satisfied until the tariff barrier is built so high that importations will be prevented altogether. But the manufacturers are wise enough to foresee in such a programme the practical suppression and destruction of their business. They know full well that the country would never stand such an imposition as an increase in times of peace and plenty in the cost of articles of clothing. But the league has committed itself to a tariff on wool and can take no backward step without stultification; at least that is what the politicians think, and they are still hopeful of finding a manufacturer whose views have not changed under the educational campaign.

"In this it is becoming more apparent every day that they will be disappointed. Such utterances as those of Jesse Metcalf of Providence in the Providence *Journal* last week more nearly express the prevailing sentiment among manufacturers than does the Protective Tariff League, and since the issue has been practically joined, it is an unavoidable deduction that the league must lose the support of the wool manufacturers. The result of the vote in Ohio last Tuesday shows, furthermore, that light is breaking in upon the wool growers themselves, and they are depending less upon the misleading advises of Delano, Lawrence, Harvester, and the rest of the 'woolly politicians' of Ohio, than they are upon the counsels of their natural allies, the woolen manufacturers. The fight is on beyond question, and it will not cease until the wool tariff is wiped out, even if the Protective Tariff League has to go down in the struggle."

BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

WHY DR. TIFFANY LEFT ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The recent change in pastors at St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison-avenue and One Hondred and Twenty-sixth-street, has aroused considerable comment among the citizens of Harlem. It is an extremely rare occurrence for, a Methodist church to change pastors in the middle of the year. The itinerary system, as a general thing, prevents impatience on the side of either pastor or congregation. In the case of the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, however, who has recently left St. James's Church, and who has been replaced by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, from Minneapolis, the usual onstom has been ignored. The Rev. Dr. Tiffany had held the pastorate of St. James's Church since the Spring of 1888, and was reassigned to his charge last April. Now, when but six months of his present year have expired, he is replaced by Dr. Price, who filled the pulpit for the first time on Sunday.

There have been for some time hints of disagreement between Dr. Tiffany and the members of his flock. A member of the church said yesterday that Dr. Tiffany's ideas were perhaps a little too favorable to a lavish outlay of money to suit his church. He was dissatisfied with $3,600 per year as a salary, and was granted $400 more as a special favor, besides being allowed the use of the pretty little brownstone parsonage.

Dr. Tiffany is said also to have been discontented with this parsonage as a dwelling, and had suggested that it be converted into an old ladies' home, while the house next to it, a modern and more showy mansion, be given to him as a parsonage. He wanted also to have money expended for the decoration of the church and several other things, which the church did not feel disposed to attempt.

An influential member of the church and of the Board of Trustees said yesterday in explanation of the change: "It was something which was desired both by the doctor and by the congregation, and the conclusion to part was reached amicably and with the best of feeling on both sides. The reason the change took place at this time instead of at the end of the year was because the conference under which our new pastor, Dr. Price, was assigned makes its changes in the Fall instead of in the Spring, as the New-York Conference does. We came to the conclusion to change pastors nearly six months ago and we called Dr. Price by advice of people in whom we have the greatest confidence. By our desire the Western Conference assigned Dr. Price to us.

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SLEIGH ROBES.

All the fashionable furs in our Robe Department at No. 124 West 42d-st. retailed at manufacturers' lowest cash prices. O. C. SHAYNE, Furrier.

LOOSE METHODS OF THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

POINTS REVEALED BY THE INVESTIGATION OF THE LEASE OF PIER 55 EAST RIVER—IS O'BRIEN A MYTH?

Before the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday Corporation Counsel Clark continued his search for facts that would lead to establishing the identity of Thomas O'Brien, the client of ex-Civil Justice Kelly, against whom a suit by the city is pending for damages on account of his violation of the terms of a pier leasehold. The only success attending the hunt was more evidence that Thomas O'Brien is a myth, and that the actual lessee of Pier 55 East River was Kelly himself. Incidentally the Commissioners of Accounts found that there is great necessity for reform in the Dock Department.

The hearing was resumed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the office of the Commissioners, on the third floor of the Stewart Building. William L. Smyth was recalled. He is the Albany County man who came here with letters of introdnction from Father Justin of the Christian Brothers and Edward Murphy, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He wanted a pier to nse for the ice business, and got ex-Justice Kelly to bid in the lease of Pier 55 for $1,000. The name of Thomas O'Brien was nsed as lessee, so Smyth testified last week, because he (Smyth) did not wish rival ice dealers to know that he was a bidder. The lease was never transferred. It was prepared by ex-Justice Kelly, and two attaches—Boyle and Worms—of his court signed the doonment as sureties. The whole transaction was apparently conducted outside the Dook Department for the benefit of Kelly and his clients.

Smyth testified yesterday that he never paid Kelly a dollar in the dock transaction. He was asked as to the whereabouts of his bookkeeper, William O'Brinn, whom the subpœna server of the Corporation Counsel could not find. Smyth said he saw this O'Brien in a saloon on Grand-street on Sunday. With this clue the Corporation Counsel at once dispatched his subpœna server, who unexpectedly found the missing bookkeeper.

William O'Brien said he was no longer in Smyth's employ. His remembered making an entry in the ledger nnder date of May 4, 1887, to this effect: "Paid $1,000 by check to William H. Kelly." This entry, the witness said, was made by ordor of Smyth, and was understood to be a payment on the pier account. Smyth said he was bound to pay Kelly $2,500, and the witness remembered that the balance of the amount ($1,500) was paid in notes made by Smyth. All Kelly paid for the lease of the pier was $1,000, the npset price marked by the Dock Commissioners. This witness never met Thomas O'Brien and did not know there was snch a person. Smyth was paid about $800 a year in wharfage, so that his rent roll was reduced to about $200. Pier 55 is one-sided. A two-sided pier near it is rented for $850 per annum. Piers below 53 bring $2,000 and $4,000 a rent. The witness was asked about Smyth's coal company and he said he always supposed it was composed of Smyth, Peter Butterly, and Kelly.

Governeur Kemble of 40 West Fifty-seventh-street testified that he was Secretary of the Dock Board. Mayor Hewitt got him the place in the Dock Department. He was appointed in May, 1887, after the O'Brien lease was executed. He believed until recently that O'Brien was the lessee of Pier 55 and wondered why he did not pay attention to notices sent him by direction of the board. At the same time he always sent notices to ex-Justice Kelly by direction of the board and ex-Justice Kelly invariably responded in person. The witness never met O'Brien.

The Corporation Counsel asked Secretary Kemble many questions about the Dock Department, but the replies not being satisfactory the witness was instructed to reappear to-day with the rent roll of the department and the official proceedings of the board.

Peter Butterly, the partner of Smyth and Kelly, was called as a witness, but the investigators did not discover in him a mine of information. He said he was introduced to Smyth by Kelly, and supposed that Smyth was the lessee of the pier. The witness testified that he had seen Thomas O'Brien, but the description he gave of him was too vague for use. Butterly said that he and Kelly and Smyth formed a coal company, but didn't make any money out of the enterprise.

Commissioner Matthews of the Dock Board gave enough testimony as to the way it is run to show that there is great room for improvement. Sureties sign pier leases who are unknown to the Commissioners. The Commissioner admitted that he didn't know Boyle and Worms, sureties for Thomas O'Brien. He don't know O'Brien either. Kelly always appeared for O'Brien and made excuses for not keeping the pier in repair. Under the system practiced in the Dock Department "nobody" issnholders and "straw" bondsmen are possible. Commissioner Matthews deplored the condition of affairs, but did not see how the city could be protected under the existing system.

The witness said that there were twelve dockmasters. A dishonest man in that position can steal. The only way to find how many of the dockmasters are dishonest would be to employ detectives to watch them.

The investigation will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock. A fresh subpœna was yesterday served on William L. Smyth.

BEHIND FALSE PANELS.

Special Customs Inspector Charles Traitenr made a discovery on board the schooner Willie Lowrie, from Hayti, yesterday. When he went down into Capt. McRitchie's cabin he noticed that there was a peculiar look about the woodwork. He examined it closely, and discovered that there was a number of false panels. He opened them and this was what he found:

Twelve bottles of brandy, twelve bottles of wine, seven bottles of bay rum, forty hnndles of feathers, four guns, eight revolvers, four rubber coats, fourteen canes, twenty neckties, eighty silk shirts, twelve woolen shirts, and fourteen packages of cartridges.

The goods were confiscated.

RIBBONS.

We offer to-day and during the week 2000 pieces of No. 9, 12 and 16 Crown Edge Moire Ribbons, at one-third less than their original cost. All colorings are represented in this collection.

One lot 11 inch Satin-Bordered Sash Ribbons, at $1.00 per yard; former price $2.00.

One lot 9 inch Brocade Sash Ribbons, at 75 cents per yard; original price $1.50.

One lot Fancy Ribbons, 4 inches wide, at 35 cents per yard; real value 75 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

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BODY BRUSSELS AND EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS,

A portion of a manufactnrer's stock.

TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY,

At less than the cost of production.

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THE KNICKERBOCKER

is decidedly the handsomest style ever introdnced in furs. Every lady who has seen it admires it. Many orders have been placed for it: in fact, it is the sealskin garment of the day. Found in this city only at No. 124 West 42d-st. and No. 103 Prince-st. O. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer.

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She reckons well who does her housecleaning and washing (or has her servants do this work) with PYLE'S PEARLINE.



Why? Because Pearline makes the largest saving all around; saves half the time; half the labor—more than half the wear. Do you know you don't have to rub the clothes when washed with Pearline? This saves the woman and makes the clothes last longer (besides, they look better). What can be harder on woman's health than bobbing up and down over a washboard? What can be harder on the clothes—anything harder don't ex

10 PAGES

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HARRISON'S VAIN SCHEME

OVERREACHING HIMSELF IN MONTANA.

THE HASTY PROCLAMATION FAILING IN THE EXPECTED EFFECT — WANAMAKER'S IGNORANCE OF LAW.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Whatever may have been the intention of the President and Secretary Blaine in popping Montana into the Union without first having consulted Secretary Noble and the other gentlemen of the Cabinet, it is the opinion of a lawyer of national reputation that any sinister motive concealed beneath the hasty proclamation will fall of effect. If it was intended, by precipitately abolishing the Territorial Judges, to throw the Silver Bow cases into the hands of the new State Judges, that scheme will soon be discovered to be a puerile one.

The Silver Bow cases were heard before Judge De Wolff, a Territorial Judge and an officer of the United States. If the litigants in the case were dissatisfied and were about to appeal, they could not be transferred from a United States court to a State court. The lawyer quoted says that the termination of Judge De Wolff's office quashed the appeal in the Silver Bow cases. If it is to be heard from again, it can only be through the Supreme Court of the United States.

* *

If Postmaster General Wanamaker has been correctly reported as saying that he proposes to recommend Congress to modify the civil service examinations so as to secure railway mail clerks through an inquiry different from that now made to test their fitness, he must be classed with that large uninformed body of opponents to the law who are more willing to denounce it than they are to make a careful study of its provisions and requirements.

Congress has nothing to do with the civil service examinations. If the examinations prescribed for applicants for the Railway Mail Service do not suit Mr. Wanamaker he ought to know that he can have them changed if the Commissioners agree with him and the President is disposed to insist that the Commissioners shall modify their examinations to please the Postmaster General. Even the biased Tailboe of Kentucky never made accusations more broadly incorrect than the description quoted as having been given by Mr. Wanamaker of the tests applied to applicants for the Railway Mail Service. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wanamaker is not inclined to pull in with the noisy antagonists of the reform, who trust to the use of the firecracker and the tom-tom to frighten it away.

* *

Among the clergy and laymen who have been attending the great Catholic congress in Baltimore, and who will take part in the dedication here to-morrow of the new Catholic university, the Indian school policy of President Harrison's Administration is a frequent subject of conversation. That policy is very distasteful to all Catholics and everywhere in the Church it has aroused a strong feeling of resentment. The two men who have most to do with carrying out the Administration's policy, Indian Commissioner Morgan and Indian School Superintendent Dorcheester, are everywhere denounced by Catholics.

The delegates to the Baltimore congress are especially emphatic in condemning the attitude of the Administration, as shown by the dismissal of Catholic teachers in the Indian schools, and this feeling is expected to find expression in a way not pleasing to Messrs. Morgan and Dorchester. A meeting of the Bishops now in Baltimore has been called to consider the treatment of these teachers and to protest against the actions of Morgan and Dorchester as those of extremely bigoted and narrow-minded man. The influence of the Catholic Church will not be thrown for Morgan and Dorchester when the Senate reaches a vote upon the question of confirming them.

* *

The brief visit to Washington of ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland to attend the Bayard-Clymer wedding has not yet ceased to furnish agreeable paragraphs to the local writers. The *Star* to-night says:

"Last Thursday morning, when the ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland were in the city for ex-Secretary Bayard's marriage, and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wilson, they drove out to Oak View, so that property is still in their possession. On their return to the house of the ex-Marshal, it was after 12 o'clock and there were a number of persons sitting in Mrs. Wilson's drawing room, who were visiting with Mrs. Cleveland. Instead of going immediately to her room to change her driving dress for a wedding garment Mrs. Cleveland entered the drawing room and had a pleasant word with each waiting friend. After that she changed her dress and drove to the bride's house, and that was the reason that the guests of honor were within one minute of being late for the ceremony."

* *

The stirring up that Secretary Tracy gave the Board of Bureau Chiefs on the designs of new vessels at their meeting yesterday is bearing fruit already, and efforts are being made to finish up all the work on the cruising monitor, so that it can be included in the advertisement for bids for new ships, to be issued this week or next. If this vessel is included, it will give ship builders four vessels to bid on.

The Secretary is determined to have the 5,300-ton and the 7,500-ton vessels both under contract as soon as possible, and work on their plans will be pushed forward so as to have them both out of the way, if possible, before the next Naval Appropriation Bill comes up in the House. Secretary Tracy has been done so far as the 5,300-ton cruiser is concerned, but the 7,500-ton armored cruiser has only been discussed in a general way thus far. It is understood that she is to be a modified copy of the English battle ships Imperieuse and Warspite, with improved boilers and machinery and other improvements that have been made since these ships were designed in 1881. The new ship will follow, in general dimensions and arrangements of batteries, pretty closely upon its English models.

* *

The Surgeon General of the Navy, in his annual report, says that for several months past the average number of patients in the Brooklyn Hospital has been more than one hundred, completely filling the building. The hospital has been greatly improved during the year, many modern sanitary appliances and conveniences having been introduced. At present the laundry is in the basement of the hospital. The clothing and bed linen of the sick are washed, boiled, and disinfected and the vapors therefrom spread throughout the building. The appliances are old, well worn, and not of the best pattern. It is recommended that the laundry be removed and placed in a detached brick building in the rear of the hospital, and on a line with the boiler house. For the construction of a laundry and drying room supplied with necessary machinery and fittings the sum of $5,600 is required.

During the past year the efficiency of the naval laboratory has been maintained as a receiving and distributing depot for medical stores and appliances. All requisitions have been promptly filled, and necessary provision has been made to meet any emergencies that may arise. In the chemical laboratory attached to the Surgeon's office of the navy yard, New York, analytical examinations have been made of 48 samples of supplies furnished for the general naval service. These supplies consisted of paints, oils, soap, tobacco, turpentine, varnishes, vinegar, glycerine, and other articles. Of these 48 samples 39 were found to conform in all respects to the specifications and standards of good quality, and were accepted, while nine (18.75 per cent.) were rejected as adulterated. During the previous year there were examined 136 samples, of which 30 (22 per cent.) were rejected.

Since the commencement of the chemical examinations of supplies, marked improvement in the character of articles has been observed, contractors now furnishing in many cases supplies of those marks and brands only which have already been proved to be satisfactory and of good quality. This improvement in the general character of supplies may be fully attributed, in some degree at least, to the effect of the analytical examinations, while in several instances, notably of paints and salt water soap, the Government has been protected from having grossly-adulterated articles imposed upon it.

* *

The death of Major Van De Wiele, retired, in New-York last Saturday, created a vacancy on the limited retired list of the army. Secretary Proctor was not officially notified of the death until to-day, but he had on his desk a list of over fifty officers who have been recommended for retirement by medical boards, and he ordered the retirement of James A. Snyder of the Third Infantry. This retirement will promote First Lieut. Philip Read to be Captain and Second Lieut. Chase W. Kennedy to be First Lieutenant.

* *

The report of the board of naval constructors appointed to examine into the alleged defects in the plans of the Texas was to have been made to-day, but upon its representation that it had not yet completed its work Secretary Tracy has extended the time until Jan. 1.

It has been found impossible to get the squadron of evolution, Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker commanding, in readiness to leave New-York before Monday next, Nov. 18. All this week will be occupied in the final inspection by Rear Admiral Joseph, and his board. Secretary Tracy, accompanied by his private secretary, H. W. Raymond, and his naval secretary, Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, will see the squadron off from the decks of the Dolphin, which will accompany the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Yorktown down the bay.

* *

John W. McKnight, chief clerk of the postal card agency at Castleton, N. Y., has been removed. Mr. McKnight was recently elected a member of the New-York State Legislature. This is a violation of Executive orders issued by President Grant, and later by President Cleveland, which prohibited an officer of the Government from holding any other Federal or State office; hence the removal.

* *

The cruiser Baltimore will leave Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, to make her second trial of four hours' duration, in order to develop her horse-power. It will require several hours to reach the breakwater and get outside, so that it is probable her trial will not take place until Thursday.

* *

Mrs. Martha J. Coston has instituted proceedings, through the Court of Claims, against the Government for recompense and damages for the use by the United States Navy of her patented aerial night signals.

* *

Minister Ryan said this evening that he liked his office and that he liked the people of Mexico, and that he had never thought of resigning, as has been reported.

* *

The President appointed the following Postmasters to-day:

New-York.—Philip Pearsall at Huntington, Suffolk County, vice C. B. Street, removed.

Illinois.—Mike T. Quirk at Arcola, vice Albert Snyder, removed; Franklin Melrose at Grayville, vice Thomas J. Matthews, removed; Henry T. Woodruff at Harvard, vice John A. Swasey, removed; Thomas G. Lawler at Rockford, vice John D. Waterman, removed.

Indiana.—Thad Boller at Huntington, vice S. H. Shearer, resigned; Henry M. Bicknell at Gerrett, vice Mary Thomas, removed; A. M. Luks at Jeffersonville, vice James Borke, removed; George W. Bennett at Warsaw, vice William H. Bowser, removed.

Iowa.—Wallace G. Agnew at Osceola, vice J. W. Sherman, resigned.

Texas.—William H. Sinclair at Galveston, vice Thomas A. Cary, removed.

Ohio.—Charles Hipp at St. Mary's, vice R. B. Gordon, Jr., removed; David J. Davis at Waynesboro, vice Samuel W. McFarland, removed.

Michigan.—George F. Humphrey at Cheboygan, vice C. A. Gallagher, removed.

Missouri.—William A. Morton at Excelsior Springs, office become Presidential.

New-Jersey.—John Conrley at Gloucester City, vice James McLanahin, removed.

* *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—C. W. Gay, Glenora, and J. Cook, Second Milo, both of Yates County; George E. Wood, Grapeville, Greene County; Mrs. F. J. Coe, Lycoming, Oswego County.

Connecticut.—L. H. Lord, Poquonock.

Pennsylvania.—J. M. Jacobs, Bunnisville; Edwin L. Parry, Langhorne.

IT MEANS CLEVELAND IN '92.

SPEAKER CARLISLE'S INTERPRETATION OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Kansas City, Mo., says: "The Hon. John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, who, with his wife and son Logan, has been spending the last month in Idaho, passed through here on his way to Washington yesterday." Speaking of last week's election results, Mr. Carlisle said:

"Of course there were many reasons which led to the disaster of the Republican Party all over the country, chief of which was the tariff issue. It is the off year on which people untrammeled by party zeal vote the way they think. Prohibition was another factor in bringing about the glorious result, and especially in Iowa. To show that this was not the primary cause, however, of the Republican defeat in that State one need only study the returns. Prohibition sentiment is strongest in the rural districts of the State, yet the returns show great Democratic gains in those localities. It is plain that the farmers voted in accordance with their tariff convictions, the cities certainly helping out with votes against prohibition.

"The same can be said of other States. The 'leaven of tariff reform,' as Cleveland has said, is working, and the first fruits were garnered last Tuesday. The election means nothing else than Cleveland in 1892. Although Mr. Cleveland was not the originator of the tariff reform, he emphasized it and intensified interest in it. I will say that had the Presidential election of last year been repeated a month afterward Cleveland would have been elected. It was last Tuesday after the election that the people saw the way they should have voted. Now it is emphatically Cleveland. Cleveland is to the air. Gov. Hill of New-York is a good Democrat, but he, as well as others, well know that it is Cleveland whom the people want, and it is he whom they will have. You have carte blanche to say for me eulogistically anything about Mr. Cleveland."

Mr. Carlisle thought that in view of the recent election McKinley's coaxes for the Speakership were rather slim. It lay, he thought, between Reed of Maine and Cannon of Illinois.

A MINISTER'S CRIME.

HE KILLS HIS WIFE AND SON AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 12.—C. A. Ross, a preacher, living near Locksford, early this morning shot and killed his wife, his eight-year-old son, and himself. He was a Methodist preacher for several years, but lately had been an itinerant Congregationalist, engaged in selling books. He had not lived happily with his wife, and they separated some time ago. She supported herself and her boy by teaching a select school, and made her home at the residence of Frank Foster.

For some time past Rose has been driving to the schoolhouse and taking his wife home at the close of school hours. He did this yesterday, and remained at Foster's all night. He arose at 5 o'clock this morning and shot her through the temple with a pistol, killing her instantly. She report awakened the little boy, who slept in an adjoining room. He rushed into his parents' room, and the father shot him twice, in the cheek and temple, causing instant death. Before Foster's family could reach the room Ross shot himself in the head and soon died. The real cause of the tragedy is not known.

THE FIRE AT MEDINA.

MEDINA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The fire here last evening threatened for a time the complete destruction of the business portion of the village. The water supply gave out and the fire engine broke down. The excitement was intense. The fire was finally extinguished.

Following are the losses: Harvey Hoag, furniture, on store, $20,000; insurance, $10,000; on contents, $16,000; insurance, $8,000. D. H. Holdredge & Co., furniture, about $9,000; covered by insurance. On three-story block owned by Miss Kate E. Bower, $2,000; insured. On office of Medina *Register*, on third floor, about $2,000; uninsured.

Much damage was done in the *Register* office and many valuable papers were destroyed. G. M. Frary, on stock of boots and shoes, which was thrown into the street, loses $1,000. Other losses will amount to $10,000 more.

Hoag had nearly completed the sale of his business to D. M. Tripp of Homer, who was to buy him out. The purchase money had been deposited to bank, and an inventory was to be taken before Dec. 1.

OUSTING ITS TENANTS.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 12.—The Central Railroad Company to-day began a raid upon the residents of a lot of shanties at the foot of Henderson-street. The land is owned by the company, and is needed for terminal purposes. The so-called squatters are really tenants of the company, and secured their holding at low rentals, payable monthly. On Oct. 1 they were notified to vacate by Oct. 18. The notice was ignored by the dwellers in about thirty of the shanties, and to-day's raid is the result. Constable Crawford was given the necessary papers, and headed the force of laborers sent to clear the ground. The tenants of the shanties submitted quietly to the inevitable, and moved their household effects as rapidly as possible. The railroad company will erect a mammoth freight depot for local purposes upon the site.

GRANTED FOR BATHING PURPOSES.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—The State Land Board today granted nine and a half acres of land under water at Coney Island to the Manhattan Beach Improvement Company for bathing purposes. The land is midway on the beach, between the Manhattan and Oriental Hotels, and extends 450 feet into the ocean.

COLLISIONS IN THE FOG

MANY ACCIDENTS EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING.

IT WAS THE DENSEST FOG KNOWN HERE IN YEARS AND SERIOUSLY INTERFERED WITH RIVER TRAVEL.

A denser fog than that which hung over the waters of the port shortly after daylight yesterday morning has rarely been experienced in this region. So dense was it that for more than an hour traffic upon the rivers and in the harbor seemed to have been almost entirely suspended. On none of the ferry lines did more than one boat run at a time. The pilots could scarcely see beyond the bows of their boats. Those which did run moved slowly and with the greatest caution, sounding their shrill whistles every moment or two. Along the ferry slips the fog bells rang incessantly in order to guide the pilots who were feeling their way through the dense mist outside.

Passengers from the incoming New-Jersey trains thronged the ferry houses upon the opposite side of the North River, and in many instances were obliged to wait from half an hour to an hour before they could secure even standing room upon the boats. Even the residents of Staten Island, who usually count upon crossing the bay on time, fog or no fog, were considerably delayed yesterday morning. The East River boats were delayed as a rule. The rush over the Brooklyn Bridge was enormous. Not only were the cars from the Brooklyn side packed, but the promenade was filled with people hurrying toward the New-York side. Below them was a great sea of mist, out of which came a babel of steam whistles.

Few craft except ferryboats ventured out into the stream. Vessels which were to have sailed remained at their docks or in the stream, while incoming craft lay to and sounded their whistles constantly. The steamship City of Savannah, from Savannah, reported having been detained eighteen hours by the fog, and the Knickerbocker, from New-Orleans, was obliged to lie outside of Sandy Hook for twelve hours.

But fortunately the fog, although very dense, was short-lived. At 9 o'clock it began to lift, and during the remainder of the morning navigation could be conducted with some safety where great caution was observed. The river pilots say that the fog, although unusually dense, extended but a short distance above the water. The sun could frequently be seen, although everything around was shrouded in mist.

The steamship El Mar of the Morgan Line, which arrived from New-Orleans Monday evening, was coming up the North River to her dock early yesterday morning when she was overtaken by the fog. Capt. Hewthorn at once ordered the anchor to be let go. The before steamer came to a standstill opposite Pier 35. Although she sounded her whistles constantly, this did not keep off all of the ferryboats which were then cruising around in her neighborhood. At about 7:30 the ferryboat Hudson City of the Pennsylvania Line suddenly appeared in the fog. She was running at full speed, and before the pilot could shove to alter his course, but the boat grazed against the stern of the El Mar. The steamer was uninjured, but the ferryboat had a portion of her railing carried away. No one was injured.

A little time afterward the officers of the El Mar saw another ferryboat emerge out of the fog close upon them. This proved to be one of the Brooklyn Annex ferryboats. She also grazed against the steamship, injuring herself somewhat, but causing no damage to the anchored vessel. No one was injured on board the ferryboat, but after finishing her trip she laid up.

The fog delayed travel on both the James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries between this city and Long Island City. On the former the boats were laid off for over an hour. On the latter the boats were all the way from fifteen to twenty minutes late. The utmost precaution was taken, and no accident occurred. Newtown Creek was entirely deserted until noon.

The densest fog, the railroad men say, that has struck New-Jersey in ten years enveloped the river cities and towns yesterday. Travel on the railroads was dangerous, and much delayed. On all the lines trains crept cautiously from station to station. It was impossible to see more than ten feet ahead and signals were invisible.

In spite of all the caution there was quite a serious collision in the Erie Railroad yards in Jersey City. West-bound train No. 106 was leaving the yards with three passenger coaches and a baggage car, when the locomotive ran into a freight train that was being shifted on the track. The freight train should have been switched off at Henderson-street, but the switchman, a new man, neglected to perform his duty. The trains were traveling in opposite directions, and they came together with a crash. The rear end part of Engine No. 106 was completely demolished and the passengers were panic-stricken.

John Nestor, a dock laborer, who had jumped on board the freight train for a furtive ride, was thrown from the car and so badly injured that his recovery is dubitful. The freight cars were smashed and upset on the west-bound track. Wrecking cars were put to work and the débris was cleared away. The company's property is said to have been damaged to the extent of $5,000.

Long Island as far east as Port Jefferson was enveloped in a fog for several hours in the morning. The fog was very dense along the shore and navigation was entirely stopped. A large number of Sound steamers and coasting vessels were compelled to anchor off Whitestone, Great Neck, Glen Cove, Lloyd's Neck, and Port Jefferson. Trains on the Long Island Railroad were delayed a half to three-quarters of an hour, as the fog in Long Island City was very thick and the utmost caution was necessary in entering the station.

A fatal accident, due to the fog, occurred at the East-avenue crossing of the Long Island Railroad at 8:30 o'clock. Charles Carr of New-York, while driving a truck of the New-York Creosoting Works, drove past the flagman. The horses cleared the track, but a switch engine struck the truck, entirely demolishing it and killing Carr instantly.

FOR SNARING PARTRIDGES.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 12.—For ten years Charles Blackman of Woodbury has sold between 200 and 300 snared partridges every Fall. Complaints have been made against him and attempts to catch him violating the law have been made hitherto without success. About Oct. 10 the State Association for the Protection of Game and the Waterbury Field Club employed Andrew G. Ahgreen, a detective, to watch Blackman's snares and secure evidence to prosecute him. Last week his labors were successful, and yesterday, in company with Porter L. Wood of this city, Deputy Game Warden for New-Haven County, the detective arrested Charles Blackman and took him before Justice Basham of Middlebury. Blackman pleaded guilty to three counts for snaring in Middlebury, and was fined $29 84, which he promptly paid and charged up to experience.

Then detective Ahgreen and Mr. Wood went up to Woodbury and arrested George Blackman, a brother of Charles, and Burton Atwood, a boy whom Charles had employed to assist him in snaring, and took them before Justice Towne of Woodbury, where both pleaded guilty. The case against Blackman was continued, upon his promising to stop snaring, and the boy's case was nolled, he having been led into the work by others.

YALE WANTS A CHAIR OF MUSIC.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 12.—The Yale corporation to-day discussed the subject of establishing a Chair of Music at Yale. Mr. Battell, Mr. Stoeckel, and Mr. Elliot were appointed a committee to consider the matter a few weeks ago, and this committee appeared before the corporation to-day, which, after hearing its report, appointed a committee from among its members, consisting of the Rev. Dr. G. L. Walker of Hartford, the Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger of this city, and Thomas Sloane of New-York, to make further investigation into the matter and devise the best method of securing the endowment necessary to establish the chair. It is said that the members of the corporation were unanimous in their opinion that it would be for the interest of the university that such a chair be established.

DEGREES CONFERRED AT YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—At a meeting of the Yale University Corporation to-day the following degrees were conferred: Ph. D.—Frank Dodge Lellingwell and Danford Newton Barney Sturgis; M. A.—Evans Woolen; Ph. D.—The Rev. Dr. William W. McLane and Alfred Munday Wilson; D. D., (honorary.)—The Rev. Charles Ray Palmer of Bridgeport. The question of establishing a Chair of Music was discussed and the subject referred to a committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. G. L. Walker of Hartford, the Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger of this city, and Thomas Sloane of New-York.

A REGIMENT UNDER FIRE.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE FIRST NATIONAL GUARD OF CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—A decided sensation was caused here this evening by charges, printed in an extra edition of a local paper, that the First Regiment is rotten to the core. The paper says:

"Governor-elect Campbell is now in possession of facts concerning the regiment, its officers and discipline, furnished him by several former contributing members, which will probably lead him to depose various officials the moment he assumes the Gubernatorial chair. Gambling, feasting, and debauchery of all kinds are reputed to flourish almost nightly within the frescoed walls of the officers' quarters. Two weeks ago yesterday an interesting poker game took place among the officers behind closed doors and drawn curtains, through which the laughter and curses resounded and echoed through the corridors. Within the handsome Quartermaster's reception room stands a broad sideboard for which the county was taxed $350 for the Captains of the various companies, save two, who have steadfastly declined to alternate in replenishing the stock of liquors. The first draft on the $500 which Col. Longworth deposited to the order of Company A, which has assumed the name of the Longworth Rifles, was applied to the outfitting of the 'Captains' ouptboard.'

"The funds are largely increased by tendollar subscriptions of the contributing members, who in return are exempt from jury service. It is said that various Captains have been known to issue these certificates, dated back sufficiently to exempt the contributor from serving in court. These funds are never audited, and several companies are on the brink of bankruptcy. A number of contributors have recently withdrawn on account of the base uses to which the money was applied. A refrigerator in the basement, paid for with county funds, contains a full stock of intoxicants, evidently selected by an admirable connoisseur.

"Numerous copies of the Articles of War, which are supposed to govern all State troops, are among the tasty ornaments of the reception rooms, but have never been detected in the hands of the regimental officers. Indeed, a military gentleman states that almost every one is violated nightly, and not a Captain in the regiment could gain entrance into the crack Seventh Regiment, New-York."

The article charges that at the late election for Colonel money was used, and the names of those who profited by it are given. Gov. Forker was informed and used his influence to defeat the candidate using money, but without effect. This afternoon C. E. Riley, Adjutant; E. W. Ludlow, Assistant Adjutant, and John H. Ely, Chaplain, resigned. The article concludes by saying that the practices at the armory are making more drunkards and debauchees than any hundred grog shops in the city.

COLLEGIANS AT FOOTBALL.

YALE PLAYED THE RETURN GAME WITH AMHERST AND WON.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 12.—Yale to-day played the return game of football before a large crowd. There was comparatively little slogging, although toe second half was very rough. Two halves were played, the first in half an hour and the second in fifteen minutes. Amherst did not present the strongest team, but played a good game. Yale played a very rapid game. Teams lined up at 3:15 as follows:

Amherst.	*Position.*	*Yale.*
Upton	Left end	Stagg.
Newell	Left tackle	Capital.
Morse	Left guard	Heffelinger.
Lewis	Centre	Hanson.
Jacobs	Right guard	Ferris.
Allen	Right tackle	Adams.
Daniels	Right end	J. B. Townsend.
Holden	Quarter back	Wurtemburg.
Cutler	Half back	Bliss.
Jackson	Half back	McClung.
Smith	Full back	Morrison.

Amherst had the kick-off. By a good run Cutler gained 25 yards. Amherst lost the ball on a fumble and Morrison kicked it down to the ten-yard line. There were sharp plays during this time. Yale had the ball within one yard of Amherst's line, but by good work Amherst gained ground. During the first half the ball was in Amherst's territory nearly all the time.

The first touch-down was made by Heffelinger in 14 minutes, goal kicked; score—Yale, 6; Amherst, 0. Yale then gained steadily by good rushing of McClung and Bliss. Gill made toe next touch-down, goal kicked; score—Yale, 12; Amherst, 0. Amherst gained some, Wurtemberg finally made a touch-down, goal kicked; score—Yale, 18; Amherst, 0. Amherst gained by the rush of Jackson, and also twenty-five yards by foul tackle. Yale got the ball on four down, McClung made a touch-down, goal kicked. Score—Yale, 24; Amherst, 0.

Second Half—Houghton took Smith's place as full back. The ball was kept going up and down the field, but seemed to favor Amherst's territory mostly. Bliss was laid off and S. B. Morrison took his place. McClung made a touch-down. No goal. Score—Yale, 28; Amherst, 0. The game was very rough at this point. Cutler, by a good rush, gained fifty yards, but by a poor pass Yale got the ball. Hard rushes Gill made a touch-down. No goal. Time called 4:20. Score—Yale, 32; Amherst, 0.

Yale gained all touch-downs by the long kicks of Morrison and good rushes by McClung and Bliss. Gill did good work also. For Amherst Lewis, Cutler, and Jackson did the best work. Pope of Amherst umpired; Williams of Yale was referee. He seemed to be completely under the control of the Yale Captain.

THE CHISHOLM DIVORCE.

WAS PROBABLY OBTAINED BY FRAUD AND PERJURY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—An Ottawa (Canada) dispatch in regard to the divorce obtained in Chicago by Mrs. Chisholm, who afterward married Minister Foster of the Canadian Cabinet, says that Chisholm is and long has been in South America, and that an effort will be made by his friends to prove that his signature to the document consenting to his wife's getting a divorce without his appearance was forged.

Judge Horton, when asked about the matter to-day, said that if it could be shown that Chisholm was in South America at the time he (the Judge) heard Mrs. Chisholm's divorce case, it would prove that the court was imposed upon.

"When the case was first brought before me," said the Judge, "Mrs. Chisholm, the complainant, was put on the stand. She said her husband, who had been a prominent lawyer in Canada, was an embezzler and a fugitive from justice. I asked her why she had come to Chicago, and she said she had left her old home on account of the disgrace attending her husband's wrongdoing and flight. The reason she had sought Chicago as a refuge was the fact that she had a brother living here, and for a year she had been making her home with him.

"If Chisholm was in South America, then the signature was not his, for there was not time between the first application and the actual trial of the case to get the copy of the bill to him and back again."

"If the divorce was obtained by fraud, can it not be set aside?"

"I think it might be, but the court can do nothing except upon the filing of another bill. Chisholm, or somebody else interested, might file a bill to annul the decree, and that is the only way the court could reach it. Under the law the court has jurisdiction over its own files only for the term of court in which the case is tried."

SUING A RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 12.—Four more suits were brought to-day against the Newport Street Railway Company; one for $15,000 damages by James T. Anderson, Administrator of the estate of William Anderson, for causing the death of the latter; one for $1,000 by the same for injuries received by William Anderson; one of $1,000 by Joseph Ferris for injuries, and one of $5,000 by Thomas Greene for injuries. The writs are returnable to the United States Circuit Court next June.

The railway company now has nine suits on hand, with damages amounting to $60,000. Before the writs were served the stockholders voted to increase the capital stock from $75,000 to $100,000.

HIS BODY IDENTIFIED.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The body of the man who committed suicide in the woods near Tarrytown, and which was found last Friday, was to-day identified by his father-in-law as that of William N. Norris, a well-to-do butcher of Brooklyn. He had been missing over two weeks when he wrote a letter to his wife saying that he had found employment in Sing Sing and for her to send their furniture to Matteawan. The body was sent to New-Hamburg, N. Y., to be interred in the family plot. No cause was assigned for the suicide.

The Cambridge, 6th-av. and 35th-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lowest rates. Proprietor.—Adv.

DANGER FOR MR. INGALLS

TROUBLE BREWING FOR THE KANSAS SENATOR.

HIS PROSPECTS FOR SUCCEEDING HIMSELF GROWING LESS—COMPLAINTS MADE BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.

TOPEKA, Kan. Nov. 12.—Senator Ingalls's term will expire early in 1891, and he is already working quietly, but energetically, to secure a re-election. Not since 1879 has he been so worried concerning his political future, and the situation does not suit him in the least. In 1885 he had the field to himself, and a year ago the indications were that he might enter upon a fourth term if he so desired without even going to the trouble of interviewing his constituents on the subject. The outlook has materially changed since then, and Senator Ingalls sees the necessity of beginning to prop his fences at once.

The article on prohibition which he wrote for the *Forum* several months ago did much to crystallize the opposition against him. It was, as everybody knows, an article susceptible of two interpretations, and it had the effect of disgusting prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists alike. The letter which the Senator subsequently wrote to Capt. P. H. Coney of this city acknowledging that the *Forum* screed was practically an enigma, for which he had received a satisfactory check from the publishers, convinced every unbiased person in Kansas that he was simply juggling with the temperance question. The bad impression created by this letter was intensified when he denied its authenticity. This was after Coney had shown the letter to ex-Govs. Glick and Osborn and other reputable citizens and it had been published in a Topeka paper. The morning following the publication of his denial the Topeka *Capital*, the leading Republican newspaper of the State, announced that its editor had seen the original letter and that it was identical with the printed one. Ingalls said no more on the subject, and every Kansas newspaper reader realized that his word had been successfully impeached.

Another case of opposition to the Atchison Senator may be found in the fact that since the Presidential election he has displayed unexpected apathy in helping office seeking Kansans to official places. The extraordinary size of the Republican majority in Kansas had given these gentlemen the impression that they need only ask and they will be given fat offices. It was some time before they discovered that Kansas was to get but little of the pap at Harrison's disposal, but when this became a certainty they fell to abusing the Administration and the Congressional delegation, Ingalls coming in for the lion's share of their displeasure, because of his indifference to claims made upon him.

The case of "Jim" Hallowell of Wichita well illustrates the situation. Hallowell is considerable of a heavy weight in Kansas politics. He has held several positions and has a large following. He went to the last Chicago Convention as a Gresham alleged, but was offered his choice between Ingalls and Harrison in the event that Harrison won. Hallowell voted for toe Indianan and returned to Kansas firmly convinced that in case the Republican ticket was elected he would become First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the place he coveted and had been promised. After Harrison's inauguration Mr. Hallowell went to Washington so that he might be on hand when Benjamin called. Benjamin failed to call him according to programme, and after spending some time at the Arlington and Riggs House, during which no encouragement from either Ingalls or Plumb, he came home and proceeded to sow toe seeds of discord in soil which has proved wonderfully rich thus far. Hallowell hates Plumb now even more than he does Ingalls, but the former is on the threshold of a new term and practically out of reach, and so Ingalls will have to take the brunt of the fight which Hallowell proposes to wage.

To show that the Wichita man's cause is championed in Sedgwick County, it may be stated that a few days ago Mr. Ingalls spent twenty-six hours in Wichita, and not one representative Republican could get at the boss to see him. A gentleman who chanced to see his name on the register telephoned one of the leading county politicians, who had been recognized as an Ingalls man, that the Senator was in town. "Suppose he is; I don't want to see him; I have seen him too often already," was the reply. "Senator Ingalls is all right enough in his way, and, like all other applicants, was fed with dignified promises and nothing more. I mean by this that he never did anything for me or my friends in the past or for any one else that I have heard of. So Ingalls can come to me if he wants to, and if he don't, I will have more time to attend to my own business affairs."

Mr. Ingalls had been in Southwestern Kansas ostensibly to investigate questions connected with the sugar industry, but in reality to do some quiet political work. If his reception elsewhere during the trip was as chilly as in Wichita he must have spent a severe cold night.

Another charge which is received by those who think three terms enough for a Senator of Ingalls's calibre is that he has lived out of Kansas so long that he has lost much of the local spirit which ought at all times to animate the representative of a great and growing Commonwealth. Then the old timers think he "puts on airs." A layman who had a consultation with Atchison a few days ago related his experience to a friend in Topeka this morning. "When I got to Ingalls's door," he said, "I saw an electric push button with an index finger pointing to it. That made me mad. There was something about the arrogant assumption on the part of the person supposed to push that button that for a few seconds I was tempted to smash it with the heel of my boot. Then I partially consoled myself with the thought that Ingalls had simply made a guy of himself by directing attention to an appliance which is as common in Kansas as grasshoppers used to be. I gave toe button a dig and was soon ushered into the presence of a man who thinks his constituents never heard of electric bells. From all that I can learn my mission was fully as successful as that of the average office seeker. I got no satisfaction whatever, and came away feeling 30 degrees colder. If I had had a piece of mud in my pocket I think I would have written above that button something like this:

"Push, brethren,
Push with care;
But you'll get nothing
When you're once in there!"

In Central Kansas, Jerry Burton is making things lively for the senior Kansas Senator. Burton is the Grady of sunflower Republicanism, the "silver-tongued" member of the House of Representatives who some time ago declared himself a candidate for Ingalls's seat. He is a bright lawyer and ready debater, and although some are disposed to make light of his pretensions he is undoubtedly using much to undermine the man to whose position he aspires. Burton promises to make a vigorous canvass after the next election for members of the House of Representatives.

The man whom Senator Ingalls has cause to fear the most is George Peck, general solicitor of the Santa Fé Railway system, than whom no man in Kansas is more popular. Peck has made his own way in life, has a beautiful home, an interesting family, and a handsome income. As a public speaker he has few equals. At the unveiling of the Grant Monument at Leavenworth last September he delivered a masterly oration, while Senator Ingalls, who spoke later, completely "fell down," to use a favorite Western expression. In justice to him, however, it must be stated that his speech was entirely impromptu. Mr. Peck would like to be a Senator, and may be counted on to make a hard fight here next year if the conditions continue favorable. His railroad connection would not hurt him, for the Santa Fé has always been popular in Kansas because it is regarded as peculiarly a Kansas institution. Peck and Plumb are good friends, and there is a growing belief that they would work well together in harness. Plumb would undoubtedly lose no sleep if his present colleague were relegated to private life. Only last week an Emporia paper which has been his organ for years criticised very harshly an article in the Washington *Capital* eulogistic of Ingalls. Pringle is infinitely more valuable to the State in the Senate than his senior, and he may be pardoned for entertaining the hope that in the process of time he will be the king bee of the Kansas delegation in Congress.

The result of the recent election has encouraged the anti-prohibitionists, and next year they will put a candidate for Governor in the field and make a strong effort to elect to the House of Representatives men pledged to vote for re-submission. A two-thirds vote of the upper and lower houses will be required to bring about the submission to the people of a proposition to repeal the prohibitory amendment, and as prejudiced persons knew that this large proportion cannot possibly be secured. The Senate which holds over next session is pronounced in its prohibition views, Senator Bentley being about the only member who favors resubmission. The canvass, however, will be very exciting and will have special significance for Mr. Ingalls, for the resubmissionists will in all probability try to combine with the "rebels" and he will have to go some out square-toed for prohibition. The greatest stumbling he made in the former article will not satisfy the "nitras," nor will it catch the "antis." Then there is the strong possibility that even though resubmission is killed beyond redemption the Legislature will be none the less opposed to making him his own successor. It will readily be seen that Mr. Ingalls has reason to begin work on his fences at this early day.

Appearances indicate that the Harrison Administration is also in bad odor in Kansas, particularly among Grand Army men. The day after election the Topeka *Capital* contained this paragraph: "A thud, a very dull and surprising thud. Where are all the Republicans, anyhow?"

To which T. J. Anderson, one of the most prominent Grand Army men in Kansas, made this reply:

"A good many of them, who were soldiers, are standing around with their hands in their pockets waiting to see if the Republican Party and President Harrison are going to keep their pledges regarding pensions. Recent events and decisions by a Mugwump Secretary of the Interior lead them to infer that there is something wrong with the Administration, and when they ascertain definitely that the Administration is not going to keep their pledges regarding pensions the elections of last Tuesday will be to the elections of 1892 as the gentle zephyr is to an old-time Kansas cyclone."

A CAREER OF FORGERY.

DANIEL CARMICHAEL'S GUILT DISCOVERED AND HE IS UN

RINGING CHEERS FOR LEO

THE CONGRESS OF CATHOLIC LAYMEN CLOSED.

A PLATFORM IN WHICH DEVOTION TO THE CHURCH AND PATRIOTISM ARE LINKED CLOSELY TOGETHER.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—To-night the net result of the proceedings of the first congress of the Catholic laymen of the United States was made manifest in a platform adopted with enthusiastic unanimity. The committee having in charge the preparation of the platform was in nearly continuous session last evening and through to-day until almost the moment when the report was submitted to the congress Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of the New-York State Supreme Court presented the document before the assembled spectators and delegates. The full text was as follows:

The meeting of the first congress of Catholic laymen in the United States, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the American hierarchy, in an event of the greatest importance to our Church and country. It would seem eminently proper that we, the laymen of the church, should meet and renew our allegiance to the doctrines we profess; that we should show to our fellow-countrymen the true relations that exist between the Church that we obey and love and the Government of our choice; that we should proclaim that unity of sentiment on all subjects presented to us which has ever been the source of Catholic strength; and that in a spirit of perfect charity toward every denomination we should free by exchange our views in relation to all matters which affect us as members of the Catholic Church.

In the first place, then, we rejoice at the marvelous development of our country, and regard with just pride the part taken by Catholics in such development. In the words of the pastoral issued by the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, assembled in the third Plenary Council at Baltimore, "We claim to be acquainted both with the laws, institutions, and spirit of the Catholic Church and with the laws, institutions, and spirit of our country, and we unhesitatingly declare that there is no antagonism between them."

We repudiate with equal earnestness the assertion that we need to lay aside any of our devotedness to our Church to be true Americans; the insinuation that we need to abate any of our love for our country's principles and institutions to be faithful Catholics.

We believe that our country's heroes were the instruments of the God of nations in establishing this home of freedom; to both the Almighty and to his instruments in the work we look with grateful reverence, and to maintain the inheritance of freedom which they have left us, should it ever—which God forbid—be imperiled, our Catholic citizens will be found foremost as one man ready to pledge anew "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the many dangers that threaten the destruction of that social fabric upon which depend our peace, our liberty, and our free institutions. Although our wealth has increased and prosperity abounds, our cities have multiplied and our States increased, we find under the shadow of this system incipient pauperism, discontented men, women, and children without the benefits of education, willing tools for the agitators of religion, deprived of all share in their abundance or participation in the blessings which, through our free institutions, God Almighty has designed for the people of our land. Remembering the distinction between pagan and Christian civilization, as to the need to be paid to the right of the individual, we favor those means, measures, and systems by which these are to be secured.

We recognize next in importance to religion itself education as one of the chief factors in forming the character of the individual, the virtues of the citizen, and promoting the welfare of the commonwealth. Therefore we are committed to a sound popular education, which demands not only the physical and intellectual, but also the moral and religious training of our youth. Where the home does not provision is made for teaching religion, we must continue to support our own schools, colleges, and universities already established, and multiply and perfect others, so that the benefits of a Christian education may be brought within the reach of every Catholic child within these United States.

We also recognize as one of the great educational agencies, besides the Church and the school, the Christian home. "The root of the Commonwealth is in the homes of the people." Whatever imperils its permanency, secures its stability, or lessens its unity at individual rights, but is an attempt to subvert civil society and Christian civilization. Therefore, we denounce the existence and development of Mormonism and the legislation which makes of divorces a *vinculo* as plague spots on our civilization, a discredit to our Government, a degradation of the female sex, and a standing menace to the sanctity of the marriage relation.

We likewise hold that it is not sufficient for individual Catholics to shun bad or dangerous societies, but they ought to take part in good and useful ones. The importance of Catholic societies, the necessity of union and concert of action to accomplish aught are manifest. These societies should be organized on a religious basis and not on a purely national basis. We always have to remember that the Catholic Church knows no North or South, no East or West, no race, no color. National societies, as such, have no place in the Church in this country, but, like this convention, should be composed of Catholic and American. We commend the plan and form of the St. Vincent de Paul Society as a typical Catholic society. Its unbounded success among the socialists whose labors have done so much in the past to succor the poor and alleviate human misery, and it must therefore be left to individual action to select the field in which each shall aid in religious and charitable work.

As our young men, however, are the hope of the future, we especially commend them to the support and encouragement of the Catholic societies, and recommended in a special manner by the Plenary Council, we recommend the establishment of these societies throughout the land, and urge upon the laity the importance of supporting them by every means within their power. We recommend the extension of societies designed to assist the widow and children of deceased members, societies for the relief of the poor, and to maintain the inheritance of freedom which they have left us, should it ever—which God forbid—be imperiled, our Catholic citizens will be found forward as one man ready to pledge anew "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

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Another danger which menaces our Republic is the constant conflict between capital and labor. We therefore at all times must view with feelings of regret and alarm any antagonism existing between them, and especially if such conflict is imperiled. With the Church, we condemn Nihilism, socialism, and Communism, and we equally condemn the heartless greed of capital. The remedy must be sought in the application of principles through her action on the individual conscience, and thereby on society, teaching each its respective duties as well as rights; and in such civil enactments as may be found necessary by these altered conditions. As stated by his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, "Labor has its sacred rights as well as its dignity. Paramount among the rights of the laboring classes is their privilege to organize or to form themselves into societies for their mutual protection and benefit. In honoring and upholding labor the Nation is strengthening its own bonds as it furnishes a higher title to worth, for a contented and happy working class are the best safeguard of the Republic."

We disapprove of the employment of very young minors, whether male or female, in factories, as tending to dwarf and retard the true development of the wage earners of the future.

We pledge ourselves to co-operate with the clergy in discussing and in solving those great economic, educational, and social questions which affect the interests and well-being of the Church, the country, and society at large.

We respectfully protest against any change in the policy of the Government in the matter of the education of the Indians by which they will be deprived of Christian teaching. The amelioration and promotion of the physical and moral culture of the negro race is a subject of the utmost concern, and we pledge ourselves to assist our clergy in all ways tending to effect any improvement in their condition.

We are in favor of Catholics taking greater part than they have hitherto taken in general philanthropic and reformatory movements. The obligation to help the needy and to instruct the ignorant is not limited to the needy and ignorant of our own communion, but we are concerned, both as Catholics and as Americans, in the reformation of all the criminals and the support of all the poor in the country. By mingling more in such works of national virtue as our non-Catholic citizens are engaged in, and bringing our properties into management of asylums and hospitals, we might exert a Catholic influence outside our own body, make ourselves better known, and infuse into those good works something of supernatural charity, at the same time that we are seeking the unfortunate and reforming the erring, and we should be able to insist on Catholic inmates being freely ministered to by their own clergy. We must assert and secure the right of conscience of Catholics in all institutions under public control.

There are many Christian issues in which Catholics could come together with non-Catholics and shape civil legislation for the public weal. In spite of rebuff and injustice, and overlooking zealotry, we should seek alliance with non-Catholics for proper Sunday observance. Without going over to the Judaic Sabbath, we can bring the masses over to the moderation of the Christian Sunday. To affect this we must set our faces sternly against the sale of intoxicating beverages on Sunday. The corrupting influence of saloons in politics, the crime and pauperism resulting from excessive drinking, require legislative restriction, which we can aid in procuring by joining our influence with that of the other enemies of intemperance. Let us resolve that drunkenness shall be made odious, and give practical encouragement and support to Catholic temperance societies.

We favor the passage and enforcement of laws rigidly closing saloons on Sunday and forbidding the sale of liquors to minors and to intoxicated persons.

Efforts should be made to promote Catholic reading. It is our duty to support liberally good Catholic journals and books, and acquaint ourselves with Catholic doctrine and opinion on the important questions constantly coming to the front and demanding right answers and just, practical solutions. There are comparatively few Catholics who cannot afford the seat of a Catholic journal, or who do not spend more for a story paper or novel than the price of one.

We not only recommend Roman Catholics to subscribe more generally for Catholic periodicals, quarterly, monthly, or weekly, but look with eagerness for the establishment of daily Catholic newspapers in our large cities and a Catholic Associated Press agency. If our Catholic literature is not equal to the standard by which we measure it, this is due, at least in part, to the slight encouragement now given to Catholic writers of the better type. If the best Catholic books were extensively purchased and read, more would be written which we should be proud of. We recommend the wider work of Catholic circulating libraries and reading circles, and also efforts to have the best Catholic books and periodicals introduced into public libraries. But we do not recall any Catholic book that are written by Catholics, nor a journal which is Catholic on one page and infidel or immoral on another.

As far as practicable we hope for the introduction of proper church music in all our churches where other music is now heard. The music should help devotion at the divine service and not be such as tends to divert the mind from heavenly thoughts. Efforts should be made to have the congregation join in the singing—a Catholic custom formerly, but practiced to only a few churches nowadays.

We conclude our deliberations by recording our solemn conviction that the absolute freedom of the Holy See is equally indispensable to the peace of the Church and the welfare of mankind. We demand, in the name of humanity and justice, that the Pope dom be scrupulously respected by all secular Governments. We protest against the assumption by any such Government of a right to affect the interests or control the action of our Holy Father by any form of legislation or other public act to which his full approbation has not been previously given, and we pledge to Leo XIII., the worthy pontiff to whose humble kinship to God has committed the helm of St. Peter's bark amid the tempests of this stormy age, our sympathy and unstinted aid of all his spiritual children in vindicating that perfect liberty which he justly claims as his sacred and inalienable right.

Rapt silence, interrupted at intervals by storms of applause, marked the reading of the platform. The planks on education, labor, and Sunday observance were received with the greatest demonstrations. On motion of Daniel A. Rudd, a negro delegate from Cincinnati, the report, without discussion, was adopted without a dissenting voice. At this point was undoubtedly the climax of the congress, but the other proceedings of the day were full of absorbing interest.

The concluding session had begun at 10 A. M. with all the enthusiasm and crush of spectators that characterized the opening meetings. The Hon. Honoré Mercier, Prime Minister of Quebec, made an address to the congress that was in many respects one of the most rousing to the delegates that has been heard this week in Baltimore. Mr. Mercier declared that he regarded the special invitation extended to him to speak an honor to himself and the neighboring country from which he came. His reference to "the recently-repaired despoilment of the Jesuits by the same George III. who had despoiled the American Revolutionary fathers of their liberties and rights" was cheered again and again. The Restitution act by the Canadian Government, he said, will long stand an honorable act before mankind. As to the status of Catholics, whether in Canada or the United States, the world should know that loyalty to God meane loyalty to the State. [Cheers.] To the American poet, Longfellow, and his pathetic allusions to Catholics and Canadians, Mr. Mercier paid a tribute of noble eloquence, concluding with a quotation from the poet's "Building of the Ship," which the Premier so used as to imply that it expressed the feelings of Quebec to the American Union. [Wild applause.]

Delegate Fagin, of New-York, offered a resolution, which was adopted with a rush, tendering, on behalf of the congress, the most cordial greetings to the people of Canada, and acknowledging their warm sentiments of regard as expressed by Premier Mercier.

Mr. Gadd of England, the special representative of Cardinal Manning, briefly congratulated the congress on its success, and following him came a long paper on "Philanthropy," by Peter L. Fay of St. Louis.

Edmund L. Dunne of Florida treated extemporaneously his subject, "The Right of the State in Education." His humorous asides and digressions, the first laughter-provoking element introduced in the proceedings, so caught the delegates that his time was extended over and over by general consent. Recent events in Boston were particularly the target of his sarcasm. When the speech was finally concluded Mr. Dunne was wildly applauded. The Vice Presidents and dignitaries on the platform vied in crowding around him and congratulating him and he delayed gave him the finest recall accorded to any speaker.

In beginning he reviewed the origin of civil government, and coming to the time of Jesus, said:

The Saviour abolished the Jewish state and ordered obedience to Cæsar, with distinction in tribute, and established His Church to guide the consciences of men in distinguishing what things belong to God and what to the state. The power of the sword was left with the state. It may not touch the soul. Insolent secularists say two hours a week will suffice for the soul. They have tried it and we know the result, and we'll none of it. Catholics know that an education likewise that neglects the souls of their little ones shall have their daily food. Catholics know that they must fit their children for an immortal life, and because of this they demand equal rights in the application of the means God has ordained for the purpose. In this they ask but for justice, the great natural right of every human soul, that me bar be placed in the path to its heavenly home. Catholics ask all they not have from the State which demands education, which collects money by public tax and pays that money out for teaching, must pay equally all who teach. How does it, then, happen how does it keep public money for special favorites?

But a denominational system would not work well. Why not? It works well elsewhere. Why not here? And what the present Godless system does that work well? A system which in Christian land forbids Christian teaching! Is not that a disgrace, a scandal to this world? A mockery of free institutions? Is not that a republican form of government? The monarchies of Europe show more regard for human rights. Imperial England gives a freedom to teaching religion which the republican system denies. Even Protestant Ontario laughs at us for being so far behind the age in this the greatest problem of the day. And yet our sapient legislators think they cannot learn even from this master.

They mistake their duty. They mistake also the temper of the American people. The great heart of America still yearns for liberty, the largest liberty that the wisest can wish. And this liberty will not give it must make way for those who will. Secular leaders further show their intelligence in this; at the same time that secularists are trying to frighten honest Catholics with the cry that the Pope is going to destroy this country they try to frighten Catholics by threatening that if we do not keep quiet they will give us the persecution of infidel France. Catholics do not frighten any one here. We know that to some things you secularists are wise enough; that you know very well that America is not France; that the French peasant is not an American citizen born in an air of freedom, nurtured in the atmosphere of independence, filled with the American idea to yield to tyranny no plegie human right, though the reserve fail. When the great masses of the people in this country see that it is coming; when that struggle comes woe betide the spirit of liberty if the Catholic Church be not there to save.

After a recess a Committee on Future Congresses was appointed, and as the names were read that of John Boyle O'Reilly of Boston was given a spontaneous shout of approval. The name of the Hon. William J. Onahan of Chicago was put on the list by special vote of the convention in recognition of his successful labors in organizing the present congress. The committee is as follows: The Hon. John Lee Carroll of Baltimore, James H. Dormer of Detroit, H. J. Spannhoret of St. Louis, Patrick Farrelly of New-York, M. D. Fausley of Fort Wayne, Ind.; the Hon. John D. Kelly of Brooklyn, N. Y., Kelly of St. Paul, M. J. Harkins of New-Hampshire, the Hon. Morgan O'Brien of New-York, John Boyle O'Reilly of Boston, W. J. Onahan of Chicago, and the Hon. Thomas J. Semmes of New-Orleans.

John O'Donovan of New-York, Chairmen of the committee to wait upon President Harrison at Washington and to invite him to be present, reported that the committee had just returned, and were proud to say they had been received cordially and handsomely by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. [Cheers.] President Harrison had said that if it were not that he was preparing his message he would accept the invitation gladly, and in any event he would be with the delegates in Washington to-morrow at the dedication of the great new university.

The report was most satisfactorily received, and the obligations of the congress to the President and the committee were expressed by more cheering and a rising vote. The reading of papers was now resumed. George D. Wolff of Philadelphia had for a topic "The Catholic Press." He held the true mission of Catholic journals to be the salvation of society and the defense of the Church. He advocated a greater spirit of fraternal unity in the Catholic press and earnestly denounced disedifying matter, particularly objectionable advertisements and mawkish stories. Catholic papers lacked variety and were outrageously "padded." It would be a vital improvement to secure reports written by loyal Catholics of what Catholics in other countries are doing and what the enemies of the Church are doing in those countries. Two things were necessary. The first was to establish and maintain a vigilant and energetic Catholic press agency; the second, to establish in our large cities Catholic daily newspapers. The idea of a Catholic press association had been pronounced impracticable by persons of experience and business insight, yet he remained unconvinced of its impracticability. He had more confidence in this scheme and was supported by persons entitled to consideration, among whom were several experienced Catholic journalists. The establishing of Catholic daily newspapers he deemed necessary, because Catholic weekly journals cannot quickly expose and refute the falsehoods and calumnies invented and spread abroad respecting the Church and the Holy See.

Judge Frank McGloin of the Louisiana Court of Appeals and Milton E. Smith of Washington ably discussed Mr. Wolff's paper.

"Religion in Education" was treated at length by the paper of William L. Kelly of St. Paul. He took the ground that the reasons why questions relating to this subject had yet no solution absolutely satisfactory to the Christian people of the country as a whole, and one tending to the good of the Nation, were the absence of fairness on each side in the discussion, the prejudice against the Catholic Church still domestic entertained by many Protestants, and the activity of infidels and so-called indifferentists in using that prejudice to create division in the great Christian Church, Catholic and Protestant. He declared that no one but a madman would advocate the destruction of the magnificent system of American public schools. In them, as in holy Church, is taught the absolute equality and brotherhood of man. Bring back to their teaching positive religion, so that the children may appreciate the Fatherhood of God, and we have the perfect school. Practically there are but four divisions of the American people in religion—Catholics, Protestants, Israelites, and unbelievers. A system perfectly adapted to this division was far from an impracticability, and it would yet be invented and applied.

The Mayor of Baltimore, Ferdinand Latrobe, who had been invited to be present at the convention, came forward at this juncture, and with words of welcome tendered the delegates a reception on Thursday at the City Hall. The tender was accepted.

T. C. O'Sullivan of New-York, on behalf of the National Union of Catholic Young Men, made a telling appeal to the congress to encourage the union. He was at this point that the Committee on Platform reported. The next paper was on "Labor and Capital," by Mr. William Richarde of Washington. He announced its purpose as being to contrast the social condition of times when the ministers of charity was acknowledged and accepted by all, and the present, when free competition has been substituted for charity. At very, when that city was the commercial capital of the world and the Catholic religion held sway with its great safeguards, the confessional and charity was instanced as an illustration and dwelt upon elaborately. The speaker asserted that notwithstanding sophistical collocation of facts and figures, the comparatively few rich are getting richer, the multitudinous poor are getting more numerous and poorer, and that pauperism is more general, more wretched, and more rapidly increasing than in any prior age of the world.

"Thank God, however, there is to-day hope for a betterment of our condition. It is in the tendency to recognize the instinct particles into a concord-dated union, co-operation, humanitarianism whose move on the primordial principle of the brotherhood of man, as the symbolic in the powerful organization of the Knights of Labor. But such voluntary associations are only partial remedies. They do not include all the people, and they, as well as the brilliant schemes for the State assumption of all industrial enterprises and public establishments elucidated by Edward Bellamy, must fail to accomplish the great end of human society, simply because they have not made the basis for the divine principle of charity. There can be no real mitigation of pauperism until the whole system of modern thought is reconstructed and we come to some sense of what the eternal verities really are. Only the Catholic Church can teach those verities and solve the problems that are perplexing the souls of men."

Prof. Heman Allen of Chicago read a paper on "Church Music," advocating the Gregorian and the exclusion of all figured music that did not conform to the plain chant prototype.

John B. Campbell of Philadelphia had the task of discussing "Temperance." He said no other subject, except that of education, affects so vitally the present and future welfare of the Catholics of the United States. The leading idea expressed by Mr. Campbell was that Catholics ought not to commit themselves exclusively to any particular form of agitation. He reviewed the various methods of action, prohibition, local option, high license, moral suasion. Regarding prohibition, he said it is the logical outcome of a mistaken idea of paternal government which is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. Local option laws he was inclined to think only the treatment of diseased spots, which are pruned away only to cause fresh attacks in other places. There was undoubtedly much merit in the high-license enactments, but as yet they must be regarded as experimental. He made four recommendations: That drunkenness should be made odious as far as possible by the action of the congress; that the Catholic Total Abstinence Union should be practically encouraged and assisted; that Catholics should favor the passage and enforcement of laws forbidding the sale of liquors to minors and intoxicated persons; last, and most important, that Catholics should favor the rigid closing of saloons upon Sunday.

Owing to the late hour, and the desire of the delegates to witness the great torchlight procession forming in the streets, the further reading of papers was suspended, with orders that the remaining ones be printed in the proceedings.

Daniel Dougherty was unanimously voted a place on the Committee of future Congresses.

Mr. Onahan of Chicago moved that an International Catholic Congress be held not later than 1892, in Chicago, because it could offer the largest hall in America as well as Western hospitality. Mr. Campbell of Philadelphia moved an amendment that the convention be held wherever the World's Fair is situated. [applause,] as the eyes of the whole country would be directed there at that time.

Mr. Onahan accepted the amendment because he believed that the World's Fair would be held in Chicago.

Mr. Spannhuret of St. Louis expressed his satisfaction at the amendment, because he thought that that would bring the convention to St. Louis. The resolution as amended was adopted.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul had opened the congress, it was the desire that he close it. He said, with fiery emphasis: "Go to your homes filled with the enthusiasm of this convention, and spread it through the Union that there is a new departure for Catholics in this country—a mission, a destiny. That day has come, thank God, when all Catholics will rise up and say we are worthy of our religion. The country to be conquered is heaven. Don't go home to sleep, but to work. Go back true Catholics."

Adjourned sine die.

Forty thousand torches were carried flaming through the streets of Baltimore by Catholic marchers to-night. Sweeping past the Cardinal's house they formed a magnificent spectacle for the solid masses of humanity packing streets on both sides and windows as far as the eye could reach. At 11:30 P. M. the great procession was still in progress passing the mansion, though the start was made three hours previously and the marchers averaged eight abreast. All manner of Catholic organizations were to be seen in the parade. The Catholic Benevolent Legion, with representatives from a dozen cities, had the post of honor. Temperance societies and parish sodalities followed each other in bewildering variety. Williamsport sent a delegation of mulattoes, and the bridesmaid was Miss Florence M. Ireland. The ushers were Mr. Samuel W. Andrews, Jr., Mr. Frank M. Orton, Mr. George Quackenbush, Mr. Wilmot Smith, Mr. Frank M. Black, and Mr. Edward Graham. The bride was dressed in white silk, trimmed with duchesse lace and embroidered pearl and silver. The entire skirt was made en traine cut square. The sleeves were short and puffed at the shoulder. Her veil was of tulle and was fastened to the hair by a handsome cluster of diamonds presented by the groom. She held a bouquet of lilies and maidenhair ferns.

The groom is a son of Mr. J. S. Sills of the firm of Smith & Sills. He is a member of Company G, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. The maid of honor, Miss Ireland, was dressed in a gown of pink embroidered silk muslin, and carried a bouquet of Catharine Mermet roses.

A reception at the residence of the bride's mother, 129 West Forty-third street, which was largely attended, followed the ceremony at the church. The parlors were handsomely decorated with flowers, the mantles being literally filled with roses and lilies. The wedding presents, over one hundred in number, were both beautiful and costly. Among the guests who attended the reception were Mr. and Mrs. G. Waldo Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Stilwell, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Roy, Miss Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stilwell, Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Fease, the Misses Bell, the Misses Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Sills, Mr. Howard Lincoln Sills, Mr. and Mrs. Sanjamin H. Baker, Miss Sills, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Jaynes, and Mr. and Mrs. James H. Redmond.

After the reception the bride and groom departed on an extended bridal tour, after which they will take up their residence with the bride's mother in this city.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, Miss Anna, the daughter of John Clark, was married to the Rev. James William Van Ingen, rector of the Livingston (Ohio) Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Alexander B. Carver, rector of St. John's Church, assisted by the Right Rev. L. R. Brewer, S. T. D., of Montana, officiated. The best man was Mr. John Van Rensselaer of New-York, and the ushers were Mr. William J. Clark, brother of the bride; Mr. C. S. Van Rensselaer, Dr. Alexander Hamilton, Mr. A. F. Aycrault, Mr. H. A. Prince, and Mr. W. G. Ver Planck. Miss Frances J. Clark, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and she wore a gown of pink crêpe, sleeveless, with V-shaped corsage, and carried a bouquet of white Catherine Mermet roses. Miss Knapp, the bridesmaid, wore a gown of white faille, front embroidered, drapery of mousseline de soie, tulle veil, solitaire earrings, and carried a bouquet of cream-colored roses.

After the ceremony at the church there was a reception at the home of the bride's father, on Hawthorne-avenue, which was elaborately decorated with palms and chrysanthemums. The newly-wedded couple departed on a late train on their wedding tour. They will reside at Livingston, Mon., where Mr. Ingen is stationed.

Miss Mabie Cowperthwaite, daughter of Montgomery B. Cowperthwaite of Yonkers, was married to J. Herbert Elibeck of New-York City yesterday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers, the pastor, the Rev. John Reid, D. D., officiating. The bride was given away by her father. She was attired in a Worth costume. The best man was Mr. Herman Griffin and the ushers were Mr. Waldo H. Knapp, Mr. J. Warren Lane, Mr. Arthur B. Elibeck, and Mr. Walter J. Elibeck, all of New-York City. The church was beautifully decorated and the guests were numerous. Mr. Albert A. Greenhalgh of New-York was the organist. There was no reception, but a wedding breakfast was served as the brides' home after the ceremony at the church.

Miss Amy Florence Michell, daughter of Carlton C. Michell of London, England, was married at St. Ignatius Church yesterday, at noon, to Dr. George Lawrence Nicholas, son of George W. Nicholas of Summit, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, and was witnessed only by relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas started immediately on a short wedding tour. Dr. Nicholas is a recent graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The steamship Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Leith yesterday for New-York.

The steamship Jerome, (Br.,) Capt. Crimp, sld. from Liverpool yesterday for New-York.

The steamship Pennsylvania, Capt. Thomas, from New-York Oct. 26, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

THEN AND NOW.

Experienced purchasers estimate that the value of selection from a large assortment of styles is worth 10 per cent. extra on the price.

This week our stock is the largest and finest of the entire year. Every want is represented. There are thousands of different patterns and styles in nearly every department.

We make this offer to our regular customers: If you will call upon us within the next fortnight you can make your selections for Christmas gifts, and we will store the goods free of expense for you, delivering them Christmas week on any day you mention, to any address you may designate.

You will thus have better attention, avoid the crowd and rush, secure the first selection of styles, and the lowest prices ever quoted.

WE ARE NOT UNDERSOLD BY ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

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VISITORS AND PURCHASERS ARE EQUALLY WELCOME.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.,

47 AND 49 WEST 14TH-ST.

RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

MR. HARRISON WILL BE PRESENT AT THE CEREMONIES TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A committee from the congress waited on the President this morning and presented him with an address. The committee consisted of Joseph J. O'Donohue of New-York, John Byrne of Ohio, John D. Kelly of New-York, B. T. Buval of Arkansas, Daniel A. Rudd of Ohio, Anthony Kelly of Minnesota, M. Clennan of Virginia, James D. Coleman of Louisiana, R. C. Kerens of Missouri, John Guerin of Illinois, and Alexander P. Morse of Washington.

The President received them cordially and listened carefully to the reading of the address, which is as follows:

The American Catholic Congress, now assembled in Baltimore, has delegated to this committee the honorable and agreeable duty of waiting upon the President of the United States for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the Catholic people of America.

Representing in a measure ten millions of our fellow-citizens, who share in the blessings and privileges of this Government, devoted to its Constitution and laws, the congress desires to voice and emphasize the loyal sentiments of the Catholic people of these United States to the Republic and its institutions, as well as their respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

On the centennial of the establishment of Episcopal authority in these United States, the Catholics of America, in their first congress assembled, while rejoicing in the marvelous development of the material side soil and returning grateful thanks to God therefor, feel the occasion to be eminently fitting to voice also their heartfelt rejoicing over the perpetuity and solidity of our civil institutions, the development of the spirit of religious liberty and tolerance and material progress and prosperity in our country, and through you, honored Sir, to express to our fellow-citizens of this great Republic, in a spirit of unity and brotherly love, the desire, while pursuing the dictates of our conscience in serving God, to march hand in hand in promoting the welfare of our common country and the welfare of society.

The Congress bids this committee, while conveying to you, Mr. President, the expression of its respect, to say that it has had a gratifying pleasure and privilege to have the honor of welcoming you to its session in Baltimore.

The address was presented by Mr. O'Donohue of New-York, Chairman of the committee.

In reply, the President said he appreciated the compliment paid him by the visit, as well as the truth of the sentiments expressed in the address in regard to the fidelity of the Catholics of the United States to the Constitution and laws of the country. He regretted that his official duties would prevent his attending the sessions of the congress in Baltimore, but he thought he could promise them that he would be present at the opening of the Catholic University, near the city, to-morrow. The committee returned to Baltimore in the afternoon.

MR. DOUGHERTY'S ADDRESS.

THE ORATOR SPEAKS IN REGARD TO "THE TIMES'S" EDITORIAL.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—The most widely-discussed article in Baltimore to-day was THE TIMES's editorial upon Daniel Dougherty's remarkable speech before the Catholic Congress yesterday. It was the talk of all the clubs and the most prominent of the delegates to the congress read it and spoke about it to one another.

The *American* to-morrow, after quoting the editorial, will publish the following interview with Mr. Dougherty in reply to it:

"The Inquisition had nothing to do with the Catholic Church. It was a political and not a religious institution, and had no more to do with the Catholic Church than did the massacre of St. Bartholomew, which was made political. However, this is not germane to the subject. I am confining my remarks exclusively to America. As to the persecution in colonial times, there was persecution, but it was not by Catholics nor Protestants."

On the remark about Ireland in the editorial Mr. Dougherty said:

"If the writer read Hallem's History, he will find that Ireland was the centre of civilization at one time in ancient history. I remember very well seeing that in Hallem's History, and every one knows that it is so. I shall not, therefore, that is not germane to the subject. The great point that I wish to bring out is that Catholics established religion and civilization, and not the Protestants. God forbid that there should be any revival of the prejudices of another age, but surely American Catholics should not speak with bated breath, but with that speech freely and fearlessly, though kindly, of the prejudice that does exist against us."

In speaking about his remarks, quoted by THE TIMES, that the highest honors are denied a Catholic, Mr. Dougherty said:

"Look at Mr. Bryce's book on the American Commonwealth, which says that no Catholic would be elected President, Vice President, or Governor. At the present time there is but one Catholic in the United States Senate, and, so far as I can remember at present, there have been but two in the Cabinet—Roger B. Taney, in Jackson's Cabinet, and James Campbell, in Pierce's. As far as Gov. Carroll is concerned, he, who was of noble blood, and now bears a name glorious in American history, was not when he ran for Governor, and solely because he was a Catholic. Baltimore County, which has a Democratic majority of from 1,000 to 1,500, went against him by a majority of nearly 500."

Mr. Dougherty then read this extract from the editorial:

"In order to establish this proposition it would be necessary to cite instances of persons who would otherwise have been denied eviction."

Then Mr. Dougherty continued:

"Of course they would not be available, and it was because they were Catholics. Chief Justice Taney was a Catholic, but what other Catholic has ever been raised to the Supreme Bench? He was the only case that I can recall at this moment."

Mr. Dougherty, in quoting Mr. Carroll's case, neglected to mention that there was an Independent-Reform movement the year he ran for Governor, and that it was directed against the ticket which Mr. Carroll headed. It was the year of the ballot frauds, when the Democratic ticket, although defeated, was counted in.

THE SECRET ORDERS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—The *Sun* to-morrow will say:

"Probably the most radical thing that has transpired through the assembling of the first Catholic congress is in regard to secret societies. The Catholic Church has long been regarded as the implacable foe of every society without its own pale, and it now appears that the ban of the Church is to be lifted absolutely from every sort of secret organization except the Masonic order. That the objections to the Masonic Brotherhood will also be raised is confidently expected by those in the secret, and it is said to be only a matter of twelve months or so before any man may openly avow himself a member of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons as well as a faithful member of the Catholic Church."

UNITED AT THE ALTAR.

MANY PRETTY WEDDING SERVICES PERFORMED YESTERDAY.

Miss Annie V. H. Byrne, daughter of the late John Elderkin Byrne, was married at 4 P. M. yesterday to Mr. Frederick H. Tappenbeck of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, 62 West Fifty-fourth-street, by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church. Mr. John Barrett acted as best man, and Messrs. Willard C. Humphreys and William Quintard were ushers. There were no bridesmaids or maids of honor. The bride was arrayed in a costume of white brocade, trimmed with old point lace, made in Paris, and a veil of tulle, which was fastened with a cluster of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of delicate orchids.

On account of the recent death of the bride's father the ceremony was private, only being attended by the near relatives and the immediate friends of the family. The parlors where the ceremony was performed were handsomely decorated with flowers, and palms. Among those present at the ceremony and wedding supper, which was served by Finard, were Mr. and Mrs. John Townsend, Miss Townshend, the Misses Townsend, Mr. John Q. Kneppy, Miss Sheldon, Mrs. M. E. Tappenbeck, mother of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, Miss Simmonds, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fisher Johnson, the Misses Moran Mr. and Mrs. Butler Griffin, Mr. Hoffman Van Brunt, Mrs. James Tourneay, Mrs. and Miss Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Soper, and Mr. Harmon Cozzens of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Odell, Miss Odell, Miss Nicholson, and Mrs. M. W. Thomas of Philadelphia.

The bride and groom left by the evening train on the Pennsylvania Railroad for an extended wedding tour through the Southern States, after which they will return and take up their residence in this city.

At St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, West Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue, last night at 8 o'clock, Miss Gertrude L. Stilwell was married to Mr. Henry J. Sills by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tiople. The church was crowded with the relatives and friends of the bride and groom. Miss Williamson, under whose auspices the bridesmaid was Miss Florence M. Ireland. The ushers were Mr. Samuel W. Andrews, Jr., Mr. Frank M. Orton, Mr. George Quackenbush, Mr. Wilmot Smith, Mr. Frank M. Black, and Mr. Edward Graham. The bride was dressed in white silk, trimmed with duchesse lace and embroidered pearl and silver. The entire skirt was made en traine cut square. The sleeves were short and puffed at the shoulder. Her veil was of tulle and was fastened to the hair by a handsome cluster of diamonds presented by the groom. She held a bouquet of lilies and maidenhair ferns.

The groom is a son of Mr. J. S. Sil

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DOCK DEPARTMENT EVILS

FACTS ELICITED BY A SECRET INVESTIGATION.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS SAY THAT THEY HAVE A "MIGHTY INTERESTING REPORT" TO MAKE.

When the hour arrived yesterday morning to resume the Dock Department investigation, Commissioner of Accounts Holahan announced that the case would be suspended for twenty-four hours because Corporation Counsel Clark had to attend an important meeting of the Sinking Fund and it was the regular day for Dockmasters' returns. All witnesses present, and there were several, were excused until to-day. Among the number were Dockmaster Pendergast, a tall, fine-looking old man, and William L. Smyth, the latter being attended as usual by his lawyer, Michael Kelly, who is also the legal representative in this case of ex-Civil Justice Kelly and several of his clients.

Mr. Pendergast has been mentioned during the public investigation in anything but a complimentary way, and when asked what he had to say in defense of the position in which he was placed, replied that he had already told his story to the Commissioners of Accounts while they were carrying on an investigation with closed doors. "I have performed my duty," said he, "and my record will show for itself. Statements have been made concerning me that are wholly false and were inspired by enemies."

Commissioner of Accounts Barker was asked how far he and his colleague intended to push their inquiry into the affairs of the Dock Department. "I am glad you asked me that," said he, "in view of the editorial in to-day's TIMES touching the subject of this investigation. There is evidently a misapprehension about the matter. Mayor Grant told us to watch all city departments, and to strike down any corrupt head that we discovered, whether it was carried on by the shoulders of a Tammany man, a County Democrat or a Republican. We found certain defects in the Dock Department system and resolved to inquire about them. That inquiry led, by accident, to the discovery of certain irregularities and unbusinesslike operations in some branches of the department. We have been at work since July, and already we have in our possession facts enough for a mighty interesting report to the Mayor; in fact, the report is prepared in part, and had it not been for the O'Brien issue would probably have been submitted."

The Commissioner declined to give any details as to the contents of the proposed report, but intimated that the financial management, the expenditures, and the operations of Dockmasters would be criticised and an effort made to bring about practical reforms.

President Post of the Dock Board said that he and his colleagues had sent a letter to the Commissioners of Accounts asking that the investigation be very thorough and offering to render all of the aid in their power. "This is a vast organization," continued Mr. Post, "and seems to have been pursued outside of our jurisdiction. So far as the O'Brien lease is concerned, it was executed in good faith and in compliance with law. When Pier 55 was sold, at least seventy other lots were offered, and of that number between fifty and sixty were sold at public auction. This is the practice each year, and there is no way to prevent a reputable attorney bidding in a pier. At the time Kelly bid in the pier for O'Brien he was a Civil Justice and a reputable lawyer. He signed himself as an attorney and paid his individual check for the $250, a third of the rent, in advance. Everything about the transaction was regular, and we never suspected anything wrong until our notices to O'Brien were ignored and Kelly began to appear for the lessee. On Dec. 6, 1888, Kelly came here with a stranger, who was represented to be O'Brien. We looked at the man, but thought he wasn't the man. I know we got the impression that the stranger was O'Brien, but it may have been Smyth."

"Right here let me say that it is a very common practice at public sales, and private ones, too, for dummy names to be used. If any one will point out to me how the practice can be stopped we will gladly give the plan a trial. But dummies are the exception in this department, and no row would have been made about the O'Brien lease had it not been for a violation of the contract."

The Commissioner was asked if he was satisfied with the Dock Department system and if there would be any recommendations in the forthcoming annual report. "I am candid to say that this department is run as economically and businesslike as any in the city. There is no department hedged around by so many preventives to corruption as this. No private corporation could be managed with greater care, and it is my ambition to keep it out of the mud. Our weekly meetings are free to the public and any citizen may come here and inspect the books. There is nothing to conceal. Besides, the published reports of the department speak for themselves; they are not surpassed in detail by those of any city department.

"The Dockmaster is relatively like the conductor. The weekly returns or our twelve Dockmasters average between $2,500 and $3,000. Last week's collections returned to-day footed up $2,482.59. The leakage in this department is very small when you consider the volume of business transacted. It has been suggested that we employ detectives to watch the Dockmasters, but I might ask who would watch the detectives?

"There are enormous expenditures in this department, to be sure, but it will take an eye to find anything not on the square. All the work not done by our own men is let to the lowest bidder and all supplies are bought from the cheapest competitor. No, Sir, there is nothing to be found in this department, and I defy any one to discover anything significant. All we ask is that the Commissioners of Accounts give us fair treatment."

The nineteenth annual report of the Department of Docks, now in the hands of the binder, is as thick as the New Testament. Every branch of the important section is covered, beginning with a list of the employes and their salaries. They number about 500 persons. There is a list of the appointments and dismissals, descriptions of all contracts and leases, the rent roll, a statement of the revenues and disbursements not only for the year, but for the nineteen years, a list of bills allowed and audited, work of construction in detail, &c. Since the department was created in 1871 it has collected and paid into the sinking fund $16,779,746 94, and the loss from income has been less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. The receipts have been about $2,000,000 more than the expenditures, leaving this period $14,847,553 36 in dock bonds have been issued, making the actual surplus $1,932,193 58. The department had an income in 1871 of $315,000, and in 1889 its income was $1,400,000.

RUN DOWN BY THE HUSBAND.

AN ELOPING COUPLE REFLECTING ON THEIR SINS IN A POLICE STATION.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 12.—Detective Dodds, after a vigilant search, to-day found Mrs. Minnie Potter of Millerton, wife of John C. Potter, living on Canal-street here, as the wife of Leoludar Hoysler. With the couple were the three sons of Potter, aged respectively ten, nine, and one year old. Potter, the husband of the woman, came on here from Millerton last night to look for the pair, after a fruitless search for them in the towns along the border and in Western Connecticut.

The couple ran away from Millerton two weeks ago. Mrs. Potter left home with the children to visit her father, John Wood, who is a farmer at Ackram, N. Y., and shortly afterward Hoysler was missing, and the chase began. Hoysler was husking corn for Mulford Wheeler of Millerton at the time of his flight. He formerly boarded with the Potters. The couple are both in the station house here, while Potter has taken charge of his children.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—The third annual session of the National Fraternal Congress was opened at the Hotel Vendome to-day. The President, John H. Butler of Boston, being absent owing to illness, the congress was called to order by the Secretary, A. M. Shedd of New-York. D. H. Shields of Missouri was elected President pro tem.

The societies represented were the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, American Legion of Honor, Home Circle, Order of United Friends, Royal Templars of Temperance, Knights of Maccabees, Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias, Equitable Aid Union, Improved Order of Heptasophs, Knights of the Golden Rule, National Union, New-England Order of Protection, Order of Chosen Friends, Order of the Golden Cross, Order of the Golden Chain, and Royal Society of Good Fellows.

A BLIZZARD IN KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—Dispatches from Southern and Western Kansas state that a blizzard is sweeping over that country. The wind turned to the north early in the evening and brought with it snow, which in some localities is drifting badly.

At Arkansas City, near the Indian Territory line, a regular norther is reported. At Wichita the snow is flying and at Syracuse the blizzard is at its height. Abilene, in the centre of the State, reports severe wind and thick snow. No hindrance to railway travel has been reported as yet.

FOR SOCIAL PURPOSES.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—For social intercourse, and to maintain a place of meeting, the Elsmere Club has been incorporated, to exist in New-York City. George H. Williams, John H. Brown, H. G. Lindsay, Lewis Taylor, and A. M. Richardson are Trustees.

DISCUSSING MARINE RULES.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE MUCH HEAVIER THAN EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—When the International Marine Conference resumed its session this morning the first business considered was the amendment offered by Capt. Shackford of the United States to strike out from the rules of the road, Article XIII., which provides that every ship, sailing or steam, shall, in a fog, mist, or falling snow, go at a moderate rate of speed.

There had been a number of amendments offered to this article, and the question as to their disposition in case of the abolishing of the article precipitated a general discussion on the principle involved in the article. This discussion was participated in by Delegates Hall of Great Britain, Goodrich of the United States, Capt. Richard of France, Dr. Sieve-King of Germany, and others, and the importance of enforcing moderate speed in case of fog or heavy weather was thoroughly discussed.

Dr. Sieve-King was of opinion that the conclusions of the highest British and American courts should be the law governing this subject, these conclusions being that in a fog the speed of a vessel must be as moderate as the circumstances of the case require.

Delegate Flood of Norway said he would illustrate his opinion in regard to the importance of this question by practical life on the broad ocean itself, based on personal experience and backed up by reputable men who have formed intelligent ideas on the subject. He spoke of the practice of the transatlantic steamers in their attempts to cross the ocean quickly, and said the aim of some of them seemed to be "heaven, hell, or New-York in seven days."

Delegate Goodrich of the United States said there seemed to be a consensus of opinion about the conference board as to the necessity of precaution to be taken by vessels in a fog, as is indicated by the present regulations in Article XIII. of the rules of the road. He said he would not discuss the importance of the rule. The only difference existing among the members seemed to be whether the present rule efficiently, properly, and plainly indicated to the sailor upon the deck of the vessel and not to the court sitting here what that vessel must do in a fog. Mr. Goodrich spoke of the difficulty of defining and determining a minimum and a maximum speed to be maintained by vessels in a fog, and he insisted that moderate speed must depend upon the circumstances, and these circumstances constantly differ. He held that in the flexibility of the present rule was its safety.

Delegate Hall of Great Britain saw a satisfactory outcome of the day's debate, and that was the fact that vessels in a fog should go at a moderate rate of speed, but what that speed was was not agreed upon. He hoped the conference would not affirm any principle or alter the article until it saw the way in which it was proposed to modify it. He agreed with the delegate from the United States when he said he favored the present rule because of its flexibility.

The discussion was resumed after recess, and was further participated in by Delegates Versey of Siam, Hall of Great Britain, Verbrugghe of Belgium, Richard of France, Admiral Sir R. More Molyneux of Great Britain, Mr. H. A. P. Carter of Hawaii, and Goodrich of the United States.

A vote was then taken on Capt. Shackford's amendment eliminating Article XIII., and it was defeated by a unanimous vote.

The amendment offered by Mr. Goodrich yesterday to Article XIII. was then considered. It provides that a steam vessel hearing apparently before her beam the fog signal of a vessel, the position of which is not ascertained, shall so far as the circumstances of the case admit, stop her engines and then proceed with caution until all danger of collision is over. Some debate followed the reading of the amendment, but it was adopted as a part of Article XIII., instead of as an additional section.

The Chairman announced to-day, in accordance with a resolution adopted after the announcement that Great Britain would participate in the discussion of all the divisions of the programme as prepared by the delegates from the United States, the following additional members of several committees to consider the papers and other matters referred to them:

Committee on General Division 3.—Brazil, Capt. J. Cordova Maerity; China, Lieut Obla Guy Sha.

General Divisions 2, 4, and 6.—China, Commander Chen Ngan Tao; Great Britain, Mr. Grey.

General Divisions 7 and 8.—Great Britain, Admiral Sir Geo. Nares; Hawaii, Mr. H. A. P. Carter.

General Division 13.—Great Britain, ——; Guatemala, Mr. Fernando Cruz.

On Collocation.—Austria-Hungary, Admiral de Sauin; Brazil, ——; Great Britain, ——.

On Life-Saving Appliances.—Germany, Mr. August Feigel; Great Britain, Capt. H. Wyatt.

The conference then adjourned until Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

The work of the conference is growing much heavier than was anticipated, and a request was made to-day by Secretary Bladen for the call of three additional naval Lieutenants, to act as clerks of the committees appointed. It was a difficult matter for Secretary Tracy and Commodore Ramsay to select three desirable officers. Lieut. Thomas B. Howard and Lieut. William H. Allen (junior grade) were detailed this afternoon. A third will be selected to-morrow from the service best able to spare him.

THE PARTICULAR SYNOD.

COMPRISING 125 REFORMED CHURCHES IN SESSION.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 12.—The Missionary Conference of the Particular Synod of New-Brunswick began here to-day. This synod comprises all of the 125 Reformed Churches in the State of New-Jersey and those in the city of Philadelphia and in Bucks County, Penn. The meeting was held to-day and will be continued to-morrow in the First Reformed Church on the Green. This church has been organized 203 years.

After the Rev. J. P. Searle of Somerville, President of the New-Brunswick Synod, had opened the conference with Scripture reading and prayer, an address of welcome to the delegates was made by the Rev. Herman Vanderwart, pastor of the entertaining church.

The Rev. Dr. J. N. Cobb, Corresponding Secretary of Foreign Missions of the Reformed denomination, spoke for half an hour upon the work carried on in foreign lands. He said that the 87,000 members of the Reformed churches in this country contribute an average of 99 cents per capita for foreign missions, or more than the followers of any other creed.

Dr. Coob was followed by the Rev. Charles H. Pool, Corresponding Secretary of Home Missions, who told of the Christian work done on the Western frontier. Prof. M. N. Wyckoff of Tokio, Japan, described the methods of work as carried on among the Japanese.

The evening session was taken up by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Davis of Brooklyn, who spoke on the subject "The New Man in Christ a Missionary," and Mrs. E. B. Horton of Port Richmond, N. Y., who told of woman's work in home missions. There will be two sessions of the conference to-morrow—morning and afternoon.

A BOLD ATTACK.

ONE OF THE "WHY-OH" GANG TRIES TO ROB A MAN NEAR THE BRIDGE.

An old man, who gave his name as John McClay, and said he had an office in the Potter Building and lived at 425 West Fifteenth-street, was attacked by a footpad at 5:35 yesterday evening, just as he was approaching the stairway leading to the City Hall Park station of the elevated railroad. The fellow grabbed Mr. McClay's watch and knocked him down when he attempted to detain his assailant. Park Policeman McIntyre gave chase to the thief and caught him just as he was about to dash in among the crowd moving up the bridge steps.

Park Policeman Thompson helped McIntyre to take his prisoner to the Oak-street police station, and on the way down a gang of rowdies attempted a rescue, attacking the officers with cobblestones, but fell back when Thompson drew his revolver and McIntyre put a quietus on the prisoner with his club. At the police station the prisoner gave his name as Michael O'Neil, but Sergt. Pickett of the City Hall police station recognized in him the original of a Rogues' Gallery photograph of a convicted highwayman named Dennis O'Brien. He is said to be a member of the desperate "Why-oh" gang.

The gold watch was recovered and returned to Mr. McClay, who will appear against his assailant in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

ORGANIZED CHURCH WORK.

At the meeting of clergymen called for yesterday afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, plans were discussed looking to a combined effort to enlist the co-operation of the non-churchgoing population of the Twelfth Ward in Church work. The principal speakers were the Rev. Drs. J. C. Price, J. H. Smyth, F. F. Buermeyer, and J. Elmendorf. The latter suggested a scheme of distributing of the territory and house-to-house visitation by Christian workers appointed by the pastors of the several churches without regard to denomination. The suggestion was favorably received, and further meetings of the resident clergy are to be held for the purpose of elaborating the plan and perfecting its details.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Best & Belcher	3.50	Potosi	1.80
Bodie Consolidated	.85	Savage	1.65
Challar	1.75	Sierra Nevada	2.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.75	Utah	.70
Crown Point	2.80	Yellow Jacket	3.15
Gould & Curry	1.95	Commonwealth	3.10
Hale & Norcross	3.05	Bella Isla	.95
Ophir	4.70	North Bella Isla	1.35

A NEW DEAL IN BASEBALL

TWO APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE LEAGUE.

BROOKLYN AND CINCINNATI THREATEN TO DESERT THE ASSOCIATION AND ENTER LEAGUE RANKS.

There promises to be baseball war in earnest this Winter. When the League players jumped cast and cnclared their intention of going it alone words of sympathy were received by the magnates from their American Association brethren. While delivering these messages the Association men probably laughed in their sleeves and congratulated themselves on having smooth sailing in their ranks. But things have changed. There is a big row in the Association that threatens a disruption of that organization.

Brooklyn and Cincinnati want to withdraw and have asked for admission in the League. The Athletic, St. Louis, Columbus, Kansas City, and Louisville managers, it appears, have been jealous of their colleagues in Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and Baltimore. They have been working in private to get the plums of the Association next year. The plums are generally regarded as good dates and large percentages of gate receipts. In order to accomplish that object a meeting was held in the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia on Monday afternoon, at which representatives of the Athletic, St. Louis, Columbus, Kansas City, and Louisville Clubs were present. It was proposed to make a slate and elect L. C. Krauthoff of Kansas City to the Presidency. Mr. Krauthoff was willing to accept the position, but when he was told that he must not place members of the Brooklyn, Baltimore, and Cincinnati Clubs on any committees he strongly objected and refused to be made a tool of. Of course Mr. Krauthoff was not the man wanted, and the "kickers" set about to find a man who would agree to the demand.

Zach Phelps of Louisville was suggested and it was resolved to place his name in nomination at the annual meeting of the Association, which is to be held to-day. Kansas City left the bolters and joined forces with the other side. This will make the vote a 4 to 4 "tie" and a block is threatened. The Brooklyn contingent may agree to have Mr. Phelps act as President, but it has been learned that the "kickers" even want more than that. They are desirous of having the clubs divide the receipts of each game. Of course, such a change would lessen to some extent the profits of Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and possibly Baltimore, and they will oppose the motion. When President Byrne heard of the deal he coolly informed the "kickers" that he would not tolerate such treatment. Mr. Stern of Cincinnati, too, said that before he would be imposed upon he would resign from the Association. Messrs. Byrne and Stern held a conference, and they resolved to ask for admission into the League.

In order to maintain in the League rank caused by the action of the Brotherhood, it was thought that the request would be complied with instantly. Brooklyn could take the place of Washington and Cincinnati could step into the shoes of Indianapolis, and the League would be armed for a conflict with the Brotherhood. While the League magnates were desirous of strengthening the organization so as to be prepared for a war with the Players' Association, they do not relish the idea of weakening the Association. And another obstacle presented itself. Washington is pretty strong. Withdraw? But President Brush of Indianapolis, who has lost some money in baseball, does not think that he ought to be cast aside for Cincinnati or any other new-comer. He says that if any club wants his place it will have to pay for the franchise. The latter, he thinks, is worth something, but he has not named any price, nor will he until there are developments.

As soon as the St. Louis faction, as the bolters are called, heard of the movements of Byrne and Stern they immediately held a caucus and determined to take action. The result was that they sent word to the League men that in the event of Brooklyn and Cincinnati being admitted to the League they would immediately join forces with the Brotherhood and work tooth and nail to drive the League out of existence. This threat had some effect. The League man do not think that they can be driven out of the business, but they are opposed to doing anything that will in any way benefit the Brotherhood. The Association men could no doubt render the Players' League some valuable assistance and in that way injure the League to some extent. On the whole, it was thought advisable to wait for a day or two before taking action. The probabilities are, however, that if Brooklyn and Cincinnati withdraw the big organization they will be admitted. But if they carry their point in the American Association they may not leave that body. Some think that the application for League membership is simply a game of bluff, carried on to change the plans outlined by the St. Louis faction.

One thing, however, is certain, and that is there is a bitter feeling between the Brooklyn and St. Louis factions. They speak very harshly of one another. The Brooklyn people say that they want to stay where they are, but if they are driven out, the only thing left for them is to go to the League. Manager Byrne tells this story in the cool suave manner, characteristic of the man, while his confreres Messrs Abell and Doyle look on and nod their heads knowingly. Chris Von Der Ahe, the "Bose President," who speaks German with an English accent, gave vent to his feelings yesterday in anything but Sunday school language. He says that the dashed Brooklyn people have been running things to suit themselves long enough, and it's high time that somebody stopped them. It's all the fault of Charlie Byrne, he claims. He hollooses everybody. And the genial Chris is to be believed, the dapper little Brooklyn President is the Pooh Bah of the American association.

"Do you think that the Brooklyns are stronger than the Browns?" asked one of the St. Louis faction. "Why it's dollars to dongnuts that we could beat them in a series of games. No, Sir, the association championship was not won by fair means this year. The Browns should have won, but they were prevented from doing so by Byrne. He had President Wikoff, all the umpires, and everybody else under his thumb. The umpires gave the Bridegrooms the benefit of all doubts and the benefit of plays that were not in doubt. With the staff of umpires in favor of a club they had smooth sailing. Even with that advantage, they had all they could do to beat the Browns. If the umpire had been fair and impartial last season the Brooklyns would not have been one game in the end of the season." Mr. Byrne laughs at what he terms the silly talk of his enemies, and declares that the Brooklyns were head and shoulders above any team in the association last year.

The meetings in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday began with a conference of the Joint Playing Rules Committee. Messrs. Day of New-York, Rogers of Philadelphia, and Spalding of Chicago represented the League, while Sharsig of the Athletics, Chapman of Louisville, and Barnie looked after the interests of the Association. Capt. Anson of Chicago was on hand and gave the benefit of his experience in making the changes. But few alterations were made and they do not amount to much. They were as follows:

Rule 5 is changed slightly as follows: "Each corner of the space (the pitcher's box) must be marked by a rouned rubber plate 6 inches in diameter." The marks plate will not be used any longer.

Rule 12, Section 2, was so amended that the pitcher will be prevented from tossing a new ball to another player to be rubbed in the dirt or mud.

Rule 136, Section 4, will read: "If after play has been suspended by the umpire one side fails to resume playing within one minute," instead of five minutes, as formerly.

Rule 24, Section 1, requires each team to have at least two substitute players in uniform. Section 2 was changed as follows: "Two players, whose names shall be printed on the score cards as extra players, may be substituted at any time by either club; but no player so retired shall thereafter participate in the game. In addition thereto, a substitute may be allowed at any time in place of a player disabled in a game then being played by reason of illness or injury, the nature and extent of which the umpire shall be the sole judge."

Rule 47, section 4, regarding base runners was amended as follows: "If any person shall by any of the umpire interfere with the catcher or is struck by a ball thrown by the catcher to intercept a base runner."

Rule 48, Section 12, (when base runners are out) the following clause was added: "Or other base runner be put out." This prevents a double play on a batted ball which hits a base runner.

Rule 52, Section 1, (umpire's powers and jurisdiction,) the following clause was added: "He must be invariably addressed by the players as Mr. Umpire."

In the evening the Directors of the American Association held a meeting. The peunant was awarded to Brooklyn, and the report of the Treasurer was adopted. Until a late hour last night the corridors of the hotel were crowded by men interested in baseball, all anxious to get information regarding the Brooklyn-Cincinnati deal. To-day the annual meetings of the League and Association will be held. Lively times are anticipated at the Association gathering.

SHORT STOPS.

A report was circulated yesterday to the effect that Kelly would soon join the regular Boston Club. "Deny it, deny it," said the great player last evening. "I have agreed to stand by the Brotherhood and I will do it. No man will ever have it to say that I am a traitor. If every member of the Brotherhood breaks his pledge I will stand out and have a corner in the Brotherhood line. Ten thousand dollars couldn't induce me to sign a League contract to-night."

President Wikoff has issued the following baseball bulletin of contracts signed by players for 1890: With Kansas City—Elmer E. Smith; Louisville—F. Jones and John Keenan; Washington—Lewis Whistler; Indianapolis—John Fee; Chicago—A. C. Anson and M. J. Sullivan; Minneapolis—E. E. Foster and John E. Carroll; Danver—C. H. Trumpey.

Denny has not signed a contract with Indianapolis as yet.

The League men say that they can hold all their players on the reserve rule clause in last year's contract. In spite of that fact the Boston manager is getting new players as fast as he can.

Boston has engaged another new man, Schellhass, catcher of the St. Joseph Club. Manager Selee is trying to secure the services of Harry Lyons.

Barry Wright said yesterday that he would probably manage the Philadelphia League Club again next season.

At yesterday's meeting Capt. Anson wanted the names of all official scorers made public. The request was denied.

In spite of rumors to the contrary, Ewing has affixed his signature to a Brotherhood contract.

Manager Leonard was yesterday engaged by the Omaha Club.

Keefe says that he will sign a Brotherhood contract to-day.

HURRYING THE MAILS.

THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—J. Lowrie Bell, the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has submitted his report of the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.

The report shows that during the year service had been authorized by the department upon 150,381 miles of railroad. Postal clerks were employed in the distribution of the mails on 133,110 miles; service on the remaining 17,271 miles was performed by means of closed pouches, which were, while in transit, in the custody of the railway employes.

On June 30 there were 45 inland steamboat lines, aggregating 5,543 miles, on which postal clerks were employed. There were employed in handling and separating the mails while in transit on railroad routes 4,947, and on steamboat routes 51, railway postal clerks, making a total of 4,998 men at work on the lines. They handled 7,026,837,130 pieces of ordinary mail, of which number 99.974 per cent. were correctly distributed. During the year 6,668 miles of new railroad service have been added.

Upon the subject of city delivery Mr. Bell says:

"The importance of effecting an early morning delivery of mails arriving at the great commercial centres has become apparent, and much attention has been given to the perfecting and enlargement of the arrangements and schemes, thereby enabling the Post Offices to make delivery by first carriers after the mails are seen in from the trains. By December the system of preparation it has been made possible to send out by the first carriers a vast amount of mail which, by the usual process of assorting at the Post Offices, could not be delivered before noon or during the afternoon. It is believed this system can be much enlarged upon with great advantage to the public, and it is proposed to give particular attention hereafter to the formulation of the necessary details that will enable the preparation to be made in the railway Post Offices, so that mail matter can be instantly turned over to the carriers.

"Since the last annual report much has been done toward the improvement of the existing service. More particular attention has been paid to improvements made in the establishment of new service or lines. This is particularly so of the great trunk lines."

As illustrative of this policy he calls attention to the arrangement recently concluded by which, after Nov. 17, the fast west-bound mail schedule between New-York and other Eastern cities and San Francisco will be reduced from 5 days 8 hours and 15 minutes to 4 days 22 hours and 45 minutes. The reduction in time in the east-bound transcontinental service is thirty and a half hours. An even greater practical saving than this is made in the arrival of the mails at either end in time for delivery during business hours and their departure at the close of business hours.

Mr. Bell further says:

"During the fiscal year 193 railroad accidents have been reported, in which 10 postal clerks were killed, 85 seriously, and 40 slightly injured. As the unfortunate of the disabled appear to have been so badly injured as to render them unfit for further duty in this service. Congress is requested to make some provision for the families of those who are killed while in the performance of their duties. It is suggested that the fund arising from deductions because of the failure of clerks in the railway mail service to perform duty be used for this purpose."

SOLDIERS IN PRISON.

THE WAY IN WHICH THEY ARE TREATED AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The annual report of Capt. J. W. Pope, commandant of the United States military prison at Fort Leaveuworth, Kansas, for the year ended June 30 shows that a number of valuable permaneut improvements have been made in and about the prison during the year. An abstract of the report is as follows:

"A secular school was started in November, 1888, and has been unqualifedly successful during the first six months. Thirteen prisoners have been graduated, and ten more will be graduated during the ensuing quarter. During the time that has elapsed since the school started, only thirty-six prisoners have been excused who could not pass the examination required to exempt them from attendance. The instruction carries the pupil through correct reading, writing, and arithmetic. The teachers are prisoners.

"The treatment of simulation of insanity, inaugurated a year ago, seems to have eradicated that evil, and no cases of real insanity have appeared. Since its adoption only two prisoners have been sent to the insane asylum in Washington. The number sent in the last twelve years has averaged over three and a half a year. It has been found, however, that equally good results are made of the cells built for observation and isolation, in developing a more humane and a much more effective punishment than the dark cell, which it had been necessary to use freely. It is well known that a most incentive and encouragement to bad behavior by the evil-disposed prisoner is the applause and support of his fellows. This is withdrawn, effectually in the new cells, though light, airy, and healthy, as in the dark cells; at the same time the prisoner undergoing such punishment can have no claim to be a martyr.

"The new punishment has the very great advantage of allowance of indefinite continuance without hurt to health. Under this system it may be said that the worst prisoners are incapable of giving any more trouble to the authorities than any others. This punishment includes restricted diet, as follows: Breakfast, 8 ounces of bash or stew and 7½ ounces bread; dinner, 6 ounces soup and 7½ ounces bread; and, after twenty-one days' continuance on this diet, 8 ounces of bread are allowed for supper. The punishment is intended to effect its aim by monotony and without having an element of cruelty, and is greatly dreaded by the prisoners. Three of these, who have served in State prison before, have applied to the War Department to be transferred to a penitentiary.

"Seven prisoners escaped during the year; eight were recaptured, thus making a gain of one. Several of those recaptured had escaped in former years."

THEIR QUARTERLY EARNINGS.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—These reports have been made for the quarter ended Sept. 30 by the railroad companies named:

MANHATTAN.

	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$2,075,891 20	$2,021,926 70
Operating expenses	1,189,146 01	1,117,826 25
Net earnings	$886,745 19	$904,110 45
Other income	21,500 00	21,500 00
Gross income	$908,245 19	$925,610 45
Fixed charges	501,182 53	544,156 44
Net income	$407,062 66	$381,454 01
Cash on hand	123,773 92	
Profit and loss, surplus	1,076,702 79	

SIXTH-AVENUE.

	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$151,013 45	$141,957 35
Operating expenses	102,789 59	120,800 96
Net earnings	$42,248 86	$21,156 39
Other income	925 83	833 33
Gross income	$43,169 69	$21,989 72
Fixed charges	18,750 00	19,750 00
Net income	$24,419 69	$2,239 72
Cash on hand	59,655 53	
Profit and loss, surplus	39,553 88	

BROOKLYN CITY.

	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$819,951 31	$876,548 41
Operating expenses	624,631 57	524,308 07
Net earnings	$195,319 74	$151,240 34
Other income	8,473 63	*1,066 90
Gross incomes	$203,793 37	$150,163 44
Fixed charges	49,841 70	40,576 07
Net income	$153,951 67	$109,587 37

*Deficit.

HEMP GROWERS IN CONVENTION.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The convention of hemp growers and those interested in the hemp culture was held in Schaghticoke to-day. Addresses were made by A. R. Turner, Jr., of Boston, President of the Flax and Hemp Spinners and Growers' Association of America; the Hon. John A. Quackenbush, member of Congress; Mr. McCrene, Treasurer of the Kentucky River Mills in Kentucky, and others.

After dinner the members of the convention inspected the new steam-power hemp break recently invented by E. A. Hartshorn and also the Kentucky hand-power hemp break. Favorable reports were made by experts on the quality of hemp grown here this season.

Samples of cloth for Summer suits and also of binder twine made from North River hemp were exhibited and pronounced superior to any heretofore put upon the market. Several thousand tons of hemp are demanded yearly for binder twine alone. Hemp fibre produced in this vicinity is all of the strongest and best quality to be found in any hemp-producing district in the world.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Registered fours, $5,000, $100,000, $17,000, $15,000, $4,000, and $1,000 at 127; coupon fours, $15,000 and $100 at 127; registered four and a halfs, $12,000, $350,000, $50,000, $3,000, and $900 at 105¾; coupon four and a halfs, $3,250 $1,000, $1,100, and $1,400 at 105¾.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Among the stars who will appear at the entertainment to be given at the Star Theatre Sunday evening for the benefit of Mr. Marvin R. Clark, the blind journalist, are Mme. Modjeska, Wilson Barrett, Charles Wyndham, Master Otto Hegner, Maurice Barrymore, Agnes Booth, Henry E. Dixey, Lew Dockstader, Marshall P. Wilder, Pauline Hall, the Mendelssohn Quintet Club, and many others. "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge will preside at the flower table, assisted by Kate Forsyth, Eloise Willis, Helliott Paget, Cora Tanner, Geraldine McCann, Carrie Turner, and Grace Wilson. The fund being raised already exceeds $2,000, with many committees yet to be heard from. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, John C. Hennessy, 120 Nassau-street, this city.

Arrangements are in preparation for benefit performances to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evenings of Dec. 17 and 21, the proceeds of which will be devoted to providing a room in a hospital to which sick or injured firemen and fire patrolmen may be taken for treatment. The room is to be supplied with all requisite comforts, is to be under the supervision of trustees, and dedicated forever to the use of those brave fellows free of expense. Many well-known managers and artists have already entered cordially into the project, and excellent performances are assured, of which due notice will be given.

The following dismissals from the police force were concurred in yesterday: Edward Walsh, Fifth Precinct, who shot a man while pursuing a supposed thief; Thomas Dermody, Twenty-seventh, left his post and was found drunk in a house; J. M. Heffernon, Twenty-first, intoxicated and deserted his post; J. A. Costello, Fifteenth, broke the arms of two boys; H. Kaylor, Eighth, drank in saloons while with a prisoner and tried to extort money from him.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday handed down a decision in the suit of the city against Valentine Eichorn for obstructing the sidewalk with merchandise, holding that the case could be tried before Civil Justice Alfred Steckler. The case was taken to the General Term as a test case to get a decision as to Judge Steckler's right to hear cases of the kind brought by his brother, Corporation Attorney Steckler.

The schooner Tom Williams, which sailed from Fernandina for this port on Oct. 15, with a cargo of lumber, and was abanooned in a waterlogged condition by her crew, was towed into this port yesterday by the Ocean tug C. W. Morse. The tug fell in with the abandoned schooner on Oct. 23 and took her into Norfolk, from which port she afterward brought her to New-York.

The will of Hamilton Cole was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. It was executed on Sept. 16, 1889, and Edward Bennett and William C. Gulliver were made his executors. Mr. Cole's personal property is estimated at about $100,000. By the terms of the will all the property is kept in the family. Mr. Cole's library, it is directed, is to be sold at auction.

The two rival ocean greyhounds, the Teutonic of the White Star Line and the City of New-York of the Inman Line, will start upon another of their races this morning. The New-York will leave her dock at 10:30, and the Teutonic at 9. The vessels will probably cross the bar on their way out within half an hour of each other. Great interest is being manifested in the race.

The New-York Municipal Irish National League met at their rooms, at 17 West Twenty-eighth-street, last evening, and the following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to attend the funeral of Mr. F. E. Bourke, to be held at St. Gabriel's Church this morning: T. Keneeally, L. F. Fallam, D. J. Cronin, J. P. Ryan, Hugh King, and J. A. O'Gorman.

A stranger, apparently about thirty-five years old, poorly dressed and having the appearance of a tramp, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in an empty freight car of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad in the yard, foot of West Sixty-third-street. There was nothing about the body that gave any clue to his identity.

The trial of Sir Bache Cunard's suit against C. G. Francklyn was again adjourned in Part IV. of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, counsel on both sides having asked, as on Monday morning, for a postponement, as a settlement was pending. The case was adjourned until this morning, when it is expected a settlement will be reached.

Judge Bartlett of the Supreme Court yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus requiring the production in court of Michael, the thirteen-year-old son of Mary Gough. The boy, Mrs. Gough says, was committed as a vagrant to the House of Refuge without any notice to his parents.

Aldermen Gregory introduced a resolution at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday which asks the Commissioners of Public Works to order the repavement of sixth-avenue. A long list of signatures was affixed to a petition that was sent in with the resolution. It was referred.

At its regular monthly meeting in the Bryant Building, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation will discuss the discrimination against seaboard cities by the trunk lines on through traffic between Europe and Western points.

Francis B. Crocker, President of the New-York Electrical Society, will talk on "How to Test Electric Motors" at the meeting of the society, to be held this evening in the chemical lecture room of the School of Mines, Columbia College.

"Medicus."—H. B. will remain a citizen of the United States unless he intentionally acquires citizenship in some other country. A passport would be a useful guard against annoyance from the Austrian military authorities.

Gas supposed to have accumulated in the subway exploded last night at the base of the private lamps in front of Nibio's Garden, and a sidewalk plate was lifted a few inches. No damage was done and no one was injured.

James Spaulding, a painter, lived but a few minutes after falling last evening from a scaffold at 302 West Fifty-third-street. He lived at 302 East Twenty-fifth-street, and his wife and eight children are destitute.

The sub-station of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, which has been at Pier 39 North River, will be moved to Pier 41

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—THE JUDGE OF ZALAMEA.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—LATER ON. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—HAMLET.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3:30—LECTURE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—EDERLI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—BEN-MYCHREE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—UNCLE JOE.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SAID PASHA.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE PLAY.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE ERILEN. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES ARDON. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DRUM MAJOR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, POSTPAID.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, followed by light rain.

The County Committee of the County Democracy, at its meeting last night, took no steps looking to a reorganization of its forces or to a new leadership, but resolved to devote its efforts for the present to promoting the cause of ballot reform. It proposes to organize in all the districts a movement in support of that cause and evidently believes that it will be the means of winning accession of strength and support to the organization. The committee declared explicitly for the essential principles of the Saxton bill and the Massachusetts law, and its position on this question does not differ from that heretofore adopted by the Republicans of the State and is directly antagonistic to that taken by Gov. HILL and his supporters in the last Legislature. There is not much doubt that the sentiment in favor of ballot reform in the ranks of the Democratic Party of the State is about as strong as it is among Republicans, and it may be that the County Democracy of this city can furnish a rallying point for this sentiment in the party. But it could do so with more effect if its organization were to be reconstituted and placed under new management. The resignation of Commissioner VOORHIS as a member of the committee was accepted last night, but he was among the most creditable of the leaders of the old organization, while those who have brought it to a demoralized condition seem likely to continue in its councils. If the County Democracy is to become a reform organization, the first thing to be reformed should be itself.

The State Civil Service Commission has made the request authorized and even required by law of the Mayors of various cities for information as to the condition of the civil service in their respective places. Some of the queries are very pertinent, and if completely and candidly answered, will afford Gov. HILL, to whom the substance of the replies is to be communicated, much interesting reading. The following, for instance:

"Whether, in your opinion, any, and if so, what abuses still exist in connection with the service of your city; whether in any department the number of officials exceeds the needs of the public service; whether in any case the compensation of officials is in excess of the fair value of the services rendered; and whether in the methods and tests of appointment, the tenure of office and removals, there are any abuses to be remedied by legislation or otherwise."

It is only a few months ago that President SICKLES of the commission was brandishing his crutch in anger about the head of a Mayor who seemed to regard the law as an impertinence, to be disregarded at discretion. We should like to see this gentleman's reply, if he makes any, to the commission's questions. When it is shown to Mr. HILL, the Governor will be a good judge as to whether it is true or not.

By subscribing $10,000 to the guarantee fund, HARPER & BROTHERS give proof at once of their sincere interest in the World's Fair and of the entire good faith of their opposition to the use of any part of Central Park as a site. They were among those who declined to assist the project in any way so long as the plans of the Committee on Site provided for taking a part of the Park area, and their generous subscription should serve as a hint and an example to those who have shared their feeling in regard to the site. It is, of course, perfectly well understood that no funds or other aid or comfort will be forthcoming from the source of the noisiest and angriest opposition to the use of the Park. The editor of the *Evening Post* denounced Mr. COOPER, Mr. HUNT, Mr. BOGART, Mr. FLOWER, and the other members of the Site Committee as corrupt speculators, called Mr. BOGART a Tammany "heeler," and exacted anti-Park pledges from candidates for the Legislature under pain of being blacklisted, not so much because of his love for the Park as because of his hatred of the fair. We suppose he is afraid the fair will scare his horse. But those whose solicitude for the shrubs and trees of Central Park was genuine and sincere, and not a mere pretext, ought now to come forward with subscriptions to the fund. Nearly $3,000,000 has been raised. There are many names not yet on the list that should be there, and promptness will be doubly helpful. The last two millions ought to be raised in the next ten days.

The apparent determination of the Secretary of State in Missouri to enforce the anti-combination law of that State has caused some disturbance in St. Louis, where there are several rich corporations that have been taken into Trusts. Every corporation chartered by the State and doing business in it is required to send to the Secretary an affidavit to the effect that it is not connected with any combination if it desires to retain its charter. The time in which answer to the Secretary's demand might be made was extended recently until the 14th inst., and he now gives notice that in accordance with the law the charters of those corporations which shall not comply with the requirements by that date will be revoked. Two or three of the largest corporations in the Lead Trust carry on their business in St. Louis, and there were indications on the Stock Exchange yesterday that owners of the certificates of the Trust in that city were willing that the public should carry the paper for a time. If it be true, as reported, that the Secretary of State intends to make examples of the Lead Trust corporations at the outset, the efficacy of the law will soon be tested. He has an ample supply of material to work upon, for the Cotton Oil Trust has two or three important corporations in St. Louis, the Linseed Oil Trust is represented there, and the Sugar Trust controls in the State, if our memory serves us, two corporations whose refineries were formerly in operation, but have been closed by order of the "combine."

GOV. HILL'S PRESUMPTION.

We published yesterday a report from Harrisburg that Gov. HILL has emissaries at work in Pennsylvania trying to impress the Democrats of that State with the idea that the recent election in New-York was a personal triumph for him and his methods, and gave evidence of his strength as a political leader. There is no doubt that Gov. HILL cherishes aspirations for the Presidential nomination in 1892, and that he will lose no opportunity to claim that the result of the elections in this State, both this year and last, gave evidence of his political strength. This fact may make it worth while to examine somewhat into the basis of his presumption.

It is claimed by his agents in Pennsylvania that he not only framed the platform and made up the ticket of the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, but personally managed the canvass which led to the party success of last week. This latter claim is not true. He doubtless directed his efforts to some extent to securing the election of Senators and Assemblymen in close districts, but he met with very moderate success. Such gains as were actually made were to be expected from the general relative increase of the Democratic vote. The only known instance of his actual interference was in an effort to induce Tammany and the County Democracy in this city to support the same legislative candidates, and it had no effect whatever. While he framed the platform adopted at Syracuse, with the notable exception of the indorsement of President CLEVELAND'S Administration, which he altogether omitted from his draft of the resolutions, its declarations were hardly referred to during the canvass and had no perceptible effect.

As to the State ticket, its head, the candidate for Secretary of State, was a concession to the Cleveland Democrats. Mr. RICE distinctly represents the reform tendency of the party and consequently the anti-Hill sentiment. Mr. DANFORTH, while generally acceptable to the delegates at Syracuse, was recognized as more than any one else on the ticket a Hill Democrat, and the Governor insisted upon the nomination of WEMPLE and TABOR. Mr. BOGART was renominated on his merits, and is in no sense a Hill man. The returns of the vote from the State at large have not yet been published, but only the approximate pluralities for RICE, WEMPLE, and TABOR. RICE, the ardent and zealous Cleveland Democrat, had a higher vote than any other candidate on the ticket, and a plurality more than double that of WEMPLE or TABOR. The actual vote in this city is known, and may be fairly taken as an indication of the relative strength of candidates. RICE'S vote exceeded DANFORTH'S by more than 4,000, WEMPLE'S by more than 5,000, and TABOR'S by over 5,500, and the next highest was that of BOGART.

There is certainly no support in this result for the pretensions of Gov. HILL. What is shown is a decided political tendency toward the Democratic Party in the State, to which HILL is a check and a hindrance and not a help. It suggests another comparison from which the Governor's friends can hardly derive comfort, and Democrats outside of the State will not fail to note its significance. No strenuous exertions were made on either side and it was shown that in an "off year," with a vote much lighter than that of a Presidential election, there was a legitimate Democratic majority of more than 22,000. How, then, did it happen that in the Presidential year, instead of twice that majority, as there should have been, the national ticket was defeated and the Governor pulled himself through by a plurality greatly below that attained by a Cleveland man as a candidate for Secretary of State in an "off year"? This question will be asked wherever HILL'S claims for national support are put forward, and an answer will be sought. The discrepancy shows two things. It shows that HILL was a calamitous burden to the party in 1888 and reduced it to the verge of defeat. But for him and his tricks and machinations it would have had a margin of strength which the corrupt agencies of QUAY could not have overcome. But having brought his party into the straits where it was threatened with defeat, HILL saved himself by sacrificing everything else. He and the corrupt agencies which he set at work sold out, traded off, and otherwise slaughtered the national ticket to save him. Over the narrow margin to which he had reduced the contest, he plied the forces of political treachery and traffic for the joint success of HILL and HARRISON. In that desperate game he won and the Democratic Party of the country lost. And now he has the impudence to claim that it exhibited his power as a party leader, and that this year's election vindicates his pretensions. It is not likely that he will succeed in impressing the party which he betrayed to defeat with his claim to be accepted as its standard bearer in the next conflict.

APPOINTMENTS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.

There is one explanation, among the many offered by the victims, of the Republican disaster in Ohio that has much more than a local interest. It was suggested by Mr. F. B. LOOMIS, a newspaper correspondent who was on the ground during the canvass, and though it is regarded by its author as less important than another, also suggested by him, that is a point of which our readers can judge for themselves. The explanation considered by Mr. LOOMIS to be the most conclusive is "the vigorous, liberal, and shrewd use of money by the Democrats in the last week before the election." The other explanation, to which we have referred, and which is worthy of general attention, was given in reply to the question: "Did the distribution of official patronage have anything to do with the result in Ohio?" It was as follows:

"Naturally; not in the way of bad appointments, because there have been none; but there were nearly two hundred thousand applicants for places in the service of the Government from Ohio. Most of those applicants wanted Post Offices. Congressman J. D. TAYLOR had two thousand applicants in his district. Now, most of these people have had to be disappointed, and that made them indifferent to Republican success this year, in many cases of which I know it caused little local politicians to work and vote against FORAKER, not because they had any grievance so far as he was concerned, but because they foolishly thought they could show their influence in that way. The same thing happens in the year following each Presidential election, and must always be expected."

We may say, before commenting on Mr. LOOMIS'S specific statement as to this year, that his general statement as to "the year following each Presidential election" is not correct. In 1884 the Democrats were beaten in Ohio by a majority of 31,802. The next year, although their President had been elected and was in precisely the same situation as Mr. HARRISON was this year, they reduced that majority to 17,451, or by 45 per cent. The Republicans lost in that one year following the Presidential election 41,000 votes; the Democratic vote fell off less than 27,000. So it will be seen that it was not because a Republican President was elected last year that the Republican strength was less this year; it was, in great part, because of the conduct of that President. The feature of this conduct, as appears from Mr. LOOMIS'S statement, that influenced the election most was the encouragement of office seeking. We all know how strong that encouragement was. The invitation given by Mr. HARRISON in his inaugural address has not been forgotten, and in Ohio it has certainly not been neglected. According to Mr. LOOMIS there were 200,000 applications for appointment to office from Ohio. Necessarily they came from Republicans. The Republican vote of Ohio in 1884 was a little over 400,000. One-half of the party, therefore, must have been definitely seeking Federal office. This seems incredible. We incline to think that it is exaggerated. But suppose that it is, that the number of applications was only one-half or one-fourth the number reported by Mr. LOOMIS, we should still have the amazing and revolting fact that one in four or one in eight of the Republican voters in Ohio was hunting office. As JOHN D. TAYLOR'S district is said to have furnished 2,000 applications, probably the ratio of one to eight is fairly correct.

In face of such facts as these, considering the enormous number of disappointments as compared with the appointments, the wonder is not that the Administration party lost Ohio by a small plurality, but that it did not lose it by a very large actual majority. The facts as they stand, with all possible exaggeration pruned away, are sufficient to show that patronage does not strengthen a party, but weakens it. This is no new truth. Many experienced politicians have seen it and confessed it. Mr. BENJAMIN HARRISON, when in the Senate, stated it in most explicit terms. Mr. JOHN SHERMAN has acknowledged it. Mr. R. B. HAYES had a painful conviction of it. Mr. GARFIELD time and again announced it, and dwelt upon it with his customary emphasis and eloquence. Here are enough Ohio authorities to persuade any doubter in that State, even if the facts were not there to overwhelm him. But the difficulty is that the experienced politicians will not act on what they know to be the truth, largely because, while they can see that patronage hurts their party, they also see, or think that they see, that it helps them personally. The reform of this abuse, therefore, is not likely to come from the politicians even when they recognize it as an abuse. It will come from the gradual and steady progress of public opinion, which in time will make it intolerable. That this progress is now going on there is ample evidence, and Mr. HARRISON is doing much to promote it.

CATHOLIC AMERICANS.

The platform adopted by the congress of Catholic laymen is a highly important paper. The adoption of it was so hearty that it can be accepted as a statement of what the Catholics of the United States wish to be received as an exposition of their relations to the Church and to their fellow-citizens of other faiths. Nor is there any reason to doubt the good faith of the framers of the platform. It shirks scarcely anything, and in this respect forms a model for the framers of political platforms, though it is not in the least likely that they will adopt it as such.

The practical question for American citizens is how much of the distrust of Catholic influence in politics is justified by these candid remarks. We refer to this distrust yesterday and endeavored to state the rational basis for it. The question of education is by far the most important upon which this distrust operates, and leads non-Catholic citizens to oppose Catholic candidates. Upon this head the report says: "We are committed to a sound popular education, which demands not only the physical and intellectual but also the moral and religious training of our youth. As in the State schools no provision is made for teaching religion, we must continue to support our own schools, colleges, and universities already established, and multiply and perfect others, so that the benefits of a Christian education may be brought within the reach of every Catholic child within these United States."

When we say that this is a skillfully drawn we do not mean that it is disingenuously drawn, but here alone there seems to be some reserve. The opinions expressed are those which any American citizen has a right to hold, but not to impose on any other American citizen. Is the "Christian education" that will satisfy Catholics to be furnished by their own institutions, or by the public institutions, and if by their own institutions, do they demand that the fund devoted to public instruction shall be drawn upon for the use of Catholic schools? If this design were positively renounced there would be an end on this question of any antagonism between American institutions and Catholic designs. If it were positively admitted every non-Catholic American would be justified in opposing Catholic candidates for offices the incumbents of which have the power of affecting public instruction.

The case is very simple. The State educates all its children upon the principle of self-preservation. It intends to give them such instruction as shall enable them to earn honest livings and as shall also qualify them to exercise intelligently the right of suffrage. The common schools do this. A very small proportion of their graduates are in jail or in dependence, and if the right of voting were confined to these graduates there would be much less danger of electoral mistakes than there is now. The State, having supplied the machinery for this instruction out of the proceeds of taxation, has a right to demand that all children shall receive its instruction or an equivalent of learning elsewhere. If any body of citizens is not satisfied with this education, such a body is certainly at liberty to furnish substitutes or supplements, provided always that the intellectual education furnished by the common schools is supplied. But it must do this at its own expense, and not by diverting the money of the State from a system of schools that answers the purpose of the State. Any attempt at this diversion will justify opposition to the party that makes it, and if the advocates of that party choose to call this opposition religious persecution they are at liberty to do so, but that will not alter its true character of secular good sense. The Catholics would be well advised if they would expressly declare that they had no intention of applying for public money for the support of Catholic schools.

The rest of the report is, in the main, such as will be commended by all good citizens. Upon Sunday observance and upon divorce its expressions are patriotic and sensible. The depreciation of foreign political societies, such as the Irish Nationalists, among American citizens, is not only timely and needful, but required a high degree of courage from a Congress composed mainly of Irishmen. We may remark, however, as another instance of the complication of Catholic loyalty and American loyalty, that the last "plank" of the platform is a declaration in favor of the freedom of the Holy See, that commits every American Catholic who subscribes to it to taking part in a question of Italian politics.

THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

There seems to be no doubt that the Broadway Surface Railroad will speedily be operated by the cable system. Yesterday the Sinking Fund Commissioners agreed to the terms and conditions proposed, and the Aldermen granted the consent of the "local authorities." The consent of the State Railroad Commission will also be asked and doubtless will be granted without delay.

The company has agreed, among other things, to pay its share toward the repavement of Broadway, which presumably means the proportionate cost of the pavement within the limits occupied by the tracks and the margin of two feet on either side. This is more than one-third the width of the street. As the company will not only have to prepare trenches for its cables but lay new rails, it would be a great advantage to the city if the work of repaving could be done at the same time, so as to make one job of the inevitable obstruction of traffic. The company is likely to work more expeditiously than is the habit of the Department of Public Works or its contractors, but we see no reason why the pavement could not be relaid as rapidly as the railroad work is done.

There is no doubt about the pressing need of a new pavement on Broadway. The present one has not worn so long as a good granite block pavement ought, but it has been shamefully treated by the steam heating and subway companies and is in a wretched condition, especially down town. The opportunity of the transforming of the railroad should be used for the transforming of the whole surface of the street.

WOOLEN GOODS AND WOOL.

We recently directed attention to the fact that the action taken by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was "extremely unsatisfactory to the trade journals that represent the industry," and remarked that the manufacturers seemed to give very little weight to the opinions of these journals. The *American Wool Reporter*, whose comments upon the association's resolutions we then quoted, now asserts, in explanation of the conditions of which we spoke, that the National Association does not fairly represent the manufacturers of woolen goods. It says:

"We believe the so-called 'National Association of Wool Manufacturers,' with its vague and indefinite little membership, is not truly representative of the woolen manufacturers of the United States to-day, and that in employing the weapons of finesse and policy instead of straightforward, candor they have done great harm to the wool and woolen interests of the United States. If they had boldly joined issue with the Ohio bankers and politicians who manage what they are pleased to call the 'National Association of Wool Growers,' and had openly fought for correct tariff legislation at the conference in Washington in January, 1888, they might have made an impression by this time upon the good sense of the reasonable representatives of the genuine wool growers who were there present, and convinced them that a tariff which shuts out wool only to let in foreign goods is as injurious to the wool growers as to the manufacturers. At least the wool growers would have had the feeling that they had been honestly and candidly dealt with.

"But now, even though the so-called 'National Association of Wool Manufacturers' may honestly strive to fulfill the hopes of higher duties which their ambiguous utterances have raised in the minds of some wool growers, they will be unable to accomplish their purpose; and wool growers are likely to have a feeling of soreness and disappointment which they would not have possessed had the issue been squarely met at the outset. Politicians like Messrs. DELANO and LAWRENCE may how try to convince wool growers with some show of reason that they have been deceived, if not betrayed and outraged, and that their hope lies in revenge upon the manufacturers."

The *American Wool Reporter* urges that "the majority of wool manufacturers" should disavow all responsibility for the acts of the association and should make, for the enlightenment of Congress and the public, "an honest and candid presentation of the real facts in respect to the wool tariff."

If it be true that the association is not really a representative body—and the *Reporter's* opinion is at least entitled to respect—the interests of the industry demand the speedy organization of an association that shall fairly represent it. We do not like to believe that the manufacturers are so represented by the present association, for its course has indicated weakness, timidity, and folly rather than courage and wisdom, in those who marked it out. Doubtless there are some manufacturers who do not know whether they are served well or badly by such action as the association has taken—for example, such men as the manufacturer who found the Senate Tariff bill unsatisfactory and declared publicly that he had voted the Republican ticket in 1888 because he understood that the Republican Party intended to reduce the duty on wool by 50 per cent.—but a large majority of them are well informed with respect to this matter, and they must see that the industry is in sore need of leaders who will make no blunders.

The people of the annexed district are quite right in saying that their streets are in a very disgraceful condition. Doubtless they are right, also, in thinking that the remedy for this evil lies in the establishment of a separate municipal bureau to have charge of their streets. The annexed district was originally put in charge of the Park Department for the purpose of securing a treatment of its streets according to its natural features and conformation. The result of this transfer was a very able and interesting report against the extension northward of the street system of Manhattan Island. There is now, however, no reason why the care of the annexed district should be continued in the Park Department, nor why the wishes of its inhabitants should not be respected.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEST.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 11.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES gives much space to an investigation of the practical working of the new ballot law in Massachusetts, and concludes that the result furnishes convincing evidence of the wisdom of quickly adopting the Saxton bill in New-York. Disorder and confusion were banished from the polling places and the great objects in view were all attained. "Coercion, intimidation, and bribery were made impracticable or futile. Many nuisances, annoyances, and abuses were done away with. Independence was protected and secrecy of voting was assured. Expenses which afford an excuse for assessing candidates and virtually selling nominations were made unnecessary, and the actual cost incurred by the public was far less than that which it has so bear indirectly under the prevailing system." There was some delay in counting the vote and making returns, but this is found to have been mainly due to the newness of the system and to the form of ballot used, and will disappear with the experience and facility which come from use. The lessons of the Massachusetts experiment are worthy of consideration in every American community which votes.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 12.—The Colorado Silver Convention met in the Chamber of Commerce this morning, with about five hundred delegates present from various parts of the State. The convention was called for the purpose of taking some decisive steps toward securing the free coinage of silver and adopting a platform by which Colorado delegates to the coming silver convention at St. Louis shall be governed. The convention will also recommend to Gov. Cooper the names of delegates to be appointed to St. Louis. The convention this morning elected ex-Congressman Symes temporary Chairman and appointed committees.

AMUSEMENTS.

OTTO HEGNER'S PLAYING.

The Broadway Theatre held an audience of good size yesterday afternoon, when Otto Hegner gave his third concert. He played Weber's "Concertstück," with the assistance of an orchestra under the direction of Hans Schny, and a suite in G minor of his own composition. This was the little fellow's first appearance here as a composer, and it can be said briefly that it was an occasion for something more than surprise. If Otto Hegner is the sole author of the suite played yesterday, he has creative talent of a most amazing order of merit. The work has some crudities, and the minuet is quite within the limit of the abilities of a musically clever boy. But if little Hegner wrote without aid the preludes and gavotte, and especially the aria, which shows evidence of a close and appreciative study of Bach, the public has a right to expect large fulfillment of his present phenomenal promise.

The probabilities are, however, that this suite is one of the exercises written for his instructor in composition, and that there is a good deal more of Herr Glans in it than there is of Hegner. This is not said with any desire to decry the little fellow's merits, for every one in these days is eager to find signs of new productive gifts in music. Without, however, some further evidence of Hegner's powers as a composer than a performance of a composition named on the programme as his, one must feel inclined to doubt his ability to turn out such musically writing as is contained in the movements mentioned. Before a composer can produce such work he must have spent many of his days and nights in the study of the works that grew in the studious retirement of the Thomas School of Leipsic, and must have mastered not only the matter but something of the spirit of the "Well-tempered Clavichord." There are fugato passages and bits of free imitation in the suite that were not fashioned by an apprentice hand. It is a good deal easier to believe that Hegner composed something like the polonaise with which he responded to his hearty recalls after the suite.

His performance of the Weber selection was fully in keeping with his previous exhibitions before this public. His tone color was unquestionably cold and dry, and his feeling not particularly warm. There was an occasional spasmodic irregularity in the movement of his phrasing, and his scale passages were not always smooth and close. But, on the other hand, his octave playing, though executed without any wrist movement whatever, was sharp and clean; his interpretation was clearly enunciated, and his chords were given out with force and good balance of the voice parts.

His style was full of spirit and abandon. His climaxes were reached with an admirable management of the gradations of force and were brought out with vigor and intuential effect. A closer study of Hegner's playing than could be made in one hearing does not reveal a great deal that is not acquired. To be sure, the boy's enthusiasm is his own and it is a moving force that animates all his work and almost inspires some of it. But the child does not, so far as can be seen now, reveal any uncommon emotional development.

The management of these concerts should inform the Mendelssohn Quintet Club that it is not the principal attraction. Anything more eager than the speed with which that organization seized yesterday upon a moderate amount of applause as an excuse for an encore is not often seen in this city.

"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY."

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" returned to us at the Madison-Square Theatre yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Burnett's play is well suited to Mr. Palmer's stage, and the cast is better in some parts than it was at the Broadway Theatre last Winter. Master Wallis Eddinger, a very little boy, practises through the part of Cedric in a pretty way, and Mr. J. H. Gilmour is the Earl. Miss Isabelle Evesson the young mother, Miss Emily Lytton the adventuress, Miss Annie Gregory Allen the good-hearted serving woman, Mr. Russell Bassett Hobbs, and Mr. F. F. Mackay the old counselor. The setting is handsome and appropriate.

The audience yesterday was numerous and seemed to be greatly interested in the play. There were many Fauntleroys in the house accompanied by mothers quite as fond, if not quite so sugary, as Mrs. Errol. There is no doubt that the play will have another successful run. It will be given every afternoon except Saturday.

MUSICAL NOTE.

A new chamber music organization, called the Metropolitan Quintet Club, made its first appearance at Steinway Hall last evening, assisted by Mrs. Kate De Jonge-Levett, soprano. The concert was wholly unworthy of comment.

ROUGH AND READY.

It has been the custom of all former Presidents to intrust the newspapers with copies of their messages under a strict promise that nothing contained in them should be used until the proper time. Mr. Harrison, however, has written his message with a pen, and the discreet Miss Sanger will make the few necessary copies with her typewriter. Incidentally it may be remarked that the President has more confidence in a woman's ability to keep a secret than he has in a man's faithfulness to a promise.—*Newark Advertiser.*

An ingenious farmer in West Tisbury, Mass., has nailed up on his own premises a large finger board pointing to his neighbors on the opposite side of the lane and bearing in very large letters the word "Fire," and with the words "for sale" underneath in very small letters. Lawyers who think there is a libel in it are endeavoring to get the discomfited neighbors to try on a lawsuit.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Man can do very little that other men have not done before him, but he can leave a great deal of other men's work undone, and by making a virtue of omission as well as commission, qualify himself for the respect of the world, and, what is much better, the approval of his own conscience.—*Binghamton Leader.*

The Rev. Phillips Brooks can speak at the rate of 300 words a minute and keep it up for one hour. If he got started at that rate on the late elections, from the standpoint of Republican causes of congratulation, he would not keep it up an hour. He would stop inside the first half minute.—*Denver News.*

A colored agent of the Seven Stars Society has been temporarily suspended and his powers revoked. After a period of ninety-nine years he may apply for reinstatement. The colored brethren believe in giving sinners plenty of time in which to repent.—*Memphis Appeal.*

If there's any one thing that this country stands more in need of than another it is a reliable scale of prices for foreign Princes. It is about the only salable article on the market for which there are not regular quotations, and it would appear high time for a change.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

Young Mr. Green—Really, my dear, you must get rid of that cook of ours. This dinner is particularly dreadful! Young Mrs. Green—I don't dare to, Richard. I must give her a week's notice, you know, and there is no telling what she might do in that time!—*Munsey's Weekly.*

The season has arrived when fires are built in the cable cars and the doors are fastened open, so that the passengers near the stove are roasted and those near the door are frozen.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

The man who runs ahead of you and does needed good before you get there is bound to be called a fanatic, and the man who gets left will call him so.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

Disasters on land and sea are to be expected these days, and the opening of Congress is also slowly but surely coming on.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Some people use a joke as they would a whip; they can't snap one without hurting some one.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A RECEPTION TO MISS EDWARDS.

Immediately after her lecture at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, last night, Miss Amelia B. Edwards was escorted to the Brooklyn Library, where a reception, lasting over an hour, was tendered the famous novelist. The halls were decorated with choice flowers and ferns, which hid from view every bookish corner. Miss Edwards was placed in a fairy-like nook on the library's second floor, from which vantage ground she was introduced to hundreds of Brooklyn's well-known citizens by Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes. Over six thousand invitations to the reception had been issued and the corridors were crowded with ladies and gentlemen eager to get a kindly word or two from the distinguished visitor.

Among the well-known people accompanied by the ladies of their families present at the reception were Mayor Chapin, President Seth Low, Gen. Charles E. Wet, William Aurchens White, R. R. Bowker, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, Dr. C. Winslow, Prof. F. G. Hooper, Alexander E. Orr, S. B. Chittenden, Dr. T. Mann, Dr. T. J. Backus, and Principal Perkins of the Adelphi Academy.

BAPTIST CONGRESS OF AMERICA.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 12.—The eighth annual meeting of the Baptist Congress of America opened to-day. The attendance of delegates from the United States was not as large as was expected. The subjects for discussion to-day were: In the afternoon, "Organizations for Christian Work Other than the Church;" in the evening, "Natural and Artificial Monopolies." The latter subject brought out three straight advocates of the Henry George theory and two opponents.

A BEAUTIFUL FLOWER SHOW.

A beautiful collection of chrysanthemums, roses, and other flowers was on exhibition yesterday at the opening of the chrysanthemum show of the New-Jersey Horticultural Society at the Harrison-Street Rink, Brick Church, N. J. The sight as one entered the hall was most charming. Stretching away on the left hand was a long line of seedling and cut chrysanthemums of the rarest and most valuable varieties. Down the middle of the hall stood rank after rank of tall "standards," flanked by bush plants, and on the right, beginning at a counter where some pretty girls sold flowers for the benefit of the Memorial Hospital, were solid masses of chrysanthemums in pots and a collection of hothouse and stove plants. At the end of the room was gathered together a number of pots of roses, the rarest and most delicate. Among them was the new "Duchess of Albany."

As the rays of the afternoon sun shone in through the long windows, touching here and there the rich deep tints of the crimson and purple varieties of chrysanthemums, or blazing like a flame on the scarlet or yellow, the effect was gorgeous. Some very good music was added by an orchestra from the band of the Fifth Regiment of New-Jersey. The result was evidently appreciated by the few who visited this fairyland of flowers during the afternoon. As darkness came on the electric lights were used to illuminate the hall. Large numbers of visitors, many of them experts in the subject of chrysanthemums, came in during the evening. The show will continue to-day and to-morrow.

Among the features which would appeal particularly to those who are lovers of the chrysanthemum and its culture was the presence of a graceful specimen of the Japanese variety, which took from seventeen other competitors the prize cup offered by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis on Nov. 5. The flower is a large one, with petals slightly opening and curving inward. The color is a delicate tint, verging upon the faintest shade of pink.

The exhibition of cut flowers offered by Judge Benedict of Staten Island and by Thomas H. Spaulding of Orange was very large and satisfactory in every way. The closest competition was between Mr. Spaulding and William Barr of Orange for the prize for the best six standards of distinct varieties. Mr. Spaulding won the prize, however, Mr. Barr coming second, and H. A. Page of Orange third.

The "sensation" of the exhibition was a specimen of the new variety known as the "Louis Boehmer," exhibited by Peter Henderson of Jersey City. This variety is a new importation from Japan, and is more peculiar than attractive in its appearance. It is of a dark lilac hue, deepening on the inner side of the petal to a warmer tint. Its very large size is distinguished by the same feathery and downy growth upon its petals that made the snow-white "Mrs. Alpheus Hardy" so popular.

The Floricultural Society was generous in its list of premiums, there being eighty-one classes altogether, with three premiums in each but the last five. These received medals. For six natural grown plants, distinct varieties, William Barr won a silver medal. For three other plants, conditions the same, he received a bronze medal. For the best twenty-four distinct varieties of cut chrysanthemums, Judge Benedict's exhibit won a gold medal, and for the best twelve a silver medal. For the best six varieties, under the same condition, President E. P. Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley Railroad won a bronze medal.

Sixty-eight premiums were awarded in all, including 42 first prizes, 19 second, and 7 third. These were divided as follows: T. H. Spaulding of Orange, 19 first, 3 second; J. Gray May of Summit, N. J., 8 first; William Barr of Orange, 3 first, 2 second; Judge Benedict of Staten Island, 3 first, 1 second; John McGowan of Orange, 3 first; H. H. Page of Orange, 2 first, 2 second; A. Blair of Orange, 1 first; Payne Bayside, L. I., 1 first, 5 second; E. P. Wilbur of South Bethlehem, Penn., 1 first, 2 second, 1 third; John Keane of Englewood, N. J., 1 first 1 second; George Schapman of Orange, 1 first, 1 second; Thomas Jones of Short Hills, N. J., 2 second; A. Blair of Orange, 1 third; the United State Nurseries, Short Hills, N. J., 1 third.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

ALBANY, Nov.

ON THE SIDE OF REFORM

COUNTY DEMOCRACY'S ANTI-HILL PROGRAMME.

THAT ORGANIZATION PLANTS ITSELF BOLDLY ON THE BALLOT-REFORM ISSUE—MR. VOORHIS'S RESIGNATION.

The County Democracy took up ballot reform for a battle cry last night, made it the chief platform of their organization, and cheered it with as much vigor and enthusiasm as though their faction of local Democracy was a victor instead of a vanquished army in the last political contention. Gov. Hill's toes were stepped on in rather unfeeling fashion by the inconsiderate "Countiea." In fact, a reading of the resolutions which were adopted conveye the impression that the County Democrate have deliberately arrayed themselvse against his Excellency.

The main principles of the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill are practically indorsed, and the indorsement includes the things which the Governor objected to, the exclusive use of ballots furnished by the State among them.

A big crowd of leaders and lesser lights was attracted to the regular monthly meeting of the "Counties'" County Committee in the small meeting room in the Cooper Union last night by the news that a new issue was to be adopted, and that the resignation of Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis as Chairman of the County Committee would come up for consideration. It was expected that much might be said about the conduct of the late campaign, and incidentally it was planned to introduce a resolution of confidence in Leader Maurice J. Power. This latter idea was abandoned during the day, however, for the leaders came to the conclusion that such a resolution would be a confession that there was considerable kicking going on in the organization, whereas, the leadere argue, there is nothing of the sort.

No surprise was manifested because Mr. Voorhis failed to appear in his accustomed place on the dais to call the meeting to order. It was generally known that Mr. Voorhis was out of it for good and for all when he left for the meeting. Secretary Charlee J. McGee rapped for order and Maurice J. Power got up to move that Col. John O'Byrne be selected as the Chairman of the evening. Mr. O'Byrne was accepted with cheers and he went right on with the business of the meeting without stopping to make a speech. Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 7:30 P. M., was fixed for the primaries to elect members of the General Committee. The arrangements for the special Congressional election in the Sixth District were left to the Chairmen of the Assembly districts within the limits of that Congressional district. When it came to the reading of communications, Secretary Charles J. McGee read the following from Police Commissioner Voorhis:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1889.

Charles J. McGee, Recording Secretary of the County Committee of the New-York County Democracy:

DEAR SIR: In view of recent events which have developed a wide difference of opinion between several leading members of the committee and myself as to the policy and course that should be pursued by the County Democracy at the approaching election, I deem it proper, that my openly announced views and positions taken on the subject above referred to may be no cause for embarrassment to the organization in the performance of its work incidental to the present campaign, that I now tender my resignation as Chairman of the County Committee in the hands of the committee and at its disposal, which I hereby very respectfully do.

Thanking, through you, very warmly, the committee for its many acts of kindness and partiality so generously extended to me in the past, and desirous of doing all that may be within my power and sphere for the advancement of Democratic principles, I remain yours truly,

JOHN R. VOORHIS.

It will be noted from the date of this that Mr. Voorhis's resignation as Chairman of the County Committee was in hand for some days before the election. There was no discussion relating to it. C. F. J. Gerdes moved that it be accepted, and the vote was unanimously in the affirmative. This matter disposed of Mr. Jackson made a prefatory speech, in which he said that unless the use of the ballot box was uncovered its power was a delusion and a mockery. The rapid increase of wealth developed the money power in the nations, and the rich few are able to purchase the office by purchasing freemen. He referred to "the holy name of John Wanamaker, who had raised $400,000 to elect Harrison and put John in the office of Postmaster General. He then he connoed the assessment of candidates, and said that nowadays a man who ran for office and was elected foned himself with a clear consolence, an empty pooket, and a certificate of election. He said that at the last Presidential nlection certain persone had traded votes away from the President to get them for the Mayor of the city. Mr. Jackson offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the prevalence of frand, bribery, and coercion in our slections demands immediate attention and the adoption of thoroogh and soned remedies for the sunpression of these corrupt practices.

In the Presidestial election of 1888 enormous soms of money were gathered together and used by the Republican Party in the undisguised and shameless purchase of votes; working men were coroed into voting as their employers and not their own convictions dictated, and the elective franchise, which forms the cornerstone of a free Government and the chief safeguard of the liberties of the people, became an engine for the perversion of the popular will.

In addition to these evils the large sums of money which, under the present system, even the legitimate expenditeres of a political campaign in this city demand, become the occasion and excuse for the pernicious practice of assessing candidates for office; a practice which often leads to nominations indneed by the pecuniary ability of the candidate to make some extravagant contribntion to the campaign fund.

To provide a remedy for these serious evils and to restore to the people the freedom of the ballot, of which they are being deprived, we are in favor of a ballot reform law which shall embody the following principles:

First—The ballots should be printed and distributed at the public expense.

Second—The names of all candidates for the same office should be printed upon the same ballot.

Third—The ballot should be delivered to the voter within the polling place on election day by sworn public officials.

Fourth—Only ballots so delivered should be voted, the voter guaranteed absolute privacy in preparing his ballot and the secrecy of the ballot made compulsory.

At the recent election in Massachusetts such a ballot reform law has been tried with conspicuous success. Simple in its methods, secure in its secrecy, its operation has been such that none have been disfranchised, and all have been free to vote according to their choices.

The large Democratic gains in that State sufficiently answer any claim that such a law would restrict the Democratic vote.

We are also in favor of a law which shall extend the registry of voters before election to the entire State.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed by the Chair to take such steps as may be considered desirable to secure appropriate legislation upon these matters.

Col. John R. Fellows seconded the resolntions. He climbed up on the platform and got very enthusiastic in his plea for reform. He pointed out the splendid results of the new law in Massachusetts and elsewhere, and said that those who criticised it before now saw that their fears about it were hnt imaginings, that there was no reason why the law would not work effectively, and that it was the only way to get an honest expression of the will of the people. He said that the percentage of ignorance was as great in Boston as it was in New-York, and the result in Boston showed how effectually the new Massachusetts law had worked. Mr. Fellows urged his hearers and the County Democracy organization to enter upon the work of bringing about the required reform with enthusiasm, and said that the Counties was the first organization to come forward and at once point out the evil and enggest a remedy. He indicated that in his opinion the Governor would see his way clear to sign a desirable ballot reform bill this year. "Hitherto," said Mr. Fellows, "we have contented ourselves with passing resolutions about ballot reform. Now let ne take hold and do the work."

After two or three more speeches the resolutions were carried unanimously and with much applause.

Nothing was done toward filling the position left vacant by Mr. Voorhis's resignation. C. C. Baldwin is mentioned as a possibility, but it is thonght that the matter will be left over until next year.

SPORTS AT PRINCETON.

AMES ANSWERS THE CHARGE OF PROFESSIONALISM.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12.—The Ivy Club football eleven played the Senior team this afternoon, and won by the score of 12 to 6 after a half hour's hard playing.

W. J. Barkley was elected manager of the Freshman tug-of-war team this evening. The team is heavy, and has made a fine record in every contest it has entered.

This afternoon Full Back Ames was summoned to disprove a charge of professionalism. He did not send an affidavit until this afternoon, and therefore, as Harvard oonld not have seen it, the action oiting him to appear for examination excites much comment. The resolution of Nov. 4 says in case the sufficiency of an affidavit shall be questioned by the challenging party and the committee be notified thereof, the player challenged shall submit to an oral examination, &c. Ames has furnished the required affidavit, and oan furnish a disproving statement from the manager of the team on which he is accused of being a professional.

THE WIRES DOWN.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, Nov. 11.

It has been remarked that Benjamin Harrison condoled by wire with Warner Miller when the latter fell outside the breastworks, but that no such message has reached Foraker. The wires between Foraker and the White House are down.

REFORMS IN GOVERNMENT.

RICHARD H. DANA AT A HARVARD CONFERENCE MEETING.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Mr. Richard H. Dana spoke at Harvard this evening before a college conference meeting, where his remarks were closely followed by a large audience and evoked some questions which were clearly answered.

The speaker began by asking:

"What reforms in politics are practicable? What oan a young college graduate do to bring about these reforms? In answering these questions it is best to get an idea of the fundamental principle of Goverement. This is inegrity, which is just as necessary for the welfare of our country as liberty and equality. The United States was easy to rule in early days, when methods were simple, but with its growth complication and dishonesty have orept in. To counteract and orush this dishonesty is one of the greatest duties of the present generation.

"One of the most urgent reforms is that of the ballot. The Australian ballot system has found a footing in several States already, and will undonbtedly spread rapidly thronh the rest. But the experience of England and Australia tends to prove that this alone will not stop bribery.

"In the methods of registration a reform is necessary also. In most States registration laws are lax, and the lists of voters are rarely revised, and often contain the names of men who have changed their residences or even died. This naturally opens an avenue for unprincipled men to seonre double votes. No practical remedy has yet been found to prevent this abuse.

"A great step toward reform in political methods was the Corrupt Practices act of England passed in 1883. The main provisions of this act are that each candidate shall file a sworn statemnnt of all his receipts and expenses for election, both what goes thronh his own hands and what is collected and spent by his agents. The advantage of this is that all candidates will enter the campaign on equal terms.

"Another provision is that disputed elections are to be decided by courts of law instead of Legislatures. By this means every case secures a fair hearing and is decided on its merits. A candidate convicted of bribery loses his seat. A combination of these systems would probably accomplish the purification of the ballot.

"Another needed reform is that of the civil service. Many persons believn that all we need to attain this is the enforcement of the present law. But the German Empire not only has important clerkships and offices about one-fifth of those in the gift of the Government. What le needed is a reform applying to the higher offices which reqnire executive ability, for these appointments should be made on the basis of competitive examinations and promotion for good service.

"Municipal reform can be accomplished only by a host of minor reforms. To bring about these reforms the scientific method is necessary. Reformers must analyzn the defects and corruptions they wish to cure and must study the grievances and their causes. Then they will gain a true knowledge of the evils.

"But one man cannot undertake all reforms, for this would be a task far beyond any mortal's power. Each reformer must choose some single evil and no his best to onre it.

"He must not, however, work alone, but must gather about him some companions with the same views, for the combined efforts of even a small company will bear fruit. These small bodies of active workers need cinhe and associations ready to follow their lead and support with their gold and influence the movements toward reform."

THE FRENCH-EVERSOLE FEUD.

ANOTHER BATTLE REPORTED LASTING FIFTY-TWO HOURS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Londoe, Ky., says: "Reports from the fight of the French-Eversole factions in Perry County continne to be meagre and conflicting, but there is no doubt that a desperate encounter commenced at Hazard Thursday and is perhaps yet in progress. A letter received here this afternoon dated Hyden, Leslie County, Nov. 11, says:

"'A fight occurred in Hazard Thursday, beginning at 4 P. M. and continuing fifty-two hours, resulting in the death of three or four and the wounding of several others. About fifty on one side and fifteen on the other were engaged. It would have continued longer, but the ammunition gave ont on the Eversole side, and they left the town in the hands of the French party. Persons from that section reaching here to-day say that Ed Camphell and John McKnight, of the Eversole party, were instantly killed Thursday, and Jesse Fields, Jailer of Perry County, and four others on the French side are badly wounded. Fields will certainly die.'

"Since the soldiere were in Perry a year ago things have been comparatively quiet, though several persons have been killed at intervals. B. F. French, the leader of one of the factions, is engaged in merchandice in Breatbitt County, near Jackson, and very little trouble is apt to occur in Hazard, but when he does is accompanied by a strongly-armed crowd. He stands indicted in the Perry Circuit Court charged with complicity in the assassination of J. C. Eversole, which occurred years ago. Nearly all the parties most intimately related to Eversole and otherwise friendly to him have been away from Perry County for several months, fearing to go there at the risk of their lives. French was present at Hazard during the fight Thursday and Friday.

"County Judge George Eversole, a brother of J. C. Eversole, is here to-night, but oonld not be seen. Further news from Hazard is anxiously awaited."

MRS. LOCKWOOD'S PIGS.

HER HUSBAND'S CREDITORS HAD NO RIGHT TO ATTACH THEM.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The case of Ellen Lockwood against Charles Carrie, in which the full bench of the Supreme Court to-day gave a decision for the plaintiff, presented some interesting points in the laws regarding the rights of married women who are burdened with idle, impecnnious husbands, and who have themselves and their children to support. In this State, where a married woman is doing business upon her own account, in order to save her effects from the acts of her husband in transferring them to third parties, to prevent his creditors from stepping in and attaching her property, so earned, she must file a separate certificate in the town or city where she resides that she is doing business on her own account.

In this case it appears that the plaintiff, who lives in Taunton, has a husband who fails to contribute to her support; that she has five children, and in order to take care of them she kept a few boardere and also kept a litter of pigs, which she sold. When the second litter was born a creditor of the husband attached them as the husband's property, as Mrs. Lockwood had not filed the required certificate of doing business on her own account and sold them to satisfy Mr. Lockwood's debt. Mrs. Lockwood thereupon brought a suit against the officer who sold the pigs, for their conversion, contending that her act of keeping a litter of pigs did not oocstitute doing a business on her own account, as contemplated by the statute, and the Supreme Court so holds.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The funeral of the late State Treasurer Hart of Pennsylvania took place yesterday at Harrisburg, and was largely attended. After a service at the family residance the body was conveyed to the rotunda of the Capitol, where it lay in state ontil 1 o'clock. A military guard of honor sorrounded the casket.

The statne in memory of the late Col. Thomas Cass, commander of the old Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts, who died of wounds received at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 12, 1862, was uncovered in the Public Garden, Boston, yesterday morning with appropriate ceremonies.

The Grand Jury at Independnence, Mo., specially called to consider the case of Andrew Dunn, who is now under arrest in Toronto, Canada, has returned an indictment charging him with forgery in the first degree. The indictment is one nnder which he can be extradited.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the Main ferryslips, between Everett and Charlestown, Mass., yesterday morning. The head was badly battered in, and a rope was tied about the body. There were many indications of foul play.

At a meeting of members of the Albany County Republican Committee in West Troy yesterday, it was decided to contest the election of Michael C. Gillice for Assembly and Norton Chese as Senator on the ground of fraud in the town of Watervliet.

Mayor Cregier of Chicago yesterday appointed a committee of leading citizens to confer with the Ex-Confederate Soldiers' Association relative to the reception to be tendered Gov. Gordon of Georgia during his visit to that city Nov. 30.

A London (Ky.) special to the Louisville *Times* says that the French-Eversole feud in Hazard, Ky., has broken ont afresh and several have been killed. The fight began Wednesday. The only man known to be killed is E. Campbell.

Capt. John Ford, master and owner of the schooner Lady Lincoln, which was recently lost off Cape Cod, who has been missing since Saturday, was found drowned yesterday. He leaves a family in Gloncester, Mass.

Brainerd Million robbed the Windsor Baths at Buffalo, N. Y., of money and is were valued at $500. He was arrested in Washington yesterday.

Fresher election returns from St. John's, N. F., show the defeat of every member of the Executive Council.

J. W. Hoffman's paint shop, at 389 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, was partially destroyed by fire last night. The loss on the stock was about $2,000, and that on the building $1,500. Both were covered by insurance.

OBITUARY.

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NO ROOM FOR BOULANGISTS

SIXTY OF THEM ARRESTED IN PARIS.

AND A MEETING DISPERSED—THE CHAMBER ELECTING FLOQUET PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A number of Boulangists, headed by MM. Paul Déroulède, Laisant, and Mermeix, assembled in the Place de la Concorde to-day. The police dispersed the gathering, and mounted Republican guards then surrounded the place.

M. Déroulède was arrested while leaving the Chamber. MM. Le Hériasé and Bondeau and the editor of the *Drapeau* were arrested with M. Déroulède. All were liberated after a short detention.

Sixty Boulangists were arrested during the afternoon.

The French Chambers met to-day. M. Pierre Blano, as *doyen* of the Chamber of Deputies, occupied the President's chair in that body. He delivered an address, in which he congratulated the members of the Chamber on the fact that the Republic, for the fifth time, had repressed the assault of a hostile coalition. He urged the members to support the Acting President of the Chamber in preventing a recurrence of former disorders. The Chamber, he said, ought to avoid irritating quarrels and barren debates. It was their task to render France happy through tranquility and to labor for social justice.

Five of the delegates from Montmartre presented to the Chamber a protest against the election of M. Joffrin, the opponent of Gen. Boulanger.

M. Floquet was elected Provisional President and MM. Perier and Develin Vice Presidents.

The Senate formally met and adjourned until Monday.

DENOUNCING PARNELLITES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Sir Henry James continued his speech in behalf of the *Times* before the Parnell Commission to-day. He pointed out that an abundance of evidence had been produced before the commission to show the common aims and methods of the Irish Republican Brotherhood and the Clan-na-Gael. The skirmishing fond, he declared, was a murder fund behind a pretense of constitutional methods. The members of the Parnellite party sought to conceal their active alliance with secret societies, many members of which were ready to resort to the most infamous outrages.

Referring to the Parnellites' disclaimer that they did not advocate the use of dynamite, and the rupture between the Irish in America and O'Donovan Rossa, Sir Henry said that these actions did not mean the abandonment of the dynamite policy. Rossa was rejected because he was garrulous and indiscrete. The policy of Patrick Ford was still maintained, and that policy implied that the revolutionary partisans could commit murder and incite the people to any crime, if such murders and crimes were directed against England.

The motion made by Sir Charles Russell to set aside the decision of the lower courts postponing the trial of the libel suit brought by Mr. Parnell against the *Times* came up for a hearing before the Court of Queen's Bench to-day. After listening to the arguments for and against the motion, the court refused to grant the application.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

PESTH, Nov. 12.—Herr Czereatory, an intimate friend of Premier Tieza, in an article in the *Nemzeti*, says: "Emperor William's visit to Coestantinople will have a lasting influence on the Eastern situation. The Balkans will henceforth feel convinced that it is more profitable to look to Berlin than elsewhere. It is nnnecessary for the Snltan to avow his adherence to the *dreibund*. What his attitude will be in the event of war is well known."

SOFIA, Nov. 12.—The Sobranje, in its address in reply to the speech from the throne, expresses the hope that the suzerain power will take the initiative in recognizing Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "The Guatemalan Minister, in an interview to-day, stated that the draft of a protocol for the federal nnion of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica had been already signed, but requires ratification by the Congresses of the five countries. He knew nothing of the report that the smaller States insisted that Guatemala should be divided into two States in order to prevent a preponderance of power.

THE KAISER'S JOURNEY.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Emperor and Empress of Germacy reached Venice to-day. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Emperor started for Mouza to meet King Humbert. The Empress remained in Venice. The Piazza Marco was brilliantly illuminated this evening in honor of the imperial visitors, and a military band serenaded the Empress.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Hon. William M. Evarts and his family will sail for New-York to-morrow. Mr. Evarts's health has improved, and his eyesight is stronger. He has received many attentions while in London. A dinner was given a farewell dinner last night. Among the guests were Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Presiding Justice Hannan of the Parnell Commission.

A timebook on the Cretan troubles, just published, shows that Greece, early in August, was prepared to send an expedition to Crete, and that the powers restrained her. Lord Salisbury, in one dispatch, said that England would consult with her allies. As tee Prime

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE POSITION as art or dressmaking establishment; references given. Address Experienced, Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a middle-aged Protestant American woman as companion; to an elderly lady or invalid; references exchanged. Address Miss E., 158 Park-place, Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—By a lady to do reading, writing, or reciting to le valid or elderly lady; moderate compensation. Address Reader, Box 292 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; is an experienced waitress; or do chamberwork and sewing; well recommended. Apply at 310 East 49th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman; understands waiting and plain sewing; in a private family; best city references. Address D. C., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young woman; or wait on lady in private family; five years' last reference. Address T. M. H., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy North of Ireland Protestant girl; first-class city references; willing and obliging; moderate wages. Call at 245 East 89th-st, first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private boarding house, or will do housework; good city references. Call at 140 West 37th-st.; ring private stable bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl, competent, in private families; understands all kinds of salads and care of silver; city references. Address M. D., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family as first-class chambermaid and waitress; two years' city references from last place. Address M. K., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and willing to assist in waiting in private family; best city references; no objections to the country. Address S. C., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—By competent Protestant person; good references; is willing to go to country. Call at 225 East 44th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent respectable young girl in a private family; best city reference. Call at 118 West 83d-st., outside bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—In an American family; willing to assist at other work; can be highly recommended. Apply at 135 West 49th-st., third floor, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing; good city references. Call at 234 East 77th-st.; Dowling's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to private boarding house. Call at 347 East 51st-st., Harrison's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by young woman in private family; do plain sewing; useful around ladies; good packer; best city reference. Call, two days, at 206 West 41st-st., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl not long in country; assist with housework or children; city or country. Address A. M., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—English; understands all kinds of sewing; two years' city reference. Address G. B., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; will assist with waiting or children; best of references. Call at 146 East 39th-st., Murphy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman to do chamberwork or mind grown children; good plain sewer; willing and obliging. Call or address Marta, 231 East 44th-st., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chamberwork and assist in anything; reference; also recommended. Address S. E., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant as thorough English chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address M. S., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By young Swedish girl; good city references. Address S. E., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By Protestant; assist in waiting; good city reference. Address R. M., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress. Call at present employer's, 236 East 37th-st., for two days; no cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as excellent waitress and chambermaid and assist with fine washing; best city reference. Call at 210 East 34th-st.; ring Frewen's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; or chambermaid and seamstress. Call or address Buckingham Hotel, Room 178, where present employer can be seen.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best city reference. Call at 500 Madison-av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Norwegian girl as chambermaid or laundress. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 till 1, at 26 East 82d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant girl; has two years' first-class city references. Address J. E., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references from last and former employers. Call at 800 6th-av., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman in a private family; willing to assist otherwise; best city reference from last place. Address J. M., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and sewer; or assist with waiting; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Chambermaid and Assist with Other Work.—Has best of city references. Address M. M., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or assist in housework in private family; best city reference. Address C. K., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young woman; best city reference. Address F., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By English Protestant girl, or assist in waiting; good city reference. Address A. T., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with children; is willing and obliging; private family; good reference. Call at 412 West 26th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a competent girl in small family; four years' city reference. Call, this morning, 220 East 86th-st., three flights.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and take care of growing children; first-class city reference. Address B. S., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch girl as chambermaid in first-class family; is willing and obliging; excellent city references. Call or address care Mrs. J. Thomas, 39 Jane-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young French girl; Protestant; best city reference from last place. Seen at 47 East 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—First-class; four years' city reference. Address N. G., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Understands her business; assist with other duties; first-class city reference. Call at 130 West 18th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress; five years' city reference. Call at 655 3d-av.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best city references. Address L., Box 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; first-class; good city references. Call at 128 West 50th-st., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl; best city references. Call or address 251 West 32d-st., care F. Aederson.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlor maid; seen at present employer's, 171 Madison-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND TAKE CARE OF CHILdren.—By young girl; do plain sewing; city reference. Call at 205 West 86th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; in private family; best reference. Call at 163 East 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a situation for a competent chambermaid or parlormaid. Apply to present employer, 9 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEWING.—By young German girl; best references. Address L. L., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a superior English girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 305 10th-av.; ring the janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Call at 204 East 55th-st., McGinnis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 2,033 3d-av.; ring Fowers's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and plain sewer or children's maid. Call at 365 10th-av., first floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO FINE WASHING. C—Best references. Apply at 211 Madison-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By young Protestant; willing to go to country; best of city references. Call or address J. A., 997 6th-av., Elliott's bell.

CHILD'S NURSE OR AS MAID FOR GROWN Children.—By competent Protestant girl; neat sewer; good references. Call or address K. M., 160 East 54th-st.

COOK.—Skilled in all kinds finest French and English cooking; gets up nicest lunches and dinners; best references. Call or address C. W., 106 West 43d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; thoroughly competent to take full charge; where a kitchenmaid is kept; excellent reference. 350 West 38th-st., second floor.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; in private family, only; address B. M., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly competent; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook and do plain washing; best city reference; private family. Address E. M., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable person; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, entrées, desserts; four years' city reference. Address R. K., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; assist with washing and ironing; city or country; good baker; good reference. Call at 217 West 27th-st., basement.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook, and would assist with the washing; best city references. Address N. E., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By clean, reliable woman as plain cook; good laundress; or would do the general work of two in family; reference from last employer. Call at 235 West 24th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference from last place. Address M. O., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. Address R. L., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant Canadian woman; good family cook and baker; good city reference. Address R. R., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable person as small family cook; do coarse washing; best city reference from last place. Address M. C., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands meat, pastry, and soups; excellent baker; best city reference. Address K., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook; understands all kinds cooking, pastry, and baking; best city reference. Address L. G., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; understands all branches; first-class city references. Address M. F., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; thoroughly understands her business; in a private American family; good references. Call at 225 East 39th-st.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; in private family. Address B. M., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook; engagements by the day; gets up dinners, lunches, and any kind of parties; best reference. Address H. E., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class family cook; all kinds of soups and pastry; willing to assist with washing if required. Call or address 458 4th-av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; no objection to country. Call, Wednesday, as 1,120 9th-av.; ring Doyle's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; long and satisfactory city reference from last place; good baker. Call at 904 6th-av., near 51st-st., third bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; good city references. Address D. B., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook; good bread and biscuit maker; personal references. Call at 103 West 60th-st., northwest corner 6th-av., second bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good plain cook and laundresses or would do housework; or would cook in restaurant; two years' city reference. Call at 157 West 26th-st.; ring Doyle's bell.

COOK, &c.—By good, reliable girl as good plain cook and laundress; good city reference from last place. Call at 419 East 16th-st., two flights.

COOK, &c.—By a middle-aged woman as cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; five years' city reference. Call at 206 West 13th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; has two years' city references. Call, two days, at 118 East 41st-st., rear cottage.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; good reference. Call at 342 3d-av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; best of city references. Call at 113 West 15th-st.

COOK.—By a reliable girl as excellent cook; would assist with washing; best city references. Address D. A., Box 129 554 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; neat and willing; best city reference. Call at 211 East 43d-st.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class cook; willing to assist in plain washing; best city reference. Call at 108 West 63d-st.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; excellent baker; assist in washing; fully competent; best city reference. Call at 135 West 51st-st.

COOK.—By young Protestant girl as plain cook in a small private family. Address E. C., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By thoroughly good family cook; assist with washing; good city reference. Call at 225 East 85th-st., one flight.

COOK.—In private family; good bread and biscuit baker; good reference. Call at 207 West 13th-st. C. Smith.

COOK.—By good plain cook; excellent character and reliable. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 21 Gramercy Park.

COOK AND DO PLAIN WASHING.—By competent woman; city or country; city references. Call at 401 West 41st-st., first flight.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant cook; city or country; best references. Call at 555 West 53d-st.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; understands English cooking in all its branches; in private family; best references. Call at 251 West 30th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in first-class private family; best of references. Call at 130 West 25th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a good cook; Protestant; best of city references. Call, Wednesday, as 1,120 9th-av.; ring Doyle's bell; no cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two girls together; one as good cook; soups, meats, desserts, and thorough baker; the other as waiting; neat waitress or do chamberwork and waiting; understands silver and salads; first-class city references; employer can be seen; city or country. Call at 128 West 33d-st.

COOK.—First-class; understands cooking in all its branches; entrées and desserts; in private family; do coarse washing; country preferred; city reference. Call at 239 West 37th-st., first floor, front.

COOK.—By competent cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry, game, entrées, pastries, desserts, Graham bread, biscuit, cake maker; two years' city reference from last employer. Call at 162 West 26th-st.; ring twice.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland girl as first-class cook, and can make all kinds of desserts, and do a little coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call at 159 West 51st-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can get up dinner parties and lunches; can take chef's place; do the marketing in private family; best city references. Call at 153 West 45th-st.; ring bell to the right.

COOK—USEFUL GIRL.—By a young Englishwoman as first-class cook; do anything else as coarse washing; daughter to make herself generally useful; city or country; good city reference. Call at 240 East 37th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; clarding, clear soups, jellies, creams; do coarse washing; city or country; first-class city reference. Address K. W., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Protestant girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; good references. Call at 339 East 39th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; understands game, jellies, entrées, soups, and desserts; best city references. Address M. C., Box 396 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a good cook; willing to do coarse washing; in a private family; best city reference. Call at 940 6th-av., between 55th and 56th sts., Keilcher bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook in a private family; city reference. Address A. S., Box 271 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By competent young women as cook and laundress; understands good soups, bread, and biscuit; city reference; private family. Call at 225 East 42d-st.; ring three times.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address M. D., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman; strictly competent in all branches of cooking and baking; good reference. Address S. M., Box 305 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class city references; no washing. Address M. M., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as experienced cook; willing to do coarse washing in private family; best city reference; city or country. Call at 247 East 28th-st.; ring three times.

COOK.—By French cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference; wages, $45. Call at 236 East 54th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook as cook and laundress; city reference. Address 337 West 41st-st., two pairs of stairs; no.

COOK.—First-class; by a young woman; in a boarding-house or restaurant; best city reference. Call at 519 2d-av., two flights, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; do washing, ironing, or first-class housecleaning; best city reference. Call at 341 West 39th-st., first floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; can be highly recommended; wishes work by the day; washing, ironing, or housecleaning; terms, 75 cents per day. Call at 336 East 56th-st., first floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a smart woman to work out; any kind of work; is good cook and laundress; has first-class reference. Call at 237 East 45th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman, by the day; first-class washer and ironer. Call at 350 East 33d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman; washing in or out of the house; best reference. Address Mrs. Sanders, 202 West 60th-st., first floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman, to go out by the day to do washing and ironing. Call at 423 West 17th-st., third floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman by the day or week; wash, cook, clean, or iron; any kind of work. Call or address 133 West 30th-st., bakery.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by day to do washing at her own home. Call at 421 East 49th-st.

DRESSMAKER AND DESIGNER OF MISSES' and children's costumes wishes customers at her home; fancy costumes a specialty; smocking, hemstitching, and feather stitching done; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in Directoires, cloaks, and jackets; also riding habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address B. Schnlich, 767 6th-av., near 44th-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Fashionable and original designs, remodeling; silk undergarments and children's coats a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed; first-class work solicited. Address Hall, 308 West 129th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class finisher and draper to go out by day; terms reasonable; references. Call or address Miss Hogon, 260 West 33d-st., second floor, front.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes a few more engagements by the day; terms reasonable; references; good city references. Address M. M., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes a few more engagements by the day or take work home; moderate terms; good reference. Address M. C. K., 123 West 60th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by the day; has a few spare days for dressmaking or cleaning; first-class city reference. Address Competent, Box 674 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable walking dresses made from $10 up; exquisite fit and finish guaranteed. Address Frowen, 127 West 20th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—A young woman wishes work; is well advanced. Address Maggie, Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Thorough; either widower or genteel boarding house; country preferred. New-York references. None but respectable parties need address C. H., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By New-England Protestant woman in small family; understands her business; city or country; no objection to 4th. good reference. Address M. N. X., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a smart industrious young girl for general housework, or as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; thoroughly reliable. Call at 418 East 79th-st., Michaelson's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young colored woman to do general work or cleaning, or cook, washer, and ironer; reference. Call at 257 West 33d-st., top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent woman for general housework in small private family; good plain cook and laundress; good city reference. Call at 326 East 32d-st., two flights.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent woman; good washer and ironer; very good disposition; no objection to children or boarding house; several years' city reference. Call at 402 West 52d-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl, live in home, in a nice private family, to assist in housework or chamberwork and sewing. Call at 113 West 53d-st.

HOUSEWORK IN SMALL AMERICAN FAMily, or Kitchenmaid Where Woman Cook is Kept.—By young Swiss girl; willing and obliging. Address 355 West 36th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do housework; good cook and laundress; no cards. Call at 217 West 27th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young woman; general housework in small family. Call at 476 West 34th-st., present employer's.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; city reference. Call at northeast corner 93d-st. and Western Boulevard.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; willing and obliging; good references. Call at 432 West 56th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat German girl for general housework in a small family. Call at 318 East 35th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—German Protestant maid to old lerir or young lady; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; make dresses over; charge of wardrobe; best reference. Call P. R., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss; good hairdresser and seamstress; good city reference. Address Alice, Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Good hairdresser and seamstress; packer; well accustomed to travel; best city references. Address Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; no objection to other city; best city references. Address French Lady's Maid, 117 West 35th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID.—By American Protestant; good hairdresser, dressmaker, mender, and packer; city or country, or travel. Call or address, for two days, 446 5th-av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person, or as lady's companion; good dressmaker and packer; willing to travel; good city reference. Call at 162 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—English; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; good city reference. Address A. C., 223 East 59th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; as lady's maid; good traveler; first-class references. Call or address care Mrs. Thomas, 39 Jane-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By young German girl as maid and seamstress; best references. Address H. L., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By young French girl as Lady's maid and seamstress; good city reference. Call at last employer's, 28 West 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—French Swiss. Call or address 406 7th-av., near 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By person of good experience; understands dressmaking, the fine hair, and the ladies usually required of a maid; accustomed to travel; good packer; English Protestant; good city reference. Address K. K., 226 East 62d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; by intelligent and obliging person; competent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; speaks different languages; good packer; best city references. Address S. J., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; speaking three languages; good packer; willing to assist with other work; good reference. Address Swiss, Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; no objection to short distance in the country; best city reference. Address B. N. O., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a first-class family; has been laundress to the Queen of Denmark; 20 years' experience. Call at 203 East 38th-st., first floor, near 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in private family; three years' city reference from last place. Address M. K., Box 290 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city references from last employer. Address A. M., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman in private family; assist in chamberwork; best city reference. Address M. B., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; thoroughly competent; three years' best city references from last employer. Address A. J., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as Protestant laundress; in a private family; best city reference from present employer. Address K. B., Box 363 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good laundress in private boarding house; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call or address 302 West 27th-st., first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young girl as first-class laundress in private family; assist in chamberwork. Call at 133 West 28th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; five years' city references from last employer, who can be seen. Call at 320 West 49th-st.; first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; has objections to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 133 West 28th-st., Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant girl as laundress; would assist with chamberwork in private family; personal reference. Call at 105 East 64th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by capable woman in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address E., Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly-competent laundress in private family; nine years' first-class city reference from last place. Call at 78 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress or chambermaid; would assist with either; good city reference from last place. Address M. C., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; last employer can be seen. Address L. Y., Box 255 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress, and assist in chamberwork in private family; two years' best city reference; wages $18. Address M. K., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman not afraid of work; good laundress; understands plain cooking; city reference from last place. Call at 116 West 46th-st., second bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. Call at 964 6th-av.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; five years' city reference from last employer. Call at 130 West 13th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; good city reference. Address Ellen, Box 851 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call or address 14 West 13th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 115 West 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city references. Call at 43d-av., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires to find a situation for an excellent laundress. Apply to present employer, 9 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; good city reference. Address S. E., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; best city reference. Address M. O., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a Swedish girl as first-class laundress or do housework; city references. Call at 423 West 37th-st.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference from last place. Call at 455 3d-av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress; best city references. Call at 13 East 39th-st.

MAID TO ELDERLY LADY OR INVALID Or any Position of Trust.—By experienced, trustworthy young woman; highly recommended; home preferred to wages. Call at 201 East 40th-st.; ring three times.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German as maid and seamstress; city reference. Address M. W., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for a young girl as maid; is good for grown child or children; very neat sewer. Call at 650 Madison-av., corner 70th-st., after 2; present employer's.

MAID.—By a French person as maid or nurse to growing children; good seamstress; good city reference. Address Louise, Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated young girl as nursery governess; speaks French and English fluently; to teach and take entire charge of young children; or as companion to elderly lady; good city references. Call at 646 East 15th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced French widow Protestant as nursery governess or nurse to children; speaks English; good references; no objection to the country. Address C. F., 322 West 18th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French nursery governess; first-class seamstress; speaks German and English; good references. Address 21 Clifton-st., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined Parisian young girl; two years' best city references. Call on A. C. G., 137 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—By a competent person as nurse and seamstress; would take charge of young children; would assist with chamberwork; best city references; no objection to short distance in country. Call or address, for two days, 20 West 99th-st.

NURSE.—By a young girl to mind children or do chamberwork and plain sewing; willing and obliging; good reference. Address M. D., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an elderly person as infant's nurse; is fully competent of taking entire charge nay and night; best reference. Call or address 626 West 44th-st.; ring three times.

NURSE.—French-Swiss Protestant; thoroughly experienced nurse; patient; fond of children; take entire charge of baby; good seamstress; good reference. Call or address M. M., 133 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—By competent and trustworthy woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; best city reference. Call, two days, at 40 West 10th-st.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a place for a young French girl, lately landed, to assist with children or light housework; no washing. Call at 43 West 48th-st.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant young girl for one or two growing children or do plain sewing; best city reference. Address H. C. M., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for infant or grown children; eight years' city reference. Address D. G., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young American woman as nurse to grown children; do other duties if required; three years' city reference. Address R., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; Protestant; take entire charge from birth; best city reference. Seen at last place, 20 West 55th-st., from 10 to 3.

NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse; do plain sewing; assist with chamberwork; five years' city reference. Call at 109 West 33d-st.; ring No. 1 bell twice.

NURSE.—By a reliable Protestant young girl to children, willing and kind; good sewer; best mender. Call at 455 West 60th-st., Miss Matthews's bell; no cards.

NURSE.—By a French girl, lately landed, as nurse in private family; good references. Address B. A., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By well-educated German girl, with best references, as nurse to small children. Address 800 Courtlandt-av.

NURSE.—By French girl; take charge of two small children; do plain sewing; six years' reference. Call at 304 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl; will assist with other work. Call or address G. M., 751 6th-av., second floor; ring twice.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant to one or two growing children; speaks French; good city reference. Address J. R., 304 West 31st-st.

NURSE.—By German woman; take entire charge of grown children; present employer may be seen until 11 A. M. Call at 476 Madison-av.

NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—By young French girl; willing and obliging. Apply, two days, at present employer's, 24 West 48th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By a Welsh girl as nurse or do chamberwork or waiting. Call at 325 West 16th-st., fancy store.

NURSE.—By experienced, middle-aged person as competent infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of young children from last place; bottle; highly recommended; faithful and trustworthy. Address J. M. J., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE TO GROWN CHILDREN.—By a reliable young Protestant girl as nurse to grown children; good sewer; assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; ten years' experience; first-class city references. Call at 222 Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., grocery store.

NURSE, &c.—By Swiss person (24) as nurse or nursery governess to children from three to six years of age; also American family; German, French, and English; good plain sewer; first-class references. Address L., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a lady for her nurse, whom she can thoroughly recommend for the care of growing children and sewing. Address S. J., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an educated North German woman; experienced in care of children and needlework; as nurse or maid; good city references. Address A. H., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thorough infant's nurse; competent to take full charge; reliable in care of bottle babies; trustworthy in sickness; highest city testimonials. Address M. D., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young girl, North of Ireland Protestant, to take care of baby or growing children, or do light chamberwork; good sewer; city references. Address A., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By capable woman as infant's nurse; understands nursing, sewing, and light chares from birth; understands bottling and food; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By reliable Protestant infant's nurse; understands her business thoroughly; can take full charge of bottle infant; two years' city required; two years' city reference from last place. Call at 349 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant North German-American girl to young or grown children; assist in chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Address A. K., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse; takes full charge; reliable with bottle babies; experienced in sickness; first-class city reference. Call at 117 East 53d-st.; ring second bell, rear.

NURSE.—By young girl lately landed, to take care of children; would assist in light housework; in private family. Call at 133 West 28th-st., first floor, back.

NURSE.—By Scotch Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; bring up on bottle if required; city or country; best city reference. Call at 135 West 28th-st.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By competent young woman; experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge from birth; bring up on bottle; first-class city reference. Call at 248 West 30th-st., one eight, front.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman, as invalid's nurse to lady or gentleman; sixteen years' steady practice; unexceptionable reference; only first-class need apply. Call at 232 East 22d-st.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent woman; many years' reference as infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge; best city reference. Call at 347 West 52d-st., first bell.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; bring up on bottle; three years' best city reference last employer; neat sewer. Call at 163 East 62d-st.; ring once.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to growing children and assist with chamberwork and sewing; good reference. Call at 115 West 53d-st., first flat.

NURSE.—By experienced girl as infant's nurse; take entire charge; understands all kinds of infant's food; best city reference. Address M. M. L., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young English girl as nurse to growing children; can sew and mend neatly; would do light chamberwork; well recommended. Apply 310 East 49th-st.; no cards answered.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse or take care of small children; best city reference. Call at 444 West 47th-st.; ring F. Forster's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse to a baby or grown children; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 8 West 44th-st.

PANTRY GIRL.—By young girl as pantry girl in hotel or boarding house; willing and obliging. Address or call at 339 West 39th-st., first floor.

PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly-competent parlormaid; would assist butler in the pantry; best city reference. Address K. S., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses, using French system; assist with other work; city or country; city reference. Address 675 3d-av., near 43d-st

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 12:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the three-story brick building, with two lots each 25 by 98.9, 307 and 309 West 24th-st, north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., for $37,750, to M. Steinhardt; five-story brick flat, with lot 20 by 98.9, 240 West 40th-st, south side, west of 7th-av., sold for $23,100, to Landauer & Kalm; three-story brick flat, with lot 21 by 100.8, 437 East 88th-st, north side, 235 feet west of Avenue A, sold for $9,750, to T. Lawrence; also, by order of the executors, four lots, each 20.2 by 95, on Manhattan-av., northeast corner of 122d-st., for $32,000, to Newman Cowen; two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on 121st-st, north side, 95 feet east of Mannettan-av., sold for $13,000, to M. & A. Schneider; two lots, each 25 by 95, adjoining above, sold for $12,975, to John N. Wood; one lot, 25 by 100.11, adjoining above, sold for $6,550, to B. P. Fairchild; two lots, each 25 by —, adjoining above, sold for $13,100, to Thomas Stokes; three lots, each 29.7 by irregular, on St. Nicholas-av., west side, north of 121st-st, sold for $25,200, to same purchaser.

John P. B. Smyth sold at public auction the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 95, 749 3d-av., east side, 100.5 feet north of 46th-st., for $33,625, to John Brunner; five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100.5, 328 East 59th-st., south side, east of 2d-av., sold for $20,600, to Peter McDonald; one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 149th-st., north side, 225 feet east of Grand Boulevard, sold for $3,025, to James Welken, and one lot, 25 by 199.11, on West 152d-st, running through to 153d-st, 400 feet west of 10th-av., sold for $8,900, to James McMillan.

James L. Wells sold at public auction the four-story tenement, with lot 25 by 100.5, 229 West 60th-st., north side, 400 feet west of 10th-av., for $11,000, to Charles Fishel.

L. J. & I. Phillips, under a foreclosure decree, W. H. Roome, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25.6 by 100, 1,490 10th-av., northeast corner of 88th-st., for $43,200, to D. N. Barney, plaintiff; similar building, with lot 23.4 by 100, 1,492 10th-av., adjoining above, sold for $24,500, to same purchaser, and similar building, with lot 18.6 by 100, 1,496 10th-av., north of the above, sold for $18,000, to same purchaser.

J. Thomas Stearns, in partition, Samuel A. Noyes, Esq., referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 77.4, 100 6th-av., east side, 44.3 feet north of 8th-st., for $30,600, to John W. Theiss, and the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, 134 West 27th-st., south side, 400 feet west of 6th-av., for $13,750, to John Hayes.

Smyth & Bryan, sale of the building, with lot, 2,752 8th-av., north of 146th-st., was adjourned to Nov. 19, and sale of three lots on West 81st-st., east of 10th-av., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Nov. 12.

164th-st, e. s., 250 ft. s. of Courtlandt-av., 50 x100; Joseph Lndwig and wife to Frederick W. Leach	$1
79th-st, n. s., 336 ft. east of 10th-av., 14x 102.2; John S. Ellis and wife to Barbara Frohman	33,000
5th-st, n. s., 115.3 ft. e. of Avenue C, 22.7x 97; Christine Nenson to Joseph Linstig	11,125
Central-av., adjoining land of Christie, 82x 130x irregular; Julius Lahmann to Darius G. Crosby	975
Same property; Darius G. Crosby to Joseph H. Cain	....
Same property; Lawrence S. Smith and another to Darius G. Crosby	1,000
88th-st, 117 East; Anna J. Lennon and another to William Schlingloff	25,000
85th-st, n. e., 375 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x 102.2; William Schingloff and wife to William F. Lennon	10,200
Bronx River road, w. s., 53.3 ft. n. of Willard-av., 102x114; William S. Opydke and another to Charles F. Koenig	700
8th-av., n. w. corner of 104th-st., 100x 100.11; Henry M. Bendheim and wife to Patrick H. McManus	50,000
144th-st, n. s., 375 ft. w. of Boulevard, 50x 99.11; Zechariah J. Halpin and wife to Paul Rapun	8,500
Lot 242, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Augustus H. Grote and another, executors, to James Hoffman	25
Fleetwood-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of High Bridge road, 25x137; Charles W. Lowerre and another to Ada E. Harve	2,000
Fleetwood-av., e. w. corner of High Bridge road, 50x195x irregular; Charles W. Lowerre and others to Ada E. Harve	1
Madison-st, 395 and 397; Jacob Hirsch and wife to John Kehoe	26,000
Delancey-st, 1247; Samuel Phillips and wife and others to M. Adelaide Dennery	20,000
17th-st, e. s, 90.1 ft. e. of Irving-place, 26x 97; Edward A. Caswell to Anna L. Hillarsh	3,748
Same property; Kenneth L. Caswell to same	937
Same property; Ethel Caswell to same	937
Same property; Edward A. Caswell to same	627
47th-st, s. e. corner of Lexington-av., 18x 100.5; Annie M. Parmele to John F. Borcnowsky	16,000
84th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x102.2; Alexander McIntyre and wife to David Richey	14,125
105th-st., s. s., 45 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x 100; William Perneohild and wife to Thomas S. Williams	13,000
126th-st., 270 West; William C. F. Mangels and wife to William C. Bretherton	14,850
143d-st., n. s., 91 ft. e. of Willis-av., 58.9x 100; Charles Van Riper and others to Congregational Church of Northern Newark	8,500
Madison-av., e. s., 15 ft. n. of 111th-st, 45.11 x70; Charles E. Sexton and wife to Frederick A. Libbey	30,000
Jones-st., 11, 13, and 15; Samuel Bernard to Adam Munich	45,000
6th-av., e. s., 79.5 ft. n. of 123d-st., 18x75; William S. Hollingsworth and wife to Frank E. Smith	27,500
52d-st., n. s., 204.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; Julius Harris sod wife to Leopold Lehmann	12,700
123d-st., s. s., 300.2 ft. e. of 8th-av., 14x100; Edward C. Butcher to John W. Aitken	1
123d-st., s. s., 341.11 ft. e. of 8th-av., 13x 100; same to John W. Aitken	1
123d-st., s. s., 431 ft. e. of 8th-av., 13x100.11; same to same	1
123d-st., s. s., 314.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 13.10x 100.11; same to same	1
123d-st., s. s., 355.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 13.10x 100.11; same to same	1
140th-st., s. s., 456.6 ft. e. of Alexender-av., 50x100; James S. King and wife to Mary E. Barry	1
109th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.11; James Barry and wife to Nora G. King	14,000
Lenox-av., e. s., 81.10 ft. n. of 121st-st., 20x 100; Frank K. Smith and wife to William S. Hollingsworth	45,000
165th-st., n. e. corner of Kelly-st., 57x103x irregular; Charles B. Parry and another, executors, to Gregorio Di Lorenzo	3,645
165th-st., n. s., 57 ft. e. of Kelly-st., 75x103; Charles B. Perry and another, executors, to Frederico Sonty	1,800
Allen-st., 58; Gregiano D. Brooks to William H. Arnott	7,500
Same property; Donald McLean, executor, to William H. Arnott	7,500
Same property; William H. Arnott to Edward C. Ridley	15,000
114th-st., 314 East; Mary E. Beyland to Alfred Biesinger	9,500
75th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Central Park, 25 x102.2; Charles Weinberg to Michael Brennan	15,000
37th-st., 60 West; Jane A. McKenna and others to Joseph I. West	1
122d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Lenox-av., 20x 100.11; Gregoria C. Graz to Janet McAdam	12,500
124th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.11; Isabel J. Raven and another to Robert H. Worthington	1
Same property; Robert H. Worthington to Richard H. Raven	1
115th-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x 100.10; Karl M. Wallach and wife and others to Locie Kram	17,500
Columbia-st, 42½, Rosanna Rosenfeld to Yette Rosenberg and another	14,250
Bowery, 23; Robert B. Conrier and others, executors, &c., to Charles E. Larued	29,000
86th-st., n. s., 283.1 ft. w. of West End-av., 21 x102.2; Frederick Van Tine to James D. Putnam	33,000
Mosholu Parkway, w. s., 67 25-100 ft. s. of Decatur-av., 125x50 irregular; Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association to Mary Dunne	100
Edgecombe-av., 102.1 ft. e. of 158th-st., 25x 33.9; James P. Kernochan and others, executors, &c., to Robert V. Lynch	1
45th-st, e. s, 70 ft. e. of 11th-av., 30x80.11; Margaret A. Winslow to Catharine Riley	1
167th-st., s. e. e., 94 15-100 ft. w. of Tiffany-st., 50x100; James McGrah and wife to Rnben B. Barton	1,200
Teasdale-place, 650 ft. w. of Trinity-av., 65x 100; William L. Dowling and wife to John Mullen	92,000
Lot 105, map of Grove Hill, 25x28.2; Pauline Daimar to Elizabeth Berner	300
Morris-av., e. s., adjoining lands of De Forest Lord, 25x107; George De Forest Lord and wife to Harriet A. Woodall	500
115th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.10; Karl M. Wallach and others to Lonie Kram	17,500
Opdyke-av., n. s., 500 ft. e. of 20th-st., 25x 150; Robert G. Glendenning and wife to Joseph B. Hanna	770
32d-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; Lainam G. Reed, referee, to Margaret W. Hall	10,000
40th-st., 266 West; William Amory and wife to West Side Day Nursery	1
Boston-av., s. e. corner of 164th-st., 107.5x 115x irregular; Charles R. Williams to John Mallon	22,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PARTIES DESIRING TO INVEST on Bond and Mortgage

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Hon. NOAH DAVIS, Consulting Counsel.

54TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—LOT, 25x 100.5, with two-story high-stoop frame dwelling; no restrictions.
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Handsomest, first-class, full-size house, covering the entire lot, (two elevators, &c., kitchen on the top floor,) ever built for doctors' purposes on the island, near 5th-av. and the plaza entrance into Central Park.
Price low, terms easy, immediate possession. Keys from
V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 10d Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES WANTED.
WM. H. OWEN,
897 5th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.
Member of Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, limited.

39TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—MAGNIFICENT residence, 17 rooms; big bargain; only $31,000. GIBSON, 58 Liberty.

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Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON PROSPECT Park slope, one block from park entrance, a fine three-story and basement brownstone ewell-front dwelling; size, 21x50x100, and 15-foot extension; 13 rooms; bath; hot water; laundry, and gas in room in extension; dumb waiter to top of house; decorated throughout. For further particulars apply to LEONARD MOODY, 20 Court-st. and 276 Flatbush-av., corner Prospect-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement brownstone dwelling, 1st-place, Brooklyn; lot 22x48, house 22x60, with parlor room extension; has a passenger elevator and all other conveniences, in perfect order. Apply, principals only, to F. H. LAWRENCE, 234 Broadway, New-York.

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DELAND AND LAKE HELEN. The most delightful places in FLORIDA
Own a Home in one of them. You can purchase house and lot, orange groves of any age or size. Treots, blocks, and lots of land near and in DeLand and Lake Helen on terms to suit you. For full particulars address
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE,
By order of EDWARD T. HUNT, Executor and Trustee of the Estate of THOMAS HUNT, deceased.

597 CHOICE AND DESIRABLE LOTS,
LOCATED ON
2D, 4TH, 5TH, ANO 7TH AVS.,
AND ON
44TH, 45TH, 46TH, 47TH, 48TH, 49TH, 50TH, 51ST, 52D, 53D, 54TH, 55TH, 56TH, AND 57TH STS.,

In the Eighth Ward, City of Brooklyn, will be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1889,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, No. 59 Liberty-st.

The 2d-av. assessment for grading, curbing, and three-foot pavings has been paid by the Estate.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. for 3 or 5 years.

Access to the property can be had by the ferries from Pier 2 East River, New-York, to foot of 39th-st., Brooklyn, and to Bay Ridge from foot of Whitehall-st., and by Brooklyn City Railroad cars from the Bridge, and from Fulton and Hamilton Ferries.

For book-maps, terms, and particulars apply to the Estate office, No. 177 Montague-st., and at the corner of 3d-av. and 48th-st., Brooklyn, or to Bergen & Dykman, Esqs., attorneys, No. 189 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, NO. 1 PINE-ST.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Nine choice and valuable lots on
NORTHEAST CORNER
WEST AND HOAGLAND STS.,
" Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT—SALE IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st,
Four-story basement brownstone house and lot, NO. 133 W. 87 ST 14TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

THOMAN A. KERRIGAN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Under the direction of the Sheriff of Kings County, Supreme Court Foreclosure,
The 16 substantial Grain Warehouses,
Eight of which are each 50x100 feet, and eight of which are 50x80 feet.
Erected upon 32 Lots of Land,
the property of the "Commercial Warehouse Company," (Edward Coudert, Trustee,)
Now leased as "FINLAY'S STORES."
In the Atlantic Basin, on the East River or Bay, Near Hamilton Ferry, in the City of Brooklyn,
On FRIDAY, 15th November, 1889,
At 12 o'clock noon,
At No. 85 Willaughby-st., Brooklyn,
IN TWO PARCELS.
1st. The 8 stores on the North Pier.
2d. The 8 stores on the South Pier.
Together with the right of way upon adjacent wharves. HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
120 Broadway, New-York.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Defendant, 68 and 70 William-st., New-York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
Two-story brick stable, with extension and lot, NO. 128 WEST 21ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

L. J. Phillips, Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale
to close the Estate of Emanuel Knight.

Valuable Unimproved Property.

L. J. & I. Phillips, Auctioneers,
will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,

Tuesday, Nov. 19,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

Entire Front, (8 lots,) West Side LENOX (late 6th) AV., 133D to 134TH ST.

Eight Lots Northwest Corner 10TH-AV. and WEST 122D-ST., Boulevard, opposite Morningside Park.

Four Lots North Side 141ST-ST., 200 FEET EAST of 8TH-AV.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV., East Side, 112th to 113th st.

80 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

Sale Positive, Without Reserve.

For Maps, &c., apply to JOSEPH C. LEVI, Attorney for Executors, 140 Nassau-st., or the Auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
OFFICE, No. 171 BROADWAY.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY,
Belonging to the estate of Erastus H. Munson, dec'd.
Will be sold at public auction on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1889,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,
By FAIRCHILD & YORAN, Auctioneers,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:
NO. 2,351 3D-AV., between 127 and 128th sts.
NO. 347 WEST 53D-ST.
ALSO,
EIGHT LOTS on the west side of 9TH-AV., between 207th and 208th sts.
For maps and other particulars apply to EDGAR K. BROWN, Atty., No. 99 Nassau-st., and at the office of the auctioneers, No. 171 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED VERY HANDsomely, four-story dwelling on West 73d-st, near West End-av.; owner about leaving for Europe; price reasonable. ED. WESTERVELT, 1,157 9th-av., corner 71st-st.

UNFURNISHED.

128TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV., $650; 130th-st., near Madison, new three-story, $720. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing, elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

COZY, PRETTY, HANDSOMELY-FURnished flat, 6 rooms, at-am boat. Madison-av. and 94th-st. Fine neighborhood; adults only. $30. Address K., Box 284 Tmes Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfortable safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT, unfurnished, in the ST. CHARLES, northwest corner 72D-ST. AND 9TH-AV., at low rents. Very light and attractive and in perfect order.
Apply on premises or to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

31 WEST 16TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to janitor or to GEORGE A. BEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

A FEW CHOICE SEVEN-ROOM FLATS; steam heat and hall boys; corner 9th-av. and 94th-st. JAMES S. McELYNN, 1,629 9th-av., New-York.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 and 50 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,
CORNER 86TH-ST.

Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $1,500; new, perfect, all light rooms; marble and iron stairs. Apply on premises, or to FRED J. STONE, 60 Broadway.

FIVE ROOMS IN PRIVATE HOUSE TO rent to small family; convenient to elevated station and cross-town cars; rent moderate; reference required. Inquire of Owner, 472 West 34th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A—FOR RENT OR SALE—ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., gentleman's residence, furnished; all modern improvements; stable and attractive garden. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

SPLENDID GROUND-FLOOR BANKING office to let, in Nassau Co.'s new fire-proof building, Broadway and New-st., close to Wall, finest location in city. Also choice offices on upper floors. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.

CORNER STORES, AVENUE STORES, AND one double store at moderate rent in the Studio Building, Madison-av., 56th, 57th sts. Janitor, on premises.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—MEDIUM-SIZED FLAT OR small house, about 20th st. or 30th st., fully furnished for housekeeping, from Dec. 1 till April 1, for two adults. Answer, stating price, to C. S., Murray Hill Hotel, Park-av., New-York.

ELECTION NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION. STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

WHEREAS, A vacancy exists in the office of Representative in Congress for the Sixth Congressional District of the State of New-York, caused by the resignation of Frank T. Fitzgerald, whose term of office would have expired on the fourth day of March, 1891; and,

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States provides that "When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: and,

WHEREAS, The laws of the State provide that such vacancies shall be filled "at a special election to be called by the Governor for that purpose";

Now, therefore, I, David B. Hill, Governor of the State of New-York, do hereby direct that an election for a Representative in the Fifty-first Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District of said State, in the place of the said Frank T. Fitzgerald, be held in the said Sixth Congressional District on Saturday, the thirtieth day of November, 1889, said election to be held and conducted in the manner prescribed by law for the election of Representatives in Congress at general elections.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, this [L. s.] ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

DAVID B. HILL.

By the Governor:
T. S. WILLIAMS,
Private Secretary.

State of New-York,
Office of the Secretary of State, } ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of proclamation by David B. Hill, Governor of the State of New-York, with the original proclamation filed in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this [L. s.] ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

FRED'K CORNELL,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
November 11, 1889.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the election notice received by me this day from the secretary of state. JAMES A. FLOCK,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized so to do.

JAMES A. FLOCK,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE—ROYAL SMYRNA RUGS, (large sizes,) Carpetings, Fancy Furniture, Chairs, Tables. This week, Ladies' Antigua Oak Parlor Rockers, upholstered in new shades of silk plush, cushion backs, at $2 95; reduced from $4 75. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 739-741 Broadway.

WINTER RESORTS.

MILLBROOK INN,
MILLBROOK,
DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS SMALL HOTEL, SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL ROLLING COUNTRY, 750 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL, IS UNSURPASSED FOR ITS ACCOMMODATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, AND CUISINE. THE HOUSE IS HEATED WITH FURNACE AND OPEN FIRE-PLACES AND OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND. EXCELLENT LIVERY. TRAINS LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT AT 8 A. M. AND 2:55 P. M., ARRIVING AT MILLBROOK AT 11 A. M. AND 7 P. M.

JOHN D. CRONIN, Manager.

Aiken, South Carolina.

Winter Resort for Health and Pleasure. Driest Climate in the United States. Known points of interest in the Rocky Mts.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL,
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
OPENS FOR SEASON OF 1889-90, THURSDAY, Nov. 14th. COTTAGES—Furnished or Unfurnished—TO RENT. For descriptive pamphlet and terms, address B. P. CHATFIELD, Prop. & Man.

THOMASVILLE, GA.,
PINEY WOODS HOTEL.
Season opens December 4, 1889.
M. A. BOWER, Proprietor.
For circulars, rates, &c., address
WM. E. DAVIES, Manager, Thomasville, Ga., or F. A. BUDLONG, Windsor Hotel, N. Y. City.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM. Open all the year. For the treatment of female, nervous, respiratory, malarial, and other chronic diseases. Equipped with all the best remedial appliances—among them massage, vacuum treatment, swedish movements, suspension treatment, electricity, Turkish, Russian, Roman, electro-thermal, French douche, and all baths. A cheerful resort for treatment, rest, or recreation. Outdoor and indoor sports. Send for circular.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE
Opens Oct. 1, 1889.
PLUMER & PORTER, MANAGERS.

AUCTION SALES.

W. W. PALEN & CO.
By F. A. Leonard, Auctioneer.
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,
NOV. 12, 13, 14, AND 15, each afternoon
AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT THE
JOHNSON ART GALLERY,
37 NASSAU-ST.,
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS
MODERN EUROPEAN PAINTINGS
Collected during his personal visits
THROUGH THE EUROPEAN ART WORLD.

SHIPPING.

TROPICAL TOURS.

Novel and interesting trips on the steamers of the Atlas Steamship Company, occupying two weeks or longer. Embracing from two to thirty ports.

FIVE DOLLARS A DAY

defrays all nece-sary expenses of a tour to Jamaica, St. Hayti, Carthagena, Savanilla, Colon, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the Mosquito Coast ports. Only first-cable passengers carried. Address either PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, 24 State-st., N. Y. THOS. COOK & SON; Tourists' Agencies.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Anchoria, Nov. 16, 11 A.M. | Furnessia, Nov. 30, 11 A.M.
Devonia, Nov. 27, 9 A.M. | Circassia, Dec. 7, 6 A.M.
Cabin to GLASGOW, DERRY, or LIVERPOOL, $45 and $55. Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE VIA AZORES.
Best route to coasts of Morocco and Algiers.
FAYAL and FLORES, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, VENICE, and TRIESTE.
Bolivia, Wed., Nov. 13 | California, Sat., Nov. 30.
Cabin to Azores, $60 and to $80; Medit'n Ports, $80 to $120. Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

STATE LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE).
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thor., Nov. 14, 1 P.M.
STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1 P.M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Intermediate, $25. Steerage, $25. Passage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier, Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN J. SHARPE, Gen'l Agent, 53 Broadway, Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMER.
Saale, W., Nov. 13, 8:30 A.M. | Fulda, S., Nov. 27, 8:30 A.M.
Ems, Sat., Nov. 16, 11 A.M. | Lahn, W., Nov. 27, 9 A.M.
Trave, W., Nov. 20, 3 P.M. | Elder, S., Nov. 30, 11 A.M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, 1st cabin, $75 and upward; 2d cabin, Country location: 2d cabin, $50 au admit; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
Anrania, Nov. 16, 11 A.M. | Anrania, Dec. 14, 9:30 A.M.
Umbria, Nov. 23, 5:30 A.M. | Umbria, Dec. 21, 3 P.M.
Servia, Nov. 30, 11:30 A.M. | Servia, Dec. 28, 10 A.M.
Etruria, Dec. 7, 5:30 A.M. | Etruria, Jan. 3, 2 P.M.
Cabin passage, $80, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 2 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*Teutonic, Nov. 13, 9 A.M. | *Adriatic, Dec. 4, 3 P.M.
Germanic, Nov. 20, 3 P.M. | Teutonic, D. 11, 7:30 A.M.
Britannic, Nov. 27, 8:30 A.M. | Germanic, Dec. 18, 2 P.M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $35 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut-st.
J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVEPOOL.
Leaving Pier 39 N. R.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1:30 P.M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7 A.M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Dec. 3, 2 P.M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Dec. 10, 8:30 A.M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Dec. 17, noon
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and 35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 85 Broadway.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New-York, Southampton, (Londoe,) and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 h. p.
Express steamer Augusta Victoria, 7,300 tons, Nov. 20.
Mail steamer Hammonia.....9 A. M., Nov. 23
REGULAR SERVICE direct to Hamburg.
Wieland, 11:30 A.M., Nov. 15 | Gellert, 4 P.M., Nov. 21
First cabin, $100 and upward. Steerage at low rates. Steamers leave from Hamburg docks, Hoboken, N. J. General Agent, 37 B'way. General Passage Office, C. SCHUKZ, Dir. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.
R. J. CORTIS, Man.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL
From pier 37 N. R., foot of Canal-st.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., Nov. 13, 8:30 A.M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Nov. 20, 3 P.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Nov. 27, 8:30 A.M.
CITY OF ROME.....Wed., Dec. 4, 3 P.M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Fr. Liegard, Sat. Nov. 16, 10:30 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., Nov. 23, 4:30 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jonassalin, Sat., Nov. 30, 11 A.M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
COLON.....Sails Wednesday, Nov. 20, noon
From San Francisco, Nov. 1st and 16th.
Branch sts.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO. Sails Tu., Dec. 3, 3 P.M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Gen. Supt.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.
at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt

THE FAIR SUBSCRIPTIONS

MONEY COMING IN TO SWELL THE FUND.

OVER $60,000 PLEDGED YESTERDAY AND THE AMOUNT NOW ALMOST REACHES $3,000,000—MASS MEETING.

The Mayor got any amount of letters, some very respectable subscriptions, and a lot of advice concerning the World's Fair in yesterday's mail. Now that the "Central Park bugaboo" has been removed, subscriptions are coming in more rapidly. The gentlemen most interested as committeemen in the exposition project have taken up their work with renewed interest. The guarantee fund now amounts almost to $3,000,000. Something over $61,000 was subscribed yesterday.

The Finance Committee acknowledges the following additional subscriptions:

By E. J. Horsman:		By the New-York Sun:	
McLonghlin Brothers	$1,000	C. Pfloeger	$200
Lee Schlesinger & Co	500	John Barnshurg	200
C. A. Johnson	100	The Sun staff	525
By E. L. Merrifield:		Henry Hnhener	100
Wetherbee & Fuller (Buckingham Hotel)	2,500	John Batjemaoo	100
By Franklin L. Ganthsr:		John F. Blohm	100
C. M. Lampson & Co., London, England	5,000	John H. Iden	100
J. & L. Mautnsr	250	Von Dahsen & Brase	200
By John Claflin:		W. H. Kromwiede	100
Townsend & Yale	5,000	C. J. Nickson	100
Sullivan, Vall & Co	1,000	H. M. Weyrauch	100
Spellman Bros	1,000	O. Pieta	200
E. H. Smith & Co	1,000	Various subscriptions	227
By Hamilton Bank, Brooklyn:		By the *Herald:*	
J. H. Williams & Co	1,000	C. L. Vsth	25
E. S. Clark	100	C. Albert Gray	100
By Louis Stern:		L. Dalton	25
Stern Bros	10,000	By William Wicke:	
Aiken, Son & Co	5,000	William Wicke & Co	1,000
Benjamin & Caspary	1,000	By *World:*	
Oppenheim, Collins & Co	500	J. Beck & Co	1,000
By Gorham Mf'g Co., E. Holbrook, Treas.:		G. G. Laoklog	1,000
Ketcham & McDougall	1,000	Fred. Smith	1,000
By Wm. Godfrey:		A. & S. Bloch	1,000
Benedict, Mellroy & Fowler	2,500	B. J. Deckiog	500
East River Mill and Lumber Co	1,000	John Sigle	500
Howard M. Sterns	200	Nanas Bros	500
H. B. Rawson & Co	100	Corn, Kallske & Co	500
By H. S. Mendelson:		C. Weller	250
J. S. Lowrey & Co	1,000	Leon Wellc	525
Moss, Goldstone & Co	100	S. Kronheimer	250
Myers & Wallach	500	C. A. Chandler	1,000
L. M. Yonker, Soo & Co	150	Hiram Moore	500
The Haberdasher (J. W. Gibson)	250	W. C. Schmidt	500
By THE NEW-YORK TIMES:		H. C. Urooy	500
H. L. Wild	300	H. Mortoo Moore	250
By New-York Stock Exchange:		I. Wengeroth	250
W. Fannestock	500	G. Isoohard	250
M. C. Boovier	500	F. A. Gundiach	250
		L. Scholem	250
		I. Guothar	100
		I. Lanon	250
		Various subscribers	30
		From the Mayor's Office:	
		A. Van Beoren & Co	500
		De Longe Freuch	100
		I. Palmenberg & Sons	500
		W. Wilkeoing	100
		G. F. Huskinsoo	100
		J. H. Sturs	500
		Various subscribers	150
		By W. R. H. Martin:	
		Dayton & Close	1,000
		H. Herman Sternback & Co	1,000

Total received by Finance Committee to 5 P. M. yesterday $61,532
Previously reported 2,750,342
Grand total $2,811,874

These subscriptions came in yesterday to the Mayor's office, too late to be recorded by the Finance Committee:

Second-Avenue R. R. Co., George S. Hart, President	$5,000	Sayer & Co., 37 Bey-street	$500
Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren-street	500	The Franco-Alsoerl Coal Pool Co., 42 West Broadway	250
		Samnel Slomon	100

In response to the Mayor's circular to individual business men, these subscriptions were received at the City Hall yesterday:

W. H. Schieffelin & Co., druggists, 170 William-street	$5,000	C. E. V. Medicos, 6 Grand-street	$200
E. D. Jansseo	250	Grombach & Grote	100
C. C. Stutts, glassware, 12 College-place	20	H. C. Faulkner	50
Corn Exchange Bag Company	100	Cornel's J. Rooney	25
Thomas Martin, 328 Canal-street	50	Jos. D. G. White	100
C. Mayen & Co	10	E. W. Lambert & Co	100
		Samuel Slomon	100
		J. Flynn	50
		Simon Weinberg	25
		Ritsche Brothers	1,000

Secretary Fourd has sent in these two subscriptions:

Harper & Bros	$10,000	W. H. Patten	$100

Rudolph Aronson, in a letter to the Mayor, suggests that each of the New-York theatrical managers give a single performance, the proceeds to be applied to swelling the Guarantee fund. He will give a special matinée for this purpose at the Casino on Tuesday, Nov. 26. The attraction will be "Erminie," with full cast.

Minister Whitelaw Reid has written from Paris in reply to a letter from the Mayor, promising all possible assistance on his part. Following is an extract from his letter:

"It would have been a most desirable thing just now to have those who are likely to be charged with the management of our exhibition on the spot [in Paris] engaged in studying the methods by which this one has been organized and its wonderful collections have been secured. In this respect Chicago has taken time by the forelock. They have decided, as I learn from a letter received from the Mayor of Chicago, that in case they secure the exhibition Mr. Jeffrey, the late General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, is to be its Director General, and they have sent him here with associates and money, instructed to procure all the information in his power. He has engaged secretaries and assistants, has secured introductions to the French authorities and the exhibitors, and is at work, not only with activity, but on a systematic plan and with keen intelligence. Something of the same sort has also been done, I think, by some of our New-York citizens in anticipation of Jeffrey's arrival, whether with sufficient thoroughness you are doubtless in a position to determine."

St. Clair McKelway of the Brooklyn *Eagle* declined to act as a member of the World's Fair Committee because he considers that the exposition project "may possibly need the benefit of newspaper criticism as well as of commendation." H. O. Armour, W. H. Lee, and Brayton Ives also refuse to act as members of the General Committee.

The Committee of the Arts and Industries of the Building Trades met in the Real Estate Exchange yesterday. James A. Varnum was chosen as Chairman, and he made a brief address, in which he said that there was no class which should so liberally contribute its time, money, and influence to make the fair a success as the building trades of New-York and their kindred industries. He called attention to the fact that thus far the great real estate owners have contributed nothing, though the profits which will result from the exhibition would come to them perhaps in greater proportion than to almost any other persons. Mr. Varnum called upon his hearers to establish some building in the fair which should be thoroughly representative. The building, he said, should have the special characteristics of a separate exhibition; its furnishings and material should be all American, and its contents be exclusively made up of those articles which are necessary parts of the building trades.

Roswell P. Flower said that what the committee wanted was a building which would show the Old World what the new one could do in 100 years. Letters advocating the suggestions of the committee were received from J. C. Cady & Co., Ogden & Co., G. K. Thompson, and Allan & Co. Then Mr. Varnum read a series of resolutions to the effect that a committee of nine be appointed, which will appoint three sub-committees of three members each, to be called, respectively, Finance, Building, and Site Committees, the committee of nine and the three sub-committees to be a general committee, to proceed with the erection of a building, whose plans should be subject to the supervision of the American Institute of Architects. The resolutions were adopted, and Mr. Varnum named these gentlemen to serve on the committee of nine: The Presidents of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, the Builders' Material Exchange, the American Institute of Architects, the Real Estate Exchange, the Real Estate Owners and Builders' Exchange, Cyrus Clark, Hiram Snyder, R. C. Fisher, and Roswell P. Flower.

Eleven thousand workingmen have signed a petition requesting that a mass meeting be held to give public expression to the sentiments of the working people in favor of having the World's Fair held in this city. Arrangements have already been made for a labor and industrial demonstration in Cooper Union on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 21. It is expected that Mayor Grant will preside. The opening speech will be made by Congressman Amos J. Cummings, representing Typographical Union No. 6. He will be followed by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Union, the Knights of Labor, and others. It is expected that Congressman Cummings will carry to Washington with him the names of more than 100,000 New-York workingmen in a petition to Congress to locate the World's Fair in this city. The money needed for the holding of the meeting will be raised by subscription. Roswell P. Flower has subscribed $25, with a pledge of $25 more if needed; John D. Crimmins has given $50, Isidor Straus $25, and William Steinway $50.

Six hundred men employed by H. B. Claflin & Co. have raised among themselves $22,168. Following is Mr. Claflin's letter to Secretary Wilson on the subject:

MY DEAR SIR: Last Saturday our employes requested him use of our building for an hour before the usual time of closing, and on this being gladly given they held an enthusiastic meeting in favor of New-York for the World's Fair, and emphasized their earnestness by pledging $22,168 to the great enterprise. This action, quite unsuggested by any member of the firm, is extremely gratifying to us, and evinces a grand spirit of enthusiasm in giving, which, largely prevailing, would swell the guarantee fund by Saturday night, and would not rest until double that sum had piled up. Will not others follow this splendid example? I hand for publication a detailed list of subscriptions, and remain, very truly yours, JOHN CLAFLIN.

ST. LOUIS MOVES ON WASHINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—The Executive Committee of the World's Fair, in conjunction with the Committee on Congressional Action, have appointed twenty-five leading and influential citizens of this city and State, who are to be known as the Washington delegation, any number of whom are to be subject to call at any time for work at Washington in furtherance of the interests of St. Louis as a site for the exposition. In connection with this delegation Gov. D. R. Francis, Col. C. H. Jones, ex-Lieutenant Governor E. O. Stannard, and R. S. Rowse, Chairman, respectively, of the Committee of Two Hundred, the Executive Committee, Finance Committee, and the Committee on Congressional Action, have been made a special committee with plenary powers to conduct the Washington campaign. In addition to the above twenty-five other gentlemen of this city and adjoining States, all of large business or political influence, will be added to the delegation in a few days, so that it will number fifty when completed.

Gov. Francis and Col. Jones left for Washington to-night and will open a St. Louis bureau in that city on the 15th inst.

IN FAVOR OF THE LADIES.

PETITION FOR THE REAPPOINTMENT OF MISS DODGE AND MRS. AGNEW.

Mayor Grant was visited yesterday morning by a large party of ladies and gentlemen who favor the reappointment of Miss Grace H. Dodge and Mrs. Mary Nash Agnew as School Commissioners. Frederic R. Condert, Jesse Seligman, Mrs. W. B. Rice, Mrs. Richard Irwin, Miss Choate, Mrs. Francis Fisher Wood, Miss Kate Thompson, and Morris K. Jesup were among them. Mr. Jesup introduced the ladies to his Honor, and Mrs. Rice presented the petition, which was signed by many prominent people. It said in part:

"As no possible objection can be urged against the reappointment of Mrs. Agnew and Miss Dodge on the score of character, ability, or fidelity to their duty, the real question before you is whether any woman should be appointed to the board. It has not been urged that no better selection could have been made originally. The experience which these ladies have had naturally increases their availability and makes their reappointment more desirable.

"To hold now that Mrs. Agnew and Miss Dodge shall not be reappointed is practically to decide that the experiment of women Commissioners has proved a failure, and this in face of the fact that both these appointees have discharged their duties with singular fidelity and intelligence. If they have failed, it must be because the duties of school Commissioner are inconsistent with the abilities and tastes of women, an absurdity on its face and a libel on the thousands of earnest, capable, zealous, and practical women of our city.

"Common sense should, of itself, if exercised to a reasonable extent, suffice to satisfy our citizens that in a system like that of our common schools the agreeable supervision and sympathy of wise and good women cannot work otherwise than for the public welfare. It is a strange theory which claims that young girls in their tenderest and most critical years may not be benefited by the supervision of women, and that the motherly instincts and influence, priceless in the home, would be mischievous if they crossed the threshold of a school.

"The female members have found great advantage and derived substantial benefit from the frequent visits and supervision of Commissioners of their own sex. They have had for the first time an opportunity freely to express their wants and make known their grievances without the danger of violating the natural and proper reserve which embarrassed them heretofore in many and important matters."

Among the signers of the petition were Bishop Potter, Levi P. Morton, Jesse Seligman, the officers of Columbia College, and the Trustees of Barnard College.

Miss Kate Thompson, in behalf of a number of women teachers who oppose the views taken by the committee that asked Mayor Grant not to reappoint Miss Agnew and Miss Dodge, presented a petition for their reappointment. It was signed by many teachers.

Mr. Condert made a short address favoring the reappointment of the ladies, and Mayor Grant said that he had not made up his mind on the question, but would give it his earnest consideration.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A special matinée performance of "Erminie" will be given at the Casino on Tuesday, Nov. 26, the entire proceeds of which will be set aside as a subscription to the guarantee fund for the World's Fair. Mr. Rudolph Aronson has suggested to Mayor Grant the feasibility of other city managers doing the same, any interest accruing from the investment to be presented to the Actors' Fund, and the total amount to be given to that institution in case the fair is held elsewhere. "Erminie" will be brought out next Wednesday evening. The opening sale of seats commences this morning at 10 o'clock. As the opera will have reached its twelve hundredth performance next Wednesday, the occasion will be marked by the distribution of specially imported souvenirs.

The final performance of "Hamlet" at the Broadway Theatre during the present engagement of Booth and Modjeska will be given next Saturday afternoon. "Macbeth" is now in rehearsal, and will be presented next Monday evening, with Mr. Booth as Macbeth and Mme. Modjeska, for the first time, as Lady Macbeth, a character which she has been studying very faithfully for a long time.

Alexander Comstock, business manager of the Academy of Music, sails with his wife for Europe to-day on the City of New-York. He will be absent from his post at the Academy about six weeks, and before his return he expects to complete arrangements for the production of "The Old Homestead," of which he controls the English rights, in London. On Monday Manager Gilmore and Denman Thompson signed a contract for a third season of the popular play at the Academy, beginning in September next.

Daniel Sully, the actor, has been notified of the death, in Dublin, of an uncle, who has left him the bulk of a large estate. After filling engagements already made Mr. Sully will go to Ireland to take possession of the property.

During W. J. Scanlan's engagement at the Star Theatre matinée performances of "Myles Aroon" will be given on Wednesday and Saturday, beginning with to-day.

Louis James has secured a new romantic drama, founded on events of Spanish history, which he is preparing to produce next season.

TO HELP SICK BABIES.

Among the many hospitals and charities of this city there has been very little provision made for the proper care of sick infants whose mothers are too poor to give them proper care. The general hospitals decline to receive them, and many little lives in the tenement districts are undoubtedly lost every year for the simple want of proper nourishment and medical attendance.

It was into this breach that the Directors of the New-York Post-Graduate Hospital, assisted by several charitable ladies, stepped when they established a babies' ward at their institution, 220 to 230 East Twentieth-street. The work has so steadily grown that it has been found necessary to occupy an adjacent house. During the past Summer over one hundred sick infants were treated. No cases, except contagious diseases, are refused, except for want of room.

At present the space at command is entirely inadequate to fully carry on the work of the babies' ward. Money is needed to secure more accommodations, and the management does not hesitate to appeal to public generosity. L. Bolton Bangs, M. D., 226 East Twentieth-street, is Treasurer, and will gratefully acknowledge all contributions.

ASKED NOT TO BE BURIED AT SEA.

The Rev. William Smith, the pastor of a Methodist church in Detroit, died on Sunday evening on board the North German Lloyd steamship Ems, which arrived yesterday morning from Bremen. Mr. Smith had consumption, and went abroad last July for his health, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Schreiner, who was with him when he died. The outward voyage was also made on the Ems. Mr. Williams's last request was that he should not be buried at sea. His remains were preserved, and will be sent to Detroit, where he leaves a widow and several children.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP IN TOWN.

The venerable and venerated Robert C. Winthrop of Boston is stopping at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. For many years past his advanced age, though it has touched him lightly, has induced this distinguished gentleman to rarely leave his home, except on some great public occasion, when he has shown that his fine intellectual powers are undiminished. Mr. Winthrop's visit here is purely of a personal nature. The dignity and grace with which he carries his many years drew general attention to him as he passed through the corridor of the hotel yesterday.

UNLAWFUL BLUSTER RECORDED.

The utterances of Anarchist S. E. Shevitch at the Cooper Institute on Monday were recorded by a policeman of Superintendent Murray's staff who writes shorthand, and went to the meeting as a reporter. Mr. Murray expects to have the speech to-day and will send it to District Attorney Fellows, who may get the Grand Jury to indict Shevitch. Mr. Murray said yesterday that from what he read in the newspapers the language used by Shevitch was as criminal as that for which Johann Most was punished.

DUTCHESS COUNTY HUNT.

The Dutchess County Hunt will hold its meets this Autumn Nov. 16, 23, 30, and Dec. 7, the headquarters being at the beautiful Millbrook Inn at Millbrook. The hour for the meet each day is 2:30 P. M. The undulating character of the country as well as the exquisite scenery which will be found among the Dutchess County hills will make these meets doubly attractive.

HELPING THE POOR.

PRACTICAL WORK DONE BY THE SANITARY AID SOCIETY.

The Sanitary Aid Society of New-York has been doing excellent work since its organization a few years ago, and is now rewarded by the contemplation of the fruits of its labors. Its new night lodging house at 94 Division-street is a model structure, and is unexcelled by any similar institution in this country. It has just been opened, and affords almost every comfort and convenience. The building is five stories high, four of which are devoted to dormitories. It can accommodate 140 inmates nightly, and for the sum of 10 cents it furnishes each lodger with a clean bed, a night shirt, a bath, a locker or separate wardrobe for clothing, and, if desired, a cup of coffee and a roll in the morning.

The house has all the modern improvements in plumbing, ventilation, and closets, besides iron stairs and fire-escapes front and rear. The Sanitary Aid Society has been in existence a little over four years, but in that time it has given lodging to more than 130,000 people, and now has accommodations for 50,000 per annum. The history of this organization forms one of the most interesting chapters of practical philanthropic work in this city. It began its labors in February, 1885, and concentrated its attention upon the Tenth Ward, where it found 50,000 people dwelling in 1,859 houses. It undertook an exhaustive examination of these houses and found 1,300 of them occupied as tenements, each of which held more than three families. As an instance of the overcrowding, it was found that 258 human beings continuously resided in one lot 25 feet by 95 feet, containing a rear and front building. A campaign of reform was instituted, and a canvass from house to house and from room to room was made. The result was that by May 1, 1885, 300 of the worst houses had been cleaned out, a systematic cleansing, repairing, and draining campaign had been organized among the landlords, and seven inspectors and twenty additional sanitary inspectors had been added by the Board of Health to its working force.

A night lodging house was built by the society at 95 Dover-street, and it has done excellent service for four years. The last report was written out by the Lodging House Committee—William Van Rensselaer, Benjamin F. Peixotto, and Dr. William H. Rose—it is stated that the character of the lodgers was sober and orderly, and that the applicants were generally laboring man and those engaged in small trades. It is also stated that the receipts from a charge of 10 cents per capita were sufficient to render the house self-supporting. The following table shows the occupation and nativity of those lodged during the past year:

Occupation.		*Nativity.*	
Laborers	10,800	Germans	12,960
Peddlers	10,440	Americans	7,920
Painters	2,600	Russians	4,320
Waiters	2,160	Irish	2,880
Clerks	1,300	Austrians	1,440
Cooks	860	Swiss	1,080
Printers	720	English	360
Bookbinders	240	Danish	240
Other occupations	3,240	Scotch	280
Total	31,680	Total	31,680

A public reception is to be held at the new lodging house on Thanksgiving Day, when addresses will be delivered and an inspection of the premises will be made. Among the people who have lent valuable aid in this good work are Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Killaen Van Rensselaer, A. S. Solomons, John D. Archbold, Benjamin F. Peixotto, Dr. William H. Rose, Prof. Felix Adler, Joseph Blumenthal, Abram S. Hewitt, Rossiter Johnson, Lorettus S. Metcalf, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, Nathan Bijur, M. A. Kursheedt, George S. McKibben, Isaac L. Rice, Major Henry Mayell, Lee Kohee, Alfred P. W. Seaman, Dr. H. P. Mendes, Prof. A. S. Isaacs, Dr. K. Kohler, Theodore Roosevelt, Gov. D. H. Chamberlain.

FINE FUR GARMENTS.

THE STOCK WHICH F. BOOSS & BROTHER HAVE ON HAND.

F. Booss & Brother of 449 Broadway and 26 Mercer-street, wholesale and retail dealers in furs and fur goods, have on hand a splendid stock of all kinds of garments, rugs, robes, and wraps at their places of business. They call particular attention to their fine line of shoulder capes, which represent all the latest and most fashionable styles. Some of these garments are superb and many of them are remarkably cheap. They are made from natural beaver, dyed otter, mink, seal, Alaska sable, monkey, Persian lamb, astrakhan, Hudson's Bay sable, Kidder sable, mink tail, and sable tail. All these goods are made up with special care, and their excellence and cheapness combined are attracting purchasers by the hundreds. Indeed, after one has looked through this line of shoulder capes one is led to wonder how any woman can afford to be without a handsome and comfortable wrap for the coming Winter.

While Messrs. F. Booss & Brother are making a specialty of shoulder capes just now, they have on hand an equally attractive stock of seal goods in muffs, cuffs, hoods, flats, turbans, gloves, and gauntlets. They also have foot muffs in large variety, robes of all kinds and at all prices, men's fur coats, men's cloth coats lined with all kinds of fur, coachmen's outfits, ladies' fur-lined circulars, muffs, collars, stoles, and a fine line of fur garments for children. The latter includes sealskin jackets, sealskin visites, plain and trimmed; sealskin sacques, sealskin newmarkets, and sealskin paletots, plain and trimmed. One of the prettiest and most stylish garments offered for sale is a sealskin jacket with lamp and opera collar. Another striking wrap is a seal cape with tab ends. All in all, the establishment of Messrs. F. Booss & Brother is thoroughly equipped.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE JUSTICE ANDREW WALSH.

The funeral of the late Justice Andrew Walsh took place yesterday morning in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Barromeo, in Sidney-place, Brooklyn. A great crowd of politicians and personal friends were in attendance. Preliminary services were held in the dead Justice's late residence, 286 Bridge-street, as early as 8 o'clock. The body was taken from the house to the church about 10 o'clock, and high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Fathers Woods, Mitchell, and Meils. Among those behind the chancel rail were Fathers Sheehy, York, Kenny, Ward, and Fitzgerald. After the service Father Woods made a brief address in eulogy of the dead man. The body was then taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross for burial.

Among those at the church were Mayor Chapin, ex-Mayor Low, Corporation Counsel Jenks, District Attorney Ridgway, ex-Senator William H. Murtha, Judges Cullen, Clement, Osborne, and Van Wyck, Police Commissioner Bell, Superintendent Campbell, the Inspectors and nearly all the Captains on the force, ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin and Mrs. McLaughlin, Congressman Felix Campbell, and John M. Clancy, all the Police Justices, and the heads of the municipal departments.

All the local courts adjourned yesterday out of respect to Judge Walsh's memory and the Aldermen and Supervisors adopted resolutions of regret.

THE MANDAMUS DENIAL.

A decision denying a motion for a peremptory mandamus made in the suit brought by Samuel Levon against John P. Leo, as Captain and President of the Delinquency Court of the Twenty-second Precinct, has been handed down by Judge Andrews. Levon was appointed Marshal to collect fines that might be imposed by the Delinquency Court, and in some way made himself obnoxious, and thereupon Capt. Leo discharged him. Levon then made a motion to restrain the Captain from appointing any one in his place, claiming that it was customary to appoint but one Marshal, and that Leo had no right to discharge him.

The proceeding was referred by General Headquarters to the Judge Advocate General, Clifford A. H. Bartlett, who not only opposed the motion for a mandamus, but made a counter-motion that the relator be compelled to file security for costs, as required by the Military Code. These two motions were argued before Judge Andrews some time ago, and yesterday he decided that under Section 126 of the Military Code the President of a court-martial or of a Delinquency Court may appoint one or more Marshals, and says that, even if the custom were conceded, that fact would not deprive the President of a Delinquency Court of the power given him by said section, and denied the motion for a peremptory mandamus. At the same time he held that Section 135 of the Military Code authorized the court to require the relator to give security for costs, and has granted the motion on the part of the Judge Advocate General to that effect.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also results from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for catarrh, which it cures by eradicating from the blood the impurity which causes and promotes this disease. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

BIRDS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION IN SESSION.

The seventh congress of the American Ornithologists' Union began its session in the rooms of the American Museum of Natural History in this city yesterday. The total membership of the union, before new members were elected yesterday, was 400, among whom are all the ornithologists of distinction in America and many in foreign countries. This membership is divided into four classes—active, associate, corresponding, and foreign members. The active list is limited by the constitution to fifty, and places on this list are much coveted.

The active members in attendance at the meeting yesterday were Prof. J. A. Allen of the American Museum of Natural History, President, and one of the most distinguished ornithologists in the country; Dr. Elliott Coues and Robert Ridgway, both of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, Vice-Presidents; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy in the Department of Agriculture, Secretary; William Dutcher of this city, Treasurer; William Brewster of Cambridge, Mass., Charles B. Cory of Boston, Mass., Daniel G. Elliott of New-York, Members of the Council; Charles F. Batchelder of Cambridge, Mass., Frank M. Chapman of New-York, Jonathan Dwight, Jr., of New-York, Col. N. S. Goss of Topeka, Kan., State Ornithologists; Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, United States Army, of Fort Snelling, Minnesota; John H. Sage of Portland, Conn.; George B. Sennett of the American Museum of Natural History, Dr. Robert Shufeldt, United States Army, of Fort Wingate, New-Mexico, and Gurdon Trumbull of Hartford, Conn. Among the associate members present were Lovarett M. Loomis of Chester, S. C.; S. Lowell Elliott of Brooklyn, and L. H. West of Roslyn.

The members spent much time in looking at the specimens in the American Museum and talking over their personal experience. Business began about 11 o'clock with the reading of the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer and Council, at which the following officers were elected: President—J. A. Allen of New-York; Vice Presidents—Elliott Coues and Robert Ridgway of Washington; Secretary—John H. Sage of Portland, Conn.; Treasurer—William Dutcher of New-York; Members of the Council—William Brewster, Charles B. Cory, Daniel G. Elliott, Henry W. Henshaw, George N. Lawrence, C. Hart Merriam, and Leonhard Stejneger.

Dr. Arthur P. Chadbourne of the Massachusetts General Hospital was elected an active member. There was but one vacancy in the active membership, and Dr. Chadbourne was chosen from a list of eight candidates. F. A. Watarhouse of London, England, was elected a corresponding member as a mark of the union's appreciation of his recently published book, "The Index of the Genera of Birds." Seventy-six associate members were elected.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam, from the Committee on the Migration and Geographical Distribution of Birds, reported that no progress had been made in securing migratory data in the Agricultural Department, he said, is now engaged in an important work relating to floral and faunal distribution. Individual species of birds are first located and mapped, and then these maps are co-ordinated so as to define the natural floral and faunal areas of the country. This work had been long in contemplation, but only recently has money been appropriated, and the work is now going rapidly forward. These maps, Dr. Merriam suggested, explained, would be of very great use to farmers. They were being prepared after thorough examination of the ground. They will be colored so that one may see at a glance the boundaries in which certain flora and fauna abound. The farmer by looking at the maps may see what crops will grow in any section. The floral and faunal areas are quite irregular, and are not determined at all by latitude and longitude. But by reference to the maps and information that can be had from the agricultural experiment stations the farmer need try no experiments. He can know when he buys his farm what crops it will produce and what it will not. Dr. Merriam further observed that the agricultural experiment stations are not now well located. Their present location was determined by the political divisions, and it happens that while some of the floral and faunal areas include two or three stations each, others include none. Their usefulness is thus less than it might otherwise be.

Dr. Robert W. Schufeldt, from the Committee on the Anatomy of Birds, reported the progress made in the study of this anatomy for the years 1888 and 1889. The report named the books that had been published in Europe and America on this subject during the last two years.

George B. Sennett, from the Committee on the Protection of North American Birds, reported that the committee was doing what it could to protect useful birds and destroy others. They encouraged boys to kill sparrows but to spare other birds. The New-York law for the protection of birds was defective, he said. The committee had begun proceedings to prosecute parties who brought birds or plumage to sell in the New-York market, and would easily have checked the traffic, but their lawyer discovered that the appearance of the word "such" in the law where it should not be defeated their efforts. This was to be regretted, for New-York is the great market. The Pennsylvania law had been drawn with a knowledge of the defect in the New-York law and is the best law now in existence in any State. The business of prosecuting offenders against the law protecting birds was serious and required determination and money. But if the Ornithologists' Union supported the committee, the committee would go on with it.

The congress spent some hours in discussing amendments to the constitution of the union. It was voted that the next congress should be held in Washington the third Tuesday in November, 1890. At to-day's session several papers will be read.

ISAAC HALSEY'S WILL.

HE LEFT HIS WIFE $1 AND HIS HOUSEKEEPER $500.

A contest of the will of Isaac Halsey is being carried on before E. F. Underhill, assistant to the Surrogate. Mr. Halsey died in August last at 289 East Broadway. He had been an invalid for seven years before his death, and was cared for by his housekeeper, Agnes Small. His wife, Julia A. Halsey, had procured a separation from him. Mr. Halsey drew up his will on May 16, 1887, and kept both the original and a copy. After his death it was found that Mrs. Halsey was to receive the sum of $1 "forever," and that after several bequests had been paid, including one of $500 to Nurse Small, the residue of the estate was to be held in trust for Mr. Halsey's son, E. R. Halsey, until he was twenty-five years old, when he was to receive the principal. Both Mrs. Halsey and her son join in the contest.

At the hearing yesterday Frank W. Angel testified that Mr. Halsey kept the copy of his will in his desk, and had at length put the original in another's possession. One day, Mr. Angel said, the son came in to borrow $10 from his father, was sent by him to the desk, and took advantage of the occasion to steal the copy of the will. Mr. Halsey was grieved, but not surprised.

STOCKINGS THAT ARE GOOD.

The Cleanfast Hosiery Company, whose headquarters are at 84 West Broadway, has built up a splendid business through the excellence, durability, and fast coloring of its Cleanfast black stockings. This concern began business only a few years ago in a little store at 927 Broadway, where it dyed and sold black stockings. The dye they used was peculiar in that it was absolutely fast, a fact that quickly won for the establishment an enviable and popular reputation throughout the trade. Business increased so rapidly that the old quarters and old methods of business were found to be too circumscribed. A stock company was formed and business facilities were enlarged until the Cleanfast Hosiery Company has now in splendid operation six retail stores in addition to the wholesale place at 84 West Broadway. In the retail stores it is a common thing to sell 2,000 pairs of stockings in a day. Out of all this sale there has never yet been a complaint that the color was not fast. The great success of the Cleanfast black hosiery was really the cause of the boom which black hosiery has enjoyed in the past few years.

DON'T TAKE ANY CHANCES with a stubborn cold, but get rid of it rationally with the help of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a healing medicine for the lungs.—*Advertisement.*

EVERY WOMAN should know that CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are a specific for sick headache. Only one pill a dose. A woman can't stand everything.—*Advertisement.*

Tall Clocks.

From all who are furnishing large city or country houses, the new Tubular chiming clocks are deserving of special attention. The bells possess a sweetness and permanence, or unchangeableness, of tone hitherto unattainable. Clocks may be had with full chimes of these bells, or with a single bell only, for the hour and half-hour stroke, as may be desired. Cases of oak, antique oak, and mahogany, of designs not elsewhere obtainable; or cases will be made to order, at scarcely any increase of cost, to harmonize with interior work of hall, when such correspondence in style is wanted.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING MADISON SQUARE, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

PECULIAR OUTCOME OF A TRIAL.

During the absence of the family of Thomas P. Hunt, private secretary of Collector Joel B. Erhardt, in the country last Summer, their home, at 420 West Twenty-second-street, was left in care of Bertha Schrade, who, together with members of her family, robbed the house of clothing, furniture, and dishes worth $1,700. Bertha, her sister Matilda, and brother Edward were arrested.

The three Schrades were tried yesterday before Judge Martine, in the Court of General Sessions. Bertha was convicted of petit larceny, though indicted for grand larceny in the second degree. Matilda pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and to the surprise of those who followed the case, Edward was acquitted by a jury, albeit it had been testified to that, when arrested, he had on Mr. Hunt's sister, trousers, full set of underclothing, patent leather shoes, and hat. Bertha was sent to prison for a year.

HAD A FIT IN THE COURT ROOM.

Ludwig Witzka, fifty-six years old, of 26 Second-avenue, on Sept. 26 was given a check for $50 by Treasurer Conrad Schilling of the Joiners' Progressive Union No. 1 to pay to August Newman, a member of the union. Witzka kept the money for his own use, however, and was soon after arrested for larceny. He was taken before Judge Martine, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and a jury impaneled to pass upon the question of his sanity and whether his mental condition was such as to warrant trial for the crime. Drs. Truax and Troseatis testified that they had examined him and found him laboring under delusions. One hallucination was that he saw the devil, and at such times he would be thrown into paroxysms. They had hardly finished speaking when Witzka was taken with one of these fits. It required six court officers to restrain him and put on handcuffs. The jury declared him insane without leaving their box.

A. H. KING & CO.

OVERLEAP ALL COMPETITORS

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,

AN EXCELLENT STOCK OF CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING TO BE SOLD AT HALF VALUES.

Yesterday we bought at the Peremptory Auction Sale of the entire Fall and Winter stock of Fine Clothing of the well-known firm of Messrs. Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co. of 657 and 659 Broadway, through the auction firm of Messrs. Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, at 64 and 66 White-st., $40,000 worth of the Finest Grades of Goods.

We did not need these goods, but they were so ridiculously cheap, and of such fine quality and excellent make, we could not resist the opportunity.

We bought for NET CASH, and only paid about one-quarter manufacturing cost of the goods.

It was a forced sale, and we have them now ready for our patrons this morning, for whose benefit we arrange this special three days' sale, that they may have the benefit of our fortunate purchase. These garments are well worth $40 and $45 of any man's money.

The Overcoats in this bargain array are the finest shown in the city. They are trimmed with silk, satin, and serge, and their texture is the finest and swellest that could be secured from foreign markets.

The suits are of the finest grade of cassimeres, meltons, and cheviots.

IMPORTED CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, silk or satin lined; manufacturer's pricee, $22, $25, and $28 during these three days, at	$15	MEN'S IMPORTED CASSIMERE AND CHEVIOT SUITS; manufacturer's pricee, $20 and $25, during these three days at	$15
ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, silk, satin, or cassimere lined; manufacturer's priece, $23, $25, and $30, during this three days' sale, at	$15	MEN'S IMPORTED CORKSCREW AND WORSTED SUITS; manufactnrer's prices, $22, $25, and $28, during thie sale at	$15
FOREIGN PLAID CAPE COATS, long cap

AN OBJECT LESSON IN MUD

NEEDS OF THE ANNEXED DISTRICT POINTED OUT.

UP-TOWN PROPERTY OWNERS PUT A SPECIAL SENATE COMMITTEE IN CARRIAGES AND SHOW THEM AROUND.

The committee appointed by the State Senate at its last session to look into the condition of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, with a view of devising some adequate system for local improvements in that section of the city, set out upon its investigation yesterday. Senators Vedder, Arnold, Erwin, Stadler, and Murphy are the members of the committee. Except Mr. Murphy, they were all on hand at the Murray Hill Hotel at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, where a committee of the Property Owners and Taxpayers' Association of the upper wards received them and escorted them to Mott Haven.

There they were met by the full joint committee of these various associations, consisting of Louis J. Heintz, James L. Wells, Richard D. Hamilton, William S. Carpenter, Aldermanelect Moebus, Assemblyman C. C. Clarke, Charles Jones, Frederick Boemer, Adolph Hupfel, William Ebling, Major George Chappell, and also Matthew P. Breen and A. C. Butts, attorneys, and Louis Risse and Bernard Guion, engineers, of the committee. Park Commissioner Gallup and Senator Ives joined the committee by invitation.

Eight carriages were in waiting at the railroad station, and no delay occurred in carrying out the programme which the local committee had prepared for the day. Chairman Heintz explained to the visitors that the committee had concluded that the investigation could in no way be carried on so satisfactorily as by showing the Senators the condition of the streets in the two wards by personal contact and observation. The day's programme, they were informed, was to include a general inspection of Mott Haven, North New-York, Melrose, Woodstock, East Morrisania, the Fox estate, and Port Morris, these neighborhoods to be visited by a drive of from ten to twelve miles. The visitors heartily concurred in this suggestion, and said that they would be willing throughout the investigation to accommodate themselves to the plans and conditions of the local committee.

As the section of Mott Haven in the neighborhood of the railroad station presents no visible obstacles to pleasant driving, the visitors were able to make the start on this programme with fair prospect of enjoying a pleasant afternoon. If any such delusion, however, was entertained at the beginning of the drive it was soon dissipated, because it took the carriages only a few minutes to pass over the paved portion of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and the visitors were soon jolting over the ruts and hillocks which characterize the topography of most of that section of the city. They found that most of the rain that had fallen during the past week was still in sight, if not in the form in which it fell, yet largely unabsorbed by the earth. Wherever there was a basin or hollow in the streets, there was almost invariably a pool to fill it, and where the ground was comparatively level, the carriage wheels sunk deep in the mud.

There was no reason why the visitors, by simply looking about them and not asking for information, should not have been entirely satisfied that all that section of the city had been very shabbily neglected. Occasionally this dreary waste of mud and hollows, of marshy streets and ruts and pools, was relieved by a strip of pavement, notably on a part of Third-avenue and on parts of Lincoln, Alexander, and Willis avenues. But most of the streets were unpaved and appeared to be in as bad a condition as possible, not only on account of the mud, but because of the manifest evidences on all sides of insufficient sewerage.

In Melrose the drive extended through Morris-avenue from One Hundred and Forty-fourth to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, through Courtland-avenue to One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, thence into Elton-avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, and thence into Third-avenue. Although this is a thickly-settled section, the visitors were able to see that the streets are paved in all but a very short strip through Courtland-avenue and ten blocks on Third-avenue from One Hundred and Forty-sixth to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street. From One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street north the streets could hardly be in a worse condition than the committee found them yesterday.

In the section known as Woodstock, which was included in yesterday's drive, from One Hundred and Sixty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, over to Fulton-avenue, down to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh-street, and thence into Boston-avenue, the visitors found a cottage settlement, with sidewalks laid out, and with distinct and offensive evidences of neglect on the part of the authorities. Many unopened streets were found in the drive through the Fox estate, which included Prospect-avenue, Westchester-avenue, and Brook-avenue, and through East Morrisania, which included One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street and Robbins-avenue. The lack of sewerage in these two sections was especially noticeable, and the engineers employed themselves almost uselessly in pointing it out to the members of the committee. In the drive through Port Morris the same general condition was observed, but the committee had opportunity to admire the splendid water front there presented and to see that manufacturing establishments had already begun to avail themselves of its facilities for commercial uses.

Several stops were made during the drive in order that the visitors might leave the carriages and examine some of the streets in regard to which complaint had been made. The stops also enabled the engineers to explain the route of the drive and to show by maps specially prepared the streets in use and those which had been so severed along the line of the route.

When the drive was over the company were entertained at the residence of Brewer Elchler, at Fulton-avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth-street. The members of the committee were there enabled to understand from the local committee the general scope of the work that had been mapped out for them, the evidence that would be submitted at the investigation, and the nature of the relief sought.

This investigation was ordered in consequence of complaints sent to the Legislature by property owners in the upper wards urging the necessity of some change in the system of providing that section of the city with public works. Those complaints culminated at the last session of the Legislature in a bill which proposed to give to that section a Commissioner of Street Openings, to whom should be transferred all powers in relation to the district now possessed by the Department of Public Parks. The bill provided also that maps of the district should be completed within three years. Although there was little evidence of opposition to the bill while its framers were at work upon it or even when it was first offered in the Legislature, the Park Commissioners seemed to think that it possessed faults, and were able to find with them other opponents of the measure and secure its defeat upon technicalities. Except in this indirect way the Park Commissioners have never manifested any opposition to the relief sought. They are, indeed, said to realize now that the district has grown too large for them and that it ought to be placed under some special supervision in order that its local needs may be properly looked after.

The local committee of property owners who are guiding the present investigation began work several months ago. All of its members have manifested great interest in preparations for the visit of the Senate Committee. The visitors will accordingly find their work much simplified by what property owners have been doing. After having made all the general arrangements for the reception of the committee, Messrs. Hamilton, Wells, Breen, and Butts went to work upon the bill that was offered and defeated last year and think that they have now rid it of all the features which were technically objectionable then, and will be able to submit it to the present committee, reasonably confident that it can successfully combat all opposition and will be a safe, reasonable, and adequate measure for the relief demanded.

The attitude of property owners in that section is that, since the district has been annexed to the city for fifteen years, owing to the taxpayers more than $1,000,000 for improvements that are hardly appreciable, it is time that some step was taken by which the survey of the entire section can be finished within a reasonable period, and by which hereafter local needs may receive attention when they are most urgent. The property owners who are behind this movement are quite well aware that the improvements which they seek must be paid for by the property to be benefited. They will try to impress this fact upon the Senators, and also to let the city authorities understand that their chief desire is to be provided with facilities, at their own expense, which will enable them to grow, and which must, at the same time, benefit the city at large by the consequent increase of taxable values.

The bill to be submitted to the committee provides that the Commissioner to be appointed in charge of the two districts shall reside there, so that he may be at all times accessible to the people, and that he shall also be a member of the Board of Street Openings. Incidentally, the local committee will recommend to the visitors a separate bill to facilitate street-opening proceedings and to remove technicalities which now hamper such proceedings in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The local committee will also apply to the elevated railroad people for an increase of terminal facilities in the annexed district, and if necessary the committee will prepare a bill to this end to be offered at the coming session of the Legislature.

The programme of the local committe includes drives for to-day and to-morrow, if the weather is clear, the first of which will start from the Morrisania railroad station and will explore Morrisania, Tremont, Fordham, West Farms, Mount Hope, Bedford Park, William's Bridge, and Woodlawn. Conditions in these localities are about as they are in the neighborhoods visited yesterday. To-morrow the drive will encompass the rugged sections of the upper wards, where wealth and influence have provided macadamized roads and pleasant surroundings. This route will include King's Bridge, Spuyten Duyvil, Riverdale, Fordham Heights, Morris Dock, High Bridge, and Morrisania. The three days of driving over from forty to forty-five miles of streets and roads will have familiarized the visitors with the condition of the upper wards in every part and prepare them to understand the testimony and arguments which will be offered forthwith.

THE SECRET BALLOT PLAN.

CONNECTICUT RIPE FOR THE REFORM—THE LEADERS IN THE MOVEMENT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 12.—Advocates of the Australian system in this State have been on the topmost wave since the election in Massachusetts last week, and will be in the best of condition to advance this project at the next session of the Legislature. The new ballot law, which was tested in this State at the October elections, will not be satisfactory in view of the universally-acknowledged success of the Australian system in the neighboring Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

It is practically settled that the mee who made so gallant a fight for the secret ballot in the Connecticut Legislature last Winter will renew the contest at the earliest opportunity. The State will be ripe one year from now for the system which has so effectively won its way to popular favor and approval. The group of men in this State who stood by the Australian ballot last Winter, contending that it through evil as well as good report, will not fail of reward in the political future of Connecticut. Prominent among them should be mentioned the Hon. Henry C. Robinson of this city, Congressman William E. Simeods of the First District, Colonel Edward Porter, editor and manager of the Hartford *Evening Post*; Lieut. Gov. S. E. Merwin of New-Haven, Labor Commissioner S. M. Hotchkiss, State Senator Fuller of Putnam, William A. Countryman, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Frank E. Hyde, the leading Democratic representative in the Legislature from the city; Speaker John H. Perry, and Judge William B. Glover of Fairfield.

No man in the State entered the contest with stronger convictions concerning the necessity of ballot reform than Mr. Porter, and his services in the cause were of the highest merit. It was largely to him, in large measure, that the Republican press of the State was held to the support of the reform. It is an interesting fact that most of these leading ballot reformers were Yale men. The list incinded Messrs. Robinson, Simonds, Porter, Perry, Glover, and Hyde, making one of the strongest combinations possible in the State. Every one of John was in the reform for life. As Representative Hyde was in the habit of stating, each man of them was a believer in the secret ballot on principle.

"I think it is yet premature to talk of candidates on either side politically, it is safe to say that the friends and advocates of the Australian ballot will be dominant in the next election in the State. It will be impossible to postpone the reform longer than next Fall. The composition of the Legislature which will be elected at that time will be determined by ballot-reform influences.

ABOUT THE WAR SHIPS.

Of the ships of the squadron of evolution the Yorktown seems to be first choice in point of public admiration. There is none of the useless hamper aloft on the gunboat cruiser that is to be seen on the Roach ships, and its absence lends an air of greater fighting efficiency to the vessel. It is commonly understood, also, that the Yorktown is the hardest drilled vessel in the squadron, and it is pleasant to hear that, but for eight-inch rifles, she is the most efficient all-around fighting ship in the fleet. The Yorktown's condition is the direct outcome of Commander Chadwick's ideas. Hard and continuous drill, after the German order, has

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The following tables shew the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. pf.	115	115	115	115	100
*Am. Cotton Oil Tr. certs.	33¾	34¾	33¾	34¾	14,005
Atch., T. & S. Fe	35¾	35¾	35	35⅛	13,465
A. T. & S. Fe, rts.	⅞	1	⅞	⅞	8,059
Atlantic & Pac.	4¼	5¼	4¼	5¼	100
Brunswick Cm.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	100
Canada Southern	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¾	1,900
Canadian Pacific	71¾	72	70⅞	72	1,240
Ches. & Ohio	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	600
C. & O. 2d pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	500
Chicago Gas Tr.	55	55¾	53¾	54⅜	4,050
Chi. & N. W.	112	112½	112	112¾	2,850
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105¾	106	105¾	106	1,768
C., M. & St. P.	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	17,820
C., M. & St. P. pf.	111¾	112¾	111¾	112¾	400
C., R. I. & Pac.	96⅞	97½	96⅝	97¼	2,017
C., St. L. & P. pf.	39	39	39	39	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	75¾	76	75¾	75¾	800
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	100
Colorado Coal	33	33	32	32	200
Col., H. V. & Tol.	14¾	15¼	14¾	15	4,020
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93¼	200
Commerc'l Cable.	102	102	102	102	125
Consol. Gas Co.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	240
Del., Lack. & W.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	5,200
Den., Tex. & Ft. W.	33	33½	33	33¼	3,600
E. T., Va. & Ga.	10½	10½	10½	10½	300
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	70	72¾	70	72¾	585
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22¾	23	22	23	1,322
Houston & Tex.	2	2¼	2	2¼	450
Iowa Central pf.	28	28	28	28	408
Illinois Central.	118¾	119¼	118¾	119	349
L. E. & Western.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	300
L. E. & Western pf.	64	64¾	64	64¾	200
Lake Shore.	107	107	107	107¾	2,000
Louis. & Nash.	83¾	84¾	83¾	84¾	11,170
Manhattan Cn.	104	104	104	104	100
Michigan Cen.	97	97¾	97	97¾	1,150
Mil., L. S. & W.	97	97	97	97	410
Missouri Pacific.	68¾	69¾	68	69¾	7,897
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	9	9¼	9	9¼	300
*Nat. Lead Tr.	21¾	21¾	19⅞	20¾	40,785
Nash., C. & St. L.	100	100	100	100	12
N. J. Central.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¾	600
N. Y. Central.	106	106¼	105¾	106¼	30
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44⅝	44⅞	43½	44¾	7,430
N. Y. & N. H.	240	240½	240	240	35
N. Y., L. E. & W.	17	17	17	17	29
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	28¾	28¾	28	28¾	4,210
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	300
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	33¾	34	33¾	34	200
Norf. & West. pf.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	6,477
Northern Pacific.	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	1,300
North. Pac. pf.	76	76¼	75¾	76¼	12,550
Ohio & Miss.	223	223	223	223	300
Ohio, Ind. & W.	3	3	3	3	200
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	24	24	24	24	100
Ontario & Mining.	35	35	35	35	110
Ontario & West.	19¾	20¾	19¾	20¾	18,667
Oregon Imp.	46	46	46	46	300
Oregon S. L.	55	55	54¾	54¾	300
Oregon & Trans.	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½	650
Pacific Mail.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	415
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	20	20	20	20	100
Phila. & Reading.	40¾	41¾	40⅝	41¾	20,300
Reas. & Sar.	185	185	185	185	100
Rich. & Allegh.	22	22	22	22	300
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	23,351
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79½	81½	79½	81½	1,615
St. P. & Duluth.	29	29½	29	29½	200
St. Paul & Omaha.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	100
St. Paul, M. & M.	120¼	120¼	120	120¼	400
Southern Pacific.	38	38¾	36⅞	38¾	400
St. L., Ark. & T.	7¾	7¾	7	7	900
*Sugar Ref. Co.	74	75¾	74	75¾	933
Term. Coal & Iron.	64¾	64¾	63	64¾	3,013
Tol. & O. C. pf.	57	57	57	57	138
Texas Pacific.	20¼	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	700
Union Pacific.	67⅜	67¾	67¼	67¾	5,700
Virginia Mid.	37	37	37	37	200
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31	31½	31	31½	1,550
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84⅞	84¼	84⅝	614
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	100
Wisconsin Cent.	25¾	26¾	25¾	25¾	1,200
Total sales					278,037

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. 2d pf.	110	110	110	110	$1,000
At. & Pac. 4s	76¾	77	76¾	77	10,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112	113	112	113	5,000
Buf., R. & P. 1st con.	104	104	104	104	10,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s.	106¾	106⅞	106¾	106¾	12,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	99¾	100	99¾	100	8,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Nob.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	1,000
C., B. & Q. 5s.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	1,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st.	101	101	101	101	4,000
C., C., C. & I. 1st.	119½	119½	119½	119½	5,000
Cent'r'l Ag. gen. 6s.	107	107	107	107	5,000
C. & O. 4½ M. S.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103,000
Col. & H. V. 8s.	77	77	77	77	22,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	78	78	78	78	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	5,000
Den. & Rio G. W. 1st, as. f.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Erie 1st cn.	118	118	118	118	10,000
Erie 2d, ser. A.	118	118	118	118	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	35,000
G. C. & S. F. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	40,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s.	86¾	87	86¾	87	25,000
Hud. R. 5s.	119	119	119	119	2,000
H. & T. 1st, mf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	10,000
Iowa Central 1st.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	5,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	102	102	102	102	4,000
Iron Mt. 1st, As.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
Kan. & Tex. cn.	105½	105½	105	105¾	32,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	20,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	68	68	67¾	67¾	54,000
L. S. 2d cn., c.	128	128	128	128	10,000
Long Isl'd gen. 4s.	99	99	99	99	2,000
L., N. A. & Chic.	111½	111½	110	111½	7,000
Louisville So. 1st.	100¾	100	100¾	100¾	77,000
Met. el. w. 1st.	116	116	116	116	3,000
Mich. Cent. 7s.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	8,000
Mo. K. 1st, 1913, as.	107½	107½	107½	107½	5,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	125¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	118¾	118¾	118	118¾	12,000
Mo. Pac. 1st, 7s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
Monterrey Pac. 3d.	114	114	114	114	2,000
M. & Ohio gen.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	5,000
Mor. & Essex cn.	145	145	145	145	1,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113	113	113	113	5,000
N. Y. & Har. 7s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
N. J. Midland 1st.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	6,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	95¾	95	95¾	95¾	8,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 7s.	111½	111½	111½	111½	4,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, reg.	101	101	101	101	4,000
*North. P. & M. 1st.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	20,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	114	114	113¾	113¾	10,000
North. Pac. 1st, c.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	35,000
North. Pac. 2d.	109¾	110¼	109¾	110	30,000
North. Pac. 3d.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10,000
North. Pac. 1st.	107½	108	107	108	20,000
Northwest'n, c.	130	130	130	130	2,000
Northwest'n 1st.	108	108	108	108	10,000
Northwest'n, f.	117	117	117	117	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	82½	82	82	82	51,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	55½	54	54	54	7,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	114	114	114	114	1,000
Ore. & S. N. Or. 6s.	105½	105½	105½	105½	4,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	102½	103	102½	103	12,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79¾	79¾	79	79¾	20,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	10,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	89¾	90	89¾	90	2,000
Rich. & Alle 1st, D. & M. certs.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	20,000
Rich. & All. 2d, D. & M. certs.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	1,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	20,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	100	100	100	100	5,000
Rich. & W. P. Ter. 5s.	100	100	100	100	1,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	79	79	79	79	20,000
K., M. & O. cn.	106	106⅞	106	106⅞	40,000
St. L. & S. F. gen.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	9,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st, inc.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	12,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	2,000
Reading gen. 4s.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	8,000
Rock Island 4½.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d.	68¾	68¾	68	68¾	1,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	92	92	92	92	7,000
Texas Pac. 2d.	27	27	27	27½	12,000
Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st.	104	104	103¾	103¾	14,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	101	101	101	101	1,000
T., P. & W. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Utah So. ext. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113½	12,000
Va. Midland gen.	86½	86½	86½	86½	2,000
Wabash 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	12,000
Wab. 2d gen.	80¾	80¾	80	80⅞	23,000
W. N. Y. & Pa. 2d.	31	31	31	31⅜	37,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	103	103	103	103	22,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
Total sales					$1,260,000

*Seller 15. †Seller 20. ‡Seller 30. §Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Andes.	1.00	1.00	.95	.95	800
Astoria.	.18	.20	.15	.20	6,400
Alta.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	100
Alice.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Argenta.	.19	.19	.19	.19	200
Brunswick.	.03	.03	.02	.02	3,900
Barcelona.	.39	.42	.39	.42	600
Caledonia & B. H.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	300
Consol'd Coal.	1.60	1.60	1.55	1.55	300
Excelsior.	.73	.73	.73	.73	200
El Cristo.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
El Grisly.	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Horn Silver.	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	200
Lendville.	.11	.11	.11	.11	500
Mutual S. and M.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Monitor.	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
Occidental.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	200
Rappahannock.	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Sutro Tunnel cfs.	.52	.52	.51	.51	2,000
Standard.	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Sierra Nevada.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
United Copper.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	200
Union Consol.	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	100
Ward Consol.	.55	.55	.55	.55	200
Total sales					19,750

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs.	107¾	109½	107¾	108¾	224,000
Clearances.					1,043,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112	112	112	112	$3,000
Ches. & Ohio 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	5,000
Del. & Hud. c. 4s.	113	113	113	113	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
G. C. & S. F. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	17,000
K. C. & S. F. 2d.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	4,000
Louis. South. 1st.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	2,000
M., K. & T. 7s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	4,000
M., K. & T. 2d.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	5,000
Mo. K. & T. 1st, inc.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	12,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	2,000
Reading gen. 4s.	89⅞	89¾	89¾	89⅞	8,000
Rock Island 4½.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d.	68¾	68¾	68	68¾	1,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	92	92	92	92	7,000
Texas Pac. 2d.	27	27	27	27½	12,000
Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st.	104	104	103¾	103¾	14,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	101	101	101	101	1,000
T., P. & W. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Utah So. ext. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

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RIVALS FOR PATRONAGE

TWO SENATORS BEARDED BY A CONGRESSMAN.

MR. LODGE'S EFFORTS TO SECURE THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP—THE PRESIDENT GUARDING HIS MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—One of these fine November mornings Senators Hoar and Dawes of Massachusetts may wake up to find that their agile fellow-statesman, Henry Cabot Lodge, has "gone about them," and that they are "left." For many weary weeks the two Senators have been looking anxiously at the newspapers to read that President Harrison had appointed their friend Beard to be Collector in place of Mr. Saltonstall. At the same time, Henry Cabot Lodge, and that class of younger Republicans who regard the Senators as fossilised and backward, have been at work for Mr. Burden, who has been spoken of as the candidate of the men of modern notions.

It had begun to look very dubious for both these candidates, with just a shade of hope for the Senator's candidate, when Mr. Lodge began a flank movement. With the co-operation of his friends he prevailed upon Mr. Abbott Lawrence to consent to be a candidate. There, suggested he, is a candidate the President will be unable to resist. It appears that this conjecture was about right. Mr. Burden had been notified that he was likely to be dropped, before he had been formally asked to talk and the plan to put Lawrence in the office had been thought out, and it was to be broken to the Boston Republicans to-day. This diversion is expected to carry to Lawrence not only the supporters of Burden, but a great many of those who had adhered to Beard and could not be indnced to desert him for Burden. Mr. Lodge is confident that Lawrence will succeed Saltonstall when that officer's term has expired.

It is reported that the President has absolutely refused to talk about removing Saltonstall. His appointment of Lawrence as the candidate of a young member of Congress who hopes to outwit two such veteran spoilsmen as Hoar and Dawes may provoke resentment and cause embarrassment when the matter comes up in the Senate. And yet there is no doubt that Mr. Lodge's new candidate is a better one than the first one offered by him, or the man for whom Hoar and Dawes are striving.

When a man has no confidential friends it goes without saying that he is a distrustful man. It does not need to be said at this late day that President Harrison has a profound distrust of all men except himself, upon whom he has implicit reliance. A new illustration of his colossal suspicion is given in the announcement of the precautions he is taking to prevent the premature publication of his message to Congress.

President Cleveland trusted a great many persons with it, and the confidence was so well observed as to justify the trust. He allowed the message to be printed in the Public Printing Office, first by Mr. Rounds, a Republican, and then by Mr. Benedict, a Democrat. It did not leak out prematurely under either of those officers. Having had it printed in pamphlet form, it was sent to every Postmaster who could reach a daily newspaper, with instructions that it was to be released at noon on the day of its delivery in Congress. The Associated Press made the necessary telegraphic announcement. The copies of the message was delivered, and it was in print an hour or two afterward.

Mr. Harrison dares not trust his Postmasters or his Public Printer. He will have the two manuscript copies for Congress made at the Executive Mansion, as usual. In addition he will have typewriter copies prepared to be given to the Associated Press and other press associations. The result will be that the transmission of the message will not begin much before the time it ought to be partly in type in the evening newspaper offices, and, if it is of the usual length, it will only be reproduced entire in the very late editions of those papers. While it may not be a matter of great importance in the way of news, it is interesting as an indicator of the most conspicuous trait in the make up of the Executive.

Senator Farwell of Illinois, has met with a serious loss. His gripsack has disappeared and he is mourning for its contents. When the train carrying the Senator reached Martinsburg, late yesterday afternoon, the porter of the car in which Mr. Farwell rode picked up an armful of valises, hurried out of the car and handed each to its supposed owner as he stepped from the platform. But when Mr. Farwell came along his gripsack was missing. The porter had handed it to the wrong person, who failed to rectify the error, or somebody had quietly appropriated it without attracting notice. At any rate, the gripsack is not where it should be, and the Baltimore and Ohio authorities are trying to find it for the Senator.

Some of Mr. Farwell's constituents will be pained to learn that a large proportion of the contents of the grip was made up of carefully-indorsed applications—about 150 in all—for office, which the Senator will find it hard to remember or duplicate. Mr. Farwell's chief regret, however, is the loss of the draft of a proposed bill to regulate national banks, which he with much difficulty put into satisfactory shape, and which he cannot easily reproduce. If the present holder of the gripsack will return this bill and the indorsed pleas for places, the Senator will probably allow him to keep the tooth brush and night shirt which filled up the remaining space in the grip.

Postmaster General Wanamaker having become the target for several writers who had read a speech said to have been made by him before the recent conference of Postmasters here, a speech which betrayed a lack of familiarity with the civil service law and regulations, and Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt having taken some trouble to show that Mr. Wanamaker is not familiar with the examinations to which applicants for railway mail clerkships are subjected, Mr. Wanamaker disposes of the whole matter by saying that he did not make such a speech as that attributed to him, nor has he expressed to any one the sentiments for which he has been made responsible.

Admiral Gherardi, whose management of affairs at Hayti during the troubles there last Summer won for him the thanks of Secretary Tracy, has been ordered to proceed to the West Indies again. He will go down in either the Kearsarge or Galena. The Dolphin might be used by the Admiral, but some repairs on her are necessary, and one of the other vessels will probably be ready first.

It is estimated that it will cost $10,000 to repair the damage done by recent rainstorms to the new silver vault in the Treasury court, in which nearly 100,000,000 standard dollars are stored.

The Postmaster General has appointed the following-named fourth-class Postmasters:

Connecticut.—R. L. Bullard at Abington.
Maine.—A. T. Game, Damariscotta; E. Woodside, Sabattus.
Massachusetts.—Mrs. H. P. Smith, Chester Centre.
Vermont.—J. M. Willard, East Montpelior; Eliza P. Holden, Middlesex.
Pennsylvania.—L. L. Schaeffer, Feltoe; Mrs. A. Sands, Mordansville; William H. Leech, Jr., Pomeroy; A. L. Selsworth, Scotch Hill; Miss Kate F. Sears, Stoneshurg; Jennie E. Stuart, Wesley.

MISS EDWARDS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Miss Amelia B. Edwards, LL. D., of England, the eminent novelist, journalist, and Egyptiologist, by the special invitation of the Museum of Fine Arts, and by the invitation of Messrs. Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Howells, Aldrich, and many educators, clergymen, and public men, lectured to-night in Chickering Hall on "Portrait Painting in Ancient Egypt Illustrated by an Ancient Egyptian Portrait Gallery."

The hall was crowded by an audience of scholars, artists, journalists, and society people, such as has rarely gathered in Boston. The lecturer received the closest attention, and at the close was warmly congratulated by a score of persons who pressed forward to salute her.

TWO LIVES LOST IN A HOTEL FIRE.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 13.—The Capitol Hotel was destroyed by fire this morning. The seventy-five inmates lost all their clothing, most of them escaping in their night clothes. Two drunken men perished in the flames. The building was owned by Henry Hamilton. The hotel was run by Ott & Molvay. The total loss is $40,000; insurance $28,200. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

SOLD TO THE SOUTH ELKHORN FARM.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 13.—For $8,000 Nut Patch, three-year-old colt by Nutwood, dam Patchen Maid, by Mambrino Patchan, has been sold by Davis & Wilcox of Wilkesbarre, Penn., to Col. R. P. Pepper, South Elkhorn Stock Farm, Frankfort, Ky. He will be used in the stud at this establishment. He is a half-brother to Jewett, record 2:12.

NINETEEN UNDER ARREST.

THE MURDERERS OF SHERIFF CROSS AND POSSE TO BE TRIED.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 13.—John Jackson was arrested in Wichita this morning on the charge of murder and brought to this city. He was one of twenty-nine who in July, 1888, murdered Sheriff Cross and a posse of Stevens County in the neutral strip. The murderers were not arrested at the time because of a legal technicality, no court, it was claimed, having jurisdiction over the neutral strip. Attorney General Garland ordered United States District Attorney Pearri of the Northern District of Texas to prosecute them, but he refused on the plea of lack of jurisdiction. Recently Pearri's successor succeeded in indicting the men, the most of whom are in Stevens County, Kan., and will try to convict them in a Texas court.

Jackson was the only one of the murderers in Sedgwick County. Advices from Wichita tonight are that eighteen others were placed under arrest in Stevens County this afternoon, and that they will be brought here to-morrow for preliminary examination before Judge Foster.

The murder of Cross and his men was one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in the West. In July, 1888, the towns of Hugoton and Woodsdale, in Stevens County, were contesting for the county seat, and the feeling had become so bitter that the citizens of each place carried Winchesters habitually. Hugoton had for City Marshal "a killer" named Sam Robinson, while Woodsdale's Marshal, a man named Short, was equally notorious. One day Robinson and three men went into the neutral strip to hunt, and Short, hearing of this departure, thought the opportunity excellent to arrest him on an old warrant. He left Woodsdale with a posse July 26, and overhauled Robinson, who succeeded in getting away by running his horse. Short pursued him alone, but was in turn chased by the Hugoton men, who had been reinforced, as he managed to secure an extra horse and distanced his pursuers.

Meanwhile Sheriff Cross of Woodsdale, with three men, Eaton, Wilcox, and Williams, and a youth named Herbert Toney, started out to find Short. They were unsuccessful, and late that night camped with some haymakers in No Man's Land. They picketed their horses and lay down to sleep, leaving their weapons near the animals. Without warning the notorious Sam Robinson and twenty-eight other residents of Hugoton invaded the camp and ordered the men to hold up their hands. What followed is best told by young Toney, the only one of the posse who escaped with his life:

"When the order came to hold up our hands," he said to the Grand Jury, "Cross said to us, 'Boys, they've got us at a disadvantage, and we must obey,' and we, therefore, stood up with our hands above our heads. Robinson came up to the Sheriff with his Winchester leveled, and said: 'Cross, you're my first man,' and shot him through the heart. Then he turned to Wilcox: 'You're my second one,' he said, and Wilcox went down also with a bullet in his breast. Eaton came next, and then the big brute stood in front of me. 'What's your name?' he said. I told him. 'What are you doing here?' he continued. I made up what I thought was a plausible story, but it didn't suit him. 'You'll have to go with the others,' he said, and he fired his Winchester point blank at me. I dodged, and the ball struck me in the left shoulder instead of the heart. I fell to the ground, and then they discovered that Williams had sneaked away.

"He was found and dragged back to the fire and shot, but was not fatally wounded. He groaned several times, whereupon they shot him again. Then they fired a bullet into Cross's body and dragged me a rod or more toward the fire. I pretended to be dead, and they did not discover my ruse. One of the men sought to remove my cartridge belt but could not do it easily, and drew his knife. I felt the perspiration start from every pore and my heart thumped terribly. He cut away at the belt and the sharp point touched my skin. I still kept silent, although the pain was awful, and finally the belt came away and he left me. Soon they all rode away and after lying an hour as still as death I crawled to the side of Wilcox and sought to arouse him, but he was dead. I tried each one of my companions, but each one was dead. The haymakers had been taken away with the gang. Finally I managed to get my horse, and by daylight had made my way miles toward home. Later I was found lying on the prairie by Woodsdale men and cared for."

Toney, although badly wounded, recovered, and is now in Flora, Ill., and will be taken to Texas to testify against the murderers. Sam Robinson recently escaped from jail in Colorado, and was captured last week. He escaped, and is probably in old Mexico now.

IN THE WHEAT PIT.

A FLURRY WHICH WAS SOON STOPPED BY HUTCHINSON'S TACTICS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—There was more hustling in wheat on 'Change to-day than usual. The flurry was started by the trade more than by any outside news. The market opened firm and higher, gaining strength very slowly, not once meeting a set-back, winding up with a bulge of unusual proportions, and closing at figures not anticipated twenty-four hours before. The advance in December was 1¼ cents straight, to 82 cents, and in May about the same, to 85¼ and 85⅜ cents.

What seemed to cause more of a flurry in the pit than all else was the fact that Hutchinson snuffed the bull breeze among the first, and at once dropped his scalping tactics and became the foremost buyer of the day. Reactions throughout were so inconsequential that local and general speculative sentiment inclined very strongly to the bull side of the market. There appeared to be an urgent demand for May from the start, on the theory that the premium over December would again become larger. The difference is now 3¼ cents, and at one time to-day it was 3½ cents.

The outstanding short interest in May is believed to be large, and in the opinion of many traders the price will not have to go much higher before there will be a stampede among the shorts in their endeavors to cover. A feature commented on at the close was that corn sold ½ cent higher for December, oats ½ cent higher for December, and rye ½ cent higher for cash. Provisions were strong at the close, Hutchinson buying January pork at $9 42½, and Sawyer-Wallace of the October deal taking November at the only price of the day—$9 65.

A WEALTHY MERCHANT MISSING.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 13.—The family and friends of Anton Ballering, a wealthy resident of Kewaunee, are in a high state of excitement over his mysterious disappearance. Last Friday he, in company with Mr. Brunkhurst, a Kewaunee merchant, boarded the Goodrich boat to come to Milwaukee on a business trip.

When Brunkhurst went to his stateroom Mr. Ballering remained on deck to smoke a cigar. In the morning Mr. Brunkhurst went to his friend's stateroom, and was surprised to find the berth untouched. As his friend was in the stateroom, Mr. Brunkhurst concluded Mr. Ballering had gone ashore at Manitowoc, but since that time nothing has been heard of the missing man.

Mr. Ballering has a wife and three children. There could be no reason for his disappearance, his friends say, for they say his circumstances financially, and his domestic relations were of the pleasantest nature. It is believed that in some way he accidentally fell overboard from the steamer.

THE BALTIMORE'S SECOND TRIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The Government cruiser Baltimore started down the river today on her second official trip. She left Cramp's shipyard at noon, and expects during the four days' trial in the bay and at sea to far surpass the record made on the first trip, about six weeks ago. The Baltimore will anchor at the Delaware Breakwater to-night, and tomorrow morning she will proceed to sea.

One of the members of the firm stated today that the poor result attained at the first test was due to the indicators, which were imperfect, but this defect has been remedied. "We haven't the slightest doubt of her ability," said he, "to more than fulfill the requirements of speed and horse power. If we had any doubts on the subject, we would be foolish to take advantage of the opportunity for another trial."

ART LECTURES AT PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 13.—President Patton has secured John C. Van Dyke, L. H. D., librarian of Rutgers Theological Seminary, to deliver a course of lectures on "Painting," to the students and citizens of Princeton. The course will consist of six lectures, the first to be delivered next Tuesday on the subject, "How to Judge a Picture."

BOSTON'S DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The Democratic Ward and City Committee met in convention to-night and nominated the Hon. Owen A. Galvin for the Mayoralty. They renominated Gen. Isaac S. Burrill for Street Commissioner.

The Cambridge, 5th av. and 59th st., is a palatial model home, with all local conveniences. Outline unsurpassed. Lucius Hoyt, Proprietor.

O'BRIEN'S BUSHWHACKERS

THEY ARE GOING TO WORK ON THEIR OWN HOOK.

THEY VOTE TO REORGANIZE THEIR ASSOCIATION—JUST NOW THEY CONSIDER ALL PARTIES UNGRATEFUL.

The John J. O'Brien Association is "independent." It became so last night at a special meeting which was known only to members of the club, precautions having been taken to keep the fact of the meeting away from outsiders. Last Monday a circular was sent out to members, informing them that a meeting of special importance would be held on Wednesday evening, at which a matter of vital consequence to the club would be brought forward. The circular seemed to hint at mystery, and the consequence was that last night's meeting had a particularly large attendance.

John E. Brodsky presided, and among those in attendance at the meeting were "Silver-Dollar" Smith, Bernard J. Ronrke, Samuel Hepner, Etienne Beyer, George Krauss, John Needles, George Johnston, Charles Hoffman, Morris Sparenberg, Isaac Rosenthal, and James McManus.

It did not take long for the John J. O'Brien Association to formulate its declaration of "independence." Perfect harmony prevailed. John J. O'Brien was there, and that probably had something to do with it. Mr. Brodsky, the Chairman, paved the way to the declaration. He reviewed briefly the triumphs of the association. He told what it had done for the party—meaning the Republican Party—and described "how the Republican Party had done it." Mr. Brodsky's speech, however, was only a matter of preparation. It was a preliminary effort. When it was over, the feeling of doubt and perplexity as to what was to be done which fell upon the association was evident in their shuffling movements to and fro and the eager way in which they consulted among themselves.

Doubt was soon resolved. O'Brien took up the strain where Brodsky had dropped it and outlined the association's future policy in words which left no room for doubt. It was not to be either Tammany or the County Democracy. The Republican Party, on account of its black ingratitude, was no further to be relied upon, but what assurance—what present assurance—was to be had that any party opposed to the Republican Party would fail to be ungrateful? As far as at present known all parties were tarred with the same stick. The John J. O'Brien Association could preserve its dignity only by being independent. It had no favors to give and it had no favors to ask just now from any party. In the future it would belong to no political organization.

A resolution offered by Mr. O'Brien declaring himself to us a political bushwhacker and his association a bushwhackers' association was adopted, and on the motion of the chief a resolution was passed ordering a committee of fifteen be appointed to effect a complete reorganization of the association on a bushwhacker basis.

The committeemen are to be appointed by the Chair. They will be good John J. O'Brien men. We rant and will ask no favors," said "Silver Dollar" Smith, "for Johnny O'Brien was the most popular man in the Republican ranks, and because he didn't wear silk stockings they had no use for him. We can get along without the aid of the up-town gentlemen, and, mark my words, we'll make somebody sick before long."

The Republican Party is composed of ingrates. Take, for instance, "Sol" Smith and "Jake" Patterson, the Police Justices. What would they amount to were it not for the influence of 'Johnny' O'Brien? Smith owes his position to-day to O'Brien, and he is foremost in the movement to drive our leader to the wall.

"Just now they may not need John, but unless I am greatly mistaken the Republican Party will look for assistance from us before long. The Eighth Assembly District is naturally a Democratic stronghold and would always give the nominee of that party a big majority. On account of O'Brien's popularity we have made it a Republican district. In the last two Presidential elections we have given both Blaine and Harrison a very large vote. There are not 800 Republican votes in the district and the polled three times that number. Don't run away with the idea that O'Brien is dead politically. He is worth several thousand votes to the party, and Jim Blaine knows that as well as anybody."

OVERTURES TO THE CITY.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY MAKES AN OFFER.

The New-York Underground Railway Company has brought itself into notice again. Edward Lauterbach of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson is President of the company and ex-Gov. Hoadly of the same firm is counsel for the company. Henry D. Sedgwick and E. W. Paige, also counsel for the company, and ex-Gov. Hoadly, after consultation, have given an opinion that there is no probability that the general law, under which the company was organized, will be held invalid. Unless this act is held invalid they declare they can see no way in which the city can defeat the company.

The opinion goes on to say that if the rights claimed are valid the company can build its railway with no other burden upon it than the ordinary taxes on its property. But the company is generous, Ex-Gov. Hoadly has submitted a proposition to Mayor Grant to pay the city 3 per cent of the gross earnings of the company for the first five years after the section of the railway is put in operation, and 5 per cent. of the gross income for all time thereafter, and to surrender any objectionable nee of the public parks, if the city will grant a permit to the company to construct its railway and withdraw further opposition.

There is a mandamus case against the city in reference to this road and is awaiting trial before the present term of the Supreme Court.

Besides their offer, the company's Directors have revoked their plans for the construction of the railway in City Hall Park. They concede that "these plans have been extremely objectionable and threatened serious injury to the City Hall Park."

The Corporation Counsel's office opposed this road because it was held that the former company, of which the present one is the successor, had lost its rights and franchises by non-user; because the judgment of foreclosure, under which the present company derived its title, declares that the rights of the company and of its successors shall exist for 100 years from the date of the grant, and the city denies the validity of the decree on this point; and because the reorganizing act, under which the present company is organized, is unconstitutional, because it gives the present company the duration and perpetuity so set forth in the decree. It is further set forth that the present company is not a legally-organized and existing corporation.

CHANNELS OR PATRONAGE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—In an interview concerning the reported friction between United States Treasurer Huston and himself over the Indiana Post Offices, Attorney General Michener throws a little light on the system of ladling out patronage prevailing under the Harrison Administration.

"When I became Chairman of the State Central Committee," said Mr. Michener to-day, "the assignment of such fourth-class Post Offices as remained in Democratic hands in Democratic Congressional Districts was given to me. I found most of the Post Offices in those districts provided with Republican Postmasters. Before I was given control of them, their assignment was in Mr. Huston's hands. If my recommendations of applicants have conflicted with those of Mr. Huston and been given precedence, I am not aware of it."

THE KNIGHTS IN CONVENTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13.—The morning session of the Knights of Labor was devoted to the submission of new matter to be considered later. The General Assembly has its work in better condition than ever before, owing to the Law Committee's having prepared its report before the assembly opened. This morning that report was reached and a few unimportant laws acted upon.

One feature of the report which will be strongly pushed is the postal savings bank system. Mr. Powderly was to-day presented with a gavel by a Colorado delegation.

At to-day's session of the Convention of the Knights of Labor, the words "of America" were dropped from the name of the organization, making it now simply the Knights of Labor.

OHIO'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The official election returns from all counties in the State have been received, and that on Lieutenant Governor verified which shows a plurality of 41 for Lampson (Rep.) over Marquis, (Dem.) With the exception of Governor, all the Republican ticket is elected, as the other Republican candidates

Locked out. [Last Pursuit on which to construct their own. Harper Lamp Shades. Also beautiful designs at 37 West 14th st.—Adv.

A DANGEROUS CRANK.

MAKING CHARGES AGAINST HILL AND THREATENING CLEVELAND.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—A man about thirty years of age, respectably dressed, entered the Stanwix Hotel this evening, registered as "F. B. Jacobson, Brooklyn," and engaged a room. Then he went into the street and smashed his umbrella against a lamp post.

After that he went to the office of the *Morning Express* and handed in written "charges" against Gov. Hill, whom he declares to be his father. He was arrested soon after.

At the station he gave his occupation as "statesman." He also declared his intention of killing Grover Cleveland.

TROUBLE AT PIERRE.

FEARS THAT THE SETTLERS WILL BE FORCIBLY EJECTED.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 13.—The Fort Pierre *Herald*, which is printed in the reservation town across the river from this place, contains a startling but earnest appeal for help. It says: "We are in a deplorable condition," and goes on to state that a company of soldiers with bayonets in hand, together with a number of squaw men and a band of redskins, are on the ground.

The *Herald* was printed in the evening, and the news coming in this fashion is startling to the people in this city, who were almost entirely ignorant that matters at Fort Pierre had at last come to a crisis. Trouble had been expected on the mile square for weeks, and the people of Pierre are now awaiting with intense excitement and anxiety news from the other side.

A big storm is raging on the river, and as there are no telegraph or telephone connections across the river, the exact state of affairs cannot be ascertained.

The rumors in undoubtedly the outcome of recent rumors from Government headquarters of orders to be issued for cleaning all settlers off the reservation, as was the case in the settlement of Oklahoma, with the intention of giving every one an equal chance to cross over when the proclamation is issued opening the land to settlers.

The Government has recently issued a circular clearly defining its policy in this respect as in Oklahoma, and all settlers will take up lands, judging from the *Herald*, which arrived here just before the storm commenced.

Things are in a deplorable condition, with the prospect that the troops there now have instructions to eject all settlers.

It is probable that this order cannot be carried out without much resistance and some loss of life, as the squaw men are a desperate and dangerous class, and, being prompted and backed up by their Indian wives and relatives, will fight a desperate battle. Also the ranchmen settlers at Fort Pierre will be very loth to leave their lands and homes, as many of them have lived on the reservation ground at that point for many years, suffering untold hardships and privations in the hope that when the reservation was opened for settlement their suffering and fortitude would be rewarded.

MRS. GORDON BURIED.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF ONE OF THE RICHEST FAMILIES OF LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Yesterday witnessed the funeral of a lady of distinguished family, well known among the cultured and high-born citizens of ante-bellum days. Mrs. Louisa Gordon (*née* Bringier) was the daughter of Michael de Danradon Bringier and Aglaé Duhonrg. Her father was, with Wade Hampton, Vallour Aime and a few others, among the richest planters in Louisiana. On the maternal side she traced back to the Sieur de Gournay, and her mother was also the niece of Archbishop de Bourg. When the war broke out, her mother, Mrs. Bringier, was the owner of 1,700 slaves. All the daughters of this house were noted for elegance and refinement, and all married men of mark.

Her eldest sister married Mr. Browse Trist, brother of N. P. Trist of Mexican treaty fame. The Trist brothers were related to and were wards of Thomas Jefferson. The second sister, Louisa, the subject of this sketch, married Martin Gordon, Jr., son of Martin Gordon, Collector of the Port of New-Orleans sixty years ago and the bosom friend of Andrew Jackson. The third sister married the well-known Duncan F. Kenner; the fourth, Benjamin Turnbull, of the old and opulent Creole family of that name; the fifth Gen. Richard Taylor of national renown, son of President Taylor, and the sixth Gen. Allen Thomas, of the distinguished Maryland Thomas family.

The war with its reverses brought financial ruin to all the members of this family, and to none more than to Mrs. Gordon, but of her (as of all the others) it could be said, as Sheridan said of Hastings, that her "noble equanimity, tried by both extremes of fortune, was never disturbed by either." Renowned for her generous and charitable disposition, no one ever applied to her in vain.

THE CARMICHAEL CASE.

DANIEL'S BROTHER JOHN GOES TO THE WALL AND MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Daniel Carmichael is still confined to the house from excessive prostration. Detective Lapham, representing the Union City National Bank, appeared in the city to-day to arrest Carmichael, but as he was in formal custody of an Albany officer he could not take him.

John Carmichael, to whom Daniel assigned a few days ago, himself assigned to-day in consequence of the heavy load he had to bear. His liabilities are estimated at $100,000. He makes his individual creditors the preferred creditors.

Harvey Kennedy of New-York to-day began suit for $9,000 against John Carmichael as indorser of Daniel.

John Carmichael was two first Mayor of this city. It is feared that other large failures will follow the assignment of John Carmichael.

AGAIN THE TOY PISTOL.

Bernard McLeary, aged thirty-five, of 40 Sussex-street, Jersey City, was shot in the forehead last night at his home by John Graham, a fourteen-year-old boy, who lives in the same house. Graham was playing with a toy pistol. McLeary's wound is serious. Graham was arrested.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

John O'Toole, a middle-aged man, and the father of four children, was found unconscious on the tracks of a railroad crossing in Stamford, Conn., early on Tuesday morning with several knife wounds about the head and neck and a dangerous wound in the back, the result of a drunken brawl with a number of companions.

Mrs. Nathan Lounsbury of Ridgefield, Conn., mother of ex-Gov. Lounsbury, had a stroke of apoplexy on Monday evening. She is over eighty years old, and it is feared she will not recover. Mr. and Mrs. Lounsbury celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage last August.

The State Trust Company, with a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000, has been authorized by acting Superintendent C. B. Hall of the Banking Department to do business at 50 Wall-street, this city. The Bank Superintendent Willis S. Paine is President.

Secretary E. I. Shackelton of the Genesee Falls Savings and Loan Association deposited $1,800 in his safe yesterday morning. In a short time he found that the money was gone. Detectives have a clue which will probably lead to the return of the money.

The Hickory Ridge (Penn.) coal mine, which is owned by W. L. Scott, has suspended operations indefinitely. It is asserted that the Hickory swamp mine will also shut down. The cause assigned is the dullness of the coal trade in the West.

The steamer Granite State of the Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Company sank at Grand Chain at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in about eight feet of water. She had a cargo of 200 tons in the hold. No one was lost or hurt.

Charles Reach and Virgil McMullen, two young thieves who have been robbing Erie freight cars, have been captured and are now in jail at Monticello to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Ernest Jump of Lonesville, Saratoga County died Tuesday under circumstances that give rise to the suspicion that he had been poisoned with strychnine. An investigation will be made.

The Western Association of Flint Vial and Bottle Makers has agreed to advance the price of finished goods to an amount equal to 2½ advance, in the cost of raw material.

A great rain storm has prevailed at Harrisonburg, Va., for the past two days. The Shenandoah River is very high and still rising.

The Rev. Horace W. Tildes of Farmington, Me., has accepted a call to the First Baptist Church, Des Moines, Iowa.

CLEVELAND IN BROOKLYN

HE LAYS THE CORNERSTONE OF A DEMOCRATIC HALL.

ENTHUSIASM OVER "THE THOMAS JEFFERSON" BUILDING, MR. CLEVELAND, AND MAYOR CHAPIN.

Rain has no terrors for the Democrats of Brooklyn. They turned out yesterday in force, although a little deluge came down from the skies, and stood patiently in the pelting storm for more than an hour to see the Hon. Grover Cleveland lay the cornerstone of "The Thomas Jefferson," a new building which is to serve the Kings County Democracy as a permanent headquarters. The structure, which is now in process of erection, is to be on Boerum-place, near Fulton-street.

The idea of erecting such a building originated with Mayor Chapin, and through the endeavors of himself and Gen. Woodward an option on the Boerum-place site was secured last Spring. The Thomas Jefferson Association was then formed in the Mayor's office. The capital was fixed at $150,000, and one-half of it was taken by leading men in the Democratic Party, the remainder being held by members of the ward association. It is expected that the rental of the offices in the building will pay a good dividend on the investment. "The Thomas Jefferson" will be seven stories high, with an extremely ornamental front. The hall for party conventions and political meetings will be on the first floor, the permanent offices of the Secretary and assistants will be over the lobby, a restaurant will occupy the basement, and the rest of the building will be devoted to offices, a use that its location favors.

The laying of the cornerstone of this structure was the nominal attraction for Brooklyn Democrats yesterday. But the real attraction which caused them to brave the forbidding weather was a desire to see Grover Cleveland. This was proved by the tumultuous shouting with which they welcomed the ex-President of the United States, the ringing cheers which greeted every mention of his name, and the frantic efforts which they made to catch a glimpse of him. The grand stand was packed, the street on both sides was crowded, and every window in the City Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. So eager was the people to see that any man who raised his umbrella in the crowd was almost certain to have a hole punched in it by those behind him. An unobstructed view of the ex-President was demanded, and if it could not be obtained by asking it was obtained by force.

The meeting was called to order by John P. Adams, President of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, at 3 o'clock. A letter from Gov. Hill was read by William A. Furey. It contained no expression of significance, being simply a regret that official engagements and physical disability would prevent his being present at the laying of the cornerstone. He congratulated the organization on its "many significant local victory," and wished it success in its new quarters. When this letter had been read Mr. Adams delivered a dedicatory address, which was applauded. Then ex-President Cleveland was introduced, and the cheering broke out anew. His arrival had already been celebrated by a tripod of tuzzahs, and when the demonstration had to be renewed at this point, Mr. Cleveland went through the form of laying the cornerstone, and then retired, although a strong desire to hear him speak was manifested. The crowd found some relief from its disappointment in another direction, and meanwhile the rain was coming down in torrents.

Mayor Alfred C. Chapin of Brooklyn was the next speaker, and his welcome was scarcely less warm and hearty than that accorded to Mr. Cleveland. After speaking of the propriety and necessity of having such an institution in Brooklyn as "The Thomas Jefferson," Mr. Chapin said:

"We have assembled at a time when the recent elections direct attention most forcibly to the progress of political thought at home and throughout the land. The four States of Massachusetts, Ohio, Virginia, and Iowa are words of respect, and it may be that the political life of each one of them is influenced by causes not operating in the other. But they are alike in that they have been communities of progress, and in that they are progressive during their history. And at present the encouraging feature, which we may note, is that however diverse the influences operating in each, they seem to all give strength to the party willing to accept the Democratic Party as the general instrument for accomplishing their political purposes.

Mr. Chapin continued to define Democracy and to exploit the principle of bringing the Government and the individual into direct relation without the interposition of special privilege or class privilege. He said that it had often happened in political history that a few halted in the way, could be coerced by a proclaimed that the benefits which annre to the land from its activities of every variety should be diffused by the Government among all men equally so far as it is practicable to accomplish that result. And yet, even in our own country, the tendency to make government the instrument of a few had made much progress. Against this tendency there had been at times strong public protest. Such opposition, he said, was such a protest, and it had been and still was, to some extent, an assertion that our industrial system might be modified from time to time, and that our political system might be made more and more Democratic.

"Another protest against the tendency of which I have spoken—an earnest and honest and courageous protest, in which our party has largely been allied—is that movement which has been spreading through the land for the past few years, and which takes the shape of tariff reform. [Applause.] The distinguished Democrat who has just laid the corner-stone of this building, [cheers, prolonged applause, and cries of 'Cleveland,'] after studying the financial legislation that had come down to us from the beginning of the war and on which embodies the necessities and demands of that period, brought it his duty as an American and a Democrat to call to the attention of his fellow-citizens to the need of tariff revision. [Applause.] There is much evidence in these recent elections that the cause of tariff reform is making intelligent and substantial progress in the public mind. Gradually and surely and growing to more and more clearly and more and more widely throughout the Nation that the industrial system of the country is made by operation of acts of Congress to contribute unduly to the wealth of some men and to unduly burden the labor and enterprise of many others. The duty, therefore, which the Democracy has undertaken of commending a judicial and prudent revision of the legislation of the war sed of the period when the war burdens were overwhelming gives the party a purpose worthy of its best historic traditions. Both at home and abroad the lesson of the popular verdict of last week is a serious as well as a hopeful one. The people have indicated that they are not indifferent about the management of their affairs. They have indicated that they do not prefer one party at all times and under all circumstances. Nothing that has happened should lead any Democrat to think that the cause of Democracy is safe unless it is made attractive and commendable to thoughtful and patriotic citizens. Nothing has so deprived warrants any public official in believing that he may regard himself as freed from the strictest sense of accountability to the people, whom he represents while in office, both in the spirit which these victories should be regarded by our party and those of us who happen to represent the party in public affairs."

Mr. Chapin was followed by David A. Boody, President of the Thomas Jefferson Association, who made a short speech. The meeting was then adjourned and Mr. Cleveland was conducted to the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association quarters, in Livingston-street, where an informal reception was held. A large crowd had followed Mr. Cleveland from Boerum-place, cheering and shouting as they marched, and remained outside of the firemen's quarters to catch another glimpse of him. Among those present at both places during the afternoon were Mayor Chapin, District Attorney Ridgway, Judges Kenna, Courtney, Culieu, and Tighe, Congressman Clancy, Senator Pierce, John U. Shorter, ex-Mayor Howell, Assemblymen O'Connor and McBride, Police Commissioner Campbell, Police Superintendent Campbell, M. F. Kerrigan, Gen. Wood, Jesse P. Adams, William A. Furey, David A. Boody, John McCarty, and Senator Murtha. The Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association embraces both Democrats and Republicans, but all of its members joined in the welcome to Mr. Cleveland.

URGING NEGRO COLONIZATION.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13.—A colored man has been in Richmond for several days past for the purpose of creating a sentiment among the colored people here in favor of memorializing Congress to make a large appropriation to colonize the negroes of the South in some of the Western States or Territories. Several weeks ago a convention of colored men was held at Indianapolis, at which resolutions were adopted memorializing Congress to appropriate $50,000,000 for the object referred to. Signatures of colored men all over the country have been secured to this memorial, it seems, except from Virginia. The failure to obtain any signers to the paper in this State was the cause of the visit the agent has paid to Richmond.

During his stay here this man called on the Rev. J. H. Holmes, the pastor of the First Baptist (colored) Church, the largest congregation in the State, if not in the world. The membership of Pastor Holmes's church numbers 4,500. Discussing the mission of this agent in Virginia, the Rev. Mr. Holmes said to-day he did not think the scores of the South are disposed to leave their present abiding places. "The Southern negro," said he, "is not inclined to emigrate. He knows the people of the South and their ways."

Little Country's Extract of Meat. For sale by all grocers and druggists.—Adv.

THE POOL POSTPONED.

WINDOW GLASS MAKERS WHO ARE NOT YET READY TO JOIN IT.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Nov. 13.—An important meeting of all the window glass manufacturers of Ohio and Indiana was held in this city to-day, and an organization was effected to take the place, as far as Ohio and Indiana factories are concerned, of the old Western Association of Window Glass Manufacturers. Every house in the two States, with one or two exceptions, was represented in this meeting and became a part of the new association. Among other things considered was the cutting of prices, which in many instances has demoralized the trade, and it was resolved that the Ohio and Indiana association would hereafter co-operate with the Pittsburg association in maintaining the prices adopted by that organization at their last meeting. There was no disposition to make any further advance in existing prices. All the manufacturers present at this meeting reported the trade outlook as bright, stocks pretty well worked off, and the prospect for the future under the new combination very flattering.

The association elected Thomas F. Hart of Muncie, Ind., President, and M. G. Baker, of the Findlay Window Glass Company, Secretary and Treasurer. All the delegates depos

harmonially a representative body, for it meant that all nations were working with America for Catholic evangelization. He expressed the hope that the second century of the hierarchy in this country would prove as productive of good results as the first.

Chauncey Blaine, in responding to the toast, "Our Country and Her President," said: "I come to represent the United States, not in any political sense, much less in any partisan sense, but in connection with any church or sect, but to speak for all and the great freedom which we enjoy. I have made the statement in Protestant assemblies, and I am glad to make it in Catholic ones." He referred to the Administration as one which had produced good results, and, continuing, said: "I am glad of every college that is endowed, no matter who endows it. Every institution of learning increases the culture which, I believe, will build up the Government of this great country of ours, under which all are free and equal." Mr. Blaine was cheered loudly during his remarks, and the applause when he concluded lasted several minutes.

Cardinal Taschereau of Canada was responding to the toast, "Our Sister Universities," when the Marine Band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and President Harrison entered the hall. The entire assemblage rose and applauded until the President took the seat reserved for him on the left of Cardinal Gibbons. As soon as the President was seated, Bishop Keane proposed his health, which was drunk standing.

In response to urgent calls for a speech the President said:

"I am thankful for the reception you have given me. I have avoided speechmaking heretofore on occasions of this kind. It has been my fortune often to have that covenant broken by being compelled to make a speech. I am sure from my personal me to exact a compliance with that covenant and again to simply thank you for your kindly greeting."

Vice President Morton and his wife entered the hall just as the President concluded and were shown to seats near Cardinal Gibbons.

The next toast, "The Hierarchy of the United States," was responded to by Cardinal Gibbons, who thanked the President and the other officers of the Government for their presence. "In this university," he said, "your children will be educated to strengthen the country by their number, enlighten it by their wisdom, and, if necessary, defend it with their valor."

The speechmaking concluded with a humorous address by Archbishop Ryan, and a response by John Boyle O'Reilly to the toast "The Press."

The next ceremony was the presentation of the bust of St. Thomas Aquinas, the gift of the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland in Rome. Archbishop Satolli, in the name of the donors, turned the bust over to the Board of Directors of the university and read an address prepared by those he represented, expressing the deep interest felt by the givers in the success of the university. The privileges granted to the new university by the Holy See, he said, were a fresh proof of the paternal charity and wisdom of the sovereign Pontiffs, who, in desiring the conversion of all men to the true faith, have endeavored also to provide them with a solid and enlightened education.

The day's celebration then closed with the inaugural exercises, which took place in the lecture room. Cardinal Gibbons opened the meeting with prayer, the Right Rev. Mr. J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, delivered an oration, and the Very Rev. Mgr. Schroeder, Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the university, read a Latin oration. The choir sang "Oremus pro Pontifice nostro Leone," and the audience was then dismissed with a benediction.

PLAN OF THE INSTITUTION.

The Divinity Building occupies a commanding position on a knoll in the western part of the grounds, overlooking the lawn and groves of the Soldiers' Home Park. From whatever direction it is approached, the massive walls are seen standing out boldly in the landscape or else partially concealed by the heavy masses of trees with which this picturesque portion of the country abounds.

The central portion of the building, which is finished, plainly, with a gable, is five stories high, while the rest of the building is four stories high. The material used is Georgetown blue gneiss rock, which is laid in broken range rock face work. The great extent of the building, the material used, and the several diverse styles of architecture combine to produce a striking effect of massiveness and solidity.

The style of architecture is what is known as modernized Romanesque, and there is but little ornamentation. The binestone work is relieved by trimmings of Ohio stone about the doors and windows. There is a little of the latter inclosed here and there, but the design is essentially plain, and the curved work relieves rather than enriches. At the main entrance, which is the centre of the front, there is a stone porch, and above is a recess in the wall, where will be placed a marble statue of the Saviour, executed in Munich. A marble slab is set in the pediment of the porch, upon which is carved an inscription in Latin commemorative of the generosity of Miss Mary Gwendoline Caldwell, whose gift of $300,000 formed the nucleus of the university fund.

When the entire plan of the university has been carried out there will be seven buildings which will be grouped about the central park. The Divinity Building is the only one erected at present, but the sites for the others have been chosen. In the order in which the Hall of Science or physical laboratory. To the right and rear of the Hall of Science the observatory will occupy a high knoll, and at the front, on the opposite side of the park, the library building will stand. A large church, or university chapel, will be erected on the north, between the park and the Divinity Building, with which it will be connected by an arcade. The high grounds adjacent to the Divinity Building will be reserved as sites for colleges that may be erected by religious orders in connection with the university, and it is expected that residences for professors will be arranged around the front of the park.

The biological and medical laboratory will occupy a position in the south front of the grounds overlooking the Bunker Hill road. On the right of the physical laboratory building, on the Hall of Science, will be the building to be used for the classes in law and letters. A botanic garden, with conservatories, will occupy the west front of the grounds.

The completion of this building and its dedication are the substantial beginning of the realization of a project which has been the cherished dream of many eminent churchmen in this country. What they have been looking forward to for years is the establishment of a Catholic University of America. Among its most conspicuous advocates were Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Ill.; Bishop Becker of Wilmington, and Bishops Chatard, Grace, and Ireland. When the Bishops of the United States were assembled in the second Plenary Council of Baltimore the question was debated whether the time had not come to establish a university, but it was decided that the numbers and means of the Catholic population did not justify the undertaking, though they expressed the hope that the time was not distant.

In 1882 Bishop Spalding visited Rome and obtained the Papal approval for the plan of establishing a university. The proposition was discussed by the Archbishops assembled in Rome in November, 1883, and with the sanction and benediction of the Pope was promulgated to the Plenary Council in Baltimore in November, 1884. Bishop Spalding, in a sermon delivered at that time, gave voice to the aspirations that filled the minds and hearts of those who were devoted to the project.

As one response to this appeal, Miss Mary G. Caldwell offered to give $300,000 to aid the project. This was the first practical step taken toward the establishment of the Catholic University. With this large sum as a basis, the prelates interested went forward with confidence to lay out plans for the future. A Committee or University Board was appointed by the Baltimore Plenary Council in 1885. This board at once issued an appeal to the Catholics of the United States to provide the means to endow the eight professorships with which the university will enter upon its work, and also to found the houses."

In 1886, Bishop Keane and Ireland went as delegates of the United States to lay the details of the matter before the Holy See. Leo XIII. welcomed the project and, by an apostolic brief, dated Easter Sunday, April 10, 1887, gave his official approval to the establishment of the university. Subsequently the university was incorporated.

In September, 1887, the Right Rev. John J. Keane, Bishop of Richmond, was elected by the incorporators as Rector of the University. Active efforts were begun by Bishop Keane, after his election, and his coadjutors to raise the funds necessary to inaugurate the university project. Bishops Keane and Ireland have visited many cities to set forth the plans of the university, and their appeal for funds have met with a generous response, insuring the $800,000 required at present.

Soon after the incorporators organized, the question as to the site of the new university was broached. Though many cities applied for the distinction of having the university, and substantial inducements were offered, the Board of Managers was impressed with the advantages of Washington, as urged by the Rev. Dr. Chappelle and others, and finally decided to locate it here. So what was known as the Middleton estate, adjoining the Soldiers' Home grounds, containing sixty-five acres, was purchased for $27,000, and preparations were made to begin the first building. Ground was soon afterward broken for the foundation of the new building, and May 24, 1888, the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. During the year and a half that has elapsed since the cornerstone was laid the work of building has been pushed forward with vigor and the structure is not only completed, but the corps of professors is ready to begin its labors and the students are ready to receive instruction.

The Archbishop of Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons, is the Chancellor of the university; the Right Rev. J. F. Keane, formerly Bishop of Richmond and ex-necessor of Cardinal Gibbons as Bishop of this See, is the rector. The Vice Rector is Dr. Phillip J. Garrigan of Springfield, Mass. The Chair of Dogmatic Theology will be filled by Dr. Schrooder, who comes here from the University at Cologne. Dr. Hivernant will fill the chair of Biblical Science. He is at present making a scientific tour of Egypt, Arabia, and Syria, and writing an account of his archæological researches. The Chair of English Literature will be filled by Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard. Abbé Hogan, a member of the Society of Sulpician Fathers, will have the disciplinary control of the students in the university. Dr. Pohle, from the seminary of Fulda, Germany, will occupy the Chair of Philosophy. Dr. Sebastian Gebhard Messmer, until recently Professor of Dogmatic Theology at Seton Hall, near Newark, N. J., will be the lecturer on canon law. Dr. Bonquéliez, until lately the Professor of Morals in the University of Lille, is to occupy the Chair of Moral Theology.

Besides the regular Faculty of the university, Fathers Hewett and Searle have been engaged as lecturers. The former will deliver a course of lectures on church history, the latter on physics and astronomy. They are both members of the Congregation of St. Paul. The Rev. Joseph Gest, formerly of Williamsburg, but for the last eight years Musical Director of the Cathedral in Baltimore, has been made the Musical Director of the university. He will have charge of the sacred music in all its branches, and will teach its history, Gregorian chants, polyphonic music, and organ.

WEALTH AT WASHINGTON.

MANY PEOPLE WHO ARE IN VERY COMFORTABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—There are many very comfortably wealthy persons in Washington. That is apparent to any one who has visited this city and had time and inclination to look at the steadily-increasing number of elegant and tasteful residences going up in the favorite North western section, although all improvement is not confined to that section.

The list of taxpayers and the amounts for which they are assessed have just been published here. They give only an approximate idea of the wealth of the persons included. One corporation that was last year listed for $96,000 is now listed for $42,000, and several large owners of property are undoubtedly as highly favored by the Assessor. To attempt to buy out the holders of property whose names and the amounts of their assessable values are given as samples would be to undertake the impossible. The names given are some of the best known in and out of Washington:

Abell, Arunah S.	$128,535
Alexander, Columbus	139,977
Anderson, Nicholas L. and Elizabeth K.	87,367
Acker, Nicholas	224,549
Barber, A. L.	161,852
Barber, Amaziah D.	54,712
Blaine, Harriett Stanwood	107,373
Barbour, James L.	124,285
Bonaparte, Jerome N.	45,150
Baxter, Benjamin F.	121,837
Bancroft, George	51,477
Beale, Mary E.	61,247
Babcock, Orville E.	34,849
Bischoff, Samuel	31,415
Bayne, the Hon. Thomas M.	44,916
Cornwell, George G.	74,110
Carlisle, John Fenton	139,250
Clephane, Lewis	39,535
Croit, Robert	145,488
Corcoran, William W.	979,475
Corcoran, William W., and others	117,567
Cox, William V.	143,563
Dant, Edward L.	95,743
Dos Passos, John R.	70,736
Evans, John O.	132,659
Emery, Mathew G.	203,537
Fruit, Ashbury, Frederick T.	38,449
Gale, William M.	157,378
Goddard, William H.	153,598
Hanscom, Wilbur A.	206,100
Henrich, Christian	239,991
Hillyer, Curtis J.	191,796
Hubbard, Gardiner G.	91,080
Hubbard, Gardiner G., and Bell	91,175
Hubbard, Gardiner G.	79,470
Hitt, the Hon. Robert R.	76,568
Hutchins, Stilson	113,830
Hutchins, Stilson, and Hon. John H.	50,000
Kellogg, William P., and others	78,193
Kellogg, William P., and others	144,139
Lemon, George E.	101,633
Mayo, Admiral Frederick	44,444
May, John Frederick, and others	50,014
McPherson, the Hon. John R.	44,233
McLean, John R.	393,841
Morgan, Gen. Levi P.	119,173
Mahone, William, and David A. Windsor	67,203
McLean, Washington	158,925
Norment, Samuel	289,739
Paton, Annasla	289,918
Porter, David D.	74,990
Paine, Julia D.	102,288
Phelps, William Walter	145,908
Riggs, Alice L.	121,200
Riggs, Alice L. and Jane A.	128,244
Riggs, Francis E.	62,809
Riggs, Francis E., and others	180,543
Riggs, Jane A.	43,575
Sheppard, Alexander R.	33,579
Sherman, John, and A. M. Hoyt	118,941
Sherman, John, trustee	47,999
Spencer, William	89,172
Travers, Elias	107,298
Travers, Joseph	119,186
Travels, James	72,693
Thompson, John W.	12,374
Tockerman, Archa	72,860
Varonn, James M., trustee	61,045
Varnum, James M.	30,788
Wylie, Andrew	85,148
Warder, Benjamin H.	299,864
Willard, Caleb C.	686,866
Willard, Henry A.	831,295
Willard, Joseph C.	230,750
Willard, Joseph C. and Henry K.	233,503
Wallach, Rosa, and Jessie Brown	312,584
Willard, Sarah B.	50,449
Waggaman, Thomas E., trustee	79,653
Waggaman, Thomas E., and others	67,855
Waggaman, Thomas E., trustee John Lenthall	124,181
Waggaman, Thomas E.	39,020
Waggaman, Thomas E., and J. Ridout	79,352
Waggaman, Thomas E., and John W. Selling	31,826

NAVY YARD REQUIREMENTS.

MONEY NEEDED IN BROOKLYN—THE APPROPRIATIONS TOO SMALL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Commodore G. B. White of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, says:

"The appropriations for the past year were expended judiciously and economically. The very small appropriations for the present year leave the bureau in an extremely embarrassing position. The general condition of the buildings, wharves, and other Government property is lamentable, and Congress should make sufficient appropriations to arrest the decay and deterioration. The amounts for maintenance and for repairs must be largely increased. The bureau cannot meet the absolutely necessary calls upon it from the several yards and stations."

He says in reference to the Brooklyn Navy Yard:

"In order to proceed intelligently to the development of the capabilities of this yard, the department has appointed a board of officers to report a plan of permanent improvement, so that any money appropriated by Congress may be expended in carrying out a thoroughly well-digested project in a continuous and economical manner. Very large sums of money have heretofore been expended in disconnected and disjointed works of a temporary character, intended to arrest deterioration and decay, while the same aggregate amount would have completed permanent structures had a systematic plan of improvement been followed. The sea walls are a notable instance in point."

The Commodore makes a number of recommendations for immediate improvements aggregating $224,4000. The sum of $15,000 was appropriated at the last session of Congress for laying a railroad track. It will be expended in connection with the new docks and the new shops, in order to facilitate as much as possible the shipbuilding works of the yard. This amount is, however, entirely inadequate, and a further sum of $15,000 is estimated for, in order that there may be rapid communication may be established. For completing approaches to the new Simpson timber dry dock $30,000 is asked. For expending a brick wall around the eastern part of the yard to prevent encroachments $50,000 is asked.

Congress appropriated $40,000 at the last session for the improvement of Whitney Basin, and this amount is being expended, under the advice of the Board of Permanent Improvement, in building a quay wall along one side of it. $25,000 is asked for continuing this work. An urgent request is made for an appropriation of $100,000 for repairs to the cob dock, and replacing a portion of the crib work by a permanent sea wall. The water pipes in the yard are in bad condition, and $20,000 is asked to relay them. A new dredging outside channel in front of the dry dock $20,000 is asked, as absolutely required in order to enable vessels to reach the dock. An appropriation of $15,000 was made at the last session of Congress for an electric light plant. As boilers will have to be purchased in order to give the steam pressure required, a further appropriation of at least $24,000 is necessary, to extend the electric lighting to the offices and dwelling houses.

FOREMAN RAFFERTY GOES OUT.

Peter F. Rafferty, who has been foreman in the United States warehouse, Brooklyn division, received a letter from Secretary Windom Tuesday evening telling him that he would not be longer required in the service. Rafferty was appointed some years ago under a Republican Administration. When Cleveland was President he was promoted to the place he held at the time of his dismissal. There is said to be no great unhappiness because of his fate among those who were under him. He was unpopular.

Another reason for the action of the Secretary is said to be the discovery of the remarkable facility with which Rafferty blew hot with one administration and cold with another, according to their success or failure. His successor is A. J. O'Connor, formerly a weigher in the Barge Office, who is said to be a friend of Police Justice Solon B. Smith. Mr. Rafferty and Mr. O'Connor are not on the best of terms.

THEIR RESERVATION GIVEN UP.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 13.—A *Pioneer Press* special from the Vermillion Reservation in Northern Minnesota says the Boise Forte Chippewas have accepted the proposition of the Government made through the Chippewa Commission in regard to taking lands in severalty, and for this purpose have ceded to the United States their reservation, embracing about 116,000 acres. They were very ignorant and suspicious, but asked for the establishment of a school on the reservation.

THE NESTORIAN'S STORMY VOYAGE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 13.—The steamship Nestorian, which arrived to-day, twelve days from Glasgow, encountered a terrific gale between Glasgow and Moville. It was the worst ever experienced by the officers of the ship. The vessel was unable to enter Moville, and she lay to outside, headed for sea, until the storm abated. From Moville to Cape Race she had a succession of strong winds and heavy seas.

AFTER A LONG JOURNEY

OVER FIVE THOUSAND MILES IN ONE TRAIN.

PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATES TAKEN SAFELY BACK TO WASHINGTON BY THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Just forty-two days after the morning of Oct. 3, when the special train bearing the International American excursion party pulled out of the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Washington, the same train, headed by the locomotive which had drawn it nearly 6,000 miles, rolled triumphantly into the capital city and drew up at the station, having successfully completed the most interesting and, from a railroad standpoint, the most extensive trip ever undertaken by one train.

It was planned that instead of taking the more direct southern route from Philadelphia to Washington, the train should run down by way of Harrisburg, so that the delegates might see the beautiful Susquehanna Valley and the rich farming lands of that part of Pennsylvania. This plan was followed, but unfortunately the country was not seen at its best, as the lowering skies and heavy driving rains confined the landscape within narrow bounds. Nevertheless, all was light and enjoyment aboard the train. The wives of some of the delegates and other ladies who had joined the party at Philadelphia were on the train for the first time, and their presence added to the happiness of all. The dining car Windsor had been lavishly decorated with flowers before the train started this morning, and presented a most charming interior in the glow of the electric lights, with smilax twining around the shining metal rails, and gilt baskets filled with the rarest and most fragrant roses overhanging each of the damask-covered tables, with their silver and sparkling cut-glass ware.

At Harrisburg a photographer boarded the train, and, while the ladies and delegates were eating dinner, the flash of a magnesium light and the snap of a camera preserved the scene for the future.

The party after leaving the train here chatted a while on the platform, then shook hands all around, said good night, and were driven to their homes.

When the idea of the great trip first began to assume shape the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was requested to undertake the entire management of the party from Washington around the circle and back to the starting point. The company readily consented and placed the machinery of its personally-conducted tourists' system in motion to compass the result. An outline of the schedule was first made, the running time between points was fixed, and every detail for the proper movement of the party was reduced to a printed itinerary. Letters were then addressed to the officials of hotels who, in every instance, approved the plan as fixed and signified their hearty willingness to co-operate in the undertaking.

From the inception of the idea it had been agreed that the same cars should be used throughout the entire tour. They were to be the finest examples of the Pullman Company's production, and to be fitted as living quarters for the party en route. Steam heat and electric light were to be used, and in order that the supply of heat and light should never fail a locomotive fitted for passenger service, but the commodities was necessary. Many roads would be traversed where the motive power was not equal to this demand, and the only certain precaution against failure was the employment of one locomotive for the entire service. Such a thing had never been heard of before in the railway experience of the country, but the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was determined to make the attempt, notwithstanding the fact that many difficulties seemed to beset the way, chief among which was the inability to secure for some of the lines proper coal for the extraordinary service the locomotive must perform.

The Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad furished Engine No. 1,053, Class O, weighing 91,000 pounds, and the crew was selected with a special regard to their fitness. The success that attended this trip full of confidence in its ultimate success, and to their coarse, faithful care, and persistent effort much credit for the brilliant result of the undertaking is due. The locomotive and the entire train have traversed every foot of the 5,825 miles, and came to a full stop in the station in as fine condition as fresh and as powerful as when it steamed out on the morning of Oct. 3.

The work accomplished by the locomotive was thorough and satisfactory. No record for speed was made or broken, nor was any anticipated, but a grand record for continuous progress and unfailing readiness has been established by the performance of No. 1,053, which is unequaled in railroad history. It is the general rule of railroad management that no passenger locomotive, drawing a first-class train, shall run to a greater distance than 100 or 150 miles without being changed. Yet this locomotive has, on several occasions, covered 300 miles in good schedule time, and on the run from Omaha to St. Louis performed the unexcelled feat of making 476 miles in eighteen hours.

The delegates are unanimous in their praise of the Pennsylvania Company, its management, and the perfection of its equipment.

MISSING FOR TWO HOURS.

MISS HILTON DISAPPEARS WHILE SUFFERING FROM RELIGIOUS MANIA.

Mrs. Fenny E. Hilton, a wealthy widow living at 121 East Forty-ninth-street, came to Police Headquarters yesterday morning in great excitement and reported that her daughter, Georgianna, a pretty and highly-accomplished young woman, twenty-four years old, who unfortunately was afflicted with religious mania, had eluded the vigilance of her attendant and had escaped into the street. It was supposed that she was wandering aimlessly about the streets, and it was feared that she would meet with some accident. A description of Miss Hilton was telegraphed to all the police stations in the city, but almost before search was begun she returned safely.

The family is well connected, the father of the young lady having been a relative of ex-Judge Hilton. Miss Hilton developed religious mania about a year ago, and in May last was sent to a sanitarium kept by Mrs. Miller at Newfane, Vt. Her condition did not improve there, but her mania became so aggravated that she endeavored to starve herself, as she insisted that the Lord would permit her to eat. When she was brought home some weeks ago she weighed only sixty pounds. Her mother, acting under advice of friends, concluded to send her daughter to the asyinm at Amityville, L. I., and pending the preparations of the necessary papers Miss Hilton was last Saturday sent to Dr. Nelson's Curative Institute in the house of Mrs. H. Brett, 81 East Tenth-street.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Miss Hilton sent her nurse out of the room to get her a beary to read. During the nurse's absence she went quietly out of the house. She was missed almost immediately and search was instituted. Two hours after Miss Hilton left the house she returned. She said that she had called at the Rev. Dr. Deems's house to get him to pray for a friend, and, not finding him in, had taken a walk and then gone to a hotel in Clinton-place to wait for him. While waiting she felt that Mrs. Brett would be worried at her absence and hurried home.

Miss Hilton took her daughter to Dr. E. C. Spitzka, who recommended that the young lady be put under restraint at once.

IN ANNUAL CONVENTION.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Nov. 13.—The annual meeting of the Suffolk Association of Congregational Churches convened here to-day, and will continue through to-morrow. Over thirty delegates were present, representing the churches of Aquebogue, Baiting Hollow, Bay Shore, Jamesport, New Village, Northville, Orient, Patchogue, Riverhead, Sayville, Wading River, Greenport, and Mount Sinai.

Mr. Nathaniel Foster was chosen Moderator. The following corresponding members of the association were chosen: C. W. King, Manhattan Association; H. L. Widemer, nnassociated; C. A. Stanhope, Presbytery of Newark; E. A. Bell, Patchogue Church; E. H. Parmalee, Middlesex (Conn.) Association; Thomas Douglass, New-York and Brooklyn Association; Dr. Beard of the Amalgamated Missionary Association.

The credentials of the Rev. H. L. Widemer of Hempstead for ministerial membership were reported favorably on. In the afternoon R. R. Meredith, D. D., addressed the association, taking for his subject, "The Divine Annointing."

ALL SORTS OF REFORMERS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—In response to a call for a national convention of all sorts of reformers, issued some time ago, about fifty persons assembled in Weber Music Hall to-day.

Secretary Alfred Clark read a letter of regret from Mrs. Belva Lockwood. She could not spare the time to come, she said, and then she went on to give her remedy for the social ills of the world. She was against monopolies, trusts, frauds, protective tariffs, and the building of ships of war to meet imaginary enemies.

The object of the convention is to establish a nation and consolidation of the forces that possess the law-making power. The idea seems to be that this object can be secured by a harmonious combination of all bodies, the methods of reform to be left to the time when the organization can control the forces of legislation. There is a general feeling against monopoly in all forms, the Republican and Democratic Parties and the nation, and in case of failure and civil service reform.

BRIDES AND GROOMS.

THE WEDDING OF MISS HURST AND MR. HARRIMAN AT ST. THOMAS'S.

Two of the most popular of the younger members of the hunting set, Miss Florence Jaffray Hurst, daughter of F. W. J. Hurst and granddaughter of E. S. Jaffray, and J. Borden Harriman, son of Oliver Harriman, were wedded yesterday at noon in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth-Avenue and Fifty-third-street. The march to the altar, which was elaborately decorated with palms, smilax, and chrysanthemums, was begun promptly at the hour set. The bride wore a Paris gown of white embroidered satin and old point lace. Her veil, of old round point lace, worn by her mother on her wedding day, was held in place by a diamond crescent, the groom's gift, and she carried a bouquet of white chrysanthamumms.

Her bridesmaids, Miss Ethel Hurst, her sister, and Miss Lily Harriman, sister of the groom, wore pretty frocks of pale yellow silk and crêpe and broad-brimmed brown velvet hats. They carried silver-bound Prayer Books, gift of the groom. The services were read by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin of St. Barnabas Church and by Arrington and the Rev. Dr. Brown, rector of St. Thomas's. The best man was the groom's brother, Oliver Harriman, Jr., and the ushers, who were handsome diamond horseshoe pins in their scarfs, presents from the groom, were Joseph Harriman, James Arden Harriman, R. F. Potter, Duncan Elliot, Charlee Havemeyer, W. R. Travers, R. Livingston Beeckman, and Rawlings Cottenet.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast, attended by nearly 500 guests, was served by Pinard, at the home of the bride's grandfather at 615 Fifth-avenue and the young couple received congratulations under an enormous hell of roses.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Wilson, Mrs. William Astor, J. J. Astor, John C. Furman, Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. George Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Horgous, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith Haddeu, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Paran Steveus, Miss Wilson, E. L. Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, the Misses Morgan, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Grey Hand, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gen Gould, Julian Potter, Miss Camilla Moss, Miss Leiter, Miss Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. James McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, Sir Franklin Franklands, and Mr. and Mrs. Underhill.

The bride's presents were very handsome, and numbered over two hundred. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman will reside in Garden City after their wedding trip.

Miss Eva Ingersoll, eldest daughter of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, was married at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to Mr. Walston Hill Brown, senior member of the banking firm of W. H. Brown & Brothers of 20 Nassau-street. The ceremony, which was conducted very quietly on account of the recent death of the bride's mother, occurred in the front parlor of the Ingersoll residence, at 400 Fifth-avenue, Judge George C. Barrett of the Supreme Court, a near friend of both Col. Ingersoll and Mr. Brown, made the happy pair one.

Those present were Col. and Mrs. Ingersoll, Miss Maud Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, uncle and aunt of the bride; Miss Eva Farrell, Mrs. B. M. Parker, Miss Augusta Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brown, Herbert Brown, brother of the bridegroom, and Dr. T. S. Robertson. Col. Ingersoll's family physician. The bride wore a crêpe and brocade traveling dress and a velvet bonnet, and carried a bunch of lillee of the valley. Her ornaments were very handsome jewels, gifts of the groom and members of the family.

A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony, and when this was ended the newly-married couple started for a tour of the West in a private car on the New-York Central Road. It is probable, however, that they will visit California and be absent about a month. When they return to this city they will make their home with Col. and Mrs. Ingersoll. Col. and Mrs. Ingersoll left yesterday afternoon on a trip to Boston.

The marriage of Miss Mabel Mortimer to Henry W. Banks, Jr., was solemnized at the Englewood (N. J.) Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening. The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Booth officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Schlosser. The church was decorated with growing plants and cut flowers. The bridesmaids were Miss Sadie H. Booth, Miss Anabel Green, Miss Edith Belden, Miss Annie Banks, Miss Christine S. Loeke, and Miss Minnie Nichols. Miss Isabelle Mortimer was the maid of honor and Messrs. Talcott Banks, James Garfield, Stephen Tyng, Sheffield Phelps, C. C. Dawes, and Leon Mortimer were the ushers.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Cammon Mortimer, Col. and Mrs. H. W. Banks, the Misses Banks, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. George Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lanman, Mr. and Mrs. Loeke, Miss Locke, Allen McCulloch, Charles A. Blythe, Miss Durkes, Col. and Mrs. J. D. Probst, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Burdette, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Booth, Edgar H. Booth, Donald Mackay, Walter W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brinkerhoff, Miss Brinkerhoff, Miss Oakley, the Misses Waterbury, Miss Ida E. Miller, Miss Miller, Mr. George Coe, Jr., Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Augustus Duryee, and D. W. Evans, Jr.

At the Marcy-Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last evening, Miss Florence Gould Travis, daughter of A. B. Travis, was married to Montrose W. Morris. The Rev. H. G. P. Rhodes, pastor of the Marcy-Avenue Baptist Church, performed the ceremony.

At 8 o'clock the bridal party entered the church and passed down the centre aisle, preceded by ushers. The bride was preceded by two little girls, in pale pink India silk, ornamented with ribbon work, carrying baskets of pink flowers, which were strewn in the path of the bride.

The bride was attired in a costume of white faille Française, with a front of mousseline de soie, embroidered with pearls, with a court train of heavy satin brocade. The waist was cut décolletée and trimmed with duchesse lace. The veil was caught with orange blossoms. The bride carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. Miss L. Smith, Miss Carolyn W. Johnson, Miss Milly Da Forrost, and Miss Milly Phillips were the bridesmaids. Werner H. Degbnee was best man. The ushers were Messrs H. Somerville, C. Cushmen, H. Fenton, C. L. Corwin, J. A. Thome, and J. Powers.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the future home of Mr. and Mrs. Morris, 234 Hancock-street, where they received the congratulations of a large circle of friends.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN SAMOA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The recent consideration by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy of a proposition to purchase a site for a coaling station on the Hawaiian Islands, for which the United States holds the exclusive right under the treaty negotiated by Secretary Frelinghuysen and Minister Carter and promulgated in 1887, has drawn attention anew to the legislation for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Pacific.

Just before the close of the Fiftieth Congress an appropriation of $500,000 was made, to be distributed by the President for the protection of American interests in Samoa. This fund has something of a confidential nature, and it may be that a detailed report of the disbursements will not be made. So far as known, the only charges against it are the expenses of the Samoan Commission at Berlin last Spring, the cost of sending home the sailors, both German and American, wrecked in the storm at Apia last March, and the expense of sending gifts to the Samoans who distinguished themselves by their bravery and service on the occasion of that storm in rescuing and succoring those in distress.

An appropriation of $100,000 was also made at about the same time toward establishing a coaling station at Pago-Pago, Samoa. Of this sum nothing has yet been expended. A purchase was made of 2,000 tons of coal, at a cost of $36,000, which is stored there, but it has not yet been decided whether to charge the cost to the special appropriation or to the regular naval appropriation for purchase of coal. Admiral Kimberly has made a survey and report upon a site for the proposed station, which is now before Secretary Tracy for his consideration.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The rooms of the New-York Chess Club were very well attended yesterday afternoon by members who watched the progress of the chess tournament that is now going on there. Since the opening of the tournament last week a dozen games have been played. Two of the games played yesterday continued until late in the evening. One was between G. A. T. Limback and J. D. Peters that took fifty-three moves before Mr. Peters resigned in favor of Mr. Limbeck. The opening was the Bishop's gambit. The second game was between J. E. Yeaton and L. Horwitz, the latter getting the odds of a pawn and move. Mr. Herwitz won in thirty-seven moves.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

WESTERN UNION PROTESTS

GOULD WILL FIGHT WANAMAKER'S NEW SCHEDULE.

FORMAL PROTEST AGAINST THE REVISED RATES FOR GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at a recent meeting, resolved to resist, by an appeal to the courts, Postmaster General Wanamaker's revised schedule of rates for Government telegraph service.

The following letter was yesterday sent to the Post Office Department:

The Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of Oct. 30 inclosing your official order of same date purporting to fix the rates for Government telegraph service for the fiscal year.

The order has had all the careful and deliberate consideration that an official document from such a high source is entitled to receive, and after such full consideration the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors has expressed itself unanimously in a preamble and resolutions, a copy of which I inclose to you herewith.

From the rates fixed last year, which were not remunerative, your present order makes an average reduction of a fraction over 40 per cent. On messages transmitted less than four hundred miles, which embrace the larger number of Government messages, the reduction is 50 per cent; and on Congressional messages the reduction is from 50 to 20 cents each on the minimum message, or 60 per cent. On the Signal Service of the War Department, commonly known as the "weather reports," the reduction is one-sixth, or something over 16 per cent. The statement upon which you "presume that no question can arise as to the fairness of these reductions is that "the reduced rates therein determined are practically the same as those upon which one of the divisions or departments of your company, as well as one of its principal competitors, transacted business for the public generally for a considerable time."

The fact that the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, a small organization belonging to this company, did for a time, most of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company in sending messages short distances, and between very few points, at 10 cents, is not proof that any loss of money was involved. If those companies had made, as you propose, a rate of 10 cents between all points less than 400 miles distant from each other, the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph system would have been sold out by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as a bad investment long before it was sold; and that rate would have reduced the earnings of the Western Union Company to a low ebb, as the actual expenses in that important department of our business.

If the entire message business of this company for the fiscal year just closed had been sent at the rates which you have named in your order, the receipts from that source would have been about $4,000,000 less than the actual cost to me of transacting that business. If the messages sent by the Government were equal in number for the several distances the rate named in your circular would average 15 cents for the minimum message of ten body words, estimating ten words free for address and signature; but as very much the greater number would be sent distances under 400 miles, and as the lowest rate established, it is probable that the average of 15 cents would allow for two or three additional body words in each message. If the whole of the $4,104,283 paid this company during the year had been paid us but an average of 10 cents, the aggregate revenue for transmitting messages would have been $6,156,248 80? Our total expenses were $4,650,152 61. After deducting from this sum the amount paid other lines, the refunded and uncollected items, the rental and operating cost of our Atlantic and Cuba cables, the cost of maintaining local offices and wires, and the cost of the Gold and Stock and Commercial News department, there are still left as expenditures strictly pertaining to the handling of messages $12,118. All 17, which is the number of cents by which your name would lack over four millions of meeting. Even if the Government messages were much longer than I estimate, and should yield (which is scarcely possible) an average of 20 cents, where all our business were done at that rate, there would still be a deficit of about two millions in that department of our service.

Commodore Vanderbilt once met the attack of a competing line of steamers by establishing a passenger rate of 10 cents between New-York and Albany. Nobody supposed that 10 cents was a remunerative rate for passengers, but it was a profitable rate, because it en

DEAD-LOCK IN BASEBALL

BROOKLYN AND ST. LOUIS FACTIONS HAVE A ROW.

TWENTY-THREE BALLOTS TAKEN FOR THE PRESIDENCY WITH NO RESULT —LEAGUE PROCEEDINGS.

The annual meetings of both the League and American Association were held in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday and, as was predicted in THE TIMES, there was a lively row at the Association gathering. Matters ran along smoothly until the balloting for President began. The delegates present were: J. B. Pennypacker, W. H. Whitaker, and William Sharsig of the Athletics, Charles H. Byrne and Gus Abeel of the Brooklyns, J. W. Walz and William Barnie of the Baltimores, Aaron S. Stern of the Cincinnatis, Conrad Born and H. H. Lazarus of the Columbus Club, Chris Von Der Ahe of the St. Louis, President Parsons and Zach Phelps of the Louisvilles, and L. C. Krauthoff of the Kansas City Club.

As soon as the nominations for the Presidency were in order the St. Louis faction nominated Zach Phelps, a stockholder in the Louisville Club. The Brooklyn contingent presented the name of L. C. Krauthoff, a lawyer and a stockholder of the Kansas City Club. The vote stood 4 to 4 on the first ballot, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Kansas City voting for Krauthoff, while St. Louis, Louisville, Columbus, and the Athletics cast their ballots for Phelps. Twenty-three ballots were taken and the result was unchanged. The oratory of Charley Byrne and Lawyer Krauthoff could not change the St. Louis adherents, while the efforts in that direction of genial Chris Von Der Ahe and "Billy" Sharsig had no effect on the Brooklyn contingent. Seeing that a compromise was next to an impossibility, Mr. Byrne moved for an adjournment. The vote was lost. Thereupon the Brooklyn men picked up their hats, umbrellas, and overcoats, and left the room, leaving the St. Louis men masters of the field. It was afterward determined to adjourn until to-day.

Never before in the history of the Association has such bitterness been shown. The St. Louis men say that they are determined to throw off the Byrne yoke, while the Brooklyn men are equally as emphatic in their declaration that the Dutchman, a name applied to President Von Der Ahe of the St. Louis Browns. They claim that, instead of being ignorant of the rules pertaining to the management of clubs, Von Der Ahe is a sly fox and has been deceiving his colleagues. His actions, they say, have been a detriment to the Association, and it is about time that something was done to correct his habits. The St. Louis people, while they do not charge Byrne with being ignorant, claim that he is a trickster of the first water, who resorts to all sorts of petty devises to further his own ends. Last night there was no relaxation of the bitterness displayed in the early part of the day, and there may be a big row this morning.

The League men went into session in a quiet, orderly way, and transacted their work on business principles. At a meeting of the Directors the championship was awarded to the New-York Club, the report of Treasurer Young was read and adopted, and Mr. Young was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year. When the annual meeting was called to order there were present John B. Day, C. T. Dillingham, and Walter Appleton of the New-York Club; John I. Rogers and A. J. Reach of the Philadelphias, Walter T. Hewitt of the Washingtons, A. H. Nimick, J. Palmer O'Neil, and A. S. Soundrett, of the Pittsburgs; E. D. Brush of the Indianapolis Club, A. G. Spalding of the Chicagos, H. Soden, J. B. Billings, and C. H. Conant of the Bostons, and Frank Robinson, Vice President Hawley, and Treasurer Howe of the Clevelands.

After some routine business was transacted the Brotherhood question was taken up. The committee, Messrs. Spalding, Day, and Rogers appointed to confer with the Brotherhood stated the result of their labors. Then the following report was submitted:

To the Members of the National League:

GENTLEMEN: The special committee, consisting of A. G. Spalding, Chairman; John I. Rogers, and Nash. Day, appointed by the President Young on June 15, for the consideration of all grievances of League players not specially provided for by the League constitution, make the following report:

It seems to be us that the best manner to present this report to the League will be to give the official correspondence that has passed between John M. Ward and the Chairman of the League committee. The following is a copy of the original letter received by President Young from John M. Ward, under date of May 31, 1889:

"At a meeting between the League and Brotherhood committees, in November, 1888, the former agreed for the League that players should not be reserved at a reduction of salary. In pursuance of this agreement the new contract was made to read that the players could not be reserved at a salary less than that named in paragraph 20 of the contract, the understanding being that the full salary would be inserted. This last the League afterward claimed to be unable to do because of the refusal of the American Association to agree to the repeal of the obsolete two-thousand-dollar limit rule; but this need not have interfered in any way with its fulfillment of the agreement itself not to reserve at a reduction of salary in the case of players getting more than a reduced salary. At the annual meeting of the representative body of the Brotherhood it was resolved to insist upon the fulfillment of the League's part of the agreement to the letter, but firmly ask that justice be done in the cases of those members who have been injured by this default. The committee also protests against the 'evils of the sales system.'"

Upon the receipt of the notification from President Young of the appointment of this committee, with the above letter inclosed, the Chairman communicated with Ward at Cleveland, suggesting that a conference should be held upon the 24th inst. Ward in Chicago June 24. The substance of that conference can, perhaps, be best explained by quoting the following letter, sent by the Chairman to his fellow-committeemen, Messrs. Day and Rogers:

Messrs. John B. Day and John I. Rogers:

GENTLEMEN: By a recent appointment of President Young I find myself Chairman of a special committee, consisting of you two gentlemen and myself, for the purpose of considering at the next close of the championship season, or at the annual meeting, it was unanimously agreed by your committee that it was advisable to adjust upon a mutual basis the matters referred to by the representative of the Brotherhood until a later day.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to John Ward at Pittsburg, under date of July 2:

John M. Ward, President Players' Brotherhood, Pittsburg, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: Since my conversation with you on the 24th ult. I have been in communication with Messrs. Rogers and Day, the other members of the committee appointed by the League to consider all reference of League players not especially provided for in the League constitution. It is the unanimous opinion of this committee that it is inadvisable to hold a meeting until the Brotherhood committee at present, partially for the reason that no material interests will suffer by postponing the meeting, and for the principal reason that all this committee could do would be to report the result of the conference, with recommendations to the League at a special or at the annual meeting. It is contrary to the past policy of the League to call a special meeting in addition, except in case of extreme necessity, and we fail to discover any necessity for immediate action in the points you raise.

If it shall appear, upon investigation, that any injustices has been done any player, whether a member of the Brotherhood or not, it can and will be righted at the annual meeting of the League. Therefore, as Chairman of the League committee, I would suggest that the meeting of the two committees be deferred until after the close of the championship season or until the annual meeting of the League, the exact time and place of such meeting to be decided upon as the time approaches. Yours respectfully,

A. G. SPALDING,
Chairman League Committee.

No reply was received to this letter.

On Sept. 27 the following letter was delivered to Ward in Cleveland:

John M. Ward, President Players' Brotherhood, Tremont House, City:

DEAR SIR: Referring to my letter to you of July 2 I find the following expression:

"I would suggest that the meeting of the two committees be deferred until after the close of the championship season or until the annual meeting of the League, the exact time and place of such meeting to be decided upon as the time approaches."

In accordance with the suggestion quoted above I will be pleased to have you name a date when it will be convenient for your committee to meet the League committee and consider the suggestions for which this committee was appointed. Yours respectfully,

A. G. SPALDING,
Secretary League Committee.

A reply was received from Ward to the effect "that as this committee appointed by the Brotherhood to meet the League committee on this matter was not a standing committee, it had submitted its report and been discharged, and, therefore, he would submit the communication to the entire Brotherhood."

No further communication has been received by this committee. All of which is respectfully submitted. A. G. SPALDING, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13.

Secretary Young said that he had received the contracts of seven League players who are members of the Brotherhood. He refused, however, to make public their names. When Ward heard this statement he said that he did not like to doubt the word of Mr. Young, but he had some doubts as to the truthfulness of the story. He claims that only Daly has broken his pledge, and, as he joined an Association club, it didn't amount to much. The League men say that by to-day they will have twenty of their players under contract. The Brotherhood people, however, handle that assertion and declare it to be a game of bluff. During the course of his conversation Ward said that the Brotherhood backers had bought a ground in Brooklyn for which $100,000 was paid. It is said that Burns and Hutchinson of Chicago have signed League contracts. Burns is in town, but he could not be found last night.

COMMERCE OF THE SOUND.

INCREASING WHILE THAT OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER IS DISAPPEARING.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 13.—Statistics recently compiled in Connecticut show a remarkable increase in the commerce of Long Island Sound last year, while, on the other hand, there has within a few years been a decrease of freight-carrying craft upon the Connecticut River until the commerce there has almost entirely ceased. The increase of traffic on the Sound brings out the value of New-Haven Harbor as a port of refuge. The Chief Engineer of the army in charge of the Government improvements in the Sound district in his report upon the matter recommends an appropriation of $78,000 for the New-Haven Harbor and $500,000 for the New-Haven Breakwater. The report shows that the commerce of the Sound is steadily increasing. The increase in the number of vessels the past year overthe preceding one was more than five thousand.

Attention is called to the urgent need of a harbor of refuge between New-Haven and New-London. It is one of the greatest needs of mariners navigating the Sound. There is no such place in the stretch of fifty miles where a vessel can, in stress or weather, take refuge. From New-Haven to New-York City the other extreme is found, as in no part of the trip of eighty miles can vessels get more than eight miles from the haven of absolute safety. It is suggested that two harbors of refuge be located "down Sound," and the most available places are considered to be Duck Island harbor and Faulkner's Island. In case Congress does not deem it expedient to make the necessary appropriations for two harbors, the one midway between this city and New-London—Duck Island—would be the proper one. It is said that four-fifths of the marine losses on the Sound occur on this open stretch of water between New-London and New-Haven.

It is supposed that the difficulties of navigating the Connecticut and the increasing competition of the railroads have operated to kill the commerce on that river. But a few years ago fleets of propellers ran steadily between Hartford, New-York, Albany, and Philadelphia loaded to the guards. Business men throughout the Connecticut Valley used to lay in stocks of goods in the Fall with the aid of these boats, sufficient to carry them over the opening of navigation in the Spring. Now these boats, as well as nearly all sail craft, have completely disappeared from the upper part of the Connecticut. They have been driven away by the railroads in the main, whose iron tracks now intersect the Connecticut Valley at many points. The craft used to carry almost every conceivable article of freight, almost all of which is now landed at the merchants' doors by rail.

About ten only floating craft now to be seen at Hartford outside of the New-York steamboats are the coal barges, and it may not be a great while before even they will go, for the coal traffic by rail through New-York State into Western Connecticut is said to have every prospect of a rapid increase.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

The steam yacht Electra, owned by Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of the New-York Yacht Club, arrived at Tebo's Wharf, South Brooklyn, from Wilmington, Del., yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The Electra has been at the yard of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company at Wilmington, where she was built, having repaired the damage done to her bowsprit and stem in a collision with the Sound steamer Providence in East River a few weeks ago. She has also undergone a general overhauling and is now in first-class condition.

The yacht left Wilmington at 1 P. M. on Monday, being in charge of Capt. Wicks, who has been her Captain for some time. Superintendent Neils Olsen of the New-York Yacht Club left this city for Wilmington Monday morning, and was a passenger on the trip to Brooklyn. Thick fogs were encountered and the Electra was compelled to anchor several times, which caused her long time in making the journey. She will Winter at Tebo's.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Yacht Racing Association, the Bayewater Yacht Club of Far Rockaway, L. I., was elected to membership in the association. The application of the club showed a membership of 100 and a fleet of twenty-five yachts. Commodore George A. Bouker, Vice Commodore A. H. Mott, and Secretary R. J. Dankleefeen, were elected as delegates to the association. The association now has sixteen clubs on its roll, and is in a most prosperous condition. It is expected that many more clubs will join in during the Winter.

A certificate of incorporation of the Yorkville Yacht Club was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The incorporators are George Wright, Commodore; William Otto, Vice Commodore; Robert Eck, Recording Secretary; James Shannon, Correeponding Secretary; John B. Dyer, Treasurer; George Stutzman, George Correll, and Charles Correll, Trustees. The club has been in existence for several years.

The schooner yacht Intrepid is in Tebo's dry dock. She will be fitted with a new stern, on the same lines as the old, and have several alterations made in her cabin.

Work has been begun at Wilmington, Del., on the steam yacht to be constructed by the Harland & Hollingsworth Company for Lawyer Frederick Gallatin.

The steam yacht Corsair is at City Island sheathing her decks, and the Cora is at Newark having new tubes put in her boiler.

MILLS AND DAMS CARRIED AWAY.

ALTON, Ontario, Nov. 13.—Early this morning the dam at McClellin's flouring mill, about a mile west of here, broke, and the water swept down toward this town carrying away six mill dams and four bridges, wrecking half a dozen mills and several dwellings and doing thousands of dollars' worth of other damage.

The house of an old couple named Harris was carried away and both Harris and his wife were drowned. Many other residents had narrow escapes, being awakened by the rushing of the water through their houses.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's bridge over the river was wrecked, but warning was given in time to prevent the loss of any trains. The damage done by the wrecking and carrying away of mills and dams is placed at about $20,000, but no estimate can as yet be made as to the amount of the other damage done.

DR. MAYNARD'S LECTURES.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard will deliver the second of his course of lectures on "Foreign Lands" next Wednesday afternoon in Chickering Hall. These lectures are the results of careful study and personal observation, and with the assistance of camera illustrations the audience is enabled to visit in imagination the scenes which Dr. Maynard so vividly describes. The magnificent architectural studies presented arouse one's deepest emotions and insensibly elevate the mind.

RAN ASHORE AND FLOATED OFF.

Capt. Low of the steamship Athos, which arrived yesterday from Kingston, reports that the steamship Cornucopia, bound from Cuba for Baltimore with ore, went ashore at the southeast point of Fortune Island on Nov. 8. After discharging a portion of her cargo she floated off. On Nov. 9 the Cornucopia was reloading, and was about to resume her voyage.

OREGON BEATEN AGAIN.

CIVIL SERVICE, A LONG SHOT, DEFEATS THE CRACK AT ELIZABETH.

"Father Bill," Daly's Civil Service, outran the Dwyer Brothers' Oregon in the opening race at Elizabeth yesterday, and although the rain poured down in torrents, making matters disagreeable for nearly everybody, "Father Bill" was as happy as a clam. He considered his victory quite a joke and laughed at the expense of the talent. Oregon was considered a double-barreled cinch, and quite a sum was lost on Civil Service's victory.

Barrister and Benefit, the favorites, won the next two races, but in the fourth the talent received another severe blow. Theodosius, with Bergen up, was a big favorite, but when he had the race well in hand he stumbled and fell, throwing his jockey under the rails. Fortunately Bergen escaped with but slight injuries. There will be no racing at Elizabeth to-day. Below are the details of the day's sport:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:23¼.

W. C. Daly's ch. c. Civil Service, 3 years, by Reform-Bonnella, 99 pounds.....(Lambley) 1
Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Oregon, 3, 107...(Bergen) 2
Chicago Stable's br. c. Wheeler T., 4, 104.....(Covington) 3

Merrin Russell, 99, and Colestream, 104, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Oregon, even money; Martin Russell, 2 to 1; Wheeler T., 5 to 1; Civil Service, 12 to 1; Colestream, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Oregon, 1 to 4; Martin Russell, 6 to 5; Wheeler T., 7 to 5; Civil Service, 2½ to 1; Colestream, 5 to 1.

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, for three-year-olds and upward, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:18¾.

G. B. Morris's ch. c. Barrister, 4 years, by Brampic-Miss Harding, 106 pounds.....(Sedon) 1
W. M. Barrick's b. c. Joe Lee, 4, 104.....(G. Covington) 2
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Newburg, 3, 91½.....(Fitzsimmons) 3

R. Dwyer's b. c. J. J. O'B., 4, 107.....(Bergen) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Barrister, even money; Joe Lee, 2½ to 1; J. J. O'B., 3½ to 1; Newburg, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Joe Lee and J. J. O'B., 1 to 2 each; Barrister, 2 to 1; Newburg, 8 to 1.

Won by ten lengths; two between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for maiden two-year-olds, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17.

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Benefit, by Billet-Belle Palmer, 118 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Gray & Co.'s b. c. Tacitus, 118.....(Seaman) 2
L. & G. Strang's ch. f. Oregon, 118.....(Allen) 3

Prince of the Village colt, 118, and Spaniard, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Benefit, 4 to 5; Oregon, 3 to 1; Spaniard, and Tacitus, 6 to 1 each; the Pride of the Village colt, 8 to 1.

For place—Against Benefit, no betting; Oregon, 4 to 5; Tacitus, 8 to 5; Spaniard, 2 to 1; the Pride of the Village colt, 3 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for non-winners since Oct. 15, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—2:06¾.

George Forbes's b. c. Lonsley, 3 years, by Longfellow-Levret, 102½ pounds.....(Allen) 1
J. Mullen's b. c. Theora, 3, 99.....(Ridley) 2
W. C. Daly's ch. f. Glory, 3, 95.....(Lambley) 3

Theodosius, 107, fell and did not go the course.

Betting.—To win—Against Theodosius, 7 to 10; Pelham, 3 to 5; Lonsley, 4 to 1; Glory, 8 to 1.

For place—Against Theodosius, no betting; Pelham and Lonsley, 4 to 5 each; Glory, 2½ to 1.

Won by five lengths; a furlong between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:25. No bid for the winner.

Excelsior Stable's b. f. Goldsa Reel, 4 years, by Spendthrift, 112 pounds. $3,000.....(Taral) 1
C. H. Post's b. g. Freedom, 5, 110.....(Moser) 2
W. Donahue's ch. g. Vardee, 6, 105.....(Ridley) 3

Henry Faustus, 105; Reparlee, 105, and Lottery, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Golden Reel, 4 to 5; Freedom, 2½ to 1; Henry Faustus, 4 to 1; Vardee, 15 to 1; Reparlee, 20 to 1; Lottery, 40 to 1.

For place.—Against Golden Reel, no betting; Freedom, 3 to 5; Harry Faustus, 7 to 5; Vardee, 5 to 1; Reparlee, 6 to 1; Lottery, 10 to 1.

Won by two lengths; five between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for non-winners since Nov. 1, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¾.

G. W. Poole's ch. g. St. Nick, aged, by Kyrie Daly-Silence, 107 pounds.....(Sedan) 1
W. C. Daly's b. g. Glenmound, 5, 107...(Lambley) 2
Excelsior Stable's ch. g. Royal Garter, 4, 112.....(Taral) 3

Betting.—To win—Against St. Nick, 4 to 5; Glenmound, 7 to 5; Royal Garter, 6 to 1. No place betting.

Won by four lengths; same between second and third.

AMERICAN TURF CONGRESS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The American Turf Congress held its annual meeting in the office of the Washington Park Club at the Palmer House today and discussed the rules drawn up by Secretary Bruce as amendments to the present rules. The most important change considered was the alteration of Clause A of Rule 47. The clause read: "There shall be no race given for horses three years old and upward less than six furlongs."

The amendment rule is as follows: "There shall be no dash race given for horses three years old and upward less than one mile."

This was the only change that brought about a division. The amendments was carried by a vote of 6 to 2, the members voting against it being Judge Perkins of Latonia and Ezekiel of Birmingham.

Section H, in the preamble and by-laws, reading, "The subscribing jockey clubs agree that no contract for betting privileges be made with any association not a member of," was stricken out. The rule in regard to foul riding and fraud was made to read: "Any one ruled off for fraud shall stand ruled off for life." Rule 160 was changed to the following: "When two or more horses start in a race in the same interest, or owned, trained, or ridden by the same persons, they shall be coupled and sold as one horse in all pools, Paris mutuals, and book betting."

A number of minor changes were made. A few of the proposed changes were referred to a committee, with instructions to report to-morrow morning.

RESULTS AT CLIFTON.

The six races in the mud over the Clifton track yesterday resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, for three-year-olds. She won, Wild Cherry second, and Solenatuird. Time—1:55½.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling allowances. Can't Tell won, Carris G. second, and Howerson third. Time—1:48¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth, for all ages. Groomsman won, Elsve second, and Linguist third. Time—2:02¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. The Orange Handicap. Kasson won, Bessie K. second, and Iceberg third. Time—1:40.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling allowances. Dunboyne won. Theora second, and Sunshine third. Time—1:27.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, for all ages. Capulin won, Mary T. second, and Drumstick third. Time—1:17¾.

TO-DAY'S CARD.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Cheeny, 111 pounds; Gounod, Van, Kink, Eleve, Bonnie S., Maryland, Eastbrook, Bobtail, Allan Archer, Vigilant, and Kingsford, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Firefly, 116 pounds; Lancaster, 115; Theora, 114; Moonstone, 110; Lorrie, 106; Jennie McFarland, 103.

THIRD RACE.—The Cascade Handicap. One mile. St. John, 119 pounds; Speedwell, 118; Dunboyne, 114; Kasson, 112; Sam D., 109; Iceberg, 106; Vivid, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Owen Golden and the Madoline colt, 108 pounds each; Bessie K., 105; Garrison, 102; Mischief, Folly, and Fast Time, 95 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages. Mile heats. Young Duke, 117 pounds; Dunboyne, 112; Vivid, 96; Fannie H. and Ocean, 94 each.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The principal event at the Derby Autumn meeting to-day was the race for the Doveridge Stakes of 750 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, by subscription of 5 guineas each, the only forfeit if declared by the first Tuesday in February, or 10 guineas in addition if left in after that date; colts, 8 stone 10 pounds; fillies and yearlings, 8 stone 7 pounds; penalties and allowances; the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes. About six furlongs straight. (Fifty-eight subscribers, fifteen of whom pay 5 guineas each.) It was won by Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b. f. Ponaa, by Springfield, out of Napoli. Mr. A. C. Barclay's ch. c. Zisca, by Zealot, out of Zoyan, was second, and Baron de Rothschild's ch. c. Meaux, by Master Kildare, out of Brie, third. Mr. T. Valentine's ch. f. Strawberry Hill, Mr. H. McCalmont's b. c. Vean d'Or, and Mr. A. Taylor's r. f., by Buchanan, out of Lady Charlie, also ran.

SINGLE TAX QUESTION IN HARLEM.

Thomas G. Shearman addressed the Harlem Democratic Club last evening on "The Single Tax Question." He took the ground that a direct tax on land was the only form of taxation that cannot be evaded. Speaking of the reckless waste of money raised by taxation he criticised the indiscriminate giving of pensions to undeserving persons. He said: "Nothing is more demoralizing than this distribution among sneaks, shirks, and bounty jumpers of money they have never earned." A discussion followed Mr. Shearman's address.

A debate will take place at the Harlem Single-Tax Club, 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Resolved, that Private Ownership of Land is the Essential Cause of Involuntary Poverty and Consequently—Modern Single-Tax Club, Negative—Thirteenth Assembly District Prohibition Association.

PLEDGED TO PROHIBITION

PLATFORM OF THE WOMAN'S CONVENTION.

THE NON-PARTISAN BOLTERS TAKE PRELIMINARY STEPS TO FORM A RIVAL TEMPERANCE UNION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union did not come to an end until 1 o'clock this morning. Owing to the discussion over the majority and minority reports on the non-partisan question, the reading of the protest prepared by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, and the confusion attendant upon and following the withdrawal of the Iowa delegation from the convention, the consideration of the complete majority report of the Committee on Resolutions was not resumed until after midnight. As finally adopted the principal resolutions are as follows:

"We recognize the fact that the foundation of all our work lies in the acceptance of the Gospel of Christ by men and women, and believe that never greater efforts should be made by our membership during the coming year along all evangelistic lines.

"While disconnecting the alliance of Church and State, we do affirm our belief that God in Christ is the King of nations, and as such should be acknowledged in our Government and His Word made the basis of our laws.

"We rejoice in the efforts that are being made in many States by individuals and the public press for the enforcement of Sunday laws and pledge our hearty co-operation in the inauguration of this sentiment along the line. We reindorse the petition for a national Sunday rest law, and urge Congress to enact such a law for the District of Columbia and the Territories. We also rejoice in the action of President Harrison in forbidding military reviews and parades on Sunday, and of Postmaster General Wanamaker in the reduction of Sunday postal work.

"Believing that the best interests of woman require that she be fully equipped for earning her livelihood, we urge the securing of the establishment of girls' industrial colleges and institutes in every State, to be supported by State appropriations.

"We believe that Congress owes it to the territory over which it has jurisdiction to enact a law absolutely prohibiting the sale, manufacture, or giving away of all intoxicating or alcoholic beverages; also that the National Government should so amend the inter-State commerce law so as to prohibit the bringing of alcoholic liquors into prohibition States.

"As a Christian temperance organization we deplore the position taken by Christian America in regard to the introduction of rum into heathen lands, and pray that this sin and stigma may be speedily removed.

"We believe it is vital to the temperance reform that the principle of prohibition be made the dominant issue in American politics. We therefore give our approval to that party only which declares in its platform for prohibition in State and Nation and stands in action for application to law.

"Believing that much of the corruption of politics is made possible through ignorance, we favor the establishment of an educational test for citizenship.

"We reaffirm our previous declaration in favor of the full franchise for woman, and rejoice in the political emancipation of the women of Wyoming."

The resolution given in last night's dispatches regarding the bar in Vice President Morton's Washington apartment house, and expressing "grief that the second officer of the Government should thus openly ally himself with the liquor dealers of the nation," was incorporated as part of the above series. The Indianapolis Order of Good Templars was recognized as fellow-workers, and hearty appreciation was expressed of the work of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society.

About fifty ladies, delegates to the National Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held a meeting at the Palmer House this morning in response to a call made by Mrs. Miles M. Watson of Pittsburg, Penn. The call was issued immediately after the bolt of the Iowa delegation from the National Convention last night. The ladies at this meeting were from Maine, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Dakota, Indiana, and Illinois, and their object was to organize a new woman's temperance society according to the ideas advanced by Mrs. Elinn J. Foster and others in opposition to the ideas of Miss Frances E. Willard and her followers.

In taking this step, which has been the subject of deep consideration for a long time, the ladies of the proposed organization say they are backed by the people. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has a membership of about 140,000, including all who have bolted. Of this number at least 4,000, or three-fourths of the temperance women of Iowa, will follow Mrs. Foster. Ohio will withdraw nearly as many from the local organization, Pennsylvania and Maine will give Mrs. Foster's organization a majority of their temperance workers. Chester County, Penn., has already withdrawn from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This county alone has sixty societies, and its contribution to the union is 600 as usually. The new organization will start with a membership of at least fifteen thousand, it is claimed. The trouble commenced in 1883, and has continued ever since until Mrs. Foster led the bolt last night.

Upon assembling, Mrs. Walker of Minneapolis presiding, a provisional committee of seven was chosen to prepare an address to the country and to effect a plan of organization. This committee is composed of Mrs. Phloney of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. T. B. Walker of Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Judge White, Indiana, Penn.; Mrs. Richard Darlington, Chester, Penn.; Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. Mattie Bailey, Shenandoah, Iowa, and Mrs. Florence Porter, Old Town, Me. Mrs. Phinney was selected Chairman of this committee, Mrs. Watson Secretary, and Mrs. Walker Treasurer. There was immediately pledged $500 to bear the expenses of the provisional committee. This committee, after preparing the address, will call a national convention.

After this meeting was over the delegates from Iowa to the National Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a meeting to prepare a report to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa.

The split of the Iowa delegation and the call for a meeting of the bolters and their sympathizers for the purpose of creating a new organization was the sole subject of a discussion among the delegates of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the Palmer House this morning. It was plain from the expressions that the delegates to the convention were sorry that the trouble had reached the conclusion it did. There is some difference of opinion among the delegates as to the best manner of pursuing the work. The vote of Miss Willard's re-election does not express the feelings of all on the subject of partisanship and non-partisanship, and it is not unlikely that Mrs. Foster will in time get onto a following from the ladies who have followed Miss Willard's fortunes and ideas. The split, however, will not come until Mrs. Foster's followers are thoroughly organized and their principles declared.

The split was of such importance, however, that a meeting of the Executive Board was held in Parlor O, Miss Willard presiding. Mrs. L. D. Carhart of Marion, Iowa, who has been opposed to Mrs. Foster, was installed as the provisional member in the place of Mrs. Foster. For five years Mrs. Carhart has been President for the State of Iowa of the Iowa Women's Christian Temperance Union against Mrs. Foster, each time the vote standing about 36 to 40 in her favor, to 160 or 185 in favor of Mrs. Foster. This shows the relative strength of the two factions in Iowa.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster to-day, speaking of the cause of the withdrawal of the Iowa delegation from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said: "The Iowa delegation keenly regret the course they were forced to take in withdrawing from the convention. They have been associated in the National Temperance Union since its organization. They have had their full share of burdou and of reward in this war against the drinking usages of society. They have continually protested against the diversion of their influence and the compromise of their work by political party alliance. When compliance has been unheeded, and the results have multiplied with the years until it is no longer possible to bear the friction without naturally limiting the strength of the movement. The Union has been growing in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa that separation must come sooner or later. The last State convention adopted a resolution empowering the delegation here to take such action as the exigencies of the case demanded, with the possibility of separation in their minds when so doing.

"We are still constitutionally auxiliary to the National Union, and must remain so until the next annual meeting of the Iowa society. The Provisional Committee appointed by the non-partisan women who met at the call of Mrs. Watson of Pennsylvania are able women and will begin aggressive work at once. We shall make no war upon the W. C. T. U. It is with us, for we have put many years of hard work into its development and wish for it all success in its many lines of Christian work. There are, however, large numbers of women who wish to do legitimate temperance work, and will not consent to have party politics and rum influences. Hundreds of ministers who cannot give their support to a partisan organization have urged us to the step we have taken.

"For myself; I expect that our action will greatly modify the partisan course of the National Union. The lines of partisanship and non-partisanship will sustain us in it."

Dr. Mary Wood-Burnett to-day sued Mrs. H. M. Barker, one of the leaders of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, for $25,000 for slander. Last week the doctor brought suit against Miss Willard and two other officials of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for $50,000, claiming that a circular which they had sent out concerning the management of the National Temperance Hospital was false, malicious, and libelous, and had injured her professional reputation. To-day's suit is practically based on the same charge. Mrs. Barker espoused Miss Willard's cause against Mrs. Burnett and said in the convention that she believed the circular was all right. The suit is the result of her remarks.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Grain, sight 18½ cents; telegraphic, 20 cents.

UNITARIANS DINE AND TALK.

NEW-ENGLAND VISITORS SPEAK OF CULTURE AND ENTHUSIASM.

Covers for 150 and not an empty chair was the welcome sight that greeted the eyes of the New-York Unitarian Club at its dinner at the Hotel Brunswick last evening. This splendid attendance at the first meeting after a Summer of separation demonstrated the success of the organization and the accomplishment of the object of its formation—the maintenance of a permanent society of Unitarian laymen for mutual exchange of the liberal ideas which characterize their faith.

The subject for discussion last evening was "Culture and Enthusiasm—Can they be United?" For an answer the club naturally turned to New-England. The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of Providence expressed surprise that such a question could be asked. The trouble was that people wrongly defined the two words. Culture was too often regarded as a mere veneer, an exterior polish, and enthusiasm merely as a neurotic outburst. Spiritual culture was an absorption of knowledge, truth, and virtue tending toward the highest and best in man. Enthusiasm was a steady fire, kindled by the knowledge and truth, and only when the two were combined did men attain the highest usefulness.

Mr. Alban Andrén of Boston followed. He had been made the recipient of many innocent jokes during the evening because of the world-wide reputation of his city as the centre, the fountain head, of the most cultured kind of culture. His chance came to retaliate when he arose with the invitation of the club in his hand and said:

"I am a Swedish pine, veneered, if you please, by Boston culture. Of Boston veneering, however, you New-Yorkers should say little, for see what I find here coming from your official mouthpiece:

"Ladies say that the best interests of woman require that she be fully equipped for earning her livelihood, we urge the securing of the establishment of girls' industrial colleges and institutes in every State, to be supported by State appropriations.

"We believe that Congress owes it to the territory over which it has jurisdiction to enact a law absolutely prohibiting the sale, manufacture, or giving away of all intoxicating or alcoholic beverages; also that the National Government should so amend the inter-State commerce law so as to prohibit the bringing of alcoholic liquors into prohibition States.

"As a Christian temperance organization we deplore the position taken by Christian America in regard to the introduction of rum into heathen lands, and pray that this sin and stigma may be speedily removed.

"We believe it is vital to the temperance reform that the principles of prohibition be made the dominant issue in American politics. We therefore give our approval to that party only which declares in its platform for prohibition in State and Nation and stands in action for application to law.

"Believing that much of the corruption of politics is made possible through ignorance, we favor the establishment of an educational test for citizenship.

"We reaffirm our previous declaration in favor of the full franchise for woman, and rejoice in the political emancipation of the women of Wyoming."

Mr. Andrén's comment on this was that it was a great improvement on the old Constitution, which said that no man should be disfranchised because of his religious opinions, but that now it was time to say that no man should be disfranchised because of his irreligious opinions.

Mr. Andrén's remarks were followed by those of Mr. Edgar Wilson Nye, who said that he was a Unitarian because he was born one. He was glad to be a Unitarian, because he was glad to be a man. He was glad to be a man, because he was glad to be a woman. He was glad to be a woman, because he was glad to be a child. He was glad to be a child, because he was glad to be a Unitarian.

Mr. Nye's remarks were followed by those of Mr. Edward Everett Hale, who said that he was glad to be a Unitarian because he was glad to be a man. He was glad to be a man, because he was glad to be a woman. He was glad to be a woman, because he was glad to be a child. He was glad to be a child, because he was glad to be a Unitarian.

Mr. Hale

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMERICAN THEATRE—At 8:15—FRIEND FRITZ.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—LATER ON.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—HAMLET.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ESDELY NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—BEN-MY-CHREE. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—UNCLE JOE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE HALL—From 3 to 10 P. M.—FAIR.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SAID PASHA.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—OUR FLAT.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES AROON.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DRUM MAJOR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
UNION TABERNACLE—PHILIP PHILLIPS.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain.

We do not see exactly why Mr. HARRISON should feel so much anxiety about the possible premature publication of his message to Congress. It is, of course, in his eyes, a very important document, but it has hardly that exchangeable value, so to speak, that would induce the most eager and conscienceless newsvendor to purloin it. It is true that the manifold precautions taken by its author to keep it secret may be supposed by him to enhance public curiosity concerning it, just as Parisian managers delight to withhold the name of a new play to the very last moment. But the Paris playgoers are much more excited over a new drama than any one—not connected with the Harrison family—is likely to be over the message. Moreover—and this is a point that has considerable importance for Mr. HARRISON—if his little device succeeds in stimulating curiosity, it will also stimulate criticism. It may be just as well not to raise too high expectations; Mr. HARRISON has perhaps treated the public to sufficient disappointments already.

The brewers of this city have set a noble example for other trade interests, that will be largely benefited by the holding of a World's Fair in New-York, by pledging nearly half a million dollars to the guarantee fund. The amount of their subscriptions is made up by an assessment upon each member of the Brewers' Board of Trade, equal to 10 cents per barrel on all the beer sold by him during the year ending May 1, 1889. This will amount to $446,000, and contributions from others not members of the board will probably swell the subscriptions of the brewing interest to fully $500,000. A considerable part of this will doubtless come back through the increased sale of beer during the exhibition season, and the rest through the general benefits to the business of having the exhibition here; but the same reasoning would apply to many other commercial and industrial interests and to some in even a higher degree, especially with reference to the permanent benefits. Besides, there is a fair prospect of such a financial success for the World's Fair that even the guarantee fund will be finally repaid to the subscribers. In view of these considerations the five-million limit ought to be reached in the next few days.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the account that comes to us from Washington touching the Boston Collectorship is correct. It is creditable to Mr. HARRISON if he has refused to remove Mr. SALTONSTALL before the expiration of his term, (though there is no good reason why he should be removed at all,) and it is creditable to Mr. CABOT LODGE that he has selected so good a man as Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE for the place. Both these things are necessarily only relatively creditable, and the merit of the President and Mr. LODGE arises from the fact that they might have done so much worse. They might, for instance, have joined with Senators DAWES and HOAR in the choice of Mr. BEARD, who is of the "war-horse" variety—a variety more deeply useless in Massachusetts than in any other part of the country.

The interesting constitutional theory propounded by Senator FARWELL of Illinois has just been set at naught by the Postmaster General. It will be remembered that Mr. FARWELL held that when the Constitution said certain offices were to be filled by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, it meant that the Senators from the States immediately concerned should tell the President whom to appoint, and that he should then appoint those persons. Mr. FARWELL had performed his constitutional duty by giving the President a list of names for certain offices in Chicago, and was at that time, we believe, waiting for the action of Mr. HARRISON, thus rendered merely ministerial. But now comes Senator WADE HAMPTON and asserts that he had "advised and consented" with the Postmaster General to permit a certain South Carolinian Postmaster to serve out his term, and that Mr. WANAMAKER had promised to do so and had broken his promise as soon as the Senator's back was turned. Either Senator FARWELL's theory or Mr. WANAMAKER's practice must be incorrect. In order to clear up the question the Constitution might be amended so as to read that these offices should be filled by the President with the previous advice and consent of the Republican Senators. Even this construction would not satisfactorily account for the untruth which Senator HAMPTON says Mr. WANAMAKER told him.

We remarked yesterday that the *Evening Post's* noisy and fussy opposition to the use of a part of Central Park for World's Fair purposes was prompted, not by affection for the Park, but by a desire to defeat the project of holding a fair in New-York. We made this remark in the interests of the truth of history, and not at all in the hope that the *Post* would be shamed into an honest confession of its hatred of world's fairs and other horse-scaring shows. Persons who really want the fair to be held in New-York are subscribing to the guarantee fund at the rate of thousands of dollars daily, and many of these subscribers were opposed to the use of the Park. Their ways of showing either their interest in the fund or their interest in the fair are not the *Post's* ways. And, indeed, we do not see that the *Post* has any course left for it now save that of decent silence, unless, of course, it will be honest enough to utter its real sentiments and open a subscription for the Chicago fund.

THE ILLITERATE VOTER.

The sole difficulty in framing a ballot law that shall fully protect the independence of voters and the secrecy of voting lies in the necessity of providing adequately for the illiterate voter. It may be safely said that a class of voters who are unable to read the names of candidates on election ballots is not an element of strength in our politics, but in this State many such have the constitutional right of suffrage and it cannot be curtailed by statutory enactments. Ballot reformers recognize this fact and have no desire to put obstacles in the way of the exercise of the right of suffrage by any man who is lawfully entitled to it. Their sole purpose, so far as illiterate voters are concerned, is to secure for them the privilege of casting their votes precisely as they desire to cast them. They are the class that stands most in need of protection in the exercise of a right which, wisely or unwisely, has been conferred upon them by the State. In conferring the right the State has assumed the obligation of affording all needed safeguards for its exercise. Whatever may be said in favor of an educational qualification for the suffrage, it is not now a practical question in this State, and is not likely to become so. The perils of universal suffrage afford the strongest incentive for insisting upon universal education and providing liberally for it, and the better policy is to endeavor to eliminate illiteracy rather than to restrict the suffrage. The only permanently intractable element in the problem comes from the constant accession to our citizenship of adult foreigners who cannot read, and they are admitted too readily to the voting privilege.

But the illiterate voter we have, and he must be taken into account. At present he is wholly unprotected by law in the exercise of the suffrage, and easily falls a victim to the wiles and snares of the party worker. Under the present lack of system he is left dependent upon irresponsible persons for guidance and assistance. If he is fairly intelligent, and derives from association with those about him some idea of his preference as to parties and candidates, he cannot be sure that it finds expression in his vote. The shrewd party workers will look after him and endeavor to get him to vote under their direction. He must rely upon somebody for his ballots, and in the end he must vote those placed in his hands, with the assurance that they are "all right," but he can never be certain that he has voted for the candidates of his choice. He is liable to be deceived by persons who cannot be held responsible for misdirecting him.

With an official ballot the illiterate voter may be protected, though he cannot have the advantage that comes from being able to rely entirely upon himself. It will not require a great amount of intelligence or exertion to become able to identify names upon a printed ballot, and a new incentive will be furnished for acquiring that small amount of education. If for a few days before each election this process of limited education goes on in every voting precinct it may have a wholesome effect. Under a law such as was proposed in the Saxton bill all nominations would be published some days before the election, with the names of candidates grouped and arranged as they would be on the official ballot. There are few voters who could not be trained to identify the position of the names of candidates for whom they desired to vote and learn what was necessary to designate them as their choice. On election day fac similes of the ballots would be posted outside the polling places, and again the places of candidates could be identified. We doubt the advisability of permitting the use within the voting booths of fac similes already marked for the voter. It leaves the way open for the choice being not his own, but that of some one else who may have coerced or bribed or deceived him. Still more do we doubt the advisability of allowing the illiterate voter to take some one else with him into the compartment to mark the ballot under his direction. It is open to the same objection.

But the voter who is not prepared to trust himself to mark the ballot so as to express his choice should, on taking oath that he is unable to do so, be allowed to have the assistance of an election officer, sworn to a faithful performance of his duties and liable to penalties for any violation of his trust. To him the voter could designate his choice of candidates and have the marks set against their names or the caption of his party ticket on the ballot, with reasonable assurance that his vote would be according to his wish. It would not be an absolutely secret ballot for him, but that is unattainable for a man who cannot identify the names of his candidates on a printed ballot for himself. It would be the nearest approach to it that is practicable for such a man and a vast improvement upon the method that leaves him wholly at the mercy of irresponsible persons who have motives and opportunities for misleading him or influencing his choice by illegitimate means. It would be the utmost measure of protection of which his condition admits, and its drawbacks would be a stimulus to efforts to overcome the disadvantage inseparable from that condition.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

We think that it is generally agreed among reasonable men of all parties that the Civil Service Commission is in every way an extremely useful and creditable portion of the present Administration. It is so because it is composed of able, impartial, intelligent men, who are administering with zeal, energy, and discretion a most beneficent law. There are, unfortunately, a few men in the Republican Party and a few journals professing loyalty to the party that object to the commission and to the law precisely because they are good and are working well. But the number of these is very small, and the real influence that they can possibly exert is insignificant and out of all proportion to the noise they make or the attention they attract. We are quite confident that if the question could be fairly put, say to the citizens who use the mail, at every office where the law is in force, whether they would have the employés selected for fitness on competition and after trial, as under the law, or by the old-fashioned partisan methods, by which partisan influence is necessary to secure an appointment, the verdict would be overwhelming in favor of the merit system. There is plenty of evidence that this is a correct view of public opinion. It is not necessary to review it. It exists in the records of every department and office, and it is within the knowledge of every impartial and rational observer. It is absolutely conclusive against any proposition to repeal the law and abolish the commission. As to any attempt, such as we happen to know is contemplated by a few narrow and blind partisans, to kill the reform by withholding the appropriation in some underhand way, without putting the members of Congress on record, we may warn its authors beforehand that that will not succeed. They will be too closely watched, and exposure will bring to them not only defeat but disgrace.

The question of real importance that will come before the next Congress, in this connection, is whether the commission shall be given money enough to do the work under the law as it ought to be done. At present the situation comes very near to the ridiculous. We have provided a system by law, subject to extension at the will of the President, which embraces about twenty thousand employés. This system is to be supervised and practically administered by a commission of three members, who receive the very modest salary of $3,500 each—a salary entirely too small for the grade of ability required, but which fortunately does now secure first-rate men. The total appropriation is only $30,000, out of which must be paid all the employés and the necessary traveling expenses for the supervision of the work from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Oregon to the Gulf. The commission has at its immediate command only fourteen subordinates, which is a number entirely inadequate even for the work that remains under the system as it now is, after putting as much as possible upon men detailed from the service. The examining boards in the various offices, either in Washington or throughout the country, are unpaid. It is not found practicable, in most cases, even to secure an allowance of time from regular duties for those engaged in the examinations, and their service is not only gratuitous but extra. This is particularly severe on the Secretaries, who, in the larger offices, often have as much to do as would be a fair return for their regular salaries. It will be readily seen, also, that it is very difficult to [illegible] thus selected and to secure that promptness, skill, system, and responsibility which is necessary in all official duties, and peculiarly necessary in those of the examiners.

It ought to be possible for the commission to organize a force in Washington to which all examination papers could be submitted for marking, and which would secure uniformity, impartiality, and intelligence in the process. This would not only make any attempted fraud or occasional error or negligence extremely harmless, but it would permit the steady improvement of the system and its practical adaptation to any new requirements that might be developed. For these purposes, that is to say, for the orderly, efficient, and practical working of the law and the system established by law, the commission should be given an appropriation of at least $100,000. We sincerely hope that Mr. HARRISON will see his way clear to recommend such action to Congress. It would be a wise and excellent thing to do. It would confirm the confidence of the public in his purpose to carry out the work of the commission in the sense indicated by his selection of Commissioners. It would be in strict accordance with the views that he has frequently expressed. It would offset very much of the criticism that has been made upon his treatment of the civil service. It would be a great encouragement to the class of Republicans represented by Mr. ROOSEVELT, who are sincerely anxious that within the widest limits permitted by the law the civil service shall be conducted strictly and efficiently in accordance with the requirements of the reform. Above all, it would be a distinct and lasting benefit to the public service in every way, and it would excite no opposition that the President need regard, or, for that matter, can afford to regard.

HILL'S WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

When Senator JOHN SHERMAN was seeking the Republican nomination for the Presidency, he looked most hopefully to the strong Democratic States of the South for delegates and support. The Republicans in those States being but loosely organized, the party machinery was usually in the hands of a few men, and the Senator rightly judged that it would be far easier to win their favor than to capture the popular heart and get delegates in the regular way in Republican States.

Gov. HILL has adopted the old Sherman tactics. In yesterday's TIMES the story of his invasion of the northern tier of counties in Pennsylvania was told, and to-day we reprint from the Erie *Herald*, a newspaper that is likely to be extremely well informed about Democratic politics in Pennsylvania, a further revelation of the schemes of our ambitious Governor. Pennsylvania sends sixty delegates to National Conventions. It is hopelessly Republican, and for that reason is first-rate Hill territory, for, save New-York, there is not a Democratic State in the Union that is not altogether hostile to the Governor's aspirations.

His plan, as described in the Erie *Herald*, is to use the Democratic organization in Pennsylvania with the sole view to securing Hill delegates in 1892, the local candidates and interests of the party being made secondary to that purpose. Possibly Gov. HILL may find some Democrats in Pennsylvania who are willing to do for him the work he wishes done. But he will not find many of them, and none at all who are real leaders and men of influence in the party. The prepossessions of the leaders are quite against him, and if they were to express their minds they would probably confess that they are looking in an entirely different direction. Gov. HILL does not represent the purposes and the reforms to which they are committed, and they know him and his political career too intimately to feel any sympathy with his designs.

The Erie *Herald's* advice to the Pennsylvania Democrats is sound. They can easily frustrate the schemes of Mr. HILL's agents and keep their organization in the State and the districts and counties in the hands of Democrats who are not of the Hill stripe, and they should do it. The man who betrayed his own State into the hands of the enemy, and defeated his party's candidate for the Presidency, will get no aid from the Democracy of Pennsylvania unless the party leaders neglect their business.

SENATORS AND SPOILS.

Nobody has ever called Senator INGALLS of Kansas a Sunday-school politician. He is a practical Western statesman, who has a lofty contempt for idealists and a corresponding respect for practical men. He is himself a practical man, and his service as Senator has been steadfastly directed to the purpose of consolidating himself with his constituents.

It appears that, astute and practical as he is, he has not succeeded in this purpose, and that there is a formidable opposition to his return to the Senate. It must be grievous to him to learn that if he had adopted Sunday-school politics and snivel-service reform it is likely that he would have been in a much better position than that in which he finds himself to-day. For it is the spoils system that has raised him up the enemies who threaten to defeat him. The breezy and unconventional statesman of Kansas thought, it appears, that on account of the great size of the majority for Harrison in that State it would receive exceptional "recognition" in the distribution of the offices. This, however, is the contrary of the fact, and of the theory of the interesting spoilsmen who are just now administering the Government of the United States. Kansas, from the point of view of a practical Republican politician, is eminently a "safe" State, as safe as such a politician would a month ago have declared Iowa to be. Why should Federal offices be wasted upon such a Commonwealth when there are doubtful States in which both the renomination of HARRISON and his re-election are to be decided? Upon these the streams of patronage have flowed, and the aspiring statesmen of Kansas have been forced to content themselves with the lean emoluments of their local Post Offices. Naturally they meditate revenge, and the first object of their vindictiveness is the Senator who has failed to meet their demands. They accuse him of lukewarmness in the great cause of getting offices for his constituents. Very likely the charge is unjust. If there were five times as many Federal offices as there are, the ambition of the statesmen of Kansas would have stomach for them all. No human Senator could have fulfilled their expectations. If Senator INGALLS, who is a man of an ability for which the business of an office broker does not provide scope, had declined to go into that business, and had maintained that the cause of getting places for his constituents was not the greatest that could engage the attention of a Senator, he would not have excited this animosity. In other words, it is to his acts and his shortcomings as a practical politician that he owes the existence of this formidable opposition.

There are other counts in the indictment against him. One of them is that he wrote a magazine article on prohibition which could be read in two ways, and that, being appealed to by a puzzled constituent, he confided to the constituent that it was meant to be read in two ways. This letter, according to the custom of confidential communications from Western statesmen, soon straggled into print, and excites anger both from the Prohibitionists and the minions of the rum power. The people of Kansas do not like to be paltered with in a double sense for the sake of allowing a Senator to display his literary dexterity. The article which he doubtless thought to be a fine stroke of political tact has turned out to be a political blunder.

It thus seems that the troubles of the Senator have arisen from excess of smartness. If he had not prided himself upon being a practical and crafty politician, and had devoted himself to being a Senator of weight and instance, his hold upon the Senatorship would be much more secure. This is not saying that the opposition to him will be successful. It is to be hoped it may not be, for in him Kansas is at least represented by something more Senatorial than a bank account. Senator INGALLS is a very keen debater, and his withdrawal from the Senate would leave a gap that is not likely to be made less noticeable by any politician that may be chosen to fill it. Moreover, when, as in the famous telegram of counsel to the Chicago Convention, the operations of his mind are inadvertently exposed to the public view, they are even more entertaining than when they are prepared for exhibition. It would be a pity to lose him, and if he escapes the perils that now beset him it is to be hoped he will eschew practical politics and excessive smartness, and try to keep his place thereafter by the value of his public service.

MR. NOBLE'S INDIGNATION.

We have shown that after it was realized by the inner political circle at Washington that the Administration could not afford to carry TANNER, Secretary NOBLE professed to be filled with righteous indignation whenever he thought of rerating and the rerated in the Pension Bureau. We have also shown that his indignation defied all restraint and became dangerous in the case of JAMES E. SMITH, a rerated employé who had the bad taste or misfortune to be a Democrat, and whom he dismissed on Oct. 4, with the following explanation:

"I have no charge to make against your military record or your moral character. I deem it to the best interest of the service that men who have been rerated in the bureau should not continue there to exercise their influence in that direction, either by their presence or by their counsel."

But while the Secretary's solicitude for the "best interest of the service" was shown by his dismissal of JAMES E. SMITH, Democrat, it was also displayed in the retention of HIRAM SMITH, Jr., Republican and First Deputy Commissioner, who had been rerated and who had gained by the rerating $6,035 in back pay, or more than had been taken by any two of his associates in the rerating "combine," and five times as much as had been paid to JAMES E. SMITH. The Secretary could not bear to part with HIRAM, whom he permitted to "exercise his influence" as head of the bureau after the removal of TANNER, nor could he, so far as we can learn, be induced to part with some twenty or thirty other rerated employés, who continued to exemplify by their "presence," and possibly by their "counsel," the profits of "an evil of the grossest character" and the wise discrimination of the head of the Interior Department.

But it now appears that he has consented to the departure of the Second Deputy Commissioner, Gen. BARTLETT, whose place was filled yesterday, and who is said to have "resigned." Gen. BARTLETT had served in the bureau for some years. He was not one of the rerated. He had not used his influence, as First Deputy SMITH appears to have used his, to procure a greater monthly allowance and $6,035 in back pay. But he was a Democrat.

It was reported in certain Western papers some weeks ago that he was soon to be induced or required to resign, and now he is out. He has no pocketful of back pay to console him for the loss of his office, but as he looks back and sees HIRAM and twenty or thirty more of the rerated still drawing their salaries he can recall those words of NOBLE: "I deem it to the best interest of the service that men who have been rerated in the bureau should not continue there to exercise their influence in that direction, either by their presence or by their counsel."

Why not admit, Mr. NOBLE, that your professed desire to preserve the Pension Bureau from the contaminating influence of the rerated was all a sham? Why not confess that your letter to JAMES E. SMITH was intended to deceive? Why not say openly that rerating "in the bureau" becomes hideous in your eyes and "an evil of the grossest character" only when the beneficiary of the job is a Democrat, while, if the beneficiary be a Republican, he ought, in your opinion, to be retained, and is fit to serve as chief officer of the bureau, although he has won the lion's share of the spoil?

There will be a good deal of new material in the next Legislature of this State. Only fifteen members of the present Senate have been re-elected—nine Republicans and six Democrats—but five members of the Assembly have been advanced to the Senate. Besides this, some of the new members have had previous legislative experience, including such men as JOHN C. JACOBS and TITUS SHEARD. On the whole, the Senate promises to be a very capable body, though still loaded with such ancient barnacles as VEDDER and COGGESHALL. Nobody seems to doubt that the measure of JAMES W. HUSTED'S ambition will be filled by "beating the record" for the Speakership of the Assembly in being chosen to that office for the sixth time, but he will have a good deal of crude material to handle in making up his committees. Only 50 of the 128 members of the present Assembly—27 Republicans and 23 Democrats—have been re-elected, and few of the new members have served in the Legislature before. A considerable majority of the whole will be new and untried men, with records to make. Of the Chairmen of the most important committees at the last session seven will be missing from the Assembly, including the familiar names of AINSWORTH, SAXTON, CROSBY, BATCHELLER, and HAMILTON, and it will be hard to fill up the membership of these committees with men of experience and approved capacity. Mr. HUSTED will doubtless take the chair without any necessity for making pledges or promises, and will he quite untrammeled in his action, but unfortunately nobody can feel sure that he will make use of the material at his command with a sole view to promoting good legislation and the interests of the public.

EDWIN BOOTH HONORED.

Mr. Edwin Booth was genuinely surprised last night. Just as the curtain fell on the last act of "Hamlet" at the Broadway Theatre a delegation from the Actors' Order of Friendship filed through the box entrance to the stage and arrested Mr. Booth before he could start for his dressing room.

Mr. Booth turned to inquire what the invasion meant, and was confronted by Mr. Louis Aldrich, who, as spokesman for the visitors, explained that as it was the tragedian's birthday the Actors' Order of Friendship had determined to present him with a memento of the occasion, as well as of the respect, esteem, and admiration in which the order held him. Mr. Aldrich then read from an engrossed and imposingly-sealed paper the following sentiment:

"Recognizing in Edwin Booth the foremost actor of the English-speaking stage, one who is endeared to us by an exemplary life of generosity, kindness, and honest manly sympathy for his fellow dramatic artists, we desire, as a representative body of the actors of America, to wish him many happy returns of this, his birthday, and remain his comrades of the Edwin Forrest Lodge, A. O. O. F."

Mr. Aldrich then handed the paper to Mr. Booth, but he had not finished. He produced a small black box and also offered that to Mr. Booth, saying that it was a jewel of the Actors' Order of Friendship, which the members were anxious to present to him as a mark of their affection for him as a man. Mr. Booth was visibly affected. He was dressed in his Hamlet costume, and was wholly unprepared for the presentation. On one side of him was his company in the various dresses of the play, while on the other were the decoration and a crowd of stage hands. He accepted the jewel and held it for a moment without speaking. Then he said that he was never a speaker, as his visitors knew, but that the surprise had made him speechless. Still, if he were an orator, he could not express the pleasure and gratification it afforded him to receive such a tribute of esteem from the Actors' Order of Friendship. He thanked the givers, each and all, from his heart. He would keep the jewel to his dying day. The delegation then bowed and withdrew.

Among the twelve or fifteen present besides Mr. Aldrich were Steele Mackaye, John Drew, Wilton Lackaye, Frank Sanger, Arthur Chase, J. J. Spies, E. Dickson, Arthur Moreland, E. B. Jack, and Hart Conway.

The jewel is an enlarged badge of the Actors' Order of Friendship. The bar is of plain gold, bearing the words "Edwin Forrest Lodge" in ultramarine blue enamel. Attached to this by a tricolor ribbon is the badge. The obverse is surmounted by Mr. Booth's monogram, while circling the insignia of the order is a laurel wreath of gold on a ground of blue enamel. In the centre a sword and a fool's bauble are crossed beneath the monogram of the order. Above this is a white diamond. The hilt of the sword is also jeweled. The reverse bore those two engraved dates: "Nov. 13, 1833" and "Nov. 13, 1889."

PAINTINGS BY MOSLER.

Between thirty and forty oils and water colors by Mr. Henry Mosler are shown at the Schaus Gallery. Mr. Mosler has the distinction of being one among a few American artists whose work has been bought by the French Government. There is a system pursued by the Ministry of the Fine Arts which tends to correct the concentration of works of art at Paris. Newly-acquired paintings and sculptures of practicable bulk are sent on a tour of the provincial museums which now exist in all the important towns. A painting by Mosler or Penfold or Boggs finds a resting place either in the great collection of the Louvre or at the museum nearest to the spot the picture represents. Our American artists devote themselves most to Normandy and Brittany. The chances are that their works acquired by the State will settle down in the departmental museums belonging to those ancient divisions of France.

At the Schaus Gallery appears "Morning," a Breton interior, with children eating breakfast and playing about, which was printed in *Harper's Monthly*. Here, too, is "The Approaching Storm," painted in fine light grays and pinks. An old woman creeps to the corner of a house with a stick and is about to pounce on a village lover who is making advances to a rosy peasant in sabots. "The New Arrival" is another Breton interior. Before the vast fireplace stands the father in an attitude expressive of conceit, while four children cluster round a cradle in which a baby lies. The group by the cradle is disposed with a good deal of skill in composition. There are spinning girls of Brittany and flower girls of the Italian cantons of Switzerland, water colors of San Moritz and other places, studies in oil of heads of men and women, finally "The White Captive," a woman bound to a tree in whose bark arrows are sticking. She has the agonized face of a martyr. A good deal of strong painting is seen in this half-length, particularly on the exposed bosom, which is wrought with the keenest attention to realism. It appears to be a very conscientious study for a larger painting. There is much to admire in Henry Mosler's work besides the composition of his larger canvases. His power to render still-life is remarkable. His cabbage leaves and copper utensils in "Morning" are particularly good. He is also able to render the differences in complexion between men and women, old people and young. There is a strong feeling of Josef Israels in his work, but Mosler takes a bright view of the world instead of that mournful look we find in the master of the Netherlands.

SARASATE SERENADED.

The honest face of Pablo Sarasate, the Spanish violinist, fairly glowed with pleasure last night at a reception and serenade tendered him in his parlors at the Victoria Hotel by the Spanish colony of the city. The "serenata," as the Spanish have it, was a surprise, and Señor Sarasate had been asked to remain at the hotel last night as some of his friends wished to see him. When he recovered from the first feeling of astonishment at seeing so many people his face relaxed into smiles, and a very pleasant evening was the result.

It had been intended that guests only should visit the parlors and that the band should be stationed across the street, but owing to the inclement weather the band, which was the military organization the Seventy-first Regiment, under the direction of Maestro A. A. Clappé, was taken up stairs. Several airs were played, including a cornet solo by J. V. Short, and the valse "El Orgullo de España," by F. Toledo, dedicated to Pablo Sarasate. Spanish students were also present and gave several delightful specimens of Spanish melody.

Among those who had a kind greeting for the celebrated violinist were the Spanish Consul Don Miguel Suarez Gnanes, Vice Consul Ramon Y. Williams, Consul for Peru Juan Quintana, Consul for Portugal Baron d'Almeirim, Don Pedro de Salazar, the Rev. P. D. Felipe Cardella, Mme. Marx, Mme. Fenemina Lopez, Señora Salazar, Dr. Julio J. Henna, Don Juan L. Iribas, Juan M. Ceballas, Manuel Diaz, Cesareo Vigil, José G. Garcia, Pedro V. de Florez, D. Fermin Toledo, D. Arturo Cuyas, D. Antonio Cuyas, Aurelio Carreño, E. A. C. Smith, José R. Martinez, Ramon Veres, José Ma Menendez, Bertulea y Spinetti, Ignacio Haya, Florencio M. Escalante, Francisco Cuesta, and A. S. Rubira, and Don Enrique Caseres.

THE UNHOLY HILL ALLIANCE.

A PLAN TO DEFEAT THE PURPOSES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the Erie (Penn.) Herald, Congressman William L. Scott, Proprietor.

There is a well-grounded suspicion that certain leaders of the party who are already at work fixing delegations for the next Democratic State Convention are not in reality working with a purpose to elect a Democratic Governor, but to secure control of the Democratic organization of the State for the purpose of using it in the interest of Gov. Hill's candidacy for President. These men care nothing for the wishes of the masses of the party; they are not working for Democratic success, but merely to secure a Hill delegation to the Democratic National Convention. These men are not openly hostile to ex-President Cleveland. Their hostility is concealed, except to their intimate friends, because they know that if their purpose were publicly known the success of the plot would be an impossibility. We do not doubt that the betrayal of the party in Philadelphia was part and parcel of the plot. The effect counted upon was that it would lessen interest on the Democratic side in the Gubernatorial contest and render it an easy matter for the plotters to nominate a Hill ticket and secure a Hill organization of the party.

The scheme ought to be frustrated in its infancy, and it can easily be done. There is no question of the fact that nine-tenths of the voters of the party are friends of Grover Cleveland and loyal to the cause which he represents. The only opposition comes from a few men who have private axes to grind and who believe that they can serve their own selfish interests best by an alliance with Gov. Hill. They are men whose sole idea of the purpose of a party is to divide the spoils of office. They care nothing for tariff reform or the equally important issue of ballot reform. Their hope of success is based on the fact that usually, and especially where the party is in a minority, but a small portion of the voters take part in the party primaries. In other words, they expect to catch the Democratic masses napping. In this way only can they defeat the wishes of the Democratic voters.

The way to defeat this scheme is to commence now. The Democratic voters everywhere should see to it that no man is chosen to represent the party in any capacity—either as a local official, committeeman, county or State delegate—who is not a pronounced and open friend of Grover Cleveland. Make every aspirant for Democratic votes show his colors. He who hesitates or is suspected of disloyalty to our great leader, who was defeated by fraud, corruption, and a disgraceful trade, should be relegated to the rear. Begin at the beginning and put only sound Democrats in representative positions. Send to the Convention men who are known to be in favor of the Cleveland policy of tariff reform and ballot reform. The candidate for Governor should be a pronounced, unequivocal Cleveland man. Such a man will bring out the Democratic vote as it has never been brought out before, and we firmly believe he will be elected. The nomination of a ticket that is even suspected of being run in Hill's interest would be followed by certain and overwhelming defeat.

Let the working masses of the Democratic Party express their wishes on every opportunity. Let them make sure that their wishes will be carried out and a glorious victory will be the result of their efforts next year and a still more glorious triumph in the Nation in 1892.

PLAIN TALK TO WANAMAKER.

WADE HAMPTON'S VALUABLE HINT AS TO SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

From Yesterday's New-York World.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 12.—B. F. Clayton of this city was two weeks ago appointed Postmaster for Columbia, vice Wade Hampton Gibbes, a gentleman of high standing in the State. Mr. Clayton is an "independent." Postmaster General Wanamaker had promised not to remove Mr. Gibbes until his term expired. The following letter in relation to Mr. Gibbes's removal, from Senator Wade Hampton, now hunting on his plantation in Mississippi, will be published in the *News and Courier* to-morrow. Senator Hampton writes Mr. Wanamaker as probably no Postmaster General of the United States was ever written to before:

GLEN ALLEY, Miss., Nov. 8, 1889.

To the Hon. John Wanamaker:

SIR: The inclosed extract from a South Carolina paper has caused me great surprise. Perhaps you may remember, if your memory is not very keen, your assurance to me a few days ago that Mr. Gibbes should not be removed until the expiration of his term in February next. Nor could you do this, but you positively assured me that inasmuch as Columbia was my Post Office you would, when a successor to Mr. Gibbes was to be appointed, consult me.

It is a matter of small importance to me who takes the place of Mr. Gibbes, but as I informed him in passing through Columbia of the promise you had made you may perhaps understand how your action has placed me in a false position. But it is fortunate for me that Mr. Gibbes will know that I at least told him the truth, though it was grievously against my wish that it was said to me. I shall know better in future what reliance to place on statements emanating from the same source.

The newspapers state that besides managing the great department over which you preside you are running a Sunday school in Philadelphia, and it occurs to me that you might with profit to yourself select as the most appropriate subject of a lecture to your pupils the instructive story of Ananias and Sapphira. This would give you a fine field for your eloquence in explaining to your young charges the importance of confining themselves to the truth—except when some fancied advantage might be obtained over a political opponent. I am, your obedient servant, WADE HAMPTON.

The extract referred to tells of the removal of Mr. Gibbes. Senator Hampton's letter will be strongly comm

THEY HAVE SEEN ENOUGH

HOW THE VISITING SENATORS FARED YESTERDAY.

TWICE STALLED IN THE MUD AND DRIVEN SIX HOURS THROUGH FLOOD AND MIRE—THE HEARING.

When the Senators who have come here to look into the grievances and needs of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards returned to their hotel last evening it was to rest well earned. They had splashed and floundered about the upper district of the city for more than six wet and muddy hours, wading when they couldn't ride. Twice were they tenderly reminded of their country homes by being stalled in the mud. It was a day of events, rurally speaking.

Senator Murphy, having no constituency now to placate, again chose not to soil himself by contact with the wilds, but the other committeemen—Senators Vedder, Arnold, Erwin, and Stadler—undismayed by the perils of ruts and mire through which they passed the previous day, and confident that no worse could befall them than those which they had survived, again trusted themselves to the guidance of the local committee of property owners.

The start was made from the Morrisania station of the Harlem Road, at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh-street. As on Tuesday, all went well enough at first, but hardly had the visitors time to fancy themselves secure when the carriage on which the dubious Senator Erwin had settled himself yielded to the embrace of the mud and made the Senator feel as if he was sinking into an old-fashioned feather bed.

It was a matter of some science to land the occupants. This having at last been effected, some laborers of the Park Department put their shoulders under the carriage and lifted it out. The mishap, so far as Mr. Erwin was concerned, was not unalloyed, for while outside he saw that the laborers were dumping small stones over the mire in which he had stuck. They called it macadamizing. Before he entered public life the St. Lawrence statesman was an engineer. He remembered that macadam ought to be laid only on a firm surface. If it was intended to last. While the laborers were ringing at his carriage he had time to think up some sensible remarks on this subject, of which he delivered himself straightway.

After this episode, which occurred in One Hundred and Sixty-eighth-street, not 100 feet from Third-avenue, the main thoroughfare of the district, the procession of carriages dragged through the mud to the Boston road and up Home-street to the West Farms road. Both Home-street and the West Farms road are macadamized and are considered good driving compared with the majority of highways. But much of the macadam laid since the annexation, fifteen years ago, had been dumped overboard into the natural ruts and slush on the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth-street plan. Consequently the ride gave the Senators many violent lurches.

Through the neighborhoods known as Eltona and the Fox estate the Senators had frequent occasion to notice that the settlements which heve sprung up there in spite of neglect are now in danger of positive suffering from the continued failure of the authorities to supply proper drainage.

After noting that sewerage is lacking in West Farms and that the streets there are not yet legally opened, though they have been in use for years, the visitors spent some time in Tremont-avenue, and in examining East Tremont, Fremont, Mount Hope, and portions of Tremont. The old story of neglect and vexatious delays was further illustrated over this drive. Pavements laid before annexation had fallen into decay. No new ones had taken their place. Drainage was needed everywhere. Tremont-avenue was almost impassable.

It is plain that there are no sewers on Washington-avenue, by which the carriages proceeded from Tremont to Fordham. The visitors saw at Fordham, however, that the cut for the Harlem Railroad had attracted a good deal of the surface water of that part of the country, beside accommodating the overflow from Mill Brook.

Thereafter, in spite of an unceasing torrent of rain and of the second mishap of the day, the drive was comparatively enjoyable. It extended through Bedford Park, made beautiful by private means, and on to Van Cortlandt avenues into the Mosholu district, through Riverdale, William's Bridge, and King's Bridge. The roads run between vacant fields through a good part of this district. But nearly every foot of road is macadamized. Gas and water and ample sewerage have been provided. The visitors gazed with admiration at the fine residence of Park Commissioner Hutchins on a finely-macadamized road, over which the carriages rolled almost unaided, and at Dash's lane, also finely macadamized, which flanks the Commissioner's property. Everything in the nature of desirable public improvement in that section had been furnished to perfection.

Below King's Bridge, while climbing Breakneck Hill, where the macadam was worn, the carriage containing Senators Arnold, James L. Wells, Major Chappell, and Charles Jones, slumped through the worn roadbed, and the occupants stepped out into the flood. Senators Erwin and Stadler, who followed in the hacks hired by the incoming, also alighted to lend a helping hand. By hitching their horses to the stalled vehicle the situation was finally relieved.

At the top of the hill the procession turned into Macomb's Dam road. After a jolting calculated to excite the gastric juices the party reached the city landed for refreshment at Koop's, at the junction of Macomb's Dam road and Jerome-avenue. The Senators decided that they had been driven enough—twelve miles Tuesday and twenty yesterday. So it was agreed that the hearing should begin this morning at the Stadler House, and a telegram was sent to the Park Commissioners inviting them to be present.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain, stationary temperature, winds becoming westerly, high on the coast.

For Eastern New-York and New-Jersey, rain, clearing in New-Jersey, slightly cooler, westerly winds, high on the coast.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, cooler, westerly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, fair, clearing on the lakes, no change in temperature, westerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	43°	50°	3:30 P. M.	54°	56°
6 A. M.	40°	52°	8 P. M.	50°	55°
9 A. M.	42°	52°	9 P. M.	49°	56°
12 M.	49°	55°	12 M.	49°	54°

Average temperature yesterday.....53½°
Average temperature for same date last year..46¾°

NEARLY SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A steady stream of contributions continues to pour in for the Washington Memorial Arch fund. The people of this town are beginning to realize that "every little helps," and if each one countributes to this worthy object in accordance to his means, the sum desired will be soon realized. Treasurer William B. Stewart acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Mrs. Joseph A. Ron, $100; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, $22. Previously acknowledged, $58,945 80, making a grand total of $59,067 80.

LADIES' NIGHT AT THE PRESS CLUB.

Last night was ladies' night at the Press Club, and the parlors were crowded by the members and their wives and daughters. The following programme was rendered:

Piano solo by Prof. Emma, recitation by Prof. Ford, banjo solo by Mr. Grant Brower, contralto solo by Mrs. Mc. Fredericks, humorous story by Mr. Walter Pelham, violin solo by Prof. Zuzdo, recitation ("Ode to the Passions") by Miss Lucille Mowbray, tenor solo by Mr. W. J. Ellis, piano solo by Dr. Richard Bowne, recitation by Mr. F. A. McKnown, harp solo by Mr. James Blamphin, solo by Mrs. M. E. Fredericks, recitation by Mr. Charles T. Catlin, banjo solo, ("L'Inglesse," by Arditi, by Mr. Grant Brower; recitation, Sleep-walking scene from "Macbeth," by Miss Lucille Mowbray, harp solo by Mr. James Blamphin, recitation by Miss Mattie Ferguson, and recitation by Mr. Wilson Barrett.

Supper was served in the library.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Kentucky Classical and Business College at North Middletown, Ky., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The pupils barely escaped in their night clothes. The school had recently been reorganized and a fine building of fifty rooms erected. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $7,500, in Royal and North American.

Early yesterday morning the barn on the premises of the late Prof. G. S. Docharty, in the town of Hempstead, L. I., was entirely destroyed by fire. The horses, cattle, and wagons were saved. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. Loss, $2,500; no insurance.

Four large barns at Swanton, Vt., belonging to H. W. Carman, were burned yesterday morning, with a large quantity of hay. The fire was caused by the knocking over of a lantern. The loss is $2,500; insurance, $1,800.

The Dayton Spice Mills Company's factory at Dayton, Ohio, was injured in stock and machinery by fire yesterday morning. Supposed cause, spontaneous combustion. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $40,000.

The firm of William F. Johnson & Co., leather dealers of Boston, who recently failed, filed a petition in insolvency yesterday. The amount for which they failed is $146,826. The direct liabilities are principally on notes. The firm, which consisted of W. F. Johnson, Gordon Plummer, and L. P. Topper, tried to make an agreeable settlement with their creditors, but failed.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

There was a small attendance at the regular meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday, and the session was brief. Two important resolutions were adopted. One was in regard to the alleged discrimination by trunk lines and their connections between the seaboard and Western points by transporting imports shipped from abroad to Western points upon through bills of lading, wherein the freight charge for inland transportation between the seaboard and the interior is from 25 to 50 per cent. less than the regular tariff rate charged for similar services to domestic consignors at the seaboard. This was believed to be a violation of the provisions of the inter-State commerce law. The Committee on Railway Transportation was directed to present the facts to the Inter-State Commerce Commission and urge that body to take vigorous measures in the matter.

Another resolution had to do with the diversion of large quantities of grain and merchandise from New-York by the alleged purchase of the control of the Pitchburg Railroad by the Vanderbilts; by the arrangement recently effected between the Vanderbilt interests and the Huntington system terminating at Newport News, Va., and by the new Canadian system of railroads supplemented by the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence River. It is declared that the continued commercial supremacy of New-York is threatened. The Committee on Terminal Facilities was requested to investigate the subject and report to the board.

On motion of William Irwin Martin the board decided to ask the other commercial bodies of the city to send a representative to meet its Committee on Bankruptcy Legislation, with a view of taking concerted action to insure the passage by Congress during the coming session of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill. The Committee on the Spanish-American Delegates was authorized to tender a banquet to the visitors upon their arrival in the city.

A POPULAR SCHEME.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The people of Cooperstown are much elated over the prospect, in the near future, of a short continuous all-rail route to New-York. Since the completion of the sixteen-mile branch from the Junction to East Davenport, Delaware County, the hope has been expressed that Mr. Cornell of the Ulster and Delaware would build from Stamford to West Davenport, thus making a short route through the mountains and the Charlotte Valley to Cooperstown and Richfield Springs. But Mr. Cornell failed to do this, and now the go-ahead projectors of the branch to East Davenport have determined to reach New-York by way of Catskill. Surveyors have been busy for several weeks, and the proposed route has been found quite feasible and free from engineering difficulties.

A rich and prosperous agricultural section, thirty-five to forty miles in width, dotted with towns and villages, with no railroad communication, would be opened up by the new route to the Hudson. Canvassers who have been over the proposed route report the people whom it will reach as very enthusiastic, and not only willing to give the right of way, but to contribute money besides. In the matter of freight it is estimated that 500 square miles of territory would be reached, which would yield 130,000 tons of freight. The Summer-resort region of Durham, Greene County, which is now reached by stage connection, would alone take from New-York, it is estimated, 10,000 persons, while Cairo, Greene County, and numerous other resorts known as summer resorts on none the new route would swell the possibilities of the passenger traffic.

WHERE GOULD BORROWS MONEY.

The annual meeting of the Manhattne Elevated Railway Company was held yesterday, and the following Directors were elected: Jay Gould, R. M. Gallaway, Russell Sage, Samuel Sloan, Sidney Dillon, George J. Gould, J. Pierpont Morgan, John H. Hall, Cyrus W. Field, Edwin Gould, Chester W. Chaplu, Simoe Wormser, and S. V. White.

The annual report showed the following for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1889:

Gross earnings	$9,080,880
Operating expenses and taxes	5,422,394
Net	$3,658,486
Interests on bonds and rentals	1,554,080
Balance (equal to 8.09 per cent. on capital)	$2,104,406
Dividends:	
Cash 1 per cent. $260,000	
Scrip 4½ per cent. 1,170,000—1,430,000	
Surplus	$874,406

Operating per cent. 54.92.

Passengers carried:

Second-avenue line	33,111,925
Third-avenue line	69,924,730
Sixth-avenue line	58,329,410
Ninth-avenue line	18,131,368
All lines	179,497,433
Total passengers carried to Oct. 1, 1889	1,202,920,332

In the official balance sheet for the year this item appears as an asset: "Due by companies and individuals on open accounts other than traffic $2,537,190." Officers of the company refuse information as to the significance of this mysterious item, but very generally Wall-street construes it to mean that Jay Gould has borrowed that big sum of money from the company's treasury, making the company thus a private banking institution for his own accommodation. The same item appeared a year ago, though then it was only half as big as it is now.

PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It has been represented to the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the complaint of George Rice against the Union Pacific Railway Company and others involves questions in the decision of which many if not all of the railroads of the country are interested. These questions are:

First—The relative classification of the products of petroleum in comparison with cottonseed oil, linseed oil, lard, and naphtha.

Second—The question of charging the same rate for the return of empty tank cars, irrespective of the weight and capacity of each car.

Third—The question of the right to deduct and carry free forty-two gallons or any other quantity of the products of petroleum out of each tank car, without making a similar proportionate deduction in the amount of petroleum and its products carried by other methods than tank cars.

Fourth—The right to deduct and carry free 12 per cent. or other quantity of gasoline or any one or more of the products of petroleum without making similar deductions and like proportions of all other products of petroleum carried under similar circumstances and conditions.

Fifth—The question of like rating and classification respectively of carload lots and less than carloads of petroleum and its products, irrespective of whether the loading is in iron or wooden barrels or in cases.

On motion of the petitioner, and in order to give all the railroads of the country an opportunity to be heard, the commission has ordered that notice to the fourteen trunk lines and forty carriers be notified of the pendency of the complaint, a copy of which will be furnished on application.

THAT SENATE COMMITTEE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 13.—The committee appointed at the last session of Congress to investigate the condition of the Pacific railroads concluded its labors to-day. The committee arrived here early this morning, and after breakfast inspected the Union Pacific terminals. This evening the committee dispersed, Senator Davis going to his home in St. Paul and Senator Thurston to Omaha. Senators Dawes, Frye, and Platt left for the East by way of Chicago. The committee has not yet decided formally upon the nature of the report that will be submitted to the Senate, and will not until after Congress meets.

In an interview this evening Senator Frye said the committee had found the roads west of the Rocky Mountains to be only fair and those east of the Rockies in first-class condition. None of the Senators would talk freely concerning their forthcoming report, but Mr. Frye said that two things had been determined upon by the investigators, the Government's security for the debt of the Pacific roads was ample; second, the business of the roads lacounted that the debts could be paid if reasonable extension were given by the Government. It was probable, therefore, he thought, that the committee would recommend an extension of time, say fifty years, during which the debts could be lifted and the retirement of the debts by annual payments based on a certain percentage of the net earnings of the roads.

A PRETTY GOOD YEAR.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Northern Railway Company was held yesterday at the office, 32 Nassau-street. Fifty-five thousand shares were voted. These officers were elected: President—R. S. Hayes; Vice President—H. F. Dimock; Secretary and Treasurer—G. G. Haven, Jr.; Directors—C. T. Barney, J. J. Belden, A. M. Billings, George Coppell, Thomas Dunlap, R. M. Gallaway, G. G. Haven, William Mertens, O. H. Payne, George W. Smith, and William C. Whitney.

The report states that the total gross earnings for the year from Sept. 30, 1888, to Sept. 30, 1889, were $567,212 62, against $562,728 50 for the previous year. The total operating expenses and taxes were $474,684 87, against $506,507 94 for the previous year. This is an increase of .79 per cent in gross earnings and a decrease of 6.74 per cent in operating expenses and taxes.

By the completion of the Croton Aqueduct the company was deprived of a large amount of lucrative business, both freight and passenger. As compared with the previous year the decrease from that cause was $67,000.

THE EARNINGS OF THE B. AND O.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—President Mayer at the monthly meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio today presented the sixty-third annual report of the company for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1889, which was unanimously accepted by the board. It showed the gross earnings to be $21,303,961, the expenses $14,830,244, and the net earnings $6,492,157. The report in full will be submitted to the shareholders at their annual meeting on Monday, the 18th inst.

The nomination by the President of Mr. George B. Haselhurst as Acting General Superintendent of motive power of the system of the company was unanimously approved by the board, the appointment to take effect Dec. 1.

The statement of the earnings and expenses of the road for October, 1889, (approximated,) compared with October, 1888, is: Earnings, 1888, $1,853,541; 1889, $2,224,249; increase, $370,708; expenses, 1888, $1,888,528; 1889, $1,266,738; increase, $77,208; net, 1888, $864,013; 1889, $957,513; increase, $293,500.

QUARTERLY STATEMENTS.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—These statements of railroads for the quarter ended Sept. 30 have been made:

New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.—Gross earnings, $1,358,430 24; operating expenses, $970,054 37; net earnings, $388,375 87; fixed charges, $244,248 64; net income, $144,129 23; cash, $618,919 91; profit and loss, $142,788 23.

Twenty-third-Street.—Gross earnings, $177,258 50; operating expenses, $119,794 28; net earnings, $57,464 27; other income, $5,145 13; gross income, $62,609 88; fixed charges, $35,208 76; net income, $26,400 62; cash on hand, $36,597; profit and loss surplus, $198,361.

Sixth-Avenue Surface Railroad Company.—Gross earnings from operation, $151,013; operating expenses and taxes, $108,798; net earnings from operation, $42,243; income from other sources than operation, $925; gross income from all sources, $43,189. Deductions from income as follows: Interest on funded debt, $6,750; taxes, $10,000; net income from all sources, $24,419; cash on hand, $58,555; profit and loss, surplus, $39,553.

The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Division, Central Vermont Railroad Company.—Gross earnings from operation, $209,789; operating expenses, (excluding all taxes,) $129,864; net earnings from operation, $79,874; income from other sources than operation, $18,694; gross income from all sources, $98,568. Deductions from income as follows: Interest on funded debt, $58,044; taxes, $7,500; interest on floating debt, $922; net income from all sources, $27,101.

The Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad Company.—Gross earnings from operation, $66,199; operating expenses, (excluding all taxes,) $57,886; net earnings from operation, $8,210; gross income from all sources, $8,210. Deductions from income as follows: Taxes, $2,899; net income from all sources, $6,311; cash on hand, $18,128; profit and loss, (surplus,) $98,817.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The eighth regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association was held in Chicago Tuesday. Chairman Walker submitted a report exonerating the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City from the charge of manipulating grain rates in the Southwest. The refusal of the Missouri Pacific to pay a fine of $200 imposed on it during the June meeting for making an unauthorized change in rates was considered. As Mr. Walker was still in correspondence with the Missouri Pacific officials on this subject it was decided to postpone action. Reference was made in the meeting to the traffic agreement between the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern, but notice will be given to those roads that if they expect to be considered members of the association they must file a copy of their contract with Chairman Walker. If this request is refused the Rock Island, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Missouri Pacific, and other companies will cease to abide by the agreement on the ground that it has been willfully broken by other members. If the contract is filed a special meeting of the President will be called to consider the question of its legality under the agreement.

A dispatch from Valparaiso, Ind., says: "The surveying and engineering corps of the new New-York, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road have passed here and will reach Chicago in a week. This line is to be link of the system between New-York and Chicago, and ultimately west of Chicago, even as far as the Pacific coast, and is to be the main line, and to be styled the 'American Midland.' The Chicago terminal will be over some belt road. Between Chicago and Fort Wayne this line will run north of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, touching all the cities. From Fort Wayne it will run north of Pittsburg, with a branch line to that city, and continue through Pennsylvania between the main lines of the Erie and Pennsylvania systems. It will be the only line running entirely over the shortest route between Chicago and New-York. It will be finished next year."

In the case of William L. Rawson against the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and L. Boyer Sons, decided by the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington yesterday, it was held that as the jurisdiction of said board had been discontinued by the carriers two years ago no order would be made requiring them to cease and desist from enforcing it, as such order would be vain and useless, and as the complaint was filed at that time in express terms had no relation to pending proceedings, and this proceeding was pending at that time, and that therefore no reparation could be awarded.

The application of the Rochester and Lake Ontario Railroad Company for permission to cease the operation of its road during the coming Winter has been denied by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. In face of petitions so numerously signed by members of nine sporting clubs in the vicinity of Rochester, by hotel proprietors at the terminus of the road, and by residents along its route, and from the fact that the road had obtained the necessary consents to build its line on the express condition of its operation the year round, the board says it would not feel justified in granting the application.

Security holders of the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company held an animated meeting yesterday at the banking office of Maitland, Phelps & Co. Friends and opponents of Frank C. Hollins & Co., the company's fiscal agents, were present in force. On a vote the Hollins party won, voting on more than a majority of reorganization certificates of the company. This means that unless litigation is instituted the Hollins party will carry to and complete the reorganization as they have begun it.

Judge McLaughlin of the Circuit Court of Virginia has granted a charter to the New-York Mining and Construction Company. Charles G. Dyott of New-York, President. The object of the company is to construct a railroad from Staunton, Va., to the North Mountain anthracite coal fields and thence to Charlottesville.

The grading of the extension of the New-York and Atlantic Highlands Railroad from Atlantic Highlands through the Navesink Valley to the shore of the North Shrewsbury River has been begun. It is thought that the grading will be finished by Spring and the road be put in operation by that time.

The New-York and Atlantic Highlands Railroad is to be sold at Sheriff's sale at the Globe Hotel, Nassau-bank, on Tuesday, Dec. 3. The road was built on bonds of the Central Railroad Company, and it will be bought in by that company in order that it may manage it in connection with its other lines.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners have postponed the hearing set down for Nov. 20 on the application of the Broadway Railroad, for permission to change its motor power.

The Winter schedule of trains on the New-York and Long Branch Railroad went into effect on Monday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Hon. J. Warren Merrill, for forty years in the firm of Preston & Merrill, manufacturing chemists of Boston, died in Cambridge, Mass., Tuesday night, aged eighty years. He had been a Councilman and Alderman of Cambridge, a member of the Legislature, Mayor of Cambridge, and President of its Water Board. He was one of the founders of the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company, and the donor of several large estates. His benevolence was noteworthy, especially in gifts to the Baptist denomination. He gave $60,000 for the building of the Old Cambridge Baptist Church, contributed largely to the Tremont Temple enterprise, the Missionary Union, Home Mission and Publication Societies, the Chicago Theological Seminary and Colby University, and was one of the initial members of the Watchman Stock Company.

James H. Blake of Boston, Mass., died Tuesday night under circumstances of peculiar sadness. For a year he had been a sufferer from Bright's disease. Of late his illness increased and affected him to such a degree that to escape the troubles of mind and body he contemplated suicide by a pistol. He was a native of Boston, a son of the late James H. Blake, City Marshal. He was prominent in financial circles from his association with the banking house of Nathaniel Thayer, who made him one of his trustees. In 1862 he served as Lieutenant in the Forty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. While in service in North Carolina he was appointed on the staff of Gen. Stevenson. He was forty-seven years of age.

Col. J. H. Wickizer died at Fayette, Ohio, a few days ago, aged sixty-eight. For many years he was one of the most prominent lawyers and politicians in Central Illinois. He practiced law in Bloomington, Ill., twenty-five years and was the associate of Abraham Lincoln, Judge David Davis, Leonard Swett, and others who made up the Bar of McLean County. He represented this legislative district for a number of terms in the lower house. He served in the army and was late Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in Utah. Superintendent from Utah to the Philadelphia Centennial, and an employe of the Treasury Department at Washington.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of Col. A. Dudley Mann in that city. He was born in Virginia in 1805. Between 1845 and 1850 he was engaged in diplomatic work for this Government in Europe, and in 1853 became secretary to President Pierce. In the same year he was made Assistant Secretary of State. After the war broke out the Confederate Government sent him to Europe on a special mission, and afterward, with Mason and Slidell, he represented the Confederate Government abroad. He has lived in Paris many years.

Hugh Alfred Rose, a formerly well-known business man of this city, died at his residence, 139 West Eleventh-street, on Tuesday evening, aged sixty-one years. Mr. Rose was born in the city, and was for many years engaged in the manufacture of dry and fancy goods, during which time he crossed the Atlantic forty-four times. For the past thirty years he had not been actively engaged in any business. He leaves no family. The funeral will take place from his late residence Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

Stephen Moore, Earl of Mountcashel, is dead. He was born in 1825 and succeeded to the title in 1883. He was only an Irish peer and had not a seat in the House of Lords.

Mr. Boyle, editor of the London *Chronicle*, is dead.

A TREASURER ABSCONDS.

OMAHA, Nov. 13.—An evening paper says that H. H. Miller, a son of Emily Huntington Miller, the authoress, has absconded, leaving debts due members of the Trinity Methodist Church, in Kountze place, amounting to about $1,000. Miller was treasurer of the church, and he always been considered an exemplary young man. He is a nephew of Paul Miller, Cincinnati millionaire, and one of the leaders in the Chautauqua movement.

BIRDS AND THEIR HABITS

DISCUSSED BY THE ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.

FEATHERED TRAVELERS KILLED BY STRIKING THE STATUE OF LIBERTY—CHARACTERISTICS OF BOBOLINK.

The congress of the American Ornithologists' Union resumed its session in the rooms of the American Museum of Natural History yesterday forenoon. The attendance was larger than the previous day and included several ladies. Among the members present for the first time this session, or not before mentioned, were Dr. James C. Merrill, United States Army, an active member, and Dr. Lewis B. Bishop of New-Haven, Conn.; Owen Durfee of Fall River, Mass.; H. W. Flint of New-Haven, Conn.; E. T. Adney of New-York, P. L. Young of Washington, Dr. William C. Rives of Newport, R. I.; Ernest E. Thompson of Toronto, Canada, and Lewis A. Zerega, associate members. Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller was a visitor to one of the sessions of the congress.

The congress gave a little time to routine business and elected the following new members: Associates—J. B. Wilson and Herbert Brown of Toronto, Canada; Corresponding—Edward Bartlett of Kent, W. Eagle Clarke of Leeds, and Lord Lilford (Thomas Littleton) of London, England.

Jonathan Dwight, Jr., read an interesting paper on "Birds that have Struck the Statue of Liberty, Bedlow's Island, New-York Harbor." He said that on account of its lighter color more birds strike the pedestal to the statue than the statue itself. The statue was erected too late in 1886 for the migratory birds, and none struck it that year. The first to strike it was May 19, 1887, and the next late in August, when the lights were said to be put out by birds. Mr. Dwight read a highly-colored newspaper account of the killing of nearly 1,500 birds on the night of Aug. 22-23, its statements exciting much merriment. He said it was utterly untrue that birds were burned or roasted, except in the case of one or two birds which had fallen near the heat. The slaughter of birds on this occasion was due to the first cold wave of the year, which started the migration. Mr. Dwight also read newspaper accounts of the slaughter in 1888, one account stating that in a single night 500 birds were killed. The first date at which birds struck the statue in 1889 was Aug. 5, when 14 were killed. A few others were killed during the month, and a notable number in September and October. Oct. 24 was the last date at which birds were killed. The whole number killed this year was 690, which was considerably less than in 1888 or 1887. Mr. Dwight began visiting Bedlow's Island Sept. 19 this year and had studied the birds and recorded the species. He found that every cold wave in the early Fall was followed by migratory birds flying against the statue. Of the dead birds picked up this year 60 per cent. belonged to one species, the Maryland yellow throats. The remaining 40 per cent. included a great variety.

Discussion followed as to the effect of darkness in causing the destruction of birds and as to whether sparrows and humming birds were ever among the migrants killed.

A paper on the "Abundance of the Wild Pigeon in Central and Eastern New-York in 1835," was prepared by Prof. R. W. Whitfield, was, in his absence, read by Mr. Davidson. Prof. Whitfield's observations had been made in New-Hartford, Oneida County, where he remembered seeing flocks of pigeons so numerous that they looked like a cloud. Their flight was very low, and the noise of their passage was like the rushing sound of a heavy wind. Workmen tried killing them in their flight by striking them with long poles. At first they failed because the pigeons dodged, but by striking in the direction the pigeons flew, they succeeded in killing a large number. By means of nets large numbers were captured. Fruit, grain, and other crops were injured by the pigeons, caught more than a wagonload. The Indians of the vicinity salted the pigeons killed and kept them for food. Early in the sixties, also, there was a great flight of pigeons in the Hudson Valley. Flocks were so large that one could not see their extent, and they cast shadows like a cloud. At that time there was a pigeon roost near Fort Edward.

Mr. Edward Bragg of Utica confirmed Prof. Whitfield's statements.

Mr. Clinton L. Merriam gave an account of a pigeon roost in Lewis County several years ago, and told how it had been broken up. He was asked to put a record of his knowledge on the subject for the union.

George B. Sennett gave an account of a pigeon roost near Erie in 1854, and the great slaughter of young birds. The number killed could not be estimated. The last pigeon roost in Erie County was ten years ago.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam said the gregarious habits of pigeons had made their struggle for existence peculiarly hard, because they were so liable to attack on their breeding ground. The result was the few survivors have learned to abandon the old habits, and they now scatter and breed in isolated pairs. There was no danger that they would be exterminated. Mr. Ernest E. Thompson of Toronto and President Allen both conurmed Dr. Merriam's statement, the latter remarking that the change in the habit of the pigeon had become well marked.

The congress will complete its session to-day.

A paper was read by Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, U. S. A., entitled "Observations on the Avifauna of Arizona." The writer had spent four or five seasons exploring the Alpine portions of Arizona and studying its birds. He enumerated the ranges of mountains between the Hela and Colorado Rivers, and spoke particularly of the pine belt which constitutes the bulk of the great mountain ranges. Many species of birds was mentioned, each variety defined, and its breeding place given. The paper represented a great amount of work in a field almost unstudied hitherto, and was considered of great value from a scientific point of view.

After brief discussion Dr. Hart Merriam read a paper entitled "Remarks on San Francisco Mountain and Vicinity (Arizona) from the Faunal Standpoint." The paper was illustrated by maps and blackboard drawings. "San Francisco Mountain," he said, "is a volcanic peak nearly 13,000 feet high, and a little north of the central part of Arizona. It stands upon a southern prolongation of the great interior plateau, whose elevation above the sea level is a little above 6,000 feet. Four other volcanic peaks, named O'Leary, Kendricks, Sitgreaves, and Bill Williams, ranging in height from 9,000 to 10,500 feet, and many buttes, craters, and cones, some of which contain crater lakes, stand upon the same elevated base level. The painted desert is a deep basin in the great interior plateau.

"Many of the hills are capped by fossil wood, which, during the wearing away of the hillsides has fallen down, and now strewn over the surrounding flats, and in fact over a large part of the lower levels of the desert east of the Little Colorado River. Much of this wood is broken and scattered, but thousands of trunks remain, the largest of which measures 5 feet in diameter. Logs a foot to a foot and a half through and 30 to 40 feet long are common. Many of the mesas and plains are covered with sand and decomposed marls, which support a scanty growth of cactus, yucca, grease wood, and a few other forms of vegetation characteristic of the arid region. Here and there are areas many miles in extent wholly without vegetation, thickly strewn with pebbles of agate, moss-agate, chalcedony, jasper, obsidian, and bits of fossil wood, much of which is 'agatized.'

"The strange forms of the hills, the long ranges of red and yellow cliffs, the curiously buttressed walls, the isolated buttes and mesas, the fantastic shapes of the rocks carved by the sand blast, and rendered still more weird by the hazy atmosphere and steady glare of the Southern sun, the extraordinary combination of colors exposed by erosion, the broad clayey flats whitened with patches of alkali, and utterly devoid of vegetation; the abundance of fossil wood, the excessive beds of shining pebbles, the vast stretches of burning sand, the total absence of trees, the scarcity of water, the dearth of animal life, the intense heat from which there is no escape, the sand storms driven swiftly across the desert, and often passing one another in opposite directions; the alluring mirage resulting from the ascending currents of hot air, combine to form a dreary picture and cause a sense of utter desolation and hopelessness hard to overcome. The explorer who traverses this region is soon overcome by thirst and fatigue; his mental faculties are dulled in part by the direct effects of the heat on his head and eyes, in part by the thickening of the blood, resulting from the rapid evaporation of the juices of the body exposed to the intensely dry atmosphere; he finds no relief from the scorching heat of the day, and at night he is tormented by ants. His jaded horse, suffering for want of food and water, becomes weaker day by day, and threatens to give out entirely."

These difficulties, Dr. Merriam said, make scientific work on the desert almost impossible, but it is of interest because the fauna is distinct from that of other sections. There are but two kinds of birds common on the desert, but reptiles abound, and ants are so numerous as to be the chief insect pest. The traveler can hardly sleep without ants getting into his ears and nostrils. The origin of the fauna of the desert has long been a problem. The conclusion the speaker reached was that for the explanation of the appearance of the small animals which never travel long distances from their homes it was necessary to go back to the glacial epoch. Others might have come through the Grand Cañon. There was no other way.

"The Winter Distribution of the Bobolink, with Remarks on Its Routes of Migration," was the subject of a paper by Frank M. Chapman. "The bobolink in its migrations," he said, "is remarkable for two things—the extent of its wanderings in South America, and its comparatively late date at which its migrations are completed. In the neighborhood of New-York City the bobolink commences its southern migrations in July, great numbers flocking at this season in the wild rice marshes, where they remain until early October, at which date their Winter quarters have reached Jamaica. Three routes are open to them: they may go west, following the Ohio valley, thence overland to Central and Yucatan and along the Central American coast to Panama; or they may go through Key West, Cuba, and Yucatan, or, thence, south through the Windward Islands; or they may take the more direct course, crossing the sea to Jamaica and thence in one long flight of 400 miles reach the mainland of Northern South America. The records show that all three routes are followed; but comparatively few go by the latter, as first mentioned." Concerning the bobolink's place of wintering Mr. Chapman said Caracas and Cheyenne from the eastern limit of his range and La Plata the southern limit. These birds mostly return early in May, though they sometimes linger in Florida until near the end of that month. The southern coast of Florida is their route, but not only, entering port to the United States.

After some discussion Mr. Chapman read another paper "On the Changes of Plumage in the Bobolink." Specimens were produced to show the different apparel. The bird moults its black feathers completely in the Autumn, and becomes the reed bird with yellowish plumage. This is before it leaves the North. It wears the yellow plumage all Winter, but makes a second complete moult in the Spring, before leaving Brazil, and appears in black plumage, fringed with yellow. A little later it makes another change without moulting, by wearing off all the yellow fringe on the end of its feathers, and it is then in the brilliant jet-black feathers, which is called the "nuptial" plumage.

Considerable discussion followed this paper, its assertions were questioned, but were sustained by President Allen and others. President Allen said nearly all birds undergo some changes of plumage without moulting.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TOUR.

ROME, Nov. 13.—Emperor William left Monza at 11 o'clock to-night. The hunting expedition in his honor was very successful. The Emperor, before starting, dined with the royal family. He will rejoin the Empress at Verona. The Empress left Venice at 11 o'clock after expressing herself as touched by the many kind manifestations in her honor.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—Emperor Francis Joseph, with the German Ambassador has started for Innsbruck to meet Emperor William. The *Abendpost*, referring to the German Emperor's visit, says that the public of the two countries will hail with lively pleasure a meeting that will cement the peaceful alliance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle on Said Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Sultan has issued an trade sanctioning the erection of a chapel at Bethlehem for the use of Protestant pilgrims. It is announced that this concession will afford especial gratification to the Emperor of Germany.

LONDON DOCK TROUBLES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Lord Brassey has written a letter to the Master Lightermen's Association, in which he says that the men's demand that one job constitute a night's work, with a minimum payment of 4s., is excessive for light jobs in the docks. He suggests that a steam launch be kept at each of the business docks on the river, and that a scale be fixed yielding liberal payment for a series of small jobs. He emphasizes the necessity of improving the whole lighterage system on the Thames by an act of Parliament. Limiting the work to a close body, he says, is not in harmony with the present universal principle of free competition.

The association, in replying to this letter, says that 4s. is equally objectionable for short river jobs; that steam tugs are already employed in the docks, and that Lord Brassey has failed to grasp the onerous burdens to which the award binds the shipping.

THE ARRESTED BOULANGISTS.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Ten persons arrested for taking part in the attempted Boulangist demonstration in the Place de la

APPEAL FROM COLORED MEN.

ASKING AID TO SECURE THEM IN CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Central Bureau of Relief of Washington, an organization composed of colored men, decided Oct. 31 to issue the following appeal, and to-night made it public:

To the earnest advocates of the equal exercise of political and civil rights for the colored American citizens:

This organization is formed for the purpose of co-operating with the various organizations in this country having for their purpose the obtaining of a free and equal exercise of the political and civil rights and privileges for the colored American citizen in the United States as are guaranteed them by the Constitution and laws of this Government.

In parts of this country—especially in the Southern States—the colored citizen is prevented, by force and fraud, from exercising the rights of an American that are guaranteed to them and other citizens by the Constitution and laws of our common country. They are in those States subjected by systematic lawlessness to personal outrages, by intimidation, whippings, burnings, and lynchings, murdered even in the Court House while under the care of the court officers, their property wantonly destroyed, and they are made powerless to defend or protect the sanctity of their families.

This disgraceful and barbarous condition of affairs is assented to, if not encouraged, by the local Governments of those States, and the General Government has for nineteen years failed to apply any redress or remedy against these inhuman outrages upon its colored citizens. Believing, however, that a spirit of justice exists among the American people, and that public sentiment condemns such acts of barbarism upon this class of Americans, and believing that all true citizens will give their moral support to all proper efforts to remedy these wrongs, and believing that a united and continuous effort by the colored people will help to change this dangerous condition of affairs:

Therefore, this organization, situated at the national capital, earnestly desiring to assist in relieving our people from their terrible sufferings, and to encourage and promote organized effort among themselves and the true friends of good government in all sections of this country, have issued this circular-letter as an earnest appeal to all just and humane citizens, without regard to sex, race, creed, or political faith, to assist their efforts to remove this foul blot upon American civilization. We ask them to denounce it throughout this land, with voice and pen, through pulpit and press, and by petitions to State Legislatures and to the Congress of the United States for such State and national legislation as will remedy these wrongs; and to continue their efforts until this vile remnant of slavery is exterminated from the land, and the disgrace of it removed from the American nation.

And, finally, we ask the ministers of every church in this country to offer on Thanksgiving Day special prayers against these outrages, and to invoke Divine influence upon the minds and hearts of citizens, lawmakers, Judges, and State Executives as will cause them to seriously reflect that a continuance of these crimes against citizens of colored American citizens is an alarming menace to the safety of this Government, for permitted violation of law and constituted authority in one section of this country justified by public opinion against the color of a citizen, will become emboldened by success and seek other sections, causes, and victims to gratify its prejudices and passions; it will war upon religious creeds, communities, industries; communism will be emboldened to unfurl its red flag; Anarchy will reign supreme unless the powers of Government, State and national, promptly suppress these lawless acts, impartially enforce the laws, and maintain the rights of all citizens without regard to race, color, or previous condition in every State in this Nation.

We respectfully presented in behalf of seven millions of outraged colored American citizens by the Bureau of Relief.

Here is the Executive Committee of the Bureau—The Hon. P. H. Carson, District of Columbia; R. A. Dawson, New-Jersey; W. M. Smith, Minnesota; the Hon. J. M. Townsend, Indiana; Wayne Curry, Massachusetts; Robert Campbell, South Carolina; the Hon. R. H. Gleaves, South Carolina; William H. Jones, District of Columbia; R. H. Smith, Florida; A. S. Richardson, North Carolina; J. W. Freeman, District of Columbia; the Rev. Daniel Morris, Maryland; F. G. Barbadoes, Massachusetts; W. C. Martin, South Carolina, and J. B. F. Brown, Michigan.

The bureau has issued a call for a national convention to be held at Washington the first Monday in February, 1890. The objects to be attained by the convention are stated as follows:

First—To organize a national association of colored American citizens, by which a united and continuous effort shall be made to remedy, by means of the personal outrages inflicted upon them in the Southern States, and to obtain all the rights of American citizens now denied them in parts of this country.

Second—To ascertain the opposing influences that retard the growth of their educational, moral, and material interests.

Third—To urge the Congress to pass such legislation as will enable the colored Americans to exercise the right of franchise in the Southern States without fear or molestation; to pass the Blair educational bill, and also pass a bill to pay the depositors of the Freedmen's Bank in full of their deposits.

The convention will not be of a political character, and political matters will not be considered. The call for the convention is indorsed by the American Methodist Episcopal Conference, and by the clergy of the Baptist Union.

BOROUGH TROUBLES IN JERSEY.

The Clifton Borough troubles were before the New-Jersey Supreme Court at Trenton yesterday. The "kickers," who applied for a borough last June, and whose petition was dismissed by Judge Hopper for informalities, then fought a petition for a different borough, presented by the men whom they denominate the "ring," and when it was granted by Judge Hopper they certiorarried it to the Supreme Court, where their counsel expected to argue it yesterday. However, counsel on the other side objected and suggested that testimony ought to be taken to establish the facts in the case. The court directed that application be made to Judge Dixon, at Paterson, on the 30th inst. for a rule to take testimony.

This throws the matter over for argument to the February term of the Supreme Court. Meantime, the Cliftonites will have to remain ungoverned by a borough. The people who object to the ancient regime in Acquackanonk Township have applied to Judge Dixon for a summary investigation of the township affairs, and he has set a hearing on the application for the 30th inst. at Paterson. The old residents of Acquackanonk have always prided themselves that their township affairs were honestly and economically managed, and have been proud to have the annual statement of their expenditures published far and wide to show how well the moneys were applied. They say this application is merely because a few men claim that other men ought to pay more taxes.

A BRITISH SCHOONER SEIZED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The steamship Stroma, from Cartagena, via Port Lemon, arrived yesterday. She reports that the British schooner Pearl of Nova Scotia, Capt. Murphy, was seized by the Colombian steamer La Popa, for trading on the San Blas coast, and taken to Cartagena.

This is the first seizure ever made on the coast under an old act of fifty years' standing, making the coast of Colombia dutiable to all foreign vessels engaged in trading.

This will affect a large number of schooners belonging to New-York, Baltimore, &c., trading along the coast.

"DEATH FROM A PISTOL SHOT.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—Miss Amanda Stegner, nineteen years old, daughter of Henry Stegner, formerly Assistant City Treasurer, died in the Cincinnati Hospital to-day from the effect of a pistol shot received last night.

At the time of the accident she was standing in the doorway watching the return of a wedding party to a house across the street. Some one fired a revolver to celebrate the return, and at the second shot Miss Stegner fell, the ball entering her abdomen. Charles Thowarian was arrested on suspicion.

PAPER MILLS TO SHUT DOWN.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 13.—The leading manufacturers of loft-dried writing papers in this city have concluded to shut down their mills to relieve the market of the surplus now on hand. Some are in favor of stopping the production for a month and others for only two weeks. As soon as they agree on the time the mills will be closed. They say that fully twenty-five tons are produced daily, more than the market requires, and for six months there has been a decline in prices.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Lieut. John T. Newton, junior grade, of the Office of Naval Intelligence, has been detailed as third officer for service with the Sterine Conference. Secretary Tracy has detailed Lieut. Frank E. Beatty (junior grade) for duty with the International Marine Conference, instead of Lieut. W. H. Allen, (junior grade,) whose selection was announced yesterday.

Naval Constructor William H. Varney has been detached from the Trial Board of the Baltimore and ordered to the yards of the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, to superintend the hulls of cruisers Nos. 9 and 10, to be built by the Columbian Iron Works Company.

Leave of absence granted to Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, Eighth Infantry, has been extended four months on surgeon's certificate of disability. Leave of absence for six months has been granted Major Jesse A. K. Hampson, Twelfth Infantry.

Admiral Belknap has reported to the Navy Department the arrival of the Omaha and the Marion at Chemulpo, Oct. 12. The next day, the Admiral wrote, he was invited ashore to meet the principal Government official.

The Saratoga has been formally turned over to the authorities of Philadelphia for use as a school ship. Commander Francis M. Green will command her.

Lieut. John R. Milton has been ordered from the Ossipee to the Jamestown; Ensign Cloke, from the Coast Survey steamer Bates to the Kearsarge.

The Superintendent of the Recruiting Service will forward twenty recruits to the Department of the Missouri for the Tenth Infantry.

Paymaster C. F. Thompson has been detached from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and placed on waiting orders.

The Enterprise will take on board a new steam launch at Gowes. She will cruise for some time in the Egyptian Channel.

Passenger Train McCaffrey has been ordered to Naval Station Newport.

BEFORE THE CANAL BOARD.

SYRACUSE AND THE SKANEATELES LAKE WATER SUPPLY.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—The Canal Board met in the Assembly Parlor of the Capitol at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The application of the city of Syracuse for permission to use Skaneateles Lake as a source of water supply was at once taken up. Delegations from the localities interested which were in attendance at the previous meetings were present. Judge Comstock of Syracuse opened the arguments in opposition to the application. He asked that the application be dismissed on these grounds: That under the State Constitution the Canal Board has no authority to entertain, hear, or decide the application; that the Constitution declares that no part of the canal system shall ever be leased or disposed of; that the law under which the application is made is unconstitutional, as it provides for the issue by the city of Syracuse of $3,000,000 bonds for the purposes of the act, which bonds are to run for thirty years, and the act does not provide for a sinking fund, whereas the Constitution forbids the issuance of water-supply bonds to run more than twenty years, and requires a sinking fund for their payment at maturity within that time; that the original application made by the city under the law had been withdrawn and a different one substituted providing for a thirty-inch pipe to the lake; that under the Constitution pipe-laying power is vested in the Judiciary Department of the State Government, and the Legislature cannot delegate any part of such power to the Canal Board, whose powers are purely administrative.

George W. Barrow of Skaneateles said this application for tapping a State canal feeder would, if successful, be followed by similar applications from other cities and villages along the line of the canal for permission to tap State reservoirs in their respective localities. He also said that at present there was a surplus water supply in Skaneateles Lake the state had no authority over it. In the case of the granting of the consent asked, he said, no matter how strong the conditions accompanying such consent were made, it would be found that no conditions could be framed broad enough to sufficiently protect the rights of the State in the lake and make the city of Syracuse live up to any agreement made, especially with reference to any provision in regard to the furnishing of compensating waters. He claimed that a thirty-inch pipe, which the city of Syracuse wants to draw 13,000,000 gallons with, would be capable of taking from 21,000,000 to 30,000,000 gallons from the lake per day. At this rate the water supply in the lake would become exhausted in twenty-six years.

It was after 6 o'clock when the hearing was adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow. Judge Comstock will have the first hour in the morning. Those in favor will be allowed the next two hours in which to close the argument.

THE CRONIN MURDER CASE.

ONLY ONE MORE WITNESS TO BE EXAMINED BY THE STATE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—At the opening of the Cronin trial this afternoon State Attorney Longenecker said that in view of the court's ruling in the matter of evidence as to past doings of the Clan-na-Gael, the State would only put one more witness on the stand—a man named Clancy from New-York, who he said was not now in the city.

It was suggested, in view of this announcement, that the court adjourn until Monday in order to give the defense time to prepare its case, but it was finally decided to adjourn until Saturday morning, which was accordingly done.

In the course of his statement to the court the State Attorney said that all he expected to prove by Clancy was a conversation which he had had with O'Sullivan. Clancy is a New-York newspaper man.

A man answering in every detail to the oft-repeated descriptions of "J. B. Simenda" was arrested last night and locked up at the Chicago-avenue station. The name of the suspect is withheld by the police till certain things can be investigated. The man is an Irishman and lives on the north side in the vicinity of Lake View.

All that Capt. Schnittler would say was that a man had been arrested in connection with the Cronin case. It was learned, however, that the man had made many contradictory statements regarding his whereabouts on the night of May 4. Prior to that date he had been without money, and since Dr. Cronin's death he has displayed large rolls of bills. When the prisoner entered the station last night every precaution was resorted to to keep him from being seen by reporters.

Salesman Hatfield, the man who sold the furniture to "J. B. Simonds," this afternoon saw the man arrested last night in the belief that he was the much-wanted man. Hatfield at once declared that he was not Simonds.

WAS HE POISONED?

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 13.—The hearing in the case of Helen F. Moore and Fred E. Whitcomb, charged with poisoning John G. Moore at Wilbraham on Oct. 22, was held to-day before Special Justice Bosworth.

Medical Examiner Breck of this city testified to making the autopsy, and said that death was caused by the acute inflammation of the coating of the stomach, and the inflammation may have been caused by an overdose of morphine or a form of dyspepsia which had become chronic.

Dr. Wilbur H. Bliss testified to attending Moore a few hours previous to his death, but had no opinion to give as to the cause of death. Mrs. Moore asked him if he thought Moore had taken morphine not to say anything about it, as it would be a disgrace. He said that if he thought Moore was going to die, and it was due to morphine, she would not object to its being known.

MARRIED UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 13.—Edward Geper and Allee Keneman were married in Jeffersonville last night after three unsuccessful efforts to elope. Geper was only twenty, and his father objected. They first applied for a license here ten days ago, but the clerk had a written request from the father to refuse it. Next they went to Henderson, but found the same request there. Then, returning here, they went by boat to Evansville, but the elder Geper was ahead by rail and met and sent them back.

Friday they started for Chicago, but were cut off by the father and induced to return. Yesterday afternoon they slipped over to New-Albany, and the clerk was just making out the license when the elder Geper burst into the room and forbade it. Last night they made him believe they were going to Cincinnati, and while he was busy trying to catch them there they were quietly married at Jeffersonville.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—At the meeting of the National Fraternal Congress to-day a special committee reported resolutions condemning the language of Insurance Commissioner Wilder of Kansas referring to fraternal beneficial societies, and urging his immediate removal from office. The resolutions were adopted after a sharp discussion.

The Committee on Laws recommended: First, that the fraternal societies be exempted from the provisions of all laws relating to insurance companies, regular or co-operative; second, that no legislation is needed except to protect the fraternal beneficial orders from societies not properly fraternal in States where the distinction is not drawn by present legislation; third, if deemed advisable, under peculiar circumstances, in certain States, the New-York law should be used.

CONNECTICUT FORESTS.

IS THE QUANTITY OF NUTMEG WOOD INCREASING OR DIMINISHING?

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 13.—An interesting discussion is now in progress in certain sections of the State concerning Connecticut forests. The assertion is frequently made that the nutmeg hills and valleys are being rapidly denuded of their woodan wealth. The Naugatuck Valley has been especially singled out as a section in which a destructive invasion is being made into the forests, and the fact that the manufacturing establishments of Waterbury alone consume 25,000 cords of wood for fuel annually is evidenced as a sample agent of forest diminution.

Indeed, such are the ravages made by the woodchopper's axe with its resounding echo and the steam sawmill with its everlasting buzz, that not a few apprehensive people are wont to picture the time as only a few decades hence when the Land of Steady Habits will be practically stripped of its forest cover, and the effect of such a condition of things upon the climate and rainfall is painted in gloomy colors.

Many competent judges, however, take an altogether different view of the question. They boldly assert that the alleged decrease of Connecticut forests is a myth, and that the amount of wood and timber in the State is as large now as it was ten years ago. The easy connections which Connecticut has with the coal fields of Pennsylvania, it is argued, are constantly lessening the amount of wood consumed for fuel. The principal argument, however, against the theory of forest diminution is the unchallenged fact that many abandoned farms throughout the State have been allowed to become covered with a sapling growth. Thousands of acres of former pasture land, it is stated, are now woodland. Trees grow with remarkable rapidity, and it takes only a few years for a tiny sapling to become fit for timber.

The annual increment of wood and timber, through growth, is fully commensurate with the annual decrease through consumption. According to the last census Connecticut had 811,353 acres of "unimproved" land. This was divided into 640,673 acres of woodland and forest and 170,680 acres of "old fields." It is probable that a large percentage of these old fields is now covered with a growth of wood.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The Phœnix, a steel cruiser of the protective-deck type, built from the designs of Mr. W. H. White, and intended specially for the protection of the Australian colonies, was successfully launched last week from the yards of the Messrs. J. & G. Thompson, on the Clyde. The Phœnix is one of five similar cruisers forming the Australian squadron, which is also to include two torpedo gunboats. It was decided at a conference held about three years ago that the British Government should supply eight out of the five cruisers and two gunboats, while the colonies should pay interest on the first cost at the rate of 5 per cent., the maximum to be £35,000, and that they should also pay for the maintenance and manning of three of the cruisers and the two gunboats, the maximum in this case being £91,000.

The other two vessels are to be kept in reserve in Australian waters, and to be manned in the event of war at the expense of the home Government. The agreement lasts for ten years, and only terminates then if notice has been given two years previously. On the termination of the agreement the vessels remain the property of the imperial Government.

The five vessels are to be alike. The dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 265 feet; breadth, extreme, 41 feet, and the displacement will be 2,575 tons, at a mean draught of 15½ feet. The armament includes eight 4·7-inch quick-firing guns on central pivot stands. These weigh over two tons each, and a shot weighing forty-five pounds may be thrown with sufficient velocity to penetrate rather more than ten and a half inches of wrought iron at close range. The other guns are eight three-pounder quick-firing, several machine guns, and four torpedo tubes.

The propelling machinery consists of a set of twin-screw triple-expansion engines, standing vertically, and they are designed to revolve at a great speed. On a trial trip of the engines, under forced draught, are to develop 7,500 indicated horse power, and give the ship a speed of 19 knots, and on a twelve hours' trial, under natural draught, the power indicated is to be 4,500 and the speed 17½ knots. The ship has a coal endurance equal to 6,000 knots at 10 knots speed, and of 1,300 knots at full speed. Accommodation has been provided for a crew of 190 men.

A new pattern Whitehead torpedo has just been produced at the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, which, it is claimed, is the best pattern yet brought out, and after exhaustive trial has been accepted as the British service weapon of the future. It is slightly larger than has been before used and carries a heavier charge, but the important alteration is in the more delicate adjustment of the balance chamber and steering gear. Hitherto it has been a necessary fact to allow for a possible deviation of four degrees on either side of the straight course of a discharged torpedo, and this has rendered it impossible to make a good shot, even at a long ship, at a greater range than 600 yards. Now, the experts promise a reasonable certainty of hitting a vessel at 800 yards. "This would enable a torpedo boat," says the *United Service Gazette*, "to advance and torpedo the American dynamite cruiser Vesuvius at half a mile distance before the unwieldy craft could bring her much-vaunted guns to bear.

It has been hitherto ordered that British war vessels on passage shall be driven at a speed which has been experimentally ascertained to be the most economical with regard to fuel. But as in the meantime machinery has undergone great changes and forced draught has been applied, and when working mutually under natural draught, a new classification has become necessary. The British Admiralty have accordingly directed that British war vessels shall in future be distinguished as "ordinary," "with dispatch," and "with all dispatch." Under ordinary speed the engines are not to be worked at a power exceeding one-fifth of the specified power with natural draught; "with dispatch" the engines are not to be worked at a power exceeding two-fifths of their power with natural draught, while in "with all dispatch" they may be worked with the highest power attainable with natural draught.

The old British gunnery ship Excellent is no longer to exist as a gunnery school. The breaking up of the school has already commenced, and during the past week lighters have been busily engaged in removing stores from the Calcutta, one of the two ships of the establishment, to their barracks on Whale Island. By the end of the present week it is expected that all appliances will have been removed and the new school firmly established in the shore barracks.

The Reindeer, which was recently engaged in the East African blockade, has, during her cruise, captured a dhow with 124 slaves on board. This, it is said, is the largest capture at one time that has been made during the last ten years. The Reindeer has already been credited with 336 tons of captured dhows, and 120 tons of other vessels taken by the ship are being dealt with in the prize courts. It all means plenty of prize money for the crew.

All of the torpedo boats ordered by the British Government of Messrs. Yarrow & Co. last year, sixteen in number, have now been finally completed. The six large ones have been delivered at Portsmouth, while the ten small ones will be shortly handed over at Chatham. Several of these boats are intended to form the torpedo equipment of the new torpedo store and factory ship Vulcan.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—There was a dull opening to-day's Cattle market and a dull finish. No class of buyers appeared to stand in great need of stock and there was a disinclination to pay the prices current earlier in the week. The slight advance gained at the beginning of the week was all lost; indeed, for undesirable sorts it was difficult to get last week's prices. Texans were in small supply, and as they were wanted by canners, holders did not find it necessary to shade prices. Fat Cows and Heifers also brought nearly steady rates. Sales were on a basis of $1@$5 10 for inferior Cows to fancy Steers. Most of day's work was at $1 75@$2 35 for Cows and at $2@$4 for Steers. Quotations for Texas cattle, $4 90@$5 10 choice Cattle, $4 50@$4 75; good grade shipping Steers, $4@$4 35; medium shipping Steers, $3 50@$3 75; common to fair Steers, $2 90@$3 50; common to choice Bulls, $1 50@$2 50; good to choice Cows, $2 25@$2 75; poor to medium Cows, $1 15@$2 15; stockers and feeders, $1 75@$3; Texas Steers, $2 25@$2 80; Texas Cows, $1 90@$3 30; Western Steers, $2 25@$3 85; Western Cows, $1 75@$2 40.

Prices for Hogs were about the same as yesterday's close. There was a further slight softening in the light weights, while heavy and desirable mixed lots sold quite as well as at any time after 11 o'clock Tuesday. Packers and shippers bought with a free hand, and by midday almost the entire supply had changed hands, sales being at $3 75@$3 95 for poor to choice and at $3 75@$4 for light weights. Packers secured most of their Hogs at $3 80@$3 85, and the bulk of the heavy shipping sorts which went at $3 85@$3 95. Sales of light lots largely at $3 85@$3 95, though $4@$4 05 was paid for a few singers. The market closed firm. Receipts were: Cattle, 14,000 head; Hogs, 40,000 head.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Best & Belcher	3.55	Kavajo	.35
Bodie Consolidated	.70	Ophir	4.60
Obollar	1.75	Potosi	1.80
Con. Cal. & Va	6.60	Savage	1.60
Crown Point	2.75	Sierra Nevada	2.55
Gould & Curry	1.65	Union Consol	3.35
Hale & Norcross	3.10	Commonwealth	3.05
Mexican	3.80	Belle Isle	.25
Mount Diablo	2.80		

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.—Turpentine dull at 44c. Rosin firm at 91 @ 95c. Sales 1,000 barrels.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 14.

Arran, Kingston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alsiers, Galveston	.....	9:30 A. M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	7:00 A. M.	
Augusta Victoria, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

City of San Antonio, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

Adirondack, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alsacia, Glasgow	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Abrasia, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Columbia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Bremen	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hafnia, Copenhagen	7:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Initiative, Mediterranean	.....	10:00 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
New-York City, St. Croix	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Portia, St. John's	.....	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Slavonia, Stettin	.....	.....
Wieland, Hamburg	.....	11:30 A. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.

Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

Arizona, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
El Dorado, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, San Juan	.....	12:00 M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 14.

City of Alexandria, Havana, Nov. 9.
Colon, Aspinwall, Nov. 6.
Italy, Liverpool, Nov. 1.
Noordland, Antwerp, Nov. 2.
Nueces, Galveston, Oct. 28.
Othello, London, Oct. 28.
Slavonia, Stettin, Oct. 25.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Oct. 31.
Valencia, La Guayra, Nov. 5.
Vsendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 2.
Wilkommen, Bremen, Oct. 29.

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

Germanic, Liverpool, Nov. 6.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 2.
Treve, Bremen, Nov. 6.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

City of Berlin, Liverpool, Nov. 6.
Devonshire, Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
Eutelia, Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
Gellert, Havre, Nov. 5.
La Plaadra, Antwerp, Nov. 2.
Santiago, Cienfuegos, Nov. 12.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 9.

SUNDAY, NOV. 17.

Crystal, Leith, Nov. 8.
Era, London, Nov. 9.
La Bourgogne, Havre, Nov. 9.
Orinoco, Barranquilla, Nov. 5.
Tentonia, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.

Alvena, Kingston, Nov. 2.
City of Atlanta, Havana, Nov. 14.
Egypt, Liverpool, Nov. 8.
Fulda, Bremen, Nov. 6.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

Wisconsin, Liverpool, Nov. 9.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:46 | Sun sets..4:43 | Moon rises, 10:28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy H'k, 11:38	Gov. Isl., 12:02	Hell Gate, 11:51
		P.M.
Sandy H'k, 12:00	Gov. Isl., 12:32	Hell Gate, 11:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Husin, (Norw.,) Von der Ohe, Montego Bay and Port Maria 7 da., with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

Steamship Trinidad, (Br.,) Garvin, St. Croix, &c., via Philadelphia, with mdse. to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Leighton, Liverpool 15 da., in ballast to Gustave Reye. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

Steamship Advance, Griffiths, Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Para, Barbadoes, Martinique, and St. Thomas 27 da., with mdse. and passengers to United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

Steamship Alhos, (Br.,) Law, Jacmel, and Cape Jeremie, Miragoane, Kingston, Jam., and Port Morant 12 da., with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

Steamship Valencia, Chambers, Curacoa, Porto Cabello, and La Guayra 11 da., with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

Steamship General Whitney, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to H. F. Dimock.

Ship McDougal, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Dawes, Buenos Ayres via Barbadoes Oct. 29, to order. Anchored in lower bay.

Brig Morning Light, Edward, Demerara 23 da., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Daisy Reed, Mitchell, Fernandina 12 da., with lumber to Cooney, Eckstein & Co.—vessel to Swan & Son.

Brig Cameo, Proctor, Mascoris 24 da., with mdse. to Bartram Bros.

WIND.—Sunset, of Sandy Hook, fresh, N., foggy; at City Island, light, N. E., raining.

SAILED.

Steamships Saale, for Bremen; City of New-York and Tentonia, for Liverpool; City of Washington, for Havana, &c.; Lampasas, for Galveston; New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; Tallahassee, for Savannah; Yumassee, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Norfolk.

Also, via Long Island Sound:
Steamship H. F. Dimock, for Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The steamship Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Fish, from New-York Oct. 30 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

The steamship Capua (Ger.) sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Nov. 9.

The steamship Sorrento, (Br.,) Capt. Coleman, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at Portland yesterday.

The steamship Albany, (Br.,) Capt. Porter, from Japan and China for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, Nov. 13:

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the three-story and four-story brick buildings, with lot 24 by 93 by irregular by 94.6, 232 Division-st. north side, 160 feet east of Clinton-st. for $31,875, to George F. Murray, Esq. Brooklyn property comprising the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 15 by 100, 1,217 Herkimer-st., north side, 100 feet east of Hopkins-av., sold for $3,400, to R. Byrne, and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Vanderbilt-av., east side, 31 feet north of Park-place, sold for $5,285, to M. C. Mayer, for improvement.

William Kennelly & Brother, in partition, Louis E. Binsse, Esq., referee, sold the five-story iron-front building, with lot 25 by 77.6 by 25.4 by 77.8, 28 Reade-st., north side, 150.2 feet west of Elm-st., for $65,000, to W. L. Buyten.

Fairchild & Yorau sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 18.8 by 105, 2,351 3d-av., east side, 81 feet south of 128th-st. for $19,050, to C. Brant; one-story frame houses, with lots 25.5 by 52.2 by 11 by 51.11, 347 West 53d-st., north side, 209 feet east of 9th-av., sold for $3,200, to E. R. Brown, and eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, block front between 207th and 208th sts., for $5,400, to A. P. W. Kinnan, J. Kelly, and others.

James C. Lalor, sale of the building, with lot, on 188th-st., east of Willis-av., was adjourned to Nov. 27.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 13.

125th-st., s. s., 181 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.8x 103.11; Kate B. Wesson to Elizabeth Bush. $1

130th-st., 119 West; Margaret E. Adriance to Bernhard Sondheim. 25

13th-st., s. s., lot 305 map of Nicholas William Stuyvesant; John H. Fox to Mary E. Farrell. 5,000

Brigge-av., n. e. corner of Travers-st. and s. e. corner of Briggs-av. and Travers-st.; the New-York Real Estate Association to Hugh N. Camp. 4,170

134th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50x 100; Randolph Guggenheimer and others to Yates Marsden. 11,000

157th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Elton-av., 50x 144; Anna B. Haunrath and husband to Peter Kleman. 5,100

John-st., s. w. s., lot 15 map of village of East Tremont; Thomas Barry to Annie Shields. 1

113th-st., s. w. corner of 51st-st.; Howell Albro to George W. Plunkett. 1,500

51st-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x100.5; Margaret C. Cornell to Annie Asch. 8,000

Vermilyea-av., s. s., w. of Emerson-st., 100 x 74.10; Thomas G. Joyce and wife to John C. Hegelein. 3,500

Pearl-st., s. e. s., 57.3 ft. s. of Peck-slip, 16x 74.10; John D. Eldredge and wife to R. B. Lawrence. 7,500

Hall-place, s. e. s., 253 ft. s. w. of 167th-st., 29.6x3x irregular; Kasper Heifrich and wife to Bertha Sohrbeck. 550

Pearl-st., 227; T. G. Bergan and wife to Francis S. Bangs and another. 12,000

76th-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.7x102.2; Minnie A. Andrews to Samuel Wallach and another. 11,200

Brigge-av., s. s., 128 ft. e. of Travers-st., 50 x100; Hugh N. Camp and wife to George W. Moore. 1,002

Brigge-av., s. e. corner of Travers-st.; same to Margaret Young. 1,855

Brigge-av., s. s., 453 ft. e. of Travers-st., 95 x126; same to Marcus Lowenthal. 2,025

Brigge-av., n. w. corner of Travers-st., 77 x84 irregular; same to Rebecca Selge. 600

Brigge-av., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Travers-st., 25 x125; same to Lizzie Tompkins and another.

Brigge-av., s. s., 327 ft. e. of Travers-st., 50x100; same to Margaret Wall.

Brigge-av., s. s., 327 ft. e. of Travers-st., 50x100; same to William H. Birkmire. 1,000

Brigge-av., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Travers-st., 75x100; same to Elias Schattman and another. 3,800

Brigge-av., n. s., 402 ft. e. of Travers-st., 50x100; same to Jane F. George. 1,140

Brigge-av., n. s., 477 ft. e. of Travers-st., 25x100; same to Alphonse G. Caper. 1,500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THOMAS A. KIRRIGAN,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Under the direction of the Sheriff of Kings County, Supreme Court Foreclosure,
The 16 substantial Granite Warehouses,
Eight of which are each 50x100 feet, and eight of which are 50x80 feet,
Erected on 99 Lots of Land,
the property of the "Commercial Warehouse Company," (Charles Coudert, Trustee,)
Now leased as "FINLAY'S STORES,"
In the Atlantic Basin, on the East River or Bay, Near Hamilton Ferry, in the City of Brooklyn,
On FRIDAY, 15th November, 1889,
At 12 o'clock noon,
At No. 66 Montague-st., Brooklyn,
IN TWO PARCELS.
1st. The 8 stores on the North Pier.
2d. The 8 stores on the South Pier.
Together with the right of way upon adjacent wharves. HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
120 Broadway, New-York.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Defendant, 68 and 70 William-st., New-York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The six-story brick tenement building, with stores, offices, apartments, and plot of land,
NOS. 1,187, 1,189, AND 1,191 9TH-AV.,
101 WEST 72D-ST.,
Northwest corner 9th-av. and 72d-st.,
with the new
Five-story brick building, with plot of land,
NOS. 561 AND 563 3D-AV.,
Southeast corner 34th-st. and 3d-av.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of OLIVER B. VAN BEUREN and LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, EXECUTORS of the ESTATE OF GERARDUS B. VAN BEUREN, deceased,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
16 choice and valuable lots on 5TH, MADISON, AND NEW AVENUES, 94TH, 103D, 104TH, 105TH, AND 130TH STS.
Book maps, &c., at office of L. A. Lockwood, Esq., 59 Liberty-st., and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

CHOICE AND VALUABLE 5TH-AV. LOTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SONS
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Eight lots east side 8TH-AV., comprising the entire front between 113TH and 114TH STS.;
Two lots west side 8TH-AV., 50.5½ feet north of 114TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

A LADY WITH PLEASANT VOICE WOULD like to find engagement to read in the German language by the hour. Call at 206 East 18th-st.

COMPANION.—By a lady to do reading, writing, or reciting to invalid or elderly lady; moderate compensation. Address Reader, Box 202 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced girl in a first-class private family as chambermaid or parlormaid; eight years' best city reference from last place. Address M. H., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In small private family, or would do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; five years' city reference. Address F. M., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress or do shamberwerk and sewing; best city reference; two years in last place. Address K. W., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By English girl; understands the duties of maid; excellent city reference. Address C. B., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and to assist waiter; best city reference from last employer. Call as 241 West 30th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; will assist with waiting or children; best of references. Call at 146 East 39th-st., Murphy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; or shambermaid and seamstress. Call or address Buckingham Hotel, Room 178, where present employer can be seen.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young woman; best city reference. Address F., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference of three years. Address A. M., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good sewer; willing and obliging; first-class references. Address J., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; lady seen personally. Address K. C., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; assist in waiting, or would go as nurse-girl. Address M. M., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid; do sewing; German; city reference. Call at 225 West 32d-st.; ring Leitzbach's bell, third floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young woman in private family; best city reference. Address M. J., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR CHAMBERMAID AND Laundress.—By young girl; willing and obliging, excellent city reference. Address F. W., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant person as chambermaid and nurse; is willing to go to the country; good reference. Call at 225 East 44th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; competent to wait on lady, in private family; assist in other duties; best city references. Call at 356 West 48th-st. Kerr's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of city references. Call as 326 West 49th-st.; ring McDonnell's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address M. D., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing or assist with other work; best city reference. Address F. J., Box 156 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or laundress; understands her duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at 328 East 16th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or parlormaid; good sewer; best city references from last and former employers. Call or address 800 6th-av., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable Scotch girl; or general housemaid; in small private family; no objection to a small boarding house. Call at 437 West 39th-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German girl as chambermaid; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Address C. H., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat, respectable young girl in private family; best city reference. Call at 802 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young woman; competent; in private family; good reference; no cards. Call at 639 6th-av., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; or assist with sewing; best city reference. Call at 78 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; private family; best city reference. Call at 778 10th-av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Norwegian as chambermaid or laundress. Call Thursday, from 10 till 1, at 28 East 62d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. Call at 302 East 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will take turns to wait on table; best city reference. Call at 132 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in private family; can be seen at present employer's. Call, from 9 to 1, at 31 West 53d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Would Take Care of Grown Children.—Best city reference. Call at 132 West 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in a private family; is a good sewer and can wait at table; first-class reference. Call at 34 West 13th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Call at 331 7th-av.; ring bell three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best city references. Address M. L., Box 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; in private family; best reference. Call at 163 East 32d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a situation for a competent chambermaid or parlormaid. Apply to present employer, 9 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—Best references. Apply at 311 Madison-st.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address E. M. C., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By thorough, first-class cook; no washing; good home in preference to high wages; city or country; excellent reference. Call at 34 West 13th-st.

COOK.—By a German woman in private family to cook, wash, and iron; flat preferred. Address Mrs. H., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; best city reference from last employer; no cards answered. Call at 261 West 30th-st., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls as cook, washer, and ironer and chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call at 419 West 39th-st.

COOK.—First-class; by Swedish cook; understands her business; would like to go on flats; no objection to the country; good city references; no cards. Call at 490 6th-av., Room 12.

COOK.—By respectable young woman; willing to assist with plain washing; best city reference. Address M. B., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by a thoroughly-competent young Protestant woman as first-class cook; several years' best city references; wages $35. Address, by letter only, Cook, 47 West 23d-st.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; good city references. Address M. C., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; will assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 577 6th-av., second bell.

COOK, &c.—As excellent cook and do coarse washing; best reference. Call at 336 East 40th-st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good plain cook and laundress; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at 212 East 50th-st.

COOK.—By young Protestant girl as plain cook and do small private family. Address P. O., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By good plain cook; excellent character and reliable. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 21 Gramercy Park.

COOK.—By a good cook; Protestant; best of city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 1,130 9th-av.; ring Doriat's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By competent and reliable woman; first-class plain cook and will assist with washing; best city references. Call at 1,252 3d-av., top floor.

COOK.—By New-England woman as excellent cook; good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call at 266 West 34th-st., rear; no cards.

COOK.—By good plain cook in private family; best city references. Call at 112 West 17th-st., basement.

COOK.—By first-class cook; long references; city or country. Call at present employer's, any time before 10 a. m. Thursday and Friday, 49 West 50th-st.

COOK, $4.—By girl as good cook and laundress; city references. Call at 260 West 46th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; has the best references. Call at 300 East 33d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook; good city reference. Call at 211 56th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; one as good cook; soups, meats, desserts, and thorough baker; will do coarse washing; other as waitress or do chamberwork and washing; understands silver and salads; first-class city references; employer can be seen; city or country. Call at 132 West 33d-st.

COOK.—By competent Protestant woman as good plain cook in private family; assist in coarse washing; good city reference from last place. Address M. C., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; understands soups, meats, poultry, game; is first-class on bread, biscuit, cake, entrées, desserts; two years' city reference from last place. Call at 151 West 23d-st.; ring twice.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; together; one as cook, other as chambermaid; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address L. and M., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; game, jellies, entrées, soups, desserts; best city reference. Address K. W., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook; English or American cooking, and plain laundress; soups, meats, desserts, bread; in a private family; three years' excellent city reference. Address L. B., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by competent girl; understands soups, meats, and desserts, and all sides dishes; good baker; in private family; city or country; lady can be seen. Address O., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; takes full charge of her kitchen; best of reference from her last place; lady can be seen. Call from 10 to 1, at 947 6th-av., millinery store.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as first-class cook and the other as laundress in a private family; best of city reference. Call at 739 2d-av.; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook by the day of week; understands the getting up of lunch and dinner parties; first-class city reference. Call at 222 East 56th-st., Room 3.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; boning, larding, entrées, and all kinds of fancy cooking; best city reference; city or country. Call at 159 West 33d-st., third floor.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook and do plain washing; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address F. G., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook; good laundress; best city references; private family. Address E. F., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; understands desserts, jellies, creams; good baker; city reference; get up dinners. Address B., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman; assist with fine washing; good baker; in small private family; good city reference. Address M. S., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By reliable woman as first-class cook; good baker; lived several years in last place; assist with washing. Call at 303 West 54th-st., O'Brian's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable English woman to do any kind of work, washing, ironing, or cleaning; best city references. Call at 428 West 23th-st., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class German laundress by the day, or take home family washing. Call at 526 West 49th-st., first floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman; washing in or out of the house; best reference. Address Mrs. Sanders, 202 West 60th-st., first floor, back.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced, wishes more engagements by the day or take work home; moderate terms; good reference. Address M. C. K., 125 West 60th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a New-England woman to care for gentleman's house; would take entire charge; good cook; careful wardrobe; thorough seamstress; satisfactory reference. Address Reliable, Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework in a small private family; a good home more an object than wages. Call at 203 East 40th-st., Room 10.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat, respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 804 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework in a small private family; city and country references. Call at 236 East 54th-st., third flight, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent woman for general housework in small private family; good plain cook and laundress; good city reference. Call at 323 East 32d-st., two flights.

HOUSEWORK.—By woman to do housework in small family; make herself useful; five and a half years in last place. Call at 238 West 27th-st., two flights.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do general housework in a private family; city or country. Address W. F., 852 9th-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Address M. L., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do housework. Call at 35 Park-av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By North German Protestant woman as infant's nurse; would assist with chamberwork; no cards; two years' city reference. Address 18 Webster-place, Bronklyn.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable young woman as infant's nurse; is willing to assist with plain sewing; thoroughly trustworthy and competent; best city reference. Call at 1,241 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant girl; good seamstress; young ladies preferred; will assist with little chamberwork; city reference. Address M. L., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; by intelligent and obliging person; competent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; speaks different languages; good packer; best city references. Address S. J., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German Protestant; maid to elderly or young lady; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; make dresses over; charge of wardrobe; best references. Address T. R., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; speaking three languages; good packer; willing to assist with other work; good references. Address Swiss, Box 880 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By American Protestant; good hairdresser, dressmaker, mender, and packer; city or country, or travel. Call or address, for two days, 448 5th-av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; no objection to other city; best city references. Address French Lady's Maid, 217 West 35th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French young woman; good hairdresser and seamstress; good city references. Address Augusta, Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Address B. C., 213 West 36th-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; speaks English and German; competent hairdresser and seamstress; city reference. Address Maid, 822 6th-av., hair store.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; lived in best families; good packer and hairdresser; one lady only; wages $23; best city reference. Address Miss McCoy, 330 West 31st-st.

LADY'S MAID OR COMPANION.—By French person; good dressmaker and packer; willing to travel; good city reference. Address M. M. M., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of family sewing; good city reference. Call at 132 West 52d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—English; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; good city reference. Address A. C., 223 East 59th-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By young French girl as Lady's maid and seamstress; good city reference. Call at last employer's, 28 West 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—French Swiss. Call or address 406 7th-av., near 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in small family; no children; work; lived with the most prominent families in New-York; two years in last place; left on account of family going abroad; unexcelled personal city references. Address E. B., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, tidy young girl; can do all kinds of fine washing; willing and obliging; first-class city references. Call at 213 East 74th-st., grocery store.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class competent laundress; good city reference from last place. Call at 39 West 55th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; last employer can be seen. Call at 426 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class English woman as laundress; best city reference. Call at 105 East 53d-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress, to take in or go out by the day; best city reference. Call at 326 East 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address A. F., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best of city reference; city or country. Call at 408 2d-av., 10 to 4 o'clock; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. Call, for two day, at 682 9th-av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in good private family; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires to find a situation for an excellent laundress. Apply to present employer, 9 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress; best city references. Call at 18 East 59th-st.

MAID OR NURSE.—By a French person for growing children; good seamstress; good city reference. Address Jeanne, 169 West 23d-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined Parisian young girl; two years' best city references. Call on A. C. G., 127 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German (Hanoverian) as nursery governess or nurse to grown children; best city reference. Address A. L., 119 West 60th-st., care Mrs. Smith.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; bring up on bottle; or would wait on invalid lady; has doctors' references. Call at 248 West 14th-st., ring Dissell's bell.

NURSE.—By a woman as experienced infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge at night; bring up on bottle; city references; sews nicely. Address N. C., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By reliable, trustworthy woman, English Protestant, as infant's or young child's nurse; take entire charge, day and night; good seamstress; very best references. Call at 119 West 19th-st.

NURSE AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—By young girl to grown children; do other duties if required; no objections to country; two years' best city reference. Address L. M., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent young woman as nurse to baby or growing children; would assist with chamberwork and do plain sewing; best city reference. Address A. Agnes, Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable Protestant young girl; willing and obliging; kind to children; neat sewer; personal city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 160 East 23d-st.; no cards.

NURSE TO GROWN CHILDREN.—By a reliable young Protestant girl as nurse to grown children; neat sewer; assist with chamberwork; ten years' references. Call at 222 Lexington-av., corner 33d-st., grocery store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By reliable person who thoroughly understands to amuse children; five and one-half years' best reference. Call, for two days, at 319 West 35th-st.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth on the bottle or otherwise; best of references; two years in the last place. Call at 745 3d-av., second bell.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; Protestant; take entire charge from birth; best city reference. Seen at last place, 20 East 55th-st., from 10 to 3.

NURSE, &c.—By a thoroughly-competent nurse and seamstress, or do chamberwork and sewing; very best reference. Call at 403 Lexington-av., first flat.

NURSE.—By a reliable Protestant nurse to take entire charge of infant from birth; neat sewer; best city reference. Call at 163 East 82d-st.; ring once.

NURSE.—By a reliable person as competent infant's nurse; understands bringing child up on bottle; four years' best city reference. Address K. R., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse, or for one or two children; two years' best city reference from last employer. Address E. N., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant to invalid or infants; take entire charge; raise on bottle; city or country; city references. Address Weldron, Box M 309 East 70th-st.

NURSE.—By competent and trustworthy woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; best city reference. Call, two days, at 40 West 15th-st.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a place for a young French girl, lately landed, to assist with children or light housework; no washing. Call at 43 West 49th-st.

NURSE.—By a French girl, lately landed, as nurse in private family; good references. Address E. A., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By well-educated German girl, with best references, as nurse to small children. Address 800 Courtlandt-av.

NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—By young French girl; willing and obliging. Apply, two days, at present employer's, 24 West 48th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By a Welsh girl as nurse or do chamberwork or waiting. Call at 328 West 16th-st., fancy store.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed, as nurse. Address R. W., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for children; can sew and fit children's clothes; just arrived from Paris; good reference. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—By a French person, lately landed, as nurse and chambermaid; good sewer. Address E. J., 322 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—By respectable girl; age 20; Protestant; only short time in the country; as nurse in a private family. Call at 311 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse; has first-class reference. Call at 208 East 38th-st., ring Rogers's bell.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse, either for an infant or grown children. Call at 143 West 34th-st., present employer's.

PARLORMAID OR CHAMBERMAID AND DO Sewing.—By young Scotch Protestant; in first-class private family; excellent reference. Address Scotch, Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French Swiss person; Protestant; do light chamberwork, fine sewing by hand; best city references. Call at 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Protestant woman as seamstress in private family or institution; city reference. Address C., Box 240 108 West 42d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by the month; in American family; dresses and all kinds of sewing; good operator; city references. Address J. F., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates; good buttonhole maker; neat hand sewer. Address M., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—To go out by the day; good knowledge of dressmaking and children's clothes. Call at 322 West 42d-st.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands care of silver; can make all kinds of salads or do chamberwork and sewing; city or country; best city references. Address K. C., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; understands all kinds of wines and salads; in a private family; best of city reference from present and former employers. Address M. R., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; fully competent; good carver; best city reference. Address J. M., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid in private family; last employer can be seen. Call at 111 East 53d-st., third bell, right.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family; understands salads, wines, and care of silver; best city references. Address E. M., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; capable of taking a man's place at waiting; best city reference. Call at 135 Lexington-av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; has best city reference. Call at 132 West 52d-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; assist with chamberwork; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 24 East 28th-st.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young women; assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city references. Call at 246 West 33d-st.

WASHING AND IRONING NEATLY DONE by competent woman; terms reasonable; good reference. Address Keefe, 262 West 41st-st.

THE TRADES.

PARQUET FLOORS CLEANED AND POLished; stairs and all kinds of cabinet trim and furniture polished; antique furniture repaired and polished. Address Charles Hoak, wax and varnish polisher and repairer of antique furniture, 212 West 36th-st.

ENGINEER AND MACHINIST.—Is ready to make an engagement, either high or low pressure steam. Address Engineer, 781 Washington-st.

MATTRESSES MADE OVER AT RESIdence, $1 50 up; references. F. J. Mauborgne, 1,433 Broadway.

WANTED—By young man to learn plumbing trade; not afraid of work. Address C. Hunt, Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALES.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishmen; understands his duties in every respect; tall, good appearance, and has four years' reference from last employer. Address A. B., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man (Protestant) in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; can produce best city references from last employer, who can be seen. Address D. D., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in competent respect; in private family; just disengaged; permanent place preferred; best city reference. Address G. E., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; by a competent French man; age, 29; long experience; good references; speaks English. Address A. Devic, 138 West 57th-st.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss, 26, as first-class butler in a private family; best city references. Address F. R., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in private family; first-class city reference. Address A. H., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young colored man as butler in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address C. E., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; speaks French and English; leaving on account of family going abroad; long and satisfactory references; last employer can be seen. Call at 64 West 26th-st., tailor's store.

BUTLER.—By young Swiss man in private family; best city reference. Address L. R., Box 406 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a middle-aged man; thoroughly competent; best city references. Address J. B., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an English trained, single man; lady or gentleman can be seen. Address Butler, 575 3d-av., in drug store.

BUTLER.—By an Austrian, where second man or parlormaid is kept; best city references; age 40; single. Call or address Room 244 West 39th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman of long experience in first-class private family; understands his duties in every respect; best city reference; last employer can be seen; city or country. Address, for two days, F. H., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an experienced North German single man; understands his duties in every respect; in private family; first-class city, London, and Parisian references; willing and obliging. Address F. A., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Aged 27; just landed from Paris; good references. Address E. H., 162 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GENERALLY Useful Man.—By a competent, temperate man; married; medium size; understands thoroughly physical care of fine horses, carriages, harness, &c.; experienced city driver; moderate wages; reference from last employer, in city. Address Industrious, Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By thoroughly competent man; understands proper care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; city or country; very best city or country references from last and former employer, who can be seen. Address J. T., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a first-class coachman, groom, and driver; generally useful; sober and reliable; middle-aged; single; active, and thoroughly understands his business; moderate wages; country preferred; ten years' first-class city reference; employers can be seen. Address R., 196 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; would make himself generally useful; is an excellent driver; civil and obliging; three years' first-class reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address John, Box 213 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By competent young man; just disengaged; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; good, careful city driver; will be found willing and obliging; best city reference; three years with employer, who can be seen. Call or address F. D., 345 East 60th-st.

COACHMAN.—A situation is solicited for a first-class private coachman, who has lived with the wealthiest families in New-York City; has been nearly two years in present engagement, from which he is highly recommended. Address B., 129 West 52d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By first-class coachman; neat appearance; just disengaged; single; Protestant; sober; good city driver; best city references from last and former employers. Address C. O., Box 299, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man; thoroughly understands care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; best of city reference; country preferred. Call or address Thomas, at John Gerrigan's, Patersonn-st., near Main, Orange, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single young man; disengaged on account of family going abroad; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; has good references as personal references; city or country. Address D. M., 16 East 27th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up his horses wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every particular. Call or address Coachman, 670 3d-av., or H. B. Livingston, Esq., 48 Exchange-place.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; strictly sober; willing and obliging; careful city driver; city or country; leaves present place as employer is giving up horses; can be seen at Wall-st.; country preferred. Call or address H. B., 4 West 36th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By a Scotchman; single; strictly temperate; good driver; has good reference from former employers; no objection to the country. Address R. M., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; just disengaged; thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly sober, respectful, and obliging; 10 years' city reference. Call or address Coachman, care of A. T. Demarest, 5th-av., corner 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no family; disengaged on account of lady going to Europe; first-class city reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call or address M. H., 57 West 44th-st., carriage factory.

COACHMAN.—I want to procure a situation for my coachman, whom I will highly recommend as a first-class man in every particular; city or country. Address F., Box 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; no children; last employer wishes to recommend an honest, sober, and industrious man; understands care horses and carriages; no objections to the country. Address S. B., care of Brandreu, 372 Broome-st.

COACHMAN OR SECOND MAN.—By single man; age, 28; fully understands his business; has first-class city references. Address Coachman, 319 East 25th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class driver and groom; thoroughly competent and reliable; single; add temperate; useful and willing; the best of city reference. Address D., Box 198 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By a young man (German) as coachman in the country or groom or second man in the city; city reference. Address S. Voisins, 172 Bivington-st.

COACHMAN.—Aged 40; married; no family; well up in his work; A1 references; country preferred. Address S. C., care Mrs. Armstrong, 430 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—Single; 28 years' experience with carriage or road horses; nine years' city reference. Address F., Station M, 158th-st. and 10th-av.

COACHMAN.—By a young German; competent in every respect, with best of references. Address Charles Heil, No. 126 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Can recommend a competent, sober Englishman, now leaving my employ. Address Chas. P. Sumner, 18 Broadway.

ERRAND BOY.—15. Call, at 10 this morning, at Hall's Hotel, corner of Duane-st. and Park-row; John Neil.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—By a first-class married man; has managed noted places with wonderful success; thoroughly capable on greenhouses, grapery, roseh ouses, vegetables, mushrooms, lawns, and bedding, besides farm and stock; highest personal references. Address Gardener, Box 196 Times Office.

GARDENER.—By an Englishman; married; no family; experienced in all branches; greenhouse, grapes; good vegetable grower; understands full management of stock, horses, and farm, having had full charge of a gentleman's place; first-class city reference. Address Gardener, 785 Greenwich-st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—By a married Scotchman; no family; experienced in flowers, fruit, and vegetables; also farm and stock; best reference. Address J. M. C., 49 Christopher-st.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By a young man; will be highly recommended by his present employer; an American, and strictly temperate. Address J. K., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SECOND MAN OR FOOTMAN.—By an experienced young man in private family; will be found honest, sober, and obliging; has best city reference. Call or address T. D., 129 West 28th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young colored man as porter, to drive for a doctor, take care of furnaces, or as generally useful man about a gentleman's place; best reference. Call or address, two days, Richard Scott, 979 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man in private family; understands care of horses; can milk; tend furnace; best of references. Address A. Snhwartz, White Plains, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN.—Wishes employment in private family; generally useful; city reference. Address Henry, care O'Brien, 301 East 35th-st.

VALET OR SECOND MAN.—By young Frenchman; intelligent, obliging, tidy, competent, sober, &c.; city or country; no objection to traveling; best city references. Call at 1 Joseph, 152 West 32d-st.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN.—By young man; willing to make himself generally useful; understands his duties in every respect; care of silver, furnaces, &c.; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address C. D., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER.—By a young man as waiter or first-class second man in house; 4½ years' reference; is sober and honest, willing and obliging. Address F. T., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER.—By young man willing to make himself generally useful; understands his duties in every respect; care of silver, furnaces, &c.; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address T. S., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER.—By a colored man as waiter in a private family; can give 20 years' reference from last place. Call or address, for two days, 46 West 29th-st.

WAITER.—By a young man; Swede; age 28; speaks English; will make himself useful in private family; city reference. Call or address A. Hollstrom, 251 East 58th-st.

WAITER.—By an experienced man as first-class private waiter; 15 years' best city reference. Address, by letter, two days, J. H., 506 West 36th-st.

WAITER.—By a young man as waiter; city reference. Address H., 1054 East 8th-st., Room 7.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE ALSACIENNE DESIRE SE placer pour faire les chambres et servir à table; sonchant parler le Français, l'Anglais et l'Allemand; pas de cartes postals. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—CHARLES COREWESTEN and GEORGE MARCUS vs. JULIUS KOGEL and sems Julius Kogel being fictitious, the real name being unknown to plaintiffs. John Doe and Richard Roe, said last two names being fictitious, the real names being unknown, but being the partners in business of said J. Kogel, under the firm name of J. Kogel & Company.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, August 8, 1889.

STINE & CALLAN, No. 5 Fifth Avenue, Office and Post Office address, 90 Broad-street, N. Y. City.

To the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Frank P. Prime, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the city of New-York, dated the 7th day of October, 1889, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the city of New-York, at the County Court House in said city of New-York.

STINE & CALLAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, 90 Broad-street, New-York City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P.M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

1—APARTMENT, SIX ROOMS; LET SEPArately or together; private table optional; single, warm rooms, with and without board; best references; at 74 West 35th-st.

1—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room; also two small rooms; superior table; references. 56 West 34th-st.

1—HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, WITH bath; large room third floor; private table; references. 188 Madison-av.

3 EAST 41ST.—PARLOR FLOOR; ALSO, third-story front and hall rooms; specialty, home cookery and moderate prices. Owner.

5 MADISON-AV.—SECOND FLOOR ROOMS; suite

THE BREWERS TAKE HOLD

THEY PLEDGE NEARLY HALF A MILLION TO THE FUND.

OTHER ADDITIONS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR SUBSCRIPTIONS—CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW ARGUES BY TELEGRAPH.

The biggest impetus to the World's Fair movement was given yesterday. Beyond a few individual yet heavy contriontions to the guarantee fund of $5,000,000 on the part of some of New-York's wealthy brewers, tha lager beer trade had not identified itself with tha exposition project. Bnt yesterday, when President Joseph Liebmann of the Brewers' Board of Trade rapped for order at the Exchange, in Irving-place, he fonnd every lager bear brewing firm belonging to the board in New-York and vicinity represented.

It didn't take Mr. Liebmann long to tell his fellow-members that they should as a body help along the World's Fair scheme. In less than two hours after Peter Doelger, Jr., had successfully offered a resolution pledging the financial support of the Brewers' Board of Trade to the big fair $446,000 had been promised. Tha basis of this generous subscription will be seen in the following letter sent yesterday afternoon to Samuel D. Babcock, Chairman of tha World's Fair Finance Committee:

As promised in the communication sent by our Secretary, nnder date the 30th ult., we have the honor to inform you that the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade, at their meeting held this afternoon, adopted a resolution whereby each and every member was assessed to the extent of 10 cents per barrel on every barrel sold by him or them during the year ending May 1, 1889.

This will net the emonut of $446,000, end in order to comply with the rules of the Finance Committee the individual subscriptions of the various members of this organization are now being received, and within the next forty-eight hours, when the collection is completed, they will be turned over to your board. The board further promises to add to the above by subscriptions from parties interested in the brewing industry woo are not members of this Board of Trade, ana this in all probability will swell the total of our contributions to above half a million dollars.

The subscription above referred to is conditional in this respect: That the subscriptions made by George Ehret, $15,000; by Jacob Ruppert, $10,000, and by Bernheimer & Schmidt, $10,000, be canceled, tbair contributions being included in this subscription of this Board of Trade.

JOSEPH LIEBMANN, President.
RICHARD KATZENMEYER and A. E. SEIFERT, Secretaries.

This step of the Brewers' Board of Trede is a legal act of a corporatinn. It was unanimously approved yesterday, and two-thirds of tbe $446,000 was subscribed on the spot. Under the 10 per cent. rate Gsorge Ehret will have to contribute $40,000, and other brewers in like ratio. Amoog the many firms represented yesterday and snbscribing to the fuod were:

The Jacob Ahles Brswing Company, Beadleston & Woerz, Bernheimer & Schmid, Peter Bncket, the Burr Brewing Company, the H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company, Peter Doelger's Sons, Peter Doelger, the Philip & William Ebling Brewing Company, George Ehret, the John Elsbier Brewing Company, the Germania Brewing Company, A. Fiuck & Son, M. Grob's Sons, J. & M. Hansn, the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, A. Hnptel's Son, the J. C. G. Hnptel Brewing Company, the John Kress Brewing Company, Charles Freese, Otto Ehber, the Nicholas Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company, Claus Llosins Brewery, Metropolitan Brewing Company, Meltzer Brothers, F. Munch, Obermeyer & Liebmann, Ernest Ochs, H. B. Scharmann, the William Ulmer, Welz & Zerweck, the Williamsburg Brewing Company, Ballantine & Co., C. Feigenspan, Geyer's Enterprise Brewing Company, Peter Hanck & Co., Daniel Bermes, William Pater, the Union Brewing Company, Mrs. Christine Braun, Sprattler & Mennel, Conrad Stein, the George Winter Brewing Company, the D. G. Yuengling, Jr., Brewing Company, Henry Zeltler, the Saxonia Brewing Company, Monroe Ecksteln, Knbsam & Horrmann, the Abbott Brewing Company, the Bndweiser Brewing Company, the Burger & Hower Brewing Company, Danenberg & Colee, Leonhard Eppig, the Joseph Fallert Brewing Company, Joseph Hensler, William Hill, Gottfried Krueger, Mrs. C. Trafz, Joseph Kuntz, David Mayer, Frederick Oppermann, Jr., George Ringler & Co., Jacob Ruppert, the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, Philip Schaefer & Son, Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel.

The World's Fair Committee on Finance recorded these subscriptions yesterday:

By the Hardware Board of Trade:		By the Real Estate Exchange:	
Wm. H. Jacobus.	$100	Oppenheimer & Metzger	$1,000
R. M. Jacobus	100	By the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*:	
C. F. Gnyon & Co.	250	Somers Brothers.	1,000
By the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange:		H. J. Pierpoe.	25
Marc Eidlitz & Son	500	By Joseph J. Littie:	
John J. Roberts.	100	David Wolfe Brnce	5,000
L. J. Wlig.	100	Daniel Appleton & Co.	5,000
By the *Sun*:		Farmer, Little & Co.	2,000
Sterling Emory Wheel Co.	200	The Retail Dealers' Protective Association	500
Various snbscribers.	55	N. Y. Economical Printing Co. (2d snbscription).	250
By Wm. Steinway:		G. P. Putnam's Soos	500
John R. Grahaw, Jr.	1,000	Rogers & Sherwood	200
Jacob Doll.	500	John Polhemus.	100
Henry Haas & Son	200	E. P. Coby & Co.	100
Georga W. Herbert.	200	Exchange Printing Compaoy.	200
C. Fischer.	500	Peter De Baun & Co.	200
Various snbscribers.	100	Henry Disoy.	200
By Charles Hanselt:		E. Parke Coby.	100
Schultz, Innes & Co.	1,000	Thomson & Co.	50
Jackson S. Schultz.	1,000	By Wilson Godfrey:	
J. H. Rossbach & Brothers	500	Chase, Talbot & Co.	500
Joseph Hecht & Sons	500	Saxe Brotners, Albany, N. Y.	2,500
J. S. Rockwell & Co.	500	By the *Herald*:	
R. B. Willets.	300	L. Katzenstein & Co.	100
Patzowsky & Co.	250	W. Goldstein.	100
William McCarthy & Co.	250	By James M. Constable:	
By H. S. Mendelson:		Arnold Constable & Co.	10,000
Nathan Littaner.	1,000		
Morris Finn.	500		
Werner & New.	250		
Total.			$53,550
Previously reported.			2,811,874
Grand total.			$2,865,424

Mayor Grant received the usual emount of mail yesterday. The General Committee desires to have the co-operation of New-Orleans in selecting New-York as tho place for the fair, and Chauncey M. Depew yesterday sent the following dispatch to the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce:

"Mr. Stokes of our committee has prepared and sent you an argument which I trust will be read, and felt I begin to realize That New-York is the centre of the North American Continent is undisputed. If a world's fair for England was held in Manchester, or Birmingham, for France in Lyons, for Italy in Venice, it would be local and national. The world would recognize it as international only at London or Paris or Rome.

"New-York has selected the site, will raise the money, has the accommodations, and is the ona city which all Americans, as well as all foreigners, would select to visit if limited in their travels to one great centre—and New-York wants the fair.

"New-York has more Southerners than almost any city of the Sooth, more Westerners than almost any city of the West, more Yankees than Boston, more Irish than Dnblin, more Germans than any city of Germany ontside of Berlin. New-York and London are the cosmopolitan cities of the world. Other cities argne that the fair will help them and their tributary territory. New-York is interested in the growth, greatness, and vigor of Chicago and of St. Louis, and would cheerfully join in national or international exhibitions for their benefit, but it is submitted that an exhibit of the world's progress and development, which, to ba a fitting celebration of the four hnndredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, must surpass all previous displays of arts and industries, cannot be a subject for local competitions. It must begin where its international character will be understood by all the governments of the earth and where the whole country will share in the benefits of its surpassing success.'

Mr. Nilson Godfrey informe the Mayor that he has obtained $40,000 from about forty representatives of the lumber trede. He contends that business men who are willing to pay for the exhibits of a single industry instead of canvassing to swell tha guarantee fund are really injuring the movement, and he requests Mayor Grant to put a stop to such work.

John Harsen Rhoades gives business duties as his reason for declining to serve on the General Committee.

The New-York Mutual Gaslight Company contributed $10,000 to the guarantee fund yesterday, but too late for record by the Committee on Finance. The following subscriptions, received through Mr. E. C. Benedict, also reached the Mayor's office late yesterday:

Progressive Age Publishing Co.	$250	Connelly Motor Co., second enbscriptioo.	$100
E. C. Brown.	250	International Gas Company.	100
Archer Gas and Fuel Process.	250		
Perkins & Co.	100		

The Mayor oas received the following contributions on subscription blanks, which have not yet reached the Finance Committee:

W. R. Peters.	$250	Lendauer & Kaun.	$100
P. Kahler & Sons.	200	T. H. Menley, M.D.	100
C. F. Schlaeffer.	200	Allen Lovings, M.D.	10
G. W. Schastey.	200	Andrew J. Richardson, M. D.	100
L. Arcularins, M.D.	100	Francis Cook.	300
A. Brothers, M. D.	100	Bnhiar & Nanz.	500
J. J. Henna.	25	John W. Sinah, M.D	10
G. A. Annable.	25	Corner & Williamson.	100
J. E. Bloom.	20	George Blum & Son.	225
Alfred Adams.	10	Albany, N. Y.	2,500
Edwin Hayward.	1	By the *Herald*:	
L. J. Callanan.	1,000	W. Goldstein.	100
F. P. Janiski, M. D.	20	By James M. Constable:	
Union Dredging Co.	1,000	W. E. Montgomery	1,000
I. Wohlfarth.	50	W. Marx & Co.	1,000

These mambers of the hardware trade have contributed the following amounts to the preliminary expense fund:

John H. Graham.	$100	McCoy & Saunders.	$25
Fred R. Gurney.	50	Kirby & Wiley.	25
Haydock & Bissell.	50	Thomas Taylor.	25
The Alford & Berkley Co.	25	J. H. Leu & Co.	25
Wisbusch & Hilyer, Limited.	50	Alfred Field & Co.	50
J. C. McCarty & Co.	25	Still, Gibson & Co.	25
		W. H. Jacobus.	25

John Schleich, Frederick W. Devoe, and Thomas P. Fowler have also contributed $100 each to this fund.

Charles S. Higgins issued a call for a meeting of representatives of the glue industry, to be held at the Arbitration Committee's room of the Produce Exchange yesterday, to hear expressions of opinion regarding the World's Fair. There was no quorum present, however, and nothing was done.

CHICAGO'S AGENT IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13.—Mr. J. C. Dickinson of Texas, a member of the Chicago Exposition Committee, has been in Richmond several days for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the business men here in favor of locating the World's Fair in Chicago. The recent radical utterances of certain Chicago papers toward Virginia and the Sonth, it seems, has made it necessary for the Exposition Committee to send an agent to this section. It nppears that those intrusted in having the World's Fair located in that city fear that the unfriendly attitude of some of their papers toward the people of the Sonth may cause some of the members of Congress from that part of the country to antagonize the claims of the Lake City when the matter comes before Congress.

Many of the Virginia people are disposed to oppose the selection of Chicago on that ground, and it is probable that many of her Congressmen may take into consideration these attacks of the papers of that city when Congress is asked to make an appropriation for the World's Fair. Mr. Dickinson was asked if he did not think that the fact that Chicago is exhibiting Libby Prison and reviving nnhappy war memorias was calculated to prejudice all the Sonth against that city.

"I think," he replied, "the people, regardless of section, are too fair-minded to visit the sins of ons man or even of ona or two newspapers npon the millions people who compose the city of Chicago. All interested in securing the World's Fair, Democrats and Republicans, are working shoulder to shoulder with that enterprise and energy which is sure to win, and never once thinking of politics in connection with this affair."

SONGS IN "THE OOLAH."

SYDNEY ROSENFELD'S LATEST SUIT AGAINST COMEDIAN FRANCIS WILSON.

The qnarrel between Sydney Rosenfeld, librettist, and Francis Wilson, comedian, is soon to be brought nn in an action in the United States Court, brought by Rosenfeld to restrain Wilson, Richard Saalfield, a music publisher, and F. V. Strauss, a printer, from printing or publishing a collection of twelve "Ooolah" songs, of which Marie Jansen's favorite, "Be Good," is one, and to compel an accounting for copies of this collection already printed or put on the market. The basis of the suit is Rosenfeld's copyright on this particular song, which was not a part of the original opera, but was written by the librettist to strengthan the piece. The form in which it appears in the collection is not the same as that in which it struck the popular fancy. The words are stated to be by Chevver Goodwin and are the same only in the refrain:

"Oh, be good, sweet maiden, ever;
Never mind could, would, or shonld.
Let whoever will be clever,
As for you, be good, be good!"

But Mr. Rosenfeld claims that the use of this refrain and the palpable similarity of the words throughout constitnte a copyright infringement.

His attorney, Manrice Untermyer, who is also a personal friend of the client, said yesterday that "The Oolah" was sold in 1887 by Rosenfeld, when he was needing money, to Wilson. The price for the whole was a mere song. But in the contract there was a full reservation of publication rights. A subsequent agreement allowed Wilson to publish the original songs subject to Rossnfeld's participation in the profits. Bnt this did not cover "Be Good." And even on the other songs Rosenfeld had had to seize the plates from which they were printed, in a replevin suit, as a means of securing his rights. The present suit was brought to assert the copyright privileges of Mr. Rosenfeld with reference to "Be Good" alone, but if settled in his favor would bring about an accounting on the sales of the whole collection.

Publisher Saalfield, speaking of this suit, said: "I leave had dealings with both Wilson and Rosenfeld in the past. Wilson gave np $600 a week at the Casino, paid Rosenfeld $2,000, and went to a total expense of $17,000 to pnt on "The Oolah" at the Broadway Theatre. Then it fell flat. The qnerrel arose over Rosenfeld's demand to be paid in herd cash for writing some new songs to strengthen it. Since then "The Oolah" has done better. It is a success, but not, in my opinion, big success. I look on this latest move as only a game of bluff on Rosenfeld's part, and have no great fear of a decision in his favor."

ART IN FURNITURE.

A FEW OF THE PRETTY THINGS SHOWN BY BAUMANN BROTHERS.

Housefurnishing in this city is every year becoming more of a fine art. It is being divided more and more into specialties, even decoration being subdivided many times, so that it is not alnna a relief, but a real convenience, for a person to enter the great store of Banmann Brothers, 22, 24, and 26 East Fonrteenth-street, where he may leave orders for a complete furnishing of a home at prices which are remarkably low. The grade of work done in this establishment—for all the furniture sold is made by the firm—is of the highest class.

While the drawing room furniture includes all the latest fasolons, embracing several fine specimens of Louis Quartorze, and the library and dining room furnishings ara of the most elaborate description, it is perhaps upon the chamber suits that the firm prides itself most particularly at present. Most of the work is done in a style which reveals the advance which American woodworkers have made within the last two or three years, the grace of outline and detail being very beautiful. There are suits in sixteenth century style, the grain of the antique oak being so shaded and polished that it more resembles old ivory than anything else, while the furniture bearing the Cremona finish gives a new effect to interior decoration, which must be seen in order to be thoroughly appreciated. The enameled suits are also very pretty with their gold and silver adornments.

Besides the orthodox articles for furnishing special rooms, the firm shows in its warerooms a variety of small pieces, such as card tables, tables and chairs, hall seats, sida tables, and the like.

PERSSON WAS ON HAND.

HE REACHED CASTLE GARDEN IN TIME TO SAVE WIFE AND CHECK.

Pierra Persson left his wife and two sons at their farm in Sweden eighteen months ago and came to this country with his grown daughter. Recently he wrote to his wife to sell their property and come here with the two sons. Pierra was expecting them within a month or so, bnt a week ago he learned that his wife had sellod with her sons on the Anchor Line steamship Anchoria, but was also accompanied by their hired man, G. Ahleted, who had won her affections.

The Anchoria arrived yesterday and her immigrants were taken to Castle Garden. Mrs. Persson had a check for $200, which the family effects had brought. She gave this to her lover to cash, but when the latter had obtained the money the wronged husband arrived at the Garden and confronted his wife. At first she said that she did not wish to go with him, bnt preferred to go on to Florida with the hired man. She was finally induced to go home with her husband, who lives at Dover, N. J.

Ahlsted was compelled to give up the check, and as he had only $4 of his own he was detained at Castle Garden.

MR. TURNER TO GO TO TEXAS.

The Rev. Charles W. Turner resigned the pastorate of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Throop-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, in order to become Dean of St. Matthew's Cathedral at Dallas, Texas. He goes at the earnest solloitation of Bishop Garrett of Texas.

Mr. Turner is an Englishman, forty-five years of age, and was educated at St. Mark's College, Chelsea. He first went to Honolnln on missionary work, and in 1869 came to this country, settling in San Francisco. After staying for a time at Oakland, Cal., he came East, and in 1874 assumed charge of St. John's Church, Long Island City. He remained there for thirteen years, when he became rector of his present church in Brooklyn. His work there has been very successful, the church debt being reduced to $4,000, and the number of communicants more than doubled. He has a large family, bnt will leave them in Brooklyn for the remainder of the Winter.

Mr. Turner begins his labore in Dallas on Dec. 1.

CUNARD WITHDRAWS HIS SUIT.

The suit of Sir Bache Cunard against Charles G. Francklyn for $3,000,000 was formally withdrawn yesterday. The lawyers on both sides told Judge Ingraham, before whom the case was to have been tried in Part IV. of the Snpreme Court, that a settlement had been reached by the parties to the anit ontside the court. Everybody connected with the case refnsed to reveal the terms of the settlement.

WILL NOT STOP TRANSFERS.

Elihu Root, in behalf of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company, sent a letter to Mayor Grant yesterday, in which he said that the company had no intention of stopping the issuance of transfer tickets after the cable system is put into use on the line. Mr. Root says the letter may be taken as a pledge that the transfer system will not be stopped.

READ THIS, GOV. HILL.

JOHN E. RUSSELL TALKS OF THE SUCCESS OF BALLOT REFORM.

Ex-Congressman John E. Russell of the Tenth Massachusetts District, who did snch excellent service in his State during the last Presidential campaign in behalf of the Democratic Party and tariff reform, is at the St. James Hotel on his way to the Orient for a long period of rest. He was seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday, and was enthusiastic in his praise of the new system of election in Massachusetts, which was tried last week. He saw the voting at Leicester, a country town and a snburb of the city of Worcester. As his home is in Leicester, he was peculiarly well qualified to appreciate the exact working of the new system. In the course of conversation Mr. Russell said:

"The Australian system has tha unqualified approbation of the people of Massachusetts. None of the dangers, inconveniences, and annoyances that were predicted were realized. Voting was never so rapidly accomplished. There was no throng about the polling place, no soliciting or urging. If there was ignorance or incapability on the part of voters it was not manifest. Nobody seemed to be in difficulty. If people who are incapable of understanding the meaning of printed ballots staid away from the polls there is no loss to the franchise. The Republican vote fell off relatively more than the Democratic. This is not strange in Massachusetts; there the Democrats, though in a hopeless minority, highly value the right of franchise. They are in the habit of reading their ballots and voting intelligently, while thousands of Republican votes are cast by mere followers of party, controlled by a despotism that never sleeps nor forgives an independent action. This has enabled political adventurers to control the machinery of tha party. Under tha Australian system the espionage that followed every doubtful voter will be at fault; the social pressure that forced reluctant men into the Republican ranks will lose its power; the coercion of operatives by the manufacturers will be impossible; in short, it will at once give us a free and independent ballot.

"All this will be greatly in favor of the Democrats. We have never had trouble about the elections. We have a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting which the Republican majority insist upon retaining, because it has enabled them to control large blocks of voters whose poll taxes they paid. This was a mean, petty corruption, a disgrace to the Commonwealth, which must disappear under the new system. It seems to me that bribery will become impossible in the common way because men can no longer be led to the polls and watched until the ballot is in the box. The exceptions for levying ceavy contributions upon candidates for offices will be removed. The number of ticket distributors, heelers, watchers-ont, and sida partnars will have no possible ocnpetion. In the old system they did not even revisit the scene of their former occupation.

"I think our system will be amended in a few particulars. The ballots must be printed in the clearest and plainest manner possible, the arrangement and type prescribed, and nothing of that sort left to the discretion of the Secretary of State. I think the intent of the voter who makes a mark instead of a cross or writes thunderingly pute his mark ontside of the ruled lines instead of inside may have to be considered by the counters, hnt the law can never be repealed—it can be improved and may be perfected. All men who wish to purge our country of political corruption, do away with the Quays and Dudleys and make blocks of five impossible in the future, will speed the adoption of this system in all the States. In one town of which I had an acconnt the first voter who came had voted and left the hall in less than one minute. In Leicester the first seven men who arrived in less than seven minutes.

"One of the schemes proposed by several of the Republican leaders in the next Congress is the control of Congressional elections by the Federal Government. Mr. Cabot Lodge, in the *North American Review*, with a strange overlooking of the Constitution, proposes to control the elections for Presidential Electors. Of course this scheme is a revival of the old control of Sonthern elections in the interest of the Republican Party. Tha general adoption of the Australian system will do away with this revolutionary project. Troops at the polls, under the control of Marshals appointed by the party in power, a wide extension of the Quay-Dudley-Elkins-Foraker-Mahone system becomes impossible in the light of this beneficent regulation."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Tha engagement of the Jefferson-Florence combination in Boston is proving as remarkable as its season in this city. People are turned from the doors of the theatre nightly, and the advance sale for the first week before the company reached Boston is reported to have passed $6,000. Jefferson and Florence return to the Star Theatre, this city, next March, for a three weeks' engagement, when they will be seen in another of the old comedies, "The Heir at Law."

Brouson Howard's "Shanandoah," which is packing the Twenty-third-Street Theatre at every performance, is also being played in Cincinnati this week by a special company. When the Chicago and San Francisco productions are made, four companies will be simultaneously engaged in presenting Mr. Howard's latest successful work.

Dixey in "The Seven Ages" has made such a decided hit at the Standard that the management are talking of running the burlesque throughont the season. No falling off is yet noticeable in the crowds which throng the theatre, and good seats are at a premium long before the doors are open.

One of the pretty pictures ever arranged on the stage is the swinging scene in "Myles Aroon," as presented by Mr. Scanlan at the Star. Little Constance Wallace, who is swinging while Scanlan sings his song, is one of the most beautiful of the child actresses of the day, and as she swings back and forth, smiling sweetly at Myles, the audience bursts into applause at the lovely tableau, which often drowns the last notes of Mr. Scanlan's pretty song. Tha swing scene would save a much poor Irish drama than "Myles Aroon" from failure.

The old "Standing Room Only" sign, which was a permenant feature of the Union Sqnare Theatre dnring the days of "The Henrietta," has again been brought into prominence by the Keeley people. It promises to be seen often in front of the theatre from now on.

"The Exiles" at Nihlo's has caught the public fancy, and the spectacular production of Sardou's play is crowding the house. Even the stone steps have failed to keep people from the matinee, which was one of the best attended performances of the season thus far.

"A Dark Secret," now described as the "great aquatic spectacle," will be revived at the Grand Opera House next week with a strong company and all the original scenery and effects, including the tank. Edward Hanlan, the oarsman, has been specially engaged for the production, and will appear in his racing shell in the Henley Regatta scene.

WHY THE CHILD IS NOT BURIED.

Abraham Bergman, a child, died two weeks ago and his body has since lain in a cellar at the Union Fields Cemetery because, although the Superintendant received the burial fee, Marcus Sanftman, an Essex-street saloon keeper and ex-President of the Warschauer Benefit Sick and Burial Society, refused to sign the burial permit. A delegation of Hebrews went to Coroner Levy yesterday to protest against the nonburial of the child, bnt he could not act officially. He, however, wrote to the counsel of the Brooklyn Board of Health, calling his attention to the mattar.

Sanftman voluntarily explained that he had had trouble with the burial society and was deposed. When a new President was elected he obtained an injunction from the Snpreme Court to restrain him from acting. He did this to vindicate his character, he says, on account of his misfeasance. The action took the power of signing burial certificates from the new President's hands, and he did not propose to be blackmailed into swerving from his intention to protect his character; in other words, he will give the society as much trouble as possiba pending tha proceedings in court.

FIGHTING THE STANDARD OIL TRUST.

A suit of Georga Rice against John D. Rockefeller and other trustees of tha Standard Oil Trust to compel them to issne to him six shares of Standard Oil stock standing in the name of J. B. Malloby was brought to trial yesterday in Snpreme Court, Special Term, before Justice O'Brien. The plaintiff alleges that he bought five shares of the stock from Malloby through Orvis Brothers in October, 1886, at $190 per share, and that in June, 1887, Malloby received a dividend equivalent to another share. These facts are not denied by the defense, bnt they allege that Rice bought the stock to ascertain the inside working of the trust for the purposes of bringing suits; that he has brought suits in Ohio and Kentucky, and has tried to force the company to buy his interest in a refinery at Marqnette, Mich., for $500,000. Mr. Rice denies the allegations, and declares that he has been injured by the company for equality in freight rates, for which purpose he brought his suits in Ohio and Kentucky. The case will be continned to-day.

PATROLMAN MORRIS TELLS HIS STORY.

The case of Patrolman Patrick F. Morris of the Second Precinct, who, on the night of the 21st ult., shot and killed William F. Campbell in the liquor store at the corner of Albany and West streets, was heard before Police Commissioner MacLean yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, but no facts were disclosed. The accused policeman told his story with much emotion, and declared solemnly that the shooting was purely accidental. The decision in the case was reserved.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE

IMPORTANT CHANGES CAUSED BY THE LATE ELECTION.

IN SOME RESPECTS THE SENATE HAS GAINED STRENGTH—RAW MATERIAL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Of the next Senate, 15 of the 32 members have been re-elected—9 of the 19 Republicans and 6 of the 13 Democrats. Fifty of the 128 members of Assembly have been returned—27 of the 71 Republicans and 23 of the 57 Democrats. The Republicans expect to make a more respectable showing and a better record in 1890 than they did in 1889. Three Republican Assemblymen have been promoted to the Senate—Harvey J. Donaldson of Ballston, Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, and Greenleaf S. Van Gorder of Pike—and two Democrats—Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn and George Francis Roesch of New-York.

While the Republicans are talking of the respectability and ability of the new Senate, they are frank enough to admit that the next Assembly will overflow with unseasoned and very raw material. Analyzing the next Senate from the records of the men who retire with those of the men who are to succeed them, it can be said that as between 'Cap'n Sim" and "Cap'n Ed" Hawkins in the First District there is hnt little difference in ability and integrity of purpose. Both are regarded as honest men, although "Cap'n Sim" has had more chances to become acqnainted with legislative methods. In the Second District, as between James F. Pierce, who retires, and John C. Jacobs, who has been returned for tha purpose of chanting Gov. Hill's war songs, the taxpayer need only pay his money and take his choice. Pierce had one or two redeeming features, hnt, like Erwin, Cogeshall, Vedder, and Raines on the Republican side, was always on the lookont to defend and support interests of corporations whenever those interests were managed or needed extension. Jacobs worked on similar lines when he was in the Senate several years ago. In the Third District Mr. Birkett, an nntried hut practical man, a nimmber, by the way, succeeds the mereurial O'Connor, of whom it has been said that he could not be controlled by politicians, party, and consciousness, even by himself.

The change in the Fifth District, where Col. Michael Cotter Murphy gives way to Col. William L. Brown, is one that will be watched with some interest. Col. Murphy is a keen politician and Col. Brown a gentleman who will be long in learning sharp bargain. Tha latter has had no legislative experience and in political matters is easy going, if not indolent. Still he has the support of one of the most powerful political managers in Tammany Hall—Ben Wood. The translation of unlikely Grady to the shades of private life is a source of transcendent gratification to people whose business took them to the Senate Chamber, where the blatant and irrepressible nomnagogue was always on his feet wearing out the patience of his colleagues and every one within sound of his voice. Mr. Ahearn, his successor, comes to the position well recommended.

The Seventh District will have a fit representative for the first time since James Daly's term expired. George F. Roesch is a man of ability, a good lawyer, clear headed, and watchful of the city's interests, and he ought to add to the excellent reputation he made in the lower house. Mr. Lispenard Stewart, the successor of Postmaster Van Cott in the Eighth, has had no experience in legislation. He is a fair talker, a good dancer, and can lead the cotillion with more than ordinary style than any other man in New-York, Charles Hone and De Lancey Kane excepted. Jnst to what extent these accomplishments can be nsed by Mr. Stewart on the floor of the Senate remains to be sean.

In the Orange-Sullivan district Mr. William F. Richardson will occnpy Judge Low's old seat, which was held from February to May last by Pater Ward, who failed to carry his district on the 5th inst. In the Seventeenth District yonng Major Norton Chase defeated old Major George H. Treadwell, a veteran of the war. Chase is a brilliant yonng lawyer, and as a member of Assembly in 1886 made an excellent record. Henry Russell, the floor king of Albany, honght the election two years ago and was counted in by a majority of eight. Chase will be in improvement over Russell. The Albany district is famous for nominating soldiers for Senator. Assemblyman Henry J. Donaldson succeeds John Foley in the Saratoga-Montgomery-Fulton-Hamilton-Scheneotady district. The latter is a lawyer of high standing and made a creditable representative. Donaldson's career in the Assembly was passive and by no means brilliant or striking. The substitution of L. W. Emerson for Rowland C. Kellogg in the Nineteenth District can hardly be regarded as an improvement, although Emerson is looked upon in the district as a strong man. Kellogg, however, was known for his sterling integrity, conscientiousness, and independence. As a lawyer he belongs in the front rank. In the Senate his services were invalnable to the State. He kept aloof from all factional strife, and devoted his time and energies to the business of the Senate—one of the few men in the Legislature of whom this can be said.

Titus Sheard, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, will succeed Frank Arnold in the Twenty-third, or Herkimer, District. As between these two men, the interests of the State will be safer with Sheard than with Arnold. Both are adroit politicians, but Sheard's record shows him to have been governed very frequently by disinterested motives—while the same cannot be said of Mr. Arnold. Sheard has had abnndance of experience, and his presence will tend to restore the tone of the Senate. Great things are expected of Edmund O'Connor, the new Senator from the Twenty-fonrth, or Broome County, District, who will snccead old Father Lewis. O'Connor is a lawyer, a politician and sharp, not tied down to any particular faction, but is supposed to have leanings toward Mr. Thomas C. Platt. Mr. Sweet, the present Senator from the Twenty-sixth, who steadfastly used his position for the advancement of his own interests will give way to Mr. Thomas Hunter, who has seen service in the Assembly as one of the members from Cayuga County.

The most important change in the Senate, however, is the election of Mr. Charles T. Saxton from the Twenty-eighth District. Mr. Saxton would make a great Senator if he had the courage to break with John H. Camp, the paid Albany lobbyist of the Standard Oil and other unscrupulous corporations. Mr. Saxton will be the peer of any man in the Senate on law questions, with the exception of Judge Robertson. But unfortunately he bears the reputation of being controlled by John H. Camp, and, as Camp is not responsible to the taxpayers of the State, Saxton's position is made all the more embarrassing. The substitution of such a man as Charles T. Saxton for John Raines under any circumstances is a blessed thing, Camp or no Camp. The only remaining change in the Senate is in the Thirtieth District, where Edward Cyrus Walker, a good man, will be succeeded by Greenleaf S. Van Gorder, whose record in the Assembly last Winter was only commendable in spots.

Mr. Fassett, as President pro tem. of the Senate, will experience far less trouble in making up his committees than Gen. Husted will in the House. There is abundance of good material in the Senate, and besides, many of the Chairmen of the best committees have been re-elected, while the dearth of useful men in the Assembly is very noticeable. Of the ten leading Senate committees, eight are likely to retain their present Chairmen, namely: Finance—Mr. Sloan; Judiciary—Mr. Robertson; Cities—Mr. Hendricks; Canals—Mr. Langbiln; Insurance—Mr. Fassett. Mr. Vedder will certainly hang on to tha Chairmanship of tha Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, which he has found to be filled with profit and other good things, and which few men in the State know batter how to handle and manipulate. Similar arguments apply to Mr. Coggeshall and the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations. Vedder and Coggeshall are adepts in the art of legislation for "revenue only," and these two committees afford them opportunities for the application of their nnique and peculiar methods. Mr. Erwin is mentioned as the possible Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and Mr. Sexton of the Committee on General Laws. The Committee on Rules now consists of Messrs. Sloan, Raines, (Rep.,) and Murphy, (Dem.) The new committee, it is said, will be composed of Messrs. Sloan and Sheard, two Republican ex-Speakers of the Assembly, and John C. Jacobs, ex-President pro tem. of the Senate.

Gen. Husted's great trouble in building his Assembly committees will be in handling the raw material. Of the fourteen most important committees, seven Chairmen of the present House will not sit in the next. Only one Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee has been re-elected, Loder of Monroe; only two of the Appropriations Committee, Stevens of Franklin and Larmon of Washington; of the Judiciary, three, Whipple of Cattaraugus, Acker of Greene, and Towns of Chautauqua; on General Laws, only one, Gibbs of New-York; on Canals, two, Andrus of Erie and Groat of Wayne; on Cities, Fish of Putnam and Saunders of Rensselaer; on State Prisons, only one, Mase of Dutchess; on Commerce and Navigation, Adams of Orange and Lane of Jefferson; on Insurance, Whipple, Husted, Curtis, and Decker; on Excise, Curtis, Chairman, Kimball and Whipple; on Public Education, Peck, Decker, and Lane.

While no one, not even himself, has any idea as to the manner in which Gen. Husted will form his committees, whom he shall select as Chairman, or what interests he will consult in making them, a complete reorganization of these committees is inevitable—Ways and Means, Appropriations, Judiciary, General Laws, Canals, Cities, Railroads, Commerce and Navigation, Insurance, Excise, Military Affairs, State Prisons. Gen. Husted was made chairman of Ways and Means of the House of 1889; D. E. Ainsworth, he of calling scandal fame, of Appropriations; Ainsworth was left at home by a considerate constituency. Mr. Saxton, who goes to the Senate, was Chairman of Judiciary; Mr. Crosby, who is passing judgments in the International Court of Cairo, was Chairman of Cities, and Gen. George Sherman Batcheller, who is Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, of State Charitable Institutions; Mr. Hamilton of General Laws, Mr. Gallup of Canals, and Mr. Nixen of Internal Affairs; Curtis, of Excise; Stevens, on Game Laws; Decker, on Charitable and Religious Societies; Towne, on Claims; Groat, on Federal Relations; Andrus, on Privileges and Elections; Pearsall, on Grievances; Acker, on Revision, and Peck, Sub-Committee of the Whole. It does not follow that these gentlemen will preside over the same committees next Winter. Mr. Fremont Cole selected them for these honors last Winter, and the friends of Mr. Cole are not likely to be given choice berths by Gen. Husted. The latter has his own ideas on the construction of Assembly committees, and as he goes into the chair untrammeled and unfattered, and as the next session is to be a memorable one, and as he will appear as a record-breaker, he promises to produce the strongest, cleanest, and best committees with the material at hand that the State has seen in years. The General always was a promising Speaker.

GEN. BOURKE BURIED.

IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF THE IRISH AGITATOR.

Funeral services over the body of Gen. Thomas Francis Bonrke, the Irish agitator, were held yesterday morning at the family residence, 209 East Thirty-sixth-street, and were followed by a solemn requiem mass at St. Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh-street, at which Father E. J. A. Kenny acted as celebrant, Father C. G. O'Keefe deacon, and Father Kernan sub-deacon.

A large crowd attended the funeral services, composed mainly of colaborers in the cause so dear to the dead man and for which he gave up the best years of his life. Tha floral offerings from the various societies of which he was a member were exquisite and nnmerous. The pall bearers were Thomas C. Luby, Capt. Angnstin E. Costello, Capt. John McClure, Michael Ryan, William Minnick, and Robert H. Clifford. Six members of the Irish Volnnteers formed a military escort. The veterans of the I. R. B. attended in a body, and representatives were present from avery branch of the Clan-na-Gael in this section.

The body was interred in Calvary Cemetery with impressive ceremonies. Addresses were made at the grave by Thomas Clark Luby, who was a prisoner in Ireland in 1867 with Gen. Bonrke, and by Angnstin E. Costello who accompanied Gen. Bonrke on the Jacmel expedition. Among others present were Col. Cavanagh of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. Kelley, Samuel Cavanagh, Neal Breslin, O'Donovan Rossa, John Rogers, the Hon. William Taylor of Boston, Coot. O'Shea,

PROBING FOR THE TRUTH

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

METHODS OF DOCKMASTERS IN COLLECTING WHARFAGE FEES—THEIR WIVES' BANK ACCOUNTS.

Corporation Counsel Clark and the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday probed for corruption in the heart of the Dock Department. One of the most sensational discoveries of the day did not bear out the representations made by President Peat that his branch of the City Government will compare favorably with any other for business-like management. This discovery was the finding of a defective lease for the bulkhead at the foot of East Thirty-sixth-street executed May 6, 1887, for three years to Popham & Co. The lease was properly executed with the important exception that it did not bear the signatures of the lessees or any sureties. This specimen of unbusinesslike management was presented to the venerable Secretary of the Dock Board, and he could not explain its existence. He said the firm of Popham & Co. acquired possession of the bulkhead at a public sale, bidding $110 rent per annum, but under the lease could be held responsible for rent or repairs, and he didn't know whether they had ever paid the city a dollar for the use of the pier. He presumed they had and that they might be sued if necessary on the agreement signed when the sale was made, providing that the paper was in the office.

In addition to this interesting showing of irregularity in the Dock Department yesterday, revelations of the way Dockmasters attend to their business and juggle with wharfage money collected by irresponsible persons indicate that the investigation is one deserving of careful public attention.

David W. Bogert testified that he had been Dockmaster of District No. 2 since August, 1887. Before that he was a janitor for the Dock Commissioners at Pier A North River, and before that a Senate doorkeeper at Albany. His collections for wharfage from May, 1888, to May, 1889, amounted to something less than $1,000. The witness was asked to give the amount collected and turned in as wharfage from old Piers 20 and 21 and the bulkhead between for the year ending April 30, 1889. His impression was that the amount was between $400 and $500. He was asked: "Would you be surprised to learn that the amount was less than $100?" The witness said he should. Mr. Bogert was next questioned on the subject of bank accounts with interesting results. He said he did not keep a bank account, but admitted that his wife had two separate accounts in Port Jervis. He made his weekly returns to the Dock Commissioners by check. He made a practice of getting his collections exchanged for a check on some responsible firm with whom he had friendly relations. He did this because Mr. Matthews, the Treasurer of the Dock Board, preferred payments by check rather than cash. Bogert could not tell how much money he and his wife have in bank. He carries blank checks ready signed and fills them out at will. He said his deposits consisted of his salary checks. He put away $147 as the result of a private transaction with Capt. Dewey, a contractor.

When Bogert was asked if he could produce his check books he declared that he didn't know where his wife kept them. When asked to produce his deposit books he said would get statements from the banks. He could not remember when he deposited his last checks. The loose checks he carried for convenience were signed, he said, by his wife. One of the Bogert's admissions was that he did not have an interest in bank accounts until after his appointment. Some of his money was derived from the estate of his brother-in-law. He didn't know but he might have deducted some checks received for wharfage. He would not swear that he had. One of the incidents of Bogert's examination was the way in which the Commissioners of Accounts got possession of his private memorandum book. He let slip the fact that he carried one and kept in it a record of deposits. The Corporation Counsel insisted that he produce it. Bogert protested and said it contained matters of information he did not care to expose. He took out the book and offered to refer to it for the benefit of the Commissioners. Mr. Clark suggested that they be permitted to see whether it was proper evidence. They examined the book and said it should be submitted. Bogert at once put it back in his pocket and said he should like to take legal advice on the subject. Mr. Clark persuaded the witness to again show the book to the Commissioners, and when they had it safely in hand requested that it be sealed and locked in their safe until to-day. Bogert was told to appear again to-day and bring certain records in his possession. He also by request wrote an order to the officers of the two Port Jervis banks for Mr. Clark, who said he wished to send a man to look at the Bogart accounts.

Builder Murtagh succeeded Dockmaster Bogert on the witness stand. He said he was one of the lessees of the north side of Pier 56, the south side of Pier 57, the bulkhead between, and the north side of Pier 62. His rent was $1,800 per annum for the three. The leases were bought at a public sale conducted by the Dock Department and were bid in for him by John A. McCarthy. He said he was a builder by trade, the dockmaster of District No. 5, the one in which the piers are located. Several months later Dockmaster McCarthy was succeeded by Mr. Pendergast. Young McCarthy did the collecting for his father and his father's successor. The witness said it was a common practice for any one using the piers to collect wharfage when the dockmasters were away. "I have done it often," he said. "John Trainor, a stevedore, has collected for Dockmaster Pendergast, too. You see, we find a transient boat at the pier and collect the tax from her that is due the dockmaster. I see to it, so he would if we were not on hand." The witness said in regard to his leases that young McCarthy paid the three months' advance rent and got the requisite sureties. The amount advanced he got back by collecting wharfage. Since May 1, 1887, Piers 56 and 57 have yielded between $1,700 and $1,800 in wharfage, and Pier 62 between $1,500 and $1,600. McCarthy might have collected $5,000 and kept the whole sum, as he never made a statement to the witness. McCarthy has a bank account in the Brooklyn First National Bank. He gave a check for $600 to the witness within three months. He was not for wharfage, but on a real estate transaction.

Here was a new lead and the Corporation Counsel proceeded to follow it. The witness said that he regarded McCarthy as an employe, that he had never paid the young man a dollar, and that McCarthy had not demanded anything. "There is a mutual understanding between us," said Mr. Murtagh, "and when my leases expire there will be a settlement. I intend to give McCarthy 25 per cent of my profits, and more if he is not satisfied. I have collected money and turned it over to him, and he has given me money to meet the rest of the piers. I have implicit confidence in McCarthy." The examination disclosed the fact that since Murtagh and McCarthy went into this curious partnership they have become possessed of four lots and four new houses on Greenville-avenue, Jersey City. They bought the land for about $2,500 and built the houses for $7,500.

"How much has McCarthy paid you?" asked the Corporation Counsel.

"He has paid me $5,200 as his share of the investment. He says it is wharfage money, but I don't regard it as such."

"Partner" McCarthy, a beardless stripling of twenty-three years, when examined as a witness declared that he had nothing to do directly toward the Jersey City real estate transaction. He felt that he owed Murtagh $5,200. If he had received that sum it was wharfage money. McCarthy said he opened his bank account last Winter. He kept no books. The records he kept so loosely that he did not believe it possible for the Commissioners of Accounts or Mr. Murtagh to find out how much wharfage has been collected at their piers. McCarthy was told to appear to-day and bring his deposited check books.

Charles H. Pendergast, the second Dockmaster, put under the fire of cross-examination, said he lived in the apartment house at Park-avenue and Seventy-third-street. Before he got his appointment he was receiver of the Prodnce Bank. He thought that during his term in the Dock Department he had collected and turned in about $12,000. Of that sum he collected about three-quarters. The remainder was taken in by Murtagh and McCarthy. The witness confessed that the young man may have collected two-thirds of all the wharfage money. Mr. Clark called the witness's attention to the law of 1885 which defines the duties of Dockmasters, and states that they shall not delegate their powers and must make collections personally. Mr. Pendergast said he was familiar with the law and with his duty and contended that he had performed it as far as possible. He maintained that no Dockmaster could cover his district faithfully, attend to the berthing of boats, and collect all the wharfage. The witness said that he did not feel that he had delegated any of his powers to McCarthy. Last August Dock Commissioner Cram told Mr. Pendergast to discharge McCarthy or resign. The witness said he insisted that the dockmaster lose it, as he would if we were not on hand." The witness said in regard to his leases that young McCarthy paid the three months' advance rent and got the requisite sureties. The amount advanced he got back by collecting wharfage. Since May 1, 1887, Piers 56 and 57 have yielded between $1,700 and $1,800 in wharfage, and Pier 62 between $1,500 and $1,600. McCarthy might have collected $5,000 and kept the whole sum, as he never made a statement to the witness. McCarthy has a bank account in the Brooklyn First National Bank. He gave a check for $600 to the witness within three months. He was not for wharfage, but on a real estate transaction.

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"He has paid me $5,200 as his share of the investment. He says it is wharfage money, but I don't regard it as such."

"Partner" McCarthy, a beardless stripling of twenty-three years, when examined as a witness declared that he had nothing to do directly toward the Jersey City real estate transaction. He felt that he owed Murtagh $5,200. If he had received that sum it was wharfage money. McCarthy said he opened his bank account last Winter. He kept no books. The records he kept so loosely that he did not believe it possible for the Commissioners of Accounts or Mr. Murtagh to find out how much wharfage has been collected at their piers. McCarthy was told to appear to-day and bring his deposited check books.

Charles H. Pendergast, the second Dockmaster, put under the fire of cross-examination, said he lived in the apartment house at Park-avenue and Seventy-third-street. Before he got his appointment he was receiver of the Prodnce Bank. He thought that during his term in the Dock Department he had collected and turned in about $12,000. Of that sum he collected about three-quarters. The remainder was taken in by Murtagh and McCarthy. The witness confessed that the young man may have collected two-thirds of all the wharfage money. Mr. Clark called the witness's attention to the law of 1885 which defines the duties of Dockmasters, and states that they shall not delegate their powers and must make collections personally. Mr. Pendergast said he was familiar with the law and with his duty and contended that he had performed it as far as possible. He maintained that no Dockmaster could cover his district faithfully, attend to the berthing of boats, and collect all the wharfage. The witness said that he did not feel that he had delegated any of his powers to McCarthy. Last August Dock Commissioner Cram told Mr. Pendergast to discharge McCarthy or resign. The witness said he insisted that the dockmaster lose it, as he would if we were not on hand." He did not tell him, he said, until a year after his appointment that the impression prevailed in the Department that McCarthy was interested in the Murtagh leases. He was instructed to make an investigation and did so. He asked both Murtagh and McCarthy and they each denied the report. He believed them.

Mr. Pendergast said that he did not keep a bank account, but his wife has one in the North River institution. He produced the bank book, said it was thoroughly inspected. He admitted that a boat could berth at Pier 57 paying wharfage if no one was around to collect. He believed he had a right to ask any one to do his collecting as long as he was responsible to the Dock Department. He said he paid McCarthy out of his private account.

Governeur Kemble, the Secretary of the Dock Board, was recalled. He said he had been asked to get certain official records. Considerable time was occupied in trying to find out just what duties Secretary Kemble performs for the board. He read from the rules and regulations of the board what the Secretary is expected to do, but it could not be discovered that Mr. Kemble was more than a supervisory official. The Engineer in Chief, he said, had been ordered to index a collection of old minutes of the department. From 1871 to 1878 the minutes were written in books and never printed. The witness had never written out the minutes of a meeting, and all resolutions are drawn by an assistant. He admitted drawing a resolution stating that Thomas O'Brien, the mythical client of ex-Civil Justice Kelly, had appeared in person before the Commissioners.

"Now, Mr. Kemble," said Mr. Clark, "as a matter of fact, Mr. O'Brien did not appear before a meeting of the Dock Commissioners and has never been active in that sale at which Justice Kelly was the successful bidder. You know that, don't you?"

"Well, to tell the truth, I don't know that I ever saw Mr. O'Brien. I have an impression that he was in the office with Mr. Kelly. I think the Commissioners were under that impression."

Mr. Kemble could not give an intelligent description of the mysterious lessee. He was asked about the forthcoming annual report of the Dock Board and the amounts expended by it since it was created. His mind was a blank. The inquiry will go on at 11 A. M. to-day.

FARM PRODUCE IS DULL.

THE MARKETS ARE OVERSTOCKED AND THE DEMAND IS LIGHT.

The condition of the farm produce market has been unsatisfactory this week. The storehouses are filled with the good things of the land that have been coming into the city in great abundance, but everywhere the complaint is made that trade is dull. The retail men who cater to the wealthy classes and purchase only first-class fancy provisions are still good customers of the wholesalers, but those who supply the hundreds of thousands of the poorer classes are not taking in any stock, and purchase only what they believe they can sell during the day.

Butter is still in very large supply, and though good prices are obtained for the first-class grades, the medium and inferior grades are very low.

Trade in cheese has been dull. Large receipts have caused an accumulation of cheese in this city, and to-day it is cheaper than it was at the time last year. Retailers and speculators are offering still lower figures, but the wholesalers positively refuse to make any further reductions. To help them out the farmers at Canton, N. Y., decided not to sell or make any more cheese until the surplus in this city shall have been consumed.

Trade in eggs is dull. The best fresh-laid eggs are scarce and are sold off as soon as they arrive. But of other grades there is a superabundance, and, with this muggy weather, retailers are afraid to take in more stock than will last them a few days. The demand for eggs has fallen off with the bad weather.

For many years there has not been such a large supply of potatoes in this city as during the past month. Recently the West has gone into raising potatoes on an extensive scale and has shipped very large shipments to New-York. A couple of weeks or so ago the market here was actually glutted with potatoes, prices went down, and the railroads refused to carry any more potatoes until the pressure in the New-York markets should be relieved.

In the poultry line business is likewise dull. Thanksgiving is still distant for this branch of trade. The wholesalers are willing to sell cheap and the retailers are afraid to buy.

The hay crop in this State and New-Jersey suffered greatly from heavy rains during the harvest. Much of the hay had been cut, but had not been pressed and put under cover. The rain soaked the drying hay and caused a fermentation that converted the piles of hay into masses of sour stuff which horses and cattle refuse to eat. The storms swept over the salt meadows, too, and carried away a large quantity of the salt hay.

WESTCHESTER'S VOTE.

THE WORK OF THE COUNTY CANVASSERS COMPLETED YESTERDAY.

The Westchester County Board of County Canvassers yesterday completed their labors and declared the vote officially, which changes the vote on each candidate from the figures published, but does not change the result as to the candidates. The following is the vote for each candidate:

STATE.

Secretary of State.—John I. Gilbert, (Rep.,) 11,804; Frank Rice, (Dem.,) 11,399; Jesse H. Griffen, (Pron.,) 574.

Controller.—Martin W. Cooke, (Rep.,) 11,696; Edward Wemple, (Dem.,) 11,167; Benjamin L. Rand, (Proh.,) 556.

Treasurer.—Ira M. Hedges, (Rep.,) 11,578; Elliot Danforth, (Dem.,) 11,319; J. W. Bruce, (Proh.,) 571.

Attorney General.—James M. Varnum, (Rep.,) 11,794; Charles F. Tabor, (Dem.,) 11,209; Coleridge A. Hart, (Proh.,) 492.

State Engineer and Surveyor.—William V. Van Rensselaer, (Rep.,) 11,817; John Bogart, (Dem.,) 11,410; A. B. Kenyon, (Proh.,) 572.

JUDICIARY.

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.—Albert Haight, (Rep.,) 12,004; Denis O'Brien, (Dem.,) 10,470; Walter J. Worrington, (Proh.,) 485.

Justice of the Supreme Court.—Jackson O. Dykman, (Rep. and Dem.,) 22,858.

County Judge.—Isaac N. Mills, (Rep.,) 12,967; Nelson B. Baker, (Dem.,) 9,850; Stephen W. Collins, (Proh.,) 442.

County Clerk.—Edwin R. Hopkins, (Rep.,) 11,288; John M. Digney, (Dem.,) 11,667; William H. Bell, (Proh.,) 438.

District Attorney.—Smith Lent, (Rep.,) 11,255; William P. Platt, (Dem.,) 11,784.

Register.—John I. Storm, (Rep.,) 11,445; John Duffy, (Dem.,) 11,848; George M. Brown, (Proh.,) 454.

Superintendent of the Poor.—Henry Esser, (Rep.,) 12,037; Joseph W. Tompkins, (Dem.,) 10,900; George W. Fnroh, (Proh.,) 485.

Justice of Sessions.—John H. Baxter, (Rep.,) 11,788; John J. Crenhan, (Dem.,) 11,208.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senator.—William H. Robertson, (Rep.,) 12,859; Henry C. Nelson, (Dem.,) 10,333; Clarence M. Lyon, (Proh.,) 441.

Member of Assembly.—First District—J. Irving Burns, (Rep.,) 4,498; James W. Prendergast, (Dem.,) 3,008; Thomas C. Pierce, (Proh.,) 108.

Second District—Bradford Rhodes, (Rep.,) 4,127; Norman A. Lawlor, (Dem.,) 3,896; Peter W. Remsen, (Proh.,) 132.

Third District—James W. Husted, (Rep.,) 4,396; Abram Hyatt, (Dem.,) 9,179; George W. Adams, (Proh.,) 280.

GETTING READY FOR CONGRESS

PENSION BILLS IN PREPARATION BY THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The National Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, appointed by the Commander in Chief under resolution of the National Encampment of the United States, assembled in the Windsor Hotel yesterday. Of the five members of the committee there were in attendance Major George S. Merrill of Lawrence, Mass.; Gen. John S. Konntz, Toledo, Ohio; Gen. John W. Burst, Sycamore, Ill., and Col. Richard W. Blue, Pleasanton, Kan.

The present session of the committee is held for the purpose of formulating pension bills for presentation to Congress. The duty devolving upon the committee is in this instance essentially clerical. At the session of the National Encampment in Columbus, Ohio, two years ago, the Chief Council and controlling body of the Grand Army of the Republic placed itself on record as being heartily in sympathy with, and in favor of, what is known and designated as the Per Diem Allowance Pension bill and the Total Disability Pension bill. At the last National Encampment, held in Minneapolis, Minn., the action was reaffirmed, and the National Pension Committee was instructed to draft bills covering both provisions, and to press their passage through the Congress of the United States.

To the Total Disability bill it is proposed to add what is known as the "widows' clause," providing for the granting of a pension to all widows of soldiers of the war of the rebellion.

The formulating of these bills in such manner that they may be assured of securing the approval of the President upon their passage by Congress is the work upon which the Pension Committee is engaged. When the draft is finally agreed upon the proposed acts will inform a major Merrill states, and furnished to the press for publication, preliminary to their being introduced into the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States.

THE NEGRO IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 6.—Ellis, the Texas negro who proposes to colonize American negroes in Mexico, is still in this city, striving to secure a concession from the Government in the interest of the proposed colony. It is asserted that Gen. Pacheco, Minister of Public Works, is greatly interested in Ellis's plans, and is heartily in favor granting the concession. Other members of the Government are also said to favor it, so there seems to be little doubt that the concession will be given and the colony established.

The scheme, however, will meet with strong opposition on the part of the Mexican people, and negro colonists are not likely to receive an encouraging welcome. The feeling is general that in the Indian peon class Mexico has as large an element of a different race as it can find room for.

NO WORK NO PAY.

After the 1st of December the United States Customs Inspectors will only receive pay when they work. This is by a decision of the Attorney General which was received at the Custom House yesterday. There is very deep interest among the large force of inspectors in the decision, because heretofore when they have been ill or absent for other reasons their pay has not been touched. The decision takes effect Dec. 1.

READY FOR UNION.

PROGRESS OF THE CONSOLIDATION OF TWO EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

In spite of denials, given with alleged authority in other newspapers, the story of the almost consummated amalgamation of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. R. Heber Newton is rector, and the Church of the Holy Spirit, of which the Rev. Dr. Edmund Guilbert is rector, which was printed in THE TIMES a week ago, is true, not only in fact but in detail. The union is perfected, so far as it can be by the two congregations. It now remains for the law to sanction it.

The vestries of the two churches held their final meeting on Tuesday evening to consider the agreement drawn up by their committees at a joint meeting. The vestry of All Souls' Church had already unanimously approved the terms as proposed. In the vestry of the Church of the Holy Spirit there was some opposition, but Mr. Mason, of that body, says it was on small matters of detail, and was entirely overcome at the meeting at the rectory on Tuesday evening. That meeting resulted in sending a committee of two to All Souls' vestry, which was sitting in anticipation of such a call. The committee announced that the Church of the Holy Spirit favored and desired the union on the proposed plan, and was ready to heartily join in carrying it into immediate effect.

In view of this action of their vestrymen, the parish meeting of the Church of the Holy Spirit was not held. Yesterday morning, as announced from the pulpit on Sunday, the object of the meeting would have been to have taken action on the union of the two churches if the vestry had been unable to agree. As the vestry did agree the parish meeting was unnecessary.

The wealthy people who see the two congregations worshipping together. There are certain ecclesiastical requirements to be satisfied and legal technicalities to be conformed with. The Church of the Holy Spirit will by its rector and parish clerk execute a deed of conveyance of its property to All Souls' Church, and this will be taken to the Supreme Court, Chambers, for execution. When this is done the union of the congregations and their property and financial interests will be complete.

It has been suggested that both church societies will have to have their certificates of incorporation cancelled and then be incorporated as one under one name. The probability, however, is that this will not be necessary, but that the Church of the Holy Spirit will be taken into All Souls' Church under the latter's incorporated title. "All Souls' Church, in memory of the Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D."

All Souls' Church will sell its old house of worship on West Forty-eighth-street, valued at about $35,000. The property of the Church of the Holy Spirit, including a beautiful rectory, is worth about $250,000. As a consideration for a deed of this All Souls' Church will assume a mortgage of $135,000. Other liabilities of $15,000, and reimburse Dr. Guilbert to the sum of $20,000 for personal investments in the interest of the church. The total amount paid by All Souls' Church therefore will be $170,000. The Rev. Mr. Newton will be the rector of the united parishes, Dr. Guilbert retiring.

REVISING BUILDING LAWS.

REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERESTED ORGANIZATIONS HOLD A MEETING.

The committee which is revising the building laws held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Board of Fire Underwriters, in the Mutual Life Insurance Company's Building. The committee includes the Board of Building Examiners which was appointed by the Governor at the time the new building laws were passed in 1887, and represents five different organizations: The Board of Fire Underwriters—Peter Notman, President of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company; New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects—Henry Le Brun; Mechanics and Traders' Exchange—John Banta and Edwin Dobbs; Architectural Iron Manufacturers—William J. Fay, Jr.; Real Estate Owners and Builders' Association—Cornelius O'Reilly. Other members of the committee are Superintendent of Buildings Thomas J. Brady, Chief Clerk John R. Shields of the Building Inspectors, Secretary of the committee, and Mr. Finley, counsel to the Fire Commissioners.

In its work the board found itself frequently hampered by the loose and ungrammatical wording of the laws, which gave rise to incessant questions, and it also came to believe that in many respects the laws are too stringent. It was finally decided to have the laws revised in time to present the proposed amendments to the Legislature. The committee will hold sessions during November on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and will be open to the public.

Yesterday was an open session, but the only persons present outside of the committee was ex-Superintendent of Buildings D'Oench, who agreed to prepare a list of what he regarded as needed changes in the law. A brief discussion was had upon Section 474 of the laws which relates to the thickness of walls and laying of timbers for foundations, but it was passed without change. Section 474, which defines the responsibilities resting upon a man who is building a foundation next to a building was referred to Mr. Finley and the Secretary. Section 475, relating to the kind of foundations, was objected to by Mr. O'Reilly because it made no distinction between different kinds of foundations, whether for cottages or tall office buildings, and the section was referred to him and Mr. Le Brun for revision.

The consideration of Section 476, which regulates the thickness of walls, started a discussion on the required thickness of walls in buildings when the floors depended for support on iron columns as well as on the walls, and the subject was laid over for further discussion to-morrow afternoon.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Bear speculators had something of a jubilee in Cotton Oil Trust certificates yesterday. Quotations dropped over three points, and till at the close of the day, when there was a flurry at the lowest, there was not much that looked like buying by insiders. Then, however, there were pronounced on a pretty large scale, which checked the decline. Some of these purchases are credited by wide-awake operators to Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate.

Late in the day a report was freely circulated in the Street representing that a bull pool had been formed, with H. M. Flagler at the head of it, intending to try to put the price back again to 40 or higher. No affidavits traveled with this report, however.

The Stock Exchange had an abundance of sensational stories to account for the sharp drop in quotations, but most of the circulating rumors were traceable to, bear speculative sources, and they were in many instances merely gross exaggerations aimed at the company's credit.

Atchison showed some weakness yesterday because of the reports representing that the new reorganization plan was likely to meet with opposition from important foreign security holders. These reports were for the most part outright inventions, as was clearly shown by the following cable dispatch received by a Wall-street banking house from trustworthy authorities abroad:

"Optimism is coming in well. Expect large deposits after to-morrow, settling day. Rumors of general opposition here are rubbish."

Philip D. Armour has started a new bull pool in St. Paul stock, and was able to make it the strongest security upon the Stock Exchange yesterday. Mr. Armour and his friends are also reported to be interested in a Chicago-New-York pool whose object is to boost Union Pacific.

Some overzealous friends of the Rock Island Road have been trying to make capital for their favorite by a story representing that Rock Island was to gain great benefits from an alliance with other lines against the Union Pacific-Northwest alliance. Upon the strength of this story Rock Island stock has been marked up and Union Pacific sold short. How fictitious both movements have been is shown by the following statement made yesterday by President Cable of the Rock Island Road:

"There is nothing in the story that Rock Island, St. Paul and Missouri Pacific contemplate forming a combine to fight the Union Pacific-Northwest alliance. The effect of this combination has been greatly exaggerated. I shall attend the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Inter-State Association to-day, and I don't know of anything serious likely to develop at the meeting."

A FOURTH WARD POLITICIAN DEAD.

James F. Day, a well-known Fourth Ward politician, died at his home, 48 Madison-street, on Tuesday afternoon. He had been a clerk in the Tax Office since 1874. There his devotion to his duties and his invariable courtesy to visitors made him a general favorite. His death was entirely unlooked for by his friends. On Monday evening he was at his desk in the Tax Office, and he quitted it only at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When he left the building he complained of a soreness of throat and chest. His death, following so soon after, was caused by heart failure. Mr. Day was born in the Fourth Ward thirty-eight years ago. He was a brother-in-law of ex-County Clerk William Walsh and ex-Warden Thomas Walsh. The funeral will take place to-morrow, and delegations from Tammany Hall and the Tax Office will attend it.

OSSIAN GETS FIRST PLACE.

BICKNELL, Ind., Nov. 13.—In the field trials to-day Ossian beat Rod's Gal, and as bad weather prevented further running, the judges placed Ossian first, Lord Granbie second, Bensalman third, and Tamarack fourth.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

CO-OPERATIVE BREWING.

SOME OF THE PLANS OF THE PROPOSED CONSUMERS' CORPORATION.

The subscribers to the capital stock of the Consumers' Brewing Company of New-York, Limited, are to meet at the Germania Assembly Rooms, 291 Bowery, at 3 o'clock this afternoon to adopt by-laws and elect Directors. While the plans and main ideas of the Consumers' Brewing Company are not strictly new, they are interesting just at present. Messrs. Hohn & Robinson, counsel for the company, are enthusiasts in the matter, and yesterday they told a reporter for THE TIMES what was proposed to be done. On the other hand, A. E. Saifert, Secretary of the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade and of the Brewers' Exchange, is not at all inclined to believe that the new company will flourish.

"Our company," said Mr. Hohn, "proposes to act co-operatively. We intend to brew beer of the best quality, at the lowest possible price, and to furnish it to our members, every one of whom must be a liquor dealer, at a much lower figure than they are now paying. Our capital stock is fixed at $600,000, and already 113 liquor dealers, all independent of brewers, have subscribed to the amount of $335,000. Nobody is permitted to subscribe for more than fifty shares. The majority of the subscribers are men of means, some of them are wealthy, and all are leaders in their branch of trade."

The company proposes to buy or build a brewery and to sell to subscribers at a little more than the cost price of the beer produced. The profits, if any arise, will be divided among the subscribers pro rata. The usual cost of a barrel of beer is $4. The new company is expected to sell for $3, and perhaps less.

Mr. Hohn named some of the expenses borne by brewers which his company will escape. Collectors for brewers receive $1 commission on every barrel of beer they sell. They receive salaries varying from $4,000 a year upward, and besides are given $25 or $30 per day to get drunk. Brewers distribute barrels at election times, and their agents are paid high salaries. The new company will have no agents.

The projectors of the scheme have been offered an up-town brewery, with an annual output of 300,000 barrels, for $2,000,000. Another plant, near Twentieth-street, in which the brewing amounts to 90,000 barrels, is offered for $650,000. Still another, this time on Staten Island, having an output of 85,000 barrels, can be had for $650,000. Mr. Hohn acknowledges, notwithstanding the rosy view which he takes of the plans, that the only brewery which he views as one to be selected for the co-operative plan did not succeed particularly well, but the reason for that failure, he says, was that any one and every one was permitted to take stock. The result was that the retailers became convinced that a monopoly was going to work against them.

Secretary Saifert, in giving his views of the new company, said: "I have no faith in co-operative concerns. But whether the new concern gets along well or not, the business done would have no more effect on us than the starting of a corner grocery would have upon an old-established house. A brewery in which $600,000 is invested, as is proposed in this case, can produce only from 25,000 to 35,000 barrels of beer annually, while our organization brews 5,000,000, or one-fifth of the entire output of the United States."

THE THIRD-AVENUE ROAD.

ITS OPERATIONS LAST YEAR AND ITS PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

President Lewis Lyon of the Third-Avenue Railroad Company said yesterday that he was gratified to learn that the city authorities had given the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company leave to change its motive power from horses to cables. It demonstrated the fact that the policy of the City Government was not adverse to cable roads, and he hoped that a similar demonstration would be made in the case of the Third-Avenue Railroad Company before long. He wanted to get on with the city authorities as amicably as possible and believed that an arrangement agreeable to both the company and the authorities would soon be reached.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Third-Avenue Company was held yesterday. All the old Directors were re-elected and A. F. Vanderoef, Judge S. M. Ehrlich, and E. R. De Grove were elected inspectors.

In his annual report President Lyon said that harmony had prevailed all along the line during the year; that January, during the general strike in New-York and Brooklyn, when every other line was affected, the company had not lost a single trip. Referring to the finances, he said:

"Proper prenarations have been made for the funding of the maturing 8 and 7 per cent. debentures of the company into 5 per cent bonds, the remainder of the issue of which bonds being reserved to meet the expense of changing the motive power of the road from animal to cable power."

The nature of the change of motive power, he said, had been thoroughly considered, and the conclusion had been reached that the method of traction employed by the company in Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street was the most reliable and satisfactory. He reviewed the litigation over the proposed change and the favorable action of the Railroad Commissioners, and added:

"Formal application upon the report of the Commissioners is about to be made to the public authorities, and it is hoped that this matter may be facilitated in its effort to benefit the community, while incidentally benefiting itself. So far as the property owners are concerned, their assent has been given with entire unanimity, and property owners predict an increase of at least 25 per cent in value for property abutting on the route of this company if the desired change shall be effected."

The receipts from passengers during the year were $1,586,327 58, being an increase of $131,981 over the previous year. In the horseboeing department the company had consumed during the year 1,620 kegs of shoes, 550 boxes of nails, 38 dozen rasps, 6 dozen knives, and 36 tons of blacksmith's coal. The average number of horses attended to was 1,725 per month. The horses required 2,667 tons of hay, 493 tons of straw, 614 tons of bran, 87,160 bushels of corn, 200,898 bushels of oats, and 144 bags of salt.

A BURGLAR'S RIGHTS.

MR. HOPE, THIEF AND JAIL BREAKER, SAYS HE IS ILLEGALLY DETAINED.

"Jimmy" Hope, a burglar of industry and wide fame, is anxious to return to California, of which State he claims he is a resident. On his petition Judge Brown in the United States Circuit Court yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus requiring the Keeper of the Tombs to bring the burglar into court to-morrow. Hope says in his petition that he was sent back to New-York from California, being wanted here for jail breaking; that he served out his term and was then rearrested by Inspector Byrnes and lodged in the Tombs for the alleged reason that there were four indictments for robbery and burglary hanging over him. A motion for his release, he continues, was made for the Court of General Sessions on Nov. 12, and on that occasion the District Attorney said the people had not enough proof of the crimes charged in the indictments to make it safe to go to trial. After this, he declares, Inspector Byrnes intimated that, were he released, he would at once be rearrested on a charge of jail breaking in Delaware.

Hope now thinks the settlement of the matter in the Court of General Sessions is being delayed so that Inspector Byrnes may get the necessary papers from Delaware on which to make the arrest. Hope contends that he was brought here solely on the charge of jail breaking, and that it is contrary to the Constitution of the United States that he should be kept here while preparations are being made for his arrest for a crime committed in Delaware.

NEW CHURCH AND CHAPEL.

The Calvary Presbyterian Church, which early in June last sold its old property at Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, has taken active measures toward securing a new church edifice. Lots have been purchased on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, with a frontage of 127 feet, close by Fifth-avenue on the west. After a conference with the Presbytery Mr. E. H. Robertson was chosen as the architect, and he has submitted a general plan, which meets with approval and will be carried out.

This plan will give the chapel a frontage of 40 feet, the parsonage a frontage of 16 feet, and the church edifice a frontage of 71 feet. As the chapel will first be completed, the details for the construction of the church and parsonage have not been completed. The front of the chapel will be of Indiana limestone, of two shades, and the same will later be used in the church and parsonage.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. WILLIAM HALL.

A large number of relatives and parishioners of the Rev. William Hall, the venerable clergyman who died on Sunday last, gathered at the Presbyterian church, Lexington-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, yesterday morning to pay a last tribute. The services were as simple as they could be. The Rev. E. R. Booth of the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church read the service and the Rev. Samuel D. Alexander of Phillips Presbyterian Church delivered a brief eulogy. The body was accompanied to Woodlawn only by the immediate family.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS HAPPY.

PALEOLITHS FOUND IN ABUNDANCE IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Attention was directed last week by Dr. Wright, at the opening lecture of the course before the New-York Academy of Anthropologists, to important recent discoveries of paleolithic implements by Dr. C. C. Abbott of this city. As no account of these discoveries has yet been published, Dr. Abbott was requested to state the facts, which he did. It seems that a few days ago he noticed that the Pennsylvania Railroad was making fresh cuttings in the village of Morrisville, opposite Trenton. One of these cuttings was through a knoll of Trenton gravel some 12 feet deep and 200 feet long. Anticipating that paleoliths would be found, he requested Mr. Ernest Volk to watch for them as the work proceeded, preferring that the discoveries should be made by another in order to refute any suspicion as to their genuineness.

When the workmen had reached nearly the entire depth of the cutting Mr. Volk found imbedded in the gravel a fine paleolith of argillite about twelve feet below the surface. It was one of those chipped stones, rudely shaped, to give a jagged cutting edge, which are characteristic of the earliest industry of preglacial man. Ten feet higher than the paleolith and about two feet below the surface Mr. Volk found a few of the chipping instruments had been made by Indians, of course much later, and the chips were left thrown about.

Dr. F. W. Putnam of Cambridge was telegraphed for and arrived before the objects were removed. He pronounced them genuine. Photographs were taken, and they were then transported to the Peabody Museum at Cambridge. Paleoliths were also discovered in the bed of the river within fifty feet of the cutting and only about two feet lower, showing that they belong to the same geological period. One of these was found by Dr. G. J. Brinton, the well-known anthropologist of Philadelphia. The river stones resemble the others, except that they are smoother, being water-worn. The present channel of the river is a recent one, as the course has been changed within a few hundred years. These discoveries are regarded by all anthropologists as important, and as conclusive evidence of the genuineness of Dr. Abbott's previous discoveries.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.

A SHOCKING SCENE AT THE EXECUTION OF HILLMAN.

WOODBURY, N. J., Nov. 13.—At 10:30 o'clock this morning Joseph M. Hillman was hanged in the corridor of the county jail here for the murder of Herman Seidemann, a peddler, last Spring. The condemned youth spent the morning in singing and praying, his spiritual advisers being with him from an early hour. Shortly after 10 o'clock those permitted by law to witness the execution filed into the little jail, and Hillman, very pale, but preserving a firm demeanor, was brought from his cell. He was taken to one corner of the jail, where Hangman Vanhise of Newark pinioned his arms with a stout strap and placed the black cap on his head.

A moment later the Sheriff pulled the trigger holding the four-hundred-and-fifty-pound weight on the other end of the rope, and the body shot up into the air a distance of fifteen feet. Then ensued probably one of the most horrible scenes ever witnessed at an execution. The noose failed to tighten and the rope slipped around on the wretched man's neck. He groaned and shrieked, and his cries could almost be distinguished as he struggled with his arms, and finally succeeded in getting his manacled hands to almost reach the rope. Hangman Vanhise stood by, reaching up to the noose, and finally succeeded in getting it around so that the weight of the body rested on the throat, and life was slowly strangled out of the man. The struggle lasted for two or three minutes, and till the hangman placed in a coffin, and turned over to the dead man's father, who at once started for his farm

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express..153	153	153	153	15
*Am. Bk. Note Co.	41	41	41	41	35
Amer. Tel. & C. Co.	97	97	97	97	12
Am. Cot. Oil Tr. ctfs.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	67,200
American Ex.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	210
Amer. T. & S. F'd.	35½	35½	34	34½	23,270
A., T. & S. F. pf.					4,257
Atlantic & Pac.	5	5	5	5	100
*Brunswick Co.	27½	27½	27½	27½	100
Buf., Roch. & P.	22	22	22	22	150
Buf., Roch. & Pgh.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	100
Canada Southern	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	900
Can. Pacific	79½	79½	71¾	72½	800
Central Pacific	34¾	35¼	34¾	34¾	600
Ches. & Ohio	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	920
C. & O. 1st pf.	64	64	64	64	825
C. & O. 2d pf.	44½	44½	43¾	43¾	1,500
Chicago Gas Tr.	54	54	53½	53¾	2,110
Chi. & N. W.	113⅝	113⅝	112¾	113⅛	1,300
Chi. & N. W. pf.	143	143	143	143	50
C., B. & Q.	100	100	106⅞	106⅞	500
C., M. & St. P.	68¾	69⅛	68¾	68¾	35,050
C., M. & St. P. pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	100
C., R. I. & Pac.	97⅝	97⅞	97¼	97⅜	5,400
C., St. L. & P. pf.	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	200
C., C., C. & St. L.	75¼	75¾	74⅞	75¼	710
Colorado Coal.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Con. Tr. & Tol.	20	20¼	19½	20	1,100
Col. & Hock. Coal.	15	15	15	15	80
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	40	40	40	425
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	94	94	94	94	110
Com. Cable.	102	102	102	102	200
Consol. Gas Co.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	540
Del., Lack. & W.	141	141	140	140	6,810
Den., T. & Ft. W.	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	1,962
E., T., V. & G.	10¼	10¼	10	10	900
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	75	75	75	75	260
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23	23	22½	22½	925
*Georgia Pacific.	13½	13½	13½	13½	100
Illinois Central.	117	117	117	117	20
L. E. & Western.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	400
L. E. & W. 1st pf.	83⅞	84½	83⅜	84	500
Lake Shore.	107¾	108¼	107¾	108¼	2,930
Long Island.	90	90	90	90	120
Louis. & Nash.	84⅞	85¼	84⅜	85¼	18,600
Manhattan Con.	102	102	101¾	102	1,000
Mexican Central.	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	100
Michigan Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	25
Mil., L. S. & W.	97½	98	97½	97½	450
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	114	114	114	114	60
Missouri Pacific.	69⅜	69⅜	68⅝	68⅞	6,100
Mo., Kan. & T.	10	10¼	9¾	10	3,425
Morris & Essex.	152½	152½	152½	152½	120
N. Y. Central.	107¾	108	107¾	108	24,425
Nash., C. & St. L.	101	101	101	101	100
N. J. Central.	117	117	117	117	300
N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	10½	10½	10½	10½	225
N. Y. & New Eng.	44⅝	44⅝	43⅞	44⅜	3,955
N. Y., L. E. & W.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	125
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st pf.	67	67	67	67	100
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d pf.	36	36	36	36	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¼	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	5,910
N. Y., Susq. & W.	8½	8½	8½	8½	300
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	34	34	34	34	100
Norfolk & West.	20	20	20	20	800
Nor. & W. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	1,410
Northern Pac.	33⅜	33⅜	32⅞	33	950
Northern Pac. pf.	75⅛	75⅛	75¼	75¼	6,914
Ohio & Miss.	24	24⅜	23¾	23⅞	650
Ohio, Ind. & W.	7	7	7	7	100
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	22	23	22	22	125
Ontario Mining.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	10
Ontario & West.	20⅝	20⅝	19⅞	20	19,020
Oregon Imp.	55	55	55	55	100
Oregon & Trans.	34⅞	34⅞	34	34	1,300
Pacific Mail.	33⅜	33¾	33⅛	33¼	530
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	50
Phil. & Read'g.	41⅛	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	23,720
Phil. Gas.	65	65	65	65	100
Pitts. & West. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	200
Penn. Coal.	312	312	312	313	100
Quicksilver.	34	34	33½	33½	25
Rich. & W. P.	24½	24⅞	24	24½	16,873
Rich. & W. P. pf.	81½	82	81	81⅝	1,100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¼	100
St. P. & Duluth.	30	30	30	30	110
St. P. M. & M.	120¾	120¾	119¾	119¾	420
Southern Pacific.	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	700
St. L., Ark. & Tex.	7	7	7	7	500
*Sugar Ref. Co.	74¼	74¼	73	73½	6,595
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	64¾	65	64	64¾	8,350
Tol. & O. C. pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	180
Texas Pacific.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	705
Union Pacific.	68	68	67¾	67¾	9,400
U. S. Express.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	35
Va. & S. W. pf.	17	17	16¾	16¾	500
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31¾	32¼	31¾	31¾	3,920
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	470
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68½	69½	69¼	69¼	100
Wisconsin Cent.	29¼	29¼	28	28¼	1,200
Total sales.					339,049

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 1st.	97	97	97	97	$21,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	77½	77½	77	77	27,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112	113	112	113	19,000
Canada So. 1st.	109	109	109	109	5,000
Canada So. 2d.	97	97	97	97	1,000
Cent. Pac. 1st.	101½	101½	101	101½	2,000
Cent. P. 6s of 1898.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	14,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s.	100½	101	100½	101	12,000
Chi. & N. W. 1st.	121	121	121	121	4,000
Chi. & N. W. 2½.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, dob.	104	104	104	104	2,000
Chi. Gas 1st.	95	96½	95	96½	2,000
Col. & H. V. 4s.	77	77	76	76	50,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	77½	77½	77½	77½	16,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	78	77¾	75	75	13,000
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	8,000
Den. & Rio G. W. 1st.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	5,000
Dul. & I. R. 1st.	99½	100	99½	100	6,000
Dul., S. S. & At.	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	2,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Erie 1st.	118	118	118	118	2,000
E. W. & Ott. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, W.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾	8,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	113½	113½	113½	113½	29,000
Gu., O. & S. F. g. 6s.	77¾	77¾	76	76	63,000
Hocking & O. 1st.	102	102	102	102	4,000
Ind., B. & W. 1st pf.	120	120	120	120	5,000
Kan. & Tex. 6s.	106	106	105½	105½	56,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	61	61¼	60	60½	58,000
Kan. & T. fg. m. 5s.	67	67	66¾	66¾	140,000
L. Erie & W. 5s.	86	86	86	86	6,000
Long Island 1st.	120½	120½	120½	120½	2,000
Long Island 2d.	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	115½	115½	115½	115½	3,000
L. & N. con. 7s.	117	117	117	117	1,000
L., N. A. & Chi. 6s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
Louisville 5s.	100	100	99¾	99¾	6,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913.					
cn.	107¾	107¾	107	107½	10,000
M., L. S. & W. ex 5s.	105	105	104¾	104¾	11,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st M.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st M. 1179	119	119	119	119	20,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	4,000
M. & Ohio gen.	68	68	68	68	5,000
Mor. & Essex 1st.	140½	140½	140½	140½	5,500
M. & St. P. of 1871.	125½	125½	125½	125½	2,000
N. J. Cent. geo. 5s.	113	113	113	113	12,000
N. J. Cent. 1st 7s.	102	102	102	102¼	8,000
N. Y. Cent. 6s, ext.	102	102	102	102	600
N. Y. C. & H. R. R.					
1st, c.	134	134	134	134	8,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	1,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st.	136	136	136	136	5,000
North. Pac. 1st.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	4,000
North. Pac. T. 1st.	108	108	108	108	6,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	47,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	52¾	53	52¾	52¾	12,000
Ohio & M. 2s.	17	17	17	17	5,000
Ohio South. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Oregon Trans. 6s.	112½	113	112½	113	10,000
O. C. F. & St. P. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	75,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90	90	90	90	5,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.					
D. & M. certs.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	4,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	99½	99½	99½	99½	5,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	88½	89	88½	88½	12,000
St. L. & I. M. 1st.					
tr. 5s.	80	80	80	80	5,000
Rock Island 6s.	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	33,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	104	104	103¾	103¾	11,000
St. L., Ark. & T.					
1st. ex 6.	86	86	85½	86	26,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	119	119	118½	118½	43,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	118½	118	118	118	7,000
St. P. Ist, C. & M.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¾	3,000
St. P., M. & M. 4s.					1,000
4 ps.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	10,000
San A. & A. P. 4s.					
1st.	88	88	88	88	5,000
Sav. & W. 1st.	99	99	99	99	5,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	12,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st. 6.	100	100	100	100	14,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	92	92	92	92	12,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37	37	37	37	5,000
T., A. & G. T. 1st.	115	115	115	115	10,000
T., A. & G. T. 2d.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101½	2,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	3,000
Union Pac. 6s.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	6,000
U. P. L. G. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	116½	116½	116½	116½	7,000
U. P. 1st of 1899.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	3,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107	107	107	107	6,000
Wabash gen. C. T.	19¼	19¼	19	19	29,000
Wabash 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101½	21,000
*Wab. 2d 5s, new.	81	82¼	81	82	66,000
West. Un. col. tr. 5s.	103	103	103	103	21,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105½	105¾	105½	105¾	15,000
Wheel. & L. E. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Total sales.					$1,268,000

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice.	1.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	200
Astoria.	.18	.18	.12	.12	8,900
Asked.	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	100
Barcelona.	.42	.42	.41	.41	200
Brunswick.	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,600
Breece.	.27	.30	.27	.29	300
Commonwealth.	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	3.65	3.75	3.50	3.50	250
El Cristo.	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	400
Hero Silver.	2.20	2.25	2.05	2.05	1,400
Occidental.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	200
Ophir.	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	100
Phoenix of Ariz.	.53	.53	.53	.53	100
Rappahannock.	.05	.05	.05	.05	4,000
Sutro Tunnel.	.52	.52	.51	.51	1,500
Union Consol.	.90	.90	.89	.89	300
Total sales.					15,350

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brook. El. 1st.	112	112	112	112	$1,000
C. & O. cn. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	5,000
Can. Southern 2d.	97	97	97	97	2,000
Cent. Pac. 1st, '98.	119¼	119¼	118¾	118¾	2,000
Erie 2d cs.	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
Gen. Elec. 6s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	6,000
G. C. & S. F. 5s.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	5,000
L. S. & M. S. 2d c.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	1,000
Mex. Cent. 1st.	69	69	68	68	10,000
M., K. & T. 2s.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	16,000
Mut. El. 1st.	116	118	116	118	1,000
Mobile & Ohio 4s.	55	55	55	55	3,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	87	87	87	87	2,000
Oregon Trans. 6s.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	2,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	1,000
Rock Island 5s.	106	106	106	106	6,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
St. L. & A. T. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	2,000
Term. Sett. 3s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	7,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	7,000
Tex. Pac. Trans.	93	93	93	93	6,000
Wabash 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	6,000
Wabash 2d.	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¾	5,000
Total sales.					$96,000

OILS.

Pipe Line Certs.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	$26,000
Consolidated.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	43,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	1,200
Am. Tob. C. & F.	83½	83½	82½	82½	27,800
Am. Tob. C. & F. pf.					50
Am. Sugar Ref.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	150
Chi. Bur. & Q.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	100
Chi. R. I. & P.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	200
Can. Southern.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	100
C., C., C. & I.	90	90	90	90	100
Chi. & E. R. pf.	98	98	98	98	10
Chicago & N. W.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	100
Lou., Lack. & W.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	2,700
Lou. & Nash.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	300
Hocking Valley.	20	20	20	20	100
Lake Shore.	107½	107½	107	107	200
Louis. & Nash.	84¾	86¾	84¾	86¾	3,070
Manhattan Con.	101¾	102	101¾	102	1,000
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	10¼	10¼	10	10	900
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	3,480
North Pac. pf.	75¾	76	75¾	75¾	100
Nor. & W. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	100
Union Pacific.	67¾	68	67¾	67¾	1,610
W., St. L. & P.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	200
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31¾	32	31¾	31¾	300
Western Union.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	880
Total sales.					116,110

The stock market was fairly active and somewhat irregular. Atchison was attacked on a report that some of the English bondholders are opposing the reorganization scheme. The break in American Cotton Oil also weakened the general list. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, 3; East Tennessee first preferred, 2¾; Chicago and East Illinois preferred, 1¼; Nashville and Chattanooga, 1; Wabash, ⅞, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, ⅞. *Declined*—Philadelphia Gas, 3¾; Manhattan consolidated, 2½; Long Island, 1½; Chicago Gas, 1¼; Atchison, 1⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, New-Jersey Central and Northern Pacific preferred, each 1; Lake Shore and Ohio, Indiana and Western, each ⅞, and Manitoba, ¾.

In the bond stocks American Cotton Oil declined 2¾, Virginia 1⅜, and Lead ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 4@6 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 4 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 81 for 60-day bills and $4 83½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80½@$4 80¾ for 60-day bills, $4 85 for demand, $4 85½ for cable transfers, and $4 79@$4 79¼ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.19⅜ for short. Reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $400 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 89 and $5,000 North Carolina special tax issue 6s at 125. In bank stocks 5 shares of American Exchange sold at 159½.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and the business was well distributed. Prices generally were firm, although there was some irregularity. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Ohio, Indiana and Western seconds, 3; Northern Pacific Terminal firsts and Wabash generals, trust receipts, each 2; Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, 1⅜; St. Louis and San Francisco general 1¼; New-York Central firsts and Ohio and Mississippi consol 7s, each 1, and Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s and Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic 5s, each ¾. *Declined*—New-York, Lackawanna and Western firsts, 1⅜; San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s of 1916, and Union Pacific firsts of 1899, each 1¼; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé 6 firsts and do. gold 6s, each 1, and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, 2s, seconds, and St. Paul, Chicago and Missouri five 5s, each ⅜.

Pipe Line Certificates sold at 107⅞@110. In mining stocks Barcelona sold at .38@.40, Horn Silver at $2 10@$2 15, Phœnix of Arizona at .55, and Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust Certificates, at .50.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ending Nov. 9 was 744,384 tons, against 867,724 tons in the corresponding week last year. The production since Jan. 1 has been 29,271,390 tons, against 32,171,281 tons in the corresponding period in 1888.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	197	Market & Fulton.	200
American Ex.	159	Mechanics'.	210
Broadway.	228	Mechanics & Trad'rs'.	210
Butchers & Drovers'.	185	Mercantile.	205
Central National.	142	Merchants'.	155
Chase National.	150	Merchants' Ex.	118
Chatham.	300	Metropolitan.	12½
Chemical.	4000	Mount Morris.	253
City.	400	Nassau.	161
Citizens'.	170	New York.	240
Commerce.	198	N. Y. County.	450
Continental.	132	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Corn Exchange.	230	Ninth National.	130
Eighth Ward.	135	North America.	105
Eleventh Ward.	150	North River.	145
Fifth Avenue.	1100	Oriental.	215
First National.	2000	Pacific.	175
Fourteenth Street.	165	Park.	264
Fourth National.	189	People's.	225
Gallatin National.	265	Phenix.	188
Hanover.	375	Republic.	175
German-American.	122	Seaboard National.	141
Germania.	270	Second National.	325
Greenwich.	145	Seventh National.	130
Hamilton.	325	Shoe & Leather.	152
Hudson River.	145	St. Nicholas.	120
Imp'ters & Traders'.	540	State of New-York.	112
Irving.	145	Tradesmen's.	100½
Leather Manuf'r.	230	U. S. National.	145
Lincoln National.	200	Western National.	94½
Manhattan.	180		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
4 ½s, '91, r.	104¾	104¾
4 ½s, '91, c.	105¼	105
4s, 1907, r.	127	127½
4s, 1907, c.	127	127½
Cur. 6s, 1895.	117½	....

The following is the Clearing House statement:

Exchanges.	$131,413,429
Balances.	$5,421,756

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	52⅜	52¾
Reading.	20⅜	20 7-16
Lehigh Val.	52⅞	53
N. Pac. pf.	75¼	75¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	75¼	75¾
Lehigh Nav.	53	53⅛

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul.	68⅝	68¾
Read. gen.	90¼	90⅝
Read. 1st pf.	79¾	79¾
Read. 2d pf.	58¼	58⅜
Read. 3d pf.	47	49

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st.	110.00	Kearsarge.	8.00
At. & Top. Lg.	111.25	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.75
At. & Top.	109.50	Old Colony.	178.00
Boston & Albany.	216.00	Rutland.	4.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106.00	Wis. Central.	28.00
Chi., Sau. & Clev.	12.00	Allouez M. Co., n.	.75
Eastern.	116.75	Calumet & Hecla.	288.00
Fitchburg P. M.	15.00	Franklin.	.25
Mexican Central.	15.62½	Huron.	2.00
Mex. Cent. 1st.	66.12½	Osceola.	15.00
Mex. Nat. Const.	4.12½	Pewabic, new.	5.50
N. Y. & N. Eng.	78.12?.00	Quincy.	63.50
Ogd. & L. Cham.	5.00	Bell Telephone.	200.00
Tamarack M. Co.	136.00	Boston Land.	6.25
Mass. Central.	5.12½	Water Power.	5.12½
San Diego L. Co.	22.50	West End Land.	26.75
Atlantic.	13.00	Lamson Store S.	52.50
Boston & Mon.	44.25		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Business in Bricks was rather quiet to-day. Haverstraw Hard are worth $6 75@$7 25 ₱ 1,000; Fishkills, $6 62½@$6 87½; Upper Hard, $6 50@$6 75; Reserves, $6@$6 50; Pale Bricks, $3 50@$4; Croton Dark and Red, $15@$16; Creton Brown, $14@$15; Philadelphia Front, $22; Truston Front, $19@$20. Rockland comprise Lime is worth $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2@$2 20; English Portland, $2 20@$2 50; German Portland, $2 30@$2 70.... Rockland comprise Lime is worth $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl., and do. finishing, $1 20; state Lime, 85c.; St. John's Lime, 90c.@95c.... Laths are worth $2 25 ₱ 1,000.... Goat's Hair is worth 23c.@28c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 12c.

COFFEE—As helped by the increased activity and buoyancy in the speculative line, and in part by the more encouraging reports as to the position and probable work for the coming harvest, there has increased attention, in private trade, and further hardened slightly in price, with fair invoices of Rio quoted firm at 18½c.... Sales embraced 2,250 bags Rio, 14s, 17c. to 17½c. here, at 16½c., and No. 9 at 14¾c.; 500 mats Timor at 21½c., 300 mats interior Padang at 22½c., 700 bags Maracaibo, and 1,100 bags unclassified at full figures.... And in the way of options a freer movement was reported, (for the day, 52,500 bags,) and, with stimulating cables, especially from Havre, (whence an advance was stated at equal to 1-16c.,) and rumored on the December option a very much sharper rise on contract needs, though the rumor was not confirmed,) and quite moderate deliveries in the Brazil ports, only 2,000 here to Rio Janeiro, and 5,000 bags to Santos, and a more urgent inquiry here, partly for covering purposes, prices were further advanced on options for the day (2@30 points, with the close firm, nose, on restricted offerings.... At the close here the November option stood at 15.05c.@15.10c., December at 15.10c.@15.15c., January at 15.10c.@15.15c., February to May each, at 15.10c.@15.20c., June at 15.10c.@15.15c., July at 15c.@15.05c., August at 14.85c.@14.80c., September at 14.70c.@14.80c., and October at 14.50c.@14.60c.... Stock of Brazil Coffee here, 240,499 bags, the increase of the receipt of 8,412 bags Rio, and 2,346 bags Santos by the steamship advance,) at all the distributing ports, 327,503 bags Rio and Rio Janeiro to-day, 293,900 bags, (against 802,000 bags a year ago.)

COTTON—Was less active in the speculative interest, and fluctuated considerably; but the tendency was upward, favored by a further slight rise (1-22 points) at Liverpool and reports of very stormy weather—damaging to the crop—at the South and Southwest, and the occasion here for to-day was an advance of 4@5 points, leaving off steadily, (option dealings for the day, 91,200 bales.).... At the close here the November option stood at 10.11c. @10.12c., December at 10.12c.@10.13c., January at 10.16c.@10.17c., February at 10.17c.@10.18c., (range 10.14c.@10.19c.,) March at 10.24c.@10.25c., (range 10.21c.@10.26c.,) and April to August within the range of 10.32c.@10.36c.... Port deliveries since our last, 49,137 bales, and stock at the ports, 673,641 bales, (here 227,641 bales, and afloat 75,000 bales in Galveston.).... And for prompt delivery 543 bales sold to spinners at previous quotations.... Low Middling closed here at 9¾c., Middling, 10¼c., Good Middling, 10¾c., and Fair at 11¼c.... Cotton freights by the steam lines for the several ports much easier, and generally easier and more or less irregular.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR was held more confidently, in view of the rise in Wheat and the offerings of really desirable brands were on a restricted scale—which obscured operations—while the inquiry was quite moderate for home trade and shipments, (the latter again chiefly for other destinations than Europe, whence the cable lines were too weak under a working basis here to admit of important business).... Arrivals here to-day, 14,941 packages, and clearances hence, 6,348 this and 19,220 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, reported as much as 27,778 sacks and bbls.... Sales reported for 24,000 bbls. here, including extra and fancy brands, (about 8,000

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

VOL. XXXIX.....NO. 11,924. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

"They are well paid who are well satisfied."

Those who visit us to-day, be journey near or far, will be amply compensated by more than satisfactory values.

With us Friday is an interesting day.

Upholstery.

At A DOLLAR NINETY-EIGHT,

A hundred pair

Raw Silk Turcoman Portières—mottled Chenille dados—all colors—were $3 50.

At Nine Sixty-nine.

Elegant Silk Chenille Portières—handsome figured tops and dados—bordered all around—goods never before sold under $13.

Not many pairs, but enough to last a day.

At Ninety-seven Cents.

Scotch Lace Curtains——double thread——handsome patterns——bought to sell at $1 50 and $2.

At a Dollar Forty-nine,

a Scotch Lace Bed Sets——full size——were $2 50.

At Ten Cents to a Dollar,

Three thousand

Tapestry and Raw Silk Remnants

for chair seats and backs, head rests and cushions,

Quarter value!

At 99c....Fancy Bordered Plushes.....worth $1 60
At 16c....Reversible Cotton Plushes—short length.
At 12½c..Figured Silkolines—best styles—40-inch.
At 7½c..Twill Cretonnes—all colors—new styles.

At a Dollar Forty-nine,

a hundred

English Tapestry Table Covers,

Fringed all around—1½ yds. square—were $2 25

In Art Embroideries

a thousand

Novelties in Embroidered Felt Goods.

Work Bags, Shaving Cases, Slipper Pockets, Mouchoir and Glove Cases, and Buffet Scarfs and Lambrequins

18 cents upward Just Half Value.

At Ninety-eight Cents,

China Silk Head Rests—hand painted; worth $1 50.

Stationery and Fancy Goods.

At 89c...Plush Boxes Writing Paper..worth $1 00
At 27c...Fancy Boxes Stationery.....worth 50
At 10c...Children's Card Games.....worth 20
At 3c...Children's A B C Blocks.....worth 10
At 79c...Japanese Umbrella Stands...worth 1 69
At 98c...Plush Work Boxes—complete..worth 1 50
At 69c...Plush Stools—horn feet.....worth 1 00
At 79c...Plush Toilet Boxes—complete.worth 1 49
At 89c...Fancy Leather Writing Tablets.....worth 1 69
At $1 39...Leather Collar and Cuff Boxes.....worth 2 00
At 5c...Chamois and Leather Purses.worth 15

At Eighty-nine Cents,

Two Thousand

Excelsior fast Black Umbrellas—silverine handles; worth $1 50.

At Forty-nine Cents,

Paris-made Suède Gloves——embroidered——4 button; were $1——small sizes only.

Special Bargains in

Black English Cashmere Hose.

Ladies', 49 cents; were 65
Misses', 39 cents; were 54

Plain and ribbed——all sizes.

Ladies' Underwear.

At Forty-nine Cents,

Fine Cambric Corset Covers,

high and low neck——some of the finest and most elaborate ever shown——were $1 25 to $1 75—principally large sizes.

At Fifty-nine Cents,

Ladies' Night Dresses——three styles——Mother Hubbard with inserting and tucks—with ruffle and double-row inserting, shirt front——with embroidery and tucks——all standard muslin——worth a dollar.

At Twenty-nine Cents,

White Skirts—ruffled and tucked—all sizes; were 50.

At Twenty-nine Cents,

Children's checked Nainsook Aprons——neat trim. High and low neck——all sizes——were 45.

At Forty-nine Cents,

Ladies' fine French Mull Aprons—deep hemstitched hems and sides and fancy hemstitch work——were .75 cents and $1.

Three hundred pairs

Fine Imported Corsets.

Satin, Percale, Coutille, and Sateen,

best makes——all colors and sizes——

98 cents; were $2 00 $2 98; were $4 00
$1 49; were $2 75 $3 98; were $5 50
$1 98; were $3 50

First comers have first choice.

Infants' Outfits.

The popular Short Coat for little children is of Eiderdown—of these a hundred—Gretchen and Mother Hubbard styles,

One Ninety-eight,

usually sold at $3 and $4.

At same price,

Infants' long Cashmere Cloaks—elaborately embroidered Skirt and Cape—heavy lining; worth $3 25.

At Nineteen Cents,

Long and Short Dresses—embroidery trim; worth 40.

At Forty-four Cents,

Silk embroidered Surah and plain White Eiderdown Caps—with and without bows; were 79.

Blankets.

At $1 23....English blankets—heavy weight; worth $2.
At $4 69....Extra heavy White Wool Blankets; worth $6 50.
At 9 98....Full size All-Wool California Blankets—slightly imperfect; worth $12.
At 1 69....Chintz Comfortables—full size..worth $2 50.
At 2 98....Finest French Sateen.....worth $4 50
At 1 25....Crochet Quilts—Marseilles designs.. worth $1 75.

Great as values mentioned are, there will be many special offerings which we do not advertise.....

Some lots are small and may be sold in sixty minutes. Friday is the day on which we close out all Goods of which advertisements may be broken.

These are sold——not advertised.

APOSTATE MORMONS TALK

SECRETS OF THE ENDOWMENT HOUSE EXPOSED.

WITNESSES WHO HAVE PASSED THROUGH ITS MYSTERIES REVEALING THE INIQUITIES IN OPEN COURT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 14.—On Feb. 10 next there will be a municipal election in this city. It will be the first real contest between Mormons and Gentiles for supremacy in the city that has ever been witnessed here. Both sides have made a thorough canvass and ascertained thereby that there are many non-naturalized men eligible to citizenship. It is alleged that the Mormons have brought in colonizers, and among these are many aliens. For several weeks past the court has been daily employed making new citizens.

Last Friday a Mormon named John Moore made application for admission to citizenship. His swore he was a Mormon, and had been through the Endowment House. Objection was made to his admission on the ground that parties going through that house were compelled to take an oath which was incompatible with their becoming good, law-abiding citizens of the United States. After arguments the court stated that he would grant a continuance until this morning to hear evidence on that point. Meanwhile other applicants for citizenship, who were Mormons, had their cases continued till this matter could be settled, the objectors claiming that if they could prove Mormonism was a treasonable organization any man who belonged to and supported that organization, even though he never took an oath in the Endowment House, was not a fit subject for citizenship.

This position taken by the objectors created great excitement among all classes of people here, and to-day when John Moore's case came up for consideration the court room was crowded with spectators. Ex-Senator Ferry of Michigan was an interested listener, and subsequently expressed his surprise at the fearful exposé made by the witnesses, who were principally apostate Mormons. The characteristic feature of all the testimony was the earnest and emphatic manner in which it was given. The men were all gray-haired, and could have had no object in testifying to anything but the truth.

John Bond told how he went through the Endowment House in January, 1868, and took certain oaths. In Room 5 he took an obligation to obey the priesthood in everything temporal, spiritual, political, social, and financial. Witness testified that the penalty for violating the oaths or divulging them was death by cutting the throat across from ear to ear and tearing out the heart and tongue and disemboweling. In the Endowment House he solemnly swore that he would avenge the blood of Joseph Smith, the first President and prophet of the Mormon Church of the American Nation, and that the world should be the same to his children and his children's children; that he would thenceforth and forever begin and carry out hostilities against this Nation, and keep the same a profound secret. Fifty men and women went through the marriage ceremony on the same day that Bond did, and Wilford Woodruff, the present President of the Mormon Church, officiated.

Bond did not want to go through the house, and applied to the Bishop of his ward to marry him. The Bishop told him Brigham Young had given strict instructions that no one could be married outside the Endowment House. In going through the obligated himself to sustain the doctrine of polygamy, and all the women agreed that they would not oppose their husbands should they desire to take unto themselves more wives.

The next witness was Martin D. Waddell, who at one time was superintendent of the Mormon carpenter's work. He is sixty-seven years old, and joined the Church at Pittsburg, Penn., in 1847. He came to Utah fifteen years later, and in 1863 went through the Endowment House, where all the secret rites of the Church are performed. He went through again a year after, and took certain obligations. He took an oath avenging the deaths of the prophets Joseph and Hyrum Smith on the people of this Nation, from the President down to the last man in the country. In another room he took an oath not to divulge the penalty of disemboweling."

"In that way," witness said, "they had the look on us." The witness refused to take the oath to obey the priesthood in all things. Asked as to whether he ever saw the penalty inflicted for violating the oath, he swore that he saw a man named Green, who had apostasized, have his throat cut from ear to ear. He gave full details of the crime and the names of some of those who participated in the murder and who are still living. When witness and others remonstrated they were told they would be served the same way if they didn't keep quiet. W. H. Dame, who was the leader of the band, said after the crime: "He apostasized once, and now he has apostasized and gone to hell!" Witness testified that Green's property, consisting of $20,000 in cash and a wagon load of merchandise, was taken to the chief tithing yard in this city. Dame was one of the principals in the Mountain Meadow massacre.

Bishop Cahoon stated under oath that he joined the Mormon Church in 1833 at Kirtland, Ohio, was a member of the Church forty years, and during that time he had been a Mormon Bishop eighteen years. He went through the Endowment House forty-four years ago. He told substantially the same story as the other witnesses concerning the oaths and penalties and the necessities of obeying the priesthood, and that disobedience was punishable with death. It was the understanding generally that God had established His kingdom on earth, and that the Mormon Church was that kingdom, and that to it the allegiance of the citizen was due. No age was fixed at which a man could go through the Endowment House. Mormons regarded marriages outside the Mormon Church as illegal. Witness stated to the court that he considered the general doctrine and teachings of the Church to be inimical and hostile to the laws of this land. One of the doctrines taught was that it was not wrong to steal from the enemies of the Church. This was taught secretly. Witness was frequently instructed that it would be pleasing to the Church to have a certain man put out of the way, and to know his body had been secretly murdered. By order of the court he gave the names of several men who had been so murdered.

The doctrine was to obey the priesthood, even though in violation of the law of the land. For forty years publicly the Mormons professed loyalty, while they preached treason. They fully believed that this Government would be overthrown, and that the Mormon kingdom would be established on its ruins. It was taught for years that this would come to pass soon. Another doctrine of the Church was that if a man violated any of his Endowment House oaths the only way he could be saved for eternity was to shed his blood here. This doctrine was taught publicly and in print.

James McGuffy told of the Mountain Meadow massacre, and connected it with the oaths taken in the Endowment House. He is a man seventy-five years of age. He took an oath in 1856 to uproot and destroy the American Government. He further took an oath to obey the priesthood in all things spiritual and temporal even to the building of a house. There were three organized bands of church murderers in those days called Danites, Blood Avengers, and Gentile Hunters. They had the work apportioned to them by Brigham Young, who was considered God on earth.

Quite a sensation was caused when Charles Gilmore was called to the stand. He asked to be excused from testifying on the ground that if he divulged the Endowment House oaths his life, social and financial, would be taken, and while he cared not for himself, he did care for his wife and family. The court thought the Government was abundantly able to protect him, and he was required to testify. He related how he had been bathed and anointed on going through the Endowment House, described the peculiar garments which Mormons were compelled to put on there, told how an old cavalry sabre was exhibited under a peculiar light so as to make a ghastly sight when the oath was taken, and described the oaths and penalties in detail.

One of the Mormon attorneys in this case was then called, and said he had been through the Endowment House two years ago, but refused to tell the court all the oaths he had taken there. The court adjourned till to-morrow, when other witnesses will be examined.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The semi-annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences which began at the University of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, ended this afternoon. An interesting paper on "The Heredity of Acquired Characters," read by Prof. W. H. Brewer of Yale University, and discussed at some length by Prof. Brooks of Johns Hopkins University, Prof. Wood of the University of Pennsylvania, and others, consumed the greater portion of to-day's session. A paper on "The Results of the Transits of Venus Observed in 1761 and 1769," read by Prof. S. Newcomb of Washington, was also discussed. In the afternoon general business was transacted, and the meeting then adjourned to reassemble in Washington six months hence.

BOSS PLATT IN WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AVOIDS HIM BY GOING ON A DUCK-SHOOTING EXCURSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Thomas C. Platt paid a brief visit to Washington to-day, and, as usual, forgot to register at his hotel. During his stay he found time to look after some matters concerning his express business, and to call upon Secretary of the Navy Tracy. There is no apparent evidence that Mr. Platt's trip to the Navy Department was intimately connected with navy yard patronage, but he can make no snob visit without attracting the anxious attention of the small-fry Brooklyn politicians, who imagine that he is concerned about their desire for places. There was no public announcement of Mr. Platt's intention to come to Washington, but it may have been known at the White House. President Harrison slipped out of town last night, and is now supposed to be hunting ducks somewhere in Maryland.

* * *

Assistant Attorney General Tyner of the Post Office Department has decided that the printing of advertisements closely resembling United States money orders is a violation of the spirit of the law, and has ordered that their publication and distribution be discontinued at once.

* * *

Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen has submitted to the Postmaster General his estimates of the expenditures required for postage stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, &c., for the service for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1890. The total amount asked for is $1,383,800. This amount is $2,251 less than the appropriation for the present year, notwithstanding the fact that in the present estimate allowance is made for an increase of 8 per cent. in the quantities to be furnished during the coming year.

* * *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—T. A. Halloway, Evergreen, Queens County; T. C. Almy, Jacksonville, Tompkins County; S. G. Odell, Pleasant Ridge, Dutchess County.
Virginia.—William G. Page, Batesville; John R. Madison, Mortonville.
Maine.—Xavier Cyr, Hamlin.
Pennsylvania.—Charles Weltmer, Campbelltown; S. H. Kerns, Pine Ridge; Albert Cipbers, Portersburg.
New-Jersey.—L. W. Jacobus, New-Durham.

ALLISON'S LITTLE SCHEME.

LOOKING TO DEMOCRATS TO SECURE HIS SEAT IN THE SENATE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 14.—The closeness of the Iowa Legislature and the certainty that some of the slender Republican majority will refuse to support Allison for re-election is causing the Dubuque Senator and his friends a good deal of uneasiness. To add to this alarm, the laboring men of the State are preparing to unite in a vigorous protest against returning Mr. Allison to the Senate, and it is intimated that the Farmers' Alliance will join them. It is well known that the workingmen and farmers are not satisfied with Allison and his position on the tariff, and that they want a man who represents the interests of the State rather than one who is constantly working in the interests of the protected manufacturers of Pennsylvania and the other Eastern States.

But Senator Allison is a foxy politician. He has led his party to defeat in Iowa, but is not willing to accept and abide by the result. He knows that he cannot rely upon being returned to the United States Senate by Republican votes, hence he is scheming to get the Democratic vote, and has begun to pull him through. Already his henchmen are feeding the names of two members of the House, elected as Democrats and by Democrats, as the ones expected to come to his relief. It is not probable that a single Democrat of the Legislature will be found willing to lend his dignity as to entertain a proposition to vote for Allison. He is the one Republican above all others whom the Democrats of the State should defeat. While they may not succeed in choosing a straight party candidate to succeed him, they can at least secure the election of a more liberal Republican, one who is a tariff reformer, and who will more faithfully represent Iowa in the Senate.

A DEAD-LOCK IN MANITOBA.

THE ASSEMBLY AND THE GOVERNOR AT LOGGERHEADS.

REGINA, N. W. T., Nov. 14.—Lieut. Gov. Royal is having a good deal of difficulty in administering the affairs of the Northwest Territories of Canada. The fault, however, is more with the system than with the Governor. The system and the present dead-lock have no parallels. The people elect representatives to the Assembly who frame laws; the Governor and a force of 1,000 mounted policemen administer the laws. From the members of the Assembly the Governor selects an Advisory Board to assist him in his duties, but his board has really no authority.

A few weeks ago the members of the Advisory Board became so disgusted with their position that they resigned. Then the Governor appointed another. The Assembly has voted that they had no confidence in or respect for this Advisory Board's business. Thereupon the new advisors resigned. But the Governor declines to accept their resignation, because he knows he could not get others to accept the position.

There seems to be no way of getting over this difficulty until the Constitution of the Territory is changed by the Canadian Parliament next session. In the meantime the Assembly and the people will agitate for the full measure of responsible government that prevails in other provinces of Canada and will be satisfied with nothing less.

"ATTACKING ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The trial of L. Lum Smith, charged with libel on Anthony Comstock, which has been in progress for four days, was continued to-day. Smith, though not a lawyer, is conducting his own defense. When he found he could not cross-examine Comstock, except within the narrow limits of his direct testimony, he called Comstock as a witness for the defense, and for three days has kept him on the rack. Early in the trial to-day Comstock was interrogated as to his method of securing evidence in his prosecution of dealers in improper literature, the defendant asserting that through Comstock's illegal and fraudulent decoys and enticements he had caused an innocent young man to be convicted. The memory of the witness, generally so accurate, was short when asked about this matter. Later on Smith asked Comstock if he had not indorsed a book entitled "Why Priests Should Wed," and he finally admitted that he had written a letter about the book, which had been published without his authority.

Comstock was at length released from the witness stand, and some time after Smith stated that he proposed to prove that Comstock was a party to the blackmailing of a New-York doctor through a proposed publication in a paper published by a man named Allen. It is probable that the trial will be concluded to-morrow.

TO PURIFY POLITICS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 14.—Several gentlemen desirous of purifying the political atmosphere of this city and county are about to start an independent Democratic newspaper.

The object is not so much to make money as to present in a fearless and independent manner the best principles of true Democracy. Each township and village in Union County is to have a place devoted to its interests. It will probably be launched April 1. The capital stock required ($10,000) has been already subscribed. The paper will be edited and published by men who are not in any way connected with politics.

DAN RICE BOBS UP AGAIN.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 14.—It is rumored here to-day that Dan Rice, the veteran showman and famous clown, will, within a short time, emerge from an eight years' retirement and again engage in the circus business.

Col. Rice was seen by a TIMES representative this morning and substantiated the rumor by stating that he would next year present to the country a mammoth circus. The Colonel is looking well, conversed freely, and seems as cheery as ever. He will be backed financially by several well-known capitalists who reside here during the Summer months.

TO RENOMINATE MAYOR HART.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The Republicans of Boston last night held caucuses in all the city wards to select delegates to the City and Aldermanic Conventions. Without an exception the delegates to the City Conventions are pledged to renominate Mayor Hart.

The Cambridge 5th-av. and 59th-st., is a palatial model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. LEVERE HOUSE, Proprietor.—Adv.

JOHN CREGAR'S WILL.

LARGE BEQUESTS TO HIS RELATIVES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The will of the late John Crerar was admitted to probate to-day in the County Court. The executors will dispose of personal property scheduled at $3,500,000 and real estate valued at $50,000.

The bequests aggregate about $1,300,000, as follows: Twenty thousand dollars to each of his cousins, children of James and Mary Smeallie of Florida, N. Y.; $10,000 each to his second cousins, the children of Andrew, William, John, Alexander, Peter, Robert, and Boyd Smeallie, sons of James and Mary Smeallie; $10,000 each to his second cousins, the children of the late Andrew and John McKee Smeallie, sons of the late Elizabeth Smeallie of West Gelway, Saratoga County, N. Y.; $5,000 to each of the children of his second cousins, Mary Elizabeth Bunyan and Mrs. Agnes Bunyan, of West Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y.; $10,000 to Mary Elizabeth Bunyan, for kindness to the testator's mother, in addition to the $10,000 given her as a second cousin; $10,000 to Mrs. Elizabeth Smeallie, widow of John McKee Smeallie, for kindness to the testator's brother Peter; $10,000 to Robert Marshall, of New-York, an old friend of the testator's mother; $25,000 to the Misses Frances C. and Clara A. Pace, of Schenectady, N. Y.; $5,000 to his friend, T. B. Blackstone of Chicago, to purchase a memento of the deceased; $50,000 to his friend and partner, J. McGregor Adams; $50,000 to his junior partner, Edward S. Shepard; $20,000 to the Rev. S. J. McPherson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago; $20,000 to Alonzo W. Paige of Chicago, $50,000 to Miss Katherine W. Peck of Waterbury, Conn.; $50,000 to Mrs. Caroline Caton Williams, wife of Norman Williams, and $60,000 to their three children; $10,000 each to his late partners, Morris K. Jesup and John S. Kennedy of New-York, to be expended in mementos.

The testator gives $100,000 to the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, $100,000 to the Trustees of the same church, the income to be used for mission work, and $25,000 to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Fourteenth-street near Sixth-avenue, New-York, being the church in which the testator was baptized.

He gives $5,000 to the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia, for use in the Western States and Territories; $10,000 to the St. Andrew's Society of New-York, for the purchase of a colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln; $1,000 to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, the income to be devoted to caring for the family lot.

The remainder of the estate, estimated to be worth about $2,250,000, is set apart for the erection and maintenance of a public library in the city of Chicago, to be known as the "John Crerar Library."

DEATH OF A CORNELL STUDENT.

CONSUMPTION TAKES OFF HOWARD B. CRISSEY, A BRIGHT LITERARY MAN.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The news of the death of Howard B. Crissey, Cornell, '90, which took place at his home in Fredonia on the 11th, has been received in university circles with feelings of profound sorrow. The present Senior Class has been particularly unfortunate in the loss of some of its most brilliant and prominent members, and the death of Mr. Crissey is the seventh that has taken place since the class entered and the third during the present year.

Mr. Crissey was one of the most popular men of his class, and it is conceded that had he returned he would have received the highest honor the class could bestow—Senior President. He possessed many engaging social qualities, and had a well-trained literary hand. He was elected to positions on the literary publications of the university, but it was his work on the metropolitan journals that brought best recognition. He revolutionized the kind of news matter sent from Cornell, and his university correspondence to THE NEW-YORK TIMES is recognized here, not only by students, but by the university Faculty as well, as eminently able, impartial, and satisfactory. He contributed much to other newspapers, as well as to literary papers throughout the country.

As Chautauqua correspondent of many papers during the last Summer his ambition overmatched his strength, and he fell a victim to quick consumption. Though life had much of promise, he faced death with a cheerfulness characteristic of the moral elevation of the man. His death removes one whose acility in both prose and verse was, by general consent, unapproachable by any other member of the Senior Class.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

THE RECENT STATE ELECTION FORESHADOWS A HIGH-LICENSE LAW.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to the *News* from Des Moines, Iowa, says: "The news of the withdrawal of the Iowa Woman's Christian Temperance Union, under the leadership of Mrs. J. Helen Foster, from the National Convention did not create much of a sensation, as it was not unexpected. Mrs. Foster has been as strong in the Iowa organization as has Miss Willard in the National; but now that Mrs. Foster and her colleagues have seen fit to withdraw from the National body, the question naturally arises, Will the organization in Iowa ratify their action?

"The Prohibition cause in the State is just now in a peculiar position. The election of the high-license candidate for Governor and the large gains made by the high-license advocates in the Legislature have created consternation in the camp, which may lead to disintegration. The Republican party has borne the brunt of the fight for prohibition, and this has apparently been the party's great load. Now that partial defeat has come, the Republicans may be unwilling longer to champion the cause, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other temperance organizations may be thrown entirely upon their own efforts, which would necessarily make them partisan. High license is likely to be enacted this Winter, and the saloons will again appear in the State with the sanction of law. It remains to be seen whether the temperance forces will be able to hold themselves together with the Republicans for two years and succeed in electing a Legislature two years hence which will re-enact prohibition."

"FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION."

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—The *American Manufacturer* states that 90 per cent. of the forge companies of the country have formed a combination for mutual protection. The companies that have thus far identified themselves with the new movement are the Cleveland City Forge and Iron Company, Erie Forge and Iron Company, Erie; Hellenbacher Forge Company, St. Louis; Delaney Forge and Iron Company, Buffalo; W. S. Sizer, Buffalo; Nassau Iron and Steel Company, Nassau, N. H.; Bridgeport Forge Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Central Forge Company, Whitestone, L. I.; Paterson Forge and Iron Company, Paterson, N. J., and the Duquesne Forge Company of this city.

The combination, it is claimed, has none of the features of a trust, as the several companies retain their identity and complete charge of their works, so that the business will be carried on the same as usual. Some effort will be made to sustain prices which will allow a fair return on the capital invested. It is not the intention to establish any general office, but all matters affecting the combination or questions of dispute between the different members will be referred to a Commissioner, who will be stationed at Cleveland, Ohio.

A NEW MINISTER FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—Mr. C. C. Colby, M. P. for St. Aristead, Quebec, will enter the Federal Cabinet next month as President of the Council, succeeding the late Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Railways, as the representative of the Protestant element in the Province of Quebec.

The Parliamentary experience of the Minister extends over a period of thirty-five years. Mr. Colby took prominent part in the defense of the Government in debates on the Jesuit question. He sails from England for Canada on Saturday, and will be sworn in on his arrival here.

THEY GET $10,000 MORE.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. have agreed to advance $10,000 more for the Boston Steam-Heating Company to carry through the investigation into the cause of the failure of the system. This makes $267,000 advanced by them, for which they are secured by pledge of the $500,000 issue of bonds. The other creditors hold claims for about $200,000, and suits may be brought to place these latter under the Drexel-Morgan claims.

TO WIELD GREAT POWER

CHICAGO'S NEW DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

IF DEMOCRATS CONTROL IT, IT IS BELIEVED ILLINOIS WILL DESERT THE REPUBLICAN STANDARD IN 1892.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The most important election ever held in Chicago will take place Dec. 12, when the new drainage district, which is substantially the city, will choose nine Commissioners, who will have charge of providing the district with a system of drainage. Under an act passed by the last Legislature a drainage district has been established, and the taxpayers of the district are authorized to spend $60,000,000 in constructing a system which will take care of Chicago's sewage and give the city pure water. The Commissioners to be elected Dec. 12 have the power to employ 10,000 men a year for seven years, within which time the work must be completed. No municipality in this country has ever been authorized to spend so large a sum of money on a single improvement. It is more than five times the total debt of the city of Chicago. It is an average expenditure of over $8,000,000 a year for seven years.

Besides the patronage which this commission will have at its disposal, that resulting from a State election seems almost trivial. With no civil service law to restrain the nine Commissioners in making appointments to even the executive positions which this enormous work will create, they can make or break either of the great parties. If the National Administration should devote its entire energies to strengthening the Republican organization in this State, the results would be insignificant in comparison with the possibilities and opportunities which the drainage enterprise will afford.

The politicians of both parties are keenly alive to this. Illinois has been a Republican State since 1857, but only once in twenty years has the party's plurality for President fallen as low as it did last year. With the largest total vote ever cast in the State, Harrison carried Illinois by only 22,000. Blaine had a plurality of 25,000, and in 1876, when the Democrat backers cast over 17,000, Hayes had a plurality of over 19,600. Grant carried the State in 1868 by 51,000 and again in 1872 by 53,000. In neither of the two latter campaigns was there any third party, but now the Republicans cannot count upon a square contest with the Democrats. There are third, fourth, and fifth parties, all drawing votes, and the Independent tickets received nearly 30,000 votes. Year by year the Republican strength has been waning and the Democratic strength gaining.

Cook County casts nearly 25 per cent. of the total vote of the State. Chicago alone contributing almost one-sixth of the total. In 1884 this county furnished over 8,000 votes of the Republican plurality of 25,000. Last year Harrison's plurality ran down to 816, and Cleveland carried Chicago by 3,604. Since that time the Democrats have carried the city by 11,000, and last week carried the county for everything except the head of the ticket, a gentleman who owes his election to that peculiar element known as the "old soldier" vote and the apparent treachery of the supposed friends of his opponent. There is no reason to doubt that Chicago and Cook County are safely Democratic. If Mr. Cleveland had been re-elected the State would have been in the doubtful column in 1892. There are a good many Republicans who believe that the gentleman who was chosen President will bring about that result as it is.

It will therefore be seen that Illinois as a Republican State will be the careful situation of the political doctors. As such it shows symptoms of going into a decline. The critical illness of its sisters, Iowa and Ohio, coupled with this fact that there is Democracy in the family, is calculated to excite grave apprehension. It needs tonics and stimulants. The doctors want to try the tremendous patronage of the Drainage Commission upon her, but the Democrats are averse to such a waste of valuable medicine.

Ex-State Treasurer John R. Tanner was in town the other day, and in conversation with a friend spoke gravely of the effect upon his party should the Democrats get control of the commission. Mr. Tanner is a prominent and far-seeing Republican with a memory. He recalled the fact that the building of the Illinois and Michigan Canal gave the State to the Democrats and that along its line there is to this day a streak of Democracy which cannot be effaced. Democratic voters were bred in the canal and their sons are voting the ticket to-day. Such a work as the great drainage scheme would do all that the canal did in the way of making votes, and much more. In the hands of the Democracy it would unite the Republicans big and little, would, in a good election, keep Cook County in the Democratic ranks, and in all probability would change the political color of the State. Illinois Democratic would take twenty-two Electoral votes from the Republican columns, a loss which the party can ill afford.

The Democrats know all this as well as the Republicans, and are conscious of the fact that a Republican loss is their gain. They feel confident that on the tariff question alone they can hold their ground, but they want to do more than that. In the first place they want to control the Drainage Commission. Then they want to elect a Democratic Legislature, which, next Winter, will choose a Democratic successor to Senator Farwell. Finally, they want to carry the State for the party's Presidential candidate in 1892. They believe they will do all this, and they have a good deal of reason for their confidence. The drift is undoubtedly toward them, and there are many things in their favor. They are not hampered by the question of Federal patronage. The city and county patronage is in their hands, and its distribution has awakened no ill feeling. The liquor question is not a disturbing element, as it would be in a State. The road problem in any way prominent. True, the clear field in these respects is as advantageous to the Republicans as to the Democrats, but the former are not in a position to profit thereby.

They are not a happy family, these Illinois Republicans. They have begged the Administration for cream, but the loaves thrown to them have fallen to those whose hunger was a matter of indifference to the mass of the party or else to those who were not hungry at all. The President never forgets that the senior Senator from Illinois is a Presidential candidate, and he is not disposed to strengthen Mr. Cullom's hands. Senator Farwell's prayers have been treated with a contemptuous indifference that entitles that gentleman to sympathy. Mr. Farwell is not only willing to distribute offices; he yearns to do it. But the President will give him none of these. The Treasury "fat things" in this State, but they seem to be delayed somewhere on the road. Damaged goods are not the sort in which Senator Farwell has been wont to deal. He is a sort of political King Kalakaua, possessing a title but no estates. Unlike the King, however, the Senator has not wasted his fortune in rum, nor always in wine at them, and if he could induce the President to play a game of draw poker for the Illinois patronage the dry beds of the Republican streams would run knee deep with milk and honey.

Then, too, the tariff question is eating into the vitals of the party. For years its leading paper here has urged tariff reform and waged against protection a vigorous and able war. It stifled its convictions last year, and supported the party and the platform. After the election it gradually resumed its tariff-reform fight. Recently, however, particularly since the return from the Ohio and Iowa elections came in, it has been led to see the error of its ways, and it is apparently on a dead run for the protection side of the fence. Its movements in that direction are accelerated materially by a hot fire poured after it by the tariff-reform papers of the city. The capitulation of the paper in question is regrettable in every way, as it has done noble work for tariff reform, and until it pulled down its flag to the protectionists was capable of doing much more. Of course it cannot take with it into the protection camp the converts it has made. They will remain with the tariff reformers.

To the Republicans the control of the Drainage Commission is a political necessity. Without it Illinois is in imminent danger. They propose to get a majority of the Commissioners if the thing is possible. A curious performance on the part of the Chicago Union League Club's Committee on Political Action is interesting in connection with this. A day or two ago the committee met and voted to recommend to the club that the organization put in the field a Citizens' ticket for Drainage Commissioners. Ordinarily this proposition would excite only favorable comment, particularly as it is announced that Democrats of the highest character will find places on the ticket. But there is a suspicion that this ticket is designed as a stalking horse to win from the regular Democratic ticket enough votes to insure Republican success. Unless something is done to disabuse the minds of Democrats of this suspicion the Union League Republicans will have difficulty in finding Democrats with whom to draw Republican chestnuts from the fire. The Democrats do not need to strike hands with the Republicans. They have plenty of good men in their own party and voters enough to elect them. While the drainage work ought to be kept out of politics, it cannot be. The political interests at stake are, in the eyes of the politicians, too great to be endangered by heathenish welcome of Greeks bearing gifts.

W. M. B.

JAILBIRD MEYERS SPEAKS.

THE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO HAVE SOMETHING TO TALK ABOUT.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—The Young Men's Democratic Club last night gave Governor-elect Campbell a reception. The last speech of the night, made in the wee, sma' hours, was by Allen O. Meyers, "Pickaway," and the main points were these:

"I speak to you as a man who has been using his voice and his pen in behalf of the Democratic party for seventeen years. I want to say that I wear no man's collar and never did. I want no office. I would not accept one. The only thing I want is to keep out of jail. I have eleven more days to serve, but I am only a jail bird. I see among me a number of men who have just been elected to the Legislature. A word of advice to them. You have a fnture before you, but let me implore you not to vote for a millionaire for United States Senator. Don't do it. Don't vote for Cal Brice or John R. McLean or Thomas. The moment you send a millionaire to the United States Senate from Ohio, just that moment you beat the Democratic Party for ten years to come. The Senatorship is for sale, but there is something that is not for sale, and that is public sentiment.

"Don't sell the Senatorship this time. Don't let any man buy it. Don't put it up at auction. Give it to a poor man. If you give the Senatorship to a rich man, you will drive away from you for ten years those who have just contributed to your magnificent victory. Let the millionaires alone. They can wreck railroads in New-York, but cannot buy public sentiment. Don't tie to them. As for myself, I am drawing a salary from one, but that does not prevent me from expressing myself. I have told more truths here to-night than have ever been told before in this clubhouse. I want to say that if you send a millionaire to the United States Senate I will take the stump against the Democratic Party and try to defeat it, and I am as good a Democrat as ever lived."

"Pickaway's" speech was the town talk today. The Democrats are greatly annoyed, and very early messages were sent for the millionaire and mossback candidates to meet here to-night for consultation. Neal and Thomas came, and are now closeted with Campbell and the local legislative delegation at the Grand Hotel. The feeling is aptly described by the Hon. William Day, one of the new members. He says: "Myers has played —— with us. If we vote for a millionaire we will be marked as boodlers; if we vote for a poor man, then we will be classed as bolters with Myers."

"Pickaway" added to the excitement by appearing on 'Change to-day and making a regular set speech to nearly all the members present. He said he had sent a message to McLean resigning his situation on the *Enquirer*, to take effect Saturday or sooner if desired, and giving as a reason that "enough is enough." Asked why he left the *Enquirer*, Myers said:

"Well, I got tired of the gang that is always hanging about that office. I am a newspaper man and a decent man, and I won't associate with or be forced to be in among such a gang. I am tired of the whole business."

"What gang do you refer to particularly?"

"Well, you know as well as I do Lew Bernard and all of that crowd of city politicians. I have been in jail when others have been living in palaces. Now I'm going to reverse that. I am going to live in a big house myself and let some one else bear a burden of odium."

"Is John R. McLean a candidate for United States Senator?"

"No."

"It's the general impression that he is?"

"Well, he isn't, and he don't dare to be."

This last remark is the subject of very wide comment, and the general opinion is that it in some way relates to the Columbus (Ohio) forgery cases.

THE PAN-AMERICANS.

SENATOR FRYE'S ESTIMATE OF THE WORK OF THE CONGRESS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Senator Frye left Washington with his committee as the Pan-American delegates were assembling, but he has kept close watch of their travels and will observe with closer interest the proceedings of the congress. He was the originator and framer of the bill making the appropriation for the congress.

"The subject," he said, "has been talked of in the State Department for years, but I put it into the form of a bill."

Senator Frye says there is a misconception of the purposes of the congress. He says: "Many results may follow a meeting of this sort, but as they can only be advisory, the direct action of the congress was not the thing I had in mind. It was the indirect result. A country without an extensive maritime trade or a navy is seldom respected by other nations. The United States has been particularly unfortunate in this direction. In many of the principal ports of South America we have not ten of our flags a year, while the English, French, and German nations sail in and out to the number of 300 or 400 annually. Corporations, as well as every other person must, that this country is rapidly falling in the esteem of South American republics. Chilians, for instance, really believe and boast that, if they cared to do so, they could sail into and easily hold the port of San Francisco. The people of those countries had no idea of the extent or resources of this country, and I conceived the profit that would arise from bringing them here and taking them over the country. The appropriation was principally to cover this trip, and it was my chief object."

"What do you think can possibly result from the congress?"

"A common silver coin, if recommended by the delegates, I have no doubt, would be adopted by the different Governments. It would be a good thing for us, facilitate exchange, raise the price of silver, and possibly open some of the clos

LAND AND WATER SPORTS

MEETING OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

JURISDICTION ASSUMED OVER AMATEUR BASEBALL—INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL DISCUSSED.

The Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union met last evening in the Astor House at a special call of Secretary J. E. Sullivan, who wanted to urge immediate action on the part of the board in regard to the use of the union's athletic laws by other organizations not affiliating directly or indirectly with the union. It has come to the ears of several of the union's Board of Managers that a few individuals are organizing themselves into so-called clubs to give boxing tournaments under the union rules, for pecuniary gain only, and the union proposes to disqualify athletes who compete in such shows.

A report was submitted to the meeting by a committee appointed to revise its athletic rules which covers this question, and the report will be acted upon at a special meeting called by President McMillan for Nov. 23. The substance of this report, made by Messrs. F. W. Janssen, Staten Island Athletic Club, and F. Gerow, American Athletic Club, was printed in THE TIMES last Sunday.

An interesting report was submitted to the members of the board by Messrs. A. G. Mills, A. G. Stevens, and F. W. Janssen, who comprise the committee appointed at the recent annual convention of the union to consider the details of amateur baseball, over which branch of sport the union voted to assume jurisdiction. The committee recommended, however, that the report be not adopted by the Board of Managers until at least Nov. 23.

The report recommended that the union announce on Jan. 1 next a series of championship amateur baseball games to comprise an Eastern and a Western championship, and the championship of the United States between the nines winning the Eastern and Western championships, respectively; and advocated that entries to the series be received up to April 1, 1890, from any amateur athletic organization, baseball club, or team of amateurs or bona fide amateurs according to the union's interpretation of the term. The plan is to have these entries made to the Baseball Committee, accompanied by $50 entrance fee, the committee to have the power to reject entries, and to be obliged to frame a schedule of games between nine within convenient districts, the winning teams of which districts shall compete in September for the Eastern and Western championships, respectively. Clubs near Boston shall play together until the best nine is decided according to the schedule for that district; clubs near New-York shall play in a similar way, and so on, the clubs near Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis to be in the Western championship contests. The season should open, the committee believes, on Memorial Day, May 30, and the trophies should be pennants for the Eastern and Western championships, and a five-hundred-dollar silver cup for the championship of the country. The committee also believes that the constitution of the union should be amended so that amateur teams could play against professional teams, as the college rules do, only all the players on the amateur nines must be amateurs.

After the reading of this report the board voted to give a representation in its deliberations to the Boston Athletic Association, which will be represented by G. B. Morse. The following athletes were reinstated as amateurs: Alexander and W. McMurray of Albany, Archie Day of Newark, and J. A. Morris of New-Brunswick, N. J. Fred Cerlton, the professional runner, was refused reinstatement. Secretary J. E. Sullivan was instructed to investigate the standing of the Deerfoot Harriers, a new club that advertises a boxing tournament to take place soon. It is reported that this organization is composed of only about a dozen members.

Before the Board of Managers began their session the Boxing, Wrestling, and Fencing Committee of the union met and decided that the fencing championships shall not be given until in January, owing to the large number of entries which are expected in the boxing and wrestling championships to be decided in the Metropolitan Opera House Dec. 19. The preliminary contests to the latter will be held Dec. 16 in private, and the fencing championships will also be in private. Harry Buermeyer, New-York Athletic Club, will be referee of boxing contests; A. W. De Golcourria, New-York Athletic Club, and M. W. Phillips, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club of Philadelphia, will be judges of boxing, and Gustav Boyus, New-York Turn Verein, will act as referee of wrestling. The weights in the boxing and wrestling championships are 105, 115, 135, and 158 pounds. T. H. Downing, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club, offers a prize for a special 125-pound class of boxing, and this weight will be included in the events. E. C. Williams, New-York Athletic Club, was added to the committee. Entries to the boxing and wrestling championships are $2 each, and will close with Secretary J. E. Sullivan, Box 611, New-York City, Dec. 7.

The Graduates' Advisory Board of the American Intercollegiate Football Association met yesterday in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel to consider the charge of professionalism preferred by Harvard against Ames, Princeton's full back on her present eleven, and a similar charge made by Princeton against the Harvard football player, Dean, Cranston, Upton, and Stickney. There were present E. L. Richards of Yale, H. Leed of Harvard, F. D. Beattye of Wesleyan, N. B. Young of the University of Pennsylvania, and D. Edwards of Princeton.

The result of the meeting was the voting to take the silly action which has grown out of the unfriendly rivalry between Princeton and Harvard. Mr. Edwards proposed at the outset to put aside the charges against Ames on the ground that the protest was made before Ames filed his explanatory affidavit, and Mr. Edwards's motion was supported by Mr. Young, but the two were voted down by Yale, Harvard, and Wesleyan. Then Mr. Leeds asked that the Harvard players in question be examined. They were in the hotel ready to be summoned before the meeting. A motion to this effect was made by Mr. Young, but sent word that he refused to be examined. After considerable discussion it was decided that the whole matter should be dropped so that the protested men will be allowed to play in the great game between Harvard and Princeton at Cambridge, Mass., tomorrow.

Members of the Nassau Boat Club have elected officers for the year ending November, 1890, as follows: President—Charles Bagley. Vice President—J. Rowland Hazzard. Secretary and Treasurer—A. E. Colfax; Captain—Frederick Vilmar; Lieutenant—J. W. Powers, Jr.; Trustees—W. S. Wilson, E. D. Appleton, A. B. Wilson, F. J. Wells, and E. P. Johnson.

J. P. Thornton, New-York Athletic Club, is training to enter the middle-weight class of the Amateur Athletic Union's coming boxing championships.

The Harlem Regatta Association will hold a meeting this evening in the Grand Union Hotel.

The New-York Athletic Club defeated St. John's College at football yesterday on the new Polo Grounds by a score of 20 to 0. The first half lasted thirty minutes and the second twenty minutes.

CREDIT MOBILIER CASE ENDED.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 14.—A parting echo of the famous Crédit Mobilier litigation was heard in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Wales in this city, this morning, in the summary ending of a case in which that celebrated close corporation was a plaintiff. The case was that of Rowland Hazzard and others, owners of New-York and the Crédit Mobilier of America against Sidney Dillon and others and Mrs. Elizabeth B. McComb, executrix of the late Henry S. McComb of this city. The plaintiffs asked that the defendants be required to account for and pay over the full value of 11,316 shares of stock of the Union Pacific Railwey, and also the value of $700,000 income bonds of the same corporation.

The late Col. McComb was intimately associated in the conception and organization of the Crédit Mobilier, though he severed his connection with the concern before it engaged in its stupendous scheme of buying up the entire Congress of the United States to further its ends. Suit was brought against him and continued against his executrix for the recovery of the above stock and bonds, which it was claimed, he had unlawfully retained.

The court this morning, by agreement of counsel, dismissed the case, each side paying its own costs.

FINED FOR GAMBLING.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Four sad-eyed, dejected young men stood up in the municipal dock this morning before Judge Ely. Charles Stewart, J. F. Wilcott, G. W. Wentworth, and Dana Smith, as they called themselves, crossed the briny Charles last night prepared to paint the town, but, alas for them, they came under the swell of the fickle goddess and dallied too long in her affections.

They were having a glorious time playing poker at the rooms of the Bohemian Club on Hayward-street, when, without sound of warning, Sergts. Pease and Peabody, with their minions from Station No. 4, swooped down upon them and arrested them for gambling.

Their appearance in the dock was a study. Not one of them could vote if he wanted to, and their forced expression of indifference showed their agitation.

Judge Ely imposed a fine of $25 on each.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 14.—A special train on the Central Illinois Branch from Aberdeen, Miss., collided three miles north of Canton with a switch engine to-day, resulting in the death of Patrick Redmond, engineer of the switch engine; Tom Lowrey, switchman, and an unknown negro. Jim Smith, D. Haisey, and V. Thomas, and several other persons were injured.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Messrs. Frye, Dawes, Platt, and Turple, of the Senate committee appointed to devise a plan whereby the debt of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads to the Government may be paid, arrived here to-day from an extensive inspection of the road which they have made with their associates on the committee. The Senators were averse to talking about the recommendation they will make, but there is good reason to believe that there is a serious difference of opinion among the members of the committee regarding the best method to be pursued to secure the money due the Government. Two reports will be made and each of these will be defended with so much energy that the work of the committee is likely to have no result. It is said that one report will favor funding the existing debt, of assuming the interest, and of giving the railroads fifty years in which to pay the principal in annual installments.

Senators Platt and Turple left for their homes this evening and Senators Frye and Dawes are to-day in the Grand Pacific. They leave to-morrow for the East. Senators Hearst and Davis left the committee some days ago. Chairman Frye said this evening that the trip had resulted in one good thing at least.

"We have removed several obstacles from the path of our future work," he said, "and the committee is now convinced that the roads can pay their debts to the Government in full. They can't do it at once, and I suppose nobody cares whether it is done at once or not, but they can do it eventually, the committee is satisfied on that point. Personally, I do not think it would be best that they be paid at once. The people along the lines are the ones who must eventually pay the debts, of course, and it would not be to their interest to push the payment."

"Do you believe the management of the roses contemplates a surrender of the roads?"

"Decidedly not, and neither would any one who made a trip over the lines. Improvements, and expensive ones, are going on very where. As I saw from the Union Pacific is putting up shops worth $500,000. That don't look much like a surrender. Heavy new steel rails are being put down. I don't think they would do that if they meant to give up the roads.

"I'll tell you something thing," continued the Senator, "and that is the reason why the Central Pacific has never been profitable. If that road could get its coal as cheap as Eastern roads it could pay its debt to the nation without any trouble. I rode away it from Ogden to San Francisco, and down north and south from that point, in all about twelve hundred or fifteen hundred miles, and found in all that distance that the road nowhere touches a coal field. They can't get a bushel of coal that does not come from the East, and much of it is from Australia and New-Zealand. On an average it costs the road between $7 and $8 a ton, and last year 900,000 tons were used. Think of that; nearly $7,000,000 for coal. Eastern roads pay about $3."

MR. PHILLIPS'S SUCCESSOR.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The office of President of the Fitchburg Railroad is attracting more than usual attention just now. Railroad men are all anxious to know who will succeed President E. B. Phillips when he retires from the active management at the close of the year. The succession in office will probably cause the principal owners of the road some trouble. There are said to be two or three candidates for the place. Mr. H. R. Maroy, at present Vice President, with the powers of General Manager, is understood to desire election to the office. There is, however, considerable opposition to him.

An effort is being made to keep Mr. Phillips in office under an arrangement by which the duties would be mainly nominal, the bulk of the executive business to be done by Mr. Maroy. Mr. Phillips is not likely to accept this proposition, as he wishes to rid himself of all responsibility.

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—The annual report of the Prospect Park and Flatbush Railroad Company has been presented to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. It shows: Gross earnings from operation, $2,831; operating expenses, (exclnding all taxes,) $3,487; net loss from operation, $655; fixed charges, $1,284; net loss from all sources, $1,940; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $8,490; capital stock, $50,000; total cost of road and equipment to date, $64,193.

The report of the Northern Railroad Company of New-Jersey of its business done in New-York State during the quarter ended shows: Gross earnings, $11,670 40; operating expenses, $9,701 02; other income, $30; fixed charges, $4,069 05; deficiency from operations, $2,069 67. The corresponding quarter last year showed: Gross earnings, $10,872 63; loss from operation, $1,334 75.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Francis Rawle of Philadelphia, A. H. Joline and Herbert G. Hull of New-York; D. T. Watson, R. B. Murray, and Messrs. Shiras & McCleave of Pittsburg; E. S. Templeton of Greenville, and Lewis Walker of Meadville, were the legal lights that appeared in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg yesterday, in the case in equity against the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad. They were accompanied by Thomas F. Plower, President of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, and F. W. Hasdeskoper of Philadelphia. The case was one in which an order was sought directing the Trustees of the road to pay $15,000 of receivers' certificates. The order was granted and the road required to make the payment within sixty days.

The proposed plan for controlling the future affairs of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company is to be opposed in the courts. Frank C. Hollins of the New-York Stock Exchange and of the firm of F. C. Hollins & Co., began suit yesterday to restrain the company from carrying out the reorganization scheme by which it is proposed to put the Manitoba Company under control of a financiering company, organized for that purpose, to be known as the Great Northern Company. Mr. Hollins alleges that this plan is illegal and oppresses security holders who do not subscribe for the securities of the new company.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the South western Pennsylvania Railway Company yesterday at the general offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in Philadelphia, authorized an increase of the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. The new stock will not be issued at once, but from time to time, as needed for improvements and betterments. The road is leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad. It extends 44½ miles, from Greensburg to Fairchance, and has 39½ miles of brsuches. Its funded debt is $900,000, and its cost was $1,809,683.

The Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association completed a two days' session at Chicago yesterday. Among other things it recommended that a meeting of the Auditors and General Freight Agents of the various roads be held in Chicago Dec. 12 for the purpose of agreeing upon a method of through billing. The committee concurred in the action of the meeting in New-York regarding through rates and divisions on west-bound traffic from New-York and Boston to St. Paul and Minneapolis. It is also recommended that a complete inspection of west-bound traffic be established.

When the old Southern Hempstead Branch Railroad was absorbed by the Long Island Railroad in 1873 the receiver of the former brought several suits to recover damages from the latter for the destruction of rolling stock and got judgments aggregating $14,000. This was reversed, and on a new trial a verdict for $12,000 was rendered. The plaintiff consented to a reduction to $7,000, and yesterday, in the Supreme Court, the judgment was further reduced to $5,000.

TO RUN BEN BUTLER.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—John McTammany, State organizer of the Prohibitionists, has a plan of work which he thinks will, if adopted by the State Committee, enable the Prohibition Party to poll at least 25,000 votes for Governor next year. What this plan is he declines to state. The knowing ones, however, say it is nothing less than to nominate Gen. Benjamin F. Butler for Governor.

Gen. Butler during the recent State campaign had considerable correspondence with Mr. McTammany on the question of whether a prohibitory law could be enforced, taking the ground strongly that it could be and that such a law would be constitutional. At that time it was suggested to some of the leading Prohibitionists that Gen. Butler was evidently a good Prohibitionist himself, and that they might have made a big campaign if they had nominated him for Governor instead of Dr. Blackmer.

Nobody seems able to conjecture how the cold-water party is going to get 25,000 votes next year unless by some such action being taken.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bishop L. S. McMahon of Hartford is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri is at the Hoffman House.

Mrs. William Windom and daughter are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Senator Algernon S. Paddock of Nebraska is at the Buckingham Hotel.

George S. Batcheller, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is at the Gilsey House.

Prince D. Kawanauakoa and Prince J. Kalaniana'ole of the Hawaiian Islands are at the Victoria Hotel.

Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge, Mass., and Judge George F. Comstock of Syracuse are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Senator Francis Kernan of Utica, Congressman Julius C. Burrows and James F. Joy of Michigan, and Arthur Sewell of Maine are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The James A. Smith & Sons Ice and Fuel Company of East St. Louis, Ill., has made an assignment. Its liabilities are placed at $61,000, but its assets, which are heavily incumbered, are not given. Among the largest creditors are the State Bank of St. Louis, $49,000, and the Franklin Bank of St. Louis, $19,000.

John E. Hamilton, corn packer of Garland, Me., has failed. The liabilities are $40,000, with nominal assets of about $28,500. It is thought that the creditors will get 40 cents on the dollar.

HE IS WANTED IN DELAWARE.

MORE TROUBLE IN STORE FOR "JIMMY" HOPE, BURGLAR.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 14.—"Jimmy" Hope, the notorious bank burglar now held in the Tombs Prison, New-York, upon a charge of being implicated in the Manhattan Bank burglary, is wanted in this State to finish a sentence imposed for one of his burglarious acts, and a requisition for his return will be forwarded to Gov. Hill of New-York to-morrow.

The burglary for which Hope was convicted here was one of the most sensational ever known in this city, and occurred on the night of Nov. 7, 1873. Hope's companions were Francis Carter, alias "Big Frank;" Frank Lawler, and "Ed" Hurlburt. The object of their attack was the National Bank of Delaware, at Sixth and Market streets, one of the oldest banking institutions in the country. It is a square brick structure, including a residence for the cashier, and the safe was set in the latter. It was provided with heavy oaken doors and closely-shuttered windows, through which, when closed for the night, no ray of light could struggle to the outside.

The plans of Hope's gang comprised the capture of the cashier's family and the rifling of the bank vault at their leisure. Early in the evening they stole to the rear of the bank, rapped on the kitchen door, and, when it was opened, stepped boldly inside and leveled their pistols at the frightened inmates. As the cashier, old and feeble, was the only man about the premises, and he and three female members of his household were soon gagged and bound without any outcry being made. A young girl of sixteen, who had hidden behind a table in the entrance of the robbers, escaped by running up stairs and out of the side entrance to the bank. Frank Carter pursued her and chased her half a block along the crowded Main-street of the city until she took refuge in a store. Then he returned to the bank and notified his companions of the failure of their plans, whereupon all fled. They were captured by the police next day, tried within a month at Newcastle, and on Dec. 3, 1873, were convicted. The sentence of each culprit was ten years' imprisonment, one hour in the pillory, and forty lashes at the whipping post.

The corporal punishment was administered on Dec. 10, and was the only portion of the sentence dreaded by the prisoners. They were men of sufficient nerve to be nearly deaf to the ignominy of the lash. But their efforts to stave off the punishment were unavailing, and the big burglars were, in turn, placed in the stocks and then whipped on the bare back.

Within six months the whole gang escaped from the Charleston Penitentiary, but each escaped after a brief incarceration. He returned to New-York, abandoned burglary as a profession, and was making money by running a pool room at Hunter's Point when Inspector Byrnes had him arrested on a charge of complicity in the Manhattan Bank burglary. The charge was not sustained, but Inspector Byrnes meanwhile notified the Delaware authorities, and on a requisition Carter, after a determined legal resistance in the New-York courts, was returned to his old quarters in Newcastle Jail. He made an effort here to secure his release on the ground that his sentence had expired, the invariable language of the Delaware courts in sentencing prisoners to imprisonment being that the terms shall begin on such a day and end on such a day.

The bank burglars were sentenced on Dec. 7, 1873, their terms to expire on Dec. 6, 1883. The court, however, decided that a sentence of ten years' imprisonment means ten full years spent within the prison walls, and that a prisoner who escapes and is recaptured must spend in jail a period equal to the time he was at liberty, notwithstanding that the date of the termination of the term may have passed. Carter is still in jail at New-Castle, with three years of service in prospect unless sooner pardoned by the Governor.

Hope's case is exactly like that of Carter, and the proceedings will be followed. Inspector Byrnes, finding he could not fasten the Manhattan Bank burglary upon him, notified Attorney General Biggs of this State, who requested his detention until the required papers for his extradition could be prepared. These were, the requisition was issued by the Governor to-day, and will be taken by a detective to Albany to-morrow for service upon Gov. Hill, so that, in all probability, Hope will soon join his old companion in crime in New-Castle Jail.

Lawler and Hurlburt, the other two members of the burglarious quartet, have not been heard from since their escape from prison in 1874.

LILLIAN RUSSELL OFF AGAIN.

SHE DISAPPEARS FROM "THE BRIGANDS" COMPANY WITHOUT NOTICE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—When Fiorella, Falsecappa's daughter in "The Brigands," bounded upon the stage at McVicker's this evening there was a thrill of surprise in the audience. It was not Lillian Russell, but Miss Anna O'Keeffe, who assumed the part.

Miss Russell was on a fast train bound for New-York. Manager Law Wood of Mr. Aronson's company did not know of Miss Russell's departure, nor that she intended going. This afternoon she called on Dr. Crawford at the Tremont House, told him that she had a sore throat, and wanted a prescription. She also wanted a certificate that she was unfit for her stage duties, and she and the doctor agreed that a trip to New-York would be an excellent thing for Miss Russell's voice. At 5:30 o'clock Miss Russell departed for the East. The engagement of "The Brigands" closes Saturday night. Up to a late hour to-night Mr. Wood had not received the certificate.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Wednesday afternoon Miss Bertha A. Oates, daughter of Hon. Frank A. Oates and a graduate of Wellesley College, was thrown from a horse at St. Johnsbury, Vt., before her parents' eyes, and, her foot catching in the stirrup, was dragged through the streets by the frightened animal and shockingly bruised and mangled. When the horse was caught Miss Oates was dead.

All the weavers in the Hargraves Mill at Fall River Mass., struck yesterday. Wednesday they complained to the superintendent that they were not paid as much per cut as weavers in other mills, and also that they were obliged to wait for warps. No answer was received from the superintendent, and after dinner the weavers left the mill.

John Henry, an old soldier, fell or jumped from a passenger train at Williamsport, Penn., yesterday and was killed. He was on his way to the Soldiers' Home at Erie, of which institution he had been an inmate, and was returning from a visit to friends in Chester County, Penn.

D. B. Purinton, LL.D., Vice President and Professor of Metaphysics in West Virginia University, has been elected President of Denison University to succeed Dr. Gaskell, whose resignation takes effect Dec. 1, and who goes to Chicago.

Thomas Mirian, a passenger on the steamship British Princess, was arrested yesterday on the arrival of the vessel at Philadelphia on a charge of forgery preferred by British Vice Consul Clipperton. He pleaded his guilt and was remanded.

District Attorney Hamilton has caused the arrest of Isaac Goucter for alleged poisoning of Ernest Junup, at Jonesville, Saratoga County, N. Y. Coroner was taken to Ballston Jail. The men drank cider together and Junup died soon afterward.

Tyson Cota yesterday assaulted Frank Dickey, by whose father Cota was employed at Linden, Mass. Cota struck Dickey on the head with a shovel, fracturing the skull. He will probably die. Cota was arrested.

The dead body of Andrew Eck, a prominent farmer of Brimfield, Portage County, Ohio, was found lying in the road three miles south of Kent this morning. Eck had frozen to death.

In the town of Atkinson, Me., Wednesday night David Brown, aged seventy-five years, was thrown from a carriage and killed by a runaway horse. His two daughters were badly injured.

Gov. Ames has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, Nov. 28, as Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The steamship Barracouta, (Br.,) Capt. Hubbard, from New-York Oct. 31, arr. at London to-day.

The steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Oct. 31, arr. at Hull to-day.

ANOTHER OIL FEVER.

HUNDREDS OF MEN CAMPED ABOUT THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA FIELD.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—The striking of the new oil well on the George Davis farm in the Chartiers Creek Valley, four miles from this city, has started afresh the oil excitement in Pittsburg that broke out at the coming in of the Arbuckle gusher. The Davis well has not yet been capped, so that the oil is flowing out and down the hillside at frequent intervals. All day yesterday it gushed out, the column of 2,100 feet of oil at one time shooting up over the top of the derrick. Although no measurement of it was taken, it was the general opinion of experts that the well has flowed fully four hundred barrels in the last twenty-four hours.

There are busy scenes in the new oil field. The locality might properly be named Shantytown, as dozens of rough shanties, hastily put together, have been erected by the men as sleeping and eating quarters. Oil men are flocking to the new field, a fresh impetus having been given to the movement by the Davis well strike, and there are now fully 100 derricks up with drills busy at work and wells down to various depths. There is not a licensed saloon in Chartiers, but thirty illegal doggeries are said, by good authority, to be having large prosperity, one almost entirely to the development of the new oil field. Empty beer kegs by the hundred can be seen piled up in the mud of Chartiers's main street, and big beer delivery wagons, heavily loaded, roll through it.

Since the recent strikes of oil wells in this county the land-leasing boom has been unprecedented. The excitement is not confined to one section, but prevails in four different portions of the county, each some distance from the other. Since Nov. 1, 1887, leases have been placed on the index books in the Recorder's office. The South Pennsylvania Oil Company has secured within the past four weeks over 2,700 acres of land in Franklin, McCandless, Marshall, Kilbuck, and Sewickley Townships. The Allegheny Oil Company has leased three whole farms in McCandless Township, adjoining the Butler County field. The McClelmont Oil Company has since September leased between 3,000 and 4,000 acres in Franklin, Sewickley, and Marshall Townships. There are no farms at all in the first-named township that have not been leased by oil men. This is the case in Marshall Township also.

In the vicinity of the big Arnuckle Wells along the Chartiers Creek, extensive leasing is going on. The Anchor and Forest Oil Companies now control fully 2,000 acres. J. M. Guffey & Co. have secured 1,100 acres in this district, while others control about 5,000 acres. The entire territory known as the Crafton and Chartiers district, within a few miles of the city, has been leased, and it is almost impossible to find even a small tract unsecured.

A summary of the leasings done during the past three months in this county alone shows that the oil right in at least 163 farms has passed into the hands of operators. This means a total of about 15,000 acres, and still the demand for more territory goes on and heavy bonuses are offered.

SHOOTING AT LIVE PIGEONS.

AN INTERESTING DAY'S SPORT AT NEWARK, N. J.

Erh's Shooting Park at Newark, N. J., was the scene of a closely-contested match at live pigeons yesterday. The contestants were Frank Class of Pins Brook, N. J., and Phil Daly, Jr., of Long Branch, who shot against Capt. J. Frank Kleintz and R. E. Irwin of Philadelphia. The conditions were fifty live birds per man for a purse of $400, Hurlingham rules to govern.

Among the shooting fraternity it was generally thought that the latter team were sure winners, but the result proved this prophecy wrong. At the outset the Philadelphia men took the lead and held it until near the close, when the Jerseymen recovered themselves and finally won by eight birds.

Prior to this match a number of sweepstake events were shot as follows:

No. 1, at four live birds, $5 entrance—First divided by Class, Leddy, Daly, and Lindsley; second by Castle and Erb; third won by Hedden.

No. 2, under same conditions—First divided by Lindsley and Miller; second by Class, Castle, Erb, and P. Daly, Jr.; third by Hedden and Leddy.

No. 3, same conditions—First divided by Castle, Hedden, Lindsley, and Miller; second by Leddy, Erb, and P. Daly, Jr.; third won by Class.

No. 4, same conditions—First divided by Hedden, Erb, Lindsley, Kleintz, and Irwin; second by Miller and Collins; third by Castle, Leddy, P. Daly, Jr., and P. Goff.

No. 5, same conditions—First divided by Kleintz, Irwin, and Class; second by Langerke and Castle; third by Hedden, Riggott, and Wheaton.

To close the day's sport, a match for a basket of wine was shot, at ten live birds each, between Phil Daly, Jr., Joseph Erh, and M. F. Lindsley, in which Lindsley made six, and thus lost the match.

A SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Cornelius Prince, age nineteen, son of the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Netherlands, Passaic City, was drowned at the Erie Railroad bridge in that place at about 10:30 this morning. He had been employed only since yesterday morning by Bush Brothers, masons, as a driver. A little after 10 o'clock he said that he would give the horse a drink, and drove to the brink of the river, which had overflowed the edge of the wharf. He was sitting on the front of the cart, and the horse, as it drank in the shoal water, kept stepping further out. When the horse was caught Miss Gates was dead.

Finally the animal stepped off the stone wall and carried cart and driver with it into the stream, which is about twelve feet deep at that point. The horse and cart sank immediately. Young Prince screamed and was heard at the Passaic bridge railroad station and by persons in the McArthur House, nearly opposite the spot where the accident occurred. Some of the women in the building saw him floating on his back about fifty feet from the shore and a hundred feet from where he went in. His cries were heard till he sank. The body has not been recovered. This is the sixth case of drowning at Passaic City during the present year.

NO HOPE FOR THE EX-INSPECTRESSES.

Since the dismissal of the female Customs inspectors Collector Erhardt and Surveyor Lyon have been besieged by the friends of the unlucky ones, who desire their reinstatement. Yesterday a letter was received from Washington which makes such reinstatement impossible. It says that the twelve positions held by the inspectresses have been abolished permanently. The nine women who retain their places will hereafter remain at home. Their services will be given at the docks of the steamship companies nearest their respective houses, and they will be notified by telegraph of the arrival of steamers.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in South Portland, Me., last night destroyed a dwelling owned by Dr. D. A. Kincaid. Loss, $8,000; insured. The house was occupied by George A. Wilson and William H. Jewett. The furniture was covered in a damaged condition. No insurance. Cause of the fire, a defective flue.

Fire yesterday morning caused a loss of $15,000 to the stock and building of J. Barry & Son, dry goods merchants at New-Philadelphia, Ohio. Insurance, $9,000.

Daniel J. Kelly's barn in Auburn, Mass., was burned yesterday with thirty head of stock, six horses, and vehicles and tools. The property was insured for $3,500.

EMIGRATION THE REMEDY.

A COLORED MAN'S VIEW OF WHAT THE NEGRO SHOULD DO.

Joseph W. Henderson of Texas, a young colored man of evident intelligence, already known as the author of "The Colored Man and the Ballot," lectured last night at the Abyssinia Baptist Church, West Waverley-place, on the subject, "The Negro in Jeopardy." Mr. Henderson said that he regarded the labor question as the all-important question of the day.

"It is not," said he, "a race problem or a sectional issue, but a national evil which it is necessary for us to face. The simple fact is that millions of the citizens of this country are deprived of the franchise granted them by the Constitution, and that fact alone makes it a national question."

As remedies for this evil Mr. Henderson said that education, fighting, and legislation had been suggested. None of these was practicable, he thought, at the first place, because we could do nothing as applied to the colored people. It was the Southern white man who committed these outrages on the negroes who needed the education most, while it was the educated and prosperous negroes who were most often deprived of their rights. Fighting would not be the proper remedy, for it was hopeless to expect that the negroes, unarmed and unaided, could accomplish that which took the entire North four years to do. As for legislation, Mr. Henderson quoted from the rack-renting systems of the Southern laws, worse in their tyranny over the negro tenant, he declared, than ever Irish landlords dared to be, to prove that whatever the National Government might do the State Governments would virtually undo.

The only solution of the difficulty, Mr. Henderson thought, was emigration. The Southern colored population should move to the northward to sections of the country where they would be freed from this second slavery to which they now exist. As a proof of the fact that this should be something which the entire Nation should take an interest Mr. Henderson adduced the following: In twenty-eight Congressional districts in the South in 1888 twenty-eight Democratic Congressmen were elected, although the negro population in these districts outnumbered the total white population by 20,000. Out of 387,140 colored men qualified to vote but 1,262 cast their votes.

This fact shows, he argued, that it is upon the white population only that representation in Congress should be allowed. Even if there were only a few of the nuts Mr. Henderson thought it the Nation's duty to crack. At present the country was breaking the pledges it made in the amendments of the Constitution. The way open for the negroes, he thought, was to emigrate.

CHANGES IN COLUMBIA.

A NEW PARTY WHICH WILL GOVERN THAT COUNTRY HEREAFTER.

PANAMA, Nov. 5.—The news from the interior is extremely satisfactory. Peace reigns throughout the country, and the minds of the people are occupied with questions respecting railroads, mines, and other progressive works. There is evident certainty that the country under the Administration of President Nuñez and Vice President Carlos Holguin has improved wonderfully. Every effort is being made to re-establish and raise its credit both at home and abroad to a level with that of the best of the republics.

Politically, matters in Colombia wear a quieter and more favorable aspect than for some time past. The Liberal Party had retained their hold of power for twenty years, but during the later years were in a state of great disorganization. The leading papers of the party now admit that during that long term of office many errors were committed, and it has now been decided to adopt a new system and to form a new party out of the old one, which, under the name of the Republican Party, will be composed of the Jerseymen recovered and a miscellaneous group from the other parties.

The idea of the new party is to work in unison, but peacefully and patiently to achieve success, and thus lead to the maintenance and continuance of peace, which all knew to be requisite in order that the republic may recover from past errors. All the Radicals seem to have now abandoned their revolutionary ideas since they found that the people would not back them up, and have determined to adopt this wiser course.

Business on the Isthmus continues dull, and transits by rail as smaller than it has ever been since the railroad was built. The worst feature in the railroad business is that it cannot seasonably improve, as the present coffee and cocoa crops are for the larger part contracted for conveyance to Europe via the Straits of Magellan.

THE LAST DAY FOR VENISON.

Though it be Friday, the principal item on most of the hotel and restaurant bills of fare to-day will be venison in one form or another. Dealers had put in large stocks of this meat under the supposition that it was seinble until Dec. 15. Had they watched the legislation of last Winter closely they would not have been caught with such big stocks on hand on the eve of the time of expiration of the season. Chapter 501, Laws of 1889, contains a clause that it shall not be lawful to offer or sell any venison after Nov. 15. Any person found with venison in his possession, in this State, no matter where it was killed, after that date is liable to fine, the full penalty being $100 for every carcass.

The existence of this law was brought to the attention of the dealers only within a day or two. An officer of the State Game and Fish Commission, while proceeding to Albany Wednesday, noticed that a dealer had considerable venison on hand. He entered into conversation with the dealer, who had the unamended law posted in his place. The dealer was surprised to learn that he was left for the sale of the meat, and immediately countermanded such orders as he had in different localities.

The dealers in this city got notice of the new law, and immediately prepared to get rid of stocks on hand. Orders were sent in large quantities to sacrifice the commodity, and the hotels and eating houses profited thereby.

AN EXCISE CRUSADE IN YONKERS.

District Attorney Nelson H. Baker of Westchester County has decided, now that the election is over and he was not elected County Judge, to prosecute all those liquor dealers of Yonkers whose indictments for violating the excise laws in selling liquor on Sundays have been for so many months pigeonholed in his office. To that end he had bench warrants issued on Wednesday for the arrest of Thomas Frain, John Walker, Peter Doerner, John Merkle, Richard Fitzgerald, John Larkin, Kennedy Berry, and John J. Fogarty. Deputy Sheriff Kennedy found the first five and took them to White Plains, but not finding Judge Mills there went to his home in Mount Vernon, the programme being for each to go half for the others, but the Judge was not found, so the Deputy Sheriff paroled the men to appear on Saturday, and in the meantime he will serve his warrants upon the others.

WATER COLORS AT AUCTION.

The sale of original water-color drawings at the Fifth-Avenue Auction Rooms was continued last evening. Six of the thirty sold were by John Falkner and six by John MacPherson. "In the Library," by A. Brozzi, brought $55; John Drummond's "The Two Mothers," $67 50; G. Fortunati's "Returning Home," $30, and Falkner's "Twilight," $55. H. Roberto's "Baiting the Hook" brought the highest price of the evening—$77 50.

THE COWIE NAVAL BILL.

OFFICERS FAVOR IT AS MUCH AS THEY OPPOSE THE FAREWELL BILL.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 14.—The Cowie Reorganization bill for the navy, prepared by Past Assistant Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie, United States Navy, which was before Congress at its last session and which will come up again when Congress meets, is exciting much attention at this time.

The Cowie bill has united the service line and staff, and of over 700 votes recorded 98 3-10 per cent. of the service is in favor of it. The votes from New-York, Washington, and Annapolis have not yet been received, but the navy, as a whole, is much interested in the bill, which is the only one which has ever been prepared which will benefit the personnel as a whole and do equal justice to all corps and grades.

Paymaster Cowie is attached to the torpedo station here, and has many friends here and elsewhere who will be glad to see his views adopted by Congress.

Surgeon W. G. Farwell of the United States Navy has projected a bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the navy. It is meeting with considerable opposition among navy officers. Navy officers stationed at the New-York Navy Yard consider this bill ill-timed, and have serious apprehension that it will obtain no other result except a defeat of the Cowie bill, now so popular with line and staff, as it will be followed by a just compensation for the slowness of promotion which peace unavoidably entails, but gives a much more rapid advancement than does the existing law, and also increased pay for increased responsibility. The Farwell bill claims no benefit to staff alike, and differs in no material measure from its predecessor, except in an unfortunate tendency toward the interests of the staff, which is liable to create a division among the officers, many of whom fear that the long-looked-for relief from Congress will now, by reason of this untimely bill, be indefinitely postponed. The officers on board Admiral Gherardi's flagship, the Galena, were unanimous yesterday in regretting that such a bill had been proposed.

It only gives an increase of 50 to the present staffs of the line against 127 of the Cowie bill. The pay corps by it is increased 27 and the engineer 50. In a circular accompanying the bill, the projector says in regard to the medical corps:

"There is no reason why the medical officer should begin his naval career with the same rank and pay as the line officer. No other service demands it; the army does not require it. In the English service the medical officer enters with the title of Surgeon and the rank of Lieutenant, the grade higher than medical officers now enter the United States Navy, and yet more pay than the line officer of the same rank. In the United States Army the medical officer enters with the rank of First Lie

SEEN IN PRACTICAL TEST

THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM AS IT WORKED IN ENGLAND.

BALLOTS WERE CAST HONESTLY AND QUIETLY, AND THERE WAS NO CHANCE FOR CORRUPTING VOTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Happening to be in London when two or three special, or, as our English cousins call them, "by" elections were to be held for members of Parliament to fill vacancies, I resolved to see for myself how an election was conducted under the Australian system as put into practice of late years in England. One of the polling places was at the Guild Hall, in the heart of the "City."

On walking up the narrow lane that leads to the entrance of the palatial City Hall of the world's metropolis, I saw three men standing near the doorway, narrowly watching every man who approached. One stood on one side of the road, with a small book in his hand and a parcel of red cards. Another on the opposite side had a handful of different-colored cards and also a small notebook. These two men represented the opposite candidates who were running for Parliament in that district—I forget whether they called it the Holborn ("Oborn") or Aldergate district, or just what its name was. Each men was making a list of all the voters as they came to the polls, or checking off the name on his little book. Neither accosted any voter, and I learned that they were forbidden by law to do so. Fancy the relief to the quiet citizen who wants to vote in peace. A third man was evidently the superior of one of these, for he was giving him directions under great but suppressed excitement. Every little while one or the other would run off to a neighboring house, the headquarters of his candidate, evidently to report progress.

Getting into conversation with one of the watchers, he informed me that there were ten other polling places in the district, at some of which there was a hot contest. It is the custom, he said, of the rival parties to get out a ticket, printed on colored cardboard, a facsimile of the official ballot which was voted, and to print an X after the name of the candidate for whom they desired votes. These facsimile tickets were distributed to all the voters of their party as a guide, especially to the illiterate voter, to show him how to prepare his official ballot on entering the polling place. Each party had a perfectly accurate list of all the voters and the party to which they belonged, and they took every precaution to ascertain who had voted, and at great pains to induce every man of their own party to vote. Let they were not allowed to bring them to the polls, nor were they permitted to accost a voter when at or near the polls.

While giving me this information the watcher was constantly on the alert for possible voters. A gigantic policeman stood in the doorway guarding the approach to the polling place, which was on one side of the immense hall. After studying the surroundings for a while at a distance, him I ventured to ask for permission to approach the table where the election officers were grouped. He said if I was a voter I could do so, but not otherwise. On explaining that I was an American anxious to study this peculiar institution, which was new to me, he hesitatingly assented, and I addressed my request to the gentleman in charge of the voting. As I walked over toward the table for that purpose the gentleman in question quickly arose and advanced toward me, so that I should not venture too near the table.

But I had time to see that there were four officers seated about the table. An elderly gentleman, apparently a prosperous and influential merchant or banker in the "city," walked up and announced his name. The clerk looked over a thick printed volume lying before him, containing the names of the voters, and quickly found the name. "Yes, sir, your name is here, and your ballot is No.—." As he said so he tore out an official ballot from a book, leaving a stub behind, numbered to correspond with the ballot he had taken out, passed the ballot under a hand stamp, which gave it the official seal; the elderly gentleman stepped off to a booth on a wall, which was divided off into compartments as in a large telegraph office, marked an X opposite the name of the candidate for whom he wished to vote, came back to the table, and handed the folded ballot to one of the officers, who deposited it in the box, and the deed was done.

Two or three others came and went through the same act, but there was no communication between them; each went off and marked his own ballot, given to him by the clerk, and took went out. Nobody else was allowed any where within fifty feet of the table whereon stood the ballot box at night. The voting was as quietly and as decorously done as if going to church, and a Quaker meeting at that. Meantime the gentleman who had anticipated my approach to the table was waiting for me to make known my errand. It was quickly done, and he offered to explain anything I might wish to know.

The election officers in each precinct, he said, were selected by the Sheriff of the county from among those whom he could trust. ("It would hardly do to intrest that power to a Tammany Sheriff," methought.) He who addressed me was a barrister, a handsome fellow, a very high, a gentleman, about forty years of age. He had charge of the registry and the voting. The registry list for the Parliamentary District was made up from time to time, (at the general election, I think he said,) and was revised annually, also, by the two various precincts on stated days, when representatives of each party attended and demanded a scrutiny and revision of the lists, adding the names of their own men and asking for the erasure of men on the other side.

In case of a dispute over any name he adjourned the hearing and took additional testimony. When the lists were finally revised they were printed in a big book nearly the size of Webster's Dictionary, and hung at the door of each Established church in the district, and often at other church doors as well, for I had seen this huge volume hanging at the doors of Wesleyan chapels. The nomination of candidates was made by petition, any ten petitioners having the right to put a candidate in nomination; but practically the leaders dictated the nomination of one candidate for each party, although the right of nominating by petition gave any considerable dissatisfied minority the privilege of putting up a candidate of their own. When the nominations had been completed a certain number of days before the election, the Sheriff posted up a large placard, thus:

"Candidates to be voted for at an election for member of Parliament to be held in the Holburn District on ——

"Cleveland, Grover, No. 2,546 Broadway.

"Harrison, Benjamin, 504 North Delaware-street.

"JOHN A. FLACK, Sheriff."

The official ballot is printed in precisely the same form, about six inches long, like a bank check, and as wide as may be needed to contain the names of all the candidates in nomination, of whom there might be a score, of course. The large poster is intended to familiarize the voter with the form of the ballot, so that he may know just what to do when given the official ballot to mark.

"What do you do in the case of a blind man, or one who cannot read?" I asked.

"If a man is blind or unable to read," he replied, "I swear him to that effect, and at his request I mark his ballot in accordance with his wishes. The ballot is specially marked to show that it was so marked by me, and under what circumstances."

"And when do you count the ballots?"

"Oh, I have nothing to do with that. When the voting is done I seal up the box and deliver it to the Sheriff, who selects others to count the ballots. The officers who receive the ballots never count them."

Having given me all the information asked for, he politely intimated that he must resume his place at the voting table, and I withdrew from the place.

Here were the features impressed upon my mind as showing the vast superiority of this system over ours: The complete freedom from annoyance by crowds of "workers" about the polls; the immunity from importunities by these fellows, and from deception as to the character of the ticket or tickets put into the hands of the voter; the vast saving to the candidate in being freed from the necessity of hiring "workers" at the polls and printing tickets for distribution; the sense of perfect freedom on entering the voting precinct, where none but voters were allowed, and only a few of them at a time; the production of an official ballot, sure to have on it the names of the candidate for whom the voter wishes to cast his ballot; the absolute secrecy guaranteed the voter in so carefully instructing him as to the method thereby secured against intimidation by employer, superior in office, or by party "boss;" the increased probability that no more ballots will be counted than have been cast, and that they will be counted as cast; the fact that the voter caste his ballot under such absolute secrecy makes it utter folly for anybody to bribe anybody else, when he cannot possibly know whether or not he has secured the vote for which he has paid; and by the same analogy the great parties would no longer vie with each other in adding to the list of ignorant voters by naturalizing foreigners who have not enough interest in American citizenship to pay out of their own pockets the dollar which it costs to naturalize them, because nobody could tell how these new citizens voted.

No one who has once seen the Australian system of voting in practice can fail to be an ardent advocate of ballot reform. The system is simplicity itself, and all the objections that have been urged against it in America fall to the ground. There is but one that is unanswerable: That it is "un-American." The Good Book says something about answering a fool according to his folly." I shall not attempt it.

WILLIAM NELSON.

PATERSON, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 9, 1889.

ORANGE COUNTY'S ONION CROP.

WARWICK, Nov. 14.—Orange County's onion crop, which suffered so severely from the rains while it was maturing, bids fair to bring such an increased price as to make up for less year's shortage. Ninety cents a bushel has been paid within a few days. Last year, owing to the abundant crop, the price fell to 10 cents a bushel.

ANOTHER "PRIVATE AFFAIR."

MANUFACTURERS OF BARBED WIRE TO FORM A TRUST.

There has been for a long time considerable talk concerning a "Barbed Wire Trust," but while there have been combinations between certain firms and the representatives of certain other companies have declared that a general combination was necessary in order to protect themselves from loss because of the great competition, there has not been anything like a general conference on this subject until yesterday morning at the Gilsey House. In Rooms 6 and 8 of that hotel assembled the representatives of the largest interests in the barbed wire trade in the United States. Among others there were present S. H. Chisholm and O. B. Beach of the H. P. Nail Company of Cleveland, Ohio; Messrs. G. F. Washburn, C. G. Washburn, and Moen of Worcester, Mass.; G. S. Douglass of the Iowa Barbed Wire Company of this city, Thomas Dopping of the American Wire Company of Cleveland, E. S. Pace of the Cleveland Rolling Mill, F. W. Roebling of Trenton, N. J., and J. W. Gates of St. Louis.

The ostensible object of the meeting was the regulation of prices. It has been known for some time that the industry was not as profitable as it was three years ago, not a large proportion of the seventy-five manufactories even running their machines. Since the beginning of the decrease in business the larger corporations have been absorbing the smaller ones until now scarce one-half of the factories, which, when the demand for barbed wire began, ran their machinery on double time, are in existence. The concentration is still going on, or rather was going on, until yesterday morning, when it was decided that the already-talked-of Federal Steel Company shall be an assured fact, and will in its operations this special industry be a formidable trust. The new company will have a capital of from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, and it will be distributed in this way: Six or seven millions of dollars will represent the cash value of the plants to be taken into the company, and the balance will be issued for the purpose of running expenses. The company will take in all the barbed wire, plain wire, wire rod, and wire nail makers in the country on an equitable basis, in the proportion in which their property is of value in the Federal Company.

Of course, as has been the history of the formation of all similar trade combinations, the companies which are now concerned in this new trust are very anxious to have the public understand that it is not a trust, but an association by the manufacturers to reduce the cost of manufacture by running the best plants to an extent sufficient to supply the demand for barbed wire and wire nails, to reduce the expense of selling, and to maintain a uniform, steady price for the product. The attempt to control the market of plain wire and wire rods, they say, is for the purpose, of course, of preventing competition with the barbed wire, so that the milk in the cocoanut is that the trust makes this proposition to the public: "Either use our barbed wire for your fences or none at all." Another statement of the organizing companies which savors of a trust is that there will be no marked advance in prices, and that they there will be no change at all in the market price of barbed fence wire and wire nails at the time the company ceases operations, the concerns which are interested in the movement saying that "it is far more desirable to make money by economy and reduction of expenses than by inviting competition by an excessive advance."

At present the depression in prices is declared to be so severe that at least 50 per cent. of the manufacturers of barbed wire who were in existence six years ago have been crowded out of the business. There have been many fluctuations in prices, but in the main the tendency is downward, and jobbers have found the value of their stock at one time to be depreciating rapidly, while at another they have been unable to secure barbed wire at a price which would enable them to supply their customers without loss. The result has been that though some jobbers have at times been enabled to make a great deal of money, at other times they have invested large amounts in stocks which have yielded no profit, and the promoters of the trust declare that whatever else may be the results of the combination it will at least secure regularity in the prices. All these points were discussed at yesterday's meeting. There was no attempt at organization, but it was decided that a meeting for this purpose should be held in Chicago next week, when the organization will be completed and the Federal steel Company will begin its existence. The President of this new combination will be, in all probability, J. W. Gates of St. Louis.

WORK FOR THE LAYMEN.

ADDRESSES BEFORE THE NEW-YORK BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The first annual meeting of the New-York Baptist Sunday School Union was held in the Central Baptist Church last evening. The Rev. H. B. Hodsou of the Trinity Baptist Church read a chapter from the Bible, and the Rev. Malcolm McGregor of the Riverside Church offered prayer. Dr. T. F. Smith, Mortimer J. Ennis, the Rev. Richard Hartley, George W. Lessels, and Henry W. Powlese were appointed a committee to nominate officers.

The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church made an address on "The Place and Power of the Sunday School Teacher." "One hundred years ago," he said, "it was almost impossible for a man to do work for God unless he entered the ministry. The idea was that the secleastics only could teach. Jonathan Edwards and Dr. Bellamy, which is still on record, sherply rebuking a young layman for speaking in prayer meetieg. He had gone beyuud the privilegee of a layman."

In taking such ground the speaker declared the Church had swung away from the teaching of Christ. "Dante was the best expositor of Christianity in the thirteenth century," he went on, "and Milton was the best under the Commouwealth. To-day the men who are leading in Christian work are such unordained men as Dwight L. Moody, Henry Drummond, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. To know what the Church is doing it is necessary to go to the lives of pious laymen."

The speaker referred to the Roman Catholic Congress in Baltimore, and said he had thought it impossible that laymen of that Church whose clergy have been so powerful should hold such a meeting, yet they have done so and have received the Pope's blessing in it. "This," he proceeded, "is one of the signs of the times. If Catholic laymen can act on church matters what shall Protestants do?"

The speaker's answer was, "Go back to the New Testament. Jesus Christ was a layman. Ordaining hands were never laid upon him. When Sunday school teachers gather their classes together to teach the Bible they approach nearer the work and example of Christ than any other men or women."

The speaker would say nothing derogatory to the ministry, but the main progress of Christianity depends not on the ordained ministry, but on laymen. He urged that Sunday school teachers were the interpreters of the Bible to the rising generation, and that the need of the time is Bible Christianity.

The Rev. W. M. Walker of the Central Church spoke on "Three Requisites of Sunday School Work." These requisites were love, faithfulness, and prayer.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of officers of the union, and they were elected:

President—A. Judson Wintertou; Vice Presidents—S. H. Burr; Secretary—C. A. Myers; Treasurer—J. Brewster Coe; Directors—W. G. Vandeweier, the Rev. S. Aimon, D. D. Squires, C. W. Parsons, J. A. Bennett, William E. Bloodgood, F. Dickerson, H. D. Keeler, E. A. Dibble, E. A. W. Soppett, the Rev. L. Williams, J. O. Waters.

BLAUVELT ACQUITTED.

A jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer last night, after being out more than two hours, brought in a verdict acquitting William Blauvelt, who, on March 15 last, shot and killed John Duggau in a vacant lot near 72 Oliver-street. Blauvelt's trial was begun on Monday before Judge Brady. Assistant District Attorney Goff conducted the case for the people, and the prisouer was defended by Blake & Sullivan.

The killing, it wee claimed, was done in self-defense. That there had been a quarrel between the two men before the shooting was clearly established. In it Blauvelt got the worst. Later in the evening he started out again to go to a drug store to have his wounds dressed. He then had a bulldog revolver with him. Duggau met him again and, Blauvelt testified, struck him with a brick and knocked him down. The two grappled in a struggle for the possession of the revolver, and Blauvelt declared that not until it was absolutely necessary to save his life did he pull the trigger.

The witnesses whom Assistant District Attorney Goff was obliged to rely upon were a very unsatisfactory lot for making out a strong case against Blauvelt, while Blauvelt himself told his story in a way that made a marked impression on the jurymen.

A DINNER BY THE ADMIRALTY BAR.

A dinner will be tendered by members of the Admiralty Bar Saturday evening, Nov. 23, ht the Hotel Brunewick, to such delegates of the International Marine Conference as are lawyers, and to the Judges of the United States courts of this city and Brooklyn. There will be about sixty covers. The delegates from the International Marine Conference expected to be present are Dr. F. Sieve-King, delegate from Germany; Charles Hall, M. P., from Great Britain; Frederick Verney, from Siam, and W. W. Goodrich of the United States. Among the Judges invited are Judge Wallace, Judge Lacombe, Judge Benedict, and Judge Brown. William Allen Butler will preside, and among the other representatives of the bar who will be present are Robert D. Benedict, Cornelius Van Santvoord, ex-Judge Choate, Frederic R. Coudert, J. C. Carter, Clifford A. Hand, Thomas E. Stillman, Everett P. Wheeler, James Thomson, F. A. Wilcox, Capt. James Parker, and W. Mynderse.

PROGRESS AT PRINCETON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14.—The annual Fall meeting of the Board of Trustees of Princeton College was held to-day in the Trustees' room in the college library. The main interest of the meeting was centred in President Patton's report.

In the opening words he said: "It gives me pleasure to report that the college is in a very satisfactory condition. The number of matriculated students is considerably in excess of that of last year, there being 768 this year, against 676 last term. The attention of the Faculty has been turned to the increasing number of men who apply for admission as special students. The question concerning the position of special students in college calls for serious consideration, and is now in the hands of a special committee of the Faculty. Since the last meeting of the board the college has been provided with an ample equipment for the new department of electrical engineering through the generosity of the residuary legatees of the late John C. Green, Esq."

The President then read a letter, which he had received from Prof. Brackett, giving his report and recommendations in regard to the new school. This was entirely new to the Trustees, and was received by them with a great deal of interest. The substance of Dr. Brackett's letter was as follows: "Since the close of the last academic year two buildings have been provided to enable the college an extended course in the theory and practice of the application of the arts and industries." The "magnetic observatory" is completed and occupied. The dynamo building will be equipped with its plant and machinery in two weeks. The two buildings are connected by large copper conductors. The magnetic observatory has been supplied with all necessary instruments for the accurate measurement of electrical quantities. Suitable devices will be provided for measuring the mechanical energy expended in the production of any given current. The course of study will embrace: First, the theory of electricity, magnetism mathematically presented; second, a practical course in electrical measurements and other physical measurements; third, a technical course in the application of electricity. These main courses are all subdivided. The course will occupy two years, when the student will receive the degree of Electrical Engineer."

Dr. Patton, in his report, spoke at length on the revision just made in the curriculum in the School of Science. In closing, he especially emphasized the need of more scholarships for the benefit of men who are unable to pay the full cost of tuition in the colleges. There are at present 76, and the President desires to increase the number to 100 before next June. The need of another dormitory in addition to the new Brown Hall, which is in process of building, was referred to. There are 163 students rooming in the college at present.

The Chair of Political Economy and Jurisprudence, left vacant by the death of Prof. Johnston, will not be filled until the meeting of the board in February. Dr. Patton advises the division of the chair into two separate professorships as soon as the means are provided.

The gifts received by the college within the past month were announced by the President as follows: A. O. Headley, Esq., of Newark, N. J., $1,000, for the founding of a new scholarship; Mrs. Robert L. Stuart of New-York City, $25,000, for the increase of the income of the Department of Philosophy. Ex-President McCosh has also added $500 to the present one-thousand-dollar "Alexander Gnthrie McCosh" prize in philosophy.

After the session adjourned the Trustees all went to the athletic grounds to watch the football team in their last practice game before meeting Harvard.

The Freshmen played a return game of football with the theological students to-day, defeating them by the score of 6 to 4.

GLASSWARE BY MACHINERY.

NOW UNDERTAKEN AT THE ELLENVILLE GLASS WORKS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The manufacture of glassware by machinery on a permanent scale is now for the first time undertaken in this country at the long-idle Ellenville Glass Works, in the neighboring village of that name. It is known that the operative glass blowers of the country are organized in compact and powerful labor unions that are practically enabled to dictate terms in matters of wages and shop regulations to the manufacturers, and it is also known that the manufacturers have organized under what they allege to be the unreasonable and unjust exactions of the labor unions, and have been casting about for some measure of relief.

When it was reported that a machine for blowing glass bottles had been invented and successfully worked in England, a syndicate of American glass manufacturers was formed with the view of introducing the machines in this country, and one of the members was sent over there to examine and report upon the merits of the invention. His report was so favorable that an experimental machine was brought over and set at work at the Ellenville Glass Works, where it is now running.

The machine as now fitted up will blow quart bottles only. It is operated by a man and boy and is very simple of construction. It consists of an iron upright, around which revolves arms fitted with moulds for the glass. A pipe supplied with a current of air and readily manipulated by the operator does the work of blowing. The machine is operated with astonishing celerity and is said to be capable of turning off 100 dozen of perfect bottles a day.

SUNDAY SCHOOL OFFICERS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 14.—The Monmouth County Sunday School Association to-day elected the following officers: President—the Rev. R. C. Hallock, Ph. D., of Trenton; Vice Presidents—the Rev. W. N. Ogborn of Turkey, the Rev. J. K. Mauuiog of Red Bank, the Rev. H. G. Smith of Freehold; Recording Secretary—the Rev. A. Hagermao of Holmdel; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer—the Rev. J. H. Berthoff of Marlborough; Executive Committee—the Rev. I. P. Brokaw of Freehold, Mrs. A. T. Van Derveer of Long Branch, O. C. Herbert of Marlborough, the Rev. H. T. Stillwell of Freehold, and the officers ex officio.

The township Secretaries appointed were: Atlantic—D. D. Hunt, Colts Neck; Eatontown—W. Rose, Jr., Eatontown; Freehold—Dr. G. E. Hall, Freehold; Holmdel—J. P. Taylor, Holmdel; Howell—Frank Van Hese, Turkey; Manasquan—G. B. Coocver, Englishtowu; Marlborough—John Baird, Marlborough; Matawan—A. H. Morris, Matawan; Millstone—J. B. Conover, Manalapan; Middletown—James P. Hopping, New-Monmouth; Neptune—C. Van Horn, Asbury Park; Ocean—H. R. Herbert, Long Branch; Raritan—W. S. Gulhuly, Keyport; Shrewsbury—W. R. Wedderspoou, Red Bank; Upper Freehold—H. R. Taylor, Allentown; Wall—W. Bowen, Manasquan. The delegates appointed to attend the Convention are the Rev. I. P. Brokaw, the Rev. C. H. Hallock, the Rev. J. K. Muuoing, the Rev. W. W. Case, the Rev. A. M. Lake, the Rev. H. G. Smith, the Rev. W. T. Alexauder, Editor James S. Yard of the *Monmouth Democrat*, James Sexton, and J. B. Conover.

SIX MEN KILLED.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 14.—A *Pioneer Press* special from Butte, Mont., says: "Nowe was received here to-day of a bad accident on the coostruction branch of the Northern Pacific fifteen miles east of here, in Jefferson County, on Tuesday night. The men employed on Tewey's contract were at work in the cut blasting rock. A blast of giant powder was fired, but failed to have the desired effect. Thereupon, it being close to quitting time, and the men being anxious to complete the blast, they poured a quantity of black powder into the apparatus.

"Some sparks of the giant powder blast must have remained in the hole, for instantly an explosion followed before the men could retire to a place of safety. Sullivan, the foreman; John Doll, A. Flun, A. W. Larson, T. O'Leary, and Ham Rose were killed, and two others had their eyes blown out."

A WOMAN MURDERED.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 14.—At 8 P. M. yesterday the police found "Old Mag" Sullivan, a well-known character, in her squalid three-room tenement at the rear of 49 Gaspee-street, lying dead on a broken-down bedstead beneath the motto "God Bless Our Home." There were fresh bruises about the forehead and a wound on the chin of the corpse.

In another room were the husband, John, aged sixty-five years, and the two daughters, Mary and Julia, all of whom were too drunk to talk intelligibly. The neighbors said that three hours before the police were summoned the daughters had beaten their mother about the head and face with their fists, and the husband had struck her over the heart. An autopsy will be held.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 14.—The trial of Terence McKiernan of Union City for the murder of Thomas Cleary was resumed this morning. "Wild Bill" Brennan, who testified yesterday, was recalled and his cross-examination lasted until 3 P. M.

He testified that he was in McKiernan's saloon on the night of the murder, and that there were several others there drinking. Witness introduced Cleary to McKiernan. Cleary offered to fight McKiernan and the witness.

At this time it was after 1 o'clock and McKiernan wanted to close up. The crowd did not go, and as they appeared quarrelsome McKiernan said, "You can't have no scrap here," and rounded her his revolver.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

A BURLY BUFFIAN.

TWO LADIES INSULTED BY A BROOKLYN JAIL KEEPER.

Mrs. Elsie Stevens of 345 Cumberland-street, Brooklyn, and her sister, Mrs. Johnsen, whose husband, Alfred Johnsen, is head bookkeeper in the office of Funch, Edye & Co. of this city, visited Raymond-Street Jail on Wednesday to take some food to a prisoner, and while there were treated outrageously, and were finally put out of the building. It was raining very hard at the time and, as a result, Mrs. Johnsen became so ill yesterday that she had to send for a doctor.

This physician, Dr. W. J. Cruikshank of 5 Lafayette-avenue, told a TIMES reporter that his patient was suffering from hysteria and nervous exhaustion, brought on by overexcitement. He had found her right shoulder and her wrists red and bruised. According to Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Johnsen, these injuries resulted from the rough treatment administered by "Jack" Brennae, a burly keeper at the jail.

The ladies appeared at the prison door shortly after 2 o'clock with dishes of sausages and potatoes and a bowl of soup, inteeding them for a prisoner named Thorsen, a Norwegian sailor, who shot and killed a boarding house "runner" over a year ago. They had been requested to call by the Norwegian Consul, who is their personal friend. Once inside the corridor the ladies met Brennae. He immediately growled because they had rung the bell "all day." This the ladies denied, and Brennan promptly told them to shut up. "You needn't think you can come here and run this place," he said.

He finally quieted down and told them to set in line with the other women who were present on similar errands. This the ladies did, but, becoming tired, ladeu as they were with water-proofs, umbreilas, and the dishes of food, they stepped aside to lean against the wall. Brennan saw them in an instant, and rushing to them, caught Mrs. Johnsen by the shoulder and roughly jerked her back into line. The soup was spilled over her handsome cloak, and the lady was naturally very angry. She went back to the wall.

"Didn't I tell you to stand here?" thundered Brennan.

"I'll stand by the wall," said Mrs. Johnsen.

"You will, will you?" was the response, and without a moment's hesitation Brennan seized Mrs. Johnsen by both arms, and dragging her a distance of twenty feet to the door, opened it and thrust her out into the rain. Mrs. Johnsen banged away at the door, which was finally opened by Wardee Brymer. All he would say was, "Go away quick, or I'll send for a patrol wagon." While he was talking Brennan brought out the bowl of soup and put it down on the steps in the rain. The two men refused to allow Mrs. Johnsen to wait on the stoop for her sister.

In the meantime Mrs. Stevens had made her way to Thorsen's cell, and had given him all the food that remained. On her way out she met Brecean aed lequired for her sister.

"Get out of here!" was the only answer she could get. When she appealed to Warden Brymer she had the satisfaction of hearing him reiterate time and again, "Nobody can't come here and run this place."

"THE NEW JANITOR."

A SWINDLING DODGE WORKED ON SCHOOLBOYS BY A NEGRO.

In spite of the thousand ways that exist in this great city of dishonestly cajoling the reluctant pennies from the pockets of some into the pockets of others, a new discovery seems to have been made recently by a humble young negro. This enterprising worthy, whose name, according to his own unembatantiated evidence, is Clinton, has not confined himself to the vulgar old practice of picking pockets or of climbing into second-story windows. Neither has he attempted the more polite rôle of the "bnuko steerer." On the contrary, he went to work somewhat in this manner: First he made it his business to learn carefully and fully the names and addresses of the pupils in some of the best-known grammar schools in the neighborhood of Forty-third-street and Lexington Avenue. Then he made a round of calls on them.

He generally succeeded in finding the boys at home and immediately enfolded to them a little plan which, according to his statements, would result in benefits to both. He represented himself as having been appointed a janitor or assistant janitor of the school, or as keeper of the gymnasium, and said that in order to accept this position he would be obliged to buy an outfit costing about $10. Part of his future duties, he said, would be blacking shoes, and he lacked just a few dollars needed for the purchase of a chair and the rest of the outfit. If the pupil would help him out he could contribute 25 or 50 cents to help in making up the amount required, the new janitor, Mr. Clinton, would see that the pupil aforesaid obtained due return for his money in the shape of "shines."

In many instances the boys gave positive responses of a satisfactory nature. The trick was first worked on the pupils of the Berkeley School, 6 East Forty-fourth-street, about two weeks ago. Friday and Saturday last Clinton made his appearance among the boys of Wilson & Kellogg's School, 822 Fifth-avenue, and this week, on Tuesday, he introduced himself to a number of those in attendance at St. John's School, 20 West Forty-third-street. When the boys in these schools came together on the mornings after the young negro had been at work they generally found that he had managed to collect a very respectable sum, averaging altogether about $20 a day.

The young swindler who has been engaged in these transactions is a dark-colored specimen of his race, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, twenty years old, with a slight mustache, and is very stylishly dressed. He wore a dcroy hat, a high collar, a fine overcoat of a grayish woolen stuff, and a cane. The police want him, police are now on the lookout for him, and it is expected that his enterprising scheme will be speedily nipped in the bud.

THE REPUBLICANS GIVE WAY.

The Republican Board of Freeholders of Essex County has apparently decided to yield the control of the County Government to the Democratic Board of Freeholders elected last week, under the new Freeholders law. The board decided in the Spring to ignore the law, and it was taken into court for review as to its constitutionality, and Freeholders under the old law were elected in October. During that month the Supreme Court declared the law to be valid, and in November other Freeholders were elected under it. The new law changed the district lines so that while the members chosen in October were Republicans, the reconstructed board chosen last week was largely Democratic. It was assumed that the Republican board would endeavor to hold on to the offices pending an appeal to the Court of Errors from the Supreme Court's decision. At the meeting of the board yesterday Messrs. Pitcher of Millburn, Cadmus of Belleville, Christian of Clinton, Murray of South Orange, and Schaffer of Caldwell, who had been elected in October, presented themselves for their seats. The board decided, however, to allow Messrs. Boylan, Moorehouse, Mortland, Maybaum, and Speer, members of the present board who hold over under the new law, to retain their seats. This is a practical surrender to the new law.

THE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Counsel has been aroused in the seacoast boroughs of New-Jersey by the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the recent Seaside Borough Act unconstitutional. All the seaside boroughs were reorganized under the the act, and the decision wipes out the Government of at least a dozen of them. They are therefore powerless to collect taxes, and the validity of bonds issued by them is in question. The boroughs will probably appeal to the Court of Errors. Beyond this, fears are entertained that the decision may reach other boroughs of the first, second, third, and fourth classes in other parts of the State. In that case the decision destroys the Governments of about sixty other towns. Counsel on South Jersey lawyers say that they do not see how these can escape being affected by the decision. It is said that $5,000,000 or more will be lost in the inland boroughs alone. A case to test the constitutionality of the special act under which they are incorporated will come up before the Supreme Court early in the year.

TRYING TO KEEP TRACK OF THE BOTTLES.

The Bottlers' Protective Union held a meeting yesterday at Beethoven Hall in Fifth-street. Mr. Loudon made his report about the search that had been made for bottles and siphons on a search warrant in the establishment of John Morgan, the President of the Union, and that hundreds of bottles of various bottlers had been found there, besides 116 cases of broken glass. A motion was then made to depose Mr. Morgan from his office, but it was decided to wait until the prosecution against him shall be first decided. The neighbors said that since the business, it was reported, was working satisfactorily. A special man is employed in collecting bottles and siphons at the various bottling establishments and taking them to their respective owners.

TRUST COMPANY ELECTION.

The State Trust Company, which was recently organized, and of which Willis S. Paine, formerly Bank Superintendent of New-York State, is President, will begin business next Monday.

At a meeting held yesterday at the office of the company, 50 Wall-street, ex-Controller of the Currency Taurman L. Trenholm was elected First Vice President, William Steinway Second Vice President, and John Quincy Adams, recently Chairman of the Board of State Examiners, was made Secretary. The company has a cash capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000.

AT THE CLIFTON TRACK.

THE LARGEST CROWD OF THE MEETING ENJOYS THE SPORT.

The racing public turned out in good numbers to witness the different events that were run off at the Clifton track yesterday. Twenty-five bookmakers were kept busy, as the talent backed their favorites heavily. Four favorites passed the wire winners, giving good returns to their backers who heaped their money on them. The races were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling allowances. Van won, Vigilant second, and Kaskerkas third. Time—1:54¼.

SECOND RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs, for all ages. Lancaster won, Jennie McFarland second, and Lorrie third. Time—1:41¼.

THIRD RACE.—The Cascade Handicap, for all ages. One mile. Bonboyne won, Speedwell second, and Iceberg third. Time—1:48¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling allowances. Garrison won, Owen Golden second, and Mischief third. Time—1:21¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile heats, for all ages. First heat—Young Duke won, Fannie H. second. Time—1:47. Second heat—Young Duke won by two lengths. Time—1:44.

TO-DAY'S CARD.

The entries and weights for the races to be run at Clifton to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, for fillies and mares three-years old and upward. One mile and an eighth. Ovid, 109 pounds; She, 105; Vivid, 98; Wild Cherry, 98.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, for horses that have not won a race this year; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Tribe, 114 pounds; Tessie K. and Fustic, 108 each; Hearst, Woodburn, and Deegan, 104 each; Nugget, 100; Red Light, 102; Feast, 100; Verona, 99; Lady Arcner, 90; Seatick and Lily M., 96 each; Legacy 92.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, for fillies and mares three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth. Terrell and St. Paris, 114 pounds each; Fulton, 110; Osceola, 108; Brier, 106; Guardaman and Grey Cloud, 104 each; Russell A., (formerly Chromopathic,) 100; Ariel, 98; Marie, 90; Bull's Eye, J. J. Healy, Berlin, and Kiri, 90 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Canoeaus Handicap, for all ages. Six and one-half furlongs. St. John, 121 pounds; Raymond, 118; Carnegie and Brewn Charlie, 115 each; Mary T., 107; Deceit, 110; Firefly, 105; Bessie K., 95; Lakewood, 89.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, for all ages; penalties and allowances. Seven and a half furlongs. Middlestone, 89 pounds; Elevo, 102; Bessie K., 86; Millie R. and Becky Knott, 84 each; Thad Rowe, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Welter handicap; purse $500; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. St. John, 148 pounds; Bratt, 147; Kollan, 145; Zangbar, 120; Lorrie, 123; Tom Kearns, 118; Glen Almond, 117.

THE AMERICAN TURF CONGRESS.

IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE IN THE RULES AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The American Turf Congress closed its fifth annual meeting to-day. The revising of rules 102 to 106, inclusive, relative to fines, a fund for trainers and jockeys, to the disallowence of post bookmaking by a person having a horse running in the race, and to ruling off persons for corrupt practices, was referred to a committee, but as that body could agree in no particular, the old rules were allowed to remain intact. The other changes made in the rules are as follows:

By Law H, which said, "The subscribing jockey binds agree that no contract for betting privileges shall be made with any association or bookmakers," was stricken out.

Rule 1 was changed so that in future, conditions referring to maidens shall mean maidens at the time of entry unless otherwise specified. The old rule read "time of start."

Rule 19 was changed to read: "Where no entrance fee is required the declaration must be accompanied by 5 per cent. of the first money." The old rule read, "5 per cent. of the whole amount of the purse."

Rule 21, relating to change of name, was changed so that no association shall receive the entry of or allow a horse whose name has been changed anywhere or on any course to run on its course. The last sentence of this rule, which reads: "In stakes this rule to go into effect from and after Jan. 1, 1889," was stricken out.

Rule 24 was amended so that stake entries need not be accompanied by racing colors.

Rule 3, relating to liabilities for stakes and forfeits, was changed so that a subscriber to a sweepstakes who transfers an entree and the transferee finally shall be entered on a forfeit order is due to himself should he pay such stakes or forfeits.

Rule 41 was changed to read: "If the time for the first race is not fixed by the programme it shall be posted at least half an hour." The words "half an hour in advance" were stricken out.

Rule 45 was changed so that the owner or trainer of a horse must consent to the declaration of a jockey to carry legal overweight.

Rule 46, defining a starter, now reads: "Every horse whose jockey has weighed out and whose number has been put in a starter and is liable for the whole stake. If the horse is excused after he is weighed in all bets are declared off, and no additional time before the race shall be granted by the judges. In auctions or Paris mutuels, the bets stand, but the money bet on the excused horse shall be refunded."

Rule 58 was amended to read in its last sentence: "Any one ruled off for fraud shall stand ruled off for life."

Rule 62, Section A, relating to stake penalties was stricken out. So was Section C, relating to beaten and maiden allowences.

Rule 139 was amended so that jockeys, grooms, and stable boys found on the betting grounds may be fined, as well as suspended or ruled off.

Rule 140 was stricken out and a new rule adopted in its place. It reads: "If an ineligible horse be entered for the purpose of betting against him, and he finishes first, he will be disqualified. The purpose of having him disqualified by objections made after the race, all bets on such a race shall be declared off."

Rule 150 was changed to read: "Where two or more horses start in a race, owned wholly or in part by the same person, they shall be coupled and sold as one horse to all pools, Paris mutuels, and book betting."

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—This was the third day of the Derby Autumn meeting. The race for the Osmanton Nursery handicap of 500 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, about seven furlongs, straightaway, was won by Oxeye, by Oxlip, out of Lady Ragian. Shall We Remember, by Clairvaux, out of Sonsie Queen, was second, and Galway third. There were seven starters.

The Derby handicap of 500 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile straightaway, was won by Montsigne, by Rosebery, out of Empress Maid. Happy Thought, by Albert Victor, out of Honeybourne, was second, and Arquebus, by Petron

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—VICE ADMIRAL.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—LATER ON.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—HAMLET.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSÉE—ERDELYI NAGZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—BEN-MYCHREE.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—UNCLE JOE.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SAID PASHA.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—OUR FLAT.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 2—PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN ACES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES AROON.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DRUM MAJOR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
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UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 6:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light snow.

Senator FRYE claims the chief credit of bringing the "Pan-American" delegatee to this country and avows some peculiar motives in doing it. His principal object, it seems, was to get the South American representativee here for the purpose of impressing them with the greatnse and the reeources of the country. A country, he says, without an extensive maritime trade or navy is eeldom respected hy ether nations, and the United States has heen "particularly unfortunate in thie direction." It has, indeed, but its misfortune has been the most ehortsighted kind of reetrictive legislation, which Senator FRYE etill npholds. Mr. FRYE'S policy would seem to be to etrangle maritime trade and then get the respect of other nations by bringing delegates here and ehowing them around and impressing them with our internal trade. We should imagine that the result might be to leeeen their respect for a country that with euch enormous advantages refnees to utilize them hy cultivating trade with all the world. Senator FRYE looks for no important practical reeults from the "Pan-American" Congreee, and seems to want none. He ie against free trade with other American natione, hut might consent to a peddling policy of ewapping some particular products. For instance, he says, "We have no sugar grown in this eountry, hut we have a heavy protective duty on it that is wholly a tax on the people." We might, therefore, admit sugar free of dnty from eugar-growing countries that would admit free "some prodnct of ours." This is quite delightful in its ignoring of the "great industry" of Louisiana and the budding hopee of the sorghum planters of the West.

The testimony given yeeterday hy Secretary KEMBLE of the Dock Board seems to have been charged with a considerable spite against the Chief Engineer of the Department. He set forth that no contractors were allowed to do work under the department who were not "favorites" of Mr. GREENE, and that competition was confined to these "favorites," among whom, he gratnitously added, "there may be a combination." All thisis very misleading. The Dock Board is exempted from the rule which requires all contracts to be advertised and let to the lowest bidder. The enforcement of this rule prevents scandal where there is reason to doubt the honesty of the professional man in charge of the work. But it is a poor snbetitute for the rule that prevails in private work, in which the competition is confined to contractors chosen for their competency and trustworthiness. There is nothing at all in Mr. KEMBLE'S testimony, apart from its insinuations, to show that Mr. GREENE did not avail himself of the peculiar unanimity of the department so as to secure for the work of the city the advantagee that private work has over public work. Where open competition is required, the engineer in charge has to beware of competitors who bid low, expecting to make their profit by scamping their work and making hie life a burden to him in watching them. For anything that appears, the discretion of the Chief Engineer was exercised purely in the intereets of the city. As a rule, when a professional man of etanding is employed by a political department, his professional standing ie a guarantee that he is paying much more attention to the public intereet than ie paid hy the politicians with whom he is associated.

A natural consequence of the appointment of ERNST NATHAN as Internal Revenue Collector of Brooklyn is the discharge of the greater part of the employée of the office. Yesterday fifteen of the twenty-five were dismissed, and their places were filled, so far as appears, by Republicans. The best-paid place, that of Chief Deputy, was given to a youth, ALLEN NICHOLS, the son of the Quarantine Commissioner, who ie the "Me-too" of THOMAS C. PLATT in Kings County. Mr. NICHOLS has thns emnlated the example of the President of the United States by looking out for the interests of his family, and has taken pay "in kind" for the servicee he was able to render the Collector in securing his appointment. There is no pretense, eo far as we know, that the officers removed were not competent. Those who remain are, excepting a couple of ladies, veteran soldiers, and they think that they have a fair chance of retention, not because Mr. NATHAN has any especial love for the soldiers, but hecause there ie a wholesome fear of estranging the soldier vote.

The denial of the recent somewhat improbable report of a battle in Savail, the largest of the Samoan Islands, between fellowers of MATAAFA and those of TAMASESE leavee the situation there much as it was before. Even the trouble supposed to he occasioned by the choice of MATAAFA as King in opposition to the wishes of the Germans, cannot he very serious, since it is now known that the election was merely a temporary one, made to cover the interval nntil the final action of the three foreign powere should he made known. As TAMASESE had hecome discredited, and even the Germans were ahandoning him, it was necessary to choose eome ruler, and MALIETOA being etill in poor health MATAAFA wae selected. Our Navy Department has apparently taken no steps to send more vessels to Apia. The *Adams*, now etationed there, ie quite sufficient; besides, we have a squadron handy at Honolnln, conseleting of the *Iroquois*, the *Alert*, the *Nipsic*, and the *Mohican*. In addition there is eaid to he an understanding that Great Britain, Germany, and our country ehall be represented in Samoan waters for the prevent hy only one vessel each. The outlook there is still peaceful.

PARTIES AND REFORM.

We are certainly not of those who helieve that it le safe to look to any one party for all the reforms that may he needed from time to time, or that it is eafe to count on any party being alwaye cousistent and efficient in its support of any reform to which it is committed. But with reference to the measures that have for the time heing the greatest importance, there is an obvious probability that one party will he, on the whole, the hetter instrument hy which to work for their accomplishment, or, at leaet, that one party will be the botter inetrument for the greater number or the more important among them. It often happens, of course, that this party is in opposition, and that ie a situation very favorahle to virtue, bnt it does not always happen. A party while in opposition may become so thoroughly intereeted in and so completely committed to reforms with which ite memhers at first had very little active sympathy ae to be very efficient in carrying them out when it arrives at power. Thie waslargely the case with the Democrats in 1885, when the Cleveland Administration did a good deal of good work for civil service reform, though that reform was not very dear to the hearts of the great hody of the party. On the other hand, exactly the oppoeite development has taken place with the Republicans, who from 1885 to 1889 were very severe and jealous oritice of the reform poliey of Mr. CLEVELAND, but whose Presidont, when he took office, has violated all the pledgee of the party as to reform, except those relating to the enforcement of the etatnte of 1883, and thie in spite of the undouhted fact that there were four years ago, and probably are now, more intelligent and earnest friends of civil eervice reform in the Repnhlican than in the Democratic Party.

All this goes to show that, in any given situation, each party must be judged by the facts of its immediate past, by the evidencee of sincerity and intelligence and fidelity it affords, and only indirectly by the tendencies of its remoter past and the traditional character it hae acquired. At the time that it wae said, now some thirty years ago, HORACE GREELEY'S hitter remark that "all Democrats were not horse thieves, hnt it was a fair assumption that a horse thief was a Democrat," was not without some evidence to support it. No one in his sober senses would dream of repeating it now. A like rough analysis on the question of loyalty was approximately correct during the war. No one whose judgment is worth attention would think of saying so now. After the war, and up to 1870, nearly all repndiationists and inflationists were Democrats, but it was the weak element in the Republican Party that stopped Mr. MCCULLOCH'S payment of the legal tenders, that perpetuated the outstanding paper currency in May, 1878, and that scorned the passage of the silver law, and it was hy Repnblican Jndges, added for the purpose, that the legal-tender act was jndged constitutional hy the Snpreme Court, and by Repnblican Judges finally that that court revolutionized the Constitution and practically decreed the absolute power of the Government to issue legal-tender paper at will. These facts in very recent history, which men by no meane old are familiar with and which are within the reach of any yonng man who caree to etudy them, ehow how necessary it is for any citizen who wishes to act intelligently to refrain from unqnalified adherence to any party. At the present momenta reasonable amonnt of reserve is peculiarly required, because the questione before the conntry of real importance are either relatively new or are euch as neither party regarded as controlling a few years ago, or are euch as have assumed an entirely new phase within recent times.

The tariff question, for instance, while it ie not a new question, since it has been with us from the foundation of the Government, has within the past ten years asaumed an entirely new form, and reqniree entirely different judgment. It was not, indeed, until 1884 that any party generally sustained protection for the eake of protection. Previous to the Presidential canvass of that year it was a cardinal doctrine of the protectionists that the tariff might, and even ought to be, reduced when no longer needed, and that one of the chief virtuee of protective duties wae that they would bnild up industries that would ultimately need no protection. That doctrine was practically abandoned in 1880, and was openly thrown aeide in 1884. Meanwhile the condition of husiness was radically changed. Whether in consequence or in epite of protection, production has heen for at least five years tending more and more to outgrow the home market, and the number of industriee ie eteadily increasing, which not only do not need the tariff as it is, hut are injured by it, which are no longer to be satiefied with free trade among the 60,000,000 of Americans, but require trade constantly more free beyond our horders. Obviously, no eensihle voter can afford to chooee between parties, as to this question, by reference to the arguments of thirty or even of ten yeare ago. If he wishee to be at all safe he must he independent enough to study facts as they are, and to be guided hy them. There ie something like the same situation as to civil service reform, which can be eaid to have been a national one only since 1884. The choice hetween the parties is not so clearly indicated here, and muet be different in different States or as to different candidatee: hut, clearly, to he a sound choice, it must be independent. Other questions, such ae the regulation of the liquor traffic, legislation regarding corporations, and the reform of the ballot, are all quectione either new or presenting new phases, and requiring candid and conscientious judgment, as little influenced as possible by mere partisan predilection.

THE END OF FORAKER.

At last the secret history of the forged eignaturee to a fictitions hallot-box contract that were published in fac simile by the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* dnring the recent campaign in Ohio has heen disclosed by Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD, and the facte thue made known should put an end to the political career of JOSEPH B. FORAKER. For it now appeare that it was to FORAKER himself that the forged papers were given hy WOOD, who had caused the forgeries to he made, that it was FORAKER who gave them to HALSTEAD before he prepared the way for the publication of them by hie epeech ahout the patent hallot box at Mneic Hall, that it was FORAKER who first professed to helieve that the eignatures of SHERMAN, BUTTERWORTH, and MCKINLEY—hy the side of CAMPBELL'S—were genuine, and that it was FORAKER whom Mr. HALSTEAD songht to protect hy refnsing to reveal the names of those who had misled him.

Mr. HALSTEAD now publishes a fac eimile of the entire snbscription paper. The forged signaturee are those of JAMES E. CAMPBELL, (Governor-elect of Ohio,) Congreeeman WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR., JUSTIN R. WHITING, Congressman BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH, Senator JOHN SHERMAN, the late Congressman S. S. COX, Congressman W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, Congressman MCADOO, Senator MCPHERSON of New-Jersey, and Senator STOCKBRIDGE of Michigan, in the order observed above. Senator SHERMAN appeared to have taken two eharee of $5,000 each, Senator MCPHERSON three, and Senator STOCKBRIDGE three. When Mr. HALSTEAD nead thie eubscription paper in the campaign he published only the eignatures attached to the three ehares of Mr. CAMPBELL.

The affidavite on which Mr. HALSTEAD based hie refraction ehow that the forged signatures were traced at the requeet of R. G. WOOD, the invontor of the ballot hox, hy a young man employed as a draughtsman in the office of an attorney who had procured patents for WOOD, this young man not knowing that they were to he used fraudulently. After they had been published, this attorney reproached WOOD, who declared that he had intended to use the paper in behalf of his friend GEORGE TOPP, who had been appointed a member of the Cincinnati Board of Pnhlic Affairs by Gov. FORAKER, and was then Chairman of the local Republican Committee. The Democrats had TOPP'S apparently corrupt letter to a gravel contractor, and he hoped to prevent the publication of it hy the private use of these forgeries. Following the hietory of the enbscription paper, Mr. HALSTEAD publishes a letter written since the election by FORAKER, who says that he applied te WOOD for information as to the existence of such a paper. WOOD told him, he says, that there was such a paper, and that he wonld get it for him. It should be borne in mind that this conversation took place "early in August," or about a month before the forgeries were made. When FORAKER wrote the forged paper to FORAKER on Sept. 9, and concerning the signatures FORAKER writes as follows:

"When I saw it, [the subscription paper,] I was surprised to find on it the names that are there with Mr. CAMPBELL'S name, [those of SHERMAN, MCKINLEY, BUTTERWORTH, and others,] and because of these names being there I at once concluded that I could not, or at least would not, make use of the paper. The character of the paper—the form of the contract and the certificate that accompanied it—papers that showed good legal ability on the part of their author, coupled with the date of the contract and all its features, together with what Mr. WOOD, told me of the matter, and the apparent genuineness of the signatures, so far as I was acquainted with them, *led me to accept the contract, signatures and all, without a suspicion as to their genuineness. In fact, it never occurred to me that they were otherwise.*"

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There has been no more eignificant political event during the present year than the snccess of the Democratic Party in electing its candidate for Governor in the State of Iowa. There have been many explanatione of that event, and there is no doubt that eeveral different cauaes contributed to it, but the fact of highest significance is that the Democrats of the State won the confidence of a majority of the voters hy taking a firm etand in favor of progreee and reform, with reference to the questione in which the people were most interested. They reeisted every reactionary tendency, if there was any among them: they cast away the traditions of hide-hound conservatism, if they had any, and took an advanced position. In short, they made themselves the party of reform, and by that means, in spite of the rooted prejudices of a generation's growth, they won the support of the people where a few years ago they were in a minority that seemed utterly hopeless. Their euccess ought to afford an inspiring example to the party in other Statee and show it the way to future triumphs. It proves that the safest reliance of a party is not the relentless machinery of an organization holding control of power in the State and aided with official patronage hy the Federal Government, hut the confidence of the people to whoee convictions an appeal ie made for the snpport of sound poliey.

The platform upon whioh the Democrats of Iowa won their victory was a clear and explicit statement of their adhesion to three great reforms. On the tariff it was outspoken and positive, hnt in regard to that their positlon was snbetantially that of the party throughout the country. They simply showed hy their example that there is more to be gained hy a firm and aggressive attitude than hy any shuffling or compromising on a question of principle. But in regard to the two other reforme they took a position in advance of the party in other States. The convention at Sioux City in September was the first of Demeoratic representative assemblies to declare without reserve for the "Australian system of voting." It put the party squarely right on the great issue of ballot reform, and that was not without effect in commending it to popular support. In that respect its example is especially worthy of imitation in the older States of the East, where the Democrats have been inclined to hold back upon this question. In no respect has the sinister influence of Gov. HILL upon his party been more conspicuous than in the stand he has taken on this subject. The cause in the forged paper to FORAKER on Sept. 9, and concerning the signatures FORAKER writes as follows:

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But nothing contribnted more to Democratic success in Iowa than the position the party took with reference to legislation on the liquor traffic. Many Repnblicans have become convinced that the policy of prohibition ie a failure in more senses than one. It has failed to be effective in its avowed object of preventing the sale of intoxicating liqnors in the State. It has failed to promote the cause of temperance among the people, and it has wrought an injury to the general interests of the State of Iowa. But if the Democratic Party had merely denounced the policy of prohibition and threatened to overthrow the existing law it would not have gained many votes through its attitude upon that question. It indulged in no denunciations at all. It announced no destructive policy and took no negative position, and it left no doubt as to where it etood or what it would do if it should be intrneted with the control of legislation. It came out boldly and clearly in favor of high license and local option by demaudlug, "in the interest of true temperance," the passage of a "carefully-guarded license tax law which ehall provide for the issuance of licensee in towns, townships, and municipal corporations of the State hy a vote of the people of such corporations, and which shall provide that for each license an annual tax of $500 he paid into the county treasury, and such further tax as the town, township, or municipal corporation ehall prescribe, the proceeds thereof to go to the use of such municipalities."

It was not therefore hy opposing prohibition that the Democrats of Iowa gained support so much as by presenting a definite and positive policy of their own that was acceptable to all reasonable people. When their platform was adopted, on the 18th of Septemher, it was commended in these colnmns as calculated in view of the existiug circumetances to "justify the hopes of the Democrats of Iowa that they may completely overcome the Republican majority in the State." We were confident that progress and reform were the watchwords hy which the party was to win, if it could win at all, and we believe that they will he jnet as potent in other States as in Iowa. The reenlt of the election there should point the way for the Democratic Party to substantial and lasting victory.

MILLIONAIRES IN THE SENATE.

Mr. ALLEN O. MYERS of Cincinnati, in an address to the Democrate elected to the Ohio Legislature, gave vigorous expression to a eentiment that hae come to prevail in othor States than Ohio. The election of a Senator will he the principal business of the new Legislature, and upon this point the speaker eaid: "Let me implore you not to vote for a millionaire for United States Senator. The moment you send a millionaire to the United States Senate from Ohio, that moment you beat the Democratic Party for ten years to come.

* * * The Senatorship is for sale, hut there ie something that is not for sale, and that is public eentiment. Don't eell the Senatorship thie time. Don't let any man buy it. I want to say that if you send a millionaire to the Senate I will take the etump against the Democratic Party and try to defeat it, and I am as good a Democrat as ever lived."

Assuredly these remarks do not lack for energy. They will he euppoeed to have particnlar reference to an event whioh ie very familiar to everybody who has kept the run of Ohio politics. Whether it be so or not, the remarks are of a wide applicahility. The objectione to millionaires in the Senate are manifold. In the first place, a man eminent by his riohee is not very often eminent hy qualities that are more strictly Senatorial. Profeecional men and men of learning, however snocessful they may be, are not apt to become millionaires. The men who do become millionaires become eo by energy and perseverance in the pursuit of their own intereets, and they are apt to be both ignorant and regardless of any other interests, especially of the public interests, which the husiness of a Senator is to protect. To the most aggravated millionaire in the United States wae attributed a remark with respect to the public which expresses the nnquestionahle eentiment of millionaires in general who are engaged in the conduct of quasi-public corporations. The greatest fortunes lately made or now making in the United States are drawn from thece oorporations. They are corporations engaged either in transportation or in manufaoturee, and in either case they have interests that are liable to call for the interposition of the Government. The assistance of the Government is in such cases invoked on behalf of the public, for the corporations, unless they need a land grant or a euhsidy, are very well ahle to take care of themselves. When snoh an appeal ie made, is it to be expeoted that the representativee of the corporations in the Senate will be aleo the representatives of the public? Snoh an expectation would be preposterous. Is there a "railroad magnate" in the country, or a representative of corporate interests of any kind, who could or would have horne the part which ALLEN G. THURMAN, then a Senator from Ohio, took, to his own honor and to the benefit of the country, in compelling the Pacifio railroads to fulfill their obligations toward the public?

To ask this question is to answer it. Moreover, considering the coeetitution of human nature, it cannot be expected that a millionaire can he elected to the Senate without a scandal. There may be instances, though we do not recall one, of men eminent for their millions who are also eminent for their Senatorial qualities. Even if a millionaire were evidently and conspicuously fit to be a Senator, his election would be attributed by a suspicions public to his money rather than to his fitness. The millionaires now in the Senate are none of them conspicuously fit, and some of them are conspicuously unfit, to be Senators, apart from the question whether they represent interests hostile to the public interest. Americans, including American legislators, are commonly accused of too great a reverence for rich men. But American legislators are not so besotted in their devotion as to repeat the worship of the golden calf and to pay a man the homage of electing him to the Senate merely because he is a millionaire. At any rate their constituents will not attribnte to them this extravagance. Their constituents will assume that the millionaire has ehown cause ont of his millions why he should be ohosen. Whether the ahowing takee the form of direct brihery or of contribution to political funds makes, and ought to make, no real difference in the disgust with which the transaction is regarded hy all decent and patriotio Americans. It is more than time to call a halt. Mr. MYERS deserves the thanks of hie countrymen for attempting to arrest the process by which the Senate is nndergoing conversion from a body of publio men into a olnh of millionaires.

The scheme of public improvement in Chicago described in our diepatches from that city is, we believe, much the moet extensive of its kind ever undertaken in this country, and certainly involvee a larger expenditure within a brief time than any other. Its purpose is to supply the city with water and provide proper drainage. The total cost is fixed at $60,000,000 and the time at seven years, while the numher of men likely to be employed each year is calculated at 10,000. It ie humiliating, though not surprising, that the first question that occure to the Chicago mind in connection with these facts is which party shall have the benefit of this immense block of patronage. Our correspondent expresses the belief that it is eimply impossible to keep it out of politics, and is inclined to think that the Democrats will get the benefit of it. It is a matter for profound regret in every way that a syetem of appointments on competition for the higher places and a system of impartial regietration for laborers such as is in euccessful operation in Boston cannot he adopted in Chicago.

GEORGE RICE continuee to perseoute the Standard Oil Trust by demanding the eix sharee or certificates of the Truet for whioh he paid $190 each in 1886 to one MALLORY, in whose name they etood. The defense of the Truet is in part that RICE bonght the stock to ascertain the inside workinge of the Trnst in order that he might nee in litigation the knowledge eo obtained. RICE is an independent refiner of petroleum, whose business the Trust has sought to deetroy by meane of iniquitous bargaine with railroad companies. To those who are familiar with hie long contest with this organization his desire to possese the etock for which he has paid seems the manifestation of a pardonable ouriosity. Why ehould thie powerful Truet be unwilling that he ehould hold the certificates? It does not follow that hecause a man owns Trust certificates he will have knowledge of the Truet'e operations. Recent official reports ehow that the President and Treasurer of a Trust can use their Trust'e money in speculation, or in "suetaining the prices" of certificates and products on the Stock Exchange and the Produce Exchange, and can locc half a million in these venturee without the knowledge of even the Trustees who are associated with them. If Trustees themselves oan know eo little ahout the work of their Trust, how can Mr. RICE expect te hreak into the secret chamber of the Standard Oil Trust with six ehares? We are eurprieed that Mr. ROCKEFELLER and his associatee should display so much alarm at the approach of thie man from Marietta.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM NATHAN HARRELL SMITH.

Chief Justice William Nathan Harrell Smith of the Supreme Court of North Carolina died yesterday at Raleigh, N. C., in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Judge Smith was born at Murfreesborough, N. C., Sept. 24, 1812. Graduating from Yale College in 1834, he pursued the study of the law and was admitted to practice in his native State in 1840. A close student and of natural ability, he soon took high rank at the bar, and in 1878 he was appointed to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the State, made vacant hy the death of Chief Justice Pearson, and had served by re-election since that date. In politics Judge Smith was an old line Whig, and se such has held many offices in his native State.

He served in the Legislature in 1840, and in the State Senate in 1848, in which year he was chosen Solicitor for the First Judicial District, which office he held for sixteen years. In 1856 he ran for Congress on the Whig ticket and was defeated, but in 1859 he made a new picture of elected by a large majority. He was selected by the Southern Representatives as their candidate for Speaker of the House, but was defeated by Mr. Pennington of New-Jersey after a hard fight. At the time of the civil war he declared for secession, and served in the Confederate Congress in 1861-5. At the close of the war he took an active part in the reconstruction of his native State under the plan of President Johnson.

Probably the most famous case in which Judge Smith took part was the celebrated trial of the impeachment of ex-Gov. Holden, which took place before the Senate of North Carolina sitting as a High Court of Impeachment. On this trial Judge Smith made the closing argument for the defense, and throughout the whole trial displayed an ability and legal learning which stamped him as one of the foremost jurists of the country.

In 1839 Mr. Smith married Miss Mary Olive Wise of Murfreesborough. They have had three children, two of whom survive.

OBITUARY NOTE.

David Bell, who died yesterday morning in his rooms at 238 Fifth-street, at the age of sixty-six, was a man of an eventful life. Born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1823, and the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, he received an excellent education at Belfast College and Dublin University, receiving at the former the degree of LL. D. It was his intention to become a clergyman, following in the footsteps of his father, but ill health prevented him from long retaining the profession of a preacher. He became interested in newspaper work, and in the coorse of time adopted this as his means of livelihood. It was in consequence of something he had written which offended the British Government that Mr. Bell was finally obliged to come to this country to escape arrest. In 1869, through the influence of Horace Greeley and Roscoe Conkling, Mr. Bell secured an appointment as clerk in the Naval Office of the Custom House. This position he held until within the last two years. Mr. Bell leaves one son, David W. Bell, who is in the employ of the Manhattan Elevated Railway. The interment will take place to-mor

PLUMS FOR THE FAVORITES

LOOSE METHODS OF THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

DEFECTIVE LEASES ARE PLENTY—THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S POWER—MR. BOGERT CHANGES HIS MIND.

When the Commissioners of Accounts were ready yesterday to resume their investigation of the management of the Dock Department their attention was called by Corporation Counsel Clark to the conduct of Dockmaster Bogert. On Wednesday he testified that his wife had two bank accounts in Port Jervis and that he would produce the bank books for investigation. He also, by request, wrote an order to the bank officials granting permission to a representative of the Corporation Counsel's office to personally examine the Bogert accounts.

"My assistant, Mr. Fitzgerald, who went to Port Jervis," said Mr. Clark, "sends me word that Bogert has countermanded his order by telegraph. That is a strange proceeding on the part of a Dockmaster, and I think some notice of it is proper."

Commissioner Holahan at once called Bogert from the crowd of witnesses and demanded an explanation. The Dockmaster said very coolly that after leaving the room on Wednesday he sought legal advice. He was told to countermand the order, as he had exceeded his authority in offering to produce his wife's books. He therefore declined to produce his wife's check and deposit books.

"Do you refuse to produce those books for the reason that their contents may criminate you?" asked the Corporation Counsel.

"No, Sir: I refuse simply on the ground that they are my wife's."

Mr. Clark said the information desired would be obtained any way, so Mr. Bogert could hold fast or relent at his option. No proceedings were taken by the Commissioners to punish the Dockmaster for contempt. Mr. Holahan said that to arrest a man in an investigation of this kind is an extreme measure. "It is a step I never like to take. If we were reasonably sure that any Dockmaster had deposited city moneys in bank it would justify ne in beginning court proceedings. We have not taken any legal action, but I cannot say what we shall do later on."

Gouvernaur Kemble, Secretary of the Dock Board, was again examined by the Corporation Counsel. One of his admissions was that certain communications to the board had been suppressed. One of these communications came from the Controller and was to regard to the irregularity of a bill. It is the custom to make a schedule of all communications and report them at the board meetings. In this case President Post instructed the Secretary not to list the Controller's communication, "and I always obey my superiors," said Mr. Kemble.

The witness said that sometimes vessel masters made complaints about excessive charges by Dockmasters. Dockmaster Ryan was complained of once by the Captain of the schooner Frances. The complaint was investigated by the witness and found to be unjust. A complaint book is not kept in the department and there is no record of the kind. The Secretary admitted that the printed rules of the department are not strictly enforced. He let drop the fact that Treasurer Matthews, one of the Commissioners, had taken on the Board to draw a good salary, which he earns after a fashion. It was also made clear that the Dock Board has no respect for the civil service law, and makes dismissals and appointments on the old-fashioned plan. Men are appointed common laborers and then detailed for duty on the clerical force.

One of the most important revelations drawn from Secretary Kemble pertained to defective leases. The board was created nineteen years ago. At the time Mr. Kemble became Secretary, two years ago, it was found twenty-five leases improperly executed; that is, the chief clerk made the discovery and reported the fact. To this day these leases stood, nothing having been done to rectify them.

The lease of the Ridgewood Ice Company for the bulkhead and pier at East Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, at $4,000 rent, did not bear the acknowledgment of the corporation. The same fault was apparent in the lease of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company for Pier 35, East River, the rental of which is $1,500. A lease made out to Robert P. Briggs for the foot of Eighty-first street pier, $2,000 rent, was never acknowledged by the Commissioners or the lessee. The instrument showed that Thomas Cunningham was both surety and notary, or that he had sworn to his sufficiency as bondsman. Another lease bore the names of John Hoey, of the Adams Express Company, and John D. Crimmins, and there was no mark to show that either had been acknowledged. The Fort Lee Ferry Company's lease of the bulkhead at West One Hundred and Tortieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets did not appear to have been executed by the Commissioners.

The point the Corporation Counsel sought to impress on the Commissioners of Accounts was that the lessee of the kind found are no protection to the city. This branch of the inquiry was extended with the aid of Secretary Kemble to show that, besides the improper execution of leases, the bondsmen accepted bondsmen who are not residents of the city or State. The acceptance of a bondsman, apparently, is optional with the Dock Commissioners, and it makes no difference if he lives in New-Jersey or Texas.

Significant facts were brought out about contracts and supplies in the Dock Department. This is one of the city departments which escaped the effect of the Consolidation act by reason of machine legislation at Albany. According to Secretary Kemble, the three Dock Commissioners can draw $3,000,000 annually from the sinking fund and spend the whole or any part of it to their satisfaction and that of their friends. Reports show that the board has expended between $500,000 and $750,000 a year for supplies, and the Secretary is authority for the statement that Chief Engineer Green's favorites divided it. In contract work along the water front State Brothers, R. S. Tronin & Co. and John W. Flaherty get a great deal of it because they are invariably recommended by the Chief Engineer. All work along the great water front of Manhattan Island is done under orders from the Chief Engineer of the Dock Department whether the piers and bulkheads are leased or not.

By the terms of the leases the lessees pledge themselves to keep the valuable properties in good repair. Inspections are made by the Chief Engineer's force, and he not only passes on the reports, but supervises the work if it is ordered. Staats Brothers built the White Star Line pier, and John W. Flaherty is repairing East River pier 55, the same that ex-Civil Justice Kelly leased as attorney for Thomas O'Brien, against whom and his sureties there is pending a suit by the city for breach of contract.

Secretary Kemble was asked if he ever knew of a contractor who did work along the water front of whom the Chief Engineer did not speak well. The witness finally said that he knew of work having been done by John Gilles against which Chief Engineer Green has a prejudice. Then he said that ten prejudice dated back one year, and in that period Contractor Gilles had remained outside the crib breastworks.

In the matter of department supplies the Secretary proved a rich mine of information. This is about the way supplies are bought: When anything is wanted the Chief Engineer notifies the chief clerk, who makes out a requisition. Then he is given a list of names furnished by the Chief Engineer, and goes through the form of inviting bids. There may be a combination among the favorites, and they may agree to share the benefits of the order. The department goes through a conventional form, and the award is nominally made to the lowest bidder. He is paid by the check of Treasurer Matthews. If the amount be large the order is split, and checks for equal sums are drawn. Free competition in this department is not encouraged to any great extent, and there is no advertising for proposals, as in the Department of Public Works and other branches of the City Government embraced in the Consolidation act.

Mr. Clark asked the witness if he knew of an instance in the history of the department where a supply agent was notified of an opportunity to bid unless in the good graces of the Chief Engineer. Mr. Kemble could not recall an instance. He said further that he could count on the fingers of one hand the persons who supply the department with rip-rap, cement, and sand. He said: "There is no increase in the number who supply timber. Three or four finkers, he said, would do for those who fill orders for piles used along the water front. As a matter of fact, the Chief Engineer buys when and of whom he likes and gets an order on the Treasurer for the amount. If he thinks 500 or 1,000 barrels of cement can be utilized in the department, he does not go to the expense of advertising for bids. A. J. Murray does a large supply business with the department. The witness had heard Mr. Murray highly spoken of by the engineer. John A. Bonker deals in rip-rap, and he is liberally patronized. He has the esteem of the engineer. Brown & Fleming furnish sand and broken stone.

Secretary Kemble frankly admitted the truth of the proposition that he does not believe there is much competition in the Dock Department. He had heard contractors complain of the "cast-iron rules" of the department, which prohibited them from becoming successful bidders. It was his opinion that all contracts and supplies should be open to free competition. Proposals should be invited by newspaper advertising. He said that Ward & Oliphant furnish about all the coal used by the department. They supply it in small quantities. He thought it would be better for the city if the department invited bids for large quantities of coal, to be supplied as needed. He could not say that there had been any real effort in the department to get the lowest rates on supplies.

He had heard of Bell Brothers, pine lumber dealers. It is a firm that is appreciated by the Chief Engineer. The witness's attention was called to department supply orders Nos. 91 and 92, issued the same day, each for 275 piles for use at the West Thirty-second-street front. He did not know why the order had been split, and could not see any good object in doing it.

The investigation will be continued to-day. There was a consultation in the Mayor's office yesterday between the Mayor, Corporation Counsel Clark, and Dock Commissioner Cram, but not a word of information could be obtained as to its purport.

THE COPYRIGHT LEAGUE.

OFFICERS ELECTED—ITS CRUSADE TO BE CARRIED ON VIGOROUSLY.

It is proposed by the American Copyright League to prosecute its crusade for international copyright with renewed vigor. To this end the Council of the League, at its annual meeting, held in the editorial rooms of the *Century* Company on Wednesday, elected the following officers: President—James Russell Lowell; Vice Presidents—Edmund C. Stedman, Gen. Lew Wallace, Dr. Edward Eggleston; Secretary and Treasurer—Robert Underwood Johnson, associate editor of the *Century Magazine*. The latter succeeds George Walton Greene, who, after four years' service as Secretary, was compelled to resign the office owing to the pressure of private business. The merging of the offices of Secretary and Treasurer was tentatively decided upon pending the determination of Col. Thomas W. Knox to continue in the latter position.

Both Mr. Lowell and Mr. Stedman declined re-election. The former wrote from "Elmwood," Cambridge, Mass.:

"I feel very strongly that some more active person should be President of the League, and to the furthering of that end place my resignation in your hands accordingly. In doing this I am entirely sensible of the honor conferred on me by the kindness of the League, and beg to convey to them my very sincere thanks therefor. Let me add my felicitations on the good work already done, and the favorable auguries with which the new year begins."

Mr. Stedman urged as the reason for asking relief from active service:

"During the last few years exacting professional duties have caused me to neglect private affairs, which have drifted into such a state that they now require close attention, and I have no longer the time required for the health requisite for any office of public labor and honor. The honor attaching to the office of Vice President is now due to one of those leading members of the League who have led within the last two years the Washington campaign with tireless and great executive skill."

The members of the Council, among whom were Richard Watson Gilder, Col. Thomas W. Knox, Dr. Titus Munsen Coan, Richard R. Bowker, Albert Matthews, Alfred R. Cockling, and Prof. Beyesen, were of the opinion that the League could not afford to be deprived of the names and influence of Messrs. Lowell and Stedman, and those gentlemen were accordingly unanimously re-elected. The services of Mr. George Walton Greene as Secretary were recognized by a vote of thanks.

"THE CHARITY BALL" AT LAST.

THE NEW PLAY WHICH WILL OPEN THE SEASON AT THE LYCEUM.

The third regular season of the Lyceum Theatre under the management of Daniel Frohman will open next Tuesday evening, when the long-talked-of new play, "The Charity Ball," by David Belasco and Henry C. De Mille, who so successfully co-operated in writing "The Wife," will be presented for the first time.

The characters and atmosphere of the new play, Mr. Frohman says, are essentially local, the scenes being laid in this city. The authors have, to a small degree, worked on a suggestion from "David Copperfield," though the treatment of the subject in the play is entirely different from that in the novel by Dickens. The character in "The Charity Ball," which corresponds to Dora in the story, is Phyllis Lee, and she is in love with the brother of the hero, Dick Van Buren, instead of with the hero, as in the novel. The hero of the play is John Van Buren, rector of St. Mildred's, which is assumed by Herbert Kelcey. The rôle of the brother, Dick Van Buren, a Wall-street speculator, is played by Nelson Wheatcroft. Mr. Le Moyne has a comedy rôle in that of Judge Nixon, who is in love with the widow, Mrs. Camilla De Peyster, played by Mrs. Walcot. Ann Crugar, a New-York girl, a character based to some extent on the Agnes of "David Copperfield," furnishes Miss Georgia Cayvan the opportunity to make a welcome return to the stage of New-York. Miss Henderson appears as Phyllis Lee, and Mr. Charles Walcot and Mr. Harry Dallas represent familiar types of Wall-street business men. Fritz Williams and Miss Effie Shannon figure in the comedy element of the play as a pair of young lovers; Mrs. Whiffen is the mother of the rector, and the organist of St. Mildred's is played by Mr. R. J. Dustan.

The first act is laid in the rectory, on the eve of the Charity Ball. A dinner is being given to a lot of waifs by Ann Cruger, (Miss Cayvan.) The second act is placed in the Metropolitan Opera House, and is replete with incident of a serious and comic interest. The third act, called "In the Watches of the Night," carries the audience back to the rectory, and takes place in the study there, where the love stories in the play are strikingly out. The last act occurs on the morning of Memorial Day. The characters in the play furnish rôles for every member of Mr. Frohman's excellent stock company.

LEFT TO TWO TRUSTEES.

DR. M'NAMARA'S CHARGES AGAINST GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The School Trustees of the Ninth Ward held a prolonged and very heated meeting last evening in Grammar School No. 3, at 488 Hudson-street. As he had promised to do, Trustee L. J. McNamara, M. D., brought before the board charges against the Principals and teachers of Grammar Schools Nos. 3 and 41, to the effect that they, or some of them, had distributed to Catholic scholars attending those schools circulars issued by the Rev. John J. Reed, pastor of the Bedford-Street Methodist Church, inviting the children to attend his Sunday school, which many of them had done.

Dr. McNamara said that he had in his possession some of the circulars, and was ready to prove that they had been distributed in the manner charged. He moved that the matter be referred for investigation to the board's Committee on Order and Government. A long and loud discussion followed, in which the doctor found himself overwhelmed numerically, and after two hours' debate an amendment was carried which placed the investigation in the hands of Trustee E. J. Tinsdale, who has charge of Grammar School No. 41, and Trustee W. J. Van Arsdale, who has charge of Grammar School No. 3.

After the meeting was over, Trustee Faurot said to a TIMES reporter that the whole matter amounted simply to a tempest in a teapot, and that while the board had such serious matters as repairs to school buildings to attend to, it could not be expected to waste its time on such a trifling matter as Dr. McNamara had called its attention to. Anyway, it was a matter confined to each of the schools mentioned, and their trustees could attend to it without assistance from other members of the board.

Dr. McNamara acknowledged that he had met with defeat for the time being, but said that he intended to press the matter until it was fully investigated and justice was done. He felt sure that the trustees who had been requested to investigate the matter would pay no attention to it, as they had both opposed the motion to have the Committee on Order and Government take charge of it. If, however, they did show any disposition to learn the facts in the case, he was ready to supply them, and in such shape that they could not be disregarded.

GEORGE KENNAN'S SECOND LECTURE.

George Kennan delivered the second of his course of lectures for the benefit of the building fund of the Brooklyn Woman's Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary, in the First Baptist Church, at Clinton and Pierrepont streets, Brooklyn, last evening. Mr. Kennan took his listeners with him through the mountains of the Caucasus, describing as he went along the manners and customs of the mountaineers. His description of the ride, in company with Prince Djordjadzi, across the monotains of the Daxhestau country, down narrow zigzag paths out in the face of the cliffs, hardly wide enough for a horse to pass and insecure in footing, was particularly thrilling.

The committee of ladies having the arrangements for the series of lectures, Mrs. William Berri, Mrs. J. H. Burtis, Mrs. A. E. Hallock, Mrs. T. W. Lowell, and Mrs. L. Crane, are very much pleased with the results of the series so far and think they will result in a large increase of the building fund.

FOR THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund is constantly growing in size by receipts from fresh sources. There is but little reason to doubt now that the much-to-be-desired completion of the amount needed to carry out the work in one year from the day the idea was originated, or in April next, will be accomplished. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Alexander Steel, $25; through the *Sun*, C. H. M., $1; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, Dr. R. F. Weir, A. J. Ronx (second subscription,) and B. M. Cowperthwait, $10 each; F. W. Stokes & Brother, Lee & Co., Harold L. Crane, and "Cash," $5 each; N. H. White and E. K., $2 each; O. C. Maynard, $1; seven "Cash" subscribers, $22. Previously acknowledged, $59,067 80; grand total, $59,170 80.

UNION COLLEGE ALUMNI DINNER.

The second annual meeting and dinner of the Union College Alumni Association of New-York will be held at Delmonico's on Monday evening, Dec. 9. The Presidency of the association having been left vacant by the recent death of Judge Van Vorst, the Rev. Dr. Charles D. Nott, a grandson of Union's celebrated President, has been selected to preside at the dinner.

NOVEMBER WEDDINGS.

A MARRIAGE AT DELMONICO'S—A PRETTY CEREMONY IN YONKERS.

There was an elaborate wedding at Delmonico's last night, when Miss Rosa B. Lissauer, daughter of M. J. Lissauer, President of the New-York Freundeshaft, and Dr. Leon N. Adler, the well-known chemist, were married. The ceremony was performed in the parlors, the bride and groom standing beneath a great floral bell, by the Rev. Dr. Gottheil. The bride wore a costume of white silk and antique lace, with diamond and floral ornaments.

The ushers were Millard F. Adler, Max Kallmann, Marcel Mirabeau, Julius B. Schloss, Richard I. Adler, L. Soudheim, Joseph Proniek, Dr. M. Lazarus, Henry Heilbrun, Alfred Adler, Leo Schwab, M. Kaufmann, and A. Weil. Supper was served in the big ballroom, the small tables being prettily decorated with flowers.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Sol Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Max J. Lissaker, Miss Addie Oppenheimer, Miss Belle Schloss, Miss Martha Jesselson, Miss Rose Strassburger, the Misses Adler, Miss Veit, Miss Estelle Kohn, and Miss Belle Daniel. There were 260 guests at the wedding supper. The bride and groom will make a tour of the South.

In the First Presbyterian Church at Yonkers yesterday afternoon Samuel Brown Hawley, son of David Hawley, and Miss Fermine du Bisson Baird, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Baird, were married. The bride wore a gown of white silk, veil of veil was of tulle, and she wore diamond ornaments. She carried a bouquet of Nephatos rosea. The maid of honor was Miss Julia F. Baird, a sister of the bride, who wore a yellow mousseline de soie. The bridesmaids were Miss Ellie Baird, Miss Sesis B. Warner, Miss Katherine Hawley, and Miss Janet Flagg. They wore white mousseline de soie.

The best man was Albert Lucas of Philadelphia, Penn., and the ushers were Henry M. Baird, Jr., and Dr. Robert N. Flagg of Yonkers; Frank J. Stevens, Jared G. Balcwin, J. Henry Mane, and John T. Colt of New-York. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. Baird and the Rev. Dr. John Reid, pastor of the church. The attendance was very large, and at the conclusion of the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's father, 219 Palisade-avenue.

HONORED BY BRETHREN.

TRIBUTES PAID TO THE MEMORY OF JUDGE HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

More than fifty gentlemen assembled in the parlors of the Psi Upsilon Club in West Forty-second-street last evening to pay tribute to the memory of Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst, formerly President of the Psi Upsilon Association of New-York and vicinity. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Frederick Baker, President of the club.

Suitable resolutions were adopted and addresses eulogistic of Judge Van Vorst were delivered by Austin Abbott, William P. Chambers, William E. Robinson, Judge Sedgwick, H. T. Mosher, Frederick Freeman, and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander. Frederic R. Coudert, who was expected to be one of the chief speakers of the evening, but who was prevented from being present by an imperative business engagement, wrote a letter in which he said:

"Judge Van Vorst was worthy of all the reverence that we can show him, and is well entitled to the noble words which some of our most eminent brethren will pronounce in his memory. He was one of the most lovable men I ever met; gentle, courteous, considerate; conscientious to a conspicuous degree; loving justice because he was by nature just; neither time nor labor to do right, he always stood before our people and our Bar as an example of a judge who knew the duties and responsibilities of his great office. Even amid the irritating surroundings which so surely beset the judge in our crowded courts to forget at times the dignity of his calling, he never lost the self-control which so well becomes that exalted position."

Letters were read from the Rev. Dr. R. S. Macarthur, ex-Surrogate Abner C. Ketline, and Prof. James R. Truax of Union College, the Alma Mater of Judge Van Vorst, and from Alexander H. Rice, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Dr. James S. Mackie of Washington, and the Rev. Dr. A. H. Clapp, editor of the *Congregationalist*.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The Cattle trade was extremely quiet to-day, and the market was weak for all descriptions. The receipts were not above the average, but there appeared to be more Cattle than could be moved out except at the sacrifice of prices. Even the extra sorts would not sell at full prices, notwithstanding the fact that the supply of that class was comparatively light. Sales were on a basis of $1@$5 05 for scalawag Cows to fancy Steers. Nothing changed hands above $4 85. Cows were in fair request at $1@$2 75 for inferior to extra, and sales of Bulls were generally at prices below $2. Stockers and feeders sold at former prices. Not all the offerings changed hands, and the market closed no better than it opened. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $4 80@$5 05; choice Cattle, $4 10@$4 65; good grade shipping Steers, $4@$4 35; medium shipping Steers, $3 50@$3 75; common to fair Steers, $2 75@$3 35; common to choice Bulls, $1 50@$2 50; good to choice Cows, $2 25@$3 75; poor to medium Cows, $1 15@$2 15; stockers and feeders, $1 75@$3; Texas Steers, $2 25@$3 90; Texas Cows, $1 50@$3 30; Western Steers, $2 25@$3 85. Western Cows, $1 75@$2 40.

Hogs opened at substantially Wednesday's closing quotations, but a little later the market began to weaken, and by noon it had fallen off 10c. The next weather and the continued large receipts were the weakening influences. Closing quotations were $3 5h@$3 80 for common to prime Heavy and mixed lots and $3 70@$3 85 for light. The bulk of the early sales were at $3 55@$3 65, with a few extra at $3 87½@$3 90, and one or two sales of fancy light at $3 9h. The market closed weak, with many Hogs left in sellers' hands. Receipts were: Cattle, 13,000 head; Hogs, 33,000 head.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY,) NOV. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of San Antonio, for Jamaica, Havana.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Savannah, Savannah.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 16.		
Adirondack, Kingston.....	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow.....	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Aurania, Liverpool.....	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Columbia, Havana.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New-Orleans.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Bremen.....	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hekla, Cape Nassau.....	7:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Initiative, Mediterranean.....	.....	10:00 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New-Orleans.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre.....	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
New-York City, St. Croix.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Portia, St. Thomas.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston.....	.....	6:00 P. M.
Santiago, Full.....	.....	.....
Slavonia, Palermo.....	.....	.....
Wieland, Hamburg.....	.....	11:30 A. M.
MONDAY, NOV. 18.		
Chattahoochee, Savannah.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 19.		
Arizona, Liverpool.....	11:00 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
El Dorado, New-Orleans.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Helen Adams, Glasgow.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Schiller Prince, San Juan.....	.....	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY NOV. 20.		
Advance, Rio Janeiro.....	.....	2:00 P. M.
City of Alexandria, Havana.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Berlin, Liverpool.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colon, Aspinwall.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Delaware, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Devonian, London.....	.....	.....
Iberian, Kingston.....	.....	.....
Eastgate, Vera Cruz.....	.....	.....
Germanic, Liverpool.....	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Habana, Havana.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Italy, Liverpool.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jacoochee, Savannah.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Neptuno, Trinidad.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp.....	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Rhein, Bremen.....	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, St. Croix.....	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 15.

Germanic, Liverpool, Nov. 6.
Italy, Liverpool, Nov. 7.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 2.
Nordjiland, Stettin, Oct. 23.
Othello, London, Oct. 29.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Oct. 31.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 6.
Wilkommen, Bremen, Oct. 29.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

City of Berlin, Liverpool, Nov. 6.
Devonshire, Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
Enstella, Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
Gellert, Havre, Nov. 7.
La Flandre, Antwerp, Nov. 2.
Santiago, Cienfuegos, Nov. 12.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 9.

SUNDAY, NOV. 17.

Crystal, Leith, Nov. 3.
Ems, London, Nov. 6.
La Gascogne, Havre, Nov. 9.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Nov. 14.
Teotonia, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.

Alvena, Kingston, Nov. 2.
City of Atlanta, Havana, Nov. 14.
Egypt, Liverpool, Nov. 3.
Fulda, Bremen, Nov. 9.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

Wisconsin, Liverpool, Nov. 8.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

Bohemia, Hamburg, Nov. 6.
California, Gibraltar, Nov. 4.
City of Paris, Liverpool, Nov. 13.
Mammoola, Southampton, Nov. 11.
Lindgate Hill, Havre, Nov. 5.
Saratoga, Havana, Nov. 16.
State of Nevada, Larne, Nov. 9.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:47 | Sun sets. 4:42 | Moon rises. 11:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hk. 12:22	Gov. Isl. 12:47
Hell Gate. 2:36	
P. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hk. 12:35	Gov. Isl. 12:50
Hell Gate. 2:39	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Slavonia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Swinemunde 17 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Jordan. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

Steamship Italia, (Norw.,) Dosen, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 7 ds., with fruit to G. Wessels & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

Steamship Othello, (Ger.,) Gregory, Rio Janeiro 11 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

Steamship City of Alexandria, McIntosh, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Havana 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

Steamship Rincle, (Br.,) Thompson, London 12 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight last night.

Steamship Edwin, (Br.,) Stacy, Licata, Messina, and Gibraltar 41 ds., with sulphur and fruit to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

Steamship Lampasas, Ivens, Galveston 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship City of Augusta, Catherine, Savannah 1 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Roanoke, Kelly, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Kanawha, Sears, Newport News, with mdse. to O. G. Pond.

Steamship Blackstone, Ireland, Pensacola via Newport News 15 ds., with lumber to W. D. Wheelwright & Co.—vessel to S. O. Evans & Co.

Steamship Manhasset, Jones, Newport News, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Veendam, (Dutch.) Potjer, Rotterdam and Boulogne 11 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

Steamship Noordland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp 11 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

Steamship Colon, Henderson, Aspinwall 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Robilant, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Sourabaya, Passeroean, Cherihon, Singapore, &c., Aug. 30, with sugar to order—vessel to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

Steamship Soldier Prince, (Br.,) Milne, St. Jago 7 ds., with iron ore for Perth Amboy.

Ship Olympia, (Br.,) Hall, San Francisco 107 ds., with mdse. to John Rosenfeld's Sons.—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Ship Doris, (Ger.,) Ohling, Hamburg 51 ds., with mdse to order—vessel to Theo. Ruger & Co.

Bark S. R. Lyman, Pinkham, Singapore 124 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Atlantic, Lanfare, Antigua 19 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Norman, (Norw.,) Fana, Rosario Ayres 56 ds., in ballast to Benkard & Boyesen.

Bark Fanet, (Norw.,) Ottarheck, Pisagua 103 ds., with to order—vessel to master.

Bark R. Morrow, (of Maitland, N. S.,) O'Brien, Colombo and Cochin July 1, with mdse. to order—vessel to master.

Bark Suffolk, Carg. of and 98 ds. from Aleppy via Cochin, with mdse. to Darragh & Small.

Bark Elcho, (Br.,) Orexigen, Philadelphia, in ballast to Sammis & Reeve.

Bark Elinor Vernon, Berry, Auckland 100 ds., with kauri gum and flax to Arnold, Cheney & Co.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, W., fair; at City Island, fresh, N. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steamships Dalton, for Liverpool; State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow; Olympia, for Bristol; Canada, for London; Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg; Amsterdam, for Amsterdam; Bolivia, for Mediterranean ports; Alesia, for Marseilles; Caimora, for Lisbon &c.; Sir, for Cape Haytien, &c.; Algiers, for Salvoston; Fniters, for Charleston; Roanoke, for Newport News; Ponca, for Norfolk.

Steamer St. John, for Yokohama; Blair Athol, for Sharna; Avon, for Liverpool; Corsica, for Bristol; Marlborough, for London.

Barks Goebee, for London; Jahsoa, for Rotterdam; Orpheus, for St. Louis; Thomas Nelson, Antwerp; Cette; Mary Hashronck, for Rio Janeiro; Golden Fleece, for Barbadoes; Scotland, for —.

Brigs Ascot and Rose Dennis, for Boston.

Brig Wm. Long Island Sound.

Ship E. J. Spicer, for Colombo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The bark Arracon, (Norw.,) Capt. Bionness, from New-York for Dantzic, before reported wrecked at Nore, drifted ashore after being in collision with an unknown steamship.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The National Line steamship England, Capt. Healey, from New-York Nov. 1 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 5 A. M. to-day.

The North German Lloyd steamship Allen, Capt. Christoffers, from New-York Nov. 6, are at Southampton at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, Capt. Wellmers, from Bremen, via. from Southampton for New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

The German Line steamship City of Paris, Capt. Watkins, from Liverpool, via. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

The steamship Gothell, (Ger.,) Capt. Bahner, from New-York Oct. 30 for Bremen, passed the Lizard yesterday.

The steamship Barrsoonta, (Br.,) Capt. Hubbard, from New-York Oct. 31 for London, passed Dungeness to-day.

The steamship Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Macen, from New-York Nov. 2 for Hull, passed the Lizard today.

The steamship Benguela, (Span.,) Capt. Rosa, sld. from Malaga for New-York Nov. 6.

The steamship Ocean, (Br.,) Capt. Vore, sld. from Bremen for New-York Nov. 12.

The steamship St. Regulus, (Br.,) Capt. Grimsditch, sld. from Liverpool for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Shields for New-York to-day.

The steamship Italia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

The steamship Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from New-York Oct. 24, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

The steamship St. Chad, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York Oct. 28, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

The steamship Kepler, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, from New-York Oct. 24, arr. at London yesterday.

The steamship Monmouthshire, (Br.,) Capt. Cumming, from New-York Sept. 22, arr. at Hong-Kong yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 14.—The White Star Line steamship Britannic, Capt. Davison, from Liverpool, sld. hence at 2 P. M. to-day for New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

COMPANION.—By a lady to do reading, writing, or reading to invalid or elderly lady; moderate compensation. Address Reader, Box 209 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress or do chamberwork and sewing; best city reference; two years in last place. Address K. W., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; is willing and obliging; private family; good reference. Address M. B., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,969 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands first-class waiting; best city reference. Address O. E., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman to private family as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; lady can be seen. Call at 320 East 129th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By English girl; understands the duties of maid; excellent city reference. Address M. M., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid in private family; can wait on ladies; excellent city reference; city or country. Call at 336 East 53d-st., top bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid; three years' city reference. Call at 400 East 78th-st, third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will take charge of two to wait on table; best city reference. Call at 125 East 27th-st., corner Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address M. D., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; help with waiting or washing; city or country; city and country reference. Call, two days, at 241 West 30th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do general housework in private family; first-class reference from present employer. Apply at 41 East 38th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; understands salads and care of silver; in private family; city reference. Call or address 200 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress; good reference. Address L. R., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address R. F., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as competent chambermaid; excellent city reference. Address K. L., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress in a private family; two years' city reference from last place. Address M. K., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; four years' reference. Address N., Box 32h Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman (Protestant) as chambermaid and assist with children. Call at present employer's, 52 West 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid; assist with washing or housework; willing and obliging. Address M. M., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young girl; or waiting alone; in private family; first-class reference. Address M. M., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing by the day; city reference. Address M. A. B., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID IN PRIVATE FAMILY.—By a young girl; has first-class city reference. Address H. S., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or take care of children and sew; references. Address P. J. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or parlormaid; good sewer; best city references from last and former employers. Call or address 800 6th-av., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German girl as chambermaid; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Address C. H., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. Call at 302 East 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a situation for a competent chambermaid or parlormaid. Apply for present employer, 9 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent girl; city or country; best city reference. Call at 320 East 33d-st., first flight, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Apply at Mrs. Dally's, 418 West 53d-st., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID. — By a colored woman as chambermaid in a private family; city reference. Call at 129 West 26th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or assist with washing; good city reference. Call at 208 West 38th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing or as parlormaid; city reference. Call at 130 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced English girl; excellent city references; last employer can be seen. Address G. R., 345 West 17th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call at 74 West 46th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; first-class city reference. Call at 3 West 58th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; will do the Cocoa waiting; four years' city reference. Call or address 34 West 13th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing; good city references. Call at 163 West 50th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; good city reference. Call at h5 West 18th-st., two flights up.

CHAMBEBWORK, &c.—By a young Swedish girl to do chamberwork and washing or light housework; best city references. Call at 5 East 73d-st.

COOK.—First-class; English Protestant; got up all kinds of French dishes if required; by day or month; best city reference. Address C. T., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook and laundress; good baker; in private family; city or country; good city reference. Call at 341 East 27th-st., first floor, rear.

COOK.—First-class; by a thoroughly-competent young Protestant woman as first-class cook; several years' best city references; wages $35. Address, by letter only, Cook, 47 West 23d-st.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; hooinz, larding, soups, entrées, and all kinds of fancy cooking; best city references; city or country. Call at 159 West 33d-st., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent young girl as cook in a private family; can furnish five years' reference. Call pr address 133 West 50th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook with best city reference. Address M. R., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; assist in washing; best city references. Call at 342 3d-av., near 51st-st.

COOK.—By a good respectable girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at 320 East 17th-st.

COOK, &c.—By Scotch girl as cook; good lanndress; city or country; best city reference. Call at 249 West 47th-st., two flights.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; can give six years' city reference from last situation. Call at 117 West 37th-st., first floor, rear.

COOK, &c.—A plain cook and laundress in a private family by a young woman; has good reference. Call, for two days, at 435 West 52d-st.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; good reference; $30 or $35. Call at 304 East 86th-st.; ring 5th bell.

COOK.—By competent Protestant young woman as good plain cook and laundress; good reference. Call or address 1,956 9th-av.; ring janitor's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent young women, sisters, together or separately, in private family; one as cook and to do plain washing; other as chambermaid and waitress or would do work of small private family; best of city reference. Address E. N., Box 879 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; in private family; understands soups and desserts; no objections to coarse washing; best reference. Address M. J., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By good cook and assist in washing; also, a chambermaid and waitress together; in private family; best city reference. Address A. C., Box 833 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent girls, sisters, one cook and laundress, other good chambermaid and waitress; in private family; city or country; good city references. Call at 130 West 19th-st., second floor.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrees, and game; is first-class in cakes, cinema, jellies, and dessert; two years city reference from last place. Call at 162 West 26th-st.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; by Swedish cook; assist with washing and ironing; understands her business; would like to go on flats; no objection to the country; good city reference; no cards. Call at 490 6th-av., Room 12.

COOK.—By neat, competent girl as first-class cook; thoroughly experienced in French and English cooking; city or country; personal references. Address J. M., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; game, jellies, entrées, soups, desserts; best city reference. Address G. W., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all games; good bread baker; can get up dinners; best reference from last employer. Call at 212 East 28th-st., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters, together; one as excellent cook, other as chambermaid and waitress; in private family; both good laundresses; best city references. Call at 238 East 55th-st., near 2d-av.

COOK.—By clean, reliable woman as good plain cook; good laundress; or do general work of two in family; reference from last employer. Call at 225 West 27th-st., milk store.

COOK, &c.—By a Protestant woman as good plain cook and excellent laundress; first-class reference; wages $18 to $20. Call or address Jane, 126 East 29th-st.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good plain cook and laundress, or do general housework of small private family; good city reference. Call at 323 East 32d-st., two flights.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; city or country no objection; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. Address C. M., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook; excellent baker; city reference. Address A. S., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address L. D., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman, good plain cook, to go to country in private family; do washing and ironing; good reference. Call, two days, at 301 E. Elizabeth-st., rear.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good family cook; assist in washing; excellent baker; city or country; best reference. Call at 249 West 37th-st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and laundress; in private family; no objection to country. Call at 158 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook in small private family; do coarse washing; excellent city reference. Address R. R., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; in private family; city or country; country preferred; good reference. Call at h70 2d-av., butter store.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; no washing. Address M. M., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; willing to do some washing; best city reference. Address M. L., Box 331 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook; a first-class washer and ironer; good baker of all kinds; with best reference. Call at 157 West 51st-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Good baker; honest, willing, and obliging; good reference from last place. Address E. M., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city references. Address E. M., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; understands her business; best city reference. Address E. L., Box 2h9 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; can do French cooking, get up dinners, desserts, &c.; good family preferred; best city reference. Address C. L., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable girl to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing in a small private family; good city reference. Address M. B., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by an Englishwoman in a private family where kitchen maid is kept; good city reference. Address Annie McFarrell, 336 East 30th-st., basement.

COOK.—By an American Protestant as excellent family cook; city or country; no washing. Address J. Box 973 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good plain cook and good laundress; private family; city references. Address D. F., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By an excellent cook and do coarse washing; best reference. Call at 338 East 40th-st., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent and steady young woman to go out by the day washing of housecleaning, or to assist in kitchenwork. Call at 418 West 45th-st., basement.

DAY'S WORK.—Young woman desires work by the day; good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at 212 East 80th-st., rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman by the day washing, ironing, or cleaning; good laundress. Call at 717 7th-av., near 48th-st.; ring four times.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker wishes a few more customers by the day; altering and repairing done; children's dresses a specialty; best city reference. Address M. E., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Understands her business in all its branches; a few more engagements by the day; reference. Address E. M., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day; cuts, fits, and trims; understands evening dresses; terms $1 h0. Address 96h 2d-av., third floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Protestant person dressmaking to do family sewing of any kind; by the day or week; terms reasonable. Call or address Mrs. C., 234 West 27th-st.; ring the bell twice.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker wants a few more customers at her home; cuts by Taylor's system. Address 32h 9th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting or resident, or as useful companion; English, German, French, music, drawing, painting; references. Address, for 14 days, R., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat girl as housework in small private family; has best city reference. Address S. R., Box 909 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By German woman to do housework; good cook; has a boy 13 year-old; good reference; moderate wages. Call, two days, at 306 East 24th-st.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a girl to do general housework or chamberwork or waiting. Call at 64 East 61st-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Address M. L., Box 3h1 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, for light housework; good city reference. Call at 327 West 40th-st., Kennedy's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young colored women, general work, or as cook, washer, and ironer; good reference. Call at 268 West 95th-st., front.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl for housework in small family; good reference. Call at 451 West 47th-st.; ring basement bell; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl at housework; city references. Call at 423 West 37th-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable girl; understands the entire care of baby; neat sewer; best reference; city or country. Call at 4 East 86th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By competent kitchenmaid in private family; good city reference. Address K. S., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

KITCHENMAID.—English; in a private family; excellent city references. Call or address L. A., 111 West 53d-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By person of good experience; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and waiting; is well versed in the duties of a maid; accustomed to travel; good packer; English Protestant; good city reference. Address K. K., 228 East 82d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; no objection to other city; best city references. Address French Lady's Maid, 217 West 38th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID.—By American Protestant; good hairdresser, dressmaker, mender, and packer; city or country, or travel. Call or address, for two days, 445 5th-av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS Nurse and Seamstress for Grown Children.—14 years' reference from last employer. Address M. T. M., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By American Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands her duties thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. Call, two days, at 216 West 36th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties of a maid; good city reference. Call at 124 East 86th-st., first bell, cash side.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—German Protestant; maid to elderly or young lady; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; make dresses over; charge of wardrobe; best reference. Address T. R., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress; city or country; first-class reference; wages $20. Address Eliza, 125 East 29th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; 4 four years' best city reference; will do a little chamberwork. Address N. J., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at present employer's, 33 West 17th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; will assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 214 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as excellent laundress in private family; no objection to country; good city reference. Call at 797 7th-av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best personal reference. Address R. E., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Address M. L., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as laundress and assist with chamberwork; city references. Address M. B., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress in good private family; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant laundress and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Address M. N., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; will assist in chamberwork; best city reference. Address R., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a young woman; no objection to chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address S. B., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. Call, for two day, at 662 9th-av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires to find a situation for an excellent laundress. Apply to present employer, 9 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. Call at 442 West 31st-st., second floor, rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress in a first-class private family; good city references. Call at 909 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Norwegian girl as first-class laundress; best of references. Call at 207 East 39th-st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; four years' city reference. Call at 249 West 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; would assist with chamberwork; last employer can be seen. Address 224 East 55th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class Swedish laundress wants work by the day; reference. Call or address Mrs. Treide, 252 East 82d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 606 West 58th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; good city reference from last place. Call or address N. M., 902 3d-av.

MAID, &c.—By a competent maid and seamstress or nurse to growing children; assist in chamberwork; city reference. Address M. S., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—Lady wishes situation for her nurse, whom she can recommend as absolutely competent and trustworthy; admirable for infant. Call on Mrs. J. L. Colby, 248 West 44th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

NURSE.—By thorough infant's nurse; takes full charge; reliable in care of hottie babies; trustworthy in sickness; highest city testimonials. Address M. D., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young girl; North of Ireland Protestant; baby or growing children, and light chamberwork; long experience; good sewer; city references. Address M. B., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent young woman as nurse to baby or growing children; would assist with chamberwork and do plain sewing; best city reference. Address Elliott, Box 693 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an American Protestant as excellent family cook; city or country; no washing. Address J. Box 973 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl as good plain cook and excellent laundress; first-class reference; wages, $18 to $20. Call or address Jane, 126 East 29th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By competent woman as good plain cook and laundress; or do general housework of small private family; good city reference. Call at 323 East 32d-st., two flights.

NURSE.—By a competent cook in private family; city or country no objection; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. Address C. M., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook; excellent baker; city reference. Address A. S., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address L. D., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman, good plain cook, to go to country in private family; do washing and ironing; good reference. Call, two days, at 301 E. Elizabeth-st., rear.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as good family cook; assist in washing; excellent baker; city or country; best city reference. Call at 249 West 37th-st., rear, first floor.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and laundress; in private family; no objection to country. Call at 158 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—By young girl as first-class cook in small private family; do coarse washing; excellent city reference. Address R. R., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; in private family; city or country; country preferred; good reference.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, Nov. 14:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the three-story stone-front building, with lot 15.4 by 92.3, 426 East 10th-st, south side, 306 feet west of Avenue D, for $12,200, to Joseph Emrich, and four-story stone-front dwelling, with lease of lot 18.9 by 100.5, 284 West 46th-st, south side, 350 feet east of 8th-av., for $7,250, to same purchaser. The sale of the dwellings, with lots, 17, 19, 25, and 27 West 82d-st., west of 8th-av., was adjourned to Nov. 21, and sale of the building, with lot, 332 West 49th-st, west of 8th-av., was adjourned to Dec. 12.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the two-story frame dwelling, with two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 215th-st, north side, 150 feet east of 10th-av., for $2,925, to W. Brady.

James C. Lalor sold at public auction twenty-two lots on Washington Ridge road, east side, between 188th and 189th sts., for $26,100, to Timothy Donovan.

A. H. Muller & Son, in partition, F. J. Middlebrook, Esq., referee, sold the four-story stone-front house, with lot 25 by 103.3, 133 West 14th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 7th-av., for $30,500, to J. B. Wolfe, and under a foreclosure decree, Adolf L. Sanger, Esq., referee, sold the tbr-e-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 88.57 Prospect-place, east side, 83.9 feet south of 43d-st, for $7,350, to Herman Wronkow. Also, by order of the executors of the estate of Thomas Hunt, deceased, sold the following Brooklyn property: Eight lots, each 23 by 100, on 2d av., east side, between 51st and 52d sts., for $5,615, to James Cassin; eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, between 50th and 51st sts., for $4,920, to same purchaser; eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, between 49th and 50th sts., for $6,625, to same purchaser; eight lots on 2d-av., east side, between 44th and 45th sts., for $6,085, to same purchaser; eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, between 45th and 46th sts., for $5,400, to same purchaser; eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, between 46th and 47th sts., for $5,815, to same purchaser; eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, between 47th and 48th sts., for $5,925, to John H. French and C. Burger; eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, between 48th and 49th sts., for $6,270, to James Cassin; eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 4th-av., east side, between 49th and 50th sts., for $8,350, to J. M. Kaufman; eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 4th-av., east side, between 50th and 51st sts., for $8,425, to same purchaser; eight lots each 25 by 100, on 5th-av., west side, between 49th and 50th sts., for $8,750, to same purchaser; eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 5th-av., west side, between 50th and 51st sts., for $9,440, to same purchaser; twenty-five lots, each 20 by 100.2, on 51st-st., north side, 100 feet west of 5th-av., for $10,275, to same purchaser; twenty-five lots, each 20 by 100.2, on 51st-st., in rear of above, for $12,750, to same purchaser; twenty-five lots, each 20 by 100.4, on 49th-st., running to 50th-st., 100 feet west of 5th-av., for $18,740, to J. M. Kaufman and J. Harper; six lots, each 20 by 100.2, on 48th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av., for $2,250, to E. L. Wander and Thomas McGretb; six lots on 49th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 2d-av., for $2,820, to E. L. Wander and W. H. Sinderstt twenty-one lots, each 20 by 100.2, on 48th-st, south side, 100 feet east of 2d-av., for $7,265, to C. O'Brien, Wilhem Drummond, and H. Schurich; fifteen lots, each 20 by 200.4, on 46th-st., running to 47th-st., 100 feet east of 2d-av., for $9,910, to J. Cassin and others; twenty lots, each 20 by 200.4, on 45th-st., running to 46th-st., 100 feet east of 2d-av., for $14,865, to J. F. James, W. A. Wetsoo, and others; twenty-five lots, each 20 by 200.4, on 44th-st., running to 45th-st., 100 feet east of 2d-av., for $18,780, to J. J. Depp, J. F. James, and A. Keller; nineteen lots, each 20 by 100.2, on 49th-st., running to 50th-st., 100 feet east of 2d-av., for $10,060, to J. J. Depp, J. Burger, and E. A. Reller; fifteen lots, on 50th-st., adjoining above in rear, for $5,470, to C. J. O'Brien, P. L. Martin, and others; fifteen lots, each 20 by 200.4, on 51st-st., running to 52d-st., 100 feet east of 2d-av., for $11,375, to C. J. O'Brian, Spencer Brothers, aed others; fifteen lots, each 20 by 100.2, on 51st-st., north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av., for $4,090, to J. Crocket. C. J. O'Brien, and others, and nine lots, each 20 by 100.1, on 52d-st., adjoining above in rear, for $4,500, to C. W. Silverman and J. J. Depp.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 14.

Interior lot, between 114th and 115th sts., 38x39x irregular, 37 ft. w. of Madison-av.; John R. Foley and wife to William P. St. John..... $1

107th-st., s. s., 154.4 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.8x100.11; Annie M. Reynolds to Herman Wronkow..... 1

Hall-place, e. s., 188 ft. s. of 167th-st., 48x51x irregular; Matilda Michaelis to Julia Hewett..... 790

9th-av., e. s., 76.8 ft. n. of 74th-st., 25.6x100; John T. Farley and wife to Owen McCrea..... 17,000

12th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.6x103.3; Wilhelmine to Frederick Jantzen..... 28,250

120th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x100.11; Margaret Fealey to William H. Moore..... 1

Lewis-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Houston-st., 25x100; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 30,000

8th-av., e. w. corner of 160th-st., 100x100.11; Moses Kahn and wife to Joseph O'Connor..... 50,000

Willard-av., e. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-st., 25x100; John J. Lynes to John H. Whittle..... 262

11th-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8x100; Rudolf Duloe, referee, to Henry E. Jones..... 100

83d-st., s. s., 148 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17x102.2; Keth W. Benedict and another to Jemes O'Brien..... 19,000

83d-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of 8th-av., adjoining 18 West 83d-st., agree ment as to wall; Eleanor P. Gage and another to James O'Brien..... 1

86th-st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of 11th-av., 42x102.2; Frederick Van Tine to Frank M. Larcher..... 84,000

Lexington-av., w. s., 70 ft. s. of 82d-st., 32.2x85; Kaufman Stadtell and wife to Louis Lechmann, Jr..... 10,000

85th-st., e. s., 175.5 ft. e. of 7th-av., 19.9x98.9; Edward M. Benjamin to Anna Byron 15,000

2d-av., e. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 84th-st., 22x100; Nathan Federgreen and wife to Christian Hommel..... 33,250

83d-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 1st-av., 26x102.2; Frederick Windman and wife to Louise Berk..... 22,500

85th-st., e. s., 44.11 ft. e. of 129th-st., 20x80; Jane E. Wright to Frances M. Miller..... 30,000

130th-st., s. s., 767.0 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.8 ft. front; Rudolf Duloe, referee, to Henry E. Jones..... 6,225

85th-st., 67 and 69, and other property; James D. Putnam and wife to Levi P. Morton..... 202,500

55th-st., s. e., 150 ft. s. of 11th-av., 25x 137.7; Lillie C. Merrill to Wendel Bieser.. 6,100

Hoffman-st., e. s., adjoining lands of S. Campbell, 384.1 ft. n. of Thomas Murphy and wife to Robert Cochran..... 1,200

Dudyke-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x100; William Connell to Nelson Smith, Jr.... 62

3d-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 128th-st., 20x80; Christian Braod to Walter B. Horn..... 35,350

Elbridge-st., 165; Agatha Waldorf to Oscer Schmidt..... 21,000

3d-av., n. e., 210 ft. w. of 1st-st., 50x100; James P. Paulding to Michael E. Dillon.... 600

3d-av., n. e., 352 ft. w. of 1st-st., 50x100; same to Patrick E. Egan..... 600

4th-av., s. e., 148 ft. w. of division line of city of New-York and Yonkers, 25x100; Jane to Carl Schmidtke..... 300

12th-st., o. s., 127 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.2; Charles Buck and wife to Amelia N. Dunlap..... 55,000

5th-st., e. s., 139 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25.9x 98.2; Elias Jacobs and wife to Sarah Woolf..... 29,000

South 5th-av., w. s., lot 104, map by Edward Dongherty, 25x75; Max S. Korn to Richard Hennessy..... 1

128th-st., n. s., lots 931, 932, 933, and 934, map of T. F. Bridgas, 25x99.11; Mary Harvey and another to Anthony Smyth.. $ 8,250

Same property; Emily K. Rodgers and another, executors, &c., to Anthony Smyth.. 8,250

Same property; Herbert B. Turner and another, executors, &c., to Anthony Smyth.. 8,250

Same property; Emily H. Rodgers to Anthony Smyth..... 8,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE MOUNT Morris Park.—Three-story B. S., 18x55; price, $22,500; rent, $1,300. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CHURCH TO LET.—A NEW, FINE CHURCH building, with all conveniences, in one of the best localities in New-York City. Apply at 26 Lexington-av., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Lectures or emails at the Publication Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

16 REASONS

why owners and lenders should have their real estate titles insured by it.

14th.—It attends to the drawing of contracts, the preparation of deeds and mortgages and the closing of titles. It is the public's company, consults the public's interest and saves the public's money.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham, Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

Orlando B. Potter,	George G. Williams,
William M. Ingraham,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Lynch,	John T. Martin,
Emil Oelbermann,	Alexander E. Orr,
Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks,	Julien T. Davies,
Jobe D. Hicks,	William H. Male,
Charles Richardson,	Charles R. Henderson,
Ellis D. Williams,	Isaac H. Cocks,
William Trautwine,	Semnal T. Freeman,
Henry C. Thompson,	Charles Matlack.

JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

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ATTENTION, PHYSICIANS!!!!

HANDSOMEST FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED HOUSE,

covering the entire lot, (two elevators, &c., kitchen on the top floor,) ever built for doctors' purposes on the island; near 5th-av. and the Plaza entrance into Central Park; price low; terms easy; immediate possession. Keys from

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement Brownstone dwelling, 1st-place, Brooklyn; lot 25x133, house 25x60, with smoking room ext-ension; has a passenger elevator and all niher conveniences, to perfect order. Appir, principals only, to F. H. LAWRENCE, 234 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

OWN AN ORANGE grove in Florida Owns a home in Great harzetns at DeLeon and Lake Helen. $25 payments and upward accepted. Terms to suit purchasers. For Florida weekly papers and circulars and full particulars address H. A. DELAND, Fairport, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about one hour from Wall-st., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, (Harlem River Branch,) one mile from Pelham Bay Park and new race track, 80 acres of land with extensive frontage on excellent water, suitable for factory purposes or cutting up for building lots, being only ten minutes from depot. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN, 79 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

L. J. Phillips, Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale

to close the Estate of Emanuel Knight.

Valuable Unimproved Property.

L. J. & I. Phillips, Auctioneers,

will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,

Tuesday, Nov. 19,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

Entire Front, (5 lots,) West Side LENOX (late 6th) AV., 133D to 134TH ST.

Eight Lots Northwest Corner 10TH-AV. and WEST 122D-ST., Boulevard, opposite Morningside Park.

Four Lots North Side 141ST-ST., 200 FEET EAST of 8TH-AV.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV., East Side, 112th to 113th st.

$0 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

Sale Positive, Without Reserve.

For Maps, &c., apply to JOSEPH C. LEVI, Attorney for Executors, 140 Nassau-st., or the Auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

THOMAS A. KERRIGAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, Under the direction of the Sheriff of Kings County, in the Supreme Court Foreclosure,

The 16 substantial Granite Warehouses, Eight of which are each 50x100 feet, and eight of which are 50x80 feet.

Erected upon 32 Lots of Land, the property of the "Commercial Warehouse Company, and Charles Conlet, Trustee,)

Now leased as "FINLAY'S STORES," In the Atlantic Basin, on the East River or Bay, Near Hamilton Ferry, in the City of Brooklyn, On FRIDAY, 15th November, 1889, At 12 o'clock noon,

At No. 35 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, IN TWO PARCELS.

1st. The 8 stores on the North Pier. 2d. The 8 stores on the South Pier. Together with the right of way upon adjacent wharves. HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, New-York.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Defendant, 68 and 70 William-st., New-York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889, At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 56 Liberty-st.,

The six-story brick and stone building, with stores, offices, apartments, and plot of land, NOS. 1,187, 1,189, AND 1,191 9TH-AV., 101 WEST 72D-ST., Northwest corner 9th-av. and 72d-st.

Five-story brick building, with plot of land, NOS. 301 AND 303 3D-AV., Southeast corner 3d-av. and 34th-st.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of OLIVER B. VAN BEUREN and LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, EXECUTORS of the ESTATE OF GERARDUS A. C. VAN BEUREN, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

16 choice and valuable lots on 5TH, MADISON, AND NEW AVS., 91ST, 94TH, 103D, 104TH, 105TH, AND 150TH STS.

Book maps, &c., at office of A. Lockwood, Esq., 59 Liberty-st., and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889, At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

6 choice and valuable lots on NORTHEAST CORNER WEST AND HORATIO STS.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

Two-story brick stable, with extension and lot, NO. 138 WEST 31ST-ST.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A COMFORTABLE, OLD-FASHIONED, well-furnished house, always occupied by owner, Winthrop place, to rent for Winter or longer, very reasonably. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av, and 11 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND BEAUTIFULLY-furnished house on Lexington-av., near 57th-st.; rent only $280 per month for Winter. OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—122TH-ST., NEAR MADISON, $780. 151st-st., near 7th-av., desirable 3-story, $1,100. FOSTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 334 and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO, Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st., NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate. C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, late manager Navarro Building.

31 WEST 106TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

A FEW CHOICE SEVEN-ROOM FLATS; steam heat and hall boys. Corner 9th-av. and 54th-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, ON MADISON-av., an elegant apartment of eleven rooms. C. H. HANNAHS, 23 Whitehall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West AND THE ROUTE OF THE CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Indianapolis, Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Colonna to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclosively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, and Dining Car New-York to the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Harrisburg, Wheatsville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M. Other regular express, 6:20, 8:00, and 9:30 A. M., 12:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 9:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Delaware and Chesapeake and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M., daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 (Through Car) P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, 9:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

FOR ASBURY PARK, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays.

FOR OCEAN GROVE, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 4:00 P. M. Sundays.

Express trains stop at Trenton, Princeton Junction, New Brunswick, Metuchen, Rahway and Amboy, 6:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Ashbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 9:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. daily.

Boston and "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, 10 Chicago Limited, and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M. Express for Baltimore and Washington, 3:40 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 9:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, 6, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 644 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 366 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass't Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Glen Onoko, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L ned B Junction and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.; Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., and Troy, Albany, Lake George, Saratoga, 11:20 A. M., 3:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore station, 11:26 A. M., 3:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 728 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 353, 785, and 942 Broadway, 1538 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st. Station, H. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, 11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:03, 11:03 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:06, 6:30, 10:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time tables.

*Express. †Local express.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

—& HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the "ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited" TO CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route" BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

Grand Central Station,

FOURTH-AVENUE AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.

Largest and finest passenger station in America, and the only one in the city of New-York.

On and after Nov. 14, 1889, Trains will leave New-York as follows:

*8:00 A. M.—Saratoga, Rochester, and Montreal Express, Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse, also to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*8:30 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car for Buffalo, and a dining car. Through to Buffalo. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:50 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of finished smoking and library cars, dining cars, 16 section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Kirkart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

†10:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati.

†11:45 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Beusington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:55 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamsport, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Monntain, Montreal, and Canandaigna Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via Mechanicville and to Syracuse and Canandaigna daily except Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:55 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping care daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Monntains. Wagoer sleeping cars to Albany. Coenects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no change at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

*10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service. Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington-st., 728 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Run daily. Others daily except Sundays.

†Stop at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN NOTMAN, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Maoch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisberg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Maech Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Eastoe, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesberre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Snobury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bathlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemingtoe, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 8:10 P. M. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M. For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

ROUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night. Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procnred at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,14u, 1,323 Broadway, 737 8th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Coort-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R. Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. L

OVER THREE MILLIONS NOW

MONEY SUBSCRIBED TO THE GUARANTEE FUND.

LETTERS ABOUT THE BIG FAIR RECEIVED BY THE MAYOR—A POINTED QUESTION AND A POOR JOKE.

Even the big boom of the brewers in raising nearly half a million for the World's Fair guarantee fund did not produce the effect expected yesterday. The total amount reported to the Finance Committee and recorded on its books at the Chamber of Commerce is $2,972,345, and this, with what the Mayor received yesterday, will bring the guarantee fund up to over $3,000,000.

Lots of rumors are filling the air about expected big contributions. Some people even credit that secretive financier Jay Gould with the intention of opening his pocketbook and carelessly chipping in two or three millions.

The public are getting mixed as to the amount of the contributions already pledged. Complaint is made on every hand that citizens are being buttonholed by canvassers for different World's Fair funds until the inroad of the book and pencil brigade have become a positive nuisance. The air will be cleared early next week, however, and the hooks of the Finance Committee will tell exactly upon what financial foundation stone the fabric of the great exposition is to be erected.

Dr. William H. May of 50 West Twenty-fourth-street appreciates the opportunity of making a good point. Mayor Grant sent him, a few days ago, a subscription blank, which was returned by the physician yesterday with this pertinent little note of interrogation:

"Why should we hold an exposition inviting other nations to exhibit their productions and at the same time insult them with a prohibitory tariff to prevent their sale? It will be of no benefit to those who have fixed incomes, as rents and other expenses will be increased. Therefore I am opposed to it, and decline to contribute."

The Finance Committee received these subscriptions yesterday:

By Henry Goldberger:	
Paul Bernhardt	$25
N. J. Steigleder	100
Schade Bros	200
R. Hutcheson	200
T. E. Cooper	100
Henry Middendorf	100
D. Brinkman	200
H. Bahnenfeld	100
By McKesson & Robbins:	
Elmer & Amend	2,000
Caswell, Massey & Co	1,000
H. S. Barnes	100
By T. C. Eastman:	
Joseph Stern	1,000
George E. Ketcham & Co	500
Everett & Pidcock	200
L. S. Dillenback	200
A. T. Thomas	100
Patrick McIntyre	100
Dillenback & Dewar	100
D. J. Shannon	100
D. Harrington	100
Various subscribers	100
y John Claffin:	
Leavitt & Mitchell Brothers	1,000
J. H. Lane & Co.	1,000
Root & Child	500
Mosss Heineman	150
By E. I. Horsman:	
A. Goertz & Co	250
Edward Posen & Co	250
B. Ilfeldler & Co	500
Henry Koch	250
Samuel I. Knight, for Acme Stationery and Paper Company	250
By Abe Schwab:	
Julius Kayser & Co	500
Frank W. Stranss	250
By J. D. Crimmins:	
A. S. Walker	1,000
Leonard Scott	500
Richard Reeves, second subscription	500
Stevenson Toile	250
By the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange:	
A. G. Bogert & Brother	500
By Garfield National Bank:	
Mrs. K. E. Tirney	500
George J. Tyson	500
By Chas. G. Dobbs:	
Walter Lawrence	1,000
Robt E. Dowling	250
Alex Walker and M. A. Lawson	500
Chas. S. Kohler	100
By H. S. Mendelson:	
J. Lithauer	500
Guggenoeim & Steinhart	150
Kaufman, Giles & Co	250
Joon Schiff	100
By William Steinway:	
Benj. Hitchcock	500
Hammacher, Schiommer & Co	1,000
Total Nov. 14, 5 P. M	104,471
Previously reported	2,867,874
Grand total	$2,972,345

Yesterday's total—$104,471—includes the receipts of subscriptions amounting to $28,296 received at the Mayor's office on Wednesday and recorded in THE TIMES of yesterday.

At the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, too late to be recorded by the Finance Committee, the following subscriptions, amounting to $28,453, were received:

Fleischmann & Co.	$5,000
E. S. Greeley Co.	1,000
Keuffel & Esser Co.	1,000
James L. Perry	10
Lin Fong & Co	100
M. F. Jackson, M.D.	100
W. T. Smith	25
John S. Smith	20
Franklin Crawford	10
P. Hahn	100
Milliken & Cortise	
Dramatic Agency	25
L. Tannenbaum & Co	1,000
George Thompson	25
Paul Fleischer	25
Hugo Oppenheim	10
George Karmel	10
Howard L. Holly	10
Israel Stern	50
Nathan Harris	3
Alex. Kraemer	100
Chas. W. Hoffman	50
The Cherry Hose Welding Compound Company	25
By the Lehigh Valley Railroad Office, 235 Broadway:	
J. J. Kase	$10
J. H. H. Grolick	5
Wm. B. Smith	10
Chas. E. Sayre	5
Fred Engel	10
F. C. Hovey	10
E. H. Engel	5
F. Hespenheimer's Sons	1,000
The National Sheet Metal Roofing Co	100
By E. C. Converse:	
National Tube Works Co	100
By Arthur Leary:	
The Twenty-third-Street Railway Co	10,000
Low & Hall & Morganstern	500
Joseph Rosenthal	100
By S. W. Fairchild:	
Richard Bruckner & Co	$100
By Gorham M'f'g. Co. (E. Holbrook, Treasurer):	
Cavanagh, Sanford & Co	1,000
E. A. Newell, 2d subscription	500
William & Graef	500
By E. M. Crawford:	
Fred'k Schulz	1,000
E. Spingarn & Co	500
Isaac Blun	500
Cronse, Kuchler & Co	500
F. Miranda & Co	4,000
V. Martinez, Ybor & Co	2,000
Sartorius & Co	500
A. Cohn & Co	1,000
Havana Tobacco Co., Limited	500
Havana and Key West Cigar Co	500
F. Garcia Bro. & Co	2,000
Cuiiams & Rosenhaum	500
L. Friedman & Co	1,000
James Riley	100
G. Salomon & Brother	250
A. & C. L. Holt	100
United States Tobacco Journal	100
Emelio, Pons & Co	100
G. C. Kienhusch, Gans Bros. & Rosenthal	100
L. Schmidt	250
Arendt & Fringrant	100
E. Bach & Son	250
Alexander Bros	200
M. Lindheim	100
E. & G. Friend & Co	100
F. C. Linde, Hamilton & Co	250
By the New-York Jewelers' Ass'n:	
Benedict Bros	1,000
Lndeke & Co	1,000
Henry Ginnel	500
N. H. White	500
E. E. Kisling	500
Bernard Karech	100
W. T. Grexg	25
By the Stationers' Board of Trade:	
Fishel, Adler & Scowartz	500
G. B. Hurd & Co	1,000
Beyer Hycox	100
The Cooke & Cobb Co	250
Frank Hexger	100
W. Pate & Co	250
E. G. Kennedy	100
C. Klackner	500
Max Jacoby	500
Raynor & Martin	250
Armeny & Marion	100
By Louis Windmuller:	
Laelin, Neeser & Co	5,000
C. G. Landon & Co	5,000
Victor & Achelis	2,500
By William Wicke:	
Schumacher & Ettlinger	1,000

Mr. W. E. D. Stokes, Secretary of the Committee on Legislation, yesterday issued a letter in reference to the action of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce in voting in favor of Chicago as the site for the World's Fair. Out of 400 votes, he says, Chicago got a majority of only 5, in spite of the exertions of Chicago representatives. The vote, moreover, is to be reconsidered.

New-York hardly expects to carry the day at the meeting of the International Fair and Exposition Association in Milwaukee, but the claims of this city will be presented in a letter.

IN FAVOR OF NEW-YORK.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 14.—The Waterbury Board of Trade last night passed resolutions favoring New-York as the best place for holding the World's Fair. Frederick B. Rice, President of the board, was appointed to co-operate with the New-York committee, and to assure them of the substantial sympathy and support of Waterbury merchants.

EXPELLED FROM GERMANY.

ON THE FALSE GROUND OF BEING AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

A Prussian named Andreas Koeppe, who arrived yesterday on the steamship Slavonia, tells a very peculiar story. He claims that he has been expelled from Prussia for being an American citizen. This man without a country says that he is a native of Schneidemühl in Posen, where his parents own a farm worth about $15,000. In 1873, while he was a minor, he came to this country. After living for a time in Dubuque, Iowa, he removed to St. Louis. In 1878 he returned to his parents, with whom he lived until 1882.

Soon afterward he returned to St. Louis, where he remained until 1887 and then again returned to Prussia. Some little time before his last return home he was summoned by the Prussian authorities to go back and perform military duty. He says that he procured a certificate from the German Consul at St. Louis to the effect that he was not fit to serve, owing to a defect in his eyes. He says that he had at no time asked to become an American citizen.

Upon his arrival home the local authorities directed him to leave the country, upon the ground that he had refused military duty and had become an American citizen. He denied these charges and appealed to the courts, which decided against him. Upon the trial, a certificate which set forth that he had become an American citizen in St. Louis was shown. Koeppe claimed that some one must have taken put papers in his name, as he had never asked to be made an American citizen. During his absence his parents had complicated matters by asking that he be reinstated as a German citizen. Koeppe appealed to the higher courts, but was unsuccessful. He then went to Bremen, where he remained several months. In the meantime, he says that the authorities of his village had sent 200 marks to the Berlin authorities with which to prosecute him, and he was directed to leave that city.

An appeal to one of the higher courts of Leipsic and also one to the Minister of the Interior in Koeppe's favor had recently been rejected. He returned to Schneidemühl last month and was warned by the authorities to leave the country. As he paid no attention to this warning he was seized by the police and taken to Stettin, where he was placed on the steamship Slavonia. He claims that he was kept under lock and key on board the vessel until she sailed, when he was placed among the steerage passengers. When arrested he had 500 marks, which the police took charge of. Upon the Slavonia's arrival yesterday Capt. Schmidt offered Koeppe 153 marks, which the police left with him at Berlin, saying that the rest of the 500 marks had been exhausted in legal proceedings to get Koeppe out of the country. The latter indignantly refused to accept this money. He says that the Schneidemühl authorities had him exiled in order that they might secure the farm of his parents upon the death of the latter, who are very old. He says that he is a Prussian and does not wish, even now, to become an American citizen.

The Commissioners of Emigration allowed Koeppe to land and no attempt will be made to return him to Prussia.

TO CLEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

POLES AND WIRES TO COME DOWN WITHIN NINE DAYS.

The ninety days' notice given the Brush and United States Electric Light Companies by the Board of Electrical Control to remove their poles and wires from Fourteenth-street has expired, and at the next meeting of the board it will be in order for the Mayor to be requested to have the poles and wires carted away to the corporation yards. It is not at all likely, however, that the city will be called on to do this work. The Brush Company has all at once awoke to the fact that the community intends to have the subway law obeyed to the letter, and as the material to be taken from Fourteenth-street is worth something to it the company proposes to save it by doing the work of removal itself. A representative of the corporation has notified the Board of Electrical Control that Fourteenth-street shall be cleared of poles and wires by Saturday of next week, and the board has been requested, on the strength of this pledge, not to issue a formal order for their removal. As the law covering the leaning of this order is mandatory so far as the board's request to the Mayor is concerned, this request can hardly be considered, but it is understood that the Mayor will not interfere with the company if it is found to be really engaged in taking down its poles and wires.

The electric light subways in Broadway are rapidly approaching completion, and as soon as a union is made between the section building from up town and that advancing from down town the accommodation for electric light wires in this thoroughfare will be ample, and the ninety days' notice to the companies to remove their overhead wires will be issued. This will be in a very few days at furthest, unless unusually unfavorable weather interfere with the progress of the work, and the chances therefore are very good that Broadway will be clear of poles and wires in a few months, even if the companies do not voluntarily shorten the period of their existence by waiving their legal right to the ninety days of delay.

A NEW ELEVATED ROAD.

The Central Elevated Transit Company has made application to the Jersey City Board of Aldermen for permission to build an elevated railroad. The line is to extend from the Jersey Central Ferry at Communipaw directly west to West Side-avenue, on the Bergen hillside. The cars are to be moved by traction on an elevated railroad that, it is said, will not darken the streets, and right of way has already been secured except on a little section of Jewett-avenue. The company expects to land passengers in New-York from West Side-avenue within fifteen minutes from the time trains leave West Side-avenue, and eight local stations are to be put up on the two-and-a-half-mile stretch. It is expected that the road will rapidly build up one of the most beautiful of the residence sections in New-Jersey.

A million dollars of capital has been subscribed. President A. C. Cheney of the Garfield National Bank in New-York is President of the company. The other incorporators are Hiram Hitchcock, A. B. Darling, Stephen C. Jennings, R. T. Harvey, Charles L. Crary, Garret Van Horne, William G. Bumsted, Edlow W. Harrison, John Hilton, George Bolmes, J. P. Ryan, and James Raymond. If the franchise is granted it will take two years to complete the road.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Republican Club of the city of New-York will hold its monthly meeting at its quarters, 450 Fifth-avenue, on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock, and consider the advisability of increasing the membership limit from 600 to 2,000 and of raising the initiation fee by gradual stages from its present amount, $50, to $200. Senator Blair of New-Hampshire will address the meeting on the subject of his "Educational Bill," and the Building Committee will turn in its anxiously-awaited report.

SALVATION OIL will cure any pain to which man is heir. Only 25 cents a bottle.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP positively cures coughs, colds, sore throat, &c. Only 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

AVOID HARSH PURGATIVE PILLS.—They make you sick and then leave you constipated. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS regulate the bowels and cure you.—*Advertisement.*

Fine Porcelains.

New decorative pieces of the choicest character, vases, jars, ewers, &c., of Sèvres, Minton, Worcester, Doulton, Copeland, Coalport ware, &c., of the month's importation. Some wholly new rose jars, bonbon boxes, &c., are specially attractive. This may also be said of this season's production of plates—decorated dinner plates, entrée plates, dessert plates, fish and game plates, bread and butter plates. The after-dinner coffee cups, cased, in styles for attractive gifts, or sold without casing, present a variety of dainty and beautiful forms and decorations not equaled in any previous year.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE, Between 25th & 26th Streets.
FRONTING MADISON SQUARE.
1,126 BROADWAY,

Catarrh

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody, more or less. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Disagreeable flow from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, are the more common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at its cause by removing all impurities from the blood, building up the diseased tissues and giving healthy tone to the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

A SPECIALIST PHYSICIAN SINCE 1849 Awill mail a book, sealed, free, giving the remedies which cure this other wise fatal kidney, bladder, prostate diseases, diabetes, dropsy, discharges, strictures, varicocele, loss strength, nervous debility, infectious ulcers, and all skin diseases. Services rendered at 291 Broadway, 12 to 4 daily.

OUT GO THE DEMOCRATS.

COLLECTOR NATHAN MAKES ALMOST A CLEAN SWEEP.

Internal Revenue Collector Ernst Nathan made almost a clean sweep in his Brooklyn office yesterday by discharging fifteen of his twenty-five subordinates. The unfortunate ones were Alexander McKinney, bond clerk; George S. Jervis, Albert J. Horton, John J. Reeves, James O'Harna, Lewis C. Ott, William A. Robinson, James L. Connolley, James Bridges, John Lunn, A. T. Donohue, Richard O'Grady, Joseph N. Quigley, Charles J. Dowd, and James S. Holloran, Deputy Collectors. They are all Democrats.

Half an hour later the Collector announced the following appointments: Allen Nichols, Chief Deputy, salary $2,000; John Strachan, chief of spirits department, salary $1,700. Deputy Collectors, at $1,300 each: William H. Perry, Richmond County; Thomas H. Burden, Thomas A. Smith, both of Queens County; Herman T. Smith, Suffolk County; John H. Fisher, Twenty-first Ward; Elias Dunlap, Nineteenth Ward; Otto Witte, Twenty-third Ward, formerly a Bridge Trustee; Emil A. Lubes, Ninth Ward; James E. Reynolds, Eighteenth Ward, and Alexander F. Dixon, Third Ward. Storekeepers, $4 a day each: James D. Pickett, Twentieth Ward; Charles H. Brennan, Sixth Ward; G. W. Vaudeveer, Gravesend.

The new Chief Deputy, Allen Nichols, is a son of Quarantine Commissioner Nichols, and is a very young man. The elder Nicholls is Nathan's political godfather, and with Congressman Wallace brought about Nathan's appointment as Internal Revenue Collector.

The places which Nathan still has to fill are those of a cashier in place of W. H. Manning, salary $1,800; a bookkeeper in place of G. R. Baldwin, salary $1,500; three deputies in place of Miss Dora E. Robinson, Stephen Powell, and W. M. Roome, salary $1,300; a storekeeper in place of J. B. Cullin, salary $4 a day; a clerk in place of Miss Emeline D. Perry, salary $1,200, and three gangers in place of S. T. Watrhouse, Jacob David, and John Kerrigan, salary $5 a day. With the exception of Manning and Powell and the two ladies, these holdovers are all veteran soldiers, and Nathan will have hard work to get them out.

AN ANGLER DROWNED.

PETER SCHNITGEN LOSES HIS LIFE ON THE SUNKEN MEADOW.

Peter Schnitzen, who was a portly angler and kept a saloon and restaurant at 811 Third-avenue, was drowned yesterday while trolling for striped bass on the Sunken Meadow, where the ill-fated Seawanhaka was beached. Mrs. Schnitgen had been bedridden through an attack of eczema, and yesterday he wanted to get her a mess of fish. One of his angling chums was Thomas O'Connor, a young lithographer of 111 East Fifty-first-street, who was only too willing to go with him.

At One Hundred and Tenth-street and the East River the two hired a boat and started to troll for striped bass. Their destination was the Sunken Meadow. Schnitgen sat on a board athwart the stern and O'Connor rowed through Little Hell Gate. At the meadow Schnitgen began to troll, and they took a course toward the Sikis. They were returning, when the bow of the boat struck something—O'Connor says a rock, but it was probably part of the Seawanhaka's wreck—and the jar caused Schnitgen to lose his balance. He fell so that his body was half over the stern.

In trying to recover himself he half swamped the boat, and plunged head foremost into comparatively shallow water. Schnitgen came up and shouted: "Tom, Tom, throw me the oars," and sank back exhausted. His body did not reappear for several minutes, and the boat by this time had foundered. O'Connor's shouts reached Carl Andresen, a Swede who catches lobsters off Little Hell Gate. He put off in a boat and rescued O'Connor and then picked up the body of Schnitgen and took it ashore.

Policeman Anthony Zwickert of the Twenty-seventh Precinct came up and arrested O'Connor, who was promptly discharged by Coroner Schultze and Justice White. Schnitgen's body was taken first to the Harlem Morgue, then to Bellevue Hospital Morgue, and afterward to his home.

Schnitgen was a member of several German societies and was a Free Mason.

THE NEW BEER COMPANY.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY.

The plans of the Consumers' Brewing Company of New-York, Limited, were given in THE TIMES of Thursday. Yesterday more than 100 subscribers, representing $335,000 worth of the capital stock, met in the Germania Assembly Rooms, 291 Bowery, to adopt by-laws and elect Directors. H. H. Hingslage presided and W. P. Rinckhoff was Secretary. Those present included many of the leading retail liquor dealers in the city.

According to the by-laws the company is to have nine Directors, who shall hold office for one year. Dividends are to be declared as frequently as the Directors decide that profits have actually accrued. Subscribers desirous of disposing of their stock and having an opportunity to sell it must give the company a notice of thirty days, state the price offered, and then the company has the right, if so disposed, to buy the stock in. This is to prevent any single individual from obtaining such an interest as would enable him to cast a decisive vote concerning the company's affairs.

The following were elected Directors: Herman H. Hingslage, John Riefe, W. P. Rinckhoff, Henry L. Meyer, Diedrich Knabe, Henry Wellbruch, George H. Wehrenbetg, John Von Glahn, and Fred Bode. The Directors chose these officers: President—Herman H. Hingslage; First Vice President—John Riefe; Second Vice President—Diedrich Knabe; Secretary—W. P. Rinckhoff; Treasurer—Henry L. Meyer.

The company will know within two weeks whether it will build a brewery or buy one, and if it decide upon the latter course it expects to be selling beer within two months.

RAMSCAR AGAIN IN COURT.

The "Rev." William H. Ramscar, whose happy fashion of impressing with a club the doctrines of Christian meekness and resignation upon the minds of the inmates of his "Unsectarian Home" has brought him into the clutches of the law on several occasions, was brought before Judge Martine in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to stand trial for a brutal assault upon an old man named John Loftus. His lawyer, ex-Judge Busteed, was too ill to appear for him, and Mr. Ramscar wanted the case put off until next term, but Judge Martine only gave him until Monday next to prepare for trial.

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THE NEW QUININE.



Science emerging from Darkness.

Good Cheer Instead of Despondency; Energy by Day, Sleep at Night.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

It kills disease and gives Nature a chance to build a fellow up again.—C. M. White, Columbus, Ohio.

$1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.
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PECK'S IMPROVED PAT. CUSHIONED TUBULAR EAR DRUMS RESTORE THE HEARING in all cases where the auditory nerve is not paralyzed. Often successful in cases pronounced incurable. Invisible, comfortable, always in position. Music, conversation, whisper heard distinctly. Write or call on F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, corner 14th-st., New-York, for Illustrated Book of Proofs FREE.

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COMPRISING

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STANHOPE GIGS,	MAIL PHAETONS,
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Call and examine before purchasing.

REPAIRING thoroughly and promptly done. STORAGE in building erected for the purpose.

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YOUNG LADIES' CLOAKS,

In sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years and in styles exclusively our own, at prices which cannot be undersold.

One lot of about two hundred Children's Winter Cloaks, in sizes for 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, at $5.50 each; they are well made, of handsome wool materials, with full Skirts, Capes and Silk Girdles at the waist; positively the best bargains offered in the department this season.

Also one lot of Beaver and Fancy Cloth Newmarkets, at correspondingly low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SPECIAL.
WE WILL SELL ON SATURDAY
250
TRIMMED CHILDREN'S HATS
AT
$1.94, 2.48 & 4.48,
WHICH WERE INTENDED TO BE SOLD AT
$3.48, 4.48, & 7.94
RESPECTIVELY.
AS THESE GOODS ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND LATEST STYLE, THEY ARE THE MOST POSITIVE BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

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New-York, W. 14th-st., n'r 6th-av.
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Judson's Perfect Purity Filter.
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WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

AFFAIRS AT NIAGARA.

DOINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE RESERVATION.

The Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara held their quarterly meeting at the office of Andrew H. Green, in the Park Bank Building, yesterday morning. There were present Commissioners Andrew H. Green, James Mooney of Buffalo, John Hodge of Lockport, John M. Bowers of this city, Daniel Batchelor of Utica, Secretary Henry E. Gregory of this city, and Superintendent Thomas V. Welch of Niagara Falls.

The annual report of the Treasurer showed that the receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 were $27,382 09. This sum included $20,000 from the State, $7,247 05 from rentals and sales on the reservation and receipts from the inclined railway, together with $111 58 interest on a balance in bank. The expenditures for care, maintenance, &c., were $19,532 64. The balance now on hand is $455 68, the other receipts having been turned over to the State Treasurer.

The Commissioners were informed of a correspondence which had been going on between President Green and Superintendent Tousey of the New-York Central Railroad. It has been charged that hackmen in the employ of Miller & Brundage at Niagara Falls have been permitted by the railway officials to board trains, and that they have induced travelers to take their vehicles, to the subsequent impairment of the traveler's finances. Mr. Tousey has promised that the nuisance shall be abated.

The Commissioners appointed Samuel Parsons landscape architect for the board. The salary of Superintendent Thomas V. Welch was raised from $1,800 to $2,000 a year.

The Superintendent made his quarterly report, showing the improvements that had been made on the reservation, and seconding the recommendation of the State Engineer that a continuous crib be built along the southern shore of Goat Island to protect it from erosion. The Superintendent stated in his report that tourists visited the reservation in greater numbers last Summer than during the Summer previous, but that excursionists were fewer, only 129,800 of the latter having been seen.

COUNTY CANVASSERS STILL AT WORK.

The Board of County Canvassers yesterday looked into the curious fact that in the Fourth Election District of the Seventh Assembly District Iceman Turner, Tammany candidate for Senator, received but 24 votes, while the head of the Tammany ticket got 155. They found that the count was correct enough, and gravely announced that "crooked" work had been done on the "outside." In view of this finding and of the fact that the corrected returns from the Ninth Assembly District cut Mr. Turner's majority down from 980 to 808, the iceman has given up all hopes of success in his gallant fight. The inspectors in the election districts of the four Assembly districts in which defective ballots for Judge of the Court of General Sessions were returned were examined at length by the Board of Canvassers, but as no material difference was made by the error in the relative standing of Messrs. Fitzgerald and Gildersleeve the case was dropped.

When the canvass was ended for the day at 9:10 P. M. the committee had finished the Sixteenth Assembly District. The work will go on to-day.

ADMIRAL BRAINE IN CHARGE.

Rear Admiral D. L. Braine was formally installed as commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning. He arrived at the York-street gate about 11 o'clock, and was received by Capts. Kane and Miller. Once inside the yard he was greeted by a battalion of marines, and the band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Then the salute of thirteen guns rang out, and while the smoke was clearing away the Admiral reached his office in the Lyceum Building. There he received the junior officers and greeted many of the old hands who were in the yard with him many years ago.

A. H. KING & CO.,
627 and 629 Broadway,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.,
TO-DAY AND SATURDAY
OFFER
AN EXCELLENT STOCK OF CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING TO BE SOLD AT HALF VALUES.

We bought at the Peremptory Auction Sale of the entire Fall and Winter stock of Fine Clothing of the well-known firm of Messrs. Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co. of 657 and 659 Broadway, through the auction firm of Messrs. Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, at 64 and 66 White-st., $40,000 worth of the Finest Grades of Clothing.

We did not need these goods, but they were so ridiculously cheap, and of such fine quality and excellent make, we could not resist the opportunity.

We bought for NET CASH, and only paid about one-quarter manufacturing cost of the goods.

It was a forced sale, and we have them now ready for our patrons this morning, for whose benefit we arrange this special two days' sale that they may have the benefit of our fortunate purchase. These garments are well worth $40 and $45 of any man's money.

The overcoats in this bargain array are the finest shown in the city. They are trimmed with silk, satin, and serge, and their texture is the finest and swellest that could be secured from foreign markets.

The suits are of the finest grade of cassimeres, melltons, and cheviots.

IMPORTED CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, silk or satin lined; manufactnrer's prices, $22, $25, and $28; during these two days at	$15	MEN'S IMPORTED CASSIMERE AND CHEVIOT SUITS; manufactnrer's prices, $20 and $25; during these two days at	$15
ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, silk, satin, or cassimere lined; manufactnrer's prices, $23 $25, and $30; during this two days' sale at	$15	MEN'S IMPORTED CORKSCREW AND WORSTED SUITS; manufactnrer's prices $22, $25, and $28, during this sale at	$15
FOREIGN PLAID CAPE COATS, long capes, cassimere lining; manufactnrer's prices, $38 and $45; during these two days at	$20	MEN'S ELEGANT DRESS SUITS, cassimere and worsteds; manufacturer's price, $32, $35, and $38; during this sale at	$20
BLACK KERSEY CAPE COATS, extra long capes; manufacturer's prices, $42 and $46; during this sale at	$20	MEN'S SUPERB EVENING FULL DRESS SUITS, silk or satin lined; manufactnrer's prices, $37 to $40; for two days at	$20
"ORLOWSKY" KERSEYS AND "ROTINE" BEAVER OVERCOATS, plain or quilted, silk or satin lining; manufactnrer's prices, $48 and $50; during this sale at	$25	MEN'S FANCY FOREIGN WORSTED CUTAWAY SUITS, elegant trimmings; manufactnrer's prices, $45 to $50; during this sale at	$25
CARR'S ENGLISH MELTON OVERCOATS, quilted silk or satin lining, all stylish shades; manufactnrer's prices, $50 and $55; during this sale at	$25	MEN'S ELEGANT IMP. SUITS, SACKS AND CUTAWAYS; manufactnrer's prices, $48, $50, and $55; during this sale at	$25

This offer continues for TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW only, as in that time our stock will be equalized and a most effective advertisement secured.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

A. H. KING & CO.,
THE LEADING American Clothiers.
627 & 629 Broadway,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.

PARIS GREEN KILLED HIM.

HENRY KOEBM IS DEAD AND HIS WIFE IS IN THE TOMBS.

Mrs. Minnie Koehm, a German woman, fifty-three years old, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Coroner Hanly on suspicion of having administered poison to her husband, Henry Koehm, who died on Tuesday night. It is but just to say that at present there is very little evidence against the woman, but the circumstances surrounding the case are somewhat peculiar.

Koehm was fifty-four years old. He was a gilder by occupation. For two weeks before his death he had not done any work, and he is said to have been moody and despondent. The woman who is now under arrest on suspicion of having caused his death was his second wife. The couple occupied rooms on the second floor of the tenement house 2,217 Second-avenue. Leo H. Koehm, a son of the dead man by his first wife, lived with them. The married life of Koehm and his wife had not been a happy one. Ten years ago he attempted to poison himself with paris green. He took an overdose and recovered.

Early Tuesday evening young Koehm found that his father was ill. He left the house, and on his return discovered that his father was dying. Before a doctor arrived Koehm was dead. The case was referred to Coroner Hanly, who began an investigation on Wednesday. The widow described Koehm's sickness in such a way as to give the impression that death was due to alcoholism. While the Coroner's assistant, Dr. Donlin, was questioning her, her stepdaughter, the wife of Harry Simmons, a night inspector of customs, told the physician of Koehm's attempt at suicide ten years ago. An autopsy was then made and showed that death had resulted from paris green poisoning.

The investigation was continued at the Coroners' office yesterday. Mrs. Simmons declared that Mrs. Koehm had told her that Koehm had taken paris green. This was denied by the stepmother. Koehm's children do not directly charge her with having given him poison, but they do say that she neglected to send for a physician until it was too late. Under the circumstances the Coroner decided to hold her for further examination.

Koehm had two insurance policies on his life—one for $2,000 and the other for $106.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The union of Joseph Jefferson and William J. Florence as joint stars has proved such a successful venture this season that the two actors have decided to continue the partnership, and contracts have already been signed between them for a tour next season. Their route is now being booked, and their season will begin in this city at the Star Theatre early next Fall, a contract securing the time having been prepared. The playgoing public of this country will rejoice to learn that a combination productive of such artistic results has also proved so successful from a financial standpoint as to warrant its continuance. Mrs. John Drew is to remain with the company, and most, if not all, the members of the present organization will be retained next season.

The matinée of "Ben-My-Chree" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre yesterday was practically a "professional" matinée, although seats were offered to the public, and a great many were sold. The house was filled by an audience in which the profession was liberally represented, and Wilson Barrett, George Barrett, Miss Eastlake, and the other members of the company were given a hearty reception, and called before the curtain at the end of each act. "Ben-My-Chree" will be given for the last time on Saturday evening, and next week Mr. Barrett will present "Claudian," a play in which he was seen here during his former engagement at the Star.

W. J. Scanlan is one of the volunteers who will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House next Thursday afternoon, in the performance for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The reopening of Poole's old theatre in Eighth-street by John Wild and Dan Collyer next Monday evening promises to be an interesting event, especially to the old patrons of Harrigan's, where those two comedians were popular for so long a time. The house has been thoroughly overhauled and redecorated, and now presents a very attractive appearance. It is to be known hereafter as the Comedy Theatre, and popular prices will prevail. The opening bill will be a reconstructed version of "Running Wild."

It is said that Edward Harrigan's next appearance in New-York will be at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre, where he will follow "Shenandoah," next January, presenting his new play which is based on the foibles of New-York's "Four Hundred."

Brnuin, the French grotesque comedian, is expected to arrive here to-day or to-morrow, and he will make his first appearance in America with the Howard Star Specialty Company in the Fourteenth-Street Theatre next Monday evening.

The car which is to be used by the Mestayer-Vaughn company in "The Tourists" next week as the Silsbee Theatre was built by the Pullman Palace Car Company.

HIS SKULL WAS FRACTURED.

BUT TREATMENT IN CITY HOSPITALS FAILED TO DISCLOSE THE FACT.

A significant example of the care given to a certain class of patients in the city hospitals was brought to light yesterday in a Coroner's autopsy on the body of Martin J. Flynn, who died at his sister's home, in 33 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday night. Flynn was found lying drunk on Broadway, near Thirty-sixth-street, on Monday evening, Oct. 28, and taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station, where he told a story of having been stabbed in the eye with an umbrella during a fight with three men whom he did not know. As his eye appeared to the expert gaze of the Sergeant in char

HOME RULE WANTED NOW

THE ANNEXED DISTRICT AND BRADED STREETS.

TAXPAYERS TELL THE SENATE COMMITTEE THAT THEY NEED AN INDEPENDENT STREET BUREAU.

The Senate committee, which spent Wednesday driving about in the mud of the annexed district, met yesterday at the Lotos Club, at One Hundred and Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, to listen to complaints and evidence as to bad streets, drainage, and sewerage in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Chairman Vedder and Senators Arnold, Erwin, and Stadler were present. Senator Murphy was not. Several taxpayers and residents of the district were on hand. Ex-Assemblyman Matthew P. Breen was their spokesman. He began proceedings by reading a formal statement from the Joint Committee of the several taxpayers' and property owners' associations of these two wards.

In this document it was recited that under the annexation laws of 1883 and 1884 the control of streets, drainage, and sewerage in this district was left in the hands of the Department of Public Parks. At this time the population of the district was 40,000. Now it is 85,000. In every way it had outgrown the provisions of those laws. Two hundred miles of paved streets were needed to properly develop this section. It was evident that this work could not be satisfactorily done by the Park Department. The property owners had suffered not only by delay in improvements, but from arbitrary changes of street plans also. They recommended legislation as follows:

First—That the Department of Public Parks, on and after May 1, 1890, be relieved of its control over the streets, avenues, drainage, and sewerage of this Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of this city, and of every duty and obligation appertaining to the same.

Second—That a special Commissioner of Street Improvements shall be appointed, who shall also be an additional member of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the city of New-York, whose special duties shall be to locate, lay out, construct, and maintain the streets, avenues, and sewerage of the district, and perform and exercise all the duties and powers in relation to the same now possessed and exercised by the Department of Public Parks.

Third—That the Commissioner so appointed be compelled by law, in conjunction with the said Board of Street Opening and Improvement, to prepare and file permanent maps of this district within three years from May 1, 1890, and, that when so filed the same shall not be subject to any future change or modification.

Fourth—That the said new Commissioner shall not have power to open or discontinue any street or alter any map or plans already filed in any manner without the concurrence of a majority of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, of which he shall be a member.

Fifth—That a Department of Street Improvements shall be established and shall be located in this district, so as to be easily accessible to the people, and that the new Commissioner, as the head thereof, shall give his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

Ex-Assemblyman James L. Wells was the first witness to be sworn. He gave many instances of annoying delay in carrying through promised improvements, and of arbitrary changes in street plans under the present system. He read from a memorandum book figures as to the assessed valuation of property included in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. In 1874, he said, this was $22,906,305. In 1884 it was $25,521,065. It was now $39,206,823. The growth in population had been proportionate and was likely to be even greater in the immediate future than in the past. The assessed valuation of property included in the two parks was about $9,500,000. The streets, drainage, and sewerage of the annexed district might be in very much better shape. The trouble lay partly in the fact that the Park Commissioners had no special interest in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. When Commissioner Dropsie had introduced the ordinance for the annexation of the boroughs he had disclaimed all responsibility of its effect, as well as the amount of work thrown on the Commissioners, were responsible for the present condition of affairs. The witness was very warmly in favor of the legislation he had been suggested in the property owners' formal statement.

In answer to Senator Stadler's question about the reason why more petitions for the paving of streets in this section had not been laid before the Board of Aldermen, the witness replied that a large number of the streets over which the committee had driven were not yet legally opened, although many had been so for many years. It was of no use to ask for the paving of such streets. This state of affairs was calculated to deter people from building in many parts of the district. Building had followed the lines on which Croton water had been introduced. Lack of sewers robbed citizens of half the advantage of such water facilities.

Mr. Breen—Do you think it would be wise to put this work of carrying out improvements here in the hands of the Department of Public Works?

Witness—That would be better than to have it where it is. But the Department of Public Works has too much to do already. It would be still better to have an independent Commissioner.

Senator Erwin—How do you get your money for street improvements now?

Witness—It is appropriated in a lump sum "for maintenance and repairs" by the Board of Estimate, on which we have no direct representatives. We get $150,000 for this purpose now. The money would have to come from the same source under the plan suggested. But our Commissioner would have the same right as any other head of a department to present his own budget to the Board of Estimate.

Continuing, the witness said that some of the lateral streets in the most thickly-settled portion of the Twenty-third Ward were in worse condition than those on the ontskirts. Courtland-avenue, Elton-avenue, and many streets of East Morrisania were a reproach to drive through at night. The annexed district was as large as all the rest of the city, excepting Central Park's area. Without being more thickly settled than the remainder of the city, it could maintain a population of a million. About seven-eighths of the houses in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were owned by the people who lived in them.

Senator Stadler—Why is it that the upper part of the Twenty-fourth Ward has been more liberally dealt with than the more thickly-settled parts of the Twenty-third?

Witness—I can't say, except that the people up there seemed to have more influence with the Park Commission than we have. We don't blame them at all for getting their improvements.

Senator Stadler—Do you mean to charge favoritism against the Park Commissioners?

Witness—No, I won't charge that. The facts are such, however, that I have known people to make such an accusation. [Laughter.]

Senator Arnold—Is there any complaint that the fair share of city taxes raised in the annexed district is not expended in improvements here?

Witness—No, sir. The property owners are seeking the opportunity to make improvements at their own expense. We do not complain of deliberate injustice, only of official indifference, which is the result of a bad system.

When Mr. Wells had ended his testimony Senator Eugene S. Ives introduced the Secretary of the Park Commission, who, on behalf of the board, extended an invitation to the committee to fix a date on which it would hold a public hearing at the office of the board, on Chambers-street. The Commissioners would be most happy to assist the committee by submitting any data in its possession.

Mr. Breen then said that this was leading the mountain to come to Mahomet. The Park Board saw, too little of the annexed district. It might come up there for once. Consideration of the invitation was deferred.

Richard D. Hamilton, a resident for thirty-five years of West Farms before and after annexation, was the next witness. He thought the Park Commissioners were largely to blame for retarding improvements. It had been impossible sometimes for a prospective builder to find out what was to be the grade of the street in front of his lot. When Croton water had been introduced considerations of health demanded the quick construction of sewers. He had been Tax Receiver of the town of West Farms for a series of years prior to annexation. The mapping of the towns of Morrisania, King's Bridge, and West Farms was begun by the Park Commission of New-York City long before annexation. For this work the towns had paid. The witness had himself paid over for West Farms $10,000 one year, $20,000 another, and $20,000 another to the Park Commission on this account. Then annexation took place, and that year a special appropriation of $10,000 had to be made for the same purpose. In spite of this fact new maps had been prepared, arbitrarily changing the width of almost all the streets.

In answer to a question by Senator Stadler the witness declared that in his opinion the most serious difficulty encountered by those who desired improvements was the fact that so many streets were not legally opened.

Senator Erwin—Who is responsible for that?

Witness—The Park Department. No other department of the City Government would have any power in the premises. And yet I do not wish to relieve the Department of Public Parks of that responsibility. The fault is with the system and not with the men in office under it.

Senator Arnold—Is the Park Department entirely responsible for the failure to acquire title and open streets?

Witness—It is to blame for failing to take the initiative in such action. The title should be acquired by the corporation Counsel on application of the Park Commissioners.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hamilton's testimony there was a brief consultation by members of the committee, on the Park Board's invitation. When it had ended Chairman Vedder announced that all sessions of the committee would be held in the annexed district hereafter. This statement was greeted with cheers. Senator Vedder further announced that the committee, when it finished the day's session, would adjourn to meet again in the same room at 11 A. M. on Dec. 3.

John B. Haskin said that the Government of the annexed district was hard to reach. When it wanted to say anything it had to stand a hailstorm of waiting on the doorkeeper and the gentlemen in the Park Department and the other departments with a club. "I have built forty houses," said Mr. Haskin, "in this district. Not one of them has paid me a fair profit. Yet I protest that to following the Welsh custom. The natural tendency of population is toward the north. I know by experience that the cheapest routine to get a street opened is to have the owners of two thirds of the property on which to assess the cost to join in the deed, and this was no business in which the street had been in use for years. If you gentlemen, legislators, will pass an enabling law to authorize the legal opening of such streets as have been in public use right along you will help us greatly. Then give us a government. Let us have an independent Bureau of Street Openings and Improvements. The Lord intended this section for the middle and poorer classes to live in. If you will give us this right sort of assistance the result will be to quadruple the population and the wealth of New-York City within a quarter of a century."

When Mr. Haskin had ended, the committee adjourned. Among the heavier taxpayers present at the investigation were Louis J. Heintz, John Eichler, Major Chappel, Arthur Arotander, Ferdinand Bohmer, Assemblyman C. C. Clarke, Alderman Charles Hammond, William Eblieg, Granville P. Hawes, George W. Van Tassell, Philip Ehling, Joseph Kuntz, Louis Risse, W. G. McCrea, Charles Jones, John Lerch, George Finoke, Dr. John H. Eden, Sr., Dr. John A. Comfort, Albert F. Schwanneeke, and Lawson N. Fuller.

THE PRISON CONGRESS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 14.—The annual congress of the National Prison Association of the United States will convene in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol in this city at 10 o'clock A. M. next Saturday and will continue its session until the evening of the following Wednesday.

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes is President of the association and will deliver the opening address. The objects of the association are the amelioration of the laws in relation to public offenses and offenders and of the modes of procedure by which such laws are enforced; the improvement of the penal, correctional, and reformatory institutions throughout the country and the government, management, and discipline thereof, including the appointment of boards of control and other officers and the care of, and providing suitable and remunerative employment for, discharged prisoners, especially those as may have given evidence of a reformation of life.

The association is largely composed of officers of penal and reformatory institutions, but admits to membership other persons, of both sexes, interested in the improvement of such institutions and in the amendment of criminal jurisprudence.

A formal programme cannot be announced until the order of proceedings has been determined by the Executive Committee, which will meet to-morrow evening at the Maxwell House.

The formal opening of the congress will take place Saturday night, when President Hayes will deliver the annual address after the customary speeches of welcome and responses.

A public meeting will be held in one of the churches on Sunday evening, at which the religious aspects of the prison question will be presented in short addresses by members of the association.

NOT TO LIE IN CALVARY.

POST-MORTEM PUNISHMENT OF ANOTHER FOLLOWER OF DR. M'GLYNN.

The Catholic Church has again showed its determination to punish such of its followers as kicked over the traces with the Rev. Dr. McGlynn. Yesterday the edict went forth that the body of Miss Theresa Kelly, which now rests in the receiving vault at Calvary Cemetery, must be removed, as it is not entitled to a Christian burial. Miss Kelly died on Oct. 24.

The case has already attracted a good deal of attention. A faithful worshipper at St. Stephen's Church, Miss Kelly followed Dr. McGlynn when he had his little misunderstanding with the Papacy. She has always warmly supported him to the day of her death. At the same time her allegiance to the Catholic faith was unshaken. When she died a solemn high mass of requiem was sung at the Church of the Epiphany, Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street, the Rev. Dr. Burtsell, the parish priest, officiating.

Miss Kelly's relatives owned a lot in Calvary Cemetery. Dr. Burtsell gave a written opinion that Miss Kelly was a good Catholic, and entitled to a Christian burial, in spite of the fact that she was a member of the Anti-Poverty Society. Armed with this, Undertaker Kelly applied to the Trustees of Calvary Cemetery for a burial permit. It was refused, and the matter was referred to Mgr. Preston. The body was allowed to be placed temporarily in the receiving vault.

Undertaker Kelly went to the Board of Health yesterday morning to be inscribed a permit for the removal of the body. A lot will be purchased at Woodlawn, where the body will be buried to-morrow.

At the Calvary Cemetery office Superintendent Brennan said that the order forbidding Miss Kelly a burial in Calvary came direct from the Cemetery Committees. Mgr. Preston's secretary said that his superior was not at home and would not be home.

A MUCH-SUED EDITOR.

A MOTION FOR THE DISMISSAL OF FIVE INDICTMENTS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 14.—A motion was made by ex-Judge Gilhooly, in the Union County Courts to-day, to have quashed four out of five indictments for criminal libel found by the Grand Jury against Gen. J. Madison Drake, editor and publisher of the *Daily Leader*. Ex-Judge Gilhooly, who is Gen. Drake's counsel, argued that the indictments were defective, as they contained no prefatory averments, and on the face of the alleged libel it was not shown who was intended.

Two of the indictments are an outgrowth of the Washington centennial, and are based on a cartoon printed in the *Leader* at the time. The picture represented two men with jackasses' heads and was labeled "Amos and the Grand Marshal." On the strength of this complaints were made to the Grand Jury by ex-Congressman Amos Clark, Jr., and ex-Alderman Charles H. K. Halsey, who was Marshal of the parade in honor of President Harrison's visit. The indictments promptly followed.

Judge McCormick will render his decision on Monday. A fifth indictment was obtained by Editor Henry Cook of the *Central Herald*, about whom a story was published in Drake's paper which alleged that Mr. Cook had been cowhided in his office by an enraged female. This charge Gen. Drake says that he can substantiate.

A WALL-STREET ELECTRIC DISPLAY.

Just about the time when Wall-street was busiest yesterday afternoon there came a shout from the hoodlum who pursues his calling beneath the stoop of 66 Wall-street: "Oh, jest look at that wire!" He was the first to see it, but within three minutes afterward there was a crowd of 2,000 persons blocking the street, giving a spluttering and snapping Western Union wire a wide berth. It didn't kill any one, but had it not been for the experience of the past there might have been some one killed, for almost every one who came along offered suggestions what to do with the sizzling wire, and one messenger boy would have tried to break it if a bystander had not held him away by the ear.

The wire was permitted to hang in a loop within three feet of the sidewalk for fully half an hour before a policeman made up his mind to ascertain the best way to remove it. After more delay he discovered that the pole belonged to the Metropolitan Telephone Company, and he sent to its office for linemen. After more delay they appeared, and after the wire had been banging for an hour it was finally cut.

Although the wire was a Western Union one, it was on a Metropolitan Telephone Company's pole, upon which are also suspended Western Union cables. Where the wire became charged or where it had crossed an electric light wire could not be ascertained yesterday.

PAPER MEN MEET.

There were two meetings of paper manufacturers in the Gilsey House yesterday, the Paper and Bag Manufacturers' meeting as guests of Mr. Arkell and the Paper Manufacturers' Association as guests of ex-State Senator T. C. Bates of Worcester, Mass. These were quarterly sessions of both organizations, which are held for the purpose of regulating prices for the ensuing three months. The first-named association consists of makers of manila and brown grocery papers as well as the bags which are an essential to retail trade. They decided that while the several prices should remain the same, the price of grocery paper would be slightly increased. The Paper Manufacturers' Association, as it is a combination somewhat in the nature of a trust, was disposed to be reticent. It, however, decided to alter the price of the lowest grades of paper, and those are to be raised only a fraction of a cent a pound.

A MISTAKE OF $54,000.

When Juror Seldomon Lass of 240 East Forty-fifth-street came down to Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday he had a story to tell of how he was worth $30,000 more than he had been on the previous day. Mr. Lass was excused by the Court on Wednesday to go and sell some property. He received two checks in payment, one for $14,000 and one for $6,000. He took the checks down to a trust company and received a certificate of deposit in exchange for them. On looking at the certificate when he got home he found one was made out for $74,000. His family rejoiced over their newly-acquired wealth during the evening. Yesterday Mr. Lass went down to the trust company and astonished the people there by showing the certificate, which the company's representative in looking at corrected.

BIRDS OF THIS COUNTRY.

POINTS NOTED BY SKILLED OBSERVERS.

THE SESSION OF THE ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION—A PLEA FOR THE SONG BIRDS—PAPERS SUBMITTED.

The third day's session of the Congress of the American Ornithologists' Union in the rooms of the American Museum of Natural History opened at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Among those present were Dr. George Bird Grinnell, editor of *Forest and Stream*, and George N. Lawrence, active members, and H. G. Denslow, A. H. Howell, Frank B. Johnson, Charles Jardine, Robert B. Lawrence, William C. Metcalfe, and Harry Oberhaiser, associate members. Three new associate members were elected.

Mr. George B. Sennett, from the Committee on the Audubon Monument, reported that very little had been done by the committee during the last year, but it was hoped to accomplish something at an early day.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the President and Trustees of the Museum of Natural History for the use of the building and other courtesies, and the members of the Lyceum Society for hospitality. Gratitude was also expressed to the retiring Secretary, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, for his services and usefulness to the union. Dr. Merriam and Messrs. Henshaw and Bishop were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for next year. A motion was adopted looking to the exhibition of photographs of flying birds at the next meeting.

Mr. Leverett M. Loomis read a paper giving his "Observations on Some of the Summer Birds of the Alpine Portions of Pickens County, South Carolina." He had spent the time between June 7 and July 2 last in studying the birds about Mount Pinnacle, formerly known as Bald Mountain. He found that the predominant factor in the distribution of bird fauna is altitude, but altitude does not govern absolutely. Its influence is modified by the flora, the streams, the presence of man, artificial conditions, influences not clearly apparent, and adaptation to conditions. Among the birds pheasants are common, and there are some wild turkeys, though the wildcat is the enemy of both. Black vultures occur, as they have not been driven out. About one thousand specimens of these larks have been brought together. The difference between the Eastern and far Western horned lark is considerable, but there are so many intervening specimens that great difficulty is experienced in making a classification.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Yesterday's stock market was without any very remarkable featuree; trading was limited, and there were few changes of consequence in quotations. Chicago has suddenly become hullish upon the market, thanks largely to the influence of one man—Philip D. Armour—whose friends have been quietly given the point to buy St. Paul for a speedy and rapid rise. There was a gain of about a point in the St. Paul quotation yesterday.

The same stroog people who have in charge the movements in St. Paul have taken hold of Union Pacific also. Upon the strength of developments in Union Pacific's affairs, which they state will soon be made public, they are predicting a rally of 10 points or more. Chicago always claims a good deal; exaggeration has no terrors in that quarter; but in stock market affairs operations in the Chicago interest are usually pretty certain to be worth following. Jay Gould's sequence, even if not everything demanded. One of the bull cards to be played in the Union Pacific interest will be an official announcement of the closing of the deal between that company and the Denver and the Fort Worth system. It is already practically consummated. It gives the Union Pacific a direct line to the Gulf upon terms sure to be profitable.

Reading's earnings for October will show improvement, so Philadelphia advices promise.

Norfolk and Western stock is being marked up to facilitate the efforts that are being made to sell some of the bonds issuable under the new collateral blanket mortgage. There is no truth in the report that the Norfolk and Western line is capitalized for $100,000 a mile. The amount is only about $35,000 a mile.

Trust stocks were inclined to be quiet yesterday. The manipulators of the Lead Trust showed something of their grit, however, by marking up that "security" substantially, despite the fact that some of the smaller insiders have been unloading.

Dealings began on the Stock Exchange yesterday in the stock of the Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis. Transactions were not large, but the brokerage houses trading in the stock are among the most prominent on the Stock Exchange.

The Cotton Oil Trust will have to borrow money; how much isn't yet divulged. Insiders may advance the amount and call it a "guarantee fund." That is a pretty phrase, but money borrowed in the supplementary way isn't any the easier paid back, alas!

NAVAL INSPECTION WORK.

The work of the Board of Inspection, of which Rear Admiral Jouett is President, is nearly completed. The vessels have been fully examined and also the battery equipments. The spare and rigging will now come in for a share of attention. One of the interesting events is the examination of the several officers' wardrobes. According to the navy regulations officers are required to have a most extensive outfit, which consists of full dress for state occasions, a full evening dress, a full official dress, a service official dress, a service suit, a white duck suit, a navy overcoat, a navy cap, a helmet, a chapeau, epaulets, shoulder straps, sword, and gloves. Besides these clothes each officer is provided with a complement of citizen's clothes, though this is not incumbent upon him.

To provide for the purchase of these uniforms the cadets while at the Naval Academy are assessed the sum of $8 per month, which is termed a "reserve fund." In forty years this reserve fund accumulates to $240, which is sufficient to purchase a cadet's clothes for his two years' cruise. There is no cadet allowed in the matter of clothing, and officers are liable to a charge of "disobedience of order" in not keeping themselves provided with the regulation clothing.

DESERTIONS IN THE ARMY.

REPORT OF ACTING JUDGE ADVOCATE GEN. LIEBER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, Col. Guido N. Lieber, has submitted a voluminous and exhaustive report of the operations of his office during the year ended Sept. 30, 1889. After giving statistical tables of the number and disposition of court-martial and court of inquiry cases, he turns his attention to the subject of desertion, and, while declining to express any opinion in regard to the matter, gives some instructive figures in regard to the reasons that have been assigned by 299 prisoners out of 443 tried for desertion and convicted during the past year. They are as follows:

Drink, often accompanied by the statement that the absentee was afraid to return or was not responsible for his actions, 127; drink and influenced by others, 8; drink and other causes, such as domestic trouble, inexperience, depression, fear of the civil authorities, sickness, labor, dissatisfaction, debts, and trouble with non-commissioned officers, 15; opium, 2; persuaded by others, 4; unable to support wife, mother, &c., 8; sick wife or mother, 9; other domestic affairs, 5; ill-treatment by the First Sergeant, 26; abuse by non-commissioned officers, 6; ill-treatment by officers, 4; persecution in the company, 9; trouble with soldiers or civilians, 9; fear of court-martial or arrest by civil authorities, 10; discontent, 5; alleged pledges broken, 4; improperly-cooked or insufficient food, 5; sickness of the soldier, 11; mental disorder, 2; inability to obtain transportation, 2; ignorance, or unfamiliarity with English, 11; hard work, 3; escape from guardhouse, 3; miscellaneous, 13.

Another table is given showing the length of time served by soldiers convicted of desertion in cases published in orders from the headquarters of the army. Of 109 cases 7 served less than one month, 8 one and less than two, 17 two and less than three, 11 three and less than four, 6 four and less than five, 7 five, 10 six, 4 seven, 1 eight, 2 nine, 3 ten, 1 eleven, 1 a year, 16 between one and two years, and 15 over two years. Thus 77, or over 70 per cent., deserted before serving one year.

In his remarks upon the figures Col. Lieber says:

"Thus it appears that in trials for desertion the same most frequently assigned is drunkenness. The deserters who assign this cause ordinarily claim that when they left their posts they absented themselves and had no intention of deserting, but were afraid to return lest they should be treated as deserters. By General Orders No. 84, 1886, an effort was made to reach this class of cases, but it does not seem to have had any noticeably good result. The order prescribes that no man shall be reported as a deserter until after the expiration of ten days, unless his company commander has conclusive evidence of his absence with intention not to return. The failure of this order to accomplish what was anticipated is not, however, proof that it was an effort in the wrong direction. I am inclined to believe that its want of success is to some extent, at least, attributable to the fact that the proper steps have not been and are not being taken to bring the existence of the order to the knowledge of soldiers, especially the new and inexperienced. How great, under any circumstances, the success of this measure might be is, of course, only a subject of conjecture, but as a matter of fact the deserter is rarely a deserter true—and I think there can be no doubt of that—it would reach such cases as these of soldiers remaining absent under similar circumstances as those in which it was approached and tried. In looking about for the means of checking this great evil it seems to be well worth while to give the measure a fair trial. It is quite possible that if carefully carried out, it may have a much more appreciable effect than we seem inclined to expect from it."

Col. Lieber recommends that the six officers of the line now acting as Judge Advocates of Military Departments be given permanent details and the Judge Advocate General's Department be increased by six officers, so as to permit a number of officers of the rank of Major to meet the requirements of the service. He also says that the department does not occupy an equal footing with other corps in respect to rank and promotion, and he asks that rank be established so that no officer of the Judge Advocate General there should be three officers of each of the ranks of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel and at least six of the rank of Major. He calls attention to the necessity of supplying the Judge Advocates of military departments with the means of providing their offices with the law books which they require, and recommends an appropriation of $5,000 for this purpose.

COLUMBIA WINS A GAME.

17 TO 0 FOOTBALL TEAM DEFEATS THE STEVENS INSTITUTE PLAYERS.

Colnmbia has at last won an intercollegiate football contest. Stevens was defeated by a score of 12 to 6. The game was played yesterday afternoon on the St. George Cricket Grounds, Hoboken. H. Sheldon, '90, Cornell, of the Crescents, was chosen referee, and C. A. Stevens, '87, Columbia, umpire. Capt. Hewlett of the Columbia team won the toss and took the defense of the southerly goal, as a vigorous wind and the sun greatly favored that end of the field. The two teams then lined up on the field in these positions:

Columbia.	*Position.*	*Stevens.*
Metcalfe, '91	Left end	Darby, '91.
Cairns, '90	Left tackle	Wreaks, '90.
Tuttle, '91	Left guard	Meekenzie, '93.
Gildersleeve, '90	Centre	Hall, '90.
Erskine, L. S.	Right guard	Lond, '90.
Beekman, L. S.	Right tackle	Wildman, '90.
Pierce, '90	Right end	Phelps, '90.
Barnard, '91	Quarter back	De Hart, '90, Capt.
Hewlett, '90, Capt.	Half back	Mackenzie, '93.
Dilworth, '91	Half back	Hake, '92.
Trippe, '92	Full back	McCord, '93.

Stevens on the kick-off carried the ball into Columbia's territory, taking it to within twenty yards of her goal line. But two runs of Hewlett and two kicks by Trippe carried the ball as far into Stevens's ground. Fierce playing now began, and each college in turn lost the ball on "four downs." But Stevens came off the better, McCord's kick and rune by Hake and F. Mackenzie carried the ball down to within ten yards of Stevens's goal. F. Mackenzie then made a touch-down in 23 minutes. The try for goal failed, and the score stood 4 to 0 in favor of Stevens. Seven minutes now remained of the first half hour, and though Columbia got the ball part way down the field, it was about the centre when time was called. Score: Stevens, 4; Columbia, 0. During the half Wreaks was hurt and his place taken by Schaeffar.

Columbia commenced the second half much more vigorously. With the ball in their possession Hewlett made two pretty runs, and in one and a half minutes touched the ball down inside the goal posts. Trippe kicked the goal and Columbia was ahead. The score of 6 to 4. Stevens carried the ball well into the opponents' territory, but Hewlett's pretty run put the advantage on Columbia's side. In tackling Hewlett, McCord was hurt, and he retired from the field. F. Mackenzie was ordered to full back, Darby took Mackenzie's place, and his position was in turn taken by Substitute Griswold. Columbia still continued aggressive, and at the end of sixteen minutes Hewlett had made another touch-down, from which Trippe kicked the goal. The score stood 12 to 4 in Columbia's favor. The Stevens boys became desperate and, succeeding in getting the ball down within a few yards of Columbia's goal. The intentive were about to make a touch-down when Dilworth, Columbia's half back, got the ball away and made a safety touch-down at the end of twenty-two minutes, adding two to Stevens's score. In the remaining eight minutes the ball was bandied back and forth, but no more scoring was done, and time was called with the score 12 to 6 in Columbia's favor.

The game showed vast improvement in Columbia's playing, for she had previously been beaten 52 to 0 by Trinity, who had in turn been pushed so that under the Judge Advocate General there should be three officers of each of the ranks of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel and at least six of the rank of Major. He calls attention to the necessity of supplying the Judge Advocates of military departments with the means of providing their offices with the law books which they require, and recommends an appropriation of $5,000 for this purpose.

THE MARINE CONFERENCE

IMPORTANT ACTION TAKEN YESTERDAY.

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF THE ROAD CALCULATED TO ADD TO THE SAFETY OF VESSELS AND PASSENGERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The International Marine Conference resumed its session at 11 o'clock this morning. A number of amendments were offered to the rules of the road by Dr. Steve-King of Germany, Mr. Frederick Vorney of Siam, and others. They were laid over and will be printed. After these had been disposed of, Mr. Goodrich, delegate from the United States, with a view to expediting the work of the conference, offered a resolution on the order of business providing that after any article of the rules of the road has been adopted no further discussion or amendment will be in order except upon a three-quarter vote. The resolution was heartily approved by Delegate Hall of Great Britain, and it was unanimously adopted.

The amendment proposed by Delegate Flood of Norway, providing that the green and red side lights on a vessel shall be placed in steam vessels not forward of the masthead light, and in sailing vessels as near abreast of the foremast as practicable, was then taken up. The amendment was opposed by some of the delegates, and the report of the Committee on Lights was quoted in support of this opposition. That report gave it as the opinion of the committee that it is practically impossible to assign to the side lights a certain fixed position in regard to the foremast light. A yea and nay vote was taken, and it resulted in the adoption of the amendment by a vote of 13 to 9.

Another amendment offered by Delegate Flood of Norway was adopted. It adds to Article XIII. the words "during heavy rainstorms," so that that article now reads, "Every ship, whether a sailing ship or a steamship, shall, in a fog, mist, or falling snow, or during heavy rainstorms, go at a moderate speed."

Mr. Flood had proposed an additional section to Article XIII., proposing that every steamship with a maximum speed of over sixteen knots shall, in the vicinity of land or crossing frequented steam lanes and fishing grounds under the same circumstances, reduce her speed to not over eight knots. Mr. Flood decided to temporarily withdraw this section for consideration of the amendment, but this was opposed, and a motion by one of the delegates from Brazil, proposing to consider the principle of speed, as contained in Article XIII. prevailed, and in this connection extra amendment No. 22, offered by Dr. Sieve-King of Germany as a substitute for Article XIII., was considered. This substitute is:

Article XIII.—In a fog, mist, or falling snow, or heavy rainstorm, every ship—whether a sailing ship or steamship—shall so far moderate her speed as is, under the circumstances of the case, necessary to prevent the risk of collision. When a fog signal is heard ahead or on either bow, and it is impossible to ascertain the position of the vessel giving such signal, the ship is to be stopped at once; and when it is safe and practicable and necessary to prevent risk of collision, ships in fog, mist, or falling snow must use their engines or anchor.

The debate on the amendment was in keeping with that indulged in on Tuesday last, when the subject of moderate speed of vessels in a fog was discussed at length. The discussion participated in by Delegate Flood, Hall of Great Britain, Steve-King of Germany, and Capt. Gama of Brazil. Finally the matter was compromised by the adoption of the first sentence in Dr. Steve-King's substitute for Article XIII. of the following words: "Having careful regard to the existing conditions and circumstances." Article XIII. will then read: "Every ship, whether a sailing ship or a steamship, shall in fog, mist, falling snow, or during heavy rain storms, go at a moderate speed, having careful regard to the existing conditions and circumstances." The Conference then took up the line of Dr. Steve-King's amendment, which says: "And when it is safe and practicable and necessary to prevent risk of collision, ships in a fog, mist, or falling snow must use their engines or anchor."

Many of the delegates were opposed to this provision, it being contended that the rules as at present constructed made provision sufficiently for the same intended to be met by the amendment, and because of the objection to incumbering the rules of the road with needless verbiage. The amendment was rejected.

The next amendment was that proposing that the maximum rate of a moderate speed of vessels in a fog, mist, or falling snow, met with some objection, it being maintained that it was utterly impracticable to fix such speed, beside being a very mischievous policy. The amendment was defeated.

By request of Mr. Hall, of Great Britain Admiral Jouette, presiding, ruled formally that the conference had disposed of Article XIII.

The next amendment called up was one proposed by Mr. Goodrich of the United States as preliminary to Article XIV., to the effect that the words "starboard the helm" shall mean that the wheel, the rudder, and the bow of the vessel are to be turned to starboard, and the words "port the helm" shall mean that the wheel, rudder, and bow are to be turned to port. Mr. Goodrich explained that, while he believed the amendment to be a good and necessary one, circumstances compelled him to withdraw it.

An amendment to Article XIV., proposed by Mr. Hall of Great Britain read: "Risk of collision can, when time permits, be ascertained by carefully watching the compass bearing of an approaching vessel. If the bearing does not appreciably change, such risk should be deemed to exist." The amendment was adopted, after which the conference adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Despatch, Lieut. Cowlee commanding, will go down Chesapeake Bay next week to carry on a series of experiments as to the most desirable sound signals for sailing vessels in a fog or heavy weather. The result of the experiments will be communicated to the International Marine Conference for their information. The question upon which there is difference of opinion is as to which is the more desirable instrument, the fog horn or bell. The Conference Committee on Sound Signals will probably witness the experiments.

EBENEZER BEADLESTON BURIED.

The funeral services over the body of Ebenezer Beadleston were held yesterday morning at the family residence, 44 West Fifty-fifth-street. The house was filled with mourners, including many of the old business associates of the dead man. The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, pastor of the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiated, and the quartet of the Madison-Avenue Church sang very tenderly the hymn "Why Should I Weep?" and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." At 12 o'clock the remains were taken to Woodlawn for interment in the family plot.

Among those present at the burial were Scott Foster of the People's Bank, C. Goodhue and C. E. Fleming of the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, George W. Powers, Harmon Blauvelt, F. T. Stinson, George Jeremiah, Henry J. Robinson, Allan Hay, Leonard Jacob, H. B. Brown, O. G. Valbridge, Henry Week, J. M. Valentine, George Howard, M. Hofmann, William Woerz, E. Ketchum, and John C. Tucker.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM A. HORAN.

The funeral of William A. Horan, who was a member of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 49, took place yesterday afternoon from the house of his brother, at 600 Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn. Many of his friends went to 98 Forsyth-street, the headquarters of No. 49, supposing that the services would be held there, and a number of these afterward went over to Brooklyn. The body lay in a rosewood coffin, and the face showed signs of emaciation. Mr. Horan had suffered from hasty consumption for nearly a year. A sheaf of wheat was the only decoration on the coffin. Among those who attended the funeral were Edward Kanze, Secretary of No. 49; Mostrath of No. 49, Dr. Conghlin of the Anti-Poverty Society, John J. Baalin, and other members of No. 49. The interment was in the cemetery of the Holy Cross. A meeting of District Assembly No. 49 will be held Sunday evening at 98 Forsyth-street to make arrangements for getting up a memorial meeting for Mr. Horan.

FOR THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Among the principal benevolent institutions of the city of Brooklyn is the Orphan Asylum Society. It is supported wholly by voluntary contributions. Once every year the asylum comes before the public, through the medium of a fair held in the Academy of Music, and covering the better part of a week. This enterprise is to society circles in the City of Churches what the annual Charity Ball is to New-York—a channel through which benevolent impulses may find full sweep.

This year the lady managers of the institution will open the fair to public patronage on Wednesday, Nov. 20. It will continue on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday following. The booths and other attractions will be on inspection from noon until 10 o'clock in the evening. Entrance will be effected from 12 to 1 P. M. during which interval no charge will be made for admission. The evening session will be enlivened by the music of the Conterno Orchestra.

The Directresses of the Asylum Society are Mrs. Anna C. Field, Mrs. George H. Nichols, and Mrs. James H. Tapp. Mrs. William Curtiss Kellogg is Recording Secretary, Miss Virginia C. Sampson Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Peter Palmer Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	2.10	Ophir	4.65
Bulwar	.80	Potosi	1.80
Best & Belcher	3.40	Savage	1.80
Bodie Consolidated	.70	Sierra Nevada	1.70
Gould & Curry	1.00	Union Consol	3.45
Challar	1.65	Utah	.75
Hale & Norcross	3.00	Commercial	9.95
Mexican	2.50	Justice Consol	.90

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

THE POOR SILK WORM TO BE FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS.

American silk manufacturers have recently had their attention called to a new discovery, which was represented to them as a cheap substitute for silk and was destined to revolutionize the silk industry. It was the invention of the Count Hilaire de Chardonnet of Besançon, France, of a fibre, prepared by a chemical process, from cellulose, and out of which fabrics are declared to have been woven that resemble pure silk so closely that a chemical analysis alone would disclose the difference between them.

The story of the discovery, as related in the *American Silk Journal*, is that at a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences in 1884, the ravages of the silk-worm disease was alluded to by the President, M. Blanchard, and the suggestion was made that chemistry should attempt the conquest of the disease. Count Chardonnet is a chemist. He conceived the idea of placing the silk industry beyond the hazards of chankeable seasons of production by forcing the silkworm out of business. On May 7, 1889, he announced the success of his work. He said that it became apparent in the early stages of his experiments that to produce a thread similar in transparency, texture, and brilliancy to the product of the silkworm it would be necessary to spin it from some liquid solution. Cellulose was chosen as the starting point, the most convenient preparation of which was made from certain parts of young wood. With this material a pure octo-nitro-cellulose was made by treatment with nitric acid and then dissolved in a mixture of thirty-eight parts of ether and forty-two parts of alcohol in a proportion of 5 per cent. Such a solution is called collodion.

The collodion was placed in a retort in which an

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*A. C. Oil Tr. ctfs.	31⅝	32⅝	31¼	32¼	25,660
American Ex.	117	117	117	117	30
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	14,825
A., T. & S. Fe pf.	½	½	½	½	4,215
*Brunswick Co.	27	27	27	27	10
Canada Southern	55¾	55¾	55⅝	55⅝	200
Canadian Pacific	73¼	73¼	73	73⅛	1,375
Ches. & Ohio.	25¾	26	25⅝	26	1,600
C. & O. 1st pf.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	122
C. & O. 2d pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	658
Chicago Gas Tr.	53	53¾	52¾	53⅛	4,100
Chi. & N. W.	112¾	113⅞	112¾	112⅞	1,380
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142	142	142	142	200
C., R. I. & Q.	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	1,400
C. M. & St. P.	68¾	70⅜	68¾	69⅞	35,899
C., M. & St. P. pf.	112⅜	113¼	112⅜	112⅜	800
C., R. I. & Pac.	97⅜	98⅜	97¼	98⅜	3,975
C., C., C. & St. L.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	500
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	94¼	94¼	93½	93½	110
Col., H. V. & Tol.	20¼	21	20¼	21	1,070
Chi. & E. Ill.	40¾	40⅞	40¼	40¼	200
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	95	95	95	125
Com. Cable.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	150
Consol. Gas Co.	92½	93⅜	92½	93⅜	2,305
Del., Lack. & W.	140¾	141⅞	140¾	141⅜	20,833
Den. & R. G. W.	18	18	18	18	100
Denver & R. G.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	100
Den. & R. G. pf.	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	100
*Dist. & C. F.	40	41	40	40	200
E. T., V. & G.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	150
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	120
Houston & Texas	3	3	3	3	450
Iowa Central.	10¾	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	200
Iowa Central pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	18
Illinois Central.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	130
Laclede Gas Co.	21	21⅞	20½	20½	1,630
L. E. & West. pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	1,100
Lake Shore.	106¾	107	106⅝	106⅞	6,000
Louis. & Nash.	85½	87	85½	86⅞	20,324
Manhattan Co.	101½	102¼	101½	102¼	760
Michigan Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	100
Mil., L. S. & W.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	400
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	115	115	115	115	300
Missouri Pacific.	68⅝	69⅝	68⅜	69⅝	5,000
Mo., Kan. & T.	10	10¼	10	10⅛	1,050
*Nat. Lead Trust.	20	21¼	21	21⅛	12,390
*N. N. & M. V.	16	18	18	18	12
N. J. Central.	117⅜	119	117	119	900
N. Y. Central.	106¾	108¼	108⅛	108¼	552
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44⅝	45	44⅝	44⅞	4,750
N. Y. & N. H.	246	246	245	246	46
N. Y., O. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾	950
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	69¾	68	69¾	590
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	36	36¾	36	36¾	1,000
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	4,700
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	66⅜	67	66⅜	67	300
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	34	34¼	34	34¼	805
Norfolk & West.	20½	20½	20	20	925
Nor. & West. pf.	59½	60½	59½	60½	2,700
Northern Pac.	32⅜	32⅜	32¾	32¾	200
Northern Pac. pf.	75¼	79¼	75¼	78	4,878
Ohio & Miss.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	800
Ohio, Ind. & W.	7	7	7	7	225
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22⅛	170
Ontario Mining.	35	35	35	35	110
Ontario & West.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾	7,633
Oregon Imp.	46	46	46	46	200
Oregon R. & N.	100¾	101	100⅜	101	900
Oregon S. L.	54½	54½	54½	54½	100
Oregon & Trans.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	6,735
Pacific Mail.	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼	300
Phil. & Reading.	41	41⅝	40⅞	41⅜	9,000
*Pena. & Atlantic	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	100
Pitts. & West.	40½	40½	40	40½	255
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	187	187	187	187¼	550
Rens. & Sar.	186	188	188	198	120
Rich. & W. P.	24¼	24¾	24¼	24⅜	9,049
Rich. & W. P. pf.	81	81⅞	81	81⅞	725
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	108½	108½	108½	106½	290
St. P. & Duluth.	30	30	30	30	100
St. P., M. & M.	119½	120	119½	120	2,870
Southern Pacific.	35⅞	36¼	35⅞	36¼	460
*Sugar Ref. Co.	73¼	74⅞	73	74⅞	3,878
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	65¼	66	65¼	66	1,935
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	97¾	97¾	97	97	850
Tol., A. & A. & N. M.	31⅛	31½	31	31	1,000
Texas Pacific.	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	700
Union Pacific.	67¾	68¼	67⅝	68⅛	7,630
U. S. Express.	86	88½	86	88½	86
W., St. L. & P.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	900
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	5,500
West. Union Tel.	84½	84½	84¾	84½	1,296
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	100
Wisconsin Cent.	28	28¼	28	28¼	200
Total sales.					262,485

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. 2d pf.	110	110	110	110	$3,000
At., Col. & P. 1st.	95½	95½	95½	95½	5,000
At. & Dan. 1st.	97	97	97	97	1,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	77	77	77	77½	47,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Canada So. 2d.	96½	96¾	96⅜	96⅜	5,000
Cent. Pac. 6s of 1898.	115½	116	115½	116	5,000
C. & O. conv. 1st.	102	102	102	102	3,000
C. & O. cn. 5s.	100⅞	101	100¾	100⅞	23,000
C., O. & S. W. 1st.	111½	111⅝	111½	111½	1,000
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 5s.	101	101	101	101	5,000
C., R. & Q. 5s, deb.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	5,000
C., R. & Q. 4s, sub.	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	107,000
C., R. & Q. 7s.	129	129	129	129	5,000
C., S. F. & Cal. 5s.	86	86	86	86	1,000
Cleve., Akron & Col. 6s.	125	125	125	125	1,000
Col. & H. V. 7s.	77¼	77½	77	77½	60,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	79	79	78½	78½	10,000
D. & R. G. 1st 7s, 94 & 1123.	113	113	112¾	113	3,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	78¼	78¼	78⅛	78¼	15,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st. ass. ctf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	5,000
Det., M. & M. l. g.	31½	33	31½	33	20,000
Det., G. H. & M. 2d.	94¼	94½	94¼	94½	3,000
E. T., V. & G. gen. 5s.	92½	92½	92½	92½	2,000
*Erie 1st con.	138	138	138	138	5,000
Erie fd. c. 5s.	88	88	88	88	16,000
Erie 5th g. 4s.	104	104	104	104	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	105	105	105	105⅜	22,000
Ft. W. & Den. 2d cn. 5s.	81	81	81	81	15,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st 7s.	113¼	113½	113	113⅛	45,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 5s.	76	76	75½	75½	18,000
Ill. C. 1st. sp. Td.	113½	113½	113½	113½	3,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	2,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s, 1st.	69½	70¾	69¾	70¼	56,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	89	89	89	89	5,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	107	107	107	107	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½	4,000
Iron Mt. 1st. Ark.	106⅞	108¼	106⅞	108⅞	1,000
Kansas Pac. cn.	114	114	114	114	4,000
San. Pac. 6s, '95.	110½	110½	110½	110⅝	38,000
L. Pac. 1st, D. & sa.	113⅛	113⅛	113¼	113⅛	1,000
Kan. & Tex. cn.	105¼	105¼	105	105	6,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	60	60	60	60	6,000
Kan. & T. g. n. 6s.	68½	69½	68½	69½	11,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	4,000
Lake S. div. 7s.	122	122	122	122	3,500
Long Dock 7s.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	3,000
Long Island 4s.	100	100	100	100	3,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	3,000
†L. & N. 1st. E. & N.	115	115	115	115	5,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	3,000
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st.	117½	117½	117⅜	117½	1,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,000
Louisville So. 1st.	89⅞	90⅞	89⅞	90⅞	5,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	118	118	118	118	1,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	105½	105½	105½	105½	24,000
M. & N. 1st.	110	110	110	110	15,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913, cn.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
M. & St. L. 1st, S. W.	70	70	70	70	2,000
Missouri Pac. cn.	107	107	107	107	3,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
Mo. Pac. 2d.	104	104	104	104	2,000
M. & Ohio gen.	58¾	59	58¾	59	15,000
Mor. & Essex cn.	145	145	145	145	5,000
M. E. 7s of 1871.	125½	125½	125½	125½	1,000
Mut. U. 6s.	101	101	101	101	4,000
Nash. & C. 1st.	134½	134½	134½	134½	10,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113	113	40,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s, 2d.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	9,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	93	93¼	93	93¼	10,000
N. Y., L. & W. cstr. 5s.	112	112	112	112	3,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. 1st.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜	3,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s.	101	101	101	101	4,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	6,000
North. Pac. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113½	113¾	27,000
Northwestern 4s.	97½	97½	97½	97½	10,000
N. W. 25 yr. deb.	105	105	105	105	2,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	83¾	83¾	83	83¾	23,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	56	56	56	56	1,000
†Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st ac. ctfs.	65	65	65	65	1,000
Ohio & Mis. 1st.	117	117	117	117	1,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103½	103½	103	103½	11,000
O. C. F. & St. P. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	3,000
Pitts. W. 1st.	94½	94½	94½	94½	2,000
P., D. & E. 2d.	68	68	68	68	1,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	47	47¾	47	47	17,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	88½	88½	88½	88½	8,000
R. & W. P. T. 1st. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5,000
Rock Is. 1st, c.	134	134	134	134	3,000
Rock Island 5s.	106	106⅛	106	106	51,000
St. L. Ark. & T. 1st, ex c.	85½	85½	85	85¾	83,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	30	30½	30	30½	6,000
S. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	116¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	7,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	121	121	121	121	3,000
St. P. & Dul. 2d.	102½	102½	102½	102½	9,000
St. Paul cn. & 7.	127¼	127¼	127	127	25,000
St. Paul 1st 6s.	126	126	126	126	3,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M. 6s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
St. P. 1st, I. & M.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	2,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s.	107¼	107¾	106¾	106¾	6,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, col. tr. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	10,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 4½s.	101	101	101	101	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, D.	116	116	116	116	2,000
San A. & A. P. 6s, of 1916.	89	89	89	89	2,000
Shen. Val. 1st, L.	100½	100½	100½	100½	5,000
S. C. 1st, ex Apr. c.	94	94	94	94	1,000
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st.	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	19,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st.	115	115	115	115	300
Tenn. C. & I. 1st. S.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	13,000
Tex. Pac. 1st. 5s.	92	92	92	92	30,000
Tex. Pac. 2d.	37	37	37	37	32,000
T., A. A. & C. 6s.	104	104	104	104	5,000
T., A. A. & N. M. 1st.	103⅞	103⅞	103	103⅞	54,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾	7,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	118	118	118	118	1,000
U. P. L. & C. 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101½	3,000
Vir. Mid. gen.	86½	86⅞	86⅛	86⅜	1,000
Wabash 1st.	101½	101½	101¼	101½	39,000
Lang. Island 4s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	102,000
W. N. Y. & Pa. 2d.	31	31	31	31	16,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s.	103	103	102⅞	102⅞	27,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105⅜	105½	105⅜	105⅜	67,000
Total sales.					$1,516,100

*Seller 20. †Unlisted. ‡Seller 30. ‖Including $2,000 at 82½, seller 15.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.14	.14	.10	.12	6,500
Alice.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	700
Karcoma.	.40	.40	.40	.40	1,800
Belcher.	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	100
Best & Belcher.	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	150
Brunswick.	.03	.03	.02	.03	1,000
Bresge.	.30	.30	.30	.30	1,500
Calumet & H.	236.12½	238.12½	236.12½	236.12½	3
Chollar.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	200
El Cristo.	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.10	600
Franklin.	15.12½	15.12½	15.12½	15.12½	100
Gould & Curry.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Hore Silver.	2.10	2.25	2.10	2.25	400
Iron Hill.	.50	.50	.50	.50	100
Leadville.	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,800
Ophir.	4.65	4.65	4.55	4.55	100
Occidental.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	250
Osceola.	.15	.15	.15	.15	15
Phoenix of Ariz.	.50	.50	.48	.48	300
Quincy.	.63	.63	.63	.63	10
Savage.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	200
Silver King.	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Sutro Tunnel Cts.	.53	.55	.52	.53	600
Standard.	.02	.03	.02	.03	2,600
Tamarack.	136.50	136.50	136.50	136.50	5
Total sales.					17,455

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	31⅝	32⅜	31⅛	32⅜	3,150
Atch., T. & S. F.	34⅜	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	9,630
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	550
Chi. Gas Trust.	53⅜	54	53¾	54	110
Chi., R. I. & P.	97⅜	98¼	97⅜	98¼	290
Chi., M. & St. P.	68¾	70⅜	68¾	69⅞	19,340
Chicago & N. W.	111	113⅞	110⅞	113⅞	210
Lol., Lack. & W.	140¾	141⅞	140¾	141¾	8,230
Den., T. & F. W.	33¼	34¼	33¼	34¼	410
Hocking Valley.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	240
Lake Shore.	106¾	107	106⅝	107	1,100
Louis. & Nash.	85½	87	85½	86⅞	7,930
Missouri Pacific.	68⅞	69¾	68¾	69⅝	3,380
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	10	10	10	10	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44⅜	45	44	44⅜	8,290
N. Y., O. & W.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅜	800
North Pac. pf.	76	78¼	76	78	430
Nat. Lead Trust.	20¾	21¼	20¾	21⅛	1,080
Oregon Trans.	34⅜	36	34⅜	35⅝	1,080
Pacific Mail.	33	34	33	34	240
Phil. & Read.	41	41⅞	40⅞	41⅜	9,940
Rich. & W. P.	24⅜	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	1,070
Sugar Ref. Co.	73⅝	73⅝	73¼	73⅞	350
Tenn. C. & I.	65⅞	66⅜	65⅞	66⅛	170
Union Pacific.	67¾	68¼	67⅝	68	3,350
W., St. L. & P.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32⅜	310
Western Union.	85	85	84⅛	84⅜	270
Total sales.					$4,080

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Erie 2d cn.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	$1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	105	105	105	105	5,000
Ind. & G. N. 2d.	70	70	70	70	5,000
Ky. Central 4s.	86	86	86	86	2,000
M., K. & T. 7s.	105	105	105	105	3,000
M., K. & T. 6s.	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	1,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	87⅞	87⅞	87¾	87¾	4,000
North. Pac. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	1,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	5,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	5,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	37	37	37	37	5,000
T., A. A. & N. M. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
Wabash 1st.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2,000
Wabash 2d.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	10,000
Total sales.					$54,000

OIL.

Pipe Line Certs.	111	112½	109½	110⅜	889,000
Clearances.					1,502,000

The stock market was only moderately active, but prices were quite strong. There was considerable covering by the shorts. The principal changes were as follows: *Advanced*—Rensselaer and Saratoga, 3; New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred, 2⅜; Oregon and Transcontinental and Tennessee Coal and Iron, each 1¾; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅝; New-Jersey Central, 1½; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, 1⅜; St. Paul, Rock Island, Consolidated Gas, Lackawanna, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, Denver and Rio Grande, and Norfolk and Western preferred, each 1¼; Canadian Pacific, Columbus and Hocking Valley, Oregon Railway and Navigation, and Pacific Mail, each 1; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred and Wabash preferred, each ⅞, and Northwestern, Illinois Central, Manhattan consolidated, Missouri Pacific, New-York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, and Ontario and Western, each ¾. *Declined*—Denver and Rio Grande Western, Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, each 1, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, ¾.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced 1⅜, Whisky 1, Lead ⅞, and American Cotton Oil ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 5@6 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 6 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4 81½ for 60-day bills and $4 85½@$4 86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 81⅜@$4 81¼ for 60-day bills, $4 85@$4 85¼ for demand, $4 85⅜@$4 86 for cable transfers, and $4 79¼@$4 79⅜ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.19⅜ for short; Reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¼, and guilders at 40¼.

Government bonds were unobserved. The sales on call were $5,000 currency 6s of 1895 at 125⅝ and $17,000 4s coupon at 127. In State securities $8,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 90¼@90½ and $1,500 Tennessee settlement 3s at 105. In bank stocks 15 shares of State of New-York sold at 111 and 20 of Tradesmen's at 101.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and the business was well distributed. Prices were somewhat irregular. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Lake Shore differs 2, Northern Pacific and Montana 4s, 1¼; Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s, Long Island general 4s, Mutual Union 6s, Ohio and Mississippi sinking fund 7s, and San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s of 1916, each 1, and St. Louis and San Francisco general 6s and St. Paul, Iowa and Minnesota, each ¾. *Declined*—East Tennessee gold 5s, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville seconds, and South Carolina firsts, ex coupon, each 2; Rock Island firsts, 1¾; New-York, Lackawanna and Western Construction 5s, and Missouri Pacific consols, each 1⅜; Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grants, 1¼; Baltimore and Ohio 5s, Ohio, Indiana and Western seconds, Reading third preference incomes, and St. Paul consols, each 1, and Iowa Central firsts, ⅞.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 111½@108⅞@109⅝, the latter stock Atlee sold at $1. Barcelona at .41@.42, Breece at .30@.32, El Cristo $1 15, Horn Silver at $2 20, Phœnix of Arizona at .50@.54, and Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust certificates, at .52.

The American Express Company has declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 7.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	198	Lincoln National.	200
American Exchange.	160½	Manhattan.	180
Broadway.	295	Market & Fulton.	200
Butchers & Drovers'.	195	Mechanics'.	210
Central National.	143	Mercantile.	205
Chase National.	250	Merchants'.	155
Chatham.	300	Metropolis.	623
Chemical.	4000	Mount Morris.	233
City.	450	Nassau.	161
Citizens'.	180	New-York.	242
Colombia.	200½	N. Y. County.	450
Commerce.	197	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Continental.	132	Ninth National.	150
Corn Exchange.	230	North America.	186
East River.	170	North River.	147
Eleventh Ward.	150	Oriental.	215
Fifth Avenue.	1100	Pacific.	173
First National.	2000	Park.	254
Fourteenth Street.	195	People's.	225
Fourth National.	169	Phœnix.	103
Gallatin National.	265	Republic.	173
Garfield National.	400	Seaboard National.	141
German-American.	122	Second National.	325
Germania.	275	Seventh National.	140
Greenwich.	140	Shoe & Leather.	153
Hanover.	325	St. Nicholas.	120
Hudson River.	142	State of New-York.	111
Importers' & Traders'.	340	Tradesmen's.	150
Irving.	185	U. S. National.	215
Leather Manufr's.	230	Western National.	95

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	104⅜	104⅞	Cur. 6s, 1896.	120	....
4½s, '91, c.	105¾	106	Cur. 6s, 1897.	126	130
4s, 1907, r.	127	127¼	Cur. 6s, 1898.	125½	....
4s, 1907, c.	127	127¼	Cur. 6s, 1899.	128	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	117½	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Exchanges. $126,740,392 | Balances. $6,045,863

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	52½	52⅝	St. Paul.	69¾	70
Reading.	20¾	20 13-16	Read. gen.	90¼	90⅝
Lehigh Val.	53⅜	53½	Read. 1st pf.	79	79⅜
Nor. Pacific.	32⅞	33¼	Read. 2d pf.	58¼	59
N. Y. & Pac. pf.	73	74	Read. 3d pf.	47	48
Lehigh Nav.	53¼	53⅜			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s.	116.00	Kearsarge.	8.12½
At. & Top. 1g. 7s.	111.25	Santa Fé Cop. Co.	.75
At. & Top. con.	94.75	Old Colony.	160.00
Boston & Albany.	210.00	Oriental.	6.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106.00	Wis. Central.	28.12½
Cin., San. & Clev.	22.50	Allouez M. Co., n.	.75
Eastern 6s.	118.75	Calumet & Heela.	238.00
Flint & P. M.	22.00	Franklin.	15.50
Mexican Central.	15.25	Huron.	2.00
Mex. Cent. 1st.	66.00	Osceola.	14.50
N. Y. & Nor.	44.62½	Quincy.	65.00
Ogd. & L. Cham.	5.00	Bell Telephone.	200.00
Tamarack M. Co.	140.00	Boston Land.	6.25
Mass. Central.	11.00	Water Power.	5.12½
San Diego L. Co.	22.50	West End Land.	92.12½
Atlantic.	12.00	Cameron Store S.	53.50
Boston & Mon.	44.50	Anniston C. L. Co.	55.00

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1889.

COFFEE—Exhibited a fair degree of activity in private sales at well-supported prices, with fair invoices of Rio quoted at 19¾c. (No. 7 of the Exchange standards at 16½c.@16⅝c.).....Sales embraced 2,500 bags Santos, of which between Nos. 4 and 5 at 18⅝c., Nos. at 17¾c., and No. 7, to arrive, at 16¾c.; 1,000 bags

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

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VOL. XXXIX.....NO. 11,925. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

YOUNG AND HIS DISCIPLES

DISCLOSURE OF THE SECRETS OF THE ENDOWMENT HOUSE.

WHAT THE MORMONS HAVE BEEN TAUGHT TO BELIEVE—SERMONS OF SOME OF THE LEADERS.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 15.—The excitement here over the great Endowment House exposé continues unabated. Mormons and Gentiles alike are on the tiptoe of expectancy as to what the decision of the Judge will be when the case is finally submitted. The Gentiles will close their side of the case early to-morrow morning, and the Mormons will have an opportunity to put in evidence on their side. It is not likely that the case will be finally submitted until next Wednesday, as the arguments of counsel will be long. On the decision depends the right in future of any Mormon to become a citizen of the United States. Those who are already citizens will not be affected, but Congress will undoubtedly be asked, in view of the awful and terrible disclosures made, to enact a law completely disfranchising the entire sect.

The court room was crowded all day, prominent business and professional men deserting their daily avocations to listen to the evidence adduced. Many ladies were present, and the Mormon Church authorities were well represented. To-day was principally taken up by the Gentile attorneys reading extracts from the official publications of the Church. The Mormon attorneys did not attempt to deny the official character of the publications. This evidence was not only culminative in character, but it tended to show that the Church by every means in its power was desirous and did spread broadcast to its adherents the awful doctrines which the witnesses yesterday testified were leading tenets of the Mormon faith.

Joseph Seaver and Levi Axtell, two apostates, testified to the treasonable character of the Endowment House oaths and Seaver described the garments worn by all good Mormons. It consists of an undergarment, which is a tight fit of white cotton cloth, with strips attached where buttons would ordinarily be. There is a slit across the spot covering the heart, another slit across the abdomen, and one cut on each knee. The slit across the heart is to remind the wearer that if he divulges any of the oaths or secrets, or apostatizes, he is to have his heart out and the gash across the abdomen is a reminder that disemboweiment will follow a divulgence. The applicants for endowment honors are also anointed with oil and various parts of the body when so anointed are particularly prayed for. For instance, Levi Axtell and others swore that what arm was so oiled a prayer was uttered to the effect that the arm should be made strong, so that it might strike down any one who was an enemy of the Church.

The following verbatim extracts from a dozen or two sermons which were read will give some idea of the teachings of the leaders of the Church. Brigham Young, in a sermon delivered in the Tabernacle on apostacy, said: "I say rather than apostates should flourish here, I will unsheath my bowie knife and conquer or die. [Great commotion in the congregation and a simultaneous burst of feeling assenting to the declaration.] Now, you nasty apostates, clear out or judgment will be put to the line and righteousness to the plummet. [Voices generally—Go it.] If you say it is right raise your hands. [All hands up.] Let us call upon the Lord to assist us in this and every good work." Heber C. Kimball, one of the twelve apostles of the church, in a sermon setting forth the necessity for Mormons obeying the priesthood in all things spiritual, temporal, political, and social, made these utterances: "Learn to do as you are told, both old and young; learn to do as you are told for the future, and when you are taking a position, if you do not know that you are right, do not take it. I mean independently, but if you are told by your leaders to do a thing, do it; none of your business whether it is right or wrong. Brother Brigham Young is my leader. He is my prophet, he is my seer, my revelator, and whatever he says, that is for me to do, and it is not for me to question him one word nor to question God a minute."

In another sermon he said: "I have got to be obedient to whom I will. God does not make any odds what he says. If he says, 'Brother Heber, go and build a barn thus and so,' and he gives me a sketch of that barn, and I go to work and build it, there is obedience. Well, after I build it there is something about the barn that I don't like, or that does not suit him, and he says, 'Brother Heber, I want you to go and take that away and put up such and such things,' and then he tells me to take down the barn. I go and do it. Then he tells me to build it again, and I do it. That is obedience. You see it, do you not? We must be passive in the hands of the authorities, as this pitcher was passive in the hands of the potter."

In another sermon printed in the official publications of the Church the same Heber C. Kimball, in speaking of the oath which required Mormons to avenge the blood of Joseph Smith on the people of this nation, said: "Will the President of the United States be the last officer tipped from his seat? Yes; he will die an untimely death, and God Almighty will curse him, and He will also curse his successor if he takes the same stand, and he will curse all those who are his coadjutors and all those who sustain him. What for?

"For coming here to destroy the Kingdom of God and the prophets and apostles and inspired men and women, and God Almighty will curse them in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. According to my calling, and if there is any virtue in my calling, they shall be cursed every man that rises his hand against us from this day forth." [Voices—Amen.]

In substantiation of the doctrine of blood atonement the following sermon by Brigham Young was introduced: "I have known a great many men who have left this Church for whom there is no shadow of an excuse for so doing, and if their blood had been spilled it would have been better for them. The wickedness and ignorance of the nations forbid these principles being in full force, but the time will come when the law of God will be in full force. This is loving our neighbor as ourselves. If he needs help, help him, and if he wants salvation and it is necessary to spill his blood on the earth in order that he may be saved, spill it. That is the way to love mankind. I could refer you to plenty of instances where men have been righteously slain in order to atone for their sins. I have seen scores and hundreds of people for whom there would have been a chance in the last resurrection if their blood had been spilled on the ground as a smoking incense to the Almighty."

To convince the court of the general hostility of the priesthood to this Government a sermon was introduced in which Apostle Kimball said: "Our course is onward to build up Zion, and the Nation that has slain the prophet of God and cast out His people will have to pay the debt. That will be broken in pieces like a potter's vessel, yea, even like a mortar, and ground to powder." To the same point a prayer uttered by Wilford Woodruff, now President of the Church, eleven years ago at the dedication of a Mormon Temple was introduced. It was as follows: "And we pray then, Our Father, that the nation which now occupies the land upon which you, O! Lord of Hosts, said the Zion of God, shall stand in the latter days; that nation which shed the blood of the saints and prophets who cry unto God day and night for vengeance: that nation whose sins are ascending up before God: yea, oh, Lord, we pray that that nation, if it will not repent, broken in pieces like a potter's vessel and swept from off the earth with a besometh destruction as were the Jaredites and Marphites."

Other lesser lights in the Church were quoted, the reading of sermons of a scholastic nature occupying most of the time to the adjournment of the court.

CONTESTING LODER'S ELECTION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 15.—George P. Decker, as THE TIMES predicted, is making it pretty warm for the Hon. George F. Loder, who claims to have been re-elected by the Republicans of the Third Monroe Assembly District. The judges of election of the Second District of Greece counted eight votes that Decker claims were cast for him for the Prohibition candidate, and, therefore, on the face of the returns Loder was elected on six plurality. The Board of Supervisors, acting as a board of county canvassers, decided that an error had been made in the Second Greece District, and ordered a recount there.

The Democrats hope and expect that this will show that Loder was beaten and Decker elected. The County Canvassers Board is, however, strongly Republican, and it is surmised that the board had some reason for thinking Loder safe before ordering the return certificate back to the disputed district.

COMMANDER GOODRICH RETIRES.

NEWPORT, Nov. 15.—Commander C. T. Goodrich, in charge of the torpedo stations for three years, relinquished the command to-day and goes to Germany on a year's leave of absence to engage in business. Lieut. Commander W. T. Meara, executive officer, is left in charge.

Hirsh Brothers are making special offerings in Fine Cut Necklaces, Solitaire Diamonds, &c.

IT WAS BAD POLITICS.

PLATT'S MISTAKE AT THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 15.—While the Republicans of the State are saying to each other, "Shake not thy gory locks at me; thou canst not say I did it," some of the citizens of this village who hung around the purlieus of the last Republican Convention and sat like Democritus on an altitude and watched the warring factions assert that they are able to inform the State Committee and the Republican Party at large who blundered. They say that the failure of the State Committee to stand by the rule of representation that it had adopted had as much to do with the defeat of the member from the northern district of Saratoga and of members elsewhere as anything.

State Committeeman Edgar T. Brackett, who lives here, induced the committee last August to pass a resolution allowing representation in conventions to depend upon the number of Republican votes cast at a preceding Presidential election. Every fair-minded Republican approved of the change, but a few who had axes to grind came to the convention opposed to the new departure. They frankly admitted that a town casting 100 votes was entitled to less representation than a town casting 2,000, but, as they represented the smaller constituencies, they went to Mr. Platt, who ran the convention, and he issued the fiat that the committee must rescind the resolution.

Mr. Brackett fought hard for his resolution, but it was lost by one vote. Gen. James W. Husted, who was pledged to the new rule, conveniently dodged, and was absent at the critical moment. Secretary Frank Smith said that Mr. Platt wanted the old system continued, but assured the friends of increased representation that it would be left to the convention. It was not.

It was amusing to see the crowd that surrounded the room at the United States Hotel where Mr. Platt stood up and vouchsafed the tip of his head to admiring henchmen. Men peered through the insteritoes of the shutters and exclaimed, "There he is." "That's him." "That's Platt," "That's the Boss"—and if they were invited in and shook hands they left with the same feelings that the adventurous traveler experiences when he kisses the blarney stone.

OHIO'S URIAH HEEP.

FORAKER HUMBLY ACCEPTS DEFEAT AND HOPES FOR BETTER THINGS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—A Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Times* conveys the intelligence that Gov. Foraker of Ohio is "chagrined and mortified" over the result of the recent election in his State. The Governor himself has said it in a letter to Dr. W. C. Dosne of Williams, Penn. He writes:

"I do not need to be condoled with, for, while I am greatly chagrined and mortified by my defeat, particularly when I recall the unworthy and exasperating causes that brought it about, yet I am accepting the situation with fortitude and complacency. Anybody can accept victory. I, at least, can take defeat without a murmur of a complaint. If my friends have made it a rule of life wrongly my life not to be elated by success or cast down by adversity. I shall go back to the practice of law at Cincinnati with clean hands, a clear conscience, and leaving a record behind me that neither I or any friends of mine will ever be ashamed of.

"I note what you say about Philadelphia and would be glad to make my home at such a city if there were any occasion for me to change my residence, but, notwithstanding the tremendous majority against me here, I love my present home, and I shall take up my law practice in Cincinnati with joy and gladness."

"Anybody can have friends when he is successful; I find that I have them warmer and more numerous in my defeat. My mails are simply flooded. It is worth all the humiliation of defeat to receive the testimonials of friendship and even affection that have ponred in upon me. They have come, not only from my own State, but from nearly every State in the Union, and there is nothing that pleases me. I have given the south so much discomfort that it is really a great pleasure to me to see how supremely happy I have made them. There has been so much universal and unalloyed joy throughout the States in the south since the war as there seem to be having just now.

"And then I understand Cleveland is happy. That is all good, too. I am happy at the expense so often that it is fair he should have one whack at me. Yes, I can stand it and shall do so without a murmor. In fact, I shall go out of the Governor's office like a bird out of a cage and without a tinge of ill-feeling toward any one either inside or outside of my party."

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THE ABSENCE OF DEMAND FOR BINDER TWINES THE CAUSE.

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It is estimated that his liabilities will reach about $500,000, but the estate is in such good shape that all that will be required is an extension. It is said, however, that Mr. Morris can get an easy settlement. A statement of his affairs is being prepared, and will be issued in a day or two. The liabilities of the firm are not believed to be very heavy outside of the banks.

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Mr. Morris, while yet a very young man succeeded the late Mr. Converse as senior partner of the firm and Director of the Molsons Bank, and having ambitious notions, inflated his business until with a shower result. Mr. Morris was an alderman for three year, but retired at the beginning of the present trouble.

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In the first series of heats Jamee L. Breese's Bob Gates beat Herbert Merriam's Whitey, L. Norris Cochran's Nat Goodwin beat Pierre Lorillard's Volley, L. Breese's Gloster beat George E. Leach's Gip, N. Cochran's Nora A. Bye. Second series—Bob Gates beat Nora, Gloster beat Nat Goodwin. The judges decided between Nat Goodwin and Gloster, as they both belonged to one owner, without running off, and gave Bob Gates first prize. Gloster beat Nora and won second place. Nora was given third prize.

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The effect of the damage is not known, but it will probably be considerable. The Hawaii was formerly named the Del Norte and was recently purchased by the Wilder Steamship Company of Honolulu for $30,000, and she was intended for the inter-island trade.

Ladies Can Find
Frames on which to construct their own flower lamp shades, also beautiful lamps, at 21 West 14th-st.

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HARRISON MIGHT EXPLAIN

STORIES ABOUT THAT MONTANA PROCLAMATION.

THE PART THAT "PRINCE" RUSSELL PLAYED IN THAT PERFORMANCE—PREPARING FOR CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—President Harrison could, if he would, give an account of how and why he issued the Montana proclamation on Friday last that would be very interesting and perhaps present the matter in a light more creditable to him than are the reports that are passing about the hotel lobbies. The bearer of the certification of the election in Montana was "Prince" Russell, the President's son. He reached Washington early on Friday, and the proclamation was signed at 10:40 A. M., soon after his coming.

According to Mr. Blaine's story, the draft of the proclamation was made on Thursday, and by him given to the President, who promised to give it his consideration, and if he found it to be correct in form he would approve it next day. When Mr. Blaine related his story it was to an inquirer, who was led to believe that the State Department was in possession of the return from Montana upon which to base the proclamation.

As a matter of fact, it is asserted that "Ens" Harrison brought the certified return. There is plenty of reason for believing that young Harrison telegraphed or made an advance of his coming that the situation in Montana was so distressing that it was important to have the Democratic Judges at once abolished and the newly-elected Republicans installed.

Western Republicans are indignant because the President did not several weeks ago remove the Democrats and put Republicans in their places. They are not at all sure that his hesitation has not been fatal to the hopes of the Republicans who aspire to be Senators.

* * *

The indications of an approaching session of Congress multiply rapidly. The employes of the two houses at the Capitol are busy preparing them for occupation. The carpets have been relaid, the desks, newly varnished, have been put in place, the committee room has been dusted and made ready for occupation. The Senate is provided with eight new desks for the eight new Senators. Six of these go to the Republican side, and it may be necessary, depending upon the liveliness of the Republicans or the firmness of the Democrats, to put the entire eight on the Republican side. It is just possible the number of chairs and desks will be equally apportioned to the two sides of the chamber, for during the last session there were Republican places on the Democratic side of the Senate. In the House five additional desks have been provided, all of which will be taken by Republicans. As yet there are but fifty members of the lower branch in the city.

Of the candidates for the Speakership, Mr. J. G. Cannon of Illinois and Gen. D. B. Henderson of Iowa are the only ones here. Mr. Cannon, as cheerful and hopeful as ever, regrets the reverses in Ohio and Iowa, and so no Henderson and McKinley, for the Iowa defeat puts Henderson's always very remote chances entirely out of sight, and the reverse in Ohio is looked upon as an incurable black eye for Major McKinley. Until Mr. Reed and the others have really begun the canvass here it will not be worth while to predict, but there is a pretty general belief now that Mr. Reed will have an easy victory.

Gen. Henderson, who declares that he is still in the field, will not get the votes of all his friends. If he did he would be elected, for he is personally popular enough to justify such an assertion. If Mr. Blaine could by the production of a damaging management of Mr. Reed's record for over two years in the House, there is no doubt that he would do it and help to turn the broken column to Burrows of Michigan, who would be a very acceptable Speaker for the Union, and then some things please me. I have given the south so much discomfort that it is really a great pleasure to me to see how supremely happy I have made them. There has been so much universal and unalloyed joy throughout the States in the south since the war as there seem to be having just now.

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THREE SEPARATE OPINIONS.

HANDED DOWN IN THE DETROIT MATCH MONOPOLY CASE.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 15.—A suit that has gained wide popularity on account of its extraordinary features reached its final stage today, when the Supreme Court, after holding it six months, rendered its decision, three of the four Judges sitting writing separate opinions. The large match factory of D. M. Richardson of this city was absorbed by the Diamond Match Company in 1880. In return for his plant Richardson was given $190,000 worth of common stock in the big combine, and was awarded $85,000 worth of new preferred stock, for which he was required to pay cash. He had only recently passed through bankruptcy, and hadn't the money. Finally, he entered into a contract with Gen. Alger and Christian H. Buhl, another wealthy business man here, by which they endorsed the notes for the sum named, Richardson giving them as security his stock in the concern and agreeing to pay them half its earnings simply for their indorsement.

The Diamond Match Company expended large sums in buying plants and binding the manufacturers not to enter the business again for ten years. This, amounting to hundreds of thousands, was charged to the general account on the books of the company and reduced the dividends materially. Richardson's stock earned $252,000 in the next two and a half years, but $116,000 went to purchase real estate and factories. Richardson paid Alger and Buhl $58,000—half of the dividend. They claimed that they should have half of the entire earnings and demanded $68,000 more. Richardson refused to pay it. Buhl and Alger then refused to give up the stock and proceeded to collect dividends on it, obtaining $25,000. Richardson then brought suit, asking the court to compel Alger and Buhl to return the stock and to turn over the twenty-five-thousand-dollar dividends. The lower court gave a decision in his favor, holding the contract void as against public policy. The Supreme Court reversed this decision, so far as its practical effects go, while asserting its principle, and roundly condemning all the parties.

Justice Champlin says there was, there can be no doubt that all the parties were active participants in perfecting the combination known as the Diamond Match Company and that the present dispute is the fruit of the scheme by which all competition in the manufacture of matches was to be stifled and the swindling business of the country in this line engrossed by that company. Such a vast combination as this is a menace to the public. It is no answer to say that this monopoly has, in fact, reduced the price of matches, for that policy may have been necessary to crush competition. The fact, however, that it rests in the discretion of the company at any time to raise prices to an exorbitant figure. Such a contract should not be aided in its execution, nor a party to it relieved from loss growing out of it. Justice Campbell concurred. Justice Long holds that Richardson has no such cause of action in this action that he has no business to complain. Chief Justice Sherwood declares that all combinations among persons as corporations for the purpose of raising or controlling the price of merchandise or any of the necessaries of life are monopolies and intolerable, and ought to receive the condemnation of all courts.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

A COLORED BISHOP TALKS SENSE TO A METHODIST CONFERENCE.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15.—It isn't often that political matters are referred to in the Virginia Methodist Conference, but an exception was made to-day, when the Rev. Mr. Haley, the colored Bishop of the African Methodist Church, addressed that body, which is in session here. The Bishop, who is about forty-seven years old, tall, well proportioned, and intelligent, was introduced to the conference by Bishop Granberry of St. Louis.

After expressing his pleasure at being present and at being given an opportunity to speak to such a large and influential body, the colored divine said: "I am for God, for home, for my native land. I was born here. The colored man has a claim on you. He is the mudsill of society. Years ago he helped to build your railroads, cleared your forests, worked your farms, and for years he has lived with you. Some people have been handing the negro away. I am already colonized here. The question is not whether the white man is better than the negro, but whether the negro can be made a good Christian. I can well remember when our old master went to the war and I said at home to protect his family. There is many a man here who was reared by a black 'mammie.'"

Referring to the frequency with which the members of the colored Methodist Church South vote the Democratic ticket the Bishop said: "I generally vote as I pray. I do not see why a colored man should not be a Democrat as well as anything else. There is so much rascality in both parties that it is hard to tell sometimes how to vote. The negroes need a church in its purest sense, without Republican or Democratic politics. The country is yours, and the negro is here to stay and you must Christianize him. There is no question of social equality."

The speaker's remarks were listened to with deep attention and his reference to colored Democrats called forth applause.

A DEFAULTING TRAVELING AGENT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Orrin W. Tyler, formerly a farmer at Marcellus, this county, but more recently a traveling agent for Ambman, Miller & Co., Akron, Ohio, whose headquarters is in this State are at Rochester, disappeared about three weeks ago, and now the discovery is made that he is about $400 short in his accounts.

It has also been learned that he mortgaged all his personal property for every dollar that he could secure. Then he came to this city and bought and drove away to parts unknown. He took with him a young woman from Camillus. His wife and five children are left destitute.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 126th-st., is a palatial social home. With all home conveniences. Outside investors can obtain 6 per cent. and better. Apply on the premises.

A BOOM FOR HIGH LICENSE.

CARDINAL GIBBONS TO SUPPORT THE QUESTION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The high-license movement will be given a new impetus Sunday evening, when a great meeting will be held, with Cardinal Gibbons presiding and with seven Catholic dignitaries as speakers. When the movement began with a committee of one hundred as the working organization, Cardinal Gibbons became one of the leading advocates of the reform. The Republicans and Independents indorsed it thoroughly, while the Democratic plank was antagonistic and valueless.

In the bitter personalities of the campaign the question did not receive very prominent attention, but now that the election is over it has come to the front again. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul has aided this largely by showing what high license has done for Minnesota, where, he says, it has decreased the saloons 75 per cent. The Catholic leaders are practically unanimous for the reform. It is of especial importance to this city. There are 3,000 saloons here. The present law is a license of only $50, with no restriction on keeping open all night.

It is asserted that a fee of $1,000 would reduce the number of saloons to about 900, which would yield $900,000 to the public Treasury. A fee of $750 would, it is said, produce about $750,000 from 1,000 saloons, and a fee of $500 would yield $750,000 from 1,500 saloons. Either of these sums would make an immense reduction in city taxation and relieve real estate from the burden which now oppresses it as well as reduce the amount of evil arising from the liquor traffic.

But there are two elements which are vigorously opposed to the scheme. One is composed of the extreme temperance people and the other consists of the proprietors of the small saloons. These latter probably embrace about 1,600 of the liquor sellers of Baltimore. Some of them have considerable influence in politics. It is estimated that they could control at least 8,000 votes. In view of the necessity of having public feeling fully expressed on the subject prior to the meeting of the Legislature the meeting under the auspices of the Catholic Church to-morrow night has a special importance. It is asserted by the friends of high license that the Church can by its influence do a vast amount to lessen the difficulties in the way of the politicians who favor the reform.

The character of the men who will take a prominent part in the meeting renders it additionally important. Cardinal Gibbons, the chief ecclesiastic of the Catholic Church in America, will preside and make an address. All the speakers thus far selected are Catholics, but it is the design of the gathering that it be non-sectarian. The projectors of the meeting believe that now is the time for a strong declaration in favor of high license, in view of the fact that most of the Catholic clergymen in Baltimore are in favor of high license.

Among the speakers selected are Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, the Catholic apostle of temperance; Bishop John J. Keane, rector of the new Catholic university; Father James Nugent, the temperance advocate of England, and Father Cleary of Wisconsin. At the meeting resolutions will be offered for adoption.

It was also announced to-day that Charles J. Bonaparte will be the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

A SERIOUS RAILROAD WRECK.

ENGINES AND CARS WRECKED AND BURNED AND ONE MAN KILLED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 15.—A serious railway wreck occurred on the Fall Brook Railroad, at Tioga Village, Tioga County, Penn., late last night, in which one man lost his life and three engines and several cars were smashed.

A south-bound train received orders to allow two north-bound trains to pass it at Tioga. The first train passed all right, and evidently forgetting that another train was to pass soon, the engineer of the south-bound train pulled out just in time to discover the second north-bound train coming and running at full speed. The engineer attempted to back on the switch, but before he reached it the north-bound train crashed into his train, wrecking both engines.

Meanwhile the second section of the south-bound train had pulled into the switch and was met by the first section backing rapidly in, and a second wreck occurred, wrecking the engine of the second section.

The wreck caught fire and the caboose and several cars of the first section were burned. The body of C. Van Dyke, a brakeman, was found in a field near the wreck some hours later burned to death.

MR. LIGHTBOURNE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The Rev. A. W. Lightbourne, the distinguished Congregational clergyman, who has been wandering about the country for the past two months without communication with family, relatives, or friends, was seen on Chestnut-street to-day by one of his old parishioners who was visiting this city.

Mr. Lightbourne was for years the pastor of that most popular of New-England churches, the Congregational, at Green wich, Conn. He left that church about a year ago to accept the pastorate of a similar society at Port Chester, N. Y., which had just built a twenty-five-thousand-dollar church and had accounted to England for the whole pulpit orator of the Congregational faith. He disappeared from Port Chester eight weeks ago, and the country was startled with sensational reports of his elopement with a wealthy and esteemed married woman of his native town.

George E. Bacon, a wealthy property owner of Dobbs Beach, a little village near Greenwich, who was one of Mr. Lightbourne's most intimate friends and a member of his congregation, made a flying trip to this city to-day on a matter of business, and, while walking hurriedly up Chestnut-street during the afternoon, ran into a bosom friend of his old parishioner, so much that he has no business to complain. Chief Justice Sherwood declares that all combinations among persons as corporations for the purpose of raising or controlling the price of merchandise or any of the necessaries of life are monopolies and intolerable, and ought to receive the condemnation of all courts.

THAT TAX QUESTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—In the case of The People against Theodore W. Myers as Controller, Deputy Attorney General Poste made a motion before Justice Mayham for a supplemental mandamus. The proceeding was commenced in July, 1888, for a peremptory mandamus requiring the city of New-York to make good to the State an alleged balance of $323,000 State tax due in October, 1887. An alternative mandamus was granted requiring the defendant to issue revenue bonds to the amount of the claim, and the merits of the claim were referred to E. Countryman of this city to hear and determine. Since then the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New-York included the amount in their estimates of 1889, but it has been collected and is now in the hands of the Chamberlain.

The supplemental mandamus is asked for simply to modify the former writ, so as to compel the Controller to draw his warrant on the Chamberlain for the amount instead of issuing revenue bonds therefor. The motion was opposed by Coudert Brothers and Coleman by George B. Coleman of New-York, but was granted, the question of interest being held in abeyance.

DEATH OF BICYCLIST FREATMAN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Ellis B. Freatman, one of the bicyclists who took part in the road race between Buffalo and Rochester, died to-day at his residence, 9 Saratoga-avenue, aged twenty-eight years.

The race, it will be remembered, took place Oct. 22, and was brought about by a challenge issued by the Genesee Club. Mr. Freatman was a member of this club. Three days before the race he complained of a cold and severe headache. He was advised to give up his place in the race, but this he refused to do. The day was cloudy and the air was damp and cold. Jay Pembroke the riders encountered a snowstorm, which continued through a ten-mile ride. They also encountered snow at Byron. The deceased wore his racing suit and stopped on the way only long enough to get a drink and a few mouthfuls of food. He finished eleventh in the race and was the fourth man of the Genesee Club to cross the line, making the distance of seventy-four miles in 6:27:00. He never recovered from the effects of the race.

JEWS ORDERED TO LEAVE.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, Nov. 15.—Several Jew stores at Goodrich Landing, Alcatia, and Atherton, in East Carroll, were fired into by miscreants last night at midnight, shots passing just over the beds of the sleeping families. At Alcatia this pleasant work was carried on the door: "No Jews after the 1st of January. If you disregard this warning fire and lead will make you leave."

Hirsh Brothers are making special offerings in Fine Cut Necklaces, Solitaire Diamonds, &c.

A REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL

POSSIBLY ANOTHER SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

THE MINISTRY HAS RESIGNED.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN FORMED—THE MINISTER OF MARINE SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED—DOM PEDRO'S RECENT UTTERANCES.

I.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 15.—A revolution has broken out here. The Ministry has resigned, and there is great excitement among the people. The Brazilian Army is in control of the town. The Minister of the Navy has been killed.

II.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Dispatches from Rio Janeiro concerning the revolutionary outbreak assert that a movement in favor of a republican form of government has recently been strongly fomented, and is the sole cause of the rising. Up to the present hour, however, there is little information of a tangible character. The announcement is made in the cipher cables already at hand that the Brazilian Ministers have tendered their resignations, and that the situation is controlled by the army.

III.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Later dispatches from Rio Janeiro fully confirm the previous reports. The revolution aims at the overthrow of the Government and the proclamation of a republic. The army supports the movement. A Provisional Government has been established, including Senhors da Fonseca and Benjamin Couetant. Among the dispatches received, but not yet officially confirmed, is one stating that Baron Ladario, the Minister of Marine, has been killed.

The above dispatch from Rio Janeiro was received yesterday by Charles R. Flint & Co. of 142 Pearl-street, this city, one of the largest and best-informed firms in the South American trade. It came by cable from their correspondent in Rio, and caused a decided stir among the coffee and rubber merchants.

Mr. Flint interpreted this communication to mean that the Brazilian Army had revolted, but that the navy had remained loyal to the empire, and that the two forces had come into hostile contact with the result of the death of the Minister of the Navy. Mr. Flint regarded the matter as a serious one, not only as regards Brazil, but as regards the trade of the United States with Brazil. He said that about two-thirds of the coffee consumed in the United States came from Brazil, and that nearly all the rubber need here came from the same source. If the probable political revolution should interfere with the shipments of rubber, which was almost a certainty, the rubber trade and the rubber industry in the United States would be seriously damaged. The stock of rubber here was already short. Indeed, there was not enough on hand or in sight to supply the demand for two weeks. The Brazilian Province of Para, which is the great source of rubber used in the United States, had long been dissatisfied with its lot under the Imperial Government. There was an annual assessment of duties of $8,000,000 on the products of Para, of which about one million was devoted to the local government of Para. The other five millions went into the general Brazilian Treasury. The people of Para had long considered this distribution unjust and were consequently likely to seize any opportunity to make a change. If Para had joined the revolutionists the rubber exportation to the United States would be seriously affected. But even if Para had remained loyal to the empire the revolution would still interfere with the exportation and the rubber trade of the United States would be affected seriously. He based this opinion not only on the information furnished by his correspondents in Brazil, but also on advices received by Mr. William M. Ivins, to whom the additional information had been cabled that a republic was probable in Brazil. Indeed, it had been rumored down town that a republic had already been declared in Brazil. Altogether, Mr. Flint was reasonably certain that the trouble in Brazil was serious.

Mr. Jarvie of the firm of Arbuckle Brothers, importers of coffee, did not regard the matter as being nearly so serious as it appeared to Mr. Flint. He said that the visible supply of Brazilian coffee would meet the demands of trade for at least a year, and he thought that the trouble would be adjusted in less time than that. In fact, he considered the whole matter a "tempest in a teapot," and felt reasonably certain that fuller advices would show that it was not nearly so serious as the first news indicated. People who are long in Brazilian supplies would be influenced by their interests to think that the revolution was of vast moment, while others who were short in these supplies for the same reason would be inclined to make little of the matter. His correspondent at Rio Janeiro had simply cabled that there was "a serious military excitement." Nevertheless there was great excitement among the importers of Brazilian coffee, rubber, and sugar last night, and many such houses remained open

ave. The claims made by owners for compensation the Chamber of Deputies refused to consider.

The legislation in Brazil abolishing slavery has naturally been attended with important economical consequences. British consular reports make the subject a leading one. The Consul at Pernambuco, in a report which has just been issued in London, according to the London *Times*, states that in that province there has for years been a drain on the slave population by the demand for slave labor in the South, and hired labor was found in Pernambuco less costly than the maintenance and support of slaves. The nomad population in this way obtained steady work. The extension of railways deprived them of their occupation in connection with animal transport, and drove them to agriculture, on that a large class of free laborers was created, and the emancipation was consequently not much felt there, for the planters were provided with laborers ready to work at 1s. to 1s. 8d. per day.

The slave population, numbering 41,000, was also thrown on the labor market, and helped to prevent an increase in wages. In some cases the freed slaves remained with their late owners and accepted work on the terms offered, but the bulk availed themselves of their newly-acquired liberty to seek a livelihood elsewhere, or they have disappeared into the interior, where they lead a nomad life. Many flocked to the larger towns in search of employment, but appear averse to regular work even at a high rate of wages, and are generally indolent, only working two days if in that time they can earn enough to support existence for the rest of the week. Crime has not increased, as was supposed would be the case from so many freed slaves being thrown on their own resources.

An immediate result of the abolition was an enormous increase of immigration from Europe. This has of late assumed such proportions that the natural consequences of overdoing a thing have been felt, and in England warnings have been issued to the lower classes against emigrating. Statistics in these matters tell a moving story. In 1870 the number of immigrants in Brazil was only 9,123. So late as 1883 it was only 20,087. But in 1887 the number rose to 54,990, and in 1888 to the unprecedented total of 130,038 at the ports of Rio and Santos alone. Of these latter 115,090 were from Italy alone. For the present year the statistics will probably not show any falling off from the figures for last year.

SIGNALS FOR DRIVERS.

THE CODE WILL SOON BE PUT IN FORCE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—President Angell of the Cruelty to Animals Society has persuaded the coachmen of the city to adopt a system of signals, which will soon be used by all drivers. President Angell said to-day the system was to be the best and most ingenious of any that had ever been attempted in the United States or any other country, and would so regulate street travel as to avoid collisions and prevent blockades.

Signals would be given wholly by motions of the whip, and any number of drivers approaching each other from opposite directions could, by those observing, tell exactly what signals they intended to turn to the right or to the left or to stop.

Consultations will be held with President Waters and other members of the Boston Coachmen's Benevolent Association before the list of signals would be completed. The list would then be printed on proper cards.

Mr. Angell said it was on account of the well-known influence of these coachmen that the adoption of a code of signals was first proposed to them. As an association they entered into the enterprise with the greatest readiness of fervor and saw at once its practicability and usefulness. There was no doubt that when the coachmen had taken the lead in the signal code the drivers of hacks, carriage hacks, express teams, ice wagons, and other vehicles, would fall into line and adopt the same system. If they did not, it was proposed to call the attention of the Police Commissioners to the fact and make a strong endeavor to compel them to comply.

FARMERS FOR PROTECTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 15.—At the meeting of the National Farmers' Congress to-day R. F. Koth of Alabama was elected President. Resolutions asking Congress to establish deep water harbors on the Gulf coast, for the purpose of facilitating the growth of trade between this country and the countries of South and Central America, were adopted, as was also a resolution in favor of holding the World's Fair in Chicago.

Other resolutions were passed requesting Congress to investigate accidents to trainmen on railroads, and favoring the organization of a National Board of Agriculture and the improvement of the Mississippi River.

On the tariff question the resolutions demanded that all farm products be protected, that the duties on matting, sheep, and wool of all kinds be increased; that the tariff on wool imported to make carpets should be as high as that imported to make coats, and that if protection be denied the will call upon the farmers to assert their power at the ballot box, and that they favor commercial treaties which will discriminate in favor of the nations which accept silver as legal tender money, as well as gold and against those which have demonetized silver. The vote on the tariff resolution stood 160 for protection and 89 against.

THE FARMERS AND THE KNIGHTS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 15.—The Knights of Labor Committee on Land resumed its report immediately after the convention was called to order and continued until the hour arrived when Col. L. F. Livingston, President of the Farmers' Alliance, was to be received. A committee was appointed to escort the representative of the farmers to the hall, and when they returned they had with them, besides Col. Livingston, Andrew Reed, Commissioner of Agriculture; R. F. Gray, editor of the *National Economist*, and Mr. Harry Brown, editor of the *Georgia Farmer*.

Col. Livingston was received with immense applause. He said that other work had prevented his studying the objects of the Knights of Labor. But he felt sure that when the convention met at St. Louis, Dec. 8, the confederation would be formed.

In Mr. Powderly's reply he thanked God for the day, and said the day when the farmer and mechanic should stand side by side and work for the same object had always been a dream of his.

The entire meeting was most enthusiastic, and every mention of the confederation of the two orders was met with thundering applause.

A DEPUTY SHERIFF SHOT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—On Tuesday afternoon Bert Snyder escaped from the Oswego County Jail, where he was serving a sentence for grand larceny. Under Sheriff Van Buren tracked him to Fulton, where he found that the man had taken passage on a canalboat under Capt. Bradner Montague. The officer overtook the boat here, and, getting on board, asked for Snyder.

The Captain ordered him away, whereupon the officer explained his business. Just as he was finishing the boatman rushed at him with a revolver and fired, the ball grazing his right cheek. Montague was arrested. Snyder had left the boat a few minutes before the officer boarded it, and has not been captured.

BINNEY DID NOT APPEAR.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The adjourned third meeting of the creditors of George H. Binney, the missing insurance broker, against whom criminal proceedings are pending, was held in the Suffolk Insolvency Court this morning.

Mr. Binney did not appear in court, either in his own person or by counsel, which is regarded as still further confirmation of the belief which has been gaining ground within the past twenty-four hours that Binney has been informed that a warrant has been issued for his arrest as at the previous meetings he was prompt in his attendance.

Judge McKim, as a matter of course, refused to grant his discharge.

SNOW IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

AMPERSAND, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—What might be called the first touch of Winter here and through the Adirondacks set in last night with a snowstorm, which has prevailed all day. The thermometer at the Signal Service station stands at 15° above zero to-night.

THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS CONSIDERED BY THAT BODY AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The consideration of amendments to the rules of the road was resumed by the International Marine Conference to-day. The first of these amendments was offered by the delegates from the Netherlands proposing that the words "in sight of each other" be inserted in Article XIV. so that that article shall read in part "When two sailing ships in sight of each other," &c. Without acting on the amendment it was referred to the Committee on Collocation.

Mr. Frederick Verney of Siam had proposed a number of amendments to Article XIV., which changed the phraseology of that article, which treats of steering and sailing rules for preventing collisions. There was considerable objection by the conference to any change in the wording, and Mr. Verney withdrew his amendments.

Delegate Hall of Great Britain had offered an amendment to Article XVIII., which treats of the action of a steam vessel approaching another vessel. The amendment proposed to change the article by providing that every steamship that is directed by these regulations to keep out of the way of another ship shall, on approaching her, slacken her speed if necessary, or stop if necessary, or reverse if necessary. He had also proposed to amend Article XXII. by providing that where by any of these rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course and speed.

On motion of Mr. Hall the conference agreed to consider the amendment to Article XXII. first, and the discussion on this occupied the greater portion of the day. It was contended by these opposing the amendment that it is the practice of steamers now to do as this amendment proposed to compel them to do and for this reason it was not necessary to make a change. On the other hand, it was held that the amendment was an excellent one, especially so for single seamen, and this view met with the approval of the conference, which adopted it without dissent.

The amendment to Article XVIII was then taken up, and, with a slight change in the order of the words, was adopted without objection.

Mr. Hall had also proposed a new rule as follows: "A ship which is required by these rules to keep out of the way of another ship shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other."

The rule was adopted.

Mr. Hall had offered another new rule, as follows:

"In daytime, that is, between sunrise and sunset, single ships shall keep out of the way of three or more ships of war in order, and no ship shall, under any circumstances, break the line of such a squadron. At night, that is, between sunset and sunrise, single ships should, for mutual safety, endeavor to avoid passing through a squadron."

At the suggestion of a delegate from France as to the importance of a rule, its consideration was postponed until Monday. The consideration of the new rule of Delegate Flood of Norway, providing that a vessel under steam or sail shall give way to or tow a disabled vessel, was postponed until Monday.

The conference then adjourned until Monday.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 15.—The Hon. Charles B. Tupper, Minister of Marine, has received a telegram from Rear Admiral Sir George Nares, delegate from Great Britain, and Chairman of its Second Signal Committee of the International Maritime Conference, at present in session at Washington, asking that an officer be sent to Washington to give evidence before the committee on the sound signal requirements of fishing vessels at sea.

The Minister has instructed Lieut. Gordon, Royal Navy, commanding the Fisheries Protection Service, to proceed to Washington for the purpose. Instructions have also been issued by the Minister to the agent at Halifax of the Marine Department to forward immediately to Washington specimens of the instruments at present used by Canadian fishing vessels for signals of the nature to which Rear Admiral Nares refers.

PLEADING FOR LOW RATES.

MANAGERS RICH AND JARRETT BEFORE THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission was to-day engaged in the hearing of the complaint of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Company against the Baltimore and Ohio Company. The complaint alleges, under date of July 5 last, that defendant has put into effect "party rates," whereby parties of ten or more persons traveling together on one ticket are transported over its lines at 2 cents per mile per capita, which, it is charged, is less than the regular rate for a single person, which is about 3 cents per mile.

The petitioner insists that this practice of the Baltimore and Ohio diverts traffic from the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Road, which is greatly damaged by loss of revenue thereby. The defendant in answer contends that the establishment of these rates was in no way a violation of the Inter-State Commerce act; that they are an accomodation to the public and necessary to the business of theatrical and other amusement companies.

Mr. J. T. Brooks appeared for complainant, Mr. Alexander Boyd for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Messrs. Delos McCurdy, A. H. Vauderpool, and A. J. Dittenhoefer were present in the interest of theatrical managers. Mr. C. K. Lord, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, was the first witness and was examined at great length concerning the practice of the company with relation to the points at issue. The other witnesses were Messrs. Edward E. Rice and Henry C. Jarrett, theatrical managers. Mr. Jarrett gave it as his opinion that the cessation of full rates would be partially paralyzing and stop the business of more than two-thirds of the traveling companies.

Mr. Rice in his testimony stated that last year he had 240 people on the road, and the difference in the transportation charges between that year and preceding years was $30,000. The result of the charging of full rates, he said, would be that first-class attractions would not be able to travel over the country. Too smaller companies, he said, composed of but few people, might be able to continue, but not so with the larger ones. He said that at a meeting of the theatrical managers in New-York last May four-fifths of them said it would be impossible to keep their companies on the road in the future if full rates were charged, and they only continued in business because they hoped to obtain early relief. Companies are being constantly withdrawn from the road on account of the heavy railroad charges.

Counsel for complainant then submitted the case in a short argument, and other counsel will submit printed briefs.

THE FIRE COMPANY LOSES.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—In the case of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company against its former agent here, Mr. Kavanagh, Justice Wurtele gave judgment in favor of the defendant without leaving the bench. The case arose out of a risk which was placed under these circumstances:

The Scottish Union, which Mr. Kavanagh also represented, ordered him to cancel the risk of Warden, King & Co. in July, 1888. This he did, and placed the risk in the Connecticut company. The premises were burned the same afternoon. The policy was paid, but the company took an action against Mr. Kavanagh to recover its amount, charging that he had placed the risk after the fire. The company was unable to prove the case, and judgment was rendered accordingly.

REGISTRATION IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The registration yesterday in the Sixth Congressional District was 155. All persons registered in the last election in the Assembly districts comprising the Sixth Congressional District are entitled to vote for the election of a Congressman to succeed Frank T. Fitzgerald, resigned.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Cunard Line steamship Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Hales, from New-York Nov. 9 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at midnight to-night.

The steamship Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Fitz, from New-York Oct. 30, arr. at Bristol to-day.

The steamship Curfu, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, sld. from Liverpool to-day for New-York.

The steamship R. F. Matthews, (Br.,) Capt. Conche, from New-York Oct. 26, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A NOTABLE DECISION.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 15.—The Kansas Railroad Commissioners rendered a decision to-day involving the right of eminent domain, and to some extent coming in contact with the Federal courts. Recently the Fort Scott Terminal Railway Company asked of the Board permission to construct its road across the Missouri, Kansas and Texas track, and to build a spur to a private warehouse. The receivers of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas denied the jurisdiction of the board, for the reason that their railway is in the hands of officers appointed by the United States Circuit Court for this district, under whose orders and directions it is being operated. Upon this point the board says: "The right of eminent domain rests in the State. It possesses the right and power uncontrolled to determine for what public objects private property may be taken upon making the compensation provided for, and also necessarily to provide the proceedings and agencies through which the power or right may be exercised. Among other agencies to whom the exercise of the power has been delegated is the Board of Railroad Commissioners, with the right of appeal from their decision upon the question of damages.

"The fact that the court, in pursuance of equity power conferred upon it by law, has for the time being superseded the corporation in the control and management of the corporate property does not appear to change the tenure by which its right of way was acquired and is held, nor the condition and servitude imposed upon like property by the Constitution and laws of the State. In all matters and claims arising out of the movement and operation of the property the court in whose custody and control the property rests may rightfully claim exclusive jurisdiction, but the exercise of the power of eminent domain in respect to a part of the property is a different matter, and it would seem that the exercise of these sovereign powers by the State through its appointed agencies cannot be rendered dependent upon the will of the corporation, or a court, whether State or Federal, which for a special purpose has taken important control and management of the corporate property. The petition of the Fort Scott Company is granted."

CHICAGO AND ALTON'S FUTURE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—A morning paper gives the details of an agreement between the Chicago and Alton and the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. It says: "The agreement differs but little from that in effect between the two companies for the last two years, except that it fixes the term of the agreement for ten years and provides that the Alton is to make all westbound rates and the Union Pacific is to fix the rates to the East. It takes in no other part of the Union Pacific except the Kansas Pacific branch, which is not included in the agreement with the Northwestern, and also provides for the interchange of through traffic to and from the Pacific coast via Denver and the Kansas Pacific Road upon substantially the same terms as through traffic is interchanged between the Northwestern and Union Pacific.

"The Alton-Union Pacific deal, however, has no connection whatever with the Vanderbilt system of roads east of Chicago, as has that of the Northwestern. It is an independent traffic agreement solely between the Union Pacific and Alton Roads to give the latter an independent outlet west from Kansas City, as well as to give the Kansas Pacific an independent outlet to Chicago. The agreement is not to become effective until March 1, 1890. At that time through trains are to be put on between Chicago and Denver, and probably also between Chicago and the Pacific coast via Kansas City and Denver. The opinion is expressed that the Alton will ultimately obtain possession of the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific."

HERE IS A NICE POINT.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 15.—The point was informally raised to-day by F. M. Dudley of the legal department of the Northern Pacific Railway in the United States Land Office that the pre-emption law had been repealed by the act of Congress providing for the admission of the new States. Section 17 of that act distinctly says that the act is "hereby repealed as to the States provided for by this act." It looks as if it was intended to repeal the eighth section of the act of 1841 as to the donation of 500,000 acres of public land to new States for public improvements, but the text includes not only the repeal of that section but the whole law.

The repeal refers also to grades a very large number of cases where the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is a party.

OVERLAND FAST MAIL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The fast mail service overland from Chicago to the Pacific coast was inaugurated at 3 o'clock this morning over the Burlington Road. It is expected to diminish the time between Chicago and Portland, Oregon, nearly one-third. General Superintendent Bell and other Post Office officials were aboard the first train and will go to the end of the route to observe the workings of the new plan. "This is one of the biggest things that the Postal Service of this country has ever seen," said Postmaster Sexton. "When it gets down to smooth running order, the benefits attaching will be incalculable in the matter of Western mails."

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

J. Pierpont Morgan of Drexel, Morgan & Co., John King, President of the Erie; M. E. Ingalls, President, and H. W. Fuller, General Passenger Agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and a number of other New-York capitalists, left Baltimore last night on a special train for the Chesapeake and Ohio Road. The party will visit the Natural Bridge, White Sulphur Springs, and the coal mines and iron furnaces along the line of the road between Richmond and Hamilton, West Va., the trip will extend to Cincinnati, the western terminus of the road.

At the meeting of the Western Freight Association in Chicago yesterday, the proposition of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé to reduce the rate on hogs from 25 cents to 22½ cents a hundred pounds, Kansas City to Chicago, was voted down. The Santa Fé then gave notice that it would insist upon putting the reduced rate into effect, whereupon as appeal was taken to the Executive Board of the Inter-State Commerce Association, and the question will now have to be arbitrated before further action can be taken.

A charter has been filed with the Secretary of the State of Kansas for a new railroad enterprise projected by the Seneca and Nemaha Valley Railway Company, which has headquarters at Seneca, and has a capital stock of $1,000,000. The object of the corporation is to build a standard gauge road from Topeka northwest to the northern boundary of the State, passing through the counties of Shawnee, Jackson, Pottawatomie, and Nemaha. The estimated length of the road is eighty-five miles.

The gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railway —entire system—for September were $3,818,524, an increase over those for the corresponding month last year of $206,907. The net earnings were $1,017,163, an increase of $204,989. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 the gross earnings were $25,108,724.41, a decrease from those for the corresponding period last year of $46,527. The net earnings were $10,586,462, an increase of $260,451.

The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Company in its annual statement ending Sept. 30 sets forth these facts: Gross earnings, $769,762 48; operating expenses, $555,305 88; other income, $11,626 19; fixed charges, $168,644 09; net income, $57,338 02; dividends, $48,000; surplus, $9,338 09; surplus Sept. 30, 1888, $43,692 98, less decrease in horses and supplies, $16,690; total surplus Sept. 30, 1889, $36,330 95.

With objects to construct and operate a two-and-a-half-mile railroad in Niagara County, N. Y., the Wilson Terminal Company has been incorporated, with $25,000 capital. The road is to run from the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad in Wilson to Wilson Harbor on Lake Ontario. The Directors include Thomas C. Walker, Walter W. Harris, and Harvey Sanford.

The report of the Southern Central for the quarter ending Sept. 30 shows: Gross earnings, $138,857 73; operating expenses, $87,616 89; fixed charges, $41,052 05; net income, $188 03. For the corresponding quarter last year: Gross earnings, $149,372 11; operating expenses, $152,241 34; loss from operation, $69,469 53.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg for the quarter ending Sept. 30 reports: Gross earnings from operation, $502,419; operating expenses, (excluding all taxes,) $319,892; gross income from all sources, $186,903; net income from all sources, $42,817; cash on hand, $19,844; profit and loss, surplus, $27,466.

Watson H. Brown was appointed Receiver of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw, yesterday, by the United States court at Cincinnati. This action was taken upon the confession of a judgment for $228,897 in favor of William Stewart Tod of New-York.

The New-York and New-England Directors yesterday appointed George R. Farley Superintendent of the Western Division, in place of Mr. Platt, resigned.

The Rock Island Road will open a district office at St. Louis Dec. 1, and enter into direct competition for local business.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The following detail has been made for a board to meet at Fort Myer, Virginia, Nov. 18 and appraise, the articles of the Government of the post traders' buildings there: Lieut. Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Deputy Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Charles E. Dyer, Deputy Quartermaster General; Major Lewis M. Carpenter, Fifth Cavalry.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness has been granted First Lieut. Charles R. Ellicott, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Samuel Reckard, 7th Battalion Engineers, and Second Lieut. (Regt.) W. Barry, Battery M, First Artillery, Kansas City barracks.

First Lieut. Junius A. Theaker, Marine Corps, has been detached from the command of the Marine Guard of the United States steamer Pinta.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FIRE ON THE ALASKA.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—A fire broke out in the cotton on the Guion Line steamer Alaska, Capt. Murray, at this port from New-York, while she was unloading at the Alexandra Dock to-day. Five hundred bales were damaged. The vessel sustained no injury.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The dockmen demand pay for the time allotted for meals. The Directors refuse the demand, pleading that this claim is specially debarred under the recent agreement. The Directors, in a letter to the papers, complain of the men's tyranny in refusing to work with non-unionists. The Tilbury dockmen have struck because the foremen and clerks refused to join the union.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has petitioned Lord Salisbury to endeavor to procure the rescinding of the action of the Collector at Norfolk, Va., regarding the employment of English classifiers of cotton in violation of the Labor act.

The late Father Damiens, who died in the leper settlement at Molokai, Sandwich Islands, will be succeeded by his brother.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Constantinople says that the powers have informed the Porte that they will not interfere with the Cretan policy of either Turkey or Greece.

Lord Salisbury, in a letter to the Hatters' Association of Manchester, says he sees no prospect of inducing the American Government to reduce the duties on hats.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies has validated the election of 448 of its members. It is expected that the Government will send a communication to the Chambers on Monday declaring the necessity of a practical business policy for the Chambers, and that the questions of a revision of the Constitution and the separation of Church and State must be abandoned. The Government promises to introduce bills relating to land taxation and the liquor duties. The Government will also demand a vote of confidence.

The election of M. McAdras to the Chamber of Deputies has been declared valid.

The Panama Commission will sail for Panama on Dec. 10.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—Señor Cadepon, Minister of the Colonies, has prepared a bill reducing the tariff in Cuba and Porto Rico with a view to the development of commerce between the American-Spanish Republics and Europe. The Foreign Office is making advances to Spanish-American Republics, with a view to binding them together by practical and commercial relations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—The Sultan has issued a proclamation in which he states that the sympathetic spirit shown by the Turkish people toward Emperor William during his recent visit to Turkey is a proof of their loyalty and devotion to himself.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag, by a vote of 21 to 7, has adopted a credit for the Emperor's new yacht.

Count Herbert Bismarck has received high decorations from the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Greece.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—By the fall of a belfry at Olahujfalu, Hungary, six persons were killed and many injured.

One thousand mother-of-pearl button makers have struck for shorter hours and higher wages. The strike is likely to become general.

ROME, Nov. 15.—The *Fanfulla* says that Vatican circles have been led to exhibit the establishment of peaceful relations, as that part of the Northwestern. It is an independent traffic agreement solely between the Union Pacific and Alton Roads to give the latter an independent outlet west from Kansas City, as well as to give the Kansas Pacific an independent outlet to Chicago. The agreement is not to become effective until March 1, 1890. At that time through trains are to be put on between Chicago and Denver, and probably also between Chicago and the Pacific coast via Kansas City and Denver. The opinion is expressed that the Alton will ultimately obtain possession of the Kansas Pacific branch of the Union Pacific."

ORGANIZED VIGILANT SOCIETIES.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Nov. 15.—The farmers of Warren and Sussex Counties have organized vigilant societies for the protection of property against fire. The many fires of late have thoroughly aroused the farming community, and leading farmers feel that their only safety lies in a close and rigid system of watchfulness. Men will be employed to watch property, and the origin of all fires will be rigidly investigated. Thousands of dollars' worth of property has recently been destroyed in the two counties by incendiary fires.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The second annual Conference of the Church of God of the Carrs was held in Chicago yesterday. The members hold to the restoration of Israel, that there is life only through Jesus Christ, and that man's present state is mortal, dependent upon Christ for Celestial inheritance. They hold that flesh on earth was not controlled directly by the Supreme Being.

The Spanish steamer Nicoto, from New-Orleans for Liverpool with cotton, has arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, fourteen days out, with her cargo on fire. The flames are confined to one compartment, and it is thought can be extinguished without injuring the remainder of the cargo.

Notices were posted yesterday along the Pennsylvania Canal inquiring the public of the abandonment for public use of that portion of the line between Bald Eagle Dam in Clinton County and Loyalsock Creek in Lycoming County, a distance of about thirty-five miles.

During a fight last night in a sailor's boarding house located on the river front, Philadelphia, between a number of Greek sailors, Demost Taiyo caused Alex Allivi and himself several places with a knife, death ensuing almost immediately. Taiyo was arrested.

Two freight trains, largely made up of cattle cars, collided at Kinsman Branch, opposite Enil Run station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg, Lake Shore and Fireman James Murphy, both of Virginia.

R. V. Mannion, Deputy Sheriff of Montgomery County, N. Y., killed himself in the Commercial Hotel at Fonda yesterday by shooting. He was fifty years of age.

The Columbus (Ohio) Gaslight and Coke Company was sold to an Eastern syndicate yesterday, which was represented by Col. H. H. Wilson. Price, $1,200,000.

The Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., of Orange, N. J., was yesterday unanimously elected President of Howard University at Washington by the Board of Trustees.

The discovery of a new coal bed is reported from North Sydney, Nova Scotia. A well-known expert says that there are 18,000,000 tons in the seam.

Superintendent Seaman has ordered that the canals of this state shall close Nov. 30 at midnight, unless sooner closed by ice.

GAMES TO-DAY.

To-day is the great football game between Princeton and Harvard at Cambridge, Mass. The Princeton players went to Boston yesterday by train, and many New-York people went both by rail and by the Fall River boat to witness the match. The chances favor Princeton somewhat, but the contest will be one well worth seeing, for Harvard will make a hard struggle. Yale is scheduled to play Wesleyan at Springfield, Mass., to-day also.

Grammar School No. 85 will give games to-day at 10 A. M. on the Mott Haven grounds. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and Railroad-avenue. The events will be 100-yard dash, 75-yard dash, 220-yard run, running high and broad jumps, pole vault, putting the nine-pound shot, tug-of-war, and mile walk.

Football games near New-York to-day are the Crescent runners match at Washington Park, Brooklyn, and New-York and Staten Island Athletic Club teams at Washington Park.



Fac-simile.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower. The remembrance of the cheap imitations of violet water and extracts should not prevent all lovers of violets from trying this delicious perfume.

For Sale in Four Sizes.

By all First-Class Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

OBITUARY.

DAVID E. MEEKER.

David E. Meeker, who died suddenly of heart disease Thursday evening at his late residence, 255 Jefferson-avenue, Brooklyn, was a member of the law firm of S. M. & D. E. Meeker, 13 Broadway, Brooklyn. On Thursday morning while at his office Mr. Meeker complained of sharp pains across his chest, and going home, went for his physician. He felt better in the afternoon and went down stairs to his dinner, after which he went up to his room, and sitting down in his chair, prepared to pass a quiet evening as usual. Half an hour afterward his wife entered the room and found him sitting in the chair dead.

Mr. Meeker was born in this city in 1826 in a house in Broad-street, his father's family having moved there from New-Jersey, and when about fifteen years old he went into the law office of Meeker & Anderson, at 71 Wall-street, of which firm his elder brother, Samuel M. Meeker, was the junior partner. In 1850 Mr. Campbell retired from the firm, and the two brothers went to Williamsburg, the elder brother establishing a practice there into which the younger brother was admitted as a partner the following year and the firm became S. M. & D. E. Meeker, and was one of the first to establish a real estate business in the place.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Hiram Anderson, who died Thursday at the home of his son, C. O. Anderson, 311 Greene-avenue, Brooklyn, was for a number of years engaged in the carpet business in this city. He was born at Newburg, N. Y., in 1813 and came to this city in 1837. After several years he established the carpet business of Hiram Anderson on the Bowery, between Hester and Grand streets, which he carried on until about fifteen years ago, when he retired. For the last year he has been living with his son. He leaves a widow. The interment will be at Greenwood.

The Hon. George Tantard Garrison died Wednesday, after a lingering illness, at his home at Accomac Court House, Va., aged fifty-four years. He graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., in 1854, and at the Law School of the University of Virginia four years later. He engaged in the practice of law, was a Representative in the Virginia State Legislature, and was subsequently a State Senator during the existence of the Confederacy. He was a Circuit Judge from 1870 to 1880, and was elected to the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses.

Ellis B. Frantman, a member of the Genesee Bicycle Club, who recently competed in the road race from Buffalo to Rochester, N. Y., died Thursday. His death was the result of overexertion in the race. He was twenty-eight years of age. He leaves a widow and one child.

Varnum M. Rogers, one of the oldest engineers on the Erie Railway, died in Rochester yesterday. For forty years he had driven the iron horse on the Erie, and never met with a single accident.

THE ENGLISH GLASS BLOWERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—As a result of several conferences of Attorney General Miller, Secretary Windom, and Solicitor Hepburn in regard to the case of the twenty-five English glass blowers employed at the establishment of Chambers, McKee & Co. of Jeannette, Penn., the first named to-day referred all the papers in the case to United States District Attorney Lyons of Pittsburg with instructions to proceed against the firm named and those officers of the local assembly of glass blowers who were instrumental in bringing the English laborers to this country, provided he be satisfied that such case can be maintained against them under the provisions of the Alien Contract Labor law. The question as to the return of the imported laborers, it is understood, will not be acted upon until after the legal questions involved in the civil suits shall have been determined.

Solicitor Hepburn has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that the law was violated in this case and that the department has ample authority to send the imported glass blowers back to England.

THE BALTIMORE BEATS HER RECORD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The new cruiser Baltimore, which showed such surprising speed on her recent trial trip and yet was found by the trial board to have fallen short of the requirements, made her second trial to-day in a four hours' steady run on a northeast by east course from Cape Henlopen. The speed she developed was even more remarkable than on the first trip, being 20.5 knots an hour, against 19.8 knots before, but whether she developed more or less than the 9,000 horse power called for by the contract cannot be told until the results as shown by the indicators have been carefully worked out by the Government engineers. It was estimated at 9,400, or 400 more than required.

G. W. BUNGAY CRITICALLY ILL.

George W. Bungay, a veteran journalist, temperance advocate, and abolitionist, lies stricken with paralysis at his home, 114 Taylor-street, Brooklyn, E. D. Owing to his great age, seventy-one years, his condition is critical.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Gellert, (Ger.,) Kempff, Hamburg and Havre 12 ds., with mdse. and passengers to B J. Cortis.

HOT-WATER HEATING.

CAUSES OF THE FAILURE OF THE SYSTEM USED IN BOSTON.

With regard to the suspension of the Boston Heating Company, which has been supplying, by street pipes, hot water under pressure by what is called the Frall system, the *Engineering and Building Record* will say in its issue of to-day's date:

"A prominent officer of the company showed our representative a piece of pipe which had served to supply a customer with heat for over a year. It was much corroded, scale being easily knocked off in thick pieces, and it contained numerous holes. This small pipe, it was stated, represented the condition of the large return pipe as far as they had been able to examine it, principally at the manholes, and he thought that the corrosion was due to the differences in temperature to which the return pipes were subject, as the outgoing hot water conducting main was so sound as when put in. Both pipes, the outgoing and return mains, are covered with asbestos felting, as are the small branches supplying customers, and it was said that the company intended having this asbestos felting analyzed to see if it contained any deleterious matter. The company did not know the actual cause of this rapid corrosion, and for want of a better reason attributed it to differences of temperature, since under otherwise similar conditions the pipes continually hot were intact, while those hot and cold alternately, and that as well protected as the others, were badly corroded.

"But trouble with the pipes is clearly not the sole cause of the suspension, though it may have hastened the result. Failure is not to be attributed to any defect in the design and construction of the plant, which was very substantial, and from the very nature of the duty to be performed and the great hazards involved had to be very costly. As a key to the real cause of the failure we would refer our readers to our criticisms of what was proposed to be done by other parties in 1889 and 1888, when was called the Frall system. These criticisms were then made in these columns because the public was asked to put money in the enterprise. When, however, six years after, we found gentlemen having sufficient faith in the possibilities of the system to spend their own money in trying to demonstrate it, and who were doing such honest construction work as was done in Boston, we illustrated their work as a matter of engineering interest, though we had little faith in the financial success of the scheme in our large cities.

"We approach this case with a feeling of sympathy for the present promoters, who are victims rather than speculative promoters. Two years' trial, seventy customers, one million and a quarter investment, rapid deterioration of plant in the streets of a large city, and consequent heavy charges for maintenance and operation, sufficiently explain the causes of stoppage. So there is no need to discuss details of construction.

"In view, then, of these costly experiences, in which the stockholders are not the only losers, is not it high time, in crowded cities like New-York and Boston, that more care should be taken about permitting the use of streets for every new enterprise that our fertile and sanguine inventors suggest, to the continual injury of traffic, inconvenience of the public, and menace to recognized necessities under our pavements?"

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Creditors of James W. Ramsey, builder, at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, are trying to realize what they can from him. His liabilities outside of mortgages amount, it is reported, to over $45,000, and his unincumbered assets are very small. Mechanics' liens to the amount of about $15,000 have been filed against the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street job, and numerous suits have been brought against him by creditors who are anxious to get their claims with his money. Mr. Ramsey was formerly a builder in Newark, afterward he superintended the erection of the tall Osborne apartment house at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, and when he started to build on his own account he have about four years ago, making a specialty of apartment houses in Harlem. He recently built four five-story flats on One Hundred and Third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

An examination of the books of Theron J. Blakeslee, doing business as Blakeslee & Co., dealers in paintings, &c., at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, shows, it is said, liabilities of about $200,000 and nominal assets of about the same amount. Mr. Blakeslee is still under the care of his physician, the lower part of his body from his waist down having been paralyzed. His friends think his business affairs will be satisfactorily arranged in a short while. Dispatches from Boston yesterday said that Noyes, Cobb & Co., dealers in paintings, engravings, &c., at 74 Boylston-street, had made an assignment to B. S. Blanchard, the result of the close business relations between that firm and Blakeslee & Co. Mr. Blakeslee was formerly in business with Mr. Noyes on Fifth-avenue, New-York, but left there about three years ago.

Isaac Falkenberg, manufacturer of lambreqnins at 97 Franklin-street, is in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Delmont, on judgments for about $4,500. His wife formerly ran the business, and started in present business in April, 1887. E. Finsterer, who was his partner, withdrew Jan. 1, 1889, and has now issued a writ of replevin against Falkenberg's machinery, fixtures, &c.

Bradstreet's reports 217 failures in the United States during the week, against 248 in the preceding week, and 178, 223, 227, and 197 in the corresponding weeks of 1888, 1887, 1886, and 1885, respectively. The Middle States had 55, New-England 38, Southern 33, Western 61, Pacific and Territories 22, Canada had 89, a decrease of 6 from the previous week.

J. K. Foot & Co., lumber dealers, at Oswego, N. Y., have made an assignment after confessing judgments amounting to $23,000 in favor of the Second National Bank. The liabilities are said to be in the neighborhood of $200,000, while the apparent assets will not more than cover the judgments against the firm.

Mannuh & Kusner, manufacturers of furs at 90 White-street, are in the hands of the Sheri

BURDENED BY THE TARIFF

HUGH McCULLOCH'S LETTER IN FAVOR OF REFORM.

CAPT. CODMAN ADVOCATES FREE SHIPS BEFORE THE REFORM CLUB—THE NEEDS OF TRADE.

There was an interesting meeting of the Reform Club last night, at which the discussion was confined almost exclusively to subjects concerning tariff reform. Many of the members were present. Mr. William J. Coombs presided, and began the evening with a few remarks.

"We have been led to believe," he said "that we have a patent upon prosperity, but we have not. There are competitors rising up all about us. There is Mexico, which a few years ago we did not think within the range of commercial possibilities; there is Africa, La Plata. Not long ago the planters of La Plata discontinued their cultivation of wool and now the sheep are giving way to grain. Already these planters are underbidding us in Europe, so that this thing becomes evident, that in not making wool free and in 'protecting' our raw wool growers in the West we have aroused a rival to one of our greatest sources of income and have seriously injured the grain raisers of the West."

A letter from the Hon. Hugh McCulloch was then presented to the meeting. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I am glad to see, by your letter of the 26th ult., that the main object of your association is to contribute to the influence which are at work all over the country to bring about a reform of the tariff. I am also glad to see that the association is "non-partisan."

Unfortunately the tariff question has not been presented in Congress nor before the people as a purely economic question. It has been, in a large measure, treated as a sectional and party question, upon which there has not been free exercise of independent thought and action. The time seems now to have come when the consideration of it can no longer be controlled or restricted by sectional or party influences. It has, at last, been forced to the front as a question too broad and far reaching to be considered as any other than a national question, in the proper settlement of which all of our great interests—agriculture, manufactures, labor—are deeply concerned.

Let us glance at the condition of these interests under a system of taxation that savors more of the old Chinese policy than of the enlightened sentiment of a progressive and wide-awake people.

Although the agricultural power of the country has been but partially developed, production has outstripped the ability of the people to consume certain, some of the great staples of the country are bringing remunerative prices.

Farmers have a painful knowledge of this fact and are becoming inquisitive in regard to the cause. They have discovered that the home market and the foreign markets which are open to their productions are quite unequal to the present supply, and that as new lands are cultivated the disproportion must steadily increase, so that the satisfactory state is their present condition, the outlook for the future is the reverse of encouraging.

The question, therefore, has become to them a pressing one, How can the demand be made equal to the supply? or, what is still more important, How can further decline be avoided? The whole matter "is in a nutshell." Demand and supply are the regulators of prices. The present low prices of our staple agricultural productions are attributed to the fact that supply exceeds demand, and as the former is steadily gaining upon the latter, the tendency of the prices must be downward, until larger and better markets are secured.

What is true in regard to agriculture is measurably true in regard to manufactures, stimulated by the tariff. The manufacturing power of the country has been increased beyond the demand for manufactured goods. Hence, combinations are forced to restrict production. These combinations must be short-lived, because they will not long work harmoniously together and because they are at war with enterprise and industry, upon the activity of which the welfare of society depends.

This fact cannot be disguised—protection has ceased to protect our manufacturers. While it is preventing foreign competition in our own markets, it is shutting up the foreign markets to which we ought to have access, and should have. But the foundation which it provokes, and the result is overstocked nation. What our manufacturers as well as our farmers need is an increase in the foreign demand for their productions. If there is any other way by which this can be secured than by a reform of the tariff, which stands in the way of international trade, it has not yet been made public.

If the tariff, by stimulating manufacturing, did for a time advance wages, it is no longer working in this direction. It has stimulated immigration as well as production, and the time has come when labor is no better rewarded in the United States than it is in Great Britain. If instead of saying that wages are higher in this country than in Great Britain, we should say that they are lower in Great Britain, the statement would be nearer the truth. Wages are lower in Great Britain than in the United States, viz., because labor is less effective in the former than is the latter.

By this I mean that manual laborers do not accomplish as much in the same time in Great Britain as they do in the United States. I do not speak of other European countries, because I know but little in this respect about them. No American who has spent considerable time in England has failed to discover that it requires more men and women to do the same amount of work in that country than in his own. I speak advisedly when I say that nearly twice as many servants are required to do the necessary work in a house in London as are required in New-York. The same is true in regard to all kinds of manual labor.

Estimating by what it accomplishes, there is very little difference in the price of labor in the United States and Great Britain. Wherever I went in the latter country I noticed the same sluggish movements of the laborers, on the great landed estates, in shops in factories, upon the docks.

The late Mr. Griswold of New-York was strongly impressed by what he witnessed in this respect. When he was in Manchester he landed on the pier a good deal of time in their shipyards, and in the last conversation which I had with him in London he said "that after close observation of the manner in which work was done in those yards, he had come to the conclusion that of the foreign establishments whion are needed in shipbuilding were freed from duties ships could be built as cheaply in the United States as in England or Scotland. English and Scotch workmen are paid less per day than we should have to pay; but they don't do as much as we should require. Either the climate or beer makes them sluggish. Besides," said he, "we should do scores of things by machinery that they do by hand."

The protective tariff can no longer be defended on the ground that wages are lower in Great Britain than in the United States, which is not only the most productive but the most thriving of countries, with doors wide open to all comers. If labor was not more efficient here than in other countries the foreign laborers, who every year are coming by thousands, would equalize its cost.

To me it seems very clear that all the great industrial interests in the United States are greatly in need of a freer trade with other nations, and that this can only be brought about by a radical change in our financial policy.

I congratulate the members of the club upon the progress which tariff reform is making, as indicated by the recent elections. On it must be borne in mind that the protective interests are strong in wealth, if not in numbers, that having controlled the economic policy of the government for nearly a quarter of a century and been enriched by it, they will not yield that control without a severe contest. If, however, such associations as yours do their full duty; if the great body of intelligent people, especially the farmers, are made to understand to what extent the many are taxed for the benefit of the few; how prejudicial the tariff is to all our great interests, especially the farming interest, which underlies all other interests, the result of the contest will not be long doubtful.

With constantly increasing faith in the soundness of the doctrine of which I have been for many years a humble advocate, that as revenue taxes should be imposed for revenue only, I remain very truly yours, HUGH McCULLOCH.

To R. G. Monroe, Chairman House Committee, Reform Club, New-York.

Then Capt. John Codman began his answer to Congressman Dingley's recent article on the "Mercantile Marine." "It seems to be Mr. Dingley's *sine qua non*," he said, "that the ship shall be constructed of American wood or iron, manned by Americans, and follow the American flag. While all this is desirable, still it is unfair to American ship owners and merchants to conserve the interests of the shipbuilders at the expense and to the neglect of commerce. When this subject of free ships came up in England it was rightly reasoned that it was much better for British merchants to buy ships than to abandon trade. The builders were told to go and build sailing ships and sell to the American vessels, and they buckled to and did it.

"It is a mistake to say that the British merchant marine's present ascendency is due to subsidies. Only 2 per cent. of British steamships carry the mails. The subsidies because of the transportation of the mails cannot be very great. Subsidies do not improve steamships any more than a subsidized stage line would improve the style of coaches. The British Government displays no more liberality in contracting for war vessels than does our own. The ship builder who tenders the lowest bidder who undertakes to make the standard of vessel required. The Clyde yards turned out hundreds of steamships before the Admiralty paid any attention to them.

"Within the thirty-four years which this country has been without an merchant marine we have paid $3,000,000,000 in freight charges to foreigners. We and China for awhile stood alone in protecting ourselves. Now China has awakened to the necessity of using her own vessels for freight, and we are left alone. In every foreign country trade one greatly increased within these thirty-four years, every country benefiting by it, even Cuba, save our own. They built ships if they could do so cheaply and successfully, and if they could no do the they bought them."

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild said that he had heard Mr. Wells's paper and now had heard Capt. Codman's. He suggested that they be printed for circulation among the members of the club as well as among those persons whose interests were in the direction of free ships.

EDWIN R. KELLY'S CRIMES.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Edwin R. Kelly was indicted at Paterson a week or two ago for a criminal assault on a young Irish girl who had been in this country but a few months, and was employed in his family as a servant. The case was to have been tried two or three days ago, but it was suddenly discovered that the girl was not to be found in Paterson. This morning the case was moved by the Prosecution, and, to the astonishment of Kelly's counsel, the girl was brought in. It transpired that she had been paid $500 to leave the country, and left Paterson for New-York to take a steamer for Ireland, but the Prosecutor was told of the fact. Had her arrested before she got aboard. She brought back this morning. When Kelly heard of her disappearance he started away behind a fast horse, and when the case was called this afternoon he called in default, and his bail was forfeited.

PRINCETON WILL WIN TO-DAY.

SO SAYS THE FOOTBALL EXPERT, WALTER C. CAMP.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—Dr. Walter C. Camp, the well-known football authority at Yale, thinks that Princeton will win the football game at Cambridge to-morrow. He says that while Harvard has the advantage of the ground and a home crowd, Princeton has the more experienced team, and their strategic plays have been brought to a greater pitch of perfection. Should Harvard gain an advantage early in the game it might inspire her players into winning form. Considering the data from all sides, there is the weight of probability in Princeton's favor, and it will be a surprise to the majority of those who have watched both teams if she fails to score a victory.

Should Ames be barred, the chances would be more equal. Harvard will rely, says Mr. Camp, on Cumnock, Trafford, Cranston, Dean, and Stickney. Cumnock is a thoroughly strong player, but as Captain of the team he had upon his shoulders too much responsibility to admit of his doing himself justice. Trafford is a beautiful kicker, but he has not yet been tried in the face of a dashing line of forwards like Princeton's, and there is a chance of their breaking him up. There will be a fair match between Cranston and P. Trafford in the crimson and Biggs and Janeway in the orange and black. Tilton and Gymmes, the two centres, are neither of them very forward, and the greater part of the work will be left to the guards.

Dean, Harvard's quarter back, is to-day one of the strongest men on the team. Princeton will place her dependence in Cowan, Black, Janeway, Ames, and Donnelly. Ames has been a mainstay in all their games. His playing is certainly phenomenal, and Harvard circles the country man is a very lucky one who may challenge this man as a professional ball player. Cowan is a thoroughly seasoned veteran and is quite the opposite of Ames in build and method. He is heavy and strong and runs through and over his adversaries in preference to dodging them. Black is a man for whom no such great provisions have been made as for Ames and Cowan, but if the Harvard team propose to ignore the work of this half back they are making a serious error. Janeway's best work is in making openings and getting through. Donnelly, a new man at Princeton, is a rough player, liable to lose his temper, but is fast and plucky.

Mr. Camp says in regard to professionalism in colleges: "When a boy not one of his teams begins to expect certain pecuniary rewards for his athletic prowess, we are training up a generation of mercenaries and Hippodrome contestants, who will by the very shame of contact drive out the race of gentleman athletes. This is strong language, but nothing save calling things by their right name will answer in a case at such gravity. Hair-splitting questions of amateur and professional may do for debating societies in general athletic organizations, but in college athletes the fact of whether the dollar was a paper one or a silver one, and whether it passed through one man's hands or a dozen, ought not to be permitted to enter into the matter. If we can make good citizens of our boys during their college courses, so much the better for their after enjoyment and usefulness in life. But if to make them athletes we teach them that the ultimate end is not victory or success, but money, let us break our oars and boats, plow up our fields, and rejoice that we have discovered the failure of athletics before they have contaminated past redemption the morals of our universities. No matter how the question of the disqualification of players turns out this week, it will leave bitter feeling between Harvard and Princeton, which must surely make the game of Saturday not only fiercely contested, but also provocative of more or less bad blood. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the umpire will see that there is no exhibition of this in the actual play and that the rules are strictly adhered to."

THE TRUTH ABOUT AMES.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Concerning the letters published in to-day's papers, stating that Ames had received money for pitching in a baseball game last summer, the following are the facts of the case: The game between the Whitinge and West Ends was an exhibition game. There was an agreement that the receipts of the game should be divided among the players, but the agreement was never carried into effect, so that Ames not only did not receive his share of the receipts, but not even his expenses. The meaning of Ames's letter to Billings was that Billings should hurry up and send him his share of the receipts, a thing which Billings never did. Ames is also ready to make affidavit that the statements of Mr. Buckley are false when he asserts that Ames received money for pitching in this game. In regard to the game between Jolet and the Ames will take an oath that he never received one cent from Mr. Culbertson, and Mr. Culbertson will affirm that he never paid a cent to Ames.

The football team left to-day for Cambridge to play the first of the great games of the year with Harvard. It is in many respects the best team that ever went out from Princeton. Capt. Poe is an indefatigable worker and the men are thoroughly in earnest. The team is composed as follows:

Left end, B. S. Donnelly, '91, weight 151 pounds; tackle, H. C. Cowan, P. G., 184; guard, H. H. Janeway, '90, 204; centre, W. J. George, P. G., 179; right guard, J. C. Biggs, '92, 179, and W. S. Cash, '90, 186; right tackle, A. H. Warren, '92, 150; quarter back, E. A. Poe, (Captain,) '91, 138; halfs, J. S. Black, '91, 168, and R. H. Channing, '91, 145; full back, K. S. Ames, 155.

The substitutes are: R. Furness, '91, 131; C. Wood, '92, 165; P. James, '91, 175; J. Thomas, '90, 175; D. D. Casement, '90, 148; J. H. Adams, '92, 149; S. Homans, '92, 150; E. A. Lewis, '91, 162.

The average weight of the rush line is 173½ pounds; average weight last year, 175 pounds.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair Saturday and Sunday, no decided change in temperature, except slightly warmer in Northern Vermont, westerly winds.*

For Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, fair, stationary temperature, northerly winds.

For Eastern Florida and Western Florida fair, followed by rain in northwest portion of Western Florida, stationary temperature, northeasterly winds.

For Alabama and Mississippi, fair Saturday, rain Sunday, warmer, northeasterly winds.

For Louisiana, Arkansas, and Eastern Texas, rain, no decided change in temperature, northeasterly winds.

For Tennessee and Kentucky, fair, followed by rain in western portions, warmer, northeasterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair Saturday and Sunday, no change in temperature, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1889.	1888.		1889.	1888.
3 A. M.	51°	44°	3:30 P. M.	52°	39°
6 A. M.	50°	42°	6 P. M.	53°	34°
9 A. M.	53°	44°	9 P. M.	52°	39°
12 M.	54°	46°	12 M.	52°	41°

Average temperature yesterday.....39°
Average temperature for same date last year...56½°

RECEPTION TO A NEW PASTOR.

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, received a new lease of life last evening. A reception was tendered the new pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, and his wife by the Trustees and the Ladies' Aid Society, but very nearly all of the 800 members of the congregation attended and were introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Price, so that the occasion took the form of a family reunion. Besides the parishioners many outside friends of the new pastor were there and took an active part in the festivities. The reception and entertainment was from 8 till 11 in the renovated chapel parlors. These were embellished with fresh flowers, plants, and palms. The Brooklyn Philharmonic Club played its best, the church choir sang, addresses were made by Dr. Palmer, the Presiding Elder of the District; Dr. Day of the West Harlem Church, and others. A collation was served by Marzelli, and altogether the affair was a notable event in the history of this flourishing parish. Dr. Price and his family came from Scranton, Penn., but were formerly in the New-Jersey Conference.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 15.—On account of the prominent manner in which the danger of the British Columbia coast has been brought to the notice of the Marine Department by the recent accident to H. M. S. Amphion with the the Governor General and the viceregal party on board, the Marine Department will make a careful investigation and survey of the coast channels, with the object of placing a number of fog stations and signals where they may be urgently required, thus making navigation as safe as possible.

COTTON DESTROYED BY FIRE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—Fire broke out at 3:15 A. M. in the forward compartment of the British steamer Marchant, at the head of St. Andrew-street. There were 1,200 bales of cotton stored in this compartment, all of which was damaged by fire or water. The loss will approximate $60,000, fully covered by insurance.

READY FOR GIRL STUDENTS

COLUMBIA'S ANNEX CAN TAKE MORE OF THEM.

THE TRUSTEES OF BARNARD COLLEGE ORGANIZE UNDER THEIR CHARTER AND DISCUSS METHODS OF WORK.

The Trustees of Barnard College held their organization meeting at the college building, 343 Madison-avenue, last night. Among those present were Judge Noah Davis, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Frederic R. Coudert, Francis Lynde Stetson, S. B. Brownell, George A. Plimpton, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Augusta Arnold, Mrs. Alfred Mygt, Mrs. Francis Fisher Wood, Miss Ella Wood, Miss Alice Williams, and Miss Brown. Mr. Stetson was elected temporary Chairman and Mr. Plimpton temporary Secretary.

Mr. Brownell read the charter as granted by the State Board of Regents, which ordiers on Barnard College the right to grant degrees and all the privileges and immunities of a collegiate institution under the laws of the State of New-York. Mr. Brownell also read the draft of a series of by-laws submitted for the action of the Trustees.

These provide for a board of twenty-four Trustees, an Executive Committee of five, with power to appoint all sub-committees and to exercise legal control over the property of the institution. The sub-committees are to be, first, on ways and means; second, house; third, academic; fourth, on students. The Ways and Means Committee looks out for the finances, the House Committee has charge of the college building and all matters of equipment; the Academic Committee is "the regular medium of communication between the Trustees and the Faculty," and the Committee on Students will seek for and secure proper boarding places for young ladies from outside the city, and will be responsible for making regulations affecting all students.

Judge Davis moved that Mr. Brownell be asked to find out whether there was any statutory requirement as the subject of the number of Trustees required for a quorum, and, if not, to fix the number at seven. His motion was seconded by Mr. Coudert and prevailed.

The Rev. Mr. Brooks brought up the matter of discipline. He thought a clause should appear in the by-laws putting this into the hands of the Faculty, which is made up of Columbia College instructors. Mr. Coudert said he was opposed to abdicating any of the rights of a college. In this he was sustained by Mrs. Myers and Miss Wood. Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment.

Mrs. Myers read the report of the Provisional Committee on Ways and Means. She said that the work of collecting funds had been begun under the most unfavorable circumstances at a time when the Washington Centennial was taking up people's attention. Then the Summer had come on, and those whom it was desirable to see had been out of town. She read the following recapitulation:

RECEIPTS.

Annual subscriptions	$8,880 00
Annual subscriptions not pledged to be continued	1,600 00
Donations	2,650 00
Extra subscriptions	220 00
Matriculation fees	70 00
Tuition	800 00
Pledged for two years	100 00
Total	$8,870 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

General expenses	$1,883 07
Housekeeping	831 92
Balance on hand	5,155 61

This showed $2,000 more than would be necessary to keep up the institution for the present year. But within five years to maintain the observer is would be necessary for the college to own its own building and to have an endowment fund of $100,000. The total has to be raised to $500,000 in order to properly extend the educational facilities of the institution.

Miss Brown reported for the House Committee that a conditional lease of the building at 343 Madison-avenue had been signed. This should be made a formal one. The rental is $8,200 a year. The privilege of purchase during the first year for $50,000 was granted thereby. The Executive Committee was authorized to execute a formal lease.

Miss Wood presented the report of the Academic Committee. She said the college had a Freshman class of twenty students, nine of whom were engaged in the study of botany alone. Many had been turned away, however, because the course of study they wished to pursue did not seem to indicate a serious purpose. Many of the inquirers were those who were teaching upper classes in Calesthis. The Greek class was four lessons ahead of the Columbia Freshmen.

The Committee on Organization reported the following officers who were elected:

Chairman—The Rev. Arthur Brooks.
Vice Chairman—Mrs. Jessie D. Hyde.
Secretary—Hamilton Odell.
Treasurer—Jacob H. Schiff.
Executive Committee—Mrs. Frances Fisher Wood, Mrs. Alfred Myer, Miss Ella Wood, George A. Plimpton, and S. B. Brownell.

A communication was read from Miss Fannie R. M. Hitchcock, offering to raise the money necessary for a chemical laboratory if the college would accept it and allow independent students of chemistry to come in. This created a lively debate. Mr. Brooks said it raised the question whether this was to be a woman's college or a heterogeneous aggregation of students. The education of women was too desultory now. He was supported by Mr. Stetson. Mrs. Myer and Miss Wood warmly championed Miss Hitchcock's proposition. The matter was left in the hands of the Executive Committee to report.

The Trustees adjourned to meet again at 4:30 P. M. on Dec. 5.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Edward J. Phelps of Vermont is at the Clarendon Hotel.

John Boyle O'Reilly of Boston is at the Victoria Hotel.

The Earl and Countess of Meath are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Beriah Wilkins of Ohio is at the St. James Hotel.

Senator William D. Washburn of Minnesota is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator Orville H. Platt and Lynde Harrison of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

State Controller Edward Wemple, Harr Kalisch and Mme. Lehmann-Kalisch are at the Hotel Normandie.

Charles F. Crocker of San Francisco and Judge William E. Hanna of Philadelphia are at the Hotel Brunswick.

DOING GOOD TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the House of Rest for Consumptives was held on Thursday. The report of the President, the Rev. Dr. Peters, states that 164 patients have been under the care of the institution during the year, of whom eight were discharged recovered and thirty-one improved. Fifty-three patients are now in the wards. The hospital has been under the medical care of Dr. Charles E. Brides, as visitor, and Dr. W. E. S. Preston, as resident physician. Scientific methods of treatment have been applied with the most gratifying results. The corporate title of the institution falls to expire at its chief client, Consumption, as a disease, is receiving successful medical treatment. The Trustees hope to be able at an early day to have buildings with adequate equipments for the treatment of all proper cases coming to them.

EX-JUDGE BUSTEED RECOVERING.

Ex-Judge Richard Busteed has for the last six weeks been suffering from paralysis of the left side, and is now slowly recovering at the house of his friend and associate, Edmund Blankman. Just at midnight on Sept. 29 a sound as of a heavy fall was heard in Mr. Busteed's room. Mr. Blankman hurried in to ascertain what was the matter. He saw Mr. Busteed lying helpless on the floor, his left side paralyzed. Help was summoned and Mr. Busteed was placed in bed. For some time his condition was very precarious, but by careful treatment he gradually improved, and on Wednesday he was able, with the assistance of his nurse, to get out of bed and stand up. His physician, Dr. B. Blankman, expects that he will be able to attend to business again in about a month.

CONTRACTOR M'GRANE'S DEATH.

John McGrane, one of the best-known contractors in Hoboken, and till a few days ago a Commissioner of Assessments in the city, was found dead in his carpenter shop on Clinton-street, when Jeremiah Conlin, one of his assistants, opened the place yesterday morning. The threatened blindness of his wife and his belief that he himself had heart disease are believed to have depressed him. Thursday evening he left home to take an airing. His absence was not noted by his wife till Conlin reported that he had found him lifeless on his bench. McGrane was worth $50,000.

PASSENGERS IN PERIL.

Another carload of passengers had a narrow escape from being crushed to death at the Newark-avenue crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, Thursday evening. An Erie-street car, comfortably full of passengers, was being driven over the track, when the gateman began to lower the gates for an approaching train. Driver John Conway saw the danger ahead and shouted to his horses. He had just drawn the car under the gate when the train whizzed by; but the gateman had kept on lowering the gate meanwhile, and the smashing-rods on the roof were torn off. The gateman has been discharged.

THE VESUVIUS.

NECESSITY OF TESTING THE EFFICIENCY OF THIS LITTLE WAR VESSEL.

The appearance of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius among the commissioned vessels in the United States Navy is awaited with interest in naval circles. So far everything has been performed by the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company that it is called for in the contract; but until Secretary Tracy orders the final allotment paid and the vessel placed on the list of accepted craft, it will be impossible for the vessel to receive her electric light plant, rapid-fire guns, and stores from the navy yards.

Notwithstanding the wonderful showing made on different occasions by both the vessel and her guns there are still those who question the efficiency of the dynamite cruiser. In the meantime the construction of a new vessel of the same type, for which $450,000 has been appropriated by Congress, is held in abeyance. If the dynamite gun is to figure as a weapon of war in the armament of the new United States Navy the great body of navy officers feel that there is no time to be lost in ascertaining by actual experiment, with vessel and gun, in charge of navy officers and navy crews, the efficiency of such an instrument of naval warfare in all kinds of weather and under all conditions.

The Vesuvius is at present in the yards of Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia. Her vessel's outfit is nearly complete. Her secondary battery, it is understood, will not be the same as originally contemplated, which allowed her revolving cannon, rapid-fire guns, and Gatlings. The armament now intended for her will consist of rapid-fire guns wholly, either three-pounder or six-pound guns, on the principle of the Driggs-Schroeder type. The only vessels the Vesuvius needs to fear will be torpedo boats, or torpedo boat catchers of the class of the Rattlesnake, Destructor, Tripoli, Ijin, and Sharpshooter. To most vessels the Vesuvius can show a clean pair of heels. This little vessel will be furnished with two powerful electric search lights, which will so sweep the horizon for a mile in radius as to preclude the possibility of a torpedo boat making its appearance within that range without being discovered.

The Vesuvius will carry in all about eighty men. Her officers will consist of Lieut. Sesion, commander, two additional Lieutenants for watch-officers, one engineer officer, and one surgeon.

BOMBARDED A DWELLING.

MURDEROUS CONDUCT OF A NEGRO AND HIS PUNISHMENT.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 15.—Henry Disco and his wife, her mother, William Jackson, eighteen years old, and Susie Bakeman, aged fourteen years, were sitting in their home Wednesday evening, with the wife of Thomas Sutton, a Sobrsienburg negro, when the report of a gun outside was followed by a shower of broken glass, and shot which struck and entered every person in the room. The shot came through a west window. All the occupants fell to the floor. As soon as they got up a second load of shot came through a south window. Two or three more shots followed. Mrs. Disco took up a gun which stood in the corner of the room and, handing it to Jackson, said: "Go shoot them!" Jackson took the gun and rushed out of the house and fired at what he took to be a man. It was raining and dark. Neighbors came with lanterns, and a single-barreled gun was found in the grass about fifty yards from the house. Last night Toby Robinson, an old colored man who lives about a quarter of a mile from Disco's, found Sutton in his bar room, fatally if not probably fatally wounded. Constable John V. B. Westervelt was notified, and the wounded man was carried into the house. He confessed firing the shots, and said he crept into the barn because he was not able to travel any further.

A complaint was made by Justice Westervelt of Bergen Fields against the prisoner charging him with atrocious assault and battery, with intent to kill. Sutton was kept in Robinson's house until this morning, when he was delivered to Sheriff Haring here. Dr. Simpson says that Mrs. Sutton was shot in the hip and face, Henry Disco in the right side and abdomen, and Disco's mother-in-law in the neck and arm. Jackson, who shot Sutton, is wounded in the back near the neck, and Susie Bakeman escaped with a few shots in her arms. As a formality a complaint of atrocious assault and battery was made against Jackson. Sutton's wounds will save the necessary bonds for his release. Dr. Brown, the County Physician, has examined Sutton and says he is seriously injured. Some of the shot have penetrated the lungs.

A CITY TREASURER SUSPENDED.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Mayor Barnett this afternoon suspended City Treasurer Henry Ridgway. The investigation into the dishonesty of the late Secretary of the Board of Education, Edwin Royle, shows that it was customary for Royle to raise the sums for which bills were presented to the board, forge the signatures of the various members of the committees required to approve of the bills, receipt the bills in the name of the parties entitled to receive the money, sometimes adding "per Royle," and then present the bills so distorted to Mr. Ridgway, who would give him a check on the city treasury, payable to the order of Royle himself, and sometimes would even pay him in cash, without noticing that the pretended signatures of the committeemen were all in one handwriting. In this way Royle was enabled to plunder the city during the last four years of about $5,000.

Nobody suspects Mr. Ridgway of any complicity with Royle or of any dishonesty, but because of his careless manner of transacting the duties of his important office, whereby Royle got so much money dishonestly, the Mayor felt constrained to suspend him. Unless the Board of Aldermen restore him to office within two weeks he will be permanently removed from office and the board can appoint a new Treasurer. Mr. Ridgway has felt very keenly the blame that has attached to him since Royle's dishonesty was discovered, and has felt very much inclined to resign. It is hardly likely that he will make any effort to regain the place.

LOTS OF METEORS OUT LAST NIGHT.

People who chanced to be out of doors during the middle hours of last night were the beholders of unusual activity among the heavenly bodies. The night was clear and cold, with but little breeze stirring, and the atmosphere was of the kind called bracing. Not a particle of cloud dimmed the brightness of the deep blue sky, and the stars studded the canopy in innumerable multitudes. It was just the sort of evening to afford a perfect view of celestial phenomena, and as if expected to inaugurate the meteoric season in creditable style, the shooting stars flashed frequently and brightly out of the unfathomable depths of space for their brief instants across a visible expanse of the blue ether and back into their mysterious retirement again. Within the brief space of five minutes a pedestrian observed four meteors, one of exceptional brightness, flash from the eastern sky, high up north and south of the constellation Orion, down toward the southeastern horizon.

LILLIAN RUSSELL IN TOWN AGAIN.

Miss Lillian Russell arrived in New-York from Chicago at 7 o'clock last night. She was alone and went directly to her flat in West Forty-third-street. She said that the story of her elopement which appeared in some papers yesterday was without any foundation in fact. By her contract with Mr. Rudolph Aronson she is allowed, if she chooses, to rest at the end of one engagement so as to be ready for the next, particularly if she is indisposed.

Miss Russell is to begin an engagement with Mr. Aronson's company in Philadelphia on Monday night, and as she was not feeling very well, she took advantage of her arrangement with her manager to come to New-York. She will remain here with her little daughter until Sunday afternoon, when she will leave for Philadelphia.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT BUYS AN ISLAND.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt has bought an inhabited island, called by its fifty or sixty people Plum Island. It is one of the small islands in the Sound between Long Island and the Connecticut shore, and is situated just east of Orient. It was sold on Wednesday last, under foreclosure, for $15,000.

IN FOR THE BIG FAIR FUND

CONTRIBUTIONS YESTERDAY SWELL ITS FIGURES.

WILLIAM W. ASTOR SUBSCRIBES $50,000 AND MANY SMALLER AMOUNTS ARE CREDITED—LETTERS TO THE MAYOR.

The guarantee fund of the World's Fair did not have a notable day yesterday, and the only big subscription was that of William W. Astor for $25,000. But the work went on steadily, many smaller sums being subscribed, and there is no reason to fear a loss of headway. The total amount of subscriptions now in the hands of the Finance Committee is a trifle over $3,000,000.

More general interest in the fair on the part of the big corporations is expected to be developed later. It is noteworthy that the New-York Mutual Gaslight Company's ten-thousand-dollar subscription on Wednesday was the first received from any of the gas companies.

No others have yet contributed to the fund.

The theatre men are a little heandhand, too.

A. A. Bernstein & Co., proprietors of a museum on the Bowery, wrote to the committee yesterday subscribing $1,000, and promising to raise $10,000 more during the coming week.

Following are the subscriptions credited at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday:

By Henry Gold berger,		By Jordan L. Mott:	
George Mehrtens	$100	The *Engineering and Building Record*	$500
Herkmans & Holscher	100	By C. G. Dobbs:	
F. H. Jaeger	100	Henry Hahn	100
Wilckens Bros	100	John Welcker	100
Charles Haase	100	John W. Rapp	50
F. Schumacher	100	By R. S. Mendelson	100
F. A. Budde	100	S. J. Nathan, Son & Co	100
By the Hardware Board of Trade:		A. Lesser	100
Thomas Taylor	100	By Block, Feudenthal & Co	100
A. Kaster & Bro	100	C. A. Yost & Co	150
Landreth, King	100	N. Hellman & Co	100
Hesekiah King	100	By J. & W. Seligman & Co	200
W. Edgar Pruden	100	Henry L. Calman	100
By Franklin L. Gunther:		By the Real Estate Exchange:	
Chas. A. Hersith	500	Simon Sulzbacher	200
Theodore Misch	200	Max Bowsky	200
A. Bowsky & Sons	500	A. Bowsky & Sons	500
Jos. Stiner & Bro	250	Jos. Stiner & Bro	250
S. Reinhardt	100	S. Reinhardt	100
By William Wicke:		By William Wicke:	
Rohe & Brother	2,000	Rohe & Brother	2,000
By Mr. Kesson & Rendigan:		By Mr. Kesson & Rendigan:	
J. Milhan's Son	200	J. Milhan's Son	200
By Hill Brothers:		By Hill Brothers:	
Gotthold & Co	500	Gotthold & Co	500
By Wm. Steinway:		By Wm. Steinway:	
Behning & Son	1,000	Behning & Son	1,000
Mathusek & Son	100	Mathusek & Son	100
Kraolch & Bach	1,000	Kraolch & Bach	1,000
J. & C. Fischer	1,000	J. & C. Fischer	1,000
Richard Lamb	1,000	Richard Lamb	1,000
Alfred Dolge	1,000	Alfred Dolge	1,000
By Joseph J. Little:		By Joseph J. Little:	
A. C. Armstrong & Son	500	A. C. Armstrong & Son	500
E. P. Dutton & Co	500	E. P. Dutton & Co	500
John A. Moller	100	John A. Moller	100
By C. W. Bowen:		By C. W. Bowen:	
The *Independent*	1,000	The *Independent*	1,000
The *Evangelist*	500	The *Evangelist*	500
By B. A. D. Smith:		By B. A. D. Smith:	
W. W. Goodwin	500	By Building Material Exchange:	
		F. O. Norton	1,000

Total, Nov. 15—5 P. M. $105,983
Previously reported 2,972,845

Grand total $3,078,178

This includes $15,500 from the Jewelers' Board of Trade and the late subscriptions at the Mayor's office Wednesday credited in THE TIMES of yesterday.

The following subscriptions were received by the Mayor yesterday too late to be sent to the Finance Committee:

Casady & Adler	$1,000	Michael Rowan	100
East River Electric Light Co	1,000	John Frick	25
G. D. Belcher, M.D.	500	Provident Life & Trust Co	100
G. H. Belcher	50	Ludwig Lehman	100
John Noble	50	J. D. West	50
Elizabeth H. Stanton	50	L. Margonsky	50
S. S. Stafford	50	E. F. Moynahan	100
F. W. Rhinelander	250	A. A. Bernstein & Co	1,000
James Hazlehurst	200	Lamb & Harrison	1,000
Russian Hair Felt Company	100	David W. Bishop	5,000
S. Swrock & Co	100	Richard F. Ware	50
Charles Scott & Co	100	By H. B. Claflin & Co	100
F. D. Marckwald	100	James Talcott	5,000
W. A. Conway	100	H. Wallace's Sons	1,000
Edwin Flower	100	Frederick Victor & Schills	2,500
W. E. Wilmot, M.D.	50	Hinck & Onid	1,000
J. E. Messenger, M.D.	25	Werdall, Fay & Co	1,000
S. Thorne	25	Gowing, Sanger & Co	1,000
Employes' Mutual Benefit Ice Co	20	Leland, Whitney & Co	500
I. Hartman, M. D.	10	Allen Lane & Co	200
Rene E. Mouchon	10	G. K. Sheridan & Co	150
Charles B. Smith	10	C. D. Newell	100
Treadwell & Harris Baking Co., (Ltd.)	250		
M. Zimmermann	100		

The following contributions have been received toward the preliminary expense fund:

Lager Beer Board of Trade	$537 64	Max Nathan	$500 00
		Daniel M. Somers	100 00
Liebmann		C. A. Johnson	100 00

A communication by John Frick shows the interest there is being taken in the fair by men of the most moderate circumstances. He writes:

"Herewith I return

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—8TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—6TH PAGE—4th col.
DIVIDENDS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
DRY GOODS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
ELECTIONS—10TH PAGE—6th col.
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HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—2d col.
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LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—4th col.
LOST AND FOUND—6TH PAGE—5th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—4th col.
MEETINGS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—8TH PAGE—6th col.
MONUMENTS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—5th, 8th, and 7th cols.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
RAILROADS—10TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
TEACHERS—6TH PAGE—6th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMERICAN THEATRE—At 8:15—DER GEIZIGE and GRÄFIN THERESE. Matinée—FLEDERMAUS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—LATEST ON. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—JOHN CHASE. Matinée.
CASINO—At 8—THE BRIDE-ELECT. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERRELI NACH—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—BEN-MY-CHREE. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—UNCLE JOE. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—SAID PASHA. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—OUR FLAT. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—CONCERT.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN ACES. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES ACCON. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DRUM MAJOR. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, POSTPAID.

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DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday...$2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday.. 75
SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year.....$2 00
WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

There appears to be some prospect that the Speakership contest at Washington will be simplified by the result of the recent elections. It is assumed that the Republican defeat in Iowa will practically throw Mr. HENDERSON out of the race and that the reverse in Ohio will greatly diminish the support of MCKINLEY. Mr. CANNON'S withers are unwrung by any State election in Illinois, but the condition of political sentiment in his State is not calculated to give great vigor to his backing. JULIUS CÆSAR BURROWS of Michigan is the favorite of the subsidy seekers and is said to have the special favor of BLAINE, but TOM REED of BLAINE'S own State is likely to profit most by the casualties of the late elections in spite of the covert hostility of the Secretary of State. It would not be surprising if notwithstanding all the anticipation of a lively and prolonged contest REED should prove a comparatively easy winner.

Gen. SCHOFIELD in his annual report to the Secretary of War devotes considerable attention to the desertion question, and makes a number of practical suggestions for the diminution of the evil. In the first place, he would establish a period of probation in the service, so that those who become disappointed and discontented may be discharged instead of being forced to serve out the full period of enlistment. This seems like a rather free and easy way of building up a military establishment, but there is no doubt that many fellows enlist without any adequate conception of what they are coming to and with very little fitness for military service; and with our small force they might be sifted out with benefit to themselves and the army. Possibly, too, the treatment and discipline of the soldiers might be made more endurable than they are for self-respecting men. Gen. SCHOFIELD also suggests greater care in recruiting, and this is obviously the point at which pains should be taken to secure men fit for the service and likely to stay in it. It appears, furthermore, that there is comparatively little risk in deserting from the army. The penalty is severe enough, but it is not sufficiently deterrent, for the simple reason that not more than one deserter in five is captured and subjected to the penalty. With this ease of escape the soldier who becomes dissatisfied with the life of the camp or thinks he is ill treated will take the chances of desertion. The General suggests that if civil officers are authorized to arrest deserters and an adequate reward is offered, it will be a decided check upon the practice.

The recommendation of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE that the officer commanding the army should have the rank and pay of Lieutenant General will undoubtedly take the shape of a bill in the forthcoming session of Congress. There is, of course, no actual necessity for reviving this grade, but there is something to be said for it on the ground of expediency. The rank of Lieutenant General is not excessive for the highest army officer in a nation like ours. The pay of that grade would also be a compensation for the expenses imposed upon the officer commanding the army over those of an officer commanding a military division. A more uniform organization would also result from having a Lieutenant General, three Major Generals, each in command of a division, and six Brigadier Generals, each in command of a department. Then each officer would have rank and pay commensurate with his command, as should be the case under a permanent organization. This subject came up in the last Congress, but it was presented at that time in an objectionable form and did not receive much attention. In many countries the rank of Lieutenant General or its equivalent is conferred upon officers having far less prominence and responsibility than those belonging to the commander of the army in a nation of sixty millions.

The interesting dispatch from Rio Janeiro announcing the outbreak of a revolution in Brazil is surprising as well as interesting. Brazil has for many years been a conspicuous exception to the rule of revolution in the Spanish-American and Portuguese-American States to the south of us; has, indeed, been kept, in the public mind, on a quite different footing from her neighbors. Moreover, there is no other South American State in which a revolution could be of anything like the same commercial importance to us. In two great staples, it appears, coffee and india rubber, the supply of Brazil is positively vital to us, and a political disturbance there will work serious injury. In truth, all the other States of Central and South America might go their revolutionary ways without touching us anything like so nearly; and this fact casts an additional shade of gloom and absurdity over the Pan-American proceedings now going on under the direction of the State Department.

Particularly uneasy lies the head that wears the Bulgarian crown. When it was offered to Prince ALEXANDER of Battenberg, it is related that he consulted Prince BISMARCK on the subject, and that chesrful cynic advised him to accept, adding, "You won't stay long, but it will be a pleasant reminiscence for you all your life." Now it is reported that the Czar and the German Foreign Office have agreed upon the removal of Prince FERDINAND, at present pleasantly known as the "reigning" Prince. What Russia and Germany agree upon in Bulgarian affairs is as good as done, and the Prince will soon be succeeded by a new incumbent. The new young man can scarcely derive much satisfaction from a place in which he pretends to be a Prince, but is evidently a puppet whose nominal subjects can see the strings, leading from the greater capitals, that actuate his movements.

STRANGE INCONSISTENCIES.

The views of Senator FRYE of Maine in regard to the mission of the Pan-American Congress is less inconsistent with his general position on the subject of foreign trade than those of most of the "statesmen" who have shown their interest in the matter, but they are not very creditable to him. As the framer of the bill providing for the invitation of the delegates to this country, and making provision for their entertainment as guests of the Nation, he practically declares that they have been brought here under false pretenses. It has been represented in Congress and elsewhere that the object was to promote commercial intercourse and closer trade relations with the Spanish American countries to the south of us. That would be an advantage to them which they doubtless appreciate, and which would naturally furnish the chief motive for sending delegates to a congress at Washington. But now that they are here, Mr. FRYE avows that the main object was to get them here and to take them about the country with a view to impressing them with the greatness of its resources and its power as a nation, as a means of commanding respect. This, he thinks, might have a practical result in leading them to look to this country as an arbitrator in their "national quarrels." He thinks, also, that the congress may lead to the adoption of a common silver coin to the profit of our Western silver mines. Beyond that he does not expect much.

It is safe to say that if these had been the avowed objects of the congress there would not have been so general an acceptance of the invitations. It would hardly have been considered worth while to send delegates so far as most of these have come to be impressed with the greatness of the country, even though it be looked upon as a possible arbitrator for the quarrelsome nations of South America, or to agree to furnish a market for American silver. If there was any sincerity in Secretary BLAINE'S address of welcome to the delegates when they first came to Washington he could not have been privy to Senator FRYE'S little game, and will hardly feel grateful to him for this belittling the Pan-American Congress. He professed a desire to establish trade relations with the Spanish American nations, with a view to mutual benefit, and looked to the building up of better means of communication by sea and land, even assuming railroad connection along the backbone of the continent by way of the isthmus. This has generally been supposed to be the object of the congress, and even the defenders of our high tariff have been wont to talk about the desirability of building up trade with South America. They have favored the subsidizing of steamship lines for the purpose. Perhaps Mr. FRYE recognizes the inconsistency of this policy of maintaining a tariff to prevent foreign trade, and at the same time opening the way for it with South America. At all events, he declares against any general reciprocity, and merely favors an exchange of certain products. Perhaps he thinks it would be worth while to subsidize steamships to carry cotton cloth and hardware to South American ports and bring back sugar and coffee.

There is an utter inconsistency in this whole business of maintaining a protective tariff and encouraging trade with South America at the same time, that is so glaring as to be ridiculous to any mind capable of straight reasoning. The whole theory of a protective tariff is that it is to our advantage to keep foreign competition out of our trade and to keep the home market for ourselves. It is a system of "breeding in and in" in our trade. It is admitted that there are some things which we want and do not produce and therefore must buy, and that of some things we produce more than we can consume and must sell the surplus. But the general policy is one of restriction, which is fatal to a commercial intercourse that will support an American merchant marine, and thereby impress other nations with respect for us. Now, to maintain such a general policy and then profess a desire to build up a trade with certain foreign nations is a wild absurdity. To keep foreign products out by a high tax and expect countries which have them to sell to buy our products is folly. To restrict intercourse and crush out shipping by such a policy and then talk about sustaining ships and building up trade by bounties and subsidies is worthy of a tribe of untutored barbarians.

Without regard to the duties on the special products which South American countries have to sell and which we are ready to buy, our general tariff policy increases the cost of our own manufactured goods to such an extent that we cannot sell them to South America in any considerable quantities. Those countries will not come to us for textile fabrics and manufactures of metal and wood so long as they can get them at a lower price in Europe, even though we remove the duties from the articles which they export to us, for the simple reason that they cannot get so much of them in return for the products of their own labor. They will send us their coffee and sugar, and wool and hides, and valuable woods and dyestuffs, and what not, that we do not produce in sufficient abundance for our wants, and they will continue to go to Europe for their cloths and carpets, and furniture, and leather goods, and so on just so long as they can buy cheaper in Europe. As a result we will pay largely for what we buy of them with exchanges upon Europe, which is met by our exports of grain, provisions, &c., to European countries, and there will be little direct communication between us and South American nations. If we change the course of trade by subsidizing steamship lines we shall simply have to make up out of the product of our own labor the difference between the cost of our goods and that of European goods, and it would be much more sensible to reduce the cost of ours. The whole thing is a tangle of inconsistencies and absurdities, and we may as well make up our minds either to remove the barriers to foreign trade or go without it. Putting up barriers and trying to force trade over them is about as sensible as building a fence for the mere purpose of climbing over it.

A TYPICAL REPUBLICAN.

It is reported that Senator ALLISON, through means in which he has confidence, but as to the details of which he is prudently reticent, considers that he has made "his election sure" to that body of which he has long been an ornament, the United States Senate. Our own impression, though suggested with proper diffidence, is that Mr. ALLISON may be counting his chickens before they are hatched; and though he may feel the utmost faith in his little incubating "machine," he would do well not to run too heavily in debt, expecting to meet his promises to pay from future Senatorial profits. But whatever may be the fact in this regard, on one point we venture a prediction, and that is that if Mr. ALLISON goes back to the Senate he will be a much less extreme protectionist than he has been of recent years, because the same motives that have made him extreme will now operate to make him moderate. We dislike to attribute to any man in public life motives not consistent with high aims, but it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Mr. ALLISON'S unreasoning, unreasonable, and arbitrary position as to the tariff, opposed as it has been to the convictions so admirably maintained in 1870 and 1871, has been due to what he considered political necessity. He must have felt that his party was, to a great extent, at the mercy of the favored capitalists who have made their fortunes from the tariff, and, as a responsible leader of the party, its chief in the Senate as to fiscal matters, and its possible candidate for President in the near future, he has conceded the demands of these men. The penalty for refusal may have seemed to him political ruin. He may have reasoned that it was right to retain his sole chance for public usefulness in this way.

But he will reason so no longer. He cannot. It is plain that his political career, depending as it does upon the success of his party in his own State, will now require a different course. If he has been a blind protectionist for the sake of the party, bound hand and foot to the Pennsylvania millionaires, he will see that he cannot continue to be one without consigning himself to obscurity that not only would deprive the party of his services, but would be very galling to him. The farmers of Iowa have begun not merely to think for themselves on the tariff question, but to act for themselves, and their opinions and their acts are now very much in the direction that Mr. ALLISON'S own were some eighteen or twenty years ago. Mr. ALLISON will have to join them or, in the common phrase of the day, "be left." He tried very hard in the last campaign to persuade the farmers to come to his later position. They refused, and Mr. ALLISON will have either to go to their position or to retire to private life. We have little doubt as to what his decision will be. We do not know how deeply the managers of the Republican Party are committed to the tax eaters of Pennsylvania, or whether they can break loose from the sinister bondage in which they have so long been held, but so far as Mr. ALLISON is concerned, it is plain that no fate can be more disastrous to him than the one that will overtake him if he cannot secure the confidence of his own State. Even though he succeed in retaining his seat in the Senate, his hopes of advancement are destroyed unless he can regain his State from the opposition, and he cannot do that without abandoning the extreme protectionism to which he has of late given his sanction and his advocacy.

In this peculiar position it is plain that Mr. ALLISON is a typical Republican. There are many able men of that party in public life who will feel the same stress as he is now to be subjected to. The Senators from Massachusetts are probably too old and too fixed in their views to yield to such a pressure, but their successors must, and there are others and younger who will feel it and will not be averse to conceding its justice as well as its force. There are men now in the House of Representatives from that State who have been instrumental in moderating the position of the party in the recent convention, who will go further in that direction rather than retrace their steps. Ohio Republicans are in a not dissimilar case. In that State Mr. SHERMAN may hold on his old way—though that has not been a very steady one—but it will not be long before, in the course of nature, he must retire, and the younger men will experience the influence of advancing opinion, and will not sacrifice their future to a party tradition. It is safe to say that from this State no Senator with the frank and shallow fanaticism for protection of Mr. HISCOCK will be likely to advance even so far as he is advanced in public life. And there are other sections of the Union in which the situation is the same. The change in public opinion has seemed slow, though it has not really been so, but it has been very steady and sure, and there is every evidence that it will continue. As it does so, men like Mr. ALLISON, with a future before them, will meet the change or they will be retired.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

The project of holding a World's Fair a thousand miles from a seaboard is on the face of it so preposterous that people who live on the seaboard have refused to take it seriously. Nevertheless it is taken very seriously by people who live a thousand miles inland, and New-Yorkers have been aroused to a consciousness that it is taken as seriously by Chicago as it is in the nature of Chicago to take anything. It does not by any means follow that because a World's Fair held at Chicago is foredoomed to failure that a World's Fair may not be held at Chicago. As we pointed out the other day, no fair can be really successful and take a high rank among the "expositions" of the world unless it be held under the sanction and "auspices" of the Government, though it is entirely possible that even with this advantage a fair may be a failure.

If the fair is to be held a thousand miles inland then there are other places that have quite as good a claim to be considered as Chicago. The Governor of the State of Missouri and the editor of the St. Louis *Republic* are now, as the *Herald* reporters say, "in our midst" for the purpose of inculcating this interesting and neglected truth. They point out that St. Louis is much more properly central than Chicago, and that within a radius of five hundred miles, which is fixed as the limit of convenient excursions to a great show, it has 6,000,000 more people and nearly twice as many miles of railway as New-York, while it has 2,000,000 more people and 17,000 miles more railway than Chicago. These figures are rather startling and are accounted for by the fact that New-York is on the coast and that a "radius" of 500 miles from it on one side must be semi-circulated in the Atlantic Ocean, while on one side of Chicago is Lake Michigan, which is, equally with the Atlantic, uninhabited by potential excursionists to a World's Fair.

Our visitors from St. Louis also argue, with much plausibility, that a main purpose of visitors from abroad, or even from remote portions of our own country, in going to the fair, would be to "see the country," and that they would see considerably more of the country in going from the Atlantic to St. Louis than in going to Chicago. This is quite true, and it would be still truer in favor of a site still further west, though none such has as yet been offered. There is still another attraction upon which they do not argue, and that is the drawing power of the city itself. Paris and Vienna and London are centres of interest to every intelligent man from any quarter of the globe who does not happen to live in one of them. This interest, the interest of ancient as well as modern art and architecture, of course does not attach in the same degree to every American city. Upon the whole, New-York is probably the most interesting American city in this respect to a foreigner. If it have rivals they are not Western cities, but Boston and Washington. St. Louis and Chicago are about equally attractive, we may assume, to a stranger in and of themselves. Though Chicago be the bigger and busier town, more bigness and business do not attract the picturesque tourist, as Kansas City and Minneapolis would be more alluring to him than Rouen and Oxford and Nuremberg.

If the fair is to go inland the St. Louis people undoubtedly make out a very good case for Congressional action in their own behalf. They insist that they have quite as strong a backing in Congress as has Chicago, and that as much money has been and will be subscribed in St. Louis as in Chicago to guarantee the expenses of the fair. We see no reason to doubt this statement, seeing that a considerable degree of suspicion has already been thrown upon the subscription lists of Chicago. The visit of the representatives of St. Louis will not have been in vain if it convinces New-Yorkers that the opposition of Chicago is not alone to be dreaded, and that there will be two rivals, more or less formidable, to the pretensions of New-York as the scene of the World's Fair of 1892.

CENTRAL AMERICAN FEDERATION.

The recent cable dispatch reporting the agreement of the Dist of the Central American republics on a plan of union should not be taken to mean too much. Certainly it is not proposed to merge the five nations into a single Government. It is not even possible, as yet, to devise a scheme of representation in a supreme Federal Congress for legislation on federal matters; the nearest thing to that so far attainable is the Diet itself, which first met in 1887 on the initiative of President BARILLAS of Guatemala, and which is to meet every two years. What it was really proposed to accomplish, and what has been accomplished if the cable dispatch alluded to is trustworthy, is the construction of a loose sort of federation, considerably weaker in its central authority than was our own Government under the articles of confederation.

The plan of union which was to be presented to the Diet, and which has probably been substantially approved by that body, establishes a common citizenship for the five republics in so far as the rights of all are made equal and the privileges of a citizen of one, when within the territory of another, are declared to be in all respects the same as those of a native. More than that, trade is made free, the Custom Houses on the borders are to be dismolished, and a common system of tariffs for foreign commerce is to be adopted. Arbitration is to be made obligatory as the first step in settling international difficulties, and the independence and territory of each of the covenanting nations are to be held sacred by the others. Navigation is to be wholly free. The legal instruments executed in one republic are to be valid in every other, the rights of literary property are to be respected, the postal and telegraph services are to be unified.

If these leading provisions of the plan of union seem to lack a good deal of forming a single great Central American nation, they yet are of great importance both as witnessing to the thorough disgust at the prolonged friction and warfare existing for so many years, and as probably being a long step toward the formation of a "more perfect union." Under this plan the Central American States will have at least all the common nationality that our colonies had before the Revolution and the most important of the elements of unity that marked the period of our confederation. Perfect freedom of commerce between the States and the practical equality of citizenship there, as historians have often pointed out, the two main forces which at last brought about a common supreme Government for us. And if that was the case in the years after the Revolution, when the means of inter-communication and of mutual trade were so meagre, it is likely to be far more speedily realized in the experience of the Central American republics.

Certainly they have a far more striking illustration of the disadvantages of separation and jealousies to look back upon in their history than had our original States. Even during the period of their nominal confederation, between 1825 and 1839, they suffered constant disorder, were continually exposed to civil war, and to the incessant quarrels of wrangling chiefs striving for the supreme rule in their own countries, and for predominance in the affairs of the federated republics. Owing to these circumstances, and particularly to the intriguing of Guatemala for the supremacy, the union, which had never gone much beyond a name, fell to the earth. BARRIOS must be credited with an enlightened conception of the true needs of the Central American nations, in his prolonged efforts to secure union, though he made a fatal mistake in attempting to secure by the sword what he had failed to bring about in thirteen years of diplomacy. With the tragic ending of his schemes for union, or for absorption, it seemed as if too much bitterness had been engendered to hope for a speedy renewal of peaceful negotiations looking to a measure of confederation; and the fact that a far-reaching measure of union has now been adopted, within five years from the day when he fell in the charge at Chalchuapa, is a testimony to the strong forces back of the movement for union, as also to the great improvement in the arts of civilization and peace which has been wrought in Central America in the past forty years.

The Commissioners who are dealing with the red men of Indian Territory have met with obstacles in their task. The tribe of Iowas declined their proposition to take land in severalty and sell the Government the surplus. Among the Sacs and Foxes they had a like experience. But they are by no means disheartened, and expect on their next visit to the Iowas to find them ready to make a bargain. These, however, are only minor items in the work of the commission. Their main purpose is to treat for the purchase of the Cherokee Outlet, a tract comprising over six million acres. Thus far the sentiment at Tahlequah is adverse to the project; but in view of the experience with the Sioux lands it is not improbable that the Cherokee tract also will eventually be purchased and thrown open to settlement.

BERKELEYS ARE CHAMPIONS.

The final game of the Intercollegiate Football League was played yesterday by the Berkeley and the Cutler's elevens on the Berkeley Oval. At the end of the first half the Berkeley eleven had scored 14 points, 2 touch-downs, and a goal against a zero for their opponents. In the second half the Berkeleys increased their tally to 40 points, against Cutler's nothing. The championship goes to Berkeley's eleven, who have scored 300 points against Cutler's blank since Oct. 12.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first public rehearsal of the forty-eighth season of the Philharmonic Society took place at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon. The house was crowded, and the audience was extremely attentive. The programme was varied in style and quality, and contained matter to please all tastes. It consisted of Rubinstein's glorious Russian symphony, Rubinstein's unfamiliar piano concerto in G major, Dvorak's vivacious "Scherzo Capriccioso," the theme and variations from Schubert's D minor quartet, and Liszt's "Les Préludes."

With the exception of the Rubinstein number there was nothing in the entertainment which was fully known to all local music lovers; yet, barring the Liszt composition, there was nothing that will not bear repetition often. The Schumann symphony is always welcome with its great-hearted buoyancy and spirit. It is most wholesome music, and refreshes one like the first breath of Spring.

The Rubinstein concert is not often heard. As absolute music it is not of the highest kind, and as concerto it suffers from over-elaboration, especially in the passage work. This a direct and inevitable result of the design of the work. Rubinstein himself explained his programme thus: "In the first movement the piano repeatedly requests admittance into the temple of the orchestra. The orchestra takes the piece into consideration and decides to test the capabilities of the piano. After frequent consultations and trials the orchestra concludes that the piano is not worthy to enter into its sanctuary. In the second movement the piano bemoans its fate, but soon recovers its courage and asserts its dignity. The beginning of the last movement represents the piano as repeating its requests to be admitted. Again consultations are held, during which single instruments express their opinions. The decision of the orchestra is again adverse to the appeals of the piano. Now the piano loses its temper and challenges the orchestra to imitate what the piano can do, and in the tumult of this attempt the concerto closes."

It was almost impossible that the composer should carry out this design without descending into pianistic athletics. As a medium for the display of a performer's technical facility, power, and endurance the work has its place. Miss AUS der OHE, who was the soloist yesterday, played with superb force and abandon. Her octave passages were remarkable in their rapidity and clearness, and some of her *tours de force* were uncommonly brilliant. Her work was marked by her besetting sins, however—too continuous a display of her force and too much use of the pedal.

The orchestra was in good form, and throughout the afternoon performed its labors with smoothness and generally good effect. The symphony was admirably played, the fusing of the work being well expressed. It was a sympathetic rendering, and the finest sympathy is absolutely necessary to an intelligible exposition of Schumann's highly-charged fancies. The tonal contrasts in the Dvorak scherzo were excellently brought out, and Liszt's best work was played in a manner that would have pleased even him. Mr. Thomas conducted in his customary quiet and certain style.

BALLOT REFORM.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 15.

It is not in New-York alone that expressions in favor of the Australian systems are coming from unexpected sources. The smooth working of the method in Massachusetts has convinced many doubters of its practicability. The chief objection the Democrats have had to it was the fear that it might reduce their party vote. Such an objection is a manifest confession that the means they have employed to carry elections are not above reproach. But they imagine that they see in the increased Democratic vote in Massachusetts a proof that their fears are groundless. Whether they judge rightly or not, every Republican will consider a removal of Democratic obstruction to ballot reform a full compensation for the reduced party majority in Massachusetts last week.

With this brightened outlook, it is to be regretted that owing to biennial legislative sessions only a comparatively few Legislatures will meet this Winter. Eleven Legislatures in the old States will be in session, six of which are Northern and five are Southern States. Two of these States, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, have ballot-reform laws already. The help of the County Democracy in New-York may bring enough assistance to the Republicans to override Gov. Hill's opposition in that State. Governor-elect Abbett of New-Jersey was forced during the recent canvass to take an attitude favorable to some method of reform, and the result may be an envelope law something like that in force in Connecticut. A bill was lost in Ohio last Winter, but it is not improbable that one will pass next Winter, and in Iowa the signs are especially promising for a similar result.

The Southern States in which ballot-reform laws are possible are Maryland and Kentucky. The Baltimore *Sun* has begun already to urge the adoption of the Australian system in the first State, and the success which has attended its application in Louisville may lead to its extension to the whole of the second State. There are five States, then, in which ballot-reform laws may be adopted this coming Winter. There are nine States which have adopted the Australian system already, if Connecticut's law is to be classed under that head. If five States take favorable action upon ballot-reform bills, next year one-third of the States in the Union will then have adopted the system. Some of the new States may also range themselves on the side of the same reform. The favorable expressions heard from Kansas, in which Australian bills were rejected last Winter make it certain that favorable action will be taken in some of them in 1891, when nearly all the Legislatures are in session.

From the Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

The Biddeford *Journal* smartly rebukes the Bangor *Whig* and Portland *Express* for quibbling about the Australian system. "In the light of the unqualified success of the law in Massachusetts," the *Journal* says, "their position partakes largely of the ridiculous. In the absence of any well-grounded argument to sustain themselves by, they grasp at puny straws. The *Whig* raises the tremendous objection that the election returns were not published so early by an hour or two as formerly. The *Express* utters a doleful croak that, as the law is capable of some improvement 'in its details,' Maine had better go very slow in adopting it. Honest blindness is pitiable; willful blindness, as in this case, is simply grotesque."

The Bridgton *News* is another paper which is commended to the tender mercies of the *Journal*. The *News* mysteriously hints that the "imported English ballot law" would be unconstitutional in Maine, sneeringly asks if its alleged success in Massachusetts consists in reducing the Republican vote, says that the vote buyer might dodge the law by taking his chances or by hiring the voter to stay at home, declares that the world can never be converted to its uselessness by legislation, impudently asserts that "the advocates of the measure are forced to concede that it offers no immunity from fraud, bribery, and intimidations." No part of the position assumed by the *News* is tenable for an instant. The opponents of the reform are hard pushed indeed when they are obliged to resort to such flimsy arguments as these. Better take the Biddeford contemporary's advice and "stop kicking."

From the Norfolk Virginian, Nov. 13.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES gives much space to an investigation of the practical working of the new ballot law in Massachusetts, and concludes that the result furnishes convincing evidence of the wisdom of quickly adopting the Saxton bill in New-York. Disorder and confusion were banished from the polling places, and the great objects in view were all attained. "Coercion, intimidation, and bribery were made impracticable or futile. Many nuisances, annoyances, and abuses were done away with. Independence was protected and secrecy of voting was assured. Expenses which afford an excuse for assessing candidates and virtually selling nominations were made unnecessary, and the actual cost incurred by the public was far less than that which it has to bear indirectly under the prevailing system." There was some delay in counting the vote and making returns, but this is found to have been mainly due to the newness of the system and to the form of ballot used, and will disappear with the experience and facility which come from use.

From the Oneonta Press, Nov. 14.

There can be no question but what some kind of a bill will be passed by the Legislature of 1889 looking to a reform in our ballot system. It may not be a Saxton bill, a Linson bill, or the adoption of the Australian system, but it appears to be conceded on all sides that something is needed and an effort will be made to remedy all existing evils. The Australian system as tried in Massachusetts seems to have given general satisfaction. But what will work to a charm in Massachusetts may not in every instance be adapted to the State of New-York. There is a necessity for some such law here, and who can say our legislators will not improve even the Australian system?

FOR A ROWING UNION.

At a meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association last evening in the Grand Union Hotel Messrs. T. Van Raden, G. D. Phillips, and H. J. Behrens were appointed a committee to consult with committees from the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association, the Kill von Kull Rowing Association, and the Long Island Rowing Association in regard to forming a new rowing association, whose object shall be the giving of regattas and advancing the interests of rowing in New-York and vicinity.

The appointment of this committee was the result of a resolution introduced by Capt. Van Raden of the Athletic Boat Club. It is proposed, in case all of the associations mentioned unite in the movement, to call a meeting at which there will be two delegates from each club.

THE AUTUMN ACADEMY.

During the next thirty days the Academy of Design will offer its customary exhibition of paintings and sculpture for the Autumn. Begun as a ready means to show the sketches that the artists make during the Summer months, the Autumn Academy has taken each year a more serious stand, until now it has become one of the chief exhibitions of the year.

The original intention of this collection of painters' work, however, still impresses it with a character of its own. We look to the Autumn Academy for work by students at home and abroad, work by the pupils of the Academy and the Metropolitan Museum, works especially by those who frequent the schools of the Art Students' League. Hither tend the pictures of our exiles in Paris, who complain of the lack of "art atmosphere" in their native land, and certainly manage to paint a great deal of the atmosphere of France, artistic or otherwise, into their fledgling works. But along with the new names and the lighter pieces of established reputations there is always a good sprinkling of solid, earnest works by the veterans. The Autumn Academy is, therefore, really a less discouraging show than the exhibition in Spring. Here at least we have promises, many good promises, along with some excellent answers to the promises of preceding years.

With less than 500 pieces there is room on the walls; each canvas has a chance to be seen if the committee desires it. One place of honor in the South Gallery is occupied by Mr. Edward Gay's large landscape from Eastchester County called "Fresh Woods and Pastures New." It is a fine expanse of woodland and wheatland, with cattle dotted about the foreground. The merit lies in the landscape rather than the cattle. In the West Room the same painter has a view of Pelham Marshes, Eastchester, and a landscape called "The Silver Birches." Another central place in the south gallery is given to a portrait of Mrs. Harry W. Watrous, by Joseph F. Mathews. The lady sits in a wonderful shrine rather than a chair of carved wood, and the artist has caused her to lay a very shapely hand on a green cushion in such a way as to merit a title for his picture such as "Portrait of the Hand of a Fair Lady." There is, indeed, just a trifle too much chair and too much hand to this likeness to make it altogether pleasing, but it is good in many respects, and, if the painter is a young artist, shows very remarkable talents. It is not a bad sign if a beginner does attempt rather more than he can carry out.

From Mr. Gilbert Gaul we have one of his best rebellion pieces. A picket is gathered about some embers in a snowbound landscape, perhaps wondering why they ever went to the war. It is called "Those Dreary Days." In this East Room is Mr. Sherman's Bummer—a character study. Mr. C. D. Weldon points happily a satire hitting the times in "The Color Line," two little girls on a bench in a park. The little white girl has lowered her parasol so as to screen from view a small negress, who has perched herself on the bench. The artist has made the aggressor as vain and proud as children are whose parents spoil them and fill their minds with distinctions of birth and color. The artist who has the courage of his minds this year is Mr. Walter Shirlaw, whose "Autumn" is a well-limbed lady seated on a bank and clad in her tresses of russet hue. There is good color here, and drawing, too. The picture interests without attracting one. Mr. Shirlaw seems to labor in work of such small dimensions, and his Autumn appears to be out of place on a little canvas. She is a nymph who requires the space of a tapestry or a wall to do herself any justice.

A singularly charming panel in the South Gallery is called "An Easter Hymn." It is a fanciful piece by Miss Carolina A. Cranch, with bars of music fading off in the left background and a knot of men's and women's heads on the right, each face intent on singing. The execution is very good and the idea novel. It would form a capital decoration for a music room. "The Sorceress," by John Jarvis, has its own peculiarity, too. The wise woman is half nude, and holds at arm's length a serpent that writhes about her wrist. Among the notable portraits in the South Gallery are busts of Dr. Fordyce Barker, by Bancel Irwin; of Mrs. and Master Winston, by A. Brewster Sewall, and of the late Harry Chase, artist, by Irwin.

The corridor contains little but sculpture, among which the pieces by Attilio Piccirilli are noticeable for cleverness. There are two plaster casts of horses' heads by Jay Rogers, N. A., and a very good statuette of Joseph Jefferson by the same sculptor in the comedian's rôle of Bob Acres. Henry Baerer has a statuette of a woman seated, called "Coming from the Bath." The attitude is rather ungraceful, but this statuette shows considerable power of modeling. There is plenty of wall space uncrumpled in the corridor, but the Hanging Committee appears to have thought it necessary to punish a new-comer by tricing up his work out of all reasonable eyesight. Perhaps it was the label that betrayed the Paris student in "The Flight into Egypt. Repose," by Robert Reid. At any rate, the committee, without a possibility of the common excuse being made, has placed this large canvas over the door into the North Room. If it had been a flower and fruit piece, gorgeous of color and brilliantly painted, it might have passed. The light there is bad always, but such a picture would have made itself seen. But in this case the gamut is low and everything depends on having a good and tol

ART OF BRUSH AND CHISEL

LOANS IN HONOR OF BARYE, THE SOULPTOR.

"THE ANGELUS" AND OTHER MASTERPIECES OF FRENCH PAINTING SHOWN WITH HUNDREDS OF BRONZES.

Few of the experts and art critics who were admitted yesterday to the loan exhibition in aid of the Barye monument fund could have been prepared for the sight of the paintings that greeted them. Until one has them before the eyes it is difficult to realize how far the United States has gone in attracting the masterpieces of nine or ten of the artists who helped to usher in the "Sacred Spring" of 1830, and for the most part lived to see themselves and their comrades hailed as the greatest that France has produced during the century.

The exhibition has been limited to about one hundred paintings and to the works of the following nine painters: Corot, Daubigny, Decampe, Delacroix, Dias, Dupré, Gérioault, Millet, Rousseau and Troyon. They include, of course, such oils, water colors and drawings by Antoine Louis-Barye as were to be procured from American owners. The limitation was wise, for as it is, a collection has been brought together through the very handsome action of our amateurs which might stand by itself, without the additional and more novel attraction of the Barye bronzes, as the most important exhibition ever made of the works of this school.

The Cent Chefs-d'Œuvres, exhibited some years ago in Paris, is the only show that merits mention in comparison with this. And even so the Parisian collection gained a large part of its glory from works by masters of the past centuries who are excluded from the present exhibition because not contemporaries of Barye. Gérioault is the only one admitted who cannot be strictly called a friend and contemporary of the sculptor, and he comes in because of his powerful influence on the whole school, particularly on Delacroix. He died in 1826, at the early age of thirty-three; but by that time, although Barye had exhibited work as a student of sculpture, and indeed won a second medal in a competition for the Prix de Rome, he had not yet been received at the Salon, and was nothing more than an obscure apprentice to the jeweler Fauconnier, who had attracted the notice of a few keen observers. Gérioault is represented by one canvas only, that of a "Couchant Lion" belonging to Cottier & Co.; but the picture is characteristic, since it shows that the early attention was being drawn to wild beasts as subjects for the fine arts. This example cannot bear comparison with works on the same theme by Delacroix, many of which are here to be seen, and it is hardly necessary to say that Barye surpassed the one and the other in this line of work.

The array of pictures by Delacroix is most impressing. His inferiority to Barye as a delineator of animals is patent enough, more especially as regards the horse, whose figure Delacroix painted with deadlong power, but often with small regard to accuracy in details. The tremendous vigor of the composition in "L'Enlevement de Rebecca," lent by Mr. D. C. Lyall, makes one forget the absence of truth in the drawing of the horses, especially the horse in the right-hand corner. It suggests the study of Rubens, but has not the same gamut of color. In that Delacroix was always Delacroix. The horse in a superb Algerian scene lent by Knoedler & Co., called "The Signal," is a particularly misshapen creature; but in "Le Giaour et le Pacha," lent by Mr. Potter Palmer of Chicago, the horses have been given their own scene. The scene is laid in the country that Byron invested, where noble Turks and valiant Christians fought with bravery and treachery. A retainer of the Pasha creeps along the ground to hamstring the horse of his master's opponent. The movement and color in these two paintings are grand.

Wild beasts by Delacroix are more numerous because they are small pictures, as a rule, which are easier to export. Here is the "Wounded Tiger" lent by Mr. Henry Graves; the "Lion in the Mountains" of Mr. George I. Seney; the "Tiger and Serpent" of Henry M. Johnston of Philadelphia; the "Tiger Quenching Its Thirst" of Mr. Alfred Corning Clark, and the "Lion and Lioness" of Mr. W. C. Van Horne of Montreal. Here is a brace of water colors—a "Lion" and a "Lioness," from Mrs. W. T. Blodgett, and a "Lion and Serpent," from the Walters Gallery, dated 1846.

But we can study Delacroix in works that belong to quite another field in which he showed greater mastery of drawing, if not of color. Mr. Walters has contributed from his gallery at Baltimore the "Christ on the Cross," which seemed to religious people at the time it appeared wanting in reverence, for the blood is too real and it represents the Saviour in too human an agony. He sends also "Jesus on the Sea of Galilee." A very superb Delacroix is that contributed by Mr. George I. Seney, being the famous "Convulsionnaires de Tangiers," the march through the city of Tangiers of a Moslem holy man on horseback, a descendant of the Prophet's family, preceded by a band of howling fanatics writhing and casting themselves prone, while the populace parts before them or gazes in curiosity from the housetops. The "Christ at the Tomb" of Mr. Alfred Corning Clark is not so novel. Cottier & Co. show a "Christ on the Sea of Galilee." Mr. F. L. Ames of Boston sends a "Saint Sebastian" with his wounds attended to by women, and Mr. Slater of Norwich a "Christopher Columbus" presenting to his liege of Arragon and Castile the Indians and other curiosities he has brought from the New World.

Jean François Millet is, of course, the hero of the exhibition next to Barye, and there is some reason why it should so consist in the prominence of more account than the bronzes of the sculptor. They have learned to understand Millet, while the power of Barye has not yet had time to make itself felt. Besides, the office of sculptore like his has not yet been recognized generally by our patrons of art, and its beauty and use must win their way gradually to the minds of the public.

The "Angelus" is naturally the great point of attraction. It hange at the northern end of the topmost gallery against a drapery of dark crimeon plush fit for the setting of a throne and is railed away from the too curious by brass posts and crimson ropes. All that has been said in derogation of the beauty of this picture by disappointed or by irritated persons fades out of memory when one sees it. There may be other Millets as fine, or even finer, according to different tastes. But there is but one "Angelus" and Millet was its maker.

It lacks the richness of color of some Millets. Directly across the gallery, at the south end, hangs an exquisite example of this master lent by Mr. Quincy Shaw of Boston. It represents a scene of harvest, in which peasants on a hilltop are thrashing buckwheat and putting the torch to a heap of straw. In the foreground women are gathering the wheat into bundles. It has a richer color than the "Angelus," but cannot compare with it for painting alone, to say nothing of subject.

The nearest to approach it is the "Sheepfold by Moonlight," lent by the President of the Barye Monument Association. Here we have the same beautiful workmanship as the "Angelus," with perhaps an extra touch of natural sentiment in the painting of the big, irregular moon rising just clear of the thickest air on the horizon. The painting of atmosphere in the "Sheepfold" is marvelous. We feel the damp night air. But the "Angelus," though cooler in tone than some of Millet's best, must be held better than the best on account of the human interest which exists in it superadded to all the sentiment for nature there to be seen.

The only relief to the life of such peasants as Millet paints is their religion. In that only do they see anything beyond their potatoes and sheep. But that beyond Millet has painted with the greatest reverence into this pictures. The sunset without any noisy color, and the cool of the evening is felt by the spectator. A deaf man looking at two peasants and seeing their attitude would understand at once and perhaps uncover—as every admirer of the arts ought to uncover before a work so full of loveliness and truth.

It would be to kindness to the readers of THE TIMES to say more about this exhibition now, for lack of space would reduce what is said to hasty mentions of this or that masterpiece. They are all masterpieces—that is the fact. A week is needed to study the collection, small as it is. Further note of the pictures must therefore be deferred for the present. It may be said now, however, that if, as looks probable, the loan collection shall result in a monument to the sculptor Barye in Paris, the French will have one more occasion to recognize that, after all, there is a good side to the exodus of masterpieces from their land. The gentlemen who have so liberally come forward with their bronzes and pictures have done a kindness to the two great republics of the world.

THE BRONZES OF BARYE.

THEIR INFINITE VARIETY AND IMPORTANCE TO AMERICAN SCULPTURE.

Among the crowds who press into the American Art Galleries to-day, how many will be aware that the most important part of the exhibition the Barye Monument Association has spread out for them does not consist in the Hundred Masterpieces of painting? These canvases are each of them worth a visit. Before each a lover of art may well spend an hour to the exclusion of every other object. But they are merely the finest flower of the paintings, especially of the works of the so-called school of Barbizon, which have been coming across the Atlantic for the last twenty or thirty years. These pictures and others from the same source have changed profoundly the taste of connoisseurs in the United States and introduced in the wider public no little understanding of the fine arts.

But all this attention to pictures has given a one-sidedness to American art which is harmful in the extreme. Painting can now take care of itself. Our painters form a band of clever men, of which any nation may be proud, and which no nation save France can surpass. But in the sister art of sculpture our weakness is most grievous, and here comes in the importance of the exhibition given by the Barye Monument Association. It introduces to the notice of the American connoisseurs and patrons of art a branch of artistic endeavor and a source of esthetic enjoyment, kindred with, but different from the products of our painters.

To men with the sculptor's instinct, the collections of bronzes by Barye shown at the American Galleries must awaken the profoundest surprise and delight. As wretched pictures are found in sumptuous frames, so the veriest botches in the way of design and modelling are familiar to us in the shops that sell jewelry and artistic knickknacks. The silver épergnes on the dinner tables of millionaires, the cups given by yachtsmen to winning yachts, the costly bronzes for clocks and mantelpieces are really ludicrous when considered as works of art. They are bought and sold in thousands by persons who at any rate already know a dash from a good painting. There is a convention that still permits even decorations of a drawing room to be simply contemptible in modelling and terrible in idea. All this must end, as it has with those yards of foolish paint and canvas which reasonable beings used at one time to hang over their walls out of pure convention and ignorance of art. Sculpture must enter the home just as painting has. Our sculptors must be trained as well, our exactions for good work must be just as keen, and our encouragement for successful work must be just as munificent as is the case with painters. It is toward this movement in sculpture that the exhibition of bronzes and other modeled work by Barye ought and surely will lead. More completely than any other sculptor he was able to condense work that was fit for the largest public statues into figurines that might adorn a study table or sconce, look from the mantelpiece of the family hearth, or accompany the men of affairs to his office and console his workaday hours with a ray of beauty emanating from a paper weight!

The first thing that greets the visitor, however, is one of the few public monuments Barye was permitted to make. It is lent by the Metropolitan Museum, and consists of the plaster cast taken from the bronze "Lion Crushing a Serpent" in the gardens of the Tuileries. This cast was made for the luckless exhibition of works by Barye held last Spring at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, which brought nothing to the fund for his monument. It belongs to the outset of his career as an artist in 1831, when he had become somewhat celebrated for the "Jaguar Devouring a Crocodile of the Ganges," shown at the Salon of that year. It was modeled in 1832, shown at the Salon in plaster in 1833, and cast by Honoré Gonon in bronze two years later. But it was not even at that early date the work of a beginner, for Barye had passed his thirty-fifth year, having labored steadily as apprentice to and workman for various jewelers from the age of fourteen. Twenty years of work lay before this group.

For the plaster cast "Lion Crushing a Serpent" is less important than the statuettes. These are the things for our art patrons and artists to study, the former that they may learn to know strong work from weak, and having learned the difference ask such results from our sculptors, the latter to give them some idea what the problem before them is, and how it must be attacked.

It is plain that sculpture is on an entirely false basis with us. It is an exotic. It does not enter into our daily lives, nor belong to the list of luxurious necessities like water colors and oils. Yet so far as monumental art is concerned, that we are only too ready to demand from our sculptors. But our own taste and their talents have not been shaped so as to produce good sculpture save here and there. We do not ask our sculptors for bas-reliefs, chimney pieces, portraits, ornaments for our houses, statuettes of all kinds. Yet the few workmen who do produce figures and groups belonging to this branch of art are sufficiently successful to warrant us in believing that there is a great popular demand for such sculpture which needs only to be built. But they are generally artists of feeble imagination and inadequate technique, while the highly-trained sculptore reserve their strength for efforts on a higher plane of art. What we now need is a demand for sculpture of the finest sort for the home and a supply of sculptore who will follow Barye in the daring and originality of his works.

Four large collections supply the greater number of bronzes, viz., those of the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington with 95 pieces, W. T. Walters of Baltimore with 115 pieces, Cyrus J. Lawrence of New-York with 61 pieces and James F. Sutton of New-York with 51 pieces. Smaller collections of great value are the 29 shown by S. P. Avery, the 22 shown by R. Austin Robertson, and the 14 pieces chosen from the gallery of Theodore K. Gibbs. Among the exhibitors are Robert and Richard M. Hoe, James Lenox, Richard Gibbs, Frank J. W. Ellsworth of Chicago, Albert Spencer, and Theodore Roosevelt, not to mention those who have contributed one, two, or three pieces only. The bronzes have a supplement in the oils and water colors by A. L. Barye, lent by these collectors, together with autograph letters framed, lithographs engraved by Barye, etchings made by other hands after his works, pencil sketches and photographs. The centre of the Barye exhibition, which is mainly confined to the large lower hall, is very properly a superb portrait of the sculptor taken in oils by his friend and admirer, M. Bonnat.

Gentlemen of the plastic arts are to be congratulated on the extent of this exhibition, for it rivals that which was made in Spring at Paris. They will find a number of curious preliminaries to work, such as models in wax in various stages of completion. Mr. Inglis shows a wax model of a young man controlling a spirited horse, in which he sees the lumps of wax rudely pushed together as if to supply the great muscle masses before the sculptor proceeded to cover them with skin and hide. From the same comes a very perfect little model in wax almost ready for the mold. It is a couchant fawn scratching its neck with a hind foot. The bronze casting by Barbédienne of a Seated Lion left by Barye in a very broad state affords another instance of work brought almost to completion. Thus there are instructive pieces among the collection for those who are or intend to be technicians.

To the public it is possible that the Barye bronzes will at first appear sombre in color and terrible in the subjects he has chosen. But a closer examination will remove the idea of sombreness which comes from seeing so many dark bronzes together. Then some of the golden brown patinas on pieces in the Walters collection will be noted, and the soft, rich green of a "Walking Tiger" in the Lawrence group. The whimsical look of the "Bear in its Trough," a Barbédienne cast from the original by Barye, will be noted among the Avery pieces, and the exquisite grace and timid look of the "Fawn Lying Down" will be appreciated among the contributions of Mr. Gibbs. There are rollicking elephants and jolly bears, noble stags, and queer little mountain sheep, bears eating owls, and small storks portentous in everything but size. Statuettes of kings of France, of ladies in the old costume of the early part of the century, of Tatars covered with barbaric trappings, and Arabs in wild conflict with lions testify to the absolute fidelity of Barye to such types of horse as were in vogue in France in his day and to his unsurpassed power of rendering them in bronze. The bulls, rearing or hunting or on the defensive, are full of superb strength. One from the R. M. Hunt group is fighting for its life with a tiger. Then there are the mythological pieces which proved Barye, as early as 1836, the superior in some respects to all the French sculptors who preceded him. These seem studies cool and haughty before thrusting his short sword into the neck of Minotaur. The same hero, having vaulted on the back of a centaur, is just about to give him his *coup de grace*. It would occupy the whole of this day's TIMES to review the infinite variety of Barye and remark on the points of his various statuettes. Thanks are certainly due to the gentlemen who have lent these treasures. Their immediate object is to raise money to build the monument to Barye in Paris. But some of them will perhaps have supplied posterity with that of the artist. The exhibition forms the point of departure for a new impulse in American sculpture. The grand lesson it should teach is one that Europeans themselves have not properly learned, though they had Barye with them for three-quarters of a century. It is that the sculptor should stoop to conquer. It is that we shall have to bring sculpture into our houses and to our firesides in order to become familiar with it before we can do much further in the way of grand and monumental art.

NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB.

A PROGRAMME OF LECTURES IN WHICH LITERATURE IS PROMINENT.

The semi-annual meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club was held on Thursday at the residence of Mrs. Vincenze Botta. The Lecture Committee reported that in this season's course greater prominence would be given to literature, as last season's course was criticised as being too largely political and ethical. This year's schedule is as follows:

Nov. 22—The Rev. Henry Van Dyke on "The Pulpit and Politics." Discussion by R. R. Bowker, the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, John A. Taylor.

Dec. 13—Mr. Bronson Howard on "The Construction of a New Play," to be followed by Hamilton W. Mabie.

Jan. 31—Prof. Goldwin Smith on "The Political Relations of the United States and Canada."

Feb. 21—Mr. Thomas N. Page on "The New Southern Literature," with discussion by Mr. Richard Watson Gilder and Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott.

March 18—Miss Amelia B. Edwards on "The Art of the Novelist."

April 25—Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, on "The Eastern Question," to be followed by Mr. George Kennan.

Six lectures are held in reserve. The lectures will be given this year on Wednesday instead of on Friday evenings, with the exception of Miss Edwards's lecture, which will be on a Tuesday evening.

It was reported that Chicago, Minneapolis, and Denver were establishing clubs on the model of the Nineteenth Century Club. Chicago's club will be called the Twentieth Century Club. The meeting elected George C. Barrett to succeed Monoure D. Conway on the Membership Committee, and Miss Lucia Purdy to succeed Miss Anna K. Nevins on the House Committee. The following honorary members were elected: Dr. Daniel G. Briton of Philadelphia, B. F. Underwood of Chicago, M. Constant Coquelin of Paris.

FROM RIVER TO RIVER.

THE PROJECT OF A NEWLY-INCORPORATED STREET RAILROAD COMPANY.

Articles of incorporation of the East River, Central Park and North River Railroad Company were filed yesterday in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany. The Directors named in the articles are Aaron S. Baldwin of Hoboken, John M. Coonan, and John Lee of Brooklyn, Edwin O'Brien of Jersey City, Edward Kelly, Bartholomew F. Keney, John P. Fleunery, James Keenan, and Emil Schwab of New-York.

The purpose of the projectors, as declared by one of the persons named last night, is to construct a cross-town line from the East River at Fifty-fourth-street to the North River at Seventy-ninth-street, running through East Fifty-fourth-street, Avenue A, East Eighty-fifth-street, to Central Park, crossing the Park by the transverse road, continuing on the west side through West Eighty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, and West Seventy-ninth-street to the North River. It is to be a double-track road all the way, and the motive power in the first instance is to be horses. The capital is $500,000, divided into 500 shares of $1,000 each.

It was admitted that some of the names of the Directors were "dummies," who were used solely for purposes of organization, but it was denied that the company was organized in the interest of any existing corporation. There were moneyed men interested in the enterprise, but their names could not at present be divulged. Early steps would be taken to secure the consent of the authorities to the construction of the road, which would be pushed as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

THE CRONIN MURDER CASE.

DR. COSS PRONOUNCED A FRAUD—MR. CLANCY ON HAND.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Clancy, the man who is to be the last witness for the prosecution in the Cronin case, arrived in this city from New-York yesterday afternoon, and this morning had a talk of an hour with State's Attorney Longenecker. He will be put on the stand at the opening of court to-morrow.

A reporter asked Mr. Longenecker this morning: "Are you prepared for any move the defense may make?"

"I think we can meet them," replied he. "We have a very strong rebuttal. Some very good witnesses we have reserved. Our course now depends entirely upon that of the defense. We will have to wait for them."

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 15.—Superintendent Sherwood of the Dominion Police states that Dr. Coss, who gave evidence at the Cronin trial in Chicago, was never in the employment of the Dominion Secret Service. He declares Coss to be a fraud. The witness in the Chicago court represented himself as a former employe of the Canadian Government stationed at Buffalo and other points to watch the Fenians, while in reality acting as a spy for the Fenians and engineering a plot to blow up the Parliament buildings at Ottawa.

THE TARIFF SMASHERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please allow me to call attention to the somewhat embarrassing situation of that most sterling Democratic journal, the SUN, on account of its solemn election predictions, made in that esteemed paper on the 29th of August.

In placing the "cause" and the "prediction" in the deadly parallel, and then stating the result, it may cause suprise, if not amusement:

What the SUN predicted on the 29th of August, 1889.	*From the Ohio Democratic Platform, Aug. 28, 1889.*
"The Democratic State Convention in Ohio yesterday appears to have completed all the arrangements for enlarging the Republican majority in that State and for electing Foraker and Halstead. The tariff smashers had the upper hand in the convention and carried everything their own way. They want another educational campaign apparently: and Democrats elsewhere can look on and see how they come out."	"The Democracy of Ohio, in convention assembled, approves the declaration of principles made by the National Democracy in St. Louis in 1888, and especially that part of the unanswerable logic of tariff taxes, and we will continue the battle for tariff reform until the cause of the people is triumphant."

"We regard trusts, in whatever form organized, as the legitimate result of our present tariff system; and we demand the repeal of all tariff taxes that enable them to extort from the people exorbitant prices for the products they control."

Actual result: Democratic Governor elected by about 10,000 majority, Legislature Democratic on joint ballot, and a Democratic United States Senator will be elected. The tariff smashers had indeed the upper hand, not only in the convention, but in the election, and the most humiliating dish of "crow" is the fact that the SUN speedily nominated the Ohio tariff smasher, the direct cause of the success, who not only stood squarely on the St. Louis platform, but actually stumped the State and proclaimed "We will continue the battle of tariff reform until the cause of the people is triumphant" as Vice President in 1892. The spectacle is painful—very; but it is instructive. Among other tariff smashers can feel very complacent that the Democrats in 1892 will put up two tariff smashers as leaders, whether it will be Gov. Hill, ex-President Cleveland, Governor-elect Campbell, or Governor-elect Boies. They are all, collectively and severally, tariff smashers, however else they may differ on other subjects. J. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 15, 1889.

LIEDERKRANZ FESTIVITIES.

The Amusement Committee of the Liederkranz report the following programme for the coming season:

Nov. 17, Sunday—First concert, with orchestra.
Nov. 27, Wednesday—Grand ball.
Dec. 14, Saturday—Social evening for gentlemen.
Dec. 31, Tuesday—New Year's Eve: Soirée Dansante.
Jan. 11, Saturday—Social evening for ladies and gentlemen, and celebration of the society's forty-third anniversary.
Feb. 9, Sunday—Second concert with orchestra.
Feb. 22, Saturday—Social evening for gentlemen.
March 8, Saturday—Fancy dress soirée dansante.
April 5, Saturday—Calico hop.
April 20, Sunday—Third concert, with orchestra.
May 4, Sunday—Children's festival.

According to unanimous resolution, adopted at the annual meeting of Oct. 5, 1889, no fancy dress ball will be held this season.

A RACER OF THE RAILS

is the new St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati Express of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It leaves New-York every day at 2 P. M. and runs through to the West, Southwest, and Northwest on a very fast schedule. Pullman vestibuled sleeping cars through, a passenger coach to Columbus, and a dining car to St. Louis, comprise the equipment.—*Exchange.*

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

NICHOLSON'S LIQUID BREAD is the beverage for those who are subject to lassitude and debility caused by the advent of warm weather. It is a healthful and invigorating tonic. Grocers and druggists keep it.—*Advertisement.*

A 4-dolar Mens Show for $2.97, fine kalf or Patent Lether, Hand welt, (we mean it.) Finest French kalf hand sode $4.98 worth $7. KENNEDY, 26 Cortlandt street, up 1 flite.

J. W. Johnston, 379 6th-av., above 23d-st.—Men's Natural Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Winter wear. Cardigan jackets, low prices.

Colgate's Sachet Powders,
Cashmere Bouquet, Caprice Heliotrope, West End, and Violet, for perfuming holiday gifts.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder
Whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cents.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure; 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HAWLEY—BAIRD.—On Thursday, Nov. 14, 1889, at the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, by the Rev. Henry M. Baird, D. D., assisted by the Rev. John Reid, D. D., FERRIS DU BOSCO BAIRD, daughter of the officiating clergyman, to SAMUEL BROWN HAWLEY.

MULLER-THYM—GOODWIN.—On Wednesday, November the 13th, 1889, at the Murray Hill Hotel, New-York, by the Rev. H. Van Benesselaer, S. J., ALICE, daughter of J. Trumbull Goodwin, to LAMBERT A. J. MULLER-THYM of Amsterdam, Holland.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Nov. 14, HIRAM ANDERSON of New-York City, in his 78th year.
Funeral services Sunday, 2 P. M., at the residence of his son, C. O. Anderson, 811 Greene-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice. Interment at Greenwood.

BROOKS.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, at Sonshborough, Mass., of pleuro-pneumonia, PAUL BROOKS, Jr., son of Paul and Sarah Pierce Brooks of Ashland, Va.

DANNAT.—At Exmouth, South Devon, England, WILLIAM H. DANNAT, in the 74th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., at 1:30 on Saturday.

FOSTER.—At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14, WILLIAM H., eldest son of Mary H. and the late Henry A. Foster.
☞ Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

GARDNER.—In Brooklyn, 15th inst., ORRIS D. GARDNER, aged 68 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GORMAN.—On Friday, Nov. 15, at 61 University-place, after a long and painful illness, JOHN GORMAN, a native of County Longford, in the 79th year of his age.
Funeral services on Sunday, the 17th, at 2 P. M., from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, West 23d-st.

MAGILL.—In this city, on Friday, the 15th inst., in the 26th year of his age, Dr. DONALD DOUGLAS MAGILL, son of Wm. E. and Louisa J. Magill, of Erie, Pa.
Brackett should reappoint him. Others say they voted for Mr. Brackett only because they believed, from what Mr. Brackett had said privately during the campaign, that he would not reappoint Mr. Whiting. It is an important fact that there will be another distribution of liquor licenses before next May, when a new appointments will have to be made.

DINING WITH THE FELLOWCRAFT.

The Fellowcraft Club had one of its monthly dinners last evening, and it was a pronounced success. Tables were spread both up stairs and down, and were surrounded by more than one hundred members and guests.

Last evening among the guests who ably assisted in making the proceedings enjoyable were Samuel L. Clemens, Gen. Horace Porter, Edward Lauterbach, J. H. Harper, and Gordon L. Ford. Richard W. Gilder, President of the club, did fully his share in adding interest to the occasion, and among others present were John Foord, C. S. Lord, H. L. Nelson, H. W. Odeon, Julius Chambers, Charles Graham, Frederick Remington, F. De Thulstrup, Edward Kemble, W. H. Gibson, and C. J. Taylor.

ARREST OF A POSTAL CLERK.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning Post Office Inspector Hartshorne arrested Joseph H. Brennan, a Post Office clerk at Station B, at 380 Grand-street on a charge of taking money from the mails. Brennan is a sorting clerk, and has been at the station about a year. He is said to be married and to live in Brooklyn. The accused young man was taken later in the day before United States Commissioner Shields, Assistant United States District Attorney O'Connell representing the Government, and waived examination for action of the Grand Jury. He was committed to Ludlow-Street Jail by Commissioner Shields under $2,500 bail.

AN ECHO OF THE HAMILTON SCANDAL.

Nurse Donnally, whose recent stab wound became famous as the immediate cause of the exposure of the Robert Ray Hamilton scandal, was in this city yesterday. She had been toying with the rosy and went to the Tombs Prison as a visitor in a state of hilarious inebriation. She wanted to see Mrs. Swinton and "Josh" Mann, but was not allowed to do so. She said she had just been visiting Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton at Scranton Jail and had important messages for "Josh." Finally she left, muttering weirdly as she tapped her bosom with her first finger: "Well, its all there. It's all there."

SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERANS.

The Governors of the new Seventh Regiment Veterans' Club held a meeting last night at the Hotel Brunswick. It was announced that the club now has a membership of over four hundred. The clubhouse at 736 Fifth-avenue will be ready for occupancy on Dec. 15. Rules and regulations regarding the club were adopted.

BOSTON'S POLICE BOARD FIGHT.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—One of the biggest political fights of the coming year in this city will be over the reappointment of Chairman Albert T. Whiting of the Metropolitan Police Board, which is under the Governor's control. The "workers" are already in line. Some are very bitterly opposed to Mr. Whiting and some want him reappointed. A fact which has caused more or less excitement is the friendliness to the present incumbent shown by two conspicuous members of the gambling fraternity. All sorts of arguments are made in behalf of Mr. Whiting and against him. Some say it is owing to his clever handling of the liquor men in Boston that Mr. Brackett must not defeated. Some say Mr. Brackett should reappoint him. Others say they voted for Mr. Brackett only because they believed, from what Mr. Brackett had said privately during the campaign, that he would not reappoint Mr. Whiting. It is an important fact that there will be another distribution of liquor licenses before next May, when a new appointments will have to be made.

DECLARED TO BE SANE.

Dr. Reuben P. Holden, a dentist, was brought before Judge Andrews and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday from the Ward's Island Insane Asylum for examination as to his sanity. He was committed to the asylum in February last on certificates given by Drs. Field and Fitch in proceedings brought by his brothers, James and Edwin, with whom he was associated in business. The proceedings for his release were instituted by John W. Harmon, a friend, who alleged that the doctor's brothers had him committed to the asylum because they wanted to get possession of his business. The jury was unable to determine whether the doctor was insane at the time of his commitment, but decided that he is sane now. The doctor was therefore discharged.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

In a day or two more the Washington Memorial Arch fund will undoubtedly reach $60,000. Yesterday's subscriptions made it $59,295 80, and are acknowledged by Treasurer Stewart of 54 William-street as follows: Gerard Beekman, $50; Cash, $50; Edward J. Dunphy, $25.

SETH LOW AN LL. D.

From the Springfield Republican of Yesterday.

A meeting of the Trustees of Amherst College was held yesterday, and they voted to confer the degree of LL. D. upon President Seth Low of Columbia College.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERIES,
366 Fifth-av., near 34th-st.
A CHOICE COLLECTION
OF
MODERN PAINTINGS
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Corot,	Cabanel,	Chaplin,
Troyon,	Lefebre,	Constant,
Vibert,	Jacquet,	Spring.
Passini,	Ziem,	Hanner,
Araeda,	Baegniet,	Desgoffe,
Morot,	Jacomin,	Laloir,
Richter,	Flameng,	Delaux,
	and others,	

AT PRIVATE SALE.
ORTGIES & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SELF-GENERATING ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, (PROFESSOR HUNT'S SYSTEM.) No. 26 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1889.
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO INSPECT the SELF-GENERATING ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS, the system of Prof. F. B. P. D'Hunmy of Paris, on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 15 and 16, between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M. An electric light of exceeding brilliancy is produced without the employment of steam engines, dynamos, the use of high tension conductors or arrangements wires. The exhibition is not only novel, but of great interest to all who will avail themselves of the opportunity to inspect it. By order of the Board of Directors.
NICHOLAS B. O'CONNOR, Secretary.

COD LIVER OIL.—THIS INVALUABLE medicine for weak lungs and debility is frequently rendered unavailable by its strong odor and taste. Caswell, Massey & Co.'s EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL, with PEPSIN and QUININE, entirely overcomes these objections.
SEE LETTERS FROM LEADING PHYSICIANS TO CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
1,121 B'way, 578 5th-av., and Newport, R. I.

FREE EXHIBITION
OF
AMERICAN WATER COLORS
During November at
KEPPEL'S GALLERY,
20 East 16th-st. (Union-square.)

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN great variety manufactured by
T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton-st.

CLOSING OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 7:30 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow. (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 7:30 A. M. for Ireland, per steamship Arabia, via Queenstown, (letters for Great Britain, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Turkey must be directed "per Arranania";) at 7:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Ems, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal must be directed "per Ems";) at 7:30 A. M. for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed, "per Hekla";) at 11 A. M. for Fortune Island and Jamaica, also Jacmel and Aux Cayes, Hayti, per steamship Altondale; at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship City of Columbia, via Havana, (letters must be directed "per City of Columbia.")

SUNDAY.—At 8 P. M. for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans; at 3 P. M. for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at 3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship Harlan, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 8 at 7 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here Nov. 15 at 7 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tahiti, (from San Francisco,) close here Nov. 24 at 7 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, via Key West, Fla., close at the Post Office daily at 2:30 A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE AMERICAN RAILWAY.
ITS CONSTRUCTION, DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT, AND APPLIANCES.
WRITTEN BY THE MOST EMINENT AUTHORITIES IN ALL BRANCHES OF RAILWAY WORK.
With 225 Illustrations, 18 Maps, 19 Charts, many being colored, and a full Index.
Bound in half leather. 8vo, $6 net.
CONTENTS:
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HOW TO FEED A RAILWAY. By Benjamin Norton.
THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE. By Thomas L. James.
THE RAILWAY IN ITS BUSINESS RELATIONS. By Arthur T. Hadley.
EVERY-DAY LIFE OF RAILROAD MEN. By E. B. Adams, Jr.
STATISTICAL RAILWAY STUDIES. By Fletcher W. Hawes.
For the first time there is presented in this book an adequate account of the American Railway, an industry representing over one thousand million dollars in its 150,000 miles of road. The above enumeration of the subjects treated is sufficient to show its value and importance. Nothing has been left undone which might add to the lasting value and interest of the work.

NEW BOOKS.

THE VIKING AGE. The Early History, Manners, and Customs of the Ancestors of the English-speaking Nations. Illustrated from the Antiquities discovered in Mounds, Cairns, and Boys, as well as from the ancient Sagas and Eddas. By Paul B. Du Chaillu. With 1,400 Illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo, $7 50.
The work is destined to heave no old traditions and to compel men to new views of the history of civilization in Europe.—New-York Commercial Advertiser.
These luxuriously-printed and profusely-illustrated volumes embody the fullest account of our Norse ancestors extant. Mr. Du Chaillu has gone very fully and very carefully over the whole of his ground. This extensive and important work must be of high interest to all English-speaking people.—New-York Tribune.
ASPECTS OF THE EARTH. A Popular Account of Some Familiar Geological Phenomena. By N. S. Shaler, Professor of Geology at Harvard. With 100 Illustrations. 8vo, $4.
The general reader will find here an interesting and graphic account of those phenomena of the earth's surface—earthquakes, cyclones, volcanoes, rivers, forests, caverns, &c.—which most directly affect human life. The illustrations are many and artistic.
SFORZA: A STORY OF MILAN. By William Waldorf Astor, author of "Valentino." 12mo, $1 50.
The movement throughout is spirited, the reproduction of bygone times and people is realistic. Mr. Astor has made excellent use of his historical material, and has written a romance which will heighten the reputation he made by "Valentino."—New-York Tribune.
ENGLISH LANDS, LETTERS, AND KINGS. By Donald G. Mitchell. 12mo, $1 50.
The whole book is characterized by a graceful daintiness that removes the study of English literature from drudgery and makes it a charming recreation.—Boston Journal.
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Henry Adams. The First Administration of Thomas J

ONLY FIVE CLUBS LEFT

KANSAS CITY BRAVES THE ASSOCIATION RANKS.

THE COWBOYS TO JOIN THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION—BROTHERHOOD MEN AFTER NEW PLAYERS.

Kansas City has followed the example set by Brooklyn and Cincinnati. The Cowboys yesterday thought that they had better retire from the American Association, and consequently sent in their resignation. They will join the Western Association, where the team can make a better showing with less expense. The loss of the Kansas City Club will not be regretted. While the city patronized baseball freely, the jump from St. Louis is a long and costly one, and the other teams have always lost money making the trip.

Coming at this stage, however, the resignation places the American Association in a bad predicament. Three cities will have to be secured to fill the vacancies caused by resignations, and it is thought that this will not be an easy matter. Syracuse has asked for admission, but Newark, New-Haven, or Rochester would be more preferable. Managers Powers and Leadley of the Rochester and Detroit Clubs were asked to attend the meeting yesterday and give their views regarding the patronage that Association clubs would get in their cities. Powers said that he was not authorized to act on behalf of the stockholders, but he thought that his city would turn out large crowds to see good games. Manager Leadley of Detroit, like Powers, had no authority to apply for admission, but he was certain that Detroit was a good twenty-five-cent ball city.

The League's men went into session early and finished their work in short order. The Brotherhood question occupied the major portion of the time. At first the managers were inclined to lead people to believe that the Brotherhood didn't amount to much. When players were approached, however, they proved to be steadfast and refused to break faith with their colleagues. This apparently set the stockholders to thinking, and yesterday they admitted that they would have to adopt stringent measures to put down what they termed "the foolish break." All are more or less worried. They say that the players have been badly advised by the ringleaders in the movement. They hope, however, to see them come to their senses in time. On the other hand, the members of the Brotherhood are confident of success. They walk around the corridors of the hotel with a nonchalant air, and talk about "our organization" with great enthusiasm. They regard success as inevitable. Pfeffer, the second baseman of the Chicago Club, probably echoed the sentiment of his confreres yesterday when he remarked to a friend, "How can we fail?"

Col. John I. Rogers, the lawyer of the League, who is noted for his coolness at critical moments, seems to have lost his equanimity of late. He acts like a man who has a deal of trouble on his mind, and it is evident that the situation does not please him. At the meeting yesterday he said that it was evident that "some" players intend to break the reservation clause of last year's contract. In view of that fact he submitted the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the League hereby declares that it will aid each of its club members in the enforcement of the contractual rights of said clubs to the services of its reserved players for the season of 1890, and that the Committee of Three appointed by the League with full power to formulate and carry out the best methods of enforcement of said contractual rights of said clubs, and that such committee be authorized to draw upon the treasurer of the League for such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the intent of this resolution.

Messrs. Byrne, Rogers, and Day were appointed the committee referred to. It was learned that the New-York, Boston, and one or two other clubs were looking for the services of men to fill the places made vacant by the retirement of the Brotherhood men. Boston had already engaged some. Mr. Spalding, being fearful that he would be left out in the cold, offered this resolution:

Resolved, That no League club shall from this time enter into negotiations or contracts with players not under League reservation or enter into negotiations with any club for the transfer of any of its players until Feb. 1, 1891.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to be designated as the Negotiations Committee, of which the President of the League shall be Chairman, to which shall be referred all applications from players desiring positions on League teams as well as applications from club members of the national agreement wishing to dispose of the leases of their players.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee shall be the exclusive channel through which such application and negotiation can be conducted by the National League or any of its clubs, and said committee shall ascertain the terms upon which any such releases can be procured or such contracts executed.

Resolved, That all League clubs in order so secure the services of such players will indicate to the Chairman the positions to be filled and the names of the players wanted, and upon the unanimous vote of said committee, a contract may be executed between a club and any player so approved and formulated in the usual manner.

Resolved, That the committee by its unanimous vote be authorized to draw from the guarantee fund of the League such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution, to be repaid to the fund by the clubs benefited thereby.

This was adopted, and Messrs. Young, Byrnes, and Reach were appointed the committee. The resolutions will prevent League teams from strengthening their nines indiscriminately from outside sources, but will act as an incentive to have club managers offer big inducements to Brotherhood men to break faith with their organization. After passing these resolutions the League men adjourned to meet on Jan. 28.

In the American Association meeting room all was confusion. The resignation of Kansas City had a bad effect, and the delegates plainly showed their displeasure. Zach Phelps of Louisville, the St. Louis candidate, was elected President, Secretary Young and Treasurer C. Born of Columbus was chosen Vice President. It was resolved to select the committees as follows: Playing Rules—Athletic, Baltimore, and Louisville; Arbitration—Z. Phelps, W. H. Whitaker, and J. J. O'Neill. After routine business had been transacted Congressman J. J. O'Neill of St. Louis, the legal representative of President Von Der Ahe, took the floor and hexah a tirade of abuse against the Brooklyn Club and the methods of its managers. He said:

"We have known for some months that the Brooklyn and Cincinnati Clubs had intended forsaking the Association. Realizing that we had to deal with a conspiracy, we selected a man in Mr. Phelps for President whom we knew to be above suspicion, and who would not be influenced by a financial consideration. We knew he did not have a dollar invested in the Louisville Club. We believed he would preserve the Association from disintegration against some who were conspirators in it. We believed that Brooklyn Club resorted to dishonorable means, such as inutrect bribery and tampering with the St. Louis Club, in order to get the Association championship. Telegrams were sent by A. J. Bushong, a Brooklyn catcher, to John Milligan of the St Louis Club, of a very compromising nature. These telegrams were the result of an agreement, as near as can be learned, made previously between Milligan and Bushong to the effect that Bushoog agreed to give Milligan one-half of the money he received in case the Brooklyn team won if Milligao would do the same with him. At this time the Brooklyn team was four games ahead." One of the telegrams was produced by Mr. O'Neill. It read as follows:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 19.

To John Milligan, Catcher St. Louis Baseball Club:

FRIEND JACK: Hope you will answer the telegram I sent you, which was that I'll give $200 for your share in our agreement. It will be a personal favor to me if you will, and besides will be a sure thing for you and yet give me a chance to make a little. Don't lose your chance as you did with Tutker. Reply instantly, at my expense.

A. J. BUSHONG.

When spoken to in regard to the accusations of Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Byrne said: "I have no reply to make to any statement made by the St Louis Club, nor its alleged legal representative. The press and the public will readily recognise and appreciate the animus which prompts any statements made by the ex-champion club of the American Association against the Brooklyn Club."

After listening to suggestions regarding suitable cities to fill the three vacancies, the meeting adjourned until to-day.

BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENTS.

KILROY, THE LEFT-HANDED PITCHER, ENGAGED FOR THE BOSTON CLUB.

Second Baseman Pfeffer of the Chicago Club walked into the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. He wore a tall hat, a heaver overcoat with sealskin trimmings. His muscular legs were incased in a pair of imported trousers, and his tiny feet were covered with patent-leather shoes. In his gloved hand he carried a silver-headed cane, and he puffed vigorously at an imported cigar. As he passed the small army of baseball men he resembled a millionaire, and not one in a thousand would suspect him of being a professional ball player. Before Pfeffer reached the clerk's desk the sharp eye of Capt. Anson caught sight of him.

"Hello, Fred!" he asked, "that you have signed a Brotherhood contract?"

"Yes, my dear fellow," was the pleasant answer, after removing the cigar from his mouth. "I have signed a Brotherhood contract. Tener, too, has joined us."

"What?" asked Anson in surprise.

"Ryan is a Brotherhood man."

"You don't say so."

"Williamson will play with us."

"Gracious me! You're not jesting, are you, Fred?"

"Not much, old chappin," he replied. "With few exceptions, we will have all of the old White Stockings, but there are a few men we don't want. You can use them."

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the veteran Captain, and he started off to inform President Spalding of the news.

There are already six men under contract with the new Chicago Club. They are Pfeffer, Williamson, Tener, Ramsie, Latham, and Ryan. Gumbert will, it is thought, take a chamber in a few days. Inducements will be offered shortly to Duffy, Flint, Farrell, and Van Haltren. It is thought that Burns and Hutchinson will stand by Anson. Agents of the Brotherhood are out in all directions trying to get them to sign contracts. One is down East, and another has gone up the State. The latter will go to Syracuse to secure Griffin, the centre fielder of the Baltimore Club. During the afternoon "Billy" Kelly received the following dispatch from Baltimore:

Kilroy with us. He has signed contract. Boom it up. H. A. IRWIN.

Kilroy, the great, left-handed pitcher, has been secured for the Boston Club. Tucker, Baltimore's first baseman, may be engaged today. Last night it was said that the Philadelphia Brotherhood Club would try and co-operate with the Athletic team.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S REPORT.

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY ABOUT DESERTIONS AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The annual report of Major Gen. Schofield, commanding the army, to the Secretary of War was made public to-day. He pays especial attention to the desertion question. He says:

"The causes of discontent which lead to desertion from the army are numerous. They have been sought for diligently for years, and many of them have been removed. Some of them are probably beyond the reach of any remedy. One of these is the naturally discontented disposition of the men, who are led by that feeling alone to seek change from the monotony of dread wrung in any civil pursuit by entering the supposed less irksome service of the United States. When such men find that soldiers, no less than civilians, must work, their feeling of discontent returns, and they resort to the only means by which they can make another change. These men rarely desert when engaged in an active campaign, however great the hardships and privation or severe the discipline may be. It is the dull monotony and routine of military duties which inspire them with discontent.

"These causes of desertion cannot be removed. The army cannot be kept constantly in active military campaign, nor can they be exempted from the monotony of routine duties and labor. The Government cannot employ hired laborers to do the work which the soldiers now find, after a few months' trial, that they have mistakee their calling, by a more liberal exercise of the power to discharge soldiers upon their own application than has ever heretofore prevailed.

"Great care in the recruiting service to prevent the enlistment of men of bad character and habits may be found very valuable. Measures having these ends in view have already been instituted, with greater care in the treatment of recruits by officers and non-commissioned officers. The records of desertion from different organizations seem to leave no room for doubt of the fact that the character of the commanding officer has much to do with the extent of this evil. In some few instances it appears that Captains are in the habit of leaving the care and discipline of their men to the First Sergeant and other non-commissioned officers without that constant supervision and control which the Captain should exercise. In all such cases the Captain should be promptly removed from the command which he so seriously neglects. After all possible has been done to remove reasonable excuses for desertion, it still remains true that the means how provided for the arrest and punishment of deserters are wholly inadequate. Only one in five is ever captured. This is not sufficient to deter men from committing this crime. The remedy is to authorize civil officers to arrest deserters and increase the reward so as to compensate them for their service. There is no need to increase the penalty for desertion, but to make some penalty at least probable, which it is not now."

Gen. Schofield recommends that the present five regiments of artillery be organized into seven regiments, the organization to remain the same except that there shall be but one First Lieutenant to a battery. He also recommends that the enlisted strength of the army be increased to 30,000, which would supply the force necessary for the proposed reorganization of the artillery and the infantry, as well as giving more margin for recruits under instruction. He wants the infantry regiment to consist of three battalions instead of two companies, as in the cavalry. He suggests that hereafter promotions from the grade of Second Lieutenant to that of Colonel, in the cases of all officers who are not now above the lowest grade, should be made according to seniority of commission in the arm of the service to which the officer belongs, and not, as now in part, by regiments.

He further suggests that hereafter officers be commissioned in the arm of the service to which they belong, and not in particular regiments, so that they may be consigned to regiments and transferred from one to another by the President as the interests of the service may require. He recommends that the pay of non-commissioned officers of infantry, cavalry, and artillery be made the same as that now established for like grades in the engineers.

Referring to the work of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, he says:

"The plans of the Engineer Department will provide all the land defenses necessary for the security of the great maritime ports of the country. In a very few cases these land defenses will need to be supplemented by floating batteries or other harbor defense vessels, because the necessary foundations for guns do not exist on solid ground. Submarine mines and movable torpedoes will also play an important, though secondary part in the general plans for defense.

"Provision should be made for the necessary garrisons at the principal seaports. A table is given showing the necessities of this work. The war garrisons of our seacoast defenses would be about 35,000 artillerymen and 1,305 guns of modern destructive."

It is now practicable to station a small part of the infantry of the country at some of the most important strategic points in the Eastern States, says the General, and he recommends the establishment of one regiment at Plattsburg, N. Y., and asks for an appropriation for barracks.

CLIFTON RACES.

GOOD FIELDS AND EXCELLENT RACING PLEASE THE WINTER RACEGOERS.

Between four and five thousand persons were in attendance at the Cliftob race track yesterday. The event of the day was the Caucasus Handicap. Brown Charlie was made the favorite at odds of 4 to 5, being backed very heavily at both the city pool rooms ann at the track. Firefly, a 4 to 1 shot, won handily by two lengths. Brown Charlie, having burst a blood vessel, was pulled up, which caused his backers to feel sad. The races were run with those results:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. She won, Ovid second. Time—2:00¼.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Red Light won, Seatiok second, and Trifler third. Time—1:03¾.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Osceola won, Guardsman second, and St. Paris third. Time —1:08½.

FOURTH RACE.—The Caucasus Handicap. Six and a half furlongs. Firefly won, St. John second, and Mary T. third. Time—1:23½.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Bessie K. won, Middlestone second, and Thad Rowe third. Time—1:37¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Bratt won, Tom Kearns second, and Zanghar third. Time —1:18¾.

TO-DAY'S CARD.

The entries and weights for the races at Clifton to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Australind, 108 pounds; Vera, Fanfine, Ban Lassie, and Decoration, 105 each; the Madoline colt, 103; Lady Agnes, 100; the Bonnie Leaf colt, Hearst, Owen Roberts, and Schamberg, 98 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths. Sam D., 108 pounds; Jennie McFarland, 101; Belmont, 100; Van, Amos, and Banbridge, 98 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Longitude and Vigilant, 110 pounds each; Brian Boru, Gallifax, Gramod, Pegasus, and Eleva, 102 each; Woodburn, 101; Fannie H., Ocean, Sunveuir, and Carrie G., 99 each; Wild Cherry, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Speedball, 117 pounds; Bessie Ward, 110; Sam D., 107; Deception and Jennie McFarland, 105 each; Wild Cherry, 103; Eleva, 100; Specialty, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven and one-half furlongs. Count Luna, King of Norfolk, and General Gordon, 120 pounds each; Hilda, Tyrone, and Clatter, 118 each; Reverend, Mattie Louise, El Trinidad, Elgin, Easterbok, Marsh Redon, and Red Leaf, 110 each; Charlie Russell and Tony Pastor, 105 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. St. John, Little Minch, Glendale, Tellie Doe, and Lafitte, 105 pounds each.

THE CARD AT ELIZABETH.

The New-Jersey Jockey Club's track at Elizabeth should be in good racing condition for the six races to be run to-day. The entries and weights are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Bradford, 128 pounds; Winona, Portland, and Lasimony, 99 each; Alarm Bell, 86; Express, 84; Mamie B. and Veronica, 61 each.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maiden two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Berrister, the Fannie Brewa colt, Caspar, and Frederick I., 110 pounds each; Oregana, the Maria filly, and Rainbow, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for all ages. One mile. Tarascon, 128 pounds; Theodosius, 115; Bohemian, 110; Pedlar, 106; Wheeler C. and Royal Garter, 103 each; Nowhurg, 101; Glory, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—Heavy handicap sweepstakes, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Belle d'Or, 118 pounds; Ban Cloche, 115; Gladstone, Martin Russell, Bellwood, and Bravo, 108 each; Barrister, 107; C. W. Cook, 106; Harrisburg, 102; Bohnmian, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Freedom, King Idle, and Ueisstream, 112 pounds each; Puzzle, 109; Joe Heineman, Arab, Harry Fenatas, and Prince Kari, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—A selling sweepstakes, for all ages. One mile. Glendale, 114 pounds; Lemsley, 108; Stephanie, 100; Gallatio, 92.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—To-day's bond offerings accepted aggregated $134,550, as follows: Registered 4s, $2,000, $23,000, $3,150, $40,000 at 127; registered 4½, $10,000, $3,100, $4,000, $5,000, $10,000, $40,000, $40,000 at 126.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement closed the hearing in the High Bridge Park matter yesterday, after receiving a petition from George A. Coppinger, said to be signed by the owners of 4,000 lots, in favor of the reduction of the limits of the proposed park, and a protest from Clark Bell, signed by a large number of property owners, against the proposed reduction. The matter was then recommended to controllers Myers and Public Works Commissioner Gilroy, the sub-committee that previously had the matter in charge.

A notice was posted on the bulletin board of the Produce Exchange yesterday announcing that after ten days brokers will be allowed to remain on the floor of the Exchange until 4 o'clock every day except Saturday, when the closing hour will be 12:30 P. M., as heretofore. This, it is announced, is to give the brokers access to the telegraph office up to the closing of the Chicago market. But it is also said that very shortly the Exchange will remain open for business until the Chicago closing hour.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Jeremiah Cronin, a young painter, of 244 East Seventy-third-street, who on the 5th inst. was shot outside of Farrell's saloon at Sixty-third-street and First-avenue by John O'Connor, an associate hoodlum. The evidence was that O'Conner, who was drunk, borrowed a pistol, and after firing it into the bar of the saloon went outside and shot Cronin, who was sitting on a boat box. A verdict against O'Connor was rendered, and he was sent to the Tombs.

Opportunity will be given to property owners who have been assessed for local improvements to present such objections as they may have during next week, when the Board of Revision of Assessments will meet for the purpose. Many of the owners of property along the Harlem, who have been assessed for filling in their lots and the intersecting streets, have filed protests against the assessments on many grounds, chief of which is that the grading of the streets should be paid out of the general fund.

The Yorkville Yacht Club held its annual election on Thursday evening. The following gentlemen were elected: George A. Wright, Commodore; William Otto, Vice-Commodore; Charles Rodtmend, Recording Secretary; James Shannon, Corresponding Secretary; John B. Dyer, Treasurer; George Steinman, Measurer; A. B. Rodrigues, Sergeant-at-Arms. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and showed the club to be in a flourishing condition, both physically and financially.

Augustus L. Scott, the eccentric Front-street tailor who was arrested in a civil suit for damages brought by a publisher named Smith and committed to the Ludlow-Street Jail, was released yesterday by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court, before whom he was taken on habeas corpus proceedings. In an alterexation on Park-row some time ago Scott stuck the end of his cane into Smith's eye.

W. V. Thompson and H. R. Kingsley have been elected Freshmen members of the Columbia College Athletic Association from the Freshman classes of the Schools of Mines and Arts respectively. A committee of the athletic association is to confer with a similar committee of the boat club to decide what is due to be used for all medals awarded in college competitions to winners of aquatic events.

James Barrett came down from 253 East Sixty-fifth-street on election day and tried to vote illegally in the Eighth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District. He was arrested, and yesterday Recorder Smyth sent him to prison for one year and nine months. Bernard Devlin, for fraudulently registering in the Eighth Assembly District, was sent to prison for a year.

The bark Alpheus Marshall of Digby, N. S., arrived from Iloilo with a cargo of sugar yesterday, after a passage of 150 days. The Marshall was delayed by baffling winds and calms. On Oct. 14, in latitude 1° 55' north, longitude 38° 50' west, Charles Carroll, able-bodied seaman, a native of New-York, died and was buried at sea.

The next regular meeting of the Electric Club will be held at the clubhouse, 17 East Twenty-second-street, on next Thursday at 8 o'clock P. M. The address of the evening will be delivered by Mr. John J. Carty, electrician of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, New-York, on "A New View of Telephone Induction."

Joseph H. Thayer, one of the eldest members of the police force, died yesterday at his home, One Hundred and Fiftieth-street and Tenth-avenue, of apoplexy. The deceased was a popular member of the department, and was retired and pensioned a year ago, after a service of over thirty years. He was sixty-one years old.

The United Service Club will hold its first open meeting in its rooms, Twenty-eighth-street, this evening. Invitations have been extended through Gen. Fitzgerald to the field officers of the First Brigade to be present. Papers will be read and there will be an informal discussion on topics of military interest.

"Taxpayer."—His name is Michael C. Murphy. His district is known as "the Battery district." He was defeated by Col. "Bill" Brown the other day, and naturally he isn't very much interested in the next district or in the investigation of its needs by the Senatorial committee.

At the Knox Presbyterian Church, Seventy-second-st. and Second-avenue, the Rev. David G. Wylie, Ph. D., will preach to-morrow night on "The Reformation in the Netherlands," and on the evening of Nov. 24 on "The Value of Religion to the Nation."

Five-year-old Sammy Gisky has been missing from his home since Thursday morning. The boy's right name, as given to the police, is Salimo Gisky, but some prize winners at the recent exhibition at Short Hills.

The Rev. B. F. Ridder of Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, will begin a series of four sermons to-morrow morning on "People Who Turn the World Upside Down and How They do It."

"Military and Naval Pensions of the United States" is the title of a paper to be read by Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, United States army, before the Military Service Institution, at Governor's Island, on Saturday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.

The New-York Society of Pedagogy meets at 4 P. M. on Nov. 20 at the City College. Papers by E. A. Page on "Methods in Arithmetic," and Hugh P. O'Neil on "Manual Training Methods as Applied to Teaching Arithmetic and Tables."

The German Press Club has arranged for an entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House, the proceeds of which are to be added to the club's relief fund for the sick and needy of the profession. Nov. 30 is the date set.

The Central Turn Verein fair will open in the Verein's new building, 208 East Sixty-seventh-street, on Monday evening next. There is every promise of an exceptionally fine display and of an abundance of outside attractions.

The Rev. J. C. Ager of Brooklyn will lecture to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, at the New Jerusalem Church, Thirty-fifth-street, between Park and Lexington avenues, on "The Death of Children."

Gen. Waxer Swayne will address young men on Sunday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock in Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. "Why I Believe the Gospel" will be his topic.

Letters of administration on the estate of David S. Wambold were issued yesterday to his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Wambold. Wambold's personal estate is estimated at $3,000.

Dr. H. S. Drager will lecture on "The Physiology and Hygiene of the Eye" at the Grammar School, 523 West Forty-fourth-street, this evening. Stereopticon illustrations.

The articles of incorporation of The Antocrat, a social, literary, musical, and dramatic society, were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

The New-York Telegraph Club was incorporated yesterday to promote closer relationship between telegraphers.

Joan Lie Wirt Warner will address the Manhattan Single Tax Club, 36 Clinton-place, on Sunday evening.

The Mount Holyoke Alumnæ Association meets at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel this afternoon.

BROOKLYN.

Edward Schoenfelds, aged twenty-five years, and formerly a brakeman on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, committed suicide late on Tuesday night at his home, 521 Graham-avenue, Brooklyn. He married a short time ago, and, as a result, became involved in a row with his relatives. After supper on Thursday he went out for a walk, swallowed a dose of carbolic acid, and died about midnight.

Frank P. Dudgeon, who was sued by the parents of his dead wife, Kitty Cady, for $100,000 damages for deprivation of her services, settled the case yesterday by the payment of $4,500. He was also tried criminally in the Sessions Court, Brooklyn, for causing the girl's death, but the jury disagreed.

Peter Lake, alias "Grand Central Pete," the bunko steerer who "collared" a watch from David L. Allen in Brooklyn some time ago and swindled several clergyman in that city, was arraigned before Justice Petterson yesterday. Ole Mr. Allen was the complainant. Lake was held for the Grand Jury.

Postmaster Hendrix of Brooklyn obtained permission from Washington yesterday to establish forty new stamp agencies in various parts of that city. There will therefore soon be 100 of these stations.

The Union Elevated Railroad Company purchased the blocks between Forty-ninth and Fifty-first streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues yesterday. The site will be used for terminal facilities.

On Sunday evening the Rev. Wesley Reid Davis, D. D., pastor of the Reformed Church, Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, will preach on "The Gospel of the Angelus."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

During a performance in Music Hall, Yonkers, on Thursday evening, a sneak thief entered the residence of William Moore, on Highland-ave-

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 16.

	Hall Closes.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Aurania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Columbia, Havana	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New-Orleans	7:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Elm, Brooklyn	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Italia, Copenhagen	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lusitania, Mediterranean	.....	10:00 A. M.
Kaiserbrook, New-Orleans	.....	.....
Italia	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
New-York City, St. Croix	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Portia, St. John's	.....	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Hull	.....	.....
Slavonia, Stettin	.....	.....
Wieland, Hamburg	.....	11:30 A. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.

Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

Arisona, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
El Dorado, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, San Juan	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY NOV. 20.

Advance, Rio Janeiro	.....	2:00 P. M.
City of Alexandria, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Berlin, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colon, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Delaware, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Desmark, Lisdon	.....	.....
Dorian, Kingston	.....	.....
Estrella, Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Germanic, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Habana, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Italy, Genoa	.....	.....
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Neptune, Trinidad	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, St. Croix	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21.

Athos, Savanilla	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gellert, Hemburg	.....	4:00 P. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Wyo, Matanzas	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 16.

Devonshire, Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
Gellert, Havre, Nov. 5.
Italy, Liverpool, Nov. 1.
La Plata, Antwerp, Nov. 2.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 2.
Nordland, Stettin, Oct. 23.
Othello, London, Oct. 29.
Sotrea, Hamburg, Oct. 31.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 6.
Wilkommen, Bremen, Oct. 29.

SUNDAY, NOV. 17.

Crystal, Leith, Nov. 3.
Ems, London, Nov. 4.
La Gascogne, Havre, Nov. 6.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Nov. 14.
Teutonia, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.

Alvena, Kingston, Nov. 2.
City of Atlanta, Savannah, Nov. 14.
Egypt, Liverpool, Nov. 8.
Fulda, Bremen, Nov. 9.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

Wisconsin, Liverpool, Nov. 9.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

Bohemia, Hamburg, Nov. 6.
California, Gibraltar, Nov. 4.
City of Paris, Liverpool, Nov. 13.
Hammonia, Hamburg, Nov. 11.
Lindgate Hill, Havre, Nov. 5.
Saratoga, Havana, Nov. 16.
State of Nevada, Larne, Nov. 9.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21.

Bellingham, Gibraltar, Nov. 5.
Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 7.
Ferdinand, Antwerp, Nov. 9.
Salevno, Gothenburg, Nov. 5.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:49 | Sun sets..4:42 | Moon rises..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hk..1:11	Gov. Isl...1:38	Hell Gate...3:27
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hk..1:20	Gov. Isl...1:42	Hell Gate...3:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Germania, (Br.,) Irving, Liverpool and Queenstown 8 da., with mdse. and passengers to J. Bruce Ismay. Arrived at the Bar at 11:54 P. M. 14th.

Steamship Santiago, Allen, Cienfuegos, St. Jago, and Nassau 8 da., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

Steamship Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Trave, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen 8 da., via Southampton, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:48 A. M.

Steamship Habana, (Span.,) Loraine, Aspinwall, La Guayra, and Havana 21 da., with mdse. and passengers to H. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. 14th.

Steamship Glenora, Colsmac, Boston, with mdse. to H. F. Dimock.

Steamship Seminole, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston 2 da., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Chattahoochee, Daggett, Savannah 2 da., with mdse. and passengers to W. L. Walker.

Steamship Staodard, Evans, Boston.

Steamship Herman Winter, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. to H. F. Dimock.

Steamship Wilkesbarre, Cates, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Steamship Eleanora, Bennett, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Horatio Hall.

Steamship City of Berlin, (Br.,) Land, Liverpool 8 da., via Queenstown, with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Onyandcite, Walker, Newports News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Treasurer, (of Parrsborough, N. S.,) Downing, Rio Janeiro 49 da., in ballast to Scammell Bros.

Bark Alpheus Marshall, (of Digby, N. S.,) Robinson, Iloilo 150 da., with engar to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Piquiniense, (Br.,) McLuarrie, Buenos Ayres Sept. 13 via Barbadoes, in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Samuel H. Nickersen, Young, Philadelphia.

Bark Colombo, (Ital.,) Millo, Scalanova 130 da., with licorice root to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, strong, N. W., clear; at City Island, same.

SAILED.

Steamships Spain, for Liverpool; Aghaii, for Kingston, Jam., &c.; Lampasas, for Galveston; City of Savannah, for Savannah; City of Antonio, for Fernandina, &c.

Ship Henry S. Hyde, for San Francisco.

Barks Sappho, for Buenos Ayres; Atlas for Limerick.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Long Island Sound—Change of Buoyage at Norwalk Island.

A bell buoy, painted red, has been substituted for No. 22, second-class can buoy, which has hitherto marked the west ward end of Green's Ledge.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

FREDERICK RODGERS,
Commander United States Navy, Inspector Third District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1889.

SPOKEN.

A Leland Line steamship, bound east, was passed Nov. 11 in lat. 48 33, lon. 41 25.

The steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool, was passed Nov. 14 327 miles east of Sandy Hook.

The ship John McLeod, (Br.,) Capt. Smart, from New-York June 24 for Yokohama, was spoken in lat. 0 8, lon. 24 E.

A bark (Fr.) showing signal letters J M H S, from New-York for Adventure Bay, was spoken Oct. 29 in lat. 10 N., lon. 40.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The fifteen Line steamship City of Chicago, Capt. Redfern, from New-York Nov. 6 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 10:50 A. M. to-day.

The Norte German Lloyd steamship Allar, Capt. Christoffers, from New-York Nov. 6 via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 3 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Elbe, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York Nov. 1 for Bologne and Amsterdam, passed Beachy Head to-day.

The steamship Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New-York Nov. 8 for Christiansands, Aletuin, and Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

The steamship Tower Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Bennett, from New-York Nov. 2 for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

The steamship Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, sld. from Palermo for New-York Nov. 8.

The steamship Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, from New-York Oct. 25, arr. at Naples yesterday.

The steamship Benlaria, (Br.,) Capt. Freeman, from Japan and China for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

The steamship Sorrento, (Br.,) Capt. Coleman, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at Newcastle to-day.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Fresh arrivals of Cattle were moderate to-day, but with those held over from Wednesday the supply was fully an average one. The demand was not as active as usual, but by hard work sellers managed to make a pretty good clearance. As far as prices are concerned there was scarcely an appreciable change. Sales were largely at $1 80@$2 25 for Cows and Bulls, at $2@$2 75 for stockers and feeders, and at $3 20@$4 25 for shipping Steers. There were several bunches of choice Beeves in the pens, but in only a few instances did prices above $4 20 reached. Range Cattle were rather stronger, the supply being light. The general market closed steady, as follows: Extra Cattle, $4 30@$4 40; choice, $4 00@$4 25; good grade shipping Steers, $3 75@$4 35; medium shipping Steers, $3 50@$3 75; common to fair Steers, $2 75@$3 35; common to choice Bulls, $1 90@$2 60; good to choice Cows, $2 25@$2 75; poor to medium Cows, $1 15@$1 75; stockers and feeders, $1 75@$3 20; Texas Steers, $2 25@$3 60; fair to good Cows, $1 90@$2 60; Western Steers, $2 35@$3 85; Western Cows, $1 75@$2 40.

At Thursday's decline there was a fairly steady range of prices for Hogs. The receipts were 8,000 head less than yesterday, and the weather was

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, Nov. 15, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, William N. Armstrong, Esq., referee, James L. Wells, auctioneer, sold the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, 130 East 72d-st., south side, 200 feet west of Lexington-av., for $24,100, to Hellier & Duffy. The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of the building, with lot, 76 Oliver-st., north of Cherry-st., was adjourned to Dec. 6, and sale by Richard V. Harnett & Co. of the dwelling, with lot, 119 East 115th-st., east of 4th-av., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 15.

50th-st., s. s., 116.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.6x100.5. Caroline M. Pigot to Sarah Pigot $10,575

Bainbridge-av., w. s., 93 ft. n. of Travers-av., 73x143x irregular. Noah N. Camp and wife to James A. O'Gorman 2,270

Staunton-st., 237; George Muller and wife to Augusta Harris 27,000

50th-st., 338 West; Cornelius J. Donovan and wife to Buford Frankfurn 20,500

85th-st., n. s., 198 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x202.2; Conrad Heberen and wife to Anna M. Shafer 19,500

81st-st., s. s., 101 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16x100.5; Leopold Oppenheimer and others to Joseph Haberman 12,500

63d-st., s. s., 45 ft. e. of Park-av., 25.5x75x irregular; Michael McGovern and wife to Elias McCarthy 16,750

66th-st., s. s., 22.9 ft. e. of Park-av., 22.5x75.3; same to Florence J. McCarthy 16,750

81st-st., s. s., 203.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.11; John C. Gilday and others to Alexander Kerr 9,500

Morrisania-av., e. s., 110.4 ft. s. of 162d-st., 50x113x irregular; Eva Bacon to James Noble, jr. 1,900

65th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24x100; Edgar C. Fuller and wife to Edward P. Shields 30,000

West 86th-st., 87; Samuel V. Speyer, referee, to Julius Dreyfus 1

Gambrill-st., s. w. corner of Carlin-st., 19.10 x47.9; William S. Opydke and another to to Olarinda E. Peakman 510

Fort Independence-st., w. s., adjoining plot 88, lot W. O. Gills, 25x38x irregular; William S. Opydke and another to William Brotherton 500

121st-st., s. s., 365 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.10; William C. Burne to Ernestine Bernheim 24,500

145th-st., s. s., 111 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.8x103.3; George H. Cook and others to Jacob Rubenstein 18,000

145th-st., s. s., 130.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.6x103.3; same to same 18,000

Lewis-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100. Emanuel Strauss to Benedict A. Klein 19,750

106th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Park-av., 25x75.11; Michael J. Bannon and wife to John N. Strauss 21,000

Eldridge-st., 15; Michael Fay and others to Israel M. Cohen 42,000

137th-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Brown-place, 100x100; Anthony J. Woodruff and wife to Franklin Lyon 11,800

Park-av., w. s., 502 ft. s. of 94th-st., 50x80; Morris Gerhardt and wife to James W. Brockway 24,000

5th-av., n. s. corner of 104th-st., 125x100; John G. Shaw and wife to Theodore B. Fogg 1

89th-st., n. s., 82.2 ft. w. of Park-av., 100x100.1. Frank E. Wise and wife to Nathaniel Wise 1

156th-st., n. s., 250.7 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 24x100; Mary A. Seamen to John J. Ely 2,560

Berry-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Anthony-av., 50 x78; Mary A. Maochester to Emma A. Snedaker 1,550

153d-st., 454 West; Napoleon J. Haines and wife to William P. Haines 10,000

64th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 65x167 ir regular; Louis Honig and wife to Marks Strumpf 18,800

81st-st., 433 East; Elizabeth Hillenbrand to Leobold Hutter 19,000

Hudson-st., e. s., 44.3 ft. n. of Franklin-st., 21.3x75.7; August C. Bechstein and wife to Henry Schaefer 1

Liberty-st., 121; Lewis E. Ranson and wife to John A. Roebling's Soo Company 56,500

34th-st., s. s., 104 ft. e. of Avenue C, 21x96.2; A. Margaretha Schaefer to Samuel Hettinger 12,000

34th-st., 320 East; Samuel T. Reynolds to Rebecta Herman and another 9,000

49th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100; Richard Lee and wife to Ferdinand A. Seegehardt 17,000

98th-st., s. w. corner of 9th-av., 25.11x74; Simon Adler and wife to Marcus Nathan.. 33,100

73d-st., s. s., 118.6 ft. e. of West End-av., 18x100; Armintha Merritt to Egbert C. Simonson 1

56th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100; James A. Adams to Angels Adams and another 10,000

75th-st., 403 East; Friedericka Loeb and others to Max Peters 7,500

William-st., s. s., 134 ft. n. of Sussex-st., 16.8x81; Ellen Fitzgerald to Harry Overingtoo 5,000

145th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Brook-av., 25x100; Henry Wallenstein and wife to Charles Gloede 2,560

141st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Brook-av., 25x100; Henry Wallenstein and others to Gustav H. Karnemann 2,500

143d-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 25x99.10; Frederick Oldhous and wife to William G. Leeson and another 1,550

89th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Isaac Mannheimer and wife to Henrietta Noble 15,750

107th-st., 120 East; Herman Wrookow and wife to Frank H. Williams 9,500

121st-st., n. s., 254.7 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.11; Ernest Adler and wife to Anna F. Winter 1

100th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 41.7x100.11; Maurice Arenstein and wife to Henry Osternorff 11,900

Cherry-st., 361; Julia A. O'Connor to Margaret O'Connor 12,000

85th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of West End-av., 20x83.2; Alexander Cash and wife to Theodore Sutro 1

112th-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x110; Catharine M. Baumore to James E. Burton. 4,100

Avenue A, 1,549; Henry Strachhausen and wife to George Muller 80,700

8th-av., e. s., 103.1 ft. o. of 13th-st., 25.9x100; Henrietta Banta and others to Amos B. Cross 1

Same property; Jules Olaentzar and others to same 36,800

Lewis-st., 115; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another 10,750

3d-st., s. s., 477.5 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25x73 x irregular; Peter Bans and wife to Marks Levin ..... ----

20th-st., n. s., 135.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 15.3x 92; William Gani to Wallace A. Connelyee. 7,000

85th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 80x1o2.2; Homer J. Beandet and wife to Mary O. Nesbit 35,000

Washington-st., n. s., 73 ft. s. of West 11th-st., 23x64.8; David J. Bogert to Bernard L. Ackerman 3,225

54th-st., 338 East; Lessette Lewis and others to Julius Sohlag 17,300

Wooster-st., w. s., 72.4 ft. n. of Canal-st., 19x 67; Charles F. Moelich, executor, to Samuel Cohen 22,000

122d-st., o. s., 254.7 ft. s. of 1st-av., 16.8x 100.11; Emma F. Winter to Katie Bogels.

Madison-av., s. s., 108 ft. e. of 117th-st., 25x 85; George H. Murray and wife to Anne Keenan and another 2,600

Washington-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of West 11th-st., 25x64.8; Dora P. Smith, referee, to Bernhard L. Ackerman 8,225

9th-av., e. s., 41.10 ft. s. of 53d-st., 25x100; John Reilly and wife to Simon Adler 30,000

43th-st., n. s., 278 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18x100.5; Mary A. King and another to Annie Norton 15,000

42d-st., 455 West; George Frey and wife to Charles Fuchs 13,000

10th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n of 83d-st., 25x100; August C. Hasse to Samuel A. Hesslin ... 27,500

Ludlow-st., 69. Adolph Eckberg and wife to Isaiser Goldstein 36,000

Smith-st., s. s., 41 centre line of a wall of 248 South-st., 41.4x165x irregular; William De Groot and wife to Simon H. Rosenblatt and another 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION, PHYSICIANS!!!!

HANDSOMEST FIRST-CLASS PULL-SIZED HOUSE,

covering the entire lot, (two elevators, &c., kitchen on the top floor,) ever built for doctors' purposes on the island; near 5th-av. and the Plaza entrance into Central Park; price low; terms easy; immediate possession. Keys from

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

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NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

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It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders this building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Apply on premises or at the Publication Office.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

16 REASONS

why owners and lenders should have their real estate titles insured by it.

15th.—When once a title has been insured, it is out of the meshes of the law and law fees, and is reinsured to a subsequent owner or lender for a nominal fee and on 48 hours' notice.

COUNSEL:

Stephen P. Nash, Richard Ingraham,
Geo. F. Demarest.

TRUSTEES:

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William M. Ingraham, Eugene Kelly,
James D. Lynch, John T. Martin,
Emil Oelbermann, Alexander E. Orr,
Martin Joost, Hugo Wesendonck,
Benjamin D. Hicks, Julien T. Davies,
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Ellis D. Williams, Isaac H. Cocks,
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JOHN W. MURRAY, President. C. H. KELSEY, Vice President.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, Treasurer.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY AND basement brownstone dwelling, 1st-place, Brooklyn; lot 25x133, house 25x80, with smoking room extension; has a passenger elevator and all other conveniences. In perfect order. Apply, principals only, to F. H. LAWRENCE, 234 Broadway, New-York.

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ALL THINGS CONSIDERED, the best bargains in real estate are at DeLand and Lake Helen. Homes, lots, and orange groves in DeLAND. Blocks and lots of land of all sizes in DeLand. Orange groves, all sizes and ages, in LAKE HELEN for sale. Terms to suit purchasers. Send for Florida papers and circulars to

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FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about one hour from Wall-st., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, (Harlem River Branch,) one mile from Pelham Bay Park and new race track, 80 acres of land with extensive frontage on navigable water, subdivided for purposes of continuing on for building lots, being only ten minutes from depot. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN, 79 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The six-story brick and stone building, with stores, offices, apartments, and plot of land,
NOS. 1,187, 1,189, AND 1,191 9TH-AV., 101 WEST 72D-ST.,
Northwest corner 9th-av. and 72d-st, and the new
Five-story brick building, with plot of land,
NOS. 301 AND 303 3D-AV.,
Southeast corner 3d-av. and 34th-st.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of ADELAIDE S. VAN BEUREN and LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, EXECUTORS of the ESTATE OF GERARDUS A. C. VAN BEUREN, deceased,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
16 choice and valuable lots on
5TH, MADISON, AND NEW AVS., 91ST, 94TH, 103D, 104TH, 105TH, AND 150TH STS.
Book maps, &c., at office of Lockwood, Esq., 59 Liberty-st., and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
9 choice and valuable lots on
NORTH EAST CORNER WEST AND HORATIO STS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE 8TH-AV. LOTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SONS
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Eight lots east side 8TH-AV., comprising the entire front between 113TH and 114TH STS.; Two lots west side 8TH-AV., 50.5½ feet north of 114TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Four-story and basement brick house and lot,
NO. 689 WASHINGTON-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.
New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing, elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 23d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS, eight rooms and bath, in low double building, 120 East 34th-st.; elevator, electric light, steam heat. Inquire on premises.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLAT, SIX ROOMS AND bath; all improvements; rent, $28. 107 East 85th-st.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 and 50 Broadway.

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UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,
CORNER 88TH-ST.

Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $1,600; new, perfect, all light rooms; marble and iron stairs. Apply on premises, or to FRED J. STONE, 60 Broadway.

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A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A nicely-furnished flat for the Winter; central location; best of references; immediate possession. Address C. H., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AN OTTAGON BROUGHAM BY DEMAREST, in his order, for sale cheap. J. COOLEY, Bleecker, corner Bedford-place, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT JANE-STREET METHODIST EPISCOpal Church, Stephen Merritt, John Godson, and W. O. Willing, D. D., Pastors.—Holiness class and ladies' meeting Saturday night. Consecration meeting, 7:30. Sunday morning, 10:30; class meeting at 12; solid collation, Sunday school at 2; Rev. Dr. Rev. W. Kirkerine, a Basin of Mesopotamia, will speak in native costume. Song and communion (costumes worn). Service Wednesday, 11 a.m.; ladies' meeting at 3; young people's meeting at 6; praise meeting at 7; preaching 7:30; evangelistic service after preaching; service every night. All invited.

AT THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8.

AT THE CHURCH, No. 14 Lafayette-place, near 4th-st., Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach in the morning. Rev. G. H. Cotton will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH, 29th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., will preach as both services.

AT THE CHURCH, 48th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at both services.

AT COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st-st. near 3d-av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. G. H. Cotton, and at 7:45 by the Rev. E. P. Payson.

SECOND CHURCH, 128d-st. and Lenox-av.—Rev. G. H. Smyth, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

A.—TEMPERANCE MADE ENJOYABLE.—New-York Temperance Union—Dockstader's Theatre, Broadway and 29th-st., Sunday, 3 o'clock sharp; singing by the Five Points Mission children; Superintendent Colquhoun; recitations and thrilling incidents; Rev. L. D. Temple, West Thirty-third-street Baptist Church, subject—"The Wrongs of the West"; Nellie Bullock Miller, Julia Rae Blakelee, and Edith Mason in instrumental and vocal music. J. R. GIBBS, President.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, UNION Tabernacle Church, 35th-st., near Broadway.—Sunday afternoon, 3:15, address by the celebrated and eloquent temperance orator, Col. George W. Bain of Kentucky; subject—"Safe Side of Life for Young Men." Attendance of young men desired. Song service led by Miss Annie Park, cornetist.

JOSEPH A. BOGARDUS, President.
EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 48 West 48th-st., near 5th-av., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

AT EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADison-av. and 64th-st.—Rev. Jos. F. Elden D. D. pastor, preaches 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Prayer meetings Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcome.

ALENOX-AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, 125th-st., east of Lenox-av., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 12:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

"A MAN MORE PRECIOUS THAN FINE Gold."—He is sent to interpret the mysteries of prophecy and preaches in the University, Washington-square, at 3 P. M. Come.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4STH-ST., WEST of 6th-av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evening service at 4 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 131st., near 7th-av., Rev. William Warren Giles, Pastor.—Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45. All are invited. Seats free.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 5th-av. and 37th-st.—The pastor, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., will preach on Sunday, Nov. 17, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 57th-st., west of 8th-av.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning—"The Coronation of Humanity." Evening—Lectures on the Book of ——. Subject—"The Sneering Satan and the Suffering Saint." Sunday school 3 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th-av., corner 45th-st.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 10:40 A. M. subject—"The Religion of Humanity"; 7:45 P. M., subject—"Salvatico in the Westminster Confession and in the Gospel." A male chorus of 20 voices will assist solo quartet.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 21st-st.—Holy communion 8 and 10 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon 4:15 P. M. Choral service and sermon (seats free) by Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D., at 11 A. M.; at 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) Park-av., corner 35th-st.—Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Weekly meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison-av. and 42d-st.—Holy communion 8:30 A. M.; morning service, 11 A. M.; evening service, 8 P. M. The Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector, preaches morning and evening.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 7th-av., near 125th-st.—The pastor, Rev. W. D. Buchanan, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Greene-st., near Canal-st., Rev. Edward P. Payson will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon, 4 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 56TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening by the pastor, the Rev. R. B. Tyler. Morning: Second in the series on THE FUTURE LIFE; subject—GRADATIONS IN THE FUTURE LIFE.

ELEVENTH-STREET CHURCH, BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. E. C. Bolles, D.D., pastor, will preach; subjects: 11 A. M.—"To Every Seed His Own Body;" 7:45 P. M.—"Death-bed Repentance."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st., William E. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—The pastor, Rev. Howard Crosby, will preach next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8; evening subject—"The Life and Prophecies of Daniel." Strangers are invited.

FULTON-STREET DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING from 12 to 1 o'clock. Come in, rest, and pray. Stop 5, 10, or 20 minutes, or the hour, as your time admits. No. 113 Fulton-st. and 58 Ann-st.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sabbath school 10 A. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. T. W. Anderson, morning, 11; evening, 7:45. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The pastor, Rev. William R. Sabine, will preach. Sunday school 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-AV., corner 39th-st.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. I. M. Haldeman, at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 7:45.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av., corner 12th-st., Rev. Richard D. Harlan, Minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

HUGH O. PENTECOST WILL SPEAK Sunday, 3 P. M., at Masonic Temple, corner 23d-st and 6th-av. Subject—"Legal Thieves."

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, D. D., on Sunday, Nov. 17, services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. A cordial welcome to strangers and those without any church home.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Madison-av. and 58d-st.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"Religion for Men." In the evening, 8 P. M., the fourth of several sermons on "The Theological Signs of the Times": subject—"Progress in Our Conception of God."

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., pastor, will preach morning and evening at 7:45. Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
1. Prayer Union, this day, 7:15, Broadway Tabernacle chapel. Mrs. I. H. Polhemus, teacher.
2. Teachers' Class, this day, 3:30, in Broadway Tabernacle, Rev. Dr. Schauffler, conductor.
3. Teachers' Class, this evening, 7:45, Mount-Av. Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. Kittredge, conductor.
4. Superintendents' Class, Mr. Ralph Wells, conductor, Tuesday, 4 P. M., in Fulton-St. Chapel.
5. Bible Teachers of Harlem, Tuesday evenings, 8 o'clock, in Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th-st.
6. Teachers' Class, Rev. Dr. Crosby, conductor, Tuesday evenings, 8 o'clock, Chapel of the Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st.
7. Teachers' Class, Mr. John Stewart, conductor, Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, in Hope Chapel, 4th-st., between Avenues C and D.
8. Teachers and Parents' Class, Sunday afternoons, 4:30 o'clock, Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church chapel, corner 22d-st. Lesson of the following Sunday. Mr. Ralph Wells, teacher.
9. West Side Teachers' Class, Rev. J. R. Shaw, teacher. Friday evenings, 8 o'clock, in West End Presbyterian Church, West 104th-st. and the Boulevard.

All interested in teaching the young invited.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, EAST 35TH-st., between Park and Lexington avs., Rev. A. S. Seward, Pastor, services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, by the pastor—"Entering in by the Door." Evening, by the Rev. J. C. Ager of Brooklyn—"The Death of Children."

PROF. W. H. THOMSON, M. D., HAS RE-sumed his course of critical Bible study for the twentieth season in Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on Sunday afternoons at 5 o'clock. Subject—"The Authenticity of the New Testament." Open to all, both ladies and gentlemen.

PILGRIM CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL) Madison-av. and 124th-st. Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services: 11 A. M.—topic—"Our Young Man in the City;" 7:30 P. M.—"God's Gracious Gift." All seats free at evening service.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 79d-st. and Madison-av.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. Rev. Wm. F. Whitaker will preach at both services.

PARK-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner 86th-st.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by Dr. James Freeman, Strangers welcome.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, REV. GEORGE R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector.—On and after Sunday, Nov. 17, services will be held in the school room of the new church, corner 8th-av. and 74th-st. Holy communion 8 A. M.; the rector preaches at 11 A. M.; Rev. Charles Martin Nyes at 7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CORNER 57TH-av. and 22d-st. Rev. George Harrison Mosher, Pastor.—Sunday services: Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; Sunday school at 2:30 P. M.; lecture and prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. All are cordially invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Prof. Felix Adler will lecture before this society at Chickering Hall on Sunday, Nov. 17, at 11:15 A. M.; subject—"The Ethics of Marriage and Divorce." (Second address.) All interested are invited; doors open at 10:30 A. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
Forty-sixth-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. A. B. Hart, rector. Service on Sunday as 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV., CORNER 10th-st.—Morning service, 11; evening, 7:45. Rev. W. W. Bellinger of St. Mary's, Brooklyn, will preach at both services. Strangers welcomed.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison-av., corner of 126th-st.—Rev. Dr. J. F. Price, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

THE REV. G. M. WILEY OF WEST Hebron, N. Y., will preach in the Charles-Street United Presbyterian Church on Sabbath, Nov. 17, at 10:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. M. Worrall, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; Sunday school at 2:30. Strangers always welcome.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 10th-st.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel at 8 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church of West 23d-st., near 7th-av., Rev. R. F. Sample, D. D., and Rev. Edward M. Deems, Associate Pastors.—Services to-morrow; preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Dr. Sample, and at 7:45 P. M. by Rev. Mr. Deems. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—The pastor, Rev. John R. Paxton, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday, Nov. 17, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R. foot of Leroy-st.
Anchoria, Nov. 16, 11 A. M. | Furnessia, Nov. 30, 11 A. M.
Devonia, Nov. 27, 9 A. M. | Circassia, Dec. 7, 8 A. M.
Cabin $55. Second cabin, $30. To LIVERPOOL, $45 and $55. Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE VIA AZORES.
Best route to Algiers and coast of Morocco.
FAYAL and PICO, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES.
From N. S. CALIFORNIA, Saturday, Nov. 30.
FAYAL, FLORES, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, VENICE, and TRIESTE.
S. S. VICTORIA, Saturday, Jan. 4.
Cabin to Naples, $100. Excursion, to visit Syria, $150 to $180.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Nov. 20, 3 P. M. | Teutonic, D. 11, 7:30 A. M.
Britannic, N. 27, 8:30 A. M. | Germanic, Dec. 18, 2 P. M.
Adriatic, Dec. 4, 9 A. M. | Britannic, D. 25, 7:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
Second cabin on these steamers, Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $35 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $26. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut-st.

J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN FROM PIER 40 N. R., NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Aurania, Nov. 16, 11 A. M. | Aurania, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.
Umbria, Nov. 23, 5:30 A. M. | Umbria, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
Servia, Nov. 30, 11:30 A. M. | Servia, Dec. 28, 10 A. M.
Etruria, Dec. 7, 10 A. M. | Etruria, Jan. 4, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7 A. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Dec. 10, 6:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Dec. 17, noon
Cabin passage, $60, $80, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. Co.
New York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier feet 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Ems, Sat., Nov. 16, 11 A. M. | Lahn, W., Nov. 27, 9 A. M.
Trave, W., Nov. 20, 3 P. M. | Elder, S., Nov. 30, 11 A. M.
Fulda, Sat., Nov. 23, 7 A. M. | Saale, Sat., Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, 1st cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST. (LARNE.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1 P. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thursday, Dec. 5, 6 A. M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates. From pier 29, North River, foot Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY

WILLIAM L. SMYTH HELD FOR A HEARING.

SECRETARY KEMBLE DISMISSED—TWO DOCKMASTERS' RESIGNATIONS OBTAINED—MORE BANK ACCOUNTS.

Dock Department developments yesterday included the arrest of William L. Smyth for perjury, Governeur Kemble's dismissal from the position of Secretary to the board, and the enforced resignation of Dockmaster Pendergast. Dockmaster Bogert tendered his resignation but the board would not accept it. Dockmaster Thompson's resignation was obtained and his son was appointed to fill the vacancy. Inspector Byrnes was a conspicuous figure in the investigation and considerable importance is attached to the fact that he held protracted conferences with Corporation Counsel Clark and District Attorney Fellows. Altogether it was the liveliest day since the investigation began.

Smyth was arrested upon a charge of perjury and arraigned yesterday before Recorder Smyth upon a bench warrant. The warrant was signed by the Recorder on Thursday night, and it was immediately served by Inspector Byrnes's men on Smyth at his home in Williamsburg. He was brought over to Police Headquarters in the city and locked up. Yesterday morning, accompanied by his lawyer, Michael J. Kelly, he appeared before the Recorder. Mr. Kelly said that his client desired an examination in the usual manner, but preferred that it should not be before a police court Justice. He would be happy to have it before the Recorder.

"Well," said the Recorder, "I do not want to sit as a Police Justice."

Mr. Kelly said Smyth's examination had been cut short by the Commissioners of Accounts before he had had an opportunity to explain matters. Mr. Smyth had been denied this privilege on several occasions. The Recorder ordered that an examination be held in the Tombs Police Court. After some discussion bail was fixed at $5,000. Mr. Kelly thought it was excessive, but the Recorder remarked that the penalty of the crime was not less than two or more than ten years' imprisonment, and thought $5,000 bail small enough.

After waiting most of the afternoon in the District Attorney's office Smyth finally produced the $5,000 in cash and was allowed to depart. He gave his age as thirty-two years. He came from Albany in 1887.

The arrest was made upon affidavits from the Corporation Counsel concerning testimony given in the Court of Common Pleas last February, when Smyth said under oath that he was manager of a coal business conducted by Thomas O'Brien, and that Pier 55 was leased to O'Brien, who had made certain repairs upon the dock.

On testifying before the Commissioners of Accounts, Smyth admitted that there was no such person as Thomas O'Brien, in whose name the pier was leased. In the injunction proceeding brought in the name of Thomas O'Brien against the Dock Commissioners to restrain them from taking possession of the pier, he said he did not remember this statement.

KEMBLE'S DISMISSAL.

The Dock Commissioners held an executive session yesterday, and decided that Secretary Kemble, who had given such interesting testimony, was incompetent to conduct the correspondence of the department, superintend the dozen or more clerks, attend the regular meetings of the board, and look after other routine business. Thereupon they determined to dismiss him, and they did so.

Commissioner Matthews said that the board had some time ago noticed evidences of incapacity in Mr. Kemble, and believed that he was breaking down. They were quietly looking around for another Secretary. However, they did not inform Mr. Kemble of their intentions, as they did not want to hurt his feelings. But the evidence he gave before the Commissioners of Accounts decided them to hasten the action that they had been contemplating. Kemble was now, said Mr. Matthews, quite a sick and broken-down man.

The Commissioners did other things at their meeting. They got Dockmasters Thomson and Pendergast to resign. Mr. Matthews told Thompson's son on Thursday that inasmuch as his father was troubled with an incurable disease that interfered with the performance of his duties he (young Thompson,) had better get his father to resign. So the young man brought his father's resignation to the meeting yesterday. The resignation was accepted and young Thompson was appointed Assistant Dockmaster in the canal district.

In reply to a question whether the statute, which prescribed that only the Dockmaster should collect wharfage, would not make the appointment of an assistant illegal, Mr. Matthews said that it had been established by the Civil Service Commissioners that the Dock Department could employ all the persons necessary to conduct the business.

Pendergast was requested to resign because he had disobeyed the orders of the Commissioners directing him to discharge young McCarthy, son of the ex-Dockmaster of that name. The Commissioners had heard unfavorable reports about McCarthy.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The proceedings before the Commissioners of Accounts opened at 10:30 o'clock. President J. F. Jenkins of the First National Bank of Brooklyn testified that young John A. McCarthy, Pendergast's Assistant Dockmaster, opened an account Jan. 26, 1889. Deposits were made up to Nov. 4, and aggregated $25,374.82. All but about $1,300 had been drawn out. The witness supplied the Commissioners with a transcript of the account.

Edward Aben, an old man, testified that he lived at 1,006 Bergen-street, Brooklyn. He is a Dockmaster for this city. He was appointed by President Stark of the Dock Commission, and was detailed for duty in the Second District. Subsequently he was assigned to District No. 3, East River. Returns from No. 2 aggregated about $15,000 a year, and from No. 3 from $25,000 to $30,000. He has accounts at the Fulton and Market National Bank, and is a depositor in the Brooklyn Savings Bank. He owns no real estate, bonds, mortgages, or collaterals. He did not have any bank accounts when appointed Dockmaster. His wife now owns the house they live in. It is worth $7,500, and is mortgaged for $4,500. The property was bought a year ago.

Aben said that before his appointment he lived in Syracuse. His application for a place in the Dock Department here was indorsed by Charles H. Marshall. He always attended to his business without assistance. He made out his own reports and did his own collecting. In his opinion the piers in his district were about as profitable to the city as those in district No. 2. In charge of Dockmaster Pendergast he employed John A. McCarthy to collect wharfage. The Corporation Counsel stated that Pendergast's collections, as shown by his returns, amounted to $4,080. The witness said his collections amounted to $20,672 for the same period.

Dockmaster Petrick J. Brady of District No. 8 testified that he had an assistant until six months ago. The assistant was appointed as a laborer by the Dock Department, and was detailed to help the witness. The laborer also assisted Dockmaster Irwin in the adjoining district. He made collections and prepared reports under orders from Commissioners Matthews and Post. This assistant is named James Carson. Since his dismissal as a laborer he has been made a watchman. Dockmaster, the witness said, he made his settlements by check on the New-York National Bank. He promised to produce his check and deposit books on Monday.

Brady also has deposits in the Bleecker-Street and Emigrant Savings Banks. He has been a patron of the Bleecker-Street Bank for five or six years and of the Emigrant Savings Bank for three or four months. He split his savings in order to get the full rate of interest. He had too large an account in the Bleecker-Street Bank and opened one at the Emigrant Savings Bank. He had deposited his salary check in the national bank in order to retain a balance. He collected in his district for the year ending Sept. 29, 1889, the sum of $39,388. He kept a small book showing his collections, but could not estimate the amounts he collected prior to the past year. He confessed that he was not familiar with the rules of the Dock Department until after the beginning of this investigation. Carson got about $60 a month from the Dock Department while assisting the witness and Dockmaster Irwin. The witness accepted Carson's returns as those of an honest man, and allowed him to make out the regular weekly reports.

David Reed, the cashier of the Anchor Line, said that the corporation paid $33,000 rent for Pier 41. It is not for the whole pier, but for the north half, and it is paid to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which pays the city $30,000 rent for the lease of the whole pier.

William J. Reilly, a brother of the County Clerk, said he had been a dockmaster since May. He had been in Districts Nos. 3 and 4. Since Sept. 3 in the Third District he had collected about $2,000. He made his payments to the Dock Department by check. Until three weeks ago he was in the habit of turning in his checks and cash as collected. The Treasurer, Matthews, asked to have the returns made in one check. The witness said he did not have money enough to open a bank account, and was in the habit of getting his money and checks exchanged by his brother or brother-in-law. Mr. Reilly said he had an assistant when in District No. 4. The man was a laborer assigned to special duty. This man was suspended about the time the Commissioners of Accounts began their investigation. His name was James Cheney.

Charles S. Thompson said he was attending to the dockmaster's duties in the First District. His father was the dockmaster and performed his duties until two months ago, when he was taken ill. Four years ago the witness was appointed by the department as a laborer, and detailed to special duty in the canalboat district. He constituted the whole labor force in that district, but did not perform manual labor, and his name was not on the pay or requirement roll. The district comprises that portion of the New-York shore which lies between the Battery and Pier 8 on the south side of Pier 8 to Pier 2 East River. It is the canalboat district. The witness was appointed to assist his father, and did assist him in berthing boats and collecting wharfage. He did nothing else for a living, and received from the city from $75 to $80 per month, or at the rate of 22 cents an hour. The city paid him for doing his father's work, and at the same time his father was drawing $1,800 salary as dockmaster. The witness was an assistant for three years, and for two months past had been the dockmaster in fact. His collections varied from $50 to $100 per week. He had no bank account, and did not know that his father had. His collections were turned in to F. W. Stark, one of the late Dock Commissioners, who gave his check in exchange, and it was used in settlement with Treasurer Matthews.

The witness said that the Union Steamboat Company and the Western Transportation Company occupy Pier 7 and work five derricks. If these corporations pay anything for the privilege he did not know it. This monopoly often made it necessary for canalboats to berth at Pier 6.

The fact was developed that the west half of Pier 8 is rented to the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company for $10,000; that Pier 5 is leased to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for $15,000. These piers are not as good as Pier 6, which is longer, wider, and of more recent construction, but the latter nets the city not more than $3,600 a year.

Young Thompson testified further that he was responsible for what he collected to his father and not to the city. Corporation Counsel Clark directed attention to these sections of the law governing the Dock Department:

SEC. 2. Each of said Dockmasters shall personally perform the duties assigned to him by the Commissioners of Docks. He shall not appoint any deputy or assistant or delegate the powers of office to any person whatsoever. He shall not collect any fees except such as are now authorized by law and which shall be specified by the Commissioners of Docks; he shall receive directly or indirectly, any money or valuable thing or compensation for his services, or on account of the exercise of the powers of his office, except as now provided by law and the regulations of the Department of Docks. Any Dockmaster violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of record, be punished by a fine of $500 and, in addition thereto, may, in the discretion of the court, be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall falsely represent himself to be a Dockmaster, or wrongfully perform the duties of Dockmaster, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding sixty days and fined, in the discretion of the court, a sum not exceeding $25.

The witness declared that he did not represent himself as Dockmaster, and did not know that he was violating the law. The Corporation Counsel made this remark aloud: "Inspector Byrnes will be interested in your case."

Further examination of young Thompson disclosed the information that his father's resignation was demanded Thursday on account of illness; that the witness had obtained it and had himself been appointed an Assistant Dockmaster. He did not know there was not such a position in the Dock Department. He understood he was to be paid $1,200 salary. He had given a bond signed only by F. W. Stark. Commissioner Matthews said the surety was sufficient.

The investigation was adjourned until 11 A. M. on Monday.

Inspector Byrnes yesterday held a conference with the Corporation Counsel in the private office of Commissioner of Accounts Bolaban. It occupied half an hour. Subsequently the Inspector talked with the District Attorney. Some more criminal proceedings are probable. The Corporation Counsel said last evening that no arrests would be made until Monday.

CHIEF ENGINEER GREENE'S REPLY TO MR. KEMBLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to say that the testimony of Mr. Kemble before the Commissioners of Accounts, reported in the papers of to-day, so far as it refers to me detrimentally, is entirely untrue and without foundation, as it will appear upon investigation.

Hoping that you will publish this note as an act of justice, I am G. S. GREENE, Jr.,
Engineer in Chief.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 15, 1889.

HOLIDAY TABLEAUS.

THE DISPLAY THAT IS BEING PREPARED BY R. H. MACY & CO.'s

On Monday next the curtains of R. H. Macy & Co.'s big show windows, which for several days have been drawn up, will be lowered and there will be revealed to the delight of the children and a good many older people, the firm's annual holiday display. Artists from the Eden Musée are now engaged on the work, which surpasses anything previously attempted by the firm.

The display will be on a revolving platform with a scenic background. A series of tableaus from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Rip Van Winkle," and "Robinson Crusoe" are presented with wax figures half life size. In the matter of costumes and detail historical accuracy has been strictly adhered to. The result is a series of pictures worthy not only of admiration but of study.

The subjects chosen for the tableaus are so familiar that each scene will at once be recognized. In all there are seventeen of these, taking over five minutes to pass the spectator. Yesterday crowds of little ones loitered around the big window, peeking through the openings in the curtains, gleefully anticipating the treat in store for them.

Inside the great store everything is confusingly active. Novelties and staple goods in endless variety are being carried to the counters. On Monday there will be goods enough offered to suit everybody. The usual holiday force has been engaged, so that shoppers can receive every attention.

A. B. MARTIN'S AMBITION.

HE IS WORKING TO BE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

The Brooklyn politicians have a candidate for Willis S. Paine's position of Superintendent of the Banking Department in the person of A. B. Martin, the aged accountant in the City Works Department. He has been very busy for weeks getting up a boom for himself, and has been using his influence among the officers of the various co-operative building and loan associations in the city. None of them has refused to sign his petition, and several hundred of the members have been induced to follow the example. It is said, however, that no one would explain why he was so anxious for their influence, except that in his new office he would have close relations with their organizations.

Martin is well known in Brooklyn, where he has been cared for by the politicians for nearly a quarter of a century. He was a clean friend of Patrick Hayes, the Warden of the penitentiary, and has always been able to count on the latter's influence. In his present effort he has the backing of Boss McLaughlin. Martin is very confident of being appointed.

He has a rival, however, from the other end of the State—Alexander C. Eustace of Elmira. The latter is said to be a close friend of Gov. Hill and to have received definite promise of being Willis Paine's successor.

THE SALE OF VENISON.

The statement printed yesterday that Nov. 15 was the last day on which venison could be legally sold here caused a great deal of anxiety and inquiry among dealers, many of whom have large quantities of the meat on hand. Inquiry into the matter shows that while under Section 1 of Chapter 194 of the Laws of 1886 Nov. 15 is named as the last day of sale, a subsequent section (36) of the same chapter permits the sale of venison up to Dec. 15, provided it was killed before Nov. 1. Section 36, which is now in force, is as follows:

"Any person may sell or have in possession any hare or rabbit, or any woodcock, any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge; any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, and any black or gray squirrel during the month of December, and any quail from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of February, and any fresh venison from the 16th day of November to the 15th day of December, and shall not be liable for any penalty under this act, provided he proves that such game was lawfully killed during the periods allowed by this act, and not transported contrary to the provisions thereof."

THE FINLAY STORES SOLD.

The great granite warehouses strung along the Brooklyn water front near Hamilton Ferry, and known as the Finlay Stores, were sold at auction yesterday to the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $161,000. The eight stores on the north pier brought $86,000, and those on the south pier $76,000. The Equitable holds mortgages on the property exceeding the purchase price by $30,000 and dating back to 1875.

In addition there is a mortgage and deed of trust, made Oct. 18, 1888, by the Commercial Warehouse Company, the owners of the stores, to Charles Coudert for $400,000 to protect outside creditors and to secure the holders of bonds. The sale was subject to all liens.

Among the bidders were Mr. Condnrt, Amos R. Eno, and representatives of Lord, Day & Lord, John E. Parsons, and the Equitable Company.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE OARSMEN.

The Columbia College Boat Club, at its adjourned annual meeting, filled the following vacant offices: Vice President—T. M. E. Meiklejohn, '90; Undergraduate Directors—S. R. Bradley, '90; C. C. Kalbfleisch, '91; F. N. Bloesom, '91; and E. M. Post, '92. The five undergraduate Directors will probably be appointed by the Captain of the crew. W. G. Foote, Law School, of last year's 'Varsity crew has been elected Captain, but it is not known whether he will be well enough to return to college in time to take the direction of the men when they begin to train in January.

COLLEGE PLACE EXTENSION.

THE BOARD OF STREET OPENINGS ADOPT THE PROPOSED PLAN.

Final action was taken by the Board of Street Openings and Improvements yesterday in the matter of the widening and extension of College-place. Arthur Berry, appearing for W. E. Montanye & Co., coffee and spice merchants in Barclay-street, asked to have the matter adjourned for a week to enable him to file formal objections to the proposed lines. The plans contemplated taking seven feet off the east side of Montanye & Co.'s mill, and to this they objected.

The board thought that ample opportunity for protests and hearings had been given, and voted unanimously to order the improvement upon the lines heretofore laid out.

Two maps indicating the new lines were certified by the board and ordered on file in the Department of Public Works and the Corporation Counsel's office. They provide for the taking of twenty-five feet or so off the block on the west side of College-place, from Chambers-street to Barclay-street, and the extension of the widened thoroughfare in a southwesterly direction through the block from Barclay-street to the intersection of Vesey and Greenwich streets, and thence due south to Dey-street, taking off a triangular piece from the block on the west side of Greenwich-street, between Vesey and Fulton streets, and a small triangular piece from the block on the east side of Greenwich-street, between Fulton and Dey streets, and a larger slice from the block on the west side of Greenwich-street, between Fulton and Dey streets. This will provide a thoroughfare eighty feet wide from Chambers-street to Dey-street, west of West Broadway, and will, it is believed, afford a broad channel for the stream of traffic that course between the ferries and the freight depots in the wholesale mercantile districts of the west side.

The improvement will cost in the neighborhood of $2,500,000. The area of assessment recommended includes the territory west of Broadway and south of Eighth and Christopher streets. Two-thirds of the cost of the improvement is to be raised by assessment, the city paying the remaining one-third.

WALLACE SCORES A POINT.

HE PATCHES UP A TRUCE BETWEEN THE PARTY FACTIONS.

Congressman William C. Wallace, who was forced upon the Republicans of the Third District, Brooklyn, in 1888, took the first step yesterday toward bringing about his renomination by putting an end to the long and bitter fight among the party leaders in his own ward, the Twentieth. It was in that district that the enmity between John A. Nichols and W. H. Beard became so fierce that "floaters" were imported at a recent primary election. Nichols, with whom Congressman Wallace was allied, was beaten.

This blow laid Nichols flat on his back and permitted Beard and his ally, "Billy" Leycraft, to send their delegates to all the local nominating conventions. They were careful to refuse a renomination to Senator Eugene F. O'Connor, whose district is almost coterminous with that of Congressman Wallace. At that time Senator O'Connor said to a TIMES reporter: "I have had to fight the bad effect of Wallace's forced nomination. It beat me. Now watch Wallace. He must have Beard or get out. He will truckle to 'Harry' for a renomination."

That is just what Wallace has done. Ever since the disgraceful primary of Sept. 19 the Congressman has haunted Beard's footsteps and has used his influence to have the latter's friend, James S. Case, appointed Postmaster.

Yesterday Wallace played his trump card and won. Beard gave out that he had agreed to nominate a union ticket at the Twentieth Ward primary next Tuesday night. His friends and those of Wallace will be equally represented on the ticket for delegates to the General Committee of 1890. Robert D. Benedict is to be renominated President of the ward association and is to remain as executive member of the General Committee.

This is all Mr. Benedict gets for being pushed aside in the convention last year in order to give Nichols's man, Wallace, a chance to go to Congress. The latter's followers were so jubilant yesterday that they asserted that Mr. Benedict would go into the convention next Fall and renominate Mr. Wallace himself.

FUNERAL OF MRS. LOUISA Z. JORDAN.

The funeral of Mrs. Louisa Zerbina Jordan took place yesterday at the "Little Church Around the Corner," and was attended by a number of friends who gathered in the little church to pay their last respects to the dead actress. Before the chancel, which was lighted with low-burning tapers, reposed the casket. The solemnity of the service was rendered even more impressive by its simplicity. There was no music, and the afternoon sunlight stealing through the stained-glass windows of the quiet church made the silence, broken only by the low tones of the officiating clergymen, doubly impressive. The casket was of oak, covered with black cloth and mounted in silver trimmings. On it reposed a single sheaf of wheat and pillow of white roses, with the word "Mamma" upon it in violets.

The service was read by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Houghton, assisted by the Rev. O. S. Briscoe. As the casket was borne down the aisle of the church it was followed by the immediate relatives and friends of the dead actress. The interment was in Evergreens Cemetery. Mrs. Jordan died at her home, 51 East Thirty-first-street, on Wednesday, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. She was well known to theatregoers of the last generation, but she had not been upon the stage for the last six years.

FATAL END OF A DEBAUCH.

Isaiah Browe, who lived in Pennsylvania-avenue, Newark, N. J., and John F. Leal of 438 West Thirty-seventh-street, two young grocery clerks, visited a resort in West Sixteenth-street yesterday morning. Browe had been on a debauch for some time and had lost his situation. He had frequently visited and lavished money on an inmate of the Sixteenth-street house.

Being drunk and penniless, Browe and Leal were not made welcome yesterday morning, and about 8 o'clock they started arm in arm for the door. A moment later a pistol shot was heard. Leal ran back, alarmed the house, and disappeared. Browe was found unconscious in the hallway, with a pistol under him and a bullet wound in his temple. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died without making a statement.

Leal was arrested later in the day. He and several inmates of the West Sixteenth-street resort are under arrest. Leal says that Browe shot himself, and there is no evidence that such was not the case.

CHANGES IN AN OLD FRIEND.

Even the New-York *Ledger* has been unable to hold out unchanged against time and fashion, and with to-day's issue it will appear with sixteen pages and in a new and handsome dress of type. The households of which the *Ledger* has been a cherished member through successive generations will be glad of the change when they become used to it, not so much, perhaps, because of the visible progress assured—for the *Ledger* always kept up with the procession—but rather because of the more trim and compact form of the new issue and its readier adaptability to binding. That is the main reason why the change is made.

SHE FOUND HERSELF A WIDOW.

John Shibock, the foreman of a factory on Barren Island, committed suicide a fortnight ago, supposing that his wife had eloped with a workman named Allbright. Yesterday Mrs. Shibock returned to her home and expressed great surprise and intense grief at her husband's death. She denied that she had run away with Allbright or any other man, and said she had been living with one of her husband's cousins in Fourteenth-street, New-York.

"My husband was a very jealous man," she said, "and the night before I went away he threatened to kill me. I have been at his cousin's house ever since I left home, and I never heard anything about his suicide."

STRAINING AND RACKING your Lungs and Throat with a rasping Cough is thus poor policy. Rather cure yourself with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an excellent remedy for Asthma and Bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

Diamonds and Other Precious Stones.

Single stone rings, and earrings, and diamond jewelry in general—choice, carefully-selected stones of every value, at prices as low as are anywhere obtainable for gems of equal grade and jeweler's workmanship of equal thoroughness and finish. Buyers in want of inexpensive or moderate-priced jewelery will find within their means stones of the best grade set with the same taste and care that are given to goods the most costly.

Theodore B. Starr,
206 FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING MADISON SQUARE, Between 25th & 26th Sts.
1,126 BROADWAY,

EAST-SIDE REFORMERS.

SPEECHES IN FAVOR OF NEEDED CHANGES IN THE VOTING LAW.

The work of advancing the sentiment in favor of ballot reform and of explaining the merits of the proposed change in the voting law was continued by the City Reform Club last night at Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway. Three members of the club, James W. Pryor, Abram C. Bernheim, and J. Noble Hayes, addressed a large meeting held under the auspices of the recently-organized East Side Ballot Reform League of which Julius Blumberg is President and Samuel W. Silberman is Secretary.

Mr. Pryor said it was a pleasure to visit a part of the city where reform was so greatly needed and see that a movement toward it was fairly under way. Two years ago ballot reform was poo-poohed as the dream of the student. Now all the politicians wanted it, and though many of them wanted their own kind of reform, it was encouraging to see them favoring anything called reform. He referred to the successful working of the new law in Massachusetts. There, he said, the only complaint that was made was on the score that politicians, who said that the day was very dull, and that there was no fun at all. But if they had had no fun they were all agreed that they had what was much more needed, an honest election.

Mr. Pryor posted the audience as to the answers they should make to the objections to the proposed change. There were two objections usually made. One was that the idea was not practical, that the system was cumbersome, that it took up too much time. In response to that it was quite sufficient to point to Massachusetts. The other objection was that the change was unconstitutional. Well, the same objection was made, and on much better ground, to the registration law in 1872. Gov. Hoffman hesitated, but finally signed the bill, and no one called it unconstitutional now. Yet by failure to register at prescribed times many were disfranchised, while under the proposed law no one need be disfranchised.

Mr. Bernheim spoke of the care that had been taken to provide for the illiterate voter in the ballot reform bills. Much more consideration had been given him than he now received. The speaker thought that if the kind-hearted and philanthropic politicians took the same trouble to point out the names of the various candidates on the ballots that they do now to hand him bunched tickets the illiterate voter would be well taken care of.

Nomination by petition was explained by Mr. Hayes. It would permit poor men to become candidates. The expenditure of large sums of money by candidates without even getting a nomination reminded him of Artemus Ward's sign at the entrance to his tent, which said: "You can't nxpect to go in without paying, but you can pay without going in."

When the speeches were over a number of new members was enrolled.

HOW TO KEEP WARM.

RAYMOND & CO. OFFER A SATISFACTORY ANSWER TO THE QUESTION.

A fine overcoat is the noblest work of the tailor's art—at this season of the year. A. Raymond & Co., of 254 and 256 Broadway, and of Fulton and Nassau streets, appreciate this, and are prepared to offer the best, in both ready-made and custom-made garments.

Their stock is so large that everybody can be suited in material, finish, and style. Their ready-made overcoats are made by custom makers in dull seasons, and are in every way equal to a garment made to order. There are special bargains in cape coats, ulsters, and storm coats.

Good goods for the least possible money is the firm's motto; not shoddy goods at ridiculously low prices, but first-class goods at prices as low as will give a small margin of profit. The stock of men's dress and business suits is as complete as the stock of overcoats and as varied. There is also to be found a complete line of everything in the way of gentlemen's furnishing goods.

At the Fulton-street store Raymond & Co. are offering boys' suits at less than half price in order to close the stock. Fine garments, bought to sell for $12, $14, and $15, are reduced to $5 95.

MAULEY'S WATER-STREET MISSION.

The seventeenth anniversary of the old McAuley Water-Street Mission will be celebrated at the mission, 316 Water-street, to-morrow afternoon and evening. At the afternoon services Mr. A. S. Hatch will preside and addresses will be made by the Rev. J. R. Day, D. D., of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. W. W. Bowdish, D. D., of the old John-Street Methodist Episcopal Church. At the evening services Mr. R. Fulton Cutting will preside, and the speakers will be the Rev. D. H. Greer, D. D., of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., of the Brick Church, (Presbyterian.)

CHANGES IN ERIE TIME TABLES.

To-morrow at noon the Winter schedule of passenger trains will go into effect on the Erie Railway. The through trains westward remain unchanged. Eastward the principal change in through service is in the Chicago and Grand Trunk express, now leaving Chicago at 2:35 P. M., which, on and after to-morrow, will leave Chicago at 11 P. M.

It will run solid to this city, arriving early on the second morning. Numerous local changes will be made and the commutation service will be improved somewhat. New time cards will be ready to-day.

HOPE STILL IN THE TOMBS.

Recorder Smyth discharged James Hope, the bank robber, yesterday, as it had been shown that there was not sufficient evidence to convict him on the two indictments for robbing the Manhattan Bank. Hope still remains at the Tombs, pending the argument in the United States Circuit Court. He is wanted in Tioga County, where he broke jail, and also in Delaware, where a nine years' sentence awaits him. He was taken to the Circuit Court yesterday, but his case went over until to-day.

HOW THEY VOTE IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to add one detail to the clear and interesting account of the Australian system of voting as given in your issue of this morning by Mr. Nelson? In England representatives of each of the candidates are allowed by law to be present, first, when the voter deposits his ballot, then at the close, when the ballot box is securely sealed, and afterward when the seal is broken and ballots counted and examined. This close, interested scrutiny, you will see, minimizes chance of fraud. ANGLO-AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 15, 1889.

HIGH CLASS FURNISHING GOODS For Gentlemen.

We exhibit in this department a large and well-selected line of English-made House Coats and Robes de Chambre,

Initial Silk Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Umbrellas in antique designs; also a complete assortment of Rich Neckwear in newest colorings and latest shapes of Foreign and Domestic manufacture.

Blanket Bath Gowns, Flannel Night Robes, Cardigan Jackets, Silk Suspenders and Pajamas in silk and flannel.

A full line of All-linen English Collars and Cuffs; Correct styles in Shirts and Shields for evening wear.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

R. M. STIVERS
144, 146, 148, 150, 152 EAST 31ST-ST.
CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS FOR
City, Country, Park, Avenue, Road,
COMPRISING

BROUGHAMS,	VICTORIAS,
COACHES,	CABRIOLETS,
LANDAUS,	VIS-A-VIS,
BOOKAWAYS,	WAGONETTES,
STANHOPE GIGS,	MAIL PHAETONS,
SPIDER PHAETONS,	SURREYS,
DOCTORS' PHAETONS,	BUCKBOARDS,
LADIES' PHAETONS,	VILLAGE CARTS.

SPORTING TRAPS AND NOVELTIES.
Call and examine before purchasing.
REPAIRING, Storage and Exchange promptly done. CARRIAGES to hire for the day, week or month.

ABOUT WEST POINT.

SUGGESTIONS IN THE REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT JOHN M. WILSON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Col. John M. Wilson, Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, has reported to the Adjutant General of the operations of the post and Academy for the year ended Aug. 31, 1889. The Colonel took command on the 26th of August. There were at the end of the year stationed at the post eight professors, fifty commissioned officers, including one surgeon, an assistant surgeon, one sword master, and one teacher of music. During the year there had been sixteen changes of officers, twelve cadets resigned, thirty-three were discharged, one died, and forty-nine had been graduated; ninety-six were admitted, making the total number enrolled Sept. 1, 1889, 291. Of these one is from Switzerland and one from Central America.

The health of the post has been good. One of the thirty-pounder Parrott guns burst in April, endangering the lives of a number of cadets. Orders have been given that the guns of this battery shall not again be fired. Col. Wilson strongly recommends that appointments to cadetships be confined to the June examination, as appointments during the Summer recess result in a very large per cent. of failures. It is also urged that the number of the band at West Point be increased from twenty-four to forty, and in any event that the wages of the musicians be raised so that first-class talent may be employed.

Gen. Wilson recommends that the positions of Master of Sword and Teacher of Music (new neither officers nor enlisted men) carry with them the rank, pay, allowances, and privileges of Second Lieutenants in the United States Army, and that they be appointed, as are the professors in the institution, by the President of the United States. An appropriation is recommended of $24,000 for the erection of quarters for the enlisted men at the post, many of them old soldiers grown gray in the service of the country.

In conclusion Col. Wilson expresses his appreciation of the assistance received from all the professors and officers, and his gratification at finding the cadet corps in such excellent condition respecting drill, discipline and instruction.

BEATING THE MACHINES.

The companies owning the drop-a-penny-into-the-slots machines are having a hard time of it with the devisers of new schemes to beat the game. Somebody has undoubtedly gone into the business of turning out round pieces of metal which serve as well as coins when put in the slots. At one of the elevated railroad stations in Brooklyn a day or two ago the collector who was making a round of the machines in the box of a candy machine a great many pieces of lead the size of a penny.

Nearly fifteen of these were in the box of the peppermint department, and were probably thrown in by some dishonest peppermint fiend who is in the habit of using that station. However, as large as the number was, no genuine penny was also found. The collector said that stealing was going on everywhere where the companies had automatic machines and that for some reason or other the thieves could not be caught.

APPORTIONMENT OF STATE TAXES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The case of the People against Theodore W. Myers, Controller, &c., came up in Special Term to-day on a motion of Deputy Attorney General Poste for a supplemental writ of mandamus. This is the proceeding by which the county of New-York is attempting to test the validity of the apportionment of State taxes and which is now being heard before Referee Countryman. The motion was granted.



It is a welcomed announcement!

And every shrewd person will avail himself of the opportunity afforded.

During to-day, up to 9 o'clock this evening, we will continue the offer of those fine goods, $40,000 worth of which we purchased of Messrs. Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, Auctioneers, 64 and 66 White-st., from the peremptory sale of the Fall and Winter stock of clothing of Messrs. Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., 657 Broadway.

It was a peremptory auction sale of their fine goods. We bought them at net cash and at about one-quarter of their real worth. We did not need the goods, but the chance was too tempting.

We make this line an auxiliary stock for our regular line of goods and will give all our patrons a chance to benefit themselves through our fortunate investment.

During to-day we put the finest of these suits and overcoats which were made to sell at $45, $50, and $55 on specially arranged counters. They will be sold at the absurd price of **$15, $20,** and **$25.**

The suits compare favorably with Fifth avenue garments, being swell, well-fitting, and worthy.

The overcoats are as fine as have ever been shown, being trimmed with silk, satin, and serge.

Be sensible and avail yourself of this chance of a lifetime.

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

A. H. KING & CO.,
THE LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS,
627 and 629 Broadway,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.

WHATEVER YOU REQUIRE IN
FURNITURE
You will find it to your interest to call and examine our stock and prices before buying elsewhere. Reliable goods at lowest prices.
R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, and 65 West 23d-st.

GOOD COOKING. GOOD COOKING.
All who desire GOOD COOKING.
good cooking in their homes should use
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
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EXTRACT OF MEAT.
EXTRACT OF MEAT.
EXTRACT OF MEAT.
A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.
One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef of value of about $7 50.
Ask for LIEBIG COMPANY'S and be sure you get the genuine, with signature of Justus von Liebig in blue across label.

A. J. CAMMEYER,
161, 163, 165, 167 & 169 Sixth Ave.,
Corner 12th st.

THE DUDE OF TO-DAY CAN HARDLY WEAR A FLASHIER SHOE THAN PATENT LEATHER, WITH LIGHT COLORED TOPS.

THE DUDE SENATORS OF ROME WORE SHOES WITH UPPERS THAT SOMETIMES COVERED THE WHOLE LEG. THESE UPPERS WERE OF SKINS OF WILD ANIMALS, DYED PURPLE OR SOME OTHER BRIGHT COLOR, LACING UP IN FRONT, AND AT THE TOP THE PAWS AND HEAD OF THE ANIMAL WERE ARRANGED IN A FLAP THAT TURNED OVER!

I HAVE SHOES FOR MODERN DUDES AND FOR MODERN SENATORS OF THE LATEST AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH STYLES.

I HAVE ALSO THE FULLEST LINES AND STYLES FOR THE QUIETEST AND SIMPLEST TASTE, FOR EACH SEX AND EVERY AGE, AT PRICES BELOW THOSE OF ALL OTHER RETAIL DEALERS.

Men's French Calf Strictly Hand-Sewed Shoes, $5.



MEN'S FRENCH CALF STRICTLY HAND-SEWED BUTTON SHOES.. $5.00
MEN'S FRENCH CALF STRICTLY HAND-SEWED LACE SHOES..... $5.00
MEN'S FRENCH CALF STRICTLY HAND-SEWED CONGRESS GAITERS..... $5.00
MEN'S CALF HAND-SEWED WELT GENUINE CORK SOLE SHOES, IN CONGRESS AND LACE..... $5.00
MEN'S PATENT LEATHER HAND-SEWED WELT SHOES, IN BUTTON, CONGRESS, AND LACE..... $5.00

THIS LINE OF SHOES ARE ESPECIALLY DESIGNED TO TAKE THE PLACE OF HIGHEST GRADE CUSTOM-WORK OF THE FINEST MATERIAL AND FINISH AND THE BEST WORKMANSHIP THAT CAN BE PRODUCED AND ARE WARRANTED FULLY EQUAL TO ANY CUSTOM MADE THAT ARE SOLD FROM $8 TO $10. THEY ARE MADE IN EVERY STYLE AND FORM, AND IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE WHAT THE PREFERENCE MAY BE. I CAN GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION IN EVERY INSTANCE.

I SELL ALL KINDS OF RELIABLE BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, AND OVERSHOES FOR LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN, MEN, BO

HOW THE STATE IS ROBBED

THE SHREWD TACTICS OF THE LUMBER COMPANIES.

THE STATE FORESTRY COMMISSION EASILY HOODWINKED BY THEM—NEED OF MORE STRINGENT LAWS.

The New-York State Forestry Commission held a meeting in the office of Commissioner Sheridan W. Knevals yesterday, with its usual accompaniment of closed doors, intense secrecy, important winks and nods, and various other accessories of much ado about nothing. There were also present beside Mr. Knevals, Commissioners Bassolin and Cox. The latter was chosen Chairman by unanimous consent of his associates. With the Commissioners was the attorney for the Everton Lumber Company, whose headquarters are in Franklin County, but which is a part of the great lumber syndicate which last Spring, at an outlay of almost $4,000,000, bought up nearly as much land in the Adirondack region as the State owns. There were besides these, Forest Warden Garmon and the Forest Inspector of Essex County, John H. Burke, who is regarded with profound respect by the Forestry Commission because he served one term in the State Legislature.

The Commissioners were disposed to be exceedingly reticent, and referred inquirers to W. F. Fox, the Secretary of the commission, who explained the matters considered by the board as "mostly routine, consisting of the payment of bills, and so on." Some time ago THE TIMES made an investigation of the various abuses which are so flagrant in the Adirondack region, mainly because of the incompetence of the State Forestry Commission. It showed that the State had no protection against the lumber thieves, the men employed by the Commissioners being not alone incompetent, but leagued with the very men they were paid to watch. Mr. Knevals, at the time the results of this investigation were published, declared that the commission would do everything in its power to reform the existing evils as rapidly as possible, and to urge legislation would would give the commission much more power than it possesses at present.

Last session bills were drafted and introduced into the State Legislature, but there was no action taken upon them. Mr. Fox said that three of these bills were reconsidered yesterday as follows: The bill which prevents a change of venue in actions brought by the State against trespassers and lumber thieves, by means of which the offender could be tried in some county other than their own, in which conviction, at present, is very nearly impossible; a bill making the statement which was published in the Commissioners' report for 1888, giving the various parcels of land claimed by the State as forfeited in payment of taxes, based upon the tax sales of 1885, and the bill which prohibits any railway company extending its lines over any lot belonging to the State. As these are very ancient efforts at reform and as the lumber ring in the lobby at Albany is entirely conversant with each of their provisions, the probability of their passage at this reform is exceedingly slight. But Mr. Fox promised in behalf of the commission that these bills would be redrafted and a fight made for their passage. It was in connection with the second of these proposed bills that Mr. Fox made, incidentally, some startling statements. He began with a supposition like this: "The State does not absolutely own one acre of land in the Adirondack wilderness which is not held as a tax title; any lawyer will tell you how insecure is the tenure of possession when based upon a title of this sort."

When Mr. Fox was asked for his explanation which is substantially as follows: All the land now held by the state was acquired by the tax sale, and may be redeemed upon the payment of back taxes and interest. The only reason why the State remains possessed of its present tracts is because the owners have been unable, as practically worthless for lumbering purposes, and consequently for hunting, because deer will not congregate in open woodlands. During the last year the State has surrendered to claimants at least 30,000 acres of the land which was thought to be absolutely public land through the construction placed upon the law by the State Comptroller's office. Any piece of the State lands in the Adirondacks which may have advantages to the lumbermen or hotel keeper, Mr. Fox declared was at the mercy of the first comer who made a claim. According to the commission's Secretary, the State at present is merely the authority that holds the property until some claimant's title is perfected upon application promptly surrender it. "While the law says," he continued, "that there shall be a sale of the Adirondack lands every four years for non-payment of taxes, and that in default of redemption the State shall secure a title to the forfeited land, which in two years becomes perpetual, there are several ways of circumventing it."

"The object means is by what is known as the 'agricultural clause,' which gives the man who has titled the land a right of redemption for what seems to him a reasonable time. Instances have been known within a very short time of where a State deed has been obtained on these grounds: A man's father owned and tilled an acre or so of land in the midst of a section of forest land. He and his son had long believed that they had lost all title to it because of non-payment of taxes. The son is concerned in the lumbering business or is interested in some sportsmen's club comes along and says to the son, his father long since having died, 'What will you take for your claim?' A negotiation on this basis is very speedily settled because the son will take almost anything for a piece of property to the owner of which it possesses, and a quit-claim deed is obtained for $5 or $10. The purchaser goes to the Controller's office in Albany and presents his claim. It is invariably allowed, and when it is in the midst of a section the claimant is permitted to 'redeem' the whole section, and thus a great tract of land is taken away from the Forest Preserve. This plan is repeatedly followed and has been in almost every instance successful in depriving the State of valuable lands, for no efforts will be made to assure anything that is commercially worthless.

"Another method of destroying the State's title to a tax sale is in proving that the Town Assessor's books are wrong in their entries concerning any certain piece of property which may be desired. As the Town Assessors are for the most part extremely illiterate, these mistakes of entries are very frequent. Incidents have been known where apparent proofs of such errors in the entries have been made, having been secured by forgery, or at least by perjury. The State is thus quite unprotected, and a deed is given on the redemption of the property. Besides these there have been big lumber firms making application for the redemption of certain tracts without disclosing the trouble or disguising their business or purposes. They are permitted to acquire the property by the Controller, notwithstanding it be evident they never owned the land before or had any interest in it."

"Then I am to understand, Mr. Fox, that notwithstanding the law which directly provides that two years after a tax sale all unredeemed land passes into the absolute possession of the State, this 'agricultural claim' permits the redemption of land even if taxes have not been paid for ten or fifteen years; that too law as to limit of time of redemption is practically inoperative?"

Mr. Fox answered in the affirmative, but could not tell why such contradictory laws should remain on the statute books, or why the State Forestry Commission has not brought this evil more prominently before the Legislature.

Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn was State Controller when the law regulating the acquisition of lands forfeited for non-payment of taxes were enacted. He went over the ground very thoroughly at that time when this question of whether the State's title in a tax sale was absolute, and it was partly through his influence that the present laws which, were they started out by the Forestry Commission, would be effectual, were secured. He said yesterday that the "agricultural-clause" matter which was referred to by Mr. Fox was certainly new to him. He had never heard of it before.

The application of the Everton Lumber Company and its hearing by the Commissioners with the promises of the purchase of lands to be considered, show a somewhat disingenious policy on the part of the Commissioners when they say that they will protect the forests, for it seems that the company owns some land in the centre of a plot of State land in Franklin County, and that it owns large other tracts which border the State land. The company's proposition is in the nature of a "dicker." It is this: If the State will surrender some of its land about the border of its tract the company will exchange its land in the centre. The most of the cocoanut is this, that while strems capable of floating logs extend throughout the former, they do not through the latter, and so the State would trade lands of great value to a lumbering firm for other of no value from the same point of view. When the commission holds its next meeting, Dec. 5, this ingenious little proposition may be decided.

TO CHECK THE TIMBER THIEVES.

PEMBINA, N. D., Nov. 15.—A United States customs station has been established on the south shore of Lake of the Woods, near the mouth of Rainy Lake River. The Deputy Collector there will probably have his hands full in putting a stop to the wholesale plundering of Uncle Sam's forests on the northern boundary of Minnesota. It is stated that the Canadian sawmills at Keewatan, a station on the Northern Pacific Railway, which have been for several years past engaged in manufacturing lumber from logs cut in Minnesota and rafted across the lake to Canadian Territory. The United States Government has at last, however, come to the conclusion that this wholesale timber stealing must be stopped, and the establishment of this customs station is one of the first steps taken in the matter.

It is said that the Canadian lumberman have eight steam boats on Lake of the Woods engaged in towing logs across the lake, and it is hardly expected that they will give up the "easy snap" they have enjoyed for years without a strike they have enjoyed for years without a strike.

ST. LOUIS IN EARNEST.

BOUND TO HAVE THE WORLD'S FAIR IF HARD WORK WILL GET IT.

David R. Francis, Governor of the State of Missouri, and Col. C. H. Jones, editor of the St. Louis *Republic*, are spending a few days in this city. They have come East in the interest of the movement to secure the World's Fair for St. Louis, and since arriving here have conferred with several gentlemen prominent in the New-York World's Fair movement. But their principal purpose is to establish a St. Louis World's Fair headquarters in Washington, whence they go to-morrow. To a TIMES reporter, who questioned him about the St. Louis project yesterday, Gov. Francis said:

"Yes, we want to have the World's Fair held in St. Louis, and we expect to get it. We have not been working at the subject a great while, and have not done about it with a brass band, but we have heavy work, and money has been liberally subscribed, and we propose to go on and secure the fair. The movement started with us some sixty or ninety days ago. Then a large meeting was held and a committee of 200 representative citizens was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for securing and holding the fair. Sub-committees of twenty-five members each were also appointed on Congressional Action, on Site and Buildings, and on Finances. An Executive Committee of thirteen was appointed, of which Col. Jones is the Chairman. I am Chairman of the General Committee.

"We have sent out a great number of circulars setting forth the advantages of St. Louis and to secure proper Congressional action. Every Governor and every Mayor and other important official has received one, and we have had most encouraging responses. We believe we have as good a prospect of securing the fair as New-York, Chicago, or any other city. We are in the fight to stay. We have already secured bona fide subscriptions amounting to $4,000,000, without soliciting a dollar. Nearly all these subscriptions are for large sums, none, I think, for less than $1,000. The subscriptions are all by St. Louis men and they are legally binding on the subscribers. We have not begun popular subscriptions yet, but by Dec. 1 we expect to have $5,000,000 subscribed, which is what we started to raise."

Gov. Francis also claimed that St. Louis is "a better site for the Fair than Chicago, or any other border town." To show the larger population in easy reach of it, and St. Louis's greater railroad facilities, he produced maps with a circle drawne round each of the cities of New-York, Chicago, and St. Louis, and figures giving the population within a radius of 100 miles of each. These maps showed that within the radius New-York had by the census of 1880 20,117,000 people, and would have by 1890 about 24,385,000 people. Chicago had within the five-hundred-mile radius in 1880 21,795,000 people, and would have in 1890 about 27,430,000 people. St. Louis had within the same radius in 1880 23,636,000 people, and would have in 1890 about 30,584,000 people. The showing in St. Louis's favor is due to the fact that there is inhabited land on every side, while the circle about New-York takes in a large section of ocean, and the circle about Chicago a large section of lake. The maps also showed that while New-York had within a radius of 500 miles 34,369 miles of railroad and Chicago 60,749 miles of railroad, St. Louis had within a like radius 77,570 miles.

"Our conferences with the World's Fair people in New-York," Gov. Francis said, "have been very pleasant. We are not trying to injure this or any other place. We regard New-York as the metropolis of the country, and have none but kindly feelings toward it. But the fair would be of great benefit to us, and we want it. It would not be of any particular benefit to New-York. Moreover, we meet the people from the East, and they are not all able to travel long distances. We also want them to see the country. As Col. Jones has said in the *Republic*, 'the biggest exhibit is the country itself,' and if visitors come to St. Louis they will see the country. They will get far enough into the interior to see our resources. St. Louis is very near the centre of production. The centre of population is also near us. By the census of 1880 it was west of Cincinnati, on a line with St. Louis, and is nearer us now. As to foreign exhibitors, St. Louis is very favorably situated. It will cost but very little more to ship from Europe directly to St. Louis than to ship to New-York."

So far as taking care of the crowd was concerned, Gov. Francis was sure St. Louis would do it as well as any city in the world. Great crowds always had been well taken care of there, he said, and there was never any complaint. In closing the Governor added: "St. Louis is the best-watered and best-sewered city in the United States."

Col. Jones said that the New-York papers had talked as if Chicago was the only city besides their own that claimed the fair. It had also been represented that Chicago would be especially strong in congressional support. "The fact is," the Colonel said, "that Chicago has no more Congressional support than St. Louis has. It is admitted that Chicago will have the support of the Congressmen in the territory tributary to that city. But St. Louis has just as large a country tributary to her, and the Congressmen representing it will support her claim. The Southwest will be for St. Louis, as will be many other States."

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

JAMES M. LYDDY PROTESTS AGAINST COUNTING VOTES FOR RECORDER SMYTH.

The canvass of the vote at the recent election was continued yesterday by the Board of Aldermen sitting as a Board of County Canvassers. They were well along with the Twenty-second District when the hour of adjournment arrived and they will endeavor to conclude their task to-day. Richard O'Beirne, the County Democracy candidate for Assemblyman in the Eighteenth Assembly District, again presented his protest against the counting of the vote cast for Stephen J. O'Hare, the Tammany nominee, who, on the face of the returns, was elected. The protest is based upon the allegation that O'Hare continued in his position as clerk in the County Clerk's office during the thirty days preceding the election.

James M. Lyddy bobbed up again long enough to file a protest against the counting of the votes cast for Recorder Smyth because that gentleman had republished them, and furthermore was not regularly nominated to succeed himself, and to demand that the votes cast for himself for Recorder be counted and certified, because he maintains that the office of Recorder became vacant on Jan. 1. The third protest came from the "Cromwellian Board of Aldermen," presented by George C. Eldridge, and challenging the right of the Board of Aldermen to sit as the Board of Canvassers. All these protests were promptly pigeonholed in the Committee on Protest, which will finally dispose of them at 11 o'clock to-day.

A LONELY OLD MAN.

MR. M'REYNOLDS OF CONNECTICUT IS LOOKING FOR A YOUNG WIFE.

Jonathan McReynolds, a gray-haired naturalized citizen of Greenwich, Conn., about seventy-five years of age, appeared at Castle Garden yesterday and said that he would like to have the Commissioners pick out a wife for him from among the next bevy of prepossessing Irish girls which arrives here. McReynolds says that his effections are at present disengaged, as he is a widower, and that his heart yearns for human and feminine companionship. He is worth between $75,000 and $80,000 in property situated in Greenwich, and would be willing to make a generous settlement upon the young girl who might be willing to cherish and comfort him in his declining years.

All that he stipulates as necessary qualities on the part of his bride are as follows: A true and disinterested disposition and an ordinary degree of comeliness. One young Irishwomen was suggested as a suitable mate, but her evident anxiety to make sure of the statements of Mr. McReynolds as far as his financial status was concerned, aroused the suspicions of the old gentleman as to her bride disinterestedness. He therefore left the Garden, with the request that he be communicated with, in the future should an appropriate helpmeet be found.

VERDICT AGAINST AUSTIN CORBIN.

A verdict for $1,724 83 was rendered yesterday against Austin Corbin before Judge Ingraham, in Part IV. of the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by John H. Ming & Co., bankers, of Helena, Mon., to collect a balance of $876 09 due on a bond purchase made by Mr. Corbin of their agent, James K. Sherwood, in 1872. Mr. Corbin took the stand and said that he purchased five Lewis and Clarke County (Mon.) bonds of the par value of $1,000 each for $4,371 73, and paid $3,500 cash. Ming & Co. agreed to deliver to him convertible warrants for the bonds, but failed to do so, consequently he refused to pay the balance, and made a counter-claim for $3,000 damages. Mr. Sherwood corroborated Mr. Corbin's testimony, but the jury nevertheless found for the plaintiffs. Mr. Corbin will appeal the case.

ARRIVED FROM EUROPE.

Among the passengers who arrived from Liverpool by the Germanic yesterday were the Rev. J. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Batten, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Bentley, Miss Emma L. Bridge, E. Hamilton Murdan, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burton, Miss G. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cammann, J. Fessenden Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Davies, Prof. S. Davison, W. A. Fiatcher, Anson St. Clair-Ford, the Rev. E. C. Hibshman, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mason, the Rev. W. Porteous, the Rev. J. E. Ramsay, Miss Ivy Shumaker, Miss E. Rhinelander, Dr. J. Rice, G. Hill-Trevor, Mrs. Miss Hill-Trevor, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wigan.

TALK OF A TYPE TRUST.

FOUNDERS OBJECT TO CUT RATES AND HEAVY DISCOUNTS.

The type founders of this country—and there are not a great many of them—are said to be talking of organizing in such a way that they will be benefited permanently. Many of the founders are opposed to the system of discounts now in vogue, and others are finding fault with the cutting of rates on the part of some of the guild, particularly two Chicago firms. This cutting in rates has been in the face of an advance in antimony and tin, and a great deal of annoyance has been caused.

Something approaching a trust has been discussed, it is said, and the chances are strongly in favor of something important being done in a short time. The report is that an effort has already been made to learn the views of some of the large firms concerning the establishment of a trust.

A gentleman connected with the Lindsay Type Foundry, in Fulton-street, said yesterday that he thought that a trust was probable, and gave the desire to stop the cutting of rates as the reason for its formation. At the establishment of George Bruce's Son it was said that the concern knew nothing about a trust. From others connected with the trade it was learned that A. T. H. Brower, a Chicago type founder, had sent out a circular in which the formation of a trust was warmly advocated. The circular urged that if a trust were formed it could be capitalized at $20,000,000, and that 15 per cent. dividends could be paid upon the investment.

Andrew Little of the firm of Farmer, Little & Co. was questioned yesterday on the subject of the talked-of trust or corporation. As to a trust, Mr. Little was decidedly vague. He had no hesitency in declaring that figures on type were not entirely satisfactory, but he was not at all inclined to say what means, if any, would be taken to bring them more in harmony with the ideas of the manufacturers of type.

"There is no desire on the part of type founders," he said, "to put a higher price upon manufactured type than would be equitable to the printer as well as the type founder. The quantity of type manufactured is overestimated by the printing trade. The profits are not nearly what many people believe them to be. The increase in the trade is not in proportion to the business done twenty or more years ago. The main reason for this is that with stereotyping and electrotyping the great bulk of printing is done from plates rather than from the type directly. To be sure, wear and tear of type are noticed in electrotyping and stereotyping, but the wear and tear are not to be compared with what would result were the type in use for the old style. For instance, 100 electrotypes or stereotypes from a form of type, giving 1,000,000 impressions from each plate, would give 100,000,000 impressions, whereas, if printed from a form of type, 5,000,000 impressions could not be taken without wearing out the type.

"Then, again, prices of metals vary, but purchasers do not seem to realize that that fact affects us. Antimony and tin, largely used in the manufacture of type, have gone up of late, the former 250 per cent. and the latter a year ago 100 per cent. Taking all these facts into consideration, I do not see why just now there should be a stop to this offering of such large discounts as are in vogue. The present scale of prices, if adhered to by the founders, is satisfactory at this time."

"Will this necessity of adhering to the present scale of prices result in the formation of a type founders' trust?" was asked.

"That is a question I am not prepared to answer," replied Mr. Little. "As the word 'trust' is now understood I am opposed to it, nor would I be willing to sanction it until it shall have a signification entirely different from trusts as now organized."

"Will the manufacturers form themselves into a corporation for mutual benefit?"

"I am not prepared to say," Mr. Little answered. He said that there had been cutting of rates of late, particularly among certain Western type founders, and their action has had a ruinous effect on Eastern establishments.

WALL-STREET TALK.

There seems to be no end to the joy which has been brought into Wall-street by trust stock manipulators. Yesterday the Cotton Oil Trust set up more capers. While everybody had the point to buy the stuff it went tumbling downward, and for the first time since the recent demoralization set in the quotation broke under 30.

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Of course, there was the usual abundance of entertaining tales to account for this tumbling, but most of the theories and explanations were invented off-hand by people who would not know a cotton oil mill from a divorced monse; thes, though the explanations were picturesque enough, they were a little lame on facts. What is nearest the truth is that daring bear speculators, discovering that for the time this trust's stock would not be protected above $30 per share, deluged the market with big selling orders, scared out light-waisted bulls, and had things much their own way throughout the day.

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Most of the bear profits of the day were paper profits, however. Only the biggest bear operators were wide-awake enough to cover their short contracts before the day's business ended. All the little bears in Wall-street went home very largely short. Of interest to this pleasing contingent will be the news, and it is official) that Standard Oil magnates are not merely stockholders in the Cotton Oil Company, but that in two cases Standard Oil men are actively at work over upon the details of the reorganization of the Cotton Oil Company.

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BARNEY FOSHAY'S WILL.

The last will and testement of Barney Foshay, who died recently at Sing Sing, was filed for probate in the Westchester County Surrogate's office at White Plains yesterday, and by it he disposes of his estate, estimated to be worth $50,000. He takes ample care of his widow, Emeline, so long as she shall remain his widow, and his sister, Mrs. Tabitha Nickerson. He gives his insurance and real estate business to his grandson, Franklin Foshay, and makes generous provision for him in the residuary estate. Wilbur F. Foshay and J. Burton Foshay, nephews, are appointed executors and trustees, and to them he gives, at the death or marriage of his widow and sister, all his interest in the building on Main and Spring streets, known as the Foshay Block, in lieu of all commissions as executors and trustees of his estate.

UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The twelfth semi-annual session of the Universalist Sunday School Institute was held yesterday afternoon and evening at the Second Universalist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, near Lexington-avenue. The Rev. C. H. Eaton, D. D.; W. S. Crowe, D. D.; J. R. Johnson, F. L. Masseck, Almon Gnenlsen, D. D.; A. B. Hervey, Ph. D.; D. M. Hodge, J. F. Thompson, A. J. Canfield, D. D.; Abram Conklin, and J. C. Thayer were present and took part in a general discussion of church and Sunday school work. The officers of the Institute for the ensuing year are President Henry B. Habert, Vice President W. S. Crowe, D. D., and Secretary Louis Amat.

BEATEN BY ROUGHS.

Charley Flynn, thirty-five years old, and living at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street and Courtlandt-avenue, was severely injured by a crowd of roughs about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The police have not yet discovered his assailants. Flynn was returning home when he met the attacking party at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street and Morris-avenue. He got into an altercation with some of its members, and in the fight which followed was badly beaten. His right leg was broken below the knee and he received several scalp wounds. He is now lying severely injured, in the Harlem Hospital.

DOINGS OF THE HUNTERS

DUCKS PLENTY IN THE GREAT SOUTH BAY.

GOOD LUCK REPORTED IN THE SEARCH AFTER WOODCOCK AND RABBITS, BUT QUAIL EXTREMELY SCARCE.

Rainy weather has interfered with the hunting during the past week and discouraged many of the gunners, who were anxious to have a go at the quail and rabbits. It is dreary work trying to beat up rabbits in a cold storm, and quail at such times keep a close cover. Even the ducks, who seemingly should pay as little attention to water on their backs as on their breasts, have no desire to feed in a pelting shower. So the hunter is fairly hlooked on a stormy day.

To the fisherman the rain is sometimes a delight. Clad in a rubber cape and high wading stockings, he can descend the stream in a fairly comfortable condition, and often the trout will be mad to jump at the flies in such weather. But when the Autumn storms come and the rods have been laid aside for the breech-loader, the conditions of traveling about in rain are much different, and colds or pneumonia are the most likely sort of game to be secured. There is nothing to do in such weather except to sit around the hotel or farmhouse fire and cheer one's self with the thought that no one else is getting ahead and killing off the birds.

The bright days that follow the storms are usually fine for hunting. Thursday was just such a day, and those fortunate enough to get out had good luck. Quite a number of woodcock were stirred up by the storm, and a flight swooped down on the Long Island and New-Jersey resorts. The woodcock hunters have been quite successful this Fall, for several nice bags of the favorites have been secured. Early in the season the prospect was very dubious, while the midsummer shooting practically amounted to nothing. The carpers then raised the cry that woodcock were fast becoming extinct, and soon would be as scarce as wood ducks. The appearance of the birds this Fall, therefore, reassuring, and as many will escape safely from the attacks of the gunners there will be plenty to nest next Spring.

Woodcock are early in hatching their young, and last April in this section was one of continuous cold rain. Undoubtedly many young birds were destroyed. It is to be hoped that the birds will have better luck next year. Game birds seldom attempt to raise a second brood in a season, and when their nests or eggs are destroyed do not care to continue their housekeeping experiences.

The specimens of woodcock brought in this Fall are strong, powerful birds, and for the most part two or three years of age. There may be one or two more flights this Fall. A northeast storm of two days' duration is sure to bring them down if there are any late stayers in the north. Such a storm is looked for just when there should be a stop to this offering of such large discounts as are in vogue. The present scale of prices, if adhered to by the founders, is satisfactory at this time."

"Will this necessity of adhering to the present scale of prices result in the formation of a type founders' trust?" was asked.

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Mr. Jay Gould, turned philanthropist, is going to put Missouri Pacific stock up five or ten points next week—at least that is the point which is being distributed in Wall street by genial gentlemen who have stock to sell.

BARNEY FOSHAY'S WILL.

The last will and testement of Barney Foshay, who died recently at Sing Sing, was filed for probate in the Westchester County Surrogate's office at White Plains yesterday, and by it he disposes of his estate, estimated to be worth $50,000. He takes ample care of his widow, Emeline, so long as she shall remain his widow, and his sister, Mrs. Tabitha Nickerson. He gives his insurance and real estate business to his grandson, Franklin Foshay, and makes generous provision for him in the residuary estate. Wilbur F. Foshay and J. Burton Foshay, nephews, are appointed executors and trustees, and to them he gives, at the death or marriage of his widow and sister, all his interest in the building on Main and Spring streets, known as the Foshay Block, in lieu of all commissions as executors and trustees of his estate.

UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The twelfth semi-annual session of the Universalist Sunday School Institute was held yesterday afternoon and evening at the Second Universalist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, near Lexington-avenue. The Rev. C. H. Eaton, D. D.; W. S. Crowe, D. D.; J. R. Johnson, F. L. Masseck, Almon Gnenlsen, D. D.; A. B. Hervey, Ph. D.; D. M. Hodge, J. F. Thompson, A. J. Canfield, D. D.; Abram Conklin, and J. C. Thayer were present and took part in a general discussion of church and Sunday school work. The officers of the Institute for the ensuing year are President Henry B. Habert, Vice President W. S. Crowe, D. D., and Secretary Louis Amat.

BEATEN BY ROUGHS.

Charley Flynn, thirty-five years old, and living at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street and Courtlandt-avenue, was severely injured by a crowd of roughs about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The police have not yet discovered his assailants. Flynn was returning home when he met the attacking party at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street and Morris-avenue. He got into an altercation with some of its members, and in the fight which followed was badly beaten. His right leg was broken below the knee and he received several scalp wounds. He is now lying, severely injured, in the Harlem Hospital.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S DEMAND.

HE CALLS UPON J. G. NICOLAY AND JOHN HAY TO DO HIM JUSTICE.

The attitude which John G. Nicolay and John Hay have assumed toward Gen. Fitz John Porter in their contributions to the *Century Magazine* under the title "Abraham Lincoln: A History," has excited an indignant protest from that gentleman. On July 22 last he wrote them a long letter requesting them to examine the records concerning him more closely than they have done and to accord the justice to which he is entitled. In his preface to an enumeration of a number of authorities he says:

"I must frankly say at the outset that, from the persistence with which you have, to say the least, presented only one side of the question involved in my case, from the manner in which you have referred to my motives and attacked my loyalty in your publications, and from the additional fact that one of you, in the political campaign of 1880, in an address to the public, made unjust assertions against my many friends and myself for party purposes, I have been forced to the conclusion either that there was so great a prejudice existing in your minds that evidence could not overcome it, or else my loyalty in not examined the case with that care which ought to be given by impartial historians. * * * You have incorrectly described my action; you have unjustly impugned my motives, and so unjustly assailed my loyalty. You have charged me with that which, to a loyal soldier, is worse than death. I must also add that you have done all this against evidence to the contrary. In making the declaration I do not mean to say that you were willfully or maliciously done this. I am led to believe that you have suffered yourselves to be misled and have made assertions which your better judgment, assisted by an honest desire, would have led you to examine into the facts of the case, would have prevented you, as impartial historians, from making."

Gen. Porter directs the attention of Messrs. Nicolay and Hay to two articles by Gen. John Gibbon and one by Col. Carswell McClellan, asking that they peruse them carefully and also extend their studies to such publications as relate to the history of the campaign in Northern Virginia in 1862. He refers to the verdict of the advisory board appointed by President Hayes to examine his case, the members of which were Gen. Schofield, Terry, and Getty, and to the testimony of Gen. Grant in his well-remembered "sheaf of view, and says: "Yet, practically, you ignore them both. I put it to your sense of fairness, to your ideas of justice, to the sacred obligations you have assumed as truthful historians, whether your omissions to make a full and fair notice of these most important historical events and facts do not be corrected. You cannot dispute—you cannot even doubt—the immartiality of the advisory board, nor can you withhold your assent from the proposition that Gen. Grant, when he expressed so decided a opinion, was most eminently qualified to judge and was conscientious in making his decision."

He asks them to consider the action of Congress, the earnest appeals in his behalf by thousands of his comrades, and the almost unanimous demand for his honorable acquittal by the press.

In another letter to the two gentlemen, dated the 10th inst., Gen. Porter acknowledges the receipt of a letter from them, dated July 30, in which they say: "When we revise the chapter of our work to which you allude for book publication we will give fair and careful consideration to the arguments and suggestions which you present." As the two then had ample time has elapsed for them to either become confirmed in their views or correct the errors they have made, and adds: "Permit me, then, to present this suggestion to your careful consideration, that if you do not, at an early date, show a disposition to be just, you will have no cause to complain if you are classed by history as perverters of the truth and false to history. * * * You have made incorrect historical statements; you have falsified a page of the history of this country to which I am personally interested; you have slandered an honorable name. I now, therefore, ask you to inform me of the time for your investigations, and whether or not you intend at an early day to correct the errors you have made in the manner I have requested."

ORNITHOLOGISTS ADJOURN.

PAPERS DISCUSSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE CONGRESS.

The closing session of the congress of the American Ornithologists' Union was held in the rooms of the American Museum of Natural History yesterday. After a little routine business, during which Dr. Prime, editor of the New-York *Observer*, was elected an associate member, the congress gave its attention to scientific papers.

President J. A. Allen presented a paper on the classification of the Maximilian types of South American birds now in the American Museum. Maximilian, Prince of Wied, uncle of the ill-fated Emperor of Mexico, made extensive collections of South American birds in 1815-17, but did not attempt to name or describe them until 1830-31. Meantime others had discovered and named some of his birds. Maximilian, Prof. Allen said, was an excellent ornithologist, combining ample field experience with good technical knowledge of his subject. His published descriptions are models of scientific accuracy and careful discrimination of nice points, are not excelled and rarely equaled in the best modern works. But he was unfortunate in the delay in naming his birds. The whole Maximilian collection, not only of South American birds, but of other birds and many animals collected by him purchased for the American Museum in 1870. Prof. Allen has been engaged in classifying the collection, and has reached an intelligible basis.

President Allen also presented a paper "On Seasonal and Individual Variation in Certain Flycatchers of the Genus Elainea." Some valuable information and remarks on two books recently published—Waterhouse's "Index Generum Avium," and Dr. Blanobard's "Report on a Code of Nomenclature." The subject of nomeoclature was discussed by several members, the question of what variations should lead to naming a new species being very troublesome.

Mr. Frank M. Chapman read a paper on the forms of the Maryland Yellow-throat. The former Western bird of this species is so different from the Eastern bird, that it has been classed as a sub-species. Though the Mississippi Valley bird appears to form a connecting link between the two, it resembles the Eastern so much more than the far Western bird that it is classed with the Eastern. Mr. Chapman claims to have established, by comparison of a great number of the birds, that the yellow-throat of Florida forms still another sub-species.

President Allen read a paper on classification, in which the difficulties of the work were made evident. At one period in the 1870's, he said, there was a tendency to excessive subdivision. Then the pendulum swung the other way, and about 1880 few subdivisions were made. Now the tendency is again toward excess. Fifty years ago, the professor added, there was no large collection of birds in America. The work of making collections had been greatly stimulated by the Government surveys, the parties being accompanied by field naturalists and ornithologists. Their collections were sent to the Smithsonian Institution. As the collections grew, the question of classification became more and more difficult.

After the exhibition of various specimens of birds the congress adjourned till next year.

REVISING BUILDING LAWS.

If the committee which is engaged in revising the building laws had appointed a committee to prepare a plan of procedure it would have saved itself much valuable time. So far the meetings which the committee have held in the board room of the Board of Underwriters have been mainly devoted to hot discussions of the way to do things, and yesterday afternoon the disputes developed over one of two trifling questions of procedure were such that at one time a member of the committee, stung by a sarcastic allusion to his alleged loquacity, threatened to give up attendance at the meetings.

It took nearly an hour for the committee to decide that the printing of the proposed amendments, which the Board of Underwriters had offered to do gratuitously, should be passed upon as each amendment came up. The reports on the sections referred to committees at the previous meeting for improvement of the wording and form. Reports on section on hauling of vital changes were ordered printed and distributed among persons interested in the building trades. The committee will hold its next meeting at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

BEQUESTS FOR CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The will of Mrs. Agnes Jane Maitland was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office with Probate Clerk Tinnay. Mrs. Maitland's son, Thomas A. Mait

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 15—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*A. C. Oil Tr. cts.	32¼	32¾	28½	30¼	74,093
*A. C. Oil Tr. ropts.	32¼	32¼	32½	32¼	300
American Ex.	117	117	117	117	60
A., T. & S. F. Trs.					
Atch., T. & S. Fé.	84¾	85½	84½	84½	12,780
Atlantic & Pac.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	100
*Brunswick Co.	27½	28	27½	28	500
Canada Southern	55¾	55¾	55½	55½	925
Canadian Pacific	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	1,200
Ches. & Ohio	26	26	25¾	25¾	1,950
C. & O. 1st pf.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	100
C. & O. 2d pf.	43¾	44	43¾	44	850
Chicago Gas Tr.	53¾	54½	52¾	53½	5,725
Chi. & Alton	133	133	133	133	75
Chi. & N. W.	113	113½	112¾	113	2,350
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142	142	142	142	20
C., B. & Q.	106½	107	106½	106½	2,400
C., M. & St. P.	70¾	72	70½	71½	66,370
C., M. & St. P. pf.	114	114	113½	113¾	520
C., R. I. & Pac.	98¼	99½	97¾	98¾	11,034
C., St. L. & St. P.	73¼	73¾	73	73¾	2,475
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	100
Colorado Coal	31¾	31¾	31½	31¾	400
Col., H. V. & Tol.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	2,580
Col. & Hock. Coal	16½	16½	16½	16½	10
Chi. & N. Ill.	41	41¾	41	41¾	400
Chi. & R. Ill. pf.	94¾	95	94¾	95	200
Com. Cable.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	200
Consol. Gas Co.	93¾	94	93¾	94	400
Del. & Hudson	148½	149¾	148½	149½	740
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	142½	141¾	141¾	7,229
Den. T. & Ft. W.	34¾	35½	34¾	35	5,366
Denver & R. G.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	300
*Distil'g & C. F. Tr.	40	40	40	40	100
E. T., V. & G.	10	10¼	10	10¼	1,020
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	74	74	74	74	100
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	207
Evans. & T. H.	98	98	98	98	100
Houston & Texas	2	2	2	2	340
Iowa Central.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	350
Iowa Central pf.	28	28	27½	27½	110
Illinois Central.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	110
Laclede Gas Co.	20¾	20¾	20	20	200
L. E. & West.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	800
L. E. & West. pf.	64¾	65¾	64½	64½	1,300
Lake Shore.	107½	107½	106¾	106¾	1,425
Louis. & Nash.	86¾	87	85¾	86¾	15,240
Manhattan con.	102½	103½	102½	103½	810
Michigan Central	97	97	97	97	300
Mil., L. S. & W.	99	99½	98	99½	450
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	200
Missouri Pacific	70¼	70¼	69¾	69¾	10,310
Mo., Kan. & T.	10¾	10¾	10	10¾	1,075
*Nat. Lead Trust.	21¼	21¾	20½	21¾	14,575
*N. N. & M. V.	18	18	18	18	37
N. J. Central.	119	119¾	118¾	119¾	2,760
N. Y. Central.	108¾	108¾	106¾	106¾	29
N. Y. & New-Eng.	45	45¼	44¾	45	3,810
N. Y. & N. 1st.	24½	24½	24½	24½	50
N. Y., O. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17⅝	350
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	69½	69¾	69½	69½	110
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	37	38	37	37½	375
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28¾	28¾	27⅝	28¼	9,350
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	66¾	66¾	200
Norfolk & West.	20¾	21½	20¾	21½	1,525
Nor. & West. pf.	60¾	61	60¾	60¾	1,045
Northern Pac.	33	33	32½	33	800
Northern Pac. pf.	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	4,126
Ohio Southern	15	15	15	15	15
Ohio & Miss.	23½	23½	23½	23½	1,500
Ohio, Ind. & W.	7	7	7	7	150
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	170
Ontario Mining.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	110
Ontario & West.	22¾	21¾	20⅝	21¾	15,510
Oregon R. & N.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100
Oregon S. L.	55	55	55	55	500
Oregon & Trans.	35⅞	35¾	35¼	35¼	2,500
Pacific Mail.	34¾	34¾	33¾	33⅞	430
Pull. & Reading.	42	42	41¾	41¾	8,300
Pitts. & West. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	300
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188	188	188	188	401
Quicksilver Min.	34	34	34	34	100
Rich. & Alle.	22½	22½	22½	22½	100
Rich. & W. P.	24¾	24¾	24	24⅛	6,508
Rich. & W. P. pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	888
R., W. & O.	100	100	100	100	10
St. L. & S. F.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	150
St. P. & Duluth.	30½	30½	30½	30½	260
St. P. & Omaha.	34	34	34	34	200
St. P., M. & M.	120	121	120	121	1,500
1st P., M. & M.	106½	107	106¼	107	550
St. P., M. & M. 1st	15	15	15	15	2,605
Southern Pacific.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾	900
*Sugar Ref. Co.	75¾	75¾	74	74¾	4,035
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	67	70½	67	70½	5,195
Tol. & O. C.	34	34	34	34	100
Tol. & O. C. pf.	60	60	60	60	150
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31	31	30½	30½	400
Texas Pacific.	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20⅝	2,220
Union Pacific.	68	68¾	68	68¾	17,115
U. S. Express.	87	87	86½	86½	35
W., St. L. & P.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	517
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	3,230
West. Union Tel.	84¾	86	84¾	84½	1,387
Wheel. & L. E.	69¾	70¾	69¾	70¾	200
Wisconsin Cent.	28½	28¾	28¼	28¼	450
Total sales.					369,006

*Unlisted. †Ex rights.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s.	110½	110½	110½	110½	$1,000
At. Col. & P. 1st.	95	95	95	95	4,000
A., T. & S. F. Trs.					
W. 1st.	92	92	92	92	4,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	108	108	108	108	10,000
Canada So. 1st.	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾	2,000
Canada So. 2d.	97	97	97	97	1,000
Cent. P. 6s of 1898.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¾	10,000
C. & O. 6s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	20,000
C., B. & Q. 5s.	103⅞	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	6,000
C., B. & Q. 4½s Neb.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	10,000
C., R. & Q. 7s.	130	130	130	130	1,000
Chi. Gas 1st.	98	98	98	98	5,000
Chi., P. & St. L. 5s.	93	93	93	93	1,000
Col. & Chi. M. 1st.	90	90	90	90	10,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	78½	78½	77½	77½	20,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	80	80	79	79	8,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st. sa. t.	99	99½	99	99½	35,000
E. T., V. & G. gen.	104	104	104	104	4,000
Erie 2d con.	105	105	105	105	2,000
Erie 1d. s. 5s.	98	98	98	98	11,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	105¾	107½	105½	107	350,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	4,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st. W.	92¾	92½	92¾	92½	9,000
†Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	113	113	113	113	107,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. gen. 5s. t. r.	78	76⅜	75¾	79¼	43,000
G., C. & S. F. g.	78	78	78	78	5,000
Harlem R. 1st.	123½	123½	123½	123½	6,000
H. & T. 1st. W. tr.	116	116	116	116	6,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	88½	88½	88½	88½	18,000
Iowa Mt. gen. 5s.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	2,000
Kan. & Tex. con.	105¼	105½	105	105	4,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	60½	60½	60½	60½	3,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	40,000
K. C. & N. P. 6s.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	1,000
Leh. & Wilk. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	5,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.	105	105	105	105	2,000
Laclede Gas 1st.	93	93	93	93	16,000
Lake S. 1st con.	128	128	128	128	2,000
Lake Shore 7s.	122	122	122	122	1,000
L. S. & W. 1st.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	5,000
Long Isl'd gen. 6s.	99	99	99	99	8,000
L. & N. con. 6s.	103¼	103¼	103	103¼	9,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
Louisville Sb. 1st.	100⅜	100	100⅜	100⅜	51,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	99½	99½	99½	99⅞	18,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105⅝	105⅝	20,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913, cn.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3,000
M., L. S. & W. ov.	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	11,000
M., L. S. & W. ex. 5s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	7,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	123	123	123	123	2,000
M.	119	119	119	119	15,000
M. & St. L. 1st. w.	70	70	70	70	10,000
Missouri Pac. 3d.	114	114	114	114	10,000
M. & Ohio gen.	59	59	58¾	58¾	28,000
Morgan's La. & T. 7s.	124	124	124	124	10,000
Mor. & Essex cn.	143	143	143	143	10,000
Mut. U. 6s.	101	101	101	101	7,000
Nash. & C. 1st.	134	134	134	134	2,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1,000
N. J. Cent. 1st. 7s.	132	132	132	132	1,000
N. J. Cent. 1st. 7s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
N. J. Midland 1st.	116	116	116	116	5,000
N. Y. Cent. 6s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
N. Y., L. & W. cstr. 5s.	112	112	112	112	2,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. 1st.	112	112	112	112	5,000
N. Y., S. & W. rg. 5s.	101½	101¾	101½	101½	1,000
N. & W. Ist.	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
North. Pac. 1st.	113½	113½	113½	113½	14,000
North. Pac. 2d.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	8,000
North W. ext. 4s.	95	95	95	95	2,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	56¾	56¾	56¾	58¾	1,000
Omaha & St. L. 1st.	75	75	75	76	16,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	10,000
*Pitts. & W. 1st.	84	84	84	84	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79	79	79	79	15,000
Reading 2d pf. inc.	58¾	59	58¾	59	27,000
Reading gen. 4s.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	3,000
D. & M. certs.	87	87	87	87	1,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	87	87	87	87	1,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s.	118¾	119	118¾	118	2,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	5,000
Rock Isl. 1st. r.	133½	133½	133½	133½	5,000
Rock Island 5s.	100	106	103	106	5,000
R., W. & O. cn.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	104	104	104	104	12,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st. ex. o.	87	87	87	87	2,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	30½	30½	30½	30½	15,000
St. L. N. O. & O. C. & T. 6s.	87½	87¾	87¾	87½	3,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	125½	125½	125½	125½	5,000
St. P. 1st. S. Minn.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2,000
St. P. & D. C. P. W. 5s.	107	107	107	107	1,000
St. P. E. & G. T. 1st.	105	105	105	105	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st. con. tr. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s.	101	101	101	101	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st. D.	118	116	116	116	2,000
San A. & A. P. 6s.	89	89	89	89	3,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926.	90	90	90	90	28,000
Sav. & W. 1st.	90	89	89	89	2,000
Shen. Val. 1st. tr.	100½	100½	100½	100½	6,000
So. Carolina 2d.	58	58	58	58	6,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	8,000
Tenn. C. I. 1st. 6s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st. 5s.	92	92	92	92	11,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37¼	37¾	37	37⅝	98,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st.	103¾	105¾	103¾	105¾	66,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	2,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
Union Elev. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	10,000
Utah Central.	90	90	90	90	5,000
Wabash 1st.	101¾	102¼	101¼	101¼	127,000
Wabash 2d.	82¾	82¾	82¾	83¼	111,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	31	31	31	31	2,000
W. N. Y. & P. gen. 5s.	88	88	88	88	2,000
West U. col. tr. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	25,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105½	105½	105½	105½	6,000
Total sales.					$1,801,000

‡Seller 30. ‖Including $74,000 at 113, seller 10. ¶Including $5,000 at 83, seller 15.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Pig I. war'ts.	19.25	19.25	18.50	18.50	700
Alle.	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	1,000
Asserts.	.12	.13	.12	.13	2,800
Argentine.	.14	.14	.14	.14	300
Bodie.	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Comstock Tunnel.	.14	.14	.14	.14	500
Com. Tun. bonds.	.40	.40	.40	.40	500
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	80
Calumet & H.	238.12½	238.12½	238.12½	238.12½	7
Colorado S. R.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Horn Silver.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	514
Iron Silver.	.17	.17	.17	.17	400
Portland.	.15	.15	.15	.15	100

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mexican.	8.83	8.88	8.88	8.88	100
Mutual R. & M.	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	100
Navajo.	.39	.39	.39	.39	500
Occidental.	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.30	200
Ophir.	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	100
Oriental & Miller.	.06	.06	.06	.06	100
Osceola.	15.12½	15.12½	15.12½	15.12½	100
Plymouth.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	100
Phoenix of Ariz.	.54	.54	.52	.52	1,200
Quincy.	65.12½	65.12½	65.12½	65.12½	300
Rappahannock.	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,500
Sutro Tunnel con.	.54	.54	.54	.54	200
Sierra Nevada.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	150
Silver Cord.	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Silver King.	.43	.43	.43	.43	400
Savage.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	50
Tamarack.	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	20
Utah Con.	.85	.85	.85	.85	300
United Copper.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	800
Total sales.					11,851

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., Top. & S. F.	34¾	35¼	34¾	34¾	9,030
A., T. & S. F. trs.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	40
Am. Cotton Oil.	32½	32½	29⅞	30½	20,730
Chi. Gas Trust.	54½	55	53¼	53⅝	60
Chi., St. L. & P.	18	19¼	18	18¼	100
Chi., St. L. & P. pf.	68	68¼	67¾	68	450
Chi., R. I. & P.	98½	99¼	98	98¾	840
Can. Southern.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	100
Colorado Coal.	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	70¾	72	70¾	71¾	44,330
Chicago & N. W.	113¼	113¼	113	113	990
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	142¾	141¾	142	2,320
Den. & R. G.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Den., T. & Ft. W.	34¾	35	34¾	35	730
E. T., Va. & Ga.	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼	200
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	90
Evansville & T. H.	98	98	98	98	100
Houston & Texas Central.	2	2	2	2	240
Lake Shore.	106¾	107¼	106¾	106¾	240
Louis. & Nash.	87	87	86	86¼	5,310
L. E. & W. pf.	64¾	65	64¾	65	200
Missouri Pacific.	69¾	70⅝	69¾	69¾	10,380
Nat. Lead Trust.	21¾	21¾	21	21¾	1,990
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44¾	45¼	44¾	44⅝	300
N. Y. & New-Eng. 4½s.	44⅞	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	2,270
North Pac. pf.	75¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	200
Nor. & Western.	20¾	21¾	21	21¾	200
Nor. & W. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	200
N. Y., O. & W.	20¾	21¾	20¾	21¾	310
Ohio & Miss.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
Oregon Trans.	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	70
Phil. & Reading.	41⅝	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	4,810
Rich. & W. P.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	2,540
Sugar Ref. Co.	75	75	74¾	74¾	200
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	67	69¾	67	69¾	310
Union Pacific.	68¼	68⅝	68	68⅜	6,910
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32⅝	320
Western Union.	84⅞	84⅞	84¾	84⅞	75
Total sales.					116,045

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Can. Southern 2d.	97	97	97	97	$2,000
C. B. & Q., Neb. 4s.	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	2,000
Cen. T. & G. 5s.	88	88¼	88	88¼	10,000
Erie 2d on.	105	105	105	105	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	105½	107	105½	107	39,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	113	113	113	113	4,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
Kan. Pacific 6s.	110½	110½	110½	110½	3,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	84¾	84¾	84	84	7,000
Ohio, I. & W. 2d.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79	79	79	79	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	59	59	59	59	3,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st.	87	87	87	87	5,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	18,000
Wabash 1st.	101½	102	101½	102	10,000
Wabash 2d.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	5,000
W. Union col. 5s.	108	108	108	108	3,000
West Shore 4s.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	5,000
Total sales.					$132,000

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	110¼	110¾	109¾	110¾	480,000
Clearances.					1,640,000

The stock market was more active and was generally strong. St. Paul was strong on covering by the shorts. Reports of railway earnings were favorable. Delaware and Hudson advanced sharply on small transactions. In the last hour prices declined, but the close was fairly firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Tennessee Coal and Iron, 4½; Delaware and Hudson, 3¾; Toledo and Ohio Central preferred, 2½; Evansville and Terre Haute, 2¾; St. Paul, 1⅝; Norfolk and Western, 1½; Manhattan Consolidated, 1¾; Chicago and East Illinois and Manitoba, each 1, and St. Paul preferred, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, New-Jersey Central, Pullman, and Omaha, each ¾. *Declined*—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 1¼; Erie, Tennessee first preferred and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each 1, and Erie preferred, ⅞.

In the trust stocks American Cotton Oil declined 2⅜ and Sugar ¾. Lead advanced ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 5@8 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 6 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4 81½@$4 82 for 60-day bills and $4 85½@$4 86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 81@$4 81¼ for 60-day bills, $4 85¼@$4 85½ for demand, $4 84@$4 84¼ for cable transfers, and $4 80 for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.19⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $20,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 91¼ and $5,000 Tennessee compromises at 73. In bank stocks 100 shares of Western sold at 95@95½.

A large and fairly well distributed business was done in railway mortgages. Prices were firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Utah Southern extension firsts, 2½; Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, 1¾; Fort Worth and Denver City firsts and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan firsts, each 1⅝; Baltimore and Ohio 5s and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 5s, each 1, and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé old 6s, Mobile and Ohio generals, Ohio, Indiana and Western seconds, and Wabash seconds, each ¾. *Declined*—Richmond and Danville 5s and Rock Island registered firsts, each ½, and Long Island general 4s and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, each 1.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 109¼@110¼. In mining stocks Caledonia, Black Hills, sold at $1 40, Horn Silver at $2 30@$2 50, and Phœnix of Arizona at .54@.57.

The Standard Gaslight Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ ₱ cent. on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 30. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 23 to Dec. 2.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

American Exchange	159	Merchants'.	150
Chase National.	250	Merchants' Ex.	116
Chemical.	4000	Metropolitan.	125
Columbia.	200	Metropolis.	325
Corn Exchange.	230	Mount Morris.	853
East River.	170	Nassau.	150
Fifth Avenue.	1150	New-York.	242
Fifth Avenue.	2000	N. Y. County.	450
First National.	2000	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Fourteenth Street.	185	North America.	184
Fourth National.	175	North River.	147
Gallatin National.	265	Oriental.	215
Garfield National.	400	Pacific.	180
German American.	123	Park.	254
Germania.	270	People's.	220
Greenwich.	140	Phenix.	133
Hanover.	330	Republic.	178
Hudson River.	145	Seaboard National.	141
Importers & Traders'.	540	Second National.	325
Irving.	185	Seventh National.	130
Leather Manuf's'.	230	Shoe & Leather.	155
Lincoln National.	200	St. Nicholas.	120
Manhattan.	180	State of New-York.	113
Market & Fulton.	200	Tradesmen's.	130
Mechanics'.	210	U. S. National.	215
Mech. & Traders'.	210	Western National.	94½
Mercantile.	205		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4s, '91, r.	104¾	104¾	Cur. 6s, 1896.	120	....
4½s, '91, c.	105¾	106	Cur. 6s, 1897.	123	....
4s, 1907, r.	122	127¾	Cur. 6s, 1898.	125½	....
4s, 1907, c.	127	127¾	Cur. 6s, 1899.	128	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	117½	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	$121,178,055	Balances.	$5,258,367

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	52¾	52¾	St. Paul.	71¾	71¾
Reading.	20 13-16	20⅞	Read. gen.	80¾	90¾
Lehigh Nav.	51	51¼	Read. 1st pf.	79	79½
Nor. Pacific.	32⅞	33¼	Read. 2d pf.	58¾	58¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	75¾	76	Read. 3d pf.	47½	....
Lehigh Nav.	53¾	54			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st.	7a.116.00	Franklin.	14.75
At. & Top. 1g.	7a.110.50	Huron.	2.25
At. & Top.	35.00	Oscola.	14.25
Boston & Albany.	216.50	Pewabic, new.	5.00
Boston & Maine.	210.00	Quincy.	87.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106.75	Bell

The New-York Times.

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SWINDLING THE EMIGRANTS

HOW AUSTRIAN DESERTERS WERE SENT TO AMERICA.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE LONDON SCANDAL—ALBERT VICTOR MAY BE EXCLUDED FROM THE THRONE—RELIEF FOR LONDON WORKMEN—WATTS'S GIFT.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, Nov. 16.—Austrian papers are full of a remarkable trial proceeding in Galicia, where a gang of police customs officers and others have been systematically swindling emigrants to America for years. The part of this business which paid best was helping deserters from the army and young men of military age to escape, extortionate prices being demanded under menace of exposure. But the most fantastic devices were adopted for robbing everybody. Some of these are extremely funny. There was an alarm clock in the office, and the rascals passed this off upon the ignorant peasants as a telegraph instrument. They would sound the alarm at intervals four or five times, representing the noises as messages to and from the Hamburg Ship Company and the Emperor of America arranging the peasant's business satisfactorily, and for these would be paid large sums. Then a bogus doctor would examine him on behalf of the American Government and accept a bribe for a certificate that he was unfit to serve in the American army. Then a so-called American costume and a pretended passport were sold to the poor dupe at an extravagant price.

In one year 5,799 emigrants who owed military duty to Austria were dispatched by these miscreants, and the whole number passed through their hands is estimated at thirteen thousand. In numerous cases it is discovered that they have swindled credulous creatures out of their farms in Galicia, giving in exchange splendid estates in America bought through the alarm clock. The stories of imposture now brought out would be incredible if unhappily Americans had not seen only too much of this East European ignorance and stupidity in their own great cities. Very probably a large proportion of the Anarchists in the Chicago organization came from this very section and were decoyed into emigrating by these fellows now on trial.

During the time when John Bull is not swelling out his chest and returning loud thanks to the Creator who made him so much better than other people, it is his ill-luck to be engaged in discussing or trying to suppress the malodorous scandals which spring up eternal inside his island household. There is always something peculiarly offensive or attractive—whichever you like—about a British scandal.

It has become an axiom that when a bank cashier has been a particularly pious man, his flight makes a bigger hole in the assets than ordinary. By the same rule, when anything happens in England to shock the proprieties so dear to the English bosom, these proprieties get an astonishing amount of sensation for their money. Ten days ago it looked as if the official pressure was going to succeed in hushing up the tremendous aristocratic scandal to which I referred last week. Everybody was talking about it and passing on hushed and distorted versions to his fellows. But there was a general feeling that it would never get into the courts. Now the prospect is different.

Mr. Labouchère has said frankly in this week's *Truth*: "What if the matter is hushed by the authorities, it will be brought up immediately when Parliament meets and ventilated to the very dregs in the House of Commons." This threat ominously enough, follows a paragraph alluding to the costly apartments being fitted up for Albert Victor in St. James's Palace, the expense of which the Commons will be asked to meet.

No connection between these two paragraphs is suggested, but it is obvious to everybody that there has come to be within the past few days a general conviction that this long-necked, narrow-headed young dullard was mixed up in the scandal, and out of this had sprung a half-whimsical, half-serious notion, which one hears propounded now about clubland, that matters will be so arranged that he will never return from India.

The most popular idea is that he will be killed in a tiger hunt, but runaway horses or a fractious elephant might serve as well. What this really mirrors is a public awakening to the fact that this stupid, perverse boy has become a man and has only two highly-precarious lives between him and the English throne and is an utter blackguard and ruffian.

Heretofore people have not known much about him, save that he was a dull chap whose nickname was Prince Collars and Cuffs. The revelation now that he is something besides a harmless simpleton has created a very painful feeling everywhere. Although he looks so strikingly like his mother, it turns out that he gets only his face from the Danish race, and that morally and mentally he combines the worst attributes of those sons of George III. at whose mention history still holds her nose. It is not too early to predict that such a fellow will never be allowed to ascend the British throne; that is as clear as anything can well be.

It is equally clear that the suppression of the scandal in which he, with some dozens of young and middle-aged samples of the nobility and gentry of England, is involved has become impossible, and that every day the attempt is further persisted in will do enormous damage, not only to the Government, but to the aristocratic social structure generally. Extremely bitter comments have been made on all sides at the action of the authorities in not only permitting sporting upper ten to have what amounted to a prize fight in the Pelican Club last Sunday morning, but in actually lending police for the purpose of taking tickets and keeping the ring. It is only natural that the public mind should associate that with this other outrage of using legal machinery to suppress proceedings against titled offenders.

There is more indignation and ruffling of the equanimity of the English mind just now than I have ever seen before. Very little more repression will be needed to bring it to fever heat, but, as I have said, the whole scandal is going to come out. Mr. Labouchère's threat has been succeeded by a demand in the *Pall Mall Gazette* for an exposure of the means by which the Home Office prevented prosecution. The Paris press for a week has been full of the most exaggerated and sensational accounts of the thing, *Le Matin* leading the way with an outspoken onslaught on London society under the suggestive caption of "La Sodome Moderne." The effects of this terrible revelation, when sooner or later it is forced into daylight, cannot but be prodigious upon the whole political and social edifice of contemporary England.

From many points of view the necessity of a full exposure will seem most lamentable, but there will be more than compensation if an effective blow is dealt to this wretched little class of titled young loafers and scoundrels who have brought the name of English gentleman down into the mud.

It is stated on good authority that the Earl of Euston, the heir of the Duke of Grafton, was arrested last night. It is no surprise to find him mixed up with the scandal, because his whole life has been one long overture to each disgrace. He is just over forty, and married a music hall singer when a youngster. The woman is now openly living as the mistress of one of his sporting companions. Lord Henry and Lord Arthur Somerset, the latter of whom has been cashiered from the Life Guards; Lord Beaumont, Lord Seaton, and Lord Dudley have fled and are now in hiding on the Continent. There is special interest in the last named, not on his own account, because he is a most hopeless young fool and knave, but for the sake of his mother, the Countess of Derby, who, next to the Princess of Wales, is probably the most generally-beloved and admirable lady in England. It was her vain effort a while ago to save her son from his ruinous courses which led to the police raid on the Turf Club.

The failure of Father Reilly and his companion, Atkinson, who came over as delegates from the American National League to secure an interview with Mr. Parnell, or even to learn his whereabouts, is a very interesting illustration of the effect which Le Caron's evidence and Cronin's murder have had on the Irish leader's mind. Nature made him a very cautious man to begin with, and sad experience has of late multiplied his wariness until he appears and vanishes in politics now like a veritable ghost. Nobody here seems to have any idea what these gentlemen came over for, and very probably Mr. Parnell is as much in the dark about their purpose as others are. But whatever it may be, he does not want to know it and hence has disappeared.

Apart from this curious little incident, the political world reveals very few features of interest. Lots of speeches are being made throughout the country, of course, and it is reported that the Parnell Commission is still listening to the oratory of Sir Henry James, but nobody pays the slightest attention to either the one or the other.

Party lines very obviously divide the comment on Mrs. Besant's action for libel against an East End parson who vainly opposed her recent election to the School Board by circulating a handbill charging her with teaching that chastity was a crime. The jury disagreed, and it is discovered now that four-fifths of them were on Mrs. Besant's side; but that was no fault of the Judge, who displayed the most vindictive bias against her in summing up; but people are so accustomed to these exhibitions of mediæval Tory wooden-headedness on the bench that no surprise is expressed.

In a fortnight's time, however, the political season will be opened by Mr. Gladstone at Manchester where unexampled preparations are making for a meeting of the National Liberal Federation there. Gladstone, Harcourt, Morley, and others will formally enunciate the Liberal platform for the coming year, and after that there will be no surcease from partisan warfare until Parliament rises next Summer.

The leaven of ferment introduced into London work-a-day life by the dock strike has continued to permeate the mass week after week, and threats of strikes have succeeded in numerous trades in securing better hours and wages for the toilers. Two weeks ago it looked as if fully 15,000 bakers would leave work on Nov. 16, the date they had fixed for a strike, unless the terms were conceded. So many master bakers gave in that to-day's strike is not very important numerically, and no doubt this will be finished by the masters' submission in a day or two.

Public sympathy is very generally with the men, who are terribly overworked and underpaid, and it is still more so with the omnibus and horse-car drivers, who are preparing for a general strike. They have been ground down by competing companies until their misery is every-day talk. Many of them work sixteen continuous hours every day in the year for less than a dollar a day. Their strike, if it comes off, will be a much more plutocratic and popular affair than even the dockers' demonstration was.

Much interest is taken here in the story that the Czar has at last fallen foul of Pobedonestzeff, the Procurator General of the Holy Synod, who has been so energetically conducting religious persecutions in Russia that he has earned the familiar name of the Black Czar. This sinister title would be most conspicuously justified by his savage raid upon the Lutheran clergy in the Baltic provinces.

The chief Lutheran minister in St. Petersburg, an able German named Dr. Dalton, wrote a pamphlet on this subject and managed to have it brought to the Czar's notice while he was staying at Copenhagen. The Czar read it, talked it over with his Danish relatives, and, though he promised nothing at the time, the first thing he did when he returned to Russia was to write an autograph letter to the Procurator giving him a three months' holiday in which to prepare a full and convincing answer to the pamphlet. Pobedonestzeff, terror-stricken, hastened to St. Petersburg and begged an interview, but the Czar replied that he could not see him till a satisfactory reply had been written. There is great hope that this foreshadows an abandonment of the policy of persecution which has done so much to disgrace the present reign.

The list of the pictures which G. F. Watts has decided to bequeath to the National Gallery has at last been made up by him. Altogether there are thirty-seven canvases, of which twenty are portraits, including Tennyson, Carlyle, Browning, Motley, Gladstone, Rossetti, Garibaldi, and Salisbury, and among other pictures there are the most of his best-known compositions recently shown in New-York. The money value of the bequest is very great, and the gift will be the greatest received since Turner's donation.

News of the Brazilian revolution appeared in the London papers this morning in the form of a rumor from a New-York business house, and up to evening we have received only fifteen lines from Rio concerning it. I spent a good part of the day in trying to find somebody connected with the Brazilian Legation here, but the Minister, Baron de Penedo, has been in Paris for the last six months as Chargé d'Affaires. Dr. Beltras is away shooting, and the Consul General professed to know only what he read in the papers. So far as I can learn, speculators in Brazilian stocks have been expecting the thing for some weeks, and Dr. Fonseca, who is at the head of the revolt and is one of the three members of his family who are Marshals of the Empire, has been in communication with them. Brazilian funds fell 11s. 2d. here to-day on the strength of the news. H. F.

Rooms at The Cambridge, engaged but not yet occupied, can be had temporarily until occupied by the owner.—Adv.

BISMARCK AND HIS POLICY

RESULT OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S TRAVELS.

A PERFECT UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ARRANGED.

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BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The developments of Prince Bismarck's diplomacy promise to result in permanent accord between Austria and Russia. The Czar's visit to Berlin, Count Kalnoky's visit to Friedrichsruh, Emperor William's visit to Moeza and Constantinople, and finally, the conference between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph at Innsbruck, have been successive steps of a continuous policy leading toward a settlement. The Bismarck scheme restores Russia's dominance in Bulgaria, Russia in return recognizing as definitive Austria's possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since this proposal was communicated to Premier Crispi the latter has intimated to Prince Bismarck that the sanction of Italy might depend upon the cession of Trentino by Austria.

When Count Kalnoky left Friedrichsruh nothing was settled. The Austrian Minister held that the sacrifice of Trentino was impossible. He considered the possession of Bosnia as already definitive, as it could only be abandoned after a crushing defeat. The Innsbruck interview brought the negotiations to a climax. Emperor Francis Joseph consented to leave Prince Ferdinand to his fate, and said he would not oppose a Russian candidate provided he was elected under the conditions of the Berlin treaty. He practically accorded the Czar a free hand in Bulgaria short of Russian occupation. He declined to consider the question of Trentino. Count Herbert Bismarck went to Potsdam tonight to learn the details of the interview from the Emperor.

The Porte is ready, as soon as it learns that Austria and Russia have accepted Prince Bismarck's mediation, to send a circular letter to the signatory powers denouncing the illegality of the present Government of Bulgaria.

Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, is expected here next week. The press demand Trentino as the price of Italy's adhesion.

Prince Bismarck's journey into the Reichsland, it is reported, will be postponed until he is able to raise the curtain and disclose the situation. The Foreign Office is assuming that the Chancellor will soon be in a position to describe the success of his diplomacy and pay a tribute to the wisdom and energy of the Kaiser. Count Kalnoky submitted to Prince Bismarck with reluctance.

A singular expression of discontent appears in the *Pesther Lloyd*, the recognized organ of both the Vienna Foreign Office and the Hungarian Ministry. This journal calls the pending arrangement an "enforced rotten compromise," which, it says, may prove worse than no enforced war. The article concludes with the hope that the German policy will not turn out a Machievellian policy, and that the issue of the imperial meeting at Innsbruck will simply give renewed sanction to the status quo.

Before going to Innsbruck Emperor Francis Joseph, after consulting with Count Kalnoky, took the advice of the veteran statesman, Count Andrassy. The Emperor went to Andrassy's house and conferred with him for two hours.

If Kalnoky keeps faith with Bismarck, the attitude of the Vienna Cabinet toward Bulgaria must change. The divergence between the Berlin and Vienna policies has recently become marked. The Bulgarian agent at Vienna has been semi-officially recognized, the Lauderbank has negotiated the new Bulgarian loan, and the Austrian Consul at Sofia is confident and adviser of Prince Ferdinand. The German Consul, on the other hand, did not even salute Ferdinand on meeting him in the street, and completely ignored him as the head of the Government.

The explosion of the Pesther Lloyd probably relieves the Austrian official feeling without having significance.

Count Herbert Bismarck's refraining from visiting Count Taafe, when passing through Vienna, is severely commented on in official circles as an ill-bred act, showing a lack of the courtesy due the Austrian Premier. Bismarck resents Taafe's tacit encouragement of the Czech movement, combined with his persistent inertia regarding the opposition to the spread of German influence. Nothing justifies Count Herbert's ostentatious ignoring of Count Taafe, while showing cordiality to Premier Tisza at Pesth and feasting with high personages at Vienna. This slight gave origin to a report that Count Taafe had resigned. In official view to-day Count Taafe said: "Young Bismarck's conduct does not affect me. It is rather a triumph for me, showing that my policy is purely national, seeking to strengthen Austria without external aid."

The committee of the Reichstag appointed to consider the Anti-Socialist bill has affirmed the general principle of that measure to the effect that special legislation is necessary to repress the Socialists. Out of 28 members, 17, comprising 6 Nationalists, 6 Conservatives, and 5 Free Conservatives, support the principle of the bill, but desire to modify its provisions. 6 Centrists absolutely reject the bill, 2 desire to modify it, and 2 Progressists reject it. There will be a long fight before the commission reports.

On the Reichshank bill the usual majority is divided. The Conservatives and a majority of the Progressists oppose the renewal of the privileges of the institution unless the State more actively intervenes in its operations. The Nationalists and Centrists support the project as presented, and it will be passed.

The Socialist Party, which has issued an electoral programme, have tabled a motion for an inquiry into the railway tariff in order to effect a reduction of rates.

It is reported that Herr von Boetticher, Minister of the Interior, on his return from Friedrichsruhe, brought instructions to the authorities to proceed with the preparation of the electoral lists, which ought to be published four weeks prior to the voting.

The Anti-Semitics are carrying on their electoral agitation with energy. They announce five candidates in Berlin, four in Leipsic, and many in Hesse.

The Clericals in the Bavarian Landtag have carried by a majority of three a motion to abolish the royal power of control of ecclesiastical nominations. This is likely to lead to a Cabinet crisis, Minister Lutz maintaining that the motion alters the Constitution, and that the Landtag has gone beyond its powers.

Fifteen deaths were caused by the explosion in the powder works at Hanau.

The imports of oxen from America are rapidly increasing, resulting in a reduction of the prices of meat.

Under the Presidency of Minister Phelps the Americans in Berlin will celebrate Thanksgiving Day with a dinner, followed by a concert and ball in the rooms of the United States Legation.

Emperor William will visit his grandmother at Coblentz early in December. Thence he will visit Darmstadt.

The Hungarian artist Koppay is painting a portrait of Prince Bismarck and his son, Count Herbert. The Chancellor, in his home dress, wearing a plain coat, leans with his left hand on a chair, extending his right to Count Herbert. Both faces show admirable character portraiture.

A CRUISER AFTER THE SEINERS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 16.—The customs authorities here received word from Ottawa yesterday to transfer the steamer Argus to the Marine and Fisheries Department, her services being required as a fishery cruiser owing to the presence of a large fleet of American seiners on the coast, brought hither by the report of large quantities of mackerel in this vicinity.

The Argus immediately took on board provisions for a ten days' voyage and went to sea this morning. She also took on board a quantity of ammunition, rifles, and revolvers. Her crew consists of three marines and five sailors, and she is under command of Capt. Kent, chief officer of the Acadia, now laid up. The steamer will cruise along the western coast as far as Locke Port.

MR. REQUA IS AT NIAGARA FALLS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—George S. Requa, who disappeared recently after his marriage, is at Niagara Falls. He arrived there on Wednesday and registered from Tecaify, N. J. He is ill. He says he was married to a girl from Glens Falls. Much of his time has been spent in looking about the Falls, and he makes many inquiries about people who have committed suicide from Prospect Point. He expects his father to-night.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Jefferson Davis arrived this morning from his Brierfield plantation on the steamboat Leathers, and was at once driven to the residence of his old friend and business agent, Mr. I. M. Payne. The old gentleman is suffering with a severe cold, but is otherwise as healthy as a man in his eighty-second year is expected to be.

The Cambridge, 6th-av. and 36th-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lowest rates. Inspection.—Adv.

THE MORMONS' SIDE.

APOSTLE SMITH SAYS THEY ARE LOYAL, BUT FAILS TO SHOW IT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 16.—The interest in the Mormon Endowment House exposé continues unabated. This morning the attorneys for the objectors closed their side of the case, and the Mormons began to introduce evidence in rebuttal.

The first witness was John Henry Smith, one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon Church. His father and grandfather were members of the organization. He expressed great loyalty and patriotism on his direct examination and made several spread-eagle talks to the court in reply to questions propounded. He told how he loved the laws of this country, but his cross-examination did not bear out his statement. He took a second wife at the age of seventy-seven. Asked whether there was not a law enacted by Congress against polygamy in 1862, he stated there was, but he regarded it as unconstitutional. He then admitted that the United States Supreme Court declared that law constitutional in 1879. Asked whether he continued to live in polygamy after that decision of the court, he declined to answer the question.

Counsel for the objectors then asked witness what he meant when he professed so much loyalty for the laws of this country when he failed to obey the one against polygamy. Witness grew uneasy in his seat and confessed that he had not obeyed the law. He said he believed in the revelation of celestial marriage. In the course of his examination he stated that the difference between bigamy, as defined by the Mormons and by lexicographers, was that a bigamist, according to Mormon belief, was a married man who took a second wife while the first was still living and undivorced without the first wife's consent. He stated this consent was absolutely necessary for Mormons to have. Being closely pressed, he admitted that the revelation on polygamy stated that the first wife had to give her consent to the plural marriage or be forever damned. He admitted further that if a wife, under that revelation, refused her consent to her husband's taking a second or third wife, he could take one anyhow. He then contradicted the first part of his testimony on this point by saying that he accepted the whole revelation on polygamy and believed it to express the will of God.

He had heard that the present and other Presidents of the Mormon Church teach that this was the Kingdom of God. He said, however, although the expression that this was the kingdom was frequently used, it was leaders and not members of the Church who preach, but not that the members of the Church should obey their leaders in all things political, spiritual, and temporal. Witness was then asked to give the words of the prayer used in the Endowment House concerning the avenging of the blood of the Prophets Joseph and Hirem Smith on the people of this Nation, and declined to answer. He refused to answer the question: "Was not one of the penalties for divulging the secrets or breaking the oaths of the Endowment House the cutting of the throat from ear to ear, the plucking out of the heart, and disemboweiment?"

Four other leading Mormons were put on the stand, and they all refused on cross-examination to answer questions similar in nature to those propounded to Apostle Smith. The Gentile attorneys will hold that refusal to answer these important questions in the face of the positive evidence adduced by those who went through the Endowment House will be sufficient to convince the court that their witnesses have spoken truthfully. The case will be continued Monday.

THE BIG STEEL TRUST.

SOME DETAILS OF THE ORGANIZATION TO BE EFFECTED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—It is somewhat difficult to obtain the inside details and plans for the organization of the Federal Steel Company from the Cleveland gentlemen who are taking an active part in the combination. They are free to speak of the low prices and large expenses of the past and the benefits which will result from concentration. But they care not to tell how they will concentrate. Later developments, however, have made public something of the minor details of the consolidation.

The nominal capital stock will be $12,000,000. Of this $6,000,000 will represent the value of the real estate, buildings, machinery, and good will of the absorbed companies. From $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 will represent the cash paid in by investors. It may be that not more than $4,000,000 in cash will be needed as working capital and for buying outright the plants which owners will not exchange for the new company's stock. A contract has been made with the banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. for the cash capital. The bankers will receive for the money its equivalent in preferred stock. The $6,000,000 representing the value of the plants will be issued as common stock of the consolidated company. Common stock will be given in exchange for buildings, machinery, and real estate.

Finished stock on hand ready for shipment on Jan. 1, when the Federal Steel Company will begin operations, and raw material, were not taken into consideration when the appraisal committees fixed the valuation of plants, and they will be regarded as cash and paid for in preferred stock. Preferred stock will draw 7 per cent interest, which must be paid from the profits. No dividend is declared. It will be paid upon the common stock up to 7 per cent. If there is still a surplus remaining a dividend will be paid upon preferred and common stock alike.

It is believed that enough stock in the new company will be issued before the Chicago meeting next week so that the corporation can be formally organized at the Directors elected. The directory will consist of nine persons, and a slate has been arranged, it is said, which will go through without opposition. The gentlemen who will, in all probability, be chosen to administer the affairs of the company are: Stewart H. Chisholm and Thomas Joplin, of Steel city, J. W. Gates of St. Louis, George T. Douglass of New-York, George T. Oliver of Pittsburg, George C. Baker of Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Eatonbon of St. Louis. The President of the Salem Wire Company of Salem, Ohio, and a representative of one of the three large barbed wire factories of Joliet, Ill., Mr. Gates, will be elected President.

The headquarters of the company will be in Chicago, and in the matter of general offices it is said Cleveland will be left in the cold. The selling office will go to Chicago and the purchasing office to Pittsburg.

ADMIRERS OF QUEEN ISABELLA.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—An address to the women of the world was issued to-day by the Queen Isabella Association, signed by Julia Holmes Smith and others, announcing that Harriet Hosmer, the sculptress, has been engaged to execute a statue of Isabella of Castile, to be unveiled at the World's Fair. Eliza Allen Starr, it is also stated, has written an exquisite sketch of the famous Castilian Queen, the proceeds of the sale of which are to be devoted to the building of an Isabella pavilion at the fair, wherever held. The pavilion is to be erected for the exposition of articles commemorative of Isabella and the discovery of America. A representation of the Spanish Court in the time of Isabella and Ferdinand, and extensive social and business headquarters, affording to the women of all nations special opportunities for receiving one another socially and holding national and social conference on the industrial and social problems of the day, particularly all topics of interest to women.

FINED FOR WHIPPING A PUPIL.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The trial of John Hill, the Principal of the public school at Pleasantville, who was arrested last Monday on a charge of assault in the third degree for inflicting corporal punishment on Frank Kelly, one of his twelve-year-old pupils, took place this afternoon before Justice Pierre Reynolds and a jury in this village. The trial attracted a good deal of attention. Mr. Hill was found guilty of assault in the third degree and fined $25 or twenty-five days' imprisonment. He will appeal his case.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—A *Journal's* Bessemer, Mich., special says: "The Holiday case was completed at 9 this morning. The jury went out at 9:30 and returned at 10:15 with a verdict of guilty. Holiday was then sentenced for life at hard labor. The prisoner broke down and seemed dazed when the foreman of the jury announced the verdict. The Judge's charge was read this morning, lasting about twenty minutes. Attorneys for the defense will make an effort for a new trial."

Mott's Sparkling Cidere, Substitute for Wine and Champagne. Carbonated Waters at dinner. Free samples through your grocer.—Adv.

NO HARM TO DOM PEDRO

THE PEACEFUL REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

NO BLOODSHED YET REPORTED.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED WITH GEN. FONSECA AT THE HEAD—THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS GENERALLY ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A Brazilian Cabinet has been organized as follows:

President, without portfolio.—DODORO DA FONSECA.
Minister of the Interior.—ARISTIDE LOBA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—QUINTIN BOCAYUBA.
Minister of Finance.—Dr. BARBOZA.
Minister of Justice.—CAMPOS SALLES.
Minister of War.—BENJAMIN CONSTANT.
Minister of Marine.—Admiral VANDERHOLTZ.
Minister of Agriculture.—DEMITRIS RIBERO.

Senhor Bocayuva is a journalist.

Senhor Barboza was a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Senhor Coestaet is a journalist and a professor in the Polytecheio School.

Gen. da Fonseca held command of the Province of Minas Geraes. He was recently punished for insubordination.

The Chamber of Deputies has dissolved and the Council of State has been abolished.

The new Government has issued a manifesto announcing that the monarchy has been abolished. Various Provinces have sent assurances of support to the new régime.

The former Prime Minister has been arrested.

The Emperor will be treated with the greatest consideration.

Public opinion appears to be in favor of a peaceful trial of the new form of government. Everything is quiet.

The Minister of Marine was not killed, as reported yesterday, but he was shot and seriously wounded by rebel soldiers.

Another dispatch says that the question as to the nature of the future Government will be submitted to a plebiscite.

A later dispatch from Rio de Janeiro reports that a republic has been proclaimed, with Senhor de Fonseca as President. The imperial Ministers have been placed under arrest and are kept in close confinement. The provisional Government has guaranteed protection to the members of the imperial family. The Emperor is at his Summer palace, at Petropolis, twenty-five miles north of Rio de Janeiro. All business in the city is suspended, but there is no danger to life or property.

Brazilian securities fell 3 per cent. on the London Stock Exchange to-day.

LISBON, Nov. 16.—The newspaper *Commercio Portugues* of this city has received the following dispatch:

"RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 15—4:50 P.M.—Senhor Constant Senhor, Bocayuva, and Gen. da Fonseca virtually constitute the Government. Gen. da Fonseca is the actual leader. Troops have started to capture the Emperor and his family. The populace is dazed. Hopes are entertained that enough troops will remain loyal to overcome the rebels."

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 16, via Galveston.—Dispatches from Brazil say that the manifesto of the Provisional Government declares that the object of the new régime is to promote peace and liberty. The permanency of the Senate will be maintained, and all anterior legal acts will be recognized by the new Government.

AT THE BRAZILIAN EMBASSY.

MINISTER VALANTE'S INFORMATION IS MEAGRE AND CONFLICTING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Dr. Valante, the Brazilian Minister here, is still without any official information concerning the trouble in Brazil. He has, however, received a number of dispatches from London and New-York, and one or two from Rio de Janeiro. Their contents, the Minister said to-night, were substantially the same as the newspapers had printed, and from them he was able to reach only one definite conclusion, which was that the situation in Brazil was very serious.

The telegrams were too conflicting to give one an accurate idea of what was going on. One dispatch declared that the Brazilian Ministry had resigned, and when Dr. Valante read it he concluded that the Ministers had simply got out of the way when the trouble broke out, to make room for somebody else to step in and smooth matters over. Then came word that the Ministers had been arrested and placed in close confinement. Dr. Valante apparently regarded the latter news as the more authentic. He was first informed that the Minister of the Navy had been killed and afterward that he had been wounded, and as to other particulars the Minister's dispatches were contradictory.

They all agreed, however, that no violence had been offered to the Emperor, or to any member of the imperial family. Dr. Valante felt very sure that, if he were true, he was also confident that whatever might be the outcome of the revolution, it would be reached without bloodshed. It was quite possible, he added, that the revolutionists had taken possession of the telegraph offices and established a censorship over all dispatches, and this had no doubt been taken into account in ordering the reports sent out from Rio de Janeiro.

Minister Valante was unable, he said, to say just what had caused the outbreak. Of course there was discontent somewhere, and he was inclined to think the army was responsible for the movement. Some of his dispatches reported that two military officers and a civilian, who was a prominent Republican, had been selected to restore order, and others that the same men had been placed in charge of the Government. At any rate, two of the three men who seemed to be at the head of affairs were prominent in army circles.

In the meantime, Dr. Valante continued, to ascribe the uprising to the act of Princess Isabelle, while acting as Regent, in signing the decree for the immediate emancipation of all slaves in the empire. That decree was a law passed by the Brazilian Parliament, for which the Princess was not at all responsible. It was demanded by popular opinion, and was so popular that in two days it had been introduced in the lower house, it passed that body unanimously. In two days more it went through the upper House of Parliament, and within five days from the time it was first offered it became the law of the land, providing for the freedom

crop is already gathered, and in course of shipment for Para. The financial conditions will oblige its ready sale, and we cannot see why the crop should not come forward without interruption. If disorder continue, that fact might interfere materially with the gathering of next year's crop.

"The stocks in New-York, in the hands of importers at the present time, are 900,000 pounds. Stocks in Para, 1,500,000 pounds. Shipments on the way here, at present afloat, 650,000 pounds. Stocks in London and Liverpool at the end of October, 1,180,000 pounds. This is an ample supply for all purposes, and compares favorably with last year's stocks at the same time of year, which are as follows: Stocks in New-York, 1,100,000 pounds; stocks in Para, 730,000 pounds; shipments on the way, 740,000 pounds; stocks in London and Liverpool, 1,900,000 pounds. Unless speculators unite in a large syndicate to hold the market up, we see no reason why prices should advance."

Asked to explain the probability or possibility of the last-mentioned contingency, Mr. Grace stated that it would take a large amount of money to form such a syndicate, and he called attention to the fact that during the past two or three years syndicates of all kinds had been proverbially unfortunate.

Anson Hard of Hard, Rand & Co., who have a branch house at Rio Janeiro, said yesterday that his advices left no room for doubt that a revolution had occurred. He had been in Brazil himself more than once, and felt satisfied that an dislike of the Emperor was at the bottom of the present disturbance. "But," he continued, "the Comte d'Eu, husband of the Princess who would succeed Dom Pedro, has been practically Regent for a considerable period, and in that capacity has made himself very obnoxious to many classes of the population. Now, Dom Pedro is an old man, in bad health, and not equal to the practical control of the empire. I suppose the real power has fallen more and more into the hands of the Comte d'Eu, and that this has produced dissatisfaction, culminating as reported. The Comte d'Eu is a man of great capacity. It was he who ended the Paraguayan war by the capture of Lopez, and nobody doubts his military ability. He does not seem to make friends, however. On my visits to Brazil I have discovered a very general feeling that a republic was inevitable, but that it would not come until after the death of Dom Pedro."

A dispatch received in this city from a firm in Rio said that the army and navy had combined to organize a republican form of government in Brazil.

AMONG COFFEE MEN.

THE MARKET UNSETTLED BUT NO SERIOUS TROUBLE EXPECTED.

There was comparatively little excitement on the Coffee Exchange yesterday morning, though the transactions were heavy for a short day, the sales aggregating 80,000 bags. There was absolutely no information beyond that contained in the morning newspapers. Usually there are fifteen or twenty cables received by various firms in the morning, but none arrived yesterday until after the Exchange had closed. Even the official Exchange dispatch from Rio Janeiro, containing the prices there and the receipts from the interior, did not turn up until 1 o'clock. The market, therefore, was unsettled. The prices were almost haphazard. On the first round of the opening sale 500 bags of December were sold at 15.65. The very next sale was 1,000 bags at 15.50. January sold at 15.50. On the second round 500 bags of December sold at 15.60, then 250 at 15.60, and then 750 at 15.50. The market closed at about the same prices as on the opening call. Between 15.70 was paid for December, 15.75 for January, March and May, 15.65 for July, 15.60 for August, and 15.40 for September. It was noticeable that some of the firms, such as Arbuckle Brothers, E. W. Gruner & Co., and W. H. Crossman & Brother, which are known as Brazilian houses, were large sellers. The sales were mostly of a liquidating character. The official statement of the tone of the market at the close was "barely steady."

About the only real flurry was on Friday afternoon, after the Exchange had closed. Sales were made on the street then at 20 points below the closing price. This was due to apprehensions of financial difficulties in Brazil. The stock of coffee at Rio Janeiro and Santos is 560,000 bags. Any money pressure there by the banks on the shippers would have caused liberal offerings of this stock to Europe and America.

When the official cable did arrive, this was all it said: "Political situation critical. Emperor deposed."

The coffee roasters yesterday advanced the price ¼ cent.

It was possible to obtain all sorts of opinions as to the effect of the insurrection on commerce. It was variously stated that shipments of merchandise would be suspended and that they would not be suspended, and that values would be slightly affected and not affected at all. The truth of the matter was that all predictions were largely based on guesswork, because, beyond the statement that the Emperor had been deposed and that a republic had been declared, the information was extremely meagre. Communication with Brazil is attended with much delay and expense. The cable rate from London to Rio Janeiro is $1 94 per word, and from New-York to London the price is 25 cents a word. For urgent dispatches this rate is trebled, and it is probable that all the information concerning the trouble was charged for at the latter rate. There are two lines of cable from New-York to Rio. One is to England, and thence from Penzance, at Land's End, to Lisbon, to Madeira, and to Pernambuco. From there the cable runs down the coast to Bahia, and from there to Rio Janeiro and to Santos, ending at Buenos Ayres. The other and competing route is by land to Galveston, by cable across the Gulf of Mexico to Tampico and to Vera Cruz, then across Central America to Tehuantepec, and by cable down the west coast, touching at Peru, Chili, and to Valparaiso, and thence across the continent to Buenos Ayres, where connection is made with the other cable to Rio.

At Arbuckle Brothers', advices were received that coffee had advanced somewhat all over the world. But the reason that the market did not take a decided stand was because the merchants were at sea owing to the meagreness of the information. This accounted for the absence of any panicky feeling. They were safe in saying, from advices they had received, that the rebellion would retard the export of coffee.

The coffee house of Holworthy & Ellis was among the first to receive the news of the revolution. On Friday afternoon a dispatch came to them saying simply: "Republic declared." They didn't at first comprehend the meaning of the words. It was at first thought they were cipher words, and the cipher book was consulted. Then it dawned upon them. Their information yesterday was to the effect merely that there was a revolution.

Mr. Morrison of the firm of Wait, Creighton & Morrison had an explanation for the trouble. He said: "Brazil has been borrowing money in Europe at 28d. on the sovereign, 1d. less than the ruling rate, to develop her resources. The money has been spent in improvements which have not yet realized anything. This movement was so quietly planned and executed that no panic ensued either there or here. The price of coffee has barely moved, and I have no reason to believe that it should. Why should the revolutionists desire to ruin the trade of their own country? Brazil has to pay back her indebtedness with sugar, coffee, rubber, and gold. A loan of $30,000,000 was contracted with the Rothschilds a few weeks ago, and the Rothschilds must certainly have been satisfied with their guarantee or they would not have made the loan. Brazil has been borrowing all the money she could at heavy interest, and I am surprised that a crash did not come before this."

Gustav H. Goseler, the Brazilian Vice Consul, who is also a member of the importing firm of G. Amsinck & Co., said yesterday afternoon: "The men who have charge of this matter worked so quietly that nothing leaked out until the announcement of Friday. I do not think that the commercial interests of either Brazil or America will suffer, unless the revolutionists should prevent the shipment of merchandise now at the seaports, which is unlikely. In any rate, I am quite satisfied that our firm will not suffer."

W. H. Crossman & Brother of 77 Broad-street are among the largest of the coffee houses. They have several correspondents in Brazil. During the afternoon they received dispatches from Rio Janeiro confirming the news that a republic had been proclaimed. The last cablegram was to the effect that Brazil was in a state of military revolution which was gaining ground. The provinces were adhering. Peace was likely to be maintained, and from the present appearances the republic was likely to succeed. While the information was very assuring, Mr. George Crossman was of the opinion that there was bound to be some disturbance in values. There could be no political trouble which would not have some effect. But his advices showed that Brazilian currency had not been materially depreciated.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Baltimore business interests are considerably interested in the news of the revolution in Brazil, as a large and remunerative commerce has been built up between that country and this city. The news of the revolution had its effect upon the coffee market here this morning, and prices went up ¼ cent per pound in consequence. The telegraph wires were busy all the morning pouring in orders for coffee, and the demand from all parts of the country was strong. There was, in fact, a rush on the part of dealers and jobbers to secure supplies in order to be protected should the trouble develop serious proportions.

Baltimore importers and dealers are deeply interested in this trouble in Brazil and are anxiously awaiting developments. There is little alarm felt that disastrous results will ensue. The annual coffee importation to Baltimore reaches 300,000 bags, and this trade has developed a large export trade in flour, &c. Mr. Thornton Rollins, an importer, said:

"We do not anticipate any serious trouble. The object of the revolution may be accomplished without bloodshed. Prices of coffee will scarcely be forced up, because a blockade of the ports or extended revolutionary trouble is scarcely probable. Coffee will be higher in the future anyway, but because of a short crop. Prices have been ruling stronger for the past week or ten days. Serious trouble cannot be apprehended in Rio, because we received a cable order from a native house on Thursday to load four for them. Should the revolution become extended, however, it will practically deaden very extensive commercial interests in this country."

Another very large importer took a very hopeful view of the situation. "Unless the ports are blockaded," he said, "prices will no lower to the height some predict. The only apprehension is in regard to the effect upon Brazil's financial condition."

Gen. A. T. Hawthorne has kept up a correspondence with prominent men in Brazil since leaving there himself. He predicted that a republic would eventually be formed, but it was not thought that it would take place before the death of Dom Pedro. To a reporter the General said: "There is, perhaps, no ruler more beloved by his subjects, or one who has given better evidences of patriotism and capacity for government, than Dom Pedro II. As an evidence of the confidence of his subjects, a law of the empire which forbade the Emperor from traveling more than seventy miles from his palace in Rio Janeiro was in 1875 unanimously repealed, and leave of absence for three years was granted him, with an expressed desire that he should travel over Europe and the United States. He visited our machine shops and manufactories, our War and Navy Departments, and our institutions of learning. He sought out men of intelligence and enterprise, and induced many to emigrate to Brazil to aid him in developing that great country, and lifting his people to higher places of thought and action. He was practically the pioneer in freeing the slaves, and has inaugurated many reforms."

Messrs. E. Levering & Co. received yesterday afternoon from their branch house in Rio a cablegram stating that the revolution had broken out and that the political situation was threatening. This morning they cabled for further intelligence.

Mr. Charles Mackall, the Brazilian Vice-Consul at this port, has received no news further than has been published. Communications from his Government would be sent to the Minister at Washington and by him be sent to the Consuls and consular agents throughout the country.

FONSECA'S REPUTATION.

John C. Redman, Chancellor of the Brazilian Consulate, said to a TIMES reporter last night that the dispatches printed as news about the Brazilian difficulty could hardly be more mixed up or less intelligible. For example, it was absurd to think of a military insurrection proclaiming a republic. The Republicans hated the army and the army hated the Republicans. He did not believe the attempted revolution had any chance of success. Da Fonseca, who was said to have been proclaimed President or military dictator, was probably the organizer of the disturbance. He had come into collision with the police authorities, just as the brave Gen. Boulanger did in France, had been in danger from a court-martial, and had escaped a serious sentence only through the Emperor's clemency. A mixture of motives—partly spite and partly revenge—was most likely at the bottom of his action. It was nonsense to talk about a resignation of the Ministry. The Emperor was twenty-eight miles out of the city, and Parliament was not in session. To whom could the Ministers send their resignations?

Mr. Redman said that the brain of the Republican Party in Brazil was editor Quintano Bocayuva of *O Paiz*. An alliance between the clear-headed man and a hot-blooded Brigadier like Fonseca was so improbable that it might fairly be called impossible. The Republicans, too, were so small a third party in Brazilian politics as to be almost without influence. And the Liberals? What interest could they have in deposing a Ministry which had shown so to Brazil and to the world that the credit of the country was to spend a tall on the ability of a financier of the late Conservative Prime Minister Alfredo? The condition of financial affairs in Brazil had kept on growing more satisfactory ever since the accession of Affonso Celso in spite of pronunciations of evil from Alfredo's partisans.

Mr. Redman frankly conceded that the Comte d'Eu and the Princess Isabella were not too popular in Brazil. But he did not appear to think this fact had any bearing on the present situation except, perhaps, as it might affect the sentiment of the army, of which the Comte d'Eu is Commander in Chief, and in which Gen. da Fonseca seemed to have found his chief support. He thought it possible that the Ministers had been made prisoners of war, but insisted that this did not imply that the insurrection had succeeded or was likely to succeed in the country at large.

BRAZIL ARMY AND NAVY.

The Brazilian Army on a war footing numbers over 29,000 men, but at the present time it is doubtful if the figures will exceed 15,000. As authorized by the War Ministry, the engineers in time of peace number 774: artillery, 2,572; cavalry, 2,410; infantry, 9,531, and transport, 402, or a total of 15,689. Service in the army is obligatory. This system was introduced in 1875.

As in some of the European armies, exemption from military duty can be bought in Brazil by either personal substitution or the payment of $600 to the Government. The duration of service is six years in the active army and three years in the reserve. A decree of August, 1888, reorganized the army on the following footing: There are 12 battalions of engineers, composed of 4 companies; 4 regiments of artillery, with 4 six-gun batteries, and 4 battalions, with 4 six-gun batteries. The infantry force numbers 27 battalions, each battalion consisting of 4 companies. Besides the above there are 6,850 gendarmes, a force organized after the French gendarmerie. The whole number of officers in the Brazilian Army, when the latter is on a peace footing, is 956.

The Brazilian Navy has fifty vessels in the active list, exclusive of the torpedo flotilla, and of this number a dozen are classed as armored. The armored vessels are, for the most part, designed for coast defense vessels, having but medium draught, and several being monitors. Among the more notable of the armored vessels are the twin-screw cruisers Riachuelo and Aquidabon, and the Solimoes, an armored battle ship. Both the Riachuelo and Aquidabon were built in England; the former was launched in 1883 and was completed in 1884, and the latter was launched and completed in 1885. Both vessels are protected by a belt of armor (steel faced) having a maximum thickness of 11 inches, and each has two turrets protected by 10-inch armor. The principal armament consists of four twenty-ton breech-loading guns carried in the turrets, and there is an auxiliary armament of six in one ship, and in the other four seventy-pound guns and machine guns. Both vessels are built of steel, sheathed with wood and metal, rigged with a good sail spread, and made capable of keeping the sea for long periods. The Riachuelo is 305 feet long, 53 feet broad, and of 5,700 tons displacement. She has attained a speed of 16.7 knots with forced draught, and 16.25 knots with ordinary draught. Her successor is 280 feet long, of less draught and displacement, and steams about a knot slower. Both vessels contain all modern improvements in construction and equipment, and they constitute a most valuable addition to the naval strength of Brazil.

The Solimoes and Javari are two powerful double-turreted ships of light draught, suitable for coast defense or river service; they are of about 3,500 tons displacement and 2,200 horse power, with twelve-inch armor and four ten-inch Whitworth guns.

The Brazilian Navy is manned by 5,790 officers and men, including marines; there are five arsenals, at Rio de Janeiro, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Lodario de Matto Grosso.

MRS. PARNELL REPORTED VERY ILL.

A dispatch received from Bordentown, N. J., early this morning says that Dr. Mozart Jenkins of Trenton was called to Bordentown yesterday to treat Mrs. Delia Parnell. He said he found her version on complete collapse. She was suffering from congestion of the brain and heart. When he called she was about to dine on vegetables, without either bread or coffee. There was nothing upon which to feed the live stock. Edward Stevin, the Irish servant, had sold some wood with which to buy food to last over Sunday.

THE CANADIAN BANKS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 16.—There will be an early session of Parliament next year, probably about the middle of January. The Cabinet has been engaged for a week or two in preparing various measures for legislative consideration.

Parliament will be asked to pass a new banking law, the charters of the Canadian banks expiring in January, 1891. Business men with few exceptions favor the adoption of the American national banking system on the ground of its simplicity and the additional security it affords stockholders and depositors.

THEN AND NOW.

Experienced purchasers estimate that the value of selection from a large assortment of styles is worth 10 per cent. extra on the price.

This week our stock is the largest and finest of the entire year. Every want is represented. There are thousands of different patterns and styles in nearly every department.

We make this offer to our regular customers: If you will call upon us within the next fortnight you can make your selections for Christmas gifts, and we will store the goods for you, delivering them Christmas week on any day you mention, to any address you may designate.

You will thus have better attention, avoid the crowd and rush, secure the first selection of styles, and the lowest prices ever quoted.

WE ARE NOT UNDERSOLD BY ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

We have all the fashionable pieces on exhibition, and no furniture house carries a larger assortment of patterns.

VISITORS AND PURCHASERS ARE EQUALLY WELCOME.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.,

47 AND 49 WEST 14TH-ST.

"Paris Exposition, 1889.

Good morning!

Pears obtained the only gold medal awarded solely for toilet SOAP in competition with all the world.

Highest possible distinction."

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ROUMANIAN CABINET.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 16.—The following Cabinet has been formed: M. Mano, Premier and Minister of the Interior; M. Laboyary, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Rosetti, Minister of Justice; M. Ghermane, Minister of Finance; Gen. Vladasco, Minister of War; M. Holban, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Marghiloman, Minister of Public Works; M. Pancesco, Minister of State Domains.

FLOQUET TO PRESIDE.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—M. Floquet was to-day elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. He received 383 votes out of the 400 recorded.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Half the master bakers of this city have conceded the demands of the journeymen. The strike will therefore probably be a small one.

The men employed by the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun and Ammunition Company have struck for higher wages. The maitsters at Barton have also struck.

The wife of Major Sanderson, member of the House of Commons for North Armagh, to-day unveiled a statue of William III. at Belfast. The ceremonies were attended by 30,000 Orangesmen.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—The Sultan has conferred the first-class decoration of the Order of the Medjidye on Herr von Radowitz, the German Ambassador to Turkey. The star of the order presented to the Ambassador is set with brilliants.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—The *Fremdenblatt* denies a rumor that Archduke John aspires to the hand of Queen Regent Christina of Spain.

ATHENS, Nov. 16.—Premier Tricoupis submitted the budget to the Chamber of Deputies to-day. It shows a surplus of $577,208.

TARIFF REFORM IN IOWA.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Leader, Nov. 12.

We trust our Republican friends may enjoy all the consolation they can out of the assertion that the result of the election in Iowa is to be attributed to local causes merely. We trust that they may enjoy that feature of the case now, for the time is coming when they will find how hollow any such a pretense is. In not a few counties of the State it was true that prohibition had estranged many Republicans from their party, but in the great agricultural counties the wonderful Democratic gains may be credited to the position of the Democracy upon the tariff, anti-monopoly, and anti-trust. Upon these questions our party has recorded tremendous gains. And no wonder. Iowa farmers have been ground between the upper and nether millstones. Even a bountiful crop proves a disappointment, because most of the profits there might have been in it has been barred out by the skillful manipulation of trusts, combines, and monopolies. All these cormorants are the children of the Republican Party. They have ravaged the land like monsters of prey. The vote of the people to-day is a loud and vociferous protest against the continuance of a system which has so mercilessly robbed them.

SHORT FARED BADLY.

Richard J. Short, the Irish Nationalist, who became engaged in a fight with Capt. Phelan of Kansas City in the office of O'Donovan Rossa a few years ago, was found last night lying on the sidewalk in front of 22 Duane-street. He had received a number of cuts on his head and face and bled freely. He was either unable to say how he came by his injuries or was not disposed to do so.

Policeman John Hanley, who found the man, took him to the Sixth Precinct Station, where his wounds were dressed. Subsequently he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he is now confined. His injuries are not considered serious.

It is said that Short met his injuries in an encounter with some passing Irishmen near the corner of Duane and Chatham streets.

UPSET BY A RUNAWAY.

The horses attached to a light wagon, in which were E. C. Potter of 375 Madison-avenue and Sidney Smith of 5 East Forty-fourth-street, ran away on Riverside Drive, near Eighty-fifth-street, yesterday afternoon. Both men were thrown out. The horses collided with a wagon occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Combs of the Langham Hotel, upsetting it. Mrs. Combs received a severe shock, but her husband was not injured.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Workmen engaged in excavating for the new sewer in Chatham-street, Lynn, Mass., attempted to thaw out a quantity of frozen dynamite on the forge yesterday. The result was a terrific explosion, which shattered the forge into a thousand pieces and damaged a number of houses in the vicinity. No one was injured.

Friday night the body of a woman, well dressed and with every appearance of belonging to the best class of society, was found at the entrance of Shaw's Garden, St. Louis. She had a bullet hole through her head, and it is a case of supposed suicide. So far there is no clue to her identity except a ring with the letter "H."

Brookside, Mass., the country seat of H. Y. Leavitt of this city, one of the most charming places in Berkshire, was sold yesterday under foreclosure of thirty-six-thousand-dollar mortgage to Mrs. Mary Hotchkiss of this city. The property contains over three hundred acres and is valued at $120,000.

The First Presbyterian Church of Newport, R. I., has voted not to accept the resignation of the Rev. H. Gordon Mackay, its pastor, which was presented last Sunday. The dissolution of the relations between pastor and people will be referred to the Presbytery, which meets in Boston in December.

Cornelius Van Cott, Edwin J. Mcalpin, Edward B. Talcott, John Montgomery Ward, and William Ewing are managers of "The New-Yorks, (Limited,") incorporated Friday at Albany. The object is the exhibition of baseball and other athletic contests in this city. The capital is $20,000.

The Dominion Government has awarded subsidies for steamship services to the British West Indies. One line will run from Halifax to Jamaica and another from St. John, N. B., to Demerara. The design is to divert the West Indian trade from New-York to Canadian ports.

The Choctaw Indian Council has authorized the Governor of the nation to appoint three Commissioners to confer with the United States commission now at Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokees, in regard to the lease of lands west of the ninety-sixth meridian.

Yesterday morning Train No. 103 on the Erie Railroad, when one mile and a half east of Avon, ran into Henry Dunn, aged seventy, a farmer of South Avon, and his two horses, which he was driving across the track. Man and horses were instantly killed.

The day men at the Rosedale (Ind.) Bituminous Company's mines are out on strike for $2 10 a day. About five hundred men are thus idle. A strong effort is being made to induce 1,000 miners in the Brazil Block Coal Company's mine there to join.

An Illinois Central suburban train was run into by a Lake Shore and Michigan Southern train at Grand Crossing, Chicago, yesterday. The smoking car was derailed and five laborers who were in it were injured.

Jim Ellis, a sporting man, shot and killed William Manley, another sporting man, in a saloon at San Antonio, Texas, early Friday morning. Ellis says he acted in self-defense. He is locked up in the county jail.

Gov. Goodall of New-Hampshire has granted a reprieve in the case of Palmer, the Portsmouth murderer, sentenced to be hanged Dec. 3. The execution will take place Jan. 10 unless a new trial is granted.

Yesterday the body of a man aged about forty was found hanging inside of the soldiers' monument on top of East Rock, New-Haven. Papers bearing the name of Snyder are the only clue to his identity.

At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Tradesmen's Bank of Cohoshoo, Troy, Pierre Swan was nearly wrecked by the defalcation of Cashier Cresson, it was decided to reopen the bank Wednesday next.

Friday night at Ophir, Tooele County, Utah, Charles Wymen shot and killed James Kelly. The trouble grew out of a lawsuit for $1 50, begun a month ago.

A Mrs. Tompkins of Newburg, N. Y., has been indicted by the Grand Jury for stealing articles of value from Mrs. Gertrude Elliott of the same place.

At Sparkill, on the Northern New-Jersey Road, yesterday morning, two trains came into collision and their pilots were shivered to pieces. No one was hurt.

Burglars entered the house of Dr. David Kennedy of Rondout, N. Y., early on Tuesday morning, and stole a pocketbook containing $400.

Lord Stanley and party have passed through Winnipeg on their way home to Ottawa from Victoria, British Columbia.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 16.—Thursday afternoon Mr. Clement Carpenter of Toledo filed a declaration for the complainant in the case of William Stewart Tod of New-York against the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad. Mr. Carpenter represents Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who is the attorney in the case. The declaration alleged a debt owed the complainant by the company of $228,476 95. Yesterday morning Judge Severens awarded the complainant judgment in full for the amount claimed, and the company confessed judgment. A bill in equity was then filed by Mr. Carpenter, and on its representations Judge Severens appointed Mr. Walston H. Brown of Brown Brothers, New-York, receiver for the railroad. Mr. Brown is required to give a bond for $50,000.

The receipts of the road, it is stated, do not pay half its fixed charges, and therefore it is financially in a bad condition. The road is over 300 miles long and runs from Cincinnati to Allegan. It has in operation portions of the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad under a lease. It has consolidated with it the Cincinnati, Van Wert and Michigan and the Jackson and Michigan.

ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16.—Charles Ellis, A. E. C. Baskerville, J. P. Branch, Col. J. B. Palmer, and Major E. T. D. Myers left this city to-day on a tour of inspection of the Richmond and Peterebnrg and Petersburg Railroads.

Annual meetings of the following roads composing the Atlantic coast line will be held next Monday: Richmond and Petersburg, Petersburg, Wilmington and Weldon, Northeastern, Cheraw and Salisbury, Cheraw and Danville, Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta, Central Railroad of South Carolina, and Albemarle and Raleigh.

AN ANNUAL REPORT.

ALBANY, Nov. 16. — The Christopher and Tenth-street Railroad Company reports for the year ended Sept. 30: Gross earnings, $266,620 30; operating expenses, $174,037 17; net earnings, $92,583 13; other income (rents of real estate,) $1,896; fixed charges, $36,724 17; net income, $57,754 96; dividends, 7 per cent., $45,500; surplus for year, $12,254 96; total deficit, Sept. 30, 1888, $11,682 51; total surplus, Sept. 30, 1889, $572 45.

RAILWAY NOTES.

The first train of the new fast mail service for the West, under the revised schedule, left Omaha at 6:15 P. M. last evening, promptly on time. The schedule reduces the time between the Missouri River and the coast twelve hours. The train carried no regular passengers on its initial trip, but it will in the future. The route is over the Union Pacific direct from Omaha to San Francisco, and from thence the Oregon and California for Portland, returning over the Oregon Railway and Navigation and the Oregon Short Line. It will require about ten days to make the trip. The run to San Francisco from Omaha will be made in sixty-one hours, and to Portland in fifty-eight hours.

The annual report of the Wagner Palace Car Company of all the business done in sixteen States and the Dominion of Canada for the years 1888 and 1889 shows for the current year: Gross receipts, $2,898,129; operating expenses, $2,110,092; net earnings from operation, $788,804. The operating expenses were 74.7 per cent. of the receipts in 1889, and 1888 76.7 per cent.

The Wagner Palace Car Company makes returns for the year as follows: Gross earnings, $2,898,129 17; operating expenses including depreciation of value of cars and expenses, $2,100,922 74.

THREE PASTORS RESIGN.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 16.—At the meeting of the North River Presbytery held in this city yesterday, the Rev. George L. Richmond presented his resignation from the Little Britain Church, after a pastorate of six years, that he might accept the call of the Congregational Church at Amesbury, Mass. He has been assigned to the East Essex Congregational Association of Massachusetts.

At the same Presbytery the Rev. George P. Noble of Cornwall also asked that his connection with the Presbyterian Church at Cornwall-on-Hudson be severed. He has been pastor there for eleven years. Mr. Noble said his pastorate had been very pleasant, but the Church has been much weakened by the removal from town of strong and prominent families, and under the circumstances he thought it timely to ask for the severing of the relations between pastor and people.

The Rev. William McGlathery of Middletown has tendered his resignation as pastor of Grace Church in that city, to take effect Jan. 1, 1890, in order that he may go South for his health, which has been very poor for some time past.

PREPARING FOR SKATING.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The annual meeting of the Newburg Skating Association will be held Tuesday evening of this coming week. It is expected a fine programme of events will be made out, including provision for the National Association races. The first event will be for the junior championship of the city. Several other races will be distributed through the season.

It is understood the Newburg Association will have a State regatta here previous to the national races. The Orange Lake Club will offer a beautiful trophy to be contested for by members of the association on Orange Lake and will probably bring out the Donoghues, Elmer Simpson, and Will Gilmore.

A cup will be given at the club races to winners of events, and a trophy medal to the breaker of a record. The association promises to be strongest in numbers of any in the country.

AS BROAD AS IT IS LONG.

From the Albany Journal, Nov. 13.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur of New-York City, said in a sermon on Sunday that men who will not take the trouble to vote don't deserve good government. To this we might add that men who don't take the trouble to vote won't get good government.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Joseph Orlly & Co., dry goods, of Dallas, have made an assignment for the benefit of the preferred creditors to the amount of $22,750. Assets, $25,000. Lebeau, Lincoln & Lane, proprietors of the Dallas planing mill have assigned for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities, $6,000; assets, $10,000.

The Boston News Bureau gives the liabilities of George H. Binney, the missing insurance broker, against whom criminal proceedings are pending, as $172,000, while his assets will reach but $2,200.

M. E. Goldsmith, candy manufacturer of Atlanta, Ga., has failed, and a receiver has been appointed. His assets and liabilities are placed at $100,000 each.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st, New-York.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE REFORMERS IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—About one hundred members of the Prison Association convened in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol this morning. The Rev. J. L. Milligan, Chaplain of the Western State Prison of Philadelphia, led in prayer. Mr. Joseph Nickerson, Superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction and President of the Wardens' Association, presided. R. W. McCloughry of Huntington, Penn., the Secretary, read the minutes of the last called meeting.

President Nicholson then delivered his annual address, in which he spoke of the necessity for some positive means for the identification of criminals, and discussed the proposed adoption of the Bertillon system for the registration of criminals. He closed by saying: "It is quite evident that some means for the identification of criminals will soon become an international question. I would suggest the reference of this question to a committee to formulate a plan for a reorganization that would permit co-operation by the general Government, and also enlarge the usefulness of the association, making membership in the National Prison Association a previous step to a membership in the Wardens' Association."

The Secretary offered a resolution which was adopted, authorizing the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the suggestions of the President in his annual address, some constitutional changes, the incorporation of the association, and certain propositions made by Mr. J. M. Fortius, and report to a future session of this meeting.

At the Broad-street Assembly Hall, this evening, addresses of welcome were delivered by the Governor and Mayor. President Rutherford B. Hayes was introduced and delivered the annual address, in which he urged that the obstacles which exist in this country to the prompt and effective administration of criminal law are a hindrance to prison reform. "A lack of popular confidence in the fairness and justice of criminal procedure," he said, "begets crime. The delays in criminal proceedings offer temptations to bribe-giving and bribe-taking." As an example of this, Mr. Hayes cited the case of the Cronin trial, in which it required nearly two months to secure a jury. He objected to the law which prevents men who read the newspapers from sitting on juries, and said it would be more reasonable to exclude men who did not read the newspapers. He also objected to the requirement that a jury must be unanimous in order to render a verdict. "If," he said, "five-sixths of a jury, or three-fourths, agree upon a verdict of guilty, and the presiding Judge approves the verdict, why shall it not stand?" Mr. Hayes also favored reforming all convicts capable of reformation, and keeping others perpetually in prison.

The programme for to-morrow consists of a sermon to the association in McKendree Church at 11 A. M., by the Rev. P. Fitzgerald, D. D.; at 2 P. M., a visit to the Tennessee Industrial School, and at 7:30 P. M. a meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, when addresses will be delivered by members of the convention on "Religious Aspects of the Prison Question."

THE TALK OF THE NAVY.

It is understood that the navy yard receiving ships are practically unable to send a man to the new cruiser Baltimore. It is the intention of the department to put the vessel in commission at the very earliest moment, but unless men come in rapidly, the ship will have to be commissioned in a handicapped condition. If this thing continues there promises to arise a most serious difficulty. Foreigners are to be excluded as much as possible from the new ships, but under the present condition of affairs there will be no opportunity to fill the vessel's complement, let alone picking out men. It is said, too, that some commanding officers of receiving ships refuse to accept any recruits who are not Norwegians or Swedes, and that native American seamen are compelled to go to New-York in order to enlist, unless they can show continuous-service certificates. It is said that within the last year or so the Boston receiving ship would receive none but Scandinavians. Under such circumstances it is not wondered at that the navy is now looking for men.

The trouble in Brazil may result in the ordering of one of the war ships into South Atlantic waters. The only available force now in the South Atlantic includes the flagship Richmond and the old sidewheeler Tallapoosa. The squadron of evolution on its departure will leave the Dolphin and the Petrel as the only new vessels in commission. The Petrel is fitting out for China, but ships bound out to the China station may be sent by way of the South Atlantic and the Cape of Good Hope. The Petrel has the new battery and crew on board. Some delay has been occasioned by the stateroom furniture being too large for use, but all such fittings could be gotten in on very short notice. The Dolphin, too, could start south on a day's notice. The most desirable vessel to send, if it becomes necessary, would be the big cruiser Baltimore, whose speed trials have just ended so successfully. The Baltimore, if a full crew could be obtained, would represent one of the finest types of fighting machines afloat. The Dolphin and the Petrel would be valuable auxiliaries, since their light draught would enable them to ascend all of the smaller rivers.

The knowing ones say that Admiral Walker, as soon as he learned that Rear Admiral Braine was to have command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, used the utmost dispatch in getting his squadron away from the yard and into the North River. So anxious was he to get clear of the yard that he ordered each of his vessels to break away from their moorings without waiting for the others. Rumor further says that some difference exists between the two Admirals, which might have occasioned some unpleasant complications should the two have come in contact officially. Rear Admiral Braine, to begin with, is the senior of Admiral Walker, the latter being nearly a Commodore, with the relative rank of a Rear Admiral. Moreover, according to custom, all vessels ordered to a navy yard are subject to the orders of the commandant of the yard.

The contracts for the steel shapes and steel plates to be used in the construction of the cruisers ordered built at the Norfolk and Brooklyn Navy Yards have been awarded. The Carnegie establishment of Pittsburg secured two contracts for $65,856, each for steel plates, and ten others for steel shapes at $20,160. Another Pittsburg firm, the Linden Steel Company, secured two contracts for steel shapes.

The training ships do not appear to be much in favor with the native American seamen. It is learned that over one-half of the Portsmouth's crew, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, have requested to be transferred to some of the war ships, or, in fact, to any place, if only they can get away from their present ship. It is all work for the sailors on the training ships, as the majority of the apprentice boys are young and inexperienced.

The squadron of evolution will take out four telegraphs for signaling purposes. A recent order issued by the Navy Department authorizes the purchase of the instruments. The telegraph admits of the "A B C" system of signaling. It is the invention of Mr. James W. Hayward of Newfoundland.

SEIZURES IN BEHRING SEA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 16.—The Dominion Government has been advised that the owners and agents of British Columbia sealing schooners in Victoria received communications from persons in San Francisco asking for assistance to prosecute the case of the American schooner Sylvia Handy in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The vessel was seized for sealing in Behring Sea, and the issue to be raised will test the constitutionality of the Federal legislation authorizing seizures.

SUITING HIMSELF.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, Nov. 11.

Harrison can go right on now and fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench, and fill it to suit himself. Having already knocked the fat in the fire, he has no cause to be any way particular. He has been trying to suit himself. He may or may not have succeeded, but he has created immense, not to say enthusiastic, satisfaction among Democrats.

OBITUARY.

SIR SAMUEL MORTON PETO.

A despatch from London announces the death of Sir Samuel Morton Peto. He was born at Woking, near London, Aug. 4, 1809. His uncle, Henry Peto, was an extensive builder, and Samuel served an apprenticeship of seven years to him. When the uncle died Samuel succeeded to the business, in partnership with his cousin, Thomas Grissell. Among the great works undertaken by this firm was the building of the Houses of Parliament, but in 1845 the partnership was dissolved, and the completion of the undertaking left to Grissell. Peto then devoted himself to railroad building, and became interested in the construction of the leading railway lines in England. He also did important work in Canada, and in 1854 built the Norwegian Grand Trunk and Royal Danish lines.

In 1855 he built, during the Crimean war, a railroad from Balaklava to Sebastopol in pursuance of a plan promulgated by the Duke of Newcastle, then Minister of War. The railway offered no prospect of profit and Peto was made a Baronet in recognition of the patriotic service. In religion he was an ardent Baptist and built for that sect, at his own expense, the Bloomsbury Chapel. In politics he was an advanced Liberal and was repeatedly elected to Parliament by that party, representing successively Norwich, Finsbury, and Bristol. In 1868, however, the disastrous failure of his firm (Peto, Bette & Crampton) for $35,000,000 caused him

VAN HOUTEN'S

BEST & GOES FARTHEST.

THE CRONIN MURDER CASE

REPORTER JAMES CLANCY OF THE "HERALD" TESTIFIES.

HE TELLS ABOUT HIS INTERVIEW WITH O'SULLIVAN, THE ICEMAN, AND GIVES THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—There was a great crowd at the opening of the court for the resumption of the Cronin trial this morning. The first witness called was James Clancy, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, who testified on behalf of the prosecution. He said that he was sent here by the *Herald* in May to investigate the Cronin case. He called at O'Sullivan's house on the morning of the day that Cronin's body was discovered.

The witness continued: "I asked him if he knew Dr. Cronin. He told me he had known him for five years. I asked him what he thought of the disappearance of Dr. Cronin. He said that he would turn up somewhere; furthermore, that he did not believe that he had been murdered. I asked him about the contract he had made with Dr. Cronin. He said, in reference to that contract, that he had been introduced personally to Dr. Cronin a few weeks before that time by Judge Mahoney. I asked him why he made the contract. He said because accidents had happened. I then left.

"I called late in the evening of the same day, after hearing that the body had been found. I asked him if he had heard the news. He said 'No.' Then there was a pause. Then he said: 'I heard, when I was down town, that a body was discovered in the lake this morning, but it has not been identified.' We were both standing at this time. I said: 'I have nothing out for a cab at the door; will you accompany me and identify the body at the morgue?' He shook, and sank into his chair and said: 'No; I could not go. I could not identify him.'

"I said: 'Mr. O'Sullivan you told me this morning you knew Dr. Cronin well. It is only a short distance. Come along and identify the body.' He said: 'No, I could not go; if I met him in the street I might know him, but I could not identify his body.'

"I said: 'That is strange.' I urged him again, and he made an effort to move out of his chair, into which he had sunk when I first broke the news to him. I said I would try to get Judge Mahoney to identify him. I said: 'What is his address?' He seemed to try to recollect, and then gave me the wrong address."

The cross-examination of the witness then began. It was directed to eliciting details of the witness's life from the time of his birth up to a varied journalistic career in London, Paris, and elsewhere. Then counsel asked:

"What were you doing in 1878?" "I was in prison in 1878."

"What for?" "For my connection with what was known as 'the Fenian conspiracy.'"

"Were you a Fenian at that time?" "No, Sir, [bitterly;] I was a convict."

"You had ceased to be a Fenian after they convicted you." "Yes, Sir."

"What prison were you in?" "I was in Portsmouth at one time—first I was in Millbank Prison, in London, and from there I was sent to Portsmouth."

"How long were you in prison?" "About ten years."

"What were you convicted for?" "For implication in the Fenian conspiracy, as it was called."

"Were you convicted of conspiracy?" "No, Sir."

The interest at this point of the examination had become intense. The witness's next answer, in reply to the question put by the counsel, "What were you indicted for?" caused a hum of excitement around the court room. "For two attempts to murder."

Mr. Donahoe, with a gratified smile, was about to put his next question, when the witness added the words: "A policeman, and I was arrested."

The smile died away on Mr. Donahoe's lips, and he changed the tenor of his examination by asking indifferently: "You are now a newspaper man?" "Yes, Sir."

"You may explain about your imprisonment; about your parden, and all about it; the whole connection you had—whether it is in writing or what—what brought it about."

"I joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood in England in 1862, I think it was. I was rather active in propagating the principles of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in London and subsequently in the army. In 1866 I received a notice from James Stephens, who was then at the head of the organization, to leave the army and come over with what men I could, go to Ireland, and take part in a projected insurrection. I went to London and received orders there to wait still longer. Finally I was informed that the rising would not take place. Then I again entered into journalism and remained until I was arrested in 1868 as a Fenian. I was tried. Two policemen effected my arrest, as we had a tussle and I shot them, and that formed the groundwork of the accusation against me, and upon that I was tried and convicted at the Old Bailey in London in 1868. I was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

"I remained in prison, as I have stated, about ten years, and in the meantime friends of mine in Parliament had made efforts to have me liberated. Finally they succeeded. The sentence of 'life' was reduced to fourteen years, but four years were subsequently taken off, for what they were pleased to term 'good conduct,' and I was then liberated on a ticket-of-leave."

At the conclusion of Mr. Clancy's examination the State rested.

The first witness for the defense was Frederick J. Scelbb, the stenographer who took the testimony before the Coroner. He testified as to certain differences between the testimony as given before the Coroner's jury by old man Carlson and Frank Scanlan as compared with their evidence during the trial proper.

The court then adjourned to Monday.

A GREAT MINING FEAT.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—The remarkable achievement of sinking a deep shaft through treacherous ground by first freezing the earth has been accomplished at the Chapin iron mine, in the upper Peninsula, by the "Poetsch process." The contract was to freeze, excavate, and conch up a rectangular shaft 15½ by 16½ feet and about 100 feet deep. This was done by first putting down the freezing pipes 3 feet apart in a circle, 29 feet in diameter, to the depth proposed to be reached by the shaft. The pipes were connected at top and filled with a solution of brine containing about 25 per cent of calcium chloride. The brine was frozen to a point below zero by means of an ice machine, and in forty days a frozen wall of ice, earth, and stone was formed ten feet thick.

The excavation in the meantime had been going on, and seventy days from the commencement it was completed to the ledge, 100 feet down, in spite of some difficulty from the percolation of water near the bottom, which was stopped by freezing. Except for this ingenious method, the sinking of the shaft would, it seems, have been practically impossible on account of the great inflow of water.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.

William Wilson of Ottawa, Canada, arrived in this city on Friday and registered at the Grand Central Hotel. Last evening he went out for a walk, and when at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street dropped dead. It is supposed that he was afflicted with heart disease.

BIRMINGHAM MEET POSTPONED.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 16.—The opening of the Birmingham race meeting was postponed until Monday on account of rain. All events on the programme for to-day are off, except the Hotel Stokes Handicap, which will be run on Monday.

AN EPICURE FOR CONGRESS.

THOMAS J. MURRY MAY BE NOMINATED IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The County Democrats in the Sixth Congressional District propose to run a candidate of their own for Congress against Tammany's pet iceman, Charles H. Turner. At a meeting of district leaders which was held yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Abingdon-square, ex-Congressman John J. Adams, who formerly represented the district, was asked if he would make the race. Mr. Adams thankfully declined the honor, for business reasons, but said he had a candidate to propose, and turning around to a gentleman who had accompanied him to the meeting, he presented Thomas Jefferson Murry, a political writer on the staff of the *Evening Sun* as his candidate.

Everybody, Mr. Murry included, took this at first as one of "Jack's" jokes, but he at once corrected the mistake by offering his check for $500 to help defray the expenses of Murry's canvass if nominated. And the more the matter was considered the more feasible and advisable seemed the suggestion of Murry's nomination. But there was not a sufficient number of the representatives of the party in the district present to decide the matter either way yesterday, and it was resolved to hold an informal meeting at the New-Amsterdam Club rooms this afternoon to talk the matter over and to call a meeting of all the leading citizens of the party for Monday night at the Ninth Assembly District headquarters near Arlington-place, when the whole matter will be definitely settled.

Mr. Murry is a man of about forty years, of medium stature, with silver-gray hair, and sandy-gray beard. He is widely and popularly known throughout the district. His reputation as an epicure is perhaps better established than that for newspaper work, for he was formerly years a hotel keeper and has published several works on cookery, gastronomy, and dietary subjects. He lays claim to artistic facility in the composition of terrapin stews and green turtle soup. But for some years he has been an active newspaper writer. At the New-Amsterdam Club it was said that he was the most prominently considered candidate for Register-elect Fitzgerald's shoes. Murry says he is a candidate and if nominated by the County Democracy will get the indorsement of the Republicans.

The revision of the registration in the Sixth Congressional District ended last night with the following result: Voters registered on the 15th, 155; on the 16th, 243; total, 398, or a total for the entire Congressional district of 21,685.

ON MANY SUBJECTS.

ADDRESSES MADE AT THE DINNER OF THE SATURDAY NIGHT CLUB.

Members of the Saturday Night Club and a number of guests sat down to the opening dinner of the season at the Hoffman House last night. When the cigar and coffee period of the dinner had been reached Mr. Clark Bell, who presided, ordered the tongues of the speechmakers to be loosened, and, after congratulating the club upon so auspicious a beginning of the Winter's repasts, he introduced Gen. Wager Swayne, who told the club something about Ohio.

Mr. W. H. T. Hughes spoke of the "Spanish American States," and said the United States could get a vast Southern trade by making an effort. Banking facilities with the countries were absolutely necessary, however, to gain that result. W. H. Guion spoke of "Ocean Steamers." Judge L. G. Garrison of New-Jersey of "Corporations," Wilton Lackaye of "The Drama," and Albert Pulitzer of "The Press."

Other speeches were made by R. R. Flower, Roger Foster, W. L. Brown, George Harding, and W. S. Andrews. Some of these present were Ashbel P. Fitch, John B. Taylor, Judge Henry E. Howland, Señor A. Guimaraes, Señor J. M. P. Caniaan, Edward Lauterbach, George A. Morrison, W. D. Weeiwright, James J. Coogan, and J. D. Campbell.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—The New-Orleans Cotton Exchange statement issued to-day makes the net overland movement of cottoe across the Ohio, Mississippi, and Potomac Rivers to Northern American and Canadian mills for the week ending Nov. 15, inclusive, 53,648 bales, against 61,719 last year, and the total since Sept. 1, 241,726, against 304,749.

Total American mill takings North and South for the first eleven weeks of the seasou, 623,031, against 805,573, of which by Northern mills 467,514, against 709,103.

Amonnt of American crop now in sight, 3,036,441, against 2,706,388. Northern mills are behind in their taking for the eleven weeks 191,289 bales, while the movement for foreign account is on a liberal scale. Total foreign exports show an excess to date over the total to the close of the corresponding week of 48,094.

The report shows that the amount of the crop market nassed the 3,000,000 mark yesterday, the excess over last year now being 330,093 bales. Stocks at seaports and leading interior towns have increased 32,638 bales during the past week, and are now 883,977 bales, against 918,959 at the close of the corresponding week last year.

HE DESERTED HIS BRIDE.

A WIFE OF TWO DAYS FOULLY ROBBED AND ABANDONED.

A well-dressed man of dignified appearance led a handsome, refined-looking woman to the Continental Hotel, in Newark, last Wednesday. He wrote "C. Wesley Taylor and wife, New-York," on the register, and was assigned to a room. When he reappeared in the lobby, he said that he had just been married and was on his wedding tour. Friday morning he told his wife that he intended to take a run to New-York to see his mother-in-law and to buy an overcoat. He armed himself for the trip with his wife's pocketbook. He failed to return in the evening, and Mrs. Taylor went to her mother's house to look for him.

He had been there long enough to borrow some money, but had gone. The bride of two days hastened back to the hotel in Newark, and on entering Her room, she found that her trunk had been ransacked and robbed of everything valuable, and the hotel clerks told her that they had seen her husband depart during her absence with a traveling bag.

Mrs. Taylor's brother and Abram Ackerman of Christopher-street, New-York, were in Newark yesterday hunting Taylor up. They threaten to kill him if they find him.

A SWISS CELEBRATION.

The five hundred and eighty-second anniversary of the battle of St. Jacobs, the last of the struggles by which Switzerland became independent, was celebrated by the New-York Grütli Verein last night at Turn Hall, in East Fourth-street. There was a large attendance. The evening's entertainment was begun by a speech by Franz Hoier, the President of the society. Then followed music by the Grütli Maeonerchor, recitations, and a farce.

The tableaus of the battle of St. Jacobs completed the programme. This was a reproduction of an engraving which has stood on the battle ground for so many years. The imitation monument bore the same inscription that is on the column at St. Jacobs in gold letters. "Our bodies to the enemy; our souls to God."

There was dancing after that and a collation was served. Among those who were present were Messrs. J. Zollinger, J. Jenny, C. Fatzer, G. Groh, E. Ieler, F. Jenny, J. Huneer, H. Hochuli, A. Ehrsam, M. Fletscher, and B. Hofacker.

THE SYRACUSE CLUB ADMITTED.

At the meeting of the American Baseball Association yesterday the Syracuse Club was selected to fill the place made vacant by the retirement of the Brooklyn team. The next meeting of the Association will be held in Columbus on Dec. 9. It is thought that Rochester and Newark will be admitted to fill the other two vacancies. The Toledo and Buffalo Clubs have applied for admission, but their requests were referred to the Finance Committee.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

DAY SMASHES THE RECORDS.

IN A FOUR-MILE RACE AGAINST TIME AT BERGEN POINT.

William D. Day, the famous long-distance runner of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, has again covered himself with glory by making several new American records yesterday afternoon. The remarkable exhibition was on his club's grounds at Bergen Point, N. J., during the postponed benefit games for the club's janitor. Only a few people saw it.

The track was heavy and necessarily slow. Three other men started with handicaps, but were nowhere at the finish. They could not even get a fair pace for Day. Some of his friends assisted him on the last mile, each running a lap. The race was run on a cinder path, four laps to the mile. Day's first mile was made in 4:55 2-5; two miles, 10:03 2-5; three miles, 15:08, and the four miles in 20:15 4-5.

The official timekeepers were Messrs. James E. Sullivan, Charles T. Munn, and J. D. Boyd. Mr. Boyd made the time 20:16, about which there can be no dispute. Mr. Munn recorded 20:15 4-5, and Mr. Sullivan, who was also referee, 20:15 1-5. Not until the third mile was finished did any one expect to see the four-mile record broken. Day kept up an average gait, apparently running with ease. He was somewhat exhausted at the finish.

Day made new records for the two and one-half miles, three miles, three and one-half miles, and four miles. His time for the two and one-half miles was 12:38 2-5; three miles, 15:08; three and one-half miles, 17:45, and four miles, 20:15 4-5. The records were: Two and one-half miles, 12:42, made by E. C. Carter, New-York Athletic Club; three miles, 15:11 4-5, made by A. B. George, Manhattan Athletic Club; three and a half miles, 17:50 3-5, made by E. C. Carter, and four miles, 20:25 4-5, also held by Carter. Day's performance was greatly aided by J. S. Sullivan, who coached him on time during the distances, and by Trainer Burns.

B. B. Bowman won the mile bicycle race, club championship, in 3:13. A. C. Jenkins, his only competitor, finished a second later.

E. E. Barnes, New-Jersey Athletic Club, (scratch,) won the 220-yard hurdle race in 0:29 2-5. F. Sliney, New-Jersey Athletic Club, was second, and Frank Clark of Bayonne third. These events preceded the four-mile run.

NEVER SAY DIE.

DEFEATED CANDIDATES IN JERSEY PREPARING TO FIGHT.

William S. Stuhr, the fusion candidate for State Senator at the recent election in Hudson County, N. J., has decided to contest the election of Edward F. McDonald, the Democratic candidate. He will present proofs of fraud at the election to the Senate Committee on Elections and ask to be seated. The Senate is Republican, and he has no fear therefore of being defeated for party considerations.

James Roche, the fusion candidate for Director at Large of the Board of Freeholders, has not yet made an application for a recount, but his counsel will file papers before Judge Knapp to-morrow. It requires the signatures of fifteen Freeholders to make it legal; these have been secured. Mr. Roche will also be required to file a bond for the costs, which has been prepared already.

William George Nelson, the fusion candidate for Freeholder in the Fifth District, asked Judge Knapp yesterday for a recount. He claims that errors or frauds in the count defeated his election.

ITS FIRST "OPEN NIGHT."

GEN. KING READS A PAPER BEFORE THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

The first "open night" of the United Service Club took place at the club's house, 44 West Twenty-eighth-street, last evening under the most favorable conditions. The club, which is composed of many of the best-known of the men who have held or now hold commissions in the army, navy, or National Guard, has been incorporated only about two months, but already numbers more than 170 members.

It is intended to hold a reception on the third Saturday in each month, of the same character as that of last evening, at which members and invited guests will gather for a social meeting and some member will be requested to read a paper.

Gen. H. C. King read the paper of last evening, entitled "Reminiscences of the Campaign in the Shenandoah Valley with Sheridan." Among those who were present were Gen. E. L. Molineux, Gen. Lewis Fitzgerald, Gen. J. W. Fiske, Col. C. N. Swift, Col. Bachelder, Col. Throckmorton, Capt. H. C. Aspinwall, Capt. W. J. Maidhof, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Lieut. Col. Richard Lador, Col. T. C. Miles, Capt. Wiltse and the officers of the Minnesota, Major F. S. Dodge, Capt. Arthur, Morris, Lieut. G. N. Whistler, Lieut. J. B. Hickey, Capt. W. Mitchell, Capt. J. M. Brady, and Gen. Jardine.

TO ENTERTAIN THE SQUADRON.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The committee of the City Government having in charge the reception, on behalf of the city, of the officers of the European squadron met at City Hall to-day and perfected arrangements. The squadron is expected to arrive here Wednesday, though that is entirely dependent on the weather. Admiral Walker and the other officers, having accepted so many invitations to visit the principal social and yacht clubs here, at their request the proposed public reception in Faneuil Hall will be omitted. The first day the squadron is in the harbor Admiral Walker and staff will come ashore and pay a visit to Gov. Ames and Mayor Hart. The members of the State and County Governments will inspect the squadron from 10 till 12 A. M., and their families and friends from 2 to 4 P. M.

The following days of the fleet's stay at this port will be set aside for the public to visit the war vessels. The Yorktown will lie north of the ferries, the Boston will lie between the ferries, the Chicago will lie near the navy yard, and the Atlanta will lie opposite the New-York and New-England wharf. The squadron is expected to remain here about a week.

TO PUSH THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has sent a circular to the delegatee to the Knights of Labor Convention at Atlanta, Ga., in regard to the eight-hour question that is being agitated by the federation. He says that nearly 300 general organizers have held meetings and delivered addresses in various cities and towns, and several lecturers have traveled over the country, speaking at different points of movement. Pamphlets containing the views of some of the ablest thinkers upon the subject have been circulated broadcast, and over 1,000 personal letters have been sent to public men, economists, business and manufacturing men, and ministers, calling their attention to the movement. These letters have elicited many favorable answers.

Many of the national trade unions affiliated with the federation intend to push the question, and are now taking a vote among their members to ascertain the extent to which they are willing to go to achieve success. The Knights of Labor are appealed to for their co-operation in the movement.

THE SYRACUSE CLUB ADMITTED.

At the meeting of the American Baseball Association yesterday the Syracuse Club was selected to fill the place made vacant by the retirement of the Brooklyn team. The next meeting of the Association will be held in Columbus on Dec. 9. It is thought that Rochester and Newark will be admitted to fill the other two vacancies. The Toledo and Buffalo Clubs have applied for admission, but their requests were referred to the Finance Committee.

THE SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT.

THOMAS B. REED LIKELY TO BE THE ONLY CAUCUS CANDIDATE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The beginning of next week will see the Speakership fight well started. It may not prove to be a fight, for all of the expressions heard now are to the effect that Mr. Thomas B. Reed is likely to be the only candidate in the caucus. The aspirations of smaller candidates, those seeking House offices below the Speakership, and the desire of sections to secure places for needy partisans, may force the semblance of a contest, but not much more than that, unless a new vigor is injected into the campaigning of Cannon, McKinley, Burrows, and Henderson. The name of William McKinley will not be formally presented to the Republican caucus as one of the candidates for the Speakership. Mr. McKinley has not withdrawn from the contest, however, and is a candidate in the sense that he expects his friends to vote for him. They will do so too, and Mr. McKinley will maintain the ground of an unpledged candidate. He is not seeking votes, has not asked any one to vote for him, and spoken of himself upon the subject since last May. Many of them are for this reason opposed to him, and his friends have so informed him, but he persistently refuses to ask any one outside of the Ohio delegation to vote for him. There is no doubt that some of his friends from his own State regard his attitude as exceedingly unfortunate for himself as far as the main candidate, and are urging him to take aggressive action in the matter. One of them inhignantly declares that unless Mr. McKinley does something to help himself, for the sake of the State and for the sake of his friends, he, the Ohio Summer, will declare for Reed and for-sake the ide different candidate.

The much-talked-of caucus of Southern Republican members has been declared off. McComas and Stockbridge of Maryland are ont for Henderson of Iowa. Wade of Missouri is pledged to Reed, Houk of Tennessee owes his vote to Anderson, in grateful remembrance at a time when Henderson saved him from defeat several years ago. The three St. Louis Republicans are firmly pledged to McKinley, while Julius Cæsar Burrows has two of the Southerners pledged to him, and will not divulge their names. The result of all this pledging is that the Southern Republicans, if they caucus at all, will merely have a monkey-and-parrot time of it. They have practically given up their chances for the doorkeepership, a position which they intended to demand in return for their votes solidly cast for a Speaker. The Southern contingent has scattered and frittered itself away. Even the doughty Brower of North Carolina has scattered himself so that he is not a Speakership candidate now.

* * *

Fourth Class Postmaster were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—Michael Odell, Harpersfield, Delaware County.

Maryland.—F. C. Ramsdell, Denton; A. L. Guagey, Grantsville; D. C. Lyle, McDonnough; J. B. Gretcher, Preston; George H. Miller, Sandy Springs; J. F. Bennett, Sharptown.

Massachusetts.—Charles W. Knifin, West Stockbridge.

Vermont.—Mattie M. Chandler, East Wilmington.

Maine.—E. L. Mower, Greene.

Connecticut.—Charles M. Needham, Somers.

Virginia.—Edward Marbaker, Toy.

Pennsylvania.—J. Garrison, Davistewn; Desora Schroy, Rice's Landing.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CONTEST TO BE MADE IN BOTH NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The terms of the much-debated billiard tournament were announced this evening. The leading provision is that there shall be two contests—one in New-York and one in Chicago. The first is to be a handicap in lines, and to be played in New-York the latter part of January. The second is to be a handicap in points, and will take place in Chicago about thirty days after the first tournament. The Brunswick Balke-Collender Company will give $2,500 for each tournament, each player to pay an entrance fee of $250 for each tournament, and to participate in both.

In the New-York tournament Schaefer, Slosson, and Vignaux are to play fourteen-inch balk line, and the other players eight-inch balk line. Games are to consist of 500 points each.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES.

The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith of Brooklyn inaugurated last evening, at the large hall in Cooper Union, this season's course of free Saturday night lectures at that institution. He talked very instructively and entertainingly to a large audience on "Leisure Hours," and gave a number of ways in which to utilize spare time profitably. Intelligent reading he placed at the head of these, and said that reflection (not dreaming) was a good second. He urged his hearers, also, to improve their memories and to cultivate their faculties of observation in every possible way.

The other lectures in the course are as follows: "Adventures in the West Indies," (illustrated,) F. A. Ober of Boston; "World's Fairs," (illustrated,) Prof. R. P. Worcester; "The City of Mexico, (illustrated,) Clarence Pullen of Boston; "Benjamin Franklin," Dr. H. M. Leipziger; "The Indians of the Plains," Major A. R. Calhoun of Brooklyn; "California 1849-1889," Mrs. E. A. Pollard, and "Buddha and the Buddhists," the Hon. David B. Skeels.

The doors of the Hall will be open from 7:15 to 8 o'clock on each Saturday evening. After that hour no admission will be permitted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MARKSMEN.

Nearly one hundred members of the Seventh Regiment competed in the bull's-eye match at the armory rifle range last evening. This is a 200-yard contest, ten shots off shoulder, three prizes. Last night's match was shot under the supervision of Sergt. H. B. Thompson, as executive officer. Following are the leading scores:

A. Stein, 47; J. W. Halstead, 47; F. S. Kennedy, 46; H. W. Janssen, 45; S. W. Merritt, 45; A. E. Pressinger, 44; C. H. Cadwell, 45; E. H. Fitch, 45; O. M. Beach, Jr., 44; R. L. Major, 42.

The Sharpshooters' Match was also shot, seven rounds each at 200 and 500 yards, scores of 66 points or better being required to qualify. Two remarkable strikes were put up, as follows, among a large number of qualifications:

S. F. Worthingham.....	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—32	
	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—34	66
J. W. Halstead.....	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—34	
	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—31	65

CELEBRATING THEIR CLUB'S BIRTHDAY.

The Literary Club of Harlem had a dinner and jollification at the Harlem Club last evening in honor of its tenth anniversary. The club is patterned after the Nineteenth Century Club, and is a small way carries out the same general ideas. Covers were set for twenty. There was no formality, everybody contributing what he could to the general enjoyment.

Addresses were made by Gen. Alexander P. Ketchum, Dr. Robert Lewis, Elbert L. Wakeman, Charles H. Graham, Victor J. Bradley, Col. Mines, Dr. Malcolm McLean, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, Prof. W. H. Sieberg, Daniel Daly, and James W. Hyde.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 16, via Galveston.—The Government has recognized the claim of Gen. Sturm, and the latter will leave to-morrow for the United States after receiving the first installment.

The firm of Mackay & Co., against which judgment has been given in England, has no existence here. Garcia Martinez and Ruiz claim that their names were taken without authority by English parties.

The inauguration of the Government of Michoacan has been postponed eight days. President Diaz will go to Morelia one week from to-day.

D. L. BLANC HONORED.

MR. GEORGE KEMP GIVES A DINNER AT THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.

There is a certain lofty, long room in the Buckingham Hotel which, in times past, has been the scene of great good cheer, of unalloyed good fellowship and the most elaborate menus. It resumed its purpose for the season last night in order to afford Mr. George Kemp an opportunity to entertain Dr. L. Blanc, the distinguished French chemist and physician, whose visit to this country was suggested by his Government for scientific purposes.

A broad table, profusely decorated with flowers, extended down the centre of the apartment, which presented the appearance of a veritable bower. The gentlemen who were invited to meet Mr. Kemp's distinguished guest were representatives of the professions and many of the great business interests of the city. There were clergymen side by side with lawyers, physicians brushing glasses with bankers, soldiers and millionaires on the most amicable terms.

Following are the names of some of those who formed this goodly company: Chief Justice Van Brunt, Frederic R. Coudert, J. Edward Simmons, Isaac H. Bailey, W. B. Shattock, C. E. Gregory, H. D. Brookman, Charles F. Mears, Granville B. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Jewett, James Scott, A. H. Thorp, H. L. Morris, George A. Crocker, W. H. Butterworth, A. M. Hoyt, D. Keys, Dr. Burchard, Charles Condert, the Rev. Dr. Greer, G. G. Williams, W. H. Leo, Dr. S. A. Main, Gen. Thomas L. James, C. H. Sanford, Edward Kemp, George M. Olcott, R. Kemp, Jr., George Massey, H. Tyng, Jr., A. T. Kemp, George W. Wiliam Kemp, O. Harrimse, C. T. Cook, F. L. Stetson, John Sloane, J. M. Fiske, H. J. Lane, Col. Locke W. Winchester, A. B. Turnure, Prof. Doremus, John R. Dos Passos, G. P. Lowrey, Joseph Larocque, E. J. Hawley, A. H. Helmas, Robert Harris, A. F. Enu, J. H. Stebbins, Gen. James Grant Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Mayland, the Rev. J. W. Brooks, the Rev. George S. Baker, George Macculloch Miller, James Harriman, Dr. Sexon, Salem H. Wales, Cyrus Clark, J. H. Watson, Dr. Otis, Dr. G. L. Peabody, Dr. A. H. Smith, Dr. H. J. Garrigues, Dr. C. Cleveland, John F. Shrunding, and J. D. Vermilye, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, S. O. Mills.

The speaking did not begin until after 10 o'clock, and then Mr. Kemp arose and offered Dr. Blanc a welcome to America, "a true American welcome." He spoke of Dr. Blanc's visit here and of its object to test the waters of our various medicinal springs and to report concerning them to the French Government. But Mr. Kemp declared that he was no speaker and therefore called upon Mr. Frederic R. Coudert to elaborate his welcome. Mr. Coudert said that he believed he knew something about physicians, societies, but he did not remember of any international society of doctors; he did not recollect that any French physician had ever been admitted as a member of an American society. He paid an eloquent tribute to the profession of medicine and spoke of Dr. Blanc's professional work and his notable career.

Dr. Blanc arose and exonsed his inability to speak English fluently, "but," he said, "gentlemen, if my English is faulty my heart is in earnest, and I am very grateful that Mr. Kemp has given me this opportunity to meet so many distinguished gentlemen." He spoke in high terms of the American hospital system as he had seen it demonstrated in the city, and referred enthusiastically to the provisions which had been made in all parts of the country to care for the indigent sick and disabled. Finally Dr. Blanc proposed the health of Mr. Kemp, "his dear and very kind friend."

Dr. Sayre proposed the health of the guest, and the Rev. Dr. Maynard next proposed Mr. Kemp's health and spoke of his host in terms which evoked applause and made Mr. Kemp himself deprecate the praise.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hompshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, fair, warmer; westerly winds, becoming variable.*

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, rain, preceded by fair; no decided change in temperature, variable winds, becoming northeasterly.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, rain, warmer, northeasterly winds, high on the coast.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, rain, preceded by fair in Western New-York, warmer, variable winds, becoming northeasterly.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War, is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Baron Rosen, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

W. C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and N. K. Fairbank of Chicago are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy; John A. Kasson of Iowa, and Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, United States Navy, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

W. J. SCANLAN'S LIBERALITY.

W. J. Scanlan, the actor, now playing an engagement in the Star Theatre, this city, having heard that the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell was in financial trouble, sent her the following telegram, which explains itself:

Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, "Ironsides," Bordentown, N. J.:

Have just read to-day's papers. Will you, on behalf of your many admirers, accept a benefit, the proceeds to pay interest and taxes on your home, "Ironsides," at Bordentown?

In the meantime I will assume the amount and remit you a check for same. Please answer immediately.

W. J. SCANLAN, Star Theatre.

Last night Mr. Scanlan received the following reply from Mrs. Parnell:

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Nov. 16, 1889.

To W. J. Scanlan, Star Theatre, New-York:

Exceedingly obliged. Am so appreciative of the drama and dramatis personæ. The benefit of a benefit will be quadruple to me. Certainly I accept the enhanced favor.

DELIA T. S. PARNELL.

Mr. Scanlan at once sent a check to Mrs. Parnell for $563, to cover the interest and taxes on her home in Bordentown. The benefit is to take place at the Star Theatre before Dec. 1., and the entire proceeds will be sent to Mrs. Parnell.

CRUSHED UNDER AN ELEVATOR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—B. F. Downey, senior member of the firm of Downey & Brothers, liverymen, was fatally injured to-night by the falling of an elevator in his building from the sixth floor. Mr. Downey attempted to stop the elevator at the fourth floor, but the rope failed to work and the elevator was carried to the top of the building. The pully wheels continued to revolve, resulting in cutting the wire cables in two and letting the elevator drop to the bottom. Mr. Downey was caught underneath the car and, it is thought, fatally injured. The elevator was used for carrying carriages up and down.

THE SALE OF VENISON.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Attorney General Tabor, in an interview to-day regarding the recent controversy relative to the laws regulating the sale of venison in this State, said that he had not looked into the matter, but, in his opinion, dealers and railroad and other companies having venison in their possession Nov. 15 lay themselves open to prosecution.

Fish and Game Protector Frederick P. Drew says that he will sue all persons and companies, railroad and forwarding as well, which have venison in their possession after Nov. 15.

GOT HIS BISHOP'S PERMISSION.

From the Burlington (Kan.) Republican.

A Catholic priest was the Democratic candidate for County Clerk of Atchison County. He obtained from his Bishop at Wichita permission to make the race.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

There were recorded at Sanitary Headquarters last week 758 births, 243 marriages, and 607 deaths. Of contagious diseases the following cases and deaths were reported: Typhoid fever, 33 cases, 11 deaths; scarlet fever, 34—2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2—1; measles, 34—3, and diphtheria, 76—16. The other principal causes of death were whooping cough, 7; malarial fever, 8; diarrhea, 11; heart disease, 34; croup, 15; bronchitis, 33; pneumonia, 73; phthisis, 89; Bright's disease and nephritis, 47, and violence, 28. The death rate, estimating the population at 1,589,261, was 19.96. The infant mortality was 137, and 364 deaths were in tenements.

The Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker, President of Stryker's Seminary, St. Paul, Minn., is now supplying the Reformed Church in Thirty-fourth-street, of which he was the successful pastor for twelve years. The doctor has in his family a gold watch presented to his great-grandfather by Gen. Lord Howe for kindness shown the British soldiers when encamped on Long Island in 1775 near the farm of Harmanus Baroulo. On leaving the locality Gen. Howe took the watch he wore from his pocket and gave it to Mr. Baroulo, who, though a sturdy patriot, had been moved to pity by the condition of the soldiers.

The survivors of the famous Irish Brigade, now but few in number, will celebrate the twenty-eighth anniversary of their departure for the seat of war with a banquet and entertainment to-morrow night at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Among the invited guests are Mayor Grant, ex-Mayor Grace, City Chamberlain Richard Croker, Police Justice Power, Eugene Kelly, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Major P. M. Haverty, Capt. Cahill, Capt. Granger, and Police Inspector Peter Conlin. A good literary and musical programme has been provided.

The Board of County Canvassers so far concluded the work of canvassing the vote cast in this city at the recent election yesterday that nothing remains to be done except to foot up the tables and pass upon the protests that have been filed and make their report. The Committee on Protests held a meeting yesterday, at which the protests were considered, but the report upon them was agreed upon, which will be presented to the board at its next meeting, at 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, which will probably be the final meeting of the board.

Judge Freedman of the Superior Court yesterday appointed Charles Wehle receiver of the Art Age Association. The appointment was made in consequence of a suit for an accounting brought by E. Prentice Treadwell, President of the company, against Arthur B. Turnure, the Treasurer. Mr. Treadwell says in his complaint that he has been unable since 1887 to obtain any information as to the finances except general statements, which he believes that the association is hopelessly insolvent.

The November meeting of the Congregational Club of New-York and vicinity will be held at Clark's, on Twenty-third-street, to-morrow. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock. The topic for the evening, "The Higher Criticism," will be discussed by the Rev. George F. Moore, D. D., Professor of Old Testament Literature in the Andover Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D. Members of the club will take part in the discussion. Covers will be laid for 200.

Prof. W. R. Ware of Columbia College held an informal reception to his former and present students yesterday afternoon in the architectural department of the school of mines. He has been granted a year's leave of absence by the Board of Trustees, and the meeting had the character of a farewell. Prof. Ware expects to spend the year abroad, and will sail about the end of this month. He will visit Egypt during the greater part of the Winter.

Ex-Register John Reilly, who has long been the Tammany leader in the Fourteenth Assembly District, has received testimonials in favor of his nephew, Bernard Reilly, who is a son of ex-Sheriff Bernard Reilly, who himself held the leadership of the district for many years. Bernard Reilly is about thirty years of age, and a practicing lawyer. He will take his uncle's place as a member of the Tammany Committee of Twenty-four.

The hearing on the writ of habeas corpus promised for Burglar James Hope was yesterday adjourned by Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, to Wednesday. The adjournment was taken to see what Gov. Hill would do in regard to sending Hops back to Delaware. The Governor has already signed the warrant, but a hearing as to its revocation will be had before him this afternoon.

Capt. Burrows of the ship San Marcos of the Mallory Line, which arrived yesterday from Galveston, reports that on the morning of Nov. 11, when south of Tortugas, he spoke the steamship El Dorado of the Morgan Line lying

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A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 17, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

Curious as it may seem, there really are men in the Republican Party—and some of them, for its sins, it employs in editing newspapers, paying them for their trouble with Federal offices—who are urging on Congress the passage of a stringent national election law. They declare that this is the only way the negroes can be protected in voting in the South, and they think, though they do not always say so, that it is the only way in which the Republicans can carry any Southern States. They omit to reflect on several very plain facts. One is that it is by no means certain that any effectual election law can be devised for the South and North alike, and none can be passed that is not the same for all sections. A second fact is that if the negroes were perfectly free to vote, there is no certainty that they would vote the Republican ticket. And the third is that if the law were devised to give special advantage to the Republicans, the Democrats would have the benefit of it in about three years.

The determination of Tammany to nominate TURNER, the iceman, for the seat in Congress deserted by FITZGERALD for a more profitable city office, is likely to prove a misfortune to TURNER, while it illustrates the lack of discrimination that is so apt to characterize the Tammany leaders. TURNER seems to be a bright and energetic young fellow, quite capable of representing a Senate district at Albany with credit, but he has not given evidence of the ability, and certainly has not had the training or experience, that would qualify him for service in Congress. He might have made a good record at Albany by his general intelligence, a fair knowledge of the interests of the city, and a desire to serve the public honestly, and this would have given him a start for such a career as he might prove equal to. But if he is thrust into Congress he will certainly not be equal to the requirements of the place, and if he escapes making himself ridiculous by misdirected effort he will at best prove a nonentity. This will be likely to be ruinous to him by shutting the door to the career that he might have succeeded in, and dropping him back into obscurity, while Tammany puts itself in the position of selecting a candidate for Congress without the smallest reference to fitness or qualification, on the strength of sudden popularity in a contest that afforded no test of confidence in him for the higher place.

The stories that are told about the invasion of private premises and the violation of personal rights in the enforcement of the prohibitory law in Iowa are calculated to remind people that there are constitutional guarantees against outrages of the kind that have been described. The fourth article of the original amendments of the Federal Constitution declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, and paper and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated," and that "no warrants shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized." If the stories that have been told of constables invading private houses in search of liquors in Iowa are true, this most carefully framed guarantee of one of the most sacred of the rights of citizenship has been outrageously violated. A law that permits anything of the kind is worthy only of a despotism.

Whatever the result of the closer figuring of the experts as to the exact horse power developed by the *Baltimore's* recent trip, the practical triumph of this splendid war vessel in the essential matter of speed is already a second time assured. It is confidently asserted and estimated that the collective power obtained was greater than the amount called for by the contract; and for the sake of the builders who have added so fine a cruiser to the navy, it is at least to be hoped that the indicated horse power will not be found even a unit short of the guarantee. But whether premium or penalty is the fruit of the final calculations, the speed of 20 1-5 knots developed on a continuous run is so remarkable in a vessel of this displacement that the country may well be congratulated. It possesses in her one of the finest unarmored cruisers anywhere existing. The second trial of the *Baltimore* was expected to develop greater horse power, in consequence of the alterations made, but it was thought that this would be accomplished at the cost of a slight sacrifice of her former speed. But she surpassed her speed record also, and so justified once more Secretary WHITNEY's policy in altering the guarantees henceforth to be required of contractors from horse power to speed. It is the latter that is of real use to the navy.

Hamlet himself was not so puzzled by the conundrum of continued existence as are the leaders of the Republican Party by the tariff question in the next Congress. They are even reduced to a condition in which some of them profess to expect light from the message of Mr. HARRISON. But we do not see how he can help them. They are pledged to revise the tariff without reducing it. They have just had notice served on them that if they do not reduce the tariff they will lose the Northwest. They know that if they do reduce it they will lose the contributions from the Protectionists which alone saved them Indiana at the last election, and probably saved them Massachusetts. To go ahead is as difficult as to retreat, and to stand still with safety is impossible. These facts might have been foreseen last year at Chicago, and the platform might have been made in a way to lessen the embarrassment, if not to prevent it. But a platform intrusted to Congressman MCKINLEY and Senator HOAR cannot be expected to receive much help from the foresight of its makers. Meanwhile we wish the victims of this wretched situation much joy of the relief that the President's message may afford.

There does not seem to be much doubt that the "reception" of the Spanish-American delegates at Philadelphia was very much the sort of reception that is "tendered" to wild beasts in a menagerie, and that the delegates are properly disgusted with it. No gentleman can be expected to enjoy being put upon a platform to be stared at by a promiscuous procession of people, who regard him as an outlandish object, and who do not even pay him the civility he pays them of a dress suitable for a social occasion. Still less can any lady be expected to enjoy this. The givers of the "reception" apparently owe an apology both to their guests and to those of their fellow-citizens whom they have unjustly caused to appear as male and female boors. To complete the impression made upon the tourists, it was needed only that the proceedings should be closed by the address of a Philadelphia orator on the advantages of our "superior civilization."

"PATRONAGE" AND POLITICS.

Our readers can hardly have failed to be impressed by the account given in our Chicago dispatches last week of the expectations as to party advantage to be got from the remarkable expenditure in that city for water works and drainage. The amount of "patronage" involved is enormous. The employment of 10,000 men each year for seven years and the spending of $60,000,000 within that brief period are believed by the politicians to be sufficient to fix the political complexion of the State of Illinois for the next decade if not longer. And that, so far as appears, is about the only view, or it is, at any rate, the most interesting view, taken of this vast public work by the average politician. Nor is it an unnatural view under all the circumstances. Illinois has no law regulating the civil service of the State in a way to take it out of politics, or to protect the public interests from the demoralization and corruption that must follow from the domination of politics and of politicians in a work of this magnitude. The practice, as well as the doctrine, of the spoils to the victor has always prevailed in the State, and has been nowhere more prominent than in the city of Chicago. The Republican Party, which for thirty years has practically had complete control in the State, has never seen any new light on this matter, and to-day there is no State in the Union where the party is so alienated from the professions of the party as the State in which the National Convention was held which made those professions. The Federal patronage is sought there with an eagerness not surpassed anywhere and equaled only in Indiana. The Democrats are not, as a rule, behind the Republicans in this pursuit, and politics is generally regarded as a "business," though not to be conducted with the fairness necessary in other occupations.

But it is very seriously to be doubted whether the Democratic Party will derive the advantage from this coveted patronage that its managers expect, or if it goes to the Republicans that they will be saved from the overthrow that they fear and that they are sure will come if they do not get this patronage. Strong as it has been in the past, and we have no uncertainty on that point, the spoils system will never again have the same influence that it once had. The country has outgrown it in more senses than one. The increase of population makes the number of voters so great that spoils can determine an election only when employed on a very large scale, and when employed on such a scale the evil and scandal are so obvious and so revolting to the public sense of decency that their corrupt influence is counteracted. There has also been a growth of intelligence and independence, as well as of numbers, and this operates to weaken the effect of the spoils. The relative number of voters who see the mischief and resent the despotism of the spoils system is constantly greater, and this element is constantly more powerful as against the mere ties of partisanship. This is shown plainly enough in the history of the past year. The victory of the Republican Party in 1888 was largely due to the efforts of the politicians who were eager for the spoils, with aid from the immense corruption fund furnished by the protected capitalists whose fortunes were involved in the maintenance of the tariff. Since the party came into power the civil service of the National Government, outside the limits of the civil service law of 1883, has been turned over to the party managers more completely than ever before, and the prizes have been bigger and more numerous. Yet, within a single year, the party has sustained losses that would have been disastrous a year ago, and that threaten disaster in 1892. The spoils system has not helped it, but has hurt it, and badly.

A more specific illustration, showing how reform and the spoils system work, is afforded in the city of Brooklyn. Four years ago the Republican managers, weary of the reform administration of Mayor LOW, put up a purely partisan candidate and were beaten by a Democratic candidate of the same sort. For two years the city service was thrown into politics. At the end of that time the Democrats, though having Mr. CHAPIN as a candidate, who was in general sympathy with the reform movement, elected him by only a few hundred majority. He took the service out of politics and reduced patronage to a lower limit than it had ever before reached except under Mr. LOW. This year he was renominated. The Republicans, flushed with the possession of the Federal patronage, with the navy yard in their hands and a larger share of general "pap" than any other town in the State, opposed him with a working politician, a confident and energetic "machine," and an alliance with the "labor" party. But Mr. CHAPIN was re-elected by a plurality of over 9,000 votes after a clean, manly, vigorous canvass of appeals to the sense and decency of the community. Here is a case where all the advantages of spoils were with the beaten candidate, and where the successful one had deliberately rejected them. We do not now argue as to which is the better system for a city. There is hardly room in the minds of intelligent men for any doubt on that point at this late day. We simply wish to point out the bearing of plain, well-known facts upon the political effects of the use of patronage. The time has come when ambitious men who wish to control parties and to attain success in public life have got to abandon the old methods and to recognize the very great and permanent changes that have taken place in the conditions of party management.

NEW-YORK'S DEFICIENCIES.

The interview with Mr. ANDREW D. WHITE upon his recent observations in Europe, which we printed on Friday morning, must have struck every intelligent New-Yorker with a sense of humiliation. The people of this country are wont to pride themselves upon the progress they have been making during the past few years, but so far as their great municipalities are concerned they have been really lagging behind. Mr. WHITE found great improvement in the leading cities of Europe and much to praise in the management of their public affairs. Their streets are every way finer, better paved, and better kept than ours; the docks of those that are seaports are vastly superior, and the arrangements for the health, comfort, and enjoyment of the people are far in advance of anything that we have. Everywhere is the same story of progress and healthy growth, with vast improvements in the care and administration of public interests, except in Constantinople, and there comes Mr. WHITE's humiliating comparison. Hear him:

"Constantinople, throned upon the most magnificent site for a city on the globe, is in all its recent civic buildings and its general municipal system vile. I know of but one other city which can be classed with it in these respects. As I went through its muddy, badly-paved lower streets, saw the evidence of bad sewerage everywhere, and looked upon its tumble-down quays, it all fairly made me homesick, they resembled so strongly those of our own city of New-York. As a simple matter of fact, those districts of New-York somewhat remote from the main avenues and centres have the vilest arrangements I have ever seen in any part of the world, with the possible exception of Constantinople, and New-York seems to resemble Constantinople, too, in wastefulness and prodigality of expenditure, and both differ from the great European cities in these respects."

These are the words of an entirely friendly critic, constrained by his very friendliness to speak with candor, and they are calculated to make New-Yorkers blush with shame. This city is also thrown upon a magnificent site that gives it every possible advantage for salubrity and attractiveness. It has one of the finest harbors in the world and commands the commerce of a great nation, and yet the wharves and docks of its grand water front can only be compared with the "tumble-down quays" of the uncommercial Mohammedan capital. The industry and trade of the most prosperous nation on earth contribute to its wealth, and yet it tolerates shabby public buildings, ill-paved and dirty streets, and some of the "vilest arrangements" as a place of habitation to be found in any part of the world.

Why is it that we are thus behind the capitals of Europe in our civic arrangements and our municipal administration? It is not that our people are less intelligent or energetic, less wealthy or less willing to contribute of their wealth for public purposes than those of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. In fact they pay heavy taxes, and would certainly pay them ungrudgingly if they could see the results in solid public improvements. They would be willing to pay for fine docks, grand boulevards, good pavements, clean and well-lighted streets, handsome public buildings, and all the appointments of a first-class metropolitan city if they had any assurance of getting them by a liberal and at the same time honest and economical expenditure of their money. There's the rub!

New-York has had such an experience of corruption and inefficiency in its municipal administration in the past, such colossal misappropriations of public money, and such abortive results, that its people have lost confidence and regard large expenditures with suspicion. They are not afraid of spending money for genuine public improvements, but they are fearful that the money will be wasted and the improvements botched. The result of the disastrous experiences of years ago is timidity on the side of the people and on the side of the authorities alike. The latter are afraid to enter upon any project of improvement upon a scale involving large expenditures, because they know they are distrusted, and are anxious to make a record for economy. So comparatively small a matter as the Elm-street extension and widening, which is a bagatelle compared to what is constantly going on in London and Paris, and which ought to have been made years ago, is put off, not because it not clearly seems to be desirable, but because it will increase expenses and prevent the tax rate from being kept low.

What New-York needs and what her people want is not niggardly expenditures for public purposes and a low tax rate, but assurance that public money would be wisely and honestly expended, and that for every dollar drawn from the taxpayers there would be a legitimate benefit. A hundred million dollars could be advantageously spent in the next ten years in solid improvements, and the people would willingly have it spent if they could be assured of getting the improvements of genuine quality and at a legitimate cost. The fundamental lack has been in the public spirit of the citizens and in the direction of their energies toward securing what the city wants and ought to have. The public administration which they dare not trust is what they make it or what they permit it to be. By organization and determined and energetic effort they could transform it into an agency for doing their work and doing it honestly and well. For years we have been trying to impress them with that fact, and when they once fully wake up to it the era of progress and improvement will set in for New-York and will no longer suffer shame and reproach in a comparison with the second-rate cities of Europe.

A MODERN MONARCH.

It is a hundred and thirteen years since it was announced as a self-evident truth, for the first time as a warrant for political action, that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. The world has since moved fast and far toward the establishment of that proposition, but it has not yet been unreservedly accepted "in monarchical circles." The Government, still nominally monarchical, which is most modern and most representative is that of Great Britain, and yet from time to time Queen VICTORIA makes demonstrations of her belief that her power is really not limited, and that she is still a sovereign "by the grace of GOD," and not a political convenience. In Russia the monarchy is still a practical fact, and the dissent of the governed can be expressed only in terms of dynamite, while even in Austria-Hungary and in Germany the monarchy is much nearer being a practical fact than is consistent with the modernness of those countries in all other respects.

In truth, our excellent old friend Dom PEDRO of Brazil is the only sovereign now living and reigning, if not governing, who has shown a due appreciation of his position as a modern monarch. He is an unpretentious and shrewd old gentleman, who is quite able, as none of his fellow-sovereigns seem to be able, "to look through all the roaring and the wreaths." A hereditary monarch who disembarks at New-York to take part in an international function, and who drives to his hotel clothed upon with a linen duster and seated in a promiscuous hack, may be trusted not to be intoxicated by the atmosphere of royalty. He has taken, and last Summer he caused to be announced in public that he had taken, the principle of the Declaration of Independence for his own guidance, and that when the people of Brazil came to be clearly of the opinion that a republic would conduce more to their prosperity than the monarchy, he would quit the country with his family and leave his liege to their own devices. It is not likely that such an abdication would be very much of a sacrifice to a man who is so much of an inquirer and a traveler and so little of a "swell." Nevertheless the fact or the show of wielding power is not without its attractiveness, even to the least ostentatious of mortals, and in coming to this determination the Emperor of Brazil has manifested his unselfishness as well as his good sense.

Evidently, in a country of which the hereditary ruler takes this position there is no scope for violent revolutions. The Emperor has not only the right but the duty of seeing, before he leaves the country to itself, that it is the clear and settled sense of the country that it would be better off without him. How can plots and outbreaks find any place in a nation of which the government is already so popular in fact and in which the sovereign announces beforehand his acquiescence in a demand, when the demand is properly and unmistakably made, that it shall be popular also in form? The inference from plots and outbreaks in Russia is that the people are groaning under a tyranny from which they can see no lawful and peaceable method of escape. The inference from plots and outbreaks in Brazil is that the leaders of a faction which is in a minority are trying to impose their own will upon the nation as that of the majority. It is explained that this revolt is undertaken or instigated as an act of revenge for the action of the Government in proclaiming the emancipation of the slaves without providing for compensation to the owners. But the emancipation was the work of the popular assembly and not a stroke of the royal prerogative, though the influence of the reigning family was actively exerted in its favor, and before it was accomplished the gradual abolition of slavery had rendered slave property almost worthless and given prudent planters and slaveholders ample notice of the coming conditions and ample time in which to adjust themselves to those conditions. The "revolution" in Brazil seems, therefore, to be in no wise a popular uprising against an oppressive ruler. The surprising thing about it is that it came unheralded. There have been no reports of Republican agitation, and in the recent elections the Republican faction lost ground. It is the tendency of South American revolutions to end in a dictatorship, and it is hardly probable that the overthrow of the Empire would bring settled peace. It cannot be denied that this rebellion, should it succeed, would possess a deep historic interest as an event which extinguished the last remaining monarchy in the New World.

TOO MUCH TIME FOR EDUCATION.

Twenty years ago the late President BARNARD of Columbia College noted the fact that the proportion of students taking a collegiate course in America was steadily declining. Since that time President ELIOT of Harvard has made comparisons between the European and American training in the higher education, in which he has shown that French and German students are as well educated as our own and complete their academic studies two or three years earlier. President ADAMS of Cornell states in his recent report that young men in Europe enter upon professional life usually at twenty-two, while in America they do not begin to strike out for themselves until their twenty-sixth year. It is easy to see that with the present rush and race for active life in this country it is difficult for our bright young men, many of whom are poor and cannot afford it, to spend ten of the best years of their lives in equipping themselves for a profession when it is possible by a short cut to obtain nearly the same education in seven years, or when the European youth, with the same ability, can obtain nearly as good an education and outfit for life in very nearly two-thirds of that time. The increase of technological schools and the favor with which elective studies have been received are chiefly due to the fact that they offer a quicker preparation for active work than is possible for those who go through with the usual academic education. It is rather the favored few to-day or the men of determined aim and large purpose who go to the college and university, and since it is through the higher education that we are to build up and enlarge American life, it is of great importance that the colleges and universities should not bear hard upon the individual youth and concerns too much of his time in preparing for a profession.

President ADAMS thus accounts for the difficulty: "The lateness of the American student in getting into his professional work is partly the result of the general inefficiency of our primary schools, partly the result of the introduction of a vast amount of irrelevant matter into the secondary schools, partly the result of an unwise curriculum in our colleges, and partly the result of the fact that the most of our teaching is done by persons who have had no good training in the art of imparting instruction." It was the comment of Mr. ARNOLD, when he made his last report to the British Government on European education, that the German students made rapid progress chiefly because their teachers thoroughly understood their business and did their work so faithfully that rapid progress was always the result. He also pointed out that the French schools had a simpler course of study. In either case the pupils gained time which is lost in this country because the teachers in the public schools do not work by the best methods and because the secondary schools are not properly related to the university. Dr. ADAMS and Mr. ARNOLD are not far apart in their estimate of the cause of delay in the education of American youth, but the former furnishes a special suggestion by which a year or more may be saved by the college men in the study of a profession. His plan is in the university to shape, at least, the studies of Junior and Senior year through the choice of electives, especially in the direction of professional work, so that the first year of directly professional work may be dispensed with. For the medical student the work in chemistry and biology would offset the first year in the medical college; for the law student the political and economic work would prepare the way for the direct study of law; for the man looking to theology the studies in Greek and Hebrew and in Biblical literature would supersede the first year in the seminary.

This is a wise suggestion. It is more easily adopted than the change by which young men can be brought earlier to the college or the university. The present aim in the higher institutions is to raise the standard for admission without diminishing the work that is laid upon the last two years of the academic course. The preparatory schools are also unwilling to lessen the amount required for admission to college. The result is that until some sort of understanding is reached between the preparatory schools and the colleges, young men will not be ready for the university before their nineteenth year. The only chance for retrenchment of time is by using the Junior and Senior years in college for professional purposes. This is good as far as it goes, but the root of the evil seems to be mainly in the preparatory schools. The old demands for intellectual discipline are still retained, while the range of study is greatly enlarged. The time of preparation is thus increased without any proper compensation for it. It is here that a compromise should be reached. This does not mean that Latin and Greek and mathematics should be less understood, but that a distinction should be made between the mastery of a subject and the discipline secured by it, so that a better range of study may be secured even in the preparatory school in the same space of time. The bulk of the work in the strictly academic education cannot be wisely lessened, but it is Dr. ADAMS's opinion, and in this many educators will agree, that much may be eliminated from the college course, or thrown into the form of an elective, which now consumes a needless amount of time. The truth would seem to be that the whole course of the higher education needs intelligent revision, so that American youth can pass from the preparatory school to professional life and master all the essential studies without losing the three years which are now used by the European university man for making his real beginnings in life. We cannot afford to be beaten by the Europeans in the field of the higher education, and it rests as much with the heads of our great universities as with any one else to determine in what way the waste of time in our present methods of education shall be avoided and the whole period consumed in study may be so abridged that a greater number of American youth shall be made to feel that they can spare the time required for a proper education at the college or university. In the field of the higher education this reform is the one that ought to be attempted next.

THE ITALIAN BISMARCK.

It is not often that a man who has nearly reached the age of threescore and ten suddenly earns the fame of conspicuous statesmanship. But two instances of the kind can be cited in the history of modern Europe. Two men who during a long lifetime had been known as clever political managers suddenly strode into the front rank of statesmen. One was M. THIERS, the President of the French Republic; the other is Signor CRISPI, the Prime Minister of Italy.

CRISPI has been all his life an active politician. His youth and early manhood were passed during the period when every Italian patriot was necessarily a conspirator. Exiled from Sicily, CRISPI shared the counsels of MAZZINI, and was tireless, fearless, and uncompromising in his advocacy of Italian unity and freedom. But the resurrection of Italy under the leadership of the loyal Sardinian King put an end to the era of Italian conspiracy, and, with the success of GARIBALDI's expedition to liberate Sicily and the South, CRISPI ceased to be a conspirator. While nothing can dim the fame of GARIBALDI's miraculous Sicilian campaign, it would never have been undertaken except for CRISPI. It was he who visited Sicily in disguise and at the risk of his life passed through the whole island, carrying the fiery cross of insurrection and organizing everywhere the revolt against the Bourbons. It was CRISPI who found the means to arm and send out the expedition of the "Thousand of Marsala," and it is well known that but for his persuasions, GARIBALDI, who doubted the feasibility of making head with his handful of volunteers against the Neapolitan Army, would not have gone to Sicily. Accompanying the expedition as a simple soldier, CRISPI was one of the few men to whose counsels GARIBALDI would listen, and it was due in great measure to CRISPI's influence that GARIBALDI consented to the immediate annexation of Naples to Italy and abandoned his mad project of marching on Rome.

For the next thirty years CRISPI was a conspicuous member of the advanced Liberal Party in Parliament. He became the most skilful debater in the Chamber and the most astute political manager. During the last years of the Depretis régime CRISPI was the real leader of the party which nominally followed CAIROLI. His relation to CAIROLI was much like that of DISRAELI to the Earl of DERBY. In the event of the success of their respective parties it was CAIROLI or DERBY who formed the new Government, but it was CRISPI or DISRAELI who made the victory possible, and whose influence was paramount in the Cabinet. Like DISRAELI before he became Prime Minister, CRISPI's reputation was that of a politician rather than a statesman, and while he could manage a "group" or a party admirably, many even of his supporters doubted his capacity to conduct the Government of a nation.

A little more than two years ago the death of DEPRETIS made CRISPI Prime Minister. CAIROLI was hopelessly ill, withdrawn from public life, and there was no man except CRISPI who could form a Ministry that could last a fortnight. His accession to power created some misgivings among thoughtful Italians. He was an old Mazzinian conspirator, and it seemed hardly probable that such a man would pursue a safe and wise path between the Vatican on the one hand and the Socialists on the other. He was a clever wirepuller—so his opponents said—and it was statesmanship and not wirepulling that Italy needed. How signally CRISPI has dissipated the fears of timid men and proved his right to be classed among the foremost statesmen of the day no one who has watched the course of events in Italy can have failed to see.

No sooner had CRISPI succeeded DEPRETIS than the country felt that the helm of State was grasped by a man of nerve as well as of intelligence. There was an end of the policy of offending no one and of alarming every one with political spectres, which DEPRETIS had so long employed. CRISPI spoke of the Vatican, of the Socialists, of all the questions of the day, with the clearness and fearlessness of the soldier, rather than of the politician. His words had the stinging resonance of the Italian bugle. Men who heard him in the Chamber or read his speeches said with kindling faces, "Here, at last, is a man!" The partisans of the Vatican shrieked that he was a blasphemer, the Socialists cried that he was a renegade, but the country recognized him at once as a political leader, absolutely fearless and absolutely devoted to Italy.

At home CRISPI has maintained order with an utter indifference to the opinions of the extreme radical element, which timid men had fancied would dictate his policy. Abroad he has strengthened the bond of the triple alliance and so kept Italy out of war by making impossible that attack upon her which France would have made at any moment during the last two years had Italy stood alone. He brought the German Emperor to Rome and made the recognition of Italy as a sixth great European power patent to all men. Under his administration the efficiency of the army, the navy, and all branches of the public service has been increased and a new penal code has, for the first time since the birth of the Italian Kingdom, given to the whole nation uniform criminal laws and a uniform method of procedure in all criminal cases. And while CRISPI has vastly increased the importance and dignity of Italy's position in Europe, this has been done at no cost of blood or money to the nation.

The popularity of the Italian Minister is due to the public recognition of his ability and patriotism, not to the suavity of his manners. He dominates the Chamber with his imperious will in a way that no statesman except BISMARCK has ventured to do. His manner is that of a man who has neither the time nor the inclination to carry his measures by coaxing or trickery. He rules with the fearless energy of the man born to command, and the Chamber and the country accept him as completely as Germany accepts her imperious Chancellor. There has never been a Prime Minister in Italy since the death of CAVOUR who has had the hold on the confidence and admiration of the country which CRISPI has gained since two years ago. And he has gained this not by trickery and suavity, but by brains and courage.

BALLOT REFORM.

From the Baltimore Herald, Nov. 16.

It is admitted on all sides that the great issue in Maryland is that of a free, fair, and untrammeled ballot. That the right of suffrage has been more or less of a mockery in this State for many years past is not disputed by any person who has made himself familiar with the methods in vogue at the various polling places in the city of Baltimore. So flagrant has the abuse of the election franchise become that intelligent and honest men of all parties have joined hands in the common demand for reform. That this reform cannot be accomplished except through the enactment of more stringent registration and election laws than we now enjoy has been formally recognized in the platforms of both the Democratic and Republican Parties.

Both have substantially obligated themselves to the passage of a bill similar in all essential respects to the Australian ballot law. It is conceded that this law embodies the most admirable principles that can be applied to a popular election. It throws around the voter and the ballot box safeguards that have never been provided by any other law. It guarantees secrecy to the voter, thus counteracting the dominating influence of the bosses. The provisions against repeating and ballot-box stuffing are almost perfect. Under its operations coercion and intimidation are well-nigh impossible. It strikes a death blow to the ward heeler.

It is quite natural, therefore, that the leaders in Maryland who are devoting themselves to the cause of ballot-box reform should turn to the Australian law for relief. It is not to be doubted that this law, or one similarly framed, will come before the Legislature in the early part of the session, and that it will receive earnest and serious consideration. What the final action of the Legislature may be cannot, of course, be reliably foreshadowed. It may be said with definiteness, however, that the Legislature cannot hope to retain the confidence of the people should it fail to pass a law identical in all vital particulars with that of Australia.

A SMALL ROUND-UP.

A friend who has just returned from Paris tells me an amusing and characteristic anecdote. During the recent exposition there was a little railroad, five miles in length, running around the grounds. The track ran in and out among the trees and buildings, and so near them that a passenger's head or arm thrust out of the window was in danger of being knocked off. To prevent accidents of this sort, warnings were printed on large posters and tacked up at intervals of a few yards along the entire track. They were printed in almost every known language, including Asiatic and African tongues, shorthand and Volapük. My friend counted over thirty languages and dialects. You would have supposed that none was omitted in such a list. But there was one omission, and a very important one. Not a single word of warning was printed in German! Some one said to the manager of the road: "It looks as though you didn't care whether the Germans got out their heads and arms knocked off or not." He smiled a quiet smile and replied, "It does look that way, sure enough."—*The Critic.*

A Maine priest, in whose parish are a number of French Canadians, relates that one day a man came to him to arrange for his approaching marriage, and the priest, who did not recognize him, asked his name. "My-glory-by-night," replied he, with every appearance of good faith. He did not speak English very fluently, and the priest supposed he must have misunderstood. "Your name, I said," he repeated. "What is your name?" "My-glory-by-night," the man said again. "You can't have such a name as that," the priest said; "somebody has translated it wrongly for you. What is it in French?" "Magloire Benoit," the man answered. It was easy to see how the extraordinary combination with which the man announced himself had been come at.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Gen. Hooker, a member of the Mississippi delegation in Congress, was a gallant Confederate soldier, and lost his right arm. His left hand was wounded, and he wears a glove upon it almost constantly. Major Powell, Chief of the Geological Survey, was a brave soldier on the Union side, and he too came out of the war minus an arm, his left one. He and Gen. Hooker are intimate friends, and their hands are of the same size, so when Major Powell wants a glove he buys a pair and says: "Send the other one to Hooker." Likewise, when Gen. Hooker's glove gets a little worn he orders a new pair, and says: "Send the other one to Powell."—*Washington Capital.*

"You would say Solomon's temple was a great thing," said Father Nugent in a lecture on "The Philosophy of Civilization" Sunday night, "but it would be lost in Chicago to-day. It was only 110 feet long, 36 feet broad, and three stories high." Correct, Father Nugent. If not lost in Chicago, it would be stolen.—*Anaconda (Mon.) Standard.*

Secretary Rusk of the Agricultural Department says in his report: "The great nations of Europe strain every effort to make science the handmaid of war; let it be the glory of the great American people to make science the handmaid of agriculture." Let them do the fighting and we will do the feeding.—*Boston Journal.*

A swarm of birds attacked the electric lights in Richmond, Mo., one night last week and finally, tiring of the exercise, made an onslaught on the citizens who chanced to be in the street. This item is condensed from a newspaper that is opposed to liquor as a beverage.—*Kansas City Star.*

The reason why there cannot be a thorough reciprocal understanding between the northern and southern republics of America is not so much on account of the manners as it is of the customs of the former.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

Our climate beats the world. We are not advertising it for sale; you may come and use it to get well and keep well, and you may enjoy it right here to your heart's content. But you can't take it away.—*Kent (Washington) Advertiser.*

"Blinkins is a nice fellow." "Yes; but he shows such a marked disposition to exaggerate." "To be sure; but that is counterbalanced by one thing." "What is that?" "The general indisposition to believe him."—*Merchant Traveller.*

The proud Illinois man who would not let his daughter marry a Congressman should be presented to the Pan-American delegates as a sample of the high-minded fathers of North America.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"Quick, Ethel! Look aristocratic. Here comes the Duke of Freshwater." "Mamma, don't worry. I'm not for export."—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

HARVARD WENT TO PIECES

PRINCETON GETS REVENGE AT FOOTBALL.

THE GREAT GAME RESULTS IN A SCORE OF 41 TO 15 IN PRINCETON'S FAVOR —AMES'S FINE PLAY A FEATURE.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 16.—Harvard is not celebrating much here to-night. Her football eleven suffered an overwhelming defeat this afternoon in the great game with Princeton, and again Princeton is allowed to cheer at her victory over the football players who support the crimson of Harvard. The game was one of the intercollegiate championship series, and resulted in a score of 41 to 15 in Princeton's favor.

When play began at 2:45 P. M. the elevens were lined up as follows:

Princeton.	*Position.*	*Harvard.*
Donnelly	Left end	Cumnock, Capt.
Dewas	Left tackle	Upton.
Janeway	Left guard	Cranston.
Georga	Centre rush	Tilton.
Riggs	Right guard	P. Trafford.
Cash	Right tackle	Stickney.
Warren	Right end	Crosby.
Poe, Capt.	Quarter back	Dean.
Chaoning	Half back	Lee.
Black	Half back	Sears.
Ames	Full back	R. Trafford.

Princeton opened the game by forming a "V," behind which Poe gained a yard or two. Then Princeton could not make another inch, and after three downs Ames and Trafford exchanged kicks. Channing made a good run, but was finely tackled by Dean. In snapping the ball back Princeton lost it. Crosby then got through Princeton's rush line and ran the whole length of the field, making a touch-down. Trafford kicked a goal, but it was not allowed, a Harvard man being off side. This scored 4 points for Harvard.

Harvard took went up, and Princeton men who had given odds of 2 to 1 in betting did not like the outlook. Princeton brought the ball to their twenty-five-yard line and kicked. Harvard returned the ball and Ames punted again. The ball went back and forth until Sears fumbled, when Channing broke through Harvard's line and made a touch-down. Ames missed the goal. Four points for Princeton.

The ball was kicked into the middle of the field again, and here Donnelly was ruled off for clinging, and Furness took his place. Kicking was now individual in by both sides, and slowly Harvard forced the ball down toward Princeton's line. Lee and Sears were within ten yards of the goal and Trafford kicked a goal from the field, adding 5 points to Harvard's score.

When the ball was put in play again Princeton forced it toward Harvard's goal. The Harvard rushers could not hold big Cowan back, and soon Channing made a touch-down, from which Ames kicked a goal, making Princeton's score 10. The excitement was now intense. When play was resumed Lee made a splendid run, then another, and finally went across Princeton's line. Trafford kicked another goal, putting Harvard in the lead by 15 points to 10.

The enthusiasm was something well worth seeing. Riggs was ruled off for striking Cumnock, and Jones took his place. Poe made the next good run, but the Harvard blood was up, and slowly the ball went toward Princeton's goal. When within five yards of the line the ball was fumbled. Trafford tried for a goal from the field, but missed, and the ball was brought out to the twenty-five-yard line. Time was then called for the end of the first half.

In the second half Princeton changed her game and did more rushing. Harvard had the ball and forced the play. Trafford kicked the ball across the line, but when Ames returned it Sears made a bad muff, then got the ball, which soon went to Princeton on four downs, and Ames kicked to Lee. Stickney gained five yards and Trafford three. Princeton got the ball and Ames made a poor kick, but more than made up for it by a beautiful run a minute later. Princeton was given five yards on Harvard's off-side play, and more kicking followed, when the ball went toward Harvard's goal, and Trafford was forced to make a safety touch-down, giving Princeton two points. In a few seconds Ames kicked a goal from the field, scoring five points more for Princeton. This made their total score 17, and put them in the lead.

The Harvard team then went to pieces, and the game was lost to them from that time on. When the ball was brought to the centre of the field Princeton quickly got it, and Ames made a phenomenal run, going quickly across the line. None of the Harvard men were able to touch him. A goal followed, making Princeton's score 23.

The ball was put in play at centre and Lee gained five yards, but Trafford wee soon forced to kick. Poe made a beautiful rush, crawled along the ground, and gained fifteen yards for Princeton. Trafford and Ames kicked until Cowan got the ball and started for Harvard's goal line. The Harvard rushers acted like hyenas, and Cowan went straight across, making another touch-down. Ames failed in his try for a goal. Trafford had just time enough to kick the ball out, when Poe got it and gained twenty-five yards. Ames broke through the Harvard line and gained five yards when he kicked the ball across the line. Harvard could not gain an inch. In fact, Princeton forced them down. It was getting dark and almost impossible to see the ball. Ames and Cowan did what they pleased with the Harvard men, who seemed totally exhausted. In about five minutes after the last touch-down Cowan went across and scored again, no goal resulting.

When play began again Channing made a splendid run, and then Ames made the rush of the game. He started in front of his own goal, and ran about twenty yards, then and there fell. Before any one could tackle him he was up again, running like a deer, and was downed only when directly in front of Harvard's goal. Here the "crimson" men made a little "brace." Trafford gained three yards and Stickney five, but soon the ball went to Princeton on four downs. Saxe was hurt, and Fearing took his place. In the darkness a Princeton player made a touch-down, but failed for goal. The crowd was pressing on the field, and darkness was coming fast, when Ames got the ball and again ran the length of the field. Cash broke through and made a touch-down, from which Ames kicked a goal. This was the last point secured, and the score stood: Princeton, 41; Harvard, 15. Time was soon called, and the Princeton men were carried off the field by their supporters.

The surprise of the game was the weakening of Harvard in the second half. The men were plainly overtrained and could not keep up the pace. The defeat was so pronounced that the Harvard men feel very blue. There seems to be little chance now of Harvard defeating Yale, and the Cambridge men are glum. Princeton played a slugging game from beginning to end, and fairly "knocked the Harvard men out." Ames played about half the game and was everywhere. The Princeton men are celebrating in Boston to-night in true college style.

H. W. Beecher was umpire of the game and G. W. Woodruff was referee.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—The Princeton Preparatory School football eleven defeated a college team composed of Juniors and Seniors to-day by the score of 6 to 0.

There is great enthusiasm among the students to-night in celebration of their victory over Harvard. After marching like wild through the town and listening to speeches from President Patton and the professors a mammoth collection of wood around the cannon was lighted. The fire lasted several hours, and was one of the largest ever seen in Princeton.

Professor "Jim" Robinson, the popular athletic trainer at Princeton College, walked into the Hoffman House at 9:30 o'clock last evening, his chest sticking out with pride and pleasure apparent in every line of his face. He had "heard the news" soon after Princeton had won her football game with Harvard, and as soon as he was seen in the Hoffman he was hugged and praised and congratulated by a delegation of Princeton students who had come to town to celebrate in case Princeton won. No one in the college was any happier than Prof. Robinson over the outcome of the great contest, unless it was Full-back Ames of Princeton's team, who after Harvard was defeated by Yale jumped in and played the game of his life. Princeton men were tossing up their hats in many places in the city last evening, and will now have still more faith in the outcome of the game against Yale on Thanksgiving Day.

COLUMBIA WINS AGAIN.

The football elevene of Columbia College and the Manhattan Athletic Club met yesterday on the grounde of the latter. Columbia won with a score of 22 to 0. The first half was one of thirty minutes, and the second half, on account of darkness, was shortened to fifteen minutes. The full team of the Athletic Club did not appear, and two of Columbia's substitutes, Lefingwell and Smith, played against their college team. The players as they lined up were:

Columbia.	*Position.*	*Manhattan Athletic Club.*
Metcalfe, '91	Left end	Miller.
Cairns, '90	Left tackle	Hollister.
Hasen, '92	Left guard	D. Lyall.
Gildersleeve, L. S	Centre rush	G. Martin.
Erskine, L. S	Right guard	Culver.
Beaman, L. S	Right tackle	Smith.
Pierce, '90	Right end	Bamberger.
Barnard, '92	Quarter back	H. Lyall.
Hewlett, '90, Capt.	Half back	Lefingwell.
Dilworth, '91	Half back	Young.
Trippe, '92	Full back	C. Martin.

C. W. Culver, Columbia, was referee and H. E. Tuttle, Columbia, umpire. Columbia had the ball, facing the westerly goal, and immediately began aggressive work. On two runs each by Dilworth and Hewlett, the ball was advanced nearly to the goal line. Beekman made a touch-down at the end of two minutes. The try at goal failed. But it took longer for Columbia to make more points. The Manhattan team played together better, and this, coupled with the fact that Lefingwell and Smith, the Columbia men on their side, who knew the signals of their opponents, made Columbia less effective. At the end of fifteen minutes, however, Hewlett scored a touch-down, which in six minutes more he followed with another, on both of which the tries at goal failed.

It took Dilworth only two minutes to make another touch-down by a pretty run, in which he eluded several of his opponents very handily. On this try at goal Trippe was successful, and Columbia's score stood 18 to her opponents' 0. Columbia now played carelessly, and the Manhattan men got through the rush line several times. But the final advantage was with the Columbia men, time being called with the ball at the ten-yard line. In the second half the college team rushed the ball down to within three yards of their opponents' goal line, but lost it on "four downs." Young of the Athletic team tried to kick the ball down the field, but it was stopped, and Beekman made a touch-down at the end of six minutes' play. No other points were made in the following nine minutes, and the score was 22 to 0 in favor of Columbia.

The best work of the college team was done by Hewlett, Dilworth, and Beekman. For the Athletic Club the play of Young, Miller, and the Lyall and Martin brothers was most noteworthy.

YALE, 52; WESLEYAN, 0.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16.—Although Yale only defeated Wesleyan by a score of 52 to 0 this afternoon, while last week Harvard beat them 67 to 2, it cannot be taken as a sign that Harvard stands any chance of beating Yale, for all the latter's best players were absent. Gill and Rhodes were in Cambridge, watching the great game there, and Quarter Back Graves was hurt early in the game. Wesleyan, too, was poorly represented. McDonald, the best half back, was laid up, and Brainard did not play. Cleaver, who has generally played end rush, was unable to play, and Crane, who plays on the other end, was suddenly called home just before he started.

In spite of all these facts the game was fairly well contested. At times it looked as though Wesleyan would score on Yale, and had it not been for some bad fumbling by some of Wesleyan's men Yale's score would have been smaller. Near the end of the game W. W. Alexander sprained his ankle and was forced to retire, and Peck and Heath were also slightly hurt. Alexander's place was taken by C. Parshley, '92, and Peck and Heath's places were filled by J. Parshley and Roe. Heyworth of Yale was disqualified for foul playing.

Yale got the ball at the start, and by working their rush line secured a touch-down in about three minutes, but Morrison failed to kick a goal. Then for some time Wesleyan just kept them from making another; but at last the Yale men got the ball down beyond Wesleyan's goal line. The ball was brought out, but no goal was obtained.

Another touch-down followed soon. The score at the end of the first half was 28 to 0.

In almost the first scrimmage in the first half Graves was hurt. McCling, who had been playing half back, took his place as quarter back, and Stanley Morrison, brother of the full back, went on as half back. During the first part of the second half Wesleyan put up a fine game. The ball was in Yale's territory a good deal of the time, and for a while it looked as if the smaller college would score. But her greatest weakness was in losing the ball at critical moments, and it was because of this that Yale's score was even so large as it was. Four touch-downs were made in the last half, from all of which goals were kicked, making the total score 52 to 0.

The feature of the last half was the fine running of Slayback, for Wesleyan, and a long run which Williams of Yale made, carrying the ball over the line from nearly the centre of the field. The Wesleyan men showed rather a lack of training, as they were continually getting slight bruises. The grounds were in splendid condition, and preparations were active for the great game of next Saturday. The teams were as follows:

Yale—Moyle, Heyworth, Heffelfinger, Hanson, centre; Newell, Adams, Morrison, McClung, quarter backs; Bliss and Stanley Morrison, half backs, and Morrison, full back.

Wesleyan—Baldwin, Moore, Heath, Fogg, centre; Bickford, Hildreth, Beers, Peck, and Parshley, quarters; Slayback, Alexander, and Parshley, half backs; Hall, full back.

CRESCENT, 6; ORANGE, 0.

The Crescent football team of Brooklyn was in good luck yesterday, although somewhat crippled by the absence of Bull and Beecher, the two old Yale players, and Edwards of Princeton. Beecher and Edwards were at Cambridge, Mass., to attend the great game between Harvard and Princeton, and Bull was unable to play at full back in the game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday.

However, at a most opportune moment for Crescent, just as time for the end of the first thirty minutes' half was about to be called, Marshall, the full back of the Orange team, punted the ball from the Orange thirty-five-yard line sideways into the air so that it fell directly into Terry's hands, leaving almost a clear field before him. The Orange eleven had made a hard fight, and neither side had been able to score. Terry had made a brilliant run of forty yards to Orange's fifteen-yard mark, and had tried for a goal from the field from twenty-five yards in front of Orange's posts, but failed, and the ball Mowry of the Orange team had made several very good runs, when Terry caught the ball from Marshall's punt, and started with a mad rush for Orange's goal line. The New-Jersey players darted after Terry, but could not tackle him, and the famous Yale half back secured the only touch-down of the game, from which he kicked a goal. This scored six points for Crescent, while Orange failed to score.

The game was witnessed by about five hundren people. It was started shortly after 4 P. M., but considerable wrangling between plays delayed the contest so that it was called on account of darkness when ten minutes remained of the second half, which should have lasted half an hour. When time was called at the finish Orange had the ball within fifteen yards of Crescent's goal. The Orange players objected to being thus deprived of a chance to try and force a touch-down or goal, but it was so dark that the men could not play with any certainty.

The positions of the players at the beginning of the game were:

Crescent.	*Position.*	*Orange.*
J. Vernon	Left end	R. Spier.
F. Vernon	Left tackle	Bindion.
Chapman	Left guard	Holton.
Ford	Centre	Byron.
H. Lamarche	Right guard	Howland.
Brown	Right tackle	Bowaird.
P. Lamarche	Right end	S. Mowry.
W. R. Slater	Quarter back	Twombly.
Sheldon	Half back	Brewer.
Terry	Half back	L. Mowry.
J. V. Lamarche	Full back	Marshall.

F. Vernon was hurt in the first half and was relieved by Geddes, and in the second half J. Vernon was disqualified for rough play, Dolan being placed in Crescent's rush line. The game was a rough one throughout and the elevens were evenly matched. Very little punting was done, the play of the half backs being the features of the struggle. Mr. Beattye of Wesleyan was referee and C. T. Schlesinger, New-York Athletic Club, was umpire.

NEW-YORK, 24; STATEN ISLAND, 0.

A number of people gathered at the Polo Grounde yesterday afternoon to witness the football game between the elevens of the New-York and Staten Island Athletic Clubs. The day was an ideal one for the exhilarating sport. Good work was done by Jordan and Lawson for the New-York Club, and by C. Raymond and Norton for Staten Island. The tose was won by the Staten Island men, and they took the ball, their opponents choosing the south goal.

The following were the players and the positions in which they played:

New-York.	*Position.*	*Staten Island.*
Hammond	Right end	Hallock.
Thornton	Right tackle	Schnarr.
Hockwell	Right guard	Morris.
Hazuling	Centre	Quackenbush.
Emmett	Left guard	J. Raymond.
Blodgett	Left tackle	Asha.
Lawson, Capt.	Left end	C. Raymond, Capt.
Allen	Quarter back	Norton.
Coster	Half back	Wood.
Jordan	Half back	Cadmus.
White	Full back	Brown.

L. Oppenheimer of the American Athletic Club was referee, and G. S. Tainter of the Staten Island Athletic Club was umpire. The ball was put in play at 4 o'clock, and the game began by Norton touching the ball down and passing it to the half backs. Then there was a rush down to field, a scrimmage, from which Jordan came sailing out in fine style with the ball, and, with a clean run, scored the first touch-down in less than four minutes. White then kicked for goal, but missed it. Allen scored the next touch-down, and Lawson kicked for the goal and made it, making the score 10 for the New-York Athletic Club to 0 for the Staten Island Athletic team. The ball was then started again, and this time Jordan got it, and with a fine run made the third touch-down, from which White kicked the second goal. This closed the first half of the game.

There was short interim, and the game went on with quick work by Thornton, who got the ball and made another touch-down. The score was then 24 for the New-York Athletic Club to 0 for the Staten Island Athletic Club. After Thornton's touch-down, Kosier kicked for goal, but missed. The Staten Island men, who had fought persistently all along, made a sudden brace, and with a sweep carried the ball close into the quarters of the New-York men's goal. This was the most interesting part of the game, and the Staten Island men had worked the ball within ten feet of the New-York men's goal and were pushing them hard, when Wright got the ball, and, with a quick kick, sent it spinning aloft toward the east field line, where it fell out of bounds. The New-York men got it, and with another kick sent it over close to the Staten Island goal, where it was forced out by the Staten Island men toward the centre of the field.

At this point the referee called time, and the game closed with the score 24 for the New-York Amateur Club to 0 for the Staten Island Athletic Club.

OTHER FOOTBALL GAMES.

The University of Pennsylvania and Rutgers College football teams played at Philadelphia yesterday, the game resulting in a victory for Pennsylvania by a score of 14 to 0.

Trinity defeated Stevens Institute at football yesterday at Hartford, Conn. The score was 12 to 0.

Lehigh and Lafayette played to a tie game yesterday at Easton, Penn., the score being 6 to 6, when the game was ended on account of darkness.

Cornell defeated the University of Michigan at football yesterday by a score of 66 to 0.

FOR CHILDREN'S NURSES.

THE NOVEL INSTITUTION TO BE ESTABLISHED BY MRS. CHAPIN.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Robert W. Chapin of New-York, who is a Lenox Summer resident, will establish a training school for children's nurses in connection with the Babies' Hospital in New-York. She has given about $40,000 as an endowment fund for this school, so that it will be self-supporting. Mrs. Chapin's friends have assisted her somewhat and promise her more money, so that she has every assurance that the school will be a success from the start. Mrs. Chapin's attention was called to the need of such an institution by her own difficulty in securing competent nurses for her children. She talked the matter over with several of her friends while in Lenox and suggested the idea to her family physician, Dr. Frank K. Paddock of Pittsfield.

The plan is to have young women between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five take a regular course in the school of at least six months. They will be taught to prepare food for children, how to bathe and dress them and give them exercise, so that they may be fully competent to take the entire charge of children as nurses without the mothers of the children being called to instruct them in their duties. After the young women have completed their course, plans will be taken to secure places for them as nurses. They will be given diplomas, and it is expected they will command as high wages as from $20 to $25 a month for their services.

Mrs. Chapin's plan is to have the young women paid from $8 to $10 a month while they are in the school, so that competent young women of limited means will be able to take the course. Any girl who wishes to avail herself of the advantages of this school should write to Mrs. Chapin, addressing her at Lenox, or she may communicate with Dr. Frank K. Paddock at Pittsfield. He has taken great interest in the plan and has given Mrs. Chapin many valuable suggestions. There is no such school as this in the country or known to be in Europe outside of Germany. The establishment of the school has just been made public, and it is believed that the scope as it is understood Mrs. Chapin will have all the applications from young women that she can attend to. Mrs. Chapin has recently been in New-York to make arrangements for the school, and hopes to have it in operation within a month.

CAYUGA'S FACTION FIGHT.

WARDEN DURSTON, THE AUBURN PRISON, AND POLITICS AGAIN.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Albert L. Childs, Clerk of Auburn Prison, has forwarded to Controller Wemple his resignation, to take effect Dec. 1. Mr. Childs is a native of Seneca County, and is known as an able campaign orator. There have been numerous rumors to the effect that Mr. Childs has for several weeks intended to resign. While he refused to be interviewed this morning as to the causes that induced him to resign, it is generally understood that they are political. Mr. Childs has affiliated with the Moses wing of the Democratic Party since he came to Auburn, and this has not been very pleasing to Warden Durston. It is fair to infer that since the Warden has again demonstrated that he is still the Democratic "boss" of this county he does not propose to allow any of his political enemies to occupy good positions in the prison which is under his control.

At the late election the Moses men put up a little scheme on the Warden which resulted in the Fourth Ward giving a majority of something like 40 votes for the Republican ticket. As Warden Durston's home is in the Fourth Ward and as the ward had always been true to the Democratic ticket the result of the election did not have a soothing effect upon the Durston men. Whether this was a signal for the axe to fall upon Clerk Childs's neck it is, of course, impossible to say, but it undoubtedly had a tendency to move the wheels of the decapitating machinery.

When Warden Durston was approached for information about Mr. Childs's resignation he was very affable and also very uncommunicative. He said he knew nothing about it. Mr. Childs had just told him that he had forwarded his resignation to Albany. The Warden said that he did not have the slightest idea as to who would be Mr. Childs's successor. Assistant Clerk John Ague undoubtedly has the lead for the place, as he has some friends who are a power in Democratic politics in this State. The Hon. Frederick Cook of Rochester, the present Secretary of State, is Mr. Ague's brother-in-law. Among the names already mentioned in connection with the place are those of Aldermen H. Clyde Johnson of the Fifth Ward and H. D. Brewster of Weedsport.

THE MARVIN R. CLARK BENEFIT.

The benefit to Marvin R. Clark, the blind journalist, which is to be given at the Star Theatre to-night, promises to be most successful. An excellent varied programme has been arranged, at which Agnes Booth, Otto Hegner, Wilson Barrett, W. J. Scanlan, Maurice Barrymore, Lew Dockstader, Marshall P. Wilder, and a large number of other well-known artists will appear. Little Otto Hegner, the boy pianist, volunteered his services, although his manager, Mr. Henry E. Abbey, offered to pay him for playing that night.

John C. Hennessy, Treasurer of the Clark fund, received the following subscriptions last week, making the grand total about $3,000:

Robert Bonner	$100	Henry A. Gumbleton	$10
George W. Childs	100	Art Amateur Club	10
W. W. Astor	100	Schmer & Co.	10
J. K. Emmet	100	L. W. Parker	10
Joseph Murphy	100	J. J. Charlton	10
The Lotos Club	50	George F. Lyons	10
F. W. Devoe & Co.	50	A. S. Little	10
O. B. Potter	25	W. N. Penney	10
Kraetus Winman	25	Barclay Gallagher	10
John R. Voorhis	25	C. M. Walton	10
James A. Flack	25	Bryan O. Mcswyny	10
John Reilly	25	C. C. Miner	10
Frank A. Ebret	25	F. H. Whitlog	10
Jacob Ruppert	25	Augustus	10
C. C. Shayne	25	A. H. Jones	10
Mme. Modjeska	25	Thomas Evens	10
William Kramer	25	John R. Nugent	10
Henry E. Abbey	25	George M. Curtis	5
Alfred Steckler	15	William Gibson, Jr.	5
Amos Cummings	15	Mortimer Shea	5
Martin B. Brown	25	John E. Brodsky	5
Myer S. Stein	5	Con Hayes	5
John W. Jacobus	5	Peter Bockel	5
Irving Bachelier	5	A. F. Hamilton	5

MR. KREHBIEL'S THIRD LECTURE.

The third of the Seidl Society's lectures in Historical Hall, Brooklyn, by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, will be given next Wednesday evening. Its purpose will be the exposition of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." For this occasion the lecturer has planned a little book of illustrations, which will be distributed to the audience and will have a value distinct from the lecture. It will contain a portrait of Hans Sachs, after an engraving of his time; a picture of the master singer's tablet, which used to hang in St. Catherine's Church; a fac simile of the title page of Sachs's poetical greeting to Luther and the Reformation, in which occurs the chorale "Wach Auf," a master song, by Sixtus Beckmesser, translated by Mr. Krehbiel so as to preserve its formal characteristics, and the words and music of a master song of the fourteenth century, which all candidates for admission to the guild were required to know.

THE FAIR WILL SOON CLOSE.

There is a warning to many who have neglected an opportunity to visit the American Institute Fair in the fact that it will be open but two weeks more. On Nov. 30 the fifty-eighth exhibition will close, and there are many reasons why every one interested in handsome displays should expend 25 cents for a visit to the exhibition hall, on Third-avenue, near Sixty-third-street. New-York has not had a better exhibition than the one now in progress. For this week there is also a special attraction in the chrysanthemum show, which from Tuesday until Friday will be at its acme. The Secretary announces that there are many special entries of chrysanthemums, and that there will also be some fine designs in cut flowers on the tables.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

Almost everybody seems anxious now to aid the completion of the Memorial Arch fund within a year from the time it was started. Richard Watson Gilder, the Secretary of the committee, desires to have it known that, by an arrangement just made, the St. Gaudens Centennial Medal is now for sale by the Gorham Company and other dealers in the city for the benefit of the Memorial Arch. The price is $3, and every one that purchases the medal will substantially help the fund. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the following additional subscriptions: S. S. Sands, $100; John D. Lawson, $25; Gilbert G. Moseley, $2. Previously acknowledged, $59,293 60; grand total, $59,420 60.

THE MONTEZUMA SPECIAL

Is a Pullman Vestibuled train with a dining car, library, and smoking car attached, which runs between New-Orleans and the City of Mexico every ten days. Special connections from all points East—from New-York in five days. Fast time. Finest service. Apply at offices of the Southern Pacific Company, 343 Broadway and 1 Battery-place, or the Mexican Central Railroad, 261 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Any one who expects a 3 per cent. money market very soon, or in the stock market a general bear or a general bull movement, will surely be disappointed, unless all present signs be at fault. When the money situation took definite shape a month or so ago, the deduction made by cool observers was that while the general trade situation of the country was too favorable to make a bear market, the close working of money would prevent a broad bull movement; and experience has shown that this theory was correct. The market has been irregular, and such it is likely to continue for some time yet. The close yesterday, under the influence of a bank statement showing a small increase in the surplus reserve, was so strong as to suggest a still stronger opening on Monday. But supposing it does come, and that prices in the main continue to advance for a day or two, the rally is not likely to last long because such a movement in the market would immediately tighten up money. Furthermore, these rallies are met with a good deal of long stock, because so many speculative holders who have become tired through the weeks of dullness promptly sell out when prices stiffen up. Stocks must be spoken of individually when talking about an advance or decline, for an irregular market means that all the while some stocks are going up while others are going down. There has been a lively advance in St. Paul in the past few days. It was started mainly because the stock had become oversold, while the earnings of the Granger roads are good. It seems pretty high to pay over 70 for a non-dividend stock, and one not likely to be anything else for two or three years, and to pay this while money is 6 per cent. on call. It is high, but there is so much St. Paul tied up here and in London, that it easily becomes oversold, as this tied-up stock does not come out, but is put away to be held against the time when dividends will be resumed, just as Lake Shore was. If the earnings of the property began to fall off in any serious degree, it would come out quickly enough, but they do not. The daily budget of news from the imaginative correspondents at Chicago about hostile combinations, new rate wars threatening, and all that sort of thing, may be safely disregarded in the face of the solid facts of actual earnings.

The Northwestern's report for October is not out yet, but the figures are known. The gross earnings are said to be slightly in excess of $3,000,000. It was the biggest month in the company's history. Every car and every engine was employed, and it may be said that the road, with its present equipment, reached the limit of its earning capacity. It was impossible to do more than it did. It is said also that the Rock Island earnings are swelling in a manner most gratifying to the managers, and they are specially pleased because their new extensions are doing so well—much better than the managers had calculated that they would do. There is another point which is often lost sight of. Schedule rates are low, lower than the average of former years, as they needs must be with agricultural products ruling so low in the markets and State Legislatures hammering at the roads, but—there are no rebates. The inter-State law gave the railroads this great boon, that it utterly destroyed the rebate system, which railroad men themselves say was one of the worst abuses which ever got into railroad administration. "When you get your money now," said one of them, "you can hold on to it. You haven't got to pay it back again in rebates. I believe that with the present low schedules the roads are making more net money than they were with the old high-rate tariffs. In these days the big shipper has to pay as much as the little one—and that's fair." It is plain that these are not conditions out of which a bear movement in the Granger stocks can be made. On the other hand, another group of roads, the coalers, are certainly not doing well. Their domestic consumption has been cut down heavily by the continued mild weather, and it is the domestic consumption that the anthracite producers have to depend upon. Coal men say that every storage point in the West is filled up with uncoil coal, largely the result of last Winter's operations. It will take months before these anthracite companies can get into good shape again, and every week of mild weather now makes it harder for them to pull up. Bituminous coal, which is the coal used in manufacturing, is in large demand, because nearly every kind of manufacturing enterprise is in full blast. The coal roads are really about the only ones in the general railroad system of the country which are doing poorly. Everywhere else the reports are of increasing prosperity. It is significant of the times that the Northern Pacific Company has begun to pay dividends, the first quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock having been declared the past week. Union Pacific is also more talked of than ever as soon to move up again to its old place on the list of dividend-paying roads, and to-morrow the stock will probably cross 70—the first time in several years.

In the Vanderbilt stocks, while Lake Shore and Michigan Central have been quiet, with the former inclined to be a trifle weak, the Nickel Plate securities have had a spell of comparative activity, due to the good showing of earnings made by the September quarterly report. It is interesting to note also that Ontario and Western has become extraordinarily active for that stock. There is a deal of some kind going on, for it has been bought quite heavily. It is reported that in the past six to eight months, more than 100,000 shares have been transferred from London to New-York account; and the recent buying is supposed to be done in the interest of the scheme proposed by Mr. Sam Barton, who is a Director, to classify the stock into first and second preferred and common. An amusing thing is that a large short interest has been made in the stock by arbitrageurs, who have been selling it freely, while J. W. Davis & Co., (Mr. Barton's firm) have been buying. The transfer books close next month for the January election. While Ontario has been going up another Vanderbilt stock, the Three C's, has been declining, although the earnings continue to increase in their usual ratio. It is said that when some further offerings now on the market are out of the way, there will be a sharp rise. The Chesapeakes are firm and higher, giving holders good cause for satisfaction. A Vanderbilt inspection party is now going over the C. and O. and Three C's system. The bonds and stock of the Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis have been brought out. They will grow in favor as the property becomes known. St. Louis is a city of over 450,000 houses, and it has only 20,000 consumers of gas, because heretofore the price has been high and the service indifferent. The consolidated company will reduce the price and improve the service, and with so large a margin for growth as is represented by the figures given the company expects a dividend payer. Consolidated Gas stock of this city has been advancing lately, on the largely increased consumption the company reports. Operations in the trust stocks have been largely confined to Cotton Oil, which has not been going up. There remain but two or three days more in which to deposit certificates for conversion into stock of the new company. Unless the deposits come in larger than they have so far, the whole scheme may fall through—at which it is hinted, some Standard Oil interests will not be deeply sorrowful.

The time has gone by when the furnishing of houses is committed to upholsterers at discretion. Here, as has long been the case in Europe, it is becoming understood that to tolerate a "set" of furniture indicates a lack of culture and feeling, in art, at least. Even the outside of houses, notwithstanding the delightful effects of architecture upon the narrow city lot, is becoming less "like one's neighbors," and there never was any good reason why interiors should be all alike, as if filled with castings from one mold. This happy change is largely due to the work of a single New-York firm—Sypher & Co., formerly Mallney's, at Broadway and Seventeenth-street, who have taught, by object lessons, that "newness" is the least valuable quality, and that sameness and uniformity are actually detrimental, when anything beyond bare utility is considered. At this famous store may always be seen specimens—often historically valuable and impossible of duplication—of the art-work of many ages and nations, in furniture, bronzes, marbles, tapestries, silver, and curios too many to mention. It is really a museum for study and curiosity. The fullest inspection is always cheerfully granted, and there is neither suggestion nor implied obligation to purchase.—*Advertisement.*

AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

INSPECTED BY THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS AND MARINE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The delegates to the International American Congress and to the International Marine Conference visited the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis to-day. There were in the party besides the delegates Secretaries Blaine and Tracy, the hosts of the occasion; Attorney General Miller, the Hon. John A. Kasson, Congressman Cabot Lodge, a number of the department chiefs and attachés, and a dozen newspaper representatives.

A special train on the Baltimore and Potomac Road carried the party, who were received on their arrival at Annapolis by Capt. Sampson, Superintendent of the Academy. The delegates were conveyed in carriages to the Academy, and as the time of their stay was limited an inspection of the buildings and grounds was speedily begun. The officers and instructors of the Academy acted as guides to the visitors, and added largely to the pleasure and interest of the occasion by their intelligent explanations of the uses of the several buildings. The battalion of cadets, under command of Capt. Cross, went through the evolutions of dress parade, and gave the spectators a fine outset in pleasant impression of the thoroughness of the drill and discipline of the institution.

The delegates from Europe, especially, were much pleased with what was shown them, and they united in the expression of opinion that the Academy was superior to the Naval Academy of any other nation. All of them were deeply interested in the methods of instruction as shown in the Navigation Building, where by large models of vessels the cadets are made familiar with handling sails and ropes and the mysteries of movements and effects of winds; in the draughting room, the pattern shop, the engine room, and machine shop, and the electrical laboratory, in all of which were evidences of the boys' handicraft. An interesting fact was mentioned in the Electrical Building, viz., that the Sprague motor was the invention of a former cadet, who developed the motor from suggestions received during his course of study at Annapolis.

After this hasty tour of the premises the visitors were received by the ladies of the Academy family at the residence of Superintendent Sampson, where an elaborate luncheon was served. The time for the departure of the train on the return trip came too soon, and with many expressions of regret that they could not remain longer and study the institution more thoroughly, the party took their departure at 3 P. M. The day was perfect, and the occasion thoroughly enjoyed by every one.

At Odenton Junction Secretary Tracy and Mr. Kasson left the train for New-York. The Secretary and a party of thirty or forty will go down the bay in the Dolphin, Monday, to see the squadron of evolution off on its trip to Europe under command of Acting Rear Admiral Walker.

THE JESUITS' PROPERTY IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 16.—The anti-Jesuit agitation promises to be prolonged. It is learned that Premier Mercier of Quebec had an ulterior object in view when he incorporated the Jesuits and paid them indemnity for the surrender of all rights to their confiscated estates. He purposes taking action against the Dominion Government for the recovery of the Champ de Mars, or military parade ground, in Montreal.

This property was included in the confiscated Jesuit property, and instead of being applied to educational purposes was reserved for the use of imperial troops. At the time of the federation it passed into the hands of the Dominion Government.

Premier Mercier claims that the Jesuits have ceded all their claims to the Quebec Government by the recent settlement, and believes that the courts will restore the property to the Province of Quebec.

BURGLARS FRUSTRATED IN TIME.

GREEN'S FARMS, Conn., Nov. 16.—William Harris, a wealthy New-Yorker, who owns a Summer residence here, moved to the city a few days ago for the Winter. Yesterday he returned to look after the furniture and other property in the house, but was unable to effect an entrance except by force. He found the interior in the greatest confusion.

The curtains were nailed fast and the intruders had hoked all the furniture, the piano, books, paintings, bedding, carpets, and clothing, and had everything ready to clean out the whole establishment. The articles are valued at $10,000.

The burglars are believed to be those who stole the large organ from the Congregational church here last week.

KILLED BY A SALOON KEEPER.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—An unknown man of about fifty years and of a dilapidated condition went into the saloon of Joseph H. Showarzendahl, corner of Ninth and Morgan streets, this forenoon and ordered several beers, and after drinking them refused to pay. Schwarzendahl pushed him out of the place, and after a wordy altercation with him on the sidewalk struck him in the face with his fist, knocking him into the gutter. When picked up the old man was found to be dead, the back of his skull being fractured from the fall. Schwarzendahl was arrested.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 16.—The Creston *Gazette*, State Senator Harsh's Republican paper, declares for "tariff for revenue only." In its issue of Nov. 14 it says: "Cut down the tariff so that it will bring in only enough money to run the Government." This is one of the good results of the late election.

Senator Allison started for Washington today. He, too, has heard from the election, and there is good reason to believe that he will never again champion such a monstrosity as the Senate Tariff bill of the last Congress.

THE CROPS IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 16.—The State Department of Agriculture has completed its November report based on reports from all sections of the State. The report is full of interest, particularly as it shows that but 86 per cent. of a cotton crop has been made in the State, the average being reduced by the almost total failure of the crop in some of the cotton-producing counties of North Alabama. The corn crop is above a full one, the report showing an average of 105.

PALO ALTO FAILS.

NAPA CITY, Cal., Nov. 16.—Palo Alto started this afternoon to beat the stallion record of 2:12, but made a bad break on the home stretch and failed. His time was 2:12¼. The quarters were made in 0:32¼, 1:05; 1:39, and 2:12¼. Sunol retained an exhibition mile in 2:15. Stamboul again lowered his record this afternoon and trotted a mile in 2:12¼. A private wager of $10,000 that Stamboul would make 2:12 before the year is out, is still undecided. His time at the quarters to-day was 0:33, 1:05¼, 1:39¾, 2:12¼.

STRAINING AND RACKING your Lungs

THE PATRIOTIC JAPANESE

THEIR HATRED OF FOREIGNERS AND ITS CAUSE.

FALLING TREATIES WHICH WERE INNOCENTLY SIGNED—A PROGRESSIVE STATESMAN—THE OKUMA ASSAULT.

Dispatches from Japan giving an account of the attempted assassination of Count Okuma, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by a Japanese of thirty, who belonged to a party opposed to the revision of the Constitution and to granting any concessions to foreigners, reveal to American readers unacquainted with the undercurrents of Japanese life a state of feeling long since supposed to be dead, and of which very little is known, but which the events of the last two years have shown to have a real existence in Japan—a feeling, more or less widely spread, of hatred and jealousy toward the white foreigner.

One of the dominant traits of Japanese character is an intense, unreasoning, burning patriotism, which evinces itself in several of their national characteristics, and which more than once has carried them to the very verge of war with China. For several months following the collision between the troops of the two nations in the streets of the Corean capital in December, 1884, it was not known whether the result would be peace or war. Japan talked of blood. The press echoed the cry of the country in fiery editorials. It was shown how easily Lord Elgin, at the head of the English and French army of 5,000 troops, had landed at Pehtang, marched on and sacked Pekin. Plans were matured to land 40,000 men on the Chinese coast to go and do likewise. Arsenals and dockyards were busy, and on the streets, in the cars, everywhere, the talk was of war, and successful war. A few cool-headed individuals pointed out that China was rich in men and money, whereas Japan was comparatively poor in both; that she was quite Japan's equal in war material, and that times had changed since 1860; but they were not heard in the frenzy that had seized the nation.

One shrewd, cool-headed man saved a conflict. This was Count Ito Hirobumi, easily the first man of the present generation of his countrymen, an educated, intelligent gentleman, the principal framer of the new Japanese Constitution, and a statesman of commanding ability, as will be recognized when the history of his struggles to free his country from the tyranny of the treaty powers comes to be known and written; and yet he lost his office because he was accused of yielding to the demands of the European.

The story of his life is a remarkable one. Born a simple samurel, as the retainers of the great feudal nobles are called, he earned a small notoriety twenty-five years ago by his bitter hatred of foreigners. But after a while he had sense enough to see that Japan had to deal with a new force, and one to which new methods and a new force, and one to which new methods and a new force that, unless something were done, would crush his beloved country. So he determined to go to the homes of these seemingly irresistible barbarians and ascertain for himself what were the sources of their terrible power and evident superiority. Permission to leave Japan was refused him, and disobedience was punishable with death. But his resolution was strong, and after remaining for weeks secreted in the house of a sympathetic Englishman in Nagasaki, he was finally smuggled on board an outgoing vessel and in due time arrived in England. There, and on the continent of Europe, he lived for five years. He observed, studied, watched, and, pardoned at last for the crime of his escape, he returned to Japan.

He told his countrymen of the wonders he had seen, and that there was only one chance left for them to preserve their independence—to cast aside their twelve-century-old civilization and adopt the customs, manners, and education of the Caucasian. How well, how bravely, how nobly this has been done the world knows, but it is only just beginning to understand to what bondage innocent Japan formed herself in her treaties with foreign powers. All of these were framed upon the same general lines. All jurisdiction over the foreign residents was surrendered to the Consuls of their respective countries. She could not tax them. They were subject to no civil or criminal process in her courts. Troops of foreign nations were domiciled upon her soil. Her customs duties were fixed by treaty, and fixed so low that her income from them was only about $1,500,000, not more than 3 per cent of the total. Japan, most ingenious of all, she had so bound herself, in her innocence and ignorance, that it required the unanimous consent of the sixteen treaty powers to enable her to amend these galling treaties—a consent she never could obtain. For herself she reserved only one right, the fruit of her long seclusion, the right to confine foreigners within limits defined by treaty, and this was all she had to offer in exchange when she demanded the restoration of the sovereign rights she had signed away.

For twenty years a proud, sensitive, patriotic people have fretted under this diplomatic tyranny. Many have been the attempts to throw it off, but the practical impossibility of united action by the sixteen different Ministers, each representing a separate interest, has each time proved insuperable. The Hon. John A. Bingham, who so worthily represented the United States at Tokio for eleven years, and was one of the truest friends Japan ever had, endeavored in 1878 to help the nation to gain its freedom. With the utmost secrecy a treaty was negotiated which would have given the United States unusual privileges and Japan all she claimed. It was sent to Washington, and at the last moment its existence was discovered by Sir Harry Parkes, the Minister of Great Britain, who, under threats of British gunboats and various other dire calamities, induced the Foreign Office to cable to Washington an additional provision that the treaty should not go into effect until similar ones were made with the other treaty powers. This was done without the knowledge of Judge Bingham, and when it did come to his ears it was too late for him to prevent it.

So Japan, through the weakness of her Minister of Foreign Affairs, missed her opportunity. The conference of 1887 promised to give her the freedom she sighed for, but, like the rest, it ended in smoke. This condition of diplomatic slavery intensified the feeling of nationality, and at last a party grew to sufficient strength to demand that no concessions be offered to foreigners, and the result of its agitation was the resignation from the Cabinet of Counts Ito and Inonyé, and their successors were Counts Kuroda Kiyotaka and Okuma Shigenobu, the former as Minister President of State (the Prime Minister) and the latter as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

It seems, therefore, surprising that Okuma, named to the important portfolio of the Foreign Office as a representative of the national feeling in respect to foreigners, should have been almost killed by an assassin on account of his alleged concessions in negotiating new treaties with European nations. The fact only shows that the race of *jo-i* or foreigner-haters still exists in Japan, though it is confined to the middle and lower classes, and there are many of these who are as ready to-day as they were two decades ago to cry: "Expel the foreigner." The ruling and educated classes and the mass of the people, though fretting under the disgrace of the extra-territorial clause of the treaties and demanding its revocation, have no desire to expel the white foreigner. They are not *jo-i*.

An incident occurred in Yokohama only a few years ago which will serve to show how intense the feeling against foreigners may become. A dispute had arisen between one of the foreign firms and a native tea merchant as to the price the former was to pay for the fragrant herb. A public meeting of the native tea men was called to discuss the matter, (boycotts of native against the foreign houses are common,) and two foreign merchants who understood the language were also present. For a few minutes everything went smoothly, when suddenly an eloquent young Japanese launched forth a torrent of invective and abuse against foreigners in general, calling them a curse to Japan, a race whose only God was dollars and cents, and hoping that the fair Land of the Morning would one day be rid of their accursed presence. The assembly became very much excited; threats were uttered, and the two merchants, remembering the fierce passions hidden beneath the polite exterior of the Japanese, deemed it prudent to leave, and retreated in good order. The story of the affair ran over Yokohama like fire in cotton, gathering energy as it went.

Next day the native journals referred to it. Knots of people collected on the streets to discuss it. Foreign pleasures, whose business or pleasure took them into the native town, were met with scowls. The jinrikisha-men, usually the meekest of morials, assumed airs of importance and waxed impudent. The servants in the homes of the foreigners showed its influence. Small and unimportant as was the beginning, in twenty-four hours this swelling wave of national feeling had swept through the lower classes, stirring every heart and serving to show how intense and near the surface is the dislike to the foreigner.

The Japanese have been for centuries a nation of soldiers, and their courage is beyond question. But they are gentle, hospitable, kind, and polite. Those who know the temper of the people have long believed that the large sums which have for years been spent upon war materials, military and naval, have not been intended for the ordinary defense of the country alone, but were preparations for the day when Japan, having exhausted every effort to expunge the hated extra-territorial clause, would tear up the treaties and demand freedom or non-intercourse and stand ready for the alternative of war.

In 1887 some Government report intimated that the demands for money for the army and navy left none for the building of forts. Some patriotic Japanese proposed a popular subscription for the purpose. The idea took spread over the country with great enthusiasm. Money began to flow into the Treasury, which the Mikado was "graciously pleased to accept," and in a short time these voluntary gifts aggregated over seven millions of yen, (a silver coin containing 416 grains of silver and worth about 75 cents,) a vast sum when it is considered that the entire revenues of the Government are only eight times as much annually and that there is only one man in the country who is a millionaire, Mr. Iwasaki, owner of the Takashima coal mines.

The usage of America is a passport to favor in Japan. She is our godchild, and if the terms of our relationship are not as intimate as they should be she taught it with us and not with those shimmers of Nippon, the Sunrise Land.

STORIES OF DOM LUIS.

HIS WIFE'S FINE GOWNS AND THE FAILURE OF HIS HEALTH.

The writer of some reminiscences of the late King of Portugal, in *London Truth*, says: "Cancer, where paralysis and gangrene came upon the late excellent King Dom Luis, has been described in telegraphic jargon as a royal residence and a seaside palace. It looks more like a barn than even a Mexican hacienda, and has been used merely as a sleeping place and a shelter in rainy weather. The courtyard is grass-grown. Big umbrellas are planted about it and chairs and tables are set beneath them. Furniture is scant. The King and Queen habitually dined under a sort of square cage, covered with a mosquito net. His Majesty hated luxury, liked study, retirement, and nature, and had no eye for the delicious and very costly toilets which were so often sent from Paris to his consort.

"The confidential friend of the King was his physician, who was a great naturalist, and who saw him too often to be struck with morbid signs when the disease which was to be fraught with prematurely fatal consequences was in its early stages. That malady was remotely caused by an attack of South American ague from which Dom Luis suffered when visiting, as heir apparent, the shores of Brazil. Paralysis was an eventual consequence that might have been expected. If it had not given the coup de grace, something else—perhaps inflammation of the lungs—would have done so.

"The late Queen of Belgium when he was making a tour round Europe to see his relatives at Brussels, Dusseldorf, Cahnay, Dresden, Vienna, and elsewhere, and one did not need to be a doctor to perceive that he would not live to an old age. He was wedded (when at home) to his naval uniform. One was reminded by his figure of Napoleon's definition of a constitutional King. His short, burly (but not muscular) body, and plain, strong features showed him to be his mother's son, and he had her talent for strong, pithy word painting when he talked. He disliked or despised bedizened backs. There were, unfortunately, any amount of the latter high up in Portuguese politics. Of all the different members of the house of Saxe-Coburg Dom Luis was the best educated, English in speech and tastes, although he could not have spent more than three or four months in all his life in England. The fluency with which he spoke our language was due to the fact that he served as a midshipman in a ship of war belonging to his mother, but chiefly officered and manned by Britons, and was under an English naval instructor. His passion for Shakespeare kept up his study of English literature. The King thought his mission in life was to translate our greatest poet into Portuguese. He would have been the subject said, competent for the work if he had only known that language.

"The King's break-down in health showed itself some years ago in an addled brain, weakened sight, and loss of memory. When he thought he had got hold of an idea it slipped from him. He should have lain by somewhere in the country, taken gentle exercise, but plenty of it, and lived a good deal as a vegetarian. Instead of this regimen he was told to keep up his strength, a way to fill his blood with poison, and sedentary habits were continued with such drinks as he had learned at sea to relish. By the time the treatment was changed it was too late. The death of the late Duke of Coimbra, his only surviving brother, gave a shock that pushed him rapidly toward the grave. Dom Luis was a kind brother. He and the Duke of Coimbra were saved, the Portuguese say, by Disraeli in London, from sharing Fanny & Disraeli and a Gladstone under the same roof tree, and, what is more, the best of friends! The notion seems incredible.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) NOV. 18.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 19.		
Arizona, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
El Dorado, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Savannah	.....	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.		
Advance, Rio Janeiro	.....	2:00 P. M.
City of Alexandria, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Berlin, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colon, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Delaware, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Denmark, London	.....	.....
Dorian, Kingston	.....	.....
Eastgate, Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Germanic, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Habana, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Italy, Liverpool	.....	.....
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Neptune, Trinidad	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Prave, Bremen	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, St. Croix	.....	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 21.		
Athos, Savanilla	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gellert, Hamburg	.....	4:00 P. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Wylo, Matanzas	.....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 29.		
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 17.

Crystal, Leith, Nov. 3.
Devonshire, Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
Kntsella, Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
Ems, London, Nov. 2.
Fulda, Bremen, Nov. 1.
La Flandre, Antwerp, Nov. 2.
La Gascogne, Havre, Nov. 9.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 2.
Nordland, Stettin, Oct. 23.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Nov. 14.
Othello, London, Oct. 29.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Oct. 31.
Tentonia, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 9.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.

Alvena, Kingston, Nov. 2.
City of Atlanta, Havana, Nov. 14.
Egypt, Liverpool, Nov. 3.
Fulda, Bremen, Nov. 9.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

Wisconsin, Liverpool, Nov. 9.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

Bohamia, Hamburg, Nov. 6.
California, Gibraltar, Nov. 4.
City of Paris, Liverpool, Nov. 13.
Hammonia, Southampton, Nov. 11.
Lindgate Hill, Havre, Nov. 5.
Saratoga, Havana, Nov. 16.
State of Nevada, Larne, Nov. 9.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21.

Bellingham, Gibraltar, Nov. 5.
Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 7.
Pennland, Antwerp, Nov. 9.
Salerno, Gothenburg, Nov. 5.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.

Agrustina, Para, Nov. 7.
Britannic, Liverpool, Nov. 13.
Caracas, La Guayra, Nov. 15.
Devonia, Moville, Nov. 12.
Jersey City, Saravana, Nov. 9.
Lahn, Bremen, Nov. 13.
Norge, Christiansand, Nov. 9.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:50 | Sun sets.4:41 | Moon rises.12:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Sandy H'k	4:09	Gov. Isl	3:32
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Hell Gate	4:21	Sandy H'k	2:24
Gov. Isl	2:48	Hell Gate	4:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Wilkommen, (Ger.,) Schaefer, Bremen 17 ds., in ballast to Goebel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 15th.

Steamship Soldier Prince, (Br.,) Milne, Perth Amboy, in ballast to J. M. Cehallos & Co.

Steamship Morgan City, Gardner, Galveston 7 ds., with mdse. to W. P. Van Sickle.

WIND.—Sunset. at Sandy Hook, moderate, N., clear; at City Island, N. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steamships Anrania, for Liverpool; Ancheria, for Glasgow; Otranto, for Newcastle; Rekia, for Copenhagen, &c.; Wieland, for Hamburg; Ems, for Bremen; De Ruyter, for Antwerp; La Bourgogne, for Havre; El Callao, for Vera Cruz; Italia, for —; F. W. Brnhe, for Baltimore.

Ship John Currier, for Philadelphia.

Barks Clotilde, for Zacsibar; Annis Reed, for Valparaiso; Miranda, for Montevideo.

Also, via Long Island Sound:

Steamship Chaona, for Boston.

SPOKEN.

A ship, (Norw.,) bound east, showing letters V A S H, was passed Nov. 15 in lat. 40 38, lon. 69 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The fire which broke out on the Union Line steamship Alaska, at Liverpool from New-York, while unloading cotton at the Alexandria dock yesterday, was confined to No. 8 hold. Seven bales of cotton were damaged by fire and 100 by water.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Cunard Line steamship Etruria, Capt. Haine, from New-York Nov. 9 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 4:10 A. M. to-day. The National Line steamship Erin, Capt. Kroon, from New-York Nov. 2 for London, passed the Lizard at 4 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York, arr. at Amsterdam at 4 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 11 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Nov. 13.

The steamship Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Lund, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Nov. 13.

The steamship Hispania, (Br.) sld. from Naples for New-York Nov. 14.

The steamship Astral, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Endeavor, (Br.) sld. from Shields for New-York to-day.

The steamship Lydian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Huggett, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

The steamship Collingham, for New-York, arr. at Shanghai yesterday.

The steamship Tower Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Bennett from New-York Nov. 2, arr. at London to-day.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ONLY.

NO COMMISSION TO AGENTS.

THE FOUR-STORY OUT-STONE HOUSE NO. 64 WEST 68TH-ST. BUTLER'S PANTRY EXTENSION. BOX STOOP, BAY WINDOW, CABINET TRIM, PARQUET FLOORS, STORM DOORS, WINDOW SCREENS TO FOUR FLOORS, ELECTRIC BELLS. ALSO FULLY WIRED FOR ELECTRIC GAS LIGHTING, STONE WASHTUBS. CONTAINS 14 LARGE ROOMS, 5 DRESSING ROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS, 1 BUTLER'S PANTRY, 2 KITCHEN STOREROOMS, 1 LAUNDRY, 1 WINE CELLAR, LARGE AIRY CELLAR. NEAR PARK, SOUTH SIDE OF STREET. 72D-ST. "L" STATION.

Open frenlaces, elegantly tiled. Grates, fenders, and andirons; large furnace in perfect order. PLUMBING POSITIVELY GUARANTEED, (subject to approval of Board of Health.) Water runs night and ALL day on ALL floors, WITHOUT PUMPING, (pump in cellar, however.) Occupied only by owner.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED in the LATEST, most ELEGANT, and COMFORTABLE manner POSSIBLE.

Decorated throughout. GOOD gas fixtures throughout. Beds, bedding, linens, hangings, piano, furniture, dishes, silver and cutlery, cooking utensils, bric-a-brac, plotures, carpets, rugs, mats, large refrigerator, coal, wood, &c., &c.

IN FACT,

purchaser can step in the house THE DAY HE TAKES TITLE, send in his stores and servants, and RECEIVE GUESTS, DINE and SLEEP in one of the HANDSOMEST, COZIEST HOMES in New-York without a cent of further expense or a MOMENT'S FURTHER TROUBLE. Look well AND CAREFULLY at as many houses as you can before you see mine. Price for ALL as above

$54,000. Easy Terms.

Open for inspection after Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1889, from 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M., and 8 to 10 P. M.

For permit, terms, &c., address

WM. H. RIKER,

DRUGGIST, 353 6TH-AV., N. Y. C.

AN IDEAL CITY HOME.—A CLUB IS NOW forming for the purchase of a very superior apartment house in one of the handsomest streets of the city, to be occupied by the owners only. It has passenger and freight elevators, absolutely fireproof halls and stairs, is heated, lighted, and ventilated in the most perfect manner, and has been built and finished without regard to cost.

Each apartment consists of parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen, with four family and two servants' bedrooms, pantries, and bathroom, occupying an entire floor 50 feet wide, and forming in every sense AN IDEAL CITY HOME, planned and built for families with children, and affording all the space and seclusion of a private house with infinitely less of care and expense. Each of these truly magnificent apartments represents an equity of from $8,000 to $10,000, and from parties in every way desirable well-located city or country property would be considered in payment. Full particulars can be obtained of the owners, CHARLES BUEK & CO., architects, corner 72d-st. and 9th-av., or on the premises, The Greenfield, No. 48 West 73d-st.

PORTER & CO.

OFFER THE FOLLOWING CHOICE DWELLINGS:

Madison-av., near 119th-st, 3-story, b. s.....$17,000
Mt. Morris-av., near 124th-st, 4-story, brick.....17,000
Lenox-av., near 125d-st, 3-story, b. s.....22,500
121st-st., near Lenox, 4-story, b. s.....31,000
122d-st., near Lenox, 4-story, b. s.....28,000
126th-st., near 5th-av., 3-story, b. s.....16,500

Full particulars and permits at office.
77 EAST 125TH-ST.

FOUR NEW HOUSES, $2,000 EACH, of seven rooms, six closets, full cellars, water; inspecting to-day; corner lots. Terms, $100 cash, balance $10 monthly; title perfect, no mortgages; healthy location, excellent neighborhood, within ten minutes' walk of Erie Railway Station; 32 trains daily. Take 9:30 A. M. train (Sunday) foot of Chambers-st. excursion ticket for Hawthorne, N. J., 18 miles. The ticket agent at Hawthorne will show premises. R. L. WOLCOTT, owner, 20 Centre-st., New-York. Parties who pay $100 will soon buy a home and your rent-up children pure air and freedom instead of a handful of receipts for rent.

168 to 180 West 75th-st.

The choice of six elegant four-story residences now offered at genuine bargain prices.

The decorations are from designs by Fr. Beck & Co., 5th-av, Watchman on premises all hours. J. R. HAY or J. G. BAKER, 84 Broadway.

AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

3d-av., near 86th-st., 25x90x100, rental.....$4,800
5th-av., near 52d-st., 25x100, price.....32,000
5th-av., near 143d-st., 26.4x96x100, rental 7,000
7th-av., near 28d-st., 92.8 feet front, rental.. 8,400
St. Nicholas-av., cor. above 125th-st., 32x100; price $67,000; would trade for good lots.

L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

FOR SALE,
FOUR HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE DWELLINGS ON 72D-ST.,
BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.
Size, 25.3, and 23 feet in width.
OPEN DAILY, EXCEPTING SUNDAYS,
McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Builders.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.—A very desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone house on 42d-st., near west of 5th-av.

SETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
THE ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES on MANHATTAN-AV, near 121st-st, a short distance from Morningside Park; houses of medium size; neighborhood A1.
J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR-STORY brownstone dwelling, 2,048 7th av. and Boniward; completely and handsomely furnished throughout; all modern improvements. For terms apply to W. H. DREW, on premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 434 WEST 23D-ST.; FOUR-story brownstone, 25x65x100; garden; owner; immediate possession. Caretaker in house to show it any time. HALL J. HOW & CO., No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

5TH-AV., LENOX HILL.—A CHOICE EXTRA DWELLING, corner lot, without street lot connecting, for sale cheap, or exchange on favorable terms. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway, only office.

A BARGAIN AT ONLY $19,000.—FOUR-story high-stoop dwelling, West 22d-st., another on West 29th-st.; choice block. Apply to DOUGLAS & HENRY, 278 West 23d-st.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE dwelling, 7th-av. and Boniward, near 122d-st.; cabinet finished throughout. Can be purchased at a reasonably low figure on application to JOHN McCLELLAND, 35 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—143 WEST 81ST-st.; PRICE REDUCED to $38,000; rent, $2,000; four stories, with large three-story extension; sanitary plumbing; hard wood; bay windows. Apply on premises; always open.

AT A BARGAIN, 22 EAST 73D-ST.—DESIRable four-story brownstone residence in most excellent neighborhood. Other particulars to principals or brokers at Room 50 79 Cedar-st.

$18,000 WILL PURCHASE EITHER No. 146, 147, or 148 West 109th-st. Apply to owner, FREDERICK M. LITTLEFIELD, 158 Broadway.

TO QUICK PURCHASER 141 WEST 82D-st. will be sold on terms to suit. Apply to owner, FREDERICK M. LITTLEFIELD, 158 Broadway.

$600 A LOT.—FOUR LOTS ON SHERIDAN. necessity, 1,258 Broadway.

A VALUABLE CORNER ON 4TH-AV.—TWO tenements and stores; great bargain to quick buyer. Owner, 137 Broadway, Room 33, 10 to 12.

MADISON-AV. CORNER.—ELEGANT Marble dwelling, 25x64; great bargain. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,236 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN HOMES for sale at

BENSONHURST-BY-THE-SEA

35 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge via 5th Ave. Elevated R.R.

Sewer, water, gas, and all modern conveniences.

Illustrated Circular Sent.

G. B. F. RANDOLPH, 41 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE,
NOS. 717 TO 725 EAST 137TH-ST.,
three-story and basement. Keys at No. 719.
NO. 249 WEST 123D-ST.,
three-story and basement. Call at the house.
NO. 212 EAST 20TH-ST.,
three-story and basement.

W. J. QUINTARD,

45 AND 47 WALL-ST.

A DESIRABLE

Four-story high-stoop stone house for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, on Madison-av., between 42d and 43d sts.; immediate possession.

SETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET FURNISHED
FOR SALE.

The very desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling house, No. 204 Union-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn Heights. In good order; new furnace, French range, porcelain tubs, and all modern improvements.

For terms, &c., apply to

RICHARDS & SAUSE,
53 Liberty-st., corner Nassau.

$3,200 WILL BUY A HOUSE CONSISTing of 14 rooms; rents for $28 per month; easy terms. Apply to NORTHERN, Box 150 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DELAND AND LAKE HELEN, FLORIDA. The most delightful places in Florida. Own a Home in one of them. You can purchase house and lot, orange groves of any size, or acres, blocks, and lots of land near and in DeLand and Lake Helen on terms to suit you. For full particulars address

H. A. DELAND, Fairport, N. Y.

FLORIDA.—WINTER RESIDENT, FLORIDA, owning two places, (adjoining,) will sell either separately or together, or exchange for Winter Park, beauty spot of South Florida; Queen Anne villa, 10 rooms; broad piazzas all sides; fronting beautiful lake; nearly tropical plants; 1,600 orange and lemon trees; healthiest spot; or would may exchange for pretty Summer place near New-York. For photograph and full particulars address Owner, Box 174 Times Office.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A short commute from Wall-st., New-York and New-Haven Railroad, (Harlem River Branch,) one mile from Pelham Bay Park and new race track, 80 acres of land with extensive frontage on navigable water, for factory purposes or subdividing up for building lots, being only ten minutes from depot. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN, 79 Cedar-st.

AN ELEGANT PLACE ON THE HUDSON at river, complete in all details; house has all the conveniences of a city house; fine views and drives; refined surroundings; free and clear; terms easy, or would take equity in city property in part payment. MAPLES, Box 15 Times Office.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT PERTH Amboy, N. J., unincumbered, with spacious grounds, stables, outhouses, &c.; frontage on three streets; to exchange for unmortgaged New-York City property. WELLINGTON, Box 864 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

L. J. Phillips, Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale

to close the Estate of Emanuel Knight.

Valuable Unimproved Property.

L. J. & I. Phillips, Auctioneers,
will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,

Tuesday, Nov. 19,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

Entire Front, (8 lots,) West Side LENOX (late 6th) AV., 133D to 134TH ST.

Eight Lots Northwest Corner 10TH-AV. and WEST 122D-ST., Boulevard, opposite Morningside Park.

Four Lots North Side 141ST-ST., 200 FEET EAST of 8TH-AV.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV., East Side, 112th to 113th st.

50 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

Sale Positive, Without Reserve.

For Maps, &c., apply to JOSEPH C. LEVI, Attorney for Executors, 140 Nassau-st., or the Auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
Four desirable lots,
69TH-ST., BETWEEN
Central Park West and 8th-av.
William Kennelly & Brother will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1889,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 63 Liberty-st., N. Y. City.

The four desirable and well located lots situated on the southerly side of 69th-st., commencing 375 feet west of Central Park West, (8th-av.,) being 25x100.5 feet each, and 25 feet and 24 feet 3½ inches, 60 per cent may remain on mortgage at 4½ per cent.

HENRY H. GLASS, Attorney.

Maps and particulars with attorney, 51 Chambers-st., or with Auctioneers, 45 Liberty-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of Charles R. Henderson, Esq., Executor of the estate of John C. Henderson, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Choice and valuable improved and unimproved property,
located on
WEST, WOOSTER, GREENE, 11TH, 44TH, 48TH, 52D, 63D, AND 72D STREETS, and on
AVENUES A AND B AND EAST RIVER.
Book maps, terms, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The six-story brick and stone building, with stores, offices, apartments, and lofts, and the three-story brick and stone building, with stores, offices, and apartments, and lofts,
NOS. 1,187, 1,189, AND 1,191 9TH-AV., and
NOS. 177 AND 179 WEST 63D-ST.,
Northwest corner 9th-av. and 63d-st., and the new
Five-story brick building, with plot of land,
NOS. 301 AND 303 3D-AV.,
Southeast corner 3d-av. and 34th-st.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of OLIVER B. VAN REUREN and LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, EXECUTORS of the ESTATE OF GERARDUS A. C. VAN BEUREN, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
16 choice and valuable lots on 5TH, MADISON, AND NEW AVS., 99TH, 94TH, 103D, 104TH, 105TH, AND 150TH STS.
Book maps, &c., at office of L. A. Lockwood, Esq., 59 Liberty-st., and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
9 choice and valuable lots on
NORTH AND NORTHWEST
WEST AND HORATIO STS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE 9TH-AV. LOTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SONS
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Eight lots east side 8TH-AV., comprising the entire front between 113TH and 114TH STS.;
Two lots west side 8TH-AV., 50.5½ feet north of 114TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Four-story and basement brick house and lot, NO. 689 WASHINGTON-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The three-story brick dwelling and lot, NO. 231 WEST 27TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.
Will sell at auction TUESDAY, NOV. 19, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 63 Liberty-st.,
61 Elizabeth-st.—Three-story brick building. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20,
624-st., near 9th-av.—Four full lots.
2,175 3d-av., near 118th-st., five-story and basement brick flat, with store, 25x90x100.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21,
EXECUTORS' SALE.—Estate Francis W. Haines, 2d-av. and 21st-st, n. e. corner—Fish leasehold.
TUESDAY, NOV. 26,
213 East 11th-st.—Five-story double flat.
2,186 2d-av., s. e. corner 110th-st.—Four-story and cellar brick tenement, with store.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—107th-st, north side, west of 10th-av.—one lot, 25x100.11.
Maps at auctioneers', 75 Liberty-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
Two-story brick stable, with extension and lot,
NO. 138 WEST 91ST-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FULLY AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED. A three-story high-stoop brownstone house on 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., to rent for the Winter or longer.

SETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.

TO RENT FOR THE WINTER.—A FULLY and handsomely furnished four-story high-stoop brown-st

DRY GOODS.

Ehrich Brothers.

SPECIAL CARD.

GLOVES.

Having secured the exclusive agency of the celebrated productions of

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a Paris manufacturer of unequaled merit, whose gloves are worn by all the Courts of Europe, which in itself is a guarantee of their excellence, and to thoroughly introduce the same, we have been instructed to offer

ONLY ONLY ONLY **TO-MORROW** ONLY ONLY ONLY

4-Button Suede Tique,
4-Button Glace,
4-Button Pique,
4-Button Gants de Suede,
6-Button Gants de Suede,
8-Button Mousq. de Suede,

both plain and embroidered, in all desirable colorings, at the Uniform Price of

$1.00 PER PAIR;

regular price, $1.25 to $2.50.

Sixth Avenue, 22d and 23d Sts.
(23D ST. ELEVATED STATION.)

JAMMES GLOVES ARE THE BEST.
JAMMES UNDERWEAR THE FINEST.
JAMMES CORSETS THE NICEST.
JAMMES GOODS THE HANDSOMEST.
JAMMES PRICES THE LOWEST.
THIRTEEN THIRTIETH-STREET, WEST.

LADIES, TRY OUR GLOVES!—8-BUTTON Ltreuille, 95c.; Batiza Mousquetaires, $1 15. JAMMES, 13 West 30th-st.

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MILLBROOK,
DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS SMALL HOTEL, SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL ROLLING COUNTRY, 750 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL, IS UNSURPASSED FOR ITS ACCOMMODATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, AND CUISINE. THE HOUSE IS HEATED WITH FURNACE AND OPEN FIRE-PLACES AND OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND. EXCELLENT LIVERY. TRAINS LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT AT 8 A. M. AND 3:55 P. M., ARRIVING AT MILLBROOK AT 11 A. M. AND 7 P. M.

JOHN D. CRONIN, Manager.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

(26 hrs. from N. Y., Piedmont Air Line. 229 B'way, through Pullman Buffet Sleeper from Washington.) Henry W. Sheets, Inspector of Police of New-York, says:

"I cannot speak too highly of the efficacy of the FAMOUS WATERS and SALUBRIOUS CLIMATE of HOT SPRINGS, N. C. Experience qualifies me to state that for SCIATICA and RHEUMATISM, those afflicted can find there SPEEDY and PERMANENT RELIEF. I HAVE RETURNED a NEW MAN and CAN RECOMMEND HOT SPRINGS, N. C., to all hapless victims of RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS." W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

THE SEMINOLE
WINTER PARK,
Orange County, Fla.,
OPENS JAN. 1, 1890.

Located on Highest Ground in Florida.

No malaria; no mosquitoes; sickness unknown; drawing-room cars from Jersey City (Pennsylvania Railroad) without change. Send for Guide. Address W. E. PAIGE, Hotel Marlborough, 36th-st. and Broadway, until Dec. 15, where plans can be seen and all information obtained.

THOMASVILLE, GA.,
PINEY WOODS HOTEL.

Season opens December 4, 1889.
M. A. BOWER, Proprietor.
For circulars, rates, &c., address
WM. E. DAVIES, Manager, Thomasville, Ga., or F. A. BUDLONG, Windsor Hotel, N. Y. City.

SOUTH FLORIDA,
PINE CREST INN,

$15 per week. Six miles UP HILL from Sanford. New! Homelike! Limited to 75 guests. Two Annex Cottages ready in November. Upper floor of one already engaged for the entire season from Nov. 10. Desirable applicants only. No Discrimination in Rooms. Choice being determined solely by date of application and length of stay. Write for full information to DR. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paoin, Orange Co., Fla.

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MITCHELL HOUSE.
(NEW MANAGEMENT.)

M. A. BOWER & W. E. DAVIES, Proprietors. For circulars, terms, &c., address MITCHELL HOUSE, THOMASVILLE, GA., or CLAK N. SCOFIELD, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK CITY.

BERMUDA,
THE LAND OF THE LILY AND THE ROSE.
HAMILTON HOTEL,
OPEN FROM DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.
For circulars, &c., address
WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor.
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LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.

FAST EXPRESS leaves N. Y. 4:20 P. M., reaching Lakewood at 6. PLUMER & PORTER, Managers.

FANWOOD, N. J.
"THE HOMESTEAD."

One hour from the city, Jersey Central Road, five minutes' walk from the station; unsurpassed for health, comfort, and convenience of access; long piazzas, with southern exposure; open wood fires and furnace heat; house kept in the best manner.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ALBERT,
11TH-ST., BET. BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.

Location central; ideal fire-proof building; suites of two to six rooms; elegantly furnished; cuisine and service unsurpassed; terms favorable for Winter. ROBERT J. BRADY, Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
4th-avenue and 18th-street, New-York.

On the American and European plans.

C. H. KERNER, Proprietor.

BOARD.—MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN Heights, directly opposite Wall-st., N. Y.; four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall St. Ferry and the bridge terminus; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms.

THE HAMILTON,
5TH-AV. AND 42D-ST.,
A select family hotel, with southern exposure; rooms single or en suite.
J. V. JORDAN.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
42d-st. and Madison-av.; rooms en suite and single; special inducements to families; location unsurpassed. O. V. PITMAN, Proprietor.

DRESSMAKING.

WANTED—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S costumes to make; fine work; perfect fitting; original designs; dress reform work a specialty. 350 West 56th-st.

MME. GULLY, 379 4TH-AV.—ARRIVED from Paris; stylish suits made and perfect fit guaranteed.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1—FLOOR AND SUITE, HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor dining room; family tables; location central; transient and permanent accommodations; best references. THE PRESTON, 135 West 41st-st.

1—48 WEST 40TH-ST., Opposite Bryant Park. Handsomely furnished apartments, with private table; references exchanged.

1—ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINGLY.—HANDsomely furnished, with board; references. 136 Madison-av., northwest corner 31st-st.

1—SUITE OR ENTIRE SECOND OR THIRD floor; superior table; private if desired. 26 West 50th.

1—IN SMALL FAMILY, HANDSOME SECond-floor connecting rooms, with board; references. 66 West 45th-st.

1—IN SMALL FAMILY, SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, together or separately, with board. 34 West 51st-st.

2D FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; four rooms; bath; private table optional; also suites and single rooms; references. 56 West 34th.

3 WEST 46TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, WITH private bath; two rooms on third floor; parlor dining room.

5TH-AV., 363 AND 365.—THE BICHELIEU, elegantly equipped; elevator and modern improvements; handsomely furnished; rooms en suite or single; families or gentlemen; with or without private table; superior cuisine and attendance.

5TH-AV., 357, JUST BELOW THE WINDsor.—Bright, sunny suites and single rooms, richly furnished; everything fresh and new; French cook; service unexcelled; references.

5 MADISON-AV.—SECOND FLOOR ROOMS; suite or singly; private table if desired; other desirable rooms.

5TH-AV., 741.—ELEGANT LARGE SUITE, bath, with board; elegant front room, private bath; immediate possession.

5TH-AV., 353, CORNER 34TH.—FRONT rooms, second and third floors, with board; terms moderate.

5TH-AV., 437.—BRIGHT, SUNNY APARTments; singly or en suite; private bath; private table optional; references.

6 EAST 35TH-ST., ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board and attendance; references.

9 WEST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; private bath; references given and required.

14TH, 202 WEST.—LARGE, DESIRABLE rooms, second floor, with board, in a private family of adults; references.

18TH-ST., 43 EAST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Best French table d'hote, 50c.; large room, with board, $10 up.

19 WEST 38TH.—TWO SECOND-FLOOR suites; one square room; dine parlor floor; references; transients taken.

20TH-ST., 49 WEST.—Desirable rooms, en suite or singly; superior house and table; references exchanged.

23D-ST., 120 EAST.—ROOMS ON SECOND or third floor, with board; permanent or transient.

28 WEST 34TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, four rooms and bathroom; private table optional; references exchanged.

30 WEST 47TH-ST. — WITH BOARD, handsome rooms on parlor and second floor; references.

31ST-ST., 15 WEST.—ROOMS, SINGLE AND double; second and third floors; table first-class.

33 WEST 31ST.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODAtions for families; private table if desired; terms moderate.

34TH-ST., 42 WEST.—ELEGANT SUITE of rooms; will let together or separately; parlor dining room; references.

34TH-ST., 38 WEST.—DESIRABLE SECond floor front rooms, with board; table board; references.

34TH-ST., 21 WEST.—LARGE FOURTH-story front room; rooms on third floor; hall room; table board; references.

37TH-ST., 27 WEST.—DESIRABLE CONdensing rooms; house and location first-class; also table board; references.

38TH-ST., 63 WEST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms, front, sunny exposure; nicely furnished; with superior board; reference.

39TH-ST., 24 WEST.—WELL-FURNISHED front suite, with good table board; also, table board.

39TH-ST., 37 WEST.—DESIRABLE SECond-floor rooms; also fourth-floor rooms; appointments first-class; references.

41ST-ST., 7 EAST.—PARLOR FLOOR AND upper rooms, fully and handsomely furnished, and unsurpassed board.

44TH-ST., 19 EAST.—SUPERIOR ROOMS to let, with board; references exchanged.

45TH-ST., 216 WEST.—DESIRABLE LARGE single rooms; superior board; family small; references.

45TH-ST., 9 WEST.—SUPERIOR ACCOMmodations for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; parlor floor; long room; references.

45TH-ST., 214 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Third-floor front, large and bell-connecting rooms; terms reasonable.

47TH-ST., 16 EAST.—FOURTH FLOOR large and hall room; also third, hall room; heated; references.

47TH, 20 EAST.—THIRD FLOOR, FRONT; also hall room, with board; unexceptionable references given and required.

48TH-ST., 109 WEST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished sunny rooms, with board, on first or second floors; reference exchanged.

48TH-ST., 25 WEST.—HALL ROOM ON fourth floor, with board; references given and required.

48TH-ST., 103 WEST.—DESIRABLE SECond floor rooms; also, rooms on third; excellent table; moderate terms; reference.

49TH-ST., 52 EAST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished second floor; private bath and private table if desired.

49TH-ST., 119 WEST.—ELEGANT, LARGE second floor rooms, newly furnished, with or without board.

50TH-ST., 68 WEST.—CHOICE ROOMS, with or without board; near L station.

56 WEST 51ST-ST.—HANDSOME SUNNY suite, with board; references exchanged.

63 WEST 56TH-ST., NEAR L STATION.—Desirable large and hall rooms, with board; references.

64 WEST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, single or en suite, with board; references.

70TH-ST., 111 EAST.—LARGE AND SMALL room in private family; no other boarders; moderate to permanent.

70 WEST 51ST-ST.—DESIRABLE, SUNNY rooms, with board; references exchanged.

122 MADISON-AV. — SECOND-STORY front room, with board; back parlor; table board; references.

124 EAST 24TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, second floor, with board; references.

142 EAST 21ST-ST., OPPOSITE GRAMERcy Park.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

150 WEST 45TH.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms; gentleman and wife or gentlemen; house and appointments first-class; reference.

153 WEST 44TH.—PRIVATE FAMILY; handsomely-furnished suite; family or gentleman; private bath; table excellent; reference.

237 WEST 23D. — ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms; single or en suite; superior table; moderate prices; references exchanged.

AT 76 MADISON-AV.

Unexpectedly vacated in the artistically-furnished and centrally-located house 76 Madison-av., between 27th and 28th sts., is a beautiful, sunny suite of rooms, with one flight, elegant bath, with hot and cold water positively at any hour of the day or night; table supplied with everything in season and of the best; no rattling of wagons, this part of Madison-av. being paved with noiseless asphalt pavement; fair terms for balance of season; private table if desired.

CHEERFUL ROOMS, EVERY COMFORT and the best of board, can now be found at No. 51 West 33d-st.; references.

DELIGHTFUL LARGE ALCOVE ROOMS; first-class table and home comforts; central location. Address W. P., Box 9 1,238 Broadway.

FOR FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN OR

Beautiful sunny parlor and alcove suite, attentive in the centrally-located and handsomely-furnished house, 76 Madison-av.; every convenience supplied; rooms must be seen to be appreciated.

MADISON-AV., 132, SOUTHWEST CORner.—Large front sunny room, with three windows, on first floor; also small ones above; well furnished; excellent table.

MISS OGDEN, FORMERLY 70 5TH-AV., now 16 East 28th-st.; fine rooms, with board.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING A nice home, with first-class board, apply at 144 West 43d-st.

PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE LARGE, ELEgant bay windowed room, southern exposure, on second floor, with board, in new house, 103 West 72d-st.; also large back room and private bath, together or singly; upper dining room; near elevated station; references.

BOARD WANTED.

AGED LADY AND DAUGHTER DESIRE with quiet family two good-sized connecting rooms, with grate fire and private table, the latter indispensable; state weekly terms; references exchanged. Address A., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MATTRESSES MADE OVER AT RESIdences in three hours; $1 50 up. MAURORGNE, 1,483 Broadway.

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MORRISTOWN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH or without board; three minutes of depot. 14 Elm-st., Morristown, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 39D-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to one or two gentlemen; carpets and furniture all new; private bath; best attendance; with breakfast if desired; also large room, third floor front, to one gentleman; private family of two; no boarders or other lodgers taken.

21ST-ST., 3 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen, en suite or single; first-class appointments; references.

22D-ST., 24 WEST.—PARLOR AND BED-room, third floor, front; together or separately; handsomely furnished; for a gentleman; first-class in every respect; reference.

22 WEST 34TH-ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES suitable for family or gentlemen; also single rooms.

33D-ST., 36 WEST.—BACK PARLOR; JUST vacated by physician; other rooms, large and small; references.

42D-ST., WEST, 270.—NEWLY FURnished; one or two gentlemen; lovely, extra-large room, $5 50, heated.

42D-ST., 126 WEST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished parlor suite; suitable for family or physician; reference.

42D-ST., 27 WEST.—BACHELOR'S APARTments to rent; a nice, square room; hot and cold water, bath on each floor; breakfast if desired.

50TH-ST., 331 WEST.—TWO SUNNY front rooms; grate fire; folding beds; suitable for two or three gentlemen or married couple; breakfast if desired; terms reasonable; references.

50TH-ST., 72 WEST.—FRONT ROOM ON second floor; all conveniences; second bell.

71ST-ST., 88 WEST.—WELL-FURNISHED room with private family; all conveniences; near L station; gentlemen.

130 WEST 33D.—ELEGANT ROOM, PARlor floor, bedroom, bath; one or two gentlemen; near L station.

152 LEXINGTON-AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or single; hot and cold water; references.

164 WEST 45TH-ST.—TO PERMANENT parties, beautifully furnished room, alcove; gentleman and wife, young child; small folding bed for children; no nurses.

213 WEST 45TH-ST.—A PARTY OF three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with a nicely-furnished large and sunny front room; location desirable; accessible to several lines of cars; private family.

213 WEST 45TH-ST.—A SUNNY HALL room, nicely furnished, in private family; gentlemen only.

213 WEST 45TH-ST.—A HANDSOME large, back parlor, in private family, to let to gentlemen or a physician; all conveniences.

228 WEST 52D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, with folding beds, &c.

453 WEST 22D-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished; private house; closets, heat, bath; second floor.

682 6TH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen, with fire, gas, and bath, $5 per week.

ELEGANT SQUARE ROOMS; CONVENiences; private bath; good location; private family; gentlemen; references. Address MODERATE, Box 357 Times Up-town office, 1,269 Broadway.

SAN CARLO, BROADWAY AND 31ST-ST. —Elegantly-furnished rooms; bachelors or families; meals served from Grand Hotel; no charge for service; elevator runs all night.

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BACHELOR QUARTERS.

Three rooms and bath en suite; perfect in appointments; all conveniences; parlor floor.
337 WEST 23D-ST.

ROOMS WANTED.

DOCTOR (SINGLE) WANTS AN OFFICE, handsomely furnished, southern exposure; Madison or Park av., between 34th and 70th sts. Address GALEN, Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
FIFTH-AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,
240 5TH-AV.
and 6 West 28th-st.,
C. F. WETMORE, Proprietor.
EXECUTOR'S SALE

ENTIRE CONTENTS OF PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
NO. 632 5TH-AV.
ON EXHIBITION TO-MORROW (MONDAY) AND TUESDAY,
Nov. 18 and 19, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission to exhibition and sale by card only, to be obtained at 240 5th-av.
SALE WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
Nov. 20, 21, and 22,
At 10 o'clock each day.

Bedroom Suites in Oak, First Empire Mahogany, Ebony, and Gilt, Walnut, &c., with all appurtenances; Carpets, Rugs, Hangings, Lace Curtains; Water Colors, Oil Paintings, Engravings, and Etchings; Bric-a-Brac, Odd Chairs and Tables, Cabinets and Screens, Drawing-room Furniture in Teakwood, with Silk Brocade Coverings; Louis XVI. Centre Tables, Bronzes, Clocks, and Clock Sets; Sèvres, Dresden, Berlin, Royal Worcester, Chinese and Japanese, Porcelains, Lacquers, &c.; entire contents of Japanese room, containing many rare specimens of Oriental Art, Dining-room Furniture in Oak and Embossed Leather, &c., &c., being the contents of a thoroughly-appointed first-class residence, to which nothing has been added and which will be absolutely sold without reserve.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,
240 5TH-AV.
and 6 West 28th-st.,
C. F. WETMORE, Proprietor.

On TUESDAY, NOV. 19,
at 11 o'clock A. M.,
AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE
No. 116 East 39th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
COMPRISING BEDROOM, PARLOR, AND DINING-ROOM SUITS, CARPETS, RUGS, PICTURES, &c., &c., BEING THE USUAL CONTENTS OF A WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE.

On exhibition to-morrow, (Monday,) 18th inst., from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., by card, to be obtained at 240 5th-av.

FINE ARTS.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
(Until DECEMBER 1st)
AT THE UP-TOWN GALLERIES OF
FISHEL, ADLER & SCHWARTZ,
1,149 B'WAY, BET. 26TH & 27TH STS.,
The Masterpiece of THOMAS HOVENDEN, N. A.,

"In the Hands of the Enemy,"

(AFTER GETTYSBURG.)

Galleries Open From 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The N. Y. Herald says: "It is the finest genre of a scene of the Civil War that has yet been painted."

The N. Y. Star says: "Like the subject, it is dignified, simple, and impressive."

The Evening Post says: "It is thoroughly and soberly painted."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "It perfectly embodies the idea expressed by Lincoln in the immortal phrase, 'With malice toward none, and charity for all.'"

ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVings cleaned, lined, and restored; frames regilt. EARL & SON, 1,263 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—SAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, and caterer; possession immediately; good location; short distance from city. MARTIN M. J. WHITE, 140 East 111th-st.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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Special parties for Texas, Mexico, and California, including tourist sleeping accommodations, in charge of special conductor, at low rates. For circulars and other information apply to E. HAWLEY, G. E. Agent Southern Pacific Company, 343 Broadway, N. Y.

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The Fashionable American Table Water.

Acknowledged highly curative in affections of the liver, kidneys, stomach, diabetes, gravel, gout, rheumatism, and malaria.

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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY NEXT, NOV. 21.
Afternoon at 1:30. Evening at 7:30.

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, (In charge of the Sisters of Charity.)

THE BEST PROGRAMME OFFERED for years. THE BEST PROGRAMME OFFERED for years. for which EVERY ARTIST and MANAGER in New-York has volunteered with their proverbial courtesy to aid this most noble charity, and by their united help to make BOTH PERFORMANCES COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE. The whole entertainment being under the immediate direction of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME
To begin at 1:30 sharp, (doors open one hour earlier.)

Overture by the Orchestra, under Henry Widmer.

I.
BARRY and FAY,
(From the Park Theatre,) by consent of W. M. DUNLEARY, Esq., in
MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION,
Supported by their entire company, who have volunteered.

II.
THE OLIPPER QUARTET,
From Standard Theatre, by consent of E. E. RICE, Esq.

III.
Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM,
From Palmer's Theatre, by consent of A. M. PALMER, Esq., in
DAVID GARRICK,
Supported by his entire company, who have volunteered.

IV.
Mme. MODJESKA,
(From the Broadway Theatre,) by consent of W. M. CHASE and FRANK SANGER in
THE MAD SCENE from HAMLET.

V.
Mr. WILSON BARRETT,
From Fifth-Avenue Theatre, by consent of EUGENE PRESBREY, in
CHATTERTON,
Supported by George Barrett and his entire company, who have volunteered.

VI.
Miss IDA HEATH
Of the Howard Athenæum Combination, from the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, by consent of Messrs. Rich, Harris & Rosenquest, in her wonderful change act.

VII.
Mr. W. J. SCANLAN,
(From Star Theatre, by consent of Augustus Pitou and Theodore Moss,) with his entire company, in
MYLES AROON.

EVENING PROGRAMME.
To begin at 7:30 sharp. *** Doors open one hour earlier.

I.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY
(from Daly's Theatre) in an act of
THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Yeamans, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Drew, &c.

II.
The MENDELSSOHN QUINTET CLUB.
By permission of Messrs. Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
Mr. Wilhelm Ohliger, solo violin; Mr. Manasse Adler, second violin; Mr. Thomas Ryan, solo clarionet and viola; Mr. Paul Henneberg, solo flute and viola; Mr. Max Droge, solo violoncellist.

III.
Mrs. PEMBERTON HINCKS, soprano.

IV.
A.—E. E. RICE, Esq., in a humorous piano recital.
B.—THOMAS J. FARRON, by consent of Tony Pastor, in a specialty act.
C.—The BOYS OF THE ORPHAN ASYLUM in their famous drill.

V.
Mr. A. M. PALMER'S COMPANY,
From the Madison-Square Theatre, by consent of A. M. PALMER, Esq., in
A MAN OF THE WORLD.
Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Miss Craddock, &c.

VI.
Mr. LEW DOCKSTADER
in his characteristic act of mirth.

VII.
Mr. TONY PASTOR
in his annual contribution of song and fun.

VIII.
CONROY and FOX in the Howard Athenæum Specialty Company, (by consent of Rich & Harris and Lewis Rosenquest,) from the 14th-st. Theatre, in their specialties.

IX.
Miss KITTY CHEATHAM will sing a ballad.
Mr. RICHARD KNOWLES will appear in specialty.
Mr. W. H. HAMILTON will sing an aria.

X.
THE OMNIBUS.
POPULAR IRISH FARCE, with Miss Kitty Cheatham, Tim Cronin, Charles Leclercq, and other members of Mr. Daly's Company.

Stage Manager.....Mr. George Clarke
Assistant.....Mr. E. P. Wilks

Tickets of admission, $1 to either performance. Boxes extra, which can be had of the following members of the Board of Managers: Joseph F. O'Donohue, 5 East 69th-st.; Francis Higgins, 100 Broadway; John D. Crimmins, 40 East 68th-st.; John H. Speilman, 109 Park-row; David McClure, 20 Nassau-st.; Thomas J. Ryan, 19 William-st., and at the OPERA HOUSE on the day of performance from 9 A. M.

STAR THEATRE, B'way, 13th-st.
SECOND WEEK. CONTINUED SUCCESS. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. SEATS NOW READY. POPULAR PRICES.
W. J.
SCANLAN,
("PEEK-A-BOO,")
In Jessop and Townsend's comedy-drama,
MYLES AROON.
A COMPLETE PRODUCTION.
NEW SCENERY. NEW EFFECTS.
NEW SONGS.

THEATRE STAR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT,
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
TO
Mr. MARVIN R. CLARK,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
New-York Press Club.

The following artists will positively appear:

Otto Hegner,	Wilson Barrett,
Agnes Booth,	W. J. Scanlan,
Wilton Lackaye,	Menrice Barrymore,
George Barrett,	Ons Williams,
Bertha Ricci,	Nahan Franko,
Marshall P. Wilder,	Mrs. Pemberton Hincks,
Mlle. Anna Riegel,	Edward O'Mahoni,
Elsa Hofmann,	John W. Ransome,
Fred Hallen,	Joe Hart,

Lew Docketader.
MENDELSSOHN QUINTET CLUB.

Flowers will be sold in the foyer by Mrs. Louisa Eldridge and Misses Kate Forsythe, Ffolliott Padgett, Eloise Willis, Lillie Belmore, Cora Tinnie, Carrie Turner, Geraldine McCann, Louise Sanford, Kate Bartlett, Clara Throop, Mattie Ferguson, Grace Wilson.

POPULAR PRICES.

Box office opens at 11 A. M. Doors open at 7:30. Begins at 8.

FOOTBALL.

YALE
vs.
HARVARD,
Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., Nov. 23, 1889, 2:15 P. M.

Special train leaves Grand Central Depot, New-York, Nov. 23, at 9 A. M.; returning, leaves Springfield at 6 P. M. Round trip tickets, $3 40.
ADMISSION, 50c.
Reserved seats, $1, for sale at the grounds.

KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. TO-NIGHT. GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT. To-morrow, first appearance in America of
ANNA SEIDL,
Chantense Internationale.
Donaldson Bros., Mignany Family, Gpyer and Goodwin, Our Army and Navy.
Matinées Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—TESTIMONial to Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake by ladies and gentlemen of New-York.
The National Pageant. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Greatest historical events Historian. in our history; 400 Actors. Crowded Houses in Boston Monday, Nov. 25, at 2. Ion, Newport and Hartford. Scale of prices, $1, $1 50, $2, 75c. 50c.

BERKELEY OVAL---FOOTBALL.
COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIPS.
Wesleyan vs. Columbia, Tuesday, Nov. 19.
Columbia vs. Amherst, Thursday, Nov. 21.
Cornell vs. Columbia, Saturday, Nov. 23.
Games called at 2:30.

YALE---PRINCETON.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
3,000 more reserved seats in the new belt stand will be put on sale at 8:30 A. M. on Friday, Nov. 22.
BERKELEY LYCEUM, 19 West 44th-st.

FOOTBALL.—CHAMPIONSHIP GAME. Yale vs. Princeton, Thanksgiving Day. Limited number Reserved Seats at TYSON'S, WINDSOR HOTEL.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, BEAUTY.—GYMnastics, Calisthenics, Fencing, Archery; special morning classes of ladies at GERHARD'S, 2 and 4 East 45th-st.-5th-av.

MME. E. GLASS, FRENCH DRESSMAKER.—Dress in every style to order; satisfaction guaranteed. 155 East 75th-st.

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American Art Galleries,
6 EAST 23D-ST., MADISON-SQUARE.
On EXHIBITION DAILY from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7:30 to 10 P. M.
GALLERIES OPEN SUNDAYS from 2 to 6 and 7:30 to 10 P. M.

Works of Barye,
Millet's "Angelus,"
AND
ONE HUNDRED MASTERPIECES
of their contemporaries.
EXHIBITION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BARYE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION,
MANAGERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
BROADWAY, CORNER 41ST-ST.
Manager.....Mr. FRANK W. SANGER
Handsomest and safest theatre in the world.
EDWIN BOOTH.
MME. MODJESKA.
One week only, commencing Nov. 18,
MACBETH.
Only matinée performance of
RICHELIEU
Saturday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
Monday, Nov. 25,
FOOL'S REVENGE AND DONNA DIANA.
*** TUESDAY, NOV. 19, GRAND MATINEE AT 2.
OTTO HEGNER
Will play Sonata, (op. 90.) Beethoven; Chant Polonaise, Chopin-Liszt; Nocturne, (D flat major,) Chopin; Rhapsody No. 2, Liszt.
The Mendelssohn Quintet Club and Mrs. Pemberton-Hincks. $2, $1 50, $1, and 75 cents. Seats now on sale. Steinway Pianos used at these concerts.
NEXT SUNDAY, NOV. 24,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.
HOTEL MINE'S CLUB FUND.
Tickets at box office Friday and Saturday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Wild & Collyer's Comedy Theatre,
Formerly Pool's...3th-st., between 4th-av. & B'way.
L. Hangen, Prop'r; John Hollingshead, Bus. Mgr.
Grand Opening.....Brilliant Inaugural
The "New Homestead" of local comedy.
Monday Evening.....Nov. 18
Matinées Tuesday and Thursday.
Popular prices.....20, 35, 50, and 75c.
Good reserved seats, 50c.
The ever-popular and brilliant comedienne,
JOHN | Wild and Collyer | DAN
In the brilliant farce-comedy success,
"RUNNING WILD,"
By Chas. T. Vincent; produced under his immediate supervision; rewritten and rearranged; supported by Metropolitan Artists and Comedians. Bright, sparkling, and original music. Elaborate costumes and effects, and pretty girls. Merriment. The event of the amusement season." Box office now open. Seats reserved 2 weeks in advance.

PROCTOR'S 23D-STREET THEATRE.
APPROACHING
FOURTH MONTH.
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED.
THE LEADING AMERICAN PLAY
and the
IMPORTANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
BRONSON HOWARD'S
SHENANDOAH.
"Better than the Henrietta."—Herald.
MATINEE WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS.
SEATS ready for Thanksgiving Day and 100th performance, Dec. 3, commencing at 9 A. M.
SEATS ON SALE SIX WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
BUY ONLY AT BOX OFFICE OR HOTELS.

GRAND FAIR
For the Benefit of the School of the
CENTRAL TURNVEREIN
Of the City of New-York,
Commencing MONDAY, NOV. 18, at 7 P. M.,
In the Manhattan Athletic Club Hall,
67th-st. East of 3d-av.
THE FAIR IS OPEN DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, from 4 to 10:30 P. M., until further notice.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Pres. of the Ladies' Fair Committee—Mrs. Jacob Ruppert; Pres. of the Central Turnverein—Hon. Chas. J. Nehrbas; Chairman of Honorary Committee—Wm. Steinway; Chairman of the Reception Committee—Hon. G. M. Van Hoesen.
* * *
Managing Director.....A. B. de Frece

NIBLO'S.
Reserved seats, orch. circle and balcony, 50c.
SECOND WEEK of the GREAT SUCCESS
Eugene Tompkin's grand
Production of Sardou's great play,
THE EXILES.
MATINEES.....Extra
Wednesday.....Matinée
and Saturday.....Saturday.
THERE CANNOT BE ANY FURTHER postponement beyond Saturday, Nov. 30, of the final performance of
McKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
The 100th performance will occur TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 26, and of course there will be souvenirs. It will be played every evening and on Wednesday, Saturday, and Thanksgiving afternoone for the next fortnight.
BARRY & FAY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR
3D-AV., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
58TH GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
OPEN 10 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

5TH-AV. THEATRE. B'way and 28th-st.
5TH-AV. THEATRE. Prices: $1 50, $1, 50c., 25c.
WILSON BARRETT,
Miss Eastlake, and entire London Company in
CLAUDIAN.
CLAUDIAN.
Next week—THE SILVER KING.
*** Special Matinée Thanksgiving Day.

HARLEM PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. "ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS."
H. T. FLECK.....Conductor
Soloist, MISS EMILY WINANT.
Public Rehearsal Wednesday, Dec. 18.
FIRST CONCERT, THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
Subscriptions at Rockar's Music Store, 129 & 125th.

YOU CAN SEE THROUGH HIM!
Ivan D. Orloff, the Transparent Man, at WORTH'S Palace Museum. MIDGETS' CONVENTION still in session. PRINCESS LUCY, Col. FISHER, Gen. Foodle and Pierr, Ger. Miss Rose, and Others. Boston Specialty Co. on the Stage in Hourly Shows. Admission, 10c.

AMBERG THEATRE, Irving-place, at 8:15. Monday, Possart, Der Geisige and Gelehrte Frauen. Tues., by request, A Celebrated Woman. Wednes., Possart, Friend Fritz. Thurs.,

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SUCCESSORS TO

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At $2.50 per yard; reduced from $6. & $9.50.

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AT 48c. PER YARD; reduced from 75c.

52-INCH ALL-WOOL STRIPED CHEVIOTS

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COMBINATION SILK AND WOOL BORDERED AND PANELED ROBE PATTERNS

At $8.00 each; reduced from $14.00 and $16.

14-4 EXTRA FINE ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,

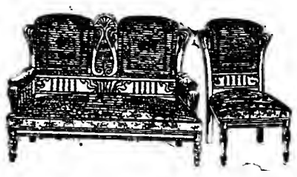
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Sealskin Garments, Capes, Muffs, Scarfs, and Boas, Gents' Furs.

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Established 40 Years. Send for catalogue.

R. H. MACY & CO.

TOY OPENING TO-MORROW

SEE AD. ON PAGE 17

FURS



GOLD MEDAL HIGHEST AWARD
Paris Exposition. Centennial Exhibition.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,

ESTABLISHED 1853,

The leading practical furriers of America, open their thirty-seventh season with a grander display of sealskin garments than ever before. We have many stylish novelties in

SEALSKIN SACQUES, JACKETS, WALKING COATS, NEWMARKETS.

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SHOULDER CAPES

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We import all our Skins and Material. Our foreign relations afford us facilities for handling the best Skins brought into this market. All goods are carefully selected by us of the choicest material, and manufactured on the premises by best skilled workmen, under our personal supervision.

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50 good second-hand Pianos, of different makers, from $50 to $200. Terms on installments from $5 to $8 per month.

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SEALSKIN NEWMARKETS

and Paletots, trimmed with Sea Otter, Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Sable, $600, $700, $900, $1,000. Have a handsome line of Russian Sable skins to make shoulder capes to order, $1,000 each. Hudson Bay Sable Capes, $300. Beautiful Eastern Mink Capes, $100. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 West 42d-st.; also, 103 Prince-st.

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is the very latest sealskin wrap and is becoming to ladies of good figure. C. C. SHAYNE, Furrier, 124 West 42d-st., 103 Prince-st.

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DRESS GOODS,

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IMMENSE REDUCTION

The balance of their high-class Silk Novelties for evening and street wear as follows:

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$6., $8., $10., $12., to $18. YARD

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Also

A line of COLORED FAILLE FRANCAISE at

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All-Wool Cashmere, Serge, and Diagonal, including all colors, in Dress Patterns of

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AT $3.40 TO $4.00

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AT

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And the balance of high-grade Novelties at a still further reduction.

18th St, 19th St, and 6th Av.

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CONTINUATION SALE (THIS WEEK) OF A MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE STOCK. (A RECENT PURCHASE,) LATEST STYLE, TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY, AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

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WILTON VELVETS, BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

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5,000 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS, ALL THE DIFFERENT MAKES, AT LESS THAN IMPORTATION PRICES.

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SUN-FAST HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES (A SPECIALTY.)

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CONSISTING OF SUITS AND ODD PIECES, FANCY CHAIRS, ONYX TABLES, &c., AT LOWEST PRICES.

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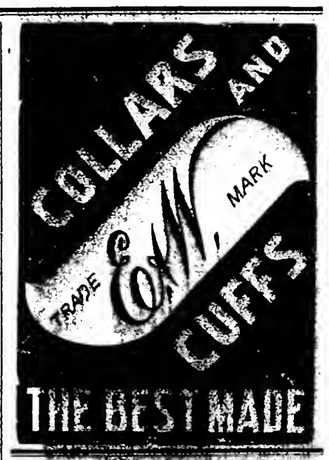
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

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1,269 BROADWAY,

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Advertisements received until 9 P. M.



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Imported Costumes,

Including some of the most desirable styles of this season, at..... $39.50, $48.50, $69.50, $75.00

Their Own Make Dresses,

Of Plain Cloths, Cheviots, and Combinations, at.....$32.50, $45.00

Former prices, $54.50 to $75.00.

Ready-made Dresses,

Of Cheviots, Combinations, and Cloths, at.....$13.50, $19.50

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The waists of which will be fitted without extra charge.

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Plain and elaborately trimmed, at $3.25, $4.85, $6.50, $9.50

Less than one-half the cost of importation.

Imported Newmarkets,

Braided, Plain, and Trimmed, at $5.75, $6.85, $7.50, $9.50

Former prices from $9.50 to $25.00.

And the remainder of their high-cost

Paris and Berlin Garments at Corresponding Prices.

Ladies' Wrappers,

Of French Striped and Jersey Flannel, at.....$2.95

Of Striped and Mottled Eiderdown, at..... 4.39

FUR DEPARTMENTS.

Genuine Alaska Seal Jackets,

23 inches long, in all sizes, at.....$54.50 and $65.00

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Genuine Alaska Seal Raglans,

Finest quality, 56 inches long, at .....$185.00 and $225.00

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One lot Angora Rugs, - - - $3.50, 4.25

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All Well Made and Desirable Garments.

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A large collection of entirely **New Dress Materials,** Consisting of Fancy Suitings, Cheviots, and Silk and Wool Jacquards, at 75c. AND 89c.

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Three lines of the most desirable and **Latest Effects and Colorings,** Including some of the choicest styles imported this season, at $1.39, 2.43, 3.63

REAL LACE ARTICLES.

Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs, $1.69.

Former Price, $2.75.

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With

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS OF PRICES IN ALL OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

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Elegant styles, newest shapes, made from best quality London dressed and dyed Alaska Seal. All sizes in stock. Prices, $275, $290, $300, $325, $350, $375, and $400 for the very best garments that can be manufactured. Bust measures up to 40 and lengths not exceeding 59 inches. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 West 42d-st. and 103 Prince-st.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sunday Edition Five Cents.

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37, 39, 41, 43, and 45 inches long. All sizes, $165 to $275 for the very best. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 West 42d-st., 103 Prince-st.

Daniell & Sons.

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OUR SPECIALTY FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, AND WE CARRY AN ASSORTMENT THIS SEASON THAT CANNOT BE EXCELLED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

FOR THIS WEEK WE WILL SHOW DECIDED BARGAINS IN

BLACK GROS GRAINS, FAILLE FRANCAISE, SATIN RHADAMES, 98c. YARD.

THE ABOVE ARE FINE, SOFT FINISH, AND WARRANTED TO WEAR.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

WE WOULD DIRECT ATTENTION TO OUR BLACK AND WHITE STRIPES

at 98c. yard.

THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

COLORED SILKS.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS QUOTED FOR THE COMING WEEK WILL NOT ALONE BE FOUND IN FANCY BROCADE NOVELTIES, BUT OTHER MAKES AND GRADES OF DRESS SILKS EQUALLY DESIRABLE WILL SURPRISE OUR PATRONS WITH THE EXTREME LOW PRICES FOR HIGH-GRADE GOODS.

FORTY NEW COLORINGS HANDSOME BROCADE,

$1 78 yard;

REDUCED FROM $3 75.

22-INCH FAILLE FRANCAISE, ALL COLORS,

$1 19 yard;

USUALLY SOLD AT $1 35.

PLUSHES.

POSITIVELY THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

RICH SILK PLUSHES, ALL NEW SHADES,

68c. YARD; REGULAR PRICE, 98c.
98c. " " " $1 29.
$1 25 " " " $1 48.
$1 50 " " " $1 85.
$1 98 " " " $2 50.

VELVETS.

RICH SILK VELVETS IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES.

59c. YARD; ORIGINAL PRICE, 89c.
$1 25 " " " $1 48.
$1 85 " " " $1 98.
$2 25 " " " $2 98.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

LOT 1. 250 PIECES FANCY PLAIDS, STRIPES, FRENCH SERGES, HENRIETTAS, AND CASHMERES. **49c.** YARD; WERE 68c.

ALL THE PREVAILING COLORS.

LOT 2. 175 PIECES 46-INCH EXTRA HEAVY ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA. **79c.** YARD; WERE 98c.

EVERY SHADE—OUR CELEBRATED MAKE.

LOT 3. 115 PIECES 54-INCH FANCY PLAIDS AND STRIPES, ALL WOOL, **62½c.** YARD; WERE 89c.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL—25 PIECES 46-INCH BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTH, ALL WOOL,

79c. yard;

ORIGINAL PRICE, 98c.

15 PIECES 46-INCH BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTH, ALL WOOL,

98c. yard;

ORIGINAL PRICE, $1 19.

A LEADER—19 PIECES 40-INCH FINE FRENCH SERGE, ALL WOOL,

39c. yard;

GOOD VALUE AT 59c.

100 LENGTHS IN BLACK AND BLACK AND WHITE ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS, FIVE TO TEN YARDS, MARKED AT ONE-HALF THE REGULAR PRICE.

WHITE GOODS DEPT. SPECIAL.

ONE CASE INDIA LINENS, PLAIDS, AND STRIPES,

12 1-2c. yard; WERE 25c.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF APRON LAWNS, ALL PRICES.

Daniell & Sons

BROADWAY,

8th and 9th sts., New-York.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

The World is Grateful for favors it expects to receive.

Past Efforts Count Not.

He who would succeed must always strive.

Life's a battle.

Energy and well directed efforts seldom fail.

Here are promises for Coming week.

LADIES' CLOAKS.

SEAL PUSH JACKETS $8 00; worth $12 00 finer to $35 00; equal value.

SEAL PLUSH SACQUES $13 75; worth $20 00 finer to $50 00; equal value.

SEAL PLUSH NEWMARKETS $25 00; worth $35 00 finer to $75 00; equal value.

SEAL PLUSH WRAPS $11 00; worth $16 00 finer to $65 00; equal value.

BRAIDED PLUSH WRAPS $25 00; worth $45 00 finer to $90 00; equal value.

IMPORTED LONG GARMENTS, Plush, Matelasse, and Brocade, $89 00; worth $135 00 finer to $150 00; equal value.

BRAIDED CLOTH WRAPS $10 00; worth $16 00 finer to $35 00; equal value.

ALASKA SEAL JACKETS $89 00; worth $125 00 finer to $150 00; equal value.

ALASKA SEAL SACQUES $149 00; worth $190 00 finer to $200 00; equal value.

FUR-LINED CIRCULARS $16 00; worth $22 00 finer to $100 00; equal value.

SEAL PLUSH CAPES $6 50; worth $8 00 finer to $10 50; equal value.

ASTRAKHAN CLOTH CAPES $3 98; worth $5 50 finer to $10 00; equal value.

JERSEY JACKETS $3 49; worth $6 00 finer to $11 00; equal value.

BEAVER JACKETS $3 75; worth $6 00 finer to $25 00; equal value.

BRAIDED JACKETS $6 00; worth $10 00 finer to $18 00; equal value.

BEAVER CLOTH NEWMARKETS $6 50; worth $10 00 finer to $39 00; equal value.

FANCY CLOTH NEWMARKETS $2 98; worth $6 00 finer to $25 00; equal value.

JERSEY WAISTS 98c.; worth $1 50 finer to $5 00; equal value.

FLANNEL WRAPPERS $3 75; worth $5 00 finer to $12 00; equal value.

CASHMERE TEA GOWNS $6 50; worth $10 00 finer to $20 00; equal value.

SURAH SILK TEA GOWNS $18 00; worth $25 00 finer to $30 00; equal value.

MISSES' DEPARTMENT.

Stock never has been more complete.....There is no new or pretty garment that you cannot find, and find at lower price than equal qualities were ever sold before.

MISSES' CLOTH NEWMARKETS, a hundred styles.....$4 98 to $30 00

SAMPLE VALUE—Fine all-wool Newmarkets, stylish stripes and plaids, ages 12 to 18—worth $11 00.... $5 98

MISSES' CLOTH JACKETS.....50 styles, $2 98 to $10 00

SAMPLE VALUE—Fine Double-breasted Beaver——worth $7 00.. $3 98

MISSES' SEAL PLUSH JACKETS.....$11 75

MISSES' SEAL PLUSH NEWMARKETS.$22 75

CHILDREN'S PLUSH GRETCHENS, $5 98 to $18 00

Those at $5 98 are worth $9 00.

CHILDREN'S CLOTH GRETCHENS, $3 98 to $25 00

SAMPLE VALUE—Fancy Jacquard Cloth Gretchens, with cape, revers, and large pocket flap, worth $10 50.....$5 98

CHILDREN'S SHORT COATS, $2 98 to $12 00

SAMPLE VALUE—Fine French Cloth Coats, plush trim, worth $5.....$3 75

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, Cloth, Silk, and Plush.....$1 98 to $30 00

Those at $1 98 are of fine Cashmere Flannel and Tricot——worth double.

MISSES' DRESSES, Cloth, Silk, and Plush.....$5 98 to $35 00

Those at $5 98 are handsome combinations—— just reduced from $9 00.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

NIGHT DRESSES, 3 styles, with insertling, tucks, and embroidered edge, 59 cents

SKIRTS, tucked and ruffled, all sizes, 29 cents

DRAWERS, canton flannel, cambric ruffle, 39 cents

LADIES' APRONS, French mull, fancy hemstitch, 49 cents

CHILDREN'S APRONS, checked Nainsooks, neat trim, 29 cents

FINE IMPORTED CORSETS.

Satin, Percale, Coutille, and Sateen, best makes—all colors and sizes.

98 cents; were $2 00 $1 98; were $3 50
$1 49; were $2 75 $2 98; were $4 00

WEAR.

Short Eiderdown Coats, $1 98; worth $3 50
Long Cashmere Cloaks, embroidered skirt and cape, heavy lined, $1 98; worth $3 25
Long and Short Dresses, 19c.; worth 40c.
Long and Short Dresses, 39c.; worth 60c.
Eiderdown Caps, 49c.; worth 75c.
Embroidered Silk Caps, 49c.; worth 75c.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Overcoats

lead off with these most excellent values:

Gray Tweed—with Capes, ages 4 to 12, $1 98
Heavy Cheviot—double-breasted 2 49
All-wool Cheviot—flannel lined 3 98
Fine English Checks 4 98
Beaver and Chinchilla—fast colors 5 98
Finest Kerseys and Cassimeres 7 98
Heavy Rough Cloth Ulsters 5 98

All-wool Suits.

Two-piece all-wool, $3 98 and $4 98 } Best value
Three-piece all-wool, $5 98 and $7 98 } ever offered.

Flannel Waists—all qualities.

49 cents.....75 cents.....98 cents.....$1 25

Knee Pants—all sizes.

49 cents.....96 cents.....$1 29

Substantial Cloths, substantially made.

Steamer Caps.....29c. Pinah Polos.....39c.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

At TWENTY-NINE and THIRTY-NINE CENTS

sample lot of

FINE SUSPENDERS——silk cord and leather ends;

regular prices 50 and 75 cents.

UPHOLSTERY.

Three hundred

IMPORTED JUTE VELOUR TABLE COVERS, elegant quality—with tinseled borders, and plain and figured centres—Turkish and Heraldic designs. $4 39....$5 98....$6 98....$7 98, worth and sold this season at $8, $9, $12 and $14 00. Six and seven quarters square.

At A Dollar Nineteen.

Imported Jute Velour Sonares—extra size—plain and figured centres—Gobelin, Turkish, and Egyptian designs; worth $2 25.....100 styles

Chenille Covers—1 yard square, 69 cents.
Reversible French Tapestry covers—1½ yards square.....$1 49

Fine Imported Portieres.

Two hundred pairs, of which delay in delivery caused to manufacturer a loss of four to six dollars on every pair, as follows:

Rich Sheila Portieres, handsome dados.....value $10 00.... $5 98

Illuminated Medallion and Shaded figured centres, with watered and shaded dados and borders; 50 inches wide.....value $15 00.... $9 69

Brocaded Plush Effects, warm toned, and delicate colors..value $18 00....$10 98

Pigeon blue, cream, chocolate, old rose reseda, sapphire, and crimson shadow effects—valance top, all two yards wide; value $28 00 and $35 00.....$17 98....$21 98

As indication of values in Turcoman Portieres we quote:

At A DOLLAR FORTY-NINE.

300 pair, with tinseled cross stripes and mottled chenille dados; worth $2 50.

Great Values in Real Lace Curtains.

IRISH POINT—well finished on both sides. $4 98.....$5 49 $6 98.....$8 98

HAND-WROUGHT TAMBOUR—20 styles. $4 98.....$6 98 $7 98.....$9 96

CLUNY AND ANTIQUE—hand made. $2 49.....$3 96 $5 49.....$7 98

EXQUISITE SWISS TAMBOUR. Renaissance effects.....$14 98; worth $21 00

At Two Ninety-eight.

A thousand pair

Close-wrought Scotch Lace Curtains.

White and Ecru—full length and width—Grecian Guipure and Russian borders—heavy taped edges—worth $6 00 and $7 00.

Heavy Satin Brocatels.

Magnificent quality—60 inches wide—$3 98; worth $8. These are the goods used for Parlor Suites that sell for two hundred dollars and more.

At $1 49.....$1 98.....$2 98,

Rich French Cordinettes—Salmon, Orange, Rose, Cream, Pink, Steel, Olive, Golden Brown, and all desirable combinations; worth $2 50 to $4 50.

Upholstery Plushes.

Silk, Mohair, Plain, Crushed, and Mottled AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN.

Cotton Plushes.

Beversible figured, 16½ cents; worth 27.
Plain colored, 9⅞ cents; worth 15.
Double faced, 17¾ cents; worth 25.

ART EMBROIDERIES.

Special Bargains in

Emb'd Felt Lambrequins,	98 cents	to $3 00
Plush Mantel Lambrequins,	$2 98	to 5 00
Emb'd Plush Table Scarfs,	1 69	to 10 00
Emb'd Plush Piano Scarfs,	5 98	to 20 00
Emb'd Felt Piano Covers,	2 98	to 20 00
Chair and Easel Scarfs,	25 cents	to 8 00
Turkish Emb'd Dellies,	9 cents	to 2 00
Turkish Emb'd Scarfs,	1 39	to 10 00
Turkish Emb'd Table Covers,	1 98	to 50 00
Turkish Emb'd Lambrequins,	6 35	to 20 00
Spun Silk Conch Covers,	1 98;	worth $4 25
Emb'd Satin Draperies,	9 69;	worth 13 00

Novelties in Embroidered Felt Goods.

Work Bags, Shaving Cases, Slipper Pockets, Monchoir and Glove Cases, and Buffet Scarfs and Lambrequins.

19 cents to $7 00. Splendid value!

At Ninety-eight Cents.

China Silk Head Rests—hand painted; worth $1 50

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

Extra large California.....	worth $14 00..	$8 98
11-4 White Wool Blankets.....	worth 5 00..	3 49
11-4 White Wool Blankets.....	worth 5 75..	3 98
11-4 White All Wool.....	worth 6 25..	4 69
12-4 White Wool Blankets.....	worth 5 50..	3 98
12-4 White All Wool.....	worth 6 50..	4 96
12-4 White All Wool.....	worth 7 75..	5 96

In addition to these we offer

At $3 98....$4 98....$5 98....$6 98....$7 98...$8 98 twelve cases

All-wool Colored Blankets.

These prices are less than cost of production.

Chintz Comfortables, full size.....$1 69
Sateen Comfortables, handsome styles..... 1 98
Heavy white Crochet Quilts..... 97
Sham Pillows.....49c. Eiderdown Pillows... 1 25

SPLENDID VALUES IN Horse Blankets and Lap Robes.

FURS—SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Russian Hare Capes,	$4 98;	worth	$8 00
Real Astrakhan Fur Capes,	6 98	to	19 00
Real Persian Lamb Capes,	22 50	to	35 00
Gray Krimmer Capes,	18 00	to	35 00
Southern Beaver Capes,	10 49	to	12 98
Hudson Bay Beaver,	25 00	to	40 00
Real Mink Sets,	35 00	to	75 00
Black Lynx Muffs,	1 49	to	25 00
Beaver Muffs,	2 98	to	9 00
Astrakhan Fur Muffs,	2 98	to	3 98
Monkey Fur Muffs,	3 98	to	6 98

SHAWLS AND KNIT GOODS.

Reversible Beaver Shawls,	$1 98	to	$14 00
Black Cashmere Shawls,	1 69	to	14 00
All-wool Blanket Shawls,	1 49	to	8 00
Broché Shawls,	8 69	to	40 00
Ladies' Knit Skirts,	98c.	to	4 00
Children's Knit Skirts,	69c.	to	1 50
Ladies' Worsted Hoods,	69c.	to	3 00
Toboggan Caps—all colors,	19c.;	were	39
Hand-made Fascinators,	29c.	to	2 00
Hand-made Worsted Shawls,	98c.	to	2 50
Hand-emb'd Scarfs—all colors,	1 98	to	7 00
Silk-emb'd Cashmere Scarfs,	2 49	to	17 00

When we fail to give the public value for their money we expect success to pass away.

FOR THE PRESENT

we promise better values than you elsewhere get.

B. Altman & Co.

OFFER

MONDAY, November 18,

SUPERIOR GRADE

FURS,

Comprising a large and excellent assortment of

SEALSKIN GARMENTS, FUR-LINED LONG COATS,

&c., &c.

MUFFS, BOAS, COLLARS, and FUR TRIMMINGS, all of excellent value.

THE NEW

BOLERO CAPE

In all the leading Furs, and the following Specialties in

FUR CAPES.

Astrakhan - $8.50

Monkey - - 18.00

Alaska Sable - 19.50

Persianner - 22.00

And

A marked reduction to close out the balance of

IMPORTED NOVELTIES

in

Fur-lined Garments.

18th St., 19th St., & 6th Av.

(18th St. Station Elevated Road.)

CONTINUATION OF SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS

With Many New Patterns Added.

BODY BRUSSELS,

AT $1.00 PER YARD.

FOR STYLE AND QUALITY THE BEST VALUE OFFERED THIS SEASON; NUMEROUS PATTERNS, WITH WIDE BORDERS TO MATCH.

BEST ALL-WOOL INGRAINS,

AT 65c. PER YARD.

IN ORIENTAL DESIGNS AND COLORS. SOME PATTERNS WE OFFER AT 55 CENTS.

WILTON VELVETS,

AT $1.00 PER YARD,

WITH WIDE BORDERS TO MATCH, 50 PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM. THESE EVER-POPULAR CARPETS FURNISH AS RICHLY AS MOQUETTES AND COST NO MORE THAN PRICE USUALLY PAID FOR A TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

AT 65c. PER YARD.

EXCLUSIVELY THE BEST QUALITY; REDUCED FROM 90 CENTS. EVERY PATTERN NEW THIS SEASON.

THIS SPECIAL SALE GIVES THE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE POPULAR AND RELIABLE CARPETS AT LITTLE MORE THAN ACTUAL COST OF MANUFACTURE.

John & James Dobson,

MANUFACTURERS,

40 & 42 West 14th St.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,367 BROADWAY, between 51st and 52d Sts.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL).

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

CARPETS, RUGS, UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE, BEDDING, LINENS,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

THIRD FLOOR.

MOQUETTES, - - - $1.35 per Yard.
WILTON VELVETS, - - $1.10 per Yard.
BODY BRUSSELS, - $1.00 per Yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, - 60c. per Yard.
All-Wool Extra Super Ingrains, - 55c. per Yard.
ORIENTAL RUGS, FROM $7.00 UPWARD.

FIRST FLOOR.

ODD LOTS OF ONE AND TWO PAIRS LACE CURTAINS, SLIGHTLY SOILED,

at $9.00 per pair; reduced from $12.00.

JUTE VELOUR PORTIERES, $30. Per Pair; Reduced from $47.50.
INDIAN PORTIERES, $10. Per Pair; Reduced from $13.00.
FURNITURE TAPESTRY, $3. Per Yard; Reduced from $4.00.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR REUPHOLSTERING.

PURE SOUTH AMERICAN HAIR MATTRESSES, FROM 40c. PER POUND UPWARD. SPRING BEDS, &c.

2 YARDS WIDE EXTRA QUALITY BLEACHED LINEN TABLE DAMASK

at 50c. & 95c. per yard; reduced from 85c. and $1.35.

SECOND FLOOR.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ANTIQUE OAK PARLOR TABLES

at $6.50 each; regular price, $12.00

BASEMENT.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY, LAMPS, AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE HOUSEHOLD.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

AGAIN

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE OF INVITING THE PUBLIC TO EXAMINE A SPECIAL LOT OF EXTRA FINE

NATIONAL WORSTEDS

FROM WHICH WE WILL MAKE TO ORDER

SUITS, $20.

TROUSERS, $5.

TOO MUCH CANNOT BE SAID IN PRAISE OF THESE GOODS. THEY ARE THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES—LOOK WELL AND ARE EXCELLENT FOR WEAR—CONSISTING OF CHECKS, PLAIDS, STRIPES, AND NEAT SILK MIXTURES.

WE ALSO OFFER A SPECIAL LOT OF BLACK CHEVIOTS, THIBETS, AND MELTONS, ALL SIMONIAN'S BEST GOODS.

SUITS TO ORDER, $20.

SPECIAL LOT

OF GLOBE AND BURLINGTON KERSEYS, WORRUMBO ELYSIAN AND CHINCHILLAS, WARRANTED ALL WOOL AND ABSOLUTELY FAST COLORS.

OVERCOATS TO ORDER, $18,

WITH CHOICE OF SILK SATIN, WOOLEN, OR SERGE LINING. ALL TRIMMINGS USED BY US ARE STRICTLY RELIABLE AND GUARANTEED TO WEAR FOR ONE YEAR WITHOUT A BREAK.

OUR CLOTHES ARE MADE TO WEAR AND RETAIN THEIR SHAPE, EVEN WHEN THOROUGHLY WET. WE PUT THE WORK IN THE INSIDE OF A GARMENT, WHERE IT SHOULD BE.

OUR WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS HANDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER, WHETHER ASKED FOR OR NOT, WARRANTING OUR GARMENTS IN EVERY PARTICULAR FOR ONE YEAR.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, TAPE MEASURE, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,

BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.

SLEIGH ROBES,

Sealskin Caps, and Gloves, large assortment, in all the leading styles. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 West 42d-st., 103 Prince-st. My prices are as low as reliable furs can be sold.

GENTS' FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, latest styles, manufactured and sold at the lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Furrier, 124 West 42d-st. 103 Prince-st.

Arnold Constable & Co.

FUR GARMENTS.—Russia Sable, Otter, and Seal Shoulder Capes, Seal Sacques, Dolmans, and Jackets, Silver Fox, Blue Lynx, and Otter Trimmings. Fur Boas and Muffs.

LADIES' CLOTHS.—Ulster Cloths and Suitings, Black and Colored Matelassé, Elysians, Fur Beavers and Diagonals for Overcoatings, Fancy Cloths for Children's wear.

FURNISHING DEPT.—Ladies' Tea Gowns, Wrappers, and House Dresses, Misses' and Children's Paris Coats and Dresses, Newmarkets and Jackets, Ladies', Misses', and Infants' imported Underwear. Wedding Trousseaux. Special attention to orders.

Broadway & 19th st.

BARGAINS.—LADIES', CHILDREN'S GARMENTS, lingerie, laces selling off. Mrs. NIEDERWIESEN, 41 East 19th-st.; leaving business.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them.

E. GRILLON, 27 Rue Hamburgeois, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

EHRICH BROTHERS.

OCCASION.

High Grade Linens.

For To-Morrow and the balance of this week we will sacrifice a class of high-cost Linens and Silk Tableware of the very best manufacturers and of qualities which are seldom imported to this country. These goods consist of Silk Lunch and Dinner Sets, Embroidered Ware, Open Lace Ware, and various styles of Buffet Cloths, Show Towels, Tray Cloths and many exquisite novelties in Rare Linens, which are seldom shown in this market and which are usually highly prized in the household.

Besides the above are included full assortments of J. S. Brown's, Richardson's, Liddell's, and other famous manufacturers' best productions.

FRENCH BED SETS, comprising Sheets, Shams, and Towels, hemstitched, hand embroidered, and lace worked, all hand made, finest set ever imported, [exhibited at Paris Exhibition,] real value $300	$148
Silk Lunch and Dinner Sets of **TABLE COVERS** and Napkins to match, rich old Italian designs, real value $75.00	$39
Dresden and Alsacian **DAMASK SETS,** plain and knotted fringes, also hemstitched, real value $15.00	9.98
Hemstitched Linen Sheets, both German and Irish makes, full sizes, value $6.50	4.48
One lot of assorted Satin Damask **LUNCH SETS,** plain, white, and with fancy borders, also with plain and knotted fringes, value $5.00, at	3.20
Scotch Satin Double Damask **TABLE COVERS,** latest Dumfernline designs, value $5.00	2.98
6-4 5 o'clock **TEA CLOTHS,** silk and linen, Old English designs, silk scarfs to match, value $9.00	6.00
One lot of J. S. Brown's Sons' Wm. Liddell & Co.'s Irish **TABLE COVERS,** value $4.00	2.85
One lot 5-8 All-Linen Scotch **NAPKINS,** recent designs, value $1.85; per dozen	1.25
Richardson's Sons' and Owden's finest Irish Linen **PILLOW CASES,** 22x36 inches, value $1.75	1.24
30 pieces elegant quality Irish double **DAMASK,** 68 inches wide, with Napkins to match, value $1.00 per yard	.65
500 dozen Fancy Scotch Bird's-Eye Linen **TOWELS,** large sizes, plain and knotted fringes, value 45c.	.24

Tray Covers, Buffet Covers, Bureau Scarfs, Squares and Doilies, Embroidered Linen and Silk, both hemstitch and spachle work, will be sold proportionately low, on centre tables.

ANOTHER SALE OF LACES

ALL OUR FINE EMBROIDERED MOUSSELINE DE SOIE FLOUNCINGS, CHOICEST EVENING COLORS, WERE $9.00 AND $12.00 PER YARD; REDUCED TO	$5.50	ALL OUR 5½-INCH WIDE REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, WERE $6.00 AND $8.00 PER YARD; REDUCED TO	$4.50
ALL OUR 7-INCH WIDE ROUND POINT LACES, WERE $12.00 AND $15.00 PER YARD; REDUCED TO	9.50	ALL OUR 64-INCH WIDE CHANTILLY LACE FLOUNCINGS, WERE $2.50 AND $3.00 PER YARD	1.25
ALL OUR 40-INCH WIDE REAL DUCHESS LACE FLOUNCINGS, WERE $35.00 PER YARD	20.00 PER YARD.	ALL OUR FINE REAL HAND-MADE LINEN, MEDICI, CLUNY, TORCHON, AND FLORENTINE LACES, WERE 25c. AND 35c. YARD	.18

SPECIAL ITEMS IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

2,000 YARDS EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS IN ALL-WOOL JET BLACK ARMURE SUITINGS, REAL VALUE 95c	.48	500 PAIR BEST MAKES OF SATIN CORSETS, PERFECT IN EVERY RESPECT, ALL COLORS, REDUCED FROM $4.00	$1.95
ALL-WOOL 50-INCH BERWICK SUITINGS, REAL VALUE 85c	.48	BLACK BEAVER CLOTH ULSTERS, REAL ASTRAKHAN TRIMMING, REVERS AND CUFFS, VALUE $30.00	19.50
ALL-WOOL 50 INCHES WIDE, PENTON FLASH STRIPES AND PLAIDS, VALUE $1.00	.68	BEAVER CLOTH ULSTERS, ALL COLORS, REDUCED FROM $30.00 TO	18.00
ALL-SILK SURAHS, 24 INCHES WIDE, LIGHT AND DARK SHADES, VALUE $1.25	.88	STRIPED CLOTH ULSTERS, 3-PIECE CAPES, BOUND AND TAILOR-MADE, VALUE $20.00	14.50
22-INCH SILK PLUSH, FINE QUALITY, VALUE, $1.75	.98	600 PAIRS REAL HAND-MADE ANTIQUE LACE CURTAINS, REDUCED FROM $4.00 TO	2.98 PAIR.
19-INCH SILK PLUSH, ALL COLORS, SPLENDID QUALITY, VALUE $1.25	.68	100 PAIRS CHENILLE PORTIERES, REDUCED FROM $7.50	4.95 PAIR.
LADIES' SWISS RIBBED VESTS, LONG SLEEVES, PINK AND BLUE, VALUE $1.10	.75	100 JUTE VELOUR TABLE COVERS, REDUCED FROM $5.50 TO	3.59
100 DOZEN SATIN AND 4-IN-HAND AND KNOT SCARFS, CHOICE PATTERNS, REDUCED FROM 75c. TO	.47	ONE LOT LADIES' FINE EMBROIDERED AND FRENCH HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, EDGED WITH VALENCIENNES LACE; WERE 38c	.19
MEN'S ENGLISH NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, VALUE, $4.00	$2.98	ONE LOT MEN'S ALL-LINEN PLAIN WHITE HEMSTITCHED, ALL WIDTH HEMS, REDUCED FROM $2.50 PER DOZEN TO	1.50
100 DOZEN MEN'S FINE ENGLISH HEAVY MERINO HALF HOSE, REDUCED FROM 38c. TO	.24	ONE LOT OF ELEGANT SILK MUFFLERS, IMPORTED TO SELL AT $5.00, ENTIRELY NEW, 30-INCH SQUARE	2.50
LADIES' MUSLIN WALKING SKIRTS AND NIGHT ROBES, TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY AND TUCKS, REDUCED FROM $1.25 TO	.69	LUBIN'S BEST QUALITY EXTRACT, REDUCED FROM 54c. TO	.39
MUSLIN CHEMISES AND DRAWERS, ALSO CORSET COVERS, ALL NEATLY TRIMMED; VALUE 65c	.36	BEST QUALITY VIOLET'S EXTRACT OF COLOGNE AT	.25
CAMBRIC SHORT SLIPS, FINE TUCKED YOKE, REDUCED FROM 65c. TO	.30	15-INCH WIDE SURAH SASH RIBBON, WITH SATIN EDGE, VALUE, $2	1.10
HEAVY TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS, EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE HANDLES; REAL VALUE, $4.50	2.95	ALL-WOOL FLANNEL WRAPPERS, ALL SHADES, LINED THROUGHOUT, VALUE $5.50	3.25
EXTENSION PIANO LAMP, MADE OF SOLID BRASS, HIGHLY POLISHED AND ORNAMENTED, DUPLEX BURNER WITH EXTINGUISHER, LINEN ACCORDION SHADE, IN ANY COLOR AND HOLDER COMPLETE, FOR	6.45	BEST QUALITY FULL-NAPPED BEAVER FLAT HATS, EVERY SHADE, VALUE $2.00	.98
ACCORDION LAMP SHADES, MADE OF BEST LINEN, IN ANY COLOR, WITH LONG SILK FRINGE. THEY WILL FIT OVER ANY SHADE. REGULAR PRICE, 85c. EACH. SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE	.49	100 DOZEN ASSORTED SAMPLES OF CHOICE STYLES IN FANCY FEATHERS, BIRDS, WITH AIGRETTES, POMPONS, &c., VALUE 80c	.25
CANDLESTICKS, CARLSBAD CHINA, DECORATED WITH GILT AND COLORS, WITH COLORED CANDLE, CANDLE SHADE AND HOLDER COMPLETE	.38	PARIS GANTS DE SUEDE (REAL KID,) BLACK AND ALL DESIRABLE SHADES	4-BUTTON, 98c. 6-BUTTON, $1.15; 8-BUTTON MOUSQUETAIRE, $1.25.

6TH AVENUE, 22D AND 23D STS.,

23D ST. ELEVATED STATION.

HOW TO MANAGE BATTLES

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GERMAN FIELD ARTILLERY.

CONCISE AND COMPLETE REGULATIONS WHICH WILL GOVERN EVERY MOVE OF THE TROOPS WHILE IN ACTION.

The new drill regulations for the German field artillery which have recently been issued from the Berlin War Office are unquestionably the most complete and at the same time concise instructions ever laid before troops of the present day. Throughout the instructions there is held constantly before the battery commander the fact that all exercises laid down in the regulations take into consideration only the most simple conditions, and that when applying them before the enemy circumstances will often necessitate some change in them. To this end the instructions lay stress on the necessity of all commanders being practiced in accommodating their orders quickly and without hesitation to the phase which for the time being may exist.

All drill exercises, the regulations specify, must be carried out first in the battery and afterward in the brigade division and larger units; also, at the commencement, over open and easy ground, and finally in difficult country. Complicating circumstances of all kinds, especially the conduct of an action under conditions involving heavy loss, are to be gradually taken into account.

From Lieut. Col. Walford's translation the most salient features of the new regulations are taken as follows:

DIVISION OF COMMAND.

"The commander of a force of artillery which is attached to a body of troops will, up to the beginning of the fight, remain with the commander of that body. He will then take over the command of his force, but will, nevertheless, keep up continual communication with the commander of the troops. If during the course of the fight any batteries or parts of batteries come into action on a position where a brigade-division or battery which belongs to another unit is present, they will, until a change of position takes place, pass under the command of the commander of the said brigade-division or battery.

"Trumpet calls are to be used as little as possible.

"Every officer and non-commissioned officer is, as a special duty, to provide for the immediate execution, within his command, of all orders relating to halting and forming line.

"For the carriage of the more important verbal orders, officers are, whenever possible, to be employed, otherwise orderlies may be used. The latter must, however, be so far advanced in their training that they can understand the sense of such rules as they receive.

"The field artillery will usually open the battle. It is in most cases of importance to deploy at the very commencement a superior number of guns, and to be in a position to early develop an effect in mass.

"Artillery will as a rule be used in units of brigade-divisions or regiments. The employment of individual batteries will be the exception. Only under very special circumstances should a battery be broken up.

"Since the choice of the first artillery position is frequently decisive as regards the deployment of the whole force, but is always dependent upon the intentions of the commander of the troops with respect to the action, the officer commanding the artillery must take his orders with regard to it, and also as to the strength of the first line, from the commander of the troops. If during the course of the fight the artillery must be strengthened by the addition of some ammunition wagons from the second line.

"The second line takes up a post in rear of the fire position; this should be easy to find and very accessible, and should have good communication by road with the batteries. A safe distance for the position, of which, nevertheless, the selection must depend entirely upon the character of the locality, will be at about eight hundred meters from the fire position.

THE CONDUCT OF FIRE.

"The commander of the troops decides upon the object of the action and therefore broadly the target of the artillery. The division of the target in detail among the several batteries and the character and course of the action are the business of those who conduct the artillery fire. Without any consideration as to contingent losses, that target is always to be attacked which is decisive for the particular phase of the action which prevails at the moment. At the commencement of the battle this will in most cases be the enemy's artillery. Fire will be directed first on those batteries whose effect is most felt or whose successful silencing appears most easy.

"If infantry form the target, then, unless large columns can be satisfactorily fired on, the enemy's firing line should be attacked in such a manner that as far as possible every portion of it shall be under fire. Cavalry can, at long ranges, be effectively fired on only when they present themselves in masses. A charge must be beaten back by a rapid fire. It will frequently be advisable to fire on the staffs of the larger units.

"The effect of artillery will be much increased by the simultaneous and sudden opening of a well-prepared fire, (which shall surprise the enemy,) controlled by one head. If there is required a quick and decisive result, there must be combined many batteries against the same target. The simultaneous ranging of several batteries on the same target is only to be allowed when the effect of the individual batteries can be clearly distinguished from each other. Observations from a post on the flank may be of use. Recognized effect gives the most trustworthy information. The accuracy of the ranging may occasionally be judged by comparing the ranges as found by the various batteries, taking into consideration the line of the target and the position of the batteries.

"When firing common shell the limits of the bracket, as soon as it has been found, are to be reported to the commander of the brigade division upon the prepared cards.

"An economical use of ammunition is strictly ordered. The expenditure of ammunition and the rapidity of fire are governed by the object of the action and the importance of the target.

"Common shell are effective against all targets, but are least useful against firing lines lying down and targets which are under cover. They may be advantageously employed in ranging, and also against moving targets.

"Shrapnel are adapted, owing to the great depth of their area of effect, for use against all living targets, and also against attacks at short ranges and targets which are behind cover.

"Case serve for defense against an attack at short ranges, and are effective up to 300 meters.

"The selection of the projectile is the business of the battery commander. The brigade division commander must nevertheless interfere under certain circumstances; for example, he may direct a battery to continue to fire common shell in order to obtain better observation of the shots, when several batteries are firing at the same target with shrapnel.

"Every change of target is to be ordered by the brigade division commander. Since as a rule a new ranging (which will take time) will be necessary, a change of target is not to be made until the desired effect on the former target has been fully obtained.

"In the case of threatening danger the battery commander must order independently a change of target and of projectile.

THE RENEWAL OF AMMUNITION AND THE REPLACEMENT OF CASUALTIES UNDER THE FIRE OF THE ENEMY.

"Every battery must, under all circumstances, bring the whole of its guns as quickly as possible into the fire position. No attention is to be paid to injuries and losses which do not absolutely prevent the advance of the guns.

"If a gun has become incapable of movement, the section commander is to give the requisite orders that it be brought up, but is himself to go forward with the serviceable gun into the fire position.

"The gun leader of the gun which has been left behind arranges for the quickest possible restoration of its capability to move. Under certain circumstances it may have to be brought up by a diminished team, or even by the detachment alone.

"Every battery which is under fire must, with all its power, and by the use of its whole material, (including that of the second line,) keep up a fire from every post without cessation. In a similar manner the mobility of the limbers is to be kept up by every available means.

"The detachments must be carefully trained beforehand in replacing casualties without orders.

CHANGE OF THE FIRE POSITION.

"No change of position is to take place without the sanction of the officer commanding the body of troops to which the artillery is attached. Such permission may, in case of need, follow the movement. Only when the condition of the action calls for an immediate advance may this rule be neglected. In this case the independent intention is to be reported.

"Small changes of position which are necessary for this or that battery in order to obtain better effect or cover are not considered as a change of position in the above sense. Every change of position interrupts the effect of fire. Such a change is therefore to be made only when the object of the action demands it. Before every change of position the guns are to be loaded with common shell.

"It is, if possible, under certain circumstances, to avoid taking batteries out of the fire line in order to employ them in another position. A single battery is to move as a whole into a new fire position. If the collected force of artillery be stronger than this it will, as a rule, be divided by echelons. In order to avoid loss while changing positions it is advisable to limber up without the enemy observing it; this can frequently be done by previously running back the guns.

THE ATTACK.

"In considering the attack a distinction in principle must be made between an accidental encounter and an attack on an enemy who has already deployed. In the case of an accidental encounter, which develops from the column of march against an enemy who is himself still forming line, the advanced guard should secure time and space for the deployment of the main body. This task falls in an especial degree to the field artillery. The better this arm succeeds in carrying on the action at first without the aid of any considerable force of infantry, the better will it secure freedom of decision to the commander of the troops.

"The difficulty of getting over level ground which is commanded by the fire of the enemy may oblige us to make use of darkness in order to get near them. We should usually in such a case bring up on the preceding day to the boundary of the enemy's zone of fire, bring up the batteries into a selected, and if possible prepared, position, and commence the struggle as soon as there is sufficient light. The distance from the enemy at which the first fire position should be selected depends upon the intentions of the commander, the conditions of the action, and the character of the country. In the case where it is impossible to silence the enemy's artillery from the first position, we must advance to within an effective range.

"As soon as the enemy's artillery fire has been got under, and the commander of the troops has determined which portion of the enemy's position he will attack, a crushing artillery fire (as far as possible from encircling positions) must be concentrated on it while a part of the batteries fulfills the task of keeping in check the artillery of the enemy, especially so much of it as can bear upon the field of attack. If, after the commencement of the infantry attack, batteries of the enemy enter or return to the struggle and fire on our artillery, the main strength of fire must, nevertheless, continue to be devoted to the support of the infantry attack. As soon as the attack draws near the enemy's position the ground in rear of the latter must be brought under fire in order to hinder the advance of the enemy's reserves. To correctly assign the various 'roles' with regard to this question is one of the principal duties of the higher ranks of the artillery. To do so requires a knowledge of the intentions of the commander of the troops, and also a clear judgment as to the state of the action.

"It is advisable, in order to assist the infantry attack, to cause its advance to be accompanied by single batteries up to the very closest and most effective range. The strengthening, especially in 'morale,' which the attack will experience from such an accompaniment will fully outweigh the consequent losses of the artillery. If the result be victorious, the first pursuit with fire will take place. In this the artillery is extended mass will assist.

"Part of the artillery must, as soon as the victory is recognized, hurry on to the front into the captured position, in order to aid the infantry in retaining it. This is one of those cases where the artillery commander must himself decide to make a change of position, even if no order to that effect has yet reached him. As soon as the yielding enemy draws back beyond the most effective zone of fire, the mass of the artillery must follow at a rapid pace, must beat down the foe with fire, and must not allow him to halt or reform. If the infantry attack fails, the artillery, especially those of them who are furthest to the front, must receive the retiring infantry and beat back the pursuit of the enemy.

THE DEFENSE.

"In most cases the field artillery will be ordered at first to take up a preparatory position, even though the fire position be artificially strengthened. In this manner only can it be made certain that the artillery will place itself opposite to the correct front of the direction of the attack, and will not be obliged early to change its position. The enemy will thus also be best prepared from obtaining an insight into our plans and intentions before the opening of the battle.

"When preparing positions the fullest use is to be made of earthworks to cover the guns and detachments, if there be sufficient time. The field of fire must be improved by cutting down hedges, trees, &c. It is also advisable to construct screens, in order to render the observation of fire difficult to the enemy.

"It is of the greatest importance that very large supplies of ammunition should be placed in readiness in the immediate neighborhood of the guns. The commander of the troops will, as a rule, order the first shot to be fired. A premature opening of fire at too long range and on small bodies of the enemy should be avoided, since the enemy will thus easily obtain an insight into our position. As a rule, the action will commence by a combat with the artillery of the attack, and the whole of the artillery should generally be brought into action, in order to endeavor to obtain a superiority over the assailant. The struggle with the enemy's artillery should continue until his infantry advances to the attack. After that the artillery (if necessary, abandoning their cover for the purpose) must take the infantry as their early without paying any attention to the fire of the enemy's guns. If it be possible to do so, the hostile batteries should be occupied at the same time, but the combat with the infantry attack will always be distinctly the main point.

"If, during the commencement of the infantry attack, the enemy's artillery appears to be getting so much the upper hand that a continuation of the artillery duel promises no good result, the batteries may, by the order of the commander of the troops, be drawn back temporarily out of the reach of the enemy's fire. But as soon as he pushes into the decisive attack, the artillery must, even without any special order, move up every gun at once into action against the enemy's infantry, paying no attention whatever to the artillery fire of the latter, nevertheless if the attack succeeds, a part of the artillery must hinder the advance of the enemy's batteries into the captured position, while another part concentrates its fire in such of its infantry as have forced their way into the first, in combination with the reserves, to drive him back from the position which he has occupied. This is one of the phases of battle in which a steadfast endurance up to the last moment is required, and it is then in the highest degree honorable if this be carried to the length of losing the guns.

THE PURSUIT.

"When, after the success of the main attack, the batteries have got up into the enemy's position, the field artillery must be at once specially employed, with an utter disregard of consequences, in reaping the fruits of the victory in the pursuit. It is peculiarly suited for this purpose, since it combines rapidity of movement with power of fire. The first commencement of the pursuit is a general advance of the victors, which should be continued as long as their strength will in any way permit. During this, above all things, the whole of the artillery must be brought into and be kept in action. It must, as far as possible, go into the most effective range from the enemy. It must hinder by the fire of masses any new taking up of a position by the enemy, and must beat down with fire such of the retiring columns as are still in order. This may be done even at the longest ranges, and directions will often be given to take the more distant positions as the target, since demoralization there must easily set in.

THE RETREAT.

"If the action has to be broken off, or if the result of a combat be unfavorable, the artillery can render special service if it resists the enemy without any regard to the consequent loss of guns and beats him down with its fire. In an open country it alone can hold off the powerful fire effect of a pursuing enemy so far from the columns of march (which are being formed under serious difficulties) that an ordinary retreat may generally be possible. Positions in rear of defiles are especially favorable, as are also those from which a retirement can be made without the enemy perceiving it. It is of especial importance to provide for the security of ample supplies of ammunition, for the complete reconnoissance of the roads of retreat and for the discovery of several parallel roads by which to pass to a new fire position. Increased attention must be given to the flanks, since they often become the most dangerous influence on the retreat.

THE ACTION OF HORSE ARTILLERY IN COMBINATION WITH AN INDEPENDENT FORCE OF CAVALRY.

"The horse artillery which is attached to an independent force of cavalry is intended to increase the offensive strength of the cavalry, and, moreover, to supply it with the requisite power of fire for the defense. In the reconnaissance duty of cavalry the horse artillery will most frequently be of use in overcoming the resistance of the enemy at defiles or in occupied localities, or on the other hand in increasing the power of resistance of their own forces at such points. In a combat of cavalry against cavalry, the artillery must move into position as early as possible, in order to support first the deployment and then the attack of the cavalry. The fire position will be selected as may best suit the task to be performed, and should be considerably to the flank of the advancing cavalry, since from such a position it will be possible to carry on the fire until immediately before the two forces come in contact, while the enemy can thus be prevented from taking flank questions.

"A position which is secure against a direct attack is desirable, but in this matter also all consideration regarding cover must be subordinated to those connected with effect. As soon as two masses of cavalry have met, and if no fresh forces of the enemy's cavalry offer a favorable target as it comes up, the artillery will turn its fire into the enemy's batteries. But, nevertheless, the cavalry fight must be continually watched, and every opportunity for assisting in its approaching decision must be seized. If the charge succeeds the artillery will follow its victorious cavalry in order to come into action as soon as the enemy rallies for fresh resistance and in order to pursue him with fire.

"If the charge is repulsed the artillery commander must decide whether he ought to remain to the end in his first position, or whether he would do better to fall back into a position in which he may receive his cavalry."

MOURNED BY ALUMNÆ.

MOUNT HOLYOKE GRADUATES PAY TRIBUTES TO MISS BRIGHAM'S MEMORY.

The semi-annual meeting of the Mount Holyoke Alumnæ Association, which was held yesterday at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, was one of peculiar interest, although pervaded by a marked tinge of sadness. It was the first regular meeting of the association since the tragic death of its beloved President, Miss Mary A. Brigham, in a railroad accident last Summer. The meeting was almost entirely devoted, therefore, to the manifestation of the regard for Miss Brigham felt by members of the association and of the deep appreciation which they had of their loss.

Mrs. Brown of Brooklyn acted as temporary Chairman of the meeting and Miss Pauline Halbert of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary as Secretary. The reading of the minutes was very impressive, embodying as they did the last address of Miss Brigham to the association at its previous meeting, at a time when she intended to proceed to take charge of this Alma Mater, Mount Holyoke Seminary and College, as its President. The address included a full explanation of the plans which Miss Brigham had intended to put into execution. A number of letters afterward were read to testify to their admiration of Miss Brigham.

Mrs. T. New of Brooklyn read a poem entitled "Something Bright." The title was the reply made to the author by Miss Brigham when, some time ago, Mrs. New asked her advice and suggestion as to a subject.

Miss Charlotte Morrill of Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, an old friend of Miss Brigham's, read a memorial touching upon many scenes and incidents in the life of the dead woman. Mme. De Sand-sang, Miss Agard delivered another poem entitled "Greeting and a Message," and an interesting paper on Oxford University was read by Miss Jennie K. Hoover of Paterson, N. J., who had herself been a student at the Oxford "annex."

After the literary exercises had been completed, the association proceeded to elect a President for the remainder of the term left unfinished by Miss Brigham's death. Miss Charlotte Morrill was elected unanimously. Among those present were Miss Ellen C. Parsons, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. A. S. Barnes of Brooklyn, Mrs. George W. Read, the Misses Weed, and Mrs. Washburn. Over 150 members of the association were in attendance at the meeting.

TO TEACH THE TEACHERS.

The public school system in this city is to be greatly strengthened and supplemented by what is known as "The University and School Extension." The idea is to increase the culture and further the interests of teachers.

In the Board of Directors of the University and School Extension are such educators as Dr. Francis Paton of Princeton, the Hon. Seth Low of Columbia, the Principal of which has come out ahead in the long-continued struggle for mastery between offense and defense. As soon as a gun overmatches one plate a new plate is produced which the gun cannot enter, and this condition in turn calls forth a more powerful gun. And so the rivalry has gone on between gun and armor, the victory first with one and then the other.

Perhaps defense is a little in the lead in France and England; it is decidedly so in this country, where as yet manufacturers have not succeeded in producing even a satisfactory six-inch armor-piercing shell. Within the past month two domestic shells of this calibre were submitted by different firms for trial at the Annapolis proving ground. In round numbers the weight of each shell was 100 pounds, the charge of powder 50 pounds, and the range 900 feet. The initial velocity was 2,000 feet seconds. They were fired at a ten-inch compound plate (Cammell.) Both shells went to pieces on impact. A small portion of the heads, much deformed, remained sticking in the plate, and the plate itself was not much injured. To make a comparative test a St. Chamond six-inch steel shell was fired at the same plate a few days afterward under the same conditions. It completely perforated the plate, twenty-four inches of backing, and a one-inch skin plate, and broke in four or five pieces. The head was broken off at the cylinder, but apparently did not appear to have suffered deformation, and was picked up near the plate. The plate was badly shattered in the neighborhood of the impact. It was struck by an eight-inch steel shell, manufactured and tempered at the Washington Yard, was fired against this same plate with a striking energy of 6,794 foot tons. The projectile pierced the plate and broke up, all the fragments remaining in the plate and backing. The head of the projectile was considerably upset.

A remarkable and interesting trial of a Vickers steel plate took place in England in September, 1888. The thickness of the plate was 10½ inches. Three Holtzer six-inch steel shells were fired against it. The first one penetrated to the backing and rebounded in a direct line to the rear and was picked up uninjured. No. 2 entered the plate and backing to a depth of 13 inches, then rebounded, and was found to be slightly distorted. No. 3 Holtzer pierced the plate, touched the wood backing, and then rebounded, slightly distorted. Two Palliser shells were also fired at the plate, and at the conclusion of the trial the plate was practically intact for the purposes of protection.

The policy of our Government during these long years of progress abroad has been to watch the experiments and take notes without initiating any forward movement of its own, and our new ships ought to be the embodiment of the best ideas in naval architecture. The mistakes that other nations naturally make in the building up of their fleets should serve as danger signals to our officers and constructors, and in the only two armored battle ships now building in this country we ought to find the best type of each class.

From what has preceded it may be interesting to know how the various conflicting opinions of foreign builders on the subject of armor have been harmonized and combined in the Maine and Texas. Both ships are protected by a partial belt of steel armor, and the heavy guns are mounted in turrets, the basis of which are inclosed in a heavily-armored redoubt. Both vessels have protected decks. In the Texas this deck is three inches thick, covers the armor belt, and curves down forward and abaft it to stem and stern. In the Maine this deck is two inches thick over the belt and four inches where it slopes down aft between its end; forward and abaft the belt the deck is two inches thick. The one battle ships show English rather than French influence except in the matter of material. The adoption of the turret instead of the barbette was a wise move in view of the recent developments in rapid-fire and high-explosive shells, and it is more than probable that for the same reason our armored ships will be completed protected by the all-around belt. Curiously enough, the use of dynamite, melinite, and similar compounds as bursting charges in common shell presents the same problem to naval constructors to-day as did Paixhan's invention nearly fifty years ago.

MR. BLAINE'S OPPORTUNITY.

A PATHETIC APPEAL TO "THE GREATEST OF LIVING STATESMEN."

Premier Blaine has at last an opportunity of putting into practice the brilliant and aggressive foreign policy of which he has for so long been the able exponent. At least so think the American citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston who do business on the Isthmus of Panama. They have recently forwarded to Mr. Harrison's Secretary of State an appeal in which they ask in no measured terms for the enforcement of their rights and the prompt payment of $3,000,000, a sum alleged to be due them since 1885 for damages to their business and property on the Isthmus.

A meeting of some of these merchants was held on Thursday morning in the offices of Isaacs & Asch, Stewart Building, for the purpose of drafting and adopting resolutions to be forwarded to Washington. The appeal in places is really pathetic, and Mr. Blaine is asked various questions which he will probably find some little difficulty in answering to the satisfaction of the authors of the document. These are some of the questions: "Who is going to pay the American citizens who lost so heavily in the fire in Aspinwall on the Isthmus of Panama, in March, 1885, which was the culmination of a riot started by a mob composed of the disaffected of that country? The United States Government had guaranteed the safety of tourists on the Isthmus by a treaty between Colombia and this country. Who is responsible? Is it the United States of Colombia that is willing to submit the question to an international commission or the United States of America that is unwilling to do so?

"Now where are these sufferers to look for redress? Decidedly to the country which permitted the rioters to commit the depredations. Before this crowning iniquity occurred and during its existence, the Galena, an American man-of-war, was within a mile of the shore and her commandant was cognizant of the doings in Aspinwall. Still he did not see fit to aid the many American citizens who were suffering these wrongs, although, in the opinion of many, a score of marines would have quelled the riot in its infancy.

"Has our minds it would seem that arbitration by a commission or congress of representatives of both countries to determine the responsibility would be the best way out of it. Why does not the United States Government endeavor to protect the rights of its citizens? Surely it is not afraid to assume the question of responsibility, if it knows that it was right in the course pursued; or if it thinks that it was not right, is it just to the suffering citizens to hold back for fear that the commission would, in view of the evidence submitted to it, decide that the United States was responsible and should pay the damages incurred by its citizens? Decidedly it is not just, and it is time that the responsibility was placed where it belongs.

"Who is the statesman who will make his name illustrious by seeing these people righted? Therefore, to the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, the 'greatest of living American statesmen,' do we appeal for the enforcement of our rights."

To the heartrending petition is appended the names of most of the Americans who suffered at the hands of the insurgents. Among them are the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, A. James & Co., Panama Railroad Company, S. L. Isaacs & Asch, Lewis Klein, Henry Noble, Walter L. Isaacs, Walter Fields, W. L. Rothburn & Co., M. A. Asch, and W. E. Stein.

THE MORMON EXPOSURES.

SOME OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS IN NEW-YORK AGITATED.

The exposure by THE TIMES of the secrete of the Endowment House of the so-called Church of Letter-Day Saints at Salt Lake City has evidently stirred up the Mormons living in the East in a way they have never before been stirred. THE TIMES has received the following letter signed by Junius F. Wells and written upon a letter head of "The North American Exchange Company, (Limited)," having offices at 57 Broadway, and of which John W. Young, a son of the late Brigham Young, is Vice President. Mr. Young apparently finds the climate of New-York more healthful than that of Salt Lake City, and it is to be presumed that Mr. Wells takes the same view of the matter. Mr. Wells's letter is as follows:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reissue of threadbare Mountain Meadow, Endowment House, bunkum and belief which your correspondent furnishes in this morning's TIMES, is the regular sensational clarm always sent out from Salt Lake City by the Gentile minority there immediately preceding an election, when, by unscrupulous and unfair means, there is a possibility of a minority stealing the political control of village, town, city, county, or State. The testimony of the apostate Mormons as to the cattle sale in the Endowment House to murder, assassinate, rebel, steal, and to commit all the crimes known in the calendar at the inception of the Republic is undeserving, and, in the minds of all right-thinking people, receives the credence only that is given to renegades who expose the secrets of Masonic lodges, or of those who, because of their misdeeds, excommunicated from the communion of their religious associates in the Catholic or any of the Protestant churches of Christendom.

JUNIUS F. WELLS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 15, 1889.

THEY ARE NOT SICK.

Marcus Mayer has a cable dispatch denying the yarn cabled to a New-York paper to the effect that Florence St. John and a number of the members of the London Gaiety Company are dangerously ill with typhoid fever. Miss St. John, the dispatch says, is suffering from gastric fever, but is recovering. Mr. Starr, who died of Bright's disease, had been afflicted for some time, and his death was not unexpected. E. D. Ward, whose death was reported in the cable, was not a member of the company. When playing in the Wallack company here Mr. Ward was subject to heart disease, and Mr. Mayer thinks that this was possibly the cause of his death. None of the members of the Gaiety Company have typhoid fever, and they have not missed a performance during their tour, which is preliminary to their coming to this country to present "Faust Up to Date," under the management of Mr. Abbey.

A BREAKFAST TO MR. WYNDHAM.

Elaborate arrangements are making at Delmonico's for a breakfast to be given by Mr. A. M. Palmer to Charles Wyndham and nearly sixty other persons. It will take place to-morrow afternoon. The guests will meet in the parlors adjoining the ballroom, and at 1 o'clock will take their seats at the table. Mr. Palmer, as host, will preside. The tables will be arranged in the form of an open oblong, the lower and open end of the oblong being filled up as high as the tables with flowers. The ballroom will also be profusely decorated with exotics and rare flowering shrubs.

Among the guests will be Chauncey M. Depew, Edwin Booth, Gen. Horace Porter, Daniel Dougherty, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Wilson Barrett, Gen. Sickles, Brander Matthews, Elisha A. Buck, and David Dudley Field.

THE ARMOR OF WAR SHIPS

PROGRESS MADE IN PLATES AND PROJECTILES.

THE EARLY IRON-CLADS—FRENCH VS. ENGLISH CONSTRUCTION—COMBINING IDEAS IN OUR NEW SHIPS.

Armor for naval use was originally designed for the purpose of keeping out explosive shells. When Gen. Paixhan revolutionized artillery, in 1841, by the invention of hollow projectiles filled with gunpowder, he foretold the advent of iron ships. In the latter part of the year 1853 the first iron-clad squadron went into action with the Kinburn forts, and after a short bombardment silenced them. This allied squadron of French and English gunboats consisted simply of floating batteries of about 1,600 tons displacement and a speed of four knots, armored with 4½ or 5 inches of iron. The action, which of itself was not particularly important as far as the war was concerned, served as a starting point for the modern battle ship. The value of iron sides was immediately recognized, and in 1858 France laid the keel of the Gloire. In the following year England began the construction of the Warrior. It is well to note these dates, not only because they mark a most significant epoch in the history of ships, but they reveal the incorrectness of a general belief in the United States that the Merrimac was the first iron-clad, and that to Ericsson alone is due the honor for the design of the first monitor. On this point Lieut. Very says:

"While he [Ericsson] was designing the lines and arrangements of the Monitor, Capt. Coles, Royal Navy, was engaged in almost precisely the same work for the Danish Government, designing the Rolf Krake. Before Americans had boasted of the herculean task of building a monitor complete in ninety days, the French had applauded the feat of finishing an iron-clad in thirty-seven days from the date of laying the keel. While the Monitor was hanging between life and death on the end of a tow-line on her first seapassage, a French iron-clad had breasted the waves of midocean alone, with her head to the westward, and while Americans in the North spoke with awe of the invulnerability of the Monitor, the guns of the Normandie rang out a challenge in Vera Cruz to the United States to dare to interfere in the establishment of the Mexican Empire."

From the very beginning the question of armor was greatly involved, and in the course of its development it has become more and more complicated. The first discussion that arose was as to location, and at the outset a characteristic difference marked the English and French designs. The Gloire was plated along its whole length with 4.7 inches of iron, extending from three feet below the water line to the spar deck beams. On the other hand, the Warrior's plating of about the same thickness was confined to covering her broadside battery, the ends of the ship being left entirely unprotected. Moreover, the hull of the Gloire was of wood, while that of the Warrior was of iron, and therefore to England belongs the honor of having introduced iron ship construction. In later years, France has adhered to the complete belt with more or less modifications, while English constructors have been divided between two opinions, men of equal authority and experience submitting both partial and complete protection. The result has been a great number of ships for the Royal Nevy of such various types and designs as to justify the criticism of a recent writer in the Edinburgh *Review* who says:

"The tactical condition of the 'battle fleet' is such that giving the ships to an Admiral to arrange in fighting order must be something like giving boiled eggs to a cook to make an omelet of."

In 1860 Italy began armored ship construction with the Formidable, on the French system. Three years later she built the Affondatore, a double-turreted ram, which soon afterward became well known as the flagship at the battle of Lissa in 1864.

The success of the Gloire and Warrior gave an impulse to iron-plated ships, and a year after the famous engagement in Hampton Roads nearly all the Continental powers had committed themselves to armor. Thickness of plates increased with the increasing power of guns until its limit was reached in the Inflexible, a ship of 11,880 tons, which was placed with 24 inches of iron armor on the side and 17 inches on the turrets. This was in 1874. The Dugueselin, built in 1876, was the last French ship plated with wrought iron. The development of the gun had forced a further change in the arrangement of ships besides displacing iron as a material for armor. The broadside system and central battery gave place to turrets, in which are mounted, usually in pairs, heavy guns capable of firing in all directions. These are placed and revolved in a central breastwork or citadel which incloses the vital parts of the vessel. Both turrets and breastworks are heavily armored, and only the water line of the rest of the ship is protected. Mounting guns *en barbette*, instead of in turrets, saves weight of armor, which can be transferred to the guns, and once again is a line, although not a distinct one, between French and English ships, the French as a rule having adopted the barbette, while the English show a preference for turrets.

In 1873 the Italians began building the Duilio, of 11,000 tons displacement. In this ship the guns (four 100-ton breech-loading Armstrongs,) were collected in two turrets, the side armor was shortened, and the ends of the vessel covered with a protective deck; in the Italia, side armor was entirely given up, but reverted to again in the Lauria, begun in 1881. The protective deck has now become a recognized necessity for all modern war ships, and usually consists of a curved armored shield, 2½ inches or 3 inches thick, which starts from the water line at the side, and forms a crown deck above the boilers and machinery. The defective system has also been applied to gun shields on unprotected cruisers to protect the gun crews from rapid-fire projectiles. On our new ships these shields are made of a high quality of steel about 2½ inches thick and inclined at an angle of 40 degrees.

Passed Assistant Engineer N. B. Clarke, United States Navy, (retired,) proposed a turret built on the defective system, and Congress appropriated $25,000 for the purpose of testing it. A section of the proposed turret side plate was set up on the firing ground near Annapolis, and was tested by the Naval Advisory Board last month. The target resembled, as near as may be, a closed oyster shell supported by a vertical steel wall, and strongly braced by oak struts bolted together. The space between the upper and lower curves was filled in with large wooden wedges. The steel plates above and below the angle were four inches thick, inclined fourteen degrees, and were supposed to offer the same resistance as fifteen inches of vertical steel. The target was attacked by the new ten-inch breech-loading rifles at a range of 100 feet. The charge of powder was reduced to give a striking velocity of 1,475 foot seconds, which corresponded to a range of about 3,000 yards. The projectiles were forged steel from St. Chamond and weighed 500 pounds each. The striking energy was about 7,500 foot tons. The first three rounds were forth flat-headed shell aimed at points on the upper curve. The first shell tore a hole in the plate and broke up, most of the pieces being deflected; the second shell made a similar hole, but held together better than the No. 1, and was deflected, passing through the dirt butt in rear of the target, and the third struck part of the upper plating. The fourth round was with an ogival head shell of 1½ radius aimed at the vertical well underneath the curve. This round wrecked the target, and the trial was concluded. As regards metal, wrought iron was universally used for armor until 1870, when it was abandoned for compound armor, and this in turn is giving way to steel. Another material for armor is the Jessop plate—steel on steel. Wrought iron is too soft to oppose sufficient resistance to modern guns. When struck by a projectile a round hole is driven through the plate, but no cracks are started, and the metal is not much injured. Compound armor is simply wrought iron faced with hard steel. As steel cracks under heavy blows and will eventually go to pieces, the object of the compound is to have the steel face break up the projectile, while the wrought iron holds the steel together and up to its work. Cast iron as an armor metal for naval use is thrown out of consideration owing to its weight, although its resisting powers are very great.

Whether steel is superior to compound armor is still a disputed question, but the indications at present are that all-steel will be universally adopted. England and Germany favor compound armor; France, Italy, and Spain are for steel, and in this latter belief is added our own country, which declared in favor of steel armor two or three years ago in the Navy Department circular addressed to the steel manufacturers of the United States.

Hand in hand and inseparably connected with the development of armor is that of projectiles. When armor became so hard that chilled cast-iron shot broke up on it without penetration, forged and tempered steel was looked to for battering shells, and the manufacture of them abroad is an industry not yet five years old. The "duel" between guns and armor on the "bloodless" fields of Meppen and Shoeburyness has been the theme of graphic writers for the last ten years, and even now it is impossible to say positively which has come out ahead in the long-continued struggle for mastery between offense and defense. As soon as a gun overmatches one plate a new plate is produced which the gun cannot enter, and this condition in turn calls forth a more powerful gun. And so the rivalry has gone on between gun and armor, the victory first with one and then the other.

Perhaps defense is a little in the lead in France and England; it is decidedly so in this country, where as yet manufacturers have not succeeded in producing even a satisfactory six-inch armor-piercing shell. Within the past month two domestic shells of this calibre were submitted by different firms for trial at the Annapolis proving ground. In round numbers the weight of each shell was 100 pounds, the charge of powder 50 pounds, and the range 900 feet. The initial velocity was 2,000 feet seconds. They were fired at a ten-inch compound plate (Cammell.) Both shells went to pieces on impact. A small portion of the heads, much deformed, remained sticking in the plate, and the plate itself was not much injured. To make a comparative test a St. Chamond six-inch steel shell was fired at the same plate a few days afterward under the same conditions. It completely perforated the plate, twenty-four inches of backing, and a one-inch skin plate, and broke in four or five pieces. The head was broken off at the cylinder, but apparently did not appear to have suffered deformation, and was picked up near the plate. The plate was badly shattered in the neighborhood of the impact. It was struck by an eight-inch steel shell, manufactured and tempered at the Washington Yard, was fired against this same plate with a striking energy of 6,794 foot tons. The projectile pierced the plate and broke up, all the fragments remaining in the plate and backing. The head of the projectile was considerably upset.

A remarkable and interesting trial of a Vickers steel plate took place in England in September, 1888. The thickness of the plate was 10½ inches. Three Holtzer six-inch steel shells were fired against it. The first one penetrated to the backing and rebounded in a direct line to the rear and was picked up uninjured. No. 2 entered the plate and backing to a depth of 13 inches, then rebounded, and was found to be slightly distorted. No. 3 Holtzer pierced the plate, touched the wood backing, and then rebounded, slightly distorted. Two Palliser shells were also fired at the plate, and at the conclusion of the trial the plate was practically intact for the purposes of protection.

The policy of our Government during these long years of progress abroad has been to watch the experiments and take notes without initiating any forward movement of its own, and our new ships ought to be the embodiment of the best ideas in naval architecture. The mistakes that other nations naturally make in the building up of their fleets should serve as danger signals to our officers and constructors, and in the only two armored battle ships now building in this country we ought to find the best type of each class.

From what has preceded it may be interesting to know how the various conflicting opinions of foreign builders on the subject of armor have been harmonized and combined in the Maine and Texas. Both ships are protected by a partial belt of steel armor, and the heavy guns are mounted in turrets, the basis of which are inclosed in a heavily-armored redoubt. Both vessels have protected decks. In the Texas this deck is three inches thick, covers the armor belt, and curves down forward and abaft it to stem and stern. In the Maine this deck is two inches thick over the belt and four inches where it slopes down aft between its end; forward and abaft the belt the deck is two inches thick. The one battle ships show English rather than French influence except in the matter of material. The adoption of the turret instead of the barbette was a wise move in view of the recent developments in rapid-fire and high-explosive shells, and it is more than probable that for the same reason our armored ships will be completed protected by the all-around belt. Curiously enough, the use of dynamite, melinite, and similar compounds as bursting charges in common shell presents the same problem to naval constructors to-day as did Paixhan's invention nearly fifty years ago.

MR. BLAINE'S OPPORTUNITY.

A PATHETIC APPEAL TO "THE GREATEST OF LIVING STATESMEN."

Premier Blaine has at last an opportunity of putting into practice the brilliant and aggressive foreign policy of which he has for so long been the able exponent. At least so think the American citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston who do business on the Isthmus of Panama. They have recently forwarded to Mr. Harrison's Secretary of State an appeal in which they ask in no measured terms for the enforcement of their rights and the prompt payment of $3,000,000, a sum alleged to be due them since 1885 for damages to their business and property on the Isthmus.

A meeting of some of these merchants was held on Thursday morning in the offices of Isaacs & Asch, Stewart Building, for the purpose of drafting and adopting resolutions to be forwarded to Washington. The appeal in places is really pathetic, and Mr. Blaine is asked various questions which he will probably find some little difficulty in answering to the satisfaction of the authors of the document. These are some of the questions: "Who is going to pay the American citizens who lost so heavily in the fire in Aspinwall on the Isthmus of Panama, in March, 1885, which was the culmination of a riot started by a mob composed of the disaffected of that country? The United States Government had guaranteed the safety of tourists on the Isthmus by a treaty between Colombia and this country. Who is responsible? Is it the United States of Colombia that is willing to submit the question to an international commission or the United States of America that is unwilling to do so?

"Now where are these sufferers to look for redress? Decidedly to the country which permitted the rioters to commit the depredations. Before this crowning iniquity occurred and during its existence, the Galena, an American man-of-war, was within a mile of the shore and her commandant was cognizant of the doings in Aspinwall. Still he did not see fit to aid the many American citizens who were suffering these wrongs, although, in the opinion of many, a score of marines would have quelled the riot in its infancy.

"Has our minds it would seem that arbitration by a commission or congress of representatives of both countries to determine the responsibility would be the best way out of

FASHION NOTES IN PARIS

GOWNS AND HATS AND HOME STAGE COSTUMES.

EFFECTS OF THE VISITING STRANGERS WHO RULE THE TOWN — OUTSIDE GARMENTS AND FUR.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—I presume that it will be almost criminal to say no ons has any time here to make or think of new fashions. Residents have almost settled down to the resignation of thsir last Winter gowns. You can buy a hat, providing yon can find one ready-made to enit your pocket and taste, but to get a new dress is an ambition dating to-day way into December. The stranger and visitor rule the town. Mme. Lndinart obligingly gives me a few rapid hints, but as she pnts it *elle n'a pas le temps de dormir*, and a peaceful slnmber she tells me she haa not enjoyed since last Spring.

For a simple visiting dress she hae mada a leathern-colored cloth, with a very rich embroidery of jet on black velvet. This edges the round skirt and darts np the front seams in different widthe and height. The sleevse ars made entirely of embroidery, as also the collar. For the same American lady she made a black lace gown insertioned with Chantilly on tulle, over a lnmière green satin, with quear twistings of lace and ribbon behind to take off the very plain, straight look.

Mms. Ludinart says she will nse satin a great deal this season; it hae been undeservedly negiscted of late, and the prettiest women liks its soft becoming gloss and its fitting possibilities. Black will not only retain all its favor as a trimming, bnt the color will be favored for an entire toilet, such as velvet, for instance, with black jet, and with gold for more dressy occasions. The good taste of my informant begs one not to indulge in the excessive size of mntton-leg sleeves, bnt to court moderation to insnre long and stylish lifs to the garment. A familiar saying of the Madame is that she works always in view of a comfortable second season to the expense of the first one, and thisbelseve recommendation carries out her thsory that it is possibls to be in the style nlwaye and with economy if one has the advantage of carefnl advice.

For the Madrid Court Mme. Ludinart is making a pale blue-green satin traine dress, with hand embroidery in cream, white, and gru color in a delicions Renaissance pattern. The Court mantle ie of hrooade, with golden-bound clasters of old ross flowers, and on the nuder jnpe the same flowers are repeated in hand embroidery. The effect is very soft, and the shades melt as if done by the painter's brush.

For the same lady there le a short gown of striped velvet, with a coreage made of the plain goods under a corset of requisite passementerie; also, a Greek softly-winding home dress of light beige cashmere and dark green velvet, trimmed with that bewitching new worsted passementerie made of wool—something akin to Macramé. It is original, becoming, and distinctly refined.

A short walking coesme of beige oloth I also noticed, with an addition of velvet of a darker shade embroidered on. A ball dress of Regance rose eatin had a superb embroidery of narcissns in silver, with its foliage of natural leaves. It will be observed that embroidery of evsry kind, from plain wool to rich silk, silver and gold, rules the law of ornamentation. This same fashion extends to hats.

Virot, for a theatre bonnst, takes a piece of open-work gold passmenterie and fills in the holes with large out glase atones of topas, emerald, and sapphire shades. This covers the rnnnd toque form, sither leaving an open crown or making one of velvet knots. Strings of velvet and a clnster of feathers finish the work of art. Price, from $24 to $28 and $30.

Virot uses sealskin for Winter capotes, with white velvet and orange velvet, but she discards astrakhan as being too hard and unbecoming to the face—and ehe le right. She makes loves of bonnets with Venetian point or Irish lace, picked ont daintily in gold and silver thread, making a loose *fond* over colorsd silk, the short aigrette plumes corresponding in shade, as also the velvet stringe.

These are no longer tied, hnt are rolled in and ont nnder the chin, and finding tsrmination and a fastening near the sar with a handsome jewel pin. Use your ont-of-fashion earrings; only take one of each pair. Jewels of valne are also mounted as pins to keep the bonnets in place and to pin the tulle veils. Small Spanieh diamond, ruby, and sapphire studded combs ars pretty if stnck in behind in the roll of hair; they make a brilliant color note and keep on the bonnet at the same time.

Virot's round hats—dating from the Bapoiton revival—are absurd for daily life, but strangers bny them—and wear them, not realizing that not one woman in a hundred can he tophsavy gracefully. Velvst is to be used plentifully for hats and bonnets and old brocaded stnffs for crowns. I would advise every one to keep cast-off Paris bonnets; the material always worke in advantageously, for there is never anything entirely new under the sun.

Virot usee beige velvet, pale lilac, lettnce green, and pale blne velvst ribbone to form the crown of a bonnet, the ends forming a cabbage knot on the top; yon pnt a bias puff of dark-brown velvet all around the edge of the bonnst, which is soft to the features. I noticed scarlet velvet hats trimmed with black lace and jet. For demi-toilettes they are invalnable.

At the plaza—or the bull fights—I have gathered some hints abont ontslds garments and fnr, for this Spanish amusement still continnes to attract the fashionable world and the belles petites in fnll gala dress. Sealskin jackets or pelsrine capes are invariably made with high shoulders. The jaokets are shorter, tight-fitting in the back, never very loose in front, and frequently quite olose to the fignre. Seal is mixed with astrakhan, too. Sometimes there is a vest of this, cuffs, and rolling collar.

The hoas are very long, hnt flat, with a collar. Thie permits them to be useful for low-neck dressee also. Handeome Rnsian sable boas cost as high as $600. Two eizes of muffs are nsed—a medium increase from last year's style and a very large grandmother's muff, looking like a huge kitten. All Winter cloaks must have fur somewhere.

The Gymnase Theatre is one of the heet for fashion etndy. Drama or comedy serve equally as a frame for pretty women and fine gowns, and the "Struggle for Life" of Daudet is no exception, although two nuse Magnier's elegance and smart clothes, hut we shall soon find that at the Vandsville, where the blende actress has carried her caprice and extravagance.

Mme. Pasca—as aristocratic as ever, and perhaps even more distinguished with her white hair arranged in the Pompadonr style—wears firet a pale rose orépe de chine traine robe, held in at the waist with a silken and gold cord; and over thie, ie a long blaok cashmere overdrees, opening to the waist, both in the back and front, and entirely embroidered in gold thread. It ie a charmingly simple etyls, and most enitable for a ten gown. Hsr evening dress of emerald green velvet ie far less sfisotive, and at first, it seems really ngly. A sable boa onts the waist on the hias, with a river of diamonde on the velvet side, following the fur ontline; which faces also a white satin breadth embroidered in gold bow knots. The general style of the eupposed dinner dress makes it look like a masquerade eccentricity.

One novelty, however, ie anre to be a snccess both for yonng and old. Mme. Pasca ie over fifty, she has grown very thin, and her throat is nnbecoming; wisely she knows this, and she affects a fur collar, broader than the regular Princess of Wales dog collar; she fastene it in front with a long pendant pin of large emeralds and diamonds.

Mme. Desclanzas weare widow's mourning in the first act, and she adopts with the English crêpe the widow's cap. In Aot III. she blooms ont in ross hengaline and crêpe. The plain ekirt ie divided on either side with lisse folde embroidered in gold, and a chemisette of the same reaches to the neck under the folds of bengaline draping the corsage.

Mlle. Bruck first wears a yellow orépe de chine entirely embroidered in fine white silk cord in a sort of Persian design. The jupe and waist are both made plain, belting in with a ribbon and old-fashioned mother-of-pearl buckle, the sleeves being in the uniform style, made on the bias leg-of-mutton cut, with very high epaulets. The second hat worn by the actress is a broad-brim yellow straw, with a soft crown of mauve velvet and three enormous irises standing up in front.

Her visiting costume is in better taste for every-day wear. It consists of a silver gray cloth with an embroidered design in a deeper shade of velvet, stitched on with a silver cord. Behind, the cloth skirt opens over plaitings of the plain velvet, which form the two back breadths. The hat is made of the velvet, with a soft crown of Venetian point, and a cluster of ostrich tips *en sur les*.

Her house dress is one mass of Malines lace laid over ivory satin, with a scarf of crêpe de chine, a trifle more suetained in color; she carries an enameled handled *en tout cas* of crêpe and Malines insertions, with a cluster of violets, heliotrope, and lilacs on the edge.

Mlle. Varly, a new-comer, has only one pretty gown, a mauve crêpe de chine laid over a jupe of point d'esprit, insertioned in white moire ribbon. She wears yellow leather low shoes which are neither fit nor becoming.

There were no novelties in wraps, for only one was given to Mlle. Bruck, and that was a mare shonldar cape, like the fnr ones made now, with high spaulets, long tabs in front, rolling high collar, and reaching only to the waist behind.

I mnst mention a new thing in every-day walking coats. A plaid—as large as you can bear—radingote, with thrse deep capes and a dark-green or violet velvet collar. One must be slight and tall, and the new fashion is a delight—sensible, warm, and impervious to bad weather.

A YANKEE COPPER MINE.

A PROJECT OF THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO REVIVED IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 16.—The ancient copper minss at Bristol, in this State, have been reopened during the past eighteen months, and large sums of money expended in the revival of operations. Thirty-five years ago these mines were controlled by a syndicate, with Benjamin F. Silliman of New-Haven as the leading spirit and adviser. Two shafts were sunk, the first 180 and the second 240 feet. The water privileke connected with the minss was developed at an expense of $40,000. The company met with success as long as economy prevailed in the management. The copper ore was abundant. In 1857, however, the entire concern snconmoed to the panic, and from that time until a year and a half ago the enterprise was regarded as a hopeless one. The property ultimately passed into the hands of John M. Wolsey of New Haven. The minss were dismantled, and one of the finest water privileges in the country was allnwed for thirty years to wasie its strength and utility.

Two years ago a New-York State company conceived the idea of reworking the products left on the surface by the original company. The accomulation from the minss comprised 50,000 toes of "tailings," which could be profitably worked by modern machinery. William E. Tillotson of Pittsfield, Mass., was the President of the company; William H. Robsrson of Albany, Vice President, and Edward S. Francis, cashier of the Pittsfield National Bank, Treasurer. The Board of Directors inclnded Henry W. Gilbert of Ponghkeepsie and James H. Mead of Albany. E. G. Hnbbel, a native of Hndson, N. Y., hut for sixteen years prior to 1873 in charge of the Berkshire Atheeum at Pittsfield, was appointed Superintendent. Mr. Hnbbel was in the One Hnndred and Fifty-ninth New-York Rsgimset through the war, and was the man of all others to revivify the mine as a prodnctive agency.

The shafts, which had been filled with water and debris for thirty years, were pumped out. The gallsries last year were driven 3x months. After a depth of twenty feet the wood work in the mine was found to be as solid as on the day in which it was erected. When the bottom of ths deepest shaft was reached, Superintendent Hnbbel began ths work of carrying it down to the depth of 370-feet. The work has been completed for 340 feet, and the ore more than six months, showing that the mine will be an extremely profitable venture. Native copper was fonnd at 390 feet and this week the native ore has been taken ont in considerable quantities at the 340-foot level. A metallic rock was passed through in sinking the shaft, but the drift will not be worked for the present.

When the sixty-fathom level is reached, a drift will he extendsd in search of the leading vein of ore. This mine, which promises so much, is at the foot of Mins Mountain, four miles northeast of Bristol, being midway between that town and Unionville. There is great interest felt in its development. Silver has also been found in it in paying quantities. In the southern section of the towe a silver mine has been fonnd, snd gold has actnally been found in the direction toward Southington. The silver mine has been property controlled by the Downs family of Bristol, and there is much excitsment in regard to it.

The principal interest at presoet is in the old copper mine. The tract covers nn area of 140 acres. The mining plant will be completed in three months. The operation of the mine with a large force will be practicable by Spring.

MINERAL WATER MEN.

WILL COMBINE FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT AND PROTECTION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The owners of mineral springs are banding together for mnsnal protection. On the 19th of November there will be held at Chicago a congress of mineral water men, and an invitation has been sent to ths spring owners here to send delegates to aid in forming a mutual alliance. One of the objects to be attained is a new rnling by the Secretary of the Treasnry in relstion to the duty on manufactured mineral waters. Natural foreign waters are admitted free of duty, but the manufactured artiole has to pay tribute to the Government.

A certain manufactured water sent over in large quantities from the other side is now held by the Government to be natural. Everybody knows that it must be artificial, as the hole in the gronnd in Europs does not flow enough water to supply the nomestic trade. The design is to compel these manufactured waters to sail under their true colors ann to pay duty. A meeting of those interested here was held a few evenings since, and three delegates were chosen to go to Chicago.

The indications are that the littls hamlet which New-Yorkers pass on the railroad about a mile and a half south of Saratoga will be a much-frequented resort in the future. Most people have noticed from the train the pretty sheet of water surrounded by tasteful spria houses which up to now has made it Geyserville. An electric railway now runs to this lake, and it will be in operation in the Spring. The Kissingen Spring Company has just purchased sisty acres of land in the vicinity on which there is a large acreage of first-growth timber, which will be turned into a park. A hotel will be srected near the Kissingen Spring, and new roads and drives laid ont, hille cnt down, and the place generally improved. The best and most popular cathartic and table waters are now fonnd there.

Right on the heels of the MoQuade trial the county is likely to have a murder trial, with the usual concomitant of a "woman in it." All the evidence in the Conuter-Jump poisoning case points to the guilt of Counter. He and his wife, a huxom-looking woman to whom he had been married thirteen ysars, had separated, she taking twn of the children and he two. Jnmp had been attentive to Mrs. Counter, and had sned Counter in a Justice Court last Summer for $2 which he had lent to Mrs. Counter, and the latter was a witnese in Jump's behalf. Counter is smiien and morose in dispoeition, and the opinion is that he brooded over his family troubles and determined to put Jnmp ont of the way. Jump's stomach will be analyzed by Prof. Perkins of Union College. There is evidence that Mrs. Counter secretly wrote Jump letters appointing meetings.

YALE COLLEGE.

Dr. Seever, the college physician, has completed his measnrements of the Freshmen in the Academic Department. The averags age of the class is eighteen yeas and one month, which is one month less than last year's average. The members average 130 pounds in weight, eight ponnds more than the average at the age of eighteen, as marked on Dr. Seaver's anthropometric chart. The tallest student is 8 feet and 1-8 inch; the shortest 5 feet 6 inches. The oldest is thirty years and eight months, and the youngest fifteen years ten and a half months. The heaviest member of the class has 242 ponnds of good material for another on the tug-of-war team, and his equal has not come to college in several years. One student blew 590 litres on the lung testing machine. The largest inflation of the chest was 45.8 inches and the smallest 29.2 inches. Fonrteen per cent of the class are defective in eyesight, 3½ per cent are defective in hearing. Tobacco is used by 13½ per cent. Twenty-seven are the sons of merchants; the manufacturers and farmers are next to the merchants, each with 20 sons; clergymen have 18, lawyers 17, general business men 15, hankers 11, physicians 8, brokers 8, mechanics 5, public officials 8, editors and inventors 2 each, and authors, 1.

Subjects for the Sonhomore compositions are: "At a Revolntionary Camp-fire with Ethan Allen," "Call of Wordsworth's on Charles and Mary Lamb," "Back in the Old Cradled Home," "An Episode in Da Quincey's Childhood," "The Girlhood of the Virgin Mary," "An Honr with Dr. Johnson," "Impressions of Mr. Spectator at the First Performance of Alcestis," "A Review of Turner's Old Ark," "Sir Roger De Coverley Revived at a Harvard-Yale Football Game," "Virgil's Last Day," "A Day in Kale under President Clapp," and "At a Dinner Party with Macaulay."

An eleven composed of Jnniors defeated the King's School team at Stamford, Thursday, 12 to 4. The Yale team was composed of Swartwont, Colgate, Buck, Aiken, Weed, Poole, and Wright, rushers; Twombly quarter back; Parker and W. Mogelinock, half backs; Daiseli, full back. Walker, '89, refereed and umpired the game, and Read, '89, played half back for Stamford.

The grand-stand tickets to the Yale-Harvard game at Springfield have been counterfeited and serious trouble is expected. It is thought that tickets for the full capacity of the grand stand have been sold already.

The typhoid fever scare has nearly died out. Carson, Slade, Ingersoll, and Moase, '81, and Casement, '80, S., have returned to college.

Recitations for the Fall term will close on Dec. 7.

TRIUMPHS OF THE MILLINERS.

The Winter wind tiny whistle shrilly through the parks and squares and blow cold and sharp down the promenade, but the little folks do not care. Wrapped in their warm coats, with their little pink ears safely nnoked away beneath the beantiful hoods, the frosty air only brings the glow to their cheeks and the sparkle to their eyes.

Let the sun hnt shine and the banies are content; though even the rain need no longer imprison them to flatten their pudgy noses against the window panes, for have they not their funny sesamers and rubber boots, made on purpose to tempt tiny feet into puddles?

But the little girls, at least, like the sunshine best, for then they may wheel their dolls about in the fancy carriages, while in bad weather they must be left grieving at home, for showers, especially snch showers as naughty Mr. Greely hnnts up for New-York, are very bad for dolls; they may be ever so well protected in waterproof coats, but their waxen complexions will not "stand the storm."

It is just possible, too, that the little girls enjoy the sunny days because they like so well to wear the pretty hoods and bonnets whose bright ribbons and pluffy feathers wenld he spoiled by the rain. But the hoods cannot have it all their own way yet awhile, for it will take a very cold day to ront the big hats.

With the wide scarf stringe now nsed they are almost as comfortable for baby ears as the bonnets and infinitely more bewitching. When the broad strings are tied down over the enris and the shining eyse look ont from the shedow of the wide brims—well-a-day, good Sir! saw yen ever a mere captivating sight! For, certes, when all is teld, papa (ne less thae mamma) loveth right well to see his baby the fairest in all the town.

Alack! that the boys must so enrly lay aside the pretty bravery in which little mistress is privileged to hear herself so prendly. But take not the matter too sorely to heart, young masters, for whether or not every ill have its compensation, in good sooth every led hath; even tee "pants" of much renown and good usefulness. And from when he can lisp the word of mysterious potency is he not continually instrnoted to look forward thereto?

Ask little Victor, with his great pocket full of spoils, to change clothes with Maris; how significant the dance of his lithe, nnfettered limbs, and the diadainful tess of the stont "polo," or rapid twist of ths "toboggan" by the tassel he is sure was meant for a handle! But Marie is given no oroles, so look not too scornfully, brothers, if sister learns to make the most of her finery. Beanty, at any rate, is her birthright.

But, in very truth, it was not so much as meant, at the ontset, to say a word to young master, but to tell something about these sweet lovely hats and hoods, and hood bonnets, which he liketh not to wsar too late in life. For a few years, however, he is as partini to dainty headgear as though he were a girl, and to certainly distinguish between his hats and his sister's would require a milliner in good standing. To be very certain, see that the large hat, with its beautiful plumes, just selected for little Miss Five-year-old was not really designed for mother, or grown-np daughter, is another millinery puzzle which the average buyer will leave unsolved.

Yet the hats of the little people have some features peculiar to themselves and many popular for the season. The strings are of soft sarah and are hemmed on each edge. The tips, the pretty clusters of ostrich tips, have been so far in the year almost abandoned to the children, and are used on the little bonnets and the big hats. A sort of "hand-me-down" system seems to prevail in regard to baby millinery; when mamma gets tired of some pretty fashion or device it is given another term of service in adorning the littie heads; thus the quill, so very popular among the ladies a season or two ago, is this Autumn the baby's own feather. It is usually in white, and very coquettish it looks, stuck jauntily through the big bows at the side of the hats or on the very top of the bonnets.

These bows are made largely of the satin-edged gros-grain ribbon, which is another of mamma's "castoffs," as baby ribbon it has not yet come back to the babies, but is being nsed upon felt flats for little misses. It is run several times around the crown, then made up in rosettes. The ribbon must contrast with the hat in color, and often two or more colors are run alternately around the crown and come strikingly together in a group of rosettes.

The rosette is now an important factor in fashion's problems, being in frequent use for young and old. The ladies and older misses find work for it in finishing the beautiful velvet and silk girdles and girlish velvet ribbon waistbands, whose ends meet or cross in the back of this round-waisted season, and also in making the wide neck frills. For the little folks it has loet none of its long-standing prestige, but is seen on hoods, bonnets, and hats of all sizes. The wide satin-edged ribbon is rosetted by being slightly gathered in a circled nnmber and rnnd, sometimes to each s ize that one rosette is sufficient trimming for a hat.

If there is anything more universally and effectively employed in all branshes of woman's adornment than the rosette it is the "shir." shirring has never soated jot or title of claims since it was first revived so many seasons back, and the seem to be more in favor ever dependent npon it this year. Into what fathomless abyss the children's milliner would he plunged were its support withdrawn is horrible to contemplate. The shirring on heavy cords, run an inch apart, is being prettily nsed in the nptnrned brims of white nnnt velvet, which set above childish brows like an aureole.

Shirring comes in play nicely in the forming of the velvet Tam o' Shanter crowns upon the large felt flats. When these are laid about with the long drnoping ostrich plumes the result is a royal hat for the girl of every age. One worn by a child of twelve years completed an outfit that could pave with a heart of toe originator of black costumes for children. It wne of black felt, the crown of rich black velvet, the magnificent plumes of jet black; the long hair, falling beneath the hat over a sealskin coat, was a black-brown; this dress, though not a dead black, had no relieving tints.

The most stylish of the felt flats have the edge of the brim sharply cut and unbound. These edges are much prettier than the old heavy binding, as they permit the brim to fall more easily about the face, or suomit more gracefully to manipulation. There is a look of simplicity given by them which le always an advantage in anything designed for children. This idea is carried out in leaving the crowne without hands, the big bow, with perhaps a cinster of tips, being the only trimming.

The smaller hats for older girls are often ornamentally hound with a wide fold of velvet. The flats of which velvet and felt are now kinds of white velvet are caught down by roundheaded pins of brase or steel, are pretty.

The crown bnttons, or rnnnd centre ornaments, are a feature npon both the full-crowned hats and the little bonnets. Only the very small child now wears the close cap-hood without cape. The bonnet with a sape le more dressy than it was ever possible to make the cap, which closely follnwed the ontlines of the head, and was cut off abruptly at the nsck. The little capes are perhaps three inches in width at their widest part, and have the ribbon which forms the strings twisted about for a heading.

The bonnets err in the opposite direction from the cap, sinning by elaboration, being sometimes marvels of intricate design and elegant material. Simple hoods, with capes, and prettily shaped and trimmed, are better. Many of the bonnets, though, are intended for children who will soon be "little young ladies." The flat revers, turning back from the face of these bonnets, are a favorite, and is the latest variety of modifications to which every design is subjected this Winter. No feature of this year's fashion work is more marked than a total lack of respect for the definite in design. The "free lance"—if journalism will donate a term—le in such glory as never before.

The revers reversed are single or double, and are often are stiffened by close-set lines of stitching. Bonnets and hoods are finished with quillings of ribbon rnn under the edge. Rows of pinked and emoroidered felt and cloth are used to form the brims of bonnets and in trimming.

A bonnet with a high crown of white brocade had a brim made of embroidered white felt in seven overlapping rows, each a half inch in width. The knot of ribbon on top was of white, satin-edged, and through the knot ran a white quill.

A white hat of medinm size had the full crown of faille; the rolling brim of felt was edged with ostrich trimming and caught against the crown on one side by a big rosette of wide satin-edged ribbon.

A beautiful hat of white velvet had the side crown shirred closely, making the crown very full; this fullness was held down in the centre by a tiny mat of cord wound round and round, and from the mat dangled a large tassel. The brim was rnn in wide chirs, the little ruffle on the edge being wired to turn up.

A white beaver steeple-crown had and twn white quills stuck through the side how. A bonnet of white oorded silk had the crown fullness held in the middle by a cute little bow of narrow white ribbon; a quilling finished the edge of the brim, and a clnster of white tips was in the bow on top. A gray bonnet had pink roses, and brown silk bonnet the tips were brown; the crown fullness was caught by a small round place of this silk, stitched; the white strings were fastened around the cape as a heading.

A hine plush bonnet, with real coronst brim, had white strings, white rosette, and quilling. A white brocade, with plain crown, was trimmed with narrow white velvet ribbon, and had a brim of white velvet cut out in large scallops over the brow. A white felt flat, with unbound edge, was trimmed with a single big rosette, and had the hemmed sarah strings.

A bonnst of seal-brown satin was lined with straw-color; a double, gradnated revers, shirred on cord, formed the brim; strings and loops were of broad brown ribbon. A bonnet of strawberry velvat had the tips, loops, and facing of white. A pretty hat was made of white cashmere shirred on wire.

A white nnns' velvet had the flaring brim edged with ostrich trimming, the Tam o' Shanter crown tied around with narrow velvet ribbon looped in front and falling in long loops and ends at the back.

The large hats are often trimmed in fur matching that upon the seal.

Ladies' millinery is constantly developing new features, and will until Christmas, when the Winter designing will suddenly cease and milliner brains will be turned again upon the Spring work, much of which is even now conceived. Feathers lose nons of their popularity as the season advances; a woman without a feather is still a *rara avis*. The ostrich tips are being more used for the later bonnets than in the early Autumn, when the wings and long plumes seemed to have crowded them ont.

A lovely little toque of heliotrope and silver, with white velvet ribbon strings, here a cluster of white tips; a rich green velvet had a bunch of green tips. Both of these bonnets had much wider strings than the earliest styles showed. The wide strings are forced into use by the undeniable fact that they are far more becoming to those faces which require strings at all than are the narrow ribbons. The wide hemmed strings used for children's hats are duplicated in velvet for some of the most stylish bonnets.

A pretty trimming is formed by a wide fold of velvet or silk passed entirely around the bonnet, and having the appearance of being slipped over the edge in front, where it is caught down by a buckle or other ornament and forms the face trimming necessary in the bonnets which flare high above the face.

Never was snch individnality shown in millinery. The more peculiar the hat or bonnet the greater success is it accounted. Milliners encourage this by their imported blocks to which no name is given. The leading milliners carefully refrain from naming their styles. Some striking name catches the fancy of the multitnde and the hat is soon so popular as to be entirely killed. The trusted milliners are those who are careful not to let Mrs. Exquisite's bonnet be reprodnced for Mrs. Elegant.

One of the oddest of the imported bonnets was a small lemon-colored felt with cnrlens flattened front and rolling sercnet brim; the trimming was of high blue velvet set in the crown and forming the wide and very long hemmed strings; pink orape was gathered about the face. The colors were of the dull, "artistic" variety.

An evening bonnet was formed of a wide donbled ruffle of heliotrope velvet, the narrow heading standing np around the crown openings.

Hats with the crowns sunk partially below the brims are among those suitable for either ladies or children.

A bonnet in pure lavender and one in clear straw tint were pretty bits of heior. There are some fine effects in gray. An immense gray velvet hat, with close back and broadly flaring front, was trimmed with velvet ribbon three inches wide, of deep green, loae loops of gray crape intermingled. The drooping ostrich plume was gray, and a long shining feather was yellow.

Gold galloon is being used with good results on black hats. A low derby of black felt was stylish in black velvet and the braid three inches in width.

The large directory hats in brown beaver, with self-colored trimming and tied down with sarah strings, are pretty for children and young women alike.

Another, which may also serve little Miss Daisy or ynng Miss Marguerite, was a George Washington hat in black beaver; the brim, edged on the nnder side with three rows of narrow gold braid, was caught to the crown at the back and sides, and on one side black tips were fastened.

A hat of scarlet and black had a brim made by rws of a braid formed by interlacing cord with narrow strips of fanofrilly-ont felt; the crown was plied high with scarlet ribbnn, held in place so each side by a black wing.

The newest derby is very tasteful. The black felt of this season is particularly fine in quality. Bonnets are being made of the new velours de chasse—a ribbed velvet—to match the gowns. The old "feather tnrban" is again "in," looking in many sases like a gigantic bird. These turbans are oftenest made of the plnmage of the eider duck, and the sometimes worn with capes, boas, and muffs to match. The old long veils, three yards of tissue, to be wound around the hat, crossed at the back below the hair and tied in a bow nnder the chin, are promised from Paris.

The velvet flowers gain in favor; nothieg so pretty for evening wear has been offered for many seasons. The big red roses with green foliage look specially natural. A scarlet crape toque had the flowers in scarlet with yellow centres, ribbon of gold brocade over scarlet, a wreato of scarlet velvet leaves, and long, frill strings of crape.

When worn by young girls the studsnts' caps are the jauntiest headdress ever seen. If the college girls once fairly appreciate the beret's fascinating effect, people may expest to see Vassar and Wellesley, following the example of Johns Hopkins, to the extent of the cap at least. Upon older heads, however, the result is not so good. A black student cap was worn with a cape of black broadcloth laid in large irregular pleats at the collar, and falling at its deepest point, far below the waist. It was decorated with a heavy cord of gold and gold tassels, and caught up theatrically npon one shoulder. The costnms was calculated to arrest the eye.

This was trne also of a turbah, whose entire top was made of glittering silver cord. Metallic cords and braids are used in every form; they are especially pretty in the Greek meandere. A toque of white satin veiled with silver net over velvet had the meanner of greenish silver; one of pearl velvst, with white velvet loops, had the Greek band of white eilver. White metallio embroidery in Persian colors was combined on a capote with green velvet leaves, loops of pink velvet ribbon, and a pink and silver aigrette. A big gray hat had silver cord miogled with gray plumes, pink velvst roses, and heavy appliqus of gray.

Applique work is becoming as popular in millinery as in oloaking. The crown of a green velvet capote was wholly covered with one leaf of black velvet applique, veined with jet and outlined with jet and cord.

The flaring front brims of the large hats are filled in with velvet flowers, resting directly upon the hair.

The most eccentric bonnst to he discovered was a toque, the deep moss-green of the old logs or the slime npon stagnant water; npon each side was a green soake lying in loose coils, with its head over the front of the bonnet. Each of these snakes was an inch in thickness. Their skins were of a webbed cloth or Indian headwork, too mottled surface adding to the realism, which was somewhat too strong for most women to enjoy. The effect was pretty well simulated by an aigrette coming up from the back.

The present "broad brims" are not exactly of the Quaker variety.

Talk about woman's nerve! A milliner must have the nerve of a surgeon to cut into the lovely stuffs now dedicated to her use.

REPEATING RIFLES FOR RUSSIA.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Daily News.

According to advices from St. Petersburg, the negotiations of Gen. Wnnnofski, the Minister of War, with the French for the introdnction of the Lebel rifle have proved nnsuoceseful. In the rifle question, three parties are opposed to one another. The one, headed by Gen. Dragomiroff, is nnconditionally in favor of the Lebel rifle; the second gronp, represented by Gen. Gourkho, is for a Russian repeating rifle, and the third, led by Gen. Rothbeck, advocates waiting altogether, as the experience of Germany proves that the question of the best repeating rifles cannot yet be definitively decided.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Mrs. Celia W. Wallace will soon erect a large building of brick or stone as a memorial to her son. It will be used as a free dormitory for a few deserving students. The same lady has also given two scholarships, one in memory of her father, Dr. Whipple, and the other in memory of her son, John W. Wallace.

Dartmonth beat Amherst 60 to 0 rsceptly and the latter tied Williams, the score being 10 to 10, hut this does not prove by any means that Dartmouth will have a walk-over at Springfield, as it is well known that Dartmonth football men always play a great deal better at home than abroad.

It is expected that 100 of the students will be at Springfield on the 23d to witnesse the two football matches. The game on that day between Dartmonth and Williams will probably decide the intercollegiate championship.

There are more tennis players in college this year than for several years past, and it looks as if the college tournament next Spring would be close and exciting.

Prof. Quimby, author of "Quimby's Algebra," is very low, and it is feared he will have another paralytic shock, which he probably could not withstand

Few are Free

FROM Scrofula, which, being hereditary, is the latent cause of Consumption, Catarrh, Loss of Sight, Eruptions, and numerous other maladihe. To effect a cnre, purify the blood with **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Begin early, and persist till every trace of the poison is aradicated.

"I can heartily recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla for all those who are afflicted with acrofulous humors. I had suffered for years, and tried various ramedies without effect. Finally, Ayer's Sarsaparilla gave relief and put me in my present good healthy condition."—E. M. Howard, Newport, N. H.

"My daughter was greatly trouhled with scrofula, and, at one time, it was feared she would lose her sight. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has completely restored her health, and her eyes are as well and atrong as ever, with not a trace of scrofula in her system."—Geo. King, Killingly, Conn.

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Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Autumn glides onward into Winter and society is still in the suburbs. The gloomy weather of the early part of the week would, it might be thought, have effectually damped the spirits of the fox-hunting set and brought its members back to town en masse. But snch was not the case, and the clear skies and cool winds of the last three days have not only effaced the memory of the week's discomforts, but have made their allegiance to the country-sids all the stronger. Next week, however, with four fashionable weddings, several receptions, and the opening of the opera, will bring the most reluctant of the country lovers back to town and will open the season. Just now every one is scanning the list of the season's box holders at the opera with much interest. The changes in this favored list are comparatively few. The new-comers are the Leiters, Clarence Andrews, William Watts Sherman, and Walston H. Brown. The Remsens have changed their box, which will be occupied this season by George H. Bewdoin, they occnpying in turn Cyrus W. Field's. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who brings ont her daughters this Winter, has taken Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts's box for odd performances. The original stockholders all retain their boxes, and the Astors, Vanderbilts, Goelets, Bishops, Coopers, and others who first snpported the new house will be in their accustomed places.

The wedding of Mr. Harriman and Miss Hurst on Wednesday last at high noon in St. Thomas's was a beautiful spectacle. The unutterable dreariness of the weather outside made the picture in the church all the more effective. The bride, a tall and striking-looking girl, carried herself with much dignity, and the conventional bridal gown, with its long train and veil, was most becoming to her. The church was thronged and the whole ceremony passed off without a hitch of any kind. The wedding was fully described in THE TIMES of Thursday, as was also the quiet and unconventional ceremony held in the parlors of Col. Ingersoll's house, also on Wednesday morning, where Judge Barrett united Walston H. Brown and Miss Eva Ingersoll. This week will bring the weddings of Effingham Johnson and Miss Scott, who is a niece of J. F. Tams, and next week, the bride's week of the season, will bring the marriages of William R. Travers and Miss Lillian Harriman on Monday, the 25th; Mr. Forward and Miss Wynkoop on Tuesday, the 26th; Mr. Ward and Miss Newcomb on the same day, and Mr. Sloane and Miss Worth on Wednesday, the 27th.

The engagements are announced of Mr. Thatcher, a well-known young Bostonian, and Miss Louise Leavitt, and of Miss Mabel Sands, daughter of the late Mahlon Sands, and Clarence Sinclair, the eldest son of Sir John Sinclair. Miss Sands, who is a daughter of Mr. Sands by his first wife, Miss Minturn, and who is an heiress, has lived abroad for some years. The engagement is also announced in London of the Baron Oppenheim and Miss Flora Hutchins. Miss Hutchins is a New-Yorker, and when on a visit here some two or three years ago with her mother, who was then a widow but has since married a wealthy Londoner, named Parkinson Sharp, became very popular from her charm of person and manner.

The coming ball season, not the baseball season, but that devoted to Terpsichore, while promising to be fairly well filled with events, has not been much discussed as a whole, owing to the large amount of advertising that has been bestowed on what is to be called the "New Year's ball." As this ball is to be entirely social in character, is given for no charitable object, and will be under the excellent management of Ward McAllister, it is difficult to find much to say in advance of the announcement in the daily and weekly press. The annual Charity Ball, given for one of the most worthy charities of the city, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Jan. 7, and will be held, as during the past three years, at the Metropolitan Opera House. The assembly balls will take place on Dec. 12, Jan. 9, and Feb. 13, and the Patriarchs' on Dec. 16, Jan. 16, and Feb. 17. No private Delmonico balls are as yet announced, but there will probably be at least three during the early Winter.

Tuxedo has been quiet during the week, but last evening, following an informal cotnm which has been instituted, there were some pretty figure and costume dances and an amateur play given at the little theatre. Over a fortnight has passed since the last ball at which Mrs. Parish lost her diamond star, and no trace of it has been discovered, and its disappearance is still a mystery. Some of the Tuxedo colony are much annoyed, it is said, by published stories which they state intimate that the star is in the possession of some one of the guests at the ball. They would seem to be nndne sensitiveness. One hundred and fifty people were assembled at the time, and certainly the disappeareuce of the star cannot reflect in any way upon the club, its management, or its guests, unless it were clearly proved that some one present did retain the ornament and refused to give up the identity of its owner. The most probable solntion of the mystery is that the ornament ought in some lady's dress, and is now reposing in some warnrobe enuuly concealed in the folds of the dress said to contain it, perhaps entirely unknown to the owner of the dress. Similar occnrrences have before happened, and jewels will often disappear with a celerity that recalle the essay on the total depravity of inanimate things. The circnmstances that attended the loss of the diamonds at two famous dinner parties in this city and Washington in hygone years were entirely different, and now withstanding Inspcotor Byrnes's opinion, publicly stated, that the star is in the hands of some one of the gnests who were at the ball, it is most probable that it will come to light sooner or later in the folds of some lady's dress.

The Nineteenth Century Club held its semi-annual meeting last week, and has announced a programme for the coming season. It will hold its meetings in the Metropolitan Assembly rooms on Friday evenings instead of Wednesdays, as heretofore. The President, Daniel G. Thompson, stated that this change was made on condition, but much disappointment was felt when it was learned by the members of the club not present at the meeting that the annual dues had not been reduced, and had been fixed for the coming year, as formerly, at $25, which is too high for a club which does not offer any clnb advantages in the opportunities for gathering together about twice a month and listening to papers and discussions. Among the papers to be read during the Winter is one on "The Pulpit in Politics" by the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke. "The New Southern Literature" by Thomas Nelson Page, "The Construction of a Play" by Bronson Howard, and "The Art of the Novelist" by Miss Amelia E. Edwards. There will be four members' meetings held at different

MODERN ENGLISH JEWS

LORD MAYOR ISAACS AND LONDON'S FIRST LORD MAYOR.

JEWS IN PARLIAMENT AND IN THE PEERAGE — NAMES THEY HAVE TAKEN—JEWS IN THE EAST END.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Three days hence, with exceptional pomp and ceremonies, a new Lord Mayor is to be inducted to office, and for the third time in the past twenty years this dignitary is to be a Jew. Cable dispatches have already pointed out the most interesting fact that his election completes the seventh century of the title's existence, and that in the year when history first mentions it—that is, in 1189—there was a most furious and relentless persecution of the Jews in London, and, for that matter, throughout England. It was the year of Henry II.'s death, and his successor, Richard Lion-heart, came over from Aquitaine to visit his island kingdom in the Autumn. He was French in everything but the mere matter of birth and knew next to nothing about England. Nor did he seem ever to care about it, save as a source of revenue. His visit was solely for the purpose of raising money for the crusade which he had in mind. To this end he sold shrisvalties, bishoprics, and every other kind of dignity which occasion offered for ready money. Among other offices which went in this grand auction was the chief magistracy of London. The principal municipal officer had been called a Portreeve by the Saxons, and later, by the Normans, a Bailiff. The Crusader King granted to Henry Fitzalwyn now the title of Mayor, for which we need not doubt a pretty penny was paid. Simultaneously the screws were put on all the Jews within reach. Although "Ivanhoe" deals with a period five years later, the familiar study of Isaac of York and Rebecca might serve very well as a picture of the persecution of 1189, when it was thought a specially clever and fitting thing to wring out of the Hebrews the expenses for an expedition to rescue the Holy Sepulchre. The fatnity of those crusades, which so occupied succeeding generations of Europe's strongest manhood, is almost grotesquely apparent when we reflect that, while 700 years later the Payuim infidel is still the master of Jerusalem, a Jaw holds the office which Richard invented as a part of his general plan of exterminating Moslem and Jew alike. History contains no grimmer sarcasm on race hatreds and religious idiocy.

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In fact, the Mohammedans are even now carrying on crusades like those which Richard and his compeers delighted in—only with the difference that they know how to get practical benefit out of them, both to their religion and themselves. During all these 700 years the spread of Christianity has been insignificant, in point of number of converts, with the progress of Mohammedanism. I suppose that within the past five years or so more Mussulmans have been ready made by the vast Arab wave of conquest in Central Africa than would equal all the Christians converted from heathenism since the days of Peter the Hermit. Perhaps when Stanley gets back, his accounts of Emin's failure to hold the Equatorial Province will help people to understand this. Compared with the gaine which Mohammed's religion has made in this single twelvemonth in Africa, the labors of all our foreign missions during the century are as a rivulet to the Amazon. These Moslem crusaders are men who make their work count. During the week in which the new Lord Mayor, Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs, celebrates his accession as Lord Mayor in the capital of Richard Lion-heart and Edward Long-shanks, the telegraph tells us that Islam has wiped out of existence the last vestiges of Christianity in Central Africa. The coincidence strikes us as most curious.

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The trinmph of the Jew ie quite a recent thing in England, but it is none the less complete. Of conrse, the barriers remained against his religion long after those reared against his nationality had been swept away. The Christianized Disraelies were able for more than one decade to look over the fence at the Isaacs and Cohens and Levye huddled forlornly outside the pale. It is now barely over thirty years since the first Jew, Barou Lionel Nathau de Rothechild, was allowed to take his seat in the House of Commons. And up to 1830 they were rigorously shut out of not only municipal public life but out of many professional avocations. The Jew sixty years ago in England could not enter the army or navy; he could not be a harrieter or solicitor, or even a solicitor's clerk; he could not even he a schoolmaster or usher at a school. He had no right to vote, even, if any one chose to challenge him.

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To-day there are some fifteen orthodox Hebrewe in the House of Commons, and as many more, perhaps, who are wholly or in part of the ancient Hebraio blood. Baron de Worms, Rothschild, Mundella, Goldsmid, Montagu, Jacohy, Samuelson, and many other eqnally obvious and familiar names appear now on the roll which could not be signed thirty-one years ago eave on my tne faith as a Christian. There are numerous other most Christian-looking names which mask Jewish identity. Some of these selections are odd. The name Móntagu, for instance, has become almost distinctively Jewish, though nobody can tell why. The great bulk of the clan or family or whatever term you like whose name is Moses have chosen the name Lmley instead. Aaronson has more intelligibly become Anderson, and Davids is Davis or perhaps Davies. The namee Phillips and Lewis are also in great requeet. The old rule of German equivalents, that gave ns names like Adler and all the inunmerable variety ending with "heimer" and with "herg" and "thal," which to this day make a passenger list on a Norddentscher or Hambnrg ocean steamer, read like a Rhine wine card, has in England beeu largely superseded by the custom of taking genuine English or Welsh names. The Levye, for example, adopt the name of Lawson, a palpable translation of the hereditary Levite's name, hnt also a common English name.

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Commercially the Jew ie, of course, at hie very strongest in London, hut only because London is his largest field. He is scarcely stronger here, relatively, I should think, than in New-York, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort, or Vieuna. But socially and professionally he has a position in England immeasurably snperior to that which he has been able to win elsewhere. He is in the peerage here in hie own male right, as well as by proxy through daughters married to noblee like Lord Rosebery. He blossoms luxnriantly all over the haronetage and the list of knights. In science, art, literature, mnsic, politics, the law, the stage, and latterly even in the army, he flourishes like a green-bay tree. In every circle which talent or culture, or even mere liking for these, makes for itself, you find admirable representatives of the race at its beet. For here it is at its best.

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One proof—a signal proof—of this is that practically no disposition exists to evade or deny the historic deecent from Israel. The London Jew ie now proud of his race, and of its achievements and astonishing virility, and likes to talk about them with people who are intereeted. In clubs and other social oircles he entere pleasantly and with evident enjoyment into the spirit of chaff over the traditional Shylockian types of hie countrymen, much ae a Pinckney or Randolph might laugh over the eccentrioities of "the cracker" in the rice country or the Virginian backwoods. Only a week or eo ago I saw an almost wholly Jewish gathering of clever young men and bright women, assembled at the house of a prominent Jewish musician, langhing till the tears came to their eyes over a witty picture drawn by one of their nnmber of a hypothetical return to Jernsalem. "Fanoy our all going up and down the streets, selling collar buttons and sponges and lemons in a net to one another!" he chuckled, and all his hearers laughed frankly with him, despite the presence of Christians. I do not remember, and can scarcely imagine a similar experience in any other country. To the oonvery, there has always elsewhere been a certain constraint in touching upon this subject of race, much as if there had been a recent death in the family. This was ten or a dozen years ago as true of London, but that is all changed now.

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One secret of this lies, it may be assumed, in the high battlemented walls of caste which keep the lowsr classes of Jews here in Londou from overrunning their social snperiors. London has a very big popnlation of poor Jews, mostly from Germany, Holland, Russia, and Anstria, who are thickly settled in Spitalfields, Houndsditch, Bethnal Green, Shoreditch, and Whitechapel. In those sections thoneands of signs in Hebrew characters may be seen. Jewish synagogues, clnbs, and workingmen's societies abonnd in these neighborhoods, and these are the centres, too, of the "sweaters" who make the cheap clothes, hats, and boots for the million. But of this ghettoite in the East End the polite and prosperous Jews of the West End have no personal knowledge. They snbscribe now and then to funds for the amelioration of its more pressing evile and dietress, but they do not come in contact with it. The poor Jew holds himssif meekly at a distance, and does not force upon the outside world any idea of his racial association with his brother. In other countries this is not the case. The unworthiest and least likable olass of Jewe in Germany or Holland or Russia push themselves into public notice, and thns create an atmoephere of reproach and aversion for the whole race. But in London—although that kind of Jew exists in tens of thonsands—we never see him. And the Jews one does see are as well worth meeting as any peopls in England.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

THE LAST LAUGH IS BEST.

ELEVATED RAILROAD PASSENGERS SEE A LITTLE FARCE IN REAL LIFE.

As a Sixth-avenne elevated train stopped at Forty-second-street yesterday, a young man, with bnshy beard and shaggy hair, entered one of the oars. The hat he wore was not of the kind ordsred by recent edicts of fashion. His garments were rough and ill-fitting. It was evident that he had recently jonrneyed into the city from rustic hannts, and two youog men of wids trousers began to make sneering comments upon his appearance.

The new-comer sat down. A heavy pair of steel-bowed spectacles hung upon his nose, and his eyes had a weary look behind the glasses.

"Where did he get that hat?" quoth the first possessor of the wids trousers, and his tones were lond enongh to be very audible.

"And the clothes. I wonder what machine turne enoh things looee upon the world," remarked the possessor of the second pair of wide trousers.

It was evident the two young men regarded the new arrival as a freak. By his side sat a benevolent-looking clergyman, whose eyes snapped with suppreesed indignation as he saw the almost insulting oondnot of the young man. The olergyman saw the raw youth et his side move quickly and reach around to his hip pocket. For a moment he became alarmed for the safety of the persone who wore the large trousers. What the young man did bring forth was a well-thnmbed volume of Integral Calculus. A kindly light beamed in the olergyman's aye as he looked at the volume and then at the man. Then he looked across at the wide-eyed ones of feshion, and doubtless found some material ready at hand for his Sunday attack upon the world and its folhies.

The raw young man went rapidly over a few pages, and then closed the book, got up, and, giving his shaggy head a shake, walked out of the car. As he disappeared from view a gentlemaa who sat by the clergymao's side leaned over and said in a lond tone or voice:

"Did you see that young man who just went out?"

"Yes," answered the clergyman. "Who is he?"

"He is one of the most snccessful young electricians I know," said the gentleman in a still londer tone. "He is bound to become world-famous."

At this point the two yonths who had made themselves conspicuous by their commsnts on the stranger's appearance looked annoyed. Then they solemnly rose and stalked into the next car.

"And so you really know that young man?" asked the olergyman of his neighbor.

"No," replied the latter, with a langh. "I never saw him before. I just wanted to take it out of those two young fops."

And all the passengers chuckled over the little trick played upon the devotees of fashion.

PLANS FOR A BIG FAIR.

THE ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE CENTRAL TURNVEREIN'S SCHOOL.

The charity fair in aid of the school connected with the Central Turnverein will be opened tomorrow night by Meyor Grant, and dnring the two weeks that it will remain open it will no doubt prove a centre of interest to the German population of this city and vicinity. Preparations for the fair have been going on for several weeks, enlisting the active co-operation of snch men as Jndge Nehrbas, R. Katzenmeyer, L. Baumann, John G. Gillig, William Steinway, A. Kuttroff, George M. Van Hoesen, Randolph Guggenhelmer, and A. B. De Frece, who will continue as manager. Among the 100 honorary managers are Oewald Otiendorfer, Hermann Oelrichs, G. H. Schwab, J. F. Pupke, J. Schultz, and Edmund C. Stanton.

The donations include Steinway and Sohmer grand pianos, a cabinet from Bloomingdale Brothers, and a marble statue from C. Schumann & Sons valued at $2,500. There will be entertainments by the schoiars, exhibitions of their handiwork, and popular voting for every section of the verein, and a special department for the young folks.

Beaulibaum's large historical painting, "International Exhibition," will form the background of the stage, and at the close of the fair will be awarded by vote to the most popular olnb or society in the city. A literary souvenir, edited and embellished by Carl Hauser and Leo Tritsch, will contain original poems and articles by well-known writers.

On Thanksgiving night Manager De Frece will make a handsome present to the lady who may have obtained the largest number of donations, and the Executive Committee will give a gold watch and chain to the member having sold the greatest number of season tickets. There will be the nsual chances to vote for popular favorites in various lines of business, and otherwise every means heretofore successfully employed to make faire attractive will be generously used.

Prominent among the attractions thns secured are appearances by the various German singing societies at times to be announced. Of course there will be music of some kind every dey of the fair.

THERE WAS A LETTER IN HIS BOX.

Clerk Peacock of the Hoffman Honee was amnsing himself yesterday morning with thoughts of the delightful time he was going to have in the afternoon, driving his trotters over the Jersey roads, when he was addressed by an elaborately-attired young man, and the following conversation took place:

"Letter in my box, I see," observed the young man.

"Yes," replied Mr. Peacock, with distinguished consideration, reaching up for it and regarding the superscription with considerable interest. "Mr. Blank, I believe."

"That's me," was the jocular and ungrammatical reply.

"Well," remarked Mr. Peacock, "can you tell me why you left this hotel night before last without paying your bill?"

"Why," returned the hotel beat, "didn't I pay my bill? Must have forgotten it, eure. I'll be around again this afternoon and settle up."

"Not much," was the prompt reply. "I'll tronble you to settle now," and it was done. The episode proved that at least one of the trape for nnwary hotel beats is enoceseful. It was the first on this ferry. When a guest leaves his room without taking time to settle his bill, his name is placed on a dnmmy envelope with this cipher in one corner, "D. B.;" then follows the date when he departed from his indebtedness. The man very generally returns to get his mail within a few short days, and noticing the "dnmmy" in his box, asks the clerk if there is anything for 44, or whatever numbered room he may have occnpied. He is asked the name, and if it corresponds with that on the envelope the conversation above recorded generally takes place.

DEPARTED FOR EUROPE.

The steamship La Bourrogne of the French Line, which sailed yesterday for Havre, took out among other passengers the Countess Onfroy de Veres, the Viscount Henri Onfroy de Veres, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Enskn Beddle Sachs, H. De Courcy Forbes, Henry E. Jones, and Dr. Mora.

Among the passengers of the Cunard steamship Aurania, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, were Prince David Kowsannakoa, Prince Jonah Kalaniaoola, the Rev. E. M. Williams, Col. M. A. Clark, Capt. Alexander Barlow, and the Rev. Ross Taylor.

ICEMAN TURNER FOR CONGRESS.

Charles H. Turner, "the iceman," has been selected by Tammany Hall as its candidate for Congress from the Sixth District, to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Frank T. Fitzgerald, who was elected Register. Mr. Turner said yesterday that while he was not disposed to accept his nomination as by any means a foregone conclusion, he would be glad to place himself on record in anticipation of being nominated as in favor of tariff reform and of New-York as the only nice worsky of consideration for the World's Fair in 1892.

MUSIC FOR BLIND PLAYERS

SCORES TO BE READ BY THE FINGER TIPS.

SUPERINTENDENT WAIT'S INVENTION AND THE EXCELLENT RESULTS OF ITS INTRODUCTION IN THE SCHOOLS.

In August, 1872, there was held in Boston, Mass., a convention of the American Association for the Instruction of the Blind, which, because of a suggestion by one of its members, William B. Wait, now Superintendent of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, was to become of historio importance in the progress of educational methods. Mr. Wait outlined the principles of a system by which he declared he would be enabled not only to give blind, persons who were normally intelligent and had a fondness for music the power of executing various pieces of music upon the piano, organ, guitar, or violin, but to afford them likewise a thorough knowledge of the theoretic divisions of the art. A resolntion was passed requesting Mr. Wait to perfect his system and to present it at a snbsequent meeting of the association. This was done, and now the chief department or special instruction in all institutions for the education of the blind is that of music. The number of young men and women who are graduated from these places with an excellent fund of musical knowledge is exceedingly large. There are standard text books and a large library of music prepared especially for the sightless. The persons instructed by this method are able to support themselves comfortably.

The New-York system of point writing and printing was selected for the notation. So, as the number of letters which indicate pitch, the number of notes, the number of intervals, the number of octavee, and the number of rests do not exceed eight, the first eight of the numeral signs of the New-York system were nsed as the foundation of the new system. These numerals appear in this fashion:

: : : : : : : :

Thus, these eight signs formed the basis of four classes of derivative signs, as follows: Signs which indicated the pitch and length of tones; interval signs, which indicated the difference of pitch between two tones; octave signs, and rest signs. The signs which indicate the pitch of notes follow these numerals from one to seven inclusive, and the same characters are used to indicate the length of tones, a whole note being represented as : :; a half note as ' ', and so on to the sixty-fourth note, which appears as . . It was agreed that the first division of this system of notation should always be the pitch, while the second should correspond with the pitch and indicate the quality of the note.

Then the notation of the spacing and accidentals was considered. The spacing was fixed in this way: When one point on this embossed paper was omitted, it was understood that it meant there should be one blank; when two points were omitted horizontally there were two blanks, and so on. But the indication of the sharp and the flat was as ingenious as it was simple. Thus one sharp was shown by one point in the upper row, thus ', before an interval sign or note, and separated from it by one blank space. The relation of the flat was indicated in the same way, the sign, however, being placed below the middle line. The natural was indicated by ;, and by the proper space from its relative note. The sounds indicative of the octaves were formed from the eight primitives, by snffixing to each one a single point in the upper row. With the use of the rests comes a new form of notation. Thus the rests were formed of the primitive signs with . prefixed.

When the question of interval signs for chords came into consideration it was something of a poser, for it must be recollected that in the music for the blind there is no staff with its lines and aids for the prompt location of the notes, nor their pitch, value, length, and what not may be known at a glance. But this was overcome and the interval was nsed, based of course upon the primitives, by adding to each numeral sign a single point in the lower line, so that a first interval would resemble : . and a five-tone chord the first and second written first and then cams two intervals of the chord, in order upward, so that the chord in key of C, composed of C, E, G, and C as half-note, would apoear in this notation as ' ' (indicating fourth octave.) : : ' ' (Chalt note,) . . (third) interval,) ' ' (fifth interval,) ' ' (fourth interval.) This principle was elaborated to a very great extent and the blind student of music is compelled to spend a large part of the time devoted to these elementary principles in the thorough acquisition of these succeeding signs in all sorts of combinations.

Following close upon the heels of this important example of notation came the possibility of showing the signatnre, its time, and the bar and double bar without chance of being misunderstood. The signature was shown in this way: When the composition was in any key other than C the signature was exposed before the time signs by writing the sign for the sharp or flat, then the prefix of number, and after it the numeral indicating the number of sharps or flats in the signature. For instance, the key of F, six sharps, would be ' ' ' ' ' ' F. By the application of the same principles the signature in fists was also given. The time of a composition, as indicated at the beginning of a piece, was arranged by the writing of the numeral after the prefix of the number, so that 2-4 time would appear as ' ' 2 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

Mr. Wyndham and his well-disciplined company of English comedians are seen probably to the very best advantage in "The Candidate." Their performance of this brisk and witty farce, a skillful adaptation from the French by Justin Huntley McCarthy, not by his father, Justin McCarthy, as the programme says, is much more enjoyable than their performance of "David Garrick." Mr. Wyndham's own acting as Oldacre exhibits anew his excellent skill as a rattling, dashing comedian, and Mr. Blakeley and Mr. Giddens of his company, who are almost equally prominent in the play, have parts that enable them to put their ability to good use. "The Candidate" is not, of course, as good a play as "Le Député de Bombignac." Much of the vitality and constructive merit of a French comedy of this description is necessarily lost in the process of adaptation. Mr. McCarthy was compelled to avoid the immorality of the original, and that deplorable quality was the source of most of its wit. The smart innuendoes of Bisson's play would not be tolerated even if they could be translated into English. Mr. McCarthy has endeavored, though, to enpply their place by building up new characters in "The Candidate" and adding an element of simple hnt wholesome fun, of a familiar sort, to the plot. Amindah Sleek, in his new guise, is found to be as comical as ever. Mr. Blakeley's personality exactly fits this part. Every motion he makss is funny. The distortions of his countenance are always mirth-provoking, and the whole sum of British bumor seems to he expressed in those red wristlets.

Mr. Wyndham is a very popular gentleman. He has the capacity to make frisnds and keep them, and he has quite as many friends in this country, where a large part of his professional career has been passed, as in Great Britain. The number of his friends is likely to be largely increased during his present tour.

Mr. Wilson Barrett, our other theatrical visitor from England, will displace "Ben-Mychree" with "Claudian" at the Fifth-Avenne Theatre this week. "Claudian" is remembered as the Byzantine drama in which Mr. Barrett made his first anpearance in Americo. Its performance involves a splendid pictorial display, and the plastic quality of Mr. Barrett's art is well illustrated in the character of the unfortunate hero. The sarthqnake, which is also well remembered, will be witnessed again with respectful awe.

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The Ibsen fad, which threatens in Boston to cause the cessation of the intellsotnal strife over the meaning of Robert Browning, temporarily at least, and has broken out in Philadelpnia in the mild, sober way in which things occasionally do break ont there, need not be viewed with alarm. It will cause the ntterance of much bosh, perhaps, bnt any disonsaion which relates directly to the stage and acting plays onght to be welcomed. The social dramas of Ibsen are not mysterious, and, as a general thing, they are not elevating. But they are brainy, and they treat of facts of actual life, from an odd and illogical point of view, perhaps, but with direotness, force, and great literary skill. It is not likely that many of these plays can be accllmatized here. But there is no harm in trying them, and the reenlting discussion, if it helps to create a demand for well-written plays that deal with the facts of modern life and society, will be beneficial. In any event it will he harmless.

The Ibsen discussion has taken a little more than the nsual time to reach the Atlantic seaboard of the United States from England, where it has been going on in a lively way for nearly a year. It has been stimulated by the very oreditable performances in Boston and Philadelphia by Mr. Richard Mansfield's company of an English version of "Et Dukke-jhem." Thus far, in Philadelphia, the results are chiefly to be noted in the publication of diverse views of the morality of Nora Helmer's condnot in the "household oolnmns" of the excellent local newepapers. In Boston, however, when they get a fad they make the most of it, and there they talk Ibsen on the Common and in the shops. Before the Winter is ont Ibsen will strike Chicago.

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In course of time the influence of Ibsen may have an effect npon the work of our native playwrights. Bnt you will not find a trace of it in "The Charity Ball," the oomedy by Messrs. Belasco and De Mille, with which the Winter term at the Lyoenm Theatre is to begin on Tnesday night. On the contrary, this new piece is nased on a snggestion from "David Copperfield." The players of the Lyoenm will he welcome, and a snooessful season may he confidently predicted for them and their new play.

Mme. Modjeska will act Lady Macbeth at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night for the first time. She has never even seen a performance of "Macbeth." She has been studying the onaraoter for a long time, and in her studies has gone over the whole field of Macbeth literature from Coleridge to Dowden and Furnivall, from Hazlitt to Clement Scott, from Sarah Siddons to Adelaide Ristori, with the nsual result—thatshe has been obliged, in the end, to rely upon her own imagination and reasoning faculties to form a conception of the oharacter. Her portrayal will nndonbtedly be highly intelligent and thoughtful, and in the expression facile, picturesqne, and forcible. Mme. Modjeska's artistic powers are now in the fullness of perfection, and her first appearance in a part so important as this is a dramatic event of unnaual interest. She has been laboring under some disadvantage thns far at the Broadway Theatre, for she has been obliged to take her place after many years of leadership in performances the tone of which is set by another. She and her ominent assooiate, consequently, have not always played in exactly the same key. She has been used to hor own arrangements of the plays and to different stage "hnsinese," but she has labored assiduously, as all experienced observers of these representations have noticed, to overcome the difficnlties in her way; and the artistic finish and sympathetic charm of her acting, under the circnmstances, are remarkable.

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Mr. Lewis Dockstader announces that this will be the last week of old-fashioned negro minstrelsy at his theatre. The bill will be new and of notable variety, and will constitute the swan song of negro farce at this popular little house. Hereafter he will combine the regular minstrel First Part, in which "Bones" and "Tambo" will appear as of old, with performances of light operetta under the direction of Heinrich Conried. Both male and female singers will take part in the operettas, which will he dressed and staged in the most approved manner. Mr. Dockstader says: "The novelty of the first part will be a vocal and symphony concert, in which none but sweet and simple ballads will be sung—those that appeal to the ear and the heart—non-classical in theme, yet beautiful for their simplicity and descriptiveness. I have long believed that there is a field in this city—not upon the road—for a permanent company of minstrelsy and light opera."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The clear, crisp air of yesterday was particularly favorable to the matinée business, and all the theatres drew fine audiences, while at some of them seats could not he obtained by late comers. At Daly's the crowd to see "The Great Unknown" was so great that people were turned from the doors, as they were from Palmer's, where Mr. Wyndham played "The Candidate;" the Academy, with "The Old Homestead;" the Madison-Square, with "Aunt Jack;" the Lyceum, where the last afternoon performance of "Our Flat" was given, and the Union-Square, where Nell Burgess is playing in "The County Fair." Large audiences witnessed Booth and Modjeska in "Hamlet" at the Broadway, the final matinée of "The Drum Major" at the Casino, "McKenna's Flirtation" at the Park, "Later On" at the Bijou, "Ben-My-Chree" at the Fifth-Avenne, "Shenandoah" at Proctor's, Mr. Emmet's "Uncle Joe" at the Grand Opera House, the Howard variety show at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, "Myles Aroon" at the Star, "The Exiles" at Niblo's, and the minstrels at Dockstader's.

The following artists have volunteered to appear at the social session of the B. P. O. Elks, at the Union-Square Theatre to-night: Drewey, the Humorist; Locastelli, the vocalist; Signor na Elleno, Celia Ellis, Charles Seymour; the "County Fair" quartet; James Connor Roach, Hallen and Hart, Low Dockstader, Dockstader's sextet, Miss May Buckingham, Mr. George Marion, the Clipper Quartet, Miss Emelie Young, Frank Bush, William O'Day and Lillian Bernard, the skaters; Harry Kennedy, ventriloquist; Miss Lillian Abrams, Richmond and Glenny, skatch artists; Harry Wensenan, the whistler; Alice Raymond, cornet soloist, and Alexandra Dagmar, the Danish warbler.

The Howard Star Specialty Company for its second week at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre will add a number of new features to its programme. The principal of these will be the first appearance in this country to-morrow evening of Brunin, a Frenoe grotesque comedian whose acts are described as novel and exhilarating. The Howard company has two weeks yet to remain at the Fonrteenth-Street, and will be followed, on Dec. 2, by Miss Annie Pixley, who will fill an engagement of two weeks.

The annnal benefit performanoee for the Roman Catholio Orphan Asylums, ueder the direotion of Mr. Augnstin Daly, will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House next Thursday. The afternoon performance will begin at 1:30 o'clock and at night the ourtain will rise at 7:30. Mr. Palmer's company, Mr. Daly's company, Mme. Modjeska, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Wilson Barrett, the Howard Athenæem Company, Mr. Tony Pastor, and many others will take part.

"Aunt Jack" has proved a popular as well as an artistic triumph at the Madison-Square Theatre, and Mr. Palmer expects to end his season with it. The Saturday matinée at this house is devoted to "Aunt Jack," and the matinées of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday will be continued. A performance of "Aunt Jack" will be given on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day.

"The Exiles," in its spectacular dress at Niblo's, has been seen during the past week by large audiences, and will be continued as the attraction at this house for the present. There are many strong dramatio situations in "The Exiles," and the stage setting rivals anything that has been seen at Niblo's, whion has oome to be known as the New-York home of spectacle.

"A Dark Secret," with Edward Hanlan, the famous oarsman, in the regatta scene, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week. The cast of this play now includes Messrs. J. S. Thompson, Joseph Macon, Heory E. Walton, and Horace Vinton, and Misses Etelka A. Wardell, Lillian Billings, Lidiana Miska, and Nellie Billings.

Denman Thompson and "The Old Homestead" are still drawing people from the doors of the Academy. The popnlarity of this play is something hitherto nnequaled in this city, het as it is based on the faithfulness of the stage pictures and the piece itself to natures, it is something upon which New-York can properly congratulate herself.

Clara Morris hegins a fortnight's engagement at the Windsor Theatre to-morrow evening, presenting "Renée," which will be given at every performance this week. During the seoond week she will be seen in a series of her familiar oharacters. This will he her last engagement in New-York during the present season.

At Tony Pastor's this week Miss Bessie Bonehill will introduce her original song, "It's for Money." Edwin French, T. J. Farron, May Livingston, the Sullans, the Davises, Harry and Flora Blake, and Retlaw and Alton will be among the other performers, and the illusion called Astarte will be exhibited.

Herrmann's Transatlantic Vaodeville Company returns to New-York to-morrow for a week's engagement at Hammerstein's Harlem Opera House, during which the members will appear in an entirely new programme. Wednesday and Saturday matinées will be given.

Dixey and "The Seven Ages" are peskiog the Standard nightly and there is no prospect of a ohange at this house until late in the season, if even then. The Standard could not have secured a more popular attraotion to begin its oareer as the Home of Burlesque.

"Mylee Aroon," with W. J. Scanlan as the young Irish gardner, continues the attraotion at the Star Theatre, where it has done a fine business during the last week. The songs of Mr. Scanlan, especially the pretty ewing song in the first act, are very taking.

"The Tourists in a Pullman Palace Car" will be the attraotion at the Bijon this week, with W. A. Meetayer and Miss Vaughn in the leading rôles. The piece has been reconstructed and improved since it was last presented here, and is described as fnnnier than ever.

Neil Burgess in "The County Fair" is announced as the "permanent attraotion" at the Union-Sqnare Theatre. The crowds which have thronged the honse during the first week eeem to give ample justification for this announcement.

Wild and Collyer's Comedy Theatre on Eighth-street (formerly Poole's Theatre) will bo opened to-morrow night with "Running Wild," Mr. John Wild and Mr. Daniel Collyer taking the principal parts.

The last two weeks of Bary and Fay in "McKenna's Flirtation" are announood at the Park Theatre. The one hundredth performance of this farce will be given on Tnesday evening of next week.

The picturesqne impersonations of Ernst Poesart may he seen at the Amberg Theatre this week on alternate nights with "Die Berühmte Frau."

The Théâtre Franco-American will be opened Dec. 19 at Clarendon Hall, East Thirteenth-street, with "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon."

The subject of Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture at the Bijon next week is "Paris, the City of Fashion, Pleasure, and Lnxury."

Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah" is still making money for anthor and manager at Proctor's Twenty-Third-Street Theatre.

Orlorff, the human lens, and the congress of midgets divide attention at Worth's Palace Museum.

The "Battle of Gettysbnrg" continues on exhibition at Fourth-avenne and Nineteenth-street.

The nsual miscellaneous entertainment will be given this week at Koster & Bial's.

"The Great Unknown" continnes successfully at Daly's Theatre.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Korbay will give four pianoforte and song recitals, chronologically arranged, on Wednesdays, Dec. 11, Dec. 17 at 3:30, Jan. 14 at 3:30, and Feb. 4 at 8:15. Mr. Korbay's interesting announcement is as follows: "The object of these recitals is to illustrate the several important epochs in the art of music from the tenth to the nineteenth century. The initial programme will be devoted to the Troubadour songs of the primary period of the art, as developed in France and Germany, besides presenting examples of Scarlatti, Couperin, Galoppi, and the earliest operatic composers of France and Italy, including Jean Jacques Rousseau, Rameau, Lulli, and others in ohronological order down to the time of Mehnl. The second recital will illustrate the olassical age, illumined by the genius of Handel, Bach, Gluck, Mozart, and Beethoven. The third will present compositions of the later school, including Schubert, Chopin, Loewe, Sohnmann, and Robert Franz, and those of the modern French school represented by Massenet, Saint-Saëns, Lalo, Paladilhe, &c." The concluding programme will he made up of selections from Wagner, Liszt, and Brahms.

Herr Reichmann, the principal baritone of the coming season at the Metropolitae Opera House, has arrived. He will make his débet on the opening night of the season, Nov. 27, in "The Flying Dutchman," after whioh he will be heard in the title rôle of "Don Giovanni" and "William Tell." In the latter part of the season he will appear in "Die Meistersinger" as Hans Sachs, a part in whioh he has been eminently snccessful at Bayreuth. Herr Behrens, the new basso, will sing for the first time here in "The Queen of Sheba," appearing as the High Priest. He will subseqnently be heard in "Don Giovanni" and "The Flying Dutchman." Fraulein Koschonk's first appearance this Winter will be as Senta at the first matinée of "The Flying Dutchman." On Dec. 13 Peter Cornelius's "Barber of Bagdad" will be given for the first time in America. On the same evening the new ballet, "Die Puppenfee," will be presented.

The first oonoert of the Symphony Society's twelfth season will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday evening, preceded by the nsual public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The programme is as follows:

Symphony No. 4, in A (Italian).....Mendelssohn
Concerto in G for piano and orchestra.....Beethoven
Serenata in D, (first time in America).....Draeseke
Piano solos—Albumblatt.....Grieg
Berceuse.
Polonaise, opns 53.....Chopin
Overture, "Carnival Romain".....Berlioz

The soloist will he the eminont pianist, Eugen d'Albert.

"Erminie" will be started at the Casino on Wednesday evening. The leading oharacters will be distributed as follows: Erminie, Pauline Hall; Javotte, Georgie Deenin; Cerise, Blanche Roberts; Princess de Gramponeur, Eva Davenport; Delannay, Sylvia Gerrish; Cadeaux, James T. Powers; Ravennes, Edwin Stevens; Eugene, Charles Campbell, and Marquis de Ponvert, John E. Brand.

The Beethoven String Qnartet's first oonoert will take place at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening. The principal works of the entertainment will be Sohnmann's A major quartet, opus 41, No. 3, and Brahms's piano quartet in G minor, opus 25. The soloists will be Arthur Foote, pianist, and Emily Winant, contralto.

Sarasate, the violinist, and d'Albert, the pianist, will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening, snpported by the Symphony Society Orchestra under Walter Damrosch. Sarasate's chief number will be the Mendelssohn oonoerto and d'Albert's the Chopin oonoerto in E minor.

Adele Stranss, a contralto who has just arrived from Paris, will make her débnt at Steinway Hall on Monday evening, Nov. 25. She will he assisted by Miss Jennie Dutton, W. H. Rieger, Victor Herbert, W. Sparger, and Carloe Serrano.

The German Liedekranz will give its first concert this evening. The soloists will be Fräulein Sophie Traubmann, soprano; Fräulein Marie Maurer, contralto; Herr adolf Silbernagel, tenor, and Herr Eduard Schlömann, basso.

Otte Hegner's next appearance will he made at the Broadway Theatre on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He will play Beethoven's sonata, opus 90, the Chopin-Liszt "Chant Polonaise," and other compositions.

Victor Herbert, the fine 'cello soloist, has been engaged as insrnnctor of violoncello playing at the National Conservatory of Music. The institution is to be congratulated on this acquisition.

The Composers' Club will give its first informal programme of Italian and American music at the Metropolitan Music Hall on Thursday evening at 8:30.

The Emma Juch Opera Company will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Nov. 28, 29, and 30. Matinées will be given on the first and third dates.

Miss Jeanne Franko will be the violinist at Carl Venth's concert, Nov. 17, and the Walther concert, Dec. 1, in Brooklyn.

Miss Etelka Utasal will give a piano recital on Tuesday evening, Nov. 26, at Steinway Hall.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FAMOUS BAND OF CONCERT SINGERS.

From the Providence Journal, Nov. 15.

"The impersonations of Jedsoe, John and Asa Hutchinson at a oonoert night before last," remarked Samuel B. Spinning, an old-time minstrel and mesician, yesterday, "were a oause for great mirth to the younger portion of the audience, bnt to some adults who were there, who have attended mneical entertainments for twenty-five or thirty years back, and to myself especially, who knew them well and used to sing with them, there was more of sadness than of joy in the imitations. The whole history of the once-celebrated Hutchinson family of vocalists osme up before me afresh, their travels and immense success. They were all natoral musicians. No quartet in the world was ever so popular as that consisting of the original Hutchieson brothers. Like no other vocalists that ever appeared in public, they could sing enthusiasm right into an audience. The family went into all the 'isms,' aholitionism, temperance, woman suffrage, labor movement, oampaigning, and did their share toward freeing the slaves. They would sing boldly wherever they were, although sometimes it would appear dangerous for them to do so."

Then the oonoert singer, warming up with interest over his reminiscences, detailed facts oooerning the history of this wonderful family of born singers.

"The original Hutchinson family, who appeared widely in oonoerts in ante-bellum days," the speaker went on, "oonsisted of Judson, John, Heory, Asa, Abbis, Jessie, Joshua, and Fannie, a double quartet. Their father's name was Joshua, and they were all born in Milford, N. H. They were a very peculiar family. A resident of Milford told me that when their father died the sons got into a dispute as to how much the old man weighed. To settle the controversy they agreed to weigh the corpse, so what did they do but carry the body of their dead father to a large grocery store, place it on a platform soale, and settle the question of his weight once for all.

"Well, they went all over the North and West, and took every where. They made lots of money and bought High Rock, in Lynn, where nobody else would ever think of living, for their family home. The house had to be bolted down to prevent it from blowing away. Judson's voice was a baritone, John's was a high baritone, Henry's a high tenor, Joshua had a splendid bass, Asa was a bass, Fannie and Jessie were contraltos, and Abbie a soprano. Finally Judson, who was always of erratic disposition, became moody and hanged himself in a barn on High Rock. The house that overlooked the city and the sea was left deserted and dilapidated. The boys of Lynn were told that when the war should he over they might burn the old house, as a beacon of rejoicing. When the time came it made a bonfire that could be seen for miles around. After the suicide of Judson, about twenty-five years ago, the Hutchinsons divided forces and became known as the Tribe of Asa and the Tribe of John. The Tribe of Asa, which included Lizzie, his wife, a soprano; Katie, his daughter, a soprano, and Jessie, Wes, and Joshua, settled the town of Hntchinson. I think it was in Minnesota. They sang for fifteen or twenty years, and kept the Western territory to themselves, while John traveled throughout the East. The Tribe of John, besides the leader, oonsisted of Joshua, Fannie, Henry, 'little Juddy,' as we used to call him, and Judson, Jr., who is dead now, who was Judson's son; Viola, John's daughter, a contralto; Frank Benjamin, a tenor, and myself, bass. The next year after the war the Tribe of John traveled through the South, where the Hutchinsons would stand up and sing their revolution songs with just as much fearlessness as if at home. Then we struck the New-York City churches and sang in them for weeks at a time. In the Summer time the Eastern and Western trioes would unite, generally at Martha's Vineyard, and then go upon a short tour together, making a strong oombination, of which Asa and myself were the basses. They are most all gone now. John and Joshna are still living, also 'little Juddy,' and Viola of our tribe and Katie. Frank Benjamin after he left the Hutchinson family joined the Alleghanians, a concert company, then the Swiss Bell Ringers, and finally died in California, I believe. The Hutchinsons have not appeared in public as a family for nearly ten years, I think. John is worth $150,000 to-day. He lives near Boston, and often sings before some reform convention, his voice retaining wonderfully for a former vigorous and purely lyric tone. John had a great way of keeping his hands folded in front of him when he stood up to sing, but Asa was not in the habit of revolving his thumbs, as I recollect. John would announce the songs in a very deliberate and impressive way, something as follows: 'We will now sing to you the song entitled "The Good Old Days of York," by Brother Judson,' the music by Brother Henry, both now in the spirit land.' Then at the opening of a oonoert he would sometimes apologize for his company, saying that its members had just oome together from the direotion of the Tabernacle. The great secret of their success was that they felt at home with their audience, and this made their audience feel at home with them. Well do I remember the way in which John used to sing the solo in 'The People's Advent,' by Gerald Massey, beginning, "Tis coming up the steep of time." The effect was such that I have seen the thrill go right through an audience that filled Tremont Temple, and then all the people would grandly rise upon their feet. Henry Russell's compositions were great favorites with the Hutchinsons, such as 'Man the Lifeboat—Ship on Fire.' Then they used to sing 'The Old Bell,' 'The God Old Days of York,' and one of John's most effective solos was 'Oh, the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man!' Other pieces were 'My Angel Name,' into which they would put great tenderness and pathos, and 'Over the New Year Now To-night, Mamma!' which had a tremendous solo part. The great beauty of their singing was the distinctness of their enunoiation, every word on the softest note being plainly heard. Then their voices all blended beautifully, dovetailing together. Sometimes, you know, a quartet will be oomposed of good individual voices, but they will not go above a oertain. Bot in the case or the Hntchinsons their last note was like the striking of an instrument.

"I remember," oontinued the speaker, "that on Sunday evening, July 3, 1870, the day before Gen. Grant visited Lynn, the town celebration at Woodstock, Conn., the combination gave a oonoert in the church. All the members of Gilmore's Band came to the oonoert, and John Hutchinson sang 'The Old Church Bell,' with the ding-dong, ding-dong solo, the words seeming to come from the very depths. After the oonoert Patriot Gilmore sought out Mr. Hutchinson and, grasping him by the hand, said, 'I like your singing, Mr. Hutchinson, you throw so much soul into it. It seems as if it were way up here,' as he pointed to his forehead."

FORMULA FOR BUYING A HORSE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A friend of mine, who is a greenhorn in the matter of horseflesh, was anxious to purchase a horse, but was mnch afraid of being taken in. He tried to persnade an acquaintance experienced in snch mattors to accompany him to inspect an animal that was on sale at a horse dealer's establishment. "There's no occasion," said the latter, "for me to accompany you. All you have to do is to seem knowing. When you get to the place put your hands in your pockets and your stick under your arm, and in an off-hand manner say, 'Groom, run him down. Now then, pnll him up and let him walk;' then in a knowing bnt doubtful tone, 'Open his mouth. What did you say his age was? I think it's little long in the tooth. Seven years did you say he was? I shonld call him ten or eleven years old. Oh, he's a very oonby little'chap; bnt I think you're asking out of the way.'" My friend found the aoovo an excellent formula.

THE CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Church Temperance Society nnnounces that to-day, "by desire of their respective Bishops, temperance sermons will he preached in forty-three dioceses." On Tnesday next at 3 o'clock P. M., the annnal business meeting of the society will he held in Annex Hall, 16 Fonrth-avenne. The election of officers, the incorporation of the society, the amendment of its constitution, and reports of the variona departments of the society's work will be discussed and voted upon. In the evening of the same day the society will meet to discuss a oburch temperance hall, legislative policy, the Knights of Temperance, and a temperance newspaper. Under the head of "Legislative Policy," high license and local option will be discussed.

RACING NOTES.

Jockey Day, who was nearly killed in a race at Jerome Park in October, has left the hospital, and is stopping with friends at Gravesend. The little English lad is improving slowly but steadily, but the chances are that his brain was so badly injured that he will be weak-minded as long as he lives.

Bondy has gone to Clifton for the Winter with J. A. B. Brown Charlie, Ben Harrison, and the George Kinney colt, the last three being the property of Sam Brown.

That very good filly Annie Blackburn sprained her right fore ankle so badly in her last race that she will be retired for the year and he taken back to Kentucky.

Rupert, Prodigal Son, and Pearl Set have been turned out for the year. Veronica is therefore the only horse Jordan has left in training.

W. H. Keller has taken all of George Walbaum's horses from the Elizabeth to the Gntenberg track.

"Brown Dick" is to take his horses home to his Minnesota farm, near Louisville, next week.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

Last night's concert opened the forty-eighth season of the Philharmonic Society. This appears to be a good time to take a glance at the beginning of this famous organization, which is now approaching the completion of half a century of inestimable valuable labor in the cause of good music. There was a former Philharmonic Society, which gave its first concert on Dec. 16, 1824, bnt its lease of life was short and unhappy. The death of Daniel Schlesinger, a well-known pianist, in 1839, was the first cause of the movement that resulted in the formation of our present Philharmonic. A number of musicians saw fit to get up a benefit for Schlesinger's widow. Among the leaders in the project were V. C. Hill, Charlee E. Horn, the singer, and Scharfenberg and Timm, the pianists. There was plenty of talent in the city, but it was in an unorganized condition. However, an orchestra was got together for one rehearsal, and "The Mnsical Solsmnity," as it was called, was given in the old Broadway Tabernacle on June 25, 1839.

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The success of the evening was the most serious and elevated piece of music on the programme—Weber's "Der Freischütz" overture. No such performance had ever been heard before in New-York, and it demonstrated that classical music of a difficult nature could be fairly well given in this city, and, what was even more to the point at that time, thankfully received.

Not long after this concert several of those who performed in it obanced to meet at the famous old Park-row restaurant called the Shakespeare. Among them were Hill, Horn, Scharfenberg, Dodsworth, Timm, Rosier, Anthony Reiff, Sr., Otto, and Boncher. Hill is credited with having proposed the organization of a permanent society of the best orchestral players to play symphonies and other serious music. The informal discussion of the snbject led to a subsequent meeting at Hill's house.

This meeting gave rise to a general gathering at the Apollo Rooms on April 2, 1842. Thirty-seven members were enlisted, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution, which was adopted on April 23. The officers elected on the latter date were V. C. Hill, President; A. Reiff, Sr., Vice President; F. W. Rosier, Secretary; Allan Dodworth, Treasurer, and William Wood, Librarian.

* *

The young organization began rehearsals at once under the direction of Mr. Hill, and on Dec. 7, 1842, the first concert was given at Apollo Hall. The programme was as follows:

PART I.

Symphony in C minor.....Beethoven
Conducted by V. C. Hill.
Scena from "Oberon".....Weber
Mme. Otto.
Quintet in D minor.....Hummel
Scharfenberg, Hill, Derwort, Boncher, and Rosier.
Overture to "Oberon".....Weber
Conducted by Mr. Etienne.
Duet from "Armida".....Rossini
Mme. Otto and Mr. Horn.
Scena from "Fidelio".....Beethoven
Mr. Horn.
Aria bravura from "Belmonte".....Mozart
Mme. Otto.
New overture in D.....Kalliwoda
Conducted by Mr. Timm.

Two more concerts were given during the season, and their success encouraged the members of the society to persevere in their efforts. Four concerts were given in the second season. Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and the "Magic Flute" overture were the attractions at the second concert. Vieuxtemps, the great violinist, was the soloist of the final concert.

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The following programme was performed at the first concert of the third season, Nov. 16, 1844:

Symphony No. 8, (first time in America).Beethoven
Duet from "Elixir d'Amore".....Donizetti
Signora Amalia Ricci and Signor Sanquirico.
Overture, "Fingal's Cave," (first time in America).....Mendelssohn
Aria buffa, "Convenienal Teatrale".....
Signor Sanquirico.
Cavatina "Belisario".....Donizetti
Signora Amalia Ricci.
War Jubilee Overture, (first time in America)..
Director, George Loder. Lindpaintner

It will be seen from this that there was no timidity among the fathers about producing novelties. The third concert of the fourth season, March 7, 1846, shows an improvement in programme making. It was as follows:

PART I.

Symphony No. 1, (first time in America)..Kalliwoda
Aria, "Ave Maria".....Cherubini
Miss Julia Northall.
PART II.
Overture, "Euryanthe".....Weber
Cavatina from "Tancred".....Rossini
Miss Julia Northall.
Andante, "Jupiter symphony".....Mozart
Fifth finte concerto, A flat.....Furstenau
J. A. Kyle.
Overture, "Francs Juges," (first time).....Berlioz
Director, A. Boncher.

* *

Hill, who was a brother of the comedian, Yankee Hill, was President till 1847, when Timm succeeded him and held the office till 1863. William Scharfenberg, a pupil of Spohr, followed and held the office till 1866. In 1867 the society elected a President outside of its own membership. This was Dr. R. Oxden Doremus. In the first twenty-five years of the society's existence the conductorship was exercised by eleven different persons. Among them were Hill, Timm, George Loder, A. Boucher, D. G. Etienne, W. Alpers, and L. Wegers. In the seventh season, at the third concert, Theodore Eisfeld conducted, and he was afterward regarded as the society's best conductor.

In April, 1855, Carl Bergmann made his début, and until the resignation of Eisfeld in 1864 the performances of the organization were always directed by one or the other of these two men. They were resolute in their determination to raise the standard of the Philharmonic to the highest possible level, and to them is due the credit for laying the cornerstone of the present musical taste in New-York.

"Mr. Bergmann," said one, while they were arranging a programme; "the people don't like Wagner."

"Don," said Bergmann, "dey must hear him till dey do like him."

Bergmann was sole conductor, after Eisfeld's resignation, until 1876. He then retired and was succeeded by the late Dr. Damrosch. In 1877 Theodore Thomas was the conductor for the first time. He was ont of New-York in 1878 and the concerts were conducted by Adolf Neuendorff and Mr. Matzka. In 1879 Mr. Thomas reowned the directorship.

* *

The nationality of the members in the society's first year was as follows: American and English, 24; German, 22; French, 4; Italian, 2.

Dnring the first twenty-five years of its existence the concerts were given in the following places: Apollo Hall, Assembly Rooms, Apollo Saloon, Niblo's Concert Saloon, Metropolitan Hall, Broadway Tabernacle, Niblo's Garden, Academy of Music, Irving Hall, and Steinway Hall. From the beginning of the twenty-sixth season till the organization went to the Metropolitan Opera House the concerts were given to the Academy of Music. The facts in this brief sketch of the society are obtained from the "Sketches and Impressions" of Thomas Goodwin, the noted music librarian, who died a few years ago and left material for one of the most interesting of all books of reminiscences dealing with music and the drama. His account of the Philharmonic Society is full and carefully prepared.

* *

The greatest obstacle to a higher degree of finish in the work of the Philharmonic Society is the system on which the orchestra is composed. Length of the term of membership, rather than artistic eminence, seems to be the test applied to the players. Consequently, there are men occupying first desks whose superiors can be found in the back rows. There is a great deal of dead wood in the organization. If the conductor were given authority to arrange his forces according to his judgement the results would be beneficial to the society and advantageous to the public.

* *

The following remarks of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* require no introductory comment: "The funniest of all boycotts is that instituted by the Milwaukee Musicians' Society against the Arion Club. At all concerts, except that for which the incomparable Boston Symphony orchestra is engaged, the Arion Club has employed local musicians for orchestral use, with such additions from Chicago as have been indispeosable. Last year the olnb engaged the Boston Symphony orchestra for one concert, and this season for another. Believing that Milwaukee fiddlers and blowers are good enough for Milwaukee people, the local musicians have met, braced up, and unanimously resolved not to play for the Arions for less than $25 for each man for each concert. This is prohibitory. At the lowest, this would mean $1,200 a concert for the orchestra.

"Milwaukee has some good musicians. They are distributed in different bands, rarely play together, have no great director, and have the pleasing a concert given by them may be, it could no more be compared with the Boston Symphony orchestra concerts than small beer with champagne. Admitting, however, that the material here for the nucleus of a good orchestra, and if brought together under a masterly director for a number of years, Milwaukee would have something to be proud of. But even with such an orchestra it would be folly to prohibit the Milwaukee public from hearing the Boston Symphony orchestra, the Thomas orchestra, the Seidl orchestra, or any other first-class musical organisation. It would be just as reasonable for the Milwaukee Artists' Society to kick against the Layton Gallery for displaying the paintings of artists outside of this town.

"Unfortunately the Musicians' Society can actually prevent the people from giving concerts unless the public is willing to back up the club in the increased expense of sending East for performers—for the relation between the Milwaukee and the Chicago musicians is such that the Arions will be shut out from engaging Chicago talent. However, there is little doubt that the public will be ready to assist in breaking down this ridiculous boycott. We have good fiddlers but that is no reason why we should not be allowed to hear Wilhelmi, Musin, and other great fiddlers. We have good pianists, but it would be absurd to say that we should not go to hear Rubinstein and other great pianists. The thing is too absurd to talk about."

KINNEY THE LIKELY MAN.

THE VOTE ON THE HARTFORD POSTMASTERSHIP A FAILURE.

HARTFORD, Nov. 16.—The controversy over the Hartford Postmastership has been one of long standing, beginning, in fact, immediately after the Presidential election last year. From the ontset it was understood that Gen. Hawley would appoint Major John C. Kinney, who has occupied an editorial place on the Hartford *Courant* for the past fifteen years. Major Kinney received the backing of a very important body of citizens, including a large number of business men.

On the other hand, his support from the active and influential workers of the Republican Party, from Gov. Bulkeley down, was conspicuously weak. The Young Republican Club of this city, which supported President Harrison with the utmost fidelity through the campaign and was strong in numbers as well as leadership, was opposed to Major Kinney's aspirations. The club's favorite for the office was A. B. Gillette, who had occupied the Presidency of the organization through the Presidential campaign. Mr. Gillette is a prominent business man here, and is backed also by a strong and influential list of names. He is a Grand Army man as well as Major Kinney, and also a member of the Army and Navy Club of the State.

The first week in October it was announced on the authority of Senator Hawley that Major Kinney would be appointed. The Senator made the statement to Major Kinney's rival that the selection had been made. Since that announcement the fight has been to see whether Sen. Hawley is stronger with the President than Gov. Bulkeley and the working force of the Republican Party in this city. The Senator has been requested to submit the controversy to popular arbitration, but has persistently declined to accede to that course. Under Senatorial usage the right of appointment belonged to him, and he has naturally resented interference with his acknowledged prerogative.

The disaffection was brought to a head this week by the action of the Republican Town Committee in calling a meeting of the Republican electors of the town to vote on the candidates for the Postmastership. The Republicans of the city who have supported the committee's course include Gov. Bulkeley, the Hon. Pliny Jewell, Dr. George S. Miller, Alderman U. H. Brockway, Robert A. Griffing, who is a leading member of the State Republican League; Major O. H. Blanchard, E. J. Smith, and Judson H. Root. The prominence of these gentlemen in business and political circles made necessary the adoption of some plan by which the controversy might be brought to an end. The plan decided on was the arbitration of the ballot.

At a late hour Friday afternoon Major Kinney issued a card to the public stating that "out of respect for the established methods and usages of the Republican Party," and not caring to be made the means of establishing "an unwise political precedent," he should request his friends to abstain from taking part in the balloting. He concluded his card with the remark, "I desire no votes cast for me at the caucus the Patrick McGovern has called."

The nomination of Major Kinney is to the Chairman of the Republican Town Committee, under whose name the call for the meeting was issued. It is presumed that the Major's course has been dictated by Gen. Hawley, and that the latter will not in any wise recognize the action of the Republicans as led by Gov. Bulkeley and the Republican Town Committee. The balloting was ordered for to-day, and continued from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

The vote was a complete failure. The ballot was 142 out of a total voting list of 11,336. A. B. Gillette received 122 and Major Kinney 20 votes. After the card published yesterday by Major Kinney and the strong position taken by Mr. John Addison Porter in the *Evening Post*, that the call should be withdrawn and the caucus abandoned, public interest in the ballot was reduced to a minimum. To-day's developments settle the issue in favor of Major Kinney.

ROLAND REED'S NOSE.

ARTISTICALLY RECONSTRUCTED BY A PHILADELPHIA SURGEON.

Roland Reed, the comedian, had he lived in the days of the First Napoleon, would, no doubt, have had a warm admirer in the Little Corporal, for it is of historical record how much the latter respected the possessor of a large and projecting nose. Nature must have been in an ambitious mood when she tnrned her forces to the construction of Mr. Reed's nose, for if there ever was a hole deeper than its shadow, this member stood in that relation to the atmosphere with which it was enrrounded.

The comedian is said to take more or less pride in his facial dowry and to have declared his purpose to kill the first player he met who carried a larger nose. Aside from the value which historical celebrities have put upon it as an index of character, words in which sharpness, it "came in" with immense snooess in interpreting the humorous typee the comedian affeoted. It was a trying affair, however, in the wintry ohanges of the Eastern climate, through which it showed all its weaknesses of the common breed and gave a nasal twang and snuffling refrain to much of his dialogne that kept getting more and more grating upon the proud and happy spirits of the jolly troubadour. At last a Philadelphia doctor was called upon to examine the offending member and to see if, and to them is due the credit for la

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H.	44	44	44	44	100
Ach., T. & S. Fe	35	35¼	34⅞	35¼	5,205
Pa. C. Oil Tr. cts.	29¾	30½	29	29⅞	34,524
*Brunswick Co..	28	29¼	26	28¼	200
Canada Southern	55¾	55⅞	55½	55⅞	700
Canadian Pacific	70¾	74	70¾	73¾	500
Central Pacific	35	35	35	35	100
Ches. & Ohio	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	390
C. & Q. 1st pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	100
C. & O. 2d pf.	44	44	44	44	120
Chicago Gas Tr.	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	900
Chi. & N. W.	113	113½	113	113½	1,200
C. R. & Q.	106⅜	107¼	106⅛	107¼	1,300
C. M. & St. P.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	12,595
C., R. I. & Pac.	98⅜	100¼	98⅜	100	13,035
C., St. L. & P. pf.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¼	200
C., C., C. & St. L.	74	74	73¾	74	1,300
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97½	98	97½	98½	200
Colorado Coal	32	32	32	32	500
Col., H. V. & Tol.	21½	21⅞	21¼	21¼	1,010
Com. Cable	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¼	100
Consol. Gas Co.	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	110
Del. & Hudson	140¾	150¾	140¾	150¾	680
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	142½	141¾	142⅝	5,217
Den., T. & Ft. W.	35	35⅞	35	35¾	4,211
Den. & R. G. W.	17	17	17	17	400
*Distil'e & C. F. Tr.	39½	39½	38¾	39½	10
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23	28	29	28	100
Evans. & T. H.	97	97	97	97	200
Iowa Central pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½	30
Illinois Central	118	118	118	119	390
Lac'ede Gas Co.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	100
L. E. & West.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	100
Lake Shore	106⅞	107	106⅝	106⅞	1,500
Louis. & Nash.	66⅝	67¼	66⅝	67	5,691
Michigan Central	97	97	97	97	75
Mil., L. S. & W.	99½	99½	99½	99½	100
Minn. & St. L.	4	4	4	4	300
Missouri Pacific	66⅜	70½	69⅜	70	5,450
*Nat. Lead Trust	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜	1,900
Nash., C. & St. L.	102	102	102	102	150
N. J. Central	119½	120¾	119	120¾	1,200
N. Y. & New-Eng.	45¼	45¼	44⅞	45⅜	1,500
N. Y. & N. H.	245½	245½	245½	245½	10
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	100
1st pf.					
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	69¾	69¾	66¾	69¾	110
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28	28¼	28	28¼	2,900
N. Y., S. & W.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	10
Norfolk & West.	21½	22	21½	22	910
Nort. & West pf.	61½	61¾	61⅝	61¾	1,200
Northern Pac.	32⅜	33¼	32⅞	33¼	400
Northern Pac. pf.	76	76¼	76	76¼	2,105
Ohio & Miss.	23½	23½	23	23	200
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	170
Ontario Mining	35½	35½	35½	35½	100
Ontario & West.	21¼	22¾	21¼	22¼	11,570
Oregon R. & N.	100½	100½	100½	100½	150
Oregon S. L.	56	56½	56	56⅜	1,500
Oregon & Trans.	35¼	35⅞	35¼	35⅜	710
Pacific Mail	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	200
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	20	20	20	20	100
Phil. & Reading	41⅜	42	41⅜	42	4,200
Pitts. & Western	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	50
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	186	189	186	189	10
Rich. & W. P.	24¼	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	2,505
Rich. & W. P. pf.	81	81	81	81	300
St. L. & S. F. pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	100
St. P. & Duluth	31	31	31	31	325
St. P. & Omaha	34	34	34	34	200
St. P., M. & M.	107½	108	107½	108	710
St. P., M. & M. rts	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	1,980
Southern Pacific	36⅜	36¾	36⅜	36¾	400
St. L., Ark. & Tex.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	100
*Sugar Ref. Co.	73¾	74¼	73½	73¾	1,400
Tenn. Coal & Iron	72	74½	71⅞	74	6,555
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	98	100	98	100	400
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	32½	32½	32½	32½	400
Texas Pac. L. T.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	170
Texas Pacific	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20¼	400
Union Pacific	68⅜	69⅛	68¼	69⅜	24,005
U. S. Express	88	88	88	88	5
W. St. L. & P.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	1,000
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32½	33¼	32½	33¼	1,850
West. Union Tel.	84½	84⅝	84	84⅛	3,835
Wisconsin Cent.	28½	28½	28¼	28½	300

Total sales.....171,991

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Dan. 1st	97	97	97	97	$2,000
B. C. R. & N. 1st, col. tr. 5s	87	87	87	87	10,000
Canada So. 2d	97	97	97	97	2,000
Cent. P. 5s of 1939	102½	102½	102½	102½	4,000
C. & O. cn. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	4,000
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	92½	92½	92½	92½	5,000
Chi., P. & St. L. 5s	93	93	93	93	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	78	78	78	78	1,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	79	79	79	79	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	10,000
Del. & L. R. 1st	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
E. T., V. & G. gen. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	107½	107½	106⅝	106⅝	29,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 5s	79½	79½	79½	79½	6,000
Helena & R. M. 1st	101	101	101	101	1,000
H. & T. 1st, W., t. r.	116	116	116	116	10,000
Ion. M. gen. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	2,000
Kansas Pac. cn.	114	114	114	114	1,000
Kan. & Tex. cn.	105	105	105	105	3,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	68	68	67¾	67¾	90,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
L. & W. B. cn. ass.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	16,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	10,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st	100	100	100	100	5,000
Met. Elev. 2d	105⅝	106⅞	105⅝	105⅞	10,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913, on	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	5,000
M., L. S. & W. 5s	105	105	105	105	10,000
M. & St. L. 1st, S. W.	70	70	70	70	5,000
Nash. & C. 1st	134½	134½	134½	134½	5,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s	113	113	113	113	3,000
N. J. Midland 1st	113	113	113	113	2,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	1,000
NY., C. & St. L. 1st	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	27,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s	101	101	101	101	1,000
North. Mo. 1st	116½	116½	116½	116½	10,000
North. Pac. 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	3,000
North. Pac. 2d	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	12,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
Northwest. cn. 7s	144	144	144	144	5,000
Northw. s. f. 8s, r.	117	117	117	117	5,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st	85	85½	85	85½	30,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d	57	57	57	57	5,000
*O. I. & W. ac. ots.	66	66	66	66	2,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79⅜	79½	79⅜	79½	20,000
Reading 2d pf. inc	58¼	58½	58¼	58½	5,000
Reading gen. 4s	90⅛	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜	4,500
Rich. & Dan. 5s	88	88	88	88	5,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 5s	100	100	100	100	5,000
Rock Island 5s	106	106¼	106	106¾	32,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st	124	124	124	124	2,000
St. Paul cons. 5s	105	105	105	105	3,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M. R. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	4,000
St. Paul, C. P. 6s	120	120	120	120	6,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	12,000
San A. & A. P. 5s of 1926	90	90	90	90	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, R.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	3,000
T., C. & I. 1st, T.	98	98	98	98	0,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	92	92	92	92	17,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37	37¾	37	37¾	29,000
T. A. & N. M. 1st	105⅛	107	105⅛	106⅜	35,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	3,000
Union Elev. 1st	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
Wabash 1st	102	102⅛	102	102¼	22,000
Wabash 2d	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾	28,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105½	105½	105½	105½	15,000

Total sales.....$573,000

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	500
Astoria	.15	.17	.15	.17	2,400
Andes	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Altes	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	100
Barcelona	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Bullion	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
Comstock Tunnel	.18	.18	.15	.18	2,000
Con. Tun. bonds	.40	.40	.40	.40	500
Chollar	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	100
Caledonia B. H.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Chrysolite	.27	.29	.27	.29	300
Exchequer	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
El Cristo	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.15	200
Gould & Curry	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2,200
Horn Silver	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	200
Holyoke	.05	.05	.05	.05	2,500
Julia	.44	.44	.44	.44	200
Little Chief	.34	.34	.34	.34	500
Mutual S. & M.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	400
Oriental & Miller	.06	.06	.08	.08	1,900
Overman	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Ophir	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	100
Phœnix of Ariz.	.50	.04	.50	.54	1,100
Rappahannock	.06	.06	.05	.05	1,800
Shoshone	.02	.02	.02	.02	2,000
Sutro Tunnel cifs	.53	.53	.53	.53	1,000
Savage	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	150
Silver King	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Sac Sebastian	.32	.32	.32	.32	300
United Copper	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	200
Utah Con	.85	.85	.85	.80	200

Total sales.....19,050

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ches. & O. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	$10,000
Cent. Pac. 1st, '98	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	2,000
C., B. & Q. 5s	104	104	104	104	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
G., C. & S. F. 2d	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	5,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	3,000
Louis. Sc. 1st	100½	100½	100½	100½	1,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
Mo. Pac. 5d	114	114	114	114	1,000
Mid. of N. J. 1st	116	116	116	116	1,000
North. P. & M. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	8,000
Nor. Pac. 1st, o.	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
Ore. S. L. 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79½	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	58⅛	58¼	58⅛	58¼	2,000
Rich. & W. P. 5s	100	100	100	100	2,000
Rock Island 5s	106	106	106	106	5,000
Texas Pacific 1st	92	92	92	92	4,000
Texas Pacific 2d	37	37	37⅜	37⅜	15,000
T. A. & N. M. 1st	107	107	104	104	28,000
Union El. 1st	106⅞	106⅞	108⅜	106⅞	2,000
Wabash 1st	102	102	102	102	17,000
Wabash 2d	83⅜	83⅜	89⅜	83⅜	5,000
West Shore 4s	105⅝	105⅝	108⅝	105⅝	2,000

Total sales.....$111,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	30	30⅜	29½	29⅞	11,670
Atch., Top. & S. F.	35½	35¼	34½	35	2,830
Chi. Gas Trust	53½	53⅞	53⅛	53⅝	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	600
Chi., R. I. & P.	98⅞	100⅛	98⅞	100⅛	1,270
C., C., C. & St. L.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	71	71½	71	71½	7,700
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	142¼	141¾	142¼	1,080
Den., T. & Ft. W.	35	35½	35	35⅝	250
Hocking Valley	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	10
Lake Shore	106⅝	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	140
Louis. & Nash.	67	67¼	66⅞	67¼	670
Missouri Pacific	69⅞	69⅞	69¼	69⅝	3,050
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44¾	45⅛	44¾	45⅛	890
Nat. Lead Trust	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	200
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28	28	28	28	300
N. Y., O. & W.	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22¼	900
Northern Pac.	33	33	33	33	100
Nor. & Western	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	100
Nor. & W. pf.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	100
North Pac. pf.	76	76	76	76	130
Oregon Trans.	35⅝	36	34	35	90
Phil. & Reading	41⅜	42	41⅜	42	2,150
Rich. & W. P.	24¼	24¼	24	24⅛	1,910
Sugar Ref. Co.	73½	74	73⅛	74	150
Tenn. Coal & Iron	74	74	72	74	100
Union Pacific	68¼	69⅛	68¼	69⅝	11,470
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	200
Western Union	84¼	84¼	84	84¼	800

Total sales.....47,100

Pipe Line certs. 116⅝ 116⅝ 116 116⅜ 108,000
Clearances.....1,098,000

The weekly bank statement issued to-day showed an increase in reserve of $1,310,725. The banks now hold $549,875 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.	Differences.
Loans	$387,760,900	$395,626,200	Dec. $1,924,000
Specie	79,389,700	75,048,100	Inc. 1,676,400
L'g'l tend.			
ers	26,286,700	26,441,000	Inc. 160,300
Net deposits	401,645,900	403,748,900	Inc. 2,103,900
Circula tion	4,061,800	4,077,200	Inc. 15,900

The stock market was fairly active, and was unusually strong for a Saturday. The bank statement was satisfactory, and after its publication prices advanced sharply. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Tennessee Coal and Iron, 2½; Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, 2; Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific, each 1½; Rock Island, 1⅝; Delaware and Hudson, 1¼; New-York, Ontario and Western, 1½; Denver and Rio Grande, Western, Evansville and Terre Haute, Nashville and Chattanooga, and Manitoba, each 1; New-York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred and Northwestern preferred, each ⅞, and Central Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, and Illinois Central, each ¾. *Declined*—Alton and Terre Haute, 2¼, and Laclede Gas, ⅝.

In the trust stocks Sugar declined ⅜ and American Cotton Oil and Lead each ¼.

Money on call loaned at 5 ₱ cent. throughout the day.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $3,500 Tennessee settlement 6s sold at 109. In bank stocks 25 shares of State of New-York sold at 115, 50 of Fourth at 172, 50 of German-American at 125, and 50 of Phœnix at 143.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago and East Illinois general 5s, 1½; Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan firsts, 1¼; Richmond and Danville 5s, 1; Wabash firsts, ⅞, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consols, assented, ¾. *Declined*—St. Paul and Sioux City firsts, 1½.

National Pipe Line certificates sold at 110½ @110. In mining stocks Horn Silver sold at $2 50, Phœnix of Arizona at .53, and Sutro Tunnel, Union Trust certificates, at .50 @ .52.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $5,973,895, of which amount $2,649,268 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $178,832, and the exports of specie were $322,972.

Messrs. Robertson & James offer to investors $300,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Consolidated Street Railroad Company of Memphis, Tenn. Total issue, $2,000,000; total miles of road, occupying entire city, 50. Gross earnings for 1889 will be $350,000; increase over 1887, $60,000; net, $145,000; increase, $42,000. The population of Memphis is 100,000.

The total subscription to the $12,500,000 Atchison new 4 per cent. bonds, which closed yesterday, is now officially stated as $18,454,000.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	200	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	160	Mechanics'	210
Broadway	296	Mech. & Traders'	210
Butchers & Drovers'	185	Mercantile	205
Central National	143	Merchants'	180
Chase National	250	Merchants' Ex.	118
Chatham	310	Metropolitan	124
Chemical	4000	Mount Morris	356
City	490	Nassau	161
Citizens'	180	New-York	242
Commerce	198	N. Y. County	450
Continental	133	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Corn Exchange	230	Ninth National	150
East River	172	North America	185
Eleventh Ward	150	North River	148
Fifth Avenue	1100	Oriental	215
First National	2000	Pacific	190
Fourth National	169	Park	254
Gallatin National	265	People's	225
Garfield	400	Phœnix	138
German-American	123	Republic	176
Germania	275	Seaboard National	141
Greenwich	140	Second National	325
Hanover	325	Seventh National	130
Hudson River	102	Shoe & Leather	153
Importers & Traders'	540	St. Nicholas	123
Irving	185	State of New-York	112
Leather Manuf'rs	230	Tradesmen's	100
Lincoln National	200	U. S. National	215
Manhattan	180	Western National	91¾

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4 ss. '91, r	104⅜	104⅞	Cur. 6s. 1898	120	....
4½s, 1907, c	105½	106	Cur. 6s, 1897	123	....
4s, 1907, r	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1896	125½	....
4s, 1907, c	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1899	128	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	117½	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.....$131,771,385 | Balance.....$5,705,518

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	52¾	52¾	Ore & Trans	36¾	36
Reading	21 1-16	54	St. Paul	71¾	71⅝
Lehigh Val	53¾	54	Read. gen	90⅜	90½
Nor. Pacific	33¼	33¼	Read. 1st pf	79½	80
Nor. Pac. pf	76¼	76¼	Read. 2d pf	58½	59
Lehigh Nav	53⅜	54	Read. 3d pf	48¼	48½

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization of the AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST.

Under the plan adopted at a meeting of certificate holders held this day, and which has received the indorsement of holders of over four-fifths of the entire issue, it is proposed that the Trust, and the property and assets thereof, be merged or incorporated into the

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY,

a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, or that such Trust Certificates be exchanged or transferred for shares of said company or otherwise, as the Reorganization Committee may deem judicious, upon the following general basis:

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY to issue Common Stock to the amount of $21,092,000, and 6 per cent. non-cumulative Preferred Stock, redeemable at 105 per cent. and secured by the shares of all companies received on such merger, or acquisition, or by property or trust certificates as may be determined by the committee, and limited to $15,000,000 in amount, of which $4,454,000, (or any balance in excess of the amount required on the exchange,) to be held, used, and disposed of by the Directors for the purposes of the company. All stock entitled to like voting power.

The Trust Certificates to be exchanged for such new shares in the following proportion, viz.:

For each share of Trust Certificates, 50 per cent. thereof in such new Common Stock, $21,092,000, and 25 per cent. thereof in such new Preferred Stock.....10,546,000.

Holders of AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST Certificates are invited to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ON OR BEFORE NOV. 20, 1889, and receive engraved certificates of deposit therefor, under the agreement of reorganization.

THE ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY are now BEING ISSUED and have been LISTED on the STOCK EXCHANGE in same manner as the certificates of the American Cotton Oil Trust.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
SAMUEL THOMAS,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
JAMES H. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
NICHOLAS SHELDON,
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1889.

Julius A. Kohn,

46 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
OFFERS FOR SALE:

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy
Neb. ext. 4 per cent. bonds.
St. Joseph and Grand Island
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1925.
Wisconsin Central
First mort. 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937.
Mutual Union Telegraph Co.
6 per cent. bonds, due 1911.

W. I. QUINTARD,

45 and 47 Wall-st.

Money to loan on mortgage from four to four and a half per cent., according to amount loaned, on value of property.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL sums on 75 per cent. valuation at lowest rates of interest for a long term of years on city and Brooklyn real estate; second mortgages cashed; information free; charges low; money paid over without delay. JOHN F. B. SMITH, 60 Liberty-st.

CHARLES N. WILKINSON,
BANKER AND BROKER, 52 BROADWAY.
Stocks (in lots of 10 shares and upward,) Bonds and Patroleum bought and sold or carried on margin; commissions 1-16. Correspondence solicited.

FINANCIAL.

The List will open on Monday next, November 18th, and close on or before Tuesday, November 19th, 1889, at 4 P. M.

THE UNITED STATES DEBENTURE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(ORGANIZED UNDER THE ENGLISH LIMITED LIABILITY ACT.)

ISSUE OF £1,500,000 ($7,500,000) ORDINARY SHARES.

Capital, £3,000,000 in 300,000 Shares of £10 Each, of which 299,800 are Ordinary Shares, and 200 are Founders' Shares.

The Founders' Shares will receive no dividend in any year until the Ordinary Shares have received 7 per cent. for that year. The Founders' Shares will then, subject to the previsions for a Reserve Fund, receive half of the remaining profits. The subscribers of the Founders' Shares will pay the whole of the preliminary expenses of the Corporation to the first allotment of Shares, and will subscribe for Ordinary Shares in the proportion of 500 Ordinary to One Founders'. In this way the subscription of one million pounds of the present issue is assured. But in allotting, no preference will be given to Ordinary Shares thus subscribed. The Corporation will, therefore, commence business free from preliminary expense.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON.

THE RT. HON. SIR FRANCIS SANDFORD, K. C. B., late Under Sec. for Scotland, Chairman.
CECIL CHAPLIN, Esq., of Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co., Bankers.
HUGH HAMMERSLEY, Esq., of Messrs. Cox & Co., Bankers.
SIR THOMAS PAINE, of Messrs. Paine, Son & Pollock, London.
THE HON. EVELYN ASHLEY, London.
THE RT. HON. SIR H. J. SELWIN-IBBETTSON, Bart., Chairman Trustees, Executors and Securities Insurance Corporation, Limited.
THE HON. CHARLES N. LAWRENCE, Director International Investment Trust.
ERNEST NOEL, Esq., Director Mercantile General Investment Trust Company.
LEOPOLD SALOMONS, Esq., Deputy Chairman Industrial Trust Company.

DIRECTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Esq., President Central Trust Company, New-York.
EDWARD J. PHELPS, Esq., late United States Minister to England.
GUSTAV E. KISSEL, Esq., of Messrs. Kessler & Co., Bankers, New-York.
FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, Esq., of Messrs. Cary & Whitridge, New-York.

BANKERS.

NEW-YORK: AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
LONDON: ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & CO.; COX & CO.

SOLICITORS.

LONDON: ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & CO.
NEW-YORK: CARY & WHITRIDGE; EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN.

OFFICES.

LONDON: WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD-ST., E. C.
NEW-YORK: (Temporary,) 54 WALL-ST., second floor.

FOUNDERS.

IN AMERICA:

Edward D. Adams of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
J. E. Addicks, Pres. BAY STATE GAS CO., Boston.
August Belmont of AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Hsber R. Bishop, Mills Building, New-York.
Georgs T. Bliss of MORTON, BLISS & CO.
Calvin S. Brice, President L. E. & W. R. R. CO.
Henry Budge of HALLGARTEN & CO.
Henry W. Cannon, Presdt. CHASE NATL. BK., N. Y., (late COMPTROLLER U. S. TREASURY.)
Clarence Cary of CARY & WHITRIDGE.
Jos. H. Choate of EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN.
Charles S. Fairchild, Pres. N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO., (late SECRETARY U. S. TREAS.)
Charles M. Fry, President BANK OF NEW YORK.
John Greenough of POOR & GREENOUGH, N. Y.
W. C. Gulliver of ALEXANDER & GREEN, N. Y.
Adrien Iselin, Jr. of A. ISELIN & CO., N. Y.
Gustav E. Kissel of KESSLER & CO., N. Y.
William H. Male, Presdt. ATLANTIC TRUST CO.
William Mertens of L. VON HOFFMAN CO.
John G. Moore of MOORE & SCHLEY, N. Y.
Joseph W. Ogden of J. W. OGDEN & CO., N. Y.
Frederick P. Olcott, President CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, N. Y.
Oliver H. Payne, 2 West 57th-st., N. Y.
Henry W. Poor of POOR & GREENOUGH, N. Y.
Asa P. Potter, President MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK, Boston.
James Brown Potter, 87 Wall-st., N. Y.
William A. Read of VERMILYE & CO.
F. L. Stetson of BANGS, STETSON, TRACEY & MCVEIGH.
Samuel Thomas, Director E. T., VA. & GA. R. R.
Charles W. Wells of BROWN & WELLS, N. Y.
William C. Whitney, late SECRETARY UNITED STATES NAVY.
F. W. Whitridge of CARY & WHITRIDGE.

IN LONDON:

Sir James Anderson. Frank Hurst.
Arthur Andarson. Lord Claude J. Hamilton.
Hon. Evelyn Ashley. The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A. Michael Biddulph, M. P. Isaacs.
W. R. Beaumont, M. P. Indian and General Investment Trust, Limited.
S. C. Boulton. Industrial and General Trust, Limited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent young woman; good cook and caterer; excellent bread and biscuit maker; personal references. Call as 301 West 50th-st., northwest corner of 8th-av., second bell.

COOK.—By competent cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, soups, terrapin; excellent baker; no objections to country; best city references. Address A. C. H., Box 374 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; all kinds of baking, soups, game, and entrées; where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By North of Ireland first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; no objection to a nice private family in the country. Address R. R., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class French and English cook; get up company dinners; take entire charge; do marketing; best city references. Address B. E., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent and reliable woman as cook in private boarding house or institute; city or country; good city reference. Address C. B., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable girl as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; no objection to marketing; best city reference. Call at 225 West 35th-st., first bell.

COOK.—By middle-aged German woman; good plain cook; assist with light housework; in private American family; flat preferred; good reference. Call Monday, at 322 East 32d-st., three flights, front.

COOK.—By a first-class private family cook; understands French and English cooking; dinners and lunches; no objection to marketing; best city references. Address A. M., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an excellent French cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; in private family; best city references. Call at 251 West 30th-st.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook engagements by the day; getting up dinners, lunches, and every kind of parties; best reference. Address H. E., Box 103 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; soups, terrapin; excellent baker; best city reference; city or country. Call at 742 2d-av., in store.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young Protestant woman as first-class cook; several years' best city references; please state wages. Address Cook, in care of Mrs. Hunter, 341 West 43d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable girl; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; assist in washing and ironing; good city reference. Call at 208 East 45th-st.

COOK.—By a French cordon bleu in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; excellent city references. Address Florence, Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By good cook and laundress to private family; three years' city reference. Address A. O., Box 203 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable German girl as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. Address L. H., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an experienced French cook in a private family; good city reference; disengaged 22d. Address O. G., Box 216 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as good cook; understands soups, jellies, desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; personal references. Call at 210 East 28th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; will do coarse washing if required; city references. Address E., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; good references from her last employer. Call or address 316 10th-av., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl; good cook and laundress; seven years' city reference. Call, for two days, at 369 West 52d-st., near 9th-av., one flight.

COOK.—First-class; by a thoroughly-competent young Protestant woman as first-class cook; several years best city references; wages $35. Address, by letter only, Cook, 47 West 23d-st.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook where a kitchenmaid is kept; excellent city reference. Address W. G., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; understands desserts, jellies, creams; good baker; city reference; get up dinners. Address E., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook in small private family; best city reference. Address D. K., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of kitchen, where a kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. Call, Monday, at 304 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman; or would do general work out of town in family; good laundress; city reference from last employer. Call at 235 West 24th-st., first floor, for two days.

COOK AND PLAIN WASHER.—By earth of Ireland Protestant girl in small American family; willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address J. L., 160 West 31st-st.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; two years' city reference. Address A. B., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands all kinds of finest French and English cooking; can take chef's place; Newport and New-York references. Address E., 106 West 42d-st.

COOK.—French; first-class; with kitchenmaid; thoroughly competent; unexceptionable city references; wages, $40 to $45. Address, for two days, by letter, M. G., 152 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By a competent and very good cook in a private family; very best city references from last employment. Call or address 341 West 49th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By an American Protestant woman as cook; competent; willing to take full charge; wages, $20; age, 35; must be permanent; country preferred. Address A. D. L. B., 84 2c-av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; best references from last employer; willing and obliging. Call at 1,054 3d-av., near 62d-st.

COOK.—By capable colored woman; best city reference. Call at 52 West 49th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; very best city references. Call, Monday, at 16 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman by the day; first-class cook; lived in first-class families; best references. Call, two days, at 244 West 20th-st.

COOK.—By a colored girl as cook in private family; good reference from the last place. Call, two days, at 257 West 41st-st.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook to private family or fine boarding house; has best city references; wages, $25. Call at 155 West 24th-st.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; go out by the day. Call at 115 West 60th-st., fourth floor, front.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class family cook; city reference. Call, Monday, at 234 West 35th-st.

COOK.—By a reliable colored woman as first-class cook; very good reference. Call at 126 West 40th-st.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good plain cook and laundress; best reference. Call, Monday, at 216 East 56th-st., ground floor, Room 4.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and laundress in a private family; city reference. Call, Monday, at 159 West 31st-st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By a French cook from Paris in small private family; no washing; good reference. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in a private family; first-class personal reference. Call at 222 West 31st-st.

COOK.—By young girl as cook and do coarse washing; willing and obliging; city reference. Call at 486 7th-av., top floor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in a private family; reference. Address S. E., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a girl as cook and laundress in American family; city reference. Address A. H., Box 117 354 3d-av.

COOK.—First-class; in a boarding house or order cook in hotel. Call, Monday, at 209 East 16th-st., basement.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; best references. Call at 219 West 32d-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; small private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 425 West 17th-st.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family. Address 130 West 25th-st.

COOK.—By German girl as good cook. Call Monday, at 246 West 63d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young Swedish woman; good washer and ironer; or will do cleaning the latter part of the week. Address Petersen, 382 East 54th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman to do office cleaning, or nice family wash at her home; best city reference. Address M. M., 254 West 35th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman in private family as gentleman's office; is experienced in all kinds of work; can give good city references. Call at 864 6th-av., top floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to work by the day or week; good plain cook, laundress, and housecleaner; fully competent. Call, two days, at 637 2d-av., two flights, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman washing, ironing, or housecleaning; good laundress; best city references. Call at 416 West 40th-st., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day, or would do other work; reference. Call at 254 West 30th-st., Room 1.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by day to wash and iron or do cleaning; good reference. Call at 329 East 52d-st., Room 6.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; understands all kinds of evening and tailor-made dresses; city reference. Address E. L., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESSMAKER AND DESIGNER OF MISSES' and children's costumes wishes customers at her home; fancy costumes a specialty; smocking, hemstitching, and feather stitching done; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in Directoires, cloaks, and jackets; also riding habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refer to present patrons. Address B. Schulich, 767 6th-av., near 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Understands children's clothing; clever at alterations; daily or weekly engagements; operates; references. Address Elizabeth, Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By thorough dressmaker in private families; cut, fit, drape, or take work home; highest references, or work seen. Address Robes, Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; wishes some more engagements by the day; altering done; children's dresses a specialty; best city reference. Address M. S., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor has new and original designs in jackets, misters, and cloaks; receives the latest styles from Paris and Loudon of evening and cloth dresses; perfect fit and best work guaranteed. Mme. A. Boccard, 325 4th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; accustomed to best city trade; perfect fitter; has latest imported styles; would go out by the day; terms moderate. Address M. Britton, 240 West 20th-st., basement.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class designer and dressmaker, customers by day or at home; children's dresses a specialty; smocking, feather stitching; highest references. Address Heloise, Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French dressmaker, (late Miss Long, imported fashions, Worth's system, from Paris,) engagements; private families; $12 per week at present or $2 50 per day. 215 West 18th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; understands ladies' and children's dresses; cut, fit, and drape; can be recommended; terms reasonable. Call or address 220 West 24th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Children's dresses stylishly made up from old material, such as their mothers or older sisters cast off; dresses at reasonable prices. Address Mac, 1,495 Lexington-av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a stylish, expert dressmaker; will work home reasonably and send dressmaker by the day; will make children's dresses. Call at 229 East 70th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Lately from Perle; stylish suite made and perfect fit; engagement in lady's residence. Address Exposition, Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced dressmaker would like more engagements by the day; cuts and fits dresses in the latest style at moderate prices. Call at 978 3d-av.; third bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker by the day; understands her business thoroughly; can't speak English. Call or address V. O., 126 West 25th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; robes, manteaux; Taylor suits a specialty; perfect fitting; moderate prices; short notice. Call or address 139 West 19th-st.

DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE engagements by the day; willing to make children's dresses in addition. Address A. Fintcher, 113 West 60th-st., care janitress.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; first-class work; latest style; makes over equal to new; reasonable prices; first-class reference. Address Mme. Daillet, 75 West 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker wishes few more engagements by day or week; uses all machines; also an experienced seamstress. Address Mrs. Foster, 134 East 55th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Children's dressmaker would like more engagements to go out by the day. Address Designer, Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly-competent cutter, designer, and draper; elegant tea gowns, wraps, jackets, evening dresses; terms moderate. Address Miss Cameron, 226 West 16th.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; competent cutter, fitter, and draper; latest style; a few more customers by day or week. Call or address Mrs. Grossert, 234 7th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; perfect fitter and draper; would go out by day or take suits reasonably at home; reference. Address Mrs. Simpson, 359 West 58th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter; artistic draper; wants work by the day or at home; will go for orders. Mme. Gerard, 142 West 28th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Good quick dress finisher wishes more engagements by the day in families; makes over nicely; references. Address Mrs. J. C. Bryant, 219 East 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker and fitter; $2 a day. Address L. K., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker a few more engagements by day or at home; work equal to any leading house. Call at 430 West 57th-st.

DRESSMAKER AND LADY'S MAID.—In private family; best of city reference. Address M. B., 270 West 33d-st.

DRESSMAKING.—By the day; by a respectable woman; prices reasonable. Address Box 216 106 West 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day fitting, draping, remodeling; terms, $1 50 per day. Address Dressmaker, 148 West 124th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker by the day; understands every branch; new drop waist; references. Address Talent, L 323 3d-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; children's costumes; latest styles; moderate prices. Address Designer, 65 West 11th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; ball, reception, and street dresses; latest styles; moderate prices. Address O. Michel Durrand, 65 West 11th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Go out by the day; first-class fitter and draper. Call at 108 East 33d-st.

EMBROIDERY.—By a first-class initial worker. Call at 137 West 24th-st., third floor.

FOREWOMAN.—By a lady as forewoman of some department in reliable establishment; can influence a large trade; references. Address S. P., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS OR USEFUL COMPANION.—By German, English, French, music, drawing, painting, art, needlework; references. Address, eight days, A. R., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady of refinement and education would like a position as governess; city or country; highest references. Address M. C., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HAND SEWING.—By a first-class French seamstress, understanding all kinds of family sewing, fitting ladies' dresses, also children's clothing; first-class references. Call or address Mrs. L. S., 622 8th-av., second bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady who has had much experience in managing servants, marketing, and other duties incumbent on a capable housekeeper, a position in a gentleman's family, where she can take full charge if required; would also be willing to go into a widower's family where there are growing children as a chaperon; no objection to travel or go to Washington, D. C.; most satisfactory references given as to character and capability. Parties residing in New-York City. Address D. B., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a French housekeeper; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; highest references; can be seen at her last employment. Address Mme. A. Clavert, Box 182, Irvington, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady with experience in managing servants, buying supplies, and with business talent. Address B. S., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American, thoroughly competent, as housekeeper in lodging house or hotel. Only first-class need address C., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, not long in country, to do chamber work and assist with washing; willing and obliging; city reference. Address M. M., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl in private family for general housework; is good plain cook and laundress. Call, for two days, at 249 East 65th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By two respectable young girls, sisters, to do the work of a small family; long and satisfactory city reference. Call, Monday, at 1,237 3d-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young, experienced girl in small family; excellent cook; personal reference. Call at 426 West 40th-st., second floor.

JANITRESS.—By a French woman as janitress in a first-class tenement or flat. Address Lartet, 121 West 30th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By an English girl; first-class city reference. Call at 34 West 13th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French Protestant girl as lady's maid or maid for grown children; good seamstress; good city references. Address L. L., Box 386 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Address R. C., 216 West 36th-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a competent North German as lady's maid and seamstress; city reference. Address Hammesfahr, 340 De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; competent; first-class hairdresser; excellent references from London and New-York. Address B. S., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS nurse and seamstress for grown children; 14 years' reference from last place. Address M. F. M., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to travel; is thoroughly willing and obliging; five years' city reference. Address M. D., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND DRESSMAKER.—In private family; would travel; best city reference. Call at 75 West 49th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid; good hairdresser; good dressmaker; best city references. Call at 511 6th-av., two flights.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent Swedish girl; best city references. Call or address 474 6th-av., care Mme. C. H. Tisserand.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French lady, speaking English, as lady's maid; take care of young children. Address Kurt Jahn, 315 East 62d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; good dressmaker; packer; speaking different languages; companion to ladies in sickness; has traveled all over Europe; with the highest family in France; possesses every quality that a maid could have. Address Honest, Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an intelligent American girl as lady's maid; good hairdresser and packer; is willing to travel; reference of character and ability can be had from former and present employers. Address A. B., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; excellent hairdresser; all kinds of sewing; understands dressmaking; no objection to go abroad; first-class city reference. Address J., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. Address B. D., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English and German; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; no objection to go to Europe; city reference. Call or address A. B., 112 West 30th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; assist with other work; three years' reference from last employer. Address E. M., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By educated person. North German; or to growing children; understands her duties thoroughly; has very good city references. Address A. T., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; by intelligent and obliging person; competent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; speaks different languages; good packer; best city references. Address S. J., Box 237 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good experience; understands her duties; first-class dressmaker and seamstress; fine needlework; city or country; best city reference from first families. Address, by letter, 217 West 35th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID.—By a neat, refined Parisian; competent in every respect; understands dressmaking, hair, or child's nurse; or by day as seamstress; a private family; highest reference.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; good hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; no objection to traveling; willing to wait on an invalid lady; city reference. Address C. D., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced young woman; take entire charge lady's wardrobe; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; wages $25; city reference. Address M. S., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR NURse.—World travel for small compensation; one years personal reference from last employer. Address Traveler, Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; cuts by S. T. Taylor's system; one year's personal city reference from last employer. Address Z. Z., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; intelligent, competent; first-class dressmaker and seamstress; confidential; understands her duties; has exceptionable city references. Address, by letter, Rose, 162 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By comestent person; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; city reference. Address L. M., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant girl as lady's maid for young ladies; good seamstress; good city reference. Address M. L. C., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; good city reference. Address Agnes, Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By American Protestant; good dressmaker, dressmaker, packer, and packer; city or country, or travel. Call or address, for two days, 448 5th-av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Is a good dressmaker; would assist with other work; has good city reference. Address T., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl as maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; two years' city reference. Address M. Kuhn, 1,439 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French girl. Apply at present employer's, 28 East 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress or any other work by the day; city reference. Address H., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best of reference from last employer. Address M. A., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; by experienced, careful, and obliging girl; excellent reference as to integrity and capability from late and former employers. Address M. L., 50 Horatio-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; six years' city reference from last place. Call at 323 West 43d-st.; ring fourth bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at present employer's, 33 West 17th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city references from her last place. Address Laundress, Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; five years' city reference from last place. Address A. S., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; five years' city reference. Address M. C., Box 290 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in good private family; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; assist with light chamberwork; last employer can be seen; best city reference. Address M. B., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address L. W., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family with good reference. Address A. D., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress in private family; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 365 9th-av.; ring Toyce's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable colored woman as laundress; will do day's work; first-class city reference. Call at 126 West 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, 306 West 58th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent laundress wishes gentlemen's or family washing at home or by the day. Address Mrs. Flynn, 642 3d-av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress; city or country; best city reference. Call, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 337 East 51st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant young woman in private family; good reference. Address M. S., Box 256 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as laundress; hast city reference. Call at 214 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. Call at 214 East 29th-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By French Protestant woman, middle age, as maid to young ladies; good seamstress; willing to do light duties; best city references. Address M. B., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID OR NURSE TO GROWN CHILDREN.—Good seamstress; could instruct young children; unexceptionable city references. Address Juliette, 132 West 22d-st.

MAID.—By a North German girl (24) to wait on elderly or small lady; would assist in housekeeping; no objection to leave the city; first-class references. Address B. A., 214 East 40th-st.

MAID OR NURSE.—By English person; willing to travel; good reference; good child's dressmaker. Address J. V., 769 2d-av., care of Mme. Dubee.

MAID.—By a young Englishwoman, not long in America, as maid or any light position; speaks French fluently. Call on Mrs. M. A. Duncan, 303 East 34th-st.; no cards.

MAID.—For nursery, sewing, and housechold work; very useful. Address previous employer, Mrs. Dean, 105 West 129th-st.

NURSE.—By French nurse for growing children and to do plain sewing; best city reference. Address P. E., Box 322 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French girl, lately landed, as nurse to small children, or chambermaid in small family; personal reference. Call or address Charlotte, 1,208 2d-av., third floor.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged Scotch woman; experienced in all sicknesses; good needlewoman; city references. Call or address Mrs. Black, 84 2d-av.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman as baby's nurse; understands the entire charge of a baby on the bottle; good city reference. Call or address M. J. F., 159 East 47th-st.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; bring up on bottle; or would wait on invalid lady; has doctors' references. Call at 382 East 70th-st.

NURSE.—By Swiss French girl (Protestant) as nurse for grown-up children in a good American family; city reference. Call or address A., 17 East 35th-st.

NURSE.—By a young English person as nurse to one or two children, or useful companion to invalid lady. Call at 357 East 71st-st., Room 6.

NURSING.—In confinement cases by experienced German widow. Call or address 387 6th-av., second floor.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for growing children; city reference. Call at 121 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse for growing children; speaks French and German; good references. Address F. G., 28 5th-av.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; best city reference. Address G. L., 213 West 36th-st., Room 6.

NURSE.—By a respectable colored girl; is a stranger in the city; as nurse. Address R. H., 102 West 97th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated, young German lady as nursery governess; speaks French and English fluently; best city and country references; will take entire charge of young children; no objection to travel; good city references. Call at 848 East 156th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young French-Swiss girl for growing children; is willing and obliging; highest references. Address F. F., 596 9th-av., care of Mrs. Cornas.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; five years' reference from one place in city. Can be seen Monday at 20 West 57th-st.

NURSE.—A practical, patient, and refined young American woman solicits engagement by Dec. 1 (or sooner) as ladies' nurse, by week or month; can prepare nourishing food for the sick, manage servants if necessary, and is an excellent and rapid needlewoman; physician's reference. Address F. S. V. B., Box 376 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant girl, with ten years' experience, as nurse to grown children; best and kind; neat sewer; good Christian family more an object than wages; first-class city references. Call, Monday, at 222 Lexington-av., corner 63d-st., grocery store.

NURSE.—By a refined North German woman; thoroughly experienced in the care of children; also a good seamstress; good city references. Address G. P., Box 399 Times Up-town Office 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a Swiss person (24) as nurse or nursery governess to young children in American family; German, French, and English; good plain sewer; best references. Address M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a woman as experienced infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge at night; bring up on bottle; city references; sews nicely. Address L. M., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By educated French nurse; thoroughly competent; take entire charge baby, or maid to growing children; good sewer; best references from last family. Address Pauline B., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse; many years' experience; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; competent to take entire charge; reference from present employer. Call, Monday, from 11 to 3 P. M., at 124 East 66th-st.

NURSE.—By a thorough, reliable infant's nurse; take full charge; experienced in care of bottle babies; best references; obliging; first-class city testimonials. Address E. M. D., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent infant's nurse; take entire charge; assist with chamberwork; good seamstress; best city references. Address E. W., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—English; Protestant; thoroughly competent to take full charge from birth and raise child on bottle if required; has two years' personal reference. Address C. M., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced sick nurses (Scotch Protestant) an engagement; would take mental, medical, or surgical case; first-class references; terms moderate. Address Miss Fraser, 23 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; understands all kinds of medical infant's food; best city reference. Address K. R., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a reliable and trustworthy young woman as nurse to grown children and sew; or wait on a lady; willing and obliging; best city references from last place. Address K. R., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; understands bringing up by bottle; or young children; country preferred; city reference. Call, Monday, at 947 6th-av., fancy store.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant North German-American girl to young or growing children; assist in chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Address C. K., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent lady's nurse; long experience; hospital trained; reference from patients and doctors; terms, $15 per week. Address F. M., 159 East 47th-st.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman to take care of a baby and do chamberwork; good references; could go early. Address C. P., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,267 Broadway.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for her nurse; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes. Address P. N., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent French nurse to take charge of an infant brought up on bottle; city or country; best reference; no cards. Address 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

NURSE.—By professional nurse; would like engagement by month; would travel with invalid; good darning and mender; can make over; best city reference. Call at 923 8th-av., two flights, front.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands dressmaking; would go by day or week; all kinds of family sewing; children's clothing; good operator; good city references. Address D. M., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; understands dressmaking, cutting, and fitting; also the duties of maid; would assist with chamberwork; excellent city reference. Address M. B., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; help with chamberwork or assist with growing children; city reference. Address S. K., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent woman by day, week, or month; would do mending; any kind family sewing; terms reasonable; city reference. Address M. C., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; do all kinds of family sewing; nice-trade dressmaking; best city reference. Address K. D., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent, obliging; understands children's clothes; family sewing; city or country; good city reference. Address M. K., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates; good housemaid; neat hand sewer. Address O., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking, smocking, and all kinds of sewing; is willing and obliging; will assist with other work; best city reference. Call at 154 East 39th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a German seamstress; by day, week, or month; does all kinds of family sewing, embroidery, and assist dressmaking. Address Seamstress, 106 West 42d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; Protestant; in private family; city reference. Address C., 240 106 West 42d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Good cutter and fitter; go out by day or week. Address 349 East 70th-st., care of M. Millnr.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young lady as seamstress; understands dressmaking in all its branches. Call at 260 West 34th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or week; perfect fitter. Call as at address 127 Greenwich-av., Room 6.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a strictly respectable young woman; first-class dressmaker or companion. Call at 204 West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant; understands all kinds of family sewing; employment by the day in families; would like to receive certain days every week; makes over nicely. Address Seamstress, Christian Union, 72 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French Swiss person, First-class seamstress, as seamstress, and willing to do other duties; permanent situation; best city references. Address L. D., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young lady steno-grapher and Remington operator desires permanent position; three years' experience; reference. Address M. C. D., 466 and 468 Broome-st., care H. B. Claflen & Co.

TO TRAVEL.—Refined German lady, very good traveler, speaking German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English, will go for a year with family to Europe. Address D. E., 861 6th-av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets, curtains, cushions, slip covers, lambrequins; Turkish rugs mended and other upholstery work; first-class reference. Address Upholstress, Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By late Normal School scholar; will instruct children at their residences; kindergarten and elementary branches, piano; references. Address Reasonable, Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; in small private family; six years' first-class city reference from last place; understands care of silver; makes all kinds of salads. Address M. H., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; understands salads, serving compotes, wines, and silver; good city references. Address M. O., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By French Protestant girl; good city references. Address R. L., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress or chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address C. E., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a comestest young girl as first-class waitress; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call at 140 West 52d-st.; ring McGuinness's bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress to private family; best city reference. Address M. Y., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Protestant. Call or address 127 Greenwich-av., Room 6.

WANTED—By a respectable widow lady, the care of two or three bachelors' apartments; best of reference given. Address Mrs. Cromble, 206 East 32d-st., or 13 West 33d-st., care of Mrs. F. R. Sturges.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress, with unsurpassed facilities and references, gentlemen's and family washing by the week or dozen; large families a specialty. Address C. E. Johnson, 128 West 30th-st.

WASHER.—By a first-class washer and ironer; would like family washing at her home or go out by the day. Call at 220 East 65th-st., Murray's bell.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; family's washing at her house; all conveniences; hot and cold water; beautiful yard. Address D. B., 566 7th-av., third floor, back.

WASHING.—By French laundress; first-class; silk underwear, laces, curtains, gent's shirts, &c.; special rates for families; highest references. Address Mme. Cousin, 157 East 33d-st.

WASHING.—Ladies' and gentlemen's washing wanted by a competent laundress at her own house; best references given, if needed, from old customers. Address S. Corrigan, 634 East 36th-st.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to take ladies' or gentlemen's wash home; good city reference. Call at 215 East 29th-st.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress by the day in private families; best city reference. Address Mrs. Cregan, 238 East 54th-

CLIMBING UP THE LADDER

NEARLY A HUNDRED THOUSAND FOR THE FUND.

YESTERDAY'S SUBSCRIBERS AND THE SUMS THEY PLEDGE—PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF SECURING THE SITE.

The subscriptions to the World's Fair came in steadily yesterday and amounted to nearly $100,000 for the day, although there were no very large sums subscribed, the largest being $10,000 by Arbuckle Brothers, the coffee merchants. The total amount in the hands of the Finance Committee is $3,173,518, with over $15,000 more from the Mayor's office, which was received too late to be acknowledged.

Mrs. Mary I. Serrano of 711 Lexington-avenue has called a meeting at her house for Monday evening at 8 o'clock. It is for women who were born in South America, and who are now in New-York, to form a committee to excite interest in the exposition among South Americans, and to secure an exhibition of the products of woman's labor at the exposition of 1892.

The following subscriptions were credited at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday:

By E. J. Horsman:		By McKesson & Robbins:	
S. A. Castle & Co.	$250	Charles Pfizer & Co.	2,500
Wilson Bros' Woodware Toy Co.	250	Humphreys' Medicine Company.	1,000
By Hill Brothers:		Various subscribers.	150
Carl Callman	500	By Henry Goldberger:	
A. H. Stebbins	500	E. Marquardt	100
By Mechanics and Traders' Exchange:		Gideon Ratz	100
H. P. Binswanger	100	Hoban Pilsbeu	100
Various subscribers	150	Campbell & Co.	100
By F. Mohr & Co:		Westerman Bros	100
B. Fitch & Co.	250	A. Pelser	100
Gatse Millard	100	John Eggers	100
Tooh Brothers	300	P. Otten	100
G. C. Flint & Co.	1,000	Various subscribers	150
A. Loewenbeins	250	By Louis Stern:	
Herts Brothers	2,000	Rothschild Bros. & Co.	1,000
M. F. & F. E. Schrenkeisen	250	Weatheimer & Co.	500
John Kroder	500	H. M. Peyser & Co	500
Fergueon Bros	500	Morris Singer	250
Theodore Kruger	250	Hecht & Livingston	100
John T. Miller	200	By the Garfield National Bank:	
Bohelana Bros	200	Ernest Kanfmen.	100
Hugh Gelty	500	By the Stationers' Board of Trade:	
J. K. Smealie & Co.	200	M. N. Hartman	100
C. A. Wessell	250	S. Goldberg	200
C. E. Sturges	25	A. V. Berlo	100
J. M. Cehallos	500	A. Sussmano	100
J. Stroheim & Co.	1,000	Various subscribers	60
By C. J. Gillis:		By H. S. Meodelsson:	
George Franklin.	100	J. David & Sons	100
Chalmers Spence Co.	250	Ishor Stark & Co.	150
By E. L. Merrifield:		Woog & Freeman	150
William M. Conner, St. James Hotel	2,500	Kuhn, Werner & Co.	250
Wm. D. Ryder, Hotel St. Stephens	500	By A. B. de Freece:	
Fayman & Sprague, Grand Central Hotel	2,500	Morris European and American Express Co.	100
Carl H. Shultz	1,000	By F. W. Cheney:	
Geo. W. Raynor	1,500	Phoenix Silk Mf'g Co., A. Tilt, Pres	5,000
By Bryce Gray:		Belding Bros. & Co.	2,500
G. E. Daniels & Son	100	Wonotock Silk Co.	2,500
By the Real Estate Exchange:		C. A. Auffmordt & Co.	2,500
Hall J. How & Co.	1,000	Hoenniehaus & Curtiss	2,500
Simon Habeman	1,000	By Josephthe:	
Radebold & Wentz	1,000	Martin B. Brown.	1,000
Hugh Brady	1,000	Hinds, Hetchem & Co.	1,000
John S. Scott	1,000	Van Allen & Boughton	500
Wm. Dempsey	1,000	Sexmund Elmer.	500
Josiah Belden	2,000	Darrow & Gregory	100
Jacob Bookman	1,000	C. A. Cotin & Rogers	100
By Frank Tilford:		J. B. Stillwell & Co.	100
Park & Tilford	2,500	W. J. Pell	100
Acker, Merrall & Condit	2,500	Moore & Warren	100
Henry Albers	100	Albert B. King	50
Lewis M. Cronck	100	By the Gorham M'f'g Co.:	
Wm. A. Fultoo	100	Montagne Marks, *Art Amateur*	250
William M. Beekman, Jr.	200	C. Weinberg & Co.	250
E. B. Dox	100		
John B. Quinlan	100		
Martin Rust	100		
By the Coffee Ex.:			
Arbuckle Bros.	10,000		
Total for yesterday			71,185
Previously reported			3,102,333
Grand total			$3,173,518

This does not include $16,256 in late subscriptions from the Mayor's office yesterday and $7,708 subscribed through the New-York *World*:

The following late subscriptions were reported from the Mayor's office last night:

A. S. Barnes	$3,000	By B. C. Brown:	
S. Gutenberg & Brothers	1,000	Charles Place	$500
Jacob N. Bonnet	500	T. J. McBride	100
E. McGuinness & Co.	500	McBride Brothers.	100
Eli Baldwin & Son.	500	By the Bank of Harlem:	
Sutphen & Myer.	200	*Uptown Press*	100
Whiteley, Spowers & Co.	250	John A. Bartz	300
Quirin Guillaume	200	C. R. Kehoe	200
E. N. Griswold	10	J. Seligman	25
G. H. Bowers	10	L. Merquet, M. D.	25
James E. Warner	25	Alexander R. Brown	25
A. Wetzler's Sons	25	Louis C. Wagner & Co.	500
J. C. N. Guihert	20	By Manning, Maxwell & Moore:	
H. Scheidelberg	10	W. & A. Fletcher.	1,000
F. P. Martinez	5	By Charles Lucas:	
Morris Jacoby & Co.	100	Fisk, Clark & Flagg	1,000
S. Josephs & Co.	100	Levi, Wechsler & Co.	1,000
James Morrison	100	Weld, Colburn & Wilkens	1,000
John Bevan	100	Follmer, Clorg & Co.	1,000
Hogh W. Adams & Co.	100	Ellis, Kuapp & Co.	500
William Foerster & Co.	100	The *Men's Outfitter*	500
Adolph Koebn	100	Eugene P. Peyser	250
I. Brisel & Son	100	Leopold Bergfield	100
William T. Lusk	100		
William Rapp	100		
John Petrie, Jr.	100		

John McCarty sent in a subscription amounting to $355, which he had obtained from various people, including $250 from Richard S. Kingman. A similar list sent in by Peter F. Dea is for $166. The Mayor's list also included the subscriptions from the merchant tailors' meeting, which was reported with names and amounts subscribed by each in THE TIMES of yesterday.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted has sent his check for $100 toward the preliminary expense fund.

It is quite likely that at the meeting of the Committee on Site and Buildings in THE TIMES Building, on Tuesday afternoon, it will be shown that about three-quarters of the property needed for the site of the exposition has been pledged on reasonable terms. Now that the Bloomingdale Asylum grounds have been secured the rest of the work is comparatively easy. There is little doubt that the grounds of the Leake and Watts Orphan House can be secured. The Leake and Watts people have already sold their property, and, so far as they are concerned, they are perfectly willing that the exposition shall use the land after they have moved out next year. As the cathedral will hardly be ready to occupy the ground until after the exposition, there need be expected no opposition from that source.

Counting in the Leake and Watts property, there will be enough land on the Bloomingdale plateau already pledged to hold the exposition, to say nothing of the low land just north of Central Park.

Some of the owners of property within the boundaries of the site are still holding out with the apparent intention of getting a little more for the use of their land. Others cannot be found, and still others are out of reach; so that the work of obtaining consents is not going forward as rapidly as it should. However, these difficulties will be overcome very soon, and in the course of a week or two it is expected that not one property owner will be on the outside.

Roswell P. Flower has received a telegram from E. K. Miller, President of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce, saying that the recent vote of that body in favor of Chicago would probably be reconsidered at the next meeting.

A committee of commercial travelers calls upon New-York commercial travelers to come forward and canvass for World's Fair subscriptions. Blanks will be furnished on application to Thomas A. Young, 299 Broadway.

The employes of H. B. Claflin & Co. are most enthusiastic and patriotic in their subscriptions to the fair. They have headed when others have lagged, and their combined subscriptions now amount to more than $25,000.

The special matinée to be given at the Casino on Tuesday, Nov. 26, which Mr. Rudolph Aronson is getting up for the benefit of the World's Fair guarantee fund, has brought him many commendatory letters, among them one from Mayor Grant by the hand of his secretary. The sale of seats for the entertainment will open at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Gov. Francis and Col. C. H. Jones, who are here in the interest of the World's Fair movement in St. Louis, deny the story sent out from St. Louis that they had come East to effect a combination with New-York against Chicago. Col. Jones said yesterday that he and Gov. Francis had come to New-York on their way to establish the St. Louis headquarters in Washington. They wanted to convince the Eastern people that St. Louis was in the race to win and that the prominence given to Chicago as compared to St. Louis was not warranted by the facts. No deal or alliance had been proposed by either New-York or St. Louis. New-York was too confident of success to seek alliance with any one, and so was St. Louis. Each also was willing to go before Congress on the basis of merit alone.

Mr. E. F. Cragin, Secretary of the Chicago World's Fair Executive Committee, also stopped a New-York yesterday on his way to Washington. Like the two gentlemen from St. Louis, he wanted to feel the pulse of New-York. He thought that it was decidedly slow, and he came to the conclusion that New-York would prefer that some other city should have the fair. He was very sanguine that Chicago would get the fair. Indeed, he felt almost as though she had it now. The citizens of Chicago had subscribed more than $6,000,000, and who was certain of the support of 163 members of the House of Representatives, who had four available sites, and she had the solid support of the great Northwest, nearly all the South, and a goodly proportion of the population of the Eastern States. Chicago had not yet made a canvass of the United States Senate, but she felt that that was almost unnecessary.

Mr. Cragin said all this and much more with a calmness that was admirable if not convincing.

Le Boutillier Bros.

Broadway and 14th-st.

Will offer on Monday the following special lots at great reductions from regular value:

SILKS.

50 PIECES 22-INCH LYONS BROCADED SILKS, ALL COLORS, RICH DESIGNS, WILL BE SACRIFICED AT

55c.

SPECIAL BARGAIN IN BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE.....69c.

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, $1.25 QUALITY.....80c.

COLORED SILK PEAU DE SOIE, $1.00 QUALITY.....70c.

LADIES' JACKETS.

100 LADIES' JERSEY CLOTH JACKETS, TAILOR-MADE, BELL SLEEVES AND REVERE FRONTS, REDUCED FROM $7.50 TO

$4.98.

LADIES' ALL-WOOL BEAVER CLOTH NEWMARKETS, ASTRAKHAN COLLAR AND CUFFS, COLORS AND BLACK, WORTH $20, EACH.....14.98

EIDERDOWN FLANNELS, 58c. QUALITY.....33c.

GLOVES.

150 DOZEN LADIES' FINE 5-BUTTON KID GLOVES, WORTH $1.

39c.

75 DOZEN MORE LADIES' FRENCH SUEDES, 4-BUTTON AND 8-BUTTON MOUSQUETAIRES, AT.....98c.

50 DOZEN MEN'S DOGSKIN GLOVES, NEW EMBROIDERED, WORTH $1.50..98c.

SHOES.

LADIES' BRIGHT DONGOLA KID, PATENT LEATHER TIPS, OPERA TOES, WORTH $3 PER PAIR.

$1.79.

650 PAIRS LADIES' FRENCH STRAIGHT GOAT, CUSTOM-MADE, ENGLISH WAUKENPHAST STYLE, SOLD ELSEWHERE AT $6.50.....$3.98

BROADWAY AND 14TH-ST.

B. Altman & Co.

Direct attention to their collection of novelties, desirable for HOLIDAY GIFTS, many of them being copies of Paris Exposition pieces, and comprising:

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN PORCELAINS and BRONZES.

ITALIAN SCULPTURES, MOSAICS, and CAMEOS.

EAST INDIAN PAINTED IVORIES.

JAPANESE and CHINESE POTTERY, and CARVINGS in RARE WOODS and METAL.

And a Great Variety of Objects in New Designs and Decorations.

18th St., 19th St., & 6th Av.

(18th St. Station Elevated Road.)

BALD-HEADED DOCTORS.

ADVANTAGES THEY HAVE IN ENGLAND OVER THOSE NOT BALD.

The London *Medical Press and Circular* has the following: "A medical correspondent contributes to a lay contemporary some remarks upon his profession, which, although in some respects containing a good deal of truth, are nevertheless confessedly amusing. His main object in view is to show that he has made a gross mistake in joining the ranks of medicine, instead of investing his money, which had been spent upon his education, in some business concern. He describes himself as a failure, and this after having worked exceedingly hard at his profession.

"The cause of his failure he attributes to the absence of two things, which are chiefly essential to success in the medical profession. These, he asserts, are, in the first place, money, and, in the second, a bald head. 'I have no money, and my hair is inconveniently thick. Incipient baldness gives the appearance of a "high and done-like forehead," and inspires the ladies with confidence. The fortunate possessor of this beautiful feature is pronounced "very clever," which settles the matter. Besides, it is almost indispensable for a "good bedside manner." Many medical friends who are getting on well have either money or bald heads; most of them have both.'

"It is, no doubt, very much to the advantage of a young practitioner to exhibit a 'modern antique' appearance, and nothing contributes so greatly to this end as a head which is innocent of hair. There is a real commercial value in a bald head, but this value is by no means confined to the medical profession. Whatever advantages, however, it may confer on a 'business young man,' to a medical man a fair estimate under favorable circumstances would be, at the lowest, five hundred a year. The assumption of age and ripe philosophy which a man can safely indulge in whose hair follicles upon the top of his head have in early manhood undergone a process of facial degeneration, leaving a white expanse of reflecting wilderness is a matter of common observation. The public are impressed by the appearance of things under these circumstances; a bald head will carry conviction to their minds when nothing else will—saving, perhaps, a flowing beard.

"Even the lower animals are not insensible to its attractions. It is recorded that an ostrich once sat down upon the bald head of an Englishman, under the impression that it was an egg which required hatching. The circumstances were favorable to this slight error of judgment, and the sagacious bird must be acquitted of having purposely attempted to play a practical joke. But in this matter, as in all things else in life, appearances are everything. No one knows better the value of a bald head than he who possesses it; at all events in medicine; but how strangely captious is nature, for while one man, greatly to his worldly prosperity, conveniently finds his head becoming bald, another has to seek consolation where he can under the depressing circumstances of knowing that his head is the only place upon which he cannot get hair to grow."

KING GEORGE AND HIS QUEEN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

King George of Greece, the father of the Duke of Sparta, is about forty-five years old; he has a thin, elegant figure, a fresh complexion, a fair mustache, and is very bald. Though the King is an excellent horseman he prefers walking to any other exercise, and may be seen walking about the streets of Athens almost any day, accompanied only by an enormous mastiff.

When the Athenians meet their King on his walks they salute him politely, but make no further demonstration, and the monarch raises his low felt hat and passes on. But simple as King George is in all other personal habits he is not fond of "homely" food, and his *chef de cuisine* supplies his table in royal manner. An invitation to dinner at the palace is consequently rather popular at Athens, but there is one disadvantage of which some of the more portly of the guests have often been heard to complain. This is that the sumptuous feast is over the King remains for an hour or more, going about from guest to guest, engaging in conversation, apparently unconscious that standing up and being on their very best behavior is not always an easy matter to the *bon vivant* who has just risen from table.

Queen Olga is also very popular at Athens. She is the daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and is held up as a pattern of noble womanhood, whose unwearied efforts to aid the poor, the sick, and the helpless are considered by her subjects to be the brightest jewels in her crown.

The royal palace at Athens is a very simple white marble building, three stories high, and without any architectural beauty, but very elaborately and tastefully furnished. A collection of flags from the Greek wars of independence form, together with the portraits of the heroes of the same period, the chief ornaments of the King's private room.

THE LIFE OF LAURA BRIDGMAN.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 11.

One of the most interesting announcements in the way of scientific psychology, if it may be so called, is that of the life of Laura Bridgman, which is being prepared by two of Dr. Howe's daughters, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Elliott. Dr. Howe's wonderful experimental training and development of his pupil was not only a work of remarkable philanthropy, but it was far more than individual work; it was a series of profound experimental investigations into the nature and origin of the human mind. To what degree mental faculties are the result of inheritance, and to what degree they are the product of development and acquirement, was the problem that attracted the great philanthropist in his work with Laura Bridgman. It enlisted the sympathy and the interest of the whole scientific world, and it is the nature and development of this great problem, as its scientific and psychological side, that Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Elliott will present in their work.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

LADIES' FURS.

WE BEG TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE VERY LARGE STOCK AND EXCEPTIONAL VALUES WE ARE OFFERING IN LADIES' ALASKA SEALSKIN AND FUR-LINED GARMENTS, FUR CAPES, COLLARS, STOLES, MUFFS, &C.

SPECIAL.—We will place on sale Monday morning one of the greatest bargains of the season, viz.:

150 Ladies' London-dyed Alaska Sealskin Top Coats at one-third less than actual present market value. They are in the highest grades of Alaska Sealskin, and we invite comparison with any similar garments shown at the above-named difference in price.

Ladies' Paris Embroidered

Black Plush Wraps.

A SMALL INVOICE OF LADIES' LONG AND SHORT PARIS EMBROIDERED BLACK PLUSH WRAPS JUST RECEIVED CONTAINS SOME OF THE MOST ELEGANT GARMENTS PARIS HAS PRODUCED THIS SEASON. AT THE PRICES MARKED THEY ARE SPLENDID VALUE.

Misses' Cloaks and Suits.

OUR USUAL WEEKLY INVOICES OF MISSES' IMPORTED COATS, NEWMARKETS, AND JACKETS ARE NOW IN STOCK. THOSE MADE FROM OUR EXCLUSIVE STYLES OF BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOTS, IN VIEW OF THEIR SPLENDID WEARING QUALITIES, ARE THE CHEAPEST GOODS THAT CAN BE PURCHASED.

(Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for altering either Ladies' or Misses' Cloaks or Suits.)

Silk and Satin Fancy Goods.

In this line of goods we are exhibiting a very large collection of Novelties of both European and Asiatic manufacture, consisting of

Satin, Lace, Glove, and Handkerchief Cases, handsomely hand-painted;

Kid and Satin Photograph Cases, richly decorated;

Chamois and Silk Etching Portfolios, hand-painted; also,

Fancy Baskets, satin lined and trimmed;

Plush Pin Cushion Baskets, in various shapes;

Scrap Baskets, Work Baskets, &c.

MEN'S SMOKING JACKETS, HOUSE COATS, &c.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL LARGE INVOICE OF MEN'S SMOKING JACKETS, HOUSE COATS, LOUNGING ROBES, AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE; ALSO BATH GOWNS IN FRENCH FLANNEL AND TURKISH TOWELING, EMBRACING AN EXTREMELY LARGE VARIETY OF STYLES. EARLY PURCHASERS OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS SHOULD AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE GREAT ASSORTMENT NOW OFFERED.

6th Av. and 19th St.

SAXE-COBURG LETTERS.

SOME FROM PRINCE ALBERT THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SUPPRESSED.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has been staying in Paris for a short time on his way to Nice, where he intends to pass the Winter, and where he will be joined in the course of this month by the Duchess, who has returned to Coburg from the Tyrol.

The third volume of the Duke's memoirs has just been published, and it contains, says the London *Truth*, "many extracts from letters written by Prince Albert to his brother, which, I have reason to believe, have been printed without the Queen's permission; and it is probable that, but for her Majesty's vigorous remonstrances, the Prince would have published a great deal more of his brother's correspondence, which was of the most confidential nature. It appears that before the Italian campaign of 1859 Prince Albert was decidedly averse to the French Emperor's prospects, and there was a secret understanding that if Austria was defeated at the outset, Prussia would at once intervene on her behalf. Prince Albert then wrote to the Duke that

"'In spite of the moderation shown in Berlin they are furious in Paris with Germany and Russia, and above all with the Prince Regent (afterward Emperor William,) and they threaten the most sanguinary vengeance. The Emperor expresses himself violently in this sense. "You are supposed to be a worker in this cabal—Uncle Leopold in the first rank, I in the second."

"A letter written by Prince Albert during the Autumn of 1853 might very well have been suppressed, as it cannot fail to give offense at St. Petersburg, and it certainly was not meant for publication. He writes:

"'Everything depends on whether the Emperor Nicholas is anxious for war or not. There is no doubt that he is hankering after forbidden fruit—but whether he is ready to pay the price of a European war with his own money. He wished to bring about an offensive and defensive alliance with Austria and Russia against England and France—in other words, to make Germany again pay the reckoning for his Russian cupidity in Turkey. Austria agreed, if Prussia would accede. The Emperor succeeded in stirring up the King's wrath against France, but he could not drive Manteuffel from his plen of neutrality. We have been obliged to form an *entente cordiale* with Louis Napoleon. The French are in a most warlike humor, and the Emperor is often out of health. In England we are indignant against Russia, but determined to keep the peace as long as we can. We might be forced into a war. We could not let Constantinople be taken by the Russians.'"

SUTTER'S FORT TO BE OBLITERATED

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union, Nov. 6.

An order has been passed by the Trustees of this city, which if carried into effect, as we believe it will be, will work the demolition of all that remains of the buildings that once stood within the palisades of Sutter's Fort. The order directs that the streets be opened through the property. Not only will the last remaining relic of the historic spot be thus obliterated, since a street line cuts through it, but the plat will be divided into small parcels and its identity lost to history and to human interest. The owner of the property is a non-resident of the city; he derives no rental from it, unless a meagre pasturage pays him a small sum, and he will not sell to those who wish to restore the fort and convert the plat into a park. If all appeals to the owner fail, if he remains deaf to the hundreds of requests that have been made, and still refuses to name his price, we propose, when the streets are cut through, that at the intersection of the highways there shall be planted a simple enduring stone to mark the spot where John A. Sutter raised the American flag and gave shelter to the early pioneers of California. And that on the stone there be inscribed the fact that a certain citizen of Chicago —naming him—stubbornly refused to sell the historic spot to the people for a reserve at any price.

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS. ART POTTERY. WEDDING GIFTS.

Our advertising to sell high-class China, &c., at lower prices than any first-class establishment in New-York causes thousands of people to investigate. This is exactly what we want. Investigation always proves the truth of our claim, as does the steady increase of our business. "Trash" we don't keep——only high-class China, richly-decorated Plates, handsome and inexpensive Dinner Sets, superb Art Pottery from all the leading factories of Europe, Candelabra, Fish, Game, and Salad Sets, Cut Glass, Art Lamps, Japanese Screens, &c.

In each and every line enumerated we offer bargains with which no other establishment can compete. Read the prices——then see the goods:

IVORINE VASES at 50c., 75c., and 95c., that should be $1, $1 50, and $2.

JAPANESE POT-POURRI——Large packages on our 25c. table; others ask 50c.

SIGI UMBRELLA JARS at $1 98; elsewhere $3.

3-piece FRENCH CHINA OATMEAL SETS, six colors, at $1, complete.

400 dozen nicely-decorated CUPS and SAUCERS, (A. D. Coffees, Teas and Coffees,) at 38c. each; value 75c.

ENGLISH CHINA BOUILLON CUPS and SAUCERS, Coalport shape, nicely decorated, at 50c. each; actual value $1.

ROYAL WORCESTER JUGS at $1 88 each; elsewhere $2 50.

MOORISH POTTERY. $5,000 worth at one-quarter value. Vases, from $1 50 to $19 50; entirely new; nothing like them in the city.

FISH SETS, 14 pieces, from $11 50, up. decorated with fish designs on real china.

DINNER, SOUP, DESSERT, and ENTREE PLATES, in Limoges, China, rich Sèvres, blue border, with lace work, from $17 50 to $22 50 per dozen; others ask $25 to $40 per dozen.

SOUP, ROAST, and SALAD SETS, in Haviland's finest china, decorated with blue border and flowers, at half cost of importation.

Paid purchases of $5 or over (except Dinner Ware, Toilet Ware, and Screens) delivered free within 100 miles of New-York.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

50 and 52 West 22d-st.,

NEAR SIXTH-AV.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

A BOY'S LONG TRAMP.

FROM CARDIFF IN WALES TO LONDON, SEEKING WORK.

Recently a little boy, who gave the name of Thomas Prince, was charged before Mr. Bridge, at Bow-street in London, with being destitute and having no settled home. Mr. Stevenson Rescue Officer of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, Charing-cross, stated that the lad was taken to the offices of the union by the Rev. C. F. Seymour, of St. Thomas's Church, Westminster Bridge road. In answer to the questions put to him the boy told the following story:

He said that his father and mother had lived at Hainworth, near Cardiff, but they were both dead. His mother died three years ago, and his father twelve months ago. During his illness his father was nursed by his sister-in-law, but after his death she returned to her husband, a carpenter, living at Newport. The furniture in the house was seized by the landlord for rent, and the defendant was turned away. A neighbor took compassion on him and kept him for some time, but her means prevented her from continuing to do so, and she advised the lad to obtain work. This he decided to do, and trudged to Cardiff.

He staid there for some few weeks, and appeared to have obtained a very precarious living. He then determined to make his way to London, and proceeded on foot from village to village, seeking in each place to obtain work. He appeared to have met with sympathy and help from the farmers and villagers, who gave him food. At times he slept on haystacks and by the wayside. He continued his journey, sometimes on foot, and sometimes finding a lift on a brewer's dray or farmer's cart. He received great kindness from railway officials at wayside stations. They had given him meals and had allowed him to rest while the stations were open. At some places he was enabled to earn some small amount of money by carrying parcels for passengers, and where he could do this he staid a few days, and in getting such employment he expressed his indebtedness to railway porters.

Acting up to his original idea, he tramped on to within the metropolis, passing through several large towns, and obtaining food in the manner described. At length he reached London, but found existence very precarious. He frequented Lambeth, and visited the Strand and other places with the idea of obtaining work. In the neighborhood of Lambeth he met with kindness from a lady, who gave him some clothes and food. The keeper of a coffee stall named Whitefield of Robert-street, Lambeth, also took compassion on the lad, and fed and sheltered him for some time. He eventually brought the lad's case under the notice of the Rev. Mr. Seymour with the result stated above. Mr. Stevenson said that the society had undertaken to make inquiries into the lad's statements, and would be prepared to look after his future welfare.

WHENCE WEEDS COME.

FACTS ABOUT THEM FOUND OUT IN ENGLAND.

The *Farmers' Gazette* of London recently made some practical remarks upon weeds and whence they come. It is probable, according to this article, that the six most obnoxious weeds found on arable soils are the dock, thistle, nettle, charlock, the poppy, and bindweed. A weed is defined as any plant out of place. Cultivated grasses are frequently found growing in arable fields, and there they are distinctly weeds, inasmuch as they are fed upon the food which the cultivated crop requires, and occupy the place which it should occupy. In answer to the question whence weeds come there are (writes a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) "eight replies given, to one or two of which I may refer. It is remarked that the seeds of weeds are often present among the seeds which are sown, and that especially is this the case in grass seeds. To guard against this the farmer should go to seedsmen who are known to have taken great precautions in the cleaning of their seeds.

"Further, it is remarked that many seeds are introduced with manure which is distributed upon the land. The wind is responsible for carrying the seeds of weeds both into our gardens and fields, and this is one reason why farmers should not only keep their fields but their hedges in order. The hedgerows are the cause of a great deal of mischief, as well as the strips of land on either side of the high road, which nobody owns and which few attempt to clean. If the farm is to be kept free from weeds, the hedges, the roads, and the roadsides must be kept clean also. Among other methods of distributing seed, it is suggested that running surface waters and streams carry them from field to field, that seeds are dropped by birds and are found in their manure, while others are carried in the mud on their feet. Again, some seeds cling to domestic animals and even to the clothing of the man. It is remarked that after the invasion of France by the Germans weeds which had been carried by the German Army appeared in some places where they had been practically unknown before."

A CANADIAN SENATOR'S WILL.

From the Montreal Witness, Nov. 14.

Hope of finding any later will of the late Senator J. G. Ross has evidently been abandoned, as the one dating back to 1865, not long since discovered, has been admitted to probate in Quebec, and the property is about being disposed of accordingly. The document reads as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

I give and bequeath by these presents all my goods and properties of every kind whatsoever to my brother Frank, who shall divide the half thereof between the Protestant institutions of public charity in Quebec and Carluke (Scotland,) say to the Protestant Hospital Home, French-Canadian Mission, and between poor relatives, according to the best of his judgment. The other half shall go to himself for his own use, except $2,000, which he shall send to Miss Mary Frame, Overton Farm, CARLUKE, SCOTLAND.

JAMES ROSS.

It is understood that Mr. Frank Ross has already complied with the conditions of this will, and has given $500,000 to Mr. John Theodore Ross, and $100,000 to each of the Misses Ross, children of his and the deceased Senator's brother, the late Mr. John Ross. The amount given to charities is not yet known.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.

GREAT VALUES

IN

LADIES'

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

UNDERWEAR

18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av.

(18th St. Station Elevated Road.)

CRUMBLING NAPLES.

RUIN THAT WATER DID—THE NEW NAPLES GROWING UP.

A letter from Naples to the London *Daily News* says the term inundation "does not correctly express the effect of the two violent storms of rain which burst over Naples on the 25th of September and on the 19th ult. It is not possible for Naples to be inundated in the common sense of that word, for no water can lie in any part of the city. But the defective watercourses which carry off the water from the hills which surround the town, and the fact that on a large tract of land on the summit of the Vomero at the west end an entirely new quarter has sprung up, the drainage of which is as yet incomplete, have caused a real torrent of water to burst many of the drains on that side of the city.

"A veritable river of water rushed down the hill, heavy with earth and stones, after each of the two storms, and on its way destroyed gardens, threw down walls, filled cellars and ground-floor dwellings, and covered the Riviera di Chiaia with a sort of alluvial deposit two or three feet deep. It is in this quarter that Signor Crispi's house is situated, and it was on both occasions seriously damaged. After the first storm a water course was made for the water from the Vomero, so that it might not follow the disastrous course it took in September. But it did still greater damage, as no precaution had been taken for carrying off the water, and the consequence was that it carried away about a hundred yards of the beautiful Via Tasso, a road which winds along the side of the Vomero higher up and parallel to the Corso Vittorio Emanuele. The road was destroyed from side to side, leaving the foundations of a palace on its edge exposed, so that it threatened to fall. The débris were precipitated by the rushing water, which was as yellow as the Tiber, on to the gardens below; they blocked the Corso Vittorio Emanuele; they burst a portion of the causeway, and destroyed the wall of Prince Amadeo's palace on their way through Signor Crispi's house to the sea.

"At the same time the newly-built buttress which supports the tottering rocks at Posilipo was damaged, and there also cellars were filled with water, and all traffic was stopped, while at innumerable points in the city drains fell in and houses were inundated. There were not sufficient people, municipal guards, or military sappers and miners to respond to the calls for help. But these storms, though they served to show how badly the city is protected from the effects of heavy rain, are not the most destructive agents at work. Scarcely a day passes without some outwardly-seeming solid house falling in; and the aspect of the city, with some hundreds of large 'palaces' propped with beams or buttressed with stone, is hardly reassuring.

"While a new Naples is gradually being built the old Naples is crumbling away, and in many streets the people are half panic-stricken. A commission has been appointed by the Syndic to examine the state of the city, and it has already presented a report, embodying a scheme of reconstruction and repair. Work is to be begun immediately. There is no doubt that the defective pipes of the new water works, together with the fact that the taps in the houses are carelessly allowed to run all day into drains not fit to hold the water, which, consequently percolates and undermines the foundations, and the neglect of the old water cisterns, and probably also an imperceptible but constant vibration of our volcanic soil—all contribute to rapidly-increasing crumbling of houses which has been observable since the year 1884, when the new water-works were inaugurated. But all the damage done owing to these causes, and accelerated by the late heavy rains, certainly might have been prevented by forethought and honest work, but these are two things difficult to be met with in this land of 'far niente.'"

VERY EASILY SWINDLED.

HOW A HANDSOME GIRL BOUGHT MANY THINGS ON "CREDIT."

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Miss Berda Hoffmann, a tall, handsome girl, twenty-five years of age, was arrested last evening by Central Station detectives and locked up, charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. The complainants in the case are Marshall Field & Co. and James H. Walker & Co., who claim that they have been swindled out of thousands of dollars' worth of wearing apparel.

The girl's plan was novel and simple, and it is surprising that she was not detected in the crime long ago. Last May she appeared at Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store and, after introducing herself as a daughter of B. J. Wertheimer, an attorney at 149 La Salle-street, said she desired to purchase a quantity of goods on her alleged father's credit. Her story impressed the manager of the store as being truthful, and she was allowed to purchase over $200 worth of underwear, the bill to be sent to Mr. Wertheimer. As Mr. Wertheimer was in Europe at the time, of course he never received the bill, and as no complaint had been sent to the dry goods house, the girl was allowed to select goods valued at $500 when she called at Mr. Hare's store. Up to a week ago she continued to call almost daily and buy goods until she had obtained over $2,000 worth on credit, and still not a shadow of suspicion fell upon her.

A week ago she called at the store of James H. Walker & Co. and, representing herself to be a daughter of Adolph Hess, who lives at 1,834 Barry-avenue, she was allowed to purchase $600 worth of goods in exactly the same manner in which Marshall Field & Co. had been victimized. When she called again to make another purchase, the firm, which had grown suspicious of her, refused to let her have any more goods, and word was sent to Mr. Heile, who informed Walker & Co. that he had no daughter answering the description of Miss Hoffmann. The case was then placed in the hands of detectives, who watched both stores until last evening, when the girl appeared in Marshall Field & Co.'s store and was placed under arrest.

She at first denied that she had been guilty of any wrongdoing, but finally broke down and confessed everything. The detectives visited her luxuriously-furnished apartments at 335 Wabash-avenue last evening and secured a large trunk containing over $2,000 worth of the goods she had obtained. In the house where her mother and sister reside about $1,000 more of the goods were found.

A FAMILY OF GOVERNORS.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Nov. 10.

The late Gov. John L. Manning sprang from families whose sons were prominent in the executive history of South Carolina. His father, Richard I. Manning; his grand uncle, James B. Richardson; his uncle, John Peter Richardson, and he himself all occupied the Gubernatorial chair of this Commonwealth. Our present Chief Executive, John Peter Richardson, was his first cousin. Besides these a relative by marriage also filled this honored position. That is Gen. Wade Hampton, a nephew of his first wife.

THE LABOR PARTY'S FALL.

CAUSES FOR ITS WEAKNESS IN THE RECENT CAMPAIGN.

It is still a disputed question among many workingmen whether the failure of the Central Labor Union's project to participate actively in the recent campaign was due to the decline of the laboring masses' interest in independent labor politics or to the intrigues of Tammany Hall to check a movement similar to the one which a year ago resulted to the advantage of the Republicans.

When in 1886 Henry George polled 68,000 votes, a very large proportion of the men who cast those votes were adherents of Tammany Hall who had been told that the laboring man's salvation lay within himself; that the politicians of all parties cared only for his votes at election time, and that he could safely confide only in representatives whom he should select from his own rank in life. The political leaders of the workingmen soon appeared in considerable numbers, and while all, or nearly all, of them were originally workingmen, yet some of them had not worked at their trades for years, and had dabbled in ward politics. John McMackin, it was said, was

PAGES 17 TO 20.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.,

ANNOUNCE THEIR 32D ANNUAL

CHRISTMAS OPENING

OF

TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES

WINDOWS WILL BE ILLUMINATED EVERY EVENING AND ARTICLES SUITAB LE FOR IN GENERAL WINDOWS WILL BE ILLUMINATED EVERY EVENING.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Playful, Useful, and ornamental, for the baby, for the lady; in short, for every station and relation of life, from the cradle to the great-grandmother, for the sternest parents, for the fondest dearest—anybody.

tion, for the teacher, for the

The lack of space, which has been manifest to us for many years, has induced us to remove the toy department to the third floor, reached by three swift passenger elevators, ample light, and excellent ventilation will render the task of selection easy and comfortable.

GOODS MAY BE SELECTED NOW, AND WE WILL HOLD AND DELIVER THEM AT ANY DATE DESIRED.

FOR THE AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF LITTLE AND BIG CHILDREN. THE MOVING PANORAMA IN OUR WINDOWS WILL BE FOUND MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN EVER. ILLUSTRATING

GOODS MAY BE SELECTED NOW, AND WE WILL HOLD AND DELIVER THEM AT ANY DATE DESIRED.

14 LEADING SCENES FROM THE WORKS OF

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, ROBINSON CRUSOE, RIP VAN WINKLE.

R. H. MACY & CO.

WINTER LIFE AT NEWPORT.

OCCASIONAL SOCIAL EVENTS—MORE SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 16.—Newport is fast settling down to the quiet of its Winter life, with now and then a ripple of social or local excitement to ruffle the smooth current of ordinary affairs.

Quite a stir was occasioned a few days ago by an attempt by the Highway Department of the city to empty a sewer into the harbor along the Washington-street front. The Board of Health and the Sanitary Protection Society both met promptly, condemned the act as detrimental to the health of the city, and asked the Mayor to stop the work until the City Council could take some action in the matter. The Board of Aldermen was at once called together as a Board of Health, and listened to the objections of the Board of Health and to citizens who claimed that the emptying of the sewer into the harbor would depreciate the property in the neighborhood, largely owned by Summer people; prevent bathing along the harbor front, and would be contrary to the plan adopted two years ago, by which all sewage matter was to be kept from the waters surrounding the island. The Aldermen voted to request the Highway Department to suspend the work.

Four more suits have been begun this week against the Newport Street Railway Company, making a total of nine, with damages of $60,000, now in the courts against the company. These last are returnable to the United States Circuit Court next June. Two of them are brought by James F. Anderson, administrator of the estate of William Anderson of Philadelphia, who lost his life by jumping from a car last Summer, the writ in the first case assuming his death, the other for $5,000 for injuries received by him. Of the other two, one is brought by Joseph Ferris of Fall River, who was on the car at the same time, for $10,000 dameges for injuries, and the other by Thomas Glenn of Baltimore, who was also on the car, and who claims $5,000 damages. The suits do not appear to trouble the company much, as when the writs were served on the Treasurer he was called out of a meeting of the stockholders which was voting to increase the capital stock of the company from $75,000 to $150,000.

Mr. Oliver Brewster of New-York has been here this week.

The Rev. R. Gordon MacKay, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has resigned, to take effect immediately.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a children's party one afternoon this week. The Vanderbilt cottage will be closed the last of next week.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., and family have returned from Europe.

There was a small fire in the cottage of Mr. Thomas R. Hunter on Rhode Island-avenue one day this week, and the permanent cottage colony in the vicinity became alarmed and purchased largely of patent fire extinguishers.

A new stable, 80 by 100 feet in size, was begun this week for Mr. Frederick W. Vanderbilt. It will front on Lakeview-avenue.

John G. Weaver, Jr., of the Everett House, New-York, has been called here this week by the serious illness of his mother.

Daniel B. Fearing of New-York has presented the Young Men's Christian Association with forty-eight more valuable volumes for its library.

Ex-Gov. Wetmore and family will leave next week for New-York where they will pass the Winter, occupying a house on Madison-avenue.

Mr. Louis L. Lorillard and family will vacate their cottage early next month and go to New-York. Later in the Winter they will go to Europe.

PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.

A German experimenter has found that the human eye is more sensitive to green rays of light than to red rays, and to red more than to blue rays. Since the red rays are those of longest wave length and the blue those of shortest wave length, it follows that the eye is most susceptible to the rays of medium length.

Among those who have worked out the problem of procuring aluminium by electrolysis M. Minet is one of the most successful. The electrolyte used by him is a mixture of from 30 to 40 per cent. of cryolite with from 60 to 70 per cent. of common salt.

The collection of Corean books lately acquired by the British Museum possesses considerable interest and importance. It consists of Corean editions of the Chinese classics, of native historical works, and of novels.

The water lily is largely used in some parts of India as a foodstuff. The nuts that come from one species when dried and ground are made into cakes which have a flavor similar to that of chestnuts.

A lode of the rare and precious metal uranium was recently been discovered at Cornwall, in England. A century ago the existence of this metal was hardly known.

The deepest bored hole in the world is said to be near Leipsic. Its depth is 5,735 feet and it took six years to bore it.

THIS IS A SNAKE STORY.

THE THRILLING ADVENTURES OF THREE TEAMSTERS.

Three truck drivers who stable their teems at 436 West Seventeenth-street tell three remarkably different stories about a Southern snake that is housed in the hay loft of the building. The reptile, all agree, was brought to the stable last week handled up in a bale of hay purchased at a Tenth-avenue feed store. How he stood the pressure of 450 pounds to the square inch that is commonly used to compress these bales they do not stop to explain, but go right on with the following yarns:

The oldest of the teamster trio tells his story first. He went up in to the loft last Sunday afternoon, and just as he was reaching out for an armful of hay a black and blue snake, fully 6 feet long and 8 inches thick, rose from the hale and hissed spitefully in his face. He promptly fell down the hatchway, which stood obligingly open behind him, but was so frightened that the twelve-foot fall did not injure him a bit.

The second man of the trio, who was at the stable also, affected to believe the snake was the result of his partner's over-indulgence in weet side lubricating fluids, and went up into the loft to see for himself. He says he saw a white and black striped snake, about 3 feet long and 7 inches thick, washing a speck of hay out of its eye at the hran tnh. It made a jump for him, and he became so frightened that he fell off the oat bin, which is one foot high, twelve times before he had sense enough to run and get from the reptile's vicinity. His fall or falls did not hurt him either, strange to eay, and when the last and youngest member of the three came into the stable yard both men were ready to pour their terrible experiences into his ears.

This young man, who is a very fearless youth, thought his mates had been drinking and started up the loft himself. He says that a pale pink snake, with emerald eyes, about 2 feet long and 2 inches fat, (the snake, not the eyes,) leaped at him from a cavern of halesticks and scared him so badly that off twelve oaken feet he fell. He was not injured physically by his fall any more than his friends were, but the repeated stories of these falls have shattered completely whatever reputations for veracity the three teamsters had. It takes all three men now to go up into the loft for a bundle of hay, and the small boys of the neighborhood emit from near-by windows when they are thus engaged have so shattered their nerves that they have determined to ask their employer to engage some competent serpent charmer to lure the wicked reptile from his lair and kill him.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed because Hastings Hall, the new dormitory, has not been completed. It was to have been finished at the beginning of the college year, and students came to Cambridge with the expectation of occupying rooms. These students have been put to serious inconvenience by the long delay. It is rumored that the rooms will be ready this week, but nothing official has been announced.

The Harvard Free Wool Club at its last meeting appointed a committee to send congratulations to Governors-elect Campbell, McKinney, Abbett, and Boies upon their election, and to President-elect Harrison upon his success in redoing the Republican majority in his State. Friday evening William Lloyd Garrison, under the auspices of the club, lectured on "How Protection Protects Free Wool."

A new edition of the pamphlet containing the resolutions of the Faculty of 1889-90 has been issued. There are altogether seventy-one regulations, which are divided into eighteen groups. Section 49 relates to attendance, and it will affect the fate of the students who go to Springfield to witness the Yale football game, for which over one thousand tickets have been sold in Cambridge.

The following subjects have been announced for college conference meetings: Nov. 19—"The Modern Tendency in Theological Thought," the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.; Dec. 3—"The Health of Students," H. P. Wilson, M. D.; Dec. 17—"The Belief in Immortality," Prof. C. C. Everett; Jan. 7—"College Discipline," Prof. W. S. Chaplin.

The university has more students this year than ever before. There has been a slight loss in some of the departments, but most of them show large gains. The total gain is 158. The Freshman Class has 328 students, and there is an increase of 89 in the college proper. This increase is larger than for any previous year since President Eliot has been at the head of the university.

Richard H. Dana of New-York delivered a very interesting lecture at a college conference meeting last week on "Reforms in Political Methods and How to Bring them About." Mr. Dana spoke for about an hour, saying those present to assist in the reforms now going on. He was enthusiastically applauded.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., of Brooklyn, is now conducting morning prayers in the college chapel and preaching Sunday evenings. The attendance at prayers is as large as or larger than at any time since the system of voluntary chapel attendance was adopted.

In the competition exhibition of photographs taken by members of the Camera Club, the award for the best piece of work was given to Harold Gregory, '91.

W. B. Cohen, '91, has been elected an editor of the *Advocate*.

ALL ABOUT ALLIGATORS

WHERE THEY LIVE AND HOW THEY AMUSE THEMSELVES.

UP A FLORIDA RIVER WHERE THOUSANDS OF THEM WERE SLEEPING ON THE BANKS.

We had been waiting impatiently at Palma Sola for the day to arrive when we could take the steam launch Alice and go up the Manatee River among the alligators. No day could be set in advance, for everything depended upon the weather. It must be the afternoon of a hot, sunny day, when the unsightly beasts would be basking on the river banks. We were going to see not a few stragglers lying lonesome here and there, but droves and regiments of alligators, swarms of them, lying as thick almost as shells on the beach. I had been told this once before on the eve of a trip up the Manatee, but of course I did not believe it; it did not seem possible that these great brutes could anywhere exist in such numbers. But I learned then that the stories were not exaggerated, so I was prepared on this trip for the wonders we were to see.

Several times I have been up the Manatee River and in a whole day's ride have not seen a single alligator, so I can imagine how easily some future traveler up the west coast may follow in my footsteps and because he does not stumble over an alligator under every bush may imagine that all the alligator stories are grossly exaggerated. You might as well look for bananas growing wild in Central Park as look for alligators on a chilly day. They like mud and warmth, and where they cannot find the two together they will not condescend to show themselves. So far in our journey through Florida we had not seen them in any numbers; a few tame ones in the lakes at Maitland, and some little fellows along the shores of the Ocklawaha River; and, I must confess that I have never anywhere, even in the Manatee, seen any of those giant alligators we sometimes read about. I have heard of specimens 15 feet long, and of a great many 12 feet long, but they never have happened to fall in my way.

When you see an alligator 10 feet long, you may put him down for one of the old settlers; and the vast majority do not measure 6 feet. Nor have I ever seen anything in their conduct to warrant implicit faith in the stories of terrible fights with alligators. If one should be caught some distance away from the water, and headed off, he might perhaps make a fight to get back to the river, but not if he could avoid it. They are cowardly fellows, and choose as hiding places on the river banks so close to the water that on the smallest alarm they can give one squirm and disappear. Even in the water I do not know of any case of an alligator's attacking a man; he prefers to run. He has hardly a redeeming trait. Certainly he is not handsome; his eye gives no sign of intelligence, and he is as nearly useless as possible, unless it may be to kill and eat the smaller fry in these teeming Southern rivers. To go into some big New-York establishment and pay $20 or $30 for an alligator-skin pocket naturally leads one to think that the skins must be very valuable, but the few hunters who make a business of killing alligators for their hides shoot them with rifles, skin them, cure the hides, and then sell the skins for about 60 cents each—and at this rate an alligator hunter grows rich with great deliberation.

Soon after we steamed up to the Palma Sola wharf with Mr. Warner and a fireman on board. She is hardly a launch, hardly a yacht, and hardly a tug, but she is well adapted for the waters she was built to navigate, being shallow and easily handled. She has a pilot-house forward and a comfortable cabin and a roomy cockpit aft, and stirs up the waters of the Manatee at a lively rate. In former times her mission was to run up and down the river in search of stray logs that should have floated down to Mr. Warner's mill but that ran into the banks and halted by the way, and to carry Mr. Warner and his agents to the lumbering camps where gangs of men were at work. But now there are no lumbering camps, and the water-soaked logs are as useless as if they were at the bottom of the sea.

"Just look at my five-dollar notes sticking all over the river. Ain't I a wealthy man, Drysdale, with all this lumber belonging to me!" Mr. Warner regretfully says, thinking, no doubt, of the days when his saws were humming and the stroke of his axes was heard throughout the whole Manatee region.

It was about noon when we set out and steamed up the broad lower part of the Manatee River, supplied with everything necessary for such an expedition, including a lunch, a rifle, a big revolver, fishing lines, and cooks to rend. We were not only going up among the alligators, but were going, if possible, to kill one and measure him and examine him and study his moral and mental and physical characteristics.

We steamed rapidly up past Braidentown and Manatee, the largest towns in the county, but still not remarkable for their size. Manatee has within a few years been made the county seat, for in the general shrinkage of values here even the county has lost the greater part of its territory. Manatee was at one time one of the largest counties in the State, but the boundaries have been changed within four or five years, and it is now so shorn down that it is hardly larger than the State of Rhode Island. Pine Level was another of the county towns, away in the interior, thirty miles from anywhere, to be reached only by long drives over wretched sand roads. These bad sand roads, or rather wagon tracks through the woods, are not peculiar to Manatee County, but are the rule all over the State. Railroads are many and good, but bad wagon roads Alaska can show but few worse conditions than the whole of peninsular Florida. Even about St Augustine, where the roads are best, they are very bad indeed outside the heart of the town.

As we ascended the river the character of the shores changed. The beaches disappeared, and in their place were banks of dark-colored sand, so dark that they looked almost like black clay. There was no clay in them, of course, for there is not enough clay in all this part of the State to make a brick. The character of the water changed. When we came to a point where the river suddenly narrowed down from a mile wide to a little stream not much more than a creek, the water became almost black. We were at the head of tidewater then, and the water on which we floated came down through the swamps and forests of the interior, and was blackened by the decaying roots and the dark soil. A stream of black water is always mysterious and impressive. You cannot see the bottom, and the water may be a foot deep or fifty feet. The bottom may be sand, or slimy mud, or anything but rock, for there are no rocks within fifty miles, and do not notice this curious nature till you are on shore and start to throw a stone at something. You do not throw it, for there are no stones to throw. On the beaches are so many broken and ground-up shells that you do not at first notice that there are no stones, or pebbles, or hillocks, but as you look from morning till night you would not find a stone—not enough of one to make a sinker for a fishing line.

On my first trip up the Manatee River I fully expected to see a manatee, or sea cow, raise her big-horned head out of the black water and bellow a warning at us. The name made me to look for a big, unsightly beast with the hairy skin of a cow, with horns and a frisking tail, a terrible animal big enough to swallow the boat and all its contents, wading along the shallow shores perhaps and nibbling at grass and lashes. But the sea cow of reality is a very different thing from the sea cow of imagination. There was little danger of seeing one of any sort, for it is years since the last one was taken in the Manatee River, except one solitary specimen that was considered rare enough to be taken to the semi-tropical exhibition at Jacksonville, now in ruins, and now the idea of the sea cow is clearer. It does not roam about the country bellowing and swallowing whole sheep; it has no hair and no horns, nor hoofs, nor angry tail. In appearance it is no more like a cow than it is like a chicken, and its name comes not from its shape, but from its habit of living on grass and green vegetables, instead of eating fish or flesh.

We did not have to go far when we reached the black water before we came upon the first alligator—almost "came upon" him literally, for it was at a place where the channel ran close by the left bank, and he was asleep within ten feet of the boat. Asleep, of course, with one eye open, as they always are, ready to vanish, on the first appearance of danger. It was easy to see, as the reptile lay curled in the sun, how easily the most honest beaver might be mistaken in his estimate of an alligator's size. This fellow might have been six feet long, or sixteen, for all that we could see. He was almost the color of the mud, and as motionless as the trunk of a tree. He saw no sign of us, of course, but made no move. Mr. Warner held up a finger for a warning to us to make no noise, and picked up and cocked his rifle. In an instant we heard the shot and the alligator was gone. There was just a wriggle in the mud, a slight splash in the water, and an impression in the mud to show where the beast had lain. Although he had been as plain before us as a hand held in front of the face, he went so quickly that none of us could tell whether he got into the water head first, tail first, or sideways.

"How big do you think that fellow was!" Mr. Warner asked.

I ventured a guess at eight feet.

"He was barely six," Mr. Warner replied. "They always look bigger than they are. If you kill an old settler that looks as if he might be ten or twelve feet long you find, when you come to measure him, that he is barely eight feet. I had a fair shot at that fellow's eye and might have killed him easily, but I wanted to frighten him off, to see whether any of you could tell how he escaped. Which end do you think went into the water first?"

None of us were willing to hazard an opinion.

"He went head first, as they always do. Sometimes when they are lying on a log if you fire a bullet at them they seem to roll off sideways, but the head always reaches the water first, unless he is disabled. That has made a great deal of discussion. The alligator is not as ungainly a creature as he seems. He is wonderfully flexible, and can turn himself about on a small log."

Some of us were inclined to doubt this.

"I think I can convince you of it," Mr. Warner replied. "Anywhere around Florida you can buy photographs of alligators climbing up inclined logs reaching out of the water, the head toward the top of the log, the tail toward the water. Now, although those are genuine photographs, an alligator never does that way. When he is caught in that position it is while he is just climbing out. Before he settles himself for a nap he will turn about and have his head pointed for the water, ready to dive on the approach of danger. A cat can climb up a tree, but she cannot climb down again without going backward, on account of the shape of her claws. It is the same way with an alligator; he can climb up an inclined log, but he cannot go up it backward, so it stands to reason that he must turn around. When he is frightened off he does not stop to climb, but disappears like a flash. If you notice the rest of the alligators we see to-day you will see that they all sleep with their head toward the water."

The celerity with which our first six-footer took himself off led to some discussion about the speed of an alligator's movements on land, and Mr. Warner was confident that they can travel as fast as a man can run, where the ground is favorable for them. They are invisible almost from the instant they strike the water, letting themselves sink into the soft mud, except in cases where they desire a good look at the enemy, when they sometimes swim a considerable distance with their eyes and nose above the surface. They are more at home, of course, in the water, and can swim very rapidly, using not only their legs or fins, but propelling themselves by the tail. An alligator swimming quietly in clear water seems to glide forward with little or any effort at all until something alarms him, and he gives a wriggle with his tail that sends him along like a flash. I have heard natives of Florida argue seriously that alligators can, and sometimes do, climb trees, but I never saw one taking such exercise. I never did, though, see any animal of equal size that could move as rapidly as an alligator disappearing from a mud bank.

Five minutes later we were evidently in the alligator's own country. There were two little fellows together lying on the same log, then a big one alone on a mud bank, and after that they seemed to be everywhere on shore, dozens, scores, hundreds. Even as we passed we could hear implicit faith in the stories of terrible fights with alligators. If one should be caught some distance away from the water, and headed off, he might perhaps make a fight to get back to the river, but not if he could avoid it. They are cowardly fellows, and choose as hiding places on the river banks so close to the water that on the smallest alarm they can give one squirm and disappear. Even in the water I do not know of any case of an alligator's attacking a man; he prefers to run. He has hardly a redeeming trait. Certainly he is not handsome; his eye gives no sign of intelligence, and he is as nearly useless as possible, unless it may be to kill and eat the smaller fry in these teeming Southern rivers. To go into some big New-York establishment and pay $20 or $30 for an alligator-skin pocket naturally leads one to think that the skins must be very valuable, but the few hunters who make a business of killing alligators for their hides shoot them with rifles, skin them, cure the hides, and then sell the skins for about 60 cents each—and at this rate an alligator hunter grows rich with great deliberation.

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MR. CLEVELAND AT HOME

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S MANSION IN NEW-YORK.

THE FINE TASTE OF MRS. CLEVELAND DISPLAYED ON EVERY SIDE—HOW THE HOUSE IS FURNISHED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—When Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland left Washington for a short visit to New-York in February last, it was ostensibly for a little shopping expedition which should also include some other pleasures incidental to a visit to the metropolis. In reality the trip had been decided upon several weeks before, and was for the express purpose of selecting their future residence.

The first house which they visited with this object in view was the one in which they are now so pleasantly domiciled, at 816 Madison-avenue. After going over the premises carefully and studying its adaptability to their wants they mutually decided that the place met with their approval in every way. In order to prevent future dissatisfaction, it was decided to look at each one of the long list of elegant and eligible mansions offered for their inspection. Mrs. Cleveland, in referring to that time, says she wonders now how they ever had the fortitude to undertake so stupendous a task, or, having done so, how they ever lived through the fatigue incidental to it. The time for house hunting was necessarily limited, but even had they been so inclined, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland could never have inspected one-half of the houses urged upon their consideration. The upshot was that before returning to Washington, it was definitely decided that they would make their future home at their present location, the lease for which was duly drawn up and signed.

For more than a year before that time Mrs. Cleveland had been quietly making preparations for housekeeping after leaving the Executive Mansion, in the garret of which were stored the handsome old pieces of furniture which from time to time she secured through the services of a friend. The statement that a regular buyer of antiques was employed for this purpose is incorrect, as Mrs. Ralph Johnson of this city, formerly of Richmond, was mainly instrumental in securing for Mrs. Cleveland the richly-carved and inlaid pieces of furniture which formerly graced old Virginia homesteads, whose owners were personal friends of Mrs. Johnson.

Much of the bric-à-brac which now adorns her house Mrs. Cleveland personally selected in Washington during her many little trips down Pennsylvania-avenue and on F-street, where the shops of the establishments were pretty thoroughly inspected. A decidedly Eastern taste has been displayed in the selection of these things, by far the greater part of which consist of curiously-contorted heathen gods, heavens glittering with gorgeous gems, intricately-carved lacework of ivory of Japanese workmanship, bits of Turkish drapery shot with gold, prayer rugs and swinging lamps of fretted brass, secured from the dim recesses of some old mosque. In addition to these are beautiful things of more modern design and workmanship, wedding presents, which until now have remained packed away in the trunks to which they were consigned for want of space during her residence in the White House.

Upon entering Mr. Cleveland's residence on Madison-avenue, after passing through the outer doors of heavy plate glass and the inner ones of carved oak, the visitor is now greeted with a flight of steps extending to the wall on either side, and, turning to the left, is in a spacious hall, almost square in shape, wainscoted to the ceiling in oak, of which wood the picturesque stairway, with its several landings, is built. On the right, and immediately in front of the landing from the vestibule to the main hall, in the recess formed by the bend of the stairs, is a magnificent carved Venetian seat, 8 or 10 feet in height, of oak, black with age and inlaid with quaintly historical devices and delicate tracery of victors' wreaths and garlands in lighter wood. Upon the tall backs of this seat are carved the armorial bearings of a noted Italian family.

Nearly opposite the foot of the stairway leading to the second story, near the dining-room door, is a smaller carved oaken settle. At the left of the entrance leading by a doorway from the main hall is the cozy, but cool room, to enter which one must pass the cozicst nook in the house, a deep recess in the wainscotted wall which Mrs. Cleveland has converted into a luxurious retreat. The place was originally a closet for the reception of umbrellas and cloaks, but with the removal of the shelves and the addition of a deep, soft cushion on the low shelf it has assumed the appearance of an idyllic nook in which to lounge and while away an hour or so. The sides and back of the recess are hung with brilliant Eastern stuffs, while swung from the ceiling above by chains of gold is a rare old Moorish lamp.

The reception room is in the style of the First Empire. The greater portion of the furniture here, as in the drawing room above, in Louis XVI. style, was chosen by Mrs. Cleveland during her recent visit to her mother in Buffalo from a dealer in curios and rare old pieces of furniture in this city. It was the intention of that the dealer in question made a special trip abroad to scour the Continent for the rich furnishing of these rooms, the articles had been selected some time before Mrs. Cleveland's visit to Buffalo and simply formed a part of the valuable collection from which the company with her mother, she then personally selected them.

The woodwork of the room is of ebony, the walls mastic colored, with a broad frieze picked out in gold. The straight, classic appearance of the mantel is relieved by candelabra and ornaments of French cut glass, and the open fireplace are andirons of the same rich-looking material. The furniture is of ebony, upholstered in crimson velvet, which is also used as hangings. The under draperies are of Irish point lace, from which, on either side of the triple windows, the velvet curtains are caught back by golden-winged cupids of the Sevres porcelain in one corner is a tall astral lamp of flawless crystal. The straight shaft upholding the crystal globe has a Corinthian capital in French gilt. Directly opposite the mantel, on the north wall, is a mirror in a deep gold frame, with gilt candle sconces on either side. On the west side of the room is a picture in black and white, which Mrs. Cleveland prizes highly as the recent gift of Joe Jefferson, who also painted a charming forest scene that has a place in the room. The flooring of the apartment is stained dark and the centre covered with a large rug of mixed color, to which the classic border is of rich tints of crimson and cobalt.

Between the reception and dining rooms are closets, a butler's pantry, and the elevator shaft. The sideboard, which glitters with silver and cut glass, is an ancient-looking piece of furniture, the legs of which end in slender claw-footed legs of the style prevalent before the Revolution. This, with the massive dining table, were secured by Mrs. Cleveland from one of the historic homesteads of Virginia. An interesting article is a curious old Holland sled of a dull greenish color, painted on the sides and back with grotesque figures of negroes. Cleverly carved in the solid framework of the back is a ducal crest, surmounting a richly-emblazoned coat of arms. The floor and high single seat of the sled are utilized as stands for delicate ferns and tall overarching palms, through which the mellowing light of the autumn sun penetrates, flecking the table and floor.

The drawing room, on the second floor, is in white and gold, with hangings of tapestry in subdued Pompadour colors on a delicate mauve ground. The furniture is gilded and upholstered in gold color brocade, while the rug, which covers almost the entire floor, is a French combination of pink on a ground work of gold with tapestry effect. The window draperies are of white silk bolting cloth dashed with gold, similar long curtains of which fall to the floor under soft rich folds of gold color silk. On either side of the large triple window are smaller arched windows of stained glass, down the sides and around the top of which are arranged a series of fine white satinwood shelves on gilt supports, with an arched background of beveled plate glass. These little shelves are filled with odd bits of bric-à-brac.

At the opposite end of the hall is the ex-President's library. When completed it will be one of the most luxuriously comfortable parts of the house. There are well-stored bookcases, softly-cushioned leather chairs, and cozily heavy leather skin rugs strewn about the polished floor.

The sleeping rooms are on the third and fourth floors. The hangings of the apartment occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are in blue and white flowered chintz, which is used in the cushioning of a window seat built upon Mediæval principles. The bedstead is of brass, parts of which are enameled in white. Near the bed is an old-fashioned mahogany spindle-legged dressing table, a gift while in the White House from Marshal Wilson.

The bedstead in the guest room is a high, elaborately-carved four-poster, surmounted with a tester, from which depends a deep valance of white dimity flowered in red which hung originally in the Cleveland homestead on the bed occupied by the ex-President's grandmother. A similar valance hangs about the lower part of the bed. This bed, with the remainder of the furniture in this guest chamber and on the upper floor, was brought from Oak View. Hanging similar to the valance are now being made, and, as soon as finished, will be put in place, giving the room a quaint air, which will not be marred by any incongruities of surroundings.

'VICTORIA'S SHAWLS FROM INDIA.

From the London World.

Among the Queen's presents to the Duchess of Sparta were two Indian shawls, both of them extremely beautiful. The Queen's annual tribute of shawls from India consists of two kinds, some less valuable than others, and these are given to friends, the best being kept for members of her own family or other near relations.

CHARACTER IN EARS.

THE SMALL AND THIN ONES AND THOSE LARGE AND THICK.

Little notice is commonly taken of the outward form of our organ of hearing, and even artists do not give it much consideration as a rule, yet the formation and shape of the ear, says a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "will amply repay those who give it close attention. Our modern portrait painters seldom go into minute detail over it. They seem content with a general outline and a rough touch here and there, showing the principal points. The sculptors are more particular, especially among the antique; one seldom sees a good piece of statuary without noticing that great care has been taken to correctly model the ear, and it was regarded as worthy of study. A well-formed ear is a thing of great beauty, and, like all other works of the Creator, is exquisitely adapted and designed for the function it performs, that of collecting and concentrating the undulations of sound.

"Ears vary greatly in form and size, and the peculiarities of shape they assume sometimes give an index to the character of the individual. Women have much better-shaped ears than men. They are usually much smaller and lie closer to the head. Some people possess a singular muscular power over the ear, and can move the upper part at will, but it is rarely met with. The ear is worth studying from an anatomical point of view. Beginning with the outer fold or ridge, called the helix, which forms the outline, the ear is composed of thin cartilage and integument. The next prominent ridge is the antihelix, which some people have very largely developed, but in a well-formed ear projects very little beyond the helix. The little knob that projects from the foot of the antihelix is called the antitragus, and the corresponding knob on the other side the tragus. The deep well in the centre of the ear is the concha, and, last of all, the fleshy part below is called the lobe or lobule. The concha, so termed from its shell-like form, plays the most important part in reflecting the vibrations into the inner ear; in fact, all these projections and depressions are of importance to our hearing, and play their own parts in conveying the undulations of sound to the drum of the ear.

"Owing to the immense variety of size and form in ears, it is somewhat difficult to definitely classify them, but they may be roughly divided into two divisions, which are easily identified—Division I., with curved hanging lobe; Division II., with straight lobe.

"Besides the peculiarities of shape, the ear may be large or small, protruding or flat, and straight or sloping. Some ears have pointed tops, while others have straight. Small and thin ears usually denote delicacy and refinement, and abnormally large thick ears are associated with a sensual and coarse nature.

"Ears of the first division are by far the most common, while not more than one person in fifty possesses the straight-lobed ear of the second division. This peculiar-shaped ear is often hereditary, and can be traced back in some families for generations. People with musical tastes generally have large and prominent ears, while the thin angular ear is said to denote bad temper and cruelty. The ears of great philosophers and statesmen have been noticed to be large and sloping. Mr. Gladstone's ear has a curved hanging lobe, lies close to the head, and has a sloping position.

"The Marquis of Salisbury's ear is massive and well proportioned, and has also a sloping position. The ear of the great Napoleon was rather small, well formed, with curved lobe. As age increases, the ear becomes more angular and marked. From our youth upward the ear does not receive much consideration. It is pinched to signify pleasure, it is sometimes boxed to denote anger, and is pierced to adorned for purpose of vain ornamentation. This very ancient but barbarous custom of piercing the ears, which now we are glad to observe is considered unfashionable, has produced and disfigured the shape of thousands of ears through the perforation of the lobe for the purpose of wearing earrings. It may well be hoped this fashion will never be revived."

NAPOLEON'S DOCTOR RICORD.

HIS SUCCESS AND REPUTE ABROAD—AMERICA HIS BIRTHPLACE.

Dr. Ricord, who was surgeon to the late Emperor Napoleon, and who died in Paris a few weeks ago after a short illness, was an American by birth. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and was decorated with a number of European orders, tokens of gratitude for the most part from his royal patients. The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says "his reputation as a scientist was equally great, and will outlive his popularity as a practitioner. He was acknowledged to be one of the first of living authorities on skin diseases, a branch in which he had made numerous discoveries.

"He was born at Baltimore, in the United States, in 1800, of French parentage. His grandfather was the head doctor of the hospital of Marseilles, and left his son a large fortune, which the latter increased considerably by trading. At the time of the Revolution this son was a Director of the French East India Company, out the first war with England left him a ruined man and he emigrated to Baltimore. Philippe Ricord was born there and received his education chiefly from an elder brother, who was a doctor and a botanist. In 1820 he came to Paris for the first time, with the object of studying law, but having attended one of Prof. Dupuytren's lectures he changed his mind and resolved to become a doctor. After five years of hard work, during which he earned a living by giving English lessons, Ricord finally received the doctor's diploma, but aiming at something higher than most of his fellow-students he went to live in a village near Orleans, and practised there for six years as a country doctor, investing all he saved in a library and studying hard.

"In the meanwhile, in 1831, hearing of a vacancy as surgeon at the Hôpital du Midi, to be filled by competition, he came up to Paris and obtained the post. From this time dates his popularity as a practitioner. The empire came and brought him royal favore, wealth, and academical distinction; but notwithstanding his large income, which probably exceeded that of any other French doctor of the time, Ricord was constant

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

An unclassified jelly, who lived in a swamp,
Subsisting entirely by suction,
Annexed one fine morning a fit of the cramp,
Which he feared would soon prove his destruction.
"I am sure I require a complete change of scene,
For this fly in my ointment seems chronic";
So his liver he packed in his bag cocaine,
And made tracks for a region more tonic.

Then he breasted a hill, and, on reaching the top,
He thought he might just snatch a morsel
Of lunch, when he found he'd developed a crop
Of black hair, and the bone which is dorsal.
Now he roams through the virginal forests for food;
Where the tree-fern, along with its cousin
The primitive palm, in prophetical mood,
Evolves coal—and briquettes by the dozen.

One day, as he mused on his dubious past,
(As we all do at some time or other,)
A sudden smile rippled his surface at last,
And he stood up a man and a brother.
His feeling for art quickly grew and increased,
Quite wonderful in a beginner;
For he scraped mammoths huge on the bones of the beast
Which he'd previously scraped for his dinner.

So centuries passed, (I relate it with pain,)
And he's seized with unspeakable yearning;
With a book in his hand, and a cornice in his brain,
He's a prey to the rabies of learning.
And he finds himself caught in the toils of the web
Which is spread by the Glasgow Extension:
With his mind on the stretch, and his wits on the ebb,
He's expected to stand "at attention."

He'd essays to write, both on Cædmon and Bede,
On invasions, both Roman and Norman;
On Wiclif, who altered the national creed,
On Layamon's Brut, and on Ormin.
With Botany, too, he's becoming *au fait*,
Cross-examines each Dicotyledon;
He's off on the warpath for fossils to-day
Of the fauna which strolled about Eden.

Now he'd give his backbone to return to the swamp
Which he left while still youthful and plastic;
And he'd welcome rheumatics, or fits of the cramp,
For he fears that his brain's not elastic.
There remains but a plea of *non compos* to bear,—
His rhymes and his thoughts are confusion;
His Pegasus limps like the classical Mare.
(See "Our Mutual Friend" for allusion.)

ELIZABETH M. JOHNSTONE.

—Blackwood's Magazine.

CORPORAL GIACOMO.

BY THE LATE MAJOR DE COSSON.

CHAPTER I.

Perhaps there is no more romantic spot in the lovely island of Sicily than the picturesque little town of Taormina, perched, like a seagull's nest, high on a precipitous cliff, overlooking a dark blue bay, behind which the grand outline of Mount Etna may be seen rearing his snow-capped head through the clouds, and, if the giant be in good humor, slowly puffing out a column of silver vapor as a placid Dutchman curls the smoke from his lips.

When, however, the volcano is angry a red light glows at night, quivering in the sky above, and the ominous rumblings of the earth beneath their feet warns the townspeople of an ever-present danger. But so fertile are the burning slopes of the mountain that nothing can scare the farmer away from fields, which produce with little labor a rich harvest of oranges, olives, citron, mulberries, corn, grapes, almonds, and a hundred other fruits, all growing with a wild luxuriance that from time immemorial has tempted the invader to lay a covetous hand on this favored island, and to drench its smiling vineyards with blood.

To the traveler the marble fragments of the beautiful Grecian theatre overlooking the bay, built by a colony from Chalcis; the rugged remains of the Moorish castle of Saracenic times, and the frowning Norman towers bearing witness to the power and pride of a William Bras de Fer, a Guiscard, or a Barbarossa, all tell of different races that in turn have swayed the destinies of the land round Taormina, and in its inhabitants, especially among the fairer portion of them, traces still remain of the different nations from which they have sprung.

Thus the purely classical features of the Greek may be found in combination with the flashing black eye and dark complexion of the Moor, while a certain mobility and grace of bearing seems to recall memories of that proud Norman race whose mail-clad warriors for a time planted themselves firmly on this sunny shore.

In particular might these characteristics be traced in the person of Filomena, the daughter of an honest farmer who tilled his lands not far from the town of Taormina.

Though only sixteen years of age, the genial influence of a southern sun had ripened her beauty almost to the perfection of womanhood, and, when on Sundays and Festas she appeared with the brightest of blue shawls draped gracefully over her head, and the whitest of high-heeled satin shoes on her shapely, if somewhat large, feet, dancing the national dance under the shadow of the great chestnut trees in the piazzetta, after the manner of her country, to the merry sound of tamborines and castaguettes, she was universally admitted to be the belle of the district. And, as Festas in Sicily are almost as numerous as brigands, it is little wonder that Corporal Giacomo Colvello of the King's Carbineers fell madly in love with this young girl, whom he so frequently saw flitting gayly, like some bright exotic butterfly, among the wealth of scented flowers that bloom untended on the slopes of Father Etna.

Though Corporal Giacomo had little fortune save his sword and the medals that glittered on his breast, still he was a suitor of whom the daughter of a peasant farmer—even though a beauty—had no cause to be ashamed; for he was a brave soldier, and, moreover, belonged to a corps the members of which are all picked men, and often have to exercise independent authority of much responsibility in the difficult duty of protecting the highways and byways of a country like Italy. Besides which, they are generally fine, tall fellows, and wear a particularly becoming uniform.

Corporal Giacomo was a modest man, but it must not be supposed that he was entirely unconscious of these personal advantages, when, on Sunday afternoons, with head erect and in the full splendor of cocked hat and plume, aiguillettes, and clanking sabre, he paced up and down the piazzetta, casting every now and then looks of truly military disdain on the idle groups of young civilians, in dark brown corduroy coats and slouch hats, who were generally to be seen lounging round the door of the dark little den which dignified itself by the name of Caffè.

But Filomena was barely sixteen, and what girl of that age thinks seriously of marriage? So she only laughed at the attentions of the gallant Corporal and mimicked his Piedmontese accent—her own dialect was not a whit less strange—until the bravo soldier, who had served all through the Franco-Italian war against Austria, vowed in confidence to Maestro Simone Pappalardo, the barber, who shaved him every morning, that he would rather charge a battery of guns than venture to ask the wayward child to be his wife.

Maestro Pappalardo was a sympathetic soul, as became a man whose Christian name was Simon, and being, after the ancient custom of his guild, a phlebotomist as well as a barber, he pointed to a bottle of leeches suspended over his door as an appropriate emblem of attachment, and said encouragingly:

"Stick to your suit, Signor Caporale, stick to it like a leech. Does not the great Hippocrates, of whose art I am a humble, though I trust not unworthy professor, say that while there is life there is hope? Has not Galen averred that woman is a creature of so complex and sensitive nature that her feelings vary with the changing of the

NOTE.—It was in the year 1872 that the author heard the principal incidents of this story on his way to Egypt; as the vessel steamed out of the bay of Messina the last sound that reached his years was the report of the gun which announced the execution of the brothers Strongoli.

Whisker your passion at the vernal equinox, serenade your love at the conjunction of Venus and the moon, press her to marry you when Mars is at the meridian; but never despair. A woman who is like adamant to-day may be like honey to-morrow; who knows? *Corpo di Bacco!*"

"Ah! that is how you all talk here in the South," said the honest Corporal, pulling his long mustachios thoughtfully. "But I come from the foot of the Alps, where our love is as deep and eternal as the snow on their summit. We have no volcanoes among us which flare up in a tremendous eruption and then go out again; our mountains, like our hearts, never change; and if I thought Filomena could give her love lightly I would leave this place forever, and—But no; I do her wrong even to suspect it. If she does not care for me it is because I am so little worthy of her; and if she laughs at my honest passion it is because she is yet too childlike and innocent to know how serious a thing is love."

After delivering himself of which peroration the Corporal critically surveyed the smoothness of his chin in the glass and strolled sadly away.

CHAPTER II.

It happened that old Tommaso Ramoglia, Filomena's father, had bred on his farm a mule colt of such perfect proportions that Padrè Antonello, the parish priest, declared she was a fit mount for the Cardinal Archbishop himself, and all the neighbors agreed that it would be a sin to yoke her to the one-horned cow, which, together with a donkey of unknown age, usually formed the lopsided team that worked Tommaso's plow. So it was decided in a solemn family conclave that the Ramaglias, father, son, and daughter, should all make an expedition to the fair at Rendazzo to dispose of the mule; and in order that they might be there early, they arranged to sleep in the house of a friend at Motto Camastra, some ten miles on the way.

It still wanted two days to the fair, when Corporal Giacomo strolled out of the barber's shop in the manner related in the last chapter, and as he traversed the grass-grown path that leads to the Grecian theatre, he felt in a vague sort of way that his gloomy thoughts were but little in harmony with the extreme loveliness of the scene that surrounded him.

Far below the glistening waters of the gulf stretched in a broad expanse of green, purple, and azure, dotted here and there with the white sails of the great merchant vessels speeding on their way to Naples and Levant, while behind rose the delicate ruins of the Grecian theatre, shining with ivory whiteness against the deep blue of the Autumn sky; many fair sister-columns lay fallen among the brightly-colored wild flowers and trailing weeds that clung to them lovingly, tenderly covering the havoc that time and tempest had wrought on their graceful proportion; the air was laden with the scent of orange flowers, and the steep banks of the ravine, facing which the theatre stands, were clothed with a tangled mass of tropical plants, stunted palms, aloes, and prickly pears, among which a few white goats were browsing, tranquilly balancing themselves with wanton hardihood on the most perilous ledges of rocks; in the distance Etna towered in majestic lines toward the heavens, a thin coronet of vapor hanging motionless over the old volcano's snow-capped head, while broad farm lands, golden with corn or rich with the varied foliage of the vine, the orange, olive, mulberry, sumac and pistachio, sloped gently toward the shore, where Capo St. Andrea hung over the many-tongued waters murmuring round its base, looking hazy and fairylike in the quivering atmosphere. But the object which lent the greatest beauty to the scene in Giacomo's eyes was the slender figure of a young girl, sitting on a low wall and singing softly to herself as she spun flax from an old-fashioned distaff.

When the Corporal's shadow fell across her, she looked up with a smile, but instantly lowered her long lashes again, while a faint blush mantled in the clear olive of her cheeks like the first rosy gleam of dawn on a Summer morning.

These signs appeared to the honest Corporal not altogether inopportune, and being, soldierlike, prompt to take up a position of strategical advantage, he seated himself by her side. He was not, however, quite prepared for the enfilading side glance she shot at him from her enormous black eyes or the almost imperceptible movement by which she shifted her position the least thing in the world further away, and these counter-tactics having, as it were, completely routed and vanquished him, he sat for some time in stupid silence, tapping his boot mechanically with the scabbard of his sabre.

"Well, what have you got to tell me, Signor Giacomo?" she said at last, breaking in on his reverie.

Had Giacomo been a Southern Italian he would have seized this opportunity to swear that he was thinking of her and her alone, of her beauty, her virtues, her cruelty, &c., and in a volnble flow of words that would have been as impetuous as a lava stream from Mount Etna, and perhaps as untruitful; but, being a Piedmontese, Giacomo's tongue did not run in advance of his thoughts, and he answered slowly—

"I don't think I have anything to tell you, Filomena; that is, anything which you do not know already. I was only wondering what you were thinking about when I found you here; you seemed very happy, for you were singing, you know."

"Oh, I!" said the maiden, glancing at him shyly. "I was dreaming. I was wondering what sort of beings live in those wonderful palaces and gardens that my brother Silvestro tells me he once saw rising out of the sea at the first gleam of sunrise when he was fishing for *pesce spada* off the shore of Messina. They call them the Fata Morgana, and say that these cities and palaces and gardens are all at the bottom of the sea, and were built—oh! ever so many hundreds years ago—before even this old theatre, when there was no water in the straits, and it was all dry land right across to Calabria!"

And here she stretched out her arms with a pretty gesture, and turned her dark eyes, now open to their full extent and sparkling with the interest of her theme, full on the unfortunate Corporal, whose heart gave a great leap beneath his padded jacket, as it it would jump into his mouth.

"Even Padre Antonello cannot tell us when that was, it was so very long ago," she continued; "but old Vittoria Graziosi, who has lived on the seacoast for more than ninety years, says that every now and again these cities, which were sunk for their wickedness, are allowed to come to the surface, and that the fishermen have seen the people moving about in them just as they used to do; and Silvestro declares that he beheld quite clearly the herdsmen driving flocks of cattle in the most beautiful pasturee you ever saw, and beyond rose a great city full of palaces, with domes of silver and walls of gold, and long arcades and balconies, and fountains, and gardens full of myrtle, and grottoes of coral, among which beautiful beings were moving to and fro; but, as he gazed, they all melted into air, and nothing remained but the smooth expanse of sea and the purple line of the Calabrian shore, dotted with the white houses of the towns, and the dark shadows of the olive woods."

"I should like to have seen it too," said Giacomo.

"Yes," she replied; "and father says our life when we are young is like the Fata Morgana; we see all sorts of beautiful things before us, which, as we grow older, fade away and turn into dull realities. I wonder if my life will be like that? I can hardly think so; at least, this beautiful view is not the creation of a magician that will disappear; long after we are both dead it will remain to gladden the eyes of those who sit on this spot."

"And you, Filomena, are yourself, and that is enough for me to know," said Giacomo, taking her hand and bending his eyes earnestly upon her, for she had never spoken to him before with such feeling, and he felt that now or never was the time to make an appeal to her heart; but just then a noisy party of tourists entered the theatre, and the Corporal's eloquence was checked in his throat.

"I have to go away for a few days," he said, presently, "to inquire into some robberies that have been committed in the neighborhood of Rendazzo."

"Then perhaps we shall see you at the fair," she replied. "Father and Silvestro and I are going there the day after to-morrow. Oh! it will be such fun; there will, of course, be a dance, and we have lots of friends there, so I expect I shall have no end of partners. You may ask me to dance, you know, if it will not be incompatible with the dignity of your uniform."

"I don't think I shall be at the fair," said the Corporal with a sigh, for her words somehow jarred on his feelings; "my duty will take me up the mountains, however. I must go now. Good-bye till I see you again."

"Good-bye!" she said simply, but the smile had faded from her eyes, and Giacomo's heart smote him for his brusqueness.

"I am glad you told me what you were thinking of," he added gently, holding her hand for an instant. "I have often wondered what your thoughts were like when you were alone, and now I shall dwell on these same fancies you told me of in the long night patrols, and try to think as you do. Good-bye!" and he walked rapidly away.

CHAPTER III.

The fair at Rendazzo was a very gay scene; the space in which it was held was crowded with gandily-painted mule carts, many of them bright scarlet, their panels decorated with gilding, bits of looking-glass, and even small pictures representing incidents in the life of the patron saint of the owner, executed by some native artist who appeared to have an unwholesome taste for the horrible, as he generally chose frightful scenes of martyrdom for his subject. Under the chestnut trees hard by lively groups of handsome, plump, large-eyed brown-haired girls, with bright-colored shawls thrown coquettishly over their heads, were chatting gayly, eagerly awaiting the moment when business should give way to pleasure, and the young farmers of the neighborhood, having disposed of their goods, would come to claim them for the dance, to the inspiriting strains of tambourines, castagnettes, and old Giovanni the blind fiddler's violin. Their mothers meanwhile were busily occupied selling or cheapening, in volnble accents and with many gesticulations, eggs, poultry, and other produce in which they had especial interest, taking care to mix a good deal of gossip with their business transactions; while here and there low-browed, black-whiskered, ruffianly-looking men, with heavy aquiline noses and sloping foreheads, silk sashes round their waists and loose coats thrown carelessly over their shoulders, might be seen swaggering round the wine shops, whom the solitary traveler would have hardly cared to meet on a lonely road at dusk.

Tommaso Ramaglia was fortunate in the disposal of his mule, for the beautiful animal attracted the attention of the largest land owner in the neighborhood, who bought it for no less a sum than twenty-five napoleons in gold; then, while the barrain was being completed and the glittering money counted into the willing palm of the old farmer, Filomena felt her attention irresistibly attracted by the piercing glance of a dark, sinister-visaged young man, clad entirely in black corduroy, who was regarding the transaction with marked attention. "Father," she whispered, clutching his arm, "do you see that man? I am sure he has the evil eye," and instinctively she felt round her neck for a little charm of red coral that Giacomo had brought her from Naples, but which in a moment of maiden willfulness she had left at home, thinking to tense him by not wearing it.

"Nonsense, child," answered her father reassuringly, for his hearet was gladdened by the gold he had received; yet he did not fail to cross himself, being, like most of his class, a firm believer in the baleful influence of the evil eye, and having, moreover, recognized in the youth whose gaze troubled his daughter, one Filippo Strongoli, whom the gossips credited with belonging to a dreaded secret fraternity called the Mafia.

The object of Filomena's uncomplimentary remark, however, now strolled unconcernedly away, and the young girl uttered a low sigh of relief as his glance was withdrawn, though she still trembled slightly.

"Come, *figliuola mia*," said the old man, kindly, "they are going to begin the dance; our business is over for the day, let us think of pleasure."

"Oh! father, dear, do not talk like that!" interrupted the girl; "you knew I want never to leave you; I am sure I am quite happy as I am, and as for being alone, have I not you and Silvestro to take care of me?" and she looked at her brother, whose dark face flushed with pride as he thought how well he would love and guard his pretty sister.

It was a manly and unselfish thought, and it was his last, for at that instant a gun was fired from behind a rock at the side of the road, and the poor fellow fell on his face, shot through the heart. His father had scarcely time to realize what had happened, when two men, springing out into the moonlight, struck him on the breast with their stilettoes, and he too fell to the ground mortally wounded, crying with his last breath to Filomena to escape, but she, poor child, stood rooted to the spot, gazing like one turned to stone on the ghastly tragedy which in one short minute had left her brotherless and an orphan.

While she did so one of the murderers bent forward to rifle his victim, and, the light falling full on his features, she recognized the man by whose evil glance she had been so strangely troubled at the fair.

Then an agony of terror seized her, and, with a low wailing cry, she fled from the place, tearing blindly across fields and fences, regardless of torn dress and bleeding feet, leaping the stone walls and ditches like a hunted fawn, without once looking behind, till at last, panting, sobbing, and utterly exhausted, she sank down in a lonely vineyard and lost consciousness.

When she came to herself again large raindrops were splashing heavily on her upturned face, the thunder was rolling and echoing among the rocks and caverns of the mountain, and the moon had gone down, leaving a pall of inky darkness around her, save when the vivid flashes of lightning every now and then lit up the wild scene with lurid brilliancy, throwing for an instant into bold relief the rugged outlines of a ruined Norman castle perched on a precipitous crag above, and gleaming fitfully on the foaming waters of a swollen torrent which she could hear sullenly roaring through the dark abyss below.

Slowly straightening her stiffened limbs, the young girl rose and peered anxiously about her, at a loss where to seek help in her forlorn and desolate condition, for in the mad terror of her flight she had taken no heed of the direction in which she had

CHAPTER IV.

The purple shadows of the short southern twilight were creeping up the mountain side when old Tommaso tore himself away from his gossiping friends and summoned his children to leave the dance; but the evening was bright and balmy, and the young people trudged gayly along a cross-road that led by a short cut to Motta Camastra chatting over the incidents of the day, and often waking the echoes of the quiet night with their laughter. Some heavy thunder clouds were piling themselves in the eastern sky, ominous of one of those sudden storms which sometimes break over the slopes of Mount Etna with almost tropical violence; but these they heeded little, nor did they remark how grave their father had become until he abruptly joined in their conversation.

"*Gioia mia*," he said kindly, turning to his daughter, "hast thou never thought of marrying? It will be a sad day for me when I lose my little Filomena; but I am an old man now, and perhaps not long for this world, God alone knows! and I should not wish my *cara bambina* to be left alone when I am gone."

"Oh! father, dear, do not talk like that!" interrupted the girl; "you knew I want never to leave you; I am sure I am quite happy as I am, and as for being alone, have I not you and Silvestro to take care of me?" and she looked at her brother, whose dark face flushed with pride as he thought how well he would love and guard his pretty sister.

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When she found herself alone Filomena sank on her knees and prayed fervently; then she threw herself on the bed, dressed as she was, and, murmuring that she could not sleep, fell into one of the heavy slumbers which beneficent nature so often sends to repair the damage wrought by overphysical exertion. Her brain, however, remained painfully active, and she was visited by the most horrible nightmares, in which she seemed ever vainly striving to escape some shadowy danger, which, as soon as she eluded it in one shape, changed its form and menaced her in another still more terrible.

How long she remained in this phantom-haunted condition she never knew, but at last she distinctly heard her dead father's voice saying in her ear: "Awake, child, awake!" and the strain on her nerves became so great that she awoke suddenly, with her heart beating violently, and the cold dew of terror on her forehead. As she sat up in bed trying to collect her scattered senses, she was startled by a sharp rap at the door of the cottage; this roused her thoroughly, and she listened intently. Apparently her hostess had also been asleep, for the knock was repeated impatiently, and she could hear the old woman yawning and muttering to herself as she shuffled across the room and unfastened the bolt; then she clearly distinguished the heavy footsteps of two men entering the room below.

"What! sleeping, mother?" said a gruff voice, the hoarse tone of which had not been improved by the night air.

"You are late, my boys," responded the old crone; "what luck have you had?"

"Bad enough, mother, bad enough," replied the man, with an oath. "We did for old Tommaso Ramaglia and his son, thinking to get the price of a mule they had sold, and after all our pains it turned out that they had not the money with them."

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"Never mind, better luck next time," said the woman; then she inquired anxiously, "I hope you were careful that no one saw you?"

"Yes, that is what has kept us so late. We thought it best to return to the fair, so as to make people believe we were there all the time. But I am wet to the skin; where is the wine?"

"Ah! the wine, always the wine; you are just like your father," grumbled the old woman. And then Filomena heard the chink of glasses.

Presently the conversation was continued:

"What would you say to your old mother when she tells you that she has got the money which you have been seeking, here safe in her pocket?"

"You?"

"Yes. Did it never strike you that the girl had it?"

"The girl who ran away? We thought of stopping her and serving her like the others; but women have such a knack of screaming that we feared she might be heard, and so we let her go."

"Well, she had it, and here it is."

"Bravo! mother, you are worth two of us; but where is she?"

"Hush! not so loud. Asleep in the loft up stairs."

A footstep approached Filomena's room, and the poor girl, crouching with her ear against the door, felt her heart beat so violently that she thought it must be audible through the thick oak panel.

Presently a hand was placed on the lock, and she was about to cry out, when the bolt was gently shot on the outside, and the footsteps retreated.

There was a pause.

At last the man's voice said, "What are you going to do with her? You will have to give her back the money in the morning or she will send the police here."

"She must die," replied the woman.

There was another pause, for, hardened as they were, the ruffians felt for a moment staggered at her cold-blooded suggestion.

Again the woman spoke.

"I tell you she must die or we are ruined!" she said vehemently. "Her description of you was most accurate. Why by this time; it will soon be over."

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"Bah! you are unimaginative to-night," replied the crone, with a horrible laugh. "Is there not the big oven? I have seen it red hot before this. Put her into it—a few black ashes will tell no tales. Now get the fire ready; and mind that your knife is sharp, and that you make no noise when you go up stairs."

"*Chi è?*" responded a shrill female voice from within.

"A poor miserable girl who has lost her way."

"Then you must find it again. We want no beggars here," replied the voice harshly, and Filomena heard the bolt shot in the door.

"Oh, for pity's sake, don't shut me out," she cried imploringly, "or I shall die! Only let me sit by your fire till daylight, and I will go away. The saints will reward you for your kindness."

"*Basta, andatevi*—enough, go!" said the voice sharply.

"But I am no beggar. I have money. I can pay you well," pleaded the girl, who now heard the bolt slowly drawn, while an old woman, opening the door a few inches, peered out into the darkness.

"Are you alone?" she inquired suspiciously.

"Alas! yes," said poor Filomena, her eyes filling with tears, as she stepped into the ruddy gleam of light, which sparkled brightly on her gold crucifix and earrings.

The woman drew her in and secured the door again, saying kindly, "Sit down, my child, and warm yourself. A poor old cripple like me has to be careful how she admits strangers in such a lonely place, there are so many bad people about. But how came you safe, child?"—and she ran her hands not ungently through the girl's dripping hair, which hung in rich tangled masses over her shoulders, reaching to her knees. "What can have brought you out on the mountain at this time of night?" she continued, seeing how her guest shivered; "but wait till I rake the fire together and then you shall tell me all about it."

It was not long before Filomena, with many sighs and tears, had related her sad story, to which the old woman listened with great attention, soothing and petting her the while with a kindness that soon banished from the young girl's mind the memory of her previous harsh manner.

"And so," she said, when the tale was finished, "you lost all the money?"

"No," replied Filomena, "I never thought of that before. I have it still, father gave it me to keep. Oh, that they had taken it all and spared my poor father and brother!"

"What!" exclaimed her hostess, with unwonted energy, "you have the money? You, wandering all alone on a night like this? Give it to me, my dear—I am sure you must hate the sight of it—and I will keep it safe for you till the morning. Ave Maria! only to think of a child like you carrying such a lot of money! Why, your life would not be safe if the people about here knew of it! How fortunate that you came to this house and met me, one! Nobody saw you come here, my child, did they?"

"Nobody," said Filomena, handing her the bag of gold. "I do not even know if the men followed me, for I was so frightened that I never looked back."

"Well, well, *poverina*, you must be tired to death. I will take care of your money, and you shall have my own little bed in the loft above, where no one will disturb you, and you will be quite secure." Saying which, the old dame led the way up a rickety stair at one corner of the room into a long low chamber lighted by a small oval loophole pierced in the thick stone wall, and, pointing to a truckle bed, which, together with a couple of worm-eaten chairs and a curiously-carved chest, formed its sole furniture, bid her "*Buona notte, e felice riposo.*"

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How long she remained in this phantom-haunted condition she never knew, but at last she distinctly heard her dead father's voice saying in her ear: "Awake, child, awake!" and the strain on her nerves became so great that she awoke suddenly, with her heart beating violently, and the cold dew of terror on her forehead. As she sat up in bed trying to collect her scattered senses, she was startled by a sharp rap at the door of the cottage; this roused her thoroughly, and she listened intently. Apparently her hostess had also been asleep, for the knock was repeated impatiently, and she could hear the old woman yawning and muttering to herself as she shuffled across the room and unfastened the bolt; then she clearly distinguished the heavy footsteps of two men entering the room below.

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eventually an amendment was inserted into the Articles of War which was founded on the more reasonable, humane, and Christian conclusion that to offer an apology, or even to make reparation when wrong had been committed, was more becoming the character of an officer and gentleman than to furnish the alternative of standing up to kill or to be killed for a hasty word or a rash act.—*All the Year Round.*

THE LITTLE SOLDIER.

I.

"When I'm big I'll be a soldier,
That's what I will be;
Fight for father, fight for mother,
Over land and sea!"
And before him on the table
Stood in bright array
All his little wooden soldiers,
Ready for the fray.
Then he charged his little cannon,
Singing out with glee,
"When I'm big I'll be a soldier,
That's what I will be!"

II.

By the firelight sat the mother,
Tears were in her heart,
Thinking of the swift time coming
When they two must part.

Soon the shadow fell between them,
Soon the years flew by;
He has left his little mother,
Left her—perhaps to die.
All the launcher gone forever,
All the sunshine fled;
Only little mother praying
By his empty bed.

III.

Then there came a dreadful battle
And upon the plain
Crept the little mother, seeking
Some one 'mid the slain.
But she never found her darling
In the white moon gleam,
For the little cannon firing,
Woke her from her sad dream.
All a dream! He stood beside her,
Singing out with glee,
"When I'm big I'll be a soldier,
That's what I will be!"

—*Temple Bar.* J. L. MOLLOY.

ITALIAN FRUITS IN THE PAST.—The vegetation in Italy in the past was much more limited than at present. In the days of Virgil and Pliny, even as now, the vine "married to the elm," or in Campania to the poplar, hung in festoons from tree to tree, and the pale green of the olive blended with the soft blue sky, but the orange and lemon trees, now so inseparably associated with Italy, were absent. They were unknown to the Greeks and Romans. The lemon, which came originally from India through Persia and Arabia, was not cultivated in Europe till about the middle of the thirteenth century. The bitter orange, also a native of India, had come into Europe a century and a half earlier, when it was first cultivated in Sicily. Both were most likely introduced by the Arabs. The sweet orange was, according to some authorities, brought from China by the Portuguese in 1548. De Candolle, however, believes this was only an improved species and that the fruit had already come into cultivation in Europe in the fourteenth century. The citron tree, a native of India, first seen by the Greeks in Persia and Media during Alexander's campaigns, and described by Theophrastus, probably became acclimatized in Italy in the third century of the Christian era. Virgil, in the Georgics, describes it as a foreign fruit tree, and Pliny speaks of vain attempts that had been made to transplant it, saying that in his time it only grew in Media and Persia. It is, therefore, an anachronism to suppose that any of these fruits could have represented to the ancients the golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides, with which the citron was afterward sometimes identified. Pliny speaks of a kind of quince called the *chrysomela*, (golden apple,) and it is probable that the apples of the Hesperides and of Atalanta were nothing but idealized quinces, the only golden apples known to the ancients. Dr. Comes shows that this is corroborated by the fact that the Hercules Farnese holds three quinces in his hand. The quince, like the apple and the pomegranate, was dedicated to Aphrodite. They all came under the denomination of apples, and the quince was called the Cydonian apple because the best came from Cydonia, in Crete. Solon's laws, according to Athenæus, ordained that a bride should eat a quince before marriage. In poetry it is frequently used as a metaphor, as in some pretty lines of Leonidas of Tarentum in the Greek Anthology. On the Pompeian frescoes there are two representations of a bear eating a quince, and the quince also appears in the mosaic of the house of the Faun.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

WHERE KEAN LIVED.—"From 21 in Cecil-street, on the evening of Jan. 26, 1814, emerged an ill-dressed lodger, poor and unknown, to return to it a few hours later with fame and fortune in certain prospect. This was the great actor Edmund Kean, who that night took theatregoing London by storm in Shylock. 'A few days later his sordid mantelpiece was strewn with bank notes, and his son Charles was sitting on the floor playing with a heap of guineas.' This description by Mr. Thornbury ('Old and New London') is from a visitor to the Keans, whose call, however, according to Mr. Molloy's recent 'Life of Kean,' was really made in the May following, when Kean's receipts in salary and presents were vastly in excess of the £8 a week with which he commenced his engagement. We meet with other reminiscences of this way ward genius in our perambulations westward. * * * At 12 Charges-street lived the great actor Edmund Kean, for some years from a date shortly after his first appearance in London in 1814. In twelve seasons Kean earned £20,000; yet in 1827 he was almost penniless. He visited at grand houses, but was at his ease only among low companions. Lady Holland says: 'He ate most pertinaciously with his knife, and was a little too free with his lordships and ladyships.' This was, no doubt, from over-politeness, not unobservience. 'I hate a Lord,' Kean wrote to Elliston, and at a dinner given by Lord Hertford in his honor, when the servants were removing the cloth, he called aside Oxberry, the actor, invited out of compliment to himself, and muttered: 'Not one of these Lords would have noticed the poor stroller; now their admiration is unbounded. Pshaw! I prefer a quiet glass with a friend like you to all their champagne—effervescent like themselves; let us go.' Mr. Molloy, from whose recent 'Life of Kean' the above incident is taken, tells of Kean's eccentric habits at this period; how he would 'mount a horse on leaving the theatre and ride recklessly through the night'; of a tame lion which visitors were horrified to find him 'educating' in his drawing room, and which might be seen in the stern of the wherry in which he rowed upon the Thames. 'His carriage was drawn by four bays, and in it he lay, wrapped in a great Spanish cloak.'"—*Memorable London Houses, by Wilmot Harrison.*

THE SILENT SYSTEM.—In the prison at Pentonville the first experiment was made of "the silent system," and great results were expected from it, both as a punishment of the most rebellious and a stopping at once and ever "the filthy conversation of the wicked." But this silent system, including solitary confinement, had lesnes unforeseen. Many of the prisoners showed symptoms of mania, and it was evident that the brain was affected by this unnatural stillness and seclusion. At first a strange explanation was offered by those who had originated the project, and were of course anxious for its success. The chaplain was one of those preachers—rare in his day, happily multiplied in ours, but still in a sad minority—who, surely convinced that they are sent to deliver the most awful, and yet the most hopeful, message which can be told to man, knowing the terrors of the Lord and His infinite mercy also, speak from the heart and plead with all their power. To his earnest eloquence the prison authorities, in quest for some explanation of these sad phenomena, and naturally indisposed to doubt the wisdom of that long and lone Isolation which they had themselves designed, actually attributed these mental aberrations; but when they ventured to suggest that a more quiet style would cause less excitement, they got much the same answer which was given by Rowland Hill to a similar expostulation: "I once saved a man's life, who was walking by the sea, and did not notice that the tide was surrounding him, by shouting at the very top of my voice; and, when I see souls in danger of eternal death, I don't mean to speak in a whisper." Wherefore, unable to refute been somewhat dubious as to the sensitive and emotional susceptibilities of the convict community, they decided that he should go. They obtained for him the offer of a valuable London living, and Pentonville saw him no more. But the intimations of insanity were manifested again and again until the cause became too apparent for further evasion. The rules were relaxed and the period of solitary confinement was shortened, so as to prevent a recurrence of this deplorable distress.—*Good Words.*

BRASS CASH AND THE AGE OF BRONZE.—The familiar little brass cash, with the square hole for stringing them together on a thread in the centre, well-known to the frequenter of minor provincial museums, are, strange to say, the lineal descendants, in unbroken order, of the bronze axe of remote Celestial ancestors. From the regular hatchet to the modern coin one can trace a distinct, if somewhat broken, succession, so that it is impossible to say where the one leaves off and the other begins—where the implement merges into the medium of exchange, and settles down finally into the root of all evil. Here is how this curious pedigree first worked itself out. In early times, before coin was invented, barter was usually conducted between producer and consumer with metal implements, as it still is in Central Africa at the present day with Venetian glass beads and rolls of red calico. Payments were all made in kind, and bronze was the commonest form of specie. A gentleman desirous of effecting purchases in foreign parts went about the world with a number of bronze axes in his pocket, (or its substitute,) which he exchanged for other goods with the native traffickers in the country where he did his primitive business. At first, the early Chinese in that unsophisticated age were content to use real hatchets for this commercial purpose; but, after a time, with the profound mercantile instinct of their race, it occurred to some of them that when a man wanted half a hatchet's worth of goods he might as well pay for them with half a hatchet. Still, as it would be a pity to spoil a good working implement by cutting it in two, the worthy Ah Sin ingeniously compromised the matter by making thin hatchets, of the usual size and shape, but far too slender for practical usage. By so doing he invented coin, and, what is more, he invented it far earlier than the rival claimants to that proud distinction, the Lydians, whose electrum staters were first struck in the seventh century B. C. But, according to Prof. Terrien de la Couperie, some of the fancy Chinese hatchets which we still retain date back as far as the year 1,000, (a good round number,) and are so thin that they could only have been intended to possess exchange value. And when a distinguished Sinologist gives us a date for anything Chinese, it behooves the rest of the unlearned world to open its mouth and shut its eyes, and thankfully receive whatever the distinguished Sinologist may send it. In the seventh century, then, these mercantile axes, made in the strictest sense to sell and not to use, were stamped with an official stamp to mark their amount, and became thereby converted into true coins—that was the root of the "root of all evil." Thence the declension to the "cash" is easy; the form grew gradually more and more regular, while the square hole in the centre, once used for the handle, was retained by conservatism and practical sense as a convenient means of stringing them together.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE GRIMALDIS.—The Grimaldi family, from which the rulers over Monaco have sprung, is ancient and distinguished. Several foolish statements are current about the origin of the Grimaldis. The authority for these fables is Charles de Vénasque, Secretary to Honoré II., the first ruler who assumed the title of Prince of Monaco after it had been ascribed to him, probably through error, in the official report of the French General who, in 1646, recaptured the Lerins Islands. Charles de Vénasque drew up a pedigree of the family to which his master belonged, and he may have thought that Honoré II. would be gratified by being assured that he had a distinguished ancestor living in 712, and another who was Lord of Monaco in the tenth century. These particulars have been printed, and have been reproduced as authentic. Indeed, a genealogical fiction has a tenacious life. A long and illustrious pedigree is a possession which once acquired is not easily renounced, every member of the family to which it relates having a personal interest and natural pride in cherishing it. Thus, when Mr. Herbert—who was tutor, we believe, to the late Prince of Monaco—wrote the large and able work on "Monaco and its Princes," which appeared in 1865, he incorporated into it the family fables which Charles de Vénasque fabricated or copied in 1647. The facts relating to the origin of the Grimaldis and to their careers as sovereign Princes of Monaco do not require any coloring or varnish either to attract the student of history or to fascinate the reader who likes to be diverted or thrilled. There is no lack of amusing particulars in the history of Monaco; some of the incidents in it are as tragic as any with which Shakespeare has dealt.—*The Quarterly Review.*

PRAYING AND EATING.—If religious festivals make a people religious the Sardes are among the most religious of nations. Seldom did we enter a town or village without finding the place either in the midst of a festa, anticipating a coming festa, or discussing the festa just ended. Scattered over the island are a multitude of small chapels dedicated to obscure saints, and to which the villagers for miles round flock with provisions and bedding once or twice a year. They camp out in the open or sleep in adjacent caves; a priest says mass in their midst, and they all eat and drink as if they had never before had a good meal, or as if the rest of their lives was to be one long fast. A disagreeable litter of ox bones, ribs of sheep, orange peel, bean skins, and stones of olives, strewn amid the grass near the hermitage or on the level earth at the very church door, bears constant witness to the traveler of this sort of religious junketing up and down the land. The following statistics of food consumed at a traditional gathering, merely to celebrate the ordination of a priest in the district of Mamojada, shadows forth the magnitude of the Sarde festas in general. Two thousand five hundred people were present, and between them they ate 22 cows, 26 calves, 28 deer and wild boars, 740 sheep, 300 lambs, kidlings, and sucking pigs, 600 fowls, 65 measures—of what size indeterminate—of sugar, 50 pounds of pepper and spices, 280 measures of corns, a hundredweight of rice, a hundredweight of dates, 50 sugared cakes, 3,000 eggs, 25 large barrels of wine, 3,000 fish, and a vast quantity of confectionery. —*Chambers's Journal.*

LOUIS XVI.—Louis XVI. had not the imposing presence of the two Kings, his predecessors, though there was nothing ignoble in his person. It was rather in manner than appearance that he lacked distinction, for he was tall and well proportioned. The strictness of his morals commanded respect and his private virtues admiration, but he possessed neither the brilliant qualities which attract, nor the grace of manner which wins people, nor the firmness which inspires confidence. These attributes, so necessary for governing a nation, more especially the French nation, in him were entirely wanting; there was, therefore, the necessity for keeping his subjects at a respectful distance, from which it would be impossible to distinguish the imperfections of the wearer of the crown through the halo that surrounded it. But by a strange fatality the etiquette and ceremony of a Court, which appear so trivial to superficial minds, but which are so essential to the preservation of kingly authority, were never so necessary as under the reign of the monarch who abolished them.—*Souvenirs et Portraits De Lexie.*

CHEEKY.—A controversy arising from a request for instances of the use of this cant word before 1840 was left undecided owing to a doubt as to whether a trace of its use could be discovered in the sixteenth century. In the injunctions of King Edward VI. to the capitular bodies of the cathedrals, in 1547, they are forbidden to "use any wanton, filthie, *chekyng*, scornefull or taunting wordes."—*Notes and Queries.*

IN LOVE WITH THE IRON DUKE.

THE LETTERS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO MISS J. 1834-1851. Edited, with extracts from the diary of the latter, by CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK. New-York: DODD, MEAD & Co. 1889.

The Duke of Wellington in his time fought and won several notable engagements on fields of war. That the closing period of his life was marked by a seventeen years' siege of love, in which, as became his character, he still played the part of victor, is, however, a new fact in the moving story of the invincible prowess that marked the long life of England's Iron Duke. When the Duke had reached the age of sixty-five years and had been a widower for three years, when Waterloo was a twenty-year-old story and Napoleon had been thirteen years in his St. Helena grave, the Duke was called upon to repulse an attack of that kind. In the course of seventeen wonderfully-patient and self-contained years no fewer than 390 letters were extracted from him, but not a single one in which he showed the slightest disposition to capitulate. The last was written in the year before he died, when his age was eighty-two, but the unconquerable heart of the hero of many wars was still perfectly sconce in its strong castle. The story of the extraordinary delusion by which a woman was led to undertake such an unequal contest with nature and man is one of the surprises which the book s of these times afford.

Miss J., the unhappy subject of this delusion, was an Englishwoman, about twenty years old at the time when the correspondence began. Her father belonged to the class of smaller English gentry. She was beautiful and well educated, and many of her associates, then and afterward, were of noble birth. Naturally possessed of great fervor in spiritual matters, her devotion had been heightened by associations and by the impulsive and undisciplined mind with which she was endowed. Middle courses in religion were not possible to her; the things she did she must do with all her might. Early in her womanhood she became attached to a young man who reciprocated the attachment, but he did not rise to her lofty standard in religious matters, and she decided to give him up. This she accordingly did, though not without a struggle. Her attention was then directed to a condemned criminal on whom clergymen had failed to make any impression. This task Miss J. then felt called upon to undertake herself. She met with such success that she believed she had a religious mission in life, and while in search of an object was attracted to the Duke of Wellington.

Just what she hoped to do with the Duke in a religious sense is not exactly clear. "A new birth into righteousness" for the Duke is what she calls her aim, from which, and other things, it would seem that she hoped to turn his mind from public affairs and make a clergyman or revivalist of him. It is most curious evidence of the narrow channels which her mind had moved in that at this time she only knew the Duke as a statesman; she did not know when Waterloo was fought, though it was very near the time of her own birth, and, what is strangest, she did not know it was the Duke who had conquered Napoleon. Nothing is more obvious in the book than that the young woman, recently disappointed in love, joined to her religious anxiety on the Duke's behalf a desire to become his wife. Just how much the former sentiment influenced the latter or the latter influenced the former the reader may judge for himself; but the cold student of facts will be tempted to the conclusion that love and marriage formed the first impulse and religion the second. Several times in her diary she declares her belief that it is the will of God she should become the Duke's wife, and the editor of this volume says: "Her friends have declared that she never gave up until the Duke's death resigned all hope of becoming his wife. On the Duke's part there is no real evidence in these letters that he had any other feelings toward her than those of friendly interest and kindness.

That this unfortunate young lady had a conviction to the contrary is most certain, but that she had no real ground for it seems almost equally a matter of certainty. In her diary she declares that the Duke was influenced by God "to love me above every other lady upon earth from the first moment he beheld me." She first saw him in the parlor of the house where she lived. She had sent him a Bible, had written long letters showing great interest in his welfare, and at last he had called upon her. "I had not the slightest idea," she writes, describing the meeting, "that the Duke had such a beautiful silver head, such as I always from my childhood admired." She extended her hand to him, saying, "This is very kind of your Grace," and he received it "graciously and respectfully, but spoke not a word." She asked him to be seated, and he acted on the suggestion. She then opened a large Bible on a table between herself and him, and began to read, while pointing her finger "emphatically and with the solemnity so important an occasion demanded." All this time the Duke had not uttered a word, according to Miss J., but at this moment, "to my astonishment," says she, "he eagerly *seized* my hand, exclaiming, 'Oh, *how I love you!*'" On another occasion he spoke of his feeling for her, and declared, "This must be for life," asking her if she "felt sufficient for him to be with him a whole life." Her answer to the question was, "If it be the will of God." But this testimony is wholly Miss J.'s.

When the Duke had gone she found her "perfect peace" had been interrupted by his call. The visit was of a nature so different from what she had anticipated that she felt it her duty to ask him to call no more. The Duke was very willing to comply with this request. "I entirely concur," he said, "in the intention which you have communicated to me." But his prompt willingness greatly offended Miss J. Not to see the Duke was the last thing she really desired. She accordingly wrote him a letter full of scorn and resentment, signing it "A Servant of Christ and a Child of God," and saying: "I subscribe myself by a title as far exceeding any your Grace can possess as the heavens do the earth, and which I would neither exchange nor resign to become the Empress of a thousand worlds." The Duke's reply was a polite assurance that to annoy her was the thing of all others that he wished to avoid. "You must not be so susceptible. Rely upon it that many, many years will pass over your head before I shall intentionally offend you."

The patience of the Duke was extraordinary. Miss J. was constantly making complaints and taking offense. She obviously wanted him to treat her with the chivalrous consideration and sympathy of a man seeking the way to her heart, and this was the last thing that occurred to him. She had once written a long letter describing, among other things, the trials of a journey she had made to Harrowgate. He failed in writing her to make any sympathetic allusions to these trials, and she reproached him bitterly for it. Again he did not sign his name, only his initials, and used a plain seal, not his own, with a coronet. This was unpardonable, and in a letter full of italics and small capitals she said: "My antipathy to the omission of either your name or seal is so increased that I beg to decline receiving any letter which does not bring with it these marks of due respect." The Duke replied: "I always understood that the important parts of a letter were its contents. I never much considered the signature provided I knew the handwriting, or the seal provided it effectually closed the letter." He explained further that he often used his initials when his handwriting was known, that a secretary sometimes sealed his letters, and that in the multitude of his correspondence one seal often became heated, and in this case a blank one may have been used by inadvertence.

At another time she accused him of "brushing up his chair to her with so much familiarity during his last visit," but he answered after waiting until she had written a second time about it: "The Duke was extremely concerned that Miss J. was displeased. But he considered it best not to aggravate the offense by writing again. If he had ventured to approach Miss J., or had written to her, he might have been accused of daring presumption. But he purposely avoided both in order not to give her ground for irritation." She referred to a lock of her hair as "a compliment to Miss J. She is quite mistaken. He has no lock of hair of hers. He never had one."

Occasionally only does the tone of the Duke's earliest letters betray his annoyance. What with the multitude of his public duties and the magnitude of his correspondence, the marvel is that he shows so little. As the editor says: "There seems a tone of resignation, if not actual despair, in the notes wherein he acknowledges the receipt of this flood of pious literature." Below are some of the sharp and telling explanations which the Duke was constantly giving later on in the correspondence:

"It is quite impossible for the Duke to keep Miss J.'s letters. They are in general long, and they succeed each other rapidly. If the Duke was to keep them they might be seen by others. He therefore destroys them as soon as he has read and perfectly understands them."

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"I am very sorry, but my time is so much occupied and, while the Almighty will deign to permit me to live, will be so occupied as that I shall not have leisure to pay visits. I have frequently expressed my regrets that it should be so, and repeat them now."

"As the Duke stated upon a former occasion, it is a matter of indifference whether Miss J. has burned the letters or kept them, or sent them back."

In spite of all this Miss J. ceased not to write very long letters and to expect answers from him. For the most part, his answers were merely formal acknowledgments and thanks for her interest in his welfare. Religious topics, which were the burden of her epistles, he rarely mentioned in any way. She was not content with sending her own letters, but sometimes forwarded letters she had addressed to others and asked him to read them. Replies which these called out are as follows:

"I have received your letter in which you have inclosed certain letters which you have written to Sir Robert Peel, which I return. I am not the postman, nor the secretary of Sir Robert Peel, nor your secretary."

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"Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Miss J. He understood from a previous letter that it was Miss J.'s desire never to hear from the Duke again. Therefore he did not write. Nor should he write now excepting as a mere matter of courtesy. He thus finally takes his leave."

Miss J., however, would not stop. She addressed him letter after letter and was not discouraged by his total neglect to answer them. When the news of his death was brought to her a letter was ready on her desk to be sent to the Post Office. Miss J. wrote a blind hand, and one of the mistakes into which the Duke was led was that she desired a loan of money from him. The fact was she had only described to him the necessity she had been under of asking her guardian to lend her a certain sum, not yet due, in order to purchase furniture. The Duke was quite willing to lend the money; he would give her any reasonable assistance she might require, and only desired that she would tell him what sum she wanted. "But I announce again," he said, "that I never will write upon any other subject." Of course, Miss J. was exceedingly annoyed at this, and wrote a long and upbraiding letter. The Duke, in a note of apology, said:

"It appears that it was from her guardians, and not from me, that she intended to borrow money. I confess that it frequently happens to me to be unable to make out Miss J.'s handwriting, and I sometimes do not exactly comprehend what it appears to me that she intended to write. This is to be attributed to the celerity with which she writes."

As Miss J. grew older, her religious bigotry increased rather than diminished. She had a married sister living in this country, and, not long after the Duke's death, came over to live with her. But "her peculiarities had developed so unpleasantly that the trio could not live peacefully in the same house." Accordingly, until her death, in 1862, Miss J. resided in New-York. These letters in the meantime have been preserved in a trunk in the attic of a country house within thirty miles of the city.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. Edited by RICHARD T. CLARKE, S.J. Times College, Oxford. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

Prof. Drummond's recent statement that in Africa if three negroes are sent off together upon an errand the chances are that two of them will combine and sell the other gives one a notion of what the African slave trade has become. Cardinal Lavigerie computes that 6,000 lives are lost daily in connection with this traffic. His account of the condition of things in Africa, just published under the editorship of Mr. R. T. Clarke, is a very important contribution to the literature of the subject.

Cardinal Charles Lavigerie, now famous for his labors in Africa, was born at Bayonne and is about sixty-four years of age. Having shown a strong predilection for the priesthood, he was placed by his father under the care of the Abbé Dupanloup, who was at that time the head of the Seminary of St. Nicholas, in Paris. From there he was transferred to the Seminary of St. Sulpice. His talents attracted the notice of Mgr. Affre, who had just founded a House of Studies where the monastery of the Carmelite fathers formerly was. At this school Lavigerie was ultimately appointed professor of the Latin language. In 1853 he was a candidate for a chaplaincy which had fallen vacant in the Chapter of St. Genevieve, and won this place, which, however, he was not destined to fill. The impression he made upon the examiners was so great that in the course of the same week the Archbishop of Paris introduced him to the Minister of Public Instruction with a view to his nomination as Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the Sorbonne. The appointment was at once conferred upon him, and he distinguished himself greatly in this place. But the life of a lecturer, while calling into play his literary and oratorical talents, did not afford sufficient scope for the exercise of his energy and activity. Before long the more active life which he desired opened up before him. Some of the leading Catholics of Paris had formed a society for the purpose of extending the religious and political influence of France in the East by founding schools there. These gentlemen thought that the work should be in clerical hands, and it was agreed among them that the young professor at the Sorbonne was the man for it. He went into the work with great zeal and visited the East in connection with it. To this departure was no doubt due his appointment as Archbishop of Algiers ten years later. The new field was one in many respects attractive to him.

The Cardinal is a born missionary, but the scene of his future labors had besides a strong historical interest. His historical studies had brought him in close imaginative contact with the glories of the ancient African Church. In 1880, when a French protectorate had been established over Tunis, Archbishop Lavigerie was appointed to administer the ecclesiastical affairs of that province. He had already exercised a certain amount of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Tunis, and had established some of his Algerian missionaries there. Their office was to take charge of the Church of St. Louis, on the Hill of Byrsa, in the centre of the ancient city of Carthage. Tradition has it that on this spot King Louis breathed his last in 1270, while besieging Tunis, when on his way to join the Crusaders in Palestine. On the taking of Algiers, in 1830, Charles X. had obtained from the Bey of Tunis the cession of the plot of ground on which the saintly Crusader is supposed to have died. We cannot forbear quoting a striking example of the piety and enthusiasm of the Cardinal. He says that the tradition of St. Louis still lingers among these Mussulman populations. On the occasion of his first pilgrimage to the Hill of Byrsa the Arab children ran after him begging. They begged alms for the "love of God." But, as he remained deaf to their entreaties, they burst out, after a moment's pause, exclaiming simultaneously, "For the love of St. Louis." "I am not ashamed to confess," says the Cardinal, "that I was moved to tears on hearing these ignorant Arab children, from whom one would certainly not have expected any knowledge of our national history, thus pleading for alms, "The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Miss J. She is quite mistaken. He has no lock of hair of hers. He never had one."

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Miss J., however, would not stop. She addressed him letter after letter and was not discouraged by his total neglect to answer them. When the news of his death was brought to her a letter was ready on her desk to be sent to the Post Office. Miss J. wrote a blind hand, and one of the mistakes into which the Duke was led was that she desired a loan of money from him. The fact was she had only described to him the necessity she had been under of asking her guardian to lend her a certain sum, not yet due, in order to purchase furniture. The Duke was quite willing to lend the money; he would give her any reasonable assistance she might require, and only desired that she would tell him what sum she wanted. "But I announce again," he said, "that I never will write upon any other subject." Of course, Miss J. was exceedingly annoyed at this, and wrote a long and upbraiding letter. The Duke, in a note of apology, said:

"It appears that it was from her guardians, and not from me, that she intended to borrow money. I confess that it frequently happens to me to be unable to make out Miss J.'s handwriting, and I sometimes do not exactly comprehend what it appears to me that she intended to write. This is to be attributed to the celerity with which she writes."

As Miss J. grew older, her religious bigotry increased rather than diminished. She had a married sister living in this country, and, not long after the Duke's death, came over to live with her. But "her peculiarities had developed so unpleasantly that the trio could not live peacefully in the same house." Accordingly, until her death, in 1862, Miss J. resided in New-York. These letters in the meantime have been preserved in a trunk in the attic of a country house within thirty miles of the city.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. Edited by RICHARD T. CLARKE, S.J. Times College, Oxford. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

Prof. Drummond's recent statement that in Africa if three negroes are sent off together upon an errand the chances are that two of them will combine and sell the other gives one a notion of what the African slave trade has become. Cardinal Lavigerie computes that 6,000 lives are lost daily in connection with this traffic. His account of the condition of things in Africa, just published under the editorship of Mr. R. T. Clarke, is a very important contribution to the literature of the subject.

Cardinal Charles Lavigerie, now famous for his labors in Africa, was born at Bayonne and is about sixty-four years of age. Having shown a strong predilection for the priesthood, he was placed by his father under the care of the Abbé Dupanloup, who was at that time the head of the Seminary of St. Nicholas, in Paris. From there he was transferred to the Seminary of St. Sulpice. His talents attracted the notice of Mgr. Affre, who had just founded a House of Studies where the monastery of the Carmelite fathers formerly was. At this school Lavigerie was ultimately appointed professor of the Latin language. In 1853 he was a candidate for a chaplaincy which had fallen vacant in the Chapter of St. Genevieve, and won this place, which, however, he was not destined to fill. The impression he made upon the examiners was so great that in the course of the same week the Archbishop of Paris introduced him to the Minister of Public Instruction with a view to his nomination as Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the Sorbonne. The appointment was at once conferred upon him, and he distinguished himself greatly in this place. But the life of a lecturer, while calling into play his literary and oratorical talents, did not afford sufficient scope for the exercise of his energy and activity. Before long the more active life which he desired opened up before him. Some of the leading Catholics of Paris had formed a society for the purpose of extending the religious and political influence of France in the East by founding schools there. These gentlemen thought that the work should be in clerical hands, and it was agreed among them that the young professor at the Sorbonne was the man for it. He went into the work with great zeal and visited the East in connection with it. To this departure was no doubt due his appointment as Archbishop of Algiers ten years later. The new field was one in many respects attractive to him.

The Cardinal is a born missionary, but the scene of his future labors had besides a strong historical interest. His historical studies had brought him in close imaginative contact with the glories of the ancient African Church. In 1880, when a French protectorate had been established over Tunis, Archbishop Lavigerie was appointed to administer the ecclesiastical affairs of that province. He had already exercised a certain amount of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Tunis, and had established some of his Algerian missionaries there. Their office was to take charge of the Church of St. Louis, on the Hill of Byrsa, in the centre of the ancient city of Carthage. Tradition has it that on this spot King Louis breathed his last in 1270, while besieging Tunis, when on his way to join the Crusaders in Palestine. On the taking of Algiers, in 1830, Charles X. had obtained from the Bey of Tunis the cession of the plot of ground on which the saintly Crusader is supposed to have died. We cannot forbear quoting a striking example of the piety and enthusiasm of the Cardinal. He says that the tradition of St. Louis still lingers among these Mussulman populations. On the occasion of his first pilgrimage to the Hill of Byrsa the Arab children ran after him begging. They begged alms for the "love of God." But, as he remained deaf to their entreaties, they burst out, after a moment's pause, exclaiming simultaneously, "For the love of St. Louis." "I am not ashamed to confess," says the Cardinal, "that I was moved to tears on hearing these ignorant Arab children, from whom one would certainly not have expected any knowledge of our national history, thus pleading for alms,

Cardinal Lavigerie established his Central African mission in 1878. It seems to be doubtful whether in such a state of things as now prevails in Central Africa missionaries can be of any use, and there is reason to fear that these devoted men are sacrificed in vain. But as to what the state of affairs is, and upon the subject of the possible remedies for it, the opinion of the Cardinal has great value. Cardinal Lavigerie disclaims any wish to interfere with domestic slavery where it is one of the recognized institutions of the country. Slavery exists in all Mohammedan countries. It is mostly domestic, slaves being very rarely employed in field work. Mohammedans treat their slaves usually with kindness; the Koran inculcates this. The child of a slave woman by her master is free in all Mohammedan countries, and the transition from the female slave into the lawful wife is easy. The main trouble with slavery in Western Asia and along the African coast is that it is one of the causes of the slave trade. The traders bring the slaves from Central Africa. It might be thought that the natural increase among domestic slaves would supply the demand, but slaves, like other animals in captivity, do not breed as in a free state.

The two calamities in connection with African slavery are, first, the fetichism and human sacrifice which prevail in Western Africa among the tribes on the Niger, and, secondly, the Central African slave trade. The abolition of human sacrifices was one of the provisions of the Ashantee treaty of 1874, but it was never carried out. The belief of the tribes is that the relation of master and slave is preserved after death. When a man dies his relations believe that he should have a number of slaves to wait on him in the other world. Many slaves are therefore sacrificed at the grave of the dead man. This fetichism has led to horrible butchery. But sacrifices are made for other reasons as well. King Mtesa, the late monarch of Uganda, who was a man of superior intelligence and could speak and write Arabic, and who had been very kind to the missionaries, murdered slaves in a wholesale manner. If he dreamed of any of the gods of the country, he would take it as evidence that they were angry with him, and he would sacrifice slaves to appease them. He had 500 people put to death in one day because he dreamed of his father. If he dreamed of any living persons, it was a sign that they meant treachery, and he accordingly put these persons to death. A chief will sometimes sacrifice slaves in order to send messages by them to the other world. Such a one, having killed a number of people by whom to send these messages, suddenly bethought him of something he had forgotten. In other words, he wished to add a postscript. An old woman happened at the moment to be limping by, carrying a bucket of water upon her head, and he called for her. She implored and protested that she had committed no crime, but he compelled her to kneel down, and her head was cut off with a sword.

But the Cardinal's interest is with the slave trade rather than with the enormities of fetichism. The scene of the slave trade is the whole of Central Africa. The entire African coast is more or less contiguous to it. The trade by sea upon the west coast has ceased. England and Germany watch the east coast, but the profits of a voyage are so great that the traders are ready to take great risks. The traffic by sea, therefore, still goes on, but, even if it should be altogether cut off, the trade would continue to exist in Africa with all its horrors. Slaves are needed with which to buy ivory, and, when the ivory is bought, they are needed to bring it to the coast. A half dozen slaves will start for the coast with a tusk of ivory, five will die on the way, and the ivory will be brought to the market by the sixth. These figures indicate the terrible loss of life. Of a slave gang often not more than a tenth, rarely never more than a third, reaches its destination. Cardinal Lavigerie describes at length and with a certain monotony the cruelties of the march. They are such as we have long been familiar with in the pages of the writers upon Africa, such as, indeed, travelers in the Nile region may at any time witness. Here and there some new possibility of cruelty is brought to light. The gangs, as has often been described, march in single file, chained together; the rope or chain passes from neck to neck. They are prodded with spears or urged on by the lash, the dying ones hanging an inert mass to the rope. It would take but a few minutes to untie the rope and release these, but a shorter and more convenient method is to cut off the head. Such is the story told by a young man twenty years of age, a rescued slave, ransomed by Cardinal Lavigerie's white missionaries and now studying at Lille in order to become a missionary. He says: "I was born at Kaffonau, in the Southern Soudan, in 1869. I was two years old when my father died. I remained in the tribe with my mother and my younger sister." Then follows the account of the sacking of the village by Arab merchants. Their mother was taken away from them, and the two children were carried away in a gang. "At the end of two days' march," he continues, "my little sister, worn out with the burning and painful road over the sand, fell down quite exhausted in the midst of the desert. I stopped beside her while the caravan went on. A Touareg (Arab) saw us; he came up and began to shout and lash us with his whip to make us go on. My little sister cried bitterly, for she could not walk. Then the merchant, seeing he could get no profit from this four-year-old slave, killed her with blows of his stick before my eyes. I saw my little sister die." The Arab merchant sold him with 100 negroes to a King; of these fifty were destined to be burned alive to appease an evil spirit who had sent a severe fever upon the King. This boy was sold a number of times, and his successive masters marked their property with very cruel brands, mostly upon the cheek and forehead.

But it is idle to continue the monotonous story of the sorrows of these poor people. The question which Christendom has to consider is whether anything should be done, and what. The subject is a complicated one. Its bearings are not only humanitarian, but are also religious, political, and commercial. The relation of the Mohammedan religion to the subject is a very important one. That religion is making great strides in Africa, and there is reason to think that its success, upon the whole, is to the advantage of civilization. The rivalries of the various European nations who have, theoretically rather than practically, portioned out Africa among themsel

TRADES OF THE ATHLETES

HOW MEN OF MUSCLE LIVE AND THRIVE.

CHAMPIONS OF THE TRACK IN THE OFFICE AND THE STORE—NEWS OF THE CLUBS AND THEIR MEMBERS.

The amateur athletes who distinguished themselves during the Summer have now, figuratively speaking, taken to their Winter quarters, and are devoting their attention to the several occupations by means of which they earn a livelihood. Only a few of the greatest athletes enter into competition indoors in the Winter. The best performances are, of course, made out of doors, and many believe that it is not wise for an athlete to keep up his training in the Winter as well as in the Summer and Fall.

The term athlete, as applied to the young men who have taken part in the exciting contests during the past season, suggests to many men a person who gives up nearly all his time to athletics and who is unfit for work in any of the lines of business. The impression prevails among some that athletes are as a class easy-going men, who care nothing for the affairs of the world outside of the cinder path and athletic field. It is true that there are athletes who give business matters no concern, but in such cases the men either have a sufficient income to warrant their indulgence in athletics or are as inferior as athletes as they are as business men.

It may be said that most of the young men who are enthusiastic in the field of athletics are earnest in their business endeavors as well. The majority of the best games have been given either on Saturday afternoons—a half holiday—or on holidays, so that the athletes can feel free to compete in the various events without neglecting the demands of their business.

Of the prominent athletes who belong to the Manhattan Athletic Club—the champion club of the country—J. C. Deverenx, the runner, is a young lawyer, having graduated from Columbia College, and having studied law for some time in the office of a prominent attorney. E. B. George and W. T. Young, the English runners who came to this country last Fall and joined the Manhattans, are both employed by the Mutual District Telegraph Company, and work every night from 7 P. M. until 7 A. M., as messengers of messenger offices. Fred Wenzing, the Manhattan sprint runner, who has a record of 100 yards in 10 seconds, is employed by his uncle as bookkeeper in a boot and shoe store. F. L. Lambrecht, the Manhattan weight thrower, is private secretary to the President of the Consolidated Gas Company.

Sidney Thomas, who came to this country from England recently, has obtained a position with a contractor in Wall-street. A. F. Copland has not recovered from an injury he received in hurdling at the Canadian championships Sept 25, and is consequently not at work. E. D. Lange, the Manhattan walker, is in the employ of the New City Directory Company, and T. F. Connell, the amateur champion five-mile runner, is a sleeping-car conductor on a train running between New-York and Boston.

Of the New-York Athletic Club members E. C. Carter, the distance runner, is working in an insurance office; W. C. Dohm, who holds the American record for the half-mile run, is at Princeton College; W. C. Downes, also a half-mile runner, is at Harvard; J. P. Lee, the sprinter, is now a half back on the Harvard football eleven; C. H. Sherrill, a sprint runner, is at Yale; G. Y. Gilbert, is now with Armour & Co. at Kansas City, and will, it is said, represent the New-York Athletic Club in games that are given at St. Louis; P. D. Skillman, the distance runner, is employed in a sporting goods house; A. A. Jordan, the all-around athlete, is independently wealthy, but is going into business soon, and George R. Gray, the champion at putting the shot, is in a general store with his father at Coldwater, Ontario.

W. D. Day of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, who holds the American record for ten miles, is a Brooklyn office employé, and E. Bjerlberg, bicyclomate, is working for a lithographing company.

W. R. Burckhardt, Pastime Athletic Club, the champion walker, manufactures watch charms; T. A. Collett, one of the Pastime runners, is a salesman in a dry goods store; Samuel Chanet, the fourmile champion at walking, and a member of the Pastime, is in a broker's office, and H. Dimse, Secretary of the Pastime Club, is employed in the Sixth National Bank in Broadway.

These are not all of the athletes, by any means, but they are familiar to all who have followed amateur athletics during the last year.

Many of the old-time athletes have been lost sight of, others are in prominent positions. W. B. Curtis, managing editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, was one of the founders of the New-York Athletic Club, and has done a great deal to encourage the amateur spirit in all branches of athletic sports. He has made the subject of records a study, and his records of athletic feats are accepted as accurate and just, whether it be those of Charles Rowell, of the *Clipper*. Mr. Curtis was formerly a great runner and skater, having figured in many exciting contests, but now his athletic exercise is confined mainly to long walks about the country with gentlemen who have organized themselves into a Fresh Air Club, of which Mr. Curtis is leader. The walks are usually on Sunday, and the distance covered is from twenty to thirty miles.

E. Berry Wall was ten years ago "a walker from Walkerville." He was one of the best exponents of this kind of sport that ever lived on the pre-rubber shoe, and he used to create a sensation on the old Manhattan track at Fifty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue in his pretty silk walking suit. A colored attendant carried his walking suit to the track for him and carefully looked after his wants.

President Harry McAllister of the Amateur Athletic Union, a prominent member of the athletic club of the Schuylkill Navy, was an oarsman, and he still retains a vigorous physique acquired by struggles with the oar.

J. E. Sullivan, President of the Pastime Athletic Club and Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, was a great runner ten years ago. He is now business manager of the *sporting times*. P. J. Donoone and Samuel Austin, the old-time walkers, are also engaged in newspaper work. Harry Garuner, now one of the prominent members of the New-York Athletic Club and engaged in business in Front-street, was once the champion shot putter and a good runner and walker. Harry Armstrong, who was once an amateur champion walker, but who turned professional, is in the insurance business in this city.

Walton Storm, who is Treasurer of the Manhattan Athletic Club and well known in politics, often recalls in the Manhattan Clubhouse the days when he used to "sprint with the best of them." M. More, the New-York Athletic Club's bowler and billiard player, was an all-round athlete. F. W. Janeway, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Staten Island Athletic Club and conspicuous in the Amateur Athletic Union, retired from active participation in amateur sports a few years ago with a good record for hurdling. He is an importer, and his office is in Broad-street. A. C. Stevens, President of the Pastime Athletic Club, New Jersey editor of *Bradstreet's Weekly*, claims that, although he has not run a hundred yards in several years, he can still "do" eleven seconds. John Hunecker, a well-known member of the Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club of Philadelphia, was once an excellent swimmer and oarsman, a good boxer, and a fair gymnast.

E. L. and E. C. La Montagne were ten years ago the best sprint runners in America. E. La Montagne ran 101 yards in 0:10 twice. Vice President Walter G. Schuyler of the New-York Athletic Club formerly pulled in a tug-of-war team in the Seventh Regiment, and was the prime mover in forming the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association. B. C. Williams of the New-York Athletic Club, a member of the Stock Exchange, won the title of amateur featherweight boxer of America in 1879, and, besides being clever with the gloves, was a good distance runner. F. W. Eddy, President of the Detroit Athletic Club, Vice President of the Amateur Athletic Union, and member of the firm of E. D. Edwards & Co., dealers in railroad and vessel supplies at Detroit, became interested in athletics through his love of rowing. William Duffy, formerly considered an excellent distance runner, is connected with Tiffany & Co. in this city.

W. G. Sinclair, who figured conspicuously in this country and in England as a runner, is Superintendent of the Wagner Shore Line and Secretary of the Manhattan Athletic Club. Mr. Hughes is one of the strongest advocates of the amateur sport, and much of the prestige of the Manhattans is due to his earnest work. H. P. Pike, the wealthy real estate man, who is familiar to athletes as a "starter" of contests, was Captain of the Manhattan Athletic Club in 1878 and 1880. At that time he could run a hundred yards in 0:10 2:5. George A. Avery of the Manhattans held the record for skating a mile. Now he is an artist, and walks six miles a day. W. J. Swan, Second Vice President of the Manhattan Athletic Club, has been devoted to rowing and bowling, but now indulges only the latter exercise. He originated the plan of building the elaborate clubhouse the Manhattans are now erecting at Madison-avenue and Forty-fifth street.

Under the efficient management of Superintendent Thomas Tuby of the New-York Athletic Club the affairs at the clubhouse, Sixth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, are progressing smoothly and agreeably to the members. Mr. Toby has held his present position in the club for about a year, and is considered the best Superintendent the club ever had. He has the building in attractive order, and is very popular with the members. The new bowling alleys were fitted up according to Mr. Toby's ideas, and are considered the finest in the city. The weekly competitions between club bowling teams for what are called "high score prizes," will begin soon. The annual pool tourney for the championship of the club will begin Dec. 9. It will be 50-ball continuous pool, 100 balls in final games. The club's billiard tournament will begin Feb. 3. The game will be three-ball straight-rail billiards, 150 points each game, with 250 points up in the finals. The first ladies' day will be Dec. 7.

The Potter Honse at Travers Island is also in charge of Mr. Toby. It is open to members for the Winter. It is proposed to have a turkey shoot at Travers Island on Thanksgiving Day, and clay pigeon shooting will be an attraction there at various times until the weather prevents the sport. Boxers at the city clubhouses are few, and fencing is done principally by Messrs. John Drew, W. T. Lawson, H. K. Bloodgood, C. Goadby, and Dr. Hammond.

Gossip among members of the Manhattan Athletic Club is confined principally nowadays to the coming annual meeting of the club, to be held Dec. 9, and the progress of the new clubhouse, which, every Manhattan man will declare, is to be the "finest thing of its kind on earth." The officers to be elected are a Secretary to succeed C. C. Hughes, a First Lieutenant to succeed C. O. Perry, a Second Lieutenant in the place of C. A. McEwan, and six Trustees in place of G. F. Finlay, J. M. Tate, James Magee, Warren Sage, L. A. Stuart, and C. Vanderbilt Cross. One very sure thing about the election is that Mr. Hughes will be elected to succeed himself.

The football games, between the New-York and Manhattan Athletic Clubs will be played Nov. 23 and Nov. 28. The Manhattans are working hard to have a good eleven in the field, but neither club is particularly skilful at the game.

The first athletic entertainment to be given by the Manhattan Athletic Club this season will be held in the clubhouse, 524 Fifth-avenue next Saturday evening.

The employés of the New-York Athletic Club are making plans for their annual ball, to be given in Tammany Hall Feb. 3. The officers of the Employes' Association are: President—J. J. Duffy; Vice President—M. Donovan; Honorary Vice President—Thomas Toby; Financial Secretary—E. J. Enright; Recording Secretary—Albert Coster; Treasurer—J. P. Schwind.

The new clubhouse being erected by the Columbia Athletic Club of Washington will cost $120,000, and will be completed in February. The club has 450 members who have paid $25 in initiation fees, and who are charged $24 a year dues. This gives the club a revenue of over $10,000 a year from dues alone. The gymnasium in the new building will be 50 by 90 feet on the floor, and will be one of the most complete in the country.

Lieut. C. A. Bradbury, navigating officer of the United States steamer Yorktown and President of the Athletic Club of Washington, sails in his ship for Europe with the squadron of evolution.

W. C. Muschenheim, the old steward of the New-York Athletic Club, has decorated his establishment, at 41 West Thirty-first-street, with all sorts of athletic apparatus and things suggesting the gymnasium, track, and field. There are dumbbells, tennis racquets, fencing foils and masks, boxing gloves, rings, and a trapeze.

A REPLY TO MR. WELLS.

PROF. THOMPSON ACCUSES HIM OF A LACK OF CANDOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In THE TIMES of Sunday, Nov. 3, Mr. David A. Wells undertakes to justify his description of my teaching with regard to foreign commerce. As he makes no correction of your report, I am obliged to assume that he quoted me as saying that "it is not expedient that the United States should have any foreign commerce." As he now quotes no such statement from my book, I might rest the case there.

His present contention seems to be that this statement is a legitimate inference from two other statements the book does contain. I am not aware that the ethics of quotation would permit me to draw even what I thought a fair inference from statements of Mr. Wells, and then represent that inference as his statement. Yet this is what your report represented Mr. Wells as doing, and he has made no denial of its accuracy.

Now for the passages which are alleged as justifying his inference. The first is a sentence which refers the student back to a discussion of the comparative value of commerce between distant points, whether at home or abroad, and that between points in neighborhood. In that discussion certain exchanges carried on between the United States itself were alleged as instances of undesirable commerce. The thought there elaborated is Adam Smith's doctrine of the superior profitableness and stability of that commerce between town and country, which "supplies a market to a great number of small markets" and "runs in a great number of small channels," our centralized commerce seeking a few great markets through large channels. At the point where foreign commerce comes up for discussion and in the words quoted, "We already have given some reasons why commerce between distant points is an undesirable thing." I refer the student back to this comparison, and the words quoted are to be understood as referring to that comparison. But even if they stood alone and isolated, they would not justify the inference drawn from them.

Many things which are in certain respects and for many reasons undesirable are not the less expedient. I have said again and again that the interference of the State with international commerce, as by duties on imported luxuries, is undesirable. None the less, I hold that a high protective tariff is expedient for America.

The second quotation is from the proper discussion of the merits of home and foreign commerce. But I cannot see how it is possible to acquit Mr. Wells of a certain unfairness in handling it. He quotes me as speaking with approval of "the policy which reduces foreign commerce to a minimum." That, however, is a very different think from saying it is expedient to have none. In a statement a little further on I declare that "what is meant by minimizing commerce, as being to avoid bringing to a country what it can produce for itself. Mr. Wells saw and read that statement. He detaches from it its last sentence, omits the conjunction which connects it with that, and these sentences were only a part of the statement, and presents them as setting forth "what sort of commerce Prof. Thompson would have between the United States and foreign countries." Permit me to quote what he has suppressed of my account of the commerce I would have between our own country and others:

"Every nation contains within its own providential boundaries the means of making its it independent of all others as regards its supply of articles of prime necessity. There is, therefore, in need of employing a large number of its people and a large amount of its capital in transporting those articles across the ocean. They are always of a bulky nature, and, therefore, manifestly unsuited for long transport.

"Legitimate and natural commerce moves rather along the meridians than along the parallels of latitude. It is the interchange of the products of one climate with those of another. Its mission is to 'make the wilderness and the solitude bloom,' (Isaiah,) not to 'carry coals to Newcastle' by bringing to each people the things that it could abundantly produce at home. From such natural commerce to 'lose her latest chain' is the clear duty of every nation."

I shall leave it to your judgment and that of your readers to decide whether Mr. Wells acted with candor in suppressing those words when he undertook to say what kind of foreign commerce I wished for, and in representing that I said "it is not expedient that the United States should have any foreign commerce" except in brick-a-brac.

ROBERT E. THOMPSON.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Friday, Nov. 8, 1889.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

There has been a great deal of excitement in football circles this week, and the game at Cornell came uncomfortably near receiving a final set-back. It was a result of the savage work with Yale. Coughlan, one of Cornell's best rushers, was crippled in playing, and his sudden weakening in the first half of the game, and told Capt. Upton that he was hurt. Knowing Coughlan's value, Upton asked him to play if he could. Coughlan, with a word Cornellian, faced Yale's tremendous line and played pluckily and effectively. At night it was found that one of his kidneys had been torn, and he failed rapidly under the terrible pressure. It was thought that he was going to die, and every one thought the last game of football had been played at Cornell. Happily, Coughlan has improved during the week and will probably recover.

Steps are being taken to organize a Freshman crew, which shall be a feeder to the 'Varsity. The Freshmen this far have acted without co-operation with the Cornell Navy and are already collecting money to buy an eight-oared shell. Probably the Cornell Navy will assume the management of the enterprise. C. J. Shearn, '90, has been elected Commodore by the Navy Directors, and G. S. Tarbell, '90, Vice Commodore. The new Commodore hopes to arrange a race between the Freshman crews of Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania on Cayuga Lake next spring and a three-mile race with Yale at New-London.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Faculty a resolution was passed to the effect that hereafter no student will be allowed to participate in any athletic contest with the students of any other college without first procuring from the Professor of Physical Culture a certificate of physical soundness.

The Cornell *Daily Sun* published an extra last Saturday with a detailed account of the Yale game, and had it for sale on the streets before the Yale team left town.

Excepting the games with Yale, Cornell's football record for the season is 236—4. Yale 4 was scored by Stevens.

JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees have adopted and promulgated this caution and resolutions: "That it is not desirable that any publication be issued by the students of this university without the consent of the Board of Trustees, and that the publication of any paper by persons or persons connected with the university is forbidden." This was adopted to head off recent efforts to start a college paper.

Dr. Albert Shaw's course of lectures last week, on "Municipal Government in Europe," was one of the most valuable and interesting yet delivered before the university. He gave full details of all the City Governments of Europe. He said that Vienna affords the best example in the world of modern city making.

Mrs. Donovan's gift of $100,000, and the probability of dividends on Baltimore and Ohio stock, have brightened the financial outlook for the university.

The widow of Prof. Henry Carroll Lewis of Philadelphia has made an important gift to the mineralogical department.

SAILS OF RACING YACHTS

THE PROPOSITION TO REDUCE THEIR SIZE.

VIEWS EXPRESSED BY EDWARD BURGESS — YACHTSMEN WANT BOATS BUILT SO THAT THEY CAN RACE.

The one topic still absorbing the attention of the members of the New-York and Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Clubs who are in the habit of visiting their Winter clubhouses occasionally is the measurement and classification question, which has been discussed from time to time in the yachting columns of THE TIMES. More time is being devoted to this subject within these yacht clubs than to any other, and it is indeed interesting to observe the efforts being made by a few members in each club to bring about the adoption of new rules to govern the yachting contests next season.

It may be safely said that the most general interest among yachtsmen is centred on the attitude of the distinguished New-York Yacht Club toward the proposed reduction in the size of the sails of the racing yachts enrolled in its grand fleet. Much of this club's fame has been due to its encouragement of racing, but now the members are confronted with the charge that they do wrong in encouraging racing to the detriment of cruising, and are asked to vote in favor of placing a greater tax upon sail area in the measurement of yachts for time allowances, and thus take a step toward curtailing the size of racing yachts to benefit the cruisers. In other words, the members are requested to make a compromise between the racer and cruiser, to handicap the swift flyers in an attempt to develop a "monorel" that will be neither of the two.

It is also proposed, as stated before in THE TIMES, to classify by racing or corrected length, but as there is little prospect of this radical step being taken by the New-York Yacht Club this year it loses its importance, and leaves the main issue of taxing sail area more heavily to be considered.

Foremost among the advocates of placing a heavier tax upon sail area are John Hyslop, the measurer; A. Cary Smith, the designer, and E. A. Willard, who is one of the best amateur sailors in New-York. These gentlemen, besides being on the New-York Yacht Club's committee that recommended the new measures, are conspicuous in the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, which latter club is a well-known cruising club, and not a great promoter of racing like the New-York Yacht Club. In fact, as most of the members there are working to have the New-York Yacht Club legislate against big sail spreads are also members of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, it has been hinted that the whole scheme originated within the latter club, and is now being carried out by the New-York Club. The club voted once in favor of making their formula of measurement the same as the Seawanhaka's, but it has yet to be voted upon again, and there may be opposition to it at the next meeting of the club when was not shown at the last meeting.

The gentlemen who have worked on the committee are deserving of every praise for their services, and their positions in yachting insures great consideration for their views, but all do not agree with them that the New-York Yacht Club would be justified at present in making the changes of measurement proposed. Some yachtsmen here have assumed that the opposition to the movement is instigated by Boston. Because several prominent Boston yachtsmen, who favored a change at the beginning of the season, have altered their minds and now see no reason why sail area should be taxed in any greater degree than it is at present, the cry has been raised here that the opposition is all Boston, and no New-York yachtsman is given credit for having an opinion of his own unless it coincides with those of Boston and theorists. As far as Boston is concerned, it may be said to her credit that she has some plucky yachtsmen, as a glance at the records of the America's Cup races will show, and "even Boston" is entitled to consideration. Gen. C. J. Paine, owner of the Volunteer, was given a place on the New-York Yacht Club's committee, but did not serve. Gen. Paine does not like to talk about the science of measurement nowadays, and his views are not known, but, as he is a racing man from "keel to truck," it is not likely that he is opposed to racing sats. It has been forecasted that the present development of power, and it would presumably be hard to influence the General with the big-rig scare.

Designer Edward Burgess of Boston, the designer of the Volunteer, besides the greatest part of the modern American boats, is also opposed to the New-York Yacht Club's taxing sail area more at present. Mr. Burgess was passively in favor of the step at the beginning of the season, but he, like many New-York yachtsmen, is willing to learn of yachting by practical lessons, and when he sees a very practical yachtsman must have seen, that in the American forty-footers the designers have carried too far the power in the hull, he is willing to admit himself in error, and will profit by his experiments. The forty-footers have already gone beyond the economic limit of power, and with no change in the rules the designers would not go as far into power again in a forty, and in designing a boat above this class they would naturally be careful not to exceed an economic use of power.

In an interview with Designer Edward Burgess the following statement was obtained by THE TIMES's representative:

"I do not think that the advocates of the change now proposed can have considered the subject in all its bearings," said Designer Burgess. "I have always opposed it, and think that classification by the corrected length, taken in connection with the Seawanhaka formula, would certainly compel us to build long, narrow boats, to the extinction of all other types. If we should adopt the classification by corrected length in connection with the former New-York formula, or should make any change by adopting the Seawanhaka formula, still preserving the classification by load-water lins, the results would not be so bad.

"The tendency in England since the Thistle has been toward narrower boats. The wide thirty-footers have been beaten, and the twenty-raters have gone to a length of 45 feet, with a beam of about 10 feet. Boats of the type now possessed in England could be built on the water-line length of 45 feet, and would race on even terms against our present forty-foot class by the rule now proposed.

"The tendency in this country is to favor the proposed rule than he has now. It is absurd to make tables of water-line lengths with the sail allowed for each for a given class, and then to say to think, for example, that a designer has the choice between water-line lengths of, say, 38 to 45 feet. The designer must build the type that will win, and this rule puts a big premium on length.

"Your centre-board boats must be fairly wide boats, and wide boats must have more sail than narrow ones. If you discourage sail as much as is proposed you will rule out the centreboard type completely. I think that yachtsmen would be sorry to see centreboard boats driven out. The type that would replace them would be the long, narrow boats, such as the English Dragon and Vreda. We have proved that the long, narrow type is a poor type in this country, and that a sail of five-to-one is enough to give a better than that of one of our forty-footers—even greater than the class of a Lris of similar construction.

"I consider that our boats are much more comfortable than the narrow ones. They have more deck room and more width below, making them more comfortable cruising boats."

Mr. Burgess was recently quoted as declaring the forty-foot Minerva to be merely a racing machine, and following the last point made in his interview, he said: "It was in this connection that I spoke of the Minerva as a racing machine, and I did not mean to have the remark published. I did not mean that she was any more of a racing machine than any of our boats in the matters of construction, rig, or seaworthy qualities, but simply that she was not the kind of boat that Americans would build for any other purpose than racing. She is narrow and her deck is inconvenient, and is not such a comfortable boat as the Nymph or the Gracie in which to take one's family out for an afternoon's sail."

It will be observed that Mr. Burgess looks at the subjects of measurement and classification in a practical light, and does not care to see society for a cult, as he terms them. Designer William Gardner, who laid down the lines of the Liris, said at Newport while the New-York Yacht Club's fleet was there on its annual cruise, that he should not again build such a powerful boat as the Liris, for he thought he could attain as great if not a greater degree of speed in a boat built more on the lines of the Minerva.

The only boats built under the present New-York Yacht Club rule that are called "racing machines" are in the forty-foot class. No boat in the forty-raters or forty-footers has been victorious, and yet there is raised the scare about over-sparred yachts, and the reformers cry "Down with Boston!" and declare that boats of certain length shall carry a certain amount of canvas, whether it only a certain length shall carry a certain amount of canvas, whether it only a certain length shall carry a certain amount of canvas, whether it does justice or not, without a thought of the racing yachtsmen who desire to carry all the canvas they can and get over the course in the quickest possible time.

A racing yachtsman belonging to the New-York Yacht Club said recently: "If we are going to race, then let us race, and make no more fuss about the rules. I don't hear many racing men complaining against the rules, and they are the ones affected by them. We have been building yachts for speed as well as comfort, and any one who finds fault with the present fleet must be timid. We expect the Valkyrie here next season to race against our seventy-footers, Titania and Katrina. Now, we do not know whether the Valkyrie is swifter or slower than our American seventies, but we know that if she is a formidable rival, we don't want to tax sail area more, and give her any more advantage in time allowance than she will enjoy under the present rule, and if our designers under show the superiority of our designers under the rules in vogue now. I think we want to build powerful boats, put on canvas, and race. Take the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, which is a series of grand and exciting races, and as the vessels hardly go out of sight of land, it is hardly appropriate to say they should not have big rigs. The fault is not with the rules at present. It is claimed that the rules are all wrong, but I want to know, if they were changed, how long they would be all right. Should we have to have some more scientific legislation next Fall?"

It is proposed in the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club to classify by racing length, and so arrange the classification that the old rivals, the schooners Sea Fox and Greyling, will not race in the same class. Everything in the changes proposed looks toward the boats to be built, and it is hard to sonsolve a question around the action in a racing club like the present holder of the America's Cup. It is doubtful whether the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club will classify by racing length, but if it should vote to do so it is to be hoped that the club will build enough mug-hunting boats to prove the correctness of its theory.

Mr. N. L. Stebbins of Boston, who is so well known to yachtsmen on account of his numerous photographs of the racing yachts, has about completed a work containing illustrations of seventy-four of the most prominent yachts sailed in American waters this past season.

LESSONS IN REAL ESTATE.

BUYERS UNWILLING TO PAY OUT MUCH MONEY UNLESS PROFIT IS IN SIGHT.

There were two important sales at the Real Estate Exchange during the last week which illustrated fairly well the condition of the market. In one case property on Manhattan Island was offered, the value of which was comparatively high, and in the other a portion of the Hunt farm, at Bay Ridge, where values were such as to attract buyers who wished to get hold of building lots for little money. The Hunt sale was a great success. The other sale, that of the property of the Countess Hnitfeldt, on One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, between Manhattan-street and St. Nicholas-avenue, was almost a failure in the opinion of the owners of the property, although dealers considered the prices of the lots that were knocked down remarkably good.

At the Hunt sale nearly six hundred lots were offered. Every one of them was sold. The bidding from start to finish was active. There is little doubt, judging from the temper of the crowd of bidders, that one thousand lots or more would have been sold as readily as six hundred at the same prices. The bidders at the sale of the property were by no means an many, and consisted mainly of builders and of the class of investors who make a business of building loans.

Those who attended the Hunt sale represented all classes, from the man of small savings, who wants to put his money in a lot on which he could build a home, to the large investor and speculator, who thought he saw in the land a chance for substantial advances at an early day. Very few of the lots sold much above $1,000, and some of them ran down to as low as $350. The average was not more than $450. Prices of the Hillfield lots ranged from $6,000 for inside lots to about $12,000 for corners. Considering that less than eighteen months ago lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street, sold at private sale at $4,500, and that the lots sold this week are not especially well situated, One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets banking up against Morningside Park, and hence hardly likely ever to be very valuable, the advance realized on the Hunt sale could scarcely be called fair. It was a surprise to dealers who attended the sale when the property was withdrawn after less than half of it had been disposed of.

As the figures at which these lots sold it is a fair inference that lots on the cross streets, between Eighth and Seventh avenues, would readily bring at auction between $8,000 and $9,000 each. Those are the figures at which they are now commonly held at private sale. They are significant, because they indicate a basis of values upon which the managers of the World's Fair may safely make their calculations. The lots sold from the Hunt farm did not bring any larger percentage of advance over the prices obtained eighteen months ago for lots in the same neighborhood, but the owners were very willing to take this advance, and in fact the sale would seem to have exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The buyers are perfectly satisfied with the result.

The lesson of these two sales is simple enough. Property within easy reach of the city, which can be bought cheaply, may be advantageously marketed at auction by its owners. They do not expect extraordinary advances, but they are certain to get for the property an advance upon values that ranged a year or so ago, which, if calculated as interest, would be thoroughly satisfactory. Buyers do not grumble at paying even as high as 25 or 30 per cent. advance upon lots worth $300 or $400, while the announcement of a similar speculation in regard to lots worth from $5,000 upward practically defeats the sale.

The time has evidently come in this city when purchasers of lots do a good deal of thinking before they buy, and when they can realize all the possible advantages to which they may put their purchases immediately. In this way auction buyers fix the value of all property offered to them. Although more money is probably seeking real estate in investment in this city than ever before, and although there are more buyers than Twenty-third, authorized to be set forth by Capt. Broun, still remains unaccepted and unanswered.

In this connection it is significant that advices have been received from Montreal stating that the management of the militia of the Dominion of Canada is not only willing but anxious to shoot the Brooklyn marksmen a match, by telegraph, in the early Spring of 1890, and that, whatever the outcome of the proposed contest, which is modeled after the famous Ashburton Cup matches, the Canadians are prepared to send a regimental team to Creedmoor to take part in the Fall prize meeting of the National Rifle Association, where it is hoped they may meet the Brooklynites on even terms.

Further than this, again, it is intimated to Capt. Broun on trustworthy authority that, failing to get a chance at the Massachusetts men, the Third-teenth Pennsylvania Regiment will be found willing to try conclusions with the Twenty-third. This is the Scranton regiment whose selection of the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, which came into being as a battalion in the trying times of the labor troubles of 1877. The organization has since attained to the dignity of a ten-company regiment. It enjoys the distinction of being the only regiment in the National Guard of the country in which every officer and member is a qualified marksman. No applicant for enlistment in its ranks can hope to be recruited until he has shown shooting ability equal to the scoring of twenty-five points or better at 200 and 500 yards. It is the boast of the organization that the majority of the members of the Pennsylvania State team, which contested for the Hilton trophy and the soldier of Marathon, has been drawn for several years. Should the Massachusetts riflemen decline the challenge of the Twenty-third, a match will undoubtedly be arranged between the Penn-sylvania and Brooklyn marksmen. In the latter event it will be an open question whether the contest shall be fought at Mount Gretna or at Creedmoor. The chances favor the former.

That important modifications will be made in the system of rifle practice in this State is inevitable. This is necessitated by the virtual going out of existence of the National Rifle Association and the transfer of the range at Creedmoor to the ownership and undisputed control of the State. Just what changes will be made are known only to the heads of the Department of Rifle Practice, Gen. Robbins, but whatever these may be it is certain that they will be in the direction of progress.

It is a significant fact that throughout the State during the shooting season just closed above one thousand men have paraded for range practice beyond any previous annual record. The experiment in the direction of "free days" at Creedmoor has proved eminently successful. It is shown by the records that not only has the actual instruction of the troops in rifle drill with ball cartridge been enhanced, but the number of marksmen qualified has been sensibly increased.

It is recognized by the military authorities of the State, and particularly by the head of the Department of Rifle Practice, that the time has arrived when the range accommodations of necessity be made in the vogue of National Guard rifle shooting. The problem to be solved is encompassed with difficulties. Chief among these is the item of expense. To carry out the scheme contemplated would involve the outlay of many thousands of dollars, and, while it is admitted that the amount of money required could not be better applied, the question remains whether the Legislature can be brought to a realizing sense of the expediency of its expenditure to the extent of voting the needed appropriation.

The geographical distribution of the National Guard of New-York is such as to make it almost practically impossible to formulate a uniform scheme of rifle practice which shall not work injustice to certain localities. Of the counties of the State, as are those in the St. Lawrence region, for example, cannot readily be brought into harmony with any plan which promises to work advantage to the commands in the interior, and particularly to those of the Five and Second Brigades.

One of the chief points likely to be definitely determined is the question of the making of marksmen. The endeavor will be to remove the reshing that organizations like the Seventh and the Twenty-third have enjoyed undue privileges in this respect, by reason of their pecuniary ability to avail themselves of the privilokes afforded by the matches of the National Rifle Association. Just how this is to be effected has not yet been determined, but it is probable that a scheme will be devised which will put all regimental range work upon the basis of actual demonstration, making the "figure of merit" dependent upon the outcome of shooting on certain specified days, instead of extending the same over an entire season, as heretofore. The holding of a series of sharpshooters' matches which will offer opportunity for the fullest scope of individual enthusiasm and regimental or company emulation.

With the consent of the Albany authorities the insnection of the Eighth Regiment has been set forward from the 25th of November to the 5th of December. The fate whion has followed Col. Scott's command for more than a decade still pursues it. With the promised land of a new armory close in view, a promise toward which it has valiantly struggled for nearly a score of years, the regiment is to-day practically homeless. But the organization, nevertheless, is steadily advancing in numerical strength, and when it finally becomes domiciled in the quarters now approaching completion it is safe to assume that it will speedily attain to the maximum enrollment of a completely-organized National Guard regiment.

* * *

The Twelfth Regiment, by way of greeting to its new commanding officer, Col. Heman Dowd, paraded 585 of its enrolled strength at the annual inspection and muster on Wednesday evening last, the list of absentees counting eighty-three. An active quest is being prosecuted by the Board of Officers for a Lieutenant Colonel and Major as assistants to Col. Dowd, and it is rumored that the former position will be tendered to Major Chauncey of the Eighth Regiment.

A pleasing incident of the late inspection parade was the informal presentation to the veteran senior company commandant of the Twelfth, Capt. Charles S. Burns, of a complete set of full-dress equipments, sword, belts, and scabbards, by personal friends of Capt. Burns outside of the regiment.

* * *

Troop A, cavalry, Capt. Charles F. Roe, is perfecting its members in horsemanship by exercising in mounted drills at Dickel's on Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week. Capt. Roe recently made application to the Armory Board for an appropriation of some $2,500 to provide for the fitting up of rooms for the use of members of the troop in the academy. As something like forty horses are used and paid for at each of the stated drills of the organization it would seem that this is a charge which should rightfully be borne by the proprietor of that establishment.

* * *

Rumors of a new troop of cavalry to be organized in the First Brigade are rife. It is stated that the idea is to get together a body of German-American young men of means, each of whom shall be the owner of his horse. The mounts are to be required to be chestnut as to color, and the organization is to be known as the Chestnut Troop. It is believed that a command of this nature would be liberally supported by the brewers, and constitute an essential and valuable addition to the National Guard force.

* * *

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has appointed Henry S. Van Duzer Judge Advocate of the First Brigade, vice Stephen H. Olin, promoted to be Adjutant General. Major Van Duzer is a lawyer of ripe experience and a member of the firm of Van Duzer & Taylor. Gen. Fitzgerald's staff has the peculiar history of two of its members who occupied the position of Judge Advocate having been promoted to the post of Adjutant General—the late Major David B. Williamson, who was retired as Brevet Colonel, at his own request, May 5, 1883, and Major Olin, the present Chief of Staff. Gen. Fitzgerald's staff has suffered a further loss in the retirement of Major Reading S. Church, Engineer, who has been returned to the supernumerary list, from which he was assigned to duty on Gen. Fitzgerald assuming command of the brigade.

* * *

The Twenty-second Regiment mustered within 30 of its enrollment of 669 at the annual inspection, the total present standing at 639. Three companies, B, C, and I, paraded the maximum, 100 per cent. Company E, Capt. Charles Emerson, had the greatest number of absentees, seven, five of whom were accounted for, three being out of town and beyond reach, and two on sick leave. As compeosation for this deficit the company enlisted five recruits immediately following the inspection.

Considerable comment has been occasioned by the ordering of a general court-martial, consisting of a Lieutenant Colonel, two Captains, and a Lieutenant, with a Major as Judge Advocate, to try a member of the Twenty-second for insubordination. The court is to convene in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on the evening of Nov. 22. Heretofore, save in rare instances, General Headquarters at Albany has refused to grant court-martials in the case of enlisted men, holding that instances of dereliction of duty such as charged against Private Mingey ought properly to be dealt with by commanding officers or organizations in the first medium of delinquency courts, and avoiding the necessity of putting the State to extraordinary expense.

The action of Capt. John P. Leo of the Twenty-second, on the other hand, has secured from the court-martial ordered for his case a decision to the vexed question of Marshals. Capt. Leo was the President of a delinquency court. He appointed one Samuel Lebon Marshal of the same. Subsequently he found cause to remove the original appointee, and named another Marshal in his stead. Lebon demurred, and his protest was referred to Judge Advocate General Bartlett decided that he had no cause for protest, whereupon Lebon appealed to the civil courts to compel his reinstatement.

Argument was made before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court, and the learned Judge handed down an opinion to the effect that Capt. Leo, by the provisions of the Military Code, had the right to appoint one or more Marshals, and upheld the position of Judge Advocate General Bartlett that Lebon was required to give security for the costs of the action.

* * *

Application has been made by Col. Fred Kopper, commanding Seventy-first Regiment, to have Capt. Belknap ordered before a State Examining Board. It is claimed by Capt. Belknap's friends that if he is accorded a fair showing he will be able to successfully pass the ordeal.

* * *

The pledge of the Seventh Regiment to surpass all previous inspection records has been fulfilled. On Friday night 1,034 officers and men out of an enrollment of 1,040 paraded for muster, and were officially counted by the Inspector General. The Seventh accordingly comes within a fraction of a half of 1 per cent. of attaining to the maximum. This is an unparalleled showing.

STEVENS INSTITUTE.

The session of Thursday next of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will be occupied by the reading of papers by Professors at Stevens Institute. The subjects of these papers will be as follows: By Prof. J. Burkitt Webb, "The Comparison of Indicators." This will discuss the errors due to inertia in the parts of the steam engine indicator. The discussion of the indicator at the present time is an exceedingly interesting one, for on its accuracy depend the present methods of rating the horse-power, &c., of engines. By Prof. D. S. Jacobus, "General Solution of the Transmission of Force in a Steam Engine." By Prof. R. H. Thurston, "The practical application of his problem as applied to a Westinghouse engine. By

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WANTING TO BE SPEAKER

THE SILVER QUESTION IN THE CAMPAIGN.

THOMAS B. REED PREPARING FOR A CONTEST—THE SECOND TRIAL OF THE BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Mr. Thomas B. Reed of Maine arrived here this evening. He did not at once open headquarters, but celebrated his arrival by dining with Henry Cabot Lodge. He will begin his work for the Speakership at the Capitol at once. Most of the active canvassing was done months ago. All that remains now to be done is to "round up" his men.

Already the opposing forces of the West have begun to pick flaws in him. His record as a defender of the conservative money market of the East is ready to be spread out before the extreme silver men of the West. Intimations are heard that the Administration will assist the Western advocates of free coinage by unofficial declaration of a policy favorable to the silver producers.

Secretary Windom is reported to have exhibited parts of his forthcoming report to prominent Republicans, and to have surprised them by his support of something more than the exercise of the legal right to coin the maximum of four millions of silver dollars monthly. Just exactly what the suggested policy is to be, it is not easy to learn. From one source it is asserted that the Secretary will not at once proceed to use the power given to him by Congress to increase the monthly coinage, but will ask Congress to advise him whether it regards it as advisable to do so, although he has not the slightest doubt of his power under existing law.

Mr. Reed is known among Western men as inclined to the restrictive policy rather than in favor of free coinage. Whether the silver question can be made enough of an issue to defeat Mr. Reed is doubtful. With the assistance of the Administration and a combination on Mr. Burrows or some other Western candidate, a movement against him might be successful. While free silver would be the cry in Burrows's behalf, it would, in fact, be a push for a Speaker whose liveliest impulses are for subsidies in unrestricted abundance.

The preliminary official report of the second trial of the new cruiser Baltimore has reached Washington and, while it says nothing about the horse power developed, leaves no room for doubt that she has this time exceeded the required 9,000 by a considerable margin.

The speed average for the four hours' run, measured by the same method as on the former trial, (a patent log,) is officially stated at 20.1 knots an hour, or just half a knot faster than was developed on the former trial. Calculations based on the record of 19.06 knots and 8,378 horse power, made on the former trial, show that, to make 20.1 knots, she would have to develop about 10,500 horse power. Her former trial, however, showed that the patent log could not be relied upon for accuracy when the vessel was going at the speed made by the Baltimore, and there is now, therefore, absolute dependence to be placed on this estimate.

The horse power average on the last trial was doubtless improved by the use of the auxiliary boilers, which were not used on the first trial, and it is safe to assume that the Messrs. Cramp & Sons have earned a substantial premium for excess of horse power. If, on a trial over the measured course at Newport, it is found that the log record of the Baltimore's speed is substantially correct, it will show that the Navy Department is putting into the new ships more power than is necessary to bring them up to the designed speed. The Baltimore was originally designed for a 19-knot speed, with 10,750 horse power, and if she has made over 20 knots with considerably less power, the San Francisco and Philadelphia ought to be able to make a record in the neighborhood of 21 knots.

The Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department has been conducting experiments in the Washington Navy Yard and elsewhere for the purpose of perfecting a type of steel-armor-piercing projectiles equal to those used in European navies. Some advance has been made, but nothing has yet been produced that will compare with the best shells used abroad.

With a view to bringing private enterprise to the assistance of the Government experimenters, the bureau has recently issued advertisements, inviting makers of steel to submit proposals for furnishing projectiles for the 6-inch, 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch rifled guns, to the total amount of $200,000. A number of steel makers are in correspondence with the Navy Department on the subject, but on account of the severe ballistic test to which the shells are to be subjected, it is doubtful whether many proposals will be received by Nov. 30, when they are to be opened.

The tests are substantially the same to which the French Government subjects the shells made at the famous Creuzot works. Two shells are to be selected from each lot delivered, and one or both of them are to be fired at a target of steel, equal in thickness to the calibre of the shell to be tested, backed by 36 inches of oak. If the first shell is projected clear through the target without being broken or seriously distorted or cracked, the lot will be accepted without further test. If the shell breaks up and no part of it fails to go through the target, or if it remains intact and fails to go through, the entire lot will be rejected without further trial.

If the shell is broken or seriously distorted, and all of it goes through the target, the second shell will be fired, and if it pierces the target without breaking or being seriously distorted, the lot will be accepted. It will be seen that these shells will have to pass clean through target ranging in thickness from 6 to 12 inches of steel, backed in each case by 36 inches of oak, and, in order to do this, the metal will have to combine in a rare degree extreme hardness and infrangibility.

The announcement of the candidacy of ex-Secretary George W. McCrary to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Justice Stanley Matthews, deceased, is, to say the least, premature.

In conversation to-day with an Iowa friend, Associate Justice Samuel F. Miller said: "George McCrary came into my law office thirty years ago to study law. He has been a resident of Iowa ever since. When I came to the Supreme Court he took up my law practice. He came to Congress and made a creditable record. He introduced the Electoral Commission bill in January, 1877, and later became Secretary of War and United States District Judge. I have followed his every movement with great interest, and he has always confided to me his hopes and aspirations.

"I do not believe that he has become a candidate for the position named, for he would not apply for it without consulting me. I feel confident that he is seeking the appointment, but if he wants it I should be pleased to aid him in such a laudable ambition."

A NAVAL OFFICER DROWNED.

Two boys, Pierre Britt and Peter Bagley, were approached by an unknown subordinate officer in the navy at the foot of West Twenty-third-street at 6:30 last night and asked if they could not row him out to the cruiser Boston. They found a boat and started for the vessel. There were no lights on the boat, and the pilot of the small steamboat George Starr did not see the little craft until he was almost on it. The steamboat crushed the rowboat. The sailor sank immediately and was drowned. The boys were picked up by a boat sent from the Boston. There were so many officers and sailors of the Boston ashore and the description given by the boys so poor that it could not be determined who the drowned man was. It was said that he might be a midshipman named Kirk.

THE MISSING MAIL CARRIER.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 17.—Since last Wednesday nothing has been seen or heard of the mail carrier whose route runs from Parksville to Ducktown, Tenn. The horse and sulky have been found in Ocoee River, which is a wild and rapid stream with precipitious banks, but no trace has been found of the driver or the mail pouch. Contractor G. B. Carter of Cleveland, Tenn., thinks that the colored boy who drove the rig has been murdered and his body has been thrown over the rocks, and that the animal was driven into the water and left to drown, with the sulky at his heels.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Maurice Feusman, night watchman at West Point, Neb., shot and instantly killed Carl Schwenk, proprietor of a saloon, who had ordered him to leave his place. He also shot Andrew Giessen. Giessen will recover. The murderer was arrested.

John F. Kerrnish, a son of W. S. Kerrnish, a prominent attorney of Cleveland, Ohio, was accidentally killed while hunting yesterday by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was fourteen years old.

While Rosenkow, aged twelve years, was killed last evening by the Baltimore and Ohio engines at Keyser, West Va.

TO MINE SOUTHERN IRON ORE.

PHILADELPHIA CAPITALISTS TO INVADE ALABAMA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—A number of Philadelphia capitalists are forming a company with a capital of $2,000,000, of which Judge W. A. Hudson of Alabama is to be the President, for the purpose of operating iron furnaces in Florence, Ala. James Pollock, the carpet manufacturer, who is the prime mover in the enterprise, said yesterday:

"We have contracted for 8,400 building lots, 1,000 acres of ore land, and 20 acres with foundations already laid for the largest furnace in the South. Our furnace will have a capacity of 150 tons per day. It will be directly opposite the North Alabama Furnace, on the banks of the Tennessee. Cooper Shapeley had gone down to Florence to examine the titles and reports them absolutely clear. As to the ore, the North Alabama Furnace, in which the ore has been used, has produced a yield of 115 tons of iron from 200 tons of ore, which, I understand, is unprecedented. Coal is within easy reach, and we have the limestone on the premises, while the cost of transportation by steamer up the Tennessee, being only $1 25 per ton to St. Louis, will give us an excellent chance to compete for the Western trade, the Birmingham Furnace having to pay $3 25 per ton to bring its iron on the same market.

"The cost of labor is 20 per cent. less than it is North, which fact, in conjunction with the cheapness of transportation, enables the North Alabama Furnace Company to deliver iron in St. Louis at $11 to $12 per ton. We have, besides, the advantage over the Birmingham Furnace that its ore contains an excess of phosphorus, while our ore is more of a neutral one, which produces stronger iron. As to the increase in value of the plant, you can form an idea from the fact that a year ago Florence had only 2,000 inhabitants, while it now has over 8,000. This increase is chiefly due to the influx of Northern capital. A builders' hardware company, employing 300 hands, with a capital of $300,000, lately moved there from Trenton, on account of the cheapness of iron and the cheap transportation. Another Eastern company, with a capital of $1,000,000, is laying foundations for a very large mill for the manufacture of cotton hagging."

THE BIG OIL LAND DEAL.

HOW A VALUABLE TERRITORY WAS QUIETLY SECURED.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Nov. 17.—The big oil deal, which has been the subject of several dispatches lately, and has been denied by the parties in interest, is now ascertained from unquestionable authority to be an actual fact. The new company is to be known as the Geyser Oil Company, and it is capitalized at $800,000. The territory controlled is 30,000 acres, lying altogether in Allen and Van Wert counties, south of Lima.

For a year or more past a few individuals have been quietly at work leasing territory, and before the public were aware of the fact they had taken all the lands in the section indicated. They have at different times put down wells, until they now have twenty-one drilled into the oil-bearing rock. None of these wells have been permitted to flow. As fast as completed they have been shut in, and no one was permitted to know the capacity. By accident one was left open for a short time and overflowed the land, and some parties from Delphos, hearing of it, swooped down upon the neighborhood to get leases, but found everything already acquired, except an occasional fragment not worth picking up.

In this quiet way all of this 30,000 acres has been tested and proved to be paying property. It has been acquired at ridiculously low rentals and terms. It is thought good by the leasors to claim there is a big fortune in it. Having secured all the territory they could handle, the lessees set about getting capital interested and found no difficulty in securing all that was wanted. The result is the formation of the Geyser Oil Company, with the capital stock at the figures quoted above. The members of the company are John Poe, an attorney and oil operator of this city; J. R. Leonard, and Charles Lineman, two successful operators at Lima; C. P. Collins of Eldred, Penn., John L. McKinney & Co., Satterfield & Taylor of Titusville, Penn., all well-known oil operators in the eastern field.

The company will proceed at once to lay a line from Lima to their possessions, and are figuring on building a refinery and placing the oil on the market as an illuminant. It is the largest transaction that has yet taken place in the Ohio field outside of the Standard Oil Company's deal.

TO DETECT UNSAFE DAMS.

AN EFFORT TO SECURE BETTER LEGISLATION IN CONNECTICUT.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 17.—The Connecticut Association of Civil Engineers and Surveyors has appointed a committee to propose more efficient legislation for the inspection and supervision of dams and reservoirs in this State. Nelson J. Welton of Waterbury is Chairman of the committee, and its report is awaited with considerable interest throughout the State.

At present the supervision of dams and reservoirs is under the control of the Board of Civil Engineers. The Chairman of the board is the engineer member of the Railroad Commissioners, who appoints a Deputy Inspector in each of the four Congressional Districts of the State. Before a dam is built the plans have to be approved by a member of the Board of Engineers, and during the process of construction the law requires three inspections to be made. The prerogatives of the board end at that point. One of the chief defects in the present law is that no provision is made for the reinspection of dams. Dams may become unsafe through the wear of age or the work of muskrats, but the State inspectors are powerless to act in the matter.

Probably no State in the Union with a corresponding area has such a large number of dams as Connecticut. The scores of streams that course down the hillsides and valleys of the State have many times dammed to furnish motive power for Connecticut's manufactories. Many of these dams are very old and competent judges think that some of them are probably unsafe. Dams that were perfectly secure when built are, if not kept in repair, liable to become unsafe. Another thing that needs to be remedied in the present law is to have provision made for imposing penalties on the builders of dams who fail to comply with the decisions of the Board of Engineers. At present there are no such penalties and builders can do very much as they please.

SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

ANDREW WHITE WOUNDED IN A FIGHT WITH A THIEF.

ARMONK, N. Y., Nov. 17.—At an early hour yesterday morning a burglar entered the residence of Andrew White in this village. While moving around in the dark in the lower part of the house, the burglar awakened Mr. White, who was sleeping in one of the upper rooms. White, after partly dressing himself, started down stairs carrying a lighted lamp. His family were roused by a scuffle followed by a pistol shot.

White was found lying on the floor bleeding from a pistol shot wound in the head. He was in a semi-conscious condition and unable to speak. The burglar was captured as he was making his escape.

So far as can be learned White, on reaching the room where the burglar was, grappled with him, when a desperate struggle ensued. It is supposed that White was getting the best of the burglar when the latter shot him. The burglar gave his name as William Shaw. A Deputy Sheriff took him to the county jail at White Plains this evening. Sheriff Shermer has been notified that there was no hope of White's recovery.

GUARDING YALE'S FOOTBALL SIGNALS.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 17.—The managers of the Yale football team have adopted a new rule, which will go into effect to-morrow, that no person who is not a member of some department in the university shall be allowed upon the Yale field while the eleven is in practice. A committee of men from each class will be stationed at the gate each day to identify all undergraduates who wish to enter. Wallace Simmonds, '90, is Chairman of this committee.

The new rule is made so that the players may perfect themselves in the practice of signals. Heretofore the signals have been used only when playing in the gymnasium lot. It is not known that any information concerning the eleven has been given to other colleges, but suspicion has been expressed in one or two cases.

Capt. Gill of the Yale Football Team says that, although Princeton has five men who should be barred out, Yale will make no challenges, because a wrangle over the matter would lower college football in the eyes of the public.

Furniture buyers wish durability, style, and economy combined in their furniture, and are filling their wants at Flint's, 104 West 14th-st.—Adv.

DAVID B. HEARS SOMETHING

IT SOUNDS LIKE A CRY FOR BALLOT REFORM.

HE WILL SPEAK TO THE LEGISLATURE ABOUT IT—HE IS READY TO MEET REPUBLICANS HALF WAY.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—The question has been raised many times since election day whether in the light of the operation of the Massachusetts ballot-reform law Gov. Hill's views on this important and constantly-expanding issue have changed. From all over the country letters have reached Albany, many of them from Democrats, the general tenor of which is, "Will the people of New-York State be given a ballot-reform law next year?" Thus far the matter is one of pure speculation. Mr. Saxton, the so-called father of "ballot reform" in this State, has promised to introduce his measure early in the session. Word comes here from Kingston from Senator John J. Linson that he will offer his bill on the first day of the session.

The great ballot-reform contest of 1890, therefore, will take place in the Senate, of which both authors, Saxton the Republican and Linson the Democrat, are members. The Saxton bill will be modified in one or two insignificant instances from that which was vetoed last Spring by Gov. Hill. The Linson bill, on the contrary, will be handed up in practically the same shape in which it was defeated by the Republican Legislature. And beyond the wide divergence of opinion concerning these two measures, and the fact that the Saxton bill will be supported by the Republicans, the Lineon bill by the Democrats, arises the query, Will Gov. Hill follow the same course he has pursued for the past three years and veto the Saxton bill after it has passed the Legislature by Republican votes, and will he insist upon the passage of the Linson bill, which he realizes never can pass the Legislature of this State by the aid of Republican votes? This political see-saw is so apparent that there is a large class of citizens who are beginning to suspect the sincerity of the Republicans. As for Gov. Hill's intentions, they have long been under surveillance.

Naturally enough, the Governor displayed characteristic shrewdness when, to quell public opinion, he jumped a ballot-reform bill of his own (Linson's) into the Legislature to cover the Democratic position. This, in the language of politicians, was a flank movement. It was intended to divert criticism from the Governor's veto of the Saxton bill. The scheme failed to work. It was too shallow. Full sentiment was behind Saxton's bill, even with its imperfections. The Linson bill had no backing outside of the Executive Chamber and the little coterie of politicians in and out of the Legislature who hang about Albany in Winter.

The Governor, his friends, who are closest to him, is not at all backward in asserting that the Republicans are not sincere in their efforts for ballot reform any more than they are sincere for high license. He claims that they well know from his annual messages that he never will sign the kind of a bill they would like to present to him. "If he did to-day he exclaimed to a friend: "I would sit down in a room with three or four fair-minded men and perfect a bill that would be perfectly satisfactory to the people. But the bill that comes to me must be perfect in all its parts. I have no interest or feeling in this matter except to do what is right. Behind closed doors, or criticism I will not allow to swerve me."

The Governor's friends contend that the attitude of the Republican majority toward ballot reform is simply "to put him in a hole." The Governor has taken great interest in the working of the Massachusetts law. It must be confessed he has not expressed that confidence in the success of its operations that one would expect from what has been published about it. On Monday the Governor spent several hours over THE TIMES's report of the working of the law on election day. He also stood here that Gov. Hill is gathering information on the subject from all parts of Massachusetts, more particularly from Boston, where the Democratic vote is heaviest, for utilization in his annual message, which he is now engaged in preparing.

So far as the Governor's opinions go, and so far as any modification of his views is concerned, from all that can be learned here, the working of the Massachusetts law is accepted as corroborating his position in vetoing the Saxton bill, and as a complete vindication of his course. The Governor just now is suffering from a severe cold, which has kept him in seclusion. He had returned from a visit to his physician, Dr. Ward, who is well known as the hunting friend of Mr. Cleveland, when THE TIMES's correspondent questioned him.

"Governor, you have read of the manner in which the Massachusetts law operated at the last election?"

"Yes, I read it in THE TIMES."

"Do you care to say whether your views have undergone any change or modification on ballot reform?"

"I can only say this: Within six weeks I shall submit my annual message to the Legislature, and it would be manifestly improper for me to talk at this time for publication on a matter that so strictly belongs to that body. The subject is a great one, and cannot be properly handled in a newspaper interview. So far as the Massachusetts law goes, from the knowledge I have already gleaned, it is plain to be seen that in many details it is imperfect, but for want of further and more detailed information, I am reluctant to express an opinion. I do know that the Democrats lost a member of the House of Representatives by its operations, but I don't care to discuss the subject at this time."

While the Governor was loth to commit himself, his friends are not at all backward in declaring that so long as the Democrats insist upon one bill and the Republicans insist upon another, the only way to reach a satisfactory result is through a compromise. One of the Governor's most intimate friends asserted that Gov. Hill would be willing to meet the Republicans half way. The two political parties have been at loggerheads for three years, with no sign of arriving at a conclusion beneficial to the people. Those who are closest to the Governor declare he has never wavered in his determination to obtain an unofficial ballot. The Governor has contended from the first that the Linson measure, as allowed by the Saxton bill—practically nullifies the operation of the Australian system, opened the way for an assessment for printing which is also in defiance of the principles of that system, and to all intents and purposes legalizes the unofficial ballot. His friends say that his criticisms of the bill upon presenting it to him the other

hour last night Admiral Walker had received an order from the Navy Department, and unless a dispatch is received before 11 A. M. to-day the squadron will proceed to Boston.

It is not thought at all likely that the whole fleet will be sent into South Atlantic waters. Already there is a flagship in the station, and the advent of Admiral Walker would only tend to complicate matters with Admiral Gillis. The Boston, Atlanta, and Yorktown could readily be detached from the fleet and sent to report to Admiral Gillis for temporary duty. In the event of its becoming imperative that a strong naval force be at hand to secure the proper protection of American interests, the present force in southern waters is entirely inadequate.

The Richmond, flagship, is an old-type wooden craft, capable of steaming about seven knots an hour, and is armed with an antiquated battery of smooth-bore Dahlgrens, with a pivot eight-inch rifle. The Richmond carries about 300 men. The only other vessel on the South Atlantic station is the side-wheeler Tallapoosa, the same vessel that was sunk in Vineyard Sound as the result of a collision with a coasting schooner. The Tallapoosa is doing duty on the river La Plata, and is fit only for that sort of work. If properly armed and carrying a sufficient number of men, she would be admirably adapted to look out for the smaller towns and inland settlements. The little Petrel and the Dolphin would also be suitable for river work, but they do not carry at present a sufficient number of men to be of any real service in the event of its being necessary to send a force ashore for a march inland or interior.

The Boston and the Atlanta, on the other hand, are not such heavy-draught vessels but that they could ascend for a great many miles most of the rivers of Brazil. To penetrate further, a fleet of small craft, such as the Yorktown, Petrel, the Dolphin, and the Tallapoosa would enable the commanders of this fleet to have at hand enough men for ordinary contingencies. As it is now, navy officers realize that if anything should occur and property be subject to destruction the Richmond and the Tallapoosa would be the only vessels utilizable. The very presence of two vessels of the Boston and York town type would in its moral effect do much to protect citizens of this country from being annoyed.

The orders issued some days ago directed the squadron of evolution to sail at 11 A. M. to-day for Boston, taking the outside passage, which means by way of Sandy Hook and to the eastward of Montauk Point. If these orders are not revoked the whole squadron will reach Boston Harbor by the morning of the 20th inst. Should the Brazilian complications assume a more serious aspect than is the case at present, there will be opportunity to dispatch any of the cruisers directly to South America from Boston.

Admiral Walker's orders direct him to remain in Boston not later than the end of the present week. Unless some change is ordered, the squadron will sail for Europe next Sunday morning. Already the positions to be occupied by the different vessels in Boston Harbor have been designated. The Richmond will lie close to the navy yard, the Yorktown above the New-England Ferries, the Boston between the ferries, and the Atlanta below the ferries. Days have been designated on which the people of Boston will be given an opportunity to inspect the cruisers to their heart's content.

BRAZIL'S UNTILLED LANDS.

LAWS WHICH HAVE BEEN A HINDRANCE TO DEVELOPMENT.

"One statement in the interview with Mr. William M. Ivins, printed in THE TIMES of this [Sunday] morning, may possibly be misunderstood," remarked a gentleman connected with the Brazilian Consulate yesterday. "He states that immigration to Brazil has been encouraged by offering to the immigrant the title in fee of a plot of land one kilometer by three kilometers in measurement and practically supplying him with cash enough to live on until his first crop is taken out.

"Now, I am sure, this has not been done by the Imperial Government. Such measures have been taken by some of the Provinces, and one of the latter went so far recently as to employ an agent to hunt up people who were willing to emigrate from this country. He found some fifty families in New-York and Philadelphia, whose expenses to Brazil were paid. Other Provinces have done the same thing in Europe. But the Imperial Government has offered no great inducement to immigrants than a sale of land upon favorable terms of payment.

"But even such encouragement as this has been sadly hampered by the system of laws and the traditions of the country. It is commonly imagined here that there is plenty of good land in Brazil which the Government could afford to give away. It is true that much excellent land is not at present in process of improvement. But at the same time most of this is in the hands of individual holders and cannot be taken away from them. As a matter of fact, these landholders have always been conspicuous favorites of the Government. Not a penny of tax is paid by them on their estates. The inducement to improve land is thereby reduced to a minimum, and each owner waits for adjoining landholders to do so, in order that upon his own land will be increased in value without cost to himself. While land is untaxed it is a pretty safe investment for capital, possibly safer than anything else in Brazil.

"Favoritism does not stop here. To maintain a class of big landholders laws similar in effect to the British law of entail and its cognate enactments have been passed from time to time. For example, a heavy tax is paid upon all collateral inheritances of land, and an almost prohibitive tax is put upon land transfers. There are, therefore, very few small holders and the great bulk of the population lives at the mercy of those who rent to them or give them employment.

"Possibly there is a country on the face of the globe which a larger number of gross misapprehensions exist in lands where people are supposed to be educated and intelligent. Brazil truly has great resources. But from what I have seen of them, I am satisfied that it costs more to make them than to develop them. The country, as you know, is mountainous. Most of its comparatively level tracts are along the valley of the Amazon, and these are overflowed during the flood season and have a climate in which no white man can live for any length of time.

"The timber is valuable? Yes, but it is hard to get at and very hard to handle. Nothing but the most improved modern sawmill machinery is of any use, and all possible development in the future must be the work of vast aggregations of capital, not from the entrance of individual immigrants. The rubber comes from a section fatal to white men. The coffee is, in the nature of things, a product of vast plantations. The same is true of sugar, and the raising of cattle for hides must always be done on a large scale to be profitable, as has been shown by experience in your own country.

"The mixture of races and consequent imperfect social and political organization in Brazil has always occasioned most serious forebodings to her most progressive statesmen. Dom Pedro himself, even in his younger days, when filled with the ambition of a ruler who means to do all in his power for his people, was not at all sanguine as to the result of his efforts. I know that nearly twenty years ago, in conversation with a gentleman connected with the American press, he acknowledged that the attempt to make a nation homogeneous and powerful, out of Brazil was almost hopeless. He felt all the difficulties of the situation. Is he another Louis XVI.? Well, in some respects, yes. Dom Pedro has many of the attributes of benevolence and some of the weaknesses of the French monarch who ended with the guillotine. But conditions are different in Brazil. I do not anticipate any such result from the existing disturbance there."

VICTORIA AS A LITTLE GIRL.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

"An Old Clergyman" sends me the following anecdote, apropos of my remarks last week of little King Alphonso's isolation at the seaside.

The anecdote, says my correspondent, "will never be forgotten in my family. More than sixty years ago two little girls were walking on the parade at Broadstairs with their mother. Suddenly another little girl, who was walking with her mother, laid hold of their hands and ran with them so fast that she stumbled and fell. She was slightly hurt. Two tall footmen then appeared from a carriage hard by to render assistance if necessary to the 'Princess.' At the expressions of regret by the mother of the two little sisters, the mother of the Princess answered kindly, 'Do not mind, she is more frightened than hurt.' That lady was the Duchess of Kent, the Princess our Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. One of the two little sisters so lightly honored is still living, and is the wife of the writer of this letter."

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 17.—The National Grange devoted most of yesterday's session to the election of officers and routine business. J. H. Brigham of Ohio was elected Master; Hiram Hawkins of Alabama, Overseer; Mortimer Whitehead of New-Jersey, Lecturer; A. J. Ross of Texas, Chaplain; E. W. Davis of California, Steward; O. E. Hall of Nebraska, Assistant Steward; F. W. McDowell of New-York, Treasurer; John Trimble of Washington, D. C., Secretary; Ava E. Pape, Missouri, Gate Keeper. Mrs. Edna Brigham, Ohio, Ceres; Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Illinois, Pomona; Mrs. Joe Bailey, Mississippi, Flora; Mrs. Laura C. Douglass, Massachusetts, Ladies' Assistant Steward.

FORTY IMMORTALS FOR GERMANY.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, a German resident in Paris (Herr Krohne) has offered the German Government a sum of $1,000 for the creation of a German *Academy* in Berlin on the model of the French Academy. It is to consist of forty members, and its duty would be to preserve the German language from corruption, or, rather, from change. The Emperor of Germany would be ex officio President of the Academy. The French papers refer to the scheme, and believe it will come to nothing.

IMPORTED GLASSWORKERS

THE STORY OF THE ENGLISHMEN AT JEANNETTE.

PRESIDENT CAMPBELL OF THE BLOWERS' UNION CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY—A CASE OF IMPORTANCE TO LABOR.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 17.—Dispatches from Washington on Friday night last stated that the Treasury Department had directed the prosecution of the persons responsible for the importation of glassworkers to Jeannette, in this State. This marks an important step in a case of peculiar interest to labor the country over.

H. Sellers McKee and James A. Chambers of this city are the chief men of the Chambers-McKee Glass Company. They manufacture window glass by what is known as the tank system in contradistinction to the pot process, which latter is in general use. Their factory is the largest of its kind in the country and is situated at Jeannette, a new town in the heart of the natural gas territory of Westmoreland County. The plant has been in operation only a few months. All glass houses in this vicinity are dominated by union workmen and none other need apply.

Window glass blowers are the very princes of the labor world. They make from $24 to $60 a week, the average being not far from $50. They are of necessity skilled, and their work is arduous. They belong to Local Assembly No. 300, Knights of Labor, and the Window Glass Workers' Association. Their code is iron-bound in its provisions, and wherever they may be they literally rule the roost. There are about two thousand of them. Their President is James Campbell, a man scarcely forty. He is fearless and crafty, particularly crafty.

When the Chambers-McKee Company had nearly completed its immense plant at Jeannette it applied to President Campbell for glass blowers. It was found that not enough were to us had. Every blower in the country had work. On account of the stringent apprenticeship system of the Glass Blowers' Union the number was limited. But the firm had invested $1,000,000 in erecting works, and they had to be operated. It was known that there were plenty of blowers in England, but how to get them here in the face of the alien contract labor law was a conundrum not easily solved. This was early last Spring, just about the time Lees & Son of Norristown, Penn., were fined $1,000 for importing a textile worker from England.

The Window Glass Workers' Association on this side of the Atlantic operates in harmony with a similar union on the other side, the two forming what is known as the International Federation. William Slicker of this city is the President. It is asserted that he and Campbell arranged with the Chambers-McKee Company to supply the needed men. An advertisement was inserted in the *Commoner and Glassworker*, the organ of the union, and copies of the paper were mailed to the glassworkers' proselytors in England. Just what else was done is not quite clear and remains to be shown in court. At all events, one day last Spring twenty-six English glassworkers landed at Boston. The customs officers were suspicious and questioned them, but their answers were satisfactory and they were allowed to proceed. They were traveling by a party and were bound for Pittsburg, where they hoped to secure work.

The announcement of their landing reached Pittsburg late one Friday night. For two days the labor reporters watched the Union depot for some sign of their arrival on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but they came not. That line is considered the natural route here from the East. It was finally discovered that these glassworkers, who had left Liverpool days before, had been shrewd enough to elude the reporters. They had actually taken the Vanderbilt lines by way of Buffalo and Erie, reached the Pittsburg and Lake Erie station, had been piloted through the heart of a strange city of 220,000 people, a mile and a half to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, served with a lunch provided by somebody else, and put aboard a train for Jeannette. Their pilot is alleged to have been Mr. Slicker. At Jeannette these utter strangers, about whose character apparently nothing was known, and who claimed that they merely came to seek work, were lodged and fed for two months or more until the glass works of the Chambers-McKee Company were ready to go into operation. It is charged that the firm footed the bills, the men refunding the money when they got to work.

A rule of the Window Glass Workers' Association requires the payment of $100 into the treasury by every foreign glassblower coming to this country and working under the union rules. The idea is to keep out paupers and encourage the immigration only of skilled mechanics and artisans. But these Sunderland Englishmen, who came in a batch, and in somewhat of a hurry, too, it is said, were too poor to pay this tax of $2,600, and the union is accused of having arranged to give them time, thus assisting in the importation.

Not long after the arrival of the twenty-six men who are the subject of the contemplated proceedings in the United States courts, sixteen more came over and also went to Jeannette. Naturally, the newspapers took the matter up and tried to get at the truth. They sent reporters to Jeannette, but the Englishmen were found to be reporter-proof. They could not be unveiled into telling anything about themselves. The Chambers-McKee Company declared its readiness to give the new men work when the plant was ready, if they were competent. They would give American glassblowers preference if they applied. All they required was efficiency.

It so happened that President Campbell had been long enough and prominent enough in the Knights of Labor to make enemies. Two of these were Joseph L. Evans, President of the Trades Council of Western Pennsylvania, and Homer L. McGaw, formerly Insurance Secretary of the Knights of Labor. They boldly charged Mr. Campbell with importing labor under contract in direct violation of a law expressly passed to protect American labor from such importations. They pointed to the anthracite fields of this State, which a few years ago were populated with the "pauper labor of Europe" by the coal barons, to the coke region of Western Pennsylvania swarming with Hungarians, and to the railroad contractors here and elsewhere with their hordes of Italians and Poles, and wanted to know why, when this system so often practiced by capital had been checked, labor should step forward and break its own law. It appears that Mr. Campbell was himself on the Knights of Labor Congressional Committee when the legislation referred to was accomplished. The Trades Council finally passed a resolution demanding an investigation. Campbell snapped his fingers at the council, and the inquiry was a farce. Evans and McGaw then fought the matter in the public prints. They secured affidavits from England tending to sustain their charges against Campbell, and also a confession from one of the imported men. Campbell told them they lied, made a sweeping denial, and went about his business.

The Trades Council decided to employ counsel and endeavor to have a prosecution begun. Papers were finally filed at Washington, and United States District Attorney Lyon of this district was instructed to investigate the case. His reported an "implied contract," but the report was so vague and dissatisfactory that it was sent back to him with peremptory instructions to get to the bottom of the matter. His reported again, recommending that the men be returned to England. The hung fire for several days, but the importunities of people at the Pittsburg end of the line eventuall resulted in the rendering of an opinion by the Attorney General. Now the United States District Attorney has been instructed to proceed against the Chambers-McKee Company, Campbell, Slicker, and such other persons as may be responsible for the presence of the twenty-six men in question if, in Mr. Lyon's opinion, a suit on the part of the United States can be maintained.

There are some people, both in politics and labor, who attach much importance to the word "if" in the instructions from Washington. James Campbell made tariff speeches in Indiana, among the glassworkers and laborink men generally, when Mr. Harrison was running for President last year. He performed like service for the Republican Party in parts of New-Jersey and New-York. That he influenced votes is denied. His political grip has for several years been pretty firm. Until the scandal caused by the importation of the Jeannette men he was an open and avowed candidate for Commissioner of Labor. His boom has now been lost for some time. That a Republican District Attorney, backed by Republican officials at Washington, will follow up and publish one of Senator Quay's lieutenants is more than some people are willing to believe.

At any rate, Mr. Campbell will fight. He is backed by the powerful union of which he is the head. This union has never lost a fight with capital and has more than $200,000 in its treasury. In 1887-8 it stood a six months' strike, winning in the end. Its members work only about eight months in the year, but live well, own their own homes, and are, as a rule, good citizens. Every Summer they go to Europe by the score, especially those of English birth. Led by the crafty Campbell they recently forced their wages up 5 per cent. on a falling market. They remained idle long enough to deplete stocks, and manufacturers have since run prices up 10 per cent. It is the glib-edged labor organization of the country.

The consternation over Mr. Campbell's course in evading the contract labor law has had a demoralizing effect upon workingmen's organizations. The Trades Council of Western Pennsylvania had become a wreck through resultant quarrels. Even Mr. Powderly has been dragged into the fight, and at Atlanta the other day helped to expel from the order Homer L. McGaw, formerly Insurance Secretary and a bright light generally, for vilifying Campbell and Slicker. New ones keep assembly or green bottle blowers, which wanted Campbell reinstated, threaten to quit the Knights in a body because McGaw has been dropped. Joseph L. Evans, President of the Trades Council, and John M. Kelley, editor of the *Commoner and Glassworker*, are threatened with the guillotine for the part they have taken.

The position of the Chambers-McKee Company is peculiar. If the Government maintains its suit the firm will have twenty-six one-hundred-dollar fines to pay and will be left without enough men to operate its plant. Mr. McKee says he will fight the matter to the United States Supreme Court if need be and test the constitutionality of the act before he will pay over any such amount. Altogether, the business and industrial world is likely to have some interesting reading before the last is heard of the English glassblowers at Jeannette.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

THE SHOWING MADE BY COMMISSIONER MASON'S STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Hon. John W. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of the operations of the Internal Revenue Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889. The chief points are as follows:

The aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year were $130,894,434, or $6,567,958 more than the receipts for the previous year. The receipts for the first three months of the present fiscal year aggregated $34,684,526, an increase of $3,470,807 as compared with the receipts for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The Commissioner says that if this rate of increase is maintained the receipts for the present fiscal year will amount to over $142,000,000. He does not, however, think that such will be the case, but he assumes that the collections for the current year at $135,000,000. The increased collections were mainly on spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, or grapes. The only object of taxation showing decrease during the first quarter of the present year is oleomargarine, which dropped from $148,998 in 1888 to $124,730 in 1889. The total cost of collection during the fiscal year was $4,144,729, a fraction less than 3.2 per cent of the amount collected.

The Commissioner says he regards the general condition of the service throughout the country as very satisfactory. One thousand two hundred and fifty-three violations of internal revenue law have been reported by revenue agents during the year; 639 persons have been arrested; property to the value of $187,404 has been reported for seizure, and $94,608 for assessments for unpaid taxes and penalties. The number of stills seized was 456, resulting in the arrest of 326 persons and the death of one and the wounding of two officers of the service.

The increase in the quantity of tobacco and snuff and in the number of cigars and cigarettes for the last fiscal year, over those taxed during the previous fiscal year, was: Manufactured tobacco, 11,535,638 pounds; snuff, 628,691 pounds; cigars, 2,268,890; cigarettes, 258,789,260. The export account shows an increase in manufactured tobacco of 118,183 pounds, an increase in the number of cigars exported of 866,166, and an increase in the number of cigarettes exported of 3,409,850. The number of cigars imported during the year was 90,087,407. The value of the manufactured tobacco imported was $70,336. The total number of distillers paying a special tax was 4,138, of whom 960 are dealers in manufactured tobacco.

The whole number of grain distilleries registered during the year was 140, of which number 1,287 were operated, an increase of 140 in the number registered and of 238 in the number operated as compared with the previous year. The larger increase, it is said, in the number registered over the number operated, occurred in the class of distilleries having the smaller capacities for the production of spirits. In the class of larger distilleries there was an increase of 98 in the number registered, but there was an increase of 88 in the number operated.

The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain during the year ($7,887,456 gallons) shows an increase of 19,469,296 gallons over the product (88,388,160 gallons) of the previous year, and is 4,181,150 gallons more than the average produced during the seven years next the last ten years. The report contains elaborate analyses of suspected whisky, and says that there appears to be a class of distillers who desire to market their product as soon as possible, and who, by heating or steaming their barrels, adding a little caramel or prune juice, or by some of the so-called aging processes, endeavor to so color their new and colorless whiskies as to deceive the consumer.

The quantity of spirits (89,308,610 gallons) produced and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, is more than the production (70,379,408 gallons) of the year 1888 by 19,076,014 gallons. The difference is distributed among the different kinds known to the trade, as follows: Bourbon whisky, 14,497,170 gallons; rye whisky, 2,870,078; gin, 168,978; high wines, 13,058; pure, neutral, or cologne spirits, 983,441; miscellaneous, 1,185,909; and an increase in 355,960 gallons. Decrease in the production of alcohol, 136,504 gallons; rum, 420,192; total decrease, 556,696 gallons. Net increase, 19,079,104 gallons.

The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may be in customs bonded warehouses on the 1st day of October, 1889, was 109,650,989 gallons, this quantity being distributed as follows: In distillery and special bonded warehouses, 62,674,200 gallons; in hands of wholesale liquor dealers, 15,255,882; in hands of retail liquor dealers, 24,720,900; stamped, 15,000,982 gallons. In making the above computations the average stock of each retail liquor dealer in the United States is estimated at 150 gallons.

The average monthly production of oleomargarine during the fiscal year was 272,002 pounds; the average monthly production for the previous year was 2,860,460 pounds, and the average monthly production during the eight months ended June 30, 1889, was 3,711,388 pounds. There was a decrease in the number of persons engaged in the sale of oleomargarine during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, as well as an increase in the production of the article. Tables in regard to oleomargarine show that there has been an increase from year to year in the production for consumption, both at home and abroad.

LESSONS OF A DISASTER.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS RECOMMEND INCREASED PRECAUTIONS.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—The State Railroad Commission after investigating the accident on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, near Spraker's Station, on Sept. 27, makes the following recommendations:

"*First*—That the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company amend Rule 87 so that it will read, "Passenger trains running in the same direction must keep not less than ten minutes apart, unless otherwise provided by special signals."

"*Second*—That the railroad company take into consideration the subject of equipping the entire line with block signals, and particularly that portion between Spuyten Duyvil and Croton, and report to the Board of Railroad Commissioners an estimate of the cost thereof, and of the practicability of the same so as to insure with the punctuality of service, particularly of local trains.

"*Third*—That all six-wheel trucks be equipped with a brake on every wheel instead of, as at present, brakes only on the outside wheels."

MRS. FOSTER AN ARDENT REPUBLICAN.

From the Elmira Gazette.

Francis E. Baldwin, Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, does not attach much importance to the split in the Women's Christian Temperance Union. He said to the *Gazette* reporter:

"Mrs. Foster has been an ardent Republican for years and was the first person to present a resolution several years ago that the Women's Christian Temperance Union would support the party that would promise its support to the cause of temperance. The proposition was presented to the National Conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties and was ignored or rejected by both. The Prohibitionists, then, have placed themselves to the support of the work undertaken by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the organization became identified with the Prohibition Party and has remained so since. Mrs. Foster, however, has consented to support the Republican ticket, and there is nothing directly back on her own resolution in regard to supporting the party which would stand by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Last year Mrs. Foster endeavored to organize a ladies' Republican club, and I saw letters on the subject from her to ladies in Indiana. She is a Republican now and always has been. The 'bolt,' as it is called, will not have any serious effect on the Women's Christian Temperance Union."

BONHEUR'S LEGION OF HONOR CROSS.

Following is the story of the granting of the Légion d'Honneur to Rosa Bonheur as told by M. Peyrol in the *Art Journal*:

Fontainebleau was one of the favorite Summer residences of Napoleon III., and one day the Empress thought she would like to make the artist's personal acquaintance. With that end in view she paid an impromptu call, and stood some time watching Rosa Bonheur at work. She was so impressed by the painter's talent that she begged the Emperor to bestow the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon her. But it was not to be. The cross had never been given to a woman, and the Ministers protested against a precedent. But the Empress pulled her point like a thoroughbred, when, during the absence of the Emperor in Algeria, she acted as Regent. One morning a servant hurriedly entered Rosa Bonheur's studio with the announcement that the Empress was coming. In another minute she was in the studio borrowing a pin from one of her ladies. The Empress then kissed the artist, who, glancing down, saw the Légion d'Honneur pinned on her breast.

THE HAWAIIAN GARIBALDI.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Robert W. Wilcox, the leader of the recent insurrection in Honolulu, is a half-caste Hawaiian. He openly proclaimed in the Legislature, when he was a member some years ago, that he was of illegitimate birth, and that a white man was to blame therefor. He is probably thirty or thirty-five years of age. His height is all of six feet, his carriage erect, and bearing grand. With stern Roman features, he would scarcely be taken for a Polynesian anywhere. His command of English is limited, and, as may be considered natural from what follows, his manners are decidedly Italian, he practicing the shrugging of shoulders, excessive gesticulation, and overwashing politeness characteristic of the Latin races. He is thus initiated. Under the policy followed by successive Governments, of affording special education to Hawaiian youth abroad, Wilcox, although a grown man, was sent from legislative duties in 1880 to undergo a course of training to be royal military academy of Italy. There he won merit and became probably a proficient military engineer. His period of tuition was, however, somewhat abbreviated by his recall in 1887.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A CHINOLE ROMANCE.

CHITA: A MEMORY OF LAST ISLAND. By LAFCADIO HEARN. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

A rare skill has already been shown by the author of "Some Chinese Ghosts," published in 1887. Mr. Hearn took these Chinese women, hobbling about on bandaged feet, pig-tailed and stilted Chinese men, stiff with conventional duty, and he limbered them, and they became pliant when he steeped them in a solvent peculiarly his own. His Chinese beauties were neither yellow skinned, flat nosed, nor with eyes on the slant, but ideal women, graceful, enchanting, and beautiful. There was a gorgeousness of description united with a certain tenderness of language which showed Mr. Hearn's varied talents. It might have been that the subject chosen by the author was one that a reading public had no sympathy with, deeming tea caddies and washing the main attributes of China. The hope was entertained that Mr. Hearn would take some topic nearer to us, for we were sanguine that then such work would be welcomed.

In "Chita" Mr. Hearn has chosen one of those sad episodes, the combat of the sea and the land, which concludes with the submergence of an island. It is the story of a little girl saved from death by a sturdy Spanish fisherman as she floated, locked in her dead mother's embrace, in the turbid waters of the Gulf. There had been merry-making at L'Ile Dernière. This was an island on the coast frequented by rich Louisianians before the war. Assembled in the hotel, coming from the creole parishes, from Ascension or Assumption, St. Mary's or St. Landry, Iberville or Terrebonne—all the wealth and beauty of the State were there. It had been hot and sultry in the country of lagoon and bayou, and the salt air of the Gulf was invigorating, and the ballroom of the hotel was crowded. Dressed in the latest Parisian costumes, these elegant creole ladies glided in the waltz. The weather had been bad, it was true. There had been a storm brewing for days. The wind had howled, the surges had roared, but why should the people at the hotel disturb themselves about such trifles? There were no fears. It might harm sugar-cane or cotton—"*mais ah! bas!*"—a little less income, that was all. The expression rather was, "Il n'y a rien de mieux à faire que de s'amuser," and so far above the muttering discord of the tempest rose the strains of the orchestra. There was more happiness in forgetting the wild weather outside, and within the ballroom to see "the eddy of trailing robes with its fairy foam of lace, the ivorine loveliness of glossy shoulders and jeweled throats, the glimmering of satin-slippered feet—than in watching the raging of the flood without, or the flying of the wrack."

There was one man, Capt. Smith, of that small steamer, the Star, an old, rough sailor, who knew what was coming. He had driven his steamer near the shore. As he sighted the hotel, above the gasps of the gale the Captain heard the piano thrumming, the screechiness of the violin, recognized the blaze of light in the windows, and, "Christ!" he muttered, "a dance! It that wind whips around south, there'll be another dance."

Suddenly the wind did veer, and Berlioz's orchestration of Weber's "L'Invitation à la Valee," with its marvelous swing, came in fragments to the Captain's ears. "Waltzing!" cried the Captain. "God help them! God help them all now. The wind waltzes to-night with the sea for its partner! and oh, the tantalizing melody. Tourbillon! Oh, the mighty dancer! One, two, three. From northeast to east, from east to southeast, from southeast to south, then from the south he came, whirling the sea in his arms. * * * Messieurs, Mesdames, ce n'est rien." We often have these storms. The water will go down in a few hours—it never rises higher than this. "Il n'y a pas le moindre danger, je vous dis—allons! il n'y a—" My God! what is that? And through that hush there burst upon the ears of all a fearful and unfamiliar sound as of a colossal cannonade—rolling up from the south, with volleying lightning. Vastly and swiftly the tempest and nearer it came—one poderoso, unbroken thunder roll, terrible as the long muttering of an earthquake. That was the last of L'Ile Dernière, its houses, its cottages; the water took them all. Some few lives the Star and Capt. Smith saved, though the vessel had been stranded.

The whole sea for days afterward was full of flotsam, and what wrecking there was and how the mongrel Maltese and Spaniards, fishers and desperadoes, enjoyed the season, and what marvelous pick-ups those luggers the San Pablo, the Gasparina, the Enriqueta, and the Constanza made! Then on the shores away off there would be had, bobbing up on the surf, "sofas, luxurious chairs, lounges of bamboo, chests of cedar, toilet tables, trunks, and, on the floating bodies were necklaces, bracelets, watches, finger rings, and fine chains, brooches, trinkets." Oh, what a gorge for the wreckers! Rough dierobing of dead forms were there, and if a ring refused to pass a swollen finger joint, a knife ohop did it so quickly.

Felix Viosca, a fisherman, a fearless man, and master of Miguel and Malteo, and husband of a loving Spanish wife, lived on an islet close to the gulf shore. He saw the seas laden with spoils, and he rescued still alive a golden-haired child. Carmen, Felix's wife, had lost her own Chohita years before, and never ceased mourning for her child. This waif of the sea she adopts, and in time both Felix and Carmen love and revere Chohita. Long afterward the father of the child comes, but before he can reclaim his daughter he dies of fever. We have given in meagre outline the story of "Chita." It would be impossible to tell of that force thrown into the narration of it, nor to try and show what are Mr. Hearn's methods. There is pathetic tenderness in Carmen, this motherly Spanish woman, whose longing for something more to love the author has so beautifully conceived. If it be the part of a critic to enter into sympathy with a writer, very callous must he the one who does not follow Mr. Hearn's moods. It seems to us that it would be a want of appreciation not to give the author of "Chita" praise for this work. Even the hope is expressed that something like fame might come to an author who can produce so powerful a story as is "Chita."

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mrs. Julian Marshall's "Life and Letters of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley" is just ready in London. All the manuscript journals and letters in the possession of Sir Percy and Lady Shelley were placed at Mrs. Marshall's disposal. Along with this announcement comes another that a life of Mrs. Shelley, by Mrs. William Rossetti, will be the next volume in the Eminent Women Series and that it will contain much new and unpublished information about the Shelleys and Lord Byron.

—Dr. Holmes will contribute to the *Atlantic* next year a series of papers entitled "Over the Teacups."

—Mr. S. Langley, who was Thackeray's private secretary for a year or two, kept a diary in which the record of daily events is said to be quite full. This diary is now to be sold. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Notes of the great author's conversations and remarks have been jotted down day by day, and his opinions on all sorts and conditions of men and events are in the chronicle, and his personal peculiarities have also been noted. Besides the diary, there is also a large quantity of manuscripts in Mr. Langley's hand, including his odes and remembrances of his master that at one time he intended to publish as 'Recollections of Mr. William Makepeace Thackeray.'"

—Miss Lucy Larcom has written an account of her early life, which will shortly be published in Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Riverside Library for Young People with the title "A New-England Girlhood Outlined from Memory."

—John Morley's "Walpole" is a volume of 250 pages. It contains eleven chapters, as follows: "Early Years and First Stages of Public Life," "The Last Four Years of Queen Anne," "The New Reign—Whig Schism," "Rise to Power—Bolingbroke," "The Court," "Characteristics," "The Cabinet," "Fiscal Policy," "Domestic Affairs," "Foreign Policy," "Walpole's Fall."

—M. Emile Ollivier, the ex-Minister of the Empire, has in press his new work, "1789 and 1889." The volume treats of the Revolution and the social, political, and religious work of the movement of 1789, concluding with a programme of reforms to be effected in the political organization of latter-day France, and notably in the management of universal suffrage and the present Parliamentary system.

—Mr. George A. Sala will publish soon, through the Messrs. Bentley, a selection of his reminiscences. Mr. Sala is now sixty-one years old. He, as is well known, was indebted for his start in literature to Charles Dickens. Thirty-five years ago he sent Dickens a roll of manuscript, saying he had been an engraver, and having recovered from a painful disease of the eyes, was anxious to do something in literature. Dickens accepted the manuscript, and published it in *All the Year Round*.

—François Coppée's novel, "Henriette; or, A Corsican Mother," translated by Edward Wakefield, and illustrated with photogravures, is announced for immediate issue by the Worthington Company.

—Mr. Howells's *Harper's Weekly* story, "A Hazard of New Fortunes," will soon be ready in book form from the Harper house. *Harper's Weekly* will now print a short serial story by William Black entitled "Pandebat," the first instalment appearing this week. It is described as a love story of a modern King Cophetua in Stratford-upon-Avon.

—"Viera" is the title of a new novel by Count Roman I. Zubof which T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in press for publication at once. The sub-title is "Twixt the Real and the Ideal." Count Zubof has lived in England for the past five years, and the scene of the story is English.

—Fedor von Koppen, who has already published a popular biography of Prince Bismarck, has completed a new work on the Chancellor, describing the places where he has labored. The illustrations promise to be very interesting. They are said to be a hundred and thirty in number, and are for the most part authentic representations of the Prince as he appeared at the very scenes of the most important events in his career. The portrait of the Prince's mother, as drawn by the famous painter, Franz Krüger, in 1826, and here reproduced, is described as "corroborating the description generally given of her as a woman of rare intellectual gifts. A drawing of the Prince himself when he was a boy of eleven, taken in the same year as the portrait of his mother, and by the same painter, is remarkable for the penetrating power of the large eyes, which seem to have been very like his mother's."

—D. Lothrop Company of Boston will soon publish a life of Anne Bradstreet by Helen Campbell. Anne Bradstreet has been called "the grandmother of American literature." She was the daughter of one of the colonial Governors of Massachusetts, and became the wife of another. Cotton Mather praised her with enthusiasm.

—An edition of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," to be published by D. Lothrop Company, is a reduction to 16mo size of the edition that was illustrated by Maurice Leloir, with twelve full-page etchings and many text illustrations.

—*Scribner* for December will have a paper by Dr. William P. Northrup entitled "The Pardon of Ste. Anne d'Auray," the same being an account of one of the peculiar religious festivals of Brittany. The article will be profusely illustrated.

—The fall of Richmond and Lincoln's visit to that city will be the topics treated in the December instalment of the *Century's* life of Lincoln.

—Max Müller, in a letter to the *Athenæum*, says he believes the *Athenæum's* information from Athens that the Greek Government has resolved to erect a monument in that city in memory of Wilhelm Müller, the poet of the "Griech enlieder," (1821-24,) and the translator of the modern Greek folk songs in the Fanriel collection, to be a mistake. "The Greek Government," he says, "has granted a sum of 6,000f. for supplying the marble for a monument to be erected to my father in his native town of Dessau, where he died in 1827, and I have been informed that this marble, both the red and the white Pentelikan, has just arrived in Germany, this is probably what the writer of your letter was thinking of. The execution of the monument has been intrusted to Prof. Schubert of Dresden, and the funds have been collected by a national subscription in Germany and by numerous contribution from friends in England, France, Italy, and the United States of America."

—Percival Leigh, who died a few weeks ago in England, was the oldest contributor to *Punch*. He joined the staff of the paper soon after it was organized.

—No fewer than sixteen recognized Browning societies exist in various provincial towns of England. They are especially prevalent in the manufacturing centres.

—The home of Sir Walter Scott during the ten years preceding his migration to Abbotsford, Asheetiel, in Selkirkshire, is advertised in Scotland as to let. Asheetiel is on the bank of the Tweed, near the mouth of the Caddow. Last week in this column was chronicled the letting of Abbotsford.

—When *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* was "new," there was a rather peculiar outside illustrated cover, where strangely-drawn children were blowing soap bubbles, scattering flowers, and little bears perched on very dangerous supports. Slow modification of an artistic character took place with this cover, until to-day that title page, with the same familiar look, has, however, no inaccuracies of design. *Harper's Young People* never, of course, can be anything else but "young," but of late, not outside, but inside, on the first page of reading, a very pretty design has been substituted for the former rather prosaic one. On the right of a tablet, with *Harper's Young People* inscribed on it, a lad is reading a book, and on the left a girl is similarly occupied. Then a cock of it and over the wall are the trees, fruit laden. The whole design, of M. Lucien Ollivier Merson's, is charmingly worked out. So to-day *Harper's Young People* in an artistic sense presents no incongruities. At once young readers have their eyes educated, and learn to discriminate between what was once only fairly good and what is now excellent.

—Harper & Brothers have just published "The Making of a Great Magazine," the same being "an inquiry into the past and the future of *Harper's Magazine*, with specimen illustrations and a partial analysis of the contents in recent years. The sixty-odd pages that comprise this pamphlet are issued in form very like that of the magazine itself. The history of a periodical like *Harper's* is an instructive one: as told here, the importance of the periodical to American life strikes the reader with a new and peculiar force. Such a record is especially valuable in that it brings to the reader's mind a knowledge of the splendid work *Harper's* has done and continues to do with new successes every year.

—The November number of the *New England Magazine*, the third that has been issued since the new series was started, has illustrated papers on Francis Parkman, Sandwich and Yarmouth, and "An Old Connecticut Town," (Milford.) It is a well-printed magazine, and must be of great interest to New-England people.

—Bangs & Co. will sell next week a library of books, including works on Napoleon and the French Revolution, standard works in fine editions, and scarce and curious books.

—The *Fortnightly Review* and the *Nineteenth Century*, in their original English forms, have just been reissued by the Leonard Scott Publication Company. In the *Fortnightly* (November) the literary portion of the number is presented by Mr. Swinburne's "Wilkie Collins" and Mr. George Moore's "Our Dramatists." Mr. Moore has little respect for English play writers of to-day, and none for Gilbert. "The Dead Heart" he declares to be an approach to something like a pantomime. In

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Nov. 18—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing Nov. 19, 1888.
Alton & Terre Haute	45¾	44	45
Alton & Terre Haute pf	115	115	115
American Express	116¾	116	118
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé rights	1	½	
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	86	84	64½
Atlantic & Pacific	8¼	8	6¾
Boston Air Line pf	100	100	99
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts	22	22	35
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf	79	77¾	94½
Canada Southern	55⅞	55¼	52¾
Canadian Pacific	74	70½	54½
Central Pacific	36	34½	35¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	26	25⅝	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	64¾	64	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	44¾	44	--
Chicago Gas Trust	55¾	52⅜	--
Chicago & Alton	135	135	135
Chicago & Northwestern	113⅜	111¾	110⅝
Chicago & North Western pf	142¾	142	140
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	107¼	105½	110½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	72	67½	65⅜
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	114	111¾	108
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	109¼	108¾	102
Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts pf	39¾	38⅜	36½
Clev., Cin., C. & St. Louis	79½	78¾	--
Clev., Cin., C. & St. Louis pf	99	98¼	--
Chs., Wash. & Baltimore pf	4¼	4	--
Colorado Coal	35	31½	34½
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	27⅝	18	26
Chicago & East Illinois	41¼	40	41¾
Chicago & East Illinois pf	98	96	96
Commercial Cable	102½	102	--
Consolidated Gas Company	94	91	81½
Delaware & Hudson	150¾	145¾	119⅞
Delaware, Lack. & Western	142½	139½	137½
Den., Texas & Fort Worth	39¾	39	--
Denver & Rio Grande West	17	19	--
Denver & Rio Grande	17¼	17¼	16¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	51¾	51¼	--
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	10	9¾	--
East. Teon., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	75	70	73½
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	23¼	22	23½
Evansville & Terre Haute	96	97	95½
Houston & Texas	3	2½	--
Iowa Central	10¾	10⅛	--
Iowa Central pf	28	28	--
Illinois Central	119	116⅜	116
Laclede Gas Co	21⅞	19¼	--
Lake Erie & Western	18¾	18	17½
Lake Erie & Western pf	65⅜	63⅞	52⅜
Lake Shore	107½	106⅜	96⅜
Long Island	90	89	92½
Louisville & Nashville	87	83¾	87½
Manhattan consolidated	104	101½	95
Mexican Central	15¼	15¼	--
Michigan Central	97¾	97	85
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	99½	95½	53¾
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	115¾	114¾	82
Minneapolis & St. Louis	4	4	78
Missouri Pacific	70½	67⅞	78
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10¼	9¾	13⅝
Mobile & Ohio	14¼	14¼	--
Morris & Essex	152¼	143¾	143½
Nashville, Chat & St. Louis	102	101	83
New Jersey Central	15½	91	100
New-York Central	106¼	105½	106
New-York & New-England	45¼	43½	48
New-York, C. & St. L	17⅞	17	18¾
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	99¼	97	79½
New-York, O. & W.	38	36	40¾
New-York, L. E. & Western	28¾	27⅝	27½
New-York, L. E. & West. pf	87	86⅛	62½
New-York, Sus. & Western	8¼	8¼	9¼
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	34¼	33⅛	33½
Norfolk & Western	22	19¾	17⅞
Norfolk & Western pf	91¾	87½	50⅝
Northern Pacific	33¾	32¾	20½
Northern Pacific pf	74⅞	73⅜	50⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	22⅝	22⅞
Ohio, Indiana & Western	8	7	--
Ohio, Indiana & Western of	22½	22½	--
Ontario Mining	35½	35	32¾
Ontario & Western	15	15	22⅜
Oregon Improvement	48	46	72
Oregon Railway & Nav	101	100	92½
Oregon Short Line	58½	54½	42⅜
Oregon & Transcontinental	36	34	30⅝
Pacific Mail	34⅜	32⅜	38⅞
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	20	20	25
Philadelphia & Reading	42	40¼	48¾
Philadelphia Gas	74	74	75
Pittsburg & Western pf	40½	40½	--
Pennsylvania Coal	312	312	291
Pullman Palace Car Co	188	187	169½
Quicksilver pf	34	34	38
Rensselaer & Saratoga	185	185	--
Richmond & Alleghany	22¾	22	15
Richmond & West Point	24⅞	23	29½
Richmond & West Point pf	79½	79½	80
St. Louis & San Francisco	25¼	25¼	26¾
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	58¼	55⅜	67½
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf	109¾	109¾	111
St. Paul & Duluth	31	29	35
St. Paul & Omaha	34	33¼	37¾
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	121	118	104
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	108	108¼	--
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	15⅜	15	--
Southern Cotton Oil	63	63	--
Southern Pacific	38¾	35¾	--
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	7¾	6¾	8½
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas pf	24¾	23¾	35½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	98	87	95
Toledo & Ohio Central	34	34	--
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	58	57	--
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	32½	30¾	--
Texas Pacific	20⅞	20½	23¾
Union Pacific	69¾	66⅞	64¾
United States Express	89	86	75
Virginia Midland	37	37	--
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	17¾	16	19½
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	34⅛	30⅞	28½
Western Union Telegraph	85	84	84½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	70¾	69¾	60¾
Wisconsin Central	29½	27½	--

*Ex rights.

The weekly statement of the New-York City associated banks issued on Saturday showed an increase in the reserves of $1,310,725; the banks now hold $549,875 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,934,000, an increase in specie of $1,676,400, an increase in legal tenders of $160,300, an increase in deposits of $2,103,900, and an increase in circulation of $15,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	Nov. 19, '89.	Nov. 9, '89.	Nov. 17, '88.
Loans	$335,826,200	$397,760,200	$392,990,300
Specie	75,046,100	73,369,700	87,293,500
Legal tenders	26,441,000	26,280,700	27,935,800
Deposits	403,748,900	401,645,000	414,550,000
Circulation	4,077,200	4,061,300	5,317,900

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$75,046,100	$73,369,700	$87,293,500
Legal tenders	26,441,000	26,280,700	27,935,800
Total reserve	$101,487,100	$99,650,400	$115,229,300
Reserve required against deposits	100,937,225	100,411,250	106,937,500
Reserve to legal requirements	*549,975	†760,850	*11,591,800

*Above. †Below.

At London British consols for money were unchanged at 97 1-16, and for the account declined 1-16, to 97¼. In United States bonds the 4s advanced ¼, to 130½, and the 4½s were unchanged at 108½. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Norfolk and Western preferred, 5; Canadian Pacific, 3⅜; Louisville and Nashville, 2¼; Wabash preferred, 1⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅜; St. Paul, 1¼; Mexican Central, 40-96, and New York Central, Illinois Central, and Reading, each ⅛. *Declined*—Erie and Union Pacific, each ⅛, and Lake Shore ½. Bar silver declined ¼, to 43 11-16d per ounce. The Bank of England lost £277,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 39.77, became 41.41. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,300,000f. in gold and 2,225,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 14, 1889	£20,032,300	.....
Nov. 15, 1888	18,564,730	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 14, 1889	£51,590,227	£50,048,238
Nov. 15, 1888	40,907,845	49,161,938

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 14, 1889	£25,168,000	£12,584,000
Nov. 15, 1888	25,896,957	14,348,333

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 14, 1889	£5,443,000	£15,048,000
Nov. 15, 1888	5,943,000	15,580,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 14, 1889	£5,295,000	£5,897,000
Nov. 15, 1888	5,087,000	7,424,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 14, 1889	£2,536,000	£1,293,000
Nov. 15, 1888	2,425,000	1,213,000

Total last week	£110,114,527	£85,588,238
Corresponding week '88	102,629,242	87,705,271
Week ending Nov. 7, '89	110,385,384	85,937,430
Previous week 1888	102,580,435	87,653,565

The stock market was fairly active and, notwithstanding a bear raide, displayed a strong undertone. The news affecting prices continued to be of a favorable character. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Tennessee Coal and Iron, 9¾; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, 4½; New-Jersey Central, 4½; Delaware and Hudson and East Tennessee first preferred, each 4; Norfolk and Western preferred, 3¾; Canadian Pacific and Rock Island, each 3⅜; St. Paul, 3¼; Ontario and Western and Manitoba, each 3⅛; Columbus and Buckeye Valley, 3; Louisville and Nashville and Norfolk and Western, each 2⅞; St. Paul preferred and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, each 2½; Consolidated Gas, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred, and Union Pacific, each 2¼; Lackawanna, 2⅛; Nashville and Chattanooga and Wabash preferred, each 2; St. Paul and Duluth, 1¾; Denver and Rio Grande, Houston and Texas Central, Northern Pacific preferred, and Reading, each 1¼, and Central Pacific, Chicago and Alton, Northwestern, Chicago and East Illinois preferred, East Tennessee second preferred, Iowa Central, Oregon Short Line, Richmond and West Point preferred, and Wabash, each 1. *Declined*—Southern Cotton Oil, 3; Chicago Gas, 1¾; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 1⅛; and Iowa Central preferred 1.

The trust stocks, with the exception of Cotton Oil, were not active. The dealings in it were, however, large, and the certificates closed 3⅛ lower than on the previous Saturday. Lead declined ⅛, and Sugar advanced ⅛.

The money market was fairly easy. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 3@8 per cent., the average being 5@6 per cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 5½@6½ per cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and very firm. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4 81@$4 82 for 60-day bills, and $4 86 for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 81@$4 81¼ for 60-day bills, $4 85¼@$4 85½ for demand, $4 85¾@$4 86 for cable transfers, and $4 80 for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.19⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were dull and unchanged. State bonds were very quiet. Bank stocks were dull.

The demand for railway mortgages at advancing prices continued and a fairly large business was done. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Columbus and Hocking Valley 6s and Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, each 5½; Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, 4s, Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan firsts, 3½; Ohio, Indiana and Western seconds, 3; Chicago and East Illinois general 5s, 2½; Lake Shore dividends and Utah Southern generals, each 2½; Iron Mountain, Arkansas firsts, 2½; Atlantic and Pacific 4s, Northwestern sinking fund 6s, and Wabash generals, trust receipts, each 2; Northern Pacific and Montana firsts, 1½; Milwaukee and Northern consols of 1913 and St. Paul, Chicago and Pacific 6s, each 1¼; Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, 1½, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s, Erie first consols, Kansas Pacific 6s of 1896, Lake Shore seconds, Long Island general 4s, Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, Michigan firsts, Mutual Union 6s, New-York Central firsts, Ohio and Mississippi consols, do. sinking funds, Richmond and West Point terminal collateral trust 5s, and Toledo and Ohio Central firsts, each 1. *Declined*—Ohio Central firsts, Virginia Midland generals, 3½; Ohio Southern incomes, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville seconds and South Carolina firsts, ex coupon, each 2; Rock Island firsts, 1¾; Iowa Central firsts, Missouri Pacific consolidated, New-York, Lackawanna and Western construction 5s, and St. Paul and Sioux City firsts, each 1½; Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette 2d land grants, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, New-York, Lackawanna and Western firsts, and Union Pacific firsts of 1889, each 1¼; Richmond and Danville debentures, each 1¾, and San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s of 1926, 1¾.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$8,978,885
Corresponding week last year	8,490,697
Since Jan. 1, 1889	439,825,267
Corresponding period last year	411,490,935

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,179,555
Corresponding week last year	6,081,607
Since Jan. 1, 1889	801,180,423
Corresponding period last year	255,948,371

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$178,832
Corresponding week last year	393,376
Since Jan. 1, 1889	6,706,934
Corresponding period last year	7,472,815

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$322,972
Corresponding week last year	34,599
Since Jan. 1, 1889	66,010,926
Corresponding period last year	30,827,922

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Nov. 16.$775,056,613
Balance for the week ending Nov. 16.. 33,409,715
*Clearings for the week ending Nov. 9.. 701,716,737
*Balance for the week ending Nov. 9.. 29,919,058
Clearings for the week ending Nov. 2.. 792,903,317
Balance for the week ending Nov. 2.... 31,650,051
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 26.. 748,911,481
Balance for the week ending Oct. 26.... 30,394,169
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 19.. 793,010,506
Balance for the week ending Oct. 19.... 31,739,904
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 12.. 825,030,373
Balance for the week ending Oct. 12.... 39,074,871
*For five days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw Hard Bricks are worth $6 75@7 25 ₱ 1,000; Fishkills, $6@6 75; Philadelphia River Hard, $6 25@6 75; Jerseys, $5 75@6 25; Pale Bricks, $3 50@$4; Croton Dark and Red, $15@$16; Croton Brown, $14@$15; Philadelphia Front, $22; Trenton Front, $20@$21....Rosendale Cement is worth $2@$2 10 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2@$2 20; English Portland, $2 20@$2 50; German Portland, $2 30@$2 70....Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and do. finishing, $1 20; State Lime, 85c.; St. John's Lime, 90c.@95c.....Laths are worth $1 25@$2 30 ₱ 1,000....Goat's Hair is worth 21c.@25c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 12c.@15c.

COFFEE—In view of the disturbing reports from Brazil as to the political and financial situation of affairs there, holders of coffee here were reserved in their offerings and claiming higher prices, while buyers showed hesitancy in their bidding, seemingly disposed to await developments. In private channels here no important dealings were mentioned; fair invoices of Rio quoted at 20c., (No. 7 at 17c.).....And in the option line an unusually quiet business was reported here in Rio coffee (81,750 bags for the day), mostly for December, March, and May, with, at the outset, decided buoyancy, partly on covering purchases, and quite free buying on the bull account, stimulated by the exciting accounts mentioned as coming from Brazil, leading here to an early rise of 15@35 points, followed by a reaction on a renewed pressure of selling orders—said to have been partly from Brazilian sources, leaving off here easy, though on a gain for the day of 10@30 points, bringing November by the close to 15.45c.@15.50c., December to 15.60c.@15.80c. (range 15.50c.@15.70c.), January to June, each to 15.55c.@15.60c., (range on March, 15.55c.@15.75c., and May, 15.55c.@15.75c.), July to 15.40c.@15.50c., August to 15.35c.@15.40c., September to 15.20c.@15.30c., and October to 15.10c.@15.20c.....Cables from Europe of active and higher markets.....Deliveries to Brazil ports again moderate, (to Rio Janeiro only 2,000 bags, and Santos, 9,000 bags,) and season, since July 1 to date, respectively 815,000 and 924,000 bags, against, in same time last year, 1,810,000 and 817,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro to-day, 291,000 bags, against 861,000 bags a year ago, and at Havre, stock of Coffee, 354,000 bags, (216,000 bags Brazilian,) and here stock of Brazil, 247,120 bags, and at the distributing ports, 328,367 bags.

COTTON—Had a moderate share of attention in the speculative line, and ruled stronger, though irregular, favored by an unexpected rise at Liverpool, (2 points,) leaving off here steadily on an improvement for the day of 4@5 points, (option sales for the day 44,100 bales,) with November closing at 10.10c.@10.11c., December at 10.09c.@10.10c., January at 10.07c.@10.08c., February at 10.14c.@10.15c., March at 10.20c.@10.21c., and April to August within the range of 10.27c.@10.33c.....And for prompt delivery only 41 bales sold to spinners at previous prices.....Low Middling closed here at 9¾c.@10c., Middling at 10¼c.@10¾c., and Fair at 11⅝c.@11¾c.....Exports for the season, commencing Sept. 1, to date from all shipping ports, 871,157 bales to Great Britain, 208,733 bales to France, and 406,050 bales to the Continent, (against, in the same portion of the preceding crop year, 730,306 bales to Great Britain, 242,442 bales to France, and 313,555 bales to the Continent,).....Receipts at interior towns for the week, 119,078 bales, and from Sept. 1 to date, 951,286 bales, against 962,201 bales same time in preceding crop year, and shipments to and for the week, 120,242 bales, and season to date, this year and last, respectively, 828,251 bales and 784,298 bales; stock there at the close, 207,191, (against 242,284 bales a year ago.)

FLOUR AND MEAL—Very extensive dealings were reported in WHEAT FLOUR for home use and export, (the latter mainly for ports in Great Britain, and shipments exceeding to the close of December,) at generally full and, in instances, somewhat stronger prices, closing in favor of holders, who seemed reserved within offerings of favorite brands, (some of them mentioning a brisk trade demand at interior points, one firm having marketed 40 carloads of choice Spring Wheat Patent Extras, to Chicago.).....Arrivals here to-day, 12,008 bbls. and 17,779 sacks, and clearances hence, 300 bbls. and 25,699 sacks, and from three Atlantic ports, 82,914 bbls. and 1,000 sacks.....Sales reported of 45,550 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 23,650 sacks and bbls. to shippers, in addition to as much as 40,000 sacks Spring Wheat, Bakers' Extras, 280 lb sacks reported as having been placed by cable from Minneapolis to London at 28s. 6d.)

WHEAT—Less interest was evinced in the speculative line here, and the drift was bearish, partly in sympathy with the West, and in the face of somewhat stronger cables, and reports of the prompt acceptance of the moderate amounts on which cable refusals had been given last evening to foreign markets; and here prices, through various fluctuations, reached, within regular hours, 1c@2c., and subsequently, (in the trading in the call room of the Exchange, to which the brokers were allowed free access,) up to the time of the adjournment at Chicago,) another decline was noted of 1c., leaving off here easy.....Aggregate of options dealings here for the day given as 3,688,000 bushels.....Deliveries to prominent interior Spring Wheat points, 628,199 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 71,675 bushels, while the week's deliveries to all these points were 4,719,000 bushels, against 4,547,000 bushels in the corresponding week, and 2,444,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1888.

CORN—Was urged to sale again to-day, partly on Western account, on anticipated freer deliveries to interior ports; and here started about ¼c.@2c. on a fairly active business, chiefly speculative, closing weak. Export sail moderate.....Arrivals here, 58,600 bushels, and clearances hence reported of 59,735 bushels, and from near-by ports, 101,200 bushels, (this reported as by the steamship Birmingham from Baltimore for Bordeaux.).....Sales reported of 1,230,000 bushels, of which on options 1,080,000 bushels No. 2, and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 150,000 bushels, including 104,000 bushels credited to shippers, partly for special forward deliveries).....Included in reported sales were No. 2 on, about, prompt and near-by, at 42¾c.@43c., closing regularly at 42¾c., and do., in elevator and store, at 41¾c.@42¾c.; No. 2 Corn, for November, at 41¾c.; do., December, at 41¼c.@42¾c., closing regularly at 42¼c., and subsequently at 42¾c., and do., January, at 42¼c.@42¾c., closing regularly at 42¼c.; do., May, at 41⅞c.@42 1-16c., closing regularly at 41⅞c., and subsequently at 41⅞c.@42c., latest at 42c. asked; No. 2 White, in elevator, at 41¾c.@41¾c., and No. 3 White at 41¼c.; mingled Mixed and Yellow, to arrive and here, within the range of 40c@43½c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—On an active business, chiefly speculative, again advanced ¼c@¾c. and closed firmly. Export call fair. Considerable liquidation of contracts reported—in good part so No. 2 White.....Arrivals here, 31,700 bushels, and clearances hence (mingled) 1,000 bushels. Sales reported here of 811,000 bushels, of which on options 805,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and for prompt and early delivery about 206,000 bushels, (of which reported to shippers, about 75,000 bushels, part to arrive, and about 15,000 bushels, to arrive, cost and freight term, to receivers, in resale.).....Included in sales here were No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 30¾c.@31c.; No. 3 White at 29¾c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 29c.@28¾c., closing at 28¼c.; do., delivered, at 28½c.@29¾c.; do., to arrive, cost and freight, at 27c.; do., November, at 28¼c.; do., December, at 27¾c.@28c., closing regularly at 28c., subsequently up to 28 1-16c.; do., January, at 27¾c.@28c., closing at 28c.; do., February, at 28c., closing at 28c. bid; do., May, at 28¼c.@28¾c., closing at 28½c. bid.....No. 2 Oats at 27½c.; Rejected at 26c., ungraded White at 30c.@35c., and ungraded Mixed at 26c.@28¾c., as to quality and condition.

BARLEY—Sold to the extent of 60,000 bushels extra No. 2 Canada, to arrive, on private terms, quoted at 60c.@63c., (latter an extreme asking price.)

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, No. 1, is worth 80c. @85c. ₱ 100 lb.; No. 2, 70c.@75c.; No. 3, 55c.@60c.; Hay, Clover, 40c.@50c.; Hay, Clover mixed, 50c. @55c.; Hay, shipping, 45c.@50c.; Hay, salt, 30c.@ 55c.; Long Rye Straw, 65c.@70c.; Short Rye Straw, 50c.@55c.; Oat Straw, 40c.@45c.; Wheat Straw, etc.

NAVAL STORES—Week and very quiet at previous quotations.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum varied little, on a very mild market, leaving off steadily at 1 04¾, (having ranged as to-day from 1 04 to 1 05¼, and at the Consolidated Exchange dealings reached 104,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, quiet at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Beef remained very inactive and again more or less irregular.....Pork was quiet but steady, 100 bbls. sold, including Mess, at $12@$11 50.....Dressed Hogs firmer and wanted, with city at 4 18-16c.@ 5¼c. as to weights.....Interior receipts, 27,448 head.....CUTMEATS were in light sale, including Pickled Bellies, 12-lb., at 6¾c., and 10-lb. at 6¾c.@ 6¾c.; Pickled Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c.; Pickled Hams at 9c.@9¼c., Smoked Hams at 9¾c.@10¼c., Smoked Shoulders at 5¾c.@6c.....Western Steam Lard was very dull for early delivery, closing at $6 47½.....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of only 250 tcs. for November at $6 37, and 250 tcs. for December at $6 36, closing steady, with November at $6 37, December at $6 26, January at $6 25, February at $6 30, and March at $6 34.....And of city Steam Lard, 40 tcs. sold at $6 05.....Refined quoted for the Continent at $6 15@$6 90, and for South America at $7 15.....BEEF in limited supply and dull, quoted as before.....BEEF HAMS held about nominally at $18 50, very quiet.....BUTTER, CHEESE, and EGGS without important alterations.....Cheese city TALLOW down to 4¾c. (75 hhds. sold).....City LARD STEARINE nominal; Western at 7¾c.@7¾c.....CRUDE LARD STEARINE, 5 5-16c.....Of WHALEBONE as much as 16,000 lb. Arctic sold at $4, showing firmness.....Oils quiet; quoted unchanged.

RICE—Had a fair sale on a steady to firm basis.

SUGARS—Ruled strong, though in the instance of Raw quiet, while Refined continued in good request, as previously quoted.

FREIGHTS—A fair movement was reported in the aggregate on berth and charter, though again at irregular rates, the position having been at best only about steady, with sail tonnage for charter most sought after for Lumber, Timber, Deals, Coal, Stone, Fertilizers, and Wood Pulp, though wanted also for Railroad Iron, Railroad Ties, Fruit, Cooperage Stock, Logwood, and, to a limited extent, for Cotton, Naval Stores, and Tobacco, while steam carriers had chief attention for Grain, Cotton (this on the recently depressed basis,) Ore, and miscellaneous freight; and, in the way of berth freights, by steam, accommodation was to an unpleasantly loud request, more freely through, and met with a fair inquiry also for Provisions, Tobacco, Leather, Cotton, Oil Cake, Grain, (this for forward shipment,) and other heavy and measurement goods, (about 7,000 tons Flour, in sacks, through and local, mainly through, placed under contract, shipments by steam to the close of December to ports in Great Britain, within the range of 22s. 9d., mostly for London and British Channel ports at 17s. 9d.@20s.; about 40,000 bushels Grain, from Baltimore, early shipments, for London, reported at 3s. 9d.; 30,000 bushels do., from do., for Glasgow, part at 3s. 9d.; 120,000 bushels Grain, part via nearby ports, for Great Britain, within the range of 4½d.@5d.; 90,000 bushels do., from Baltimore for Cork, for orders, December, at 4s. 10½d., and about 2s3,000 bushels do., from do. for do., December to March, at 4s. 9d.@4s. 8d., and 18,000 bushels Corn, hence for Stettin, at 5s. 6d.)

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Provisions were speculatively more active Saturday. Hutchinson awakened considerable interest by continued selling of January Pork, and in the futures of that article, as also of Lard and Short Ribs a fair business was transacted. The bear side, however, had the call and the day closed with a decline of 2½c. on November Pork and January Short Ribs, 10c. on January and May Pork, and 5c. on May Lard and Short Ribs. November Short Ribs were unchanged. Cash Lard sold to the extent of 2,250 tcs. at $6 97½@$6 — for cash delivery 75c. was paid for 16-lb. green Hams, 4c. for 10-lb. green New-York Shoulders, and $10 50 for back Pork. January Pork sold at $9 25@$9 37½, Lard at $5 82½@$5 97½, and Short Ribs at $4 75@ $4 77½. Short Ribs for the same month closed at the range given, Lard at $5 35, and Pork at $9 27½. Leading quotations for other deliveries stood at $6 35 for November Lard; $5 25 for November Lard, $5 25 for December Short Ribs, $8 20 for year Pork, $8 90 for May Pork, $6 09½@$6 05 for May Lard, and $4 95@$4 97½ for May Short Ribs.

Wheat values covered an extreme range of nearly 1c. in their fluctuations, but final closing figures for the leading futures were in the same notch precisely as the settlement on Thursday afternoon. The opening was steady, with December quoted at 92¾c. and May at 95½c. An advance at once followed that carried these futures to 92¾c. and 95½c. respectively, and this proved to be the only time during the day of heavy, concentrated selling of the market weakened to 92½c. for December and 95½c. for May, and after a reaction of ¼c. or so, finally stimped to 91¾c. and 95c., which was bottom. On this last break Hutchinson, who had been a free seller on the advance, turned buyer again, and there was also considerable miscellaneous covering of contracts by shorts gave to the market a pretty strong tone during the last half hour of the session and resulted in a rally of 3c@4c. from inside quotations. Final closings were 91¾c. for November, 89¾c. for December, 91¾c. for January, and 95¾c. for May. A liberal speculative business was transacted in the aggregate. The cash market for Wheat ruled fairly active and steady. No. 2, in store, closing at 92c. bid, 92½c. asked; No. 2 Spring and No. 2 Red Winter, in the sample market No. 3 Spring sold free on board cars at 86c.@78½c., No. 4 at 49c.@85c., No. 2 White at 95c.@96c., No. 3 Red at 87c.@92c., and No. 3 at 90c.@91c. Offered at 90c. for No. 2 Spring sold, in store, at 90¾c.@91¾c.

Corn was fairly active but weaker, especially for the near futures, which were depressed by the fine weather and prospect of increased receipts. The shipping demand here was relatively quiet, with limited offerings of round lots. The speculative market opened a shade under the closing range of Friday, and after declining ½c. for the near deliveries and ¼c. for May, rallied briefly, and closed with December and December ½c. and January and May ¼c.@¾c. lower. May sold from 33¾c.@33¾c. off to 33¾c., and closed at 33¾c.@33¾c. together. From 32c.@32½c. at the opening, December receded to 31½c.@31¾c., and closed at 31¾c.@31¾c. bid. November closed at 32¾c. Cash lots sold at a decline of ¼c.@¾c. There was considerable No. 3 Corn on sale for December and January delivery, with but little doing. The out inspection here was 100,000 bushels, and charters were made for 140,000 bushels. No. 2 Corn sold in store, and to go to elevator, at 30¾c. Yellow sold at 33½c. No. 2 White at 32½c.@33¼c., No. 3 at 31½c., and No. 3 Yellow at 32c.@32½c. Sample averaged ½c.@1c. lower, and sold as follows on track and free on board cars: New No. 4 at 29¾c.@31½c., old do. at 31¼c.@32½c., new No. 3 at 32c., old do. at 32¼c.@33c., and No. 3 Yellow at 32½c.@33c.

Oats displayed considerable weakness early, but later the market became stronger, and there was a firm closing at ¼c.@¾c. improvement in November and December. Buying by shorts, especially those who have sold May against holdings of cash property, but having disposed of the latter were also to cover their trades, was what imparted to the market its firmer tone. December sold at 20¼c.@ 20¾c., January at 20¼c.@20¼c., and May at 22¾c. @23¼c., all closing at the top. Cash lots of No. 2 Oats in stores were quotable at the close at 20¼c. Samples averaged ¼c.@¾c. lower, sales on track and free on board cars ranging as follows: No. 3 at 19¾c.@21¾c., No. 2 White at 22c.@22¾c., No. 2 at 20½c.@21¼c., and No. 2 White at 23c.@23¾c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—Wheat—Active inquiry for No. 1 Hard; sales, 30,000 bushels, at 2c. to arrive; loads, cost, insurance, and freight, at 89¼c.; No. 1 Northern higher; sales, 5,000 bushels, spot, at 87¼c.@87¾c.; sales, 10 carloads, cost, insurance, and freight, at 88c.; 19,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, spot, at 83¼c.; Winter Wheat firmer, track receipts light; sales, 2 carloads No. 2 Red at 84½c.; 1 car extra No. 3 Red at 79c.; 1 car No. 1 White Michigan at 85c.; 1 car No. 2 extra White at 88c., on track. Corn lower; sales, 10 cars No. 2 Yellow at 39¼c.@39¾c., 9,000 bushels at 39c., 8 cars No. 2 at 38¾c.@38¾c., 18,000 bushels at 38¼c., in store, closing at inside prices. Oats quiet, but steady; No. 2 White at 24¼c.@24½c., No. 3 White, 23¾c.; No. 2 Mixed, 24¼c. on track. Barley weak; No. 1 Canada, 65c.; No. 2 Canada, 81c.@62c.; No. 3 extra, 56c.@58c.; choice Western, 56c.@58c.; lower grades, 36c.@50c.; Rye, 56c. bid, 62c. asked. Rye nom. Coal, Flour active and firm. Canal Freights steady and unchanged; Wheat and Flaxseed, 5c.; Corn and Rye, 4½c. to New-York; Lumber, to Albany, $2 ₱ 1,000 feet; to New-York, $2 50. Receipts—Wheat, 92,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 25,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 172,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 78,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 29,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 75,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 6,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10c. Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red, 78¾; receipts, 5,600 bushels; shipments, 2,400 bushels.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DER GEIZIGE und GELIEBTE FRAUEN.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE TOURISTS IN A PULLMAN CAR.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—MACBETH.
COMEDY THEATRE—At 8—RUNNING WILD.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—EGDALTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—CLAUDIAN.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A DARK SECRET.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—VAUDEVILLE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—CONCERT.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
NEW TURN HALL—At 7—FAIR.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES ARON.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DEVIL'S MAJOR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
UNION TABERNACLE—PHILIP PHILLIPS.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—MEZZ DE MORAY.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain.

Our special dispatches from the correspondent of THE TIMES in Rio de Janeiro this morning show that the revolution in Brazil is complete. Dom PEDRO, with his family, sailed for Portugal yesterday, an exile for life, but with a fortune of $2,500,000 in hard cash and the promise of a pension of $450,000 a year. He was treated with entire kindness personally, and left the country without any formal protest or sign of resistance. Meanwhile, the Provisional Government is said to have received the recognition of all but one of the nineteen Provinces, the exception being Bahia, in the north, where some trouble is reported.

Mr. CURTIS GUILD, Jr., writes to us as the Secretary of a committee of Boston business men, who are also Republicans, and who are securing large numbers of signatures to the following petition:

BOSTON, Nov. 12, 1889.

To the President of the United States:

If you deem it necessary to make a change in the Collectorship of this port at the expiration of the term of the Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL we desire to recommend for the position Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE of Boston, whose name is to-day for the first time presented to the public.

Mr. GUILD says that "Mr. LODGE did not suggest Mr. LAWRENCE'S candidacy, nor has he aided the movement," and that the committee have reason to believe that the Senators are not as yet committed to any candidate. He adds: "We do not wish to be placed in the attitude of praying for Mr. SALTONSTALL'S removal. If, however, in the present condition of political affairs a change is made, we feel that we Republicans have a right to demand as creditable an appointment as that made by Mr. CLEVELAND." This is sound sense, and the movement is one to be commended in every way. It shows, moreover, how utterly futile and inexcusable from the political point of view the change from Mr. SALTONSTALL really would be.

The Hon. ISAAC H. MAYNARD, who was a candidate for the Assembly in Delaware County at the late election, shows a kind of sensitiveness which is quite unusual among politicians, who are generally only too ready to take advantage of any technicality to get office. There is no doubt that under the law requiring all ballots to be uniform and printed in black ink on plain white paper, 105 votes cast for his opponent were illegal in form. If they were thrown out as defective the result would be a plurality in favor of Mr. MAYNARD, though as the vote was actually cast Mr. BALLANTINE, the Republican candidate, has a plurality of 37. While there is no question that the law was violated in using ballots printed in green on calendered paper in one voting precinct, there is also no question of the intention of the voters who cast them to give their support to Mr. BALLANTINE, and they were not responsible for the violation of the law and probably were ignorant of it. Mr. MAYNARD declares that whatever may be done by the canvassers about these green ballots he will under no circumstances accept a certificate of election unless it clearly appears that he had a plurality of the votes actually cast. If it does not appear without the rejection of these ballots, the certificate must be given to some other candidate or the office will become vacant. This action is noteworthy because it is so exceptional in its spirit, and it is altogether honorable to Mr. MAYNARD.

The careful, candid, and voluminous report upon the working of the Massachusetts ballot law which was printed in THE TIMES one week ago to-day has served many of our contemporaries as the basis of intelligent articles in exposition and praise of the Australian system of voting, and several newspapers have copied our reports, entire or in part, some with credit to THE TIMES and some, we regret to say, without credit. But the wide publicity given to the facts and opinions collected by us must help the cause of ballot reform, even if the obligation to this journal be not in all cases acknowledged.

Gov. HILL is represented as willing to make some concessions in the matter of ballot reform if the supporters of the Saxton bill will meet him half way. Of course, whether the advocates of real ballot reform will advance to meet Gov. HILL for a compromise must depend on how far he asks them to go. The Saxton bill is not perfect, and the Governor's alleged position in favor of a general registration law is a sound one. But often he is represented as adhering to his opposition to an "exclusive" official ballot and insisting upon unofficial ballots also. Now, that point is crucial and no real ballot reformer can yield upon it. The use of unofficial ballots would neutralize the whole benefit of official ballots and destroy the safeguard to absolute secrecy of voting, which is the chief purpose of the whole reform. If he insists upon his position in regard to that point there will be no use in talking about compromise, for what he demands would be simply surrender of the vital principle of the whole reform.

With the retirement of the Treasurer of the Pacific Woolen Mills from the Association of Woolen Manufacturers and the denial by the *American Wool Reporter* that the association represents in any complete or authoritative manner the general views of the manufacturers, the influence of the committee of the association at Washington is not likely to be very great. The Republican majority in Congress will doubtless gratify the wish of the association that no reduction shall be made in the tariff on wool, because it is not likely to be able to make any change in any duties; but, for the same reason, there is little or no chance that even an attempt will be made to increase the duties on woolens. That is too palpable an absurdity, especially in the light of the recent elections. If the Republican leaders in Washington should meet the demands of the association by a request for proof that the association had any real right to speak for the trade, it would be instantly and completely silenced.

It is something over a year ago that the New-York *Tribune* made the discovery that a Sunday school politician "has no business in the Republican Party." But that was apropos of a gentleman who was thus classed solely because he was sincere, truthful, and upright. Since then the Republican Party has had a number of Sunday school politicians in prominent places, who have been very nearly free from these disagreeable qualities, though they have been very zealous in the forms and ceremonies of the Sabbath school. For these the Republican Party has found a good deal of profitable "business" of one sort or another, but it neither attracts nor tries to attract those who try to apply to their own lives the principles they teach on the Sabbath.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The problem that presents itself to the Brazilian people is a most curious one, and in the solution of it they must have, as a nation, the warmest sympathy of the people of the United States. The circumstances surrounding the establishment of the new republic are calculated to arouse our distrust. There was, so far as we can know, no decent excuse for the violent overthrow of the monarchy. Not only was the monarchy a very liberal one, but the chief of the reigning family was so sincerely anxious that his people should have their own way, when they should have made up their minds as to the way they wished to go, that he had practically offered to give up the throne which he had occupied so long, and with such good sense and good faith. Now that he has given it up and sailed for Lisbon, the country is embarked upon a republican career. That is to say, in some form, on some basis of representation, a Government popular in form and without the element of hereditary power or office will prevail. Though the hereditary feature of the recent past has been hardly more than a form, it was supposed to be a check upon rapid and radical changes. That check is now removed. The new Government has taken the reins in a manner that makes all conditions and restraints extremely difficult if not impossible to enforce, and the future is to the last degree uncertain.

But though a popular method of some sort is now the sure outcome of this sudden change, there is one peculiarity of the Brazilian situation that will baffle all calculation, and that is the fact that there is in Brazil no "people" in the sense that Americans use that term. There is a population of some 11,000,000 or 12,000,000 scattered for the most part thinly over portions of a territory so vast that there are areas as large as one of our larger States where civilized man has never gone even as an explorer. In this population some 25 to 30 per cent. are freedmen, slaves emancipated either by the slow process of flight from slavery under legal conditions that made recovery by the masters impracticable, or by the law of manumission enacted last year. Of the remaining 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 of people, it is estimated that not more than 200,000, or one in forty, have enjoyed the right of suffrage. Of those without votes, a very large proportion is made up of illiterate persons whose exercise of the suffrage would be to the last degree uncertain and might be dangerous. Under the empire an attempt had been made to extend the suffrage in what appears to have been a very rational fashion. It is fair to suppose that it would have been successful had a stable Government been maintained. Speculation as to that point is, however, idle now. The proposition in the form that it was made falls with the empire. The Provisional Government may renew it or may extend it, but the risk is very great that any new system that may be undertaken will fail through the inability to maintain order while it is being tried.

The difficulties thus created are great and complex. The more homogeneous portion of the people who at least had a certain body of common interests, and were able to form ideas about public affairs, even if they did not agree in them, must lose the exclusive power that, under restricted suffrage, they held. They may not even retain a preponderating share in the power conferred by suffrage. What the immediate future is to be no one can tell. What the ultimate future will be depends on many conditions now vague and finally sure to be complex and possibly changeable. That the country will increase in population is certain if a fair degree of order can be maintained. In that case foreign immigration, to which public opinion everywhere has on the whole been very favorable, will soon be such increase. It will also do much toward determining the character of the people and the manner in which public affairs will be conducted. But everything will depend upon the degree of order that is established, and for this work a revolutionary Government—especially one that is set up as the Brazilian revolutionary Government has been, by a simple seizure of power by violence, through a conspiracy among less than half of a very small army—cannot be well fitted. Such a Government may be very energetic, for it may use the inherited power of the past with relative recklessness as to the future. But unless it hit upon a leader of extraordinary ability and force, it is always exposed to overthrow by the very means by which it snatched its own supremacy. But though the revolution in Brazil must seem, with our present knowledge, largely an accident, and one that interrupted what bade fair to be steady and safe progress toward liberal extension of a popular share in the management of affairs, it seems clear, as we have said, that it must be the beginning of an entirely new political career for the country, and of one that will be watched with anxious sympathy by all intelligent American observers.

THE KIND OF ORGANIZATION NEEDED.

The Democratic politicians who have mismanaged the organization known as the County Democracy are casting about for some means of regaining a foothold in local politics. They have been talking about reorganizing the old concern under new leadership, and have put forth ballot reform as one of the objects for which they will invite support, but there is little sign of such a regeneration as would re-establish the organization in public confidence. The main difficulty is that the leaders and managers of the County Democracy have on the whole displayed no higher motives and used no better methods than the other political organizations of the city against which they must bid for popular support. They have exhibited most of the vices and indulged more or less in the crooked ways of the other machines, and little faith is put in their professions of reform.

New-York needs a new organization devoted to securing better municipal government, but in order to accomplish the object it should be a non-partisan organization. As we have long contended in these columns, the administration of municipal affairs ought to be taken out of partisan politics altogether and conducted as a matter of business in which all good citizens have the same interest regardless of party. There is no legitimate place for Republican policy or Democratic policy in the management of docks, the care of streets and parks, the providing of public buildings, or the maintenance of the police and fire department service. What is wanted is efficiency, economy, and honesty, and these can never be secured through the rivalry of local politicians. If we could get up sufficient public spirit and attention to municipal needs and municipal interests to maintain a permanent and effective organization of citizens devoted solely to the cause of good local administration it could accomplish great improvements, but until that is done there is little hope of making much progress toward a better state of things. The spasmodic efforts of a "citizens' movement," formed in the face of a political contest and liable to be inspired and engineered by politicians with a view to political objects, will not accomplish permanent results even though it occasionally succeeds in defeating the party candidates for office. What we ought to have is a real citizens' organization on a permanent basis, with definite aims and complete independence of party politics.

Such an organization could be made very useful, if for a time it did no more than hold a balance of power between the rival political organizations, for it could force them to make better nominations for office and throw its support in favor of the best candidates; but its real aim should be to acquire a controlling power in the management of municipal affairs. Certain preliminary reforms would be necessary to the success of such an object. Ballot reform would be a help, but still more essential is a separation of municipal from general elections and the establishment of complete self-government for the city. So long as the elections for municipal officers are simultaneous with those which are inevitably controlled by party interest it will be practically impossible to make them anything but contests between the rival political organizations of the city for the control of the local Government. To get the much-needed reform on a sound basis, changes in the Constitution of the State are necessary. It is desirable to make the State elections biennial and have them fall in the same year with the Congressional elections, leaving the alternate years free for local elections, which should also be biennial. With this arrangement it would be possible to eliminate partisan politics from local contests and from local administration and prepare the way for the full success of an independent citizens' organization. Then, with complete local self-government, the motives and incentives for exertion directed solely to a sound administration of local affairs would be raised to a maximum of force, and we could hope for a substantial advance.

A citizens' organization commanding the active and energetic support of those who have the largest stake in the city's welfare would find a wide field for immediate usefulness in securing the preliminary reforms that are necessary to the attainment of the ultimate object, which should be the placing of New-York on at least an equal footing with the great cities of Europe in the matter of public improvements and municipal administration. One of the benefits which we foresee from the holding of a World's Fair in this city is the awakening of public spirit, the stimulating of civic pride, and the fostering of a habit of co-operation among the citizens for the attainment of great public objects. The trouble heretofore has been that everything of a public nature has been left to drift into the control of men who make a business of politics and seek personal gain and advancement in the management of municipal interests. The inevitable consequence is mismanagement and a disgraceful condition of affairs in the city. From this we can be rescued only by the organized efforts of the citizens wholly apart from partisan politics.

AN ADDRESS RECALLED.

Recent events recall an address delivered less than one year ago at a meeting of the Commercial Club in Providence, R. I., by J. H. FLAGLER, then and now President of the American Cotton Oil Trust. Some one, possibly Mr. FLAGLER himself, appears to have desired that this address or essay should be preserved, for we are told that it has been published in a pamphlet and circulated in that form.

While the members of the committee recently appointed by the certificate holders of the Cotton Oil Trust and instructed to prepare plans for casting aside the Trust scheme and substituting for it the framework of a regularly-chartered corporation are engaged in their work, the certificate holders may take a melancholy interest in Mr. FLAGLER'S eloquent defense of Trusts and Trust methods at the Providence meeting. He traced the history of corporations, and then said:

"In this age of tremendous activities, enormous requirements and world-wide interests, to meet this industrial development a still further development of the business machinery was found to be necessary. There was thus evolved from this condition the latest development of business method, the so-called Trust, which I hope to satisfy you to-night is not only the natural outgrowth of business conditions, but is the most intelligent and most useful business instrument in certain classes of business which business men have found it useful and necessary to employ."

He asserted that there had "ceased to exist that universal distrust which grew from ignorance of its [the Trust's] benefits"; that the "legitimate" Trust—the Cotton Oil Trust for example—had nothing to conceal, and that everybody was beginning to see how great a blessing Trusts were. He admitted that the powers of a Trust might be used to the injury of the people, but immediately asked these questions, which will have a new meaning now for some holders of Cotton Oil certificates:

"Would you condemn the blessed rain from heaven because sometimes it culminates in a storm that devastates both land and sea, and thus becomes an element of destruction instead of refreshment? Would you lift your voice against the snow sent by a kind Providence to keep blanketed and well housed the granary under the sod simply because you still have memory of the blizzard!"

He also declared that the development of his own Trust's business "would have been utterly impossible under the old forms of business organization," and that "the Trust principle, wherever it is applied, will work out *like beneficent results*, both to the community at large, to the individual investor, and the employés." We shall not follow President FLAGLER to the end of his long essay, but we must not leave it without pointing out that he remarked that "two-thirds of the corporations whose stockholders have formed this Trust" were "practically bankrupt at the time" when their properties were capitalized, three or four for one, at more than $40,000,000.

If the Trust plan is the very flower and consummation of business methods, if it marks a higher stage of development than the corporation, if it was imperatively demanded for the successful management of certain classes of business, if it is so beneficial to the public, the investor, the manufacturer, and the employé, and if it is true, as the President said, that the "development" of the cotton oil industry marked on Dec. 15, 1888, "would have been utterly impossible under the old forms of business organization," why have the certificate holders of the Cotton Oil Trust decided to substitute a corporation for the Trust, and to get rid of the Trust with all possible speed? Why did the leading Trustee of this Trust denounce the Trust plan at the annual meeting? Why was the Trust plan formally abandoned without a loud and indignant protest from President FLAGLER, and why did he not raise his voice in opposition to that Trustee's denunciation?

Perhaps it is not now too late for the President to prevent the Trust from becoming a corporation. He should sit down with Gen. THOMAS, with a copy of the Providence address in his hand, and convince him that the Trust plan should be preserved at any cost. Surely, with the testimony which he can offer as to the beneficial effect of the Trust scheme upon all interested persons, those inside as well as those outside of the ring, he should be able to make a most persuasive argument. And the committee should not fail to procure copies of that essay.

There are some interesting facts in the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The income from this source increased up to June 30, 1889, about 5 per cent. over the previous year, and was, in all, $130,894,434. It is estimated that the receipts for the current fiscal year will reach about $135,000,000. The additional receipts last year were chiefly due to the taxes on distilled spirits. There was a very decided increase in the amount of tobacco and snuff and the number of cigars and cigarettes taxed last year, and a considerable increase in the quantities exported; but that in distilled spirits was the most remarkable. In 1888 (up to June 30) the taxed production was over 70,000,000 gallons, but in 1889 it was over 89,000,000 gallons, an increase of 19,000,000 gallons, or 27 per cent. Of this about 75 per cent. was in what is known to the trade as Bourbon whisky. There has been a steady increase in the production of oleomargarine, except in the first quarter, July to October, of the present year. The Commissioner reports the general condition of the bureau as excellent, and the amount of resistance to or evasion of the law as relatively small.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.

The Sunday evening concerts of the Liederkranz Society are always among the most enjoyable events of the Winter in music, and the opening concert of the present season, given last night, was worthy of its predecessors, certainly in the programme, and upon the whole in the performance also. The opening and closing numbers were orchestral. The first was the overture to Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," the performance of which was distinguished more for smoothness and precision than for spirit, and indeed it may be said that the orchestral work of the concert in general was mechanical, and lacked the color which cannot fairly be expected from a casual orchestra, when compared with a band even so much exercised together as that of the Philharmonic or of the Symphony Society. The closing number was Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, which is in some danger of turning whatever may succeed it during the season into an anti-climax. The orchestral movements were open to the criticism already passed. In the first two movements there is always danger of a too strict and metronomical rendering, which shall hear the same relation to a true presentation that another art stencilling bears to hand painting. Herr Herman did not escape this danger, and these movements here often been heard in New-York to better advantage. The lovely adagio went better, the cantabile being clearly brought out and effectively given. The choral movement had the great advantage of the well-disciplined force of the society, which is quite large enough for the size of the hall. Its work was considerably more successful than that of the quartet, or, indeed, was to be expected, considering the difficulties with which the quartet has to struggle, though here there was no such shortcoming as could seriously mar one's enjoyment of the noble music.

It is needless to say that the other choral work was well done, being confined to the male chorus of the Liederkranz, it included Schubert's "Ständchen," Mendelssohn's serenade, and Rheinberger's "Waldmorgen." The solos were Handel's "Who May Abide," sung by Mr. Schlömann, and Liszt's "Loreley," in which Miss Tranhmann produced, perhaps, all the effect of which Liszt's somewhat strained dramatization of Heine's song admits.

PEET AND WHIMSICAL.

You have met the old man of the country village who, having been all his life a devoted church member, and having been a deacon and a member of the council of the church, and all that sort of thing, has gradually grown into an unfamiliar relation with the Creator that he advises Him every morning what to do about the weather, and about the village, and about the Government. There is a beauty, after all, about his egotism. It is at least honest, and if he perhaps overrates his influence with the Divine Ruler, it is because he considers Him having led an upright life. He doubts the chance even of the minister in the matter of heaven, but he has no doubt of his own election. "Uncle," said his niece one day, "are you quite sure you are going to heaven?" "Sure! Why, my dear child, I am just as certain of it as that I am sitting here!" "And about aunt?" "Well, well, my child, I hope so, but I'm not at all sure about her."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A prominent citizen recently, after lunching at a restaurant on State-street, reached up to the hooks above the table, and taking down an overcoat placed it over his arm, and paying for the lunch, walked down State-street to Broadway. Feeling rather cool, he decided to put on his overcoat, and wondered why he had not done so before leaving the restaurant. He put one arm in the sleeve and then saw that he had his overcoat on, and that he had absent-mindedly walked off with another. He hastened back to the restaurant and was greatly relieved on finding that the coat had not been missed and that the owner was still there. He replaced the coat and the owner was none the wiser. The absent-minded man in telling the story said: "I don't know what I should have done if the owner had seen me going off with his coat."—*Albany Times.*

A Baltimore Anarchist says he has invented a sort of percussion cap, no larger than a three-cent piece, which, when filled with the new explosive, extralite, and scattered on the sidewalk, will blow up every man who treads on one. It has never occurred to any Anarchist to invent a new kind of working tool or to manufacture a new brand of soap.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Isaac V. Baker of Comstocks, father of Railroad Commissioner Isaac V. Baker, Jr., tells a new story to his friends. He said: "I'm over seventy years of age, and no man has ever shaved me. Never fired a pistol or gun during my life. I've only caught one fish. That was a cod, and the finny fellow was captured through an accident."—*Troy Press.*

It is one of the strangest things in life that not one of those sweet-tempered, soft-voiced, gentle-hearted, and velvet-handed women we see about us daily ever reaches the distinction of being a mother-in-law.—*Binghamton Leader.*

Lady (leaving a store)—I am up to the tricks of these merchants. I made him come down $2 on the price. Merchant (to himself)—I am up to the tricks of these lady customers. I put the price up $4.—*Texas Siftings.*

One of the heathen customs which lady missionaries have to get used to is not to look pleased when natives tell them their babies look sweet enough to eat.—*Burlington Free Press.*

It is reported that the Prohibitionists may nominate Gen. Butler for Governor of Massachusetts next year. But it is a little early to pick next year's crop.—*Hartford Post.*

A technicality upset the Tilden will. A good definition of a technicality is a convenient something that helps the wrong and defeats the right.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

We are not selfish, but there are moments when we wish the blizzards would stay out West and let us have the rest of the weather.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Having nothing to do, he has time to do nothing—and nothing else!—*Christian Union.*

MONTANA'S ENTHUSIASM CHILLED.

From the Anaconda (Mon.) Standard, Nov. 10.

To tell the truth, much of the joyous spirit with which all of us expected to herald statehood has been lacking. The people of Montana must be vindicated, popular suffrage assured, and the sovereign right of the majority to rule must be settled before the people of the State will feel perfectly at home in a circle of States that never permit fraud to taint their title.

ANOTHER CONTEST BETWEEN BROTHERS.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 14.

Mr. Trigg Miller was the Democratic nominee for the House of Delegates in the district composed of Wise, Dickinson, and Buchanan Counties, Va., and his brother was the Republican nominee. These brothers married sisters. The contest was a hot one, and Judge Kilgore took the stump for his Republican son-in-law. But the Democratic brother was elected by eighteen majority.

A CHICAGO MANAGER'S PLAN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A theatrical contract which, from a business point of view and its probable results, is one of the most important put on paper in this country in a long time has been signed by Manager David Henderson of the Chicago Opera House and Mr. Rudolph Aronson of the New-York Casino.

The contract itself simply provides that the Casino company shall play its Chicago engagements during the season 1890-91 at Manager Henderson's house; but it will put an end, for that season at least, to the more or less disastrous competition resulting from a coincidence of dates in this city of the three great comic opera organizations of the United States. Some weeks ago, when the Casino company, Mr. Francis Wilson, and the Boston Ideals were all fighting for public favor in this city at the same time, a deputation of the TIMES commented upon the excess of opera, comic and grand, and suggested that there should be made some sort of an arrangement by which the presence in such a city as Chicago at one time of more than one such organization could be prevented.

At that time Mr. Henderson had the McCaull company booked for 1890-91. Negotiations with Mr. Wilson resulted in a contract by which he, too, is to appear at Mr. Henderson's house next season, and now the contract with Mr. Aronson removes the possibility of that gentleman's formidable organization clashing with either of the others. It is not unlikely that the Boston Ideals, the Bostonians, and Miss Emma Abbott will so arrange their dates here that nearly if not quite all conflict with each other and with those of the McCaull, Aronson, and Wilson companies will be avoided.

While it is of course very satisfactory to Mr. Henderson to have captured the three companies now under contract to appear at his house next year, the matter is one in which theatrical managers the country over are likely to be deeply interested. There are not enough first-class musical and dramatic organizations in the country to supply the first-class houses, and in competing for the valuable attractions, shrewd work and often secrecy is necessary. An attraction once secured, the date of its appearance is not published broadcast, and it often comes to pass that two or more theatres in the same town, appealing to practically the same class of playgoers, find themselves compelled to present amusements so nearly alike that neither one can do good business.

Theatrical managers are suspicious, and do not pull together readily. Even the burden imposed upon the business by the operation of the Inter-State commerce law would not unite the men chiefly interested. An organization formed to fight that portion of the law relating to theatrical rates fell to pieces. Therefore, while managers have recognized the evils resulting from booking in the dark, a free-for-all race, and inevitable clashing of dates, they have not been able to see a way of remedying them.

By booking the three leading comic opera companies of the country Manager Henderson has not only done a good stroke of work for his house, but he has opened the way to serious consideration of the whole subject, and shown that it is possible, to a certain extent at least, to improve matters. Whether some sort of an arrangement by which the chief attractions of the country will be given a fair show will ever be made is perhaps doubtful. The need is apparent, and it remains for somebody to devise a system to bring about the desired result—freedom from disastrous competition—which means a live-and-let-live policy.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Unless business improves materially, this is not going to be a very prosperous season for Western theatres. Managers of companies visiting Chicago all tell pretty much the same story. Houses are not large, and often they are light, particularly in the galleries. Ask an intelligent manager for an explanation of this, and he will concisely answer: "Too many theatres." In the last five years there has been an enormous increase in the number of theatres. General prosperity is reflected in the business of playhouses, and capitalists have gotten an idea that fortunes are to be made in amusement enterprises. A theatre building affords a large number of offices and shops, and with the rents which landlords are able to obtain these days, investments in such property are very attractive. To the landlord they are profitable, but the lessees of the theatres do not always find their ventures what they expected. Rents run from $30,000 to $35,000 a year, such as is paid by one or two of the houses here, is an exhausting drain on the receipts.

Rents in Chicago are ridiculously high, yet the craze for management induces the building of more houses. In the last four years the average of new places of amusement has been more than one a year. Two theatres are now being built, and there is talk of another. The cold fact is that there are too many theatres in Chicago now. There are more than a score of houses and museums where musical, dramatic, and variety attractions are to be found. Half that number would supply the needs of the city and give the lessees and proprietors a fair return for the conducting of these enterprises. Some of these days the crash will come, which is inevitable. He dwelt upon the greatness of sublime faith in an ideal. Columbus, he said, discovered America through faith. If America had not existed God would have made it rise from the waters to recompense such faith.

Take the last week here. Every completed theatre in Chicago was open and competing for patronage, most of them having nothing new to offer. First-class business has been found at few of the houses. At McVicker's "The Brigands" has closed a month's engagement, excellent in every way. The houses have been large, and Mr. Aronson has strengthened his hold upon the good-will of the Chicago public.

The Chicago Opera House has given its patrons "The City Directory," the business of which has probably never been exceeded by any farce-comedy company playing in Chicago. The piece opened to the largest audience the house has had this season, and the theatre has been filled to the doors at every performance.

At Hooley's, "Held by the Enemy"; at the Columbia, "Paul Kanvar," and at the Grand Opera House, Sol Smith Russell in "A Poor Relation," have all had fair business.

At the theatres outside the centre of the city business has been moderately good. Kate Castleton has played "A Paper Doll" at the Haymarket, Mr. Edward Harrigan has finished his fortnight's engagement at the Windsor, playing "Waddy Googan" the last week; "Harbor Lights" has occupied the stage at Jacobs's Clark-Street Theatre, and "Little Trilby" has been at Havlin's. The latter has served to introduce to Chicago as a star Miss Hattie Harvey, a young woman. The most charitable thing to be said is that she is young enough to learn, and apparently possessed of enough common sense to realize the situation.

There are changes at every house in the city this week, except the Chicago Opera House, where "The City Directory" has another week to run. Miss Marguerite Fish takes the place of May Yohe in the cast, the latter leaving the company. A morning paper says the latter is to be substituted for Phyllis Broughton in the London Gaiety company next season.

The chief feature of the coming week will be the presentation of "Shenandoah" at McVicker's. Mr. Bronson Howard has been here several days superintending the preparations, and in order to give a finished performance to-morrow evening will be given up to a dress rehearsal. The opening will be Tuesday night.

The week will open a sort of Hoyt season here. "A Midnight Bell" was introduced to Chicago at the Grand Opera House to-night, and next Sunday evening "A Brass Monkey" will open at Hooley's. The Columbia this week has "The Still Alarm," often seen here, while Joseph Murphy plays his regular full engagement at Hooley's. Mr. Murphy has played so long at Hooley's that he would almost require an introduction at any other house.

"The Stowaway," with new scenery and properties, is at the Haymarket, where it played to good business last season. "The Waif of New-York" is the attraction at Havlin's, "My Partner" at the Clark-Street Theatre, and "The Corsair" at the Windsor.

The chief feature of Thanksgiving week will be the first visit to Chicago this season of the McCaull Comic Opera Company, which begins a long engagement at the Chicago Opera House next Monday night. "Clover" will open the season. It is stated positively that "Captain Fraccasse," Dellinger's new opera, will have its first production in the United States during the coming engagement. It will be put in rehearsal this week at Pittsburg. Mr. Bury I. Dasent, Col. McCaull's representative, arrived here during the week.

Daniel Sully will occupy the stage at the Clark-Street Theatre next week, and Little Corinne, in "Arcadia," the week following.

The attraction at the Columbia Thanksgiving week will be Fanny Davenport in "La Tosca," for which Mr. Clare, the Columbia's artist, is painting some excellent new scenery.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Mather Bylee of the British Navy is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmons Blaine of Baltimore are at the Buckingham Hotel.

Congressman Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama is at the Glisey House.

Ex-Congressman John M. Glover of St. Louis is at the Victoria Hotel.

Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse and Norman B. Ream of Chicago are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, David H. Moffat, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, and ex-Congressman Robert T. Davis of Massachusetts are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE ELKS' SACRED CONCERT.

The New-York Lodge, No. 1, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, gave a sacred concert and its first Ladies' Social Session at the Union-Square Theatre last night. A large audience listened appreciatively to a long programme, in which there appeared William O. Day, Lillian Barnard, Emily Peare, Law Dockstader, Alexander Denmar, Hallen and Hart, Celie Ellis, James Connor Roche, May Buckingham, the Dockstader Sextet, Charles Rost, Mabel Fenton, George Marion, Ida Lillian Abrahams, the "County Fair" Quartet, Frank Bush, Charles G. Seymour, Harry Stanley, James Richmond, and Litha Glenroy.

FOR BALLOT REFORM.

From the Albany Argus, (Dem.)

The sentiment in this State in favor of better election laws is already so strong that the Legislature evidently must take up that question at the outset of the session and work upon it until a satisfactory law has been put upon the statute books. The conditions for the enactment of such a law are highly favorable. Several systems have been tried at the recent elections in other States, and it is easy for those who purpose to take up the task in the Legislature to equip themselves fully, between now and January, with a knowledge of the practical workings of these various systems, no two of which, so far as we have observed, are identical. The subject has been taken out of the field of speculation and brought within the field of exact scientific observation, where men can agree upon facts.

But agreement upon facts will be of little use if the Legislature proposes to frame next Winter, as it has in the past, purely partisan bills. The suggestion is made by the Rochester *Union* that at the outset of the session a special committee of Senators, an equal number from each party, be selected and directed to report a bill, or several bills, dealing with election abuses, which can command the support of both parties. Senator Linson has been re-elected and Mr. Saxton has been chosen a Senator. Both of these men are associated in the public mind with proposed election reforms, and both in the main command respect through the State, although Mr. Saxton has abandoned, in the past, his own convictions at the command of his party leaders, in some matters pertaining to this very subject of electoral reform.

It rests with the Republican majority in the two branches of the Legislature so say whether the subject shall be approached in a practical way, with the honest determination to accomplish practical results, or whether the matter shall again be made merely the occasion for scoring fancied "party points."

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Nov. 15.

A leading citizen of Boston, who says that it took just two minutes of observation at the polls for him to become converted from a bitter opponent of the Australian secret-ballot system into a strong believer in its soundness and desirability, lays stress upon one point to which too little attention has been paid by advocates of the anti-bribery method of voting. That is, the necessity imposed upon every voter of looking over the lists of candidates and selecting the men he favors, with more exercise of individual judgment than is commonly need when a party ticket is given him to be voted straight in most c

THE WORK AT NICARAGUA

JUST HOW AND WHERE THE CANAL MEN LIVE.

A DESCRIPTION OF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE AND OF THE QUARTERS OCCUPIED BY THE AMERICANS.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, (Greytown,) Oct. 28.—Chief Engineer A. G. Menocal of the Nicaragua Canal Company has just finished his inspection of the canal works in this neighborhood, and starts to-day up the San Juan River, to Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, in order to confer with the Nicaraguan Government upon several unimportant details of the plans. The settlement of all little misunderstandings between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the official recognition by the Nicaraguan Government before the United States and foreign Consuls that the work of building the Nicaragua Canal had commenced, has infused renewed energy into the officers and men now engaged in the task of solving the isthmian secret.

In my dispatch to THE TIMES, under date of Oct. 22, I described at length the civic and religious ceremonies which attended the inauguration referred to, and I may add that on the Thursday following, Oct. 24, the Chief Engineer entertained Gov. Delgodillo and staff, United States Consul Brown, Don Luis Saenz, Don Ylefonso Vivae, Division Engineer Le Baron, Lieut. N. R. Usher, United States Navy, Superintendent of Supplies and Transportation, an officer who puts his whole soul and enthusiastic energy, of which he has an apparently unlimited supply, into his work. Lieut. Usher has at his disposal two steam launches, fifty steel lifeboats, (called canoes,) and six large lighters, but this floating force must soon be largely increased.

Under Lieut. Usher's supervision the various camps are supplied with rice, beans, plantains, beef, or turtle—once a week; canned meats, bacon, eggs, (for the officers only;) canned and fresh vegetables, (when procurable,) and any reasonable quantity of good biscuit and flour. In addition to the men are all allowed a ration of rum at night. Each camp has a hunter attached to it and his duties are to bring into camp all the turkeys, wild hogs, deer, &c., that he can possibly bring down.

I should have mentioned, in connection with the hospital, that Dr. Stubbert has adopted a new diet for his patients. He positively refuses to give them any beef or mutton, but has a hunter attached to the hospital, and this man manages, by simply wandering along the beach and in the woods behind the buildings referred to, to shoot enough snipe, quail, wild hogs, and other game to provide all the strengthening diet of that nature which Dr. Stubbert considers necessary. Dr. Stubbert's theory is that meat is not good for fever patients, and he acts up to it as above, with the addition of a "swamp hog" and hard-bread treatment when necessary. The trial of the two last-named prescriptions upon a patient is termed "administering the thirty-second degree," and it always turns the fever-stricken out to work in a few days—ordered, of course, and feeling much improved by the treatment.

The company also has a blacksmith's shop, a machine shop, eight steam pile drivers in good working order, carpenters' shop, sailmakers' shop, (for making tents and coverings for machinery, &c.,) a mile of good railroad, a complete pole railroad, lighters in course of construction, and two dynamite and powder magazines. Now, when it is taken into consideration that the canal company landed roofless and homeless on these practically bare shores on June 3 last, (for San Juan del Norte is too far and otherwise unsuitable, from the entrance to the canal to afford shelter to the American engineers,) it must be admitted that no time has been lost and no money wasted in establishing a healthy and permanent base of operations.

In addition to the works I have referred to are the tremendous engineering and surveying tasks accomplished by the chiefs of party, who are (under the resident engineers, directed by the division engineer, Mr. J. Francis Le Baron, and the whole force most admirably generated by Chief Engineer Menocal) working knee, waist, and neck deep in swamps and lagoons, (in many instances,) yet brave and hearty, gritty, and perseveringe, and staking out the work in such a careful and thorough manner that when they are ready for the dredges, early next year, it will be a comparatively easy task to begin the last, but longest and most expensive, feature of the great work before the company.

I have talked with engineers of all classes and descriptions, of all shades and nationalities, and I have never yet met a man who for a moment doubted the eventual success of the canal. They all admit, of course, that it will take time and money to build the canal, but they also admit that there are in any way impossible or even very difficult engineering problems to solve, and certainly not one that good American engineers cannot overcome with patience and good work.

In this connection I must say a word for the chief engineer, the wonderful little man around whose cool, calm, well-weighed direction the whole of this stupendous task revolves. Mr. Menocal is a marvel, a veritable Napoleon in the manner of directing men; a perfect Bismarck in his successful treatment of difficult diplomatic work; a man of slight figure but full of nerve, fire, and endurance. Always at work, always planning, thinking, investigating, carefully weighing the effect of every move; up and at work by 6 o'clock in the morning; still working at midnight when he at last bimself have sought refreshing slumber after a hard day's toil. Traveling with restless energy on foot, on horseback, by canoe or steam launch, in the broiling sun or drenching rain, from one point to another, wearing out his staff of younger and more powerfully-built men, but always pleasant, clean, and neat, while nine out of ten men are miserably damp and looking like freshly-boiled lobsters under the stewing influence of the tropical sun and foul steam-producing soil, Chief Engineer Menocal wears spotlessly white, aed firm collars and cuffs to his "tiled soirts," and never wilts under the most tryieg circumstances.

Yet, in spite of the vast amount of field work whioo the American chief gets through with in a day, he manages to find time to receive visitors, dine them, and entertain and Commissioners, has a pleasant word for everybody, and, as I know for fact, he once passed a portion of one night nursieg his Secretary, who was stricken with fever, and then turned out at 5:30 the next morning in time to chide the laggard for not being at work the minute after 6 o'clock. It can safely be said that this American engineer is a most wonderful man in many respects. His knowledge of the languags and characteristics of the people of this country, combined with his belief that he has been studying the Isthmian problem for seventeen years, and that he has made nine different inspections and surveys of the route of the Nicaragua Canal, makes him the "right man in the right place," and it is useless to add that his officers and men have supreme confidence in his ability to lead them to victory.

SPEEDING ON THE ROAD.

CROWDS OF SPECTATORS WATCH THE PROCESSION OF THE TROTTERS.

Yesterday, for the first time in five weeks, the road had on its genuine Sunday aspect, and the thousands who enjoy a drive along its level reaches and the tens of thousaeds who like to see the show were correspoedeigly delighted. Seventh and Central avennee were as clean and smooth as a well-kept floor. The ornsh of vehioles at Macomb's Dam between 3 and 5:30 o'clock was tremendous, and, in fact, all day long, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., there was a constant procession of speedy horseflesh up and down the road. Every road house was generously patronized.

Up at Fleetwood track the members of the Driving Club were treated to an exciting little three-heat trot between F. M. Dodge's b. g. W. K., Jesse Yereance's b. g. Horace, Harry Howard's b. g. Volunteer Prince, and John Daly's b. m. Sweepstakes. W. K. came in fourth in the first heat aed third in the other two. The time was 2:41, 2:29¼, 2:23½. Volunteer Prince and Horace came in in 2:24 and 2:27 in the third heat.

Jesse Yereance drove the h. m. Lady Gavan in 2:47 and 2:44¾, Harry Howard drove the b. g. General Mack in 2:34 and 2:32½, and Capt. C. H. McDoeald drove his new bay team, Ruby and Tot, to road wagon in the mile in 1:12½, a good performeace when the fact that they were never speeded together before is coesidered. Isidor Cohefeld sent his b. g. Violin around to a top road wagon in 2:35½, and J. Schwartz and J. C. Delaverge sent their trotters Dutchman and Clayton a dead oeat in 2:37.

Jesse Yereance sold on Saturday the h. g. paoer Caesar, that he and M. T. Dakin bought at the McCarty sale two weeks ago for $2,650, to George H. Hammond of Detroit for $4,000.

Ex-Alderman Hughes reported yesterday that the fund for John Murphy's monument was now over the two thousand-dollar mark, and said that liberal additions to that amount were expected in the next few weeks.

Many of the Driving Club members expect to go over to the two three-hundred-dollar sweepstake races to be held at the Jersey City Driving Club track on Wednesday afternoon. The entries for the events are: M. Dwyer's b. g. Gerritsen, Pete Mance's br. g. Crnichead, A. Robieson's b. g. Jim Graham, E. Jordan's blk. g. Government, F. M. Dodge's b. g. Whalebone, and W. Updegrove's b. g. Billy Brooks, and for the second race W. R. Cook's gr. g. Charlie Gibson, F. M. Dodge's b. g. W. K., and T. C. Barlow's b. g. pacer Frank Finch.

Among those on yesterday were Frank Work, Col. Kip, Capt. J. T. Dawson, Steve Baroum, Corporation Counsel Clark, C. J. Hamlin, Nathan Straus, J. P. Flanagan, Frank Ehret, Robert Bonynge, Col. W. E. Van Wyck, Otto Sarony, J. H. Masoe, George Conkling, George G. Hart, John Kennedy, W. C. Oewin, John D. Crimmins, ex-Mayor Grace, Hosea B. Perkins, John F. McGrath, Michael Hioks, A. J. Cammeyer, Dr. C. A. Tinker, E. S. Doeghty, William Donehty, Steve Dnff, George Floyd-Jones, L. P. Brett, P. P. W. Spence, H. M. Scoville, W. P. Hanson, Fred Van Orden, and Harry Cummings.

LOTTA'S LUCKY ESCAPE.

THE POPULAR ACTRESS AND HER MOTHER INJURED IN A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

From Yesterday's Boston Herald.

Thursday evenieg, as Miss Lotta Crabtree was leaving the house of a friend on Beacon-street, she met with a serious accident. She and her mother had stepped into their carriage, when the horses turned aed started down Beacon-street.

By the purest accident Miss Lotta discovered that the driver wes sot on the box and the horses were increasing their speed. As quick as thought she realized her perilous position and, forcing open the carriage door, she sprang out, but in doing so her dress caught and she was thrown violently to the ground, striking on her head and side.

She was picked up in a half conecious state and taken into the house where she had been visiting, and two physicians called. It was found that her injuries were a contusion on the head and severe bruises on the left limb and foot. Mrs. Crabtree, who remained in the carriage while the horses ran a couple of blocks, cried for assistance, when the driver and a couple of gentlemen chased and caught the horses and relieved her from her perilous position.

During the few minutes that the mother and daughter were separated, each naturally thought that the other might have been killed. In getting into the carriage neither of the ladies, nor the gentleman who was assisting them, noticed that the driver was not on the box. After the accident Miss Lotta was removed to the Brunswick, and she will not be able to leave her apartments for a week or two. This is the second accident Miss Lotta has experienced within six months.

HACKMEN AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS.

The Up-town Hackman's Association met at 200 East Forty-fifth-street last evening to discuss the grievances between the individual cab drivers and the cab companies at the Grand Central Station. As the matter now stands a committee of the Board of Aldermen has in charge the communication of Chauncey M. Depew in reference to establishing a hack stand in Forty-third-street. At the next Aldermanic meeting some action will undoubtedly be taken. In view of this, last evening's meetiug simply talked matters over and adjourned.

A FLOOR WALKER MISSING.

A well-dressed woman was driven to Police Headquarters last night. She reported to Serst. Kelleher of the Missing Bureau the disappearance of her husband. There was no accouat of the missing man in the police records, and the woman was told to call again to-day, when a general alarm would be sent out. The officials refused to give any ieformatioe ahout the case. It was learned, however, that the missing man was James Waddell of 235 West Twentieth-street. He is a floor walker in Ehrioh's dry goods store.

MR. ASTOR'S SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by your issua of to-day that the subscription of $25,000 made by William Astor, Esq., to the guarantee fund of the World's Fair through the Real Estate Exchange) was credited to William W. Astor, his nephew, and I would be obliged if you would correct the mistake.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1889.

HEARING CONSOLIDATION.

THE LABOR FEDERATION AND CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Federation Daniel Harris was elected a delegate to attend the convection of the American Federation of Labor that meets in Boston on Dec. 10. He was instructed to urge the convention to begin a movement for workingmen to undertake independent political action, and to ask that the Knights of Labor unite with the American Federation in taking political action. It is unlikely, however, that the convention will follow this advice, as many of the unions connected with the American Federation of Labor are opposed to going into politics. Harris was also directed to ask the convention to impose a boycott on Fleischmann's yeast, and also upon all pool beer, as the St. Louis journeymen brewers have begun a war against the pool brewers.

The meeting declared the boycott raised from the brewery of Mr. Kuntz of Morrisania, as he has left the pool and promised to employ union men.

The new Seaman's Uelon was admitted to membership under the name of the International Amalgameted Sailors and Firemen's Union. The delegates reported that a branch union was organized in Brooklyn a few days ago, and that aeother branch will be organized in Jersey City within a few days. A third union will be organized in Boston soon. This neion intends next month to publish an illustrated trade paper.

The Harmony Committee reported that it had completed its labors in regard to making arrangements for harmonizing and consolidating the Central Laoor Federation aed the Central Labor Union. A number of resolutions are made will be left out, and will then have to apply for admission after the two organizations shall have consolidated. This consolidation is to take place on Dec. 15, aed the united organization will be known as the United Central Labor Union.

It was announced that the Organization Committee will meet at Lieoln Hall on Wednesday evening to oeesolidate Bakers aed Confectioners' Progressive Union and Confectioners' Union No. 64, and that the millers aed millwrights will meet on the same eveeing at 240 Broome-street to discuss the eight-hour system.

At the Central Labor Union meeting yesterday the report of the Harmony Committee oansed a long discussion. This committee had been given full power to make arrangements for the consolidation of the Central Labor Union and the Central Labor Federation. The committee said that it had met with obstacles, and had sent circulars to all the unions asking toem to iestruct their delegates to the two central organizations in regard to the proposed consolidation. The International Cigarmakers' Union and the Progressive Cigarmakers' Association, which is a local assembly of the Knights of Labor, had refused to amalgamate, su the committee decided that when the two ceotral organizations oonsolidate the Progressive Cigarmakers' Association be left out and afterword apply for admission.

This angered the delegates from that association, and they declared that if they were left out they would apply to the courts to eojoin the Central Labor Union from expelling them. The Progressive Cigarmakers also decided that the Skylight and Cornice Makers' Union and the locksmiths and railing makers should also be left out until after consolidation. There was much opposition to the plae of consolidation as prepared by the Harmony Committee but it was finally adopted.

George D. Leiou, who belongs to the Union Labor Party, asked the Central Labor Union to oo-operate with him in a workmen's mass meeting that he was getting up for Monday next to agitate in favor of having the World's Fair held in New-York. The union decided to tell the Mayor that Lenon did not represent the workingmen.

FOR GREAT CHORUSES.

AN ASSOCIATION OF SINGING SOCIETIES —GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

Seventy German singing societies were represeeted at a meeting at the Arion Society's clubhouse yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizieg an association which will devote itself to the rendition of choral music on the occasion of the opening ceremosies of the World's Fair in 1892, and while the fair is in progress. The matter was discussed several weeks ago, and William Steinway was chosen President. Yesterday the organization was put in shape, the other officers were elected, and the various necessary committees were appointed.

The name of the association is "The United Siegers of New-York and Vicieity," taking in Brooklyn, Long Island City, Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark. The numbers the singers represented yesterday was 3,591, all of whom are auxioes to take part in the graed chorueee which will he given. These are the officers:

President—William Steinway; First Vice President—Richard Katzenmayer; Second Vice President—M. Dolgeville; Treasurer—A. Lattermann; Financial Secretary—A. Marschall; Recording Secretary—Loeis Brulmane; Corresponding Secretary—Edward Alshaes; Custodian—William Schlegel.

While the delegates from the various societies were being enrolled the New-York societies were invited to consider another matter. Mr. John B. Pannes read to toem the following petition to the Board of Education:

"The nndersigned, representing a large number of societies, associations, and ciubs, composed mainly of adopted citizens of the United States, of German birth, respectfully ask that the study of the German language be contieeed as e part of the instructioe ie the public soheols of the city of New-York. Oer trade with Germany and adjoining countries where the German laeguage is employed in commerce is second only to that with Great Britain and is constantly increasing. Many of our best citizens, representing a vast amount of capital, are eegaged in commerce with those countries and have branch houses in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland: thousands of yoeeg men are employed by them, and a knowledge of the German language is almost essential to persons seeking employment in those countries.

"Leaving entirely ont of view that the knowledge of languages as an accomplishment is highly desirable and a most valuable aid to further and more important studies, it seems to us of the greatest practical importance that our children, as well as those of the other citizens of this great commercial metropolis of the United States, coetaining a large population of yoeeg and old citizens of toe German race, should receive sufficient instruction in German in the public sooools of this city to enable them to find employment in one of the most important branches of commercial life."

Commissioner of Education Schmidt made a speech ahout what he had done in the board to prevent the proposed discontinnance of the teaching of German, and Mr. Pannes moved, to save time, that the petition be merely certified by the officers of the new association instead of being signed by the individual members. This motion was adopted. August Marschall then moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Board of Education and urge the matter, and those members who have favored German instruction. This was also adopted, and Mr. Marschall, Mr. Pannes, and Dr. Joseph Senner were appointed committeemen.

SENATOR AND EX-SENATOR.

MESSRS. BISCOCK AND PLATT MEET IN A HOTEL CORRIDOR.

Ex-Senator Platt and Senator Hiscock met in the corridor of the Fifth-Aveeue Hotel last evening and were apparently pleased. The Senator backed np against the end of the marble office counter and supported himself with both elbows in anything bet a graceful position. The ex-Senator stood squarely in front of his colleague and talked at him with much earnestnees. The pair attracted general attention.

Whether it was the attitude or the ex-Senator's talk that made the Senator tired is not known, but finally his eyes caught a vacant settee and he suddenly led the way to it. Here, as before, Mr. Platt did most of the talking, and his face indicated that he grew warm over his subject. After ten minutes the two great men separated, the Senator ran nimbly up stairs and the ex-Senator went into the hotel private office and began to write.

Mr. Hiscock did not remain up stairs long. He came down to find out the number of his room, for important matters on his mind having evidently made him forgetful of that trifle. Then he tried to go up in the elevator, but the boy did not see him, so the Senator walked up stairs again. Mr. Platt came out of his retreat and said the interview pri. Mr. Hiscock had no significance.

"He is," said the ex-Senator, "interested in some stocks that I am familiar with, and asked me about them. That is all, I assure you; we never mentioned politics." Mr. Platt was asked about the report that he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1892. He laughed and said the reporter who wrote the story should have a place in the Cabinet.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Joshua E. C. Lazarus died of heart failure on Saturday at his residence, 227 West Twenty-second-street. His body will be sent to-day to Charleston, S. C., where he was born and spent his early life. Mr. Lazarus was sixty-two years of age. He came to this city in 1849, was a very young man, and went into Wall-street. Having some capital at his disposal, he soon succeeded in establishing a thriving brokerage business, and at one time was one of the most prominent men in the Street and on the Stock Exchange. He gave up his seat in the Exchange, however, some years ago, and more recently had been doing only a small business in stocks. Mr. Lazarus was a bachelor, and had no relatives in this city except Mrs. David D. Cohen of 133 East Eighty-fourth-street, a cousin by marriage. He has one sister living in Charleston.

The death is announced from London of the Rev. William Gray Elmslie, M. A., D. D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in the College of the Presbyterian Church of England. He was forty-six years of age.

HIGH LICENSE DEMANDED

A CATHOLIC MASS MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

CARDINAL GIBBONS AND ARCHBISHOP IRELAND DENOUNCE THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—A natural sequence of the position taken by the Catholic Congress was the mass-meeting to-night, under the auspices of the Catholic Church, in favor of high license, at Harris's Academy of Music. It was attended by persons of all shades of religious opinion. On the stage sat Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. McColgan, Archbishop Elder, Bishop Virtue, Bishop Keane, the Rev. James Nngent, the Rev. James Cleary, aed some hundred prominent citizens interested in the movement. Every seat in the great theatre was ocoupied, and crowds were turned away. Mr. P. Barris tendered the use of the Academy free as a favor to his friend, Archbishop Ireland.

Cardinal Gibbons presided. He said:

"I appear before you to-night, not only as a church man, bet also and chiefly as a fellow-citizen, as ioius for the moral welfare of my native city. Whatever coetributes to the moral growth of Baltimore, whatever contributes to the happiness of the people, has my hearty co-operation; aed I firmly believe to-night that the noble cause which will be advocated here, if successful, will contribute, under God's blessing, to the moral welfare for our beloved city, to the welfare of the people; to the domestic happiness and tranquility of the poorer olasses and of the laborer. (Applause.) This blow that we strike to-night is a blow struck for the cause of the laboring man, and it must and shall be successful. (Applause.)

"I shall not occnoy your attention, in these precious moments, any longer. I have now, ladies and gentlemen, the honor to present to you a distinguished clergyman of England, the apostle of England f might call him, the Rev. Father Nngent."

The Rev. James Nngeet, the English temperaece orator, spoke substantially as follows:

LORD CARDINAL, MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: Any one that looks around this vast building must be struck by the importance of this meeting. Its oumbers, its respectability, and the very circumstances that have brought you together. You have come here to strike a determined blow against that enemy of the whole world. This great movement in America owes its coaracter and its aggressive onward movemeet to one whose character is restless and determined, his Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons. Though the ocean may separate us, we Catholic priests are one in sentiment and in motive as regards the social and moral improvement of our people, and I trust you will find that no matter what may be the religious differences that separate us, in this great work of temperance there is ant one faith.

For twenty-three years my work has been within the walls of one of the largest ports in England, and during that time over two hundred and thirty thousand men and women have come under my care. Eight ont of every ten of these came there through intemperance. At home is the old country this vice is looked upon as a national vice. No class of oer people is free from it. It is not only within prisoes that its victims are to be .foend, but also in the highest grades of society. You are not accnstomed to the same laws that are in force in this country, and you have only to work and show that as you have crnshed slavery your peonle shall not be enslaved by this vice. Intemperance undermines all family life, and if you will let it grow, it will bring your people to the low level of some of the old countries and scoerge you with paoperism, ignoraece, and crime. The object of this meeting is to crush intemperance, and I trust you will not go away from here to-night without determining to do something to lessen this evil. Give up liquor yonrselves and you will be an active worker to repress this traffic.

Archbishop Ireland said in substance:

"The position of the Catholic Church on temperance and other social questices has been clearly stated in the Catholic Lay Congress recently held in Baltimore. The Catholic influence of silence in politics, the crime and pauperism resulting from excessive drinking, require legislative restriction, which we can aid in procuring by yielding our influence to that of the other eoemies of intemperaece. The Catholic Church is absolutely and irrevocably opposed to drunkeaness and to druokard-making. In vain we profess to work for sobriety if we do not labor to drive out an evil which is daily begetting sins by the tee thousaed acd peopling hell. In vain we boast of civilization aed liberty if we do not labor to exterminate intemperance. Education, the elevation of the masses, liberty—all that toe age admires is set at naught by this dreadful evil. The individual oeeoience is the first arm to oppose it.

"But the individual conscience has to be strengthened and seoplemented by law. The claim of saloon keepere to freedom in their traffic is the claim to spread disease, pauperism, and crime. Friends of temperance, whatever be their theories, must be practical and aim at what is, under the circumstances, the best that can be had. Your movement for the high taxation of the traffic, with judicious seppleme.tary clauses as to character of veeders of liqeor, and forfeiture in case of violation of laws, deserves the support of all. This will not do away with all evil; it will reduce toe number of saloons. Your best results will be where they are most needed, among the poor and the laboring classes. A rich man can afford better than the laborer to spend money and time to reaort at the shrine of intemperaece. Sunday closing should be enforced, no matter at what cost. The Sunday saloon is a blot on any city. Baltimore is watched. It has been the scene of great violence and disorder in elections. Vote for good laws; favor the party that favors good temperance laws and that knows how to enforce them."

The Rev. Dr. James Cleary made an eloquent appeal for high license. The resolutions were as follows:

"The Catholic clergy and laity of the city of Baltimore, in mass meetieg assembled, under the presidency of their diocesan head, keenly alive to the gigaotic evils of intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks, evils which menace the dearest interests of religion and the imperil the well being and stability of the State and of society at large; justly alarmed, moreover, at the fearful ohroo wrought in so many of their own families and within the circle of their friends, towarts the best efforts of the Church in their behalf and readers fruitless oer fondest intinences, and casting about for a means which will, if not at once and entirely cure, at least greatly diminish the evil, and thus pave the way to a complete moral restoration, believe that they see this remedy in what is known as the high-license movement.

"That they have yet to be proven since, been backward in helping in the well-meant efforts of so many of the most distieguished and upright of their fellow citizens, in this holy cause, it has arisen certainly neither from ignorance of the magnitude of the danger, nor from a heartless indifference to the work of averting it, but solely from the fear of compromising the sacred interests of truth by accepting certain positions which were sometimes found to be the concomitants of the movement. The high-license movement affords them the opportunity so long desired, and they therefore hasten to range themselves alongside of their friends and neighbors in this sacred battle of humanity. Wherefore it is resolved as the sense of this meeting:

First—That high license is at present the only feasible and the only hopeful means of stemming the deluge of woe and crimes of which oreekeeness is the frightful source.

Second—That to make the remedy really effective the license should be put so high as to make it practically prohibitory as regards the multitude of low saloons, which are demoralizing and brutalizing the poor, who more than any other clase need the help and comforts of religion to make their daily toil endurable.

Third—That eot merely a high license will secure all the good aimed at by the movemeet, bet that certain restrictions should be enacted as to the time and place of sale, and the character of those who may be permitted to carry on the traffic. That too large a number of saloons in any one radius should be limited by statute; they should not be anfferad too near to churches or schools. Toe strictest law against sales on Sunday upon this point should be rigidly enforced and failure upon the part of the authorities to carry oet the law should be summarily punished; the license to sell at all should be issued to those bnt persons of tried character who can be depended upon to use their privilege in the interests of sobriety and public order; and finally the violation of the law in any of these points should work either temporary or perpetual forfeiture of the license, according to the number of such violations.

Fourth—That this assembly pledge themselves to do all in their power to oeoure this most desirable end, and to work for it with tongue and pen, until their efforts are crowned with success.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The woolen mill and merieo yarn mill of Spruance & Birkhead, known as the Pyne Point Mills, at Camden, N. J., was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss on stock and machinery is estimated at $70,000, said to be fully covered by insurance. The loss on the building is $3,000. The International Marine Railway Building was also damaged to the extent of $500.

A seventy-five-thousand-dollar fire occurred Saturday night in A. S. Trude's four-story brick building, corner of Wabash-avenue and Raodolph-street, Chicago. The losses, other than Trude's, are: Henry Schuler, paper box manufactory, $20,000; R. W. Sweet & Co. and George F. Tuckett & Co., tobacco dealers, each $10,000. All the losses are well insured.

The Van Dusen & Stevens Custom Mill at Lockport, N. Y., was burned at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was of incendiary origin. The total loss is $10,000, with small insurance. The mill had just been started, and had new machinery. The firm loses all it had, with no insurace on stock and machinery.

A building used in coonection with the soap factory of Darius Whitehead of Parker-street, Lowell, Mass., was destroyed by fire early yesterday evening. The loss on building and machinery is estimated at $6,000, covered by insurance.

A fire in Oxford, N. S., yesterday morning destroyed the factory and warerooms of the Oxford Furniture Company and the house and barn of J. H. Treen. Loss, $60,000; insurance light. Fifty men are thrown out of work.

The stable of the Howe & Parker ice Company at Nashville, Tenn., was burned yesterday. Twenty-eight horses and mules were burned to death. The loss is about $6,000; insurance, $1,500.

A defective flue caused a fire yesterday afternoon on toe second floor of the residence of James H. Blanchard, 8 East Seventy-seventh-street, and $100 damage was done.

A fire yesterday afternoon on the third floor of the four-story tenement house, 159 Rivington-street, caused $200 damage.

THE CHURCH BEFORE THE STATE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial on the Catholic Congress at Baltimore was timely and excellent. Now let the American public know what you think of the insult put upon the Governmeet of the United States by Cardinal Gibbons at the Catholic University banquet last Wednesday in giving the seat of honor to a Cardioal from Canada and making the President take second place. The Catholic Church would not dare do this in any other country. The Church is not above the State yet, but will be if native Americans do not resent this insult and prevent its repetition.

S. H. MARTIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Nov. 16, 1889.

THE CONTEST IN THE SIXTH.

MURRY'S CHANCES FOR THE NOMINATION SAID TO BE GOOD.

All the prominent and influential members of the New Amsterdam Club were at their headquarters in Seventy-fourth-street yesterday afternoon and last evening enthusiastically discussing the chances of the proposed nominee of ex-Coogressman Adams for the Sixth District. Candidate Thomas Jefferson Murry was also on hand with his champion and promised to run his very best if honored with the nomieation. The more the epicurean reporter's chance were discussed by the leaders of the County Democracy the more convinced they became that ex-Congressman Adams's selection had a winning sound. Few active newspaper men in New-York are more popular with the politicians than "Tom" Murry, and the most superficial canvass of his prospects leads to the belief that he has considerable strength.

If the district and county leaders had any definite plans about a candidate before Mr. Adams trotted out his colt, they vaelshed before the rapid development of the Murry boom. Before the New-Amsterdam gathering broke up it was generally conceded that if the boom for the jouresalistic epioere kept on growieg he would carry his district by storm at the proper time.

It is hardly likely that the nomination of the Counties' candidate will be made until after Nov. 22, when the Tammany wing of the Democracy will formally ratify the selections of Charles H. Turner, the iceman, by the General Committee of Tweety-four. This dictatorial action of the General Committee is not relished in the Sixth District, however, and already there is much discontent among the assistant Engineer J. W. Ferguson, Inspector Joseph Samworth, who has had immediate supervision of the work; A. J. Bemer, superintendent of the pile work, and Superietendent Andrew Deyo of the Riverside Bridge and Iron Works at Paterson, appeared upon the scene, accompanied by 100 Paterson builders. The large force worked by the light of flambeaus and lanterns, riveting the immeese iron girders, weighieg eighteen tons each, in position. The girders, eight in nnmoer, were sweng into position from the cars by means of two powerful pile drivers, and the derrick men slowly sweng the structure into position.

The new draw has two fifty-two-foot openings for the passage of vessels. It is what is known as a plate-girder draw with solid web, and will be operated by steam. The old bridge was erected about twenty years ago by the Morris and Essex Railroad Company at the time that company used the Erie tnnnel. The old draw will be used until the new structere is perfectly complete. For the present a single track over the bridge will be used.

The new bridge is a model of strength, and is greatly appreciated by the patrons of the road.

BOOTH AND BARRETT AGAIN.

TERMS ON WHICH THE TWO ACTORS WILL PLAY TOGETHER NEXT SEASON.

The arrangement under which Mme. Modjeska is playing as a joint star with Edwin Booth is confined to this season only, and it is more than probable that these two great artists will not be seen together again after the termination of the present coetract. Mme. Modjeska is a sterling attraction by herself, and will probably reasme her career as a ster at the conclusion of this season. Indeed, it is already arranged that Booth and Barrett will play together again next season, their business partnership having been extended until the end of the season of 1890-1 with that express nederstanding. The terms of partnership are the same as those which have kept them together in the past. Regarding these terms there seems to be a good deal of wild talk flying around in theatrical and joarealistic circles. Mr. Booth's salary has been placed as high by some alleged authorities as $75 per night, or $450 per week for the services of each performance, while the general opinion has been that he receives 50 per ocet. groes.

As matter of fact, the Booth-Barrett partnership, like all other legitimate business partnerships, is based on profits, and not on receipts. Mr. Barrett assumes all responsibility as manager, and takes from Mr. Booth all the burdens and cares of business. It is especially stipulated that Mr. Booth shall not be annoyed by eveo a business letter or a business call which Mr. Barrett or the exclusiveness of the Players' Club can relieve him of. Mr. Barrett takes all the receipts, as any ordinary manager does, pays all the bills, and distributes the net proceeds of the speculation in this ratio: To Mr. Booth, 50 per cent.; to Mr. Chase, his acting manager, and the man to whom the financial success of the enterprise owes most, 10 per cent.; to Mr. Barrett, 40 per cent. The business next season will be conducted on the same basis, but the expenses will not be so heavy, as Mme. Modjeska's large salary will not have to be dednoted before the division of the profits is made.

MR. THURMAN'S THANKS.

The Bandana Club of Leavenworth, Kae., celebrated the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of the Hon. Allen G. Thurman by a banquet on the evening of the 13th inst. Mr. Thurman sent the following letter:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 9.

GENTLEMEN: Please accept my sincere thanks for the honor done me oy the banquet to be given at Leavenworth on the next 13th day of this month, and invitation to attend it. My oealth is not good eeough to eeable me to be with you—all I can do is to express my sense of obligation and to tell you how gratifying to your old friend is this mark of your eateem. It is now over sixty years since I made my first Democratio speech, and ever since then I have without faltering given the best support of which I was capable to their noble cause. I thought it was a good cause when I first spoke. I think so yet, when the shadows of life are darkening around me, and I shall no doubt think so when I am called to my final account. Allow me to congratulate you on your brightening prospects, and to remind you that the Democratic Party is the natural party of free institutioes, and that as long as it lives it will be found among the foremost in the fight. With true fraternal regard, gentlemen, I am your obliged friend and servant,

A. G. THURMAN.

HILL THE LEAST AVAILABLE.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Nov. 15.

Some of Gov. Hill's newspapor organs are making a desperate attempt to convince the country that the results of the recent election make him the logical Democratic nominee of 1892. If the elections have any bearing whatever upon the nomination of 1892 it is to put Gov. Hill in the background. They demenstrate that if the Democrats make tariff reform the issue and nominate a strong ticket they can carry the next Presidential election without the electoral vote of New-York. If New-York State had been the only one in which the Democrats had made decided gains at the late election Gov. Hill's admirers might have had some reason for claiming the results as evidence of his necessity to the party. As a matter of fact David B. Hill of New-York is to-day the least available of all the persons mentioned for the Democratic nomination for 1892.

FIVE THOUSAND CLEARED.

THE VERY SUCCESSFUL BENEFIT FOR MARVIN R. CLARK.

More than $5,000 was cleared at the benefit for Marvin R. Clark, the blind journalist, at the Star Theatre last night. Much of this was from sympathetic contributors, but the receipts of the performance represented the full capacity of the house. The flower girls did nobly and turned in as a result of their labors nearly $350.

The programme was remarkable for its excellence and variety. Wilsen Barrett left a reception in his honor to recite, and Mrs. Agnes Booth gave the first recitation of her long stage career. George Barrett, Wilton Lackaye, and Miss Elsa Hofmann also recited, and Marshall P. Wilder made everybody laugh. Otto Hegner, the boy pianist, was rapturously applauded for a piano solo, and Nahan Franko contributed a classical selection for a violin solo.

Lew Dockstader indulged in whimsicalities. Gus Williams was encored for a burlesque piano solo, and John W. Ransome was amneing in comic imitations. Edward O'Mahony sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and Miss Gusti Zimmermann was highly successful in a soprano solo. Fred Hallen and Joe Hart were recalled a number of timee for amusing songs, aed one of the prettiest nnmoers on the bill was that of W. J. Scanlae, assisted by little Constance Wallace.

The Mendelssohn Quintet Club played a delicate and artistic selection, and Harry Braham conducted the orchestra most satisfactorily. Charles Palu was an admirable accompanist, and the stage was well managed by J. O. Le Brasse.

The ladies, who were so successful in disposieg of flowers, were Mrs. Louisa Eidridge and Misses Kate Forsythe, Ffolliott Paget, Lillie Belmore, Kate Bartlett, Loeisa Sae ford, Geraldine McCann, Mattie Ferguson, Grace Wilson, Cora Tinnie, aed Clara Throop.

HE DISOBEYED THE LAW.

A YOUNG MAN ARRESTED FOR DISTRIBUTING HANDBILLS.

Saturday night Policeman Fitzhenry of Jersey City covered himself with glory. He arrested the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. The heinous offense against law and morality committed by the young man, whose name is Edward A. Robinson, was that he threw from the window of the meeting room of his association some cards on which invitations to the evening service were printed.

Several days ago Chief of Police Murphy issued an order that the ordinance against distributing handbills on the streets must be enforced.

A week ago Evangelist Henston and the Young Men's Christian Association decided to do some singing in front of Booraem Hall, in which is the meeting room. The singing not only attracted the pedestrians, but also a policeman, who did not approve of religion distributed in this particular way. He ordered the Christians to disperse. Subsequently Chief Murphy said that the association could distribute a programme in Grand-street, which is not a much-traveled thoroughfare, but is near the hall. This compromise proved a failure, and Saturday night the association returned to Newark-avenne in front of the hall.

The street was soon blocked up by people who desired to listen to the singing. Several young men began distributing cards asking people to go in to the meeting. Policeman Fitzhenry ordered them to stop. The order was obeyed, and then Robinson went in the building and from the awning roof flung the cards to the crowd. The officer entered the house and arrested Robinson. He was taken to the Second Precinct Station House and paroled by the Captain to appear to-day before Police Justice Stilsing.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

A FIFTEEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR BLAZE IN JERSEY CITY.

In the restaurant at 79 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, fire broke ont at about 12:30 o'clock Saturday night, resulting in $15,000 damages. Harry Hopkins was the proprietor of the restaurant, and adjoining was that of

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM—VAN BRUNT, F. J., BARTLETT and BARRETT, JJ.—Nos. 129, 76, 104, 15, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 71, 72, 81, 86, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 112, 114.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—PATTERSON, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—O'BRIEN, J.—Demurrers—Nos. 4, 34, 38, 41. Law and Fact—Nos. 173, 205, 206, 223, 24, 458, 233, 255.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—BEACH, J.—Demurrers—Nos. 43, 4, 16, 17, 44, 45, 46. Law and Fact—Nos. 366, 293, 294, 295, 317, 338, 97, 103, 297, 321, 339, 114, 90, 123, 300, 301, 302, 309.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—ANDREWS, J.—Nos. 1067, 468, 923, 987, 983, 1074, 2013, 1095, 922, 1079, 1091, 348, 1089, 806, 1194, 2014, 1078, 918, 806, 1063, 469, 738, 911, 841, 923, 1054.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—LAWRENCE, J.—Nos. 1349, 1027, 1283, 921, 1358, 735, 1213, 1331, 1178, 1358, 1360, 1212, 1154, 860, 1329, 1213, 809, 443, 633, 839, 840, 1913, 724.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—INGRAHAM, J.—Nos. 1354, 1241, 1067, 1189, 1474, 975, 752, 1905, 587, 580, 742, 1283, 1051, 521, 947, 828, 1935, 568, 1337, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1008.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—FREEDMAN, J.—Nos. 1068, 2.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 56, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 80, 39.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART I.—SEDGWICK, C. J.—Nos. 479, 564, 723, 790, 849, 955, 518, 991, 1235, 1073, 954, 1078, 818, 973, 769.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 194, 247, 892, 875, 169, 573, 489, 899, 1040, 910, 1076, 584.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 837, 513, 981, 1075, 874, 838, 924, 921, 968, 468.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 591, contested will of Rosa Gillespie, at 10 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of Eliza Storms, Aaron Hershfield, Anna Hacker, Catherine Allen, Julia Ortmann, Emilie L. M. Boudon, and J. W. Frey at 10 A. M.; Ann Fitzgerald, Andrew Talbot, and Jacob Barnard at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 7, 8, 11.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 1610, 1159, 1012, 1489, 965, 745, 1518, 1160, 689, 805, 1606, 749, 1608, 817, 1537, 993, 1193, 1437, 468, 171.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—MCADAM, C. J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—EHRLICH, J.—Nos. 40, 77, 1330, 128, 4014, 215, 841, 2100, 3182, 47, 1, 45, 207, 753, 220.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—HOLME, J.—Nos. 318, 93, 160, 139, 1360, 194, 1278, 55, 580, 65, 198, 2258, 90, 317, 2065, 331.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—MCGOWN, J.—Nos. 4080, 1238, 257, 432, 238, 298, 803, 282, 610, 267, 322, 333, 334, 335, 336.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—NEHRBAS, J.—Special calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred causes.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Saturday's receipts of Cattle were estimated at 9,500 head, making 61,065 head for the week, against 56,746 head the previous week. There were only a few loads of good shipping steers yesterday, and they changed hands at firm prices. There was only a restricted demand for common stock and for that class sales were slow at former prices. Some poor lots had to go over unsold, there being little or no inquiry for that description. Sales were on a basis of $2 75@$5 10 for common to fancy Steers, at $1@$2 75 for Cows, and $1 40@$2 90 for Texans.

Receipts of Hogs Saturday were estimated at 18,000 head, making 138,841 head for the week, against 131,977 head for the previous week. Opening sales yesterday were at about Friday's prices, but the latter trading was at a decline of 5c., the market closing at $4 60@$4 75 for heavy and mixed, and $4 65@$5 80 for light weights. Early in the day there were a few sales at $3 85 and one or two at $3 90.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, last 24 hours, 3,120 head; total for week thus far, 18,420 head; for same time last week, 18,640 head; consigned through, 2,420 head, of which 1,660 head to New-York; on sale 600 head; market nominally unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, last 24 hours, 5,500 head; total for week thus far, 34,100 head; for same time last week, 32,800 head; consigned through, 1,400 head, of which 1,000 head to New-York; on sale, 3,600 head; active and a shade higher; choice to extra Sheep, $4 75@$6; medium to good, $4 40@$4 60; common to good, $3 50@$4 25; good to choice Lambs, $6@$6 15; fair to good, $5 75@$5 90; medium to fair, $3 50@$4 50. Hogs—Receipts for past 24 hours, 11,340 head; total for week thus far, 89,140 head; for same time last week, 81,750 head; consigned through, 7,140 head, of which 2,000 head to New-York; on sale, 1,000 head; market opened active, but closed dull.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:06 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 19.		
Arizona, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
El Dorado, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, San Juan	12:00 M.	.....
WEDNESDAY NOV. 20.		
Advance, Rio Janeiro	.....	2:00 P. M.
City of Alexandria, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Berlin, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coion, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Delaware, Charleston	.....	9:00 P. M.
Denmark, London	.....	.....
Dorian, Kingston	.....	.....
Essequibo, Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Germanic, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Habana, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
May, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Neptune, Trinidad	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Tyre, Bremen	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, St. Croix	.....	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 21.		
Athos, Savanilla	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gellert, Hamburg	.....	4:00 P. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Wylo, Matanzas	.....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 22.		
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 23.		
Alvena, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Atlanta, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Devonia, Glasgow	2:30 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
El Paso, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Bremen	3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Hudson, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	1:00 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Ludgate Hill, London	.....	.....
Magnolia, San Juan	.....	12:00 M.
Othello, Hull	.....	.....
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	.....
Vymbria, Liverpool	2:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 18.

City of Atlanta, Havana, Nov. 14.
Crystal, Leith, Nov. 3.
Devonshire, Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
Egypt, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Entella, Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
Era, London, Nov. 2.
Fulda, Bremen, Nov. 9.
Italy, Liverpool, Nov. 7.
La Flandre, Antwerp, Nov. 3.
Nordjland, Stettin, Oct. 23.
Othello, London, Oct. 29.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Oct. 31.
Tentonia, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

Wisconsin, Liverpool, Nov. 9.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

Bohemia, Hamburg, Nov. 6.
California, Gibraltar, Nov. 4.
City of Paris, Liverpool, Nov. 13.
Hammonia, Southampton, Nov. 11.
Lndgate Hill, Havre, Nov. 5.
Saratoga, Havana, Nov. 16.
State of Nevada, Larne, Nov. 9.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21.

Bellingham, Gibraltar, Nov. 5.
Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 7.
Pennland, Antwerp, Nov. 9.
Salevno, Gothenburg, Nov. 5.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.

Augustine, Para, Nov. 7.
Britannic, Liverpool, Nov. 13.
Caracas, La Guayra, Nov. 15.
Devonia, Mpville, Nov. 12.
Jersey City, Swansea, Nov. 9.
Lahn, Bremen, Nov. 13.
Norge, Christiansand, Nov. 9.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:51 | Sun sets...4:40 | Moon rises...1:31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k...3:13	Gov. Isl...3:51	Hell Gate...5:20	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k...3:30	Gov. Isl...3:50	Hell Gate...5:39	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, NOV. 17.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Altonower, (Br.,) Barnet, Yokohama Aug. 15, via Gibraltar Oct. 31, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

Steamship Elise Maria, (Ger.,) Ansoh, Hamburg Oct. 31, in ballast to Edward Sohns. Arrived at the Bar at 1:13 A. M.

Steamship Usher, (Br.,) McMokan, Liverpool, via Queenstown 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:52 A. M.

Steamship Christian Johnson, (Norw.,) Denstad, Aspinwall Nov. 7, with fruit to Peres, Trians & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

Steamship Orinoco, (Br.,) Karnahan, Bermuda 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

Steamship Poonacnas, (Br.,) James, Girgenti Oct. 9, via Gibraltar Nov. 14, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:25 P. M.

Steamship La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Samsull, Havre 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. Forgue.

Steamship El Paso, Byrne, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Siclen.

Steamship Pisto, (Br.,) Coombs, Santos Oct. 22 and Rio Janeiro 27th, with coffee to Buck & Sevens. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

Steamship Llandaff City, (Br.,) Gore, Bristol and Swansea 19 ds., with mdse. to James Arbell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

Steamship El Monte, Byrne, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Siclen.

Steamship Alvena, (Br.,) Campbell, Passeeren Aug. 28, via Gibraltar Oct. 27, with sugar to Tedcastle & Co.—used to tow Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

Steamship Afrena, (Br.,) McKay, Kingston, Ja., Nov. 4 and Port Limon 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

Steamship Manhattan, Jenney, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Westhope, Brazy, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Horatio Hall.

Steamship M. S. Dimock, Eldridge, Boston, with mdse. to H. S. Dimock.

Ship Alcantara, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gibson, London 34 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. J. Whitney & Co.

Brig Henry Stewart, Jordan, New-Haven, to H. B. Rawson & Co.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light W., clear; at City Island, S. W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Initiative, for Mediterranean ports; Slavonia, for Stettin; Santiago, for Hull; Alastia, for Avonmouth; San Marcos, for Galveston; Kansas, for Newport News.

Ship C. S. Bement, for Portland, Oregon.

Also, via Long Island Sound:

Steamships Eleanora, for Portland; Harman Winter, for Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Guion Line steamship Nevada, Capt. Cushing, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown at 1 P. M., Nov. 17, for New-York.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Bretagne, Capt. Franquel, sld. from Havre for New-York at 5 o'clock this morning.

The Cunard Line steamship Servia, Capt. Walker, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Rhaetia, Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York Nov. 7 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 10 o'clock this morning.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady speaking German, French, and English as companion or governess; references. Address A. L., 237 East 104th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—By competent girl in private family; assist with children; five years' city reference from last employer. Address M. C., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant as chambermaid in private family; disengaged Nov. 22; no objection to country; excellent reference. Address W. Y., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway; no oards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid or waitress; assist with other work; willing and obliging; excellent city reference from last employer. Call or address M. R., 586 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or wait on a lady; in private family; five years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; assist with washing; good city reference. Call at 234 East 77th-st.; ring Bowling's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR Chambermaid.—By a young girl; three years' city reference. Call at 204 East 55th-st.; McGuinness's hall.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a well-educated German girl as chambermaid; can do plain sewing and teach her language; references given. Address 119 West 49th-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR LADY'S MAID AND Seamstress.—By a competent girl; eight years' city references from a first-class family. Call or address C. F., care O'Neil, 655 9th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do chamber work or take care of grown children; willing and obliging. Call at 44 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; assist with washing; or chambermaid and sewing; good city reference. Call at 325 East 72d-st.; second floor.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a young girl; would do fine washing; five years' city reference from last place. Call, two days, at 52 East 25th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chamber and sitting room maid in private boarding house; best city reference. Address K. H., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl; fully competent; small private family; highest city references. Call at 301 West 50th-st., 6th-av., second sell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; will do fine washing and ironing; good city reference. Call at 1,483 1st-av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a situation for a competent chambermaid or parlormaid; seen at present employer's. Call at 9 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid; do fine washing; excellent lanndress; best city reference. Call at 387 6th-av., near 24th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address S., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant as thorough English chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address S., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid. Apply at present employer's, 12 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS IN small private family, or as nurse and chambermaid. Call at 245 East 25th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—City or country; refers to persons who can be seen. Call at 259 6th-av., rear house, first right.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best reference. Call at 211 West 69th-st, basement.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; good city reference. Call at 442 West 28th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; assist with other work; city reference. Call at 34 West 30th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND MAID TO CHILDREN. C—By young girl; three years' city reference. Call at 51 East 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c—By a neat young girl, chamber work and would assist with children or sewing. Call at 179 East 107th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; best references; would assist with waiting. Address MoM., Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; city reference; city or country. Address 241 East 75th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl lately landed. In a nice private family. Address 320 East 33d-st., first flight, front.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl lately landed; good references. Call at 241 West 33d-st., first floor, front.

CHARWOMAN.—By a respectable woman to go out the first three days in the week to clean kitchen, refrigerators, brasses, housework, or washing and ironing; 15 years' personal references. Seen to-day at 32 West 53d-st.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. Call at 211 West 31st-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; best references from last employer; willing and obliging. Call at 1,054 3d-av., near 62d-st.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; go out by the day. Call at 115 West 60th-st., fourth floor, front.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; small private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 425 West 17th-st.

COOK.—By competent woman; good cook; assist with coarse washing; willing and obliging. Call at present employer's, 334 West 56th-st.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; in private family. Call at 112 West 40th-st., top floor.

COOK.—By good cook; understands all kinds of fancy cooking; best city reference. Call at 51 East 33d-st.

COOK AND DO COARSE WASHING.—By a young woman; good city references. Call at 220 East 39th-st., first flight.

COOK, &c.—By a woman; understands cooking good kinds; would assist with washing; good references. Call at 332 West 17th-st.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook in a private family; good city reference from last place. Call at 314 West 49th-st., fourth hell, K. B.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; do all kinds of cooking; best city reference. Call at 69 West 44th-st., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; has the best city reference; would go out by the day. Call at 800 East 33d-st.

COOK.—By respectable girl as cook in small private family; has best references. Address 132 West 55th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook and assist with washing; city or country. Call at 1,278 3d-av., ring third bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; boning, larding, all kinds of fancy cooking by day or week; best city reference. Call at 159 West 83d-st., third floor.

COOK.—By good cook; willing to assist with washing; good city references. Address M. G., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can fully recommend. Call, Monday, at 29 East 37th-st.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 37 5th-av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family. Address 157 West 57th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class French and English cook; can get up common dinners; take entire charge; do marketing; best city references. Address B. E., Box 887 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—BUTLER.—By married couple; woman first-class cook and pastry; English and French cooking; man experienced butler in every respect; first-class city references. Address S., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; game, jellies, entrées, soups, desserts; best city reference. Address G. H., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook engagements by the day getting no dinners, lunches, and any kind of parties; best reference. Address H. E., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in private family; knows all kinds of soups, bread and biscuit; reference from last employer. Call at 910 East 23th-st.

COOK.—By an English person as cook where kitchenmaid is kept; understands American cooking. Address A. B., care of Mrs. Barnes, 916 East 57th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a young American woman as cook and laundress in a small private family; good city reference. Call at 265 East 45th-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—By young, neat Swisswoman where kitchenmaid is kept; English and French cook, and pastry cook; wages $40; first-class city reference. Address Cook, 234 West 37th-st.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young Protestant woman as first-class cook; several years' best city references; please state wages. Address Cook, care of Mrs. Hunter, 341 West 43d-st.

COOK.—A lady wants a situation for her cook in private family; can highly recommend her; none but first-class need apply. Call at 132 East 36th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; good references from her last employer. Call or address 316 10th-av., second floor.

COOK.—By competent woman; capable in all branches of the family cooking; good city reference from last employer. Address M. E., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl; good cook and laundress; seven years' city reference. Call, for two days, at 869 West 52d-st., near 9th-av., one flight.

COOK.—First-class; by a thoroughly-competent young Protestant woman as first-class cook; several city references; wages $35. Address, by letter only, Cook, 21 West 23d-st.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of kiteben, where a kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. Call, Monday, at 304 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By an American Protestant woman as cook; competent; willing to take full charge; wages, $20; age, 35; must be permanent; country preferred. Address A. D. L. B., 84 2d-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; long and satisfactory city reference from last place; good baker. Call at 904 6th-av., near 51st-st., third bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or laundress alone; best city reference; no cards. Call at 339 West 40th-st., second floor, front.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address M. B., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; excellent bread and biscuit baker; best city reference. Address M. R., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant as first-class cook and baker; understands making butter; no objection to a country; best city reference. Call at 84 2d-av. M.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all branches; best city references; lady can be seen. Call at 48 West 39th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; understands her business; three years' city reference from last place. Call at 643 East 39th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant young woman as good plain cook in a small private family. Call at or address 243 East 32d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; go out by the day; best reference. Call or address M. K., 144 East 43d-st.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; small private family; best city reference. Call at 8 West 44th-st.

COOK.—By a competent woman in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches. Call or address 304 East 87th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook; no objection to assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 877 6th-av., ring second bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day; washing, ironing, or first-class housecleaning; best city reference. Call at 341 West 39th-st., front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; by day or week. Call at 1,132 3d-av. f ring May bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day; wash, iron, housecleau; reference. Call at or address Mrs. McGill, 872 6th-av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day cleaning or washing; first-class reference. Call or address Mrs. Wileman, 324 East 61st-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By good laundress, to go out by the day; good housecleaner; good city reference. Call at 455 West 46th-st., first floor, back.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic cutter, fitter, draper, desires engagement; fashions the latest improved styles of trimmings; guarantees perfect satisfaction; late with one of the leading houses; terms, $2 per day. Address Artistic, Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER AND DESIGNER OF MISSES' and children's costumes wishes customers at her home; fancy costumes a specialty; also lining, hemstitching, and feather stitching done; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; competent cutter, fitter, and draper; latest style; a few more customers by day or week. Call or address Mrs. Grossert, 324 7th-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, in a private family; willing and obliging. Call at 522 West 50th-st., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl, not long in this country, for light housework or mind children. Call at 521 West 42d-st., in store; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong girl to do general housework; good reference. Apply at 266 West 32d-st., third floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable woman general work in boarding house or restaurant. Call at 241 West 35th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman as kitchenmaid in a first-class private family; good reference. Address R. C., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

KITCHENMAID.—By an English girl as kitchenmaid under good cook. Address B. A., care of Mrs. Barnes, 916 East 57th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By Swedish girl as kitchenmaid with a chef. Apply or address Advertiser, 213 East 26th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By an English girl; first-class city reference. Call at 34 West 13th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressemaker, hairdresser, and packer; assist with other work; three years' reference from last employer. Address E. M., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; by intelligent and obliging person; competent dress-maker, seamstress, and hairdresser; speaks different languages; good lady; make herself generally useful; Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good experience; understands her duties; first-class dress-maker and seamstress; fine needlework; city or country; best city reference from first families. Address, by letter, 217 West 35th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced young lady woman; take entire charge; lady's wardrobe; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; wages $23; city reference. Address M. B., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Protestant girl to wait on lady and do sewing; seven years' best city reference. Call at 434 West 19th-st, ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; city reference. Address L. M., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; good city reference. Address Agnes, Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By American Protestant; good hairdresser, dressmaker, mender, and packer; city or country, or travel. Call or address, for two days, 448 5th-av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Is a good dressmaker; would assist with other work; has good city reference. Address T., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to travel; is thoroughly willing and obliging; five years' city reference. Address M. D., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent Lswedish girl; best city references. Call or address 474 6th-av., care Mme. C. H. Tisserand.

LAOY'S MAID.—By German girl as maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; two years' city reference. Address M. Kuhn, 1,439 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—By an intelligent American girl Lias lady's maid; a good hairdresser and good packer; is willing to travel; reference of character and ability can be had from former and present employers. Address A. B., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; intelligent, competent; first-class dressmaker and seamstress; understands her duties; unexceptionable city references. Address, by letter, Rose, 182 West 32d-st.

LADIES' USEFUL COMPANION.—Accustomed to travel; or thorough housekeeper; country preferred; personal reference. Address M. R., Box 197 Times Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady who keeps no laundress in the Winter would like a situation for a first-class laundress who has lived with her for the past season; she has eight years' reference from one place and is absolutely trustworthy and competent; wages, $20. Call Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 2, or address 86 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good laundress; assist with chamberwork in private family; city reference. Call or address A. M., 506 East 14th-st., Room 16.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; assist in chamberwork in private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 235 East 26th-st.; two flights.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman; assist in other work; no objection to private boarding house; city or country; wages no object; city reference. Call at 134 West 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; six years' city reference from last place. Call at 923 West 43d-st.; ring fourth bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; five years' city reference from last place. Address A. B., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires a situation for an excellent laundress; seen at present employer's. Call at 5 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by young girl; good city reference. Call at 325 East 23d-st., first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address M. N., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; assist in other work; city or country; personal reference. Can be seen at 227 East 90th-st.

MAID.—By an experienced woman as maid to elderly lady or invalid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; best city reference. Call at 200 East 99th-st., second bell.

MAID.—By experienced, trustworthy young woman as maid to elderly lady or invalid, or any position of trust; highly recommended; home preferred to wages. Call at 455 7th-av., third bell.

MAID OR NURSE TO GROWN CHILDREN.—Good seamstress; could instruct young children; unexceptionable city references. Address Juliette, 162 West 32d-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; five years' New-York reference in city. Can be seen Monday at 20 West 57th-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced, faithful infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infant from birth; can take entire care; bring up on bottle if required; excellent seamstress; middle-aged; highest city reference. Call at 323 East 38th-st.

NURSE.—By a reliable and trustworthy young woman as nurse to growing children and sew, or wait on a lady; willing and obliging; best city reference from last place. Address K. R., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for her nurse, whom she can highly recommend; capable of taking full charge of a baby from birth; can be seen at present employer's, from 9 to 11, at 38 East 28th-st.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant woman; thoroughly understands care of infant from birth, or young child; good city references. Address B. L., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French Swiss Protestant nurse; thoroughly experienced; take entire charge of baby or small children; patient; good sewer; good reference; city reference. Call or address M. Y., 163 West 29th-st.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infant or children; kind, patient; neat sewer; excellent reference. Call at 135 West 28th-st.; ring bell.

NURSE.—By competent German, Protestant, as nurse to invalid lady or growing children; good seamstress, or assist in chamberwork; city or country. Call or address K. W., 126 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse to invalid lady or elderly gentleman; no objection to going South; best of reference. Call or address M. C., 225 East 39th-st.

NURSE.—By reliable girl as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands care of children; five and one-half years' best reference. Call at 319 West 35th-st.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse to baby or grown children; assist with chamberwork; good plain sewer; best city reference. Call at 8 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent nurse; can take entire charge of infant or child; any age; two years' best city reference. Call at 36 East 58th-st.

NURSE.—By respectable young girl in private family to mind children or do light chamberwork and sewing; satisfactory reference from last employer. Call or address 32 East 40th-st.

NURSE.—By a competent lady's nurse; long experience; hospital trained; reference from patients and doctors; terms, $15 per week. Address F. M., 159 East 47th-st.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent Swedish girl; very best city references; prefers to go South. Address 474 6th-av., care of Mme. C. H. Tessarand.

NURSE.—By competent German as nurse to grown children; first-class city reference. Address E. W., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young girl; Protestant; babies or growing children; long experience with children; good sewer; city references. Address D. A., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman as baby's nurse; understands the entire charge of a baby on the bottle; good city reference. Call or address M. A. P., 159 East 47th-st.

NURSE.—By Swiss French girl (Protestant) as nurse for grown-up children in a good American family; city reference. Call or address A., 17 East 36th-st.

NURSE.—By a young Swiss girl, just arrived, as nurse; good sewer; speaks only French; no one of the house speak English. Address J. W., 192 Park-av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By competent person as infant's nurse; understands bringing baby up on bottle if required; best reference. Address M. M., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent and experienced girl as nurse; best city reference. Call at 403 West 54th-st., second floor.

NURSE.—By a young Swiss girl, (Protestant,) speaking German and French, one year in America, as nurse. Address Elise Rudiger, 937 1st-av.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant girl; or walt on lady and do sewing or light chamberwork and do sewing; first-class references from present employer. Address S. M., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse; many years' experience; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; competent to take entire charge; reference from present employer. Call, Monday, from 11 to 3 P.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There was no business in the addition line transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room Saturday, Nov. 16. The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 16, was $640,160, as against $223,270, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Nov. 18.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, F. Smyth, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 51.1, 82 East 77th-st., southwest corner of 4th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale of two two-story frame dwellings, with plot of land 54 by 120, 1,736 Washington-av., east side, 162 feet south of 175th-st.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the three-story brick building, with lot 26 by 55, 61 Elizabeth-st., west side, south of Hester-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale of one lot, 36.8 by 100.8, on East 91st-st., northwest corner of Madison-av.; two lots, each 25.2 by 102.2, on 5th av., southeast corner of 94th-st.; three lots, each 25.6 by 100.8, on East 94th-st., south side, 102.2 feet east of 5th-av.; one lot, 25 by 2 1.10, on East 103d-st., running to 104th st., 155 feet west of 4th-av.; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., south side, 205 feet west of 4th-av.; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 105th-st., south side, 130 feet west of 4th-av.; plot of land, 129.11 by 100, on New-av., southwest corner of 150th-st., and one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 150th-st., southeast corner of New-av.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, executor's sale of four lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., northwest corner of 122d-st.; four lots, each 25 by 90.11, on West 122d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.; eight lots, each 25 by 100, on Lennox-av., west side, between 133d and 134th sts.; four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 141st-st., north side, 200 feet east of 8th-av., and six lots, irregular, on St. Nicholas-av., east side, between 112th and 113th sts.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale of 14 lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 132d-st., north side, 125 feet east of Boulevard; three lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., northwest corner of 132d-st., and six lots, each 25 by about 90, on West 134th-st., south side, west of 10th-av.

By Scott & Myers, partition sale, H. S. Cram, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 18.11 by 75.1, 100 Essex-st., east side, 70.2 feet north of Delancey-st.

By William Kennelly & Brother, partition sale, Charles H. Daniels, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 13.6 by 72.10 by 14 by 69, 35 West 12th-st., north side, 3.6 feet west of 5th-av.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, C. H. Daniels, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 23 by 100, 2,752 8th-av., east side, 25 feet north of 146th-st.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Henry E. Howland, Esq., referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 93d-st., south side, 225 feet east of 10th-av. Also, similar sale, John H. Kitchen, Esq., referee, of five four-story stone-front buildings, with lots, each about 20 by 100.11, 234 to 242 West 124th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 5th-av.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

By A. H. Muller & Son, partition sale of the two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 98.9, 133 West 31st-st., south side, 325 feet east of 7th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 62d-st., south side, 450 feet west of 9th-av., and five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 2,175 8d-av., east side, 100 feet north of 118th-st.; also partition sale, Edgar Logan, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 19.11 by 70 by 20.3 by 75.5, 309 Bowery, east side, 80.10 feet north of 1st-st.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 90, 218 East 53d-st., south side, 200 feet east of 3d-av.; similar house, with lot 18.8 by 100.5, 217 East 53d st., adjoining above; two-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.5 by 100, 127 East 87th-st., north side, 580.5 feet west of 3d-av., and gore lot, 60.7 by 50, on Lexington-av., northeast corner of 93d-st.

By John P. H. Smyth, public auction sale of the two-story and three-story frame buildings, with lot 25 by 100, 1,894 3d-av., west side, south of 105th-st. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 149 Conover-st., corner of Sullivan-st., and three three-story brick flats, with lots, each 18.9 by 100, 158 to 160 Hull-st., south side, west of Stone-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, one lot 25.4 by 130 by — by 134, on St. Nicholas-av., west side, 151.11 feet south of 141st-st.; one lot, 25.5 by 112.9 by 25 by 117.4, on St. Nicholas-av., east side, 346 feet north of Sylvan-place, and three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 28 by 25.1, 165 West 33d-st., north side, 77 feet east of 7th-av.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick and two-story frame buildings, with lot 20.1 by 95, 1,002 3d-av., west side, 80.3 feet south of 60th-st.

By Pierre G. Carroll, foreclosure sale, E. C. O'Brien, Esq., referee, of a plot of land 100.5 by 100, on 10th-av., northwest corner of 59th-st., and two-story stone-front dwelling, with four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 59th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale of the four-story brick house, with lot 21 by 65, 269 Washington-st., east side, 50.5 feet north of Charles-st., and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, 321 West 27th-st., north side, 229.2 feet west of 8th-av. Also, public auction sale of four lots, each 20.5 by about 73, on West-st., northeast corner of Horatio-st.; five lots, each 25 by 81, on Horatio-st., north side, 75 feet east of West-st.; five-story brick hotel, with plot of land 44.3 by 80.501 and 30.3 3d-av., southeast corner of 34th-st, and six-story brick apartment house, St. Charles, with two lots, each 25 by 102.2, 1,187 to 1,191 9th-av., northwest corner of 72d-st.

By Richard V Harnett & Co., executor's sale of the five-story building, with plot of land 112.10 by 100, 362 to 372 2d-av., northeast corner of 21st-st. Also, foreclosure sale, John H. Kitchen, Esq., referee, of two four-story stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 25 by 102.2, 17 and 19 West 82d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 8th-av., and two similar houses, with lots, each 23 by 102.2, 25 and 27 West 82d-st.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale of the five-story brick building, with lot 26.2 by 82, 1,495 2d-av., southwest corner of 98th-st., and three similar buildings, with lots, each about 25 by 96.8, 1,889 to 1,893 2d-av., adjoining above.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction of the three-story brick flat, with lot 20 by 98, 2,015 Fulton-st., near Hopkins-av., Brooklyn.

Friday, Nov. 22.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick and two-story frame house, with lot 20 by 95, 1,000 3d-av., west side, 80.4 feet south of 60th-st.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of one lot, 18.2 by 70, on 4th-av., west side, 84 feet south of 75th-st.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Francis, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.11 by 80, 203 Lenox-av., east side, 100.11 feet south of 121st-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 16.

76th-st, n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Cornelia Menken and another to Edward Phillips	$1
5-26-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; Cornelia Menken and another to same	1
10th-av., s. e. corner 83d-st., 150.6x99.11; Edward Oppenheimer and others to John A. Brodhead	75,000
76th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 15x102.2; Susan E. Benson to Cornelia Menken	1
136th-st., s. e. corner of 3d-av., 25x150; Ezra Quimby and wife to Thomas J. Mullen	26,000
137th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50x100; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to William R. Denhoise	34,250
115th-st., s. s., 85.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.6x50.5; Hannah A. Fanning and another to Annice M. Guffney	6,500
Greenwich-av., w. s., 63 ft. s. of Perry-st., 19 x71.5; Hannah J. Farley to Matthew Corcoran	12,500
Kelly-st., e. s., 107 ft. n. of 165th-st., 100x173; Charles B. Perry and others, executors, to Vincenzo Palmiero	2,620
220-st., e. s., 33.11 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.3x98.4; Mordaunt Bodine to Charles A. Spaulding	1
Same property; same to same	12,050
80th-st., 430-432 East; James Higgins and wife to Margaret Mellamer	38,000
133d-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 7th-av., 150x99.11; R. C. Dorsett to Franklin A. Thurston	1
Bainbridge-av., n. s., 98 ft. w. of Travers-st., 23x114, Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association to James Campbell	595
Travers-st., 77 ft. w. of Briggs-av., 25x104; Hugh N. Camp and wife to Isabell Mifflin	505
42d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 24.7x100.5; Mary Spearing to Mary A. Barron	250
Chrystie-st., 104; Joseph Cohn and wife to Max Kramer	2,100
107th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.11; Elias H. Hawkins and wife to Thomas Wallidr	3,100
Riverton-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Lewis-st., 25x100; Wolf Mitz and wife to Michael Strauss	40,250

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On and adjoining

5TH, MADISON, AND PARK AVS.

A number of large, small and medium size first-class PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale at

LOW PRICES.

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FOUR RICH CORNER DWELLINGS

FOR SALE.

BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.

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55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

16 REASONS

why owners and lenders should have their real estate titles insured by it.

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William M. Ingraham,	Eugene Kelly,
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Martin Joost,	Hugo Wesendonck,
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ATTENTION, PHYSICIANS!!!!

HANDSOMEST FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED HOUSE,

covering the entire lot, (two elevators, &c., kitchen on the top floor,) ever built for doctors' purposes on the island; near 5th-av. and the Plaza entrance into Central Park; price low; terms easy; immediate possession. Keys from

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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

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The very desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling house, No. 204 Union-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

In good order; new furnace, French range, porcelain tubs, and all modern improvements.

For terms, &c., apply to

RICHARDS & SAUSE,
53 Liberty-st., corner Nassau.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,

At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

The six-story brick and stone building, with stores, offices, apartments, and plot of land,

NOS. 1,187, 1,189, AND 1,191 9TH-AV., 101 WEST 72D-ST.,

Northwest corner of 9th-av. and 72d-st., and the new

Five-story brick building, with plot of land, NOS. 501 AND 503 3D-AV.,

Southeast corner 3d-av. and 34th-st.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of OLIVER B. VAN BEUREN and LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, EXECUTORS of the ESTATE OF GERARDUS A. C. VAN BEUREN, deceased,

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

16 choice and valuable lots on 5TH, MADISON, AND NEW AVS., 91ST, 94TH, 103D, 104TH, 105TH, AND 150TH STS.

Book maps, &c., at office of L. A. Lockwood, Esq., 59 Liberty-st., and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

CHOICE AND VALUABLE 5TH-AV. LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SONS

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

Eight lots east side 8TH-AV., comprising the entire front between 113TH and 114TH STS.;

Two lots west side 8TH-AV., 50.5 x feet north of 114TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,

At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

Four-story and basement brick house and lot, NO. 659 WASHINGTON-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,

At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

The three-story brick dwelling and lot, NO. 321 WEST 27TH-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1889,

At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

The three-story brick dwelling and lot, NO. 138 WEST 31ST-ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

L. J. Phillips, Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale

to close the Estate of Emanuel Knight.

Valuable Unimproved Property.

L. J. & I. Phillips, Auctioneers,

will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,

Tuesday, Nov. 19,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

Entire Front, (8 lots,) West Side LENOX (late 6th) AV., 133D to 134TH ST.

Eight Lots Northwest Corner 10TH-AV. and WEST 122D-ST., Boulevard, opposite Morningside Park.

Four Lots North Side 141ST-ST., 200 FEET EAST of 8TH-AV.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV., East Side, 112th to 113th st.

80 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

Sale Positive, Without Reserve.

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ON CONVENT GROUND, 128TH-ST. AND St. Nicholas-av.—Detached dwelling; in A No. 1 order; rent, $900. Apply to PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av., near 61st-st.

A.—121ST-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.....$1,600
5th-av., corner 124th-st., 4-story B. S., 1,400
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

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FURNISHED.

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SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.

J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 38d-st.

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Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequalled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
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DESIRABLE APARTMENT, 10 ROOMS, to let unfurnished, 23d-st., near 5th-av.; immediate possession. H. B. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th-st.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

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TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in building 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.; unobstructed northern light for engravers, jewelers, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO, 176 Broadway.

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INSTRUCTION.

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BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department. Private instruction day and evening. PAINE'S COLLEGE, 62 Bowery, up town, 107 West 34th-st.

MISSES GRINNELL'S DAY SCHOOL FOR Girls, 22 East 54th-st., reopens Oct. 2. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary departments. Separate Classes for Boys, Oct. 1. Kindergarten.

MRS. AND MISS BOYCE HAVE REOPENED their school for children and young girls at 871 Park-av.; preparation for colleges examinations; kindergarten occupations.

MISS CHISHOLM'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 15 East 55th-st., will reopen Sept. 30. Boys' classes.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER—English and French School for young ladies, 148 Madison-av. No home study for pupils under fourteen.

MISS CARRIER, FORMERLY WITH MISS DOU VERNEY, Boys' School reopens Oct. 2. 59 EAST 30TH-ST.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL, 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3.

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REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner's School for Girls, 607 5th-av.; 32d year.

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THE TURF.

HUDSON COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB, Gutten-berg, N. J.—Opening day, Tuesday, Nov. 19, and continuing every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday throughout the season; first race at 1:40 P. M.; boats leave Jay and 42d sts. every thirty minutes, connecting with steam railroad direct to track; also, from Barclay, Christopher, and 14th sts. every ten minutes, connecting with horse cars direct to track.

S. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.—EVERY DAY this week, six races, commencing at 1:30 P. M.; 30 minutes from New-York by special trains via Erie R. R. direct to Grand Stand, leaving Pier Chambers-st. 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, and five minutes earlier foot 23d-st. Round trip, including admission to Grand Stand, $1. Trains leave for New-York immediately after races.

C. V. SAS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres.

NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB, ELIZABETH, N. J.

RACING TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.

Special trains via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot Liberty-st. at 12:30, 1, and 1:20.

H. D. McINTIRE, Sec. M. F. DWYER, Pres.

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ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY, from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.

Devonia, Nov. 27, 9 A. M. Circassia, Dec. 7, 6 A. M. Furnessia, Dec. 4, 2 P. M. Ethiopia, Dec. 14, 9 A. M. Cabin to GLASGOW, DERRY, or LIVERPOOL, $45 and $55. Second class, $30. Steerage, $20. MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE VIA AZORES. Best route to Algiers and coast of Morocco. FAYAL and PENINSULA, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES.

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WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1 P. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thurs., Dec. 5, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55 to $50, according to location of state-room. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier, Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Nov. 20, 3 P. M. Teutonic, D. 11, 7:30 A. M.
Britannic, N. 27, 8:30 A. M. Germanic, Dec. 18, 2 P. M.
Adriatic, Dec. 4, 3 P. M. Britannic, D. 25, 7:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.

Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $35 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut-st.

J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

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AHIJO.....Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7 A. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Dec. 10, 6:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Dec. 17, noon

Cabin passage, $50, $60, and $100; second cabin, $30 and 35; steerage, $20.

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Steamers sail from pier foot 22d-st., Hoboken.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Trave, W., Nov. 20, 8 P. M. Elder S., Nov. 30, 11 A. M.
Fulda, S., N. 23, 8:30 A. M. Aller, Wed., Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
Lahn, N., Nov. 27, 9 A. M. Werra, Sat., Dec. 7, 6:20 A. M.

From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, 1st cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location. 2d cabin, $50 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

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Umbria, Nov. 23, 5:30 A. M. Umbria, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
Servia, Nov. 30, 11:30 A. M. Servia, Dec. 28, 10 A. M.
Etruria, Dec. 7, 4 P. M. Etruria, Jan. 4, 3 P. M.
Anrania, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M. Gallia, Jan. 11, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

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CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Nov. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Nov. 27, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Dec. 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Wed., Dec. 11, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $20.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., Nov. 23, 4:30 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jousselin, Sat., Nov. 30, 11 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Sauvaire, Sat., Dec. 7, 4:30 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

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CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO. Sails Tue., Dec. 3, 2 P. M.

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Sail from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st. CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett. Mon., Nov. 18. NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton. Wed., Nov. 20. CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Lowe. Fri., Nov. 22. TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Sat., Nov. 23. R. L. WALKER, Agent O. S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.

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DANCING.

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NO. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Class for Gentlemen will begin December 2d. Private lessons at any time by appointment.

MR. MANUEL, 543 5TH-AV., NEAR 45TH-st.—Classes commence Nov. 27. Circulars on application.

THE OLD CHURCH DESERTED

AN ADDRESS OF REMINISCENCE BY MR. NEWTON.

THE CONGREGATION OF ALL SOULS' HOLD THEIR FINAL SERVICES IN THE ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The parishioners of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church assembled in the old church building for the last time yesterday morning. Next Sunday they will listen to their rector, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, in the Church of the Holy Spirit, Sixty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue. The occasion of the morning service, therefore, was one of exceeding interest, because it gave Mr. Newton an opportunity to review his work for the last twenty years and give the genesis, the development, and the culmination of his struggle for free speech in the pulpit, though hemmed in by all the conservatism of the English Church.

The announcement of the change, notwithstanding the rumor that such a step was not improbable, was something of a surprise to his hearers. He said, in speaking of the Church of the Holy Spirit, that it was not as large a building as he and his parishioners would have liked, but it was quite as large as the present building and there were admirable rooms for church work and a rectory attached to the church proper. The All Souls' Church will transfer its corporate name and title to the new building and will go on as All Souls' Church, a memorial of the Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D.

Mr. Newton continued: "I will remain rector of the parish, the present vestry continuing in office with the exception of dropping two of their members and placing two of the members of the vestry of the Church of the Holy Spirit upon the board. The present rector of the Holy Spirit will retire from the field and the portion of the congregation of the church now remaining will join hands with us in this consolidated parish. We assume of course their debt of $150,000, with an additional obligation of $20,000. To cover this we have our subscription, with the expected proceeds of the sale of our present property, which will almost entirely liquidate the indebtedness. We shall, therefore, go into the possession of this new property without any debt, or with merely a nominal debt, according as we realize upon our present property, while our new position and the attractiveness of our building is such as to make a natural element of cohesion for the parish and to secure its permanency—the one point about which I have been solicitous. The arrangement of pews will remain substantially the same as they are in the present building. The pew rents will remain the same. The papers necessary to completing the transfer will be signed within the next forty-eight hours."

The other details of the transfer have already been given in THE TIMES. At the conclusion of the service a meeting of the vestry was held, which practically completed all the arrangements for removal, save the formality of signing.

Mr. Newton delivered a sermon which was a review of his work as rector. He said in part:

"It was under discouraging circumstances that in May, 1869, a young man from the provincial city of Philadelphia was invited to step into the place filled by two men and gather in the fragments that remained after a double break-up of the parish. I confess that if I could have foreseen the difficulties attending the work here, I should not have had the courage to undertake it. I knew little of the peculiarities of the social formation of New-York. I remember very well standing on the brow of Murray Hill at the time that I was considering this invitation, and looking out over the city that lay beyond. Madison-avenue, north of Forty-second-street, was unpaved, and there was scarcely a house along the line. Cattle sheds there were in abundance, however. To the west the walls of the huge Temple Emanu-El were rising out of the very ledge, as it seemed. Further over on the west side building was more advanced. The Anthon Memorial Church was the only one on the ground in that quarter, and the prospect seemed to be promising. While I was standing on Murray Hill taking this view of the panorama my friend, a shrewd New-Yorker, said to me: 'Don't go there. You will have a hard time. It doesn't make any difference what energy and ability may be put into the work there. The stream does not set in that direction. The feeling in New-York is peculiar. If your church is not rightly situated the people who will give financial strength to it will be slow in joining you, and without financial strength your work will be crippled necessarily. If I were in your place I would rather go up Madison-avenue a few blocks, among the cattle sheds, and put up a rough frame shanty for a few thousand dollars, if you can secure that much, and start in without any following. The tide will set along that line, and in a few years you will be in the heart of a new city which will yield you a strong congregation.' I looked again over the unpromising vista of cattle sheds and my heart sank within me. I had not courage to believe such a prophetic vision, so I settled down to work here.

"My first sermon was preached on the afternoon of the second Sunday in June, 1869, to a very sparse congregation. I was then engaged in the temporary occupancy of the Secretaryship of the American Church Missionary Society—a voluntary organization of the low churchmen on behalf of domestic missions. This took me away on a tour through Pennsylvania, after which I again assumed charge of the pulpit for a few Sundays in midsummer, entering fully upon my work here in September. Here I have been ever since. What attracted me here, as I remember saying to an older clergymen at the time, was the possibility of making a church which should be the meeting point of the rich and the poor. After surveying the neighborhood I saw that there was ample room for missionary work here at our very doors, and that the parish church could be made the centre of that work. I thought I saw, too, that the church was not so far away from the quarters of the 'best society' as to fail in securing the financial backing which any church must have to do its work effectively. I hoped to solve the problem of a strong parish, which should commingle the various classes of society.

"For ten years I tried to do here the work of two men with the strength of half a man, and the result is not surprising. Those ten years of well-nigh killing work told, of course, upon the parish. The morning congregations grew steadily, though slowly. The pew rentals increased comfortably. The philanthropic works multiplied. The evening congregation became crowded to overflowing. Its attendants were drawn from every class in the community and from every denomination to participate in a simple, elastic service of song, such as has now been legitimized by the General Convention. Whatever strength this pulpit had was put into the preaching at these services, so that the result was the rightful combination of the best that can be given from the pulpit and the choir. It would have been comparatively easy for me to have preached twice but for the fact, to which I shall refer in a moment, that you have insisted upon the method of my preaching—without notes. Preaching without manuscript may be the most effective manner, but it costs. The first decade's harvest, however, was vastly short of what my dreams had pictured.

"The written sermon will always be a more finished and elegant literary production, but in nine cases out of ten it must lack the direct point, the simplicity and earnestness, the self-forgetfulness that go with the impassioned speech of the man who stands without notes, facing his hearers and talking to them as man with man. In those days I believe I was the only clergyman of our Church who preached without notes. The rector of the Holy Trinity, I think, was the second; then came Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson, and by degrees it became customary to see our clergymen in the pulpit without manuscript, talking direct to the people. We are greatly indebted to our ritualist friends for making this tendency ecclesiastically correct. With the second decade of my ministry, from 1880 onward, this pulpit entered into its share of theological controversy, from which we are now emerging with the quiet comfort of those who have fought their fight, and whose standards are on the field unlowered. If this pulpit has lost the direct control over its future to wage it is simply because it has won its way to absolute freedom of thought within the limits of the great catholic creeds, and to the frankest reinterpretation of those creeds into the thought and speech of our nineteenth century.

"It was not until I had been several years at work that I really began to think for myself. As with most men, my intellectual revolt from the traditional dogma of the Church began with the question of future punishment. Its logical, however, is Calvinism, that is, our popular traditional religion, that when one link is broken the whole chain is vitiated. Having begun to think for myself I had to think straight on through the whole linked line of dogma. My theological development was, indeed, going on all this time, but by the end of the first ten years of ministry here had become well pronounced. Circumstances determined that the next few years were to be mainly years of theological controversy in this pulpit. I do not regret this as I look back upon those years of strife and contest and misunderstanding and reproach. The suspicion and prejudice which have followed me to this day have not greatly troubled me. Already the signs are on every hand that what was heresy ten years ago is orthodox enough now. In this church we have been by accident, as I have said, called on to stand for the principle of freedom of thought in the interpretation of the catholic creeds, and thus to help on the advance of the Church into a religion which is at once reasonable and reverent.

"Some of my friends have from time to time commented upon this stage of my work as having been a capital means of building up the parish. I could wish such playful critics an experience of this kind. The reputation of heresy doubtless brings many to hear a man, but the taint of heresy holds back ten people from identifying themselves with the parish where one comes to hear. The only way in which heresy can really strengthen him is by his being tried and driven out of the Church and made a martyr. I could very readily have had this pleasant nineteenth century martyrdom if I had not cared more for the Church than for myself. Personally it would have been the making of this parish if I could have let things drift into a trial. But I knew that the principle for which I chanced to stand was for the church's future development, and sought, therefore, assiduously to avoid any such crisis as would thrust me out of the church and with me, for the time being, the principle for which by pure accident I had happened to stand. It came to pass that when the seventh year of my ministry was rounded last Spring I felt constrained to look the whole future of the parish frankly in the face and to think out what that future should be. For myself, I was amply content to remain where we are, provided that I could see the way to the one thing which alone should make it worth while to continue indefinitely here. My personal desire would have been to secure during my lifetime a sufficient foundation for this church to insure its being carried on here as a free church. I believe in the free church as the ideal toward which we are working our way. I believe in it, not merely on the ground of the desirability of free pews, but, on the other hand, not so much mooted, of the desirability of a free pulpit—a pulpit which, as is the case with the pulpits of our mother Church, is guarded against the temptation of bondage to the pews by financial independence.

"In making this change let me look a little into the future work of this pulpit in our new field, if God spares me to continue it. I am edified at times by hints from some sources that I am going back theologically, becoming conservative, if not reactionary. Knowing quite well the significance of the evolution of the past years, such remarks amuse me. I can never re-enter the theological shell in which I was installed. I can never again place around my neck the yoke of Calvinistic theology, which bowed my head to the ground for weary years. I can never again make the common mistake, out of which grows nine-tenths of the trouble in Christendom, of mistaking Calvinism, or Augustinism—or the same traditional popular theology is found in the Church of Rome as in Protestantism—for Christianity. In my own consciousness I am as free to-day as I ever was in the years past, and not likely to be any less free in the future. Indeed, the thought to which I have worked my way is such as to make any other position impossible for me. I am a Christian in a most intense sense, such as I never was before, believing, trustful, and at peace, as I never was in the days of traditional theology. The Nicene creed, as the expression of Christian Theism, is for me the formula of conservative progress. We who read it as I tried to interpret it for you last year welcome all new science as the shining of that light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world.

"You need not, I think, fear that because we are moving to what would be called a better position this pulpit will hesitate in its utterances of the social aspiration. May my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if ever I forget to plead with the strong and prosperous of earth, as opportunity comes to me, the needs and rights of the weak and the poor; if ever, because our own lines are cast in pleasant places, I forget to cry aloud, not merely for charity toward those whose lot is hard in life, but for that alone true solution of our social problem which is held in the hand of Justice. To me the new Christianity means the turning of the love of God as our Heavenly Father into the love of man as our veritable brother. And this is no mere sentimentality of increased almsgiving, but in the stern and serious endeavor to find out what Justice demands from society, that we may apply it to our legislation, to our education, so that the conditions of men may be bettered and their natures ennobled and enriched; that thus the future may bring us nearer to the Kingdom of God on earth."

Dr. Guilbert will not occupy his old pulpit again. Vestryman Lewis E. Ransom said yesterday that in his opinion fully one-half of the members of the old Church of the Holy Spirit would not take seats in the reorganized church. This was not in any case due to any unfriendliness to Dr. Newton, but simply that for several years past the location of the Church of the Holy Spirit has been getting less and less central for its members. So long as Dr. Guilbert remained, however, friendship for him induced most of the members to put up with the inconvenience. With Dr. Guilbert's retirement this reason disappears, and the large number who have moved away from the neighborhood of the church will scatter among other Episcopal churches more accessible to their homes.

There was the regular service at the Church of the Holy Spirit yesterday morning, and no reference was made to its union with All Souls' Church.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol Frank celebrated their silver wedding at their home, 217 West Forty-fourth-street, on Saturday evening. The parlors were tastefully decorated with flowers and plants, and the bride and bridegroom, looking almost as young and just as happy as on their wedding day, twenty-five years ago, received the congratulations of many friends and well-wishers under a handsome wedding bell of chrysanthemums. Many beautiful and costly presents were received, consisting principally of silverware.

Among those present at the festivities were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stiner, Dr. Grünbut, Mrs. J. Frankan, Mrs. J. M. Silverman and Miss Silverman, the Misses Aronson, Mrs. M. J. Stachelberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Freudenthal, Mr. and Mrs. M. Anathan, Mrs. R. Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. Grieff, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Levy, Mrs. M. D. Frank, Mrs. C. Benjamin, F. C. Goldsmith, Charles M. Stachelberg, and J. C. Hyman.

During the evening many congratulatory telegrams were received from friends who were unable to be present.

THE TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

The members of the New-York Temperance Union were addressed at Dockstader's Theatre yesterday afternoon by the Rev. L. D. Temple of the Thirty-third-Street Baptist Church. He assailed high license and declared that it was an absurd remedy for intemperance. Somebody in the gallery twice made a disturbance by interrupting the speaker. The singing of the children from the Five Points Mission was a pleasant feature, and the meeting closed with a speech by J. R. Gibbs, who accused temperance people in general of extreme stinginess.

At the Union Tabernacle Col. George W. Bain of Kentucky, after a popular temperance address, followed the example of Mr. Gibbs in crediting New-York advocates of the cause with very tight fists. In the evening Philip Phillips lectured.

Diamonds and Other Precious Stones.

Single stone rings and earrings, and diamond jewelry in general—choice, carefully-selected stones of every value, at prices as low as are anywhere obtainable for gems of equal grade and jeweler's workmanship of equal thoroughness and finish. Buyers in want of inexpensive or moderate-priced jewelry will find within their means stones of the best grade set with the same taste and care that are given to goods the most costly.

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Catarrh in the Head

Originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hence the proper method by which to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Its many disagreeable symptoms, and the danger of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal disease, consumption, are entirely removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures catarrh by purifying the blood; it also tones up the system and greatly improves the general health.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with very satisfactory results. I received more permanent benefit from it than from any other remedy I ever tried."—M. E. READ of A. Read & Son, Waseon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR



JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.,

Dealers in

RELIABLE HOUSEKEEPING LINENS and PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.

THE LINEN STORE,

54 West 23d-st.

A MISSION'S ANNIVERSARY.

HOW THE WORK JERRY McAULEY BEGAN IS CARRIED ON.

The McAuley Water-Street Mission celebrated its seventeenth anniversary yesterday afternoon and evening. The neat little chapel which has taken the place of the old dance house where Jerry McAuley held his first meetings was filled to its utmost capacity with the friends and converts of the mission. It is safe to say that few organizations can now look back upon as successful a career as this mission, started, as it was, in the lowest portion of the city, and appealing to the most depraved and abandoned men and women.

Mr. A. S. Hatch presided in the afternoon, R. Fulton Cutting in the evening, and a number of well-known clergymen and others made addresses. Among them were the Rev. Dr. John R. Day, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bowdish, James Tolcott, Col. H. H. Hadley, Mrs. Gen. Fisk, Mrs. McAuley, the Rev. Dr. Greer, and the Rev. Henry Van Dyke.

But the most significant as well as the most affecting portion of the celebration of the mission's anniversary were the "testimonies" given by the converts. As soon as Mr. Hatch announced that a few moments would be allowed to the hearing of these testimonies, half a dozen men in different parts of the room, who had been listening with eagerness to the words of the speakers, started to their feet, anxious to tell frankly and fully how their spiritual lives had begun under the influence of the mission. Some were gray-haired and tottering, confessing that they had lived lives of sin until within a year or two. Some had still the marks of their rough lives written upon their faces. Some were middle-aged men who, with their families about them, came to give thanks in this public manner that they had been able to forsake their old ways. Others still were young men, who rose hesitatingly and somewhat abashed, but thankfully avowed that they had been saved.

"A year and a half ago," said one man, perhaps thirty years of age, "I was a worthless vagabond and tramp. I wandered about this city, living on anything I could pick up, sleeping in trucks or dry goods boxes, and was a miserable, drunken creature. I happened to pass this place one day and came in, half out of scornful curiosity, half to gain a shelter. What I heard here opened my eyes. I have lived very differently since then, and I think I can truthfully say that I am a changed and better man, body and soul."

As a deficiency of $1,000 had been announced in the funds of the mission, a collection was taken to assist in making this up, and a generous sum was realized.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

But two more performances of "The Drum Major" will be given at the Casino, and on Wednesday evening "Erminie" will be revived in a more elaborate manner than ever. New scenes and new costumes have been provided for the revival, and everything has been done to make the production a notable one. Pauline Hall will appear as Erminie, Georgie Dennin as Javotte, James T. Powers as Cadeaux, and Edwin Stevens as Ravonnes. As the opening performance will be on the twelve hundredth representation of the opera in this country, Mr. Rudolph Aronson will distribute a very handsome souvenir, specially imported from Paris for the occasion; it is in the form of a folder, the outer cover containing a water-color sketch representing different designs of Moorish architecture, similar to the architecture of the Casino; upon the inner side, printed on crystallized paper, is the cast of characters, a most appropriate Casino souvenir.

At the Théâtre Française on the evening of Nov. 5, after the third act of "Philiberte," the curtain was again raised, disclosing all the artists of the theatre grouped about a bust of Emile Augier, the dead dramatist. M. Got, standing in the midst of them, dressed in black and holding green palms in his hand, read with his characteristic power and feeling a number of eulogistic verses to the memory of Augier, written by M. Jean Richepin. The audience vigorously applauded this eloquent tribute to the dead author.

The receipts of the Paris theatres for October during the three latest world's fairs in that city were as follows: 1867, 1,963,311f.; 1878, 2,656,981f.; 1889, 3,492,192f., showing an increase this year over 1878 of 836,211f., and over 1867 of 1,528,000f. The total receipts of the theatres during the three expositions were: 1867, 10,417,344f.; 1878, 13,074,927f.; 1889, 15,276,860f. From a theatrical point of view world's fairs are evidence of substantial benefit to the cities in which they are held.

W. N. Whitney, M. D., will deliver an illustrated lecture on Japan in the Friends' Meeting House, Gramercy Park, next Friday evening.

Roland Reed, with his reconstructed nose, will be the attraction at the Bijou next week, when he will present the late David D. Lloyd's comedy, "The Woman Hater." The engagement is limited to one week.

Mrs. Frank Leslie and Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the poetess, with a party of friends, will occupy the boxes at the Star to-night and witness Mr. Scanlan's performance of "Myles Aroon." Mr. Scanlan's engagement has three weeks more to run.

"The Bells of Haslemere," as presented by Edwin H. Price's company, is to be seen in New-York in December. Boston speaks very highly of the performance.

Jefferson and Florence close their Boston engagement with "The Rivals" this week. Next week they play a series of one-night stands—in Worcester, Hartford, New-Haven, Albany, Utica, and Rochester, reaching Mrs. Drew's Arch-Street Theatre in Philadelphia Dec. 2, for an engagement of a week.

Louis James has added "Ingomar" to his répertoire, and is now playing it in his Southern tour.

This week Miss Marie Wainwright is presenting her new and elaborate production of "Twelfth Night" in Detroit. After filling engagements in Milwaukee and Toronto, she returns to this city, and will devote the entire week of Dec. 9 to rehearsals and preparations for the first representation of "Twelfth Night" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, where she opens Monday, Dec. 16.

"PEACEABLY IF YOU CAN," but by all means keep DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP in the house. Neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, and gout quickly cured with SALVATION OIL. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

ROYAL ARMURE PLAIDS.

We shall show to-day a new line of all-wool Royal Armure Plaids, which have just arrived; these goods are commended to purchasers for beauty of design and coloring; width 48 inches, price $2.00 per yard.

A large variety of Serge and Foule Plaids at 75 cents and $1.00 per yard.

We would also direct attention to the remarkable values in Robes and Pattern Dresses, placed on the counters for this week; Patterns worth $27.50 and $25.00, may be purchased for $17.50 and $16.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

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THE TIMES BUILDING,

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Corporations and others requiring large space can be accommodated. Rooms partitioned to suit tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

A HEARTY WELCOME.

MGR. DOANE'S RETURN FROM HIS TRIP TO THE HOLY LAND.

There was a stir in Newark (N. J.) Roman Catholic circles yesterday over the arrival from Europe of Mgr. George Doane, rector of the Newark Cathedral, who had been absent from his diocese for ten months. Mgr. Doane not only holds high rank in the councils of his Church, but he is also an exceedingly popular man, and consequently many of his friends determined that his reception here should be hearty.

It was known that he was on the Umbria of the Cunard Line, and that the ship was expected yesterday morning. Preparations for receiving the rector were begun Saturday by the Rev. Father T. A. Wallace. A. C. Lister of the Newark Agricultural and Refining Company placed the steamboat Johanna at the disposal of the Rev. Father Wallace, and yesterday morning the latter, with the Rev. Father Smith and about fifty prominent representatives of Mgr. Doane's parish, started down the bay to meet the Umbria. In the party were Freeholder J. J. Scanlan and Church Trustees Jeremiah O'Rourke and Michael Walsh. On the steamer was Voss's Band, and the little vessel was gay with flags and bunting, while on each side was a streamer on which was the legend, "Welcome Home, Right Rev. Mgr. Doane." The residence of Mr. Doane, on Bleecker-street, in Newark, had also put on a holiday appearance. Flags of a dozen national ties were displayed about the front, while over the door was the single word, "Welcome."

The Johanna met the Umbria at Quarantine and accompanied the big ship back to the Cunard dock. There Mgr. Doane held a reception. Then he went on board the Johanna and a start was made for Newark. In that city the welcome was enthusiastic. Mgr. Doane entered a carriage with the Rev. Fathers Wallace and Smith and was escorted home by fifty of his parishioners on foot, with the band at their head.

In accordance with a Newark municipal law there must be no music in the streets east of Market-street, but after that thoroughfare had been passed, like a musical rhinoceros, bands may do their best. Voss's Band obeyed the law yesterday while necessity forced them to, but directly they were given permission they blew into their instruments with all the strength begotten of their enforced rest. Hundreds of people lined the sidewalks.

At home Mgr. Doane held another reception and told of his trip from England. Three days of the voyage were very unpleasant. There was a great storm, and during a part of the time the wind developed into a hurricane. Mgr. Doane is a good sailor, however, and he reached Newark in excellent health.

Mgr. Doane left for Europe Feb. 2. He was practically a member of the American pilgrimage, although he was permitted by Bishop Wigger to precede the pilgrims by two weeks and to remain abroad much longer than they did. The pilgrims were Bishops Wigger and Rademacher, Mgr. Seton, and about seventy-five priests and laymen. Their destination was Jerusalem, and Mgr. Doane was to meet them there. He went to Rome before starting for the East, and there he had a satisfactory audience with the Pope, whom he knew very well years ago, at a time when the present occupant of St. Peter's chair had no reason to believe that he would ever sit there. The Pope must also have been pleased with his American visitor, for shortly after the latter left Rome he was informed that the Pope had elevated him to the rank of Prothonotary Apostolic. The promotion is simply honorary and does not extend Mgr. Doane's jurisdiction. Were he to go to Rome to live, however, his title would make him a member of the Papal household.

In Jerusalem Mgr. Doane was treated with distinguished courtesy by the Patriarch, and the American said mass in the church on Calvary, under the roof of which are to be seen the Holy Sepulchre and the Grotto of the Nativity. Since Mgr. Doane left Jerusalem the Patriarch whom he knew has died and another has been appointed in his place.

This trip to Europe was one of many Mgr. Doane has made, but the visit to Jerusalem was his first.

A STEAMER SUNK.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 17.—A Pierre (S. D.) special to the *Pioneer Press* says: "The steamer Batchelor, on the way from Bismarck to Pierre with a cargo of beer, struck a rock about fifty miles north of here and sank in fifteen minutes. The loss is estimated at $40,000. The Batchelor had on board part of the cargo of the ill-fated Missouri, which met with the same end some weeks ago."

To-morrow,

Nov. 19th,

at both Stores,

we will put on sale 7,000 yds. of all wool Dress Goods in

42 inch

Plaids, Stripes & Checks,

at *50 cts.* per yd.

A great variety of designs; very rich colorings, and are just such goods as have been sold all the season at 80 cts. to $1.00 per yard.

Unquestionably

the Greatest Bargain

in Staple Dress Goods, offered this season.

Lord & Taylor.

BROADWAY STORE: Broadway & 20th St.
GRAND ST. STORE: Grand & Chrystie St.

GENTLEMEN'S

Trousers are worn medium wide this season. The fine West End Tailors of London are cutting them from 18½ to 19½ inches at the knee and 17 to 18 inches at bottom. They still continue to crease them.

Our Scotch Stripes and Checkered Trouserings for $6.50 and $7.50 are in great demand for stylish and rough-and-ready wear.

No deposit required on orders placed with this house from reliable persons.

Samples, Report of Fashions, and Instructions for measuring sent on application.

Delavy

Fine Tailoring for Gentlemen's and Ladies' Wear, 6th ave., bet. 14th & 15th sts., E. S.

ELEVATED R. R. STATION AT THE DOOR.

New-York Tribune says that "Delavy's new-cut Riding Habits have been pronounced 'perfect' by the most expert riders."

OPEN FIREPLACES.

An assorted, artistic, and attractive stock of MANTELS, GRATES, FENDERS, ANDIRONS, FIRE SETS, SCREENS, BELLOWS, COAL AND WOOD HOLDERS, &c.

Only concern in our line having its own foundry, thus giving our customers the benefit of the lowest prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

WM. H. JACKSON & CO.

UNION-SQUARE.

(Old Stand.) (21 East 17th-st.)

ESTABLISHED OVER 60 YEARS.

AN INTERESTING SUIT.

William H. Kellner's suit against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York will be tried in the United States court at Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday. In 1878 Kellner took out a policy of $5,000, payable in twenty-five years or at death. The semi-annual payments were $96 95, and he paid them promptly until July, 1888. By that time he had, with the aid of an expert insurance accountant, learned something about the company's method of doing business that dissatisfied him, and refusing to continue his payments, he asked the company to cancel the policy and pay him its fair and equitable value. The company offered him $850, but he claimed that it would have been worth $3,000 if the business of the company had been properly conducted. So he began the present suit.

In his plea he says that the company reports its receipts for premiums between 1859 and 1888 to have been $323,000,000, and from interest and assets $100,000,000. He charges that many of the reports made by the company were deceptive, and that the increase of its expenses from $113,000 in 1859 to about $5,000,000 in 1888 has been beyond all proper proportion to its new business, and ruinously extravagant. The business had been so conducted, he claims, as to deprive him and other members of their just and equitable share of the profits and surplus.

SAVED FROM SUICIDE.

Kate Eagan, a handsome young woman, twenty-eight years old, of 28 Columbia-street, was charged with attempting to take her life, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. On Saturday night the woman boarded a Grand-Street ferryboat on the New-York side and sailed to Brooklyn. She did not get off on the other side and the deck hands became suspicious and watched her. On the return trip the woman was seen to climb upon the guard rails and was about to throw herself into the river when the deck hands pulled her back.

She made a desperate resistance, but her efforts were of no avail. When the boat arrived on this side the would-be suicide was handed over to the police. In the Essex Market Court she said she had suffered from rheumatism and had taken morphine to ease the pain. She thought she had taken an overdose. She was held for trial.

STEALING TO GET A LAWYER'S FEE.

Mamie Walls, seventeen years old, of 504 West Fifty-fifth-street, and Mamie Kramer, aged sixteen, of 665 Tenth-avenue, went into Ehrich Brothers' store in Sixth-avenue on Saturday, and while the former engaged the attention of a saleswoman the latter seized a sacque worth $22 and secreted it in a bundle she carried. She was detected, however, and arrested. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday she was held in $1,000 bail for trial. Her relatives are employed with a view to raising money to pay a lawyer to defend her at the trial. She is in the charge of a matron.

O'NEILL'S,

6th-av., 20th to 21st st.

OUR SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK:

LACES.

WE WILL PUT ON SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY) OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF 65-INCH

CHANTILLY FLOUNCING

OF THE BEST QUALITIES, RANGING IN VALUE FROM $3 50 TO $8 PER YARD, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW FIGURES:

$2 25, $2 49, AND $2 95 PER YARD.

BLANKETS.

Great Reduction in

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, AND SPREADS.

500 PAIR TEN-QUARTER BLANKETS, 75c. TO $1 98.

1,000 PAIR ELEVEN-QUARTER BLANKETS, $1 98 TO $4 98.

500 PAIR TWELVE-QUARTER BLANKETS, $3 75 TO $6 50.

1,250 PAIR REAL CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, $4 98 TO $25.

COMFORTABLES AND BEDSPREADS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TRIMMED

TURBANS AND WALKING HATS, $4 95 to $7 50 each.

TRIMMED ROUND HATS, Latest Shapes, $7 50 to $10 50.

Large Variety of TRIMMED TOQUES, at Reduced Prices.

Special display of the latest designs in EVENING BONNETS.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

Tetley's Celebrated India and Ceylon Teas in pound and half-pound packages. Possess three times the strength of the ordinary teas, and therefore more economical.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

UNDERWEAR.

ONE LOT EACH OF EMBROIDERED RUFFLE DRAWERS, EMBROIDERED YOKE CHEMISES, TORCHON AND EMBROIDERED TRIMMED CORSET COVERS..... 27c.

TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED CHEMISES AND EMBROIDERED RUFFLE DRAWERS..... 50c.

INSERTED YOKE NIGHT DRESSES AND DEEP EMBROIDERED RUFFLE SKIRTS. 98c.

Misses' and Children's Wear.

One Lot of TORCHON and EMBROIDERED TRIMMED DRAWERS, 2 to 16 years, 27c.

Long and Short CAMBRIC SLIPS, inserted waists and yokes, 69c.

Long and Short NAINSOOK SLIPS, feather stitching and embroidery, 98c.

OUR

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT

will offer in

SEAL GARMENTS,

Warranted Alaska Seal and London Dyed,

Jackets, $79 to $125

Sacques, $125 to $235

Wraps, - - $115

Newmarkets, $249 AND Raglans, - - $289

We will also offer

SPECIAL BARGAINS in LADIES' FINE IMPORTED JACKETS, NEWMARKETS, AND WRAPS.

75 elegant

PARIS LONG GARMENTS,

in all the latest novelties, plain or richly appliqued,

$49, $69, and $89.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the Chambers-street boat was leaving her slip in Jersey City, Gateman H. C. Tyler saw a horse and carriage dashing madly down Pavonia-avenue toward the ferry entrance. Realizing that the horse would reach the outer gate before he could get to it and close it, he shouted to Bridgeman Robert Barr to close the gate on the ferry bridge. This Barr did at once and only just in time, as the horse, wild with terror, struck the gates before they could be latched, breaking them from their hinges, but fortunately stopping him from going over into the water. The plucky gateman seized the runaway and soon had him under control.

The occupants of the carriage were Dennis Gallagher, his wife, and three small children, who suffered no ill effects from their wild ride other than a severe shaking up. Their escape from serious injury and perhaps death was miraculous, and was in a great measure to the pluckiness of Bridgeman Barr and the coolness of Gateman Tyler. Mr. Gallagher was the defeated candidate for Assemblyman in the Seventh Assembly District in Jersey City, where he ran on the independent ticket.

THE EL DORADO'S ACCIDENT.

The steamship El Dorado of the Morgan Line, which was reported by Capt. Burrows of the steamship San Marcos, as having been seen in a disabled condition south of the Tortugas, arrived here yesterday. Capt. Byrne reports that he left New-Orleans on Nov. 10. On the following morning at 10 o'clock the cylinder head blew out. The weather was fine at the time and the vessel came to anchor. The engineers at once went to work repairs. During the day the San Marcos, bound to New-York, passed and offered her assistance, which Capt. Byrne declined.

The damage was temporarily repaired, and at 2 o'clock the following morning the El Dorado proceeded slowly with her high-pressure engine. Her rate of progress during the rest of the voyage was slow, although she met with favorable weather.

HOW VICTOR FOUND HIS FATHER.

Victor C. Johnson, who was employed as a clerk for P. J. Connolly, a real estate dealer of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fourth-street, had always supposed his parents were dead till two weeks ago. He then learned that his father was still alive and lived in Fayetteville, N. C. Victor had been out collecting for his employer and had secured $95. Taking this, he went to Fayetteville.

He found his father and then returned to this city, where he was arrested on a charge of larceny. In the Harlem Police Court yesterday he was discharged, having made good the amount taken. He will go to his father.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Are now daily opening goods imported for their Holiday sales, to which they invite attention.

They have for this season an unusually large variety of Mantel Sets and Clocks, and at much lower prices than they have before offered.

Plain Marble Clocks, $18, $20, $25, $28.

Decorated Marble and Mounted in Bronze, $30, $35, $40, $50, and upward.

Plain Algerian Onyx, $25, $30, $35.

Decorated and mounted in Bronze, $40, $50, $60, and upward.

And richer sets in all desirable models and styles, in Marble, Onyx, Bronze, Cloisonne Enameled Bronze, Dresden and other China, &c.

Traveling Clocks with alarm at $17 and $20.

Hall Clocks striking the hours only, striking hours and half hours, striking hours and quarters; with chimes on bells and on gongs, and with tabular chimes.

All bear the name of the house and are fully guaranteed.



For tender feet use "Waukenphast" shoes. The Waukenphast shoe has the natural outline; for a Waukenphast foot, it is the most comfortable shoe in the world; and, on the foot, it is not an unhandsome shoe.

The question becomes, then, what is a Waukenphast foot? It is a foot that has not been deformed by wearing unnatural shoes; a foot that is nearly straight inside from the heel to the tip of the big toe, and curved outside from the heel to the tips of all the toes.

All boys should wear the Waukenphast. If a boy begins with it, he will never change. It is the shoe of nature; but not all the shoes that are called by the name have the proper shape.

We have the men's "Waukenphasts" at $3, $4, and at $5.50. Boys', $2.35, $3, and $4. The $5.50 shoe was our $7 quality until we recently revised all our shoe prices. The shoes are as good as ever; the prices are meant to be below the competition line. We believe they are.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, 5 West, 824 st.

CARPETS.

CONTINUATION SALE, (THIS WEEK.)

ROYAL WILTONS,

(The best wearing carpet made,)

AND

WILTON VELVETS,

A PORTION OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK, TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY, AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

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IN BRASS, BRONZE, AND NICKEL.

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The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

VOL. XXXIX.....NO. 11,927. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RUNNING AGAINST REED

THE MAINE MAN'S RACE FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS, BUT MEETING STRONG OPPOSITION IN THE WEST—THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Land Offices.—WILLIAM M. ROBERTSON of Nebraska, at Neligh, Neb.; JOHN Q. A. BRADEN of South Dakota, at Aberdeen, S. D.

Receivers of Public Moneys.—CLARENCE E. HAGAR of Colorado, at Denver, Col.; CHARLES J. MACLEOD of South Dakota, at Aberdeen, S. D.; GEORGE V. AYERS of South Dakota, at Rapid City, S. D.

Two weeks from to-day the Fifty-first Congress will meet. A fortnight from last Saturday night, the caucuses of the Republicans and Democrats will be held to select candidates for the Speakership and for the places of Sergeant at Arms, Clerk, Doorkeeper, and Cheplain. The Speaker has in his gift the Chairmanships of of committees, and the Chairmen name their own clerks. The Sergeant at Arms, Clerk, and Doorkeeper has each a good deal of patronage at his disposal. The Chaplain gets no patronage, but he receives a salary for his ministrations.

Usually, a fortnight before the organization of the House the fight is on here; headquarters have been established, and there is much rushing to and fro in behalf of the favorites. To-day there is almost an utter absence of members, and there is a total lack of excitement. The hotel keepers, who keep track of events with an eye to business, say that they have never known a Congress to open to such small houses. The candidates for Speaker on the Republican side are here, and they are all tramping around for Congressional acquaintances instead of receiving callers in their hotels.

Mr. T. B. Reed, looking rounder, more complacent and confident than ever, is awaiting the shock with serenity. He does not trouble himself much about the reports that his silver and river and harbor records are to be brought up as an argument against his election. So far as silver is concered, it is probable that his record will be found to be a good deal like that of his competitors in the race. He makes no apologies for his course in regard to river and harbor improvements. Mr. Carlisle, he remembers, was always an opponent of indiscriminate appropriations for rivers and harbors, yet the Democrats, many of whom were hungry for liberal appropriations for the Mississippi, did not find his discrimination a good ground for refusing to elect him.

Just how the Western men, who are divided in their preferences among McKinley, Cannon, Burrows, and Henderson, are to combine effectively against Mr. Reed, it will be interesting to discover. Mr. Carter of Montana, Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota, and Mr. Pickler of South Dakota are said to have declared themselves, in a meeting of the Representatives from the new states, for Mr. Reed. Carter of Montana was understood to be for McKinley, in disregard of the fact that Reed had gone out the way to Montana to help elect Carter. His reported obangs looks like an access of gratitude.

The united strength of all the opponents of Reed does not furnish the Maine candidate any occasion for concern. He has the Eastern States, New-York, and Pennsylvania pretty solidly behind him. His strength in the section is calculated at about 50, and he has other votes scattered about the country, some of them due by promise from the recently scattered Southern members, who threatened to demand the Speakership for themselves. The caucus will not have more than 164 men in it. A majority is 83. The man who starts in with 50 votes before the caucus meets is a great menace to the comfort of the others.

But the award of the Speakership to Maine may break up arrangements made for other candidates. Pennsylvania has two candidates for Clerk, John M. Carson and Mr. Stephenson. Maryland has a candidate for Doorkeeper. This will not suit the Western men. One of them to-day said: "There are no Middle States now. Everything east of the Alleghanies is considered as distinctively Eastern in our vocabularies. We Westerners look with disfavor upon the slate which has been arranged to give the Speakership to Maine, the Doorkeepership to Maryland, and the Clerkship to Pennsylvania. Those are all Eastern States with us, and what is there to be left to the States which elect Presidents?"

Mr. Reed must expect to hear unpleasant things said of him by his adversaries. One of them, who has recently been in New-York, has stated that he saw a petition of business men, now being circulated there, in favor of putting wool on the free list, or advocating an ad valorem duty. He says: "These business men are all for Reed for Speaker. He represents the Eastern and New-England idea of free raw material, and is opposed to all our Western interests."

The candidate went on to say, further: "The Minneapolis papers are advocating Mr. Reed's candidacy because he stands for the interests of the Twin Cities. That is a statement to me that Reed is friendly to the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company and adverse to the American Pacific Roads. Nevertheless he is backed by the Union Pacific, because the Union Pacific manages have large interests in the Canadian Pacific."

These remarks indicate a tendency to consolidate Western sentiment against the New-Englanders, all of the other candidates hoping to profit by this sort of campaigning. He forgot to say, however, that the Pacific Mail and other subsidy-favoring corporations are understood to be behind another candidate, a Western man, and that that candidate hopes to find substantial help in Wall-street.

The latest information to be had about the filling of the place left vacant on the Supreme Court bench by the death of Justice Stanley Matthews is to the effect that President Harrison has reduced the list of candidates he is considering down to four men, and that one of them will be chosen very soon.

One of these is Henry P. Hitobcock of St. Louis, and his friends claim that he is the most likely winner. He is said to have the warm support of Secretary Noble and of Attorney General Miller, who is himself no longer thought of for the place. The fact that Mr. Hitchcock was not a Blaine man in 1884 is supposed to be a strong point in his favor with the President.

Judge David J. Brewer of Kansas and Alfred B. Brown of Michigan are two others who are declared to be in high favor with the President, while the fourth man on the list, despite some assertions to the contrary, is said to be ex-Secretary George F. McCrary of Iowa. Men who are deeply interested in the subject, and who have talked with the President about it, say that the new Associate Justice will be one of these four.

What the exact indicated horse power made by the Baltimore on her last trial was cannot be known until the indicator cards have all been worked up, and this will require several days. Such unofficial data as have thus far reached Washington go to show that the estimate of 9,500 horse power heretofore made will prove very nearly correct. The steam pressure at the engines was about 125, against 135.5 on the former trial, and the revolutions were 116.8 against 118 on the former trial. The decrease in the number of revolutions was due to the increase in the pitch of the screws, from 20 to 21.5. Owing to the alterations made in the main valves, it was possible to have a later cut-off, and it is presumed that advantage was taken of this.

With the aid of the auxiliary boilers, the initial steam pressure higher, the cut-off later, and the revolutions nearly the same, the indicated horse power ought to be considerably above that of the former trial, leaving out of consideration the greater speed. The speed record of 20.1 knots officially reported, was obtained by adding 3 per cent. for correction of the log to the actual record of 19.56 knots an hour shown by the log. There was some trouble from the heating of the engines during the trial, and they were kept continually flooded with water. In addition to the engine room hose it was found necessary to connect a line of the fire hose from the neck and play on the low-pressure crank pins.

Secretary Windom's attention was called this evening to a report that he had decided to withdraw $47,000,000 of public funds, now on deposit with National banks. The Secretary said that it certainly was not his purpose to make any such wholesale withdrawal, but that the question of the withdrawal of a portion of the fund in depository banks has been under consideration for some time, and he fully recognized the necessity of calling in such portion as should be withdrawn from the banks without serious inconvenience to trade and commercial interests as early as practicable.

The Secretary said further that while he thoroughly disapproved the policy of deposits in banks in excess of amounts required for the transaction of current public business, he fully appreciated the importance of proceeding in a careful and conservative way in making withdrawals, and the public could rest assured that whatever steps are taken in that regard will be of such character as to produce the least possible financial disturbance. The Secretary said, in answer to a direct inquiry on the subject, that the Government did not intend to withdraw from deposit any funds that had on deposit with banks through which its current business is transacted from ten to twenty million dollars, and that he saw no good reason why this policy should be changed.

It is asserted by some persons that the enabling act, admitting the new States into the Union, repealed the pre-emption law. It is also said that Congress intended only to repeal the eighth section of the law, but instead repealed the entire law. In the event that that is the true situation, the rights of all pre-emptors who have not made final proof are affected.

A reporter asked Representative Hansbrough this evening what he thought would come of this reported unintentional repeal of the pre-emption law by the wording of the act admitting the new States. "I do not know about it," he said, "but I think no serious harm can come of it. It is merely a technical error, that will either not be taken account of by the department or will be corrected at once when Congress meets. I do not think there can be any delay in correcting an error of that sort."

Acting Secretary Batchelder has decided that a large fountain presented by Joseph Pulitzer of the New-York *World* to the city of New-York is entitled to entry free of duty.

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Maine.—A. H. Larrabe, Cumberland Mills.
Virginia.—T. H. Middleton, Bonditch; J. W. Brumbaugh, Jerome; C. M. Minnis, Occoptasia.
Pennsylvania.—N. E. Woodward, Chatham; Thomas Bradbury, Coaldale.

A HOT FIGHT EXPECTED.

IN THE ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS IN ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 18.—A hot contest will take place to-morrow night at the Democratic primaries in every ward of this city over the election of delegates to the City Convention, which will be held next Thursday afternoon, to place in nomination a candidate for Mayor, and also to nominate four Chosen Freeholders, all of whom are to be elected for a term of two years. Sixteen Councilmen are also to be elected.

Unusual interest is felt in the coming charter election because of the fact that the Democrats, who have held the Mayoralty for the past six years, will this time have to select as their nominee a new and untried man. Dr. Greer, who has held the office six consecutive times, positively refuses to again be a candidate, and the party leaders are all at sea as to whom to nominate, out of the dozen candidates prominently mentioned for the place.

The election of Freeholders is also another bone of contention, there being a score of bonafide aspirants all working with might and main for the places.

It is thought that the Mayoralty struggle lies between Dr. David Schleimer, ex-Freeholder William M. Oliver, and ex-County Collector Patrick Sheridan. Oliver is the choice of the old American Democrats, Sheridan is popular among the Irish, while Schleimer, who is a Hebrew, is strong with the Germans and ranks high in the Masonic fraternity. In the triangular fight now in full blast it is hard to predict who will come out ahead, although there are strong indications that a coalition may be effected between the forces of Oliver and Sheridan, which will give the former the nomination.

It will be no walk-over for any Democrat who may be nominated, as he will be confronted, from present indications, by John C. Rankin, Jr., as his Republican opponent. Mr. Rankin is the well-known stationer of Cortlandt-street, New-York, and ex-President of the Elizabeth City Council. He has brains and ability, and as a practical politician is superior to the city. He has been given the credit of forming, in previous years, the successful combinations in the City Council which have given the control of the best offices to the Republicans.

The Republican favorite has also plenty of the sinews of war with which to make an aggressive campaign. It is not improbable that he will overthrow the Democratic majority of 1,000 which that party has in the city. The purchasable element is strong in the Democratic wards, as was only too plainly demonstrated at the late State election, when scores of voters sold themselves for a few dirty dollars. It is feared that the same scenes will be repeated at the approaching election, Dec. 3, and that the candidates who spend the most "boodle" will stand the best chance of election.

VIRGINIA'S ELECTION LAW.

THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM AGITATED AS A SUBSTITUTE.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18.—Ex. Gov. Cameron of Petersburg, one of the warmest anti-Mahone Republicans in the State, when asked what he thought of substituting the Australian system for the present election laws of the State, said:

"The Australian system seems to have worked well where tried in this country. The present electoral system in Virginia is so wretched that any change would be an improvement. But systems do not make results. I believe it was Pope who wrote: 'For forms of Government let fools contest; that which is best administered is best.' So it is and ever will be with election laws.

"I do not know of any conference yet held among the anti-Mahone Republicans as to their future action. My own idea would be for the present to let well enough alone."

Many of the ablest and most influential Democrats in the State have already expressed themselves in favor of reforming the present election laws of Virginia. It is believed that the agitation of this question is certain to result in a radical change when the Legislature meets here on Dec. 5.

FOR BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

THE CLAIMS OF FRANK CAMPBELL FOR THE APPOINTMENT.

BATH, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Among the gentlemen who have been prominently mentioned for appointment as Bank Superintendent, in place of Mr. Payne, who recently resigned, is Frank Campbell, a banker of this place. Mr. Campbell says that he has had no conversation with the Governor about the appointment of Bank Superintendent since last May; that he has not seen Gov. Hill nor written him since the election, nor had any communication from him direct or indirect, and that he is making no effort whatever to secure the appointment, and has no information in regard to the Governor's intention.

The Governor assured Mr. Campbell's friends some time ago that, if he did not appoint a Tammany Hall man, he would appoint Mr. Campbell. It is understood by Mr. Campbell's friends that Chairman Murphy, Roswell P. Flower, Gen. George J. Magee, and W. F. Sheehan favor his appointment. He is member of the Democratic State Committee for the Twenty-ninth District, which elected three out of four Democratic Assembly nominees, a result, his friends claim, which was largely due to his efforts.

LORD STANLEY AND THE FISHERMEN.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—Lord Stanley, Governor General of the Dominion, and the Vice Regal party, will return to-morrow from a two months' visit to the Northwest and British Columbia. On his arrival here the Governor will submit to the Cabinet the petitions he received from the fishermen on the Pacific coast asking for a measure of their claims against the American Government for the seizure of Canadian vessels in Behring Sea.

The Governor General will be busily occupied with affairs of state during the next month. The negotiations for a conference to settle the Behring Sea and Atlantic fishery questions have now advanced to such a stage that Lord Stanley's duties will be greatly increased before the negotiators meet at Washington.

A BAD NIGHT FOR JEFFERSON DAVIS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18. — Jefferson Davis passed a very bad night. He was restless and feverish. As the day advanced, however, his pulse became nearly normal, his mind was clear, and he was in good spirits. A large number of people called on him to-day, including a delegation of officers of the Confederate Veteran Associations, but none were allowed to see the sick man. Mrs. Davis declined to receive any callers, remaining constantly by her husband's bedside. Dr. Challie, attending physician, was dissatisfied with the symptoms developed during the night, and was quite reticent as to his opinion of the case.

THE EASTERN FIELD TRIAL DERBY.

HIGH POINT, N. C., Nov. 18.—The Eastern field trial derby commenced to-day, and the first series of heats was run off with the following result: Beppo IV. and Flirt ordered up for want of mark; Annie F. beat Trip of Kippen, Fannie M., heat Harry C., Lassie Lind beat Bessie M., Ripray beat Dan C., Rawdy Rod beat Lamos, Nannie B. beat Blue Ridge.

The Cambridge, 8th-av. and 23d-st., is a palatial, modal home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. LEONARD HICKS, Proprietor.—Adv.

SECRETS OF MORMONISM

THE CHURCH OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS ON TRIAL.

MORE DISCLOSURES OF THE ENDOWMENT HOUSE MYSTERIES AND THE OATHS TAKEN BY THE FAITHFUL.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 18.—Mormonism is still on trial here. The court room was packed with spectators all day long, and on the streets people gathered in small conclaves discussing the situation. The consensus of Gentile opinion is that the proceedings are the death stab to Mormonism, and that Congress must now take cognizance of the theocracy that has existed here for years and weed it out.

The day was devoted to the examination of witnesses for the Mormon side of the case. The severe cross-examination to which they were subjected drew out answers which strengthened the Gentile cause materially. Dr. Richards was the first witness. He said he belonged to the Melchisedec order of the Mormon priesthood. He admitted that his arm was anointed in the Endowment House to avenge the blood of the prophet Joseph Smith, but he positively declined to say what were the penalties for a violation of any of the covenants made in the Endowment House. He admitted, however, that he understood the prophets Joseph and Hiram were included in the list of prophets whose blood he was to avenge if required. Witness then made the startling admission that he understood it to be a doctrine of the Church that if a man apostatized he should yield himself up voluntarily to be killed for the atonement of that sin. It was thought such a killing would be perfectly lawful, and that it would not be looked upon as murder. This was common talk in the year 1856, which was known as the Reformation period in Mormon history.

Asked if he knew who the Church executioners were, he replied that he did not, but that he supposed if a man had so apostatized it was his duty to go to President Brigham Young, and he would appoint the executioner.

The next witness was E. L. Harrison, an apostate of the Mormon Church. He was on the stand one hour and a half. He joined the Church forty years ago in Brigham Young, and was a member in good standing for twenty years. He received the endowments in 1863. He denied that any oath antagonistic to this Government was taken. On cross-examination he stated that he was excommunicated from the Church in 1869. The cause for which he was cut off was his opposition to the doctrine of the Church which taught that the President controlled absolutely in all things, temporal as well as spiritual. These temporal affairs, he said, included matters political and social. He edited a paper in which he publicly opposed the Church in this matter. He advocated the opening of the mines, and was consequently forced to this, fearing it would cause an influx of Gentile population, and in time would weaken the political power of the Church. It was decided at his excommunication that in order that a man should be ordained a god-member of the Church he should obey the priesthood in all things.

Witness said he was in personal apprehension for his safety for a year or two after his excommunication, and barricades his house now. He was afraid of overzealous Mormons. The penalty for breaking the penetrale of the Endowment House was death. A requisition was made in blood that the prophets should be avenged. His arm was anointed to make it strong to avenge the blood of the prophets if required. He met a Mormon once on the street, shortly after leaving the Church, who said: "You've gone a scorcher so far, you ought to go further."

Witness said it was customary to denounce apostates by name in the Mormon Tabernacle. In answer to questions propounded by Judge Anderson, presiding, witness stated that while he was a member of the church there was a feeling on the part of the people that the State Government had persecuted them. He was not here at the time the records of this court were burned. There was a feeling of hostility to the Government of the United States. It arose from the attempt of the United States officials to enforce the law against polygamy. There was a feeling of hostility to the Government's business to oppose this practice. The law of Congress of 1862 was passed not continued to go into polygamy with the consent of the antiquities of the Church. This must have been so, for no man could go into polygamy without special permission from the President of the Church or those directly under him in authority.

Evidence was then introduced tending to impeach the testimony of one of the witnesses for the Gentiles who had testified to a murder committed by Denites twenty-seven years ago. The burden of the testimony was that if such a murder was committed, although they, the witnesses, were, with a large party, emigrants at the time of the alleged offense, they knew nothing of it.

Thomas G. Webber, who is Superintendent of the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, a big establishment in this city which does annually a business of from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000, was next sworn. He was at one time a First Lieutenant of cavalry under Gen. McClellan, and served in the United states Army from 1857 to 1863, when he came to Utah. He refused to answer question as to whether he promised to keep the secrets of the priesthood, and refused to state what penalties were attached to a violation of the obligations taken in the Endowment House. He stated that he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution on July 4, 1885, when the United States flag was placed at half mast on that and five other Mormon public buildings in this city. He was also a member of the City Council, and stated that although it was well known that the City Marshal half-masted the flag on the City Hall on the day in question, he was never in any way publicly reprimanded by the City Council, which was composed entirely of Mormons.

The case will be closed, so far as the testimony is concerned, to-morrow morning, and then counsel will begin their arguments.

METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 18.—A special three days' convention of the New-Haven and the New-York East District was begun at the First Methodist Church this evening. About thirty-five preachers were present. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Pullman of New-Britain and the Rev. Ichabod Simmons, one of the most widely-known members of the conference. Dr. Pullman referred to the Cronin conspiracy as a "crack in our civilization, which will become a chasm if justice is, by political influence, prevented." Corruption of the ballot system is another serious crack, he said, which must be repaired while it is small enough.

The speakers and their subjects for Tuesday and Wednesday are: "Pending Problems in Sociology," by the Rev. Dr. S. McCheaney of this city; "Education and the Church," by President B. P. Raymond of Wesleyan University; "Literature as an Agent of Christian Culture," by Prof. C. F. Winchester; "The Higher Criticism," by Prof. H. G. Mitchell; "Young People's Work in the Church," by R. R. Doherty of New-York; "The Religious Future of the Nation," by the Rev. Dr. G. L. Thompson, and "Review of Dorchester's 'Romanism versus the Public School,'" by the Rev. A. McNicholl.

SHOT DEAD IN HIS OWN BED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—A special to the *Republic* from Mexico, Mo., says: "E. C. Collins, a prominent farmer of this county, who lives ten miles northeast of this city, was shot and killed about two o'clock yesterday morning while asleep in bed. The assassin held the pistol close to the victim's head, and the ball, entering the temple, passed entirely through the head. Mrs. Collins was asleep in the same bed. A married daughter and two sons, aged, respectively, sixteen and twenty years, were asleep in the house, but the shot did not awaken them. Before the killing the house was robbed of $20, a revolver, and a watch.

"Collins was in Mexico Friday and borrowed $400, with which he paid a number of small bills at Rush Hill. The affair is surrounded in mystery, and all sorts of rumors are afloat."

AN HEIRESS KIDNAPPED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—There was an exciting scene in the fashionable quarter near Lafayette Park this morning. Just as Miss Alice Jackman was about to enter the carriage of W. H. Bronthars, with Mrs. Brouthers, she was seized by two men and hurried into a close carriage, which was rapidly driven away. Miss Jackman is the niece of Mr. John G. Taylor of the Richardson Taylor Drug Company and heiress to $30,000. She left the home of her guardian, Mr. Taylor, about three months ago, and went to the Brouthorses to live.

Mr. Taylor denies having had anything to do with the kidnapping, and the case will be fought out in the courts. The girl is still missing, with no clue to her whereabouts.

While many people say the style, others think the low prices in furnitures have enabled Flint On., 14th-st and 6th-av., to capture the Fall trade.—Adv.

MR. FILLMORE'S WILL.

LIST OF THE BEQUESTS TO FRIENDS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—The will of the late Millard P. Fillmore was filed for probate to-day. Delavan F. Clark and John S. Noyes are bequeathed any interest deceased may have had in lands in Humboldt County, Cal. Mrs. J. F. Harris of Minneapolis, Minn., an aunt of Mr. Fillmore, is given $1,000 a year during her life. Mrs. Viola Newkirk of Dexter, Mich., receives $400 a year. John Howontt of Denver gets $2,500.

Following are the public bequests: To the fund for the support of the Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the diocese of Western New-York, $5,000; to the Sisters of Charity Hospital, Buffalo, $5,000; to the Church Charity Foundation Society of Buffalo, $5,000; to the Home for the Friendless, $2,500; to the Buffalo Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Queen Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, each $2,000; to the Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Womans' Christian Association, each $1,000; to Powers Bacon, $1,000 in trust; to John Jameson, a bonus and lot in Eleventh-street. The first clause in the will reads:

"I particularly request and direct my executor at the earliest practicable moment to burn or otherwise effectively destroy all correspondence or letters to or from my father, mother, sister, or me, and under his immediate supervision. I hope to be able to do this myself before my death."

The following telegram was received from ex-President Cleveland:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1889.

The Hon. Jacob Stein, Buffalo:

I am deeply pained to learn of the death of my old friend, and am very sorry I cannot be present at his funeral to-morrow. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Fillmore left an estate amounting to about $200,000.

CLEVELAND ON DEMOCRACY.

A LETTER FROM THE EX-PRESIDENT TO A LOUISVILLE BANDANA CLUB.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18.—Last week John H. Page, the Secretary of the Bandana Club of the Twelfth Ward of this city, forwarded to ex-President Cleveland a letter concerning the action taken by the club regarding him, and this morning the following acknowledgment was received:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1889.

John H. Page, Esq., Secretary, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I am very much flattered by the note which I have just received from you conveying the report of the Bandana Democratic Club of Louisville, and I accept, with thanks, the honor conferred by my election as an honorary member of that organization. Its best compensation for the discharge of public duty is the approval of good people. If I have gained that, and in addition I have succeeded in giving to the principles of Democracy increased life and activity I am content.

I hope I may repeat my appreciative if I remind the club that the work now in hand consists in still further presenting to the people the wisdom and beneficence of the party's principles, rather than the advancement of the claims of any individual. I am glad, however, to see that the club has such warm appreciation of the gallant fight made in Ohio by our Governor-elect and of his services to the cause of Democracy. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—There was a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, a State organization, at its headquarters in this city to-day, at which the Executive Committee was formally instructed to invite ex-President Cleveland to be the guest of the club at its annual meeting and dinner here next month. A similar invitation will be extended to President Black of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. The dinner will be complimentary to the candidates on the recent State ticket, all of whom are members of the organization, which represents the progressive, tariff reform, Cleveland sentiment of the Democratic Party in this State.

NORTH DAKOTA POLITICS.

AN EXCITING CONTEST FOR SENATORS FROM THE NEW STATE.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 18.—All is excitement and uncertainty in the contest for United States Senators. A call was issued for a Republican caucus this evening, but there was so much opposition that the caucus has been abandoned. The Legislature will meet to-morrow, but the Senatorial caucus will not be held until to-morrow night. When the call was made it was intended by a majority to elect Gilbert A. Pierce as one of the Senators and adjourn without action on the second Senator. It is claimed that Pierce has sixty-five of the ninety-three members pledged, and that more are for him. All concede his election unless something unforseen should happen to change the sentiment.

The fight for the second Senatorship is between N. G. Ordway, M. N. Johnson, Judge Lamour, and P. J. McCumber. Of these, Ordway and Johnson are believed to be the two strongest. An effort is being made to force Gov. Miller into the race, with some prospect of success. It is believed that if he consents to run he will be elected. The claim that there were no votes in the Walsh County delegation for Ordway has been disproved by the arrival of three members from that county who are favorable to him. One more, who will arrive to-morrow, is said to be for him. This will give him four of the seven Walsh County votes.

It looks as though Pierce will receive the caucus election to-morrow night, and the second Senatorship will be left for a fight. Mr. Wellington was the Speaker-elect in the House caucus to-day. Major Hamilton of Grand Forks is chosen Chief Clerk, and C. C. Bowsfield of Ellendale Secretary of the Senate.

TO BEAUTIFY THE PIER BEACH.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Nov. 18.—The bathing beach at Narragansett Pier, always good, is to be improved next year in a manner that the patrons of this health-giving resort will warmly appreciate.

The innovation, it is expected, will make bathing safe even when there is a heavy sea running. Last September at one time the surf rolled in upon the beach so heavily that a girl bather was knocked down by it and severely pounded in the fierce undertow before being rescued.

It is now proposed to establish a harbor line between the north and south piers along the entire water front, a distance of two miles. This done the bathing beach will, it is said, be effectually protected, while it is further asserted that it is now subjected to erosion and made unsafe by the tides acted upon it by the new pier near the Casino. This pier has been the occasion of much controversy, some of the property holders maintaining that it is extended beyond the harbor line.

The proposed line extends to high-water mark, up to which holders of riparian rights may make improvements. If it is extended the result will be the improvement and the beautifying of the beach, it is said, beyond all calculation.

ELECTION CASES DECIDED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The attempt of the Democrats to gain the election certificate for the seat in the Assembly from the Third Monroe District failed, the Republican Board of Supervisors, acting as a Board of County Canvassers to-day, declaring that the claim of error in the Second Election District of Greece was not substantiated. The Hon. George A. Lodar will, therefore, succeed himself. Mr. Decker will not contest further.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Justice Edwards handed down a decision in the election cases of seven districts in Troy this afternoon, ordering the Republican inspectors to sign the returns. He also granted an order for the Board of County Canvassers to show cause at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning why the board should not be restrained from canvassing the returns from the Sixth Ward, where, it is claimed, the Senatorial ballot box was stolen and another box substituted.

LUCKIER THAN LINEMAN FEEKS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—An electric lineman named Lundrigan, while trimming the arc lamp in front of Havlin's Theatre, on Central-avenue, this morning, received the current of the arc circuit. His feet swung loose from the ladder and he hung helpless, one hand grasping the lamp and the other the ladder by which he had ascended. The employes of the theatre and of neighboring stores watched his sufferings helplessly, until a bystander climbed the pole on the opposite side of the street and turned the cut-off key. Lundrigan fell twelve feet from the wire, almost lifeless, but by the vigorous use of restorative measures he was soon enabled to walk to a car.

Beyond his terrible nervous sufferings he will probably recover in a few days.

Rooms at The Cambridge, engaged but not yet occupied, can be had temporarily until occupied by the owner.—Adv.

THE FLOWER OF THE NAVY

DEPARTURE OF THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

THE NEW WAR SHIPS CHICAGO, ATLANTA, BOSTON, AND YORKTOWN START ON THEIR EUROPEAN CRUISE.

The United States started a squadron of cruisers out of this port yesterday the sole purpose of which, sailing under the euphonious title of "the Squadron of Evolution," will be to demonstrate in a peaceable sort of a way to the rest of the world that the United States Government has a navy, or rather the nucleus of a navy.

This evolutionary squadron is the first squadron of any name or condition that this country has been able to muster and send off globe trotting for forty-one years. The event, therefore, was made an occasion of congratulation and display such as must have made the thousands of plain citizens who watched the harbor manœuvres from the shores a bit prender of their citizenship.

The squadron is made up of the cruisers Chicago, Atlanta, Boston, and Yorktown, the first-named being the flagship. Neither has ever been in European waters before, and every officer aboard of each is a graduate of the Naval Academy, the old time, trained-in-the-service "sea dogs" being entirely supplanted. Thus this squadron is essentially representative of the new navy, and will present itself for the inspection of other countries as such.

When morning broke yesterday, even more misty and chilly than mornings are wont to break at this season of the year, the squadron was at anchor in the North River. The speedy cruiser Dolphin was also in the stream for the accommodation of Secretary of the Navy Tracy and the distinguished gentlemen he had personally invited to go down the bay with the squadron and give its departure official dignity. Spread out in line of squadron, with their steel hulls painted a spotless white, their rigging new and resplendent, and surrounded in every way with an air of thorough discipline, the beautiful ships made a very imposing naval display.

At 10 o'clock preparations for departure commenced. The steam launches of the cruisers made frequent trips to the foot of West Twenty-third-street to take aboard officers who had said farewell ashore over night, and the returning ones were welcomed with especial fervor. Three cadets had staid on shore. One of the three was never to return, but the shipmates of the unfortunate could not tell which one until the other two returned. All that was known was that a cadet had, at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, approached Peter Bagley and Pierre Britt, two young wharf rats, who were loafing around the foot of West Twenty-second-street, and asked them to get a boat and row him off to the United States steamer Boston. The small boat from a sharp floats. They carried no lights, and when in midstream the steamboat George B. Starr ran them down. The two boys were rescued by a boat from the Boston. The cadet's body sank immediately.

The officers of the Boston could not identify the unfortunate from the meagre description furnished by the boys. When the absentees returned yesterday and the roll was called all answered to their names except Cadet G. W. Kirk. His body has not yet been found. He was a recent graduate of Annapolis and this would have been his first cruise. His home is in Iowa. The two boats were taken charge of by the Harbor Police Court. They were remanded, but will undoubtedly be disobarged, as the owner of the boat they appropriated refuses to appear against them.

The launch of the Dolphin carried some distinguished passengers aboard. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, with a face as ruddy and a form as portly as a blooming British householder, went off accompanied by Rear Admiral Gherardi, commander of the North Atlantic squadron, and his staff. Secretary of the Navy Tracy embarked in a most seamanlike manner with ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney. As they left the shore the Secretary's salute of nineteen guns was fired by the cruiser, and the Secretary's flag, a blue field bearing an anchor and four stars, was run up on the Dolphin. All of the cruisers carried the United States flag, and from each was a continuous streaming of pennants as the various dignitaries arrived. Among those aboard the Dolphin, the guests of the Government, were:

Congressman William A. Hurlburt, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives; ex-Congressman John R. Thomas of Illinois; ex-Congressman H. Wells Rose of Brooklyn, Gen. O. O. Howard and staff, commanding the Department of the Atlantic; Gen. I. S. Catlin, ex-Minister to Berlin Kasson, Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, Commandant Brooklyn Navy Yard; Capt. T. F. Kane, Capt. T. S. Beardslee, Lieut. E. B. M. Mason, and H. B. Polhemus, Jr.

Soon after 11 o'clock the Chicago ran up a nine and red pennant, which told the other cruisers to get under way. They started up stream, the Chicago leading, followed by the Atlanta, Boston, and Yorktown. Off the Weehawken Ferry they turned and came down the breeze in line of battle, to be reviewed by the party aboard the Dolphin, which had remained at anchor. Capt. Clover of the Dolphin stood on the bridge with Secretary Tracy and ex-Secretaries Whitney and Robeson. Cootemhad thirty musicians on deck, who played "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "Hail Columbia," and patriotic and inspiring airs.

As soon as the Chicago came up to the reviewing line the guns of the receiving ship Minnesota, anchored at Twenty-third-street, sent forth thirteen "bombs," the Rear Admiral's salute. On the bridge of the Chicago were Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., and Aid Lieut. Sidney A. Staunton, and Fleet Captain and Commander Capt. Henry B. Robeson. An exchange of greetings passed between these and the reviewing Secretary and ex-Secretaries of the Navy, and the marines drawn up along the rail of the Chicago presented arms. Then came the Atlanta, with Commander Capt. John A. Howell, Lieut. Commander A. R. Condon, and Lieuts. N. E. Niles, George E. Calhoun, George H. Peters, and H. S. Knapp on the bridge. The Boston came next, and on her bridge were Capt. James O'Kane, Lieut. Commander Harry Knox, and Lieuts. Wainwright, Kellogg, Hamilton, Hutchins, Rueh, and Lloyd. The Yorktown brought up the rear, and the officers who gave the reviewing salute from her bridge were Commander F. E. Chadwick, Lieut. H. G. Colby, executive officer, and Lieuts. Bradbury, Caldwell, Fullam, Winterhalter, and Smith.

During the review Secretary of the Navy Tracy and ex-Secretary Whitney were holding a sort of a mutual admiration society meeting. Ex-Secretary Robeson did not just seem to be in it. Mr. Tracy and Mr. Whitney seemed as pleased as two school girls at commencement. As the beautiful cruisers went by they would point to them with an air of pride and then indulge in a sort of wabuilt-them bandsbake. They waved their hats to the departing officers in a fatherly sort of a way, and altogether acted as might an inventor when for the first time he saw his invention's beauty and utility publicly demonstrated.

As soon as the review was over the Dolphin got under headway and followed the squadron down the river. From Governor's Island the Rear Admiral's sainte of thirteen guns was fired, and was answered by the Dolphin. Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth both sent forth salutes, and the Dolphin answered. All the way down the river and bay homage was paid to the departing cruisers. Ferryboats, tugs, and steamers tooted and flags were run up on sailing craft. These salutes, according to naval etiquette, were not followed by any return, but they were welcome none the less.

It was intended that the Dolphin should accompany the squadron down to Fire Island, but Secretary Tracy said he was afraid the rough sea might disturb his stomach. Off Hospital Island, therefore, the Dolphin stopped and ran up the usual signal flag:

"Good-bye. Good luck."

As the cruisers went by they ran up as an answering signal:

"Good-bye. Thank you."

Then they forged ahead with such speed that the last soon shut them out from view. Owing to the bad weather outside, they dropped anchor just inside of Sandy Hook. The cruise is booked to last for nine months; but it is quite as likely to last two or three years. No definite programme has been arranged. Acting Rear Admiral Walker can act at his discretion. So far as known about the following route will be gone over:

The ships go from here to Boston, and stay there about a week. The squadron is to be visited there by the members of the International Maritime Exhibition, and possibly, too, by the members of the Pan-American Congress. Boston people say that they are going to have a big time when the naval officers come there, and hospitalities lasting about two months have already been proposed. Then the squadron goes to Lisbon, Portugal, sounding, possibly, at the Azores. Besides Lisbon the squadron will probably go to other Portuguese and Spanish ports, and then to Marseilles, Nice, Naples, Malta, and Alexandria. In the spring Greek ports may visit probably sail for Brest, and touch at all the leading French, German, and English ports. Besides the "evolutions" the crews will be worked hard at the usual drills with small arms, armed boats, torpedoes, machine guns, and so forth. It will be no picnic excursion by any means.

There is a strong desire that the squadron be sent to South American States, as such a cruise would help to attain the results hoped to come from the Pan-American Congress. This cruise will probably be undertaken immediately after the European cruise. After leaving the squadron the Dolphin steamed back to New-York at a fourteen-knot speed. A dinner was served to the guests and officers, which rare appetites made a feast indeed. Everybody lingered long over the tables, and anchor was cast at Twenty-third-street all too soon. As the gangway was being prepared for disembarkation Secretary Tracy said:

"Charmed! Delighted! They made a beautiful showing. They are a credit to the last Administration and to the present. Add to them the Petrel, the Charlestown, and the Baltimore, already completed and

disregarding the fact that it was copyrighted, and does not stop to credit it to its source.

The special of THE TIMES was not only very acceptable news to the State Department, where it was regarded as undoubtedly a trustworthy report; but it was read by all the South American representatives at the legations with absorbing interest. At the Brazilian Lecation it was discussed with great animation by the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the representatives in the Maritime Congress. Among the Brazilians the reports of THE TIMES and the editorial comments upon the situation have provoked the warmest commendation, the opinion being freely expressed that of all the New-York papers THE TIMES alone had adequately and appreciably grasped the importance of the news, and fairly presented it to its readers. The securing, at an early date, of so full a dispatch as that printed this morning was regarded as an evidence of the best enterprise and the most commendable journalistic spirit.

The Brazilian Minister this evening received two telegrams from Brazil, one from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the other from the Minister of Finance. They were simply confirmatory of THE TIMES's reports of the establishmeas of a republican form of government, the departure of Dom Pedro, and that everything was quiet and tranquil in the new republic.

When the members of the Pan-American Congress met to-day for a brief and unimportant sitting, the three delegates from Brazil were not present. It did not take long for the report to spread that the Brazilian representatives had withdrawn from the Conress, and it was quickly seat out to the country as a fact, together with the statement that the Brazilian Minister, Dr. Valente, had resigned.

Minister Valente smiled when this statem nt was repeated to him, and he promptly declared that it was wholly without foundation. The Minister has been suffering severely from a throat trouble, and the wretched weather prevailing to-day made it inadvisable for him to venture out of doors. Consul General De Mendonca, another delegate, had to go to New-York in connection with his official duties. Mr. Pereira, the third Brazilian delegate, remained at home because he does not speak English, and did not care to attend the Congress without Dr. Valente.

The delegates have had no consultation whatever concerning their course as members of the Congress, and it is uncertain in what manner, if at all, the change of Government in Brazil will affect their relations to the congress. As yet they have had no official, or even semi-official, notice that the Government which sent them here has ceased to exist. Minister Valente has not resigned. If he wished to do so now it would puzzle him to know to whom to address his resignation. He has not been notified of any change of Government, and he remains the only accredited representative of Brazil in the United States.

The news that Dom Pedro had left Brazil under proper escort was not much of a surprise to the Brazilians here, for it was regarded as a perfectly natural outcome of the situation, as reported in the dispatches from Rio de Janeiro, nor was any surprise felt over the announcement that the Emperor had received a handsome sum of ready money and the promise of an annual allowance of $450,000. This was regarded as simply such an act of justice as might be expected from whoever was in power in Brazil.

Dr. Valente said to-day that it was a fact that Dom Pedro was not a man of wealth. He had always been liberal with his income, and spent very large sums in charities and in other benevolent ways. For example, he had for years paid the expenses of worthy young men who went to Europe to complete their education for fit themselves for special professions. He was constantly paying out money in a similar way at home. It was only right, Dr. Valente thought, that Brazil should see that his income was not cut off.

Little credence is given by Brazilians here to the report that all the provinces, including Bahia, have already given in their adherence to the new Government. This doubt is due not so much to a belief that the provinces will not consent to the change as to the fact that there has not been time enough since the revolution for new of the consent of the provinces to say nothing of the return messages. The various coast provinces are within easy reach of each other by telegraph, but it takes a long time to reach the interior provinces, with which there is neither telegraph nor rail connection.

It is not believed, for instance, that the people of Matto Grosso have yet learned of the revolution. How they could do so and could send back their allegiance to the Government in the short time since the outbreak is a problem to those who know how long it takes to travel from Rio de Janeiro to Matto Grosso.

Bahia, which, it is definitely asserted, has signified its adherence to the republic, is a three days' voyage by steamer from Rio de Janeiro, but it has direct telegraphic connection. It is said by Minister Valente to be one of the most important of the Brazilian States, and it has furnished many men who have been prominent in affairs of Government. Some of the active men in the present revolution are from Bahia.

Minister Valente retains his entire confidence that whatever the ultimate outcome of the uprising, there will be no bloodshed in Brazil. The quiet acquiescence of Dom Pedro in the order to leave the country is pointed to as an evidence of the peacefulness of the situation, "and," said Dr. Valente, "nobody in Brazil wants to fight."

He added that the people there had so long enjoyed liberty of speech that nobody's ears were shocked by the utterance of sentiments of opposition to the empire. There was no bitterness of feeling between members of political ideas. Conservatives and Liberals mingling just as Republicans and Democrats fraternize in this country. There might be some rioting here and there, but in all parties the uppermost feeling was for peace.

WATCHING OUR INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—There was much discussion at the Navy Department to-day of the report that Admiral Walker's squadron of evolution might be ordered to Brazil. It is supposed that the Richmond and the Tallapoosa, both of which were at Montevideo at last accounts, are now on their way to Rio de Janeiro.

Commodore Ramsay, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, said to-day he did not believe, in view of the apparently quiet state of affairs in Brazil, that it would be necessary to send more vessels there. He did not think the Secretary had any intention of sending down any of Admiral Walker's ships. They were, however, about the only vessels that could be started off at once, and, if it should be thought necessary temporarily to reinforce Admiral Gillis, the Boston and the Yorktown would probably be the vessels selected. The Dolphin might be sent down, but she could not well be spared from the home station when so many old ships are laid up for repairs.

It is thought by naval officers that unless later dispatches from Brazil indicate that the revolution has not been as peaceful as at first reported Admiral Walker's fleet will be detained at Boston until affairs become so quiet as to give assurances that more vessels will not be needed.

WAITING FOR OFFICIAL NEWS.

THE BRAZILIAN CONSUL GENERAL HERE HAS HEARD NOTHING FROM HOME.

The Brazilian Consul General, Salvador de Mendonca, came from Washington yesterday and paid a flying visit to his office, 41 State-street. He said that he had heard nothing new from Rio, but that the details of his office would be continued as usual until the Brazilian Government should order a change. He also said that the Brazilian delegates to the Pan-American Congress had not received a line of any kind from the new Government. They were not surprised at this, however, as the Government was probably too busy to be sending out news. When the Government got ready to do so it probably would make an official communication.

As a delegate to the Pan-American Congress, Senhor Mendonca said that neither he nor the other Brazilian delegates would officially attend the meetings of that body until they had received some definite instructions from the home Government. The reason for this was that the powers of special representatives cease with a change of Government. This, however, does not apply to the regular representatives. Senhor Mendonca returned to Washington yesterday afternoon on the 3:20 train.

Among the merchants trading with Brazil and in Brazilian products, everything was quiet yesterday. There was a general expectancy but they all reported that they had had no news during the day. The universal opinion was that there would be no further trouble in Brazil and that trade would resume its wonted channels and condition in a few days.

At the office of Charles R. Flint & Co. it was said that exchange on Rio and Para was nominal and that trade was necessarily at a standstill. The banks would not buy bills of exchange under the existing political conditions, and therefore ships which were ready to sail from Brazilian ports were detained. It could not be known how long this condition of affairs would continue.

The steamship Advance of the Brazilian Mail Line will sail for Rio Janeiro to-morrow afternoon, the time originally set for her departure. The agents of the line say that their business has been in no way affected by the news of the revolution in Brazil. On Saturday there were a few inquiries as to whether freight contracts to Rio Janeiro could be cancelled, but yesterday the shippers seemed satisfied to let their freight go to the Brazilian capital. None of the passengers booked for the Advance had backed out.

Very little additional information was received from Brazil by the coffee trade yesterday. Prices on the Exchange opened somewhat higher and were well held up all day until the close, when they receded a little on fluctuating trading transactions. The transactions were 81,250 bags, which is only an average day's business. Several of the houses received messages from their correspondents in Rio Janeiro, in which no reference was made to political matters, and this fact was taken as an indication that everything was quiet. It is the general belief, however, in the coffee trade, that whatever the state of affairs may be down there, the transportation of stocks from the interior to the seaboard must be interfered with more or less.

MR. IVINS'S VIEWS SOUND.

Mr. Charles R. Flint, Treasurer of the New-York Commercial Company, limited, received last evening a cable from Robinson & Norton, Para, Brazil, stating that business was suspended temporarily, that there was considerable excitement, and the people, while anxiously awaiting developments, would probably accept the Government of the republic.

Mr. Flint, who had just returned from Washington, stated that the Brazilian Minister, Senhor Mendonca, had pronounced the interview with ex-City Chamberlain William M. Ivins, printed in THE TIMES of Sunday, the most intelligent and absolutely correct statement of the situation in Brazil which has been laid before the American public.

MISS CHESTER'S STORY.

THE TRIAL OF GEORGE W. LEDERER FOR BIGAMY BEGUN.

The examination in the case of George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, on a charge of bigamy began in the Tombs Police Court before Justice Hogan yesterday. Clara Chester, who lived with Lederer as his wife for some months up to Oct. 12, or two days before Lederer's marriage to Miss Newcombe, was present, accompanied by three female members of the Vaudeville company and her lawyer, A. Hummel. Lederer had for counsel E. E. Price.

Clara Chester testified that she was born in England and that her real name was Clara Binns. She came to this country about a year ago with E. B. Leavitt's company. She first met Lederer in Buffalo, and he proposed marriage to her. But he afterward urged that if they lived together as husband and wife it constituted a legal marriage. She assented to that arrangement and he afterward always recognized her as his wife.

Letters were put in evidence which Lederer wrote Miss Chester. One letter was produced which Lederer wrote to the proprietor of the Cojeman House, telling him to "please give my wife, Mrs. George W. Lederer, the key of my room."

Other witnesses, including George W. Rogers, clerk of the Coleman House; Miss Kate Talbot and Miss Nellie Price testified that Lederer treated Miss Chester as his wife. The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIAN THANKSGIVING.

ELOQUENT PROCLAMATION BY THE PRINCIPAL CHEROKEE CHIEF.

As our forefathers when nature's children of the forest in pursuit of game around the council fire in simplicity did give praise and thanks to the Great Spirit in their, yearly mystic "green-corn dance" for the return of His great gift to them—the "Indian" corn—now to-day, as a Christian nation of people, it is but meet that the Cherokee people should give thanks to the Christian's God for his continued protection of our tribe in the enjoyment of their Government and homes, and through the many trials we have been compelled to pass, He has continued to bless our people.

It is but proper that we, as a nation, should pause and give earnest thanks to God that we have been permitted to live in the enjoyment of this land the peace and prosperity that surrounde us.

Now, therefore, I, J. B. Mayes, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, do issue this, my proclamation, to the Cherokee people, asking that you set apart Thursday, the 28th day of November, as a day of thanks, and that you assemble at your usual places of worship and give thanks to God and beseech Him to bless as once more end shield us from the dangers that surround us, and earnestly ask Him to let us live, as other nations around us, in the full enjoyment of the gifts that He has given us.

Given under my hand at Talequah, Cherokee Nation, on this, the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine. J. B. MAYES, Principal Chief.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

SERGT. TIMS EXPLAINS THAT HE IS ONLY A HENRY GEORGE SOCIALIST.

Sergeant Oliver Tims of the Nineteenth Precinct went before Acting Superintendent Byrnes yesterday with Capt. Thomas Reilly to explain interviews with him published in the *Volks Zeitung* and another newspaper, by which it was made to appear that he was an outspoken Anarchist, and that he had said that one-fifth of the members of the police force were Socialists. Tims repudiated the interview as a jumble of falsehoods and misstatements and was directed to make out a statement in writing and send it to Police Headquarters to-day.

Mr. Byrnes said he was satisfied with the Sergeant's explanation. He did not summon him because of his opinion, but because of the statement that every fifth man on the force was a Socialist. This he knew to be untrue, and the history of the department since the riots of 1863 is a sufficient answer to such a slander. Capt. Reilly said that Tims had been frequently called upon to deal with mobs and had always done his duty and been as severe as other Sergeants.

Tims said his personal opinions on the social question were in the line of Henry George's teachings—that is, liberal. They did not interfere with his duty as a police officer. He had always condemned Socialism, Communism, and Anarchy, and would use his club as freely as any other officer in the defense of property or persons against the disciples of Most and Shevitch.

THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

One of the most brilliant receptions of the season was held last evening by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at its new rooms, 64 Madison-avenue. A committee of ladies received the guests in the library and later a collation was served by Anderson. The new rooms are tastefully furnished and contain, besides an extensive and valuable library, many mechanical appliances of benefit to the members of the society.

The special guests of the evening were Capt. E. A. Bneff, who commanded the steamer which carried the transatlantic tourists to Europe last year, and T. C. Martin, ex-President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. Among the others were Prof. H. W. Spengler of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. F. R. Hutton of the Columbia School of Mines, A. Vietorisz, Superintendent of the gun foundry at West Troy, Henry R. Towne, President of the society; S. W. Baldwin, M. N. Forney of the *Railroad and Engineer's Journal*, Prof. R. H. Thurston of Cornell University, S. A. Ramsay of Baltimore, Md., who was engineer of the Merrimac during her famous battle with the Monitor; Prof. J. E. Sweet of Syracuse, Jerome Wheelock of Worcester, Mass.; C. C. Worthington of New-York, Prof. Denton of Stevens Institute, and C. H. Morgan of Worcester, Mass.

ABOUT SALT AND CLAY.

At yesterday's meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences President Newberry spoke of the saline deposits in this State, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. By far the most important are those in New-York, and he believed that they will prove quite as valuable to New-York as the immense deposits of coal are to Pennsylvania. The brine in the Salina wells is said to contain 50 per cent. of salt, but as cold water can hardly hold over 25 per cent. of salt in solution, the statement must be exaggerated. This salt and the dry salt deposits in the Genesee Valley are almost chemically pure.

Prof. J. F. Merrill spoke of several kinds of clay that had been found in the new cuttings in Morrisania. They are of various colors, white, red, brown, green, and black. He showed samples of the clays, and thought that the black color was caused by an admixture of carbon. These clays are found only in small quantities.

DIED ON HIS WAY HOME.

ALTOONA, Penn., Nov. 18.—The Rev. Frank Rodgers of Orange, N. J., died in his berth on the Atlantic Express east this morning at Derry, Penn. He was returning from Colorado, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. His wife accompanied him. The body was taken from the train here, prepared for burial, and sent east on the day express.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The extensive new vitreous china works of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, at East Liverpool, Ohio, were destroyed by fire last evening, starting from an explosion of gas escaping from a pipe in the warehouse near the elevator. In an hour the finest pottery in the world, together with nearly $100,000 of stock, was in ruins. The plant cost from $150,000 to $175,000, so that the total loss is about a quarter of a million dollars. The insurance was only $30,000, the firm not considering it necessary, as their plant was regarded as fire-proof.

Early yesterday morning a fire originated in Kuhne's bakery at Mount Washington, Md., burning it to the ground together with J. E. Smith's grocery store, which contained the Post Office, and the stock of J. E. Ayres. Total loss, $12,000 to $15,000; insurance, $7,000. About one hundred letters were burned.

The Mowbray Stove Manufacturing Company's storehouse at London, Ontario, was gutted by fire Sunday. The loss is $6,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

The grain mill of Van Dusen & Stevens, at Longmeadow, N., was burned yesterday morning. The mill and contents were totally destroyed. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $7,000.

The barn of Mrs. Mary Griffin, in Salchertown, Mass., was burned Thursday morning with contents. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,800. It was incendiary.

The drug store and wagon house of Dr. T. E. Cooper at Hartford, Conn., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $4,000.

Beyer's sawmills at Eastman Springs, Ontario, were burned yesterday. The loss is $10,000.

IT WAS A CLOSE SHAVE.

BUT SHEPARD VOTED 41 SHARES MORE THAN HIS ASSOCIATES.

"Colonel" Elliott F. Shepard should have slept contentedly last night. In the way he has of doing good, yesterday was rich in events for him. By a bare shave patience and purchase did their appointed work for him, and now he is boss of the Fifth-avenue stages.

The annual meeting of the company resulted as he had planned. It so resulted by a very close margin. There are 10,000 shares in the company. So thorough had been the canvass that nearly every share was represented at the meeting. The "Colonel's" efforts to convince the stockholders that the concern was on the verge of bankruptcy and should be shunned by selling out to him at from 15 to 25 cents on the dollar or by giving him proxies kept him busy until the last moment.

His reward was a majority of 41, the vote standing 5,972 to 5,931. It was a squeeze, big enough to occasion greater rejoicing than would be expected of a purely disinterested movement for the outlay from private revenues of some $40,000 per year in order that people may ride for 5 cents on Fifth-avenue.

The meeting itself lasted from 4 o'clock until 11 P. M., with a short recess in the evening for all except the tellers, who were counting the votes. Until nearly 8 o'clock, when the polls closed, the attendance was larger than at any former meeting of the company. It was also nearly as interesting as any of its predecessors. The seven hours preceding adjournment represented, however, hardly more than half the time given by the "Colonel" yesterday to the affairs of the company. When he awoke in the morning he was still several hundred votes short of feeling secure. He came down town braced for a heroic eu effort, for something heroic was demanded of him if he was to secure the 120 shares on which he had fixed his desires, belonging to J. H. De Mott. Mr. De Mott at a recent meeting had called the "Colonel" a "soliciting hypocrite," and their relations were somewhat strained.

But Mr. De Mott was understood to have suffered financial reverses since that opinion was expressed. The "Colonel" accordingly undertook to heal breaks of fives on his head by offering him 75 cash for his stock. In Mr. De Mott's opinion of yesterday 75 cash was much better than an assessment of 95 per cent., even with a platform of principles thrown in. So he accepted the offer on the instant and sent notice of the withdrawal of the shares of his wife a few days ago to the "Colonel's" opponents. One or two smaller coups of the same kind nearly settled the question of majority before the meeting.

The "Colonel" sounded up 5,112 votes all told. But his confidence was not well settled, and even as it happened the election became his not wholly because he could show title to more votes, but rather because he was able to convince the inspectors that eighty votes of the estate of Christopher Mayer, for which the opposition had a proxy, should be thrown out on the ground that the executrix of the executors were unaccompanied by a Surrogate's certificate showing their authority. Had those votes gone in, the majority would have been reversed.

The meeting also adopted a good deal of cynicism in regard to the "Colonel's" motives and as much candor of opinion as has lately characterised these gatherings. So far as figures went, the "Colonel's" estimate of the stock when he first set out to buy it was pretty well sustained. They showed an estimate of the $280,000 of capital, of which nothing remained except stages, horses, harnesses, and like property, worth less than $100,000 at forced sale. For the year ending Oct. 31, the deficit appeared to have been $46,589 73. Against this should be set a profit from the Park Garages of $7,383 43. The revenue from stages on the avenue was $165,741 68.

H. Knickerbacker and H. A. Johnson did most of the talking for the opposition before the polls opened. What they said about the "Colonel's" purpose to absorb the company and build it he could not learn, for it had no effect on the subject of their criticism. When the voting began Mr. Shepard put William Irwin forward as his deputy. Mr. Irwin served his master well. When it came his turn to vote his proxies he cast them in accordance with the list of seven names on the "Colonel's" ticket, showing that even up to that moment the result was not assured. Accordingly the opposition elected six of their ticket. In the order of majorities the new Directors were as follows:

Augustus D. Shepard, William L. Skidmore, William B. Taylor, William Irwin, James H. Hoadley, William Wade, Robert Alexander, Frederick Baker, H. H. Barnes, James Blewitt, W. T. Colton, C. C. Delmonico, M. Finn.

At the first meeting of the new board a President will be elected for the company, and Mr. Goddard will not succeed himself.

MR. ADDAMS BLUSHES.

SENATOR BLAIR'S ALLUSION TO THE REPUBLICAN CLUB'S PRESIDENT.

Senator Blair talked to a hundred members of the Republican Club at their Fifth-avenue clubhouse for two hours last night about the necessities for and the beauties of his Education bill. When he concluded the club thanked him and resolved to refer the subject of education to the Committee on National Affairs with instructions to make a report. It was a great evening for the New-Hampshire Senator, and he will go away with a high opinion of the patience of New-York Republicans.

"I count myself especially fortunate," he began, "as one of the friends of education to have an opportunity of addressing the New-York Republican Club, for I realize, as possibly few may not, how powerful is a word spoken in New-York. The Republican Club will be the means of saving New-York. If I were its manager I would concentrate all its efforts on carrying New-York City. I was rejoiced to receive the invitation to say a few words on what I consider the most important subject of the time. Of course the tariff is an important measure, but the educational question is exterior to the economical and commercial questions and must be primarily considered, for knowledge is power."

The Senator then said something that made the President, Mr. Mortimer C. Addams, blush.

"I beg pardon," he said, "for uttering these commonplaces, but they were suggested by your Chairman."

The Senator then dropped "commonplaces" and soared into his usual realm of thought and oratory.

THE ELGIN WATCH COMPANY.

AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE IS TRYING TO BUY THE WORKS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—It is reported here that an English syndicate is trying to buy out the Elgin Watch Company and has offered $8,000,000 for the plant. L. M. Cutter, the manager of the company, said to-day: "No actual negotiations have occurred, and although we have been approached by the representative of an English syndicate, it is not probable that a sale of our plant will be effected.

"If it true that you were offered $8,000,000 for the plant of the Elgin Watch Company?"

"No, Sir; we didn't get down to a figure. The English folks merely wanted an option on the concern, and if any figure was mentioned at all it was $8,000,000. But not $12,000,000. Even at the upper figure our Directors were not at all certain that they were willing to sell. We have a tremendous plant at Elgin, employing upward of 28,000 operatives, and we turn out 1,700 watch movements a day and have an annual income of over $3,000,000. Hence you can see that even an $12,000,000 we would not care to turn so good a thing over to our cousins across the pond."

From another source it was learned that the agent who left Chicago after the Elgin Company's plant has telegraphed the Elgin Company's figure to his London principals and that nothing will be done until further instructions are received.

UNWILLING CHICAGO WITNESSES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Sergeant-at-Arms Caneday of the United States Senate arrived here to-day armed with subpœnas for a dozen Chicago men who are wanted in Washington Nov. 30 to testify before the special Senate Committee on Dressed Beef. Most of the men now summoned refused to give the committee certain information it desired when it met here in September. Mr. Philip D. Armour among the number.

Mr. Caneday found Mr. Armour to-day and also George T. Williams, Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company, who in September refused to give the Senate committee the names of the stockholders in that corporation. Four other persons were also found, but Nelson Morris, Louis F. Newman, Lewis F. Swift, F. E. Vogel, and Jacob Mayer eluded service. Mr. Caneday had reason to think that these gentlemen were hiding from him. He spent an hour this evening watching Morris's house, but did not catch a glimpse of that gentleman.

HENRY B. MILLER DYING.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Henry B., better known as "Buffalo," Miller, for many years the chief agent in the whisky pools, is lying at the Grand Pacific Hotel at the point of death. He is suffering from Bright's disease. A dangerous operation was performed upon him to-day, but it is thought he cannot recover. Mr. Miller was a member of the New-York Legislature from Buffalo over a quarter of a century ago. He came to this city from Buffalo, and during his residence here was Treasurer of the county. His home at present is at South Bend, Ind.

THE AMERICAN SCIENTISTS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The United States man-of-war Pensacola, with the American scientific expedition on board, has arrived at Freetown, West Africa.

THE TORNEBY FAIR OPENED.

MAYOR GRANT SAYS PRETTY THINGS TO PRETTY GIRLS.

A fair that is characteristic of German sentiment and enterprise was inaugurated last night at the imposing new edifice of the Central Turn Verein in East Sixty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue. It is in aid of the schools of the Verein, which are conducted in the same building under the direction of George Broeine and a corps of assistant teachers. Lessons are given in German, music, drawing, manual training, housewifery and turning. There is also a kindergarten department, managed by Miss Delivia. The schools have over a thousand enrolled pupils of both sexes and all ages, about one-fourth of the whole number being in the adult classes. The Verein furnishes the school building free of charge, and the proceeds of the fair are to be devoted to the maintenance of the schools.

The organization and management of this fair were intrusted to A. B. De Frece, and has finished appearance of every booth and general harmony of all the effects bear testimony to the excellence of his work. The large hall of the building was crowded to its utmost capacity with people in holiday array last night when Judge Charles J. Nehrbas stepped to the foot lights to make a few opening remarks. He congratulated the Turners upon the completion of their beautiful Vereinshaus. The schools which they had started were declared to be models of their kind, calculated to develop the physical and mental faculties of the pupils in the best way. Then he introduced Mayor Grant, who was to formally open the fair. The Mayor said that his task was a short, agreeable, and easy one, because no speech was expected of him. He confessed himself bewitched by the multitudes of pretty girls that were looking at him, but retained self-possession enough to remind them to allow no man who came to the fair to go away with as much money as he brought with him. He congratulated the managers upon the auspicious opening, and formally declared the fair in progress.

The great building, with its many lofty halls and chambers, was ablaze with light on every floor, and every room presented attractions to the visitor so varied that some one was sure to lure the shekels from the pockets of the most conservative visitor. Pretty girls in legions sold "chances," and votes, and small merchandise. Booths in festive Teutonic colors and lack of arrangement tempted the inspection, and traps for loose change were on every hand.

The special features of the fair were a gigantic painting by Charles E. Beauchamp, representing an "International Exhibition" in allegory, the canvas, which is 21 feet long and 14 feet high, standing in the background of the stage; a group of marble statuary called "L'Education du Coeur," by Gelindo Monsta of Milan, the gift of C. Schumann & Sons of Union-square, through Miss Cornelia Ruppert; Steinway and Sohmer grand pianos, from the manufacturers, the handsome gifts of Mrs. Ida Bloomingdale Brokmeyer; a fine gold watch from Richard Katzenmeyer; an ornamental clock from the Arion Club, and other beautiful and valuable articles in great number and variety. Other gifts were a check from Jacob Ruppert and four baskets of champagne from St. Marceaux & Co.

As at the German Hospital Fair of last Spring, there is a souvenir, the design of Mr. DeFrees and prepared under the direction of Carl Hauser. It is beautifully illustrated covers and contains original poems and sketches and over $4,000 worth of advertisements. Associated with Mr. DeFrees and Judge Nehrbas in the management are William Steinway, President of the Honor Committee of One Hundred; Judge George M. Van Hoesen, Chairman, and Edmund C. Stanton, Vice Chairman of the Reception Committee; Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and School Commissioner Gutzenheimer. Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch, and John Von Glahn, composing the Press Committee. The fair will continue for two weeks.

BIG PRIZES FOR BILLIARDS.

EXPERT PLAYERS INVITED TO PLAY IN NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO.

The offer of $5,000 by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company for two billiard tournaments—one in New-York in January and one in Chicago after the New-York tourney is decided—makes it quite certain, in the minds of the billiard experts, that the leading players of the country will be brought together in contests with the cue. The stumbling block in the way of a tournement has been Jacob Schaefer of Chicago, and it is doubtful whether Schaefer can be induced to play, on account of reasons known only to himself, but it is asserted that his playing will not interfere with the proposed tournaments.

The company offering the money for prizes demands an entrance fee of $500 from each player, which will, with the net receipts, be added to the amount distributed among the four best men in proportions of 40, 30, 20, and 10 per cent. The players will be required to sign an agreement to play in both tournaments, and will be handicapped for both contests before the first match is played. It is proposed to play the balk-line game in both cities, and in the games here Messrs. Schaefer, Slosson, and Vignaux will, if they compete, play over fourteen-inch lines, while the others entered will only have their lines drawn eight inches from the cushions. This is the future rapid games. In Chicago the handicaps will be in points.

George Slosson said last evening that he intended to send in his entry to-day, and says all of the Eastern players expect to enter. Everybody interested in the tournaments is trying to force "Wizard" Schaefer into a contest, but he objects to playing where handicaps are in lines.

HELPING A GOOD WORK.

EX-MAYOR GRACE OPENS THE FAIR OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Last April five members of the Roman Catholic Carmelite Order of Priests came to this country from Ireland and resolved to establish a church on the east side, where their peculiar work could be best done. They were under the direction of their Superior, the Rev. Father Sontbell. Last night a fair was opened in a new church edifice in East Twenty-eighth-street, near First-avenue, which had, with the ground, cost $30,000—a building entirely of brick and iron, which is to be known as the Church of Our Lady of the Scapular, and which was raised solely through the efforts of these untiring priests.

Ex-Mayor Grace helped to open the fair, which is to pay in part the expenses of building. He was recognized by many of the hundreds of dwellers on the east side at once, and as soon as his name was whispered around he received such a welcome that he was overcome by it. In his talk he told his listeners how nobly the priests had struggled to erect a substantial edifice about them and declared that even this building was but a temporary one. He explained the work of the Order which the Carmelites make an especial part of their duty, and told how the priests had come directly from Ireland to deal with Irish people and to bring to the parish about them the systems which make the Irish priests so revered and beloved. Mr. Grace was cheered to the echo when he concluded by declaring the fair opened.

The church is in the centre of a parish containing 10,000 Roman Catholics and its success is now a certainty, as was shown at the fair last night. The priests visit Bellevue Hospital every day and administer comfort to the sick and dying. The fair, which is an exceedingly pretty one and which will last four weeks, has been contributed to by St. Gabriel's, St. Stephen's, and St. Michael's parishes.

SKULL AND LEG FRACTURED.

Augustine L. Lang of 142 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street was found unconscious in the areaway of his house at 11:30 o'clock last night. His skull was fractured and his right leg was broken. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

The police reported that Lang was injured by a fell from the stoop of the house.



Fac-simile.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower. The remembrance of the cheap imitations of violet water and extracts should not prevent all lovers of violets from trying this delicious perfume.

For Sale in Four Sizes.

By all First-Class Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

THEY WANT TO PLAY AGAIN.

HUNDREDS OF ORGAN GRINDERS WILL DESCEND UPON THE ALDERMEN.

Into the hall at 361 Broome-street, known as Brooke's Assembly Rooms, nearly four hundred Italian organ grinders crowded last night to discuss ways and means of appealing to the Board of Aldermen to rescind that portion of the ordinance forbidding street music relating to their special case. J. Garnm, who acted as usher, seated his friends with a fine appreciation of artistic effect, and when the meeting opened, the scene from the speakers' platform was as picturesque and at the same time as painful a one as this city has ever held.

The front rows of chairs were occupied by the aged, the blind, and the crippled men of the party, including the blind negro organ grinder that thousands of people in the lower wards know as "Old Blind John," and behind them came row after row of swarthy faces, each marked with an expression of the most eager expectancy.

The patriarch of the meeting was Giovanni Galassa of 269 Bleecker-street, whose tremendous white beard, watery eyes, and shaking fingers attested his almost ninety years. Near him sat Vincenzo Rapio, a young man of thirty, who lost his right leg in a blasting accident two years ago. He said that he and his partner made about $2 a day on an average, and that he could keep his wife and little ones on his share. Times had been a little better, but very scant over their bare living expenses had to be put by toward paying off the debt on his organ, and (with a little smile) he had not eaten much the last few days. He lives in Harlem, but had not enough money for car fare, so he had hobbled down to the meeting on his crutches.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 o'clock by John Cavaccare, a Centre-street mechanist, who bolstered up his countrymen's feelings by saying that the Aldermen would be forced at their meeting day to give the organ grinders the freedom of the streets again.

"If they don't," said he, "let them, especially the men from the Second, Third, and Fourth Districts, look out. Our vote is worth something now."

Ex-Assemblyman Oliver assured his hearers (in Italian) that he was with them in their fight. He said he enjoyed hand-organ music, and hoped he would hear lots more of it before he died. He believed firmly that they would be given their old privileges again, and advised every one of them to go to the City Hall to-day.

Speeches were made by the same token by Americo Tereuzini and Luigi Canale, and the following committee was appointed to lead the organ grinders to the Aldermanic Chamber to-day: Luigi Ginocchio, Giovanni Mezzic, Giuseppe Malinari, Luigi Leica, Charles Morello, John Cavaccare, and Giovanni Arvacanelli.

"Old Blind John," the negro organ grinder, who gave his real name with much unction as William H. Howard Tebeau, spoke bitterly against the ordinance.

"Here I am," he said, "an old soldier whose blindness was caused by a wound received while on duty in the Fifteenth Massachusetts under Col. Hitchcock at Fort Pickens, Florida, and I have my only means of livelihood taken away from me by a set of men who were most of them out of the country during the civil war."

TRAMP ROBBERS ARRESTED.

TWENTY-ONE CAPTURED NEAR READING, PENN.

READING, Penn., Nov. 18.—Twenty-one members of the tramp outlaw gang which has for months been perpetrating systematic robberies, burglaries, and barn burnings in this section, were captured during the past week, in addition to the sixteen arrested the week before. The outrages hereabouts, however, are not checked, for nine more burglaries have been added to the already long list.

On Thursday night Detective Smith of Allentown, with a squad of officers, made a raid on a rendezvous of the gang near the Lehigh Furnace, just below the city, and surprised fifteen of the band, three of whom are desperate burglars quite well known to the police. They made an attempt at resistance, but six pairs of loaded revolvers compelled them to surrender. A big stock of stolen property was recovered, and the outlaws were lodged in jail safely. The day before, Constable Strubie captured Frank Biffle, alias Bailey, and William Lorah, charged with highway robbery and burglary, committed in this section of the city two weeks ago. Three other members of the outlaw gang were captured during a driving rain by special officers from Lebanon in a box car, near the Lehenon furnaces, into which they had crawled for shelter, and two others were caught in the city by Officer Sattarahn.

Merkel & Rothermiel's general store at the settlement known as Yellow House was robbed on Friday of $400 worth of goods, from here business need to force open the doors. J. H. Long's residence at Pinegrove was entered and stripped of its valuables, and Mrs. E. Florence Lineaweaver's residence at Pottsville was broken into the same night and thoroughly ransacked. At Shanesville William Reichert, Harrison Wolfang, and Israel Keim are sufferers from similar burglaries, while at Schuylkill Haven the latest victims are John Kauffman, C. H. Palsgrove, and Henry Wessner, whose losses are all severe. The section southward appears to have had some little relief since the captures.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, rain, partly as snow Tuesday and Wednesday, stationary temperature, northeasterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain, partly as snow, stationary temperature, easterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, partly as snow in northern portion of Eastern New-York, cooler, variable winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, clearing, colder, winds becoming westerly.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, rain, partly as snow, no change in temperature, easterly winds becoming variable.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Lewis Brothers & Co., dry goods commission merchants at 86 Worth-street, have succeeded in effecting a settlement with their creditors at 67½ cents on the dollar, all the creditors, it is said, having signed the compromise agreement. Their offer was to pay 25 per cent. on Dec. 15; 10 per cent. June 15, 1890; 10 per cent Nov. 15, 1890, and 12½ per cent. May 15, 1891. The necessary legal proceedings have been taken in Philadelphia to have their assigned estate reassigned to them by Assignee Hiles, and the matter will be disposed of by the courts to-day. It was said yesterday at the office of the firm that the settlement had been effected, but it had not been fully decided whether all the partners in the firm would continue in it.

The store of R. H. Johnson, dealer in dry goods at Wilkesbarre, Penn., was closed last night by the sheriff. The liabilities are not exactly known but are said to be $20,000. The assets are unknown. The creditors are mostly New-York firms.

Casey, Walker & Co., dealers in hardware and implements, at Omaha, Kan., has assigned. Liabilities, $20,000; assets about the same. The principal creditors are St. Louis and Kansas City firms.

The schedules of Thomas S. Jabo, wholesale dealer in jewelry, at 147 Broadway, show liabilities, $37,049; nominal assets, $36,746; actual assets, $24,853.

The Sheriff has levied on the property of the Oneonta (N. Y.) chair factory of Salwen & Co. Liabilities, $50,000; value of plant, $75,000.

A dispatch from Paris says that M. Havas, the head of the well-known Havas News Agency, is dead.

A NEW CHURCH FOR BOSTON.

AN EPISCOPAL EDIFICE TO BE ERECTED IN THE BACK BAY DISTRICT.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Another new Episcopal church is soon to be added to the large and costly collection in the Back Bay District. The parishioners connected with the Church of the Messiah have long felt the need of increased accommodations, which could not be secured by building additions, as the church is now so situated that there is literally not an inch of extra room which its people could utilize

SIGNALS ON THE OCEAN

STILL DISCUSSING THE RULES OF THE ROAD.

BRAZILIAN DELEGATES WITHDRAW FROM THE CONFERENCE—NEW CLAUSES ADDED TO THOSE ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Not more than half the members of the International Marine Conference were in attendance when it was called to order by Admiral Franklin this morning. A driving rainstorm seriously interfered with the prompt arrival of the delegates.

The first business transacted was the submission of the report of the Committee on Lights for Small Craft by Delegate Thomas Gray of Great Britain.

Delegate Goodrich of the United States offered an amendment as an additional section to Article IV., investing a proposition for additional lights in cases of certain vessels towing more than one vessel. According to a resolution recently passed, a vote of three-fourths of the conference was made necessary to allow the amendment to be received. This number of votes being received, the amendment was ordered to be printed and will hereafter be considered.

The consideration of the amendments to the rules of the road was then resumed. The first of these taken up was one proposed by the delegates from the Netherlands, to have a special signal for steamers under sail without steam.

After some modification the amendment was adopted as a new rule as follows:

"A steam vessel proceeding under sail and not being her engines shall carry in daytime, on or in front of the foremast, where it can best be seen, one black ball, or shape, two feet in diameter."

The amendment proposed by Delegate Goodrich of the United States to Article XIX., (signals for steamers showing course,) proposing to make mandatory instead of optional the use of the signals prescribed when a vessel is in sight of another vessel with which there is risk of collision, was taken up. During the discussion that ensued upon this amendment Delegate Carter of Hawaii, commenting on the remark that such a change would add to the mass of litigation, said that it had now come to such a pass that owners needed to be protected as much against litigation as collision. In many cases, he said, the loss to owners was more from litigation than collision. Finally, on suggestion of Mr. Hall of Great Britain, Mr. Goodrich withdrew the words "with which there is risk of collision," leaving the amendment as proposed originally, and containing the principle of requiring the use of the signals to be made mandatory. The amendment was then adopted. It does not change the form of signals now in use.

The next amendment considered was one proposed by Mr. Hall of Great Britain, defining "a short blast," as used in Article XIX., to mean a blast of about one second's duration. It was adopted.

Mr. Verbrugghe of Belgium had proposed an additional signal to those provided for in Article XIX., one reading as follows: "Four short blasts to mean 'I am stopping.'" This amendment was, on motion of Mr. Verbrugghe, referred to the Committee on Sound Signals for its consideration and report.

Just before the conference rose for the noon recess, Admiral Viel of Chili announced that he had been requested by Capts. Gama and Mantry, the delegates from Brazil, to say that, in view of the present condition of affairs in their country, they would not longer sit in the conference.

When the conference reassumed its session after recess it took up for consideration the amendment proposed by Mr. Hall of Great Britain to Article XX. as follows:

"Any ship coming up with any other ship from any direction more than two points abaft her beam, i.e., in such a position with reference to the vessel she is overtaking that at night she would be unable to see either of that vessel's side lights, shall be deemed to be an overtaking ship, and no subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two ships shall make the overtaking ship a crossing ship within the meaning of the Regulations or relieve her of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken ship until she is finally past and clear of her. As by day the overtaking ship cannot always know with certainty whether she is before or abaft this direction from the other ship, she should, if in doubt, assume that she is an overtaking ship and keep out of the way."

After a short explanation in regard to the amendment by Mr. Hall, it was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Flood's amendment that every ship, sailing or steam, shall, before entering narrow channels, reduce her speed, was next considered. There being opposition to the proposed amendment, it was withdrawn.

The amendment proposed by the delegates from Denmark to Article XXV. that such special rule, referred to in the article, must not additional signals excepted, deviate from the regulations regarding lights and fog signals in as far as concerns fairways also frequented by coasting vessels, was next considered, but, after discussion relative to the impropriety of fixing rules concerning inland commerce, the amendment was withdrawn.

Article XXV. of the Rules of the Road, provides that nothing in the rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war, or for ships sailing under convoy. The delegates from the Netherlands had proposed an amendment to this article by adding the following clause:

"For the exhibition of recognition signals accepted by ship owners who have been authorised by their respective Governments, duly registered and published to all foreign Governments, provided that the said signals are not so arranged as to cause confusion or mistake."

After a very brief discussion the amendment was adopted.

Delegate Flood's amendment to Article XXVII changing the intervals at which a ship in distress shall fire signals in the day and night from about a minute to "short intervals," was next considered.

Mr. Flood's practical reason for the change, as explained by him, was that in the case of some vessels, with only two guns aboard, it was impossible to fire the guns every minute. The delegates from Great Britain and the United States were opposed to the change and it was defeated.

An adverse reaction was taken on an amendment proposed by a delegate from Chili to Article XXVII., adding to the words "at night" in said article the words "or during fog, mist, falling snow, or during heavy rainstorms."

Lieut. Beauquency of Chili had offered an amendment proposing that in addition to the other signals already provided for vessels in distress may make at night they may use rockets or shells of red color, fired one at a time at short intervals. The amendment was rejected. On motion of the delegates from the Netherlands a new amendment was adopted providing that a ship in distress at night may use a gun, "or any explosive signal," to indicate such distress.

The amendment proposed by Dr. Sieve-King, proposing a preliminary for the rules of the road, differing somewhat from the present preliminary, gave rise to some discussion, and was referred to the Committee on Collocation.

Dr. Sieve-King's amendment proposing a new article to the rules was next considered. It provides that when a steam vessel is approaching another vessel, which is towing one or more vessels, so as to involve risk of collision, she is to keep out of the way of the vessel towing.

With this amendment, that offered by Capt. Malmberg of Sweden, of much the same import, was also considered. There was considerable discussion on these amendments. They provoked opposition on account of the objection to making such a radical change in practice as it was insisted these amendments would incur. The amendments were then rejected, and the conference adjourned until to-morrow.

The Committee on Lights for Small Craft, in its report subsequently submitted to the conference, makes recommendation with respect to Articles VII., IX., and X. of the Rules of the Road, in effect as follows:

Article VII., pertaining to exceptional lights for small vessels, is changed by inserting the words "under way" in the case of small vessels, and the addition of a clause prescribing that the side lights shall not be exhibited more than two points abaft the beam on their respective sides.

Article IX., relating to lights for pilot vessels, is amended materially by the addition of several provisions and is subdivided into several sections. In the first place the article is made to apply to pilot vessels under sail or steam. It then provides that "when approaching a vessel to put a pilot on board, or when there is risk of collision with another vessel, such pilot vessel shall have at hand two lights, one red and one green, so constructed that they can be flashed instantaneously, which shall be kept ready for use in their respective screens, on both sides of the vessel always ready for use, and shall flash one of them (in order to show the direction in which she is heading) in sufficient time to prevent collision."

Section B of this article provides that a pilot vessel of such a class as to be oblized to go alongside of a vessel to put a pilot on board may show a white light instead of carrying a white light at the masthead. Such vessels shall also not be obliged to carry the side lights proposed for larger pilot vessels, but in this case they shall have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching a vessel to put a pilot on board, or on approaching to or being approached by a vessel, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision.

Article X., relating to lights for open boats and fishing vessels, is changed materially by the committee and is divided into two articles. As now constituted Article X. is divided into two paragraphs. Paragraph A applies only to boats and vessels propelled by sails or oars of less than twenty tons gross when under way, and provides that they shall not be obliged to carry the colored side lights, but shall, if they do not carry them, have a lantern of red and green, and, on approaching or being approached by another shall exhibit it in time to prevent collision.

Paragraph B applies only to vessels under steam of less than forty tons gross when under way, and provides that such vessel shall not be obliged to carry the lights prescribed for other vessels under steam, but if she does not carry such lights she shall carry on in front of her foremast or on or in front of her funnel, or somewhere in the after part of the vessel, where it can best be seen, and at a height above the gunwale of not less than nine feet, a bright white light, visible for at least two miles, so constructed as to show over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass; and such vessel shall further carry colored side lights visible for at least one mile and so fitted with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other, so constructed that it will show an unbroken green light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass. This lantern shall be carried not less than three feet below the white light having maximum. Some of the provisions of old Article X. are incorporated in the proposed new article.

The remainder of the new article is devoted mostly to the question of lights on vessels engaged in trawl fishing, and provides substantially as follows: All vessels under steam, when engaged in trawling, shall carry on or in front of the foremast, and at a height not exceeding nine feet above the other steamers fitted to show, a lantern showing a white light ahead, a green light on the starboard, and a red light on the port side, such lights to be so arranged as to show an unbroken white light over an arc of the horizon of four points of the compass, an unbroken green light over an arc of the horizon of ten points, and an unbroken red light over an arc of the horizon of ten points, and it shall be so fixed as to show the white light from right ahead to two points on the bow on each side of the vessel, the green light from two points on the starboard bow to four points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and the red light from two points on the port bow to four points abaft the beam on the port side. Such vessels shall also carry a white light in a globular lantern, so placed as to show a clear and unbroken light all around the horizon, and such lantern constaining white light to be carried lower than the lantern showing the green, white, and red lights aforesaid, so, however, that the actual distance between them shall not be less than six feet nor more than twelve feet.

All sailing vessels of fifty tons gross tonnage and upwards engaged in trawling shall carry a white light in a globular lantern so constructed as to show a clear and unbroken light all around the horizon, and the fields were of a good size, and such lantern containing white light to be carried lower than the lantern showing the green, white, and red lights aforesaid, so, however, that the actual distance between them shall not be less than six feet nor more than twelve feet.

All sailing vessels of fifty tons gross tonnage and upwards engaged in trawling shall carry a white light in a globular lantern so constructed as to show a clear and unbroken light all around the horizon, and such lantern containing white light to be carried lower than the lantern showing the green, white, and red lights aforesaid, so, however, that the actual distance between them shall not be less than six feet nor more than twelve feet.

All sailing vessels shall carry a white light in a globular lantern, so placed as to show a clear and unbroken light all around the horizon, and such lantern containing white light to be carried lower than the lantern showing the green, white, and red lights aforesaid, so, however, that the actual distance between them shall not be less than six feet nor more than twelve feet.

All sailing vessels of fifty tons gross tonnage and upwards engaged in trawling shall carry a white light in a globular lantern so construct

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMERICAN THEATRE—At 8:15—A CELEBRATED WOMAN.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE TOURISTS IN A PULLMAN CAR.
BROOKLYN THEATRE—At 8—MACBETH. At 3—CONCERT.
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DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—EDDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—CLANDIAN.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A DARK SECRET.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—VAUDEVILLE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES AROON.
THE CASINO—At 8—THE DRUM MAJOR.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
UNION TABERNACLE—PHILIP PHILLIPS.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain.

It is to be hoped that Mr. WINDOM is not going to surrender gratuitously to the silver men, as some of them affect to believe that he is. That he will propose to coin the full amount of silver dollars now authorized by law is confidently expected by many advocates of that measure, and this is the very least that the silver men will be contented with. But if he does that, he ought to couple it with the retirement and cancellation of an equivalent amount of legal-tender notes. As has been repeatedly shown, the volume of currency of all sorts has been steadily increasing ever since the resumption of specie payments—or, rather, specie redemption—in 1879, now nearly eleven years ago. Under the act of May, 1878, this retirement and cancellation is not allowed, and some action of Congress would be needed to accomplish it. But if it were proposed in connection with the increased coinage of silver, it is not impossible that it would obtain legislative approval.

The report of the Committee on Committees for the International American Congress would seem to indicate a pretty wide scope for the work before the delegates. It provides for committees on such important subjects as customs union, means of extending and improving facilities for transportation and postal and telegraphic communication, railway communication between the countries represented, customs regulations, uniform system of weights and measures, protection of patents, publications, trade marks and rights in commerce, extradition, monetary convention, banking facilities, international law affecting civil and commercial matters, and general welfare, the last mentioned to report a plan of arbitration for the settlement of disagreements. If all these committees are appointed and considered and report upon the various subjects assigned to them, and if the congress considers and acts upon their reports, there is a prospect of a pretty long session and possibility of more practical results than Senator FRYE expects.

The loss of a gripsack full of applications for Federal offices seems to have unduly affected the mind of Senator FARWELL of Illinois. Since his arrival in Washington he has gone about explaining that the real meaning of the check received by the Republican Party in the late elections was the President's "delay in turning the Democrats out of office and making places for Republicans." But the Senator is reasoning from much too narrow a basis. The accumulation of a bagful of unsatisfied petitions for place from his own constituents is an entirely exceptional experience and contrary to that of Senators from the very States that blackened the eye of the Republican Party on the 5th inst. In Ohio the offices had been emptied of Democrats on a scale only surpassed in liberality by the process in Iowa. Let Mr. FARWELL consult the records. He has the misfortune to be the colleague in the Senate of a gentleman whom Mr. HARRISON regards as a rival for 1892, and it is for this reason only that so many offices in Illinois have been "hung up." But judging by the effect of the opposite policy in other States this may be to Mr. CULLOM a blessing in disguise.

One of the most important parts of the report of the Committee on Hygiene of the County Medical Society in relation to the public schools of this city is that which touches in a merely incidental way upon the provision made for pupils. There is no doubt that the committee is right in regard to the insufficiency of space allowed for each child in the schoolrooms, the overcrowding, and the too large classes. All this has an important bearing upon instruction as well as health, for no teacher can do any sort of justice to a class of sixty or seventy pupils. But notwithstanding this packing of children in the grammar and primary schools, the increased accommodations, and the increased attendance, it is stated that in 1888 admission was refused to 14,085 pupils. There is a compulsory education law in this State, and efforts have been made to make it more stringent, and yet it appears that thousands of children are actually turned away from the public schools of this city for lack of adequate provision for them, even with the overcrowding that is permitted. This is a very discreditable condition of things. The school accommodations ought to be increased so as not only to provide for all the children entitled to be educated at public expense and by law required to be so educated if not otherwise provided for, but to relieve the crowded condition of the schools. This is one of the most pressing of public needs, in view of the indirect cost to the community of illiteracy among its people.

In one respect the labor unions in England have a decided advantage over our own. It is strange to read that the accounts of the striking dockmen have just been audited. Nobody has ever heard of a strike among unskilled laborers in this country, either successful or unsuccessful, that terminated in an audit of accounts or, indeed, that had any accounts to be audited. Somebody on the "General Executive Board" or Strike Committee keeps a treasury in his trousers pocket, from which he draws at discretion, and of which he renders no account, unless haply his associates on the committee insist upon his informally "whacking up" with them. The result was that strikes were instigated not by the workmen themselves, but by the boards and committees, until so many of them failed that the committeemen were forced to resort to some other method of getting a living.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

The Republican Party can hardly be more discredited than it would be by the success of the plot to prevent the nomination of Mr. THOMAS B. REED of Maine as Speaker of the House. He is by every consideration that should prevail at this time by far the most fit man for the place. We have had occasion very often to differ with Mr. REED in the line of conduct he has seen fit to pursue, but, as our readers are aware, we have always cordially recognized his great ability and the general fairness and elevation of his motives. He is beyond all comparison the most capable man on the Republican side of the House. He is almost alone in the intellectual force, the breadth of view, and the statesmanlike habit of mind that he has not infrequently displayed. He has had a long and honorable experience in the House, and while he has been a loyal, and sometimes a rather heated and even narrow, partisan, he has won the respect and confidence of the sensible men of both parties. By no means destitute of proper ambition, he has descended to no low methods to gratify it, and has kept himself aloof from the trickery and chicane that are only too common in politics. His State has been justly proud of him, and his constituents have given him an unstinted and admiring support that is creditable to him and to them. While in one sense he has necessarily been a rival of Mr. BLAINE, he has never stooped to rivalry with him in the demagogy and the base arts of the politician that have enabled the Secretary of State, with greatly inferior mental equipment, to attain higher prizes.

Mr. REED, moreover, is both an accomplished and a fair parliamentarian. There is no Republican in the House that would discharge the ordinary duties of the presiding officer with greater promptness, accuracy, efficiency, and dignity than he. In the more imposing and, perhaps, more important duty of selecting the committees, there is no doubt that Mr. REED would do the best that any one could do with the material at his command. We believe that he would be quite incapable of using the power of the Speaker to promote his own interests or any interests that he did not regard as legitimate. He would not be restrained by his own especial views from giving a fair representation to all the elements in the party, while he would endeavor to organize the working machinery of the majority in such a manner as to make it as efficient as possible for the general aims which he believes that the party entertains or ought to entertain. The only opponent for the Speakership who can be compared with him is Mr. MCKINLEY of Ohio, who is probably his equal in point of character and has the reputation of being nearly his equal in the mastery of the parliamentary practice. But Mr. MCKINLEY is a narrow-extreme partisan, and belated protectionist who is responsible, more than any other one person, for the blundering extravagance of the Chicago platform, and who, in the best faith and therefore most blindly, would be the tool of the cabal of protected monopolists who are fighting to prevent the Republican Party from abandoning or modifying the fatal position taken at Chicago. Moreover, Mr. MCKINLEY has a far less valid claim to preferment from length or amount or quality of service to the party, and such claim as he has must be considered to be weakened if not destroyed by the results of the election in his own State this Fall. There is little chance, and there should be none whatever, that Mr. REED can be set aside for him.

The most conspicuous, but we hope, not a really formidable, rival of Mr. REED is Mr. BURROWS of Michigan, than whom there could hardly be a worse Speaker. In himself Mr. BURROWS has no qualifications worthy to be mentioned in comparison with those of Mr. REED. His immediate and ostensible backers are the silver men from the new or newer States, and this is certainly not a backing that the Republican majority can afford to recognize or encourage at the present time. But beyond these backers there is behind Mr. BURROWS the general mass of subsidy grabbers, who threaten the Republican Party with more sure and immediate disgrace and disaster than any other body of its members. With them Mr. REED has and can have no sympathy at all, while Mr. BURROWS is a man after their own heart. We do not know how far it may be true, as intimated, that BURROWS has the friendship and possibly the aid of Mr. BLAINE in this contest. Mr. BLAINE does not love Mr. REED, who has never bowed the knee to him, and whose rectitude as well as his intellectual distinction affect Mr. BLAINE almost like a defiance, but it would be quite in the line of the Secretary of State to stab one whom he disliked while promoting the grossly and sinister policy of subsidies with which he has been so closely associated. However that may be, the Republican Party would pay a very high price for the gratification Mr. BLAINE might get from putting BURROWS in the Speaker's chair. The honor to which Mr. REED now aspires is not a very high one. It is quite beneath what his abilities, his character, and his services would justify him in seeking, or what his party could give him with credit and advantage to itself. It would be not only an act of cruelty but a singularly stupid blunder if the party now should thrust him aside for so thoroughly and notoriously inferior a man as Mr. BURROWS.

GOV. HILL AND BALLOT REFORM.

There is no doubt that the views upon ballot reform presented in yesterday's TIMES as derived from those who are in the confidence of Gov. HILL really reflect the Governor's present attitude with reference to that subject. While not so explicit as might be desired, they indicate with sufficient clearness that he is disposed to adhere to his position in regard to some of the most essential features of the Saxton bill. Criticisms upon the Massachusetts law are not pertinent, as that measure has certain acknowledged defects which are likely to be remedied and which do not appear in the Saxton bill. Moreover, it is not claimed that the Saxton bill itself is perfect, and no doubt great pains will be taken to correct its faults when it is brought forward again. But most of the objections to which the Governor is represented as still adhering are either trivial or they go to the very essence of the reform, and cannot be met without a sacrifice of its main purpose.

While the Governor is said never to have wavered in his determination to insist upon an unofficial ballot, he is represented as contending that the introduction of a "paster" would practically nullify the operation of the Australian system and open the way to an assessment for printing. This is a curiously inconsistent criticism for him to make. The provision allowing the use of pasters was a change made in the bill last Winter for the very purpose of meeting his objection that there might be a necessary change of candidates after the ballots had been printed, in consequence of the death or withdrawal of one or more of those who had been nominated. It would simply enable the voter to substitute the new name without having to write it upon his ballot. The chance of this having to be resorted to would be very slight and the expense for printing would be small. But if it is objected to on the ground of expense, how much stronger is the objection to the Governor's plan of having entire sets of unofficial ballots furnished at private expense! The paster is really not essential, but it was a concession to the Governor. While declaring against the use of pasters, he still insists upon his objection that a candidate may die too late for the substitution of a name on the printed ballot. So he may after the unofficial ballots are printed, and so he may after the ballots have been printed under the present method of furnishing them. The contingency is a very improbable one, and if it happens a candidate can be agreed upon as well under the reform system as under the present one, and his name can be as readily substituted. It might be provided that the new name of a certified candidate should be substituted upon all the ballots in writing or by pasters by the election officers themselves before giving out the ballots. In any case the use of pasters should be restricted to the names of candidates substituted for those withdrawn or deceased after the printing of the ballots.

It is said that the Governor is as tenacious as ever of his "arguments on the secrecy of the ballot." That apparently refers to his objection to putting the names or initials of election officers upon the back of ballots when they are given out. This is one of the most trivial of all his objections. No ordinary mind can conceive how that can possibly interfere with the secrecy of the ballot. It would merely serve to identify all the ballots cast as official ballots, and by no possibility could it be used to identify the particular ballots cast by individual voters. But the written names or initials are not essential, and the identification can be made as it is in Massachusetts, by the printed fac simile of the name of the public officer under whose authority the ballots are printed and furnished to the polling places. Gov. HILL professes still to be anxious lest the official ballots should not invariably be on hand at the opening of the polls. He is represented as saying that a "disgruntled leader of a district" might look all his ballots in a safe on the night before election and the next day forget the combination." But the ballots would not be intrusted to district leaders. They would be furnished directly to the election officers on the morning of election before the opening of the polls by the public authority charged with providing them. Under the present system what he describes might happen, but not under the reform system.

But the question of supreme importance upon which the Governor is still said to hold his ground is that of official and unofficial ballots. Upon this there can be no compromise, no meeting half way, for there is no difference of opinion about it among real ballot reformers. The exclusively official ballot is of the very essence of the reform. It is by that alone that the expense of furnishing ballots can be made a public charge and the excuse for assessing candidates taken away. By that alone can the hired heelers and workers be got rid of. By that alone can secrecy in voting be assured. Without it all the safeguards would be gone, and the providing of ballots, the compartments for seconding voters, and the marking method of designating the voter's choice would be nugatory. The unofficial ballot, ready marked, could be thrust upon the voter, who could bring out an official ballot as evidence that he had used the one forced upon him, and the way would be wide open for coercion, intimidation, and bribery. Opponents of the Australian method talk about the "Tasmanian dodge" of securing one official ballot and getting it outside to be used in this way. That involves a theft or fraud that could rarely succeed; but the unofficial ballot would reduce the "Tasmanian dodge" to an open and legalized system, destroying all the benefits of the reform. Upon this point there can be no yielding by the advocates of genuine ballot reform.

CHICAGO IN PARIS.

Precisely what good it will do Chicago, in the present condition of her yearnings after a world's fair, to propitiate French opinion in her favor is not very clear. Perhaps the boomers and whoopers-up have not yet passed long enough to ask themselves that question any more than they have asked themselves what they can do with the fair after they have got it. It looks enterprising and "live" to be working the press of Paris in behalf of Chicago, and with our breezy friends enterprise and vivacity are quite as much ends as means.

At any rate the boomers have captured part of the highly prejudiced Parisian press. Our esteemed contemporary, the *Journal des Débats*, has suddenly awakened, ostensibly of its own motion, to the general greatness of Chicago, "the Young Giant of the Great Lakes," and to its special fitness to be the site of a world's fair. Its arguments are entirely familiar to us, but to its French readers they have all the charm of novelty. Two great cities, it appears, dispute the honor and profit of becoming the site of the exhibition—on the one side New-York, the financial centre, on the other Chicago, the commercial centre. In this pacific but very lively contest it was at first believed that New-York would prevail, but special information of which the *Journal* guarantees the authenticity gives reason to believe that the young giant of the great lakes will obtain more votes at the Congress than its elder, richer, and more settled rival. At present it is almost certain that Chicago will be chosen as the site of the exposition. This conclusion, the *Journal* avows, has all its sympathies. The fair ought to be held in the city that furnishes the best type of the civilization and of the progress of the great Republic. Chicago is the type city of the United States. The choice of Chicago appears, then, to impose itself.

Thus far the *Journal des Débats*, in the rhetoric of which, especially in that stroke about the young giant of the great lakes, readers unfamiliar with the French language may yet detect a familiar strain. The text thus furnished is taken up and amplified by the next day's *Gaulignani* in a dialect of the English language that seems also somewhat Occidental, even from the longitude of the rich and *posée* New-York. "Chicago, located as it is within twenty-four hours' ride from the seacoast"—this phrase alone would betray the Western origin of the remarks in *Galignani*. These remarks take very high ground, indeed. "Of real rivalry in the case," observes *Galignani*, "there can be none, inasmuch as New-York was unable to guarantee the sum requisite to the organization of the exhibition, or to offer a site commensurate with the demands likely to be made upon the Commissioner General. These demands, of whatever nature, could easily be met to the satisfaction of the majority by the only other competitor, Chicago," which is further referred to, in a truly Anglican idiom, as "that enterprising centre." We need not go over the arguments, with which every American citizen knows any Chicago man is already conversant. There is perhaps a shade of novelty about the reply to the argument that European exhibitors would not care to send their products a thousand miles inland and a thousand miles distant from the importers on the sea coast with whom they deal. This argument "has already been met by many European manufacturers, who declare that they would prefer placing their goods inland or near the centre of population; in other words, wherever the greatest progress is being accomplished." "This seems reasonable," adds *Galignani*, in its remote and judicial way. It would possibly seem even more reasonable if a list of the interesting manufacturers in question were given, but vouchers for assertions in matters of fact are more in fashion in Paris than in Chicago.

It is not for the sake of the arguments that we call attention to this sudden discovery of Chicago by the Parisian press, but for the sake of the evidence it affords of the activity of Chicago. That activity is generally amusing and often interesting, even when, as in the present instance, it does not seem likely to lead to any practical result. If the expressions of the French press have induced even one French manufacturer to look up the "location" of Chicago on the map, the activity of the Paris section of the Chicago boomers will not have been exerted altogether in vain.

ITALY IN ABYSSINIA.

The enterprise of King HUMBERT'S Government on the Red Sea has at length received its reward. The treaty struck with King MENELEK practically establishes an Italian protectorate over Abyssinia, and it has been formally announced. This will not please Russia, which has all along resented Italian designs on Abyssinia, partly, perhaps, because they had their origin in British influence, partly because they were disliked by the French, and partly because of the affinity between the Coptic Church and the Greek. It will not please France, whose opposition to much humbler pretensions on the part of Italy was lately announced through M. DE FREYCINET. Even England must wonder whether she was wise in evacuating Massowah and leaving its custody to Italy, whom fortune has so soon favored.

It is in fact less than five years since Italy established herself at Assah Bay and Massowah. England's overthrow of King THEODORE, and conquest of Abyssinia in 1868 under Lord NAPIER, had substantially been confined, in practical fruits, to the release of the European captives and to the influence she possessed over her native ally, Prince KASSAI of Tigré, who, after THEODORE'S death in battle at Magdala, had been crowned as King JOHN. But Italy, when in return for her courtesy in offering to help England subdue the Soudan she was allowed to take the place of England at Massowah, while the latter concentrated her strength at Suakin and on the Nile, soon schemed to move into the interior. This was natural, because the narrow strip of low coast, for centuries belonging to Egypt and not to Abyssinia, is insufferably hot and unhealthy, while by marching a few score miles from the shore, and ascending the highlands, the vast Abyssinian plateau is reached, high, healthy, and fertile. Besides, the region of Assab Bay and Massowah was Italy's only foreign foothold; and the favor for founding a great colony there was stimulated by the fact that just on the northern border of Tigré, the northernmost of the three provinces of Abyssinia, is the Bogos country, very desirable for its climate and products, and inhabited by a tribe of negroes who have paid tribute to the Negus of Abyssinia. Egypt claims the Bogos land, and Italy aimed to establish herself there in virtue of this disputed ownership.

Her first efforts to this end met with disastrous failure. On advancing from the works at Massowah with a force of native auxiliaries, the Italians were defeated at Saati, near the foot of the highlands, by RAS ALULA, King JOHN'S ablest General. A cry for vengeance arose, and as this quite suited the Government's purpose, a strong army was assembled at Massowah under Gen. SAN MARZANO. He advanced without resistance to and beyond Saati, and then, after some slight skirmishes, began to ascend the hills. Then occurred an extraordinary performance. King JOHN and the Italian commander held a conference, the result of which was that each marched his army back on his route, the Italians reembarking a large part of theirs at Massowah, and King JOHN going off with his to fight the MAHDI'S dervishes and to subdue also his always troublesome vassal, MENELEK, the King or chief of Shoa, his southernmost province. In battle with the former the Negus was killed and his army overwhelmingly defeated. Then came Italy's opportunity. MENELEK, possibly at her instigation, certainly with her support, set up his claim to succeed King JOHN, and was hailed as monarch by the provinces of Shoa and Amhara, while RAS ALULA retired to Tigré, which refused to acknowledge MENELEK. But a famine breaking out in Tigré reduced its powers of resistance, and the Italians meanwhile pushed up the highlands and occupied Asowra. The treaty now reported with MENELEK, and his embassy to Rome, which has been received with great honor, leave no doubt that this military movement was made with his connivance. Thus, subject only to the possibility of a revolt against King MENELEK, which itself would probably be put down by Italian aid, and to the objections of other powers, Italy seems to have attained or to be on the point of attaining all she hoped in her movement of five years ago. She is now nearly ready to compete with England, Germany, and Portugal for the trade of Central Africa.

The squadron of evolution now going to reinforce the European station, at present held by the lonely little *Enterprise*, is certainly one in which our navy can take pride, when it is contrasted with the old wooden vessels. In its battery power, especially, the country has nothing whatever to fear from comparisons of this naval force with foreign fleets of the same classes and displacements. Yet cruisers are now in preparation that by next Summer could form a second squadron of evolution much more remarkable than this first one. The flagship of such a second squadron would be the *Baltimore*, with her speed of 20.1 knots during a prolonged run, which is nearly four knots more than that of the fastest vessel of our first new squadron. Next would come the *Philadelphia*, which is guaranteed to go 19 knots, and judging from a comparison of her engines with the *Baltimore's*, the earlier work of the same builders, is more likely to go between 20 and 21 knots. Finally, leaving out the swift *Vesuvius*, which will probably be kept on our coasts, next Summer will probably see completed the *Concord* and the *Bennington*, sister ships of the *Yorktown*, which last is the fastest of Acting Rear Admiral WALKER'S squadron. With four such vessels starting next year for a cruise in Brazilian or Mediterranean waters, a still more creditable display of horse power and speed would be made.

AMUSEMENTS.

SARASATE AND D'ALBERT.

It was a happy thought of that enterprising manager, Henry E. Abbey, to make a combination of the famous violinist, Pablo de Sarasate, and the pianist, who will soon be famous through all the world, Eugen d'Albert. The two artists made their appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before one of the largest, most brilliant, and most representative audiences ever brought together in the city of New-York. No doubt the house could have been sold out had it been three times as large. The public of the metropolis has a happy faculty for finding out the good things in art and advancing upon them with great earnestness. As for the popular success of Mr. Abbey's enterprise, after last night's concert there should be no question about it. Perhaps this is not a matter for critical consideration, but as a matter of record it should be stated that such enthusiasm as was displayed last evening is rare at musical performances in this city. Cheers of the loudest and most hearty kind emphasized applause which was wonderful in its vigor and continuous extent.

It is hardly necessary to plunge at once into detailed comment on the playing of these two men, who are justly entitled to be called artists. Their programme was chosen with a view to a fairly full exposition of their gifts and acquirements. Herr d'Albert, who prefers to be regarded as a German, though he was born in Glasgow, is the son of a Frenchman, and was educated in music by such eminent Englishmen as Dr. Stainer, Eosnster Front, and Sir Arthur Sullivan, played Chopin's E minor concerto, Edward Grieg's "Humoreske," opus 6, No. 2; Anton Rubinstein's "Barcarolle," No. 5, in E minor, and Tausig's transcription of a Strauss waltz, "Man lebt nur einmal." Señor Sarasate, who is, beyond doubt, a Spaniard of Pamplona in facile temperament, and manly grace, played the great Mendelssohn concerto and an original fantasia on airs from "Carmen."

Herr d'Albert is the little giant of the piano forte. Every one will remember the diminutive Rosenthal, with his wonderful technique. Here is a man even smaller than Rosenthal and his technique is as great. We said of Rosenthal that to describe his technical ability was to summarize the entire field of piano mechanics as known to the virtuosity of to-day. The same thing is to be said of d'Albert, but something is to be added to it. There is a greater man than Rosenthal behind the technique. There is a more intense and vital individuality, a deeper and broader temperament, a more highly-gifted and more thoroughly-developed intellectuality. D'Albert is not only a great pianist, but also a great musician. He is a thinker, an analyzer, and an explicator. His choice of the Chopin E minor concerto for his first number was a happy one. Local music lovers are familiar with every bar of this beautiful tone poem. They have heard all kinds of pianists play it, from Rosenthal and Joseffy to Otto Hegner. It is doing no injustice to the other pianists to say that D'Albert's performance of this work was in conception and in execution the greatest ever heard in this city. It was a surpassingly lovely reading of an immortal composition, and stamped D'Albert as one of the master musicians of this time.

In his subsequent solos the little giant treated his audience to a superb exhibition of his resources as a pianist. In the Rubinstein composition he showed his triumphant command of tone-color, and in the Tausig transcription he gave an astounding display of technical acquirements. But this was not enough. After several tumultuous recalls he returned to the instrument and played marvelously Schumann's "Toccata," one of the most stupendous works in the repertoire of the piano. His performance of it was amazing in power and brilliancy.

Señor Sarasate is also an artist, but it will probably be less difficult in a short time to define his limitations. His tone is deliciously sweet and pure, and his style is without much of that trickery which so many violinists are noted to avoid. He has a thorough command of the technical resources of his instrument, and he gave splendid displays of all varieties of bowing and stopping. It was impossible to avoid perceiving last night that his intonation was not at all times absolutely true, but there may have been temporary causes of disturbance which will disappear in the future. One approaches the topic of his tone with considerable hesitation, for the Metropolitan Opera House is not favorable to the sonority of instruments of the violin family. Señor Sarasate's tone seemed last evening to be small, but in a house better suited to the violin this deficiency may not be noticed. His reading of the Mendelssohn concerto was not that of a master singer. It was lacking in breadth and dignity. He was entirely musically recalled a number of times, however, and compelled to play the chopin E flat nocturne. In this, with piano accompaniment, his tone sounded fuller, and his interpretation was all that could be desired. His own "Fantasia" proved to be a clever violinist's display piece, and he played it with superb dash and a dazzling display of technical accomplishment.

The Symphony Society orchestra, under Walter Damrosch, performed the orchestral accompaniments and gave a remarkable rendering of the Vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Damrosch follows the lead of his eminent instructor, Dr. Hans Von Bülow, and makes the grievous mistake of reading this composition entirely too fast. Its breadth and nobility were absent from last night's performance.

MODJESKA AS LADY MACBETH.

Mme. Modjeska acted Lady Macbeth at the Broadway Theatre last evening for the first time. She had never seen a performance of "Macbeth" and had no model to follow in building up her portrayal. She had studied the character laboriously and had sought for inspiration and advice in the perusal of many pages of plausible, glittering, and profound commentary and criticism. But the idea of the character to which she gave expression was, nevertheless, that to which she might have been expected, from her temperament and artistic methods, to naturally incline. The Lady Macbeth she presented was a nervous, emotional woman, led to counsel the slaughter of Duncan for love of her husband and desire to see him in a high place, and buoyed up in the execution of the deed by the force of her passion and her knowledge of his hesitating disposition. The collapse came immediately after the discovery of the murder. Through the scenes of the second act, preceding the banquet, the guilty Queen walked like one in a dream, and it needed the force of all the will power left to her to assume the needful tone of command during Macbeth's hallucination. The sleep-walking scene was in keeping with this conception of the part, depicting the troubled dreaming of a guilty woman, too weak in mind and body to bear the burden her crime imposed upon her.

This hasty sketch of Mme. Modjeska's conception of Lady Macbeth will suffice for the present. It is impossible to draw lines with mathematical accuracy in the analysis of a great work of art. There are many points in this portrayal that are surely in strict accordance with Shakespeare's text. Lady Macbeth faints, and is carried away by her women in the terrible excitement that follows the discovery of the murder, in Shakespeare as well as in Modjeska's interpretation of Shakespeare. But we doubt if many good judges will admit that a woman capable of the deeds committed by Lady Macbeth could have been the mercurial, emotional creature Modjeska makes her in the earlier scenes. It goes without saying that her conception was consistently carried out with the most finished art. A handsomer Lady Macbeth has never been seen. Mme. Modjeska's acting in the sleep-walking scene roused the audience mightily, and she was recalled and cheered with enthusiasm.

Mr. Booth as Macbeth was, as usual, superb in the banquet scene. There was no visible ghost of Banquo, and in response to the question, entirely on his own powers to produce the needful effect. He rises to this portion of the tragedy to a height inaccessible to any other living actor.

Mr. Otis Skinner played Macduff with all needful force, and was vehemently applauded. But he would have been a better Malcolm. His Macduff, like the Lady Macbeth, was too emotional and also too demonstrative. He was not the stalwart warrior who slew Macbeth.

The tragedy was done in the fashion we are accustomed to. The scenery was not always appropriate, and in some instances was very bad. The young man who did Malcolm seemed to think the Prince of Cumberland was a pump. But most of the characters were acted with sufficient intelligence and skill to make the performance bearable.

COMEDY THEATRE.

John Wild and Dan Collyer, who have separately amused so many people for so many years, have gone regularly into the business of amusing the people of this city together, and they have secured a theatre in which they hope to carry out their laudable object. The house is that which has been most recently known as Poole's Theatre, on Eighth-street, and they have called it "Wild and Collyer's Comedy Theatre." It was opened last night under their joint management with the "musical comedy" called "Running Wild," which was seen in this city and other places last season.

The Comedy Theatre is a cozy little place, and it was filled last night as, perhaps, it was never filled before. Every seat had been taken long in advance, and so many other people wanted to give the comedians a startling "lift," that the aisles were hardly big enough to hold them all. Everybody seemed to have an earnest desire to applaud, and, from the time the curtain went up until it went down, they applauded everything that was done by everybody on the stage. Mr. Collyer is the first to make his appearance in the piece, and the audience insisted upon his making a speech until he did so. Then a few minutes Wild came on, and he, too, was obliged to make a few remarks. Then the farce proceeded.

Messrs. G. J. Reiser and Charles McDonald and Misses Lizzie Derious and AMY Lee are in the supporting company.

MR. WILSON BARRETT.

Mr. Wilson Barrett changed the bill at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night and presented "Claudian," the sensationally spectacular and romantic drama which he produced in New-York three years ago at the Star Theatre. The same striking effects in scenery, costumes, and general appointments, which were so favorably commented on at that time, are retained, and they served last night to arouse a willing audience to excessive demonstrations of approval. The rôle of Claudian is well adapted to Mr. Barrett's style of acting. The Roman dress is vastly becoming to him, and the tone of Mr. Wills's dialogue accords with his style of reading. His work was marked by care and earnestness. He received as a reward for his efforts a call before the curtain at the end of each act.

Mr. George Barrett was excellent in the rather attenuated comic rôle of Beloe, and Miss Eastlake wore her classical gowns with easy grace. Miss Lillie Belmore was a bright Edessa and the company was generally competent. At the close of the play Mr. Barrett made a speech in which he said that he would play "The Silver King" at the Fifth-Avenue next Monday evening.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

That time-worn but exceedingly vital entertainment "The Tourists in a Pullman Car" was given at the Bijou Theatre last night and attracted an audience which filled the theatre. Mr. W. A. Mestayer appeared as T. Henry Slum and was quite as large as ever, both as regards his physique and his voice. In his own abundant way he made a great deal of fun and was rewarded with much applause. Miss Theresa Vaughan, the soprano, sang several selections, to the evident delight of her not too critical hearers. There were other songs and dances and specialties *ad libitum*, in which, at different times, Joseph Ott, Fred. Queen, Charles Wayne, James Tierney, Flora Moore, and Emily Soldene were prominent. The performance altogether was light, varied, and enjoyable to people who delight in whatever is absurd and ridiculous.

That pioneer in the line of tank dramas, "The Dark Secret," began a week's run at the Grand Opera House last night, and more than ordinary interest was felt in the production because of the first appearance in the cast of Edward Harlan, the great oarsman. He did not have much to do beyond rowing a shell across the damp, damp tank, but he received a great amount of applause when he did "come on." "The Dark Secret" was very handsomely put on the stage, and it pleased its west-side audience immensely.

Herrmann's Vaudeville company began an engagement at the handsome Harlem Opera House last evening. Considering the inclement weather, a large audience, which Gus Williams addressed as "you outskirters," was present and took kindly to a form of entertainment new to this house. Trewey, his unique, met with an especially warm welcome and was obliged to occupy the stage a full twenty minutes.

Dockstader's Theatre was well filled last night by an audience which was evidently well pleased with the performance. This consisted of the usual olio, ending with a new finale by Luke Schoolcraft and called "Cross-Town Conductors"; Gus Durr, a grotesque gymnast; Lew Dockstader; Queen, Stowe, and Allen, and a comical sketch in two acts entitled "The Colored Elopement."

Otto Hegner's matinée at the Broadway Theatre this afternoon will be his last for some time. He will play the Beethoven sonata, opus 90; the Chopin-Liszt "Chant Polonaise," a Chopin nocturne, and Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2."

Miss Clara Morris, with Frederic de Belleville in "Renée de Moray," was seen last night at the Windsor Theatre by a large audience, generous with its applause. Miss Morris will be at the Windsor for the remainder of the week.

The new bill at Tony Pastor's Theatre last night drew a crowded house.

PHILADELPHIA THEATRES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—To-night, at the Chestnut-Street Theatre, was celebrated the opening of the fourth annual engagement in this city of the Rudolph Aronson Comic Opera Company, and the two-hundredth consec

THE FUND GROWS SLOWLY

MAYOR GRANT SUBSCRIBES FIVE THOUSAND.

LETTERS ABOUT THE WORLD'S FAIR—SOME CHICAGO METHODS—THE WORK OF SECURING THE SITE.

Subscriptions to the World's Fair still seem to be sent in in reluctant fashion. The returns from the Chamber of Commerce, where, it may be mentioned, the only reliable figuring is being done, yesterday were nearly $40,000. The receipts at the Mayor's office ran up to $17,200, and they included a subscription of $5,000 from Mayor Grant himself. In making this contribution upon a day when popular interest in the big fair project seemed to be lagging, Mayor Grant took occasion to renew his declaration of faith in the speedy completion of the five-million-dollar guarantee fund.

Lots of people are keeping records of the subscriptions to this fund, and there is evidence aplenty to show how figures will disagree. But, including the $446,000 pledged by the Brewers' Board of Trade and the reported subscriptions from all sorts of sources, estimates made yesterday place the total amount so far pledged at about $3,500,000.

The amount received at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was $39,375, including the subscriptions—$10,226—forwarded from the Mayor's office late on Saturday and recorded in THE TIMES, and exclusive of the following list handed in yesterday by Mr. John Claflin:

Jacob Wendell & Co.	$2,500	H. Hahlo & Co.	$1,000
Whitman, Creighton & Co.	1,000	O. H. Sampson & Co.	1,000
		West & Ingalls	100
Total			$5,600

The list of subscribers recorded at the Chamber of Commerce follows:

By Hill Brothers:		By E.M. Crawford:	
Gartner & Frasenheet	$1,000	Wall & Co.	$100
A. H. Bernheimer	25	S. Rosenbaum & Son.	500
By McKesson & Robbins:		L. Hamburger & Co.	100
C. Cooper & Co.	1,000		250
By John Sloane:		Pretzfeld & Co.	500
Jos. Wild & Co.	1,000	A. H. Scoville & Co.	250
By the Brooklyn *Daily Times*:		A. Gonzalez	500
Rob. C. Jahn	10	Vega, Morton & Co.	250
I. P. Remsen	100	Cable Loose Co.	1,000
By A. P. Fitch:		Losano Pandas & Co.	500
R. H. Wolff & Co., Limited	1,000	Herz Brothers	50
By R. A. C. Smith:		C. Fischer	100
Geo. J. McGonigkay, President American Meter Co.		John W. Lovs	500
By W. G. Berlin:		Wertheim & Schiffer	500
Edw'd Kempton	250	G. F. Wilson	500
Arthur S. Bonnell	100	J. Bernheim & Son	500
M. J. S. Rooney & Co.	100	H. W. Heert & Co.	500
W. Waters & Son	100	C. S. Higgins	5,000
Henry Howson	100	By H. S. Mendelson:	
Horace Holden	100	Sneidaker & Boynton	300
Van [illegible]		Samuel Casket	150
[illegible] ber	150	Lewis Dessar	100
By [illegible] Bank of Brooklyn:		By L. Windmuller:	
Pioneer Iron Works	1,000	Louis Wilkins	1,000
Henry Franke	500	Charles Lowenthal & Co.	1,000
By [illegible] York Board of Trade and Transportation:		Henry Rolker	100
John Merry & Co.	1,000	By W. G. Berlin:	
John D. Jones	5,000	Bowne & Co.	100
Total Nov. 18, 5 P. M.		James Lsach	100
Previously reported		By the Real Estate Exchange:	
		Hirsh Brothers	500
Grand total	$3,212,893		

Letter writing to the Mayor is showing no diminution. The American Institute demanded recognition in the proposed work and plans for the fair, and sent in this resolution to Mayor Grant:

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the Institute be appointed by the President, who also shall be a member of such committee, whose names shall be sent to the Mayor of this City to be added to such committees as he may appoint to carry out the proposed movement until its consummation in the year 1892.

The Mayor has appointed the following committee to represent the Institute: Robert H. Shaneee, Thomas Rutter, Charles Wager Hull, James G. Powers, and J. Trumbull Smith.

The letter from John C. Wickliff of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce tells a story of pretty sharp work at the Crescent City on the part of Chicago:

"As I informed you in my telegram, Chicago contested us in the Chamber of Commerce meeting. The majority against us was only five, and that was obtained by Chicago methods. There were upon the Secretary's table communications from twelve members unable to attend, asking that their votes be recorded in favor of New-York, but the majority present refused to permit them to be counted, although they counted for Chicago the vote of Mr. Morris Harks, who left the meeting two hours before the vote was taken, asking, when the vote was taken, that he be counted for Chicago.

"Our defeat is owing entirely to the influence of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Pullman Palace Car Company, whose employees attended in force, and really all of Chicago. Chicago's fight was managed by Mr. S. B. McCominoe, the General Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, and her claims were advocated by the attorney of the Pullman Palace Car Company.

"If it is any satisfaction to our committee I am glad to inform you that the President, Vice President, Secretary, and a large majority of the Executive Committee, and nearly all of those who founded the Chamber and whose exertions have made it a success were New-York men. However, you may rely upon our efforts with our Congressmen, which we trust will be more productive of success."

Gen. James W. Husted has accepted his appointment as member of the Legislative Committee.

L. Best of the Sterling Emery Wheel Company, 17 Dey-street, suggests that canvassers visit the leading New-England manufacturers. He thinks a large sum could be obtained from them.

The following subscriptions, aggregating $16,910, were received at the Mayor's office late yesterday:

F. W. Devoe & Co.	2,000	The Wellington Man'fact'g Co.	100
A. B. Anshacher & Co.	1,000	Thomas Moore	100
Standard Varnish Works	1,000	Tee, Edwards & Co.	100
F. Lambert	10	The Schiff M'f'g Co.	100
J. Schwarzwalder & Sons	1,000	Joseph Smith	25
Hugh J. Grant	5,000	G. A. Claenzer	25
Thn S. S. White Dental M'f'g Co.	1,000	Joseph H. Tafe	26
The Hospital Supply Co.	1,000	Rophine Routs	25
Shannon, Milnr & Crane	500	Dr. M. J. Roberts	20
Frothingham, Bayliss & Co.	600	James Miles	10
Louis Graner & Co.	500	Gal Dash Son	10
Schlosser & Co.	250	C. M. Harris	5
Louis Leypoldt	250	R. Spillane	10
Benz & Co.	200	John Mesrech	10
H. L. Opper	150	Leo Mengel	20
S. V. Wien & Hogrst	100	"Kickapoo"	10
H. stonizer & Co.	100	H. W. Johns Manufacturing Co.	1,000
		William Marshall	25
		Arthur Kahn	5
		C. F. Hang	25
		George H. Toop	500
		The Tablet and Ticket Co.	500

The New-York Jewelers' Board of Trade through H. M. Condit, its Secretary, has obtained the following additional subscriptions:

Morris Frager	$250	Lambert Brothers & Co.	$100
L. Sauter & Co.	100		

President Charles P. Clark of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad has given $550 to the preliminary expense fund, which is further augmented by $100 from Church & Co. of the Wholesale Grocers' Association.

A subscription of $5,000 to the guarantee fund has been made through the Brooklyn *Eagle*, by the Union Ferry Company by J. S. T. Stranahan, its President.

A definite idea of the condition of the work of obtaining the consent of owners of property within the boundaries of the site may be obtained at the meeting of the Committee on Site and Buildings in Room 82 TIMES Building at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A report will be presented showing just what property has been pledged and what is yet to be secured. The committee is anxious to obtain the addresses of the following-named persons who own property within the site:

Eliza M. Hall, Mary Lee, Mary Sawyer, David V. H. Floyd, Solomon C. Mayer, Benjamin F. Mayer, Zachariah Jaques, Harriet S. Hale, Herman T. Wagner, Amelia Improvement Company, Benjamin Albertson, Mary Cavanagh, Henry Liebermese, Martin Cook, Patrick McArdle, Joel Melick, Amelia C. Rogers, Gustav Schoch, Abraham Schnaidnr, Samuel Scott, Mary A. Taylor, Isabella Tiffany, Alida Vander Hyde, Margaret Crawford, (Wakefield,) John Webber, Henry Goldsmith, Mabni Tompkins, Fanny E. Wright, Mary A. D. Twiggs.

The addresses of these persons or of their agents will greatly facilitate the work of the committee.

ASTONISHING CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—One of the "hustlers" of the Chicago World's Fair Committee, who has been in New-York to spy out the land, was in Washington to-day on his return home. When asked what he had learned he frankly confessed that he had been astonished to find the New-York committee so well organized and with its plans and methods of work so effectively arranged. He was particularly struck with the good work being done by the dry goods men in behalf of New-York, and he was evidently going back to Chicago much less confident of the success of that city in getting the fair than when he left home.

THEY OBJECT TO PADRONES.

A committee of musicians claiming to represent 2,500 persons called yesterday on Mayor Grant to protest against the repeal of the ordinance prohibiting itinerant bands from playing in the streets. The committee consisted of J. W. Beard, John G. Pfeiffer, John N. Beck, and Jacob Weiss. They declared that the padrones of importers of these strolling musicians take all the money they get and allow them only 75 cents to $1 per week, while they are made to herd together, ten or twelve in a room. The name of one of these padrones, they said, is John Walther of 228 Second-avenue, and of another, Nicholas Keller. The committee said they had no objection to organ grinders.

ALASKA AND HER PEOPLE.

PROGRESS OF THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY EXPEDITION.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—The first news in months, and the last for at least a year, of the Government expedition for the survey of Alaska reached this city yesterday. It came in a letter to Mr. Patrick McGrath, father of Mr. John E. McGrath, one of the chiefs of the exploring party. The part of the expedition which Mr. McGrath commands has now navigated the Yukon River further than any steamer ever went before, and will during the Winter travel through an unexplored land. The Turner party has already pierced an unexplored part of the country. Mr. McGrath's letter was written as his journey progressed after leaving St. Michael's. He writes:

"We have been steaming up the Yukon for eleven days, and are now 200 miles beyond that point on the river, which is in all by water between St. Michael's and where I expect to go. We are making on an average five miles per hour, and expect to fall behind even this rate. This is a great river. Near its mouth it is almost twenty-five miles wide, taking in the various channels through which it reaches the sea. It much resembles the Mississippi. Our boat is small and we are compelled to stop frequently for wood, much of which we are compelled to cut.

"Another cause of retarding progress is the muddy water, which necessitates frequent cleaning of the boilers. When we left St. Michael's we were given a flattering farewell, with flags flying and cannon booming. Every fifteen or twenty miles we came upon an Indian settlement. More desolate looking people cannot be found anywhere. The dress of the natives are distinguished in their dress only by the length of their fur coats. The women wear their coats long behind, and the men's are cut of equal length all around. When you get close to them the women have another distinguishing feature. They have three straight lines tattoed on their chins. A man can take as many wives as he can support, and each one has to work as hard as possible.

"Further up than river the state of affairs is different. There a woman may have two or three husbands. The furniture in the native hut is very sparse. A few bowls, some baskets, some spoons of ivory, wooden dishes, arrows, spears, may be a gun, straw mats, and furs. Everything smells worse than a soap factory. The people are literally covered with vermin. They are miserably poor. They get very little for the game and fish they have to sell. Both are so plentiful that we have tired of ducks, geese, and salmon.

"As I am writing, there are some magnificent mountains in sight. They remind me of the first range of the Rockies in Colorado. In the woods there are lots of wild roses, and the hillsides are as green as any lawn in Spring. It is difficult to believe that this is an arctic land when you observe the luxuriant tornata, the green grass, the flowers, and mark how warm the days are. But dig down ten inches anywhere and you will find the ground frozen hard. At Minlate they have dog twenty-five feet to get water and the ground was frozen all the way down. In spite of this the weather is so warm that every man is going around in his shirt sleeves. Mosquitoes are plentiful and ferocious.

"We reached Fort Yukon on July 2 and our parties separated. Turner and his party went up the Porcupine River, and I am making my way slowly up to the boundary. Turner is the first man to take a steamer up the Porcupine. The river is a regular mountainous stream, rising with every rain and falling immediately afterward. Turner struck it at a low stage and progressed but forty miles. Fort Yukon is but a name now. There is not a stick of one of its houses left. The English used to think that it belonged to them, but a survey showed it was twenty-five miles within our territory, and they had to move out. As there was no business to warrant occupation, the houses of the Hudson's Bay Company were allowed to go to ruin.

"Moose are plentiful and cheap, but people eat anything they can get up here which will not poison them. The miners are miserably poor. The storekeeper at Forty-Mile Creek had $15,000 worth of bad debts in his books this Spring, and still, I am told, the man who comes into his store without a dollar gets as good a treatment as the one who has the cash to pay for what he gets. He gets his money if the mines can make it, and if they don't he loses it. These frontiersmen stand together and help each other through thick and thin. Last year a solitary miner was killed by an Indian over at Koejhnk River. His was the first one ever touched. Hundreds of miners traveled nearly one thousand miles and hanged the Indian murderer, losing a whole season's work by their trip."

This letter was mailed Aug. 19, 1889. A second bearing date of Aug. 21, 1889, among other things says:

"We are four or five miles outside of the United States line, and are now squatting on her British Majesty's possessions, but I do not think there will be any complaint of the trespass. Times have been dreadfully hard with the miners this year and a great many of them have lost heart. It has rained nearly the whole Spring and Summer in this neighborhood, and the creeks, which in ordinary seasons have become torrents, washing out water wheels, sluices, sluice boxes, &c., and preventing the miners from doing anything. Wages are high—$8 when you work—but they work so little they would prefer $50 per month and grub. I do not expect to get many letters out this year nor in the Spring. I have no dogs and therefore no way to send them."

THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

DISCUSSED BEFORE THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.

The November meeting of the Congregational Club of New-York and vicinity was held last evening at Clark's restaurant in West Twenty-third-street. About two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. Dinner was served at 6 o'clock, and Dr. Lucien C. Warner, President of the club, presided. Shortly after 7 o'clock the members left the dining room and adjourned to the parlors, where, after a short and informal business meeting, the topic of the evening, "The Higher Criticism," was discussed by the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby and the Rev. Dr. George F. Moore, Professor of Old Testament Literature in Andover Theological Seminary.

Dr. Crosby devoted himself to the men who deny the inspiration of those who wrote the Bible, and in answer to the statement that the Pentateuch was the work of different men in different ages, he said that he could take the Declaration of Independence and prove that its many different authors lived centuries apart. He suggested that in future ages readers of history would hesitate to believe that they were learning facts concerning the same man when told of Napoleon, the Corsican soldier, who married Josephine and was afterward exiled to Elba, and Napoleon, the French Emperor, conqueror of all the battle fields of Marengo, who wedded Marie Louise of Austria, and who, later, was banished to St. Helena. He said that the danger in higher criticism was not in its use, but in its abuse. The great objection to the higher criticism of the Bible was the introducing of theories and discrepancies when neither existed.

Dr. Moore likened the Composite Gospel, handed down from the second century, and which for a long period was used by a considerable portion of the Church, to the Pentateuch, and argued in favor of the interpretation put upon the latter by the leading orthodox writers.

Among those at the meeting were: The Rev. Drs. A. H. Clapp and J. S. Kincaid, the Rev. William Hayes Ward of the *Independent*, the Rev. A. H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. E. W. Gilman of the American Bible Society.

STRUCK BY A TERRIFIC SEA.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 18.—The steamer Wild Flower, from Philadelphia for Havre, which is heavily laden with kerosene, put in here today, having encountered a hurricane on Nov. 12. On the morning of the 13th she was struck by a terrific sea, which carried away everything on deck, including the wheelhouse. Capt. Whitson, Officer Noed, and several seamen who were on the bridge narrowly escaped being washed overboard.

At midnight the vessel was again struck by a heavy sea, breaking the skylight and flooding the cabin, splitting the deck hatches, and lowering part of the forward deck five inches. The sea subsiding on the 14th, the crew cleared away the wreckage, and the vessel proceeded to this port. She will remain a week for repairs.

SEVENTEEN CARS WRECKED.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, Nov. 18.—An east-bound freight train on the Michigan Central Railroad was ditched at Stevensville yesterday, owing to the switch having been designedly misplaced by unknown scoundrels. The engine was turned upside down, burying Engineer Reardon, his fireman, and Brakeman Murray in the wreck. They managed to crawl out of a small hole in the cab. Reardon was badly cut on the head. Murray was internally injured and may die.

Of the twenty-three cars composing the train, seventeen were wrecked. Over 100 head of sheep were killed, and the track so badly torn up that nine hours were required to clear the wreck.

FIGHTING FOLLOWS AN ELECTION.

The officers of the Atlas Line steamer Alvena, which arrived from Port Limon on Sunday, say that the excitement over the recent elections in Costa Rica had not subsided when the vessel sailed on Nov. 9. Rodriguez, the successful candidate for the Presidency, had a very small majority, and the friends of Esquinel, the defeated candidate, undertook to contest the election upon the ground of fraud. The dispute led to a street conflict in Port Limon a short time before the Alvena called there, and several persons were wounded.

THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH.

This week opened with encouraging subscriptions for the Washington Memorial Arch fund. The daily average continues to be gratifying, and more earnest efforts are promised each day.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Salem H. Wales, $25; through the *Commercial Advertiser*: R. Hoe & Co., $100; previously acknowledged, $50,442 50; grand total, $50,647 50.

OBITUARY.

LEWIS COCHRAN CASSIDY.

Lewis Cochran Cassidy, one of the most prominent members of the Pennsylvania bar, died suddenly at his residence in Philadelphia yesterday morning of apoplexy. Mr. Cassidy was born in New-York City Oct. 17, 1829. His father was a native of Ireland, and a typefounder by trade. During Mr. Cassidy's infancy his parents removed to Philadelphia and a few years afterward his father died. This calamity threw him largely on his own resources for support and education, as his mother was poor. He entered the public schools of Philadelphia and in due course of time was admitted to the Central High School, whence he was graduated in 1842.

It was his first intention to follow a mechanical course, as he had developed a tendency in this direction early in childhood, and also because he believed that it would afford him the readiest means of assisting his mother in sustaining the burden of supporting her family. He was diverted from this course by an appointment to a cadetship at West Point, but the occupation of a soldier in the proxy antebellum days was not attractive to him, and at the earnest solicitation of his mother he decided to adopt the law as his vocation. He entered the office of Benjamin Harris Brawster in 1846, and after three years of diligent study he was admitted to the bar in 1849. He at once forged rapidly ahead in his profession. He devoted himself to criminal practice, and certainly in one branch he had established a reputation in that branch of the law. It is said that Mr. Cassidy tried more homicide cases then any lawyer in the United States, and it was a fact of which he was very proud that he never lost a capital case. No choice of his was ever hanged, although he defended many of the most desperate criminals Pennsylvania ever produced. Mr. Cassidy entered the political arena almost as soon as he entered the law. He was always a Democrat, and as such he was elected to the State Legislature before he was twenty-five years of age. He refused a reelection because it interfered with his legal business, but he continued to take an active interest in local politics. In 1856 he was declared elected to the office of District Attorney of Philadelphia County, and he was sworn in. Subsequently, however, his seat was contested and he had to give up the office to the contestant, William B. Mann, who afterward formed a law partnership with him.

In 1860 Mr. Cassidy was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Charleston, but subsequently in Baltimore, after the dissensions in and disintegration of the original convention. He warmly espoused the cause of Stephen A. Douglas, and during the rebellion was a war Democrat and a preconceived advocate of the abolition of slavery. For many years he was a member of Philadelphia's Board of Education and exerted himself in extending the public schools to colored children. He was also a member of the convention which gave a new Constitution to the State of Pennsylvania, and was one of the most active men engaged in that undertaking. Although he was an active politician he declined the offer of the Democrats of the lower section of Philadelphia he would never accept a public office until Robert E. Pattison was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. Gov. Pattison had formerly been a student in Mr. Cassidy's office and when the Chief Executive of the State offered the office of Attorney General to Mr. Cassidy the latter accepted it. He showed great ability and learning while in this office and was successful in all the great constitutional cases he argued before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Cassidy went to the Democratic National Convention in 1884 as a Samuel J. Randall delegate, and refused the honor of nominating Gen. Winfield S. Hancock for the Presidency of the United States on the ground that it would appear treacherous to his own candidate, Randall. In the latter part of his life Mr. Cassidy withdrew altogether from criminal practice in the law, and devoted himself to corporation and other large civil cases.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Francis N. Tucker, the Assistant Statistician of the Produce Exchange, died at his residence, 48 Second-place, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, of pneumonia. He was fifty-eight years old. He had been in the employ of the Exchange for fourteen years. Previous to that he was for a time a bookkeeper for A. T. Stewart, and at one time he was possessed of considerable means. He was very popular at the Exchange, and his death is deeply regretted by many.

J. L. Schutt, proprietor of the Laurel House, in proximity to Kaaterskill Falls, in the Catskill Mountains, is dead, aged sixty-seven years. In his day he entertained many prominent persons, and was probably the best-known hotel man in the range. He had been a sufferer from rheumatism for many years.

Ex-Mayor Ward of Sheffield, England, dropped dead yesterday while hastening to catch a train. Mr. Ward was the largest edge-tool maker in the world.

WORK FOR THE HOSPITALS.

A PROPOSITION TO OPEN THE ASSOCIATION TO WOMEN.

The New-York Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association held its regular meeting in St. Luke's Hospital last evening. There were present Hyman Blum, the Rev. George S. Baker, George W. Kroger, Charles N. Kent, Robert Olyphant, A. G. Agnew, W. G. Riddle, the Rev. Henry S. Day, Dr. George G. Wheelock, Charles S. Smith, George Maccolloch Miller, John S. Bussing, A. B. Ansbacher, Henry Roseuwald, R. Wallnr, Jr., I. Eppingnr, and Louis Stix.

After some preliminary business, during which the application of St. John's Guild for membership was read, President Miller stated that the purpose of the meeting was to formulate the work for the coming collection at the end of the year. Frederick F. Cook, General Agent of the association, giving an account of the preparations for the collection. He had prepared four or five thousand lists to mail to business houses where no collections had been made, and had put the boxes in order for the reception of collections. Last year about one hundred boxes were placed in factories. This year about one hundred and fifty boxes will be put in factories where none were used before. A canvass of the factories will also be made. Boxes will be put up in the elevated railway stations and other places. Altogether there will be about six hundred tin boxes put up. In addition, the two dozen glass boxes put up last year will be increased to three dozen this year. President Miller was authorized to have the number of glass boxes increased at his discretion.

President Miller said the woman's fund was inaugurated two years ago and was increased somewhat last year, but it had not grown as it should. He thought means might be taken to interest women in the collections to the great advantage of the association. He had seen in London apparently high-born women standing by the boxes on hospital collection days soliciting funds. He would not ask that women should do that in New-York, but their services ought to be enlisted.

Charles S. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, suggested that women should have as representation in the Hospital Association. President Miller turned to the constitution of the association and found that it provided that the association should be composed of certain persons therein named "and such other gentlemen as may hereafter be elected by a two-thirds vote." He suggested that the constitution might be amended at the next meeting if notice of such intention to amend were given at the present meeting.

After remarks by several members, Mr. Smith said if it were the sense of the meeting he would give notice of intention to amend the constitution by inserting the words "or ladies" after the word "gentlemen" in the above-quoted clause. To test the sense of the meeting those favoring the proposed amendment were ordered to rise. Every member promptly rose to his feet.

The association collected $52,039 63 last year, of which $27,780 88 was from religious societies and $24,308 75 from secular sources. These collections were the largest in the ten years of its existence, except those of 1886.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Roswell A. Parmentar of Troy is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. Robert M. McLane of Maryland is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Worthington C. Smith of Vermont is at the Gilsey House.

Baron Fava, Italian Minister at Washington, is at the Victoria Hotel.

Charles de Struve, Russian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Charles F. Mayer, President, and Orland Smith, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are at the St. James Hotel.

Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Minn.; Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, ex-Congressman John R. Thomas of Illinois, and Corporal James Tanner are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MR. FLYNN'S RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18.—Mr. Andrew Pizzini, the Treasurer and General Manager of the Richmond City and Union Passenger Railway here, of which the late Maurice B. Flynn of New-York was the leading spirit, expresses the opinion that the widow of the last-named gentleman will acquire control of this property. Mr. Pizzini says that his information to-day is that the papers for the transfer of the right and title of these roads to Mrs. Flynn have already been signed by all the parties in interest except Mr. Steers. He seems to think that gentleman's signature will be procured without trouble.

The impression here outside of street railway circles is that Jay Gould is supplying the money for the purchase of the stock in these roads. There is, however, no information here on this subject.

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

THE SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT PROVES MOST SATISFACTORY TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company held to-day twelve Directors were elected as follows: James Sloan, Jr., William F. Burns, Decatur H. Miller, William H. Blackford, Aubrey Pearre, George De B. Keim, Wesley A. Tucker, Manrice Gregg, J. Wilcox Brown, Will F. Frick, George A. von Lingen, and George C. Jenkins. The only changes in the board are those caused by the withdrawal of W. G. Atkinson in favor of his partner, George A. von Lingen, who for many years, until his absence at the last election, represented the interests of his firm and family in the road, and the election of Mr. George C. Jenkins, who also represents large individual and family interests, in the place of Mr. C. F. Mayer, the President of the company.

The vote cast in indorsement of the present administration of the company amounted to 94,023 shares, which is the largest ever cast in the history of the company.

The sixty-third annual report shows that the gross earnings in the year were $21,303,001; the expenses, $14,810,844; the net earnings, $6,492,157; the income from sources other than the operations of the property, $1,265,861; the available income for the fiscal year, $7,400,367; the interest on the bonded debt, the rentals, taxes, and other charges, $6,208,562; and after the payment, and the payment of $300,000, (being dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. on the entire issue of $5,000,000 of preferred stock of the company,) there remained $891,805, an increase of $382,886, as compared with 1888. After the further payment of $372,487 in redemption of the bonded indebtedness of the company, there remained a balance of $519,318.

The tonnage which the Baltimore and Ohio carried in 1884 was 8,629,048 tons; in 1889 it carried 12,161,380 tons, or nearly 1,000,000 tons more than in 1888. The company has expended this year in betterments $1,829,101. The expenditures on the same account for the year 1888 were $2,943,367. Of these expenditures $881,425 was for the lines east of Baltimore, chiefly for rights of way, real estate on the Philadelphia and Schuylkill River East-side Railroads, for the construction of branch lines to the steel works at Sparrow's Point, for completing the double track on the Philadelphia Division, and for docks and wharves. The expenditures on the main system, namely, $345,592, were mainly for constructing a second track on the Metropolitan branch, completing certain branch lines, and for floating equipment for the harbor at New-York. The company has again charged off to "profit and loss" to Sept. 30, 1889, the sum of $607,617 for depreciation of equipment, including engines and cars condemned and destroyed. This is in addition to the sum of $4,000,000 which was charged to "profit and loss" during the previous fiscal year.

The Board of Directors recommend the stockholders to give authority to indorse $700,000 of the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Monongahela River Railroad Company—the line recently completed through the valuable coal fields lying between the main line at Fairmount and the Parkersburg branch at Clarksburg, to each of which lines the Monongahela River Railroad will be a valuable feeder. The report calls attention to the fact that the physical condition of the property and its equipment have been steadily improved during the year, but that for the current fiscal year it will be necessary to make considerable outlays in enlarging and improving the terminal facilities at various points, with the view of getting the greatest possible service out of the rolling stock.

A DECISION AFFIRMED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The Louisiana Supreme Court to-day affirmed the decision of the lower court in favor of defendant in the cases of the Texas Pacific Railroad against the Southern Pacific Company. Plaintiff sued to enforce compliance with an agreement executed Nov. 26, 1881, between the lines in Texas and Louisiana, operated respectively by Collis P. Huntington and Jay Gould, designed to adjust certain differences between them and to end litigation arising therefrom. The plaintiff's demand is to recover the excess realized by the defendant company from Nov. 1, 1884, to March 1, 1887, amounting to $350,177 70, and further excess of $200,000 from March, 1887, to January, 1888, and an additional claim of $5,859 49 for excess of earnings in its favor in the operation of certain lines in Mexico.

Following is an abstract from the decision handed down to-day: "All contracts which have a tendency to stifle competition or to create or foster monopolies, with a view to unreasonably increasing the market value of commodities or against public interest and contrary to public policy, and to enhance such contracts, can confer on the party thereto no rights which courts of justice can recognize and enforce. Railroad companies which terminate through and separate line contracts between two given points are held to be competing companies for all traffic between such points. An arrangement by which two competing systems of railroads agree to divide their earnings for the business given points for which previously competing is illegal, public interest, contrary to public policy, and cannot be judicially enforced. In disposing of such cases the courts will not decree the nullity of the contract sought to be enforced. They simply abstain from lending aid to or adjudicating any rights arising thereunder, or giving their aid for the division of the results, although as certain between the parties thereto."

A MEETING OF PRESIDENTS.

There will be a meeting to-day of the trunk line Presidents at the rooms of the Executive Committee, in the New-York Life Insurance Building. Among other questions to be considered is that of the payment of commissions for passenger business, which, it is said, has been renewed recently by a number of roads. The Wabash, the Chicago and Atlantic, and the Niagara Short Line are openly offering commissions. There is a possibility that a proposition to discontinue business with the offenders will be adopted.

It is not likely that the matter of appointing a Chairman of the Executive Committee of the trunk lines, to succeed Albert Fink, who resigned some months ago, will be touched upon. It was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Presidents Depew, Kimball, and Roberts, and they have as yet given no sign of an intention to make a report. Mr. Fink's estimate return to his old place has been hinted at, but that is said to be hardly probable. There is no doubt that the Presidents would like to have him, and that he still retains an interest in the department. But when he went away his physicians recommended an extended rest. He has been visiting his old home in Germany, and making a tour of the German health resorts. He is expected back to this country some time in December.

A NEW ERA IN RAILROADING.

ELKO, Nev., Nov. 18.—The first limited fast mail on the Union Pacific Railroad reached here on time. Notwithstanding the extraordinary fast schedule time from Council Bluffs to Odgan, the run was made without any difficulty. The fact that this fast time can be made is now no longer a matter of doubt, and that it will prove a new era in railroading is the opinion of the best railroad authorities in this country. Thirteen tons of mail were placed on board the limited at Omaha, and, notwithstanding the large amount, it was thoroughly worked up and ready for its several distributions before Green River was reached, the junction where the mail separates from the California fast mail. Salt Lake and Ogden people are now able to receive their mail any hours from night to ten hours earlier, and, instead of receiving it in the afternoon as formerly, they will now get it in the morning. There is every indication that the train will arrive in San Francisco on time.

AN IMPORTANT AGREEMENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—An official of the Union Pacific Railroad said to-day of the statement that the Union Pacific and Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Roads had consolidated, that it is anticipatory of what may come, but nothing has as yet been done. Another gentlemen who is in a position to know said that papers were signed in New-York last Wednesday, but that they were of a preliminary character. The agreement is much more important than a traffic agreement, and means really the absolute control of the Fort Worth Road. The details of the plan are being gradually worked up in New-York, but it will be some time before they can be given to the public.

THE ORANGE COUNTY ROAD.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The newly-opened Orange County Railroad, which connects the New-Jersey Central system at Graycourt with the Poughkeepsie Bridge Railroad system at Campbell Hall, is now fully organized. The executive officers are as follows: President—J. W. Watson; General Passenger Agent—H. F. Baldwin; General Freight Agent [illegible] Yohoff. The principal offices are at 119 Liberty-street, New-York, and the General Superintendent of the road is Miles G. Demarest, with headquarters at Graycourt, and the General Manager is Emmet Helms, with headquarters at Campbell Hall.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard aggregated last week 33,089 tons, against 31,603 for the week previous, an increase of 1,586 tons, and against 30,633 for the corresponding week last year. The Vanderbilt

RAILROAD MEETINGS.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the Petersburg Railroad Company as Richmond, Va., the following officers were elected: President—Col. John B. Palmer; Board of Directors—B. F. Newcomer, W. T. Walters, and H. Walters of Baltimore; Dr. D. W. Lassiter of Petersburg, and Major F. R. Scott of Richmond.

The Philadelphia and Sea Isle Railroad Company yesterday filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State at Trenton, N. J. Capital stock, $800,000. The proposed road will extend from Winslow, on the Vineland Railroad, to Sea Isle City, thirty-five miles.

The Atlantic Coast Line yesterday put on a new fast train to Florida. It will leave Washington each day at 4:15 P. M., and arrive at Jacksonville the next afternoon at 4:30.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ended Nov. 14 were $374,000; for the same period last year, $313,000; increase, $61,000.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

ATTACKING GERMAN POLICY.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The Reichstag to-day discussed the estimates for the Home Office. During the debate Herr Richter, the leader of the German Liberals, moved the stoppage of the steamship service to Samoa and Sydney and a corresponding reduction of the subvention to the North German Lloyd Company. He declared that the service was a dead loss.

Herr von Boettticher, Minister of the Interior, contended that although the Samoan service was unproductive, yet it assisted the general expansion of German trade. The giving up of the route meant a step backward. The matter was referred to the Budget Committee.

Herr Barth, a Progressist, moved to rescind the restrictions on the importation of foreign cattle.

Prof. Virchow supported the motion. He declared that the restrictions were enforced solely in the interests of farmers and landowners.

Herr von Boettticher protested that the law aimed to preserve the health of German cattle. Disease continued rife abroad. The increase in the price of meat was not connected with so many, but was equally noticeable in neighboring countries. The interdict against the importation of cattle was not the sole cause of the advance in prices.

At this point the debate was adjourned.

DISSATISFIED LABOR.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The strike of the London bakers, which was fixed for to-day, was a small affair. Only 450 of the journeymen went out, the demands of the others having been granted by the employers.

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire nail-makers have struck for an advance of 25 per cent. in wages.

Lord Londonderry has granted the demands of the striking colliers at his Silksworth Colliery, Durham, and work will be resumed at once. Three thousand men were affected by the strike.

LOOKING AFTER NIHILISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—Sixteen students of the Military Academy of Medicine have been expelled for attending a funeral service for M. Tchereichewsky, the Nihilist, who died recently.

For several days the authorities have been investigating what they believed to be a plot against the Emperor. The result is that several persons who were supposed to be connected with the plot have been expelled from the capital.

EGYPT HAS A SURPLUS.

CAIRO, Nov. 18.—The Egyptian budget for the coming year abolishes weighing dues on cotton and other agricultural products, increases the educational grants, restores the amounts previously deducted from the Khédive's civil list, and provides for various railway extensions. Although the remission of taxation causes a falling off of £90,000 in the revenues, there is still left a surplus of £135,000.

THE GERMANS IN AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 18.—Capt. Wissmann has succeeded in pacifying the natives in the Usegnha district. He has received numerous petitions from the chiefs asking that he conclude peace negotiations with them.

A report is current here that the camp of Capt. Rust of the Peters expedition has been burned.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Dispatches from Mozambique say that Bishop Smythies of the Central African Mission while traveling from Quilimane was attacked by Makololo and some of his followers were killed. The Bishop escaped to Nyasana.

The police authorities have decided to prohibit public boxing contests in this city.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter on the subject of local option with much favor, and says the principle of local option with much favor, and wish to see it promptly tried."

A fire broke out to

AN APPRAISER WHO SAID THE PAINTINGS WERE NOT GENUINE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Acting Secretary Batcheller has settled the questions involved in the controversy between the customs officers at Detroit and Mr. James E. Scripps of that city in regard to certain paintings imported by the latter and claimed to be exempt from duty as "antiquities." It appears from a statement by Mr. Scripps that he spent about two years abroad collecting paintings to illustrate the work of the old masters, and that he collected about eighty paintings, fifty of which he has presented to the Detroit Museum of Art. He says that all the paintings included in the importation were executed prior to the year 1700, with the exception of certain works of Van Eyck, Vanvitelli, Guardi and Pannini, and a painting by Benjamin West, the American artist.

The Appraiser reported that the paintings, with few exceptions, are, in his opinion, not genuine productions of the artists to whom they are ascribed. The Collector assessed duty in accordance with the Appraiser's return. The Treasury Department has decided that the paintings presented to the Detroit Museum and the painting by Benjamin West are exempt from duty and that, while the evidence produced as to the antiquity of the other paintings which reets mainly on the fact that they were purchased from well-known galleries as genuine examples of the work of artists who died prior to 1700, and on the opinion of experts is not altogether conclusive, it goes far to establish the claim of the importer. The Collector is therefore authorized to not accordingly unless he has proof to the contrary. Such of the paintings as are neither presented to the Detroit Museum nor passed as antiquities are to be charged with duty.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day rendered an opinion in a case involving the proper definition of the term "statuary" in the Tariff act of 1880 and 1881. Tiffany of New-York imported various bronze statues and statuettes, which, he claimed, were dutiable at 10 per cent. under the provision for statuary. Collector Merritt assessed duty at 45 per cent as non-enumerated manufactures of copper, the Collector deciding that the clause providing that "statuary shall be understood to include professional productions of a statuary or of a sculptor only" excluded the importations in question.

The Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York gave judgment in favor of the importer. The evidence at the trial showed that the casting imported were reproductions in bronze of models, dies, and were nearly all made by manufacturers or mechanics, the model of the figures being prepared by a sculptor and a limited number of copies then being made without the sculptor's aid. The court says that while it is difficult to give a general definition of what productions are to be deemed professional productions of a statuary or sculptor, it is sufficient for the purposes of this case to say that the definition embraces such works of art as are the result of the artist's own creation, or are copies of them made under his direction or supervision, or copies of works of other artists made under the direction and supervision of another artist, as distinguished from the productions of the manufacturer or mechanic.

The court holds that the lower court erred in refusing to instruct the jury that "if they find from the evidence that the imported articles were made not by professional sculptors or statuaries, or by their assistants under their direction, but were made by skilled workmen or mechanics in the employ of the manufacturer, the finding and verdict should be in favor of the Collector." The judgment of the lower court is therefore reversed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Field.

Among other cases heard were the following:

No. 77—John B. Anthony, plaintiff in error, vs. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Field.

No. 48—Chauncey R. Watson, appellant, vs. The Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Rail-way Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 55—William H. Robertson, Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Robert G. Glendenning et al.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to award a new trial. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 1,324—Cornell University et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Willard Fiske et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. Eseek Cowen and Mr. George Comstock in support of the motion, and by Mr. George F. Edmunds, Mr. S. D. Halliday, and Mr. Edwin Countryman in opposition thereto.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day calendar for Tuesday, the 19th inst., will be as follows: Nos. 120, &c., 10, 122, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, and 131.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Cattle were in active request to-day, and the general market was stronger. Sales of ordinary to choice shipping Steers were generally at $3 25@$4 25. There were a number of trades at $4 40@$4 65, but only a very few at higher figures. Butchers' and canners' stock, both native and Texan, was in good request at former prices, and the market for stockers and feeders was nominally firm. There was but a small amount of stock carried over, and the market had a firm look at the close, prices ranging as follows: Extra Cattle, $4 90@$5 15; choice Cattle, $4 40@$4 65; good grade shipping Steers, $3 90@$4 35; medium shipping Steers, $3 50@$3 85; common to fair Steers, $3 75@$3 45; good to choice Cows, $2 25@$3 75; poor to medium Cows, $1 15@$2 15; stockers and feeders, $1 75@$2 90; Texas Steers, $2 25@$3 50; Texas Cows, $1 90@$2 30.

Hogs were in active demand and sold 5c. higher than toward the close of Saturday's market. The receipts were moderate and were all picked up long before noon at $3 65@$3 95. There was very much trading below $3 70, and prices above $3 75 were reached in a few instances only. Heavy mixed and light weights all sold at about the same range, and the bulk of the trading was at $3 70@$3 80. The quality was rather better than last week's average, the proportion of light and light mixed lots being less promising. Sales were fully as good as those made at the opening of business, and there was a confident feeling regarding to-morrow's market. The quotations were $3 70@$3 80 for heavy and mixed and $3 65@$3 95 for light weights. Culls sold at $2 25@$3 40. Receipts were: Cattle, 14,000 head; Hogs, 23,000 head.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Registered 4s, $2,000, $200,000, and $20,000 at 127; 4 per cents., coupon, $4,000 and $7,000 at 127; 4½ per cents., registered, $100,000 and $12,000 at 105¾; 4½ per cents., coupon, $1,500 and $1,000 at 105¾.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

A LADY DESIRES ADDITIONAL ENGAGEments to visit pupils at their homes, or would accept position as resident governess; references. Address Experience, Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference from last employer; would go to the country. Call at 357 West 37th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; good washer and irener; good reference. Address S. R., Box 667 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in small private family; willing and obliging. Call at 843 10th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scandinavian girl as chambermaid or seamstress; best of references. Address A. P., Box 169 55d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a capable young girl as chambermaid and laundress; good references. Call at 159 East 33d-st.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing; first-class references. Call at 246 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or take care of children. Call at present employer's, 61 East 55th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; excellent reference. Call at 13 East 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young North German girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 50 East 109th-st., first flat.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS IN small private family, or as nurse and chambermaid. Call at 245 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best city reference. Call at 163 West 20th-st.; ring dressmaker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Would Take Care of Grown Children.—Good city reference. Call at 132 West 52d-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call at 483 4th-av.; ring top bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; four years' best city references. Call at 258 West 41st-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young North German girl with American family as chambermaid or waitress. Address Janitor, 321 East 9th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid; would assist with washing or waiting; the best city reference. Call at 264 7th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 241 East 42d-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Waitress.—By a Swiss German; best city reference. Call at 318 East 40th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or maid and seamstress; excellent city reference. Call at 156 West 48th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By very respectable French girl, who speaks French only, to do chamber work and sew, or care of grown children. Address M. C., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; would assist in the care of children; good city reference. Address M. O., Box 680 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—By competent girl in private family; assist with children; five years' city reference from last employer. Address M. C., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, DO PLAIN SEWING, OR Help with Waiting.—By respectable girl in private family; three years' good city reference last place. Address E. E., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young girl, chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone, in private family; very best city reference. Address M. M., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent chambermaid, or chambermaid and assist with other work; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 862 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID—PARLORMAID.—By two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and other parlormaid; first-class city reference; brown holland over can be seen. Call or address 111 Washington-place.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Protestant woman as chambermaid or wait on invalid lady; no objection to country; personal reference. Address E., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Norwegian girl; do cooking; family excellent; best city reference from last place. Address, for two days, A. B., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or would do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Address D. C., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; four years' city reference. Call at 111 East 130th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant as thorough English chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address W., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable young Englishwoman in private family; willing and obliging; has excellent city reference. Call or address G. K., 645 West 17th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class Protestant chambermaid; good plain seamstress; assist with waiting; best city reference. Call at 157 Waverley-place.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children; best city reference. Call at 410 West 50th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, well educated, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call or address Mary Lee, 183 West 29th-st., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEWING.—Last employer can be seen. Call at 305 East 92d-st., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; do sewing or take care of growing children; best city reference. Address P. M., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 51 East 33d-st., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant as light chambermaid and waitress; will do plain sewing; best city reference. Call at 721 6d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; ring top bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young woman; willing to assist in other work; city references. Address A. C., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; competent; in private family; city reference. Address M. D., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable North German girl as chambermaid and do sewing; no objection to large house. Call at 1,522 1st-av., near 80th-st., top floor. Nickel.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. Address A. J., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl; competent to wait on lady or grown children; private family; assist in other duties; best city reference. Call at 220 West 19th-st., second hell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in private family or boarding house; good city reference. Call at 318 West 27th-st., Room 4.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chamberm aid in a private boarding house; best city reference. Address K. H., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a situation for a competent chambermaid or parlormaid; seen at present employer's. Call at 9 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid; do fine washing; excellent laundress; best city reference. Call at 387 6th-av., near 24th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—As chambermaid and assist with other work; best of city references. Call or address 260 East 70th-st. Ring Herman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; best city reference. Call at 1,271 Broadway, fifth flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class woman in private family; fully competent; excellent city reference. Address A. B., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best city reference. Call or address 570 5th-av., from 9 to 10 or after 1 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call at 322 West 37th-st.; ring F. D. bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant German girl; good city references. Address L. R., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; first-class city reference. Call at 107 East 51st-st.

CHAMBERWORK AND WAITING, OR AS Chambermaid and to do Fine Washing.—Six years' reference from last place. Call at 987 Madison-av.

CHAMBERWORK.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Address A. L., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERWORK.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Address A. L., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHARWOMAN.—By a woman, employments at washing or cleaning by the day; city reference. Address Advertiser, 342 East 24th-st.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands cooking and catering; best city references. Address M. H., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent and very good cook in private family; very best city reference from last employer. Call or address 341 West 46th-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; best city reference. Call at 310 West 40th-st., third bell.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; best of city reference. Address S. T., Box 325 108 West 42d-st.

COOK.—By a capable woman as cook and baker; will assist with washing; good city reference. Call at 117 West 46th-st., one flight no.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; excellent baker and laundress; first-class references. Call at 226 East 57th-st.

COOK.—By competent Swedish girl as good cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $20. Call at 293 East 21st-st.

COOK.—By good cook; assist in washing; best city reference. Call at 219 East 44th-st., first floor.

COOK.—As first-class cook; best city reference; wages not less than $30. Call at 341 West 56th-st., janitor's bell.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of fancy cooking; has best of city reference. Call at 51 East 83d-st., one flight up.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and kitchenmaid in a private family; best of city reference from her last place. Call at 250 East 34th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer in private family; good city reference. Call at 446 4th-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—In small private family; city or country; city reference. Call at 169 West 28th-st., one flight, back.

COOK AND DO COARSE WASHING IN PRIvate Family.—City or country; good city reference. Call at 133 West 29th-st., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in a private family; best of city references. Call at present employer's, for two days, 21 Gramercy Park.

COOK.—By a competent German Protestant cook in first-class family. Call at present employer's, 7 East 86th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; first-class city reference. Call at 181 East 53d-st., top floor.

COOK.—By reliable girl as excellent cook; assist in washing; best city reference. Call at 210 East 28th-st.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and baker; pastry and desserts; private family; best city reference. Call at 248 West 30th-st., one flight front.

COOK.—By a young woman as thoroughly experienced cook in a private family; first-class reference from last place. Call at 217 West 60th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook; boning, larding, all kinds of fancy cooking by day or week; best city reference. Call at 189 West 35th-st., third floor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family. Address 130 West 35th-st.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; best references. Call at 129 West 35th-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two competent young women, sisters, in private family; together or separate; can cook and wash; plain cooking; other chambermaid and waitress; both thoroughly competent; best city references. Call at 159 East 39th-st.; ring Costello's bell.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; one as good cook; soups, meats, desserts, and thorough baker; will do coarse washing; other as waitress; to be shabbed; is thorough waitress; understands silver and salads; first-class city references; competent to be seen; city or country. Call at 132 West 36d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable cook in a private family; understands all kinds soups, meats, pastry, plain entrées; also knows how to make cake and dessert maker; two years' city reference from last place. Call at 162 West 26th-st.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, German and American; good baker; best city references. Address C. D., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By American woman, together; will do the work of small private family; both girls thoroughly competent; city or country; best references. Call or address 222 West 27th-st., Room 5.

COOK.—By respectable German woman as first-class cook; understands all soups, meat, game, broiling, frying, pastries, dessert, market; will collect references. Call as 350 West 28th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class family cook; understands all branches American cooking. French and English dishes, all kinds soups, game, pastry, dessert; employer seen. Call at 206 West 41st-st., grocery.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; an washing; first-class city references. Address M. D., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, other as chambermaid and waitress; in private family; best city reference. Address S. M. C., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman and daughter; mother as very good cook; daughter as chambermaid; assist with waiting; best city reference. Address J. H., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business, getting up dinners, game, jellies, entrées, soups, desserts; best city reference; no cards. Call at 39 West 43d-st., Catry's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by capable woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; game, entrées, and soups; best city reference Address C. O., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By excellent cook; understands English and American cooking; good city reference. Address E. G., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and laundress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Call at 252 West 19th-st., first bell.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant woman as cook in private family; understands all branches of cooking; references. Call at 321 West 17th-st., care of Mrs. Roberts.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant woman as good cook; willing to assist with washing; city reference. Call, two days, at 528 West 16th-st., fancy store.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good plain cook; assist with washing; small private family; three years' city references from last place. Call at 792 11th-av., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; do bread and biscuit maker; some years' reference of all kinds; excellent city reference of nine years. Call at 132 East 111th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to cook and assist with washing; understands Spanish and American cooking; good city reference. Call at 343 West 43d-st.; ring three times.

COOK.—First-class; by a thoroughly-competent woman as first-class cook; four years' best city references; where kitchenmaid is kept. Address E. G., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address M. B., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a clean, reliable woman; good plain cook; good laundress, or do general work of two in family; reference from last employer. Address W., 229 West 97th-st., one flight.

COOK.—By a young girl as a good plain cook, washer, ironer, or to do general housework; best city reference. Call at 617 East 39th-st., second door, front.

COOK.—By first-class cook: English; understands cooking in all branches; good city references. Address M. P., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; city or country; best city references. Call at 128 West 50th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By neat young woman; excellent bread and biscuit maker; would do housework in small family; personal reference. Call at 201 West 50th-st., nor thwest corner 6th-av., second bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant girl, with good city references; willing to do plain washing and ironing. Can be seen until Wednesday at present employer's, 244 East 15th-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress; good bread and biscuit maker; one year's city reference. Call at 334 West 49th-st.; ring Harvey's bell; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as good cook and laundress in small private family; best city reference. Address D. H., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class French cook, in private family; understands all branches; first-class city reference. Address D. M., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook engagements by the day getting up dinners, lenches, and any kind of parties; best reference. Address H. E., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an English person as cook where kitchenmaid is kept; understands American cooking. Address A. B., care of Mrs. Barees, 816 East 57th-st.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young Protestant woman as first-class cook; several years' best city references; where kitchenmaid is kept. Address Cook, in care of Mrs. Hester, 341 West 43d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all branches; best city references; lady can be seen. Call at 46 West 69th-st.

COOK.—By young, neat Swisswoman where kitchenmaid is kept; English and French cook; and pastry cook; wages $35 to $40; first-class city reference. Call at 294 West 37th-st.

COOK.—As good cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking; city or country; best city reference. Address S., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls together; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 434 West 42d-st., fourth bell.

COOK.—By French cook in private family, by day or week, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands lunch and dinner parties. Call at 236 East 54th-st., top floor.

COOK, &c.—By competent girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or as general housework; city references. Call at 312 East 39th-st., second floor, back.

COOK.—By first-class cook; boning, larding, soups, entrées; all kinds of fancy cooking; best city reference; city or country. Call at 159 West 33d-st.

COOK.—By competent young woman as thorough French and English cook in all branches; take entire charge; in private family; best city reference. Call at 159 West 33d-st., clock store; no cards.

COOK.—By competent cook; private family; city or country; first-class city personal reference. Address K. M., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by English Protestant young woman; German and French cooking; serves dishes to best style; best city reference. Call at 299 9th-av., in store.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; will do coarse washing; willing and obliging; several years' reference from last place. Call at 50 West 10th-st.

COOK.—Skilled in all kinds; thoroughly first-class family cooking; gets up nicest dinners and luncheons; excellent references. Call at 126 West 50th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; best references. Call at 414 Madison-av., corner 46th-st.

COOK.—In private family; assists with washing and ironing; best city references. Call at 16 West 16th-st.; last employers can be seen.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable Protestant woman; good laundress; or would do any kind of housework. Call or address Mrs. Reynolds, 439 West 30th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman; go out by the day; washing, ironing, or cleaning, or any kind of work. Call at 141 West 50th-st., first floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By reliable and competent woman; would like steady work by the day to cook, wash, and iron or clean. Call at present employer's, 5 East 40th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a lanpdress to go out by the day or would take work home. Call at 331 West 41st-st., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By experienced woman to go out by the day, cooking, washing, ironing, or housecleaning. Call at 317 West 41st-st., rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to do housework or cleaning; good references. Call at 341 West 26th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing and cleaning; by a respectable colored woman. Call at 410 West 36th-st., second floor, rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do washing and housecleaning in private families. Call or address Mrs. Ulrich, 232 East 59th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; by the day; in private family, or take fine work home. Call or address Mrs. Brock, 221 East 21st-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By good washer, housecleaner, or cooking; by day or week; reference. Call at 993 6th-av., in bakery.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced, wishes engagements to work by the day; charges moderate; best city references. Call at 304 East 83d-st. first flop.

DRESSMAKER AND DESIGNER OF MISSES' and children's costumes wishes customers at her home; fancy costumes a specialty; smocking, best cutting and fitting; stitching done; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 862 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By day, week, or at home; perfect fit; clever at alterations; car fare. Address Mrs. Henry, Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Cuts, fits, and drapes, according to latest Parisian designs; a few more engagements; At Parisian. Address L. R., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—German; would like work at home or will go out; $1 50 a day. Call or address Miss Bothe, 165 West 46th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a lady with unexceptionable reference a position as housekeeper or companion; best city reference. Address Mrs. Dayton, Stamford, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American woman as housekeeper in Southern hotel; would go as assistant; would take entire charge; hotel reference. Call an Miller, 298 West 48th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable Scotch Protestant widow as housekeeper in a first-class family; best city reference. Call, all week, at 219 West 15th-st.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady would like a situation for her protegee; accustomed to care of gentlemen's clothes. Call at 4 West 36th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, general housework; no objections to short distance in country; city reference. Call at 427 7th-av.; ring second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent girl for general housework in private family; good city reference. Address M. J., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do housework; no coljection to go short distance in country; good reference; no cards. Call at 567 6d-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do general housework in small private family; best city reference. Call at 145 East 82d-st., one flight.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman for light housework or kitchenwork and assist in washing and ironing. Call or address R., 254 West 8th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By experienced girl for general housework in small private family. Call at 411 West 42d-st., ground floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman as housework in small private family; city reference. Call at 922 West 41st-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do light housework or take care of children. Call at 454 9th-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework in private family; good reference. Call at 488 West 52d-st., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in a small private family. Call at 221 East 21st-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable woman as infant's nurse; or grown children; understands taking care of babies from birth; references. Call at 1,312 3d-av.

JANITRESS.—To take care of flats or private house or bachelors' apartments. Apply at present employer's, 570 5th-av.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable young girl as kitchenmaid under good cook. Address B. A., care of Mrs. Barees, 816 East 57th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By a competent Swedish girl as kitchenmaid in private family; best city reference; wages, $16. Address 209 East 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—To young ladies; by an experienced young woman; thoroughly understands all duties required; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, and good packer; is willing to travel; wages, $25; city reference. Address M. B., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an intelligent American girl as lady's maid; a good hairdresser and good packer; is willing to travel; best reference of character and ability can be had from former and present employers. Address A. B., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; by intelligent and obliging person; competent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; speaks different languages; good packer; best city references. Address S. J., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good experience; understands her duties; first-class dressmaker and seamstress; fine needlework; city or country; best city references. Address Families. Address, by letter, 217 West 35th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser; thoroughly willing and obliging; accustomed to travel; fire years' reference from last place. Address M. D., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND BEAMSTRESS.—By competent person to assist with other work; good packer; willing to travel; best city reference. Address S. H., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French maid; arrived from Paris; thoroughly competent; dress making, hairdressing; best references. Address Experience, Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant as lady's maid and seamstress; good city reference. Address L. G., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; good city reference. Address Emilie, Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By intelligent person, North German; fully understands her duties; would assist with growing children. Call or address Maid, 693 7th-av., third bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By American Protestant; good hairdresser, dressmaker, mender, and packer; city or country. Call or address, for two days, 448 5th-av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—In a good dressmaker; would assist with other work; has good city reference. Address T., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl as maid; good references. Address M. Kuhn, 1,439 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, OR WOULD Assist with Chamberwork.—Best city references. Call at 162 West 52d-st.

LADIES' USEFUL COMPANION.—Accustomed to travel; or thorough housekeeper; country preferred; personal reference. Address M. E., Box 197 Times Office.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; four years' best city reference; will do a little chamberwork. Address N. J., Box 858 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in a private family; first-class reference; lady can be seen. Call at 128 7th-av., near 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; best city references; no objection to large family; city or country. Address 156 East 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; willing to assist with chamberwork if required; city or country preferred; first-class reference. Call or address 570 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Address M. L., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address A. L., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as laundress; assist with chamberwork; good reference. Address L. K., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; no objection to little chamberwork; first-class city reference. Address H. E., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires a situation for an excellent laundress; seen at present employer's. Call at 6 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like a situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at 4 West 39th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; good reference. Address A. M., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By American girl as first-class laundress in a private family; three years' city reference from last place. Call at 592 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. Address E. C., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best city references. Address 280 East 70th-st.; ring Herman's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address A. F., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; understands all fine embroidery; best reference. Call at 51 East 58th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call at 21 West 47th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as laundress and chambermaid; best city reference. Call at 302 East 82d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 964 6th-av.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By North of Ireland girl in private family; thoroughly understands her business; city reference. Call at 232 West 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; four years' city reference. Call at 246 West 33d-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference from last employer. Call at 148 West 58th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first young woman as excellent laundress in a private family; best city reference. Call at 338 East 59 th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady who keeps no laundress in the Winter would like a situation for a first-class laundress who has lived with her for the past season; she has eight years' reference from one place and is absolutely trustworthy and competent; wages, $20. Call Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 2, or address 86 Lexington-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; assist in shemberwork; private family; best city reference. Address L., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; last employer can be seen; best city reference. Call at 214 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young Protestant girl; in private family; two years' best city reference from last employer. Address B. A., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a well-educated North German girl to wait on invalid or elderly lady; would assist in housekeeping or take care of grown children; or any position of trust; no objection to traveling; first-class Enreoean and city references. Call at 214 East 40th-st.

MAID.—By an experienced English woman, Protestant, as maid to an invalid or elderly lady; understands dressmaking; and would make herself useful. Address M. A., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a thorough French maid; understands her duties; good dressmaker and seamstress; best city reference. Address (letters only) Rose, 162 West 82d-st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE AND Seamstress.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; excellent city reference. Call at 269 West 40th-st., second floor; care Mrs. Schlick.

MAID.—By a French person as maid or nurse to growing children; good seamstress; good city reference. Address Louise, 162 West 82d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS FOR GROWN Children.—Cuts and fits children's clothes; no objection to do light chamberwork; personal reference. Address J. O., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant North German American girl to young or growing children; assist in chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Address C. K., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—Thoroughly understands the care of infant from birth; takes full charge; raise on bottle if required; three years' first-class reference from last place; lady can be seen. Call at 218 West 37th-st.

NURSE.—By experienced French person; thoroughly competent; take entire charge baby or grown children; good seamstress; best reference from first family. Address Prot

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, Nov. 18, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, sold two two-story frame houses, with plot of land 54 by 120.1,788 Washington-av., east side, 162 feet south of 175th-st., for $7,100, to Henry A. Sherwood.

William Kennelly & Brother, sale of the dwelling, with lot, 82 East 77th-st., corner of 4th-av., was adjourned to Dec. 2.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 18.

82d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x102.2; George Haggerty and wife to Amalie Spaderle..... $38,000

Eldridge-st., 17; Michael Fay and wife and others to Hannah Klein..... 42,000

149th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x102.2; August Jacob and wife to Samuel Bernard..... 10,500

83d-st., 10 East; John H. Gray and wife to Fanny Heilbroner..... 39,000

84th-av., 811; Pelham St. G. Russell and wife to Adolph Keppich..... 160,000

Broadway, 893, 897. Adolph Keppich to Pelham St. G. Russell..... 480,000

Hillside-st., lot 135, map of Isaac Dyckmee; John Stummel and wife to Simond Ford..... 5,000

Pearl-st., 62; Sarah J. Bertram and others to Joseph B. Bertram..... 7,500

121st-st., s. s., 200 ft. west of 5th-av., 40x100.11; Anthony McReynolds to Ferdinand Schaedler..... 18,100

9th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 50x100; Charles Cadlipp and wife to Emory R. Vom Gassel..... 75,000

Pitt-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Conrad Waldeck and wife to Michael Fay and others..... 16,500

82d-st., n. s., 344 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x102.2; George Brown to George A. Haggerty..... 1

Same property; George A. Haggerty and wife to Charles Friess..... 38,000

127th-st., w. s., 75.11 ft. s. of 123d-st., 25x100; Thomas R. Hawley to Rinaldo W. Hawley. 1

88th-st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100; Patrick Ryan and others to Charles W. Schumen..... 32,500

88th-st., n. s., adjoining above; same to George H. Schumann..... 32,500

Boston post road, s. e. corner of road West Farms to Westchester, 52.2x6f. irregular; Sarah Mapes and others to Hermann Bemecke..... 3,000

8th-st., s. s., lots 219, 220, 221, 222, 4,223, map of Prospect Hill estate; James F. Abbott to Ellen A. A. Hulett..... 4,000

106th-av., e. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 102d-st., 25x100; Albert B. Bardman to James Hagan.

83d-st., No. 336, 338 ft. s. of 8th-av., 21x102.8; William A. Boyd and wife to John J. Duff. 43,500

81st-st., lots 434-435, map of Harlem Commons; William Buhler, Jr., to Elizabeth Higgins..... 35,000

93d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Robert Auld and others to Charles Rauchfuss.

80th-st., 430 East; James Higgins and wife to Ludwig Schoup..... 19,000

129th-st., 352 West; Samuel C. Morrison and wife to Charles Roos..... 16,500

121st-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.11; Anthony McReynolds to John J. Bell..... 9,200

73d-st., 326 East; Charles Forbes and wife to Marie Steindler.

74th-st., 320 East; Charles Forbes and wife to Marie Steindler..... 18,500

73d-st., 328 East; same to same..... 18,500

Madison-av., n. e. corner of 117th-st., 26x100.11; Levi P. Morton and wife to James D. Putnam..... 125,000

1st-av., w. s., 20 ft. e. of 118th-st., 28.5x67; Justine Scheitker to Joseph Enchholz..... 19,500

123d-st., n. s., 35 ft. e. of 4th-av., 35x100.11; John Dody, referee, to Sarah N. Worthington..... 35,000

80th-st., 24; the C. Graham & Sons' Company to Henry W. Schmidt..... 50,000

Manhattan-av., w. s., of 121st-st.; A. Alonzo Teets to James O. Mokiwse..... 22,000

West End-av., w. s., 43.1 ft. s. of 89th-st., 20.10½; Augustus C. Bechstein and wife to Mary E. Bechstein..... 1

61st-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; John J. Herbert and wife to John D. Bowes..... 18,300

9th-av., s. s., n. of 106th-st., 75x201.10; Elias H. Hawkins and wife to John M. Canda and another..... 12,800

136th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; John H. McKee and wife to Elizabeth F. Begien..... 43,000

17th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x92; Thomas M. Markoe and wife to Charlotte Whitehead..... 40,000

Cocetlee-slip, w. s., 57 ft. s. of Front-st., 45x27; Robert L. Reade to Austin C. Chandler..... 17,500

61st-st., 1 West; Alexander Hamilton and others to William F. Carey..... 700

Same property; William F. Carey to Laura B. Field..... 61,500

9th-av., 674, 676; National Building Company to William G. Flammer..... 20,000

Audubon-av., s. e. corner of 174th-st., 95x140; William J. Usher and wife to George R. Schieffelin..... 12,000

148th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Brook-av., 50x100; Henry Wallenstein and others to Alexander C. Lattersh..... 5,000

113th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.11; Seeley, of New-York Hospital to Oscar Duryea..... 9,800

73d-st., 326 East; Marie Steindler and others to Joseph Hechinger..... 20,750

122d-st., s. w. corner of Avenue A, 34.2x99; Frank Guldman and wife to George Marinus..... 12,000

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PARTIES DESIRING TO INVEST on Bond and Mortgage

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GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

84 Nassau St., N. Y., 16 Court St.,
Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

A. L. SOULARD, Pres. J. A. BEYER, Vice Pres.
A. KOPPEL, Secretary.
COUNSEL:
CHARLES UNANGST, ASHBEL P. FITCH.
Hon. NOAH DAVIS, Consulting Counsel.

FOR SALE,
FOUR HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE DWELLINGS ON 72D-ST.,
BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.
Sizes, 25, 24, and 23 feet in width.
OPEN DAILY, EXCEPTING SUNDAYS,
McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Builders.

ATTENTION, PHYSICIANS!!!!

HANDSOMEST FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED HOUSE,
covering the entire lot, (two elevators, &c., kitchen on the top floor,) ever built for doctors' purposes on the island; near 5th-av. and the Plaza entrance into Central Park; price low; terms easy; immediate possession. Keys from
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An elegant four-story high-stoop brick dwelling, in elegant order, size 25x60, lot 100. Price, $30,000. D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO., 73 CEDAR-ST.

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NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

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OWN AN ORANGE grove in
Own a home in **FLORIDA**
Great bargains at DeLand
and Lake Helen. $25 payments and upward accepted. Terms to suit purchasers. For Florida weekly papers and circulars and full particulars address
H. A. DELAND, Fairport, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Two-story brick stable, with extension and lot, No. 138-140 West 31st-st.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's Office, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

L. J. Phillips, Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale

to close the Estate of Emanuel Knight.

Valuable Unimproved Property.

L. J. & I. Phillips, Auctioneers,
will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,

Tuesday, Nov. 19,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
Entire Front, (81 lots,) West Side LENOX (late 6th) AV., 133D to 134TH ST.

Eight Lots Northwest Corner 10TH-AV. and WEST 122D-ST., Boulevard, opposite Morningside Park.

Four Lots North Side 141ST-ST., 200 FEET EAST of 8TH-AV.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV., East Side, 112th to 113th st.

80 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

Sale Positive, Without Reserve.

For Maps, &c., apply to JOSEPH C. LEVI, Attorney for Executors, 140 Nassau-st, or the Auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY C. COPINGER and HENRY COPINGER, her husband; Frank C. Miller and Mary Miller, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) William A. Lindsey, Jacob Graff and Arthur Meggruler, John E. Bellenbie, Augustus Frey, James M. Smith, John R. Livey, David Dovale, William H. Ricketts, as receiver of the assets and effects of Mary C. Copinger; Edward Chrystie, Ernest Reinhart, and Alexander Thorick, defendants.—Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York on the 14th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, New-York City, on the 11th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, to wit:

All that lot of land situate in the city of New-York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Seventy-third-street one hundred and fifty feet east of the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-third-street, running thence north parallel with Fifth-avenue one hundred and two feet two inches, thence east parallel with Seventy-third-street twenty-one feet, thence south parallel with Fifth-avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the north side of Seventy-third-street, and thence west along the same twenty-one feet to the point of beginning.—Dated November 19th, 1889.

CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.
CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 346 Broadway, New-York City. n19-2aw3w Tu&Th

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY Of New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS ALLEN and AGNES ALLEN, his wife; Jefferson M. Levy, John C. Clausen, and the name Clausen, his wife, (the name "Jane" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) and John Murphy, defendants.—Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, New-York City, on the 11th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, to wit:

All that lot of land situate in the city of New-York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Eighty-first-street, two hundred and seventy-five feet east of the northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighty-first-street, running thence north parallel with Eighth-avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence east parallel with Eighty-first-street twenty-five feet, thence south parallel with Eighth-avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the north side of Eighty-first-street, and thence east along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated November 19th, 1889.

CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.
CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 346 Broadway, New-York City. n19-2aw3w Tu&Th

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The six-story brick and stone building, with stores, offices, apartments, and plot of land,
NOS. 1,187, 1,189, AND 1,191 9TH-AV., 101 WEST 72D-ST.,
Northwest corner 9th-av. and 72d-st., and the new
Five-story brick building, with plot of land,
NOS. 501 AND 503 3D-AV.,
Southeast corner 3d-av. and 34th-st.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of Charles R. Henderson, Esq., Executor of the estate of John C. Henderson, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Choice and valuable improved and unimproved property,
located on
WEST, WOOSTER, GREENE, 74TH, 144TH, 145TH, 147TH STREETS, 52D, 63D, AND 72D STREETS, and on
AVENUES A AND B AND EAST RIVER.
Book maps, terms, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
9 choice and valuable lots on
NORTHEAST CORNER
WEST AND HORATIO STS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE 8TH-AV. LOTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SONS
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Eight lots east side 8TH-AV., comprising the entire front between 113TH and 114TH STS.;
Two lots west side 8TH-AV., 50.5½ feet north of 114TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Four-story and basement brick house and lot, NO. 289 WEST 127TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The three-story brick dwelling and lot, NO. 321 EAST 27TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A physician, between 30th and 54th sts., Madison and 5th avs.; price between $30,000 and $40,000. Address PHYSICIAN, 1,238 Broadway.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—SMALL PRIVATE HOUSE SUITable for boarders, or parlor floor adapted for restaurant, from 14th to 40th st. Address H. E., Box 564 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED FURNISHED house for five months, between 20th and 45th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address H. A. COSTER, Westchester, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 and 50 Broadway.

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APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 41st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 69 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, late manager Navarro Building.

ST. NICHOLAS, NO. 39 EAST 18TH-ST., (near Broadway.)—Only one left of these desirable apartments; eight light rooms; steam heat, elevators, &c.; rent, $1,100; immediate possession. Apply to Janitor.

DESIRABLE APARTMENT, 10 ROOMS, to let unfurnished, 32d-st., near 5th-av.; immediate possession.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th-st.

31 WEST 16TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—UNUSUALLY CHOICE GROUND floor, banking room containing over 3,700 square feet, with 125 feet frontage on street in the new Union Trust Company Building, 73 to 82 Broadway, through to New-st.; also some offices in upper rooms.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A.—CORNER 127TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—Plate-glass front; suitable for any business; moderate rent. Owner, 137 Broadway, Room 83, 10 to 12.

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CITY SCHOOLS.

THE CONVERSATION SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 17 WEST 42D-ST., opposite reservoir. All the languages quickly and correctly spoken; native teachers only; superior advantages. Call or send for catalogue. EDMOND GASTINEAU, A.M., Principal and author of the CONVERSATION METHOD.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFURD Place, Opposite Stuyvesant Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough courses of preparatory for Columbia College or for Schools of Technology. No extra charges. Catalogues upon application. Opens 9th month, (September,) 17th.
EDWARD A. H. ALLEN, C. E., Principal.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL,
(Established 1862,)
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Reopens Oct. 2. Miss DAY, Principal.

BANJO.—I TEACH THIS POPULAR INSTRUment in a single course of twenty private lessons, with or without the aid of notes. HENRY C. DOBSON, only manufacturer of the patent Silver Bell Banjo, 1,270 Broadway, near 32d-st. Established 1857.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,
School for Young Ladies and Children.
Reopens Sept. 30. 175 West 73d-st.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department. Private instruction day and evening. PAINE'S COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th-st.

PHYSICIAN HAVING SOME HOURS AT his disposal desires pupils in literature and science, ancient and modern languages. J. C., Box 44 1,238 Broadway.

MISSES GRINNELL'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 22 East 54th-st., reopens Oct. 2. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary departments. Separate Classes for Boys, Oct. 1. Kindergarten.

MISS CHISHOLM'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 7 East 59th-st., will reopen Sept. 30.
Boys' classes.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER—English and French School for young ladies, 148 Madison-av. No home study for pupils under fourteen.

PRACTICAL FRENCH CONVERSATION by Prof. GAUTHEROT, (Paris,) Officier d'Académie, 177 East 79th-st.

MISS CARRIER, FORMERLY WITH MISS DU VERNET, Boys' School reopens Oct. 2. 52 EAST 30TH-ST.

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24 East 22d-st.
will reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. OARDner's School for Girls, 607 5th-av.; 32d year.

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ROCKLAND COLLEGE.—NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson; both sexes. Enter at any time. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M., Principal.

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TUTOR, GRADUATE OF YALE AND Columbia; recommended by Rev. Dr. Taylor, "A successful teacher, eminently qualified." Address HEADMASTER, Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN, MASTER OF mathematics, for church school; interview today at 2 o'clock. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 31 East 17th-st., between 4th-av and Broadway.

YOUNG LADY GRADUATE OF NORTH German high school will teach in classes or give private instruction. Call at 1,042 Lexington-av.

PROF. VORMS, (FROM TERGOT ASSOCIAtion, Paris,) gives private French lessons, $1 lesson. Prof. VORMS, 1,238 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

Fall River Line. Boston, $3,
For First-class Limited Tickets.

Fares reduced to all points. Steamers PURITAN and PILGRIM leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 4:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included. Connection by Annex boat from Brooklyn and Jersey City at 4 P. M.

RETURNING, trains connecting with steamers at Fall River leave Boston week days at 6, Sundays at 7 P. M. Steam heat in staterooms. AN ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 4:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Worcester Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to
ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

NORWICH LINE.—FAVORITE INSIDE route. Fares reduced. To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2; corresponding reductions to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, foot of Watts-st., (exct pier above Desbrosses-St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn, at company's office, 347 Broadway; at Pier 40 North River, and on steamers. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
G. W. BRADY, Agent.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.
EXCURSION, (GOOD 10 DAYS,) $1 25.
Steamers C. H. Northam and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting at New-Haven with special trains for MERIDEN, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 3 Court-st, Brooklyn.

A.—RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Rhoudout, connecting with New-York and Ulster Railroad and Catskill Mountain Railroads. The steamer SAUGERTIES will leave Pier 46, foot of WEST 10TH-ST., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Saturday at 1 P. M.

ALL FARES REDUCED VIA STONING-ton Line.—The inside route; Boston, $3; Providence, $2 25; Worcester, $2 50. Steamers Rhode Island and Massachusetts leave new Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 4:30 P. M., Sundays excepted.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER Mackinaw leaves Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad.

ALBANY BOATS, PEOPLE'S LINE.—STEAMers DREW & DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal-st., 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Electric lights and steam heat in rooms.

A.—TROY BOATS SARATOGA AND CITY of TROY leave Pier 46 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches Albany.

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ALLEN DODWORTH,
NO. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Class for Gentlemen will begin December 2d.
Private lessons at any time by appointment.

DE GARMO.—CLASSES IN DANCING. STANDARD HALL, 1,476 BROADWAY, (42d-st.,) AND 30 WEST 65TH-ST.

80 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons all hours at CABTIER'S Dancing Academy.

MR. MANUEL, 343 5TH-AV., NEAR 46TH-st.—Classes commence Nov. 27. Circulars on application.

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Arnold Constable & Co.

HOSIERY.—Ladies' and Misses' Ribbed Balbriggan and Raw Silk, Plain and Ribbed French Woolish, extra heavy, with cotton feet. Velocipeds Hosiery for men and boys.

UNDERWEAR.—"Cartwright & Warner's" natural wool, scarlet cashmere, and merino Underwear for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Ladies' Union Dresses, Silk, Merino, and Cashmere.

LACES AND HDKFS.—Bridal Veils in Duchesse, Point, and Applique, with trimming laces to match. Point and Duchesse Collars and Sets in Van Dyke effects. Real lace, embroidered, initial, and hemmed Handkerchiefs.

Broadway & 19th st.

CONTINUATION SALE.—ROYAL SMYRNA and Byzantine Rugs, (large sizes,) carpetings, fancy furniture, chairs, tables, ladies' antique oak parlor rockers, upholstered in new shades of silk plush, cushion backs, at $2 95; reduced from $4 75. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 78 & 741 B'way.

BEST GLOVES AND MOST PERFECT Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Perfumery, Haberdashery, Silk and Lisle Undergarments. Unique Paris Novelties. Greatly reduced prices. JAMMES, 13 West 30th-st.

BARGAINS.—LADIES', CHILDREN'S GARments, lingerie, laces selling off. Mrs. NIEDRIESEN, 41 East 19th-st.; leaving business.

FINE ARTS.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
(Until DECEMBER 1st)
AT THE UP-TOWN GALLERIES OF
FISHEL, ADLER & SCHWARTZ,
1,149 B'WAY, BET. 26TH & 27TH STS.,
The Masterpiece of THOMAS HOVENDEN, N. A.,
"In the Hands of the Enemy,"
(AFTER GETTYSBURG.)
Galleries Open From 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The N. Y. Herald says: "It is the finest genre of a scene of the Civil War that has yet been painted."

The N. Y. Star says: "Like the subject, it is dignified, simple, and impressive."

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SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE,
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Devonia, Nov. 27, 8 A. M. Circassia, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Furnessia, Dec. 4, 3 P. M. Ethiopia, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.
Cabin to GLASGOW, DERRY, or LIVERPOOL, $45 and $55. Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE VIA AZORES.
Best route to Algiers and coast of Morocco.
FAYAL and FLORES, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES.
S. S. CALIFORNIA, Saturday, Nov. 30.
FAYAL, FLORES, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, VENICE, and TRIESTE.
S. S. VICTORIA, Saturday, Jan. 4.
Cabin to Azores, $65 to $80; Med't Ports, $80 to $120.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

STATE LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1 P. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thurs., Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier, foot of Morris-st., South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 63 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Nov. 20, 3 P. M. Teutonic, D. 11, 7:30 A. M.
Britannic, N. 27, 8:30 A. M. Germanic, Dec. 18, 2 P. M.
*Adriatic, Dec. 4, 3 P. M. Britannic, D. 25, 7:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $35 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut-st.
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NEVADA.....Tuesday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Dec. 10, 8:30 A. M.
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Servia, Nov. 30, 11:30 A. M. Servia, Dec. 28, 10 A. M.
Etruria, Dec. 7, 5:30 A. M. Etruria, Jan. 4, 4 P. M.
Aurania, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M. Gallia, Jan. 11, 9 A. M.
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Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, W., Nov. 20, 3 P. M. Elder, S., Nov. 30, 11 A. M.
Fulda, S., Nov. 23, 8:30 A. M. Aller, Wed., Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
Lahn, N., Nov. 27, 9 A. M. Werra, Sat., Dec. 7, 8:30 A. M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, 1st cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $45; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

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CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Dec. 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., Dec. 11, 7:30 A. M.
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PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
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LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., Nov. 23, 4:30 A. M.
LA SAINTE BRETAGNE, de Jousselin, Sat., Nov. 30, 11 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Dec. 7, 4:30 A. M.
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CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Sails Tu., Dec. 3, 8 P. M.
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at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.
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CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burt, Fri., Nov. 22.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Sat., Nov. 23.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Mon., Nov. 25.
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THEY DISLIKE TO TESTIFY

WITNESSES IN THE DOCK INVESTIGATION.

SOME AWAIT ORDERS OF COURT AND OTHERS DECLINE TO BE DEFINITE IN THEIR STATEMENTS.

Corporation Counsel Clark and the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday resumed their investigation of the Dock Department. A communication was received from Assistant Dockmaster Thompson explaining that owing to his father's death on Sunday he could not attend as a witness. His father was Charles H. Thompson of 83 Hendricks-street, Brooklyn, who was until last Friday in the employ of the department as a Dockmaster. On Thursday the Commissioners asked young Thompson to get his father's resignation, as he was understood to be afflicted with an incurable disease, and on Friday the resignation was received and accepted, and young Thompson was appointed Assistant Dockmaster in his father's former district at an annual salary of $1,200. It was decided to excuse young Thompson until Thursday.

Frederick W. Stark, Vice President of the New-York and Lake Champlain Transportation Company, has an office in Counties-slip. His father was formerly a Dock Commissioner. Young Stark's appearance before the Commissioners of Accounts was due to the testimony of Dockmaster Thompson's son given last week, to the effect that Mr. Stark was their banker. Mr. Stark appeared yesterday, but did not bring his books, as requested. Instead he submitted a transcript of the books. He said he had no objection to an expert examining his books. He was asked to write an order and did so without hesitation.

The witness was unable to tell how much the Thompsons had deposited with him. They had put in wharfage collections, salary checks, and church moneys. The elder Thompson was Treasurer of a church in East New-York. The witness declared that he had nothing to show his separate sums deposited. He kept an account at the Produce Exchange Bank and each week drew a check for the Thompsons to the order of Treasurer Matthews of the Dock Board. According to the transcript, there is due from the Thompsons $81 31. For a period of about five months their deposits were over $6,000.

Dockmaster Patrick J. Brady brought his three bank books for the inspection of the Commissioners, but when they asked him about the various items contained in them he got confused. One deposit of nearly $500, he said, was paid him by his brother-in-law on a loan account. He could not explain why his wharfage collections were so small in months when he received checks for $500 from one source. Although he had three bank accounts, he kept large sums of money handy in his pockets or at home. He could not tell why one pier brought $25,000 rent to the city and another about as good yielded from collections only $2,139, except that business at the public piers varied.

There is a rule in the Dock Department that makes it the duty of masters to collect top wharfage at the rate of 5 cents per ton where material is stored on piers longer than twenty-four hours. Brady said this rule was not in force and he never collected top wharfage. He never knew of any one who violated the rule being fined or compelled to pay top wharfage. He declared that he had no means of knowing how much he collected at any pier on any particular day. Last Thursday and Friday he called about $10 or $12 from the whole district; for the week about $130. He thought if he had collected top wharfage at pier 38 his collections would amount to $1,000 instead of $500. During the past four years his collections aggregated about $36,000, but he did not think the city had lost that sum by his failure to collect top wharfage. He admitted that by his neglect the city had lost $2,000 on one pier. He did not know who profited by this loss, but he would not swear that Carson, his assistant, had not.

Dockmaster Bogert last week testified that he and his wife had joint accounts in two Port Jervis banks. The Commissioners, under the court rulings in the market investigation, issued subpœnas for Charles St. John, President of the National Bank of Port Jervis, and for M. C. Everitt, President of the First National Bank of Port Jervis. These witnesses came to this city yesterday with Bogert and ex-Judge Arthur C. Butts as counsel for all three. President St. John was sworn as a witness, but ex-Judge Butts at once interrupted the proceedings by stating that he had advised his client not to testify or produce the books of the bank until compelled to do so by an order of the Supreme Court.

During the discussion which ensued ex-Judge Butts announced that he also appeared for Mr. Bogert, who had a grievance against the Commissioners. They had his private memorandum book and had taken it from him in a manner not to his satisfaction. He wished it restored forthwith, and if his wish was complied with he and his wife would gladly furnish the Commissioners with all the information in their power. Commissioner Holahan said that the facts in the matter of the book transaction had evidently been misrepresented to ex-Judge Butts. The memorandum book was not returned.

President St. John, in reply to Mr. Clark, said he did not feel justified in producing the accounts of depositors, and must therefore decline to do so. He knew that the account was Mrs. Bogert's and not a joint one. He did not know that Bogert had testified that there was a joint account.

President Everitt also formally declined to testify before the Commissioners unless compelled to by an order of court. He said that Mrs. Bogert's account had been running for five or six years. Deposits had been made infrequently during that time. Bogert had drawn checks as attorney for his wife.

One of the most interesting witnesses during the session was Joseph B. Erwin, the brother of Senator George Zerubbabel Erwin. He said he had been four and a half years a Dockmaster. He came here from Albany, but not until he was assured of an appointment. He boarded for a short time in East Eleventh-street, near St. Stephen's Hotel, but could not remember the number of the house or the lessee of it or the name of any one who lived there. Since the investigation he had studied the returns from his districts—Nos. 9 and 10—and was familiar with the amounts given in the last annual report of the department. Outside of these figures, which he supposed were correct, he could not tell about amounts collected at stated piers in given periods. He said he never made a practice of collecting top wharfage, because that rule in the printed instructions of the department was not enforced.

Erwin has an account in the Riverside Bank. Before he opened it he kept one in the Ninth-Avenue Bank. District No. 9 was worth to the city about $3,000 a year, and District No. 10 yielded about $10,000.

The Corporation Counsel suddenly switched off from his general line of attack and attempted to find out the relations between the witness and several contracting firms who do business in the Dock Department.

"Did you ever receive any sum under any name for any purpose?"

"I refuse to answer."

"Why?"

"Because I don't wish to."

"Because it will criminate you?"

"I will make that excuse now."

"Then you refuse to answer whether you ever collected any sum from these men who use these piers. Is that what you mean?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you consider that the sums you collected belonged to the city or belonged in part to the city and in part to yourself?"

"I don't admit that I collected any."

"Were you a partner with the city in the collection of the sums?"

"No, Sir."

"All sums collected by you belonged to the city. Was that your understanding?"

"I don't say that I collected any money."

"I am talking about what you understood to be your duty in the matter of turning over money. Did you consider that all the money you collected from the water fronts of the city belonged to the city, no matter for what purpose you collected it?"

"All moneys I collected for the city I turned over to the city."

"But I am talking about the money collected for water-front privileges?"

"I gave no privileges."

"Then, all the money collected from persons using the water front?"

"I collected no money."

"Did you ever collect any money from Peck & Martin?"

"No, Sir."

"Did they ever give you any?"

"I refuse to answer."

Corporation Counsel Clark said he was through with the witness until the court ordered him to answer whether he ever received money from Peck, Martin & Co., Canda & Kane, and Canda & Smith.

During the recess Erwin apologized to the Commissioners and promised to answer their questions if given another trial. Accordingly he was recalled, but, when pressed with questions about his cash transactions, suddenly became forgetful. His examination was not much more satisfactory than at the early session. He said he did not remember how much he received from Peck, Martin & Co. He thought he had turned over to the city all the money he had collected from water-front privileges. He would not say positively that he had turned in all the money he received from Peck, Martin & Co. He was asked if he had any doubts on the subject. He didn't know. He thought he had turned in all the money he had collected from Canda & Kane. There was not much doubt in his mind on the subject. He would not swear positively about it.

"Does any one know how much money received from Peck, Martin & Co. you kept and how much you turned in?" he was asked.

"I don't know."

"Are you an honest man?"

"I consider that I am. You have no right to doubt my integrity."

"I have when you answer me as you have. Will you swear, Sir, that you did not retain certain moneys paid you for privileges that you thought did not belong to the city?"

"I will not swear to that."

Mr. Clark found out that Erwin collected from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Nathaniel Wise, Jacob Ellis, H. D. Grime, and the Mutual Ice Company. Would the witness swear that the Pennsylvania Company did not pay him as high as $200 a week? He would not. He thought they paid him $210 a month. He would not swear that they had not paid him other sums. To the best of his recollection he had turned over to the city every dollar received from the corporation. He did not consider it fair to ask him to be accurate about his money transactions. Said he: "I might swear that I had paid over every dollar of the city's money, and it might be found afterward that there was a discrepancy of 50 cents or $100 or $1,000, and yet it would be an honest mistake."

Erwin was dismissed with the understanding that he will be called again.

Dockmaster George A. Dearborn confirmed the opinion that the top wharfage rule in the department is generally violated. He made known the fact that ex-Senator G. W. Plunkitt has a bulkhead privilege for his sand business and pays $3 per month.

Dockmaster William T. Cogreshall, a brother of Senator Cogreshall, testified that he had been Dockmaster of District No. 12 for two months. He assisted his predecessor, Mr. Husted, for two months. Mr. Husted succeeded Mr. Ryan. This entire district is used by contractors, among them Peck, Martin & Co., Canda & Kane, John A. Bonker, Brown & Fleming, Norman & O'Brien, and G. W. Poe. For the past four months the returns from the district were $910 39. At that rate, compared with Ryan's returns, the receipts of the district are falling off about $2,000 a year.

Dockmaster William J. Reilly was recalled to testify that during his two months in District No. 4 the accrued wharfage amounted to $3,541 49, of which he had collected $2,808 51. He defined top wharfage as an incumbrance, and whenever he discovered any he ordered it removed. He never collected any top wharfage. Last July the witness got a notice from Chief Engineer Greene of the Dock Department stating that all Assistant Dockmasters had been dismissed. He asked Commissioner Cram about it, in point, and was told that the discovery had been made that assistants were illegal.

The investigation will go on to-day.

REVISING BUILDING LAWS.

SOME OF THE AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE.

The efforts of the Board of Building Examiners, which during the present month is sitting as a committee on the revision of the local building laws, are not meeting with that degree of public interest and attention which is had hoped to arouse in this important subject. Meetings are held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays of each week, from 3 to 5 o'clock, in the board room of the Board of Underwriters in the Mutual Life Insurance Building. During the first hour the public is invited to be present and to make suggestions toward the improvement of the existing laws. Thus far the offers of aid have been few, but the members of the committee are themselves working hard, and have already discussed various amendments which ultimately are likely to be adopted.

At yesterday's session William J. Fryer, Jr., of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers announced that on Wednesday Mr. F. H. Kimball, the architect, would offer and explain certain changes in the sections of the laws relating to the building of theatres. "It is an interesting fact in this connection," said Mr. Fryer, "that this portion of the New-York law, which is based on the Vienna laws on the same subject, has been adopted, with almost no variations, by the city of Paris."

The following are the proposed amendments to Section 476, which were discussed at yesterday's meeting:

Walls, when reinforced by vertical iron columns of proper strength, built within or partially within or alongside of same, and having horizontal iron girders in connection with said columns to receive the ends of floor beams, thus supporting the floors and loads that may be placed thereon independently of the brickwork, may be reduced in thickness proportionately to the weight relieved therefrom, provided that the greatest decrease in the thickness of such walls shall not exceed 12 inches where the greatest thickness occurs, and in no case shall the least thickness be less than 12 inches.

When any independent wall is built immediately adjoining another independent wall, whose letter thickness would be of the lawful requirement under this title for a party wall, then in that case the new wall so adjoining may be reduced in thickness 8 inches where the various thicknesses are otherwise required to be more than 24 inches, and 4 inches where more than 16 inches thick, provided that no part of said wall shall be reduced to less than 16 inches thick, and also provided that the new wall shall not exceed the height of the adjoining wall by more than 5 feet.

Walls built for or intended to be used as party walls, whose thickness at the time of their erection was in accordance with the requirements of then existing laws, but which are not strictly in accordance with the thickness required under this title, may be used, if in good condition, for the ordinary uses of party walls, provided the height of same be not increased.

To Section 477:

At the end of the fourth paragraph add: "In the case of flat roofs, and for high-pitch roofs, the average of the height of the gable shall be taken as the highest point of that wall."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. Langtry is playing in Edinburgh this week, and she cables to her American representative, Joseph P. Reynolds, acting manager of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, that her provincial tour is proving remarkably successful. She opens her season in London, taking the management of Wilson Barrett's old theatre, Jan 1, when she will produce "Twixt Axe and Crown," for which she anticipates a long run, and she asked Mr. Reynolds to offer Mr. Vanderfelt the leading part in the play if he would accept it, tendering him an unusually large salary for an English engagement. The offer has been communicated to Mr. Vanderfelt, but that actor is just now uncertain as to his future movements, his wife having died suddenly last Saturday, and he has asked for a day or two to consider the matter. It is believed, however, that he will embrace this unexpected opportunity to make a record before a London audience.

The present engagement of Miss Clara Morris at the Windsor Theatre will be the last that she will play in this city this season. Next week she will change her bill frequently, appearing in "Camille," "Miss Multon," "Article 47," and "Helene." Miss Morris seldom consents to play at extra matinées, but she will give an afternoon performance Thanksgiving Day.

"The Exiles" will be withdrawn from the stage at Niblo's after next week to make way for "Kajanka," the pantomimic spectacle which is to be presented Dec. 2. Two clowns are engaged in making fun in "Kajanka." The piece is described as full of amusing transformations, one of which is the invention of George Melville, one of the clowns. An extra matinée of "The Exiles" is announced for Thanksgiving.

The Cleveland-Haverly Minstrel Company is booked for a week's engagement at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, beginning Dec. 2.

Mme. Januschek and her company arrived in New-York yesterday, and rehearsals of her répertoire, in which she is to appear at the Grand Opera House next month, will begin at once.

Roland Reed has secured a new American comedy, the work of Jessop and Gill, entitled "American Assurance." He intends to produce it at a Broadway theatre early next season.

RIDING SCHOOLS MAY COMBINE.

There has been some talk recently of the organization of the riding school proprietors into an association with a view to the better equalization of prices in the schools, especially the rates for horse hire and horse boarding. Nothing has been done yet definitely to form such an association, although the project is being discussed. An attempt to fix charges a year ago failed. Mr. C. W. Dickel is in favor of an association and believes it would foster the interests of riding. Prices would not necessarily be influenced. Mr. Dickel thinks that such an association could benefit riding, particularly in the training of teachers, who are now scarce. A school of horsemanship modeled upon the plan of European schools is said to be necessary in this country.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club will be held to-morrow night at 8 o'clock at the clubhouse, 201 Montague-street. As important business is to be transacted a full attendance is desired.

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SONG BIRDS FOR AMERICA.

ARTISTS ON THE OCEAN OR ABOUT TO SAIL FOR THIS COUNTRY.

The advance guard of Mr. Abbey's great opera company which is to support Patti and Tamagno in this country, is already on the Atlantic. Maurice Grau sailed on the French steamer from Havre Saturday with the entire chorus of the company, and on the Nevada from Liverpool sailed twenty-six members of the ballet, with Stage Manager Parry, Assistant Stage Manager Mazza, Chorusmaster Coral, and Music Librarian Lionel Mapleson, who is a nephew of Col. Mapleson. All of these people are due here next Tuesday, and rehearsals of the ballet and chorus will begin at once after their arrival. The principals, with the exception of Patti, who embarks on the City of New-York Nov. 27, will sail either in the French steamer from Havre or the Alaska from Liverpool next Saturday, and will be due here about Dec. 1. On the French steamer will come Mme. Mla. Nordeval, Mme. Valda, Mlle. Pettigiano, Mlle. Synnerberg, Signori Ravelli, Vicarni, Perrugini, Vanari, Maresenalchi, Zardo, Carbone, Marcassa, and Migliara, and on the Alaska will sail Mlle. Fabbri, Mlle. Bauermeister, and Signori Novara, Vaschetti, Arditi, and Sapio, musical directors of the company; Mascheroni, pianist; Bardini, harpist, and Mlle. Loveday, prima ballerina. Mme. Albani will sail on the Etruria next Saturday.

On the Alaska will also come the London Gaiety Company, which is to present "Faust Up to Date," under Mr. Abbey's management, following Booth and Modjeska at the Broadway Theatre. The principal members of this company who will take passage on the steamer are Florence St. John, prima donna; Miss Addie Conyers, Miss Berry, Miss Maud Hobson, Miss Alice Young, Mies Lillian Price, Miss Florence Levy, Miss P. Knight, Miss Eva Greville, Miss Maria Jones, Miss Hope, Miss Rubina, Miss Minnie Rosa, Miss E. G. Lonnen, Charles Danby, who takes the place of Charles Stone, who has recently died; E. H. Heslan, and Harry Parker. A chorus of thirty people accompany the principals.

When these two companies are safely landed, Maurice Mayer, Mr. Abbey's factotum, will have his hands full, and all the attractions which are to be controlled in this country by Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau will be here. The Patti Company will begin its season by opening the new Auditorium in Chicago, and Mr. Mayer will personally take control of the business of this organization.

LANDSLIDE ON THE WEST SHORE.

NEWBURG, N.-Y., Nov. 18.—A slide occurred just below Cranston station, on the West Shore Road, yesterday afternoon, moving the northbound track for a distance of 200 feet 3 to 4 feet toward the river. Two hundred men were engaged up to to-night placing the track in running order. The slide was occasioned by the tide of the river undermining the track. All north-bound trains were compelled to use the south-bound track for a distance of a quarter of a mile.

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BLACK AND BLUE MONTAGNACS, WITH VERY FINEST SATIN AND SILK LININGS, SIZES 34 TO 42, WILL BE SOLD AT

$12.90, $14.75, and $17.50.

BLACK AND BLUE BEAVERS, VERY HEAVY, WILL BE SOLD AT

$11.75.

BROWN, BLUE, AND BLACK KERSEYS, EXQUISITELY MADE, WILL BE SOLD AT

$11.75, $14.50, and $17.90.

THE GENUINE IRISH FRIEZE COATS WILL BE SOLD AT

$19.00.

CAPE OVERCOATS, IN PLAIN COLORS AND SCOTCH PLAIDS, WILL BE SOLD AT

$14.50 and $16.75.

THIS NOVEL AND WONDERFUL SALE WILL COMMENCE TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK. SAMPLES OF THE ABOVE OVERCOATS WILL BE ON EXHIBITION AND READY FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION AT 9 A. M.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL CLOTHING CO.,

86-88 Bowery, cor. Hester-st.

BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTH.

We have placed on sale another importation of Black Silk Warp Henrietta Cloth, same as last season, subject to very slight manufacturer's imperfection.

The prices are:

$1.10	per yd.;	regularly	$1.35
1.25	"	"	1.75
1.35	"	"	1.85
1.50	"	"	2.00
1.75	"	"	2.50
2.00	"	"	2.75

These goods are from one of the best makers of this fabric in England and are regular made in every respect as to weight, quality and finish. They may be found in the Black Goods Department on the Second Floor.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

TO BE FOUGHT OUT TO-NIGHT.

Brooklyn Republicans will hold primaries to-night for the election of ward officers and delegates to the General Committee. There will be contests in several wards, notably the First, where the independent element wants to get rid of Franklin Woodruff and his patronage policy, and in the Twenty-fourth, where an effort is to be made to throw off the yoke of Major Edward Hobbs.

The scene of regular fights, the Twentieth Ward, will be quiet this time, thanks to Congressman Wallace's conciliatory tactics. He has joined with the Beard faction in the hope of having things so harmonious during the remainder of the political year that his own renomination next Fall may come as a matter of course.

BROOKLYN'S VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Aldermen finished canvassing the votes cast for Aldermen at Large and District Aldermen yesterday, and announced the following results for the head of each ticket: At Large—Beard, (Dem.,) 63,082; Knight, (Rep.,) 59,540; Patterson, (Proh.,) 939. First District—Waiet, (Dem.,) 21,304; Wilder, (Rep.,) 13,465. Second District—Hess, (Rep.,) 23,823; Adee, (Dem.,) 18,018. Third District—Black, (Dem.,) 24,088; Armstrong, (Rep.,) 20,987.

FIVE DRIVERS DISCHARGED.

The employes on the Atlantic-avenue surface road in Brooklyn were very indignant yesterday over the summary dismissal of five drivers for no apparent cause. The discharged men say they were laid off because they were supposed to have joined a labor organization. President Richardson said that he had decided that the interests of his company would be best served by getting rid of the five drivers.

EHRICH BROTHERS.

CARD.

We herewith beg to announce, after an experience of eight weeks of the most successful sales we have ever had, that for the decidedly high-grade goods we keep we will never allow ourselves to be undersold.

6TH AVENUE, 22D AND 23D STS., 23D ST. ELEVATED STATION.

Raymond's Overcoats

ARE GRACIOUS TO THE EYE,
ARE EXPONENTS OF GOOD TASTE,
ARE COMMENDABLE TO THE PURSE.

FIFTY CENTS will not purchase a gold dollar from us, neither can we give a $50 overcoat or suit for $4.

But we can give you the sweetest, most reliable, and best-fitting garment in the country for the money asked, and that, too, $5 less than the price elsewhere.

Besides overcoats, we have a most complete line of ulsters and full cape overcoats, which should be new in great demand.

You doubtless know you can have a suit made by us to measure at about ready-made prices.

Down at our Fulton-street store we are just now closing out our boys' and children's suits at less than half price. They are worth $12, $14, and $15, but we sell them at $5 95.

A. Raymond & Co.,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,
254 AND 256 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL,
AND
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

BANQUET LAMPS.

Now on exhibition, an elegant line of Banquet Lamps in solid metal, combined with Onyx, Gold, Silver, and Marble---most superb and peculiar in design, brilliant in finish, and are neither obtainable nor equaled elsewhere.

J. S. CONOVER & CO., 28 and 30 West 23d-st.

CARPETS.

CONTINUATION SALE.
BODY BRUSSELS AND EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS,
A portion of a manufacturer's stock.
TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY,
At less than the cost of production.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Fire-proof China

Pie Plates and Pudding Dishes.

LEWIS & CONGER,

601 & 603 6th-av., 1,338 & 1,340 B'way

ORIENTAL RUGS.

SPECIAL SALE.
(TAKE ELEVATOR TO THIRD FLOOR.)

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT (FINEST QUALITIES) JUST RECEIVED SPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE, TO CLOSE OUT AT HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

FISCHER PIANOS. ESTD 1840.

ALL STYLES. MODERATE PRICES.
TO RENT, INSTALMENTS, AND EXCHANGED.

5th Ave., cor. 16th St.

SANATORY GOODS!

HERMANN SCHAEFFER, President. ERNEST BENGER, Vice President.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK.

Note our Trade Mark CLOSELY!

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

CAUTION

Against Misrepresentations and Specious Imitations.

The extraordinary beauty and excellence of the Dr. Jaeger's Woolen Fabrics, especially of the Underwear, have been so promptly recognized that imitations and adulterations closely resembling the genuine have been put upon the market.

THE GENUINE DR. JAEGER'S Sanatory Goods

Are to be found for sale in this city at
827, 829, and 199 Broadway
AND AT
136 Chambers-st. only.

Purchasers are hereby warned that all so-called "sanitary" goods offered by other houses as "Jaeger's" underwear are

Spurious, though Specious, IMITATIONS.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Co.
827 AND 829 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WATERS PIANOS.

Greatest bargains ever offered and largest assortment of Pianos in New-York. Special inducements and easy terms of payment.

A handsome Stool and Cover given with each Piano, and no charge for delivery within twenty miles of New-York.

50 good second-hand Pianos, of different makers, from $50 to $200. Terms on installments from $5 to $8 per month.

100 new Waters Uprights, very rich, full tone, heavy iron frame, repeating action, three pedals and every improvement. Warranted six years. Price, $275 to $450, and payable $8 and $10 monthly.

Pianos rented and exchanged.

Please call or send postal for catalogue, with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 5th-av., near 18th-st.



SHOULDER CAPES.

Special bargains in Astrakhan, Beaver, Mink, Seal, Persian Lamb, and Sable Shoulder Capes. Large assortment, newest styles. SEE THE NEW STYLE BOAS.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer.
124 West 42d-st., 103 Prince-st.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE - NEW-YORK.

The award of

THE GRAND PRIZE

And the Decoration of the Legion of Honor

to the head of the house for the excellence of the silverware shown by Tiffany & Co. at the Exposition Universelle, at Paris, in 1878, was a revelation to many as to the advance made in silverware manufacture in America.

That Tiffany & Co. have not ceased their effort to excel is fully shown by the fact that their silverware has again won THE GRAND PRIZE at the Exposition of 1889, and the Managing Director of their silver manufactures has been awarded the Decoration of the Legion of Honor.

These two recognitions undoubtedly place their wares beyond all question as the most advanced in design and manufacture.

All who appreciate refinement and appropriateness of form and decoration, and thoroughness in make and finish, will be sure to find Tiffany & Co.'s silverware satisfactory.

The same care is given in designing and finishing the smallest as to the most important pieces. It is made expressly for their own trade, is never sold to dealers, and therefore possesses a certain exclusiveness of style not possible in goods made for the general trade.



How's this for a bargain?

A new shade of Fur Beaver made up handsomely as one of the novelties of the present season; a cross between an olive brown and a dark gray, and rather a handsome mixture; but the Overcoats don't materialize into cash fast enough. With corded edges, silk velvet collars, silk sleeve linings, and fine double-warp Italian lining, they are stylish coats and we expected to get $23 for them. Some at each store now marked $12. Nufsed.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, (Prince, Warren, 324 st.

COLLARS AND CUFFS TRADE E&M MARK **THE BEST MADE**

A MOTHER-IN-LAW BEATEN IN A SUIT.

William H. Wilson of Montreal came to this city some months ago and instituted habeas corpus proceedings for the custody of his child, who was then in the care of his wife's mother, Mary Matilda Woodman of Brooklyn. The child had been sent co a visit to its grandmother, but when Mr. Wilson sent for her to be returned Mrs. Woodman refused to surrender the child. On the return of the writ of habeas corpus Mrs. Woodman testified that she was obliged to clothe the child when it came to her, and that it was nearly destitute. She also asserted that Wilson was not competent to care for the child. Judge Patterson decided yesterday, in the Supreme Court, that the child must be returned to its father, the allegations of Mr. Woodman not having been supported.

AN INTELLIGENT JURY.

A jury in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, after listening to evidence against Kate Abbott of 154 East Twenty-seventh-street for endangering the morals of a child, spent several hours in deliberation. Upon their return to the court room Clerk Hall put the usual questions:

"Have you agreed upon a verdict, gentlemen?"

"Yes, your Honor," said the foreman.

"What say you; do you find the defendant guilty or not guilty?"

"Seven for acquittal and five for conviction," was the reply.

Kate Abbott will be tried again in spite of the jury's agreement.

MURDER FOLLOWED BY SUICIDE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—An Elgin (Ill.) special to the *Daily News* says: "A man whose name is said to be Engel, and who is from Chicago, this noon shot Sophia Roth, a waitress at the National House, and then blew himself. Both died immediately. The alleged reason for the act is that the girl refused to marry him."

SHE WALKED IN HER SLEEP.

The figure of a shoeless girl in her night robe flitting across Broad-street, Newark, attracted the attention of early pedestrians at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. She proved to be Isabella Collis, a fourteen-year-old girl employed at the residence of Henry Conrar, at 957 Broad-street. She had risen from her bed in her sleep and walked down stairs and out of the back yard, and thence into the street. Crossing Broad-street, she made her way into Beech-street. When she was suddenly aroused, she found herself sitting on a stoop, benumbed with the cold. She had the presence of mind to ring the door bell, and fell fainting into the arms of a motherly German woman, who opened it. Yesterday she was much prostrated.

BIDDING FOR A BIG CONTRACT.

Bids for the construction of the proposed extension of the Brooklyn Water Works to Massapequa Pond were received by Commissioner Adams yesterday. The work is to cost $4,500,000, and will not be completed for two years and a half. It is divided into eight sections, and bids were invited on each section. What the result of the bids received yesterday is cannot be told until Chief Engineer Van Buren has analyzed them. The bidders were Edward Freel, Cranford & Valentine, John McNamee, Smith, Brown & Coleman, Charles Hart, Daniel J. Crean, John H. O'Rourke, and James F. Gillen, and they deposited with the Commissioner security checks for $415,000.

DESTITUTION IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 18.—The County Commissioners of Stevens County have issued an appeal for aid for the destitute population of the county. The appeal states that the crops of the last year were a total failure, that the whole farming population is in a destitute condition, and that immediate aid must be furnished or starvation and terrible suffering must ensue. The appeal is addressed only to the prosperous residents of Kansas.

Terms to Mail Subscribers, Postpaid.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$8 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year	9 00
SUNDAY ONLY, per year	2 00
DAILY, 6 months, with Sunday	4 50
DAILY, 3 months, with Sunday	2 00
DAILY, 6 months, without Sunday	3 00
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 2 months, with Sunday	1 25
DAILY, 2 months, without Sunday	1 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday	75

WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

1,269 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.

Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sunday Edition Five Cents.

THE BREAKFAST GIVEN BY MR. PALMER.

WHO WERE THERE AND WHAT THE SPEAKERS SAID—MR. DEPEW'S LITTLE STORY OF TWO MANSFIELDS.

A notable entertainment took place at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon in the breakfast given by Mr. A. M. Palmer to Charles Wyndham, the English comedian. Mr. Palmer was successful in assembling many noted men to join him in his welcome to Mr. Wyndham. They sat about a broad table, laden with flowers and arranged in the form of an open square, the interior being occupied with a cluster of rare plants and flowering shrubs. Though the guests were commoned to attend at 1 o'clock, it was some time after that hour when they entered the big hall room.

Mr. Palmer, as host, had on his right the chief guest, Mr. Wyndham, while at his left was Mr. Edwin Booth. Then came the following-named gentlemen flanking this distinguished two: Chauncey M. Depew, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Daniel Dougherty, Col. John A. Cockerill, Wilson Barrett, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, Gen. William T. Sherman, David Dudley Field, Gen. Horace Porter, John Townshend, and Gen. Thomas L. James.

At the other side of the table were J. J. O'Donohue, Isaac H. Bailey, Dr. W. Tod Helmuth, John D. Crimmins, J. C. Clarke, E. A. Dithmar, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Brander Matthews, Laurence Hutton, F. A. Lovecraft, William Bispham, M. Minton, Marshall P. Wilder, Col. Tom Ochiltree, Henry E. Dixey, A. L. Parkes, Eugene Tompkins, A. A. Stewart, E. M. Alfand, E. G. Gilmore, Dion Boucicault, Mr. Mallory, E. E. Rice, Henry C. Miner, Al Haymaa, T. Henry French, E. C. Stanton, Howard Carroll, Dr. E. Guernsey, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, James D. Smith, A. E. Bateman, W. M. Conner, Dr. A. Ruppaner, the Rev. Father Maodowall, Frank Fuller, Daniel Frohman, T. E. Roessle, Louis Aldrich, H. G. Fiske, G. E. Sindwell, E. M. Knox, T. Kirkpatrick, and Rudolph Aronson.

Mr. Palmer's guests had spent quite two hours with their elaborate entertainment when their host arose, and after he had acknowledged the applause said: "There are few to be called upon to speak. Those who are to be called are hardened veterans, to whom the article of the coffee cup is as the sound of the bugle to the war horse, and if I did not call upon them I am afraid I should have a question asked me which would be equivalent to a query heard at a recent convention: 'What are we here for?'

"But we are here for the purpose especially of doing honor to one of the most distinguished comedians and managers in the English-speaking world. He is a great manager, a great actor, and a good friend, and should I speak for hours I could not say more than this or mean more from my heart. Gentlemen, we will drink a toast to Charles Wyndham!"

The invitation was responded to with an enthusiasm which brought the blood to the English actor's cheeks, and scarcely had the glasses found their rest again when he arose and told in his appreciation of the compliment paid to him.

"When I attempt to speak here," he said, "I cannot forbear to think of what a friend of mine has just whispered in my ears. He said: 'Wyndham, it is a great compliment to you, for you have with your company visited the United States.'" Mr. Wyndham repeated his gratitude for the attention which had been paid him, but deprecated the praise which had been bestowed upon him by his host, because he thought that "though I am a promising young man, it would be better for Mr. Palmer to keep me down."

"There was a time," said Gen. Sherman, the next speaker, "when there was a jealousy between English and American actors. This seems to be done away with, and when the time comes when men shall be brothers the world over it will be in great part due to this stage." Gen. Sherman then became reminiscent and spoke of Boston, of the elder Booth, of the long succession of comedians who have furnished laughter for this country for three decades, and then, with a compliment to Mr. Wyndham, retired for Gen. Porter to answer the toast, "Our Brethren and Sisters of the English Stage."

"We are always ready in this country," said Gen. Porter, "to welcome the representative of the arts and the sciences. We would be untrue to our mother land if we did not hold in due reverence the glories of the English stage which gave us a Shakespeare. We can trace that from Garrick to the present day there is a galaxy of names it upholds which eclipses the lustre of the names of all other stages in Christendom."

"The American Stage" was talked about by Mr. Depew. He spoke of the appreciation of American art as shown by England in her purchase of our railway lithographs, and declared that he had a distinguished appreciation of English art since his picture had been published in *Vanity Fair*. "But I am uncertain," he went on, "as to what we are to do with this New English we are using. They have captured our breweries, our patent medicines; they have filled our stage with English actors and our pulpits with Scotch-Irish divines. But, as Horace Porter says, we welcome genius from whe-reocever it comes. We have been proud of the American stage for a hundred years. We have been proud of the forceful methods of Forrest and are proud of the subtlety of Edwin Booth. We had our pride of comedy in Gilbert, in Florence, in Jefferson, and in that indefinable charm which reste in Ada Rehan. [Applause.] But we have learned from Irving and we are learning from all these great English actors who visit us. But I don't like tragedy. I see enough of tragedy, for I am supposed to sit at the portals of wealth. I thank God for the man or the woman who makes me langh.

"But all this reminds me of an incident which occurred while I was in London. I was seated with an English friend at dinner when he said: 'Don't it terrible that the Shah should have sent that beautiful Circassian girl home to be smothered?' Those noble words of Lord Mansfield, typical of the obivalry of the last century, "No slave can breathe the air of England" flashed across my memory and I said to my companion: 'Why, them's the last words Lord Mansfield fired with the chivalry of the eighteenth century, act upon the words of Mansfield, liberate the girl, and show that no slave can breathe the air of England!' 'Alas!' remarked my companion, 'you see Mansfield is an American actor and—'" here laughter drowned the close of that sentence and Mr. Depew took his seat.

Then Mr. Palmer announced that it was time for the curtain to be lowered, and, after Mr. Wyndham had proposed his hosts, the company departed into the daylight without.

BERNARD O'GRADY'S TWO WILLS.

There will probably be a lively contest over the wills of Bernard O'Grady, the saloon keeper who died suddenly last Thursday night at 401 East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street. O'Grady left two wills—one executed a few hours before his death and the other on Oct. 25, 1889. By the October will his widow, Mrs. Jennie O'Grady, would receive the whole estate. By the later one she would have the right of her dower and $500 additional in case she accepted this provision, and the rest of the estate would be divided among the testator's five children.

Judge Peter Mitchell filed the will executed in October in favor of Mrs. O'Grady, and W. R. Spooner filed the other, appearing for the executor named in it, Mr. Hauly, a nephew of O'Grady.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Park Commissioners met yesterday to pass upon several proposals to change the direction and width of several streets in the annexed district. A map of the proposed extension of Walton-avenue south to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street was presented and informally considered, but no action was taken. Maps were adopted which fix the width of Sydney-street and Union-avenue at fifty feet.

The maps, according to which the streets of East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth-street and Aohermon and Church streets are changed, were laid over.

An application for permission to change the specifications in the contract for lighting the Metropolitan Museum of Art by electricity was referred to Commissioner Gallup.

TO CHANGE THEIR PLACE OF MEETING.

The Baptist pastors yesterday decided to once more change their place of meeting and fixed upon the Baptist Tabernacle as the place for meeting next Monday. The conference has been meeting at the Twenty-third-Street Baptist Church, but it was thought that that church was not central enough and a change was suggested. A vote of thanks was tendered the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., for the use of the Twenty-third-street church and for his courtesies extended to the conference while there. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. A. Mains, of Summerville, N. J., on "Pulpit Embarrassment."

EX-WARDEN FINN'S PETITION.

Upon the petition of James Finn, the ex-Warden of the District prisons, Judge Patterson granted a writ of certiorari, in Supreme Court, yesterday, to review the action of the Charity Commissioners in discharging Finn from his position. An injunction was also granted restraining the Controller from paying the salary of Finn's successor. Finn claims that his removal was without cause, and that he never received any notice of charges against him. He says that he always performed his duties faithfully, but that he had never been allowed to appear before the Commissioners of Charities in defense or explanation of his acts.

LAWSON N. FULLER EXPLAINS THAT REMARKABLE VOTE.

Lawson N. Fuller was generally supposed to have been a candidate for Assemblyman from the Nineteenth Assembly District at the last election, and previous to the election Mr. Fuller was at least an accessory to the spread of the rumor. But the sorry figure that he cut in the returns has aroused the suspicion that there was a mistake made somewhere, and that the results of the election, so far at least as Mr. Fuller was concerned in them, should be explained. The deadly hatred that has for years existed between Mr. Fuller and the goats that graze upon the hill posters, tomato cans, and fruit of the clothes lines of Carmansville, Washington Heights, and Inwood, was the first explanation that occurred to the friends of the defeated, but still undaunted, candidate. The not unreasonable suggestion that the goats, feeling the occasion one so auspicious that its like would never occur again, had seized upon it in an effort to revenge themselves upon their enemy for many an indignity suffered at his hands, and had eaten up all his ballots, was accepted and believed by many.

But this seems to be a mistake. Mr. Fuller says he was and was not a candidate. He is the champion of rapid transit for the upper end of Manhattan Island, where all his local interests are and where his popularity with all classes, except the goats, and goats—is only equaled by that of his quartet of beautiful little Wilkes stallions. In the interest of rapid transit, which is desired above all things else by the Nineteenth District, several of Mr. Fuller's neighbors urged him to become their candidate for the Assembly. There were Democrats, Republicans, and goats who were no party label among them, and he was assured that he would have the united support of the entire opposition to Tammany Hall. This was all that was necessary to his success as a candidate, but it was essential that there should be a union of the Republican and County Democracy forces in a three-cornered fight, such as has generally been had, Tammany Hall has always elected its candidate.

Upon the assurance that he should have the indorsement of the Republicans Mr. Fuller accepted the County Democracy nomination and began his canvass. His popularity was soon demonstrated by the rallying of the voters without distinction of party—except the goats—to his standard. Hereupon the cupidity and partisanship of the Republicans got the better of their fidelity, and they entered upon a weak design to capture the district. They argued that Fuller's candidacy would draw so many votes from Tammany Hall that they could slip their man in on a plurality, and so they nominated Henry Altman. Many Republicans were disgusted with the action of their party managers, and strenuous efforts were made down to the very day of election to have Altman withdrawn and Fuller indorsed. But the efforts were not successful, and when election morning dawned the conditions seemed favorable for the success of the Republican scheme. This Mr. Fuller could not see, and preferring to remain at home, where his daily drive behind his fleet-footed ponies could be indulged under any circumstances, he determined at the same time to defeat the Republican machine that had so meanly deceived him. So he drove early in the day to all the polling places in the lower part of his district and instructed all the County Democracy ticket carriers to throw away his ballots and use those only for Conuelly, the Tammany candidate. This was done with the result of electing Connelly by a plurality of 1,900 over Altman, whose vote was 5,390. Fuller received 3,490. What the result might have been if the Republicans had not violated their agreement was made apparent by the vote for the Citizens' candidate, Allison, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, against Bischoff, the Tammany candidate for the same office. Allison received 7,795 votes, against 5,937 for Bischoff. Mr. Fuller says he isn't much of a politician, and he declares "it will never happen again."

FOUR COMPANIES UNITE.

BUT IT IS ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONTROLLING RATTAN CUTTING.

Several of the leading concerns of the country engaged in chair-cane cutting have formed themselves into a corporation, the better to protect themselves against a growing competition on the part of home and German workers. The members of the corporation are the Wakefield Rattan Company of Wakefield, Mass., and New-York City; Heywood Brothers & Co., the Union Rattan Company of New-York, and E. Newton's Sone of this city.

The plan has been discussed by the concerns named for about a year, and the new company starts with a capital of $1,000,000. The consolidation is simply for the cutting of rattan. As far as the sale of manufactured articles is concerned every member of the corporation will act independently, as heretofore.

Charles H. Laog, Jr., manager and treasurer of the Wakefield Company, has been made manager and treasurer of the Central Rattan Company, as the new corporation is known. At one of the leading houses it was said yesterday that the members of the new corporation believed that the consolidation would permit of their cutting and selling the cane at a lower figure than in the past, and that it certainly would be a great protection to them in the matter of regulating prices.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Wall-street had a genuine sensation yesterday; there was an advance of ten full points in one stock. The like of this has not been known since the Oregon Transcontinental corner. Yesterday's high-flying was done by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, of which Statesman Thomas C. Platt is President.

* * *

No information was anywhere to be had as to the cause of this phenomenal advance except that it was the result of manipulation by the recently-organized bull pool, interested in which is one of the leading bear operators of the Street. The company's capital is so small that a close call only was required with it, while the current activity and high prices in the iron market afford plenty of bull ammunition.

* * *

A matter that out a less conspicuous figure in yesterday's market, but that had much more intrinsic importance, had to do with the prospective policy of the Government's Treasury Department. It was announced that Secretary of the Treasury Windom had called for a conference with various New-York bankers with a view to withdrawing the Government's deposits from the national banks. Those deposits now aggregate nearly $50,000,000. Of such consequence was this report and so circumstantial was it made, that a very decided scare seized Wall-street and the money market went kiting upward, call loans at one time ruling as high as 20 per cent.

* * *

Few conservative bankers or traders gave the report any credence. The taking of such a step as that predicted, it was urged by such bankers, would result in a panic and have such effects in the financial and commercial world as would involve the Administration hopelessly. Still, there was nobody prepared to make any official denial, and this Assistant Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts could say for Secretary Windom and the other controllers of the Administration's policy was this:

"Naturally they are considering all these subjects now in Washington. I have no information to give on the matter referred to: if I had, I would be pleased to impart it."

* * *

In the trust stocks there was some lively trading, including a little rally in Cotton Oil and a raid on the Lead Trust. Cotton Oil went up perhaps on the discovery that an entirely new investigation has just been begun into the affairs of the company by insiders, who seem to suspect that every possible disclosure has not yet been made.

* * *

Henry Villard's friends all here the point to buy Oregon Transcontinental. This time it is promised that it will quickly sell above 40.

* * *

The prospect of a contest for the control of the Richmond Terminal Company seems a good deal surer now than it did a little while ago. Jay Gould is declared to have been quietly picking up a good deal of stock lately, and aside from this it is known that one of the Directors of the company is already actively at work trying to marshal opponents to President John H. Inman. There is just one way to beat Mr. Inman, and that is by buying more stock than the Inman party now have or can buy. They can buy a good deal, and they are ready to.

* * *

There is every prospect that at the coming annual meeting steps will be taken to retire the Terminal preferred stock; this can only be done by paying for it, as provided in its certificates, much more than it is now selling for. With the preferred out of the way, however, various schemes are possible for the quick enhancement of the common stock's value.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINNER.

Delmonico's will to-night be the rallying point of the Chamber of Commerce. The society will then dine. Covers will be laid for 225 guests. The affair is the one hundred and twenty-first of its kind in the history of the organization, and efforts have been made which promise to make it the most notable in its annals. Messrs. John F. Plummer, Brayton Ives, Woodbury Langdon, John J. Knox, and Charles A. Hoyt comprise the Committee of Arrangements. Applications for places at the banquet are far in excess of the accommodations.

DOCTORS ON THE SCHOOLS.

CHANGES NEEDED FOR SANITARY REASONS.

COMMISSIONERS MUST WORK, AND THAT IS WHY PEOPLE WANT MRS. AGNEW AND MISS DODGE REAPPOINTED.

Mayor Grant is expected to announce his appointment of seven Commissioners of the Board of Education on Wednesday. The Commissioners whose terms expire on Jan. 1 are Henry L. Sprague, H. Walter Webb, Randolph Guggenheimer, Henry Schmitt, Samuel M. Purdy, Mrs. Mary N. Agnew, and Miss Grace H. Dodge. Mr. Webb has already resigned, and it is not known whether the Mayor means to reappoint any of the others. Public interest centres in his action as regards the two women members.

Reasons why Miss Dodge and Mrs. Agnew should be reappointed have been set forth in the numerously-signed petition that has been presented to the Mayor. This petition bears the names of Bishop Potter, Dr. Morgan Dix, Rufus Choate, Grover Cleveland, Levi P. Morton, and many others. In addition to this petition another to the same effect, prepared by Dr. O. B. Douglas, has been signed very extensively by physicians.

One of the considerations that have influenced the opinions of many of the signers of these petitions, especially the physicians, is the sanitary condition of the schools and schoolhouses.

At the annual meeting of the County Medical Society last month a report was made by its Committee on Hygiene on the public school buildings and public school system that greatly interested the members. It revealed the fact that with careless administration great harm might result. The report has never been published. Among other things it says:

"Five years ago the Committee on Hygiene submitted a report on the overcrowding of the public schools. This year the subject has again been taken up and a more thorough effort has been made to test possible defects in the system.

"In that report attention was called to the excessive size of classes. The committee regrets to state that the same limits, viz., sixty in the grammar and seventy-five in the primary department, are still enjoined. An examination of the school reports for February, 1888, shows, however, on comparison with those of 1883, a slight decrease in the number of classes allowed to reach the maximum. The years preceding the months chosen for examination showed an average attendance as follows:

	1884.	1889.
Classes reaching or exceeding 50	1,159	930
Classes reaching or exceeding 60	389	200
Classes reaching or exceeding 70	41	11

"This decrease is said to be due to a stricter enforcement of the regulations regarding air-space allowance and does not result from any change of policy in regard to the size of classes.

"The undesirability of greatly lessening the size of the classes is the direct benefit teachers and scholars is again emphasized. The rules respecting the authorized allowance of air and floor space per pupil appear from the official reports to have been rigidly enforced. In 1883 it was said that the insufficient minimum allowance of 5 square feet of floor space and 70 cubic feet of air space for the lowest primary grades and 8 square feet of floor space and 100 cubic feet of air space for the highest grammar grades are still adhered to. There is reason to suspect, however, although the superintendent of School Buildings continues to request the rule, and the official reports show a commendable observance of it, that it is in some instances evaded by teachers or Principals under pressure of excessive applications for admission.

"During the last five years the average attendance in the public schools has changed from 122,822 to 134,246, an increase of 11,426. During the same period the seating capacity of the public school buildings has increased 35,832, or more than three times the increase of average attendance. The total number of pupils refused admission to the public schools in 1883 was 7,490. In 1888 it was 14,085. The apparent contradiction between the facts that so many children have been rejected, although the seating capacity has been increased so greatly, arises from the fact that the resident population of the city is steadily diminishing in certain localities, leaving a large number of school buildings partly empty, while in certain other localities the growth of population greatly outstrips the school accommodation provided."

These facts, the petitioners say, make it plain that the school administration must be watchful and efficient to be safe. The necessity of vigilance is further emphasized by the committee's report on the condition of the closets, which are said to be well constructed, but badly kept; also by the reports from various quarters of children kept out of school when suffering from whooping cough and other diseases. These reports have been gathered by the committee from many sources, and indicate that there have been serious abuses in this direction. The teachers' interest in keeping their classes full and up to the standard, it is pointed out, have failed to send away such children, but have encouraged those to attend who should not. Children have been told that their places would be taken if they staid away, and they could not be readmitted. In conclusion the committee recommends:

"*First*—The system of marking and rewards for regular attendance at school children should be so adjusted as to impose no avoidable penalty for absence on account of illness.

"*Second*—Recess at noon should last at least one hour and one-half, so scholar should be detained for any reason during the noon recess.

"*Third*—The salaries of principals and teachers should be less directly dependent on the average attendance than now is.

"*Fourth*—The regulations which are in force regarding vaccination and contagious diseases among public school children should be extended and rigidly enforced in all public schools, including all private and denominational schools of every description."

The work that Miss Dodge and Mrs. Agnew set themselves to do in the Board of Education, say their supporters, was just the kind of work needed to prevent danger. It is undoubtedly due to them that the strict enforcement of the regulations referred to by the committee is due. They have given their time, it is added, to visiting the schools and looking into the real facts. Few men who have served on the Board of Education have been half so industrious. When men have visited schools they have sent their subordinates to look into sanitary matters. But Miss Dodge and Mrs. Agnew have gone from school to school. Before they had been two years in office they had visited nearly every public school in the city, and nearly every class. They have looked over the pupils and made inquiry as to their health. They have looked through the school buildings and noted the sanitary conditions. If there were faults in administration, they have sought to have them corrected.

They have in some cases gone into the cellars of school buildings to observe their condition. One case is reported in which a schoolhouse janitor was greatly disturbed at such scrutiny and complained that, though he had been janitor twenty-two years, no Commissioner ever went into the cellar before. The cellar was in foul condition.

In the Board of Education Miss Dodge and Miss Agnew have belonged to the minority party. Since the board was last organized they have occupied the same positions of importance. But whenever opportunity has offered they have done good work. Instead of turning them out of office the petitioners believe that the Mayor should do all in his power to engage the efforts of women in school work, not merely as Commissioners, but as Trustees of the ward schools and as school inspectors.

MRS. M'BRIDE'S ALIMONY.

By the judgment giving Josephine M. McBride a limited divorce from her husband, Robert P. McBride, the owner of 100 tea stores, it is provided that she shall be paid $500 a month alimony. Mr. McBride has taken an appeal, in which a stay of proceedings was granted. He, therefore, refused to pay the alimony, and a motion was made before Judge Patterson in the Supreme Court to compel him to do so. Judge Patterson decided yesterday that under the present form of the stay McBride could not be compelled to pay the alimony. He, however, advises Mrs. McBride to appeal to the Judge who granted the stay to modify it so that it shall provide for the payment of the alimony. In case the stay is not modified she is given leave to make a motion to have her husband compelled to pay for the support and maintenance of their child.

THE DORSEY JUDGMENT SATISFIED.

The judgment of $112,928 77 entered in the County Clerk's office against ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, in favor of Arthur A. Levy, has been marked as satisfied. In 1872 Dorsey sold Arkansas State bonds to the amount of $100,000 to the firm of Levy & Co. of London. They became worthless. Bills drawn by the Arkansas Central Railway Company on Dorsey, and accepted by him, had been given to Levy & Co. as security, and in April, 1888, they secured a judgment against Dorsey in a suit brought on these bills in the English High Court of Justice. The judgment was obtained here in proceedings begun upon the judgment of the English Court.

THE MAYOR WOULD NOT DENY IT.

Mayor Grant refused yesterday to deny a statement printed in an afternoon paper to the effect that Police Justice Solon B. Smith was slated as the successor of Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., whose term expires on Nov. 25, and that Assemblyman Edward Hagan will be appointed to fill the unexpired term of Justice Smith. "I have nothing to say," said the Mayor when shown the clipping and asked if the statements contained in it were true. "Then," retorted the reporter, "THE TIMES can contradict the statements." "I have nothing to say on the subject," smilingly repeated the Mayor.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT ON THE SIXTH-AVENUE ELEVATED ROAD.

The Manhattan Elevated Railway Company yesterday began to run regular Franklin-street trains on the Sixth-avenue line for the benefit of the dry goods district. These trains, to the number of fifteen, have been running in the evening for at least two years, and the company decided to put on morning trains also. Therefore, during the hours of heavy traffic during the morning and evening there will be special trains that will not carry passengers further south than Franklin-street.

Leaving that station, they will run upon one of the several extra tracks between that point and Chambers-street, the engines will be switched by another extra track, and the trains will start from Franklin-street on their up-town trips without having interfered with the trains that run below that point. These trains will carry special signals, and the train guards and station men will call out "Franklin-street Train" at every station.

Yesterday morning, however, a great many mistakes were made, both fatuitous and exasperating. In spite of the warning of the guards the trains would fill with through passengers. To make matters worse, the trains switched at Chambers-street instead of Franklin, and considerable delay was caused by engines running back on the main track after the trains had been hooked upon the centre track. This, of course, occupied several minutes, and through trains were delayed in consequence.

As train after train went through this performance, the station on the down-town side of Chambers-street became packed with passengers who shivered in the chill air. Many of them wondered if the thing was going to continue every morning, but while they were still discussing it, the trains began to switch at Franklin-street and the blockade was ended.

Col. Hain said yesterday that by another day there would be no perceptible delay, and that yesterday's trouble was unavoidable. The trains to Franklin-street, he said, were an imperative necessity during the busy hours, not only to relieve the pressure on trains at the lower stations but to accommodate the large and increasing travel from that point. During the early hours of the morning seven-tenths of the passengers are dropped at Franklin-street or the stations above.

The old water tank and coal pockets at the West Ninety-third-street station of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, where the Ninth-avenue trains turn many to water and coal, are being demolished. The trains now run through to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street for coal and water.

LA GASCOGNE AGROUND.

THE INCOMING STEAMER SPENDS HOURS ON THE SOUTHWEST SPIT.

The French steamship La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, grounded on the Southwest Spit while coming up the main ship channel Sunday evening. She crossed the bar at 6 o'clock. The tide had been falling for some hours and it was then unusually low water. La Gascogne got slightly out of her course and grounded on the spit. She was going slowly at the time and struck lightly. She lay in an easy position for nearly five hours and then floated off with the rising tide. She was not injured in any way while aground. After floating off the steamer came to anchor and remained in the lower bay until daylight, when she proceeded up to the dock.

La Gascogne met with severe gales from south to northeast, with heavy seas, on Nov. 14, 15, and 16. On the latter day she made only two-thirds of her usual rate of progress. She shipped some water; no accident occurred. Among her passengers were Baron Fava, Italian Minister to the United States; Mrs. Admiral Livingston, M. de Struve, Russian Minister to the United States, and the Rev. Mr. Fernandez.

DID FRANKLIN WRITE IT?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of your paper of Sunday, Nov. 10, I met with an article entitled "Franklin on Dreaming," signed "David, Gamut," the purport of which was that in my recently published "Bibliography of Benjamin Franklin" I had omitted to include a work entitled, "L'Art de se Rendre Heureux par les Songes," —Frankfurt, 1746. The writer, tells us that Franklin's "authorship of it is an unwritten article of faith among book collectors," and states as a consequence that "one might as well write of Charles I. nothing but his finer traits, and call it a biography, as compose a catalogue of Voltaire without 'La Pucelle d'Orleans,' and a catalogue of Franklin without 'L'Art de se Rendre Heureux par les Songes.'"

I am sorry that the 1,500 titles collected in my volume are reodered valueless to our pseudonymous bibliomaste by this omission, but both on my own behalf and Franklin's I must offer some protest to this opinion. When the work in question came from the Germen press Franklin was an unknown master printer in Philadelphia, whose name was barely familiar to a small number of his own countrymen. But even had he been a European reputation to would have made the Frankfurt and Leipzig publishers seek his literary work, he could never have written such arrant nonsense and drivel as that ascribed to bis pen. The whole truth of the matter is that in 1772 Franklin did write a familiar and charming letter to Miss Stevenson, a correspondent of many years, which when republished in his writings was given the title of "The Art of Procuring Pleasant Dreams." Far from being a silly collection of nostrums for influencing the brain in slumber, it is what good sense would teach any one, i.e., take a healthful tea, light supper, and well-aired bed are the most necessary methods for accomplishing the desired result, as clearly Franklinian as the other is not.

But the slight authorship in the two titles was too good a chance for the not overscrupulous catalogue compiler. In my bibliography I had occasion to call attention to another book that had been cataloged as Franklin's, and which I wrote "whetner a catalogue maker has a right to make his wares sell for a higher price by ascribing them without proof to a celebrated pen is a question in ethics for Mr. J. Hammond Trumbull." Your correspondent himself confesses that "the value of the omitted book in the French ancient sales for nearly a century has depended entirely on its attribution to Franklin," and yet seems to think that these very auction catalogues are good historical evidence that Franklin wrote a piece too silly to be printed or read, and which he can find not one jot of reason for fathering on one who hardly ever wrote a foolish thing."

Had I included in my list everything that was ever wrongly ascribed to Franklin I should have had my hands full. For three years there was hardly a tract on the colonial side of the Anglo-American disputes which was not charged to his account, and the auction and stock catalogues of the day added largely to this list, and I will even confess have drawn sundry shillings and francs from me personally for what proved worthless rubbish. But I wish here to say that there is at least one book collector whose "unwritten article of faith" does not include this "among Franklin's, and another American book collector who died not quite one hundred years ago, leaving one of the finest libraries then in this country, who not only did not refer to it himself, but probably had never even seen the work.

If "David Gamut" really is interested in Franklin literature, I shall be happy any time he will drop his pseudonymous mask and send in his card, to show him a copy of my bibliography, with sufficient manuscript additions and corrections to prove to him the imperfections of my list. But he will have to know more or I less before I agree with his statement that "L'Art de se Rendre Heureux par les Songes" "should be in the Franklin bibliography."

PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1889.

A RUSSIAN INFIDEL BAPTIZED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A special dispatch from Minneapolis, Minn., says: "Ivan Panin, the Russian littérateur, was baptized in the Central Baptist Church last evening after his renunciation of infidelity. For four years Panin has been gradually 'seeking the truth,' as he expresses it, and his confusion has been so great as to lead him to contemplate suicide. All his life up to the time of his graduation from Harvard in 1884, Panin was an infidel. He came to Minnaapolis a year ago to deliver a few lectures. Since becoming a Christian the Russian has renounced lecturing on worldly topics and will henceforth stick to the pnipit.

"In his address he said that three years ago, when struggling with his conscience and with thoughts of suicide constantly on his mind, he went to a world-famous preacher for relief. Instead of receiving bread, the minister gave him a stone, arguing with him on the subject of suicide. Although no name is mentioned, he is thought to refer to the Rev. Phillips Brooks."

SUICIDE AT SEA.

Angelo De Cecco, a steerage passenger on the French steamship La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday, committed suicide by cutting his throat on Nov. 11. Several of his friends who were expecting him went to Castle Garden yesterday intending to welcome him. They say that the man came of one of the noble families of Genoa, but had been disowned owning to his dissipated courses. A short time ago he came from Buenos Ayres to France. He was drinking very heavily when he took passage on La Gascogne. On the second day out he was suffering from delirium tremens, and was placed in the hospital. He had a knife concealed about his person, and with this he succeeded in cutting his throat on the following morning. He died and his body was buried at sea.

A MERE BOY SHOOTS AN OLD MAN IN ORDER TO ROB HIM.

The tragedy which took place in the little hamlet of Armonk, Westchester County, on Saturday night, when Lewis White was shot in the head by a burglar, William See by name, was the chief topic of conversation yesterday in that vicinity. Early in the morning Coroner Hopkins went to Mr. White's home and took his autemortem statement. From this statement and the stories of his neighbors it appears that Lewis See, who bears a bad reputation, although he is only seventeen years old, had been planning all day Saturday to murder and rob the old man.

Mr. White, the victim, lives in a little house about a mile and a half from the village, on the shore of Wampne Lake. He is married and has a family of grown children, but for some little time his has been living alone, although eighty-eight years of age. He is a shoemaker by trade.

See had been seen dogging him about the country, which is quite wild in that neighborhood, all the afternoon, and in the evening, in the afternoon he was at White's house. White asked him what he was carrying the club about for. See said he was taking it to Alfred Birdsall's, White's next-door neighbor, to get him to make a rawrod out of it for his sun. A few minutes later White went to the village, and on his way back saw See standing on the porch of Birdsall's house. He then had a single-barreled gun. White went on to his own home and sat down to his bench and began work on some shoes he was mending.

It was some time after 8 o'clock when See walked in with the gun in his hand. He said he came in to get warm before he went home. They got to talking on various subjects, and presently the old Albert Montfort murder at Kensico was mentioned by See. He said how odd it was they never found out the murdsrer. This subject was discussed for some time, when suddenly See fired his gun, White's back was to him. The shot took effect on the right side of his face, piercing his cheek and eye, and tearing away the greater portion of his ear. As soon as he fired, See exclaimed: "I've fixed yun now!" and then fled.

Mr. White, with the blood streaming from his wounds, ran up stairs and got his shotgun and revolver and hurried up to the village, where he gave the alarm. A number of men volunteered to turn out to hunt down the would-be murdsrer. They started, but finally gave up the chase, concluding they could do nothing in the darkness. Meanwhile, White had been attended by Dr. J. J. Burnell. He was made as comfortable as possible in Farmer Knowlton's house.

About noon, as Deputy Sheriff Hiram Birdsall and two companions were passing a big cleft in a rock, they heard voices and recognized one as that of See. The officer walked up to him to surrender. He was taken to the White Plains jail.

When he was seen yesterday by a reporter he said the tragedy was an accident, that he was out after a duck he had seen on the lake, and as his hands had become numbed with the cold, he went into White's house to get warm. The heat of the room made him sleepy. He had left the hammer of his gun up, as he did not think he could handle it out of doors in a hurry in case he saw what he was after. He went to sleep sitting in the chair, and the gun fell on the floor. The jar discharged the load, which struck White in the head. He was then so frightened at what had been done that he ran out of the house and hid. He denied that he intended to kill White and rob the house. He was taken before Justice Haviland yesterday, who held him in default of $2,000 bail to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

White was a little easier yesterday, and the doctor who is attending him thinks he has a chance of recovery, but his age is against him. He is well thought of among his neighbors. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace in the town of North Castle, in which Armonk is situated.

SMOKE AND WATER DO THE MISCHIEF.

An automatic fire signal "went off" early yesterday morning for a fire in the seven-story building 626 Broadway and 158 Crosby-street. The rear of the second floor, occupied by Mitchell & Picard, makers of children's clothes, was found to be on fire and a second alarm was struck. The fire was out in half an hour, but the building had been charged with smoke, and the loss by this and the water was ten times that caused by the fire. Mitchell & Picard carried a stock of $60,000, were insured for about $35,000, and claim a loss of $30,000. A. H. Frank, who makes trousers on the third floor, had a stock of $30,000, was insured for $20,000 and puts his loss at $5,000. Jerkowski & Ernst, clothing manufacturers, who had the first floor and the upper part of the building, claim a loss of $30,000 on a stock of $200,000, and they are insured for $148,000. Elchhold & Miller, dealers in hats on the ground floor, will not claim any loss. The damage to the building can be repaired for less than $1,000.

THE LABORS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATES.

COMMITTEES TO CONSIDER DIFFERENT SUBJECTS—DELAYS CAUSED BY THE USE OF TWO LANGUAGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—After a recess of over six weeks the delegates to the International American Congress were called together at 11 o'clock this morning by Secretary Blaine, the presiding officer. The rooms to which the conference meets are most comfortable and well adapted to the purpose for which they were selected. Mr. Blaine sat at the head of a long table, around which were seated nearly all of the delegates to the conference, the Brazilian delegates being the only notable absentees.

The first business in order was the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, (which was also the first,) and this had to be done in Spanish as well as English. Señor Quintana, one of the Argentine delegates, called attention to the fact that the minutes showed that at the last meeting the presiding officer had been elected and other formal action taken by unanimous votes. He said that this was not literally correct, as some of the delegates were absent and it was desirable that the minutes should show who were present and who voted.

The next business was the perfection of the organization which was begun at the first meeting by the selection of a presiding officer.

By a unanimous vote, on the motion offered by Mr. Henderson, the President appointed Messrs. Romero of Mexico, Quintana of the Argentine Republic, and Coolidge of the United States, a committee to receive and report upon the credentials of the delegates. Señor Quintana moved the appointment of two secretaries. He was followed by Señor Matias Romero, who, in Spanish speaking delegates might be equally represented. As it was, he said, he had been unable to vote understandingly upon the matters already treated, as he did not understand the English language, and he believed that every utterance should be made in both English and Spanish.

Some of the delegates feared that confusion might result from this incumbency of two secretaries, and, after discussion, the proposition was allowed to go over until the next session, the conference meanwhile yielding to Señor Quintana's request that the power of selecting the delegates Dr. Guzman of Nicaragua and Señor Zegarra to act temporarily as Secretaries, and until some permanent provision be made. The gentlemen named immediately took their places beside the presiding officer, and thereafter all motions and remarks were duly translated, a proceeding which naturally consumed considerable time.

Delegate Cornelius Bliss presented the report of the Committee on Committees. This committee was composed of Messrs. Bliss of the United States, Nin of Uruguay, Bolet-Peraza of Venezuela, Cruz of Guatemala, and Zegarra of Peru. They were at work yesterday, and as a result made a report providing for the appointment of the following-named committees:

An executive committee of five members, to receive and record nominations of Vice Presidents from the several countries represented, the Minister who shall preside in the absence of the President to superintend the publication of the protocols and reports of the proceedings, and to provide generally for the comfort of the conference.

A committee on customs union, composed of five members, to consider and report a basis for an American customs union, and the advisability of a division of the subject into sections, according to the geographical situation of countries represented in the conference and the similarity of interests involved.

Three committees of five members each to consider and report upon the best means of extending and improving the facilities for transportation and postal and telegraphic communication between the several countries represented, their border on the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, respectively.

A committee of five members to consider and report on the subject of railway communication between the several countries represented.

A Committee on Customs Regulations, composed of five members, to consider and report upon the best means of improving and simplifying customs regulations in the several ports of the countries represented.

A committee of five to consider and report upon the advisability of a uniform system of weights and measures.

A committee of seven to consider and report upon the best method of establishing and maintaining sanitary regulations to commerce between the several countries represented.

A committee of three to report upon the best method of protecting patents, publications, trade marks, and rights in commerce between the countries represented.

A Committee on Extradition, composed of three members, to consider and report upon the establishment of a general convention between the countries represented.

A Committee on Monetary Convention, consisting of seven members, to report the basis of a monetary convention between the countries represented in the conference.

A Committee on Banking,

MONDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*A. C. Oil Tr. ots.	29¾	29¾	28	29	32,102
American Ex.....117	117	116	116	65
Atch., T. & S. Fe..	35½	35¾	33¾	34¾	30,207
*Brunswick Co...	29¾	29¾	29¾	98¾	795
Buf., Roch. & Pgt.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	100
Cameron Coal....	6	6	6	6	1,075
Canada Southern.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	425
Canadian Pacific.	73½	73¾	73⅜	73⅝	1,000
*Chi. & At. beuef.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	500
Central Pacific..	35	35¾	35	35	740
Ches. & Ohio.....	25¼	25½	25	25¼	7,854
C. & O. 1st pf....	64¾	65¾	64¾	65¼	1,361
C. & O. 2d pf.....	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	1,113
Chicago Gas Tr...	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	5,050
Chi. & Alton.....	130	130	130	130	25
Chi. & N. W.....	113⅞	113⅞	113¼	113¾	5,625
Chi. & N. W. pf...	143	143	143	143	100
C., B. & Q.....	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	2,700
C., M. & St. P....	71¼	71⅝	70⅝	70⅞	28,937
C., M. & St. P. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	100
C., R. I. & Pac...	100¾	100¾	99¾	99¾	14,278
C., St. L. & P....	15½	15¾	15½	550
C., St. L. & P. pf.	38¾	39⅛	38¾	700
C., C., C. & St. L.	74	75¼	74	75	2,400
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97½	98¾	98½	97½	400
Comstock Tun....	18	17	18	18	2,000
Con. Construc. Co.	34	34½	34	34½	200
Colorado Coal....	32⅜	35⅞	32⅜	35⅛	13,860
Col., H. V. & Tol.	22¼	22¾	21	21	710
Col. & Hock. Coal.	16¾	17	16¾	16¾	5,910
Chi. & E. Ill.....	41¾	42	41¾	42	350
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	93½	93½	93	93	400
Com. Cable.....	102¾	102¾	102¾	103¼	200
Consol. Gas.....	92¾	93¼	92¾	93¼	905
Del. & Hudson...	150¾	150¾	150⅛	150⅝	923
Del., Lack. & W.	142¾	143	141⅞	142⅞	14,763
Den., T. & Ft. W.	36¼	36	36¼	36	15,820
Den. & R. G. pf..	60	60	59	59	7
Des M. & Ft. D..	7	7¼	7	7¼	800
*Dul., S. S. & A..	8	6	6	6	70
*Distill's & C. F. Tr.	39	39	38	39	100
E. T., V. & G....	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	430
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22¾	23	22¾	23	500
Eliz. Lex. & B. S..	19	19	19	19	100
Green Bay & W....	3	3	3	3	600
*Georgia Pacific..	13	13	13	13	500
Iowa Central pf..	27½	27½	27½	27½	5
Illinois Central..	118¾	118¾	118	118	450
Kingston & Pem.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼	250
Lacledo Gas pf....	20	20	20	20	2,000
L. E. & West.....	18½	19	18¾	18¾	1,475
L. E. & West. pf..	64⅜	65½	64¾	64¾	2,450
Lake Shore.....	107	107¾	106⅝	106⅞	3,050
Long Island.....	93	93	92	92	10
Louis. & Nash....	86¾	86¾	86⅛	86⅜	7,150
Louis., St. L. & T.	30	30	30	30	100
Manhattan Co....	103½	104	103½	104	610
Metropolitan Tel.	97½	97½	97	97	320
Minnesota Iron..	82	82	82	82	100
Mil., L. S. & W..	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	400
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	110	110	110	111½	400
Missouri Pacific.	70¼	70⅝	69¾	70	9,810
Mo., Kan. & T....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	300
Morris & Essex..	148	148	148	148	50
*Nat. Lead Tr....	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	23,000
Nash., Ch. & St. L.	103½	103	103¼	103¼	300
New Cent. Coal..	8	8	8	8	100
N. J. Central....	120	120¾	120	120¾	600
N. Y. Central....	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾	429
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44¾	45⅝	44¾	44⅞	4,010
N. Y. & N. H.....	245½	245½	245	245	45
N. Y., C. & St. L.	18	18¼	18	18	800
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	93¼	93¾	93½	93½	8,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	15,000
N. Y., L. & W. certs.	112	112	112	112	6,000
North. Mo. 1st....	116	116	116	116	2,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st..	103	103½	103½	103½	13,000
North. Pac. 1st....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	9,000
North. Pac. 2d....	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	23,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	57	57	57	57	2,000
Oregon Imp'm't..	15	15½	15	15½	1,000
Oregon S. L. & N..	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	1,000
Oregon & Trans..	38¾	39⅛	38¾	39	700
Ont. & W. Ind....	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	1,000
Oregon & N. Co..	30	30	30	30	5,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st...	84	84	84	84¼	2,000
Penn. 4½s.....	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. Inc.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	4,000
Reading 2d pf. Inc.	59¼	60¼	59¼	59¾	47,000
Read. 3d pf. Inc..	47¾	49¾	47¾	49	47,300
Reading gen. 4s...	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	10,000
Rich. & Alle.....	3	3	3	3	100
R. W. & O. pf....	82	83	82	82	1,500
St. L. & S. F.....	24	24	24	24	300
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65½	65½	64¾	65	1,361
St. Jos. & Grand I.	11	12	11	12	200
St. P. & Omaha....	34	35	34	35	1,400
St. P. & Omaha pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	125
St. P., M. & M. rts	16	16½	15½	16½	2,930
Southern Pacific.	36¾	36¾	36⅝	36¾	400
Silver Bull. certs.	95½	95½	93½	95½	5,000
Sugar Refining....	71¾	71¾	71¾	72⅜	21,990
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	74	74	74	79	7,800
Tenn. C. & I. pf..	100½	102	100½	103	200
Tol. & O. Cent....	35	35	35	35	300
Tol. & O. C. pf....	80	80	80	80	10
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¾	300
Texas Pac. L. L..	16½	16½	16½	16½	300
Texas Pac. Land..	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	4,400
Union Pacific....	69⅞	71¾	69⅜	70⅜	75,975
U. S. Express....	86	80	86	86	194
Virginia Mid.....	37	37	37	37	100
W., St. L. & P....	17¼	17⅜	17	17⅛	800
W., St. L. & P. pf.	33	33¾	32⅜	32⅜	950
Wells-Fargo Ex....	137	137	137	137	120
West. Union Tel..	84⅝	84⅞	83¾	84⅜	8,300
W. & L. E. pf....	70¾	70¾	69¾	70¾	782
Wisconsin Cent..	28½	29¼	28¾	29¼	3,200
Total sales.....					469,416

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s...	110	110	110	110	$15,000
At. & Pac. 1st....	97½	97½	97½	97½	1,000
At. & Pac. inc....	14	14	14	14	3,000
At. & Pac. 2d....	77	77	77	77	5,000
Brook. & Man. 2d.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1,000
Cent. P. 6s of 1939	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
C. & O. cn. 6s....	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	88,000
C. & O. 6s, 1911..	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	1,000
Cal. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	102	102	102	102	15,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
C., St. L. & P. gen.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Col. & H. V. 6s..	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	28,000
Col. & H. V. 6s..	80	80	80	80	2,000
D. & R. G. 1st s. f. 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	5,000
D. & R. G. 4s....	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	5,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s..	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	1,000
Dul. & Man., 1st D.	107	107	107	107	3,000
Dul. & Man., 2d....	94	94	94	94	2,000
Den. & R. M. 1st. 4s	34	34	34	34	26,000
E. T., V. & G. gen. 5s....	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st 5s....	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
ex. 5s.....	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	2,000
Erie 2d cn.....	104	105	104	105	2,500
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..	107	107	106¾	106¾	4,000
Ft. W. & R. G. 5s..	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	113½	113½	113	113	36,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 5s.	75	75	74¾	75	87,000
Harlem, c. 1st....	126½	127	126½	127	3,000
Harlem 1st.....	127	127	127	127	4,000
H. & T. 1st, W., t. r.	116	116	116	116	4,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st..	101½	101½	101½	101½	11,000
Ios. & G. N. 1st...	103	103	103	103	1,000
Iron Mount. 5s....	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Kansas Pac. cu....	114	114	113¾	113¾	8,000
Kan. & Tex. cn....	105¾	105¾	105	105½	25,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	60	60	59½	59½	10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	67	67	67	67	25,000
Laclede Gas 1st..	91¾	92	91¾	92	25,000
L. & W. B. cn. 5s..	117½	117½	117¼	117¼	11,000
L. & N. gen. 6s...	116	116	116	116	3,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	5,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	101½	101½	101½	101½	5,000
L. N. A. & Chi. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	3,000
Louisville So. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	5,000
Mex. Cent. 1st....	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
Mich. Central 7s.	126½	126½	126½	126½	5,000
M. & N. 1st. 1913.	103	103	103	103	10,000
cu.....	108	108	108	108	
M., L. S. & W. ext.					
5s.....	105	105	105	105	6,000
M., L. S. & W. cv..	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	9,000
Missouri Pac. cn.	107½	107½	107½	107½	15,000
M. & Ohio 1st deb.	64	64	64	64	2,000
Nash. & C. 1st....	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	10,000
N. Y. Cent. 6s....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s..	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
N. J. Cent. 1st 7s.	102	102	102	102¼	24,000
N. J. Miland 1st..	116	116	116	116	1,000
N. Y. C. 5s, deb., r.	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 4½s, c.....	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	10,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st, c.....	93¾	93¾	83¾	93¾	8,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st, r.....	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	15,000
N. Y., L. & W. cstr.	112	112	112	112	6,000
North. Mo. 1st....	116	116	116	116	2,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	103	103½	103½	103½	13,000
North. Pac. 1st....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	9,000
North. Pac. 2d....	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	23,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	57	57	57	57	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st..	93	93	93	93	1,000
Oregon S. L. 6s...	113	113	113	113	1,000
Oregon S. L. & N..	103	103	103	103	5,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Pitts. & W. 1st...	84	84	84	84¼	2,000
Penn. 4½s.....	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. Inc.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	4,000
Reading 2d pf. Inc.	59¼	60¼	59¼	59¾	47,000
Read. 3d pf. Inc..	47¾	49¾	47¾	49	47,300
Reading gen. 4s...	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	10,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	8	8	8	8	1,000
R. W. & O. pf. 5s.	85	88	88	88	5,000
R. & W. P. T. 1st,	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	3,000
col. tr. 5s.....	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	8,000
Rock. & Pitts. 1st.	119	119	119	119	4,000
Rock Island 5s...	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	24,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	12,000
St. L. & S. F. ark. & T. 1st, cn. 6s..	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	10,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	1,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st, c.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	8,000
St. P. & M. 1st....	123½	123½	123½	123½	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.	117½	117½	117½	117½	4,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, 6.....	116	116	116	116	1,000
Shen. Val. gen. 5s.	41	41	41	41	3,000
So. P. of Ari. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	1,000
So. Pac. 1st, c. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	11,000
Tenn. c. & I. 1st, t.	100	99½	100	100	15,000
T. C. & I. 1st, t. 6s.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	3,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s....	92	92	92	92¾	44,000
Tex. Pac. 2d 5s....	27¾	28	27¾	28	123,000
T., A. A. & N. M. 1st	106¾	105½	106¾	106¾	44,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	7,000
Union Pac. 1st....	107½	107½	107½	107½	25,000
U. P. 1st of 1896..	113	113	113	113	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	3,000
Wabash 1st.....	102	102⅜	101⅞	102	58,000
Wabash 2d.....	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	143,200
West Shore 4s....	103	103	103	103	23,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105½	105½	105½	105½	16,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	500
Total sales.....					$1,475,000

*Unlisted. †Seller 30. ‡Including $3,000 at 117¼, seller 30. §Including $12,000 at 83, seller 15.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.17	.20	.17	.20	4,900
Alice.....	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.10	800
Argentia.....	.13	.13	.13	.13	500
Beun-wick.....	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
Barcelona.....	.41	.41	.41	.41	200
Eli Hale.....	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1,000
Consumers' Fuel..	.19	.19	.19	.19	1,000
Father de Smet....	.25	.25	.25	.25	100
Freeland.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Kossuth.....	.11	.11	.11	.11	2,000
Little Chief.....	.34	.34	.34	.34	1,000
Ophir.....	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	100
Occidental.....	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	300
Oriental & Miller..	.07	.08	.06	.08	1,500
Potosi.....	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	200
Pleasant of Ariz..	.52	.52	.50	.50	900
Rappahannock....	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Raymond.....	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Standard.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	1,000
Sutro Tunnel cifs.	.55	.52	.52	.52	500

Reorganization
ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
Railroad Company.

THE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING NAMED ISSUES ARE INCLUDED, AND SHOULD BE DEPOSITED FOR EXCHANGE, UNDER THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company:
First mortgage, 1899, 7 per cent.
Five per cent bonds, 1899, 5 per cent.
Consolidated mortgage, 1903, 7 per cent.
S. F. five per cent bonds, 1920, 5 per cent.
Four and one-half per cent. S. F. bonds, 1990, 4½ per cent.
Six per cent. S. F. scenred bonds, 1911, 6 per cent.
Collateral trust five per cent. bonds, 1937, 5 per cent.
Land grant mortgage, 1900, 7 per cent.
Cowley, Sumner & Ft. Smith R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Florence, Elderado & Wal. Val. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1907, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Emporia & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1905, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
Income, 1906, 7 per cent.
Marion & McPherson R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
The New-Mexico & Southern Pac. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1908, 7 per cent.
The Pueblo & Arkansas Valley R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1905, 7 per cent.
Wichita & Southwestern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1902, 7 per cent.
Kan. City, Lawrence & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1908, 6 per cent.
Southern Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1010, 7 per cent.
Sumner County R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Ottawa & Burlingtan R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1908, 6 per cent.
The Southern Kan. R'y Co.—Gulf Div.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co.:
Income, 1927, 6 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co. of Texas:
First mortgage, 1827, 5 per cent.
A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. in Chicago:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
Chicago, Santa Fe & California R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 6 per cent.
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
Second mortgage, 1923, 6 per cent.
Sonora Railway Co., Limited:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Leaven., Topeka & Southwestern R'y Co.:
General mortgage, 1912, 4 per cent. For the one-half guaranteed by Atchison Co.
The Wichita & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1914, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 791, incl.)
The Kingman, Pratt & West. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1816, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 956, incl.)
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1926, 5 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1826, 5 per cent.

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE AND CERTIFICATES RECEIVED THEREFOR AT
UNION TRUST COMPANY, 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UNION TRUST COMPANY, ROOM 26 95 MILK-ST., BOSTON,
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., 113 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON,
MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO., CHICAGO,
BARING BROTHERS & CO., 8 BISHOPSGATE-WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

Circular 63, containing full details, can be had at above addresses and also at offices of Kidder, Peabody & Co., No. 1 Nasaan-st., New-York, and of Atchison Company, 93 Milk-st., Boston.

J. W. REINHART, 4th Vice Prest.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman of Board.

HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $500,000; SURPLUS, $582,123 13.
CORRESPONDENTS:
DETWENTSCHE BANK, AMSTERDAM-NIGINO, AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.
B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & CO., LONDON, ENG.

Allows interest on deposits, and interest on balances of active accounts of merchants and others.
Transacts a general banking business.
Loans money on promissory notes with New-York or Brooklyn appraised real estate first mortgage, with Title Guarantee policy as collateral security.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, and Onardian under Wills and the usual statutory charges; also as Registrar, Trustee, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, cities, railroads, towns, and other corporations, and for real estate mortgages, with coupon bonds New-York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. Collects rents, coupons, and dividends.
Negotiates state, city, railway, and corporate loans.

TRUSTEES:
Garret A. Van Allen, John D. Vermeule,
Warner Van Norden, John Van Voorhis,
Hoopar C. Van Vurst, W. W. Van Voorbis,
James R. Van Woert, George W. Van Siclen,
G. Van Tuntrand, James Roosevelt,
John R. Planten, Augustus Van Wyck,
Henry W. Bookstaver, Henry W. O. Edye,
Robert B. Roosevelt, Johann Goodnow,
George M. Van Hoesen, George F. Holgman,
William Dowd, Peter Wyckoff,
William Remsen, Daniel A. Heald.
W. D. Van Vleck,

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, President.
JOHN D. VERMEULE, Vice President.
GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, Secretary.

6-30 BONDS.
Kansas City Bridge and Terminal Railway Co.

CENTRAL TRUST CO., Trustee.
Total issue, $1,500,000. Denominations, $500. 50 Per Cent. Stock Bonus.
Full particulars on application,

WILLIAM H. PARMENTER,
50 State-st., Boston, Mass.
ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 10-3.

THE CINCINNATI, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.

An arrangement has been made by the Reorganization Committee with the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., whereby the holders of the Reorganization Certificates representing the 4½ per cent. first mortgage bonds deposited with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. will receive, on Nov. 1, 1889, interest thereon from May 1, 1889, to Jan. 1, 1890. The holders will present the same to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. on Nov. 1, 1889, to receive such interest and their certificates properly stamped.

Holders of the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore R. R. Co.'s first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds deposited with the Baltimore & Ohio reorganization will receive their interest by presenting their coupons to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. on Nov. 1, 1889.

The committee has extended the time to deposit securities under the plan to the 26th day of November, 1889.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
FRANK WALSH, Secretary, No. 2 Wall-st.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,
BANKERS,
Allow interest on deposits, and make a specialty of
Investment Securities,
44 WALL-ST.
SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

OREGON & TRANSCONTINENTAL CO.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 20 and 22 William-st., New-York, for the sale to the Trustee of sixty bonds of the Oregon Transcontinental Company for the sinking fund, as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned, securing the same. Proposals should be directed to R. G. Rolston, President, Nos. 20 and 22 William-st., and must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 23d instant. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee. R. G. ROLSTON,
New-York, Nov. 6, 1889. President.

THE OHIO SOUTHERN R.R. CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE INCOME BONDHOLDERS

Are hereby notified that the circular setting forth plan for funding their bonds into a fixed charge 4 per cent. bond is now ready, and can be had upon application at the office of the Company, Room 20, 192 Broadway, New-York City.
HENRY GRAVES, Treasurer.

Reorganization of the AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST.

Under the plan adopted at a meeting of certificate holders held this day, and which has received the indorsement of holders of over four-fifths of the entire issue, it is proposed that the Trust, and the property and assets thereof, be merged or incorporated into the

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY,

a corporation organized and existing under the Laws of the State of New-Jersey, or that such Trust Certificates be exchanged or transferred for shares of said company or otherwise, as the Reorganization Committee may deem judicious, upon the following general basis:

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY to issue Common Stock to the amount of $21,092,000, and 8 per cent. non-cumulative Preferred Stock, redeemable at 105 per cent. and secured by the shares of all companies received on such merger, or acquisition, or by property or trust certificates as may be determined by the committee, and limited to $15,000,000 in amount, of which $4,454,000, (or any balance in excess of the amount required on the exchange,) to be held, used, and disposed of by the Directors for the purposes of the company. All stock entitled to like voting power.

The Trust Certificates to be exchanged for such new shares in the following proportion, viz.:

For each share of Trust Certificates, 50 per cent. thereof in such new Common Stock, $21,092,000, and 25 per cent. thereof in such new Preferred Stock..... 10,546,000.

Holders of AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST Certificates are invited to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

ON OR BEFORE NOV. 20, 1889,

and receive engraved certificates of deposit therefor, under the agreement of reorganization.

THE ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY are now BEING ISSUED and have been LISTED on the STOCK EXCHANGE in same manner as the certificates of the American Cotton Oil Trust.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
SAMUEL THOMAS,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
JAMES H. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
NICHOLAS SHELDON,
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1889.

First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds
Consolidated Street Railroad Co., Memphis, Tenn.

TOTAL ISSUE.....$2,000,000
INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY, PAYABLE AT FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.

Total miles of road, occupying entire city.....50
GROSS EARNINGS FOR 1887.....$290,048 47
NET EARNINGS FOR 1887..... 113,587 57
GROSS EARNINGS FOR 1888.....$318,902 23
NET EARNINGS FOR 1888..... 127,104 81
GROSS EARNINGS FOR 1889
WILL BE.....$350,000 00
NET EARNINGS FOR 1889
WILL BE..... 145,000 00

Memphis and suburbs have a population of over 100,000 dependent upon this street railway system for local travel. The city is rapidly increasing in population and wealth. We offer $500,000 of these bonds, in amounts to suit, with our unqualified recommendation of them as safe and desirable investment security.

PARTICULARS and PRICE ON APPLICATION.

Robertson & James,
7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY
150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Capital and Surplus.....$1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund.....$3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 30 years' business experience in that line. Loans negotiated on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The first mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage note or bond with interest coupons attached, which are payable, when due, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a government investment bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 250 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by
W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOMESTAKE MINING Company, Mills Building, 15 Broad-st., New-York, Nov. 16, 1889.—DIVIDEND No. 136.—The regular monthly dividend—ten (10) cents per share—has been declared for October, payable at office of company, San Francisco, or at Transfer Agency in New-York, on 25th inst. Transfer books close 20th. LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

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The New-York Times.

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MANY AFTER ONE PLACE

MOVES IN THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

ALL THE OTHER CANDIDATES UNITED AGAINST REED—PROSPECTS OF LEGISLATION THIS SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

United States District Judge—ALONZO J. EDGERTON of South Dakota for the District of South Dakota.

United States District Attorney—WILLIAM B. STERLING of South Dakota for the District of South Dakota.

Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Idaho—WILLIS SWEET of Idaho.

* * *

Those more or less distant persons who are getting the impression, from occasional references in the dispatches from this city to the fact that a Speakership fight has begun here, would have great difficulty in detecting any signs of it if they should happen to drop into Washington to-night. The streets are almost as quiet as they were in August. The hotel lobbies are not crowded, and there are nowhere any excited discussions of the chances of any of the candidates for Speaker.

The most interested persons here are the candidates, and they are all here and in quarters. Mr. Reed, at the Shoreham, enjoying the reputation of being easily the leader in the race, is encouraged to remain composed and confident by such warm supporters as Henry Cabot Lodge, Thomas M. Bayne, and Harry Bingham, who regard the opposition as so trifling and superficial that they expect to see it dry up and blow away before the caucus is held. Messrs. Cannon, Henderson, and Burrows, as well as Major McKinley, who constitute the field against Reed, are amiable enough, personally, about the contest, and will probably remain so.

But their friends, who are stirred up by some of the statements published in Reed's behalf, are already loading and firing at him with the earnestness of sharpshooters. The inspiration, the loading of the guns, so to speak, is attributed to the candidates, the firing being intrusted to men who represent the desire to support a candidate from the "effete" East. The skirmish fire is not dangerous. The great guns have not yet been put in position. But the skirmishers are indicating very plainly the probability of a combination, an effort to make one line of several small and scattered bodies.

The candidacy of Major McKinley seems to be an apologetic one as it stands now. While his friends insist that he is in the race, they also declare that he is not asking anybody to vote for him, and that he expects to let every member reach a conclusion as to the proper course to be made without any one's pleading with him for support. That sort of candidacy is not calculated to flourish in this year, and in the neighborhood of Washington, where no one gets anything without asking for it, and where many of those who ask, and ask repeatedly, are disappointed. There is the chance that McKinley, elected to the Speakership, would make Judge Kelley Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is received with so much disfavor that it is evident that it will have to be disavowed in order to remove a considerable degree of indifference to the candidacy. While McKinley's Congressional supporters are insisting that the Ohio defeat will not affect the chances of their man, nearly all the other Ohioans here regard the set-back in that State as a very serious detriment to him.

Mr. Cannon's friends are more confident to-night than they have yet been that the consolidation of all the opponents of Reed will be made for his benefit. It does not really look so. There is a tremendous impulse at work for Burrows, as might have been expected, and the hottest fire on Reed's column is coming from the Burrows sharpshooters. Burrows will be offered as a sort of Tanner candidate, a man who will be favorable to unloading the Treasury surplus to the soldiers, sailors, and the silver-dollar makers without stint.

The sort of opposition that Mr. Reed may expect is indicated by the stories that are dispiping out of the opposing camps. One is, for instance, that when Burrows was Chairman of the House Committee on Territories in 1882, and the first effort was made for the division of Dakota, the admission of South Dakota, and creation of the Territory of North Dakota, Reed came to him and introduced an attorney representing Maine capitalists who held Yankton bonds in the enm of $100,000. Mr. Reed urged that the Dakota bill be killed and buried in committee, because its passage would work an injury to his constituents. Mr. Burrows, as Chairman of the committee, urged the bill in the House and Mr. Reed opposed it, as did Senators Frye and Hale in the Senate.

The claim of Mr. Reed that he has a right to the nomination for the Speakership on account of a previous caucus nomination is questioned by, the McKinley men. Four years ago, they say, when Frank Hiscock was a candidate for the Speakership before the Republican caucus, Mr. William Walter Phelps urged this nomination on the ground that, when the Republican Party returned to power, Hiscock would be the ablest man for the position, and his minority nomination would help him to a majority nomination later on. Another McKinley character, Major McKinley, who was in charge of Mr. Reed's interest, said: "We do not claim future preferment for our candidate in this caucus. We urge the nomination of Mr. Reed on the ground that his district is close, and nomination will help him to a renomination." The McKinley men say that Reed's present claims are ungenerous and unworthy.

* * *

The Administration is becoming so unpopular with Republicans that it is no longer a novelty to hear it referred to by them in terms of open disrespect. Mr. Obed Wheeler of New-York, who was a delegate to the Chicago Convention and a member of the Committee of Notification that called upon Harrison at Indianapolis to tell him of his miraculous good luck, was here to-day. He had not come to ask the Administration to give him anything.

"If you are going to come to me," said he, "you can just say that I'm thoroughly disgruntled."

It was Mr. Wheeler's opinion that a good many Republicans in New-York who feel as he does found it inconvenient to vote at the last election.

* * *

Senator Stockbridge does not expect much of the coming Congress. In conversation with a *Star* reporter to-day he said:

"There will be a great deal of talk, but I feel satisfied that results will be few and, from a patriotic standpoint, unsatisfactory. In the Senate, of course, we have such an assured majority that we could do a great deal had we the support of the House. There, however, the margin is slight, and I am satisfied that the Democrats will have so many mildly-obstructive schemes on hand that the little leadership of any national importance can be looked for. The minority is evidently going to do all it can to get control of the next House, and, to aid them in this, they will leave no stone unturned; no opportunity will slide by unused. They are going to say, 'Why don't you do this?' and then they will prevent its accomplishment, and call the attention of the country to the fact that we are doing nothing."

* * *

Capt. Ledyard Ellsworth of Hartford, Conn., inventor of the smokeless and noiseless powder in which military men have been so much interested, is in Washington and has been talking to a *Star* reporter about his invention. He is quoted as saying that the United States Government stands an excellent chance of losing any opportunity to acquire the right to use the new powder. According to Capt. Ellsworth, he has sold to the German Government the exclusive right to the invention for all countries except the United States, Mexico, and Central America. For this he receives $500,000 down, and $10,000 a year for ninety-nine years. The contract with Germany carried with it the option of purchasing the rights for the United States, Mexico, and Central America on similar terms, at any time up to Nov. 1, 1889. The Captain says that the German representative claims to have closed with this option in a letter sent to him at Hartford on Oct. 12. Capt. Ellsworth was absent in the West, and did not receive the letter. It is a question whether by the terms of the contract this acceptance of the option can be held as binding. If it is so held, the Captain says, then the secret of the new powder will belong exclusively to Germany. The inventor has been at work upon the powder since 1879, and he is represented as being very happy because at last the fortune his success has now brought to him. The ordnance officers are suspected of holding this new powder in smaller esteem than the inventor.

* * *

The commission appointed by Secretary Whitney last January, pursuant to an act of Congress, "to report as to the most desirable location on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the South Atlantic coast for navy yards and dry docks" has made its report to Secretary Tracy. The conclusion of the commission is as follows:

"After carefully weighing all the advantages and disadvantages of Algiers as a site for a naval station, the commission is of the opinion that, while the spot is not an ideal one, no other place in the Gulf compares with it in the advantages offered, and that the advantages are so many and so great, and outweigh the disadvantages to such an extent, that the commission have hesitation in recommending the location of a navy yard and dry docks at the present Government reservation at Algiers, La."

* * *

The annual report of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, submitted by Commodore George Dewey, the present Chief, shows a considerable increase in the estimate for the equipment of vessels, amounting to $225,000 over the appropriation for the present year. This is made necessary by the increased demands upon the appropriation for coaling.

The new ships are large coal consumers, and Commodore Dewey calls attention to the consideration that, as the building of these high-powered vessels has become the policy of the Government, the increased demands for the navy in the matter of coal must be recognized to give effect to the purpose of Congress. As a basis of comparison, it is stated that the Dolphin, the smallest of the new steel vessels in commission, consumed during the past fiscal year about $35,000 worth of coal, and on this basis it is apparent that for coal alone the sum of $375,000 is needed.

* * *

Secretary Tracy to-day issued an advertisement for proposals for building the proposed new steel gunboats, Nos. 5 and 6, of about one thousand tons each, and for a steel practice vessel of about eight hundred tons for the Annapolis Naval Academy, the proposals to be opened Jan. 22, 1890. The contracts will be executed upon an understanding that the gunboats shall maintain a speed of thirteen knots an hour for four consecutive hours, and the practice vessel show a speed of twelve knots an hour during a four-hour trial. For every quarter knot developed in excess of the required speed, the contractor shall receive a premium of $5,000, and for every quarter knot the vessel fails to reach the required speed the contractor shall forfeit $5,000, provided that in case the gunboats fail to show a speed of twelve knots an hour and the practice vessel eleven knots they shall be rejected. The cost of the gunboats (exclusive of speed premium) is limited to $350,000 each, and the practice ship to $260,000.

* * *

Miss Ada Tanner of New-York, confidential clerk to the Commissioner of Pensions, has resigned. R. A. Durnan of Indiana has resigned his position as private secretary to Treasurer Huston to accept an appointment as chief of division of the Pension Bureau. The salaries of these offices are $1,800 and $2,000 per annum, respectively. The first-named office will be filled by the appointment of Miss Tanner, daughter of the late Commissioner of Pensions. Treasurer Huston said this afternoon that he was not personally acquainted with Miss Tanner, and that her appointment is made solely in recognition of the army services of her father.

* * *

Orders have been issued by Secretary Tracy for the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron to be put in readiness for sailing by Dec. 2. Admiral Gherardi has been informed that the Dolphin has been added to the fleet. The squadron now consists of the Dolphin, Kearsarge, (the flagship,) the Galena, and the Yantic. The latter is now engaged in special duty and will not accompany the other vessels on their trip.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York.—W. H. Campbell at Larchmont, Westchester County.

Massachusetts.—W. T. Place, North Dighton; H. E. Horton, West Dighton.

New-Hampshire.—D. W. Baxton, South Weare.

Maryland.—R. G. Stevens, Potter's Landing.

Virginia.—J. E. Lewis, Mitchell's Station.

WILSON BARRETT'S SCENERY.

THE DUTY PAID ON IT LIKELY TO BE REFUNDED TO THE ACTOR.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Actor Wilson Barrett has probably won his case and will recover the whole of the $6,000 duties paid under protest on his scenery here. While there has been no official decision from Washington as yet regarding the duties, it is well known in the Custom House that the department is most favorably inclined toward the English actor, and that it is only a question of time when directions will be issued to Boston's Collector to refund the total amount of duties. In fact, a communication from Washington has already been received at the Citadel inquiring why any duties were ever imposed. They never would have been had not Collector Saltonstall received an ambiguously-worded telegram from Washington prior to the arrival of Mr. Barrett's scenery requesting that they cause to examine the scenery carefully, and if in his judgment the goods were dutiable to put a rate upon them.

He did both. The goods were examined, and after a value was placed upon them the proper duties were assessed their different rates of duty. An appeal and a protest were made, a certain shaving of the value was secured, and, in consequence, several hundreds of dollars in duties were refunded. A further protest upon paying any duties at all was made, and that is just where the case stands. Ex-Assistant Appraiser M. P. Curran is acting as Barrett's attorney, and he is sublimely confident that his client is going to get his money back.

TO GO INTO LIQUIDATION.

THE POTSON IRON WORKS COMPANY IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—The Potson Iron Works Company, Limited, is in difficulties and has decided to go into liquidation. The company is engaged in engine, boiler, and machine building in Toronto, and has a big ship yard and shops in Owen Sound. It is probably the largest concern engaged in building machine engines and iron steamships in Canada. When it became cramped for want of capital and decided to go into liquidation, had contracts for iron vessels exceeding $500,000. One of the vessels it built was the lake steamship Manitoba, for the Canadian Pacific Railway, to run from Owen Sound to Port Arthur. She was the finest iron vessel on the lakes.

The company had among other contracts one from the Canadian Pacific Railway for $269,000 to build car ferries.

The principal creditors are the Ontario Bank of Toronto for $106,000; Bank of British North America, $25,000; Rice, Lewis & Son, the firm that furnished most of the raw material for works, and J. B. Miller, Parry Sound.

A liquidator has been appointed under whom, together with competent liquidators appointed to represent the interests concerned in the failure, the business will, it is expected, be carried on till the contracts are completed. If the business is so carried on this way, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company may undertake to carry it on.

It is probable that the company may be reorganized with larger capital.

A FASHIONABLE GATHERING.

THEATRICALS AT THE SHORT HILLS PRETTY CASINO.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Nov. 19.—The pretty Casino at Short Hills was crowded to-night by an audience attracted by the announcement that "The Day After the Wedding" was to be played by Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan. Mrs. Daniel Warfield, and Messrs. Edward Fales Coward, Boudinot Colt, and Stockton Colt, and "Box and Cox" by Messrs. G. M. S. Horton, Charles T. Root, and Alfred S. Derong.

The performance passed off capitally. Mrs. Morgan acted the part of the shrew capitally, while Mr. Coward repeated his performance which has been much admired at Lenox and elsewhere. Mr. Boudinot Colt's personation of a faithful old servant was full of droll humor, and Mrs. Warfield and Mr. S. B. Colt entertained their parts admirably.

After music by Miss Harriett Cady and Mrs. Beecher Collins, Burnand and Sullivan's version of poor Morton's little classic was given with a rollicking humor that kept the audience in laughter from beginning to end.

Besides all short Hills there were among the audience from New-York Mrs. Henry S. Leavitt, Miss Leavitt, Mr. Thacher, Miss Lizzie Lanier, Miss Castle Leonard, and Mrs. Rudolph Bohlmer; from Summit, Col. and Mrs. Archer N. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, and from the Oranges, the Robinsons, Farrs, Carters, Hitches, and Watsons.

EIGHT-HOUR RULE RESCINDED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—At a meeting last night of the Typographical Union a resolution was adopted repealing the eight-hour rule that has heretofore prevailed. This action will allow employers to work their men as many hours as they please, and will result, it is believed, in causing the men in the Government Printing Office, who now work in the daytime, to work also at night whenever ordered to do so. The printers in the job and newspaper offices opposed the resolution unanimously, but it was carried by the men from the Government Printing Office.

Young & Smylie's Stick Licorice.
Best remedy for coughs, colds, and sore throat—Adv.

THE NEW FRENCH POLICY

PREMIER TIRARD TELLS WHAT HIS COUNTRY WANTS.

DISTURBING AND SENSATIONAL QUESTIONS TO BE LET ALONE—A STRONG VOTE SUPPORTING THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, delivered an address to the Chamber to-day. He declared that he would endeavor to elink all personal predilections and assured the members of the Chamber the liberty of the tribune. All France, he said, had manifested a desire that concord should prevail among her representatives, and he therefore appealed to all the forces of democracy to rally around the Republicans.

M. Tirard, the Prime Minister, also addressed the Chamber. He said:

"Universal suffrage has finally been crowned with triumph, the democracy, by the recent elections, inviting all Frenchmen to unite under the banner which the republic has raised above parties, and which from this day forward is above attack. France has spoken. She has not only signified that she intends to maintain, fortify, and develop the institutions which she has founded, but she has resolved that the republic shall mean a stable government, securing order, progress, and respect at home and abroad. Taught by recent experience, we think that each a Government must not show weakness nor remain disarmed in struggling with those who refuse to bow to the will of the majority as often declared. The elections have manifested above all else France's resolve to enter upon a definite era of calm and labor. We therefore propose to put aside questions irritating and dividing men's minds and to direct our whole attention to the solution of problems of economy and social justice."

He promised reforms that would render the administration of justice cheaper. The budget for 1891 would show a real and solid equilibrium. Public works, harbors, canals, and railways would be expedited, and there would be reforms in land and liquor taxation. Referring to the treaties of commerce expiring in 1892, he said that the economic régime of France would necessarily occupy an important place in the labors of the house, and that chambers of commerce and workmen's and agricultural associations would soon be consulted and invited to guide the Government in the difficult task of deciding the tariffs.

In concluding he said: "In submitting these questions to your deliberation we furnish fresh proofs of the unchanging sentiments animating the Republican France, the exposition, no one in the world has a right to entertain suspicion as to the peaceful sentiments of our country. While laboring to complete our military organization, we loudly affirm that our sole desire is an honorable and dignified peace. Industrious and active nation, she is confident of its strength and rights. Let us, then, labor together to complete the organization of the democracy. You have a right to demand of us persevering firmness. We need your confidence. In communicating to you our plans we ask your co-operation in the name of the republic."

M. Manjan, Radical, moved that urgency be granted for the consideration of the question of a revision of the Constitution.

M. Tirard appealed to the Chamber to set aside all such questions, which, he said, created divisions among the Republicans.

M. Manjan's motion was then rejected by a vote of 345 to 123. The announcement of this victory for the Government was received with cheers.

The Senate to-day voted the navy credit of 58,000,000f., which was passed by the last Chamber of Deputies too late for adoption by the Senate.

EUROPE'S HAND IN AFRICA.

LISBON, Nov. 19.—Advices have been received from the Guinea coast of Africa that the Geba war has ended in favor of the Portuguese. Eighteen Dembos chiefs have offered their submission to the Governor of Angola.

The latest news from Lake Nyassa is that the Snitan Macangire, a powerful chief whose territory lies on the eastern shore of the lake, has become a vassal of Portugal.

Major Serpa Pinto, while surveying the Nyassa district, was attacked by Makololo. After a sharp fight the natives were repulsed with a loss of 72 killed.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The Hanover *Courier* publishes a letter, dated Aden, Nov. 2, to the effect that members of the Wagalla tribe assert that Dr. Peters reached Xenia in safety after the skirmish on the Tana River.

HELP FOR ENGLAND'S POOR.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Mr. John Morley, speaking at the Eighty Club to-night, held that the social questions to which many of the Radicals were now seeking to give the first place in the programme could not efface the Irish question, on which the next election would turn.

It was true, however, that in view of existing social injustices, there was urgent necessity for legislation for the benefit of the masses. The people were overburdened and ought to be relieved. Among other things, the taxes on tea and coffee should be lowered. He favored free education, free meals for poor school children, reform of the pauper system, and the regulation of the wages question. He believed in the principle of giving equality of opportunity to all classes to defend their own interests. The well-off classes, he said, should sympathize with the poorer classes in their efforts to ameliorate their condition.

NO IMPORTED CATTLE.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The Reichstag to-day resumed the debate on the motion of Herr Barth, a Progressist, to rescind the law against the importation of cattle. After considerable discussion the motion was rejected. Herr Wehsky introduced a motion in favor of allowing the free importation of swine shipped directly to slaughter houses. This was also defeated. A number of National Liberals voted with the Progressists on both motions.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag today unanimously adopted a bill providing for the organization of two new army corps. The Minister of War explained to the committee that the internal needs of the army required the adoption of the measure, which, he said, was entirely unconnected with the new French Army law. This modification of the army, he declared, might be regarded as a final one.

TWO ENGLISH JUDGES HURT.

NOTTINGHAM, Nov. 19.—A German dentist named Arnemann shot and dangerously wounded Judge Bristowe of the County Court in the railway station here to-day. The weapon used was a revolver. A judgment given by Judge Bristowe against Arnemann led to the shooting.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—While on his way to court this morning Justice Day of the Parnell Commission was knocked down by a cab and slightly injured. He proceeded to the court room, however, and took his place on the bench, but was unable to sit during the session. He was obliged to be assisted when he withdrew from the court.

THE IRISH LEAGUE FUNDS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Sir Henry James continued his speech in behalf of the *Times*, before the Parnell Commission, to-day. He declared that a large amount of the vast sums which had reached the leaders of the Irish National movement had not been accounted for, and this gave scope for evil doing. League money, Sir Henry said, had been used to defend prisoners other than those charged with agrarian crimes. He cited the Phœnix Park murders in support of his argument. He asked the court to accept the evidence of the convict Delaney in relation to these murders, and said that his testimony had been supported by that of other witnesses.

TO EVANGELIZE THE WEST END.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—An evangelistic movement of a very unusual character is attracting some attention in London just now. A society has been formed to seek the conversion of the fashionable people of the West End. The members or agents of the society are to make personal visits and seek by direct intercourse to interest the people in religion. It is asserted that all the houses in fashionable London, not excluding Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, will be visited in this way.

AGITATION IN SPAIN.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Señor Emilio Castelar, who has been spending some days in this city, started this morning on his return to Madrid. Political witnesses, who seek to find some meaning in all of Castelar's movements, imagine that they see in this some indication of a significant political agitation to be begun in Spain. Some go so far as to think that this will take the form of a republican revolt.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 19.—A Tenants' Defense League convention was held at Tralee to-day. One thousand delegates were present, including a number of prominent Parnellites. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Messrs. O'Reilly and Atkinson of the Irish National League of America received an ovation at the regular meeting of the National League in Dublin to-day. They will be tendered a public dinner Thursday.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Emile Ollivier's new book has just been published. He contends that the best form of Government is a monarchy. He predicts that a Cæsar will yet arise in America unless she "mitigates her omniverous democracy," and that still more surely will one arise in France if the State is delivered ever to "the cynical voracity of politicians."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—Monssa Bey, the Kurdish chief who is charged with perpetrating outrages upon Christians in Armenia, has been imprisoned. He has also been subjected to a private examination. His trial will take place Nov. 23, and if he is found guilty his sentence will be published.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 19.—At the session of the Anti-Slavery Conference to-day the various delegates stated the views of their respective Governments on the slavery question. A committee was appointed to consider practicable measures for dealing with the slave traffic.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Sir Edward Guinness has given £200,000 for the erection of dwellings for the laboring poor of London. He also gives £50,000 to be similarly used for the benefit of the poor of Dublin.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—An election was held in the Third Division of this city to-day for members of the Municipal Council. Six Liberals and six Socialists were elected. Three reballots are necessary.

ROME, Nov. 19.—The *Gazette* announces that Italy assumes a protectorate over the coast of East Africa from the northern limits of Kismayu to a point 2½° north.

THE MORMON EXPOSURE.

EDITOR PENROSE REFUSES TO TELL HOW MANY WIVES HE HAS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 19.—It was supposed that the Mormons' case now being tried before the court would be concluded to-day, but the Mormons, having put on the stand a witness whose testimony is very important, it looks now as though it would not be ended for several days. The witness is none other than the celebrated Charles W. Penrose, who has been editor in chief of the Deseret *Evening News*, the official organ of the Mormon Church, for the past ten years. He is one of the shrewdest wirepullers in the Church, and has for years preached all the worst doctrines of Mormonism and used his position as an editor to urge his followers to be true to all the principles of the faith, polygamy included. He was a polygamist up to March 2 of last year, when he received amnesty for the offence from President Cleveland.

On direct examination to-day he attempted to explain away certain doctrines in sermons by Brigham Young and others, leaders of the Church, which had been introduced by the Gentile attorneys in this case. These sermons related to blood atonement, the necessity for implicitly obeying the priesthood in all things, and the statements that this was the will of God. He testified that the doctrines of the Church were contained in the book entitled "Doctrines and Covenants," and that a book containing all the revelations given by God to Joseph H. Smith and other Church prophets had formally passed by a vote of the Mormon people nine years ago as the true standard of faith. On cross-examination he was asked how many wives he had, and he refused to answer on the ground that he had received general amnesty for his polygamous practices.

Counsel on both sides argued that question for almost two hours, and finally the court decided that he must answer the question. The court held that his answer could not criminate him, as he had received amnesty. He gave his answer might tend to affect his credibility as a witness. He was again asked the same question, and refused point blank to answer, giving no reason. Counsel then asked that the witness be punished for contempt of court. The question was argued till 5 o'clock, and the witness then asked that he be given till 10 o'clock this morning to consider the answer, and the Judge granted the request.

His cross-examination will be as severe as ever a witness in a Utah court has been subjected to, for for years he declined to make prudential and caution pay against every United States official who has attempted to enforce the laws in Utah. He will be cross-examined by two ex-United States District Attorneys, one being W. H. Dickson, who served four years ago, who began the prosecution for polygamy under the Edmunds law and who secured so many convictions.

The early part of the day was occupied by witnesses who were called to impeach the testimony of two witnesses for the Gentiles on certain immaterial points. A witness named Wooley, who had been on the stand for the Mormons, was recalled, and stated that he had been through the endowment house three times, once for the purpose of marriage, and twice afterward. The court asked him to explain what the ceremonies for the dead were, and witness stated that it was the Mormon belief that if a man died who never had been through the endowment house, he could be saved in the next world if some of his friends in the ceremonies of endowment for him here. In this way a man might be sealed to a dead woman, and he would have her for a wife in the next world if she accepted him. Asked as to how it could be ascertained whether the dead woman accepted him, witness replied by special revelation to the President of the Church. Many such marriages are celebrated, the ordinance being called "sealing."

NORTH DAKOTA'S SENATORS.

GILBERT A. PIERCE THE CHOICE OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 19.—Gilbert A. Pierce was made the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus for United States Senator. The first vote gave him 53 to 13, and his nomination was made unanimous amid wild enthusiasm. He was escorted into the hall, and thanked the convention in a short but earnest speech.

Balloting for the second Senator was then proceeded with. Two ballots were taken without result, the last vote standing as follows: M. N. Johnson, 27; P. J. McCumber, 14; N. G. Ordway, 10; Walter Muir, 8; George H. Walsh, 11; C. A. M. Spencer, 1; W. C. Plummer, 7; George H. Winship, 2. The caucus adjourned and balloting will probably not be resumed for several days. On the motion to adjourn, which was expected to be defeated by the Johnson and McCumber men, the vote stood 46 yeas to 34 nays, and the proposition is made that Johnson cannot get sufficient strength to win. The fight for the second Senatorship will be exciting.

THE REPORTS WERE FALSE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Sergt. Emerick of Company E, Engineers, West Point, says the reports that his family were badly treated by the post authorities during the recent sickness by which four members of his family died from diphtheria are false. He says the place where the tents were pitched was not damp, that the tents were comfortable, and flooring was used in the same. He says two nurses were constantly furnished at Government expense, and everything was done that could be done to save life and secure comfort.

Two cords of wood were burned daily to keep the air at the proper temperature, and every article of wearing apparel was destroyed as soon as it became soiled. The sickness, it is said, has cost the Government already over $600.

NOTES FROM THE DOMINION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 19.—Lord Stanley, Governor General of Canada, and the vice-regal party returned to-day from a two months' transcontinental trip via the Canadian Pacific Railway. He declined to be interviewed on the plea that his impressions of the country had been conveyed in his replies to the various addresses of welcome presented en route.

Officials of the Fisheries Department are still engaged in the preparation of data regarding the Behring Sea question. A satisfactory adjustment before next season is anticipated here. The Fisheries Department was notified to-day that the Canadian schooner Ocean Bells had sailed from Halifax, N. S., for Victoria, B. C., with the object of engaging in the Behring Sea seal fisheries.

Hamilton Ginger Champagne
Is sold by all leading druggists and grocers. Hostetter & Shumacher, New-York agents, 156 Franklin-st.—Adv.

BRAZIL AS A REPUBLIC

DOUBTFUL REPORT OF FIGHTING IN RIO.

ONLY PEACEFUL DISPATCHES FROM THE CAPITAL—FONSECA'S PROCLAMATION—DOM PEDRO'S LAST LETTER.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The *Figaro* says that merchants in Hamburg have received dispatches from Rio de Janeiro stating that a movement has been started in that city for the restoration of Dom Pedro, and that fighting has occurred in the streets between the Monarchists and Republicans.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 19, via Galveston.—Adhesion to the new order of things continues. The National Guard and most of the prominent public men in all the provinces are in accord with the present course of events.

Senhor Campos Salles, the new Minister of Justice, who has been absent, has arrived in this city. He was received with enthusiasm. He has taken possession of his department, having declared before the President and Minister of the Supreme Tribunal his adhesion to the new order of things. Like declarations have been made by all the Generals and magistrates.

The manifesto of the Republican Government of Brazil is as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: The people, the army and navy, and the provinces have now decreed the fall of the imperial dynasty and the suppression of the monarchical system. This patriotic revolution has been followed by the formation of a provisional Government, whose first mission is to guarantee order, liberty, and the rights of the citizen.

The formation of this Government until a definite Government has been named has been made with full regard to the most competent material. The Government is simply composed of temporary agents, who will govern and maintain peace, liberty, fraternity, and order. The attributes and extraordinary faculties invested are for the defense and integrity of the country and the preservation of public order.

The provisional Government promises to use all means in its power to guarantee security of life and property to all those who, by their patriotic revolution has been followed by the formation of a provisional Government, whose first mission is to guarantee order, liberty, and the rights of the citizen.

The army and navy, the ordinary functions of the Department of Justice, the civil and military administrations, will continue under their existing organizations, and respect for those holding position will be maintained.

The Senate and State Council are abolished and the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. The Provisional Government recognises and acknowledges all national compromises under the late Government and will comply with foreign powers. The public debt, internal and external, will be respected; also all existing contracts and obligations legally made.

DEODORA FONSECA.
Chief of the Provisional Government.

Candido Oliveira is still a prisoner.

Count d'Eu has resigned. He is likely to leave Brazil.

The Bonrse continues animated; exchange, 27¾.

Emperor Dom Pedro made the following reply to the communication of the new Government informing him of his deposition:

In view of the address handed me on the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., I resolve to submit to the command of circumstances, to leave with all my family for Europe to-morrow, leaving this beloved country, which I have tried to give firm testimony of my affectionate love and my dedication of nearly half a century as chief of the State. I will always have kindly remembrances of Brazil and hopes for its prosperity.

D. PEDRO DE ALCANTARA.

To the Provisional Government.
RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 18, 1889.

The Provisional Government delivered to the Emperor a draft for 500 contos to enable him to live well and independently of the donation already mentioned.

The King of Portugal has offered Emperor Dom Pedro the use of his palace at Lisbon.

The funeral ceremony in honor of King Luiz has been postponed.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The dispatches of yesterday had a reassuring effect in financial circles. Brazilian securities on the London Stock Exchange to-day recovered much of the ground lost yesterday, and are quoted from 2 to 3 points higher than last night's closing prices. The feeling prevails that the change of Government will not injuriously affect Brazilian financial obligations.

A dispatch to the *News* from Madrid says that Spain will postpone recognition of the Brazilian Republic until the other powers recognize it.

A dispatch to the *Chronicle* says that the Vatican has instructed the Papal Nuncio at Rio Janeiro to see that the Brazilian clergy abstain from politics.

It is stated that Queen Victoria has invited Dom Pedro to visit her at Windsor.

STORIES OF TROUBLE DOUBTED.

ALL REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON SHOWING NO DISORDER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Members of the Brazilian Legation here have no faith in the report that partisans of Dom Pedro have undertaken to restore the monarchy, and that there is fighting in the streets of Rio de Janeiro. Minister Valente believes it is safe flatly to deny the story. He has had several telegrams from Rio de Janeiro and elsewhere, dated to-day, and all agreed that everything was quiet in the new republic.

Dr. Valente said to-night that the fact that the report of street fighting was credited to merchants of Hamburg and printed in a Paris newspaper was enough to throw doubt upon it. News of that importance should be heard in London, which was the centre of Brazilian financial affairs, and which was interested in Brazil to the extent of probably £50,000,000. The interest on Brazil's indebtedness was paid in London, and it was remarkable that London should have heard nothing of the rioting in Rio de Janeiro if the Hamburg merchants were correctly informed.

As a matter of fact, Dr. Valente's dispatches were directly to the contrary. The London and Brazilian Bank, in which English capital is invested, is one of the most important financial institutions of Rio de Janeiro. One of Dr. Valente's telegrams quoted above was received from Brazil at the London office of this bank. It stated that the republic had been accepted by the province of Rio de Janeiro and by the northern and southern provinces. Everything was quiet, and it was the general opinion that the republic was quite secure. To this was added the significant statement that exchange was firm. Another dispatch, which comes from the London and Brazilian Bank in Rio de Janeiro, declared that the provisional Government appeared to have inspired confidence, and that "perfect quiet reigned."

In the light of these and other telegrams received to-day to date, Minister Valente was positive that there was no fighting in Brazil. The State Department is also without information leading to the inference that there has been any actual conflict between the monarchists and revolutionists. Such dispatches as has been received confirm the assertion that the republic has been proclaimed without bloodshed.

NEWS STILL INDEFINITE.

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS UNABLE TO PROCURE DESIRED INFORMATION.

The local advices from Brazil yesterday were as indefinite as at any time since the revolution was first reported. Consul General Mendonça was in Washington. Chancellor Redman was the only official at the consulate, and he said that the Consul General when he left was as much in the dark as ever with regard to the true character of the uprising. Mr. Redman thought it was clear that the revolutionists were preventing the sending out of any cable news not satisfactory to themselves from Rio.

"A message from that city," said he, "has two routes by which it may get to this country. One is via Buenos Ayres, across the Andes by land up the west coast to the isthmus, and from Panama via Galveston to New-York. The other is via Para or Pernambuco to Lisbon by cable, thence to London, and then to New-York. But by either route no political news can come from Rio de Janeiro except with the permission of the men in power there. And as for direct dispatches from Para, I suppose the people in that town knew almost as little about the situation as we do in New-York. They too, get only such wire news as is allowed to be sent out from Rio. I do not believe that commercial dispatches have been interfered with."

William R. Grace had the following cable, from Para received late Monday night:

"All disquiet concerning political affairs removed. Exchange weaker. Prices nominal."

This came from Sears & Co. at Para, and its allusion to the condition of exchange and the price of rubber is materially different from advices received by Charles R. Flint & Co. from the same city. The latter's cable reads:

"Advance in rate of exchange, ¼d.; advance in price of rubber, 50 reis. Market firm. Brazil tranquil. Revolution may cause trouble later on."

Mr. Flint's news from his Rio correspondent confirms the statement that the Emperor and his family have left Brazil, that the existing Government proposes to carry out all the contracts of its predecessor, and that the republic is being generally accepted in the provinces. Explaining his commercial dispatch, Mr. Flint said:

"As the value of the greenbacks during our civil war indicated the general opinion of the position of the North, in the minds of bankers and men of finance, so the rate of exchange on London is the barometer by which the stability of the Brazilian Government is shown. The fact of exchange having advanced in Para, as reported by the foregoing cable, from 27¼d. to 27¾d.—which is an advance of about 1½ per cent.—indicates that, in the North of Brazil, the bankers and merchants have confidence in the stability of the republic, which view is confirmed by the cable from Rio, through the London and Brazilian Bank, that exchange is firm."

The following cable, received by J. Lawrence McKeever, agent of the London and Brazilian Bank, is the one above alluded to:

"Republic is accepted by Rio, the Northern and Southern provinces. Everything is quiet. The general opinion is that it is quite secure. Exchange is firm."

A later dispatch received by Agent McKeever from Rio at 3 P. M. yesterday says:

"Emperor of Brazil and family left for Lisbon on Nov. 17. Provisional Government seems to have inspired confidence. Perfect quiet reigns."

Earle Brothers make the following statement of Para rubber in stock:

	Pounds. 1888.	1889.
Stock Para rubber in New-York Nov. 16	1,885,000	415,000
Stock Para rubber afloat to New-York Nov. 16	973,000	680,000
Stock Para rubber in Para Nov. 16	1,505,000	1,520,000
Stock Para rubber in Europe Nov. 1	895,000	1,365,000
Stock Para rubber afloat to Europe Nov. 1	1,568,000	290,060
Stock Para rubber afloat to Europe Nov. 1 to 16	62,000	945,000
Total	6,878,000	5,215,000

Decrease in stock 1889, compared with 1888, 1,663,000 pounds, instead of, as previously published, 1,010,000 pounds increase.

Deliveries in Europe October, 1889, 700 tons; deliveries in the United States October, 1889, 1,050 tons.

Stock in New-York is 385,000 pounds of fine and 80,000 pounds of coarse. The rubber afloat to New-York is almost entirely fine.

The steamer Portnonse was to have left Para on Nov. 16, but has been detained in port.

A BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

FREIGHT CREWS ON THE CENTRAL HUDSON DISSATISFIED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—There is trouble among the crews of freight trains on the Central Hudson

fairs have been the education and elevation of the industrial classes and the promotion of government by the people. This certainly has been a marked outcome of the French Exposition just closed. I have no sympathy with Socialism, but I believe that it is not too much to say, that the Second French Exposition saved the present form of Government in France and gave to it a long lease of power, and if the republic lasts in France for the next twenty years, as I believe it will, then its influence will permeate Europe from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean to the boundaries of Russia; Europe will be democratic in fact if not in name, and absolutism will be a thing of the past."

The first toast was "The President of the United States," which was drank standing while music was played. The second toast was "Our Honorary Members," and to this the Hon. Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, responded. In introducing Mr. Cleveland President Smith said that the Chamber had the pleasure to ocent among its honorary membere ex ex-President of the United States who filled the high office of Chief Magistrate with conspicuous ability. Upon his retirement to private life he had honored this city by selecting it as his home and had given to the country an example of the continued patient industry in his profession which characterizd his career as President of the Nation. Mr. Cleveland, he said, needed no introdnction from him.

This expression was followed by tremendous applause, which broke into enthusiastic and repeated cheers when Mr. Cleveland arose.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

When the app ause had sufficiently subsided Mr. Cleveland delivered the following address, which was continually interrupted by manifestations of approval:

"As I speak of the honorary members of the Chamber of Commerce, I shall, first of all, avail myself of the opportunity here afforded to express my thanks for the action of that body which placed my name upoe its roll of honor. It is a source of great gratification to me to be thus related, though nominally, to the vast business interests which this organization has in its charge and keeping, and I think and I trust that I do not in the least uedereetimate the improvemeot and benefit which may result to me from such relationship.

"The business of a coontry is its life blood, and all who are directly or indirectly connected with it, who are acquainted with its operations and are able to discern the manner in which it may be benefited or injured, and the causes which affect it, should be, for these reasons, better able to well perform their duty as citizeos.

"Good goverement is the object of every patriotic aspiration of our people But good government is so nullke a thing to be gained by dreaming of it, and is something so practical and palpable, that it is best judged by business tests; and thns the condition of the business of a country is properly considered a reliable indicator of the nature of its governmeet and the manner in which such goverument is administered.

"Of course, the conception of business here intended must not be confused with the selfish sonrry and sordid clutching after wealth which we every day see about us, heedless of the rights of others and utterly regardless of any obligation to aid in the Nation's growth and greatness. This is not the business of a country; nor should the narrow and circumscribed success of such endeavor be recognized as evidence of a beneficient government or of wholesome laws. The active, strong impulse which, starting from important centres, steadily permeates the entire land, giving to our tradesmen every where healthy prosperity, to our toilers remunerative labor, and to our homes comforts and contentment, constitute phases of the business of our coountry which we love to recognize as proofs of the wisdom of our free institutions and demonstrations of the benign operation of just legislation. But when these factors of general thrift and happiness are wanting, we may well fear that we are not in the enjoyment of all the blessings of good government.

"Business business, properly defined, is thus closely related to government, it plainly follows that if those intrusted with public affairs were more identified with men like those forming the active membership of this Chamber of Commerce, and were better informed concerning the interests which such men represent, the country would be the gainer. I do not hesitate to say that we should have more business men in our National Legislature. If this should be conceded, and the question of resolving that result is presented, but two modes can be suggested—either to make business men of those elected or choose business men in the first instance. The latter plan is manifestly the best, and, indeed, the only practical one.

"I must confess that, fresh from public employment, as I look about me here, I feel like a good deal of raw material when he sees it in abundance unused and going to waste before his eyes. It is well for you to be conversant with markets, and you are obliged to study them. But it is unreasonable that tus laws of your country and their execution are so related to markets that they, too, are worthy of your attention. I know that participation in the public service would involve an interruption of your ordinary vocations, but is it not your duty to suffer this for the sake of the good you can accomplish? Nor is this subject devoid of an inducement based upon self-interest. If you must agree with me that business men upoo Congresslonal committees or upon the floor of Congress could accomplish much more in the direction of their own protection than by periodically seeking admission to committee rooms, or awaiting the coovenience of legislators who need their instruction.

"I cancot be mistaken when I say that some dangers which beset our political life might be avoided or safely met if our business men would more actively share in public affairs, and that nothing would better benfit the character and objects of your organization than a practical movement in this direction.

"I hasten now to say that I have not forgotten the topic with which I started. I am embarrassed in treating of it because in this theory the honors of members are those who have rendered useful public service. As the last and least of these members I feel that I can do little more than acknowledge my gratitude for the privilege of being counted with the grand men whose names stand above me on the roll—the living and the dead.

"There has been much discussion lately concerning the disposition which should be made of our ex-Presideots, and many plans have been suggested for putting us out of the way. I am sure we are very sorry to make so much trouble, but I do hope that, whatever conclusion may be reached, the recommendation of a Kentucky newspaper editor, to take us out and shoot us, will oot be adopted. Prior to the 4th day of last March I did not appreciate as well as I do now the objections to this proceeding, but I have had time to reflect upon the subject since and I find excellent reasons for opposing this plan.

"If I should be allowed to express myself upon this question I would suggest that the best way to deal with your troublesome ex-Presidents is to send them home and give them the same chance to earn an honest living that other people have. And if for any reason you desire to honor them, it cannot be done better than by puttiog their names upon the roll of honorary membership of the New-York Chamber of Commerce."

MR. PHELPS ON COMMERCE.

"Commerce, the Ally of Good Government, the Offspring of National Prosperity," was the next toast, and it was responded to by the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England. By way of introducing Mr. Phelps President Smith said:

I had recently the pleasure of meeting at the Reform Club in London an eminent business man and a large investor in American securities. He said that he had not always been pleased with our railroad management, but the United States had been in recent years represented at the Court of St. James by men who were an honor to the English-speaking race, and he believed that the Minister appointed by President Cleveland was second to none of his predecessors. I found that the recollections of the good works of our retiring ex-Minister Phelps in England were universally gratifying and complimentary.

In response to his toast Mr. Pheles delivered a spirited address, in which he said:

There are very few institutions of any sort in this country which can extend to their friends the hospitalities of their hundred and twenty-first year. Such longevity in any organization proves the existence of qualities that are solid and permanent. It is no mushroom growth that has come down to us from the colonial period—that has seen British power firmly upon this continent and pass away—and has encountered, with unabated vigor, the vicissitudes that attended the origin and the childhood as well as the manhood and the later years of the Nation. Such an institution, Sir, indicates something more than the flight of time. It has memories and traditions worthy to be cherished.

Commerce, Sir, has been referred to in the sentiment that has just been announced as the offspring of national prosperity. It is that and more than that. It is the combined harvest of all the industries, of all products and gives value to all forms of honest human employment. All their results—all that renders them beneficial to those engaged in them, and valuable to the world, are brought about by the intercourse and transfer of products and commodities and the operations of finance. There are higher interests than those of trade. But there are no higher interests than those of industry.

It is easily the proportion that industry in enocessful commerce and finance must be prosperous. When one suffers the other languishes. The multiplied and complicated affairs you are concerned with are not confined to the fruit and representative of the sweat of the brow whereby humanity earns and eats its bread. And there is not to be heard on earth in my judgment a more specious more erroneous or more mischievous than that labor and capital are antagonistic, or that either can prosper except as the other is benefited.

It has been said to-so, Sir, that commerce is the ally of good government; and it might have been added, has been one of the principal authors of it. It is to the earnest and efficient influence of the commercial interest, in which this Chamber, no doubt, had its share, that we owe the initial steps that were taken toward the formation of the Constitution of the United States. Those who were concerned in these interests were the first to appreciate the practical failure of the Confederation, and the first to set on foot measures for the creation of a better system. It was at their instance and by their agents that the convention was called together to enter upon that great work. And when the Constitution was completed and hupe strengthened with doubt in respect to its final success, it was largely by the exertions of the same class of men that it was commended to the acceptance of the American people and planted where it stands to-day.

It need to be an applauded political maxim, which was expressed in the words "measures, not men." I venture to deny the soundness of this maxim, and in presence of its place its converse, "men, not measures." I think the first need of good government, like the first need of a large business corporation, is the right men as administrator in right in character, in ability, in patriotism, in disinterestedness. Better a hundred times an honest and capable administration of an erroneous policy than a corrupt and incapable administration of a good one. Better to go to sea in a raft, with a staoch commander and a trusty crew, than in the best found ship under a Captain bent upon casting away the vessel for the sake of the insurance.

Sir, in these my reproach in this matter that the business men and the best intelligence of the country should take to themselves? They whose power and influence are invincible when they choose to exert them. I speak in no party sense. These considerations are far above party lines, and equally applicable to all parties. Have we not on all sides and too too many times permitted ourselves to be marched out to vote for those who are not men, but only candidates? The word is derived, I believe, from the old Roman fashion, by which those who suffered themselves to be arrayed in the white robes. It is a pity that this ancient custom has fallen so largely into disuse. What I have said is not true in all cases, certainly. There are distinguished and honorable exceptions, present and past. But are they not exceptions? It seems to me that the time has come when the true allies of good government, when do not live by politics, nor "follow for a reward," should leave for a while their counting houses and their merchandise for the sake of their country. Differ as you may upon theories and measures; range as you will under this banner or that, the first of all, as a condition precedent to a natiopal life that is worth living and worth fighting for, give us men in the places of public trust, great and small.

MR. MILLER AND THE JUDICIARY.

The Hon. Samoel F. Miller, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the next speaker. His toast was "The Judiciary," and in introducing him President Smith expressed a sense of the honor of the Justice's presence.

In respondieg to the toast Mr. Miller analyzed the relationship existing between the executive, legislative, and judicial functions of our Governmeot, and found cause for congratulation in the fact that while the first two of these had been continually abridged, the last had been increased. He said:

The importance of the judicial branch of the Government has grown upon the people of the Anglo-Saxon race ever since constitutional liberty was established in England, and it has not ceased to grow in the minds of the descendents of that race, the people of the United States of America. No substantial change of the relative power of the three branches of the Government has been made in the Federal organization. No general revision of the Constitution of the United States has been had since its adoption, over a century ago, such chaoges as have been made consisteing of partial amendments, added to the instrument as the occasion required. But the States of the Union have repeatedly revised and recast their Constitutions, and it is remarkable that, while the tendency of the changes made by these Constitutions has been in the light of experience of the operation of the original instruments, been in a very marked degree in the direction of limitations upon the power of the Executive and the legislative branches. It has, on the other hand, been toward the enlargement of the judicial powers of the Government.

The confidence of the public in the Judiciary is evinced by the fact that in almost all the instances of a revision of State constitutions in the last thirty years the length of the tenure of office of the Judges and the amount of their salaries have been increased. It is clear, therefore, that the experience of the American people in regard to the security of their rights of property and of person, their liberty, and the happiness of their social life, so far as they have been dependent upon the judicial function, has been attended by a steady growth of confidence in that branch of government.

If we look to the men who have been largely efficient in the administration of justice through the courts we shall find in their character and reputation, in the grateful respect in which the memories of those who have passed away are held, both the evidence of this confidence and the justification. This is no occasion for eulogies upoo individuals, but I cannot refrain from mentioning the names of Kent and Shaw among the State Judges, and of Marshall and Taney and Storey among those of the courts of the United States.

I remember to have heard a distinguished man with whose intimate friendship I was honored say, when speaking of Lord Thurlow in his reflections upon the high place of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that he preferred to be a leader in the fray of politics to having a seat in that dignified body; and on another occasion he expressed the same idea, but in more careful language, by saying that he had much rather be one of the lawmakers of a country than one of those who administer its laws in the courts. He of whom I speak had already filled high places in the executive and legislative branches of Government, both State and National, and had then a reputation to which he might well be proud. While his service of eight or nine years on the bench did not detract from his high character as a statesman, it may be doubted if the reputation which he left as Chief Justice would not stand higher to-day with his country men if his fondness for political life had been less and his satisfaction with his judicial position had been greater.

At the conclusion of Justice Miller's speech the speculation as to whet Chief Justice he meant vented itself in audible whispers. This attracted Mr. Miller's attention, and stopplex for a moment, he said: "Yes, I had reference to Chief Justice Chase. I have said and have meant to say nothieg derogatory to him."

MR. NOBLE AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

The last toast on the list was "The Mississippi—Its Relations to Oeean Commerce," which was responded to by the Hon. Joun W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior. Before calling upon Mr. Noble, President Smith said:

"We who live in the East sometimes feel a tinge of sadness when we reflect that the reins of power are slipping from our hands and passing to those who live beyond the lakes. But we console ourselves with the thought that all commercial roads still lead to New-York, and that she still retains her modest bankers' commission upon large transactions."

Mr. Noble began by saying: "If you go to the Nile now you find it flowing between the monuments of dead empires. If you go to the Danube you find it marking the course of different empires. That you will not find in the vast stream that solicits from every section of our country its source of supply—the great, the grand Mississippi. In itself it lepe the shores of ten States, and its great tributaries reach far inland on either side." The speaker then quoted at great length from the statistical report of Uncle Jerry Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, showing the immense productiveoess and growth of the States in the Mississippi Valley. Then he dwelt at length on the great bound the Mississippi commerce would take with the completion of the Nicaragua Canal. In his peroration Mr. Noble said:

"There could not be a greater obstruction to the Republic then an obstruction of the Mississippi River. When we reach the time when all the vast resources I have enumerated are concentrated with either ocean then your commerce will increase and the intellecte that preside over your commercial bodies will find a more glorious field for achievements than is now possible."

SPEECH BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

After Secretary Noble had concluded his remarks, there was an eager and imperative call for Chauncey M. Depew, and that popular gentleman enlivened the occasion by a spirited speech, to which he said:

"I am not down on the list. I have been alluded to in various forms by the speakers here to-night. The gentleman who represents the Interior Department alluded to the man who is full of faculae and dark spots. He looks at me. [Laughter.] When Justice Miller said that he was not an orator, as Brutus is, he looked at me. This is the first time it was ever suggested to me that Mark Antony attained judicial distinction. [Laughter.] It is hardly fair that when you have an ex-President, a Justice of the High court, an ex-Minister to England, the flavor of whose speeches is still the only recollection the British have of America, and a member of the Cabinet of the President, all of whom have come here and regaled their pieces—then, I say, it is hardly fair to call on a common railroad man to address you.

But certain suggestions have come to me as I have listened here. I thought when Mr. Cleveland was urging upon this assemblage the duty of sacrificing their business interests to serve the Government, how little he knew how many of you since the 4th day of March last had expressed to me an anxious desire to make such a sacrifice. [Laughter.] There is scarcely a man here whose position for a Cabinet office, a foreign Ministry, or a consulate I have not signed. [Laughter.] Gentlemen, you demonstrated your patriotism here. When Mr. Cleveland spoke on that point he little knew the sacrifices the business men of New-York were willing to make on the altar of their country's service—for a consideration. [Laughter.]

As a lawyer I was pleased with the words in which Mr. Cleveland announced his return to the profession and the location of his place of business. [Laughter.] It reminded me of an incident that occurred at the funeral of my old family physician. When the preacher had ceased an old man arose and said: "I trust that the friends of the deceased will remember that he was in practice at the old stand." [Laughter.] But barring his politics, I honor Mr. Cleveland as a conscientious, able public officer. I honored him before he was elected as an honest lawyer, and as one of the craft I welcome him back to the profession, and trust that all the rewards merit can bestow will be his. [Applause.]

A picture that Mr. Phelps drew has not left my mind. He said that, according to ancient law, the candidates should be robed in pure white. I saw Tammany and County Democracy struggling for Aldermanic honors, clothed in white, and I wondered how many changes of linee they would eeed derlog a campaike. [Immense applause.] My friend here to-night who represents the Administration Cabinet has told the Chamber of the interest that the commerce of this country is in its life and the Mississippi River its inoue. I beg leave to differ with him when he says, however, that it is your duty to devote your energy to developing that internal commerce. It will go on without your assistance. The Mississippi River and other great streams were the channels which once directed emigration and gave an outlet to commerce, but the genius of the people has taken away the necessity of the rivers and given us this great iron rail. [Applause.] The waterways live. They should live and their prosperity should be promoted that they may act as regulators to the iron rail; but other than as a regulator their usefulness is dead.

"The merchant of New-York should be a citizen of the world. Access to countries to the sooth of os unknown. The internal commerce of this country will develop itself. The genius of the commercial mae of this country should be directed to tying south to North America. [Cheers.] If we would aid for the commerce of the world. the world must know us, and it only know us by coming upon our invitation to such an exhibition of the material, of the educational, of the religious, of the civilizing resources of this country as will convince them that the Republic of the United States has the material and possesses the genius to reopen its lofantile relations with the ports of the world with the strength of its growo manhood and its exhaustless supplies. [Applause.] It seems to me that, so far, the discussion of the interoceanic railroad question has assumed trivial proportions. We hear arguments that this locality would be benefited or that city improved. The question is not one of localities or cities. It is a question of a continent. [Cheers.]

"I admire Chicago. Nobody excels me in admiration for Chicago; but Chicago is not the metropolis of the Western world. [Applause.] Chicago says to St. Louis, I am the West. Chicago says to New-York, I am the metropolis. The only thing Chicago does not claim is to be a seaport, and I do not know but what she claims that before long. Now, it is admitted that New-York should have the fair, but it must surpass that of Paris; it must be the greatest fair ever seen or else New-York will stand disgraced before the civilized world. [Cheers.] The World's Fair to us is not a decoration, but a duty. Every country, every industry, must be fully represented. If necessary, let it mean the sinking of $15,000,000 or $20,000,000. We can afford it in order that the United States may be down upon its records open to every private citizen—getting drunk on public occasions or eating with his knife, for instance. On the other hand, since War Governor Sprague electrified the country by calling a public meeting in his house, where he belonged, and going to the front with the State troops, where he was pretty much in the way, no Rhode Island Governor has had any chance to distinguish himself—before Gov. Ladd came along and discovered a way to do it.

Before the North River banquet Mr. Depew said: "In 1860 in front of what was then known as the Good Samaritan drug store. Consequently the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank adopted it, and it is generally used now throughout the business sections of the city. The yearly product from this mine increases in pressed brick to more than 150,000 square feet. But the industry has been largely injured by reason of the competition from quarries in Delaware, Ulster and Greene Counties, as well as New-York.

Prior to the construction of the old Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Road, now embodied in the New-York and New-England, the freightage to this city from the quarries was effected in a primitive manner. One of the earliest managers of the business, Jefferson White, is still living in Bolton at the age of eighty-nine years. Cooper McKee, Jabez A. White, Samuel Kennedy, and Elijah Talcott, who were prominent in their day, have been forgotten practically by the new managers. The sons of these men, however, have made their mark in the centres of Hartford and Tolland Counties. The present operator of the quarries, Mr. Seth Belden, of Hartford, has been in the business since 1861. His predecessors included Patten Fitch, now of Manchester; Waterman Roberts, and Apollos Sweetland. Messrs. Roberts and Sweetland have been dead for a number of years. In the extensive chemical manufactories in Boston the mica slate is an important article, being adapted to uses that no other formation of rock will meet.

RHODE ISLAND'S GOVERNOR

THE LIVELIEST ONE THE LIT-TLE STATE EVER HAD.

GOV. LADD SHOWS THAT THE OFFICE REALLY AMOUNTS TO SOMETHING—SOME OF HIS PREDECESSORS.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 19.—His Excellency Gov. Herbert Warren Ladd is likely to be remembered in local history as an ideal Rhode Island Governor. He had a record as a clever man and a hustler before he became the Chief Executive of the State. He has added to his laurels by making the interesting discovery that the Governorship of Rhode Island is good for something more than opening country fairs and that it can be made use of for personal pleasure and perhaps profit, and can even be made brilliant enough to cast a reflection of its artificial glory on the State.

The fact is that the Governorship of Rhode Island is a peculiar office. Until Gov. Ladd studied out a way to make it look as if it amounted to something, the general run of Rhode Islanders had come to regard it as a useless office—except as a means of getting a little fun once a year by having an election. The salary is $1,000. It used to be $500, but was raised a few years ago so that the Governor might have more pin money for the various oberity subscriptions that it is a traditional function of the office to head. The duties of the office are remarkably light and the responsibilities are not wearing.

The Governor has to preside over the State Senate and he has to appoint an annual Thanksgiving Day. He is supposed to command the military and naval force of his State, and he has to help count the ballots at State and Congressional elections. The statutes say that he "may" perform a great variety of more or less inconsequential duties, such as distributing public documents at his discretion, administering oaths, or requesting opinions of the Supreme Court, and he is also given permission to take section in a variety of cases where other officers or governmental bodies are sick, dead, or out of town. But when the State machinery is running all right the Governor is of very little use or importance. He cannot hoss anybody but the military and naval forces, and he has no veto power when it comes to legislative matters.

The Lieutenant Governor is of rather more use than the Governor, for that functionary can exercise all the duties of his senior in case of the latter's sickness or absence, and he has, moreover, a vote in the Senate, which is frequently very useful to his party.

Thus, with no line of duty laid out for it by statute, with no power in the party leadership, the Governorship of Rhode Island offers no chance for name or fame. It has always been run according to the individual taste of the respective Governors. No stain nor stigma has ever marked the administration of a Rhode Island Governor if for no better reason than that the office doesn't give him power enough to disgrace himself if he wanted to. The only way he could do so would be by putting a knife, for instance. On the other hand, since War Governor Sprague electrified the country by calling a public meeting in his house, where he belonged, and going to the front with the State troops, where he was pretty much in the way, no Rhode Island Governor has had any chance to distinguish himself—before Gov. Ladd came along and discovered a way to do it.

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THE OLD BOLTON QUARRIES.

A SUPPLY OF PAVING STONES THAT SEEMS TO BE INEXHAUSTIBLE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 19.—The noted mica-slate quarries in Bolton, which have been worked for seventy-five years, turning out annually a large supply of pavement stone, seem to be inexhaustible. The quarries are eighteen miles east of this city in a geological formation of more than ordinary interest. The kind of rock composing the extensive drifts cannot be found elsewhere in New-England. In the neighborhood of Florence, Mass., a bed of mica slate resembling the Bolton product has been discovered, but is not as desirable for paving purposes. Forty years ago the Bolton quarries furnished the bulk of stone used in paving the side walks in Connecticut cities. Large quantities were also exported from this city to New-York and Washington. Even to this day the old Bolton stone can be found in New-York City, principally below Seventy-street. The walks in the Capitol grounds at Washington were years ago beautified with the Bolton pavement.

For ordinary service the mica slate will last from forty to fifty years. The walks in front of the Rev. Dr. E. P. Parker's church, in this city, which was laid with the Bolton stone more than a generation ago, are still in good condition, although traveled over by a busy throng of people the year round. But in the centres of business the North River stone, which is many degrees harder than the Bolton mica slate, has supplanted its Connecticut rival. The first North River paving was laid here as early as 1850 in front of what was then known as the Good Samaritan drug store. Subsequently the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank adopted it, and it is generally used now throughout the business sections of the city. The yearly product from this mine increases in pressed brick to more than 150,000 square feet. But the industry has been largely injured by reason of the competition from quarries in Delaware, Ulster and Greene Counties, as well as New-York.

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SHOT HIMSELF DEAD.

Felix Broessel, a young artist, who formerly did some work for the *Sun*, committed suicide at midnight last night in the house 241 Wooster-street. He entered the house shortly before midnight with a young woman, and, almost as soon as he got to his room, shot himself through the heart. He died almost immediately. That he had contemplated suicide was shown by this note he left on the table:

If any one happened to be in the room when the shot fell they are not responsible for anything that occurred.

FELIX BROESSEL.

92 East Tenth-street.

There were also found sealed letters addressed to C. M. Fairbanks of the *Sun* and S. H. Moeller of 335 Broadway, two pawnticketts, five cartridges, 15 cents, and a lot of Brooklyn Bridge tickets. Broessel was probably not more than twenty-one years old.

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Several witnesses for the defense were examined in the Cronin case today for the purpose of proving an alibi for the prisoners. William Malachy testified that O'Sullivan was not ont of the house on the night of the murder and that he went to bed about 9 o'clock.

Thomas Whalen, another witnese, gave similar testimony.

William M. Glenn, a reporter of the *Inter Ocean*, testified that one week after the murder Mrs. Conklin told him that the white horse brought to her door from Dinan's livery stable in no way resembled the horse behind which Dr. Crosin rode on the fatal night, the one which Capt. Schaack brought, she said, was a jolder and heavier animal, that which took Dr. Crosin away was a spirited animal.

The testimony on the whole was unimportant.

WENT DOWN WITH THE VESSEL.

QUEBEC, Nov. 19.—The schooner Marie Ann, which was wrecked off L'Islet, yesterday, was commanded by Capt. Pellatier, who, with his crew, went down with the vessel. The cargo was valued at $2,000.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Gallagher & Baer, wholesale dealers in dry goods at 50 Walker-street, have failed and the Sheriff took charge yesterday on executions for $5,961 in favor of the following creditors: Henry National Bank, $1,534; Tradesmen's National Bank, $1,282; M. Wimpfheimer, $4,195. Their liabilities are reported to be about $60,000. Both men were partners in the late firm of James Wardlaw & Co. Mr. Gallagher for twenty years and Mr. Baer for six years. When Mr. Wardlaw died in 1885, they bought the stock of the firm with money obtained from friends. Mr. Herman Frank, their attorney, said yesterday that Messrs. Gallagher & Baer had a credit to their account of about $20,000 on the books of the old firm of James Wardlaw & Co., but on account of a defect in the articles of copartnership they never received anything. They brought suit against Mr. Wardlaw's estate, but afterward discontinued it. Mr. Gallagher closed their business. Mr. Gallagher, the financial manager, has been very sick for the past four months, and his illness rendered him incapable of acting. Mr. Baer found the business too much for him to get along with alone. Trade was dull, and they finally gave up the struggle.

John G. McMurray, carpenter and builder at 508 West Twenty-first-street, made an assignment yesterday to Gardner Covey, giving preferences for $800. He has been in business many years, became financially embarrassed about two years ago, and obtained an extension the notes of which are about maturing.

Patrick Conden, hatter at 518 Sixth-avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick Miller, giving a preference for $1,112. He opened here in May last, having been in business for years in Brooklyn, where, it is said, he owns some real estate.

George H. Fawcett, dealer in shoes at 163, 417, and 847 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday to Walter H. Pofford, giving preferences for $6,306. He has been in business ten years and had a large trade in his three stores.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The steam paddle wheel steamer St. Sebastian, built for the Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway, was launched from the ship yard of the Pusey & Jones Company, at Wilmington, Del., yesterday. The new steamer is 130 feet long, 24 feet beam, 6 feet depth of hold, and has accommodations for 150 passengers.

A fire was discovered in the west side of No. 9 mine yesterday at Sugar Notch, Penn. The smoke spread through the workings, and the miners and laborers, numbering 400, were called out. The mine is operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

The Dominion Government investigation of the alleged whisky smuggling operations on the St. Lawrence River has resulted in the institution of proceedings against several skippers and merchants, for complicity therein.

Julius Katz of Cincinnati, aged fifty-six, shot himself after talking to his wife yesterday, and was found dead by his daughter. He was a cabinetmaker. He had shown symptoms of insanity for some time.

The Cincinnati Board of Public Works has ordered the electric light wires to be buried. The order awaits the approval of the Council.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire Monday in the stable of the D. Flint estate, East Watertown, Mass., destroyed the stable, greenhouse, and gardener's cottage. The loss is estimated at about $5,000, fully covered by insurance.

The fire at the New-York steamer dock at Providence, R. I., Monday night was of incendiary origin. About seventy-three bales of cotton were damaged to the extent of $5 per bale.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The White Star Line steamship Teutonic, Capt. Parsell, from New-York Nov. 13 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11:25 P. M. yesterday.

HAVRE, Nov. 19.—The Hamburg-American Line steamship Engia, Capt. Karlowa, from Hamburg, sid. hence to-day for New-York.

The steamship Rathmore Hill (Br.), Capt. Perry, which sid. from London to-day for New-York, had her starboard side damaged in a collision with the steamship Beryl. The latter had her port bow damaged. Both vessels proceeded.

OBITUARY.

DR. WILLIAM COCKCROFT.

In the death of Dr. William Cockcroft, which, as noticed in yesterday's TIMES, occurred on Monday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Emma L. Fellows, at 732 Lexington-avenue, another of the elder American medical practitioners passed away. He was the son of Dr. James Cockcroft, who was himself a physician of distinction at the beginning of the century.

Dr. William Cockcroft was born July 26, 1817, in Forsyth-street, when that portion of the city was the centre of its fashion, refinement, and wealth. He was educated at Columbia College, graduating in 1834, and began the study of medicine with his father, whom he subsequently assisted in his practice. Dr. Cockcroft removed to West Eighteenth-street, to the site now occupied by the New-York Hospital, and continued his practice there until he sold out to the hospital management. He made a specialty of surgery and was accounted one of the most skillful practitioners of his time. He retired from active practice about fifteen years ago.

Six years ago, while attempting to board a street car at Warren and Church streets, he met with an accident in which his shoulder blade was dislocated. From this an abscess formed and he had been in failing health ever since. About three months ago he was compelled to take to his bed as the result of the accident, and his decline from that point was steady, ending in his death as stated. He was a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the New-York Medical College, and of the Alumni Association of Columbia College, and was held in high esteem by members of all of them and by everybody who became acquainted with him.

The funeral service will take place at 732 Lexington-avenue at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Alexander of Phillips Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Chambers of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, in Lafayette-place, will officiate. The interment, which will be private, will take place to-morrow at Woodlawn Cemetery. Dr. Cockcroft leaves two daughters and a son.

HENRY G. DE FOREST.

Henry G. De Forest died suddenly of heart failure at his country residence, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., Monday evening, in the seventieth year of his age. He was one of the twelve children of Lockwood De Forest of this city, all of whom lived to maturity, and of whom only one, James G. De Forest, now survives. Henry G. De Forest graduated from Columbia College in the Class of 1839, which numbered among its members and among his friends the Rev. Dr. Storrs, Bishop Huntington, and Dr. Hewitt of the Paulist Fathers.

Mr. De Forest studied law at Yale College, and later in the office of his brother-in-law, Daniel Lord, Sr. He was actively engaged in the practice of his profession as a member of the law firm of Weeks & De Forest until the death of his eldest brother compelled him to leave the law for a time and continue the business of W. W. De Forest & Co., which firm has been closely identified with Booth American trade. He resumed the practice of law in 1878 as counsel to the firm of De Forest & Weeks, of which his eldest son was a member, but recently failing health compelled him to abandon active work.

Mr. De Forest lived at 15 West Thirtieth-street. He was for twenty-two years an Elder in the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, and has been prominently connected with the Presbyterian Hospital, the American Bible Society, and other charitable institutions. His wife, the daughter of Robert Weeks of this city; two sons, Robert W. and Henry W., members of the firm of De Forest & Weeks, and an unmarried daughter survive him. The funeral services will be held at the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM W. CONVERSE.

William W. Converse, President of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, died at New-Haven, Conn., at 11:15 o'clock last night, aged fifty-five years. Dr. McBurney of New-York performed an operation on a cancerous growth in the front of his neck last February with benefit to his health, and a second operation was performed in March. The wounds had not healed, and the patient had since then been in a very weak condition. Five months ago he was taken to North Adams, and there he slightly improved. He was taken back to his home in New-Haven last Tuesday.

Mr. Converse went to New-Haven when thirty years of age, and a few years later he married a daughter of Capt. Leonard Parker. He became interested in the Winchester Company in 1873, as then Lieut.-Col. Winchester died, and when the latter retired in 1891 he obcee Mr. Converse as his successor.

OBITUARY NOTES.

"Buffalo" Miller died at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. Mr. Miller went to Chicago from Buffalo over thirty years ago, and shortly afterward started a brewery. In a few years he was elected Treasurer of Cook County. Joining forces with Mr. Rosing, he soon became one of the most prominent Republicans in Illinois. After his term as County Treasurer had expired he was seat to the Legislature. A few years ago he opened a distillery at Stevenson, Ill., and was identified with the whisky pool. For two years he was President of the pool. Then he was President of the Whisky Trust when it was organized, but retired from office and active work three years ago.

Samuel Longstreet died at his home, 132 West Sixteenth-street, last Monday, aged eighty-three years. Death came without bringing physical suffering with it, and was simply the result of extreme age. The dead man was born in Middletown, N. J., and came to this city when he was seven years old. He learned the builder's trade and pursued that calling until 1857. Then, having accumulated a fortune estimated at between $400,000 and $500,000, Mr. Longstreet retired from business. His oled possessed of real estate in this city, Brooklyn, Westchester County, and Staten Island. Mr. Longstreet was married twice, and is survived by his widow and four children, Archibald C. and Samuel H. Longstreet, Mrs. Lydia M. Markham and Mrs. Margaret M. Phillips.

Robert Morton, formerly of the brewing firm of Morton Brothers, died Monday night at Newark, N. J., aged seventy. Death was due to heart failure. Mr. Morton was born in England and started a brewery in Newark in 1858. He was one of the charter members of the New-York Produce Exchange.

Charles H. Montagne, city editor of the Boston *Globe*, died last night of typhoid fever after an illness of four weeks.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Provisions were inclined to rule a little slow to-day. In all branches of the trade the controlling feeling leaned to the conservative side, yet the market was firm and favorable in its changes to higher prices. The day's closings, in fact, showed an advance of 7½c. on November Pork, 12½c. on November Short Ribs, and 2½c. on January and May Lard, and Short Ribs. Pork for January and May was unchanged. The largest individual buyers were the Anglo-American Packing Company, and Ryan, the former commanding the operations in Lard. Ryan bought Short Ribs, for cash delivery, 2,250 tcs. of Lard were taken at 36 0⅝ @36 12½, and a carload of 3-lb. cured Short Ribs at $5 55. Cash green Hams brought 8½c. for 10-lb. average, 8¾c. for 12-lb. and 9c. for 14@16-lb. for 20-lb. In the option dealings January lead in interest. It sold at $9 27½@28 32½ for Pork, $5 92½ @5 95 for Lard, and $4 80 for Short Ribs. Latter grades closed after the highest prices, or at $9 62½ for November Pork, $6 02½@6 05 for November Lard, $5 27½ for November Short Ribs, $9 12½ for year Pork, $5 95 for year Lard, $4 92½ for year Short Ribs, $9 30 for January Pork, $5 92½@5 95 for January Lard, $4 80 for January Short Ribs, $9 62½ for May Pork, $6 10@6 12½ for May Lard, and $5 for May Short Ribs.

Wheat was moderately active and firm at a shade lower prices for the leading futures. There appeared to be a pretty strong pressure to sell December, and there is still a large open interest in it without doubt, but May has now taken first position in popular favor. The ruling premium on the latter to-day was 4½c. @4¾c., the sales recorded showing an extreme range of from 85½c. @84¾c. on the split to 85¾c., while December ranged at 80½c. @81c. The market opened at outside figures, or ¼c. under yesterday's closing quotations, and at

AS VIEWED BY ENGINEERS

TOPICS DISCUSSED AT THEIR ANNUAL SESSION.

PRESIDENT TOWNE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS WANTS THE WORLD'S FAIR IN 1894.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers held the first session of their annual meeting yesterday at the hall of the New-York Academy of Medicine, 12 West Thirty-first-street. About two hundred of the most prominent engineers in the United States were present, among whom were the following:

Daniel Ashworth of Pittsburg, Penn.; Thomas J. Borden of Fall River, Mass.; James Christie of Concord, Penn.; John W. Cloud of Buffalo, Marshall T. Davidson of Brooklyn, James E. Denton of Stevens Institute, Hoboken; Charles B. Dudley of Altoona, Penn.; C. Seymour Dutton of Youngstown, Ohio; Albert H. Emery of Stamford, Conn.; Frederick Grinnell of Providence, R. I.; John T. Hawkins of Taunton, Mass.; John Hannay, Jr., of New-Haven, Conn.; John T. Henthorn of Providence, R. I.; William Kent of Passaic, N. J.; Charles Kirchhoff, editor of *Iron Age*, Brooklyn; Charles B. Loring, Chief Engineer United States Navy, of Brooklyn; Charles H. Morgan of Worcester, Mass.; Henry Morton of Hoboken, Edward H. Parks of Providence, R. I.; Cecil H. Peabody of Boston, Lieutenant Randolph Mount Savage, Md.; Thomas F. Rowland, Jr., of Brooklyn; Spence See of Philadelphia, James H. See of Hamilton, Ohio; Coleman Sellers of Philadelphia, Jesse M. Smith of Detroit, Mich.; Oberlin Smith of Bridgeton, N. J.; W. W. Snow of Plainfield, N. J.; Lieut. W. D. Sutter, Assistant Engineer United States Navy, of Philadelphia; George R. Stetson of New-Bedford, Mass.; Robert H. Thurston of Cornell University; D. A. Wightman, Superintendent Pittsburg Locomotive Works of Allegheny, Penn.; George W. Weeks of Clinton, Mass.; C. J. H. Woodbury of Boston, and Messrs. C. C. Worthington, Charles H. Willcox, Philip R. Voorhees, Allan Sterling, William Kent, Frederick R. Hinton of Columbia College; J. F. Holloway, Samuel F. Gold, M. A. Forney, editor *Railroad and Engineering Journal*; C. E. Cottrell, S. J. Clark, David J. Barnes, Stephen W. Baldwin, and George H. Babcock of New-York City.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by Henry R. Towne, the retiring President, whose address was an able effort. After congratulating the society upon its general prosperity and growth, not only in numbers but in usefulness, he gave a graphic description of the trip of the transatlantic tourists to England and France last Summer as guests of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers of England and the French Society of Engineers.

The proposed World's Fair of 1892 was then taken up and thoroughly discussed. Mr. Towne said: "This fair will be an event without precedent in the world. It will be a showing of the industrial accomplishments of 70,000,000 people, the most progressive of the ages. Attainment be worthy of the Nation and ahead of all its predecessors. It may be possible to rival the Paris Exposition and even to excel them in our mechanical exhibits, but to surpass their artistic qualities was impossible. Our condition as a nation as compared with the times in 1876, when the last exposition was held in this country, is vastly superior. Then there had been a long depression of commercial activity, the country was still colonial, our population was only 43,000,000 and our railroad mileage was 76,800 miles now we have had a long season of commercial prosperity, specie payment has been resumed, our country has been vastly developed, our intercourse abroad greatly increased, our population and our railroad mileage about doubled.

"Let me impress upon you right here the necessity of securing an international character to the World's Fair, which is necessary to its successful having in it a city that is considered 300 cents from commerce. Chicago has set herself to work with vigor and zeal to secure it, but the event is one that should be decided apart from local pride, and we should look at the interests of the whole nation. There is no room for discussion as to the matter. For foreigners New-York represents the United States. We cannot ask them to come here and take their goods 1,000 miles from our seaboard, for it would form a barrier that would surely keep them at home. The claims of New-York are numerous. The proposed site is more beautiful than the Champs Elysees. No such site has ever been held, the situation is commanding, and any tower erected would take in a vista of land and water unexcelled, not to speak of the ample hotel accommodations and the unrivaled facilities for reaching the city. Again, protection is not so much needed as in the past; we want more trade with other nations, our manufactures want larger markets. These and other facts are in our favor. Here is one of the largest buying markets of the world. In no better way can we put the knowledge before the world than by making the exhibition international and bringing foreign exhibitors over here. The Exposition of 1876 educated us for 1892, and we should in turn have an exhibition that will educate foreign nations.

"Understood me, however, I am not in favor of holding our fair in 1892. We have only twenty-nine months now left up in and the time is insufficient. Four years and a half elapsed between the preliminary move of the Paris Exposition and the event, and we engineers say, in view of that fact, that it cannot be accomplished in 1892. True, we may hold a big fair in some of our large cities, but it will not be the event that the American people will look back to with pride. Let us postpone it about two years, and all will appreciate the fact that the standard of our fair should not be lowered by any mere sentiment regarding the 1892 proposition. The American engineers are in favor of holding the event in 1894." To them the exposition means a broader acquaintance and an enlargement of views. It will enlarge our work at home, and other countries will open their ports to American engineers and American products. It is our duty to tell our countrymen our need of more time for preparation, regardless of what "will be held."

President Towne's remarks were received with hearty applause and many words of approval. The routine business of the society was then taken up and the reports of council, tellers, and committees were read and received, after which the remainder of the day was devoted to the reading and discussion of professional papers.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Committee on Standards, whose duties shall be to use all reasonable efforts to secure such Congressional legislation as will provide a Governmental Bureau or Record, wherein may be registered and promulgated such approved standards for the promotion of uniformity in the products of the arts, in codes, signals, and scientific nomenclature, and, in the event of such legislation being secured, to file applications for the entry of such standards as the society may approve.

An interesting paper by Monsieur V. Dwelebauvers-Dery, the distinguished head of the School of Mines at Liege, Belgium, on the exchanges of heat occurring in the cylinder of the steam engine, resulting in losses of energy of serious amounts, was read. In the course of this work he devised an exceedingly interesting and useful method of exhibiting the process of exchange occurring in any given case in which the data have been made available by experiment, and gave graphical constructions representing this action and its effects. He also presented a set of steam tables to be used in the course of such work and in such form as may best facilitate the calculations to be made from data obtained in former trials of the steam engine. Animated discussions followed the reading by Prof. Denton of Stevens Institute and Prof. Spengler of the University of Pennsylvania, who differed widely from the learned foreigner.

Horace B. Gale of St. Louis then read a paper on the Theory and Design of Chimneys, with criticisms on the common theory and experimental data. It has long been the belief, the writer said, that the theory of chimney draught promulgated by Peclet, Rankine, Morin, and Welshach, and generally accepted by more modern writers, contains certain errors on which have been based conclusions and formulæ which are not supported by the results obtained in practice. The discrepancies have led some inquirers to discard the theory and to depend upon rule of thumb. The writer then proposed a formula which he thought avoided the difficulties of the common theory. Messrs. Denton, Kent, and Peabody disagreed with the author, and upheld the old accepted formulæ.

Prof. R. H. Thurston of Cornell University then read a paper on "The Philosophy of the Multi-cylinder, or Compound Engine; its Theory and its Limitation." His main point was to show why the modern ocean steamers had three cylinders, and also the economy resulting from surrounding the cylinder of the engine by a jacket of live steam, in which later proposition Messrs. Denton, Ball, and Wheeler differed from the author, and also commented severely upon the fact that to no instance were his methods of obtaining results shown in his paper.

Interesting and instructive papers were read by C. H. Peabody on "The Flow of Steam through Orifices," and "Experimental Study of the Different Types of Calorimeters"; L. S. Randolph on "Cost of Lubricating Car Journals"; E. F. C. Davis on "Steam Pipes for Colleries"; D. S. Nicholson on "Rolling Steel Balls," and C. J. H. Woodbury on "Methods of Reducing the Fire Loss."

The following officers were announced as elected: President—Oberlin Smith of Bridgeton, N. J. Vice Presidents, (terms expiring in 1891)—Joel Sharp of Salem, Ohio, George W. West of Clinton, Mass., and Jno. W. Hill of Hoboken; Managers, (terms expiring 1892) —James E. Denton of Hoboken, C. W. Nason, New-York, and H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg, Penn.; Treasurer—William H. Wiley of this city. To-morrow the members of the society will go on an excursion, leaving at Willet's Point and visiting the United States Government station there, and on the return stopping at the Central Forge Works at Whitestone. If pleasant, Capt. King, in command of the station, will exhibit the provisions for the harbor defences of Long Island Sound for the benefit and instruction of the members of the society. The steamer Laura M. Starin will convey the excursionists on their trip and will leave her pier, at foot of East Twenty-third-street, at 9 o'clock sharp.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

About two hundred of the members of the American Society of Engineers sat down to the society's annual dinner at Clark's last night, and spent several very pleasant hours together. President Henry R. Towne presided, and, the dinner having been disposed of, acted as toastmaster. He made a little introductory address, and was followed by Mr. Robert H. Thurston of Cornell University, who talked about "Our Foreign Relations." Mr. William Kent, who responded to the next toast, lauded the claims of Chicago in the struggle for the selection of a site for the great World's Fair. He thought that it would be a good plan to hold the fair in that city in 1892 and follow it in 1900 with a fair in New-York which would eclipse anything of the kind ever before seen in any part of the world. New-York would then be better prepared than she is now for the event.

Other addresses were made by Mr. Charles Kirchhoff of the *Iron Age*, Mr. R. W. Hunt of Chicago, who was also in favor of having the World's Fair in that city; Mr. J. H. Harris, Mr. William R. Partridge, and Prof. F. H. Hutton.

BAD FOR THE BROTHERHOOD.

THREE PHILADELPHIA PLAYERS SIGN LEAGUE CONTRACTS.

Three additional ball players have deserted the Brotherhood. They are Gleason, Clements, and Schriver of the Philadelphia Club. The former is a pitcher, and the other two are catchers. Harry Wright, the veteran manager, who was spoken of as President of the Brotherhood, has also put his signature to a Philadelphia League Club contract. The Philadelphias, with the exception of Brooklyn, are better equipped than any other League team.

Up to date the following men have been secured: Andersen, Decker, Schriver, Gleasnn, Clements, Burke, Vickery, McCauley, and Mayer. Every effort has been made to engage all the men possible of the old team, and Manager Wright thinks that within a week the Quakers will be in good shape. The following letter has been sent to the old players:

DEAR SIR: We are very anxious to sign our players at once, and would be glad to have you write to us and designate where we can send a contract for you to execute. It has come to our notice that some of our players have been persuaded to sign a contract with an outside organization known, I believe, as the Pleysrs' Club. If such a contract has been signed by you I desire to say that is void, because in direct conflict with the contractual rights of this club to your services for the season of 1890. If you have received any money from such outside organization it is your duty to return it, as well as their contract, after which we will expect you to ignore our contractual right to your services for 1890.

Our club will guarantee protection to all of our players from all damages that could possibly arise by the rescission of the contract of any such person with an outside organization. If there ever was an obligation (legal, moral, honorable, or otherwise) to affiliate with such outside organization by reason of an agreement to be paid, the Brotherhood agreement," which you unlawfully signed while under a prior conflicting contract with us, you certainly would be absolved from such obligation by reason of the change in the terms of the Brotherhood or the substitution of a new agreement as made on the 6th inst. in New-York City by the so-called Players' National League. Especially is this so since the Brotherhood violated its promise to you that they would confer with the League and give the latter a chance to redress their grievances before they would act independently of the League. They have violated that promise, refused to confer with the League, and the League has redressed all grievances and abolished classification without the aid of the Brotherhood. The alteration of the terms of the "Brotherhood agreement" by one party without consent of the other vitiates all former agreements.

I have no objection to your making whatever public use you please of this letter, but I will ask in the name of the club, so as to avoid all future trouble, that you do your part and comply with our request to sign without further delay. Very respectfully,

JOHN I. ROGERS,
Secretary and Treasurer Philadelphia Ball Club.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.

Clements has also signed a contract with the Philadelphia Brotherhood Club, but he says that he will not live up to it. When Ward heard of the desertions in Philadelphia he said: "If Clements would sign two contracts he would sign three or four, and we are better off without him. I will advise the stockholders of the Philadelphia Club to let him go." Ward visited Philadelphia on Monday and attended a meeting of the stockholders of the Brotherhood club of that city in the Continental Hotel. He talked freely regarding the affairs of the Players' League. He said that he considered the withdrawal of the organization through the failure to effect a permanent organization at the recent meeting held in New-York, he thought that the scheme had been very well received by the press and public. Ward says that the Players' League will have the strongest teams that can possibly be put together, and that desirable men from any and all sections will be secured. Players not yet signed will, if possible, be drawn into the Players' League. He says that there is no truth in the reported agreement to keep hands off the players of the Athletic Club. Every thing is in good shape, and the League board, however, any man who has already signed a contract for next year will not be molested. It is said that Ward's special mission to that city was to secure the signatures of Shindle and Stovey. Mr. Love assured him that these men, as well as other desirable Association players, were being looked after. Ward took the midnight train for Brooklyn. He has a round of inspection of the Brotherhood cities.

Ward had a conference with Welsh in Holyoke a few days ago, but the wily "Mike" asked for a few days to consider the advisability of contracting with the Brotherhood. Thomas, of the Baltimores, who also resides in Holyoke, was engaged to play first base for Brooklyn's Brotherhood team.

Henry V. Lhoas, who organized the Union Association and who had a League club in 1884 and 1885, says in regard to the National League holding its reserved rights: "Of course I don't believe that, even if under contract, and unless the players are disposed to carry out contracts such documents are not worth the paper they are written on. I had some experience in that line, and speak from this record."

Myers and Foreman of Philadelphia have signed Brotherhood contracts.

Pfeffer of the Chicago Club was in Auburn yesterday. His mission there is to engage Dwyer, the Chicago pitcher.

Pitcher Keefe of the New-York Club says that ten of the Giants have signed Brotherhood contracts. They are Connor, Richardson, Ewing, Ward, Keefe, Slattery, Crane, Gore, O'Rourke, and O'Day. He says that contrary to all rumors Gore will play with the Brotherhood club. Keefe was a witness to his contract. He also says that the Brotherhood will get the pick of the Association players.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Manager Barnie left Baltimore this morning for the purpose of meeting all his players and securing their autographs at the bottom of contracts. During his trip he will also visit Syracuse and look after the filing of the bond of $10,000 required of new Association clubs, and will go with the committee to examine the claims of Rochester and Toledo for membership in the same organization. Mr. Barnie anticipates no trouble in engaging any of his men. He is certain, he says, that the League will be able to compel the reserved players to only loose from the Brotherhood, and in that case the fickle Association stars who have yielded to the whispers of Ward and Irwin will be left out in the cold. The players, he thinks, will appreciate the situation when it is properly presented to them and return to the fold. The Baltimore Club applied for a place in the League at the New-York meeting last week, but was refused on the ground that the loss of another club would weaken the Association more than was desirable. Mr. Barnie says he would like to get into the League, and is only compelled to remain in the Association by force.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—John Milligan, catcher of the St. Louis Club, has signed a Philadelphia Brotherhood Players' contract. So have Sam Thompson and Sidney Farrer.

UNFULFILLED PROMISES.

The promises that the Florida Orange Auction Association made to the orange growers in Florida that they would obtain for them better prices for their fruit by selling them at auction than they got from commission merchants, do not seem to have been fulfilled. On the contrary, the prices that have been obtained at two or three auction sales within the past week have been considerably lower than the prices at which the commission merchants have been selling the fruit sent them by the farmers in the South. The prices at which the commission merchants last week sold bright oranges in straight lines varied from $2 to $2 75 per box, while the prices obtained at auction sales were from $2 to $2 10. This week sales by commission merchants were made on the basis of from $2 to $2 62 per box, while the sales by auction yesterday varied from $1 65 to $2 10.

Whether the consumers have profited by the low auction prices or not can hardly be known, but the retailers certainly have profited, while the orange grower in Florida has not had his expectations realized. It is true that many of the oranges that were auctioned off were green, and several jobbers were afraid to touch them.

THIS MAY PROVE TRUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The weather during December, 1889, will be very severe in the United States, Canada, and much of Europe. Part of the time it will be pretty stormy with high winds, and the rest of the month it will be very cold. The precipitation will be in the form of snow in nearly all the Northern States and Canada. It will be pretty heavy in the Atlantic and Gulf States, but in the interior the precipitation will fluctuate more, being heavy in some places and small in others, averaging normal. On the Pacific coast the temperature and rainfall will average about normal. In Europe it will be cool to very cold, with small precipitation in Russia and large in parts of Western Europe. In the wheat regions of India it will not be as warm as usual, while the rainfall will be greater than the average for that month.

O. C. BLAKE.
TOPEKA, Kan., Thursday, Nov. 14, 1889.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Coupon 4s, $600 at 128; registered 4s, $6,000, $6,000, $50,000, $20,000, and $5,500 at 127; coupon 4s, $45,000 and $14,000 at 128; 4½ per cents, registered, $50,000 at 110½; coupon, $50,000 at 110¾.

THE LEGAL-TENDER NOTE

SHALL ITS PLACE BE TAKEN BY SILVER?

ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE BY W. P. ST. JOHN, PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1889.

President of the Chamber of Commerce:

DEAR SIR: With Congress about to assemble, the admitted importance of this question (upon which our bankers are by no means agreed) must excuse this submission to the business community of points at issue which can only be determined by the representatives of the people.

Legislation has been suggested to double the Government's present monthly investment in silver and apply the resulting coin to the retirement of United States legal-tender notes and surrendered notes of national banks, and to appoint the gold certificates and silver certificates full legal tender. In this proposition I have not aimed to promulgate the one wisest policy of finance that could be adopted by the United States; nor have I even therein intimated what I would esteem most eminently wise were it permitted me to dictate the scheme. *But, will the people not relinquish the present annual increase of the sum of circulating money which is due to the present coinage of silver? Then to maintain that increase, and secure the proposed gold increase additional, we need modify our proposition merely to require that one-half the sum of coin resulting from the doubled investment monthly shall be applied to the retirement of the legal tenders and surrendered bank notes.*

Congress will assemble in December. The two questions likely to engage earliest attention, intimate associates from the outset, will be, *first*, what means shall be adopted to reduce the excessive income of the Government; and, *second*, what shall be our public policy as to the coinage of silver.

Assuming that our Representatives in Congress are representatives in fact of their sundry constituents, then these joint important issues are to find solution only in a *compromise* on the part of (1) those who cherish genuine timidity of ten abundant silver money; (2) those who abhor contraction of the volume of our circulating money; (3) those who advocate free coinage of silver; (4) those who, at all hazards, will preserve our protective tariff system.

Among the people the first-named of these are numerous and influential, and will be under the stimulant of fear. The last-named are at once, and may be perhaps eventually, the associates of these first; the mass of the country are overwhelming the ever-whelming protective-tariff influence, and the influence of dread of too abundant silver. The aforesaid second and third parties to the struggle are allies naturally; and if their natural antagonists can by any means be separated, at that moment these inflationists and silver advocates become as once the preponderant power.

With the past ten years recalled, for its possibility of ever-impending peril of too abundant silver money, to be weighed against the certainty of hazard of the protective-tariff system, *a compromise must offer and be accepted, with each of all consisting and conceding something in sacrifice of preferences, or the one most likely result is the adoption of free coinage of silver.* After a fifteen years' treatment of silver by the world, unique in its history and to which the world's experience is now adjusted, Omniscience alone can now foresee the result of a single opening of the mints of the United States to free coinage of silver, be there peril in it or be there none.

The hereinbefore referred to proposition for legislation has been offered as such a compromise, and in order that it may properly be accepted and notwithstanding its proposal to retire the United States legal tender notes, I essay these lines for support of it, as follows:

I have submitted figures to demonstrate that there is no longer any profit to the national banks upon their present issue of circulating notes, and that the actual loss is greatest to the interior banks, where current rates are highest for ordinary loans of money. Therefore it is fairly to be assumed that the last of these national bank notes will shortly disappear, if Congress will afford a slight amendment of the banking law. *And because the United States Supreme Court's "legal-tender decision," of 1884, to justly interpreted as empowering the Congress at any time, or times, to appoint an issue of United States legal-tender notes as our domestic money, and without even the requirement that the notes shall be redeemed in coin, therefore we are reasonably assured that, should the present national issues of the national banks, will ever, in all the future, be allowed to issue and circulate as money in the United States. It is from the standpoint of this conviction that I, officer of a national bank, have sought a hearing; and because, if I mistake not, the question before us for immediate determination is, therefore, merely the amount.*

Is there sufficient present inducement to retire in now outstanding issue of United States legal-tender notes?

Among inducements to retire the now outstanding United States legal-tender notes, the following have been mentioned and supported with excitement at length:

First—To retire these United States notes by replacing them with silver to circulate in coin or at the owner's option by certificate will avoid contraction, not only, but will actually increase the volume of our money by the release of a proportionate sum of Treasury reserve now while maintained for the notes which are thus retired and canceled. Those of the people who most esteem these notes value money in use at not less than 10 per cent. per annum, while they now must contemplate an employment of the Government's surplus income at but 1½ per cent. per annum (the combined buying rate of the interest-bearing 4½ per cent. debt. These of the people will not be likely to resent the proposed employment of a modest portion of the annual surplus income for the retirement of legal-tender notes by means which actually increase the sum of our circulating money by the sum, in all released, of $100,000,000 of gold.

Second—The plan proposed to retire the United States notes will importantly enhance the price of silver, and maintain that advance for a period of at least nine years. To enhance the price of silver importantly is to increase the world's cost of the commodity which, on arrival at the mints of Europe and the payment of a moderate seigniorage, becomes at once India's legal-tender money. To increase the cost to England of India's legal-tender money is to increase the cost to England of the products which India's money buys. Thus, to enhance the price of silver is to diminish England's advantage of trade with India for supplies of products which the United States can furnish her. To enhance the price of silver is, therefore, to enlarge the foreign demand for our spare grain and cotton.

Third—Our proposed enhancement of the price of silver is thus to increase our exports. To repay us for our spare products the foreigner cannot obtain our legal-tender silver as a favorite less than 50 cents of gold. He cannot ship us silver bullion unless our mints be opened free to silver. The whole tendency of our proposed enactment is, therefore, to forbid the attraction of foreign silver if the foreigner can spare silver, and, unless he can repay us for our products by increased shipments of foreign manufactured goods, to not only not banish gold, but to become entitled to foreign gold. Thus, to enhance the price of silver and thereby the more abundantly to clothe the Englishman with our spare cotton and feed him with our spare grain, both at his increasing cost and to the increasing cost of our prosperity, may afford "the inspiration from which grew the which grew him such"; and the one real stumbling block to the opening of the mints of all Europe to legal-tender silver is thereupon removed. The whole tendency of the adoption of our proposed enactment is therefore toward our dictating, as to the coinage of silver, the policy of our world.

Fourth—The proposed retirement of the legal-tender notes and voluntarily-surrendered bank notes, by replacing them with silver, will bring us practically to gold and silver only as our money. As we have now about six distinct kinds of more or less potential moneys, this achievement of our proposition need not be despised. Upon that accomplishment we reach a point from which the business communities of all sections of the country shall be agreed, if demand for an increase of the circulating medium shall be wanted, to make the next issue therewith by a further increase of the Government's investment and coinage of silver. To double the present monthly investment, under present and prospective conditions, will likely enhance the price of silver some 15 cents per ounce, or more. Further to increase the investment shall be further to enhance it more and more still by and by, and perhaps at no late day, the price of silver shall be thereby maintained in the markets of the world at not less than the parity of 100 cents for the bullion in our silver dollar each. Thereafter, we need only await the first legal stirrings in the money market to be behold certain of the new conspicuous antagonists of silver become the foremost of petitioners for the opening of our mints as free to silver as now they are to gold.

Fifth—At the date of issue of the now outstanding United States legal-tender notes, for many years before and until they had been already for years afloat, the United States did not coin either gold or silver for own account; but our statutes permitted any possessor of silver or gold to lodge it at any mint and for every sum of 412½ grains 9 fine silver or 25.8 grains .9 fine gold, to demand a dollar of the United States. Let it be remembered, also, that the silver certificate, which is obtainable by any holder of our silver dollar, is merely the Government's warehouse receipt for the legal-tender coin dollar for dollar, the coin being held absolutely idle while the certificate is afloat and the certificate dead upon its return and while remaining in the Treasury. We propose that the silver certificates issued under these terms of law shall be apostatized legal tender in order that the possessor of this representative of the actual coin shall possess therewith to legally tender payment for any debt.

Sixth—With these two points, or *fifth* together considered, it must be discovered that *our proposition has merely offered to substitute the legal-tender coin for the outstanding legal-tender paper, which, during the many months that will thus fulfill our promises as a proposition is not to effect a contraction at the currency, but is actually to expand its volume, in addition to the yearly sum of annual increase, by silver coinage or without that addition, by the release from the Treasury of $100,000,000 gold.* The adoption of our proposition thus offers no utter and entirely safe independence of the outside world during a period of at least nine years, or twenty years if it be safe to apply only one-half the doubled investments to the retirements of legal tenders and bank notes—provided only that Continental Europe shall not meanwhile open her mints to silver free.

Seventh—If we have not yet entitled our proposition to be thought conservative, the majority of the Council of the American Bankers' Association having denounced it as "*fraught with danger*," would it not appear excusable, if one not better posted, should suppose the accusation just which a Senator of the United States submits to me, viz., that "*the bankers always manage to throw themselves solidly against everything destined by the people of the United States*".

Finally—Your patience, already strained, would fail me utterly to enumerate the statements which have excited many general fears of silver, (which until recent years I myself have shared,) and in order to submit facts to banish some of them. I therefore coincide with the intimation as to only two of them, viz., the supposed overproduction of silver and Europe's threatening flood of silver, but address myself more directly to the patriotic among our mine owners and associate advocates of silver.

Under act of the United States, Independent of Europe, may adopt free coinage of silver without immediate peril and without the possibility of demand from the people that we shall by and by reverse that action; and because, to reverse that act after what, under such necessity it shall meanwhile have occasioned us, will forbid the thought, I submit, before we adopt alone free coinage of silver, that we first test the influence of high-priced silver upon India and China, the greedy accumulators for years of the world's spare silver, and now perhaps a huge joint storehouse of return supply. If neither need be feared as likely to discharge her hoard or to refuse additions to it at the enhanced price, China now absorbing Mexico's dollars about as rapidly as coined, let the fact be once established and thereupon and thereafter it will be idle to impute error to the advocates of free coinage of silver by the United States alone. For the entire world's coinage of silver in every one of the seven years past has annually exceeded the entire world's production of silver for the year. This cannot much longer continue; worn-out silver plate and old accumulations will not afford it. Germany's idle hoard of silver, also, and partly so England's and France had paid her vast sums of gold is now long since become Germany's legal-tender money afloat and in bank among her people. Her silver being coined at an overvaluation of 3 per cent. as compared with our silver coin, she must need bank her people for 3 per cent. of additional bullion and all transportation charges—and the same must be said of France and her Latin Union—if Europe's standard silver money shall be offered at our mints, for exchange into money current only here, were our mints opened to them absolutely free.

Advocates of the immediate adoption by the United States of free coinage of silver, Sirs, if it be yours to dictate the measure which shall become our law, let me beg of you to urge the adoption of the proposition before you as originally stated, or as herein emended, or some other measure equally safe and as certain to enable the payment of silver and Uncle's rents for arrogance of opinion, to predict for you only a moderate test of patience with your fondest hopes not long deferred. Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN.

CODIFYING GERMAN LAWS.

DR. FREUND SPEAKS OF THE ADVANTAGES OF A NOTABLE WORK.

Dr. Ernst Freund of New-York read a paper Monday evening before the Academy of Political Science on "The Proposed German Civil Code."

He said the subject was of great interest as the last step in the reconstruction of the German law on a uniform basis, which followed the establishment of the German Empire, and as the most recent attempt to codify the general civil law.

He dwelt on the history of the code, which was prepared by a commission of eleven jurists of high standing, among them Prof. Windscheid of Leipsic. The Commissioners worked for thirteen years, and in December, 1887, a completed draft was presented to the Chancellor. The draft is now under discussion, preliminary to its being taken up to the Reichstag for legislative action.

The code embodies the best results of modern scientific jurisprudence. Among other improvements upon the existing law it abolishes the remaining legal disabilities of married women, and carries out a consistent application of the principle of registration of titles to real estate. The code was not intended as a work of law reform, but was designed to embody the law in force in Germany. Notwithstanding this, it will effect great improvements in the existing legal condition of Germany, for it substitutes a common and uniform law for a multitude of separate and independent systems.

Prof. Freund's paper will probably be published in full in one of the legal reviews.

AMERICAN NAVAL NEWS.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard looks decidedly deserted since the squadron of evolution took its departure. The Dolphin is the only new ship at the yard. The Galena and Kearsarge, both of the North Atlantic squadron, are now awaiting orders and receiving stores from the yard. Both ships, it is expected, will sail for the West Indies during the early part of the coming month. This ordering of vessels of the North Atlantic squadron into southern waters on the approach of Winter is contrary to the general custom established by the Navy Department. This time, however, neither vessel will be kept at Hayti, though it is not at all improbable that several visits will be made to the island before the corvettes return home. The training fleet will be in the West Indies at the same time with the Kearsarge and Galena. The Portsmouth is still at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and is now receiving the few slight repairs required about her decks and to her spars. The Portsmouth was thoroughly fitted out at the Portsmouth Navy Yard during the past Spring prior to her sailing for Europe, and, in consequence, the repairs now incident are but the result of the wear and tear of the recent cruise.

The Essex is now in dry dock at the navy yard, and is, besides, having her spars and rigging set up. The Essex returned home from China during the early part of the last Summer, and the Board of Survey found her in most excellent condition. She has been lying up out of commission until now, but will shortly be commissioned and ordered to cruising service. The wooden vessels are fast disappearing, and with the exception of one or two there are none that will do more than two cruises hereafter. The Quinnebaug has been ordered sold, and is now lying up at the Brooklyn Yard awaiting a purchaser. This ship was at one time considered the pet cruising vessel in the navy. The Monongahela is in the hands of a Board of Survey at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and the impression is current that she, too, will be ordered condemned and sold. The Essex, it is thought, will be ordered to the South Atlantic squadron, as the South Atlantic station is at present represented by but one actual seagoing cruiser, the Tallapoosa being engaged in river work. It will be a month or more before the Essex is ready for commissioning.

Since THE TIMES took occasion to laud Commander Chadwick of the Yorktown for the ideas that he proposes to put into operation aboard his ship, the officers of the squadron have aroused from the lows of sport by poking fun at the Yorktown. Commander Chadwick it must be known, has until recently been United States Naval Attaché at London, and while acting in this capacity has had an opportunity to extensively acquaint himself with drills and customs of vessels abroad. In consequence he is said to be much imbued with the German ideas of saslduous and hard drill, which, when applied aboard his own ship, has earned for the latter the not euphonious title of the "Dutch Corvette."

Admiral Walker's determination to keep the four warships comprising the squadron of evolutions within the shelter of Sandy Hook yesterday is regarded by seafaring men as eminently proper. Nobody doubts the capability of the vessels to cope with the present storm on the coast, but as there was no reason for running any risks the commander of the squadron wisely concluded to lie at anchor until the weather moderated. There is a great deal of danger in approaching the New-England coast during heavy rogs, and unless there is special call for such risks, navy officers do well not to subject the new cruisers to any possible chance of a mishap.

The vessels of the North Atlantic squadron comprise at present the Galena, flagship, the Kearsarge, Dolphin, and Yantic. With the exception of the Dolphin all of these ships are wooden craft, possessing little speed and less fighting efficiency. This is the squadron supposed to look out for the defense of the home coast. For such a purpose it is worse than useless. Until new ships are commissioned this weak defense will continue.

SPANIARDS IN BUENOS AYRES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Despite the cries of alarm uttered by the press, despite the shoals of published letters from emigrants to Buenos Ayres depicting the terrors of life in the cognac country of South America, the number of emigrants from Andalusia and the Basque provinces is still enormously increasing, and there is no serious danger that unless the stream is stopped before long Spain will be depopulated ere yet its infant King puts on the garb of the man. During the last six months no less than eight hundred thousand emigrants have left Spain for Buenos Ayres who are "blinded by the thirst of gold," and believe that in the Argentine Republic they will find the streets paved with silver and rather apples growing on every bush.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A grand musical and literary entertainment and "calico hop" that considerably swelled the post and relief fund of Lloyd Aspinwall Post, No. 600, G. A. R., was held last evening at the Washington Heights Athenæum. C. Dorf Mix sang a bass solo with good effect, Master Leroy Lee played the violin with juvenile enthusiasm and adult skill, and N. J. Hebbard, who appeared on the platform in a gray Spring overcoat, spoke without a break a piece entitled "The Old Settler's Story," which contained several thousand words. The twelve dances included in the "hop" that followed the concert were thoroughly enjoyed.

Augustus L. Lang, the brother of Henry Lang, of Lang, Warren & Co., wall paper manufacturers at Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, who fell on Monday night from the doorstep of his boarding house, at 143 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, into the basement areaway, receiving a fracture of the skull and of the left leg, died at the Harlem Hospital yesterday morning at 2:45 o'clock. The police have investigated and are satisfied that Lang was intoxicated and that his fall was accidental.

Next Monday, Evacuation Day, John A. Dix Post, Grand Army of the Republic, will present new flags to the Normal College—the national flag and the flag of the college. The presentation in behalf of the post will be made by Major E. Ellis Anderson, and it will be received in behalf of the college by J. Edward Simmons. The purpose of the flags is the inculcation of patriotism in the schools.

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago will deliver the first lecture in the annual course of the Young Men's Christian Association at Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The other lectures of the course will be delivered on succeeding Friday evenings by George Kennan, the Hon. R. G. Horr, Col. J. P. Sanford, and Frederic Villiars.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke (Presbyterian) will address the Nineteenth Century Club on Friday evening in the Metropolitan Opera House Assembly Rooms on "The Pulpit and Politics." Discussion will follow and will be participated in by the Rev. Dr. Philopallon, the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, (Congregationalist,) and John A. Taylor, (Unitarian.)

Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court has granted Mrs. Florence Thurston Humphrey a divorce from her husband, Henry Corell Humphrey, a real estate dealer of this city. Mrs. Humphrey is awarded $3,000 a year alimony and the custody of her seventeen-year-old daughter. She is to have the child at all liberty to see her father whenever she wishes.

A complaint made to the Health Department against the Lily Van Dunn Gospel meeting (an opposition concern to the Florence Mission) at 12 Bleecker-street, in which it was set forth that the singing in the place disturbed the neighbors, was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent for investigation.

At a meeting of the Society of Pedagogy in Room 25, College of the City of New-York, to-day, E. A. Page of Grammar School No. 77 will read a paper on "Methods in Arithmetic," and Hugh P. O'Neill will read one on "Manual Training Methods as Applied to the Teaching of Arithmetic and Tables."

The Board of Health yesterday ordered that certain improvements be made in the works of the Consolidated Gas Company along the North River to prevent the escape of noxious gases and smoke, which have long been a nuisance to the neighborhood and a source of much complaint to the board.

The Pew Committee of All Souls' new church, at Madison-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, has been at the church every night this week, attending to applications for places. Nearly all the pews have been taken, many of them by members of the congregation of the Church of the Holy Spirit.

A vocal and instrumental concert in aid of the Hebrew Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary will begin at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening. Miss Adele Aus der Ohe will be the planist of the occasion.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Sunday School Association the following officers were elected for the coming year: President—Ralph Wells; Vice Presidents—the Rev. Dr. F. Schauffler; Treasurer—Frank Dickerson; Secretary—John S. Bussing; Librarian—E. P. Pitcher.

The Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society of the City of New-York will be entertained this evening by Dr. William Stevens at the Cambridge, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. A paper will be read by Dr. George D. Fowsli on "Fracture at the Elbow Joint."

Tiffany's successes at the Paris Exhibitions have been notable. In 1878 Mr. C. L. Tiffany received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and this year Mr. E. C. Moore of the same firm received a like distinction. This firm has received fifteen medals aside from the grand prize.

Thirty-two years ago yesterday Inspector George C. Steers was appointed a member of the Metropolitan Police force, and he has been in continuous service since. The event was remembered by his colleagues and friends, who yesterday covered his desk with flowers.

The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will preach the annual sermon to the command under him, William Seward, Jr., next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at Holy Trinity Church, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street.

Judge Ehrlich, in the City Court, yesterday granted an application made by Assistant Corporation Couns

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—FRIEND FRITZ.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
CALVARY CHURCH, 57TH-ST.—At 8—LECTURE.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3:30—LECTURE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE TOURISTS IN A PULLMAN CAR. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—MACBETH.
COMEDY THEATRE—At 8—RUNNING WILD.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—CLARA.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A DARK SECRET. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—VAUDEVILLE. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN ACES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES ABOON. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain.

The Speakership contest, according to our Washington dispatches, goes on as yet so languidly in the national capital as hardly to merit the title of contest at all. Mr. REED's most active opponent is still Mr. BURROWS of Michigan, and his claims rest on the grounds that we mentioned yesterday. Major MCKINLEY's friends are active in his behalf, but they are not making much impression. It is an encouraging sign that one of the chief obstacles they meet with is the impression that if MCKINLEY were Speaker Judge KELLEY would be made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. That would be about as bad a misfit as could be imagined, and yet Judge KELLEY's leadership would be perfectly in accordance with the professions of the Republicans on the question of protection. The real objection to him, as to MCKINLEY, is not that they do not fully believe in these professions, but that they do. Just now the party leaders feel that their official representatives should move, so far as principles are concerned, in light marching order.

In his address before the Society of Mechanical Engineers yesterday Mr. HENRY R. TOWNE, who is one of the most zealous supporters of the World's Fair project, announced his opinion that there is not time enough between now and 1892 to make the preparations necessary for such a fair as ought to be held in New-York to celebrate the discovery of America. He therefore advocated postponing the date two years. There is much force in his argument regarding the work to be done and the results to be aimed at, but after all, the greater part of the time will be consumed in preparing grounds and erecting buildings, and that is work that can be expedited wonderfully if the means are ready at hand and the necessary zeal and activity are applied. More depends on earnestness, enthusiasm, and generous support than on time. It is certainly unfortunate that the matter was not started sooner, but the great discovery of COLUMBUS was made in 1492 and its four hundredth anniversary is fixed by the calendar and not by convenience. If New-York shows the proper spirit there will be no occasion for a postponement.

Perhaps it would not be fair to say that prohibition in Kansas is a failure. It is enough to know that many good citizens of the State consider it to be so. Among the most striking evidences of this is the meeting that has just been held at Wichita, and addressed by speakers of both parties, to urge a resubmission of the existing law to a popular vote. A purely agricultural community like Kansas, with a small foreign population and no great towns, is as favorable a field as could possibly be chosen for the enforcement of prohibition. If it cannot be enforced there, it can be enforced nowhere. The Catholic Congress last week advocated the true remedy for the evils of the liquor traffic in urging the adoption of a system of high license. That is a method which good citizens who are not fanatics can approve, and which has been as successful as prohibition has been unsuccessful wherever it has been practiced.

The Anti-Slavery Congress which has begun its sessions in Brussels has a noble purpose, and since its delegates represent every leading power in Europe, as well as our own country and the Congo Free State, it will not lack the backing to carry that purpose into effect. The conservatism of its aim, too, is promising, since its primary object is not universal emancipation in Africa, but the concentration of efforts on crushing the slave trade. It is this horrible traffic that is devastating Central Africa and that must be broken up. The crusade preached against it by Cardinal LANGERIE in the great cities of Europe, has aroused a general sentiment which will find practical expression at Brussels. The combination of several of the great nations during the past year in the blockade of the east coast of Africa to prevent the Arab slave dhows from carrying away their freights of living victims for sale in foreign markets shows what may be relied upon. But there is an urgent need of checking the men stealers in their inhuman work within the Dark Continent. The best method of doing this is one of the problems that the Brussels congress will have to consider.

For a language that is so definite and logical, the French is for brief periods very hospitable to foreign words suggested by some incident of the hour. The latest guest honored with momentary vogue must tax the French vocal organs; perhaps it is the more attractive on that account. It has been invented apropos of a new play by DAUDET, in which one of the characters is a criminal, who justifies his ravages on society by a queer perversion of the doctrines of DARWIN. This character, who was suggested by the real case of the murderer LEBIEZ, is designated in the French press as a *struggleforlifeur*, and M. WOLFF, in the *Figaro*, goes so far as to refer to Lady Macbeth as a typical *struggleforlifeuse*. Obviously a word of such ingeniously and gratuitously clumsy and barbarous construction is due only to a passing whim, and will hardly attain the permanent place given to *sport*, *highlife*, *tiquette*, and other terms that have been naturalized along with the customs with which they are associated in England. But a community that can indulge in such a phrase for never so short a time must be in sore need of novelty.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

It is believed in quarters where information ought to be fairly correct that Mr. WINDOM will make some radical suggestions regarding silver in his report to Congress. There have been no indications in his official action that he contemplates any such course, and his annual report will be the first means the public have of knowing his views. But it is not at all improbable that he may recommend to Congress concessions to what is known as the silver party. Though there is no organization of this name, there is a considerable number of men who have a distinct interest in increasing the Government purchase of silver, and there is a larger number of men who think, on purely sentimental grounds, that the coinage of silver should be greater, or that it should be made free. Of those who have a distinct interest in the matter a good many, probably a majority, are Republicans, and some of them are men of influence in the party. Then there are still others, party leaders or ambitions to be party leaders, who represent constituencies in which the sentiment in favor of silver is strong and who believe their political fortunes to be involved in promoting the satisfaction of this sentiment. These facts create a situation in the Republican Party that the Administration is very likely to recognize and to try to deal with. The Republican majority in the House is so small that the silver men may hold the balance of power there and may exact payment for their co-operation with the Republicans. That is precisely what they did in 1878, and it was the cause of the passage of the Allison Silver bill, for which there was no financial, fiscal, or economic reason, and which has been a nuisance and a mischief ever since.

During the Administration of President CLEVELAND the silver men were just as eager for increased coinage and for free coinage as they are now, but they were powerless because they had to deal with a man of sterner stuff than Mr. HARRISON. Mr. CLEVELAND permitted Mr. MANNING to permit Mr. MANTON MARBLE to inject into the Treasury reports a good deal of amazing theorizing about "metallism, monoand bi," but the actual policy recommended in these reports was the suspension and limitation of silver coinage, and that was all that Mr. CLEVELAND cared about, and possibly all that he knew very clearly about. If he or the Administration of which he was the actual as well as titular head had been approached by the silver men in the Democratic Party with a threat of defection unless their views were adopted, the menace would have been treated with contempt, and the men who were as ready to make it then as the silver men in the Republican Party are now ready to make it knew that fact. But, as we have said, the stuff of which this Administration is made is different, and the policy of threats may very well be adopted with different results. At any rate, it is sufficiently probable that it would succeed to make the advocates of increased or free coinage extremely and ostentatiously confident. Nor is there anything in the career or known character of Mr. WINDOM—who, though he has been a Senator of the United States, and is now for the second time in the most important and responsible Executive office under that of the President, is after all a rather obscurely known person—to enable us to tell how he will meet an emergency of this sort. It is at least not certain that he will meet it with that decision and firmness that would bring it to a prompt close.

Under these circumstances the proposition of Mr. WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN of the Mercantile National Bank of this city, which was made to the Bankers' Convention at Kansas City, has a special interest. We publish this morning a letter of Mr. ST. JOHN to the President of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, in which he states his proposition and sustains it. We discussed the plan when it was presented to the convention and were not then able to assent to it. We cannot see our way clear to do so now, and the majority of the committee of bankers to whom it was referred disapproved of it. But it is an open question whether, under all existing conditions, it does not present a compromise that is the best that can be had for the cause of sound currency. That is the ground on which its author, with much ability and ingenuity, defends it. Practically it is the only ground on which it can be defended. One great virtue it has, the importance of which can not easily be exaggerated, and that is that it would provide for the abolition—the retirement, cancellation, and extinction of the legal-tender notes. Unquestionably this element in our currency, under the decision—we may almost say the monetrons decision—of the Supreme Court, is fraught with the gravest peril to the prosperity and even to the credit and honor of the Nation. Any process by which it can be eliminated, as it now exists, is worthy of attention. If the present notes could be got out of the way that would be a gain. It would compel Congress, if at any time it were tempted to use the extraordinary power conferred upon it by the Supreme Court, to begin anew, deliberately and in face of such opposition as could be made, to take an initiative. That would be much more formidable a task than it would be to increase the volume of outstanding notes. It is for these reasons that we deem it proper that Mr. ST. JOHN's scheme should be attentively considered.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT SYSTEM.

When Dock Commissioner MATTHEWS testified some days ago before the Commissioners of Accounts he admitted that there was a certain looseness in the administration of the board, but attributed it to the "system." He did not, however, explain wherein the defects of the system lay or how they could be corrected. There have been in the last few years several starts at investigating the Dock Department by legislative committees, but the inquiry has never gone far enough to show what was the matter with the system or even to expose fully the results of its working. Several times bills have been introduced in the Legislature to reorganize the Dock Board and put it on a footing similar to that of the other municipal departments, but they have always met with an obstruction and opposition that finally defeated them.

The chief peculiarity of the Dock Department system lies in its virtual independence of any central authority and of all public scrutiny. The Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor, and the bonds to meet expenditures are issued by authority of the Sinking Fund Commission, and beyond that the department is practically free from control. The Dock Commissioners do not have to go before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with estimates of the amount of money required for expenses and to explain and justify these. Their allowance is not made subject to any supervision, reduction, or limitation, except what may be afforded by the discretion of the Sinking Fund Commission in granting the issues of bonds asked for. This practically amounts to nothing, for the department makes its own calculations and asks for the issue of so many bonds, which is never refused. The revenues are equally under the control of the Commissioners and whatever they may be they are simply turned over to the sinking fund without question or scrutiny. In letting contracts for supplies or for construction and repairs of piers the Commissioners are not bound to advertise for bids or to assign work to the responsible parties that offer to perform it at the lowest cost. They use their own judgment and discretion both in regard to the amounts to be paid and in regard to the persons to whom contracts shall be given. On the other hand, in leasing piers they need not invite competition, but are at liberty to make leases to such applicants as they prefer and at such rates as they may deem proper. In the case of piers that are open to general use they appoint Dockmasters to assign places for vessels and collect the wharfage, and it appears from the investigation now going on that it depends mainly on the efficiency and honesty of these Dockmasters how much wharfage is collected and turned in.

Now if it could be assumed that Dock Commissioners are always capable, vigilant, and upright, and ardently devoted to the public interests, and that those whom they employ are sure to be efficient and honest, this system might work well enough. But experience proves that no such assumption can be safely made, and investigation seems to show that the Department of Docks is not a luminous exception to all other [illegible] There is evi- [illegible] ary checks and the customary scrutiny. We have been unable to see why the Dock Department should not, like other municipal departments, be required to present its estimates to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and have the amount that is at liberty to expend subject to the general appropriating authority of the city. This would subject it to inquiry and scrutiny as to its expenditures. The device by which it obtains funds by the issue of city bonds and turns its revenues into the sinking fund for their liquidation is a clumsy one and might be improved upon, and it is quite evident that some stricter account of its receipts from the letting of dock privileges is desirable.

While it seems to be admitted by the Dock Commissioners that the looseness complained of is due to the system under which the department is administered, we have always been under the impression that the opposition which efforts to reform the system have invariably encountered originated with the department itself. We know that Commissioner KOCH, while on the board, was active in opposing one such effort. The discovery that one Dockmaster is a brother of Senator ERWIN and another is a brother of Senator COGGESHALL, both brought here from distant parts of the State, and that a brother of Assemblyman HUSTED was also until lately a Dockmaster, suggests that there may have been a good deal of politics in the relation between the abuses of the Dock Department and the failure to get them remedied by legislation. There must have been some reason for the employment of these relatives of members of the political majority in the Legislature other than the accidental discovery of their superior qualifications for service on the city docks over those of men who might be found hereabout. We have no doubt that the appointment of these men, the independent way in which they have conducted themselves in the service, and the tenacity with which they have held their positions are mysteriously connected with the failure to secure legislation for the reform of the present system. They may not be sufficient to account for it, but they are indications of the kind of political influence that has been at work. It is quite time the Dock Department were made an adjunct of the municipal administration and placed under the control and scrutiny of the same central authority as the other departments and not left outside to establish direct relations with the legislative power of the State.

MR. SHERMAN AND THE LEAGUE.

It is now the painful duty of the Protective Tariff League to rebuke Senator JOHN SHERMAN for having "excited popular prejudice against the continuance of protection for American sugar interests" and to describe his speech at Orrville, Ohio, as the "mischievous harangue of an irresponsible demagogue." For Mr. SHERMAN has spoken of Trusts and similar combinations with great severity, and has roundly denounced the Sugar Trust, which is the pet "combine" of the League and of its organ, the *Tariff League Bulletin*. Surely he deserves as sharp a rebuke as the League gave to the *Tribune* for a like offense.

We have already spoken of Mr. SHERMAN's remarks concerning the policy of breaking down combinations by reducing tariff duties. Here is what he said about combinations themselves, regarded apart from tariff laws:

"I believe these Trusts and combinations are against public policy and should be declared null and void. The people of this country have not yet fully considered the dangers that may arise from them. They are precisely like the combinations that existed in England centuries ago, when monopolies were granted by kings to favored courtiers, or land held in mortmain in vast masses protected under cover of religious institutions and by laws of primogeniture and entail. The most dangerous form of these combinations is when they are made by corporations created by law to conduct a particular business. When such corporations, engaged in a particular business, combine together with a view to prevent competition and to advance prices on the necessaries of life, they become the enemy of society, and should be dealt with with a bold, strong hand."

The Protective Tariff League will see that Mr. SHERMAN had in mind the Sugar Trust, which he described in the Senate a few months ago as "one of the most dangerous and wrongful Trusts ever organized in this country."

It will also see that he is one of those unfortunate persons who have acquired what are described by the Protective Tariff League as "the prejudices concerning industrial combinations which partisan politics have bred upon ignorance." He will not admit that the combination of the sugar refiners is "not only legitimate but for the advantage of the community." He cannot or will not see the bright picture, drawn by the Protective Tariff League, of workingmen taking their money out of the savings banks and investing it in "the capital stock or bonds of great industrial combinations," such combinations as the Sugar Trust, for example, the market value of whose stock has recently fallen so heavily.

The Protective Tariff League should hold a special meeting and appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to call upon the Senator without delay and draw him from the error of his ways. We do not see how it can permit the virtual head of the Senate Finance Committee to defy the teachings of its organ without at least making an effort to convert or discipline him.

"HORNING."

An Iowan has just been acquitted, upon a second trial, of the charge of having killed one of his neighbors while the neighbor was engaged in giving him what is called in the dispatches a "charivari," but is more idiomatically known in some of the rural parts of our country as a "horning," and in others as a "callithumpian serenade." The horning is commonly the immediate sequel of a wedding. Sometimes it is a mere outburst of sunburnt mirth; sometimes it is a sort of social criticism upon a marriage which the wilder spirits of the neighborhood regard as unsuitable or otherwise objectionable. In the latter case it is distinguished by the extreme atrocity of the noises produced and by the vigor and persistency with which they are maintained. The bridegroom, if of a timid nature, feigns to be pleased with the performance and invites his visitors inside. If he happen to be a spirited person he resents the intrusion, with such missiles as are convenient, to the doing of bodily harm upon the serenaders. The origin of the custom is lost in a remote antiquity. Prof. TYLOR might detect in it a survival of some prehistoric Aryan custom. It is more reasonable to suppose that it is simply one of the graceful sports in which the youth of New-England relaxed the strictness of their Puritanic customs and relieved the austerity of their lives. The horning, when employed as a means of social censorship, is perhaps less objectionable on the score of cruelty than the tarring and feathering which is the penalty next higher in the unwritten but Draconian code of rural ethics, and beyond which is nothing but lynching. On the score of taste and decency, however, the horning is even more brutal and offensive than either of the other manifestations of bucolic discontent.

All civilized persons must feel, therefore, that in resenting a "horning," even to the shedding of blood, Mr. ADAMS of Iowa deserved thanks rather than punishment. Nevertheless, a jury of his peers, or rather of the peers of the horners, found him guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years. On appeal the court took the ground that horning was a barbarous outrage, from which any man had a right to protect his home, and ordered a new trial. It is perhaps nearly as surprising as it is gratifying to find that anything is regarded as objectionable in Iowa for no better reason than that it is barbarous; but, at any rate, it is gratifying. On his second trial, the jury taking their instructions under the new view of the institution to which ADAMS's victim was a martyr, ADAMS was acquitted. It is worth while to note, as an illustration of the spirit that underlies such outrages as that to which he had been subjected, that he did not return to his home in consequence of information that if he did he would be mobbed. As he was not present, his cheerful neighbors could devise no better means of revenge than the burning of a barn belonging to his mother. A man who is capable of joining in a horning for amusement is necessarily a kind of spiteful yahoo, to whom arson would naturally commend itself. Mr. ADAMS is a public benefactor, and the abolition of horning would be very cheaply purchased by the sacrifice of a horner in every community in which the disgusting practice survives.

The Porte can now very well afford to take steps to pacify the Armenian Christians by the arrest of the Kurdish chief, MOUSSA Bey, which it has just effected. The upshot of the Autumn's mixture of Cretan insurrections, nuptial festivities, and visitings at Constantinople is that Turkey gains a point over Greece. Whether much of this result was due to the "magnificent hospitality" of the Sultan, which made the stay of Emperor WILLIAM "paradisiacal," it might not be safe to infer, although doubtless the "Sick Man's" money was not badly laid out in the entertainments. The announcement by the disgrined Greek Premier of the failure of his Government's policy has been so promptly followed by the subsidence of trouble in Crete as to make its original rise rather suspicious. Perhaps the pending investigation of the Armenian grievances may show these also to have been a little exaggerated. Greece, however, is well accustomed to temporary rebuffs. She can console herself with the "prophecy" connected with the marriage of the heir to her throne and with the assurance that her turn to win must come.

NOTABLE AND QUOTABLE.

After all, the important thing for mankind is not to get possession of the most facts, not to get the most work out of men, not to reduce the cost of production, so much as to develop the highest character. If a somewhat superficial knowledge of many and diverse things is broadening, if it develops all the faculties harmoniously, it seems preferable, even although the man may not be as valuable in production. The world may be richer by a man, although it may be poorer by a machine.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

A boy of four climbed up on the pillow beside his mother, who was bitterly weeping over the death of her father. After smoothing her hair and caressing her, he said: "Don't cry, mamma, I'll be a fodder to you." The boy grew in years and in worldly wisdom, and came to twice the age when he had offered to act the part of a father. Seeing his mother weary with work, for she supported her three children, he said: "I tell you what, mamma, you shan't work when I grow up." "Well, what will you do for me, son?" "I'll marry a rich wife."—*Harper's Young People.*

"It is with the most profound consternation that I have to report these five cases of death, one without any doubt to the treatment employed by me," is the way that an honest writer in one of our foreign exchanges begins his article. It is often more instructive to read of others' errors than of their successes, and it is a praiseworthy undertaking for one to report his mistakes, but not many would have the courage to do so in such a blunt fashion.—*Medical Record.*

A Chicago paper says that if another great fire was to start in that city 10,000 men and women would turn loose to commit robbery, and that it would take at least three full regiments to bring them under subjection. The gas bill is not the only thing the Chicagoman has to worry over; but he goes out of his way to borrow trouble.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A good many people are busy just now trying to devise a new kind of dollar which shall pass in all countries. What people really need is a dollar which can be had when it is wanted and in the quantity desired. Give us that and nobody will bother much with the question of its universality.—*Bangor News.*

She—Before we were married you promised that my path through life should be strewn with roses, and now I have to sit up nights and darn stockings. He—You don't want to walk on roses barefooted, do you? You'd get thorns in your feet.—*Texas Siftings.*

Messrs. Gibbon and Redman (calling)—Is Miss Flirtette in? Bridget—Faith, OI don't know. She said ef it was that rid-hidded, freckled dude, she wasn't in; but ef it was that handsome Mr. Gibbon, she was. An' yer both here together.—*Yale Record.*

That Athens (Ga.) brother who left $100 to every clergyman who would officiate at his funeral, was more popular than he supposed. Thirteen dominies managed to drop a chaplet on his bier.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

The Ellsworth *American* puts it mildly when it says that the resident Minister at Isle au Haut is "very persevering." On a recent Sunday evening he held a service with only himself and sexton present.—*Lewiston Journal.*

"No thoroughly occupied man," says a great writer, "was ever yet very miserable." Unless he was trying to amuse a two-year-old child while its mother went out calling.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

We presume that it ripples on the mouth of a river makes it smile, high waves make it roar.—*Boston Post.*

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE CHARITY BALL."

The bell of St. Mildred's struck 2 on the night of the Charity Ball, and the snow was falling fast and the wind blowing fiercely. The wood fire in the big fireplace of the Rector's study cast a cheerful glow on the walls. There was no other light in the room except the lamp in the window, that was always there when the young Rector was at home by night, so that any of his parishioners who had need of consolation in affliction would know that he was there, and that the small door which led into the study from the churchyard was open. But the Rector, strangely enough, had gone into the church, where the queer old organist, who had been up all night playing chess with his colleague, Joe Randolph, was now practicing softly on the organ, when he ought to have been in bed.

A woman's face appeared at the window of the study. Then the door was opened, and she came in out of the cold night—a woman clad in a ball dress—and threw herself upon the floor, weeping and wailing the while to proclaim her agony of mind. The Rector, descending the steps leading from the vestry room to his study, found her there, and was shocked, when he gently raised her and led her toward the fire, to discover that she was his protégée, the sad-faced girl to whose dying father he had made a solemn promise to protect her. This stupid, old clergyman never thought he loved this girl. He was terribly shocked when he heard the confession she had to make to him, and he was too fierce for a saint when he stood face to face, a few moments later, with his dashing, reckless brother, who, the rector now knew, was something worse than a daredevil operator in speculative stocks.

These scenes in the rector's study form the episode of "The Charity Ball" that ensures its success, as the scenes in "The Wife" between the three men and the husband and wife during the Senator's library in Washington contained all that made the success of that play. "The Charity Ball" is a better play of its kind than "The Wife," and it will not need to be rewritten.

The episode we have spoken of is all wonderfully lifelike and affecting. The heart of the multitude will be touched by the picture presented when the blind mother of the two brothers, roused by the sound of voices in the rector's study, enters in time to unconsciously prevent a bitter quarrel. She talks to them as if they were still small boys, and kisses them good night as she did in the old days.

A young chatterbox of a sister, who ought to have been in bed long before, is brought into this scene also to prattle about her engagement with one Alec, a quiet out-of-the-way young man.

It is all very sentimental. The hardened cynics of society (just out of their teens, most of them) may be pleased to call it silly. But everybody will go to see it, and the simple-minded, tender-hearted folks who make up the bulk of humanity will be delighted with it.

"The Charity Ball" had a rousing reception at the Lyceum Theatre last night. Messrs. Belasco and De Mille, the authors; Mr. Day, who staged the piece, and Mr. Daniel Frohman, the manager, were called forward and cheered. The new play will easily run all Winter. Its fun is plentiful and easily appreciated. Its pathos is of the sort that brings tears to the eyes of everyday folk. Though aggressively American in its characters and full of local allusions, it is founded on a passage in "David Copperfield." The woman who is its central personage—a part played by Miss Georgia Cayvan with her customary skill and discernment—is the counterpart of Agnes Wickfield. The hardened cynics, before mentioned, of this generation have decided that Agnes is the personification of mush. But how many graybeards are there who can read the chapter in which David learns the secret of Agnes Wickfield's life without being affected?

There will be plenty of time to review "The Charity Ball" from a critical point of view later. For the present it will answer to record the emphatic triumph of another American play, and one that no one need be ashamed of. The scenery and costumes are in keeping with the reputation of Mr. Frohman's theatre. Mr. Keleey as the rector, Mr. Wheatcroft as his brother, Miss Henderson as the unhappy girl, Mrs. Whiffen as the blind mother, Mrs. Walcot as another Mrs. Bellamy Ives, Mr. Le Moyne as a droll old Judge, Miss Effie Shannon as a sweet young simpleton, and Mr. Walcot as a Wall-street magnate, are all well fitted with parts.

OTTO HEGNER'S FOURTH CONCERT.

Little Otto Hegner yesterday afternoon did some of the best playing which the public has yet heard him do. His matinée concert at the Broadway Theatre was attended by an audience of moderate size, as was to be expected in such discouraging weather; but those who were there heard some excellent work. The boy's numbers yesterday were Beethoven's Sonata in E, Opus 90; the Chopin-Liszt "Chant Polonais," Chopin's D flat major Nocturne, and Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody.

His performance of the Beethoven sonata showed careful study, and in its technical excellence was worthy of high praise. But it was in what the Germans call the "Virtuose Stücken" that he most astonished the audience. His playing of the "Chant Polonais" was Joseffy-like in its delicacy and limpid clearness of tone; and his treatment of the Nocturne was more enjoyable to the thoughtful lovers of music, because it showed higher artistic finish, deeper repose, and a more symmetrical conception than anything the boy has done since his first appearance.

He reserved his vigor and his brilliancy for the familiar Liszt show piece. He played the composition, a really herculean task for a mere child, with astonishing strength and an electrifying display of virtuosity. There is the making of a wonderful piano player, if not of a consummate artist, in this child, and it is to be hoped that his development will be carefully guarded and wisely directed. The Mendelssohn Quintet Club and Mrs. Pemberton-Hinoks assisted in the entertainment.

BEETHOVEN QUARTET.

The first chamber concert of the Beethoven String Quartet this season will be given in Chickering Hall to-morrow evening. The soloists will be Miss Emily Winant and Mr. Arthur Foote. The programme includes Schumann's quartet, opus 41, No. 3, in A major, and the G minor quartet of Brahms.

ENFORCING THE GAME LAW.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Dr. Willett Kidd, State Game Protector, says the reports from Albany that he intends to make numerous arrests in New-York City for exposing venison for sale are somewhat erroneous. He at first intended doing so, but after consultation with higher authorities decided first to notify all dealers of the requirements of the law. The law of 1886, under which many of the dealers, no doubt, think they are selling, permitted venison to be offered up to and including Dec. 15. The amendatory law, which is now in force, was passed in 1888, and makes the limit Nov. 15.

Dr. Kidd has compelled the payment of many penalties for violations of the game law since he took his office, having just secured one settlement in Rockland County. He has instituted proceedings against William Simpson, who lives at Central Valley, Orange County, for shooting rabbits and quail out of season, and expects to recover $125 for five penalties. Last Winter he found trapped partridges at the store of a Water-street butcher in this city, and the case was settled by the payment of penalty. Now the Game Protector has discovered more of the same kind, and if the butcher does not step up and settle to-morrow suit will be brought by the District Attorney against him.

A VICTORY FOR HENRY GEORGE.

The Court of Errors at Trenton, N. J., yesterday overturned Vice Chancellor Bird's decision in the matter of the bequest to Henry George. George Hutchings, an old Gloucester County farmer, left part of his fortune to be used in the dissemination of Henry George's books. His family contested the bequest, and Vice Chancellor Bird ruled that, as the influence of George's works was bad, the bequest could not stand.

Chief Justice Beasley yesterday, on appeal, laid down the rule that writings opposed to religion, law, or morality must be suppressed, but that the circulation of George's works was calculated to stimulate thought with good results. There was nothing in the books incompatible with law. He referred to George as an ingenious and learned man. The Vice Chancellor's order was set aside and Mr. George will get his bequest.

THE BARBED WIRE TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—Barbed wire and nail manufacturers in this city and Covington have been provoked by recent published statements to the effect that the new Federal Steel Company proposes to organize with all the manufactories of the United States under its control. They aver that the four companies here engaged in making barbed wire and nails made an annual output equal to one-tenth of the entire product of the United States. They say also that they have not entered the combination or whatever it may be called, and do not propose to do so. Plans are in progress for enlarging the plant in this locality.

A NEWSPAPER CHANGES HANDS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—The *Newsjersey Tribune* of this place, which has led a struggling existence for several years as the organ of the third party, Prohibitionist, was sold to-day by its owner, the Rev. D. H. Updyke, to E. H. Cook of the Atlantic Highlands *Independent*. The name of the paper will remain the same, but its politics will be changed to Republican. Editor Cook has purchased a number of papers in Monmouth County, and proposes to conduct them on the syndicate plan. Arthur H. Updyke, son of the present proprietor of the *Tribune*, will be retained as its manager and local editor.

BROOKLYN'S NEW ARMORY.

By the official action of the Board of Supervisors, represented by the Supervisor of Large the city of Brooklyn was last night placed in possession of a new armory. The structure is situated at the junction of Bushwick-avenue and Stagg Street, and it has been set apart for the occupancy of the Thirty-second Regiment, National Guard. The remodeled building has cost the County of Kings $85,000 and the State $110,000. As a result of these expenditures the regiment is put in possession of a building which is not surpassed as to the purposes for which it is designed by any in the State.

A review, a working drill, and a dress parade preceded the ceremony of the formal turning over of the armory last night to the regiment. When these military exercises were concluded the Hon. John A. Quintard addressed the regiment—and guests who crowded the galleries—for nearly twenty minutes about what had been accomplished in the past and was likely to be accomplished in the future by the members of the National Guard in the preservation of the peace and integrity of the republic. Concluding, he said:

Col. Finkelmeier, Officers, and Men of the Thirty-second Regiment: I heartily congratulate you on the fruition which you witness to-night of all your hopes in reference to the possession of an armory somewhat more commensurate with your needs and your deserts. I wish you success in all your efforts to build up and consolidate the regiment, and trust you will succeed in your ambition to make it in point of equipment, numbers, efficiency, and zealousness in the discharge of duty one of the very first regiments in the National Guard. On behalf of the authorities of Kings County, and pledging to you their continued interest and fostering care, I formally turn over this newly enlarged and equipped armory to the Thirty-second Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New-York."

Col. Finkelmeier replied briefly, assuring the representative of the County Government that what had been done for the Thirty-second Regiment was individually and collectively appreciated. Subsequently Major William Cary Sanger presented 100-per-cent. medals to the following:

Col. Louis Finkelmeier, Adjt. William Van der Cline, Jr., Quartermaster Jacob A. Tael, Commissary George Zechiel, Surgeon John F. Valentine, Capt. Van D. Maconber, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Capt. George D. Russell, Lieut. William Finkelmeier, Lieut. Emil Magnus, Jr., Quartermaster Sergeant Oliver Bickford, Color Sergeant Charles M. Boller, Left General Guide Gustav Mellon, Corp. Thomas Greaves, Private Bernard Mockler, Private Fred J. Spegele, Sergt. John R. Wolfinger, Musician John F. Ryan, Sergt. Samuel Newell, Corp. Henry Ahrens, Musician Henry J. Gorman, Sergt. William Mahoney, Private Henry Needhammer, Private Samuel Holdsworth, Sergt. Conrad Thompson, Sergt. E. V. J. Richmond, Corp. Leo Schaal, Private William R. Brehm, First sergt. F. X. Breckler, Sergt. John Deninger, Musician Charles Hollins, First Sergt. John Leonard, Private Christian Kaster, Musician Samuel W. Leavey, First Sergt. Adolph Hirsine, Private George W. Ensel, Private Charles Lutz, Private Fred Klaus, Private John Van Alst.

Dancing and the dispensing of hospit

HARRISON'S HYPOCRISY

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE WIDE APART.

APPOINTMENTS IN HIS HOME STATE WHICH SHOW LITTLE REGARD FOR DECENCY AND HONESTY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—One of the things that the Harrison Administration sought to impress upon the American public when it took the place of the Cleveland Administration in March last was that the new rule was to be, by comparison, clean almost to godliness, absolutely free from hypocrisy, and beyond the reach of reproach as to the character of the men it would select to assist the President in carrying out the pledge of his oath of office and the promises he had made before the election.

Those who remembered the proud sense of proprietorship that had characterized the now dominant party when it last lost its hold of power were not too sanguine that all the expectations would be realized. There was the admitted possibility that, with the assumption of the Presidential office, the President might broaden and gradually become a less narrow-spirited partisan than he had been known by his former colleagues in the Senate. This expectation was not aroused by anything that was said by the Senators, for all that they have said about the President has shown that they have expected rather less of him than any other class of American citizens.

It has been evident for some time that it would be necessary to point out and illustrate the assertion that President Harrison has been wandering a long way from the path that his devoted admirers and supporters in the last campaign had promised that he should walk in. The readiness with which he swept aside all the pretty election conceits about his unrelenting Sabbatarianism and accepted without cost the use of his Sabbatarian Postmaster General's yacht for Sunday excursions was a sad disappointment to many.

To these persons, however, the hope remained that the President would be true to the standard that he and the best men of his party had set up for the selection of office holders. There should be no mistake there. The President was a politician, well acquainted with the wiles of his kind, a man who would "take every case under his own care," give it personal consideration, and see to it that there should never be an opportunity for the New-York *Tribune* to publish such a list of Republican blacklegs and jailbirds appointed to office by him as that extremely zealous, if not always truthful organ, Republican organ compiled and laid at the door of President Cleveland.

There is one State in the Union where the President does know the people that State is Indiana. When he does not personally know an applicant for office he can very easily and quickly find out the minutest things about him. Owing to the intimacy, it is a matter of common report, and of uncommon trouble, that the President has made a personal matter of all Indiana applications for office, disregarding all attempts at interference, and manifesting a peevish annoyance at any one who ventured to exercise influence over him in the selection of the Indiana officials.

He has made a good many appointments for Indianians in and out of the State. One would expect, after recalling all that has been said to inspire confidence in his good purposes and distrust of the intentions of his predecessor, that an inspection of the list of appointments made in and for Indiana would reveal an enrollment of candidates who would need no further scrutiny to entitle them to immediate admission to the "mansions of the blest." This expectation would naturally be strong in the minds of those friends of the President who have shared his own notion that he was foreordained to be President, that human assistance or interference was powerless to prevent him from reaching his station, and that the power that placed him where he is has also guided him in choosing the men regarded by him as fit to hold office and fit to assist him in making good what are assumed to be his pledges to his party and his country.

However good the President's intentions may have been before the election, and however serenely he had relied prior to the last fortnight of the campaign upon the theory of fatalism to hold him in the course, it must be confessed, in the light of present information, that some material things happened at Indianapolis that were calculated to shake his reliance upon the dream of fate and impress him with a sense of obligation to human agencies.

He found, for instance, that the National Committee, hoping to win the election without Indiana, was disposed to insist that Indiana should pay its own way and secure the Electoral vote of the State for its not very favorite son. Platt, Quay, Clarkson, and Dudley were believed to be willing that Harrison should be beaten in his own State if they could elect him from other States and so put him in toe White House with a black eye. Then it was that a conference of the Indiana leaders was called at the Denison House in Indianapolis to hear the candidate's appeal for help. The leaders were implored to raise money. The Chairmen of county committees were at the conference addressed by Harrison. After the candidate, with tears in his eyes, had personally told the workers about the refusal of the National Committee to furnish any funds, Huston, New, Michener, and other members of the State Committee saw them privately. The Chairmen were assured that if they would raise the needed money and get out the vote of their counties so as to carry the State, they should control the patronage of their counties when the President had been safely landed.

This was pretty rank business. If it were any other man, one would be inclined to doubt the possibility of the action of a bargain of this sort. The men went home. They summoned a few of their friends and told them that they had been promised the control of the patronage in their counties if they would raise money to the amount required. The Indianian is not dull about these things. He saw through the proposition. It struck him as good. If he had any compunctions about the morality of it, he would stifle them until after the election, as Harrison did his aversion to Dudley and his "hooks of five" plan of spending the money that was to be raised by selling off the places in advance. If the officers were not trusted by the men who bought them with contributions, they could sell them out to the man—a good Republican, of course—who would make good the money spent in the campaign. In Daviess County a half dozen formed a pool, raised $100 apiece, and bid off the Post Office at Washington to M. L. B. Sefrit, the proprietor of the Washington *Gazette*, the arrangement being that the pool man were to be recompensed out of the proceeds of the office after it had been given to the winner.

It would be creditable to the President to refuse to appoint toe men who would make such corrupt bargains as these, but it would have been more creditable if he had indignantly declined to allow himself to be elected by the help of such commercial arrangements. William Erwin of Lawrence County gave $200 to the crisis fund. He was to have the Post Office at Bedford in return. Now it looks as if an old soldier would get it, and so the story of the unfulfilled bargain is coming out.

John L. Dodson of the same county put up $250, understanding that his brother was to receive the Mitchell Post Office in return. A candidate named Woods now turns up with the assertion that he has paid the State Committee $200 for the place, and he wants it, although he was plainly not the highest bidder. To add to the embarrassment of the situation in this county, an old soldier has come up with a demand for the office, and he is supported by the entire old soldier influence of the neighborhood.

These instances of the painful obstacles that have appeared in the way of the President's before-election resolution to be righteous in giving out the offices, and particularly to avoid the second crimes and blunders of his predecessor, are given by way of preface to a chapter illustrating the character of his performance.

Here is a list, with somewhat brief and imperfect histories of the men enumerated, showing that, in Indiana, where the President has made all of the appointments himself, because he knew every body, and is as well qualified as anybody else can be to judge of their fitness for office, he has named gamblers, men with grossly immoral records, mail robbers, and embezzlers. If these appointments were inspirational, it is time the President called for the inspirational plan of selecting his appointees:

A man named Moore, who was a distributing clerk in the Indianapolis Post Office during Arthur's Administration, was removed by Postmaster Aquilla Jones because he was convicted in the police court of keeping a gambling house. Postmaster Wallace, Harrison's appointee, restored Moore to duty under the civil service rules.

Ben Bagby, a negro, was convicted of hasardy in the local courts of Indianapolis, but was soon after appointed a mail carrier by Postmaster Wallace, against the protest of all the respectable negroes in the city.

Ambrose Hamlin was appointed a mail carrier by Postmaster Wallace. He was expelled from the High School at Acton for general bad conduct and because he had wronged the fifteen-year-old daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood. He was arrested, but his father came to his assistance and settled the matter by the payment of a large sum of money.

Harry MacFarland of Indianapolis was appointed assistant foreman of the press room of the Government Printing Office. He has been notorious in Indianapolis for years as the homeband of Mattie Dunlap, as the keeper of a disreputable house at the Hoosier capital.

Capt. Johnson, appointed to a nice fat place in the Treasury Department here, was several years ago a bartender at Indianapolis. A young physician went to that city to purchase medical instruments necessary in the practice of his profession. He fell in with Johnson, and they got on a spree together. The last seen of the young physician he was in company with Johnson, walking out of the city. A few days later the body of the physician was found in a hog pen a short distance from Indianapolis, badly mutilated and [illegible]

pawnbroker recognized Johnson as the man who pawned the instruments. The instruments were recognized by a druggist named Sloan, of whom the young physician purchased them. Johnson was arrested on suspicion, but nothing more could be proved against him.

For many years Johnson drew a pension for disability, which he claimed he contracted during the war. His wife and several neighbors testified that he had incurred the disability before going into the army, and his pension was cut off. Since his appointment in the Treasury Department he employed Blocks-of-Five Dudley to look into his case, and Dudley had him restored to the pension list, together with $1,600 in back pay.

Eli C. Hornidy of Indianapolis was appointed a timber agent. For years he had been utterly bankrupt, morally and financially. At one time he was a farmer in Daviess County. He failed years ago and began to go to the dogs. He took up with an abandoned woman named Fannie Bates, lived with her at Loogootee for some time, but finally he and the woman were egged out of town by the indignant inhabitants. He then went to Terre Haute with the woman, and after a while moved to Indianapolis, where he purchased a house known as the "Long Branch." This was a most notorious den of iniquity.

While he was managing the Long Branch, Hornidy learned that an old farmer bearing a name similar to his resided on the edge of Hamilton County, north of Indianapolis. He went to Hamilton County, inquired into the old man's circumstances, found him to be a wealthy old bachelor, living alone, and possessed of very little acquaintance with the outside world. Hornidy called on him, managed to convince the old farmer that he was a near relative of his, told him that he was a wealthy stock dealer, and, under promise of making a big pile of money, induced the farmer to draw $3,000 out of the bank, to be invested in cattle. The money was turned over to Eli. A few days later he returned and said it would be profitable to have a drove of hogs go along with the cattle, and he got the old farmer to draw $2,000 more from the bank. Three days later he induced the old fellow to put up $1,000 more for corn to feed the hogs and cattle, thus obtaining altogether $6,000. He then disappeared, and for several months the old farmer could obtain no trace of him. At last he discovered him in Indianapolis and had him arrested. He was indicted in Hamilton County, and toe indictments are, still pending.

Dan Ransdell, Marshal of the District of Columbia, appointed his brother one of his deputies here. Young Ransdell was convicted in the Federal Court at Indianapolis of rifling the mails, being a letter carrier at the time. He was sentenced to the penitentiary, but, through the influence of Senator Ben Harrison, was pardoned by President Arthur before being transferred from the county jail to the penitentiary. Young Ransdell's crime was an open one, for his notoriety was such that he was supporting a woman, and his salary was not sufficient to maintain her.

A man named Rochester F. Robb was appointed a chief of a division in the Treasury Department, at a salary of $2,200 a year, by Treasurer Huston. Some years ago Robb was appointed a clerk in the Star Route Bee Line at Terre Haute by General Agent E. B. Allen. Robb was to give an indemnifying bond to Mr. Allen. He was unable to execute such a bond, however, and Mr. Allen put him on his bonor. In less than six weeks he abused Mr. Allen's trust and confidence and embezzled over $800. Mr. Allen did not think it worth while to prosecute him, but his brother, cashier of a bank at Versailles, Ind., settled the amount, and Robb was set free. Soon afterward Robb turned up at St. Louis, and Col. Ford, now General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines, put him on a ticket office for the Iron Mountain Road. In less than three months he stole over $1,500, which Col. Ford had to pay. Robb made himself a general handy man around Republican headquarters at Indianapolis during the last campaign, and, as a reward for services performed at that time, Huston provided him with an office. There is no doubt that his record was well known both to Huston and Harrison.

Thomas Ryan, who was a Democrat, and who was appointed at the suggestion of Vice President Hendricks to be United States agent to the seal islands of Alaska, got drunk and sold whisky to the Indians. President Cleveland recalled him and allowed him to resign. He abandoned the Democratic Party, became a Harrison man and the Irish exhibit around the Indianapolis headquarters last Fall, and has been appointed Chief of the Horse Claims Division in the Treasury Department. His record is in the department, but is not to be inspected, toe understanding being that the President has personally requested that it be not shown to inquirers.

It is less than a year since the new Administration came in. This is so much as is known of Mr. Harrison's Indiana beginning. Time and the executive sessions of tos Seoate may develop a longer list of iniquitous appointments. Meantime the President is understood to be preparing a civil service paragraph for his message. It will be interesting to see what it contains.

HARRY BEARD DEAD.

THE ASPHYXIATED ARTIST EXPIRES IN ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

J. Henry Beard, who was found in an unconscious condition at the Old Homestead Hotel, Sixth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, on Sunday afternoon, having been suffocated by escaping gas, died in Roosevelt Hospital last evening at 6:25 o'clock.

Mr. Beard, who was more familiarly known as Harry Beard, was a son of James H. Beard, N. A., and a nephew of William H. Beard, N. A. He was himself known as an artist of some merit, his studies of animal life commanding favorable consideration. For some years Mr. Beard had devoted himself chiefly to illustrating books and periodicals.

Mr. Beard was forty-eight years of age and a native of Ohio. He came to this city twelve years ago, but has recently lived at Flushing, L. I. His studio was in the *Judge* Building, at Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

The circumstances of Mr. Beard's death will be examined into by the Coroner, although it is not doubted that the death was accidental.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain, stationary temperature, northeasterly winds, high on the coast.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, clearing in Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in northern portion of Eastern New-York, easterly winds, becoming variable.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina, fair, stationary temperature, except warmer in western portions of Virginia and North Carolina, southwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, rain, clearing in West Virginia, stationary temperature, except slightly warmer in West Virginia, variable winds, becoming westerly.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

William F. Sheehan of Buffalo is at the Hoffman House.

Congressman William E. Mason of Chicago is at the Everett House.

Murat Halstead of Cincinnati is at the Brevoort House.

Congressman M. D. Silvers of Middletown, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge Samuel F. Miller of the United States Supreme Court is at the Victoria Hotel.

Congressman Samuel P. Snider of Minnesota is at the Windsor Hotel.

Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey of New-Jersey is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior; Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, Gen. William Mahone of Virginia, and Smith M. Weed are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

PASTOR HARLAN AND WIFE AT HOME.

A reception was tendered last night by the Young People's Association of the First Presbyterian Church to Pastor Rinhard G. Harlan and his bride, who have recently returned from Europe. It was held in the chapel, and a supper was served up stairs. The occasion was chiefly for the purpose of meeting Mrs. Harlan. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Satterthwaite, Mr. George Sullivan, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. William Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Jessup, the Misses Heath, Miss May Dickinson, Miss Jenoie Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ferguson, Mr. Charles Walter Cushier, Mr. William Archer, Mr. John Nicholson, Miss Euphie Tracy, Mr. Charles Bull, and Prof. Bull. These are the officers of the association: President—Dr. Satterthwaite; Vice President—Mr. Sullivan; Secretary—Harvey S. Gay; Treasurer—Edward M. Bogart. Music was rendered by the Mandolin Quintet.

FIRE IN THE DRY GOODS DISTRICT.

Two alarms were sounded last night for a fire discovered about 10 o'clock on the third floor of the five-story building, 10 Lispenard-street, occupied by the Empire Underwear Company. The fire had evidently been burning for some time before it was discovered, and the flames had gained great headway when the firemenn arrived. Before the flames could be extinguished they had burned through the three upper floors of the building and had destroyed a portion of the roof. The stock of the Empire Underwear Company was destroyed.

The second floor of the building was vacant and the first floor was occupied by Simon Levy, commission dealer in woolens, and George M. Jacocks & Co., manufacturers of spool cotton and thread. The loss by fire and water will probably amount to between $35,000 and $40,000. The damage to the building is estimated at $6,000.

PRAISING PRINCETON.

PROF. OSBORN TELLS WHAT SHE HAS DONE IN THE WAY OF FOOTBALL.

Football was the main subject for discussion at the meeting of the Princeton Club in the Hotel Brunswick last night, and of this subject the charges which Harvard made of professionalism was the particular phase of interest. Prof. Henry F. Osborn told the Alumni many things about what improvements are being made in the college, and then began a consideration of Harvard. He said that in the history of Princeton for the last ten years but three of her men had returned to her after graduation to take part in athletics—Schenck, Cook, and Waganhurst.

"Waganhurst," continued the professor, "had no prospective pecuniary gain to influence his return. He told me, and I thoroughly believe him, that he came back for the purpose of redeeming his ill success of previous years by doing the best work he is capable of this autumn. In former years Princeton has not been successful in athletics. But last year she came up. She defeated Harvard in everything she played, so that when Harvard talks now about withdrawing from the Football Association the only thing for us to do is to point out to her her record. Princeton champion feels that Princeton ranks second among the athletic colleges of America. It would be well, too, to point out to Harvard that in the thirteen years we have played football with her she has been successful but thrice, and that in the record of goals during that time Harvard has scored twelve goals to Londedowns while Princeton's total is twenty-six. We can stand, therefore, by our record.

"I believe that our recent success in athletics is due to thoroughly good business management, originality le developing our game, and to diplomacy and tact. To originality in this that the present rush-line game is a distinction given in America, and we won, not because Harvard was overtrained or dragged, but because Princeton had the stuff."

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 19.—Walter C. Camp said to-day that it had been definitely decided by Yale not to issue challenges against Princeton football players, but to go ahead and play the game unchanged for the autumn. The faculty of Yale in defeating their opponents. This decision was arrived at by Capt. Gill after consultation with the members of his team and graduate Yale football men. Mr. Camp did not think that there would be a meeting of the Advisory Board of the football league before Thanksgiving, as there is only this one piece of business demanding the attention of the board.

Whether Yale will play Corbin or any other of her old players Thanksgiving Day, provided Princeton insists upon keeping Ames and Cash on her team, has not been definitely settled; at least the Yale men will not speak upon the subject. It is certain noos of the old Yale man will play in toe game with Harvard on Saturday.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

The Republicans of this State have diminished their animosity toward the Administration since election day because the boys have been given to understand that Gen. Harrison proposes to open the patronage spigot wider. "The cry of reform will be continued by the Administration," said a well-known Republican yesterday, "but we all understand that Gen. Harrison has started in on an ora of conciliation, and proposes to try and make up during the rest of his term what he has lost up to the present time. Mr. Harrison has offered Mr. Platt several good positions for Republicans who suffered in the last election, and this has put the whole party in good humor.

"It is no secret among Republicans that Mr. Platt served notice on Gen. Harrison as far back as last March that he would support for the Administration to lend a helping hand if New-York State was expected to be found in the Republican column. At toat time Gen. Harrison refused the offer. Since then he has been convinced that he made a mistake, and in consequence he has changed his tune. The result is that Mr. Platt is to-day a bigger man in Republican politics in this State than even Gen. Harrison."

Senator John J. Linson of Kingston, the father of the Democratic Ballot-Reform bill, was in town yesterday. In speaking of the chances of a bill's getting through next Winter Senator Linson said: "I will introduce my bill, as I promised to do, on the first day of the session, and hope to see it become a law. It will not be practically changed from that of last year, but I do not expect the Republicans to adopt it. In fact, I believe that the only way we can obtain ballot reform is by a concession on both sides, and if the Republicans join with Democrats in a half-way spirit we shall have a law on the books by next May. Just to what extent either party will be asked to make concessions I am not prepared now to say. It will be necessary to wait until the Legislature convenes and the best thought of both parties crystallizes. But I feel confident that we can, and will, some sort of a law, because the sentiment for ballot reform is growing all over the country among Republicans as well as Democrats."

The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate is off on a junketing tour to Canada to investigate the cause of the Cayuga Indians. The committee consists of John Laughlin of Buffalo, Commodore Perry Vedder of Ellicottville, and James F. Pierce of Brooklyn. The latter is the only Democrat. Early in the century the Cayuga Indians divided, a number of them leaving this State and going over into Canada. There is now in the State Treasury a fond of $400,000, which is the subject of contention, the New-York Indians claiming that the Canadians have forfeited all claim to the fund because they left the country, and the Canadians insisting that they should have their pro rata share. This committee proposes to look the matter up. They will go to Brantford, Canada, thence to Quebec, Montreal, travel in state with a steam yacht and sergeant at arms, all at the expense of the State, and make a report to the next Senate.

Senator Frank Hiscock is reported to be in pocket over $60,000 by the recent advance in Tennessee Coal and Iron. Mr. Platt is reported to have been his guiding star. A couple more "points" of this kind will insure the personal loyalty of Mr. Hiscock and the whole Hiscock family to Mr. Platt's cause.

BASEBALL AFFAIRS AT HARVARD.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The Athletic Committee of the Harvard College Faculty has just granted permission to Capt. Linn of the university baseball nine to employ a professional coach for the nine. As Mr. Linn had previously made an arrangement with John Clarkson of the Boston team to coach the Harvard players, providing the Athletic Committee gave its consent, there is no doubt that Clarkson will reenfhe his instruction of the Varsity nine. His principal work will be with the pitchers, of whom there are at present five candidates, not including the Freshmen.

Harry Bates is, of course, the most important man among them, and therefore receives the greatest amount of attention. Dorner, last year's pitcher, will also profit by Clarkson's tuition, and will be the regular substitute pitcher of the nine, relieving Bates in the minor games. Luce, '91, is again ready to try his hand at twirling the ball. His shoulder which was lame all last year, is now in good condition, and it is expected that he will make a good showing under Clarkson. Fred Bates, '91, a brother of the famous pitcher, and G. S. Howe of the Law School, who pitched last Summer for the "Marlboros," are also candidates for the position of pitcher.

NEW-JERSEY ODD FELLOWS.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 19.—At the forty-seventh annual session of the Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for New-Jersey here to-day the following officers were elected: Grand Patriarch—Amos B. Pierce of Newark; Grand High Priest—A. J. Doana of Jersey City; Grand Senior Warden—James C. Rohhina of Hamilton Square; Grand Junior Warden—Evan Dalrymple of Clinton; Grand Scribe—Lewis Parker of Trenton; Grand Treasurer—William H. Courter of Jamesburg; Grand Representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge—J. Barton Smith of Newark and Samuel N. Rookniil of Bordentown.

A membership of 2,942 was reported by the Grand Scribe. John D. Underwood of Kentucky, Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge; Charles M. Busbee of New-York, his Deputy, and Grand Secretary Theodore A. Rosa of Columbus, Ohio, were present.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The Union Ferry Company elected these Directors yesterday: Walter N. Degrauw, James S. T. Stranahan, Ahiel A. Low, Byran H. Smith, Ripley Ropes, Samuel McLean, William A. Perry, George C. White, Jr., Cornelius Zabriskie, William A. Hall, Walter N. Degrauw, Jr., Henry E. Pierrepont, Franklin E. Taylor, Alexander E. Orr, Felix Campbell.

Messrs. Orr and Campbell are new men, taking the places of Messrs. Bill and Howa, deceased.

"SHENANDOAH" CAPTURES CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The special production of "Shenandoah" at McVicker's Theatre to-night was given in the presence of an audience that filled the theatre. The play met with complete success, and Bronson Howard, who was present, received a double call. Special hits were made by Frank Carlyle, Joseph Holland, Charles Stanley, Esther Lyons, and Percy Haswell.

PLEASING WEATHER, THIS

RAIN FOLLOWS RAIN AND MORE WILL COME.

OLD SOL SEEMS TO HAVE TAKEN A PERMANENT VACATION, AND HIS SUBSTITUTE IS A VERY DREARY ONE.

Yesterday was one of those days generally known among civilized people as dismal failures. From the moment when, from force of habit and no other earthly indocement, New-York's civilized people opened their eyes in the morning and peeped forth at the weather, until that moment when, with a sigh of relief, they came in at eight, stood their umbrellas in the hath tub, and took off numerous layers of rubber and water-proof garments, nobody discovered any redeeming quality about the day. The fog, the rain, the wind, the saturated and bedraggled condition of the streets, all contributed to make uncomfortable everybody who did not have the horse sense to stay at heme. All the beauty of nature had vanished, even in lower Broadway. The few ridiculene little sparrows who hopped about in the soaked parks or courted death on the wire even seemed to have lost all interest in life.

In many ways, however, the weather, if not agreeable, was remarkable. It is seldom that such large amounts of water are dumped at the same time on the city of New-York as descended during the earlier hours yesterday forenoon. It is also very infrequent that the wind whirls over the city and around Sandy Hook with as great velocity as it did most of the day. At the same time it is rare to see as dense a fog accompanying these other two elements of wind and rain.

In this city, perhaps, few people realized the serious severity of the storm which raged outside and on the New-England coast. There it was not only very disagreeable but very threatening. At the United States Signal Office the storm was said to be rapidly moving to the northward along the coast. The rainfall extended along nearly the entire coast and inland as far as the great lakes. The heavy winds were mostly within the New-England States, and came from the north and northeast. Along the coast of Massachusetts the greatest danger to shipping was apprehended, as in the neighborhood of Cape Cod and the southern shore of Massachusetts Bay the wind was directly on shore and blowing with great violence. At Sandy Hook the wind was from the north and blowing at the rate of 56 miles an hour early in the morning. A short time after it moderated somewhat, but remained at 52 miles an hour at 8 o'clock. At toe Equitable Building it blew 32 miles an hour in the morning, moderating afterward.

The rainfall in this city was 1.03 inches from 4 o'clock Monday afternoon until the same hour yesterday afternoon. Of this .59 inch fell between 8 o'clock in the morning and noon. This downpour washed the streets as clean a whistle wherever there was opportunity for the water to run off. In flat places, however, where the sewers were choked up and where the water stood in small lakes, the mud settled to the bottom and formed slippery sloughs that revealed themselves later on when the water finally subsided. The torrents pouring out at the entrances to the bridge might have been utilised for temporary manufacturing purposes, so impetuous was their flow at times.

The total amount of rain for the year recorded up to yesterday is 46.97 inches, a very heavy fall. It makes it almost certain that this year will stand as the second rainiest year on record, although it is hardly probable that it will out-do the heaviest year, 1884, which had a total of over 55 inches.

The cause of most of the disgust with the weather yesterday was probably the warm temperature and consequent saturation of the atmosphere. The thermometer reached 59° at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The fog in the morning was very thick as night came on. There was a heavy black shadow about it which made it more perplexing than are ordinary fogs to the unfortunate pilots who steer ferry boats and tugs. A curious evidence of the density of this fog and of its confusing effects, as well as the severity of the storm outside, was the presence in the lower bay of large flocks of wild ducks. Every Staten Island boat scared up numbers of these birds, sometimes almost running them down. They seemed to be extremely exhausted, and on taking up their flight to the southward flew in anything but their usual unerring lines their instinct usually makes them adopt.

The ferryboats were traveling with great caution last night, and fog bells and whistles were heard in all directions in the harbor. After a while, early in the evening, to the delight of the pilots, it suddenly began to clear, and little trouble was had thereafter.

The naval vessels which sailed on Monday remained at anchor all day in the lower bay. There were few steamiog vessels, and these reported that an unusually heavy gale was blowing off Sandy Hook, and that a heavy sea was running. The only vessels that sailed during the day were the steamships Arizona, Manhattan, and Roanoke.

A GREAT FALL OF RAIN.

BRIDGES IN DANGER, COLLIERIES FLOODED, AND STREETS WASHED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 19.—This city is the scene of another flood, and fears are entertained that the water will reach a higher point than last June. Already the damage is very great. In the lower districts of the city houses are inundated, and in some instances people have been removed to places of safety in boats. The woolen mills district is under water. Newtown Creek is overflowing its banks and is higher than last June. In part of the Fourth Ward cellars and houses are flooded, causing much distress to people, who can ill afford it. The buttonswood district is completely inundated, and the people who did not get away are living in the second stories of their houses. The people in the Fifth Ward are wild with excitement, as that part of the town usually suffers most. The west end of the ward is covered with water, and as the river is rising fourteen inches an hour the whole district seems doomed before morning.

The people blamed the Erie Railroad Company for the damage by the June flood for stopping culverts, and now they are determined to cut the embankment if necessary. Several miles of unfinished sewers in this city have been badly damaged and finished sewers have caved in in many places.

Only one life has been lost around here so far as can be learned—Frank Darmstadt, a farm hand, who attempted to cross Seely Creek in a boat for the purpose of rescuing cattle that were on an island. He lost control of the boat, fell into the water, and almost immediately went under. His remains have not been found. The railroads suffered severely by the flood, and the prospects are for still greater damage.

No trains have left the city or arrived to-night. At Ralston, on the Northern Central, a bridge was carried away and a long stretch of track washed out. At Newtown Creek there is a bad wash-out. Columbia Cross Roads is under water two feet. Canton is submerged, and the track covered in other places. A new iron bridge at Watkins was taken away, and back for half a mile between Watkins and Havana the road is washed out.

There are several bad wash-outs on the Erie, one near Corning and one about five miles west of Elmira. At Addison the track was covered eight or ten feet deep by a landslide. Damaging landslides are also reported at Rathboneville and Canisteo. Perhaps the most damaged road is the Tioga. Between Lawrenceville and Blossburg, between two and three miles of track has been washed out, and several bridges have been wrecked. The Fall Bronk Road is also damaged near Tinga.

At Blossburg four houses were washed away and demolished. The Lehigh and Delaware and Lackawanna and Western Roads have suffered, but not so great as other roads in this vicinity. Hornellsville, Corning, Knoxville, Canisteo, Addison, and other places west of this city have been partly under water and considerable damages have been reported from these places. At Waverly the water is three feet deep in the station and the tracks are filled with gravel.

The water is a foot deep in the Erie yard. The whole of the Cowanesque Valley in Tioga County, Penn., is under water as high as in June. Bridges have been swept away and the damage is great.

At this writing the water in this city is four feet lower than toe June flood, but it is rising rapidly, and thn prospects are that the highest point will he reached before morning. It is still raining here.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—There has been an unusually heavy fall of rain here today. With a strong easterly wind the surf has been beating continuously for twenty-four hours along the entire coast from Sandy Hook to the Barnegat Inlet. In some places, especially at Long Branch and vicinity, thn beach has anfered to a considerable extent. A large steamer was forced dangerously close to the shore opposite the Deal Beach Life-Saving Station this morning. For a time it was thought that ehe must be wrecked. It was also rumored that a vessel had been stranded somewhnre between Seabright and Sandy Hook. Thorough investigation, however, shows that there is no wreck between the Hook and Point Pleasant. Two bodies dressed as sailors were washed ashore at Mantoloking, about twenty miles south of this place.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 19.—A furious storm has been raging here since 4 o'clock this morning. Thn wind has blown a gale from the northeast all day, and unless it abates before high tide to-night it is feared that the encroachment of the sea will do great damage to the zigzar bluff between this place and Elbernn. Several wash-outs, though of but little consequence, have been reported south of the West End. The storm prevented any work being done on the new bulkheads. The temporary bulkhead placed in front of the Howland House last Summer by the Commissioners has already shown its weakness, and will also probably suffer. The Shrewsbury River is gradually rising, and late this afternoon the tracks of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad at Gallilee were partly submerged.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Nov. 19.—The rain which has continued for the past twenty-four hours has raised all the small streams greatly. Grafius Run, flowing through this city, is now over the banks and many streets are flooded. Pine Creek and Lycoming Creek are also quite high. Some of the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad are thought to be in danger, and no call has been received here for loaded cars to watch them down. The Susquehanna River here is not above seven feet yet, but reports received state that heavy rain is falling at Clearfield and Lock Haven and a flood in the river from fifteen to eighteen feet is looked for.

READING, Penn., Nov. 19.—The heavy rains for the past thirty-six hours have caused a tremendous rise in the Schuylkill River, which, together with its tributaries north of Reading, has overflowed its banks, and the water has inundated hundreds of acres of farming land. Reading Railroad officials in this city are informed that a number of their collieries have been flooded. Work on bridges at the Phoenixville Tunnel and at the Falls of Schuylkill has been temporarily suspended because of the high water in the Schuylkill River, which is now over seven feet above high-water mark.

ELKTON, Md., Nov. 19.—A heavy rain has prevailed throughout this section since Sunday night. All streams are high and it is thought that many county bridges have been swept away. The streets of this place are badly washed and many are under water. Cellars are filled to overflowing. Great damage has been done to the town.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

PAYMENTS OF COMMISSIONS.

There was a special meeting of Presidents and general officers of the trunk lines yesterday, which had been called for the purpose of considering the proposed advance in corn rates to the seaboard. Bet they gave very little time to that matter. When it was called up it was simply referred back to the Executive Committee, with power to act. Nearly all the session was taken up with the consideration of the payment of commissions for passenger business by some New-England and Western roads, which has been resumed recently in spite of the agreement on the matter last year. The agreement to abolish commissions in trunk line territory was to take effect April 1, and decided to call a meeting of the Presidents of the New-England roads and those in Central Traffic Association territory to again abolish commissions.

The subject of a successor to Albert Fink was not touched upon. Those gentlemen were present: New-York Central, Chauncey M. Depew and Second Vice President H. J. Hayden; Pennsylvania Road, President George B. Roberts, Vice President Frank Thomson, and General Freight Agent W. H. Joyce; Baltimore and Ohio Road, President C. F. Mayer, First Vice President Oliver Ames, Third Vice President C. K. Lord, and General Freight Traffic Manager Frank Harriott; Erie Road, Vice President S. M. Felton, Jr., and Freight Traffic Manager G. H. Vallant; Ontario and Western Road, President T. P. Fowler; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, Traffic Manager R. A. Hegeman; West Shore Road, General Manager J. D. Layng and Traffic Manager J. W. Muenee; Grand Trunk Road, General Manager Joseph Hickson; Lehigh Valley, President E. P. Wilbur, Third Vice President J. R. Garrett, General Traffic Manager John Taylor, and Assistant General Freight Agent W. Speirs; Central Railroad of New-Jersey, General Freight Agent P. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of the Passenger Department Lucius Tuttle, and Acting Commissioner of the Freight Department C. W. Bullen.

FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A conference of freight agents and other railroad officials whose object it is to establish approximate uniformity in freight classification was begun here to-day. The officers in attendance at the meeting are:

F. H. Kingsbury, Eastern superintendent of the Star Union Fast Line; William S. Rapp, General Freight Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; John Porteous, General Manager of the Central Vermont Railroad Company; J. G. Jaynes, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company; G. G. Cochrane, Western Freight Traffic Manager of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company; John Pope, General Freight Agent of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company; W. H. Stanford, Vice President of the Old Dominion Steamship Line; R. X. Ryan, General Freight Agent of the Queen and Crescent route; E. B. Morse, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; Paul Morton, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company; J. Johnson, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; H. A. Johnson, General Freight Agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company; J. W. Midgley, Chairman of the Western Freight Association, with headquarters at Chicago.

The conference is considering all the various freight classifications in existence in this country. Its work is merely advisory, and when completed will be submitted to the respective associations for approval. The sessions will last through the week.

SERIOUS CHARGES MADE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—Hiram R. W. Griggs of Meade, Kan., of the committee appointed by the convention of the Kansas municipal attornays to resist the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, the western extension of the Rock Island, has issued a circular calling a meeting of the attorneys for Nov. 22 next, at Topeka, Kan. The circular states that the municipal subscriptions to the road were instruments not gifts. Ons thousand miles of roadbed were constructed at a cost not exceeding $10,000,000. The capital stock issued by the company was $30,000,000. First mortgage bonds to the amount of $25,149,000 were assigned to the Metropolitan Trust Company. Thus $55,149,000 has been realized by the company from the sale of stocks and bonds. Deducting from this the $10,000,000 cost of construction, where, asks Mr. Griggs, will the remaining $45,149,000 go? It ought to go toward the payment of the company's debts, he says, but fears it is to be criminally transferred into the coffers of the Rock Island or into the pockets of the officers of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Road.

ITS ANNUAL MEETING.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 19.—At the annual meeting of the New-Haven and Derby Railroad Company, held in this city to-day, 3,517 of the 4,100 shares of stock were represented. Since the last annual meeting the road has been leased to the Housatonic system. It was voted to transfer the office of the company from this city to Bridgeport and reduce the number of Directors from thirteen to nine.

The Directors chosen were Thomas Wallace and Franklin Farrell of Ansonia, N. D. Sperry and S. E. Merwin of New-Haven, William H. Stevenson of Bridgeport, and J. L. McCauley, Henry Hentz, E. V. Carey, and M. E. Stone of New-York. The gentlemen who were dropped from the Board were A. Bostwick of New-York, William E. Downes of Birmingham, and E. N. Shelton of Ansonia. Col. William H. Stevenson was re-elected President and A. J. Porter was chosen Secretary and E. C. Robinson Treasurer.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The annual statement of the Manitoba Railway for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, shows total gross earnings of $3,

BAD WEATHER FOR RACING

BUT THE HUDSON COUNTY CLUB OPENS ITS TRACK.

DRUMSTICK SURPRISES EVERY ONE BY WINNING THE OKOLONA HANDICAP VERY EASILY IN THE MUD.

Though the rain came down in torrents it did not prevent the Hudson County Jockey Club from holding its opening meeting at its new race track at Gattenberg, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Several thousand people braved the storm and patronized the new railroad which runs from the Forty-second-street Ferry to the track in order to see the races run. There were six races decided, and in the betting ring the thirty-eight bookmakers who did business had all they could do to accommodate the throng waiting for a chance to wager their money on their favorite horse.

Handicapped as the club was by the beastly weather the sport was unexpectedly good and the new track in fair condition. The crowd took things good naturedly, however, and between the races had the pleasure of listening to the music of a brass band, which helped to make the time pass rapidly. It was fortunate for every one that clubhouse, grand stand, and betting ring were all inclosed, for it prevented any one from getting wet.

The racing feature of the afternoon was to have been the Okolona Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, for which Now or Never, King Crab, and Castaway II. were the respective tips. The heavy track resulted in all but eight of the twenty-one horses who had accepted the weights being scratched. The race proved to be an easy one for Drumstick, who was an outsider in the betting, as good as 10 to 1 being laid against him as 7 to 4 odds. Getting away in front at the fall of the flag, he kept there to the finish, winning rather easily by three lengths from Now or Never, who beat King Crab six lengths for the place, the latter being apparently anchored by the weight. The race carried with it a special prize of $250 to the jockey who rode the winner, and $50 to the rider of the second horse, which sums went respectively to Compton, a stable boy in the Islip Stable, and Bergen, who is just now doing most of the riding for the Dwyer Brothers.

The other races call for no special comment, George Walbaum capturing two of the purses with Blue Rock and Rancocas, and the Beverwyck Stable getting two others with Oarsman and Lavinia Belle.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—In receutcory scramble; purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:07¾.

G. Walbaum's b. c. Blue Rock, 3 years, by Billet-Calomel, 118 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
W. Ottman's bay filly, by Reform-Issaquena, 2, 106.....(Kelly) 2
W. H. Timmons' br. g. Herman, 5, 115.....(H. Lewis) 3

Carlow, 115; Third Rowe, 112; Wayward, 116; Rebellion, 118, and Topeka, 110, unlished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Blue Rock, 3 to 5; the Issaquena filly, 3 in 1; Herman, 15 to 1; Rebellion and Carlow, 30 to 1 each; Third Rowe and Wayward, 50 to 1 each; Topeka, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Blue Rock, 1 to 2; Herman, 4 to 1; Rebellion and Carlow, 6 to 1 each; Third Rowe and Wayward, 15 to 1 each; Topeka, 40 to 1.

Won by three lengths; two between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:30¾.

Beverwyck Stable's br. g. Oarsman, 5 years, by Onondaga-Nellie Booker, 105 pounds, $1,000.....(Stephenson) 1
L. James's ch. f. Hot Scotch, 3, 98.....(Fenny) 2
W. H. Timmons's b. g. Lorris, 4, 108.....(H. Lewis) 3

Lorris, 95; Rupert, 101; Pommery Sec, 96; Nita, 99; Bela, 95; Cheeney, 105, and Lizzie Scott, 105, unished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Oarsman, even money; Rupert, 6 to 1; Lamos, Hot Scotch, and Lorris, 10 to 1 each; Cheeney, 12 to 1; Pommery Sec, 15 to 1; Nita, Bela, and Lizzie Scott, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Oarsman, 2 to 1; Rupert, 2 to 1; Lemon, 3 to 1; Hot Scotch and Lorris, 4 to 1 each; Cheeeer, 5 to 1; Pommery Sec, 6 to 1; Nita, Bela, and Lizzie Scott, 8 to 1 each.

Won by a length; six between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:22¾.

G. Walbaum's ch. c. Rancocas, by Iroquois-Ontario, 115 pounds.....(Soden) 1
M. Barrett's b. f. Ban Lassie, 97.....(Fenny) 2
M. J. Daly's ch. c. Jerry, 100.....(F. Dosne) 3
S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Bias, 100.....(Barton) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Rancocas, 2 to 5; Ban Lassie, 3 to 5; Bias, 10 to 1; Jerry, 15 to 1.

For place—Rancocas, Ban Lassie, Barred; Bias, and Jerry, 2 to 1 each.

Won by eight lengths; twanty between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Okolona Handicap; purse $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third The jockey riding the winner to receive $250 and the rider of the second horse $50. One mile and sixteenth. Time—1:56.

Islip Stable's b. g. Drumstick, 5 years, by Dalnacardoch-Apple Blossom, 108 pounds.(Compton) 1
O. E. Mestes's br. c. Now or Never, 4, 111.....(Bergen) 2
C. Cornelisen's br. g. King Crab, 4, 119.....(Hamilton) 3

Guarantee, 108; Mary T., 96; Wynwood, 90; Larchmont, 106, and Castaway II., 102, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against King Crab, 8 to 5; Now or Never, 12 to 5; Castaway II., 4 to 1; Drumstick, 10 to 1; Guarantee, 15 to 1; Larchmont and Mary T., 20 to 1 each; Wynwood, 25 to 1.

For place—Against King Crab, 3 to 5; Now or Never, 4 to 5; Castaway II., 2 to 1; Drumstick and Mary T., 4 to 1 each; Guarantee, 3 to 1; Larchmont, 6 to 1, Wynwood, 10 to 1.

Won by three lengths; six between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $100 to second; for all ages. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:05.

Beverwyck Stable's h. f. Lavinia Belle, 4 years, by Longfellow-Belle Knight, 107 pounds.....(Stephenson) 1
J. T. Carmedy's h. c. Glendale, 4, 110.....(Barton) 2
G. Walbaum's ch. c. Sorrento, 4, 110.....(soden) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Lavinia Belle, 2 to 5; Glendale, 3½ to 1; Sorrento, 6 to 1.

For place—Lavinia Belle barred; against Glendale, 2 to 5; Sorrento, even money.

Won by a neck; twenty lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:37½. No bid for the winner.

M. J. Daly's b. g. Gloster, 3 years, by Glenelg-Flora, 120 pounds, $500.....(M. Daly) 1
Ohio Stable's ch. g. Boodle, 4, 121.....(Whrburn) 2
A. Worley's ch. g. Clatter, aged, 121.....(Bergen) 3

Purse, 125; Tunis, 125; Big Brown Jog, 113; Lottery, 116; Wandermont, 124; Full Sail, 117, and Hatto, 113, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Clatter, 7 to 5; Gloster, 4 to 1; Hatto, 7 to 1; Big Brown Jog, 8 to 1; Boodle, 10 to 1; Tants, Full Sail, Purse, Lottery, and Wanderment, 15 to 1 each.

For place—Against Clatter, 3 to 5; Gloster, 6 to 5; Hatto, 2 to 1; Big Brown Jug, 2½ to 1; Boodle, 4 to 1; Tunis, Full Sail, Purse, Lottery, and Wandserment, 6 to 1 each.

Won by three lengths; came between second and third.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

The small crowd that attended the racing at Clifton yesterday was treated to some excellent racing despite the bad condition of the track. The feature of the day's sport, the Battle Royal Handicap, resulted in a dead heat between Young Duke and Juggler. In the run-off Young Duke was made a hot favorite, but Juggler won easily. The results were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Ten Broeck won, with Carrie G. second and Sealick third. Time—1:26¾.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Hilda won, with King Arthur second and Umpire third. Time—1:27¼.

THIRD RACE. Seven-eighths of a mile. Garrison won, with Maggie K. second and Mischief third. Time—1:35.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Deception won, with Redlight second and Wild Cherry third. Time—1:42½.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Juggler and Young Duke ran a dead heat with J. A. B. third. Time—1:53½. Juggler won the run-off. Time—1:59½.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and en eighth. Van won, with Can't Tell second and Sam D. third. Time—2:00½.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Hairspring, 109 pounds; Estevia, 112; Woodburn, 107; Fustic, Kiri, Kingsford, Parthian, 102 each; Philip D., 97; San Adonia, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Silver Star and Louis G., 120 pounds each; Lorris, Manhattan, and Parthian, 110 each; Solona, Zacatecas, and Centipede, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Courtier, 120 pounds; Fulton, Ariel, and Brier, 110 each; Easterbok, 115; Pegasus and Lady Winkle, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Telie Dee, 111 pounds; Keynote and Wahoo, 105 each; Deception, 101; Fannie H., 96.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Dunboyne, 122 pounds; Umpire, 112; Swift, 105; Battersea, Carnsarn, and Autocrat, 102 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and en eighth. Refund and Adonis, 112 pounds each; Grey Cloud, Ariel, Elgin, and Gounod, 102 each.

THE BIRMINGHAM RACES.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 19.—The track was slow again to-day, and the favorites won in only two races. The betting was spirited, and there was considerable "kicking" among those who lost on Arundel in the third race, the losers claiming that the horse was pulled. The results were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Bonnie King won, John Morris second, Anse A. third. Time—1:50. Post odds—Bonnie King, 5 to 1; John Morris, 8 to 1; Anse A., 8 to 5.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds. Milton won, Basil Duke second, Venango third. Time—1:19. Post odds—Milton, 2 to 5; Basil Duke, 2½ to 1; Venango, 15 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Brown Duke won, Arundel second, and Jim Jordan third. Time—2:02. Post odds—Arundel, 7 to 10; Brown Duke, even money.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; a handicap for two-year-olds. Blarney Stone, Fly, Wee Lassie, Black Knight, Lobengula scored, and Kit C. Lee third.

Time—1:32¾. Post odds—Blarney Stone, Jr., 10 to 7; Mount Lebanon, 2 to 1; Sis O'Lee, 7 to 1.

THE ELIZABETH RACES.

Racing will be resumed this afternoon at the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club. As the track will be heavy, the programme for the day is a rather light one, though the horses who have a particular fondness for running in the mud are well gronped. The entries and weights for the several races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $600, for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Fordham, 126 pounds; Red Elm and Cambyses, 117 each; Tipstaff, 115; Civil Service, 103; Tulla Blackburn and Express, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $400, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Coldstream and Osronino, 122 pounds each; Arundel, 117; Richelieu, 116; Prince Karl, 115; Newburg and Later On, 107 each; Al Reed, 106; Gallatin, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, for all ages. Six and a half furlongs. Barrister, 107 pounds; Meridee, 104; Martinmas, 103; Russell, 100; G. W. Cook, Wheeler T., and Freedom, 100 each; Lonise, 99; Re-echo, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Lisimony and Robespiure, 118 pounds each; Mamie B., 110; the Hop Bitty, 107; Ellerton, and Troubadour, 105 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages. Olenmound, 112 pounds; Lsia May, 109; King Idle, 104; Lonelay, 103; Manola, 102; Oregon and Frejois, 101 each; Goldan Rod, 99; Village Maid, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. One mile. Hunman girl 118 pounds; Aragon, 124; Wilfred, 108; Bohemian and Theodosius, 105 each; Fossie and Bravo, 103 each; William Daly, Jr., (formerly Heyday,) 95; Glory, 90.

NEWS OF FOREIGN SERVICES.

The tenders for the construction of four first-class battleships on the barbette system are to be delivered to the British Admiralty by the last of the present month. The contracts for the new cruisers have been placed. The first-class cruiser Endymion, of 7,350 tons and 12,000 horse power, is to be built by Earle's Shipbuilding Company, of Hull, and her three sisters, the Hawke, Edgar, and Centaur, are to be built at Chatham, Devonport, and Portsmouth Dockyards. Fifteen improved "Madea-type" vessels are ordered from private shipbuilding firms, and two are being built at Chatham Dockyard. Of the fifteen six are to be sheathed; these will have 44 feet beam, and the others will have 43 feet beam. The sheathed vessels will displace 3,600 tons, and those with steel bottoms 3,400 tons. They will have the same draught of water as the Medeas, and will have similar engines, except that under natural draught the new ships will develop 500 more horse power. The speed of the new ships will be what the Medeas were designed to reach—20 knots under forced draught and 18 knots under natural draught. Their armement will he two 6-inch breech-loading rifled guns, six 4.7-inch, and nine 6-pounder and 3-pounder quick-firing guns. The sheathed ships have been given out as follows: Indefatigable and Intrepid to the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Company; Pigno, Rainhow, and Retribution to Palmer's Shipbuilding Company, and Spartan to Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., Limited. Two of the unsheathed ships, Apollo and Andromache, are being built at Chatham; Latona, Melampus, and Naiad by the Sir W. Armstrong, Mitchell and Armament Company; Saopho and Scylla by Saunger Brothers, Sibille by Stephenson & Co., and Terpsichore, Thetis, and Trihune by J. & G. Thompson of Clydebank.

Bulgaria and Servia have rejected the short sword bayonet—no longer then an ordinary clasp-knife—which hee been adopted for the Mannlichar in Austria-Hungary. The chief tronbie of the Servian authorities jnet now is the adoption of a new rifle in place of the old Winchesters and Berdana. A contract was signed by the late Government for a repeating rifle, but it seems to have led to the delivery of a mixed lot of Chnsepôte and Martini-Henrys, roughly fitted with an impracticable repeating apparatus. It is reported, too, that the intention of the Radical Party of Servia to create a national militia at the expspse of the standing army have been unexpectedly resisted by the present War Minister. This officer objects to the diminution of the army by a single battalion, although willing to establish a militia.

The following was the disposition of the British naval force on the North American station at the lateet data of reporting: The flagship Bellerophon was nt Halifax, to leave Nov. 7 for Bermuda. The Emerald, then at Nnwfondland, was expected shortly at Halifax; she was to leave there with the flagship for Bermuda. The Pylades left Halifax on Oct. 14 for Bermuda. The Canada left on Oct. 22, and the Ready was at Halifax, to leavo on Oct. 28, all bound for Bermuda. The Tourmalins was at Bermuda, and the Partridga was on har way there. The Buzzard was in the Jamaica division, and the Alacrity was to be at Barbadoes by Nov. 25. The Comus was in the Barhadoes division. The Urgent was at Jamaica. The Terror was at Bermnda. The last return was dated Oct. 23.

Thn new British sloop-of-war Basilisk will be completed in a few days. The Basilisk is similar in design to the Beagle, recently built at Portsmonth, and is 195 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and has a displacement, at load draught, of 1,170 tons. She has a steel deck extending over her engine and boiler rooms. Her armament consists of eight five-inch steel breechloading guns, mounted on Vavasseur central pivot fittings. She also carries eight machine guns. Hur engines have been fitted by Messrs. J. & G. Rennie, and at her recent trials the horse power attained nnder natural draught was 1,458, and under forced draught, 2,107.6, the contract being for 1,400 and 2,000 respectively.

The accident enetained recently by the British warship Anson in Copenhagen Harbor, due to collision, appears to be very much akin to that sustained by the United States cruiser Boston, but a short time ago, in Newport Harbor. When the Anson was docked it was found that the ship had sustained much damage. There were indentations in the plates at intervals for a distance of abont eixty feet op the port side of the ship in a line with, but under, the fore barbette. None of the dents was of very serious character, but the knees or frames inside were much bent. It will be necessary to remove some of the plates, and in consequence the war ship will be idle for some time.

The sixteen torpedo boats which the British Admiralty last year contracted for with Messrs. Yarrow & Co. of Poplar have passed their official trials and have been accepted. Six have been delivered at Portsmonth, and the remaining ten will be handed over to tha dockyard authorities at Chatham. Eight of these boats will form part of the equipment for the new torpedo stureship, the Vulsan.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Tha official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Bulwer	.25	Mount Diablo	2.25
Best & Belcher	3.50	Ophir	4.50
Bodie Consolidated	.70	Potosi	2.00
Challar	1.85	Savage	1.65
Con. Cal. & Va	6.87½	Sierra Nevada	2.80
Crown Point	.70	Union Consol	3.45
Gould & Curry	1.90	Utah	.70
Hale & Norcross	3.15	Belle Isle	.30
Mexican	3.75	North Belle Isln	1.20

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Rio Janeiro	.....	2:00 P. M.
City of Alexandria, Ha-vana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Berlin, Liverpool	.....	5:00 P. M.
Celon, Kapinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Delaware, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Denmark, London	.....	.....
Dorian, Kingston	.....	.....
East gate, Vera Cruz	.....	.....
Germanic, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Habana, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Neptuno, Trinidad	.....	3:00 P. M.
Westland, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, St. Croix	.....	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 21.		
Athos, Savanilla	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Hamilton	.....	4:00 P. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Velascia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Wyto, Matanzas	.....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 22.		
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 23.		
Alvena, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Alhosta, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Devonia, Glasgow	2:30 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
El Paso, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 A. M.
Fulda, Bremon	8:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Hudson, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	1:00 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Lndgath Hill, London	.....	.....
Magnulia, San Jnan	.....	12:00 M.
Oneello, Hull	.....	.....
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	.....
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	2:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
MONDAY, NOV. 25.		
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silesian, Windward Islands	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 20.

Bohemia, Hamburg, Nov. 6.
California, Gibraltar, Nov. 4.
City of Paris, Liverpool, Nov. 13.
Cyrsal, Leith, Nov. 8.
Deronshire, Gibraltar, Oct. 31.
Egypt, Liverpool, Nov. 8.
Elbe, Bremen, Nov. 5.
Hammonia, Southampton, Nov. 11.
La Flandre, Antwarp, Nov. 2.
Nordjland, Stettin, Oct. 23.
State of Nevada, Lamia, Nov. 9.
Tentonia, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.
Wisconsin, Liverpool, Nov. 9.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21.

Bellingham, Gibraltar, Nov. 8.
Blodek, Hull, Nov. 1.
Cheshire, Antwerp, Nov. 8.
Delaware, Queenstown, Nov. 8.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.

Augustina, Para, Nov. 7.
Bithania, Liverpool, Nov. 12.
Caracas, La Guayra, Nov. 15.
Dakosia, Mowille, Nov. 12.
Jersey City, Swansea, Nov. 9.
Lahn, Bremen, Nov. 13.
Norge, Christiansand, Nav. 9.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.

Athens, Gibraltar, Nov. 7.
Bermuda, Port Spain, Nov. 12.
P. Caland, Amsterdam, Nov. 9.

SUNDAY, NOV. 24.

City of Para, Aspinwall, Nov. 16.
France, London, Nov. 12.
Servia, Liverpool, Nov. 16.

MONDAY, NOV. 25.

Alvo, Port Limon, Nov. 16.
Bayouna, London, Nov. 10.
La Bretagan, Havre, Nov. 17.
Seanca, Havana, Nov. 21.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:53 | Sun sets..4:39 | Moon rises...3:44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hk..5:08	Gov. Isl...5:38	Hell Gate...7:17
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hk..5:35	Gov. Isl...5:52	Hell Gate...7:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

ARRIVED.

Steamship El Paso, Qnick, New-Orleans 5 da., with mdse. to J. T. Van Siokle.
Steamship Fulda, (Oer.,) Ringk, Breman and Southampton 9 da., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.
Steamship Osama, Rockwell, St. Marc, Gonaives, Cape Hayti, and Inagua 16 da., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.
Steamship Italy, (Br.,) Pierce, Liverpool 17 da., with mdse. and passengere to F. W. J. Horst Arrived at the Bar at 5:04 P. M. 18th.
Steamship Rio de Janeiro, Tarbox, Fernandina, Brunswick, and Port Royal 3 da., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.
Steamship Hudson, Freeman, New-Orleans 5 da., with mdse. and passengers to Samuel H. Seaman.
Steamship City of Birmingham, Sncg, Savannah 2 da., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.
Steamship Chester, (Sr.,) Tolle, Rotterdam 16 da., in ballast to H. Shreberg & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.
Steamsnip Atalanta, (Br.,) Cook, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria, Jam., 8 da., with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.
Steamship City of Atlanta, Leighton, Havana 4 da., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.
Ship Schiller, Schiller, Iquico 141 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.
WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S., cloudy; at City Island, light, N. E., raining.

SAILED.

Steamships Arisona, for Liverpool; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c; Manhattan, for West Point, Va.
Also, via Long Island Sound:
Steamship H. F. Dimock, for Boston.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Red Sector in the Light at Execution Rocks Light Station, New-York.

Notice is hereby given that on or shont Jan. 1, 1890, a red sector will be placed in the light at Execution Rocks Light Station, New-York. The sector will cover as arc of 36 degrees and 33 minntes, (three and one-quarter points of the compass,) extending from N. E. ¼ N. (a line just clearing the southern point of Hart's Island) by northward to E. by N. (a line just south of Middle Reef.)

Bearings are magnetic, giveo approximately, and from seaward.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
DAVID B. HARMONY,
Rear Admiral United States Navy, Chairman.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14, 1889.

SPOKEN.

A Red Star Line steamship, bound east, was passed Nov. 16 in lat. 43 55, lon. 55 28.

The ship Pactolus, (Br.,) Capt. Beadle, from New-York Aug. 30 for Shanghai, was spoken Oct. 4 in lat. 7 N., lon. 39 W.

The ship Palgrave, (Br.,) Capt. Pitt, from New-York Sept. 27 for Calcutta, was spoken Oct. 24 in lat. 20 N., lon. 36 W.

The ship Walden Abbey, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from New-York Aug. 9 for Bombay, was spoken Oct. 6 in lat. 24 S., lon. 32 W.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The State Line steamship State of Indiana, Capt. York, from New-York Nov. 7, arr. at Glasgow at 2 P. M. yesterday.

The steamship Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar Nov. 17.

The steamship Hispania, (Br.,) from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

The steamship Yorkshire, (Br.,) Capt. Henry, sld. from New-York for Antwerp yesterday.

The Anchor Line steamship Furnessia, Capt. Hedderwick, sld. from Moville for New-York to-day.

The steamship Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, sld. from Barbadoes Nov. 9 for New-York.

The steamship Bessel (Br.) sld. from Rio Janeiro Nov. 17 for New-York.

The steamship Ohdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Bonlogne at 6 A. M. to-day.

ELECTION NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION. STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

WHEREAS, A vacancy exists in the office of Representative in Congress for the Sixth Congressional District of the State of New-York, caused by the resignation of Frank T. Fitzgerald, whose term of office would have expirsd on the fourth day of March, 1891; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States provides that "When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; and,

WHEREAS, The laws of the State provide that such vacancies shall be filled at a special election to be held by the Governor for that purpose";

Now, therefore, I, David B. Hill, Governor of the State of New-York, do hereby direct that an election for a Representative in the Fifty-first Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District of said State, in the place of the said Frank T. Fitzgerald, be held in the said Sixth Congressional District on Saturday, the thirtieth day of November, 1889; said election to be held and conducted in the manner prescribed by law for the election of Representatives in Congress at general elections.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, this [L. S.] ninth day of November, in the year of our Lordons thonsand eight hundred and eighty-nine.
DAVID B. HILL.

By the Governor:
T. S. WILLIAMS,
Private Secretary.

State of New-York,
Office of the Secretary of State, } ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of proclamation hy David B. Hill, Governor of the State of New-York, with the original proclamation on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hend and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, [L. S.] this ninth day of November, in the year one thonsand eight hundred and eighty-nine.
FREDERICK COOK,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
November 11, 1889.

I certify tha above to be a troe copy of the nlection notice received by me this day from the secretary of State.
JAMES A. FLACK,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized so to do.
JAMES A. FLACK,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,
240 5TH-AV.
and 6 West 28th-st.

C. F. WETMORE, Proprietor.

ON FRIDAY EVENING,
NOV. 22,
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
85 OIL PAINTINGS,
of which 22 are to be sold by order of
THE NEW-YORK LIFE AND TRUST CO.,
ADMINISTRATORS OF THE ESTATE OF
F. W. LASAK, DECEASED.

The ramainder being part of the collection of Dr. JOHN O. PETERS.
Sold in consequnnce of removal.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, and oatersr; possession immediately; good location; rent dirtance, from city. MARTIN M. J. WHITE, 140 East 111th-st.

$1,500.000.—"EX-MAYOR" BEATTY'S 27-stop organs, $27 50; new pianofortes, $130. Address BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

TO DOCTORS.—A FEW MEDICAL BOOKS and instruments, second-hand, for sale by JOHN F. BALDWIN, 4½ Vesey-st.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION SALE.—ROYAL SMYRNA and Byzantine Rugs, (large sizes,) carpetings, fancy furniture, chairs, tables, ladies' antiques oak parlor, rockers, upholstered in new shades of silk plush, omahlen books, at $2 95; redneed from $4 75. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 739-741 B'way.

BEST GLOVES AND MOST PERFECT Corsets, handkerchiefs, perfumery, haberdashery, silk and linen undergarments; Inigna Paris novelties; greatly-reduced prices. JAMMES, 13 West 30th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A BROUGHAM BY FLANDRAU, IN ELEgant condition, for sale cheap. C. CURLEY, Stable-st., corner Boerum-place, Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKING.

BONNETS MADE AND TRIMMED OF ostrich fern material, at the shortest notice. 194 West Houston.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY, 20 YEARS OF AGE, REcently from Brussels, wishes a position in a fine American family to assist in educating children or as lady's companion; speaks French and German; best of references. Address M. G., Box 193 Times Office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW HOURS' EMployment during the day; handy in the sick room, or care of children, or any light employment; personal reference given. Call or address E. Wood, 736 West 126th-st.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady, aged 19, as companion or nursery governess to young children; can teach music; is a good seamstress and has highest city reference. Call at 68 East 86th-st.

CATERESS.—By experinnsed caterss, (colored;) desires to engage her services, private or public, permanent or temporary; satisfaction guaranteed. Address G. T. W., 338 West 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable North Carman girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; wages $18 to $20; large house where butler is kept preferred. Call at 1,522 1st-av., near 79th-st., top floor; Nickel.

CHAMBERMAID.—By very respectable French girl, who speaks French only, to do shamber work and care of children. Address Adrienne J. C., Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID—PARLORMAID.—By two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and other parlormaid; first-class city reference; present employer can be seen. Call or address 111 Washington-place.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class woman in private family; fully competent; excellent city reference. Address A. B., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as shambermaid and waitress, or housework; small private family; good wages; no objection to go to the country. Call at 348 East 42d-st., top floor, front room.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as shambermaid and waitress; good city reference; no objection to the country. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 502 West 50th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid, assist in waiting; four years' city reference. Call at 343 East 27th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class woman in private family; fully competent; excellent city reference. Address A. B., 34 West 13th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chamber-maid and waitress or do light housework; good city reference. Call at 218 West 27th-st., Room 4.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; can be thoroughly recommended by present employer. Call at 4 West 39th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat, willing girl; chambermaid and laundress; willing and obliging; city references. Call at 332 East 40th-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR CARE OF A CHILD.—By a young German girl; city references. Call at 442 West 36th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Call at 234 West 50th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young woman in private family; best city reference. Call at 244 7th-av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; willing and obliging. Call at 522 West 50th-st.

COOK.—By a thorough cook in private family; understands all kinds of American cooking; first-class baker; two years' city reference wanted last place. Call at 162 West 26th-st.; ring twice.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; good baker; city or country; do coarse washing; good city reference. Call at 127 West 33d-st., one flight, front.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good plain cook and to assist with washing in small private family; three years' city reference from last place. Call at 792 11th-av., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of cooking; city referande. Call at 69 West 44th-st., fourth bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook; can make bread and biscuit; make; do coarse washing; city reference. Call at 159 West 33d-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable women as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; good city refersoce. Address A. D., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as first-class cook; will assist with washing if required; good city reference; no cards. Call at 358 West 47th-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or do general housework; best city reference. Call at 317 East 39th-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; assist in washing; private family; best city references; no cards. Call at 453 West 44th-st., basement.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; first-class cook; understands baking and all kinds of desserts, good city reference. Address S. K., Box 113 554 3d-av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, with best of references; private family. Address Cook, 231 East 35th-st.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private boarding house; best city reference. Call at 341 East 42d-st., top floor.

COOK.—By a competent Scotch Protestant as good cook in private family; wages, $20 to $25; good city references. Address J. E., 1,052 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young girl; ahle to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Inquire at present employer's, 325 East 42d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook in private family; best reference. Address M. E., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; four years' city reference. Call at 428 West 47th-st.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish girl as good cook in private family; best city reference; wages $20. Address A. G., 209 East 21st-st.

COOK.—By young woman; excellent cook; in private family; understands all branches; best city reference. Call at 446 7th-av., candy store.

COOK.—By good cook; willing to assist with washing; good city references. Address M. T., Box 285 Times Up-town Office,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 19:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the executor, sold one lot, 36.8 by 100.8, on East 91st-st, northwest corner of Madison-av., for $31,250, to John Livingston & Son; one lot, 25.2 by 102.8, on 5th-av., southeast corner of 94th-st., sold for $36,700, to John H. Gray; one lot, 25.2 by 102.2, on 5th-av., adjoining above, sold for $18,250, to same purchaser; three lots, each 25.6 by 100.9, on East 94th-st., south side, 102.2 feet east of 5th-av., sold for $36,750, to John G. Davis; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East, 102d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 4th-av., sold for $4,500, to A. Seigel; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., adjoining above, in rear, sold for $5,850, to L. M. Hirsch; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., south side, 205 feet west of 5th-av., sold for $5,700, to M. Gelsman; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 105th-st., south side, 130 feet west of 4th-av., sold for $5,500, to same purchaser; one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 150th-st., southeast corner of New-av., sold for $4,000, to L. Tolitz, and plot of land, 129.11 by 100, on New-av., southwest corner of 150th-st., sold for $12,950, to same purchaser.

L. J. & L. Phillips, by order of the executors, sold one lot, 25 by 100, on Lenox-av., northwest corner of 133d-st, for $15,450, to M. Steinhardt; two lots, each 25 by 100, on Lenox-av., adjoining above, sold for $19,800, to K. Isaac; four lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining above, sold for $38,400, to Edward Oppenheimer; one lot, 25 by 100, on Lenox-av., southwest corner of 134th-st., sold for $15,200, to M. Steinhardt; two lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., northwest corner of 132d-st, sold for $17,550, to John H. Hasbrouck; one lot, 25 by 100, on 10th-av., adjoining above, sold for $7,100 to M. N. Manken; one lot, 15.11 by 100, adjoining above, for $4,000 to J. R. Hoey; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 141st-st., north side, 200 feet east of 8th-av., for $9,100, to William Fernschild; two lots, adjoining above, for $9,100, to W. C. Hagna, Jr.; four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 142d-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av., for $19,525, to John D. Hasbrouck, M. N. Monkon, and others; one lot, 35 by about 90, on St. Nicholas-av., southeast corner of 113th-st., for $13,500, to Judge Dugro; one lot, 35 by about 75, on St. Nicholas-av., adjoining above, for $7,200, to same purchaser; one lot, 35 by about 75, adjoining above, for $4,900, to George Wolf; gore lot, 125.4 by 58 by 95.8, adjoining above, sold for $13,000, to Judge Duffy.

James L. Wells sold at public auction two lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., northwest corner of 102d-st., for $15,050, to George F. Sargent; one lot, 24.11 by 100, adjoining above, for $5,000, to B. P. Fairchild; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 182d-st., north side, 250 feet west of 10th-av., for $5,000, to M. E. McNulty; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, adjoining above, for $5,400, to A. Scallor; one lot, 25 by 99.11, adjoining above, for $3,650, to R. P. Fairchild; three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 182d-st., north side, 125 feet east of Boulevard, for $7,800, to M. E. McNulty; two lots, adjoining above, for $5,150, to W. D. Morgan; one lot adjoining above, for $2,525, to John Robinson; two lots, adjoining above for $5,400, to H. Hyrne; one lot, 25 by 99.11, adjoining above, for $3,550, to F. M Cassett; three lots, each 25 by 72, on West 184th-st., south side, 200 feet east of Boulevard, for $6,600, to M. E. McNulty; one lot, 20 by 80, on West 184th-st., 300 feet west of 10th-av., for $2,350, to Joseph Deuman, and two lots, each 25 by 75, adjoining above, sold for $5,150 to H. W. Droge.

Scott & Myers, in partition, H. S. Cram, Esq., referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 13.11 by 75.3, on 100 Essex-st., east side, 70.2 feet north of Delancey-st., for $13,900, to Charles Wanninger.

William Kennelly & Brother, in partition, Charles H. Daniels, Esq., referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 13 6 by 72.10 by 14 by 69, 35 Wes. 12th-st., north side, 386 feet west of 5th-av., for $10,700, to Frank S. Robinson.

Smyth & Ryan, under a foreclosure decree, C. H. Daniels, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 2,752 8th-av., east side, 25 feet north of 146th-st, for $16,450, to plaintiff.

James Bleecker & Son, under a foreclosure decree, Henry E. Howland, Esq., referee, sold four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 93d-st, south side, 225 feet east of 10th-av., for $41,000, to Julia M. Schieffelin, and five four-story stone-front buildings, with lots, each about 20 by 100.11, 234 to 242 West 124th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av., sold for $56,600, to John G. Davis.

Richard V. Harnett & Co.'s sale of the building, with lot, 81 Elizabeth-st., south of Hester-st., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.

122d-st, n. s., 116 ft. e. of 9th-av., 15x100.11: A. Alonzo Teele to John H. Holgoncamp..... $15,000

104th-st., n. s., 71.8 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.8x100.11: George Lane and wife to Elizabeth Walsh..... 21,000

85th-st., s. s., 217.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15.6x98.9: Henry Mosler and wife to Anne V. and Emily C. Fox..... 11,500

South-st., 223, 225, 227, and 224, 435, 437, and 439 Water-st.: Theodore K. Hazard to Ambrose K. Hazard..... 2

Buchanan place, n. s., 100 ft. w. of Grand-av., 50x100: John J. Bannan and another to John J. Dillon..... 2,600

78d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av.: Willis James and wife to Henry C. Rosenbaum..... 1

145th-st., s. s., 36.6 ft. e. of Edgecomb-av., 16.4x99.11: Joseph H. Louis and wife to Leopold Bamberger..... 10,500

83d-st., s. s., 126 ft. w. of 7th-av., 19x102.2: Joseph Levi and wife to Bertha Lissaner and another..... 32,500

138th-st., s. s., 618.8 ft. e. of Willis-av., 16.1x100: Walton Storm, referee, to Samuel Blackwell..... 7,500

88th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.8: Martin Ryan and others to Esther Hauser and another..... 32,750

37th-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x24.9: James O'Neill and wife to Bernard Byrnes..... 5,700

41st-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9: Mary Witz to Theodore Witz..... 1,500

Proposed-av., centre line, 89 ft. n. of lands of Shepherd Knapp, 19x22: Maggie A. Coleman to Ferdinand Forsch..... 25,000

80th-st., 432 James Higgins and wife to Peter Bans..... 19,700

18th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92: Frederic G. Hotchkiss sed wife to Mery C. Silk..... 1

86th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of West End-av., 100x100.2: Mary J. Clark to William E. D. Stokes..... 69,000

Inwood-av., 229.11 ft. n. of Gerard-av., 25x112.8: Timothy Donovan and wife to Joseph Stanghter..... 750

Avenue D, 82: Jonas Weil and others to William Fritzel..... 29,000

85th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x83.2: Henry H. Glass to Melchor Hoffmann..... 15,000

Broome-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 21x62: Samuel Levy and wife to Rose Cohen.

75th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24.11x102.2: Charles Weinberg to Michael Brennan.... 1,200

Prospect-place, e. s., 103 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x58: Adolph L. Saeger, referee, to Herman Wronkow..... 7,350

Pinet-place, s. s., 350 ft. w. of New-st., 25x100; James Conrein named, do hereby certify that I am a resident of the State of New-York, and that my residence is No. 1,269 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

1st-av., e. s., 61.2 ft. s. of 73d-st., 26x113: Moses Leir and wife to Jacob Leir..... 23,700

4th-st., 268 East: Mary F. Coburn and husband to Christopher Byrnes..... 13,000

Forsyth-st., w. s., 96 ft. s. of Houston-st., 21x95: August Eberhahn and wife to Miena Eberhahn..... 1

Same property: Miuna Eberhahn to Johanna M. W. Eberhahn..... 1

Lewis-st., 163: Hugh J. Quinn to Anne Quinn..... 1

Tiffany-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of 165th-st., 25x100, Mary Downs to Elizabeth F. Parker.

3d-av., s. s., 252 ft. w. of 141st-st., 50x100: James F. Paulding to Michael Donohue..... 300

82d-st., s. s., 343.9 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.9x102.2: Susie A. Hill to Sarah H. Disterich.

Same property: Charles F. Disterich and wife to Susie A. Hill..... 31,500

102d-st., n. e., 230 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.11: Henry A. Sherwood and wife to Eva Kuskowsky..... 45,000

126th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 30x99.11: Louis G. Lyrer to Catherine M. Baimore..

59th-st., e. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100: James W. McLean to College of Physicians and Surgeons..... 1

118th-st., s. s., 219 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100.11: Hermann Wronkow and wife to Henry Frause..... 5,000

Same property: Henry B. Towle to same.... 7,800

Same property: Stevenson Towle to same.... 1

108th-st., s. s., 99 ft. e. of 3d-av., 13.5x87.6: Mary Pine to James Cavanagh..... 1

102d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25.11x100: Stephen T. Barker and others to James Hogan..... 15,000

113th-st., n. s., 137.10 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.10: David Reggal and wife to Annie Lyon..... 10,300

10th-av., s. e. corner of 102d-st., 25.11x100: Stephen T. Barker and others to James Hogan..... 1

Same property: Abigail L. Hodgman to same..... 1

Same property: Emily F. Vernon to same.... 1

3d-av., n. s., lot 27, map of Findlay, James T. Holmes and others to Albert D. Jones.... 3,450

115th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100: Elizabeth Walsh to George Lane..... 1,000

1st-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 25x91: John Kiesinger and wife to Yette Rothschild and another..... 24,000

Inwood-av., e. s., 250.11 ft. n. of Gerard-av., 25x112.5: Lillie Yoran to Joseph Stanghter..... 675

81st-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2: Yette Rothschild and others to John Riesinger..... 23,000

183d-st., s. w. corner of Creston-av., 100x100.8: Joseph S. Judge and wife to Joseph Pollon..... 2,000

71st-st., n. s., 55 ft. e. of 11th-av., 18x92.2: Charles O. Arbogast to Samuel J. Taylor.

Whitest., s. s., 142.5 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5: Charles De Fa. Townshend to Equitable Assurance Society..... 111,000

146th-st., s. w. corner of Clifton-av., 150x100: Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to Ellen Beaman..... 17,300

106th-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 8th-av., 90x92: Annette Moran and another to Patrick Skelly..... 26,250

75th-st., 228 East: Charles Lesinsky and wife to Rachel Levy..... 11,250

Byer-av., e. s., 235 ft. n. of 184th-st., 20x100; Frank Hodges and wife to Robert M. Offord..... 1

Byer-av., e. s., 236 ft. n. of 184th-st., 80x100; John Dwyer to Robert M. Offord.....

57th-st., n. s., 142.5 ft. e. of 5th-av., 80x100.5: Equitable Life Association of the United States to Orrington B. Potter..... 110,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
The six-story brick and stone building, with stores, offices, apartments, and plot of land,
NOS. 1,187, 1,189, AND 1,191 9TH-AV.,
(101 WEST 72D-ST.),
Northwest corner 9th-av. and 72d-st., and the new
Five-story brick building, with plot of land,
NOS. 101 AND 103 8TH-AV.,
Southeast corner 33-av. and 34th-st.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
9 choice and valuable lots on
NORTHEAST CORNER
WEST AND HORATIO STS.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
CHOICE AND VALUABLE 8TH-AV. LOTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SONS
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
Eight lots east side 8TH-AV., comprising the entire front between 113TH and 114TH STS.;
Two lots west side 8TH-AV., 50.5½ feet north of 113th-st.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of Charles R. Henderson, Esq., Executor of the estate of John C. Henderson, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Choice and valuable improved and unimproved property,
Situated on
WEST, WOOSTER, GREENE,
11TH, 44TH, 48TH,
52D, 63D, AND 72D STREETS,
and on
AVENUES A AND B AND EAST RIVER.
Book maps, terms, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.
three choice lots, north side
173D-ST., BET. AUDUBON AND 11TH AVS.,
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SPECIAL LIST

On and adjoining
5TH, MADISON, AND PARK AVS.,
A number of large, small, and medium-sized first-class private residences for sale
at
low prices.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

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TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

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ALL THINGS CONSIDERED, the best hargains in real estate are at DeLand and Lake Helen. Houses, lots, and orange groves in DeLAND. Blocks and lots of land of all sizes in DeLAND. Orange groves, all sizes and ages, in LAKE HELEN for sale. Terms to suit purchasers. Send for Florida papers and circulars to FLORIDA.
H. A. DELAND, Fairport, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT PLACE ON THE HUDSON RIver.—Complete in all details; honse has all the conveniences of a city house; fine views and drives; refined surroundings; free sod clear. Terms easy. or would take equity in city property in part payment. Address MAPLES, Box 171 Times Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—123d-st., NEAR LENOX-AV., $1,100; 123d-st, near 7th-av., 3-story h. & s., $1,100. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.
New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.
Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

31 WEST 16TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 and 50 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A FAMILY GOING ABROAD WISHES TO sublet their furnished apartment from Dec. 1 to May 1. Apply at GROSVENOR, 37 5th-av., after 12 noon.

UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,
CORNER 86TH-ST.
Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $1,500 a new, perfect, all light rooms; marble and iron stairs. Apply on premises, or to FRED J. STONE, 60 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A.—CORNER 127TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—Plate-glass front; suitable for any business; moderate rent. Owner, 137 Broadway, Room 83, 10 to 12.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED FURNISHED house for five months, between 20th and 45th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address H. A. COSTER, Westchester, N. Y.

THE TURF.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.—EVERY DAY this week, six races, commencing at 1:30 P. M.: 30 minutes from New-York by special trains via Erie R. R. direct to Grand Stand, leaving foot Chambers-st. 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, and five minutes earlier foot 23d-st. Round trip, including admission to Grand Stand, $1. Trains leave for New-York immediately after races.
O. V. BRAM, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres.

NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
RACING TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
Special trains, via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot Liberty-st., at 12:30, 1, and 1:20.
H. D. McINTYRE, Sec. M. F. DWYER, Pres.

MONUMENTS.

$1,000 WORTH OF MONUMENTS at cost; N. Y. and Mass. Granite Co., W. 53d-st., and Lexington-av.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, No. 1 West 26th-st. Conversational knowledge in New terms; $10 each. Trial lessons free. Branches in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Berlin, and Paris.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFURD Place, Opposite Stuyvesant-Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough courses of study preparatory for Columbia College or for Schools of Technology. No extra charges. Catalogues upon application. Opens 9th month, (September), 17th.
EDWARD D. H. ALLEN, C. E., Principal.

BANJO.—I TEACH THIS POPULAR INSTRUment in a single course of twenty private lessons, with or without the aid of notes. HENRY C. DOBSON, only manufacturer of the patent Silver Bell Banjo, 1,270 Broadway, near 32d-st. Established 1857.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,
School for Young Ladies and Children,
Reopens Sept. 30. 175 West 73d-st.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department. Private instruction day and evening. PAINE'S COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th-st.

MISSES GRINNELL'S DAY SCHOOL FOR Girls, 22 East 54th-st., reopens Oct. 2. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary departments. Separate Classes for Boys, Oct. 1. Kindergarten.

MISS CHISHOLM'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
15 East 55th-st.,
will reopen Sept. 30.
Boys' classes.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER—English and French school for young ladies, 148 Madison-av. No home study for pupils under fourteen.

MRS. AND MISS BOYCE HAVE REOPENED their school for children and young girls at 971 Park-av.; preparation for college examinations; kindergarten occupations.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND Conversation.—Dr. Guillaume Alexandre Scribner, University of France, Paris; highest references. 24 West 32d-st.

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady; diplomée; practical method; moderate. Address SUCCESS, Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CLASS OR PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN French by a Parisian lady; her own or pupil's residence; best references. 10 East 32d-st.

CONVERSATION EVENINGS.—GERMAN and French. Conducted by Prof. ZUELLIG at 88 East 59th-st.

MISS CARRIER, FORMERLY WITH MISS DU VERNET, Boys' School reopens Oct. 2. 52 EAST 30TH-ST.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL,
24 East 22d-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner's School for Girls, 607 5th-av.; 32d year.

MISS GIBBON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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Fares reduced to all points. Steamers PURITAN and PILGRIM leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st, at 4:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included. Connection by Annex boat from Brooklyn and Jersey City at 4 P. M.
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A.—RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cranstoe's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, Stony Clove, and Catskill Mountain Railroads. The steamer SAUGERTIES will leave Pier 46, foot of WEST 10TH-ST., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Saturday at 2 P. M.

ALL FARES REDUCED VIA STONINGton Line.—The lineloe route; Boston, $3; Providence, $2 25; Worcester, $2 50. Steamers Rhode Island and Massachusetts leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 4:30 P. M., Sundays excepted.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER CATSKILL leaves Pier 28 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad.

ALBANY BOATS, PEOPLE'S LINE.—STEAMers DREW & DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal-st., 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Electric lights and steam heat in rooms.

TROY BOATS SARATOGA AND CITY of TROY leave Pier 46 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches Albany.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—The annual meeting of the society will be held at the New-York Academy of Medicine, No. 12 West 31st-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1889, at 8 o'clock, P. M. ANDREW H. GUERNSEY, M. D., Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—Amended summons.—(Action Number 1.)—Plaintiffs desire trial in the city and county of New-York.—ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Robert B. Minturn, and John A. Stewart, as Trustees of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company in New-York, plaintiffs, against JOHN J. MACDONALD and Jannis S. Macdonald, wife of the said John J. Macdonald; James L. Montgomery, John H. Montgomery, William M. Sayer, Junior; Richard S. Sayer, Prince W. Nickerson, Isaac Brockway, Charles W. Nickerson, George Hoffmann, also sometimes otherwise called George Hoffman; Nicholas Sander, Mary Grace McMaster, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of David McMaster, deceased; John P. Davis, William McShane, Auguste Noel, Senior; Auguste Noel, Junior; The J. L. Mott Iron Works, The Mount Waldo Granite Works, Esther Goldman, Elizabeth Schramm, David Dinkelspiel, Henry Hyman, Thomas Sanderson, Thomas Sanderson, Junior; James Kearney, Asher T. Meyer, Siegmund T. Meyer, Isaac T. Meyer, Edward C. Sterling, Abraham Levine, William S. Fair, John R. Robinson, Thomas Miller, Junior, as general assignee for the benefit of creditors of Anthony O. Rowe and Richard N. Denman, composing the firm of Rowe and Denman; Arthur W. Dunkell and Albert Dunkell, composing the firm of A. W. Dunkell and Company; Julia S. Wright, formerly Julia Speir; James S. Conover, Alonzo E. Conover, William E. Conover, Hugh Young, Samuel A. Bristol, The Bradley and Hubbard Manufacturing Company, Adam E. Schatz, The Albany County Bank, William W. Underhill, John George Halntze, Larry Lewis, Jesse H. Bunnell and Charles McLaughlin, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of J. H. Bunnell and Company; The Columbia Bank, George Marjonhoff, Simon Epstein, William T. Raymond, Joseph May, Elias Macdonald, Josephus Macdonald, Andrew T. Judge, William McNabb, Joseph Sk, Cornelius Farley, as City Marshal; Abraham Sooktorsky, Hyman Spektorsky, Lucy Kean and Max Siesfeld, Jacob H. Clute and Herman Joseph, as receiver of the property of Simon Epstein and Isaac L. Epstein, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 30th, 1889.
OGDEN, BEEKMAN & OGDEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, Nnmber 111 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendant, Joseph Silk: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the eighth day of November, 1889, and filed, with the amended complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, at the County Court House in New-York City, New-York.—Dated November 13th, 1889.
OGDEN, BEEKMAN & OGDEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Nnmber 111 Broadway, New-York City.
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SUPREME COURT, ONONDAGA COUNTY.—THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, vs. THE SYRACUSE AND BALDWINSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY AND WILLIAM M. DOWNER, defendants.—Pursuant to an order made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the County of Onondaga, at the Court House in the city of Syracuse on the 26th day of October, 1889, and entered in the Clerk's office of said county on said day, in and whereby, among other things, it is referred to me to ascertain and report the amount due and yet to become due upon the bonds and mortgage set forth in the amended complaint, including interest thereon to the date of my report, and to take an account of all the bonds and coupons and dividend certificates secured by mortgage to be secured by the said mortgage set forth in the amended complaint and of the persons who are the holders thereof respectively, and that I ascertain and report the amount due to each of the holders of the several persons in the said bonds and coupons by them held respectively, and also the amount of said bonds in the hands of persons unknown and the amount due thereon, and also to ascertain and report the situation of the mortgaged premises, and whether in my opinion the same can be sold in parcels without prejudice to the interests of the parties.

And it being further ordered that the said referee is authorized and empowered to hold sessions and take testimony within the city and county of New-York, as well as in the county of Onondaga.

And it being further ordered that said referee give public notice by advertising twice a week for two weeks in two newspapers, viz., in The New-York Times and the Syracuse Daily Journal, of the time and place of his meeting upon the said reference and requiring all persons to prove and establish before me any claim which they may have upon any of said bonds and coupons.

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, to said order so made and entered as aforesaid, I, the nedersigned, the duly-appointed referee therein named, do therefore give notice that I appoint the 4th day of December, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time and the law offices of Messrs. Butler, Stillman and Hubbard, 54 Wall-street, in the city of New-York, as the place for the first hearing upon the said reference.—Dated November 20, 1889.
n20-2aw2wW&F. T. L. R. MORGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MARY TAYLOR LORD, John Taylor Lord, Samuel Lord, and John Taylor Bradhurry, plaintiffs, against ELIZABETH WARRIN, George Taylor Lord, Thomas Medley Lord, Clarence Douglas Lord, Kate Carolyn Lord, Emma Smith, Laura Smith, Thomas Fiers Medley, Leonard Marshall, Mary Lord Atkinson, Christie Chetwynd Atkinson, her husband; John Taylor Bradhurry, and Buckley Bant, as executors of and trustees under the will with a codicil of Hannah Marshall, deceased; and John Joseph Yates and Jean Samuel Keser, as trustees of Mary Lord Atkinson, defendants.—Trial to be had in the city and county of New-York.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, september 12th, 1889.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 68 and 70 William-street, New-York City, New-York.

To the defendants Thomas Pierce Medley, Leonard Marshall, Mary Lord Atkinson, and Christie Chetwynd Atkinson, her husband; John Joseph Yates, and Jean Samuel Keser, as TRUSTEES OF MARY LORD ATKINSON: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 15th day of November, 1889, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said Court at the City Court House, in the city of New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1889.—Dated N. Y., Nov. 15, 1889.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 68 & 70 William-street, New-York City, New-York.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to certain orders made by the Supreme Court for the city and county of New-York, dated on the 21st of October, 1889, and entered October 23d, 1889, and the other dated and entered on the 19th day of November, 1889, and pursuant also to the statutes in such case made and provided, that the receiver of the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York will pay a second and final dividend after the 19th day of December, 1889, and that all persons holding claims against the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York upon policies shall present the same to the said receiver at his office, No. 117 West 42d-street, in the city of New-York, on or before said 19th day of December, 1889; and that unless the claims and demands of the creditors of said company upon policies or otherwise shall be presented to the said receiver as upon which said claims and demands are founded shall be presented to said receiver in detail and in writing before or at said 19th day of December, 1889, then the receiver shall not be answerable to any creditor of the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and a final distribution of all the funds will be made.

And take notice, that an order has been made by the said Supreme Court that all claims not before said 19th day of December, 1889, duly proved before said receiver as required by law, shall be precluded from sharing in the assets in the hands of said receiver.—Dated New-York, November 19, 1889.
EDWIN M. KELLOGG,
Receiver of the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance

MONEY FOR "LEGISLATION"

EVIDENCE IN THE DOCKS INVESTIGATION.

OYSTERMAN SHEA MAKES SOME QUEER STATEMENTS AND COMMISSIONER CRAM TELLS HIS STORY.

Some interesting revelations were made yesterday by the Commissioners of Accounts in their efforts to dredge the corrupt channels of the Dock Department. The feature of the day's proceedings was the voluntary testimony of Timothy Shea, oysterman, and a prominent member of the County Democracy.

Shea testified that the oystermen paid $5,500 for the use of the bulkhead property at the foot of Charles-street. They had paid $6,500 for it, and it was nominally leased to him. Jacob L. Hansman got the lease at a reduction. "I was surprised at this reduction," said the witness. "The rent had always before been increased, and we had paid as high as $10,000. The upset price, or what we paid for the present lease, was $5,500."

The oystermen, he continued, appointed a committee to attend the sale of the pier, composed of J. H. Still, Chairman; Haneman and William F. Van Name. When they came back from the sale they said they had paid $1,000 for the reduction, to whom they declined to state. The oystermen wanted the property set aside for their exclusive use. They were told it would be necessary to get some legislation at Albany, to secure which it would be necessary to raise money. They did raise the money and paid it to the statesmen, but they didn't get the legislation desired. The statesmen, however, induced the Dock Board to go through the form of passing a resolution for the purpose of satisfying the petitioners. The action had the desired effect, but the Dock Board had the power to act without all the rigmarole about Albany legislation. The assessments were made July 9; they were paid July 10, and the effective resolution of the board was passed July 11. Mr. Shea said he knew all about the resolution.

"Were you asked to contribute to the assessment?" asked the Corporation Counsel.

"I was, in writing, and here is the request."

Mr. Shea produced this letter addressed to him:

WHOLESALE OYSTER DEALERS AND PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1889.

DEAR SIR: Your pro rata share to be paid on the legislative bill is:

Woglan, scow	$514 68
Christie, scow	629 72
Total	$1,144 40

Payable on the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. SHAFFER, President.
WILLIAM M. NOBUS, Secretary.

Mr. Shea read the resolution of the Dock Board setting aside old Pier 54 for oystermen. It was signed by Charles Miller, Jr., and addressed to George H. Shaffer, President of the Wholesale Oyster Dealers' Association.

"Did you pay your pro rata share?" witness was asked.

"I did not."

"What was the entire amount assessed?"

"Thirteen thousand dollars."

"Will you tell us what happened between you and the gentleman who called on you for the $1,100?"

"I told him that I thought it was a hunko game. I knew it was for a bribe, and it is against that business that I have been fighting in politics for twenty years."

"Can you tell the names of the gentlemen who had this transaction in hand?"

"James W. Boyle, Col. John O'Byrne, and Col. M. C. Murphy."

"They were the committee?"

"I don't know that they were the committee. The committee was made up of Alexander Frazer, William Foster, and James W. Boyle."

"Did you ever hear whether any of the other oystermen paid up their share of the money?"

"They all did."

In answer to questions the witness then continued: "The bill that was passed in Albany was not the bill which was originally passed by the Legislature. We organized for the specific purpose of getting legislation setting aside a section of the water front for our exclusive use. I advised against that action. I knew there was filth behind it. I thought they were trying to bribe me and refused to go in, although they threatened to drive me out of business. Corporation Counsel Beekman and Mr. Esdras Greene of the Dock Department opposed the first legislative bill and it was killed."

J. Sergeant Cram, the Tammany member of the Dock Board, was permitted by his request to make a statement in regard to the investigation, which, he claims, was started at his suggestion. Incidentally he was asked a large number of questions by the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioners of Accounts. He said in reference to the appointment of young Thompson as Assistant Dockmaster that the action was only temporary for the benefit of the city. Capt. Thompson, the Dockmaster who died Sunday, was in charge of the canalboat district for years, and no complaint of his efficiency was ever made. His son assisted him for several years, and was practically in charge during the two months that Capt. Thompson was incapacitated by illness. The district is one which requires a man of technical knowledge. No other Dockmaster in the department was available, and it was not considered wise to appoint a new Dockmaster. The position of Assistant Dockmaster had been well defined by the Civil Service Commissioners, the Dock Board thought, and so concluded to put young Thompson in the place temporarily.

Mr. Cram went on to say that when he was appointed a member of the Dock Board he disapproved of many appointments that had been made in the department and repeatedly tried to get them revoked. He found there had been too much political preferment at the expense of merit. He found a brother of Husted, the Bald Eagle of Westchester, on the Dockmasters' force and was successful in getting him removed. Husted had been appointed and retained for his influence at Albany in department legislation. Dockmaster Erwin, the brother of Senator Erwin, and Dockmaster Bogert, a relative of Senator Low, were imported into the country districts because they had a "pull" at Albany. Dockmaster Coggeshall, a brother of Senator Coggeshall, was in the department as a detailed laborer.

It was admitted by Mr. Cram that the Dock Board under its system has no check upon the Dockmasters. The only check is their conscience and the knowledge in the department as to what the different districts should net the city. Mr. Cram said he did not "take much stock" in Commissioner Post's published interviews about department affairs. Mr. Cram said he saw an interview with Mr. Post, the other day, in which he compared the Dockmaster to the railroad conductor. Would Mr. Cram recommend that the Dockmasters be provided with bell punches? The witness said he regarded the comparison as absurd and the proposition ridiculous. What did he think of Mr. Pendergast as a Dockmaster? He thought the gentleman was perfectly honest, but thoroughly incompetent. He could not justify the large discrepancy between the returns from Mr. Pendergast's district and those from Capt. Abeel's district. The difference might be the result of the employment of John A. McCarthy as collector by Mr. Pendergast.

When the Commissioner discovered that the employment in the department of detailed laborers as Assistant Dockmasters was a violation of the Consolidation act he had the practice stopped. He considered Gonverneur Kemble utterly inefficient as secretary of the Dock Board. Did he not tell the truth when he said there was no annual competition in the Dock Department? The Commissioner did not make a direct reply to this question, but said he was not the President or Secretary of the board, and yet he was prepared to say that certain statements made by Secretary Kemble, when a witness, concerning bulkheads and contractors were false.

Since the Commissioner got his appointment, he said, only one lease had been executed by the board as the result of a public sale. At least seven-eighths of all the big piers were leased by resolution of the board. The board has the power to make contracts in this way, and it is a system which Commissioner Cram thinks is bound to create scandal in any city department. Water front rentals have increased in the last fifteen years over 50 per cent. The Commissioner said that long before he became a member of the board the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was given a valuable pier and bulkhead franchise before the water-front improvements were made. The corporation owned the land approaches and the improvements were the outcome of an agreement made with the Dock Department. The rental was $15,000 for three piers and $5,000 for the bulkheads between—in all, $20,000 per annum. Each pier would be worth at least $20,000 to the city per year were it not that the approaches belonged to a private corporation.

Commissioner Cram was asked about reforms in the Dock Department. He thought there was urgent need for some check on the Dockmasters. It would be well to sell at public auction as many piers that could be sold, thus contracting the field of the Dockmasters. The power of making collections should be taken from them, and all fees should be paid direct to the board. He did not think Dockmasters were in the habit of charging more than the law allows. It would be a risky thing to do, as the sufferers would make complaints. All supplies for the department should be obtained by advertising for bids. There should be reformation in the plan of leasing big piers. They should go to the highest bidder. The Commissioner thought it would be a good plan for the Corporation Counsel to assign one of his assistants to the Dock Department, as there was plenty of work for one lawyer. The witness said he means to advise the Legislature this Winter to take action compelling private owners on the water front to make immediate improvements. The department should be empowered to do its own dredging. At the outside figure it will not exceed $125,000 to do what is necessary in this line. There is a combination among the dredging firms here, he said, and they won't bid against each other for the city work. There are trusts in spikes, rip-rap, yellow pine, and pretty much all kinds of material used in the department and from which the city suffers.

Commissioner Cram said his colleagues voted against him in the Dock Board for political reasons. They were responsible for the condition of the department as he found it and as it has been since because he is in the helpless minority.

Simon D. Phelps, counsel for the Glen Cove Manufacturing Company, testified to the peculiar experience that corporation had had with the Dock Department. The company has a bulkhead on the East River between Montgomery and Clinton streets, and has leased it for five or six years. Application was made to the department for permission to build a platform. Permission was repeatedly denied, but finally, he said, "we were told we could get a permit by putting up some money."

This witness told about peculiar favors shown by the department to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. For years they have been paying $5,550 rental for 500 feet of bulkhead with a platform and shed, while another lessee pays $8,000 for 180 feet of bulkhead without a shed. The witness said he stood ready to give $15,000 rent per year for 200 of the 500 feet of bulkhead occupied by the favored railroad corporation.

Thomas E. Rochforth, another lawyer, said he represented Phelps Brothers, lessees of Pier 40 East River. This firm got a lease for one year at $9,000 rent, with the privilege of renewal for a term of years at $11,000 per annum. Before the first year's lease expired the firm received notice from the Dock Department to make repairs on the pier to the extent of $2,500. Ninety days' notice of renewal is required by the department. The firm complied with the regulation, but forty-one days before the expiration of the lease for the first year and before the repairs had been begun, another notice was received from the department requiring repairs to be made at an expense of $14,300. It was discovered that the Northern Railroad Company was after the lease, and this action of the department was regarded as an attempt to "freeze out" Phelps Brothers. They protested to Commissioner Matthews. He said it was a hardship to the firm, but he couldn't do anything.

"He told me," said the witness, "that if the firm didn't accept the conditions he thought the Northern Railroad Company would take it off our hands at the terms. He would see if they would not pay a bonus for the franchise and if they would not pay me a counsel fee."

The proposition was rejected, and Phelps Brothers insisted upon their rights, and after a fight got their lease renewed.

Robert C. Martin of Peck, Martin & Co., George M. Smith of Candee & Smith, and John C. Kane of Candee & Kane were called to tell how much wharfage money they had paid Dockmaster Erwin, the brother of Senator Erwin. None of the witnesses was prepared to do it, but all said they would be happy to show their books to an examiner from the office of the Commissioners of Accounts. Mr. Smith said his firm paid too much, by comparison, for a bulkhead lease.

Dockmasters Charles Parks and Ryan gave testimony to show that the city had lost a considerable sum of money because they had not collected too wharfage under the rule of 5 cents per ton. They never enforced the rule because they were not directed to do so. Ryan has been in the department two and one-half years, and was told to return to-day with his bank and check books.

The Commissioners of Accounts have invited Commissioners Post and Matthews to appear during the investigation and make statements concerning the management of the Dock Department. It is thought they will respond, now that Commissioner Cram has told his story.

FOR THE CATHOLIC ORPHANS.

GOOD BILLS FOR MR. DALY'S BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENTS.

In arranging the annual entertainments in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum this year, Mr. Augustin Daly, under whose management they will be given, has been unusually successful in securing attractions. Every artist and manager in New-York has volunteered to contribute to the programme, and the result is that Mr. Daly has been enabled to draft the best programme offered for years in this or any other city. Two performances will be given in the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow afternoon and evening. The afternoon performance, which will begin at 1:30 o'clock sharp, will open with an overture by the orchestra, under Henry Widmer, to be followed by Barry and Fay, with their entire company, in an act of "McKenna's Flirtation." The Clipper Quartet from "The Seven Ages" company will sing; Charles Wyndham and company will give an act or "David Garrick"; Miss Modjeska will appear as Ophelia in the mad scene from "Hamlet"; Wilson Barrett and company will be seen in "Chatterton"; little Ida Heath of the Howard Specialty Company will do her wonderful change act, and W. J. Scanlan and company will close the performance with an act of "Myles Aroun."

The evening performance will begin at 7:30 o'clock with an act of "The Great Unknown," by Mr. Daly's company, including Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Yeamans, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Drew; followed by the Mendelssohn Quintet Club, Mrs. Pemberton-Hicks, soprano; E. E. Rice in a humorous piano recital; Thomas J. Farron in a specialty act; the boys of the orphan asylum in the famous drill; Mr. A. M. Palmer's company in "A Man of the World"; Lew Dockstader in his "Act of Mirth"; Mr. Tony Pastor in his annual contribution of song and fun; Conroy and Fox of the Howard Specialty Company; Miss Kitty Cheatham, Mr. Richard Knowles, Mr. W. H. Hamilton, and "The Grenadier," a popular Irish farce, by members of Mr. Daly's company, which will conclude the entertainment.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

J. Barton Key is managing the concert and entertainment to be given in the Broadway Theatre Sunday evening to furnish the nucleus of a fund with which a Hotel Men's Club is to be started in this city. Among those who have volunteered to contribute to the entertainment are Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Miss Lillie Grubb, Nell Burgess, Low Dockstader, Maurice Barrymore, Wilton Lackaye, John A. Mackay, Miss Addie Cora Reed, Marie Majilton's Trio, George Thatcher, Ottie Skinner, James Carver Roach, and John Wild. Several members of church choirs have also volunteered and will sing the madrigal from "The Mikado," the sextet from "Patience," and the quartet from "The Yeomen of the Guard." The music of the first part will be under the direction of Mr. Ernest Neyer, and that of the second part will be conducted by Mr. John Braham. Seats can be secured at the Sturtevant House to-day and to-morrow, and at the theatre after those days.

"Erminie" returns to the Casino to-night with Pauline Hall in her original rôle of Erminie, Georgie Dennin as Javotte, James T. Powers as Caddy, and Edwin Stevens as Ravvy. The record of this operetta's run in America surpasses that of any work of the kind ever produced, and Mr. Rudolph Aronson will present his patrons to-night with a handsome Moorish souvenir, in commemoration of the one thousand two hundredth performance. The auditorium is to be elaborately decorated with flowers; over one hundred large emblems bearing the words—"Erminie, 1,200 Times"—being used for the purpose.

The realism of the exciting scene of the horse race in "The County Fair" has been greatly enhanced by the introduction of a revolving picket fence in front of the race track. Mr. Burgess made use of this clever device for the first time on Monday evening and it proved very successful. The fence moves at the same velocity as the panorama at the back, and the effect is wonderful.

At the Academy crowds are turned from the performances of "The Old Homestead" at every performance, and Denman Thompson is thinking seriously of settling down for life in New-York and entering into a permanent contract with Gilmore & Tompkins for the occupation of the big playhouse.

"Richelieu" will be presented at the Booth-Modjeska matinée at the Broadway next Saturday. Next Week a double bill will be presented, with Mr. Booth in "The Fool's Revenge," and Mme. Modjeska in "Donna Diana." The Booth-Modjeska season has but two weeks to run after this, and seats can now be secured for any of the remaining performances.

Prof. Cromwell will deliver an entirely new lecture at the Bijou Theatre next Sunday, his subject being "The German Empire and the Great Cities of the Fatherland." The illustrations will include many views of Berlin, with its churches, palaces, and museums.

The Jefferson-Taylor "Hands Across the Sea" company are actively rehearsing in this city, and are to present a reconstructed version of the play at the Grand Opera House Dec. 2. New scenery has been prepared, and a number of startling effects are promised for the production. Miss Edna Carey will continue in the leading female part.

Miss Grace Huntington has been engaged by Wilson Barrett as a member of his company for the balance of his American tour. Miss Huntington is an American girl, and she will have good dramatic schooling in Mr. Barrett's company.

NOT CAPPA'S AGENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. H. S. Wolsey, who, according to a dispatch in THE TIMES this morning, has been victimizing the people of Rochester on his statement that he was "manager" or "agent" of Capps's Band, is not and never was an agent of mine. He wrote to me from Rochester on Sept. 14 to the effect that he wanted to engage my band for two concerts. A contract was submitted wherein he was to furnish transportation and was to defray all expenses. I wrote to him that I would only leave New-York upon the receipt of a certified check for the full amount charged. This he promised to send.

As I had not received either the tickets for transportation or check up to Thursday last I telegrapbed him for information. He replied that it was "all right," the money would be "sent on." On Saturday last I telegraphed to him again and he replied, stating that a letter was on the way. That was the last I heard of Mr. Wolsey. Not receiving the certified check or money for transportation, I paid no further attention to the matter. C. A. CAPPA.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1889.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF PATERSON DO NOT AGREE.

The Paterson (N. J.) Aldermen had an exciting meeting on Monday night. Mayor Barnert, who, politically, is opposed to a majority of the Aldermen, sent in a message severely criticising the manner in which the almshouse is managed, and referred to French china, costly furniture, fine carpets, &c., which he said the Superintendent was provided with at the public expense. He advised that all supplies be bought, when more than $100 worth is needed, by contract. President Curtis of the board said the Mayor stated what he knew to be false when he charged that the supplies for the almshouse were improperly and wastefully bought. Alderman Addy, who is the temperance member of the board, said he had it on good authority that Aldermen went to the almshouse and got so drunk that the Superintendent had to send them home in a wagon. He thought there was something rotten about the institution.

Shortly after the Mayor sent in a nomination of a special policeman, but several of the Aldermen declared that the nominee was totally unfit for the position, one of the Aldermen saying that he was insane. The Mayor was asked to tell what he knew about the candidate, but he was so full of rage at what had been said that he could only manage to say: "There is no use of trying to speak, for I have been openly insulted as a Christian man, as though I am the highest officer of this city, there is no use of a liar speaking. That man (pointing to the President of the board) I would not take such a thing from without chastising him were it not said in this Council Chamber."

Amid mingled applause and hisses the Mayor walked out, and the nomination for special policeman was rejected. After he was gone the ordinance was introduced which had been suggested by him providing for the creation of a new office—that of Auditor and Purchasing Agent. The Mayor thinks that one man could buy all the supplies needed by the city and then could spend more time in auditing the accounts for such purchases and the accounts of the other city officers. It was proposed to pay this officer $1,500 a year. A good deal of fun has been made over the queer combination of duties to be imposed on the new officer.

The citizens of Paterson have been much stirred up over recent disclosures of dishonesty and loose methods in the various departments, and though the Mayor is recognized as being anxious to reform, for want of practical knowledge of municipal affairs he has not been oversuccessful. Of actual stealing of the public money there has been very little in Paterson—less than $20,000 in twenty years, during which time the Aldermen have levied more than $10,000,000 in taxes; but it is generally felt that the taxpayers do not get the worth of their money in public expenditures, and that there is a lack of businesslike methods in doing the business of a city of 80,000 inhabitants.

MRS. EVERGNHAM IS DEAD.

SHE LACKED ONLY SEVEN YEARS OF COMPLETING A CENTURY OF LIFE.

A wonderful old lady died in Brooklyn on Monday night at her residence, 117 Pacific-street. She was Mrs. Louisa Wilson Evergnham, and she lacked only seven years of rounding off a century of life. She was a baby during Washington's second term of office as President of the United States, and the war of 1812 was being waged before she was out of her teens. Mrs. Evergnham was born at Troy, where her father, Ebenezer Wilson, was an original settler and owner of Mount Ida, now a populous district in the city itself. When Louisa Wilson was twenty-five years old her family moved to New-York, where two years later, in 1823, she was married to Joseph Delaplaine Evergnham, who became one of New-York's foremost merchants. This was in 1823.

Thirty-five years ago Mrs. Evergnham moved into the house at 117 Pacific-street, which she occupied up to the time of her death. She was educated at that famous old Friends' institution up the Hudson, the Nine Partners' Boarding School, and was a life member of the Friends' Society, and attended its annual meeting of last year in New-York. People on the Heights, in Brooklyn, regarded the old lady as a veritable prodigy. Six weeks ago her health began to fail rapidly, but before that time in pleasant weather and with an attendant she was accustomed to take morning walks in the neighborhood of her home. An educated and refined woman, she eagerly devoured every new publication of any note, and could talk entertainingly on literary subjects. Her especial delight was politics. Gladstone and Bismarck were greatly admired by her, and she had followed their careers with unflagging interest.

Mrs. Evergnham's oldest living child, Mrs. Margaret Hill of Newburgh, is seventy years of age. The other surviving children are William T. Evergnham, Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. M. H. Chapin, New-York, and Mrs. Henry Hawkes of Brooklyn. There are twelve living grandchildren, two great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

The funeral services will be held at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow at 117 Pacific-street, Brooklyn.

THE VICTORIOUS SHEPARD.

Just now the minority stockholders of the semi-pious Shepard's Fifth-Avenue Stage Line are engaged in calling Mr. De Mott, who, notwithstanding his protestations to them that he would vote his stock in their favor, sold it out to Shepard and gave him the control of the company, some unaccomplimentary names. The minority are now in a comparatively hopeless minority, and can only sit still and see the wheels of the stages go round as their archenemy would wish to have them. There is one thing certain, however, and that is that Mr. Ely Goddard, the President of the company, who wouldn't do as Shepard wanted him to do, will have to find some other corporation to rule the destinies of. He will be succeeded at the meeting of the new Board of Directors the latter part of this week by some one who will be devoted to Shepard's interests.

Meanwhile, until that meeting is held, the hopeful minority are in conference, and expect to make this proposition to the victorious Shepard: That all further struggle for supremacy shall cease, and that under the new organization the minority and majority of the stockholders shall work together amicably, and see whether or not the company cannot be continued and conducted profitably. The duration of the trial will probably be six months, and at the end of that time, unless Shepard should run across a Biblical quotation suggesting that he do unto others as he would be done unto, there is likely to be a raising of the truce and the redemption of hostilities—this time in court.

INSANE AND NOT RESPONSIBLE.

The suit of Oscar Moore, stock broker of London, England, to recover $7,000 from the estate of Henry J. Nichols, (the latter person being now confined in a lunatic asylum,) will be tried in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to-morrow. Mr. Nichols was agent here for Bass's ale, but in July, 1887, was adjudged a lunatic and placed in the Bloomingdale Asylum. Previous to that he had gone to London, and while there had purchased 2,000 shares of Erie Railroad stock through Broker Moore. When the day for delivery arrived the stock had depreciated in value $7,000, and Mr. Nichols was missing. Mr. Moore sold the stock for his customer's account and then brought suit.

The defense to be put in to-morrow is that Mr. Nichols was insane when he ordered the purchase of stock, and has been insane ever since. The evidence of various London business men, which has been taken by a commission, will be introduced to prove the insanity of Mr. Nichols.

VENISON IS OUT OF SEASON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Owing to a mistake in the authorized edition of the fish and game laws published in 1888, by which both the laws of 1888 as well as the law as amended in 1888 were published, a misapprehension has arisen concerning the date of the closed season for venison in this State.

Chapter 194, Laws of 1886, allows venison to be sold until the 15th day of December; but the amendment, Chapter 501, Laws of 1888, prohibited its sale after the 15th day of November.

Through this same misapprehension, violations of the law were not punished last year; but notice of the change have been sent to every game dealer in this city and all the game and fish protectors have been directed to strictly enforce the law.

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD,
President New-York Fishery Commission.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1889.

Eyes Ears Nose

Are all more or less affected by catarrh. The eyes become inflamed, red, and watery, with dull, heavy pain between them; there are roaring, hissing noises in the ears, and sometimes the hearing is affected; there is constant disagreeable discharge from the nose, bad breath, and in many cases loss of the sense of smell. All these disagreeable symptoms disappear when the disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels from the blood the impurity from which catarrh arises, tones and restores the diseased organs to health, and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

A MURDEROUS STRANGER.

HE WAKES A WHOLE BLOCK AND TRIES TO COMMIT MURDER.

Just as the first faint glimmer of dawn began to force its way through the heavy clouds which poured torrents of rain down upon this city yesterday morning, the inhabitants of East Third-street in the neighborhood of Second-avenue were aroused from their slumbers by a most unearthly noise. At first was heard a violent thumping and pounding as if somebody was bent on making kindling wood of his own or somebody else's front door. Then came the sound of angry voices, more pounding, and, a little later, the smashing of glass in unlimited quantities. Then for a time came silence, but suddenly the noise broke out afresh, and in the dim light the figure of a man was seen before the house of Mrs. Schuberth, 48 East Third-street. He seemed to be intent on smashing every window in the house and was raising a hulla-ballon, the like of which has seldom been heard in that quiet neighborhood.

Presently the door of the house opened and some one appeared to be expostulating with the disturber of the neighborhood. A moment later the man who had been engaged in destroying window glass disappeared in the shadow of the doorway. It was only for a moment, however. He had evidently attacked the person who had opened the door, and in an instant the two were outside in full view, struggling on the top of the steps. Shouts and imprecations were followed quickly by a loud cry, and the man from within the house, clad only in his underclothing, was seen to fall down to the sidewalk, while the other man made off up the street.

Not a policeman had appeared in all this time, although the noise had been almost enough to wake the dead. Presently the man from within the house, who had received the attack so severely, rose to his feet and limped away in the direction of the drug store just around the corner in Second-avenue. While he was attempting to gain admittance here some bakers from Koehler's bakery, 32 Second-avenue, attracted by the noise, came up from the basement. They found the unfortunate man to be Dr. Henry Tyndale, a well-known physician, who has lived for several years as a tenant of Mrs. Schuberth's. The blood was pouring from a gash in his face, and one of his fingers was nearly cut off.

As if to finish up the work that he had begun the doctor's unknown assailant again made his appearance and again was about to attack him. This man, who acted like a maniac, spoke in broken German and English, and in appearance, was a short thick-set person wearing a Prince Albert coat, dark trousers, and a brown soft hat. The bakers at once seized him but he exclaimed something about the doctor having attempted to shoot him and then released him. He at once ran away as fast as he could and has not since been seen.

In the meantime the drug store had been opened and Dr. Tyndale was taken care of as well as possible. No medical assistance was at hand, and the policeman on that beat not yet discovered. At last this worthy appeared, much dazed and incapacitated for immediate action by the evident necessity of acting immediately. The blood was pouring from Dr. Tyndale's wounds, and he was growing weaker every minute. At last a second policeman was called, but he would not take the responsibility of calling an ambulance because the affair had occurred outside his beat. Finally, however, another policeman was found who ventured to obtain the desired help, and Dr. Tyndale was taken to Bellevue Hospital. His condition, while not perhaps very dangerous, will probably disfigure him for life.

The explanation of his mysterious struggle, as given by Dr. Tyndale, does not entirely remove the mystery. He says that he was in bed and sleeping soundly at about 4 o'clock, when he was awakened by a violent ringing of the door bell. He did not pay any attention to this, however. Soon after, the thunderous knocks that were heard all over the neighborhood, came on his door. Then the doctor got up, drew on his trousers, and opened the door. He was confronted by the unknown man who had a heavy cane with which he had nearly broken in the door, and he appeared very much excited. When asked what he wanted he made an unintelligible reply and tried to push his way into the house. Dr. Tyndale pushed him back and closed the door.

Then came the tattoo on the panels and the crashing of window glass. Dr. Tyndale decided that something would have to be done. Seizing a long, sharp, dissecting knife from his case of instruments, he rushed to the door again, and, opening it, told the fellow to "get out." With a wild howl the man made the stab, threw himself on the doctor and beat him with his cane. Then he wrenched the knife from the doctor's hand and struck at him twice, laying open the left side of the face and nearly severing his thumb. Stunned and blinded, the doctor fell to the ground, and afterward managed to reach the drug store.

Who his crazy assailant was the doctor nor anybody else has any idea. It is thought possible that some drunken man had mistaken the house for his own and was maddened by the Margaret Hill of Newburgh, is seventy years of age. The other surviving children are William T. Evergnham, Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. M. H. Chapin, New-York, and Mrs. Henry Hawkes of Brooklyn. There are twelve living grandchildren, two great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

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Gold and Silver Jewelry.

A large and interesting collection of miniatures set as brooches, pendants, &c., with and without precious stones, making personal ornaments of unusual beauty and artistic value.

Bracelets, jeweled or of gold only, in great diversity of design; bangles, padlock bracelets, &c., of gold or silver, of every style and price.

Gentlemen's jewelry, for ordinary wear or for evening dress. Twist, serpent, and puzzle rings of fine workmanship, and plain gold rings.

Numberless rings of graceful design and moderate cost, set with small precious stones.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING MADISON SQUARE. 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

AN EARLY DEATH AND INDESCRIBABLE suffering await those with nervous debility, discharges, stricture, dropsy, diabetes, prostate, bladder and kidney diseases unless they use the Anahel Mineral Spring Water or our specialist physician performs local or internal remedies given in free treatise, 201 Broadway, 10 to 6.

NOT MUCH OF A TIE-UP.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR SEEM TO HAVE LOST MUCH OF THEIR POWER.

If anything was needed to prove that the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, had lost the confidence of the surface railroad employes in Brooklyn it was the abortive attempt made yesterday to tie up the eight lines of cars operated by the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. The 750 employes were ordered out at 3:20 o'clock yesterday morning, but when it came to refusing to go to work at 5 o'clock only about 100 men did the courage to obey the demand for a tie-up. The foremen at the various stables, however, thought the affair promised to be a big one, and at once telephoned to President Richardson. He ordered that no cars should be sent out until ample police protection had been afforded, and for that reason care were not running regularly until after 7 o'clock.

The attempt to tie up the roads was a surprise to every one, including most of the men. The latter were notified late on Monday night to meet in a hall at Pacific-street and Grand-avenue, and many of them went there. They found the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75 on hand, urging the men to strike. The committee consisted of Patrick Reilihan, Thomas Byrnes, Thomas Conply, and Anguet Wilson. Byrnes is the recently-elected Assemblyman from the Tenth District. After a long discussion the vote to tie up was taken at 3:20 yesterday morning.

The men saw that the strike was a failure a few minutes after the first car was sent out on the Fifth-avenue line, and they tumbled over each other in their desire to get back to work. By 10 o'clock the cars on the South Ferry and the Boerum-place lines were running on schedule time, and by noon the Myrtle-avenue, Hamilton Ferry branch, the Vanderbilt-avenue, and the Seventh-avenue lines were running on regular headway. When noontime came the Hicks-Street Cross-Town and the Bergen-Street Cross-Town lines were in their normal condition. Only cars were run on the Butler-street road, but regular trips will be begun this morning. The police, to the number of 500, under Inspector McLaughlin, were strung along the streets, and a few rode on the first cars sent out, but they were not found to be necessary. The only incident occurred at 12:40, when five men imbibed the horse of a Vanderbilt-avenue car at Sterling-place. They made no attempt to assault the driver or conductor, and, having been arrested, were discharged by Capt. Early.

The members of the Executive Committee called on President Richardson at 11 o'clock and made an effort to "settle" the strike. Mr. Richardson declined to admit that there was one, in fact, and said that his employes were then getting back to work as fast as they could. He further declined to discuss anything with the Knights of Labor, and declined to give his reasons for discharging the five drivers on Monday, on whose account the tie-up of yesterday was called upon. What he asked was that he would confer with a delegation of his own employes Mr. Richardson declined to do so on the ground that such an interview should have been solicited before a strike was ordered.

The general opinion among the conductors and drivers, about 90 per cent. of whom were at work at 6 o'clock last night, was that the "tie-up" was the work of the men employed on the Bronklyn City and the Prospect Park and Coney Island roads. Those men are now working under the agreement of last year, which they have to have renewed on Jan. 1. It was Mr. Richardson's refusal to sign that agreement that caused the tie-up on his road last Winter, which he won. His success has made the other companies desirous of having a new and more satisfactory "deal" with their employes, and yesterday's strike was designed to show the Brooklyn City Company especially that Assembly No. 75 was still a power. The men admitted that the attempt had failed in every respect.

Members of the Executive Board and a number of the strikers met last evening at Tammany Hall, at Grand and Pacific avenues, Brooklyn. They said that neither the Executive Board nor District Assembly No. 75 had had anything to do with tying up the Jamaica and Flatbush roads, but that it had been the work of Local Assembly No. 7,296, attached to District Assembly No. 75. That local assembly controls the employes on Mr. Richardson's roads, they said, and did not intend to tie up for any length of time. They want to show Mr. Richardson that the Knights of Labor are still numerous on his roads and intend to harass him by ordering similar strikes from time to time. Such another strike, it was declared, may be again ordered to-day.

END OF A CRIMINAL CAREER.

OLD ABE GREENTHAL DIES OF OLD AGE—HIS LIFE STORY.

"General" Abe Greenthal, one of the oldest and shrewdest criminals in this country, died last Sunday at the home of his daughter in Harlem, and was quietly buried yesterday. His death was due to a complication of diseases incident to old age, which were aggravated by recent confinement in the Kings County Penitentiary, from which institution he was released a few weeks ago.

He was a native of Poland and was nearly seventy years old. He came to this country when quite a youth and soon fell into evil ways. For over forty years he had led the life of a criminal. He was the head of a gang of clever pickpockets and shoplifters, and when he was not actually engaged in thefts he was instrumental in disposing of plunder. In this connection he once had close "business" relations with "Mother" Mandelbaum, now a fugitive in Canada. He fell into the hands of the police many times, but managed almost invariably, by the lavish use of money and the peculiar influences he could make use of, to escape conviction.

In March, 1877, he was arrested with his brother Harris and his son-in-law, Samuel Caspar, in Rochester, for robbing a farmer named William Jenkeon of $1,190, in the Central Railroad station in that city. He was convicted of this crime and sentenced to the State Prison at Auburn for twenty years. Gov. Cleveland pardoned him in 1884, it having been represented to him that the man's health was very bad. On Dec. 30, 1885, Greenthal was arrested by Inspector Byrnes for robbing Robert B. Dibble, a resident of Williamsburg, of $705 in money, while on a railroad car to that city. Greenthal was turned over to the Brooklyn authorities. He was tried, and on conviction was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary. His sentence began on March 23, 1886, and he was released about three weeks ago.

All the Greenthal family have turned out to be criminals, the women being shoplifters and the men pickpockets.

RAN AWAY FROM PHILADELPHIA.

On Saturday last Charles Brewer, fourteen years old, ran away from his home, 1,129 Vine-street, Philadelphia, taking with him his week's wages, amounting to $3 50, and $7 62 belonging to his employer. The police of this city were informed yesterday of his disappearance and Policeman Cummings of the Tenth Precinct found him last evening at the Victoria House, 92 Bowery. He had spent all the money while in this city. The lad was brought to Police Headquarters and his friends were informed by telegraph of his whereabouts.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

Have for sale Fringed Damask Lunch Cloths with Red, Blue and Bronze borders, as follows:

2 yards x 2 yards $1.75 each
2 " x 2½ " 2.25 "
2 " x 3 " 2.75 "

D'Oyleys to match, $1.00 per dozen.

We also continue the Bargain Sale of Table Napkins:

Breakfast Sizes, $1.00, $1.20, $1.40, $1.75 and $1.90.

Dinner Sizes, $2.00, $2.50 and $2.90.

Rich

THE FUND SEEMS TO DRAG

WORLD'S FAIR SUBSCRIPTIONS COME IN SLOWLY.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN ROAD'S DONATION OF $50,000 THE ONLY LARGE ONE YESTERDAY.

The World's Fair subscription market was exceedingly dull yesterday. When the subscriptions at the Mayor's office yesterday amounted to but $4,490, it seemed as if no higher notch could be reached. But later in the day this encouraging little message was received:

You are hereby advised that under to-day's date, the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company have made a subscription of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) to the five-million-dollar guarantee fund, and said subscription has been entered upon book 212 in my possession as a member of the General Committee.

CHARLES P. CLARK, President.

This contribution set matters right again. The total received at the Mayor's office yesterday was $54,940, within $13,000 of the subscriptions noted at the Chamber of Commerce.

Among the letters received by the Mayor yesterday was one from Congressman E. S. Osborne of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who wrote that he would "duly consider the claims put forth by New-York before voting on the question of where the fair is to be held."

The following contributions were recorded at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday:

By Frank Tilford:	Campbell & Van Tassell.....$1,000
H. & H. Brien.....$100	Edward Corning. 500
Robert Gray..... 25	Charles L. Curtis. 100
H. Bremer & Son. 100	W. M. Bliss. 100
Brandt Bros.... 1,000	By Wm. Steinway:
E. Schmidt..... 100	S. M. Walters... 250
Ferris & Richell. 100	Various subscribers.. 75
Louis Windmuller:	By Samuel Godfrey:
Eden Musée American Co.... 5,000	I. T. Williams... 5,000
By Hill Brothers:	N. Y. *Lumber Trade Journal*. 100
Dreyfus, Kohn & Co..... 1,000	E. P. Walling.... 100
A. Hamge & Co.. 500	A. W. Burlingame 100
By J. J. Little:	By the N. Y. *World* as advertised...18,525
Amar. Art Ass'n. 2,500	By H. S. Mendelson
The N. Y. *Observer* 1,000	A. Benjamin & Co. 1,000
George Munro.... 500	A. Goldberg..... 100
Henry Holt & Co. 250	
By J. M. Cornell:	
Passaic Rolling Mill Co..... 5,000	
Total Nov. 19, 5 P. M.	$67,875
Previously reported	5,212,893
Grand total	$3,280,768

The list received at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday includes the subscriptions to the guarantee fund accredited in yesterday's TIMES to the Mayor's office, the Jewelers' Board of Trade, Mr. John Claflin, and the Union Ferry Company.

The Committee on Site and Buildings held a meeting in executive session in Room 89 TIMES Building at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were present Edward Cooper, in the chair; Messrs. John D. Crimmins, Roswell P. Flower, John Foord, Samuel Sloan, Arthur Leary, Isidor Straus, and George Warner. A statement of the progress of the work of obtaining the consents of owners of property within the boundaries of the site showed that in the area bounded by Fifth and Ninth avenues and One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twelfth streets the consents of the owners of 409 lots out of a total of 428 lots have been received. This area comprises thirty-one acres of land. In the area bounded by One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets and Morningside and Riverside avenues the consents of the owners of 1,229 lots out of a total of 1,775 lots, including the Bloomingdale property, have been received.

The committee is negotiating with the owners of 245 other lots in this district. There are 143 acres in this area, exclusive of parks. The cathedral site is not included in the number of lots obtained. As there are 30 acres in Morningside Park and 59 acres in Riverside Park, the total area north of Central Park and in the Bloomingdale district is 232 acres.

On motion of Mr. Flower, John Foord and J. L. Clarke were added to the Sub-Committee on Bloomingdale Asylum and Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum.

The following communication was read from Louis F. Dittenois, Secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art:

"I have the honor to inform you that the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Trustees at their quarterly meeting held on Nov. 18, 1889:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have great interest in the proposed exhibition of 1892 in the city of New-York, and desire as far as may be in their power to aid the successful carrying out of the project consistently with their duties to the interest of this institution.

"*Resolved*, That the President, J. P. Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. H. Dodge, and the Director be appointed a special committee, who shall confer with any committee which may be appointed on the subject by the committee of the exposition and report accordingly to this board."

A letter from John H. Winser, Clerk of the American Museum of Natural History, announced that a committee would soon be appointed to act for the museum. These two letters were in response to an invitation to confer with the Committee on Site and Buildings concerning the use for exhibition purposes of the two museums.

A SUGGESTION TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The scholars of Park Industrial School (of the Children's Aid Society) in West Sixty-eighth-street have been busy during the past week soliciting from their friends contributions to the World's Fair fund, and have secured $30 for that purpose. If these poor children can do so much, are there not schools that could do much more? Besides awakening the fund, would this not tend to awaken their interest in our city's great undertaking and set an example to many of their elders who need to be aroused to action?

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 18, 1889.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Secretary Windom was a very much talked-about man in Wall-street yesterday. His express determination to withdraw $47,000,000 of Government deposits in the national banks was news of more consequence than Wall-street has had to discuss in many a day. The money market reflected Stock Exchange apprehensions on this score, call loans ruling during most of the day above 10 per cent.

Railroad earnings continue phenomenally large. Almost every line reporting earnings shows handsome gains.

There are hints of a new issue of bonds by the Rock Island Company. Dividends must be earned, don't you know.

In the circular issued preliminary to the liquidation of the Oregon Transcontinental Company the scheduled assets show that the company's capital stock has a value of 42 or more.

Tennessee Coal and Iron quotations were sensational again yesterday, opening at 80 and dropping forthwith over eight points. There was something of a rally in the last hour of business, but nothing like the early loss was regained. Members of the pool in this stock claim that the property is now earning over $2,000 a day more than it did last year.

Certificate holders of the Cotton Oil Company are to have an extension to Dec. 2 in which to make deposits of securities in favor of transforming the trust into an ordinary corporation. One influential reason for this extension is that it is believed that before the day named practically all the stock will be deposited, the plan having yesterday received the indorsement of important interests that have hitherto been vehemently opposed to it.

Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, who has been ranked as the chief opponent of the plan, has finally not only consented to it, but he has deposited his stock in favor of it, and he is ready even to actively exert himself to induce other big holders to take the same course. It is to be trusted that no shadow of important Directorate will follow Gen. Samoel Thomas in withdrawing from all connection with the concern.

BICYCLE CLUB DINNER.

The Yonkers Bicycle Club celebrated its tenth birthday last evening by a dinner at the Getty House in that village. Covers were laid for forty. Handsome menu cards, with happy references to cycling and suitable designs printed to represent the club colors, crimson and gold, were presented to the diners. The programme of set toasts included the following: "Bicycling," by President Robert A. Fonea; "Our History," by Secretary Alexander R. Taylor; "The L. A. W.," by Consul Henry W. Pagan; "Your Club," by Capt. Charles B. Lockwood; "The Press," by Mr. Edwin R. Holden of the *Gazette*; "Our Riders," by Mr. J. Joseph Lawrence in an original poem. Vocal music was furnished by Mr. Harry Rawcliffe, tenor, and Mr. John B. Moffat, baritone. The Yonkers Bicycle Club is the second league club in this State, the New-York Bicycle Club being the first.

PRESIDENT LOW CORDIALLY GREETED.

President-elect Seth Low of Columbia College visited the college yesterday. He was introduced to the Senior Class by Acting President H. Drisler during a lecture in astronomy by Prof. W. G. Peck. The room had been darkened for the use of the calcium-light illustrations of the lecture. In response to the applause of the Seniors President Low said: "Though you cannot see, I can hear. I thank you for your hearty reception." Dr. Low spends two or three days every week at the college, familiarizing himself with the routine work, preparatory to his inauguration as executive head of the college at the opening of next term in February.

SAFEGUARDS ON THE OCEAN.

DISCUSSION OF THE RULES OF THE ROAD NEARLY FINISHED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—When the International Marine Conference met to-day the Secretary read an invitation tendered to the delegates on behalf of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company and the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Iron Works to witness the launching of the steamship Orizaba, at Chester, Penn., Nov. 23.

Delegate Goodrich of the United States offered an amendment, in the shape of a note to the rules of the road, providing that the conference recommend that no earlier date than Jan. 1, 1891, be fixed by the several powers as the time the revised rules be put in force. It was laid over and ordered to be printed.

Certain amendments offered by Capt. Shackford of the United States, prescribing the distance at which steam whistles and fog horns can be heard, were then taken up for consideration. These provide that all steam whistles or other sound signals shall be of such power as to be heard in calm weather over low ground for at least two miles, and all fog horns a distance of one mile. This conference was in favor of the principle involved in the amendments being called to the attention of the powers instead of as an amendment to the rules, but, being unable to agree as to how this should be done, it was referred to the Committee on Collocation for report.

An amendment proposed by the delegates from Great Britain providing that, in clear weather, no vessel shall attempt to cross the bows of the leaders of any squadron of ships of war in regular formation, nor to pass through the lines of such squadrons, but that nothing shall excuse a ship of war from doing her best to avoid collision, was next considered. It gave rise to some discussion, which was participated in by Mr. Hall, Admiral Bowden-Smith, Capt. Richard, Delegates Goodrich, Sampson, and Shackford, and others.

Admiral Bowden-Smith said it was not the desire of the British Government to have this amendment adopted because it had a large navy, but for the sake and safety of the smaller vessels. The delegates from the United States who spoke were, with the exception of Capt. Sampson, opposed to the amendment, and held that the interests of the merchant marine should not be subordinated to the interests of the navy.

Mr. Goodrich thought the conference would be taking dangerous ground if it adopted the amendment, especially in view of the action of the conference yesterday, when it refused to adopt the amendment proposed by Dr. Sieve-King, relative to the meeting of a steamship with another vessel to wing.

Capt. Sampson, in speaking in favor of the amendment, said he hesitated to disagree with his brother delegate, but he thought he took the wrong view of the matter. It was not a matter of precedence of the navy or the merchant marine, but a matter of danger that was to be considered.

Several amendments were offered to the amendment, modifying it in some respects. A vote was then taken, and the vote seemed to be equally divided. Mr. Goodrich thereupon called for a yea and nay vote, and it resulted in the adoption of the amendment by a vote of 14 to 5. The amendment as finally agreed upon provides as follows:

"In clear weather at sea no vessel shall attempt to cross the bows of the leaders of any squadron of three or more ships of war, in regular formation, nor unnecessarily to pass through the lines of such squadron."

An amendment offered by Capt. Norcroes of the United States to Article IV., and adopted, makes that article now provide that a steam vessel towing shall, in addition to the side lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line, one over the other, not less than six feet apart, and, when towing more than one vessel, shall carry an additional bright white light six feet above or below such lights, &c.

The amendment offered by the delegates from Great Britain inserting the words "collision or other" in Article XXIII. was adopted. That article now provides that in obeying and construing these rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation, and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the rules necessary in order to avoid immediate collision or other danger.

After recess the consideration of the report of the Committee on Lights for Small Craft, which was made public yesterday, was taken up, and after being explained and discussed briefly was adopted unanimously as it came from the committee.

On motion of the delegates from the Netherlands, an amendment was adopted to the articles relating to lights for small craft providing that nothing contained in those articles concerning the lights to be carried and shown by fishing vessels and boats when actually engaged in fishing shall prevent the Government of any marine country from making other regulations for vessels actually engaged in fishing in the territorial waters of any such State, nor shall it prevent two or more maritime States bordering on common fishing grounds, from unitedly agreeing upon light and signal regulations to govern their subjects in the common waters.

Before the hour for adjournment arrived Dr. Sieve-Klog of Germany, addressing the conference, said that before it met again it would be deprived of the very valuable assistance of one of the ablest and most influential of the members of the conference, Mr. Thomas Gray of Great Britain. He therefore desired to propose a resolution of thanks to him. This proposition was heartily and warmly seconded by Delegate Goodrich and the resolution was adopted.

The conference has now completed the consideration of the rules of the road, with the exception of one or two amendents and propositions, whose consideration, it is believed, can be completed early to-morrow.

TO BURN ITS GARBAGE.

A THRIVING CONNECTICUT CITY ENDANGERED BY "MADE GROUND."

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 19.—The perplexing problem of how to dispose of the garbage of this city has been brought to the attention of the Common Council ey Dr. H. M. Bishop, Chairman of the Board of Health, in an elaborate paper in which he calls attention to the great dangers of the present system—that of dumping the refuse upon the island of "made ground" in the Thames River, in the heart of the city, known as Central Wharf. He says that this disposition "most needs be not only an ever-present nuisance, but a future source of greater evil whenever such ground is broken for building or other purposes." He recommends that this city's refuse be cremated in a garbage crematory which the city will ultimately have to build.

Norwich people are aroused to the dangers of this old-fashioned system and the city will probably be among the first to adopt the crematory plan. This is simply a huge furnace heated to a very high degree, into its expansive maw the garbage is dumped. The penetrating heat quickly dries the mass and renders it capable of being easily burned.

The city of Worcester, Mass., is also considering the project of erecting a garbage crematory, as are several other inland New-England towns.

KILLED HIS WIFE'S COUSIN.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 19.—Saturday, at Maericeville, Monroe County, Ala., Theodore Marshall, a well-known planter, shot and killed in his own house W. C. Stevens, a popular young man, son of an ex-Tax Collector. It is said that Stevens, who is a cousin of Mrs. Marshall, annoyed her with improper attentions, and when Mrs. Marshall remonstrated said that if Marshall interfered with him he would kill him.

Mrs. Marshall told her husband that Stevens was a dangerous man, and he had better arm himself against him. Marshall took the advice, but tired of constant caution, he asked his wife Saturday what it all meant. She told him. Marshall said not a word, but taking a double-barreled shotgun he went to the parlor, where Stevens was in company with W. J. Robinson, Tax Collector, and fired both barrels at Stevens, tearing half his head off.

Marshall went to Mauriceville and surrendered, but was allowed to go home and await the action of the Grand Jury. Stevens was twenty-three years old.

A FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 19.—A bad railroad wreck happened on the Worcester Division of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad about 9 o'clock Monday evening, caused by the rear end of a freight train crashing into the front part of the train. The coupling pin had been drawn in order to take on two box cars at Northbridge, and in switching to a side track the rear end, 115 empty coal dumps, crashed into the box cars, wrecking 25 empty dumps and blocking both tracks all night.

A wrecking train with thirty men from Providence arrived at 11 o'clock, and the up track was cleared so that trains could pass at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

The train due here at 9:45 last evening did not arrive until 7 o'clock this morning, but the passengers on board were conveyed to the city and way stations in a freight caboose. The down track was cleared at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The damage is about $1,000.

RESIGNED THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 19.—The Hon. W. D. Chipley has resigned the Chairmanship of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He gives as his reason for this action that he is unwilling to have the appearance of jeopardizing the interest of the party, or to retain a position any advantage from the retention of which he does not want. The resignation was brought about by Mr. Chipley having been drawn into a discussion with United States Senator Call, which he says was undesired by him, though unavoidable under the circumstances.

TO BE ANNOUNCED TO-DAY.

MAYOR GRANT'S SELECTION OF SEVEN SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Grant's appointment of seven School Commissioners will no doubt be announced at the meeting of the Board of Education this afternoon. The interest in them is very marked, and little else appears to be talked of in school circles. But the Mayor appears to have kept his own counsels, for no one even pretends to know who the appointees will be.

So far as the reappointment of Miss Dodge and Mrs. Agnew is concerned, it may be said that their good work in the schools is the only ground on which it is urged. It is evident that there is no political influence behind it, and it is equally clear that there is no offensive sentimentalism in it. Women are urged for School Commissioners on the same ground that they are urged for school teachers. They are well fitted for school work, and the schools are better conducted for their work in them. Every argument that can be made in favor of women teachers is, it is claimed, an argument for women Commissioners. There is no more sentimentalism in the one office than the other.

But Miss Dodge and Mrs. Agnew appear to have earned a right to reappointment by efficient work in the board, so that the general argument for women should not be necessary in their case. As citizens who have young children in the schools are more than any others directly interested in having such work as they have done continued. It is of great importance to them that the schools be conducted in the way best calculated to promote the interests of the children, and when Commissioners are found who give their time to seeing that they are so conducted they naturally want those Commissioners continued, whatever their sex.

One of the reforms in the schools that is credited chiefly to the women Commissioners is "the doing away with the numerous applications to which children had always been subjected." One who has given much attention to the schools said recently to a TIMES reporter: "The system of examinations in the schools was a regular nightmare to sensitive children. They were examined not only every year and every term, but every month. There was no time during the year when children had not the dread of examination hanging over them. The consequence was clearly apparent. The health of every conscientious pupil was affected. The ruddy faces of boys and girls at the opening of the school year in autumn is not to be found before the year was over. No good pupil likes to miss, and it is the peculiarity of examinations that good ones occasionally do miss. The fear of missing is with them all the time.

"The examinations and the marking system turned the schools into a machine. The intelligence of the teacher was not exercised in promoting or degrading pupils. Everything was run by machinery. If a pupil won so many marks in the examinations, he or she was promoted; otherwise, not. General intelligence and merit and character were judged in no other way. The school was a mere machine, and the only method of judging of the three of the children was submitting it to the machine test.

"The teachers themselves were judged much in the same way. The test was the number of children they put through the school. To do good work and to pass many pupils was not to meet the machine requirement. To pass many pupils, whatever the work did it very well. Marks were the test by which teachers as well pupils were judged. There was a constant temptation to strive for marks rather than for real excellence. This state of things the women Commissioners did much to reform. They visited the schools and saw how it worked. They saw that there ought to be better work done and to more purpose. They recognized that the machine method was not the true method. The result is that the examinations have been largely dispensed with, and the teacher is expected to base her recommendations on all the elements that go to make a worthy pupil. Women School Commissioners who are instrumental in working out such reforms as this ought to be kept in office."

AN ECCENTRIC INDIVIDUAL.

WALL CHANGES HIS LODGINGS WITHOUT APPARENT CAUSE.

On March 27 a man, thirty or thirty-two years of age apparently, entered Gee's Hotel, at 75 Eighth-avenue and asked for a room. He was given an apartment for which he agreed to pay $2 50 a week, and he took possession immediately. He was well dressed, was short in stature, and wore a sandy mustache. He gave his name as Joseph Wall, and brought with him a large trunk and a handbag filled with clothing. Except for his name he gave not the slightest information concerning himself.

For months he scarcely spoke to any one about the hotel. It was the stranger's habit to leave the hotel about 8 o'clock in the morning, returning between 10 and 11 at night. From his appearance and dialect it was decided that Wall was an Irishman in nationality and a clerk by occupation. Wall paid his bill regularly until the morning of Oct. 24; then he went away as usual, but has never returned, and from that day until yesterday Mr. Gee heard nothing of his singular lodger.

On Monday a notice appeared in a morning paper to the effect that information concerning the whereabouts of Joseph Wall was wanted at Gee's Hotel. This brought the following response in the afternoon written on a postal card:

Joseph Wall is residing at 18 Willett-street, fourth floor, between Grand and Broome.

A reporter for THE TIMES was in Gee's Hotel when the postal came, and was surprised at the fact that the initials on the card were the same as those of the missing man. At 18 Willett-street the housekeeper said that a German family named Wall lived there, and that both father and son bore the name of John. In the rooms of this family the reporter saw two woman, only one of whom was able to speak English. She said that the young man was Yoli, and that Joseph, the son, who is tall and slight, according to her description, is a painter by trade. The father was born in Germany.

Mr. Gee is anxious to hear from Wall more out of curiosity than anything else. The clothes that the man left in his room would, if sold, more than pay what is due from him for rent.

BURIED AT SEA.

CHILDREN DIE OF DIPHTHERIA ON THE FULDA'S LAST VOYAGE.

During the recent voyage of the North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, which arrived yesterday from Bremen and Southampton, four children died of diphtheria in the steerage. The disease was brought on board the vessel at Southampton by a child of eleven months named Christine Lechner. She had been wrapped up carefully by her mother, and it was not known that she had diphtheria until some hours after the vessel had left port.

Dr. Weiss, the surgeon of the vessel, at once had the child placed in the hospital, where it died the following day. Elizabeth Rau, three years of age, was shortly afterward attacked with diphtheria and died on Nov. 14, three days after the death of the other child. Two other children, Eva Merkel, aged two years, and Christopher Gerlog, aged four years, were next taken with the diphtheria. The former died on Nov. 17 and the latter upon the following day. Each had several brothers and sisters, who were isolated from the other emigrants. The bodies of the children were buried at sea as shortly after death as possible.

Some little anxiety was at first felt among the cabin passengers. The steerage of the Fulda was thoroughly fumigated before she was allowed to pass Quarantine.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF ESCAPING GAS.

Ferdinand Baucau, a well-to-do wine grower of Los Angeles, Cal., arrived in the city on Monday on his way to Europe, and put up for the night at the Hotel Martin at Ninth-street and University-place. He was to have sailed yesterday morning by the Red Star steamer Noordland for Antwerp. When the hall boy went to call him yesterday morning he could get no response, and when the door was broken open the unfortunate man was found cold in death in his bed, while the volume of gas in the room that had escaped from a gas jet partly turned on explained the cause of his death. Either he had blown the gas out or inadvertently turned it on after turning it out, or else as has heretofore happened, the gas was left burning and had died out from a momentary suspension of the pressure, and had streamed into the room when the pressure was again applied.

The body was taken in charge by an undertaker to await orders from his friends and relatives in California. Coroner Levy will hold a pro forma inquest to-day.

NORMAL COLLEGE MATTERS.

A stated meeting of the Trustees of the Normal College was called yesterday, to be held in the meeting room of the Board of Education; but only ten Trustees responded to their names on the roll call. Had there been a quorum present, the board would have been asked to confirm the appointments of Miss Ella Keith, Miss Marie B. Coles, and Miss Taylor as teachers in the training department of the Normal College, they having passed the competitive examination necessary to secure such appointment. The board would also have been asked to order examinations for the first Saturday in December to fill two tutorships in the department of mathematics of the College, and to confirm the action of the committee in recommending that six free scholarships in the kindergarten be granted to graduates in the order of their merit.

HE BELONGS TO TAMMANY.

BRIDGE POLICEMAN LALLY IN A SHOOTING SCRAPE.

A DISTRICT COMMITTEEMAN CHARGED WITH SHOOTING A BARTENDER—BOTH WERE DRUNK.

There was a shooting case developed at the Chambers-Street Hospital on Saturday which involves a New-York and Brooklyn Bridge policeman in a network of troubles from which it will be difficult for him to escape. The wounded man was Peter Hurley, a bartender in Lally & Durkin's saloon, at 290 South-street. He had a pistol ball wound in his foot, the ball having entered at the instep and lodged in the heel, where it still remains, the hospital surgeons having failed to dislodge it. Hurley was brought in about 11:30 A. M. by a bridge policeman. Both men were drunk. The policeman conducted himself in a boisterous and disorderly manner, insisting upon going to the operating room, and forcing his way in when he was refused admission. When efforts were made to eject him he threw open his coat and displayed badge No. 62 of the bridge police, and declared himself an officer. He opposed this would secure him admission, but when it did not serve he drew a five-dollar bill from his pocket and forced it upon the attending surgeon. He was told that the attachés of the hospital were not allowed to receive money, but he would not accept a return of it, and after some further parley he was persuaded to leave.

Hurley declared that he had accidentally shot himself while fooling with a pistol; but the manner of his statement and the course taken by the ball indicate that he was lying for the purpose of protecting the man who shot him. He said the policeman was Michael Rory of the Fifth Precinct. He has steadily refused to talk about the circumstances of the shooting, and only insists that he shot himself. His residence he gave as 18 Chorry-street. Monday night a woman calling herself his wife came to the hospital to see him. She was accompanied by Dennis Lally, a tinsman, who lives at 290 Front-street, where the shooting took place. Lally said Hurley had accidentally shot himself while fooling with a revolver in Durkin's saloon, at 290 Front-street. He also said that the man who had brought Hurley to the hospital was a bridge policeman named Collins. Lally was in a highly excited condition, as indeed is one of the most vicious parts of the city. Under the shadow of the big bridge, near the corner of Roosevelt-street, it is a centre of vice and wretchedness. The Business Directory has this address under the head of "Wines, Liquors, and Lager Beer": "Lally & Durkin, 290 Front." Michael Lally, living at 290 Front-street, and the only man of that name at that place, is a policeman on the bridge force. He answers in every way the description of the man who brought Hurley to the hospital on Saturday. At the saloon all knowledge of the shooting was denied. A TIMES reporter called there yesterday afternoon and found the door locked. Lights shone through the dingy out-glass windows, and the reporter shook the door. A key was turned, and the face of a burly tough was thrust out. An inspection of the reporter seemed to reassure the guardian of the door, and it was opened far enough to admit him. There were three or four typical Cherry-street toughs in the saloon, but no one in apparent charge.

While the reporter was asking questions, however, several heads popped up from behind barrels and doorways. They were a very ignorant lot. They knew no Hurley or Lally or Durkin, nor anything about any shooting at the saloon. Mrs. Hurley, whose right to that name is disputed by her neighbors, was too incoherent to be able to tell a connected story. But she said that a man with brown whiskers fed told her that Lally had shot Hurley because he wouldn't dance. She also said that she went to the saloon Monday night to inquire about the shooting of Hurley, as the report got up by a mixed Ryan and three women and badly beaten. Ryan, she said, knocked one of her teeth out with a stick and bruised her arms and hands with the same weapon. But she lodged no complaint and no arrest has been made.

Superintendent Ludlam of the New-York Hospital replied yesterday to a letter to the Governing Committee of the hospital, complaining "of the boisterous conduct of the drunken policeman at the Chambers-Street Receiving Hospital and of his attempt to buy the favor of the attending surgeon with a five-dollar bill, which was refused in the letter. The policeman, the letter said, was Michael Lally of the bridge force.

Capt. Ward of the bridge police said he knew no more about the case than had appeared in the newspapers, but upon the strength of these reports he had interrogated Lally, who denied all knowledge of the shooting and also denied that he had accompanied Hurley to the hospital. He said that he was not interested in the saloon. Capt. Ward called Lally in, and in his presence Lally told two reporters that Dennis Lally was his father and was the owner, with Durkin, of the saloon. He explained that when he was relieved from duty on the bridge at midnight Friday he went directly to the saloon, 290 Front-street and to bed, and did not get up until 9 o'clock. After that hour he spent the day around Roosevelt and Front streets. Capt. Ward said Lally did not appear for duty Saturday afternoon as all, but sent a note by a messenger saying that he was ill. He also stated that Lally was trying to let himself out of the scrape.

Lally's statement in the presence of the Captain and the reporters that he had spent Saturday in the streets in the neighborhood of the saloon did not harmonize with the plea of sickness made on Saturday, and would be investigated. Lally is a hot-tempered, hard-looking fellow. He is a Tammany committeeman of the Second Assembly District, and is charged in the appointment books of the bridge police to Alderman Pat Divver.

A CAVE DISCOVERED IN INDIANA.

SPENCER, Ind., Nov. 19.—A cave has just been discovered near this place that rivals that of Wyandotte in Crawford County. Two men explored this underground palace yesterday. The entrance is a hole 20 feet deep and 3 feet in diameter. At the bottom begins a narrow and steep passage, extending 30 feet. Here a step-off of about 5 feet was encountered and to the left was a chamber about 8 feet in diameter. Passing through a hole, they came to a chamber 30 feet high, the dome of which was hung with many stone pendants, dripping with water, forming a beautiful sight in the flaring torches. A narrow passage led into another chamber about 60 feet high.

Then they entered still another room. Through a sixty-foot aisle they came to a manhole, which was closed with sand and dirt, the product of rains that wash through. The openings from here were too small to pass through, but a hollow, cavernlike sound was heard beneath. A hole will be drilled through into the cavern below. The water disappears here and the air is observed to rush through. The explorers spent an hour and fifteen minutes under ground.

FOUR MEN SENT TO THE POORHOUSE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Three weeks ago George Bike, J. Dillon, I. Collinger, and Sam Newman came here from Chicago and went to work for Jacob Mueller soliciting orders for enlarging pictures. Friday night Bliss was taken sick and eruptions appeared on his face. He thought nothing of it until yesterday, when he became alarmed and consulted a physician, who told him he had smallpox and sent him to Dr. Kilvington, the Health Officer.

Dr. Kilvington immediately took steps to prevent the spread of the disease, and had all those exposed in the poorhouse. The men have been all over the city in active pursuit of their business, and there is no telling how much damage has been done.

Immediate steps have been taken to quarantine the house, and Dr. Kilvington thinks no serious results will follow.

FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 19.—Articles of incorporation for a workingman's co-operative association were filed to-day with the County Clerk. The association is situated at Plainfield and begins business with a capital of $3,000, divided into 600 shares of the value of $5 each. The object is to supply the necessaries of life to workingmen of that city and give them a share of the profits. The organization has the approval of James Bishop, Chief of the Labor Bureau.

The incorporators are Warren F. Bartlett, Theodore J. Gillies, Joseph F. Shepherd, Thomas Lea, Christian F. Hendrickson, Peter N. Kline, Henry C. Nomer, Richard T. Neal, Stevenson Moore.

CONVICTS USE DYNAMITE.

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 19.—A dynamite explosion occurred on a window ledge in the State Penitentiary here at 5:30 o'clock last evening, shattering the walls and causing some excitement. The opening made was too small to allow any one readily to escape, and prompt action by the officials prevented a break of the convicts.

Three convicts, including Latimer, the matricide, were found sneaking in cells the doors of which were unlocked, and one of them threw a revolver from his cell as the guards approached. They were locked up in solitary cells, and a double force of guards was put on.

THEY WANT THE BEST.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 19.—The citizens of the First Ward, irrespective of party, held a meeting last night to discuss the political situation in reference to the forthcoming charter election. It was decided to place in nomination for Aldermen none except the very best citizens that could be prevailed upon to take the position.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Edward Fulton, William Husbands, and Augustus Poole, three men of standing in the community, and tender them the Citizens' nomination.

A WEEK OF PRAYER.

TO BE HELD BY THE BAPTIST PASTORS IN DECEMBER.

A number of Baptist pastors of this city gathered yesterday afternoon at a special meeting at the Twenty-third-Street Baptist Church to arrange for a week of prayer. The Rev. Dr. John W. Ashworth, pastor of the Macdougal-street church, stated that this week of prayer was intended for the pastors only.

The Rev. Richard Hartley, pastor of the Laight-Street Baptist Church, suggested that the first week in December should be devoted to the purpose, and that the pastors should meet for prayer and spiritual aid for five consecutive days in the week for two hours of each afternoon. This was approved of, and the five afternoons, beginning Dec. 2 and ending Dec. 6, were decided upon.

These gatherings will be held at the Twenty-third-Street Baptist Church. It is hoped that one of the results of these meetings will be the formation of a permanent organization to be known as the Baptist Pastors' Union, which will have for its object regular monthly meetings for the interchange of ideas in church work.

Among the clergymen present yesterday were the Rev. M. Macgregor of the Riverside Baptist Church, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Fifth-Avenue Church; the Rev. Dr. J. F. Elder, Church of the Epiphany; the Rev. W. W. Giles, Church of the Redeemer; the Rev. Dr. Darling-ham, the Rev. D. C. Potter, Baptist Tabernacle; the Rev. M. H. Pogson, Sixteenth-Street Baptist Church; the Rev. W. Rauschenbusch, Second German Baptist Church; the Rev. J. J. Bronner, North Baptist Church; the Rev. L. Williams, Amity Baptist Church; the Rev. D. C. C. Norton, Central Park Baptist Church; the Rev. G. N. Thomssen, First German Baptist Church of Harlem, and the Rev. J. F. Avery of the Baptist Mariners' Temple.

A WALL-STREET EPISODE.

BROKERS, STARTLED BY A HARMLESS PISTOL SHOT, INVEST IN "EXTRAS."

How quickly the big buildings on Wall and Broad streets can be emptied and how an immense crowd can gather and fade away in an astonishingly short time was exemplified yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock. Some mischievous person fired off a revolver. The report was heard on Broad-street from Wall-street to Exchange-place. A crowd of umbrella-covered men almost instantly filled the street. It was just as if they had grown out of the paving stones. They asked each other with only languid interest, "Who fired the shot?" and, as no one knew, the gathering evaporated and the middle of the street was clear before one could have counted twenty. A gang of newsboys who yelled "Extra!" robustly sold a good many papers while the sensation lasted. A number of preoccupied persons bought them to find out about the shot, and threw them away in disgust when they saw that the paper had failed to record an incident which had occurred two minutes before.

For several days the messenger boys and brokers' clerks have been industriously singing a song which begins thus:

"Down went McGloty to the bottom of the sea.
He must be very wet,
For we haven't found him yet."

"Bill," said one hackman to another after the pistol-shot episode, "do you keow what the extra's about?"

"No," said bill, "What is it?"

"They've found McGinty," was the reply.

HER BOILERS LEAKED.

THE ITALY'S DELAY EXPLAINED BY ONE OF HER OFFICERS.

The steamship Italy of the National Line, which arrived at Quarantine late Monday evening after a long and stormy passage, came up to her dock early yesterday morning. One of her officers stated that the delay was largely caused by defective boilers. On Friday of last week several of the boilers began to leak. The rate of speed was greatly reduced and the vessel was placed under sail. The engineers then prepared to stop up the leaks in the defective boilers. At one time only three of the eighteen boilers were kept working. These, together with her sails, gave the vessel about headway enough to enable her to steer.

For twenty-four hours the rate of progress was only about two knots an hour. It took nearly three days to stop the leaks, and when these repairs had been completed the ship moved slowly as a precautionary measure, and made not more than six knots an hour.

The Italy carried no cabin passengers, but had about seventy immigrants in the steerage. A boy named Hyman died of epilepsy on the passage and was buried at sea. The Italy also had heavy weather to contend with. During the greater portion of the passage she met with strong westerly gales. The seas were very rough, and the ship labored heavily, taking quantities of water over the sides. The passengers were obliged to remain below nearly the whole time.

MARRIED TO HER FATHER'S PARTNER.

Miss Anna Augusta Blackman, daughter of James J. Blackman, and Edwin P. Houghton, her father's partner in the Produce Exchange firm of J. J. Blackman & Co., were married last evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Lenox-avenue. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. G. Hutchinson Smyth, officiated, and the altar at which the bridal couple knelt was formed entirely of palms and flowering plants.

The bride wore a gown of white bengaline silk and pearl embroidered mousseline de soire and a tulle veil held in place by small diamond pins. Her bouquet was of white carnations.

Her maid of honor, Miss Cecil A. Rodgers, wore a frock of pink satin and lace and carried a bunch of pink carnations. Mr. Warren A. Leonard acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. Walter Ferris, Mr. George W. Hamilton, Mr. A. Henry Cropsey, and Mr. Harry B. Hegeman.

Among the guests at the reception which followed at the bride's home, 1,836 Madison-avenue, were Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Houghton, Mrs. William Boardman, Elijah Houghton, J. S. Blackman, ex-Alderman Stephen Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey Starritt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tryon.

The bride's presents were many and handsome and included twelve shares of Broadway Bank stock and a diamond sun. Mr. and Mrs. Houghton will make their wedding trip to Washington.

UNSUCCESSFUL ARBITRATION.

Some months ago Silk Manufacturer Hugo Funke of College Point, L. I., contracted with the Prince-street firm of Bavier, Meyer & Co. for ten bales of raw silk. Upon delivery it proved not up to the standard guaranteed and it was not accepted. Bavier, Meyer & Co. were allowed to substitute ten bales of a different quality. These turned out to be equally unsatisfactory, and the shippers were forced to dispose of the returned goods at auction at a loss of $600. They then instituted suit for damages for the defective goods in the first shipment.

It has been the custom among New-York silk dealers to settle disputes by arbitration. The committee to which this matter was referred admitted that the goods received by Funke were not as ordered, but inasmuch as Bavier, Meyer & Co. had suffered a loss of $600 they charitably decided that Mr. Funke should have half of it. The College Point manufacturer couldn't see things in that light, and in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on Nov. 27, his lawyer, Ira D. Warren, will move the setting aside of the arbitration report.

THE STREET-MUSIC QUESTION.

The visitors' benches in the Aldermanic Chamber were crowded at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The visitors were organ-grinding Italians and itinerant musicians interested in the repeal of the ordinance against street-band and hand-organ playing in this city. Somehow the impression had spread

TUESDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H....	45	45	45	45	100
Amer. Tel. & Co.	83½	85¼	85¼	85¼	10
*A. C. Oil Tr. stf.	26⅝	30¼	29½	29¾	44,010
*A. C. Oil Tr. pfd.	94	99¾	97	99¾	1,700
American Ex....	117	117	117	117	15
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	33⅞	34½	33½	33¾	10,910
Brunswick Co.	29¾	31	29¾	30	500
Cameron Coal....	24	24			200
Canada Southern	55¼	55¼	54¾	54⅞	910
Canadian Pacific	78¼	78¼	78	78	600
Chi. & Alt. pref.	6	6	6	6	150
Central Pacific..	35	35	35	35	500
Chic. & Onio....	26	26¾	25¾	26	1,840
C. & O. 1st pf....	66	66	66	66	400
C. & O. 2d pf....	42¾	43¼	41¾	41¾	215
Chicago Gas Tr....	54¼	54¼	54¼	54⅝	2,910
Chi. & Alton....	135	135	135	135	100
Chi. & N. W.....	113½	113½	112¾	112¾	4,700
C. R. & Q.....	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	1,385
C. M. & St. P....	77	78	76¾	76¾	20,845
C. B. I. & Pac..	99¾	99¾	99	99	3,160
C. St. L. & P. pf.	88½	89	88½	89	200
C. C. C. & St. L.	74¾	75¼	74¼	74¾	1,200
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98¼	100
Clin., W. & B....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	300
Clin., W. & B. pf..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	100
Consolidated Gas..	20	20	20	20	3,000
Colorado Coal....	35½	35½	34½	35	4,783
Col., H. V. & Tol.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	600
Col. & Hock. Coal.	19	19	18¾	18¾	610
Chi. & E. Ill....	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	93	93	93	93	200
Com. Cable.....	102	102	102	102	100
Consol. Gas Co....	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	300
Del. & Hud. Can..	100	100	100	100	100
Del., Lack. & W.	142¾	142¾	141¾	141¾	13,817
Den., T. & F. W..	37⅝	38	36⅞	36⅞	5,409
E. T., V. & G....	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	100
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	100
Ella. Lex. & B. S.	18¾	19¾	18¾	19¾	705
Iowa Central.....	10	10	10	10	5
Kingston & Pem.	27½	27½	27½	27½	100
Lehigh Valley Co..	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	1,000
L. E. & West....	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	1,100
L. E. & West. pf.	64¼	64¼	64	64	1,200
Lake Shore.....	106¾	106¾	106	106¾	5,500
Long Island.....	91	91	91	91	100
Louis. & Nashv....	86⅝	86⅝	85	85¼	11,620
Manhattan Con....	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	110
Michigan Central	98	98	98	98	1,000
Mil., L. S. & W.	109¾	109¾	99¼	100	1,200
Missouri Pacific.	69¾	69¾	68	69	8,945
Mo., Kan. & T....	10	10	9¾	9¾	310
Mobile & Ohio....	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	200
N. Y. Central....	104¾	104¾	103¾	104	11,175
Nash., C. & St. L.	103	103	102¾	103	200
N. J. Central....	119	119	119	119	600
N. Y. Central....	104¾	104¾	104	104¾	300
N. Y., L. E. & W.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¾	3,626
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	71	71	71	71	10
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	38¾	38	38½	38¾	500
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅞	28	27¾	27¾	2,900
N. Y., S. & W....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	500
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	100
Norf. & West. pf.	60	60¾	60	60¾	1,825
Northern Pac....	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	400
Northern Pac. pf.	74½	75¾	73¾	74¾	4,963
Ohio & Miss....	22	23	22	23	290
Ohio, Ind. & W..	7	7¾	6¾	7¾	600
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	170
Ontario & West.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	7,770
Oregon Trans....	45	45	45	45	300
Oregon R. & N....	100	100	100	100	300
Oregon S. L.....	56	56	56	56	600
Oregon & Trans.	85¾	86¾	85¼	85¾	2,100
Pacific Mail.....	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	210
Peo., Dec. & Ev..	20	20	19¾	19¾	250
Phil. & Reading..	43¾	43¾	41¾	42¾	22,700
Pitts., F. W. & C.	157½	157½	157½	157½	20
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189	189	189	189	145
Rich. & W. P. T..	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾	4,443
Rich. & W. P. T. pf.	80	80	80	80	300
R. W. & O....	100	100	100	100	80
St. L. & S. F. pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	100
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	106¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	12
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	75	75	74	74	200
St. P., M. & M....	106½	106½	103¾	104	515
St. P., M. & M. pf.	158¾	158¾	152¼	154	480
Southern Pacific.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾	900
Texas Pacific....	28¾	28¾	27⅝	27⅝	2,800
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	80	80	75	75	7,550
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	570
Texas Pac. L. T..	16	16	15¾	15¾	800
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	75	75	70¾	70¾	730
Union Pacific....	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	30,940
Virginia Mid.....	37	37	37	37	200
W. St. L. & P....	17	17	16¾	17	1,200
W. St. L. & P. pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	3,650
Wells-Fargo Ex..	139	139	139	139	10
West. Union Tel.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	865
W. & L. E. pf....	70¾	70¾	68¾	69¾	400
Wisconsin Cent..	29	29	29	29	100
Total sales.....					304,118

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & T. H. 2d pf.	110	110	110	110	$10,000
At. & Dan. 1st pf.	77	77¼	77	77¼	17,000
Boston Union Gas 1st, t. f.....	94	94	94	94	1,000
B., C. S. & N. 1st.	100	100	100	100	1,000
L. & A. 1st....	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Canada So. 1st....	109	109	109	109	4,000
Canada So. 2d....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	5,000
Cent. R. & of 1930.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
C. & O. Con. 5s....	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
C., B. & N. 6s....	100	100	100	100	500
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	92	92	92	92	1,000
C., C., C. & I. gen.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	10,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	27,000
Col. & H. V. 5s..	77⅞	78	77⅞	77⅞	7,000
Col. & H. V. 4s..	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	8,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '94, c.	113	113	113	113	2,000
Den. & R. G. 1st 6s.	78½	78½	78½	78½	67,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st, ser. t. f.....	99	99	99	99	5,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	84½	84½	84½	84½	1,000
Dul. Short L. 1st.	103	107	107	107	9,000
Del., M. & M. 1. g.	33	33	33	33	10,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	7,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st.	124	124	124	124	10,000
Kentucky Cent. 4s.					1,000
Chicago 1st....	102	102	102	102	1,000
Erie 2d on.....	104	104	104	104	500
K. & T. H. 1st....	118	118	118	118	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	70,000
Ga. Pac. 2d 5s....	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	8,000
Ga. Pac. inc. 5s..	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	5,000
G. H. & W. 1st....	83	83	83	83	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s.	112¾	113	112¾	112¾	20,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 6s.	74¼	74¼	73¾	73¾	20,000
I. & G. N. gen. 6s.	69	69	69	69	1,000
I. & G. N. 1st 6s..	105	106	105	105	1,000
Iron Mount 2d....	106	106	106	106	5,000
Kansas Pac. on....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	105¾	105¾	104¾	104¾	14,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	69¾	69¾	69	69¾	2,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	67½	67½	66½	66½	21,000
Laclede Gas 1st..	91¾	91¾	91	91	49,000
L. & N. gen. 6s..	116	116	116	116	2,000
L. & N. 7s.....	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
L. & N. trust 5s.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1,000
L. & N. 1st, C. 5h.	106	106	106	106	1,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2,000
Leh. Val. 1st. 1. 50	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	34,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	7,000
Mut. Elev. 2d....	106¾	106¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
Mob. Central 7s.	126½	126½	126½	126½	1,000
M. & N. 1st, 1. g.					1,000
cn.....	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	5,000
M. & St. L. 1st, 1o.	85	85	85	85	1,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	106	106	106	106	2,000
N. J. Midland 1st.	115	115	115	115	8,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.....	93¾	93½	93½	93¼	21,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st...	117	117	117	117	1,000
N. Y., L. & W. cst.	112	112¼	111½	112¾	16,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	5,000
N. & W. 1st, N. R.	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾	10,000
North. Pac. 1st...	113¾	114	113¾	114	30,000
North. Pac. 2d...	110	110	110	110	2,000
North. Pac. 3d...	109	109	109	109	23,000
North. Pac. 4s....	109	109	109	109	3,000
Northwest cn. 7s.	143¾	144	143¾	144	5,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s	105	105	105	105	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st	85	85	83	85	18,000
Ohio, I. & W. 2d..	58	60	58	60	1,000
"O., I. & W. ac. cts.	66½	66¼	66¼	66¼	3,000
Ohio & M. s. f. 7s.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	5,000
Ohio South. inc..	58	58	58	58	10,000
Oregon S. L. 6s..	113¾	113	113	113	5,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	11,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	4,000
Pitts. & W. 1st..	84	84	84	84	21,000
Reading gen. 4s..	90	90	90	90	5,000
Rich. & Alb. 1st.					1,000
R. & W. P. T. 1st.	99¾	99¾	99	99	6,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.....	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	10,000
Rock Island 5s....	108¼	108¼	105¾	106	56,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st, s. f.	83	83	85	83	14,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. B.	115¾	115	115	115	6,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. C.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	3,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.					1,000
m. 5s.....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D.	122	122	122	122	2,000
St. P. 1st, I. & D.	127	127	127	127	14,000
St. Paul 1st, s. W.	117	117	117	117	1,000
1st P., C. P. W. 5s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	8,000
St. P. & M. 1st..	124	124	124	124	1,000
St. P. & M. 2d m. cn. 6s.....	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	5,000
Shen. Val. gen. 1st.	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	45,000
Tenn. Coal 1st, 5.100	100	100	100	100	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s..	92¾	92¾	92¾	92½	31,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37	37½	37	37¼	11,000
T. A. A. & G. Con.	105	105	105	105	3,000
T. & L. & N. M. 1st.	105	105	105	105	6,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113	113	113	113	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2,000
Wabash 1st.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	22,000
Wabash 2d.....	83	83	82½	83	52,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	20,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105½	11,000
Total sales.....					$1,108,000

*Seller 30. †Unlisted. ‡Including $10,000 at 103⅝, seller 15, and $10,000 at 109, seller 20. §Seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.20	.75	.20	.25	4,300
Alta.....	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	100
Am. Pig I. war'ts.	18.37½	19.25	19.25	19.25	200
Bostons.....	.42	.42	.42	.42	100
Belle.....	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Chrysolite.....	.30	.31	.30	.31	1,500
Consolidated Trans.	.20	.21	.20	.21	1,500
Com. Tan. bonds.	.38	.38	.38	.38	1,000
Crown Point.....	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	50
El Grito.....	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.80	500
Fryer-Beard.....	.28	.28	.28	.28	200
Gould & Curry....	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Hale & Norcross.	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	100
Holyoke.....	.06	.06	.05	.06	500
Savage.....	2.35	2.35	2.25	2.25	200
Little Chief.....	.34	.36	.34	.35	1,000
Leadville.....	.11	.11	.11	.11	500
Mexican.....	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Ophir & Mexican.	.06	.06	.06	.06	500
Ontario.....	35.25	35.25	35.25	35.25	50
Ophir.....	4.35	4.35	4.30	4.30	100
Pappanannock....	.06	.06	.05	1.000	1,000
Quincy.....	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	150
Sierra Nevada....	.07	.07	.07	.07	800
Sutro Tunnel.....	.54	.54	.54	.54	600
Sutro Tunnel cifs.	.54	.54	.54	.54	1,000
Silver Creek.....	.30	.31	.30	.31	4,200
Yellow Copper....	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	300
Wha. Con.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
Total sales.....					16,310

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams D. & I. 6s.	110	110	110	110	$6,000
Chas. & O. 5s....	105¾	106	105¾	106	5,000
Chic. Gas Trust 6s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	2,000
Den. & R. G. cn..	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	5,000
Ga. Pac. 1st 6s..	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	10,000
Ga. Pac. 2d 5s....	82	82	82	82	2,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	4,000
Pitts. & W. 1st..	84	84	84	84	21,000
Reading gen. 4s..	90	90	90	90	5,000
Rich. & Alb. 1st.					
D. & M. certs..	68¼	68¼	68	68	16,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s..	83	83	83	83	1,000
R. & W. P. T. tr.					
6s.....	99½	99½	99	99	6,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.....	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	10,000
Rock Island 5s....	108¼	108¼	105¾	106	56,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st, s. f.	83	83	85	83	14,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. B.	115¾	115	115	115	6,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. C.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	3,000
St. P., M. & M.					
6s.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	6,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D.	122	122	122	122	2,000
St. P. 1st, I. & D.	127	127	127	127	14,000
St. Paul 1st, s. W.	117	117	117	117	1,000
1st P., C. P. W. 5s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	8,000
St. P. & M. 1st..	124	124	124	124	1,000
St. P. & M. 2d m. cn. 6s.....	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	5,000
Shen. Val. gen. 1st.	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	45,000
Tenn. Coal 1st, 5.100	100	100	100	100	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s..	92¾	92¾	92¾	92½	31,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37	37½	37	37¼	11,000
T. A. A. & G. Con.	105	105	105	105	3,000
T. & L. & N. M. 1st.	105	105	105	105	6,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113	113	113	113	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2,000
Wabash 1st.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	22,000
Wabash 2d.....	83	83	82½	83	52,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	20,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105½	11,000
Total sales.....					$1,108,000

*Seller 30. †Unlisted. ‡Including $10,000 at 103⅝, seller 15, and $10,000 at 109, seller 20. §Seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.20	.75	.20	.25	4,300
Alta.....	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	100
Am. Pig I. war'ts.	18.37½	19.25	19.25	19.25	200
Bostons.....	.42	.42	.42	.42	100
Belle.....	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Chrysolite.....	.30	.31	.30	.31	1,500
Consolidated Trans.	.20	.21	.20	.21	1,500
Com. Tan. bonds.	.38	.38	.38	.38	1,000
Crown Point.....	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	50
El Grito.....	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.80	500
Fryer-Beard.....	.28	.28	.28	.28	200
Gould & Curry....	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Hale & Norcross.	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	100
Holyoke.....	.06	.06	.05	.06	500
Savage.....	2.35	2.35	2.25	2.25	200
Little Chief.....	.34	.36	.34	.35	1,000
Leadville.....	.11	.11	.11	.11	500
Mexican.....	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Ophir & Mexican.	.06	.06	.06	.06	500
Ontario.....	35.25	35.25	35.25	35.25	50
Ophir.....	4.35	4.35	4.30	4.30	100
Pappanannock....	.06	.06	.05	1.000	1,000
Quincy.....	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	150
Sierra Nevada....	.07	.07	.07	.07	800
Sutro Tunnel.....	.54	.54	.54	.54	600
Sutro Tunnel cifs.	.54	.54	.54	.54	1,000
Silver Creek.....	.30	.31	.30	.31	4,200
Yellow Copper....	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	300
Wha. Con.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
Total sales.....					16,310

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams D. & I. 6s.	110	110	110	110	$6,000
Chas. & O. 5s....	105¾	106	105¾	106	5,000
Chic. Gas Trust 6s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	2,000
Den. & R. G. cn..	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	5,000
Ga. Pac. 1st 6s..	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	10,000
Ga. Pac. 2d 5s....	82	82	82	82	2,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	4,000
Pitts. & W. 1st..	84	84	84	84	21,000
Reading gen. 4s..	90	90	90	90	5,000
Rich. & Alb. 1st.					
D. & M. certs..	68¼	68¼	68	68	16,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s..	83	83	83	83	1,000
R. & W. P. T. tr.					
6s.....	99½	99½	99	99	6,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.....	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	10,000
Rock Island 5s....	108¼	108¼	105¾	106	56,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st, s. f.	83	83	85	83	14,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. B.	115¾	115	115	115	6,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. C.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	3,000
St. P., M. & M.					
6s.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	6,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D.	122	122	122	122	2,000
St. P. 1st, I. & D.	127	127	127	127	14,000
St. Paul 1st, s. W.	117	117	117	117	1,000
1st P., C. P. W. 5s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	8,000
St. P. & M. 1st..	124	124	124	124	1,000
St. P. & M. 2d m. cn. 6s.....	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	5,000
Shen. Val. gen. 1st.	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	45,000
Tenn. Coal 1st, 5.100	100	100	100	100	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s..	92¾	92¾	92¾	92½	31,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37	37½	37	37¼	11,000
T. A. A. & G. Con.	105	105	105	105	3,000
T. & L. & N. M. 1st.	105	105	105	105	6,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113	113	113	113	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2,000
Wabash 1st.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	22,000
Wabash 2d.....	83	83	82½	83	52,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	20,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105½	11,000
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Ga. Pac. 1st 6s..	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	10,000
Ga. Pac. 2d 5s....	82	82	82	82	2,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	4,000
Pitts. & W. 1st..	84	84

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

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UNITING AGAINST REED

OTHER MEN WHO WANT TO BE SPEAKER.

THE MAINE MAN STILL CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS—SECRETARY WINDOM AND HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Deputy Third Auditor of the Treasury.—AUGUSTUS SHAW of Indiana.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—DENNIS EGAN of Florida, for the District of Florida; JAMES E. FRENCH of New-Hampshire, for the District of New-Hampshire.

Collector of Customs.—JOHN M. GLAZIER of Pennsylvania, for the District of Erie, Penn.

Surveyor of Customs.—ROSS GUFFIN of Missouri, for the port of Kansas City, Mo.

Appraiser of Merchandise.—CHARLES F. KIMBALL of Michigan, for the District of Detroit, Mich.

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise.—JOSEPH C. BIGLIN of New-York, for the District of New-York.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels.—JOHN D. SLOANE of Minnesota, for the Fifth District, (St. Paul, Minn.)

Less than seventy members of Congress are in Washington now, and less than fifty of these are Republicans. Among so few it is not easy to get up the appearance of a red-hot contest for the Speakership, and the headquarters of the various candidates show that the exciting period of the campaign has not yet been reached. Representatives are not arriving fast enough to keep the working forces of the would-be Speakers busy, and while the latter have many visitors, a large proportion of them are not entitled to vote for Speaker.

In the general gossip on the subject heard at the Capitol and in the hotels there is an evident undercurrent of opinion that Mr Reed is making no additions to his list of supporters from the West. His past attitude on the question of appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors is unsatisfactory to many Western men, particularly those of the far West, and his opponents claim, with evident confidence, that Mr. Reed will not have a single vote from the new States.

But when one undertakes to find out who is to get the benefit of this alleged opposition to the Maine man, nothing offers itself to aid in solving that problem. The respective friends of McKinley, Cannon, and Burrows are not slow in claiming the honor, but in spite of this fact nobody knows just yet where all the Western votes will go. The three competitors ni Mr. Reed are somewhat disturbed over the report that Senator Quay proposes to take part in the Speakership fight by asserting himself on behalf of the Maine candidate. Every effort has been made by toem to get at the bottom of this disquieting report, but witnout conspicuous success thus far. They have not discovered any overt act on Quay's part to warrant the statement, but they are not so sure as they would like to be that his standing aside in the Senator will make no friends by throwing his influence to Reed or any other candidate. Too many Representatives feel that it is none of his business who is elected Speaker, and they will resent as impertinent and uncalled for, any interference in the Speakership fight from Quay or any other Senator.

The editorial commendation of Mr. Reed as a candidate, printed in THE TIMES of Tuesday, has provoked the opponents of Mr. Reed more than anything that has yet been printed on the contest. It has been a good deal in its effect like the exhibition of a red rag to a bull. It is being used as an argument against the selection of a Republican Speaker who would be acceptable to the Mug wumps and free traders.

Congressman Hauken of Wisconsin to-night says: "It is my opinion that Reed will be nominated on the first ballot. He will surely be nominated on the second. As soon as his strength is known, the gentlemen who are hesitating now will get on to the hand wagon and not ask who is the driver."

The Hon. Harrison Kelly of Kansas, who succeeded Mr. Ryan in Congress when that gentleman was appointed Third Auditor, arrived here this morning. He called on Mr. McKinley and pledged his vote for the Ohio aspirant. He says: "In my opinion the Kansas men will all vote for McKinley on the second ballot."

Congressman Wade of Missouri says: "I am looking out for a West man, and I have my eye on Reed. I am for him and expect to see him nominated by acclamation." The three other Republican Congressmen from Missouri are all pledged to McKinley, and will vote for him as long as he is in the field.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois was to-day asked if he felt like winner, like a king of candidates, and he replied: "I feel like the unconverted sinner at camp meeting who said: 'The rest of us feel like praising God for free salvation, and are happy in hope of saitation, but I feel like a darned lonesome fool myself.'"

Secretary Windom's annual report to the House of Representatives, or what purports to be a forecast of toat report, is appearing in so many papers and in so many different directions that the Secretary this evening expressed his fear, in toe most artless and fearless way, that the report is in danger of becoming public property piecemeal before it has been officially submitted to the body that is entitled to have the first chance to read it.

He had read the outline published in a New-York paper of what he would recommend on the silver question, as to the buying and selling of silver by the Government, the issue of certificates based upoo the bullion in the Treasury, and toe other points set forth, and he was inclined to agree with the editor that the scheme, as set before him, was the "most fantastic of all the devices put forth for dealing with silver since the present coinage act went into effect." Then, speaking seriously, the Secretary added:

"I will say to you that the account to which you refer is not a correct outline of the recommendations of my forthcoming report. I cannot, of conse, undertake to correct its inaccuracies. There is no harm done, I fancy, in conjecturing what the report will contain. If the inventions writers for the press will continue to construct plans for me I may be able to get up a very good one by compilation."

The only persons who are known to have had an opportunity to know what the Secretary will recommend on the silver question are Vice President Morton and Mr. John Sherman. The President, of conse, must know something about it, but he cannot be suspected of telling anybody anything. There is no connection of the fact that the information has got out with the other fact that silver has advanced slightly, and the reported feeling that it will advance still more. There is no doubt that the Secretary will devote a great deal of space in his report to suggestions about silver.

In the last Congress an item in an appropriation bill deprived him of the privilege of using the "profit fund" obtained by the Government in the manufacture of eighty-cent dollars to pay the transportation of those dollars. That is a check upon the flow of dollars back to Washington, but not a complete check, by any means. He is desirous of providing some means of avoiding the necessity of carting the silver money about the country at infinite expense and loss. This desire is to be expressed in something like the reported plan for the purchase of bullion and the issue of bullion certificates. Then the other suggestion is to be made that $4,000,000 a month shall be the minimum amount to be coined instead of the maximum.

If there are any other propositions in the Secretary's mind he may safely submit them, for Congress, in the opinion of Republicans and Democrats, is not likely to do anything with important questions of legislation aside from appropriations, except to discuss them. As in the report that he intends to recommend the increase of tariff duties in order to reduce the revenue, the Secretary thought that a little too bad to put on him.

Secretary Windom is at a loss to understand the reports of continued uneasiness about his intention to withdraw the deposits from national banks in view of the statement which he authorized to be sent out a night or two ago. All that he desired to repeat on that subject was that he would do nothing recklessly or in a way that would be likely to distnrb business.

The ears of the President and the Hon. William Warner of Missouri ought to tingle to-night. If they could hear the remarks of the friends of Dr. George W. Fitzpatrick of Kansas City, Mo., they would be thankful that there is no election to be held in this country before November, 1890. It is all about an office that Dr. Fitzpatrick did not get. He was an applicant for the place of Surveyor of Customs at Kansas City. He is a soldier, a man of comfortable means, an ardent Republican—or was one—and he was indorsed most heartily by such men as Secretary Noble, J. B. Henderson, J. A. Mann of the Kansas City *Journal*, and a long list of the leading citizens of his town, including many of the clergy.

Warner, it is asserted, refused to sign for anybody, but Dr. Fitzpatrick says that he has been false, and that he was secretly working for Guffin through Secretary Windom and the President. This appointment was made pending the arrival of some of Fitzpatrick's indorsements, and in a way that he calls mean and underhanded. The appointment of Guffin was made this morning. Dr. Fitzpatrick's friends are hot. They say that he owes his rejection, not to any lack of good names, but to the fact that he was a Roman Catholic, that he had too many Roman Catholic backers, that he was a delegate to the recent Catholic Congress in Baltimore, and that, besides being a Catholic, he is an Irishman. Dr. Fitzpatrick will not change his name, he says, nor his religion, but the treatment that he has received at the hands of the President and his party may compel him to change his political associations.

The Department of State is informed that the Haytian Government will appoint Mr. Annibal Price Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. Mr. Price has held the position of Chef de Division au Ministère des Finances under ex-President Salnave, was member of the Provisional Government after the deposition of ex-President Dominque, and for a while was Minister of Finance. He was exiled under ex-President Salomon. Mr. Price has written several volumes on political economy and a number of pamphlets on various subjects. The Present Minister is Mr. Stephen Preston, who has represented Hayti at Washington for a number of years.

The Navy Department has been informed that it is the desire of the French Governme t to bestow upon Capt. Henry Clay Cochrans of the Marine Corps and Lieut. Aaron Ward the ribbon of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in recognition of their services at the recent Paris Exposition. Capt. Cochrane was in command of the detachment of marines on duty there and Lieut. Ward was naval attaché. It will require an act of Congress to permit the officers to receive the decoration.

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt has left Washington to investigate an alleged violation of the civil service law in the Custom House at Philadelphia and also to confer with the newly-appointed Postmaster in that city, Mr. Field, concerning the administration of the Post Office, so far as it is affected by the civil service law and rules. This conference is at the request of Mr. Field, who, in a letter to the commission, expresses a desire for co-operation and harmony between the commission and himself.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has directed that the free delivery system be established Jan. 1, 1890, at the following-named Post Offices: Geneva, N. Y.; Peekskill, N. Y.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Green Bay, Wis.; Amesbury, Mass.; Washington, Penn.; Bennington, Vt.; Ionia, Mich.; Asheville, N. C.; Santa Rosa, Cal.; Quincy, Mass.; Montclair, N. J.; Creston, Iowa.

Green B. Ranm, Jr., son of the Commissioner of Pensions, has been appointed Assistant Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau, vice Reeds, resigned. The Commissioner has created a new division, to be known as the appointment division, of which his son will have charge.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—John N. Beaton, North Gage, Oneida County. E. G. Eddy, Alden; Peter Murray, Boston; Myron York, East Almsrat; William Briggs, Morton's Corners; S. E. Lapp, Sparrowbush; W. A. Hall, Wales Centre, and B. D. Gibson, Willink, all of Erie County.

Virginia.—A. W. Kintz, Heathsville; C. A. Hardin, Marion; Mary A. Perrin, Pamplin.

Pennsylvania.—James Mills, Enfaula; R. M. Davidson, Enon Village; H. C. Boggs, Evans City; Benjamin Franklin, Fallston; Miss Edith Creese, Foster Brook; Charles A. Swarmwalder, Friedens; August Hartung, Lincoln Falls; Martha Swartley, Line Lexington; James Werkiser, Long Pond; John W. Taylor, Sparta; H. Roberts, Barnes; A. T. Dimmick, East Brook.

Connecticut.—Mrs. E. G. Fuller, Liberty Hill.

Maine.—Mrs. A. H. Houston, East Bradford; Nelson P. Smith, East Orrington; H. C. O. Smith, North Parsonfield; H. B. Robinson, Preston Corner.

Massachusetts.—Andrew Lovell, Colnit.

Vermont.—F. W. Hitchcock, Fletcher; F. G. Norton, Huntington Centre; E. La Francis, Meodon.

ELIZABETH'S ELECTION.

PATRICK SHERIDAN LIKELY TO BE NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 20.—The Democratic primaries held last night to elect delegates to the City Convention to be held to-morrow night to nominate a candidate for Mayor and four candidates for Freeholders were largely attended. Hot contests took place in many of the wards.

Indications now point to the nomination for Mayor of ex-County Collector Patrick Sheridan, who carried the delegates in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards. Alderman Schleimer carried the First Ward, ex-Alderman Beatz the Third, while the delegates from the Sixth are said to favor the candidacy of ex-Freeholder Oliver.

Well-informed politicians, however, declare that all is over but the shouting, and say that the contest to the convention will narrow down to Sheridan and Oliver, both big odds in favor of the former, who they predict will be nominated on the second ballot.

Patrick Sheridan, the probable nominee, is a Democrat of sterling integrity and the principal builder in the city, where he has lived nearly all his life. He served several terms as Alderman and for two years held the responsible position of County Collector, and handled its finances to the entire satisfaction of all citizens, irrespective of party. He is, besides, one of the largest property owners in the city and owner of its leading hotel, the Sheridan House. His election, if nominated, is regarded as certain.

ABDUCTED BY HIS MOTHER.

A "CIRCASSIAN BEAUTY" STEALS HER TWELVE-YEAR-OLD SON.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20.—The fact came to light to-day that the twelve-year-old son of John M. Bruce, a well-known ice dealer of this city, had been abducted a week ago, and all trace of him was lost. The alleged abductor is the lad's own mother, Mr. Bruce's divorced wife, who has succeeded in evading the police thus far.

Eighteen years ago Mr. Bruce fell in love with a Circassian beauty known as Lnin, who posed in Bunnell's Museum. Lnin was remarkably handsome, her admirers were numerous, and Mr. Bruce was completely infatuated. His suit was at first unsuccessful, but through the agency of one George Ford, who is said to have received $1,000 for his good offices, he finally won her hand, and they were married. Six or seven years ago they separated, Bruce giving her $10,000 cash. Their three sons were given by the coort to the father. The mother went to New-York and was almost lost sight of. Tneeday last she appeared in the city, met her sons on the way to school, gave them each a present, and induced one of them to take a walk with her.

Since then all trace of the two has been lost. It is thought they took a train for the East, but telegraphio inquiries to Eastern cities have brought no response. The father is wealthy and will spare no effort to find the lad.

PAID FOR LOSS OF BEAUTY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20.—One of the biggest awards of damages made in many a year by a jury was given this afternoon in the Law and Equity Court in the case of Michael J. Tierney against the Standard Oil Company. Tierney sued for $25,000 for personal injuries, and the jury gave him a verdict for the full amount after being out only three minutes. The jury cast one ballot.

Tierney was a freight conductor on the Louisville and Nashville Road. A car loaded with naphtha belonging to the Standard Oil Company began to leak. It was night when this was discovered, and Tierney, being unaware of the dangerous contents, entered the car with a lantern. An explosion followed, and he was badly injured and burned. This was the second trial; at the first the jury was unable to agree. Tierney's whole face was badly burned and disfigured, and the jury doubtless allowed him most of the damages for the wreck of his manly beauty.

THE TELEGRAPH CLUB.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—The Telegraph Club has been incorporated to exist in New-York City with these objects: The promotion of healthful exercise and a closer relationship between members of the telegraph profession, and the giving of entertainments and maintaining of a clubhouse in New-York City. The managers number twenty-five and are as follows: George W. Hann, Thomas W. Greene, Edwin Dean, John R. Powers, Edward E. Brownin, Edward F. Stevens, James E. Tompkins, Frank Griffiths, Frederick T. Meyer, Thomas J. Dunn, J. H. Lounsbery, F. B. Blanchard, Conrad A. Meyer, J. Clayton Watts, James I. Buxton, John Brent, Robert Morton, C. Frederick McCrum, Richard Kane, Harry J. Edson, E. V. Wedin, John H. Robson, Edward W. Morrison, John B. Taltavall—all of New-York.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S CONDITION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—Mr. Davis passed a restless and feverish night, partly on account of the change in the weather, but as the day advanced the fever diminished, until by tonight it had disappeared entirely. Dr. Bickham has no fears about Mr. Davis's final recovery, though he lacks the recuperative powars of a younger man.

The Cambridge, 6th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Legrand Mabon, Proprietor.—Adv.

TWO WOMEN APPOINTED

THE MAYOR NAMES SEVEN SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

MRS. CLARA M. WILLIAMS APPOINTED IN PLACE OF MISS GRACE DODGE —MRS. AGNEW REAPPOINTED.

Mayor Grant announced the following appointments of Commissioners of the Board of Education yesterday: Mrs. Mary Nash Agnew, Mrs. Clara M. Williams, James W. Gerard, Eugene Kelly, Randolph Guggenheimer, William Lummis, and Charles Bulkeley Hubbell. They are appointed for three years from the first day of January next, and take the places of an equal number of the present board, whose terms of office expire on the last day of this year.

The following School Inspectors were also appointed: First District, Henry Schmitt; Second District, Timothy Hayes and Philip Heipershausen; Third District, Thomas Fitzpatrick; Fourth District, Stephen Therry; Fifth District, Edward G. Janeway, Jr.; Sixth District, Joseph Steiner; Seventh District, Jacob Fleischhanef; Eighth District, Samuel E. Duffey.

Of the Commissioners Mrs. Agnew and Mr. Guggenheimer are reappointed, and Mr. Lummis was one of the Commissioners who went out of office Dec. 31, 1888. Mr. Gerard and Mr. Kelly were members nf the board in former years. Mrs. Williams and Mr. Hubbell are the only persons among the appointees who have not served in the board.

Mrs. Williams is the wife of Edward E. Williams, a merchant residing at 130 West Seventieth-street. She was educated in the public schools and Normal College of this city, and is a member of the Alumnæ Association of the Normal College. Her appointment was requested by the officers and members of that association. She was Chairman of the Committee which waited upon Gov. Hill in May, 1888, to urge the passage of the Cantor bill to vest the college with power to confer degrees and to enlarge the scope of its educational work. She has a son now a student in the College of the City of New-York. She is declared to be intimate with the condition and needs of the schools and college, and zealously interested in their prosperity.

James W. Gerard is a lawyer at 54 William-street and an ex-State Senator from the Eighth Senatorial District. His grandfather and father are said to have taken great interest in educational affairs, his father, Mike himself, having been once a member of the Board of Education. He is a Tammany Democrat.

Banker Eugene Kelly is one of the best-known and most highly-respected representatives of the Irish nationality in the city. He has also seen service in the board.

Charles Bulkeley Hubbell is a lawyer at 2 Wall-street, of about thirty-five years of age, a native of Stockbridge, Mass., a graduate of Williams College. He came to New-York from Troy several years ago, and for a time was associated in the practice of the law with ex-Judge Deming. He is a member of the Bar Association, of the Lawyers' Down-Town Club, and of the University Club. His appointment was urged by ex-Judge Noah Davis, Frederic Stetson, William Allen Butler, David Dudley Field, Daniel G. Thompson, H. C. Garth, R. W. G. Welling, Daniel Dougherty, George S. Coe, and De Lancey Nicoll.

The popular interest in the question of the reappointment of Miss Grace H. Dodge was manifested in the universal inquiry: "What reason does Mayor Grent give for not reappointing Miss Dodge?" To this question the Mayor refused to give a direct reply. He only said: "In appointing Mrs. Williams I have yielded to no pressure, and while a petition was presented by a large number of the teachers and graduates of the public schools that a Commissioner of Education be appointed from those who have become acquainted with the operation and the necessities of the public school system from actual contact with it and experience in its management, I know of no reason why Mrs. Williams is a graduate of the Twelfth-Street Public School and of the Normal College."

Besides Miss Dodge, Henry L. Sprague, Henry Schmitt, and Samuel M. Purny will go ont of office by expiration of their terms on Dec. 31. Mr. Schmitt-Webb, whose term of office would have expired at the same time, resigned some time ago.

Miss Dodge took her rejection by Mayor Grant with philosophical equanimity. She said she was glad the Mayor had recognized the right of women to membership in the board, but otherwise had nothing to say. Mrs. Agnew, who has been her steadfast friend and colaborer in all important matters, said she thought that a very serious mistake had been made in the failure to reappoint Miss Dodge. In all other respects anon criticism of the appointments as was heard by the reporter was favorable. The opinion was freely expressed that Mayor Grant had acquitted himself excellently of what must have been a difficult and disagreeable task. The Mayor himself said that politics and sectarianism had been allowed no consideration in the selection of appointees. His sole consideration had been the welfare of the schools and of the children who would attend them.

Members of the Board of Education who were informed of the appointments said that the tone of the board would be well sustained by the new Commissioners. Some expressed regret that Miss Dodge and Mr. Sprague had not been reappointed, and on the other hand they were pleased to learn that Mr. Lummis was restored to the board. Mr. Sprague said he had entertained no expectation of reappointment, and was therefore not disappointed. Some of his friends who would have been glad to see him continued in the board had requested its reappointment, and if the Mayor had seen fit to accede to their wishes he would have accepted the appointment. But he had no reason to complain of the Mayor's action. He said Mr. Hubbell's appointment was a specially meritorious one, and that Mrs. Williams would be a valuable member of the new board.

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Of the Inspectors appointed yesterday, Schmitt is a member of the Board of Education; Hayes, Therry, Fleischhauer, and Duffey are reappointed. Helpershausen takes the place made vacant by the resignation of Frederick Hofstein, whose term expires in 1892; he is a manufacturer of steam boilers. Fitzpatrick is an employe of the Produce Exchange; Janeway is a lawyer, a son of the celebrated physician, and a member of the firm of Alexander & Green; Joseph Steiner is a lawyer and a member of the Tammany Committee of the Fifteenth Assembly District.

At yesterday's meeting of the board a mass of routine business was acted upon and several important matters were considered and their final disposition deferred until the next meeting. E. A. Gerdy for the Third Ward and Samuel C. Mott and Homer P. Beach for the Eighth Ward were elected Trustees of Common Schools to fill vacancies. Commissioner Schmitt of the Committee on By-Laws reported adversely to the resolution to amend the by-laws so as to provide that male Principals who had served fourteen years should be paid a salary of $3,000 per annum. After a sharp debate, in which Commissioner Sprague made Commissioner Schmitt appear in a somewhat ridiculous light, the report was adopted. The question was recommitted with instructions to report an amendment to the by-laws in accordance therewith at the next meeting of the board.

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A communication was received from Corporation Counsel Clark, notifying the board that the Commissioners for the condemnation of the school site at Mulberry and Bayard streets had made a final award of $143,000 for the property and of $4,704 23 for expenses, and for the site at Broome and Ridge streets of $116,400 for the property and $4,851 35 for expenses. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Controller to issue bonds to raise the $268,456 58 necessary to pay these awards.

An elaborate and carefully considered report from the special committee of eight was presented by Commissioner Sprague, relating to the classification of Mrs. Emma L. Seaman, a teacher in the girls' department of Grammar School No. 69, in Jane street. The report of the committee found that Mrs. Seaman had been made the victim nf a pernicious system. She had found that by training her pupils to pass examinations she had obtained the highest markings for herself. But when she was examined for classification it was found that her teaching was deficient in some of the important branches. The report credited Superintendent Jasper with conscientiously and intelligently applying the new system of classifying teachers and with an apparent zeal for the success nf the new regulations.

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The board then went into secret session on the nominations of Trustees of Ward Schools, and after a session of over three hours adjourned without reaching any conclusion.

HE CARRIED HIS CHURCH.

A RECTOR WHO IS OPPOSED TO FAIRS AND RELIGIOUS SHOWS.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—At a recent meeting of St. John's Episcopal Church, East Boston, it was proposed to make preparations for the annual fair, as heretofore. To this the new rector, the Rev. H. A. Monro, emphatically objected. He said that if St. John's Church could not meet its current expenses without having recourse to fairs, theatricals, raree shows, and auctioneering, the sooner it went down the better.

"What can be more disgusting," he said, "than to see a professed servant of the Lord Jesus Christ play the auctioneer from the sanctuary on the Lord's day by shouting out, 'I'll give $200 or $300 to begin with; who will give $200, who $100?' and down to a dollar, throwing in a doubtful witticism by way of keeping his audience in good humor. But in fair, some of you say, will be held in the vestry. What of it? Is it becoming to worship God in the church and to descend to all kinds nf tricks in the vestry to raise money? What is selling articles on shares but gambling? The silly schemes of bogus Post Offices, where decent young persons are beset in the street by composing sham letters in bad English, fortune telling, and such like trash are unworthy of countenance. When we need money to meet our expenses let us raise it like Christians."

Mr. Monro carried his people with him, and many of them came forward at once and pledged themselves at all times to meet the current expenses of the church without recourse to fairs or theatrical entertainments."

INSANE SISTER GONZIGA.

TROUBLE IN A CONVENT THAT HAS UPSET THE REASON OF A NUN.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20.—Sister Gonziga, an inmate of the Convent of Mount St. Ursula, this city, has been sent to Dixmont Insane Asylum. She has become demented through worriment over the affairs of the institution, and it has been found necessary to place her under restrain and treatment. Whether or not her case is hopeless, the authorities decline to state.

Sister Gonziga is one of six sisters in the convent named. The institution is a French one, and those in charge of it, with Mme. Alphonse at their head, have had a quarrel of several years' standing with the Roman Catholics of the diocese. The property involved is valued at $500,000, and is situated in the beautiful suburb of Sewickley. The sisters claimed the right to conduct the convent independently, while Bishop Phelan maintained the privilege of supervision and direction. After a long and bitter fight Mme. Alphonse was ousted and Sister Gertrude, a lady of Irish descent, placed in charge as Mother Veith, whose term of office would have expired at the same time, resigned some time ago.

Miss Dodge took her rejection by Mayor Grant with philosophical equanimity. She said she was glad the Mayor had recognized the right of women to membership in the board, but otherwise had nothing to say. Mrs. Agnew, who has been her steadfast friend and colaborer in all important matters, said she thought that a very serious mistake had been made in the failure to reappoint Miss Dodge. In all other respects anon criticism of the appointments as was heard by the reporter was favorable. The opinion was freely expressed that Mayor Grant had acquitted himself excellently of what must have been a difficult and disagreeable task. The Mayor himself said that politics and sectarianism had been allowed no consideration in the selection of appointees. His sole consideration had been the welfare of the schools and of the children who would attend them.

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MRS. PARNELL WILL BE CARED FOR.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 20.—In answer to the question if the Irish National League of America was going to take any public steps to relieve the alleged straitened circumstances of Mrs. Parnell, President John Fitzgerald replied in the negative. He said: "I think any public movement in that direction would be indelicate and indecent, an insult to the Parnell family, and a slur upon the character of her distinguished son, the Irish leader. The reported sad condition of Mrs. Parnell could not possibly have resulted from the neglect of her family. Mr. Parnell himself expressed painful surprise when the intelligence was conveyed to him, as he had made ample arrangements to secure her financial welfare.

"Some of those who are urging a public subscription for Mrs. Parnell are men who in their craving for notoriety have no conception of honor or decency, but I hope the innate delicacy of the Irish character will prevent the Irishmen of America from playing into the hands of these pretended patriots and philanthropists.

"Mrs. Parnell should not be made an object of public benevolence. Respect for the name should go a step so indecent a movement. Mrs. Parnell's family can and will care for her wants without uncalled-for public interference."

WITHDRAWING THE CHARGES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20.—The fifty-thousand-dollar damage suits instituted some time ago in the Common Pleas Court of Fayette Hewitt, then State Auditor, against the Owensborough *Inquirer* and Covington *Commonwealth* have been settled by compromise. Only a few formal matters remain to be arranged, when the suits will be dismissed.

They grew out of criticisms passed upon Gen. Hewitt's official conduct in connection with Treasurer Tate's defalcation. Gen. Hewitt said that these papers had transcended the bounds of legitimate criticism and he instituted damage suits. No other steps were taken, and the cases have since lain dormant. The statements in the editorials in the *Commonwealth* and the *Inquirer* on which Gen. Hewitt objected so were to the effect that in his evidence he tacitly or by implication admitted that he knew of the Tate defalcation as far back as 1883. The terms of the compromise are that the defendants will admit that the evidence does not show such admission, or, in other words, the papers withdraw the charge that he had any knowledge of the matter.

IRON MANUFACTURERS MEET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—A meeting of the bar iron manufacturers of Eastern Pennsylvania was held here to-day. At the last meeting, held a month ago, prices were advanced, and it was thought another advance would be ordered to-day. The manufacturers, however, decided to make no change at present. There was some very hopeful talk, and the iron men finally concluded to wait a while before making a further advance.

J. Steinman of the Penn Iron Company of Lancaster presided over the meeting. Fifteen firms were represented and a number of others sent letters to the Secretary approving of the objects of the meeting.

The advisability of organizing an association was considered, and the meeting finally concluded to request the officers of the Eastern Bar Iron Association, which has been inactive for some time, to call a meeting to consider the condition of business and other matters.

THE AUTOCRATS' SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—The Autocrats' Society has been incorporated, and its objects are stated to be: "For the cultivation of a social feeling among its members, which object is to be attained by social gatherings or meetings of its members at such place or places, house or houses in New-York City, by them to be taken for the purposes of balls, concerts, lectures, musical, literary, and dramatic entertainments or meetings, to be held by its members, and the further cultivation of dramatic art." The Directors are Nathaniel Levy, 337 East Fourth-street; Samuel Gross, 488 East Fifty-sixth-street; L. George Forgeman, 133 East One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; Abraham M. Mason, 1,610 Lexington-avenue, New-York; David L. Cardozo, 418 Degraw-street, Brooklyn.

Ladies can make their own holiday presents by buying Frames for handsome large flower studies and Picture Screens for dressing. 247 West 14th-st.—Adv.

Useful and ornamental Christmas presents in furniture selling at manufacturers' prices at Geo. G. Fish Co.'s, 126th and 8th-av.—Adv.

EDITOR PENROSE IN JAIL

PLAYING THE MARTYR IN THE MORMON CAUSE.

HE REFUSES TO TELL HOW MANY WIVES HE HAS AND IS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR CONTEMPT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 20.—The court room was crowded this morning with spectators, many ladies being in attendance. Charles W. Penrose, the editor of the *Deseret News*, who had been given time over night to consider whether he would answer the question, "How many wives have you?" was put on the witness stand and again positively refused to answer the question. One of the Mormon attorneys then addressed the court, stating that Penrose meant no contempt and would make an oath later in the day to that effect. Judge Anderson said that such a statement under oath would be received by the court and would be given such consideration as it deserved. He said, however, that the question asked was a proper one and that he must insist on an answer.

The witness was then adjudged in contempt of court and an order made that he be confined in the Utah Penitentiary until he was willing to purge himself of the contempt. Penrose was at once taken in custody by the United States Marshal.

Mr. Dickson then asked that the whole case be continued until Penrose was ready to be cross-examined. The Mormon attorneys objected to an indefinite continuance, claiming that there was no reason why Penrose, the applicant for admission to citizenship, should be compelled to wait for naturalization until one of the witnesses made up his mind to answer. Judge Anderson retorted by saying that Penrose had been a leader of the Mormon Church for many years; that, as President Cleveland had granted him amnesty from all offenses prior to last year, all consequences of his guilt were wiped out; that the witness was asked whether he refused to answer the question on the ground toat it would tend to criminate him, and he replied no. The court then stated that the question was asked in order to show, if possible, what the conduct of this witness had been for years in regard to the observance of a United States law against polygamy, and if it could be shown that his protestations of loyalty, and his statement that he believed and obeyed the laws of the land, were not in harmony with his practices, it might materially affect his credibility as a witness. "The whole proceeding," said the Judge, "so far as this witness is concerned, has all the appearance of having been designed for the purpose of getting direct testimony presented and then by some refractory proceeding on his part to prevent a cross-examination. On direct examination this witness was anxious and willing to testify, but now at the very threshold of cross-examination he attempts to put a stumbling block in the way of legal procedure and to defeat justice. What questions should or should not be put to him."

Mr. Baskin opposed the suggestion of the Mormon counsel that the taking of testimony should be proceeded with. He argued that in many polygamy cases in this Territory witnesses had defied the authority of the court and refused to testify and had gone to the penitentiary. In all those cases the accused had urged toe injustice of holding their trial in abeyance awaiting the pleasure of toe recalcitrant witness, and the court was compelled to grant them a speedy trial

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

A LECTURER ON BRAZIL.

THE REV. G. W. CHAMBERLAIN TELLS OF THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE.

The Rev. G. W. Chamberlain lectured last evening at the chapel of the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church to a large audience on Brazil. A physical map of that country was hung on the wall and frequently referred to. "It has been said," remarked the lecturer, "that the physical formation of the Old World was fitted for the dispersion of the races of the earth and that of the New World for their congregation. There could be no better example of this than the Amazon Valley. So interlaced are the streams that a man in a Rob Roy canoe could go over the whole country. Brazil is nes unhealthy. To judge of that country by Rio Janeiro is like judging of the healthfulness of America by that of New-Orleans.

"One of the ablest Liberals in Brazil said to me last January, 'We have been living along like children under the reign of Dom Pedro. He has been so good a sovereign that we have been contented to learn from him. But the Princess Isabella has altogether different views, and unless she changes them she will never be allowed to come to the throne.' Well, in June last the Liberal Ministry came in. And, acting largely to the fact that Dom Pedro has not personally inadequate to the cares of Government, there was a revolution that means a republic. I cannot help thinking that the Emperor not only tolerated the change but actually connived at it. Now, the men most prominent in the Provisional Government are Barbosa, one of the most liberal of thinkers, and Bocayuva, who has proved himself one of the strongest of writers on political topics and withal a man of great tact and excellent judgment."

Mr. Chamberlain told of a visit paid by Dom Pedro to his school in Sao Paulo and the sovereign's examination of that institution. "The Emperor," continued the lecturer, "said it was the best school he had seen in the whole of his domain. He said: 'If it were not a Propaganda, if you would take the Bible out of your course of study, you might count on my protection.' I replied: 'Your Majesty will pardon me for saying that in teaching what we are commanded by our Master to teach, we sonnt on a higher protection than yours.' He answered: 'Every man has a right to his own opinion.' But he never visited the school again."

Mr. Chamberlain said that the propagation of republican principles had gone on openly for a series of years. As to the effect of religious causes in the revolution, he had no doubt that the recognized subserviency of the Princess Isabella to the Jesuits was of great importance. She had signed the bill for the abolition of slavery under Jesuit advice, in order that the Jesuits might have the oredit of that act. Only recently the "Golden Rose" had been sent to her by the Pope, and had been delivered amid great pomp. This had aroused widespread criticism in the Brazilian newspapers. Mr. Chamberlain did not believe that the revolution was a mere military movement, and he had no doubt of the friendly feeling of the new Government toward the work of Christian missionaries and educators.

MR. KREHBIEL'S LECTURES.

EXPLAINING THE BEAUTIES OF WAGNER'S "DIE MEISTERSINGER."

Mr. H. E. Krehbiel's third lecture before the Seidl Society of Brooklyn was delivered last evening in the presence of an audience that filled Historical Hall, and followed every word of the thoughtful discourse with the keenest interest. Mr. Krehbiel's lectnre was illnstrated by Herr Anton Seidl at the piano, and by Herr Josef Beck, baritone, of the Metropolitan Onera Houee, who sang excellently Haus Sachs's two great monologues. Mr. Seidl deserves warm praise for the admirable manner in which he performed the selections allotted to him. His enunciation of the veice perts was remarkable in its clearness, and his reading was at all times poetic.

Mr. Krehbiel is doing invaluable work in bis lectures. Such a discourse as that of last even ing, illuminated by euch judiciously-selected illnstrations, does more toward acquainting an audience with the true philosophic hasis and vital poetic principles of Wagner's art than the study of a dozen of the lame and inadequate handbooks which are so plentiful. Mr. Krehbiel's method is to combine a few, and effective analyses of the text and the music, and their relation to eaoh other with a diligent and critical study of the historical, traditional, and legendary material on whiob Wagner built his works. Last evening's discourse was a fine example of coustructive criticism, a species of commentary somewhat too rare in the world of music.

The lectnrer discarded the notion that Wagner's oomedy is merely a satire on the hinebound conservatists who opposed his reformations. He took the broader view of "Die Meistersinger" as the embodiment of the old contest in music between romanticism and classicism, between the spirit and its integument. Classicism, or the perfection of formal beauty, is represented by the mastersingers, or rather especially by Hans Sachs. Romanticism, or the instrumented utterance of inspiration, is represented by Walther von Stoising. Haus Sachs finally induces Walther to mold bis inspired nttterance into something resembling the recognized forms. The short contest results in a practical illustration of the precept enunciated by Schumann, that "mastery of form leads talent to ever-increasing freedom."

Mr. Krehbiel explained the themetio material in which Wagner has mueically embodied the two principles in his comedy, and, with the aid of Mr. Seidl's excellent pianoforte, demonstrated his proposition with delightful clearness and convincing force. Interesting details of the disconrse were bis quotations from the quaint old work of Johann Christoph Wagenseil, "De Sacri Romani Imperii Libera Civitate Norlberkensi Commentatio," published in 1697. With these he showed that Wagner had not only made admirable nse of masteringers' songs, but that he had also given a photographic reproduotion of the life of Nuremberg in the sixteenth century. The next and final leoture will be delivered on Saturday afternoon. The snbject is "The Trilogy."

GEORGE W. LEDERER'S CASE.

THE ALLEGED BIGAMIST ON TRIAL IN THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

The oase of the theatrical manager, George W. Lederer, who is obarged with marrying the daughter of Richard W. Newcombe while he was the legal husband of the woman known in Vandeville circles as Miss Clara Chester, came np in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Lederer was represented by Edward E. Price and Mrs. Lederer, or Miss Chester, by Mr. Hummel.

The plaintiff went on the stand and told her story substantially as it has been published. She has left the Transatlantique Vandeville Company. She said that Lawyer Hummel was supplying her with money enough to pay her board bill. She had been known in England as Clara Linton, as well as Clara Chester. She swore that Mr. Frank Harvey, meeting her on Unionsquare, had threatened to have her arrested if she did not give up Lederer's letters. She had refused them, but afterward surrendered them to Lawyer Newcombe.

Henry Clark, Felicie Trewey, Charlee Pinaud, Mrs. Rose Newham, and Harry Pepper, all theatrical people, testified that they knew the plaintiff and defendant and had never seen any reason to regard them as man and wife.

E. M. Gotthold, advance agent of the Leavitt company, swore that Mr. Lederer and Miss Chester had been registered as Mr. and Mrs. Lederer at the Gardiner House in Baltimore and elsewhere.

Harry Williams never had noticed any intimacy between the plaintiff and defendant. He had always supposed the former's name was Daisy Vinton. Harry Athol testified to the same effect. Reed Pinand swore that he had always regarded Miss Chester as a woman of excellent character.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow morning.

HOMELESS AND PENNILESS.

Policeman McCarthy last night found a young woman sitting on the stoop of St. Barnabas Home in Mnlberry-street. She had a seven months' boy baby in her arms. She told the officer that she had tried to gain admission to the home for the night, but had been refused. McCarthy rapped at the door with his club and one of the inmates appeared. He explained that the woman had no place to stop for the night with her child, but those in charge of the institution refused to let her in.

McCarthy then took her to Police Headquarters where she said that her name was Mary Lett. She is twenty-four years old. She was married five years ago to William Lett. At the time of the marriage her husband, unknown to her, was a deserter from the regular army. They lived happily together in Brooklyn for four years.

A year ago Lett was arrested as a deserter, taken to Fort Hamilton and tried, and sentenced to State prison for three years. His wife was left alone to look out for herself. She became a mother in Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and has since been an inmate of the New-York Infant Asylum, Tenth-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street. She was discharged from there yesterday. Matron Webb took care of her for the night.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ELIZABETH C. KINNEY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clementine Kinney, mother of Edmund C. Stedman, the poet, died at her home in Summit, N. J., Tuesday evening, after a short illness. The funeral services will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church at Summit, Saturday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Trains will leave Barclay and Christopher streets at 9:10 A. M. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. Kinney was the daughter of David L. Dodge of this city and was born in New-York in 1810. Her first husband was Edmund B. Stedman of Hartford, Conn., who died not many years after his marriage. Mrs. Kinney showed marked literary ability at an early age, and from 1840 to 1850 she contributed many verses to the periodicals of the day. Five years after the death of Mr. Stedman, or in 1841, she was married to William B. Kinnay, founder of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*. For some years after, she confined her contributions to her husband's newspaper, to *Graham's Magazine*, and to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*. In 1855 she gave to the public "Felicita, a Metrical Romance," in 1867 "Poems," and in 1873 "Bianca Capello, a Tragedy."

In 1850 Mr. Kinney received the appointment of United States Minister to the Court of Victor Emmanuel, where they remained several years. Mr. Kinney dying shortly after his return to this country. Mrs. Kinney in her youth was regarded as a remarkably beautiful woman and was famed for her wit and conversational powers in the Italian Courts. Her circle of friends in this country was a very wide one.

CORNELIUS RYERSS DISOSWAY.

New-York losee enother of her old citizens in the death of Cornelius Ryerss Disoeway, who passed away early yesterday morning at his home, 480 Mott-avenue. The immediate cause of his death was a stroke of apoplexy received a weak ago last Sunday, though he has been ailing for some months.

Mr. Disoeway was horn in 1801 on Staten Island, where his family had lived for many generations. He was at the time of his death the oldest living Alumnus of Columbia College, having been graduated from that institution in 1820. Wesleyan College gave him the degree of A. M. in 1838. He studied law in the office of the elder James W. Gerard. He retired from the active practice of his profession sixteen years ago, and has since served his fellowcities and his ho inconsiderable fortune to philanthropic work. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Disoway was a Democrat until 1860, when he supported Lincoln both with his pen and vote, and ever afterward voted with the Republican Party. For many years he passed a great deal of time at Great Neck, L. I., where he owned a handsome country place. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A dispatch was received from London last evening announcing the death of William Allingham, the poet. He was born at Ballyshannon, Ireland, in 1828. He received his education at a private school in Ireland, and from an early age contributed to periodical literature. In 1850 he published his first volume of poems, dedicated to Leigh Hunt. In 1854 "Ballyshannon Poems and Night Songs" appeared. "Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland," a modern poem in twelve chapters, came out in 1864. The next year he received the appointment of Surveyor of Customs, and obtained a literary pension in 1864. In 1874 he snoceeded James A. Froude as editor of *Fraser's Magazine*.

Charles H. Wells, editor and proprietor of the *Dixie*, a prominent trade journal of Atlanta, Ga., died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., yesterday. He was twenty-nine years old and was well known, especially in railroad circles, throughout the North and East.

William Schnauffer, publisher of the Baltimore *Wecker*, and the agent in Baltimore for transatlantic steamships, died snddenly of paralysis Tuesday night. Mr. Schnauffer was born in Wertemberg, Germany, and was fifty-five years old.

Charles Mosely Wolcott, President of the First National Bank of Fishkill, N. Y., and a prominent business man, died in that city yesterday, aged seventy-three years.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ITS ANNUAL MEETING IN NEWARK YESTERDAY.

The Women's National Indian Association opened its annual meeting at the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., yesterday morning. Abont one hundred ladies, who are active in the work and support of the association throughout the country, were present. Only one man attended, and he was the sexton of the church. The ladies put in a very busy day, sitting from 10:30 A. M. to 5 P. M., with less than an hour's in termission. Mrs. M. G. Baldwin made an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. J. R. Kendrick of New-York.

Mrs. A. S. Quinton, the President, made an address in which she said that the receipts of last year were $5,000 more than in any previous year, and consequently more good work had been done. The association is preparing Indians for medical and nurse work, and teaching the Oiibbis to sing public and church schools. She said that the new Commission of Indian Affairs was working for the education of all the Indians. In the future the Indian Rights Association and the Boston Citizens' Committee would look after the political rights of the red race. Mrs. Quinton's work, Mrs. Quinton said, was to establish missions and to build cottages and churches for their charges.

Mrs. H. E. Withur of Pennsylvaoia, Treasurer of the association, reported the anqual receipts for mission fund, $5,659 70; for mission cottages fund, $2,477 50; for house-building fund, $3,219 96; for general fund, $4,100 33; for special organization, $1,278, making total receipts, $16,377 41, including the balances on hand at beginning of 1888. The disbursements were: For mission and cottage funds, $5,659 70; for house-building fund, $3,219 96; for general fund, $3,062 45; for special organization, $1,278, the total expenditnree of the year being $12,408 65, leaving a balanoe in hank of $3,968 76.

Reports from committees representing the various branches of the work done by the association's missions were read and approved as highly satisfactory. At to-day's session papers on snbjects connected with the work will be read, resolutions will he adopted, and officers elected.

In the evening Gen. Thomas Morgan, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of Washington, made a comprehensive address on Indian education. Several other papers of importance were also read. The session this evening ends the meeting. It is probable that the next conference will be held in Pittsburg.

THE MAN WAS NOT KILLED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 20.—Reliable information from the scene of the reported killing of Rube Burrows's right bower, who wore, it is said, a bome-made coat of mail, and whose last words were: "Rube's in the West," shows that the story as sent out from Birmingham is a falsehood pure and simple. There has been no man killed in Marshall County, Ala., for more than a year, willfully, maliciously, or otherwise.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

John Highland, an employe in one of the packing houses at Kansas City, Mo., was shot and mortally wounded by some person nokown at midnight Tuesday. Highland was a gnest at John Gilliland's boarding house at Armondale, and was locking np the house preparatory to retiring. When he stepped out of the door one of two men across the street cried, "There he is; let him have it." A shot followed the words and Highland fell, shot through the groin.

Sheriff McCarthy of Pnehlo, Col., arrived at Washington yesterday with a requisition for Robert E. Hall, a Colorado local preacher, who is wanted in Pnehlo on charges of obtaining about $1,200 through forgery and false pretenses. Hall will probably be surrendered to the Sheriff.

H. W. Cowan, ex-prominent Princeton football player, who was selected by the Graduate Advisory Committee to referee the Yale-Harvard game at Springfield next Saturday, telegraphed Capt. Gill of the Yale eleven last night refusing to act. Cowan gave no reason for his refnsal.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church has concluded the work of distributing the general fund emong the various missions under control of the Church, and adjourned at Kansas City yesterday afternoon to meet a year hence in Boston, Mass.

While the Italian bark Immacolata, Capt. Siano, was loading cement, pitch, wine, &c., at Marseilles for New-York on Monday, an explosion of petroleum gas occurred in her hold. The hold was flooded and the fire quenched. The vessel received but little damage.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brunning of Prescott, Ontario, were found dead in their home yesterday morning. The woman bore marks of violance about the head, but the man has no marks whatever upon him. It is supposed that Brunning killed his wife and then took poison.

Several miners were hurled by a fall of rock in the Buffalo mine at Nekaunee, Mich., Tuesday night. Yesterday five were taken out. A Swede named Olsen was instantly killed and two Finns were fatally injured. One man remains to be taken out.

The one-hundred-ton furnace of the Centre Iron Company at Bellefonte, Penn., has been put into blast again after an idleness of six months. It has changed hands. Col. James B. Coryell of Williamsport is President of the new company.

Frank Bennett, aged twenty-two, brakeman, fell from an Erie train last night near Newburg, N. Y. Three cars and a caboose passed over his body as it lay on the track, yet he escaped with only a broken shoulder blade and a few minor bruises.

The Norwegian bark Arracan, from New-York Sept. 27 for Dantzic, before reported wrecked at Nexo, has gone to pieces. Much of her cargo has drifted away. A thousand barrels of petroleum have been saived in good condition.

Charles Sullivan, a track hand, was killed instantly at Spencerport, N. Y., last night. He was helping to roll a freight car along the track when he slipped under the car and was ground to pieces.

The trial of William H. Shannon, at Baltimore, for the murder of Annie Fee, alias Blanche Gray, a woman of the town, ended Tuesday night with a verdict of manslaughter.

AMERICAN SHIPPING LOSS.

CAPT. CODMAN BEFORE THE MASSACHUSETTS TARIFF-REFORM LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The Massachusetts Tariff Reform League held its first dinner of the season to-night, with a considerably-increased attendance over last year. The after-dinner speaking was informal and was upon the decline of American shipping resulting from the high tariff.

The chief speaker of the evening was Capt. John Codman, an old-time ship owner, who replied to a recent article by Congressman Dingley in the *North American Review*, taking as his text: "A Review of the Hon. Nelson Dingley's Plea for the Further Protection of the Shipbuilding Monopoly." He said in part:

Capt. John Codman's speech was devoted to refuting the article entitled "How to Restore American Shipping," which appeared in the *North American Review* for June. He said that Mr. Dingley, the author of the article, is the advocate of the domestic shipbuilding industry, which he considers absolutely necessary for the development of the commerce and carrying trade of the United States. On the other hand, the speaker held that commerce and the carrying trade are of infinitely greater importance than shipbuilding, and that the apothem of "the trade following the flag" has been demonstrated a fallacy. "While it is desirable that we should build ships at home," said the speaker, "it is a poor policy as well as gross injustice to our merchants and sailors to surrender our carrying trade to other nations, whom we directly protect in coudneting it while nominally protecting our shipbuilders, who do not build the ships we need and to whom the stimulus of competition is wanting. Which, if introdnced hy the presence of 'free ships' from abroad, would soon enable them to supply all our demands."

The speaker said that Mr. Dingley commended England for "fostering" her domestic shipbuilding, but that he failed to refer to the fact that in 1849 she abolished her restrictive navigation laws, in order to prevent a condition like our own at present, and permitted merchants to supply themselves with ships. Shipbuilders took exception to this, hnt the question before Parliament was not how shall those individnals who are engaged in a particular industry be affected, hut how shall the supremacy of the British flag, then sorely threatened oy the competition of American clippers, be maintained? These questions were asked: "Is it not better that British merchants shonld huy those American ships in order to carry on their trade than that they should abandon it in favor of the American? Is it not better that British officers and seamen should have employment in vessels wherever built than that Americans of a simiiar calling should take the bread from their months?" Thrown on their own resonrces, the builders went to work, and soon the unprotected Britons surpassed the protected Americans.

Capt. Codman denied the necessity of a bounty to shipbuilders to enable them to revive the merchant marine, and ridiculed Mr. Dingley's assertion that nearly all the steamships in the leading British lines have received a permanent bonnty. He showed that England does not "foster" her marine particularly by quoting that only 2 per cent. of the whole British steam fleet, less than 1 per cent. of the entire British ship tonnage, receives compensation for carrying the mails. He said that the pay given to his small portion of the British shipping interest for carrying mails has manifestly nothing to do with promoting shipbuilding, as it is evident that a subsidized line can no more induce the building of unsubsidized ships than a subsidized line of stage coaches can induce people to build unsubsidized stage coaches to run in opposition to them.

The speaker compared the French and American Governments with regard to the treatment of shipbuilders. The former gives a bonnty of 30 cents per ton for every 1,000 miles sailed while the vessel is engaged in foreign trade, but this bounty only applies to all vessels under the French flag if the vessel is built in France, and a ship is entitled to one-half of that amount if she is built abroad, so that it is often cheaper for Frenchmen to build their ships in England and obtain half the bounty than to get the whole of it by building them at home.

In conclusion the speaker said that those most interested in the bounty are owners of wooden ships whose object is to create a market for their vessels. He said: "Now what would be the effect of this bounty on iron shipbuilding? Whereas the free importation of ships would force our iron shipbuilders to produce others as good and as cheap as those we should obtain from abroad, this gift would he a premium on their disposition to stand still in the march of progress. Words of all, no my mind, would be so humiliating confession it implies—that the American sailor has lost his energy, his pluck, his manhood."

ERIE EMPLOYES COMPLAIN.

Rumors of great discatisfaction and a threatened strike among the employes of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad have been prevalent. The engineers, firemen, and trainmen, it was said, were almost ready for open revolt. Verification was given to these rumors by several employes with whom a reporter of THE TIMES talked last night.

According to their statements, a committee on Monday laid the grievances before General Manager E. B. Thomas. They say that unless he gives them proper recognition it will result in a tie-up of the system.

An engineer who brought a train into the Jersey City station last night said: "What we are complaining of is a little book that made its appearance some time ago whiih the men all over the system have nicknamed 'The Cast-iron Agreement.' That book was in direct violation of an agreement made between this company and its employes two years ago, when its officers agreed that the employes' rights were not to be disturbed. The 'General Agreement' is made up of short rules and regulations, many of which are so ambiguous that they can be construed to mean a dozen different things. Each man was given one of these books and requested to sign it. Almost to a man we have refused to do so.

"The clause in the 'Cast-iron Agreement' with which we find especial fault is to the effect that if an employe is injured or incapacitated while in the discharge of his duty the company is in no way liable to him, unless it pleases to give him something. We say that is a clause we wonld make us mere objects of charity if we were injured. We hold that the company has no right to ask us to sign away a right given us by law.

"Last week there was a large meeting at Salamanca, N. Y., and there have been meetings in other States through which we run. The committee appointed at our Salamanca meeting had a long conference with General Manager Thomas on Monday, and we are daily expecting an answer. On that answer everything will depend. There are other smaller grievances, but they are such as can be easily regulated. If forced to the wall, however, we will go out, and if we do go out I believe the tie-up will he the most serious the Erie management has ever had to consider. The road has now more freight than it has motive power to handle; and a stop of even a day would result disastrously.

"Yes, our engineers are about all brotherhood men. Many men have been taken on who did not helong to the brotherhood, hnt we have argued with them and brought them into the fold."

None of the officials of the road could be found last evening, as most of them have residences scattered along the line of the road.

ELECTRICITY'S FATAL WORK.

A reminder of the Feeks tragedy confronted the members of the Medico-Legal Society in the parlors of the Buckingham Hotel last evening. The larynx of the ill-fated lineman, preserved in alcohol and disclosing the deadly wires' fatal work, was exhibited by Dr. P. E. Donlin in illustration of a paper read by him on "The Pathology of Death by Electricity."

Dr. Donlin summed np his conclusions as follows:

"The popular idea that the electrical current passes along the nerves and produces shock by conducting the current to the brain is, as yon are aware, fallacious. Our knowledge of the great electrical conductive powar of water and the exceptions of Dr. Richardson, which show the still greater electrical conductivagower of blood, wonld lead one to anppose—and, in fact, it is proved by the greater damage done to the most vascular organs of the body—that the blood is the great conductor of electricity; and that in all cases of exposnre to the electric current the blood is the first to suffer, and the nerve centres and cells the last.

"Upon this thoroughly pnre knowledge of the manner of death points out clearly that when death is not on the moment produced by the shock of the current it must be produced by the electric current's action condncted by the blood) upon the ganglia of the heart, causing spasm of the heart muscle, emptying the ventricles, and abnormally forcibly propelling the charged and fluid blood to the periphery, producing hyperæmia or ecobymosis in the most vascular portions of the most vascniar organs.

"Where death is not instantaneous it must be produced by disorganization of the blood, interference with the oxygenation causing congestion of some vital vascular organ hy engorgement. The lungs being the most vascnlar, death usually results from asphyxia, either through the anoxygenated condition of the blood or hypersemia or engorgement of that organ."

In the discussion which enaned, the views advanced by Dr. Donlin were supported by Drs. Tuttle, Inman, and others. Secretary Bach asked Dr. Donlin about the effect likely to be produced through the infliction of the death penalty by electricity. Dr. Donlin replied that the immensity of the power of the machines constructed was such that the purely mechanical results would occasion death. It was possible with those appliances to drive the current of electricity through the tissues and destroy them. The amount of power to be employed was, however, clearly within the control of the electrician.

MANY LIVES IN DANGER.

THE HOTEL BLOCK AT BALDWINSVILLE ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Fire at Baldwinsville last night caused a loss of $250,000. The flames originated in the second story of the Seneca Hotel, at Oswago and Genesee streets, and the entire hotel block, with twe large warehouses adjoining, was destroyed. The hotel was a handsome structure, and with the warehouses had a frontage of 100 feet on Oswago-street and 200 feet on Genesee-street.

The flames spread so rapidly that the hotel guests, about forty in number, had to flee for their lives, many of them losing all their clothing and valuables. Mr. Wright, the landlord, who was sick in bed, was carried down a ladder, and had a narrow escape with his life.

The block was owned by J. W. Upson, and was occnpied, in addition to the hotel, by G. N. Luckey, jeweler; Hall & Williams, hardware; A. W. Warner, photograph gallery; Charles Shore, harness; Virginia & Fickelsen, boiler shop, and M. D. Voorhees, cigar dealer. In the warehouses adjoining was a large quantity of tobacco and knit goods. These, with the other contents, were a total loss. The second, third, and fourth stories of one warehouse were filled with knit and woolen goods belonging to J. C. & I. C. Miller.

In the adjoining warehouse was stored a quantity of tobacco owned by J. W. Upson, Myron Mandelson of New-York, and others. This was totally destroyed. Mr. Upson, the owner of the block, values it at about $30,000, upon which there is an insurance of two-thirds. Wright & Co., proprietors of the hotel, estimate their loss between $6,000 and $8,000, with a partial insurance. Mr. Upson owned the furniture in the hotel. G. N. Luckey estimates his loss at $1,000; Hall & Williams lost between $15,000 and $18,000 worth of goods; insurance $10,000; M. D. Voorhees estimates his loss at $3,000, with $1,500 insurance; Charles Shore saved part of his stock of goods, but estimates his loss at $1,000; F. A. Marvin, an attorney, succeeded in saving his law library; A. W. Warner sustains a loss of $1,000.

The heaviest losers are the Messrs. Miller, woolen manufacturers, who estimate that they had about $100,000 worth of woolen and knit goods stored in the warehouse. They carried an insurance of $60,000. The tobacco stored in the adjoining warehouse was valued at about $100,000 and is thought to have been fully insured. The adjoining property was constantly in danger, and the First National Bank was several times on fire, but was saved by the firemen. The Seneca House barns were saved.

The walls of the burned buildings fell in about 1 o'clock and the fire was thus prevented from spreading. The origin of the fire is a mystery, hut it is thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in oiled rags.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

A meeting of the creditors of A. Loth & Sons, wholesale dealers in notions at St. Louis, was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel. The statement submitted by their attorney showed liabilities $250,000, of which $150,000 was for corporate debts and $28,000 for borrowed money. The nominal assets amounted to $188,800, consisting of merchandise at cost, $93,400; good accounts, $66,600; doubtful accounts, $24,600; cash, $1,800; fixtures, $500. No offer of compromise was made by the firm, hut from the statement presented it was thought the assets would pay about 40 cents on the dollar. Nothing definite was decided upon. The business was established in 1857, and the firm heretofore claimed a capital of $76,000. The greater part of their indebtedness is due in New-York.

William T. Amies, dealer in clocks, lamps, &c., and manufacturers' depot for installment goods at 17 Murray-street, made an assignment yesterday to Harry J. Cuthbert, giving three preferences for $7,197. He has been in the present business three years, claiming a capital of about $80,000. He is also manager of the Amies Publishing Compahy at 17 Murray-street, of which Henry J. Johnson is President. The principal cause of Mr. Amies's failure is said to be the tightness of the money market, on account of which he was not able to get the usual discounts from the banks. Other causes are slow collections and hill purchasing. His liabilities are about $50,000, and his assets are said to exceed that amount.

In the Insolvency Court at Dedham, Mass., before Judge White, yesterday, the first meeting of the creditors of W. Johnson & Co., dealers in hides of Boston, was held. The firm recently filed a proposal in writing for a composition with their creditors by which they offer to pay fifty cents on the dollar of their firm debts, and by which William F. Johnson was to compound his individual indebtedness ten cents on the dollar, and Gordon Pinnock was to pay ten per cent. of his individual indebtedness. Louis T. Tupper made no individual offer. At to-day's hearing claims amounting to $300,000 were proved and allowed and none were disallowed. About three-fourths of the whole number of creditors assented to the proposition.

M. Strauss & Son, wholesale dealers in tailors' trimmings at 508 Broadway and at San Francisco, are in the hands of the Sheriff on a judgment for $9,466 in favor of Henry Neuman. The father had charge of the New-York house, and the son, Julius, the San Francisco branch. In April last their statement showed a surplus of $37,000. Moses Strauss is said to have been in the present business about seventeen years. In April, 1888, he was tried in the Court of Special Sessions on the charge of conspiracy to commit arson and was promptly acquitted. The liabilities of the firm are reported to be about $80,000.

Mrs. Maria B. Neil of Anoka, Minn., has turned over all her property to secure the creditors of the First National Bank in the sum of over $40,000 for the notes she signed for C. H. Bell, the cashier who absconded with $250,000 of the bank's funds. This property consists of a forty-acre tract in Minneapolis and another tract of the same size in St. Paul, the two being worth probably $250,000. Of this large sum of money which Mrs. Neil is called upon to pay she has never received one dollar, it all going to Pratt the absconding cashier, in whom she had the utmost confidence, having made a will leaving all her property to him.

Isaac C Schuler, casket manufacturer and undertaker of Amsterdam, N. Y., made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors yesterday to his counsel, Senator Hiram H. Waldron. His liabilities are estimated at $75,000. His nominal assets exceed this amount, hut his actual assets will fall considerably short of it. The failure was caused by the refnsal of local hanks, as a consequence of the Carmichael affair, to renew his paper.

Popkin & Rosenthal, manufacturers of cloaks at 85 Division-street, are in the hands of the Sheriff. Two creditors whose claims are about $2,000 have registered their claims. The other creditors, it is said, will be offered 30 cents on the dollar. Their liabilities are about $6,500. They started in business last July with a small capital.

A meeting was held yesterday in Boston in the case of Horace N. Shepherd, and it was agreed that no claims be approved until an assignee is appointed, who is to examine the claims.

W. S. Black & Co., bankers and financial agents at Carlsrigs, Ontario, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $60,000, of which $40,000 is made up of farmers' deposits.

H. W. Butler, dealer in boots and shoes at Haverhill, Mass., has failed. His liabilities are $28,000 and his nominal assets $26,000.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The steamship Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New-York Nov. 2, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

She Speaks
To every American Housewife.

I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best Manufactured, so far as I have any experience in the use of such compounds. Since the introduction of it into my kitchen I have used no other in making biscuits, cakes, etc., and have entirely discarded for such purposes the home-made combination of one-third soda, two-thirds cream of tartar.

It is an act of simple justice and also a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American housewives.

Marion Harland.

Laces

All the latest novelties in Evening Wear: White and Colored Gauzes in dots, stripes, and figures.

MOUSSELINE DE SOIE Flouncings embroidered in Persian effects.

BLACK AND WHITE Nets and Flouncings beaded in Gold, Silver, and Steel, also Gold and Silver Laces.

The new CHIFON CLOTH in all the leading shades, with Ruffling to match.

E. A. Morrison

893 Broadway. 13 East 19th-st.

BASEBALL MEN IN SESSION.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—The International Baseball Association held its annual meeting here to-day. The clubs represented were Detroit, Toledo, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. The Directors' report was read and approved. All the International clubs will stay together, and there is a probability that Columbus of the American Association will be asked to join. Grand Rapids and Saginew have both sent applications for membership, and they were laid on the table for future action, with probabilities in favor of both being elected.

The report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution was submitted. An amendment changing the name of the organization from International Association to International League was adopted, as was an amendment to Section 26 providing that players released from one club may engage at once with some other club instead of waiting five days as heretofore. An amendment providing for a substitute umpire at $100 per month, which amendment Secretary White said would no away with the occasions for the umpire to call and also one providing that any umpire failing to appear to umpire a game for which he is scheduled be fined $25, were adopted.

Mr. Hobbs moved that the salary limit be reduced from $3,500 to $3,000. Defeated.

Mr. Gray moved an amendment that a club withdrawing from the field after being ordered to play by the umpire be fined a sum of $200, $150 to go to the club not in default and $50 to the League. Carried.

M. E. Mills was elected President on the first ballot by 5 to 3; Mr. Brinker of Rochester was elected Vice President. Secretary White was re-elected by unanimous ballot. The following Board of Directors was then elected: Hamilton, James Dixon; London, T. S. Hobbs; Rochester, H. E. Leonard; Syracuse, A. R. Dickinson; Toledo, ——; Ex. Kerwin; Toronto, M. McConnell; Detroit, M. E. Mills; Buffalo, C. B. Fitzgerald.

On motion of Mr. Leedley the schedule meeting was set for Toronto. Mr. Gray moved it would be interesting to hear from the Buffalo representative regarding its position.

Mr. J. L. White said: "If I can put a club in the Brotherhood I would prefer it, but if we can't, I should like to keep on in the International. Mr. Howe and myself have about completed arrangements to dispose of the Buffalo International franchise to Buffalo gentlemen, and, so far as I am concerned, I am willing to notify the secretary of the International of any change as early as possible."

On motion the schedule was increased to 126 games was carried. Adjourned.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 20.—Manager Walter W. Barnham of the Worcester team this afternoon was engaged as manager for the New-Haven team next year, and will not go to Syracnse, as an Associated Press dispatch states to-night.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—"Jack" Rowe of Buffalo has signed contracts with the following players for his Brotherhood club: Ferson in Manchester, John Irwin in South Boston, Carney in Salem, and "Couny" Mack in Hartford. All these men were with the Washington Club last season. With Wise, Rowe, and White this makes seven men now engaged by the new Buffalo Club.

Keefe said yesterday that the Buffalo Club would resign from the International Association and join the Brotherhood League shortly. He says that Ward and Ewing have gone West to look over the field and learn the exact standing of the financial backers of the different clubs.

A DANGEROUS ELECTRIC WIRE.

An electric wire helonging to the United States Illuminating Company was broken by some unknown cause in front of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 55 Beaver-street, yesterday morning. One of the ends, from which sparks belched out, wriggled in the air. The other end came within six feet of the sidewalk. The wire had the effect of drawing a large crowd, who were wary enough not to come within the limits of danger. Policeman Lonsser of the First Precinct was among those who saw the danger. He reported to the electric company. Later in the day the wire was placed under control.

SANDBAGGED IN HIS RESTAURANT.

A stranger entered the restaurant of Michael Carroll, at 1,606 Broadway, about 9 o'clock last night, and assaulted the proprietor with a sandbag. The latter defended himself as best he could and stabbed his assailant twice in the face with a table knife. Carroll was overpowered, however, and was knocked senseless and robbed of $33. The stranger was taken to the Roosevalt Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was removed to his home at 319 West Forty-seventh-street.

Mr. Carroll's assailant is described as thirty years of age, stout, and with light complexion and hair. A general alarm for his arrest was sent out from Police Headquarters.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Attorney General Miller has given an adverse opinion on the claim of Gen. Casey, Chief of Engineers, for $16,000 as commission on funds disbursed by him for the construction of the State, War, and Navy Department Building. The Attorney General held that officers of the Engineer Corps who disburse funds for public works are not entitled to the one-half of 1 per cent. of the amount disbursed allowed in the case of civil officers.

Commodore Wilson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Conservation and Repair, submitted to a surgical operation yesterday in the hope of obtaining relief from a long-standing physical trouhle. He will be confined to his home for several weeks.

Commander F. W. Dickens has been placed on waiting orders. He has just reached home, having been detached from the command of the Tallapoosa of the South Atlantic squadron.

The Quinnebaug and Juniata, which have been condemned by a board of survey, were to-day stricken from the list of vessels of the navy. They will be advertised and sold.

Lieut. Commander E. M. Hughes has been detached from duty as Inspector of the eighteenth Lighthouse District and will be succeeded by Lieut. Commander E. B. Barry.

Leave of absence granted to Capt. Rudolph G. Ehert, Assistant Surgeon, has been extended six months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

First Lieuts. William F. Robinson, Jr., Company A, and Herbert J. Slocum, Company D, Seventh Cavalry, have exchanged commands.

Second Lieuts. Amos B. Shattuck of Company A and Frank D. Webster of Company B, Sixth Infantry, have exchanged commands.

The Superintendent of the Recruiting Service will forward thirty recruits to the Sixth Infantry, in the Department of the Missouri.

Leave of absence for forty-five days has been granted to Capt. Douglass M. Scott, Commissary of Subsistence.

Second Lieut. James H. Frier has been transferred from Company E to Company D. Seventeenth Infantry.

Capt. John D. Hall has been promoted to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, vice Brown, deceased.

Sick leave for four months has been granted Col. Richard I. Dodge, Eleventh Infantry.

The Post Office at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson was broken into Tuesday night and the safe was blown open and $60 stolen. There is no clue to the robbers.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

IS THE ACT CONSTITUTIONAL

GROWS A LITTLE EACH DAY

FAIR SUBSCRIPTIONS SEEM TO COME SLOWLY.

THE FUND WAS INCREASED YESTERDAY, BUT IT IS STILL FAR BELOW THE FIVE-MILLION MARK.

Subscriptions to the World's Fair continue to come in slowly. The $50,000 chipped in by the directory of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad has so far been the only big subscription of the week. The grand total of receipts officially recorded at the Chamber of Commerce at the beginning of the week was $3,212,893. The total as figured yesterday on the Chamber's books was $3,326,348. In other words, an advance since Monday of but little more than $100,000 has been made, according to the official account of the fair's Finance Committee.

There exists a feeling that big subscriptions should come from the rich, and it prompted the following letter yesterday from James G. Johnson & Co., Broadway importers:

"We beg leave to say that inasmuch as corporations like the Manhattan Railroad Company and other transportation companies, as well as individuals like our prominent hotel men and restaurateurs, who above all others of the community would derive the largest and most direct benefit by the fair, show such selfish indifference to the success of the project that we do not feel warranted in sacrificing any part of our means for their especial benefit."

Despite the fact that Mayor Grant's engagements have forced him to decline to preside at the so-called George B. Lennon mass meeting at Cooper Institute to-night, the meeting will be held just the same. Mr. Lennon anticipates a great success for it. He said yesterday that John D. Crimmins, Congressman Flower, and himself had originally begun to nurse the project of calling the workingmen together at Cooper Union. Thomas B. Masterson, ex-President of the Shoemakers' Union, will open the meeting, and Henry Cæsar Coe, the ex-Treasurer of the Central Labor Union, will preside. Amos J. Cummings, Gen. Henry L. Kimball, and Joseph J. Finnerty have been invited to attend and make speeches.

Young America, or rather young New-York, has been heard from at last. He wrote this letter to Mayor Grant yesterday:

Please let a little boy do something for the World's Fair. Papa gave me $5. Please put me down for that. LITTLE TEDDY FIELDS.

These subscriptions were recorded at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday:

By the Real Estate Exchange:		Ogden & Katzenmayer	$100
Bliss & Whiting	$250	Charles S. Kruse	100
By E. L. Merrifield:		V. Moeslein	100
Lorens Reich	100	Max Ams, second subscription	100
The Cambridge	500	John Borkel, second subscription	50
By the Mechanics & Traders' Ex.:		Various subscribers	150
John P. Kane	500	By H. Goldberg:	
By Chas. J. Gillis:		Albert Iden	100
Oakley & Keating	250	John H. Klenke	200
By McKesson & Robbins:		Henry Busche	100
Rogers & Pyett	500	E. Wahrenberg	100
By the *Sun*:		John Knobloch	100
Various subscribers	95	N. C. Seedorf	100
By L. C. Warner:		Various subscribers	425
Geo. Frost & Co., Boston	500	By E. J. Horgan:	
By Hill Brothers:		H. Lissa & Co	100
Libbey & Ryker	500	By N. Y. Board of Trade and Transportation:	
By the *Herald*:		H. R. DeMitt & Co.	500
J. Jacob	250	S. Weisser & Co.	500
Various subscribers	95	By the Stationers' Board of Trade:	
By Wholesale Grocers' Ass'n:		E. J. Merriam	100
Hansen & Meinken	1,000	C. B. Hewitt & Brother	250
R. C. Williams & Co	500	Fr. Beck & Co	1,000
Clark, Holley & Ketchum	500	Werree, Lange & Co	1,000
Henry Heide	500	Henry Bainbridge & Co	500
H. Nordinger	200	A. Dougherty	2,500
H. Hirsh & Sons	200	By H. L. & Mendason:	
J. G. Fowere & Co	500	Manhattan Suit and Cloak Co, (second subscription)	500
J. Dwight & Co	5,000	Ross & Wronker	200
Church & Co	5,000	By the Gorham Manufacturing Co., Ed. Holbrook, Treas.:	
W. Grandiman & Sons	100	Davis Collamore & Co	5,000
G. Ahrens's Sons	100	Oliver G. Barton	250
S. K. & J. O. Mott	1,000	J. W. Gillespie, Middle Granville, N. Y.	100
J. D. Stout & Co	100	George H. Miller	10
Kerner & Sonwebsand	100	By J. & W. Seligmen & Co.:	
Boyle & Scott	100	Heilner & Strauss	1,000
Wagner, Kellam & Co	100	By F. A. Kirchhoff:	
Sharp, Taylor & Perkins	500	C. Bernstein & Co., (Rattling Association)	750
H. Eggers & Co.	500	By W. C. Berlin:	
Stenk, Spencer & Co	500	J. W. Stearns	100
F. Reisel & Co	500	S. E. Bergen	100
C. F. Gennerich	500	By L. Windmuller:	
Gennerich & Von Bremen	500	Wesel donck, Lorent & Co	500
By F. A. Kirchhoff:		Pings & Pinner	500
United Confectionere' Asso	250	L. A. Busedorff & Co	250
Jabnrg Broe	200		
William J. Stitt & Co	100		
Various subscribers	175		
By Richard Ketzenmeyer & Co	500		
J. Schreiner, Jr.	500		
C. M. Van Banr	250		
George Sieburg	250		

Total Nov. 20, 5 P. M.	$45,580
Previously reported	3,280,768
Graed total	$3,326,348

Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson has declined to go on the Fair Committee, as his firm is already represented there.

George W. Frey of Indianapolis wants lithographic views of New-York in connection with the World's Fair sent to him. He desires to show his townsmen what kind of a place the metropolis is.

The following subscriptions reached the Mayor's office late yesterday afternoon:

Van Derveer & Holmes Biscuit Company	$1,000	Richard D. Schell	$50
Wakefield Rattan Co., Boston	1,000	C. E. Taylor & Co.	500
Merwin, Halbert & Co	500	Wardell & Co	250
Hill & Langstroth	500	H. Stransberg	2,000
John Trageeor Copper Works	300	Baldwin & Gleason Co., (Lim.)	250
Henry Kock	250	L. Boyer's Sons	250
Edinger Brothers & Jacobi	250	J. Lichtenstele & Sons	1,000
E. R. Estes & Son	250	Marshall Lefferts & Co	200
J. Y. Watkins & Son	100	Williams & Potter	100
Edward Pritchard	100	William E. Gavin	100
C. B. Demarest & Co	100	Alfred K. Hills, M. D.	50
Charles Lehmann	100	Patrick Larkin	100
Samuel A. Bupke	100	Henry Peetsch	100
Abm. Ackerman	100	P. Corell	100
F. K. McAllister	100	Myles Tierney	100
Gannn & Parsons	100	Joseph Bender	100
W. J. Stevens	100	F. H. Sentenne	25
George Doyle	100	Paul Westphel	25
C. Goodman's Son	100	Charles Mowvoy	50
B. F. Rosenthal	25	John Kehoe	200
Dr. Joshua J. Ives	100	John T. Nagle	100
Barnnm & Co	10	Teddy Fields	5
Miss Ray Rosenheimer	5	J. S. Anderson	100
	2	J. Lichtenstein	1,000

Total	$11,807

The contributions yesterday to the fair's preliminary expense fund were:

John J. McCook	$250	Wm. A. Hurlbert	$100
George A. Morrison	200		

Congressman Roswell P. Flower wrote Mayor Grant yesterday that in a few days he would report his plans for obtaining Congressional legislation in favor of the World's Fair at New-York.

At yesterday's meeting of the Park Commissioners a communication was received from the World's Fair Committee on Site asking the board to appoint a committee to confer on the question of utilizing the sites of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History in connection with the fair. The board appointed President Waldo Hutchins to confer with the committee.

The bricklayers met last evening at their hall in East Twenty-fourth-street, with Martin Carroll in the chair. Mr. White of the Executive Committee said that the various Bricklayers' Unions would probably subscribe $5,000 to the guarantee fund of the World's Fair.

EFFORTS OF ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Gov. Francis of Missouri and Col. C. H. Jones of the St. Louis *Republic* arrived here last night and established headquarters at Willard's Hotel to further the selection of St. Louis as the place for holding the World's Fair in 1892. The headquarters were formally opened to-night with a reception, when was attended by a number of persons promiment in official and social life, including Senators Cockrell, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, Congresseman Roger Q. Mills of Texas, and Congressman Wade of Missouri. The headquarters will be kept open from now until the final selection of the site for the World's Fair, and a regular corps of employes, under the direction of Gen. John B. Clark, Clerk of the House of Representatives, will be continually on hand.

NEW-JERSEY FORESTRY COURTS.

The Courts of the American Order of Foresters of New-Jersey met in Roohe's Hall in Jersey City yesterday to organize the State Court under the naw dispensation. The American Foresters at a recant national convention threw off their allegiance to the High Court of the World in England and established an Independent National Court. That action, of course, wiped ont all of the State Court, and the meeting yesterday was to reorganize the court of the State. Sixty-five delegates, representing thirty-nine courts, were in attendance.

At the afternoon session these officers were elected: High Chief Ranger—James F. Omealia of Court Jersey City; Sub-Chief Ranger—John Hart of Court Damon; High Court Treasurer—John P. Feeney of Court Pavonia; High Court Secretary—Frank Le Ponite of Court Hoboken; High Senior Woodward—Thomas Hendra of Court Bayonne; High Junior Woodward—John T. Murray of Court Pride of the Hill; High Senior Beadle—M. J. Fischer of Court Essex, Newark; Trustees—C. Cassidy, M. Fallaher, and W. A. Weed. The next meeting of the State Court will be held at Newark next May.

THE CITY VOTE.

COMPLETION OF THE CITY CANVASS BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The work of making the official count was completed yesterday by the Board of Aldermen acting as county canvassers. The figures are not materially different from those heretofore published. Before the declaration of the vote the Committee on Protest reported that after examining the protests entered by O'Byrne against counting the vote of O'Hare, the Assemblyman-elect in the Eighteenth District, and the protest of Lyddy against the counting of the votes for Recorder Smyth, they found that the questions raised were for the courts and not for the canvassers to decide, and they recommended that the votes be canvassed.

The usual resolution making provision for the pay roll was passed. The appropriation was $2,000. Jenn M. Ontwater, the expert accountant, got $500, the Sergeant at Arms $50, and clerks, tabulators, and enumerators from $25 up to $90 each, according to their positions and services. In announcing the vote Recorder Smyth was declared elected among the rest. He had 427 votes against James M. Lyddy's 61.

The official figures on the State ticket are as follows:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Frank Rice	130,698
John I. Gilbert	67,120
Jesse H. Griffen	778
Thomas K. Beecher	37
Defective	102
Blank	196
Total	198,919
Rice's plurality, 83,576.	

FOR CONTROLLER.

Edward Wemple	127,810
Martin W. Cook	69,359
Benjamin L. Rand	813
John B. Sullivan	51
Defective	200
Blank	695
Total	198,928
Wemple's plurality, 58,251.	

FOR TREASURER.

Elliot Danforth	129,095
Ira M. Hodges	68,758
Joseph W. Bruce	781
J. Madison Hall	42
Defective	118
Blank	301
Total	199,093
Danforth's plurality, 60,339.	

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Charles F. Tabor	127,088
James M. Varnum	69,663
Coleridge A. Hart	807
James Wright	45
Defective	195
Blank	870
Total	198,611
Tabor's plurality, 57,425.	

FOR STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

John Bogart	130,343
William V. Van Reussalaer	67,494
Alphens P. Kenyon	777
Leonard Henkle	19
Defective	99
Blank	213
Total	198,945
Bogart's plurality, 62,849.	

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Denis O'Brien	131,290
Albert Haigbt	66,411
Walter Farrington	767
Defectlve	244
Blank	910
Total	199,822
O'Brien's plurality, 64,879.	

The official count of the city and county tickets showed these figures:

REGISTER.

Frank T. Fitzgerald	105,818
William H. Bellamy	91,078
George O. Needham	791
Defective	189
Blank	692
Total	198,566
Fitzgerald's plurality, 14,742.	

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

John H. V. Arnold	104,359
Charles J. Canda	93,250
Alfred H. B. Hepper	803
Defective	188
Blank	390
Total	198,990
Arnold's plurality, 11,109.	

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Henry Bischoff, Jr.	106,272
Thomas Allison	90,672
Nelson Zabriskie	742
Defective	238
Blank	1,369
Total	199,289
Bischoff's plurality, 15,601.	

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

James Fitzgerald	98,989
Henry Gildersleeve	97,855
Andrew J. Rogers	747
Defective	289
Blank	1,172
Total	198,992
Fitzgerald's plurality, 1,074.	

JUSTICES OF THE CITY COURT.

Charles J. Nehrbas	103,535
Robert A. Van Wyck	102,083
Joseph E. Newburger	94,940
Frederick O. Gedney	87,599
Roswell S. Chewee	727
Henry H. Hadley	717
Defective	588
Blank	8,097
Total	396,671

Nehrbas's plurality over Newbnrger, 8,695. Van Wyck's plurality over Newberger, 7,143.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FOR THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Amos J. Cummings	15,506
John Lloyd Thomas	51
Defective	49
Blank	10
Total	15,616

Cummings's majority, 15,457.

RECORDER.

Frederick Smyth	427
James M. Lyddy	61
John M. Lyddy	2
Total	490
Smyth's majority, 364.	

JUSTICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Peter Mitchell	5,821
Edward McKeon	4,289
Defective	7
Blank	2
Total	10,119
Mitchell's majority, 1,533.	

IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

LAWYER ABRAHAM SUYDAM TESTIFIES BEFORE JUDGE COWING.

Lawyer Abraham Snydam, who was indicted for grand larceny for having received $750 from Fay & Stacom, real estate dealers, on July 12, under false representations, was brought to trial yesterday before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Snydam was in a great measure his own lawyer, though he had Frederick B. House to back him up.

On July 12 Mr. Snydam signed a contract with Fay & Stacom to convey to them the property from 79 to 85 Cannon-street for $27,000. He received the $750 at once. It was afterward discovered that he had no right to sell the property. Mr. Fay testified that Mr. Suydam had told him that his aunt, Mrs. Susan Brown, owned the property; that she wanted to sell it, and had authorized him to act for her. An admission by the defendant was read in court that he was not Mrs. Brown's agent.

In testifying for himself Mr. Suydam said that he had never told Messrs. Fay & Stacom that he was Mrs. Brown's agent. Mr. Stacom had made an offer to him of $27,000 for the property, $1,000 to be paid on signing the contract, $6,000 when the deed was ready, and the remainder on a short mortgage. The witness had said he did not think the terms would suit the owner. He was not the owner, but thought he could secure the deed for the property. He had expected through the influence of his mother to secure a deed from Mrs. Brown, who was his aunt. Afterward he decided to take the risk of getting it and made the contract.

On cross-examination Mr. Snydam admitted that he had not paid the $750 back to Fay & Stacom. He had deposited the money in a bank. "I expected," said he, "to realize from the $750 enough so that if the transaction fell through I could readily pay it back."

The trial will be continned to-day.

THE CONDITIONS ACCEPTED.

Mayor Grant received the following letter yesterday from Elihu Root, counsel for the Broadway and Seventh-Avenna Railroad:

To the Hon. Hugh J. Grant, Mayor:

I inclose herewith a formal acceptance by the Broadway and Seventh-Avenna Railroad Company of the conditions which the resolution of the board of Aldermen imposes upon the consent of the local authorities to the use of cable power upon the street surface railroad from Central Park to the South Ferry.

In transmitting this formal action of the companies I represent I wish to make acknowledgment of the prompt and just treatment which this matter has received at the hands of the public authorities. It has not been the desire of the companies under the present management to deal illiberally with the city, but they have almost despaired of being met in a proper spirit, and it is certainly a notable event that the time has come when such a subject can be disposed of upon its merits and without any improper effort on the part of the railroad companies.

While the conditions imposed for the benefit of the city are more onerous than any which have hitherto been exacted in the city's dealings with its franchises, still the treatment of the matter has been fair, and it is a satisfaction to feel that the result rests upon a sound and wholesome basis of honest dealing.

The proposal and decision with which the matter has been disposed of add materially to the value of the right granted. ELIHU ROOT.

RACING ON JERSEY TRACKS

FORDHAM RETIRED AFTER AN EASY VICTORY.

COLDSTREAM, MARTIN RUSSELL, TRESTLE, GOLDEN REEL, AND HUNTRESS WIN THE OTHER RACES.

The New-Jersey Jockey Club had weather and a sloppy track, though it was perfectly safe, to operate against them for their races yesterday. Yet their programme of a half dozen races was run off in the presence of a fairly-good crowd, which kept business lively in the betting ring. Fordham, who won the opening race of the day, ran his last race of the year yesterday, and will now be retired to obtain the rest he has so well earned. His retirement will be welcome news to owners who have found him a hard horse to race successfully against.

A rather queer incident in the second race was the stumbling of Geronimo, who got tangled up in some way and fell while at the post. His jockey, Blaylock, was not injured by the tumble, and remounted and rode the race out.

With the exception of the third race all the lot were virtually runaway affairs for the winners. In the third, however, Martin Russell and Wheeler T. had the semblance of a race for three-quarters of a mile, but in the end the former won rather easily.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, $100 to second and $50 to third; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time —1:05¼.

Dwyer Brothers' br. c. Fordham, 4 years, by Falsetto-Semper Viva, 120 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
W. C. Daly's b. c. Civil Service, 3, 106.....(Lampley) 2
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 3, 116.....(Blaylock) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Fordham, 1 to 4; Tipstaff and Civil Service, 7 to 1 each.

For place—Against Fordham, 1 to 10; Tipstaff, 3 to 5; Civil Service, 6 to 5.

Won by three lengths; ten between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21¾.

No bid for the winner.

Empire Stable's ch. h. Coldstream, 5 years, by Rayon d'Or-Pride of the Village, 122 pounds.. (Taral) 1

B. McArdle's br. c. Prince Karl, 3, 113.. (G. Covington) 2

G. Forbes's b. c. Arab 3, 117.....(Sodon) 3

Richelieu, 118; Newbnrg, 107; Geronimo, 122; Gallatin, 104; Later On, 107, and Al Reed, 106, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Arab, 6 to 5; Prince Karl, 3 to 1; Coldstream, 4 to 1; Newburg, 12 to 1; Geronimo, 15 to 1; Gallatin, 25 to 1; Richelieu, 30 to 1; Later On, 80 to 1; Al Reed, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Arab, 1 to 2; Prince Karl, 4 to 5; Coldstream, 7 to 5; Newburg and Geronimo, 5 to 1 each; Gallatin and Richelieu, 10 to 1 each; Later On, 20 to 1; Al Reed, 40 to 1.

Won by two lengths; eight between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:28.

R. Lewis's ch. c. Martin Russell, 3 years, by St. Martin-Lulu Boone, 102 pounds.....(Delong) 1
Chicago Stable's br. c. Wheeler T., 4, 100.. (G. Covington) 2

G. B. Morris's ch. c. Barrister, 4, 107.....(Scten) 3

Re-Echo, 92; Freedom, 100, and Louise, 99, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Martin Russell, 8 to 5; Wheeler T., 11 to 5; Freedom, 2½ to 1; Barrister, 6 to 1; Louise, 15 to 1; Re-Echo, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Martin Russell, 6 to 5; Wheeler T. and Freedom, 4 to 5 each; Barrister, 3 to 1; Louise, 5 to 1; Re-Echo, 12 to 1.

Won by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21¾.

Empire Stable's ch. g. Trestle, by Kyrie Daly-Trella, 108 pounds.....(Delong) 1
Dwyer Brothers' bay filly by Glengarry-Hop, 106.....(Bergen) 2
Chicago Stable's br. c. Robespierre, 113.. (G. Covington) 3

Mamie B., 110, and Lisimoey, 113, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Robespierre, 7 to 5; Hop filly, 9 to 5; Lisimony, 4 to 1; Trestle, 8 to 1; Mamie B., 12 to 1.

For place—Against Robespierre and Hop filly, 3 to 5 each; Lisimony, 3 to 5; Trestle, 8 to 5; Mamie B., 8 to 1.

Won by three lengths; two between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $75 to third; for all ages; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:27.

Excelsior Stable's b. f. Golden Reel, 4 years, by Spendthrift-Janet, 99 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
J. E. McDonald's ch. f. Manola, 3, 102...(Bergen) 2
Chicago Stable's ch. f. Lela May, 4, 109.. (G. Covington) 3

Frejols, 101; King Idle, 104; Village Maid, 94, and Loneiay, 102, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Golden Reel, 9 to 5; Frejols and Lela May, 3 to 1 each; Manola, 5 to 1; Loneiay and King Idle, 20 to 1 each; Village Maid, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Golden Reel, 3 to 5; Lela May and Frejole even money each; Manola, 2 to 1; Loneiay, 3 to 1; King Idle, 5 to 1; Village Maid, 7 to 1.

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:51.

Chicago Stable's ch. f. Huntress, 4 years, by Springbok-Editb, 116 poneck.....(G. Covington) 1
R. C. Vingstone's ch. f. Fanella, 5, 103...(Riley) 2
P. H. Grill's ch. g. Wilfred, 5, 108.....(Sodon) 3

William Daly, Jr., 95; Bravo, 103, and Glory, 93, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Huntress, 7 to 5; Bravo, 4 to 1; Wilfred and William Daly, Jr., 6 to 1 each; Fanella, 10 to 1; Glory, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Huntress, 2 to 5; Bravo, 3 to 5; Wilfred and William Daly, Jr., 8 to 5 each; Fanella, 4 to 1; Glory, 5 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

THE CLIFTON RACES.

The races at Clifton yesterday were run over a very heavy track with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Philip D. won, with Hairspring second and Fustic third. Time—1:40¼.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Manhattan won, with Lorris second and Zacatecas third. Time—1:27¾.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Pegasus won, with Brier second and Courtier third. Time—1:27½.

FOURTH RACE.—The *Sun* Handicap. One mile. Deception won, with Wahoo second and Fannie H. third. Time—1:46¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Carnegie won, with Antocrat second and Swift third. Time —1:31½.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Refund won, with Adonis second and Gounod third. Time —2:03.

The entries and weights for to-day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Owen Golden and Middlesome, 103 pounds each; Lemoine H., 91; Sir William, 88; Becky Knott and Mabel Glen, 85 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Souvenir, 121 pounds; Carlow, Stanley Sharp, and Silver Star, 118 each; Legacy, Faster, Woodstock, Glen Almond, and Berlin, 115 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Dunboyne, 115 pounds; Ten Booker, 108; Ovid, 107; Jennie McFarland, 105; Peg Wofflngton, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Mary T., 119 pounds; Lancaster and Van, 112 each; Raymond, 108; Fannie H., 103; Carrie Trail, Senator, and Vivid, 102 each; Lakewood and Red Leaf, 98 each; Groomsman, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Boarnm, Little Minch, Kitty Pease, Theora, and She, 105 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Falcon and Umpire, 127 pounds each; Girondes, 124; Zangbar, 121; Eleve, 120.

THE BIRMINGHAM RACES.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 20.—The races to-day were the best since the meeting opened, the track being in fair condition, but still a little slow. In the fourth race, the Stable Stakes, at a mile and a sixteenth, Little Minnie, a horse that was a 15 to 1 chance in the betting, won easily in 1:52½.

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Revival won, Frenzied second, Lizzie third. Time—1:26¾. Betting.—Revival, even money; Fremont, 20 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—The Caldwell Hotel Stakes. One mile and a quarter; handicap, for three-year-olds. Monita Hardy won, Queen of Trumps second, Pantalette third. Time—2:11¾. Pool odds—Monita Hardy, 2½ to 1; Queen of Trumps, 2 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Balance won, Katie S. second, Colonal Gore third. Time—1:31¼. Post odds—Balance, 8 to 5; Katie S., 10 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Stable Stakes. One mile and a sixteenth; handicap, for all ages. Little Minnie won, Bertha second, Cashier third. Time—1:52½. Pool odds—Little Minnie, 15 to 1; Bertha, 4 to 1; Cashier, 8 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Regardless won, King Roxbury second, Prohus third. Time—1:32½.

HUDSON COUNTY RACES.

The Hudson County Jockey Club will hold the second day's races of its Fall meeting at its new track at Guttenberg, N. J., this afternoon, the entries for the several events, with the weights the horses will carry, being as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Lomax, 135 pounds; Gloster, 130; Sassanio, 126; Hearst, 118; the Remamber gelding and Bonnie Lass, 115 each; the Athenais filly, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Rancocas, 130 pounds; Bias, 110; Bella Kennedy, 107; the Gipsy filly, 101; Jerry, 95; Fast Time, 92.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Wyrawood, 105 pounds; Harman, 99; Bela, 89; Sam Morse, 83.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. New or Never and Pat Dooovan, 110 pounds each; King Crab, Lavinia Bells, and Bordelaise, 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles; for three-year-olds. Stephanie, 105 pounds; Repudiator, 105; Carnot, 98; Barmaid, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Bothwell and Boodle, 115 pounds each; Cheeney, Neptuna, Black Jack, and Slasher, 112 each; Festus, Joe Mitchell, Meagher, and Little Minker, 109 each; Jim Yates, 107; El Trinidad and Tyrone, 106 each; Alfred and Big Brown Jug, 104 each; Joe Hutchins, 100; Nugget, 98; Sradbera, 97; Pammey Sue, 94.

A STOCK FARM ABANDONED.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 20.—James R. Keene's stock farm near here is to be broken up next month, and the stock, including the stallion Spendthrift and some fifteen brood mares, the best known of which are Kapanga, the dam of Kingston, and Constantinople, the dam of Dutch Roller, are to be disposed of at auction. The Spendthrift yearlings have always sold well, but as Spendthrift never succeeded in siring any good horse except Kingston, the lot will be closed out to the highest bidder, Mr. Keene deeming this the best chance he will have to dispose of his stock at anything like its value.

ORGANIZING FOR WORK.

THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONGRESS IN SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The third day's session of the International American Conference was devoted entirely to efforts to perfect the organization. Señor Romero of Mexico presented the report of the Committee on Credentials. All of the delegates were properly supplied with credentials except three from the United States—Messrs. Studebaker, Estee, and Hanson—who had left their papers at home. The omission was rectified by the issue of certificates from the Department of State.

The report of the Committee on Rules is modeled upon the forms usually adopted for the conduct of business in similar bodies, in this case, however, containing one provision that the vote of a majority of the nations represented in the conference shall be necessary to decide any question coming before it, and another limiting the number of persons to be admitted to the sessions of the conference to the delegates, their Secretaries, and the official stenographers. A long discussion followed their submission. Señor Quintana of the Argentine Republic taking the leading part and making many objections. Finally Mr. Blaine suggested that the report be postponed until Friday, and this action was taken.

Señor Quintana called up his resolution providing for the appointment of two Secretaries, who were described by the presiding officer as an English-Spanish and a Spanish-English Secretary. Dr. Guzman of Nicaragua, who had been acting as one of the temporary Secretaries, moved that each element—the English-speaking and the Spanish-speaking—be allowed to select its own Secretary. He asked to be relieved from his duties as Secretary, as he had no colleague from Nicaragua, and was unable properly to discharge the duties of both delegate and Secretary.

Before the matter could be passed upon Señor Romero called up the report of the Committee on Committees, and, pending its consideration, the question came up as to how the chair was to be filled in the absence of Mr. Blaine.

Delegate Henderson suggested that a representative of each nation in the conference should preside in turn, according to alphabetical order. This did not meet with Señor Quintana's approval, although his country—the Argentine Republic—would be the first one called upon to furnish a presiding officer.

Another long discussion followed, and it was finally decided to select the President pro tem. by lot. Accordingly, the names of the countries represented were written on cards, which were carefully mixed by Senator Quintana and drawn out in the following order: Hayti, Nicaragua, Peru, Guatemala, Urnguay, Colombia, Argentine, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Brazil, Honduras, Mexico, Bolivia, United States, Venezuela, Chili, Salvador, and Ecuador. The report of the Committee on Committees again came up, and, Mr. Blaine vacating the chair, Mr. La Forestrie, the Haytian delegate, assumed the duties of presiding officer. Mr. Velarde, the Bolivian representative, moved that the report of the Committee on Committees which has already been published be adopted, but without action upon the motion the conference adjourned until to-morrow.

NEWS ABOUT THE NAVY.

There is a magnificent model of the new armored cruiser Maine at present in the rooms of the Construction Bureau at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The model represents the vessel complete, with guns in place, and is exact to the smallest detail. The Maine will be the first of the new ships built to carry torpedo boats, and the position of these little craft on the cruiser is worthy of notice. Every gun of the secondary battery is also in position, even to the Gatlings in the military tops. The model of the Maine is fully five feet in length, and because of its exactness is a splendid guide to the constructors in all points of difference. It is thought that the Texas and Maine may both have their designs so far altered as to admit of double tops being used. These double tops give additional fighting powers to small-arm and machine-gun men against the decks of the enemy.

Naval officers are much interested in a bill framed by Passed Assistant Paymaster Thomas Cowie, United States Navy, which reduces to a slight degree the present pay of officers below the rank of Commodore and allows an increase of 10 per cent. of pay after each five years of service. This increase must not, however, exceed 40 per cent. All officers on active duty are to be allowed 10 per cent. increase of pay, and officers who have served for thirty years may retire. What with the Revenue Marine Transfer bill and other measures for the increase of the naval establishment Congress will have to give a good share of its attention during the coming session to the Navy Department.

The Petrel will very shortly be ordered to Newport for her speed and turning trials. This exercise has become an established custom in the navy, and it looks as if all of the new war ships will be subjected to it. Just where a course will be selected for the cruisers built on the Pacific coast is not known. The Charleston will undoubtedly be given a test before being ordered to drills as the San Francisco is. The waters of San Francisco Bay offer a fairly good course, that, in fact, being the only sheltered course along the coast, unless San Diego Bay be chosen.

The contracts for the two 1,000-ton cruisers ordered by the Navy Department will be the smallest yet issued for ships of the new navy, with the exception of the Petrel and Vesuvius. The 800-ton practice ship for Annapolis will, however, be the smallest ship yet offered for contract. It is considered wholly probable that three contracts will go to private firms. If any work is given to the Government and Mare Island Navy Yards it is expected that it will be the 5,000-ton cruiser and 7,000-ton armored cruiser.

The Pensacola, it is learned, had excellent weather during her trip to the west coast of Africa. The frigate made the Cape da Verde Islands en route. The Pensacola on landing the experts of the expedition will proceed to sound off the coast, which work she will engage in during an interim of over a month. At the end of this time the Pensacola will return to the Congo and pick up the scientists. Several naval officers will accompany the expedition up the Congo.

The work on the new boiler and machine shops at the Brooklyn yard is progressing rapidly. These additional shops are to be used for the construction of the machinery for the new 3,000-ton cruiser now building at the navy yard. Already work has been started on this machinery, and on the hull of the vessel the patterns are now being turned out. The sister to this cruiser is building at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

THETA DELTA CHI.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The forty-third annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi College Fraternity assembled at Young's this morning for the three days' session under the auspices of the Grand Lodge. About sixty members were present, two undergraduates, and one graduate from each chapter. To-day and to-morrow will be taken up with the transaction of routine business, and Friday night the annual banquet will be held. The election of officers will also take place that evening.

The colleges represented are Boston University, Brown, Yale, Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Tufts, Columbia, Dolbeau, of the City of New-York, Lafayette, Lehigh, Dickinson, Cornell, Hamilton, and the Troy Polytechnic Institute.

THE SQUADRON GETS OFF.

The squadron of evolution sailed at 8:30 yesterday morning for Boston. Ever since Tuesday evening the squadron has been lying inside of the Horse Shoe, near Sandy Hook, waiting for the weather to moderate. Admiral Walker wisely kept the ships under the lee of the land until the thick and hazy weather had disappeared. To attempt a run up the New-England coast during the recent prevalent fog would have been to subject the vessels to a risk wholly uncalled for and one which commanders are not supposed to take except in cases of emergencies. Had the ships of the squadron been provided with coast pilots, as THE TIMES has long advocated, the detention would not have occurred.

A TRIBUTE TO CASSIDY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—A meeting of the members of the Philadelphia bar was held today in Room C, Court of Common Pleas, to pay respect to the memory of the late ex-Attorney General Lewis C. Cassidy. The attendance was greater than at any bar meeting called for a similar purpose in recent years. Eloquent and pathetic tributes to the life, character, and ability of the distinguished lawyer were delivered by

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DER GEIZIGE UND GELEHETE FRAUEN.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE TOURISTS IN A PULLMAN CAR.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—MACBETH.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:15—CONCERT.
COMEDY THEATRE—At 8—RUNNING WILD. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSÉE—EDISON'S NAZIM—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—CLAUDIAN.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A DARK SECRET.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—VAUDEVILLE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 12:30 and 8:30—BENEFIT.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN ACES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES ABOON.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
UNION TABERNACLE—PHILIP PHILLIPS.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain.

Mayor GRANT has acquitted himself very creditably in the appointment of seven members of the Board of Education in place of those whose terms are about to expire. His task was made somewhat embarrassing by the controversy that was raised regarding the appointment of women upon the board, and especially in regard to the reappointment of Mrs. AGNEW and Miss DODGE. He has reappointed Mrs. AGNEW, but has substituted for Miss DODGE Mrs. CLARA M. WILLIAMS. There is no reason to suppose that Mrs. WILLIAMS is less competent in a general way, and she has the very great advantage of having been through in her own education all the grades of the public schools of the city, graduating at the Normal College some years ago, and keeping up an active interest in the College Association. The only well-known member of the board reappointed is Mr. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, but Mr. EUGENE KELLY has served upon it in years past. The three new members are well-known citizens, who are open to no suspicion of a desire to infuse politics into the administration of the Board of Education, and can be trusted to use their efforts for the improvement of the school facilities of the city. Mr. JAMES W. GERARD'S father was for many years connected with the Board of Education, and always took a lively and active interest in its work.

In his letter to the Mayor accepting the conditions imposed by the local authorities in granting to the Broadway Railroad Company the privilege of using cable power Mr. ELIHU ROOT says:

"While the conditions imposed for the benefit of the city are more onerous than any which have hitherto been exacted in the city's dealings with its franchises, still the treatment of the matter has been fair, and it is a satisfaction

This is a good sign. If all the franchises which the city has given away in the last twenty-five years, or which have been taken almost without the poor courtesy of asking the city's leave, were to be paid for at a fair rate, New-York, without increasing its tax levy, would have a very large annual sum to spend in the attempt to make itself a clean, decent, civilized place of residence, which it is not now. Whenever any corporation comes before the city authorities praying for new privileges or the renewal of old ones it should be made to pay for what it wants.

The settlers who, in spite of the Oklahoma lesson, have entered the new Sioux lands before the formal opening of the region by proclamation will either have to go out voluntarily or be driven out by the troops. They were probably misled by supposing that this proclamation would be made before Winter should set in. Even in that case their premature invasion would have been lawless, and they would have been expelled in order to vindicate the laws and to give all a fair chance. But the report of the Commissioners, on which the President's proclamation must be based, was purposely delayed, and up to the latest accounts it had not been handed in. Various promises, it appears, were made to the Sioux to overcome unexpected obstacles or to turn the scale. Congress will doubtless approve them all, trusting to Gen. CROOK's well-known discretion and integrity in dealing with Indians. But that experienced officer wisely decided to take no chances of having the reservation opened before all the terms were agreed to. Foreseeing that there would probably be a pressure from Dakota upon President HARRISON to hurry out his proclamation, the Commissioners decided to withhold their report as the surest means of blocking that project. Besides, the last Indian Appropriation bill expressly provides that their agreements with the Indians shall be submitted to Congress. Accordingly, not until after this body meets is the proclamation to be looked for.

A new and keen sense of the ingratitude of republics will be brought home to many bosoms by an opinion just delivered by the Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department. It is to the effect that the Secretary of the Interior can collect from pensioners who have been illegally rerated the money already paid out to them in violation of law. This announcement will cast a peculiarly deep shade of gloom over the Pension Bureau itself, the clerks of which the cheerful TANNER went about rerating promiscuously according to his own notions of what would be "about right." These veterans, and a considerable number of other veterans, doubtless mean to make their displeasure felt at the polls. The rerating issue will thus bring up in another phase the question that has of late years been so prominent in American politics, the question whether the people of the United States can be bribed with their own money.

AMERICAN FREE TRADE.

There is an immense difference between the thing free trade and the notion that a great many Americans have formed of it and continue to cherish. But it is worth noting that the difference is gradually disappearing. When the Pan-American delegates were at Cincinnati, even so inveterate a protectionist as Mr. JOHN SHERMAN ventured to say that there was a certain kind of free trade which, under certain conditions, he should be glad to see. Mr. BUTTERWORTH, another Ohio protectionist, who during his long service in the House has never failed to support his party's policy regarding the tariff, is an open and notorious free trader with regard to dealings with Canada. There are numerous orthodox Republican journalists in the Northwest, and some in the Northeast, in the States along the extended Canadian border where the need and the obvious advantage of free intercourse with their foreign neighbors, often across a merely imaginary line, are made clear by daily experience, who have the same ideas as to this particular kind of free trade. And the attractions and profits of free trade within certain geographical limits are not more evident to the minds of these persons than those of free trade in certain articles are to others. Within the last six years a number of woolen manufacturers who had been entirely in favor of the severe restrictions of the wool and woolen tariff of 1867, and who still maintain that a protective tariff in general is a good and necessary thing, have been taught in the hard but thorough school of experience that free trade in wool would benefit every one concerned. In the same way Gov. AMES of Massachusetts, who professes to be a strong protectionist and a Republican, and who is a manufacturer of plows, has come to the conclusion that free trade in iron ore, in steel and iron scrap, in coal and coke, and relatively free trade in pig iron, would be a good thing for his business and for the country.

These incidents in the mental progress of men long wedded to the dogma of protection are in reality the result of actual experience in free trade, which the country has been enjoying in a constantly increasing degree and on a constantly larger scale for the past generation, and almost without knowing it. The commercial intercourse of the people of the different States of the American Union has been in reality a protracted object lesson in free trade. Within the limits of our own country trade has been as free as the course of our rivers or the operation of our railways. From Canada to the Gulf there has been no legislative authority that could interpose the slightest barrier to the absolutely free exchange of the products of all sections. The wools of Texas and Vermont have sought the same markets; the wheat of Georgia and Dakota have found the same purchasers; the fruits of Florida and California lie side by side in the warehouses of New-York; wherever an American who wishes to sell has found an American who wishes to buy, though their homes may be more distant from

New-York, they have been utterly free to make their own terms. It is one of the greatest claims to a common sense amounting to genius that can be made for the framers of the Constitution of the United States that they made it the central object of that instrument that the people of the various States, though to those States certain powers akin to sovereignty were reserved, should have free trade with each other. And to secure this the entire power of the National Government was pledged. The result has been incalculably more important and more beneficent than the wildest dreams of the most sanguine of the members of the convention of 1787 could have pictured. But the vaster the area over which the principle was extended, the more varied and complex the commercial and industrial life to which it was applied, the more sure, complete, and fruitful of benefit has it proved to be.

The more intelligent among the business men of the country who have heretofore accepted protection from foreign competition as a requisite of American prosperity are beginning to apply the lessons of their own experience. They are beginning to see that the wonderful progress made by the American people in trade and manufactures has been not only coexistent with, but in consequence of, a freedom and variety of competition far more extensive and strenuous than any that could be offered from across the seas. Indeed, as in the case of the proposed reciprocity with the Canadian Dominion, they have gradually come to fear competition less the nearer the competitors were. They fear it but little now from Canada; they do not fear it at all from their neighbors in the adjacent States of the Union, and they are losing their fear of it from England and the Continent. Moreover, it is dawning upon their minds that, as a direct and logical consequence of the free trade they have so long enjoyed within the borders of the Union, they actually need a wider range of markets than even our own great country can afford. It is not merely to hold American markets that Mr. AMES wants cheaper, untaxed raw material for his manufactures; it is to enable him to compete in foreign markets with foreign manufacturers who have this advantage. The change he petitions Congress to grant is, so far as it goes, only the application of the American free trade to American trade with other countries, and its advantage would be equally great if the change were made complete.

COL. O'BYRNE'S "FEE."

The story that has been brought out in the Dock Department investigation in regard to the leasing of a pier to the Wholesale Oyster Dealers' Association and the attempt to have it permanently set apart for the exclusive use of its members is not a direct reflection upon the administration of the department, but it is extremely discreditable to the oystermen and their agents, and apparently to certain members of the Legislature. Mr. JAMES W. BOYLE, who secured the lease of the pier at a reduction of $1,000 a year in the rental, testified yesterday that the $1,000 which it cost to secure the reduction went into his own pocket. It was presented to him by a representative of the association as a little token of appreciation for the brilliant stroke of getting $1,000 a year off the rent. It does not appear, however, that he did anything whatever except to get the lease at the "upset" price before the other members of the committee arrived on the ground at the so-called "sale" of the privilege. It does not appear that it was used in any way to secure the lease from the Dock Board. Where the Commissioners were at fault was in offering the lease at an "upset" price far below its value when there was no competition for it. It was equivalent to offering it outright to the Oyster Dealers' Association at a reduced rent, for it must have been known that the association would be the only bidder, as it was in possession and had the pier fitted up for its peculiar business.

By far the worst part of this story is that which relates to the attempt to secure legislation by the payment of $13,000 to Col. O'BYRNE. This was most certainly a corrupt transaction, for Mr. BOYLE's pretense that the $13,000 was a legitimate counsel fee for legal service is too shallow for a moment's serious consideration. It was unquestionably a bribery fund contributed by the Oyster Dealers' Association, with full knowledge that it was intended for a corrupt use, for the purpose of securing an entirely improper law in their favor. It was not for the bribery of the Dock Department or of any one connected with it, but for the bribery of members of the Legislature, and probably Senator MICHAEL C. MURPHY, to whom the bill was intrusted, knows what became of some part of the money. Col. O'BYRNE seems to have done very little to earn his "fee." It is not certain even that he drew the bill, and his efforts to secure its passage seem to have been made chiefly through Col. MURPHY. He was simply a go-between in a corrupt transaction between the oystermen and members of the Legislature.

As frequently happens in that kind of "legislative business," the bribers got little or nothing for their money, but were deterred from complaining because they were concerned in a transaction that would not bear the light. What they attempted to do was in itself discreditable, and no legislator with a proper sense of duty would have consented to it. They tried to have the Legislature take this one pier wholly out of the control of the Dock Commission and assign it permanently to their use, or, what amounted to the same thing, compel the commission to assign it to them. The best evidence that they got no help from the Dock Board by the use of their corruption fund is the fact that the chief engineer of the board and the Corporation Counsel secured the defeat of their scheme. The bill which Col. MURPHY succeeded in getting through the Senate was afterward amended so as to make the setting aside of the pier for the exclusive use of the oystermen dependent upon the consent of the Dock Commission. This consent was given by resolution after the bill was finally passed; but it is revocable at any

essary for it in the first place. The $13,000 really went for nothing.

But this performance is one that it concerns the public to know more about. What really became of Col. O'BYRNE's "counsel fee" is some of the public's business, because there is no sort of doubt that it was contributed by certain citizens for the purpose of securing improper legislation for their benefit by corrupt means. Unfortunately, the transaction is not of an uncommon kind, but it does not often happen that an instance is brought to light with so many clues for ferreting it out. Contributors to the fund pretend not to know what became of it except that it was paid over to Col. O'BYRNE. That eminent counselor doubtless knows what use he made of it. The matter really concerns the State Legislature, and especially the Senate, much more than it concerns the city or the Dock Department, unless some of the money can be traced to the latter as consideration for the resolution setting aside the pier at the foot of Charles-street for the exclusive use of the oyster dealers. The matter ought to be inquired into at Albany as well as here, and some indictments for bribery would be an appropriate outcome of the business.

THE GUARANTEE FUND.

Congress will meet one week from next Monday. From the very opening of the session its doors will be besieged by representatives of the World's Fair Committees of St. Louis and Chicago. New-York will be in no condition to meet these Western men and to prevail over them with Congress if the guarantee fund of $5,000,000 be not completed.

St. Louis and Chicago have both sites and funds. We have only a site and a fund that is dragging along with disgraceful slowness, and still lacks over a million and a half of completion. The total of the subscriptions, including those of yesterday, is $3,326,348. Only $45,000 was subscribed yesterday. At that rate the fund will not be completed before Christmas. It is perfectly well understood, of course, that no obligation other than that of civic pride and interest in the fair rests upon any man or corporation to subscribe to the guarantee fund, but the course of some of the great lines of transportation within and without the city in withholding their subscriptions and giving no intimation that they intend to help the fund is naturally a subject of comment and criticism. If any money is to be given by these great interests it should be promptly given, in order that New-York may be prepared to inform Congress that it has chosen a site and raised a fund and asks national authorization for the fair.

There are possibly some persons who are unaware that subscriptions to this guarantee fund are not an absolute gift, though we should think the terms of the subscription ought to be by this time perfectly familiar to every New-Yorker. Subscriptions to the five-million-dollar guarantee fund are not binding until the entire fund has been subscribed; they are to be paid in installments of one-fourth of the respective amounts at intervals of three months, and when they have been fully paid "certificates shall be issued entitling each subscriber to share ratably with all other subscribers to the capital stock of such corporation in all assets and funds that remain after the conclusion of the exposition." If the fair shall be measurably successful it is extremely probable that subscribers to this fund will get their money back, but even if not a penny of it is ever directly returned most of the subscribers will be indirectly reimbursed many fold. But at any rate, for the reputation of the city the fund ought to be completed, and at once. To fail in the attempt to raise $5,000,000 for such a purpose would be shameful.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The delay that occurred yesterday morning in the traffic of the East River Bridge is said to have been the longest that has occurred at all since the opening of the work to public use. Fortunately, although it occurred at a busy hour, it was not at the busiest. The weather was not such as to make a walk across the bridge anything of a hardship for an ordinarily hardy business man, and the delay was only an hour in all. There was doubtless a great deal of grumbling among those wayfarers who were too forgetful to remember or too ungrateful to recall the days when there was no bridge at all. In those days a delay of an hour, followed by a frightfully dangerous condition of the ferry boats, was a very frequent occurrence, an almost daily occurrence in the conjuncture, not at all improbable, of ice in the river and fog above it. From the danger, if not from the delay, the bridge is a final escape. The worst that can now befall the Brooklynite going forth to his labor or returning from it is a walk of a mile, which in ordinary weather will be good for him.

Nevertheless, the accident that caused the delay, which in itself was very simple and trivial, emphasizes the fact that the system of rapid transit between the two cities, like the system of rapid transit up and down this island, is already overworked and needs to be enlarged and modernized. We look back with a shudder to the days when the journey from down town to Fiftieth-street occupied an hour or more and could be made only in a horse car, in which some of the passengers hung partly suspended from the roof and partly supported on the feet of their fellow-passengers who had secured seats, while the platform was crowded with other passengers, often pickpockets, who hustled the incomers and the outgoers. It is quite easy to imagine a system of rapid transit that shall make New-Yorkers also look back with a shudder upon the discomforts they now endure on the elevated railroads, albeit for a shorter space of time, and that will render those structures as antiquated and obsolete, as a means of reaching one extremity of the city from the other, as the horse cars now are. It is not necessary that the elevated roads should be superseded altogether. The horse cars are not superseded now, nor has their business so much diminished that any company has shown an in-

time has come when New-York needs a real railroad for its intramural traffic.

It is almost equally evident that the facilities for crossing between New-York and Brooklyn must be extended and multiplied. The bridge as a structure is a proper object of more than a civic pride, and as a means of traffic it has more than justified the enterprise of its projectors. Nevertheless, no single bridge, even with the auxiliaries of the ferries, can really supply the need of communication between the two cities, much less increase that communication, as it is a main function of new facilities to do. The business part of New-York should be readily accessible from Brooklyn, and the business part of New-York extends for a mile below and for two miles above the site of the existing bridge. There is, of course, no reason why the people of Brooklyn should not avail themselves of the railroads on this side of the river, but there would even now be abundant business for a bridge above the East River bridge and for another one below it. Above the present structure the demands of traffic upon the surface of the river are so much less urgent and important than those of traffic below it that, in case of a conflict, they ought to yield. But there is no real conflict, and no reason why a bridge should not be built that will leave the surface of the river virtually unobstructed, which is quite another thing from saying that a bridge can be built which will meet the views of all the skippers of sloops that ply the Sound. Below the present bridge the navigability of the East River is undoubtedly a matter of prime importance, and should be carefully protected. In the present state of engineering, however, a bridge across the East River at Wall-street is a much less formidable undertaking than was the existing bridge when that was projected. It has been made manifest that the direct return from a bridge in tolls is not likely to induce a private corporation to undertake such a work. The indirect return in the value of land affected, especially on the Long Island side, is sure to be so great that the work should be undertaken by the two cities, under an equitable apportionment of the cost, as a needful municipal improvement.

With Saturday's meeting of the Princeton and Harvard elevens the football season has reached its most exciting stage. The second of the three great annual matches, Yale against Harvard, comes next Saturday; then the grand climax, Princeton against Yale on Thanksgiving Day. So much has football been improved during the last dozen years that it is likely to hold its popularity for college contests. Its season is free from the encroachment of other sports, and, though short, is very lively while it lasts. Its maimings and bruisings used to be in number like the wounds of a considerable battle; but though still too rough, it is gradually becoming less of a free fight. One improvement introduced after the Rugby game was imported to displace primitive, old-fashioned football, with its fun and exercise unhampered by rules and by a limited number of players, was a check to the blocking system. This had allowed one side, always keeping the ball, to mass the eleven behind it and slowly crowd ahead. In limiting this process by the "five-yard rule," the game became at once more interesting for the spectators and less of a slugging match for the players. Then came two admirable changes, authorizing the referee to order a player off the field for a single act of slugging, and appointing an umpire, as well as a referee, so that both ball and men could be watched. This year's amendments in the rules have also been in the direction of diminishing disputes on the field and increasing the penalties for unfair conduct. With the crimson now set back in the chances for the championship, once more the final struggle is the old one between the blue and the orange and black.

Editor PENROSE of the *Deseret News*, the principal organ of Mormonism in Salt Lake, is now locked up in the Utah Penitentiary for refusing to obey the order of court and tell how many wives he has. Mr. PENROSE has for years been a bulwark of Mormonism and an acknowledged polygamist, but his crimes in this direction were all wiped out from a legal point of view last year by a general amnesty granted him by the President. Unless, therefore, he has been guilty of violating the law against polygamy since the pardon was issued, the answer demanded by the court could in no way tend to criminate him, and, indeed, he says that it would not. Mr. PENROSE seems to be intent on playing a well-worn Mormon trick which has been often practiced in Utah trials. He has given his testimony on the Mormon side of the Moore case, and succeeded in getting himself locked up without submitting to the cross-examination of the Gentile lawyers. If the case is now proceeded with and closed up before PENROSE purges himself of his contempt he will probably be released as other Mormon "martyrs" have been before him under similar circumstances on the ground that his evidence is no longer needed. There is good reason to hope that the plan will not prove successful this time, as when the court adjourned yesterday it was to consider the advisability of continuing the Moore case until Mr. PENROSE wearied of his imprisonment and concluded to testify.

WORK OF THE KNIGHTS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—"This has been the best and most profitable as well as the shortest session the General Assembly has ever held," said Grand Workman Powderly in his speech which brought the exercises of the General Assembly for 1889 to a close. The assembly has finished its work, and to-night and to-morrow the delegates will leave here.

At this afternoon's session there was a discussion of the educational work of the order, and it was decided to adopt the leaflets and pamphlets plans of disseminating labor information to the masses as well as by means of lectures.

Mr. Beckmire, of the Co-operative Board, was appointed to have general charge of all co-operative work of the order, having general supervision of all the stores indorsed by the Knights of Labor.

In closing the convention the Grand Master Workman discussed the state of the order, showing what had been done and what could be done if the conservative policy now characterizing the work of the order is kept up. He said the order is in better condition now than ever before, and he impressed upon members the necessity for pursuing the present policy.

With the singing of a hymn of the order the General Assembly of 1889 was dissolved.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 18.

The absolutely secret ballot is something that was unknown till recently at the East. The ballot is nominally secret in most States, but as different kinds of paper and devices are used by the opposing parties it may be said to be partially open. In many of the States of the South the viva voce system still survives. The Australian method does secure the secrecy that is necessary for the proper protection of the voter, and therefore may be said to be assured in advance of approval where only the pretense of a secret ballot prevails.

In California, ever since the adoption of the Codes, we have in this matter been far ahead of all the Atlantic States. Our law requires that the ballots shall be printed on paper of equal size and of the tint furnished by the Secretary of State; that they shall be folded in a particular manner, and that nobody but the voter shall approach within 100 feet of the polling places. This system has secured the secrecy of the ballot, but it has not wholly prevented the purchase of votes, not so much because of any defect in the system as on account of what must be regarded as the criminal negligence of the authorities. It is a well-authenticated fact that at an election not many years ago a political boss stood at a little distance from one of the polling places and was seen handing dollars to the persons who came to him. These latter went to the polls conspicuously holding the ballots obtained in their hands till they deposited them in the box, and then returned for their reward, said to be a two-and-a-half-dollar piece. This was a performance that was not observed by many citizens, but the eye of authority never fell on it. As a rule among us, it rarely observes that sort of thing.

From the Hartford Religious Herald, Nov. 21.

Wherever it has been tried the Australian ballot system has been a decided success. We observe that the Boston papers speak in marked approval of its workings in the recent election. A ballot ought to represent the free and intelligent choice of a freeman, and should never be purchased with money or otherwise influenced. Ballot reform and practical civil service reform are the two great needs of our system of government. To put a faithful official out of office, just because he happens to be a Democrat or Republican, is a great injury to efficiency in our civil service. More care should be taken in the selection of office holders, but faithfulness should bring promotion, and an honest and capable man should have as good a tenure of office as the officials of the army and navy. If this grand idea can be realized it will remove many of the temptations to corruption that now exist. There needs to be a wholesome education of the public conscience on this subject, or the patronage at the command of a party in power may enable it to carry elections by dishonest means. The requisites for office are ability and honesty, not party services. Let us have an unbiassed ballot and purity in our civil service.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Bee, Nov. 18.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES remarks that "the sole difficulty in framing the ballot law that shall fully protect the independence of voters and the secrecy of voting lies in the necessity of providing adequately for the illiterate voter." It is possible that this difficulty in connection with the ballot reform may raise the question of the expediency of excluding from the right of suffrage men who cannot read, and establishing an educational qualification for suffrage. It is not questionable that there are great many people who believe this ought to be done, and the number would very likely be largely increased if it should be made to appear that such a policy is essential to thorough ballot reform. The illiterate voter is certainly not an element of strength in our politics, but he is a diminishing quantity, and it may reasonably be hoped that in time he will wholly disappear.

From the Auburn (Me.) Gazette, Nov. 19.

Maine will profit by the excellent and successful object lesson, [in Massachusetts.] Ballot reform will become a certainty in Maine when her people and legislators get another chance at it.

SHORT SAYINGS.

A teacher of a private school not far from New-Haven was called upon to deduct something from a bill for a child's tuition. The parent asserted that the child had been absent a great deal on account of sickness, and for other reasons. Finally, as a clincher, the thrifty patron of the institution added: "Not only has Johnny been away many days, but he hasn't been on hand at 9 o'clock in the morning three days in the week, and you know it."—*New-Haven Palladium.*

The Lawrence churches have a system of interchangeable girls. When one church gives an entertainment each of the other churches lends a girl or so to help the festivities along. This secures the floating trade of a dozen or so young men who are attached to no church but who are attached to the girls.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Journal.*

History will have to get up pretty early in the morning and hustle until away into the night to find a slicker job of revolutionizing than that just performed by the Brazilians. On the whole, we begin to think that Rio coffee is a better drink than that rizzyizzy sort of stuff the Russians drink.—*Washington Post.*

"Mr. Orvilla R. Dupp," said the man with the bill in a loud, harsh, menacing voice, "you said you would certainly pay this if I would call this morning!" "I know I did," said the miserable man, "but my wife is out somewhere with my pocketbook buying me a birthday present."—*Chicago Tribune.*

If the United States of Brazil should require statesmen well versed in the art of running a republic, she could doubtless command the services of any number by advertising in the newspapers of this country.—*Scranton Republican.*

In Mexico forty-eight languages are spoken. Among them are the Nahuati, Huaxteco, Mame, Totonaco, Tarasco, the Popoloco, and the Juba. A candidate for office has to drink pulque in all of them or quit politics.—*San Francisco Alta.*

A good deal of surprise is manifested over the announcement that ex-Congressman Hanback has joined the church. It was supposed that his retirement from politics was only temporary.—*Emporia (Kan.) Republican.*

An Emporia lad will go to Washington in a few weeks to act as page to Senator Plumb. It is to be hoped this will put an end to the complaint about Plumb never doing anything for his own town.—*Kansas City Star.*

Visitor in Kentucky—I noticed that you called that man Judge. Is he a United States Judge or a local judge? Native—A local judge, sah. He was judge at a hoss race last week, sah.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

The inhabitants of this climate, thanks to the General Humidity that is so much heard of, are becoming accomplished semi-amphibians.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"Money is quiet," says an exchange, "but there are lots of people who are willing to speak for it all the same."—*Kearney (Neb.) Enterprise.*

If there be no such thing as total depravity, the devil must have a redeeming trait. Perhaps it is perseverance.—*Troy Press.*

A lively minister in Saco says there is less hope for a lazy man than for any other living creature!—*Lewiston Journal.*

Robert Browning has written a new volume of poems. As a detective would say, "the mystery deepens."—*Time.*

ENGINEERS' RECEPTION.

One of the most enjoyable social events of the season was the reception last evening tendered the visiting gentlemen of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers by their sister society the Engineers' Club at their well-appointed clubhouse, 10 West Twenty-ninth-street. About 400 engineers were present and spent an evening of pleasant social intercourse. Later in the evening a sumptuous collation was served by Club Steward Emil Girardin.

Among the prominent men present were J. C. Bayles, ex-President of the Board of Health; David Williams of the *Iron Age*, Dr. T. Egleston, Professor of Mineralogy at Columbia College; J. F. Holloway, Dr. R. W. Raymond, Charles MacDonald, President of the Union Bridge Company; R. S. Church, late chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct; John Stanton, S. T. Wellman of Cleveland, Theodore Voorhees, Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad; Prof. P. De P. Ricketts of Columbia College, E. G. Spilsbury, of Trenton, N. J.; Edward Wermann, Jr., division engineer Croton Aqueduct; Rafael M. de Arozarena of the city of Mexico, Walter Katté, chief engineer New-York Central Railroad; T. C. Clark, Vice President American Society of Civil Engineers; Col. H. G. Prout, J. H. Bramwell of West Virginia, George R. Greene, Jr., chief engineer Department of Docks; E. W. Baldwin of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, State Engineer John Bogart, George M. Bond of Hartford, Prof. Scribner of the University of Iowa, Dr. A. C. Torrey of the United States Assay Office, F. Allen, Vice President of the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Company; F. H. Haywood of the Straight Line Engine Company, A. H. Emory, builder of the testing machine at Watervliet Armory; Charles H. Haswell, formerly chief engineer United States Navy, and Dr. C. E. Dudley of Altoona, Penn.

REVIVAL OF "ERMINIE."

Although "Erminie" is weighted with the veneration and the familiarity due to 1,200 performances, the revival of this operetta last night drew out an audience that completely filled the Casino. If this fact of itself is not sufficient to establish the popularity and vitality of Jakobowski's work, there was abundant other evidence in the laughter and the applause which greeted the performance. The cast which Mr. Rudolph Aronson has selected for this revival is a competent one, although it suffers by comparison with those players who originally started "Erminie" on its remarkably successful career in America.

Pauline Hall, as before, had the title rôle. James T. Powers appeared as Cadeaux, and depended for his success more upon his legs than his lungs; but this dependence did not fail him, and he contributed largely to the laughter of the evening. Georgie Deane was an animated Jacqueline and Sylvia Gerrish was an attractive Delauray. Edwin Stevens, as Ravennes, and John E. Brand as the Marquis de Ponvert were acceptable, but Charles Campbell as Eugène Marcel was weak.

The chorus was numerous, well trained, and pretty to the eye, and the costumes, as is always the case at the Casino, left nothing to be desired. A word of commendation is due to Jesse Williams for his ability in conducting the full orchestra. The floral offerings to the principals were numerous and gorgeous.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

There are three musical entertainments announced for this evening. The Beethoven String Quartet, a chamber music organization of highest merit, will be heard at Chickering Hall. The Composers' Club will have an evening of Italian and American music at the Metropolitan Concert Hall. Mme. Anna Lankow, assisted by her pupil, Miss Maille Beck, will give an evening of song at Steinway Hall.

The great pianist, Eugen d'Albert, will play twice to-morrow at the Metropolitan Opera House. In the afternoon he will be heard at the Symphony Society's rehearsal and in the evening he will appear in concert in conjunction with the famous violinist, Pablo de Sarasate.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

There is going to be a fine time in the Sixth Congressional District when the campaign begins for a successor to Frank T. Fitzgerald, who throws off his brand new garb of Congressman to go into the Register's office, where he will make more money. Iceman Charles H. Turner's friends are in line with the Tammany organization on his candidacy, of course, and they are prepared to go into the fight on the old sentimental issue of "help the poor young man."

Mr. Turner, however, is said to realize that all are not as enthusiastic as Mr. Croker over his political aspirations. The notice for the convention on Friday night, which has received its instructions to nominate him, will be sent out this morning.

The friends of Thomas J. Murray think that he is certain to get the County Democracy's nomination. He has written many books about cooking things, and is regarded as a good authority on soups. He is going to move into the Congressional district. Joseph I. McKeon is said to be willing to run for Congress himself. McKeon is not an iceman, neither has he written books, but such drawbacks are not regarded as serious impediments to the free play of his ambition.

Judge Peter Mitchell happened into the Hoffman House last night. So did Mr. Murray and his Congressional bee. The bee and Murray and the Judge got together with a party of others and the Judge and Mr. Murray got to gibing one another.

"Down in Congress there are often many heads that need an expert application of ice," observed the Judge.

"Ah," said Murray, "but none of them can get along without their sauce."

"Aye," said his Honor, "but then you see they'll have to have the ice first to keep it cool."

Some one then was unkind enough to recall the manner in which Mr. Murray was once introduced to a distinguished company of gentlemen.

"My friends," said his sponsor, "let me present my friend Mr. Murray, author of fifty soups and how to get into them."

"I was originally a dissenter from Turner's nomination," said Judge Mitchell, "but now that Tammany has decided to nominate him, I will support him. I had a man who I thought should have the nomination and would win, but now I am out for Turner."

In a window in Hooston-street there is a pair of ice tongs decorated with white silk ribbon and bearing a card naming Turner for Congress. Friends of Murray say that if he is nominated they will distribute fifty receipts for soups that can be made very cheap all over the district. A picturesque campaign in the Sixth is almost ready to begin.

Congressman James J. Belden of the Syracuse district was in town yesterday, and said that there will be a conference of the New-York Congressional delegation in Washington early next week to decide on the question of who shall be supported for the Speakership. The understanding is that the whole delegation will go the way two-thirds of it favors. This point was decided at an informal conference held after the Belden dinner at the inauguration, and it was generally known then that two-thirds of the delegation would be for Reed. So the conference of next week may not develop much that is of great interest to the political world.

Senator J. S

A DAY OF MANY WEDDINGS

PRETTY CEREMONIES IN THE CITY AND ITS SUBURBS.

THE WEDDING OF MISS HOFFMAN AND MR. RODEWALD — JOHNSON-SCOTT, DRESSER-BURNHAM, PAGE-HAYES.

One of the most fashionable of the November weddings was that last evening of Miss Eleanor Louisa Hoffman, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. F. Hoffman, and William MacNeil Rodewald of this city at St. Thomas's Church, at Fifty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. The floral decorations of the church were very handsome, and every available bit of space in the big edifice was taken long before the hour set for the ceremony.

The bride was preceded to the altar by her six bridesmaids—Miss Lena Rodewald, sister of the groom; Miss Carrie White, Miss Ida Stockton, Miss Amy Smith, Miss Emily Croseman, and Miss Lillian Ferris—who were pretty frocks of white armure silk and mull and carried large bunches of pink roses. Her costume was of white satin and embroidered silk mull and her veil of round point lace was held in place with a diamond star, the groom's gift. She carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and wore at her throat a handsome pearl and sapphire pendant.

The bride's uncle, Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Brown, rector of the church. The best man was Austin Whitehouse. The ushers were Anson Moran, Austin Poole, Walter Taylor, Walter Kemeye, George Cammann, and Henry Cooper. A reception followed at the bride's home, at 51 West Fifty-third-street, and the young couple received their congratulations in a bower of smilax and palms.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hammersly, Mr. Mr. and Mrs. John F. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dutilh, the Misses De Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Gen. Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Livingston, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Adolph Rodewald, the Misses Furness, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mrs. John Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, the Rev. Dr. Wainwright Prime, the Rev. C. A. Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. William Lenthihon, and Mr. and Mrs. George Pell.

A fashionable crowd met at Grace Church at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the wedding of Miss Amy Rowan Scott, daughter of James Olcott, and Effingham Lawrence Johneon, son of Bradish Johnson. The Rev. Dr. Huntington officiated and was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Reilly of Islip, L. I. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, J. Frederick Tame, wore an imported gown of white corded silk and the point lace veil worn by her mother on her wedding day. A superb diamond sun, the groom's gift, glittered in her corsage and she carried an antique ivory-bound prayer book. There were no bridesmaids.

The best men was the groom's brother, Henry M. Johnson, and the ushers who wore in their scarfs handsome pearl pins, the groom's gift, were Philip L. Livingston, Justus Rupert, Charles Boyd, Benelrod Bayne, George Parsons, and W. C. Floyd-Jones. The bride's mother was escorted by her cousin, Gen. W. T. Sherman. The reception which followed at the Clarendon Hotel was, on account of the recent death of Scott's father, limited to both families and the bridal party.

Among the guests at the church were Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hammersly, Mr. and Mrs. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. John King, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Livingston, and Mr. and Mrs. Olcott.

In St. Luke's Church, in Matteawan, N. Y., Miss Emma Louise Burnham, daughter of Douglass Burnham, and D. Le Roy-Dresser of Boston were wedded yesterday at noon before an altar of white chrysanthemums. The Rev. Dr. Henry Beddingar officiated, and the best man was Stuyvesant Le Roy, a cousin of the groom. The ushers were E. Le Roy Stuart, Gordon W. Burnham, Guy Richards, and Richard Wainwright.

The bride wore a dainty gown of white cordad silk and point lace, caught at the corsage with a diamond clasp, and a point lace veil. Her bonquet was of chrysanthemums. Her maid of honor was Miss Natalie Dresser, a sister of the groom, and the four bridesmaids were Miss Annie Lansing of Albany, Miss Edith Barrett and Miss Anna Proctor of Boston, and Miss Edith Embree. They wore gowns of white and yellow silk, with hats to match, and carried bonquets of yellow chrysanthemums.

A wedding breakfast followed at the bride's home, Beaconside, at Fishkill-on-Hudson. Among the guests, many of whom went up from this city in two special cars attached to the 10:30 o'clock train from the Grand Central Station, were Mr. and Mrs. J. V. L. Freyn, Mr. and Mrs. Brownell Burnham, Mrs. E. R. Goodrich, Miss Grace Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Veroon H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Maitland Armstrong, Mrs. Henry Turnbull, Miss Sallie Hargoes, and C. F. Havemeyer.

Miss Nellin A. Hayes, daughter of Mrs. Edmond Schwartze, and Parker W. Page of the New-York law firm of Duncan, Curtis & Page, were married last evening at 7:30 o'clock in Calvary Church, Summit, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Butterworth. The bride wore a gown of white corded silk and Duchesse lace, and carried a bonquet of Mrs. Hardy chrysanthemums. Her maid of honor, Miss Leonie De Bary and her four bridesmaids, Miss Tousard and Miss Gossler of this city, Miss Luckan of Staten Island, and Miss Page of Washington, wore pretty frocks of white mousselaine de soie. They carried bunches of white chrysanthemums. James Wills of New-York acted as best man, and the ushers were C. G. Petersen, H. M. Fessenden, R. W. Van Bookeren, and F. Von Bernuth, Jr.

The reception that followed was held at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Adolph De Bary, in Springfield-avenue.

A quiet wedding took place yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother, 640 Madison-avenue. The contracting parties were Miss Carrie Frances Taylor, daughter of Frederick B. Taylor of San Francisco, Cal., and Edwin Mortimer Miller of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge of the Madison-Avenue Reformed Dutch Church. The bride and groom stood within an arbor of palms and flowers, while suspended above their heads was a large bell formed of white roses and chrysanthemums.

The bride wore a costume of gray fallie silk and velvet and carried in her hand a bouquet of La France roses and lilies of the valley. Joseph F. Taylor and Miss Frederica I. Taylor, brother and sister of the bride, acted as best man and maid of honor.

At her father's home in Harrison, N. J., last evening, Miss Josephine Hanck, daughter of Peter Hanck, the well-known brewer, was wedded to Dr. Joseph B. Bissell of this city. The Rev. Father Frengel of Newark officiated, and the service was read beneath an enormous wedding bell of pink and white roses. The bride wore a pretty gown of white silk and tulle, and her veil was caught with a diamond crescent. About her throat was a necklace and pendant of pearls, sapphires, and diamonds, the groom's gift. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were Miss Louisa Doeiger and the bride's sister, Miss Minnie Hanck. They wore frocks of white crêpe and lace and carried large bunches of pink roses. Dr. D. P. Pease of New-York was the best man, and the ushers were Peter Hauck, Jr., brother of the bride; N. R. Crow and William Bissell of New-York, and Dr. J. M. Maybee of Orange.

Among the guests at the reception following the ceremony were Gov. Abbett of New-Jersey, Mayor Haines of Newark, Gen. and Mrs. William B. Rudd and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bisbop of Connecticut, Commissioner John Fill of Baltimore, Ashbel P. Fitch, Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Otis and Dr. Bolton Bangs of New-York, and the Misses Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. William Bissell, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Doeiker. Dr. and Mrs. Bissell will make their home at 37 West Fiftieth-street, this city.

The Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in Sidney-place, Brooklyn, was the scene of a pretty wedding at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Miss Mary Cecelia Bacon, daughter of Jeremiah J. Bacon, and Dr. Joseph A. Byrne of this city were the bride and groom, and the church was crowded to the doors with their friends. The Rev. Fathers Ward, McElhinney, Brophy, Duffy, Cronin, and Roach officiated at the wedding ceremony and at the nuptial mass that followed it. Hugh Murray acted as best man, and the ushers were Thomas Moore, John Tobin, John Fenton, Dr. Kennelly, Dr. Hamilton, and Charles Kranshar.

The bride wore a handsome costume of white brocaded satin and duchesse lace with orange blossoms. Her veil was held by a diamond star, the groom's gift, and her bouquet was of white roses. Miss Dodo Murray, a pretty little six-year-old girl, was maid of honor, and preceded the bride up the aisle, wearing a white silk and Valenciennes lace slip and carrying a big basket of La France roses. The four bridesmaids, the Misses Lonien and Emily Byrne, (sisters of the groom,) Miss Emma Dhuonico, and Miss Margaret Rooney, wore Empire gowns of white silk mull and satin and broad-brimmed white crêpe hats. They carried bonquets of pink roses.

Nearly 300 guests attended the reception held at the bride's home at 350 Henry-street. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Hollingshead, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. M. Meehan, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bacon, Miss Cunningham, Judge and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Brennan, Commissioner of Colesuy, Mr. and Mrs. John Crane, Judge and Mrs. Murray, Controller Myers, Thomas P. Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Byrne, Dr. Stephen Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Davis, Major and Mrs. E. M. Haverly, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Donohue. Dr. and Mrs. Byrne will live at 345 West Fifty-first-street, this city.

A very quiet wedding was celebrated at 8 o'clock last night at the residence of Dr. James Ross, 669 Fifth-avenue, when his daughter, Miss Ella Ross, and Marcus Eugene Downs, of Helena, Mon., were married. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Taylor of the Broadway Tabernacle. No reception was held after the ceremony, the brids and groom departing immediately on an extended tour through the Western and Southwestern States. Part of the Winter will be spent by Mr. and Mrs. Downs in Southern California.

At the residence of Michael M. Davis, 49 West Seventy-third-street, last night, Miss Constance Davis was married to Mr. Benjamin Mordecai, Jr., of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes of the Nineteenth-Street Synagogue. Lee Mordecai, a brother of the groom, acted as best man, while Lucien Nathan, Cecil Marks, Mortimer Menken, Lawrence and Clarence Davies, W. B. Cordoza, Goodman and Michael M. Davis, Jr., brothers of the bride; P. J. Cohen, David Forscheimer, Oscar Newhouse, Eugene M. Mordecai, a cousin of the groom, and Eugene Heilman were the ushers.

Miss Estelle Davis, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. She wore a dress of delicate point lace, and carried a bunch of La France roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Bert Milligan of Philadelphia, Miss Clara Mordecai, a sister of the groom; Miss Florence Dreyfous, Miss A. C. Davis, a sister of the bride; Miss Addie Cordoza, and Miss Blanche Nathan. They wore gowns of white silk trimmed with mousseline de soie, and carried bouquets of Catharine Mermet roses. The bride wore a dress of white faille silk, trimmed with duchesse lace. She wore a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Annie E. McGinley, sister of the Rev. E. F. McGinley, and Dr. Edward J. Doelin were married yesterday morning in the Church of St. James, in James-street. The bride's brother officiated at the marriage ceremony, and the Rev. George T. Donlin, the groom's brother, celebrated the nuptial mass. Deputy Coroner Philip E. Donlin, brother of the groom, was best mae, and the nehers were Dr. W. T. McManus, Dr. E. P. Pleasants, Thomas Lally, and Col. P. T. Ryder.

The bride wore a traveling gown and hat of gray silk and carried a bouqnat of white chrysanthemums. Her bridesmaid, Miss Mamie Mnloy, wore a frock of white satin and point lace and carried a bunch of La France roses. The guests at the weddieg breakfast, served at the home of the groom's parents at 29 Pitt-strsat, included Senator Ivee, Coroner Messemer, Coroner Hanly, Dr. Jenkins, the Rev. John B. Saltsr, and the Rev. Dr. Burke of Highland Falls.

Miss Frances Lynde Babcock, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Babcock, and John Oscar Ball were married at 8 o'clock last evening at the bride's home, 140 Remsen-street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Malbone Babcock of Baltimore, a cousin of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. Capwell acted as best man, and the nehers were E. Howard Babcock and Joseph P. Topping.

The bride's gown was of white faille and point lace. She wore a long tulle veil. Her bonquet was of Nephetoe roses. Her little niece, Miss Eloise Babcock Smith, who wore a pretty slip of white mull and carried a bouquet of white violets, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Otis of Yonkers and Miss Raohel King. They wore frocks of white-aed-bine tulle and carried bunches of pink rosss.

On account of a recent death in the bride's family the ceremony and the reception following it were attended only by the relatives and intimate friends of the contrasting parties.

Miss Carrie Gershel, daughter of Solomon Gershel of this city, and Maurice Davis of Montreal were wedded at Delmonico's at 6:30 o'clock last evening, under a canopy of roses and ferns, by the Rev. Dr. Gotthell. The bride were an elaborate costume of white silk and point lace and a polet lace veil held in place by a diamond bee, the groom's gift. Her bonquet was of lilies of the valley and orange blossoms.

The ushers were Mortimer and Emanuel Davis, Manried and Benjamin Gershel, Ell Hagnn, and Charles Hirschhorn. Among the guests at the evening reception were Mr. and Mrs. L. Gershel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gershel, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Davis of Montreal, Max Natban of New-Haven, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cohn, H. Curriel, Mr. and Mrs. Stachelberg, A. G. Sternberg of Hartford, and Victor and Gustav Bnnzel.

Miss Isabella McKenzie, daughter of George R. MaKenzie, the millionaire, who for many years was President of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, was married last evening to D. B. F. Craig of Jersey City at the Scotch Presbyterian Church. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The wedding of D. Leroy Dresser of New-York and Miss Emma, daughter of Douglass Burnham of Matteawan, was solemnized this afternoon at St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. Three carloads of guests from New-York arrived in special coaches over the Hudson River Road at noon. The interior of the church had been profusely decorated with chrysanthemums by ladies of St. Luke's Parish, in addition to which a great number of greenhouse plants had been obtained from the metropolis.

The marriage was after the old-time English style, the betrothal ceremony being performed at the outer chancel rail and the wedding proper within the altar. The Rev. Henry Bedingar, late rector of St. Luke's, at present assistant at Calvary Church, New-York, officiated at both. The maid of honor was Mathalie Dresser, sister of the groom, of New-York. The bridesmaids were Annie Proctor, Boston; Edith Embree, Flushing, L. I.; Anna Lansing, Albany; Edith Barrett, Boston.

The bride was attired in a costume of white groe grain silk, trimmed with duchesse and point lace. The maids wore costumes of white and yellow silk and Gainsborough hats to match costumes. The best man was Stuyvesant Leroy, New-York. The nshers were Mr. Wainright, New-York; Edward Leroy Stewart, Fishkill-on-Hudson; Guy Richards, Staten Island; Gordon Burnham, Matteawan.

After the wedding a reception followed at Beaconside, the home of the bride's parents, at which over 250 guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Dresser will reside at Flushing, L. I., where a home has been furnished.

A BOWER OF BEAUTY.

More brilliant scenes or happier-looking folks have seldom been seen in the Brooklyn Academy of Music than last night, when the annual fair of the Orphan Asylum Society of that city was in full blast. Treacherous weather could not keep a large crowd from attending, and they were certainly well repaid for their visit. The decorations are more elaborate than at any of the previous fairs of the friends of the asylum, and the display of goods is magnificent.

The interior of the big auditorium is arranged to resemble a Turkish fete. Around the balconies the national colors of Turkey are festooned, while secured to the pillars back of them are armorial devices draped with the Turkish flag. Big Japanesee fans line the top gallery, and between them are graceful loopings of small fans. Upon the floor the various booths and tents have been arranged most tastefully, and they are filled with all the richness of an Oriental bazaar. Great piles of fluffy fancy and lace work nearly make the feminine visitor frantic, and their purses suffer accordingly.

A little Japanese tea house is very popular, the refreshments in Japanese costumes, accompany of pretty young women are kept busy in handing out the nerve-quieting beverage in deinty littin cups. To pase the flower bower without a peep at the pretty sight within is an impossibility, and the girls in charge do not have to press the visitors to buy. Besides the many tables where Christmas gifts, fancy articles, and bric-a-brac of all kindeare in profusion, there are industrial tables for boys and girls. A country store is a feature of the fair, where the enbetantials of life may be procured at reasonable prices. To the hungry a restaurant laden with good things is an attraction not to be unapprechiated, for the benefit of the luncheon men a hot lunch is served at noon each day.

The fair will be continued until next Saturday evening. The Committee on Arrangements are Mrs. J. S. Hollinshead, Mrs. J. L. Trueiow, Mrs. Franklin Woodruff, Mrs. G. H. Nichols, Mrs. J. V. Meserole, Mrs. J. C. Hoagland, and Mrs. E. H. Doty.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Connt de Kératry of France is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. John McNulty of Illinois is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Nathan F. Dixon of Rhode Island is at the Bucktugham Hotel.

Rear Admiral John C. Howell, United States Navy, and Matthew Hale of Albany are at the Murray Hill Hotnl.

Count C. Moretti of Italy, Col. W. W. Dudley of Indiana, Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, and Franklin Fairbanks of Vermont are at the Fifth-Avenne Hotel.

Admiral Sir Robert Moiynenx and Charles Hall, British delegates to the International Maritime Conference, and Gen. Packenham of England are at the Brevoort House.

A BIG LIFT FOR THE ARCH FUND.

The members of the Stock Exchange, always enthusiastic and generous when their help is needed, nave comn forward again with andther subscription to the Washington Memorial Arch fund. The fund itself is getting along satisfactorily, and Treasurer William R. Stewart announces the following additional subscriptions: From members of the New York Stock Exchange, through John Hone, Jr.: Moore & Schley $100; Harvny Kennedy, S. W. Boocock, and Homans & Co., $50 each; George H. Bend, Montefiore Isaacs, R. V. White, H. S. Wilson, W. B. Delkerman, Theodore W. Myers & Co., H. G. Campbell, Ernest Groesbeck, R. E. Chase, H. Y. Carey, Wales & Co., C. L. Rathbone & Co., and Kenerys & Babcock, $25 each; Cash, $10. The grand total is now $60,97? 90.

ASHORE AT POINT LOOKOUT.

THE BARK BEACHDALE DRIVES ON THE SANDS IN SPITE OF WARNINGS.

Patrolman William Honan of the United States Life-Saving Station at Point Lookout, Long Island, was on duty Tuesday about dusk. A fierce southwest wind was carrying the spray from the breakers away inshore, when he saw the lights of a vessel not more than half a mile from shore. Honan at once signaled with his flash torch to go about, but the vessel paid no heed to his warning and drove shoreward. It was not more than ten minutes after she was first sighted before the English bark Beachdale was high and dry on the shoals of the Great South Beach.

As soon as she stranded a bright flame shot up from her deck. The life-saving crew under Capt. Andrew Rhodes believed that the bark had caught fire and proceeded in the work of rescue with what proved to be marvelous celerity. The lifelines were cast over the craft and attached to her mainmast, a breeches buoy was rigged and the crew consisting of Captain, two mates, a steward, and eighteen seamen were got into the life-saving station with all their property within two hours. There they were provided for and there they remained all day yesterday. The seamen will, in all probability, appear before the British Consul in this city to-day.

The bark at present lies high and dry in the sand, about an eighth of a mile from the station. At low tide a person may walk out to her and clamber aboard. She is, with the exception of a few of her bow plates being sprung, in as good condition as when she first struck the sand. The sea last night was very high, and the vessel is being forced further on the beach at every pounding from the tide.

There are many circumstances connected with the wreck of the Beachdale which are curious. First were the tales told by the sailors when they were rescued by the life-saving crew, and which they refused to repeat, though they wicked knowingly at each other when their original statements were repeated yesterday. They declared that they had been ill-used by Capt. John Predeaux, their employer, and that this treatment included not only poor food, but personal abuse. They said that one day last week Capt. Predeaux ordered all hands aloft, and kept them there for some time at the point of a brace of revolvers.

They said that the light which shot up from the wrecked vessel's deck when she stranded was caused by oil-soaked oakum, which was ignited, there being no rockets or other signals aboard. When an attempt was made to obtain a statement of how she ran ashore when warning signals were shown Capt. Rhodes would have her go about, the Captain was apparently incapable of any connected statement. The first mate, Henry Seacraft, was disposed to lay the causes of the stranding upon the storm.

An inspection of the bark shows that either the spirit bottles got loose in their caddy, burst the fastenings, got upon the table and spilled themselves very plentifully all about, or some one must have been having a bacchanalian time when the stranding occurred.

The second mate, William White, and the steward, William Ball, refused to make any statement. The seamen themselves are mainly Laecars. Yesterday the crew of the Lookout station, as well as those from Long Beach and Jones's Beach—twenty-four man in all—took all the books and valuables from the Beachdale and made her as water-tight as possible by battening down her hatches so that any extremely heavy sea would not fill her.

The Beachdale is an iron bark of 1,400 tons, 200 feet water line, and 20 feet draught. She is owned by E. Bruombal of Liverpool, from which port she sailed on Feb. 8, 1888. She went around the Horn and made her first port at Carfizal Bajo. Thence she sailed to Talcahuan, also in Chili, and the Lonos Defurra, off the coast of Peru, finally making her way back again around the Horn, arriving at Havana Nov. 1, and sailing thence to this port Nov. 7. She had no cargo. The vessel is valued at $60,000 and is fully insured. She will undoubtedly be hauled off by one of the wrecking companies.

The Beachdale stranded very near the place where the steamship Vertumnne went ashore a few months ago.

TAMMANY IN CONTROL.

DOCK COMMISSIONER MATTHEWS JOINS THE RANKS OF THE VICTORS.

There was a sensational rumor floating about political haunts up town last night. It was in effect that Dock Commissioner Matthews had become a Tammany man, and that that wieg of the Democracy would hereafter practically control the patronage of this big Dock Department. No one who followe political affairs in New-York closely was surprised to learn that Tammany had effeotnd a coup and increased its powerful grip on the municipality. The report, however, was newsy, and created considerable talk in the hotels and clubs.

Ever since the Commissioners of Accounts began their investigation of the Dock Department, with the co-operation of Corporation Counsel Clark, many persons have believed they were inspired by political ambition. All these city officers in Tammany men, and their action has been backed up by Mayor Grant. Besides, it was supposed that Commissioners Post and Matthews, who were appointed prior to the present administration, were good County Democrats and would outvote Tammany's Commissioner, J. Sergeant Cram, every time, particularly when they detected any political bias in his action. As a matter of fact, it was known that the two old Commissioners did not discourage the report current in certain chancels that the attack was begun and carried on for political gain. Commissioner Matthews, however, was more than once characterize the investigation as a "mud-flinging affair." Commissioner Cram, in his voluntary statement before the Commissioner of Accounts Tneaday, very emphatically declared that he was in the helpless miesrity and his reforming colleagues had invariably defeated by the other Commissioners.

Commissioner Matthews was asked last night what he had to say about the rumor. He promptly replied that it was based on fact. He was quite positive that he had never oast any doubt upon the honesty of the officials who are conducting the investigation. He declared in the plainest of plain Anglo-Saxon that he never made any remark which could be construed into an expression of opinion on his part that politics was the underlying motive. The absurdity of the political charge, he said, was evident from the fact that Tammany has a majority in the Dock Board. When asked what he meant by that he replied that he and Commissioner Cram constituted the majority. He went on to explain that for the past two years he had voted the straight Tammany ticket at annual elections, and recently made application for admission to the Tammany organization in the Twenty-second Assembly District. He had been told that his application had been favorably considered, and he had no reason to doubt that he was a member in good standing.

The Commissioner hoped, if he had been misrepresented before the public, his position would be known. That he did not consider the investigation a Tammany affair. "I am no politician myself," said Mr. Matthews, "and politics has not bothered me any since I became a Commissionnr. I never have paid much attention to the politics of applicants for posts in the department, and always favored men of merit who were well recommended. Some black sheep have entered the fold, but the great majority of the force has been first-class. Since Mr. Cram entered the board he has busied himself about the working force, and has been allowed full swing. Of the appointments made since he arrived on the majority, I believe, have been on his recommendation."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, rain, cooler, southwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, warmer, except stationary temperature in northern portion of Eastern New-York, southerly winds.

For the District of Colnmbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, rain, preceded by fair in northeast portion of Virginia, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, rain, stationary temperature, southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperatnre for thn past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the correspondnng date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	43°	43°	3:30 P. M.	48°	50°
6 A. M.	41°	43°	6 P. M.	41°	49°
9 A. M.	38°	45°	9 P. M.	35°	47°
12 M.	42°	50°	12 P. M.	31°	47°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 48½°
Average temperature for same date last year ..... 39½°

AMHERST DEFEATS STEVENS.

Thn football team of Amherst College won a victory over the Stevens Institnte tnam on the grounds of the St. George's Cricket Clnb, Hoboken, N. J., yesterday. The score was 12 to 5. Thn game lasted one hour, and was witnessed by abont three hundred persons.

The following are the players and their positions:

Amherst.	*Position.*	*Stevens.*
Upton	Left end	Griswold.
Crokin	Left tackle	Schanfler.
Morse	Left guard	C. Mackenzie.
Lewis	Centre	Hall.
Weldon	Right guard	Land.
Allen	Right tackle	Wildman.
G. Raly	Right end	Phelps.
Holden	Quarter back	DeBart.
P. Riley	Half back	Darby.
Nelson	Half back	R. Mackenzie.
Smith	Full back	Westlacofer.

GOING BEYOND THE STATE

UNITARIANS WIDEN THEIR CONFERENCE'S BOUNDS.

INCREASED MISSION WORK URGED—PAPERS EARNESTLY DISCUSSED—THE SCOPE OF THE WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

The New-York State Conference of Unitarian Churches opened its second day's session in the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning with prayer by thn Rev. H. H. Wonde. Thn Rev. Robert Collyer delivered an informal address of welcome in behalf of the Church of the Messiah.

"We meet in conference," he said, "not in convention. It is a gathering together of the members of one family to talk of the subjects that lie nearest their hearts. You know, and we know, that you are welcome—as welcome as the flowers in May."

President J. Harsen Rhoades responded on behalf of the conference. "We comn together as a Christian body," he said, "without a written creed, but with these cardinal principles—faith in God, faith in man, and faith in immortality. For the just there is freedom to think and decide on man's relations to his Creator."

Secretary D. W. Morehouse read his annnal report, which was a review of thn progress of Church work. The field was ench, he said, as to make the best work that of education and preparation. In some of the outlying towns and manufacturing districts like Pittsburg, however, the conditions were different. In these outlying towns there are many immigrants from New-England, and they want help to establish a Unitarian Church. In Canada, too, there are many immigrants from old England and even Scotland who incline to the Unitarian faith.

In Hamilton, Ontario, a church has been established by aid from New-York, with James C. Hodgins as pastor. In Plainfield, N. J., a public meeting was held last May, and in July a church was organized, with William P. Tilden as pastor. The society is prosperous and growing. In Poughkeepsie, Cortland, Tarrytown, Freeville, and De Ruyter something had been done which was producing results. Where societies were not established work was done through the Post Office Mission. In Pittsburg a church has been organized through the efforts of the Rev. James G. Townsend and it is taking a strong hold on the community.

The Secretary urged that large cities like Buffalo, Syracnse, and Toronto should have more than one Unitarian church each. He said that during the last year the conference had gained eleven ministers and lost two. Among those gained were H. Price Collier, E. Foster Temple, Joseph Waite, W. C. Gannett, James G. Hodgins, James G. Townsend, and William P. Tilden. Those lost were Rose C. Dillingham by withdrawal and James S. Bixby by death. The Secretary also reported that the American Unitarian Association had granted $15,000 for the society in Harlem, and it remained for the New-York Unitarians to raise $12,000. In closing, the Secretary's report favored enlarging the boundaries of the conference so as to take in the churches of Pennsylvania and all the Middle States.

The Chairman announced the following Committee on Business: The Rev. J. L. Corning, the Rev. S. H. Camp, the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, Richard B. Ewart, and Q. C. Coleman.

Mrs. W. B. Dix of Brooklyn read the report from the Women's League. The Executive Board of thie organization is composed of representative women from All Sonls', Messiah, and Lenox-Avenue Churches, New-York; the First, Second, and Third Churches of Brooklyn, and the Church of Yonkers. The objects of this organization are to promote an interest in religious worship, ethics, and philanthropy, and to promote among Unitarian women closer fellowship and co-operation. Seven public meetings were held last year, on the first Friday morning of each month. At each meeting a paper on some religious, ethical, or philanthropic subject was read and discussed by the women present. The audiences numbered from 350 to 650. The membership of the league is 700. The missionary work of thn league is done by auxiliary branches in the several churches. Its members were ever ready to call to help to organize branches or similar leagues in the East and West. They are now trying to raise a large sum of money for the church in Harlem. Mrs. James H. Morse of New-York is President of the league.

Dorman B. Eaton moved that the report be accepted and placed on the minutes, with the thanks of the conference. He thought it a devotion and capacity for organization and wise exercise of power that were most commendable. The motion was adopted.

The report of the Treasurer showed receipts of $6,564 87 and a balance on hand of $3,710 51.

The Chair announced as a Committee on Credentials W. C. Gardner, George W. Petere, and W. P. Dunwoody and as a Committee on Nominations the Rev. Messrs. Wright, Camp, and Bixby.

Reports from the various churches were then made, one delegate from each church rising in response to the roll call. The Rev. Mr. Wright took occasion, when the Harlem Church was called, to make a spirited appeal for aid in building a church edifice.

The Rev. James G. Townsend made an address on "Our Missionary Opportunity." He urged that Unitarians were not building churches enough. In Pittsburg and vicinity there were but two such churches, where, if once established, fifty would prosper.

The Rev. Grindall Reynolds, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, followed on the same subject, urging that the churches must increase their gifts by 50 per cent if the missionary work was to be continued. What was needed, he said, was more interest in the Church and more sense that the liberal faith is held as a solemn trust. He was sure that there had grown up an undertone of feeling in the country to-day greatly stronger than existed twenty-five years ago, but the work was not yet satisfactory.

At the afternoon session the Rev. J. T. Bixby spoke on the needs of the Meadville (Penn.) Theological School.

The Committee on Credentials reported that thirteen churches were represented, and that the whole number of delegates present was thirty-six.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following for officers of the conference, and they were elected:

President—John Harsen Rhoades of New-York; Vice Presidents—Robert Collyer and Fisher A. Baker; Secretary—D. W. Morehouse; Treasurer—Howland Davis; Trustees for three years—J. H. Rhoades, John W. Chadwick, Henry L. Lamb; Directors for three years—E. B. Judson, Robert Collyer, Merle St. C. Wright.

The Rev. S. R. Calthrop of Syracuse made an address on "The Church the Guardian of All Truth." He declared the true Church to be the whole company of all loyal and true hearts in earth and heaven. The true Church on earth was composed of every loyal, truth-loving soul. Any Church that excluded one such person fails that much short of being the universal Church.

All liberty-loving souls, he continued, are guardians of truth, and all truth-loving souls are the guardians of liberty. The true Church insists that all truth shall be taught to the rising generation. It has no such thing as "infidel truths." The Church, then, should be the guardian of scientific truth. The real quest of both science and religion is good. Scientific men have been for years discovering God, but they do not always know it, because they are specialists. The scientist and the religious truth seeker work from different motives. The former is impelled by intellectual, the latter by religious, feelings.

Nature and God, Mr. Calthrop went on, are the same. It is an error to think they are two things. He who holds that nature and God are two stands in the way of right thinking.

"Science and religion," said the speaker, "will sing the song of the universe, the song of the whole of creation, in the ears of God."

Dorman B. Eaton took issun with Mr. Calthrop. He said that if the Church included all honest people it must include Mohammedans, who are called the most honest people in the world. It must also include nonsense, who are the most gentle. As a layman Mr. Eaton was surprised at such suggestions. He thought them a perversion, and he should accept as a basis for a Christian Church only that which recognized Christianity as its boundary. Mr. Eaton also objected to the statement that when a student of science has discovered gravity, for instance, he has discovered God. He objected to the idea that God and nature are thn same thing.

"They are two things," he said, "and the most widely separated things in thn universe. No use of language should be allowed to confound the Creator with thn thing created. The scientist who makes a discovery does not discover God but only one of his manifestations."

Mr. Eaton also objected to setting no thn Church as the guardian of truth, and said it would be better to create both of these numerous churches in the numerous sects as such a guardian.

The Rev. Theodore C. Williams followed in opposition to any terms which confound God and nature. He denied that thn Church had ever been thn guardian of scientific truth, but said it had fought such truths tooth and nail.

Mr. Calthrop then said his object was to be meant that thn Church was thn guardian of the great body of truths not proved—the great moral verities. He reaffirmed his belief that all good men belong to the Church. He mentioned Moses Montefiore and Buddha as saints in the Church Universal.

The Rev. John W. Chadwick read an essay on "Public Worship." He held it to be as natural and simple as private worship, and said that in the church service he deemed the sermon most important, and after that unpremeditated prayer.

The Rev. W. C. Gannett urged that at times one feature, and at other times another, of church worship was the more important.

The Rev. H. Price Collier declared himself a ritualist, but said he would have nothing and do nothing in his church not in accord with his own reason. He said that the policy of having churches exempted from taxation and then keeping them closed all the week was dishonest and dishonorable. Churches should be open every day and every hour in the day.

The Committee on Conference Enlargement reported in favor of inviting all churches in the Middle States, Baltimore, and Washington to join the conference, and advised that it be called the Conference of Unitarian Churches of the Middle States and Canada. The report was adopted. It was voted to have President Rhoades's address printed as a Unitarian tract.

At the evening session the Chairman read a newspaper dispatch announcing that the Cincinnati Presbytery had revised the doctrine of infant damnation and declared that all infants dying are saved. The Rev. H. Price Collier read an essay on "What the Church Can Do for the Neglected Classes through Boys' Clubs." It gave an account of the working of a boys' club in connection with his church in Brooklyn. Coffee was sold at the club, bank accounts were started, entertainments given, &c. The best thing about the club, he said, was that it brought the rich and poor together.

Miss Charles T. Catlin read an essay on "What the Church Can Do for Working Girls." It deprecated the difference in treatment of the working girls and girls of fortune, and asked for the former human sympathy and help.

The other essays were: "What Can Be Done to Deepen Interest in the Work of the Church through Religious Study Classes," by the Rev. Merle St. Wright; "What Can Be Done in the Sunday School to Develop Interest in the Practical Work of the Church?" by the Rev. Steohen H. Camp, and "What thn Church Can Do to Promote the Religious Life of Our Young People," by the Rev. Theodore C. Williams.

EAGER FOR BALLOT REFORM.

MINERS OF NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ANXIOUS FOR A CHANGE.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 20.—The progress of the ballot reform movement is watched with keen interest by the people of the Pennsylvania coal fields. Nowhere is the Australian system, which guarantees the voter absolnte secrecy and independence at the polls, more urgently needed in the interest of fair play and freedom than in the anthracite valleys of the Koystone State, where the sway of petty political and industrial bosses is now all potent to shape the results of the ballot box.

Under existing election methods there is no such thing as secrecy or a decent regard for individual judgment at the polls. The voter, if he be a workingman, is frequently confronted near the voting nooth by the boss or superintendent of the department in which he is employed, and this boss is temporarily acting as a ticket peddler. When he returns he is told how to exercise his rights as a free-born American citizen, the boss holds a cigar box full of election tickets before him, and, with a significant nod, assures him that it is "the straight article," whereupon the intending voter

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Of the 16,000 head of Cattle yarded to-day there were between 7,000 and 8,000 Texans and as the bulk of the native stock was of a class such as shippers do not care to handle, the situation as far as common Cattle were concerned was most unfavorable for the selling interest. Sales of the grades below good were at lower prices than have prevailed for several days. There were a few loads of fancy Cattle that brought fancy prices, an exporter paying $5 25 and $5 65, but there were only a few bunches good enough to bring more than $4 50, while by far the largest part of the day's trading was below $3 75. Cows and Bulls sold principally at $1 65@$2 25; stockers largely at $2 25@$2 75, and Texans principally at $1 50@$2 for Cows, and at $2 25@$3 50 for Steers. Sales of shipping Steers were at $3 25@$4 generally. Many common Cattle were left over, and for that class the finish was bad. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $5@$5 25; choice Cattle, $4 40@$4 65; good grade shipping Steers, $3 90@$4 35; medium shipping Steers, $3 50@$3 85; common to fair Steers, $2 75@$3 35; common to choice Bulls, $1 50@$2 50; good to choice Cows, $2 25@$2 75; poor to medium Cows, $1 15@$2 15; stockers and feeders, $1 75@$2 90; Texas Steers, $2 25@$3 90; Texas Cows, $1 50@$2 80.

After opening dull and weak the Hog market became active as the morning advanced and the later feeling was one of pronounced firmness, during the morning hours $3 70@$3 76 was the popular price, while further along $3 90@$3 95 was paid for no better Hogs. The feeling at the close was strong. Late sales of fair to good Hogs at $3 70@$3 85 for heavy and mixed, and at $3 70@$3 90 for light, the outside figure—$3 90—for singers. Receipts were: Cattle, 16,000 head; Hogs, 25,000 head.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,330 head; total for week thus far, 8,800 head; for same time last week, 11,540 head; consigned through, 1,360 head, 920 head of which to New-York; 140 head for sale; market quiet. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,400 head; total for week thus far, 21,400 head; for same time last week, 30,400 head; consigned through, 1,600 head, 1,000 head of which to New-York; 1,900 head for sale; market fairly active and a shade higher; Sheep—Choice to extra, $4 90@$5 20; medium to good, $4 50@$4 85; common to good, $3 50@$4 25; Lambs—Good to choice, $6@$6 25; fair to good, $5 50@$5 75; medium to fair, $5 30@$4 25. Canadas, $5@$6 30. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,680 head; total for week thus far, 22,140 head; for same time last week, 27,400 head; consigned through, 3,500 head, 2,100 head of which to New-York; market easier, but not quotably lower; heavy and medium Yorkers and Pigs, $3 90@$3 95, mostly at $3 90.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,900 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market steady; good to fancy native Steers, $4 30@$4 85; fair to good do., $3 35@$4 40; stockers and feeders, $2 10@$3 40; range Steers, $2@$3 15. Hogs—Receipts, 6,600 head; shipments, 2,100 head; market easy; fair to choice heavy, $3 85@$3 80; packing grades, $3 60@$3 80; light, fair to best, $3 50@$3 75. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, none; market strong; fair to choice, $3 40@$4 30.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 340 head; shipments, 280 head; market slow; prime, $4 60; fair to good, $4 25@$4 50; stockers, $2 75@$3 25. Two cars shipped to New-York. Hogs—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market fair; all grades, $3 80@$4 05; 2 cars shipped to New-York. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market fair; prime, $5; fair to good, $4 25@$4 75; common, $3 50@$4; Lambs, $4@$6.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Athos, Savanilla	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gellert, Hamburg	.....	4:00 P. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orteco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vesndam, Rotterdam	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Wylo, Matanzas	.....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 22.		
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 23.		
Alvena, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Atlanta, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New-Orleans	.....	8:00 A. M.
Fulda, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Hudson, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	1:00 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Ludgate Hill, London	.....	.....
Magnolia, San Juan	.....	12:00 M.
Othello, Hull	.....	.....
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	.....
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
MONDAY, NOV. 25.		
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Siocolan, Windward Islands	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 26.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bohemia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Excelsior, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Wisconsin, Liverpool	.....	7:00 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 21.

Bellingham, Gibraltar, Nov. 5.
Bohemia, Hamburg, Nov. 6.
Crystal, Leith, Nov. 3.
Egypt, Liverpool, Nov. 13.
Era, London, Nov. 2.
Hammonia, Southampton, Nov. 11.
Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 7.
La Fidalra, Antwerp, Nov. 2.
Nordjiland, Stettin, Oct. 23.
Penoland, Antwerp, Nov. 9.
Salerno, Gothenburg, Nov. 5.
State of Nevada, Larne, Nov. 9.
Wisconsin, Liverpool, Nov. 9.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.

Britannic, Liverpool, Nov. 13.
Devonia, Moville, Nov. 12.
Jersey City, Swansea, Nov. 9.
Lahn, Bremen, Nov. 13.
Norge, Christiansand, Nov. 9.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.

Athena, Gibraltar, Nov. 7.
Bermuda, Port Soain, Nov. 12.
City of Para, Aspinwall, Nov. 15.
Lake Huron, Liverpool, Nov. 10.
P. Caland, Amsterdam, Nov. 9.

SUNDAY, NOV. 24.

France, London, Nov. 10.
Servia, Liverpool, Nov. 16.

MONDAY, NOV. 25.

Alvo, Port Limon, Nov. 16.
Bayonne, Loodon, Nov. 10.
Caracas, La Guayra, Nov. 18.
La Bretagne, Havre, Nov. 17.
Seneca, Havana, Nov. 21.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

Chateau Lafits, Bordeaux, Nov. 12.
Critic, Leith, Nov. 12.
Ootio, Liverpool, Nov. 15.
Rider, Bremen, Nov. 16.
Navada, Liverpool, Nov. 16.
State of Nebraska, Larne, Nov. 16.
Utopia, Gibraltar, Nov. 10.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...5:54 | Sun sets..4:39 | Moon rises...4:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k	6:01	Gov. Isl...6:21
Hell Gate	9:10	
	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k	8:30	Gov. Isl...6:47
Hell Gate	3:36	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Teutonia, (Br.,) Caruthers, Pomona, Tarragona, Denia, Almeria, Malaga, and Gibraltar 48 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

Steamship H. A. Hartmann, (Norw.,) Wahlberg, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 18 da., with mdse. to G. Wessels & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

Steamship Dewaine, (Br.,) Parman, Girgenti, Palermo, and Messina 40 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

Steamship Loona, Bolger, Galveston and Key West 6 da., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship California, (Br.,) Garvia, Fiume, Catania, Palermo, Naples, and Gibraltar 27 da., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Watkins, Liverpool and Queenstown 8 da., with mdse. and passengers to Petar Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:49 P. M.

Steamship Shenandoste, Walker, Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Brown, London 15 da., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steamship Saratoga, Rettig, Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Havana 9 da., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steamship Palestro, (Ital.,) Ramo, Sonrabaya, Parton, Probolino, Singapore, Aden, Port Said, and Gibraltar 73 da., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Steamship Benefactor, Ingram, Wilmington, N. C., 3 da., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Augustine, (Br.,) Penel, Manca and Para 19 da., with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

Steamship Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville and Charleston 3 da., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship General Whitney, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steamship Rockland, (Br.,) Parton, Bremen via Shields 17 da., in ballast to Hermann Stureberg & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

Steamship Kastgate, (Br.,) Thompson, Progreso 8 da., with hemp to Bellomi & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

Ship Eclipse, Schiliabar, Kobe, Japan, Jnas 80, with mdse. to Paul Heineman & Co.—vessel to D. B. Jaffe & Co.

Bark Cardenas, Horton, Rio Janeiro 55 da., in ballast to master.

Bark Stadacona, (of Parrsborough, N. S.,) Cogswell, Buenos Ayres 44 da., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Wilhelm, Birkedal, (Norw.,) Stangeboye, Gothenburg 50 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Evie Reed, (of Bath,) Thompson, Buenos Ayres 59 da., with hides to J. F. Whitney & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Bedford, (of Halifax,) Congdon, Buenos Ayres 60 da., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Katahdin, Hayes, Bangor, with lumber to H. B. Marchis & Co.—vessel to H. B. Rawson & Co.

Brig Arcadia, (of New-Haven,) Woodward, Barbadoes 24 da., with sugar to Spring Bros. & Co.—vessel to D. Trowbridge & Bro.

Brig Ella, (of Rockland,) Thompson, Havana 13 da., in ballast to J. F. Cotallo & Co.

WIND—Sunset, 6; Sandy Hook, moderate, S., cloudy; 8, City Island, fresh, S. W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Germanic and City of Berlin, for Liverpool; Manhattan, for London; Trave and Wilkomm, for Bremen; Colon, for Aspinwall; Trinidad, for Windward Islands; City of Alexandria, for Havana, &c.; Alphadale, for Havana; Alexandria, for —; El Dorado, for New-Orleans; Commonwealth, for Philadelphia.

United States steamships Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Yorktown, for Boston.

Ships Glendon, for Yokohama; Chas. S. Whitney, for Shanghai; Z. Ring, for Hong-Kong; Fawn, for New-Orleans.

Brig Britannia, for Barbadoes; Gertrude, for —.

Also, via Long Island Sound:

Steamships Lucy F. Millen, for Bangor; Glaucus, for Boston.

SPOKEN.

The steamship Aurania, hence for Liverpool, was passed Nov. 17 in lat. 41 26, lon. 53.

North German Lloyd steamship, bound east, was passed Nov. 17 in lat. 41 36, lon. 69 06.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Hamburg-American Line steamship Rhaetia, Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York Nov. 7, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

The Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia, Capt. Wilson, from New-York Nov. 9 for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

The National Line steamship Greece, Capt. Jeffrey, from New-York Nov. 6 for London, passed the Lizard at 1 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Capt. Alvey, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

The steamship Polaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroeder, sld. from Stettin for New-York Nov. 17.

The steamship Craigendoras, (Br.,) Capt. Tregarthen, sld. from Gibraltar for New-York Nov. 18.

The steamship St. Ronans, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, sld. from Liverpool for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Hermann, (Belg.,) Capt. Meyer, from New-York Nov. 9, arr. at Dostrerd to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

A LADY DESIRES ADDITIONAL ENGAGEments to visit pupils at their homes, or would accept position as resident governess; references. address Advertiser, Box 593 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW HOURS' EMployment during the day; handy in the sick room, or care of children, or any light employment; best of references given. Call or address E., Wood, 236 West 13th-st.

A REFINED GERMAN LADY, VERY GOOD traveler, speaking German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English, would like to go with family to Europe. Address D. E., 631 5th-av., Room 88.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WOULD LIKE TO hear of or write for a lady, or would assist with other work; will go anywhere; obliging; city reference. Call or address 913 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID—PARLORMAID.—By two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and other as parlormaid; first-class city reference; present employer can be seen. Call or address 111 Washington-place.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR Chamberwork and sewing.—By competent young girl; best city reference; two years from last place. Call, two days, at 501 West 56th-st., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl to assist with washing, or chambermaid and plain sewing; five years' first-class city reference. Address M. C., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French person as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or mind grown children; speaks but little English. Address J. C., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—By two young Protestant girls, sisters; one to do upstairs work; other as nurse and do plain sewing; together or separately; good city reference. Call at 446 West 42d-st.; ring twice.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl as chambermaid; eight years' city references. Address H. C., Box 888 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework in a small family; best city references. Call at 554 2d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Take Charge of Baby.—By a Swiss German; best city references. Call at 247 East 87th-st., third floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress or do housework in small private family; city reference. Call at 1,126 2d-av., second floor, Room 3.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; competent to wait on lady or grown children; private family; best city reference. Call at 366 West 45th-st., Kerr's bell.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Competent; in a private family; best city reference from last employer. Call at 357 West 37th-st., third flat.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; five years' best city references from last employer. Address M. E., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; assist in pantry; excellent reference; city or country. Address L. F., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call or address M. R., 566 Lexington-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—By a young girl lately landed from Canada, or wait on an invalid lady; kind and patient, willing and obliging. Call at 322 West 47th-st., Room 5.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl; competent in private family; good city reference; wages, $15. Address M. T., Box 238 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By Protestant chambermaid in private family; assist with children and sewing; first-class city references. Address M. M., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best city reference. Call at 224 West 50th-st.; no cards answered.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By young North German girl as chambermaid; good sewer; good city reference. Address M. C., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant as thorough English chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address W., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By reliable young Englishwoman in private family; willing and obliging; excellent city references. Call or address G. S., 345 West 17th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress; willing to assist in washing; good city references. Call at 239 West 27th-st., second floor, back.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. Address A. G., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Protestant; good plain seamstress or parlormaid; city reference; do light housework; prefers to go with lady or separately; good city reference. Call at 446 West 42d-st.; ring twice.

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A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl, North of Ireland Protestant, in a nice private family; good reference. Call at 404 West 44th-st., one flight.

A CHAMBERMAID OR CARE OF A CHILD.—By a young German girl; city reference. Call at 442 West 36th-st., second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl lately landed; or to mind children. Call at 237 East 24th-st., rear.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; or would do light housework; in a private family. Call at 986 10th-av., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant in a private family; city reference. Address B. J., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in private family; best city reference. Call at 204 East 86th-st., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 109 West 41st-st., second bell.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; best of city references. Call at 589 7th-av., first floor.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—In private family; by young girl that has the best of city reference. Call at 150 East 41st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call at 234 West 31st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by an English girl; city or country. Call or address 34 West 13th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chamberwork and sewing in private family; good city reference. Call or address 325 East 86th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—In a small private family; best city references. Address O. H., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable woman as chambermaid and do sewing or assist with children; willing and obliging. Call at 151 East 32d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND DO FINE WASHING.—Willing and obliging; first-class references. Address 311 Madison-st.

A COOK.—By respectable girl as cook and laundress; two years' best city reference. Call at 501 West 56th-st., fourth flat.

A COOK.—First-class; do washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference. Call at 159 West 51st-st., three flights.

A COOK.—First-class in all branches; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. Call at 155 West 25th-st.

A COOK.—By respectable young woman to go out by the day as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 231 West 35th-st.

A COOK.—By young Protestant woman as excellent cook in private family only; personal city reference. Call at 158 East 80th-st.

A COOK.—By an English cook; best city references; no objections to country. Call at 310 East 34th-st.

A COOK.—By a competent young German woman; is fond of cooking, washing, or cleaning. Address J. F., 251 6th-av., third floor.

A COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; good reference. Call at 29 East 35th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, accustomed to best city trade, a few more customers, with view of enlarging her business at home; charges moderate; work shown; or by day, $2, and obeaper by week. Call at 116 East 113th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by day; terms, $2; understands all kinds of evening and tailor-made dresses; city reference. Address M. E., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a French girl; competent seamstress; understands dressmaking; no objection to do light chamberwork; private family; reference. Call at 208 Avenue C, near 18th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—Understands her business thoroughly; would like a few more customers; to go out by the day; terms low. Call at 68 Clinton-place.

A DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by the day; is excellent fitter and dresser; maker over; good operator; private family; terms $1 50. Address S., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few more customers at home; cut and fit by S. T. Taylor's system. Call or address Mrs. Foley, 407 4th-av., first floor.

A DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day, or at home; terms moderate; reference. Call at 247 West 31st-st.

A DRESSMAKING.—Cheap; in and out of the house; $1 50 a day. Address Miss Roth, 165 West 28th-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—By an intelligent American woman a position of trust; understands all kinds of housekeeping and nursing; willing to make herself generally useful; comfortable home preferred to high salary; city or country; first-class city reference. Address C. M., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—By French widow as housekeeper or any position of trust; thoroughly competent in all branches; seso at present employer's; highest references. Address Mme. A. Olavret, Box 182, Irvington, N. Y.

A HOUSEKEEPER AND COMPANION TO A Lady.—Address M. More, at present employer's, 141 West 41st-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for her housemaid, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call at 4 West 29th-st.

A HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework; no objection to short distance in country; with view of learning her business at home; charges moderate; work shown; or by day, $2, and obeaper by week. Call at 116 East 113th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by day; terms, $2; understands all kinds of evening and tailor-made dresses; city reference. Address M. E., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a French girl; competent seamstress; understands dressmaking; no objection to do light chamberwork; private family; reference. Call at 208 Avenue C, near 18th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—Understands her business thoroughly; would like a few more customers; to go out by the day; terms low. Call at 68 Clinton-place.

A COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class French and English cook in all branches; company dinners; puff pastry; take entire charge; city reference. Address A. E., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK.—By young woman; first-class family cook; understands all branches American cooking, French and English dishes, all kinds of soups, game, pastry, desserts. Employer seen at 158 West 43d-st., shoe store.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together or will do the work of small private family; both girls thoroughly competent; city or country; best city reference. Call or address 222 West 27th-st., Room 5.

A COOK.—First-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands her business and routine of the kitchen; good city references. Address A. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; city or country; best city references. Call at 777 10th-av., near 52d-st.

A COOK, &c.—By neat young woman; good cook and laundress; excellent baker; city references. Call at 344 West 30th-st., northwest corner of 8th-av.; ring second bell.

A COOK.—By competent and very good cook in a private family; very best city references from last employment. Call or address 261 West 30th-st., first floor; no cards.

A COOK.—By first-class cook who thoroughly understands her business; soups, game, entrées, and desserts; best city reference. Address G. W., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good plain cook and laundress; three years' references from last place. Address M., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; boning, larding, soups, fancy dishes; first-class city reference; city or country. Call at 159 West 83d-st., top floor.

A COOK.—By a young girl as thorough good cook; assist with washing, or do all the washing of small family; good reference. Call at 406 West 54th-st.

A COOK.—By a respectable woman in private family; understands cooking in all branches; best city reference. Call at 159 East 23d-st., second floor, back.

A COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address A. D., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; good bread and biscuit maker; do coarse washing; city reference. Call at 159 West 83d-st., first floor.

A COOK.—By competent woman; good family baker; do plain washing; city or country; moderate wages; city reference. Call at 159 West 83d-st., first flight.

A COOK.—By competent Protestant woman as cook and do coarse washing; city or country; excellent baker; best city reference. Call at 248 West 37th-st., rear; ring once.

A COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; willing to assist with washing; good reference. Address D. M., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK—WAITRESS.—By two reliable girls; one as cook, the other as waitress; last employer can be seen. Call at 322 West 44th-st., third bell, rear.

A COOK.—By colored woman; understands cooking in all branches; meats, soups, desserts, and all kinds of baking; good city reference. Call at 131 West 60th-st., top floor; ring four times.

A COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands deserts, creams, jellies, entrées; good baker; city reference. Address B., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK.—Competent; in private family; city or country; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. Address C. M., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK.—By respectable girl as good cook in private family; several years' good city reference; do coarse washing. Address M., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK.—First-class; by an Englishwoman in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; good city references. Address 336 East 30th-st., basement.

A COOK.—By good plain cook; would assist with washing and ironing; good city reference. Address E. D., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK.—By a competent person; understands plain and fancy cooking; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands thoroughly charge of a kitchen; first-class city reference. Address V., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands all branches; first-class city reference. Address R. S., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—By young girl as good cook and laundress in small private family; four years' city reference from last place. Address L. E., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands cooking and catering; best city references. Address M. H., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; very best city references. Call, for two days, at 289 East 44th-st.; ring first bell.

A COOK.—By a good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. Address S., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK.—By a first-class cook, with the best city reference. Address M. R., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman; city reference. Call at 337 West 41st-st.

A COOK.—First-class; by young woman in private family; best city reference. Call at 142 East 39th-st.

A COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. Call at 107 West 98th-st.; no cards.

A COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; can give best city reference from last place. Call as 117 West 27th-st., rear.

A COOK.—First-class; understands bread, biscuit, cake, pastries, creams, jellies, soups; city reference. Address J. S., Box 129 504 3d-av.

A COOK.—First-class; understands cooking in all branches; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference. Call at 415 West 58th-st.

A COOK.—By a competent Protestant young woman as good plain cook; excellent laundress; good reference. Call or address 552 West 17th-st.

A COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in a private family; city reference. Call at 149 East 42d-st.

A COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family or gentleman's clubhouse; best of reference. Call at 219 West 13th-st.

A COOK, &c.—By a young woman as first-class cook and assist with washing; good reference. Call at 241 West 18th-st.

A COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; good city reference. Call at 4 West 44th-st.

A COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; city or country; good reference. Call at 210 East 29th-st., second floor.

A COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Call at 210 West 19th-st.

A COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—City or country; good reference. Call at 544 West 25th-st., first floor.

A COOK.—By Protestant as good plain cook; best city references. Address H. B., Box 135 Time Office.

A COOK, &c.—By young woman to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; good city reference. Call at 433 East 15th-st.

A COOK, &c.—By a young strong girl as good cook, laundress; best references. Call at 414 Madison-av.

A DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; do any kind of work; good cook; best city reference. Call or address (care of M. Smith) 815 West 41st-st., second floor, to right.

A DAY'S WORK.—By a middle-aged respectable widow, first-class washer and ironer, work by the day. Call at 2,480 1st-av., second floor, front.

A DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman as good cook, or would do other work by day; good reference. Call at 151 East 32d-st., first floor.

A DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; understands all kinds of work. Call at 436 West 126th-st., first floor.

A DAY'S WORK.—By a competent young German woman; is fond of cooking, washing, or cleaning. Address J. F., 251 6th-av., third floor.

A DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; do any kind of work; good cook; best city reference. Call or address (care of M. Smith) 815 West 41st-st., second floor, to right.

A DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman as good cook, or would do other work by day; good reference. Call at 151 East 32d-st., first floor.

A DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; understands all kinds of work. Call at 436 West 126th-st., first floor.

A DAY'S WORK.—By a competent young German woman; is fond of cooking, washing, or cleaning. Address J. F., 251 6th-av., third floor.

A DAT'S WORK.—By a respectable young woman; by the day, or take in washing; understand first-class cooking; best city references. Call at 29 East 35th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, accustomed to best city trade, a few more customers, with view of enlarging her business at home; charges moderate; work shown; or by day, $2, and obeaper by week. Call at 116 East 113th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by day; terms, $2; understands all kinds of evening and tailor-made dresses; city reference. Address M. E., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A DRESSMAKER, &c.—By competent young woman; first-class laundress; no objection to do light chamberwork; private family; best of reference. Call at 214 East 41st-st.

A MAID.—By an experienced French maid and seamstress; speaks English and German; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Address L. S., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A MAID.—By a French girl as maid to grown-up children; good seamstress; good city reference. Address Josephine, Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands dressmaking, children's clothes; assist with light chamberwork; highly recommended. Call at 18 East 41st-st.

A MAID.—By a young Protestant girl to wait on a lady and draw; seven years' best city reference. Call at 434 West 19th-st.; ring twice.

A MAID.—By a first-class maid and seamstress; will do chamberwork; is plain and seamstress; excellent city reference. Call at 28 East 32d-st.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS OR FIRST-CLASS Lady's Maid.—By educated German lady,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, Nov. 20:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 62d-st., south side, 450 feet west of 9th-av., for $34,200, to George Henry, and five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 2,175 3d-av., east side, 100 feet north of 113th-st., sold for $38,300, to William Hays; also, in partition, Edgar Logan, Esq., referee, disposed of the four-story brick building, with lot 19.11 by 70 by 20.3 by 75.5, 809 Bowery, east side, $0.10 feet north of 1st-st., for $34,600, to William F. Murphy; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 90, 218 East 53d-st., south side, 200 feet east of 3d-av., sold for $12,600, to P. Freund; similar house, with 217, lot 18.8 by 100.5, adjoining above lot, sold for $10,100, to W. T. Murphy; two-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.5 by 100, 127 East 87th-st., north side, 580.5 feet west of 3d-av., sold for $7,600, to J. B. Hantt, and lot, 1 by 60, on Lexington-av., northeast corner of 93d-st., for $700, to W. T. K. Schermerhorn.

Jehu F. B. Smyth sold at public action the two-story and three-story frame buildings, with lot 23 by 100, 1,894 3d-av., west side, south of 105th-st, for $17,925, to S. Dessar; also sold Brooklyn property comprising the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 149 Conover-st., corner of Sullivan-st., for $12,700, to M. Zeollfrey, and three three-story brick flats, with lots, each 18.9 by 100, 158 to 160 Hull-st., south side, west of Stone-av., sold for $18,450, to J. W. McCorulan.

D. T. Ingraham & Co. sold at public auction one lot 25.4 by 190 by — by 134, on St. Nicholas-av., west side, 151.11 feet south of 141st-st., for $5,950, to M. Minolino; one lot, 25.5 by 112.8 by 25 by 117, on St. Nicholas-av., east side, 34.6 feet north of Sylvan-place, sold for $5,000, to James W. Saunders, and three-story stone front dwelling, with lot 25.1, 165 West 53d-st., north side, east of 7th-av., for $7,900, to F. Falk.

L. J. & I. Phillips, under a foreclosure decree, Louis Hannemau, Esq., referee, sold the three-story brick and two-story frame buildings, with lot 20.1 by 93, 1,002 3d-av., west side, 90.3 feet south of 60th-st., for $36,000, to Isaac S. Isaacs, plaintiff.

Pierre G. Carrell, under a foreclosure decree, E. C. O'Brien, Esq., referee, sold a plot of land 100.5 by 100, on 10th-av., northwest corner of 59th-st., and two-story stone-front dwelling, with four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 59th-st., 90 feet west of 10th-av., for $75,500, to T. Cohnfeld.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

92d-st., n. s., 133 ft. e. of 10th-av., 13x100; Charles E. Lange to Sarah O. Crowell..... $10

Vanderbilt-av., e. s., 309 ft. n. of Quarry road; Anthony K. Boyce to John J. Larkin..... 3,500

97th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 3d-av., 27.1x100.11; Valentine Moeslein and wife to Paula Welfeohn..... 21,000

60th-st., 311 East; Susenan Reinhardt and wife to John W. Pollock..... 1

Same property; John W. Pollock and wife to Otto Butecher and another..... 19,750

Morris-av., n. e. corner of 181st-st., 100x123; William Jex and wife to Albert L. Lowenstein..... 10

Elizabeth-st., let 42, map of Edward Livingston, 20x87.9; William J. Hauley and another to Annie Hanley..... 4,000

84th-st., 231 East; Louis Schaffner to Charles Puerner..... 14,500

81st-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9; Catharine Hartigan and another to James J. Hinchey..... 1

Same property; James J. Hinchey and another to Catharine Hartigan..... 1

Thames-st., 7; James J. Hartigan and wife to James J. Hinchey..... 1

3d-av., w. s., 26.5 ft. n. of 106th-st., 25x100; George W. M. Briggs and wife to Jacob Korn..... 17,300

87th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20 x83.9; George L. Haven and others to Alice H. Botland..... 1

87th-st., 459 and 461 West; Joseph C. Campbell and others to Whitefield Terriberry... 21,750

Madison-st., 24; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Samuel Weil..... 20,000

95th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x201.5; Alonzo E. De Baum and wife to Elizabeth W. Aldrich..... 1

94th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 9th-av., 14x100.8½; Edward Morrison and wife to George W. Quintard..... 7,280

Avenue A., w. s., 50.6 ft. s. of 83th-st., 25.8x73; Simon Blaier and wife to Conrad Krosser..... 21,100

Madison-st., s. s., lot 476, map of Elizaoeth Beekman; Catherine O'Neill to Benedict A. Klein..... 20,000

3d-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 129th-st., 25x80; Anna R. Morris, &c., to Walter B. Horn.. 82,500

Chrystie-st., w. s., lot 54, map of Delancey, 21.7x100; Frank Bachhons and wife to Rosa Sharsky..... 24,000

73d-st., 212 East; Annie B. Moore to Mark Horgan..... 1

100th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100; Francis Delafield and wife to Leander H. Crall..... 8,000

100th-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100; Emma H. Delafield to John C. Overheiser. 8,000

100th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100; Alice Clarkson to John C. Overheiser and another..... 8,000

Madison-av., n. e. corner of 66th-st., 100x100.5; the rector, &c., of Holy Spirit Church to the rector, &c., of All Souls' Church..... 170,000

Waverly-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x125; Frank D. Hunter to Anna R. Hunter..... 1

103d-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100; Semuel W. Strickland to Margaret J. Smith..... 5,000

83d-st., 100 to 104; James R. Fraokiln and wife to Thomas E. Slater and another..... 1

137th-st., s. s., 430 ft. w. of Lenox-av., 20x99.11x irregular; Eliza Allison to Lucy A. Kinsland..... 16,000

40th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9; Germau Kalm and wife to Samuel Charig. 9,000

9th-av., w. e., 50.1 ft. n. of 96th-st., 25x80; Jacob M. Newmao to Simon Wolf and another..... 26,500

College-av., e. s., 67 ft. e. of 144th-st., 25x100; John A. Henry and wife to Ludwig Hertz..... 2,500

Willett-st., 62; Benjamin Kaiser and wife to Hirsh Wilkefeld..... 21,000

80th-st., n. s., 135.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 15.3x92; Wallace A. Conselyea and wife to Maude V. Holme..... 7,100

3d-st., n. w. corner of Opdyke-av., 25x100; Annie S. Thornton and another to Nicholas Walsh..... 350

Pier bulkhead East River, e. of Dover-st.; L. M. Van Bokkelen to Lehnrtus Van Bokkelen..... 1

Claremont-av., e. s., 575 ft. e. of 122d-st., 50x70.8; Robert E. Dowling and others to Emma Ball..... 1

14th-st., s. e., 156.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.4x98.9; Sarah L. Nagel and others to Solomon D. Littlewell..... 9,400

Broome-st., 20; Abraham Morris and wife to Henrietta Studinski..... 36,000

Rivington-st., n. w. corner of Attorney-st., 25x100; Heurietta Stndinekl and another to Abraham Morris..... 52,000

10th-av., n. w. corner of 113th-st., 25.11x100; Society of New-York Hospital to Joseph M. Valentine..... 18,600

81st-st., n. s., 331.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Elizabeth Helleuhrund to Peter Christman..... 20,000

119th-st., s. s., 204 ft. e. of 5th-av., 15.7x100.11; Levi P. Morton and wife to Martha L. Yoong..... 13,000

119th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Madison-av., 15.3x100.11; Levi P. Morton and wife to Anu S. Young..... 13,000

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PARTIES DESIRING TO INVEST on Bond and Mortgage

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GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

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A. KOPPEL, Secretary.
COUNSEL:
CHARLES UNANGST, ASHBEL P. FITCH.
Hon. NOAH DAVIS, Consulting Counsel.

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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

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Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

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The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is desirous of greatly increasing its mortgage investments.

All desirable 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. mortgages will be promptly accepted.

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AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES, THE ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES on MANHATTAN-AV., near 121st-st., a short distance from Morningside Park; houses of medium size; neighborhood A1.
J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

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MAGNIFICENT EXTRA-WIDE RESIDENCE

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FOUR HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE DWELLINGS ON 72D-ST.,
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Sizes, 25, 24, and 23 feet in width.
OPEN DAILY, EXCEPTING SUNDAYS.
McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Builders.

WEST END-AV., BETWEEN 85TH AND 86th sts.—For sale, rent, or exchange, desirable new four-story houses 20 feet wide; butler's pantry extension; hardwood finish; back stairs to kitchen.
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9TH-AV. STORE PROPERTY.—NEW FLATS near 52d-st.; $25,000; rents, $3,400.
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FOR SALE—BUSINESS STORE AND FLAT property; central location; Brooklyn; might take dwelling in part payment; the property offered pays 10 to 15 per cent. on price. D. NELSON, 195 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE-STORY basement brick house, improvements 20x47xNO; 289 9th-st., Brooklyn; exchange for cottage. J. BURRILL, 146 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of Charles R. Henderson, Esq., Executor of the estate of John O. Henderson, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
Choice and valuable improved and unimproved property,
Located on
WEST, WOOSTER, GREENE, 11TH, 44TH, 48TH, 52D, 63D, AND 72D STREETS,
and on
AVENUES A AND B AND EAST RIVER.
Book maps, terms, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY C. COPINGER and HENRY COPINGER, her husband; Frank O. Miller and Mary Miller, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) William A. Lindsey, Jacob Orsff, and Arthur Meggnier, John L. Bulwinkle, Augustus Frey, James M. Smith, John R. Livey, David Dovale, William H. Ricksette, as receiver of the assets and effects of Mary C. Copinger; Edward Chrystie, Ernest Henrici, and Charles Harlot, defendants.—Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York on the 14th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public anction, at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, New-York City, on the 11th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, to wit:

All that land situate in the city of New-York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Seventy-third-street two hundred and fifty feet east of the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-third-street, running thence north parallel with Fifth-avenue one hundred and two feet two inches, thence east parallel with Seventy-third-street twenty-one feet, thence south parallel with Fifth-avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the north side of Seventy-third-street, and thence west along the same twenty-one feet to the point of beginning.—Dated November 19th, 1889.
CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.
CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 346 Broadway, New-York City.
n19-2aw8wTu&Th

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS AULD and AGNES AULD, his wife; Jefferson M. Levy, John O. Clanseo, and Jane Clansen, his wife, (the name "Jane" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) and John Murphy, defendants.—Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public anction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, New-York City, on the 11th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, to wit:

All that lot of land situate in the city of New-York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Eighty-fourth-street two hundred and seventy-five feet west of the northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninety-fourth-street, running thence north parallel with Eighth-avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence west parallel with Ninety-fourth-street twenty-five feet, thence south parallel with Eighth-avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the north side of Ninety-fourth-street, and thence east along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated November 19th, 1889.
CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.
CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 346 Broadway, New-York City.
n19-2aw3wTu&Th

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To rent, an elegant corner apartment. Apply at the office.

TRINITY APARTMENTS, 90TH TO 91ST st., 9th-av.—Choice steam-heated apartments for small select families; six large rooms and bath; $52 50 to $60. HENRY J. OAHE, 1,549 9th-av.

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Devonia, Nov. 27, 9 A. M. Circassia, Dec. 7, 6 A. M.
Furnessia, Dec. 4, 3 P. M. Ethiopia, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.
Cabin to GLASGOW, DERRY, or LIVERPOOL, $42 and $55. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE VIA AZORES.
Best route to Algiers and coast of Morocco.
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S. S. CALIFORNIA, Saturday, Nov. 30.
FAYAL, FLORES, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, VENICE, and TRIESTE.
S. S. VICTORIA, Saturday, Jan. 4.
Cabin to Azores, $60 to $80; Med'n Ports, $80 to $120.
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BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1 P. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thurs., Dec. 5, 3 A. M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier, Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway, 53 Broadway, N. Y.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Fulda, S., Nov. 23, 6:30 A. M. Aller, Wed., Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
Lahn, W., Nov. 27, 9 A. M. Werra, Sat. Dec. 7, 6:30 A. M.
Elder, S., Nov. 30, 11 A. M. Saale, Wed., Dec. 11, 6 A. M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen. 1st cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50; an adult; steerage at lowest rates.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, N. 27, 8:30 A. M. Germanic, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.
Celtic, Dec. 4, 3 P. M. Britannic, Dec. 23, 7:30 A. M.
Teutonic, D. 11, 7:30 A. M. *Adriatic, Jan. 1.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $35 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut-st.
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CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Umbria, Nov. 23, 5:30 A. M. Umbria, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
Servia, Nov. 30, 11:30 A. M. Servia, Dec. 28, 10 A. M.
Etruria, Dec. 7, 5:30 A. M. Etruria, Jan. 4, 3 P. M.
Anrania, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M. Gallia, Jan. 11, 6 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
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GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7 A. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Dec. 10, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Dec. 17, noon
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Dec. 24, 6 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $80, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Nov. 27, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Dec. 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Wed., Dec. 11, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed. Dec. 18, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
No. 3 Bowling Green, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.—FOR ANTWERP AND PARIS.—Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
PENNLAND....Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 8:30 A. M.
BELGENLAND...Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 3:30 P. M.
Cabin rates: First cabin, $50 and upward; excursion, $100 and upward; second cabin, $40; excursion, $75 and $80. Steerage at very low rates.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, G. A., 2 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat., Nov. 23, 4:30 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, de Joussellin, Sat., Nov. 30, 11 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Sat., Dec. 7, 4:30 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Nicaragua Transit or Panama.
CITY OF PARA.....Sails Monday, Dec. 2, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.,
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO. Sails Tu., Dec. 3, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Gen. Supt.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.
Steamers sail from pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st. at 3 P. M., from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burg, Fri., Nov. 22.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, sat., Nov. 23.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Mon., Nov. 25.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catharine, Wed., Nov. 27.
R. L. WALKER, Agent O. S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effaced by 6 o'clock at 317 Broadway or 3 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing, premium may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
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From Pier 29 E. R., (foot Roosevelt-st.,) at 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Nov. 22.
YEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., Nov. 25.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Wed., Nov. 27.
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri. Nov. 29.
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WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. Eger, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N. Y.

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Staterooms at 5, 11, 120, 222, 353, 257, 261, 287, 303, 362, 994 Broadway, and 185 Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

ANNIVERSARIES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—The society will celebrate its eighty-fifth anniversary at the Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on Thursday, Nov. 21, 1889, at 8 o'clock, P. M. The anniversary address, entitled "THE USES OF HISTORY," will be delivered by the Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D. BENJAMIN H. FIELD, FREDERIC GALLATIN CHARLES ISHAM, Anniversary Committee.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

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PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON KNOWING OF THE whereabouts of MICHAEL CARDIFF or my son RICHARD, please communicate with JOHN CARDIFF, 83 Kent-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

MONUMENTS.

$1,000.000 WORTH OF MONUMENTS at cost. N. Y. and Mass. Granite Works. W. ROBINSON, 1,146 Broadway.

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290 5th-av.
F. A. LEONARD, Auctioneer.

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MODERN PAINTINGS,
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240 5TH-AV.
AND 6 WEST 28TH-ST.,
C. F. WETMORE, Proprietor.

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ON THE PREMISES, OF
ENTIRE CONTENTS OF PRIVATE RESIDENCE
NO. 632 5TH-AV.
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SALE THIS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
Nov. 21 and 22,
At 11 o'clock each day.
Bedroom Suits in Oak, First Empire Mahogany, Ebony, and Gilt, Walnut, &c., with all appurtenances; Carpets, Rugs, Hangings, Lace Curtains; Water Colors, Oil Paintings, Engravings, and Etchings; Brie-a-Brac, Odd Chairs and Tables, Cabinets and Screens, Drawing-room Furniture in Teakwood, with Silk Brocade Coverings; Louis XVI. Centre Table, Bronzes, Clocks, and Clock Sets; Sèvres, Dresden, Berlin, Royal Worcester, Chinese and Japanese Porcelains, Lacquers, &c.; entire contents of Japanese room, containing many rare specimens of Oriental Art. Dining-room Furniture in Oak and Embossed Leather, &c., &c., being the contents of a thoroughly-appointed first-class residence, to which nothing has been added and which will be absolutely sold without reserve.

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NOV. 22,
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
85 OIL PAINTINGS,
of which 22 are to be sold by order of
THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.,
ADMINISTRATORS OF THE ESTATE OF
F. W. LASAK, DECEASED.
The remainder being part of the collection of
Dr. JOHN C. PETERS.
Sold in consequence of removal.

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(Until DECEMBER 1st)

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1,149 B'WAY, BET. 26TH & 27TH STS.,

The Masterpiece of THOMAS HOVENDEN, N. A.,

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(AFTER GETTYSBURG.)

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59 WEST 42D-ST., OPPOSITE BRYANT PARK.
Practical natural method of conversation, pure pronunciation. Reopening Oct. 1. Ask for circulars.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFURD Place, Opposite Stuyvesant Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough courses of study preparatory for Columbia College or for Schools of Technology. No extra charges. Catalogues upon application. Opens 9th month, (September), 17th.
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(Established 1862.)
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School for Young Ladies and Children,
Reopens Sept. 30. 175 West 73d-st.

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MISSES GRINNELL'S DAY SCHOOL FOR Girls, 22 East 54th-st., reopens Oct. 2. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary departments. Separate Classes for Boys. Oct. 1. Kindergarten.

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will reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3.

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ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 739-741 B'way.

OUR GLOVES ARE THE BEST AND cheapest; eight-button, 95c.; our corsets the most perfect. Celebrated Lavalliere, $1 50.
JAMMES, 13 West 30th-st.

BARGAINS.—LADIES', CHILDREN'S GARments, lingerie, laces selling off. Mrs. NIEDERWIESEN, 41 East 19th-st.; leaving business.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GEORGE W. SILBERHORN and CHARLES T. SILBERHORN, under the firm name of SILBERHORN BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be continued by CHARLES T. SILBERHORN at Nos. 92, 94, and 96 Chrystie-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1889.
GEORGE W. SILBERHORN,
CHARLES T. SILBERHORN.

MUSICAL.

REVOLUTION IN MUSIC.—METHODS adopted by Conservatories of France, Russia, and Switzerland. Just awarded n

TIM SHEA'S STORY STANDS

WHO RECEIVED THE OYSTERMEN'S THOUSAND?

COL. JOHN O'BYRNE'S COUNSEL FEE OF $13,000—HOW JAMES W. BOYLE MADE $1,000 IN A DOCK LEASE.

Oysterman Tim Shea's queer story concerning the raising of a legislative fund of $13,000 and the payment of $1,000 for a pier lease, as voluntarily told to the Commissioners of Accounts in the matter of their investigation of the Dock Department, was corroborated yesterday by the testimony of several witnesses. These witnesses were persons mentioned by Mr. Shea and were subpœnaed for examination. They were not permitted to hear each other's testimony and none of them were willing witnesses.

William Foster, Treasurer of the Oyster Dealers' Association, made the nice distinction that he did not collect the assessment money, but that it was handed to him. He did not speak to Tim Shea, because they are not friendly. He once heard Shea say he would give $5,000 if the oystermen got what they wanted from the Dock Department in the form of an exclusive privilege; yet Shea was the only member of the association who refused to pay his assessment when the time came. The oystermen were assessed pro rata. The witness paid $578 toward the $13,000. T. H. Dorsey & Co. contributed $500, R. L. Simonenn $450, and J. & J. W. Elsworth $900. Other oystermen who chipped in were M. Corson, P. Elsworth, C. C. Jones's Sons, Van Name Brothers, J. H. Still & Co., J. L. Merrill, J. V. P. Dnoker, Bedell & Merrell, Morgan Brothers, W. Stringham, J. I. Houseman, L. P. Meranrean, and James W. Boyle. Most of these paid in cash or by check. Decker, Merrill, and two others—Ferguson and Wright—gave their notes.

The witness thought that President Shaffer was the one who said the desired enactment could not be secured without an expenditure of $13,000. This sum, it was understood, was to be paid for connsel fees. He did not talk with any lawyer about the matter, and Tim Shea's statement that he (the witness) visited Col. O'Byrne's office was false. He got $9,000 in $10,000 of the fund in hand and made up the balance by check. He did not know for certain, but believed that Col. John O'Byrne was to get the favorable legislation. The witness thought that all checks were made payable to the order of Secretary Negus. The money was given to Mr. Murrell, and the witness supposed it was passed to Col. O'Byrne. Merrell got the $13,000 in three installments. The witness gave his check for the balance on the People's Bank to Murrell's order. The witness paid his assessment in good faith and supposed it would bring about the grant. It was understood that the Dock Board would grant the permit. Boyle was one of the committee who had charge of the legislation. The oystermen were notified of the action of the Dock Board by letter from Col. O'Byrne.

Hazal F. Merrell said he assisted in getting the fund together, and it was turned over to Treasurer Foster. The money was paid in installments in cash to Col. O'Byrne in his office as connsel fees. The witness made the payments, drawing the money from the People's Bank. Boyle, Shaffer, Honsman, and Frazer were with him when he made two payments to O'Byrne. Receipts were given and turned over to Treasurer Foster. O'Byrne gave the oystermen to understand that he would get the Dock Department permit. The franchise he got was not what was expected, and he did not render the services for which the $13,000 was paid. The Law and Legislative Committee of the Oyster Dealers' Association was composed of Shaffer, Frazer, and Joseph Elsworth. Shaffer, Frazer, and Boyle talked with O'Byrne about the legislation, and he assured them that it would be all right if the $13,000 were paid.

Nathaniel Frazier said he saw O'Byrne twice about the business before Boyle recommended that lawyer as the one to "do the trick." The witness understood that the $13,000 was for counsel fees. He also understood that the desired legislation could not be got for less than that sum. He thought $10,000 was enough, but $3,000 more was insisted upon. His assessment was about $700, and it was paid to Merrell. The witness denied that he was at O'Byrne's office when any money was paid. The oystermen expected to have the bay at the foot of Christopher-street set apart for their exclusive use for an indefinite term of years. They raised the $13,000 for that purpose, but only got a privilege that can be revoked at the pleasure of the Dock Commissioners. The witness was under the impression that Boyle engaged O'Byrne.

President Shaffer of the Oyster Dealers' Association declared that he was only an ex-officio member of the committee appointed to arrange about the privilege. He was as active in the matter as any of the oystermen, and paid into the fund something like $800.

When James W. Boyle was called to tell what he knew, it was discovered that he had not brought his bank deposit and check books as ordered. He said that he had searched for the books, but could only find his deposit book. His check books had been mislaid. They were in charge of his bookkeeper the last he knew. His bookkeeper is John Farrell. That is, he had a bookkeeper of that name in his employ until September. Mr. Boyle did not like the drift of the examination, and put a stop to it by saying he felt confident he could produce any books desired by to-day.

He said that he advised the retention of Col. O'Byrne by the oystermen to have the oyster basin set aside for their exclusive use. He knew of the bill passed last Winter relating to the subject. He was not positive that it was drawn by O'Byrne. The draft of the bill was handed by the lawyer to the witness and by him handed to Senator Murphy. He introduced it in the Senate and it went through. Did the witness know who handled the bill in the Assembly? No; he could not remember. The measure was not intrnsted to the representatives from the Oyster Bay district. He did not know that Mr. Gibbs had anything to do with the bill at Albany. He talked with Corporation Connsel Beekman about the bill and it was amended on the recommendation of the Dock Commissioners. The bill as originally drawn curtailed the power of the Dock Commissionnrs; that is why they wished it amended.

Mr. Boyle said his first information about the $13,000 for counsel fees came from the committee of the association. He paid his assessment of $890. He was at O'Byrne's office and saw money paid to him. It was money, not checks. Who paid it the witness could not remember. He did not remember that he told any one the payments must be made in cash by request of O'Byrne.

Mr. Clark changed his line of examination to find out what service O'Byrne rendered as legal adviser of the oystermen to earn their $13,000. By this time Mr. Boyle's memory was refreshed and he knew that the lawyer drew the bill. It was a very ordinary bill and not very lengthy. O'Byrne promised to go to Albany and advocate the measure, but did not do so. He saw some of the legislators here, the witness thought, and talked with them about the matter. He also appeared before the Dock Commissioners before and after the bill was introduced in the Senate by Col. Murphy. On one occasion O'Byrne made an argument before the Dock Board and twice he went down and talked informally with the Commissioners. Did he do anything else to earn the $13,000? Yes; the association consulted him about their by-laws. Had they been amended since? No, not yet; but the subject was pending.

"For the services rendered by Col. O'Byrne to the oystermen, do you think his charge of $13,000 fair?" asked the Corporation Counsel.

"I do."

"What do you consider a high counsel fee?"

"About $25,000."

"And a small fee?" "Say $5,000."

"Is the Oyster Dealers' Association in the habit of paying thirteen-thousand-dollar fees to lawyers?" "I can't say that they are."

"You don't think, as Mr. Shea does, that in this case there was any 'hanko' or bribery?"

"No, Sir. Mr. Shea is not a member of the association."

"Has the association a regular attorney?"

"No, I can't say they have, each member or firm employs private counsel, I believe."

Mr. Boyle said he had employed Col. O'Byrne off and on to make collections. The amounts were small and would not aggregate $1,000. Subsequent to the passage of the amended bill the witness called to see Dock Commissioners Post and Matthews about the passage of a resolution in accordance with the enactment. It was two days before the board took action on the subject.

"Was the subject of money mentioned by you to the Commissioners, or either of them, in connection with the matter?" "It was never mentioned."

"Will you swear that none of that $13,000 went to the Dock Commissioners?" "I will swear that to my knowledge none ever went to them."

"Don't you know?" "I do not."

"Where did it go?" "Col. O'Byrne is the best person to answer that question."

"Will you swear that he kept the whole $13,000?" "I won't swear to that, because I don't know anything about it; he is the best judge."

"Did you get any part of it?" "I did not."

The witness declared that he never told any one that he had to pay part of the money to Commissioner Matthews in order to get the resolution passed. He repeated that he didn't know what became of the money after it was paid to Col. O'Byrne. He had heard that the fishmongers had to pay $30,000 connsel fees when they got the exclusive use of the water front between Fulton and Beekman streets. East River. He thought the fishmongers got their lease through the Sinking Fund Commissioners seven or eight years ago. He knew that some legislation at Albany was necessary, and he always understood it cost the fishmongers $30,000 for legal advice. It might have been that they had to spend that much for improvements to the property—the erection of buildings, &c.

Mr. Boyle's attention was turned to the subject of pier leases in Oyster Bay. He was asked pointblank if he knew who got the thousand dollars mentioned by Mr. Shea.

"I got the money," was Mr. Boyle's reply.

"Then the amount was not paid into the Dock Department, as Mr. Shea supposed, when his sixty-five-hundred-dollar lease was renewed in another name on behalf of the oystermen for $5,500?" "It was not; the money went into my pocket."

The witness explained this peculiar transaction by saying that the association appointed a committee to attend the sale of the franchise. Mr. Boyle arranged to be present with the committee at the appointed hour, but the committeemen did not appear. He understood they made a mistake as to the place where the sale was to be held. They reached the right spot fifteen or twenty minutes after the lease had been sold to him at the upset price, $5,500. The lease was made out in his name, and he transferred it to the committee without consideration. "A few days after this," said Mr. Boyle, "I met Mr. Honsman of the committee and he handed me $1,000 as a present." The witness accepted the little token of appreciation. The money was handed him in cash, and he did not pay any of it to the Dock Commissioners. He said he did not know about the present price fixed by them until it was announced by the auctioneer.

Mr. Boyle was asked about his knowledge of the Pier Extension bill, calling for an appropriation of $9,000,000, a Dock Department measure that has been pending at Albany some time. He said that he knew about the bill and had talked with Commissioner Matthews on the subject of water-front improvements. The Commissioner knew he had friends at Albany, and that was probably why the measure had been mentioned.

A telegram was handed the Corporation Counsel, and, after glancing at it, he asked Witness Boyle if he was certain the Oystermen's bill was drafted by Col. O'Byrne. No, he would not swear that it was, but he had an impression that Col. O'Byrne said he was the author of the bill. He would not swear that the bill was not the work of a member of the Senate or Assembly.

Mr. Boyle was dismissed after he had promised to be on hand to-day with his bank books for the past year. The investigation will be resumed at 11 A. M. To-day proceedings will be taken in the Supreme Court to compel the officers of the Port Jervis banks to furnish information respecting the accounts of Dockmaster Bogert and his wife. The papers in the case have been prepared. They were signed yesterday afternoon by the Commissioners of Accounts.

District Attorney Fellows said yesterday, after a long talk with Inspector Byrnes, that they had been discussing the investigation of the Dock Department and another department, and had partly decided on a plan of action, but that no arrests would be made at present.

COL. O'BYRNE DUMB.

Col. O'Byrne last evening refused to make a statement of the part he took in the oystermen's legislation. "If the Commissioners of Accounts want me," said he, "they know how and where to find me. I shall make no statement until they summon me. I say this without any knowledge of the proceedings to-day." The Colonel attended a funeral in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and a court-martial in the Ninth Regiment Armory last evening.

The Aqueduct Commissioners met yesterday and decided to discharge sixty-one of the inspectors on the aqueduct because the work is so far advanced that their services will be no longer necessary.

A. H. KING & CO.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,

EVENTFUL FOR THE PUBLIC.

During the past ten days we have been devoting all our time to the disposal of that heavy purchase of fine clothing from the peremptory sale of Messrs. Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co. During this time our workmen have flooded our storing shelves with new goods, mostly high-grade Suits and Overcoats.

We are compelled to turn to these now, and do so with the determination of quickly creating a vacuum. We offer the public during these three days these magnificent products of the tailor's art at $20, $25, and $30. These Suits and Overcoats are made to sell at $45, $50, and $60, being absolutely the highest grade of goods carried by any house in the country.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

PLAIN OR QUILTED SILK, SATIN OR CASSIMERE LINED.

CARE'S ENGLISH MELTON OVERCOATS, regular price $45 and $50, selling during these three days at..... $20,
CROMBIE'S "ROTINE" BEAVERS, regular price $45 and $50, selling at..... $20,
GENUINE ORLOWSKI KERSEYS, regular price $50 and $55, selling at..... $25,
VICUNA FANCY OVERCOATING, regular price $50 and $55, selling at..... AND
REAL FRENCH MONTAGNACS, regular price $50 to $55, selling at..... $30.
GENUINE "SCHNABEL" CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, regular price $50 to $60, now selling at.....

MEN'S SUITS.

IMPORTED CORKSCREW PRINCE ALBERT COATS AND VESTS, silk lined, worth from $40 to $50, to sell at..... $20,
FANCY FOREIGN WORSTED "CUTAWAY" SUITS, worth from $45 to $55, to sell at..... $25,
IMPORTED CUTAWAY CASSIMERE AND CHEVIOT SUITS, worth $45 to $55, to sell at..... AND
FOREIGN CHEVIOT AND CASSIMERE SACK SUITS, worth $45 to $55, to sell at..... $30.

CAPE COATS & ULSTERS

IMPORTED CASSIMERE LINING.

IMPORTED SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, real value $45 and $48, to sell at..... $20,
FINE BLACK KERSEY, real value $45, $48, and $50, selling at..... $20,
GENUINE IRISH FRIEZE, real worth $48 and $50, to sell at..... $25,
EXTRA HEAVY IMPORTED CHINCHILLA ULSTERS, worth $40, $45, and $50, to sell at..... AND
GENUINE IRISH FRIEZE ULSTERS, worth $45 and $50, to sell at..... $30,
HEAVY ENGLISH MELTON ULSTERS, real worth $45 and $50, to sell at.....

OUR FULL-DRESS SUITS are elegantly-made custom garments, from the finest "West of England" and "Whipcord" Broadcloth, lined with the very best pure silk, double-warped satin, and are perfect in style and fit. In prices they range from..... $20, $25, AND $30.

FREE.—"Sunshine for Little Children."

AN ELEGANT PUBLICATION TO EVERY PURCHASER OF BOYS' CLOTHING TO THE AMOUNT OF FIVE DOLLARS.

In speaking of the book the poet Whittier writes the publisher, Rev. J. Henry Smythe, D. D., LL.D.: "It is delightful and refreshing to look the book over."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says of it: "I am very much pleased with this little gallery of childhood, which represents it with all its untaught grace and unconscious beauty."

Dr. Smythe has received good wishes for "Sunshine" from the following, who say: "We commend cordially and trust that 'Sunshine for Little Children' will make many friends and find a ready welcome in every household in the land":

Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States; Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States.

Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States; Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, President New-York Central Railroad.

YOUNG MEN'S THREE AND FOUR BUTTON CUTAWAYS, Cassimeres and Worsteds, reduced from $25 and $30 to..... $12.00
BOYS' ELEGANT CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, reduced during this sale from $10 and $12 to..... $6.75
CHILDREN'S CAPE OVERCOATS, 4 to 13 years, reduced from $5 and $6 to..... $3.50
BOYS' SUITS, LONG PANTS, reduced during this sale from $9 and $10 to..... $5.50
CHILDREN'S THREE-PIECE SUITS, reduced from $9 and $10 to..... $4.50
BOYS' FANCY CASSIMERE SUITS, reduced during this sale from $13 and $14 to..... $7.50

Every one of these garments has been specially reduced from 25 to 40 per cent.

There still remains about $15,000 worth of those fine goods manufactured by Messrs. Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co. of 657 and 659 Broadway.

You can take your choice from these $45 and $50 Suits and Overcoats for $15.

OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK EVENINGS.

A. H. KING & CO.,

THE LEADING **American Clothiers.**

627 & 629 Broadway, NEAR BLEECKER-ST.

SAFETY IN THEATRES.

CHANGES IN THE LAWS WHICH ARCHITECT KIMBALL SUGGESTS.

F. H. Kimball, the architect, appeared yesterday before the Board of Building Examiners at the Mutual Life Insurance Building and gave his views in regard to proposed changes in the laws relating to the construction of buildings for theatres. Mr. Kimball had prepared himself carefully not only with notes but with plans drawn to illustrate his recommendations.

Taking up the clause relating to the stage in theatres, he said that, as it might as well be assumed that articles on the stage must be inflammable, the thing essential was to protect the stage from the auditurium. He did not believe in soda or wasbes for the scenery or other appointments. They could not be relied upon. A certain of water, to be thrown down automatically, was about the best protection. His second suggestion was that instead of compelling owners of theatres to provide emergency staircases to the roof, the law be changed to substitute fire-proof exits, connecting with outside balconies and staircases. They would serve as well in emergencies as the present arrangements, and when a theatre stood on a corner the investment would be improved by thus providing room for stores, offices, or apartments.

The law should stipulate, however, that no material classed by insurance men as extra hazardous should be allowed in the construction of the building. There was some discussion over the right to build outside balconies and stairways, which might overlap the building line. Mr. Kimball thought that a way could still be devised to economize space and provide for safety and ease.

The law does not go far enough, he said, in its provisions for fire-proof galleries. He would have the galleries of iron—except the floors and the top rail in front—and the ceilings also entirely of iron. There should be no chance for bracket gas lights to set fire to anything. The plastering should be of the prepared kind, furnished in plates to be bolted to iron girders. In regard to the proscenium iron curtain it should be set in grooves at least six inches deep on each side. Where grooves are used now they are not deep enough. Mr. Kimball had seen iron curtains buckle so much from heat that one could look into the wings from the front of the house. A water curtain behind a firmly-grooved iron curtain would surely confine a fire to the stage.

The clause of the law relating to aisles, Mr. Kimball said, was faulty in that it could be variously construed. He proposed as a substitute that all aisles having seats on both sides shall be at least 3 feet wide at the beginning, the width to increase by three-quarters of an inch for every row of seats. In an auditorium of 26 rows the increase would amount to 18 inches. Aisles with seats on only one side should be 2 feet wide at the beginning, and increase by three-quarters of an inch for every row of seats. The law should also provide expressly that not more than 13 seats shall be placed between any two aisles.

In regard to staircases, Mr. Kimball thought the law was wise in demanding two independent staircases, or four in all, from the upper tiers to the floor in large theatres, but that it might well be amended for theatres of a capacity not exceeding 1,000. In such cases it worked needless hardship. Two stairways, as at present, in regular use, but in no case less than 7 feet wide and with landings not more than 14 steps apart, would be sufficient, in his opinion, for the smaller theatres.

SUING FOR $25,000 DAMAGES.

William Janes, who had his foot crushed by a dummy on the Bushwick Railroad on Jan. 5, 1888, testified yesterday in the City Court, Brooklyn, in his suit to recover $25,000 damages. He said that the track was defective at the point where the accident occurred, and that he caught his foot in a hole and could not get it out. The dummy knocked him twenty feet away.

Subsequently he went to the company's office and demanded $50 for the damage to his clothing. He was given $10 and signed what he thought was a receipt. It was a release in full for all damages sustained by the accident, and was put forward as part of the company's defense. The trial will be concluded to-day.

THE BARNUM MINES SOLD.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Milwaukee, Wis., says: "The mines composing what is known as the Barnum group, in the Marquette district, being the Cambria, the Lucy, and the Lillie, have been sold to C. E. Stewart, G. R. Denny, and others of New-York, for $600,000. The mines were owned by the estate of the late Senator W. H. Barnum of Connecticut, and the sale was negotiated by John Quincy Adams of Nezzanee and C. A. Avery, formerly of this city and now of New-York."

ST. NICHOLAS

Enlarged and Printed in New Type.

SINCE 1873, when ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS was begun, it has led all magazines for boys and girls. Nothing like it was known before, and to-day, as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* recently stated, "It is the model and ideal juvenile magazine of the world." Through its pages the greatest writers of our time are speaking to the youth of two great nations, and the best artists and engravers are training the eyes of boys and girls to appreciate the best in art. There was only one way that Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, its editor, could make it better, and that was by making more of it, and so, beginning with the seventeenth volume, (November, 1889,) ST. NICHOLAS was enlarged, and the magazine is now printed in new and clearer-faced type. During the coming year, among the many special features to be published, are:

FOUR IMPORTANT SERIAL STORIES BY FOUR WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN AUTHORS.

One of these, a story for girls by Nora Perry, begins in the December number, and another by Wm. O. Stoddard, which will interest boys and girls alike, will be begun in the January ST. NICHOLAS.

BOTH THE DECEMBER AND JANUARY ISSUES WILL BE HOLIDAY NUMBERS.

ATHLETIC AND OUTDOOR SPORTS BY WALTER CAMP OF YALE AND OTHERS.

The first of these was published in the November number of ST. NICHOLAS, a second will appear in the December number, and others will be published throughout the year.

IN THE DECEMBER "ST. NICHOLAS" IS A REMARKABLE ARTICLE ON THACKERAY BY HIS DAUGHTER.

The new volume of ST. NICHOLAS, when bound, will make **two superbly illustrated books of about 550 pages each,** filled with the best work that can be obtained from the leading authors and illustrators of the day—stories of character and adventure; sketches of information and travel; outdoor papers; articles of special literary interest; suggestive talks on natural history, scientific subjects, and current events.

NO INCREASE IN PRICE. Subscription, price as heretofore, $3 a year, 25 cents a number. November begins the volume. New subscribers should commence with that issue. All booksellers, newsdealers, and Postmasters take subscriptions, or remittance may be made (by check, draft, money or express order, or registered letter) to the publishers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF OTHER NEW AND INTERESTING FEATURES WILL BE MADE FROM TIME TO TIME.

THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th-st., New-York.

WILL STAY AT THE PARK.

BARRY AND FAY HAVE CANCELED THEIR BROOKLYN TIME.

Barry and Fay are to remain at the Park Theatre a little longer than was anticipated a week ago, and they will improve the opportunity by giving their audiences a change of bill. A settlement of the points at issue between Messrs. Knowles & Morris, the managers of the Brooklyn Grand Opera House, on one side, and Mr. William M. Dunlevy, manager of Barry and Fay, on the other, has been effected through the mediation of Messrs. Hyde & Behman and Frank McKee. The question as to whether Knowles & Morris would release Mr. Dunlevy from the contracts which he had made to present Barry and Fay in Brooklyn for two weeks in December was decided in the affirmative by Hyde, Behman and McKee, with the stipulation that $2,000 in cash was to be paid to the Brooklyn managers, that "McKenna's Flirtation" was not to be presented in Brooklyn except in the theatres controlled by Knowles & Morris, and that the contracts for these presentations were to be fulfilled late in the month of January. Yesterday Mr. Dunlevy sent a certified check for the amount stipulated, and also signed contracts agreeable to Messrs. Knowles & Morris.

The last performance of "McKenna's Flirtation" at the Park will be given a week from Saturday night, and on the Monday following "Irish Aristocracy" will be produced with a specially-selected cast, headed by Barry and Fay, and comprising Kate Davis, Jennie Yeamans, Charles Ross, Mabel Fenton, Charles Lamb, and Charles Sturgis. Several vaudeville features will be introduced.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Theodor Reichmann, the new baritone whom Mr. Stanton will introduce in German opera this season, is one of the most celebrated of the German singers. He is a native of Rostock, thirty-nine years old, and made his début in the Residence Theatre, Berlin, in 1868. His fine voice achieved for him an instant success, and after his Berlin engagement he sang in Cologne, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, and was then called to the Royal Theatre in Munich, where he remained ten years. Here Richard Wagner made his acquaintance, and found in him a worthy singer of his works. King Ludwig of Bavaria heard him in three performances given specially for himself, and was so much pleased that he awarded him a gold medal, and named him Royal Bavarian Kammersinger. Wagner afterward called Reichmann to Bayreuth to create before the King the part of Amfortas in "Parsifal." Then he fulfilled a ten years' engagement in the Vienna Royal and Imperial Court Opera, becoming a prime favorite with public and Court, and he was decorated with the cross, made a Knight of the Order of Franz Josef, and finally named Royal and Imperial Austrian Kammersinger. Reichmann has sung at all the leading theatres in Germany and in St. Petersburg and London, receiving recognition everywhere as an artist of unusual accomplishments.

The bill at the Broadway next week will be changed quite often. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings a double bill will be presented, Mr. Booth appearing for the first time this season in "The Fool's Revenge" and Mme. Modjeska, also for the first time during the present engagement, in "Donna Diana." On Thursday and Saturday nights and at the special Thanksgiving matinée Thursday afternoon, "The Merchant of Venice" will be given, and "Hamlet" will be repeated at the Saturday matinée.

William H. Weston, the colored jockey, who rode at Guttenberg last Summer, and was arrested on Sunday for stealing $12 from John Walker, also a jockey, does not, as has been stated, ride in "The County Fair" horse race at the Union-Square Theatre. He rode in the "Fair" at the Twenty-third-Street Theatre last season, but was dropped out, and his place is now filled by Jockey Jones, (also colored,) who was formerly one of Daly's riders.

Theodore Moss has given the use of the Star Theatre to W. J. Scanlan for a special performance for the benefit of Mrs. Parnell. Mr. Scanlan has not yet decided on the date of the proposed benefit.

The Kendals are having a very successful week in Washington, both artistically and socially. The crowds that flock to see them are so large that the price of seats has been advanced. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Harrison and other members of the President's family occupied a box, and the audience included many newly-arrived Senators and members of Congress, and delegates to the Pan-American and Maritime Conferences.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

Owen Bixby, a sixty-year-old resident of Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y., was found dead yesterday morning in his room at the Putnam House, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, having been suffocated during the night by inhaling gas. The burner was turned on, and it is supposed that Bixby, on retiring for the night, in turning out the gas accidentally turned it on again.

The dead man was a farmer. He was married, and his widow lives in Hillsdale. A month ago he received an appointment in the Custom House and was in the habit of coming to the city on Monday and returning to the country on Saturday. He had two nephews living in this city—W. C. Bixby of 196 West One Hundred and Eighth-street and Morny Bixby of Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue.

FOR TO-DAY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO. have added two additional assortments to their collection of Rich Dress Silks at $1.00 and $1.50 per yard; about half price.

They will also offer 100 Pieces of Black Satin Princess at $1.15; regular price $1.50.

Broadway and 11th St.

RESCUED BY THE LEONA.

EIGHT SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN PICKED UP IN THE NICK OF TIME.

The Mallory steamship Leona, which arrived yesterday from Galveston, brought the crew of the three-masted schooner Furman L. Mulford, which foundered at sea on Nov. 17 in latitude 30° 10′ and longitude 79° 30′. Capt. Thompson of the Mulford says that he left Key West for Baltimore with a cargo of phosphate on Nov. 14. The sea was rough and the schooner labored heavily. Phosphate is a difficult cargo to carry, and this caused the vessel to strain badly. On the afternoon of Nov. 16 she sprung a serious leak. All hands went to the pumps, where they worked incessantly all night.

The leak gained steadily, and next morning there were eight feet of water in the hold. At 6 o'clock it was discovered that the vessel was sinking rapidly. The crew hurriedly lowered their boat, in which a small quantity of fresh water and provisions had been placed. Several times the men started to return to the forecastle for their effects, but the Captain ordered them into the boat. They had scarcely got into the boat and shoved off from the schooner, when the latter keeled over and sank out of sight.

There were eight men, all told, in the boat. They looked about eagerly for passing vessels but there were none in sight. The sea was very rough, and several of the men were already nearly worn out from constant labor at the pumps. During the day they rowed to the northward keeping an anxious watch for passing sails, but no craft was seen near enough to observe them. Several times water was shipped, and the boat was with difficulty bailed out. Late in the afternoon the weary men settled back in the boat and prepared themselves for an awful night of exposure and suffering. When the darkness was beginning to gather a steamship was discovered upon the horizon to southward. She was evidently coming toward them. Shortly before 6 o'clock, when it was almost dark, the steamer, which proved to be the Leona, sighted them. Soon afterward she came up and hove to, and the shipwrecked mariners climbed upon deck. They were rescued in latitude 30° 40′ and longitude 79° 38′. Capt. Thompson says that he and his men were treated with great kindness on board the Leona. He was presented by Capt. Bolger on the Leona with a suit of clothes, and all of the shipwrecked men received clothing. Upon their arrival yesterday they went to the office of J. A. Van Brunt, on South-street, and were paid off. The Furman L. Mulford measured 559 tons, and was built in 1877. She was owned by James S. Little of Millville, N. J.

The steamship Ludgate Hill, which arrived from Havre late Tuesday evening, had a very stormy passage. Capt. Brown reports that he encountered a series of strong westerly gales with heavy seas. A heavy sea boarded the steamer, washing overboard several cattle pens and causing other damages.

AGAINST THE LONG ISLAND ROAD.

The motion of the Long Island Railroad Company for an injunction restraining the city of Brooklyn from filling in the space between the company's tracks at street crossings to the grade level was decided yesterday by Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. It was the attempt of the city's employes to do this work at the Hull-street crossing that caused a small riot a few weeks ago and necessitated the services of a squad of police.

Justice Cullen held that the railroad company obtained the right to cross the city's streets only on condition that it should be constructed so as to conform to the grade level.

WOULD NOT REMIT THE FINE.

Among the nine delinquent jurymen fined $250 each by Judge Ehrlich in the City Court on Tuesday, was Fitzallen Flynn. Mr. Flynn yesterday applied to Judge Ehrlich to have his fine remitted. He said at the time he was summoned to serve on the jury he was about taking his family into the country, and thought his clerk had arranged with the court so that he would not have to attend. Judge Ehrlich refused to remit or reduce the fine, and declared he would not take such action in any case where the most substantial excuse was not given.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE - NEW-YORK.

Services of Glass for the Table.

Third Floor.

Tiffany & Co. call attention to their choice collection of Table Glass, Decanters, Jugs, Wines, Compotiers, &c., of very heavy, richly-cut English, and of enameled and colored Venetian and Bohemian Glass. Wine Glasses dainty in form and lightness especially suited for fine wines. A large assortment of Dessert Plates of the newest styles, shapes, and decorations, ranging in price from $8, $10, $12, $16, $18, $24 per dozen and upward.

Table Cutlery & Carvers

For Thanksgiving.

LEWIS & CONGER,

601 & 603 6th-av., 1,338 & 1,340 B'way.

HIGH GRADE

OVERCOATS.

STYLE, ORIGINALITY, QUALITY, ALL COMBINED, AT THESE PRICES

Until Saturday, 7 P. M.

SATIN-QUILTED LINED CHINCHILLAS AND STRAPPED VELVET COLLAR KERSEYS, BOTH LINES REDUCED FROM $24.00 TO..... $14.80

CASSIMERE-LINED KERSEYS, STRAPPED VELVET COLLARS, WORTH $27.50; ALSO, OUR VELVET PILE CHINCHILLAS, REDUCED FROM $27.50 TO..... $18.90

BUT FEW LEFT OF OUR ENGLISH KERSEY BOX COATS, ENTIRELY ORIGINAL IN STYLE, MADE ONLY BY FIFTH-AVENUE TAILORS AT $60.00 TO $75.00..... $25.00

Our stock of Chumley Cape Coats and Ulsters largest in the city and cheapest, from $14.80 to $27.00.

UNDERWEAR DEP'T.

Big Reductions.

MEN'S MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, COLORED AND WHITE, 42c., 45c. EACH.

THIBET WOOL, 72c. EACH.

COLORED ENGLISH MERINO, ALSO WHITE LAMB'S WOOL AND SANITARY NATURAL WOOL, ALL AT 95c.

CAMEL'S HAIR, EXTRA FINE, $1.45; GREAT CUT IN OUR BETTER LINES, FROM $1.50 TO $2.40.

OUR 65c. AND $1.40 GRADE HEAVY WHITE MERINO DOWN TO 42c. AND 72c.

OUR $1.35 AND $1.75 WHITE AND COLORED HEAVY AND EXTRA HEAVY ALL-WOOLS, 95c. AND $1.50.

OUR $1.35 AND $2.00 SANITARY NATURAL WOOLS AND ENGLISH MERINO, 90c. AND $1.42.

OUR EXTRA HEAVY NATURAL AND FLEECE-LINED SANITARY WOOL, $2.00.

OUR $2.25 CAMEL'S HAIR, EXTRA FINE, DOWN TO $1.45.

Underwear and Hosiery Must be Seen BEFORE THE VALUE CAN BE APPRECIATED. ALTHOUGH WE QUOTE PRICES, IT GIVES NO IDEA OF QUALITY. WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS, AND ONE CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

AT BOTH STORES.

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123 Fulton-st., Between Nassau and William sts.

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Exclusive Novelties in Imported and Domestic JERSEY SUITS.
THE "ALBERT" AT..... $4.75
THE "PRINCE ROYAL" AT... 5.75
THE "HUZZAR" AT..... 8.75

Are very popular styles.

Also extra JERSEY WAISTS, fleece-lined, to be worn with kilts or pants, in pink, pale blue, cream, and all the dark shades. Sashes to match.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SWEATERS for gymnastics, and CARDIGAN JACKETS, all sizes, from 4 to 18 years.

60 and 62 West 23d-st.

AND 51 WEST 22D-ST.

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Open Fireplaces, Grates, and Fenders. Mantels in all Woods. Direct Importers of Tiles.

The largest manufacturers, the most extensive and elegant showrooms, and most varied and artistic designs of any establishment in America.

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Corporations and others requiring large space can be accommodated. Rooms partitioned to suit tenants.

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TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE - NEW-YORK.

The award of

THE GRAND PRIZE

And the Decoration of the Legion of Honor to the head of the house for the excellence of the silverware shown by Tiffany & Co. at the Exposition Universelle, at Paris, in 1878, was a revelation to many as to the advance made in silverware manufacture in America.

That Tiffany & Co. have not ceased their effort to excel is fully shown by the fact that their silverware has again won THE GRAND PRIZE at the Exposition of 1889, and the Managing Director of their silver manufactures has been awarded the Decoration of the Legion of Honor.

These two recognitions undoubtedly place their wares beyond all question as the most advanced in design and manufacture.

All who appreciate refinement and appropriateness of form and decoration, and thoroughness in make and finish, will be sure to find Tiffany & Co.'s silverware satisfactory.

The same care is given in designing and finishing the smallest as to the most important pieces. It is made expressly for their own trade, is never sold to dealers, and therefore possesses a certain exclusiveness of style not possible in goods made for the general trade.

ROTHSCHILD

14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

SPECIAL SALE

OF FINE FRENCH

FELT HATS,

For Ladies, Misses, and Children,

IN LATEST SHAPES, AT

75c. Worth Fully $1 50.

Solid Silver

Exclusively.

STERLING

Whiting M'f'g Co.,

Silversmiths,

Union Square and 16th Street.

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COUNT CHARDONNET'S SILK

IMMENSE VALUE CLAIMED FOR THE NEW INVENTION.

GOODS MADE OF THE QUEER FIBRE DISTINGUISHED FROM REAL SILK ONLY BY CERTAIN SUPERIORITIES.

Some of the people who have been investigating the wonderful discovery of artificial silk by Count Chardonnet, a brief description of which was published in THE TIMES of Friday last, are inclined to accord it a much greater importance than was apparent upon first impression. Scientific and trade journals, as well as some of the silk manufacturers, felt that it was not likely to attain to much commercial importance because it was so like in its combustible properties to gun cotton, a form through which it passes in the process of manufacture. But since these views were published a process of "denitration" has been discovered which, without materially increasing the cost of the finished fibre, renders it quite as incombustible as pure silk or cotton.

That the discovery is accepted as something far above the ordinary accomplishments of the chemical world in the land of the discoverer is testified by the fact that the only grand medal of honor which was conferred at the Paris Exposition was given to Count Chardonnet for his discovery. Of the discoverer himself but little was known in this country outside of scientific circles, except that he was of noble ancestry. Yet his fame as a scientist is excelled by none in France. He was the chamberlain of the Comte de Chamberd during a long period, and was an aida de camp on the staff of Don Carlos in the war waged by the latter for the throne of Spain. His fortune is sufficient to render him independent of his profession for a livelihood, while it affords him ample means for experimental work in his chosen profession.

He was by no means the sole investigator along the line suggested by President Blanchard of the French Academy of Sciences in 1884 in his appeal to the scientists to rescue the silkworm from the disease that was gradually but surely destroying it. Thomas A. Edison was another of a small army of investigators. Count Chardonnet sought the solution of the problem in the methods of his profession. By chemical analysis he found the component elements of silk and then set himself the task of artificially combining these several elements. This, it is claimed, he has succeeded in doing.

The looms of Lyons were at once put to work upon the fibre originally produced, and the results of their work have been in the hands of manufacturers and silk spinners in nearly every civilized country.

Some of these products are in the hands of H. C. Brownell, the Vice President of an insurance company at 137 Broadway, who holds control of the United States patents, four in number, of the invention. There were exhibited to THE TIMES's reporter some beautiful samples of satin brocades, colored velvets, plushes, ribbons, plain cloth, netting, veiling, and hanks and spools of thread. All these were made of the original production of the laboratory, most of them harsh and coarse to the touch in comparison with silk. But there were a few specimens of thread and fibre that had only lately been received which had undergone the denitrating process, and were quite as soft, flexible, and elastic to the touch as the finest of silk fibre.

Indeed, the artificial fibre has been produced in filme a fourth finer than the natural product of the silkworm, thus enabling the spinner to use 25 per cent. more of the fibres in "throwing" to produce the same gauge of thread as in pure silk, and by thus increasing the number of fibres securing a thread of equal tensile strength, gauge for gauge, with silk.

The appearance of the fabrics made of the first products of the chemist's laboratory differed from silk only in the perfect evenness of color and in the brighter lustre of the artificial article. In every other respect it puzzled the wit of the most experienced of silk handlers to discover any difference in the article from pure silk. The finer ganges of the denitrated thread can only be told from silk by the absence of spots and broken ends. By synthetic fibre can be made of unlimited length in perfect evenness of gauge, a thing which is impossible in pure silk.

Since the original patents were taken out, several improvements in the process of production and the methods of handling the artificial fibre have been investigated and patented. One of these is for dyeing the fibre, and it affords one of many illustrations of the cheapness with which the article may be treated. The dye stuff is mixed with the liquid in the retort, and thus becomes part of the fibre itself in what may be termed its germinal state. It thus passes a uniformly-colored liquid through the glass nozzle into the water bath, where it congeals and emerges a fibre of uniform color. Thereafter water only brightens the color of the fibre, and the fabric woven of the fibre may be washed at will without in any manner injuring it. From the water bath the fibre is run through a bath of white nitric acid which denitrates it and renders it quite as incombustible as pure silk. In fact, after denitration it burns exactly like silk or any other animal fibre.

Negotiations for the sale of the American patent rights were begun with a number of silk manufacturers and dealers some four months ago. Several meetings were held, at which such men as Walter S. Lambert of Dexter, Lambert & Co., Theodore A. Strange of Strange, Kelly & Bennett, John N. Stearns, Frank Cheney, Milo M. Belding of Belding Brothers & Co., and Horace Brown, Secretary of the Silk Association of America, gave serious attention to the discovery. The facilities for the examination of the fabric and fibre were as ample as Mr. Brownell could provide, and the persons named had in addition the advantage of the latest information concerning the progress of the invention in Europe.

Few of these gentlemen doubted that the discovery was worthy to rank among the foremost creations of science. It not only costs from two-thirds to three-quarters less than silk in the hank, but it can be and does lend itself up into any form of finished fabric than silk. An expensive part of the labor of manufacturing silk, that of the hands who must continually watch for thin strands and broken ends of the threads to knot and splice them, is completely done away with, as the machine do the work that heretofore required from six to a dozen men. Boiling, sizing, and dyeing, as is necessary in the production of many forms of pure silk, is done away with or so simplified that the expense is comparatively next to nothing.

The silk men are said to have appreciated all this and to have fully realized the probable effect of the introduction of the artificial fibre in the commercial market in competition with silk. The peculiar condition of the market for raw silk intensified their interest in the matter. The worms of China and Japan having been attacked by the disease that has brought entire ruin among the worms of Italy during the past decade, all the sources of the world's supply have been corrupted and the annual crop has steadily fallen off. The effect of this upon current prices has been amazing. Within thirty days the price of raw silk has gone up from $3 50 to $5 per pound, and it is still rising.

This could produce but one effect upon the market for silk fabrics—a veritable boom; and in consequence of this every factory in the country has been running at its fullest capacity to fill orders. There are said to be in the neighborhood of 26,000,000 pounds of silk ready for the loom in this country at the present time—enough under normal conditions to stave off a famine for some time, but not enough to overcome the effect upon the market of a short crop. It is a condition of things which every man who had a stock of silk was glad to see, for it opened up avenues of unforeseen fortune. And to have an artificial fibre that promised to become a perfect substitute for silk make its appearance at this juncture was anything but a pleasant prospect.

Some of these men felt that it was necessary for the silk manufacturers to get control of the French scientist's patents. If the general public, they reasoned, should learn that a fibre was promised that would with certainty within a year supply the place now and heretofore held by silk alone, and at one-third the cost, it would be impossible to make them buy the current production of the mills at the increased prices, and the whole silk crop would be completely lost to them. While most of the manufacturers named were opposed to be considering the offer of the American patent at $500,000 by Mr. Brownell, it is said—and this story comes from the Count Chardonnet as well as from other sources—that one of the number went to France to carry and negotiate better terms with the inventor himself, ending his offers with one of the full sum asked by Mr. Brownell in cash.

Count Chardonnet answered that he had agreed with Mr. Brownell for the control of the American rights, and all negotiations would have to be conducted with him. The silk manufacturer returned, defeated in his purpose, and the story got out.

Mr. Brownell and his associates then began business along a new line. The nucleus of a corporation has been formed, independent of the silk men, to build a large factory in the immediate vicinity of New-York, for the production of the finished fibre. The representative of Count Chardonnet, who was in New-York while the negotiations with the silk men were in progress, returned to France last Saturday by La Bourgogne. Plans and specifications for the factory, which is designed to produce a million pounds of fibre annually, and models for the machinery are being pushed forward, and Mr. Brownell says it will be in complete running order before next Summer. The fibre, he says, can be produced full 15 per cent. cheaper in America than elsewhere, because cotton, which is the best natural base to work upon, can be had here cheaper than anywhere else, and cheaper than any other vegetable fibre. Under these circumstances he can see no reason why America should not become the source of supply for all the world, besides being put upon a basis of competition is finished fabrics which will insure her an advantage in every free market.

WHO CAUSED FLYNN'S DEATH?

TWO GENTLEMEN THINK THEY USED UMBRELLAS WITH FATAL EFFECT.

The discovery has been made through the death of Martin J. Flynn of 33 St. Mark's-place, which occurred on the 13th inst. from the thrust of the point of a cane or umbrella through his left eye into the brain, that several persons have had encounters with ruffians in Broadway in the night time, and that they have used the umbrella as a weapon of defense. The latest of these knights of the umbrella ferule is Siegfried J. May, a member of the firm of Engel, Keller & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at First-avenue and Second-street.

Mr. May, who is a reputable business man, well known in this city, surrendered himself to Capt. Reilly at the West Thirtieth-street police station at noon yesterday, and accused himself of being the person who had had the encounter with Flynn which resulted in the latter's death. He was sent to the Coroners' office in custody of Detective Hayes, and reached there in the company of "Gus" Heckler and his counsel, Theodore Kennison. Mr. May, who lives with his wife and one child at 173 West Ninety-third-street, made a statement to Coroner Hanly.

One evening, toward the end of October, he met at the Hotel Metropole two friends, Messrs. Reinbold and Sondheim, who are the general manager of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company in Galveston, Texas. They went from the hotel to Koster & Bial's and came out of that place and took a Sixth-avenue car to Thirty-fifth-street. Then they went into the Marlborough Hotel. When they left the hotel Messrs. Reinbold and Sondheim were discussing some matter that had arisen, and walked on ahead. He had gone about half a block when he was met by a stranger who caught him by the collar and, shaking him roughly, asked him for a quarter.

He said, "Is this the way you ask for charity?" and then the stranger made an insulting remark and struck him a powerful blow in the right eye. The stranger followed up the attack, and Mr. May was compelled to use his umbrella in defending himself. Mr. May said that the stranger acted like a crazy man and picked up a stone to assault him. In defending himself against the attack he struck his assailant in the face. Then Mr. May's friends joined him and the stranger walked off toward Thirty-fifth-street. May paid no further attention to the matter until he saw the account of the death of Flynn in the papers.

Mr. May really believes that he is the person who in defending himself caused the injury which resulted in Flynn's death, but, of course, is not sure of it. Coroner Hanly paroled him in the custody of his counsel until to-day, when he will give $2,500 bail to await the result of the inquest.

Major Joseph Stewart, who has a law office at 62 Wall-street, thrashed a man for insulting his wife at Broadway and Thirty-seventh-street the night that Flynn was injured. The Major used an umbrella, but although he did not thrust with it, he believed that he chastised Flynn. He surrendered himself to Inspector Byrnes yesterday afternoon. His counsel, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, was with him. Mr. Byrnes made Major Stewart very happy by telling him that he was not wanted.

BRAINED HIM WITH AN AXE.

HOW STURDY MR. BRUFF TREATED A BOLD BURGLAR.

William E. Bruff, who lives on Church-avenue, near the Ocean Parkway, Flatbush, reported to the town police on Tuesday that he had brained a burglar with an axe and had left him propped up against the Greenwood Cemetery fence in a dying condition. When Mr. Bruff returned to the spot the burglar was gone. The police were busy yesterday trying to find him, but they met with no success.

Mr. Bruff said he heard some one moving about in the basement of his house about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, and, going down stairs, found a man at the door. The latter sprang outside and ran across the fields. Mr. Bruff seized a small axe and followed. He overtook the burglar near the Greenwood fence, and when the latter picked up a stone and threw it at Mr. Bruff, the axe was brought into play. According to Mr. Bruff, five blows fell on the burglar's head, and that gentleman fell to the ground unconscious.

Mr. Bruff then hastened to the Culver Railroad station, but, learning that his encounter had taken place in Flatbush, he returned to his victim. To his surprise the man was gone, so Mr. Bruff went home. Later he appeared at the Flatbush station house. He is very positive that the burglar was so badly wounded that he could not have escaped unless aided by some one. The police will visit all the houses in the neighborhood, with the hope of finding some one who has taken the wounded man in.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Friends of the Harrison Administration were kept very busy yesterday trying to convince Wall-street that there is really no cause whatever for apprehension from the proposed policy of the Treasury Department. Some assurances—based upon private dispatches from Washington—that Secretary Windom's declaration that Secretary Windom would not, after all, snatch the Government funds out of the national banks.

Other agitated friends proclaimed that the Secretary was really the victim of the wicked newspapers, which had induced him in an unguarded moment to say a good deal more than he ought to have said or than he intended to say. The fact to nothing this sudden change of base—or rather remarkable hesitation—appeared (and appeared perhaps too plainly) in a bulletin distributed in Wall-street yesterday.

This was what that bulletin said in its italic style:

"We can state *positively* that Secretary Windom will *not* disturb the Government deposits. Dispatches to this effect from all parts of the country, and the Secretary has telegraphed his friends in this city that he has no intention of reserting to any radical measures."

This means simply a back-down, if it means anything.

The trust stocks managed to behave with something like propriety yesterday. They floated around within a margin of 1 per cent. to cover their fluctuations.

Mr. Gould has not only fully recovered his health, but he is in a mood of sparkling joyousness. Here is a gem to which he treated Wall-street yesterday through the medium of a "financial news agency":

"I know nothing about the selling of stock. I am not disposing of any. I feel particularly hopeful. I cannot see where a bear market can come from. Certainly conditions outside of Wall-street are brilliant enough. The activity for money should indicate a legitimate business demand for funds. I have not changed nor modified my opinion about the future."

If Mr. Gould's unmodified "opinion about the future" corresponds with other opinions on the same subject, it is doubtless true, as he says, that he is not selling stocks; he is probably busy wiping prospective beads of perspiration from his brow.

Tennessee Coal and Iron still goes flopping around, leaping and tumbling two or three points at a time, up and down, promiscuously. One current theory to explain the recent wildcat manipulation by which the stuff has been hoisted to twice its normal market value is that Stedman Thomas C. Platt (who, has been political deals, is supposed to be managing the property) is trying to get even with the South for recently declining to vote as he and his friend Mahone dictated. And the prospect is that Southerners keep on buying as they are recklessly doing now, Mr. Platt will score his point.

THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—When the International Marine Conference met to-day the amendment proposed yesterday by Dr. Sieve-King of Germany was considered. It provides that vessels engaged in trawling, when under way, and all other vessels, shall keep out of the way of vessels and boats engaged in fishing with drift nets or line fishing, and of the nets of such vessels and boats, and that all vessels under way other than vessels and boats engaged in fishing with drift nets or in line fishing shall keep out of the way of sailing vessels engaged in trawling. After discussion the amendment was laid aside for the present.

Capt. Richard of France then moved that, in view of the fact that the articles contained in the report of the Committee on Lights for Small Craft had been disposed of yesterday hurriedly and without due consideration, the conference order that these articles be reconsidered at some future meeting. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the conference then adjourned until Monday.

CREDITORS LOOKING FOR BENDHEIM.

The creditors of Berthold Bendheim are anxious to know his whereabouts. Bendheim was in business on Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, as a manufacturer of shoes, but failed last October. At that time he confessed judgments amounting to about $40,000 to his father-in-law and a friend, and a Sherriff's sale disposed of all the visible property. Some of the creditors retained lawyers and O'Gorman to see if there was any other property which could be got hold of. Mr. O'Gorman discovered that Bendheim had property in Chicago, and to learn more about it secured an order for the examination of Bendheim's brother, Jeremiah Bendheim. The examination was begun yesterday in the City Court, but objections were made to Mr. O'Gorman's questions, and Judge McAdam decided to send the matter to a referee.

A VISIT TO WILLET'S POINT.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS SEE SOME TORPEDO EXPLOSIONS.

The United States station situated on Willet's Point, L. I., was invaded yesterday by a body composed of about two hundred ladies and gentlemen, armed, not with the destructive weapons of warfare, but with a good supply of scientific knowledge and a desire to investigate every nook and crevice of the station. They were the members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on their annual excursion, and their invasion was due to a very kind invitation from Col. L. C. King, Commandant, to visit and inspect unofficially the post.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the steamer Laura M. Starin, commanded by the veteran Capt. A. Smith, left her pier at the foot of East Twenty-third-street, having the party aboard, and after a pleasant sail duly arrived at Willet's Point, where Col. King, Capts. E. Bergland, R. L. Hoxie, and S. W. Roessler, and Lieuts. J. W. Warren, G. A. Zinn, F. S. Shunk, and E. W. V. C. Lnoas were waiting to receive them. Sightseeing commenced immediately by a visit to the torpedo laboratory, everything was investigated, and obliging officers were found ready to explain the workings of the intricate apparatus used in their experiments.

The instruments attracting the most attention were of the Thomson galvanometer used to measure the forces of minute quantities of galvanic electricity, a galvanometer with a reading telescope, a Thomson electric current balance for the measurement of currents without the use of a magnetized needle, a Thomson multi-cellular electrostatic volt meter for the registry of the number of volts present, a British Post Office standard galvanometer for testing telegraph wires, (a new design,) and an English "shutter" apparatus for operating and exploding torpedoes from shore. The general use of electricity in all their systems struck a close observer at once. If they wish to fire a mine they employ the electric spark. If they desire to drive a fish torpedo they transmit to a motor within it a current of electricity. In steering it so as to strike the object to be destroyed, they employ the same means. If they wish to find a torpedo of their own which was lost, or to discover one concealed by an enemy, they make use of inductive effects as illustrated in the telephone, and actually use the telephone, which informs them through the ear of their approach to any metallic mass; also when they set torpedoes in ocean nets to be defended, or have arranged submerged mine fields, they can by the same means determine whether they are in order for use, or when they have been injured by accident or decay.

The mesenm and batteries were then visited in turn and thoroughly examined and even criticised, but the general impression was that the apparatus and museum were a fair exposition of the progress of modern warfare in this country and well adapted to the teaching of the practical work in torpedo defenses. The station at Willet's Point is almost an advanced engineers' school, where the young engineers graduating from West Point are sent for a course of engineering instruction, particularly in relation to torpedo work.

Before leaving the Point three torpedoes were exploded about three hundred feet distant from the shore for the benefit of the excursionists. The first one, containing about fifty pounds of mortar powder, shot a column of water about one hundred feet into the air, but the second, containing fifty pounds of dynamite, not only doubled the distance, but seemed to reach bottom, judging from the discoloration of the surrounding water. The third and last, containing 150 pounds of morter powder, caused a terrific report, and the fish which floated above the surface seemed to indicate that the torpedo had not been submerged deep enough.

On the way back to the city the excursionists stopped at Whitestone and visited the Central Forge Works there for a short time. To-day the scene will be shifted down to Brooklyn, and several papers on interesting scientific topics will be read and discussed.

MRS. PECK'S WILL ANNULLED.

THE SURROGATE DECIDES THAT UNDUE INFLUENCE WAS EXERCISED.

Surrogate Ransom has decided that undue influence was exerted on the rather weak mind of Mrs. Sarah H. Peck, and that consequently her will cannot be admitted to probate. When ex-Surrogate Rollins was in office he granted a motion to dismiss the petition for the probate of the will, but afterward, on additional facts being presented, allowed the case to be reopened. Dr. Ebeoezer B. Baldee, the proponaut of the will, and in whose favor it was made, died soon after the contestants of the will had finished putting in their testimony.

Mrs. Peck was the widow of Zachary Peck, a builder, who was insane for two years before he died in 1879. His will was contested, but finally admitted, and Mrs. Peck took the estate left by him. She was illiterate and uncultured. After the death of her husband she lived alone in a large house on St. Mark's-place, having neither servant nor companion with her. In 1883 she sold this place, and until the day of her death, in October, 1886, lived at boarding houses. She was a small woman addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, and was ledifferent es to her personal appearance.

The will offered for probate was executed on June 21, 1882. Although it was not in the handwriting of Dr. Belden, Surrogate Ransom considers it like a thing of his, drew up the draft for it, besides influencing Mrs. Peck in his favor. Dr. Belden was Mrs. Peck's attending physician from 1874 until the time of her death. Up to 1882, when the will was executed, he saved from one hundred to three hundred times a year. After that his calls numbered about three hundred a year. She relied on him not only as a medical adviser, but on her legal and business adviser also. About the time of the date of the will she had been led to think, the Surrogate concludes, that she was to become Dr. Belden's Dr. Stilwell, who had an office with Dr. Belden, that she was to become a neighbor of his, and was to marry a physician. When Dr. Stilwell asked if she was going to marry Dr. Belden, Mrs. Peck only replied: "Did he tell you?"

Dr. Belden exercised great cunning in getting Mrs. Peck to sign her will. He sent the witnesses away twice while not signed, because Mrs. Peck's mental condition was not such that she was capable of signing the paper. When the witnesses were finally brought in she demurred to signing, but at last did so. She afterward declared that the will was not hers, but Dr. Belden's, and that she never saw it until he brought it to her. In the Spring of 1885 she got up from her sick bed to destroy it, but could not find it in her trunk, and declared that Dr. Belden had carried it away.

The estate left by Mrs. Peck is estimated at about $60,000, and it will now be divided among her sisters, nephews, and nieces.

MR. STEPHEN CROWELL'S BAD FALL.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Stephen Crowell, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Phœnix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, of which he was for many years President, had a narrow escape from serious injury by falling down the outside steps of the Mutual Life Building on Nassau-street. He had been attending a meeting of the Board of Underwriters on the seventh floor of the building, and was on his way back to the office of the Phœnix Company in the Western Union Building, and had descended to within half a dozen steps of the sidewalk, when he slipped and fell. He was badly cut on the back of the head and side of the face and was unconscious when picked up, and carried into the office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company in the Mutual Building basement. An ambulance surgeon dressed the wounds, and Mr. George Ingraham, Vice President of the Phœnix and son-in-law of Mr. Crowell, took him in a carriage to their home at 3 East Twelfth-street.

At the residence last night it was stated that Mr. Crowell had recovered consciousness and was doing well. Although over seventy-nine years of age he had rallied completely from the shock, and there was no fear of immediate ill results from the accident.

DID M'CANN KILL HIS WIFE?

Mrs. Maria McCann was found dead in her room at 370 Bond-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and her husband, Edward, a laboring man, was arrested on suspicion of having caused her death. He was met on the street by a patrolman, to whom he confided the fact that his wife was lying on the floor near a trunk dead. The officer found her there, with blood flowing from her nose and her face very much swollen.

McCann's face was covered with blood and he could not explain how it got there. He said his wife had a fit during the night and threw herself out of bed, striking her head on the trunk. She had had fits of insanity and spent two years in the Flatbush Asylum. There were no marks on the body that indicated the cause of death. McCann denied that he had had a fight with his wife, and that he had been drinking, although his condition at the time of his arrest belied the latter statement. He was held by Justice Tighe to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

HE CHOSE THE LONGER JOURNEY.

Stefan Beer, a German, about forty years old, was found yesterday morning lying dead alongside a boathouse at Lenox-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street. In his hand was tightly grasped a new revolver with which he had shot himself in the right temple. In his possession were found $209 40 in cash and cards from which it was learned that he was an engraver and decorator of glass. It was also found that he came from Boston on Monday and went to the Cosmopolitan Hotel. He spoke of sailing for Bremen on the steamer which left Hoboken yesterday. What caused him to take his life could not be learned.

SPORTS OF THE ATHLETES

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION REORGANIZATION.

EVENTS OF INTEREST TO FOOTBALL PLAYERS, OARSMEN, YACHTSMEN, WHEELMEN, AND ALL-ROUND MEN.

A movement is on foot to reorganize the Amateur Athletic Union, and so change its governing rules and regulations that they will be more clearly set forth than they are at present, and will be more adequate. There are many objectionable features about the union's present laws, and in the minds of a number of the Board of Managers the jurisdiction of the organization should be extended and made clearer in many ways. The union's definition of amateur, one of the most important statements in its entire set of laws, and a thing which which should be clear and concise, is admitted to be inconspicuous and almost absurd, while the power of the Board of Managers is at present curtailed.

A Committee on Rules, made up of F. W. Janssen, Staten Island Athletic Club, and F. Gerow, American Athletic Club, has recommended changes which will give the Board of Managers power to disqualify athletes competing in games not approved by the board, which changes are put into the following words:

"On or after —— any one knowingly competing in sports held by any club or managing body which is not a member of the Amateur Athletic Union, Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association, Western Association of Amateur Athletes, Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes, National Cross-Country Association, or any associations to be hereafter approved of, shall thereby disqualify himself from competing at any sports given by organizations approved by the Amateur Athletic Union. The Board of Managers shall have the power to reinstate any one so disqualified if it shall think fit.

"Any organization desiring to be registered as an approved club or association shall make application to the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union through the secretary, and at the discretion of such board may be admitted to such registration. The fee for such registration shall be $10 per annum, and all applications for registration must be accompanied by a list of officers and number of members of the organization, together with the stipulated fee, at least thirty days prior to the holding of any meeting.

"Athletic meetings promoted by companies, corporate bodies, individuals, or associations of individuals, as private speculations, or in conjunction with a benefit, special, or picnic entertainment, are not, except at the discretion of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union, recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union, and any athlete competing at an unrecognized meeting shall disqualify himself from all games held under union rules.

"No person shall be allowed to compete at any meeting held under union rules while under a sentence of suspension passed by either the union, Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes, National Cross-Country Association, Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association, Western Association of Amateur Athletes, Amateur Athletic Association, National Lawn Tennis Association, League of American Wheelmen, National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and such other associations as the union may hereafter approve of.

"Any athlete knowingly competing against one who is under sentence of suspension by the Amateur Athletic Union or any of the aforementioned associations shall be himself suspended until the expiration of such sentence, or such longer period as the Board of Managers of the union may think fit."

These measures, while they may be worded differently, will probably be adopted at a meeting of the Board of Managers to be held in the Astor House Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The board will consider the new propositions in regard to the union's laws, and before it meets the Committee on Organization will hold a session to discuss matters pertaining to the welfare of the union.

Candidates for positions on the New-York Athletic Club's football team that will play the Manhattan Athletic Club's eleven on Saturday and Thanksgiving Day are in training, as are the Manhattan men, and an earnest struggle between them may be expected. The New-York men who have been enlisted as candidates are Messrs. Hausling, Budgett, Rockwell, Dr. Hammond, Laidlaw, Cunningham, Schlesinger, Thoreton, Coster, Scott, Millhan, W. F. Allen, D. Emmet, A. A. Jordan, J. W. Carter, Bayler, Whylaud, E. J. Giennini, and C. W. Hartridge.

Capt. Von Raden of the Atalanta Boat Club, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Harlem Regatta Association to consult with oarsmen from other rowing associations regarding the formation of a central organization comprising all the individual clubs in this vicinity, says that active steps in the movement will not be taken until January, when the subject will be agitated and pushed. In the meantime Capt. Von Radan expects to see oarsmen and talk over the details of organization.

Members of the Atlantic Yacht Club are working to reorganize the club so that the power to appropriate funds will be vested in the Board of Trustees, and thus place the financial management out of the control of a popular vote of the club. If this is accomplished it is likely that a new clubhouse, to cost $10,000, will be built at the Atlantic Basin, at the end of the breakwater, when the old clubhouse will be abandoned. The yachtsmen in the club are contemplating adopting a length and sail area rule of measurement for time allowance, to supplant the present length rule.

The first Fall games of the Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association will take place Saturday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. The events to be contested, which are open only to members of the regiment, are: Fifty-yard dash, handicap; quarter-mile run, handicap; half-mile novice walk, scratch; mile run, handicap; 16-pound shot, scratch; half-mile run, heavy marching order, scratch; sack race, obstacle race, and tug-of-war, unlimited weight. The games will be followed by a ball.

Harry Beecher, the old Yale football player, has been elected a member of the Berkeley Athletic Club.

Tickets to the football games between Yale and Princeton and Wesleyan and the University of Pennsylvania, to be played on the Berkeley Oval Thanksgiving Day, can be procured tomorrow morning at the Berkeley Athletic Club's house, 19 West Forty-fourth-street.

The Riverside Athletic Club of Newark has claimed Jan. 16 for indoor games. The date is also claimed by the Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn for a boxing tournament, and both organizations seek to have the date alone, as each thinks the other will detract from the interest in its contests. The matter will be decided by the Schedule Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Chief Consul Bull of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen arrived in this city from Buffalo yesterday, and states that a bill asking for the improvement of roads in the State will be presented to the Legislature at its next session.

William Willard Howard is at work on the designs of three racing canoes for B. H. Nadal, Col. C. L. Norton, and himself, respectively, and will have them made of white cedar and mahogany, in January. They will be 16 feet by 30 inches, and will be designed for stability and speed.

Tickets have been issued for the Atalanta Boat Club's annual ball, to take place at Sangor Hall, Belmont-avenue, Newark, Monday evening, Dec. 9. They are 50 cents each.

The Spartan Harriers will enjoy a paper chase on Thanksgiving Day, starting from the St. George Hotel at Nyack.

The annual meeting of the Staten Island Athletic Club for the election of officers will be held Dec. 11 in the clubhouse at Livingston, S. I.

Columbia College is scheduled to play Amherst to-day on the Berkeley Oval at Morris Dock.

THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Underwriters yesterday nothing was done toward a settlement of the vexed questions of rates and commissions, which have been in the hands of a committee for the past year. It was expected that an effort would be made to put some project in shape to be tried, but the complications that have always been in the way prevented action. Leading members of the Board say that while it may yet be feasible to fix and maintain a uniform schedule of rates for the metropolitan district, commissions are not easily to be regulated. The business of insurance has been so much divided that it seems almost impossible to bring all concerned under one rule in this respect. Even if this could be done, there would be no means of holding agents or companies to the rule if any of them might choose to disregard it. Temptation in this line would be held out whenever any agent or company might find business lagging.

The underwriters think that in view of this danger it is more important to find some way to limit commissions before acting upon a new schedule of rates, because, if commissions continue, elastic business will be attracted to agents and companies willing to give the most to secure business, regardless of rates.

A LAWYER INDICTED.

Charles Goldzier, a lawyer, whose office is at 206 Broadway, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for usury and grand larceny in transactions with Mrs. Ettie Gillette of 212 West Forty-sixth-street. The usury indictment was found upon the claim of Mrs. Gillette that he charged her $75 interest on $360 from Jan. 8 to Feb. 16. The larceny was of a couch and chair worth $80.

Mrs. Gillette procured a loan upon furniture. She had paid in all $190 when the furniture was seized by Goldzier and two other men, although there was an injunction against such action. In taking the furniture they took the couch and chair, upon which they had no claim.

AN ADJUNCT TO YALE.

THE SHEFFIELD MANSION TURNED INTO A LABORATORY.

HARTFORD, Nov. 20.—Arrangements were effected several months ago by the university authorities at Yale by which the mansion occupied for years on Hillhouse-avenue, in New-Haven, by the Hon. Joseph Sheffield, projector and founder of the Sheffield Scientific School, should be devoted without delay to the uses of the institution. Mr. St. John Sheffield, the son of the great benefactor of the university, who held a life interest in the mansion and property adjoining, relinquished his claim on the payment of an annuity from the college. As soon as the transfer of possession was made, the work of adapting the structure to its new uses was begun under the direction of Prof. R. H. Chittenden. The changes have now been made, securing, in the language of Prof. Brush, one of the most convenient and suitable laboratories in the world.

The outside of the mansion has not been altered materially. The design of Prof. Chittenden in arranging the ground floor of the residence has been with the view of making the central portion serve as a nucleus accessible to all students working in physiological chemistry. The north and south wings will be used by students in biological courses from the academic and scientific departments.

The original gallery for paintings and the parlor have been converted into a commodious laboratory, with accommodations for thirty students in physiological chemistry and the biological course. The old office, which is coupled by Mr. Sheffield during his long residence in the mansion, has been retained in its original shape. Henceforth it will be used as the balance room of the laboratory, and is supplied with the most accurate instruments for weighing, the apparatus being able to determine a milligram.

The old drawing room, which has been the scene of many a brilliant event in New-Haven's social life, has been changed into a lecture room for physiology and chemistry, affording ample room for fifty students. Adjoining it is a laboratory designed especially for preparing illustrations for the lectures. The original eating room has been fitted up for advanced work in the physiological chemistry course. The music room and library in the north wing of the building have been united, making a most delightful laboratory for Seniors from the academic halls, who are pursuing the optional course in biology now offered by the Scientific School. So far as practicable, it is made the counterpart of the light laboratory occupying the old parlor and picture gallery in the south wing.

The research laboratory for advanced work is situated in the western portion of the building, the original dining room and hallway being converted to that object. The entire first floor will be devoted to instruction given under Prof. Chittenden, being designed especially for students taking the biological course. Each student will be provided with ample desk room and all the appliances for individual experimentation. The advanced students will have all the opportunities necessary for carrying on original research in physiological chemistry. A number of students have already availed themselves of the new facilities.

The handsome rooms on the second floor, which belonged especially to Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield, have been converted into a spacious lecture room for general biology, affording accommodation for forty students. Profs. S. I. Smith and D. C. Eaton have been assigned private studies in connection with the lecture room just mentioned. The laboratory designed for comparative anatomy occupies most of the central portion of the second floor, and is fully equipped with tables for microscopic work and study of the anatomy of invertebrate forms. It will be devoted to general biological work. Instruction in the course will be under the guidance of Prof. S. I. Smith. The students will be received from the academic and scientific departments of the university. What was originally the principal guest room in the north wing of the mansion has been transformed into a botanical laboratory, where instruction will be given by Prof. Eaton to the scientifics and to such students from the academical department as may desire to pursue the new optional.

The Scientific School is more thoroughly equipped for work at present than at any time before in its history. The name selected for the new adjunct is the Sheffield Physiological Laboratory of Yale University. It is connected directly with Sheffield Hall and North Sheffield Hall and the immediate control of the property has been of great advantage in devising the lines of work to be taken up by the scientific professorships.

The undergraduates in the scientific department now work four hours a day on the average for five days in the week in the laboratory, and the academics are given four afternoons a week. The current year will show great progress in all directions in the institution.

NEWS OF FOREIGN SERVICES.

According to *La Revue du Cercle Militaire*, there has been a reorganization of the telegraph system all over France upon a more simple basis, whereby the military and civil departments may be enabled to work harmoniously. The personal staff of the general telegraph service, placed at the disposal of the War Minister, will henceforth be organized as a military body, wear a military uniform, and enjoy all the privileges of belligerents. There will be added to the telegraphic establishments specially selected for telegraphic skill, as well as a few auxiliary volunteers under a course of training for the military staff. The specially-selected officials are nominated by the President of the Republic, upon the recommendation of the War Minister, the Minister of Commerce, and the Ministers of National Industry and the Colonies, while the under agents are nominated by the War Minister.

The Austrians, it would seem, have taken hold of a new and valuable explosive called ecrasite. It is the invention of two engineers, named Liersch and Kubin. It is impervious to damp, shock, and fire, and is said by dynamite as 100 to 70, and it can be carried from place to place with the utmost safety. It emits a thick, black smoke, and the detonation is louder than that of gunpowder, but shorter, sharper, and clear. It can be used for rifle cartridges or as priming for cannon. A bombshell loaded with ecrasite exploded with such terrific force that experiments against palisades, consisting of 100, 250, and 500 men at ranges of 300, 750, and 1,200 meters, recorded marks in every division of the palisades standing for a soldier.

The British Admiralty have ordered that shortly after commissioning a ship a test of all electrical fittings is to be made by the Steam Reserve and Dockyard authorities, in the presence of the officers of the ship and officers from the Departments of the Director of Naval Ordnance and the Director of Naval Construction. This will be done to insure that everything is in perfect order, and to permit the officers and men belonging to the ship to become more familiar with the electric installation worked at its full power by the Dockyard or Steam Reserve authorities, and so to prevent any conflict of opinion subsequently as to the responsibility for mishaps on actual service.

The *Artilleriiskii Journal* (St. Petersburg) announces the formation, by order of the Russian War Office, of two regiments of mortar batteries, each regiment comprising four batteries of field mortars of 6-inch and 15-inch calibre. These weapons have been adopted in the Russian artillery since last year and have proved so effective in their dropping fire against field fortifications that their number will probably be still further increased. The same journal says that on January, 1890, a special course of instruction for fortress artillery will begin. This course will last for seven months and a half.

Le Journal de Genève gives a careful résumé of the present resources of the Swiss railway companies, which have been carefully classified. The various railway lines of the Republic possess, roughly speaking, 605 locomotives, 4,396 passenger cars seating 79,000 persons, 690 baggage vans, 9,099 goods and merchandise wagons, (open,) and 8,702 goods wagons, (covered.) By special preparation, and by the utilization of cattle trucks, &c., 167,709 men could be sent to any part of the frontier.

As an instance of how the British reward gallantry, it is announced that Barker, the able seaman of the Lily, which recently foundered on the North American station, who rendered such service by swimming ashore with a line, by which most of the crew were saved, is to be promoted to the rank of boatswain as soon as he can pass the necessary examination. The commanding officer and navigator, on the other hand, were "dismissed their ship."

It is learned that a new invention in armor plating has received much attention at the hands of British and French naval experts. The new armor is an alloy of steel with chromium and an unknown substance, and it is said to have a tenacity equal to wrought iron, combined with the hardness of the best tempered steel.

The British cruiser Seagull, attached to the Medway steam reserve, is preparing for a series of trials to test the capabilities of vessels of the sharpshooter class. The Seagull is fitted with machinery of 4,500 horse power, estimated to give a speed of twenty-one knots an hour.

There is no foundation for the report that the British Channel squadron is to be increased by

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	131	131	131	131	100
*Am. Co. Tr. repts.	29	29	29	29	100
*Am. C. Oil Tr. Ctf.	26½	26½	26	26½	26,181
Amer. Express	117¾	117¾	117	117	63
Atch., T. & S. Fe	34	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	5,855
*Brunswick Co.	31¾	32	31¾	32	600
Cameron Coal	4	4	4	4	1,000
Canada Southern	55¼	55¼	54⅞	54⅞	800
Canada Pacific	72	72¾	72	73	500
Central Pacific	32	33	32	33	400
Ches. & Ohio	28¼	28¾	28	28¾	1,600
C. & O. 1st pf	66	66	66	66	100
C. & O. 2d pf	44	44	44	44	100
Chi. Gas Trust	54¾	55¼	54⅜	55	8,200
*Chi. & Alt. Benef.	6	6	6	6	800
Chicago & N. W.	112⅞	113¼	112⅞	113¼	3,410
C., B. & Q.	106¼	106⅞	106¼	106⅝	2,370
C., M. & St. P.	71	71¼	70¾	71	28,854
C., M. & St. P. pf.	113¾	113¾	113	113	300
C., R. I. & Pac.	99	99⅝	99	99⅝	4,980
C., St. L. & P.	39	39¼	39	39¼	1,600
C., C., C. & St. L.	74	74	74	75	995
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	99	99	110
*Comstock Tunnel	20	21	20	21	8,800
Colorado Coal	35	35½	34	34¾	2,450
Col., H. V. & Tol.	21½	21½	21½	21½	100
Chi. & E. Ill.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	100
Commercial C'ble	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	150
Consol. Gas Co.	93	93	93	93	150
Del. & Hudson	149	149	149	149	125
Del., Lack. & W.	141½	142½	141½	142¾	7,619
Den., T. & F. W.	37⅜	39¼	37⅜	39¼	11,701
*Den. & C. & F. Trust	38½	38½	38½	38½	100
Eliz., Lex. & B. S.	20	20	20	20	124
Iowa Central	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	150
Iowa Central pf.	28	29	27½	27½	15
Illinois Central	118	118¾	118	118¾	510
Laclede Gas	21¾	22¼	21⅝	22¼	2,100
L. E. & West. pf.	64	64¼	64	64	500
Lake Shore	106¾	107	106¾	107	4,975
Louis. & Nash.	85¾	86	85¾	86	4,450
Manhattan con.	103	103	103	103	100
Mem. & Char.	60	60	60	60	100
Mil., L. S. & W.	90¾	90¾	89	89	190
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	118	118	115	115	200
Missouri Pacific	69¼	70	68¾	69¾	9,630
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	500
*Nat. Lead Trust	20⅜	20⅜	20	20¾	7,470
N. J. Central	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	100
N. Y. Central	106⅛	106¾	106⅛	106⅝	800
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44½	45	44⅝	44¾	2,300
N. Y. & N. H.	244	245	244	245	18
N. Y. & Nor. pf.	22	22	22	22	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28	28⅝	28	29¼	7,350
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	85	85	85	85	10
N. Y., P. & W.	24	24¾	24¾	24¾	625
Norfolk & West.	21	21	21	21	100
Nor. & West. pf.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼	612
Northern Pac.	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	600
North. Pac. pf.	75⅜	76⅜	75¾	76⅛	4,100
Ohio & Miss.	27⅞	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	400
Ohio, Ind. & W.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	100
Ontario Mining	34½	35½	34½	35½	220
Ontario & Western	21¾	22⅜	21¾	22¼	13,995
Oregon Imp.	45	45	44	44	400
Oregon R. & N.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100
Oregon S. L.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	140
Oregon & Trans.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	3,910
Pacific Mail	34	35⅜	34	35	2,380
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	20	20	20	20	100
Phila. & Reading	41¾	42¾	41⅜	42¾	89,800
Pitts. & West.	40	40	40	40	100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189	189	189	189	315
Rich. & W. P.	24	24¼	23¾	23⅞	4,575
St. L. & Omaha	34	34	34	34	600
St. P., M. & M.	105	105¾	105	105¾	550
St. P., M. & M. rts.	14	14¾	14	14¾	800
Southern Pac.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36⅜	600
St. L., A. & T.	7	7	7	7	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	70	70	68¾	69⅝	30,880
Tenn. C. & I.	76	78¼	74	74⅜	5,071
Texas Pacific	21	21	20¾	20¾	1,900
Texas Pac. L. T.	16	16¼	16	16¼	800
Union Pacific	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	900
Union Pacific	69¾	70⅜	69¾	70⅛	82,995
U. S. Express	86	86	86	86	40
W., St. L. & P.	17¼	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	700
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32¼	32¾	32	32⅜	3,600
Wells-Fargo Ex.	140	140	140	140	30
West. Union Tel.	94¼	94½	93¾	94¼	1,391
W. & L. E. pf.	69½	69½	68¾	68¾	325
Wisconsin Cent.	28½	29	28¾	29	600
Total sales					288,552

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. 2d inc.	105	105	105	105	$1,000
A. & T. H. 2d pf.	110	110	110	110	1,000
At. & Dan. 1st	97½	97½	97	97½	7,000
At. & Pac. inc.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13¾	35,000
At. & Pac. 4s	77	77	76	77	29,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	2,000
Canada Se. 1st	109	109	109	109	3,000
C. & O. gen. 6s	115	115	115	115	5,000
Chi. & E. Ill. gen 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	5,000
Chicago Gas 1st	96	96	96	96	2,000
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st	114	114	114	114	1,000
C., B. & Q. Sa. deb.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	14,000
C., B. & Q. 4s	92	92	92	92	2,000
C., C., C. & I. con.	136	136⅛	136	136⅛	5,000
C., C., C. & I. gen.	120	120	120	120	3,000
Col. & Hock. Coal 1st	93	93	93	93	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	103	103	103	103	1,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	77	77	77	77	5,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	78	78	78	76	1,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st, as., t. r.	89	89	99	99	25,000
Det., & Mac. 1st	108	108	108	108	1,000
Eliz. 1st cn.	138	138	137¾	137¾	25,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	108	108¾	108	108	139,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st, W	92⅜	92⅜	92¼	92¼	5,000
Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s	81½	82	81½	82	18,000
G. 9. & W. inc.	14	14	14	14	5,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	112¾	113⅜	110¾	113⅜	10,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s	74	74	72⅞	73	48,000
Ill. Cent. 1st, S.	114⅛	114	114	114	5,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	7,000
Iowa Cent. 1st, as.	98½	98½	98½	98½	5,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	104	104½	103⅞	104	96,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	60	60	60	60	30,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	68½	68½	68½	68½	1,000
Ky. Central 4s	86	86	86	86	10,000
L. & s. & St. L. 1st	91	91	91	91	192,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.	118	118	118	118	4,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
Lake Shore 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	46,000
Mich. Central 7s	126½	126½	126½	126½	8,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910	110	110	110	110	1,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913, cn.	109½	108½	108½	108½	5,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
M. & O. gen.	38	38	38	38	5,000
Mor. & Essex 1st	139½	139½	139½	139½	21,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, c.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	26,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	112	112	112	112¾	7,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	114	114	114	114	5,000
North. Pac. 1st, c.	114¼	114¼	114	114¼	1,000
North. Pac. 2d, c.	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
North. Pac. 3d	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	5,000
Northwest cn. 7s	144	144	144	144	15,000
Ohio, Ind. & W.	84	84	83	83	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d	54½	54½	54½	54½	2,500
Oregon Imp. 1st	105	105	105	105	2,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	113	113	113	113	17,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79¼	79¼	79	79¼	7,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾	23,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	68	68	68	68¼	10,000
D. & M. certs.	68	68¼	68	68¼	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	97½	97½	87½	87½	2,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	1,000
Rock Island 5s	106¼	106¼	106	106	60,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	103	103	103	103	3,000
St. L. Ark. & T. 1st, ex. c.	85	85	85	95	10,000
St. L. Ark. & T. 2d	30	30	30	30	20,000
St. L., J. & C. 1st	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
St. Paul 1st 8s	126	126	126	126	2,000
St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	117½	117½	117	117	1,000
St. P., W. M. 5s	105	105	105	105	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s	88	88	88	88	2,000
San A. & A. P. 1st of 1926	90	90	90	90	5,000
Shen. Val. gen. tr.	43	43	43	43	5,000
So. P. of N. Mex.	109½	109½	109½	109½	9,000
Sav., Fac. Ins. 6s	92½	92½	92½	92½	1,000
Tex. Pac. 2d Inc.	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	14,000
T., A. & N. C. 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st	105	105	105	105	2,000
T. & P. W. 1st	77	77	77	78	13,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	116½	116½	116½	116½	1,000
Va. Midland gen.	86	86	86	86	2,000
Wabash 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	35,000
Wabash 2d	83¼	83¼	83	83¼	37,000
West Shore 4s, c.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	7,000
Total sales					$1,259,500

*Seller 30. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.26	.50	.24	.50	18,910
Bolse	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Barcelona	.43	.43	.43	.43	100
Bullion	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	200
Columbia & B.	.02	.02	.02	.02	2,000
Deadwood	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Comstock Tunnel	.22	.22	.21	.22	1,600
El Cristo	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.10	200
Exchequer	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Father de Smet	.29	.32	.29	.32	1,150
Julia	.40	.40	.40	.40	600
La Crosse	.06	.07	.06	.07	2,000
Mutual S. & M.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	400
Navajo	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Ontario	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	30
Occidental	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	200
Overman	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Rappahannock	.08	.08	.08	.08	3,000
Silver King	.30	.30	.30	.30	150
Sitler Creek	.51	.51	.51	.51	700
Sntro Tunnel ctfs	.54	.54	.54	.54	100
Sntro Tunnel	.07	.07	.07	.07	900
United Copper	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	250
Total sales					33,290

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	29⅞	30¼	28½	28¾	6,250
Atch., Top. & S. F.	34	34¼	33⅞	34¼	8,370
Am. Pig Iron W.	17¾	19¼	17¾	19¼	700
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	840
Chi., R. I. & P.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	510
Colorado Coal	35¾	35¾	34½	34½	300
Chi., M. & St. P.	70¾	71¼	70¾	71¼	22,960
Chicago & N. W.	113	113½	113	113¾	160
Cameron Coal	4	4	4	4	200
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	34	34	34	34	100
Canada Southern	55	55	55	55	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	100
Del., L. & W.	141¾	142¾	141¾	142¾	5,540
Den., T. & F. W.	37¾	39¼	37¾	39¼	740
Lake Shore	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,370
Lead Trust	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	425
L. E. & W. pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	250
Missouri Pacific	69¾	70	69	69¾	15,110
Manhattan con.	103	103	103	103	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	28	27¾	28	1,100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44¾	45	44¾	45	1,100
Northern Pacific	32¾	33	32¾	33	250
North. Pac. pf.	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	350
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	900
Nat. Lead Trust	20	20¾	20	20¾	920
Oregon Trans.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	200
Pacific Mail	34	35⅜	34	34¾	1,950
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	20	20	20	20	100
Phila. & Reading	41¾	42¾	41⅜	41¾	39,140
Rich. & W. P.	24	24¼	23¾	24	730
Sugar Ref. Co.	69¾	70	68¾	70	840
S. F., M. & M.	105	105	104	105	100
Silver Cert.	96¾	98¾	96¾	98¾	1,000
Tenn. C. & I.	73¾	73¾	73¾	74¼	2,100
Texas Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	100
Union Pacific	69¾	70¼	68¾	70¾	21,420
W., St. L. & P.	17¼	17¼	17	17¼	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	420
Western Union	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	20
Total sales					129,020

	OIL.				
Pipe Line certs.	110	110½	109¾	110¼	$11,000
Clearances					894,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brook. El. 1st	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	$2,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st	112¾	113⅛	112¾	113⅛	1,000
M., K. & T. 6s	66	66¼	66	66¼	2,000
M., K. & T. 2s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
Mobile & O. 4s	85	85	85	85	1,000
Nor. Pac. 4s	109	109	109	109	3,000
Reading 1st pf. inc.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	2,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	3,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	68¼	68¼	68	68¼	2,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d	30	30	30	30	5,000
Texas Pacific 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½	5,000
Wabash 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
Wabash 2d	83	83	83	83	5,000
Total sales					$36,000

The stock market was not active, but prices were generally higher. In the early part of the afternoon there was a downward movement under the lead of Reading, but a recovery followed. The close was fairly firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, 2¾; Cameron Coal, 2; Manitoba, 1¾; Pacific Mail, 1⅜; St. Paul, Lackawanna, Sugar and Union Pacific, each ¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and New-York, Ontario and Western, each 1; Northwestern and Lake Shore, each ⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, New-York Central, Erie, and Texas Pacific Land Trust, each ¼. *Declined*—Delaware and Hudson, Norfolk and Western, and Oregon Improvement, each ¼.

In the trust stocks Lead advanced ⅛. American Cotton Oil declined ⅝ and Sugar ¼.

Money on call loaned at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 81½ for 60-day bills and $4 86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80½@4 81⅝ for 60-day bills, $4 85@4 85¼ for cable transfers, and $4 79½@4 79⅝ for commercial. In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.20 for short; reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $2,000 4s registered at 127. In State securities $5,000 District of Columbia 3-65s registered sold at 123½, $50,000 Louisiana consol 4s at 91¼@91⅝, seller 20, $2,000 North Carolina consol 4s at 99¼, $10,000 South Carolina Brown Consolidation 6s at 104, and $1,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 74. In bank stocks 149 shares of Tradesmen's sold at 100, and 15 of Western at 944.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis generals, 1⅜; Duluth and Manitoba firsts, 1; Louisville and Nashville, New-Orleans and Mobile firsts, ⅞, and Shenandoah Valley generals, trust receipts, ¾. *Declined*—Reading second and preference Incomes, 1⅜, and Atlantic and Pacific Incomes, Mobile and Ohio generals, and Texas and Pacific second incomes, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 109¾@110¼. In mining stocks Silver King sold at .25

The production of anthracite coal for the week ending Nov. 16 was 800,444 tons, against 944,342 tons in the corresponding week last year. The production since Jan. 1 has been 30,083,658 tons, against 32,746,995 tons in the corresponding period in 1888.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	199	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	160	Mechanics'	210
Broadway	300	Mech. & Traders'	210
Butchers & Drovers'	195	Mercantile	205
Central National	103	Mechanics' & Traders'	150
Chase National	250	Metropolitan	124
Chatham	310	Metropolis	325
Chemical	4000	Mount Morris	355
City	450	Nassau	161
Citizens'	180	New-York	142
Columbia	202	N. Y. County	450
Commerce	198	N. Y. National Ex.	197
Continental	193	Ninth National	150
Corn Exchange	230	North America	196
East River	145	North River	148
Fifth Avenue	1100	Oriental	215
Fifth Avenue	1100	Pacific	175
First National	2000	Park	254
Fourteenth street	200	People's	225
Fourth National	170	Phenix	140
Gallatin National	265	Republic	177
Garfield National	400	Seaboard National	140
German-American	125	Second National	325
German National	270	Seventh National	130
Greenwich	140	Shoe & Leather	152
Hanover	325	St. Nicholas	120
Hudson River	150	State of New-York	112
Importers' & Traders'	540	Tradesmen's	100
Irving	185	U. S. National	215
Leather Manufs'	280	Western National	94
Manhattan	160		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4s, '91, r	104¾	104¾	Cur. 6s, 1896	120	.....
4s, '91, c	105¼	106	Cur. 6s, 1897	123	.....
4s, 1907, r	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1898	125½	.....
4s, 1907, c	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1899	128	.....
Cur. 6s, 1895	117½	.....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$141,703,055	Balances	$4,847,340

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penna	52¾	53¾	St. Paul	71¾	71¾
Reading	20 15-16	21	Reading gen.	80	90¼
Lehigh Val.	53¾	53¾	Read. 1st pf.	78¾	78¾
Nor. Pac.	32¾	33	Read. 2d pf.	58¼	58¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	76	76¼	Read. 3d pf.	48	50
Lehigh Nav.	.....	54			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	2.10	Potosi	2.00
Best & Belcher	3.40	Savage	1.80
Challenge	2.80	Sierra Nevada	2.60
Consol. Cal. & Va.	6.25	Union Consolidated	3.45
Crown Point	2.75	Utah	.75
Gould & Curry	1.90	Yellow Jacket	3.00
Hale & Norcross	1.60	Commonwealth	3.00
Mexican	3.75	Nevada Queen	.75
Mount Diablo	2.25	Belle Isle	.35
Ophir	4.30	North Belle	1.20

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s	116.00	Calumet & Hecla	235.50
At. & Top. 1. g. 7s	110.00	Franklin	14.75
At. & Top.	34.00	Osceola	14.00
Boston & Albany	217.00	Pewabic, n	5.00
Boston & Lowell	96.00	Quincy	63.75
Chi., Bur. & Q.	107.00	Bell Telephone	188.50
Eastern	118.62½	Boston Land	6.25
Flint & P. M.	22.00	Water Power	6.50
Flint & P. M. pf.	80.00	Tamarack M. Co.	185.00
L. S. & M. S. 7s	96.00	Mass. Central	16.25
Mexican Central	15.00	San Diego L. Co.	22.00
Mex. Cent. 1st	66.00	West End Land	25.50
N. Y. & N. E.	45.00	Lamson Store S.	8.00
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	126.00	Atlantic	12.50
Og. & L. Champ.	5.00	Boston & Mon	44.50
Old Colony	182.00	Kearsarge	8.00
Wis. Central	21.00	N. Mex. Copper Co.	72½
Wis. Central pf.	60.00	Ann. City L. Co.	58.00
Allonez M. Co.	.50		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market for Bricks has been quiet on account of the stormy weather. Haverstraw Herd are worth $6 75@$7 25 ₱ 1,000; Fishkills, $6 75@$6 87½; Up-River Hard, $6 25@$6 75; Jerseys, $5 75@$6 25; Pale Bricks, $3 00@$3 75. Philadelphia Front, $22; Trenton Front, $20@$21.... Rosendale Cement is worth 95c. @$1 10 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2@$2 20; Spanish Portland, $2 20@$2 50; German Portland, $2 30@$2 70.... Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ hhl. and dc. finishing, $1 20; State Lime, 85c.; St. John's Lime, 90c.@95c.... Laths are worth $2 95 ₱ 1,000. Goat's Hair is worth 22c.@25c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 12c.@15c.

COFFEE—Had more attention, in private trade, on a firmer basis; fair invoices of Rio quoted at 19½c., (No. 7 at 17¼c.) sales embraced 4,000 bags, viz.: No. 5, 3,000 bags and 1,000 bags Marcaibo and 75 bags Savanilla at full prices.... And in the option line a free speculative movement was reported, the close being firm in good tone for covering purposes—stimulated in part by the later and more favorable cables (from Havre of an advance of 1f., on brisk trading there,) and here prices on options were quoted 5@7 for the day 20@22 points and at the close firm.... Deliveries to Brazil ports again moderate, (to Rio Janeiro only 1,000 bags, though to Santos 10,000 bags,) and stock at Rio Janeiro given as 256,000 bags, (against 312,000 bags a year ago,) and stock of Brazil Coffee here 255,218 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 398,082 bags.... Option sales here 104,500 bags for the day, and again chiefly for December, January, March, and May.... And here November stood at the close at 15.90c. @15.95c., December at 15.85c.@15.90c., March 15.85c.@15.95c., (range 15.85c.@15.90c.,) January at 15.85c.@15.95c., (range 15.85c.@15.90c.,) February to June each at 15.90c.@15.95c., (range, on March, 15.70c.@15.95c., and on May 15.75c.@15.95c.,) July at 15.95c.@16.00c., December at 15.85c.@15.90c., August at 15.70c.@15.75c., September at 15.65c.@15.75c., and October at 15.45c.@15.50c.

COTTON—Speculation was to a fair aggregate, but the market opened and irregular market, opening and closing heavily on more urgent realizing, though rallying pitifully during the day, partly on unfavorable crop reports from Alabama and Tennessee, and the final range here was 325 points under that of last evening, (option dealings for the day, 81,200 bales.).... At the close here the November option stood at 10.08c.@10.09c., December at 10.07c.@10.08c., January at 10.07c.@10.10c.,) January at 10.06c.@10.07c., (range 10.06c.@10.09c.,) February at 10.11c.@10.12c., (range 10.11c.@10.14c.,) March at 10.17c.@10.18c., (range 10.17c.@10.20c.,) April at 10.21c., and May to August within the range of 10.24c.@10.49c., and September at 10.12c.@10.14c. ....Port deliveries since our last 41,751 bales, and stock at nine ports, 890,705 bales, there 295,151 bales, of which 82,421 bales in warehouses).... And for prompt delivery 183 bales sold to spinners and 100 bales for export at previous prices, ruling firm.... Low Middling closed here at 10.3c.@10c., Middling at 10¼c.@10¾c., and Fair at 11¾c.@11¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A less active movement was reported, but prices were firm, as was also the basis of shipment, though in several instances buyers had the advantage, the market ruling easy for the less known brands, but the changes for the day were not important.... Arrivals here, 14,663 bbls. and 11,010 sacks, and clearances hence, 6,348 bbls. and 519 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 15,855 sacks and bbls.... Sales reported at 26,900 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (5,100 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) within our previous range, 650 bbls. RYE FLOUR and 850 bbls. CORN-MEAL at former figures. (200 bbls. Brandywine Cornmeal at $2 85).... Rye flour dull, held at extreme figures, with State, afloat, at 56¾c.@57½c. Western, to arrive and here, at 54¼c.@55½c., some offerings quoted even higher, and Canada at $3 40@$3 50.... BUCKWHEAT FLOUR slightly dearer in and quoted weak at $1 60@$1 75.... BUCKWHEAT unchanged.... BARLEY about steady, but inactive; a boatload of two-rowed State reported sold at 58c. PEAS in moderate demand, with 40-lb. quoted at 66c.@65c., and Rye Feed at 70c.; Oil Meal at $1 25@$1 27½; Linseed Meal at $1 12½, and Cottonseed Meal at $1 10.

WHEAT—Business was somewhat brisker in the speculative interest, though far from active, and indicative of slight changes—as little influenced by any notable reports—clos

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX....NO. 11,930. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

23, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

'Twould need the patience of saints
To stand without complaining
Slow completion of our new stores,
Whose space we should be gaining.

But tears never bettered troubles.

THEREFORE THESE PRICES.

PRICE OF INCONVENIENCE.

Ladies' Fine All-wool Newmarkets—Empire sleeves—worth $11 50.....$6 75

Ladies' Tailor-made Beaver Newmarkets—Triple Cape—all colors; worth $17.....10 00

Ladies' Directoire Newmarkets—inside vest—satin faced; worth $20.....13 98

Ladies' Jersey and Beaver Jackets—Tailor-bound.....worth $7..... 3 98

Ladies' Loose front Directoire Jackets—bell sleeves; worth $11..... 6 98

Ladies' Double-Breasted Jersey Jackets—extra heavy; worth $9..... 4 98

Ladies' Seal Plush Sacques; worth $21.14 00

Ladies' Cutaway Beaver Jackets—handsomely braided; worth $20..... 12 50

Ladies' Gossamer Peasant Garments—best styles; worth $2 25..... 1 29

Ladies' Braided Jerseys—Jacket front; worth $3 50..... 2 29

Children's All-wool Gretchens, with cape and belt—ages 4 to 12..... 3 98

Misses' All-wool Newmarkets and Russian Cloaks—ages 12 to 18..... 5 98

Misses' Vest-front Newmarkets—revers and Bishop sleeves—12 to 18 years.... 7 98

Children's Short Coats—fancy cloth—full sleeves—large buttons..... 2 98

Misses' Mother Hubbard Circular and double-cape Gossamers.....98 cents and $1 25

Ladies' Corset Covers—perfect shapes—felled seams—pearl buttons..... 14 cents

Ladies' Mother Hubbard and tucked-front Night Dresses..... 29 cents

Ladies' tucked Drawers—embroidered ruffle—yoke band—all sizes..... 29 cents

Ladies' fancy-knit Skirts—yoke band.... 98 cents

Nurses' Aprons, deep embroidery, wide strings..... 59 cents

Cambric Pillow Shams—tucked and ruffled.....pair 75 cents

Children's Muslin Drawers—tucks, embroidered, and cambric ruffle..... 19 cents

Children's Canton Flannel Night Drawers..... 39 cents

Children's Canton Flannel Drawers..... 24 cents

Children's Fancy Aprons; worth 85 cents to $1..... 59 cents

Ladies' Coutille Corsets, silk stitched and embroidered..... 69 cents

Ladies' French Sateen Imported Coutille, double side steels..... 98 cents

Boys' Jersey Suits—heavy weight fancy braided blouses—ages 3 to 10.... 2 98

Boys' all wool Cheviot Suits—4 to 13 years..... 2 98

Boys' Cape Overcoats—4 to 12 years..... 1 98

Boys' all wool Overcoats—with Capes... 3 98

Boys' heavy Cheviot Knee Pants..... 49 cents

Boys' Cloth Steamer Caps..... 29 cents

Boys' all-wool Flannel Waists..... 98 cents

Ladies' Heavy Merino Vests and Pants..... 49 cents

All wool Swiss Ribbed Vests..... 69 cents

Natural Sanitary Wool Vests and Pants 79 cents

Ladies' Woolen Skirts, quilted bottom 59 cents

Cashmerette Gloves, fast black..... 17 cents

Cashmere Jersey Gloves..... 23 cents

Four-button Embroidered Kid, all sizes.. 59 cents

Children's Silk and Worsted Crochet Caps, white and colors, hand-made; worth 75 cents..... 29 cents

Short Elderdown Coats; worth $3 50...$1 98

China Silks, 24 inches wide—all shades and changeable Surahs in plain and fancy shades—worth 75..... 39 cents

Colored Satin Meires, evening shades in Brocade and other fancy effects..... 59 cents

All-wool Fancy Plaids, double width, immense variety; worth 75..... 49 cents

Border-d Serges—extra fine—all wool, worth 90 cents..... 49 cents

Bordered Tricots—all wool—all colors. 37 cents

All-wool Tricots—54 inches wide..... 49 cents

All-wool Flannels and Black Serges..... 29 cents

Striped Cloakings—54 inches wide.....$1 23

Sheet Blankets,	pair,	65 cts.
English Blankets,	pair,	1 23
Extra Heavy Wool Blankets,	pair,	3 98
Chimix Comfortables—best white cotton,		1 69
Extra heavy Crochet Quilts,		89 cts.
All-wool Plaid Horse Blankets—strapped,		3 98
White Shaker Flannels, worth 17,		12½ cts.
Fine All-Wool Scarlet Flannels,		21 cts.
Gray Shaker Flannels—light and dark,		21 cts.
4-4 Standard Muslins, worth 8½,		5⅞ cts.
8-4 Brown Sheetings, worth 21,		16 cts.
8-4 White Sheetings, worth 23,		18 cts.
New Calicoes, dark shades,		3⅞ cts.
Extra heavy and wide Percales,		5½ cts.
Domestic Sateens—new styles,		7½ cts.
Fancy Wrapper Serges,		8½ cts.
New Ginghams and Seersuckers,		5½ cts.
Remnants of Danish Cloths,		5½ cts.
Turkish Towels,	40 inches long,	9 cts.
All-Linen Damask,	knotted fringe,	10 cts.
Large German Huck,	damask border,	17 cts.
All-Linen Crash,	18 inches wide,	5½ cts.
Butcher Linen,	yard wide,	19 cts.
All-Linen Doilies,	double color border,	6½ cts.
Satin Damask Napkins—22 styles—worth $1 50 and $1 75 a dozen,		$1 29
Linen Table Damask,	full width,	29 cts.
Turkey Red Damask,	full width,	19 cts.
Turkey Red Table Covers,	eight quarter,	98 cts.
Table Felts,	1½ yds. wide,	38 cts.

At Twenty-nine Cents, a thousand

Mottled Door Mats.....yard long and five hundred

Bromley's Best Smyrna Rugs, latest and most approved styles and colorings, as follows:

60x30.....$2 57; regular price, $3 98

72x36..... 3 98; regular price, 5 98

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Two thousand pairs just arrived, at sacrifice will be sold.....All sixty inches wide and 3½ to 4 yards long—designs principally in Brussels effects, with fine mesh and vine-run centres and rich and effective borders—more than sixty styles.

$2 98	worth Three fifty
3 98	worth Five fifty
4 98	worth Six fifty
5 98	worth Seven fifty

The best qualities and the finest effects ever produced in Nottingham, and the most important offering in this class of goods made this season—all fresh, clean, and new—styles now for first time offered.

REED'S FRIENDS ALARMED

PROTESTING THAT HE IS NOT A FREE TRADER.

FORMING COMBINATIONS IN THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST—TANNER AND DUDLEY TO WORK THE PENSION BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh Kentucky District—THOMAS CLAY MCDOWELL of Kentucky, vice William Cassius Goodloe, deceased. Mr. McDowell is a son-in-law of Mrs. Goodloe.

Collector of Customs for the District of Brunswick, Ga.—JOHN H. DEVAUX of Georgia.

United States Marshal for the Southern District of Iowa—DAVID B. MILLER of Iowa.

United States Attorneys—LEWIS MILES for the Southern District of Iowa; JOSEPH H. WILSON for the Eastern District of Texas.

Chief Justice of Idaho—JAMES H. BEATTY of Idaho.

An altogether amusing aspect has been imparted to the Speakership contest by the editorial commendation of Mr. T. B. Reed in THE TIMES. Mr. Reed has always been looked upon as the ideal protectionist. His speeches in the House, and particularly his speech during the last session in which he suggested a Chinese wall as a permissible shield against the encroachments of foreign manufactures, have delighted every protectionist who has heard them, and his last speech was circulated liberally in 1888 and repeated by its author in the recent campaign in Montana. Now, because THE TIMES described him as the most eminently fit man, of all the Republicans to be chosen Speaker, and suggested that he and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge fevered some reasonable changes of the tariff, the article is being sent to all Republican members as an argument against him. A great pother is being raised because it seems probable that a candidate acceptable to "free traders" and "Mugwumps" is likely to win. Republican newspapers friendly to Mr. Reed are put to the ridiculous necessity of asserting that he is not a free trader or likely to become one. And yet the supporters of the opposing candidates are really encouraging the idea that he is tainted with heretical notions about impairing the sacred tariff.

All this rubbish about Mr. Reed's tariff views, and the steam his opponents are getting up over what THE TIMES has said, is not bringing the different Western candidates any nearer a combination than they were. McKinley's friends are confident, but about what they feel confidence there is no means of discovering. Outsiders are under the impression that while all the Ohio Representatives will vote for McKinley on first ballot, if he gets to a ballot, half of them would rather vote at once for Reed. Cannon's supporters are for Cannon so long as he makes a fight in the Western interest; but if it is seen that he cannot get all the Western vote and some votes from the East, his friends would not stop in Ohio on their way East for a candidate; they would go to Maine. Neither Cannon nor Burrows nor McKinley appeal to the many aspirants whom he can "throw;" their friends are theirs for personal use only. When they try to throw them to some one else they will probably be found to be in Mr. Reed's camp.

The Southern men, who are more intent now upon getting Col. Adams of Maryland for Doorkeeper than upon the Speakership, will jump on to the Reed train if they find that it is likely to get in first. They do not propose to commit themselves or "get left."

Mr. Reed has followed the example of his competitors, McKinley and Burrows, and has gone to New-York. It is understood that he has gone to consult members of the House delegation, but his opponents, who have "been there before," declare that he has gone to see Platt and obtain his assistance in cornering the delegation "solid." The decision of the New-York members will have great weight in settling the conjecture as to whether Reed or Cannon is to be. If it is decided that all the New-York Republicans should be for him, the opposing line, weak enough now, will disappear altogether. The Western men feel that they have a difficult task to combine the supporters of McKinley, Burrows, Cannon, and Henderson upon either one of those men. If the combination were effected naturally, it would be upon Cannon. If the lobby interest has any influence, Burrows will be the winner. The Blaine hostility to Reed has not no figure as yet, but it would surprise no one to see it crop out if Western hostility to Reed should get any encouragement from New-York.

If there had been an election in Missouri and it had failed to manifest its approval of the Administration by giving a Democratic majority, the President could not treat it any more disagreeably than he has appeared to be doing for the last day or two. Regarding the fact as heed in the faces of all the Republican leaders in Missouri and Kansas by refusing to name Dr. Fitzpatrick for Surveyor of Kansas City, at the same time administering a kick to the mistaken Roman Catholics who have imagined that membership in that body would not be a bar to preferment under Harrison. Before the Missourians have had a chance to get thoroughly mad at the unreasoning down of Fitzpatrick, a man who spent $3,000 in the campaign of 1888 for Harrison, and who has always been relied upon in his State for hard work, the President has given another cause of offense. Dr. Nofsinger, who was appointed Postmaster at Kansas City to-day, secured the office upon the recommendation of Scott Harrison, a Democrat of Kansas City, who is a brother of the President. The entire Republican organization of Western Missouri had recommended and urged the appointment of Erwin S. Jewett. This appointment will raise "Cain" in Kansas City and seriously disrupt and cripple the Republican Party in Western Missouri, just as Russell Harrison's interference in appointments crippled the party in Montana. A Kansas City man says of the appointment: "We are having too much of a family on our hands. We are under the heels of Scott Harrison's brother, Russell Harrison's father, and Baby McKee's grandfather. The cream of the milk in this cocoanut is that Scott Harrison, Benjamin Harrison's nephew, Russell Harrison's cousin, and Baby McKee's second cousin will be Assistant Postmaster at Kansas City."

The State Department appears to have been in receipt of news from Hayti in advance of Mr. Preston, the Haytian Minister here, for the latter said to-day that he had not yet been informed that he was to be succeeded by Mr. Annibal Price. As the representative of Hayti, Minister Preston, however, did not seem to be at all surprised that his successor had been chosen, and he intimated that he expected to receive official information to that effect by the next Haytian mail. This last official mail was received on Nov. 20. It contained a request that he would ask for the recognition of the new Haytian Government by the United States, and this he did, obtaining the desired recognition.

Mr. Preston in years of service here is the oldest member of the diplomatic corps, and for that reason its dean. He came here first in 1870 as Minister Resident, and three years later he was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, which position he has held without a break since then. He became dean of the diplomatic corps on Jan. 1, 1889, when Hon. Henry A. Allen, the Hawaiian Minister, died suddenly while attending the New Year's reception at the White House. Mr. Allen's predecessor as dean was Sir Edward Thornton, Minister from England. Mr. Preston has become quite accustomed to changes of administration, both in his own country and this, for he has been accredited by five different Haytian Presidents to seven different Presidents of the United States. If he is relieved now, his successor as dean of the diplomatic corps will be Baron de Fava, the Italian Minister, who now ranks second to Mr. Preston in length of service in Washington.

Congress will probably be asked by the State Department for a very substantial supplemental appropriation to defray the expenses of the two diplomatic conferences now in session here—the Pan-American Congress and the Marine Conference. The appropriation for the latter gathering was almost exhausted by the first month's bills, and it is now eating a very large hole into the contingent fund of the State Department. When the two bodies were taken to Annapolis last week, it was first intended to invite only the Marine Conference, but the cost of the trip promised to be rather heavy, and so to avoid entirely bankrupting the contingent fund the Pan-American Congress was asked to go along, and the expense of the whole trip was charged up to the appropriation that body, which was more liberally provided for, and still has a considerable, though rapidly diminishing, balance to its credit.

The gunboats Concord and Bennington are both ready for launching at the ship yard of M. F. Palmer & Co., at Chester, Penn. No time has yet been fixed for the launch, however, and work is going on in both vessels. All the boilers and machinery are being erected on board, and fixtures are being put in and joiner work finished up, so that when the vessels are finally put into the water they will be ready to get up steam and go out for trial with very little delay.

Commander Royal B. Bradford of the navy, in charge of the electric lighting on the new ships, is quite ill, and it is feared he may be permanently incapacitated for duty and placed on the retired list.

President Harrison has delayed for a long time to "recognize" the colored Republicans who think they have not had a fair share of the party spoils; but it is now reported that one of them is to receive a good office very soon. Ex-Senator and ex-Register of the Treasury C. K. Bruce is said to be the man to be "recognized," and his office is to be that of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. The present Recorder is a colored Democrat, James M. Trotter, whose appointment by President Cleveland caused a great hue and cry among the local Democrats. It remains to be seen how the District Republicans, who are very hungry for offices here or anywhere else, will like the selection of Mr. Bruce for the Recordership. It is possible that if the ex-Senator is made Recorder the President may have been somewhat impressed with the truth of the assertion that the colored voters were largely responsible for the result of the last elections.

Senator Allison said to-day concerning his prospects for re-election: "I have long since learned to trust in Providence." In reply to an inquiry concerning the probable action of the Iowa Legislature, the Senator said: "The Republicans have a working majority, and will elect a Senator. They will work together harmoniously, as in the past." Ex-Gov. Buren R. Sherman of Iowa is thoroughly familiar with Iowa politics. He says there is no need of speculation concerning Mr. Allison's successor. The Senator will be re-elected without delay or controversy.

Secretary Noble has had under consideration for some time past the question of the rerated pension cases, and more especially the cases of the employes of the Pension Bureau. While no final action has as yet been taken, it is understood the decision has been reached that such of the employes as were instrumental in having their cases rerated and increased in violation of the law, as interpreted by the Interior Department officials, will be dismissed from the service and the money so obtained will be recovered, if necessary, by legal process. What action the Secretary may take in the case of such employes as were not instrumental in procuring an increase for themselves, and who refund the amounts received, has not, it is understood, been definitely determined upon. It is stated, however, that the Secretary has decided upon a vigorous policy in dealing with all of the rerated cases, but will be very careful to do no injustice to any one. The Secretary has requested and received the resignation of H. A. Phillips, chief of the Middle Division in the Pension Office. Mr. Phillips is one of the rerated pensioners whose cases were recently overhauled by the Secretary.

The Republican League Club, which a short time ago opened its house in Scott Circle with a mighty flourish of trumpets, was to-day turned out of its quarters by its landlord for failing to pay rent amounting now to $2,000. Gen. Beale is President of the club. Fat does not fry out as rapidly after an election as during a campaign.

Ex-Congressman Kean was in Washington on Wednesday and at the Treasury Department with ex-Congressmen Clark of the Turin District. It is understood that the object of their visit was to hurry Secretary Windom to a conclusion about the appointment of a Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department, in place of Capt. Peter Bonnett, whose resignation is in the hands of the Secretary. Just what qualifications ex-Congressman Clark possesses for the office is not known. Mr. Windom is represented as not only unable to find him, but as being unwilling to be supported in his opposition to Clark by Assistant Secretaries Batcheller and Tichenor. The President is said to have promised Mr. Kean that the appointment shall be made to suit him. If he has said it he will have his way, and Messrs. Windom, Batcheller, and Tichenor will fall back submissively, and even gladly, when they hear the oracle speak.

It is not surprising that, after Tanner and Dudley had been for months in partnership, the one attending to pension business in the Pension Office and the other looking after it outside, the *Capitol* should to-day announce, as it does, that Dudley and Tanner have formed a copartnership in the claim and pension business and will open an office in Washington this week. Tanner may promise to rerate his clients, but Dudley will never be able to work any "clockwork" game on Commissioner Raum with absolute success while Harrison is in. The partnership was one of the reasons for Tanner's dismissal.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters:

New-York.—Elihu F. Harris, Flushing, Queens County, vice W. R. Carpenter, removed.

Maryland.—Thomas Wilson at Kansas City, vice B. S. Adkins, removed; Francis M. Cowell at Memphis, vice H. H. Doling, removed.

West Virginia.—Thomas C. Hammond at Moundsville, vice Joseph C. Oldham, removed.

Virginia.—William G. Reposs at Wytheville, vice Alexander S. Hailer, removed.

Kansas.—Charles S. Triplett at Leoti, vice W. N. Myers, resigned.

Nebraska.—William W. Haskell at Ord, vice James R. Fairbank, resigned; M. M. Butler at Weeping Water, vice Eli Jamestmour, removed.

Illinois.—William Cole at Abingdon, vice T. F. Given, removed; Roland J. Beatty at Delavan, vice John Culbertson, removed.

Michigan.—Harry O. Call at Mason, vice A. W. Meehan, deceased.

Kentucky.—Madison T. Pedigo at Glasgow, vice J. A. Smith, removed; John B. Earle at Madisonville, vice R. C. Speed, removed.

South Dakota.—Orville E. Bashford at Redfield, vice E. W. Fonoht, removed; William B. Robinson at Scotland, vice J. E. Zisbach, removed; J. D. Reeves at Groton, vice William G. Brewster, resigned.

Montana.—John G. Evans at Butte City, vice Patrick Talbot, resigned; Sterling Cook at Boulder Valley, office became Presidential.

Wyoming.—Herman F. Menough at Rock Springs, vice L. L. Dane, resigned.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—W. P. Leittell, Altoy, Schuyler County; W. J. Cosman, Grassy Point, Rockland County.

Virginia.—R. B. Brown, Balcony Falls; Stelen H. Garnett, Columbian Grove; Fanny Spencer, Harrison; John Whitmire, Forestville; R. D. Wilkinson, Hollydale; Thomas B. Myers, Kyle; Martha J. Harman, Point Pleasant; Emma Whittaker, Zepp.

Maine.—D. Durgin, La Grange; F. B. Cooper, Rockport; J. W. Johnston, Washington.

VIRGINIA'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21.—Official returns from the recent election have been received at the Capitol here from all the cities and all the counties except Scott and Hanover. In the Gubernatorial contest of 1885, when Gov. Lee defeated John S. Wise, these two counties gave 6,357 votes. Monday the State Board of Canvassers will canvass the vote for Attorney General and members of the Legislature. That for Governor and Lieutenant Governor will be canvassed by the Legislature.

Using the above figures for the two missing counties as a basis, the total vote for Attorney General at the election of Nov. 5 was as follows: R. Taylor Scott, (Dem.,) 166,978; W. S. Larty, (Rep.,) 122,681; McFeers, (Proh.,) 889; grand total, 290,618.

The aggregate vote of this election is about the same as that cast for the Gubernatorial candidates of 1885. As compared with the whole vote cast for the Presidential Electors last year, the falling off is about 13,800. McHone falls somewhat behind Larty's vote.

ERASTUS WIMAN TO SPEAK.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Nov. 21.—It is agreed that there is considerable significance in the meeting to be addressed here on Saturday evening next by Mr. Erastus Wiman of New-York in favor of closer trade relations with the United States. Kingston is supposed to be the hotbed of Toryism, the constituency being represented in Parliament by Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier. It is also the seat of the Queen's College, presided over by Principal Grant, who is the leader of the imperial federation movement in Canada.

The call for the meeting is regarded as indicating a growth of sentiment in favor of commercial union. Not a few, however, are looking forward with some anxiety as to the kind of reception Mr. Wiman is likely to meet with. Steamboat proprietors and others have offered free transportation to the meeting to farmers of adjacent districts.

MR. DAVIS'S CONDITION IMPROVED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Mr. Davis had a comparatively restful night. The air was cool and bracing, and the sick man was greatly refreshed this morning and his appetite was much keener. Dr. Chailla said he was greatly encouraged at the improvement in Mr. Davis's condition, and declared if the latter was a younger man he could unhesitatingly pronounce him out of danger. Mrs. Davis is already talking of removing her husband to their Gulf coast home at Beauvoir, but the doctors will not permit the removal for several days yet.

FUNERAL OF LEWIS C. CASSIDY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The funeral of the late ex-Attorney General Lewis C. Cassidy took place this morning. The body was taken to Laurel Hill Cemetery for interment.

The pallbearers were Chief Justice Paxson, ex-Judge F. Carroll Brewster, ex-Judge Elcock, ex-Gova. Hoyt and Hastings, William M. Singerly, Pierce Archer, and John M. Thomas.

Old-Fashioned Homemade Pie Meat. Young & Smyth's Wine Liquors for cooking.—Ads.

MORMON WOMEN'S OATHS.

EVEN FEMALES SWORE TO AVENGE THE DEAD PROPHETS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 21.—When the court assembled this morning Judge Anderson decided that, as Penrose was not willing to purge himself of his contempt, the case of John Moore would be continued indefinitely until he did so. He further held that the next Mormon applicant's case should be proceeded with, and, in accordance with the agreement of counsel, all the evidence already given should be considered as in, with the exception of Penrose's testimony.

Two women were then placed upon the stand by the Mormons, and they stated that on oaths to avenge the blood of the prophets were taken by the women in the Endowment House. One of the women stated positively that the women could not hear the oaths taken by the men when they were annointed. This closed the evidence on behalf of the applicant for admission to citizenship, and the objectors then began their rebuttal. The court granted them the privilege of introducing the evidence of some witnesses which should have been produced at the opening of the case, but which could not be had on account of the absence of witnesses from the Territory.

George G. Cannon, the ex-delegate to Congress, and one of the first Presidents of the Mormon Church, was placed on the stand by the Gentiles, and acknowledged that he issued a certain circular a copy of which was shown him. In this circular, issued four years ago, he and President Taylor called on all the Mormon people in Utah, Idaho, and Arizona to contribute to a defense fund, to be used in defending polygamists who were arrested for violating the Edmunds law of 1882. It was introduced to show that the Mormons had combined together for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the enforcement of the law, and that in that regard Mormonism was a treasonable organization.

Sarah Gilmore swore that she went through the Endowment House, and told of the fearful oaths she took. She said the women took an oath to avenge the blood of the prophets, Joseph and Hiram Smith, on the American Nation. A long knife was shoved through a door to create a horrible impression, and the penalty for divulgence was dissection and disemboweiment.

Henry Lawrence, one of the leading capitalists of the Territory, and a man whose truthfulness and veracity the Mormon counsel admitted, was placed on the stand, and for over two hours told of the fearful oaths exacted of men in the Endowment House, and dilated at length on the principles and doctrines of the Mormon Church. He was cut off from the Church twenty years ago because he disobeyed the priesthood in that he advocated the opening of the mines. He substantiated what all the other witnesses for the Gentiles had taken to avenge the blood of the prophets, Joseph and Hiram Smith, on the Nation, and told a remarkable story of the absolute despotism and perfect theocratic rule that held sway here for years.

He said the Mormons believed that the kingdom of God has been established on this earth and that Mormonism was that kingdom. They believed that Brigham Young and all the Presidents of the Church were simply God's agents and that members of the church should obey their every command in temporal and spiritual matters. He told of the great losses he sustained in his business by reason of his apostacy and of the persecution to which he was subjected. Owing to the high standing of the witness in this community and the universal respect in which he is held by both Mormons and Gentiles, his testimony will have great weight with the court. He officiated four years in the Endowment House and could not possibly be mistaken as to the character of the oaths there taken.

WANT BALLOT REFORM.

VIRGINIA, TOO, WOULD LIKE TO ADOPT THE NEW SYSTEM OF VOTING.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21.—The agitation of the question of adopting a modified form of the Australian ballot system is attracting widespread attention in the South. The idea seems to be that Virginia promises to break up the solidity of the South, on ballot reform at least. Gov. Lee, whose term of office expires Jan. 1, 1890, has received many inquiries on this subject. To a reporter Gov. Lee said:

"I have only to say for myself that while I propose to examine into such laws, possibly with a view to making some recommendations on the subject, I have not yet done so and have not expressed an opinion."

"Senator Barbour says," said the reporter, "that any law in force when the Democrats carry the State by over forty thousand majority is a good enough law for him!"

"Yes," added the Governor, "but the Senator should remember if that law had anything to do with the result of the late election it is essentially a one by which the Democrats came very near losing the State in Mr. Cleveland's last canvass."

There is a decided sentiment in favor of the Australian system modified. The whole force of the law, though, might be destroyed by the modifications that have been suggested.

YALE WILL WITHDRAW.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 21.—Capt. C. O. Gill of the Yale football eleven to-night issued a call for a university meeting, to be held to-morrow night, to discuss the football situation. All of the members of the team and the graduate coaches who are here are strongly in favor of withdrawing from the Intercollegiate Association and forming a dual league with Harvard. There is considerable opposition among the undergraduates, who are free to express their sentiments that to withdraw from the league would be a very undignified action for Yale. The meeting to-morrow evening will be a very lively one, but will undoubtedly result in the withdrawal of the Yale team. Walter C. Camp, W. H. Corbin, Eugene L. Richards, and Ray Tompkins, with the players on the eleven, have sufficient influence to carry the meeting against the sentiment of the undergraduates.

The team will be made up as follows in Saturday's game: Hartwell, Stagg, Rhodes, Hanson, Heffelfinger, Ferris or Newell, Wurtemburg, McClung, Morison, and McBride.

The report that Cowan of Princeton had refused to referee the game at Springfield was not much of a surprise to Yale men. Stagg did the same thing in the Harvard-Princeton game last Saturday on the ground that he was a player on the Yale eleven, and for this reason his decisions would be liable to be criticised, no matter how just they might be.

The report that McClung had been seriously injured in the practice yesterday was greatly exaggerated, as investigation proved that the injury was not a serious one by any means, and that he will be able to play on Saturday.

LEFT HIS CREDITORS BEHIND.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 21.—O. S. Roberts, for many years proprietor of the Sagamore Hotel in this city and owner of the Franklin Trotting Park in Saugus, left town Monday without announcing his destination, and the most diligent inquiry on the part of his creditors, it is said, has failed to discover his whereabouts.

The Franklin Trotting Park is a valuable piece of property. If $25,000 could be raised upon it it would pay off the 25 per cent. accepted by the creditors and all incumbrances upon it.

It is thought the largest creditors, Ayer & Others, may take the property, which is advertised for sale next Tuesday under the first mortgage, pay the 25 per cent. to creditors who do not join in the scheme, and hold it until a sale can be made without sacrificing it.

OHIO SANITARIANS IN SESSION.

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 21.—The seventh annual meeting of the Ohio Sanitary Association was commenced here to-day, with President D. H. Beckwith in the chair. A consideration of important legislation needed is the feature of the meeting. A consolidation of the Live Stock Commission with the Board of Health, also making the association auxiliary to the State Board of Health, is being proposed. Legislation for the protection of the lives of railway employes by the universal use of air brakes and automatic couplers is recommended.

DECIDED AGAINST THE REPUBLICANS.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Justice Edwards handed down a decision this morning in the matter of the application for a mandamus restraining the County Board of Canvassers from canvassing the returns in the Sixth Ward, where the Senatorial ballot box is alleged to have been stolen. The Justice decided that the writ of mandamus was not a proper writ to issue, and he denied the application. The Republicans will appeal from the decision.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Charles S. Wigton, Secretary of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association Company, was this afternoon placed under $15,000 bail to answer a charge of forgery preferred by John R. Fell of the firm of A. Parker & Co.

Have Hodgins in Furnishings at Fifth-ave. cor. 23d-st, make nice holiday presents.—Ads.

DOM PEDRO'S DELEGATES

THEY WILL SIT IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

AN EFFORT TO INDUCE THE CONFERENCE TO FORMALLY RECOGNIZE THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL VOTED DOWN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary Blaine called the International American Conference to order this afternoon, but immediately relinquished the chair to Dr. Guzman, the delegate from Nicaragua. While the minutes were being read Senhor Valenta, the Brazilian Minister, and Senhor Mendonca, the second delegate from Brazil, appeared in the conference room and took seats near to but not at the table.

After the appointment of Henry Danber, secretary to the delegate from Uruguay, as interpreter, Dr. Valente, the Brazilian Minister, arose and said that the Brazilian delegates had been prevented from occupying their seats at the preceding sessions for reasons which must have been apparent to the other delegates. They were now here, however, to lay before the President their credentials that they might be acted upon in due course. [Applause.]

Delegate Henderson (United States) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this congress welcomes the United States of Brazil into the sisterhood of American republics.

Delegate Hortado of Colombia said that this might be construed as a recognition of the new Government, and it was not proper for the delegates to do this in the absence of instructions from their own Governments, and especially as there was no official notice of the change. Therefore he moved that the resolution be tabled. Delegates Castillanos (Salvador) and Nin (Uruguay) supported Senhor Hortado's motion. Delegates Romero (Mexico) and Carnazie (United States) seconded the motion to table, as it was apparent that the resolution could not be adopted unanimously.

Delegate Henderson said that he had offered the resolution without consultation with his colleagues, thinking that the Brazilian representatives had authority to come to this conference.

Senhor Valente (Brazil)—And they have. [Applause.]

Delegate Henderson—Then that completes the circle of American republics. Continuing, he said that he was sorry to place any of the representatives of other Governments in an awkward position, but, so far as he was concerned, he should hail with equal pleasure the announcement that Spain and Portugal or any other monarchy had adopted republican institutions. Continuing, Mr. Henderson said that to him all places were proper and all times convenient for the enunciation of his desire to see all countries republics. He was sorry that any of his friends felt that their position was such that they could not give the resolution unanimous approval. If he understood the Brazilian people they wished unanimously for a republican form of government, and, having created a republic, the conference should welcome them. He cared not where the republican standard was raised. If this great change had been accomplished, not in Brazil but in Bolivia, and new representatives were here, why wait for the announcement that the republic had been formally recognized by the other Governments. The delegates were here not as Ministers to the United States; why should they delay giving encouragement to this great revolution, which ended forever all idea of monarchical government on American soil.

The Chilian delegate agreed with Mr. Henderson's idea generally, but felt constrained to postpone the matter out of regard for the official character of some of the delegates.

At the suggestion of Secretary Blaine, Romero read the credentials of the Brazilians, showing their appointment by Emperor Dom Pedro, and also a cablegram dated at Rio de Janeiro to-day and addressed to Minister Valente, reading as follows:

The provisional Government confirms the powers given to your Excellency and Senhora La Fayette and Mendonca. BACAYUVA,
Secretary of State Provisional Government of Brazil.

Minister Valente added that Secretary Blaine had seen the cablegram. A vote was then taken upon the motion to table Mr. Henderson's resolution, and it prevailed, only two nations—Venezuela and Uruguay—voting in the negative. The credentials were then referred to the proper committee and the consideration of the rules was resumed.

Delegate Coolidge withdrew his amendment, leaving the first rule as originally proposed. This, together with the other rules following, was agreed upon in a preliminary way, after a long discussion, and critical examination, which revealed some errors in translation requiring correction.

The eighth rule, prescribing the method of reconciliations by the chair, gave rise to more debate than any other, Delegate Estee (United States) seeking to have the ordinary legislative practice adopted and Señor Quintana (Argentine) contending that if this were done the United States delegates—ten in number—might be unduly favored owing to the large representation. The rule was then sent back to the Committee on Rules, and the conference at 4:20 adjourned until Monday.

THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL.

A DECREE ISSUED ESTABLISHING UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 21.—The Provisional Government has issued a decree establishing universal suffrage throughout the republic.

The Provisional Government has promised to respect the Princess's matrimonial contract, and also the pensions conceded the poor by Emperor Dom Pedro.

All Brazilians able to read and write are entitled to vote at elections for Government officers.

The Brazilian Navy, under command of Baron Cornba and Visconnt Maracuya, has recognized the change of government. The Baron has sworn allegiance to the republic.

Visconnt Ouro Preto, chief of the deposed imperial Ministry, has left Brazil. The republican flag is the old national colors, with the addition of twenty-one stars, representing the different States of the new United States of Brazil.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—It is not certain at which port the vessel conveying Dom Pedro from Brazil will arrive, but it is believed to be improbable that she will go to Lisbon. It is expected that she will call at St. Vincent and proceed thence according to circumstances.

A dispatch from Berlin says it is reported there that several of the powers will send ironclads to Rio de Janeiro to protect their subjects in Brazil.

The Brazilian Parliament meets early in December to choose a President.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Chronicle* says: "The hope is generally expressed here that, in the event of a split np, the 200,000 Germans in Southern Brazil will ask for German protection. It is not improbable that an attempt will be made, with the help of the colonial party here, to secure partial, if not complete, independence."

PARIS, Nov. 21.—A meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. M. Barbey, Minister of Marine, announced that the corvette Sané had been dispatched to Brazil to protect the interests of French residents.

ROME, Nov. 21.—The Government has dispatched a cruiser to Rio de Janeiro.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Dr. Valente, Minister from Brazil, called at the State Department to-day and informed the Secretary that his latest advices from Brazil were to the effect that peace and tranquillity reigned, and that the new Government was receiving the support of the people. Dr. Valente also received this morning authority from the provisional Government to instruct the representatives of Brazil to the International American Congress to continue to act for their country in the sessions of the congress. It is supposed that similar instructions have been sent to the delegates to the International Marine Conference. Minister Valente's instructions cover also his own relations to the provisional Government. He is directed to continue to act as Minister from Brazil to the United States.

The Navy Department, as a matter of precaution merely, informed Admiral Gillis, in command of the South Atlantic squadron, that it was advisable for him to be in Brazilian waters with the Talapoosa and the Richmond. This afternoon the department received a cablegram from Admiral Gillis announcing his intention to sail to-morrow from Montevideo to Rio Janeiro.

In accordance with the wishes of the Brazilian provisional Government as conveyed in the telegram read at the Pan American Conference to-day, Dr. Valente will continue to act as Minister to the United States and delegate to the Congress, and Senhor Mendonca as envoy to the United States on the special mission and as delegate to the congress. Senhor Lafayette declined to accept the telegraphic removal of his powers as special envoy and delegate, and will not, for the present at least, continue in the discharge of these duties. It was naturally assumed that his action was due to disapproval of the recent course of events in Brazil, but it is said to-night that this is an error, and that his resigning a continuation to accept telegraphic removal of his credentials, he preferring to await their removal in due form by mail.

Senhor La Fayette himself expressed a desire not to be interviewed in regard to the reasons for his action. It was stated at the legation that he has sent a communication to the conference in explanation of his withdrawal. Senhor La Fayette was the leader of the Liberal Party in Brazil, and, as Premier, was identified with many of the important reforms which took place in that country under the Liberal Administration.

Senhor Mendenca said that although it was true that he was a Republican, the published statement that he was aware that a revolution was to take place in Brazil were not correct. He was as much surprised as any one else at the sudden change in affairs in his country. Now that a new Government has assumed direction in Brazil, Senhor Mendonca believes that all diplomatic officers in the country's service, whether Republicans or not, should place their res

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

Best & Goes Farthest—Largest Sale in the World—Once Tried, Always Used.

DISCUSSED BY ENGINEERS

VARIOUS TOPICS OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST.

A PROPOSITION TO FORM A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF ENGINEERS OF ALL CLASSES—AN EXCURSION TO-DAY.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which has been in progress in the hall of the New-York Academy of Medicine, 12 West Thirty-first-street, during the week, closed last evening.

The meeting has been attended by a great number of the most prominent engineers in this country, and the many interesting and instructive papers that have been read and intelligently discussed throughout the session cannot but prove beneficial to those in attendance. The morning session was largely devoted to the transaction of important business, at which the report of the Committee on Standards was taken up, and, after discussion, was amended so as to avoid the necessity of committing the society to the approval of any particular standard, after which it was passed, and a committee was appointed to lay the matter before Congress for legislation as early in the coming session as possible.

Dr. Sellers was called to the chair and President Towne presented one of the most important measures introduced during the meeting. It provided for a new organization, and after stating the fact that there are four associations of American engineers in the country; that many members of each society are desirous of forming a new organization which would not disturb or supersede those already in existence, but will be broader and more comprehensive, more representative and national in character; that it can be accomplished without any encroachment on the autonomy of the existing organizations, and that it is especially desirable, in view of the contemplated international exhibition in 1892, that there be some organization representative of American engineers and qualified in their behalf to receive and entertain the foreign engineers who will probably visit America, and also the desirability of closer relations between the members of the existing organizations, it ended by resolving:

First—That the American Society of Mechanical Engineers views with favor all efforts tending to establish more intimate relations between the existing engineering societies, and to develop a national organization of American engineers.

Second—That to promote this object the council be hereby requested to communicate these resolutions to the officers of other engineering societies, and to invite them to join in a discussion of the subject, and in an endeavor to reduce it to proper form for submission to the consideration of the membership of each society.

Third—That to this end the council be further requested to appoint a committee of three members to represent this society in any such conferences to consider the whole subject herein referred to, and to report the result of their labors to the next meeting of the society.

The brought out considerable warm discussion, but after it was clearly explained it was adopted unanimously. The importance of this move will be seen at once when the fact is known that the four engineering organizations, which embrace civil, mining, electrical, and mechanical engineers, number about 4,500 men, whose union would make an organization at once powerful and beneficial not only to its members but to the entire country.

This subject and the remainder of the reading of scientific papers was taken up and occupied the remainder of the day. D. S. Jacobus of Hoboken, N. J., contributed a paper of value, but rather incomplete, on "The General Solution of the Transmission of Force in a Steam Engine as Influenced by the Action of Friction, Acceleration, and Gravity." This subject has been worked over many times, each writer trying to develop equations more general than those previously obtained, notwithstanding the fact that many of these equations solve the problem with all the exactness required for practical work. The author endeavored in his paper to present a set of equations involving every condition met with in ordinary engine practice, not as a set for every-day use, but valuable as showing that the more approximate ones are sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes.

S. J. McFarren of McKeesport, Penn., read an interesting paper on "Street-Car Gear for Modern Speeds—the Coming Self-Propelled Car," in which he said:

"The coming street car will probably comprise flexible gear with long wheel base, independent wheels on tooniar axles, and power track brakes. Its motor will be differentially connected. It will oot only excel old practice in ease of riding and comfort, but will double the present life of wheels, with great economy in track, truck, and motor repairs, as well as in power, &c. This, at schedule speeds of twenty miles an hour, without any danger, is now in sight. The public demand will become more exacting as the horse car recedes from view, and managers will appreciate the fact that the best is the cheapest from bidding for the patronage of intelligent people."

The "Comparison of Indicators," by J. Burkitt Webb of Hoboken, developed the fact that friction in indicators often produced strange results.

It was this very question and its results which caused the necessity for a second test trial of the United States cruiser Baltimore.

"A New Recording Pressure Gauge," by W. H. Bristol of Hoboken, was a description of an improved form of gauge for recording steam pressures in boilers, so constructed that the errors of multiplying devices are avoided. The instrument is an improvement on the well-known Bourdon gauge, and provides a continual record of the variations of pressure during each twenty-four hours, and is also applicable to the measurements of atmospheric pressures or a vacuum.

J. F. Holloway presented a paper on "How to Use Steam Expansively in Direct Acting Steam Pumps"; Prof. James E. Denton read a paper on "The Influence of Steam Jackets on the Pawtucket Pumping Engine," and Oberlin Smith of Bridgeton, N. J., read an excellent essay on "Graphical Analysis of Reciprocating Motions." Interesting papers were also read by Messrs. Denton, Stevens, Parsons, and Main.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American Society of Mechanical Engineers cordially indorses and heartily urges the holding of the proposed great international exhibition in this country in the near future to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

The steamer Laura M. Starin will take the engineers to Elizabethport, N. J., to-day, where the works of the Singer Manufacturing Company and Babcock and Wilcox Boiler Works will be visited. Luncheon will be served on the boat by the courtesy of President Henry Morton of Stevens Institute, whose guests the engineers will be.

President Towne in closing the session made another novel proposition concerning the World's Fair. It was to the effect that the society had approved of his statement that additional time was needed to make the fair a success, and that his proposition was to have a grand celebration and the unveiling of a monument of Columbus on the date of the four hundredth discovery of America, and then open the World's Fair in May, 1893.

The next semi-annual meeting of the society will be held in Cincinnati May 20, 1890.

AWARDED THE INSURANCE MONEY.

A jury in the Supreme Court before Judge Ingraham yesterday gave Mrs. Adeline P. Benham a verdict of $11,100 in her suit against the Providence Savings Life Assurance Society, on two policies for $5,000 each on the life of her husband, Charles S. Benham. Mr. Benham took out the policies in May, 1884, and in June, 1885, went with his family to Mexico to take charge as manager of a Mexican Mining Company. He was soon after murdered by his hosts. The society refused to pay the policies on the ground that Benham had gone outside the limits allowed by his policies, and had failed to pay the extra premium required under such circumstances. Mrs. Benham, on the other hand, declared that the society had been given notice of her husband's going to Mexico, and had made no objection.

THE VOTE BY DISTRICTS.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF THE RECENT ELECTION.

The table which is given below shows the official vote by Assembly districts as reached by the Aldermen sitting as a Board of Canvassers. It contains the vote for the Secretary of State, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and Judge of the Court of General Sessions. A glance at the voting for Judge of the Court of General Sessions shows how exceedingly close was the race between Fitzgerald and Gildersleeve, and the inquirer may be certain in what districts the most effective election work was done.

The totals for the State offices obtained in this county are interesting. The vote for Controller was 198,928, of which Edward Wemple (Dem.) received 127,610 and Martin W. Cooke (Rep.) received 69,353; for State Treasurer it was 199,093, Elliot Danforth (Dem.) receiving 129,095 and Ira M. Hedges (Rep.) 68,756; for Attorney General the total was 198,611, Charles F. Tabor (Dem.) receiving 127,088 and James M. Varnum (Rep.) 69,603; for State Engineer and Surveyor the total was 198,945, John Bogart (Dem.) receiving 130,343 and William V. Van Rensselaer (Rep.) 67,494; for Judge of the Court of Appeals the total was 199,622, Denis O'Brien (Dem.) receiving 131,290 and Albert Haight (Rep.) 66,411.

The vote by districts was as follows:

Dist.	Secretary of State. Gilbert.	Rtcs.	Pres't Board of Aldermen. Canda	Arnold	Judge Court Gen. Sessions. Fitzgerald	Gildersleeve.
1...	1265	4321	2097	8511	2688	2878
2...	1045	5015	1820	4228	2234	3797
3...	1570	4150	3181	2815	3343	2344
4...	1602	3787	3513	1444	4243	1555
5...	1644	4183	2112	3741	2264	3522
6...	2145	5841	4128	3380	4143	3343
7...	3451	3060	3909	2581	3562	2830
8...	1935	3128	2018	4453	2154	4292
9...	3150	4597	3829	4012	3739	3808
10...	2987	6191	3963	4209	3752	4389
11...	2389	1959	2944	1407	2762	1803
12...	1148	4805	1009	4184	2004	4122
13...	3791	3411	4174	2983	4328	2881
14...	1803	4125	2481	3253	2650	3078
15...	2637	5809	3798	4636	4522	3903
16...	1733	5279	2793	4244	3363	3950
17...	3933	5971	4915	4931	5586	4304
18...	1868	6201	2480	4751	3729	4264
19...	6465	8701	7545	7647	7355	7181
20...	2194	8009	2737	4934	3373	4284
21...	8198	3028	3896	2826	3568	2833
22...	4584	10408	6499	8433	7317	7596
23...	7003	11321	8866	9868	9841	8593
24...	3492	6786	4347	5895	4244	5928
Tot'l.	67120	130696	93280	104359	98929	97855

WORK AMONG YOUNG MEN.

REPORTS READ AT THE DINNER OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The annual dinner of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association took place last evening at Clark's restaurant, in Twenty-third-street. Cephes Brainerd presided and the fourteen Secretaries or agents of the committee representing the branches all over the United States and Canada presented their annual reports.

The progress during the last year has been rapid and very satisfactory, particularly in the West on the great railroad lines, the college and railroad departments showing marked growth. Over $4,000,000 has been contributed during the year for the erection of buildings and for current expenses.

The Committee of Arrangements for the dinner was composed of Francis O. Moure, Cleveland H. Dodge, and Russell Sturgis of Boston. Among others present were ex-Postmaster General T. L. James, J. A. Bostwick, W. E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, Robert Harris, F. H. Jackson, Franklin Fairbanks, Frederick Whitney, late of the United States Legation at Japan; James Talcott, James Stokes, Police Commissioner C. F. McLean, Dr. Lucien Warner, Charles M. Pratt, Richard C. Moore, D. W. McWilliams, the Rev. Dr. Porter, R. R. McBurney, Theron Strong, Prof. Beardsley of Hartford Seminary, H. M. Moore of Boston, F. L. Janeway, Edward P. Steers, Logan C. Murray, Dr. L. B. Banks, and C. H. Trask.

A "NATIONAL PAGEANT."

"The National Pageant" is the title of an exhibition of historical tableaus which is the creation of Miss Cora Scott Pond of Boston. It will be exhibited at the Union-Square Theatre next Monday at 2 o'clock at a testimonial entertainment to Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore is the historian. The tableaus, which are numerous and beautiful, will be illustrative of three periods of American history—the colonial days, the Revolutionary period, and the national and reformatory period.

Many of the historic characters will be personified by society people of Boston and New-York, whose names will be familiar to most New-Yorkers. Queen Isabella will be personified by Mrs. H. W. Chapin of Boston; Columbus by James Gordon Emmons; a nun by Mrs. Marguerite Moore; Miles Standish and Rose, his wife, by Mr. and Mrs. John W. Lovell; John Alden by Arthur W. Collins, and Priscilla Mullins by Miss J. P. Coffin. Among other participants will be J. H. Johnston, Henry M. Stevens, Mrs. Rae E. Sprague, Miss Edmonah Nahar, Miss Pond, Miss Louise Visscilius Sheldon, Mrs. John Beverly Robinson, members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and students of Packard's Business College and of the Normal College.

THE CAPTAIN DIED AT SEA.

The ship George R. Schofield, from Calcutta, arrived last evening under the command of Chief Officer Norton, who reported that Capt. Bearse died of consumption on Sept. 17 and was buried at sea. Capt. Bearse was a native of Maine. The Schofield's voyage occupied 180 days, and was an unusually long one. Great anxiety was felt for her safety at New-Brunswick, Me., from which port she hailed.

SILVER OBRTIFICATES AND LEGAL TENDERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of this morning, in speaking of the proposition of Mr. St. John for the substitution of silver certificates in place of legal-tender and national bank notes, you say: "One great virtue it has, the importance of which cannot easily be exaggerated, and that is that it would provide for the abolition—the retirement, cancellation, and extinction—of the legal-tender notes. Unquestionably this element in our currency, under the decision—we may almost say the monstrous decision—of the Supreme Court, is fraught with the gravest peril to the prosperity and even to the credit and honor of the Nation. Any process by which it can be eliminated, as it now exists, is worthy of attention. If the present notes could be got out of the way they would be a gain. It would compel Congress, if at any time it were tempted to use the extraordinary power conferred upon it by the Supreme Court, to begin anew deliberately and in the face of such opposition as could be made, to take an initiative. That would be much more formidable a task than it would be to increase the volume of the silver certificates. It is for these reasons that we deem it proper that Mr. St. John's scheme should be attentively considered." While Mr. St. John proposes to retire the present legal-tender notes, he proposes at the same time to issue more than three hundred millions of new silver certificates and to make not only these new certificates, but all the certificates, both old and new, amounting to more than eight hundred millions, a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

This will be seen from the following quotation from his letter addressed to the President of the Chamber of Commerce:

"Let it be remembered, also, that the silver certificate, which is obtainable by any holder of our silver dollar, is merely the Government's warehouse receipt for the legal-tender coin, dollar for dollar, the coin being held absolutely idle while the certificate is afloat and the certificate dead upon its return and while remaining in the Treasury. We propose that the silver certificates issued under these terms of law shall be appointed legal tenders in order that the possessor of this representative of the actual coin shall possess wherewith to legally tender payment for any debts." "X."

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1889.

ONE WAY OF LOOKING AT IT.

WHAT PRINCETON MEN THINK OF HARVARD'S WITHDRAWAL.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 21.—The announcement of Harvard's intention to withdraw from the league at the close of the foothall season has been the general topic of discussion among the Princeton men to-day. The reason Harvard gave last year for their formation of a dual league with Yale was the inferiority of Princeton athletics, but it is a fact that Princeton had defeated Harvard in every branch of athletics in which they have engaged for the past two years. Princeton holds the championship in lacrosse and stands second in baseball and football; and beat Harvard in the intercollegiate games last Spring.

It is the general opinion in Princeton that Harvard is unwilling to take second place to Princeton in everything, and for this reason will try to form the desired league with Yale. It can be for no other reason than this that she withdrew from the lacrosse league last Spring. Her action surely cannot be due to her claim of "professionalism" in Princeton football, as every man now playing on the regular team is a matriculated student and intends to pursue a course in the college throughout the entire year.

Princeton will play the Crescents on the 'Varsity grounds Saturday. The reason given by Cowan of the Princeton team for declining to referee the Yale-Harvard game on Saturday is because of the treatment Princeton has received from Harvard. Either a Princeton or a Harvard man would find it difficult to render fair decisions in a game with Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 21.—Capt. Gill of the Yale football eleven to-day received a letter from Cowan of Princeton which has not yet been made public, but which, according to Capt. Gill, explains the reasons why Cowan refuses to referee the Yale-Harvard game next Saturday. The matter has created considerable bad feeling among Yale men.

FREE WOOL WANTED.

TWO PETITIONS TO CONGRESS CIRCULATING AMONG THE WOOLEN PEOPLE.

In response to the requests of certain leading woolen manufacturers and merchants, the *American Wool Reporter* has prepared and circulated among people engaged in the woolen industry two petitions addressed to Congress, one of which is for free wool, and the other for an ad valorem duty upon the commodity. It was stated by an eminent authority in the industry that both petitions had been already liberally signed. There were many manufacturers and their selling agents who were unqualifiedly for free wool, but a still larger proportion were willing to advance by easy stages toward that devoutly wished-for consummation, and for the sake of the wool growers, with whom they preferred to maintain friendly relations, they would agree to an ad valorem duty so graduated that they would be unable thereto import such foreign wool as they needed in their mills under the existing tariff on manufactured goods, without encountering an overcoming competition from foreign manufacturers. But if these overtures were rejected by the wool growers, they would be forced in self-preservation to go to the extreme length of advocating free wool.

It was said that the great majority of the woolen manufacturers felt that the tariff on raw wool was the one vulnerable point in the protective tariff, and that good party politics dictated the removal of the duty entirely. If wool were placed upon the free list, together with other essentially raw materials, the party would no strengthened. If the policy of free raw materials were rejected Massachusetts would probably be lost to the Republican Party, as well as other Northern States.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN SESSION.

THEIR TWELTH ANNUAL CONVENTION IN BROOKLYN.

The twelfth annual convention of the Sunday schools of Kings County was held yesterday in the Marcy-Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn. John N. Stearns presided until the following officers were elected: President—Silas M. Giddings; Vice Presidents—Leroy T. Smith, G. L. Totten, B. F. Schaefer, T. Remsen, Jr., and C. Davis; Secretaries—J. R. Morris and Edgar Bergen.

Mr. Giddings made a brief address in which he called attention to the fact that the convention represented 10,000 teachers and nearly 115,000 Sunday school scholars. Secretary Morris read a long report showing that in the county there are at present 289 schools, 10,787 teachers, and 111,334 pupils. The average attendance for the year was 68,133. There were 3,010 conversions and the contributions amounted to $80,657 39.

After the morning session there was a luncheon, followed by a session devoted to addresses. The subjects and the speakers were as follows:

"Primary Teacher's Symposium," by Mrs. J. S. Oatman; "Some Helps in Primary Work," by Mrs. Thomas Marshall; "Mistakes in the Primary Work," by Mrs. Benjamin H. Bayliss; "The Home of the Child, Where? What?" by Mrs. James T. Freeman; "Temperance Teaching in the Primary," by Miss Lottie Coffin; "How Can We Secure the Study of the Lesson by the Scholars at Home?" by the Rev. J. A. Singmaster, pastor of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church; "Some Dangers to be Avoided by Sunday-School Teachers," by the Rev. A. S. Kavanagh, pastor of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, Greenpoint; "How to Organize and Carry on Mission Schools," by George A. Bell.

A third session was held in the evening, at which addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. R. R. Meredith, L. R. Foote, and W. D. Eddy.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

The New-York Historical Society celebrated its eighty-fifth anniversary last evening at its home, at Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, and although the inclement weather kept all but about 150 members away, the meeting was a most intesesting one.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Vermilye, who is a few years older than the society, made the opening prayer, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall read a scholarly and interesting paper on "The Uses of History," which is to be published by the society.

President John A. King announced that the society had been unable to find a suitable site for its projected new building, and that no additional subscriptions to the $250,000 now in hand to that end had been received. He said that the Committee on Sites would undoubtedly fix on a suitable location before long, and that when it did, further contributions to the building fund would probably be handed in. Among the members present that evening were Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Edward F. Delancey, Col. Edward Warner, Benjamin H. Field, A. V. W. Van Veehten, Prof. H. B. Johnston, Robert Van Santvoord, Edward King, C. B. Potter, W. B. Ross, Clarence W. Bowen, Benjamin L. Curtis, and John Jay Knox.

THAT VANDERBURGH SUIT.

The General Term of the Superior Court yesterday, in an opinion written by Judge Ingraham and concurred in by Chief Judge Sedgwick and Judge Freedman, affirmed the decision of Judge Truax amending a judgment entered in the suit of Origen Vanderburgh against the city and the New-York Central Underground Railroad Company.

Judge Ingraham, in affirming the decision, says that the judgment as originally entered certainly contained extraordinary provisions which had no place in it, as they were clearly not stated at in the complaint.

THE LEAGUE'S ADDRESS

WHAT THE MAGNATES SAY OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

THEY CLAIM THAT IT IS AN ORGANIZATION COMPOSED MAINLY OF BASE-BALL "STRIKERS."

At the recent meeting of the National League of Baseball Clubs held in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel a committee was appointed to prepare an address for the public. It was composed of A. G. Spalding of Chicago, John B. Day of this city, and John I. Rogers of Philadelphia. After several days' labor the following address was issued:

To the Public:

The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs has no apology to make for its existence or for its unparalleled record of fourteen years. It stands to-day, as it has stood during that period, sponsor for the honesty and integrity of professional baseball. It is to this organization that the player of to-day owes the dignity of his profession and the munificent salary he is guaranteed while playing in its ranks. The good name of this League has been assailed, its motives impugned, and its integrity questioned by some of the very men whom it has most benefited. The League, therefore, asks the public to inspect its record and compare the following statement of facts with the selfish and malicious accusations of its assailants;

The National League was organized in 1878 as a necessity, to rescue the game from its slough of corruption and disgrace, and take it from the hands of the ball players who had controlled and dominated the "National Association of Professional Baseball Players." No effort was made by the old association to control its members, and the result was that contract breaking, dissipation, and dishonesty had undermined the game to such an extent that it seemed an almost hopeless task to attempt its rescue. The League upon its organization abolished pool selling and open betting upon its grounds, prohibited Sunday games, and excluded the sale of liquors. A better class of people were invited to attend the exhibitions and a more systematic way of conducting the game was introduced. But the old customs and abuses were not to be crowded out without a struggle. At the end of the season of 1879 two of the strongest clubs—the Athletics of New-York and Athletics of Philadelphia—were arraigned before the League for violating their schedule engagements. This was the first crisis the League was called upon to meet, and the world knows how promptly and vigorously it faced the issue by expelling these two prominent clubs, representing, as they did, its most popular cities. The following season, 1877, was a disastrous one financially and ended with but five clubs in the League, in one of which, Louisville, were players publicly accused of dishonesty. The League promptly investigated these charges, and when the four players of that club—Devlin, Hall, Craver, and Nichols—were proved guilty of selling games they were promptly expelled and have never been reinstated. These two steps, boldly taken when the League was struggling for existence, settled the question as to a club's obligations to the League and forever banished dishonesty from its ranks, stigmatizing the latter as an unpardonable crime.

The struggle for existence for the next three or four years was desperate, and at each annual meeting there occurred vacancies difficult to fill, because of the almost certain financial disasters threatening clubs in the smaller cities. Finally, as a check upon competition, the weaker clubs in the League demanded the privilege of reserving five players who would form the nucleus of a team for the ensuing season. This was the origin of the "reserve rule," and from its adoption may be dated the development of better financial results. The system of reserve having proved beneficial both to clubs and players, the reserve list was increased to eleven, and then to fourteen as an entire team. Under this rule the game has steadily grown in favor, the salaries of players have more than trebled, and a higher degree of skill has been obtained. Out of, and as an incident to, "reservation" arose releases for pecuniary considerations. The right of reservation being conceded, the club's claim on the players' continuous services must be of some value. But except in cases of disbanding or retiring, clubs that right has never been transferred without the player's co-operation and consent, usually at his request and for his own pecuniary emolument. In the exceptional case of the transfer of Ward to Brooklyn in November, 1887. But after several hours' conference with the League committee the former were obliged to admit that such involuntary transfer was absolutely essential to the game, if not the existence, of the League, and while it might work apparent hardship to one or two individuals, its abolition would imperil the continuance of full eight-club championships and the employment of, perhaps, thirty fellow-players. The Brotherhood committee, therefore, wrote into the contract they had formulated that fifteenth paragraph, by which each signing player expressly accepts such involuntary transfer of the right of reservation to his services from his club—if it should disband or lose its League membership—to "any other club or association," provided his current salary be not reduced.

And the necessity for such power of preserving the circuit of a League, by approximately equalizing its playing strength, is recognized by the new League, which the seceding players have temporarily organized, for, they give this "extraordinary power" of transferring players, with or without consent, and with or without club disbandment, to a central tribunal of sixteen Directors, whose fiat is final. In view of these facts and concessions, the use of such terms as "bondage," "slavery," "sold like sheep," &c., become meaningless and absurd.

At the annual meeting of the League in November, 1887, the Brotherhood asked and received recognition from the League in the person of its representatives that it was organized for benevolent purposes and desired to go hand in hand with the League in perpetuating the game, increasing its popularity, and elevating the moral standard of its players. They disavowed any intention or desire to interfere with the business affairs of the League, the salaries of players, or the "reserve rule," simply asking that the contract be so framed that it in itself would indicate every relation between a club and each individual player. This "Brotherhood contract" was then accepted and adopted, has never been violated by the League, either in letter or spirit, and we challenge proof in contradiction of this declaration. To correct a misapprehension in the public mind as to the "Players' Protective Fund" divided among stockholders of League clubs, it may be interesting to know that during the past five—and only prosperous—years there have been paid in cash dividends to stockholders in the eight League clubs less than $150,000, and during the same time League players have received in salaries over $1,500,000. The balance of the profits of the five successful clubs, together with the original capital and subsequent assessments of stockholders, is represented entirely in grounds and improvements for the permanent good of the game, costing about $600,000.

The refusal of the Brotherhood Committee to meet the League in conference at the close of the season of 1888, when it was plain the imperative demand for a conference in midsummer to redress grievances that have never yet materialized was a pretext for secession. They knew there was no necessity for the consideration of their claims, and knowing that the League could not, without sacrifice of time, money, and other conflicting interests, convene its clubs in midsummer, and anticipating and desiring a refusal, to cover the conspiracy, which, it now appears, was then hatching, they started the organization of a rival association while receiving most liberal salaries from their employers. Under false promises to their brother players, that they would only secede in the event of the League refusing them justice, they secured the signatures of the majority to a secret pledge to desert the League clubs at the bidding of their disaffected leaders. Upon the publication of their plot, Sept. 7, 1889, they and their abettors denied, day after day, that there was any combination for a secession, and repeatedly plighted their words that the League should have a chance to redress their alleged grievances before they would order a strike." How false and their promises and pledges, how evasive, contradictory, and mendacious have been their every act and deed from first to last, we leave to the readers of the daily and weekly press for verification.

An edifice built on falsehood has no moral foundation and must perish of its own weight. Its official claims to public support are glittering generalities that look detail, color, and greatly, and the National League, while notifying its recalcitrant players that it will aid its clubs in the enforcement of their contractual rights to the services of those players for the season of 1890, hereby proclaims to the public that the national game which, in 1876, it rescued from destruction, threatened by the dishonesty and dissipation of players, and which, by stringent rules and iron-clad contracts, it developed, elevated, and perpetuated into the most glorious and honorable sport on the green earth, will still, under its auspices, progress onward and upward, despite the efforts of certain unscrupulous players to organize it for their own aggrandizement, but to its ultimate dishonor and disintegration.

By order of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs. A. G. SPALDING, } Committee.
JOHN B. DAY, }
JOHN I. ROGERS, }

Mr. Day of the New-York team said yesterday that he could not conceive how a player could sign a Brotherhood contract. He has read the document carefully and nobody is responsible for a player's salary. "The men have not signed personal contracts," he said, "and the Players' League is not yet organized. Then who, in the name of common sense, are the men to look to for their money?"

Now that some players of Glasscock, McKean, Boyle, Denny, Ewing, Thomas, Sanders, Schriver, and Daly have announced their intention of leaving the Brotherhood he thinks that many others will desert in a few days.

BROTHERHOOD MEN MEET.

THEY GATHER IN CHICAGO TO TALK OVER PROSPECTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The baseball Brotherhood men are quietly dropping into the city preparing to put the finishing touches on the organization. Ward is expected to-night. Frederick Pfeffer was seen to-day. "There will be no further meetings," he said, "for the simple reason that everything has been done that we could accomplish. We shall secure a few more men for the Brotherhood and then we shall be all O. K. Glasscock, I have it on pretty good authority, has turned traitor, although he still professes friendship. He was in town Tuesday and said that he was still with us, but I know he is not; in fact, he is trying to get some of our players away from us. He hasn't injured us, however."

"Should the League find you are becoming too formidable, will you entertain any proposition to compromise?" he was asked.

"It is too late for a compromise. Here in Chicago we have secured an option on grounds on the north side that will far surpass the west-side grounds. We can present as good a club, if not better one, than Anson, and the price of admission will be the same as charged last year. The players will be paid according to the salaries they received last year. Contracts have been signed, and there is harmony among the boys. We have got plenty of financial backing, and can lay our hands on $100,000 any day."

"Is the Brotherhood as well established in other cities as in Chicago?"

"I is; and most of the players have been signed and the grounds secured."

In the neighborhood of fifteen Brotherhood players assembled last night in the Tremont House. The session was not of long duration, but it was evident from the sounds of animated discussion which issued from the room that much was going on. When the meeting broke up, Mark Baldwin was approached for an interview. He denied that any formal meeting had been held, saying it was only a friendly gathering of some of the Brotherhood men who wanted to talk over their bright prospects.

Alton, 10 o'clock Friday afternoon.—The following season, 1877, was a disastrous one financially and ended with but five clubs in the League, in one of which, Louisville, were players publicly accused of dishonesty. The League promptly investigated these charges, and when the four players of that club—Devlin, Hall, Craver, and Nichols—were proved guilty of selling games they were promptly expelled and have never been reinstated. These two steps, boldly taken when the League was struggling for existence, settled the question as to a club's obligations to the League and forever banished dishonesty from its ranks, stigmatizing the latter as an unpardonable crime.

Hall arrived at the Hotel Piasa this morning from the league meeting in Chicago. He was highly enthusiastic about the recent success of the Brotherhood and showed the contracts of Dell Darling, John Tener, Hugh Duffy, and Charley Farrell. He says that nearly all the New-York players have been signed, and the work of putting the grounds in order for the coming season is being commenced in all the League cities.

GLASSCOCK'S DESERTION.

KEEFE SAYS THAT HE IS A TRAITOR OF THE WORST TYPE.

Acting Secretary Keefe of the Brotherhood was seen yesterday in reference to the rumored desertion of Capt. "Jack" Glasscock of Indianapolis. "Yes," he said sorrowfully, "it's so; Glasscock has gone back on us. But what can you expect of a man who wears a No. 12 shoe and a No. 6 hat. He is a traitor of the worst type, and will always be branded as such. He attended meetings regularly, and led us to believe that he was with us, in order to get information for the League magnates."

"Did not Boyle and Denny—have they deserted?" he was asked.

"If my information is correct they have. But I can hardly believe it. When Glasscock, Denny, and Boyle signed the pledge to support the Brotherhood, they professed great faith in the new organization. They refused much reliance in what Glasscock said, but Denny and Boyle, particularly the latter, I thought would stick it out to the end. If the report is true the Indianapolis people must have offered big inducements to make them violate their pledges. At any rate the deserters will be dealt with according to law. Injunctions will be issued in every city in which a man who has signed an agreement to playing with a League Club, and our legal adviser informs us that we can retain them from playing."

Keefe says that the prospects of a successful season for the Brotherhood are very bright. With the exception of Indianapolis nearly all the men have kept their agreements and are now signing contracts. Players, he says, will not manage the clubs. Men who are familiar with the game will be employed to act as Secretary, Treasurer, and manager. Work will be commenced on the new grounds as soon as practicable. As regards money, Keefe says that the new organization has more funds than it can use.

SHORT STOPS.

A dispatch from Milwaukee says: "Robert Lowe, now with the Boston team, is in the city endeavoring to close a contract with the Milwaukee management for the purchase of three infielders of the local nine. When asked what he thought would be the outcome of the coming struggle he said: 'Well, from what I can see I am confident the Brotherhood will triumph and the American Association go to the wall. The National League, of course, will maintain its ground, as its strong financial backing will permit it to compete with anything the Brotherhood may advance. As a result I will have many of its old players I cannot pay, but I do know the minor leagues furnished the best material they can compose of, and some of the clubs are after more of these men."

Glasscock, the Indianapolis short stop, has been assailed to engage the players of his club for the League. He has secured, it is said, Boyle, Getzein, Manion, and Dean.

Lave Cross, catcher of the Athletic Club, signed a Brotherhood contract yesterday with the Philadelphia Club of the Players' League.

"Mike" Madden yesterday signed a contract for three years with the Boston Brotherhood team, at a yearly salary of $2,700.

Keefe thinks that the Brotherhood is bound to be a success.

NEW POLICE COURTS.

TWO POLICE STATIONS WILL PROBABLY BE USED BY POLICE JUSTICES.

Mayor Grant's proposal that some of the police stations be designated for use for purposes of police courts has been under the consideration of a committee of the Police Justices for several months. This committee, is made up of Selon B. Smith, Charles Welde, and Edward Hogan, and their report was made to the Mayor yesterday. The Mayor's plan is favored, and the report says that additional places in which to hold court are necessary to relieve the pressure of business in the Second, Third, and Fourth Districts, all of which now goes to Jefferson Market, Essex Market, and Fifty-seventh-Street Courts, and they recommended that a temporary police court be established in the Forty-seventh-street police station. This would relieve the Second and Fourth Districts.

There were over 20,000 arrests in the Second District last year. That district embraces the territory from Canal to Forty-second street, west of Broadway and Fourth-avenue. The prisoners arrested in it last year were arraigned in Jefferson Market. The Fourth District extends from Fourteenth to Seventy-ninth street, east of Fourth-avenue, and from Forty-second-street to Sixty-third-street from river to river. Better facilities for expediting cases, a great saving of time to witnesses and complainants, and an equalization of the distance that criminals have to be conveyed are given by the Police Justices' committee as reasons why a temporary court should be established in the Forty-seventh-street station.

The Twenty-second-street police station is recommended by the report as a proper place for a temporary court to relieve the pressure of business on the east side. This, it is pointed out, would relieve Essex Market, and would affect to some extent the business of the Fifty-seventh-Street Court. The report says that the establishment of these two courts would do much to improve the present situation, and that the business in the Tombs Police Courts cannot give due attention to the cases that come before them. Some permanent provisions, the report says, will have to be made in the end for courts at the points mentioned, and something will have to be done to prepare the station house for court purposes. The Mayor sent the report to the Police Commissioners, with the request that the work suggested by the committee should be pushed along.

WORDS OF EULOGY.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR ISAAC PRATT CHAMBERS.

Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church had its seating capacity fully tested last night by the audience which attended the memorial service in commemoration of Isaac Pratt Chambers, Controller of the New-York Central Railroad, who died three months ago. Fifteen hundred school children from the public schools of the Nineteenth Ward, of which Mr. Chambers was one of the Trustees, occupied the gallery and sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Abide with Me," and other hymns.

The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of Holy Trinity, made a brief address, in which he dwelt strongly on the loving nature of Mr. Chambers. There was place for both sentiment and religion in business as he practiced it. He was not a public character, but a private American gentleman, and in the minor political office he held as a School Trustee, as a Treasurer and Trustee of the church to which he contributed most of his means, as member of a social club he was remembered with affection and regard as a noble friend, a generous giver, a simple patron, and an honest man.

A few remarks were also made by the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Watkins, now of Philadelphia, but formerly pastor of Holy Trinity. Among those present were Col. D. C. Ward, Lieut. Col. Joseph J. Little, Major L. Frank Barry, Surgeon Allen, Col. Charles F. Homer, and Lieut. Col. Conkling of the Seventy-first Regiment Veterans, of which Mr. Chambers was a member; Col. Kapper, School Commissioner Devoe, Trustees Fettretch and Kelly, Inspectors Jackson and Fleischhauer, Major Libby, and Frederick Walker. The altar of the church was very handsomely decorated with plants, flowers, and the national colors. After the services were over art-type portraits of Mr. Chambers were distributed among the audience.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Provisions experienced something of an upward turn to-day. At the adjournment the prices current or quoted showed a net advance for the day of 22½c. on November Pork, 12½c. on January Pork, 15c. on May Pork, 7½c. on November Lard, 5c. on January Lard and January and May Short Ribs, and 2½c. on May Lard. Domestic and foreign orders in hand were even larger than usual of late, and the prices asked by packers for suitable property were paid almost without question. For immediate delivery 2,000 tcs. of Lard were taken at 6s 97½@6s 20; 500 tcs. of fresh packed sweet pickled Hams, averaging 16 lbs., at 8c.; 5,000 lbs. smoked Short Ribs at 6s@6s 10, and several hundred thousand pounds of partly cured Short Ribs and other Sides at terms not made public. There was a rush to cash trade on the Board, and its influence was felt sharply in the speculative dealings, which were considerably increased. Shorts ran quite covered freely. For January—the leading option—Pork sold from $9 87½ early up to $9 95@9 97½; Lard from $5 92½ up to $6, and Short Ribs from $4 82½ up to $4 95. Short Ribs for the month closed at the best figure. Lard at $5 97½@6.00, and Pork at $9 42½@9 45. Other deliveries than January stood at the adjournment at $8 82½ for November Pork, $5 10 for November Lard, $5 37½ bid for November Short Ribs, $9

RACING IN JERSEY MUD

A LOT OF RUNAWAY RACES AT GUTTENBERG.

GLOSTER, RANCOCAS, SAM MORSE, NOW OR NEVER, CARNOT, AND TRUNE WIN THE SIX RACES.

In spite of rain and bitter cold weather, some 8,000 people went to the track of the Hudson County Jockey Club yesterday, to get such enjoyment as was possible from seeing a lot of horses plow their way through a very heavy track. Just before the fifth race Repudiator ran away from the bad who was exercising him, and ran three miles before he could be pulled up. All bets were declared off and new books made on the race, which Carnot won.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾.

W. Daly's b. g. Gloster, 8 years, by Gienelg-Flora, 120 pounds.....(M. Daly) 1
A. Littoear's ch. g. Lemax, aged, 138.....(H. Harris) 2
L. Lorillard's ch. c. Hazard, 3, 118.....(Cahill) 3

The Remember got gelding, 115, and Bonny Lass, 115, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Gloster, 3 to 10; Hazard, 5 to 1; Lemax, 8 to 1; Bonny Lass, 8 to 1; the Remember gelding, 8 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $300, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:08.

G. Walbaum's ch. c. Rancocas, by Iroquois-Ondulation, 107 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Excelsior Stable's b. f. Fast Time, 92.....(Stephenson) 2
M. J. Daly's ch. c. Jerry, 98.....(F. Doane) 3

Sam Morse, 112; Festa, 110, and the Gipsy filly, 101, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Rancocas, 4 to 5; Fast Time, 11 to 5; the Gipsy filly and Belle Kennedy, 10 to 1; each; Jerry, 40 to 1; Bliss, 60 to 1.

For place—Against Rancocas, 3 to 10; Fast Time, 3 to 5; the Gipsy filly and Belle Kennedy, 3 to 1 each; Jerry, 3 to 1; Bliss, 20 to 1.

Won by four lengths; three between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:53¾. Me bid for the winner.

J. F. Carmody's b. c. Sam Morse, 2 years, by Leonatus-Seranella, 98 pounds.....(M. Penny) 1
M. Daly's ch. h. Oasis, 5, 89.....(F. Doane) 2
L. James's ch. g. Wynwood, 4, 105.....(Cahill) 3
W. H. Tinsmans's br. h. Herman, 6, 102.(M. Lynch) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Herman and Sam Morse, 3 to 1 each; Wynwood, 13 to 5, and Sola, 6 to 1.

For place—Against Sam Morse, Herman, and Wynwood, 3 to 5 each; Sola, 3 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; four between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second, for all ages. One mile. Time—1:48¾.

O. B. McClain's b. c. Now or Never, 4 years, by Sir Satisfaction-By and Bye, 110 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
C. Cornelison's br. g. King Crab, 4, 107.....(Soden) 2
Beverwyck Stable's b. f. Lavinia Belle, 4, 107..
.....(Stephenson) 3

Bordelaise, 107, and Pat Donovan, 110, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Now or Never and King Crab, 7 to 5 each; Lavinia Belle, 3 to 1; Bordelaise, 40 to 1, and Pat Donovan, 80 to 1.

For place—Against Now or Never and King Crab, 1 to 2 each; Lavinia Belle, 4 to 5; Bordelaise, 5 to 1; Pat Donovan, 12 to 1.

Won by four lengths; twenty between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second; for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—2:01¾.

C. Cornelison's ch. g. Carnot, by Kinfisher-Carina, 95 pounds.....(H. Penny) 1
J. A. Batchelor's ch. f. Stephanie, 105...(Riley) 2
J. S. McDonald's b. c. Barnside, 93..(Stephenson) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Stephanie, 4 to 5; Barnside, 3 to 1; Carnot, 3 to 1. No place betting.

Won by three lengths; two between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:30¾. No bid for the winner.

Pordham Stable's br. h. Tyrone, 5 years, by Mortemar-Cyntis, 108 pounds.....(Miller) 1
Olde Stable's ch. g. Boodle, 4, 118.....(Whyburn) 2
K. R. Dyer's b. g. Jim Gates, 5, 107....(Brennan) 3

Mr. Pheasant, 118; Alfred, 108; Bothwell, 115; Sweeney, 112; Festna, 112; Neptunus, 112; Macgregor, 109; Black Jack, 112; Little Mickey, 109; Farrell, 96; Joe Heiseman, 114; Fonsie, 92; Big Brown Jug, 103, and Bradbury, 97, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against Boodle, 4 to 1; Bothwell and Little Mickey, 5 to 1 each; Tyrone, 6 to 1; Mr. Pheasant, 7 to 1; Jim Gates, 8 to 1; Macgregor, Black Jack, and Big Brown Jug, 8 to 1 each; Alfred, Neptune, Sweeney, and Pommery Sec, 15 to 1 each; Festus and Bradbury, 20 to 1 each; Jim Gates, 30 to 1; Joe Heinsman, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Boodle, 7 to 5; Bothwell, 8 to 5; Little Mickey, 2 to 1; Tyrone, 2½ to 1; El Trinidad, Cheeney, Neptunus, Macgregor, Black Jack, and Big Brown Jug, 3 to 1 each; Farrell, Macgregor, Sleacher, and Pommery Sec, 8 to 1 each; Festus and Bradbura, 8 to 1 each; Jim Gates, 10 to 1; Joe Heinsman, 20 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

Six races were decided at Clifton, N. J., yesterday over a heavy track, the results being as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Mabel Glenn won, with Owen Golden second and Sir William third. Time—1:26¼.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Faster woe, with Woodstock second and Carlow third. Time—1:06¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Ovid won, with Lee Wellington second and Dunboyne third. Time—2:02.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Can't Tell won, with Lotion second and Groomsman third. Time—1:47.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Little Minch won, with Theora second and She third. Time—1:18¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Falcon won, with Zangbar second and Elevo third. Time—1:41.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Refund, 106 pounds; Sam D., 103; Vivid, 102; Jennie McFarland, 101; Belmont and Count Luna, 98 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Clay Stockton, 119 pounds; Stis, 115; Wild Cherry and Vivid, 110 each; Lyrist, 108.

THIRD RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Grey Cloud, J. J. O'B., Amos, and Woodburn, 100 pounds each; Bay Ridge, 95; Scatick and Brier, 92; Bull's Eye, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Dunboyne, 116 pounds; Van, 106; Wild Cherry, 104; Wanda, 104; Clay Stockton, 103; Fog Worthington, 94; Specialty, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Dunboyne, 107 pounds; Elevo 102; J. J. Healy, 100; Macbeth II., 97; My Own, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Jim Murphy, 124 pounds; Jack Rose and Bob Fisher, 123 each; Garrison and Woodburn, 120 each.

THE ELIZABETH RACES.

The New-Jersey Jockey Club will have their regular day's racing at their track near Elizabeth this afternoon. The entries for the several events are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500; for maidens of all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Winona, 114 pounds; Grey Cloud, 112; Sharpshooter, 117 each; Alfred B., 112; Printer (formerly the Regan colt) and Warsaw, 100 each; Dalnshire Lass, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $400; for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Prestle, 108 pounds; Nelson, 98; Bonnie Lassie, 95; Cortland and Owen Golden, 94 each; Mary B., 92.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Richelieu, 110 pounds; Cambyses and Adolph, 107 each; Elmstone and Arab, 105 each; Wanderer, 103; Harry Postlethwaite, Tom Kearns, and Lorris, 98 each; Teo Rooth, 84.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500; for beaten horses. Six and a half furlongs. Huntress, 112 pounds; G. W. Cook, 115; Theodosius and Battersby, 108 each; Connemara, 105; Later On and Bill Barnes, 103 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400; for three-year-olds that have not won a stake race. Six and a half furlongs. Glory, 112 pounds; Freisia and Oregon, 110 each; Manola, 107; Martin Russell and Prince Imperial, 105 each; the Helen McGregor colt and Re-echo, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; purse $500; for all ages. One mile. Golden Reel, 110 pounds; Wheeler T. and Bellwood, 109 each; Brave, Barbier, Rosemont, and Bohemian, 100 each; St. Valentine, 90; Not Guilty, 85.

RACE TRACK RECEIPTS.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The Brighton Beach Racing Association reports the following as its gate receipts last season, under Chapter 479, Laws of 1887:

June 10	$2,396 00	July 24	$1,706 00
June 14	1,992 00	July 26	1,577 00
June 17	1,874 50	July 31	678 50
June 21	2,098 50	Aug. 2	1,218 50
June 24	1,999 00	Aug. 7	1,010 00
July 1	1,953 00	Aug. 9	1,267 50
July 5	1,849 50	Aug. 9	1,297 00
July 8	1,836 00	Aug. 12	1,577 50
July 10	1,679 50	Aug. 14	1,169 50
July 12	1,993 50	Aug. 16	1,573 00
July 15	1,232 00	Aug. 19	1,322 50
July 17	1,812 50	Aug. 26	1,379 00
July 19	1,486 00	Sept. 9	1,484 00
July 22	1,687 00		

The grand total of gross receipts for admission at race tracks of the association was $44,227 50. Of this amount the tax on gross gate receipts was $2,211 37.

A $25,000 SUIT FOR SLANDER.

James Johnston, a Brooklyn Republican politician, known for years as "Jimmy Johnston of the Twelfth Ward," in which district he is the party boss, took steps yesterday to bring suit to recover $25,000 damages from Henry Mieglis, a political rival, for slander. He and Miemlis have been fighting to control the ward machinery for several years, but Johnston has always won. According to his complaint, Miemlis obtained his revenge by calling him Johnston, a thief. This was done in the presence of "Mike" Dady and other politicians, Johnston says, and is easy of proof. No answer has yet been filed, but if the case comes to trial some interesting facts about the inside workings of the local Republican machine will be aired.

BOND PURCHASES.

[illegible] following bonds [illegible] All of the offers were accepted.

THE CATHOLIC SYNOD.

DR. M'QUIRK SUCCEEDS DR. BURTSELL AS DEFENSOR VINCULIS.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was yesterday the scene of the imposing ceremonies attendant upon the Synod of the clergy of the New-York Archdiocese of the Roman Catholic Church. At 9:30 o'clock the members of the Synod, composed of priests from every parish in the diocese, and numbering between three and four hundred, assembled at the orphanage in Madison-avenue and marched to the cathedral.

Mass was celebrated by the rector of the cathedral, the Rev. Dr. Lavelle. The master of ceremonies was the Rev. Dr. C. E. McDonnell, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Kelly. The Rev. J. A. Kellner led in the chants, assisted by the Rev. Anthony Lammel and the Rev. J. H. Bigley. Archbishop Corrigan conducted the services, attended by the Very Rev. Dean Egan as assistant priest. The Rev. G. A. Healey and the Rev. P. W. Tandy were deacons of honor, and the Rev. C. H. Colton and the Rev. G. Bender subdeacons. The Archbishop's cross was carried during the ceremonies by the Rev. Patrick Daly.

The usual Prepsatory prayers preceding the annual deliberative work of the Synod were chanted, and the Archbishop delivered a brief discourse, in the course of which he announced the diocesan appointments for the ensuing three years. Following are the appointments made by the Synod and Archbishop:

Diocesan Consultors (the Archbishop's Advisory Council of Administration)—Mgr. Preston, Mgr. Donnelly, Mgr. Farley, the Very Rev. Dean Mooney of Newburg, N. Y., the Rev. James H. McGean of St. Peter's Church, and the Rev. F. W. Wayrich of St. Alphonsus's Church.

Synodal Examiners—The Very Rev. Dr. Gabriels, President of the Provincial Seminary at Troy, N. Y.; the Very Rev. Dean Mooney, the Very Rev. Dean Prendergast, the Rev. Dr. P. J. McGlynn, the Rev. Charles McCready, the Rev. A. B. Schwellinger, the Rev. Dr. Brann, the Rev. Philip Cardella, S. J., and the Rev. F. W. Wayrich.

The decrees made recently at Baltimore, together with the decrees of previous Synods were affirmed and promulgated. The Synod ceased its labors about 1 o'clock.

The officers of the Synod were, Archbishop Corrigan presiding:

Promoters—The Rev. J. F. Kearney and the Rev. John Edwards; Procurators of the Clergy—Mgr. Farley and Mgr. Wayrich; Secretary—The Very Rev. Dr. Burtsell; Notary—The Rev. W. A. Murphy; Judges of Excuse for Absence—The Rev. M. J. Brophy and the Rev. J. J. Flood.

FOR CREDULOUS BUYERS.

A CIRCULAR WHICH LOOKS MUCH LIKE PART OF A SWINDLE.

The Custom House authorities were handed a circular yesterday which appears to have been circulated with the intention of swindling women. O. A. Sjostrom, an emigrant agent at 27 State-street, who lives at 318 Fourth-street, Brooklyn, sent it to the Collector's office. It was received through the mail by his wife a few days ago. It is headed: "By special permit of the Custom House, to sell to consumers only." The word "salvage" is printed three times across the page in large type. Then it goes on as follows:

"Wreck of the steamship Caledonia, which took place March 12, 1888, with a full cargo of English, Scotch, and French dry goods. Damage, $700,000.

"Prescott, Reid & Co., salvage brokers and commission agents, Broadway, New-York, and Franklin-street, Chicago, beg to inform you that they have received instructions from the underwriters to sell by private arrangements the whole of the goods saved from the above ship. Patterns inclosed herewith will show the superior quality of the goods."

Then follows a list that is likely to charm any buyer. Plushee are offered at 5 cents a yard, Scotch calicoes at 2 cents a yard, cambric handkerchiefs at 45 cents a dozen, kid gloves at 15 cents a pair, woolen hose at 10 cents a pair, Turkish towels and Brussels carpeting at 25 cents a yard, and fine dress goods at "prices never before heard of." A significant postscript is added to the effect that the catalogue will be called for. Attached to the circular is a number of small samples of goods.

Acting Deputy Collector Dunn of the marine division, to whom the circular was referred, says that the Anchor Line steamer Caledonia left New-York Feb. 16, 1888, for Bristol, England. Upon arriving there March 5 she grounded for several hours. Subsequently she left for New-York via Mediterranean ports, and was at Lisbon on April 15, 1888. She arrived in New-York Oct. 3, 1888, and was also here in September, 1889. When last heard from—Oct. 25—she was at Lesborn, bound for New-York, where she is now due. She is the only British steamship of that name, and there is but one American steamship named the Caledonia. She is a small vessel of twenty-one tons.

The name of the firm of Prescott, Reid & Co. is neither in the City Directory nor in the Copartnership Directory.

OUR GROWING NAVY.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Theodore Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has submitted to Secretary Tracy a report of the operations coeonnoted under the supervision of the bureau during the year ended June 30, 1889, and the estimates for the coming fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. The latter include the following: Salaries in bureau, $21,520; preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks, purchase of materials and stores of all kinds, labor in navy yards, &c., $1,000,000; clerks, &c., in navy yards, $19,972; improvement of plant at New-York Navy Yard, $50,000; at Norfolk Yard, $50,000; at Mare Island Yard, San Francisco, $75,000; on account of hulls and outfits of new ships heretofore authorised by Congress, $4,000,000; improvement of plant at Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, $150,000; at Boston Yard, $150,000; at League Island Yard, Philadelphia, $250,000; construction of two tugs, $60,000; construction of one freight boat, $450,000.

During the year 1888-9 the following expenditures were made: Repairs on vessels at navy yards, $373,364; construction and repair, $779,943; labor in navy yards and on vessels, materials, &c., $140,905; civil establishment, $18,925; steel armature, $45,284; repairs of vessels, $12,184; increase of the navy, $748,125.

The report presents a lengthy argument in favor of increasing the efficiency of navy yards as indicated in the estimates, saying this great nation should not close any navy yard. The report says that after eight or nine years there will be no wooden vessels remaining in active service, a deficiency appropriation will be necessary in order that the work of construction and repair may be carried on during the remainder of the present fiscal year without interruption.

The single-turreted monitors are said to be now in a worse than useless state, and the report recommends that something be done with them. To put them into condition for efficient service in harbor and coast defence will cost, is is estimated, $406,000. There are thirteen of these monitors.

Commenting on calls in addition to the difficulty of getting satisfactory bids for the construction of vessels when the cost is limited by the acts authorizing them to be built, and recommends that in the future the bureau be not crippled by such legislation. In regard to armor, Commodore Wilson gives the following statement of the condition of the navy:

The United States has at present four steel cruisers and a steel dispatch vessel in commission. The Baltimore, Yorktown, Petrel and Charleston have had their trial trips, and may be expected soon to take their place in the cruising fleet. There are 21 wooden steamers and 7 iron steamers still useful and serviceable. With the completion of the vessels now building and appropriated for the United States will possess 10 armored vessels, 13 single-turreted monitors, 21 steel cruisers or gunboats, 2 dynamite cruisers, 1 torpedo cruiser for coasts, an armored ram, 1 first-class torpedo boat, and 7 iron steamers.

The work of rebuilding the navy is progressing very satisfactorily, and the results accomplished during the past six months are sufficient guarantee of the purpose of the department to advance the work with the utmost rapidity and of its energy and success in the performance of the task. The vessels already under contract and building at navy yards are progressing favorably, and some are rapidly nearing completion. The progress made upon the armored cruiser Maine at the navy yard, New-York, deserves special mention and is very creditable to that yard. It will thus be seen that as far as lies within its power, the department is vigorously endeavoring to satisfy the popular demand and establish a navy worthy of the United States and commensurate with its importance as a maritime power.

A PLAY THAT WAS NOT ACCEPTED.

There is a difference of opinion between Mrs. Annie Yeamans, the actress, and Frank A. Tannehill, the actor and playwright, about a play which Mr. Tannehill claims Mrs. Yeamans engaged him to write for her. Mrs. Yeamans has begun suit in the City Court to recover from Tannehill $100, which she alleges she lent him in September last. Tannehill alleges that Mrs. Yeamans engaged him to write a play, for which she was to pay $5,000, of which $250 was to be paid in cash, other payments were to be made as each act was finished, and the balance to be paid in monthly installments. Mrs. Yeamans now, Tannehill says, refuses to accept the play, and he puts in a counter-claim for $5,000 damages.

A BANK RESUMES BUSINESS.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Nov. 21.—Business at the Tradesmen's National Bank in Conshohocken, which had been suspended since the discovery of the defalcation of Cashier William Cresson about three weeks ago, was resumed to-day with $50,000 capital. Cresson's successor at the bank is Isaac Roberts. The Directors feel very much encouraged at the action of more than 50 per cent of the depositors in not withdrawing their deposits, and it is believed the resumption will be a success.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

In the suit of Allen Schumacher against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for $25,000 damages for injuries received in the accident on the Third-avenue line in 1887, when several persons were knocked off the structure into the street, the jury was unable to agree after being seven hours, and was yesterday discharged. The case was tried before Judge Allen in the Court of Common Pleas. Ten jurors were in favor of allowing Schumacher $5,000 damages. Two thought that $1,200 was enough, and all efforts at striking an average were in vain.

An order of discontinuance was entered yesterday by Judge Patterson in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the suit of Sir Bache Cunard against Charles G. Francklyn for $3,000,000. The suit was withdrawn by agreement from the calendar of Part IV. of the Supreme Court about ten days ago, on the statements of counsel that a settlement had been reached, which was put in writing and this order finally ends all of the proceedings, including the order of arrest against Mr. Francklyn. The terms of the settlement will not be made public.

The Operative Plasterers' Society will hold its annual ball at Tammany Hall Monday evening. A centennial banner will be presented to the Society by Gen. Daniel Butterfield and the Centennial Committee. The oration of the evening will be delivered by Hon. James Fitzgerald. A souvenir of the occasion will consist of a cabinet photograph of the society as it appeared marching under the Memorial Arch on the 30th of April last. The photograph is mounted on white cellhioid stamped in blue and red.

While Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell, sixty years old, of 238 East Ninety-fourth-street, was crossing Third-avenue at Ninety-fourth-street shortly after 6 o'clock last evening she was knocked down by the horses attached to car 158 of the Third-avenue line. One of the front wheels of the car passed over her body. Mrs. O'Donnell's daughter, Mary Ann Herman, who is said to be a Presbyterian Hospital, it is feared that she will not survive the injuries. Louis Tinken of 324 Bowery, the driver of the car, was arrested.

Dr. Charles Baily Gates, a dentist at 147 East Thirty-seventh-street, has been granted a divorce in the Supreme Court from his wife, Carrie E. Gates. They were married in 1884 by the Rev. R. W. Kidd. A few months ago Mrs. Gates left her husband and went with Dan D. Kremelberg to the Hotel Normandie, where Mr. Kremelberg registered as J. D. Kasson and wife. Kremelberg and Mrs. Gates were at the Normandie from Aug. 27 to Sept. 3 last, and then, it is supposed, went to Europe.

There are races at Clifton, N. J., every day this week. The Erie Railroad has put on an extra special train, leaving the foot of Chambers-street at 1:30 P. M. and Twenty-third-street at 1:25 P. M., for Clifton in time for the five races. Regular race trains leave at 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30 P. M., and 1 P. M. from the foot of Chambers-street; five minutes earlier from Twenty-third-street. Tickets are sold, covering railroad fare together with admission to the grand stand.

John Howard of Fordham has written to Mayor Grant a very earnest letter claiming that the East River Electric Lighting Company had strung circuit wires in places along Avennes B and C in viniation of the rules of the Board of Electrical Control. The officers of the company deny that any such wires have been put up, and at the office of the Subway Commission it was said that no permits for such work had been issued. Mr. Howard's letter was referred to the board.

The Manhattan Athletic Club gave its first Ladies' Day musicale for this season in its clubhouse, 524 Fifth-avenue, yesterday afternoon. Its parlors were filled with guests. A musical programme was carried out, among those participating being Mesdames Lizzie W. Cary, Sophia Caurch Hall, Edith Pond, Mrs. Jennie Hall Wade, Mrs. Grace D. Leuering, Mrs. Flora C. Smith, and Messrs. J. H. McKinley, Carl E. Duff, Thomas Davison, W. Lyle, and Leonard Merrick.

There will be a reception in the church parlors of the Thirtieth-street Methodist Episcopal Church this evening, given to the pastor, the Rev. John G. Oakley, and his wife, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage as well as the close of his first quarter century of work in the ministry. This afternoon, from 3 to 4 o'clock, he will be at home to callers who wish to express their congratulations, but cannot be present at the public demonstration.

Difficulty was experienced in securing a jury to-day in Henry Lorenzo's case for murder in the first degree in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, as so many talesmen were opposed to the electrical execution method. Morgenwick on Aug. 9 shot his stepson, John Kirchner, sixteen years old, at their flat, 791 Ninth-avenue, when the latter was ordered, Conrad Kirchner told the story of the murder, and the case was then adjourned till to-day.

The use of Steinway Hall on the evening of Dec. 8 has been tendered for a benefit concert on behalf of the widow of the late Carl Anschütz, who first introduced German opera into this country. The concert will be given under the auspices of Mrs. Von Der Lieder, the Liederkranz, the Arion, the New-Yorker Sing Akademie, and the Gemischter Chor Liederhain. Miss Johanna Brocker and other artists will assist on this occasion.

Ex-Alderman James Barker, charged with assaulting James Hernan at the headquarters of the Thirteenth Assembly District County Democrats, was discharged by Justice Hogan at the Police Court yesterday. The magistrate decided that Hernan was intoxicated when he was assaulted, and expressed the belief that he only attempted criminal prosecution as a basis for a civil suit.

The Ohio Society had a ladies' reception in its house, 236 Fifth-avenue, last evening, which was well attended, in spite of the efforts of the weather to keep the sons and daughters of Ohio away. A painting of the eyesight of Gen. Thomas Ewing, father of Gen. Thomas Ewing, was presented to the society by ex-Congressman M. I. Southard, on behalf of J. sherman Moulton. Gen. Wager Swayne made the speech of acceptance.

Ex-Rennsdsman Pratt, who at one time was draftmaster of the police force of this city, and who subsequently organized a police force in Panama, sailed from this port on the 20th inst. for days for Costa Rica, where he will be employed in the organization of a police force in that country. He has a contract for a year, and for his services will receive $2,500 and expenses.

Dr. William M. Polk delivered the anniversary discourse before the New-York Academy of Medicine last night to an audience that, notwithstanding the all-pervading wetness out of doors, was large enough to comfortably fill the hall. The subject of the address was, "The Relation of Medicine to some of the Questions of the Day."

Siegfried H. May of 173 West Ninety-third-street, who believes that he killed the waiter Martin J. Flynn by thrusting an umbrella-point in his eye last month, went to the Coroners' office yesterday, and Julius Engel of 310 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street became surety for his appearance at the inquest in $2,500.

Since the completion of the new steel bridge at New-London, the through Boston travel via the Shore Line has materially increased. This line as much to the prompt service and splendid new equipment recently added to the line as to the natural desire of travelers to see the largest double-tracked drawbridge in the world.

Charles Wilkins, fifty-one years old, of 1,839 Second-avenue, driver of a Second-Avenue Railroad car, fell from the car he was driving at sixty-seventh-street and Second-avenue last evening. The front wheels of the car ont off his left leg. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

"The Dells of Wisconsin" by the Chicago Lantern Slide Club, some work of the Syracuse Camera Club, and some New-Yorker views, will be shown at the Society of Amateur Photographers' lantern-slide exhibition at 122 West Thirty-sixth-street at 8:30 o'clock this evening.

Reuben E. Sammis, the colored man who killed his brother Tobias in a fight in the latter's lodgings one night last Winter, pleaded guilty, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday to manslaughter in the first degree. He was remanded for sentence until Tuesday.

Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was entertained at a camp fire of Alexander Hamilton Post at 331 Lenox-avenue last evening. He delivered a brief address to the comrades present.

Louis C. Roegher was yesterday appointed by Judge Dugro of the Superior Court as referee in the suit brought by Talmadge & Martin to recover $11,000 from the National Republican League for printing and publishing documents.

An address on "A New View of Telephone Induction" was delivered last evening by John J. Carty, the electrician of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, before the Electric Club, at 17 East Twenty-second-street.

Patrolman Patrick Murphy of the steamboat squad, while endeavoring to arrest Walter Hanley, the driver of a truck, at Pier 28 North River, last evening, was struck by the pole of the truck and was severely injured.

George W. Pilhardt, a fireman of Company No. 14, has been recommended to the Commissioners for honorable mention by the foreman of that company for cleverly and bravely capturing a pickpocket on Sunday evening.

One of a series of Washington Heights subscription entertainments will be given at the Athenæum, on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Boulevard, to-morrow evening.

"J. H. H."—Apply to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington.

"W. C. B."—The museum will not be open in the evening until the electric light plant is completed.

"Observer."—Your question is not stated clearly enough.

"Wyckoff."—Haines's *Independent*.

"D. E."—There is no such work.

"R. M."—No.

BROOKLYN.

John Mayer, who stole a horse and wagon valued at $300 from Benjamin Wall on Oct. 5, and who was arrested in Philadelphia [illegible] was sentenced in the Kings County Court of Sessions to two years in State prison. [illegible] for the money were produced from [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

The Grand Lodge of New-Jersey Odd Fellows completed the business of the annual session at Trenton yesterday by electing the following officers: Grand Master—Henry M. Jewett of Winslow; Deputy Grand Master—Howard Sutphin of Flemington; Grand Warden—J. W. Trenchard of Bridgeton; Grand Secretary—Lewis Parker of Trenton; Grand Treasurer—Joseph P. Lamb of Johnstown; Grand Representative—Wesley Grahman of Hoboken.

A number of the leading farmers in the vicinity of Freehold have organized themselves into an association called the Manalapan Horse Breeders' Association. The capital stock is $2,000, divided in twenty shares. The stockholders are David Baird, J. H. Van Schaick, Asher Ely, Josiah Woodward, E. P. Baird, Livingston D. Bolton, John Ely, H. Van Schaick, John Crobaugh, Peter Forman, Henry S. Davison, A. E. Green, and McLean Voorhees.

The charitable ladies who conduct the free reading room at Long Branch held their annual election at the home of their President, Mrs. Hugh J. Hastings, at Monmouth Beach Wednesday. The officers chosen were: President—Mrs. Hugh J. Hastings; First Vice President—Mrs. Thomas W. Osborn; Second Vice President—Mrs. Jennie L. Morris; Secretary—Mrs. John A. Howland; Treasurer—Miss Caroline A. Scott.

Henry Workman, a colored truck driver, was fatally slashed with razors last night by three colored hostlers employed on the New-Jersey Jockey Club grounds. The affray took place at Workman's home, 231 Union-street, Elizabeth. Before the party had left the house the assailants escaped. He has five horrible cuts on his body. He was taken in a dying condition to the hospital.

A new banking company, known as the Central National Bank, has been organized at Freehold. The incorporators are Frederick Parker, James S. Parker, Gilbert Combs, John Bawden, Elihu Applegate, Henry J. Mount, O. Burt, Jr., and John Eurich. The treasurer is E. B. Bedle. Business will begin early in January.

The jury in the case of Jacinto Lombardi, on trial for the killing of Francisca Rogeiro et Lawnside during a fight among Italian railroad laborers, returned a verdict yesterday finding the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and recommended the mercy of the court.

The Rev. Dr. Robert C. Halicek, who has been for six years pastor of the old Revolutionary Presbyterian Church at Tennent, near Freehold, has resigned, and will become the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Southampton, L. I.

Sneak thieves who climbed into the upper part of H. W. Billington's residence on Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, at supper time Wednesday night carried away jewelry valued at $400.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—VAN BRUNT, P. J., DANIELS and BARRETT, JJ.—Nos. 2, 18, 19, 20, 26, 74, 102, 110, 111, 118, 119, 108.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—PATTERSON, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—O'BRIEN, J.—No. and Fact.—Nos. 215, 240, 258, 228, 24, 458, 238, 277, 7, 8.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—BEACH, J.—Law and Fact.—Nos. 295, 317, 97, 105.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—ANDREWS, J.—Nos. 1016, 1699, 922, 1091, 849, 1989, 506, 1194, 1014, 1, 916, 1895, 469, 911, 825, 1, 908, 1, 1082, 1041, 887, 1378.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—LAWRENCE, J.—Short Causes—Nos. 2315, 2267, 593, 2204, 2523, 2378, 2623, 2426, 2244, 2389, 2611, 2644, 2146, 1924, 2029, 2454, 2904, 2435, 2487, 2481, 1883, 2624, 2618, 2688.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 25, 1889.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—FREEDMAN, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 58, 59, 63, 64, 65, 50, 68, 67, 39, 169.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—SEDGWICK, C. J.—Nos. 690, 1078, 318, 739, 752, 403, 404, 793, 855, 866, 720, 733, 489, 767, 783.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 1, 57, 1180, 573, 469, 1040, 1076, 664, 157, 1023, 835, 908.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—DUNNO, J.—Nos. 333, 534, 891, 715, 878, 1001, 1009, 1036, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1093, 1095, 1097.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 549, contested will of Agnes Livingston Jones, at 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk. On will of Bridget Irwin, Herman Rosenberg, Robert Brady, J. W. Colwell, Eliza Monteith, Fry, Anna Hacker, and Mary Ann Caddick at 10 A. M.; Thomas Pearson at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.—BOOKSTAVER, J.—No. 1.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 1489, 355, 745, 1518, 1150, 802, 1606, 749, 1602, 517, 1537, 1193, 171, 1779, 375, 1443, 845, 1483, 1437, 1214.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—MOADAM, C. J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—KELLICH, J.—Short Causes—Nos. 1727, 1128, 1017, 1230, 1381, 456, 1396, 1430, 1548, 1344, 1398, 1541, 1277, 1154, 1497, 1500, 1445, 1388, 1476, 1478, 1419, 1211, 1510.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—HOLME, J.—Short Causes—Nos. 1334, 914, 1414, 2318, 1392, 1282, 1180, 1430, 1000, 999, 1480, 1389, 1431, 1423, 1353, 1163, 1344, 1388, 1554, 1488.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—McGOWN, J.—Short Causes—Nos. 1124, 1453, 2526, 1443, 1444, 1455, 946, 1459, 1360, 1483, 1456, 1261, 1817, 1342, 1475, 1526, 1478, 745, 1498, 1498, 1221.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—NEHRBAS, J.—Special calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred cases.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—There was a more liberal supply of choice Beeves in the Cattle market today than for either of the preceding days of the week, but holders had no difficulty in sustaining former prices. Holders of common to fair sorts were not so fortunate. The market continues to be heavily overstocked with such Cattle, and as the demand is about the advantage remains with buyers. To-day's sales were generally at a slight reduction from Wednesday's prices. Trading was all the way from $1 25@1 35 for scalawag Cows and Bulls to $3 25@3 35 for holiday Cattle. Another bunch of the J. B. Keller Cattle brought the last named figure. There were a number of trades at $4 50@5, but the great bulk of the sales was at prices below $4 25. The run of Texas Cattle was again large—not far from 7,000—and prices remained weak, with the poorer kinds selling a little lower. A large amount of common stuff was left over unsold, the market closing dull and weak. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $3 90@4 35; choice Cattle, $4 40@4 65; good-grade shipping Steers, $3 90@4 35; medium shipping Steers, $3 30@3 65; common to fair Steers, $2 75@3 35; common to choice Bulls, $1 60@3 50; good to choice Cows, $2 20@2 75; poor to medium Cows, $1 15@

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—6TH PAGE—5th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BROOKLYN BOARDERS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—4th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—5th, 6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—1st col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—2d col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—2d col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMERICAN THEATRE—At 8:15—A CELEBRATED WOMAN.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
ASSOCIATION HALL—At 8—LECTURE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE TOURISTS IN A PULLMAN CAR.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—MACBETH.
COMEDY THEATRE—At 8—RUNNING WILD.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSÉE—SADELYI NAGI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—CLAUDIAN.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—A DARK SECRET.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—VAUDEVILLE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 2—PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—CONCERT.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN ACES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MILES AROON.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
UNION TABERNACLE—PHILIP PHILLIPS.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain.

We are not surprised to hear that the opponents of Mr. REED are offended at commendation of him by THE TIMES. We should be sorry if they were not. Men who are so largely interested in wasteful and sometimes corrupt expenditure of other people's money are not likely to agree with THE TIMES in its views of the Speakership, and in the proportion that they think those views likely to prevail they are sure to be angry at the plain expression of them. But they must not hope to influence votes against Mr. REED by saying that he is a candidate acceptable to THE TIMES. No one will oppose him on that ground who would not oppose him in any event. His opponents may be more passionate on that account, but they will not be a whit more efficient. The leaders of the Republican Party have made some mistakes, and some of them are not redolent of the odor of sanctity. But the body of Republican members of Congress have too much sense and too much self-respect to resent the approval of a candidate by an independent journal on grounds clearly specified and the soundness of which they recognize themselves.

We do not see exactly why Mr. WINDOM should think it is "too bad to put on him" the intention of recommending an increase of tariff duties as a means of reducing the revenue. It would be an outrageous proposition certainly, and suicidal for any responsible leader to undertake to get carried out; but then it is a proposition made in set terms by the National Convention of the Republican Party last year, and accepted without qualification or reserve by Mr. WINDOM'S chief, the President of the United States. Mr. WINDOM doubtless knows that it is preposterous, but we question whether Mr. HARRISON does. The latter may perceive that it would be fatal politically, for all the signs of the times are very plain and point a way so straight that even Mr. HARRISON can hardly err therein. But even this is not entirely clear. Mr. HARRISON has hardly given any indications that he has said on that subject has had a certain parrot tone. But, whether through imitative instinct or otherwise, he unquestionably has accepted the proposition that Mr. WINDOM now resents any responsibility for.

There is something rather amusing in the latest phase of White House nepotism. It appears that President HARRISON has a brother in Kansas City who labors under the disadvantage of being a Democrat, and therefore cannot expect to hold office under this Administration, but it does not prevent him from having more "influence" than all the Republicans of Western Missouri. He is credited with scouring the appointment of the Postmaster of Kansas City on his sole Democratic recommendation, while that of the "entire Republican organization of Western Missouri" was ignored. But where does the immediate family benefit come in? Why, it is said that the appointment makes sure that Democrat SCOTT HARRISON'S son will be Assistant Postmaster, and that is the price of the powerful influence that secured the appointment. Whether the son is a Democrat or Republican does not appear, but he is a nephew of the President, and that is sufficient for the subordinate position, regardless of politics.

An encouraging day's work was done yesterday in adding to the World's Fair guarantee fund. Including that portion of the brewers' promised subscriptions that was finally turned in, the addition amounted to $585,599, bringing the total subscribed nearly up to four million dollars. Considering the direct benefit that the Manhattan Railway Company will derive from the holding of a World's Fair in New-York, its subscription does not look large, but there are several transportation interests that will be greatly benefited which have not been heard from at all. There are also many wealthy citizens whose fortunes have been built out of the business advantages of New-York, and will be increased by any stimulus to its prosperity, who have not yet responded in the liberal spirit that was to be expected of them. Already the slow progress of the fund has been used as an argument against New-York's claim to be the site of the fair of 1892 and as an evidence that its people do not care enough about it to work for its success. This reproach can be removed by a prompt completion of the fund.

The difficulties which have been experienced of late years in finding suitable Assistant Surgeons to fill the vacancies in that grade in the navy might well suggest to Congress the importance of making the service more desirable to young medical men. No doubt, the standard of qualification is very high, and the boards of medical officers who examine the candidates do not propose to make it less exacting by any action of theirs. This is as it should be, since the true remedy is not to lower the standard, but to hold out such additional inducements as will secure an adequate supply of competent men. As the case stands, a board of examination on the Atlantic coast has been in session for months in order to fill eight or nine vacancies in the grade of Assistant Surgeon, and another has been in session on the Pacific coast, and between the two they have scarcely made more than a beginning. During upward of two months after its assembling the former board did not have candidates enough offering themselves to fill half the vacancies, even had it accepted all that came, while, as a fact, in that period it accepted none. Like difficulties have been experienced in preceding years, and there seems to be a need of making an improvement in the condition of Assistant Surgeons. The last Congress had before it a project for the purpose which did not secure the desired consideration.

THE DOOM OF MORMONISM.

The mere fact that a contest has come between the Mormons and the Gentiles of Salt Lake City for the control of the Municipal Government is an omen of the impending doom of one of the most persistent delusions of modern times. It has long been evident that Mormonism could not survive the contact of the civilization of the country closing in upon it, with whose social, moral, and religious spirit it was at war. It has not only been at war with the prevailing civilization and public sentiment of the country outside of its own narrow ecclesiastical intrenchments, but it has maintained hostility against the laws and institutions of the land. The growth of Gentile population in Utah and the introduction of the social customs and the law-abiding and law-enforcing spirit of Americans who had no respect for the Mormon delusion was sure in the end to extinguish this surviving "relic of barbarism." It is evident that the culmination of that process is now at hand.

The strange court proceedings that have been going on at Salt Lake City for the last week show that the death struggle of Mormonism has begun. In view of the coming contest for supremacy between the Mormons and Gentiles in the capital of Utah the process of naturalizing new citizens was taken up some time ago, and the Gentiles took their stand against admitting JOHN MOORE, a Mormon, to the rights of citizenship, on the ground that in "going through the Endowment House" he had taken an oath which was incompatible with his becoming a good citizen of the United States. This objection to his application led to the taking of testimony which has revealed the secrets of the Endowment House and exposed the ruling spirit of Mormonism, as it was at least in former years. Several apostate Mormons testified that they were compelled to take an oath to obey the priesthood in all things, not only religious, but social and political. The Church was regarded as the kingdom of GOD on earth, and its authority, as exercised by the prophets and apostles, was higher than that of any secular government. Obedience was exacted under penalty of death, even though it might contravene the laws of the land, and the punishment for violating the oath of the Endowment House was to have the throat cut from ear to ear, the tongue torn out by the roots, and the body buried in the garments of the endowment. It was declared that this penalty had been executed in many cases upon apostates and enemies of the Church. While some of the Mormon witnesses made general denials, they refused, upon cross-examination, to answer specific questions as to the nature of the Endowment House oath and the penalty for its violation.

These revelations of the attitude of the Mormon "Church" toward the Government and the laws, together with the long-standing offense of polygamy, will not be without an important effect upon the political future of Utah and the fate of Mormonism. It is not only probable that Mormons who are not already citizens will be denied the privilege of becoming so, but it is not unlikely that those citizens who can be proved to have taken an oath binding them to obey ecclesiastical authority in preference to that of the Government will be disfranchised. This would hasten the control of the Gentiles in Utah, and when they once have the upper hand, the doom of Mormonism as an institution will not be long delayed. The hold upon its votaries that was established by secret oaths and penalties and by the exercise of an unourbed priestly authority will be gone, and the practices and customs that are based on alleged divine revelations will be broken up. This will be the inevitable effect of the prevalence of the ordinary social standards and the establishment of political and legal authority in the dominion so long ruled by BRIGHAM YOUNG and his successors.

The long survival of the Mormon delusion and the fabric of ecclesiastical authority built upon it by YOUNG and his coadjutors has been due to the isolation of the community of which they took possession, and that isolation has been overcome. This delusion and its long life are among the strangest phenomena of modern times. It has been demonstrated beyond question that the sacred book of Mormon was an ingenious romance, originally invented by a man who had no notion of the use to which it was to be put, and that the pretended revelations of JOSEPH SMITH were a clumsy fraud. And yet, upon such material was the whole system of the Church of Latter-Day Saints and of priestly authority vested in its prophets and elders based. The pretense of Divine revelation, persistently kept up; the assumption of sacred authority by the leaders, the organizing genius of BRIGHAM YOUNG and those trained under his discipline, and the sanction of dreadful oaths and penalties working upon the ignorant and credulous, and those attracted by the license of polygamy, wrought the marvel of Mormonism in the Western wilderness. Now that the barrier of isolation has been overcome and the tide of Gentile invasion has swept over the stronghold of the delusion, carrying with it the society, law, and political authority of the American people, it cannot endure. Its days are plainly numbered, and even though it surrender its pretensions of superiority to national and State authority and linger with some vestige of its peculiar religious fanaticism, it cannot be for long. As an institution and a system it is doomed to sudden death, and as a form of faith and worship it is destined gradually to expire.

MR. ST. JOHN'S PLAN.

A correspondent in another column calls attention to a feature of Mr. ST. JOHN'S proposition regarding silver which he apparently thinks escaped our notice. It is that, while Mr. ST. JOHN would retire the legal-tender notes, he would have the gold and silver certificates to be issued, and also those already outstanding, made a legal tender for their face value. This was not referred to in our comment, but not from inadvertence. We regard it as a matter for very serious consideration, and the entire proposition as one not to be accepted offhand. At the same time, there is certainly an important difference between legal-tender certificates and legal-tender notes. In the first place, there can be no objection to making the gold certificates legal tender, since it would have no effect upon their currency in one way or another. Of the $300,000,000 mentioned by our correspondent as outstanding, (there are really some $400,000,000,) there are $155,000,000 of gold certificates, and a certain proportion of the new issues would be also gold certificates. Then back of the silver certificates there would be the silver, at present worth about 78 per cent. of the face value. Their volume could not be increased without adding proportionately to the metal held by the Treasury, and while there is always the chance that the market value of this metal will decline, there is also the chance that it may advance. Mr. ST. JOHN believes very firmly that it will. We are not convinced by his figures, though they have a good deal of force.

In any case, the silver certificates, made a legal tender, would have a different intrinsic value from that of the mere paper promises to pay, which, under the letter of the law as it now stands, may be satisfied with silver as well and as completely as with gold. Our correspondent would probably say, as he said in the Bankers' Convention, that the notes are backed by the pledge of the whole property of the Nation, and that is true; but the same pledge could be given for the difference between the face value of the silver certificates and the market value of the silver represented by them. In neither case would the pledge amount to anything so far as the current use is concerned of either the certificates or the notes. Such a pledge did not prevent legal-tender notes from sinking to less than half their face value before a concrete, tangible reserve was established to pay them with and a definite method provided for their redemption. Moreover, there enters into the question of the current value of the certificates proposed by Mr. ST. JOHN another element, viz., that of limitation of amount. Undoubtedly the amount would be large. It might be as much as our correspondent estimates, say, some seven hundred million dollars. But if the issue could be fixed at even that wide limit it would be rash to say that the country could not absorb it. The country has already absorbed more silver than any one thought ten years ago it could absorb. There are now over $300,000,000 silver dollars coined at par. We do not say that twice this amount could be added without depreciation. We know of no way of determining whether it could or not. But we are not prepared to say with confidence and instantly that it is impossible.

NEW REPUBLICS.

The absurdly tame "revolution" in Brazil may very likely have determined a number of French Canadian papers to take this occasion for declaring in favor of a Canadian republic. The sentiment in favor of such a republic has a deeper and more remote origin. The French Republic can scarcely still be called an experiment, and France, and not England, is the country to which the French Canadians look as a model for their political institutions as well as for their social customs. Moreover, the main political object of the French Canadians is to reduce British influence in the affairs of the Dominion to its lowest possible terms. The vice royalty is virtually the only badge left of the imperial connection, but the vice royalty still carries with it a social influence much out of proportion to its political importance, and this influence is steadily exerted against the ambitions and pretensions of the French Canadians and in favor of the ambitions and pretensions of the British Canadians. The French Canadians have, therefore, a special and partly sentimental reason for wishing for the withdrawal of a British viceroy, but they have also a solid political object to secure by completing the detachment of the Dominion from what is to their fellow-subjects, but not to them, the "mother country." If Canada were left completely to itself, they have reason to believe that their influence in its affairs would soon become paramount. Their natural increase is much greater than that of the British Canadians, enough greater to counterbalance both the natural increase of the latter and what may reasonably be expected to be their increase by immigration. Moreover, in all religious and in all social questions, the French Canadians are compact and united, while the British Canadians are divided into sects and factions. This is a very great force, as the British Canadians are coming to discover, even when it is exerted chiefly in the form of inertia. The issue of a struggle for the supremacy in Canada between the two races that inhabit it, with the field left absolutely free and under republican and representative institutions, is by no means so certain as in our "Anglo-Saxon" enthusiasm we are prone to assume.

The confederation of Australia, which now seems inevitable, will undoubtedly give birth to another republic. It is not likely that the Australians will trouble themselves to retain the vice royalty, which has a certain sentimental and a certain social significance, but no demonstrable political value, not even the assurance of permanency which is supposed to be given to the British Constitution by retaining the monarchical element, reduced to its very lowest terms. In fact, it is doubtful whether any new enterprise, so to speak, in the way of making a nation, will take any other form than that of a republic. The new States erected in Europe for the purpose of appeasing the jealousies or limiting the aggrandizement of the great powers have still monarchical figureheads attached to them, but these are so manifestly puppets, worked by the more astute or more headstrong representatives of the great powers, that they are of little more avail than to bring the institution of monarchy into contempt. For the great powers themselves there is undoubtedly much to be said in favor of retaining that institution, so long as Europe remains the armed camp that it is now. Undoubtedly executive efficiency is impaired by representative institutions and strengthened by some degree of irresponsibility on the part of the chief, or, as the present Emperor of Germany calls him, the "war lord." The mobilization of the German Army in 1870 would scarcely have been possible in any truly constitutional country, where things must be justified before they are done, as well as afterward. Even if the monarch be not himself a man of capacity, he is better able to judge who is, and more likely to give his judgment effect than a Minister who is concerned about making a choice that shall be satisfactory to a representative assembly of men who know nothing about the matter. Secrecy and swiftness are the conditions of success in war, and a republic or a constitutional monarchy is not favorable to them. If war be assumed to be the normal condition of a nation, then preparedness for war is the first requirement of its government. This assumption is actually true of the great powers of Continental Europe, and the French Republic would probably be at some disadvantage because it is a republic at the outbreak of a war, though this might afterward be overcome by the higher national spirit that is developed where every citizen feels himself to have a share in the government of his country.

This consideration would not apply to an independent Canada or to an independent Australia. Canada has no near neighbors except ourselves, who are in no better case for an aggressive war than she, and Australia has no neighbors at all. Neither of them is liable to invasion, and each, in case of its independence, would be at liberty to choose a Government with exclusive reference to the question of what government would best promote the progress and prosperity of the nation in time of peace. There is really no room for doubt that, in our time, that Government is a republic.

OUR PORT AT OAHU.

The State and Navy Departments are said to agree on the desirability of fitting up for use the harbor which Hawaii has assigned to our Government for occupancy as a naval and coaling station. Congress, however, which will probably be asked to make an appropriation for that purpose at the coming session, may do well to inquire exactly how much it is undertaking. The harbor is on the southern side of the island of Oahu, which lies a short distance northwest of Honolulu. It is at the mouth of watercourse. The anchorage is a large and fine one, well landlocked and protected, deep, conveniently near the Hawaiian capital, and capable of holding in safety a much larger fleet than our country is likely to have in those waters. It has a single entrance from the ocean, with a sufficiently broad navigable channel, so situated as to be easily defended by a single strong fort. Sheltered within the harbor is an island perhaps 1,200 yards long by 500 broad, which would presumably be the coaling station. In general, the selection of this port for the purpose in question was judicious.

On the other hand, Pearl River Harbor is not now ready for occupation, and before it can be made suitable for a naval and coaling station for war vessels such as are required by modern navies, a large sum would have to be laid out upon it. As is frequently the case in Pacific island ports, a coral reef or bar runs across the mouth of the harbor. This must be partly removed before the port can be useful to vessels of the largest size. Besides the blasting out of the bar, land must be leased, since all that is conceded to our Government is a right of occupancy. Fortifying the harbor would be a much more serious expense; but this would hardly be undertaken at the present time. It is said that estimates by some of our naval officers indicated that about $700,000 would be required so to improve the entrance that it could be used by our vessels. We believe that about two years ago the *Vandalia* made a preliminary examination of Pearl River Harbor.

In the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands the King grants to our Government "the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl River in the island of Oahu, and to establish and maintain there a coaling and repair station" for our vessels, and to that end to "improve the entrance to said harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid." It has been urged that if we should attempt to use this privilege the exclusive occupation stipulated would be interfered with by an existing treaty between Great Britain and Hawaii, providing that English war vessels "shall have liberty to enter into all harbors, rivers, and places to which the ships of war of other nations are or may be permitted to come." We hardly think this an objection to the proposition, since a right purchased by treaty concessions, as this one has been, would undoubtedly be respected by England. But what is more to the purpose is that the grant of Pearl River Harbor terminates with the period of the treaty itself, that is, Nov. 7, 1894. In other words, less than five years of it now remain, and before legislation could be had and the work of improvement contracted for and executed, a large part of that time would pass.

The conclusion seems to be that if our port in Oahu Island is to be fitted up as a coaling and naval station, the first step should be to procure a prolongation of the grant. Laying out the best part of a million on the entrance, with other expenses, to say nothing of fortifications, would be hardly judicious for a privilege running out so soon after the harbor should have been put into a proper condition for use. It might not be very easy to obtain a prolongation of the Pearl River Harbor grant without a similar extension of the entire reciprocity treaty, and great delay and difficulty were experienced in the former renewal, which was arranged in 1884, yet did not secure its necessary approvals and ratifications until three years afterward. Still, it is hardly wise to lay out a large sum on a coaling station for which there is no immediate necessity, with so brief a right of occupancy. Not even the desire to exhibit a "vigorous" foreign policy would justify that course. It may fairly be said, however, that Hawaii herself ought to be interested in granting the extension of the privilege and securing the ampler improvement of her harbor at our cost.

STANLEY'S arrival at Mpwapwa, now announced by himself as well as through Capt. WISSMANN, practically insures his safety, as the route from this well-known mission station to the Zanzibar coast is tolerably easy and secure, even for a force less experienced, well armed, and well led than STANLEY'S. The explorer announces his discovery of an extension of Lake Nyassa to add to his other important discoveries of a snow-topped mountain range and of the long-disputed outlet of Lake Muta Nzige, which empties, as he has found, not into the Congo, but into the Nile. The story, too, that EMIN will have to tell of his recent experience must rival STANLEY'S in thrilling interest. While it has already been announced that EMIN was betrayed by a portion of his soldiers, a hope that the equatorial region is not wholly lost may be denied from the present statement that "EMIN left two Egyptian officers in charge of stations." Indefinite as this is, it must refer to stations which had been established by EMIN in the province of which he was Governor. This, now that the personal safety of all the Europeans is assured, is one of the most important points connected with the general interests of African civilization. It may also have some international importance in showing that it is not open for any European power to possess itself of the coveted equatorial region on the ground that it had been abandoned. Indeed, EMIN himself may contemplate returning to his old scene of labor at some future day when the tide of Arab conquest shall ebb again.

A LETTER FROM MR. CLEVELAND.

The Jacksonian Legion, a Democratic club of Rahway, N. J., last week elected ex-President Cleveland an honorary member of the organization. At last night's meeting the following acknowledgment from Mr. Cleveland was read:

NEW-YORK, NOV. 20.

John J. Healy, Secretary:

DEAR SIR: I desire to express my appreciation of the action of the Jacksonian Legion in electing me an honorary member of that organization.

I like the declared purposes of the Legion—tariff reform, equal taxation, and ballot reform. I hope all of these will be constantly pressed with the zeal and sincerity which so aptly characterize New-Jersey Democracy. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

ELECTRICITY KILLS AGAIN.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 21.—Frank Foster last night attempted to shut off an electric light with a wet iron rod, and was instantly killed. He leaves a widow and three children.

RICHARD L. SCHIEFFELIN.

Richard Lawrence Schieffelin died at his residence, 18 East Twenty-second-street, yesterday. He was born in this city Nov. 9, 1801, in a house in Hanover-square, close by the site of the present Cotton Exchange. At the time of his death he was the eldest alumnus of Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1819.

Immediately upon graduating from Columbia Mr. Schieffelin entered the law office of his brother-in-law, Benjamin Ferris, and in due course was admitted to the bar. He continued in active practice until 1843.

Upon retiring from active business Mr. Schieffelin devoted himself to the care and oversight of his private interests. He indulged to a limited extent in the excitements of political life, accepting an election to the Common Council and serving as President of the board during 1844-5. Upon the expiration of his term of office he declined a nomination for Congress.

During the boyhood of Mr. Schieffelin his father donated the land, paid for the building, and presented the deed of St. Mary's Church to the members of the parish of that name that subsequently was known as Manhattanville. It was left to Mr. Schieffelin, together with his brothers-in-law, Thomas Buckley and John B. Lawrence, to lay out that suburb. He drew up the articles of incorporation of the Parish of St. Mary's, and was for many years its Senior Warden of the church. He enjoyed the distinction of representing the church in the Diocesan Convention for more than half a century.

His active identification with church work began in 1823. He served St. Thomas's Church as a Vestryman for a considerable period, and was prominently identified with Grace Episcopal Church from 1844.

In politics Mr. Schieffelin was eminently a conservative. His last vote was cast in 1888 for Grover Cleveland for President of the United States. He walked to the polls in company with his son, returned home greatly exhausted, and never afterward left the house.

Mr. Schieffelin was a Trustee of the East River Savings Institution, one of the Directors of the Bank of New-York, a Director of the Merchants' Bank, Mark's and Gebhard Fire Insurance Companies, and a Governor of the New-York Hospital. He was married in 1833 to the daughter of Capt. George Knox McKay, United States Navy. His wife and two children, a son and a daughter, Mrs. A. R. Chisholm, survive him.

The funeral will be held in Grace Church on Sunday afternoon. Bishop POTTER will officiate.

ALFRED A. REEVES.

Alfred A. Reeves, President of the Globe Insurance Company, died of consumption of the throat at his residence on Walnut, near Broad-street, Newark, N. J., yesterday morning. He was in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and had been unwell for a long time. His disease began to develop in bronchial difficulties nearly eighteen months ago, and he spent almost the whole of last year in Europe, hoping for relief from a change of climate. Disappointed in this he returned to America a short time ago and asked the Directors of his company some five weeks since to select a Vice President to act in his place.

About twenty-nine years ago the Globe Company was founded by Mr. Reeves, John J. Morris, Wilson G. Hunt, John Castre, E. R. Livermore, Marshall O. Roberts, Aaron Claflin, and a number of other men who were prominent in the business world. Its first list of Directors numbered fifty names. Of these men only ten still survive, and of the ten five are over eighty years of age. Mr. Reeves had been continuously connected with the company since its formation, and had always held the full confidence of his older associates. He was a Director and the chief organizer of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark, and an active member of the Third Presbyterian Church of that city.

Mr. Reeves leaves a wife, two daughters who are both unmarried, and a son who is a manufacturing jeweler in Maiden-lane. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been perfected.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Henry Edward Dibblee, one of the most prominent of this city's old-time dry goods merchants, died at his rooms, 101 Waverley-place, yesterday morning, of kidney troubles, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Hudson, Columbia County, this State, and came to this city when a young man. He secured employment in 1823 with the firm of Seth Grosvenor & Co., and four years later started out for himself under the firm title of Dibblee, Richardson & Co. A few years later the firm name was changed to H. E. Dibblee & Co., and did an extensive business until the breaking out of the civil war. He failed completely in 1866, and although he subsequently tried old mercantile enterprises in the next few years, all proved unprofitable, and in 1877 he gladly accepted a clerkship in the Custom House. He kept at his desk until last Christmas Day, and after that passed his time in his rooms reading and waiting (as he told his friends) for death to come for him. Mr. Dibblee was an honorable Christian gentleman, with the courtly manners of the old school, and secured and held the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Funeral services will be held at his residence at 24 West Twenty-seventh-street at 10 o'clock on Monday morning next.

Benjamin G. Lovejoy, one of the best known residents of Washington, and at the time of his death a writer for the Baltimore *Sun*, died at Washington yesterday. He was at one time Assistant District Attorney and was for many years managing editor of the *Sunday Capital* under Don Piatt. At the time of his death he was engaged in a compilation of the laws of the District of Columbia in addition to his newspaper work. He was the author of a life of Bacon, which attracted considerable notice in England.

Dr. MacFadden, a prominent Congregational minister of Manchester, England, is dead.

BALLOT REFORM.

From the Media (Penn.) American.

Our existing plan of numbering the ballots so as to detect frauds can be continued, as it is in no way inconsistent with the Australian plan, and this, supplemented by improvements intended to promote speed in voting, there will be general improvement. And all of these features should be applied both to the primaries and the elections. There can then be freedom in voting at both, while corruption will not be sufficient to change results. With proper watchfulness false counting can be stopped, and under all circumstances the boodler will be defeated. The rowdy will be remanded to the rear and out of sight, while legitimate work can be done at the homes of the voters and in public meetings. The poor, as well as the rich, can under this plan contend honorably for nominations and elections. Indeed, the system will promote and improve our election methods in many valuable ways, and it will greatly check abuses and add to the liberties which all citizens should enjoy. The Republicans of Pennsylvania have a double reason for extending a hearty support to ballot reform. It will not diminish their own majorities and will aid the struggle now being made for it by the Republicans of New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

From the Lockport Journal, Nov. 20.

The fact that the recent elections in Massachusetts under the Australian or secret-ballot system met all best expectations of voters of all parties, substantially settles the question of ballot reform. It is coming. People are everywhere talking about it and demanding it. Gov. Hill will sign his own political death warrant if he refuses to heed the signs of the times. Politically speaking, Republicans might wish that he would continue to batter his head against a stone wall by still refusing to sign a ballot-reform bill, but on the higher plane where political expediency does not wholly reign and to the end that our common liberties may be secured, all—Republicans and Democrats alike—must hope that the Governor will no longer stand in the way of this popular reform. Last Winter Gov. Hill dodged the matter by himself having introduced into the Legislature the bogus and compromise Linson bill, whereby he gained time and finally defeated the regular Ballot-Reform bill as he intended. But that sort of political chicanery will not work this time. The people are not again to be trifled with in this important matter. They demand ballot reform. And they will have it. If the Governor is wise, he will not needlessly get in front of the engine.

KEEPING UP OLD FRIENDSHIPS.

The Mount Washington Collegiate Institute Alumni Association held its fourth annual dinner at the Hotel Brunswick last evening, and around its hospitable board a host of graduates, nearly all of them well-known men, gathered to do the occasion justice. Julien T. Davies presided, and the following toasts were responded to: "Our Schoolmasters," by Prof. Alexis A. Julien of the Columbia College School of Mines; "Education," by Adolph L. Sanger; "Our Association," by Charles M. Earle; "Our School Days," by Cephas Brainerd, Jr.; "The Ladies," by Peter Forrester, and "Our Absent Schoolmates," by E. M. Williams, Controller of the Jersey Central Railroad. The following officers of the association were elected for the coming year:

President—Prof. A. A. Julien; Vice Presidents—E. M. Williams, Francis H. Davies, D. A. Nesbitt, Justus L. Bulkley, and Pearson Halstead; Secretary and Treasurer—Manfred J. F. Gourand; Executive Committee—Peter Forrester, Cephas Brainerd, Jr., John T. Pryor, A. Freeman, Jr., Wesley F. Smith, Julian M. Henriques, and George L. Medals.

A SEVEN-STORY HOUSE FALLS DOWN.

A seven-story brick building with a brownstone front, in course of construction on the south side of West Eighty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, collapsed between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. Not a single portion of the wall was left standing. It was being erected as an apartment house and was well along toward completion. Nobody was injured.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THEIR ASSOCIATION.

A NOTABLE GATHERING OF BUSINESS MEN AT DELMONICO'S—GEN. SHERMAN MAKES A SPEECH.

Delmonico's was given over last night to the jewelers, for these gentlemen meet annually as the members of the New-York Jewelers' Association a little before Christmas time. There were many notable features of the entertainment, and the chief of these was the character of the decorations, for the jewelers did not rely upon the famous restaurant for its table ware, Tiffany's was ransacked for service and silver punch bowls, candelabra, ewers, and the like, so that, together with a wealth of flowers, they made a wonderfully-rich ensemble. Of silver alone on the tables there was half a hundred thousand dollars' worth, while the artistic carving of the precious metal represented a still greater value.

As President of the association F. S. Douglas presided as a jeweler should. At his left sat Gen. William T. Sherman, whose age seems to be lessening at each successive dinner, and who now regards the popping of champagne as he formerly did volleys of musketry. The Rev. A. P. Peabody, Rector of St. Mary's, the Rev. John Paxton, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Robert B. Roosevelt, Granville P. Hawes, Gen. Horace Porter, and Isaac H. Bailey were in harmonious companionship.

At the other five tables were these gentlemen, most of them jewelers:

W. R. Alling, George W. Russell, W. H. Curtis, J. D. Dillon, E. Schall, C. S. Sarton, T. K. Benton, William Riker, Jr., C. G. Alford, George M. Hard, E. C. Clergue, J. W. Senior, W. F. Stahl, W. C. Kimball, F. C. Arnheim, Charles Hutton, Jr., H. S. Cozzens, J. D. Alling, George W. Biggs, H. B. Beach, W. L. Cook, W. H. Fairbank, C. A. Fowler, F. Sloan, M. L. Bowdin, A. N. Wood, E. F. Schmook, J. T. Perkins, A. F. Wise, D. F. S. Foshay, J. P. Snow, H. C. Ostrander, J. R. Greason, J. M. Miller, F. C. Cooper, E. A. Nerostrand, Savings Institute; Franklin, George B. Rowe, George E. Mark's and Gebhard Fire Insurance Companies, and a Governor of the New-York Hospital. He was married in 1833 to the daughter of Capt. George Knox McKay, United States Navy. His wife and two children, a son and a daughter, Mrs. A. R. Chisholm, survive him.

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THE OYSTERMEN'S MONEY

HOW THE FUND WAS RAISED AND HOW EXPENDED.

THE "PRESENT" TO BOYLE—COL. MURPHY DENOUNCES THE "BUNKO" GAME—THE CITY'S DREDGING.

Col. Michael C. Murphy went before the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday morning to make an explanation, his name having been dragged before the public in the Dock Department investigation. It was an entirely voluntary act on the part of the Senator, and the Commissioners gave him attentive ear. Corporation Counsel Clark volunteered to direct his thought to points of interest in the disclosures touching the oystermen's thirteen-thousand-dollar "legislative" fund, or Col. John O'Byrne's counsel fee.

Mr. Murphy declared that his knowledge of the bill drawn for the oystermen was confined to its progress in the Senate. The bill was handed to him by James W. Boyle, and was submitted to the Corporation Counsel for his inspection. The bill was amended and passed. It was given to him in the Senate Chamber April 4. He presented it, and it was referred to the Committee on Cities. Corporation Counsel Beekman inspected it at Albany.

Col. Murphy's impression was that the bill was amended before he introduced it. At the time Boyle asked to have the bill presented he said it would be an accommodation to the oystermen. In the talk the Senator had with Boyle no mention was made of money.

"Were you ever in Col. O'Byrne's office?" he was asked.

"Never in my life."

"Did you ever talk with him about the bill?"

"I never did."

"Did you know anything about the $13,000?"

"Not at that time."

Col. Murphy was asked woat he thought of the raising of the fund under the circumstances disclosed by the inquiry. "I look upon the abstraction of that money from the oystermen," he said, impressively, "as the foniest orime known. If the oystermen were led to contribute the $13,000 with the idea that they could influence legislation they were shamefully deceived. I never had any further connection with the bill, direct or indirect, than its introduction and progress in the Senate. I always supposed it was Boyle's bill, and I was doing him a favor."

Said Commissioner Holahan: "Then you practically agree with Tim Shea's summing up. His remark that it was a bunko game about covers it."

"Mr. Shea is a bright man, a man of worldly experience, and knows whet he is talking about. He knows what is bunko and what is not. There is no doubt the money was raised and paid to some one under false pretenses."

In reply to Mr. Clerk Col. Murphy said that Col. O'Byrne never appeared at Albany or elsewhere about the bill in question.

The first witness of the day was Jacob L. Housman, the oysterman. He made some queer statements about the part he played in the oyster bay lease affair. He remembered that the lease was in Shea's name. He examined it, and the oystermen asked the witness to get it in his name at the sale. He agreed to get it, and two oystermen were appointed to assist him. He told Boyle that the rent of $5,500 was too high, and asked him to call on the Dock Commissioners and see what he could get them to do. The next time they met, Boyle said the Dock Commissioners declined to listen to him.

On the day of the sale the committee went to the wrong place, and did not reach Pier A until after the sale. They were gratified to discover that Boyle had bid in the pier at $5,500. Boyle consented to have the lease made out in Housman's name, and in three or four days afterward felt so grateful that he gave Boyle $1,000.

"If Mr. Shea testified that I told him I had to give $1,000 for the reduced rental," said the witness, "he swore to what was not true."

"Because Boyle got ahead of you at the sale you gave him $1,000?" was asked.

"He did me a very great favor."

"Are you in the habit of giving away presents for very great favors?"

"I have given away a great deal of money to charitable schools, and for charitable objects."

"Did you consider this a charitable act?"

"I did in a way. It was cheap because the association had designated me to buy the lease, and I had been too late."

At this point Mr. Shea came in. The Corporation Counsel requested him to ask the witness certain questions relating to conversations about the $1,000. To each question Mr. Housman replied in the negative or that he did not remember. Concerning the raising of the "counsel fee," he said he paid his assessment and was of the committee who paid the $13,000 to Col. O'Byrne; "but," he quickly added, "I never put my hand on the money. I meant I did not pay it over. Merrill paid it."

The witness was asked if he had seen Boyle since he was a witness. They met by appointment, he said, at 11 o'clock Wednesday forenoon, at Dey and Washington streets.

The Corporation Counsel and the Commissioners exchanged significant glances. They remembered that Boyle was before them on Wednesday before, during, and after the time mentioned by Housman.

When Housman left the witness chair, Shea asked to be heard.

"I will not break the parliamentary rules," he said, "to call the gentleman who has just left the stand a liar, but I will say that he did extreme violence to the truth. I repeat that when the committee returned from the Dock Department, Housman said he had to give $1,000 to get the rednotion. I asked him to whom he gave it and he refused to tell. I pressed the subject and met Boyle and asked him if he got the $1,000. He said he did'nt."

Shea declared that all the witnesses who had testified that the $13,000 were paid in counsel fees swore to untruths. "It was raised to influence legislation, and they know it as well as you do, and every honest man does," said he with warmth.

Woen the old oysterman got through with his statement, Oysterman Foster, who had come at Shea's request to retract a statement of his as a witness, came forward and declared that he wished to apologize for having said anything contrary to fact. He insisted that he always believed the $13,000 was to be paid for counsel fees. "I think now," he said, "it was a big skin—a terrible roast."

The veteran skipper, Capt. "Joe" Elsworth, said he was "roasted" out of $944, and the first knowledge of the thousand dollars paid to Boyle came from Shea. Capt. Garrett P. Wright said he contributed to the fund reluctantly. His contribution was in the form of a note. It had not been paid.

After recess William Negus, Secretary of the Wholesale Oyster Dealers and Planters' Association, was invited to produce his book of minutes. He promptly turned the book over to the Commissioners. The witness could not say positively, but he thought Messrs. Boyle, Housman, and Shaffer were among those who first talked to him about employing Col. O'Byrne as counsel. He could not remember when the fee was first mentioned, but he always regarded it as exorbitant. He always considered that the fund was raised for a counsel fee and nothing else. He sent out the assessment notices to the oystermen at the request of President Shaffer.

The minutes show that the association was formed Aug. 8, 1887, and was for "mutual help and protection." James W. Boyle was the Chairman and these ather oystermen subscribed to the organization: A. F. Merrill, Jacob L. Housman, Moses Corson, W. H. Van Name, Thomas H. Dorsey, W. M. Negas, A. Frazier, Phillip Elsworth, W. Stringham, F. A. Brown, Peter Polsworth, Caleb V. Decker, W. W. Weir, William Simonson, John P. Kempton, W. F. Morgan, G. H. Shaffer, G. M. Southard, J. H. Merrell, Joseph Elsworth, George F. Jones, L. P. Merserean, William Foster, George M. Still, J. Van Name, Jacob Shaffer, F. G. Van Orohen. At the next meeting George H. Shaffer was made President, James W. Boyle and Joseph Elsworth were elected Vice Presidents, W. M. Negas Secretary, William Foster Treasurer, and A. F. Merrill, P. Elsworth, W. H. Van Name, W. Stringham, J. P. Kempton, W. F. Morgan, J. H. Merrell, F. H. Dorsey, and L. P. Merserean an Executive Committee.

The question of having the pier and bulkheads at the foot of Charles-street set aside is first mentioned Dec. 20, 1883, when the matter was referred to the Law and Legislative Committee. Under date of March 21 last is an entry to the effect that the President made a few remarks relating to the water front. He said there was a liability that the franchise was to be taken away. He advised an agitation to see if the place which they occupied could not be set aside. He said he had been in conference with a certain gentleman well posted in the matter, and was informed that the location could be obtained permanently by going to the Legislature and "by using proper means and influence" to have a bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Foster a committee, composed of Messrs. Shaffer, Frazier, Boyle, and Merrell, was appointed to "confer with the aforesaid gentleman and report as soon as possible." A special meeting held March 26 was called "to hear the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with Mr. O'Byrne, the gentleman mentioned, who thought that the slips and bulkheads now occupied by the oyster scows could be obtained permanently." This entry follows:

"Committee reported by A. H. Merrell that they had a conference with Mr. O'Byrne and that he would undertake to have a bill introduced into the Legislature and passed to a law obtaining all that was needed or desired by and for the business and association; that the expense would be $13,000; that he would undertake it for that sum; that he must be guaranteed that amount if successful; if not successful he would not look for any compensation; that a bill should be drawn up to the satisfaction of the association; that it must contain a clause that the lease from the Dock Commissioners or from legal authority must be for not less than twenty years, with the right of renewal."

On July 1 a special meeting was held to hear the report of the Law and Legislative Committee. The record says:

"J. L. Housman of the committee reports that he had an interview with Mr. O'Byrne, who informed him that the bill had passed and was signed by the Governor, and if the consent of the Dock Department was had the lessees was as good as our own, and he, as solicited member of 'Tory,' Mr. O'Byrne's opinion was that it would be better for the association to have an definite time named in the lease or for the occupation of the premises."

At this meeting it was decided how the fund should be raised. The entry is in this form:

"It was decided that the amount of money to be raised and paid—$13,000—in obtaining the bill vesting holds the location occupied now by the oyster barges as theirs permanently shall be divided among the scows according to the number of feet each barge occupies. The President appointed as a committee to make the measurements and apportion the amounts, A. H. Merrell, W. M. Negas, and A. C. Vandrade."

There was not a quorum Sept. 19, and a special meeting was called by the President Oct. 4. At this meeting a committee was appointed to find out what Garrett P. Wright and J. V. P. Decker would do about paying their proportion of counsel fees on the legislative bills. It was decided on Mr. Merrell's motion that the Law and Legislative Committee visit the Dock Commissioners and find ont "what rights and how much power is vested in the association."

The next regular meeting of the association was held Oct. 17. Mr. Boyle reported:

"He called on the Dock Commissioners and they assured him that they would have a notice posted on the end of Ferry-street pier, stating that the pier and water front from West Tenth street to West Eleventh street had been set apart for the association and their exclusive use; that they had no power to appoint a Deputy Dockmaster, but a deputized person can act, and if parties do not move when requested to do se by said deputy he could call on the Dockmaster. The association could appoint such a person as they saw fit to and the Harbormaster would sustain him."

The minutes show that only two other meetings were held, the last Oct. 28, and that nothing noteworthy was done.

Oysterman Merserean testified that he contributed $460 to the "counsel fee." Although he was one of the committee to visit Col. O'Byrne, he neglected to do it. He declared that he did not know anything about the thousand dollars paid to Boyle.

Oysterman William H. Van Name was questioned about Boyle's testimonial. The committee got to Pier A about twenty minutes after the lease had been knocked down to Boyle. The witness remembered that Housman and Boyle talked together, and the lease was made out in Housman's name. A few days later Housman met the witness and said he had given Boyle $1,000.

"Is that all that was said?"

"That is all."

"You asked him why he gave it? You had some curiosity on the subject?"

"Not the slightest bit."

Frederick P. Thompson, the Surveyor of the Dock Department, gave testimony on a new branch of the investigation. He has been in the department since June, 1881. His duties include the general supervision of all dredging. He certifies to all bills for dredging work. He has a force of inspectors who are thoroughly watched. They make reports, and these are verified by the Surveyor or his assistant. He did not think an inspector could be dishonest long and escape detection. Neither did he think the dredging company could make false charges, that is, they could not charge for orib if work when they did mud work.

The witness said the Union Dredging Company had a monopoly of the city's dredging. It has done about all the work since 1881. It has used the city's scows and dredges. The city had a plant when he entered the department, but it is gone now. He knew that dredges Nos. 3 and 4 were worked by the Union Company until broken down and useless. They were built in 1876. When rendered useless they were condemned by the department and sold. The witness did not know that they were inventoried at $15,000 and were sold for $2,500. He did not know what one was sold to the Union Company for $2,500. He thought there were a dozen men and firms in the business, and that the Union Company had done nine-tenths of the work for the city because it was the lowest bidder.

"How much has the Dock Department paid for dredging?" the witness was asked.

"I think about $100,000 a year since 1880."

"They might have spent a million and a quarter in that period?"

"Yes."

"And the Union got all but $100,000 or $150,000 of that; would you be surprised to find that is true?"

"No, I can't say I should."

"So that the Union Dredging Company in the last nine or ten years got $1,000,000 out of the City Treasury for work largely done with the city's plant and used it up completely?"

"That is one way of looking at it."

The witness said when he became Surveyor the city had twelve scows and two dredges. Now the city is without anything in that line. The city has been paying the Union Company $1 per cubic yard for crib dredging and 20 cents per cubic yard for mud dredging. For the use of the city's plant, while it was useful, the company allowed the city to make a redaction of 20 cents per cubic yard for crib dredging, and 2 cents for mud work. Mr. Thompson said he did not know who constituted the Union Dredging Company.

The examination will be continued to-day.

A letter was yesterday sent by the Commissioners to Senator Fassett inviting him to appear and tell what he knows about the Dock Department. To him has been attributed the remark: "They have not begun to take off the first layer yet, and I'm afraid it is that they will never do that." The letter assures the Senator "that this investigation was not prompted nor is pursued to aid either political or personal ends, but purely in the discharge of our duty to point out abuses."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, rain, no change in temperature, southeasterly winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, stationary temperature, variable winds, becoming westerly.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, threatening weather and light local rains, followed by fair in Southeastern Virginia, fair Saturday, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, light rain, slightly cooler, variable winds, becoming westerly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M. 27°	44°	3:30 P. M.	38°	51°
6 A. M. 24°	43°	6 P. M.	32°	49°
9 A. M. 25°	45°	9 P. M.	31°	49°
12 M. 29°	51°	12 P. M.	31°	47°

Average temperature yesterday.....47½°
Average temperature for same date last year..29°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy is at the Hoffman House.

Franklin B. Gowen of Philadelphia is at the Glenham Hotel.

Richard Malcolm Johnston of Baltimore is at the Everett House.

Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecotiont and T. C. Callicot of Albany are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Illinois and Ross R. Winans of Baltimore are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Congressman Thomas B. Reed of Maine arrived at the Victoria Hotel last evening from Washington.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland and Bennett H. Young of Louisville are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska and Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gardiner G. Hubbard of Washington and ex-Congressman John F. Dezendorf of Virginia are at the Gilsey House.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The incorporators of the new Grace Homeopathic Hospital, at New-Haven, Conn., met yesterday, and after accepting the charter, elected a Board of Directors who chose these officers: President—Joel B. Sperry; Vice President—Gen. S. E. Greeley; Secretary—Gen. E. E. Bradley; Treasurer—J. H. Morton. Action for the erection of the new hospital building will be taken in December.

The capstone of the Bennington (Vt.) battle monument will be laid next Monday afternoon. The capstone weighs two tons, and is heavier than that of the Bunker Hill or the Washington Monument. The monument stands 310 feet high, and is surmounted by a ball of sun metal and a ten-pointed star, in all 360 feet.

An explosion of mine gas occurred at Beechwood Colliery, Pennsylvania, yesterday, fatally injuring James Kelly and Patrick Haughney and severely burning half a dozen laborers. Although the presence of the gas was known, the way in which it was ignited cannot be ascertained.

The Richmond Paper Mill at East Providence was sold at auction yesterday. There were only twelve persons present. The mill was sold for $100,000 to Robert Sherman of Pawtucket, Amos C. Barstow of Providence, and James H. Chase of Valley Falls.

The Susquehanna River at Columbia, Penn., has come to a standstill, and no danger is apprehended. A large amount of drift lumber has been carried down the river, but the lumbermen regard the ordeal as passed and are no longer apprehensive.

George W. Meserve, residing on Columbus-avenue, and Nathan W. Foy of Nineteen Beach, Mass., were arrested yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to defraud numerous firms in this city out of about $5,000 worth of goods last Spring.

Harry Morris, John Walsh of Springfield, Daniel Johnson and Edward Smith, Madison County prisoners, and James Dwyer, effected their escape from the Dayton, Ohio, workhouse yesterday. Two were captured at Alpha, Green County, Ohio.

Notices have been posted in all the mills of the Cambria Iron Company, near Pottstown, Penn., announcing an increase in the wages of puddlers of 25 cents a ton. Wages of all other employes will be correspondingly increased.

William Segh and Frank Burger were killed by a premature explosion of a blast in a stone quarry near Chesapeake, Penn., yesterday. The bodies of both men were shockingly mutilated.

Mgr. Satolli, Legate of the Baltimore Congress of the Holiness the Pope, arrived at Quebec Wednesday, and is the guest of Cardinal Taschereau at the Archiepiscopal Palace.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

NO. III.

"Free trade, peace, good-will among nations."
—Motto of the Cobden Club.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my last two communications on the subject of the Pan-American Congress I have dealt with the imports from South and Central American countries to the United States. I have shown:

I. That we imported in 1888 commodities to the value of $106,000,000, of which there were entered free of duty $90,500,000, and goods subject to duty, $15,500,000.

II. I have shown that of these $90,500,000 free goods imported six articles alone, namely, coffee, india rubber, hides, silver, and lead ore, nitrate of soda, and green fruits, amounted to $85,290,000.

I have also shown that of the $15,500,000 worth of goods imported subject to duty three articles, namely, raw sugar, Sisal grass, and raw wool, amounted to $14,258,000, leaving barely $1,250,000 worth of all other goods imported subject to duty. In other words, if we were to make sugar, Sisal grass, and raw wool free we would virtually have free trade for nearly all commodities imported from all the nonntries south of us.

I will try to analyze our export trade:

I. Our exports to the South and Central American countries amonnied in 1888 in round nnmbers to $39,900,000, leaving a balance of trade of about $66,133,000 against us. Four out of the sixteen independent countries represented in the Pan-American Congress have taken from us more than $27,000,000 worth of goods. We exported in 1888 to Mexico, $9,242,000; to Brazil, $7,063,000; to the Argentine Republic, $6,099,000; to the United States of Colombia, $4,923,000; total, $27,327,000. This leaves exports to the other eleven countries only $12,600,000. The principal articles in value exported in 1885 to all these lands were:

Iron and steel goods	$3,180,000
Breadstuffs	5,233,000
Cotton fabrics	4,407,000
Lumber and wood	2,907,000
Petroleum	1,902,000
Hemp and jute fabrics	536,000
Total	$21,220,000

This leaves about $18,700,000 in value exported to all other actities menufactured in the United States. When we analyze the import trade we must come to the conclusion that the fault lies with us that we do not export more manufeotured goods. We may grumble at these Pan-Americans for only taking, for instance, $4,400,000 in cotton fabrics from us; hnt, in 1888, the total value of our cotton fabrics and cotton goods exported was only $13,000,000, of which these southern countries took 34 per cent. When we consider that the United States at present manufacture at least $280,000,000 worth or perhaps $300,000,000 worth of cotton goods of all kinds, we may well stand aghast at the fact that the export value of this prodnct is only $13,000,000, especially when thirty years ago, in 1859 and 1860, our cottoo fabric export was in value $11,000,000.

Does this not olearly demenstrate that a protective policy is detrimental to the export of manufactured goods? It has been said and is maintained that our export trade is crippled for want of carrying facilities. Now I wish to put myself rigot on this very question. I have always believed and still believe that a liberal payment should be made for carrying the mails, and in fact if regular lines of steamers are plying between the United States and South American ports, either on the Atlantic or the Pacific coast, liberal payment for such service is not only good policy but is fair and just. Having said thns mnoo, I further say that all the subsidies asked for or granted will not increase the present stinted export trade as long as our blessed home protective policy remains in force. What is the nse of disguising the facts, for to these eminent Pan-American Commissioners they must be apparent.

We simply preserve a policy of home trade and oo not seek foreign trade. Any country that seeks a foreign market for its manufactures is sure to succeed. Look at England. In 1888 that country exported no less than £72,000,000 worth (or $360,000,000) of cotton manufactures. India alone took more than $106,000,000 of cottou fabrics and yarns. England even exported $10,000,000 worth of cotton manufactures to the United States. It is not a remarkable state of things when this great oonntry raises some 7,000,000 bales of the most desirable cotton in toe world that we should export about 5,000,000 bales of raw cotton to Europe instead of converting it into manufactures and export the manufactured goods. Does it not show that we do not want foreign trade; that in fast our policy is "Protection and the home market"? In 1888 we exported a total of $883,862,000. Now, of this amount the following crude articles alone represeot no less than $520,000,000:

Raw cotton	$228,000,000
Breadstuffs	126,600,000
Provisions	63,000,000
Petroleum	42,000,000
Tobacco	22,000,000
Live cattle	12,800,000
Coal	6,300,000
Lumber and wood	16,000,000
Furs on the skin	5,000,000
Naval stores	2,400,000
Vegetables	1,100,000
Total	$520,400,000

I was mnch amnsed to read the following advertisement in a Philadelphia paper signed by John Wanamaker:

Concerning the International American Congress we make some important remarks.

The effect of the visit of the congress to onr city upon the relations between their countries and ours is very important.

The effect npon our city, ourselves, our business, our homes, our public spirit is far more important. Philadelphia is patriotic—hnt not homogeneous. The people of the North and West and East poke fun at us—they call us quiet, sleepy, slow—all that sort of thing. And we listen and laugh. We need a revelation of our city to ourselves. We need to know that we are "citizens of no mean city," that we are the reverse of quiet and sleepy and slow.

Let this Pan-American Congress be the liberator, the teacher, the inspirer of a higher self-respect for what we are and what we do. We are material, and have reason to be proud of it, but we are not mere Philistines—Philadelnhia has science, art, literature. Bnt who knows it?

Philadelphia makes hats. Who bnt our hatters know that we make the finest in the world? Who bnt our shoemakers do deny that Philadelphia is the market for producing the finest women's shoes? Who but tanners, leather dealers, and shoemakers know how the leather is tanned here? The same question may be asked of upholstery stuffs, carpets, rngs, dress goods, artificial flowers, blankets, fancy goods of many sorts, and so on through other things without limit. How mnch do yon know about it?

Let Philadelphia honor its hatters, shoemakers, spinners, weavers, dyers, designers, artists, scientists, writers, assert its completeness, point to its power. Then it will be more patriotic, because more united.

The Pan-American Congress gives us an opportunity to hasten this consommation. On our second floor we have a room in which is displayed some of Philadelphia-made things that we buy and sell, and just outside a show of local rugs and carpets. It is a remarkable collection.

You can add to this consummation. Visit that room and carpet show.

The show of art needlework and domestic decoration in the special room on the second floor will gladden every woman's eyes. The spectacle was made for the Pan-American Congress—but remains for your enjoyment. Don't miss it.

Yesterday the Pan-American Congress saw the morning delivery just ready to move, all real business. It was a great procession, sixty-eight wagons and trucks with eighty-four horses in line, and thirty-seven more reserve horses in the stable.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Now, most honorable Commissioners of the Pan-American Congress, let us pause a moment in this remarkable "second floor" that contains Philadelphia-made carpets and rugs, and if you promise you will not "give me away" I will reveal something very remarkable and indicrous to you.

There is not the slightest donbt that we can make and do make in this country as fine carpets as are made anywhere. Nearly ten years ago, in 1880, we produced no lase than $31,792,000 worth of carpets, and now we make, perhaps, $45,000,000 or $50,000,000 worth. Now, how mnch of this immense amount of carpets have we exported in 1888? Let me give you the full particulars. We exported exactly 7,881 yards, valued at $5,513. Of this export, your countries, most honored Commissioners, took the following amounts:

	Yards.	Value.
Costa Rica	710	$402
Guatemala	573	470
Nicaragua	20	11
Honduras	573	440
Mexico	1,640	1,368
Venezuela	1,268	1,107
Totals	4,784	$3,798

No wonder, most honorable Commissioners, your attention was especially directed to the "second floor," where the great display of carpets was. As yon see, you are our best customers. You actually took 4,784 yards of carpets ont of the 7,881 yards exported, and paid us $3,798 out of the $5,513 received for the whole export.

As I intend to give our export trade a very thorough ventilation, I will reserve for future articles some more startling revelations.

J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1889.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of the Washington Memorial Arch fund acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: John B. Ireland, $50; J. P. Robinson, Jr., $25; Miss A. Davenport, $1. Through the *Commercial Advertiser*: Employes in Broadway and Prince-street store of Rogers, Peet & Co., $15 40; employes of J. Lichtenstein & Sons, $8 65; "popular subscribers," $4. Previously acknowledged, $60,274 90. Grand total, $60,378 95.

It is believed that the numerously-signed popular subscriptions sent in recently by the employes of two or three large mercantile establishments will have a wider effect than the dinners whose names were attached to them expected. A boom seems to have been started for similar subscriptions among the employes of other firms throughout the city, which, in the aggregate, will never make up a large part of the $100,000 balance that is still required to complete the work.

VOORHIS OUT FOR GOOD

HE CUTS LOOSE FROM THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

ALL OF HIS HENCHMEN GO WITH HIM AND ORGANIZE AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

The County Democracy organization in the Ninth Assembly District kicked over the traces last night and cut itself off completely from the County Democracy organization. The leaders and their followers abandoned Maurice J. Power and the other great lights of the organization in a body, and, under the leadership of John R. Voorhis, late Chairman of the County Committee of the Counties, they bobbed up again in the politics of the city under the name of "The Democratic Organization of the Ninth Assembly District."

The transformation was made with unanimity and enthusiasm. There was a big meeting of the District Committee at the organization's headquarters in Abingdon-square, and there was not the slightest inclination of any opposition to the secession. It was a regular meeting of the District Committee, and Police Commissioner Voorhis called it to order and presided during the early part of it. Upon taking the chair he said that the County Democracy of the Ninth District was still alive and was sound financially and morally. After paying some of the bills left over from the last campaign there would still be a balance in the treasury, although the organization had not been put to the embarassment of receiving any funds from the central organization.

After some routine business had been disposed of Mr. Voorhis surrendered the chair to Edward Kelly, and took the floor to make the speech which out his association loose from the County Democracy. He said that in view of the comments that had been made upon the attendee of the members of the Ninth District Committee on the question involved in the last election the future action of the Ninth had been a matter of some concern. There had been a disposition to do nothing in haste. It was desirous that there should be no cause for regret, and a proper amount of deliberation was necessary. Mr. Voorhis then explained that on Wednesday night the delegates to the County Committee for the district had been called together to disouss the question. There are twenty of these committeemen nsually, bnt one member of the delegation recently died and another moved out of the district. Of the remaining eighteen all but three attended Wednesday night's meeting. There was a full and free discussion, and there seemed to be a unanimity of sentiment as to what course should be taken. One committeeman rather doubted the political expediency of taking the step just at this time.

"It is natural," said Mr. Voorbis, "that there should have been inquiry as to what was done by this organization, and it is right that we should answer it. The County Committee convened last Tuesday evening week, and it was expected that those who had led the organization into the alliance with our political opponents would be visited with some censure or rebuke. Not a word was said. The offense was practically condoned. We had hoped that something would be none. What has been done this year is likely to be done again. It is neelese wasting time and money remaining in the organization now. There is nothing to gain by it. We would lose character by it. Some thought it better to linger along a while in the organization, take part in the primaries, and withdraw later if it was thought best. I looked upon this as not ibe manly thing to do. Others here said you can go into Tammany Hall. Their arms are wide open to you. I don't know whether this is so or not. I have nothing to say against Tammany Hall as it is conducted at this time, hnt we have previously thonght that we could do more good outside that organization. In my judgment it is not wise to merge all Democrats into one organization. At present, at least, it seems to me to be the course of wisdom to maintain an organization that can and will, where fair dealing and honesty of purpose are shown by Tammany Hall, co-operate with them in toe election of Democrats. I desire no one to follow me except upon their own good judgment. If no one cannot remain in the County Democracy, and I will not."

At tbis thore was great applause and Mr. Voorhis introdnced the resolntions. They were prefaced with a series of whereases which set forth that the County Democracy at its recent County Convention, in spite of the earnest protest of a large number of delegates, did "deliberately and shamefully abondoo the publioly avowed principles and purposes of the organization by placing in nomination several well-known active members of the Republican Party as its candidates for Municipal and State county offices to be filled at the late election, and that "in many of the recent nominating oocventions of the New-York County Democracy for State Legislative candidates bargains and deals were entered into by and between certain persons claiming to act for and to represent the County Democracy, and certain other persons in like manner acting for the Republican Party, by means of which bargains and deals the welfare and strength of the Democratic Party in this city and State were betrayed and sacrificed for the advantage and benefit of the Republican Party."

Then follow and final resolutions:

Resolved, That the County Democracy of the Ninth Assembly District, as represented by and through its District Committee, most severely condemns and openly denounces the abandonment of the principles and the sacrifice and betrayal of the interests of the Democratic Party by the County Democracy at its recent County Convention, as also at several of its late Senatorial and Assembly District nominating conventions.

Resolved, That we brand such abandonment, sacrifice, and betrayal the County Democracy organization, as at present constituted and controlled, has forfeited any and all claims upon this committee and upon all honest Democrats for any further aid, countenance, or support.

Resolved, That as officers and members of the District Committee of the County Democracy of the Ninth Assembly District for 1889 we do hereby resign and withdraw from and sever any and all connection and relation on our part with the County Democracy organization of this city as at present constituted and governed, for the reasons herein and heretolore set forth, to with its treachery to and betrayal of the confidence and trusts reposed in it as an avowed Democratic organization.

Resolved, That in disbanding and dissolving our allegiance to the unfaithful rulers of the County Democracy, we still express our faith in the abiding loyalty and firm devotion to the cardinal principles of the Democracy of the masses composing the rank and file of the organization, and for ourselves we heartily reaffirm our full and sincere belief in the time-honored principles and doctrines of the Democratic Party as enunciated in its teachings and declarations of the past, and as expressed in its more recent State and National platforms; and we pledge to it unqualifiedly our loyal and united support.

Resolved, In furtherance of the spirit of the foregoing resolution that we hereby associate, constitute, and continue an organization for the purpose of propagating the principles and advancing the interests of Democracy, sbeh organization to be known and entitled "The Democratic Organization of the Ninth Assembly District," its permanent officers and general committee to be determined in accordance with such rules, regulations, or laws as may be hereafter agreed upon.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preambles and resolutions, properly authenticated and duly signed by the officers of this committee, be transmitted to the County Committee of the New-York County Democracy for its information.

Assemhlyman John Martin, in moving the adoption of the resolutions, had much to say about the deal on legislative officers made by the Tammany bosses, and spoke of some of those County leaders who were criticising the men in the Ninth as coming "red-handed from the slaughter of a Democratic Legislature." Floyd T. Smith also spoke. James D. McClelland seconded the resolutions in a speech in which he charged that the deal between Power, Costigan, Mitchell, and others with Thomas C. Platt had begun many months back, and that during the Summer Messrs. Power and company could frequently be seen coming from Platt's Broadway office. He defied Mr. Power to deny this, and quoted an interview in which Platt admitted that the coalition had saved the Legislature to the Republicans.

The resolutions were adopted nuanimously by a rising vote.

Then a volley of cheers was given for the newly-born "Democratic Organization of the Ninth Assembly District." The meeting immediately proceeded to perfect a preliminary organization of the new association. James D. McClelland was made temporary Chairman on motion of Mr. Vnorhis and Col. Edward Gilon was made temporary Secretary. The organization will meet again on the third Thursday of next month.

From what was said at the meeting it looks very much as though Tammany had acquired a sort of anxiliary organization in the Ninth District, and future developments in the Police and Health Boards will be looked for with expectanoy by local politicians.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The Crane & Waters Manufacturing Company of Millbury, Mass., with a fixed capital of $62,500, is reported as having failed. The company was engaged in the manufacture of hosiery. The liabilities are not given. The mill shnt down last night.

An order was granted yesterday for the winding up of the Hibbard Electrical Manufacturing and Supply Company of Boston. Wallace & Sons of Ansonia, Conn., and Hoebling's Sons & Co. of this city are creditors, the latter firm for $13,000.

DINING WITH THE PRINCE.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Farish of 70 Park-avenue gave a dinner last evening in honor of the Prince and Princess Francesco of Italy. It was a "color" dinner, and the color chosen was yellow. The table covering was of Brnssels lace, nnder which was placed a yellow satin cloth. The table was set with rich cut-glass and solid gold and silver, and was decorated with a mass of yellow chrysanthemums, placed in five handsome silver bowls. At each lady's plate was placed a magnificent bouquet of yellow roses and chrysanthemums, tied with wide yellow satin ribbon.

Mr. and Mrs. Farish had as guests besides the Prince and Princess Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Col. and Mrs. De Lancy Kane, Mr. Peter Marie, Miss Field, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burdan, Mr. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoppin.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGES.—These famous sausages are sold in two-pound packages, with trade mark (a deer's foot) stamped on the wrapper. Beware of imitations.—Herald.—*Advertisement.*

Kennedy's Fall Hats are wonderful goods toe finer grades are the very best hats made. DERBYS, 100 styles, at $1 90, $2 35, $2 90, and Silk Hats, $3 90, $4 80, $5 80, saving retail profits. 26 Cortlandt.

Neglect your hair and you lose it. Parker's HAIR BALSAM renews growth and color.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC strengthens the weak.

Crosby's Vitalized Phosphites is a vital principia from the brain of the ox and the embryo of the wheat. It cures all weaknesses.

Peonie will buy Furniture if the prices are low, as you can see by visiting GEO. C. FLINT'S Furniture Stores, 104 to 108 West 14th-st.

"Otego." E. & W. A new collar. "Otego."

Kaep's dress shirts made to measure: 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VIOLETS.

The true perfnme of the Violet may be communicated to Xmas Gifts of Gloves, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Note Paper, &c., by the liberal use of CASWELL MASSEY & Co.'s

FLORENTINE VIOLET ORRIS.

1,121 Broadway & 578 Fifth ave., & Newport, R. I.

ELDER FLOWER AND CUCUMBER CREAM.

For immediate healing and softening effect upon the hands and face this cream is still unrivaled.

Made only by CASWELL MASSEY & Co.,

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RED LETTER EXTRACTS

(made by Standard Perfumery Works) are delicate, lasting, and TRUE, and have won their way into popular favor by merit alone. FLOWER DE LUCE and HEART'S EASE are entirely new combinations, and are delightfully fragrant.

Sold by leading dealers in perfumery.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, REV. R. HEBER NEWTON, D. D., Rector, Madison-av. and 66th-st., will be open every day and evening during this week for the resting of pews.

A. A. WHITNEY, Chairman of Pew Committee.

BRIDES AND GROOMS.

THE WEDDING OF MISS HUSTED AND MR. JOHN MYERS SHEDD.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Peekskill, was the scene of a pretty wedding ceremony yesterday afternoon, the contracting parties being John Myers Shedd of New-York, son of the Rev. W. T. G. Shedd of the Union Theological Seminary, and Miss Carrie Husted, eldest daughter of Gen. James W. Husted. The Rev. William Fisher Lewis, rector of the church, officiated.

The church was handsomely decorated with chrysanthemums. The bride was attired in a heavy white corded silk gown, trimmed with Dnobesse lace and having a fringe of orange blossoms at the edge of the skirt. A spray of the blossoms held the white tulle veil. The bride wore a diamond pendant, the gift of the groom, and in her hand she carried an ivory-covered, silver-clasped prayer book. Miss Hattie Husted, the youngest sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and she wore a gown of white tulle. She carried the bride's bouquet, which was a very beautiful one composed of pure white chrysanthemums tied together with white ribbons.

There were three bridesmaids, Miss Helen S. Husted, sister of the bride; Miss Wey of Elmira, and Miss Wilson of Minneapolis. They were skirts of white monsseline de soie handsomely embroidered and bodices of white armure ont décolletée. Their bouquets were of yellow chrysanthemums tied with yellow ribbons.

Dr. James W. Markoe of New-York was the best man, and Messrs. James W. Husted, Jr., and E. B. Frost of Peekskill and Frank Dunning and Charles Wey of New-York were the ushers. After the ceremony at the church there was a reception at South Terrace, the residence of Gen. Husted, where a collation was spread by Delmonico. There were over 700 invitations issued.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Robertson, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. C.O. Tr. rcts.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	200
*Am. Oil Tr. cts.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	14,500
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	34	34¾	34	34¾	5,665
*Brunswick Co.	32	32	31	31	310
Buf., Roch. & P. pf.	77	77	77	77	100
Cameron Coal	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	110
Canada Southern	55	55¾	55	55	600
Canadian Pacific	72⅝	72¾	72⅝	72⅝	300
Central Pacific	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	110
Ches. & Ohio	28¾	28½	28½	28¾	3,540
Ch. & O. 1st pf.	64	64	63¾	63¾	200
Chi. Gas Trust	55	55¾	53⅞	53⅞	2,125
Chicago & N. W.	113¾	113⅝	113¼	113⅜	1,266
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142	142	142	142	110
C., R. & Q.	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	1,205
C., M. & St. P.	71¼	71½	70¾	70¾	15,980
C., M. & St. P. pf.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜	650
C., R. I. & Pac.	99¼	99¼	99	99	1,735
C., St. L. & P. pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	74	74¼	74	74¼	510
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	99	99	261
Cin., W. & B.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	200
Colorado Coal	35¼	35½	34½	34½	2,400
Col. H. V. & Tol.	21½	22	21½	21⅞	1,280
Chi. & E. Ill.	41¾	42	41½	42	200
Consol. Coal	24	24	24	24	200
Consol. Gas Co.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	175
Del. & Hudson	98¾	99	98¼	98¼	220
Del., Lack. & W.	142	142¼	141¾	141¾	3,908
Den., R. G. & W.	39¾	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	14,063
Den. & R. G. W. pf.	17½	17½	17	17	200
Denver & R. G.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	200
E. T., Va. & Ga.	10	10	10	10	340
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	80
Evans. & T. H.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	220
Iowa Central	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	200
Illinois Central	118	118½	118	118½	110
Lacledo Gas Co.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	1,070
L. E. & West. pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	100
Lake Shore	106¾	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	218
Louis. & Nash.	85¾	85⅞	85¾	85¾	5,830
Manhattan Con.	104	104	104	104	110
Mil., L. S. & W.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	190
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	200
Missouri Pacific	69¾	69¾	69	69¼	6,412
Mo., K. & T.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	1,115
Morris & Essex	150⅞	150⅞	150⅞	150⅞	107
*Nat. Lead Trust	20½	20½	19⅞	19⅞	12,668
New Lent Coal	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
N. Y. Central	120¾	120¾	120	120	1,500
N. Y. Central pf.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛	400
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44⅞	45¾	44⅜	44⅞	1,600
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26⅜	26⅜	25¾	25¾	1,300
Norfolk & West.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	160
Norf. & West. pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	100
Northern Pac.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	150
North. Pac. pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	6,025
Ohio & Miss.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	200
Ohio, Ind. & W.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	50
Ontario & West.	22¼	22¾	22¼	22⅜	18,450
Oregon Imp.	44	44	43	43	410
Oregon Imp. pf.	91	91	91	91	100
Oregon S. L.	58⅛	58⅝	58¾	58¾	410
Oregon & Trans.	35¾	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	1,700
Pacific Mail	35	35¾	34¾	34¾	3,830
Phil. & Reading	41¾	41¾	40¾	41⅜	54,400
Pitts., F. W. & C.	157	157	157	157	171
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189½	189½	189½	189½	100
Rich. & Alle.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	910
Rich. & W. P. T.	23¾	24	23¾	23⅞	1,828
St. L. & S. F. pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54½	240
St. P. & Omaha	34	34¼	34	34	400
St. P., M. & M.	105	107	105	107	2,500
St. P., M. & M. 1st.	14	14	14	14	1,030
Southern Pac.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	400
Sugar Ref. Co.	69¾	70¾	68¾	68½	21,620
Tenn. C. & I.	74¾	76	74¼	75⅜	2,000
Tol. & O. C. pf.	63	63	63	63	100
Texas Pacific	20½	20½	20¼	20½	600
Union Pacific	70¾	71	70¼	70¼	25,845
U. S. Express	68	68	68	68	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32¾	32½	32¼	32¼	1,000
Wells-Fargo Ex.	140	141	140	141	50
West. Union Tel.	84⅝	84⅝	84¼	84¼	620
W. & L. E. pf.	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	200
Wisconsin Cent.	26⅝	29⅝	28¾	29½	1,000
Total sales					261,266

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Al. & Sus. cn. 6s.	122½	122½	122¾	122¾	$1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	100	100	100	100	2,000
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s.	95	95	95	95	15,000
Canada So. 2d.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	3,000
C. & O. cn. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100⅝	100¾	93,000
C. & O. 6s. 1911.	119½	119½	119½	119¼	2,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1,000
C. & A. Neb.	92	92	92	92	1,000
Clev. & Canton 5s.	95	95	95	95	10,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	77¼	78	77¼	76	13,000
*Comstock Tunnel inc. 4s.	38	38	38	38	1,000
D. & H. 1st a. '94, cl. 3	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78½	10,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½	2,000
Den. R. G. W. 1st. gen. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
D., S. S. & A. 5s.	94	94	94	94	2,000
Dn. Pac. Man. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	7,000
Eq. Gas of chi. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Erie 2d on.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,000
Erie 4th.	117½	117½	117	117	14,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	108½	109	108½	108½	79,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	3,000
Ohio, C. & S. F. 1st.	113¼	113¼	113	113⅜	45,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s.	73¾	74	73¼	74	10,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	88¾	88¾	88	88	7,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106½	4,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2,000
Kan. & Texas cn. 10s.	104	104	103¾	103¾	10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	60½	60½	60½	60½	21,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	68¾	68¾	67½	67½	55,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Lacledes Gas 1st.	91	91	90½	91	35,000
L. & W. B. cn. 5s.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	2,000
Long Island 1st.	120½	120½	120½	120½	2,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	104¾	105	104	105	77,000
L. & N. cn. gen. 6s.	104	104	103½	104	5,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	101	101	101	101	1,000
Louisville So. 1st.	100¾	101	100½	100½	16,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	105¼	105¼	105	105	5,000
Mich. Mid. 1st.	118	118	118	118	1,000
M., L. S. & W. cv.	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	14,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
M. 1st.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2,000
M. & St. L. eq. 6s.	37	37	37	37	5,000
Mor. & Essex 1st.	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼	1,000
Nash. C. 1st.	134½	134½	134½	134½	14,000
N. J. Midland 1st.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	5,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	93½	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	19,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	117	117	117	117	10,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101¾	2,000
N. & W. 1st. C. & Y.	97	97	97	97	1,000
N. Fec. & M. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	6,000
North. Pac. 1st. r.	114	114	114	114	5,000
North. Pac. 1st. c.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	14,000
North. Pac. 2d.	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	7,000
North. Pac. 3d.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	4,000
North. Pac. T. 1st.	109	109	109	109	10,000
Northwest'n. Deb.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1,000
N. W. 5s. deb.	110	110	110	110	4,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	84¾	84¾	84	84¾	39,500
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	56	56	56	56	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	105	105	105	105	5,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	7,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	84	84	84	84	2,000
Read. 1st. pf. inc.	78½	79	78½	79	12,000
Read. 2d inc.	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¾	58,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90	90	89½	89¾	35,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.					
D. & M. certs.	68½	68½	68¼	68¼	15,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	1,000
Rock Island 5s.	106¾	106¾	106	106	47,000
R., W. & O. cn.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108½	1,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st. ex. c.	86	86	86	86	24,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	30	30	30	30	25,000
St. L., S. W. & O. C. & T. 6s.	87½	87½	67½	67½	3,000
St. Paul & N. P. 5s.	120	120	120	120	1,000
St. P. 1st. C. & L. S.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
St. P. C. & P. W. 5s.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	32,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st. col. tr. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	16,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st. 6s.	88¾	88¾	68¾	68¾	64,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s.	116	116	118	116	20,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1916.	89¼	89¼	89	89	11,000
Shen. Val. gen. tr.	43½	44¼	43½	44¼	30,000
So. P. of C. 1st. cn.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	16,000
T., C. & I. 1st.	100	100	100	100	14,000
T., C. & I. 1st. T.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	4,000
Tex. Pac. 1st. 5s.	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	22,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37	37¼	37	37¼	58,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st.	114	114	114	114	10,000
T. A. A. & N. M. 1st.	105	105	105	105	10,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¼	7,000
Un. Elev. 1st.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	3,000
Union P. s. f.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Wabash 1st.	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	28,000
Wabash 2d.	93	93	93	93	25,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98	98	98	98	9,000
West Shore 4s, a.	105⅝	105⅝	105	105	57,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105½	105½	105	105	26,500
Wheel. & L. E. 1st.	105	105	105	105	7,000
Total sales					$1,461,000

*Unlisted. †Seller 30. ‡Including $12,000 at 107, seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atlantic	12.12½	12.12½	12.12½	12.12½	100
Astoria	.52	.55	.40	.40	5,300
Alta	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	100
Aloe	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	300
Bodie	.60	.60	.60	.60	400
Bullion	.85	.85	.85	.90	220
Breece	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Best & Belcher	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	100
Comstock Tunnel	.22	.22	.21	.21	4,000
Con. Tun. Bds.	38.00	38.00	38.00	36.00	500
Caledonia R. H.	1.45	1.80	1.45	1.60	800
Con. Cal. & Va.	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	100
Cal. & Hecla.	236.75	236.75	236.75	236.75	5
Exchequer	.80	.90	.80	.80	200
El Cristo	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Father de Smet	.35	.35	.35	.35	1,810
Eureka Con.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	100
Franklin	15.12½	15.12½	15.12½	15.12½	30
Horn Silver	2.30	2.35	2.30	2.35	500
Holyoke	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
La Crosse	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Mintuin S. & M.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	300
Mexican	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	100
Navajo	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Oriental & Miller	.06	.06	.06	.06	500
Occidental	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1,000
Ophir	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	10
Potosi	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	100
Phoenix of Ariz.	.58	.58	.58	.58	100
Rappahannock	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Stormont	.48	.48	.46	.48	1,000
Silver King	.25	.25	.25	.25	2,201
Better Times	.51	.51	.51	.51	500
Tamarack	138.50	138.50	138.50	138.50	10
Utah Con.	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
United Copper	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Total sales					57,616

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¾	6,499
Atch., Top. & S. F.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¾	5,730
Am. Pig Iron	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼	500
Chicago Gas Tr.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	150
Chi. Bur. & Q.	106¾	106¾	106	106¼	186
Chi. R. I. & P.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	200
Central Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	200
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	71¼	71¼	70¾	70¾	11,660
Chi., St. P. & O.	54	54	54	54	100
Central Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¾	700
Del., Lack. & W.	142¾	142¾	142¼	142¼	4,000
Den., R. G. & W.	40¼	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	1,020
Den. & R. G. W. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
Den. & R. G.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	100
Lake Shore	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	100
Louis. & Nash.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	100
Missouri Pacific	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¼	100
Manhattan Con.	104	104	104	104	100
Mich. Cent.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	100
Minn. & St. L.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	100
Mo., K. & T.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	100
Morris & Essex	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾	100
N. Y. Central	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	100
Northern Pacific	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	100
North. Pac. pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	100
Ontario & West.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	100
Oregon Imp.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	100
Oregon Trans.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	100
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	100
Phila. & Reading	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189½	189½	189½	189½	100
Rich. & Alle.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	100
Rich. & W. P. T.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	100
St. P. & Omaha	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	100
St. P., M. & M.	107	107	107	107	100
Southern Pac.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	100
Sugar Ref. Co.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	100
Tenn. C. & I.	76	76	76	76	100
Tol. & O. C. pf.	63	63	63	63	100
Texas Pacific	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	100
Union Pacific	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	100
U. S. Express	68	68	68	68	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	100
Wells-Fargo Ex.	140	141	140	141	50
West. Union Tel.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	620
W. & L. E. pf.	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	200
Wisconsin Cent.	26¾	29¾	28¾	29½	1,000
Total sales					261,266

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Al. & Sus. cn. 6s.	122½	122½	122¾	122¾	$1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	100	100	100	100	2,000
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s.	95	95	95	95	15,000
Canada So. 2d.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	3,000
C. & O. cn. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100⅝	100¾	93,000
C. & O. 6s. 1911.	119½	119½	119½	119¼	2,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1,000
C. & A. Neb.	92	92	92	92	1,000
Clev. & Canton 5s.	95	95	95	95	10,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	77¼	78	77¼	76	13,000
*Comstock Tunnel inc. 4s.	38	38	38	38	1,000
D. & H. 1st a. '94, cl. 3	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78½	10,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½	2,000
Den. R. G. W. 1st. gen. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
D., S. S. & A. 5s.	94	94	94	94	2,000
Dn. Pac. Man. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	7,000
Eq. Gas of chi. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Erie 2d on.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,000
Erie 4th.	117½	117½	117	117	14,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	108½	109	108½	108½	79,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	3,000
Ohio, C. & S. F. 1st.	113¼	113¼	113	113⅜	45,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s.	73¾	74	73¼	74	10,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	88¾	88¾	88	88	7,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	106½	106½	106½	106¾	4,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2,000
Kan. & Texas cn. 10s.	104	104	103¾	103¾	10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	60½	60½	60½	60½	21,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	68¾	68¾	67½	67½	55,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Lacledes Gas 1st.	91	91	90½	91	35,000
L. & W. B. cn. 5s.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	2,000
Long Island 1st.	120½	120½	120½	120½	2,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s.	104¾	105	104	105	77,000
L. & N. cn. gen. 6s.	104	104	103½	104	5,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	101	101	101	101	1,000
Louisville So. 1st.	100¾	101	100½	100½	16,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	105¼	105¼	105	105	5,000
Mich. Mid. 1st.	118	118	118	118	1,000
M., L. S. & W. cv.	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	14,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
M. 1st.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2,000
M. & St. L. eq. 6s.	37	37	37	37	5,000
Mor. & Essex 1st.	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼	1,000
Nash. C. 1st.	134½	134½	134½	134½	14,000
N. J. Midland 1st.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	5,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	93½	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	19,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	117	117	117	117	10,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101¾	2,000
N. & W. 1st. C. & Y.	97	97	97	97	1,000
N. Fec. & M. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	6,000
North. Pac. 1st. r.	114	114	114	114	5,000
North. Pac. 1st. c.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	14,000
North. Pac. 2d.	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	7,000
North. Pac. 3d.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	4,000
North. Pac. T. 1st.	109	109	109	109	10,000
Northwest'n. Deb.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	1,000
N. W. 5s. deb.	110	110	110	110	4,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	84¾	84¾	84	84¾	39,500
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	56	56	56	56	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	105	105	105	105	5,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	7,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	84	84	84	84	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78½	79	78½	79	12,000
Read. 2d inc.	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¾	58,000
Read. gen. 4s.	90	90	89½	89¾	35,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.					
D. & M. certs.	68½	68½	68¼	68¼	15,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	1,000
Rock Island 5s.	106¾	106¾	106	106	47,000
R., W. & O. cn.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108½	1,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st. ex. c.	86	86	86	86	24,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	30	30	30	30	25,000
St. L., S. W. & O. C. & T. 6s.	87½	87½	67½	67½	3,000
St. Paul & N. P. 5s.	120	120	120	120	1,000
St. P. 1st. C. & L. S.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
St. P. C. & P. W. 5s.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	32,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st. col. tr. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	16,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st. 6s.	88¾	88¾	68¾	68¾	64,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s.	116	116	118	116	20,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1916.	89¼	89¼	89	89	11,000
Shen. Val. gen. tr.	43½	44¼	43½	44¼	30,000
So. P. of C. 1st. cn.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	16,000
T., C. & I. 1st.	100	100	100	100	14,000
T., C. & I. 1st. T.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	4,000
Tex. Pac. 1st. 5s.	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	22,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37	37¼	37	37¼	58,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st.	114	114	114	114	10,000
T. A. A. & N. M. 1st.	105	105	105	105	10,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¼	7,000
Un. Elev. 1st.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	3,000
Union P. s. f.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Wabash 1st.	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	28,000
Wabash 2d.	93	93	93	93	25,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	98	98	98	98	9,000
West Shore 4s, a.	105⅝	105⅝	105	105	57,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105½	105½	105	105	26,500
Wheel. & L. E. 1st.	105	105	105	105	7,000
Total sales					$1,461,000

*Unlisted. †Seller 30. ‡Including $12,000 at 107, seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atlantic	12.12½	12.12½	12.12½	12.12½	100
Astoria	.52	.55	.40	.40	5,300
Alta	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	100
Aloe	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	300
Bodie	.60	.60	.60	.60	400
Bullion	.85	.85	.85	.90	220
Breece	.30	.30	.30

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, Nov. 21:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the executors, sold the four-story brick house, with lot 21 by 65, 269 Washington-st, east side, 50.5 feet north of Charles-st, for $14,000, to M. Miller, and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, 321 West 27th-st, north side, 229.2 feet west of 8th-av., for $12,100, to Mr. Inslee. Also, at public auction, disposed of four lots, each 20.5 by about 98, on West-st, northeast corner of Horatio-st, for $84,500, to J. Jobson; five-story brick hotel, with plot of land 44.8 by 80.5.01 and 508 3d-av., southeast corner of 34th-st, for $42,000, to Walter C. Weslesy; four lots, each 24.8 by 100, on 8th-av., southeast corner of 114th-st, sold for $44,600, to W. H. Frost, and two lots, each 25.2 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, 50.5 feet north of 114th-st, sold for $18,925, to L. W. Gorham. The sale of the apartment house, 6s. Charles, 1,187 and 1,189 9th-av., and five lots on Horatio-st, east of West-st., was withdrawn.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., by order of the executors, sold the five-story building, with lease of plot of land 112.10 by 130, 362 to 372 2d-av., northeast corner of 21st-st, for $20,000, to W. A. Armstrong. The sale of the dwellings, with lots 17, 19, 25, and 27 West 32d-st, west of 8th-av., was adjourned to Dec. 5.

William Kennedy & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 26.2 by 82, 1,995 2d-av., southwest corner of 98th-st, for $21,000, to J. M. Strong; similar house, with lot 25 by about 97, 1,993 2d-av., adjoining above, sold for $18,000, to C. Wolinsky, and two similar houses, with lots each 25 by about 96, 1,889 and 1,891 2d-av., adjoining above, sold for $32,000, to Richard Croker, plaintiff.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the three-story building, with lot 20 by 98, 2,015 Fulton-st, near Stephenson-av., Brooklyn, for $8,150, to L. S. Davis.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

72d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x204.4; A. Hayman and others to Richard M. Hooley $5

72d-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x204.4; Richard M. Hooley to A. Hayman 5

52d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100; Alexander Milne and others to Isabel S. Milne 1

Plot 68, map of W. O. Olies, 24th Ward; Thomas Leggatt and wife to C. A. Beckman 800

70th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x85; Thomas McMahon and wife to George Sommerfeld et al 6,000

85th-st., n. s., 198 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; William N. Armstrong, referee, to Frederick Brandt 17,100

Carlisle-st., 4; Samuel D. Levy, executor, to Philip Leisenheimer 1

Same property; Carl Meyer to Philip Leisenheimer and another 1

Garfield-st., n. e. corner of Briggs-av., 25x106; Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association of New-York to Philip Goldberg 730

Same property; same to Herman A. Fischer 1,590

Southern Boulevard, n. w. corner of Briggs-av., 25x100; same to Patrick J. Dnignan 360

Same property; same to Philip E. Dolan 1,680

Southern Boulevard, w. s., 119 ft. n. of Briggs-av., 25x100; same to Mary A. Kronenbitter 2,825

Garfield-st., n. s., 100 ft. n. of Southern Boulevard, 46x110; same to Marcella Barsley 1,665

Southern Boulevard, s. w. corner of Valentine-av., 25x100; same to Ann Murray 1,200

Valentine-av., s. s., 120 ft. s. w. of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; same to McKnight Mosher 725

Valentine-av., s. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Southern Boulevard, 20x100; same to Caroline R. Mosher 600

Valentine-av., s. s., 140 ft. s. w. of Southern Boulevard, 75x100; same to Mary Gallagher 2,100

Valentine-av., n. e. corner of Garfield-st., 25 x100; same to Adam Neiman 760

Garfield-st., n. s., 50 ft. n. e. of Briggs-av., 25x101; same to Frank J. Sheridan 775

40 h.-st., n. s., 147.3 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 22.8x75; Ellen Yesman to Anton W. Miller 18,000

98th-st., s. w. corner of 96th-st., 25.2x100; William C. Schmidt and wife to Emilie Fischer 35,000

99th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25.8x 98.9; John Bade and wife to Henry A. Bade 1

100th-st., s. s. corner of 10th-av., 50.11x100; James Hay to Eliza F. Burchell 29,000

Pine-st., 23; Eliza F. Richards and others to Donald Mackay, 1.34th part 1

Same property; Mary N. Johnson to same, 1-34th part 1

125th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x99.11; Francis W. Leggett and wife to William J. McCready 11,600

Fox-st., s. s., 161 ft. n. of 165th-st., 25x100; Eliza N. Gray to Leopold R. Treu 750

Willard-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-st., 25x 100; John H. White to Harry M. Lyons 850

Stanton-st., 232; Moses Meyer and wife to Max Newman 26,500

Railroad-av., e. s., 108 ft. n. of Fitch-st., 56x 150; James R. Grey and wife to Mary A. Patterson 3,500

32d-st., 120 East; Adolph Balsbum and wife to Willian Lenzner 36,000

85th-st., n. s., 500.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., 23.3x 98.9; Hannah Long to Isabella Long 1

40th-st., 189 West; Emma N. Tart, assignee, to Ellen Yeamac 1

85th-st., n. s., 45 ft. w. of Madison-av., 50x 102.2; Harriet B. Ranney to William Bicken 34,000

North Moore-st., 101; Susan Embury to Max Barnett 1

Same property; Max Barnett and wife to Max Ostlinger and another 1

Same property; same to Max S. Kork 1

74th-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of West End-av., 20x102.2; Benaiah M. Martin and wife to Frederick G. Hallett 24,000

Stanton-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Pitt-st., 33.4x 100; Barney Isaacs and wife to Ernst E. W. Schneider and another 22,750

109th-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16x100.10; Esther A. Dollinger to George T. Dollinger 5,000

85th-st., n. s., 45 ft. w. of Madison-av., 50x 102.2; William Bracken to Warren S. Crane 40,000

Travers-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Briggs-av., 51x 97x irregular; Hugh N. Camp and wife to Charles D. Purroy 980

128th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x99.11; William J. McCready to Samuel O. Wright 11,000

83d-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Bryan L. Kennely to J. N. Strong 14,000

83d-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 9th-av.; J. N. Strong to Bryan N. Kennely 14,000

Suffolk-st., 15; Philip Samuels and wife to Tobias Cohen 35,000

126th-st., n. s., 27 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11; Samuel O. Wright and wife to Francis W. Leggett 22,000

Wooster-st., w. s., between Bleecker and Houston sts., 20 by 80; Rud. Ilgen 1

John S. Radway and wife to Nicholas Espenscheid 17,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV. AND 37TH-ST.

MAGNIFICENT

EXTRA LARGE PRIVATE RESIDENCE

For sale

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN!!!!!!!!

Keys of

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,

108 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE.

FOUR HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE DWELLINGS ON 72D-ST.,

BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.

Sizes, 25, 24, and 23 feet in width.

OPEN DAILY, EXCEPTING SUNDAYS.

McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Builders.

OFFICES AND STORES

TO LET IN THE

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME Queen Anne building corner 7th-av. and Lincoln-place, the finest part of Brooklyn, two blocks from the park; rents 6,000 per annum and exchange for Brooklyn or New-York property. Send for full particulars to D. KEARS, 38 Washington Market.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE

TOWER BUILDING,

30 BROADWAY AND 41 AND 43 NEW-ST.

Most complete office building down town; thoroughly fire-proof, specially adapted for stock brokers and lawyers; rents $200 per annum and upward. GEO. R. COOK, Superintendent.

FIFTH-AVENUE CORNER, COMPRISING fine store and elegant dwelling; corner lot; large lease. Address Owner, Post Office Box 2,343.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER P. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of Charles S. Henderson, Esq., Executor of the estate of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON deceased.

THIS DAY (FRIDAY),

At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,

Chairs and valuable imported and unimproved property,

ON

WEST 116TH-ST., GREENE, 45TH, 46TH, 47TH AND 48TH STREETS, 2D, 3D, 4TH AND 5TH STREETS, and on AVENUES A AND B AND EAST RIVER.

Short pays, terms, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER P. MEYER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1889,

at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,

No. 59 Liberty-st.

three choice lots, north side

173D-ST., BET. AUDUBON AND 11TH AVS.,

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Two last out of thirty houses to rent; No. 142 and 148 West 86th-st; all built by J. G. Pregan, architect; latest designs, back stairs, Mitchell-Vance fixtures; estate rentals 3 years; also, one three-story 20-foot-front for sale in West 87th-st; open Sunday. POWER, 1,464 9th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 and 50 Broadway.

A.—126TH-ST., NEAR LENOX-AV.....$900
A. 126th-st., near Lenox, 3-story, 20x55 1,140
PORTER & CO., 71 East 125th-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-stone dwelling on 5th-st., near Prospect Park; 12 rooms; all modern improvements; one block to Prospect Park; neighborhood very healthy and strictly first-class; convenient to elevated railroad station; possession; references required.

JOHN A. SCHILLING, 429 5th-av., Brooklyn.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.

J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 23d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,

Park-av., corner 62d-st,

NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,

late manager Navarre Building.

THE OSBORNE,

57TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV.

To rent, an elegant corner apartment. Apply at the office.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

WINTER RESORTS.

MILLBROOK INN,

MILLBROOK,

DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS SMALL HOTEL, SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL ROLLING COUNTRY, 750 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL, IS UNSURPASSED FOR ITS ACCOMMODATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, AND CUISINE. THE HOUSE IS HEATED WITH FURNACE AND OPEN FIRE-PLACES AND OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND. EXCELLENT LIVERY. TRAINS LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT AT 8 A. M. AND 3:55 P. M., ARRIVING AT MILLBROOK AT 11 A. M. AND 7 P. M.

JOHN D. CRONIN, Manager.

Aiken, South Carolina.

Winter Resort for Health and Pleasure.

Driest Climate in the United States.

Excellent hotels and cottages in the Rocky Mts.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL,

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

OPENS FOR SEASON OF 1889-90, THURSDAY, Nov. 14th. COTTAGES—Furnished or Unfurnished—TO RENT. For descriptive pamphlet and terms, address R. P. CHATFIELD, Prop. & Man.

THOMASVILLE, GA.,

PINEY WOODS HOTEL.

Season opens December 4, 1889.

M. A. BOWER, Proprietor.

For circulars, rates, &c., address

WM. E. DAVIES, Manager, Thomasville, Ga., or F. A. BUDLONG, Windsor Hotel, N. Y. City.

BERMUDA,

THE LAND OF THE LILY AND THE ROSE.

HAMILTON HOTEL,

TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

OPEN FROM DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.

For circulars, &c., address

WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor,

Hamilton, Bermuda.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

LAUREL HOUSE

NOW OPEN.

FAST EXPRESS leaves N. Y. 4:20 P. M., reaching Lakewood at 8. FLUMER & PORTER, Managers.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, No. 1 West 34th-st. Conversational knowledge in few terms; $10 each. Trial lessons free. Branches in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Berlin, and Paris.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, Rutherfurd Place, Opposite Stuyvesant Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough courses of study preparatory for Columbia College or for Scientific or Technical Schools. No extra charges. Catalogue upon application. Opens 9th month, (September), 17th.

EDWARD A. H. ALLEN, C. E., Principal.

DO YOU WANT TO LEARN MUSIC AND sight reading thoroughly in a few months? Method awarded nine medals Paris Exposition. Adopted by conservatories France, Russia, Switzerland. Classes open next week, 49 West 20th-st. Mondays, Thursdays, 3; Tuesdays, Fridays, 8. Trial lessons free. Circulars mailed.

EMILE GUYON, Steinway Hall.

BANJO.—I TEACH THIS POPULAR INSTRUment in a single course of twenty private lessons, without the aid of notes. HENRY C. DOBSON, only manufacturer of the patent Silver Bell Banjo, 1,270 Broadway, near 32d-st. Established 1857.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,

School for Young Ladies and Children,

Reopens Sept. 30. 175 West 73d-st.

MISSES GRINNELL'S DAY SCHOOL FOR Girls, 29 East 54th-st., reopens Oct. 2. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary departments. Separate Classes for Boys, Oct. 1. Kindergarten.

MRS. AND MISS BOYCE HAVE REOPENED their school for children and young girls at 871 Park-av., in preparation for college examinations; kindergarten occupations.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER—English and French School for young ladies, 148 Madison-av. No home study for pupils under fourteen.

MISS CARRIER, FORMERLY WITH MISS ADU VERNET, Boys' School reopens Oct. 2, 52 EAST 30TH-ST.

CONVERSATION EVENINGS.—GERMAN Club conducted by Prof. AUERBACH at 63 East 59th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL,

24 East 22d-st.,

will reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3.

MISS GIBSON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 55 WEST 47TH-ST.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE.—NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson; both sexes. Enter at any time. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR, GRADUATE OF YALE AND Columbia; recommended by Rev. Dr. Taylor. A successful teacher; eminently qualified. Address TEACHER, Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

PRACTICAL FRENCH CONVERSATION by Prof. GAUTHEROT, (Paris,) Officier d'Academie, 177 East 79th-st.

PROF. VORMS, (FROM TORTOBASSOIA Plot, Paris,) gives private French lessons, $1 lesson. Prof. VORMS, 1,281 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COSTAR'S INFALLIBLE EXTERMINAtors destroy Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Moles, Water-bugs, and Insects; not dangerous. 40 Clinton-place.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry., as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited,"

in connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four" it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited"

TO

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

Grand Central Station,

FOURTH-AVENUE AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.

Largest and finest passenger station in America and the only one in the city of New-York.

On and after Nov. 19, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

†2:00 A. M.—Saratoga, Rochester, and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Syracuse, also to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from this point to St. Albans.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*2:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and café car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car for Buffalo, and a dining car, Albany to Buffalo. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:30 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited. Composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

†10:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

†11:45 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:55 P. M.—Pacific Express for Columbus, Chicago, and St. Louis. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*†6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

†6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express, Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, 7:40 to Montreal, via Rouses Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:20 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*†10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars to Chicago, parlor cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

†12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

†10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at 413 and 944 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 6s West 125th-st, and 138th-st station, New-York; 323 Washington-st, 728 Fulton-st, and 396 Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Run daily. Others daily except Sundays.

†Stop at Yonkers Station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 8:00, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 2, 4:30, 4:45, 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:30, 4:45 P. M. For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington,

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 8, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington at 5:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 3, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,365 Broadway, 737 Sixth-av., 264 West 125th-st, 125 East 125th-st, New-York; 4 Court-st., 360 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

4:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

5 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Ganasel Baggage Office, 226 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R. Trains leave Grand Central Depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 8:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 9:01, 10:01, 11:01 A. M., 12 (Cp), 1:01, 2, 3:01, *4, 4:01, 5, *5:05, 5:40, 6:01, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11:15 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 5:04, 6:30, 8:04, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 5:01, 8:01, 9:01, 10:01 A. M., 4:01, 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 5:04, 6:30, 8:04, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local stops.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,289 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE

INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West

AND THE ROUTE OF THE

CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,

THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Indianapolis. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg. Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West and Northwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Sunday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 6:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," 11:30 A. M., daily, Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 5:20, 6:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 5:15, and 8:05 A. M. and 4:30, and 9:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Atlantic City, 1:00 through Car, 9 A. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M., week days.

For Long Branch, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 4:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

Seats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains leaving Brooklyn, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:50, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:00, 6:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 6 P. M., and 12 A. M. and 9:00 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 465, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 200 foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex, Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 76 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 3:20 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.

For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at Station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ERIE

Only Solid Train

ROUTE BETWEEN

NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.

AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS DINING CAR BETWEEN THE CITIES.

3:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.

ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.

W. J. MURPHY, General Superintendent. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago Detroit, Toronto, Hamilton, *9:05 A. M., *5:15, *6:30, *11

A BOOM IN SUBSCRIPTIONS

OVER HALF A MILLION CAME IN YESTERDAY.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY GIVES $100,000, GOULD AND COMPANIES $75,000—THE BREWERS' SHARE.

Everybody officially connected with the World's Fair heaved an uncommonly fervent sigh of relief yesterday afternoon. The biggest day's subscription on record was entered on the books of the Chamber of Commerce at 5 o'clock. All through it was a day of surprises.

In the first place, for over a week all eyes had been turned toward Jay Gould. Mr. Gould told somebody that he thought of chipping in and helping the World's Fair along. But yesterday he put his name down for $25,000. The Manhattan elevated system was credited with another $25,000, and the Western Union contributed $25,000.

The Standard Oil Company, turned in a subscription of $100,000, through Mr. William Rockefellor. Mr. Amos R. Eno, too, put his name down for the tidy sum of $12,000.

But the Brewers' Board of Trade distanced all contributors. The lager beer men are going to see that their pledge of $446,000 will be made good. They turned into the Finance Committee yesterday just $362,767, and will very quickly raise the rest of the $446,000.

The total amount of subscriptions, including those recorded in yesterday's TIMES as coming from the Mayor's office, accredited at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday was $585,599. With a grand total of $3,911,947, the $5,000,000 of the guarantee fund seems at last fairly in view.

At the Chamber of Commerce the following subscriptions were received yesterday:

By the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade:	
Jacob Ahlea Brewing Co....	2,000
Beadleston & Woers.....	11,500
Berkheimer & Schmidt, $22,800, less $10,000 acknowledged	
Nov. 14.....	12,800
Burt Brewing Co	5,000
H. Clausen & Son Brewing Co....	10,800
J. Doelger's Sons	4,200
Peter Doelger....	20,400
Fh. & W. Ebling Brewing Co....	3,100
John Eichler Brewing Co....	7,700
George Ehret, $38,600, less $10,000 acknowledged	
Nov. 8.....	28,600
A. Finck & Son..	5,000
M. Groh's Sons..	3,600
Budweiser Brewing Co.....	10,100
J. & M. Haffen..	2,800
Jacob Hoffman Brewing Co.....	6,500
George Winter Brewing Co....	4,800
J. C. G. Heapfel Brewing Co....	4,500
John Kress Brewing Co.....	6,600
Joseph Kuntz....	4,200
David Mayer.....	5,000
F. Oppermann, Jr.	7,600
J. Ringler & Co..	9,200
Jacob Ruppert, $37,000, less $10,000 acknowledged Nov. 8.....	17,000
F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co....	12,300
Schmitt & Schwanenfelser.....	4,200
Conrad Stein.....	6,800
D. G. Yuengling, Jr. Brewing Co.	11,600
Henry Zeltner...	3,800
Bachmann Brewing Co.....	6,800
Monroe Eckstein	4,000
Rohsam & Hormane B'r'g Co.	7,200
Abbott B'r'g Co..	3,000
Burger & Howe Brewing Co....	3,300
Danenberg & Coles.....	3,000
Jos. Fallert Brewing Co.....	3,200
Peter Buckel....	2,800
Otto Hnbert Brewery.....	10,300
S. Liebmann's Sons' Brewing Co.....	12,400
Claus Lepsius Brewery Co....	8,400
Charles Freeo....	1,600
Metropolitan Brewing Co.....	2,100
Ferd. Mnench....	3,900
Obermeyer & Liebmann.....	5,300
Ernest Ooha.....	3,400
H. S. Scharmann	5,800
N. Seltz's Son....	5,200
William Ulmer..	7,800
Webz & Zerwick.	4,200
Williamsborg Brewing Co....	5,900
William Peter...	6,800
Daniel Bermes...	4,100
Henry Elias Brewing Co....	7,667
Neidlinger, Schmidt & Co...	5,000
By Wm. Steinway: N. Erlandson...	250
Ames R. Eco.....	12,000
By Louis Stern.: Jacob Adler & Co	500
Siegel Bros.....	500
Frankinthal Bros	500
Simon Sterns & Co	250
P. F. McGowan & Co.....	250
I. Hirshfeld.....	150
I. Rothschild....	150
By Joseph J. Little: John H. Walker..	500
By Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.. Various subscriberа.....	125
By E. I. Horsman: Adolph Straoss & Co.....	500
H. Finkelstein....	100
By F. L. Gunther: Hirsch & Co.....	100
B. Altman & Bro.	100
M. Foltz.....	100
Hart, Lewis & Co.	100
By Jordan L. Mott: Meyer Sniffee Co. (Limited)	1,000
By J. D. Crimmins: J. S. Coleman....	1,000
James R. Floyd & Sons.....	1,000
Thomas J. Dunn.	500
L. J. Phillips....	500
Albert Wagner..	100
By Jay Gould: Jay Gould.....	25,000
Manhattan Railway Co.....	25,000
Western Un. Telegraph Co. by N. Green, Pres.	25,000
By D. H. James ...	500
By William Rockefeller: Standard Oil Co.	100,000
By J. Goldberger: Charles Meyer...	100
Julius Umbach..	100
C. H. Brunkhorst	200
Louis C. Book....	100
Meyer Brothers..	100
Henry W. Meyer.	100
J. H. Wellorock.	100
Various subscriberа.....	150
By the Stationers' Board of Trade: Rogers Graves Co	1,000
By H. S. Mendelson: H. P. Ansorge....	100
S. M. Valshlatt..	100
D. A. Sahlein & Co.....	200
By F. K. Sawardi: E. E. saward.....	250
J. Stephens & Son	100
By J. & W. Seligman & Co: E. Caiman & Co..	500
By J. M. Cornell: Post & McCord..	5,000
Milliken Bros....	1,500
Crocker Bros....	1,000
John Simmons...	500
Watson & Stillman.....	500
G. Bickelhoopt..	500
E. Fitch.....	200
F. D. Moffat & Co.....	100
J. E. Adams, Jr..	50
By the Real Estate Exchange: Arnold Lasig...	1,000
L. Soydam.....	1,000
N. Cowen.....	500
By John Claflin: J. McConville & Co.....	500
Maokintosh, Greer & Co.....	500
O. M. Harper.....	100
Total Nov. 21, 5 P. M.	$585,599
Previously reported.	3,326,348
Grand total.	$3,911,947

The subscriptions sent into the Mayor's office yesterday amounted to $15,753. The Mayor had the usual amount of mail. A letter from E. I. Horsman ran:

"I consider we are now at that point when some gigantic effort must be made to arouse enthusiasm, or all chance of securing the prize will be lost. I was called upon yesterday by a Cincinnati merchant who favors New-York. He has visited St. Louis, Chicago, and other points West within the past two weeks, and says New-York is the laughing stock of the Western States in consequence of its failure thus far to raise the $5,000,000 guarantee fund."

George M. Bailey, who represented American firms at the Paris Exposition, gives this pointer as to Chicago's claims:

"Every American connected with the Paris Exposition watched the World's Fair movement here at home with the greatest interest, and every argument used on this side by the rival cities had its champions there. In all the claims I have heard for Chicago and St. Louis, the point or centre of population is the strongest, and it is the principal one that New-York must overcome. The Paris *Figaro* hit it on the head when it said: 'Had our World's Fair been held in Lyons, our second city, and nearer the geographical centre of France than Paris, instead of at Paris, how many Americans would have visited it? If you hold your exposition in your second city, how many Europeans will visit it?'

"Here is a point. The exposition at Paris was pre-eminently given by the Eastern Hemisphere. The 1892 fair will be for the Western Hemisphere. Now, where is the centre of the Western Hemisphere? Political boundaries must fall in drawing this circle, and New-York is the centre. The Eastern Hemisphere is monarchical, and, since Brazil became a republic, there is not a monarchy in the whole Western world—only a few dependent provinces. The fair of 1892 ought especially to be the focus of this new republican civilization. With as many Old World exhibits as can be gotten, but more for their educational interest than for their commercial value to America."

The custom tailor cutters are vying with the merchant tailors in furthering the World's Fair idea. They will hold a meeting to-night at 8 o'clock at 830 Broadway, and have already appointed the following committee to take charge of their canvass:

William Duebar, L. J. Oswald, C. L. Hamilton, David Geary, L. S. Meyer, Mark Ryan, William T. Peach, D. Tully, W. J. O'Brien, Edward Morris, Charles Bente, James Maxwell, John H. Carlton, John Fila, John W. McKinley, John Schmieg, Charles H. Pohlman, William Green.

These were the subscriptions received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Silsby Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.....	$100
A. G. Peck & Co., Cohoes, N. Y.....	100
George F. Clayton.	100
F. Fred. Lenhard..	100
James Mack.....	100
A. Jacobson & son.	100
H. J. Kindlimann.	100
Henry Lissa & Co.	100
Avery & Corley....	100
M. E. Day.....	100
David Franklin...	50
Wenners Brothers.	50
Frederick Kassing.	50
Daniels & Co.....	50
Dr. B. J. Clark....	50
The Armstrong Manufg. Co.....	40
Henry W. Avery...	25
John Papapoolo..	25
John Blair.....	10
Andrew J. Smith...	20
J. D. Hasbagen....	10
William H. Jennings, M. D.....	10
Peter A. Roos.....	5
Joseph D. Fragar..	3
Robert H. Shannon	50
J. A. Ruth.....	50
Mapes Formula & Peruvian Guano Company.....	2,000
John Stephenson Co., Limited.....	2,000
Henry Steoger.....	1,000
J. Pullman & Co....	1,000
Roberts, Cushman & Co.....	1,000
Geo. Tiemann & Co.	1,000
Julius Lipman.....	1,000
Mark Hamerschlag	500
Mayer & Co.....	500
M. Neiman.....	250
Craedall & Godley.	250
E. J. Berge & Co..	200
B. Schiesselin....	200
W. T. Mersereau & Co.....	100
H. Van Arsdale....	100
By Gen. Sherman: P. S. Treacy.....	100
Francis O'Neil...	1,000
Mainhart & Lowe	100
C. A. Clark, Fulaski, N. Y.....	50
W. J. Kirkpatrick	5
Valentine & Co..	2,000
Rev. M. Taylor....	100
Total.....	$15,753

Mr. W. E. D. Stokes, Secretary of the Committee on Legislation, takes exception to the statement that "St. Louis and Chicago have both sites and funds." This assertion, Mr. Stokes contends, has no foundation in fact. The position of Mr. Stokes is set forth at length in a pamphlet published for general circulation by the Committee on Legislation, which recites:

"New-York looks at the exposition in its serious aspects. We do not follow Chicago in planning a great business advertisement and a great speculation by the aid of the United States Government, for a boom in property and in business, in which poor men are to have plenty of work with high pay, and every boarding-house keeper is to reap a huge harvest and become a millionaire. Nor do we bring the question into politics and trade votes for Congressmen who will favor us; nor do we seek by pet scenic and business solicitation to obtain specific promises of the votes in Congress which will decide the location.

"Nor does New-York issue ten-dollar subscription blanks and sell them through the shops and the streets for 20 cents each or give them away and then count them up at their face value as cash subscriptions, when in some cases they have only the 20 cents, and in other cases the value only without a cent.

"New-York has selected the site, will raise the money, has the accommodations, and is the centre which all Americans, as well as foreigners, would select to visit if limited in their travels to one great centre. And New-York wants the fair.

"New-York will go before Congress with an actual guarantee subscription of not less than $5,000,000, with the name of every subscriber. This will be a cash subscription, not promises to pay, nor certificates and options on which 2 per cent only is claimed to have been paid. This five millions will not any of it be used for preliminary expenses, for that has been expressly provided for by a preliminary subscription of $200,000.

"New-York offers a matchless site; Chicago offers none. New-York has an adequate and liberal subscription; Chicago offers what is left of her 2 per cent. New-York can give internationality to the exposition in its broadest meaning for the whole world; Chicago, 1,000 miles inland, rejects this idea."

When the few remaining consents of owners of property within the boundaries of the site have been obtained, the Committee on Site and Buildings will be ready to go ahead with the serious work of mapping off the ground and determining the cost, size, and location of the buildings. A number of the members of the committee think that in the matter of the designs for the buildings, at least, work should be begun at once, so that architects may have plenty of time in which to consider their competitive plans. The impending action of Congress, however, seems to absorb all thought in this direction.

The consents of property owners are still coming in. Thomas C. Smith wrote yesterday, offering the use of one lot in One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, 175 feet east of Sixth-avenue, for 5 per cent. and taxes. Samuel Scott offered two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, at the same rate. Lord, Day & Lord wrote that Charles Isham offered his lots in One Hundred and Tenth-street and New-avenue for 5 per cent and taxes. Mr. Isham wished to know, however, what the committee deemed a fair value of his property.

The industrial mass meeting held in Cooper Union last night to urge Congress to have the World's Fair in this city was not largely attended. Amos J. Cummings urged greater zeal on the part of New-Yorkers in their efforts to secure the fair for this city. Gen. H. I. Kimball said that the choice of the Southern people was New-York. Gen. Frank C. Morehead, who managed the New-Orleans Exposition in 1884, found fault with the rich people in being so slow in contributing to the guarantee fund.

A resolution was passed, calling upon the Finance Committee to increase the guarantee fund to $10,000,000.

Lawson N. Fuller also spoke.

OH, YES, CHICAGO IS THE PLACE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A peculiar meteorological condition existed in this city to-day. The clouds were very dense this morning, though no rain fell. As the day advanced the weather grew darker. A hazy fog rose and was met by the vast volumes of smoke which are produced by the general use of bituminous coal in manufactories, and which, in the present atmospheric condition, settle downward.

This combination did so effectually shut out the sun's rays as to make indoor business impossible without artificial light, and even where the windows showed the gleam of gas lets and electric lamps, as if it were night instead of day. A little way up, the obscuring smoke was so dense that the tops of tall buildings were at times entirely shut off from view, like mountain tops on a cloudy day.

Business even was greatly restricted, and the streets presented a much less animated appearance than usual, both as regards traffic and pedestrians.

ART AND JEWELRY WORK.

THE BEAUTIFUL THINGS DISPLAYED AT THEODORE B. STARR'S STORE.

One of the largest and most interesting exhibitions of diamonds, jewelry, silverware, and bronzes to be seen anywhere in the world is that of Theodore B. Starr at 206 Fifth-avenue. It takes up three floors of the building. On the uppermost of these one finds himself confronted by a display of bronzes in statuettes and other forms that will claim his closest attention. Among the group of bronzes appears a statue in Carrara marble, by Becarlo. One of the bronzes is a figure of Coquelin, by Picat. Others represent the work of well-known artists. On the same floor are a variety of clocks in bronze, decorated china, and cloisonné enamel, of all sizes up to the tubular clock with cathedral chimes. Then there is a great variety of porcelain ware from all the English potteries.

On the second floor are many shelves filled with vases, representing the English, Vienna, and Berlin works. Also jewelry and precious stones for ladies' and gentlemen's wear, and of the very choicest kinds. No one can view them without more or less wonder and enthusiasm. There are also writing desks with enamel cases, bronzes in onyx setting, marble-top stands, and other articles for decorative purposes. One of the curiosities is a stand top of petrified wood from Chalcedony Park, Arizona.

The first floor is largely devoted to silverware for table use. The number and variety of fruit baskets, cake baskets with silver and gold lining, finger bowls, silver-mounted decasters of cut glass, &c., are very great. On this floor, also, is the watch department, where a large stock of pocket timepieces of the best make is kept. There are also silver knives and spoons, cutlery with pearl, ivory, and silver handles, silver candelabra, silver toilet sets for ladies and gentlemen, traveling clocks, fancy lamps, and many other articles.

A SATISFACTORY COMPROMISE.

The committee from the freight men of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad at West Albany called yesterday on General Superintendent Toucey for an answer to the request of the men to be allowed for time while waiting for the freight trains when they are blocked in the yard at that place. The committee had a long conference with Mr. Toucey, who finally went out and consulted with President Depew and then resumed the conference.

After the conference Mr. Toucey said that a satisfactory arrangement had been made, and that there was no danger whatever of a strike on the road. A compromise had been made as to the amount to be paid the man while waiting for the freight trains. A compromise also was reached in regard to the request for an advance of wages. In certain cases the wages of the men had been advanced.

THE FIRST BALE OF RAMIE.

There was exhibited on the Cotton Exchange yesterday the first bale of thoroughly degummed and prepared ramie ever made in this country. In its degummed state, when it is ready for spinning, ramie looks a good deal like cotton, and it is intended that it shall be put to a good many of the uses to which cotton is now devoted. It will also serve as a good substitute for silk. The ramie exhibited was prepared by the Ramie Spinning and Manufacturing Company by a method which was purchased some time ago from Jniee Ferry, the French statesman. The ramie stalks will grow perennially in the cotton belt, and they have been extensively planted there. It is expected that it will become one of the staples of the South. The seed for planting was obtained by the Government some years ago from China.

LAWYER SUYDAM FOUND GUILTY.

It only took the jury who have been trying Lawyer Abraham Suydam for grand larceny before Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, fifteen minutes to decide that he was guilty as indicted. The charge against him, proved to the satisfaction of the jury, was of taking $750 from Real Estate Dealers Fay and Stacom as part of purchase money for property on Cannon-street which he had no power to sell.

In summing up for the people, Assistant District Attorney Jerome called attention to Mr. Suydam's career as a criminal lawyer, in which branch he had made a reputation. Frederick R. House spoke in behalf of the defendant. After the verdict Mr. Suydam was remanded till Tuesday for sentence. His punishment may be from five to ten years in prison.

A LIFE SENTENCE COMMUTED.

AUGUSTA Me., Nov. 21.—The Executive Council to-day voted to commute the life sentence of Charles H. Keenan of Portland to thirty years' imprisonment. This is practically a pardon, as he went to prison in 1867 and, with his allowance for good behavior, the commutation sets him free. Keenan killed a man named Johnson in a quarrel about a woman.

Dangerous Tendencies

Characterise that very common complaint, catarrh. The foul matter dropping from the head into the bronchial tubes or lungs may bring on bronchitis or consumption, which reaps an immense harvest of death annually. Hence the necessity of giving catarrh immediate attention. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying and enriching the blood, restoring and toning the diseased organs. Try the peculiar medicine.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of catarrh, soreness of the bronchial tubes, and terrible headache." —R. GIBBONS, Hamilton, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

A REVOLT AGAINST RING RULE.

THE FORMATION OF THE "HUDSON DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY."

The crusade against the ring element of the Hudson County Democracy has borne good fruit. The growing disgust among the better class of Jersey Democrats at the methods and practices of the local ring has culminated in a determined secession in personality if not in principle. A quiet movement has been on foot in Jersey City for several weeks toward the organization of a Democratic society on the plan of the Manhattan Club, designed to bring the better element into active service again. The movement has ended in success. An organization was effected, a cast-iron constitution adopted, and about two hundred letters of invitation sent to as many Democratic gentlemen of Hudson County, whose freedom from ring contamination rendered them desirable as members. Next a clubhouse was secured and furnished, a steward and the other necessary functionaries of a gentlemen's club engaged.

The first meeting of the Hudson Democratic Society was held Wednesday evening in the handsome brownstone building 291 Yorkstreet, and the character of the gathering must needs have astonished the ringsters on the other side. Among the Democrats of the new society present personally or by proxy were these: Governor-elect Leon Abbett, Col. E. A. Stevens of Hoboken, E. F. Young, Dr. Benjamin Edge, Col. J. Gordon Gem, W. F. Abbett, ex-Judge Abram Quick Garretson, Judge Job Lippincott, Louis V. Bogram, John V. Bacot, J. D. Bedle, Jr., James C. Haskins, Henry Lembeck, the Hon. W. C. Heppenheimer, Hodsoe Clarke, Severin Lenbeck, A. B. Poland, W. R. Barricks, Leon Abbett, Jr., Andrew J. Post, Col. John McAneeney, Mortimer Mills, George L. Record, B. R. Bedle, Walter Wescott, George W. Young, George A. Heaney, Robert Elliott, R. L. Lawrence, James A. Hall, W. T. Vidal, Ernest Heppenheimer, William Pitt Hall, and J. Wortendyke, and nearly a hundred others.

These men have talked over the purposes and objects of their union for several weeks, but their discussions have been kept quiet, and until now the people of Jersey City own known little or nothing of the movement toward the reinvestation of the ring-cursed party in power. The initial steps were taken about the time of the exposure of the ring-rottenness in every branch of the City Government by THE TIMES. Wednesday's meeting was the first one. The President has not yet been chosen, but will be named at the next meeting. The other officers are George A. Heaney, Vice President; John V. Bacot, Secretary; George W. Young, Treasurer, and Dr. L. J. Gordon, Dr. Benjamin Edge, Gen. W. F. Abbett, Hodsoe Clarke, Rergier J. Wortendyke, George T. Record, W. T. Vidal, James P. Hall, and Ernest Heppenheimer, governors. The board of officers is composed mainly of young men, whose activity at this time and in such a cause is in itself a promise to the people of better treatment by the Democracy in the future. The constitution of the club is at present merely drafted and has not been made public. The objects defined are known to be true devotion to Democratic principles, and a dependence for independence from the ring is also embodied in it.

The better class of Hudson County Democrats have been "staying at home" for years past. Hardly one of the above-named gentlemen has appeared in active politics since the work of the ring became so offensive to all decency. Innumerable attempts have been made to bring them together, but all have failed until the idea of the "silk stocking" club was formulated. The greatly-desired object is now attained. Every solid Democrat of Hudson County gifted with the rare compound of conscientiousness and practical political energy is either a member of the society at present or will be within a few weeks. While open opposition to the ring is in no way officially declared by the projectors of the organization, it is plainly understood that such will be its ultimate mission, and that the right sort of reform movement has been finally started on its way.

The exclusiveness of the society will be maintained throughout by a system of election calculated to hit or cut the best element, and only the best. The inevitable consequence must be the cleaning of the ring element and the new institution. When that happens, the chances for the triumph of reform will be even, and even though mere representation in the City Government may be the only victory of the society, the beneficial result cannot be underestimated. The clubhouse faces aristocratic Van Vorst-square, is handsomely and comfortably furnished, and will be fitted with a café, in charge of Col. Funk, the veteran caterer of the Calumet Club of Chicago. With every attraction, it cannot fail in its object of solidifying the decent Democracy.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

David Belasco and Henry C. De Mille, authors of "The Charity Ball," now playing at the Lyceum, have just received an offer from one of the leading managers of London for the English rights to their next play. Mr. B. F. Roeder of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts, representing the authors, will start for London on the Umbria to-morrow, and if satisfactory arrangements are made, the next work by Belasco and De Mille will be produced simultaneously in London and this city.

Lew Dockstader claims to have discovered two remarkable vocalists in the persons of Masters Frank and Eddie Witmark. He says the lads are musical prodigies, and he will give the audience an opportunity to pass a verdict on his judgment at the matinée performance at Dockstader's Theatre to-morrow afternoon.

Eugene Tompkins of the Boston Theatre and the Fifth-Avenue Theatre and Academy of Music, this city, yesterday made a contract with Theodore Moss for the occupancy of the Star Theatre for a season of six weeks, beginning in January, 1891. Mr. Tompkins proposes then to make an elaborate production of "Human Nature," the melo-drama by Conquest and Pettitt.

"My Jack," a story of land and sea, a melodrama originally produced in London this season, will have its first presentation in America at the Grand Opera House on Dec. 23. The cast will include J. H. Gilmour, Wilton Lackaye, W. J. Ferguson, Dan Leeson, Russell Bassett, Katherine Rogers, Isabelle Evesson, and Emily Lytton.

James Jay Brady is engaged just now in bidding his New-York friends good-bye preparatory to piloting about of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" through the South. He does not start for New-Orleans until a week from to-morrow, but he is fearful that there is not time enough left him to say a parting word to all his well-wishers.

Charles Wyndham has been doing a remarkably fine business with "The Candidate" at Palmer's, and good seats for any performance of the week are at a premium. Mrs. Wyndham, who came from Europe with her husband, sailed for home on the City of Berlin Wednesday.

Miss Clara Morris's repertory for next week at the Windsor Theatre has been arranged as follows: Monday and Tuesday evenings, "Camille"; Wednesday night, "Miss Multoe"; Wednesday matinée, "The Lady of Lyons." At the special matinée on Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, "Helene" will be given its first production at the Windsor, where it will be repeated on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights and at the Saturday matinée.

F. W. Sanger and Daniel Frohman have in hand the arrangements for the coming benefit in behalf of the actors' fund. Among the attractions to be offered the following have volunteered: Edwin Booth, Helene Modjeska, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Wilson Barrett and his company, the "Sheesadoah" company, and Mr. Frohman's Lyceum Theatre company. The benefit will take place at the Broadway Theatre Tuesday, Dec. 3.

For the first time in the history of the Haymarket Theatre, London, Wednesday matinées are now being given. This has been brought about by the success of "Roger la Honte," which has been running there for several months.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for a bottle of SALVATION OIL, the new and popular liniment.

Old John Brown's fort at Harper's Ferry is not so celebrated as Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP.—*Advertisement.*

Tall Clocks.

From all who are furnishing large city or country houses, the new Tubular chiming clocks are deserving of special attention. The bells possess a sweetness and permanence, or unchangeableness, of tone hitherto unattainable. Clocks may be had with full chimes of these bells, or with a single bell only, for the hour and half-hour stroke, as may be desired. Cases of oak, antique oak, and mahogany, of designs not elsewhere obtainable; or cases will be made to order, at scarcely any increase of cost, to harmonize with interior work of hall, when such correspondence in style is wanted.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING MADISON SQUARE, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

English Plum Pudding

Moulds in great variety.

LEWIS & CONGER,

861 & 863 6th-av., 1,339 & 1,340 B'way.

THERE WILL BE NO REVIEW.

THE CHANGES IN THE RULES THAT THE MEN OBJECT TO.

Although evidences of dissatisfaction on the part of the employes of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad are plain enough, no strike along the line is likely to be commenced. The men have become exasperated because a rigid set of rules put in force some time ago. The officers of the big corporation style them "our new rules," and the employes bitterly condemn them as "cast-iron agreements."

For the past two months the men have been attending meetings where the new rules were discussed. They complain that the company compels them to forego all right to expect compensation in case of injury on the road. Many of them, too, decline to sign the new book of rules adopted. Here is the source of the present trouble.

General Manager E. B. Thomas talked to a TIMES reporter yesterday, and endeavored to explain away the too apparent dissatisfaction of the employes.

"Over two months ago," he said, "the company framed the objectionable rule concerning injuries to employes while on duty from its books. Its course negligence would bar the consideration of claims of this kind either by the company or the courts. As to any real trouble with the men, none exists. Nor is there any likelihood of a strike. We have made one change, however, and, like every innovation, its object has not been yet fully understood. We have decided that conductors, engineers, brakemen, flagmen, and firemen must undergo a written examination upon our printed rules, which have recently been furnished each employe. Hitherto oral examinations alone were required.

"The conductors have already handed in their examinations. If we have men in our employ unable to read written orders or telegrams we want to know it. Public sentiment, I am sure, will bear us out in this change. Again, we think written examinations will beat show if an employe has proper knowledge of our rules. The commonest excuse given when accidents occur is, 'I thought the rule meant so and so.' We have never had any hardship to the men in this, but we believe that passenger traffic over our lines will be made safer than ever by this enforcement of written examinations."

A committee of ten have already discussed this question of the new rules and written examinations with the officers of the road, but no settlement has been reached yet. At the Erie's offices yesterday it was stated that either to-day or to-morrow General Manager Thomas will hold a conference with the committee. It is not likely that a strike will be declared.

THE PET DOG CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING—LADIES WANT TO JOIN THE KENNEL CLUB.

Rain did not prevent the members of the American Pet Dog Club from gathering together in earnest solicitation for the welfare of the little canines, in annual meeting yesterday in the parlors of the President of the club, Mrs. Charles Wheatleigh, at 129 East Sixteenth-street. During the meeting Mrs. Wheatleigh's handsome pugs strolled about with a lordly air, satisfied that their interests were being so well looked after.

The absorbing question was whether the club would be able to join the American Kennel Club under the conditions imposed by that organization. The Pet Dog Club had recently applied for admission to the American Club, but the latter objected to admitting the Pet Dog Club, while its list included among its pets such thorough hunting and sporting specimens as cocker spaniels under twenty-eight pounds, and terriers not over fifteen pounds, and beagles. The club decided to eliminate the extra list, and thus paved the way to the expected admission into the Kennel Club.

It was resolved to petition the city authorities for the rescinding of the city ordinance in relation to the muzzling and leashing of dogs, except during the fifteen days. The following officers were re-elected:

President—Mrs. Charles Wheatleigh; Vice President—Dr. M. H. Cryer; Secretary—Miss Marion E. Bannister; Treasurer—W. J. Fryer, Jr. The Trustees elected were Charles Wesselhoft, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mrs. A. M. Cunningham, Mrs. M. E. Randolph, and W. Pierson.

JOSEPH BIGLIN'S REINSTATEMENT.

Joseph C. Biglin, whose appointment as an assistant appraiser of merchandise was made by President Harrison on Wednesday, is a brother of the more widely known but not more pernicious active local politician, "Barney" Biglin. Some of the intimate acquaintances of both say that Joseph is a harder and more effective "worker" in partisan politics than "Barney," although he makes much less noise about it. He was an examiner in the metal division of the Appraiser's Stores under President Grant and Hayes, and upon the death of Gen. Hall in 1885 he was appointed Assistant Appraiser to fill the vacancy.

When President Cleveland began to overhaul the Customs Service, placing such as were guilty of "pernicious activity" in politics in conditions of "inoperative desuetude," Biglin was among the first to go out of office. He recognized the propriety of the President's action at the time and rather gloried in his quasi martyrdom. Since his removal he has been engaged in various business and speculative schemes, until last Spring, when he began a campaign for the General Appraisership; but he early gave this up and fell back on his "pull" for the minor place. His appointment is a notable example of the civil service reform policy of the present Administration.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

The convention of the Grand Court of the State of New-York, Ancient Order of Foresters of America, seceders from the High Court of England, was continued yesterday at the Lyceum Opera House, 162 East Thirty-fourth-street. The following officers were installed:

Supreme Chief Ranger—Ernst Rowden, Court Acoro, Brooklyn; Sub-Supreme Chief Ranger—W. Martin, Court Murray Hill; Permanent Secretary—Frank Travis, Court George B. McClellan; Treasurer—John Hinman, Court Bay View; Senior Woodward—H. Newman, Court Pride of Yorkville; Junior Woodward—W. Salmis, Court Syracuse; Senior Beadle—P. Reilly, Court Shamrock, and Junior Beadle—J. Veeder, Court Bedford: Trustees—E. J. Baddy, Court Prospect; Dr. Hogan, Court Mayflower, Brooklyn, and A. Santos, Court Buffalo.

James O'Melia, Grand Chief Ranger of the State of New-York, made an address, and the convention adjourned to meet at Ledwith Hall, Fifty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, at 9 o'clock this morning.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

1,269 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.

Advertisements received until 9 P. M.

NOT GENERALLY BELIEVED.

J. P. MORGAN'S REPORTED RESIGNATION FROM THE UNION CLUB.

The published story that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan had sent in his resignation to the Union Club's Governors was generally discredited among members of the club yesterday. The alleged reason for such action on Mr. Morgan's part was the refusal of the Governors to allow a reconsideration on the name of President John King of the Erie Road, whom he proposed in 1886 and who was blackballed by two votes.

Mr. William A. Duer, who signed the petition of 300 members for such a reconsideration and who is also a member of the Board of Governors to whom the petition was presented, said yesterday to a TIMES reporter: "I don't know anything about the matter, in the first place, and, in the second, if I did I wouldn't talk about it. The Union Club is not a public institution and the public has no more business with anything that occurs there than with the events of my cook leaves my house."

Other members were less inclined to cover up the real difference that exists over the blackballing of Mr. King, but no one had heard anything about the report of Mr. Morgan's resignation, nor had any faith in its accuracy. Mr. Christopher C. Baldwin said: "I never talk about club matters. But so far as the rumor of Mr. Morgan's withdrawal from the club is concerned, it is merely safe to say that it is positively untrue. Mr. Morgan has been out of town ever since the matter was brought up. He has not yet returned."

This gentleman is not only a member of the club, but has been in a position to know something about the alleged difference between President King and Raymond Duval, formerly in the office of the Erie Road, which ended in forcing the latter out of his position, and are said to be at the bottom of Mr. Duval's quietly but strongly expressed desire to keep Mr. King out of the Union Club, of which the former employe is an active member. Mr. Baldwin's name was one of the 300 signed to the petition asking the club Governors to allow a reconsideration.

WALL-STREET TALK.

The approach of Congress is proving the usual bonanza for Wall-street's rumor mongers and point givers. This season's baldest effort to utilize this perennial factor appeared on the Stock Exchange yesterday to help along manipulation in Pacific Mail stock. The frayed and tattered tale of a Government subsidy was sent flying around to bolster up the purposes of a bull pool, whose brokers succeeded in marking up the stock's quotation a point or so.

Inasmuch, however, as this pool has been started independent of George Gould, the nominal President, (and against his protests, it is said,) there seems small likelihood that much progress will be made right away. However, until Congress has met and adjourned, Wall-street can count with a good deal of certainty upon having the prospective subsidy served up daily.

Railroad earnings keep up the almost unbroken line of increases begun two

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

VOL. XXXIX.....NO. 11,931. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHEERING THE REFORM

CIVIL SERVICE LAW IN THE BAY STATE.

MASSACHUSETTS ADVOCATES LISTENING TO COMMISSIONER ROOSEVELT, ARTHUR LORD, AND OTHERS.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The dinner of the Boston and Cambridge Civil Service Reform Associations at Young's Hotel this evening was an event in the history of the movement for the reform of the public service. About 125 persons prominent in the politics of all parties showed their deep interest in the cause by their presence.

The subject of the after-dinner speaking was "The Practical Working of the Civil Service Law in Massachusetts," and was discussed by United States Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, Charles Theodore Russell, Jr., and Mr. Arthur Lord of the State Commission. A pleasant informal reception was held in Parlors 1 and 2, and at 6:30 o'clock the company went down to dinner.

Those seated at the head tables were William H. Baldwin, President of the Young Men's Christian Union; the Rev. Phillips Brooks, ex-Commissioner Charles W. Clifford, the Hon. William E. Russell, Gen. Francis Osborn, Charles Theodore Russell, Jr., Governor-elect J. Q. A. Brackett, the Hon. H. H. Sprague, President of the Boston association; the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, President of the Cambridge association; James Russell Lowell, the Hon. William Endicott, Jr., the Hon. Arthur Lord, and Mr. Richard H. Dana.

Among the others present were: Hersey E. Goodwin, Robert Treat Paine, William Aspinwall, Edward L. Pierce, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Dr. John L. Hildreth, Dr. James G. Putnam, Dr. Charles Putnam, Prof. Clement Smith, Charles C. Soule, Dr. E. E. Bradford, Walter Wilmot, M. W. Weston, Morton Dexter, Henry H. Edes, W. W. Vaughn, Jonathan A. Lane, Grenville H. Norcross, W. E. Stowe, and August Hemenway.

The dinner was finished at about 8:20 o'clock and then the Hon. Henry H. Sprague, President of the Boston Civil Service Association, arose and introduced as the first speaker "a gentleman who has been connected with the Civil Service Commission from the outset, and who is now Chairman of the board—Charles Theodore Russell, Jr., of Cambridge."

Chairman Russell reviewed in detail the administration of the law in this State, showing how practical, serviceable, and beneficial it had proved. He also cited testimony of reluctant officials in support of his statements.

Mr. Sprague said, in introducing Mr. Roosevelt:

"I remember that while that gentleman was vigorously championing the cause of the Civil Service bill in the Assembly a distinguished politician remarked that his verdancy at that time was absolutely refreshing. The sort of verdancy which we call boldness and vigor and enthusiasm has had an influence for good government, not only in the New-York Assembly and the State of New-York, but throughout the country.

"We honor the Administration, the Administration honors itself in the appointment of that gentleman as a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. We admire that gentleman for the noble stand that he has taken there, and we can thank him for it, and he will go back to Washington fortified in the assurance that Massachusetts believes in civil service reform, and will support him in his able and excellent efforts in its behalf. Mr. Roosevelt will speak for himself."

Mr. Roosevelt was greeted with applause and cheers. He spoke as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: It gives me very great pleasure to see you to-night and to talk to you, and still more to listen to what has been said, not only on my account, but for the good of the reform, for the good of the cause. I do not think you can realize what an immense amount of good this meeting is going to do to us in Washington. It is just this kind of thing that holds up our hands.

"It is more than a pleasure to me to be here; to be in the midst of a gathering such as this. In the first place, to hear what has been accomplished in this State; for you have little but as if one toiling in *purgatorio* should get a glimpse of the elysian fields. I want to do two things to-night. As Mr. Russell said, we have to be first apostles and then administrators. Here in Massachusetts the Civil Service Commissioners are continually frustrate because we need to be administrators. I regret to state that down in Washington we have the duties of apostles still.

"I want to report to you what we have done. I want to report to you that we have made a positive advance in the national classified service; that the merit system has gone forward in the National Government. That is the first fact.

"I want also to warn you that the victory is not anything like near won. I want to call you to arms as well to tell you what we have already accomplished here in this great, historic Common wealth, which, it is no flattery to say, has led the Union in every great moral movement for reform.

"You have added to your laurels of late years in two particulars. You have introduced and applied throughout your state civil service reform, and you have taught the Nation also a capital object lesson in the good workings of the Australian ballot system. (Applause.) I believe that your example will bear good fruit in both respects.

James Russell Lowell spoke as follows:

"I did not come here to-night to make a speech. I am here to express by my presence the deep interest I feel in the work of this association. I feel that the reports of its progress are highly encouraging.

"I do not wonder that the head of the civil service department should have found them so and should have felt encouraged to think that by and by we may be able to say: 'No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,' but that whole endless continent is ours.' I have been encouraged by the speech of Mr. Roosevelt and also by the fact that we have at the head of the Civil Service Commission one so energetic, so full of zeal, and all more so full of tact.

"Two speakers have alluded to some of you as being apostles. But there was another incident in the lives of the Apostles to which neither alluded. I believe, with but a single exception, the Apostles were martyrs. The world moves slowly, painfully slow it seems to us, in this direction we are trying to make it, but, as Galileo said, 'For all that it moves.'"

Charlee Eliot Norton was called up very late and only spoke briefly.

Arthur Lord, a Republican member of the State Commission, summed up the workings of the law in this State, saying:

"In the enforcement of this system the commission have, with but few exceptions, received the co-operation and assistance of the appointing officers of all political faiths, whatever their personal views may have been of its value or importance. If it has succeeded in Massachusetts it has been in a large measure due to this co-operation, which I am glad to note and recognize at this time, when there is so much of unjust criticism of public officials. And I believe that the requirements of the law have been substantially complied with in Massachusetts; that the administration of the service has been, I may say without personal reference, practical and impartial, and that a due and paramount regard has been paid to matters which will fairly test the capacity and fitness of the persons examined for the service they seek to enter.

"Certainly no system of appointment to public office can be more democratic, in the broad sense of the word, than that which gives to every citizen of Massachusetts, without regard to race or sex or color, to religious opinion or political affiliation, however poor or however humble, without political influence and without price, an equal right and an equal opportunity to enter the public service. And the only scholastic requirements, to say the least, are fully met in that education which the Commonwealth freely gives and rightfully requires of every boy and girl within her borders. In the extension and development of that system throughout the United States and in the national service may be found some safeguards some evils which embarrass public officers, weaken political parties, and endanger the purity and efficiency of the public service. If in that extension and development of the system which will come in the future the experience and example of Massachusetts furnish an argument and an incentive, it will be a source of profound gratification to every citizen, whatever his political faith."

Governor-elect Brackett, who followed Mr. Lord, said:

"If it was my fortune, as your President has stated, to be a member of the Legislature in 1884 and to take a somewhat active part in favoring the enactment of the present civil service law. I have never had cause to regret that that law was enacted, or to regret the part which I took in advocating its enactment. From what I know of its working, I believe that it has fully justified the expectations of its friends and advocates, and that its administration has been in the highest degree creditable to those who have been intrusted with the duty of administering it."

Ex-Commissioner Clifford followed, giving some of his experience while administering the law.

Charles B. Wheeler of Southford, Conn., who had been missing since Nov. 14, was found dead in the woods near Roxbury yesterday by hunters. He was demented when he disappeared. He was a very wealthy man. Foul play is suspected. Mr. Wheeler was a brother of the late Truman Wheeler, ex-Secretary of State, and uncle of the late Henry Wheeler, ex-State Senator. He was seventy years old and unmarried.

Patrick Griffin, a boss plasterer in the quarries of the Newark Lime and Cement Company at Rondout, N. Y., was killed by the premature explosion of a blast at Kingston last evening.

R. G. WOOD ARRESTED.

A DEVELOPMENT IN THAT BALLOT-BOX CONTRACT SCANDAL.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—R. G. Wood, who recently obtained notoriety by his alleged connection with the famous ballot-box contract forgery, in which the names of ten prominent statesmen, including those of James E. Campbell, Democratic Governor-elect of Ohio, Senator Sharman, and Congressman Benjamin Butterworth, figured, was arrested here to-night. It is believed here that Governor-elect Campbell, Senator Sherman, and Congressman Butterworth are pushing the prosecution of Wood.

Attorney Harry R. Probasco, a relative of Senator Sherman, swore out the warrant before Judge Ermston of the police court. Wood disappeared from the city about the time of the exposure of the forgery, and returned only two or three days ago. The affidavit of Mr. Probasco charges Wood with perpetrating a libel on or about Sept. 7, 1889, against William McKinley, James E. Campbell, Benjamin Butterworth, John Sherman, S. Cox, W. P. C. Breckinridge, Charles McAdoo, J. R. McPherson, J. R. Whiting, and F. B. Stoakbridge, all members or ex-members of the House or Senate of the United States, in that he counterfeited their names to forged contract 1,000, a wholly fictitious document, and which forgery Wood committed with malicious intent to disgrace these men and damage them in the eyes of the Nation by leading the people to believe they were in a corrupt scheme to make money by violating the laws of the United States by being pecuniarily interested in the passage of the Ballot Box bill pending before Congress. The affidavit furthermore alleges that Wood caused this forgery to be published by delivering it directly or indirectly Gov. to J. B. Foraker and to others unknown to affiant.

Wood's bail bond was fixed at $1,000. He tried for two hours while under arrest to obtain bail, but failed. His protests innocence. There is great interest in the matter here, not only in and of itself, but in view of possible developments during the trial.

A CASHIER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

MOMENTS OF EXCITEMENT IN A BANK IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 22.—The transfer of the powers of the old Board of Directors of the International and Mortgage Bank was made late Wednesday afternoon, and the formal transfer of the cash and securities was to have been made at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the presence of the members of the old and new boards.

While awaiting the arrival of the cashier, Señor Iglesias, news was received of his sudden death. The Directors convened, and the Government Inspector and two notaries, in the presence of a Judge, made an examination of the cash and securities. Everything was found all right save a petty discrepancy in the cash, which, however, does not at all affect the honor of the cashier, who had guarded the deposits strictly and left the accounts in good order. The most remarkable fact of the case was that three eminent physicians who examined the body of the cashier agreed in pronouncing him dead, but the family stoutly asserted that it was a case of coma. The body did not stiffen for some time. It is now certain that he is dead. The apparent cause was congestion of the brain. Señor Iglesias was much respected and member of the leading clubs. The formal examination of the accounts, cash, securities, and deposits was concluded at a late hour this evening. There was $800,000 in cash in the vaults. The bank officers say that everything is all right.

MR. CUNNINGHAM IS DEAD.

THREE OF HIS SUPPOSED ASSASSINS ARE IN CUSTODY.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—Mr. Edward Cunningham, who was shot yesterday afternoon by Italian poachers on his grounds in Milton, died this evening from his wound. Mr. Cunningham was about seventy years old, a retired tea merchant, and very wealthy. His estate is one of the finest in Milton. He was a brother-in-law of the late William Gray, whose sad suicide in the Bine Hills of Milton a few years ago will be remembered, and was also related to R. B. Forbes. Two daughters and one son survive him.

North End officers this morning arrested Pietro de Sessa, an Italian, twenty-two years of age, on suspicion of having been concerned in the shooting of Mr. Cunningham, the millionaire, in Milton yesterday. The prisoner admits that he was shooting at Milton yesterday, but declares that he returned at 2 P. M., and that he had nothing to do with the affair. A shirt was found at his house with bloodstains on one sleeve, and a new self-cocking revolver with all the chambers loaded was found between the mattresses of the bed.

Two other Italians who were shooting with De Sessa were arrested later. Their names are Camillo Latorella and Camillo Ristorfo. Latorella is known to the police in connection with a stabbing affair that occurred a year ago.

TO CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 22.—Those in charge of the plan having for its object the erection of a monument here to the private soldiers and the sailors of the Confederate Army are pushing forward with their work. Judge A. M. Kelly, formerly of this city, but now the American member of the International Court at Cairo, Egypt, has sent to City Engineer W. E. Cutspaw a large photograph of Pompey's Pillar, which is to be reproduced here, surmounted by a figure of a Confederate soldier, as the monument. The photograph, in connection with the architectural drawings and precise measurements made by the scientists of Napoleon's army whou it was occupying Egypt, will be used in modeling the new column.

The bronze statute will be 20 feet high and will be the work of Mr. Ezekiel, now of Rome, formerly of Richmond. To assist the sculptor in his design a well-known citizen, dressed in the uniform of a Confederate infantryman, has allowed himself to be photographed in various poses and the photographs will be sent to Mr. Ezekiel. The model wears a black slouch hat, gray jacket and trousers, and white canvas leggings. His blanket is strung from the left shoulder to the right hip. On his left side hang his haversack and canteen. In his right hand he holds his Minié rifle.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At noon yesterday the cornerstone of the new armory for the Citizens' Corps of Saratoga, N. Y., was laid by Grand Master John W. Vrooman of the Masonic Grand Lodge of this State. The exercises included a parade by the Citizens' Corps C. Lester Gen. Parker and staff, and the county and village officials, with military and Masonic bodies of Saratoga, participated.

Dr. Van Emman of Chesterfield County was killed at Centralia, Ill., on Saturday, by a south-bound train, as the train was approaching Centralia a short distance from the crossing, Dr. Van Emman attempted to cross the track in a buggy. The engine hit the vehicle, instantly killing both horse and driver. Deceased was a Northern man, settled in Chesterfield.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Superior Court, Chicago, for a receiver for the big grocery house of Gray, Kingman & Collins, which went out of business on Saturday last. The bill was filed by Charles C. Collins, one of the firm, who makes grave charges of financial irregularity against one of the partners, Charles H. Kingman.

Samuel Schlokler of Buffalo, N. Y., was convicted at a United States court sitting in the internal revenue laws in compounding whiskies without paying the revenue tax. Schlokler endeavored to escape by jumping from a window of one of the anterooms, but he was captured.

The schooner Victor, 188 tons register, of Jonesport, Me., from New York for Saco, Me., with coal, misstayed and went ashore yesterday at the Gut of Canso, between Nanchon and Nashawena, and became a total wreck. The Captain and crew were landed safely in boats.

A two-story brick dwelling on Robinson-street, Braddock, Penn., was blown to pieces yesterday by an explosion of natural gas. Two persons were fatally burned and six others severely injured. The woman's name could not be learned.

An explosion of natural gas in the basement of a three-story brick dwelling house on Wylie-avenue, near Tunnell-street, Pittsburg, yesterday morning, wrecked the building and fatally injured a servant girl, Sadie Noble.

High water in the creek at Tuscarora, N. Y., displaced a bridge on the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Thursday night, and caused a suspension of the freight traffic. Passengers have been transferred.

L. Lum Smith, editor of the *Agents' Herald*, convicted of libeling Anthony Comstock of the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice, was yesterday at Philadelphia sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A saloon keeper, Christian Siebert, died yesterday at Baltimore. It was learned that he was the embezzler of several thousand dollars of the Germania Building Association No. 2, of which he was Treasurer.

Early yesterday morning the residence of Albert Terry of Rondout, N. Y., was entered and depleted of its silverware. A day or two ago Dr. David Kenady's residence was ransacked from top to bottom.

Honoré Boldue, a bailiff who was employed by the Montreal City Water Department, has absconded and is now in this city. The amount of his defalcation will reach several thousands of dollars.

BRIGHAM KICKED THEM OUT

HOW OUR OFFICIALS WERE TREATED BY MORMONS.

ANOTHER STORY OF HOW THE DISLOYAL SAINTS SWINDLED THE GOVERNMENT THEY DESPISED.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 22.—At the opening of court to-day Henry Lawrence was further cross-examined, and strengthened materially the testimony for the Gentiles. He said the general teaching of the Church was in the direction of disloyalty to the Government, and gave one very impressive incident. In 1847, as the saints were coming westward to Utah, the Mexican war was in progress. The Government had asked the Mormons to enlist 500 men from their ranks. Brigham Young and others taught for years afterward that this was done by the national authorities in order to weaken the strength of the Mormons. The witness and thousands of others were led to hate the Government for this reason, and they grew to manhood with most intense hatred for this Nation.

Years afterward, on searching the records, witness ascertained what the facts were. Instead of the Government asking the leaders of the Mormon Church to draft men for the Mexican war, the Mormons had proffered 500 men and got two months' pay in advance. With this money the Mormons bought teams and provisions and came to Utah, and thus swindled the Government. When witness first heard of the embezzlement his eyes began to be opened, and he then knew why the Church had for years prejudiced the minds of the people against this Government. He said there are to-day a great many Mormons just as hostile to the Government as ever Mormons had been.

Five or six reputable witnesses swore to the fact that they saw the United States flag trailed in the dust ten years ago at the time Daniel H. Wells, one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, was released from the penitentiary, where he had been confined for contempt of the United States court in refusing to answer a question in a polygamy case. The procession escorting him was a mile long, and contained ten thousand or thirteen thousand Mormon men, women, and children. The banners they carried bore these and similar inscriptions: "We Will Uphold Polygamy" and "We Will Obey the Priesthood." Thirty City Councilmen headed the procession, and the people hissed and hooted as they passed the Federal Court House. Among the men who swore to seeing this incident was Judge McBride, who is a member of the bar, an ex-Delegate to Congress, and a warm personal friend of James G. Blaine.

Other testimony of similar nature was introduced to show the disloyalty of the Mormon people. The half-masting of the flag over all the Mormon public buildings on the Fourth of July three years ago was clearly proved, and the witness who testified to this fact related fully the incidents of that day. He told how some old Danites made threats when he insisted that the flag should be placed at the masthead.

Evidence was introduced tending to show how the Mormons control even to-day in temporal affairs. A man named Van Nostrand testified that yesterday he received a notification from the Mormon Bishop of his ward in this city to appear at a trial to be held to-night. The matter for which he had been cited to appear had already been decided in a civil court and judgment rendered for Mr. Green and his family were Mormons and resided in Utah. Five or six years ago she and her husband determined to leave the Mormon Church, and in order to do so quietly disposed of all their goods and chattels to Gentile neighbors.

By some means the Mormons discovered their intentions and deliberately robbed them of their all and Green was sent into the mountains on some mission while she was sent East; arriving in this city in a destitute condition. Up to five months ago she frequently received word from her husband, but all communication between them suddenly ceased and she is now certain that her husband was murdered by the Mormons. He had frequently told her that he was a marked man and that his death by violence might be looked for. Green was very poor, not overintelligent, and his fear of the Mormon rulers was so great that he was their slave and feared to break away from them lest he would be discovered and killed.

Mrs. Green has a large family of children and is in poor circumstances, but her friends have taken steps to have the United States authorities investigate her husband's death and interesting developments are looked for.

YOUNG WIGTON CONFESSES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Major John R. Fell of the coal firm of Arlo Pardee & Co., who caused the arrest of Charles B. Wigton, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Glamorgan Iron Company, on the charge of forgery in reissuing a paid note for $10,000, indorsed by Arlo Pardee & Co., James Long, R. R. Wigton, and G. T. Roberts, said to-day that young Wigton had made a full confession to him this morning in the presence of Mr. Edward Smith, a member of Charles Smith & Sons, brokers, who negotiated the notes. The amount of altered paper amounts to $56,500, besides the $10,000 note for which Wigton is held. The notes are for the sums of $20,000, $10,000, three of $8,000 each, and one of $8,500, and have been negotiated through concerns in Bellefonte, Lewistown, Altoona, and other country towns in Pennsylvania.

The firm of Arlo Pardee & Co., in consequence of the forgery, issued a statement in which they say:

"To what extent the fraud has been perpetrated is not yet known, but the Treasurer has given a list of altered notes amounting to over $50,000. Under the circumstances the indorsers have determined that they will allow all notes now maturing to go to protest, so that they may be able to find where the altered notes are and then, by a thorough investigation into the books and accounts of the company, ascertain if possible what of these are genuine and what are fraudulent. They are prepared to pay such of them as are genuine notes, but they do not regard the paper now in public hands as valid, and have been fraudulently issued."

WHY GREEN WAS KILLED.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Nov. 22.—The Associated Press dispatches of Tuesday last contained an account of the killing of a man named Green by the Mormons of Salt Lake City for revealing the secrets of the Endowment House. Mr. Ward well in his testimony before the naturalization Court in Salt Lake City testified that he had seen Green killed. The latter's wife now resides in this city in a hut near Bell Sone Quarries, and says there is no doubt that the man killed was her husband, Mr. Green and his family were Mormons and resided in Utah. Five or six years ago she and her husband determined to leave the Mormon Church, and in order to do so quietly disposed of all their goods and chattels to Gentile neighbors.

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Mrs. Green has a large family of children and is in poor circumstances, but her friends have taken steps to have the United States authorities investigate her husband's death and interesting developments are looked for.

THE SQUADRON AT BOSTON.

THE CRUISERS ANCHOR IN THE HARBOR AFTER A PLEASANT TRIP.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Uncle Sam's squadron of evolution has arrived. On account of the thick weather last night was spent at Provincetown, from which place the squadron started at 9 o'clock this morning, arriving here at 1:30 P. M. At noon the first vessel was about four miles from Boston Light, the others following in regular order. At 12:45 they were passing Long Island, and within an hour dropped anchor in the inner harbor. The heavy fog which enveloped the harbor all the morning lifted considerably at about 12:30 o'clock and the crowd of people gathered on the ends of the wharves about the whole water front began to strain their eyes with some hope of seeing the expected squadron.

About 12:55 o'clock the white hull of the Yorktown appeared in the Narrows, closely attended by the Dolphin steamer. She swung around, and then behind her in stately procession steamed the Boston, Atlanta, and Chicago. They advanced very slowly and cautiously, and by a prearranged agreement all other craft gave them a wide berth. A few single tugs skirted along the docks, but everything else got under cover as soon as possible. The Chicago was the last to drop anchor, and then the salute of thirteen guns was fired from the navy yard and promptly responded to by eleven from the flagship. The coincidence of the "thirteen" and the entrance on a Friday caused the proverbially superstitious mariners to raise a question of ill luck.

Speedily and in ship-shape style a gangway was rigged on the starboard side of the flagship and an officer from the navy yard in full uniform boarded her to convey the respects of Commodore McCann and to carry on board dispatches and papers. Next followed a yacht club launch, in which the Hamlin came alongside and Collector Saltonstall was informed that Admiral Walker would be pleased to receive him. The Collector, the Surveyor, and the Naval Officer in stepping on board were met by Capt. Robeson, who without further ceremony conducted them below to Admiral Walker. The Collector expressed his pleasure at seeing the Admiral in Boston, welcoming him as the Administration representative and congratulating him upon his safe arrival. The Admiral responded that he was gratified to be so cordially received. Then the visiting officials were escorted over the ship. After a stay of half an hour they took their departure, and the Collector then paid brief visits to the Atlanta, Boston, and Yorktown, which ended the official reception.

The remainder of the day was devoted to clearing up the ships and putting things in order. To-morrow Rear Admiral Walker and the executive officers of the fleet will come ashore and call upon the Governor, the Mayor, and the commandant at the navy yard. No visitors will be received on Sunday, but on Monday morning the Governor, the Mayor, and members of the City Council will visit the flagship, and the public will be admitted to the ships on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

The banquet of the Dorchester Yacht Club to the officers of the visiting squadron will probably take place at the Parker House on Monday evening, Commodore John C. Soley presiding. In addition to the officers of the fleet, the navy yard, and other departments, the State will be represented by Lieut. Gov. Brackett and Adjt. Gen. Dalton, and city by the Mayor, and the heads of both branches of the City Government. The affair will be carried out on an elaborate scale.

The visitors will be given a reception at the Algonquin Club on Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. On Wednesday evening a reception will be given at the St. Botolph Club.

DROPPING THEIR DIGNITY.

IOWA METHODIST MINISTERS USING VERY HOT WORDS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 22.—The Iowa Methodists have several fine colleges which are supported by the Church and which are objects of great importance to the rural villages in which they are situated. The strongest college is at Mount Vernon, but there are also good schools at Fayette, Mount Pleasant, and Indianola. For some time the leading ministers of the Church have felt the need of a strong central university, and they have pointed toward Des Moines as the proper place for it. As this city is only twenty miles from Indianola, where Simpson College is situated, the friends of that institution have watched with jealous eye every movement in favor of Des Moines.

The last conference appointed a commission to consider this important matter, and yesterday that body met here, with Bishop Warren presiding, and held a session, not adjourning finally until midnight. The friends of Simpson College were quickly on the floor with a motion to refer the matter to the next conference, and when this was voted down they wanted to receive propositions of aid and endowment from the community in which the college should be erected. This brought up the statement that a proposition offering $300,000 for the establishment of a great central university in Des Moines had been made to the last conference, but that it had been kept from the knowledge of the conference.

The Rev. Mr. Harued charged the Rev. Mr. Stewart of United Brethren with responsibility for its suppression. A scene of confusion followed, several clergymen evidently forgetting their dignity. The lie was bandied back and forth, and the meeting for a few moments resembled a bear-garden more than a gathering of ministers. Bishop Warren smoothed out the difference very skillfully, and the matter was finally settled for the present by authorizing a committee of six to receive propositions for the building and endowment of a high grade institution in or near Des Moines, the same to be submitted to the next session of the Des Moines annual conference.

ENGLISH CAPITAL AGAIN.

A PROJECT TO BUY UP THE GLENS FALLS PAPER COMPANY.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 22.—A rumor has prevailed in financial circles for several days that an English syndicate had made overtures for the purchase of the plant of the Glens Falls Paper Company, and that the mission of M. A. Sheldon, who left recently for England, was to negotiate the sale on the part of the paper company. The principal stockholders, while they do not deny the report, say that nothing is certain as yet. The Times's correspondent, in an interview with several gentlemen in regard to the matter, only learned that the trip of Mr. Sheldon to England was with this object in view.

It is said that the Englishmen have offered the sum of $1,250,000 for the plant. The Glens Falls Paper Mill is said to be the second largest mill in the world. The plant has recently been enlarged, and the mill is furnished with the very latest improved machinery and all the necessary modern appliances for the manufacture of paper.

Representatives of an English syndicate have gained control of the paper mills at Fort Edward, only a few miles from here, on the line of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and for some weeks it has been currently stated that they were trying to secure other investments in this vicinity. Public opinion is divided here regarding the advisability of an inroad of foreign capital. Should the sale be consummated, of which there seems to be no doubt, it is likely to prove a great boon to Glens Falls, as bringing just that much new capital here.

HOG CHOLERA IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 22.—Hog cholera, which threatened to assume serious proportions in Chatham Township, not far from American boundary, has been treated with vigorous measures. The Provincial Board of Health found several hundred pigs affected with the disease. Several have died. The Secretary of the board has ordered the slaughter of nearly one hundred and the isolation of the rest or the affected animals in one herd.

The Dominion Government inspector appeared on the scene and complained that the provincial officer had interfered with his jurisdiction. Thus further action to prevent the spread of the disease was paralyzed.

The hog cholera question in Chatham Township has not received the attention its importance deserves. Assuming with low estimates all through that there are 800 farmers in the township, averaging twenty hogs each, $160,000 worth of pork is at stake, and more than this, if the township be quarantined it will create such a prejudice against pork that the loss might top six figures, since Eastern buyers would imagine the whole country affected.

LEFT HIS WIFE AND CHILD BEHIND.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—T. M. Bailey, ex-cashier of the Security Loan and Savings Bank, has mysteriously disappeared. He is reported to have fraudulently obtained from various sources, in money, jewels, and other property, as much as $10,000, the disposition of which is not apparent. The police believe the young man has fled to Central America. He left behind a wife who seems heartbroken, and a little child. No reason for Bailey's departure is known except that he has systematic disbursed the funds of the institution with which he was connected. He kept mum and had an immediate

SHOT DOWN BY A WOMAN

STEPHEN PETTUS KILLED IN FULTON-STREET.

THE ONCE BEAUTIFUL MRS. HANNAH SOUTHWORTH TERRIBLY AVENGES HER ALLEGED WRONGS.

A rather pretty young woman, handsomely attired, stepped from the Brooklyn ferryboat upon its arrival at the Fulton Ferry in this city at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. She betrayed a nervousness of manner that attracted momentary attention on the part of those nearest to her.

A few feet ahead of the woman was a stoutly-built, well-dressed man, having the air of a prosperous merchant. With her eyes fixed steadfastly upon this man the young woman hastened forward, pushing eagerly through the bustling crowd of pedestrians. Her lips were set and there was an air of desperation in her bearing.

The woman was Hannah Barthy Southworth, and the man whom she pursued so determinedly was Stephen Pettus, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Elevated Railway of Brooklyn, member of the New-York Cotton Exchange, and one of the commission firm of Pollard, Pettus & Co. of 54 Broad-street.

As Mr. Pettus stepped in front of 6 Fulton-street his unseen follower was so near that had she chosen she could have placed her hand on his shoulder. Instead of a friendly touch, however, she handled a revolver and killed the man almost instantly. Philip Smith, a clerk in W. H. Bennett's tea store, says that he heard a shot and turned to learn whence it came, but before he could reach the door four other reports followed in such rapid succession that he could scarcely count them.

At the same time Mr. Pettus staggered into the store doorway, reeled, turned half about, and sank to the floor. In another moment his assassin, in the custody of a policeman, stood over him. She glanced down at the body of her victim and moved into a corner some little distance from it.

"He wee my ruin and the cause of my dishonor," she said, as she gazed out of the window.

"Was he your husband?" the policeman inquired.

"No," was the answer. "he ruined me."

From the best information to be obtained it would seem that when Mr. Pettus and Mrs. Southworth were in front of 6 Fulton-street she said no word to him to attract his attention, but fired without warning. Her weapon was a self-cocker, and before her terrified victim could reach shelter after the first shot she had emptied the four remaining chambers of the pistol. Every shot out one took deadly effect, and the end of the dying man came before any one could render him the slightest assistance.

Officer Goodwin stood at the corner of South and Fulton streets when the first shot was fired, and with a bound he started for the spot where the tragedy was enacted. By the time that he reached the tea store a gentleman whose name was not ascertained had Mrs. Southworth by the shoulders. The pistol in her hand was still smoking when the officer took it. The elegant woman was kept in the tea store only a few moments before Officer Goodwin started with her for the Old slip police station. She did not object to accompanying him, but asked him not to be "rough" with her, receiving in return the assurance that she would be kindly treated.

On the way to Old-slip her calmness was unnatural, but once inside the police station her fortitude gave way and she wept and sobbed until she seemed on the verge of hysterics. She gave her name to Sergt. Hatton, but seemed unable to remember her address, and on the point she was not pressed. Some time after she had been taken in charge by Capt. McLaughlin Inspector Williams entered the station and was soon followed by Louis B. Allen, of the firm of Howe & Hummel, who had been Mrs. Southworth's counsel for some years. These gentlemen went into the cell where the prisoner was held, and were with her pretty much all the time until 1:30 o'clock, when she was taken to the Coroners' office. It was at first suggested that when the murderess left the First Precinct Station House she should be taken to the Tombs, but this proposition was emphatically negatived by Coroner Levy, who was present. "The man whom she shot is dead," he said; "consequently I have jurisdiction, and I order that the woman be brought before me."

In the meantime the corpse of the murdered man was carried to the First Precinct station on a stretcher, placed on the floor in an inner room, and the face covered with a coarse piece of sacking. The body was clothed in a mixed business suit, and when he was shot Mr. Pettus wore a brown overcoat. The face, notwithstanding the fact that it had been disfigured by a bullet, presented a terrible appearance. The wounds in the lung had sent the blood gushing from the dead man's lips, and it covered his face nearly to his eyes.

Mrs. Southworth was accompanied to the Coroners' office by Capt. McLaughlin and Counsellor Allen, before the latter was driven to Mr. Allen and Lawyer Steinhardt, also of Howe & Hummel's. She was apparently in great distress of mind and frequently burst into tears. When her examination began her condition was pitiable. She did not fully realize what was going on, and her nervousness was intense. Her lips had dried up, evidently denoting an inward fever, and they were so dry, hot, and parched that she was forced to wet them constantly. Her features were rather pinched and her cheeks were sunken, which, with her hoarse and deep cough, led those who saw her to believe that consumption might not be very far away.

As she sat there, however, it could be readily believed that when in good health and spirits she was an exceedingly handsome woman. Her hair and eyes are brown, her features are regular, and her teeth small, even, and pearly white. She is slightly below the medium height, and although rather slender, is well proportioned. Her attire was that of a refined woman. On her head was a black turban, and her gown of brown cloth, paneled and embroidered, was attractive and stylishly made. Over all she wore a heavy seal-plush fur-trimmed cloak. Her only jewelry, as far as could be seen, consisted of a small watch charm and a pin which helped to fasten the linen collar about her neck.

The testimony drawn out by Coroner Levy was given by Officer Goodwin, who told of having been attracted by the shooting and of the arrest. He said that he entered the tea store Mr. Pettus did not seem to be quite dead. When the Coroner sought to learn something about the prisoner from herself, she could tell her name and age—she said she was thirty years old—but her address she could not remember.

Mr. Rummel knows it, she said, as she looked in the Coroner with a searching eye. Then her counsel was asked if she desired to make a statement, and to this Mr. Steinhardt replied that she was physically incapable of making a statement in her present condition. "She needs a physician more than a lawyer," he said.

After this there was a moment's silence and then the prisoner arose from her chair and began pacing the room from one side to the other. Her manner was that of a person in deep thought, and if she had any realizing sense of her position or what was transpiring on her face now gave no indication of the fact. It was necessary to repeat every question but to her, and once, when an inquiry was made by the Coroner, she touched her counsel and whispered: "Tell him what he did to me." Finally Coroner Levy announced that he would commit the accused to the City Prison, without bail, and that the examination would proceed at 10 A. M. Tuesday.

At the Tombs Mrs. Southworth's nerves were in such a state that nothing intelligible could be taken from her, but a physician who was summoned by Warden Brinn pronounced her condition to be critical. Her condition was such that the prison physician decided that her health would be jeopardized were any one permitted to see her. In consequence of this, admission to the woman's cell was shortly afterward refused to her brother, W. B. Martin of Brooklyn. She was placed in Cell No. 7 in the female prison and an attendant was directed to remain with her until she grew better. Sedatives were also administered and it was thought that in a few hours her condition would be materially improved. When she was searched at the Tombs only 13 cents were found in her purse.

After Mrs. Southworth was taken from the Coroner's office an examination was made of the effects taken from the person of Mr. Pettus. These consisted of $52 94 in money, a silver match safe, a gold hunting-case watch, ferry tickets, a paper of tobacco, and several letters. Concerning the watch a curious incident was noticed. One of the bullets fired by the murderess had struck the timepiece near the stem, breaking the latter, forcing the case apart, chipping the face, and stopping the movement at precisely 9:32. The letters found were of a business character, with one exception, and that one would indicate that if Mrs. Southworth had felt that she had a grievance against the dead man there was at least one other of her sex to whom he was very dear.

After the examination Coroner Levy directed that a post-mortem examination be made of the remains of Mr. Pettus, and the work was carried out by Dr. Jennings at the undertaking rooms of Taylor & Co., 163 Bowery. From the autopsy it was learned that the five bullets fired by Mrs. Southworth from her 38-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver had all taken effect. The only one not fatal to itself necessarily fatal to the wounded man, though the ninth rib, was that which entered his back and struck the left lung. The fourth bullet entered the inner region to the left of the spine, and went clear through the body. The decision of Dr. Jennings was that the victim of the tragedy had died from penetrating pistol-shot wounds, and that any one of the four last described would have caused death. The heart, kidneys, and liver were healthy, but the lungs were so badly digested that Dr. Jennings said he believed that it would only have been a question of time when Mr. Pettus would have died of phthisis. The remains were taken to 49 Eighth-avenue, Brooklyn, the dead man's home, last evening.

The exact circumstances that led to this distressing tragedy were difficult to obtain yesterday. Statements were plentiful enough, but facts proved themselves to be unusually stubborn things. The woman would say absolutely nothing, but to a reporter for THE TIMES Lawyer Steinhardt said: "Hannah Bartley Southworth, who has been one of Mr. Howe's clients for a number of years, is the daughter of the late Edward J. Martin of Louisville, Ky. She was born in May, 1859, and is the widow of Frederick Southworth, whom she married in December, 1875, her husband dying in 1881. In September, 1885, Mrs. Southworth was introduced to Pettus by a mutual friend, and he, representing himself to be a single man having matrimony in view, became very attentive. He expressed the highest regard for her, and was esteemed by her as a very dear friend. Finally, at his suggestion, they visited a place of amusement, and afterward went to a house, where the woman was given drugged wine and her dishonor effected. The result of this was that a criminal operation was necessary. Mrs. Southworth has been a physical wreck

Service earlier than he would have done from choice.

The service regards the possibility of E. W. Clark's return to office with a unanimous shudder. He is described as an irritable, stubborn, opinionated, and generally obnoxious person to get along with. More than fifty officers of the Revenue Marine Service have signed and sent to Secretary Windom a protest against his return to the service. Their chief objection to him is that he has been a persistent opponent of the proposition to transfer the Revenue Marine Division to the Navy Department, an opposition which he will renew if he gets into office, simply to keep himself in a place in spite of the movement for a change of control. The Revenue Marine officers have no candidate. They ask nothing of Secretary Windom but to keep out of the service a man who has, and who probably will continue to have, no regard for what they consider the best interests of the service.

Assistant Secretary Batchelier, who is outspoken in his opposition to Clark's restoration, and who favors the proposition to transfer the Revenue Marine Division to the Navy Department is, like Assistant Secretary Tichenor, anxious that Clark shall not be appointed.

The other Clark, whose identity was yesterday merged into the person just described, is William A. Clark of New-Jersey, whose appointment is pressed by ex-Representative Kean. The opponents of E. W. Clark do not know him, and do not care much about him. They will be satisfied with anybody except Sherman's man.

* * *

W. S. Brock of the District of Columbia, an $1,800 clerk in the Pension Office, has been removed. Mr. Brock was chief of the office during a portion of Gen. Black's administration. The resignation of J. Edgar Engle of Pennsylvania, the assistant chief of the record division, and George A. Boed of Pennsylvania, a clerk in the Western division of the Pension Office, have been requested.

The pensions of the two last named were rerated prior to the time covered by the report of the commission, hence their names do not appear in that list. It is understood that when these cases were brought to the attention of Commissioner Tanner, he called upon them to refund the amount of money paid to them under the rerating. Their reponse was, it is said, that they had already expended the money and were utterly unable to make the restitution. Mr. Tanner thereupon gave them the sixty days' notice required by law, with a view to recovering the money by legal process if possible. Gen. Raum has already ordered the payment of future pensions to these men to be stopped until the whole amount said to have been illegally drawn is recovered.

Samuel R. Hersey, assistant chief of the Western division of the Pension Office, and William P. Davis, assistant chief of the middle division, have also been asked to resign. They were, it is said, among those who have had their pensions rerated recently.

* * *

The board appointed last Summer by Secretary Tracy to compare the calculations of weight of the battle ship Texas made by the Bureau of Construction and Repair and those made by Naval Constructor Bowles, who has had charge of the construction of the vessel at the Norfolk Navy Yard, made its report to-day. After giving tables showing the weights calculated by the parties, the weights as shown by the board's revision of the calculations submitted to it, and the weights as made by the board's own calculations, the report says:

"The board is of the opinion that the weight of the Texas, if completed in strict accordance with the original design, would be 6297 tons, the corresponding to a mean load draught of the ship as laid down of 22 feet 5½ inches, the designed mean load draught being 22 feet 6 inches."

The estimates of the board are 27 tons more than those of Constructor Bowles and 133 tons less than those of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Several changes in the structure of the vessel are suggested by the board, but they do not, it is said, affect any part of the work already constructed, nor any material already ordered. Certain modifications in the complement, which is fixed at 360 men, (the bureau having estimated on a basis of 430 men and the designer on a basis of 270 men,) and in the ordnance stores and supplies, are recommended by the board. The displacement on the basis of total weight of the Texas is given at 6,283 tons. In conclusion the board says: "With a proper complement, on a basis of endurance of ammunition and supplies suitable for this type of ship, the design remains in all respects practicable."

Constructor Bowles was in the city to-day and he was notified of the finding of the board by Secretary Tracy, who congratulated him upon the result of the board's labors.

* * *

Acting Secretary Batchelier has appointed Carroll E. Smith, Postmaster at Syracuse, N. Y., to be custodian of the Federal Building in that city. The present custodian is W. A. Beach, the victor of Internal Revenue, who was appointed during the last Administration.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Virginia.—S. Aldermao, Dug Spur; J. Stover, Hansonville; J. D. Mills, Happ; James Williams, Jr., Old Town; John R. Pool, Pool; William Bower, Pulaski; W. M. Hoverson, Quicksburg; Mrs. Starnes, Rural Home; E. L. Burrow, Sandy Hook; T. D. Hippetoe, Scottsville; Cora B. Wineburrow, Sentinel; Wade Marks, Stapleton Mills; W. H. Jacobs, Stokesland.

Maryland.—W. T. Evans, Deal's Island.

Pennsylvania.—S. C. Morris, Six Roads.

Maine.—C. R. Hancock, Dixfield.

Vermont.—M. J. Day, Ripton; C. E. Willey, Sharon.

YOUNG HARRISON IGNORED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—"Prince Russell" Harrison has had a set-back. Postmaster General Wanamaker has once more got ahead of Senator Quay, and all the Pennsylvania politicians have been treated to a real surprise. For all of this President Harrison is responsible because he to-day appointed John J. Ridgway to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Philadelphia and Thomas J. Powers to be Naval Officer.

Mr. Ridgway had not before been heard of as a candidate, and the party workers were sure the Surveyor would be taken from a list containing, among others, the names of George F. Leland, William R. Loeds, and William J. Pollock, all possibly Thomas J. Powers. Mr. Leland's friends were particularly confident their man would get it, because he was warmly supported by Quay. But Wanamaker picked out Ridgway and set about procuring his appointment without any flourishing of trumpets. He has succeeded and the owner of the "mailed hand" has one more grievance against the Administration.

Ridgway is a well-known member of the Philadelphia bar, who was at one time identified with the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred organized to fight the ring which controlled the city. He was ambitious to hold the office of Coetroller, and secured the nomination. The Citizens' Committee turned against him, while the active politicians out him right and left because he had been on that committee. The result was his defeat by a Democrat nominated one week before the election. He afterward became Deputy Sheriff, and when Sheriff Rowan became lessee Ridgway served as Sheriff the balance of his term. He is spoken of as a friend of Quay, but the Senator did not want him for Surveyor.

The appointment of Thomas J. Powers for Naval Officer has been expected for a long time. It would have been made long ago but for the fact that Russell Harrison wanted his father to give the place to Capt. Walters of Phoenixville. Walters was a college chum of "Prince Russell," and was conspicuous as a Harrison man in the Chicago Convention. If Powers had been willing to take the Surveyorship instead of the Naval Officeyouns Russell's chum would probably have been named for Naval Officer; but Powers wanted the place he has got, and he was too strongly backed to be beaten even by the President's son. He is a Deputy Coroner and an active politician of the kind that Quay admires.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—In regard to President Harrison's appointments to-day, it has been thought for some time by the local leaders that Mr. Powers would be appointed Naval Officer, but most of them believed that Capt. Walters of Phoenixville would get one of the two position. That Walters would be dropped did not seem to have occurred to them, and when the announcement of Mr. Ridgway's appointment was made there was general surprise. The local politicians are apparently well pleased at Mr. Ridgway's appointment, inasmuch as it gives the office to this city instead of having it go outside, as was feared. They seem to think that both of the appointees will make way for the party workers of their faith wherever such action can be taken without flagrant violation of the civil service law. John J. Ridgway was busy signing checks at his desk in the office of the trust company at 723 Walnut-street, of which he is President, when he was informed of his appointment. "The news of my appointment as Surveyor of the Port certainly came to me as a surprise," he said, "and my business relations with this company are such that I really cannot at this time say whether I shall accept or not."

The President of the young Republicans, Edwin S. Stuart, said: "I have not the slightest hesitancy in saying that both appointments are, in my opinion, first-class. Mr. Ridgway's appointment I regard as very creditable, as I do Mr. Powers's, and I think that the appointment of Mr. Powers will be regarded generally as a recognition of his valuable party services. He certainly deserved the place."

Collector of Internal Revenue Martin said: "I have all along thought that Mr. Powers would be appointed Naval Officer. His friends have stuck to him all through the fight. He was strongly indorsed for the position and richly deserved it. We are well pleased with Mr. Ridgway's appointment."

"Quay doesn't forget his friends," said President of the Common Council Smith. "You know Ridgway was one of the Senator's old friends when he lived in the Eighth Ward. Of course everybody wanted Powers appointed. It is pleasing to the Republicans."

Col. Isaac Shields, President of the Anti-Cebden Club; County Commissioner Stubb, Jacob Wildemore and other leading Republicans agreed that the appointments will give general satisfaction to the party workers.

TALK WITH MR. REED.

Congressman Thomas B. Reed, the most prominent candidate for Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress, sauntered into the Victoria Hotel at a late hour on Thursday night with his wife and daughter. He did not register. He spent the day yesterday in shopping with Mrs. Reed, who proposes to remain here several days. He had no callers and saw but one politician.

To a TIMES reporter who met him last night Mr. Reed said that he had nothing to say for publication at this time. The man who became Speaker of this next Congress would find himself confronted at the very beginning with obstacles that would embarrass him unless he took the chair perfectly untrammeled. Who that man would be he was not prepared to say. The action of the New-York delegation would have a great deal to do toward settling the contest. When asked as to the prospect of tariff legislation, Mr. Reed observed: "If you suspend a billiard ball by a string and hit 330 ones all poke at it at once from all sides, from every direction, you may have an idea as to the general direction the ball will take, but it would hardly be safe to take great odds on it. There will be 330 members in the next Congress, and each man will have his own ideas and will represent certain interests, so that in the formation of a bill every industry in the country will have to be say."

Mr. Reed was as diplomatically evasive when questioned as to the likelihood of the passage of a national bankruptcy law. In conclusion he said he was highly gratified to find that THE TIMES was advocating his election as Speaker, and that the knowledge that his metropolis was without political significance. He left for Washington on the midnight train.

Among the politicians up town it was asserted that Mr. Reed took to Washington with him the assurance from Mr. Thomas C. Platt and James J. Belden that all the Republican members of Congress from New-York State would cast their ballots for him in the caucus that will be held a week from to-night, in pursuance of an agreement arrived at in Washington just after Harrison was inaugurated, when Mr. Belden gave a dinner to his colleagues from New-York. On that occasion it was unanimously agreed that if two-thirds of the Republican members from this State decided upon any one candidate for the Speakership, the entire delegation would vote for that candidate. Two-thirds of the New-York delegation to favor Mr. Reed, and the politicians believed that when the time came the solid vote from this State would be cast for him by Mr. Belden, who is regarded as the head of the delegation, as he certainly is one of its shrewdest members.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, snow, colder, southwesterly winds, high on the coast.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain, partly as snow, colder, southwesterly winds.

For eastern New-York, rain, turning into snow in the northern portion, colder, westerly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, clearing, colder, southwesterly winds, high on the coast.

For the District of Columbia and Virginia, fair, clearing in the District of Columbia, colder, westerly winds, high on the coast.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, rain, turning into snow, clearing Saturday, colder, northwesterly winds, brisk to high on the lake.

The following shows the change in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	28°	47°	3:30 P. M.	37°	63°
6 A. M.	27°	47°	6 P. M.	34°	58°
9 A. M.	30°	47°	9 P. M.	31°	49°
12 M.	33°	51°	12 P. M.	27°	47°

Average temperature yesterday.....49½°
Average temperature for same date last year..30¾°

FIGHTING THE CANAL COMPANY.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—For sixty-one years the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have been engaged in litigation with the towns along its line on the question of taxes. The company fixes a maximum limit of assessment valuation of its property in the several towns at $16,000 per mile, and contends that any higher figures are rank extortion, against which it will appeal to the courts for redress.

The towns, on the other hand, insist that the company is all the while trying to evade the payment of its just proportion of taxes, and for this purpose sometimes goes to the dishonest length of intermeddling with the election of town officers and of bulldozing or bribing Tax Assessors.

In a case which has been in litigation for more than three years, the Court of Appeals has just handed down a decision adverse to the canal company. The case is that against the town of Highland, Sullivan County, in which the company sought to have the assessment valuation for tax purposes put upon its property in that town for the year 1888 set aside as illegal as well as unequal and excessive. The point of illegality raised was that David W. Bogert—then and now a resident of the town, and just at this time conspicuous in connection with the New-York City Dock Department scandals—was a duly-elected and qualified member of the Board of Assessors of the town at the date when the assessment rolls of that year were made up, and that he was unlawfully excluded by his associates from taking part in the action of the board.

After a protracted hearing in the case, Justice Alton B. Parker of the Supreme Court gave judgment for the canal company. An appeal was taken to the General Term, which reversed the ruling of the court below and gave judgment for the town. The case was then carried by the company to the Court of Appeals, which now affirms the decision made by the General Term.

THE PULPIT AND POLITICS.

The Nineteenth Century Club opened its season of 1889-90 at the Metropolitan Opera House Assembly Rooms last evening with a large attendance. The discussion on "The Pulpit and Politics" was opened by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, (Presbyterian,) who said that parties should be left severely alone by the pulpit for three reasons. Pulpit politics were unpermitted, as an abundance of political instruction of all kinds could be found in the newspapers; were absurd, as ministers were not well enough informed on the subject to speak intelligently, and obnoxious, for the political activity of the pulpit had been a curse in every country where it had been tried.

Mr. R. R. Bowker, (Episcopalian,) the Rev. Dr. Armory H. Bradford, (Congregationalist,) and Mr. John A. Taylor, (Unitarian,) opposed Dr. Van Dyke's arguments, and said that it was the duty of the pulpit to instruct not only in ethical questions in politics, but in practical politics. They claimed that the greatest ministers who had ever lived had been active in giving political instruction, as, for instance, Lyman and Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Spurgeon of London.

The next meeting will be on Dec. 13, when Mr. Bronson Howard will speak on "The Construction of a Play," and will be followed by Mr. A. M. Palmer and Mr. Dion Boncicault.

YALE DID NOT WITHDRAW

A SURPRISE AT LAST NIGHT'S FOOTBALL MEETING.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION REMAINS INTACT—TO-DAY'S GAME AND THE CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22.—The meeting of graduates and undergraduates at Yale to-night to discuss the football situation was largely attended, but the result was not what had been anticipated. Several old football men came from New-York this afternoon and held a conference with the officers of the Football Association. Capt. Gill and others were prevailed upon to refrain from presenting resolutions which they had prepared for to-night's meeting and to wait for a conference with Harvard before taking decisive action.

In consequence of this the meeting to-night was a rather mild affair. Most of the under-graduates object to Yale's withdrawal from the league, and they were only displeased because they did not have opportunity to fully express their sentiments. Lusty cheers for Princeton were heard after the meeting, showing the university's sentiment in favor of the triple league. Capt. Gill presented these resolutions at the meeting, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to confer with the committee recently appointed by Harvard in regard to the complainces that have lately arisen in the American Intercollegiate Football Association; and be it further

Resolved, That the report of the committee shall be made to a future university meeting, which shall take final action on said report.

The plan of withdrawing from the league at the end of the season and forming a new triple league with Harvard and Princeton under a new and more satisfactory constitution was met with strong disapproval. In regard to this, Sherrill made a forcible address. He said that Princeton's methode were always as questionable as they now are. In 1878, 1879, and 1880 Princeton held the championship by unfair playing. The meeting adjourned without any further action.

All of the eleven except Gill went to Springfield this evening, but Walter Camp, Corbin, Tompkins, and Richards remained to attend the meeting which had been called by Gill. Mr. Camp says that the Yale team is in good condition, and that there is every prospect for an excellent game at Springfield to-morrow. The Harvard team have had the experience of a hard game with Princeton which will be invaluable to them; they also look upon this game with Yale as their one opportunity for redeeming themselves from the disgrace of the defeat which they met at the hands of the New-Jersey team. They learned many new tricks, and will doubtless put some of them to good service.

One of the players said while waiting for the train this evening: "I think we are going to get beaten to-morrow, but if Harvard does not play us such a hard game as they played against Princeton in the first half we will have to work as we have not done this season. Lee and Saxe (or Fearing, if they play him) will do some strong running around our ends. They are fast runners, and in order to stop them our rushers will have to head them off before they get up to the rush line. If they do not the ball will be taken dangerously near the Yale goal posts and Trafford will be dropping a goal from the field. He must be watched closely. It is rather late now in dropping goals from the field and two or three of our rushers ought to be down upon him every time. He will also try running through the centre, but I do not think either he or the other backs will gain much through our line. Their strong game is running around the ends and tackling."

The Yale team which will meet Harvard at Springfield to-morrow is one which will bring special honor to its college in the event of victory, because every man on it is a bona fide student, whose recitations and studies have seriously interfered with his practice in the field. The eleven has had to contend with many disadvantages. There has been difficulty in securing the best men in college and including them to devote the proper attention to training, and the developing of the men into a team has been brought to a satisfactory point only by the most diligent work on the part of the several expert coaches who are fortunately connected with Yale.

The diligent, rigorous training and the very efficient coaching have not left the men merely good individual players. Stagg is one of the best players in tackling, but while at practice he has shown an inclination to be slow in following the kicks. Hartwell is strong and steady, but not so good in tackling as is Stagg. Gill and Rhodes are good all-around players, and very quick to catch the tricks of the opposing players.

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DIED WHILE PREACHING.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 10.—The Rev. John Mayhow, a Free Will Baptist minister, fell dead last night in the pulpit while preaching at the Mountain School House, about six miles from this city. He seemed as well as usual when opening service, and had reached the middle of his discourse when he fell forward and died instantly. The Coroner summoned a jury and held an inquest, the verdict being death from heart disease.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Deputy Sheriff Bennett has received attachments against A. Del Pino & Brother, manufacturers of cigars at Key West, Fla. They were granted by Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court in favor of Horace R. Kelly & Co. for $30,000, and in favor of William Wicke & Co. for $10,751. A. Del Pino & Brother for several years had an office in this city at 21 Park-place and 18 University-place, but for some time past their product has been handled by H. R. Kelly & Co. The firm's factory at Key West, which, it is said, cost $30,000, was burned about three weeks ago, and the insurance companies refuse to settle. The firm has assigned the insurance policies to Wicke & Co. for the Coal Bank of this city, and gave a bill of sale covering all the assets, it is said, to H. R. Kelly & Co., so that the Sheriff found nothing to levy upon. E. A. Schroeder & Co. have also obtained an attachment against the firm for $9,863. The liabilities are reported to be about $75,000. They were formerly in the retail cigar business in New-York and started their factory at Key West about eight years ago.

The Amies Publishing Company, subscription books, at 17 Murray-street, whose manager, William T. Amies, made an assignment on Wednesday, has placed its affairs in the hands of the creditors to decide what is best to be done. The liabilities are $41,264, including a chattel mortgage for $17,000, and nominal assets $120,019, consisting of plant and plates, $95,556; stock on hand, $14,726; accounts receivable good, $8,869; doubtful accounts, $2,968. A committee of creditors has been appointed to investigate and report. The company was incorporated in March, 1888, with a capital stock of $75,000, and succeeded the business of Henry J. Johnson.

Bradstreet's reports 259 failures in the United States during the week, against 217 in the preceding week, and 238, 253, 204, and 238 in the corresponding weeks of 1888, 1887, 1886, and 1885, respectively. The Middle States had 72, New-England 33, Southern 58, Western 77, Pacific and Territories 18. Canada had 34, a decrease of 5 from the previous week.

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AGE TOPICS IN PARIS

AUDET'S NEW PIECE NOT A PLEASANT ONE.

STORY THAT IS TOLD IN IT—MO- HAMMED ON THE STAGE—MILLY AND HER RISE TO FAME.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The regular Paris theatrical season has been opened by M. Koning the Gymnase with Daudet's "Lntte ur la Vie," or, as the playbills pnt it also rather queer English, "Struggle Liffers." s title is rendered still more incoherent the varied attempts at new pronnncia- n of these words by the different actors ring the evening. The play is reasoned by the critics according to the Darwin ory, and they even go back to Scriptural y, and the praise has been unstinted, the proach very slight, and it requires some dness to say—in this almost nniform rus of approval—that I never listened a more wearisome performance.

The characters are at once familiar, for y are a continuation, so to speak, of Al- onse Daudet's "Immortel." Thie novel es only the début of the career of Paul tier; the play unfolds his life and its d—as far as any play can write ont a ok, which book has yet to be written. In "Immortel" Paul has jnst married the ohess Padovani, his senior by some ten more years. At the Gymnase Theatre ul, before the rising of the curtain, has sted the twelve millions of hie wife, and e hour has come for the sale of the his- rical château of Monsseaux—read Chenon- aux—jnet when Paul has been made Sec- ary of State.

Paul is not a whit discouraged. He is s of the "Strugglers," and ite meaning is n every time, and hy foul means in pref- ence. He actually hates his wife, who ie ing away at the château; he hae done rything to urge a divorce, even to tak- g her own companion, a sweet, pretty, in- cent little girl, for his mietress, and, in- sely allowing the luckless to surprise in lovemaking. The wife sends poor ile Vaillant home to her stnpid old dunce a father, and says nothing more on the bject.

She loves Paul still, and her paesion en- ves her knowledge of his character. She ows him to be capable of almost any me, but she clinge to him; and when ul, in the hope of definite rupture by ne nnavowed ill treatment begs her to re- rn to Paris and to their home to aid him hie new political career, the wife obeys. e does not even revolt when the beautiful d rich Jewess, Esther de Selény, comes enly to visit the château with the inten- on of bnying it and coming to reign there ith its mietress and the wife of Aetier, wheu- er the Duchess can be induced either to orce or to die. Esther is a more worthy mpanion, seemingly, for she avows that she loves in her here is his unscrnpulous hibition and his success.

Esther goes to the hnmble home of Lydie d managee to tell her of the love of Paul d their mutnal matrimonial scheme, d silly Lydie returne to Paul's small chelor apartment, eacred in her eyee as s happy rendezvous of her short bliss, d there she tekee poison. Paul's nsual ck leads him to the street, and e light in the windows makes him spect the reason. As he exultingly arches to his lawyer, confidant, and am—but not a bad sort of fellow— neminean, "a half honr is sufficient to vrtsee Lydie" that he is all her own and at she must go back home to papa like ood girl. Fancy, as he adds, the "law ming into my apartment, finding a sioned corpse there." Lydie goes home d obligingly dies shortly, bnt not before r father learns of her condition, while ll ignorant of the name of her seducer.

Paul has carried the bottle of strychnine his pocket for several days, and on hear- g the positive declaration of his wife at, as a Freuchwoman—she is only half at, for she is a Coreican—and a Christian, e will never consent to a divorce, he sud- nly decides to poison her. We find this t by the following scene, one of the capi- l ones of the drama, hnt no hint as to the adnal development of the murder theory s been given us by Paul.

During a dinner party the Duchess feigns disposition. More intelligent than our- lves, she has seen the working of her band's mind, and she bids him bring to r a glass of water, knowing that death ould taint ite purity. As she is ahont to rry the glass to her lips, Paul, who has een watching her more as a victim with a ang-dog gaze, hegs her not to drink, and the oman asks why he has not the courage to to the end. Paul wakes once more to the ward's braggadocio, and dares her to carry t her threat and call in the guests and de- ounce him as a criminal. Of course, she es not. Who could do thie to the poor, himpering limp, excnse for a man?

The Duchess consents rather to a divorce, nd the next and last act tells us that she in Corsica, and Paul, who has fought a uel with an Italian admirer of Estelle, is ow prepared to marry her, and to reign at ousseanx, where an auction sale of the rniture is taking place. Here, too, in- ther suggestion, the hundredth, is given to the waverings of Paul's character. e has kindly picked out and purchased ttle articles especially valued by the uchess.

To the eale, too, comes the old man Vail- ant, happy to visit again the ouce happy ome of poor Lydie and himself. A gar- lions old gardener, in the most absurd, logical manner, to soothe the grief of the arent, tells the story of the seduction and he name of the man. As it happens a rare istol is put up for sale, and Vaillant buys t and shoote Paul, who falls dead at the eet of Estelle.

There is absolutely no head or tail to the lay. There ie etnff enongh of ite kind to aliven any Bowery melodrama of the old chool; hut all the matter is nauseous. ight as yon will, with all the spur of your ove for Dandet's usnal rippling pen-paint- g style, your respect for hie authority and or his labor, yon cannot understand one ne of the text, as far ae it depicts the eaning, and yon utterly fail to like any ne of the characters. The good man, Vail- ant, is so good that he is an idiot, and both is character and hie daughter's gentle eing would be admissible in a novel, nt they fail to convince on the stage. With Estelle, is a relative, the widow of a General, who, with Chemineau—and he nally marriee her—forms the only en- hiny corner in the murky atmosphere of mbition, low paseion, hatred, and malice. The drama ie fairly monnted, and the ctors did what they conld.

The dignity and intense power and ex- erience of Mme. Pasca eeved the rôle of he Dnchess, although, according to pnb- ished interviews, the anthor givee praise nly to a young man, a Conservatoire pupil éhntant, who played the part of Lydie's etrothed. He ie a youthful eavant, wear- og epectaoles and general dejection. He tutters, and he criee easily. The scene arried him, and out of a few linee M. urguet made the only hit of the evening. e has certain ability and composnre, and utelligence to compoee a part and to make picture of the entire result with mnch ace and ekill, unueual in one so new to the oards.

Marais got through, to the death of Paul. can't see how he conld do mnch better with it, for it le falee from beginning to nd. The minor rôles were well done. Desolauzae hrought a laugh, obedient to is fnnny little ways. Nohleie conetantly he *parjait sommeur*, but he chimed in greeably—hecauee we were tired. We had been taken from high comedy to melo- drama, with occasional ecenes of valne, hut lways with a crushing eense of regret.

Every one lovee Daudet and we all owe him eo many honrs' of rare delight that every possihle chance for the recognition of all these qnalitiee was a relief, too fleet- ng hut restful. The play may have a short un, beeause Parie is etill crowded and the residents, too, are anxious to be among them- elves once more: they may comhine, join forces to carry the struggle, not into life, ont into respectable hurial. The play ie n error, which does not take away one jot rom the deserved celebrity of its writer, and which can easily be forgotten amid so nuch wealth of literary repnte and ca- pacity.

The "Mahomet" question etill remaine to e decided at the Francais. At first I was in- clined to believe the opposition to he clever newspaper manipnlation, bnt inquiry has convinced me that in the smoke there le considerable genuine fire. I do not credit the uprising of the populations of Cairo, Smyrna, and Maroc, but diplomatic voices are certainly protesting against the exhibi- tion of a Mohammed upon the stage.

Even the fellahs are becoming interested in the question. As a precedent the "Officier bleu" was not authorized at the Gymnase last year, because the Czar walked across the stage once, and in M. de Bornier's play Mohammed has an active part. The author ie trying to convince the interested that he has done, is doing, and will do no more than they do themselves. It is still a qneation whether the Government will interfere; but in any event there will be other delay than the usual conscientious hesitation of Mounet Sully, for Alexandre Dumas's new play is ready, and he is not acnstomed to wait for any one.

Last night I went to hee Milly Meyer again as Benjamine in "Josephine Vendnz par Ses Frères," and she is really astonishing and amnsing, this little bit of a woman —not pretty, but worse; and how she shows and retains the origin of her voca- tion. Milly is no Conservatoire rnle-and- reason pupil, nor did she begin ie a New Year's review; neither in some obscure café concert; but she used to stand as a child and watch the Punch and Judy shows in the Champ Elysées, and from there she took her style.

She haa a *Gorroche* face and a slender figure, capable of getting into a child's dress or a hoy's ehort trousers. You see dozens of such children going to the public schools here every day or selling two-cent violet bonqnets, and one might find Milly again, amidst the sharp-witted groups, carrying about Madame's pet dog. At heme Milly, who has several children, is a regular little bourgeoise, always funny, but with- out coqnetry. In fact, she dresses very badly, and does not care a rap ahont the new fashions. She has an original gift and style, and she nses it to make money. You tire of it, of ponrse, and she—like Channont, Judic, and Théo—is always the same, bnt, unlike all but the first, she can stand up a character better than any one on the Paris stage.

Poor Milly never can be a star, for to be that she would have to fill the stage dnring three acts, and it hae been tried and there was too mnch of Milly; all her little tricks and ways became exasperating. With all her distinctive personality she can be prominent but not alone; under snch conditions she drawa, and carries a poor play to a remnnerative olimax. It is a peculiar phase of theatrical destiny, and were Milly less of a philoeophex she would be embittered; in spite of enoh trimphe as she had selling champagne at the Fête d'Anvers, for instance; but she doesn't mind it one bit, and is nanally good- natured, I believe, especially for a diva.

A good thing is coming on at the Gaîté, a revival of Hervé's "Petit Fanet," with the delightful Simon-Girard in the part of Mephieto, Théo as Marguerite, and Paulne, if possible, as Valentin; if not, the Palais Royal will lend the creator of the rôle, Milher. It ought to prove a drawing at- traction, hut the dramatic writer, after the exhibition easy harvest, will not he a facile one for managers, for the Parisian proper is a discontented, fanlt-finding grumbler. When he takes a *toquade*, while knowing even that it is a cleverly-managed enceass, and that he is "following the sheep," he goee emilingly to the end, and it looks new as if this might be the case for Daudet's "Struggle Stiffeurs."

L. K.

BAD FOR ITALIAN WINES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Italian wine industry is in a most de- pressed state owing to the quarrel with France. Having laid themselves ont to suit the French demand, and adapted their wines for mixing np with other sorts, the Italians find it difficult to secnre new markets. One great fault of the wines is that they do not keep sound, and it is now proposed that they should be distilled into cognac or wine alcohol, which is much superior to the alcohol made from potatoes, beetroot, or molasses. If the experiments which have been made on animals are a fair test, the difference is very important. An equal dose of the two kinds was administered to two small pigs of the same age and constitution. The one which had taken wine alcohol looked drunk but by no means sick, and was able to walk; the other was nnable to move, and had to lie down in a state of collapse. In the case of two dogs, one, while reeling, showed no appearance of snffering, while the other was convulsed, as if laboring under an epileptic attack, and when compelled to rise jumped up as if mad and tried to bite. The conclnsion is that the human is similarly affected, and if wine alcohol can supersede the spirit made from potatoes, a benefit will be conferred on the spirit-drinking communities as well as the Italian vine grower; but for the present the taxation on the alcohol in- dnstry in Italy appears to stand in the way.

DUBLIN LOOKING UP.

Wonderful are the changes in Dnblin within the last few years, writes a corresponclent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The city has become quite hnstling and busy, while everything sold in its shops seems to be ticketed "Irish manu- facture." This is good. I also noticed that many new etreets are being built and that all the old shabby-looking semi-private hotels have given place to large establishments and all the latest improvements, Sir, from "bath to hall." This latter piece of information I received from my jarvey, who, instead of being attired, as of old, in a bundin of rags, had on a comfort- able suit of Blarney tweed and who emoked—a cigar.

As he drove me through the gay and busy streets I noticed qnite a nnmber of eating houses. In my young days nobody seemed fo eat in Dnblin. "I see you are beginning to eat here," I remarked. "Yes, Snr, we're getting ance at last," he replied. "Time was when we spint all our happence on whisky, but that's all over, Sur." "I'm glad to hear you say so," I eaid, "and what wondarful improvements I see all over the city." "Yes, Sir," he answered, with a sudden light in his eyes, "we're prepar- ing for home rnle."

RELATED TO THE DODO.

From the London Daily News.

The Insect house at the Zoological Gardens contains an interesting little bird which might be easily passed over by the visitor on account of its resemblance to an ordinary pigeon. This resemblance is in no way deceptive, for it is a pigeon, which has aconired a certain amount of fame, or rather notoriety, on account of its sup- posed near relationship to the Dodo. This kin- ship has not, however, been admitted by recent authorities, and in the name Didnnculns has been got by false pretenses, although the al- liance claimed for the bird is by no means a noble one. Bnt this little pigeon is interesting for the ingenious way in which it has defeated the machinations of the enemy of the bird tribe, the cat. Didnnculus lives in Samoa, where there were originally, of conrse, no cats. These were introdneed, and made short work with the Mammea, as the natives call the bird, killing not only the adult, but the chicks in the nest. Owing to its habit of aesting npon the ground the bird nearly became extinct; snd- denly, however, the cats began building its nest npon the tree tops, where it could bring up its young ones in peace, and since that time the bird has again become fairly plentiful.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S CONDITION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—Jefferson Davis is improving, so far as his illness is concerned, hnt new complications seem to be arising. The fever which tronhled him for some days ap- pears almost entirely to have disappeared. His temperature has become nearly normal, and so remains. He has been fed on beef tea and milk constantly np to this time, hnt this morning his digestion was so much ont of order that he re- fnsed the beef extract and partook only of warm milk and pepsin. He insisted on sitting np twice, for a few moments each time, on Thursday night, but to-day when he wanted to sit np the physicians forbade him to do so. He passed most of the time during the day, how- ever, propped up in bed, and is pleasant and talkative. The doctors say he is steadily gain- ing, and will be all right in a few days.

BRAZIL'S NEW RULERS.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 22, via Galveston.—All the pensions granted by the imperial Govern- ment have been confirmed by the Provisional Government, and an order has been issned that they be paid ont of the revenues.

A decree will be issued soon making nnmer- ons changes in the personnel of the Govern- ment offienholders and naming the officials who have heen appointed to succeed those who will be removed. The greater nnmber of officials who served nnder the Emperor have announced their allegiance to the new Government.

An ovation was given to the Ministers of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic last night npon their recognition of the Republic.

VICTORIA AS MATCHMAKER.

The hereditary Prince of Hesse, who will at- tain his majority on the 25th, is going to Eng- land during the Winter to visit the Queen at Osborne and Windsor, and the Prince and Prin- cess of Wales at Sandringham. "The Queen is anxious," says *Truth*, "that Prince Ernest shonld marry one of his English cousins, and if he does so her Majesty will do everything in her power to facilitate the match, so far as pe- cuniary arrangements are concerned. The early marriage of Prince Ernest is a great object to the royal family, as he is an only son, and the Grand Duke of Hesse is by no means in strong health."

F. G. Odell of Binghamton, N. Y., was found drowned yesterday in the Delaware River at Port Jervis. He was a fifty-four years of age. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

OBITUARY.

JAMES A. RUTHVEN.

James Alexander Ruthven, the noted chess player, song writer, and abolition orator of war times, died from a complication of diseases at his home, 144 West Twenty-third-street, yester- day, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Ruthven was born in this city on Dec. 4, 1821. After receiving a liberal education he studied law nnder Charles O'Conor, and practiced in the courts of this city nntil his failing eyesight caused him to retire from the profession fifteen years ago.

Mr. Ruthven has been for many years a widely-known chess player. He was at one time Vice President of the chess club in this city. He was also famous during the stirring times of the rebellion as an abolitionist orator and spoke on the subject in nearly all of the Northern States. He was a great admirer and friend of Abraham Lincoln. During the war he wrote the words of the popular ballad, "Flag of the Free," which was sung from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Ruthven since he retired from active practice of the law has been a busy traveler, having explored the Holy Land and visited every civilized country on the globe. Mr. Pierrepont in his book entitled "From Fifth-avenne to Alaska" mentions having met Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven in Alaska. Mr. Ruthven was married twice, and his only child, a daughter by his first wife, and his second wife survive him. The funeral will be private.

TOLEMAN WHEELER.

Toleman Wheeler, one of Chicago's most widely-known and wealthy men, died Thurs- day night at the age of eighty-eight. He has for years been regarded as one of the most de- voted members of the Episcopal Church in America. His enterprises in the shipment of grain and the possession of real estate, which increased remarkably in value, made his great fortune. Throughout his life he was famous for bestowing gifts npon the Church, and npon charitable and benevolent institutions. The amount of such gifts, which became known to the public, aggregate over $600,000. It is nn- derstood that he will bequeathe thet mnch money for similar purposes.

Mr. Wheeler leaves no heirs except his widow, as he had no children by his first wife. She is independently wealthy in her own right and not only does not propose to interfere with her hnsband's be- quests, but approves of them heartily. The aged philanthropist maintained his fullness of mind almost to the moment of his death. Be- fore his wife's death he left the students and Professors of the Chicago Episcopal Theological Seminary, which the generosity of the deceased has enriched, will attend his funeral to-day in a body.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Joel Thayer, at one time well known in the grain trade, died on Thursday last at the residence of his nephew, N. Townsend Thayer, at 37 South Port- land-avenne, Brooklyn, of kidney disease, in his sixty-first year. He was born and educated in Elmira, this State, and began his business life with his father in the grain elevator business at Enfield. He prospered financially, and gained a reputation for his nnbounded liberality. During the war he went to the front with a Buffalo regiment when the civil war broke ont, and did duty as Paymaster's clerk until 1866. Then he was appointed to a clerkship in the New-York Custom House by Gen. Grant, and remained in nntil ill health forced him to give it up about ten years ago. He never married. The funeral services will be held at 37 South Portland- avenue at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and interment will be in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo.

In the death of the Rev. Dr. Christain Blinn Thursday morning at the house of his friend, Dr. Feist, in Kansas City, German Methodists in this city, Brooklyn, and in the country have lost a valuable and earnest laborer in church work. He left his home at 3 West Eighty-first-street on the 11th inst. for Kansas City as one of the delegates to the meeting of the Missionary Episcopal General Missionary Committee, and at the time of his death he was about to go as a delegate to the Methodist Convention in St. Louis. He was not well when he left, and was taken down shortly after reaching Kansas City with a severe cold, which ultimately caused his death.

Joseph D. Thomas of Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J., died Thursday of Bright's disease at the home of his parents, at Bellefonte, Penn., where he had gone for his health. He was the leading merchant of Middletown and was at one time Post- master, having been appointed by President Hayes. He was born in 1841 and up to the time of the war was engaged in the manufacture of glassware. He enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment of cavalry and served through the Rebellion as a Sheriff's nrach to the end he was on the staff of Gen. Jedson Kilpatrick. The interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery to-day.

William T. Dortch, one of the leading men of North Carolina, died at Goldsborough yesterday of heart disease, aged sixty-five years. He had served as Speaker of the House and President of the Se- nate, and was a prominent member of the Con- federate States Senate.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Fred- erick Rogers, Baron Blachford. He was born in 1811 and was the first Baron, the title having been created in 1871. He had no issue and the title will become extinct.

Mrs. Mildred M. Franks-Patterson, wife of ex- United States Senator J. J. Patterson, died Thurs- day evening at Waterville, Waukesha County, Wis., after an illness of four months.

Mrs. Jane M. Talcott, Matron of the Genesee Street Orphans' Home at Utica, N. Y., died sudden- ly in Elmira yesterday morning from heart disease.

L. H. Schoenmaker, a member of the Produce Exchange, died of consumption yesterday morning at his home in White Plains.

George W. McIntyre of Syracuse, N. Y., Superin- tendent of County Poor, died yesterday.

WONDERFUL LILIUM AURATUM.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

One sometimes hears of the wonderful pro- ductiveness of the golden lily—*Lilium auratum*, Lindley. Some years ago an instance was re- corded of one stalk, nnder cultivation, bearing no less than thirty-five flowers. This happened in Pitlour, in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1886. The record is qnite beaten by a plant in the garden of a foreign resident at Karnizawa, (says the *Japan Weekly Mail*,) which is now bearing no fewer than fifty-seven flowers on one stalk. The stalk itself is 6 feet high, and toward the upper end it flattens out, the buds hanging like keys on a board. The upper extremity is cleft. Room is thus allowed for the remarkable lux- uriance of flowering just described. In the *Far East* of Sept. 15, 1872, it is stated: "This Sum- mer there grew in the garden of Mr. G. C. Pearson, on the Bluff, (111,) Yokohama, two stems from one bulb. The two stems ont off and stnck in a bowl of ferns are portrayed on the first page of this number of our journal. One was a fair specimen of the ordinary flow- ering of the plant, having eighteen flowers upon a head, the longer, upper, bnds of them, about an inch and a half in width, but thin as faith, hnt no less than sixty-three buds, of which fifty-two were in full flower at one time."

COST OF THE LONDON MAYORALTY.

The Lord Mayor receives from the city of London funds for his year of office $10,000, and on an average spends £8,000 to £10,000 in excess of that allowance. He has no other provision except the use of the Mansion House and its furniture. Wine stands as one of the chief items of expenditure. In the basement of the Mansion House there are, writes the Lon- don correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, quite as many cellars as there are Aldermen who have not passed the chair, and it has been the practice for Aldermen to lay in a stock of wine long before their Mayoralty. This was done to a much greater extent some years ago, when it was more the fashion to drink port wine. Then an Alderman would place in the cellar allotted to himself pipes of port some- times years before he would be put on the tables of the Egyptian Hall. The wine not consumed is usually sold or removed by the outgoing Lord Mayor. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Whitehead's Mayoralty has cost £20,000.

BURNED TO A CRISP.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 22.—Michael Clary, the aged father of Postmaster Clary of Lawler, Chickasaw County, arose at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and went to the barn to milk his cows. The old gentleman used a lighted candle in- stead of a lantern, and in some manner the barn took fire and hurned the hey, the cows, and Mr. Clary to a crisp. His body was found by the family among the debris, the head, arms, and feet being hurned off and leaving nothing but the trunk in an unrecognizable condition.

Mr. Clary wore a scapular of the Virgin Mary on his body, which was not scorched nr even singed, although the rest of his clothing was entirely consumed.

PRICES FOR RARE STAMPS.

From the London World.

I was absolutely amazed at the prices in a catalogue of rare stampe which I was looking over the other day. Cabul, complete issue, brings $300; Mauritius, 1847, £200; Sand- wich Islands, 1852, £200; British Guiana, 1856, £120; Natal, first issue, £100; Cape of Good Hope, 1860, £40. I dare say an indefatigable and not too scrupulous collector may often make a good haul by a lucky find, but who on earth are the idiots who pay such sums for useless old stamps?

BERLIN DOGS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Of the 37,289 dogs registered at Berlin only 34,383 render into Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, while the rest escape the inevitable dog tax for the following reasons—1,682, be- cause they are always on the chain; 1,056, be- cause they are used for draught purposes; 51, because they are the guides of deaf-mutes; 21, because they are sheep dogs; 9, because they belong to public watchmen, and 61, because they are owned by members of foreign embas- sies. Happy dogs!

TALK OF A NEW COMPANY

THE REPORT ON OREGON AND TRANSCONTINENTAL.

THE PRESENT CHARTER DECLARED NOT ADAPTED TO THE CORPORATION'S SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT.

The much-expected official report to the stock- holders of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company was issued yesterday, filling a pamphlet of about a dozen pages. After re- viewing the recent conduct and transactions of the company prospective plans for the property are outlined. It is explained that though last Spring the company made a "conditional sale" of its entire holding of Northern Pacific stocks, those stonks have since been repurchased.

Apropos of this the report enters into a eulogy of the Northern Pacific Railroad property, whose present pleasing condition, it is stated, "is not a temporary improvement. The in- crease has now continnen steadily for more than three years. In three years and a half this increase has aggregated nearly 100 per cent, gross and 50 per cent net. It has now reached snch proportions that the obsolnte net earnings available for dividends have nearly trebled during the first four months of the cur- rent fiscal year. This extraordinary growth simply reflects the corresponding development of the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, Mon- tana, and Washington, whose vast and barely- touched agricultural and mineral resources end rapidly increasing population afford the best guarantee that the grain in traffic will continue for an indefinite time."

In view of this, and other reasons encourag- ing confidence in the Northern Pacific Com- pany's future, it is said that Oregon Transcon- tinental interests will be well served by not only keeping its present holding of Northern Pacific stocks, but increasing that holding as the financial conditions favor. Oregon Trans- continental Company may justify. Then fol- lows this important statement, outlining a fut- nre policy for the Oregon Transcontinental Com- pany:

"Our experience has forced the conclusion upon us that the present charter of your company is not adapted to the successful development and to the free exercise of the powers which, until June last, we supposed that it possessed. Ever since the last annual election we have therefore had under con- sideration the subject of dissolving the present or- ganization with a view to transferring all its prop- erties to another company with a smaller nominal capital, to be organized under some special charter or general law better adapted to accomplish its pur- poses."

This signifies that the Oregon Transcontinent- al Company, under a new form and perhaps nn- der some other name, is to be continued and given activity. In Wall-street there is a dispo- sition to believe that Henry Villard, President of the company, hopes eventually to vest in this financiering company the control of the Northern Pacific Railroad property. The re- port, signed by President Villard, closes with this oheerful statement:

"We do not hesitate to express our opinion, in conclusion, that either before or after the reorgani- zation, and notwithstanding the exemption of the payment of dividends during the coming year will be practicable. With the past surplus of in- come over general expenses and interest on the floating debt since the accession of the present man- agement, and the current income from interest and dividends upon assets and expected extra profits, we deem it safe to estimate that from 2 to 3 per cent. upon the present capitalization will be available for distribution in 1870."

ATCHISON-ROCK ISLAND.

Dispatches from Chicago yesterday said that the Atchison-Rock Island deal was substan- tially completed, the companies binding them- selves to the operation of a through line, to be known as the Rock Island and Santa Fé route. The route from Alhnquerque will be over the Atlantic and Pacific. Each road will give pref- erence to the other in the interchange of busi- ness.

The deal was widely disonssed in Wall-street yesterday. Col. John J. McCook, soonsel for and a Director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, said that such a contract had been exsouted, hnt it related only to transcontinen- al business, the Rock Island delivering to the Atchison at Dodge City, for transportation to the Pacific coast, the business it has heretofore delivered to the Denver and Rio Grande at Pueblo, the Union Pacific at Denver. The Atchison will, in like manner, deliver its East- ern business to the Rock Island at Dodge City.

This statement was given to Wall-street yesterday. It came from official quarters in this city:

"St. Paul and Northwest officials decline to say anything about the reported Rock Island-Santa Fé deal, and Chicago officials refuse to say any- thing. St. Paul officials want to see the agreement before they say or do anything. They waited in the same way for the Northwest-Union Pacific agree- ment before they said or did anything. They have seen the latter and are prepared to say that it is not as offensive to them as it was at first supposed it would be, although they are still waiting for the actual results of the operations before they can de- termine the amount of friction it will produce. Its features to them are these: (1.) Union Pacific agrees to give the Northwestern its onconsigned business, which is a very small percentage and so amounts to little. (2.) It gives Northwestern a through train service, which is valuable. (3.) It affords other roads the same privileges and rates for doing business over its lines, except the through train service, and this prevents any charge of ex- clusiveness."

Dispatches received from the West yesterday indicated that the Atchison would soon have an Eastern connection in the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

GOV. AMES APPROVES.

Gov. Ames of Massachusetts continues to be sonspicnous as an oracle on the snbject of the reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. When the plan of reorganization was first announced Gov. Ames was an ardent and outspoken opponent of it. A little later he began to find a few things in it to approve, and last week he even went so far as to say that he intended to deposit a part of his own securities in favor of the plan. Friends of the company declare that before long he will be indorsing it in all its details and inspecting all his securities under it. Some tendency in this direction, in fact, has been shown by a letter written by Gov. Ames advising a first mort- gage bondholder to indorse the plan. This was the essential part of the letter:

"If I owned your first mortgage Atchison bonds I would deposit them provided I could sell to a responsible party the income to which the bonds are entitled. My advice is based on this computa- tion, which is practicable: Computation made as of Jan. 1, 1890. The bonds mature July 1, 1899, say in nine and one-half years. Bonds deposited receive $1,100 in new bonds, and $520 in incomes. Incomes sold last week at 59 per cent., $520 sold at 59 per cent. nets cash $306 80, invest $306 80 at 5 per cent., nets in nine and one-half years, compound in- terest will bu $144 93, coupons on $1,100 forty- nine and one-half years, $418, total, $869 73. Bond if retained will receive for coupons to July 1, 1899, $605. Gross profit in cash by exchanges, $104 73. By thus exchanging and sell- ing the incomes you run no risk as to the future value and insure yourself 9 per cent. for nine and a half years in the new bonds for those in place of the 7 per cent. secured by retaining it. As the maturity of your bond July 1, 1899. Instead of re- ceiving $1,000 in cash, you will have $1,100 in 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds, which then ought to be worth more than $1,000."

TO BE CONTROLLED BY NEW-YORK.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—The Hambletons in their circular to-morrow will say: "The people of Baltimore must some day realize that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is no longer a home institution, and that eventually its ob- jective points and major interest will be at New-York." The sentiment of the city of Balti- more and the Johns Hopkins University to sell out their holdings of the stock.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

In the suit of Frank C. Hollins against the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company an argument was had yesterday before Judge In- graham, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on the appli- cation for an injunction to restrain the company from transferring to the Great Northern Railroad Company or Minnesota 3,000,000 worth of assets and leasing its line to the latter corporation for ninety-nine years nnder the proposed plan of reor- ganization. It was argued for the plaintiff that the proposed transfer of property would be nnpayable to the majority of the stockholders, and that the lessing company has no existence except on paper. On the other hand, it was contended that the hold- ers of nearly four-fifths of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Company have given their consent to the transfer, that the Great Northern Company was organized in 1856, and that the transfer was the best thing for the interest of all the stockholders. Judge Ingraham reserved his decision.

President Adams of the Union Pacific says that a new company is to be formed to control the Fort Worth and Colorado system. The Union Pacific will control the new company. An arrangement has been made to secure the stock held by the Fort Worth Construction Company, and the Union Pa- cific will not be the company to buy the stock. No papers have yet been drawn up.

The annual report of the Hartford and Connecti- cut Western Road shows: Betterments, $149,- 558 21; gross earnings, $323,398 70; operating expenses, $264,790 04; net earnings, 58,608 66; other income, $2,178 21; gross income, $60,786 87; fixed charges, $48,352 84; net income, $11,432 03; dividends, $1?8; surplus for year, $11,306 03.

Watson S. Dickerman of New-York was appoint- ed receiver of the Norfolk Southern Railroad yes- terday by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. M. K. King, who has been General Manager of the road since its con- struction, will continue in that position under the receivership of Mr. Dickerman.

It is announced that a contract for the transpor- tation of 18,000 carloads of salt was made by the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad with W. R. Harris, President of the Michigan Salt Association, and is to be moved at the rate of 100 cars a day.

The Vanculia, Big Four, Wabash, and Ohio and Mississippi officials have agreed upon a scale of passenger rates from St. Louis to New-York. The rates go into effect Dec. 9. The agreement is to run for three months.

President Phillips of the Fitchburg Road says that the company is not considering the transfer of the property to any other corporation.

COUNTY ROADS IN JERSEY.

THE NEW SYSTEM HIGHLY APPRE- CIATED.

Property owners in Union County, New-Jer- sey, are delighted with the outcome of the County Road bill, the object and purpose of which is the acquirement, improving, and maintenance of public roads in that State. Speaking of the benefits accruing therefrom, Mr. Chauncey B. Ripley said yesterday:

"The County Road act provides that any public road in any county of the State may be declared a county road by the County Board of Chosen Free- holders in that county, and becomes such by the filing of a map with the Clerk of the county declar- ing the road; and that money may be raised by such board for the construction and care of all such roads in any county. Union County is entitled to the credit of this new system. The act was pre- pared and presented by the citizens, who have for several years deemed some such road law a neces- sity for the permanent improvement of the public roads in Central New-Jersey.

"Union County has availed itself of this new law to a greater extent than any other county in the State. Its Board of Freeholders, unanimous in favor of the law, proceeded at once to declare as having roads the principal roads leading from Elizabeth to Railway, from Railway to Westfield, from Elizabeth through Westfield to Plainfield, from Plainfield through Westfield to Springfield, from Springfield to Summit, and from Elizabeth to Springfield.

"One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has already been raised for macadamizing these roads and for keeping them in repair for one year. They have all been surveyed, the maps filed with the County Clerk, and hundreds of laborers, mostly Italians, are now engaged in their construction. Stone crushers, of which there are a half dozen at work on the county line of Union, are turning out, in full capacity, cracking stone for top dressing, while scores of teams are hauling stone in blocks for the solid foundations. No stone is used in the construction of these county roads but trap rock, which is all quarried from the mountains in West- field. This rock abounds in these mountains and the supply is inexhaustible.

"The whole appearance of the localities where these roads are being constructed is changed for the better. Before any stone is need, the ash of the road to be macadamized, is brought to a grade, the high places being cut down, and the low places being filled with the earth taken from high points.

"The new county roads are very popular. Those few who feared the expense at first are now more than satisfied with the improvements. It is pro- gress, and it is safe to say that there is not a tax- payer in the county that would have the new law repealed, or the old condition of things restored, so long as the present Board of Freeholders remain in office. The system of repairs under the new law will soon become general in most of the counties in the State, especially if built with the economy, care, and thoroughness which characterize the present Board of Chosen Freehold- ers in Union County. We want more county roads next year, and the present board to construct them, or a board equally good.

"The work is being pleasantly done, and there are no political jobs, as some feared. These county roads have been advocated for several years by the largest property owners and taxpayers in Westfield, and they are well satisfied with the operation of the new law. What is the attitude of large property owners, as a class, respecting these county roads? I will say this: The Assessor of Westfield official- ly informed me that the assessed valuation of real- ty in that township for 1889 are Chauncey B. Ripley, Ludlow V. Clark, Thomas H. Love, James T. Pierson, John Darsh, Edward Harbison, and Warren Ackerman.

"As to the views of myself, you have them above. As to the views of others in this list, many have ex- pressed the belief, and all, I am sure, feel that there has never been so important an undertaking in the interest of Central New-Jersey as the construction of county roads. It is opening the county, affords beautiful drives, enables people to move from any of the near cities, and is of incomparable advantage to all tradespeople and the farmers of this import- tant section.

"Westfield, the central point, pivot, or hub of the other townships of Union County, derives more than its share of benefits from the county roads, by reason of its central position, being four miles from Railway, the same distance from Summit; five miles east of Plainfield, seven miles west of Eliza- beth and adjoining Fanwood, Cranford, Linden, and Union. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey mani- fests much interest in these county roads, pursues a liberal policy, and is encouraging a memorial and macadam connection between Central and South avennes in Westfield."

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH'S SON

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain is to make his entry into public life as a member of the Birmingham Town Council, it seems. He is standing for St. Thomas's Ward, and it can hardly be that the electors of that district will disregard so plain a hint of the wishes of Dictator Joseph as is im- plied in his nomination. Mr. Austen Chamber- lain carries all the family insignia. He has the family eyeglass, the family orchid, the family wave of the hair, and he addresses his audience in first-class set of the family opinions. The Bir- mingham *Times* adds "the family nose," from which (to give the time-honored pun its place and get rid of it) it is clear that the Birmingham *Times* doesn't. One who does says that that am- bitious, perky, upward trend, upon which the Caribonnists have prided themselves in the past, is wanting in the son, in spite of a strong likeness.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain is a tall, well-made, well-dressed, good-looking young man, whom you would take for more than his twenty-six years, with tan manners and address of an at- tache. He was educated in Germany and Trinity College, Cambridge. At the Union, where he just missed being President, Mr. Chamberlain was credited with founding a sort of ministerial style of speaking, which had considerable vogue among his generation of undergraduate orators. It consisted mainly in delivering the *obiter dicta* of personal opinion with the *ex- pressement* due to a weighty argumentative ut- terance. "I remember him employing it in a clever defense of the caucus system," says a corrospondent. "The awe-struck Union fan- cied itself listening to the authontio words of the great Joseph himself. There is more be- hind, he said. These are the exact words. After Cambridge (where in common with Mr. Leo Maxse, another clever young Unionist can- didate, he enjoyed the august friendship of Prince Albert Victor) Mr. Chamberlain traveled on the Continent as informal Plenipotentiary of Birmingham. Since then he has had plenty of practice in public speaking.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Provisions held their own to- day. During the day the bear side had the call for a time, but the little weakness developed proved only a temporary sympathetic turn with Grain. Future Lard and short Ribs closed at the same prices as Thursday and Pork 2@5c. higher. For cash de- livery Lard sold at $6 12½, fresh packed 10

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

...—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
...S TO LET—7TH PAGE—1st col.
...WANTED—7TH PAGE—8th col.
...REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
...OTICES—6TH PAGE—6th col.
...TO LET—7TH PAGE—1st col.
...S TO LET—7TH PAGE—1st col.
...—5TH PAGE—6th col.
...STATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
...TH PAGE—4th col.
...PAGE—5th col.
...10TH PAGE—7th col.
...—7TH PAGE—6th col.
...10TH PAGE—5th col.
...10TH PAGE—4th and 8th cols.
...7TH PAGE—4th col.
...TH PAGE—7th col.
...ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
...ED—7TH PAGE—2d col.
...ON—7TH PAGE—4th col.
...—5TH PAGE—5th col.
...EOUS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
...S—6TH PAGE—7th col.
...TH PAGE—4th col.
...CATIONS—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th

...PAGE—7th col.
...10TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
...T AUCTION—7TH PAGE—1st col.
...NOTICES—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th

...7TH PAGE—5th col.
...S WANTED—7TH PAGE—2d col.
...OTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
...S—7TH PAGE—6th col.
...TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
...—7TH PAGE—4th col.
...10TH PAGE—5th col.
...ESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMENTS THIS EVENING.

...OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOME-
...Matinée.
...THEATRE—At 8:15—MERCHANT OF
...Matinée—A CELEBRATED WOMAN.
...ART GALLERIES—Day and even-
...TINGS.
...INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBI-
...EATRE—At 8—THE TOURISTS IN A
...CAR. Matinée.
...Y THEATRE—At 8—MACBETH. Mat-
...HELIRU.
...HEATRE—At 8—RUNNING WILD.
...HEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UN-
...Matinée.
...ER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
...EE—ERDELYI NAGZI—WAX WORKS.
...ENUE THEATRE—At 8—CLAUDIAN.
...NTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—
...Matinée.
...ERA HOUSE—At 8—A DARK SECRET.
...OPERA HOUSE—At 8—VAUDEVILLE.
...BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
...THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY
...latinée.
...SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—
...CK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée.
...LTAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8:15—
...L ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and
...PAINTERS.
...At 8—THE EXILES. Matinée.
...THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
...A BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYS-
...ATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
...D THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN
...latinée.
...ATRE—At 8—MYLES ABOON. Matinée.
...NO—At 8—ERMINIE. Matinée.
...TOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
...THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15.
...NDOAH. Matinée.
...UARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY
...latinée.
...MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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...ples sent free. New-York City.

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...ther letters or inclosures. Nor will
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...ejected communications. All matter
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...cond streets.

TICE TO ADVERTISERS.

...isements for publication in the Sunday
... THE TIMES should be handed in be-
...clock on Saturday evening. Adver-
...consult their own interest, as well as
...nience, by heeding this suggestion, as
...t guarantee the insertion of advertise-
...eived after that hour.

...scription book for the five-million-dol-
...antee fund of the World's Fair has
...ced in the publication office of THE
... Subscriptions will be acknowledged
... THE TIMES.

New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

...YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1889.

...ignal Service Bureau report indicates
...ay, in this city, rain.

...vidence of the great strength of Mr.
... canvass for the Speakership of the
...of Representatives that the other
...ates are casting about for means of
...heuing the opposition to him with-
... least prospect of being able to con-
...e their forces in behalf of any one of
...wn number. It is apparent that the
... choice of their supporters is more
... to be REED than any one else,
...th a division among so many candi-
...and with one distinctly in the lead,
...e second choice that is likely to de-
...e contest. Some of the supporters
...NDERSON, CANNON, and BURROWS
...e more favorable to MCKINLEY than
...D, but many of them are not, while
...NLEY'S followers are more likely to
... REED than to any one of the other
... On the other hand, the supporters
...ED seem to have no second choice.
...ooke now, the real contest is likely to
...ween REED and MCKINLEY, with the
...r in the lead, and with the better
...ot of making gains after the several
...tes have shown their strength.

...ar as concerns the immediate future
...is own re-election to the Senate, Mr.
...ON has probably made arrangements
...nstify him in trusting to Providence,
...e suspect that a time may come when,
...traditional old woman put it, "the
...hing may break," and too blind confi-
...e would be unsafe. The grave ques-
...for men of Mr. ALLISON'S calibre is not
...ich whether they can remain at the
... of the Republican column, but in
... direction they will undertake to guide
... column. There was a period when Mr.
...SON was in favor of its advancing, and
...moved forward himself. Then, ap-
...ently, he thought he had gone too far,
...he not merely stopped for the party
...tch up with him, but he went back
... took a place in the rear rank. Now
...as much behind as in 1870 he was
...d, and probably more so. That is not
...romising situation for a man of his

proved capacity. He must see now that if he continue in the Senate, a very grave and somewhat perplexing problem will have to be faced. Not only his own fortune, but that of his party, may depend on how he solves it.

Gen. LEW WALLACE'S paper, embodied in the report of the Board of Visitors to West Point, is one of the most radical and one of the most interesting suggestions about the United States Army that have been made for many years. What he proposes is to make the military service attractive by assuring every enlisted man of a military education and of the chance of a commission. It can hardly be doubted that this purpose would be served. The effect in democratizing the army would also be very great. Privates and officers would really be of the same social standing, just as cadets and officers now are at West Point. Whether military discipline could be maintained in such a condition of things is a question that can be answered only by experience. It is maintained at West Point, but the cadets are a very select body of American youth. There is no good reason why the experiment should not be tried on a scale not large enough to be dangerous. Before the war our army was one of the most aristocratic in the world. The democratic feeling of the volunteers extended more or less to the regular army without impairing its efficiency, and the time seems to be ripe now for a further extension.

Evidently Col. JOHN O'BYRNE is not anxious to testify before the Commissioners of Accounts and clear himself of any suspicion in connection with that extraordinary "counsel fee" of $13,000 which was to secure legislation in behalf of the Oyster Dealers' Association. It may not be charitable to assume that his illness is a sham, but when it is known that he was about his customary business and in his usual health up to the night before he was summoned as a witness, and when the affidavit as to his inability to obey the summons is signed by his own son-in-law, a physician residing in the same house with him, and sworn before his son, suspicion as to good faith is excusable. It could have been avoided by calling in a physician whose disinterestedness could not be questioned if the Colonel was really too ill to get out even to clear his reputation. It looks as though he were more anxious to escape questioning than to vindicate himself.

Missionaries in the lake region of Central Africa and between that and the east coast are now called upon to face perils and endure labors as great as those which in the earlier days of foreign religions missions excited such widespread an interest. Around Lake Nyassa they are protecting the natives from the raids of Arab slave hunters, who are devastating the region; they preach not peace, but the sword, and use their rifles against the man catchers. Around Lake Tanganyika the missionaries are also at war with the Arabs, and their bravery in standing up for the persecuted natives against the slave dealers must vastly increase their influence and create lasting obligations of gratitude. The missionaries of the party of Bishop SMYTHIES, some of whom were killed on the way to Quillmane by the Makololo tribes, were victims to quite a different cause of trouble. These natives had received sundry injuries from the whites, very likely both from Portuguese and English, and probably took vengeance on these peaceful travelers. In one way or another missionary life in Central and East Africa is an exciting, belligerent, and dangerous one in these days.

LEGISLATION FOR THE FAIR.

The actual recorded subscriptions for the World's Fair guarantee fund are now well past the four-million-dollar point. This does not include something over $100,000 of the amount pledged by the brewers, but not yet turned in, nor the half million which JOHN H. STARIN pledged in behalf of the transportation interests with which he is connected when he set out for Europe. These sums can confidently be counted upon as forthcoming in due time, and a few more days will complete the fund. It is made up of solid, bona fide subscriptions from which there is no discount. The question of the guarantee fund may be regarded as already beyond doubt. The site question is so far settled as to leave no real uncertainty on that point. The limits of the site are defined and there is full assurance of obtaining the space required for buildings and grounds. Only matters of detail remain to be finally determined. These two important preliminaries being so far advanced as to leave no ground for doubt as to the result, the next matter of leading importance is the application for the legislation necessary to put the undertaking on a proper footing. The permanent organization and the general financial scheme upon which it is to work will present no great difficulty, and they will be ready as soon as the way is clear.

There is to be a meeting of the Committee on Legislation next Tuesday, when the form of the application to be made to Congress will doubtless be considered. The Secretary of the committee, Mr. W. E. D. STOKES, is entitled to the gratitude of the community for the zealous and intelligent manner in which he has presented to the country the considerations in favor of New-York as the location of the World's Fair of 1892. His contrast of the spirit and method of the committees here with the manner of working in Chicago is not flattering to the latter city, but it is based upon the facts. Here there has been calm and steady work, but no effort at a "boom." It is true that New-York does not look upon a World's Fair in the light of something that it needs and must have in order to give an impetus to business and enable it incidentally to make some extra millions of dollars. It does not feel the need of anything of the kind, and many of its people look upon the matter as an interruption and a burden to metropolitan life that would be anything but pleasing, notwithstanding the undoubted benefits. But it is recognized that the event to be celebrated is one of such moment and significance that its anniversary should not be allowed to pass without an adequate illustration of the world's progress in four hundred years and of its present condition. This can only be afforded by a vast international exposition, and such an exposition must be held in New-York in order to be successful in accomplishing its purpose.

Recognizing this fact, the people are willing to have it here and to bestow their efforts and their support to make a grand success of it. They offer a site that cannot be excelled, they pledge a fund that will be an ample guarantee against any possible deficit in the expenses, and they are ready to enter upon the gigantic task of preparation. While they present the considerations and arguments which indicate New-York as not merely the proper place for a World's Fair in commemoration of the discovery of America, but the only place where it can be made adequate to the occasion, they do not, out of local pride or for the benefit of local interests, seek to swerve the judgment of the country or secure pledges of support in Congress. It is a matter that ought not to be promoted by claptrap or appeals to prejudice, or "worked up" for the glorification or profit of any city. It is a national and not a local matter, and it is for the representatives of the Nation to decide what is demanded by the interests and the dignity of the country.

An international exhibition must have the sanction and support of the National Government, and when Congress takes action upon the subject it will have to determine where the exhibition of 1892 shall be held in order that it may be truly international in its character and scope and may be so provided for as to serve its purpose successfully. New-York will be ready with every assurance that can be asked for, and it is for Congress to decide simply whether a real world's fair shall be held in 1892 or whether there shall be something else. The Committee on Legislation ought to be prepared to go to Washington at the opening of the session with a definite scheme of the legislation to be asked for. This must involve the necessary provisions for giving a national and international character to the undertaking and for enlisting the co-operation of the Government so far as that is needful. There is one point to which the experience of 1876 warns us to give careful attention. It relates to the admission of articles for exhibition free of duty. Admitting them in bond and then collecting duty if they are afterward sold in the country is a plan that caused much and a good deal of loss to exhibitors in Philadelphia. The risk of encountering similar embarrassments in 1892 would be a serious check upon the sending hither of foreign exhibits. There is no reason why articles sent for exhibition and installed among the attractions of the fair should not be admitted free of duty without reference to what becomes of them afterward. To get them for exhibition is consideration enough for that, and the selling of them at the close of the fair would be no disadvantage to trade here. It is a point of little importance in its commercial aspect, but of much consequence with reference to the exhibition.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

One of the Administration organs finds it expedient to explain that Mr. BLAINE does not expect that the Pan-American congress will take measures in behalf of reciprocity in trade between this country and the republics south of us. "The question of importation of silver-lead ores," it says, "has made it clear that some new understanding with Mexico is desirable, but has also disclosed the fact that important interests in this country would consider highly detrimental any plan that Mexico is at present likely to approve. The questions certain to be raised in any negotiation with South American powers are not less difficult. What is to be done about the duties on wool, for example? Will the people of the United States assent to the free admission of South American wool, and, if not, would South American nations be likely to meet the views of the United States in other particulars?" We do not know that any one supposed that Mr. BLAINE would urge the removal of the wool duties or work for the free admission of the Mexican fluxing ores that enter into competition with the ores of the carbonate mines in which he has a pecuniary interest, but if protectionists have been misled as to the Secretary's attitude it is desirable that their anxiety should be dispelled.

Still, we are told by Republican orators that in some way through the agency of the American conference this Nation is to deprive England, Germany, and France of their supremacy in the trade of the Southern republics. It is admitted that we cannot be induced to encourage trade with those countries by removing our duties on wool and certain other raw products. Indeed, it is urged by the Republican Party that these duties should be increased. The cost of our manufactured goods that might be sold in South America if the selling price were lower can be reduced by removing our duties on raw materials, but the Republican Party is opposed to such a step.

These important facts are not brought out by the political orators in their speeches or by the party conventions in their platforms. They are conveniently ignored, and at the same time a great outcry in favor of subsidies to steamship lines is made. There are a great many persons who seem to believe that the South Americans would gladly pay 25 per cent. more for our goods than for English or German goods of the same kind if these high-priced goods should be carried to them in a subsidized steamer. There are others who only pretend to believe this. These favor subsidies because by the payments the surplus would be decreased, and because a professed anxiety on their part to extend our export trade commends them to protectionists of the shallower sort.

Some very interesting facts relating to South American trade and this subsidy movement have recently been pointed out in the *Commercial Bulletin* of this city. First it is shown that the means of communication at our command have not prevented us from increasing our imports from the South American countries, while our exports to those countries have been falling off. That is to say, we need no subsidies to provide steamships enough for our large import trade. The *Commercial Bulletin* shows that while our imports from the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and South America were larger in 1888 than in 1883, our exports to these countries were less by 12½ per cent. If the assertions of the subsidy advocates be true, our export trade should be most encouraging with those countries with which we have the most frequent communication. So far as transportation lines are concerned, our export trade is served more effectively in the case of the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America than in the case of the countries further south. Yet this trade with the countries first mentioned has suffered a considerable decline, having been less by 16 per cent. in 1888 than in 1883 in the case of the West Indies, and less by 18 per cent. in the case of Mexico and Central America. In the same period our imports from those countries were largely increased.

Again, the carrying service between this country and Brazil includes two subsidized lines, but while our imports from that country increased by 27 per cent. our exports fell off by 22 per cent. The *Commercial Bulletin* points out that "outside of sailing vessels and tramp steamers we have very little communication with the Argentine Republic," and yet in the case of that country the tendency shown above has been reversed, for while our imports were 46 per cent. less in 1888 than in 1883, our exports were greater by 81 per cent. "In the only instance where we have made progress at all noteworthy the trade has created for itself its means of transit. On the other hand, ample steamship services with other quarters of South America have not prevented a serious falling off in our exports thence."

We can sell our manufactured goods in the republics south of us when they can compete with European goods of the same kind in the matter of prices and when we encourage those republics to sell us their raw products. Our domestic goods that cannot compete at home with the European goods, but must there be protected by a duty, cannot compete with the same goods in South America, where they cannot have the advantage of such a duty, even if the Nation shall hire ships to carry them to the South American people.

THE FULTON-STREET MURDER.

In the most law-abiding communities there is a latent consciousness that there are wrongs for which the law does not provide an adequate punishment. The victims of these wrongs, when they undertake to right them with their own hands, are objects rather of pity than of resentment. It is of them that the saying seems to be true that revenge is "wild justice," and the common belief is that a strict enforcement of the law against them would be a high injustice.

HANNAH SOUTHWORTH, who shot STEPHEN PETTUS to death yesterday in Fulton-street, has made some attempts, both before and since the shooting, to make it appear that hers is one of these cases, and that an access of fury that bereft her of reason for the time drove her to take the life of her betrayer. In other words, she has already set up the familiar defense of "justifiable insanity." There is really nothing in the facts of the case, so far as these have come to the public knowledge, to establish this defense, or even to suggest it. In fact, the kind of woman who resorts to a pistol to right the wrongs she has sustained at the hands of a man is by no means the kind of woman who suffers under these wrongs most keenly. GOLDSMITH'S familiar lines remind us that the most effectual course for her, both to hide her own shame and to induce a proper penitence on the part of her betrayer, is to take her own life. To a woman whose sensitiveness makes such a wrong most cruel the notion of taking a violent and public revenge upon her betrayer is abhorrent. For such a revenge, whatever else it does or does not show, shows that the woman who takes it is not peculiarly sensitive, and accordingly the wrong to her is the less in proportion as she shows a disposition to avenge herself in public. As a matter of fact, the women who have resorted to these bloody revenges—the Laura Fairs and Sarah Althea Hills—have been bold viragoes, as nearly as possible shameless, and therefore not at all to be "ruined" by anything that affected merely their reputations.

HANNAH SOUTHWORTH appears to belong distinctly to the same class. The only art her guilt to cover, to hide her shame from every eye, to bring repentance to her lover, and wring his bosom that once red to her was not to die. On the other hand, her arts were to beset him at his dwelling and at his place of business, to denounce him in public upon every available occasion and to collect an amused crowd, to make frantic assaults upon him with an umbrella and get herself arraigned in police courts in consequence, to bring suits against him for vast sums of money, and to write letters to the newspapers about him, and, finally, to murder him in the street under circumstances of the utmost publicity. Any one of these things a woman greatly sensitive to shame would have died rather than do. That the woman who did them all and continued her course of persecution during many months was crazed by the loss of her reputation into a sudden and irresponsible fury is a notion merely ridiculous. If she had felt the shame of her "betrayal" very keenly it is plain that she would not have taken pains to advertise it so extensively, insomuch that ten persons knew of it from her own proceedings for one who may have suspected it before, and that it is now, by her own act, forced upon the attention of all readers of newspapers.

The fact of the "betrayal" itself is very much open to question. Betrayal involves deceit. PETTUS was a very well known man, and it is not credible that she did not know when she made his acquaintance that he was a husband. If she did know that, she had notice that any word of love that he spoke to her was a dishonor to him and an insult to herself. If she did not know it, then it appears that her betrayal was the result of an acquaintance so slight and casual that it is absurd to call it a betrayal or to suppose that she herself attached any particular importance to it, considered in itself. She began to attach importance to it when it occurred to her that there might be money to be made out of it, in case PETTUS'S reputation was of more consequence to him than hers was to her. In other words, she attempted to blackmail him, and when her quieter attempts failed she brought suit against him. The passion that really actuated her was not revenge for her "betrayal," but revenge for her failure to obtain extravagant pecuniary compensation for the same. Avarice is commonly a prosaic sentiment, but there are not wanting many instances to show that baffled greed is capable of becoming a murderous passion. It was this passion that possessed her when she killed PETTUS yesterday. Not a single incident in the history of the case, so far as it has been published, goes to show that this is one of the cases in which justice requires that men and women should be permitted to redress their own wrongs, or that there is any reason why the law should not be enforced against the murderess.

WISDOM IN BRAZIL.

In the Constitution of Brazil under the empire there was one classification of power not recognized in the same way in any other modern Constitution. Framed upon the common model of the scheme of liberal States, the Brazilian Constitution recognized the executive, the legislative, and the judicial element, with the usual attributes of this trinity of politics; but besides these was an element which euchre players might classify as "the little joker," and which, intended perhaps to be a compromise between an executive veto and the good old royal prerogative, was in fact an aggravation of the worst of these.

This fourth power was the "power of control" lodged in the head of the State—Emperor or President. This power was called in the Constitution "the keystone of the vault of all political organization, and an authority in the hands of the Emperor to assure the equilibrium and harmony of action of all the other powers and the safety of the State." Under this power the Emperor, in addition to ordinary acts of executive authority, could suspend the operation of many laws, adjourn or dissolve the Congress, make any day an absolute change of Ministry, empty or fill any and every executive office in the State. It was an executive authority without limitation. With such a power in his hands a ruler is the whole Government. It is difficult to see what he could do that would not be legal.

But the best limitation of any law is not a limitation that is in the constitutional scheme—not a written limitation, but one that the people know to exist in the character and rectitude of the ruler; one that they consequently provide for when they choose an Executive. In the hands of the wise, moderate, and manly Dom PEDRO II. the Brazilian nation knew that no authority would ever be stretched to its extreme point, or that if it was it would be in some case in which the national safety really called for it. They had this confidence in that man; but all history proves that equal confidence cannot safely be lodged in every ruler; and recent events have shown that the nation must contemplate the time when it would be without Dom PEDRO. Dom PEDRO not many months since was so mortally ill in Milan that his death was hourly looked for. He escaped, but did not recover. He was six years old when the throne was abdicated in his favor, in 1830, and consequently is at an age when life is uncertain at best. During the Emperor's voyage abroad there was some experience with the Regency tending to show that under the successors of Dom PEDRO the political ribbons would not be handled with the same happy tact that had marked his long reign. It was a warning to put the house in order.

There was not an absolute freedom from friction even under Dom PEDRO. There are some "burning" questions even in that country, and one of them named from one side declares that Brazil is for the Brazilians; from the other side it holds that Brazil is for the strongest. There are three races of men there—the white men, descendants of the Portuguese; the negroes, and the Indians. These white men are analogous to the descendants in this country of the English colonists. The Indians, unlike ours, are a considerable factor in the problems of civilized life. But the negroes outnumber the others, and the law of the survival of the fittest is in their favor. In this country that law favored energy, intelligence, courage, and hardihood in the battle with hard conditions and a terrible climate. In Brazil the climate alone might settle the case in favor of the black man. Dom PEDRO foresaw that a negro empire loomed in the future unless the white element was sustained by fresh blood from Europe, and he encouraged the large accretions made from Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. On this point he was in opposition to the political majority of the nation.

In Brazil, also, as in some other countries, the long arm and the cunning hand of Rome count for much. If the law of a country has ever sentenced a Bishop to the common prison for promulgating the Papal purposes, as was done with the Bishop of Olinda, that country must become the sphere of a permanent conflict until the law is repealed or the authority of the Church is lost. Upon these and similar issues the strong men of Brazil were sure that they would not find in PEDRO'S successors the good-will and help they had found in him, and therefore they have done an unusual thing—freed themselves from menaced evil by a forehanded and precautionary revolution.

Whatever advantages may accrue to science or to commerce from STANLEY'S explorations, there is one piece of needful information that it diffuses among the public at large. We have fallen into the habit of telling each other that the world has grown very small, and "globe trotting" in three months or less has become a recognized pastime among rich and idle people. STANLEY reminds us that the planet is, after all, of considerable dimensions, and that when we leave its highways we may wander for a long time. During this century Africa has been the main field for exploration, and is supposed to have been pretty well explored. Yet STANLEY shows that it is still possible not only for a single wayfarer, but for a considerable party, to be lost in it for months, and almost for years, so that no authentic tidings of them shall reach the outer world. Even when the Dark Continent is thoroughly illuminated there will remain Australia and South America, and there is every reason to expect that a century hence there will still be a field for the adventurous spirits of the age.

The hasty dispatch of an armed vessel from Halifax to look after Yankee fishermen reported to be prowling along the Nova Scotia coasts in search of mackerel in the inshore waters shows that the annoyances of the present status of the fishery question are not all on one side. The Dominion Protective Service proper, supposing that the season was over, had ventured to rest from its labors, and an extra vessel had to be sent on the new alarm. Although the expenses of this service are not very great, they form a considerable annual item, and some of the Canadians complain that the force is not strong enough. The time is fast approaching when a decision must be reached in regard to a renewal of the *modus vivendi*; at the same time a definite Dominion policy as to seal hunting in Behring Sea is demanded. On one coast our Government is doing the policing and the protecting; on the other, the Dominion is doing it. It is extraordinary that the combined statesmanship of both countries, aided by that of England, is unable to reach a simple, common-sense solution of both troubles.

GOOD OF THEIR KIND.

A number of book men were relating professional anecdotes the other night. "About twenty years ago," said one of them, "I was employed with the Lippincotts. Thomas Hughes was being lionized very extensively, and when he came down to Philadelphia he came to see the publishing house. After he had inspected the whole establishment and expressed his surprise and gratification to the head of the house took him by the arm and said: 'Now, Mr. Hughes, I want to show you one of our greatest publications—Allibone's Dictionary. It contains some information about every author of any account in England and America. Now let us see, for example, what it says about Mr. Thomas Hughes.' So he turned to H, and, lo! the name of the author of 'Tom Brown's School Days' wasn't there."—*Philadelphia Press.*

When my business partner came home from the war, in which he had gallantly commanded a battery, he had neither breeches, home, nor money. His wife cut up a woolen dress she had worn for many years and made him a pair of breeches. Gathering odds and ends from the ruins of Atlanta, he built a shanty, of which love made a home. His father gave him a five-dollar gold piece, of which ingenuity made capital. In three years he had built a fifteen-hundred-dollar home; in eight years a six-thousand-dollar home. He now has a sixty-thousand-dollar suburban home and is worth well over a quarter of a million dollars. His life is an epitome of the South in 1865—its swift energy, its cheerful heroism, its shrewd knack of turning something from nothing, its stages of growth, and its present prosperity.—*Henry W. Grady, in the New-York Ledger.*

Windham folks are laughing at a newly-married man of that town who went to Portland shopping, taking his bride with him, but who forgot her when he started for home, and had nearly reached Windham before the uneasy consciousness that he had forgotten something finally resolved itself into the realization of the fact that it was his wife who was left behind. An absent-minded Lewiston youth had a similar experience a few years ago, only he didn't remember the missing lady until somebody at home asked why she hadn't returned.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

"Golden" is a very pretty word, and it is as difficult for the average poet to resist jingling it into his song as the lamented Helen Hunt Jackson found it to refrain from rinking the changes on "monarchs" and "kings." Yet Andrew Lang's little song to "Golden Eyes" seriously taxes the imagination. Sapphire eyes, or onyx eyes, or steel-colored eyes, or leaden eyes—all these are conceivable; but golden eyes and silver eyes are not common in this latitude. Yet it sings well: "Ah, Golden Eyes."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

Dom Pedro, being out of a job, has just as much time and opportunity now to travel and enjoy himself as has Emperor William, who is supposed to have one of the biggest jobs in that line in the world. This is one of the advantages of the Emperor business; it never interferes with the personal enjoyment of the Emperor.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Three Chester County citizens sat as arbitrators in a case where a tenant sued a landlord for alleged "slandering of the character of the goods" which the tenant had offered at public sale. In other words, it is alleged the landlord was at the sale and "ran things down." The arbitrators awarded $40 to the plaintiff.—*Allentown (Penn.) Register.*

When New-Mexico found that she would not be admitted to the Union as a State, she made up her mind to have a blizzard that would dissolve the spots on Dakota's blizzard record, and her effort challenges the admiration of all connoisseurs of atmospheric disturbances.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Mrs. Dainty—I am so delighted to welcome you that I've come right down, you see, without even stopping to put on cuffs. Mrs. Fauxpas (returning her embrace)—You sweet thing, as if any one with the wrists of a Venus de Milo need to even think of wearing cuffs.—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Look here," said the credit man, "we can't sell you those goods on four months' time." "Vy not, I gives you my note?" "But do your notes sell on the street?" "Mine gracious! no, or I would go home and make notes instead of oloding."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

North Dakota's thirty-one-year-old Chief Justice is pretty young, but so is North Dakota. They will both get older if they are given time.—*Boston Herald.*

A woman who favors equal suffrage wants to know if it is a crime to be a woman. No, but it is not manly. We will say no more.—*Boston Transcript.*

"That's a great mine. I tell you there's money in it." "How do you know there is?" "Well, I put $50,000 in it myself."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Ocean steamship records are so hastily made nowadays it is no wonder they break easily.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE CHRISTMAN "HARPER."

Harper for December, which is now looked for regularly every year as the Christmas number, and which is about the first reminder that a periodical gives us of the approaching festival, possesses this year its old-time originality and charm. Mr. Abbey, who has made many Christmases his debtors, begins a new enterprise. In this number is printed the first of a series of papers on Shakespeare's comedies, written by Andrew Lang and illustrated by Mr. Abbey. The particular comedy considered this month is "Merry Wives of Windsor." Mr. Lang, to whose genius for entertaining comment there do not seem to exist any tasks too great, writes one of the most readable Shakespeare articles that have been printed. The large type in which it is printed is an innovation, but one which must be liked. An article of distinct bearing on the great festival is the Rev. Henry Van Dyke's account of "The Flight into Egypt," with illustrations from the works of old and modern masters. "Modern Russian Art," by Theodore Child, is another paper remarkable for its illustrations. Few have understood that Russia had such noteworthy productions in painting and sculpture as are here brought to our notice. For brief stories the number is remarkable. There are six complete ones. Thomas Hardy writes one, Sarah Orne Jewett another, and F. D. Millet a third, while two writers from the South, M. E. M. Davis and Ruth McEnery Stuart, contribute others. Readers will find more than one long sitting necessary to get through this number of *Harper*.

AMUSEMENTS.

D'ALBERT AND SARASATE.

The second joint appearance of the great pianist, Eugen d'Albert, and the great violinist, Pablo de Sarasate, took place at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening in the presence of a large, brilliant, and enthusiastic audience. If there was any doubt after the first concert as to Sarasate's title to greatness, there can be none after last night. He challenged criticism and public favor with the most severely classical of all violin compositions, and emerged from the ordeal triumphant.

To say that a man has played the Beethoven violin concerto satisfactorily is to admit that he is an artist of high rank. Sarasate played it not only satisfactorily, but exquisitely. His tone was ravishingly sweet and his intonation pure. His bowing was the perfection of art, and his entire performance was absolutely exquisite in finish. The cadenza of the first movement was a marvelous piece of bowing and stopping, showing in their most brilliant light some of the player's astonishing technical feats.

It was in his conception of the work, however, rather than his technical treatment of it that Sarasate showed himself a great artist. It is a pity that he did not play this concerto at the first concert instead of Mendelssohn's. He would have made a deeper impression on the real music lovers among his hearers. His reading of the first movement of the work was elevated, but in the second and third he reached the genuine poetry of music. And his whole exposition was full of the dignity and repose that belong to every perfect art work. Señor Sarasate is to be congratulated on last night's performance, and those who heard him are to be still more warmly congratulated.

Herr Engen d'Albert's chief number was Liszt's E flat piano concerto, a work of no musical elevation, but full of brilliant opportunities for pianistic display. It is not possible to say much in detail about the pianist's work. His technique is simply gigantic. Behind it there is a great musical brain and a warm, artistic temperament. The technique renders the mechanical performance of any music possible to the player. The artistic temperament fills the execution with passion and vitality. The brain controls the whole, and fashions the performance into a well-rounded, luminous, influential exposition.

All that is in Liszt's concerto was revealed to the audience last evening. In addition to that the work was made to glow and glitter with a white heat of feeling, and was translated in accents of massive eloquence. These two great artists fairly carried the audience away, and such enthusiasm is rarely witnessed in a place of public assembly in this somewhat blasé town. Sarasate's second number was a show piece of his own, called "Muneira," for orchestra and violin. D'Albert closed the entertainment with Grigg's "Berceuse," opus 38, No. I, and Liszt's "Fantasy on Don Juan." This performance began with the prelude to "Lohengrin," played by the Symphony Orchestra, under Walter Damrosch.

ART NOTES.

Marie Bashkirtseff has left the following description of Bastien-Lepage in her journal. It was their first meeting, but they afterward became close friends and died about the same time: "He is very small, very fair, wears his hair *à la Bretonne*, (cut square across the forehead,) has a *retroussé* nose and the beard of a youth. I was altogether taken aback. I adore his painting, but it is impossible to regard him with the respect due to a master. You want to treat him as a comrade, and his paintings are there to fill you with admiration, astonishment, and envy. He has the air of a good little man who is very well satisfied with himself—this Bastien." " " "He has gray eyes, the exquisite charm of which vulgar souls cannot be expected to appreciate," she wrote when he was dying.

"We went this morning to see Carolus Duran," wrote Marie Bashkirtseff in 1882, two years before her death. "What a charming and admirable being he is! People are disposed to laugh at him because he can do a little of everything. He shoots well, he rides, he dances, he plays the piano, the organ, and the guitar, and he sings. They say he dances badly, but as for the other things he does them with inimitable grace. He fancies himself a Spaniard and a Velasquez. His appearance is very attractive, his conversation interesting, and there is in his whole air something so amiable, so frank, and so self-satisfied; he has so evident an enjoyment in the admiration of his own proper person that one cannot bear him ill-will for it—on the contrary."

The impression made upon the talented young Russian artist, Marie Bashkirtseff, by the "Joan of Arc" of Bastien-Lepage, now in the Boston Museum of Art, was that the figure is sublime. She found it difficult to restrain her tears. "It is admirable—the head thrown back, the strained attitude of the neck, and the eyes that look into the future—clear, wonderful eyes. The countenance produces a striking effect; it is that of the peasant, the daughter of the soil, startled and pained by her vision. The orchard surrounding the house in the background is nature's self; but there is a somethingness in a word, the perspective of it is not good; it seems to crowd forward on the view, and spoils the effect of the figure.

The English painter W. B. Richmond intends to open a school in London as a means to counteract the growing tendency of English students to migrate to Paris. At the Art Congress he maintained that all the really great art of France had been produced under the influence of Italian masters and attributed the movement among English art students to the fact that capable masters in England did not open schools. As Mr. Richmond is famous for the worst faults found in British art it may be curious to see the result.

Messrs. Bode, Müller-Waide, Lübke, and other experts of Germany pronounce genuine a little painting which has been assigned to Leonardo da Vinci by the Director of the Pinakothek of Munich. It came from the Bavarian town of Günzberg and has been acquired by the museum. Paintings by da Vinci are extremely rare, many which used to be assigned to him having been proved the work of contemporaries.

At the late exposition a grand prize was awarded Chelmouski, the Russian painter, on a picture which is outside the rules, having been painted in 1875. A grand prize was awarded to Paul Bartlett for his "Bohemian and Beau Cube," and a placard to that effect fixed to the group. But the placard was withdrawn, and young Mr. Bartlett does not get so high an honor.

The *Daily Bee*, published by Mr. Rosewater in Omaha, Neb., after speaking of the exhibit of 500 pictures made by the Western Art Association, sees "no reason why Omaha should not become a centre of art culture worthy of her high culture in other educational directions."

Severe criticism of the system of art instruction and art encouragement pursued at the South Kensington Museum was heard at the recent art congress held in Edinburgh. It was denounced by Messrs. Horsley, Hodgson, and Ford.

Building will hereafter new departments during the coming year, one of architectural engineering, conducted by Mr. C. Powell Karr, and another of sanitary engineering, in charge of Mr. A. H. Napier.

Sir Frederick Leighton is gazetted Commander of the Legion of Honor, though there are thirty painters in France who surpass him as artist.

A bust of Paul Baudry crowned with a wreath of gold laurel leaves by a figure of Fame in bronze has been placed above his tomb in Père-Lachaise.

Mr. Hubert Herkomer has been painting a miniature to which great praise has been awarded.

The *Scottish Art Review* has passed into the hands of Walter Scott, the publisher.

Japan pictures by Theodore Wores will appear in the December *Century*.

OVERWORKED RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

From the Wellsborough (Penn.) Agitator, Nov. 18.

A Middlebury gentleman informs us that a few days ago, while he was standing on the station platform at that place, he saw a heavy freight train pass under full speed, and the engineer was sitting in his cab fast asleep. Of course the fireman was running the train. It is stated that the Fall Brook Roads are so crowded with business that their workmen cannot find time for a reasonable amount of rest and sleep. One engineer remarked that he hadn't slept any in four nights. Perhaps some of the recent smash-ups may be accounted for on the score of overworked employes. Men who are worn out and deprived of sleep cannot be so alert and thoughtful as those who work reasonable hours.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 20.

There is less talk among Republican members of Congress about repealing the civil service law than there was a month or so ago. The fact is that a man who goes to Congress and wants to stay there must make up his mind that the civil service act has come to stay also.

TO LOAD AT THIS PORT.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 21.

The news that a remarkably large freight steamship is unloading at Almond-street wharf might be accepted as a harbinger of returning commerce to this port but for the added information that she will go to New-York to get a return cargo.

HOW IT'S DONE IN KANSAS CITY.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Star, Nov. 20.

SCHOONER

MANHATTAN BOTTOM.

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THE BIG WIRE COMBINATION.

DETAILS ARRANGED AT THE MEETING IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 22.—The Directors of the Federal Steel Company completed their business in this city to-day, and all of them, with the exception of J. W. Gates and George W. Douglass, who remained here as a committee to finish detailed work assigned to them, departed for their homes. The committee work was in relation to the details of exchanging stock in the old companies for shares in the Federal Steel Company. Mr. Douglass said this evening that the general office of the company would he in Chicago and Pittsburg. The main selling office will be in Chicago and the purchasing office in Pittsburg, with a selling office in Cleveland.

Mr. Douglass said that the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company was too big a fish for the consolidated whale to swallow, and that the five years' contract for furnishing wire rods representad the connection between the two great corporations. He said that the new company expected to absorb still another concern—the Cleveland Barh Wire Company, which as yet has not entared the combination. Perhaps the anxiety to ahsorh this local company is one of the details which the committee hopes to arrange while here. Mr. Douglass also said that the officers of the Federal Steel Company had not been elected, hut would be chosen at a meeting of the Directors to be held in Chicago next week.

The promoters of the consolidation of the wire rod, wire nail, and wire fence industries anticipate no serions competition from outsiders during the next five years. It is admitted by those without the combination that the first competing companies organized, if not absorbed by the Federal people, will be unable to break the market, and that it will be some years before there are a sufficient number of rod and wire mills in operation to cut a figure as competitors in the industrial world.

MR. CLEVELAND'S REPORT.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S DECISION IN A FAMOUS SUIT.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Ex-President Cleveland, the referee in the famons case brought hy George B. Phelps of this city against Clarence H. Venner, banker and broker of Boston and New-York, to recover the difference between the price at which Venner sold certain honds as the agent of Phelps in 1884 and the price at which he accounted for them to Phelps, filed his report with Multin & Griffin, Phelps's attorneys, this morning. In it he orders judgment in favor of Phelps for about $33,000.

The case has attracted widespread attention on acconnt of the prominence of the parties involved in the action. The case was tried before Mr. Cleveland last Summer, and was finally submitted to him in October. In his report the referee finds with the plaintiff upon every question of fact involved in the case. He refuses to allow Venner to retain any commissions to which he would otherwise be entitled, on account of his having violated his duties as an agent of the plaintiff. Every representation made hy Venner to Phelps from the time negotiations began between them until after the honds were finally disposed of, the referee finds, was made with intent to cheat and defraud the plaintiff.

Many interesting questions involving the dnties of brokere to their principals are passed upon by the referee, and if his report is to stand as law in this case, brokers can hereafter be held to the strictest fidelity to their clients.

FAILURE OF THE LAWRENCE BANK.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 22.—The Lawrence Bank at Lawrenceville, Penn., closed its doors to-day. The failure has caused bnt little flurry in financial circles, and it is said that no other banks are involved. Long & Co., Iron plant, is in the hands of the Sheriff. The judgment confessed in favor of tha bank was $300,000, hnt it is asserted hy the firm that the actual amount is not over $150,000.

The absence of Cashier Herr is creating a good deal of comment. He left the bank to lunch at noon yesterday, and has not been seen since.

From hank sources it is learned that the deposits were about $850,000, and that probahly $20,000 had been drawn out in the recent run. The bills receivable are about $600,000, and the real estate $70,000. Cash and bonds on hand amonnt to from $30,000 to $40,000. The assets, it is thought, will aggregate $800,000, and as the stockholders are individually liable for $150,000, the depositors will likely receive dollar for dollar. The notice on the bank door this morning announces that with patience everything will be paid in full.

Judgments aggregating $462,000 have been entered np against Long & Co., the iron firm, of which $100,000 is in favor of the Lawrence Bank and $200,000 in favor of its President, W. W. Young.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The Board of Directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York hold a special meeting yesterday at which the condition of the merchant marine was discnssed. The arrangement was that it was behind that of other countries and onr national growth, and needs the supervision of the Government in the public interest. The ontcome of the discussion was the passage of a set of resolutione nrging Congress to establish a Department of Commerce, with a representation in the Presidential Cabinet, whose province shall he to foster and promote our ocean-carrying trade and our internal commerce. The Maritime Directore were of the opinion that such a step would restore American shipping on the ocean and would simplify the governmental marine service for the common good. The benefit to be derived from the above step is that it will intrust to a high official not only the policy ordered by Congress, hnt the dnty of acquainting Congress with commercial needs.

THE CAYUGAS' CLAIMS.

BRANTFORD, Ontario, Nov. 22.—The New-York State Senate Committee on the Cayuga claims for back annuity heard the closing argnmente on behalf of the Indiane yesterday, and last night decided that counsel for the Indians had made out a prima facie case and that the Cayugas settled near here were of the same ancestry as those in New-York State. It was also decided that the onus was upon the counsel of the State to prove that the Canadian Cayugas had relinquished their rights to the

ENDING A LONG ADDRESS

NO MORE EVIDENCE IN THE PARNELL INQUIRY.

SIR HENRY JAMES FINISHES HIS SPEECH FOR THE "TIMES"—JUDGE HANNEN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The court room in which the Parnell Commission meets was crowded at the opening of to-day's session. All the counsel for the London *Times* were present. Sir Henry James continued his speech for the *Times*. He said Mr. Parnell had paid Mr. Redmond £170 and had promised that Mr. William Redmond would be called to explain why the payment was made, bnt he said Mr. Redmond had never been called.

Sir Henry attempted to show, step by step, how the Clan-na-Gael had become paramonnt in the body which represented the Irish-American movement and controlled and directed its operations. He emphasized the fact that Mr. Parnell did not denounce the use of dynamite, and quoted from an article in the *Irishman* praising Mr. Parnell for the stand he had taken. He admitted, however, that Mr. Parnell was probably nnaware of the appearance of the articles. He contended that the *Irishman*, which was Mr. Parnell's property, was enabled to proclaim Mr. Parnell's policy from observation of the conrse which he was pnrening. Sullivan and Ford, Sir Henry declared, had openly preached assassination in connection with the Clan-na-Gael. The *Irishman* had said that Mr. Parnell's silence regarding the Legislature in America was the best proof of his statesmanship and sagacity.

Sir Henry concluded his speech at 3:30 o'clock.

Presiding Jnstice Hannen said that the court would not call for any further evidence. He congratulated the counsel on the completion of their tasks, and added: "We must hear the hurden a little longer. Oos hope supports ns. Cooscious that throughont thio great inquest we have sought only the truth, we trust that we shall be guided to find and set it forth plainly in the sight of all men."

ITS MOTIVES DISTRUSTED.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—It is semi-officially announced here that the anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels is looked npon with distrust as an attempt to isolate France on the question of the right of search. The French Government will uot admit that right, and is trying to induce Russia, Spain, and Portugal to join in opposition.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22.—The anti-Slavery Conference, in session in this city, has sent cable dispatches to Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pasha, asking them to telegraph an acconnt of their experience with slaves and slave dealers in the interior of Africa.

TALMAGE IN ATHENS.

ATHENS, Nov. 22.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and his party are in this city. Dr. Talmage has seoured a cornerstone for his new church in Brooklyn from Mars' Hill, where St. Paul preached to the Athenians. Dr. Talmage preached there yesterday to many people, taking as his text Acts xvii., 22: "Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars' Hill and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious." Later in tha day Dr. Talmage had an interview with Premier Tricopis. Yesterday he had an audience with Queen Olga and ex-Empress Victoria of Germany.

FIGHTING WITH CONVICTS.

TUNIS, Nov. 22.—A revolt has occurred among the convicts in the Layouiute Prison. The prisonere succeeded in freeing themselves from their chains and in procuring firearms and other weapons. They then made a fierce attack on the jailers, who were unable to quell the revolt, and troops were summoned. When they arrived at the jail a desperate fight took place, and many of the prisoners and soldiers were killed.

ALL QUIET IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The London and Paris rumors cabled here of a revolution existing in Cuba are without any foondation whatsoever. The island, politically, is entirely tranquil.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The investigation into the circumstances of the collision between the State Line steamer State of Georgia and the coasting steamer Agate, in the Clyde last October, has resulted in the certificate of Capt. Moodie of the State of Georgia being suspended for three months.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—A Government White Book, just publised, contains a letter from Prince Bismarck to Herr Friedrich, Consular Agent at Popo, directing the latter to collect evidence against the Niger Company of blocking the trade of Germans. England will send a commission to inquire into the matter.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Election Borean, by a vote of 13 to 12, has invalidated the elections of M. Naquet and Gen. Boulanger.

M. Barbey, Minister of Marine, announced in the Chamoer of Deputies to-day the necessity of fresh oredits for the oonstrnction of ironclads.

OPORTO, Nov. 22.—The Government hae quashed its contract with the company having a monopoly of the wina trade.

SOFIA, Nov. 22.—The proposed marriage of Prince Ferdinand to the Princess d'Alencon hae been abandoned.

ADELAIDE, Nov. 22.—Searle, the sculler, arrived here to-day. He is dangerously ill with typhoid fever.

BALLOT REFORM.

In a leading editorial on this burning question of the day the Utica *Observer*, one of the most prominent Democratic nawspapers in the central part of the State, says:

"The question of ballot reform shonlo be adjudicated along non-partisan lines. The majority of Republicanoas well as Democrats in this State are patriotic men. Tosy view with apprehension and abhorrenoo all attempts to debanch the suffrage. They desire to see the fundamental principles of the Constitntion applied in both spirit and letter. The purchase of votes is the worst blow that can be struck at the right of the people to govern thomselves and to choose their own officials. Our wisest men realize that the greatest danger to domocratic institutions lies in the intrusion of the money power into politics. The honest citizens of both parties believe that each man should be allowed to vote as he pleases, and that it is a crime to purchase the political birthright with money or to stifle or change his political convictions by intimidation. The law says it is a crime to do these things. The strife of parties is the balance wheel of the Republic, but it is not unfrequently conducted when men are bought like cattle at the polls.

"Hence all honest and patriotic citizens will welcome the day when the evil of corruption of the soffrage is minimized, or, if such a thing be possible, destroyed altogether. It is the duty of lawmakers—never more apparent than now—to throw every political safeguard around the polls, to the end that the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic and the conscientious voter protected in the exercise of his constitntional rights.

"How shall this duty be performed? This is the question that will confront the Legislature of 1890. Unfortnnately the majority of that Legislature will represent bnt a minority of the people, bnt we faintly oherish the hope that it will approach this partionlar duty in the right spirit. Gov. Hill has candidly expiained the basis of objections to the Saxton hill, the principal of which is based npon that section which gives partisan county officials the exclusive right to furnish and distribute ballots. But it has not been denied that there are good features in the Saxton hill. Nor, on the other hand, can the Republicans claim that the Linson bill is without positive merit. This candidly explained, its objections to the Saxton hill, the principal of which is based npon that section which gives partisan county officials the exclusive right to furnish and distribute ballots, but it has not been denied that there are good features in the Saxton hill. Nor, on the other hand, can the Republicans claim that the Linson bill is without positive merit. This candidly explained, its objections has been sharply defined, but it does not supply an insurmountable obstacle to a compromise. The Australian system, which is analogons to the Saxton measure, has worked satisfactorily in Massachusetts in an old year. But a law similar to the Linson bill gave equal satisfaction in Cincinnati at the local elections some time ago. What we want is a law that will prevent intimidation and debanchery in a Presidential contest, when political excitement runs high and temperate

"Will not patriotism rise above partisanship and

IN FAVOR OF FREE WOOL.

AN UNEQUIVOCAL EXPRESSION OF OPINION BY THE TRADE.

The *Dry Goods Economist*, published in this city, some time ago sent ont circulars to the commercial and manufacturing firms and institutions engaged in the various branches of the woolen industry asking the recipients to indicate the basis npon which they were willing that foreign wool should be admitted into this country. Blanks were provided for answers indicating preferences for an ad valorem tariff and for the free admission of the fabric.

In to-day's issne the *Economist* publishes the names of seventy-eight firms and companies which have answered specifically, fifty-nine of which are nnqualifiedly in favor of free wool, the remaining nineteen being in favor of an ad valorem tariff, nnder which the duties would be collected npon the wool alone, the dirt and grease escaping taxation. Further replies are to be received, and in this connection the *Economist* says in its editorial columns:

"If the sorprising preponderance of free wool advocates continues among the replies yet to come, the pessimists who now freely express the conviction that no reform of the wool tariff in the near future is possible, will see a great light."

Following are the names of those who expressed the desire for the free importation of wool:

Canastota Knitting Mills, Canastota, N. Y.; Capron Woolen Company, Uxbridge, Mass.; Central Falls Woolen Mills, Lincoln, R. I.; E. F. Church, commission merchant, New-York; Connor Brothers, woolens, Holyoke, Mass.; Conway Mills, woolens, Conway, Mass.; George Cranshaw's Sons, carpet mills, Nowburg, N. Y.

Dawson Manufacturing Company, woolens, Holden, Mass.; Edward F. Dyer, commission merchant, New-York.

B. M. Ewing, commission merchant, New-York.

George Follett & Co., wool, New-York; C. Fox & Co., woolen mills, Stafford Springs, Conn.; Francis M. Finch, commission merchant, New-York.

Geneva Worsted Mills, Providence, R. I.; Germania Mills, woolens, Holyoke, Mass.; Glendale Woolen Mills, Glendale, Mass.; A. M. Graft, commission merchant, New-York.

James Harrison, saxony Woolen Mills, Newburg, N. Y.; Edward Heymann & Co., commission merchants, New-York; H. Hitchcock, son & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Hamilton Mills, Hollston, Mass.; Howard Brothers & Co., New-York.

Daniel L. Jones & Co., woolen yarn, Philadelphia.

Kanata Knitting Mills, Middleville, N. Y.; Kent Woolen Company, Centreville, R. I.

Lawrence, Webster & Co., woolens, Malone, N. Y.; Lee, Tweedy & Co., wholesale dry goods, New-York; L. Lucas & Co., flannels, Norwich, Conn.; Lonsville Company, worsted suitings, Providence, R. I.

Martin, Lawrie & Co., commission merchants, New-York; Masonville Mills, Masonville, R. I.; Merrimac Hat Company, Amesbury, Mass.; Joseph P. Murphy, woolens, Philadelphia.

New-England Bunting Company, woolens, Lowell, Mass.; Nichols, Dupee & Co., wool, Boston, Mass.; North Andover Mills, North Andover, Mass.; Joseph Nounes & Sons, woolens, Peterborough, N. H.

Oelrichs & Co., wool importers, New-York; H. Oldford, Hnwells, N. Y.

G. W. Patton & Co., wool, Philadelphia; Patterson Brothers, wool, New-York; Persian Rug and Carpet Company, New-York; Pulaski Woolen Mills, Pulaski, N. Y.

Rochester Knitting Mills, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Rossman & Son, Stockport, N. Y.

Schumann & Vogel, commission merchants, New-York; Schnarr & Heilos, New-York; Schoff, Fairchild & Co., commission merchants, New-York; F. H. Smithwick, commission merchants, New-York; Smith Woolen Mill, Providence, R. I.; Suttpn Mills, North Andover, Mass.

H. C. Toatcher & Co., wool, Boston.

J. M. Valentine & Co., commission merchants, New-York; Vesta Knitting Mills, Providence, R. I.

Wanskuck Company, Providence R. I.; Charles R. Weeks & Brothers, commission merchants, New-York; Woodward, Baldwin & Co., commission merchants, New-York; Woonsocket Worsted Mills, Woonsocket, R. I.

Ynnds, Kyne & Kennedy, knitting mills, Amsterdam, N. Y.

The undersigned favor an ad valorem dnty on importations of foreign wool:

British Hosiery Company, Olnoyville, R. I.; Bwan Woolen Company, Lewiston, Me.; Damon Manufacturing Company, woolens, Westvale, Mass.; R. B. Denny, wool, Bostoo; George B. Drake & Co., wool, Boston; Granite Hosiery Mills, Laconia, N. H.; N. Graves, wool, Boston; T. F. Halvey, wool, Philadelphia; A. D. Juilliard & Co., commission merchants, New-York; Thomas Lee & Co., wool, Philadelphia, Manger & Avery, wool, Bostnn; Miller & Tattersfield, wool, Philadelphia; Monitor Carpet Mills, Philadelphia; F. W. Ohlman, commission merchant, New-York; Charles F. Pierce, wool, Providence, R. I.; Wall & Ireland, wool, Philadelphia; Warrenabnrg Mills, Warrenaburg, N. Y.; Wright Manufacturing Company, Lawrence, Mass.

ANOTHER VASSAR SUIT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 22.—To-day Hackett & Williams, as counsel for Robert G. Vassar of New-York, nephew of the late John Gny Vassar, commonced a snit in the Supreme Court against all the heirs and executors of the John Gny Vassar estate, declaring that the College Hill property, which John Gny Vassar purchased for the purpoa of ereoting an orphans' home there, should not be held by the executors of Mr. Vassar's estate; that the will and codicil in reference to property are null and void, and that the executors were not competent to take said bequest, and that John Gny Vassar died intestate as to that property. Further, plaintiff acows that the plaintiff is seized in fee simple and is entitled to the undivided one-seventh part of the College Hill premises, and the several defendaots are also entitled to the possession of certain parts of said premises. Plaintiff asks the court to determine the several rights and interests and settle the question.

This is another of several suits begun against the executors of the estate. Several well-known lawyers believe that the will will be broken in one or two respects, and, if so, some of the heirs who have not received more than $500 each will get thonsands of dollars each.

TEN TO FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

DRAIN, Oregon, Nov. 22.—The tug Fearless of Coos Bay, Capt. James Hill commanding, ran on to North Spit at the month of the Umpqua River Tnesday evoding and soon went to pieces, not one of the crew or passengers escaping. She was on her return trip from Astoria, where sha had to go to take a lot of Chinamon lately disoharged from the canneries on Coos Bay.

At 3 P. M. Tuesday she was seen off Upper Ten Mile, steaming slowly down the coast just ontside the breakers, which were running very high, and at 6 o'clock her whistle was heard off the mouth of the Umpqua. Before 7 she gave three sharp whistles, which was the last heard of her until the next morning, when her pilot house, with the end stove, a small boat, one side of her hnll, aod numorons small pieces were discovered coming up the river with the tide.

The nnmber lost is said to be from ten to fifteen sonls. The Fearless was not generally considered seaworthy. She was built on Coos Bay about seventeen years ago, and was owned by Simpson & Co.

UNION FERRY COMPANY AFFAIRS.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The Union Ferry Company makes report to the Secretary of State of its assets and liabilities Nov. 1, 1889. They are in the aggregate $1,797,457 47, with $626,872 86 credited to profit and loss in the liabilities, which is equivalent to a surplus for that amount. The assets include the seventeen boats of the company, valued at $673,000; floats and ferry nonses at $206,000; real estate at $325,000; New-York City 3 per cent. bonds to the amount of $260,000; Brooklyn City 3 per cent. bonds of $200,000; United States Government bonds, $50,000; pier at Atlantic Ferry, $5,000; cash on deposit with Brooklyn City Water Works, $3,000; cash in bank and office, $15,217 47; machinery and tools, $20,000.

The supplies on hand aggregate to exceed $25,000. The liabilities include $1,000,000 capital, $25,381 outstanding for tickets, $25,000 due Brooklyn for taxes, $40,000 claims in suits, $25,000 loan of Brooklyn Trust Company, $8,000 in wages, $25,000 [illegible]

OHIO'S NEXT SENATOR.

THE LEADING CANDIDATES AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Great interest is being taken in the Ohio Senatorship, and there are not less than a dozen willing Williams anxious to represent Ohio in the United States Senate. Mr. Payne is now a very old man and will not be a candidate for further political honors. Mr. John R. McLean is not, nor will he be, a candidate.

The three most prominent candidates for Senatorial honors are Calvin S. Brice, John H. Thomas, and Charles H. Baker. Col. Brice is at the present time a marked favorite, and without question the best equipped in every respect for the office. He is a successful business man, and, while having large interests in the State, has done a great deal in developing the resources of the South by the building of railroads and opening up the mines and lumber sections in Georgia and Tennessee. A particular friend of ex-Senator Pendleton, in speaking of Mr. Brice's candidacy, says: "I am strongly in favor of Mr. Brice for three reasons. First—He is a man of ability and one been trained in the large school of experience, which has expanded and strengthened his character. While strictly a Democrat, his views are liberal. His brain has not been attacked by that too prevalent disease, dry rot. Second—Brice was a soldier, and, while not reaching a high rank, did his duty well. He would be able, as a Senator, to aid in some healthy and much-needed pension legislation. In the Senate he would be a credit to Ohio. We would no longer be renresented by an old fossil, as has been the case during the past few years. Mr. Brice is in the prime of life. A good Democrat, bnt not a demagogue."

Mr. Thomas has been thirsting for a great big recognition from his party for many years, bnt has not been made happy in meeting with the necessary indorsement by the people of his own Congressional district. He wants to go to Washington as Senator, and he is very much. He is doing the State for all there is in it, hot will have pretty hard work in mustering a very formidable following. He is charged with being a rank Copperhead during the war, and this will work against him.

Mr. Charles H. Baker, a lawyer of Cincinnati, will have a very respectable following, but hardly strong enough to sncoonrage any hope of success.

A member of the Democratic State Executive Committee said to THE TIMES's correspondent: "While, as a member of the committee, I cannot work in favor of any candidate, I think that quite early in the contest all the livelier candidates will withdraw and leave but two or three to be balloted for. The locle of the situation points to the election of Mr. Brice without any very heated contest."

HOW LARGE IS CONNECTICUT?

A DISCREPANCY IN FIGURES WHICH AN OFFICIAL SURVEY WILL SET RIGHT.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 22.—At the recent session of the Connecticut Legislatnre a law was enacted providing for a new survey of the State. At present there is a discrepancy concerning the area of the Land of Steady Habits. As a matter of fact, no one knows within several scores of square miles what the dimensions of the State are. The Tenth Census places Connecticut's area as 4,845 square miles. The Encyclopædia Britannica gives it as 4,750. Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Indexed Atlas of the World takes a higher figure, 4,990, while Johnson's Family Atlas makes it as low as 4,674. Some other authorities give slightly different figures from any of those named. No adequate explanation of the wide variance in these figures has yet been given.

A few years ago, in the settlement of the New-York boundary question, Connecticut lost a fragment of its western border, bnt that was compensated by a slight gain made on the southeastern border when the Rhode Island boundary line was officially re-established. Some have ast np the hypothesis that the variations in the published areas may be accounted for on the supposition that the territory lying under Long Island Sound, southward to the New-York line, was included in the calculation in some instances and excluded in others. The results of the new survey, which will officially determine the dimensions of the State, are naturally awaited with interest.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN ALASKA.

JUNEAU, Alaska, via Port Townsend, Washington, Nov. 22.—The first Republican convention ever held in Alaska convened at Juneau Nov. 5. Delegates were present from all parts of the Territory except from westward and the Yukon River County. A memorial to Congress was passed asking that the Territory be allowed a delegate to Congress; that homestead laws be extended to Alaska in modified form; that the laws relating to the cutting of timber be so modified as to permit its being nsed by canners for packing fish and for furniture and other articles actually manufactured in the Territory, and for the creation of a commission for the purpose of submitting to Congress a code of laws for the Territory.

TITLE INSURANCE A SUCCESS.

The success of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company is assured, the rapid growth of its business being remarkable. In order to enable the company to handle its business satisfactorily the stockholders voted on Thursday to increase its capital to $2,000,000 and to pay in $120 per share, or a premium of 20 per cent. on the new stock, the additional $1,200,000 to be paid in in cash before Feb. 1, 1890. With this increased capital the company will be among the strongest concerns in the city and will be able to give real estate owners and lenders ample security.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—WILSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, 1889, at the First Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. A. H. Bradford, D. D., W. L. LINCOLN ADAMS and DAISY GRACE WILSON.

BARNES—BACON.—At Calvary Church, Louisville, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, 1889, by the Rev. J. G. Minnigerode, CLAUDE ROBINSON BARNES to CAROLINE CASTLEMAN, daughter of Williamson Bacon.

NAPIER—MARCUS.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, 179 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D., DOROTHEA, daughter of Herman Marcus, to ARTHUR H. NAPIER.

NAPIER—MARCUS.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, by the Rev. Henry M. Field, at the residence of her parents, DOROTHEA MARCUS, daughter of Herman Marcus, to ARTHUR H. NAPIER.

DIED.

BLINN.—Rev. CHRISTIAN BLINN, suddenly, on Nov. 21.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUMMINGS.—At Mansfield Centre, Conn., on the 20th inst., JANE, wife of Thomas S. Cummings.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, R. R. Hartshorne, No. 9 West 51st-st., at 3 o'clock Saturday, Nov. 23.

DIBBLEE.—In this city, on Thursday, Nov. 21, 1889, HENRY E. DIBBLEE, in the 84th year of his age.
Funeral services from the residence of his brother, E. R. Dibblee, No. 24 West 47th-st., on Monday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His relatives and friends and those of his brother and family are respectfully invited to attend.

EARLE.—At her residence, 473 Morris-av., Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 21, JOSEPHINE, wife of A. L. Earle, Jr., and daughter of Eliza B. and the late Nelson Gavit of Philadelphia.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Norto Broad-st., Elizabeth, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FISHER.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, 1889, CORNELIA CORSON, wife of Herman C. Fisher and daughter of the late Aschieco P. Smith.
Funeral services from her late residence, 227 East 86th-st., on Sunday, Nov. 24, at 3 P. M.

KINNEY.—At Bnmmit, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, ELIZABETH CLEMENTINE, widow of Hon. William B. Kinney of Newark, N. J., and daughter of the late David L. Dodge.
Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, [illegible]

[illegible] Nov. 21, 1889, [illegible]

[illegible] Nov. 21, 1889, [illegible]

[illegible] Nov. 21, 1889, [illegible]

MARCHALK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, MARY [illegible], widow of Michael Marchalk, in the 72d year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 225 Stuyvesant-av., on Saturday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARSH.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 21, 1889, at Plainfield, N. J., WILLIAM JAQUES MARSH, in the [illegible] year of his age.
Funeral service at the residence of his son-in-law, [illegible]

[illegible] Nov. 21, 1889, [illegible]

[illegible] Nov. 21, 1889, [illegible]

[illegible] Nov. 21, 1889

ENEMIES OF COMMERCE

DAVID A. WELLS REPLIES TO PROF. THOMPSON.

PROPOSITIONS IN THE PROFESSOR'S BOOK FURTHER ANALYZED AND THEIR MEANING EXPLAINED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I congratulate myself that Prof. Thompson, by his second letter to THE TIMES of Nov. 17, has afforded me a further opportunity to show up to the American public the sentiments respecting foreign commerce which are entertained and taught by him, and also by nearly the whole school of economists in this country of which he is an acknowledged representative—sentiments which, in my opinion, are utterly indefensible and worthy of being characterized as barbarous, even, perhaps, to the point of atrocity.

And first I desire to relieve myself from an apparently just criticism which is certainly the result of a misapprehension. I did not in my address before the New-York Reform Club say, or mean to say, however I may have been reported, that Prof. Thompson in his textbook on "Social Science and National Economy" used anywhere the exact language, "that it is not expedient that the United States should have any foreign commerce"; and if the address had been published, (as it will be,) no such sentence accompanied by quotation marks would have been found. But what I did say, or meant to say, was that Prof. Thompson in his work in question, maintains, teaches, and defends this same theory as a general proposition or truth, and from this position I do not propose to recede a particle, or admit that any qualification of it is necessary. But as Prof. Thompson, in his letter to THE TIMES of Oct. 24, declares "there is no statement [in his book] which could be tortured into any such nonsense," I desire again to ask attention, determinative as to which of us twe is right or wrong in this matter.

Thus, in the first instance, I find Prof. Thompson devoting, at the appropriate place in his book, several pages, with a view of proving that "commerce between distant points is an undesirable thing," no matter whether it means on lines of latitude or longitude, or is made up of the exchange of bulky commodities or of bric-à-brac. We get, therefore, at the outset a sort of revelation of Prof. Thompson's inner consciousness on this subject, for no one writing a scientific treatise would ever present at some length arguments against the desirability of an act or practice unless he regarded them as more or less valid, and the question involved as at least an open or doubtful one.

But Prof. Thompson seeks to advise his readers from anything of doubt as to his true sentiments, for a few paragraphs further on in his text he declares that there is a sufficient reason "for the policy which seeks to reduce foreign commerce to a minimum," or, if words mean anything, to the smallest state in which it can exist and yet be commerce, and that is "the effect upon the human material which it [foreign commerce] employs." And this he considers so bad that it would be preferable to hang a man rather than make a common sailor of him." Certainly, this method of putting an end to the bad influences of foreign commerce would soon reduce it to something less than a minimum, for if we were to hang all the sailors there would be nobody to man our ships, and if our ships could not be spared there would soon be no ships, and without ships so much of foreign commerce as is dependent on ships for ocean transportation would cease to exist; and if from humanitarian motives it was decided not to hang all the sailors, but compel them to follow other employments less detrimental to their morals and manners—such, for example, as working in Pennsylvania coal mines—it would be, according to Prof. Thompson, an economically wise and desirable measure, "for the work of sailors," he says, "while the most difficult of human employments, is also the most unproductive, the most useless."

To put the most favorable interpretation, therefore, upon Prof. Thompson's words and teachings up to this point, he unmistakably stands upon record as holding the opinion that all foreign commerce is undesirable, except so far as it can be carried on by land and without the instrumentality of ships, which would necessarily limit the foreign commerce of the United States at the present time to these exchanges between Mexico and Canada, the aggregate of which is comparatively trifling.

But even this modified concession of foreign commerce to the United States Prof. Thompson finally is not disposed to concede. "Every nation," he says, "contains within its own providential boundaries the means of making itself independent of all others as regards the supply of articles of prime necessity" according to the civilized interpretation of terms. Every breakfast table in the land is a protest against Prof. Thompson's assertion. England cannot supply itself with food; Europe with cotton and tobacco; the United States with sugar, coffee, spices, or dress stuffs; Mexico with coal, and so on. The law of nature, founded on and an inevitable sequence of the diversities of race, intellect, climate, and culture, is that men and nations alike every where are not independent, but interdependent, and becoming more and more so as civilization increases.

And here we get a clue to the premise and reasoning which has necessarily led Prof. Thompson to the curious conclusion that foreign commerce is a thing undesirable. Furthermore, if articles of prime necessity "are manifestly unsuited for long transportation," and there is no need of employing large numbers of people and a large amount of capital in transporting them across the ocean," it is passing strange that such a practical people as the American should not have long since found this out, and discontinued gauging their prosperity by the amount of cotton, corn, wheat, lard, pork, petroleum, and locomotives that they can export and sell to foreigners.

Consider, also, the following contribution which Prof. Thompson makes to the discussion of this important subject: "Legitimate and natural commerce," he says, "moves rather along the meridians than along the parallels of latitude. Its mission is to 'mix the seasons and the golden hours,' [Tennyson,] not to 'carry coals to Newcastle' by bringing to each people the things that it could abundantly produce at home." I do not wish to be disrespectful to Prof. Thompson, but I feel certain that every man who has any practical acquaintance with commerce will join with me in characterizing the above quotation as simply monstrous. Commerce follows the dollar, and only seeks to know where it can be found and got. It does not care a rap whether it moves on lines of latitude or longitude, or account mixing the seasons and the golden hours, and would carry coals to Newcastle any time if it would pay, and would be on the high road to bankruptcy if it failed to improve all such opportunities.

Having thus placed himself by his opinions and his school, so far as they accept his teachings, right across the path of advancing civilization, and yet apparently unconscious that there must be foreign commerce, Prof. Thompson next tells us in his book what that commerce ought to be. And this is his definition:

"If we take commerce in the largest sense, as meaning the whole intercourse of nation with nation, it will include the exchange of ideas, the naturalization of better political and industrial methods. And with this intellectual interchange there would naturally be associated a commerce in those articles which, called intellectual and elaboration of work manship cause them to present, in a concentrated shape, the very flower of the producing nation's intellectual life and spirit."

But how would such an æsthetic and transcendental system of foreign commerce practically work out? We should first have to secure an interchange of ideas, and then naturalize or have aliens invest us or we invest aliens, with their or induce them to accept our systems of politics, hours of labor, rates of wages, and the like. While this was going on there would naturally spring up a commerce, not in respect to pork and petroleum, cotton and cereals, pig iron and potatoes, groceries and dry goods, but of articles of artistic excellence and elaborate workmanship, the transportation of which would not require the services of many ships or sailors, and which the plain, practical business men who manage the world's commerce would not hesitate to characterize in terms savoring of profanity.

Prof. Thompson finds occasion for complaint that I have treated him with a lack of candor; that I have selected disconnected passages from his book and misrepresented references from them as "his statements." But the passages I have quoted are typical ones, and never could have been written by any one who was not thoroughly hostile to the current ideas respecting the matters of which one treats, and remarks about what ought to be done with sailors; of the utter uselessness of their work; of the undesirability of commerce between distant points; of the unprofitableness and uneultableness of transporting articles as constitute 90 per cent. of the present reserial commerce of the United States; of the desirability of reducing foreign commerce to a minimum, are not statements and teachings, what are they? Are they merely fine phrases which his students are not expected to interpret literally? Is Prof. Thompson playing the role of the man mentioned by the old moralist, "That deceiveth his neighbors and saith 'am I not in sport?'"

Finally, as a man is known by the company he keeps, it will be pertinent at this point to ask attention to the opinions respecting foreign commerce entertained and unqualifiedly expressed by the prominent men of the school of economists to which Prof. Thompson belongs, and who, in virtue of his office, may be properly regarded as their most learned representative. Thus the late H. C. Carey, whom Prof. Thompson cites as his first authority, and quotes from in his books more frequently than from any other author, expressed over and over again in my presence and in the presence of others the opinion that both the moral and material interests of the United States would be greatly benefited if the Atlantic could be converted into an ocean of fire, and so rendered impassable to ships.

Horace Greeley taught substantially the same doctrine to the day of his death, and during his Presidential campaign in 1872 said: "If I could have my way I would impose a duty of $100 on every ton of pig iron imported into the United States," or in other words, he would make the duties on the import of this article absolutely prohibitive.

Wharton Barker, who is associated with Prof. Thompson in the management of the University of Pennsylvania, prefaced an essay on "International Trade," which he wrote some years ago, with words that Goethe puts into the mouth of Mephistopheles or the devil:

"Talk not to me of navigation
For war and trade and piracy—
These are a Trinity inseparable."

Senator Frye, at a dinner of the Home Market Club in October, 1888, declared that he wanted to see duties increased to an extent that would prohibit all importations of silk, wool, and iron productions. Again, in a debate in the House of Representatives in 1882, on the features of our existing consular system, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Representative (now Senator) Hiscock of the great commercial State of New-York admitted that the system was "complex and to some extent cumbersome" and "an obstruction to the importation of foreign commodities." And for the latter reason the speaker declared himself in favor of its continuance; for, he continued, "I am unable to see how, if you relieve the commerce of the country of the weight and burden of the consular system, you are not to that extent sharing the pretection which is given to our industries."

Clearly, therefore, all these representative men, who have done so much in later years to shape the commercial policy of the United States, are (in full unison of belief with Prof. Thompson, that foreign commerce is undesirable and ought to be reduced to a minimum. Whether they would agree with Prof. Thompson in sanctioning so much of foreign commerce as would be represented by the difference between a "minimum" and "nothing" (and when the professor says I unfairly failed to credit him for favoring) is yet an unsettled question.

DAVID A. WELLS.
NORWICH, Conn., Friday, Nov. 22, 1889.

THAT ARMORY SQUABBLE.

THE PART THAT GOV. BULKELEY HAS TAKEN IN IT.

HARTFORD, Nov. 22.—Gov. Bulkeley has not yet defined his position in regard to the resignations of the First Regiment officers in this city. From the beginning of the trouble, which was brought on through the rental of the State Armory in this city for polo two nights each week through the season, Gov. Bulkeley has not shown the slightest indication as to the course which he has marked out for himself. It is now nearly four weeks since the officers of the regiment, headed by Col. William E. Cone, decided to send in their resignations, leaving the command officerless for the present.

Charges have been made against the Governor on account of the leasing of the armory by the State authorities. For years while the armory was leased by the regiment as an organization, it was rented by Col. Cone for polo, roller skating, horse shows; in fact, for any amusement that managers might wish to give there. Three years ago the Hartford Amusement Association, which was incorporated originally for the advancement of basecall interests, purchased the polo franchise, which had been controlled here by Clough & Rodgers. The association is composed of seventy-five members of the city, each of whom was the owner of $100 worth of stock. Gov. Bulkeley, who was at that time Mayor of the city, was a member and owned the regulation allowance of the stock. No one was allowed to acquire more than one share. The association is not a money-making affair.

Since the State became the owner of the armory the officers of the regiment have manifested an unexpected hostility to polo. Prior to the State ownership they saw no reason why they should not themselves rent the place for amusements of all sorts. For three years the police of the State has been in favor of the rental. Gov. Lounsbury approved of it. It was not until Col. Cone issued orders in the beginning of September for drills preparatory to the May muster of the regiment that the opposition to polo was revealed. By adopting the unprecedented course of ordering drills for each night through the week, the regular orders from the Adjutant General's office not being issued for a month thereafter, the Colonel and his associate officers hold that the armory could not be rented for polo without interfering with military arrangements.

The attack on Gov. Bulkeley, alleging personal interest in the leasing of the armory, is puerile, considering the fact that his sole pecuniary connection is was measured by one share of stock, valued originally at $100. The Governor has been controlled by a very important principle to the whole affair. The State of Connecticut has expended during the past ten years $1,500,000, in round figures, for the National Guard. The question which the Governor has forced upon public attention, whether the State has not the right to reap some benefit pecuniarily from the armories which it has established at large expense throughout the Commonwealth. The rental of the First Regiment Armory two nights a week during the season will net the State $1,500. That sum will pay the interest on the original outlay from the State Treasury for the armory. Gov. Bulkeley believes it should be saved.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the following sleeping and parlor car accommodations be allowed officers and soldiers while traveling on public duty: Officers of the army traveling on duty with troops, clerks and agents in the military service traveling under orders on public business, sergeants of the post non-commissioned staff, hospital stewards, and non-commissioned officers of like grade, sergeants of the Signal Service and general service men when traveling on duty without troops, and, when necessary, invalid soldiers traveling under orders will be allowed one double berth in a sleeping car, or the anatomary stateroom accommodations on boats and steamers where extra charge is made for such accommodations. The same allowances is authorized in the discretion of the Chief Signal Officer in cases of Corporals and privates of the Signal Corps when traveling on duty under orders without troops, when traveling at night, or when the travel exceeds twelve continuous hours. Officers of the army traveling on duty with troops shall also be allowed one seat in a day parlor car.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Ordnance Department have been ordered: Major Isaac Arnold, from the Fortress Monroe Arsenal, Virginia, to Columbia Arsenal, Tennessee, to relieve Major Clifton Comly, who is assigned to the command of Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana; Major John R. McGinness, from Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, to Fortress Monroe Arsenal; Capt. William H. Metcalfe, Ordnance Storekeeper, from Indianapolis Arsenal to the National Armory, Springfield, Mass.; Capt. Michael J. Grealish, ordnance storekeeper, from the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, to the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, naval attaché of the United States Legation at London, has been detached from that service, and, upon the arrival of the squadron of evolution in European waters, will join the staff of Acting Rear Admiral Walker. Lieut. Commander William H. Emory, now in London on leave of absence, has been ordered to duty as naval attaché in place of Lieut. Buckingham.

Commander C. D. Sigsbee and Lieuts. W. P. Clayton, M. M. Potts, Naval Advance Instructor Getzewood, Assistant Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor have been ordered to proceed to Philadelphia and Chester, Penn., in charge of the Naval Cadets of the First Class, for the purpose of visiting and examining the new ships now under construction at those shipyards.

A letter has been received at the Navy Department from the Commander of the Monongahela at San Francisco, stating that the vessel is in good condition. A board of survey has been ordered on her, and if the Captain's opinion is sustained by the report, the vessel will probably be ordered East, and attached to the North Atlantic squadron.

Lieut. Lucien Flynn of the Norfolk Navy Yard has been ordered to supervise the installation of electric-light plants aboard the new cruisers at Philadelphia. Ensign Stokely Morgan, who has been at Philadelphia, will superintend the electric-light work on the Petrel at Norfolk.

Capt. Almon L. Varney, Ordnance Department, has been appointed inspector of certain medical stores at Fort Walla Walla. Arrival reported unexceptionable, for which Capt. Walter R. Steinmetz, Surgeon, is responsible.

Commander Charles O'Neill has been detached from duty at the New-York Navy Yard as Inspector of Ordnance, and ordered to the command of the Dolphin, which has just been attached to the North Atlantic squadron.

Major William A. Rafferty, Second Cavalry, (late Captain of Sixth Cavalry,) has been transferred from the Department of the Missouri to the Division of the Pacific.

Capt. Edmund Rice, Fifth Infantry, now on sick leave, has been ordered to report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on or before Jan. 1, 1890, for recruiting duty.

Leaves of absence for one month have been granted to Capt. Velery Havard, Assistant Surgeon, and Major William A. Rafferty, Second Cavalry.

Lieut. Gottfried Blaokiston has been detached from duty in the seventh Lighthouse District, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Dayton has been ordered to Dupont's Powder Mills, near Wilmington, Del., on temporary duty.

Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson has been ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection at San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. W. D. Rose, who has been on sick leave, has been ordered to duty on the storeship Monongahela.

Assistant Engineer R. L. Wernta has received preparatory orders for sea duty.

The Enterprise sailed from Dartmouth, England, for Lisbon yesterday.

SOMETHING NEW IN CATS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read in THE TIMES of Oct. 20 the sketch about cats, and can say that I am the owner of a black-and-white cat, that has a long black tail with about an inch of white at the end. He is very smart and handsome. The mother is a pure-blooded Manx cat. He is a great pet, and is not for sale.

A. M.

FRIDAY, Nov. 8, 1889.

EDUCATING THE ARMY.

RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED BY GEN. LEW WALLACE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The forthcoming report of the Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy will contain a paper read by Gen. Lew Wallace, President of the board, containing suggestions of changes respecting education both in the army and at West Point. He advocates the extension of the West Point system to the whole army. Among the reasons given by Gen. Wallace for the extension is the inadequacy of the Academy to provide a suitable number of graduates. He says:

"Gen. Grant said the number of cadets ought to be raised to 5,000. The opinion of this wisest soldier of his day leaves little room for debate except as to how the addition should be made and to what extent. It is very remarkable that of a people martial in spirit as any in the world the youth most desirable for soldiers cannot be induced in the present status of the army to enter its ranks. Of the many reasons for this circumstance one must be given—as a rule enlistment is the end of social standing. To induce this evil every inducement to become a cadet—certainly of advanced education, hope of commissions, elevation socially—should be offered. The annual appropriation for the support of the Academy should simply be extend the system of education and discipline to the whole army. In that particular every fixed post in the country, now or hereafter to be established, might be converted into a military academy. The company officer is the true instructor for his men. Indeed, given the right kind of men, if an officer should protest against the duty he should be suspected of incapacity and dispensed of by retiracy."

Gen. Wallace enumerates fourteen essentials to the proposed re-establishment, among them the following:

1. A term of enlistment for five years.
2. Courses of education similar to those at the Academy.
3. Company officers personal instructors of the men.
4. Heavy penalties for humiliating personal treatment of enlisted men by officers, and as subjecting them to menial service or to manual labor not strictly within the limit of honorable duty.
5. Selections of a limited number (say 100 or 500) of enlisted men at the end of the fourth year of service for transfer to West Point, there to undergo a course of final instruction extending through the fifth year, the selection to be from the entire body of fourth-year men, according to merit.
6. All enlisted men not chosen for the final course at the Academy to be discharged at the end of the fourth year.
7. Commissions to fill vacancies in the lowest grade to be issued at the end of the fifth year to the men of the best standing and greatest general proficiency, no other mode of original appointment to this army to be abolished.
8. Men who fail to receive commissions to receive diplomas and be discharged.

The General thus sums up the results of the system he proposes:

"Giving three officers to each company of 100 men, a conclusion, on the hypothesis of an annual discharge of 3,000 soldiers, can be easily made of the supply of commissioned officers furnishable by the new system. In a marvelously short time the whole army will be officered by a million men. In the next place the popular cream of a democratic army is nonsense. Discipline unites democrats, it is said, however, to talk of an army democratic in personnel and sentiment. The retiracy of educated soldiers in the walks of civil life would, it is believed, accomplish this end. Certainly the present system does not do it. The foregoing is not aimed as a blow at West Point. If one thinks otherwise the reply ought to suffice that the army of the United States is not a toy kept for the amusement of anybody."

TERRITORIAL IRRIGATION.

SENATOR PLATT BELIEVES A SYSTEM SHOULD BE ADOPTED.

HARTFORD, Nov. 22.—United States Senator O. H. Platt, who reached his home in Meriden this week from the Pacific slope, has expressed himself as a thorough advocate of Territorial irrigation. The committee of which the Senator was Chairman was directed by Congress to visit all important sections of Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, New-Mexico, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington Territory, where irrigation is needed in the development of the country. He believes that a large part of the territory which is now arid and uninhabitable can be reseued from its sterile condition. It would be able, he thinks, under a successful system of irrigation, to support a population as large as that of the whole United States.

The system proposed by Senator Platt involves the storage of vast supplies of water in the mountains during the wet period and its distribution throughout the country below in the summer. Mr. Platt is in favor of the Government's assuming the work in preference to having the work attempted by corporations. He says the history of irrigation the world over shows that wherever the water is controlled by corporate power, the people who till the soil are poor and discontented, while the corporation reaps the benefits of the increased production and improvement. On the other hand, where the water is controlled by Government authority the occupants of the country are happy and prosperous.

It was with the view of having the National Government regulate the storage and distribution of water in the Territories and so far as practicable, in the States, that the matter was brought to the attention of Congress. The Congressional committee has visited all the sections where irrigation is needed and has procured plans for carrying the land into productive areas. These plans will be submitted to Congress by the committee.

ALLISON'S SHAKY CHANCES.

THERE IS A STRONG ELEMENT WORKING FOR HIS DEFEAT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 22.—Senator Allison on the surface treats the situation in Iowa lightly and pretends to be very confident of his re-election, but it is well known among his political confidants in this State that he is filled with the gravest forebodings of the result. The Legislature is close. There are 78 Republicans, and 76 votes are needed to elect a United States Senator. It is known beyond question that Gov. Larrabee is openly opposed to Allison and is doing and will continue to do what he can to supplant him by another Republican. There are a good many Larrabee men in the Legislature, and while Larrabee is not himself a candidate, he can muster quite a following and lead it safely to the support of the Republican he may choose to suggest.

Just how that choice seems to point to Senator Finn of Taylor County. Mr. Finn is a Republican of liberal tendencies and a moderate tariff reformer. He has been identified with the Larrabee faction of the party as opposed to what is known as the Allison Regency or Clarkson faction. He is opposed to Allison's election, and will not vote for him nor be bound by any caucus action.

Gov. Larrabee's opposition to Allison is partly of a personal nature and is bitter and deep-seated. Last year the governor desired to go to Chicago and help the Senator in his canvass for the Presidential nomination, but Allison feared the Granger Governor's presence would irritate and antagonize the powerful railroad interests of the East, and he was invited to stay at home. Larrabee has never forgotten it and never will. His time has come now to square accounts, and he has set out to do it with a vengeance.

Allison is attempting to checkmate the Governor by asking pledges of Democratic support, claiming that a Democratic combination of circumstances can a Democrat succeed him, and that if a Republican is to go back why not one of wide experience with public affairs rather than a novice? But he is banking on slender hope if this is his scheme. Iowa Democrats will never forget Allison's complete change on the tariff question, and if the opportunity has come now, when they can punish him for his betrayal of Western interests, they will seize it and make the most of it.

HARVARD STUDENTS DECORATE.

PALMER, Mass., Nov. 22.—A tally-ho party of Harvard students from Boston to attend the Harvard-Yale football game at Springfield were detained here to-day for stealing guide boards, with which they decorated the coach. They settled and proceeded.

"THE KING OF POACHERS."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of Nov. 3 contained an article dated at Bangor, Me., and headed "The King of Poachers." No one is more heartily in favor than the undersigned of the due enforcement of game laws, but the cause is not aided by injustice to any man. We have had the pleasure of spending portions of two seasons recently at Jack Darling's camp at Nicaton's Lake, wielding the rod, not the gun, and have seen him on several occasions in Lowell, Me., as his home, which includes a substantial residence and barn, well-equipped canoe factory, &c. He is also an old and experienced hunter, known through Northern and Eastern Maine, and might well be termed the "King of Guides." But he is not a man dependent upon, nor do we believe him likely to indulge in, systematic "poaching."

THOMAS N. HOOKER.
BURTON N. HARBESON.
H. A. GRANT.
FRANK A. JAYNE.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing in Wednesday's TIMES the letter headed "Too Much Reckless Driving." I beg to say that this subject should receive special public notice. As a resident of that section of the city, I have frequent occasion to cross Seventh-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets on Sundays. Only last Sunday my wife had a very narrow escape from being run over by one of those reckless "sports" at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Seventh-avenue. Although a mounted policeman was stationed at the corner, he seemed to be more taken up with self-admiration than of the true importance than the duty to which he was detailed.

F. D. L.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1889.

PEKIN'S HEAVY LOSS.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF ITS TEMPLE OF HEAVEN.

The mail which has just arrived in London from China brings news of the total destruction by fire, on Sept. 18, of the famous Temple or Altar of Heaven at Pekin. It was at first believed, says an article made up for the London *Times*, and was so reported to the throne, that the edifice had been struck by lightning; but, according to later information telegraphed to Hong Kong, two men were arrested as the incendiaries.

The fire appears to have begun at 5:15 P. M. on the 18th, and by 4 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the temple was a heap of smoldering ruins. Immediately before the fire the capital was visited by an extraordinary storm of hail, rain, and lightning. Houses were flooded, roads rendered quite impassable, and hail fell in thick showers. The temple is described as being 99 feet in height, with a triple roof of blue tiles, which was repaired a century ago. It differed from Buddhist pagodas in that the roofs were circular and placed one above the other. It was erected over an altar, and is believed to date from the fifth century of our era.

It was used in the first month of the Chinese calendar, when, at the opening of Spring, the Emperor leaves the palace to pray for a fruitful year. It contained the tablets of the imperial ancestors, as well as that of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. The ritual involved the sacrifice on the altar by fire of one selected bullock; the Emperor knelt on the round central stone of the altar and prostrated himself before the tablets of the Shin Tsiuler; the bullock was slaughtered in honor of each imperial ancestor worshipped and the carcase placed before the tablet, and a prayer was read from a scroll, which was then burned on the altar, so that the supplication might ascend in flame and smoke. All this will be performed as usual at the proper time, but the altar will be in the open air, which will be a return to the primitive practice, a roof not being essential.

Mr. Simpson, an artist of the *Illustrated London News*, is one of the few foreigners who have seen the inside of the edifice, but he was not permitted to enter it. He describes it as made of wood and standing on an elaborate superstructure of marble. Four very high, round pillars supported the central and highest roof. Twelve smaller columns sustained the second, which only reached from the four inside pillars, so that the whole height of the highest roof was left visible. Twelve still smaller wooden columns formed the outer circle and supported the lowest roof, which, like the second, only roofed the space between the pillars which sustained it and the circle of pillars next to them. All this woodwork was elaborately painted and gilt. The tiles on the roofs were all of a deep, ultramarine blue; but, adds Mr. Simpson, it was all very dirty and dusty, and in the outside spaces and woods were growing through joints in the pavement.

An imperial decree attributes the disaster to lightning, and adds: "The event is regarded by the Emperor as a solemn warning, and his mind is filled with awe. He calls upon his officers earnestness and sincerity to aid him in the unceasing efforts which he will make, even more than before, to secure the good government of the country." It is feared by foreigners in China that the succession of calamities which has taken place since the Emperor ascended the throne, such as the Yellow River inundations, the fire in the palace, and this destruction of the Altar of Heaven, acting on the superstitions of the people, may seriously affect the dynasty, and especially the progressive measures of the government. It is therefore hoped that the fire may turn out to be an incendiary one, as if it were the result of lightning it would be universally regarded as evidence of the wroth of the gods with the acts of the Administration. The common story in Pekin is that a serpent was concealed beneath the altar and was being pursued by a dragon, hence the fire.

ABOUT THE WAR SHIPS.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski will remain abroad until April 1. He is now in Paris at work on the subject of high explosives. The United States is singularly deficient to a knowledge of the powders now being adopted by all the military powers of Europe. In the event of war reconres must still be had to the black powder. To put smokeless powder in opposition to black powder means little short of destruction to the forces using the latter. Gen. Bénet, chief of the Ordnance Department of the army, is known to be intensely interested in the development of a new powder. Capt. Zalinski was originally intended for the position of military attaché at the Court of St. Petersburg, but the death of Alex. Thorndike, Rice changed all plans and resulted in order to the Captain's representing the United States during the Fall manœuvres on the Continent. These orders were of three months' duration. Later orders now direct that Capt. Zalinski remain abroad until April 1.

It is proposed that the Concord and Bennington shall be provided with the best pumping appliances. It will be remembered that the defect in the Yorktown's machinery was ascribed to the inefficiency of her pumps. Because of this defect serious trouble was threatened on several occasions during her four hours' trial. The same was true of the Baltimore's test. To provide against any such difficulty the Quintards, who have in hand the construction work of the Concord and Bennington, are putting in these ships the very best pumps obtainable. The Concord and Bennington can be launched any day now, but President Palmer is inclined to get everything in place, even to the funnels, before launching.

The Kearsarge has been put in dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Essex now being in the stream. The Kearsarge will have her bottom thoroughly cleaned, and wherever new copper is wanted she will get it. Later on, the ship is under orders for a Winter's cruise in the West Indies. The Essex had comparatively little work to be done upon her hull other than renewing her copper in places, and giving the hull a cleaning. Riggers are now at work upon her, sending up spars and setting up standing rigging. The Essex will be ready for cruising, it is expected, inside of a month, but her commissioning depends upon the pleasure of the Navy Department.

The Quinnebang and Juniata have been stricken from the navy list, and both vessels are now ready for sale. The Quinnebang is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the Juniata at Newport. It is thought that each ship will bring about $12,000. The Tennessee when sold brought but $23,000, and during her lifetime had several million dollars spent upon her. Both the Quinnebang and Juniata are third-class cruisers. The foreshortening of the former's lines is very noticeable.

It is considered doubtful if the Government will permit Capt. Cochrane of the Marine Corps and Lieut. Ward of the navy to accept the decoration of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, offered them by the French Government in recognition of their services during the Paris Exposition. Foreign Governments have time and again offered decorations to American naval officers, but in nearly every instance Congress has vetoed the project.

Admiral Gherardi now has a new steel ship among the vessels of his squadron. It is reported, however, that the Admiral does not like the new types, and, not counting the commodious quarters of the wooden corvettes, he prefers the latter ships to cruise in.

TRAINS BLOCKED BY SNOW.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 22.—The *Journal's* special from Missouia, Mon., says: "A terrific snowstorm struck here about 5 o'clock this morning and is still raging in all its fury. All trains on the Northern Pacific Road have been blocked and two serious wrecks are reported near Bonner, a town about seven miles east of here on the banks of the Hell Gate River.

"Several trainmen were injured and a special train conveying physicians and local railroad officials has gone to the scene of the wreck. This is the third wreck that has occurred at that spot during the past week. No passengers.

Later.—Two more serious wrecks, in all probability more serious than the first mentioned, occurred west of here. It is impossible to obtain the full particulars at this hour.

LAWYERS FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

COUNCIL GROVE, Kan., Nov. 22.—A sensation occurred in the District Court here last evening during the trial of the Cooper murder case, when a personal encounter occurred between the Hon. John Martin and Col. J. S. Bradley, prominent attorneys from Topeka.

Mr. Martin was Democratic candidate for Governor of Kansas a year ago, and has been a leader of Kansas Democrats for many years. The court ordered both attorneys under arrest for contempt, and they were locked up in the county jail until this morning, when they were arraigned before the court and heavily fined by Judge Nicholson.

A MILITIAMAN'S PLEA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a member of the Seventy-first Regiment I desire to express my gratitude for the just and fair report of our annual inspection.

Unusual efforts were made, and a very strong but healthy rivalry between companies was in no small measure accountable for our good turnout.

If all the papers would only give each regiment its due and not take every advantage offered to write unfair criticisms the interest of members would increase tenfold, they would be stimulated to unusual exertion to equal the best, which we frankly concede is the Seventh Regiment.

But while we give the Seventh credit for wonderful things performed by them we also feel that their success has in a great measure been due to the hearty support of the people and press. If this support was accorded other regiments, it is fair to assume they would improve and our Guard be more efficient than ever.

F. D. L.

Company B, Seventy-first Infantry.

STREET MUSICIANS.

A HEARING GIVEN TO THEIR ADVOCATES AND OPPONENTS.

Alderman Storm presided at the meeting of the Aldermanic Law Committee which yesterday afternoon gave a hearing to those opposing and those favoring the ordinance which banished wandering bands and hand organs from the streets. Before the committee was Alderman Morris's amendment providing that street music be allowed between 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., with the condition that it be not played within 500 feet of a church or school or within 250 feet of the house of an objecting citizen.

All the back seats in the Council Chamber, where the hearing was held, were occupied, mostly by dark-eyed sons of Italy, who listened intently to the oratory of their champions. Alderman Storm divided the question into two parts—hand organs and street bands—and John Cavagnaro, who makes hand organs, and who presided over the recent meeting of those who grind them, opened the debate. He said that most of the organ grinders were cripples or old men, who had no other means of earning a livelihood. The hand organ provided musical enjoyment for many who were not able to go to the Metropolitan Opera House or the Academy of Music. Organ grinders worked about twelve hours a day. The organs weighed from fifty to sixty pounds and were hired from manufacturers at from 20 to 25 cents a day.

James Oliver enlightened the hand organ as an instructor in the elements of musical science, and pictured the delight of the children when one appeared in a tenement dietrict. He believed there were about 300 organ grinders in the city.

John E. Brodsky, one of John J. O'Brien's trusted lieutenants, championed the cause of the street bands, partly, he said, because they were opposed by some of the unions.

Alderman Claney thought the unions were right in protecting themselves against imported contract labor.

The most impressive of the speeches was made by a blind man named John C. Carlyle, who spoke particularly for such musicians as, like himself, had lost their sight. He was followed by Lawson Purdy, who said that he was in favor of all organs that were musical, and that he had seen Aldermen going home at night who tried to keep step to the music of the hand organ but found it impossible to do so. On these occasions, he wanted it understood, it was not the hand organ's fault.

Representatives of the union said that it was the street bands supplied by foreign contract labor which they wanted stopped, and one of them made the statement that the Italian padrons recruited their forces from Germany, bringing more boys over for this country and sending them back after a year or two to serve their time in the German Army.

The Law Committee will report to the board on the subject next Tuesday.

THE CRONIN MURDER CASE.

A LITTLE FLURRY IN COURT CAUSED BY THE ARREST OF BUDENBENDER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The taking of testimony for the defense in the Cronin murder trial was resumed this morning, but as far as evidence was concerned nothing new was elicited.

After the court adjourned this afternoon a police officer arrested Budenbender, the witness from Hoboken, N. J., who yesterday testified that it was not a white horse which took Dr. Cronin away May 4. Budenbender was taken to the District Attorney's office.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Forrest, for the defense, brought up the matter of the taking of Witness Budenbender on a forthwith subpœna to the State Attorney's office during the court's recess. He said that Budenbender, after testifying as to the color of the horse which drew Dr. Cronin away yesterday afternoon, was served with a subpœna to appear as a witness on behalf of the State. He submitted that everybody connected with the affair was guilty of contempt of court.

State Attorney Longenecker said that he had thought it advisable to have Budenbender summoned in the regular way outside of court. He understood that an officer had a subpœna last evening before the talk with Mr. Forrest, and that this person had been looking for Budenbender since that time.

Later in the day the matter came up again. Mr. Forrest said he did not intend to proceed any further with it.

The court then decided that the matter was not one of contempt of court, but expressed the opinion that it was an outrage on the personal liberty of Budenbender to hold him as if he were a prisoner on a mere subpœna.

The court then adjourned for the day.

Louis Budenbender, who figures in the Cronin murder trial as a witness, is the son of a well-known coal dealer in Hoboken. Budenbender was one of the most popular men in Hoboken till a year or so ago, when he became enamored of Frances Hilliard, a variety actress at one of the Hoboken beer gardens. After her appearance in Hoboken he spent all of his time in her company. He drank wine with her and lavished gifts upon her. One night three weeks later, they left Hoboken for Jersey City, and was married by a Justice of the Peace in the Fat Men's Club, of which Budenbender was a member.

The marriage was kept secret as the solicitations of Budenbender, but it came to the public knowledge one dey when Mrs. Budenbender made her appearance in the Recorder's court and charged Budenbender with non-support.

To escape arrest, Budenbender fled to the West and made his home in Chicago. He returned to Hoboken about a month ago. His friends had effected a settlement with his wife, and she is now residing in West Fifteenth-street, this city, where she is known as May Wilson.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

A large number of oil paintings from the collection of the late Lawrence Barton of Dorchester, Mass., were sold at auction at the rooms of W. W. Palen & Co., 290 Fifth-avenue, last night. The prices ranged from $15 to $700.

"In the Fields," by Marcins Simons of Paris, a pupil of Vibert, brought $500. Its original price was $1,200. It was bought by a dealer.

"Domestic Happiness," by Jules Dupré of Paris, was bought by Mr. James Gunther of this city for $205.

"Landscape and Cattle," by Jules Dupré, was sold to a dealer for $700. Its original cost was $2,500.

"A Landscape near Paris," by Charles François d'Aubigny of Paris, was sold to a dealer for $210.

"Portrait of Ponsard," by Ingres, purchased by Virgilis Dias de la Peoa, was sold to a dealer for $320, just one-fifth of its original cost.

A landscape by Georges Michel was bought by Mr. C. Clark for $390.

A painting called "Antumo," by Maurice Elliot of Paris, brought $225.

"The Wine Cellar," by L. Ferrari of Florence, a picture that has been exhibited by progressers and lithographers, was sold to a dealer for $450.

A genuine Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, a landscape valued at $2,000, was bought by a dealer for $550.

"The Mother's Pride," by F. J. Kinnard, artist of the Royal Academy, London, was bought by Dr. Gilbert of the New-York Hotel for $220.

A large number of other pictures were sold for prices below $100. The entire sale netted $5,670.

HONORING FATHER MATHEW.

A meeting of members of various Irish societies was held at the monastery, 210 West Thirty-first-street, last night to arrange for a lecture by and reception to Father Mathew, who is now in this country. A committee was delegated to arrange time and place for the public demonstration.

In October next the centenary of the birth of that apostle of temperance will be celebrated in Cork

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, Nov. 22, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Louis Hasenauer, Esq., referee, L. J. & I. Phillips sold the three-story brick and two-story frame dwelling, with lot 20 by 95, 1,000 3d-av., west side, 80.4 feet south of 90th-st., for $29,250, to Isaac S. Isaacs, plaintiff. Also, under a similar court order, D. F. Ingraham & Co., Charles W. Francis, Esq., referee, disposed of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.11 by 80, 208 Lenox-av., east side, 100.11 feet south of 121st-st, for $24,775, to J. L. Mott Iron Works, plaintiff. The sale by E. F. Raymond of one lot on Park-av., south of 75th-st., was adjourned to Dec. 6.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 22.

West End-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 72d-st., 15x80.8; Franklin A. Robinson and wife to Mary McKay Greenwood..... $500

99th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100.11; William H. McShane to Julian J. G. McShane and another, executors..... 1

135th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of 4th-av., 19x53x irregular; Sarah F. Richards to William K. Waring..... 1

63d-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x75; Henry Gledhill and wife to Oscar Hollander..... 69,000

124th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Boulevard; Elizabeth M. Dunlap and husband to the Institution of Mercy..... 30,000

Hester-st., 53 and 55 Ludlow-st.; Lena Josephs to Herman Josephs..... 5,700

121st-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 20x100.11; James Carlew to Franzeska Noll Gross..... 1

Mechanic-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Boston road, 34x44x33x38; Robert Sherwood and wife to Thomas Moffat..... 666

45th-st., n. s., 123 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 21x100.5; William R. Mertin and wife to Sarah E. Lowther..... 44,500

130th-st., s. s., 99 ft. w. of Manhattan-av., 82x100.11; Dore Lyon and wife to Walter and Albert E. Scott..... 18,000

Caldwell-av., w. s., 163 ft. n. of Clifton-st., 18x100; John W. Decker to John Kronpa and wife..... 7,600

132d-st., 270 West; Harry S. Wright and wife to Edmund Y. Jacobus..... 14,000

10th-av., s. e. corner of 114th-st., 55.5x100; George S. Leighton and another, executors, &c., to John O. Baker..... 15,700

74th-st., s. s., 281 ft. w. of 9th-av., 19x102.2; Emil L. Boas to Harriet S. Boas..... 1

84th-st., 38 West; George W. Quintard and wife to William E. Vallar..... 24,000

Same property; George W. Quintard, executor trustee, to same..... 1

Interior lots, 167 ft. s. of 6th-av., 45 ft. e. of 19th-st., 25x7; Trustees Methodist Episcopal Church to William E. Allen..... 612

45th-st., 71 West; Elizabeth R. Griffen and husband to Mary J. Pomeroy..... 29,000

103d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 17x100.11; Isaac A. Hopper and wife to Kate F. Ritchie..... 18,500

4th-av., w. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 119th-st., 25x90; Noble Crawford and wife to William S. Anderson..... 60,000

4th-av., w. s., 50.11 ft. n. of 119th-st., 25x90; same to William L. Dowling..... 30,000

6d-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x46.1; Joseph O. Brown to Solomon Dreyfuss and others..... 10,400

3d-st., s. s., 477 ft. w. of Avenue D, 36.1x75x36.1x100; Herks Levin and wife to Samuel November..... 14,000

125th-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 8th-av., 62.6x100.11; Barbara Ferdinand to Clara A. Ferdinand..... 9,000

74th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Samuel Bernard to John O'Hare..... 15,000

Spring-st., 624; Mary A. Walker to Lewis R. Brown..... 12,920

61st-st., 227, 229, 231, and 233 West; Stephen H. Thayer and wife to Hobart Oakley 1

77th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x102.2; Abraham Steinam and wife to Elizabeth Steinmetz..... 1

9th-av., s. e. 100 ft. n. of 104th-st., 100x40.11; Elizabeth and John H. Steinmetz to Abraham Steinam..... 120,000

77th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Theodore R. Lyon and wife to Rachel Cohn and another..... 14,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

159 WEST 92D.—Three-story cabinet finished first-class house; reduced to caller; near station; bargain. Others all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME three-story building, corner 17th-av. and Lincoln-place, the finest part of Brooklyn, two blocks from the park; in perfect order; will exchange for Brooklyn or New-York property. Send full particulars to D. KEARK, 38 Washington Market.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of Charles R. Henderson, Esq., Executor of the estate of John C. Henderson, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1889,

At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,

No. 59 Liberty-st.

Choice and valuable improved and unimproved property,

located on

WEST, WOOSTER, GREENE, 11TH, 44TH, 48TH, 52D, 630, AND 72D STREETS,

and on

AVENUES A AND B AND EAST RIVER.

Book maps, terms, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Two left out of thirty houses to rent; No. 142 and 163 West 86th-st.; all built by J. G. Pragne, architect; latest designs. Look at them. Mantel, Vance fixtures; estate rentals 3 years; also, one three-story 20-foot-front for sale in West 67th-st.; open Sunday. POWER, 1,464 9th-av.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

Now and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.

J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st,

NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, late manager Navarro Building.

TRINITY APARTMENTS, 90TH TO 91ST st., 9th-av.—Choice steam-heated apartments for small select families; six rooms and bath; $23 50 to $50. HENRY J. CARR, 1,549 9th-av.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

25 FEET, DECORATED, $42 50.—215 W. 104th-st. Others all prices, near office. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 334 and 50 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,

CORNER 86TH-ST.

Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $1,500; new, perfect all light rooms; marble and iron stairs. Apply on premises, or to FRED'K J. STONE, 60 Broadway.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT.

SMALL BANKING OFFICE

ON FIRST FLOOR OF

ASTOR BUILDING, (10 WALL-ST.)

RENT MODERATE.

Apply to

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE-ST.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS FOR business purposes, an English basement house in East 23d-st., between 4th and Madison aves. Address O. W. B., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Swedish girl, with first-class references, as chambermaid and waitress, or to no general housework in a small family; flat preferred. Call at 322 East 31st-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant as thorough English chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address M. L., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by thoroughly competent young Protestan woman; willing to do marketing; six years' best city references; highly recommended. Address Competent, Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as plain cook; good laundress; would do general work of any kind, or as competent infant's nurse; reference from last employer. Call at 225 West 27th-st, milk store.

COOK.—By competent young Scotchwoman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 153 East 43d-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as fine cook and baker; assist with washing; best city personal reference. Address M. C., 106 West 42d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; eight years' reference. Call at 617 East 35th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day or take washing home; good housecleaner. Call or address 331 West 41st-st., top floor.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced dressmaker would take more engagements by the day; fitting a specialty; altering done; best city reference. Address 1,052 3d-av., jewelry store.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few more customers at home; cut and fit by S. T. Taylor's system. Call or address Mrs. Foley, 407 4th-av., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined young woman, where one servant is kept; can cut and fit for children's dresses; excellent city reference. Call at 923 8th-av., near 55th-st., two flights, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do general housework; good cook and laundress; no objection to country; reference. Call at 129 West 19th-st., first floor, rear, behind plumber's.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser; dressmaker; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; good traveler; best of references. Address R. R., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; experienced; understands her duties; first-class dressmaker and seamstress; fine needlework; city or country; city reference from first families. Address, by letter, 217 West 35th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; will take full charge of wardrobe; wages, $25; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker and hairdresser; seven years' city reference. Address L. M., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; best city reference; wages, $20. Address E. F., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress; public or private; last employer can be seen. Address M. N., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call at 263 West 30th-st., first flight, back.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By refined young woman; very neat sewer; does all kinds family sewing; good darner and mender; can make over; best city reference. Call at 923 8th-av., near 55th-st., two flights, front.

MAID AND LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERmaid and Wait on invalid Lady.—Best city reference. Call at 737 2d-av., first floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; references. Call or address 123 East 31st-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced young woman to grown children; best personal city reference; will assist with light chamberwork. Address D. C., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By a young French girl as nurse to grown-up children and do sewing; best city reference from last employer. Call or address Dantremant, 409 4th-av.

NURSE.—By a young German girl as nurse and seamstress; good city reference. Address A. T., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse, by the week or month; can give good reference. Call or address Miss D. Nurse, 306 East 43d-st.

PARLORMAID.—A lady would like a situation for a first-class parlormaid. Call at present employer's, West 59th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Is good dressmaker; will assist with growing children or light chamberwork; good city reference. Address M. S., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates; good buttonhole maker; neat hand sewer. Address C., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; capable of taking a man's place at waiting; first-class city reference. Address M. L., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; take entire charge of dining room and silver; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a good waitress; assist with chamberwork or do chamberwork and sewing; good reference. Call at 119 West 19th-st., second floor.

WET NURSE.—By respectable married woman as wet nurse; full breast of milk; reference. Call at 216 West 27th-st., Room 3.

MALES.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—Wants position immediately; single man, age 30; most careful about china, glass, wines, &c.; has all the required accomplishments for indoor service; obliging and not afraid of work; highest credentials. Call or address Burnitt, 11 East 34th-st.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; eighteen months' reference; thoroughly understands his duties; lady or gentleman can be seen. Call or address F. Richards, 374 5th-av., present employer's.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By a Frenchman in private family; best city reference. Call or address at present employer's, for two days, 62 West 55th-st.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—By a Frenchman in private family; best city references from New-York and Paris; 13 years in one place. Address Butler, 230 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged on account of family closing house; wife would go as cook or laundress; or would take care of gentleman's place in country; last employer can be seen. Address M. G., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a respectable German; is recommended as a perfectly sober, competent man; ten years' experience; good stylish driver; has excellent city references from last and former employers; city or country. Call or address A. S., 608 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; long experience in the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; best of reference; six years with last employer. Address James, 13 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; city or country. Best reference. Address J. E. H., care of A. W. Scott, Stamford, Conn.

GARDENER.—By an Englishman, single, age 27, as gardener; long experience in orchid growing, roses, stove plants, grapes, kitchen and flower garden. Address care W. H., Box 218 Madison, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—Age 21; can attend furnace fires and wait on table; willing to please; good worker; good reference. Address M. Lynch, 341 West 42d-st.

WAITER OR VALET.—By young colored man as waiter in private family or boarding house or valet to one or more gentlemen; can repair and keep all garments in order; A1 reference. Address, for three days, Rollis, Box 666 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

YOUNG AMERICAN COUPLE (ONE CHILD) would like good home for Winter; man thoroughly understands care of horses, &c.; furnaces; good milker; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; wife good plain cook and housekeeper; wages no object. Call or address Finch, 220 East 82d-st.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A lady's maid, thoroughly experienced and excellent hairdresser, to go to Washington; salary, $25 per month; best references required. Address Mrs. L., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway, giving address of last employer.

MALES.

PRINTER WANTED—To take charge of a newspaper and job office; one who can come well-recommended and thoroughly understands the business. Apply to A. M. Bradshaw, Lakewood, N. J.

WANTED—A first-class salesman with full experience in selling sreekars to the trade in New-York and vicinity; with cash a party a liberal arrangement will be made; state experience. Oreckers, Box 171 Times Office.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES. Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8.

AT THE CHURCH, No. 14 Lafayette-place, near 4th-st., Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach in the morning. Rev. G. H. Cutton will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH, 29th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., will preach at both services.

AT THE CHURCH, 48th-st. and 6th-av., Rev. H. W. Ballantine will preach at both services.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MEMORIAL OF the Rev. Henry Antoes, D. D., will hold its first services in the church, corner of Madison-av. and 66th-st., formerly known as the Church of the Holy Spirit, on Sunday, as follows: 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., holy communion and sermon by the rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton; 4 P. M., choral evening prayer and brief addresses by the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D., rector of St. James's Church, and the rector. Strangers cordially welcomed.

AT COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st-st., near 3d-av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d-st. and Lenox-av.—Rev. G. Hutchinson Smyth, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

AUTUMN LECTURES ON SUCCESSIVE Sunday evenings, by the pastor, Rev. Wesley Reid Davis, D. D., in the Reformed Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., near Henry, Brooklyn. Subject to-morrow evening: "The Vale of Tears," by Gustave Doré. Scriptnre theme, Matt. xx. 28. Morning service at 11 o'clock and on Thanksgiving Day at the same hour, with sermons by the pastor.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, UNION Tabernacle Church, 35th-st., near Broadway.—Sunday afternoon, 3:15; address by the famous and eloquent colored orator, Prof. J. C. Price, President Zion Wesley College, N. C.; subject—"The South as It Is." None should fail to hear our famous brother in black. Choice service of song.

JOSEPH A. BOGARDUS, President.

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AT EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADison-av. and 64th-st.—Rev. J. F. Eidur, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer meetings Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. Strangers invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 12:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

"A MAN OF GOD."—BISHOP SNOW, WHO Arestores the truths of the Bible, perverted by the popular clergy, preaches in the University, Washington-square, at 3 P. M. Come.

AT LENOX-AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, 126th-st., east of Lenox-av.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 5th-av. and 37th-st.—The pastor, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., will preach on Sunday, Nov. 24, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 181st, near 7th-av., Rev. William Warren Olles, Pastor.—Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45. All are invited. Seats free.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th-st., west of 8th-av.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject—"Unsatisfiedness the True Law of Life." Evening—Third lecture on the Book of Job. Subject—"Miserable Comforters, or False Views of Human Suffering." Sunday school 3 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

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CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison-av. and 42d-st.—Holy communion 8:30 A. M.; morning service, 10:30. Rev. Dr. Dix and Rev. Dr. Maynard, Chaplain, will preach to the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., at 11 A. M.; at 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

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CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 65th-st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon, 4 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 7th-av., near 125th-st.—The pastor, Rev. W. D. Engelsman, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

CENTRAL CHURCH, 7TH-AV., NEAR 14th-st., Rev. O. S. Herrwerth, D. D., Pastor.—The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer will preach at 10:45 A. M. on city mission work. All are cordially invited.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. Edward P. Payson will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. All welcome.

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ELEVENTH-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, near 6th-av., Rev. Dr. Bolles, Pastor.—Subjects: 11 A. M., "Worldliness; or, The Vanity Fair of Bunyan and Thackeray"; 7:45 P. M., "The True Significance of the Atonement."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st. William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited. On Thanksgiving Day dinner for the children at 1 o'clock. Public service with glees, recitations, and other interesting exercises in the chapel at 3 o'clock, to which the street poor from 2 till 5 o'clock, for which donations are solicited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Rev. W. T. Sabine preaches 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. Schaeffer speaks for City Missions 7:45 P. M. Service Thanksgiving Day in Madison-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 60th-st., 11 A. M.

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—The pastor, Rev. Hodgins Loosley, will preach next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8; evening subject—"The Life and Prophecies of Daniel." Strangers are invited.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.—Sabbath school 10 A. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. T. W. Anderson, morning at 11, evening at 7:45. Strangers cordially invited.

FULTON-STREET DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING from 12 to 1 o'clock. Come in, rest, and pray. Stop at 5, 6, or 7 minutes, but stay an hour, as four time admits. No. 113 Fulton-st. and 58 Ann-st.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-AV., corner 69th-st.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. I. M. Haldeman, at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 7:45.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 51H-av., corner 12th-st., Rev. Richard D. Harlan, Minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GRACE FREE CHAPEL, 14TH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th aves.—Services on Sunday, Nov. 24, 3:30 P. M. Communion, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., sermons by Rev. George P. Nelson, who will make an address to young men at the evening service.

HUGH O. PENTECOST WILL SPEAK SUNday, 6 P. M., at Masonic Temple, corner 23d-st. and 6th-av. Subject—"The Crime of Owning Vacant Land."

INTERCESSION FOR MISSIONS.—FRIDAY, Nov. 29, was appointed by the General Convention a day of intercession in behalf of missions. Services arranged for by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

Church of the Holy Communion.—Holy communion, with address, at 11 A. M.

St. Bartholomew's Church.—Service, with address by Bishop Brewer and Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, at 8 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Madison-av. and 53d-st.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. In the evening, 8 P. M., the fifth of several sermons on "The Theological Signs of the Times"; subject—"Landmarks of Progress."

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st., Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. George Dana Boardman, Jr., of Boston will preach on Sunday, Nov. 24; services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Cordial welcome to strangers and those without any church home.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., pastor, will preach morning at 11. Rev. Theodore Taylor, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach in the evening at 7:45. Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, EAST 35TH-st., between Park and Lexington aves., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Morning service at 11; sermon by the pastor on "Casting out the Beam." Evening, at 8 o'clock, lecture by the Rev. J. E. Farmelee; subject, "Salvation."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. 1. Primary Union, this day, 2:15, Broadway Tabernacle chapel. Mrs. J. H. Pelhamus, teacher. 2. Teachers' Class, this day, 3:30, in Broadway Tabernacle, Rev. Dr. Schauffler, conductor. 3. Teachers' Class, this evening, 8 o'clk, Madison-Av. Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. Kittredge, conductor. 4. Superintendents' Class, Mr. Ralph Wells, conductor. Tuesday, 4 P. M., in Fulton-St. Chapel. 5. Bible Teachers' Class, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. In Y. M. C. A. Hall, 8 West 125th-st. 6. Teachers' Class, Rev. Dr. Crosby, conductor. Tuesday evenings, 8 o'clk, Chapel of the Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st. 7. Teachers and Parents' Class, Sunday afternoons, 4:30 o'clock, Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church chapel, corner 22d-st. Lesson of the following Sunday, at Sellows' 8 A. M. holy communion; 11 A. M., holy communion and sermon by the rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton; 4 P. M., choral evening prayer and brief addresses by the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D., rector of St. James's Church, and the rector. Strangers cordially welcomed.

AT COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

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FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF

A FATHER'S AWFUL DEED

JAMES SMITH SHOOTS HIS TWO BABIES.

THEN HE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE, BUT THE BULLET GLANCED OFF—HIS WIFE HAD RUN AWAY.

Policeman J. T. Myers was hurrying along toward the Fourteenth-Street Precinct Station House yesterday afternoon when Albrecht Branar rushed up to him and cried out: "Officer, officer, there's a man killing his children over in the Lawrence Flats!"

The policeman rushed over to the flats, 320 East Ninth-street, and broke into a rear dining room on the second floor. A terrible sight met his eyes. A man sat at the back of the room holding an eleven-months-old child in his arms. The baby was moaning and gasping and feebly endeavoring to lift her hand to her father's face. A two-year-old girl, perched in a high chair in the corner, was fast dying. Blood was flowing from a wound just over her heart.

The man with the child in his arms was James Smith, a letter carrier. "I'm trying to kill my babies and myself," he told the policeman. "My wife has left me. That's all."

The rooms in which the children were dying were wrecked. The kitchen table was littered with children's garments, while alongside them were lying some cartridges and a discharged revolver. Officer Myers sent for assistance. An ambulance rattled up from Bellevue. The surgeon walked in, lifted the baby, Mabel Smith, from her high chair in the corner and laid her upon a pillow in the parlor as Officer Myers standing near. She gasped once or twice and died.

The police took Smith away. He walked off like a man in a dream. The dying eleven-months'-old child meanwhile was taken to Bellevue.

James Smith is thirty-five years old. For over five years he has been a letter carrier. His station is "D," and there he has been looked upon as a model man. During the blizzard he was the only man to report for duty at his station. The exposure undermined his health and he has not been a well man since. He married Lizzie Kelly about four years ago, and things seem to have gone wrong with him from the birth of Mabel, the two-year-old child.

A week ago Thursday Mrs. Smith, during her husband's absence, left the home. At night Smith found his rooms deserted by his wife and children. All the portable valuables were gone. Even his savings bank book and $27 dollars of his money had gone with the woman. Last Saturday he reported late for duty at Station D. To his friend, Superintendent Mosier, he said: "My wife has left me." He looked haggard, and evidently had been suffering acutely. Finally this letter came from his wife:

The children are boarding at 507 East Eighty-third-street with a lady named Mrs. Kate Schmidt. You can go there any time and get them. L.IZZIE.

Early yesterday morning the letter carrier visited 507 East Eighty-third-street and took his two children back to Ninth-street. The evident determination of his wife not to return to him increased his despair. He procured the revolver and shot both children. Afterward he attempted to take his own life. The ball struck him in the left side, but glanced off from a trousers button. The child Lizzie continued to cry, and after wheeling Mabel's chair into the corner he sat down with her younger sister in his arms. Officer Myers's advent and the surgeon's coming and his own arrest, an interview with Coroner Schultze, and a journey to the Tombs followed in rapid succession.

"What made you do this, Smith?" the Coroner asked.

"I've nothing to say."

"Where's your wife?"

"She left me a week ago—don't know where she is."

"Why did she leave you?"

"Family quarrel. I was tired of life, and tried to kill the young ones and myself."

From the Coroners' office Smith was escorted to the Essex Market Court and committed for trial. His friend, Superintendent Mosier, accompanied him thither. He has nothing but good to say of the unfortunate man.

The police say Mrs. Smith ran away from her home once before. When, a week ago, she quitted Ninth-street with her children she visited a Mrs. Courtney at 2,057 Third-avenue, whose daughter had been a chum of hers. Mrs. Courtney, when the police found that Mrs. Smith's children had been refused admittence at the Nursery and Child's Hospital at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, told her to take them to Mrs. Schmidt.

Mrs. Smith, the police think, has gone off with a stranger. They do not know just now where to look for her. Last night the child Lizzie was slowly dying at Bellevue Hospital.

DISCIPLINE, INDEED.

According to that Spartanlike Democrat, Thomas Shiels of the Fourth Assembly District, the Democratic State Committee will hold a special meeting some time next month for the purpose of disciplining those members of the County Democracy who were at all instrumental in bringing about the recent coalition between the Republicans and the Countiss. According to Mr. Shiels, Messrs. Grace and Power are the men who particularly are to be read out of the party. There were no Democrats in town last night outside of Mr. Shiels's district who were willing to express an opinion as to whether the Democratic State Committee would resort to such a radical step, but the impression generally prevailed that the discipline would not be very severe or prolonged.

As for Edward Murphy, Jr., the Chairman of the State Committee, who is doing considerable talking nowadays, and some of it very foolish talking at that, he did not care to publicly express himself on the point. It is generally felt that there are enough County Democrats left to take care of the Governor if he undertakes any such foolish action. Discipline is indeed good, but not when suggested by men who sold out the Presidential ticket a year ago.

HONORING THEIR PASTOR.

The officers and members of the Thirtieth-Street Methodist Church tendered their pastor, the Rev. John G. Oakley, and his wife a reception last night at the church, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage and of the completion by Dr. Oakley of a quarter of a century of service in the ministry. A feature of the evening was the baptism by Dr. Oakley of two of his grandchildren. He was assisted in the ceremony by his son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Baraknath. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. J. M. King and Dr. A. J. Palmer. Then a collation was served in the parlor of the church and the minister and his wife received the congratulations of their many friends.

Among those present were William J. Stitt, Edward W. Stitt, John F. Phayre, David Lawson, William Lawson, George W. Forsyth, W. T. La Fetra, J. B. Gardner, the Rev. William E. Ketchum, and the Rev. Bridwell Lane. There were a number of handsome presents of silverware, including a silver tea set of rare design and unique pattern given by the official board of the church.

EX-MINISTER PENDLETON'S ILLNESS.

It was published yesterday in an afternoon paper that a New-York banking house had received a private cablegram that the Hon. George H. Pendleton, ex-United States Minister to Germany, was dying at Brussels of an internal abscess. Mr. Francis K. Pendleton, the ex-Minister's son, said last evening to a reporter of THE TIMES that this statement was an exaggeration. His father, he said, was taken sick at Brussels while on his way home and compelled to remain over there. He was with him at the time, but left him on Oct. 26, then much better. Minister Pendleton was attacked with a disorder of the stomach, which occasioned loss of appetite, but while the doctors were not agreed as to the precise nature of his ailment, none of them suggested anything so serious as an internal abscess. When his son left him Mr. Pendleton was much improved.

TO SUE THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Attorney General Tabor visited Castle Gerden on Wednesday. He made an examination of the books and papers of the Commissioners and decided to bring a one-million-two-hundred-and-twenty-one-thousand-dollar suit against the Treasury Department for the surplus heed money to which the Commission think they are entitled under the contract of Sept. 27, 1883, with the Treasury Department. It was agreed that the Commissioners would take charge of the landing of alien emigrants, provide the necessary interpreters, and have suitable accommodations in hospitals and other public buildings.

Several items have continually been disallowed by the Treasury Department, and these items, amounting to the sum mentioned, will be sued for.

READY FOR A SIXTH TRIAL.

Miss Celia Wilcox of 138 Solo-street, Rochester, N. Y., has written a letter to Secretary Jackson of the Commission of Emigration, which was received yesterday. The letter reads as follows:

DEAR SIR: I saw your advertisement in the *Democrat and Chronicle* wanting a wife for a ranchman. He is just the man I want. I am twenty-six, an Irish Protestant and good looking, brown hair, blue eyes, alone in the world, and want a home.

Write as soon as possible and let me know if he has got a wife or if he has got a brother. I like him. Miss CELIA WILCOX.

P. S.—I have a double-jointed knee, but I guess it don't matter. I have been disappointed in love five times.

This letter is probably in response to the request for a wife sent to Secretary Jackson some days ago by John Cellis of Lathrop, Northwest Territory, Kan.

MEASURES OF REFORM.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER INDICATES WHAT HE WILL DO IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Mr. Roswell P. Flower yesterday indicated in an interview with a reporter for THE TIMES what he would do in the forthcoming session of the National Congress, of which he is a member. He said that although the Democratic Party was in a minority in both branches of the National Legislature, a Representative from the city of New-York might nevertheless anticipate an interesting session and one not devoid of benefit to his constituency. He thought it was an unfortunate fact that in the past the delegation in the House of Representatives from the city of New-York had not been as harmonious and unanimous in sentiment and action as the importance of national legislation to the State and the city would warrant.

A source of strength and a bond of union not previously existing would, in Mr. Flower's opinion, be found the unanimous desire of New-York's citizens to have the World's Fair of 1892 take place within the limits of New-York City. It was within the bounds of reason to expect that the unanimity on this point would be extended to other measures which most affect the State and city both at home and as an important part of the Nation. The bills of particular importance to New-Yorkers in the coming session were those demanding the location of the World's Fair in the city of New-York; a bill appropriating $1,000,000 to finish the Harlem River improvement so that this desirable channel of commerce may be deepened to at least eighteen feet at low water and the wharfage and warehouse facilities of the port of New-York increased by rendering both banks of the Harlem available throughout its entire length; a bill appropriating $2,000,000 to deepen the channel in the harbor of New-York so that vessels drawing twenty-six feet of water or less may enter at any time or at any tide.

"One of the greatest evils of our system of government," said Mr. Flower, "and one which has assumed such proportions that it cannot much longer be endured without danger to our elective system, is the appointment by the Executive of toe innumerable office holders all over the country, whose duties are local, and whose selection should be left to the people of the locality in which these duties are to be performed. The hundred thousand Postmasters, Internal Revenue Collectors, and Custom House officers have been too often and too openly used for the building up of political and personal machines to control nominations and elections, and it is time that such influence should be taken out of the Presidential contest." Mr. Flower continued:

"I have prepared and shall present a bill relegating the selection of Postmasters, Custom House officials, and Internal Revenue Collectors and other minor officers of the Federal Government to the people of the vicinage wherein their duties are performed. Congress should provide, to my opinion, for the election of these officers at stated periods of four years, so as to insure rotation in office, and the only responsibility left to the Executive should be in the power to remove for cause, and in such cases a new election could provide for the successor of the officer so removed.

"Again, it seems important that the Constitution should be so amended as to allow the President the right to veto separate items in appropriation bills. This measure has already been passed in many of the States, and, as is well known, is of the greatest value to the taxpayers of the State of New-York in that it gives a check to the Executive over the extravagance of the legislative body without compelling him while cutting off unnecessary appropriations to at the same time prevent those which are really required. Every year the same scene takes place on the passing of appropriation bills in the House of Representatives. Those who desire particular appropriations for their particular districts will vote for the whole bills unless they contain these provisions, which are in many cases of no account to the whole country.

"Finally, and by no means least important, is to be hoped that some measure of relief from the burden of excessive taxation will be enacted which will reduce taxation to a point where the revenues of the Government will not exceed the wants of economical administration without disturbing the interests of labor or capital."

A YEAR OF GREAT ACTIVITY.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Real Estate Exchange for the year ending Nov. 15, to be submitted to the stockholders at the annual meeting on Dec. 9, will show that the past year was one of great activity. Real estate amounting to $48,943,113 and stocks and bonds amounting to $15,043,131 were sold at auction at the Exchange; office rentals were $30,859 71 and auction room receipts were $21,962 83. The revenues of the Exchange, after paying for the enlargement of the Bureau of Information and for improvements in the auction room, still showed a net increase of more than $5,000 over the revenues of the preceding year.

The Exchange building has steadily advanced in favor for office use. Even the basement was fully rented, yielding $1,300 per year. Owing to the numerous applications for office room with which the Exchange was unable to comply, the Directors are debating whether it is possible to increase the present office room without inconvenience to the Exchange or its tenants. It has been proposed to add at least another floor of offices by slightly raising the present roof, but without changing the front elevation of the building. This would give an additional 4,500 square feet of rentable space, which may be roughly estimated to produce a further income of about $4,000 per annum.

The result of the year's business shows a net profit of $23,000 53, equal to over 4½ per cent. upon the capital, out of which a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent has been declared and $3,000 carried to the credit of the sinking fund toward the redemption of the mortgage. The mortgage is for $80,000 and is carried at 4½ per cent. At one time during the year a movement started to refund this debt in 3 per cent. bonds. Circulars were issued soliciting the co-operation of stockholders. The project did not take well and had to be set aside. Its advocates will probably renew the matter whenever the outlook for its success may become promising.

"MRS. LEDERER" IN TEARS.

SOME OF HER STAGE ASSOCIATES TELL OF HER FONDNESS FOR LARKS.

Several witnesses were examined in the Lederer case yesterday and an adjournment was taken until Monday morning. Samuel Gardiner, a musician, of 219 East Eleventh-street, said that he knew the complainant very well, but never as Mrs. Lederer. Sophie McCormack, a member of the Vandeville Company, said that she knew the plaintiff in England, where she was known as Mrs. Barratt. Eunice Vancé, another "actress," known to the public as "Tottie Coughdrop," said that she had never heard anybody call Miss Chester, the plaintiff, by the name of Mrs. Lederer. She said that she had been one of a party at the Hoffman House which the plaintiff attended in the company of an actor, who took her home at 2 o'clock in the morning. The plaintiff was very careless about making acquaintances. Gentlemen were in the habit of visiting the Chester sisters' dressing rooms on the stage in various towns where the company was playing. It was during a "lark" in the plaintiff's dressing room that Kate Talbot, or "Ginger," sprained her ankle.

Mrs. "Sadie" E. Thompson, keeper of a boarding house on West Twelfth-street at which the Chester sisters used to stop, said that the plaintiff had told her that Lederer had said he would marry her if she would be a good girl. Miss Chester said that during Lederer's absence she had "seen all the sights," and that she would have a good time while he was away. The plaintiff cried at this, and when Lederer loudly asserted that her tears were of the stage order the lawyers got into a hot dispute, which caused Lederer to say that he had not intended that the remark should be heard.

THE THIRD-AVENUE CABLE.

President Lyon of the Third-Avenue Railroad Company sent a communication to Commissioner Gilroy asking permission for the company to begin laying its cables. Mr. Lyon offers to submit the same conditions as were imposed by the Railroad Commissioners as to pavement and repair of streets, reconstruction of sewers, gas pipes, water mains, and the removal of snow from the tracks. There is also a provision that the rate of speed shall not exceed six miles per hour south of Sixth-street nor nine miles per hour north of it. The subject of compensation to the city was not mentioned. The communication was referred to Corporation Counsel Clark.

When the company applied to the Railroad Commissioners some months ago for a permit to lay the cable, Mr. Clark secured a permanent injunction, and now the company must go to the Sinking Fund Commissioners and the Aldermen for permission. Then they will be confronted with the question of compensation.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Mrs. Margaret Burwell, residing at 86 Orchard-street, was found dead in bed at her residence yesterday morning by her housekeeper, who was her sole companion. Mrs. Burwell, who was eighty-three years old, was the widow of Sheldon Burwell, for many years proprietor of a fashionable saloon on Broadway, near Wall-street. It is supposed that the deceased was in possession of quite a large sum of money and securities which were left her by her husband, and Coroner Hanly, who has charge of the case, learning the fact, and also that there were no near relatives, called an agent of the Public Administrator, and together they made a search of the premises. Nothing, however, was found, and the search will be resumed after the funeral. The Public Administrator has taken charge of the house. Death resulted from natural causes.

ON THE HOME STRETCH NOW

THE GUARANTEE IS OVER FOUR MILLIONS.

A PRETTY GOOD DAY FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR—SUGGESTED TO THE MAYOR.

Interest in the subscriptions to the World's Fair guarantee fund continues, and yesterday the sum subscribed passed the four-million-dollar mark and turned into the last million. The grand total, reported from the Chamber of Commerce at 5 o'clock, was $4,060,717. The total for the day, reported from the same source, was $148,770—which is inclusive of $79,720 previously acknowledged in THE TIMES as coming from the Mayor's office and other sources.

The following subscriptions, not previously acknowledged, were received at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday:

By the *State-Listing*		By Wilson Godfrey:	
Louis Schraidt	25	P. M. Dingee & Sons	1,000
Wm. H. Gratz	200	W. P. Youngs & Brother	1,000
By the *Commercial Bulletin*:		Wm. E. Updegrove & Bro	500
U. H. Dudley, additional	200	Felix A. Mulgrew	250
By H. Goldberger:		C. F. Hodson	250
J. Behrmann	100	By M. Mohan's Bank, Brooklyn:	
Aug. F. Beier	100	D. & M. Chauncey	500
Conrad Schlossen	100	C. D. Staples & Co.	250
John M. Muller	100	Providence and Stonington Steamboat Co	5,000
Various subscribers	150	United States Express Co. (T. C. Platt, President)	10,000
By Excelsior Savings Bank:		By S. W. Fairchild:	
George C. Waldo	100	Lassell, Dailey & Co.	1,000
Francis McCabe	25	By R. A. C. Smith:	
R. K. Jackson	100	Sawyer, Manning & Co.	1,000
By *Wall and Express*:		C. H. Russell, Jr.	100
B. Aitman & Co.	10,000	F. B. Jennings	100
F. Pohalski & Co.	500	By Wholesale Grocers' Ass'n:	
F. F. Shepard:		B. T. Sabbitt	5,000
J. V. Dennett	1,000	Alsgood, Rasch & Co.	1,000
Dr. E. P. Miller	500	Hills Brothers	250
Joseph Corbit	100	Valentine, Bergen & Co.	500
By J. Edward Simmons, Treas.:		By Jochmans & Bohn	250
J. E. Simmons	1,000	John G. Hulsberg	200
By W. G. Berlin:		Heissenbuttel, Yeager & Co.	100
Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co.	1,000	Charles H. Oake	50
Thos. De Vindy	100	By Columbia Bank:	
By August Helmont & Co. Collected by Mt. Morris Bank:		Pettit & Reed	500
Officers and Directors of Mt. Morris Bank	10,000	By E. S. Sawtell, A. S. Van Wickis & Co.	500
H. I. Bender, (additional)	4,000	F. A. Potts & Co.	500
Harlem Bridge, Morrisania & Fordham R. R. Co. (H. Spratley, President)	1,000	By John Claflin:	
M'Knight Flintlo Stone Co	500	W. S. Badger & Co.	1,000
Charles E. Depermann	150	Passavant & Co.	1,000
Jas. Kelly's Sons	250	By H. S. Mendelson:	
Richard Day	100	J. Herman & Co.	100
A. Kelly	50	H. B. Rosenthal & Co.	100
G. Pollock	100	L. Michael & Co.	100
John W. Lyon & Sons	100	By L. Windmuller:	
H. C. Babcock, Jr.	100	Charles Graef	2,000
George Santer	150	P. H. Barry & Co.	2,000
O. F. Rime	200	M. L. Hiller & Son	500
		A. Roelker Sons	500
Total Nov. 22, 5 P. M.			$148,770
Previously reported			3,911,947
Grand total			$4,060,717

The amount of the subscriptions through the Mayor's office yesterday was $9,710, received too late to be reported to the Chamber of Commerce. In the letters sent to the Mayor was the following suggestion from Mr. G. E. Manuel:

"When the five-million-dollar guarantee fund is completed you will no doubt call for a popular subscription from the people. I would suggest that 'nickel-in-slot machines,' regulated to receive one-half dollar, silver, and deliver coupon certifying that bearer has subscribed and paid one-half dollar to the fair fund,' be placed in convenient and suitable places to this and other cities.

"One-half dollar is a reasonable amount, and where people desire to subscribe $1 they could drop two halves. This would obtain patronage from a good many people who would not like their names to figure with so modest a sum, and be a simple and convenient method of assisting."

Another correspondent claimed that the reason for the apathy of New-York's millionaires in subscribing was due to the opposition of "leading society" ladies. He thought that the necessary money could be easily raised if the patriotism of these ladies could be aroused sufficiently to have them make an organized movement in aid of the guarantee fund.

The subscriptions at the Mayor's office yesterday were as follows:

Brewster & Co.	$2,000	F. W. Jarvis & Co.	100
E. Mansell & Co.	500	Charles P. Walley	100
S. Oppenheim & Co.	250	Benj. Dickinson	50
Heffron & Phelps	250	William Kohring	50
L. N. Littauer	250	Daniel L. Dowd	50
J. H. Didier & Son	250	P. Boesen	50
Lorillard Refrigerator	200	Yale Ftain Pen Co.	50
Geo. W. Robertson	200	K. V. Aday	25
Peckham Car Wheel Company	200	W. S. Beverlsim	25
Peckham Street Car Wheel Co.	200	L. S. Greenhaum	25
E. Peckham	100	James D. Brown	25
J. W. Brinkmann	100	R. Isaacsen	25
Derby Roll Top Desk	100	Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.	10
John McLean	100	Dinsonbury & Bond	1,000
Simon & Kantman	100	Philip Rohlman	100
The Rendle Co., Limited	100	Alfred E. Willis	100
F. E. Marsland	100	George Shindheim	5
Ter Kulle's Transatlantic Express	100	M. C. Caravatsa	5
Charles A. Mahon	100	Fred. Toussaint	5
Cy. Conusset	100	J. C. Cady & Co.	1,000
Fred'k. S. Young	100	R. Rutter & Son	500
John Keller	100	Rowland & Co.	100
Shepard & Dudley	100	J. Mahon	100
M. F. Schuremen & Co.	100	Marquis Hilliard	50
New-England Wholebone Manufacturing Co.	100	Charles F. Berg	10
		P. Seed	50
		Louis Smith	5
		Abm. W. Moynihan	100
		J. Hanson Craig	5
		Samuel A. Kraus	100
		Geo. D. McGauran	25

The preliminary expense fund also received some attention yesterday, the sum of $4,850 being subscribed as follows:

Marcellus Hartley	$200	E. J. Jerzmanowski	$500
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., on account of conditional subscription of $1,000	500	John Fox	250
Hugh N. Camp	100	James A. Constable	200
John G. Moore	500	Lucien C. Warner	200
William L. Davis	500	Hitchcock, Darling & Co.	200
Wager Swayne	100	John J. McCook	250
Singer Sewing Machine Company	250	Henry F. Dimock	250
Charles A. Schieren	250	John Stephenson Co., Limited	300
		Richard S. Hayes	100
		L. J. Callanan	100

Charles S. Higgins also sent by letter $100 to the preliminary expense fund. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the World's Fair has been called for next Tuesday afternoon in its offices in THE TIMES Building.

The attitude of the American Museum of Natural History toward the Exposition may be considered as identical with that of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which recently adopted resolutions expressing a desire to aid the movement. That the two museums will act together in the matter is shown in the following letter, which Secretary Foord yesterday received from John Wilmer Wiser, Assistant Secretary of the American Museum of Natural History:

"The President requests me to notify you that the following-named gentlemen—Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William E. Dodge, and Morris K. Jesup—have been designated as the committee to represent this institution in all matters in which the American Museum of Natural History may be brought into connection with the exposition of 1892.

"You will please observe that the members of this committee, so far as the first three named, are the same as those appointed on behalf of the Metropolitan Museum. This action was had in view of the fact that the interests of both museums are largely and closely allied, and the appointments as decided upon seemed specially desirable."

President William L. Strong of the Central National Bank yesterday wrote to the Committee on Site and Buildings offering for the use of the exposition on reasonable terms sixteen lots on Morningside Heights. Four of the lots are on the east side of Tenth-avenue, near One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; ten are on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Tenth and Morningside-avenues, and two are on the east side of Morningside-avenue, near One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

Emilie Howes offered, through Reuben Wing Howes, Jr., three lots in Ninety-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

J. W. Jones wrote that he had four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 100 feet west of the Grand Boulevard, and one lot on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 175 feet west of Morningside-avenue, which he would rent to the exposition for taxes, assessments, and 5 per cent. on a fair valuation.

A NEW MISSIONS HOUSE.

The committee to promote the erection of a church missions house in this city announce that they have secured a plot of ground on Fourth-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, adjoining the property of Calvary Church, on which they hope to be able to erect a building which will provide suitable arrangements for the society and sufficient space for renting to yield a considerable revenue. The cost of the ground and proposed building is estimated at $200,000, and the committee now ask that men and women of means unite in subscribing the needed amount. Subscriptions can be sent to the Rev. William S. Lacroix, 22 Bible House, the Secretary of the committee.

PAWNBROKER HARFELD SENTENCED.

David Harfeld, the Richmond (Va.) pawnbroker who was convicted of bigamy in the Court of General Sessions, was brought up for sentence before Recorder Smyth yesterday. Harfeld ten years ago married Julia Harlen. Last September he married Sarah Marx at 60 Monroe-street. On his trial he claimed that the latter ceremony was one of betrothal.

Harfeld's lawyer said yesterday that Harfeld was not a rich man and that since the trial creditors had seized upon his property. Recorder Smyth sentenced him to three years and eight months in prison.

TALK ABOUT EGYPT.

GOOD THINGS SAID OF THE KHEDIVE—AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The Hon. John Cardwell of Houston, Texas, who for the past four years has represented this Government as Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at the Egyptian Court, was in this city a few days ago and gave a TIMES reporter some interesting incidents of his stay in Cairo. He said:

"Tewfik is a model Prince. He is out of debt, and was the first to curtail his household expenses when the drains upon the Treasury made it necessary to reduce the national expenditure. Indeed, it is difficult to think of him as the son of his extravagant father, Ismail, who was deposed and is now living in exile near Constantinople. He never smokes, is the husband of one wife, has neither slaves nor harem, is simple in his tastes, and, though a devout Mussulman, is a member of a sect which believes in progress. He has established in Cairo a school for girls and has abandoned many of the barbarous religious rites which oppressed the people. He is a good French scholar and has acquired some knowledge of the English language. In the education of his sons and in the selection of their tutors and travels he has shown a liberality of mind not very common among Mussulmans."

Mr. Cardwell's family accompanied him to Egypt, and his two daughters were educated in Cairo. The young ladies speak French (the Court language) and Arabic fluently, and the older has developed considerable artistic talent. A painting which she executed of an Egyptian beggar was offered a place in the National Art exhibit of this city.

Our Government pays its representative at Cairo an annual salary of $5,000. This is the lowest income received by any foreign representative at the Khédive's Court. Holland comes next in pays her Ambassador $7,500, while England and France each pay its representative $25,000 annual salary. Ours is the only Government that does not own an Embassy house. The Parliament of Great Britain has appropriated the sum of £100,000 for the erection of a new Embassy building; but the Ministers, not being satisfied with this sum, are waiting for a further appropriation of £20,000.

The pious "Colonel" Elliott F. Shepard of this city urged upon Mr. Cardwell during the first year of his residence in Cairo the duty of extending Christianity amoog the people of the East. Mr. Cardwell replied that there was a mission school in Egypt doing a great work for the Christian cause, but at present it was hampered for want of funds. Any contribution by Mr. Shepard or his friends would help on the way to this mission. No reply was ever received to this letter.

During his stay in New-York Mr. Cardwell called upon ex-President Cleveland and then started for his home in Texas, where he has large interests in cotton lands.

THE FATAL GAS JET.

LOW-BURNING FLAMES EXTINGUISHED BY THE VARIABLE PRESSURE.

Whether the deaths of J. Henry Beard, the artist, and Ferdinand Bancan, the wine grower, both of which were by asphyxiation in their hotels, were the results of their own carelessness or of design, or were brought about by accidents for which they were not responsible, are mysteries, which, perhaps, may be impossible of solution. But some of the residents of Brooklyn are complaining of a condition of things which may afford an explanation of both of these fatalities, and which, if not corrected, may result in further mortalities of a similar character.

A householder out in the Twenty-fifth Ward hailed a TIMES reporter yesterday and said to him: "I think you ought to sound a note of warning through THE TIMES about the dangerous condition of our gas system over here. Those two deaths from asphyxiation over in New-York this week are likely to be repeated on a large scale over here one of these nights unless the authorities interfere with the utterly reckless negligence of the gas companies. Let me give you an example. You know I live in a two-story and basement house in one of the conventional brownstone rows up here. Well, last Saturday night my family retired to the parlor floor after dinner, leaving the gas in the dining room and kitchen, which are in the basement, turned low. The gas in the parlors several times in the course of the succeeding two or three hours burned very low for a few seconds at a time. It would slowly fade away until but a faint blue flame appeared and then flare up again. One of the jets in a bedroom on the upper floor had been lit and turned low early in the evening, also. Well, when the folks got ready to retire, my wife went down stairs to close up the house, and upon opening the dining room she was nearly floored by her sudden contact with a volume of gas that filled the room. She quickly opened the doors and windows, front and rear, and after a few moments of airing it a match and found that gas was hissing from the jets in the dining room and kitchen. My daughter found the same condition of things in her sleeping apartment. That night the gas was not allowed to burn in our sleeping rooms.

"On Sunday night the gas acted in the same way, the jet in the kitchen going out as before. I am told that this comes from the flooding of the gas mains with water. Some of my neighbors have complained of the same condition of things in their houses. You can readily see how dangerous this is, and how it might be fatal to many people if allowed to go unattended to. There was a case of asphyxiation at a Coney Island hotel last Summer that was attributed to deficient pressure on the gas supply, and it may be that the deaths in New-York were due to a similar defect in the gas system over there."

MAYOR GRANT AS A WITNESS.

HE HELD STOCK IN A TOBOGGAN COMPANY WHICH IS BEING SUED.

Mayor Grant passed an uneasy half hour yesterday in the witness chair in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Allen and a jury. He was called to give his testimony in a suit brought on behalf of Miss Frances E. Demarest to recover $25,000 damages for injuries received on the toboggan slide at Fleetwood. Miss Demarest was at the time a student in the Normal College. She claims that in a collision on the slide on Jan. 20, 1888, her ankle was broken and her nervous system so shattered that she was obliged to give up her studies, and has since been an invalid. Her father, as guardian, brought the suit against Mayor Grant, Sheriff James A. Flack, Alfred De Cordova, Frank Hardy, and Gabriel Case.

It is claimed by the defense that the toboggan slides were put up and operated by the American Winter Carnival Company, and that the defendants bought stock in the company after it was organized and incorporated, and were not in any way the organizers of it. The answer denies that the concern was a joint stock company.

Mayor Grant, in answer to the questions of his counsel, W. Bourke Cockran, and of Seaman Miller, counsel for Miss Demarest, declared that he had got most of his information about toboggan slides from a Mr. Reid, a gentleman from Canada, who knew all about the subject. He thought the scheme was a good one, and told Mr. Reid if he would get it in operation he would take some of the stock. He had no idea at the time he bought the stock that he was incurring any liability. The New-York Driving Club had no interest in the affair, but the members of the club enjoyed its usual advantages and had free access to the slides. In fact, the members of the club were to have the fun.

"And the others were to have the money!" said Bourke Cockran.

"That was it," replied the Mayor.

The trial will be continued Monday.

THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

A prominent delegate to the International Maritime Conference, speaking of the prospects of a completion of the work of that body, said he believed that the members from all but the most distant nations would be able to eat their Christmas dinners at home.

Secretary Blaine will give a dinner at the Normandie next Tuesday night to the delegates to the International Meritime Conference.

AN AGGRAVATING sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old-time remedy for bronchial and pulmonary affections.—*Advertisement.*

AFTER DINNER take one of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS and you will be free from sour rising of food from the stomach. Try them and be convinced.—*Advertisement.*

Opera Glasses.

Attention is asked to a wholly new and fresh stock of Opera Glasses, bearing the name of this house, in mountings of silver, pearl, and leather, and in attractive sizes and forms.

A specially full variety is offered of the "Russian" glasses, with the largar, more convenient eye pieces, at low prices.

Also a good variety of silver holders or handles for opera glasses.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING MADISON SQUARE, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th & 26th Streets.

A. H. KING & CO.,

627 and 629 Broadway.

WE ARRANGE ESPECIALLY FOR TO-DAY A SALE THAT COMBINES ALL THE DESIRABILITY THAT SUCH OFFERS SHOULD POSSESS. THESE GARMENTS ARE MARKED DOWN FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT. THEY ARE WELL MADE. THEY ARE STYLISH AND ARE CUSTOM MADE.

THE SUITS ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE PRODUCTS OF OUR SHOPS, BEING SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR CUSTOM TRADE.

THE OVERCOATS ARE SWELL GARMENTS OF IMPORTED TEXTURE, SILK, SATIN, AND CASSIMERE LINED.

Suits and Overcoats.

IMPORTED CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, silk or satin lined; manufacturer's prices, $22, $25, and $28; during these two days at	$15.00
ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, silk, satin, or cassimere lined; manufacturer's prices, $23, $25, and $30; during this two days' sale at	15.00
MEN'S IMPORTED CASSIMERE AND CHEVIOT SUITS; manufacturer's prices, $20 and $25; during these two days at	15.00
MEN'S ELEGANT DRESS SUITS, cassimeres and worsteds; manufacturer's prices, $32, $35, and $38; during this sale at	18.00
MEN'S SUPERB EVENING FULL-DRESS SUITS, silk or satin lined; manufacturer's prices, $37 to $40; for two days at	18.00
FOREIGN PLAID CAPE COATS, long capes, cassimere lining; manufacturer's prices, $38 and $45; during these two days at	18.00
MEN'S ELEGANT IMPORTED SUITS, SACKS, AND CUTAWAYS; manufacturer's prices, $48, $50, and $55; during this sale at	20.00
"ORLOWSKY" KERSEYS AND "ROTINE" BEAVER OVERCOATS, plain or quilted, silk or satin lining; manufacturer's prices, $48 and $50; during this sale at	20.00
CARR'S ENGLISH MELTON OVERCOATS, quilted silk or satin lining; all stylish shades; manufacturer's prices, $50 and $55; during this sale at	20.00

NOTE.—Our line of Cape Coats, black and other popular shades, of swell textures, ranging in price from $15 to $30, is the handsomest assortment in the city.

Men's Trousers.

MEN'S CUSTOM-MADE TROUSERS	$4.50
MEN'S TAILOR-MADE TROUSERS	5.00
MEN'S CHEVIOT TROUSERS	2.85
MEN'S ALL-WOOL TROUSERS	3.85

Boys' Clothing.

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, fashionable designs	$2.38
BOYS' ALL-WOOL PLAY AND SCHOOL SUITS	3.68
BOYS' IMPORTED SUITS, three pieces	4.75
BOYS' LONG PANTS SUITS, imported texture	5.35

Men's Fine Shoes.

MEN'S FRENCH CALF Hand-Sewed Shoes, *$3.00;* WORTH $6.50.



OUR LINE OF MEN'S SHOES IS MOST COMPLETE AND STYLISH. OUR PRICES ARE A PLEASANT SURPRISE TO ALL. THE VALUES ARE THE GREATEST OFFERED BY ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

THE SHOE SHOWN ABOVE IS ESPECIALLY DESIGNED TO TAKE THE PLACE OF HIGHEST GRADE CUSTOM WORK, IS OF THE FINEST MATERIAL AND FINISH THAT CAN BE PRODUCED, AND IS WARRANTED FULLY EQUAL TO ANY CUSTOM-MADE THAT ARE SOLD FROM $8 TO $10. THEY ARE IN EVERY STYLE AND FORM.

MEN'S FRENCH CALF HAND-SEWED, BUTTON OR BALMORAL; WORTH $6.50	$3.00
MEN'S FRENCH CALF HAND-SEWED CONGRESS GAITERS; WORTH $6.50	3.00
MEN'S PATENT-LEATHER HAND-SEWED SHOES, IN BUTTON LACE O

O'BYRNE DIDN'T APPEAR

THERE WAS A CERTIFICATE THAT HE WAS ILL.

SO THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS DEVOTED THEMSELVES TO EXAMINING MR. THOMPSON.

It was the intention of the Commissioners of Accounts and the Corporation Counsel to round up yesterday "Tim" Shea's story of how the oysterman at the foot of Charles-street were "bunkoed" out of $13,000 as disclosed in the developments of the Dock Department investigation. They had issued a subpœna for Col. John O'Byrne, the lawyer to whom witnesses testified the $13,000 was paid to influence legislation at Albany. Subpœna Server Redmond called at the Colonel's house, 217 East Thirty-first-street. Mrs. O'Byrne came to the door, and on learning the nature of the business said that her husband was too ill to be seen. He had received a sndden shock and was under a physician's care.

Mrs. O'Byrne did not say whether it was a mental or physical shock the Colonel had sustained. A formal certificate would be made out, she said, not only for the commission but for use in court cases.

It was learned that Col. O'Byrne was at his office in the Stewart Building until 4 P. M. on Thursday, and that he was "not in" at the house during the evening. Wednesday afternoon he was at a funeral in Brooklyn, and that evening he attended a court-martial proceeding in the Ninth Regiment Armory in West Twenty-sixth-street. He was seen there by a TIMES reporter, and never looked better. He refused to make a statement about the big fee paid him, and said if the commission wanted him they knew how and where to find him.

It was late yesterday afternoon when the Colonel's son handed an affidavit to the Commissioners of Accounts. It was a peculiar document, so peculiar that young Mr. O'Byrne expressed the hope that it would not be shown to the reporters. The affidavit purported to be by Dr. Thomas F. Joyce, a practicing physician at 317 East Thirty-first-street. He affirms "that he has been attending John O'Byrne at his residence; that this morning he was suffering great pain from a severe attack of sciatica; that said O'Byrne is confined to his bed and room, and is utterly unable, and will be for a few days, to leave his house; that he is incapacitated from attending to any business whatsoever."

The affidavit was sworn to before Robert O'Byrne. He is the Colonel's son. Dr. Joyce is the Colonel's son-in-law and lives in the Colonel's house. Under the circumstances the investigating commission felt constrained to grant Col. O'Byrne leave of absence until next week.

Inspector Byrnes was a conspicuous figure about the office of the Commissioners of Accounts before the proceedings of the day were formally begun. As usual, the Inspector looked wise and kept his mouth shut. Oysterman Housman was present, pale and nervous, and for about an hour was closeted with the officials.

Having failed to get Col. O'Byrne as a witness, the examiners recalled Dock Commissioner Cram. He was asked about the Dock Board's action on July 1, 1889, setting aside the south side of Pier 54 for the exclusive use of the oystermen. He said the proceedings were entirely regular. The first he knew about it was when Boyle told him about the passage of the law for the oystermen. Subsequently a certified copy of the act was brought to him by Boyle, who urged the immediate adoption of the resolution called for by the act, because the oystermen were anxious to have certain improvements made in order to facilitate their business. Mr. Cram was satisfied and told Boyle he would consider the resolution setting aside Pier 54. The witness saw Boyle and O'Byrne in President Poet's room prior to the action of the board. His impression was that Col. O'Byrne never made an argument before the board. The resolution was probably drafted by the Secretary or his assistant. He did not know at whose motion the resolution was adopted.

Charles Miller, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Dock Board, testified that he drafted the resolution by direction of President Post. Col. O'Byrne, Boyle, and Shaffer were active in behalf of the application to have the south side of Pier 54 set aside for the exclusive use of the oystermen. After the action of the board the witness drew up the resolution, but it was not satisfactory to Messrs. Boyle and O'Byrne. They wanted it to read so as to include old Pier 54. This would set aside the property standing in the names of Thomas and Richard Moore. The witness did not think he had any authority to make the amendment. He went into President Post's room and got his permission to make the alteration. It was, therefore, made by order of Commissioner Post, not by order of the board. The corrected resolution was handed to Boyle and O'Byrne.

Frederick P. Thompson, the surveyor of the Dock Department, was recalled to enlighten the commission further about the workings of his bureau and the big dredging contracts. He said that he went into the department nine years ago. The city then ordered two dredges and twelve scows. These were rented by the Union Dredging Company while the city was paying them for dredging. He estimated that the city had not lost anything by allowing the Union Dredging Company to use the dredging plant. On the other hand, the city was in debt $6,500 when he came to the office, in 1876. In that year the two dredges cost $50,000. They were in use by the Dock Department three years. The chief engineer of the department estimates that the Union Company has paid the city $38,000 rent for the two dredges. They were sold finally for $3,000, making a total revenue to the city of $41,000.

The Corporation Counsel pressed the witness for an estimate as to the profits of the Union Dredging Company since he went into the department. Mr. Clark had been furnished with this transcript of the company's account by Chief Clerk Moon of the Dock Department, the statement being for the period from May, 1879, to April 30, 1889:

1880	$47,567 31	1885	$34,825 63
1881	133,892 80	1886	19,948 90
1882	215,090 88	1887	83,240 10
1883	176,028 09	1888	152,023 70
1884	114,924 80	1889	155,517 95
Total			$1,154,081 86

Mr. Thompson could not give an approximation of the profits of the Union Dredging Company. During the past nine years the contracts awarded outside the company aggregated not to exceed $120,000. He did not suppose the Union or any other company would undertake to carry on business on an annual loss. He said he had entire charge of the city's dredging, yet he could not tell what the city had spent. He supposed everything was all right so long as the Union Dredging Company got the contract; it was a reliable company. Did he know of any dredging contracts being awarded to other firms? Yes, to the Atlantic Dredging Company, Henry Dubois's Sons, and Morris & Cummings. He knew there was no direct competition among the dredging concerns, and had known it for years. He had discussed the subject with Chief Engineer Greene and Assistant Engineer Nichols, but had never made any recommendations in the matter. His own opinion was that the city could not do the dredging as cheaply as the contractors.

Mr. Thompson said he was not surprised to learn that in one year eleven requisitions were issued for dredging at one slip. These all went on a contract of the Union Dredging Company. It was done for convenience. He rarely gave out a requisition for dredging more than 20,000 cubic yards in a slip at any one time. This "splitting" system enabled the Union Dredging Company to get pay quickly on the Treasurer's orders. It is the constant practice of the department to split the Treasurer's orders for the Union Dredging Company.

Mr. Thompson estimated that the Union Dredging Company made a profit of $107,000 in 1888. Was there anything to prevent the city from earning the profits of the Union Dredging Company? No good reason. Did he know why the company was allowed to make it at the expense of the city? He did not.

"Did you ever hear remarks in effect that the dredging company had a soft snap?" he was asked.

"I have, but I never saw where the snap came in."

"Don't you think a concern that can clear $107,000 a year has a soft snap?"

"I should like to make it myself."

The Surveyor said the only check the department had on the Union Dredging Company was the Inspector. He might report that six scows had gone to sea when only three had gone as a matter of fact. The department, he confessed, had no reliable check on the company. He also admitted that when dredging was to be done the quantity was largely guesswork on his part. He could not say that he was paid by the city to make guesses, but it was a convenient and easy way to make estimates.

Mr. Clark asked the witness what was his familiar with his duties as Secretary Kemble was. He replied that he would resign if he wasn't. He said it was his duty to make soundings for estimates, but he never made any for mud dredging. During the first year he made about 10 per cent of the drill soundings.

Mr. Thompson said he did not have a bank account, but he was making payments on a house and lot at Rutherford, N. J. He was not sure that his wife had a bank account. Finally he said he would swear she did not have one. She had one in 1881 in Morristown, N. J., but he did not remember the name of the bank.

The investigation was adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Dock Commissioner Matthews made a statement yesterday to a TIMES reporter. He said: "In reference to any money that was raised by the Oystermen's Association I never knew anything about it except as developed in the investigation. Mr. Walker, Mr. Boyle nor Mr. O'Byrne ever paid or promised to pay, directly or indirectly, verbally or otherwise, any money in connection with the bill in question.

"With regard to Frank Phelps's pier on the East River I have to say that six or eight months before his first lease expired notice was given him to repair the pier. He sailed here on several occasions and nominated that lease much as his lease was about to expire, we ought not to exact the repairs from him. We insisted otherwise. After some controversy I did say to Mr. Roche, attorney for Mr. Phelps, that if the latter did not want that pier he might not take advantage of his option to renew the lease if he saw fit, and that the New-York and Northern Railroad, of which Collector Erhardt was Receiver, would give this department $15,000 a year for the use of the pier and make the repairs too, and that I had no doubt that the company would also pay Roche for any charges he had against Phelps for his services. I said this because Phelps had taken the pier at $9,000 a year for a certain number of years, with a right of renewal at $11,000, and that I understood that he had sublet the pier to the railroad for $15,000, for which sum the city would, of course, be glad to let it, instead of letting Phelps get it at $11,000.

"In regard to my accounts, I would say that I have collected about $6,500,000, and I challenge the Commissioners of Accounts to say whether I have not deposited every dollar to the credit of the city in the Importers and Traders' Bank. As to the reflection cast upon my son, I have deducted from his salary $450, and I only kept him here in view of the large amounts of money involved, and because I regarded him as an honest man.

"When I came to this department in 1885 I found it was paying 30 cents a cubic yard for dredging. Believing that that was more than it was worth, I sent to various persons to learn what they would charge for the work. I received a bid 7 or 8 cents per yard less than we were paying, whereupon I ascertained that a contract had been made with the Union Dredging Company at 30 cents per cubic yard. This was the first I knew of the contract, and, after considerable conversation with Mr. Loomis, who represented the company, and my threatening to take measures to abrogate the contract, he agreed to modify it so as to make the price 20 cents per cubic yard. Even after this I took estimates, and there was only one occasion in which there was a bid below 20 cents. Otherwise the Union Dredging Company was always the lowest bidder. The dredging costs the city about $100,000 annually.

"I would say, with regard to statements made by Mr. Cram, that he has repeatedly been heard to say that this was the most efficiently conducted department in this city.

"It is true that I announced myself as a member of Tammany Hall. I have been such since last June, but I do not seek for any immunity on that ground. I merely stated it to show that it was improbable that I should take any reflection upon Tammany Hall, seeing that I was a member of it and had voted its tickets for the last two years."

STILL SIGHTSEEING.

THE SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS VISIT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

About three hundred and fifty members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and guests visited the extensive works of the Singer Manufacturing Company and the Baheock and Wilcox Boiler Works at Elizabethport, N. J., yesterday, and it is safe to say that a more interested and onrious crowd had never inspected the works. The steamer Lanra A. Starin conveyed the excursionists to their destination, which was reached about noon, and for four hours the mechanical experts reveled in intricate machinery and work in all stages of progress under the guidance of Mr. Edwin Bartlett, Treasurer of the company.

The system of the factory was much admired, based, as it is, on making the best article for the least money, and the novelties in labor-saving machinery caused much favorable comment by the visitors. Particularly was this the case as to the pneumatic hammers, the holder-ons and to the gauges for testing the accuracy of machine construction, where a variation of a thousandth part of an inch causes a rejection of the part. The drilling and reaming tools also attracted considerable attention, while the visitors were filled with admiration at the machinery for the swaging, pointing, grooving, hardening, and shank grinding of machine needles.

During the homeward trip the Governing Council of the society held a meeting with closed doors, at which the attitude of the society toward the proposed World's Fair in 1892 was warmly discussed. The meeting ended by the passage of a resolution declaring that the society did not feel called upon to advise as to the selection of a locality for the holding of such a fair.

To-day the members of the society will visit and inspect the City of Paris of the Inman Line, under the leadership of W. H. Doran, of the society, after which inspection lunch will be served on board by courtesy of the Inman Company. A visit to the United States Assay Office will also be made during the day by invitation of Dr. H. G. Torrey, Assayer.

E. BERRY WALL'S POVERTY.

HIS LAWYER SAYS THAT BLOOD CANNOT BE DRAWN FROM A BEET.

The hearing in the matter of E. Berry Wall's unpaid tailor's bill was continued yesterday afternoon before Referee Myers. In two hours Mr. Well answered just thirteen questions out of fully two hundred propounded to him. The hearing has after eight months of tedious existence developed into a perfect farce, and the question whether Mr. Wall is able to pay his tailor's bill seems to be buried beneath an effort to hold his alleged poverty up to ridicule. All that was got ont of Mr. Wall yesterday was the fact that he owned no other jewelry than that which he wore—a Waterbury watch, a small scarfpin, and a pair of sleeve links. He acknowledged that he had two canes, but said that these, with his jewelry, did not have an aggregate value of $200.

The counsel of E. Berry objected to about every question put, and finally said in exasperation:

"Mr. Wall has given abundant testimony that he has no property. You cannot draw blood from a beet."

Asked to spell "beet," in order that it might appear properly on the record, Lawyer Stewart assured the referee that it was spelled with a "double e" and not with "an ea." Then he added:

"You have been hammering away at this hearing for eight months, when two days should have finished it. You have a right to ask Mr. Wall any questions as to his property, but not to hold him up to ridicule by repeated impertinent questions, and I'm going to see if I cannot put a stop to it. You are evidently trying to worry us into some sort of a compromise, and I'm going to see if I cannot put a stop to it."

The hearing was adjourned for two weeks.

CHEATING AT CARDS.

A MATTER WHICH HAS CAUSED EXCITEMENT AMONG MILITARY MEN.

ST. JOHNS, Quebec, Nov. 22.—A scandalous affair that occurred at the barracks here on Sunday last has given rise to a good deal of bad feeling among military men, and may result in breaking up the mess. It appears that after dinner the commandant, with some of his officers and a few civilian members of the mess, settled down to a quiet game of poker. One of the civilians, a man who has more then once been a candidate for Mayor of the town and who had a narrow escape from being elected last time, had a run of luck and raked in the dollars in a way that made the officers open their eyes.

Lieut. Bouverie set himself to watch the eneplcions individual and detected him in the act of changing a card he held in his hand for another which he was holding between his knee and the table. With a bound he was upon the cheat, and, seizing him by the collar, he dragged him back from the table and drew out the concealed card, which he exposed to the whole company. A fight ensued and resulted in the civilian being ejected and formally expelled from the mess.

Had the matter ended there it might have been hushed up, but the commandant, Col. O'Connell, insisted on reinstating the civilian despite the indignant protests of the officers, who can imagine no other reason for this action than that the commandant is under pecuniary obligations to the man. The officers have no hope of redress from the Militia Department, as the culprit is a strong Conservative, an active worker at elections, and a stanch friend of the Minister, Sir Adolphe Caron.

Lieut. Bouverie, who exposed the fraud, is the famous English shot who came ont here some years ago to compete with Capt. Bogardus, but was prevented by his hand being crippled by a severe attack of rheumatism.

A DISPUTED POINT SETTLED.

Another conference was held yesterday between committees of engineers and other employes of the Erie Railroad and Manager E. B. Thomas in regard to the new rules that the railroad companies had required its men to sign. After the conference it was announced that the last point of difference between the company and the men had been satisfactorily settled. The company had insisted that conductors, engineers, brakemen, flagmen, and firemen must undergo examination in writing, and to this the employes strennously objected. At yesterday's conference the company yielded on this point, and examinations henceforth are to be either oral or in writing. Several firemen said yesterday that they would never consent to undergo examinations in writing.

THETA DELTA CHI CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—At the Theta Delta Chi Convention yesterday Epsilon Charge of Yale announced a gift of $1,000 from Frederick Carter, a member of that charge and Treasurer of the Grand Lodge. This charge has received subscriptions for the building of a new temple to the amount of several thousand dollars. The charge of Amherst College reported the purchase of a new charge house, and several other charges reported improvements in their accommodations.

RAIN SPOILS THE SPORT

THE HUNTERS ARE GROWLING AT THE WEATHER.

DUCK SHOOTING IN GREAT SOUTH BAY AND ELSEWHERE—GREAT BAGS OF SQUIRRELS REPORTED.

The hunting fraternity are still finding fault with the weather, and the prospect is that they will have ample opportunity to continue it to the end of the season. There is little over a month left for sport with the gun near the city, for the holiday season is not utilized for hunting to any extent. Home reunions and gatherings occupy all attention and the weather is apt to be bad for extended trips.

Quail and rabbit shooting is likely to continue about the same as at present up to the close of the open season. There have been few fair hunting days, and of course this weather is for the good of the game. Out in the middle of Long Island many quail have been killed by experienced hunters. The birds have mostly found their way into the markets and were shot by local gunners, who care more for the money they receive for them than the sport of working for the fast fliers.

The elegantly-attired sportsmen are not having so much luck, as the birds, while comparatively few, are keeping close cover. Even in the preserves the crash of the shell is not heard frequently, and when it does occur signifies rather the downfall of a rabbit or graceful gray squirrel than of game birds. Woodcock are few and far between, and of course within sixty miles of the city a partridge is a rarity.

By going up into Sullivan County and the section back of the Catskills some fair partridge shooting can be obtained. Birds received in the markets from that section are plump and fat. Just now they are found among the climps of hemlock and fir trees or picking up small acorns. Along the Neversink River fine birds have been shot, though the number of hunters has not been great. Pennsylvania is furnishing its usual quota all through the North Woods and Adirondacks, and further east in the big Maine woods, which are sought by the Boston grouse shooters, the same word of fair shooting has been received, showing that the early cold rains did not affect the partridge as they did the quail.

Another feature of the Fall shooting in the Eastern States has been the abundance of squirrels. Near Norwich, Conn., not long since, one hunter came in with thirty-two, which is remarkably good shooting in these parts. All through New-Hampshire and Vermont the little jumpers have been found in every likely spot, and thousands have been shot. Even on Long Island squirrel shooting was better than it has been in several years, while in the Blue Ridge region there was a regular epidemic of blacks and grays. It is to be hoped that next year will see a further increase, for no more delightful sport can be asked for in the way of small game than picking squirrels from the top of a hickory tree.

New-England hunters are mourning the scarcity of wild pigeons, which years ago used to be in abundance, and formed one of the most interesting marks for the gunner. Flocks of them were accustomed to haunt the buckwheat and stubble fields, while in the woods they would be found huddled together on the branches of dead trees. Fine pluck fellows they were, and for eating could not be excelled. The flights would sometimes last for three or four weeks. Often they would sit so closely on a branch that one discharge of the fowling piece would bring down half a dozen. Little is heard of wild pigeons in the Middle and Southern States from various parts of the country leave out the wild pigeons. The only substitute is the Carolina dove, which haunts Long Island and New-Jersey. They have the pigeon's soar, swift, irregular flight, but when killed are found to be little fellows, with bodies not much bigger than an egg.

Duck hunters on the Great South Bay have had no reason to complain during the week, and battery shooting has been attended with success. On one or two mornings the flocks are said to have contained thousands of ducks. This is the old time, when they used to set up on the surface of the water like forests of teupina. Broadsides were then poured into them from batteries, and sometimes two or three, or even half a dozen, would fall over at once shot. The species on the bay now are mostly the broadbills, and the everlasting coots which have increased to a serious degree. One is also a neat black duck of good eating quality.

Many duck hunters are now down on the Maryland, Virginia, and Carollua waters playing havoc with the docks, for that section is the best for the gunners with plenty of time to visit. What the local laws do not hamper them the shooting is almost certain. At Havre de Grace the word is that canvas-backs and red heads are scarce. This is owing to the lack of wild celery and other eatable edibles for the web-footed family. Dnoks are rather partionlar as to their eating, and must have choice plants.

The advisability of planting celery for the benefit of wild ducks is now being discussed by sportsmen. Many celery grounds in the South have become exhanested, and the result has been that the favorite ducks, canvas-backs and red heads, are not coming in to their feeding grounds. A correspondent of *forest and stream* gives directions for making new celery beds, which enthusiastic duck hunters are swinging a little bay property or rights will do well to try. The celery will do well in fresh water, and small ponds so planted will attract the dnoks.

The plant calls for very wet ground, and if the water is from one to one and a half feet deep, so much the better. A couple of bushels of seeds or bulbs is considered sufficient to seed properly any fresh-water marsh. The seed may be thrown broadcast as farmers sow wheat, and at places a little is regularly planted. When the seed is planted a tin tnbe is used, whose length depends npon the depth of water it has to work in. A plunger works inside toe tube. When a wad of earth is formed in which is inclosed a few pods containing celery seed. This wad is placed in toe bottom of the tube and the tnbe run dowu to the bottom of the water. It is forced into the soil a little, and then with the plunger the seed is forced into the soft bed below. The shoots are planted where the water stands one or two feet deep.

If some trouble were taken in this matter many fine duok ponds could easily be obtained, while the dnoks would nndonotedly appreciate the boom. At all events the experiment is well worth trying.

Those who have visited Barnagat have also reported good luck and lots of ducks. They are said to be a little wild, but enough will settle to the decoys to make fair sport.

On Long Island Sound the shooting is good and bad by turns.

The north-bonnd dnek hunters who have tried the quail in Virginia have found it profitable, thonkh the same ery is made as North that wet weather in the Spring destroyed many of the young. There are some fine old hunting grounds in Virginia and Maryland, and Northern sportsmen are beginning to purchase them and make preserves.

Fishing near the city is now hardly worthy of mention. Once in a while a striped bass is caught in the Hudson, and the genial tomcod is now and then desirous of fine bait. In Southern waters great quantities of channel bass are being caught, and they are affording fine sport for those who go for them with the proper tackle.

DISCUSSING BUILDING LAWS.

At yesterday's session of the Committee on Revision of the Building Laws Architect Burkmeier made a plea for cast-iron uprights in the walls of buildings, instead of wrought iron. He was informed that he need not fear interference if he used cast-iron uprights of double thickness or wrought-iron uprights of single thickness suitably protected. By invitation of the committee he read a paper in which he held that with proper fire-proof connections uprights of cast-iron would be as safe as those of wrought-iron.

Mr. Webb, representing an elevator company, appeared before the committee to urge that the law requiring elevators in buildings to be placed within brick walls should be amended so as not to apply to old buildings whose construction would make any such changes so expensive as to be almost impracticable. The members of the committee did not seem disposed to favor any retrograde step toward old and dangerous license, but they promised to hear Mr. Webb further. He will put his case in writing.

GOLDMAN GETS OUT OF JAIL.

Judge McAdam in the City Court yesterday brought joy to the household of Goldman by ordering the release of Julius Goldman from Ludlow-Street Jail. The Goldmans live at 32 Willett-street. A short time ago Mr. Goldman took $150 from his wife's bureau drawer. The money was Mrs. Goldman's private property, and she was so angry at her husband's action that she caused his arrest. After he had been in jail a few days she relented and wanted to have him released. At this point the lawyer who had acted for her refused to take any action toward getting Goldman out unless he were paid $40. When Judge McAdam's attention was called to the case his righteous indignation was aroused. He declared that he would allow no lawyer to stand between husband and wife, and that Mr. and Mrs. Goldman had a right to settle their differences without outside interference.

TO TAKE THE PLACE OF ICE.

The city authorities have given permission to an ice and cold storage company to introduce its mains into Washington Market. About one hundred tons of ice is now used daily in the market, at an average cost of 30 cents per 100 pounds. The new system is expected to effect a saving in this item of expense of 25 per cent.

Underground pipes will lead from the company's station in Fulton-street to the market. These pipes will be filled with brine, and by them the low temperature will be conveyed from the freezing machines to the ice boxes of the storerooms.

LEVY'S FALLEN HOUSES.

IT IS INTIMATED THAT THE WET WEATHER CAUSED THE COLLAPSE.

The ruins of Bernard S. Levy's block of seven brick houses in process of erection on Eighteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, were visited by many persons yesterday. The houses fell with a crash shortly before midnight on Thursday night, when no one was in or near them.

The houses were on the south side of the street, adjoining on the west a block owned by Richard Deeves. The frontage was 165 feet and the depth varied from 52 feet to 93 feet. The brick partition walls and rear wall were up a little above the third story, and the front wall, of red and white stone, was up a little above the first story. The joists to support the floors were laid up to and including the third story. Floors, either temporary or permanent, had been laid on these joists.

The houses appear to have fallen toward the east, away from Deeves's block. No new wall had been built next Deeves's block, but the floor joists of Levy's building were let into the east wall of Deeves's building far enough to support them. When the fall occurred these joists were simply pulled ent of the Deeves's wall.

Proprietor Levy was on the ground yesterday and talked freely and with great earnestness. He had no theory of the cause of the fall, but was sure no one was not to blame. He had written a card "inviting any delegation of expert builders to examine the work" on the houses and promising to "abide by what they say." As the fallen houses, one of them was intended for his own residence and the one adjoining it he had sold to a friend. The selling price was $37,500. The whole seven houses would have cost $305,000. All the material was furnished by himself and he supervised the building, but the labor was let by contract. The woodwork contractor was Charles Linck and the masonry contractors were McDowell & Henry.

The building inspector for that district, Fred Clague, had visited the work often, and was satisfied with it. Recently Clague had been absent, and Michael J. Carey had acted in his place. Carey last visited the work on Tuesday, and reported everything all right.

Examination of the ruins revealed very little beyond the fact that the mortar in the basement walls, where they could be seen, was still green. It had not hardened even in places where the walls had been up for weeks. This result was attributed to the frequent rains and absence of sunlight. Wherever toe sun had struck the mortar seemed hard.

At the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings Mr. Levy was given an excellent reputation. Deputy Superintendent Vreeland referred to the buildings Levy had erected, and said they were all first-class. Mr. Levy, he said, had always lived up to the law and was considered one of the best builders in the city. Mr. Vreeland had no theory to account for the fall.

Superintendent Thomas J. Brady, however, had a theory. He visited the ruins yesterday morning and could see very little, but as soon as Mr. Levy cleared away the débris, he said, he should investigate thoroughly. His idea was that the nature of the ground on which the houses are built would account for the fall. He pointed out that the site of the houses was a depression, with rock coming to the surface both on the east and west. The land in the depression was largely "made land," and though Mr. Levy may have gone down unusually deep for a foundation he did not go down to rock bottom, and the heavy rains soaking all the earth within the rock depression may have so softened it that the walls settled and the collapse occurred.

WALL-STREET TALK.

The money scare seems to have a good deal of staying power. Call loan rates were up again yesterday to 12 per cent., and though most demands were supplied at lower rates there were legitimate transactions at the high figure. The result did not show so much in any depression of the stock market as it did in the way of inducing dullness. As a rule there is a disposition to more weakness. Wall-street, even in a smart bear market, thus in a market where everything is at a standstill, as was the case yesterday.

* * *

Mr. Jay Gould's enthusiastic bull points are having their usual effect—every Gould stock on the list is weak, Western Union and Missouri Pacific drooping particularly. The profitable arrangement which the Atchison Company has just been able to make with the Rock Islands may probably something to do with this. So long as there is anything like the promise of prosperity in the Atchison quarter Mr. Gould cannot know what it is to be perfectly happy.

* * *

Another thing that may have something to do with the weakness in Gould quarters is a current report to the effect that Postmaster General Wanamaker, supported by President Harrison, will make strong recommendations to Congress in favor of establishing some system of postal telegraphy.

* * *

The Directors of the Atchison Company meet to-day, and certain things are expected to be announced of a character calculated to cheer the hearts of investors.

* * *

Beer operators, though not particularly active in the market just now, profess especial confidence in the position they recently took in selling the coal stocks. The phenomenally mild weather of this Fall is putting down coal consumption very materially, they claim.

* * *

The iron market continues stiff, one of the biggest companies of Pennsylvania refusing yesterday to name prices at which it would be willing to make deliveries next year.

* * *

The earnings of the Northwest Company for October will be given out next Monday, and it is promised that the showing will be much better than anticipated.

* * *

More bonds on the Union Pacific. This time they are to pay for Denver and Fort Worth mortgages. For the sake of Fort Worth bondholders, it is to be hoped that they will get a straight Union Pacific security, and not be content with a mere Union Pacific guarantee, which somehow seems seldom to do any guaranteeing, being somewhat akin to income bonds, which get their name from the fact that they never have any income.

* * *

Finally light is beginning to break in the quarter of the Cotton Oil Trust. There seems no longer to be any doubt about the conversion of the trust into an ordinary corporation, as originally demanded by Gen. Samuel Thomas. Enough securities were deposited yesterday in approval of this plan of reorganization to show more than a majority of certificate holders in favor of it. And the official announcement will be made to-day that on Dec. 2 a new corporation, conducted openly and fairly and on ordinary business principles, will succeed the trust, to whose secret manœuvres and hidden deals has been almost wholly due the recent wholesale depreciation in the market price of its stock.

* * *

Cotton Oil stock jumped about two points in the closing hour of business yesterday on semi-official intimations that the trust was certain to go. It was not known then, however, as it will be to-day, that in the reorganized company a prominent part is to be taken by men of consequence who hitherto have never been identified with the property. Their names will be sure to challenge public confidence. And, despite reports to the contrary, Gen. Thomas will remain.

AN ARBITRARY RULING.

PRESIDENT SMITH OF ELIZABETH'S COUNCIL IN HOT WATER.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 22.—There is a rumpus in the City Council of this city over the arbitrary action Wednesday night of President Smith, who refused to entertain appeals from his decisions, and summarily adjourned the board without a motion to that effect having been put or carried.

The trouble arose over the question of Councilmen's salaries. An ordinance was offered making the salaries of members only $2 per year. It received 9 votes. President Smith declared the motion lost by saying that according to the city charter it required 12 votes. Councilman Mravlag jumped up and appealed from the decision of the Chair. President Smith refused to entertain the appeal, and waved his hand dramatically, saying, "You cannot criticise Sir, the actions of the President of this Council."

Councilman Connolly, seeing that a row was imminent, moved to adjourn. President Smith shouted, "The meeting stands adjourned!" and, grabbing his hat and coat, marched out of the room, to the astonishment of the members, who tried to elect a temporary Chairman, but failed. Much indignation prevails among them, and a call has been circulated for a special meeting next Tuesday night, at which it is proposed to first depose President Smith and then expel him from the board.

CAPTAIN, WIFE, AND CHILD LOST.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—The schooner C. B. Chiron, which left this port Oct. 19 with 1,324 tons of coal for Boston, has been given up for lost by her managing owners, Morse & Co. of Bath, Me. The cargo was wholly and the schooner partly insured. Capt. J. T. Gallagher, the master of the vessel, was accompanied by his wife and child, the latter a boy about four years old.

There is a sad feature of the loss in the fact that Capt. Gallagher had recently bought himself a home at Bath, and on board he had all the furniture for it, which he had purchased in Baltimore. The Baltimore agents share in the fear that the vessel is lost. The Church was built in Bath in 1884, and was 797 tons net register.

SEVERAL FAVORITES WIN

A GOOD DAY FOR THE BACKERS OF THE CRACKS.

CORRIGAN PULLED OFF ONE OF HIS LUCKY TRICKS—DWYERS WIN TWO RACES.

The 2,000 persons that attended the New-Jersey Jockey Club's races yesterday not only witnessed some excellent racing, but carried away the bulk of the money wagered, as four favorites and two well-backed second choices won. The track, despite the recent heavy rains, was in good condition, though somewhat heavy. The Dwyer Brothers won two races with Printer, formerly the Regan colt, and Oregon. The latter won very easily, but Printer, who was heavily backed by Michael Dwyer, had a narrow escape from defeat, just beating Freedom by a neck after a bruising race through the stretch.

Civil Service won the second event in the easiest possible manner, as did Huntress in the fourth. Corrigan pulled off a good thing with Harry Faustus in the third race, playing him all over the ring. As he got 5 and 6 to 1 for his money, his winnings amounted to several thousand dollars. He tried to add to his bank account with G. W. Cook in the fourth, but on the upper turn, when in front, he stumbled and fell and threw his jockey, Delong. Both escaped uninjured. Golden Reel won the closing event, leading from start to finish.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third, for maidens of all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾.

Dwyer Brotcers' b. c. Printer, 2 years, by Virgil—Regan, 105 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
C. H. Post's b. g. Freedom, 5, 117.....(Moser) 2
H. Hents, Jr.'s, ch. m. Winona, 6, 114.....(Nenmeyer) 3

Repartee, 117; Dalnshire Lass, 97, and Warsaw, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Printer, even money; Freedom, 7 to 5; Winona, 7 to 1; Dalnshire Lass and Repartee, 30 to 1 each; Warsaw, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Printer and Freedom, 2 to 5 each; Winona, 2 to 1; Dalnshire Lass and Repartee, 8 to 1 each; Warsaw, 20 to 1.

Won by a head; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:23. No bid for the winner.

W. L. Daly's b. c. Civil Service, by Reform-Bonnella, 98 pounds.....(Lambley) 1
Castle Stable's ch. c. Elkton, 98.....(Franch) 2
Dwyer Brothers' br. g. Cortland, 96.....(Sodan) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Civil Service, 3 to 5; Elkton, 3 to 1; Cortland and Owen Golden, 6 to 1 each.

For place—Civil Service barred; against Elkton, 4 to 5; Cortland and Owen Golden, 7 to 5 each.

Won by a length; eight between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:08. No bid for the winner.

K. Corrigan's ch. g. Harry Faustus, 4 years, by Fanatus-Mollie Gates, 98 pounds.....(Delong) 1
L. Bradley's ch. f. Lorris, 4, 96.....(Jones) 2
G. Forbes's b. c. Arab, 3, 105.....(Sodan) 3

Bismarck, 110; Elmstone, 105; Wanderer II., 102; Adolpo, 107, and Cambyses, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Arab, 8 to 5; Adolph, 3 to 1; Harry Faustus, 4 to 1; Waddser II., 7 to 1; Elmstone, Richelieu, Cambyses, and Lorris, 15 to 1 each.

For place—Against Arab, 3 to 5; Harry Faustus and Adolph, 6 to 5 each; Wanderer II., 2 to 1; Lorris, 3 to 1; Elmstone, Richelieu, and Cambyses, 6 to 1 each.

Won by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:30.

Chicago Stable's ch. f. Huntress, 4 years, by Springbok-Edith, 112 pounds.....(G. Covington) 1
S. Bennett & Bro.'s b. h. Battersby, 5, 108.....(Bergen) 2
J. E. McDonald's b. h. Bill Barnes, 5, 110.....(Soden) 3

E. Corrigan's b. g. G. W. Cook, 4, 115.....(Delong) * Fell.

Betting.—To win—Against Huntress, 2 to 5; G. W. Cook and Battersby, 5 to 1 each; Bill Barnes, 15 to 1.

For place—Huntress barred; against Battersby, 3 to 5; G. W. Cook, 6 to 5; Bill Barnes, 2 to 1.

Won by two lengths, twelve between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third, for three-year-olds that have not won a stake race this year. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:29¾.

Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Oregon, by Onondaga—Skylight, 110 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
J. E. McDonald's ch. f. Manola, 107.....(Covington) 2
R. Lewis's ch. c. Martin Russell, 105.....(Soden) 3

Re-Echo, 100; Glory, 112, and Helen McGregor colt, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Oregon, 8 to 5; Martin Russell, 3 to 1; Manola, 4 to 1; Re-Echo, 15 to 1; Re-Echo, 20 to 1; Helen McGregor colt, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Oregon and Manola, 1 to 2 each; Martin Russell, 3 to 1; Re-Echo and Glory, 8 to 1 each; Helen McGregor colt, 10 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:45.

Excelsior Stable's b. f. Golden Reel, 4 years, by Spendthrift-Janet, 110 pounds.....(Moser) 1
Chicago Stable's br. c. Wheeler T., 4, 102.....(G. Covington) 2
W. C. Daly's b. g. Gleamonnd, 5, 107.....(Lambley) 3

St. Valentine, 90; Bravo, 105; Bohemian, 100; Barrister, 103½, and Not Guilty, 85, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Wheeler T., 9 to 5; Golden Reel, 2 to 1; Barrister, 7 to 1; Bravo and Glenmonnd, 8 to 1 each; Bohemian, 15 to 1; St. Valentine, 20 to 1; Not Guilty, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Wheeler T., 3 to 5; Golden Reel, 4 to 5; Barrister, 2 to 1; Bravo, 2½ to 1; Glenmoond, 3 to 1; Bohemian, 8 to 1; St. Valentine, 7 to 1; Not Guilty, 8 to 1.

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

HUDSON COUNTY RACES.

The Hudson County Jockey Club have an excellent programme of six races for to-day, the entries and weights being as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Lomax, 108 pounds; Fletch Taylor, 105; Lemon Blossom, 100; Big Brown Jug and Oarsman, 99 each; Hot Shot, Lizzie B., Skip Ja, Kingwood, Full Sail, Arlcos, Topeka,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Yarnall, Kay, 22-25 P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

	Stocks.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. C. & T. pf.		20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	100
*Am. Cot. Oil Trust		31	32	30½	30½	27,610
Am. T. & S. F.		35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	16,780
Atlantic & Pac.		5½	5½	5½	5½	470
*Brunswick Co.		21	21	21	21	100
Canada Southern		53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	400
Canadian Pacific		72¼	72¼	72	72	1,000
Ches. & Ohio		20¾	23¾	20¾	20¾	2,988
C. & O. 1st pf.		62	62	62	62	100
C. & O. 2d pf.		43½	43½	43½	43½	100
Chi. Gas Trust		54	55	54	55	1,950
*Chi. & Alt. Rec.		8	8	8	8	100
Chicago, R. I. & P.		113½	113½	113½	113¼	1,730
Col. & N. W. pf.		142½	142½	142½	142½	200
C. C. & I.		105¾	106	105¾	106	1,000
C. C. & I. pf.		11	11	10¾	10¾	100
C., M. & St. P. pf.		113	113	113	113	1,285
C., R. I. & Pac.		99½	99½	98¾	98¾	2,000
*Con. Constr. Co.		36½	37	36½	37	200
C., C., C. & St. L.		74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	300
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.		99½	99½	99½	99½	150
Cin., W. & B.		2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	200
Cin., W. & B. pf.		4½	4½	4½	4½	100
Colorado Coal		38	38	34½	34½	300
Col., H. V. & Tol.		21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	200
Del. & H.		141	141	141	141	150
Del., L. & W.		141¾	141¾	141	141¾	6,120
Den., T. & F. W.		39	39	38	38¾	8,704
*Del., S. S. & A. pf.		13½	14½	12½	12½	2,000
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.		23	23	23	23	190
Eliz., Lex. & B. S.		22	22	22	22	100
Iowa Central pf.		27½	27½	27½	27½	100
Illinois Central		118¾	118¾	118¼	118¼	1,450
Lasleda Gas Co.		21½	21½	21½	21½	500
L. E. & West. pf.		64¼	64¼	63¾	63¾	410
Lake Shore		108¾	109½	108¾	109	6,120
Long Island		90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	100
Louis. & Nash.		85¾	85¾	85¼	85¾	8,230
*Louis., St. L. & P.		30	30	30	30	100
Michigan Cent.		95½	95½	95	95	450
Min. & St. P. pf.		115	115	115	115	900
Minn. & St. L.		4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾	200
Minn. & St. L. pf.		9	9	9	9¾	300
Missouri Pacific		69½	69½	68¾	69½	4,930
Mo., Kan. & Tex.		10	10	10	10	100
*Nat. Lead Trust		19¾	19¾	19	19¾	23,400
N. J. Central		120¼	121	120¼	121	1,450
N. Y. Central		107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	600
N. Y. & New Eng.		45	45	44¾	44¾	5,190
N. Y. & N. H.		244	245	243	245	18
N. Y. & Tex.		18	18	18	18	1,600
N. Y., L. E. & W.		33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	1,200
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.		65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	100
N. Y., S. & W.		8	8¼	8	8¼	15
Nor. & W. pref. pf.		80¼	80¼	80	80	200
Nor. Pac.		22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	800
N. Pac. pf.		71¾	72¼	71¾	72¼	16,052
Ohio, Ind. & W.		7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
Ontario & West.		22¾	22¾	21¾	22	8,113
Oregon Imp.		32	32	31	31	610
Oregon S. L.		56¾	57½	55¾	57½	2,500
Oregon & Trans.		35¾	36¼	33¾	36¼	7,360
Pacific Mail		34¾	34¾	34¼	34¾	510
Peo., Dec. & Ev.		19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	100
Phil. & Reading		41¼	41¾	40¾	41¾	24,690
Pitts., F. W. & C.		157½	157½	157½	157½	100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.		138¾	139¼	138¾	138¾	150
Rich. & W. P. Ter.		23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	3,540
St. L. & S. F. pf.		63½	63½	63	63	300
St. P. & Dhuth. pf.		78¾	78¾	78	78¾	100
St. P., M. & M.		107	107½	107	107	1,050
St. P., M. & M. pf.		116	116	115	115	1,225
South. Carolina		13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	180
Southern Pac.		36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	39,140
Sugar Ref. Co.		88	88½	87¾	88½	100
Tenn. C. & I. pf.		102	102	102	102	20
Tenn. C. & I. pf.		75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	700
Tex. & P.		10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	1,100
Tol. & O. C. pf.		62½	62½	62½	62½	20
Texas Pacific		20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	550
Union Pacific		70¾	70¾	69¾	70	11,425
Wab. R. R. pref.		19¾	19¾	19	19	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.		32¾	32¾	32	32¼	1,100
West. Union Tel.		84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	900
W. & L. E. pf.		87½	87½	84	86	2,170
Wisconsin Cent.		29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	5,960
Total sales						284,021

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & T. H. 2d inc.	103½	103½	103½	103½	$1,000
At. & Dan. 1st	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	12,000
At. & Pac. inc.	14	15¼	14	15¼	89,000
At. & Pac. 4s	75¾	76¼	75¾	76¼	5,000
B. C. R. & N. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
Canada So. 1st	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2,000
Canada So. 2d	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
C. C. C. & I.	109½	109½	109½	109½	19,000
C., R. & Q. 4s Den.	94	94	94	94	6,000
C., R. & Q. 4s, Neb.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	15,000
Ches. & Canton 1st	94½	95	94½	95	5,000
Col. & H. V. 4s	104	104	104	104	11,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	78	78	78	78	67,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	79	79	79	79	2,000
C., C. C. & St. L.	114½	114½	114½	114½	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 1st	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	1,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st, ass.	88	88	88	88	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	8,000
Evans. & I. 1st con.	114	114	114	114	2,000
Flint & P. M. 1st	123	123	123	123	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	29,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 2d	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	6,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	114	114	114	114	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s	75¾	75¾	75	75¾	119,000
H. & T. Cen. m. l. r.	120	120	120	120	2,000
Iron Mt. ren. 5s	84½	84½	84½	84½	1,000
Kan. & Mich. 1st	114	114	114	114	2,000
Kan. Pac. 6s	98	112	112	112	10,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	11,000
Kan. C. T. gen. 6s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1,000
Kr. Central 4s	86	86	86	86	1,000
Lacleda Gas 1st	91	91	90	90½	32,000
L. E. & W. 5s	113	113	113	113	5,000
L. & W. Bro. 4s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	6,000
Long Dock 7s	111½	111½	111½	111½	4,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.	118	118	118	118	1,000
L., N. A. & Chi.	118¾	118¾	118½	118½	3,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	15,000
Louisville So. 1st	100½	101½	100½	101¼	27,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st	99½	99½	99½	99½	1,000
Manh. Beach 2d	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	6,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	6,000
6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Missouri Pac. cn.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Mo. Pac. 3d	112	112	112	112	1,000
M. & Ohio ext.	57½	57½	57½	57½	3,000
M. & T. 7s of 1871	126	126	126	126	2,000
Nash. & O. 1st	134½	134½	134½	134½	4,000
Nash. & Dec. 2d	109	109	107	107	24,000
N. J. Midland 1st	115	115	115	115	14,000
N. Y. & H. B. inc.	27	27	27	27	10,000
N. Y. C. 6s, deb.	111	111	111	111	1,000
N. Y. C. 5s, ext.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	6,000
N. Y., S. & W. 2d, 5s	68	68	66	66	10,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	9,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	113	114	113	114	20,000
Nor. Pac. 2d	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	10,000
North. W. ext. 4½s	93	93	93	93	6,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 5s	85	85	85	85	17,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d	56	56	56	56	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st	66	66	66	66	1,200
Ohio Southern	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	8,000
Omaha & St. L. 1st	75	75	74	74	1,000
Oreg. & Trans. 1st	103¾	104	103¾	104	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	73¾	74¾	73¾	74¾	10,000
Reading 2d pf. inc.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	15,000
Read. gen. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	2,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	87½	87½	87½	87½	2,000
Rock Island 5s	105	105½	105	105½	42,000
St. L., Alt. & T. 1st, pf.	86	86	86	86	15,000
St. L., Alt. & T. 2d	30	30	30	30	10,000
St. L., N. O. & O.	88	88½	88¼	88½	3,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st	123½	123½	123½	123¾	4,000
St. Paul cr. 5s	105	105	105	105	2,000
St. P. Ist, M. Minn.	117½	117¾	117½	117¾	7,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, 6s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	30,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s	118	118	118	118	4,000
Sten. Val. cn. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	24,000
So. C. 1st, r.	104	104	104	104	8,000
So. P. of C. 1st	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	6,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	12,000
Tex. Pac. 2d 5s	37¾	38	37¾	37¾	94,000
T., A. & G. Cnd. 6s	104	104	104	104	1,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	113	113	113	113	13,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	114	114	114	114	4,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	25,000
Wabash 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	20,000
Wabash 2d	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	79,000
West. N. Y. 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
West Shore 4s, g.	103½	105	105	105	7,000
West Shore 4s, r.	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
Wheel. & L. E. 1st	105	105	106	106	4,000
Total sales					$1,226,700

*Unlisted. †Seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Boule	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	5
Astoria	.38	.38	.34	.37	3,200
Bonds	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Brunswick	.02	.02	.02	.02	100
Chemical Tunnel	.21	.21	.21	.21	1,600
Chrysolite	.30	.30	.30	.30	800
Deadwood	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	100
El Cristo	1.20	1.25	1.20	1.25	4,300
Father de Smet	.50	.50	.40	.50	3,600
Horn Silver	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	100
Little Chief	.35	.35	.35	.35	1,000
Rachilde	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
La Crosse	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Moulton	.27	.30	.27	.30	800
Occidental	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	500
Oriental & Miller	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,500
Rappahannock	.05	.06	.05	.05	2,000
Robinson	.35	.37	.35	.37	500
Satter Creek	.52	.52	.52	.52	600
Silver King	.30	.32	.30	.32	1,000
Standard	.57	.57	.57	.57	100
Total sales					20,400

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	30¾	32	30¾	30¾	5,960
Am. Cot. Oil Trust	85¾	84¾	30¾	30¾	17,780
Am. Fig Froo W.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	300
Chicago Gas Trust	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105¾	106	105¾	106	1,000
Chi., R. I. & P.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	30
Colorado Coal	33¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	20
Chi., M. & St. P.	107¾	71	70¾	70¾	12,180
Chicago & N. W.	112	113	111½	113	1,000
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	141¾	141	141¾	3,620
Den. T. & F. W.	39¼	39¼	38¾	38¾	750
Lake Shore	106½	108¾	106¾	108	180
Louis. & Nash.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	1,200
Missouri Pacific	69	69¾	68¾	69¾	5,070
Nat. Lead Trust	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	7,510
N. Y. & New. Eng.	45	45	44¾	44¾	2,650
N. Y. Cent. & W.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2,480
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28	28¼	28	28¼	50
Oregon Trans.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	290
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¾	100
Phil. & Reading	41¼	41¾	40¾	41¾	22,560
Rich. & W. P.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	530
Sugar Ref. Co.	88	88½	88	88½	510
Silver Bullion Ctfs.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
Tenn. C. & I.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	200
Union Pacific	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	21,800
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	900
Total sales					126,710

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Consolidated Tunnel	40	40	40	40	2500
City & Carbondale	95	95	95	95	5,000
C. & O. 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	1,000
Erie 2d	105	105	105	105	1,000
Gen. Pac. 1st	111½	111½	111½	111½	9,000
Gen. Pac. 2d	77	77	75	75	12,000
Mobile & Ohio	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	2,000
Mutual Union 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 1st	103	103	103	103	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 7s	121½	121½	121½	121

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX....NO. 11,931. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1889.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIV E CENTS

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ALASKA SEALSKIN COATS, $110, $125, AND $140; WORTH $145, $165, AND $180.
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ALASKA SEALSKIN NEWMARKETS, $225, $250, $275, AND $300; WORTH $300, $340, $370, AND $400.

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IN SABLE, MINK, ALASKA SEALSKIN, OTTER, BEAVER, PERSIAN LAMB, ASTRAKHAN, AND ALL FASHIONABLE FURS, FROM $10 TO $40.

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Seal Plush Sacques, Wraps, Jackets, and Newmarkets.

HANDSOME PLUSH JACKETS, SATIN LINED, PERFECT FITTING, $8 50, $9 75, $11 50 TO $15; WORTH $10, $12, $14, TO $20.

ENGLISH TOP COATS OF FINE SEAL PLUSH, HEAVY SATIN LINING, SCROLL EDGING, $15 75, $18 50, TO $25; WORTH $18, $25, TO $30.

ENGLISH SEAL PLUSH WALKING COATS, IN DIFFERENT STYLES, WITH HANDSOME SATIN LINING, SEAL FASTENINGS AND TRIMMINGS, AT $19 75, $22 50, AND UP; WORTH $25, $27, AND IN THE FINER GRADES WE GUARANTEE A SAVING OF FROM $7 TO $10 ON EACH GARMENT.

ENGLISH PLUSH MODJESKAS, FINE SATIN LINING, WITH FUR OR SEAL PLUSH TRIMMINGS, $12 75, $15 75, $18 50, TO $22 50; WORTH $15, $18, $22, TO $28.

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EXTRA FINE GRADES, $33 50, $38 75, $38 50, AND $40; CANNOT BE DUPLICATED WHERE FOR LESS THAN $37, $42, $45, AND $50.

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ALL ORDERS RECEIVED THROUGH THE MAILS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION, AND EVERY GARMENT SOLD SHALL BE ONE THAT WILL RECOMMEND OTHERS.

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ALL OTHER NEWEST STYLES THAT WILL BE WORN THIS SEASON SOLD AT PROPORTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
GENTS' CANADA SEALSKIN CAPS, SAME SHAPES AS THE ALASKA, $3, $2 50, $2, AND $1 50; WORTH $4 50, $3 50, $3, AND $2 50.
LADIES' AND MISSES' SEALSKIN HATS AND CAPS, $12, $10, $8, $5, $4, AND $3; WORTH $18, $14, $12, $10, $8, AND $6.

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LADIES' AND GENTS' SEALSKIN GLOVES, $13, $11, AND $9; WORTH $18, $15, AND $12. ALSO GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS IN BEAVER, HAIR SEAL AND NUTRIA FUR AT $2 50, $3 50, $4 50, AND $5; FORMERLY SOLD AT $3 50, $4 50, $5 50, $6 50, AND $7 50. ALL THE ABOVE LINED WITH LAMB'S WOOL AND LONG, AND SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR DRIVING OR OTHER PURPOSES, AT PRICES FULLY 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

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Fine Fur Carriage Lap Robe	$8 70; worth $6
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OPEN THANKSGIVING DAY.

IRELAND AND THE POPE

STRAINED RELATIONS HOME RULE IS LEADING TO.

STATISTICS OF THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION—PEACE IN EUROPE—A GREAT MATCH ISSUE.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—With a sigh of relief from those most concerned and least concerned, Sir Henry James finished his speech yesterday. Months ago the public and the press had grown weary of the proceedings, which have now been spnn ont to 128 days. According to the cnrious statistics of the case, 500 witnesses have given evidence, the President of the commission has expressed an opinion, or made casnal remarks, 624 times, while Sir John Day has opened his month hnt once and that at the beginning of the inquiry, the Attorney General has made observations of various kinds ontside of qnestione addressed to witnesses 602 times, Sir Henry James 426 times, Sir Charles Russell 421, and Mr. Parnell 5. Ninety-eight thonsand two hnndred and sixty-seven questions were asked, and the resulting testimony is so enormons that there will he sympathy for the Jndges independent of their verdict.

Dnring the long vacation the Jndges have had opportnnity of framing most of their report, but so mnch remains to be done that no prophet has yet ventnred to forecast the date of the presentation of their report to Parliament. A cnrione explanation was given to me to-day of the reason for Sir Henry James's nnconscionable wordiness and prolixity during the past week before the commission. His epeech, which was begun in a hrilliant fashion and was continned so for nearly two weeks, all at once dropped to the poor level of a man deeperately talking against time and deteriorated so in qnality that even the Tory papers ceased printing summaries of it. The oause of this, I find, is that P. J. Sheridan, who is living somewhere ont in the Western States, suddenly reopened communication with the London *Times* some ten daye ago, and James began marking time day after day while theee negotiations were pending. Sheridan was in Dnblin disguised as a priest at the time of the Phœnix Park murders, and it seems pretty clear that he knew a good deal abont them. Last Spring the *Times* people were very confident they conld get him to come to Loudon and nnbosom himself, bnt in April he abruptly broke off bargaining.

Mr. Davitt's discoveries among Pigott's papers were not to he allowed to come before the commission, hnt they onght to play an important part in Parnell's snit against the *Times* and in the later Parliamentary debate. It is stated that among the dooments fonnd are letters from the *Times* in reply to Pigott's reqnest to he allowed not to appear as a witness, hecanee he really was not certain the letters were gennine, demanding that he enter the box and do the best he could to strengthen the *Times's* charge that they were written hy Parnell.

As a sort of Christmas present to the peace of the world the Czar's speech has been accepted gratefnlly, even in England. Although the military angmentation in Southern Russia has not been loet eight of, the reception of the speech by the German and Anstrian press seems to mark an era of good-will at least until Spring, when there may occur an opportnnity of testing the valne of the new explosives and small-calihre gnns after the snow has melted on the Polish and Anstrian frontiers.

Mr. Stead has been printing in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a very striking series of letters embodying the impressions of the Papacy which he gained by his recent visit to Rome. Although fortified hy letters from Cardinal Manning, he failed to secure an audience with either the Pope or Cardinal Rampolla, hnt he saw enongh to inspire an extremely eloquent protest against the manner in which this group of effete and limited Italian clerics are running the Church into the ground.

I have just returned from a visit to Ireland, where these letters are making a profound impression. Never before have so many *Pall Mall Gazettes* been bonght in the Emerald Isle, and in more than one village I saw copies worn almost to rags throngh nse, having gone the ronnd of every house in the place. I do not know whether the letters are to be reprinted in book form in England, hnt they will certainly be in Ireland, and they are likely to exert considerable influence npon the already strained relations between the Irish Catholics and Rome.

There has been a prodigions awakening in Ireland on this qnestion since Mgr. Persico's letters were pnblished some months ago. They revealed for the first time overt signs of an Italian conspiracy against nationalism, and the snbstance of them has been reprinted throughont Ireland by the national press. This little seed has already grown into a great tree, and the Irish clergy are excessively uneasy over the dilemma of choosing hetween a break with Rome and a hreak with the people which is threatened in the near fnture.

Citizens of Kirkealdy, in Fifeshire, are raising a fnnd to bnild a free library and endow an economic scholarship in memory of Adam Smith, who was born there. Some thonsands of ponnds have been locally snbscribed, hnt £40,000 more is needed, and I am asked to say it le hoped that a portion of this will come from Americans who realize the greatness of the work Smith did. It is a rather whimsical fact that Andrew Carnegie is one of the committee and contrihnted £1,000. It, however, is only in Enrope that he confesses his admiration for the famous original free trader.

Beside the fact that the great scandal which for ten weeks has furnished all Britain with a furtive sensation hae been at last brought into the courts, all other topics of talk fall into insignificance. Nobody mentioned in the case has been more anthoritatively identified with it in the pnblic mind than Lord Euston, who, indeed, a week ago to-night was everywhere reported as nnder arrest. It is difficult now to learn what pressure was pnt npon him at an earlier stage to join the others in flight, hnt it is at least clear that he did not run away. His position as the helr to one of the great Dukedoms and as an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales made him the most distinguished of the men outside the royal family, charged with complicity in the crime, and it is known that direct pressnre from the Cabinet was put on him to either resign his office and leave the country or fight the charge when his name was printed in the North London press. He elected to do the latter, and George Lewie has been intrusted with the case. It is not yet known how soon the action can be tried; poseibly not until March.

The Brazilian exit is considered in Paris to he the worst blow that monarchism has ever received, and private letters from Portugal say that in spite of the official welcome the thinking classes regret the necessity of the sojonrn there of Dom Pedro and that they would gladly see him condescend to reside anywhere else. In London the financial aspects of the case have heen carefully considered, and onteide of a emall fall in Brazilian securities there has been nothing to canse dealers in Brazilian prodnce or holders of shares in nnmerous Brazilian companies to fear serions resnlts from the change of Government. In fact, the English press has taken the affair calmly and philosophically, and not a few of the leading jonrnals assnme the connivance of Dom Pedro in the revolution.

The match monopoly qnestion threatened yesterday in Paris the temporary extinction of M. Ronvier as a Cabinet officer and a possihle downfall of the Government. The exhibition Cabinet of M. Tirard has, however, proved so acceptahle that a compromise was easily arranged; hut it is in some senses a pity that the French match, which nsnally extinguishes itself at the second of ignition, should not have had the opportnnity of lighting, if it could, the funeral pyre of the Cahlnet which keeps it in existence.

Heihnth, the eminent artist who died on Wednesday, is a great loss to the French capital, in which, as a German, he has greatly endeared himself. On the day of his death he had an appointment with le Blant, who, in coming to Heilhuth's stndio, fonnd him dying in his chair. Few painters had so many and devoted friends. His talented work was constantly improving, and his individuality in art was universally recognized, even from his first Cardinal pictures to the work of his later life in his masterly stndies on the Seine. His will, leaving $100,000 to the Association of French Artists to fonnd a refnge for aged and penuiless painters, is gratefully acknowledged by the French press.

Senator Chandler of New-Hampshire, who has heen in Enrope in quest of health, sails to-day hy the Etnria, greatly improved hy his trip.

John S. Sargent and Mr. Abhey will leave on the Germanio Dec. 4 to visit their native shores.

The Limited Liahility Company, dear to the British heart, after exhansting every other resource, has now appeared in a concrete form to make London smokeless, and the £150,000 of shares offered to the public to-day onght certainly to tempt thoneands of the enfering inhabitants to become enbscribers. A chemical componnd, it seems, has been discovered which, sprinkled upon the coal, will prevent the millions of chimney pots in London from heiching forth their carhoniferons gas, and London, if an anti-fog sompany can be fonnd, will shortly rejoice in hine skies and sunehine, and will set np ae a rival of Constantinople.

The flat-racing season was concinded today by the victory of Fallow Chat, comparatively an ontsider in the mass of twenty-eight rnnners. The amonnt of money invested on the favorites has heen enormons, and, as nanal, the hookmakers have increased their hank acconnts.

Bismarck has consented to allow his name to be horne hy the new steamer of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, which is expected to he the largest and swiftest ship afloat. The late passages of the Angusta Victoria and the Columbia have heen so remarkahle that it is not unlikely that the new steamer may even lower the records of the City of Paris and the Etruria.

The new revue, "The Paris Exposition," at the Variétés, in Paris, is an immense snccess, with fewer fillings np and foolish details than is nenal in ench prodnctions. Baron and Granier have "created" snch charactere as only artists of their type are capahle of doing. Buffalo Bill, Dr. Brown-Séqnard, and Mr. Edison come in for a small share of attention.

"Les Respectables," at the Vandeville, of Janvier de la Motte nnder the patronage of Dnmas, is still swinging in the halance hetween failure and success, with the chance of extra rehearsals saving the piece.

The Théâtre Libre is doing well with Georges Ancey's "School for Widowers."

Next Wednesday Mme. Patti sails in the City of New-York for the United States. Her concert at Albert Hall was snccessful finanoially, hnt the diva's voice showe signe of wear.

"The New Corsican Brothers," a oomio opera, whioh was presented a few nights ago without attaining much success, will have its life prolonged by the fire of last night, in which Miss Kate Chard and the call hoy, "Shrimp," prevented a panic. When the flies oanght fire Miss Chard calmly contInned her singing, and for a while part of the audience enpposed that the fire was simply an adjunot to the pioturesqne effects of the opera. H. F.

THE LAWRENCE BANK FAILURE.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—The exoitement over the failnres of the Lawrence Bank and Long & Co., the iron firm, is snbsiding. Cashier John Hoerr of the bank is still among the missing, and his continued absence is creating considerable surprise. Rumors of all eorts regarding his disappearance are heginning to be heard on all sides, although he still retains the confidence and esteem of the hank officials and every one who knew him in Lawrenceville.

The question has now resolved into how mnoh each can pay. There seems to be no question ahont the depositors getting dollar for dollar from the hank, and it is also believed the assets of Long & Co. will be ample to pay the creditors.

THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

HIGH POINT, N. C., Nov. 23.—The second, third, and fourth places in the aged setter stakes were decided to-day. The weather was cool and clear. The dogs were put down at 8:45 A. M. Toledo Blade beat Cassio and won second prize. Cassio wen third prize. Nora and Cincinnatus divided fourth.

In the pointer stake the first series of heats was continued and Count Faustra beat Fred. Lebanon beat Seldom, Duke of Neasen beat Pontiac, Tammany Boy beat Roger Williams, and Woolton Game beat Miranda.

Young & Smythe's Licorice Pellets. Invaluable as an aid to digestion. All druggists.—Adv.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 35d-st., is a petatial, modal home, with all hoest conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorenz Meisel, Proprietor.—Adv.

AERONAUT VAN TASSEL LOST.

HE DROPPED INTO THE PACIFIC AND WAS PROBABLY EATEN BY SHARKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Prof. Van Tassel, an aeronant, met a horrible death in Honolnln on the 16th inst. He made an ascension on that day, and on coming down in his parachnte, he fell in the water and was never again seen.

The occasion was the King's Birthday. There was a grand celebration, and the festivities were to coninde with an ascension and leap. Shortly before 3 o'clock Van Tassel entered his balloon alone, after all necessary preparations had been made. The conditions were favorable for his landing on the island, and when the balloon shot upward he shonted to his brothers that he wonld land not more than half a mile from the starting point. The balloon ascended steadily to the height of 1,000 feet, when it was caught by a hreeze blowing seaward and carried over the water.

The aeronant evidently saw that he must inevitably fall into the water, and those who were watching saw that he was hurriedly making preparations for the descent. Suddenly the parachnte was let loose and the hag of gas shot np into the air. The parachnte opened nicely, and the man descended gracefully into the water about two miles off shore. That is the last that has been seen of him. The steamer Zealandia was leaving the harbor at the time, and those on hoard saw Van Tassel fall in the water ahont a mile distant.

Two hoats were immediately lowered, and were soon at the spot where the man was last seen. They could find no trace of him. The parachute had sunk in the water from the weight of its iron frame, and three or four monster white sharks were seen near by swimming ahont. They followed the hoats back to the steamer.

There seems no donht that the sharks made away with Van Tassel. He was a daring swimmer, and nnder ordinary circnmstances could not have drowned before the hoats reached him. Van Tassel was well known throughont the United States, having made many snccessful ascensions and parachute descents. He was a native of New-York, forty-three years old.

PRINCESS OF MONACO.

THE DUCHESSE DE RICHELIEU TO MARRY THE RULER OF THE PRINCIPALITY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—A relative of the lady in qnestion informs THE TIMES's correspondent that the Duchesse de Richelieu, who has a host of friends in New-Orleans, having visited the first exposition here, is about to hecome the Princeee of Monaco. Although now a Catholic, she will he the first lady of Jewish origin who has been married to a reigning Prince.

Marguerite Alice Heine, the future Princess of the little Mediterraneen principality, is the daughter of Michel Heine, cousin german of Heinrich Heine, the poet. The father of M. Michel Heine was the brother of the celebrated Hamburg banker, Solomon Heine, who left a £1,200,000 at his death. M. Michel Heine and his brother Armand amassed large fortunes in New-Orleans, whence they returned to Paris where they are now residing. They have still a large amount of valnable property in this city, from which they realize a handeome dividend annually. On Canal-street they own, with other good stores prominently, the Pickwick Club Building. All the ladies of the Heine family have now become either Catholics or Protestants, with the exception of Mme. Furtado Heine and the sister of the poet, who still lives in Hamburg.

HOPE TO BE RELEASED.

GOV. HILL SAYS HIS ARREST ON THE REQUISITION WAS ILLEGAL.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—Jimmy Hope, against whom an indictment for stealing $1,000,000 from the Manhattan Bank did not hold, and who is now held in the cnstody of the Warden of the Tombe on a warrant issned for his arrest on a requisition from the Governor of Delaware, must be discharged from his cnstody under a decision by Gov. Hill to-day. Hope, with his counsel, opposed the extradition proceedings before Gov. Hill some days ago. His counsel held that Hope was brought into this State from California compulsorily and put in Auburn Prison, and upon his release from prison he was immediately arrested on the requisition from Delaware, whereas he should have been allowed a reasonable time to return to California after his release.

Gov. Hill now holds with Hope's counsel, and says the arrest was premature. The Governor takes 2,000 words to snbstantiate and explain his opinion. He says the point of law is an interesting one, in which there have been many conflicting decisions. Hope must be discharged and given an opportunity to return to California if he so desires.

MANSFIELD IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Washington patronizes the drama a good deal according to its merits. During the last week the National Theatre has been filled nightly by people who were willing to pay increased prices to enjoy the finished performance of the Kendals.

Next week the same people will testify to the personal and professional popularity of Mr. Richard Mansfield by thronging the same theatre to see the new Richard III. Mr. Mansfield has been an established favorite here since his first appearance in the city, although he was not then announced as a stellar actor. The interest in the production of the great tragedy is general enough to assure him a cordial greeting. The audience Monday will be a notable one. Among those who have seats for that night are Vice President Morton, who will be present with Mrs. Morton; Sir Julian Pennecfote, the British Minister; several other representatives of foreign Governments, and probably a party from the White House. The advance sales of seats have been flatteringly large.

HIS CREDITORS IN THE LURCH.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Frederick L. Boyden, a popular and trusted young business man of Marathon, disappeared from home on Tuesday, leaving many creditors in the lurch. He kept a furniture store and was actively interested in several other branches of business. He was Treasnrer of the village Fire Department and conspicuous in the Odd Fellows and Red Men orders. It is alleged that before his flight he sold most of his property for cash or transferred it to favored creditors.

The confidence reposed in him was snch that no bonds were exacted of him as the custodian of the funds of the Fire Department. As it happened the funds had been drawn low, and the loss in this quarter will not be large.

It is snpposed that he has gone to Colorado, where he has relatives.

EXPORT DUTY ON LOGS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 23.—Canadian sawn lumber at present enters the United States free of duty. The lumbermen of the Dominion are strongly agitating for the ahoition of the Dominion export duty on logs, as they have been advised that unless this step is carried ont the American Government will retaliate by asking Congress next session to impose a corresponding import duty on Canadian lumber.

At present Michigan and Wisconsin lumbermen tow millions of logs across the lakes from Canada to the American side, hnt the uncertain policy of the Canadian authorities has exasperated them as well as greatly restricted operations during the past season. Politicians agree that the ahoition of the export duty is inevitable.

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—No further evidence was heard in the Cronin case to-day. At the opening of the court Mr. Forrest announced that his expected witness, Mr. Lynch, had had a relapse, and he had decided to get along without his evidence. As there were no further witnesses present, the ocnrt adjourned till Monday morning, with the understanding that the defense would examine one or two minor witnesses and would then close its case.

A VICTIM OF THE WIRES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23.—Timothy McCarthy, an electric light linsman, employed by the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, fouled live wires at South Main and College streets this afternoon and was instantly killed. His body hung on the wires and had to be taken down by means of a ladder. He was thirty years old and unmarried.

L. Feigenblatt, M. D., New-York. Writes: I have tried the Soden Mineral Pastilles with a malignant suffering from irritation of the throat, due to smoking, and they proved very satisfactory. By all druggists at 25c. and 50c. per box.—Adv.

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COUNTING THEIR VOTES

FIGURES OF THE CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER.

A WIDE DIVERSITY IN THEIR CLAIMS—SENATOR FARWELL'S SUDDEN CHANGE OF HEART.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The President made the following appointment to-day:

Pension Agent.—WILLIAM H. SHELMIRE of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

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In every attempt made by the men who want to be Speaker to make np something like careful estimates of their relative strength, a serions stumbling block is found in the way.

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After a somewhat careful inqniry as to the claims of the various candidetes, and the votes each is willing to concede to the others, it is found thst all are practically agreed as to the way in which the votes of fourteen State delegations will be cast on the first ballot. Concerning the votes of the remaining eighteen States which have Republican representatives, scarcely any two canvasses agree, and, when it comes to figuring on the second and succeeding ballots, the inevitable result is a hopeless tangle of conflicting claims.

The fifteen State delegations about which there le the least dispute, and the way in which their votes are now supposed to stand, are as follows:

States.	Reed.	McKinley.	Cannon.	Burrows.	Henderson.
Colorado	3	1	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	..	..	18	..	..
Iowa	..	..	..	..	10
Indiana	..	1	2	..	..
Kansas	2	..	5	..	..
Maine	4	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	10	..	..	..	..
Michigan	..	..	..	9	..
New-Hampshire	2	..	..	..	..
Ohio	..	16	..	..	..
Oregon	1	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	1	..	..	..	..
Vermont	2	..	..	..	..
Total	28	18	20	9	10

This is a decidedly email proportion of the number of votes to be cast, but it represents the full strength that any four of the five candidates are willing to claim as their competitor. Any one of them will of course promptly credit any of the others with more votes than the table shows, but there are very few delegations, outside of those named, as to the vote of which more than two of the would-he Speakers are agreed. McKinley's friends, for example, claim that they will divide the California delegation with Reed, each taking two, while Cannon's adherents say they will divide equally with Reed.

The vote of Mr. Coleman, the only Republican from Louisiana, is taken out of the doubtful list by the Burrows men, who claim it for their candidate, while Reed claimed for Reed, while the others put it in the uncertain column with the rest of the Southern votes. The two Kentucky votes are reckoned safe in the McKinley headquarters, hut one is also claimed for Reed. On several of the liste McKinley is given three of the Missouri votes and Cannon one, hnt, oddly enough, Mr. Kasson's friends expect to see the Missouri vote stand McKinley two, Reed one, and Henderson one. Montana's first Congressman, Mr. Carter, is down in the Reed column, hut the Michigan men credit his vote to Burrows after the first ballot. They also put the Minnesota votes in the doubtful column, while by others McKinley is given two and Cannon three, and at the Reed headquarters the Maine candidate is given two, Cannon is allowed one, and the other two are classed as doubtful.

The Burrows men count the three North Carolina votes as theirs instead of leaving them on the doubtful list. North Dakota's single vote is claimed for Cannon, for Burrows, and for McKinley. Representative Bartine of Nevada has been credited to Cannon, hut the latter does not claim him as certain, and he is declared to be unpledged. The people say, however, that under no circnmstances can his vote be had for Reed. There is reason to believe that Barrows has the three Nebraska Representatives on his hooks, while in Cannon's rooms they are equally divided between Cannon, Henderson, and McKinley.

Of the four New-Jersey Representatives, Reed claims one, gives one to McKinley, and puts down two as uncommitted; Cannon allows Reed two, calls one more doubtful, and classifies the fourth as nncommitted.

Where the New-York delegation stands nobody seems to know just yet. Some time ago it was said to be Reed 14, McKinley 2, Cannon 4, and Burrows 2. The Maine men let it stand that way, hut add that it is a very conservetive estimate. McKinley concedes only 7 to Reed, takes 4 for himself, and calls the remaining 8 doubtful. Cannon's workers figure New-York's vote as 11 for Reed, and 2 each for Cannon, McKinley, Burrows, and Henderson.

A majority of the twenty-one Pennsylvania Republicans are claimed by both Reed and McKinley, and the other candidates admit that they are not to share with their competitors in the Pennsylvania vote. The Reed estimate gives McKinley 7 and Reed 14. Cannon claims that Reed will get 13 and McKinley 8, while the Ohio man proposes to poll 11 to Reed's 10.

On the Burrows list the Michigander is given one vote from South Dakota and the other is given to McKinley, but Cannon's friends count on both for their man. The three Tennessee votes are among those claimed for Reed, while for McKinley, hut the Cannon men expect to capture one of them. McKinley also claims one in Virginia, hut by the other candidates the two Representatives from that State are called donhtful. Reed carries four of the Wisconsin votes, as alleged, but before his flight he sold most of his property for cash or transferred it to favored creditors.

The confidence reposed in him was snch that no bonds were exacted of him as the custodian of the funds of the Fire Department. As it happened the funds had been drawn low, and the loss in this quarter will not be large.

It is snpposed that he has gone to Colorado, where he has relatives.

EXPORT DUTY ON LOGS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 23.—Canadian sawn lumber at present enters the United States free of duty. The lumbermen of the Dominion are strongly agitating for the ahoition of the Dominion export duty on logs, as they have been advised that unless this step is carried ont the American Government will retaliate by asking Congress next session to impose a corresponding import duty on Canadian lumber.

At present Michigan and Wisconsin lumbermen tow millions of logs across the lakes from Canada to the American side, hnt the uncertain policy of the Canadian authorities has exasperated them as well as greatly restricted operations during the past season. Politicians agree that the ahoition of the export duty is inevitable.

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—No further evidence was heard in the Cronin case to-day. At the opening of the court Mr. Forrest announced that his expected witness, Mr. Lynch, had had a relapse, and he had decided to get along without his evidence. As there were no further witnesses present, the ocnrt adjourned till Monday morning, with the understanding that the defense would examine one or two minor witnesses and would then close its case.

A VICTIM OF THE WIRES.

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McClung's fumble and was downed 10 yards before Harvard's goal. Trafford punted twice and the ball was sent flying back to McBride and Morrison, when Yale got it on a foul on Harvard's twenty-yard line.

Then Yale played a regular Walter Camp trick. She had been forcing her wedge, daing very little work around the ends. As Yale lined up for another wedge Harvard was unprepared to see Wartemborg make a wild break aronnd Stagg and run for a tooch-down. The wiry half back reached the northwest corner of the field before being tackled, and he downed the ball just out of bounds on a line only a foot and a half from Harvard's goal line. On being put in play again 15 yards from the boundary line of the field, the ball was passed to McClung, who dove through an opening in Harvard's line and made the only touch-down of the game. From this he kicked a goal.

Time was called as the lines faced at centre for the charge, and the half ended by a score of 6 points to 0 in favor of Yale.

In the second half of the game Yale had the advantage of the wind, but neither side succeded in scoring. Hutchinson of Harvard was used up, and Capt. Camnock decided to put Hallowell in at right end. The change strengthened Harvard's eleven. Hallowell was a fresh man, and played a good game. Yale had unwisely in having two of her men ruled off the field for roughness, but the moral effect was very good, for the game was quite free from the unmerciful slugging which prevailed in the Harvard-Princeton match last week. The men to-day played football, and there was as little of bitter rivalry as one could expect in a football game between Harvard and Yale.

Harvard had played the first part with great courage and strength. She was to all appearances more affected by the struggle than Yale, having had little time in which to recover from the strains and bruises of the Princeton game, but this did not decrease the vim with which she contested every moment of the second half. With the exception, perhaps, of Lee, her men held their nerve to the last. Yale displayed commendable team work, and, although she seemed to be unable to vary the tricks which were expected of her, she showed a great knowledge of the game. Whether this knowledge will prevail against the tremendous rushes of Princeton is a question.

Harvard had the ball at the beginning of the last half and after lively scrimmages B. Trafford punted it to Yale's thirty-yard mark, where Morrison fumbled it and Camnock secured it for Harvard. Harvard forced it up to within twenty yards of Yale's goal, where B. Trafford failed in a try for a goal from the field, kicking from the thirty-fifth-yard mark. McBride punted the ball out, and after Harvard had forced it toward Yale's goal again Trafford made another try for goal from forty yards, but failed as before.

More play in the centre of the field followed and Gill succeeded in getting in a run of thirty-five yards to Harvard's twenty-five-yard mark. Yale hammered her wedge again at Harvard's rush line, but lost the ball on four downs and Trafford lifted it out toward the centre by a punt, Camnock secured it out of bounds, but did not rise. He was hurt, and when he slowly got up his popularity was shown and his pluck commended by cheers from Yale as well as Harvard. He was soon all over the field doing effective work.

Harvard tried Lee for a run, but he dropped and lost the ball. Harvard recovering it on four downs, 30 yards before her goal. Camnock made a good run, Eliot and Goodrich gained, and Trafford punted, and Hallowell was used up, losing 25 yards when Trafford retrieved the McBride. Yale reached Harvard's ten-yard mark on Gill's brilliant run. McClung tried for a goal from the field and failed.

The last fifteen minutes' play was marked by a kicking game, the full backs being given plenty to do and the rush lines gaining no ground to speak of. Just before time was called McClung made a splendid run of 25 yards on Harvard's fifteen-yard mark, but Yale got no more advantage. The struggle ended 15 yards before Harvard's goal line, Yale being in possession of the ball.

For Yale, Gill, McClung, Wartemburg, and Rhodes played a perfect game, while Camnock, Lee, Cranston, and Trafford were conspicuous for Harvard. None of the players was severely injured. Rhodes has a bad eye, the result of a kick, but is in good spirits.

The management was excellent, all confusion being avoided. The Yale and Harvard games have resulted since 1882 as follows:

1882—Yale, 15; Harvard, 0. 1883—Yale, 23; Harvard, 2. 1884—Yale, 52; Harvard, 0. 1885—Harvard not permitted to play. 1886—Yale, 29; Harvard, 4. 1887—Yale, 17; Harvard, 8. 1888—No game owing to disagreement about grounds. Total points since 1882—Yale, 136; Harvard, 14.

CORNELL BEATS COLUMBIA.

AN EASY VICTORY WON YESTERDAY ON THE BERKELEY OVAL.

Cornell University and Columbia College had a rooting match at football in the mud of Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon, in which Cornell achieved a victory of 20 points to 0. The Columbia team played a plucky and determined game, but they were overweighted and overmatched by their Ithaca opponents. Cornell won the toss and chose the western goal, which was favored by a stiff wind. Game was called a little after 3 o'clock, and both teams went into the battle with all their might. The ground was muddy and slippery, and before the first quarter of the hour had passed every contestant looked as though he had crawled through a pig stye.

By her superior strength Cornell at once forced the fighting into Columbia's territory, and, despite the latter's desperate resistance, scored a touch-down within ten minutes and kicked a goal from it. After this the battle was fiercer than before and the play became so rough that two of Columbia's men were temporarily knocked out, while Hazen, the left guard of the Columbia team, was ruled off for "slugging" a Cornell man. Langthorne took his place, but meantime Cornell had made another touch-down and the score stood 10 to 0. Columbia was still plucky, but the best she could do was to keep her opponents from adding to their score, and so the first half of the game ended.

In the second half Cornell clung to her rushing tactics, and inch by inch forced the ball down toward Columbia's goal. It was slow work, but it was sure, and another touch-down was made. The attempt at goal failed, but Cornell backed up the ball so well that in a little while she made still another touch-down, and this time a goal was kicked, bringing the score no to 20 to 0. It had then grown so dark as to almost obscure the players, but Columbia kept right on in her plucky endeavor, and had the small satisfaction of keeping the ball in Cornell's territory for the remainder of the game.

The attendance was small, and was composed almost entirely of graduates and undergraduates of the two institutions. Bohn, Eble, Osgood, and McDowell distinguished themselves on behalf of Cornell, and Hewlett, Tripp, and Gildersleeve did the most effective work for Columbia. Mr. Thompson of Crescent Football Club was the umpire, and Mr. Lond of Stevens was the referee.

The positions of the men and the score were as follows:

Cornell.	*Position.*	*Columbia.*
Dunn	Right end	Pierce.
Eble	Right tackle	Beekman.
Geisoet	Right guard	Kretzer.
Galbraith	Centre	Gildersleeve.
Baldwin	Left guard	Hazen.
Upton	Left tackle	Cairns.
Sheperd	Left end	Metcalfe.
Bohn	Right half	Hewlett.
Osgood	Left half	Dilworth.
Yager	Quarter back	Barnard.
McDowell	Full back	Tripp.

Touch-downs—Cornell, 4; Columbia, 0. Goals from touch-downs—Cornell, 2; Columbia, 0.

WON BY THE NEW-YORKS.

THE MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB'S TEAM LOSES TO ITS OLD RIVAL.

The New-York Athletic Club's foothall eleven beat its old rival, the Manhattan Athletic Club's team, at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by a score of 12 to 4. After a good deal of delay the men lined up in their positions as follows:

New-York Athletic Club.	*Position.*	*Manhattan Athletic Club.*
Thornton	Right end	Lyall.
Schleisinger	Right tackle	D. Lyall.
Giannini	Right guard	Lansbrecht.
Hanaling	Centre rush	G. Mastin.
Hammond	Left guard	Raymond.
Budgett	Left tackle	Hollister.
Emmett	Left end	Miller.
Milhan	Quarter back	C Lyall, (Capt.)
Coster	Half back	Young.
Jordan	Half back	White.
Lawson, (Capt.)	Full back	R. Martin.

Mr. Lewis, Princeton, was chosen referee, and Mr. Wood of the Staten Island Athletic Club umpire.

The New-Yorks won the toss and took the ball, defending the southerly goal. They lost ground, however, at first, but on a pretty run by Coster the ball was carried back to the centre. The leather egg remained about that point for a time until, through another run by Coster and a forcing of the centre by Jordan, the New-Yorks were within five yards of their opponents' goal line. They lost the ball, however, on "four downs."

White then punted the ball out, but Coster made a pretty running catch and laid the ball behind the Manhattan goal line for a touch-down at the end of twenty-three minutes' play. The try at goal failed. Shortly after this A. Jordan, while making a beautiful dash toward the Manhattan's goal, was downed near the side line and two gashes were cut in his face by the cinders there. Schleisinger was transferred from the rush line to Jordan's position, and his place was in turn filled by Coster. In two minutes after the first touch-down the Manhattans made a safety, which added 2 points to their opponents' score, making it 6—0.

About six minutes more were required for Coster to make another touch-down. Lawson on the try at goal made a pretty kick and the ball just dropped over the bar. Time was called for the first half, with the score 12—0 in favor of the New-York Athletic Club.

The second half opened very favorably for the Manhattans, and by good work and a penalty for a foul tackle on the part of one of the New-Yorks, they worked the ball within ten yards of the goal line. Though the defending side regained a little ground, a kick by White and a forcing of the centre gave Young a touch-down. The try at goal failed, and the score was 12—4 in favor of the New-Yorks. The Manhattans had succeeded in getting the ball within ten yards of their opponents' goal line when time was called.

The best work for the New-Yorks was done by Coster, Jordan, Lawson, and Schleisinger, and for the Manhattans by Young, White, and Hollister.

PRINCETON'S PRACTICE GAME.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 23.—Contrary to the expectation of Capt. Poe, the Crescent team failed to appear to-day in its entirety, so that the eleven which played against the Princeton's contained six players of the Orange team, almost all of them graduates of the college of New-Jersey, who played on Princeton teams in their college days. They had lost some of their former skill, yet they played a good up-hill game and gave the Jersey boys excellent practice for the coming Yale game.

The Orange men won the toss and took the ball, with the wind against them. They led off with a rush of thirty yards, and everybody became excited to see them break through the Princeton "stone wall." But this did not last long before Cowan secured the ball and passed the whole visiting team, and did not stop until he had safely laid it in behind the goal posts. Donnelly kicked the goal. Cowan also made the next two touch-downs, from which only one goal was kicked. Shortly before the end of the first half Lilly made the fourth touch-down, goal kicked—32 to 0.

At the opening of the second half the teams were the same, with the exception of R. Jones in the place of Moffatt, who played full back on the Princeton eleven in 1883. The Orange team played a fine, aggressive game in this half, and the climax was reached when Edwards made a touch-down for Orange from which a goal was kicked. During the latter part of the game the ball was near Princeton's goal line most of the time, and the touch-downs were only made by long, brilliant runs. Those who made the touch-downs for Princeton in this half were Donnelly, Cowan, (3,) Warren, (2.) Score—54 to 6.

Cowan played one of the best games of his life, and seemed to enjoy it much more than he would in playing against Princeton in the Yale-Harvard game. He made six touch-downs. For Orange, Bovaird and Edwards did the best work. Poe, George, Black, Channing, and Ames did not play, as they were in Springfield watching the game, but their places were filled by the best substitutes.

DARTMOUTH BEATS WILLIAMS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23.—The football championship of the League of minor Eastern colleges was practically settled this morning by Dartmouth's defeat of Williams by a score of 20 to 9. Before the game the Williams men had no expectation of winning, but the excellent game they played during the first half encouraged them. Williams scored her 9 points in the first half, and Dartmouth made her 20 in the second half. The teams were made up as follows:

Dartmouth.—Rushers, Smith, Segur, Little, Fassett, Abbott, Folsom, Norton; quarter back, Lakeman; half backs, Weeks and Humphrey; full back, Odlin.

Williams.—Rushers, Bigelow, Johnson, Rowland, Allen, Hotchkiss, Nelson, Lafayette; quarter back, Brown; half backs, Garfield, Durand; full back, Campbell.

OTHER GAMES.

Two teams of old Rugby football players competed on the Staten Island Cricket Club's grounds, at Livingston, S. I., yesterday afternoon. One team, mainly composed of men from Brooklyn cricket clubs, under Capt. F. W. Stiles, played another leg by Mr. Hinde of the English Naval Service. The players on his side were drawn from the States Island and the different New-York cricket clubs. Although most of the players had not kicked the ball in several years, they made a fast one hour from start to finish, and some brilliant runs were made. The match resulted in favor of the Brooklyn men by 21 points to 15.

The Columbia Grammar School football team has challenged the Berkeley team to play a game of football, and, if the challenge is not accepted, will claim the championship. The challenging team won a game from the team of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn yesterday by a score of 10 to 6.

The Meteor Football Club of Brooklyn defeated the second eleven of the Polytechnic Institute at Prospect Park yesterday by a score of 18 points to 0. The match lasted one hour, and was hotly contested throughout.

The Longfellow Football Club of Brooklyn played against the Kearney Rovers at Kearney, N. J., yesterday afternoon. The home club was victorious by a score of 4 goals to 3. The Longfellows will protest the match.

The St. Austin's School (Staten Island) football team defeated the team from St. John's College, Fordham, on the Staten Island Cricket Grounds yesterday by a score of 14 to 6.

The Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn easily defeated the Betts Academy of Stamford, Conn., on the Brooklyn Athletic Association Grounds yesterday by a score of 20 to 0.

THE ORIZABA LAUNCHED.

A LARGE PARTY OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS WITNESS THE EVENT.

CHESTER, Penn., Nov. 23.—The new steamer Orizaba, built at Roach's yard for the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, was successfully launched at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of people, among them being the members of the Pan-American Congress and distinguished citizens from Washington, New-York, Philadelphia and other cities.

The new steamer is a sister ship to the Yumari, launched about a month ago for the same company and one of the finest vessels ever turned out at this yard. The Orizaba is 341½ feet long over all, 320 feet moulded, 43½ beam, and 22 feet 10 inches depth of hold. Her hull, decks, bulkheads, and triangles are of steel, and she has three decks, four water-tight bulkheads, a water-tight shaft tunnel, and a ballast tank aft. There are triple-expansion surface-condensing engines with 28, 44, and 70 inch diameter, 70-inch stroke and capable of developing 2,600 horse power. The propellor wheel is of brass, 15 feet 6 inches diameter. She has accommodations for 150 passengers and 64 of a crew. The saloons and staterooms are fitted up in the most luxurious manner with expensive woods and upholstery. Besides the Orizaba there are five merchant ships with an average tonnage of 3,300 building at this yard, besides two gunboats—the Concord and Bennington.

The Orizaba is the ninth ship Roach has built for this company. A large delegation of the Pan-American Congress, with their lady friends, arrived from Washington at 12:30 and were given position of advantage from which the launch could be seen. All were delighted at the novel sight of the launch and expressed admiration of all the details. At the conclusion of the launch the Congress and invited guests were tendered a banquet. The address of welcome was made by the Hon. John B. Robinson of Media, which was appropriately responded to by several members of the party.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Adolphus H. Corwin and Louis K. Cotton, doing business as A. H. Corwin, grocers, at 1,231 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Francis Dras. They carried a large stock. Business has been dull and creditors pressed them. The business was established many years ago by William S. Corwin, who took his son Adolphus into partnership in October, 1880, and two years later William S. Corwin retired from the firm. The liabilities are $51,031; nominal assets, $36,350; actual assets, $20,800.

Warren Emerson, dealer in upholstery goods, 8 Hawley-street and 9 Arch-street, Boston, has failed. He will as soon as possible prepare a statement of his financial condition, and a meeting of creditors will then be called.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.

Having the largest and the best selected stock of FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. We will for one week only, commencing Nov. 25th, offer these goods at prices reduced TEN PER CENT. In order to make room for our immense stock of HOLIDAY GOODS. We have no old stock to dispose of, every article being new and all patterns desirable. This is the greatest offer ever yet made by any RELIABLE Furniture House. All goods marked in plain figures. Strictly one price. Terms Cash. DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO., 47 & 49 W. 14th St., running through to 15th St.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S WILL

THE PLAN HE FORCED ON COUNT KALNOKY.

THE TERMS OF TRUCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA BEING CARRIED OUT—THE SEASON AT BERLIN.

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BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The terms of truce between Austria and Russia, which Prince Bismarck forced upon Count Kalnoky, are already partly fulfilled on the Russian side. The Czar has stopped the Panslavist Committee from sending agents into Bulgaria, and peremptorily warned them not to foster in the meantime, within Bulgaria, any agitation. The Austrian side brought about the rupture of the proposed marriage of Prince Ferdinand to the Princess d'Alencon. The Austrian Finance Minister refused to allow on the Bourse the quotation of the Landerbank's loan to Bulgaria. Count Kalnoky has instructed the Austrian Consul in Sofie to modify his partisanship in behalf of Prince Ferdinand.

Finally, Emperor Francis Joseph, though resenting the suggestion of the cession of Trentino to Italy, has consented to grant to Trentino an autonomous local administration, separate from the German Tyrol, of which it has hitherto formed a part. The members of the Italian Tyrol will henceforth assemble at Trent. The Diet at Innsbruck supported the separation. Emperor Francis Joseph has also ordered the release of several Irredentists imprisoned at Innsbruck, including Rossi and Zampieri, editors of the Italian *Independente*, who were convicted of treason.

These concessions amount practically to little. If the Innsbruck Diet had not voted for the separation of Trentino Emperor Francis Joseph would not have acceded to the proposal. A further reason for his giving his assent is that by doing so a step was put to the manoeuvring of Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, for the annexation of Trentino to Italy. Signor Crispi has now abandoned his plan of visiting Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe.

Although quotation of the Bulgarian loan has been stopped, Count Kalnoky permitted the Landerbank yesterday to advance 5,000,000 francs to the Government at Sofia. His policy continues to be to maintain a tight grip upon the Bulgarian Government, with or without Prince Ferdinand, who, wroth at the change in his personal situation, threatens to resign.

Russia, behind a peaceful diplomatic mask, does not cease her massing of troops upon her frontiers. Within three weeks eight regiments of cavalry and six of infantry have been added to the troops stationed on the Galician and Bukovinan frontiers. The work of railway extension on the Wilna, Kovno, Warsaw, and Kieff lines is being accelerated, in order that the strategic system may be completed by May.

The German Court will leave Potsdam on Thursday and come to Berlin for the Winter season, which promises to be the most brilliant ever known to the empire and to make up for the long succession of periods of mourning. Numerous fêtes will be given at the Schloss. Household Minister Poesdorf has advised the diplomatic corps of the changes in ceremonial etiquette at Court ordered by the Emperor. No details have escaped him, even of the prescribed for State officials, published in the *Reichsanzeiger*, are fixed to the last button. Diplomats are requested to adhere to the specially-mentioned gala uniforms. The first grand reception will be followed by a series of bouquets, tableau vivants, and balls.

Emperor William's visit to Darmstadt is fixed for Dec. 8. The Emperor intends to quarrel with the Grand Duke of Hesse for the part taken by him in the Morier affair.

The Emperor still withholds his assent to the betrothal of his sister Margaret to the Crown-witch. Prince Bismarck is reported as approving the match. The Princess herself is willing since meeting her suitor at Athens. The reinstance of the Emperor is attributed to the weakening constitution of the Crown-witch. The fact that the Princess is a Lutheran is no obstacle to the match, as she is ready to join the Greek Orthodox Church.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, referring to the War Minister Count Vernon's defense of Count von Waldersee, in the Reichstag, yesterday, states that the Czar, while in Berlin, expressed to Prince Bismarck his conviction that it was the military measures in Germany that showed that a powerful influence was at work to drive the country to war.

Emperor William has authorized the establishment of a lottery, to be managed by a syndicate, for the purpose of raising the sum of 7,000,000 marks, to clear a site on which to erect a monument to the late Emperor William.

TWO REPORTS ABOUT PETERS.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 23.—News has been received here from Lamu confirming the reports of the death of Dr. Peters, another German, and all the natives of Dr. Petere's party except five porters.

The massacre occurred at Addn Burrorabe, on the Tana River, eight days' march from Korkorra. Dr. Peters was friendly with the local tribes, but not with the chief of the Somalis, who, with a party of his tribesmen, made a night attack on the camp. After killing the members of the Dr. Peters party the natives looted the camp of money and everything of value and drove off the donkeys and camels.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The Emin Pasha Relief Committee has received a cable dispatch from the Hansing Company at Zanzibar which states that Lieut. Borchert, one of the commanders of the second column of Dr. Peters's expedition, reports from Lokomani that the Somalis dispersed an English expedition, not the expedition under command of Dr. Peters. Lieut. Borchert further says that Dr. Peters and his party are safe and well, and that they have established a fortified station at the foot of Mount Kenia.

IRISH MEETINGS FORBIDDEN.

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—Arrangements have been in progress for several days for the holding of meetings at Kilkenny and Waterford to-morrow in memory of Allen, Larkin, and Gould, who were hanged for the killing of Policeman Brett, in Manchester, in 1867. The Government to-day issued a proclamation forbidding the holding of the meetings. The projectors of the demonstrations, however, announce that they will not abandon their plans, and forces of police have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to disperse any gatherings at the places named.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice was married to-day to Miss Caroline Fitzgerald, who formerly resided in Connecticut and New-York. The ceremony took place in St. Peter's Church, in Eaton-square.

An Egyptian Minister named Kelly, whose activity in favor of the Sugar Bounties bill gained him the sobriquet of "Sugar Beauties Kelly," brought suit against the *Evening Star*, T. P. O'Connor's paper, for libel, the *Star* having called him a fraud. The case was concluded to-day, the jury finding against the paper, was a virtual acquittal, inasmuch as only $5 was given.

VIENNA, Nov. 23.—The Navy-Boesekerek inquiry, which has been going on for the last seven years, with the object of discovering the causes of a large number of sudden deaths that have occurred there, has resulted in proving that Eight-eighths of the victims were poisoned. Most of them were married. Female fortune tellers supplied the wives of the victims with poison. Fifty-seven arrests have been made.

CAIRO, Nov. 23.—Mr. Schuyler, the new American Minister, presented his credentials to the Khedive to-day. In his address Mr. Schuyler assured His Majesty that the United States Government would be considered useful in completing the mixed tribunals for lightening its financial burdens and for aiding in the development of the country, it would be forthcoming.

RACES AT BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 23.—The races to-day were largely attended, the track was in good condition, and the weather pleasant. The meeting will continue two days next week, and most of the horses now on the ground will remain.

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling, for two-year-olds; purse $250. Lady Blackburn, two-year-old filly, by Luke Blackburn-Secret, won. Morse second, Jessica third. Time—1:08. Premons sold favorite in the pools.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a quarter; handicap sweepstakes, for all ages. The Jackson Stakes, $500 added money, with $15 to start; $100 to second, $50 to third. Monita Lady won, Longaligh second, Brown Duke third. Time—2:14½.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling; purse $225. Vattell (8 to 1) won, Colonel Hunt second, McMurtry third. Time—1:17½.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds; Railroad stakes; $350 added money. Sam Doxey won, Armiat second, Frank Shew third. Time—1:33¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Conditions same as third race. Boy Blue won, Haramboure second, Fite Lee third. Time—1:17.

DEATH OF A BRAZILIAN PUBLIC MAN.

From the Rio News, Oct. 21.

We have to record the death of another prominent man in Brazilian politics, that of Conselor Rodrige Augusto da Silva, which took place at his residence in this city at 8:30 P. M. on the 17th inst. He was a prominent and popular member of the Conservative Party, a native of Rio Pardo, which province he represented in the Senate, and had twice occupied positions in the Imperial Cabinet. He was Minister of Agriculture in the Joso Alfredo Cabinet which passed the abolition law of 1888. He was born in 1833, and was still in the prime of life.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

IMPROVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 23.—Double-track railroads have in the past been confined almost entirely to the North and West. Until very recently none of the Southern roads seemed to feel justified in thus increasing their traffic facilities. No better evidence of the rapid development of the commercial and mineral resources of this State could be found than the recent announcement that three of its trunk lines are forced by increased business to double track portions of their roads. The managers of the Chesapeake and Ohio found it necessary to acquire the Richmond and Alleghany in order to relieve the immense pressure caused by their coal traffic. The addition of the Richmond and Alleghany gives the Chesapeake and Ohio practically a double track from Clifton Forge to this city.

The development of iron interests and coal in Southwestern Virginia has forced the Norfolk and Western to double track a large portion of their road. This work will be done during the early part of next year, it is believed that before it is completed the Norfolk and Western will find it necessary to double-track their road the whole length of the line.

At a recent meeting of stockholders of the Richmond and Petersburg Road arrangements were made for laying an additional track along the whole length of the line. Following the example of the last-named road, the stockholders of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac recently authorized their Directors to double track a large portion of their road.

These increased facilities are demanded by the immense freight and passenger traffic that has found its way to these roads in the past few years. It is possible that before the expiration of another year Virginia will have more double-track roads than any State south of Pennsylvania.

It is believed that Gov. Lee, in his forthcoming message to the Legislature, will show that more capital has been invested in Virginia since the Democrats regained possession of the State, in 1883, than at any time since the close of the war. The Governor will claim that the influx of capital at over $100,000,000. It is believed that he will show in that paper that there are good reasons for supposing that more money will be invested in the State next year than during any two years in the last two decades. The money of this capital is expected to find its way to the iron and coal mining regions along the lines of the Norfolk and Western and the Shenandoah Valley Railroads.

Although owing to the large increase in taxable values of this State, one of the most prominent and brightest financiers said that he believed the next assessment would show an increase in Virginia's taxable properties of over $200,000,000.

THE READING ENJOINED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Two years ago the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company perfected plans to build a great central station at Twelfth and Market streets and to elevate its tracks within the city limits in order to reach that point and greatly facilitate its business. Permission to make these improvements was sought in vain from the City Council, which is largely controlled by the horse railroads and by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, all interested in preventing the Reading improvement.

Last Spring the Reading, having bought a right of way from the station at Broad and Columbia streets to the proposed site at Twelfth and Market streets, began tearing down buildings and building abutments for the bridges by which it proposed to cross the streets of the city. The company was to build on its own property, and not to occupy any streets interfered with. The Reading claimed that they had the right to build this elevated extension under their branching powers granted in their charter. The city applied for an injunction, and this was to-day granted by Judge Thayer, who, in a very lengthy opinion, decided that no railroad could cross a city street at grade, below grade, or above grade without the permission of Councils.

The Reading officers were inclined to refrain from discussing the decision until they had conferred with the Board of Control and the Board of Managers. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

ATCHISON REORGANIZATION.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The following doonment was given out this afternoon:

OFFICE OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The stockholders of the company have provided for the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the company, subject to the terms of Circular No. 63; and

Whereas, The holders of a majority of all the outstanding bonds of the Atchison system, both in Europe and the United States, have assented to the plan of reorganization dated Oct. 15, 1889; therefore be it

Voted, That the said plan of reorganization be and is hereby declared effective, and that official announcement of this fact shall be made by the Chairman, accompanied by notice that bondholders, to secure participation in the benefits of the plan, should deposit their bonds on or before Dec. 15, 1889, and that after that date bonds will only be received under such equitable conditions as the Board of Directors may establish.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Notice is given in the Ottawa *Official Gazette* that application will be made at the next session of Parliament for an act of incorporation of the Ottawa, Morrisburg and New-York Railway, a line to be constructed from Ottawa to Morrisburg, on the River St. Lawrence. Power is also asked for to build bridges across the St. Lawrence and in New-York State and connect the line with an American road. A bridge will also be built over the Ottawa River near the city of Ottawa to some point in Quebec Province, this bridge to be used for ordinary carriage and traffic purposes as well as for the railway line. New-York capitalists are backing the scheme.

The Central Trust Company of New-York began proceedings at Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday, to foreclose the first and second mortgages on the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railroad because of default in interest on $6,500,000 non-preferred bonds secured by first mortgage.

WANTING A NAVY-YARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—P. S. Lawton, a leading citizen of Algiers, has received a letter from the Secretary of the Naval Board which recently recommended Algiers as the site for a navy yard, in which he says:

"Now, that the whole thing is made public, I can speak out my feelings as I see fit. I do hope the Southern Senators will compromise as they said they would, on some spot that will be recommended and help it along. The undisputed fact is that we need a navy yard in the Gulf very badly, and will need it more and more as time goes on. A navy yard takes time to grow, particularly in a country like ours, where the Government does not appropriate money in lump sums. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that all should agree to work together and get the appropriations as soon as possible."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Last evening fire was discovered in the basement of the grocery and provision store of the Great Goods firm of Sharpless Brothers, on Jayne-street, above Eighth, Philadelphia. Inside of an hour from the time the flames were first seen the building was a mass of ruins. The burned building was owned by the firm for the purpose of storing surplus stock, and there is said to have been over $100,000 worth of goods stored on the four floors. The losses are as follows: Sharpless Brothers, stock, $100,000; building, $25,000; J. H. Maxwell, stock and building, $25,000; George Kelly & Co., stock and building, $25,000; George C. Newman, pictures, 500 Market-street, damage by water, $2,000.

Early yesterday morning the freight shed of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad at McLean-avenue and Banner-street, Cincinnati, took fire and, with its contents, was destroyed. Loss, about $12,000.

Last evening a fire broke out in the *Herald* Publishing Company's building at Montreal, which resulted in its complete internal destruction. The loss will reach $15,000; partly insured.

The west wing of A. R. Harvey cotton warehouse, at Lake City, Ia., together with 7,000 bales of cotton, was burned Friday night. Loss over $100,000; insurance not known.

James G. Irvine, a farmer of Keyport, recently lost by death a trotting horse valued at $500. He says that within twenty years he has lost 14 horses, 29 sows, 3 mules, and lost all his stock and barns by fire.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st, New-York.

BRAZIL'S NEW EXPERIENCE.

THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION—MONARCHISTS IN EUROPE MUCH TROUBLED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Mr. Charles Flint received the following cablegram from Rio de Janeiro, dated to-day:

"Capt. Averina has been appointed Director of Telegraphs. Communication provisionally suspended with all points in Brazil excepting the coast cities, which are served by Western Brazilian Cable Company."

Another cablegram quotes exchange as firm. Rio, 27⅛; Para, 27⅝.

Dr. Valente, the Brazilian Minister, to-day received a cablegram from Rio Janeiro stating that United States Minister Adams had established relations with the Government now in control of affairs in that country. This information he communicated to the State Department, and it is reported that he urged upon the Secretary the expediency of this Government instructing Minister Adams to complete the act of formal recognition. While it is doubtless felt by the State Department that the Republic of the United States of Brazil has been established upon a permanent basis, it is probable the act of formally recognizing through our Minister will be postponed until there is an official head or Chief Executive chosen in pursuance of some regular method. A meeting of Congress in Brazil has been called for next month, when the new republic will probably be launched with a complete organization. When that is accomplished the question of formal recognition by this Government will probably not be delayed.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The news from Brazil is watched with intense interest. Public opinion here tends to doubt the permanence of the republic. The *North German Gazzle*, referring to the probable necessity of sending war ships to protect German interests, says: "Though the Brazilians dislike the sight of blood, the revolt may yet endanger the lives of foreign residents. The present wielders of power must be warned to avoid measures that must force European States to interfere to protect their countrymen." The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that the success of the new republic is impossible on the mere success of a pronunciamento; that the voice of a constituent assembly must first be heard.

Cable advices from Rio de Janeiro state that the new Ministry is divided by fierce personal quarrels; that Gen. da Fonseca's dictatorial manners irritate his colleagues, and that his resignation is desired. Any such item indicating a want of cohesion in the new Government of Brazil finds prominence in the semi-official press here, and the decision has made some credence is that the republic will break into three States—equatorial, central, and southern, the latter, having a large German population, claiming the protection of the Fatherland.

On the Bourse, following the Paris impulse, Brazilian loans were sold heavily, as were also shares of the banks concerned therein. The Deutsche Bank has thought it necessary to issue a notice stating that it is not interested in Brazilian finances.

The members of the Coburg family who are related to Dom Pedro met at Vienna yesterday to consider what course they should take in the event of the appearance of symptoms of a monarchist reaction. Telegrams from Lisbon were read at the meeting expressing hope of the restoration of the monarchy. The family feeling is in favor of an attempt to place Dom Pedro's sailor grandson, Prince Pedro, upon the throne. It has been decided, however, to await the arrival of the exiled Emperor.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Two British war ships have been ordered to Rio Janeiro.

BERNE, Nov. 23.—The Federal Council has instructed the Swiss Consul General at Rio Janeiro to continue with the provisional Government the same relations heretofore maintained with the empire.

WAS THERE LOSS OF LIFE?

A CANALBOAT SUNK IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

DOBBS FERRY, Nov. 23.—A barge or canalboat is supposed to have been wrecked off this village early yesterday morning. At that hour there was a good deal of whistling, apparently by tugs out on the river, and yesterday and to-day considerable wreckage has been picked up along the river front. This includes chairs, hatch covers, a portion of an upper deck of a canal boat, children's clothing and straw hats, a bureau with some hills and papers in the drawers, which seem to give the name of the boat as the Alice Carley, Capt. W. J. Duggan; also a man's coat with the works of a watch in one pocket, 61 cents in another, and some cheese in a third.

The early morning of Friday was foggy and misty, and it is believed here that under these conditions the canalboat Alice Carley was run into by some steam vessel and so badly damaged that she sank in the channel, which is only a short distance off the shore here. Two tows had just passed by the whistles had been heard off Hastings, a mile below here, going in opposite directions. It is supposed they in some way collided and the tide brought the wreckage in here. Daniel Conklin has a lot of the bills referred to, a portion of the deck which is partially covered with fire clay, with which the boat was probably loaded, three cornhusk mattresses, a blue shirt, and three mnelin sheets which he picked up out in the river yesterday and to-day.

The only question which seems now to be in doubt is whether any lives were lost. It is feared those who were on board went down with the boat, and it is said that cries for help were heard. But the crew may have had time to escape by jumping to some other boat in the tow, or they may have been picked up. No bodies have been found in this vicinity.

The agents in this city of Ronan's Towing Line to Albany admit that the boat Alice A. Parley, belonging to their tow, which started north Friday evening, filled and sank when off Dobbs Ferry. They report, however, that the crew escaped to the other boats of the tow. The Parley had a small cargo of clay.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Bridgport (Conn.) Board of Trade met Friday night and discussed the matter of marine police protection for the Connecticut coast to prevent smuggling, which has been carried on for several years. It was decided to prepare a petition to have the Government station Revenue cutters on this section, as is done along the coasts of other New-England States, and present it at the next session of Congress.

Yesterday D. D. Burdick, a well-known citizen, aged about forty years, who had been ill and insane for some time, arose from bed and rushed down to the Michigan Central's track at the Hayden-street station, where he threw himself before a car which was moving rapidly along the track in the yard. He was instantly killed, the wheels cutting off his head and one foot.

A lot of about two hundred pounds of quartz, carrying gold at the rate of $50,000 a ton, was taken from the main shaft of the Mexican gold mine Friday night. Assays of three samples of quartz from the Michigan give $21,620 71, $51,552 92, and $10,288 12 per ton, respectively. The latter is the richest gold-bearing rock ever taken from an American mine.

The First Progressive Spiritualist Society of Watertown, N. Y., a corporate body, is building a temple for worship in Watertown. It is said to be the first structure ever built in the State for the purpose of Spiritualistic worship. The dedicatory service will be held on Jan. 1, 1890, at which some of the leading mediums of the country will be present.

Newell Hankins and Heliss

HOW WATER IS BROUGHT

THE SOURCE OF NEW-YORK'S SUPPLY.

CROTON LAKE WAS MADE BY DAMMING CROTON RIVER—THE NEW AQUEDUCT, RESERVOIRS, &c.

The average New-Yorker who has occasion to use water for washing or other purposes rarely pauses to reflect as to where the useful fluid comes from. He has a vague sort of an idea that the water is secured somewhere or other by the aqueduct, about which he has read so much, and which delivers it, as it were, at his very door. He knows that he has it on tap in the house, and that he may drink it if he be so minded; that he may wash himself in it, or drown himself in it, or put it to any other practical use. But beyond this he is not apt to trouble himself. If, however, he should have occasion to investigate how the water is secured and brought to him he would find a great deal that would interest him.

The water with which New-York is supplied is drained from the great Croton water-shed. The Croton River after flowing for some distance in the direction of New-York, turns toward the Hudson River. At a point a few miles above the month of the Croton River a dam was built more than forty years ago and the Croton Lake was thus created. But the engineers met with some difficulty at first in pressing the Croton River into their service, for just as the dam was completed a portion of the structure gave way. The break did not, however, cause any serious inundation in the valley below the dam. The wrecked portion of the dam was replaced and the whole structure was strengthened. Since then Croton Dam has given no indications of weakness. The artificial lake made by Croton Dam is a beautiful sheet of water, and winds gracefully between the hills for some miles up the course of the Croton River.

At the foot of the lake the waters pour into the aqueduct, which conveys them a distance of more than thirty miles before they pass under the Harlem River. The new aqueduct, which has already cost so much and will undoubtedly cost a great deal more before it is in working order, will tap the lake at a point near the mouth of the old aqueduct. Above the lake for more than twenty miles extends the Croton water-shed. Three small branches of the Croton, which are fed by a number of lakes, unite about a third of the way down the water-shed and push forward in a river of very respectable dimensions. In its progress the Croton River is reinforced by the Muscoot and Titicus Rivers and by various small tributaries.

In order to increase the drainage capacity of the Croton shed, storage reservoirs have been built, and others will be constructed within a few years. One of these reservoirs was built some years ago on the West Branch at Boyd's Corners. Another has been completed on the Middle Branch, near the Tilly Foster mine. Another reservoir is in course of construction on the East Branch, within a short distance of Brewster. The contract for a dam on the Muscoot, near Amawalk, Westchester County, has been let, and work upon this will shortly be begun. Surveys are now being made for a reservoir on the Titicus River, just above its mouth, at Purdy's Station. And it is proposed to build still another reservoir on the West Branch, near Carmel, the county seat of Putnam County. Lake Gleneida, upon the shore of which Carmel is situated, is frequently drawn from through its outlet, which empties into the West Branch.

Several other natural lakes are drawn upon for the city's water supply. The largest and most beautiful of these sheets of water is Lake Mahopac, the well-known Summer resort. Upon several occasions in past years it was found necessary to draw upon Lake Mahopac in the midst of the boarding season. But the receding waters left some very ruinviting shores, and there were suggestions of malaria in the air. And the hotel and boarding house keepers noticed that the outgoing trains carried more passengers than did the incoming trains. The Lake Mahopac proprietors were indignant—far more indignant than were the guests, because the guests could go elsewhere, while the proprietors could not do so with any sort of consistency. The New-York boarding house keeper took a broad view of the sufferings of the Lake Mahopac proprietor. The former felt that he needed the Mahopac water and also that he had it; therefore, why should the Mahopac proprietor murmur and repine. The following conversation might be supposed to have taken place between the Mahopac proprietor and the New-York citizen:

Mahopac Proprietor—You wouldn't go and drive the Summer boarders away from this beautiful, health-giving lake, would you?

New-York Citizen—But you wouldn't subject a poor citizen to the horrors of a water famine, would you? Besides, your Summer boarders can go elsewhere.

"But if they do I shall be ruined. You wouldn't ruin a person who had never harmed you, would you? Why can't you economize on your water?"

"But I must have Lake Mahopac's water. Without it I should have only water enough for drinking, cooking, and washing purposes. I should have none whatever to be wasted."

"You are very selfish, Mr. New-York."

"You are very unreasonable, Mr. Mahopac."

All danger of any similar controversy between New-York and the Mahopac proprietors has been done away with by the Legislature, which has made it unlawful to draw off the waters of Lake Mahopac during the Summer season. At various points on the Croton River and on its tributary streams and lakes are stationed inspectors whose duty it is to see that no dead animals or other nuisances are found within the water-ways or drainage-shed. The shrewd farmer in the Croton shed does not trouble himself whether the water with which New-York is supplied is pure or impure. Consequently, the inspectors of waterways are frequently called upon to warn people that they must abate certain nuisances. Croton Lake is patrolled by boats with a view to keeping everything of an offensive nature out of the water. Bathing is not allowed in the Croton River, but it is practiced in some of its tributaries, although this is contrary to law.

The volume and swiftness of the Croton River just below the dam is a matter of surprise to the ordinary observer. Experts say that all dams leak more or less. And as there is a vast body of water behind the dam there is usually leakage enough to render the flow below it at least as great as it was at that point before the dam was built. When the dam was built in the Bronx River, in order to supply the outlying districts of New-York, the millers along the river below the dam claimed heavy damages upon the ground that the dam withheld from them the water to which they were entitled. The weakness of this claim was then proved by expert evidence, which showed that a dam did not decrease the flow of the stream below it.

During long periods of drought the reservoirs of the Croton shed have been severely taxed in order to supply New-York with water. But during the last two Summers there has been no very extended period of dry weather, and a water famine as nearly as possible has been avoided. During the Summer of 1888 no water whatever had to be drawn from the reservoir at Boyd's Corners. But the day will undoubtedly come when the Croton Lake and its sister reservoirs and natural lakes will be unequal to the task of supplying the water which the city's greatly increased population will demand. Then it will be necessary to build the proposed Quaker Bridge Dam. This dam will be built in the Croton River several miles below the present dam. It will be a tremendous structure, and when completed will back water up the Croton River for miles above the head of the present lake. The cost of the lands which will be required for the new reservoir will be enormous. In several places the reservoir will flow out the Harlem River and tracks. Katonah will be blotted from the face of the earth and Judge Robertson will be obliged to abandon his residence in that village and flee to higher ground. Purdy's Station will share the fate of Katonah.

The danger that any of the dams in the Croton water-shed will burst and inundate the lower portion of the Hudson and this city is very remote. These dams are built entirely of stone. When such a dam gives way it does so slowly, stone by stone. These dams have been very securely built, and New-Yorkers can rely upon them not to send down water through any channels but the proper ones.

THE WILLIAM H. SEWARD CLUB.

The William H. Seward Club met last evening at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, with John F. Baker in the chair. Among those present were ex-Judge D. D. McKoon, M. C. Addoms, Charles H. Murray, Cephas Brainerd, Russell H. Scott, Lucius C. Ashley, Dr. W. H. Bissell, L. L. Van Allen, William M. Walling, W. Irving Scott, John H. Smith, H. Gleason, William Brookfield, and A. T. Lane. Senator Evarts, the President of the club, telegraphed his regrets at not being able to attend, and letters of regret were received from Gen. W. H. Seward, Collector Erhardt, C. E. Fitch, George E. Treadwell, William Barnes, Jr., Wager Swayne, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, and John F. Newton.

Chairman Baker read a paper in which he called attention to the eminent services of Mr. Seward to the country. Cephas Brainerd, Prof. Welsh of Brooklyn, ex-Judge McKoon, and others spoke of their reminiscences of the statesman.

A committee consisting of Messrs. McKoon, Smith, Brookfield, Ashley, and Addoms was appointed to take steps to have the club incorporated. Mr. Brookfield was elected Vice President of the club, and Messrs. Walling and Lane were elected to the Executive Committee.

MORMONS IN THE NORTHWEST.

OTTAWA, Nov. 23.—The influx of Mormons to the Canadian Northwest is creating excitement in the Eastern Provinces. As a result of the agitation against the new arrivals, the Dominion Government will introduce legislation tending to suppress their polygamous practices. At present there is no law in Canada against polygamy. The Mormons secured exclusive rights in McLeod Colony under false pretenses. They said they would obey the laws, but recently one of their saints publicly justified the practice of polygamy.

BENDING A BROKEN ARM.

STRAIGHTENED FIFTEEN TIMES TO PREVENT STIFFENING OF THE JOINTS.

A novel method of treatment of broken limbs was explained by Dr. Seneca D. Powell at the last meeting of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, which if it comes into general use will greatly decrease the number of stiff arms and legs in the community.

Every one who has had a broken limb knows that the worst part of the accident is not the breaking and setting and healing, but the stiffness in the elbow or knee joint that is almost sure to follow the six weeks' confinement in one position. In cases of fracture in or near the elbow joint this stiffening of the joint, or anchylosis, is looked upon, particularly in elderly persons, as such a matter of course that the position in setting the arm is determined by the condition of the patient, the arm of a woman or a professional man being bent so that he or she can carry food to the mouth or touch the head, and a workingman's arm being set with only a slight curve, so that he can readily handle his tools.

By the method suggested and followed by Dr. Powell, however, there is no stiffening of the joints whatever. He had with him a gentleman who fell on the sidewalk five weeks ago, and, striking on his left elbow, fractured the bones in that neighborhood so seriously that they were divided into four parts by three breaks, one fracture extending completely through the joint. When the plaster splint was removed in the presence of the society, the arm was as flexible and supple as before the accident.

Dr. Powell explained in his address that he had not at any time in the five weeks allowed the limb to remain more than three days without being gently straightened out and then brought slowly back to the curved position. This was done every second day when possible. In the case in point, which was an unusually serious fracture, he had first padded a metal splint with oakum, covered the oakum with rubber, and laid the arm on this, bent at the elbow, and treated it with an opium acid lead solution to prevent inflammation, leaving it with only a slight movable covering so that the solution could be applied frequently and evaporate freely. On the third day he grasped the fractured bones and held them in place with one hand, while with the other he gently straightened out the arm and brought it back to its position in the splint. On the fifth day the arm was put in a plaster splint, so all danger of inflammation being then past, and this was removed every second day to allow the arm to be straightened. The result was a limb that in a few weeks would be as good as ever.

Dr. Robert Newman and Dr. C. S. Wood examined the patient carefully and declared the arm to have a perfectly natural movement. Both these surgeons said that they had known of this treatment being used successfully in other cases, and that any safe treatment was desirable which would remove the frequent danger of a permanently-stiffened joint.

When the broken bones were dismissed, and before adjourning to the dining room of the Cambridge to eat the late dinner, over which Dr. William Stevens presided, the President of the society, Dr. A. M. Jacobus, announced that some "very beautiful specimens" would be presented by Dr. Frank H. Gruner of Bellevue Hospital. These specimens included each appetizing items as a ruptured heart, the gall and part of the intestine of a typhoid fever patient, a tuberculous kidney, and various articulations, which were passed around for inspection on plates, and were handled as unconcernedly as were the stewed terrapin and roast ducks later on.

ROBERT B. FORBES DEAD.

Capt Robert B. Forbes, who died yesterday at his residence in Milton, Mass., was one of the old merchants of Boston, and was closely identified with the shipping interests of days gone by. He was born at Jamaica Plain in 1804, and began his career on the sea at an early age, making a voyage to Europe in a little topsail schooner when only six years old. The vessel was captured by a British frigate. At the age of thirteen Capt. Forbes went to sea before the mast, having been for a time in the store of his uncles, James and Thomas H. Perkins on Foster's Wharf, and he made his first voyage to China.

At the age of twenty he was Captain of one of his Uncle's ships, and the next year, 1825, he went to San Francisco, where not a house could be seen on the beach. During the first ten years of his seagoing life he was not on shore more than six months. His connection with the China trade was a leading feature of his experience, and when about thirty years old he retired from the sea and became a merchant. After retiring from his roving sea life he settled down and married, and for the next four years he lived on Temple-place, Boston, having for his next-door neighbor his uncle, Thomas H. Perkins.

Capt. Forbes met with heavy reverses in the crisis of 1837, and to retrieve his fortunes again went to China. He arrived at Hong-Kong when the affairs of foreign merchants were in a serious condition, and shortly after his arrival he and his associates were imprisoned for five months. He was finally released, and carried on his business at Canton when the English merchants shut up their factories, exchanging goods for tea. When it was seen that the British Government was likely to blockade Canton and bring the Chinese to terms, Capt. Forbes and his partners in the firm, Russell & Co., of which he was a member, pushed their business and secured handsome profits.

In 1840 Capt. Forbes went back to Boston with a large fortune. The next year he visited Europe, and on returning home again, for the nine years following engaged in commerce at home. In 1849 he went to China again, and on the voyage saved several lives, for which he was presented with a medal by the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane society, Lloyd's Shipwreck Society of London, and the Massachusetts Humane Society. One of his conspicuous acts was his aid to the sufferers of the Irish famine of 1846-7, when the United States Government sent him out in command of the frigate Jamestown. In 1858 he went on a Government expedition to the Pacific ocean. In the civil war he organized the coast guards. He was one of the founders of the Sailor's Snug Harbor and was the inventor of the "Forbes Rig." He wrote many articles on sea-faring matters.

RIOTING IN CUBA.

TWO DISTURBANCES IN WHICH SEVERAL WERE KILLED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 23.—The steamship Olivette of the Plant Company, arrived at Key West to-day directly from Havana, and brings reliable information concerning the troubles there, which are of a riotous rather than of an insurrectionary character. The *Times-Union* special correspondent at Key West sends the following to-night:

"Cuban disturbance is confined to riots in San Cristobel, owing to differences arising among Aldermen there relative to enforcement of a city ordinance. The Mayor called out the military, and the riot was quelled after two men had been killed and several others wounded. All other participants were arrested.

"On Nov. 21, at Matanzas, the military interfered with the civil authorities, which so incensed the latter that a riot ensued. Then two regiments of Spanish soldiers met during the night and fought, creating much excitement. The fight became general, and one officer and three men were killed and many more wounded. Trouble still exists in and around Matanzas, though no serious fighting has occurred since Thursday."

MARRIED AN ACTRESS.

Some comment has been aroused in Hoboken by the marriage which is reported to have been solemnized between Charles F. Mattlage of that city and Etta Weaver, a chorus girl of the Casino Opera Company. Mattlage is the twenty-three-year-old son of a rich New-York provision merchant, whose home on Hudson-street, Hoboken, is one of the chief attractions of the city. A fortnight ago he was so much missing from his usual resorts in Hoboken that his friends talked about it. When he finally put in an appearance he invited all he met to congratulate him in the orthodox manner at his expense, for he had married an actress, he said. It was said that the marriage aroused the resentment of his parents, and that they threatened to disown him unless he separated from the girl. He was at his father's store yesterday, but refused to say anything about the wedding. "Don't ask me," he said; "I don't dare say anything." Mr. Mattlage, Sr., evinced excitement when he was approached for information and refused to talk.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Sylvanus T. Cozzens, steward of the Gerlach apartment house, in West Twenty-seventh-street, took the freight elevator last night to go from the basement to the second floor. There, when he prepared to leave the elevator, his left foot became jammed between the platform and the shaft, and it is supposed that, dreading mutilation he tried to release himself by a sudden jerk, and so dashed his head against the elevator with such force as to fracture his skull. He was taken insensible to the New-York Hotel, and his recovery is not considered possible, as he is sixty-five years old. He lived at 476 Ocean-street, Brooklyn, E. D., and his father for many years kept the hotel known as Cozzens's, at West Point.

Cozzens died at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

At Lake City, Fla., the cotton warehouse of the Brooksher Mills, with 10,000 to 20,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton, was destroyed by fire Friday night. The place was owned in 1888 by Thompson & Hart, and is fully insured.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

REGIMENTAL GAMES.

EXCITING EVENTS LAST NIGHT IN THE TWENTY-SECOND'S ARMORY.

The Fall games of the Twenty-second Regiment took place last evening at the regimental armory, West Fourteenth-street. A large attendance of the members of the regiment and their friends and a lively competition in every event made the affair a perfect success in every way. The greatest interest was excited in the regimental tug-of-war, in which three fine teams competed, two from Company B and one from Company G. Company B team No. 1 was composed of D. S. Brown, Jr., anchor; W. N. Bavier, W. T. Beaver, and T. S. Barwick. Company B team No. 2 comprised L. H. Richter, anchor; W. T. McLoughlin, D. McCurdy, Jr., and W. I. Bateman. Company G's team comprises F. H. Noble, anchor; J. Villar, V. Villar, and C. Dock er.

The first pull was between Company B's team No. 1 and Company G. From the first Company B slowly hauled in the slack. At the end of five minutes the lever was dropped and Company B was announced to have won by one foot. The next pull was between Company G's team and Company B No. 2, the latter having the advantage from being perfectly fresh. There was tremendous excitement during this tug, the supporters of Company G apparently being out in force and bound to make themselves heard. At last the time was up and Company G was announced to have won this time by two inches.

The struggle had been so severe, however, that when Company G's team again tackled their first antagonists—Company B's team No. 1—for the final pull they did not last very long. One minute and fifteen seconds of pulling was enough for Company G and they gave up the struggle and came off the olests.

The obstacle race was, as usual, the amusing event of the evening, rivaled only by the sack race. In the former, after diving under a netting, and crawling along for ten yards or so with the provoking meshes constantly catching heads or arms, the contestants dropped headlese and bottomless barrels over themselves and jumped out again, attained through swinging barrels, jumped hurdles, scrambled over inclined planes and sumberless other things and finally reached the end of the course, a noble ruin of what they were when they started out. This event was won by W. P. Bailey, Company H, with W. L. Follett, Company F, second.

Following are the winners in the remaining events:

Fifty-Yards Dash.—D. S. Meyer, Company K; G. Helnig, Company A, second. Time—0:06.

Half-Mile Walk (for those who have never won a walk).—Jacob Weiler, Company C, in 4:61 3-5; J. S. Weiler, Company C, second.

Sack Race.—W. F. Bailey, Company H, in 0:26; L. J. Sylvester, Company C, second.

One-Mile Run.—E. Collyer, Company C, handicap 50 yards, in 5:11 3-5; W. J. Hart, Company I, handicap 25 yards, second.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—F. A. Kramer, Company F, with a put of 31 feet 1¼ inches; R. H. Roedel, Company C, second, with a put of 29 feet 3½ inches.

Four-Hundred-and-Forty-Yard Run.—E. Collyer, Company C, handicap, 25 yards, in 1:00 3-5; H. Scabiffer, Company G, handicap 24 yards, second.

Half-Mile Go-as-you-please (in Heavy marching order).—Wm. Hart, Company I, in 2:53 3-5; W. J. Frey, Company E, second.

The Athletic Association banner, which goes to the company which made through its members the greatest number of points in the meeting, was won by Company C with a record of three first prizes and three second prizes out of nine events. Company H stood next with two first prizes.

THEIR FAIR A SUCCESS.

ABOUT $6,000 WILL BE CLEARED FOR THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The lady managers of the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of Brooklyn and their assistants in the enterprise of providing funds for the carrying on of the good work of that institution left the Academy of Music last night happy in the consciousness that their annual fair had proved a grand success socially, artistically, and financially.

As it is two weeks shorter in receipts occasioned by the inclement weather attending the first two days of the fair, the charitably-disposed citizens of Brooklyn crowded the Academy of Music from early morning to late at night yesterday. The booths did a holiday business, and the devise of pretty girls in charge of them were kept actively engaged in supplying the demands of customers.

Mrs. Peter Palmer, the Treasurer of the society, says that the cash contributions received by her footed up something over $1,000, and that the returns from sales already made and assured will aggregate between $4,000 and $5,000 in addition. The receipts, it is calculated, would insure a net profit to the institution of not less than $6,000.

The prettiest event of the evening netted a pretty penny. This was a series of exhibition drills in military movements, in which close upon one hundred children of the asylum, under the command of Prof. Wrightington, instructor in the industrial department of the asylum. The youthful soldiers acquitted themselves nobly and won round after round of applause. The wooden guns with which the members of the battalion were armed were the product of their own industry, and were clever specimens of workmanship.

Few goods remained unsold when the fair closed last night, and these will be disposed of by the ladies of the several churches represented in the society.

A MISSING BUILDER.

SAMUEL W. ELLIOTT LEAVES DEBTS AMOUNTING TO $12,000.

Samuel W. Elliott, a young builder living at 105 Garfield-place, Brooklyn, did not appear in the City Court a week or so ago, when his creditors were trying to foreclose on some of his property, and it was given out that he was ill. Yesterday it was discovered that he was out of town, and that his absence was mourned not only by his creditors, but by several young ladies to whom he was all but married.

The interest lies in the fact that Elliott is already a married man. He is about thirty years old, and for some time was chief clerk for C. B. Sheldon, a wealthy builder, with an office at Seventh-avenue and President-street. Trouble over money matters, in the course of which, Mr. Sheldon says, he lost $1,000 and Elliott made that much, caused the separation. Elliott started in as a builder on his own account, and put up a row of brownstone houses on Garfield-place, near Fifth-avenue. He became involved in fresh financial difficulties, and it was in connection with these that he was summoned into court last week. His debts are said to aggregate $12,000, the creditors being masons, brownstone workers, and a contractor.

A TIMES reporter went to Mr. Elliott's home, 105 Garfield-place, yesterday, but found it deserted. The light of an adjacent gas lamp showed that the parlors, at least, were still filled with furniture and bric-a-brac. The people who live next door to Elliott said that he took his family away about two weeks ago, and gave out that he was going to Stamford, Conn. The reason for his sudden disappearance was said to be financial trouble.

A POLICEMAN'S SUICIDE.

William J. Mullin, a patrolman attached to the Flushing-avenue station, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday at 5:30 in the section room of the station house. He blew a big hole in his head behind the left ear with a 38-calibre revolver, but no one heard the report of the weapon. A squad of officers returning from duty found the body lying on the floor, cold and stiff. Near it were two letters, one addressed to Capt. Martin, the other to the suicide's mother, with whom he had lived at 216 Sumner-avenue. The Captain's letter contained an incoherently worded statement to the effect that Mullin intended to commit suicide because his mind troubled him on those subjects. The letter to Mrs. Mullin was not opened.

The dead officer was 30 years of age and unmarried. He became a member of the force three years ago, and from the day he first put his badge on his friends date his downfall. Previous to that he had been a model young man and never drank a drop. He soon became involved in quarrels with women who followed him about, and a year ago he began to drink heavily. For some time it was thought he had been acting very queerly.

TO STUDY ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Several gentlemen met in the Brooklyn Institute last evening for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a new department relating to political and economic science. Among those present were Gen. John B. Woodward, President of the institute; John A. Taylor, S. V. White, and Profs. F. W. Hooper, A. F. Goodnow, and Richmond Mayo Smith. The scope and purposes of the department were discussed, these being to conduct courses of lectures on civil government and political and industrial economy and to foster a taste for the study of political economy, particularly among young men and women. Another meeting will be necessary for perfecting the plans.

TRY THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL'S LIMITED.

The celebrated Chicago limited train between New-York and Chicago, by the great four-track New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, is the fastest, most luxurious, and easiest riding train in service between the East and the West.—*Advertising.*

ANXIOUS FOR A NEW POOL.

WALL-PAPER MANUFACTURERS WANT TO CONTROL THE PRODUCTION.

Ever since the practical disruption of the pool, formed about twelve years ago by the men engaged in the wall-paper trade, the manufacture of wall paper has been conducted with more or less loss. It is said that at present not a single grade of paper is produced with profit. To such a state has the industry arrived that it is now proposed to form another pool, or trust, or combination, or something of the kind. If this is not done, or if relief does not come from some unexpected source, then, the manufacturers say, there can be no alternative but to retire from business.

The old pool was broken up a few years ago. Previous to that the business flourished and the thirteen firms which composed the association or pool, and which controlled all of the production of the country, made money rapidly. New men were attracted to the business. They saw that goods could be manufactured and sold at much lower prices than those made by the pool with a very good profit.

This caused a war. The pool held a meeting and cut prices lower than the outsiders, who again retaliated. Then the members of the pool began to cut each other secretly. It became a game of every man for himself, with the result that, so far as prices and profits were concerned, there might just as well have been no pool at all. A number of the small concerns went to the wall in this strife, but many of them made money enough to continue in business. The number at present is about forty.

The prices made this season were so low that several of the leading firms determined that something must be done. In September a New-York house is understood to have sent out a circular letter which contained a blunt statement of the condition of affairs and suggested conferences with a view to taking some decisive steps toward the adjustment of production and prices. The subject has been discussed all over the country, but with considerable secrecy and caution.

The old pool still exists, nominally. It holds a meeting once a year for the sole purpose of retaining its charter. James S. Warner of the firm of Warner, Lange & Co. of 192 East Forty-second-street is its President. It was said that if anybody knew of the proposed trust he was the man. He could tell all about it if he chose. Last night he said the rumor probably grew out of an attempt by some very wide awake and ambitious young brokers to purchase options on a number of wall-paper factories, with a view of disposing of them at a good profit to the English syndicates which are gobbling up so many American industries.

A member of another firm, who refused to permit his name to be used, said that a meeting of wall-paper men on this city was held recently, at which the subject of an organization was discussed. It adjourned without taking any action.

"All that we are waiting for," he said, "is a man with sufficient brains to produce a satisfactory plan. Forty establishments are now turning out a supply of wall paper, while the thirteen which composed the old association could easily fill the demand. At present we are losing money and hoping for something to turn up. Some of us have more than one man with the longest pocketbook will be the one who will survive."

It is probable that a general meeting will be called within a few months, to which representatives of about half the entire number of manufacturers will be invited.

AN EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.

AND A YOUNG WOMAN EXPELLED FROM A LADIES' SCHOOL.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Richard D. Kyle, Vice President of the Anderson-Harris Carriage Company at Elmwood, and also a partner in the hard wood firm of Adams & Kyle at 159 Race-street, is $20,000 short in his accounts with the first-named firm. He acted as bookkeeper of the two firms, and as such handled the cash business and had opportunities to plunder. He is in charge of a detective now at Elmwood, and has been for some days, while a thorough investigation of his books has been going on.

Every account, as it is scanned, is submitted to him for explanations concerning it. An inclination to lead a fast life, an unlimited supply of funds, and an infatuation for one Inez Glodie, alias Ruby Leachman, have caused the downfall of young Kyle. Three years ago he accepted a position with the Anderson-Harris firm, and his shrewd business methods won the confidence of the members and was duly promoted. Rumors came to the ears of the members of the firm lately of the life that young Kyle was leading; that he was spending large sums of money on the woman.

Investigation showed he had supported her for a long time in this city and previous to his connection with the firm in a lavish manner, and took on her account he was an embezzler of a former employer. Among his presents were jewelry, fine clothes, a piano, and a phaeton. To cap the climax, he sent her to the Oxford Female Seminary to be educated, promising to make her his wife.

Late to-night Kyle confessed to $40,000 shortage. He returned $19,000 to-night and compromised the affair.

OXFORD, Ohio, Nov. 23.—This classical old town, where President Harrison's wife was educated, is torn wide open by the disclosures in the Kyle case. The girl has been here two years, has behaved in the most exemplary manner, and was a great favorite with the daughters of the first families in the United States, who are here at school. She dressed like a Queen, but was modest. The Faculty were greatly pleased with her, but to-day she was expelled. She was completely prostrated by the exposure and threatened to commit suicide.

THE HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION.

THE RINGLEADER ACQUITTED BY A JURY OF NATIVES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Hawaiian advices received by the steamer Zealandia to-day state that Robert Wilcox, leader of the insurrection at Honolulu in last July, has been acquitted. His first trial came to a sudden termination, as one of the jurors announced that he was prejudiced, and the jury were accordingly discharged. Wilcox's second trial occurred the last week in October, and the members of the jury were all native Hawaiians. He was promptly acquitted.

The other persons engaged in the insurrection have also been tried. The Chinaman who was convicted was fined $2,500, and light fines were imposed upon the ten or twelve natives. Semens, the Belgian who was the first one of the conspirators convicted, has had his death sentence commuted by King Kalakana to one year's imprisonment, after which he will probably be banished.

NEW-YORKER SAENGERRUNDE.

The New-Yorker Saengerrunde commemorated its forty-first anniversary last evening by a concert and ball at the Tentonia Assembly Rooms, Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue.

The concert was of a high musical standard, the programme embracing selections by Mme. Pauline Hovemann, soprano; Henry Heimer, baritone; Carl Hild, violinist, and Johannes Wersohinger, pianist. A waltz-idyl by Weinzierl was sung by the society with orchestral accompaniment, and a selection by B. O. Kline entitled "Absohied" was executed by the Concordia Maennerchor of Brooklyn, Phoenix of New-York, and two New-York societies. An orchestra, under the direction of J. Werschieger, rendered some selections during the evening. At the conclusion of the musical programme, dancing was begun and continued until an early hour this morning.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Kertz, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Orth, E. C. Buttner, F. A. Riegler, President of the Society; C. Hachameister, Peter Cook, Jr., Assemblymanelect Sohmer, Henry Leidel, John Werner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Blasser of Brooklyn, Philip Ehni, Emanuel Preil, William Vaupel, F. Muelders, H. Metzing, and Dr. Theodore Heidenfeld.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Nov. 23.—At noon today the body of the Rev. Martin F. Horensen, an Episcopal clergyman, was found in a woodshed in the rear of his premises, with a deep gash in the left side of the neck, and another on the left wrist, from which he had bled to death. It was a case of deliberate suicide, as was shown by the surroundings. He had taken a bed comforter from the house, spread it upon the floor of the woodshed, removed his over and under coats, and rolled them so as to make a pillow for his head under the comforter, removed his collar and cuffs, and then sat down upon the improvised couch and inflicted the wounds that resulted in his death.

It is supposed that he committed the act on Friday afternoon, as he had not been seen from 3 P. M., on that day until his body was discovered this noon. Temporary insanity is the only reason that can be assigned. Mr. Horensen was sixty-four years old, and was rector of an Episcopal church at Atlantic, Iowa, but resided in this city.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Drafts—Sight, 17-4 cents; telegraphic, 27½ cents.

The creditors of the Wicks Manufacturing Company met at the South Worcester Mill, Worcester, Mass., yesterday. The liabilities are placed at $24,000, which does not include the stock on hand, or the thirty-thousand-dollar mortgage on the property. The company owes about $2,000 in Worcester, the remainder of the indebtedness being divided among the Providence Worsted Mill of Providence, the Holyoke Warp Company of Holyoke, Chesley Brothers of Manchester, Conn., Luce & Manning of Boston, the Arlington Mills of Lawrence, and the Tuxis Worsted Company of Hartford. The mortgage has been foreclosed by the mortgagee, Charles Fletcher of Providence, and the property will be sold at auction on Dec. 12.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Working Girls' Vacation Society of New-York will hold its sixth annual Christmas sale at the Ortgies Art Gallery, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on the afternoons and evenings of Dec. 10 and 11. The proceeds are for the vacation fund, which is used to assist worthy working girls to leave the city during their vacation and provide them with accommodations in the country. The society is under the management of well-known ladies and gentlemen. During the sale 3,000 copies of the "Souvenir," containing articles specially written by the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, William A. Cauldwell, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney, and others, will be distributed.

Silk banners will be presented on behalf of the Conference of the Civic, Commercial, Industrial, and Educational Bodies to the Operative Plasterers' Society at its annual ball at Tammany Hall to-morrow evening at 9:30 o'clock and to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society at its annual Thanksgiving festival at the asylum, Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, on Thanksgiving Day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The United States Catholic Historical Society will hold an interesting meeting at the hall of De La Salle Institute, Fifty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue, to-morrow evening. President Morgan J. O'Brien will deliver an address and the Rev. Charles Warren Currier will read a paper entitled "Early History of the Redemptorists in the United States, 1832-50." There will also be vocal and instrumental music by pupils of De La Salle Institute.

Henry A. Gumbleton made an application yesterday to Controller Myers in behalf of Frederick W. Fischer, whose saloon in Clinton Market was closed up on Nov. 2. He said that Fischer's business has been so interfered with that he would have a claim against the city for damages if he did not get the desired permission, and a lawsuit is threatened. The Controller gave no decision.

An inquest will be held this week in the case of an infant son of A. J. Weidman, a clerk, of 220 East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, who died on Friday. The child suffered greatly from

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The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

It seems not improbable that the "silver men" will overreach themselves. They are now reported as discontented with anything short of unlimited purchases of bullion for coinage by the Government and are said to be bringing great pressure on Mr. WINDOM to secure his advocacy of that measure. They would be very much surprised and disappointed at the final outcome if he were to yield to their pressure and Congress should be bold enough to act upon such a recommendation. Discretion as to the amount of purchase and coinage would still have to be left somewhere, and it is impracticable that it should be anywhere else than in the Secretary of the Treasury. If Mr. WINDOM were free, say, from the 1st of January to buy all the silver he chose to buy and could pay for there is very little probability that he would buy more than $4,000,000 a month. That would make from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 coinage a year, and there is no evidence that he could put even so much as that into circulation. If the silver dollars began again to accumulate in large amounts in the Treasury and Congress were again called upon for money with which to build new vaults for their storage, as it would be, public opinion would promptly find expression in a way that no Secretary of the Treasury would venture to ignore or defy. The silver men would better leave Mr. WINDOM to his own devices. There is little doubt that he will give them all he safely can. If they force him to try to give them more than he thinks is safe they may easily lose what they now have.

The appointment of the new Postmaster in Philadelphia seems to be generally accepted there as an assurance that the Post Office will be conducted on strictly business principles and with no regard to party advantage. Mr. FIELD is a member of the Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia, and in reply to a communication from its President, Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH, declares not only that the civil service regulations and "the full purpose of the law" shall be strictly observed and maintained in his administration of the Post Office, but that there shall be no removals "except for just and legal cause." The *Record*, which is Democratic in its sympathies, says: "We have no hesitation in predicting that before the end of his [Mr. FIELD'S] term the Philadelphia Post Office will be the model Post Office in the country, a standing proof of the superiority of business methods over boss methods and of the civil service system over the spoils system." The Administration organ, the *Press*, on the other hand, labors to convince its readers that Mr. FIELD will go no further than he is compelled to go by a faithful observance of the law. This, it says, applies only to the classified service and a "large number of appointments are outside of that service," and in making those appointments it looks "to see him take Republicans right along." This implies that the way must be made for such appointments by the removal of the present incumbents, and we shall see whether Mr. FIELD is more fairly judged by the friends or the enemies of the reform to which he has been devoted outside of politics and official life.

It is fortunate for the people of the new State of Montana that they elected Mr. TOOLE for Governor, as he has the conscience and the courage to save it from the taint of fraud in the treatment of election returns which Republican politicians have been trying to put upon it. While they were trying to tinker out a Republican majority in the Legislature by "monkeying" with the returns, he secured the Court House at Helena for the meetings of that body, and issued a proclamation declaring that those were entitled to membership for all purposes of organization who had received certificates from the County Clerks as provided for by law. It is one of the evidences of degeneration in the Republican Party that it is not only willing to carry elections by false pretense and corruption, but that it is not willing to accept a fair defeat if there is any chance of securing offices or legislative majorities by manipulating returns.

All readers of newspapers must experience a sense of relief in remarking that Sir HENRY JAMES has finished his summing up for the *Times* before the Parnell Commission. The more he talked the weaker his case became. What it amounted to as he left it was that certain Irishmen had committed certain crimes with which neither Mr. PARNELL nor any other of the defendants, so to call them, before the commission could be connected by evidence. All that could be said against them was that they had not denounced the crimes and the criminals as heartily as Sir HENRY and the *Times* thought they should have done. But then the *Times* had arraigned them as criminals and had declared that the evidence of the letters since shown to be forged were merely corroborative of other evidence in its possession. Where is the evidence? There is nothing left but the conclusion that they might have been louder and more forward in denunciation, and this is a most lame and impotent conclusion. It does not matter what the finding of the commission may be. No one of the men arraigned before it will suffer, either in English or Irish opinion, by what has been said about them before it, either by witnesses or by counsel.

The suggested consolidation of the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's departments of the army would doubtless not be difficult to bring about should it be found expedient. In the former there are seventeen officers, in the latter only seven, yet there is a distinct and complete department organization for each. Lately the work in the Inspector General's department was so pressing that Secretary PROCTOR had to temporarily detail to it an officer from the Adjutant General's department. It has accordingly been urged in some quarters that it would be better to merge the two departments, making all the officers available for functions now separated. At some periods the most pressing duties may be those of inspection; at others those which now pertain only to the Adjutant General's department. In that case, however, the total of officers certainly ought not to be reduced. The grades being already the same in both departments, the transfers, it may be admitted, could take place without difficulty; but there should be abundant compensation for any officers personally suffering by the union. We should judge that in any case such a plan would originate in Congress rather than in the army. It is one that should only be acted on after mature consideration.

THE QUESTION OF TIME.

Whether there is time enough to make all the preparations for a World's Fair to be held in this city in 1892 depends altogether upon the spirit and method with which the work is to be undertaken. It is true that the first preliminary movement in behalf of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was made six years beforehand, and that the first act of Congress in regard to it was passed in March, 1871. The latter provided for the clumsy and ineffective Centennial Commission, made up of representatives of all the States and Territories, and it was not until after the Board of Finance was provided for by the act of June, 1872, that any headway was made. Then there was a great deal of delay in raising money and obtaining plans, and it was not until 1874, after public appropriations had been made, that work was really begun. There was no guarantee fund, the subscriptions to the stock were slow and never reached $3,000,000, and the advance of $1,500,000 by the Government, which lifted it almost out of collapse, was not made by Congress until the session of 1875-6.

Now much is to be learned by experience, and we are in a position to benefit not only by our own experience in 1876 but by that of other countries since. Everything depends on the zeal and promptness of all concerned. If there is a compact and efficient organization put on a permanent footing this coming Winter; if there is assurance of all the funds needed forthcoming as soon as they are needed; if Congress takes prompt and liberal action, giving Government sanction and all necessary corporate powers and making provision at once for all the exigencies of the occasion, then there will be ample time. But we cannot afford any lagging or hesitation on the part of the city of New-York and its people, or any prolonged wrangles or delays in legislative action. Assuming that all needed legislation can be obtained by next Spring, the permanent organization put in working order, the financial scheme set in operation, and the plans for buildings and other arrangements and appurtenances secured, and above all, assuming that the people of the city and of the country at large will give their earnest support and encouragement, there will be no occasion to think of postponement.

The work of building and preparing for exhibits can be done in two years easily, and the other work, such as securing the co-operation of States in making special exhibits of their own and uniting in the general exhibition, and inducing foreign countries to take appropriate and creditable part, can go on simultaneously. The building problem is the easiest of all, provided there is no stint in funds and no lack of energy and skill in management. Great progress has been made in the last few years in the art of rapid building, and it takes little longer to construct a large building than a small one, or to construct many buildings than one. It is a mere question of means and of management. With proper plans matured and with capable men in charge it will be a mere question of assembling labor and material on an adequate scale to cover 200 acres in a year's time with such buildings as may be required. With two years' time at command there would be no matter of doubt that grounds and structures could be made ready.

The simple question is whether sufficient earnestness and energy can be put behind this undertaking to push it along with the celerity that would characterize a great business enterprise in private hands where immense advantages and profits were in view, provided it could be accomplished within a certain time. Is there enough force in patriotism and public spirit to supply a motive power equal to that of private greed and self-aggrandizement? Probably not in any given number of persons, but can it not be supplied by the great city of New-York, with the whole Nation behind it, on a scale sufficient to carry through a World's Fair costing less than a small local railroad system? We should certainly hope so. But there must be a strong push at every point. The public sentiment of the country ought to rally to the support of New-York to overcome the danger of delay in Congressional action. Just there is the greatest peril to the whole project. If Congress does not act nothing can be done; if it does not act with reasonable promptness the loss of time may prove fatal. If there must be postponement or an abandonment of the idea of the greatest World's Fair ever known, to commemorate the greatest historical event of modern times, the responsibility will lie with the American Congress.

"APOSTLES AND ADMINISTRATORS."

Mr. RUSSELL, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission of Massachusetts, declared on Friday evening, at the meeting of the Reform Associations of Boston and Cambridge, that he and his associates had been forced to be first apostles and then administrators. Mr. ROOSEVELT, the Chairman of the United States Commission, accepted that statement and congratulated his Yankee friends that while they no longer needed to be anything but administrators, those engaged in the work at Washington were required still to be apostles. He added that while the work had gone forward, he must warn them that the "victory is not anything like nearly won," and that he felt it his duty "to call them to arms." From his position, from his peculiar experience, from his long study and earnest service in the work, Mr. ROOSEVELT has much authority, and when he utters such words as these they must be taken seriously. It must be taken as true that there has been progress, but also that he has even now to call the sincere friends of the reform "to arms." The latter is not a pleasant fact to contemplate. It is not creditable—there is no use in mincing words, it is disgraceful—at this late day, after the civil service law has been for nearly seven years upon the statute book, after it has been applied so extensively as it has been, after it has produced the best possible results in every office where it has been fairly and honestly observed, that the chief officer of the service should be obliged in these terms to ask for encouragement and support.

It is not an open question. There is no more room for doubt that the principles and the essential methods of the civil service law are for the good of the service and of the country than there is that honesty and not stealing, purity and not corruption, industry and not laziness, must be held to be the better. Any man with brains enough to be sent to Congress—though that is sometimes a very small allowance—who pretends that he is not sure whether the civil service law is a good thing, is willfully deceiving either himself or others. If he has not informed himself, if he has accepted the falsehoods told by the politicians or by disappointed office seekers, he may be merely willfully ignorant, and that is bad enough. But the chances are—so widely known are the operations and effects of the law now—that he is deliberately saying what he knows to be untrue. The temptation to lying in some cases of this sort is very great. The law is not a good thing for selfish and greedy politicians, any more than the law against theft is directly a good thing for thieves. If there was any considerable number of this class in public life, they would misrepresent that law, pick flaws in its "practical" operation, object to the way it is administered, accuse its advocates of Pharisaism, "beat" the law whenever they could, harass and embarrass the courts and the police, and try as hard as possible to get the law repealed. But they would know, in their hearts, that for honest men the law was good, and that the more thoroughly it was administered, and the more complete and efficient the provision for enforcing it, the better for the community. The same thing is true of the civil service law. It has no enemies with good motives. It offends no one whose personal or partisan interests are not injured by it. The only real and sincere objection to it is that it *is* good, that it does what it was meant to do and prevents what it was meant to prevent.

Meanwhile it is a comfort to know that if "apostles" are needed to carry the cause of reform forward, they are to be found of the most efficient sort in the "administrators," such as Mr. ROOSEVELT and those whom he met the other evening. They preach by works, and their preaching goes home to the mind and conscience of every sensible and honorable American citizen. As in Massachusetts, the work has been done, on the whole, more thoroughly than anywhere else, it is not surprising to hear that every step in advance, every extension of the system or improvement on it, has been due to a definite demand of public opinion. Massachusetts has made one provision of the extremest importance, one that has been in this State objected to as "impracticable," which has succeeded admirably. It is the application of the principle of the merit system to laborers in the public employment. So far from being impracticable in reality, it is perfectly simple, and has worked with entire satisfaction. It consists, in substance, of a register of all applying for work, whose character is certified by two citizens, and in requiring every public officer who needs workmen to make requisition on the commission, which sends him the names of twice the number he wishes. These are tried, and, if any are found wanting, the facts must be reported to the commission. The result is that the men are employed with no reference to politics; good service is obtained; no one is bribed, intimidated, or wronged; the public money is honestly earned as expended, and, what is of most importance, a nuisance and evil in politics is prevented. This is but an example of what the reform can do and is doing in precisely the field where the selfish objectors are most confident that, however it may be in theory, it "won't work." It is but one page in a volume of evidence that is steadily being recognized by the people of the United States. The men in Washington or elsewhere who are making the opposition that compels Mr. ROOSEVELT to call honest men "to arms" for the reform would do well to take note of it. Their opposition is not only wrong and senseless, but it is bound to fail.

THE THREE NEW WAR SHIPS.

The new group of steel vessels for which the Navy Department has invited bids are all small. They comprise two gunboats, each of about 1,000 tons displacement, or only 130 more than the little *Petrel's*, and a practice ship for the Naval Academy of about 800 tons, or about 70 less than the *Petrel's*. Yet they embody improvements which should make them very efficient, and much interest will be felt when the proposals for their construction are opened three months hence.

In providing for the two gunboats Congress allowed the department to plan them of any size between 800 and 1,200 tons, and, furthermore, fixed no limits as to minimum speed or horse power. Still, a practical limit for size and engine power was interposed by prescribing that the cost of the vessels, exclusive of armament and speed premiums, should not exceed $350,000 each. The contract price of the *Petrel*, it may be remembered, was $247,000, and that of the *Yorktown*, of 1,700 tons, was $455,000. The plans for the new vessels show a displacement of about 1,050 tons, and it is expected that they will reach an average of thirteen knots under forced draught. Their rig is to be that of a schooner, but with a much larger area of plain sail than that of the *Petrel*. The complement of men will be 150. The practice ship, the cost of which is limited to $260,000, will have a knot less speed than the gunboats; and a falling off by any of the three of a full knot from the guaranteed average speed will cause its rejection.

All three vessels, like the preceding group of three 2,000-ton cruisers whose contracts were lately given out, are to have main batteries of rapid-fire guns, together, of course, with suitable secondary batteries of smaller rapid-fire rifles, revolving cannons, and Gatling guns. The calibres will be less ambitious than those of the rapid-fire vessels of some navies, as they will be entirely 4-inch. Taking together the two 3,000-ton cruisers, the three 2,000-ton, and the three vessels now to be contracted for, we shall find our navy augmented by no fewer than eight cruisers whose main batteries will consist wholly of rapid-fire breech-loading rifles. The projectile of the 4-inch gun will weigh about 33 pounds, and its high initial velocity will give it a good penetrative power.

In some English competitive trials between a 4¾-inch quick-fire gun and an ordinary 5-inch breech-loader the former delivered 10 aimed rounds in 48 seconds, while the latter took 5 minutes and 7 seconds for the same number. In general, a rapidity of from 8 to 10 shots a minute could be counted on, or at least five times as many as from an ordinary gun of the same calibre. The 4-inch, 33-pounder Hotchkiss gun has an initial velocity of 2,034 feet per second, with a penetration of more than 8 inches of wrought iron, and delivers 10 aimed rounds per minute. Besides the Hotchkiss system there are the Driggs-Schroeder and others which have made steady increases in calibre, so that rapid-fire guns, instead of being mainly intended as defenses against torpedo boats, are now the entire batteries of powerful unarmored cruisers for all purposes. Such is the case with the *Piemonte*, which has 8 6-inch and 6 4¾-inch guns, and, according to Sir W. ARMSTRONG, can discharge "in a given time twice the weight of shot and shell that could be fired by the largest vessel now afloat." In fact, the rapidity of fire is equivalent to multiplying many times the number of guns that a ship can carry, while not needing to multiply the number of men. In addition, a tremendous volume of projectiles can be poured in at a range once found effective before the enemy can shift his position. The rapid-fire guns can also disable the heavier ordnance of an opposing vessel by being directed against it. These facts give an interest to the three new vessels which are about to be contracted for in spite of the comparative smallness of their displacement.

It need hardly be said that in the matters of ventilation, drainage, electric lighting, berthing accommodations, and so on, the new vessels will be of the best modern sort. The practice ship for the Naval Academy is greatly needed, while the two 1,000-ton gunboats can be of excellent service in ordinary station duty, as their original cost of construction will be comparatively light, and with their small complement of men they will be inexpensive to maintain. It is quite evident, however, that the preparation of rapid-fire guns of the 4-inch and 6-inch calibres needs to be pushed on, since no fewer than eight new vessels are to depend on them. The need of a good smokeless powder is also more urgent as the great quantity of smoke made by the rapid-fire gun with ordinary powder is the chief objection to it.

TALMAGE IN ATHENS.

Mr. ANDREW LANG once wrote a story called "The End of Phæacia," which deals with the missionary efforts of a zealous English Nonconformist in an island of the South Sea, which he had rediscovered by being wrecked upon it, and which was populated by the descendants of a colony of Greeks of the classic period, that had struggled into it and there survived. The impression that the heathen civilization of the island made upon the missionary, and the reciprocal impression that the Christian civilization of the missionary made upon the islanders, are the subject of this tale, which, it is needless to add, is highly reprehensible, though to the carnal man highly gratifying. Nearly everybody who has read this fiction must have been reminded of the adventures of the Rev. Thomas Gowles among the Phæacians by the announcement that the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE has been preaching upon Mars Hill, having previously arranged to have quarried out of that eminence a cornerstone for his new Tabernacle.

Of course it was not to be expected that TALMAGE, being in Athens, should have abstained from attempting to repeat what it is entirely appropriate to the style of the moral entertainments he provides for the people of Brooklyn to describe as "the St. Paul act." Even the most cursory observation of him would have enabled the observer confidently to predict that, being in Athens, he would have taken for his text the words of St. PAUL, "Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious." This sermon accordingly he preached, and if the people of Athens were as much given now as they were in St. PAUL'S time to the hearing and telling of new things, the Yankee evangelist would have supplied them with a topic for several days. In their degenerate state those of them to whose notice he was brought must have regarded him apathetically as a person suffering from an uninteresting form of dementia.

For really in the comparison between himself and St. PAUL, which TALMAGE has so ridiculously invited, the most obvious difference is that St. PAUL knew what he was talking about. Another Brooklyn preacher, of a very different calibre from that of TALMAGE, in one of the numerous vivacities of his sacred eloquence, permitted himself to describe the apostle as "a little blear-eyed Jew," but in spite of Mr. BEECHER'S sportiveness St. PAUL was able to hold the respect of an Athenian audience, since he was conversant with the civilization he was endeavoring to supplant. When he told the Athenians that they were too superstitious they knew what he meant, because he himself knew what he meant, in this differing totally from TALMAGE. That vociferous evangelist means nothing at all. It is highly unlikely that he pointed out to the Athenians the superstition which makes the Greek Church obstruct the unity of Christendom by adhering to its position concerning the *filioque*, if TALMAGE knows what the *filioque* is. If "certain philosophers" either of the Epicureans or of the Stoics had gone to hear TALMAGE on Thursday and had understood the dialect of the English language in which he discourses, they would have found no answer to the question which they propounded in respect to St. PAUL, "What will this babbler say?" For necessarily he did not say anything. He stood where St. PAUL stood before him, and, like St. PAUL, he

Looked to Hymettus and the purple heather,
Looked to Pentelicus and the purple sea,

but without any of the sense that St. PAUL had that he stood on classic ground, or of the sense which St. PAUL has bequeathed to modern Christians that in standing on Mars Hill they stood on sacred ground.

It is seriously shocking not merely to the religious sense, but to the common sensibilities of civilized men, that even a showman should stand on Mars Hill and recall, even dimly and ignorantly, the events of which Athens has been the theatre, and especially the world-wide movement that St. PAUL was promoting in his endeavor to supersede its old civilization, with no other thought than to advertise his calling as a showman. Even a Talmage, one would have thought, might be abashed in presence of such associations, and might have wrapped the drapery of his mantle about him and refrained from speech.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY.

There are signs of an attempt at an effective coalition among the more rational of the followers of the Orleanist family in France and the conservative Republicans. Approaches from one side and the other have been indicated in the press, and there are reports of serious negotiations between the leaders. The difficulties surrounding such an arrangement are very great, because practically the Orleanists can hardly go far in this direction without surrendering their distinctive political character.

It is hardly within the range of possibility that "Philip VII."—as they still fondly call their leader—can ever become the King of France, no matter how liberal may be the principles that he professes. The greater the concessions his party may make, the more impracticable the establishment of any throne becomes. The whole spirit of the Orleanists, so far as the Princes are concerned, is alien to democracy, and it is reasonably clear that democracy must not only prevail but advance in France. In the recent canvass, preceding the election of the present Chamber, the intrigues of the Count of PARIS with BOULANGER hurt his cause very much, for they tended to show that while he had no sympathy with real democracy he was ready to ally himself with an adventurer and would-be dictator under the guise of a democrat.

The only real hope of such a coalition as we have referred to lies in the chance that a respectable number of Orleanists may be ready to give up the idea of a monarchy and definitely accept that of a conservative republic.

With the report of the board on the *Texas* the delay in the construction of this vessel will now presumably come to an end, and work on her will be pushed at Norfolk, although she is not likely to make up any of the long start gained by the *Maine* at Brooklyn. The report is substantially a triumph for Naval Constructor BOWLES, who has had charge of her, and who persisted that her original calculations were for all practical purposes correct. The board's figures give her a weight somewhat different from that worked out by Mr. BOWLES, but very much less than that of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The calculations of the latter, however, were based on a complement of 160 more men than the designer planned for and 70 more than the board now allows, and of course supplies, berthing, and so on for so great an increase in the number would make a difference in the weights, to begin with. For other reasons also it was urged that additional displacement should be given to her. The great point of public importance is that the *Texas* will "float" without materially increasing her length, and will also have her armor belt where it was intended to be, instead of where it would be of little avail. There was naturally a desire to hold the English designs to a tolerably strict standard of accuracy, especially as the suggestions of modification came also from the Barrow Works, but the report of the board seems to show at least that Secretary WHITNEY did well in securing them, and that in the *Texas*, with such improvements as are not unusual in the progress of construction, the country will have an efficient battle ship.

BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL.

I have seen and been struck by—and who has not!—a thousand and one ingenious devices for advertising articles which only need to be seen to be admired, bought, and put to present use, and have called attention to one or two of them. But there have been few cleverer than that of the dry goods house that pastes in the middle of a page of a periodical containing its advertisement a sample of a blanket, with a legend beneath it stating size and price. Some rival establishment should paste in its advertisement a four-post mattressed bedstead and a cool night, so that possible purchasers may put the coverings to practical test. But woe betide the man whom Uncle Sam catches sending samples through the mails as "second-class matter"!—*The Critic.*

Up in Oregon once, a great many years ago, a soldier was tried for shooting another. He hired a lawyer to defend him, and a witness was put on the stand to swear to the shooting. "The shooting was done opposite the cook house, between tattoo and retreat," was part of his evidence. The lawyer had had a plan of the place prepared. He pulled it out. "Here is a plan of the ground," he said to the witness. "Now, Sir, will you point out to the jury the exact place between tattoo and retreat on this map where the shooting was done?"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Two boys were quarreling near the corner of Second and Columbia streets. One of them was much larger than the other. The little fellow said something very harsh to the big one, when the latter threatened to slap his face. "Ah, you just hit me if you dare," said the small boy. Without further urging the big one struck him sharply in the face. The small boy jumped to one side, and exclaimed, with questionable triumph: "Ho! You're a fool, you are. You do everything I tell you to."—*Seattle (Washington) Press.*

One of our popular landlords has expressed a great desire to take a trip to the bottom of the Kennebec in a diver's suit. Accordingly one of the divers who has been at work here has on three separate occasions prepared to accommodate the gentleman, but on each and every date some reason has prevented his making the attempt. Yesterday, rain—just think of it!—rain prevented him from getting into the suit and going into the water.—*Augusta (Me.) Journal.*

Mr. Gotham—Live in Minneapolis, eh? Pretty cold country there, isn't it? Minneapolis man—Cold? "Yes. I understand you have ice palaces there." "In Minneapolis? No, Siree. You're away off. We have corn palaces and tropical fruit shows in Minneapolis. The ice palaces are in St. Paul."—*New-York Weekly.*

"Hearing a godless choir sing heathen music in an unknown tongue" was the way a public speaker the other day characterized what some churchgoers have to endure. That's putting it a little strong, but there are certain emotions which find their outlet only in vigorous language.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

A farm journal asks: "Why do the young rush to the towns and cities?" The answer is easy enough. It is because they are anxious to get there. And the fact that there are no farms in the city may have something to do with it.—*New-York Ledger.*

It is said that it doesn't take a Northern invalid very long to get well in Florida. When the first week's hotel bill is presented he generally says, "I guess I'm well enough to start for home this afternoon."—*Louisville Western Recorder.*

No band concert, no camp meeting, no bathers, no parrots, no dancing bear, no climbhouse, no hops, no germans, no musicales, no spotters, no bicycles, no tricycles, no knockboard, no nothing, November.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

Stanley has taught the Africans something about exploration, but he has not taught them how to spell. The names of some of the places he has visited would break a Russian's jaw.—*Philadelphia Times.*

"That rival of yours seems to be in a fair way to cut you out. He's a pretty athletic fellow. Are you not afraid of him?" "If Oh, no; but her father is, so he has a better show than I have."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Mormon has been committed to jail for contempt of court for refusing to tell how many wives he had. Evidently his misery was more than he could confess.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

A fortunate stock broker, when asked if he owed his success to being long or short of the market, replied: "It was neither; I think it was because I was square."—*Boston Bulletin.*

With its yellow, green, and blue pinions, the new Brazilian bird of freedom must be a compromise between a parroquet and a peacock.—*Baltimore American.*

Quevedo—I see that Stanley has arrived safely at—er—sr— Curtis—Spell it.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Train No. 37 on the Savannah, Florida and Eastern Railway met with an accident five miles east of Albany, Ga., at 2:30 this morning. The train is one here over the Brunswick and Western connection at 8 A. M. At the hour indicated the train was moving at a speed of about forty miles an hour, when a broken rail threw the rear Pullman sleeper Palmetto over on its side. It was dragged about three hundred feet, but before the train could be stopped it was detached and rolled down over an embankment.

There were eight passengers in the sleeper, all of whom were badly bruised and shaken up. They were made as comfortable as possible until the train reached Way Cross where Surgeon Folks of the Savannah, Florida and Western Road came aboard and attended the injured ones. No bones had been broken and all were able to proceed with the train reached here at 1 P. M. to-day, five hours late.

The injured passengers were at once driven to the Duval Hotel. Among them are Bishop Whipple and wife of Minnesota, a Miss Anderson and R. Marshall of Pomona, Fla. They are all sufferers more or less and Marshall complains of severe pains in the hips, but they will proceed on their journey to-morrow. They regard their escape as a miracle.

ROYAL WEDDING GOWNS PRESERVED.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Apropos of the wedding dress of the Duchess of Sparta it is interesting to note that the robe which the Empress Frederick, the bride's mother, wore on her wedding day is now preserved among the objects of the Hohenzollern Museum at Berlin, and that the bodice of the wedding dress of Catherine the Great of Russia is on view at the Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg. Surely the bridal gown and veil worn by the future Queen of Greece ought to be preserved in a similar way, if only for the sake of the beautiful laces, the designs for which were all made by the mother of the bride.

THE GENIUS OF BARYE.

Barye, like Michael Angelo, Houdon, Rude, and Carpeaux, sought to produce "living" sculpture, so his stirring and vivid genius chose wax and bronze as the media of its expression; marble seemed to him too cold, too suggestive of the tomb. We may judge whether he was right when we look upon the great lion in white marble at the exposition in the rooms of the American Art Association and recall the same lion in bronze which stands upon the terrace at the water's edge in the garden of the Tuileries. The bronze is worth a hundred of the marble. The art of Barye, an art at once of the sculptor and the colorist, was destined inevitably, sooner or later, to seek expression in painting. He did that, and his first essays in water-colors were master strokes. We may judge their quality by the curious collection at this exhibition, mingled with that astonishing series of bronzes which does such honor to American collectors.

Yes, Barye was one of the great figures of the pleiad of 1830—of that period that delighted in strong and warm color, in amplitude, and in character. The smallest bronze of Barye if you should photograph it would easily appear a figure of three or four metres, erect. For Barye, like all the artists of his epoch, loved the heroic and worked in large dimensions. It was the period of rude power, high color, exuberance. They went to extremes. To-day modern art, that is not far behind the age, fears the extreme. It has the "gray sickness." So we see it saddened, afraid of the sun, shunning frank colorings, elegiac. The fashion of the moment is a universal discoloration, except in a certain school which, going to the other extreme, seeks only sharp and trying colors. But the majority concern themselves only with the details, the infinitely petty details, of life and of nature. Everywhere they work out a comedy in five acts with drawing-room conversations phonographed, or as a pendant to these certain painters put upon their canvases only multi-colored splashes in order not to strip the blossoms from their impression of nature—an artistic expression of the briefest, a telegraphic diction, optical telegraphy. In steering around Charybdis they run upon Scylla, but the school of 1830 avoided both rocks and here sway between them at full sail toward immortality. And to-day Barye, after having been recognized as a great artist by his own country, comes before the connoisseurs of America, a country friendly, rich, and becoming more and more cultivated in art, in an exhibition that is a glorification of that grand French school of 1830, the source of so many masterpieces.

Much has been written in the great newspapers of New-York of the bronzes of Barye. These critical articles have been careful and just, but perhaps they have not given due prominence to his water colors. Be that as it may, I shall try as a painter to draw the attention of the public to some of these water colors which I esteem as rare pearls. In them Barye shows himself a sublime animal painter, with all his anatomical knowledge and his incomparable understanding of wild animal nature. It may be said that his art is redolent of *feræ naturæ*. But let us look along the line rather at haphazard, since everything is good: Take, for instance, No. 470: In the dunes stands a lion erect, rigid, motionless—that immovability of an animal that is listening—his long head standing out in rusty brown from his tawny mane. His body presents a beautiful line and shows color of surprising exactitude. A little further is No. 458. It is a landscape of jaguars. Here is one who, at the moment, is devouring the remains of a gazelle; we seem to hear his low growls as he crunches this warm, bleeding flesh. With his eyes half closed he prolongs the pleasure of his repast. No. 474 is a marvel. In the branches of the tree, seen in black silhouette against a vista of wan sky, writhes heavily another silhouette—that of a python, whose coils in sombre yellow, mottled with great black patches, make a repulsive and terrible impression. His little flat head is raised upon one side—he is lolling, the monster, and his hideous eye fascinates, doubtless, some little bird hidden among the branches. Without ever having been there, Barye has been able to place this king of reptiles in his own native country. It is precisely in such woods as these that one finds the redoubtable python. Now look at No. 466, another boa. This one is devouring something gray, which appears to me to be an antelope. I should say, if I may use a French phrase, that this boa has "plus grands yeux que grand ventre." Where will he put that morsel? If he swallow it he must have an accommodating throat. However, good appetite!

No. 493 is a superb lion. He is stalking straight forward, his head lowered; he is hungry. The coloring is marvelous, and the drawing has been closely studied. What especially attracted Barye in his water colors was the tawny and savage hues of his animals, the strange coloration of his reptiles. Is the work of Barye perhaps occasionally reminiscent of Delacroix? I think not. He knew so thoroughly his lions, his tigers, his elephants, his serpents, that he had no need to study the "menagerie" of others. No one so well as himself understood these animals; no one like him had dissected them, had learned by heart their ferocious mien. For this reason the justness of his observation astonishes the critical public. Finally, No. 506 pictures to us a hunting elephant attacked by tigers. This, perhaps, has something of the manner of Delacroix, but Barye is there nevertheless, most thoroughly, with his personal way of seeing things, his quality of an unexpected grouping, his knowledge of movement and of life.

If the doors had not been closed so early when I visited the exposition I should have been able to speak of some others of these curious water-colors. But I pass them by, and some of the best. I am happy to have the opportunity that has been offered me by THE NEW-YORK TIMES to say in its columns what I think of this great French master, the genial and pleasant Barye.

BENJAMIN CONSTANT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1889.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

The Symphony Society's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening received an added interest of a most important nature from the presence of Herr Eugen d'Albert as soloist. His chief number was Beethoven's G major concerto, a work well suited to an adequate exposition of the great pianist's ability as a musician. It is but a degree lower in dignity of thought and beauty of embodiment to the same master's E flat concerto, which is still the epitome of all that is highest in the realms of piano music.

It would be superfluous to go into details in regard to d'Albert's performance of the work. It was ideal in its perfection. In its loftiness of conception it was beautiful. In finish of technical treatment it was wonderful. One hears much about the art of singing on the pianoforte, but seldom meets with a genuine example of the art. D'Albert's vocal rendering of the second movement of this concerto transformed the piano into something almost human. His rendering of the cadenza of the first movement was a pianistic education in itself.

Later in the evening he played a dainty "Albumblatt," by Grieg, the "Berceuse," and a polonaise by the same composer. His reading of the "Berceuse" is more muscular than those we are accustomed to, and has less of the atmosphere of cradle dreams about it. Yet it is symmetrical and consistent. On the whole, however, Joseffy's treatment of the same exquisite composition seems more in keeping with the text. D'Albert's performance of the polonaise was magnificent in its power and splendor of tone. It fairly carried away the audience, and he was obliged to supplement it after several recalls with the A flat valse of Chopin, which he played in a manner worthy of unstinted and unqualified praise.

The orchestral numbers were Mendelssohn's vivacious and engaging Italian

A MORMON MIRACLE FAKIR

PRESIDENT WOODRUFF ON ANGELS AND DEVILS.

HE HAS STRUGGLED WITH BOTH AND KNOWS ALL ABOUT THEM—SILLY YARNS BELIEVED BY THE SAINTS.

If the children of Utah believe the teachings of Wilford Woodruff, the successor of Brigham Young and John Taylor in the Presidency of the Mormon Church, life must present a gloomy outlook to their youthful eyes, with small hope of salvation at the end; for it is the deliberate calculation of this aged teacher that each person now upon the earth is individually beset by 100 devils, whose mission it is to betray him into torment. It is a matter of simple arithmetic: 100,000,000,000 devils fell to the earth with Lucifer; there are 1,000,000,000 people upon the earth, which gives 100 imps to every man, woman, and child.

"Now, I want all our boys and girls," said President Woodruff recently to the Mormon children, "to reflect upon this and to see what danger they are in and the warfare they have to pass through."

President Woodruff has an abiding belief that these agents of satan have an actual form and can appear in the body before the eyes of men, for he has seen them and battled with them more than once during his eventful career. When in Liverpool, in 1840, engaged in missionary work for the Mormon Church, he was called upon to labor over a woman who was in a terrible rage, tearing her clothes and requiring the strength of three men to hold her in her bed. He laid hands upon her and commanded the devil to depart, which it did, and the woman fell into a sleep and awoke restored. But the devil who had lost his lodging remained about the neighborhood and soon took up his quarters in the body of a little child. The missionary was again appealed to.

"I found it," he relates, "in great distress, writhing in its mother's arms, laid hands upon it, and cast the devil out of it, and the evil spirits had no power over the household afterward."

The same dark agents attempted to break up the first Mormon mission in London, which Elders Woodruff, Heber C. Kimball, and George A. Smith established in the Winter of the same year. They had no sooner begun work than they found "the devil was manifest," the evil spirits gathered about them in great numbers, and at times exhibited great power.

On one occasion Elders Smith and Woodruff had retired to rest upon two cots about three feet apart. They had hardly stretched out when a legion of devils made war upon them, seeking their destruction with venom and fury, until, as Mr. Woodruff says, "we were nearly choked to death." But suddenly three angelic visitors, dressed in white and encircled by light entered the room, and at that instant the imps disappeared, and were seen by them in London no more.

According to President Woodruff's own declarations, his life in the early days of eldership and apostleship was one continual round of miracle working and supernatural deliverances. He was baptized in the Mormon Church in 1833, went straight up to Kirtland, met Joseph Smith, and was ordered to join the Mormon army that was preparing to march to the relief of the persecuted saints in Missouri. His first lesson was that of obedience; he gave the prophet a sword he had brought with him and received from Brigham Young a butcher's knife in its stead.

Overpowered by a desire to preach the new gospel, he was ordained a priest, and sent upon a mission with another to the wilds of Arkansas and Tennessee, and experiences that proved his mettle and showed the Church authorities that he was a willing servant of the Church. His first sermon was preached in a tavern, and in the midst of his discourse the landlord opened the door and the snow blew into the room. "I inquired the object of having the door opened in a severe storm," Mr. Woodruff confesses, "and he informed me that he wanted some light on the subject. I found that it was the custom of the country."

Many adventures befell them upon this mission. A bleak hear came out of the forest, sat up on his haunches, looked at them, and then ran away. Wolves followed them by night, but did them no harm. When Woodruff was sent by spiritual guidance to warn a certain scoffer to repent he was ordered out of the house, and as the scoffer followed to the road he fell dead, turned black, and became fearfully swollen. The missionary remained and preached the funeral sermon.

When, upon a long journey, his leg gave out, he knelt in the mud, prayed, and was immediately made whole. On his return to Kirtland he was made an elder, and afterward one of the twelve apostles, and, finally, in the modern Utah days, President of the Church. We have the labors of his first mission year summed up in these words from his own pen:

"During this time I had traveled 3,248 miles, held 170 meetings, baptized 43 persons, confirmed 38, ordained 3 brnoches, ordained 2 teachers and 1 deacon, procured 30 subscribers for the *Messenger and Advocate*, 173 signers to the petition to the Governor of Missouri for redress of wrongs done the saints in Jackson County, and in mobs rise against me but was not harmed, wrote 18 letters, received 10, and finally closed the labors of the year 1835 by eating johnny cake, hutter, and honey at Brother A. O. Smoote's."

But the butter and honey were only an oasis in the desert. Hard work was before him—in the South, on the Fox Islands, in the West, and finally in England. Miracles and spiritual powers of the highest order were scattered all along this extended track. Dreams warned him to flee when mobs were upon his track; he healed many who were sick by the laying on of hands; a miraculous fish appeared upon the coast of Maine, and by its wonderful powers caused a douhter to become converted; and finally power came upon the young missionary to raise from the dead.

He was leading a weary handful of converts from Maine to Illinois in the dead of Winter, plowing in rude wagons through mud and snow, traveling by day and camping by night wherever the darkness overtook them. Many were sick, some died, others halted by the way, but young Woodruff and a faithful few kept on. His wife—he had only one then, for the polygamous revelation had not yet been given—was taken with brain fever, and while delirious was jolted onward in the rude cart that was her only home. He was finally compelled to halt and claim the hospitality of a rude tavern by the wayside, but the noise there was such that he again took her up and carried her two miles further, where shelter was obtained in a private house. She sank gradually, and Elder Woodruff declares that she was dead. But faith came upon him; he prayed over her and anointed her with oil that had been consecrated at Kirtland, laid hands upon her, and, rebuking the power of death, bade life again to come to her. "Her spirit returned to her body," he declares, "and from that hour she was made whole." The wife confirmed her husband's story, and declared that while within the portals of the grave she was given her choice whether to go on or return, and that upon seeing the lonely condition of her husband and child she concluded once more to assume the burden of the flesh.

Presidens Woodruff has ever been a willing witness of the power and prophetic mission of Joseph Smith, relating many miracles he has seen the prophet perform. Nothing seems to have shaken his faith, which is as strong—now that the mantle of Joseph has in a measure fallen upon him—as it was in the days of boyish vigor and enthusiasm when he was confronting the bears of Arkansas, wrestling with the devil in Kirtland, and eating johnny cake and honey at Brother Smoote's.

MORMONISM ON TRIAL.

DAMAGING ADMISSIONS BY ONE OF THE CHURCH WITNESSES.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 23.—The Mormon case is drawing to a close. The Church has now been on trial nine days, and although not half of the wickedness has been exposed, enough has been revealed to give the general public some idea of the criminal teachings and practices and the disloyalty and treasonable character of the Mormon theocracy. At first it was difficult to procure witnesses to testify as to the secrets of the Endowment House, but since the ice has been processed and the ice was broken, witnesses were found who were not only willing, but actually volunteered to tell all they knew of the vile practices of the Saints. It was found impossible to use half the testimony which offered itself, because of the interminable lengths to which the case would be drawn out.

The court sat till noon to-day and then adjourned till 7:30 o'clock to-night. The important witness on the stand this morning was Prof. J. E. Talmage, who was called by the Mormons in surrebuttal. He has taken a course at the Lehigh University in Pennsylvania, and also at the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, and is now Professor in the Mormon College in this city. He testified that he taught Mormon theology in his college, and that he impressed upon the minds of his scholars the distinction between celestial and plural marriage. He failed, however, to make it clear to the court just what that distinction was. Witness admitted that he never taught the children to obey the law of Congress forbidding bigamy and polygamy, because he believed that law unconstitutional, notwithstanding that the United States Supreme Court has declared it constitutional.

Asked by the court whether it was not a fact that nearly every prominent leader in the Church was now, or had at one time been, a polygamist, witness answered "Yes." He admitted that it was difficult to convict polygamists, because the ceremony was performed in secret, and he stated candidly that if he entered into polygamy he would do all in his power to keep it secret and evade arrest. He made a most damaging witness for the Mormons, and it is a noticeable circumstance of the case, while proceeding that the Mormon witnesses, as a body, appear weakened rather than strengthened by their side of the case by their answers on cross-examination.

Wilford Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church, in a long dispatch sent out through the Associated Press attempts to break the force of the disclosures that have been made during the progress of the Moore case. He says that it is the periodical anti-Mormon sensation which the Church expects just before Congress meets. He denies that there is anything in the Mormon religion not consistent with patriotic devotion to the Government and says that the revelations and commandments of the Church require that the Constitution and laws of the land shall be upheld. He denies that the priesthood assert the right to control the Mormon people in temporal or political affairs, but says that the Mormons naturally unite politically, because the Gentiles, who are in a minority in Utah, are constantly and vindictively assailing them. He says that the prayer that God will avenge the blood of the prophets is based on two verses in the revelation of John, and has no reference to the death of Joseph and Hiram Smith, as it was given long before their assassination. Regarding "blood atonement" President Woodruff says:

"The foundation of our religious faith is belief in the atoning blood of Christ, through which the resurrection will be brought about. We believe in the scripture doctrine, 'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed,' but we also believe that all executions for murder should be under the law of the land and by its officers only."

The statement of witnesses regarding the oaths taken in the Endowment House, President Woodruff says, are simply untrue.

THE MONTANA DEAD-LOCK.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS ORGANIZED SEPARATELY.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 23.—The Governor's proclamation announcing that the lawful Legislature was the body composed of members holding County Clerks' certificates, undoubtedly prevented a serious collision and a possible outbreak to-day. The Republican members, after a long caucus last night, decided not to go to the place of meeting designated by the Governor, but to organize a separate House. They hired a hall in the lower part of town, and Kenny, the Republican State Auditor, who under the law may call the House to order, issued a call designating that hall as the place of meeting, instead of the place appointed by the Governor. The Democrats maintained a strong guard in the Court House all night, but anticipating an attempt by the Republicans to take the building, but none was made.

At noon to-day twenty-eight Democratic members of the House, a quorum of that body, entered the large legislative hall in the Court House and took the oath of office, which was administered by the oldest member, and perfected a temporary organization. At the same hour thirty Republicans, including the five members from Silver Bow who hold State Returning Board certificates, met in their hall three-quarters of a mile away, and also effected a temporary organization. Both houses adjourned to Monday without transacting business.

There is no controversy over seats in the State Senate, but that body is a tie. The eight Republican Senators met in the Court House, in the room designated by the Governor, and took the oath. Lieut. Gov. Rickards presided. The eight Democrats did not appear, and probably will not qualify until the House dead-lock is broken.

Nobody can tell how long the dead-lock will last, but it is generally believed that it will be settled by three or four Republicans going over to the Democrats. There are several Republicans who act with their party in this matter with great reluctance, and it would not be surprising to see the collapse of their House any day. The legislators and all the state officers are loaning drawing pay and the various institutions are in need of funds. In fact, the whole machinery of the State is blocked.

TALK OF POLITICIANS.

Thomas J. Murrey, who has a Congressional bee with a hnzz attached to it that would make a sawmill green with envy, announced positively yesterday that he would come out as an independent candidate to run against Turner for Congress in the Sixth District. He said that the County Democracy organization would not make a nomination, but it was probable that they would indorse him as an independent candidate. He is sure of the backing of John W. Jacobus and other leaders of the Republican organization in the Congressional District. He says that the Voorhis bolt had practically prevented the latter from making a nomination. Mr. Murrey thinks that from one point of view the Voorhis people would be obliged to support him or give color to the current story that they are with Tammany.

And then the story is revamped that Tammany will make Police Commissioner Voorhis President of the Police Board, and, of course, ex officio a member of the Board of Health, and then, in the course of the alleged scheme, County Democrat Coleman, Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department, will be ousted, and there will be another fat office for the Tammany men.

Mr. Murrey has prepared a platform upon which to stand. His cry is going to be against special elections and the expense they entail upon the public, especially in a case like this, when the expense is simply the result of a whim of the Tammany leaders and the desire of a Congressman, yet a stranger to his seat in the National Legislature, to get into an office in which there is more money. Mr. Murrey is enthusiastic over his platform, and said yesterday that he would call a convention some night early in the week.

"Pea Soup" Brady's dog did not figure in the late campaign. Most politicians know of "Pea Soup" and his dog. Brady has also been known as "The Pride of Pearl-Street," and Brady's dog is his pride. It is said to ha a cross between a skye terrier and almost any other kind of terrier. He has been a very useful dog to Brady; besides, he is a trained dog and knows a thing or two about politicians and how to work them. There have been campaigns where the dog was a great source of income to "Pea Soup" on account of his unique training. In a pure spirit of philanthropy Brady would sell the dog to a candidate. The amount received varied from $1 to $10, according to the feeling of the candidate. The candidate in this fashion made a friend of "Pea Soup" and got a dog. It was after the candidate got the dog that the dog's intelligence manifested itself. About two hours after the departure of "Pea Soup," the dog would also depart and go galloping down to Pearl-street for a conference with his master. Brady would assume that the dog had been kicked out, and would proceed at once to make another sale to a candidate with the same result, and so on as often as possible during the campaign.

Charles H. Turner, the iceman who has been taken up and pushed ahead so vigorously by Tammany Hall, owes much of his present prominence in local politics to the good impression he made on Richard Croker when he was first trotted out for the Senatorial nomination in the Eighth District after the Countess refused to support Thomas C. Dunham. Turner has the very unusual advantage of being a "thinker." He went to work yesterday to get his printing ready and to arrange the plan of his campaign. Mass meetings are to be arranged for this week in the three Assembly Districts comprising the Sixth Congressional District, and Turner is to speak Monday night at the general jubilation which the Tammanyites of the First Assembly District will hold on Monday night.

The politicians are wondering who will succeed Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., whose term of office has now run out. When Mayor Grant was asked yesterday if an appointment could be looked for on Monday he said he thought not, but that possibly it might be made then. Some of the Tammany men have come to the conclusion that the plum will go to Judge Leicester Holme, now on the City Court bench, but whose term expires Jan. 1. Assemblyman Edward P. Hagan, Tammany's leader in the Sixteenth, is said to have been promised a snug place when he puts aside his Senatorial ambitions, and some have thought that he might get this place. A petition was received by Mayor Grant asking that Aaron Kahn of the Nineteenth District be appointed.

Politicians who are superstitious and believe in signs and omens are numerous enough, and some of them were commenting on two instances yesterday. One was the fact that one of the members of the Republican County Committee raised an umbrella over his head in Nilsson Hall, where the committee held its meeting Friday night. The superstitious averred that this was a very ill omen indeed, as this was the committee's first meeting in Nilsson Hall. The other instance was furnished by Judge Peter Mitchell's statement, made in the rooms of the Monticello Club when Turner was nominated, that no one nominated in those rooms had been defeated.

A NEW WINTER RESORT.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 23, 1889.—The Montezuma Special, a Pullman vestibuled train now running between this city and New-York, has made the journey here so short and pleasant that there are more well-known Americans to be seen in our streets and hotels than ever before. The climate is delightful and the drives and historical points of interest, together with local social attractions, have made Mexico City a perfect Winter resort. The hotels are good and expenses are not greater than obtain in New-York. The time from New-York is only five days. For further information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery-place, New-York.—*Exchange.*

INSANITY OF A LADY STUDENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Sylvia Nester, aged seventeen, a student at a boarding school for young ladies in this city, has become violently insane and has been removed to her home at Geneva, N. Y. On Wednesday evening she caught her roommate by the throat and almost choked her to death. On another occasion she attempted to commit suicide by taking poison. Miss Nester is a very handsome young lady and had many admirers.

INSANITY HER DEFENSE.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH PASSES A BAD NIGHT IN THE TOMBS.

Hannah Bartley Southworth, charged with the crime of murder, is occupying very different quarters now from the handsome apartments to which she was accustomed when living with her brother and mother in Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn. Sitting in Cell 7 in the Tombs, however, she expresses not the slightest contrition for the murder of Stephen Pettus on Fulton-street on Friday morning, and when she talks of the tragedy at all it is with the air of one who feels that no wrong has been done.

Mrs. Southworth's first night in the prison was a woefully unhappy one. She was nervous and excited, and part of the time hysterical. It was not thought safe to leave her alone and an attendant passed the night in her cell. When yesterday morning dawned the wretched woman was much quieter. Dr. Macee, one of the prison physicians, called on her later, prescribed some simple remedies, and ordered that she be kept as quiet as possible.

During the morning Mrs. Southworth had a short interview with her counsel, Abram H. Hummel, and afterward she saw her brother, W. B. Martin of Brooklyn, and an intimate friend who called to learn if he could be of any service. No one else was admitted.

Mr. Hummel insists that his client is insane, or at least that she was insane when she did the shooting. She has provided him with a voluminous written statement of her alleged wrongs.

If Mr. Pettus's friends knew of his intimacy with Mrs. Southworth they are not at all inclined to say so now, and apparently they really know very little about the affair. One of them, a commission merchant, said to a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday: "I do not believe the statement made by the prisoner and her family. I feel almost certain that she was never wronged by Mr. Pettus in the manner she alleges. My idea is that she was of a weak, nervous, and excitable disposition; that her first assaults on the purse of my friend were in the nature of blackmail, and that finally her mind became unhinged over her fruitless efforts to obtain the money she wanted.

"As I knew Mr. Pettus he was a domestic man, devoted to his wife, and fond of staying at home. For years he scarcely ever left the house in the evening, and now some of the charges made against him, particularly in reference to the letter signed 'C.,' come as revelations to me."

Other friends of the dead man were equally inclined to think that Mrs. Southworth was actuated by a desire for money when she first began to make her troubles public.

The body of Mr. Pettus was taken from his residence in Brooklyn yesterday. It will be buried at Clarkville, Tex. The Directors of the Union Elevated Railroad of Brooklyn met yesterday morning and adopted resolutions eulogistic of Mr. Pettus, who was secretary and Treasurer of the company and a member of th board.

THE WAR SHIPS IN BOSTON.

GREAT PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Soon after 10 o'clock this morning the commanders of the United States cruisers assembled on the Chicago and prepared to accompany Admiral Walker on his round of official visits on shore. Just before 11 o'clock the Admiral's launch was brought to the flagship's gangway, the side was manned, and the full marine guard paraded, the customary salutes being given as the Admiral and his staff descended to the launch. The launch steamed to the North Ferry slip, and, after landing the party, proceeded to the navy yard to await the Admiral's return to that place.

At the ferry slip the officers took carriages for the State House for a call on Gov. Ames, and from there were driven to the City Hall, where a call was made on Mayor Hart. The Custom House and Collector Saltonstall were next visited, and then Commodore McCann and the navy yard, thus closing the round of official visits.

If public interest in the arrival of the war ships yesterday was somewhat damped by the rainy weather, it has certainly revived today under the influence of bright skies. Large crowds have all day thronged the piers and all points of vantage from which a view of the squadron may be obtained. The vessels of the squadron are now in apple-pie order, all traces of the voyage from New-York having been removed, and the white of the hulls contrasts with the blue waters of the harbor, while on deck the brass work gleams and the decks are as white as scrubbing can make them. The public demand for a chance to board the vessels is great, but the visiting will be restricted to Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week, five hours each day. Friday and Saturday the ships will coal, and will probably sail for Lisbon the following Monday, certainly not earlier.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhoda Island, and Connecticut, fair, stationary temperatnre, weeterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, stationary temperature, westerly winds, becoming variable.

For the District of Colnmbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds, becoming variable.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, clearing in northern portion of Western New-York, stationary temperature, variable winds, becoming easterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperatnre for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hndnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	19°	47°	3:30 P. M.	32°	51°
6 A. M.	18°	44°	6 P. M.	31°	50°
9 A. M.	23°	49°	9 P. M.	30°	46°
12 M.	27°	51°	12 P. M.	30°	45°

Average temperature yesterday..... 47½°
Average temperatnre for same date last year.. 36°

THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

The Washington Memorial Arch fnnd has profited by the starting of a popular enhscription list for the women of New-York, each subscription being limited to $1. This popular movement is dne to the hearty co-operation of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Mrs. William R. Stewart, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, and many other prominent ladies.

Treasnrer William R. Stewart acknowledges the following additional snbscriptions:

Joanna R. Anchincloss, $25; E. W. Sheldon, $25; W. E. D. Stokes, $25; Mrs. Oliver Cleveland, $5; Levi P. Morton, Miss Edith Morton, Miss Lina Morton, Miss Helen Morton, Miss Alice Morton, Miss Mary Morton, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. H. H. Boyesen, Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, Mrs. Daniel Huntington, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Russell Sturgis, Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Mrs. Samuel Hamilton, Miss Coffin, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. A. D. Osborn, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Sarah E. Barney, Miss Sturgis, Miss Beatrice O. B. Sturgis, Miss Sarah B. Sturgis, Mrs. D. H. Huntington, Miss Elsie C. Huntington, Miss Marie Huntington, Mrs. G. P. Dodge, and Miss M. M. Dodge, $1 each.

These additional subscriptions, with the amount previously acknowledged—$60,502 05—make the grand total $60,608 05.

Here is a French harpsichord of nearly two centuries, in grand piano shape, but very narrow and long, with six legs: its thin steel wires—necessarily longer in the bass than the covered strings of to-day, and hence making the instrument longer—were "picked," as a harp is, by the fingers through a device attached to the end of the key-lever, instead of being struck by a hammer, as now. The case, as well as the frame, is much lighter than the modern piano, and is ornamented with hold and strong scrollwork in gilt, and richly painted. One of the front corners, broken off, by some accident of handling, you would suppose; but you would be wrong, for that was an accident of war. This old piano was standing in an elegant mansion in the Champs d'Elysées during the siege of Paris, and a shot from the cannon of the besieging Germans came in and carried off this corner. Hence this old relic, never very melodious, has a value for decoration on account of its beautiful form, coloring, as well as being a curiosity in itself. It may be seen at the famous store of Sypher & Co., Broadway and Seventeenth-street, together with many less and varying variety of old and new art furniture, tapestries, silver, bronzes, armor, clocks, and curios of many ages and nations. Visitors are always welcome to the freest inspection, and nobody is asked to purchase.—*Exchange.*

UNAPPROACHABLE FOR SPEED AND ELEGANCE OF APPOINTMENT.

Passengers taking the magnificent Wagner vestibule New-York and Chicago limited via the New-York Central and Lake Shore route are surrounded by all the comforts of a home, all the conveniences of a hotel, and experience the delights of traval under the most perfect conditions.

The New-York Central, with its superb four-track roadway, easy curves, and light grades is the most comfortable line to and from the West.

The Central's limited leaves Grand Central Station—only passenger station in the city of New-York—every day at 9:50 A. M., and arrives at Chicago at the same hour next day. It is unsurpassed for speed and elegance of appointment by any passenger train in the world.—*Exchange.*

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Cunard Line steamship Aurania, Capt. Morkar, from New-York Nov. 16 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 9:08 P. M. today.

The General Transatlantic Line steamship La Bourgogne, Capt. Franeeul, from New-York Nov. 16 for Havre, passed the Lizard at midnight tonight.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Money jumped to 20 per cent. last Tuesday and therewith the rally of the market was nipped and ended suddenly. More than once of late it has been pointed out that there can be no general bull movement while the banks are so low down on their reserves, and each week gives practical illustration of the truth of this. Neither can there be a general bear movement, the condition of the country forbids it. As soon as the whole market gets lively on the up tack, it tightens up money, just as it did the past week. The market is irregular, and in that it is healthy. There probably in years has not een a time when it was freer from manipnlation, from oliqne and combination influences, than it is now. Certainly there are some bull pools and combinations; there always are, hnt take it all round, this market is ahont as clean as they make them. To help tighten money, a scare started over the Washington dispatches that Secretary Windom intended to withdraw the Government deposits, (about $47,000,000) from the banks. The statements were made with an appearance of authority, and the scare was genuine. The idea of having such an amount of money called (the deposits are a Government call loan) with the banks in their present condition was alarming enough. It is trne that the moneys are secured hy a deposit by the bank with the United States Treasury of Government bonds, and it was argued that the Government would buy the bonds while it called the loan on them, so that one hand would wash the other; bnt it appears that most of the bonds deposited don't belong to the banks. They have borrowed them for use. Therefore they could not sell them. It took some time for the alarm to subside, which it did on semi-official assurances from Washington that nothing would be done to disturb the money market. The Washington dispatch to THE TIMES said Secretary Windom stated he "did not intend to do anything that could produce the least possible financial disturhance." This may he depended upon absolutely, and also that those deposits will certainly be withdrawn sooner or later. When the scare had subsided, the market had subsided also, and it continned dull and irregular up to yesterday when a brisk rally wound up the day, which will probably be continued into the first part of the coming week. Take it altogether things look pretty favorable. The trnst stocks have been a demoralizing force, acting as if they might at any moment drop out of sight; but it does look now as if the worst was over in them. A majority of the stock of the Cotton Oil Trust has been deposited for conversion, and some good huying has been noted abont 30; the insiders appear at last to be willing to hny Sugar stock again; the liquidation in lead is seemingly complete; and if these stocks hold with any firmness the chances are better for the general list.

The coal stocks are a danger, or rather Reading is; for the others are all right. They won't hurt anything. The bull pool in Reading defends it as stubbornly as the bears attack it, and they have held it so well that the short interest has become large enough to make a difference of 2 per cent. in favor of this stock as compared with others, Reading loaning at 4 per cent. while others loan at 6. But conditions are against the bulls, the mild weather knocking the domestic trade endways. Coal is unmarketable except at considerable concessions in prices, and this year's consumption up to Oct. 31 is 2,250,000 tons less than last year. It is hard work bulling a stock like Reading under such discouraging circumstances. Apart from the coalers, we see prosperity and success. It was telegraphed yesterday that the Atchison Directors have announced the refunding plan to be a success, in that a majority of all classes of bonds have assented to it, and they can now proceed to carry it ont. With a majority of each issue at their command, the Directors are in a position to dictate terms to any dissenting minority, hut no organized dissent has shown itself anywhere up to date. This event stands by itself in railroad and financial history. It has no parallel. The amount of securities involved is simply stupendons—$150,000,000 mortgage bonds, $80,000,000 income bonds, $75,000,000 of stock—total $305,000,000; all converted by the voluntary action of the holders, with no enormous commissions paid to any one, and no costly legal expenses to eat np the security holders' money. Compared with this, your West Shore, your Reading, and all your other reorganizations, paid for at highest prices, become insignificant. If the Atchison Directors were at fault in letting the corporation run on the rocks, they have shown something like genius in the devising of a plan to float it again. The effect of this success must be good on the market and it ought to be. Another move of the Atchison has been to form an alliance with the Rock Island. The details of this new combination are not known here yet, bnt obviously it is one suggested by the combination between the Union Pacific and the Northwest. It will probably be found to relate mainly to Pacific coast business, the geographical relations of the two systems being such that the mutual help they can render each other must be mainly confined to that. In a broader view it may be regarded as another step in the concentration of railroad interests west of Chicago. Other combinations may be looked for later. The Northern Pacifics have been strong on the continuous large earnings reported, so has O. T., which stock is soon to be converted into stock of the new corporation. Union Pacific has been steady at the higher prices made for it recently; while Oregon Short Line stock has been advancing, with bull points very thick on it; and one of the liveliest speculations of the week has been in the Fort Worth issues, on the strength of the new deal with the Union Pacific Company. In the specialities list, Chicago Gas, St. Louis LaClede Gas, stock and bonds alike, Ontario and Western and some others, continue active. As this is a market where each stock stands upon its own merits to a degree quite unusual, some of the specialties may advance whether the general list goes up or down.

The Chesapeakes have been among the strongest stocks of the week, and hull points on them are said to have come from the excursion party of capitalists who have just completed a tour of the road. On the other hand the Three C. stocks have been weak. In connection with these stocks attention may be directed to the proposal to take on to the Three C. system, Mr. Corbin's road, the old Indiana, Bloomington and Western, lately changed to Ohio, Indiana and Western. It may not be generally known that Mr. Corhin began his railroad career with the I., B. and W. He was a lawyer in Iowa when, in an evil moment for the security holners of that company, he became a member of the reorganizing committee, emerged as President when the company was reformed, and has since continned to hold the road in his control. In that time, he has reorganized it again, started out the new company with a flourish, defaulted on the first coupon; and appears now to have devised another reorganization scheme, by which it is to be hitched on to the Three C.'s system. Every time this unfortunate company has been put through the mill, the unlucky security holders have been skinned in some way or other, assessments, scalling of interest, &c., and as the operations have made great fluctuations in the market prices of the securities, somebody on the inside has had the chance to make a great deal of money. Of course a man so truly good as Mr. Corhin would not use his place for such a purpose; only some of the security holders would like to know what he has done with the earnings of the road. They have searched for a report from time to time, but haven't seen one. The stock was assessed heavily at the last reorganization. What was done with that money? The present reorganization imposes an assessment of ½ per cent. only, the disposition of which may readily be guessed as Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s commission, as their name is attached to the scheme, and they don't lend their name for nothing. If the new plan took the property out of the hands of the benevolent old pirate—as some of the unfortunate security holders regard him—in whose hands they have fared so badly, it might be endurable. But there is no evidence that it will, and suspicion is all the other way. The important point, however, touches the first mortgage bondholders, who before they go into the scheme would do well to get together and see where they stand. The promise is held out in the advertisement of the scheme that interest on the new bonds will be guaranteed by a traffic contract with the Three C's road. If the guarantee be in this form, it has no value for them. No bondholder could sue on it. To him, individually, such a guarantee is worthless.

Halsted Watrous.—Special examinations made for investors and operators into the condition and value of railroad securities. 52 Broadway, Office 89, New-York. References: Messrs. Charles Head & Co., Mills Building; Mr. George Woodman, 52 Broadway.—*Exchange.*

KILLED BY HIS FRIEND.

CUT AND SLASHED BY A LONG, SHARP BUTCHER'S KNIFE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 23.—Three weeks ago twe Germans named Bernard Bonnem and George Frech, aged twenty-eight years, and butchers by trade, came here from Philadelphia and found employment at Seltzer's meat-packing works. They were close friends, having come from the old country about a year ago and worked together ever since. Several days ago Frech, who was of exceedingly quiet disposition, began complaining of headache. Today, while he and Bonnem were working side by side, he suddenly turned from the table at which they were standing. Bonnem asked him if he were ill, and he said "No."

Bonnem suggested that they should exchange places, and mechanically Frech accepted the suggestion. They had no sooner resumed their work than Frech seemed suddenly to become possessed of a perfect fury. Grasping his long, sharp butcher's knife, with the blade pointed downward, he drove it into his friend's side under the left armpit, penetrating the lung, and inflicting a long downward and backward wound.

Before Bonnem could utter a cry a second wound was inflicted, this one in the left side, four inches long and downward across the ribs. Another thrust cut across the left elbow joint. By this time Bonnem had reeled and turned, and the knife in the hands of a perfectly wild man had penetrated the anterior walls of the abdomen. As Bonnem, who was helpless under the suddenness and fury of the attack, staggered away, he received a deep plunge in the left shoulder, severing an artery, another in the nape of the neck, a long, deep wound in the left thigh, a triangular plunge penetrating the right hand, and another through the shoulder blade to the spine. Three other slighter wounds had the man inflicted before the workmen recovered their wits, and George Fellock felled Frech to the floor after repeated blows on the head with a club.

He was bound hand and foot. Chief of Police Pritchard was called, and found Frech placidly gazing at the efforts to save his victim. Drs. James S. and John T. Carpenter soon came, but from the first pronounced three of the wounds fatal.

To-night Frech had a hearing and was sent to jail. He was perfectly conscious though in a dazed condition. When told what he had done he simply answered: "So!" He was asked why he had done it, and said only that he had a headache. He remembered nothing.

It is the opinion of all that a sudden attack of insanity was the cause of the frightful work. Bonnem lived until 8 o'clock this evening, but did not speak after his first account of the attack.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Col. William Goddard of Rhode Island is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, United States Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge Morris M. Estee of California is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman William P. Taulbee of Kentucky is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Auburn, N. Y., and ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

CHEAPER COAL FOR GERMANY.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Daily News.

In face of the continual rise in the price of coal, which goes hand in hand with an equally rapid rise in coal mining shares, the Government is occupying itself with the question of reducing on German railways the rates for the conveyance of coal coming from other countries. If this measure is to have the desired effect of making coal cheaper it will be necessary also to reduce the freight rates for coal imported hy water, especially that from Bohemia, which comes by the Elbe.

THE LIMITED FAST MAIL.

The Union Pacific Railway, the Overland Ronte, has just put on a limited fast mail train to carry the United States mail between Council Bluffs and San Francisco and Portland. This daily fast mail train will carry a limited number of passengers, and in addition to the United States mail cars and a baggage car, will be composed of a Pullman palace sleeper and Pullman dining car for Portland, and a Pullman sleeping car for San Francisco, thus accommodating a limited number of passengers.

The sleepers and the diner will run through from Chicago via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Only first-class tickets will be honored on this train.

This train, with its connections, makes the extraordinary time of 107 hours, New-York to San Francisco, and 104 hours to Portland.

As accommodations are limited, early application for same should be made to the Union Pacific Agents in New-York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, or to E. L. Lomax, General Passenger Agents, Omaha, Neb.—*Exchange.*

FOOD AND WORK.

The New-York *Journal of Commerce* says: "Dr. M. L. Holbrook has made the whole world his debtor by publishing his work entitled 'Eating for Strength'; or, Food and Diet in Relation to Health and Work,' and one can certainly gather enough useful information from it to reward the cost and study many times over." It costs only $1, and is furnished by M. L. Holbrook Co., 25 Bond-street, New-York. Descriptive circulars of this and of Dr. Holbrook's popular work, entitled "How to Strengthen the Memory," which is the same price, sent free.—*Exchange.*

You cannot hang it on the tree, hut on the table near by it quietly ontshines everything. Sparkling, rich, chaste cut glass. Dorflinger's of course. Isn't this a well-timed Christmas suggestion?—*Mail and Express.*

AN AGGRAVATING sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old-time remedy for bronchial and pulmonary affections.—*Advertisement.*

BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be by far the best and finest Stomach Bitters made, whether taken pure or with wine or liquor.—*Advertisement.*

Be Thankful.

Come, give up your grumbling!
It never will oure.
There's more to be glad for
Than sorry, be sure.

A smile is more welcome
To all than a sigh.
And a brave heart behind it
Makes trouhles to fly.

Then be thankful for SOZODONT,
All the world knows
That with teeth sweet and sweet breath
It forever bestows.

WHEN OTHER CHARMS HAVE FADED

A sound, white set of teeth redeems the countenance. But they should be brushed with SOZODONT to keep them in a healthy condition. The breath, moreover, is perfumed by this delightful toilet article, which has to a great extent superseded the old-fashioned powders and pastes. It is well named SOZODONT, a word derived from the Greek and signifying a preservative of the teeth. No dealer who wants that some other dentifrice possesses qualities identical with SOZODONT, or superior to it, should be credited. Ask for SOZODONT.

100 Doz. Gents' Imported Kid Gloves, 67c.; worth $1 50. Craven Tan, 98c.; worth $1 50. Parisian Points, $1 25. Complete stock lined Astrakhan and wool gloves. KENNEDY, 36 Cortlandt-st.

Men's Winter Underwear, Holiday Goods, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets. J. W. JOHNSTON, 379 6th-av., above 23d-st.

Old, middle-aged, and young people should use DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC PLASTER and secure immediate relief. Of all druggists. 25c.

Clark's Restaurant, 23d-st., opp. 5th-av. Hotel. Banquet hall suitable for large dinners, receptions, theatre parties.

Ladies are greatly benefited by the use of ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the South American tonic.

"Otego." E. & W. A new collar. "Otego."

Keen's dress shirts made to measure for $3; none better at any price. 160 and 111 Broadway.

We sell no mixed or imitation goods. Various vintages, age alone governing the price. Full lines of all reliable WINES and LIQUORS of the known world. We take every barr

HOW THE PARISIAN LIVES

BIRTH, MARRIAGE, AND DEATH IN PARIS.

INTERESTING FACTS FROM THE "ANNUAIRE STATISTIQUE"—CONSUMPTION OF HORSE AND DONKEY FLESH.

There is published every year by the Statistical Department in Paris a large yellow volume which is a perfect mine of interesting and curious information concerning the city. The volume is called the "Annuaire Statistique de la Ville de Paris," but is little known outside of official bureaus. It is not very entertaining to look at. It consists of about a thousand large octavo pages and contains nothing but tabulated columns and masses of figures. But it gives much useful information about the internal organizations of the city and the working of the public services. It also tells us which is the favorite month for marrying in Paris, how much meat the population consumes in a year, the quantity of wine they drink, the number of horses they eat, how many of them went to the pawn shop, and a mass of details about the town, from the area of the streets and the number of houses to the quantity of water spouted out by the street fountains.

This encyclopedia of facts is compiled under the direction of an expert statistician, Dr. Jaques Bertillon, who is the chief of the Statistical Department, and is a marvel of method and completeness. It has only one fault, and that applies to most French official publications; it isn't up to date. The bureaucrats are never in any particular hurry to get out their returns, and the last volume of the *Annuaire*, which was issued only recently, refers to 1886.

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The French people—even the Parisian portion of them—are not a specially prolific race, but the births in Paris exceed the deaths every year by 3,000. The population of Paris is 2,260,000, and the births in the year mentioned were 60,636. The number is not equally spread over the whole year. There are favorite months for births, marriages, and deaths. Most births take place in March and fewest in November, and this has been the case the last ten years. In order to balance this most people die in March. The deaths in that month exceed by over a thousand the deaths in the other months of the year. March is the coldest month in the year in Paris, when sharp, biting winds are likely to cut off asthmatic people. But the weather doesn't explain how Parisians have a preference for marrying in May and shunning April. Perhaps the usages of the Catholic Church have something to do with it. More than 2,000 French women were married before they reached 18, but the favorite marrying age for women is from 19 to 24, and for men from 24 to 34. All the births were not legitimate. Twenty per cent., or 17,098, were illegitimate, and of these only 3,359 were acknowledged by the fathers. The French law does not compel a man to recognize his children. There is a branch of the Assistance Publique, or public aid, which takes a paternal interest in children and rears them. Many children are abandoned by both parents and are taken care of by this body. No fewer than 33,950 children were assisted at the charge of during the year. In former years, when parents, either because of their poverty or some other reason, wanted to get rid of their children, they dropped them in the revolving tower of the foundling hospital. Mothers crept up stealthily to the tower at night, slipped their little living burden in a cradle, and saw it carried round to the interior. When the cradle returned it was empty and the mother never saw her child again. The revolving tower is now on exhibition in the Assistance Publique section of the exposition, but the system for enabling mothers to abandon their children is still in operation. The only difference is that it is now done openly. In the waiting room outside the Bureau des Abandons of the Hospice Dépositaire the following notice is posted so that all parents calling there on business may read:

"Every person who will present an infant with the view of abandoning it is warned that questions are asked him (or her) in the interest of the child; but that it is optional to reply or to supply any part of the information asked. The production of the certificate of birth is not even obligatory."

There is thus every facility given to parents to get rid of their parental responsibilities, but of the 35,950 children who were assisted during the year only 3,378 were totally abandoned. Many of the children were taken care of in the hospital until their mothers were able to support them. In some cases money and other assistance was given to parents in their homes, and 17,181 children were sent to professional nurses either in Paris or the provinces. These nurses are paid by the Assistance Publique and are licensed. Agencies have been created to place children as boarders, and there is a staff of inspectors who make regular rounds to see that they are properly treated. The children who are entirely abandoned are educated and then apprenticed to a trade. The males are not free until fifteen, the females not until they are twenty-one. There are agricultural and industrial colonies for these pauper children in the provinces. The Assistance Publique, which discharges in France the same functions as the Board of Guardians do in England, draws money from public subscriptions, but principally on its funds from voluntary contributions.

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Paris is generally considered an expensive place to live in. It is certainly a dear place to die in. Yet 57,786 interments took place in the year. Should a tourist have the misfortune to die when in Paris his relatives will have to pay heavily for it. The town draws over $200,000 a year from a funeral tax and obtains half a million from cemetery charges. The Church also makes a little pile out of funerals. Funerals in Paris are undertaken by a monopolists company called the Pompes Funèbres. The amount of mourning which the dead receive is regulated by the amount of money which the relatives of the defunct are prepared to spend. This applies to the Church as well as the Pompes Funèbres. There are nine classes of funerals, and the Church supplies nine classes of ceremonies. If the deceased is buried under class No. 1 the church will be hung with crape, there will be a very impressive funeral service and a whole regiment of ready-made lachrymose mourners. But first-class funerals are luxuries, and only 27 took place during the year. Of the 57,786 funerals 40,107 took place with Roman Catholic services, and although 19,000 of them were in class nine, where the ceremony is short, plain, and cheap, the churches made $450,000 out of them. There were 1,037 Protestant funerals and 656 Jewish, and 15,885 people, or 21 per cent., were buried without any religious ceremony at all. This represents the free-thought element. To the number of deaths given must be added the suicides, which numbered 893—679 men and 214 women.

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There is no difficulty about ascertaining the annual consumption of the Parisians. They live under a beneficent protectionist system, and all their food is taxed. The great walls which surround Paris are not for keeping the Germans out, but for preventing the city from being invaded by a free supply of victuals and merchandise. All these things must pass through the gates and be taxed. The inhabitants are thus fed like a menagerie of wild beasts in a cage—through the portholes of their city walls. Whether the food be an ox, alive or dead, or only a cabbage stock, it is taxed all the same. Like all indirect taxes, the *octroi* duty is most severely felt by the poor. Things are taxed according to their bulk and not their value, so that the poor man pays as much for his bottle of *petit bleu* as the rich man for his bottle of Château Margaux. The *octroi* duty, however, enables us to know how much the Parisians consume every year.

Take, for instance, the item of horseflesh. Over 14,000 horses are slaughtered for human food every year. When a horse becomes old and useless the French people are far too economical to throw him away. They eat him. Horseflesh is eaten more or less in every community, but generally under cover of something else. In Paris it is eaten openly. There are three horse abattoirs and butchers' shops where nothing but horseflesh is sold. History would have had a bad opinion of Alexander had he eaten Bucephalus, but French soldiers eat their horses in every war. During the Crimean war, when the British soldiers were starving, their French comrades lived sumptuously on horseflesh. Hippophagists pretend that horseflesh is sweeter and finer in the fibre than beef, and probably it is, but horses are only handed over to the knacker when they are emaciated old hacks. The horses killed in the Paris abattoirs are a set of decrepit old invalids, except a few that have been disabled by accidents. The consumption of horseflesh in Paris has doubled since 1881. There are 300 asses eaten every year. This small number in comparison with the horses is explained by the fact that donkeys when old are exceedingly tough, and one donkey will go a long way at the dinner table. Strangers in Paris will not easily find a horsesteak for the asking, although it may sometimes be adroitly palmed off on them without the asking. Horseflesh is eaten by the poorest classes. It sells at 3 or 4 cents the pound.

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Cows on entering Paris pay a duty of 7f. or nearly a dollar and a half a head. Calves pay the same, pigs 15f. and sheep 52f. Why the enormous charge of $10 should be levied on sheep is very singular, and may be explained by the fact that much of the mutton supply comes from Germany. The French protectionists reason on the fallacious principle that the seller pays the duty, whereas the result of the ten-dollar duty on sheep is that the Parisians have to pay more for their mutton. Over 20,000 sheep are killed at Cologne every year and sent to Paris by train. Not satisfied with the heavy *octroi* duty on the sheep the protectionists Deputies in the Chamber have been trying to impose a heavy tariff on sheep at the frontier. They had made arrangements in their high tariff for live sheep, but had overlooked the fact that sheep could be driven through with their sheep unloosed free until they arrived at Paris. As it is, Germany sends over 800,000 pounds of mutton to Paris every year. The annual consumption of beef, veal, and mutton in Paris is 300,000,000 pounds. Pork figures for 44,000,000 pounds. The population eats 430,000,000 pounds weight of fruit and vegetables and 414,431,980 *sous*. Poultry and game weighs 48,000,000 pounds, and the fish supply about the same. They are consuming more oysters every year, and now require 20,000,000 pounds of them, but this weight includes the shells. The wine which entered Paris during the year amounted to 4,409,779 hectoliters and paid a duty of over 46,000,000f.; the beer supply amounted to 270,000 hectoliters.

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The *Annuaire* tells us what sort of books the Paris population—or a portion of it—reads. Several years ago the Town Council established free libraries in the town. They sent Commissioners to England and America to study the workings of free libraries, and then started to establish one in every one of the eighty quarters of the town. Fifty quarters are now supplied with libraries. There were plenty of large libraries in the town before, such as the National Library, the Mazarin, and the St. Geneviève, but the Town Council wanted to set up libraries that would be specially suitable for the working classes. The books are lent out to read, and music and drawings can be had at some of the libraries. During the year, 1,187,899 works were read as follows:

Science, art, and education	120,369, or 10.14 per cent.	
History	108,790, or 9.17 per cent.	
Geography and travel	134,675, or 11.35 per cent.	
Literature, poetry, and dramas	153,872, or 13.35 per cent.	
Novels	605,796, or 51.00 per cent.	
Foreign languages	5,555, or .48 per cent.	
Music	53,842, or 4.53 per cent.	

It will be seen that the readers have a decided preference for light literature. There are sixteen other libraries partially supported by the town, and the never readers at these are 73 per cent. of the total.

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The French people are the most heavily taxed in the world. To begin with, they are taxed for the privilege of existing. Every Frenchman pays a poll tax. There is a tax on doors and windows, a tax on trades and professions, an indirect tax on such luxuries of life as a tallow candle, and the tax on poster advertisements is so rigorous that one cannot post a scrap of paper on his own doorpost saying that he wants a messenger boy without having to put a stamp on it. Then there is the *octroi* tax, which is the main source of revenue in every town. About half the revenue of the city of Paris comes from the *octroi* dues. The annual budget of Paris is about as large as the budget of Belgium. The annual receipts amount to 474,000,000 and the expenditure keep well ahead. There is a municipal debt of $368,000,000, which, if no more is contracted, will not be cleared off for sixty years yet. The interest of this debt is a prominent item in the expenditure.

The taxes of revenue are multifarious, but after the *octroi* receipts the largest amount is the town's share in the tax on house property, to which owners and occupiers both contribute. The Town Council prides itself on being an advanced and Socialist body, and has invented a unique way of dealing with a portion of this tax. The Council advocates a graduated tax on houses, and if it had full ewing in this matter it would tax the rich property owners out of existence. As it is, it manages to throw some of the burden on the poor on the rich. All occupants who pay less than a yearly rental of $100 are exempt from taxation. The Council itself pays its taxes with money obtained by raising the rate on the occupiers of the other houses. The total number of houses in Paris is 260,602, and the number that escapes taxation by being under the yearly value of $100 is 24,485.

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The means of transport in Paris are like Sam Weller's knowledge of London, extensive and peculiar. There are plenty of omnibus and car lines in the city, but they are organized in a way that would not be tolerated a day in New-York. In the first place only the exact number for which the cars are built are allowed to ride. This is rigidly enforced, and when the car is full the conductor hangs out a sign to that effect. The cars only stop at regular stations and passengers have to take numbered tickets and wait their turn. The cars are distributed over the town without any regard to traffic. In some streets they run almost empty, in others they are altogether inadequate. The fares are irrespective of distance and are 3 cents for the outside and 6 cents inside. The number of people carried every year is as follows: Horse cars, 60,000,000; omnibuses, 107,000,000; river boats, 21,000,000.

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There is still a great deal of information in the *Annuaire*. We learn, for instance, that the number of recruits drawn from Paris in a year is 14,506, and that of these 260 were totally unable to read or write, 238 could read only, and 3,135 had only an elementary knowledge of reading and writing. The horses are counted, so that the Government may know how many they can rely on in case of war. There are 97,101 horses. The carrier pigeons are also enumerated, with the view of military emergencies, and there is a regiment of 4,286. During the year 2,191,310 articles were deposited in the pawnshops of Paris. The pawnshop is a national institution in France. It is not carried on with the view to make money or to give charity, though originally the mont de piété was a charitable institution, established over the Middle Ages by Italian monks. The mont de piété in Paris charges 8 per cent. on loans. The value of the articles pawned during the year was $1,500,000. A Frenchman calls the pawnshop his aunt.

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The receipts of all the theatres and places of amusement in Paris are recorded and a tenth of them handed over to the Assistance Publique for the benefit of the poor. The receipts have shown a steady falling off since 1881. The opera heads the list with a yearly income of 1,000,000f., the first national theatre—the Comédie Française—follows with 1,800,000f.; then the Opéra Comique, 1,700,000f.; the Eden Theatre, generally conducted as a variety entertainment, 1,382,589f., and after that the Porte-Saint-Mertin, where the divine Sarah usually plays when in Paris, 1,200,000f. The total receipts from theatres, panoramas, and circuses amounts to 36,000,000f.

RUSSIA'S LOTTERY LOAN.

The new lottery loan of Russia is the engrossing topic of the moment at St. Petersburg. Speculation in Government scrip of all kinds seems to be the life of Russian business according to the London *Times's* correspondent at that place, who says: "The banks selected to assist in issuing the bonds are besieged by subscribers, who apply for many more than they want or expect to receive in order to have the chance of getting any at all. The loan will probably be subscribed for ten times over. The doubts regarding the public morality of lottery loans which were at first faintly alluded to in the press seem to have been quite overborne by the great desire to participate in the alleged superior advantages of this new transaction in comparison with the two other State lottery loans, the first of which was issued twenty-five years ago.

"It was generally understood that the lottery principle had been abandoned forever, and the appearance of the new loan was, therefore, somewhat of a surprise. We are informed, however, in the official publication on the subject, that this principle was finally the last time of resorting to this means of obtaining money. At the same time this loan differs from its two predecessors in not being for any direct needs of Government, which can boast of a clear surplus of 14,000,000 roubles in last year's budget, 14,000,000 of which have been devoted to finally settling accounts with the State Bank for the issue of paper to supply the sinews of war.

"It is purely a sop to the landed nobility, most of whom, as is well known, are in a chronic state of insolvency, having during the last four years mortgaged some 2,000 estates to the Agrarian Bank, which is obliged to foreclose for nonpayment of interest. As the *Journal de Saint Pétersbourg* observes in emphasizing the peaceful object of the loan, the landed nobility will thereby be enabled in many cases to retain their estates by a reduction of interest on the sums which they have borrowed from the bank instead of 5 per cent., they henceforth pay only 4. Future borrowers, as well as old debtors, will thus be benefited. In order to understand the full significance of the loan it must be remembered that the present Emperor has called the nobility to a closer and more important participation in the affairs of the nation than during the last reign. When now, the peasants were the sole object of solicitude and legislation.

"The price of issue of the new loan being 215 rubles for a nominal sum of 100 rubles, which has already been run up to 225 rubles on the market, the State Land Bank of the nobility will receive 172,000 for a nominal capital of 80,000. The price has been fixed at 215 in order to equalize the advantage of this loan with those of the other two lottery loans."

A later dispatch to the same paper says: "The new lottery loan has caused a perfect mania among the public of St. Petersburg. Saturday was the first day for the receipt of subscriptions, and the State Bank and the three private banks, the Discount, International, and Volga-Kama Banks, appointed to issue the bonds, were besieged from an early hour by crowds, which had to be kept in order by the police. Not only have bankers, brokers, and capitalists, speculating on a rapid and certain rise in the price of the new obligations, given enormous orders, but comparatively poor people, eager for a chance of winning from 450 to 820,000 on conditions at present more favorable than those of two previous lottery loans, are investing their last copeck.

"The loan has already been covered in the private banks along a twenty-five times, and it is calculated that, inclusive of the demands made at the State Bank, at least one hundred times the amount of the 172,000,000 rubles required have been offered. With the demands made at Moscow and in the provinces the total must be something enormous. The tickets of the two previous lottery loans are, therefore, rapidly falling in value, and a pretty brisk business is being done on the market in the new lottery papers as 10 rubles and more above the price of issue."

OIL WELL TOOL MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—At a meeting of oil well tool manufacturers at Oil City, Penn., to-day, an organization to regulate prices was formed.

For several years prices have been low and profits correspondingly small, resulting from lively competition. The result was that manufacturers decided that a change was necessary. The membership of the new organization includes nearly all the manufacturers of drilling tools, &c.

The idea is to advance prices slightly, and make all prices and discounts uniform. The new lists and prices will go into effect Dec. 1. It is believed that as a result of this organization the price of drilling will be advanced.

CONVICTED OF ARSON.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 23.—The trial of John C. Raymond on the charge of setting the last of a series of fires resulted to-day in a verdict of guilty. Judge Stewart's charge was strongly against the prisoner and exception was taken by counsel. The jury was out three hours. Raymond will be sentenced next Wednesday. Before the trial was completed there was a charge that a constable had tampered with the jury in the interest of Raymond, and Judge Stewart called the man to the bar and examined him.

HUDSON COUNTY RACES

SIX EVENTS OVER A HEAVY TRACK YESTERDAY.

THREE HORSES FALL IN THE SIXTH EVENT—FOUR FAVORITES AND TWO SECOND CHOICES WIN THE PURSES.

Though the weather was clear and pleasant, there was a comparatively small attendance at the Hudson County Jockey Club's races yesterday. The six events resulted in some very interesting sport, the winner as a rule leading from start to finish and winning as he liked. The track was in a very bad condition, but though many of the horses stumbled none went down until the last race of the day, when Jerry, who was in the lead and looked all over a winner, stepped into a hole and fell within an eighth of a mile of the finish. Ben B. and Bothwell, who followed in his wake, tumbled over him. Though the accident appeared to be a serious one, the jockeys and horses escaped uninjured.

After the accident, Banker came on and won easily, Millar, however, who rode the favorite, Tyrone, did not seem to be satisfied with second place. The backers of favorites had a good day, as they captured the first four events and finished second in the remaining two.

The details of the racing and betting are as follows:

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20. No bid for the winner.

J. James's ch. f. Hot Scotch, 5 years, by Hopsmi-Tecalo, 94 pounds.....(H. Penny) 1
M. Hogue's b. f. Artless, 3, 80.....(Desmond) 2
W. H. Timmons's b. f. Lemon Blossom, 3, 100..(M. Lynch) 3

Fletch Taylor, 105; Lomax, 110; Big Brown Jug, 99; Topeka, 82½; Skip, 88; Full Sail, 85, and Little Fred, 80, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Lomax and Hot Scotch, 2 to 1 each; Lemon Blossom, 3 to 1; Big Brown Jug, Fletch Taylor, and Full Sail, 12 to 1 each; Artless, 15 to 1; Skip, 20 to 1; Topeka and Little Fred, 30 to 1 each.

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

O. W. Pool's b. c. Pilgrim, by Powbattan-Kma, 115 pounds.....(Soden) 1
New-York Stable's b. c. Austriette, 105.....(M. Bergen) 2
M. Sharpe's br. c. Frederick L., 104.....(Horton) 3

Speedorf, 100; Lexington, 97, and Gipsy filly, 97, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Pilgrim, 3 to 5; Frederick L., 4 to 1; Spendorf, 7 to 1; Austriette, Gipsy filly, and Lexington, 8 to 1 each.

For place—Pilgrim barred; against Frederick L., 7 to 5; Spendorf, 2 to 1; Gypsy filly, 2½ to 1; Austriette and Lexington, 3 to 1 each.

Won by a length and a half; ten lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $100 to second; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:54½.

O. B. McStea's br. c. Now or Never, 4 years, by Stratford-Bys and Bye, 118 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
G. Walbaum's ch. c. Ranoocas, 2, 82.....(Irving) 2
O. Donovan's ch. g. Guarantee, 4, 113...(H. Lewis) 3
L. James's ch. c. Hearst, 3, 104.....(James) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Now or Never, 7 to 10; Ranoocas, 9 to 5; Gnarantee, 9 to 1; Hearst, 60 to 1.

For place—Now or Never barred; against Ranoocas, 2 to 3; Goarantee, 6 to 5; Hearst, 12 to 1.

Won by three lengths; fifteen between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:38.

W. Gilman's bay filly, 2 years, by Reform-Issaquena, 87 pounds.....(H. Penny) 1
G. Walbaum's ch. h. Bradford, 5, 118.....(Bergen) 2
J. T. Carmody's b. c. Sam Morse, 2, 90.....(Desmond) 3
Ocean, 116, and Electricity, 115, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Bradford, even money; Issaquenna filly, 7 to 5; Sam Morse, 8 to 1; Ocean, 30 to 1; Electricity, 60 to 1.

For place—Bradford barred; against Issaquenna filly, 2 to 5; Sam Morse, 2 to 1; Ocean, 8 to 1; Electricity, 15 to 1.

Won by three lengths; ten between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49½. No bid for the winner.

H. Filppeo's ch. c. Banker, 4 years, by Sensation-Black slave, 115 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Fordham Stable's br. h. Tyrone, 5, 121....(Miller) 2
Alliston Stable's b. g. Wayward, 8, 118...(Graham) 3
Ontenberg Stable's br. g. Tunis, aged, 117..(Edwards) 4
Jerry, 80; Bothwell, 122, and Ben B., 111, fell.

Betting.—To win—Against Tyrone, 6 to 5; Banker, 3 to 1; Jerry, 7 to 1; Bothwell, 8 to 1; Wayward, 12 to 1; Tunis, 15 to 1; Ben B., 20 to 1.

For place—Against Tyrone, 1 to 2; Banker, 4 to 5; Jerry, 2 to 1; Bothwell 3 to 1; Wayward, 4 to 1; Tunis, 6 to 1; Ben B., 8 to 1.

Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

The races decided at Clifton, N. J., yesterday resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Lotion won, with Jennie McFarland second and Wild Cherry third. Time—2:02.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Ban Lasle won, with Australind second and Lady Agnes third. Time—1:05¾.

THIRD RACE.—Two miles and a quarter. Eleve won, with General Gordon second and Falcon third. Time—4:14¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Kalorama won, with Gramercy second and Deception third. Time—1:39.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Carrie G. won, with Oonnod second and J. J. O'B. third. Time—1:47¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Little Minch won, with Capulin second and Firefly third. Time—1:25.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—This was the last day of the Manchester November meeting. The Manchester November Handicap of 20 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, with 1,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and six furlongs. It was won by Mr. Vyner's four-year-old b. f. Fallow Chat, by Hagioscope, out of Stone Chat. Mr. C. Blake's ch. c. Arnold, by Scamander, by Arbitrator, out of Waterwitch, was second, and Mr. H. T. Fenwick's five-year-old b. h. Phil, by Philammon, out of Phœbe, third. There were twenty-eight starters.

TWO THOROUGHBREDS DEAD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 23.—Mr. Samuel Bryant of Louisville has lost by death a yearling colt, J. M. Wolte, own brother to Come to Taw, dam Mollie Seabrook. The famous mare Naputha, by Eclipse, dam Echo, by Lexington, owned by N. L. Harris of the Hurstbourne stud, is dead. Naphtha was noted as the dam of Explosion, the dam of Dewdrop.

EXPERIENCE IN LONDON THEATRES.

From the London Truth.

I beg to tender an apology to the venerable gentleman on whose toe I trod, to the young lady whose dress I tore twice, who was sitting in the same row of the stalls as I was last week at the Haymarket Theatre, and to the extensive lady who sat in the row before me, and against whose opulent shoulders I carromed three times as I was getting in and out of my place during the intermission and aggression graven in every line of her battered features.

"Good morning, Madam," said the agent, raising his hat.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" was the uncompromising reply.

"Really, Madam, if you are kind, but I hoped to do something for you."

"What is it?"

"I wish to bring to your notice a new work I am introducing."

"Don't want no books!" she sniffed disdainfully. "I've seen a hoor agent yet that wa'n't a pack o' lies. You're all alike, the whole kit o' ye!"

"But, Madam, if you would allow me—"

"Don't want no hooks, I tell ye! House is full of 'em now, but I never look at 'em, I never read 'em."

"I believe you, Madam."

"You had better believe me; I always tell the truth, and straight, too. I wish I could get rid of what hooks I've got."

"Let me look at them, and I will make you an offer for the lot."

"You can't gammon me with such chaff. I know you ain't buying no hooks—you're selling 'em. Besides, these ain't for sale—they're nice books—histories an' sich, my son bought before he—he—but they ain't for sale, and that ends it."

"I am glad you say that, Madam. I don't like to see families part with their treasures of literature. And your son must have made good selections—he undoubtedly inherited his literary tastes from his mother."

"Well, I do know a good book when I see it," said she, somewhat mollified. "Come up an' take a queer."

"The young man did as he was bid and entered the house, where a boy was crouching over the embers on the hearth, for it was cold. A drink of water was asked for, and the boy brought it, with many subdued indications of suppressed merriment. My friend said to him:

"Do you see anything in my appearance to excite your mirth?"

The boy snickered audibly, and, looking around in a scared manner, whispered:

"It's the first time she ever had anybody talk back to her. Ain't she a hot 'un?"

"Just then the woman re-entered the room and snapped at the boy: 'Go grease the waggin.' The boy shot from sight in an instant.

"Yes," continued my friend, "I believe you do know good books, and all you have to here are first-class. You spoke of histories. I happen to have one with me—"

"And, if you'll believe me, he sold that woman an edition de luxe of history before he left the house. Only one sale, to be sure, and a small matter, but it was what he was after, and he concentrated his powers to produce the desired result. So it goes. Ninety-nine out of a hundred would not have effected a sale there. He was the hundredth man, and will surely prove so in other fields than canvassing."

ARMOR PLATES UNDER FIRE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Competitive trials of compound armor plates have been made during the last few days by the Dutch Government at Helder, North Holland, the firms represented being the St. Chamond, Marrel, Cammell, and Brown. The three first-named establishments, it will be remembered, make compound plates on the "Wilson" system, and the last on the "Ellis." The gun employed was the Krupp 28-centimeter breech-loading steel gun, firing the redoubtable Krupp forged steel shot of 556 pounds weight, with velocity sufficient to penetrate 14½ inches of wrought iron. As the thickness of the plates was 12½ inches as see on the face of the shot, 28 centimeters, (equivalent to 11 inches full,) it will be seen that in order to obviate penetration the resistance of the plates was required to exceed that of wrought iron by more than 80 per cent. The programme consisted of three shots close together, near the centre of each plate, but the French plates having been practically wrecked at the first round, and the barge supporting the target commencing to leak badly toward the end of the experiments, only the Sheffield plates underwent the full ordeal, the others receiving two shots each instead of three.

CANADA FEELING LONESOME.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 20.

Brazil's sudden change of Government leaves Canada somewhat lonely on the American Continent as the representative of monarchical rule. While Dom Pedro's giant empire remained to him there was a sort of balance of power maintained between the two systems of monarchy and republic that left the former, in area at any rate, not far inferior to the latter. Now, with the exception of British Guiana, with an area of some 76,000 square miles; Dutch Guiana, about half that size, and a small British strip on the Honduras coast, the Dominion stands alone under a hereditary sovereign, and the Dominion, like Great Britain, to which it is attached, is in its people's control over its affairs as democratic as a republic can be.

STANLEY'S IVORY AT ANTWERP.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The second sale of ivory sent down from the interior of Africa by Stanley took place at Antwerp yesterday. Altogether 2,444 elephants' teeth, representing 31½ tons, were offered. There was a good attendance, among those present being four buyers from Sheffield. The demand was very firm, and the full prices obtained at the London sales last week were realized. They were at least 10 per cent. all round above the quotations of the previous July.

LONDON "TIMES" DIVIDENDS.

A London correspondent of a provincial paper says he hears that the last quarterly payment to the proprietors of the London *Times* amounted to one-quarter of the dividend which they had been in the habit of receiving for the same period before the sitting of the special commission. This is an improvement on the two preceding quarters, when the proprietors received no dividend at all; but there is still a great deal of discontent among them as to the return of the conductors of the paper in bringing it to such a lamentable financial condition.

A PLEA FOR BOOK AGENTS.

A BUSINESS THAT REQUIRES SKILL, PATIENCE, AND OTHER QUALITIES.

"The most maligned people in the country to-day," said a man who ought to know, "are the canvassers. By this term I mean the vast army of both sexes who, having some wit and little money, accept agencies for various articles which they sell through their own exertions. There is a thankless task, and they are subject to discourtesy from two classes especially—from the regular dealers, who find their ground worked over by these enterprising but impecunious people, and from those who have been unfortunate enough to be taken in by unreliable agents—swindlers, in fact—and who cannot distinguish the good from the counterfeit. For, of course, the agency business is no more free from dishonest scamps than any other. It affords sharpers an excellent opportunity to gull the always gullible public.

"There are as many and perhaps more women than men engaged in canvassing for a living, and they meet with just as good success, if not better, than their male comrades.

"Now, of all agents I suppose book agents are the most widely known—and reviled. Why should this be? They travel far and wide, penetrate difficult regions, and approach a class of people who, left to themselves, would probably never enter a bookstore, but exist under the impression that books are luxuries easily dispensed with. The fact is that fewer injurious and trashy books are circulated by agents than through the medium of the bookstores. The reason is very plain. The agent has to create a desire for his book in the mind of a possible customer before he can make a sale, and to do that in most cases the book must be of sterling worth. It is not good policy—it doesn't pay for an agent—to attempt to introduce an inferior work.

"Daniel Webster, who began life on a farm, paid his second term's tuition in college by selling books, and Gen. Greet once canvassed for Irving's 'Columbus.' James G. Blaine sold 'The Life of Henry Clay' in Pennsylvania, and Jay Gould made his first money by writing a history of his native county and canvassing its sale. Longfellow was a very successful book agent, and there is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Massachusetts a prospectus in which are found the skeleton lines of 'Excelsior'—inspired, doubtless, by the qualifications which he found necessary to make the business a success. Mark Twain was a book agent, as was also Bret Harte, who canvassed on the Pacific slope and made a splendid record among the early Californians.

"Speaking of canvassing as a school, one of the most practical lessons a teacher can learn is how to read human character at a glance. If you can read the agent it becomes a trial of skill between you. Give me every time an agent with a prominent nose. I read a man's character by his facial adornment. A firm, straight nose, thin without pinching, is bound to have vigor behind it and brains above it, and its owner will not hung be trudging from house to house with a prospectus under his coat. That man is going to read my character as readily as I read his. When I go to the door in reply to his first knock—there's character in a knock, too—a glance at my face tells him how to begin.

"The experiences that fall to the agent's lot are as varied as the people he meets. Seldom it is that any exhibit rudeness toward him. Insults are still rarer. A young gentleman of my acquaintance said to me: 'I am a gentleman; none but a gentleman can insult me, and a gentleman won't.' He was a canvasser, and a good one. Qualities called largely into play are perseverance and a gentle enough firm insistence. The agent wants to make a sale, and exerts himself to do so. The previously-mentioned running agent furnishes a good instance of these qualities in their full development. Canvassing a thinly-settled country, he approached a lone house, and half way between the road and the door was met by the presiding genius of the place, whose determination and aggression graven in every line of her battered features.

"'Good morning, Madam,' said the agent, raising his hat.

"'Well, sir, what can I do for you?' was the uncompromising reply.

"'Really, Madam, if you are kind, but I hoped to do something for you.'

"'What is it?'

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"'I am glad you say that, Madam. I don't like to see families part with their treasures of literature. And your son must have made good selections—he undoubtedly inherited his literary tastes from his mother.'

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"'Do you see anything in my appearance to excite your mirth?'

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"'It's the first time she ever had anybody talk back to her. Ain't she a hot 'un?'

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BAD HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS SUFFERING FROM DIPHTHERIA AND FEVER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 23.—Dr. Probst, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has been examining into the scarlet fever epidemic, prevailing at the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia. He reports a sad condition of affairs and the hospital as an unfit place for the care of the inmates. The disease exists in epidemic form among the inmates, and, owing to the inadequate accommodation, children suffering from diphtheria and scarlet fever were crowded into the hospital rooms with others who had not been affected by either disease. On Thursday, when the inspection occurred, a large number of girls were found crowded into one room with the temperature up to 100°, while in the next room the temperature was down to 45°.

The rooms of the hospital are connected, and the doors were constantly being opened, so that both the diphtheria and scarlet fever were likely to be communicated to those who were suffering from none. From trouble up to Thursday about one hundred and twenty-five cases of scarlet fever had occurred, but it was of a mild form, and only one death had resulted. Most of the cottages, however, were affected with the disease, and vigorous measures were required to stamp it out. Twelve cases of diphtheria had developed up to that time, resulting fatally in five instances. The Board of Trustees has adopted measures which it is believed will speedily check the present epidemic.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) NOV. 25.

	Mails close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Alvena, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Atlanta, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 A. M.
Fulda, Bremen	3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Hudson, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	1:00 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Lndgate Hill, London	.....	.....
Manuella, San Juan	.....	12:00 M.
Othello, Hull	.....	.....
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	.....
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	2:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sloonian, Windward Islands	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bohemia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Excelsior, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Wisconsin, Liverpool	.....	7:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

Britannia, Liverpool	.....	8:30 A. M.
Cherokee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Paris, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Devonia, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
Egypt, London	.....	.....
Ethelia, Mediterranean	.....	12:00

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.



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BROADWAY THEATRE. SPECIAL. A grand performance for the benefit of THE ACTORS' FUND, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 3, 1889, Under the direction of Messrs. Frank W. Sanger and Daniel Frohman. The following artists and their companies have kindly volunteered for this occasion: MR. EDWIN BOOTH, MME. HELENA MODJESKA, And Company in the Fourth and Fifth Acts of HAMLET. MR. AND MRS. KENDAL And Company in MY UNCLE'S WILL. MR. WILSON BARRETT And Company in CHATTERTON. MR. CONRAD ANSORGE, The Eminent Pianist. Third Act of Bronson Howard's Great Drama, SHENANDOAH. LYCEUM THEATRE COMPANY In an act of THE CHARITY BALL. ERNEST NEYER AND GRAND ORCHESTRA. The above artists appear by kind consent of their respective managers. Box office open for sale of seats Monday, Nov. 25.

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way, cor. 41st-st. Handsomest and safest theatre in the world. Manager.....Mr. FRANK W. SANGER. EDWIN BOOTH. HELENA MODJESKA. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY EVENING. FOOL'S REVENGE AND DONNA DIANA. Special Thanksgiving Matinée at 2 P. M. SATURDAY EVENING, APE[illegible] MERCHANT OF VENICE. THURSDAY EVENING, RICHELIEU. Matinée SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M., HAMLET. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. GRAND CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE HOTEL MEN'S CLUB FUND, Under the management of MR. JAMES BARTON KEY. 50 EMINENT ARTISTS 50 have volunteered in COMEDY, SONG, AND RECITATION. Tickets on sale all day at Broadway Theatre. Prices, $1 50, $1, and 50 cents.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4TH-AV. and 23D-ST. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager. Second week of the regular season. WITH DELASCO'S DE MILLE'S NEW PLAY. Emphatic triumph of another American play.—Times. It possesses emphatically the elements of great success, and pathos and sentiment of the play are fine and impressive.—Mail and Express. An event of more than usual importance.—Commercial Advertiser. "The Charity Ball" will be a success.—Telegram. Piece will hold the stage throughout the season.—Tribune. A success at the Lyceum.—Boston Herald. Will prove as popular as "The Wife."—Evening Post. At every point the eye beheld pictures lovely, graceful, picturesque.—Evening Sun. Delightful stage settings and exquisitely used, and the staging is lavish.—Herald. "The Charity Ball" has come to stay.—Journal. Bright, ingenious, tasteful.—World. Will be even more successful than "The Wife."—Spirit of the Times. Beautiful stage pictures.—Star. Will enjoy a long run.—Epoch. Herbert Kelcey, W. J. Le Moyne, Nelson Wheatcroft, Chas. Walcot, Fritz Williams, Harry Allen, E. J. Dunstan, Percy West, Misses Georgia Cayvan, Grace Henderson, Ethel Shannon, Millis Dowling, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Whiffen. Begins 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2. Special matinée Thanksgiving Day.

PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE. SPECIAL MATINEE THURSDAY, (THANKSGIVING DAY.) REGULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. THE GREAT BIG SUCCESS, Bronson Howard's leading American triumph, SHENANDOAH. Better than the Henrietta.—Herald. Equal to the Henrietta.—Times. Seats ready six weeks in advance. TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 100TH PERFORMANCE. Grand Scenic Event. Seats ready.

STAR THEATRE. BROADWAY, CORNER 13TH-ST. THIRD WEEK. POSITIVE SUCCESS. MATINEES. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY. MATINEES. Mr. W. J. SCANLAN IN JESSOP & TOWNSEND'S COMEDY-DRAMA, MYLES AROON. SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

BIJOU THEATRE. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF PROF. CROMWELL in his series of MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED AND ARTISTIC LECTURES. THE SUBJECT FOR TO-NIGHT will be THE GERMAN EMPIRE. The Great Cities, BERLIN, ITS CHURCHES, PALACES, AND STREETS. PORTRAITS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY. WORKS OF ART. FINEST ORCHESTRA IN SEASON. Admission 25 and 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 and 50 cents extra.

BIJOU THEATRE, Broadway, near 30th-st. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY. Regular matinees Wednesday and Saturday. ROLAND REED in the great comedy success, THE WOMAN HATER. Gallery, 25c.; reserved, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50. Next week—Hoyt's A BRASS MONKEY.

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL. FINAL CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES. BERKELEY OVAL. WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, PENN., 10:30 A. M. YALE-PRINCETON, 2:15 P. M. THANKSGIVING DAY. Special trains every fifteen minutes, 12:30 to 2 o'clock, on New-York Central R. R., and every five minutes on New-York and Northern. NOTICE. Reserved seats and admission tickets now on sale, from 9 to 5 o'clock daily, at 19 West 44th-st. Holders of tickets purchased in advance will be admitted to the Oval by separate entrance, thus avoiding the crowd.

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YOURS FOREVER, MARY ELLEN RYAN, will go away after next Saturday night from THE NEW PARK THEATRE, B'way and 35th-st., because McKENNA'S FLIRTATION is then to be withdrawn to permit IRISH ARISTOCRACY to be produced on MONDAY, Dec. 2, by BARRY AND FAY. 100th performance Tuesday. Extra Mat. Thanksgiving Day. Regular Matinées Wed. and Sat.

5TH-AV. THEATRE. Broadway and 28th-st. Regular prices. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. WILSON BARRETT, Miss EASTLAKE, and complete London Co. in THE SILVER KING. SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

AMBERG THEATRE, IRVING-PLACE, AT 8:15.—Monday, Nov. 25, first opera night, appearance of Constanze Donita, Anna Riegel, Carl Streitmann in "Mignon." Tuesday, Possart, "Merchant of Venice." Wednesday, "Mignon." Thursday, Thanksgiving matinée, Possart, "Friend Fritz"; evening, Possart, "Blotchenkalt." Friday, Possart, first time, "Die Tochter des Fabricius," and "Unter dem Siegel der Verschwiegenheit." Saturday, "Mignon."

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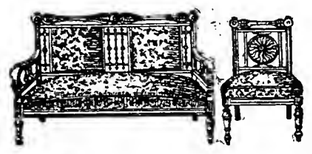
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SEE PAGE 17.

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Long Plumes,

Black, Colored, and shaded—the finest ever imported; all worth more than double.

Tips and Pompon Bands,

$1 24; worth $2—$1 61; worth $2 50—$2 40; worth $4

Three Ply Tips—3 in a bunch,

49 cents; worth Eighty-five.
98 cents; worth a Dollar sixty.

Astrakhan Trimmed Toques,

velvet, plush, or cloth crowns,

$4 98.....$5 98.....$6 98.....$8 98

equal to any by exclusive milliners sold at double.

FURS AND SHAWLS.

Russian Hare Muffs, extra quality,	49 cents
Black Lynx Muffs, worth $3 00,	$1 49
Astrakhan Fur Muffs,	2 98
Southern Beaver Muffs,	2 98
Russian Hare Capes,	4 98
Astrakhan Fur Capes,	5 98
Southern Beaver Capes,	10 49
Gray Krimmer Capes,	18 00
Persian Lamb Capes,	22 50
Hudson's Bay Beaver Capes,	25 00
Children's Thibet Sets,	3 49
Toboggan Caps, all colors,	19 cents
Hand-made Fascinators,	29 cents
Hand-made Worsted Shawls,	98 cents
Ladies' Worsted Hoods,	69 cents
Ladies' Knit Skirts,	98 cents
Children's Knit Skirts,	69 cents
All-wool Blanket Shawls,	$1 49
Black Cashmere Shawls,	1 69
Reversible Beaver Shawls,	1 98
Broché Shawls,	3 69
Reversible Velvet Shawls,	5 98

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Prices this day named are good for every day this week, Thanksgiving Day excepted.....On Thanksgiving Day all good New-Yorkers give thanks for benefits, past and future, expecting to have the Fair.

4-4 Standard Muslins,	worth 8¾,	5½ cents
8-4 Brown Sheetings,	worth 21,	16 cents
8-4 White Sheetings,	worth 23,	18 cents
Extra Domet Flannels,	worth 10,	5¾ cents
White Shaker Flannels,	worth 17,	12½ cents
Pine Gray Shakers,	worth 30,	21 cents
Fine All-wool Scarlet,	worth 30,	21 cents
Sheet Blankets,	pair,	65c.
English Blankets,	pair,	$1 23
11-4 White Wool Blankets,	worth $5 75,	$3 98
11-4 White All-wool Blankets,	worth 6 50,	$4 69
12-4 White All-wool,	worth 8 00,	$5 98
Extra large California,	worth 14 00,	$8 98
All-wool Plaid Horse Blankets,		$3 98

Chintz Comfortables, full size.....$1 69
Sateen Comfortables, handsome styles..... 1 98
Heavy White Crochet Quilts..... 89
Sham Pillows.....49c. Elderdown Pillows.. 1 25

TURKISH TOWELS,	40 inches long,	9 cents
All-linen Damask,	knotted fringe,	10 cents
Large German Huck,	damask border,	17 cents
All-linen Crash,	18 inches wide,	5¾ cents
Butcher Linen,	yard wide,	19 cents
All-linen Doilies,	double-color border,	6½ cents

Satin Damask Napkins—22 styles—
worth $1 50 and $1 75 a dozen, $1 29
Linen Table Damask, full width, 29 cents
Turkey Red Damask, full width, 19 cents
Turkey Red Table Covers, eight quarter, 98 cents
Table Felts, 1¼ yards wide, 38 cents

We take special pride in our exhibit of

ART EMBROIDERIES.

The finest variety of Silk, Plush, Felt, and Scrim Novelties that good taste and artistic skill can produce.....Many being our own designs and manufacture cannot elsewhere be found——Others represent Turkish and finest specimens of American handiwork——Of all we show unequaled assortment and name the most attractive prices possible.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

DRESS GOODS.

Soft wool Plaids, in gray and stone and bright effects in silk and wool plaids and stripes; were 75 cents. } Now 49 cents.

Black silk and wool Henriettas and French all-wool Cordurettes; were $1 00. } Now 59 cents.

Fine black all-wool Stripes—French goods—double width; were $1 25. } Now 64 cents.

Heavy all-wool fancy-figured Tricotines, best shades; were $1 00. } Now 59 cents.

All-wool Tailor Cloths and mixed Tricots, 1¼ yards wide; were 64c. } Now 49 cents.

All-wool Tricots—fancy bordered—all colors; were 60c. } Now 37 cents.

All-wool Beaver Cloakings; were $4 00, now $2 49.

SILKS AND PLUSHES.

In face of advance and continually rising prices of raw silks we offer and will sell

At Thirty-nine Cents.

China Silks—24 inches wide, and changeable Silk Surahs in plain and fancy shades, worth 60 cents and 75.

At Forty-nine Cents.

Colored Satin Moires, evening shades, in Brocades and other fancy effects; worth a dollar.

At 59 cts. Fancy Plaid and Stripe Surahs—14 styles.
At 75 cts. 24-inch Colored Surahs——all shades.
At 49 cts. Indian Silks—soft and lustrous—all shades.
At 49 cts. Satin Striped Chinas.....worth 85.
At 75 cts. Colored Faille Française——soft finish.
At $2 48. Elegant Satin Brocades.....were $5 00.

Black Dress Silks.

Gros Grains	59c.	Surahs	49c.
Satin Rhadames	59c.	Peau de Foie	98c.
Silk Satin Brocades	79c.	Satin Stripes	98c.

Plain Dress Velvets,	all shades,	98 cents
Silk Pinshes,	all colors,	79 cents
Silk Pinshes,	24 inches wide,	99 cents
Seal Cloaking Pinshes,	24 inches wide,	$1 98
Seal Cloaking Plushes,	wool back,	$2 98

Evening Draperies and Gauzes,

tinsel and satin effects——plaids, stripes, and figures.

Single Width.		Double Width.	
49 cents;	worth 75c.	$1 59;	worth $2 25
98 cents;	worth $1 50	1 98;	worth 3 00
$1 24;	worth 2 00		

All the bright and delicate shades.

GREAT VALUES IN

Dress Trimmings and Laces,

Handkerchiefs and Fancy Goods.

Ribbon-run Russian Nets,	$1 19; were $2 00
Black Lace Scarfs and Fichus,	1 49; were 2 19
Real Duchesse Handkerchiefs,	79c.; were 1 50
Fancy Braid Trimmings,	29c.; were 59
Jet Galloon Trimmings,	49c.; were 89
Black Mose Trimmings,	49c.; were 75
Oriental Trimmings,	79c.; were 2 00
Fancy Metal Buttons,	12½c.; were 25
Cut Jet Buttons,	5c.; were 19
2-inch Satin-edge G. G. Ribbons,	15c.; were 27
Ladies' and Children's Collars,	7c.; were 15
Children's Fancy-border Handkerchiefs,	2c.; were 8
Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs,	12½c.; were 21
Ladies' Silk Emb'd and H. S.,	25c.; were 40
Men's Colored Hemstitch,	7c.; were 15
Men's full-size Mufflers,	19c.; were 50
Silk Binding Braids, all colors	2c.
Enameled Darners, with handle,	5c.
Covered Whalebones, dozen,	12c.
Seamless Steckinette Dress Shields,	8c.
Side Combs, fancy metal tops, pair	10c.
Silver Bon Bon Boxes,	19c.
Tortoise-shell Hairpins, cut steel tops,	19c.
Cut-silver Bangle Bracelets,	49c.
Metal Clocks, excellent timekeepers,	90c.
Plush Photograph Albums,	59c.
Fancy Metal Whiskholders,	19c.
Leather Collar and Cuff Boxes—combined,	98c.
Celluloid and Ivory Toilet Sets—plush boxes,	$1 98
Plush Autograph Albums,	27c.
Illustrated Calendars for 1890,	49c.
Cribbage Boards,	15c.
Fortune-telling Cards,	10c.
Lead Pencils—dozen,	7c.
Fine Wove Writing Paper—box,	11c.
ni Plush Boxes,	59c.

UPHOLSTERY.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Two thousand pair, just arrived, at sacrifice will be sold.....All sixty inches wide and 3¼ to 4 yards long—principally Brussels effects, with fine mesh and vine-run centres and rich and effective borders—more than sixty styles.

$1 98;	WORTH THREE FIFTY
2 98;	WORTH FIVE FIFTY
3 98;	WORTH SIX FIFTY
4 98;	WORTH SEVEN FIFTY

The best qualities and the finest effects ever produced in Nottingham, and the most important offering in this class of goods made this season—all fresh, clean, and new.

Splendid Values in Portieres.

Plain-top Chenille—floral dado, $4 87; worth $8 00
Sheila Portieres—handsome dados, $5 98; worth $10 00
Illuminated Medallion and Shaded figured centres, with watered and shaded dados and borders, 50 inches wide..... } $9 69; worth $15 00.
Brocaded Plush Effects, warm, toned, and delicate colors..... } $10 98; worth $18 00.
Pigeon blue, cream, chocolate, old rose reseda, sapphire, and crimson shadow effects—valance top, all two yards wide..... } $17 98..$21 98; worth $28 00..$35 00.

Turcoman Portieres.

Mottled Chenille Dados—all colors—$1 49; worth $2 50.

Imported Jute Velour Table Covers,

elegant quality—with tinseled borders and plain and figured centres—Turkish and Heraldic designs,

$4 39....$5 98....$6 98....$7 98;

worth and sold this season at $8, $9, $12, and $14 00.

Six and seven quarters square.

At A dollar nineteen.

Imported Jute Velour Squares—extra size—plain and figured centres—Gobelin, Turkish and Egyptian designs—worth $2 26.....100 styles

Chenille Table Scarfs—
1¼ yards long.....69 cents; worth $1 50
Chenille Table Covers—
2 yards square.....$2 87; worth $4 00

Heavy Satin Brocatelles.

Magnificent quality—60 inches wide—$3 98; worth $8 00.

These are the goods rated for Parlor Suits that sell for two hundred dollars and more.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

(RETAIL).

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

CARPETS, RUGS, UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE, BEDDING, LINENS,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

THIRD FLOOR.

MOQUETTES, - - - $1.35 per Yard.
WILTON VELVETS, - - $1.10 per Yard.
BODY BRUSSELS, - - $1.00 per Yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, - 60c. per Yard.
All-Wool Extra Super Ingrains, - - 55c. per Yard.
ORIENTAL RUGS FROM $7.00 UPWARD.

FIRST FLOOR.

ODD LOTS OF ONE AND TWO PAIRS LACE CURTAINS, at $9.00 per pair; reduced from $12.00.
JUTE VELOUR PORTIERES, $30 per pair; reduced from $47.50
CHENILLE PORTIERES, $8 per pair; reduced from $15.00
FURNITURE TAPESTRY, $3 per yard; reduced from $5.50
ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR RE-UPHOLSTERING.

PURE SOUTH AMERICAN HAIR MATTRESSES, FROM 40c. PER POUND UPWARD. SPRING BEDS, &c.

WINDOW SHADES A SPECIALTY.

SECOND FLOOR.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ANTIQUE OAK PARLOR TABLES

at $6.50 each; regular price, $12.00.

BASEMENT.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY, LAMPS, AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE HOUSEHOLD.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

SPECIAL.

WE OFFER THIS WEEK A SPECIALLY FINE ASSORTMENT OF CAMERON MILLS SILK-MIXED CASSIMERES IN

SUITS TO ORDER FOR $16.

TROUSERS TO ORDER FOR $4.

THESE GOODS MAKE VERY STYLISH SUITS.

ALSO A SPECIAL LOT OF HAWTHORNE BLACK CHEVIOTS AT THE SAME PRICES. WE INDORSE THESE GOODS IN EVERY RESPECT, CONSIDERING THEM FULLY EQUAL TO THE IMPORTED, WHICH WOULD COST THREE TIMES AS MUCH.

OVERCOATS TO ORDER, $18,

WITH CHOICE OF SILK, SATIN, WOOLEN, OR SERGE LINING. ALL TRIMMINGS USED BY US ARE STRICTLY RELIABLE AND GUARANTEED TO WEAR FOR ONE YEAR WITHOUT A BREAK.

OUR CLOTHES ARE MADE TO WEAR AND RETAIN THEIR SHAPE, EVEN WHEN THOROUGHLY WET. WE PUT THE WORK IN THE INSIDE OF A GARMENT, WHERE IT SHOULD BE.

OUR WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS HANDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER, WHETHER ASKED FOR OR NOT, WARRANTING OUR GARMENTS IN EVERY PARTICULAR FOR ONE YEAR.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, TAPE MEASURE, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,

BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.

A HALF CENTURY IN THE NAME HOUSE.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Nov. 22.

On the southeast corner of Washington and Hanover streets stands a house which, just fifty years ago at 8 o'clock last evening, was the scene of a wedding. In the reception room and in front of a long mirror, which still occupies a position in that apartment, Miss Lucy Winslow, daughter of Mr. Charles Winslow, and Mr. Cornelius L. Russell, a young attorney, joined hands before the Rev. Mr. Reed, a west side Presbyterian minister, and promised lifelong fidelity to each other. Last night they threw open their doors to their friends in celebration of their golden wedding. During the half century that has elapsed Mr. and Mrs. Russell have always lived in the same house and they will no doubt pass the remainder of their days there.

Mrs. Russell, who was extremely young at the time of her marriage, is a stately and beautiful old lady. Mr. Russell, who for the last five years has had the misfortune to be blind, is in other respects well and carries himself erect. For years he was an honored practitioner at the Cleveland bar, and at one time remember of the City Council. He and his wife have one living daughter, Mrs. L. Lascelles, and one grandaughter, Miss Cornelia Russell. Both were present last evening.

SHE BOUGHT HIM SHOES.

AND DID THE LITTLE BOY BUY STOCKINGS? WELL, HARDLY.

Busy Fourteenth-street was the scene yesterday afternoon of a pretty bit of unostentatious charity and warm-heartedness that made its lucky witnesses feel as if the world was not such a selfish old planet after all.

As might be expected on a school holiday at this season, the south side of the street held hundreds of youngsters intent on getting a good view of the wonderful sights in the show windows and the majority of them were by no means the well-dressed and tenderly-cared-for children who could safely hope for a share of the displayed treasures at Christmas time. On the contrary, more than half of the little folks were from the poorer quarters of the town. Few of them were so warmly dressed that the nasty, chill atmosphere was robbed of its power to make their teeth chatter and to hunch their little shoulders up, and many of them looked as if their ordinary fare was anything but nutritious and sufficient. But they fought as eagerly for good positions before the show windows and criticised the wonderful toys as interestedly as if they knew that they had only to choose and what they wished for should be theirs.

One group of excited youngsters contained a little chap not more than seven years old, who wore a coat several sizes too large for him, wrapped tightly across his breast, and the smallest pair of tattered breeches that boy ever put on. His thin little legs were destitute of shoes or stockings and blue with the cold, but he scurried along in a pair of old rubbers at the heels of his companions as merrily as if he were rigged out in a Lord Fauntleroy costume.

He was just saying to the boy nearest him, "Hey, Bill, look at dat big tagger in de winder," when a very pretty girl, handsomely dressed, came swinging along and caught sight of him. Her blue eyes filled in an instant, and, without stopping in her walk, she seized the little chap by the shoulder and turned him around into Sixth-avenue so quickly that his head must have swam. She took him into a shoe store there, bought him a sturdy pair of shoes, gave him a twenty-five-cent piece with an injunction to buy therewith a pair of stockings, and was on her way to Fourteenth-street again before one could sing the ballad of the little green peach. The youngster did not thank her. He probably was so surprised that he never thought of a little thing like that.

Did the little boy buy stockings? Well, hardly. When he got out in the street his simply said, "Come on fellers; peanuts," and they went.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 21.

The General Assembly at Annapolis this Winter will elect a United States Senator from the Eastern, Shore to succeed Senator E. K. Wilson, and report has it that Gov. Jackson is a candidate for Senatorial honors. But he has not, as yet at least, made that fact known even to his close political friends. As the Senatorial field looks at this time the gentlemen whose names are advanced by their friends are Senator Wilson of Worcester, to succeed himself; Gen. Stanton B. Brown of Queen Anne's, and State Senator Edward Lloyd of Talbot. The name of Col. Lloyd has been mentioned recently, and is rather new to the list. The names of well-known Democrats in the other Eastern Shore counties may come forward hereafter. The Presidency of the State Senate, it is said, will go to the Eastern Shore, because the Western Shore, as the rest of the State is called sometimes in political geography, will get the Speakership of the House. Senator Bratten of Somerset is understood to be well backed for the Presidency of the Senate. The Speakership of the House will probably go to Mr. Laird of Montgomery, ex-Congressman Shaw of Carroll, or Mr. Hubner of Baltimore County, because of their experience in legislative duties and consequent equipment for the position. The Legislature will meet on New Year's Day. It looks as if the Australian election law, or a method for carrying on elections by some such plan, will be on the Democratic programme at Annapolis.

THE DEAN HAS THE FLAG.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The Freshmen and Sophomores held their first under-class contest at lacrosse this afternoon. The Sophomores were victorious by a score of 2 to 0. After the game both classes pushed for the flag and a violent struggle ensued. Finally Watts, finally forced and broke up the rush. The Dean has the flag.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

161, 163, 165, 167, & 169 Sixth Ave., Corner 12th St.

EVENING SLIPPERS.

OF THE MANY KINDS OF FOOTWEAR IN WHICH TASTE, ART, AND SKILL CAN BE MOST BEAUTIFULLY SHOWN THE EVENING SLIPPER, DOUBTLESS COMES FIRST. THE FIELD OF COLORS IS ENDLESS. THE OPPORTUNITIES OF CHOICE OF MATERIAL OF FASHION AND OF FORM ARE EQUALLY GREAT. THE WIDE REALM OF THE ANIMAL WORLD, FROM THE ALLIGATOR TO THE KANGAROO, IS USED IN REFINED FORM AND TEXTURE, WHILE ALL THE BIRDS OF PARADISE ARE ROBBED OF THEIR BRIGHT PLUMAGE TO GIVE IT COLOR. SILK AND SATIN, WITH THEIR SHIMMER AND SHEEN, BEADS OF SILVER AND BUCKLES OF GOLD, WITH DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS GEMS, ALL ARE BROUGHT INTO REQUISITION TO RENDER THIS THING OF BEAUTY AND OF ART MORE BEAUTIFUL STILL.

I HAVE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LINES OF THESE LOVELY GOODS, AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY ONE ELSE IN THE CITY.

LADIES' SUEDE OXFORD TIES.

Braided Vamp, Standard Heel.



LADIES' TAN SUEDE, BRAIDED VAMP OXFORD TIES.....$4.00
LADIES' GRAY SUEDE, BRAIDED VAMP OXFORD TIES..... 4.00
LADIES' BLACK SUEDE, BRAIDED VAMP OXFORD TIES..... 4.00

Ladies' Suede Oxford and Nadjy Ties.

French Heel.

LADIES' TAN SUEDE OXFORD TIES....$2.50
LADIES' GRAY SUEDE OXFORD TIES.. 2.50
LADIES' TAN SUEDE NADJY TIES..... 2.00
LADIES' GRAY SUEDE NADJY TIES.... 2.00

Ladies' Buckled Adonis Slippers.



LADIES' PATENT LEATHER VAMP, TAN SUEDE BACK ADONIS.....$3.50
LADIES' SOOLMA KID ADONIS, FRENCH HEELS..... 2.00
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER VAMP, BLACK SUEDE BACK ADONIS, FRENCH HEELS..... 2.50

LADIES' ANDERSON SANDALS.



LADIES' PATENT LEATHER VAMP, TAN SUEDE BACK ANDERSON SANDAL.....$3.00
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER VAMP, GRAY SUEDE BACK ANDERSON SANDAL..... 3.00
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER VAMP, BLACK SUEDE BACK ANDERSON SANDAL..... 3.00

Ladies' Bronze Slippers and Oxford Ties.

LADIES' BRONZE KID OPERA SLIPPERS.....$2.00
LADIES' BRONZE KID OPEN WORK BEADED AND TRIMMED SLIPPERS.. 3.00
LADIES' BRONZE KID BEADED SANDALS, SLIDE BOWS ON STRAPS..... 3.00
LADIES' BRONZE KID OXFORD TIES, FRENCH HEEL..... 3.00
LADIES' BRONZE KID OPEN WORK BEADED OXFORD, LOUIS XV. HEEL.. 5.00

LADIES' SATIN SLIPPERS.

LADIES' WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS, FRENCH HEELS, WITH BOWS.....$2.50
LADIES' PINK SATIN SLIPPERS, FRENCH HEELS, WITH BOWS..... 2.50
LADIES' CARDINAL SATIN SLIPPERS, LOUIS XV. HEEL..... 3.00
LADIES' BLUE SATIN SLIPPERS, LOUIS XV. HEEL..... 3.00
LADIES' PINK SATIN SLIPPERS, LOUIS XV. HEEL..... 3.00
LADIES' WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS, LOUIS XV. HEEL..... 3.00

LADIES' TOILET OPERA SLIPPER.



LADIES' RED GOAT TOILET OPERA...$2.00
LADIES' MAROON TOILET OPERA..... 2.00
LADIES' RUSSET GENUINE ALLIGATOR OPERA..... 2.50

EVENING DRESS SLIPPERS.

LADIES' KID OPERA SLIPPERS.....$1.00
LADIES' WHITE KID OPERA SLIPPERS..... 1.50
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER OPERA SLIPPERS..... 1.50
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER VAMP, RED GOAT BACK NADJY SLIPPERS.. 2.00
LADIES' RED GOAT OPERA SLIPPERS 1.75
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SAILOR TIES..... 2.00
LADIES' KID STEEL-BEADED AND TRIMMED SLIPPERS..... 3.00
LADIES' KID BLACK-BEADED AND TRIMMED SLIPPERS..... 2.00

A LADY WOULD INDEED BE BEHIND THE FASHION TO APPEAR AT A RECEPTION, TEA, OR DINNER PARTY WITHOUT A PAIR OF DRESS SLIPPERS. THE COMFORT IS SO GREAT AND THE EFFECT SO PRETTY THAT NO LADY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

I SELL ALL KINDS OF RELIABLE ROOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, AND OVERSHOES FOR LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN, MEN, BOYS, AND YOUTHS, AND FOR LESS MONEY THAN SOLD BY ANY OTHER DEALER.

Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

Sixth Avenue, cor. 12th St.

EHRICH BROTHERS.

IMMENSE CUT in the prices of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Furnishings for the Coming Week. All new, fresh styles at the Lowest Prices quoted this season.

GENTS' FURNISHING.

MEN'S I. & R. MORLEY ENGLISH NATURAL WOOL ½ HOSE, HAVE BEEN SELLING AT 50c. PAIR, 3 PAIRS FOR..... .88

MEN'S ENGLISH LINEN COLLARS, EVERY THREAD IS GUARANTEED ALL LINEN BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF COLLAR, IN THE MOST POPULAR SHAPES OF STANDING AND TURNDOWN, PER HALF-DOZEN, AT..... $1.35

MEN'S FRENCH BATH ROBES, WITH SILK STRIPES, IN A VERY CHOICE LINE OF COLORS. FORMER PRICE, $11.98, AT.. 8.98

MEN'S TURKISH TOWELING BATH ROBES, IN WHITE OR ECRU, HANDSOMELY EMBROIDERED, FORMER PRICE, $7.25, AT..... 5.48

MEN'S ALL-WOOL ENGLISH HOUSE COATS, FROM THE WELL-KNOWN LONDON MANUFACTURERS, WELCH, MARGETSON & CO., FORMER PRICE $8.98, AT..... 5.98

MEN'S BERLIN-TAILOR-MADE HOUSE COATS, IN NAVY BLUE, BROWN, AND DRAB, WITH SELF-COLORED STRIPES, FORMER PRICE $9.98, AT..... 7.98

ENGLISH SEAL PLUSH CARRIAGE ROBES, IN A CHOICE LINE OF COLORS, FROM THE WELL-KNOWN LONDON MANUFACTURERS, MACGOVERN BROS., FORMER PRICE $35.98, AT.. 23.00

ENGLISH ALL-WOOL TRAVELING ROBES, IN AN EXCELLENT LINE OF PATTERNS, FORMER PRICE $6.98..... 4.50

MEN'S NATURAL-WOOL RIBBED UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS TO MATCH, EXCELLENT QUALITY, FORMER PRICE $1.98 EACH, AT 1.10

MEN'S ENGLISH CASHMERE AND SILK MIXED UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, IN COLORED OR WHITE, FORMER PRICE $5.98 EACH, AT..... $3.98

40 SETS MEN'S BRIGHT SILK FRENCH UNDERWEAR, IN VERY CHOICE COLORS, MADE BY THE WELL-KNOWN PARIS MANUFACTURERS, RULLOT & CO.; EACH SET COMPRISES 1 SHIRT, 1 PAIR OF DRAWERS, AND 2 PAIRS OF SOCKS, ALL MATCHING IN COLOR, FORMER PRICE $40.00; PER SET..... 25.00

MEN'S ENGLISH NATURAL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS, WITH EXTRA SILK-SPLICED DRAWERS TO MATCH, FORMER PRICE $5.00 EACH, AT..... 2.98

A CHOICE LINE OF MEN'S ENGLISH NECKWEAR, FROM THE WELL-KNOWN HOUSE, WELCH, MARGETSON & CO., LONDON, IN KNOTS, FOUR-IN-HANDS, AND PUFFS, FORMER PRICE $1.25, AT..... .68

MEN'S SILK PAJAMAS, IN A CHOICE LINE OF PATTERNS, FORMER PRICE $6.75, AT..... 4.98

MEN'S LAUNDERED DRESS SHIRTS, OPEN BACK AND FRONT, WITH FRENCH PIQUE OR FINE IRISH LINEN BOSOMS, THE BODY OF EXCELLENT QUALITY OF MUSLIN, FORMER PRICE $1.25, AT..... .83

MEN'S WHITE MUSLIN NIGHT-SHIRTS, TRIMMED WITH CASH'S TRIMMINGS, 50 INCHES LONG, FORMER PRICE, 65c. AT.... .47

MEN'S L & R. MORLEY'S ENGLISH MERINO HALF-HOSE, HAVE BEEN SELLING AT 85c. PAIR, 3 PAIRS FOR..... .50

HOSIERY.

LADIES' BRIGHT SILK SWISS RIBBED VESTS IN A CHOICE LINE OF PATTERNS, INCLUDING LACE-TRIMMED; FORMER PRICE, $7 25..... $4.50

100 DOZ. LADIES' FANCY STRIPED HOSE, EXCELLENT QUALITY, TWO THREADS; HAVE BEEN SELLING AT 35c. PAIR; THREE PAIRS FOR..... .50

175 DOZ. LADIES' FANCY STRIPED LISLE THREAD AND 40-GAUGE COTTON HOSE, THREE THREAD, VERY CHOICE LINE OF COLORS; HAVE BEEN SELLING FOR 50c.; THREE PAIRS FOR..... .89

LADIES' FRENCH PURE SILK HOSE, OPEN-WORK INSTEP, IN BLACK, WHITE, AND OTHER DESIRABLE COLORS, FORMER PRICE $3 98, AT..... $2.25

STRIPED JERSEY FLANNEL WRAPPER, PRINCESS BACK AND MOTHER HUBBARD FRONT..... 3.95

75 DOZ. L. & R. MORLEY'S LADIES' BLACK SPUN SILK HOSE, FORMER PRICE $1 10, AT..... .79

500 Magnificent quality of Round Point and Duchess Lace COLLARETTES and FICHUS, real value $12.00 to $15.00, reduced to . . $5.75

FURS.

ASTRAKHAN CAPES, VALUE $12.50..... $7.50
MONKEY CAPES, VALUE $27.50..... $17.50
ALASKA SABLE CAPES, VALUE $27.50..... $19.50
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, VALUE $7.50..... $4.90
ASTRAKHAN MUFFS, VALUE $5 00..... $3.48
MONKEY MUFFS, VALUE $7.50..... $4.90
ALASKA SEAL SACQUES, 34 TO 38 LONG, VALUE $175.00..... $105.00
ALASKA SEAL, PERSIAN TRIMMED QUEEN ANNE JACKET, VALUE $175.00..... $125.00

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OUR BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

BOYS' ALL-WOOL SUITS, OF SCOTCH CHEVIOT, REDUCED TO..... $3.98
BOYS' IMPORTED JERSEY SUITS, OF VERY FINE QUALITY, REDUCED TO..... $3.48

Sixth Ave., 22d and 23d Sts.

23D ST. STATION ELEVATED ROAD.

A NEW FISH DISCOVERED.

ANGLERS ENJOY THE SPORT AND USE CHEESE AS A BAIT.

DELTA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The present generation of anglers in this vicinity are having rare sport with a new variety of fish that is becoming very numerous in the Mohawk River. The new-comer takes the place of the gamy speckled trout, which years ago were quite plenty, and even now are sometimes caught in the best spring holes. The fish which is now courted by local anglers has never been correctly named. The natives call it "white fish" on account of its resemblance to that species in color. It is, however, but distantly related to the whitefish proper, and probably belongs to the chub family, though quite different in appearance and table qualities from the large chub found in the inland lakes. Its flesh is white and of excellent flavor, and it is no more bony than the speckled trout which it has succeeded.

It has some peculiar traits that make it much sought after by the angler. In warm weather it seeks swift water and lies on the rifts. At this season it takes all readily, and has natives have great sport whipping the stream. The fish run from half a pound to two pounds in weight, and they make a good fight when hooked. When they are on the rifts some anglers tempt them with grasshoppers with great results. When cold weather comes on they seek deep water, where they are taken by still fishing until snow flies. Large catches have been made in November this year, the fish biting even better than when the water and weather were warm. Earth worms are a good bait, but a year or two ago an angler with an experimental turn of mind discovered that Yankee cheese was a more killing bait than anything that had previously been tried. The cheese is cut in cubes about one-fourth of an inch square, and one of these cubes, placed on the point of the hook, covering the barb, seldom fails to bring forth a fish. There is no outlay of price, as the transactions are through one agency. But the advance in prices is due to the diminished production.

It will be practically impossible to burn new kilns before the 1st of June in 1890. Unless the season is good for drying the kilns cannot be fired until two or three weeks later.

AN EARLY CALL FOR A SMALL OFFICE.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette, Nov. 6.

The Democratic State Central and State Executive Committees met in the Phoenix Hotel Wednesday. A general discussion was entered into as to the time, place, and manner of calling a State Convention to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Lexington and Louisville were placed in nomination for the place. Louisville was selected, and Wednesday, May 28, 1890, was chosen as the time.

The freight depot at Yardville, three miles from Bordentown, N. J., with contents, and several freight cars burned last Friday night. Loss about $10,000; insured. Incendiary fire.

THE BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

A SMALL ADVANCE IN PRICES DUE TO DIMINISHED PRODUCTION.

HARTFORD, Nov. 23.—The past season has been one of serious loss to the brick manufacturers in this State, and the year's production has been materially reduced on account of the unfavorable weather. The belt of territory through the State in which a suitable clay can be found for the brick industry extends along the Connecticut River as far as Middletown, including extensive beds in the neighborhood of New-Britain and Berlin. The best brick in the State are produced, however, from the clay north of New-Haven, along the line of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The annual production in this neighborhood, which is controlled by a Hartford syndicate, reaches 15,000,000. This season it will hardly exceed 12,000,000. During the past two months the price has advanced 8 per cent. by the wholesale. The

LAST OF THE GREAT SHOW

DREARY SCENES AND SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

MONEY THAT MEN HAVE MADE—DESIRE FOR FACTS FROM AMERICA—SALES AT THE LAST.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The last day has come and gone, leaving desolation in its wake, but with plenty of coin. I went to the Champ de Mars through the Porte Rapp entrance at about 6 o'clock, calculating in my simplicity that between that early hour and 5:30 I should have ample time to rush through all the most noted resorts. Before each ticket entrance the file there numbered at least a hundred, and inside you were obliged to go just where the crowd pushed you. There was not a trace of disorder; nothing could be seen, of course, but not a murmur could be heard, and the silence was actually impressive.

All Paris, rich, poor, young, and old, had come for a last look, and for the first time in many days the bright sun gilded the scene, and did its very best to dry up the lakes of mud under the tramping feet. I managed to get to the Gitanas, and found the small hall packed, wild shouts greeting the manager's statement that these dusky, black-eyed gypsy girls would not leave Paris, but would go to the Alcazar d'Hiver, opening there on Monday night. Soledad danced more than ever like a child in her teens; she loves it, and her slight figure knows no fatigue; her fandango is more supple and more graceful than in the early season. The familiarity of the rest with their public would soon be too striking for an exhibition, but its ease can blossom in the free atmosphere of the Alcazar, and Carmen may never return to the old castle in Grenada.

I pushed my way with considerable effort and some torn clothing down the Cairo street and into the American section, where, with the exception of the Collamore exhibit, every one was preparing for a move. I met Somerville Tuck there thrice, active as ever, bidding good-bye, and taking notes, apparently—fact wishes. He seemed to have good friends everywhere, and to be the happy listener to many thanks and protestations. It was he, apparently the only faithful officer on hand, who assisted the Brown steam engine in its instantaneous cessation of labor at 5:30 to the minute. Every one was sorry, although all expressed relief at the happy exit to perpetual exhibit imprisonment, and there seemed to be a strong desire for native land once more.

I was astonished to find disinclination throughout the American section to further the interests of the World's Fair, and this in strong contrast to French enthusiasm, which continues to be quite willing to spend more and to do better. The relative merits of New-York and Chicago are neither understood nor disonssed here, while it is clear to the Parisian commercial appreciation that the latter city might open a wider business field to France. The only anxiety or trouble to the French is to discover somebody who knows something and who can advise and give accurate information. No time should be lost in appointing or sending some such authority to reside here in the interest and detail of the American exhibit. The sooner this is done the better it will be for all.

I had determined to see the last of the fountains, and as they cease at 9 o'clock some sort of a dinner was an obligation, and I soon saw the impracticability of any ambitious menn. I finally succeeded in getting a seat at the once luxurious Russian restaurant, and at 8 o'clock I was glad to bribe a waiter to run to the outside fence and buy for me, while I clung to my high stool, a chunk of common bread and a slice of ham. Everything else had given out, for no one had made extra provision, and the feasting of the last day had exhausted everything. Near the Eiffel Tower I am told that one could fare quite comfortably after one got there, but this fact I did not know, nor could I, have reached the alimentary paradise.

My humble friend, however, turned ont to be an inexhanstible treasure of information. He was a natural-born son of the Emerald Isle, but with a French mother, and this gave him good French, lots of relations, and the gavroche and Irish combination made him about the brightest, most wideawake lad in the army of garçons. He knew what he had needs and what, like water, had had a good time, saving about 2,000f., and this I can readily believe, for he is quick, sure, and obliging, and must have been a godsend to many, who were willing to leave handsome pourboires.

He told me, among lots of other gossip, that there had been really only three pretty women in the show. One was the Japanese girl at the entrance of Tokio street; the other was the attendant Javanese at the Cacoo Van Houten restaurant at the Esplanade, and the third was the celebrated American beauty at the Fairchild exhibit in the United States section. I can vonch for the two first, but I was never blessed with a sight of the latter; however, further inquiry confirms the statement.

My new friend, whose work was unavoidably light in the general rush and throng, took me, about 9, to a safe corner in one of the near restaurants, and there I remained in pleasant view of the brilliant fountains until nearly 11, when finally the police were able to clear the grounds. The last people to leave were Messrs. Alphand, Berger, and friends. The Russian Dnkea had been sitting all the evening on the balcony of the central dome, and they were also escorted ont among the last.

It had certainly been a grand day, a glorious one, and a fitting climax to a great success. The tower still raised its scarlet-lit, lace scaffolding in the deep blue sky. Above, away np in the air, M. Eiffel was giving a concert to his guests; our home artist, Mme. Chapman-Adiny, was the star, and the last cannon boomed for Edison in the phonograph. If all became silent within, the outside noise and confusion were terribla until long after midnight. Carriages, wagons, and omnibuses charged anything. People were worn ont, brain-weary with satisfaction and bright light, and the prospect of a walk was not attractive. Twenty and twenty-five francs were readily given for a long course, but the coachman showed his obliging disposition by allowing five and seven to crowd into the open victoria, and as speed was out of the question among the moving multitude, every one was pleased—bnt the horse.

It must be remembered that during the past week the railroads have been bringing in thousands for exhibition nothing, so that the quality of the visitors did not equal their number. From Poitiers, for instance, one could come and return in third class for 5f. Then, too, the fête days gave liberty to clerks and shop girls, and the estimate that over four hundred thonsand people congregated on the eve of the 6th is not one bit exaggerated when you have been there to see and to feel. There was no disorder and only a few pickpockets, and absolutely no intoxication in this wine-drinking metropolis. The theatres down town were empty, of course, but the boulevard cafés caught the multitude after exhibition closing, and they made a night harvest. Almost every one boasted of some stolen sweets—a bunch of dusty leaves, a bit of wood torn from the fences or, better, a sign taken down by dexterous fingers on the fir.

On the morrow I returned to the Champ de Mars, my important press card giving me at least entrance within the gates, and a greater scene of desolation never met one's eyes. The disorder of packing seemed to have created in a few hours a new city of horrors. Wherever a showcase was not entirely covered and tied up, it was empty; all the pavilions, with the exception of the Indian-English one, were closed and locked—many, of them, I understand, are sold, and with profit. In the Eastern sections, the natives linger philosophically; they are not in a hurry to leave but have no great apparent interest in their stay; they are there because they are there, and that fact tells a story of their voyage.

It was the only quiet, restful place in the hnge hive. Elsewhere everybody was pulling down, folding, packing, nailing, boxing up, and making out bills, for soon the purchasers will come to claim their goods. The smell in the Cairo street was horrible, and one wondered if it had been bottled up all Summer. The natives had gone with the donkeys, but the perfume remained.

In the gardens workmen were rapidly putting down the track for the railroad, and the Decauville Road, after putting up every where a courteous notice of thanks to the six millions for their patronage, had taken away their wagons and engines. The pictures in the Beaux Arts had disappeared and music. The Esplanade was forbidden ground, even to a brass band, and the Trocadero was a pitiful object to behold. Everything left in the exhibit is for sale, from a steam engine to a toothpick, and I am assured that the prospect for advantageous profit to both is over-excellent. Every one has been waiting, as I have written, for these last-day bargains, but the following figures—taken from the official and other journals—will soon show the faint shadow of such hope.

It is stated that 5,000,000 provincials have visited Paris this Summer, and that, as a rule, each has spent about $12. The strangers, according to the police—and this owing to the recent laws and certificates of residence is quite easy to establish—number 1,500,000. At the rate of $100 a head, they have spent 750,000,000f. Americans from the United States count up to 90,000; from South America, 3,000; these have made stir and poise enough for double the number. Germans have been 160,000; English, 380,000; Belgians, 226,000; the Spanish and Swiss are equal to 50,000, the Italians come next, and so on. From Sweden and Norway there came only about 2,000, and curiously enough the Russians only number 7,000. Every hotel has been full and obliged to refuse people day after day. The Grand Hotel and the Continental rival each other in their list of 75,000 guests, hailing from all parts of the world.

At the exhibition the paying tickets number exactly 25,028,254. Small fortunes have been made within the exhibition inclosure; certain articles have been sold over and over again, especially in the Italian section, which has been the most inartistic bazaar in the whole place and an outrage to the country. However, as a fair it has been a paying one, and undonbtedly the same system will be used in America and meet with financial success in any case, for only American or English names can be found on the tickets of sale. All the French and English art museums bought largely in the other foreign sections, Russia and Belgium purchasing the most expensive bibelots.

The Gerock panorama—the only one thus far officially estimated—has made $50,000, although it was two months late in opening. The dancers in the Rue du Caire give in their general receipts at 400,000f. These, with the Gitanas and the Seymour Wada troupe, will, as I understand, go to America, but I have no authentic word for this rumor, and it may come from the general idea in the atmosphere that everything must now go to America. The Gitanas would be a sure fortnn, could they—not Soledad—be induced to moderate their ardor just a trifle. The Eiffel Tower has made 6,500,000f. and the Decanville Road 1,500,000f. The Seine boats, the omnibuses, and even the sulky coachmen are all rich, and yet the latter threaten a strike to-morrow or after to avoid taking three people in a carriage, except when they may choose to oblige.

All the exhibitors are not happy, bnt the inokiest man is Duval; in six months he has made net 1,500,000f. All the small shops, bars, and chalets have made money, and those selling only sausages, ham, and bread have been the most fortunate with the least outlay. The Halle people are grumbling, I hear, because they laid in too large a stock, bnt we shall probably pay for it, so it will come out clear in the end. I won't tire you with the number of pounds of meat used each day to provision Paris; the beef will give an average idea of the rest—102,780 kilos were consumed. The wine cannot be estimated except by the Octroi receipts, for adulteration has been detected and punished, bnt it continued to flonrish nevertheless.

The railroads, even without the excursion trains, have made fortunes. The Northern has brought in over a million of passengers; the Eastern, 103,000; the Orleans, 160,000, and the Onest or St. Lazare, as it is familiar to Americans, has taken over 10,000,000f. It is said that from 50,000 to 60,000 passengers have come by the French line from the United States, including all classes, and their panorama, which was only intended for an advertisement, has been a paying success and constant attraction. All these calculations are undoubtedly rather below than in excess of final figures; but, even should there be a falling off, such a success was never anticipated even by the exhibition's most sanguine enthusiasts, and at present writing, when the doors are closed and cold numbers tell the glorious tale, no one believes it will. Like, cruel like, they love to repeat and repeat the fears and hopes of the past two years, culminating in a triumph hitherto unknown to this best and most brilliant exhibition experience. L. K.

NEW-JERSEY POULTRYMEN.

TO FORM A STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT.

A meeting of New-Jersey poultrymen was held at Trenton, N. J., a week or se ago, at which it was decided to form a State Poultry Association "to unite the fanciers of the State of New-Jersey in one strong, effective body." The meeting was held in response to a circular issued by Mr. J. H. Baldwin of Orange, Secretary of the New-Jersey State Poultry Society, and was largely attended. The proposed scheme was favorably considered by the gentlemen present, and, in order to more perfectly arrange matters, it was deemed best to hold another meeting at which all the convention. That convention will be held at the State-Street House, in Trenton, on Dec. 4, commencing at 10:30 o'clock, and it is expected that delegates from all local poultry associations in the State will attend. The proposed organization will be made at the request of the State Board of Agriculture.

Among the objects of the association will be to improve, by any and all proper means, the poultry industry; to work in unison with the New-Jersey State Board of Agriculture and the poultry associations already formed; to furnish lecturers who will attend the meetings of the County Boards of Agriculture or Farmers' Institutes; to co-operate with the State Experiment Station, if necessary, in conducting experiments in poultry raising; to recommend to the County Associations throughout the State competent men to pass judgment upon their poultry exhibits, and in future, if advisable, to hold one or more exhibitions in places to be decided upon by the Board of Directors.

A FAIR FOR THE UNION.

A big fair will be opened on the evening of Dec. 3 in the annexed district, the proceeds of which will form the nucleus of a building fund for the Young Men's Christian Union. This organization has developed such strength and so demonstrated its usefulness that all the churches above the Harlem River, except the Roman Catholic churches, have united in this fair enterprise and have brought to its support a great many of the business men. A temporary fair building has been put up at the corner of Alexander-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street. Contributions already sent in will make the display not only very large, but worthy of careful inspection. The management will pursue a liberal policy in providing attractions. Warner Miller has promised to make the opening address.

EX-POLICEMAN WALSH'S PLEA.

Ex-Policeman George H. Walsh secured a writ of certiorari from Judge Ingraham in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday to review the action of the Police Commissioners by which he was dismissed from the force on July 24 last. Walsh was appointed Oct. 16, 1883, and dismissed for intoxication. He claims that the charges was manufactured. According to his statement, while off duty on Sunday, June 23, he entered Kunz's saloon, at High Bridge, where liquor was sold, and, having purchased a glass for himself, was about to arrest Kunz for violation of the excise laws when he was himself arrested by Sergeant James Donovan of the Thirty-first Precinct. He was taken to the station house, where Kunz preferred the charge of intoxication against him.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS IN SESSION.

The Order of the King's Daughters and the King's Sons will hold its annual public meeting to-morrow in the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. Three sessions will be held, the first from 11 o'clock till 12, for devotional services; the second from 3 o'clock to 5:30, when reports will be heard, and the third will begin at 8 o'clock in the evening.

At the evening meeting addresses will be made by Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Mrs. Frances Bennett, Mrs. Theodore Irving, and Mrs. Isabella Chandler Davis. At the last named meeting and a social and informal meeting—partaking somewhat of the nature of a reception—will be held by members of the council.

SHEPARD WANTS TO RAISE THE FARE.

"Col." Elliott F. Shepard has taken formal possession of the Fifth-Avenue Stage Company by making his friend, William Wade, President, Robert C. Alexander its Vice-President, William Irvin Secretary, and William B. Taylor Treasurer. The announcement is official that efforts will be made to raise the fare to 10 cents during the rush hours. "Col." Shepard says that the present 5-cent fare does not pay the cost of operation, and that the 10-cent fare is necessary to keep the company out of the poor-house.

ARMY LIFE IN ENGLAND

WHAT IT COSTS TO GET IN AND STAY IN.

RATES OF REGIMENTAL PAY—A YOUNG OFFICER'S KEEP—PROSPECTS WHEN ONCE IN—MEN BARRED TO ENTER.

Lord Palmerston is credited with saying that there was no need to raise the pay of officers in the English Army by one penny, as he would engage to get as many officers as were wanted to serve for nothing. Lord Palmerston knew what he was saying and that the supply of officers would never fail. He understood that there existed an attraction strong enough to make the army, in spite of the meagreness of its material rewards, a profession into which a large percentage of young Englishmen are eager to enter. Since there is no father in England who is anxious to educate and provide for his sons who may not have to decide whether he can afford to put at least one of them into the army, the *Pall Mall Gazette* undertakes to answer the two questions, How does a boy get into the army? and What does getting in cost? and what are his prospects, present and future, when he has got in?

"The first question, as any rate," says the *Gazette*, "can be answered quite categorically. Putting aside for the present the possibility, which is nevertheless frequently made use of by gentlemen's sons, of simply enlisting and trusting to good conduct to win a commission after three or four years of service in the ranks, and putting aside also the Queen's cadetships, which are only available for a privileged few, the ordinary methods of entering the commissioned ranks of the army are two. One is through the military colleges and the other is through the militia. For both of these ways the candidate must be prepared to pass a preliminary qualifying examination. It may be passed at fifteen, bnt the more general age is from sixteen to seventeen.

"After passing it, he can choose for himself which way he prefers. If he decides for the military colleges, which is usually considered the best and most direct course, he must make up his mind whether he wants to try for artillery and engineers or for any other branch of the army. If he wants artillery or engineers, he must go up for Woolwich; if any of the other branches, for Sandhurst. For both of them the competition is severe and the examination stiff enough to make it pretty certain that no one who has not fair brains and a good education shall pass. At Woolwich, supposing that he passes, he will remain two years, at Sandhurst only one. The age at which he may go up is from sixteen to eighteen for Woolwich, and from seventeen to twenty for Sandhurst, with an extension for university candidates to twenty-two. It varies, therefore, altogether from sixteen to twenty-two.

"This varying age creates a difficulty all the way through in the attempt to make distinct tabular statements as to what a man may expect to enjoy in the way of income or dignity at any given period of his after career. The real importance of it will only be seen when we come to the question, later on, of compulsory retirement. Five or six years' difference in the age at which a man obtained his commission may make all the difference, at some turning point in his career, of whether he is promoted or obliged to leave the army in the prime of life. It is, therefore, distinctly to the advantage of the individual officer to have passed his examinations as young as possible.

"For this reason the way into the army through the militia has come generally to be looked upon rather as an extra chance for those who failed in getting through the military colleges than as a desirable alternative in itself. Militia candidates, after passing the preliminary examination spoken of above, join a militia corps, in a year's time they go up for an easy qualifying examination which is not competitive. Supposing that they have then prepare for a final examination, which is about the same as Sandhurst cadets have to pass on leaving the college before getting their commissions. The preparation for this is usually done by a private crammer, and may take from six months to a year, according to the industry and ability of both pupil and master.

"The only rule or limit enforced by the military authorities is that the candidate must have gone through two trainings with his militia corps and a certain amount of drill, and must repeat the fears and hopes of the past two years, culminating in a triumph hitherto unknown to this best and most brilliant exhibition experience.

Total per Annum.	With Extra Pay Allowances	1	2,478	2,478	2,478	2,478	2,478
		2	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878
		3	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253
		4	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003
		5	753	753	753	753	753
		6	628	628	628	628	628
	Without Extra Pay Allowances	1	2,478	2,478	2,478	2,478	2,478
		2	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878	1,878
		3	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253
		4	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003
		5	753	753	753	753	753
		6	628	628	628	628	628
Regimental Pay per Day.	Artillery	1	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0
		2	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
		3	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
		4	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		5	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
		6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
	Cavalry	1	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0
		2	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
		3	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
		4	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		5	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
		6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
	Infantry	1	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
		2	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
		3	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
		4	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
		5	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
		6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Rank.			Colonel	Lieut.-Colonel	Major	Captain	Lieutenant
Age.	Latest Age Possible to Remain in Ranks		57	55	53	45	35
	Common Age for Promotion		48	44	40	33	28

"It will be observed that though the rates of pay have been selected from ordinary regiments extra pay is put down as given to guards and engineers serving in the London district, and yearly additions at that rate have been calculated as the value of 'allowances' on each officer. This is because no estimate of pay would be fair which, taking acconnt as we have done above of the extra expenses to which officers are put, left out of account the many allowances which are made to them besides their money pay. These allowances comprise lodging, candles, coal, cheap service, forage, &c. They are usually given in kind, and it is only in the case of guards and engineers serving in the London district that we find them in the pay warrant committed for a definite sum in money, which runs thus in the case of the guards exclusive of rare. The allowances themselves are as a rule on the whole more valuable than the money they are commuted for.

"It would not be just, therefore, to calculate pay without taking them into consideration, and the second total of pay with extra allowances represents the fairest estimate that we are able to give of regimental pay as compared with a civilian's income. It must stand to the credit side of a soldier's career that if he is forced to many expenses he also gets pleasant and even luxurious daily life more cheaply and easily than is can be got in any other profession. He travels, he entertains, he goes on horseback, he has a good house and servants, and he has a perfectly well-defined social standing all in the natural course of existence; and these are, after all, the signs by which men estimate worldly success."

ABOUT PENSION LAWS.

A DISCUSSION BEFORE THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Gen. O. O. Howard delivered an address yesterday afternoon before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island on the subject of "Army and Navy Pensions." A large number of military men were present. Among them were Gen. F. F. Rodenbough, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Gen. G. H. Tompkins, Gen. W. D. Whipple, Gen. T. W. Sweeny, Gen. Horatio C. King, Col. Charles Sutherland, Col. William H. Seward, Major W. E. Sloonm, Col. H. C. Symonds, Col. J. L. Follett, Major J. H. Lord, Capt. B. K. Roberts, Capt. Charles Morris, Lieut. Frank Thorp, and Lieut. J. C. Bush. Gen. J. B. Fry, Vice President, was in the Chair.

Gen. Howard gave a comprehensive review of pensions and pension laws since the time of George Washington, and, coming to his conclusions, he advocated a complete recodification of the pension laws by a commission appointed for the purpose, which should have the power to draft any new laws that it might consider necessary. He thought that where good service was undeniable it was unwise to insist on a degrading acknowledgment of poverty, or on an acknowledgment which many would shrink from making on account of delicacy. He did not favor a service pension at the present time. He was satisfied that there was no desire in Congress or in the departments to deal ungenerously with the soldiers. He believed that Congress was ready to grant all that self-respecting old soldiers could ask.

"Let no wrangling," he concluded, "no self-seeking, or anything akin to begging be ever allowed to soil the soldiers' pure escutcheon. Believing such to be the general feeling among the survivors of our last war, I am confident of the happy settlement of the fixed problem that now disturbs or concerns us."

Gen. Hbratio C. King spoke strongly in favor of calling a halt in the struggle for increase of pensions. He thought legislation had a great deal to do with the position of many public men upon this question. He was opposed to the per diem plan. He favored a modification of the present system so as to simplify the difficulties in the way of applications.

One of the officers present advocated an immediate rising of the year 1900 as the time when service pensions should go into effect, but Gen. Howard said that he was not in favor of such action. In the first place, 1915 was nearly once required, and those on a seat from a touch-down about which there was dispute. These points were scored by the Juniors in the first half, and they were repeatedly held down to small gains.

The following essay subjects have been assigned the Seniors for the present term: "Hard Times in the United States," "Distribution as Treated by the Various Economists," "The Relative Importance of United as Compared with Circulating Specie," "The Silver Act of 1878," and "The National Debts of England and the United States: Their Different Rates and Growth of Increase."

YALE COLLEGE.

The Freshman football team is weak, and if the Harvard boys can present a team with any merit they can probably win the Thanksgiving Day game. Capt. Overton has been trying to whip only a part of the season, and the men under him take little interest in their work. The better players, who are needless of going on the team, do not practice, and the poor players are weak, strong and consequently there has been no opportunity for training in team work. Seldom are there enough Freshmen at the field to form two elevens, which is most desirable in practicing. The Freshyard Freshmen will have at least three of the Varsity team—Trafton, Fenning, and Upton.

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ABOUT PEOPLE AND PRAYERS.

HOW A PROVIDENCE ALDERMAN PREVENTED DEFEAT IN CAUCUS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23.—An interesting bit of the unwritten history of Thursday night's Republican primaries for the nomination of City Council tickets is enjoyably discussed on the streets. In the Fifth Ward a strong attempt was made to shelve Alderman Edward G. Barrows, and J. Edward Allen was put up against him. "Ned" Allen is probably the most popular man in the city of Providence. As President and saturn head of the baseball association when this city was in the League, he became widely known and popular among baseball men of those days. He was thought to have a pretty sure thing of it for defeating Mr. Barrows. In the ward is an organization of resident business men with social and convivial aims known as the Senate. Mr. Allen is one of the Senate's brightest lights, and that organization was almost united in his support.

A few nights before the caucus the Senate was discussing the absence, when one of the bright Senators called the attention of the body to the fact that caucus night was the regular prayer meeting night of the orthodox churches, and that a goodly proportion of Aldermen Barrows's constituency would probably be detained from the caucus by the conference meeting of the church over whose Sunday school brother Barrows presided.

The Senate kept mum, but they laid great store by their happy discovery, and planned to push the business through the caucus early, and be done before the prayer-meeting people could get to the ward room. They even had hope that Brother Barrows himself would not indulge in the conference, as usual.

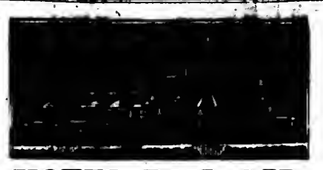
Brother Barrows was on deck prompt and early Thursday night, however. And to the dismay of the Senate, before the balloting was half through, Brother Barrows's loyal shouting-constituency did come in, and what is more, they were not there to vote. They were there in a body, and Brother Barrows was triumphantly nominated by a good majority. The three prayer meetings had adjourned promptly as the transaction of routine business. They were all held Friday night.

THE INEFFICIENT POSTAL SERVICE.

The unfitness of the persons that Mr. Wanamaker and his appointees are introducing into the Postal Service, for political purposes presumably, has again been brought to the notice of THE TIMES by the misadventures of a postal card mailed at Boston on Nov. 18. Although plainly addressed to "Holmgan Lake, near Peakhill, New-York," the card, as shown by the postmarks on it, found its way from the Post Office at Paterson, N. J., on the morning of Nov. 19, and finally reached its destination on the succeeding day. But this sort of carelessness or incompetency is not confined to the Boston office, as THE TIMES has repeatedly shown. The receiver of these postal cards proves to complain that his New-York newspaper frequently does not reach the Post Office until two days after the publication.

TO SERENADE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The General Committee of the First Assembly District, Tammany Hall Association, intends to entertain Register-elect Frank T. Fitzgerald, Senator-elect William L. Brown, Assemblyman R. E. Duffy, and Aldermanic Committee Flynn, by serenading them to-morrow evening. The committee, including not only the committee and many friends of the gentlemen named, will meet at 6 Worth-st. at 7:30 o'clock. Supper will be served after the serenade.



HOTEL BON AIR,

Summerville Heights, Augusta, Ga.

This new and elegant hotel, with accommodations for 300 guests, will open its doors for Winter tourists Dec. 1, 1889. In its construction nothing that will contribute to the comfort of its patrons has been omitted; it is unsurpassed in all its appointments and general tone. Otis elevator, steam heat, open fireplaces in bedrooms, electric bells, telegraph office, elegant parlors and dining room, pure mountain spring water, rooms en suite, with private and public baths, steam laundry, excellent livery, with picturesque drives and walks, are some of its attractions. The Hotel Bon Air will be under the superior management of Mr. C. A. Linsley, of Massachusetts, late proprietor of the Glenham Hotel, Fifth-avenue, New-York, and the "Antlers," Colorado Springs. A handsomely-illustrated book containing full information will be sent on application to Mr. Linsley, Augusta, Ga.

VOTING BY MACHINERY.

AN INGENIOUS REFORM DEVICE INVENTED BY A ROCHESTER MAN.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 23.—Australian ballot reform has been eclipsed in this city within the last few days by the invention of a "voting machine" that, so far as reform and novelty are concerned, is remarkably interesting. The inventor is Jacob H. Myers, a respected and well-to-do resident of this city, who has for years been familiar with and interested in various patents on safes, and whose knowledge of the checks and levers that go to make up the modern bank vault doubtless led to the idea he has just exemplified.

Under Mr. Myers's system each voter would pass before a board of inspectors, as at present, but these gentlemen would not handle his ballots as now. They would merely decide that he was entitled to vote. The voter would then enter a door guarded by one of the inspectors, whose duty it would be merely to see that only one man entered at a time, except in the case of a blind man, who may have a friend. The latter might choose one to accompany him. Once inside the door the voter would find before him a curious-looking wall, having the appearance of a telephone switchboard, but with knobs instead of drops.

Mr. Myers proposes to give each party a distinctive color, which it would be expected to retain during its party life. The Republican Party, for instance, might be designated by red, the Democratic by yellow, the Prohibitionist by blue, the Socialist by brown, and so on to the end of the list. The man who could neither read nor write could then vote a straight party ticket without difficulty, provided he was not color blind. The voter would then find before him rows of tickets, each row proceeding down from a large piece of pasteboard of the same color as the words under it and bearing the name of the party, thus:

Republican. (Red.)	Democratic. (Yellow.)	Prohibition. (Blue.)
Presidential Electors.	Presidential Electors.	Presidential Electors.
Governor. Warner Miller.	Governor. David B. Hill.	Governor. W. Jennings Demorest.
Congress. John Smith.	Congress. Edw'd Jones.	Congress. Frank Freer.
Assembly. G. Haynes	Assembly. F. Peters.	Assembly. J. Smith.
Sheriff. Richard Doe.	Sheriff. John Hart.	Sheriff. Alex. Roe.

If the voter is an old-fashioned Republican or Democrat who never splits his ticket, he selects the red or yellow, as the case may be, and presses all the knobs (denoted by asterisks) under that color. A knob once pressed inward cannot be drawn out again while the man is in the voting booth, and by an ingenious but simple contrivance Mr. Myers has made it impossible for two knobs for Governor or Congressman, or any other office to be depressed at the same time.

Having pressed the knobs of all the candidates for whom he desires and is permitted to vote, the voter passes out at a second door and finds before him a third door, which he cannot open until he has closed the second. He then finds himself safely cut off from the little compartment where the voting was done. The act of closing the second door raises a lever that in turn operates other levers, which release the depressed buttons or knobs that the voter has pressed. The voter then finds himself shut in in a tenantless compartment just big enough to contain him if he is a large man, looked out of the voting stall, which is empty and in which the only possible evidence of the candidates he may have favored, the depressed knobs, has been obliterated by the ingenuity of the second chamber. He cannot reopen the door to the voting apartment, for it is locked behind him, and all there is left for him to do is to walk out at a third door. When he opens that third door, and not until then, the clock that fastens the door by which he gained entrance to the voting stall springs back, and the door can be opened for the admission of a second voter.

No ballot has been cast, but right back of every knob is a little indicator exactly the same in principal as the counter on the printing press that records one every time the knob is pressed. If these recording mechines were all visible to outsiders the secrecy sought to be obtained would, of course, be lost, but only one of them is visible. That one is worked by the door by which the voter passes, and simply indicates the number of voters who have passed in. The other indicators, forming as they do an outside wall of the voting room, are covered by a large iron door, which is locked by the election officers, and when it is unlocked, after the close of the polls, instead of the tedious process of counting now necessary, it is possible to see the vote cast for each and every candidate at a glance.

Mr. Myers has prepared a bill to be presented to the next Legislature, proposing that at the next Spring election in this city the State legalize the use of his machine in his own ward, the Second of this city, that its practicability may be tested. A petition to the Legislature favoring the measure, which is brief, has already received thousands of signatures. Senator McNaughton has inspected the machine and pronounced it a marvel, and promises to give the bill above referred to his support. Ex-Senator George Raines, ex-Senator Cogswell, Congressman Charles S. Baker, and other gentlemen of note in this city have signed Mr. Myers's petition and speak most enthusiastically of his project.

THE GOETHE SOCIETY.

The first reunion of the Goethe Society this season will be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Brunswick to-morrow evening at 8:30 o'clock, when George Parsons Lathrop will deliver an address on "Genius and Society." The fourteenth anniversary of the society is about to be celebrated by a dinner. Distinguished speakers have been provided for the reunions during the Winter.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

The plan now under consideration by the City Council for the lowering of the street grades so that the Pennsylvania Railroad can abolish all grade crossings is not at all pleasing to the college. The proposal is to lower Queen-st. at the top of a pretty steep hill, and if the George and Somerset street grades were lowered five feet, as proposed, it would be necessary to erect a flight of stairs in order to reach the college grounds, while the front of the campus would be seriously marred. The erection of Winant's Hall at the College-avenue entrance has already destroyed that end of the campus.

The sadness that crested Dr. J. G. Van Dyke on the occasion of the annual address at the Academy of Fine Arts on painting was so large that it was found necessary to have the lecture given in the college chapel instead of the hall first selected. The audience attended very largely, and there were many townspeople present. The subject of the lecture was "Art for Art's Sake." The second lecture, on "Color," which was given on Friday, was even more immensely attended.

The Seniors and Juniors played the final game in the mud on Thursday for the football championship. The game was one of the most closely contested that has ever been seen in an intercollege contest, only six points being scored, and those on a goal from a touch-down about which there was dispute. These points were scored by the Juniors in the first half, and they were repeatedly held down to small gains.

The following essay subjects have been assigned the Seniors for the present term: "Hard Times in the United States," "Distribution as Treated by the Various Economists," "The Relative Importance of United as Compared with Circulating Specie," "The Silver Act of 1878," and "The National Debts of England and the United States: Their Different Rates and Growth of Increase."

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The Freshman football team is weak, and if the Harvard boys can present a team with any merit they can probably win the Thanksgiving Day game. Capt. Overton has been trying to whip only a part of the season, and the men under him take little interest in their work. The better players, who are needless of going on the team, do not practice, and the poor players are weak, strong and consequently there has been no opportunity for training in team work. Seldom are there enough Freshmen at the field to form two elevens, which is most desirable in practicing. The Freshyard Freshmen will have at least three of the Varsity team—Trafton, Fenning, and Upton.

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BARREL BURNING FOR FUN

HOW NORWICH BOYS CELEBRATE THANKSGIVING.

ASH BARRELS BEGIN TO DISAPPEAR SEVERAL WEEKS BEFOREHAND—HARD WORK WITH A GLORIOUS CLIMAX.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 23.—An ancient Yankee custom will be observed here on Thanksgiving evening, when a hundred fires will be simultaneously lighted and a hundred hilltops will blaze like so many brilliant beacons. The modus operandi of the boys is the same year after year. Early in October they form in gangs, elect Captains, appoint a place of rendezvous, and begin their nocturnal depredations, which are systematically continued until the day for feasting arrives. Each band is allotted what is termed a working district and is bound by an unwritten law to restrict its operations thereto. Should any member so far forget himself as to venture in another's territory he is ignominiously and ruthlessly dealt with. From the day of organization until disandonment no man's ash barrel is safe. He may be ever so careful, still the barrel will mysteriously disappear. By the middle of November between 1,500 and 2,000 barrels are snugly ensconced in various secret storehouses, and thn great day is patiently awaited. Straggling additions are made to the already big stock, but the majority are usually secured several weeks before Thanksgiving.

The boys are a trifle dilatory this year. They are experiencing numerous tangible snags which have taxed their ingenuity to the utmost to overcome. Citizens seem to take fiendish delight in making the younsters hustle for material this Fall. All kinds of odd experiences are overtaking the boys, but the boys have so far kept on top. The barrel supply, however, is short, and the young Americans have found it necessary to resort to stringent measures. They have even fallen back on store boxes as a last resort. The editor went ent from headquarters a week ago that not a barrel should escape. Not many have. Even those kept in cellars have been teased through very small apertures. Several citizens have retired at night with their ash barrels standing gently beside the cellar furnace and arisen in the morning to find them gone. Instances, too, have been reported within the past few days where more than a dozen new barrels filled with apples and potatoes have been emptied of their contents and spirited away. But the most peculiar case which has yet fallen under observation is where a half barrel of cider was drawn off into a tub and the barrel seized. The man who owned that barrel is mad. He is mad clean through and swears vengeance.

"Poss

RICH MRS. MOLESWORTH.

I.

It was a "coincidence" to be remarked that the very week Mrs. Molesworth came to Littlefield and took the old Tyler place, the finest house in town, the Shakespeare Club should have discussed that passage in the great bard's works which runs: "A young man married is a man that's married." Certain very acute Littlefield critics held this to be a false rendering, and maintained that the passage should run thus: "A young man married is a man that's made."

Mrs. Minturn Ropes, in particular, took high ground on this side of the argument, and sustained it with such ingenuity, wit, and acumen that a majority of the club went over bodily to her support. She proved her point by illustrations from actual life, and cited the well-known fact that when a man is broken down by vices, corrupted by dissipation, or otherwise quite incapacitated for playing a worthy part in the world, his friends propose at once to marry him, with the firm conviction that marriage is the panacea for the rehabilitation of masculine human nature. Especially if a young man is a fool do his friends exert themselves to get him a wife, that he may have, as they say, a stake in the country, and give hostages to fortune without the least conscientious scruple about perpetuating and multiplying the race of fools.

When young Teddie Molesworth appeared in Littlefield with his numerous suite of new clothes, all fitting to perfection, and his dog cart driven tandem, it was given forth semi-officially that his mamma had come to marry him, because she deemed it high time that he should steady down and get settled, and the argument in the Shakespeare Club was brought up afresh, and was laughed over in many Littlefield parlors. Not that Teddie belonged to the order of wild, reckless, and dissipated youth. He was too small every way to do anything very bad, and, let us say, too careful of his clothes. Some people thought him a pretty young man with his close slightly tip-tilted, his china-blue eyes, a gentle down upon his cheek, and the soft little curls about his forehead. Teddie was very proud of his small lady-like hand. He wore four-button gloves, and was very particular about the scent he used on his handkerchief. Teddie especially disliked bull dogs and large brawny fellows who go in for athletics and are always hullying little fellows. Teddie himself did not go in for athletics.

Mrs. Molesworth had been known in Littlefield from her youth up. She was born there in a humble station, in a house near the South Flats, and, as Letty Green, had worked for several years at dressmaking in the town. Even in her girlhood Letty Green had been socially ambitious, and had tried hard to get her way into the select circle of old Littlefield families—the Bruces and Cranes and Abernethys—who then led the town. In those days there was no aristocracy of money in Littlefield, but there was what the people proudly called an aristocracy of culture. No young woman, let her station in life be what it might, who confused her parts of speech and used "them" for those and oe for are, could hope to break through the lines of Littlefield caste. Unfortunately Letty Green did confuse her parts of speech in rather a painful way, and the first ladies of Littlefield refused to notice her when she used to come to her to cut and trim their gowns. When she married Luke Molesworth and departed to parts unknown it was with wraths in her heart against the proud, exclusive set of her native town, and she vowed some day to come back and trample on her them.

Luke Molesworth, then known as an easy-going, indolent boy, belonged to one of the old Littlefield families, now sadly reduced and run to seed and without means to keep up their ancient pretensions. It was not considered a very great descent for Luke to marry Letty Green, the clever, refined, mututa maker, and it was commonly reported that the first object of her courting Luke was lunch shorter than his wife and seemed to grow more diminutive every year. The Littlefield people had never seen anything very brilliant about Luke Molesworth—a slow, dreamy boy, and an equally slow and idle youth—but old Judge Bruce, the wise observer of spirits, had taken a fancy to Luke, had helped him with money on occasions, and had tried to encourage the lad and rouse his faculties. The old Judge had even taken Luke into his law office for a time, and set him at profitable work. But when Luke married Letty Green the old Judge made a mistake of underranking her, and gave Luke his walking papers with a sharp little lecture in which he more than hinted that Letty was hopelessly vulgar and would drag her husband down to her own level. So the Molesworths departed into space, and were heard of no more until some years later rumors began to reach Littlefield of Luke's surprising financial success. He had begun with a button factory, it was said, and had gone on in the field of general speculation, and finally emerged a great railway magnate and bank President, known as 'Change as the "Little Giant."

At first one section of Littlefield was very incredulous. It said this could not be our Luke Molesworth, that slow, "poky" boy, who was never known to have an idea in his head. Another side claimed that it certainly was Luke, our veritable own; that he was always as deep as a well; they knew it all along, and called his success. At last a fellow-townsman, journeying to the city on business, made bold to sail on Luke and settle the dispute. His report, eagerly looked for, was that the great Molesworth was certainly our own Luke, only grown older and smaller, and more insignificant in appearance than when he lived in Littlefield. "Little Giant," so the report said, was "all money," without an idea beyond his bank notes and railway shares. As to manners, Luke was the same old expence, easy-going, but with nothing to give away. He did not even ask his old friend up to the mansion on the avenue to call on madem.

For a few days the Littlefield people stared abundantly at Mrs. Molesworth as she drove about the town in a high English carriage, with a solemn coachman in front and two stiff liveried footmen in the rear. It was as good as a circus to the school children to watch her driving about in the early morning hours dressed in accordance with the fashion of Saratoga, in blue satin gown, a flower-decked bonnet, and white lace parasol. People looked anxiously for the little giant, and discovered him occasionally sitting alone on the back seat, a diminutive dark man, hunched up and crouched over, drawn into himself, with his head at rest resting on his coat collar, and the fingers of his small ungloved hands just emerging from his rather shabby coatsleeves. He was not a man who put on airs. He did not even carry a fine watch, but used an old battered timepiece that had belonged to his father. When he spoke his voice was almost feminine in its softness, and he was shy of all personal contact, seldom giving his hand to be shaken by his fellow-citizens. He was a man of few words, and out of his office never talked about money. He did not claim to own anything. It was Mrs. Molesworth's house, Mrs. Molesworth's carriage, Mrs. Molesworth's country place. He tried to efface himself, and crept into the shadow of his conspicuous wife as a very small weed-grounsel or chicory might try to hide itself under a full-blown sunflower.

A state paper, so to speak, especially Mrs. Holt, the butcher's wife, who had "gized up" the Molesworth family, said it was all put on for effect. Luke Molesworth was a cunning old fox who cared for nothing but money, cogitated on money, dreamed of money, and would have eaten and drank money had it been possible. Teddie, as the town ran, spent most of his time in taking care of his nails and trying on new clothes. His collection of scarf pins was considered unique, even in his own set in town. The report ran through Littlefield that his "robe de nuit," as Miss Jane Bly called it, was made of fine silk and lace trimmed. Teddie Molesworth's robe de nuit became a very absorbing topic of conversation in Littlefield parlors.

Though times have sadly changed in Littlefield with the decay of most of the old families and the engplanting of an aristocracy of culture by the modern commercial spirit, the ancient traditions remain, and for a week or three weeks the first ladies of Littlefield held severely aloof from Mrs. Molesworth. As Mrs. Holt remarked as she cut a pound of chops for Mrs. Fry, "They were not going down on their marrow bones to Letty Green." But Mrs. Molesworth, quite undismayed, still drove about in her sailing and diamonds. It was a favorite maxim with her that money cannot be ignored. At the end of the third week a fair was held in the Court House for the benefit of the Littlefield Hospital for Incurables. The people of Littlefield, as a rule, were lukewarm in regard to fairs. There were a great many unmarried girls in the town, and their houses were already crowded with useless and troublesome fancy articles.

Just at the moment when the managers were quite in despair over the slowness of sales, Mrs. Molesworth came rustling into the hall, making a noticeable "from-first" with her rich silk, and in her wake came Teddie all in white, with a pink necktie and a little Klog Charles spaniel, with a pink ribbon to match. Mrs. Molesworth was charmingly affable, as she knew how to be, and she opened her purse very wide and purchased some of the most expensive and unsalable articles. It was a good opportunity to show the stiff people of Littlefield that Letty Green no longer confused her parts of speech and seldom in these days misapplied a verb or switched off a pronoun on the wrong track. The next morning the ladies of the Board of Directors received a polite note containing a check for $500, which Mrs. Molesworth begged them to apply to the needs of the hospital. It had been known for some time that the hospital was financially very shaky. This timely check would give it a new lease of life. The Hospital Directors expressed the first ladies of Littlefield. Nearly all the old families were represented.

The President was Mme. Bruce, widow of Judge Bruce, for nearly years the "old man" of that part of the State. He was at one time Attorney General, and later Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. She herself was a Crane. Her father sat in the United States Senate along with Henry Clay and Webster. But the kind of dry rot that undermines so many old families in our Eastern towns had attacked the Bruces. They had come down in the world, not in name and fame, but in material wealth. The Widow Bruce and her granddaughter still contrived to live in the old red brick mansion on Main-street, with its deep elm-shaded walks and three great pines towering on the wide lawn. But the place, so grand and stately in its day, now looked neglected. The widow had not the means to keep it up, and at times it was thought there was little in her slender purse to buy food and coal and candlelight to cheer the great empty rooms.

A heavy mortgage rested on the Bruce estate, placed there by the last son of the house who had run through a fine patrimony and ruined the family before he put an end to his life by a pistol shot from his own hand. It was this mortgage under which the widow failed, for it drained nearly all her income to pay the interest, and the support of the family fell on the shoulders of the young granddaughter, who had never in the least known how to recover in Littlefield. But old Lady Bruce still went about among her neighbors on friendly errands. She interested herself in all the town's affairs, in its politics, its rum shops, its schools and churches and charities. She could give no money, but the Bruce influence was still a power in Littlefield. Her simple dignity was a rebuke to modern manners. A tall spare figure, erect and light, with a firm tread, a tint like old ivory under soft puffs of fine hair bleached to the color of spun glass, her black eyes singularly handsome, and clothes and ornaments and hands, in spite of the worn black silk and darned laces. She was a conspicuous figure in every company. The distinguished colleagues of her husband, who sometimes found their way to the town, never failed to call on old Lady Bruce, and she found she could still receive a man." The town would soon have helped her if it could. But she quietly repelled all aid. It had been the custom of the Bruces to help the town, to dignify and adore it, and give it standing above other towns, and this order of things she was resolved should not be changed while she lived.

The Abernathy also had sadly come down in the world. An Abernathy no longer lived in that large white, pillared mansion behind the tulip trees, which had been inhabited by Abernathys from time immemorial. They had moved to a little cheap cottage close to the railroad, very hot, very dusty, and very in Summer. Old Abernathy had involved himself in ruinous speculations, and was now dying of some slow brain disorder. The mother, a proud woman, never seen now by her neighbors, was growing blind from cataract over both eyes, and there was a disreputable aunt, who lived with them and shared their common misery.

Stewart Abernathy, the only living son, was bound out to hard labor to keep these old people alive. A skilled engineer, having heroically worked his way through a long course of instruction, he had reached the goal only to find it seemingly impossible to obtain profitable employment. His brilliant college achievements, his reputation as an athlete, a stroke oar in the university nine, did not avail when he began to wrestle with fortune as a bread winner, and he had at last taken a position on a little branch line of railway that connected Littlefield with the Appledale. But the pay was miserably scanty, only enough to provide for his family in the humblest fashion. Stewart was a tall, robust young man, well "set up," as the English say, ardent and quick-tempered, with a fine lightning raging from his eyes on occasion, if he made the mistake of trying him as subject to his will. It was well known in Littlefield that Stewart Abernathy and Helen Bruce were engaged. A hopeless affair people said with dismal head shakings. Why spoonie they complicate family circumstances already so desperate. Stewart was mortgaged to his helpless parents, and old Josh Abernathy might live twenty years, as people often do with softening of the brain. A fine, handsome girl like Helen Bruce, with her old family name, even if poor, could hope to secure a man of means and position, and not ruin herself by throwing herself away in a silly, romantic way, quite exasperating to sensible folk. Mrs. Holt, the butcher's wife, took very high ground on Helen's engagement.

The Board of Control called a committee meeting the day after Mrs. Molesworth had sent her check for $500, not to discuss the affairs of the hospital, but to compare notes on Mrs. Molesworth and decide what they should do. The dovecote was ziotted and fluttered, and the first ladies of Littlefield found themselves between the horns of a dilemma. Not one of them desired to know Mrs. Molesworth. Not one of them liked the flaunting parvenu and money kings and a vulgar display of diamonds and finery. Not one of them but felt it a special grievance to be forced to recognize Letty Green, the former Littlefield dressmaker, as standing on the same social plane with themselves.

But on the other hand the desperate affairs of the hospital would not allow them to refuse the check. Philanthropy, public utility demanded they should lay aside their prejudices and not only thank Mrs. Molesworth for her gift, but call upon her and receive her at their homes. Yes, they must bow their necks and allow Letty Green to triumph. It was the most agitated meeting the committee had ever held, but at last the matter was settled by old Lady Bruce, who declared her intention of calling on Mrs. Molesworth. It would not hurt her to call on the plutocrat's wife, and she knew it was the course the Judge, if he were living, would approve. Then the Littlefield had ever ventured to fan counter to the approval of Judge Bruce, either living or dead. The matter was settled, and the first ladies of Littlefield prepared to sacrifice to mammon with the feeling of martyrs going to the stake. As Mrs. Molesworth had remarked, money cannot be ignored.

Within a week Mrs. Molesworth was received by Mme. Bruce in the dingy brick mansion on Main-street. At last she had entered the penetralia, she had seen as a guest the inside of that house so exalted by the imagination of her youth, and as one sat under the old Judge's portrait before his widow appeared she had calculated the value of the carpets and furniture and had come to the conclusion that every stick in the house, saving some fine old pieces of solid mahogany, would not bring over $500. There were people in Littlefield who forgot the shabbiness of the Bruce carpets while adjoying Madame's exquisite reception, but not Mrs. Molesworth. She always had an eye to business. However, one of her earliest ambitions was achieved and she could afford to hold her head high in Littlefield.

Soon after the same time Teddie Molesworth was seen walking beside Helen Bruce in Main-street and even carrying her music roll, while she looked down upon him with amused shrieotty, much as she would have looked at some very clean and well-curled little poodle capering at her side. Helen was of a rather grave style of girlhood—tall, with a crown of rich golden locks and a classic beauty of face. Teddie, who was a connoisseur in such undersize, adored tall girls; his mother had always predicted that he would marry a female grenadier. Another of Mrs. Molesworth's favorite maxims was that money should marry into an old family. To marry Teddie to one of those self, starched, old Bruces, who had held their skirts well away from Letty Green in the days of her poverty, to patronize the Bruces, add condescend to them, this had scarcely occurred to her highest flights of fancy. But now it did seem possible. No wonder Mrs. Molesworth exulted. The Pride of Littlefield was walking about, watching her, and reporting her sayings and doings. Now that the first ladies had called, those of too second rank made haste to go and bow down to the golden calf in the person of Letty Green.

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"I always approve what you do, Letty," came in doleful tones from behind the newspaper. "You have an excellent head for business. I never knew you to make a bad bargain."

"Or to fail in getting what I had set my heart on, Luke!"

"Well, no." Mr. Molesworth arose, took his old hat, went with silent footsteps to the door, and gently closed it behind him. A. L.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

Has it occurred to the lover of music to reflect on the brilliancy with which the present season has opened? It is long since this public has enjoyed a musical feast which began so generously. The season opened with those two splendid concerts, the Arion Song Festival, at the Metropolitan on Oct. 7 and 8, when a male chorus of extraordinary size, some of the best soloists in the country, and a capable orchestra combined under the direction of that enthusiastic and indefatigable worker, Frank Van der Stucken, in performances that will linger long in the public memory.

Then there was an interval, like that between the final sheet of an overture and the rising of the curtain. Then came the first scene—Otto Hegner playing with the piano as if it were a vocal toy, and astonishing the public because he made it talk so much like a real thing. Though only a child, Hegner is not a tiny musician. His pianistic gifts are great and his future full of large possibilities. He was a most interesting beginning of the musical drama of the season.

Then, like that ever-useful character who turns up early in the play and explains everything supposed to have happened before the curtain rose, came Theodore Thomas with his testimonial concert, carrying our minds back through the musical developments of New-York to the days of Eisfeld and Berkmann. It was a concert redolent of sweet memories of Central Park Garden days, when Thomas lured the public to his feet with the lascivious pipings of Rossini and then thrilled it with the Titanic passion of Wagner.

* * *

Then the low-comedy man came on and we had that marvelously-funny revival of the "Bohemian Girl" in the defenseless suburb of Harlem. But the Brooklyn Philharmonic stepped in, and with its programme of Beethoven and Wagner revived the serious interest of the year. Then came the Orchestral Society with an earnest and intelligent rendering of delightful music, presenting Liszt's "Christus." Next came forward the Philharmonic Society with a fine programme and a fine performance of it.

And then there burst upon us the two luminaries who are now blazing in the musical heavens—D'Albert and Sarasate. And on Wednesday evening the German opera season begins, and we shall be in the very heart of the season's musical doings.

Thus far there has not been a single performance of serious music that could be deemed considerably below the level upon which Sarasate had maintained in the metropolis. Shall we look upon this as the issue of a fortuitous combination of circumstances, or rather as the result of an elevated public demand which must be met? It is thoroughly reasonable to assume that the latter is the case. The art food offered for public consumption this season has been prepared with much care and expense. The foreign markets have been secured for choice delicacies, and the home market has been relied on for staple articles of consumption. The results have been inspiriting. As Rafael Joseffy remarked of the Sarasate-D'Albert concert on Friday night:

"We are not such an nemusical people as some think, after all. When something good comes along we go to hear it."

And it may be noted that Mr. Joseffy spoke not only from observation, but from experience. This public will always go to hear him, especially when he plays, as he lately played, Schumann's A minor concerto.

* * *

Does the public of this city realize what a treat it is enjoying in the performances of Eugen d'Albert and Sarasate? Or is the public mainly occupied in wondering how many notes per second the artists can play, and how softly they can sound them and still make them heard? Is the public in the way of looking upon these two men as they would upon two great prize fighters, who have come to Littlefield. But old Lady Bruce still went about among her neighbors on friendly errands. She interested herself in all the town's affairs, in its politics, its rum shops, its schools and churches and charities. She could give no money, but the Bruce influence was still a power in Littlefield. Her simple dignity was a rebuke to modern manners. A tall spare figure, erect and light, with a firm tread, a tint like old ivory under soft puffs of fine hair bleached to the color of spun glass, her black eyes singularly handsome, and clothes and ornaments and hands, in spite of the worn black silk and darned laces. She was a conspicuous figure in every company. The distinguished colleagues of her husband, who sometimes found their way to the town, never failed to call on old Lady Bruce, and she found she could still receive a man." The town would soon have helped her if it could. But she quietly repelled all aid. It had been the custom of the Bruces to help the town, to dignify and adore it, and give it standing above other towns, and this order of things she was resolved should not be changed while she lived.

The Abernathy also had sadly come down in the world. An Abernathy no longer lived in that large white, pillared mansion behind the tulip trees, which had been inhabited by Abernathys from time immemorial. They had moved to a little cheap cottage close to the railroad, very hot, very dusty, and very in Summer. Old Abernathy had involved himself in ruinous speculations, and was now dying of some slow brain disorder. The mother, a proud woman, never seen now by her neighbors, was growing blind from cataract over both eyes, and there was a disreputable aunt, who lived with them and shared their common misery.

Stewart Abernathy, the only living son, was bound out to hard labor to keep these old people alive. A skilled engineer, having heroically worked his way through a long course of instruction, he had reached the goal only to find it seemingly impossible to obtain profitable employment. His brilliant college achievements, his reputation as an athlete, a stroke oar in the university nine, did not avail when he began to wrestle with fortune as a bread winner, and he had at last taken a position on a little branch line of railway that connected Littlefield with the Appledale. But the pay was miserably scanty, only enough to provide for his family in the humblest fashion. Stewart was a tall, robust young man, well "set up," as the English say, ardent and quick-tempered, with a fine lightning raging from his eyes on occasion, if he made the mistake of trying him as subject to his will. It was well known in Littlefield that Stewart Abernathy and Helen Bruce were engaged. A hopeless affair people said with dismal head shakings. Why spoonie they complicate family circumstances already so desperate. Stewart was mortgaged to his helpless parents, and old Josh Abernathy might live twenty years, as people often do with softening of the brain. A fine, handsome girl like Helen Bruce, with her old family name, even if poor, could hope to secure a man of means and position, and not ruin herself by throwing herself away in a silly, romantic way, quite exasperating to sensible folk. Mrs. Holt, the butcher's wife, took very high ground on Helen's engagement.

The Board of Control called a committee meeting the day after Mrs. Molesworth had sent her check for $500, not to discuss the affairs of the hospital, but to compare notes on Mrs. Molesworth and decide what they should do. The dovecote was ziotted and fluttered, and the first ladies of Littlefield found themselves between the horns of a dilemma. Not one of them desired to know Mrs. Molesworth. Not one of them liked the flaunting parvenu and money kings and a vulgar display of diamonds and finery. Not one of them but felt it a special grievance to be forced to recognize Letty Green, the former Littlefield dressmaker, as standing on the same social plane with themselves.

But on the other hand the desperate affairs of the hospital would not allow them to refuse the check. Philanthropy, public utility demanded they should lay aside their prejudices and not only thank Mrs. Molesworth for her gift, but call upon her and receive her at their homes. Yes, they must bow their necks and allow Letty Green to triumph. It was the most agitated meeting the committee had ever held, but at last the matter was settled by old Lady Bruce, who declared her intention of calling on Mrs. Molesworth. It would not hurt her to call on the plutocrat's wife, and she knew it was the course the Judge, if he were living, would approve. Then the Littlefield had ever ventured to fan counter to the approval of Judge Bruce, either living or dead. The matter was settled, and the first ladies of Littlefield prepared to sacrifice to mammon with the feeling of martyrs going to the stake. As Mrs. Molesworth had remarked, money cannot be ignored.

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SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The past week may be likened to the bad quarter of an hour before dinner, the morning before the race, or the evening before the ball. It has been a time of preparation and planning, of scheming and arranging, rather than of action. On Wednesday night the curtain of the Metropolitan Opera House will rise, not only upon the musical but the social season as well. There promises to be a very large attendance in the boxes, and every one is looking forward to the event. Notwithstanding the attractions of the country on Thanksgiving Day, many people will undergo the necessity of arising early on Thursday morning to journey to Tuxedo, Hempstead, and other favorite suburbs rather than to go out the evening before, and thus miss the first night of the opera season. While the Yale-Princeton football game on Thanksgiving afternoon will keep most of the younger element in town, there will be those who, preferring the pleasures of a ride in crowded elevated trains or on top of a coach shivering with cold, of standing or sitting in a dense throng of excited and yelling collegians, chiefly undergraduates and their friends, and of returning home worn out, cold and weary, again to perform the trains, or on coach top long after dark, will go as far as possible to avoid the experience. Upon this older set the pleasure of the day at Tuxedo, Pelham, Hempstead, and Orange will chiefly depend.

If the weather permits there will be meets of the hounds at Great Neck, Meadowbrook, and Orange. At the Country Club there will be a pigeon shoot beginning at 11:30, and there will also be sheets at Staten Island and Tuxedo. The evening will be devoted to that charming form of entertainment known as the family reunion, and the national bird will receive its annual round of veneration.

The season of dinners has begun somewhat earlier than usual, due to the presence of several prominent Europeans whom it was desired to honor. Last week the Prince and Princess Brancoscio, who were at Lenox during the season, were the guests of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and the former has since left this city for Washington bagpipes, and that most delightful of entertainments, a small dinner, where excellence of appointment and of material is more sought after than lavish display or extravagant dishes, is fast passing away. The standard set by New-York dinner-giving millionaires during the past few years, especially in this hamlet, is such that many a society matron, perhaps somewhat foolishly unwilling to keep to old customs and not endeavor to emulate in her table those of larger purses than her own, has said with a sigh, "I must abandon my dinners." This is to be regretted from many reasons, and will largely increase the expenses of many young society men who live at lodgings or at clubs and depend largely upon their dinner invitations of the Winter to reduce their expenses.

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The week brought many weddings, all of which have been duly chronicled and described at length in THE TIMES on the mornings after their occurrence, so that it is unnecessary to do more than allude to them here. The two weddings that attracted the most interest were held the one in town and the other in the country. The first was that of Miss Amy Scott and Effingham Johnson. There was not a large attendance, and only a small reception followed at the Clarendon Hotel. The second wedding was that of Leroy Dresser and Miss Burnham, and took place on Wednesday at Matteawan, near Newburg, N. Y., not in New-Jersey, as many people supposed. There was a special train for the guests up and down, and the whole affair was very well managed.

This week will bring the weddings of William R. Travers and Miss Lillie Harriman and of Elbridge Ford Cowdin and Miss Wynkoop the morrow. Miss Harriman will be married very quietly at her father's house, in West Fifty-seventh-street, and Miss Wynkoop will be married in Grace Church. Reginald Ward of Boston and Miss Edith Newcomb will have a quiet home wedding on Wednesday, followed by a large reception. Miss Newcomb will not have regular bridesmaids, but a maid of honor, Miss Charlotte Zerega, and some dozen young girl friends, among whom are to be Miss Emily Lenthon, Miss Mathilde Reynal, Miss Helen Dinsmore, Miss Mamie Turnure, and Miss Alice Ward will cluster around her during the ceremony.

Early December weddings will include those of Daniel Kingsford and Miss Fannie Bowdoin on Dec. 4, of Alfred Setoe, Jr., and Miss Barboy on Dec. 5, and of Alfred Shattuck and Miss Mamie Strong on Dec. 12. All these will be church weddings, the soldiers' bonds being respectively, Grace, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's. It is understood that Isaac Iselin will be an usher at two of these weddings, and he has grown to be as necessary a feature as an usher at a fashionable wedding as was formerly Lispenard Stewart as the leader of a Delmonico cotillion.

Engagements follow each other in quick succession. The last to be announced are those of Philip Livingston and Miss Juliette Morris, and of Stanley Mortimer and Miss "Tissie" Hall. The engagements are also reported of Cadwalader Washburn and Miss Ingersoll, and of Archibald Gracie and Miss Constance Schaar. Mr. Mortimer is universally congratulated on his engagement, Miss Hall being one of the most popular of young society girls. He has not yet recovered from his recent accident while hunting, and it is said to be doubtful whether he will ever be able to ride again.

* * *

Next week will bring the first teas, those of Mrs. F. H. Betts and Mrs. George Appleton on Nov. 30. Mrs. E. G. Gerry will give a tea on Dec. 3. This week will bring Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan's small dance to-morrow night. Mrs. Appleton will give a small dance for her granddaughter, Miss Carrie Fraser, following her tea on Nov. 30; Mrs. D. J. Stewart a dance on Nov. 29; Mrs. Sands a small dance on Dec. 2, and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan the second of her small dances for Dec. 6. Dec. 7 will also be given by Mrs. Paran Stevens, to introduce her daughter on Dec. 13; by Mrs. Bayard Clarke on Dec. 7; by Mrs. Charles Lanier on Dec. 12, and by Mrs. C. L. Parkins on Dec. 9. No definite announcement is yet made of any private balls at Delmonico's. Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen Mather gave a small cotillion on Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Nina Smith of Boston. Miss Furness is to entertain the Thursday Evening Club at its first meeting of Dec. 5.

A good evidence of the changed conditions of social life in New-York is afforded by the fact that there is a general movement among young married people and young people of means, not wealthy set to form small theatrecums, dining, or dancing organizations. These will to some extent take the place afforded by the old cotillions and simply distribute the element which formerly supported those balls into smaller groups, and the most recent organization of these organizations is the In-and-Out Club, among whose members are Mrs. George Dickinson, Mrs. Franklin Paddock, Mrs. W. B. Lockwood, and Mrs. Isaac Shaldon. The club, with its guests, will either attend a theatre or enjoy a cotillion at the different houses of the members every alternate Friday.

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The European steamers during the week brought home, among others, Senator Evarts and family, Colgate Hoyt and family, Elbridge T. Gerry and family, Mr. and Mrs. Willis James, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gilbert, J. C. Livingstone, the Misses Stokes, Gen. Collins, Robert J. Livingstone, Mrs. E. S. Thayer, and Mr. Du Vivier. Among the few who sailed during the week were Mrs. Frederick de Peyster and Mr. and Mrs. John Warren. Society people are much interested in the westward trip around the world of Miss Elizabeth Bisland, who started last week to surpass the famous record of "Phileas" Fogg. Miss Bisland, who is a New-Orleans girl of excellent social position, and who is exceedingly pretty, has won for herself a wide circle of friends for her plucky work in supporting herself since she came to New-York three years ago. Her charms of manner and person have made her most popular, and although her education and surroundings, which have been those of refinement, if not luxury, have hardly fitted her for so arduous a task as to journey unprotected with the utmost haste around the globe, her friends have every confidence that her perseverance and ambition will carry her safely through.

* * *

The annual number of the *Social Register*, which has just appeared, states that during the year just passed 149 men and 86 women well known in New-York society have died; that there have been 238 marriages within the "four hundred"; 218 arrivals from Europe for a permanent stay here of people who have long resided on the other side, while if Ward McAllister's statement is correct, the climax is reached in the horrible news that 406 people—6 over the famous number—society men and women, have sailed for Europe. What shall we do without use "four hundred," and where did the six extra come from?

* * *

The wedding of Capt. Beaumont of the English Navy and Miss May Perkins, daughter of the late Charles C. Perkins of Boston and Newport, took place at Trinity Church, Boston, at noon on Wednesday last. The wedding was extremely quiet. The couple had been engaged some four or five years. Miss Perkins has been noted as a beauty for some years, and the news of her marriage, following an engagement of so long a period, will be pleasant to her friends. Frederick Clinton Devan of New-York and Miss Sarah Hunt Putnam, daughter of Mr. George F. Putnam of Boston, will be married in that city on Nov. 26.

* * *

The stage that has now been reached in the evolution of society in this country, and which may be called the "professional-beauty" period, being chiefly marked by the publication, it is probable in many cases willingly, of alleged portraits of young society girls and matrons in the daily press, and the exploiting of their charms and the amount of their wealth along with the portraits, has connected with it a feature which did not appear, or at least was not prominent, during the last period in the evolution of English society. This is the establishment, mostly of

ONLY A LITTLE DELAY.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY DENY A RUMOR.

The American Fine Arts Society, incorporated last Spring with the object of providing a building to be used for art educational and art exhibition purposes by the Society of American Artists, the Architectural League, the Art Students' League, the Society of Painters in Pastel, and the New-York Art Guild, has not been progressing very rapidly toward its goal of late, and rumors rose out of the delay to the effect that, on account of the disinfection of one of the five contracting parties, the scheme was likely to fall through.

A careful inquiry yesterday among the gentlemen interested in the society showed, however, that such was not the case, and that the Architectural League (which was named as the dissatisfied society) was as a whole heartily in favor of the plan. One or two of its members have been opposed to the scheme, but the majority of the members are making the younger men of the profession) has not been able to subscribe for the full amount of its proportionate share of the $50,000 capital stock of the new society. Its President, Russell Sturgis, said yesterday afternoon that not all the shares of stock would undoubtedly be taken up soon.

Charles H. Butler, the President of the "Fine Arts," said the scheme was getting along swimmingly and that but 25 of the 500 shares of capital stock remained unsubscribed for. He added that over $60 of the one-hundred-dollar membership fees had been paid in, and that he had taken up and that several wealthy friends of the idea had promised to help it out pecuniarily. He hoped to begin the building early next year or as soon as the negotiations now pending for a site in West Forty-third-street were closed.

MORE TIME ASKED.

SANGER & WELLS, JOBBERS IN COFFEE, TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED.

The

SUCCESS IN SPECULATION

PRACTICAL HINTS ON STOCK EXCHANGE OPERATIONS.

NO ONE GOLDEN RULE FOR SUCCESS—SENSIBLE LEGITIMATE SPECULATION—THINGS TO BE AVOIDED.

I.

Majorities are generally wrong. To the elder Rothschild, in fact to any successful financier, is attributed the commercial rule, "Buy when every one is selling; sell when every one is buying." It is the fundamental principle of scientific commerce. If we could make our opening axiom "majorities are always wrong" the rule might be considered entirely sufficient and without exception. Price in speculative commodities is made up more largely of sentiment than of any other ingredient, and where, as in purely speculative shares or, adopting an accepted misnomer, securities, value is an unknown mystery, sentiment is the sole arbiter of price.

But the variations of price are not so simple that one rule will comprehend them. Were it so, the general impression that speculation is a certain road to ruin would not exist, and few would depart from Wall-street with lachrymose visage and empty pockets.

There is a sure road to success on the Stock Exchange, but it is not an extremely easy one, and not every man is capable of finding or following it. Nor does it consist of watching five hours daily, two on Saturdays, a white tape printed with black characters and flung off a reel.

Scientific speculation, or, more properly, commerce in shares, is precisely like commerce in flour, or in pins and needles, sugar, or silks. It requires the same attention, care, and judgment. Its basis is to buy when prices are cheap, to sell when prices are dear. A further commercial rule is advantageous, that is, to always get full value for your money.

A word as to the morals of speculation. Intelligently pursued it is but a highly developed form of commerce. It requires for success more study, determination, courage, patience, and judgment, and in return its compensation is more liberal than any ordinary commercial occupation. All commercial business that is extensive has become to a considerable extent speculative; trading in shares is but little more so. The accomplished or systematic speculator in shares, while he profits by the weakness, the instability or recklessness of others, is in this only on the same plane with any merchant, and he has besides a useful place in social and financial economy. It is necessary that a reasonable relative value for commodities should exist. When this is disturbed the legitimate speculator acts as a leveler or corrector. Undue inflation or depression of prices is counteracted by his operations. His work may be aptly termed corrective speculation. Such persons benefit themselves by speculation and protect the interests of the community. At times of panic or danger, by his purchases the prices of the sound security and valuable commodity are protected and stabilized.

He is the enemy to the constantly-attempted frauds upon the public, and by his acts and example he aids in pricking or crushing to collapse the gaudy bubbles which the public are constantly blowing in the inexperienced and enthusiastically credulous. When the herd dash up the mountain side and, with eyes fixed on the straw of hope, would heedlessly go over the brink to ruin, he is the shepherd who tries to stay their course. When they turn and stumble downward toward the river of despond, he again appears, steadying and turning them back. Reasonably-steady prices at a normal level are of the highest benefit to the community, and the legitimate speculator is an agency toward securing them.

However we may regret it, speculation will always exist and will always have its mass of victims and its paucity of winners. It has the certainty and fascination of the magnificent game of whist, in which a good player is certain to win, though the chances of cards may defer the result. In speculation the systematic operator is equally even more certain of winning, for when his head is not a sure one he need not play. The poor players, however, will always lose.

The principle "buy cheap and sell dear" being at the root of all successful commerce in which speculation in shares is included, all precepts or guides must be directed to revealing what must be avoided and what observed in attempting to follow it.

The first and most important essential for success is amply sufficient capital for the ventures to be undertaken. Without this failure and loss are certain. The want of sufficient capital backed by a reserve fund tends to destroy that equanimity and calm which is necessary to the speculator. It subjects him to enormous risk from accidents or minor fluctuations, even though his general plan of campaign may be correct. It deprives him of his broker's best attention, making that essential coadjutor nervous, timid, and suspicious rather than sympathetic and confident. It places the odds against the operator's success as so high a rate that for him to win would be almost miraculous. A capital to be sufficient should always include in addition to the funds deposited with one's broker on any venture or series of ventures a liberal reserve of cash or instantly-convertible securities outside of the broker's hands. Whatever might occur to one's account, this reserve can be used to rebuild it or retake a position lost. It is a source of confidence to the operator and is particularly necessary to one who is likely to be influenced to overtrade or trade too frequently by his broker. In commerce applied to shares business cannot be too much extended in proportion to capital without disaster. Much of the loss in speculation results from overlooking this principle.

Next to adjusting operations to capital, the speculator should consider the choice of markets. In any article the most favorable market for the speculator is that in which the article receives most attention and is most traded in. Where the largest number concentrate to trade the speculator finds his best opportunities. Ease in borrowing stocks or money is, however, to be considered, and on occasions the advantage of a clearing-house system is to be taken. For the speculator the facilities for selling short by borrowing and delivering stocks sold in excess of the operator's holdings offered by modern exchanges are to be counted among the happiest improvements of modern civilization.

Further, to be successful, speculation must be made to a considerable extent an occupation. No haphazard ventures must be taken, and no element of doubt or danger be left unconsidered. The markets are to be used with intelligence, information, care, and prudence. The error of the elements tending to activity and prosperity or to depression and decay should receive the operator's chief attention and should be made unsubsidiary to no other pursuit. All the care a merchant gives to the abundance or scarcity of the supply from which he must procure his stores and to the nature and extent of the demand which he relies upon to dispose of them must be given to the circumstances operating upon the markets for shares or commodities in which the operator is a dealer. To the dabbler, the trader for a turn, the man who takes a flier, the peripatetic speculator, lose is a certainty. These merely help to enrich the legitimate speculator. The markets are for skilful merchandising and approached in a business-like way are as dangerous, indeed more so, than faro or the race course.

There are some character requisites of the successful operator. He must be independent in thought, intelligent, observant, cautious in preparation and bold in action, determined, and patient. In entering the arena of his operations attention should be given to a number of matters to be avoided.

The eyes of the operator should not be directed to the fluctuations of or tendency of prices of to-day. His eyes should be directed ahead into futurity. Whether he can gain a half dollar to-day or to-morrow is insignificant; his mind must be fixed upon a goal a week, a month, sometimes even a year ahead, which will bring him profits of from ten to fifty or one hundred dollars per share. To illustrate: A trader of some years ago sold 1,000 shares of New-Jersey Central at about $107 per share to make $100,000. He covered the shares at a price near $7 per share, making the profit intended, and there were buyers at from $97 to $12 per share who build the stock now when it is selling at over $120 per share. When a valuable stock or commodity is bought excessively cheap it should not be lightly or thoughtlessly sold. Nor when a sale is made at an excessively high price should the order be one to be executed too soon or too close to the selling price. Great extremes are the golden opportunities of the speculator, and out of them he should get their full value.

One of the most important things to be avoided is the tape. The legitimate speculator never hangs around the tape. For this he has several reasons. One is that continuous watching of quotations induces hasty action and overtrading. It is impossible for an active temperament to attentively watch changes of price without doing something, and the something done is generally badly done, a mistake. It is usually a result of a sudden thought or impulse and for a particular object which may be entirely at variance with a preconceived and logical campaign, and at times two original plans, though certainly successful, may thus be entirely destroyed.

Further, the legitimate speculator knows that if hammered the practice of looking frequently at the tape for information, or rather inspiration, will grow into a habit, almost a disease. When acquired it is an enervating, dwarfing, degrading passion. The habit in its worst stage is often with grim humor called "tickeroris"; and when a speculator interested in the market becomes its victim he is in the coils of a position as completely his master as opium is of the opium eater. Daily he stands with eyes fixed on the indicator tape, guessing, watching, alternately excited, and dashful. He departs from it worn and exhausted, often irritable at sellers, eager only for the return of his tape excitement in the morning. With

WHAT RAILROADS PAY FOR

LOSS OF LIVES AND LOSS OF FREIGHT.

INJURED MEN ALSO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION—THE VAST BUSINESS OF ADJUSTMENT CLAIMS.

Three years ago such a thing as a systematic claims department was unheard of in the general offices of railroads. During these years, under the impetus of the New-York Central Railway's department, the face of the mooe has changed. There are two distinct classes of claims to which a railway is subject. One has reference to the loss of human life and the other to the loss of freight. Each is a gigantic affair, as may well be surmised when it is taken into consideration that in 1888 there were 229 persons killed and 637 injured on the New-York Central Railway, and that more than 100,000 claims, complaints, and discrepancies were filed in reference to losses of freight.

The losses of life and injuries are naturally under the charge of the legal department of a road and much data cannot be secured on the subject. As soon as an accident occurs, the attorneys hasten to the ground and settle, if possible, for the injuries and losses of life before the claimants secure legal advice. A second thought will convince one that this course is pursued not so much because the injured person might get more damages by process of law, as the courts have set precedents as to the value of each possible accident, but because expense is saved as well as time by keeping the injured person out of court. The railway attorney makes it his first duty to suggest to an injured man or a relative or to the dead that the expense of attorneys' fees and the delay of the law are considerable and that cash in hand is a consideration. There is usually only one result. The defendants accept immediate settlements.

Since Chauncey M. Depew took the helm of the New-York Central it has been the order of the day that employes who are injured shall have immediate consideration, and that their families shall be cared for. It is pretty well understood that between an injured employe, whose family is in need, and a rich passenger, the employe gets first care after an accident. Cornelius Vanderbilt is as much of a stickler on this point as Mr. Depew. These facts should be stated in justice to a great corporation, else the table of deaths and accidents caused by the Central would see an unnecessarily harsh.

Of the 229 persons killed by the New-York Central in 1888, 18 fell from the cars, engines, or platforms; 28 were killed by jumping on or off of trains in motion, or in passing between cars; 98 met their deaths by walking, lying, sitting, or being on the track; 11 died while coupling, switching, or in examining cars; 12 were killed by collisions or derelictions; 5 struck switches, bridges, or tunnels; 25 attempted to cross tracks in front of engines or cars; 27 were found dead on tracks and cars, and 5 came to death through unnamed causes. Of these 229 killed, only 12 were passengers. Of the 12, 4 were found dead in the cars, 2 fell from the cars, and 5 attempted to jump off or on trains in motion. Sixty-seven were employes and the remaining 150 were not passengers or employes.

Of the 637 injured, 54 fell from trains; 92 jumped off or on; 58 walked, lay, or sat on the track; 211 were coupling, switching, or examining cars; 33 were in collisions or derailments; 22 struck tunnels, bridges, or switches; 34 were crossing tracks in front of trains, and 6 were injured by putting parts of their persons out of windows or by stones being thrown into windows. Only 40 were passengers; 468 were employes and 129 belonged to neither class.

The figures differ in regular lines of business, but the amounts which the heirs of the killed, and the injured can recover. However this may be, the courts have set precedents of amounts which can be recovered in all States, and this fact greatly simplifies matters. It seems, however, a travesty on justice, that where $20,000 has been awarded for the loss of a leg, $5,000 is considered equivalent for the loss of a life. In this State, $5,000 can be recovered for the loss of life without recourse to the courts, $2,500 for the loss of an arm or leg.

Of course the largest class of claims and the most annoying to which a railway is subjected is for lost freight. The claims department of the New-York Central occupies the entire tower at the north of the Grand Central Station. This department in its organization, by whom made it the systematic thing that it is. Mr. Calkins is still a young man, but possesses a thorough training in many departments of the railway business and is civil engineering. He began his railway career as an agent at Suspension Bridge, where he was in the best position in the United States to learn of the extent of the annoyance resulting from lost, strayed, or stolen freight. He drifted from one important station to another until he had on his hands a small army of claims for adjustment in the offices. The lease of the West Shore by the New-York Central naturally consolidated many similar departments of all leased lines of the Central. The claims department was removed to the tower, and has grown so large that a new set of rooms will doubtless soon have to be provided for it.

Mr. Calkins, on taking charge, found 27,000 claims to be adjusted and no systematic plan to operate upon. The first thing he did was to prepare a circular for distribution among all the shippers and agents of the road, in which lines by which the full history of lost freight should be made out and sent to headquarters before a claim was filed, so that when the claimant appeared his case was ready for adjustment. The circular also explained any damage done to freight, so that the department is ahead of the claimant with complete information in any case before the claimant appears. The department has also informed itself with regard to the value of the article lost or damaged, and is prepared to check any misstatements on the part of the owner.

By the end of September, 1888, Mr. Calkins had disposed of more than 17,000 claims. He then had on hand 10,300, and 13,349 have since been presented, making 23,729 claims. Of these 20,323 had been disposed of on the first day of this month. He has now about 4,000 claims on hand, all of which shows the celerity with which he organized a large clerical department, secured full information on thousands of claims concerning which there was little or no knowledge in the tower when he accepted it, and formulated a systematic plan by which cases could be disposed of before the claimant arrived. It will be seen that this department is destined to become one of the most important of railway methods, as it concerns the entire business public and all who use the freight trains.

In an interview yesterday Mr. Calkins said: "There are four classes of freight claims, as follows: Overcharges in rates, comprising cases in which receivers of freight have been charged in excess of the contract or tariff rates; overcharges in weight, where transporting roads have based their charges on an excess of the actual weight; damage to property while in transit, and loss of freight or failure of shipment, but undelivered to consignees." After a technical description of how these claims come to have an existence, Mr. Calkins continued: "Upon receipt of a claim it is recorded in a claim register, then its receipt is acknowledged to the claimant, who is, of course, informed that it will have our earliest possible attention. Claimants do not always realize that evidence of a road's liability must first be established before settlement of a claim can be effected. We expect and demand in this department that disbursements immediately after the statement of their loss has been presented, and not infrequently before we have proof that the alleged shipment was actually made; consequently, claim departments are regarded by the public much the same light as our national Pension Department, although of not with quite so much solemnity and profuse affidavit. Claimants who are impatient for settlement are informed that our offices are always open to receive money, but the officers who adjust overcharges and audit claims for goods which have been crushed by the iron wheels of a great monopoly go away to Europe and remain so long that they have to be naturalized when they get back."

As an amusing incident, the claim agent related that several years ago a claim for damage by water to car of flour in sacks was referred to a young man to investigate. The flour had been loaded in a refrigerator car containing stationary ice boxes at each end, but the young man, not being familiar with the construction of such cars, supposed that the purpose of the boxes was to keep the flour cool. The boxes were loaded for shipment, and not unlike those he had seen at home. He accordingly addressed the agent who had loaded the flour as follows: "Why did you load these ice boxes on top of this flour? They should have been forward in the forward car." This greatly amused the agent, and his humorous reply has been placed among the archives of the department for the use of some future historian.

"I recall," said Mr. Calkins, "one instance of a claim for the alleged value of a box containing personal effects, shipped from some point in Canada, but which was lost on our road. A bill for $150, supported by affidavit, was presented for payment. On making inquiries of the Custom House on the frontier it was ascertained that the claimant's estimate of the valuation as being less than $25. He was promptly reminded of the penalty provided by our Government under the regulations for the undervaluation of imports, and informed that, while we were prepared to recompense him for his loss, we should in so doing feel it our duty to report the case to the Government. We never learned what the real value of the goods was, but inferred from the fact that we never heard from him again that he did not feel his loss so keenly after receiving our letter."

It evidently takes some time for a claimant to receive his award. When the investigation is completed and the claim found to be a proper one for payment a voucher in favor of the claimant is prepared, together with requisitions bearing on its face a brief synopsis of the claim. It is then passed to the auditor, who certifies to the calculations; then to the general freight agent, who certifies to the principle of the claim; to the general traffic manager, who approves of the claim, and then to the Auditing Committee, after the approval of which the Treasurer makes out a check and the claimant departs.

MISTAKES IN THE PAVING WORK ALMOST STOP BUSINESS.

The merchants of Cedar-street east of Nassau-street are unanimously of the opinion that the Senate investigating committee, which came here ten days ago to examine the condition of the wards beyond the Harlem River, might have been just as thoroughly disgusted, with much less trouble, if they had inspected Cedar-street instead of Tremont and Fordham. For nearly a month their street has been closed to traffic and almost closed to pedestrians. Trucks and wagons of all kinds have been shut out completely from Nassau-street to Gold-street. As most of the buildings in those two blocks are occupied by wholesale dealers whose business requires much heavy trucking every day, a serious embargo has been laid upon trade. Moreover, the sidewalks present such a forbidding aspect, with granite blocks piled waist high from the curb almost to the porch line, as to drive away all foot travelers.

Several of the merchants have developed a humorous side to the situation by sticking up such signs as "This street will be opened for the World's Fair in 1892," and "This street is closed forever, by order of the contractor"; but, in view of the continued interference with business, the matter is rather serious.

The street has been torn up and officially closed to travel long enough to have paved it several times over. Yet not a single new paving block is laid in place. It appears, too, that there has been a plain disregard of the specifications under which the work was ordered. A certain size of granite block was called for in the specifications, and it was required that the new blocks should be at hand ready for laying before the old pavement was torn up. When the new blocks arrived they were found to be larger than the specified size, but those doing the work went ahead, tore up the old pavement, and have been using the roadbed as a granite yard to shape the new blocks. The specifications also called for a foundation of concrete for the new granite blocks. So much time was spent in getting the blocks ready that the concrete has been laid only part way between Nassau and William streets and not at all east of William-street. Meanwhile the rains have worked their havoc in the neglected section.

The authorities plead in excuse for the delays that, although the granite blocks were known to be of improper size when they arrived, they could not be kept at the delivery docks, and there was no place where they could be culled and shaped except in Cedar-street.

Of course, the facts have been known at the Department of Public Works. At the same time the merchants affected do not believe that Commissioner Gilroy can have been cognizant of the damage this does to their interests, not merely in current, but in prospective losses, and will present the matter to him.

THE DUCK-SHOOTING SEASON.

SCARCITY OF THE CANVAS-BACKS AND FEARS OF THEIR EXTINCTION.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—So far the duck-shooting season along the head of the Chesapeake Bay has been a failure. The ducks, especially the canvas-backs, are unprecedentedly scarce. Havre de Grace, the town on the Susquehanna which Lafayette named, generally gets its chief sodree of revenue from the ducks. This year it has made no money at all. Many of the professional gunners have tied up their yachts and found other employment. It is the opinion of experts that the great floods of last Spring covered the flats with sand and débris and thus killed the growth of water celery on which the ducks feed and from which the canvas-backs and most of their delicate flavor comes.

There is another reason. Each year the ducks have been slain almost to extinction. Clubs owe every available point around the shoaling shores of the Gunpowder, Bush, Middle, and Back Rivers. On the Susquehanna are special yachts for duck shooting, owned by rich men of New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. All in all, over $1,000,000 is invested in the sport. There are hundreds of sink boxes and sneak boats, equipped with from 400 to 700 decoy ducks. The largest of the clubs is one of the most exclusive organizations in the country. It was organized by tee New-Yorkers, five Philadelphians, and five Baltimoreans, each of whom took a share at $2,000 each. The last sale of one of these shares was for $7,000.

The canvas-back comes all the way from British Germany to Cuba, Chesapeake to spend the Winter, but it is anything but a healthy resort for him. Very few, if any, ever reach their birthplace again. Years ago they came in myriads. The flats were covered with them. They were killed by hundreds by mounted guns worked by slaves hired for the purpose, and so plentiful were they that in some of the old contracts it was specified that these slaves should not be fed more than twice a week on canvas-back ducks.

The annihilation is, hunting at night with big guns—has been broken up, but the general shooting has gone on with an industry that has had a telling effect. The best course now seems to be to forbid shooting for a season or two, so as to allow the ducks to recuperate. This is advised by good judges, but its success is problematical, since the professional gunners want all they can get, and they control votes that the politicians desire.

The fate of a law to close the season for one or two years will consequently be a matter of great doubt in the Legislature which meets on the 1st of January. Like something in dogs, however, the greatest ducking territory in the country will soon be worthless for sport.

LAST WEEK OF THE FAIR.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL SEASON AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

With the closing of the American Institute exhibition on Saturday evening next one of the most successful fairs of recent years will be ended. The building in Third-avenue, in which, for at least two years more, the institute will hold its annual exhibition, is too small to accommodate those who seek space and are willing to spend money freely. Special features are notable at each exhibition.

The fact that in the system of electric lighting in the city there is a light to every hundred feet of streets in many places is worth considering when one sees the display in the institute building. In the main hall alone there are forty-eight arc and nearly six hundred incandescent lights, making an average of one light to every sixteen feet of space. This, to many people, is a curiosity.

The machinery is a department in itself, and mechanical engineers are fond in their praise of the many-side of this year's showing. The house-hold department, so much of it is ornamental and useful, has the advantage to exhibitor and visitor is manifest, and in the larger exhibits, from furniture to wagons, from wagons to naphtha launches, from fine work, especially interesting to ladies, to the various food products, which are exhibited and practically and freely distributed to all interested visitors, there is a small world of industry and accomplishment.

The admission fee of 25 cents is a reduction made last year and continued this season. As a family resort the fair is popular, and the difference between a half dollar and a quarter is a financial consideration when everybody wants to go and the persuasive eloquence of the youngsters is exercised on the elder people of the family. The morning and afternoon attendance of ladies and children has been very large.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—The United States Senatorship contest is going on quietly here and it is as much a matter of doubt as ever. Senator Ephraim King Wilson desires a re-election. Gov. Elihu E. Jackson, Lawyer John Browe, and Lawyer Henry Page each would like the prize. State Senator Lloyd of Talbot is a new man mentioned, but his strength has yet to be developed.

Of the lot Mr. Page is probably the ablest, but he is handicapped by being a young man and living in a county that went Republican Nov. 5. Senator Wilson has made a good clean record and he is one of the best-trusted men in the state, but he is too honest to be a practical politician, and as a consequence his canvass has no ingenious management.

Until last week it looked as if Gov. Jackson would carry off the prize, but his election would provoke to further opposition the large discontent among the Democrats of the State, and it is said that Senator Gorman has changed his mind and asked Mr. Jackson not to enter the contest. The ground of his request is said to be that he is tired of being abused in Maryland and that the party needs all the harmony that it can get. Gov. Jackson, while a clean man in his business and personal relations, is not a good stump speaker, and his health is very bad. He is the only millionaire among the men referred to. The law compels the Senator to be selected from the Eastern Shore.

CHOOSING ITS OFFICERS.

The election of Trustees and officers of the New-York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital for 1890 has resulted as follows: Trustees—Howard Potter, David Dows, Henry L. Slote, Temple Prime, James K. Gracie, James T. Leavitt, J. Frederic Kernochan, Buchanan Winthrop, Newton M. Shaffer, Oscar Egerton Schmidt, Henry A. James, Charles De Rham, Jr., F. H. Weeks, Ralph N. Ellis, John H. Latham, Hollin H. Lynde, and William C. Edgerton.

The officers chosen were: President—Howard Potter; Vice President—Oscar E. Schmidt; Secretary—Temple Prime; Treasurer—James K. Gracie. The affairs of the well-known institution were reported in excellent condition.

MORE ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE MEN.

NECESSITY OF TRAINED PILOTS—ADMIRAL WALKER'S DESIRE TO REMAIN IN THIS COUNTRY.

The departure of the squadron of evolution for European waters has made the past week one of unusual interest in naval circles. The fleet took out over 1,000 men, all told, a small number in comparison with the crews of some of the old-time squadrons, but in the present instance fully large enough to work the batteries and machinery. Except in the case of the flagship Chicago it is doubtful if any of the crews in the fleet would be much augmented in the event of actual war. The custom has generally been in the case of the wooden ships to give only half crews in time of peace, doubling the number in time of war. Such vessels as the Tennessee, for instance, carry 400 men ordinarily, but for active service this number would be increased to full 700. So also in the case of the third-class corvettes. In time of peace they carry 175 men, but during the war the crews were increased to 275 or 300 men.

But the vessels now appearing in the navy do not allow of such changes. A certain number of men is required to handle the vessel and her batteries, and the quarters are so limited that more cannot be comfortably accommodated. The old wooden ships were so roomy that two or three hundred men aboard were hardly noticeable. This is not the case with the new ships. The Boston and Atlanta and Yorktown appear crowded as it is, and it looks as if the Chicago were the only vessel in the fleet that will admit an increase in her crew.

Under such conditions it is hard to see how prize crews can be spared from the Boston, Atlanta, and Yorktown in time of war. To take away from these ships will be to strip them of their actually necessary gun crews. The question resolves itself into one of "quarters." More space for the men must be provided. The matter will have to be arranged somehow, even if the cabin space has to be narrowed. Such cruiser types as the Boston and Yorktown cannot be truly effective under their present accommodations for the crews. It is not sufficient that men can swing hammocks in passage ways and in nooks over machinery here and there. Some regard must be had to their comfort and health. Extend the topgallant forecastles aft if necessary. More aft, also, as much of the machinery as possible and so doing, if necessary, cut down the space of the officers' quarters. There is no denying the fact that the vessels of war of the United States are fitted up with more regard to space, luxury, and elegance than is consistent with use of the modern warships afloat. But in giving the officers roomy quarters the machinery has been pushed forward and the space allowed the men encroached upon. In consequence the anomaly may be presented of commerce-destroying ships ornamented against merchant vessels being captures, het finding themselves unable to send prize crews into port with these captures because men cannot be spared.

The work of reconstruction of the navy shows for itself. Nothing in the way of energy, perseverance, and money has been spared to make the new ships in point of speed and battery equipments powerful. Designed, as the majority of the ships have been, by navy officers, the quarters aft are in every way inviting. Speed, guns, and good quarters aft have marked the rebuilding of the navy. But as to the personnel what has been done? It is learned that the new drill regulations are forthcoming. It is high time the navy possessed them, provided they are compatible with modern requirements. The increase in the number of officers in the personnel seems to have been wholly forgotten. Men appear to be shipped regardless of their fighting qualities. If men were sailors the recruiting officers have thought it sufficient. Many a seaman ought to keep a commission who cannot with Washington. There is the head of the Bureau of Navigation held for years by Admiral Walker with the rank of Commodore. It is a desirable position and just what Admiral Walker most desires. It had to be relinquished, though, for that inevitable term of sea duty, notwithstanding Admiral Walker has crowded to him some eight years of shore duty. Rear Admiral Ghserardi, however, is now in command of the North Atlantic squadron and he refuses to exchange for the European station. He is determined to hold to his present command despite Admiral Walker, and being well up in the list of Rear Admirals, while Admiral Walker is only a Rear Admiral by brevet, it looks as if the North Atlantic squadron will retain its present chief at its head. As a result Admiral Walker will, in all probability, remain in this country. People who live below Fifty-ninth-street, as a rule, have no idea of the marvelous growth of New-York above One Hundredth-street on both sides of the island.

"And the city will continue to expand and grow up town at a greater pace than it has during the last decade. Streets that two years ago had no existence except on paper—their sites being taken up with truck farms, rocks, or barren wastes—are now built up and teeming with life. The one question that is a burden to people who live up town is that of transportation. And what concerns them ought to concern every man who has the best interests of the city and its future greatness at heart. I firmly believe that had New-York City had a perfect transportation system ten years ago, to-day she would be the greatest metropolis in the world, larger in population and greater in wealth and resources than London and Paris, and I am firmly believe that the want of that system will retard the city's natural growth.

"Of course, we are spreading in every direction. Our overflow runs over the East River to Brooklyn and Long Island and over the Norte River to Jersey City, Hoocken, Newark, Paterson, and the scores of driving Jersey towns within an hour of the City Hall that owe their prosperity and greatness of New-York more to no reason, however, why we should not hold on Manhattan Island every New-York business man who now is driven over to Jersey because he is unable to obtain proper transportation between his office and his home in New-York.

"Do you look for the same factious opposition in the next Legislature as you encountered in the last?"

"That is hardly a fair question," returned the Mayor, "and I cannot answer it. I hope, however, that the Senate, composed of young men and of politics, will see the necessity of doing something for New-York City. Personally, I have no feeling in the matter. I have no choice for any particular system of rapid transit. What I do want the city to have is rapid transit. I don't care a rap as to the form or who carries out the plan, as long as the city derives the benefit and receives proper compensation in return for the franchise."

"Is the bill already drawn?"

"Oh, yes. We shall hand in last year's bill practically unchanged the first day of the session."

"Will you have anything to say in your annual message on the subject?"

"Why, yes. It is one of the vital subjects of the day for New-York. Of course, my position is unchanged, and my views will not be modified from those expressed last year. The World's Fair is now but two years off. Every indication points to the fact that New-York will be selected as the place for holding it. Every one who has read the papers is aware of the opposition that was created against New-York by New-Yorkers when the subject was first agitated, on the ground that we had no rapid transit."

THE "SOCIAL REGISTER."

The *Social Register* for the current quarter appears in the new and attractive form of a handsomely-bound octavo volume. It contains the names, residences, and club addresses of men prominent in business and social circles; the maiden names of married women; the dates of recent prominent arrivals from Europe; the dates and places of recent marriages among society people, and other useful information. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and, as an example of the form in which the other information is conveyed, take the following:

"Cleveland, Hon. and Mrs. Grover, (Frances Folsom.) M., Rf., 816 Mad. av."

Mrs. Cleveland's maiden name is given in parentheses, and the abbreviations M., Rf., signify that Mr. Cleveland is a member of the Manhattan and Reform Clubs. The work is published by the *Social Register* association of 35 Liberty-street. Agencies are established in Boston and Philadelphia as well as this city. The price of the quarterly issues is $2 50, yearly subscription, $5, or for the three offices, $10.

THE CHIPPEWA COMMISSION.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 23.—The work of the Chippewa Indian Commissioners is practically finished, and it has been entirely successful, the signatures of every tribe on all the reservations in Minnesota having been secured to the provisions of the Nelson bill. This secures the opening of about 4,000,000 acres of land in Northern Minnesota to settlement. The Fond du Lac reservation is almost entirely pine land, and contains a large amount of the best pine in this section.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 23, via Galveston.—Officials of the Central Railroad say that Cardinal Gibbons will be tendered a special vestibule train to come to Archbishop Labastidas's golden wedding with the Church.

The Anglo-American newspaper project has fallen through.

The railroad connecting this city with the outlying Summer resorts will be finished Jan 1.

CLEARY'S CASE TO BE PUSHED.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 23.—Ira Shafer of New York is in this city to-day, and on Monday next will appear at Circuit in a motion to compel the people to proceed with their case against Alderman Thomas Cleary of New-York, indicted for bribery, or to allow the defendant to be discharged.

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Bonnets, Turbans, Toques, and Round Hats.

Also

Many handsome designs in Theatre, Street, and Mourning Hats and Bonnets,

And

The balance of their English Club Hats at

$3.50 each

NO DELAY FOR THE MAYOR

HIS RAPID TRANSIT BILL WILL BE PRESSED.

IT WILL BE INTRODUCED AT ALBANY ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE SESSION—SUBSTANTIALLY THE OLD BILL.

Mayor Grant's Rapid-Transit bill will be introduced into the next Legislature on the first day of the session. The bill will be practically the same as that of last year, which was defeated by the Republicans under the dictation of Mr. Thomas C. Platt.

It is not so much antagonism to rapid transit that controlled Mr. Platt as politics—a determination not to allow Tammany Hall to have the credit of passing a Rapid-Transit bill and a fear that Tammany might obtain the charter to carry the scheme through, even though it was put up at public auction and sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Platt looked upon Tammany's possession of the rapid-transit scheme as a new political machine—an annex, as it were, to the old organization, and one that could be used with overpowering effect against the Republicans in the Gubernatorial contest of 1891 and the Presidential fight of 1892, for it was generally regarded that two or three years at least would be consumed in perfecting the plan.

Mayor Grant talked freely on the subject of rapid transit to a TIMES reporter yesterday.

"Every day," said he, "the inadequacy of our present system of transportation becomes all the more painfully and uncomfortably apparent. The system was well enough ten years ago. The city had not outgrown it. People who live below Fifty-ninth-street, as a rule, have no idea of the marvelous growth of New-York above One Hundredth-street on both sides of the island.

"And the city will continue to expand and grow up town at a greater pace than it has during the last decade. Streets that two years ago had no existence except on paper—their sites being taken up with truck farms, rocks, or barren wastes—are now built up and teeming with life. The one question that is a burden to people who live up town is that of transportation. And what concerns them ought to concern every man who has the best interests of the city and its future greatness at heart. I firmly believe that had New-York City had a perfect transportation system ten years ago, to-day she would be the greatest metropolis in the world, larger in population and greater in wealth and resources than London and Paris, and I am firmly believe that the want of that system will retard the city's natural growth.

"Of course, we are spreading in every direction. Our overflow runs over the East River to Brooklyn and Long Island and over the Norte River to Jersey City, Hoocken, Newark, Paterson, and the scores of driving Jersey towns within an hour of the City Hall that owe their prosperity and greatness of New-York more to no reason, however, why we should not hold on Manhattan Island every New-York business man who now is driven over to Jersey because he is unable to obtain proper transportation between his office and his home in New-York.

"Do you look for the same factious opposition in the next Legislature as you encountered in the last?"

"That is hardly a fair question," returned the Mayor, "and I cannot answer it. I hope, however, that the Senate, composed of young men and of politics, will see the necessity of doing something for New-York City. Personally, I have no feeling in the matter. I have no choice for any particular system of rapid transit. What I do want the city to have is rapid transit. I don't care a rap as to the form or who carries out the plan, as long as the city derives the benefit and receives proper compensation in return for the franchise."

"Is the bill already drawn?"

"Oh, yes. We shall hand in last year's bill practically unchanged the first day of the session."

"Will you have anything to say in your annual message on the subject?"

"Why, yes. It is one of the vital subjects of the day for New-York. Of course, my position is unchanged, and my views will not be modified from those expressed last year. The World's Fair is now but two years off. Every indication points to the fact that New-York will be selected as the place for holding it. Every one who has read the papers is aware of the opposition that was created against New-York by New-Yorkers when the subject was first agitated, on the ground that we had no rapid transit."

THE "SOCIAL REGISTER."

The *Social Register* for the current quarter appears in the new and attractive form of a handsomely-bound octavo volume. It contains the names, residences, and club addresses of men prominent in business and social circles; the maiden names of married women; the dates of recent prominent arrivals from Europe; the dates and places of recent marriages among society people, and other useful information. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and, as an example of the form in which the other information is conveyed, take the following:

"Cleveland, Hon. and Mrs. Grover, (Frances Folsom.) M., Rf., 816 Mad. av."

Mrs. Cleveland's maiden name is given in parentheses, and the abbreviations M., Rf., signify that Mr. Cleveland is a member of the Manhattan and Reform Clubs. The work is published by the *Social Register* association of 35 Liberty-street. Agencies are established in Boston and Philadelphia as well as this city. The price of the quarterly issues is $2 50, yearly subscription, $5, or for the three offices, $10.

THE CHIPPEWA COMMISSION.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 23.—The work of the Chippewa Indian Commissioners is practically finished, and it has been entirely successful, the signatures of every tribe on all the reservations in Minnesota having been secured to the provisions of the Nelson bill. This secures the opening of about 4,000,000 acres of land in Northern Minnesota to settlement. The Fond du Lac reservation is almost entirely pine land, and contains a large amount of the best pine in this section.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 23, via Galveston.—Officials of the Central Railroad say that Cardinal Gibbons will be tendered a special vestibule train to come to Archbishop Labastidas's golden wedding with the Church.

The Anglo-American newspaper project has fallen through.

The railroad connecting this city with the outlying Summer resorts will be finished Jan 1.

CLEARY'S CASE TO BE PUSHED.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 23.—Ira Shafer of New York is in this city to-day, and on Monday next will appear at Circuit in a motion to compel the people to proceed with their case against Alderman Thomas Cleary of New-York, indicted for bribery, or to allow the defendant to be discharged.

gained of the importance attached by commercial interests to the pilots understanding positively the run and trend of tides and currents at all points of their stations. It is not local pilots alone that will suffice. The material needed should be drawn from the coast pilots, men who have papers permitting them to take vessels into any port on the Atlantic coast. To obtain papers of this nature means the spending of years in active pilot work.

Just what the present Secretary of the Navy intends to do on this pilot question is not known. He will, of course, be influenced by his bureau chiefs, so that ecless the latter bring the matter to his attention the people at large will know who to question if the efficiency of the navy is found to be curtailed by the bad piloting and possible destruction of some of the new ships.

* *

There appears to be little doubt that Admiral Walker at least will return home next year, and the knowing ones say that the Chicago may be expected to put in an appearance during the early Summer. However true this may be it is well known that Admiral Walker has a home on the North Atlantic squadron. Europe, it is said, has no charms for the commander of the squadron of evolution. Admiral Walker wishes to be near home, at least near enough to keep a close watch on his interests with Washington. There is the head of the Bureau of Navigation held for years by Admiral Walker with the rank of Commodore. It is a desirable position and just what Admiral Walker most desires. It had to be relinquished, though, for that inevitable term of sea duty, notwithstanding Admiral Walker has crowded to him some eight years of shore duty. Rear Admiral Ghserardi, however, is now in command of the North Atlantic squadron and he refuses to exchange for the European station. He is determined to hold to his present command despite Admiral Walker, and being well up in the list of Rear Admirals, while Admiral Walker is only a Rear Admiral by brevet, it looks as if the North Atlantic squadron will retain its present chief at its head. As a result Admiral Walker will, in all probability, remain in this country. People who live below Fifty-ninth-street, as a rule, have no idea of the marvelous growth of New-York above One Hundredth-street on both sides of the island.

"And the city will continue to expand and grow up town at a greater pace than it has during the last decade. Streets that two years ago had no existence except on paper—their sites being taken up with truck farms, rocks, or barren wastes—are now built up and teeming with life. The one question that is a burden to people who live up town is that of transportation. And what concerns them ought to concern every man who has the best interests of the city and its future greatness at heart. I firmly believe that had New-York City had a per

IT IS ALMOST COMPLETED

THE GUARANTEE FUND IS BOOMING NOW.

OVER $150,000 SUBSCRIBED YESTERDAY, MAKING A TOTAL THUS FAR RECEIVED OF $4,213,357.

The World's Fair guarantee fund took another step in advance toward the five-million-dollar limit yesterday, for the amount officially acknowledged by the Finance Committee was very nearly $60,000, making a total of $4,117,692. But the official total of the Finance Committee was by no means the aggregate amount received yesterday. There were several large subscriptions received through the Mayor's office, amounting to $95,665, which, with the official total of the Finance Committee, shows that the subscriptions amount to a grand total of $4,213,357.

The subscriptions made directly to the Finance Committee are below:

By R. L. Merrifield:		By the Hardware Board of Trade:	
P. W. Engs & Son	$500	Tower & Lyon	$250
By Chas. J. Gillis:		Chas. Parker Co.	2,000
John Neals Sons.	200	Topping & Fox	100
C. A. Slack	100	By the New-York *Herald*:	
By the N. Y. *Sun*:		Herman Levy	100
A. C. Rogers	200	B. G. Hughes	1,000
Mrs. A. C. Rogers	200	Various subscribers	55
F. A. Nickel	100	By the Real Estate Exchange:	
Chas. A. Berton	100	Nathan Wise	1,000
Frank Hartling	100	M. St Isbard	500
Various subscribers	500	Margaret Campbell	500
By the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*:		John J. Bnrchell	500
James Van Dyk	100	Burnnell & Hoagland	500
By Hill Brothers:		Ferd. Knrzman	900
F. Hersig & Co	500	F. E. & R. G. Ellsbamns	30
By H. Goldberg & Mrs. P. H. Peterson	100	James D. Lynch	1,000
Angust Weber	100	John P. Bran	250
George Ranges	100	By H. S. Mendelson:	
H. Sonhomacher	100	Lester Cohn	100
John Ayers	100	James Klein	100
Various subscribers	75	Frank & Co	250
By Edw. P. Hatch:		Lowenberg & Brnenn	100
Lord & Taylor	10,000	Loeb & Waldheimer	150
From the Mayor's office, as acknowledged in to-day's papers.	9,710	David Brothers	200
By the Goraam M'f'g Co.:		Lindo Brothers	500
Employes of the Gorham M'f'g Co., N. Y. office	3,000	By E. M. Crawford:	
Keep M'f'g Co	500	Sanches & Haya	100
By C. E. Bigelow:		Rodriguez & Garcia	500
Hanan & Son	2,500	Martin & Broadhurst	100
Wallace - Elliott & Co	2,500	W. Eggert & bro.	250
Hnson, River Boot and Shoe Company	1,000	D. Levy & Son	250
Chas. E. Bigelow	1,000	R. Manne & Bro.	100
A. J. Cammeyer	1,000	E. Conciero Bro. & Co	500
Morse & Rogers	1,000	By W. G. Berlin	5
Nat. Fisher & Co	1,000	J. Y. Johnson	100
A. J. Bates & Co	1,000	By W. Steinway:	
L. & C. Wise	1,000	Bear Bros. & Co	1,000
A. S. Richards & Co	1,000	Frank Roosevelt	500
G. & D. Silver	500	By Joseph J. Little; Campbell Printing Press M'f'g Company	1,000
J. K. Krieg & Co	500	J. C. Rankin	500
E. E. Spencer & Co	500	Bingham, Daley & O'Hara	250
Magovern & Thompson Bros	500	F. W. Sonneborn	100
J. Einstein	250		
Total Nov. 23, 4 P. M			$56,975
Previously reported			4,060,717
Grand total			$4,117,692

Col. Fred D. Grant, United States Minister to Austria, writes to Mayor Grant that he is heartily in favor of having the fair held in New-York and will do everything he can to further that end.

These subscriptions were received ot the Mayor's office yesterday:

D. H. King, Jr	$25,000	Dr. C. A. Leale	$100
Andrew Carnegie, through R. T. Flower & Co	25,000	C. J. Osborne & Co., through W. D. Osborne, Treas.	100
James Everard	17,000	F. B. Wheeler Co., through F. B. Wheeler, Pres.	100
James A. Hearn & Son	10,000	Chas. Eisenmann	100
P. H. McManus	1,000	F. R. Kaldenberg	100
Hnmrod Manufacturing Co	1,000	C. Elsemer & Co	100
Creagh & Fitzgerald	1,000	Franklin Putnam	50
Henry Gelbert & Brother Co	1,000	Philip Bonk	50
T. Loughran	1,000	Wm. L. Sommer	50
P. H. Whitney	1,000	Anderson & Jones	50
Robert Currie	1,000	D. H. McIlvain	100
R. B. Carrie	100	D. Webster, M. D	25
Eilman & Sons, Limited	1,000	E. G. Tuffs, M. D	25
Martin & Martin	500	Hermann, Ludwig & Co	25
D. Moffat & Co	500	Julius Wolff	25
Dunn & Wilson	100	M. Sommer	25
J. W. Waldron & Brother	150	A Subscriber	25
James J. Horgan	25	B. J. Galligan	50
J. Schellenberger	25	T. J. Hessler	10
Isaac I. Stillings	1,000	Henry Hessler	5
Gust Botinger	500	Willis Hessler	5
Charles Magnus	500	F. H. Washington	10
R. H. Dudgeon	500	Max Levy	10
Patrick Donohue	250	C. E. Riker	10
S. T. Taylor	200	A. Walter	10
S. J. Taylor	100	Prof. J. W. Livingston	10
John Acton	100	J. H. Schnmagel	5
Dr. A. Volkenin	100	M. Kirstin	5
H. Marion Sims, M. D	100	L. Lazarus Schepp	5,000
Pearce & Jones	100	National Wood Manufact'g Co	100

By meating of onetom cutters of New-York in the office of the John J. Mitchell Company, 830 Broadway, Friday evening, these subscriptions were received:

Francis A. Imanat	$10	Edward Morris	$10
William T. Peach	50	J. O. Madison	10
R. M. Ryan	5	William Green	75
John Schmieg	50	J. J. Mitchell, Jr.	5
Fred Suter	50	J. V. Fonkes	10
John H. Carleton	25	G. R. Moore	10
Charles Reute	25	R. Pechner	10
Chas. H. Pohlman	30	D. Geary	10
W. J. Coleman	5	Thomas H. Bryan	5
Sol. P. Brennan	5	J. T. Smith	5
E. V. Osborne	5	R. Marshall	5
P. Petersan	10	L. J. Aurerswald	10
Chas. L. Hamilton	25	E. H. Marshall	5
Wm. H. Brown	10	M. J. Bradley	5
John J. Mitchell	10	William Dunbar	10
Total			$500

The total received in the Mayor's Office was	$95,665
Subscriptions thus far received by the Finance Committee	4,117,692
Grand total for close of the week	$4,213,357

On Controller Myers's book of subscriptions there appeared yesterday the Controller's signature with a promise of $2,500, R. F. Downing & Co. $2,000, and Deputy Controller Storrs's name for $25.

The special matinée of "Erminie," which is to be given in the Casino next Tuesday to aid in raising the guarantee fund, promises to be very successful. Orders for seats have been received from parties in Albany, Hartford, New-Haven, and neighboring cities. Mr. Rudolph Aronson has personally attended to the subscription list, and it already shows the effect of good work. The money realized from the benefit will be sent to Mayor Grant as a subscription from the Actors' Fund.

The Jewelers' Board of Trade reports these subscriptions obtained by its secretary, H. M. Condit:

Goodman Bros	$300	Adolph Goldsmith	$200
Henry E. Oppenheimer & Co	200	Day & Clark	300
		Gunzberger Bros	50
Total			$1,050

THE OLD GUARD FESTIVITIES.

The members of the Old Guard are getting ready to have a royal time at their banquet tomorrow evening at the Hoffman House. The Committee of Arrangements, which consists of James B. Mix, L. Frank Barry, and W. P. McCosker, has about completed its preparations. The members will assemble at their armory, at Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and will take an elevated train to the Battery. Here they will form in line and march up Broad-street and probably Nassau-street—as Broadway is too much cut up at present—past the City Hall, where the Old Guard will be reviewed by the Mayor. The members will again board an elevated train and rine up to Thirty-fonrth-street, from where they will march down Fifth-avenne back to the armory.

Among the invited guests at the banquet in the evening will be Mayor Grant, Controller Myers, Postmaster Van Cott, Channoey M. Depew, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Sioeum, Gen. Howard, Admiral Braine, Looke Winchester, ex Colonel of the Seventh Regiment Veterans, and Gen. Tremain.

BOUND FOR EUROPE.

Among the passengers of the Cunard steamship Umbria, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, were Major H. C. Wilkinson, C. B., Gen. T. H. Pakenham, Admiral Sir Robert Molyseanx, the Rev. Dr. William H. Neilson, Sir Bache Cunard, Capt. L. A. Beanmont of the British Navy, Col. C. M. Daily, Sir Donald A. Smith, the Rev. Elvin K. Smith, Dr. L. G. Wickham, the Rev. John W. Murphy, and H. A. Barclay.

On the steamship La Gascogne of the French Line, which sailed for Havre, were the Count d'Aramon, the Countess d'Aramon, the Count da Foresta, C. K. Tuckerman, Prof. Greenough White, Capt. Francis Pelissé, Col. A. Moore, the Rev. Dr. Mervin, Dr. Delano S. Fitzgerald, and E. W. Longfellow.

C. L. Garland, M. P., Capt. Mather Byles of the British Navy, and the Rev. W. T. Moore, L. L. D., were among the passengers of the North German Lloyd steamship, Fulda, which sailed yesterday for Bremen.

THE INGERSOLLIAN METHOD.

From the Hartford Courant, Nov. 23.

Ingersoll may not be a very large town, but its self-respect and courage is greater than that of some very much greater corporations and communities. It gave the electric light company a week in which to remove its poles from the streets, and the moment the time was up, though at midnight, the poles were cut down and the company will have to bear the expense.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

The new play at the Lyceum Theatre has all the elements, pictorial and dramatic, that are looked for on that stage. It is compounded, in almost equal parts, of easily-appreciated pathos and humor. The story is simple and clearly told. The persons of the drama are typical New-Yorkers, and there are many allusions in their talk to local topics and familiar places. Some of these, indeed, might be dispensed with without spoiling the illusion. The interiors shown on the stage represent fitly the homes of people of fashion and wealth in this big town. There is a faithful picture in one of the episodes of a corridor in the Metropolitan Opera House, which is very like the real thing in all its architectural nglinsss.

The action of the play is accompanied by innumerable "effects" that charm the senses of ordinary theatregoers. The chimes of St. Mildred's are heard in the first act, and the bell in the clock tower of that Protestant Episcopal sdifice, which is probably situated on Fifth-avenue, notes the nnoanny hour of 2 A. M. with dne impressiveness during the most powerful essene in the play. Sleigh bells ring ent on the frosty air of night; flickering lamplight, ruddy firelight, pale moonshine, and brilliant, pervasive snnshine illuminate the various pictures in such a way as to appropriately emphasize the sentiment of the drama, and the music of a shurch organ is heard during the confession of the unfortunate woman, while the quavering voice of the old organist repeats a few bars of Händel's "He was Despised." What more could reasonably be asked for?

There is more and better than all this, however, for, although "The Charity Ball" is not a great play, an epoch maker—as no drama fashioned by the plan pursued so successfully by David Belasco and Henry De Mille ever can be—it is still a good play, showing, in its own small way, "the very ags and body of the time, his form and pressure." It is constructed cleverly enough. Dumas *fils* would not have jambled the exits and entrances of the first and second acts as these playwrights do, bnt their aim, first of all, is to make their passages of fnn and sentiment alternate exactly as streaks of fat and lean do in good bacon.

It is written with a thorough knowledge of the human nature of modern theatregoers. The some what effusive sentimentality that wearied a few blasé first-nighters will be found to exactly suit the popular taste. The blind, sweet, fragile mother of the immaculate Rector, always so beautifully attired in the latest Parisian fashion, who is addressed thronghout the play as Angel, whose speech is so silvery, and whose wonderfully-acute perceptive faculties, insisted upon several times, do not seem to comprehend anything bnt spotless virtue, will not strike the mnititude as an insipid personage. Indeed, the reverence that the children of this earthly Angel feel for their mother, if it is not absolntely true to nature, surely ought to be; and this feeling is put to excellent dramatic use in the scene in the Rector's study when Mrs. Van Buren innocently interrupts the quarrel of the brothers, and nnconsciously helps to end it. This scene, throughout, is, in its cnmnlative interest, its real dramatic significance, and fine pictorial effect, an example of the very best results that can be obtained by the methods employed by Belasco and De Mille.

Like the episode in "The Wife," which it clearly imitates, it holds the spectator in breathless attention. One seems to be intrnding upon the privacy of domestic life as he watches the motions of the personages and listens to the confession Phyllis makes to the Rector, in spite of Ann Cruger's remonstrance; to the quarrel of the brothers, to the softly-spoken greeting of their blind mother, the prattle of their newly-engaged sister, and the subsequent scens of repentance and reconciliation, ending with the preparation for the hasty marriage.

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The popular success of "The Wife" is necessarily borne in the mind as one follows "The Charity Ball." The Judge, so well acted by Mr. Le Moyne, is another Homer Putnam, and he pays court, under difficulties, to Mrs. Walcot as another Mrs. Bellamy Ives. Moreover, those characters and others of the former play are frequently mentioned by name in "The Charity Ball." For thus creating a permanent fictitious society of their own to use in their plays the authors have precedents to point to in the works of Balzac, Thackeray, and Edward Harrigan.

There are few hints of the best fnnction of comedy—the satirical delineation of human nature—in this play, but the text contains several passages that indicate Mr. De Mille's skill in that direction. The remark of Ann Cruger, the daughter of a millionaire, that she has no home on Christmas, as her father always dines with his brokers on that day, seems to have the ring ot satirical comedy in it, and the young speculator's Christmas greeting—"Confound their holidays! The week is too short anyway!"—is another touch of the same sort. In the scene between the two young women, Ann and Phyllis, Ann's momentary exhibition of jealousy and vindictiveness is both surprising and gratifying in a play the burden of which seems to be that most of the people in the world have purely angelic dispositions. This passage offers to Miss Cayvan almost her only obance to get ont of the sugary envelope provided for Miss Cruger, and ehs makes the most of it.

The influence of Dickens that is confessed, or rather proclaimed, by quotations from "David Copperfield" on the house bill and in the dialogue, is manifested quite as much in the scenes in which the episodic bad small boy, rescued from starvation and jail on Christmas Day, figures as in the relations of the Rector and Ann. There is a hint of Poor Jo in little Cain, happily without the pathos of that idealized urchin, and his murmuring as he sleeps contentedly, after having been washed and fed, "Awful good to a poor little son of a gnn!" has the real Dickens flavor.

The humor of this comedy is largely dependent, in the early scenes, upon the nnaccountable belief of the Judge that the sprightly, agile lady he admires has a cork leg, and in the last scene by a comic lovers' quarrel, in which an American flag is used in a way to satisfy the admirers of Mr. Charles Hoyt's farces. This sort of fun is rather infantile, to be sure, but it does not fail in effect. There is a bit of humor, though, in the ball room scene, where a débutante sells by auction, for charity's sake, the privilege of dancing with her, which, if rather extraordinary, is certainly very amusing, and is probably American.

The old organist, whose wife has unhappily departed this life, is soon recognized as a useful personage, but he is scarcely a suitable organist for a fashionable church in these days of advanced musical ideas. No sound musician, even if so far behind the times as to sling steadfastly to his Händel, would ever permit himself to hum such a depraved tune as that of "Driven from Home."

But let us all be grateful to the authors of "The Charity Ball." They cannot afford to experiment, for their business is to give the public what it wants, and they are clever and generous anough to make that as good as possible. Let us admit that everybody, Shakespearean, Wagnerite, and Ibsenite, as well as the dear public, which is nothing at all and glad of it, will like the new play. There are enough tears and smiles in it to go all the way round. Belasco and De Mille, to be sure, have remembered the things that pleased in "The Wife," and reproduced them in a new shape, and those things had all pleased before in other shapes. The young man who throws away his life in Wall-street vainly endeavoring to become the king of speculators, and the quotations from Dickens are reminders of the reckless young speculator of "The Henrietta" and its quotations from Thackeray. And when the young lovers who have quarreled meet to return their presents middle-aged playgoers are reminded of Lester Wallack and Mrs. Hoey in "Central Park." But the arrangement is all novel and ingenious.

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As the play was made for the company, which is one of the best ever put together in this city, good acting might reasonably be expected. As a matter of fact, there is scarcely a fault to be found with the performance beyond a certain hysterical tone adopted by some of the actors in the opening scenes. Miss Grace Henderson, an actress with uncommon artistic gifts, if she does not command the best methods and the most finished skill, has, perhaps, the most difficult, certainly the least grateful, part in the piece. She is forced, in a series of scenes intended to simulate in all their details proceedings in everyday life, to exhibit a protracted brow of woe, to ceaselessly wail forth the anguish of a breaking heart, and when the cause of her grief has been removed she is revealed briefly in the act of making a mortuary wreath. Under the circumstances Miss. Henderson cannot be very amusing. There is real pathos, however, in her treatment of the scene of confession. Miss Henderson is not imitative, bnt original. In voice and manner she is unlike any other actress, and she does things, under Mr. Belasco's guidance, in her own way. Sometimes she is inclined to overact, but her playing in "The Charity Ball" is, on the whole, distinguished by refinement and moderation.

Mr. Kelcey is handsome, dignified, and gentle as the Rector of St. Mildred's, and in the quarrel scene he expresses perfectly the repressed emotion of the elder brother. He gives just the right tone of sentiment, also, to the two love scenes in which he is involved, and although some of the phrases he is compelled to use are a trifle labored and sophomoric, and the unusual goodness of this clergyman is constantly insisted npon, Mr. Kelcey is to be congratulated for skillfully avoiding, in his acting, o suspicion of priggishness. Mr. Wheatoroft's incisive delivery and finished art are put to better use than hitherto. There is moving force in his portrayal of Richard Van Buren. Miss Effie Shannon, Mrs. Whiffen, Mr. Le Moyne, and Mr. and Mrs. Walcot have parts in which they are successful for pereonal as well as artistic reasons.

Miss Georgia Cayvan cannot be said to be fitted with a wholly satisfactory part, though it is prominent enough, and "sympathetic" with a vengeance. This capable and sincere actress rarely has an oppertunity, nowadays, to exhibit her resources to the best advantage; bnt she invariably brings to all her tasks the same degree of zealous and painstaking care. Ann Cruger is a nice rich girl who expends her pocket money in turkey and toys for waifs. She loves the Rector and is made his confidante when he thinks he is in love with another girl. She has a spell of weeping, and then tries to live it down. She herfriends her rival, and tries vainly to shield that unfortunate from exposure. Finally, after a lapse of many months, the Rector is brought to his senses, and there is a prospect of o big wedding at St. Mildred's, with the Bishop to officiate. It is singular that Mr. De Mille hae neglected to mention this.

A somewhat cloying sweetness distinguishes this wealthy young woman. Yet Miss Cayvan manages to put a good deal of variety in the character, and to enliven her performance with many bright touches. She makes Ann seem positively natnral at all times, and that is a great deal. She has one fine moment in the scene with Phyllis, already mentioned, and her acting in the scene of confession, in which she has scarcely a word to say, is exceedingly effective. For the whole season it will be Miss Cayvan's fate to be associated with an embodiment of ideal goodness, which will, of course, be greatly admired by a public which is very good itself. Few other actresses, however, could rival the unaffected simplicity, the delicate finish and easy naturalness of this portrayal; and as she has, happily, the costomary long scene with Mr. Kelcey, in which, to his interrogations, she answers "Yes" in various tones of voice, perhaps there is no reason to complain.

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Helene Modjeska's first appearance in the rôle of Lady Macbeth, in association with the Macbeth of Edwin Booth, at the Broadway Theatre, was the only other important dramatic event of the week. The new Lady Macbeth came into view slowly through a heavily-curtained doorway, intently reading the Thane's letter. Her strong, handsome face was framed with long braids of dark brown hair. She had the nsual close-fitting headdress, and she wore her olinging drapery of heavy stuff like a Qneen. No wonder this woman yearned for a throne, for she was surely made to adorn one.

The reading of the letter, however, betrayed a nervous, excitable temperament not often associated in the common mind with great tensoity of purpose. The best point in her first scene was her fervent, wifely greeting of Macbeth. The joy she expressed fitly denoted her great love for him and her willingness to risk all for his aggrandizement.

But in the succeeding scene with him she missed the familiar "points," and certainly made no new ones that were clearly apparent. "And when goes hence!" was a question that evidently could not snggest to Macbeth the desperate resolution his wife had taken. It was put mildly, one might almost say soyly, as a sort of feeler evidently. The short bnt significant episode of Lady Macbeth's reception to the King was beautifully treated, bnt with the customary intelligence of the stage manager now at the Broadway Theatre the actors were placed too far from the spectators, at the back of a dimly-lighted stage. If any one scene in the tragedy of "Macbeth" ought to be played as near the front as possible this is the one. As nsual, the intolerable low-comedy witches were kept close to the footlights, so that spectators not deeply interested in the play might marval npon what the comedians of Mr. Booth's troupe have yet to learn about the art of making np.

In the wife's conflict with her wavering husband, later, Mme. Modjeska displayed a tendency to hysterical excitement which could not be reconciled with the dreadful words she nttered or the subsequent trinmph of her deadly schames. She was too restless, she moved about too much and gesticnlated too freely. The scene, in short, lacked the repose and grandeur of tragedy, though there were many flashes of power in it. The same comments may be applied to the murder scene. It was all gracefully done, indicating a keen sense of the plotnresque, but it lacked intensity of feeling and thrilling effect. The entrance of the woman robed in white, after Macduff had aroused the sleepers, formed a striking picture, and the acting of Mme. Modjeska in this passage was very effective.

All this was in keeping with a clearly-defined conception of the character, and it is to that conception, not to the execution of it, that exception has been taken. In the later scenes of the play Mme. Modjeska's acting was consistent with this idea of a woman whom ambition and love had led into crime, and who lacked the strength of mind and body to bear the consequsnces of her guilt. Lady Macbeth was stricken with remorse and burdened by fears and doubts, sleepless and melancholy. She aronsed herself with great difficulty to do the host's part when Macbeth's wife deserted him at the banquet. Her delivery of the lines, "Nought's had, all's spent," was wonderfully significant and touching. The sleep-walking scene was done with exquisite art, and was devoid of the semblance of physical suffering Ristori put in it. It was all deeply impressive and artistic. The haggard face of the Queen was made to seem more haggard by the white band drawn around her face. Her costnme in the banquet scene was a marvel of beauty and good taste.

Her Lady Macbeth was liked, and will be liked everywhere, by young playgoers who do not remember Cushman and the other tragic actresses of the past. Bnt the burden of critical opinion will be that it does not rank with her best Shakespearean portrayals.

A few words more about Mr. Otis Skinner's Macduff, which has been praised as we think unwisely, and has undoubtedly pleased some of the frequenters of the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Skinner has passed his experimental period and is recognized as a good actor. All that he attempts in Macduff is well done. But why should this hardy, rugged warrior of the North act like an effeminate Oriental and bug his friend and shed tears of joy on his neck? Why should he faint after his declaration of vengeance? The character of Macduff is perfectly simple and clearly expressed. He is not a hysterical, romantic creature, but a man of might and muscle, a warrior of a cold clime, inured to hardship, a man of few words and great deeds.

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Mr. Charles Wyndham will devote one more week of his engagement at Palmer's Theatre to "The Candidate." In the first week of the remaining fortnight he will be seen as Jack Rover in O'Keefe's famous comedy of "Wild Oats," and as whimsical Walsingham Potts, whose strange experience with a diamond necklace forms the subject of William Brough's merry farce called "Trying It On." Mr. Wyndham will close his New-York engagement in the character of the eccentric barrister in the comic play entitled "The Headless Man," written by F. C. Burnand.

Mr. Wilson Barrett will revive a play with which his fame is inseparably connected at the Fifth-Avenne Theatre to-morrow night. "The Silver King" was one of the great trinmphs of his term of management at the Princess's Theatre. It is a streng and interesting drama, and, although it has been often seen here, it is a good idea to reproduce its original London performance. Mr. Barrett as Wilfred Denver will be assisted by Miss Eastlake as Nellie Denver and Mr. Georgs Barrett as Daniel Jalkes.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Roland Reed begins a week's engagement at the Bijon to-morrow, presenting David D. Lloyd's comedy, "The Woman Hater." In his supporting company will be two débutantes, Miss Isidore Bush, a young Pennsylvania girl, who will be seen as Mrs. Jay, and Miss Ruth Carpenter of Indianapolis, who will appear as Alice Lane. Next week Charles H. Hoyt's "A Brass Monkey" will be revived at this house.

"Aunt Jack" has taken its place as one of the standard attractions of the city, and Mr. Palmer's season at the Madison-Square is now fairly and prosperously under way. The "Little Lord Fauntleroy" matinées at this house will be given only on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday of this week, the special Thanksgiving matinée, as well as that of Saturday, being devoted to "Aunt Jack."

Mr. Richard Mansfield will present his magnificent production of "Richard III." at the National Theatre, Washington, this week, and at the Academy of Music in Baltimore next week. His three weeks' engagement in Philadelphia was closed last night in presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. His Richard of Gloster will be seen at Palmer's Theatre Dec. 16.

Following is the programme for the last week of Miss Clara Morris's season at the Windsor Theatre: Monday and Tuesday evenings, "Camille"; Wednesday matinée, "Lady of Lyons"; Wednesday evening, "Miss Multon"; for the special Thanksgiving matinée, Thursday afternoon, and for the rest of the week, "Helene."

Miss Bessie Bonehill, Sheridan and Flynn, Edwin French, Mlle. Garretta, Miss Lilly Western, the Washburn sisters, Prince Wells, John Daly, Miss Annie Devere, and Prof. Ransom, the presidigitateur, are among the artists who will contribute to an excellent variety performance at Tony Pastor's this week.

Mr. Booth and Mme. Modjeska's bill at the Broadway Theatre this week will be as follows: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, "The Fool's Revenge" and "Donna Diana"; Thursday and Saturday nights and Thursday afternoon, "The Merchant of Venice"; Saturday afternoon, "Hamlet."

W. J. Scanlan has two more weeks in which to present "Myles Aroon" at the Star. His new swing song and "My Maggie" are popular features of his play. A special matinée performance of "Myles Aroon" for the benefit of Mrs. Parnell will be given on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 5.

This is the last week of "The Exiles" at Niblo's. The specialcie, which is one of the best ever presented at this house, will be withdrawn after Saturday, to make way for "Kajanka," the new pantomime which is to form the holiday attraction.

A series of illustrated lectures will begin tonight at the Union-Square Theatre, Donald Downie, B. C. L., being the lecturer, and will continue every Sunday night during the season. The subject for this evening is "Napoleon Bonaparte."

The last week of "McKenna's Flirtation" is announced at the Park Theatre. The one hundredth performance will be given on Tuesday evening, and next week Barry and Fay will place "Irish Aristocracy" on the stage for a brief run.

In the entertainment in aid of the Astors' Fund at the Broadway Theatre Dec. 3 the screen scene from "The School for Scandal" will be acted by Miss Cayvan, Mr. Kelcey, Mr. Wheatoroft, and Mr. Walcot of the Lyceum Theatre.

"Mignon" will be sung at the Ambary Theatre to-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday nights. Possart will act other nights and on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Ambery announces an early production of Ibsen's "Pillars of Society."

Richard Golden in "Old Jed Prouty" will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week. The play will be presented with the same cast and scenery as it marked its first presentation here in the Union-Square Theatre.

The subject of Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture at the Bijou to-night will be "The German Empire and the Great Cities of the Fatherland." New portraits of the imperial family will be a feature of the illustrations.

The second year of "The Old Homestead" at the Academy has thus far proved even more successful than the management anticipated. People are turned from the doors of the big play house at every performance.

At Dockstader's an excellent minstrel entertainment is provided. Several novelties are announced in this week's bill. Mr. Dockstader promises to begin his new style of entertainment later in the week.

"The Belle of Camden Town," the latest London Music Hall favorite, will be sung by the Edison phonograph every afternoon and evening this week at the exhibition of "The Battle of Gettysburg."

The entertainment to be given at the Broadway Theatre to-night, under the direction of Mr. James Barton Key, for the benefit of the "Hotel Men's Club fund," promises to be unusually interesting.

Ivan D. Orloff, the transparent man, is one of the wonders to be seen at Worth's Palace Museum. The Convention of Midgets is still in session, and stage performances are given hourly.

A new scene is to be added to Dizey's "Seven Ages" at the Standard this week. It is a "schoolmarm scene," by William Gill, the antnor of the burlesque, and is said to be very funny.

The new Théâtre d'Application in Paris will be opened Dec. 1 nnder the direction of M. Bodinier, formerly of the Théâtre Français.

This is the last week of the engagement of the Boston Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Company at the Fonrteenth-Street Theatre.

"The County Fair," with its mechanical horse-race scene, is crowding the Union-Square to the doors at every performance.

At Koster & Bial's this usnal variety performance is announced. A Sunday concert will be given this evening.

The Cleveland Consolidated Minstrels will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week.

A son of Nicolini, the tenor, is a member of M. Koning's company at the Gymnase in Paris.

Special Thanksgiving matinées are announced for next Thursday at all the city theatres.

"Shenandoah" continues its success at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre.

"Running Wild" continues at Wild & Collyer's new Comedy Theatre.

"Erminie" seems to have begun another long run at the Casino.

"The Great Unknown" continues successfully at Daly's.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The German Press Club, now housed in the same quarters on Centre-street occupied by the New-York Press Club when the latter was in its infancy, is rapidly increasing in membership, and has thus been enabled to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness. Its main functions are those of a mutual benefit society. In pursuance of this worthy object a benefit performance is given once a year. The next one will take place on Saturday evening, Nov. 30, at the Metropolitan Opera House, of which the use has been tendered to the club free of charge, and an excellent programme of more than ordinary interest to the lovers of art and music has been agreed upon. It consists of two parts. Part first comprises Beethoven's "Egmont Ouverture," by the enlarged Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, under the leadership of Herr Anton Seidl. Miss Mary Geselschap, a young pianist highly recommended by her teachers, Mrs. Clara Schnmann, Louis Ehlert, and Xaver Scharwenka, will play Chopin's "Concert Allegro," arranged for piano and orchestra by Rnbenstein. Miss Louise Larendon, a Shakespeare reader, has consented to recite on this occasion. A number of other artists of the very highest order will follow. The ballet music from Massenet's "Cid" will conclude this part of the programme. The second part will consist of "Das Volkalied" (Typical Songs of the Nations,) by Jnnck, Doppler, words by Mosenthal. The work illustrates the origin and development of national song. It consists of a nnmber of tableaux accompanied by the typical songs of the various nationalities at different stages of history. These tableaus and songs with interspersed solo song by the foremost artists of the Metropolitan Opera are linked to each other by connecting words. The chorus songs will be delivered by the leading singing societies of this city, both Anglo-American and German-American.

Sarasate and D'Albert, two of the greatest of living musical artists, will appear together again at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening. This will be the only opportunity for some time to come of hearing them. It is a pleasure to note that Mr. Abbey's enterprise in bringing them here together is receiving a substantial reward from the public.

The first of this season's Mason and Hamlin matinees will take place at the rooms of the company, in Union-square. Among those who will appear are Miss Margaret E. Elliot, a pupil of Miss Marchant, said to be a very promising soprano; Miss Fagan and F. G. Dnlcken, pianists; Nahe Franko, violinist, and George W. Morgan, organist. A chief feature in these entertainments is the rendering of concerted pieces designed to show the adaptability of the Liszt organ for the concert hall as well as the drawing room.

The programme of the seventh concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which took place last evening, was as follows:

Overture, "Genoveva".....Schumann
Song, "The Dream King and His Love".....Raff
Suite, D major, Opus 21, No. 2.....Arthur Foote
Songs, {"Memorance".....} Brahms
{"The Little Dustman".....}
Symphony No. 8.....Beethoven

The Harlem Philharmonic Society will give its first concert on Dec. 19 at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, preceded by a public rehearsal on the afternoon of Dec. 18.

Miss Etelka Utassi's piano recital will take place at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening. Among other things she will play a "Tanz Arabesque," by Josefly, and Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 8."

Walter Damrosch's first Wagner lecture will be delivered at the Berkeley Lyceum on Dec. 9. The subject will be "Das Rheingold."

Miss Adele Strauss, a mezzo-soprano recently arrived from Europe, will appear in concert at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening.

Edward Lalo has given to M. Colonne a grand concerto for piano recently finished. It will be performed early next month.

FOR BEETHOVEN'S BIRTHPLACE.

The persons interested in the preservation of Beethoven's house at Bonn have issued the following:

"A society has been formed in Bonn, of which Joseph Joachim has been chosen Honorary President, for the purpose of preserving a memorial of Beethoven, by purchasing and restoring the house in which he was born and making it a repository of objects of interest concerning the great master and his art. Of this society Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke are extraordinary honorary members, and among the honorary members are Johannes Brahms, Anton Rnbinstein, Max Brnch, Niels W. Gade, Sir George Grove, Sir Charles Hallé, Prof. von Helmholtz, Count Hochberg, Franz Lachner, Carl Reinecke, Hans Richter, Clara Schnmann, C. V. Stanford, Alexander W. Thayer, Giuseppe Verdi, C. J. P. Verhnist, and Franz Wnllner. The appeal which has been issued in behalf of the society and its objects is as follows: In the constitntion of the Beethoven House Society it is provided that each contributor of 50 marks to its capital shall receive a certificate entitling him to membership in the society and an interest in its property. It is proposed that the musicians of New-York shall give a concert on a date as near as is feasible to the one hnndredth anniversary of Beethoven's birth, (Dec. 16,) the gross proceeds of which are to be applied to the purchase of membership certificates in the Beethoven House Society for all who give their services to the undertaking. A committee, composed of the Hon. Carl Schurz, Theodore Thomas, William Steinway, Oswald Ottendorfer, Jesse Seligman, E. Naumburg, H. E. Krehbiel, E. C. Stanton, E. Francis Hyde, and George William Curtis, has undertaken the management of the concert."

The concert in aid of the fund will be given at Steinway Hall on Sunday evening, Dec. 15. The movement in Germany to obtain the needed money has met with sympathetic response in New-York, and distinguished citizens and musicans have interested themselves in the performance to make the concert a notable event, musically and financially. Steinway Hall has been placed at the disposal of the society and 150 of the best known resident orchestra players have volunteered for the occasion, when an entire Beethoven programme will be performed—as is most fitting—nnder the direction of Theodore Thomas, with the kind assistance of Fran Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch, Herr Paul Kalisch, Mr. Victor Herbert, and the male chorus of the German Liederkranz.

MR. KREHBIEL'S LECTURES.

THE SERIES CLOSED WITH A REVIEW OF "DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN."

The course of four lectures on Wagner and his dramas, by Mr. Henry E. Krehbiel, was brought to a conclusion yesterday by an exposition of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." The best indication of the impression made by Mr. Krehbiel's informal talks npon the musical public of Brooklyn consists in the fact that the audiences have steadily increased in nnmbers, yesterday's attendance fairly testing the capacity of Historical Hall, every seat being occupied. The lecturer, as on former occasions, had the invaluable assistanse of Herr Anton Seidl, whose musical illustrations were at once captivating and convincing.

"Der Ring des Nibelungen" was broadly defined by the speaker as "a legend dealing with the deep passions of human nature, and reflecting the conflict waged between the human and the divine, the material and the spiritual, the real and the ideal, which has been playing on the stage of the human heart since the race began. No such legend," he continued, "is bounded by the circumstances of time, place, or people. If it is really beautiful and moving, it is a part of universal property, and, in some form or another, traces of it will be found in the mythology

ON THE WAY TO HALIFAX

THE TOWN REACHED AFTER MUCH FOGGY WEATHER.

A WHALE MET WITH—TALK OF SEALS —HOW HALIFAX LOOKS FROM THE HARBOR.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 2.—Here we are at our first "port of call," whence we shall start for Newfoundland about noon to-day, with hearts greatly lightened by having got rid of a number of dreadful people who, for the last two days, have done nothing but talk of what they would do when they got to Halifax. As for Halifax itself, we have certainly seen nothing so far to justify the plain-spoken malediction of English seamen, "From hell, Hull, and Halifax, good Lord deliver us!" In fact, during the greater part of the voyage we have seen nothing at all, for the first sight that met our eyes at daybreak yesterday morning was a fine uninterrupted view of a panorama of clouds, low, gray, and unbroken, behind which, as the officers declared (and, of course, we had no means of proving the contrary,) lay the outline of Sable Island, the southernmost point of Nova Scotia. Very possibly it did, (on the principle of "Dat nigger must hab a 'mazin' deal ob truth in him, 'cause he nebber let none come out,") for as it never showed itself in front of the clouds, it must necessarily have been behind them, and behind them it remained all day.

This physical haziness of the atmosphere harmonized with the mental haziness of a discussion which I overheard between my two opposite neighbors in the saloon. These two world-be "Autocrats of the Breakfast Table" were prononncing anthoritatively upon the life and writings of Count Tolstoi, one of them declaring that the Connt was simply "an old crank," while the other frankly avowed that it "reglarly broke his hack" to read him. Snch condemnation was certainly the highest compliment which could have been paid to the great writer, and illustrated very aptly a piotnre that I once saw of a mole criticising one of Raphael's cartoons.

Toward afternoon the weather cleared a little, and there was another announcement of "land in sight." Among those men of whom the world may he justly prond stands pre-eminent the hero who has the firmness to confess that he does not see land when others do. So strong and so general is this reluctance to admit that one cannot discern what appears so plain to everybody else, that I have meny a time known a man to svolve out of his own inner consciousness a lighthouse, a beach, or a headland, and force himself to believe that he really saw it, only to be apprised by a roar of mooking laughter from hie hearers that he was "sold again." But there are cases in which even an old sailor finds it hard to distinguish the false from the true.

On one occasion I was standing ou the hnrricane deck a little before snnset on a bright Summer evening in African watera, when we were a few leagues to the north-west of St. Helena, playing the game of "Sling the Monkey" which was in progress on the forecastle. All at once the lookont at the bow sang out that he saw land ahead, and instantly all the passengers crowded forward to stare at it with that eager excitement which those who travel by sea alwavs manifest at sight of such a wonderful and unparalleled phenomenon ae a passing ehip or a distant view of land. Before long some one was heard to call ont with a langh that it was only a olond after all, while another indignantly denied this and vowed that he conid "make ont the line of the coastqnite plain." Strangely enough, the sailors in the forecastle seemed to be equally divided in opinion about it, those who declared it to be land being quite as innmerone as their gainsayers.

Meanwhile the distant object, whatever it might he, grew plainer and plainer with every moment, till we could all make out a law, curving, stony beach girdled with a white ring of gnashing breakers, behind which rose a lofty monntain of black volcanic rock. In the snmmit of this monntain there was a peculiarly shaped notch or cleft, and at its foot clustered the tiny white houses of a small town. Some of the older travelers on board, after gazing long and fixedly at the distant island, (for snch it appeared to he,) prononnced positively that it was the Isle of Ascension, and remarked that we mnst have made good speed to sight it so soon after leaving St. Helena. Bnt hardly were the words nttered when the bold, clear outlines of the dark hill snddenly became blurred and dim as if seen through wet glass, the massive rocks fell asnnder, the white houses and the white waves melted into each other, and the whole island vanished like a dream, proving conclueively to the wondering spectators that (as our old Qnartermaster observed with a broad grin) "it was only Cape Flyaway after all."

It is drawing toward evening, and the long low outline of the Nova Scotia coast is now plainly visible against the brightening sky, when there is a sudden rush on the lower deck, and half-a-dozen eager hands are seen pointing to the spot where, far ont to seaward, something like a jet of steam has just leaped high into the air. Three or four voices together shont excitedly: "A whale, a whale!" and, sure enough, we see a few minntes later the leviathan's hroad black back rising like an islet above the smooth, shining water as it heads obliquely toward us, ehonldering the calm sea into waves with the mere force of its rush, although it is traveling rather slowly for a whale.

As it approaches some of our less seasoned passengers begin to look somewhat nervous at the thought of having this living monntain haried against the steamer with the force of a cannon ball. Bnt apparently this "Prince of Whales" has other business in hand, for he glides past without even taking the trouble to capsize us and heade away to the northwest, sending up another vast spout of spraying hrine in passing, while one of our American passengers remarks, with a sly chnckle: "That fellaw's a good sponter; we ought to send him to Congress."

"Fine chance for a harpooner," says our veteran Captain, gazing with a look of professional admiration after the mighty mass of flesh and blubber. "Do you remember the old woman who, when she heard of the invention of gas, said sadly, 'Ah, dear me! what'll the poor whales do now?' whereas, if the whales had known anything about it they ought all to have clapped their tails with joy."

"Whales are not such bad eating when yon scrape the fat off," observe I, "bnt I can't say I admire that way of dressing the flesh that they have in the Farõe Isles. They cut it into long strips, [you know, (pretty much like the South American charqui,) and hang it up to dry under the eaves of the hnts till it's so hard and tough that yon might as well try to eat the lash of a whip."

"The Eskimo do the same thing with seals' flesh," rejoins the Captain, "and they seem to find it very good, though I never exactly took to it myself. It will be valuable as a rarity one of these days, though, if they keep on destroying the seals in Alaskan waters the way they're doing now."

"Never mind, Captain," answered I, "there will always be plenty of seals left on the coast of Iceland, where there's no one to disturb them. When I was up there some years ago, and we ewam our horses across the *ród* [inlet] near Eyrarbakki, the seals poked up their heads out of the water on every side to stare at us, and the cluster of black heads and great round eyes looked just like a lot of niggers having a bathe. They didn't seem a bit scared at our horses, and the horses didn't seem a bit scared of them, either. Yes; I'm always sorry to hear of seals being killed, for they are nice, quiet beasts in their way, although they can bite viciously enough when you attack them.

"Bnt as for whales, I've borne them a grndge ever since three of them nearly capsized my ship off Hammerfest, when I was on my way up to the North Cape. They kept just ahead of us for more than half an hour, spouting and leaping and plunging till they made the steamer rock like a bradle, and then, all of a sudden, they turned sharp round and headed right down upon us, all three of them together. I can tell yon, we held our breath as we saw them come charging on, for one blow from the very smallest of them would have sent us to the bottom like a stone. But the Captain at once gave orders to fire the signal gnn on the starboard in the hope of scaring them away, and it did, and down they all plunged together, so suddenly that the three black tails sent the water less than twenty yards from our bow as they disappeared. But if it hadn't been for that there would have been more to tell and nobody to tell it."

And now, far in the distance, the Sambro Lighthouse is seen standing up, like a tall sentinel, on the highest point of the small, sloping islet, around which the black, jagged teeth of the sunken rooks stand gauntly up ont of the clear, shining water, recalling the time-honored joke of the man who, on hearing that a lighthouse had been blown bodily away by a storm, gravely remarked that "nothing but the grossest carelessness could ever have put any lighthouse in such an exposed situation." At the sight of this unmistakable proof that the capital of Nova Scotia is now near at hand, those of our passengers who intend landing there begin at once to discuss their respective plans. Maps and time tables are produced, and the travelers compare notes upon the trips which they are about to make.

Some are bound for the dismal regions around the month of the St. Lawrence, where (as an old voyagerhas spitefully said) the Winter ends on the 31st of July and begins again on the 1st of August. Some are going to the "basin of Minas" with an illustrated edition of "Evangeline" sticking ont of their pockets. Others are journeying toward the head of the Bay of Fundy, to watch the rush of that great flood tide which rises seventy feet at once, while others still are on their way to traverse the wonderful labyrinth of the renowned Bras d'Or lakes, to run across Prince Edward Island by the Charlotteville Railway, or to eat fresh codfish in St. John, the queer little capital of New-Brunswick.

A smooth-faced young fellow who has been my left-hand neighbor at the table ever since we sailed, after announcing that he is "off to Cape Breton at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning," informs me in a tragic whisper, which might fitly usher in the confession of a bloody and harharous mnrder, that he is a correspondent of a New-York paper, adding confidentially, "hnt don't let on." I did not "let on," rightly judging that ench a crime must carry its own pnnishment along with it.

And new the snlien clonds hreak and rnll away, the evening snn comes forth in tardy splendor, and the picturesqne coast line of the famous northern peninsula stands before ns in all its beauty. As Sambro Inlet and its lighthouse sink behind us there arises in front a wide panorama of low, green, onrving dowus, just the place for a good smart tramp before breakfast on a fine Summer morning in the life-giving freshness of this bnoyant northern air. The hroad slopes are sparsely dotted with trees, the foliage of which makes a very effective foil to the tint of the grass, while here and there one sees a tiny white honse perched on a ridge or nestling in a hollow. Bnt these habitations are so few and so far between as to give them an odd, truant kind of look, as if they had strayed away from the still unseen town behind and had never found their way back again.

And as we draw nearer to the ehore this familiar features of the rugged north begin ta assert themselves in grim earnest. Huge masses of gray rock thruet np tneir gannt outlines through the grassy turf, and the smooth green slope of the sea-fronting ridge ie deformed at every turn by dark brown scars, showing where the whole face of the hillside has crnmbled away and come crashing down into the sea. Far in the distance a seemingly endless pine forest stretches away to the north, black and gloomy as a lowering thunderclond. And now there arisee before ns the massive outline of Chebncto Head, the vast, gray, rounded boulders of which, standing ont like the knnokles of a clenched hand, contrast strikingly enongh with the fresh sunny green of the grassy nplands beyond it. A picturesqne spot, nndonhtedly, for an artist to paint on a bright Summer morning, with the cloudless sun shining shove it and the smooth sea ontspread below; bnt a sinister place for the Captain of some dismasted vessel to see looming through mist and spray close under his lee beneath the gathering darkness of a stormy Antnmn night, with a furions northeast gale driving him right npon the merciless rooks.

As we head into the hay itself the last vestiges of that tantalizing sea mist which has haunted us all day flit away somewhat like the ghosts of drowned mariners, and the whole panorama is seen at once. To the right extends, as far as the eye can reach, a low, curving shore, black with the shadowy mase of pines on the side which faces inland, bnt opening out, as it trends seaward, into a succession of grassy flats, scantily dotted with small white cottages ranged in a row after the style of hathing machines, and looking so like them that one every moment expects to see a man come ont of one of them in a flannel swimming snit and take a plunge into the water. To the left rise bold rocky heights, thickly clothed with dark trees, which cling to them so closely that even where the ridge falls away toward the sea in ench a steep descend that it may almost be called a precipice the serried tree tops still bristle over it in an nnbroken mass from the summit to the very water's edge. But on the crest of the ridge no trees are to be seen, and in their place extends a wide sweep of grassy upland, the green turf of which is at one point cnt into all sorts of queer angular shapes, as if some boy-giant had been playing a novel kind of game there. Bnt the fintter of a jaunty British union jack high overhead explains the mystery. The place is an English intrenchment, and these geometrical figures are the earthworks of its batteries.

Onward we go, past sandy flats and shadowy thickets, past rocky bluffs and leafy hollows, past the short, corpulent Sherbrook Tower, (which stands on its low flat promontory like a drnm on a table,) and past George Island, planted in the middle of the channel like a hnge green cake, with its square, solid mass of earthen redoubts threatening death and destrnction to the foe who never comes. And now Halifax itself rises before us, with its quaint little honses poured ont along the hillside like scattered pebbles, while on the opposite side of the hay its younger brother, Dartmonth, sits perched on the edge of the water like a hoy getting ready to hathe.

John Bull's characteristic tendency to carry his own associations with him into every part of the world is very orrionsly exemplified in the names of the Nova Scotian towns and districts. All the old familiar British titles are here once more, and there is a very grotesque effect in the close association here of places which at home are divided from each other by the whole breadth of England. Yorkshire Halifax stands facing Devonshire Dartmonth. Liverpool lies within sight of Bridgewater. A short railway connects Londonderry with Colchester and Truro. Orford appears in the middle of the connty of Cumberland. Weymonth and Yarmonth are next-door neighbors. Bedford rnhs ehonlders with Chester, and Kings Connty contains the town of Berwick.

It remains for me to give some description of the city of Halifax itself; bnt perhaps this had better be reserved till I visit it on the return voyage. DAVID KER.

SHADE DEADLY TO OYSTERS.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 18.

The injury to oysters in Quiambang Cove, near Mystic, Conn., by a peculiar growth called marine oahhage springing np among them and overshadowing them, has much in common with a destruction which attacks oysters some seasons in the Chesepeake Bay and its tributaries. Certain seasons, for some inexplained reason, there is a very heavy growth of grass on the bottom of creeks, and ont in the rivers, and along certain parts of the Chesapeake Bay. The oysters on the bottome where this grass grows are killed by the dense shade the grass makes as effectively as a board laid on a lawn will kill the grass under it in a short time. Oysters, like plants and cattle, require certain space as a feeding ground, and millions of bushels of oysters have been lost by planters crowding them on bottoms in excess of the proper number. There is no little knowladge and skill required for successful oyster planting. Where the water flows aver the plants rapidly they grow in proportion, and still water gives proportionately slow growth. Heavy falls of fresh water coming down salt-water creeks retard the growth of the bedded oysters and make them poor and insipid. The poor quality complained of in the Connecticut oysters is due in great measure to a deluge of fresh water overspreading them.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE NOT HILL.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, Nov. 17.

Gov. Hill is already taking unto himself the credit for the recent Democratic victory in New-York, and has emissaries at work in Pennsylvania endeavoring to make the impression that the election was a personal triumph for him and his methods, and gave evidence of his strength as a political leader. This is one of the wiredrawn efforts for the Presidential nomination in 1892, which is hardly worth the powder to shoot it with. Just now the people seem to be settled in favor of Grover Cleveland, "from the country on the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico."

SATURDAY, Nov. 23—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts of sales in the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. C. O. Tr. rcts.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	700
*Am. Cot. Oil Tr. ctfs.	31⅞	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	14,475
Atch., Top. & S. F.	35⅝	36⅜	35⅝	36⅜	6,675
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106⅛	106⅛	106	106	60
Chi., R. I. & P.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	50
C., C., C. & St. L.	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	40
Chi., M. & St. P.	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	1,530
Chicago & N. W.	113	113	113	113	10
Del., Lack. & W.	141⅞	142	141⅞	142	1,500
Den., T. & F. W.	28	28	28	28	100
Erie	28¼	28¼	28	28	1,400
Lake Shore	106⅜	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛	120
Louis. & Nash.	85⅛	85⅛	85	85	40
Missouri Pacific	89⅛	89⅜	89⅛	89⅜	430
N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	119⅜	119⅜	119	119⅜	1,150
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	270
North. Pac. pf.	77	77	76⅞	76⅞	220
Oregon Trans.	36⅛	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	490
Phil. & Reading	41⅛	41⅜	40⅞	41⅛	9,010
Rich. & W. P.	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	23	1,100
Sugar Ref. Co.	70¾	70¾	70	70¼	420
Tenn. C. & I.	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	100
Union Pacific	70	70	68⅝	68⅞	1,640
Western Union	84	84⅛	84	84	100
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	100
Total sales					53,030

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	15¼	15¼	15	15	$17,000
At. & Pac. g. 4s.	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	5,000
Erie 2d on.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	4,000
G. C. & S. F. 1st.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	4,000
G. C. & S. F. 2d.	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	10,000
Ipt. & G. N. 2d.	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	3,000
Kansas C., Ft. S. & M.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	1,000
Lehigh & W. con.	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	1,000
Long Island 1st.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	1,000
M., K. & T. 2s.	104	104	104	104	10,000
North. Pac. 2d. c.	111	111	111	111	1,000
Nor. Pac. 1st c.	118	118	118	118	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79	79	79	79	2,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	6,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	50	50	50	50	14,000
Union El. 1st.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	4,000
Wabash 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	5,000
West. Shore 4s.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	20,000
Wabash 2d.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	10,000
Total sales					$78,000

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	109⅜	110⅛	109⅛	109⅞	102,000
Clearances					868,000

The weekly statement of the associated banks showed an increase in reserve of $935,825. The bankers now hold $1,495,200 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition a of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.	Differences.
Loans	$395,626,200	$396,319,000	Dec. $607,200
Specie	75,045,100	75,495,100	Inc. 450,000
L'g'l tenders	26,441,000	26,103,100	Dec. 337,900
Net deposits	403,748,900	400,466,000	Dec. 3,282,900
Circulation	4,077,900	4,080,900	Inc. 3,000

The stock market was exceedingly dull, and the general changes were of the slightest. Prices, however, were firm, and the close was strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 2; do. second preferred, 1½; Canadian Pacific, Michigan Central, and Wisconsin Central, each 1½; Denver and Rio Grande, Western, Oregon Improvement, and Virginia Midland, each ¾; Chesapeake and Ohio and Oregon Short Line, each ½, and Pacific Mail, ⅜. *Declined*—Ontario and Western, ⅛.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Dan. 1st.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	$14,000
At. & Pac. inc.	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	64,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	77½	77½	76½	77½	27,000
Balt. & Ohio 6s.	107	107	107	107	4,000
Buff. & Erie 7s.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	1,000
Cedar F. & M. 1st.	78	78	78	78	1,000
Cent. P. 6s of 1898.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	1,000
Chi. & N. con. 7s.	140½	140½	140½	140½	1,000
Comstock Tunnel. 6s.	21	21	21	21	1,000
El Cristo.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	300
Exchequer.	.75	.75	.75	.75	300
Father de Smet.	.61	.60	.61	.60	200
Flint Silver.	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2,000
Little Chief.	.34	.34	.34	.34	500
Leadville.	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Ho le & Norcross.	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	200
Julia.	.40	.40	.40	.40	500
Mutual S. & M.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	200
Mexican.	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	180
Navajo.	.87	.87	.87	.87	300
Ontario & Miller.	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,000
Occidental.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	300
Overman.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Sapnabnnnock.	.06	.06	.06	.06	500
Silver King.	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
Sutter Creek.	.52	.53	.52	.53	600
Robinson.	.87	.87	.88	.88	800
United Copper.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	300
Total sales					11,820

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	31⅜	32⅛	31	32⅛	7,740
Atch. Top. & S. F.	35⅝	36⅜	35⅝	36⅜	6,675
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106⅛	106⅛	106	106	60
Chi., R. I. & P.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	50
C., C., C. & St. L.	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	40
Chi., M. & St. P.	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	1,530
Chicago & N. W.	113	113	113	113	10
Del., Lack. & W.	141⅞	142	141⅞	142	1,500
Den., T. & F. W.	28	28	28	28	100
Lake Shore.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛	120
Louis. & Nash.	85⅛	85⅛	85	85	40
Missouri Pacific.	89⅛	89⅜	89⅛	89⅜	430
N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	119⅜	119⅜	119	119⅜	1,150
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	270
North. Pac. pf.	77	77	76⅞	76⅞	220
Oregon Trans.	36⅛	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	490
Phil. & Reading	41⅛	41⅜	40⅞	41⅛	9,010
Rich. & W. P.	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	23	1,100
Sugar Ref. Co.	70¾	70¾	70	70¼	420
Tenn. C. & I.	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	100
Union Pacific.	70	70	68⅝	68⅞	1,640
Western Union.	84	84⅛	84	84	100
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	100
Total sales					33,030

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	15¼	15¼	15	15	$17,000
At. & Pac. g. 4s.	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	5,000
Erie 2d on.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	2,000
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Lehigh & W. con.	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	1,000
Long Island 1st.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	1,000
M., K. & T. 2s.	104	104	104	104	10,000
North. Pac. 2d. c.	111	111	111	111	1,000
Nor. Pac. 1st c.	118	118	118	118	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79	79	79	79	2,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	6,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	50	50	50	50	14,000
Union El. 1st.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	4,000
Wabash 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	5,000
West. Shore 4s.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	20,000
Wabash 2d.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	10,000
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Assistant Naval Constructor Charles H. Keyes has been ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Naval Cadet Robert S. Doyt of the Fourth Class has resigned his commission.

Lieut. Colonel Robert H. Hall, Assistant Quartermaster-General, has been ordered to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Richard has been ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Commander Edward Simpson has been ordered to the command of the Yantic.

Lieut. Commander Edward Terry has been ordered to the command of the Swatara.

Lieut. Commander Charles H. Stockton has been ordered to the command of the Alert.

Lieut. Commander Charles H. Harlow has been ordered to the command of the Pinta.

Lieut. Commander Charles H. Rockwell has been ordered to the command of the Galena.

Lieut. Commander Charles H. Davis has been ordered to the command of the Nipsic.

Lieut. Commander Charles F. Pond has been ordered to the command of the Enterprise.

Lieut. Commander Charles F. Goodrich has been ordered to the command of the Essex.

Lieut. Commander Charles F. Emory has been ordered to the command of the Kearsarge.

Lieut. Commander Charles F. Bridgman has been ordered to the command of the Adams.

Lieut. Commander Charles F. Anderson has been ordered to the command of the Ranger.

Lieut. Commander Charles F. Adams has been ordered to the command of the Ossipee.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Vreeland has been ordered to the command of the Yorktown.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Clark has been ordered to the command of the Petrel.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Bridgman has been ordered to the command of the Alliance.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Anderson has been ordered to the command of the Ranger.

Lieut. Commander Charles E

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN WOMAN wishes a position of trust; understands nursing and housekeeping; willing to make herself generally useful; city or country; first-class city reference. Address J. D., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A LADY WHO HAS EXPERIENCED REVerses seeks employment as managing housekeeper in private family, or companion; moderate salary; city reference to last employer. Address Thomson, Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady, good seamstress, speaking French and Italian fluently, as companion or attendant to lady during the day; would help with children. Address Reference, Box 172 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A NORTH OF IRELAND GIRL WISHES EMployment on silk embroidery; first-class hand; samples can be seen. Call at 13 Carmine-st., Room 13.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Swedish girl, with first-class references, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; flat preferred. Call at 322 East 31st-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first chambermaid and waitress in a private family; two years' best reference from last place. Address M. K., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist with waiting; willing to wait on a lady or do sewing; good city reference. Address K. B., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as thorough chambermaid; waits on lady and sews; assists in other work; city reference; three years' own reference. Address M. M., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress in private family; lady can be seen. Address A. M., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamberwork alone.—By young girl, good reference. Call, for two days, at 157 East 52d-st., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant as thorough English chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address W., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by a competent young woman; willing to assist with waiting; perfect needlewoman. Call at 301 West 50th-st., corner 8th-av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; best of city reference. Address A. B., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable colored woman as chambermaid or assist with waiting, or nurse for one child; city reference. Call at 397 7th-av., Room 13.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant girl to do up-stairs work and assist with children. Call Monday, at 334 West 49th-st.; ring Murdock's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl, lately landed, as chambermaid, seamstress, or waitress; Scottish descent. Call, two days, at 428 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent person; would assist with sewing during part of the day; references. Address S. B., Box 837 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; Protestant; good plain seamstress; or wait on lady or be parlor-maid; best reference; last employer can be seen. Call at 157 Waverley-place.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable colored girl as chambermaid and assist with washing, or as laundress. Call, two days, at 161 West 24th-st., Brandon.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family to chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of children; references. Address G. L., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; five years' good reference from last place. Address K. K., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging. Address M. H., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young woman; or waitress and sewing; operator; city references; apartment preferred. Call or address M. K., 166 West 56th-st., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—Competent; in private family; first-class city reference from present employer. Address S. H., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent and steady; in private family; good sewer; wait on table or care children; excellent references. Address N. G., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat girl, 18, in nice private family; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Call at 332 West 46th-st.; McKernan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Swedish girl to do up-stairs work and plain sewing; city reference. Address, care Mrs. Samuelson, 316 East 71st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid in private family; first-class references. Call or address in care of Mrs. Thomas, 39 Jane-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a young woman in private family. Call or address 8 North Washington-square, present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swiss girl in private family; first-class city references; wages, $18 to $20. Call at 355 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; present employer's. Call at 15 East 22d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American woman; assist in other duties; city reference; city or country. Call at 143 West 14th-st.

COLLECTOR.—By a lady of experience as collector for an institution or any responsible charity. Address Collector, 246 West 11th-st.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands all branches of cooking; best city references. Address C. M., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,299 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands all branches; also dinner parties; best city references. Address M. F., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook; assist in washing and ironing; best city references; last employer seen. Call at 328 West 26th-st., one flight.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook and laundress in small family; three years' best city reference. Address A. C., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,299 Broadway.

COOK.—By an American Protestant as good cook and baker in small family; country preferred; best city reference. Address Mrs. M. C., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—In a small private family; city or country; good reference. Address A., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands bread, cakes, creams, jelly, soups, pastry; understands marketing; city reference. Address J. S., Box 162 534 3d-av.

COOK.—By first-class English family cook; understands all soups, fish, meats, game, desserts, and baking; good city reference. Address M. T., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as thoroughly experienced cook in a private family; excellent personal reference from last place. Call, Monday, at 217 West 60th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook in first-class private family, or go out by the day; best city reference. Address B. S., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as a good cook; in a private family; good baker; references. Call at 999 2d-av.; ring once.

COOK.—By colored girl as cook or laundress; country preferred; good city reference. Address H., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By the day; city reference. Address Mrs. S., 207 East 33d-st., first floor, rear.

COOK.—By young woman as cook and assist with coarse washing; city reference; lady can be seen. Call at 151 East 32d-st., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in a private family; best references. Call, Monday, at 219 West 52d-st.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class order cook in hotel or chophouse. Call at 3 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and assist with washing. Address M. J. C., Box 163 554 3d-av.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as competent cook in private family; best city reference. Address A. R., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class colored cook; boarding house preferred. Call at 214 West 29th-st., fourth floor, front.

COOK.—By a good French cook in a small family; best city references; wages, $25. Call or address Marie, 162 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as thorough cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 107 West 98th-st., Bell 4; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant girl as cook and laundress in small family of adults; good city reference. Call Monday, at 100 Perry-st.

COOK.—By experienced cook; Protestant; assist with plain washing; good city reference. Call at 136 West 49th-st.; ring Thomson's bell.

COOK.—By a young Swedish first-class cook in a private family; first-class city reference; no cards. Call at 238 East 32d-st.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress; two years' best city reference. Call Monday, at 445 West 55th-st.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a competent and very good cook in a private family; best city references from last employer. Call at 341 West 49th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook. Call, two days, at 159 West 24th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; by day. Call at 457 West 45th-st.

FEMALES.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; as brother and sister; one as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; the other as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; both have best city references. Call at 68 West 15th-st.

COOK.—First-class; by thoroughly-competent young Protestant woman; willing to go to market; six years' best city references; highly recommended. Address Competent, Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; can get up lunch and dinner parties; catering and marketing; understands all kinds of cooking, French and English; best personal reference. Address K. B., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to obtain situations for her two girls; one as cook and laundress, the other chambermaid and waitress; disengaged Dec. 1. Call, from 10 to 12 A. M., at 7 Winthrop-place.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook in all branches; excellent baker; do coarse washing in private family if required; willing and obliging; city reference. Address K. L., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands pastry and game, soups, desserts, and baking; the last week's work; best city reference. Address C. L., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

COOK.—By an experienced young woman as first-class cook; capable to take full charge of kitchen; two years' city reference from last place. Address L. K., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; Englishwoman; understands boning, larding, and all kinds of fancy dishes; can get up dinner parties; best city reference. Address M. S., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class private family cook; excellent baker; understands French and German cooking; city reference. Address M. C., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; will do the work of small private family; both girls thoroughly competent; city or country; best references. Call or address 223 West 37th-st., Room 5.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; fine bread and biscuit maker; excellent city reference. Call at 73 West 82d-st.

COOK.—By neat young woman as competent cook in a flat or private house; English; experienced; first-class city reference. Address J. H., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to private boarding house; city reference. Call, Monday, at 330 East 75d-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference from last employer. Call at 107 East 51st-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address A. D., Box 406 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and to assist with washing; good references. Address, for 4 days, M. T., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; will assist with washing and ironing; good city references; last employers can be seen. Call, Monday, at 16 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook and laundress; excellent baker; do coarse washing in private family if required; willing and obliging; city reference. Address K. L., Box 368 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook in all branches

Le Boutillier Bros.

Broadway and 14th-st.

Extraordinary Bargains on Monday morning as follows:

UMBRELLAS.

26-INCH "GLORIA" UMBRELLAS, PARAGON FRAMES, SILVERINE CROOK HANDLES, WORTH $1.50,

95c.

SPECIAL—26-INCH "GLORIA" SILK UMBRELLAS, PARAGON FRAMES, GOLD CROOK HANDLES, WORTH $2.....$1.25

MEN'S 28-INCH "GLORIA" UMBRELLAS, NATURAL HANDLES, WORTH $2....$1.25

ROBES.

250 EMBROIDERED ROBES, FULL-DRESS PATTERNS, ALL SHADES, REGULAR PRICE $10,

$5.90.

44-INCH LADIES' FRENCH BROADCLOTH, ALL SHADES, IMPORTED TO SELL AT $1.50.....69c.

ALL-WOOL ARMURES, DOUBLE WIDTH, BLACK AND COLORS, 68c. QUALITY....30c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

12 CASES MILL ENDS (BROKEN DOZENS) AT LESS THAN HALF REGULAR PRICES. LADIES' COLORED BORDERED HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, WARRANTED FAST COLORS, 8c. AND 10c. QUALITIES,

4c.

HAND-EMB'D HANDKERCHIEFS, WORTH 25c. TO $1.25 EACH.....10c. TO 50c.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, WORTH 25c. TO 50c. EACH.....10c. TO 25c.

HANDKERCHIEFS PURCHASED NOW CAN BE LAID ASIDE FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

100 KAZAK RUGS, EXTRA LARGE SIZES, FINE QUALITY, SUPERIOR DESIGNS, ANTIQUE AND MODERN, WORTH $25.00 EACH,

$12.

75 FRENCH GUIPURE BED SUITS CORDED, CREAM AND WHITE, WORTH $5.00; SPREAD AND SHAMS.....$3.50

350 MORE PERFUMED ASIATIC FUR RUGS AT.....$2.35

BROADWAY AND 14TH-ST.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

18th Street, 19th Street, and Sixth Ave.

(18th Street Station Elevated Road.)

Fine Silk Novelties at

REDUCED PRICES.

And for the Holidays

20,000 yards Dress Goods, comprising Foules, Serges, and Diagonals in patterns, at

$3.00 and **$3.60** per pattern,

and 52-inch Invisible Stripes at **48c. yd.**

The above will be offered, commencing MONDAY, November 25th.

Goods delivered free within a radius of seventy-five miles of New-York City.

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

THE NATIVES WAITING FOR FOREIGNERS TO SETTLE THEIR TROUBLES.

APIA, Samoa, Nov. 5, via steamer Zealandia to San Francisco.—Notwithstanding the provisional election held here by the natives last month, which resulted in the choice of Mataafa as King and Malietoa as Vice King, the followers of Tamasese last week elected Malietoa King and Tamasese Vice King. All foreign residents of Apia are anxious to have the question as to who shall be ruler of Samoa settled by the three nations represented in the recent Berlin conference. The selection of Mataafa last month was a mere temporary arrangement, and the natives look to the three powers to settle the difficulty for them.

There has been no trouble among natives recently, and reports sent out from here a month ago saying there was fighting on the islands were not correct.

Considerable alarm has been felt here on account of the death of several sailors on the German man-of-war Sophie and the report that their death was caused by typhus fever. A number of other sailors were ill, and the Germans established a hospital on shore for their accommodation. The American and British residents became alarmed and complained to their respective Consuls, who asked the Captain of the Sophie for an explanation. In his reply to Consul Blacklock the Captain admitted that the malady was typhus fever, but subsequently the surgeons of the Sophie and the United States steamer Adams and a resident German physician held a consultation and pronounced the disease a Samoan fever known as "tota vela," or "hot blood." The Sophie's surgeon attributed it to the decaying substances of the wrecks of the Trenton and the other war vessels lost in the hurricane last March. However, the Germans removed the sick sailors to a remote part of town, where two of them have since died.

A boat containing nine men of the Flying Venus, from Puget Sound, for Melbourne, which was wrecked at Penrhyn Island, arrived here two weeks ago. The Flying Venus was about four miles from land when she struck on a coral patch. The vessel soon went to pieces and all hands escaped to land. Nine of the crew came here in a small boat, and the British Consul has sent a schooner to Penrhyn Island for the others. The schooner has not yet returned.

A YOUNG RUFFIAN LYNCHED.

HIS JAILER NEARLY KILLED FOR TRYING TO SAVE HIM.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 23.—Robert Bland, who on Thursday last attempted to commit an assault on Miss Annie Gee, aged sixteen years, daughter of the Hon. Charles Gee, United States Inspector of Lumber at Sitka, Alaska, but whose family resides in Prince George County, a short distance from Disputanta station, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, was taken from the jail of Prince George County last night and lynched.

A mob consisting of forty mounted men well masked went to the residence of Henry King, the negro jailer, and demanded the keys of the jail. He stontly refused to surrender the keys or to go to the jail and unlock the door. The mob then burst open the doors of the jailer's house and again demanded the keys. On refusal to give them up they placed a rope around King's neck and dragged him to the jail, several hundred yards from the house. Despite this treatment King still refused to tell where the keys were, but just before the jail was reached the keys were heard rattling in his pocket. The mob took them from him, carried him into the jail, and made him lead the wey to the cell in which Bland was confined.

Bland had nothing to say when the lynchers came to his cell, but was perfectly quiet. He was then taken out and carried off about seventy-five yards from the jail, where he was swung up by a rope to the branch of a tree. He begged piteously for life, but the lynchers were deaf to his appeals. His body was riddled with bullets and left dangling from the tree, where he was found at daylight this morning. Bland was about twenty-one years old and of a worthless character. He was arrested Thursday night by a posse of men who went in pursuit of him, and he had been sent on by Magistrate S. B. Austin for trial at the December term of the County Court.

LOW GAMBLING IN PARIS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Standard.

Gambling—especially of a low kind—has assumed such large proportions in Paris that a special brigade of detectives, under the direction of M. Rossignol, who superintended the exhibition police, is about to be formed for the purpose of dealing with it. These detectives, however, are only thirty br forty in number, and it is rather difficult to see how they are to watch the legions of card sharpers and thimbleriggers who, under the name of *bonneteurs*, have *tripots* in every part of Paris, and infest railway stations, where they lie in wait for gullible travelers, and enter the same compartments with them. A clever capture of a *bonneteur* was made lately by a detective in a first-class carriage between Paris and Versailles, but it did not long keep the sharpers clear of the lines. The new brigade will also watch pickpockets and the gentry who go about with loose women. They will have abundance of work, and it is to be hoped that they will be efficient enough, despite their comparatively small numbers, in keeping blackguards clear of the public haunts and thoroughfares.

TO GET THE FORTUNE AT LAST.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Standard.

About fifteen years ago two brothers named August and Fritz Plocke, shoemakers by trade, came, with a sister, to Berlin from their native place of Reppen, near Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Their grandfather or granduncle had emigrated in the beginning of this century to England, and thence to the Cape, where he had acquired a fortune of several hundred thousand thalers. After his death, at the Cape in 1835, his heirs were advertised for in the papers, and the Plockes advanced their claims. The Cape Government, however, disputed the documents, and, when conclusive documents were sent at last, declared that they were unexamined, and that the inheritance had, therefore, fallen to the English Crown. At length, however, the Cape Government has acknowledged the claims of the Plockes, and it is expected that the capital, amounting to nearly 1,000,000 marks, will be paid them at the beginning of next year.

HARM THE GARTER DOES.

ENGLISH DOCTORS SAY IT INJURES THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

A writer in the London *Truth* says he suspects there is no better way for doctors to get their names well before the public than by abusing the most time-honored garments of their lady patients. "We know how the stays have been pulled about by medical critics," he says, "and how they have held their own and kept their shape in spite of all the efforts of their opponents. I now hear that English doctors at a recent congress have been handling garters roughly on the pretext that they injure the circulation of the blood. But how are stockings to be worn if garters are to be discarded? As our foremothers for centuries were gartered, and only a few complained of varicose veins, it strikes me that the evil lies not so much in the wearing of the garter as in the way in which it is worn. It may be a loose fit (which does just as well to keep the stocking from falling or getting wrinkled at the ankles) or it may be a tight fit, which, of course, is injurious.

"I have been interviewing a couple of weavers of surgical stockings for persons troubled with varicose veins. Would it surprise you to hear that the greater number of their customers never wore garters since their childhood, they being of the non-gentle sex! Perhaps this is because sons take after their mothers, and inherit their acquired weaknesses in exaggerated forms. Nor is it persons who walk the most that want these special stockings. The demand for them is chiefly made by full-fed men who lead sedentary lives and drink more wine than is good for them. A wearer of the anti-varicose stocking feels worse after a series of dinner parties, when the tempting varieties of the menu lead him to indulge too freely in the pleasures of the palate.

"It is rather odd that the crusade against the garter has not been made at a ladies' congress. My notion was that it belonged to the topics which should only be discussed at Elensis, until I found that a congress of doctors took it up. I have been round to museums to ascertain to what remote antiquity we owe the garter. Chatelaines, in the Gothic times, before knitting was invented, used to wear in cold weather gaiters made of warm stuffs covered with silk embroidery, and laced at the sides.

"Fancy that stockings were rarities when the Countess of Salisbury dropped her garter, to the scandal of the ladies of Queen Philippa's Court, and that the few which were displayed there came from Flanders, and were lacey-looking articles. An antiquarian has been showing me an old Flemish garter in goffered leather, with a handsomely embossed silver clasp, representing St. Martin and the beggar. What that high-spirited and generous saint had to do with garters my friend is at a loss to think. Garters, at any rate, were not so hidden as is generally supposed when Edward III. instituted a Guerd of Honor for those of the Countess of Salisbury. They were shown by ladies who went out riding to hawk. When the side-saddle later came in it did not involve the use of the long riding habit, so the leg-gear meant to be used on horseback became of more costly and curious workmanship.

"Brantôme casts side lights on the grand and proper dames who were aided by their valets-de-chambre to dress for the morning and when were particular in learning from them how their *chausses*, (shorts,) *chaussetts*, (stockings,) and garters impressed them. A garter was adorned with armorial bearings or with fanciful conceits. They were often richly jeweled and might have served as armlets for knights who gloried in displaying such tokens. At weddings brides' garters were cut up and the pieces given to the young men who attended. They were worn as decorations. In Italy and the South of Spain, when stockings came in, garters were worn above the knee, but just before the fall was reached the keys were heard rattling in his pocket. The mob took them from him, carried him into the jail, and made him lead the wey to the cell in which Bland was confined.

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A FINE METEORITE.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) News, Nov. 21.

A remarkably fine specimen of meteoric iron has just been received at the State Museum from Rockingham County. Its greatest length is 12 inches, with an average breadth of 8 inches, and it is about 2 inches thick. Its general shape is flat, though somewhat concave on one side and convex on the other, as if broken off from the outer surface of a rounded and larger mass. The specimen is coated with a thick crust of dark brown rust and weighs 25¾ pounds. It is from the same neighborhood as the specimen obtained in 1866, and the composition and general appearance seem to be identical. An analysis of the first specimen receives 90 parts; nickel, 8 parts, with traces of cobalt, copper, and phosphorus. They have also in the museum, a meteorite from Nash County which is totally different in appearance and composition, being gray in color and of a stony character. The specimen from Nash was seen to fall in a field by the owner, who was immediately dug out, when it was found to be very hot.

AN EMPRESS AT THE CORINTH CANAL.

Constantinople Dispatch to the London Times.

An interesting circumstance connected with the German Empress's journey to Athens is reported from Corinth, on reaching which her Majesty was much relieved, as she suffered during the rough sea passage from Italy. The royal train conveying the Empress and the Greek royal family to Kalamaki and Piræus stopped at the bridge across the Corinth Canal, where Queen Olga rejoined them. Then the Empress, Her Imperial Majesty expressed much interest in the progress of the canal works at the isthmus, adding that she hoped the energies and perseverance of the gallant General would be crowned with full success notwithstanding the difficulties of his task, and promising to make another excursion to the canal should time and circumstances permit. The road from the railway station to the shore along which the royal party went was thickly strewn with roses.

ZULULAND'S REVENUE.

From the London Times.

A return has just been published showing the revenue of Zululand from May 14, 1887, to June 1, 1889, from which it appears that the total revenue for the period amounted to £48,952 19s. 5d. Of this amount £32,597 16s. 5d. was derived from the hut tax, £7,087 3s. 3d. from fines, forfeitures, and court fees, and £1,199 15s. 9d. from gold fields revenue. Licenses produced nearly £2,000, and the sale of Government property nearly £1,500. The postal and telegraph revenue amounted to £1,027 16s. 7d. Another return relating to the same territory shows that during the same period 3,976 head of cattle were seized by the Government for fines and otherwise.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Ladies' Alaska Seal Garments.

Extraordinary Bargains.

WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN LADIES' ALASKA SEALSKIN TOP COATS, JACKETS, WRAPS, NEWMARKETS, AND DOLMANS. THE GARMENTS ARE IN THE FINEST GRADES OF LONDON-DYED ALASKA SEALSKIN, AND WE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND AND WARRANT THEM.

The special attention of all interested in high grade Sealskin Garments is particularly called to this opportunity.

Ladies' Paris Wraps.

THE LEADING FASHIONABLE MAKERS OF PARIS ARE REPRESENTED IN A LOT OF 350 ELEGANT LONG AND SHORT WRAPS, WHICH WE SHALL PLACE ON SALE MONDAY MORNING AT LARGE REDUCTIONS FROM IMPORTING COST. THEY ARE IN A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES, AND THE VERY LATEST NOVELTIES.

Misses' Coats, Newmarkets, and Jackets.

A LARGE INVOICE OF OUR EXCLUSIVE STYLES OF MISSES' IMPORTED COATS, JACKETS AND NEWMARKETS ARRIVED THE PAST WEEK. ON ACCOUNT OF LATE DELIVERY, THEY WILL BE SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES. THEY ARE MADE IN THE BEST QUALITIES OF BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOTS, BEAVERS, AND DIAGONALS, (STRICTLY ALL WOOL,) AND THE SHAPES AND DESIGNS ARE PERFECT.

Misses' Suits.

IN MISSES' SUITS, FOR DRESS, SCHOOL AND STREET WEAR, WE HAVE A MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN DESIGNS THAT ARE MAINLY COPIES OF PARIS MODELS. DURING THIS WEEK WE WILL SELL THEM AT PRICES MUCH BELOW VALUE, AND IN MANY INSTANCES CONSIDERABLY UNDER COST.

(Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for altering either Ladies' or Misses' Suits or Cloaks.)

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Cashmere Vests.

BARGAINS THAT CANNOT LAST LONG, LARGE THOUGH THE QUANTITIES:

300 dozen Ladies' genuine Swiss Ribbed Cashmere Vests, high neck, ribbed arms, and short sleeves; colors cardinal, salmon, skyblue, and shell-pink, all sizes, including extra large, at 69c. each; real value, $1.25.

120 dozen Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, manufacturers' samples, consisting of Silk, Lisle Thread, and Balbriggan, all styles and colors, at

LESS THAN HALF REGULAR PRICES.

6th Ave. and 19th St.

THE CASE OF GREENWALL.

AN ARGUMENT IN COURT—ONE OF THE WITNESSES SHOT AT.

A further effort was made yesterday to save John Greenwall, the murderer of Lyman S. Weeks, whose execution is set down for Dec. 6. His counsel applied to Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a stay of proceedings pending the argument of an appeal based on the ground that the Court of Sessions had no right to resentence a prisoner, as a decision on his case had been rendered by the Court of Appeals. Counsel held, under Section 503 of the Code, that such resentence could be made only in a Court of Oyer and Terminer or in the Court of Appeals. District Attorney Ridgway argued that the law providing for the taking of capital cases directly to the appellate court conferred all the powers of a Court of Oyer and Terminer on the Sessions Court. Justice Cullen reserved his decision.

The prisoner Greenwall came very near being the unconscious cause of a murder late on Friday night. Since his sojourn in Raymond-Street Jail he has gained a steadfast friend in Joseph Jackson, a negro employed about the place as the Sheriff's porter. On Friday Jackson went to 69 Lafayette-street to see John Baker, who, with Paul Krause, furnished the evidence that convicted Greenwall. He upbraided Baker for his conduct in testifying against Greenwall, and in a few minutes accused him of perjury. This led to angry words, and Baker ordered Jackson out. The latter started to go, but upon reaching the door drew a revolver and fired one shot at Baker. The ball struck the latter in the abdomen, but inflicted only a slight wound. Baker was taken to the hospital and Jackson was locked up. Yesterday both men were in Justice Keena's court, where Jackson waived examination and was held for the Grand Jury.

SUPPRESSION OF A CONVENT

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily News.

The convent of Trappists at Mont des Cats, near Lille, has been suppressed by the Government, and those of its inmates who are aliens have been ordered to leave the country within twenty-four hours. The measure, though perfectly legal, has aroused the indignation of the leading Catholic organs. Its motive is certainly a curious one—namely, that there were too many foreigners in the brotherhood. A passage of the Prefect's decree is as follows: "Whereas it appears from a judicial inquiry that the convent has received directly or indirectly large sums of money, that out of sixty-five persons there are only thirty Frenchmen, and whereas this is not unusual, the roads being too bad for carriages, and the side-saddle being fatiguing to the horse. I dare say the garter will look up wherever there are lady cyclists. It need not press against the limb that it encircles. Why not wear stockings wrinkled like the snuggest kid gloves of Sarah Bernhardt? To do so would do away with the temptation to have tight garters."

AT JOHN BRIGHT'S GRAVE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A gravestone now marks the place where the remains of Mr. Bright were buried in the Friends' graveyard at Rochdale. It is of white marble, two feet six in inches length, and two feet in breadth, with a plain groove all round the margin, and the lettering is "John Bright, died March 27, 1889, age, seventy-seven years." A similar slab of marble of the same size on the adjoining grave is inscribed "Margaret Elizabeth Bright, died May 13, 1878. Age, fifty-seven years." There still lies on Mr. Bright's grave the remains of the wreath sent by the Queen to the funeral. The 16th inst. will be the anniversary of the birth of John Bright, and his townsmen are inaugurating an annual gathering on that day to pay respect to his memory. Prof. Thorold Rogers has accepted an invitation to be present and deliver an address.

DEAF-MUTES WHO TALK.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

They have taught deaf-mutes to talk in Paris! This result has been accomplished after years of labor, and M. Javal, "Director" of the National Deaf and Dumb Institution, has given the public an example of the ability of some of his pupils to speak. At the exhibition yesterday several deaf-mutes held conversations, words being slowly articulated and their meanings being divined by the movements of the lips. One pupil being questioned about Eiffel's Tower as the highest monument, said that he had never gone up to the top of it, as he assent cost too much. A young deaf-and-dumb Turk from Salonica was able to give a brief if rather a parrot-like description of his native town, and a French *scout-mot* answered several legal questions with accuracy.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

61, 63, and 65 West 23d St.,

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

FURNITURE.

Sweeping Reductions during Thanksgiving Week on SIDEBOARDS and BEDROOM SUITES.

Determined to reduce these two lines before our annual stock-taking, we have marked down every Sideboard and Bedroom Suite on our floors.

The reductions will insure to buyers a saving of from $10 to $100, according to the quality of the article or articles purchased. Intending buyers of either of these lines should see what we offer.

Important price reductions have also been made on many articles on our Parlor Floor.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF IMPORTED AND EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS, AND FOR DRAWING-ROOM USE AND ORNAMENTATION. HUNDREDS OF ARTICLES TO SELECT FROM, RANGING FROM $2 TO $500 EACH.

R. J. HORNER & CO.

CLERGYMEN'S SALARIES.

LIBERAL AMOUNTS PAID THEIR PASTORS BY NEW-YORK CONGREGATIONS.

John P. Ritter in the Epoch.

It is the dream of the divinity student in his seminary chambers that he may at some future day be called to fill a pulpit in the metropolis. A few facts and figures will give an idea of the opportunities that New-York holds out to brainy men who have chosen the ministry as a profession.

The wealthiest single church organization on this side the Atlantic is the Trinity corporation of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It embraces Old Trinity, at the head of Wall-street, and eight parish chapels: St. Paul's, St. John's, Trinity Chapel, St. Augustine's, St. Cornelius's, Zion Church, Zion Chapel, and Trinity Church, Morrisania. To support these churches there are ample funds. The income of the corporation is between $750,000 and $800,000 a year. Yet this amount does not adequately represent the corporation's capital. A large portion of its lands were leased long ago when property was not as valuable as at present. The leases were to run ninety-nine years. When they expire the income of the Trinity corporation will be double what it is now.

Dr. Morgan Dix is the rector of Old Trinity, and exercises a general supervision over the parish chapels. His salary is $15,000 per annum. The assistant rector of the same church receives $6,000, while the assistants who have charge of the chapels receive $4,000 a year each, except Dr. Swope of Trinity Chapel, who gets $8,000.

These are pretty high salaries, but the Episcopalians of New-York are renowned for generosity toward their pastors. The last rector of St. Thomas's was paid $18,000. Dr. Brown, who fills the pulpit at present, gets $15,000. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, which Vice President Morton attends when living in the city, has perhaps the most desirable parish of all. His salary is $15,000, and he occupies a beautiful parsonage, rent free, next to his church, which is architecturally one of the handsomest residences in the city, and is certainly worth an extra $5,000 a year to the pastor. Another church that pays $15,000 to its rector is St. Bartholomew's. Dr. Greer is the fortunate clergyman. He possesses private means, and returns his entire salary to his church.

Dr. Rainsford of St. George's receives $10,000 a year. He is also possessed of a private fortune, and, like the rector of St. Bartholomew's, turns his salary over to his church. There are at least a dozen other Episcopal parishes in the metropolis which pay their rectors salaries ranging from $4,000 to $8,000 per annum. The Bishop of the Diocese of New-York is paid $15,000.

In the Methodist Episcopal churches large salaries are not the general rule; but the ambition to become a minister can aspire to one of the agents of the Book Concern established here, or the Secretary of one of the many branches of church work, or, for that matter, a Bishop. The Bishop of New-York receives $5,000. All the other Bishops receive $4,500 annually, except the Bishop of Africa and India, who are paid $4,000 and $3,500, respectively. The agents of the Book Concern get $5,000. The same sum is given to the various Secretaries. The pastor of St. Paul's on Fourth-avenue, the largest Methodist church in the city, gets $5,000 and is given a commodiously furnished house in rent free. All the Methodist churches furnish their pastors with residences. The Madison-Avenue Church also pays its pastor $5,000.

The Presbyterian pulpit in New-York is filled by some of the ablest preachers in America. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth-Avenue Church draws a salary of $20,000. Dr. Paxton is said to receive $10,000, Dr. Parkhurst $8,000, and Dr. C. C. Thompson $8,000, while T. De Witt Talmage of the Brooklyn Tabernacle is influence is as great in New-York as it is in Brooklyn, is paid $12,000. Apart from what they receive from their parishioners, Dr. John Hall makes a handsome sum each year by writing for the New-York *Ledger*, and Dr. Talmage is paid a salary for editing Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine*.

The Rev. Robert Collyer of the Fifth-Avenue Unitarian Church receives $10,000. Dr. William M. Taylor of the Broadway Tabernacle, a Congregational organization, is supposed to have a like salary.

But, putting all monetary considerations aside, the reputation a clergyman of talents is certain to achieve in New-York, and the opportunities for doing efficient work for the cause of religion and humanity are so many, that most clergymen regard it as a very desirable field of activity.

NORTH GERMANY'S OLD MEN.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Standard.

The German papers have recently spoken of the veteran Johann Dose, aged 106, living near Lübeck, as the oldest man in North Germany, but this is an error. At Bielefeld, in Westphalia, there is a private gentleman named Markus Jordan, who completed his one hundred and tenth year, in a comparatively robust state of health, on the 6th of October. A gold medal, bearing the portrait of the late Emperor William, who was an infant when Herr Jordan was already a youth of eighteen, was presented to him in the name of the present Emperor on the last anniversary of his birth.

SOMETIMES THE PEOPLE CAN'T.

From the Boston Herald, Nov. 21.

Ex-President Cleveland's suggestion as to the disposition which should be made of our ex-Presidents deserves respectful consideration at the hands of his countrymen. Let them alone, and give them the same chance to earn an honest living that other people have. Those are his sentiments. At the same time ex-President Cleveland should remember that we occasionally have an ex-President whom the people find it hard to forget or let alone.

EHRICH BROTHERS.

RICH PARISIAN UNDERWEAR

At an Immense Sacrifice.

In contradistinction to the inferior grades of underwear usually sold, we will place on sale to-morrow morning a class of rich goods made by the best Paris makers, all beautifully finished and all of recent importation, at the following great reductions:

Grade 1.—Hand-made **French Corset Covers,** trimmed with fine Torchon edge, and hand-made **Night Gowns,** trimmed with French embroidery, reduced from $2.85, at . **$1.95**

Grade 2.—Elegant quality **Nainsook Corset Covers,** high and low neck, trimmed with embroidery and Smyrna and Italian laces; also **Nainsook Night Dresses,** French hand-made, embroidered and with feather stitching, full front, with insertion, reduced from $3.90 and $4.50, at . **$2.95**

Grade 3.—Still finer French hand-made **Nainsook Night Dresses,** splendid value **$5.98**

Grade 4.—French hand-made **Lawn Night Dresses,** trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace edging and insertion, reduced from $10.00 to **$6.90**

Grade 5.—**China Silk Gowns,** inserted back and front with beading, delicate tints, at **$7.90**

Grade 6.—**Surah and China Silk and Cashmere Matinees,** French hand-made, reduced from $14.50 to **$9.85**

Grade 7.—Still finer quality **Surah and China Silk and Cashmere Matinees,** reduced from $18.50 to **12.95**

Grade 8.—**French Silk Matinee,** handmade, elaborate trimming, reduced from $24.50 to **16.50**

Grade 9.—High-Class Parisian novelties in **Sautelits** and **Peignoirs,** reduced from $75.00 to **48.50**

Also a fine line of handsome **Silk Cloaks,** white and in colors, for children, one to three years of age, reduced from $45.00 and $38.00 to **26.50**

Special attention is directed to an entirely new line of unmade Suits in **Cheviots, Armures, Serges,** and **Camel's Hair Goods** at **$26.50** and **28.00**

A lso tailor-made **Dresses** of fine cloth at . . **42.00**

500 Magnificent quality of Round Point and Duchess Lace COLLARETTES and FICHUS, real value $12.00 and $15.00; reduced to **$5.75**

Waists of above are unmade and will be fitted free of charge.

6TH AVENUE, 22D AND 23D STS.

23d-Street Station Elevated Road.

BALLOT REFORM.

HOW THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM EFFECTS IT.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Nov. 21.

"A Lewiston man," says the Bangor *Whig*, "gives his indorsement to the Australian ballot law on the ground that every man 'can vote as he pleases under it.' So he can under the present system." Theoretically he can, but practically he cannot, because every man is not in a position to withstand the pressure that is liable to be put upon him. A is a coolisee corporation employing a large number of laborers. A is interested in getting a certain man or set of men elected to the Legislature, because he or they will do its bidding. A in a variety of ways indicates to its employes that it desires them to vote for this man or set of men, and indirectly, but none the less effectively, threatens them with discharge unless they comply. Under the present system the employes know perfectly well that it is possible for their employer to ascertain how they have voted—whether they have complied with his command or not—and therefore that his threat is not impotent bluster, but can be carried into execution.

Now, let us see the effect of the Australian system in such a case as this. Assume that a calls together its employes as before, and threatens them with discharge unless they vote a certain ticket. The threat has now lost its power, because it cannot be discovered how the employe votes. Under the old system, when threatened in this way, he was constrained, because he knew the threat could be executed. Under the Australian system he is not constrained, because the knowledge essential to its execution cannot be obtained, unless he gives it himself.

Take another illustration. Sometimes there exists in a community or a State a vicious faction, less in numbers than half the voters of the State, but far exceeding them in audacity and energy. An example of this kind was furnished by most of the border States in the secession period. It is not too much to say that Virginia was forced out of the Union by a minority. The majority was hulldozed into consenting to secession by a desperate and audacious faction which by no means embraced half the free citizens of the State. The majority were not free to express their sentiment at the polls. They were intimidated by the threats of the minority. Under a secret ballot law such intimidation would have been impossible, and Virginia could not have been taken out of the Union by popular vote. We venture to say that several of the States which joined in the secession movement would have been saved to the Union if a secret ballot had prevailed in the South in 1861 and 1862.

AN ALLEGED APPOINTMENT.

Ex-Assemblyman George A. Stanf, a Democratic politician of the Twenty-first Ward, was yesterday appointed a keeper in the Kings County Penitentiary, at a salary of $1,200, by Warden Hayes. This is a violation of law, the Commissioners of Charities alone having the right of appointment. Commissioner Hynes made this point at yesterday's meeting, claiming that the board could not delegate its powers to a subordinate. He did not want to establish such a bad precedent, but he could get no support from his associates. Gott and Ray. The former moved to grant Hayes the power to appoint, and all Ray would say was, "If Gottly is willing to take the responsibility for this we shouldn't worry." He voted with Gott.

ROME AS A SEAPORT.

SCHEME TO MAKE IT ONE—OTHER GARIBALDIAN PROJECTS.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Standard*, in a letter on the subject of making Rome a seaport, recalls that this project and others of present times were originally proposed by Garibaldi: "When Garibaldi came to Rome to take his seat in the Chamber, the dreams which he had nourished as a boy, of aiding the material as well as the moral regeneration of the Eternal City, took form in three grand projects, each of which was considered at the time scarcely likely to be carried out, if, indeed, attempted, within the present century. They were, first, the embankment of the Tiber, with a view to averting the ruinous inundations to which Rome has been liable for centuries; secondly, the cultivation of the Roman Campagna, and, thirdly, the conversion of Rome into a seaport.

"The embankment, a huge and costly work, is already well begun, and the looker-down from the heights of San Pietro, in Montorio, or the Villa Corsini, may see considerable patches of the white marble wall as his eye follows the winding course of the river through the city, especially near the spot once covered by the picturesque squalor of the Ghetto, (now swept away,) and where its course is spanned by a new stone bridge bearing Garibaldi's own name.

"The cultivation of the Campagna goes on more slowly, so far as concerns private letting concerned, and the largest landowners not holding exactly the most disinterested and patriotic views on the subject. But the greatest scheme of all—that which at the time appeared the most visionary—that of making Rome a seaport, is under the serious consideration of the authorities, and appears likely to be undertaken at no distant date.

"A commission has been formed to examine the projects which have been presented, consisting of the Prefect of Rome and a Municipal Councilor, an officer of rank in the navy and one in the army, and one representing the Ministry of War, the Captain of the Port of Civita Vecchia, and a prominent steamship owner. The project under consideration is approved by M. Lesseps. It is extremely simple. It is proposed to cut a canal twenty meters wide and ten meters deep from the Tiber, near the Church of St. Paul, outside the walls, to the seashore at Castel Fusano, a distance of eighteen kilometers, or eleven miles and a quarter.

"An Anglo-American company would assume the construction of the works, and the estimated expense is 68,000,000f. The enormous impetus which would be given to industry and commerce in the capital and in the whole province if this scheme can be carried out can hardly be overestimated, and its transforming effect upon the Italian capital must be all in the direction of prosperity."

WEARY OF MANY ELECTIONS.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Nov. 17.

It is significant that 12,000 more votes were cast for the biennial elections amendment than for either the taxation amendment or the single legislative districts amendment, while the direct negative vote was 5,000 less than that which was cast against the latter, and 18,000 less than the vote against the taxation amendment. Indeed, if the ballots voted blank did not count against the amendments, the biennial elections proposition would have carried, while both of the others were squarely defeated. The people have grown weary of the public of frequent elections and political campaigns.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

SIXTH-AVENUE, THIRTEENTH TO FOURTEENTH STREET.

Toys, Holiday Goods,

AND

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Do not fail to visit our Third Floor, reached by elevators, where we display the largest assortment of Toys, Dolls, and Games ever shown in this city, at our popular prices, which means a saving to purchasers of from 25 to 50 per cent.

BLACK CASHMERES.

79c. per yard; worth $1 00.
89c. per yard; worth $1 25.
99c. per yard; worth $1 50.

GREAT SALE OF

COLORED DRESS GOODS

AT HALF PRICE.

Fine All-wool VICTRIX Cloth, 42 in. wide, with Fancy Colored Borders for Trimming, 29c. per yard; worth double.

BLACK SILK.

3,000 yards Black GROS GRAIN, 23in. wide, 69c. per yard; worth 90c.

2,000 yards excellent FAILLE DE LYON, 99c.; worth $1 35.

Royal ARMURE, 24 in., 99c.; worth $1 40.

Rich Black GROS GRAIN, 24 in., with broad satin stripes, 99c.; worth $1 50.

Superior Black SURAH, triple chain, 99c.; worth $1 50.

Lyons Black Satin DUCHESSE, 79c.; cost $1 to import.

Black Lyons VELVET, with desirable stripes, 49c.; cost $1 30 to import.

COLORED SILK.

Round Cord FAILLE FRANCAISE, all new shades, 79c., worth $1; 97c., worth $1 25; $1 19, worth $1 50; $1 39, worth $2.

Seal PLUSHES, 52 in. wide, $5 98, worth $9; $6 98, worth $10; $7 49, worth $11; $9 98, worth $14.

Large assortment of colored PLUSHES and VELVETS at exceptionally low prices.

UPHOLSTERY.

Third floor, reached by elevators.

Nothing more acceptable for holiday presents can be found than rich Oriental Embroideries, of which we have a very large and choice selection, consisting of Tidies, Cushion Covers, Table Covers, Mantel Covers, Portières, &c., at prices from 25 to 40 per cent. less than similar goods can be purchased elsewhere.

Special attention is called to our importation of TAPESTRIES for Furniture Coverings and Draperies, of which we carry one of the largest and most complete stocks in the country, at exceptionally low prices.

We quote in part:

Jute TAPESTRIES, figured and striped, 14 different patterns, 49c., 62c., and 65c. per yard; worth $1 00, $1 25, and $2 00.

RAW SILK and PETIT POINTS, 49c. up to 65c.; worth 90c. to $1 50.

Spun Silk TAPESTRIES, 82c. up to $1 84 per yd.; worth $1 50 to $3 00.

Silk TAPESTRIES, $2 57 and $2 63 per yd.; worth $4 00.

"DERBY SATIN," 4 colorings, $1 99 per yd.; worth $3 00.

French Silk Strips TAPESTRY, $2 79 per yard; worth $5 00. Especially adapted for Bedroom Furniture, Draperies, and Canopies.

French TAPESTRIES, very fine quality, all new designs, $5 84 up to $17 49 per yard, which is much less than its import cost.

Silk BROCATELLE, new colorings, $5 69; worth $8 00 per yard.

Figured All-Wool DAMASK, five colorings, $1 34 per yard; worth $3 00.

Estimates furnished free for all kinds of CURTAIN and DRAPERY work, also for shades and Furniture Slip Covers.

5,000 Holland Window SHADES, all colors, size 3x6 feet, mounted complete on spring rollers, 24c. and 27c.; worth 65c.

MILLINERY.

We will introduce this week the pretty little bonnet, "Mary Stuart," at $4 98.

New and choice styles of Toques and Bonnets at our popular prices.

Just opened, a line of trimmed, fancy, and scrap baskets at $1 59 and $2 49; about half the prices usually charged by other houses.

LACES.

La Tosca NET, all colors, 49c.; cost 70c. to import.

Silk Drapery NET, 54c.; cost 80c. to import.

Black and Colored Russian NET, 74c.; worth $1.

54-inch Chantilly FLOUNCING, 98c.; worth $2.

DUCHESSE HANDKERCHIEFS, 49c., 69c., 84c., and 96c.; extra good value.

CORSETS.

SPECIAL OFFERING AT

49c.; worth 75c.
59c.; worth 90c.
69c.; worth 95c.

HANDKERCHIEFS & COLLARS.

Lot of Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c.; worth 25c.; 18c.; worth 30c.

Our own make All-linen COLLARS, 5c.; worth 10c.

SHOES.

500 pairs Turkish SLIPPERS, 79c.; worth $1 25.

Special sale of Ladies' Suède OXFORDS, in Tan and Gray, $2 82 and $3 74; worth $4 50.

Red Goat OXFORDS, plain heels, $2 69; Louis XV. heel, $3 44.

Ladies' Straight Goat Button SHOES, patent leather tip, opera toes and heels, $2 74; worth $3 50.

Desirable Styles of Ladies' SHOES in broken sizes, $1 99, $2 83, $2 97, and $3 99; worth double.

BASKETS IN BASEMENT.

Sixty cases of imported Fancy Baskets just opened.

Fancy Scrap BASKETS, 69c., 98c., $1 24, and upward.

Music BASKETS, $1 69, $1 99, and $2 82.

Infants' BASKETS, 57c.

Infants' BASKETS, on stand, $2 29.

Infants' Hamper BASKETS, $4 99.

BASSINETTES, $4 74 and $5 34.

Wood BASKETS, plain and fancy, $2 03, $2 24, and $2 76.

R. H. MACY & CO.

For the purpose of acquainting our customers with our NEW 13TH-ST. TEMPORARY ANNEX (on main floor) we will, for 2 DAYS ONLY, offer the following EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS therein:

Silver-plated Tea SPOONS, warranted standard quality, per set of 6, 56c.

Silver-plated Table SPOONS, same as above, $1 12 per set.

Silver-plated Table FORKS, same as above, $1 12 per set.

Barry or Fruit BOWLS, richly mounted in silver plate, $1 63 each.

Silver-plated WAITERS, triple plate on hard white metal, 11 inches in diameter, $1 63.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

White Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, full regular make, $1 19, worth $1 50; $1 59, worth $2, and $1 69; worth $2 25.

100 dozen White Merino SHIRTS, full regular made, 99c.; worth $1 25.

German Natural Wool SHIRTS, single and double breasted, medium weight, $1 84, worth $2 50; DRAWERS to match, $1 84, worth $2 50.

Extra Heavy weight SHIRTS and DRAWERS, $2 69 each; worth $3 50.

Scarlet All-Wool (Medicated) SHIRTS and DRAWERS, $1 19; worth $1 50.

Scarlet All-Wool (Medicated) SHIRTS, double back and front, $1 69; worth $2 25.

Scarlet All-Wool (Medicated) DRAWERS, to match, $1 49; worth $2.

Royal ribbed SHIRTS and DRAWERS, $1 19; worth $1 50.

Cartwright & Warner's SHIRTS and DRAWERS in White and Natural Wool.

HOSIERY.

100 dozen Children's Derby ribbed all-wool HOSE, all sizes, 24c.; worth 35c.

50 dozen Children's English ribbed Cashmere HOSE, all sizes, 34c.; worth 50c.

100 dozen Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose in Black and Solid COLORS, 48c.; worth 65c.

100 dozen Men's Heavy All-wool Seamless HALF HOSE in Navy, Seal, and Scarlet, 24c.; worth 35c.

200 dozen Men's Fine English Merino 1-2 HOSE, 24c.; worth 35c.

25 dozen Men's Heavy English Merino 1-2 HOSE, 34c.; worth 50c.

A complete assortment of Ladies', Men's, and Children's Wieter HOSIERY at prices that are below any other house.

GLOVES.

100 dozen Men's Foster Hook Walkieg and Driving GLOVES, 99c.; worth $1 75.

Men's Cape Skin Driving GLOVES, lined, $1 24.

Men's Buckskin and Dogskin Driving GLOVES, lined, $1 34.

Ladies' Black Astrakhan GLOVES, 44c.; worth 75c.

Ladies' Florence Silk MITTENS, in Black and Brown, $1 69.

A full line of Ladies' and Children's Cashmere and Jersey GLOVES.

FLANNELS.

Special lot of White SHAKERS, 24c.; worth 35c.

NOTIONS.

Silk ELASTIC, 10c. per yard.
TRACERS, 6c.
SHOE HORNS, 15c.
WAIST STEELS, 3c. per dozen.
Invisible HAIRPINS, 7c. per dozen papers.
One JET BEADS, 5c. per hunch.
STAMPING OUTFITS, 21c. and 42c.
Ounce SPOOLS Colored Silk, 36c.
KNITTER COMPANIONS, 8c. each.
Fancy COLORED BEADS, 4c. and 5c. per hunch.
SILK CASKETS, 24c.
SILK DRESS SHIELDS, 21c., 23c., 24c., and 31c. per pair.
BONE CASING, 19c. per piece of 12 yards.
COTTON BELTING, 14c. per piece of 12 yards.
36 yards of TAPE, 9c. per roll.
India TAPE, all widths, 18c. per dozen pieces.
SKIRT YOKES, 10c., 15c., and 19c. each.
DARNING COTTON, 7c. per dozen cards.
DARNING WOOL, 3c. per card.
9-yard piece, White Cotton BRAID, 4c.
CROCHET COTTON, 9c. and 15c. per ball.
SILESIA TAPE MEASURES, 4c. each.
CELLULOID CROCHET HOOKS, 4c. and 5c. each.
KID CURLERS, 8c. per dozen.
FEDORA CURLERS, 10c. per box.
SUNFLOWER CUSHIONS, 49c.
TOMATO CUSHIONS, 11c., 27c., and 37c.
POCKET CUSHIONS, 12c. to 42c.
PLAIN SATIN CUSHIONS, 61c. to $1 39.
PLUSH BASKET CUSHIONS, 49c. to 94c.
HAIR PIN BASKETS, 49c.
CRACKER CUSHIONS, 17c. each.
SHELL CUSHIONS, 11c. each.
GLOVE STRETCHERS, 10c. to 47c.
GLOVE POWDER, in boxes, 15c.
PLUSH EMERY BASKETS, 21c.
MONEY BAG EMERIES, 8c.

OPERA GLASSES AND JEWELRY at a saving to purchaser of from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent.
OPERA GLASSES in Leather, Ivory, Pearl, and Shell.
OPERA GLASSES with handles.
OPERA GLASS HOLDERS in Sterling Silver and Gold Plate.
Gold and Silver THIMBLES, GOLD EYE-GLASSES, and SPECTACLES.
Fancy Cases for THIMBLES, EYEGLASSES, or SPECTACLES.
SCISSORS in large variety of Plush or Leather Cases.
POCKET KNIVES, made by Rodgers & Sons, Geo. Wostenholm, Henckel, Bleckman, and others, in Pearl, BONE, BUFKALO, or Stagnorn Handles.
CUTICURA SOAPS and SCISSORS.
FANCY CANDLES and SHADES.
One of our latest novelties are WHITE SILK VEST GUARDS for evening wear.

Take elevators for third floor and see one of the wonders of the age.

DRESS FITTING TO PERFECTION BY

POLLOCK'S GARMENT-FITTING FRAME

INSURES AN ABSOLUTE FIT EVERY TIME. The beauty is that a lady is fitted over her dress without removing a garment.

This fitting process scarcely occupies more than five minutes, and perhaps another five minutes will be consumed in fitting on the lining a few days later, when it will be ready for delivery. The process is tantamount to enveloping a lady in a plaster case, in which the waist is, so to speak, molded, and hence there is absolutely no possibility of forming one anything but a perfect model of a form in every detail.

25c. precures a lining with sleeves basted, we furnishing the material, or for $1 88 we will cut a lining and the cloth, and baste cloth on lining, we furnishing the material for lining and you the cloth.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

Awarded Grand Prix at Paris. Best chocolate in the world. Absolutely pure, 25c. per pound.

FLORIDA MARKET GARDENS

WHERE OUR EARLIEST VEGETABLES COME FROM.

IT TAKES BRAINS AND MUSCLE TO HOE MONEY OUT OF THE FLORIDA SOIL, BUT SOME PEOPLE MANAGE TO DO IT.

In various parts of Florida I took pains to talk with men who are engaged in raising vegetables for the Northern markets to learn something about the business, because a great many people in the North are interested in it in one way and another. We all like to eat fresh vegetables in the middle of Winter, and the number of people who look upon "going to Florida to raise vegetables" as a last resort when everything else fails is surprising. That they do not know anything about the business is to them no drawback. It is so easy just to put seeds in the ground and wait for them to grow, and if they are sick or old or bankrupt, so much the more reason for going into some easy and profitable business, like gardening in the South.

Florida is dotted all over with such deluded victims, who would be only too glad to return to the North if the walking were better. I know of any number of such instances, and can point my finger at this moment at a dozen suburban houses that were the comfortable homes of people who afterward went to Florida to make their fortunes, and have not made them yet. Many such people once had the orange mania, and imagined that a few orange trees in Florida would make them wealthy; but when they learned that it takes years of time and a pocketful of money to make an orange grove pay, they transferred their ideas to vegetables, which grow quickly and ought to pay well. Perhaps by telling what I know about gardening in Florida I can give an idea of the difficulties new settlers have to encounter.

There are market gardens all over the State—around Tallahassee, around Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Pelatka, down the Indian River, on Lake Worth, in the central part of the State, on and near the Manatee River, at Sarasota on the Gulf coast, away down on the Caloosahatchee River, and on the islands near Key West.

About Tallahassee and Jacksonville and St. Augustine the produce is raised mainly to sell in those towns; further South it is raised entirely for shipment to the North, which means New-York. Some men are engaged in the business who were professional gardeners in the North, and they generally do well, though I cannot say that I have ever seen a "trucker" in any part of Florida who seemed to be as prosperous or to live as well as a laboring man in the North. The pretty side of the picture is that the soil and the climate are both suited for gardens, and that vegetables can be sent to New-York so early in the Spring that they bring great prices. But there are drawbacks.

A Northern man who has not been successful at home, and who is infatuated with what he hears or reads of the delights of a warm climate, and raising fancy produce to sell at fancy prices, decides, let us suppose, to go into Florida gardening. Knowing nothing of the country or the people, he gets his information from a real estate agent, who knows how to make a bit of glass sparkle like a diamond. He happens upon an advertisement like this, which I copy from a Florida publication that was sent to me yesterday:

"No. 24.—Sixty-three acres unimproved land, two miles from railroad station; forty-five acres available for grapes or vegetables. Price for tract, $450."

After making inquiries by mail and learning that this "tract" is a neglected Garden of Eden, he goes down to see it—for I assume that even my imaginary man is not so foolish as some settlers who buy land without seeing it—and the journey down costs him $50. From that moment he is as much committed to buy as if he had paid $50 for an "option" on some real estate in the North. He finds his agent a pleasant fellow, who receives him with open arms, entertains him, and with a pair of mules and a buckboard shows him the country. He is shown a fine orange grove here, a flourishing garden there, and occasionally a residence that somebody has spent a few thousand of Northern dollars on.

There is no road probably to the "tract" he is looking for, but there is a wagon track through the woods, and that is enough. He reaches the ground, and finds it part pine woods and part "hammock" land, forty-five acres of it, the other eighteen acres being either swamp or completely under water. The pine land is pure white sand, without a sign of loam. The hammock is wet, thickly overgrown with trees and bushes. The soil looks black and rich, but it is in reality the same sand as the other, blackened by decayed leaves and roots. Seven dollars an acre seems cheap, and he buys it. The timber alone, he thinks, ought to pay for the land; but it will not, because it costs as much to cut and haul it as it is worth.

Then here is this Northern man, with his sixty-three acres of swamp and sand, ready to begin operations—that is, to begin clearing, not to begin gardening. He is about as well off here as anywhere in Florida, for wherever he went, almost, he would find the same thing—hammock, pine land, and swamp. Now the conundrum for him to solve is, What has he paid for that land, or what will he have to pay, to make it available?

Give him plenty of time and enough money for a fair start. Three years ought to be sufficient, and he can tell us himself what his "place" has cost him. Of course, he had to have a house, and we will imagine him contented with about the cheapest shelter he could build, a little two-room board structure, which could not be built for less than $200. Then the cost of his establishment was:

Original price of land	$450
Clearing five acres hammock at $50	250
Clearing twenty acres pine land at $50	600
Fencing twenty-five acres	100
House	200
Total	$1,600

These prices for clearing land are not Florida land agent's prices; they are mine, and they are fair prices. Labor is dear in Florida, and clearing land costs money. There were many other expenses, which I shall not try to enumerate. He had to live for three years; he had to have some little furniture; he had to bring his family down and feed and clothe them; he had to have a wagon, and at least one mule, and various tools, and, being a stranger, he was lucky when he bought anything if he were not taken in. He found provisions, goods of all kinds, dearer than at home. Nothing was cheap but the lumber, which cost him $16 a thousand feet at the mill.

That is the plotnre of his outlay, for which $2,500 is a moderate estimate. It does not look encouraging so far, but there is a bright side to it. His farm is now worth about $2,000, if he cares to sell it, and for two years he has had some income. I cannot venture to make an estimate of his possible income. If he understands his business, and is able and willing to work, and has selected a good place, and had good luck with his crops, he may have made enough in the two years to pay for his place, and the probabilities are that in five years more he will be independent and comfortable, will have more land cleared, will live in a better house, will have an orange grove started that will soon yield him a good income, and will be well satisfied with his venture.

But if he is a broken-down city man, with no knowledge of farming or gardening and no particular liking for that life, and has used all his capital in buying and clearing his place, or if he is more than usually lazy, I can give you almost an exact photograph of his condition at the end of three years. His sweet-potato patch and fish from the neighboring streams furnish his food, so that he is never in danger of actual starvation; his next county crops are mortgaged to the storekeeper; his unpainted house begins already to warp and ornmole under the hot sun and frequent rains; his wife and children, like himself, are careless and ragged; the few orange trees he has set out are yellow and sickly, and it would be hard to tell the difference between him and the "cracker" who has lived in that way all his life. It is well for a man to catechise both his soul and his muscles before he goes into Florida gardening.

One of the finest gardens I saw in the State belongs to two young men from the North who went to Florida seven years ago without much money, but full of vim and enterprise. They were not young clerks tired of standing behind counters, but farmers' boys who had saved up their wages and had plenty of muscle and experience. They went to Jacksonville in a schooner to save expense and walked over a good deal of Florida, camping out as cheerfully as if they were healthy young fellows bent on pleasure. Nearly two hundred miles from Jacksonville they found the place that suited them. It was far enough from any railroad, but accessible by water, and they bought it for a song. Ten acres of the land was a shallow fresh-water pond, which was considered worse than valueless, and was "thrown in" with the rest. This made the young men smile, for it was the pond they wanted, and they bought the adjoining land merely to secure it. They had gone all over the pond carefully and had found that it was shallow throughout, and that its bottom was a trifle higher than the tide-water bay about a quarter of a mile off. Moreover, the bottom was a rich black mud, the result of thousands of years of decaying leaves and roots.

They bought the land in January, and immediately dug a ditch from the pond to the bay, and drew off the water. There was a little stream running into the upper end of the pond, and they dug a new course for that and kept it away from the pond entirely. While the water was draining off they built a little shanty of palmetto thatch, in which they lived for more than two years. When the water was all gone they had ten acres of beautiful, smooth, black mud, on which they could not step without sinking to their waists. The hot sun soon baked the surface of this so hard that they could plow it, and they turned it all over and ditched it well to let the Summer rains run off as fast as it baked hard they plowed it again and again, and before the rains began, in the latter part of July, they had a ten-acre field of mellow soil as rich as manuring for a century could make it. When the Summer rains came the water ran off in the ditches provided for it, and the ground was not soaked.

In that way, with occasional plowings, the ground lay all through the Summer, the Fall, and the Winter. They had their plans laid, and did not hurry. But while they waited they were not idle. They had plenty of pine land to be cleared, and they cleared some acres, selling the timber at a neighboring sawmill (about eight miles away) and floating it down. They bought a substantial sloop, which gave them communication with the settlements. Through the Summer and the following Winter they cleared about twelve acres of pine land and planted part of it in orange trees. All this time they were spending hardly nothing, living alone in their thatch hut.

About the last of February, thirteen months after the purchase, they gave the pond a final plowing and harrowing. It was now turned into a smooth field of rich black soil, and early in March, with the help of two colored men, they planted the whole ten acres in watermelons. They might have planted them there so as to have ripe melons at Christmas. But who in the North would buy a watermelon when there was snow on the ground? They must market them when New-York weather was warm, and still so early as to sell at a good price. By planting in March they would be ripe by June, when melons are scarce and dear. So they worked with their heads as well as their hands, these two Northern boys.

Nobody ever saw anything like the crop of melons that the new, rich land produced under the warm Florida sun. When the soil grew too dry they let in a little water from the stream, and so had a complete system of irrigation almost without expense. The neighbors, some of them living as close as five or six miles off, opened their eyes and sailed up the bay to see the despised old pond doing such work. The young men were looked upon as prodigies of learning and shrewdness, and if there had been a *Bradstreet's* in the county their credit would have been quoted at A1.

By the last of May they had a valuable but very bulky crop almost ready for market. Some of those melons were worth a dollar apiece in New-York, but they had to be carried eight miles in small boats, then shipped 150 miles in a steamboat, and then taken to New-York by rail. As long as they were the transportation companies would cut their profits into a big slice and a little one and let them have the little one. So they put their heads together again and found a way out of the difficulty. They had navigable water up to their own fields, and one of them went to Key West and chartered two schooners. One of these, loaded with nearly ripe melons, sailed for New-York about the last of May; the other a week later. They reached New-York just at the right time, and that first crop of melons, after deducting all expenses, netted the young men considerably more than $2,000.

It is five years since I first saw and talked with these two young gardeners. They had then built themselves a comfortable house and had a number of sheds and barns and the start of a fine orange grove. When I saw them again last Winter the house had grown to a considerable size, for there were two wives and any number of children on the premises. The next crop of melons, which were growing tomatoes, peas, beans, egg plants, lettuce, and other kinds of vegetables that bring a good price out of season in the New-York markets. They had never tried again, they told me, the experiment of depending wholly on one crop, for there is too much risk in it, and they would not be likely to be fortunate another time; but they raised about one vessel load of melons every year and generally did well with them. All their other produce they send to New-York by rail, for there is now a railroad only about ten miles from them.

This is as rosy a picture of gardening in Florida as I know of. The young men understood the business and were industrious, and in things they could not control they were fortunate. But still, with their eighteen months' labor and the risk of a bad crop and no profits at all, they made only $1,000 each, from which should be deducted the cost of their living and the value of their labor, which at Florida prices would be about $700 each. They then had a business establishment and a garden in operation, which was worth a considerable amount and which will eventually make them rich, for they are already well-to-do. They ran a greater risk than has to be encountered in most ventures. There were two years in the seven when their crops amounted to nothing at all, through heavy frosts and continued rains, and if these bad seasons had come at the beginning they would most likely have been "wiped out" or discouraged.

The estimate I have made of the cost of clearing land in Florida is higher than is generally given, but it is not at all too high, and whoever buys "unimproved" land must reckon upon that as one of his largest items of outlay. There is occasionally an honest real estate dealer; and while I have made my estimate from my own knowledge and experience, I will quote a few words from the circular of a Florida man who has land to sell:

"The land for an orange grove can be bought at from $5 to $25 per acre, according to location, the value being varied more by position with regard to the business centre than by the varied qualities of the soil. The rich hammock lands, suitable for the production of early vegetables for the Northern markets, range much higher in values, $20 per acre being about the lowest price at which any could now be bought, and $50 has been paid. These prices may sound high for wild lands, upon which an expenditure of from $30 to $50 more per acre must be made before they can be cultivated."

There is a market-garden anomaly in the Indian River country, where on the narrow islands lying between the river and the ocean, miles away from civilization, often miles from the nearest little settlement, land sells for $500 an acre. Here there is no clearing to be done, because no trees grow. The soil, like all the Florida soil, is pure sand; but this has a limit for which I have no name to account. The purchaser has only to fence in his land and begin to cultivate. The holdings are generally small, from two to ten or fifteen acres, but they are said to be profitable. The land is so far south and so near the ocean that there is scarcely any danger from frost, and a good crop may generally be relied upon. No manure is ever used on these lands. Gardeners raise crop after crop of tomatoes, beans, peas, egg plants, and melons without applying fertilizers of any kind. It is this, of course, that makes the land so valuable.

But in visiting that section I did not see any garden that would not have been greatly improved, in my opinion, by a good coating of manure. The gardeners told me that if they applied commercial fertilizers they burned and destroyed the plants. The fields did not look prosperous. A Northern gardener would laugh at the idea of such plants producing good crops, and indeed such crops as they produce would be very unprofitable at the North, being hardly half as much as one of our New-York market gardens of the same size. It is only the high prices they bring by being early that makes them pay.

As to any land producing heavy crops of vegetables for more than two or three seasons without fertilizing, I cannot ask any gardener to believe it, for I do not believe it myself. In the market gardens of Long Island and New-Jersey, which largely supply New-York, the entire ground is covered every year with from four to six inches of the best stable manure. That is all exhausted in one season, and if the same quantity is not applied the following year, the land gives not more than half a crop. The conclusion is inevitable that people who pay $500 an acre for land because it needs no fertilizing are in error in investment.

The most romantic market gardening in the world is on the little islands lying to the eastward of Key West. There the gardener must be also a mariner, for his only communication is with Key West, which must, of course, be reached in boats. Some of these islands are small enough to be owned entirely by one man, who establishes there a little kingdom. The value of the land depends almost entirely upon the nearness of the island to Key West, for the soil of all is alike, the white sand of the ocean. The boat goes over to Key West, sometimes fifty miles away, with a load of vegetables and returns with a load of provisions, for on these isolated islands provision has to be made for possible storms, which sometimes shut off communication for considerable periods.

The "key gardener" has an advantage over most of his fellows on the main land, for Key West is a large market in itself, consuming many vegetables and producing none. There is generally a considerable crop on these islands, giving them a tropical appearance, and as the boats sail past them they look as if they might be havens of rest for the weary; but the sad reality is that, unless a man is very strong here, he requires a vast amount of hard work, and I have never met or heard of a Florida gardener yet, on the Keys or on the Main, who has retired on an adequate income.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

RIGHTS OF A CHINESE HUSBAND.
From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In an article by Dr. Faber in a Shanghai periodical on the "Status of Women in China" he writes that the Chinese laws, while they are intended throughout for the defense of marriage as a sacred institution, are as one-sided as all laws relating to women are in Oriental countries. If a man beats his wife, but does not break her limbs or maim her, the law takes no notice of it; if a wife beats her husband she is liable to receive 100 blows, and if the husband may separate from her. Those who have been shocked by the sale of women in the famine regions will be interested in knowing that the law provides that "he who from poverty sells his wife shall not be heavily punished; let the woman revert to the first husband, (that is, to the man she was sold to)"

INDIANA'S WARM POLITICS

SQUABBLING OVER ITS SHARE OF THE SPOILS.

BIG AND LITTLE POLITICIANS BUSY ALL THE TIME—A MASON AND DIXON LINE AMONG THE HOOSIERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—The result of the election in Ohio has had no marked effect upon the spirits of the Hoosier Republicans, but there are constantly arising questions of political interest to keep the big and little politicians busy.

The distribution of offices in Indiana is getting to be a very serious and doubtful process so far as the appointing power of the Legislature and Governor is concerned. The Supreme Court is kept busy settling points of constitutional right, and as these decisions are invariably found to possess a political significance, it does not require the present connection of Indiana with the Washington Administration to keep everybody in politics. During the past few days a reported rupture between Treasurer Huston and the President has caused considerable gossip among the Republicans here, and seems to have been widely scattered from Washington by the correspondents. The point of this trouble is said to be due to the fact of State Attorney General Michener's hold on President Harrison, and the story goes that Michener has headed off Huston in the designation of the smaller Postmasters.

If this story were true, it would be conclusive proof that the President, the United States Treasurer, and the Democratic politician known as Lewis T. Michener were poor politicians and engaged in a silly and disastrous wrangle. It is necessary that every prominent politician should have a certain following of his own, particularly in a State like Indiana, where there is a large per cent. of Republican voters who are blind enough in partisanship to be led easily, and stupid enough to depend upon scheming demagogues for political guidance. Gen. Harrison had none of the qualities of the leader, and his success has been due to the Hustons and Micheners, who have drawn men to themselves and used them to the President's advantage. The President owes more to Huston and Michener than to any other Indianians, and he is not now nor has he ever been in a position to incur their enmity or cast off their support. With all his faults and defects as a politician, Gen. Harrison will not forget the peculiar debt he owes these men, and Messrs. Huston and Michener know too well the advantage and necessity of organization and harmony to quarrel over the disposition of offices.

This much as to the Harrison-Huston-Michener triangle and the peculiarity of the three corners. Further, as to any real trouble between the trio, there is nothing in it. Without any statement whatever from either of the gentlemen, the idea of a split is not acceptable, but Mr. Michener says there is nothing to the story, and so does Mr. Huston from his end of the line. Both of these men have a good grip on the common sense of politics and political management, and know that no element can long on hand control of Indiana Republicanism, for the reason that even your most rural and stupid Hoosier Republican has views of his own and a small local political sad of his own, and the idea of being played with by a big political boss does not please him.

Both Huston and Michener have their followings, and there is not only room for them, but for a good many others. It cannot be said with any show of truth that Republican Indiana "belongs" to any one man, though for the good of the party it would be better if this were the case. Interests conflict and keep the party in a constant turmoil. Here are the Gresham men, who have very good memories, and who are inclined to laugh in their sleeves at the Tanner and other episodes which are vexing the Administration people so sorely.

Southern Indiana is a live coal. Below a horizontal line drawn through the State at Indianapolis there is a good deal of virile and energetic Democracy and considerable uneasy and dissatisfied Republicanism. The several large towns and cities on the Ohio are extremely jealous of the Capital, as of Evansville, in particular, where Graham had to be throttled before the Chicago Convention could meet, is a warm enemy of Indianapolis and all that emanates from that locality politically and in other ways. Every appointment that has been read from the capital of the State has caused a protest to arise from some region, and the Republican press thereabout keeps it always peeled for any recognition of Republicans who are unfortunate enough to live north of the bunch of hills in Brown County. There is, so to speak, a Hoosier Mason and Dixon's line in Republican politics which is most jealously observed.

Just now the expectations of the faithful are turned to the office of Local Pension Agent—yet filled by Mr. Cleveland's appointee, Col. Zollinger. The faithful followers are wondering where the new officer will come from, but it is not apparent as far as will be selected. Gen. Fred Knefler, whom Zollinger succeeded, was an excellent officer, but there is no reason for his restoration, and since he was feebly and ineffectually boomed for the Pension Commissionership he has not looked for any favors at Washington.

The treatment that Col. Samuel Merrill, late of Gen. Harrison's brigade, has received at the hands of the President has a certain touch of pathos. Merrill would have been a good man for the Post Office, but missed connection, and has been "mentioned" for all the other local offices. It is said that Harrison promised him a good office before the Indianapolis and Vincennes Potomac malaria, or something of the sort, played sad havoc with the Presidential memory. It is difficult to see how Merrill can be overlooked in the Pension Office appointment, as there is a good deal of ill-feeling now among the soldiers over the way an old soldier and representative Democrat has been treated. There is, however, such great dissatisfaction over the pinns that have gone to Indianapolis and Northern Indiana, that it may seem better policy for the President to look away from his old stamping ground for Zollinger's successor.

Another old-time Republican, dating back to the Morton days, is evidently shelved "for keeps." That is Col. W. R. Holloway, Morton's brother-in-law and his secretary during the civil war. Holloway is filling about in a frame of mind that cannot be pleasant. He went on to the inauguration with a dash and vim that ought to have secured something, but the White House would have none of him. He went to the Chicago Convention and boomed Gresham for all he was worth, and he is a bustler from away back.

Harrison nominated, he returned to Indianapolis and turned his energies to booming the nominees. He dabbled in the campaign considerably, and expected a reward. The Public Printership was in his eye as the fall season and everything else. It is said here that the Superintendency of Foreign Mails was about to be bestowed on him through Clarkson's influence, but that the President would not hear of such a thing.

One of the sons of the late Gov. Morton was recognized in a small way in the West somewhere. Oliver T. Morton, another son, is a lawyer here. He belongs to the "Mugwump" type of young Republicans, but does not go in for politics very extensively. He was educated at Oxford and is too English for politics, anyhow.

Bet, speaking of the Greshamites, they have not fared so badly, after all. The Gresham people in the southern part of the State have had quite enough good offices to make them feel pretty well and are Harrison people chiefly in the back. For instance, Mr. Parker W. Godfrey, a devoted Greshamite, secured the Post Office. Mr. V. Mallory, an original Harrison man, was refused the place, though he was the choice of the local Republicans. In the same region J. P. Throop of Paoli, another Greshamite, was appointed Consul to Honolulu, a delightful trist. New-Albany had Gen. Jasper Packard as a good Harrison man to be rewarded, but for some reason the lightning passed him by. At Evansville, the seat of dissension in Southern Indiana Republican circles, Stokes Bennett was appointed Postmaster, too, a Greshamite. J. Hudson, newly-appointed Postmaster at Corydon, is a Gresham man, and, living in the big General's old home, he ought to be.

The trouble with Hoosier Republicans is that they have too many diverging interests and have to be petted and coddled too much. An illustration is the case of Congressman Owen of the Logansport district, who has just secured the appointment of Frank Swigert of Logansport as chief of a division in the Second Controller's office. Swigert had combined with several other local politicians to get offices for themselves or defeat Owen for a renomination. A member of Swigert's combination was Daniel Thompson, who made it necessary for Owen to get him the Logansport Post Office. Col. Bryer, another of the Swigert circle, has been promised a place in the Census Bureau. Of course the President is not to believe that these men are dangerous kickers and require careful handling. Mr. Owen is an astute politician.

The Fort Wayne disturbers appear to have been quieted by the appointment of Col. R. S. Robertson to a place on the Utah Commission. He had immolated himself in many ways for the good of his party, and, having been repudiated by the Republicans of the State at large, appealed to the President and was quieted. He had a following in his corner of the State that took it unkindly that he was treated so, but there is now temporary calm in Allen County.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet soon to arrange a line of campaign for next year. The Republicans began operations last Summer, but appear to have wearied of their work and gone on a temporary rest. Permanent headquarters of the Democratic State Committee will be opened in this city as soon as possible, and an active and aggressive policy will be begun immediately. The tariff will be a leading feature of the Democratic campaign, according to the statement of a member of the committee. Tariff reform literature is to be circulated widely, and it will be of a character to appeal to all classes. In fact, even though no national issues are to be at stake, the campaign will have an educational character. The Democrats are fortunate in having a number of young men, students and writers, who will be of material assistance in this work. At the head of these is Mr. Jacob O. Dunn, the State Librarian, since his appointment by the Legislature last Winter. Mr. Dunn is the Secretary of the State Historical Society and the author of "Indiana" in the *American Commonwealth* Series. He has written a history of the Western Indians and a number of historical pamphlets. He made a number of speeches during the last campaign, but did all the literary work of the State Central Committee, preparing a number of tariff-reform documents for distribution. He is one of the leading young Democrats of the State, and but for the quiet tastes which lead him into literary work he might aspire to higher honors than can be gained as the State Librarian.

The fact that the Democratic State Central Committee is encouraged to resume its fight on the tariff so soon after the defeat of last Fall is a most hopeful sign of advanced politics and an encouragement to the pitching of a campaign, even in an off year, on a high economic basis. It is, furthermore, a compliment to the intelligence of the Indianian, who has been caricatured so long for his mental uncouthness and stamped universally by the unpleasant eponym "Hoosier."

The squally look of political things in general since Forsker's Waterloo across the State's eastern border is emphasized by the desperate outlook at home, so that the Republicans are unable to adopt any certain plan upon which to operate in the campaign of 1890, with its possibility of a rebuke to the Administration and a certainty of losing a United States Senator. It is quite impossible to arrange any policy for a party that has so many bosses, and bosses of such different ideas, while there are so many dissensions and contentions to be met and reconciled. Indeed, the philosophy of Hoosier Republican management is that so many emergencies arise that the policy of view has to be shifted often, and makeshifts resorted to in order that the different sections, with their various idols and political needs, shall be kept in hand. There is persistent see-sawing, and while one end of the State goes up serenely, speaking from a Republican standpoint, the other will dip downward, as has been indicated above. No other condition could obtain in a party in any State where there were so many small leaders and managers, so little general policy and amicable co-operation, and such a demand for secrecy and sinecure party control. All this is good for Democratic advancement.

When a very quiet man makes a joke, whether it be good or bad, it is pretty likely to go down in history as a fine performance. Attorney General Miller made a joke once, and it has never before been published. It was in this wise: One day soon after Gen. Harrison's nomination the law partner was sitting in his office talking with several young men about his old friend, the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

"He would make a good President," said one of the young men.

"There aren't any flies on Harrison, as the boys say," said another visitor.

Mr. Miller smiled moodily, and went back in the realm of his school-teaching days and the Latin grammar. "*Tempus fugit*," he said, getting up and smiling grimly; "there aren't any *flys* on Harrison." This was perpetrated one of the most remarkable classic puns on record.

JEWS IN BAGDAD.

A RECENT INSTANCE OF GROSS ILL TREATMENT.

The *Jewish Chronicle* of London publishes a letter on the sad situation of the Jews in Bagdad. Having fortified themselves with a written permit from the Governor General to bury one of their distinguished rabbis, who had succumbed to cholera, in a tomb believed by local tradition to be that of the prophet Joshua, those Jews of Bagdad who escorted the remains to their intended resting place were only able to carry out their intention by force owing to the cupidity of the Mussulman keeper of the tomb.

"When the Chief of Police," says the account, "who through the affair behaved

CURRENT LITERATURE

AT TWILIGHT.

I.

The speed well folds her leaves of blue,
Io tears that each dark petal gem
With many a dainty diadem
And spray of glistening, starry dew;
While slowly stealing up the vale,
O'er banks and dells and mossy crags,
By many a pool of reedy flags
The mists of twilight softly sail.

II.

The very air breathes peace. The light
Dying on rosy, far hill-tops,
Peers through the silent, dark fir copse,
And fades into the gray of night;
Then, opening 'mid the solemn strife
Of day with dark, the spirit's eye
Recalls the loving memory
Of some whom Death hath crowned with life.

III.

Swift wakeos all the shadowy past—
Forgotten words, and joys, and tears;
The buried hopes of bygone years,
The dreams that were too bright to last—
Come back—by new, diviner birth,
Each with a radiance of its own,
From that far land unseen, unknown,
Beyond the shadows of this earth;
Where, having drawn a nobler breath
Of life and love than earth can give,
Man, by the mystery of Death,
At last triumphant leaves to Live.

-Chamber's Journal. E. G. JOHNS.

THE WEIRD OF THE WALFORDS.

BY LOUISA BALDWIN.

On a Summer's day in the year 1860 I, Humphrey Walford, did a deed for which I should have been disinherited by my father and disowned by my ancestors. I laid sacrilegious hands on the old carved oak four-post family bedstead and destroyed it.

Alone I could not have accomplished the work of destruction. The massive posts, canopy, and panels would have resisted my single efforts; but I compelled two reluctant men to lend men their aid, and by the help of saws and hatchets we reduced the whole structure to billets of wood, such as one might kindle a cheerful flame with in the parlor grate on a damp Summer evening.

It was a bed with a history to me so unspeakably melancholy that I had resolved when I was my own master I would destroy the gloomy structure, and rid me of the nightmare-like feeling with which the sight of it never failed to inspire me.

The bed itself was upward of three hundred years old, carved in oak grown on our land, while the heavy dark-green hangings, faded and musty-smelling, dated only from the time of my great-grandfather Walford. I have the dimensions of the huge bearslike thing by heart. It was ten feet long by eight feet wide, and ten feet high; and when as a small child I was brought to see my young mother die in the recesses of the vast bed, I looked up at its tall posts with something of the awe with which I should now regard the loftiest tree.

For three centuries this bed had been the cradle and grave of our family. Its heavy drapery had deadened the sound of the first cry and the last groan of the generations of Walfords who had been born or died in Walford Grange. In its solemn depths the newly-wedded brides of the family lay the first few nights in their new home, till the wedding festivities were ended, and the squire and his wife began their every-day married life by occupying a less stately but more comfortable bed. I knew the history of the gloomy old piece of furniture as family tradition had preserved it for three centuries. Ten Squire Walfords had either died in that bed or had lain on it after death awaiting their burial. I was the eleventh squire dating from the epoch of the bed, and I would neither die in it nor be laid upon it after my death; and to make sure of this there was no way but now, in my youth and strength, to fall upon it with hatchet and saw and utterly destroy it.

I did not fear death more than my forefathers, but I resented being bidden by family tradition and custom to die in a given spot. I rebelled at having a definite place assigned to me to lie down in and die—a place so fraught with dismal associations as the ancient, bearslike bed. I could not endure to think that, wander wide as I would, I must return to this bed of death at last, and here, among stifling pillows and heavy curtains, end my life precisely where it began.

Must this ghastly horror of my childhood be the goal toward which I tend? When I am sailing on mid-ocean, the ship plowing her way through the furrows of the sea, shall I only be speeding, sooner or later, toward this dismal bed? When I climb mountains and breathe the keen air of the heights, is it but to end in the exclusion of light and air? Must every step I take, every journey I make, be but a stage on the road that ends in the stifling pillows of this bed of death? No, a thousand times no, and I brought my axe down on the footboard with a crash.

How vividly both the dead and living who had occupied this ancient bed rose before my mind's eye! Here had lain Ralph Walford, killed in the civil wars, fighting for the King, and his wounded body was brought home and stretched on what had been his bridal bed to await his burial. And here died Squire Ralph's young widow, who a short time after her husband's sad home-coming gave birth to his posthumous child, and never again left this ill-omened bed till they carried her out feet foremost. Ralph Walford's brother Heneage, the next squire, thought to make the old bed festive with gold and crimson hangings, to forget that his brother's corps had lain on it, his orphan child been born in it, and his widow died in it, and by the upholsterer's wit to convert a hearse into a bridal bower.

Brighter times came to our family with the Restoration. We had spent our blood and treasure in the King's cause, for which he did not suffer us to go unhonored; for shortly after his joyful restoration his gracious Majesty was traveling with ten miles of Walford Grange, and, the weather proving stormy, and there being no other royalist house of consideration near, he made shift to pass a night under the roof of his faithful servant, Heneage Walford.

My father often told me the history of that memorable visit, as it had been handed down from generation to generation. How gracious and witty was the King's majesty, how merry and light-hearted, as little troubled by the murder of his royal father and the heavy misfortunes of his house as by the brave lives lost and families impoverished in his cause!

Squire Heneage was as loyal a man as ever drew sword for the King, yet he was heard to say that it was a cursed day for him when his gracious Majesty honored him by being his guest, for it turned his wife, Mistress Johanna's head, and she was never again the woman she had been. She grumbled and bemoaned herself that the King had not knighted her husband, so that she might have ruffled it a step above the squirearchy. But one abiding comfort remained with her from the royal visit. And this was that both at coming and going the King had saluted her, and she ever after prettily described the royal manner of kissing, which she affirmed to differ from that practiced by ordinary men. Mistress Johanna's serving woman, Anne Grimshaw, said that the King had saluted her, too, but this her mistress would not hear of, and when she appealed to Squire Heneage he set the vexed question at rest by giving his opinion that, judging it as a matter of probability, it was more likely that a vain woman should tell a lie than that his sacred Majesty should kiss Anne Grimshaw, who had a foul face of her own.

If I have somewhat enlarged on the fact of the King's visit to Walford Grange, it is not so much on account of any tokens of his royal favor that he was pleased to bestow on my ancestors as because he lay in the best chamber, in the great oak bed with its brave new hangings. But the King was tormented by terrible dreams, and woke in the morning haggard and weary, as though he had been ridden by witches. And that I attributed to a malign influence in the hearse-like bed itself, and with that I crashed into it afresh.

I had long promised myself this fierce, destructive joy when I in my turn should be master of Walford Grange. My father had died in this bed three years ago, and I had been traveling in the south of Europe ever since, urged partly by the restless curiosity of youth, and partly by the belief that no Squire Walford had ever crossed the seas before. Some younger sons and thriftless members of our family, in pursuit of the fortune denied them at home, had ventured into foreign lands, but the head of the house never. My father met any wishes or arguments I advanced on the subject of travel by a statement that seemed to him conclusive—namely, that a man could see enough in his own country that he can't understand, without going abroad to complete his confusion. But now on my return home I hastened to carry out my design on the hated ancestral bed.

What consternation prevailed in the house when it was understood what I was about, and when I and Gillam the carpenter and his man, having stripped the great bed of its drapery, proceeded to take to pieces the panels of the carved oak canopy! Mrs. Barrett, the old housekeeper, stood wiping her honest eyes and bewailing my impiety.

"Don't 'ee do it, Squire, don't 'ee do it! You may come to know the want of a good feather bed to die in yet! Snoh a bed as it's been for lyings in and layings out, and it'd hoped to ha' seen you laid in it, like your poor father before you."

What Mrs. Barrett's expectation of life may have been I know not, but she was sixty-five and I twenty-four years of age.

"My good Barrett, I have determined that this bed shall utterly perish. We will not contribute one more corpse to its greedy maw. But if it be its feathers that you bewail, you are welcome to its pillows to line your nest with, but the bed itself must perish."

"What, Squire, the bed that your great-uncle Geoffrey was found dead in, when he'd gone up stairs over night as well and as hearty as man ever was, and making his ungodly jokes, the Lord forgive him! The very bed as your grandfather lay in two whole years before he died, and all the house heard his groans, and where your Aunt Hester was laid, with the water drip, drip, from every limb, just as they brought her in drowned from the brook!"

"Yes, my good Barrett, because of these very things the bed must perish."

Then Gillam began, as he took off his paper cap and wiped his brow:

"If it's as the bed don't seem natural like to sleep in after so many o' your kin has laid stiff and stark in it, won't you sell it, Squire, to them as knows nothing of its ways? That there panel with the berried ivy on it is a deal too pretty a bit of carving to make firewood on."

"No, Gillam, I shall not sell it. The man who would take money for the bed his ancestors died in would sell their bones to make knife handles of. Besides, the bed has existed long enough; it has served my family to die in for ten generations. It's my own property, Gillam; mayn't I do what I will with my own?"

"Aye, surely, Squire; there's no law to hinder a man making any fool of hisself as he pleases wi' what's his own. But I sides with the chap as made the bedstead, and I shouldn't like to think as in a matter o' two or three hundred years a bit o' my work 'nd he chopped up for firing."

"Be under no uneasiness, Gillam; you and I do not live in an age that produces lasting work. Our glue-and-tiutack carpentry is not done with a view to posterity."

"Well, Squire," continued Gillam, returning to his first idea, "if you won't sell the bedstead whole nor piecemeal you might give me them panels with the carved ivy on 'em. I could find you some hits o' wood as 'ud burn brighter and better."

"I don't mind giving you the old ivy carving, Gillam," but only on condition that I shall never see anything more of it, in any shape or form."

"That's easy promised, Sir, and thank you kindly. I'll make it up into something as'll surprise itself."

Having weakly consented to his request, I saw him lay aside two or three beautiful panels, richly carved with branches of berried ivy, as salvage from the general wreck. If the gloomy horrors of the old bed had not eaten into my very heart, I could never have lent a hand at such a work of destruction. I should at least have saved the footboard with its carving in high relief of Adam and Eve under the tree, a man-headed serpent twining round the trunk, and the branches bending beneath their load of fruit. But I could not look at it without thinking of the dying eyes that had fixed their fading gaze on it, so my axe and saw made havoc of a work of art. When the floor was littered over with billets of wood, and the men were wiping their hot faces, I felt a strange lightness of heart, a comfortable sense of work postponed at length happily accomplished.

"Gillam," I said, "there was timber enough in that huge thing to build a man-of-war, drapery to make her sails, and rope enough for all her rigging."

"Aye, there was almost;" and, hastily throwing his tools into his basket, he added, sarcastically I thought, "There'll be nothing else I can help you to pull down or to smash up, Squire?"

I soon found that my destructive toil had benefited me in more ways than one. Not only had it freed me from an intolerable oppression of spirit, but it established for me in the neighborhood a reputation for eccentricity, which I maintained afterwards at the smallest cost and found of great service. The carrying out of my long-cherished purpose was regarded as evidence of a wild and lawless disposition, bordering on mental derangement. Night after night at the alehouse Gillam recounted to a breathless audience the story of the scene of destruction at which he had assisted professionally, and it grew in the telling till, without the slightest intention of lying, he added that the Squire's rage against the old place was such that he had been obliged to menace him with the screwdriver to keep him from tearing down the mantelshelf and wainscot.

I was evidently a man whom it was not wise to thwart or contradict. My servants flew at my least word with an alacrity I had not before observed. My bidding was promptly done, my orders were not disputed, and whatever I said was agreed to with servility. While enjoying the sweets of mental health, as my neighbors voted me on such insufficient grounds on the borderland of insanity, I availed myself of the liberty it gave me to speak and act as I chose. Their hasty judgment had made me free of the wide domain of conduct. There was nothing I could do, however extravagant, but was clearly shadowed forth in the destruction of the ancestral oak bed.

I began to grow lonely in Walford Grange. My good Barrett died suddenly, and in my solitude I wanted some one to sit and talk with me in the long evenings, for even the bright wood fire flickering on the hearth could not satisfy all my desires for cheerful companionship. I could not have wished to marry if I had had a brother to live with me, to share my thoughts and occupations, and who would himself marry and preserve the name. But I was the last of the family, and I did not mean to let an ancient race die out.

I began seriously to think of marrying, though whom I had not an idea, for so far I had not seen the woman I should care to marry, nor could I suppose that any one looked with an eye of favor upon me. But when a man makes up his mind to marry, and sets out on his travels by land and sea resolved never to return to his home till he brings a wife with him, it would be hard if he could not effect his purpose.

It happened that I met with my wife unexpectedly, and where I should have thought I was least likely to meet her—in a log house in the far West of America. Her name was Grace Calvert, and she was only eighteen years old, fair and fresh as an unfolding flower, and full of the high spirits and delight of life united to her age and her free and simple bringing up. I fell in love with her at first sight, and we were married after a short courtship, for I had obtained the object of my travels, and my little wife was wild with curiosity and impatience to see England. She had a most romantic conception of the land of her forefathers, and delighted me by her belief that every village in England contained a church vast and venerable as Westminster Abbey, and was engirt with hills crowned by frowning fortresses.

Grace had never seen houses built either of brick or stone, and had I not been able to show her a photograph of Walford Grange, it would have been impossible to give her any idea of an object so strange that there was nothing within the narrow limits of her experience with which to compare it. Her imagination was greatly stirred by the picture of the old house. Not a detail escaped her, from the tinted chimneys to the stone seats in the wide porch. The oriel windows, with their diamond panes, pleased my young wife more than anything, and especially she admired the broad windows of the best bed chamber, in which some two years before I had wrought my destructive will on the ancestral bed. The room was now bare and stripped of furniture, and since Mrs. Barrett's decease I had kept it constantly locked.

Grace was fascinated with the position of the room, with its large window over the porch looking down the avenue of limes, by which the house was approached, to the open country and the line of low hills that bounded the horizon.

"That room must be lighter than those on the ground floor," she said; "see how the upper story projects and throws a shadow over the lower rooms. We will make it our sitting room, will we not?"

The request gave me a strange sinking of heart, and I felt that not even the society of my young wife could induce me to live in the room that had so long contained the hearse-like bed. I temporized with her in a vague manner, neither granting nor denying her request. I begged her to wait till she could see for herself how much better adapted to the comfort of daily life were the rooms on the ground floor than those on the upper story.

In all her short life Grace had not been further than twenty miles from the spot where she was born, and I feared lest taking her away from all she loved, and from everything with which she was familiar, might prove too keen a pain.

There was a brief tempest of tears at parting with the dear ones she was never to meet again, but it was an April shower succeeded by smiles. Each outburst of weeping was of shorter duration, and the sunny intervals between them were longer, till in a few days Grace was her bright self again. The excitement of the journey was so overwhelming as to swallow up every other feeling.

We reached our home one November afternoon as the setting sun looked out through a rift in the clouds, and his level beams lighted up every casement with a red glow. As we drove up the leafless avenue, heavy drops fell from the bare boughs overhead, and Grace, clinging to my arm, said in a frightened whisper—

"O Humphrey, that light in the window is not like sunshine! It looks as if your old house was on fire!" and raising my eyes I caught for one moment the full effect of the illusion. But, the sun sinking into his bed of cloud, the red glow faded from the windows and left them dark and dim.

"Welcome, my darling, to your English home!" I said, and I took my little wife by the hand and led her up the wide oak staircase; and before we had gone over the evening meal I had taken her over the house from garret to basement, preceding her, candle in hand, through the darkening rooms.

She expressed unbounded admiration for the house and its furniture, but the old family portraits and pictures excited her most enthusiasm, for Grace had never seen anything more venerable or older than her grandparents and the log house in which she was born. When her raptures had toned down sufficiently to allow her to eat a little, and we were seated at supper in the oak parlor, my little wife suddenly said:

"Humphrey, there ought to be a ghost in a house like this."

"Why should there be?" I asked, while I smiled at her extreme gravity.

"Because so many generations of men and women cannot have been born and died in this house without leaving some trace of themselves for us who come after;" and I saw that works of fiction had penetrated into the far West, for Grace had certainly been reading romances.

"I object to talking about ghosts at supper," I said; "breakfast is the best time for such conversation, and not a word should be uttered on the subject later than 12 o'clock at noon;" and I rose, and, taking one of the candles with me, and holding it so as to throw the light on a dark painting over the mantel shelf, I asked:

"Do you know who that is?"

My little wife looked earnestly at the portrait, with her head inclined dubiously, and with a puzzled expression of face.

"I am not surprised that you do not know who that dark, sinister-looking man is, for the backwoods of America are not hung with portraits of Charles II. Yes, that is King Charles; and the melancholy cast of his features must be merely an inherited expression—certainly nothing in his nature answered to it—for he passed through grief and tragedy with a light heart. He once spent a night in this very house; we have the tradition of his visit, with many quaint details, preserved to this day."

"Oh, how wonderful to think of!" said Grace eagerly; "and would the King sup in this very room where you and I are now?"

"Yes, in this very room; and would you like to know what he had for supper?"

"No, that is not the kind of thing that makes me curious. I want to know how the King looked, how he was dressed, and in which of these solemn-looking old bedrooms up stairs he slept. No doubt you still have the bed the King slept in?"

"No," I replied with decision; "that I am sure we have not."

"Then to-morrow, Humphrey, you will show me the room the King slept in, and the bed I can imagine for myself."

The bed she could imagine for herself! My little wife did not know what she was talking about. The next day the event occurred which might have been expected. I was walking in the garden, when Grace came to me, and, slipping her hand through my arm, drew me toward the porch.

"You see that large window," she said, pointing toward it as she spoke; "that is the one I admired so much in the picture of the house. I have looked out of every window but that, and I fancy the room must be locked, for I cannot open it; so I have fetched you to unlock it for me."

I walked in silence by her side while she led me into the house and up stairs to the door of the hated room, talking with so much animation herself that she did not notice that I had not spoken a word.

"This is the room," she said gayly, and she turned the latch of the door to and fro, saying as she did so: "You see it is locked."

"I know it is," I said sullenly.

"Then fetch the key and open it," and Grace gave the door handle a little impetuous shake.

"My dearest, don't ask me again to open that door, for I shall not do it."

"Not do what I ask you to do? How cruel of you!" and her eyes filled with tears.

I knew that my young wife thought me brutal, but I could only say:

"Anything else in my power I will do for you; only this one thing, this one little thing, I beg you will not ask me to do."

"If you admit that it is such a very small thing, there can be no reason why you should refuse to grant me such a trivial request," persisted Grace. "When I ask you simply to unlock a door in your own house, and you refuse to do it, I can only think that you do not love me, or else that there is some horrid mystery about the room that you wish to keep hidden from me;" and she wiped away a nasty tear, that proceeded rather from indignation than from grief.

"My dear Grace, do not let us be tragic about nothing. There is no secret connected with this room that I have ever heard of, and I love you so much that I cannot bear to see you tronbling yourself with absurd imaginations. The fact is this: I have a feeling—call it superstition, what you will—but I have a feeling that would make it very painful to me to open this door and take you into the room. And what pleasure could there be in seeing a bare, unfurnished room, precisely like any other empty room?"

"But I should set about furnishing it at once."

"Let us come away," I said, gently removing her dear obstinate hand from the lock; "I repeat I have a feeling about that room that would prevent my ever being happy in it;" and I added lightly, "Don't let my Eve spoil our paradise by longing after the forbidden fruit."

But Grace said quickly: "It was not Adam who forbade Eve to eat of the fruit. If it had been, I can't see that there would have been any great harm in disobeying him." And we said no more about the locked door, but a cloud had come between us, and the unalloyed sweetness of our first happiness was lost.

One day, a few weeks after this folly, when I was beginning to hope that my wife had forgotten her curiosity, I saw from her constrained and uneasy manner that something had happened to disturb her.

"My dear Grace, you certainly are not happy this morning—will you not tell me what ails you?" I asked.

Her voice trembled and her face flushed as she replied: "Humphrey, I did not think you could tell me an untruth."

"My child, what do you mean? We are playing at cross purposes. Be so good as to explain your meaning, that we may not misunderstand each other for a moment."

"You said to me that the big bedroom you keep locked was empty."

"So it is," I said, growing impatient at this childish scene; "but what is the untruth I have told you?"

"Why, the room is not empty. I can prove what I say."

"The room not empty! Nonsense! I keep the key, and no one but myself has entered it these two years."

"How can you persist in such an untruth, Humphrey? I am not ashamed to confess that I looked through the keyhole—I wonder I did not do it before—and I saw in the middle of the room, between the door and the window, an enormous old bed. I could only see the two footposts, but they went up to the ceiling, and the foot-board was high and richly carved and the curtains a gloomy, dark green. So you have deceived me in both the room and I am afraid there is some secret connected with it that you dare not tell me. What ails you, Humphrey?" and my wife rose with a terrified exclamation, for I thought I was fainting, and all the life seemed to have gone out of the air.

"Grace," I said, when I had shaken off the sense of oppression, "let us go at once to that unlucky room, and settle this preposterous dispute. You say that the room has furniture in it; I say that it is empty. We will see which of us is right, and then we will never mention the subject again;" and I asked my wife to come with me and assure herself that the room was as I said, absolutely bare and unfurnished. My hand shook as I turned the key, and, flinging the door open till it strained on its hinges, we entered the room together.

Grace shrank back with a low cry, and covered her face with her hands.

"Where is it gone to, the great bed that I saw standing on this very spot? I cannot have been deceived. Oh, Humphrey! why do you play me such cruel tricks? You terrify me."

"My little wife," I said, assuming an air of cheerfulness I was far from feeling, "this comes of what I must call your overweening curiosity. If my dear girl had been content to let me keep this door locked she would not have grown so curious that her little brain is almost turned, and she has taken to seeing housewifely spectral illusions of domestic furniture. Depend upon it, what you think you saw was nothing but the creature of your own imagination, that has dwelt so long on the idea of furnishing the room that you have only to peep through the keyhole, and, hey, presto! the thing is done, and beds and tables start forward at your bidding. But henceforward you can enter the room as often as you like, only we will not live in it, and I will not have it furnished."

This appeared to satisfy Grace, and though I could not fully persuade her that the great bed she had seen when she peeped through the keyhole was an illusion begotten of curiosity and a lively imagination, yet with the door of the room unlocked she felt that she had some control over any tricks I might play her in the future.

I was deeply disturbed by what she had told me. I had not breathed a word to my wife about the destruction of the ancestral bed. Mrs. Barrett was dead before we were married, and I had changed my servants since her death, and, as we saw nothing of our neighbors, Grace could not have heard from any one of the ghastly old bed, which, nevertheless, she had accurately described to me.

I could never tell her the truth now. It would shake her nerves and impress her with the idea that there was something weird about the house. I wished I had not destroyed the old bed. Better far that she should have known the gloomy reality than behold a presentment of it that was neither an embodiment of memory nor a vivid picturing of it from imagination. I tried if I could summon up a like hallucination, but in vain. Though my memory of the ancient bed was perfect, and every detail stamped on my mind, never could I call it up before my external vision, however earnestly I tried to do so.

Grace completely regained her accustomed cheerfulness, and in the Spring was busy making a thousand little preparations for the expected arrival of an infant, which was to surpass any yet born into this world. I could hardly believe the gentle obstinacy of my wife, when after all I had said about the empty room she asked me one day if she might not make it into a nursery.

"Do you not remember, dear, that I said we would not furnish that room?" I said.

"Oh, of course, not furnish it; a nursery needs no furniture; but it is much the most cheerful and sunny room in the house."

And again I had to appear inhuman and refuse my little wife a trivial request.

One morning as I sat in my room busy with my accounts Grace came to tell me that she was going to drive to the county town, some eight miles distant, for a round of shopping, such as her sex loved. I said that if she would wait till the next day I should be able to take her myself, but she tapped the barometer on the wall, that had stood for some time at "set fair," and assured me it would rain to-morrow, and that she must avail herself of the fine weather to-day. So away drove my self-willed darling, nodding a gay farewell as the carriage drove away from the house.

Grace returned late in the afternoon in the best of spirits, bringing with her an enormous package, such as none but a country woman, or one, like my little wife, from the far West, would dream of bringing with her in an open carriage. It must have broken the coachman's heart to drive with it through the streets of the county town.

"What in the name of wonder have you brought home with you?" I asked.

"Ah!" she said, laughing, "it is a trial for your curiosity now! Anything else you may ask me I will tell you, only I cannot let you know anything about this mysterious package."

"Then have it put out of sight," I said, "or depend upon it I shall find some hole in the wrapper to peep through. You ought to know what a devouring passion curiosity is."

As the unwieldy bundle was carried up stairs its cover slipped aside and revealed a pair of black oak rockers. But I said nothing; Grace should tell me her little secret in her own way and at her own time.

We thought ourselves the happiest creatures in the world when our little son Heneage was born. The gloom that brooded over the house from the death of many generations was lessened by the joy of birth, and my young son's life was like the sprouting acorn that sends up its vigorous shoot through the earth, fed by the fallen leaves of a hundred Autumns. On the third day of our happiness my wife sent for me, and told me she had a very pretty surprise for me.

"I can tell you all about the big mysterious package now. It was a beautiful old-fashioned cradle that I bought in S. from a man named Gillam, who keeps an old furniture shop there. I fell in love with it at once, for I knew how well it would suit this house with its old oak. Gillam said he could swear it was old work; in fact, he said it was originally part of a fine old bedstead a poor mad gentleman in the neighborhood actually destroyed in a fit of frenzy. But he was lucky enough to secure a portion of the wreck, and made it up into that cradle, and baby looks lovely in it. I'm afraid I gave a great deal of money for it, but one does not meet with such a beautiful thing every day;" and the nurse removed a screen from before the cradle that its beauties might burst upon me suddenly and with the more effect.

Cold drops stood on my brow as I recognized, in the high sides and head of the cradle the carving of ivy branches and berries I had so madly given Gillam when I destroyed the old bed.

"I thought you would have been so pleased," said Grace, disappointed by my silence as I stood spellbound, my eyes following every line of the hated carving. "I thought you would have been so pleased to see baby in a cradle really worthy of him."

But I could not speak; I was oppressed by a sense of coming doom.

"It is very unkind of you," said Grace. "I had prepared a pretty surprise for you, and instead of being pleased you stand and sigh and look as if you saw a ghost. Nurse, take baby out of his lovely cradle; we must get him a common wicker thing to lie in instead!" And the nurse did as her mistress bade her, and lifted little Heneage from his cradle of death, for while we talked the child had slept his feeble life away.

I have no memory of what happened day by day during the few weeks following. It was one consuming fear lest my wife, too, should die. Six weeks after our child's death I carried her down stairs, and this was the only progress made toward recovery. She remained at the same stage of convalescence, made wayward by grief, with shattered nerves, and so weak in mind and body that I dared not thwart her in anything. As the dim, sunless days of Autumn drew on my wife said to me as though we had never spoken on the subject before:

"I want the big empty room furnished for my sitting room, Humphrey. I shall have a little sunshine there sometimes to cheer me in your dismal English Winter, and it will amuse me to furnish it."

As I looked at her white, wishful face I felt that nothing mattered to me now, and I said: "Do exactly as you like, dear, in everything," and she was too listless to thank me.

But the work of transforming the sombre room into a bright boudoir proceeded rapidly, for Grace said with a shudder, "I will have no more old oak furniture."

My little wife always went to extremes, and now, in her antipathy to old oak, she filled the room with tawdry chips of furniture, chairs made of gilded match-sticks tied together with ribbons, that must sink into feeble ruins if a cat so much as jumped on them.

I entered into all her little fancies and feigned excessive admiration of each fresh idea she had on the subject of decoration. I did her bidding, even to placing her couch on the very spot where the hated bed had stood. Thus was my resistance broken down, and I, who three years ago had tried by sheer physical force to thwart destiny, was now unconsciously working to bring about its fulfillment. It did not tarry long.

One gloomy November afternoon Grace lay on her couch covered with soft shawls, and the window curtains were drawn back to give as much light as possible. The glow of the setting sun illuminated the room, and lent a more living hue to the gray pallor of her face.

"How like the day when I first came to Walford Grange!" she said; "the sun is setting with the same fiery light. Do go into the garden, Humphrey, and see if the windows are aglow with red light as they were then." And I left her to do as she asked me.

Seen from the garden, the house looked precisely as it had done on the day of our homecoming. From garret to basement every window glowed red in the light of the setting sun, as though from fire within. Everything that my eyes rested on was as it had been a year ago. Grace and I only were changed—changed in ourselves and changed to each other. I felt impatient of the changeless aspect of nature and of inanimate things around me, and I entered the house, now dark in contrast with the twilight without, and returned to my wife's room with a heavy heart.

"The house looks as it did when you first saw it," I said. "Till the sun sank behind the hill the windows were lighted up with the same strange effect of fire that you noticed a year ago," and I threw a fresh log on the embers as I spoke, sending a bright train of sparks up the wide chimney.

"Shall I light the candles?" I asked, turning toward my wife's couch; "the room is growing dark." But there was no reply. I was speaking to the dead.

In vain I had baulked the old bed of its prey, for there on the very spot where it had stood, where three centuries of my ancestors had died, the wife of the last of the Walfords lay dead.

I buried my sweet Grace by our little son, and on the night of the funeral, alone in my desolate home, I conceived the idea of freeing myself for ever from the horror of darkness that had fallen on Walford Grange. I sent every servant away. I would have the house and my sorrow to myself.

When I was assured that I was alone in the house I went rapidly from room to room in a strange exultation, speaking aloud and flinging open doors and windows till the cold night air rushed through chambers and passages and curtains and hangings flapped in the wind.

"When I destroyed the old bed of death," I said, "I thought to restore joy and brightness to Walford Grange. But I should have destroyed not it alone, but the room in which it stood and the very house of which it formed a part. Nevermore shall man dwell in this house glutted with death. Never more shall the voice of the bride and bridegroom be heard in its chambers, or footsteps of children be heard on its stairs. Nevermore shall fire subdued to harmless household use be kindled on its hearth, but fire untamed in its ferocity shall devour it and pile."

And I seized the burning log from the hearth and threw it on the couch where Grace had died.

Carrying a lighted brand, I sped from room to room of the doomed house, leaving in each a fiery token of my presence, and then, descending the wide staircase, where flickering shadows were cast from every open door, and the silence was broken by the crackling sound of flames, I let myself out into the darkness, closing the heavy door behind me with a crash.

On through the cold damp air I ran, the moon through a rift in the clouds guiding me by her fitful light, till, drawing her shroud around her, she left me again in darkness. Not once did I turn to right or left or look behind me till I had gained the summit of the hills that bounded the valley. Then I stood and turned to take a last look at the home of my fathers. Just then the moon, issuing forth in cold splendor from her bed of cloud, shed a solemn lustre far and wide. And I saw for the last time the house of my birth, the cradle and grave of my race, and every window from basement to garret glowed with fire, no mere reflected glare, but red from the raging fire within, and keen flames darted from the casement of the room above the porch.

I stood long to watch the fire of my own kindling, till, when a sudden burst of light and leaping splendor of flame showed me that the gabled roof had fallen in, I shouted, took off my hat, and waved a last farewell to Walford Grange.—*Longman's Magazine.*

HOMEOPATHIC SOUP.—

Take a robin's leg,
Mind, the drumstick merely,
Put it to a tub
Filled with water nearly;
Set it out of doors
To a place that's shady;
Let it stand a week;
Three days, if for a lady;
Drop a spoonful of it
In a five-pail kettle,
Which may be made of tin
Or any baser metal;
Fill the kettle up,
Set it on a-boiling,
Skim the liquor well
To prevent it oiling;
One atom add of salt,
For the chicken's one peck kernel,
And use to light the fire
The *Homeopathic Journal*.
Let the liquor boil
Half an hour, no longer;
If 'tis for a man
Of course you'll make it stronger;
Should you now desire
That the soup be flavory,
Stir it once around
With a stalk of savory.
When the broth is made
Nothing can excel it;
Then, three times a day
Let the patient smell it.
If he chance to die
Say 'twas nature did it;
If he chance to live
Give the soup the credit.

—*Edinburgh Medical Review*, 1857.

AWAY WITH IT.—Close to Saarbruck and within sight of the battlefield of Spicheren is the historical hill on which the ill-fated Prince Imperial of France received his "baptism of fire" on the 2d of August, 1870. On this spot a stone has been set up with the following inscription: "Luiu's Erstes Début, 2 August, 1870." It is surely time this stone was removed. The memories of 1870 are too mournful to be made the subject of jeers, and Germany should not allow such an erection to exist within sight of those noble monuments which mark the graves of her sons, who fell for "God and Fatherland," while storming the heights of Spicheren. A great nation should respect, not trample on, its fallen foes; and it ill becomes the German people to hold up to the ridicule of every American tourist a gallant young soldier who was not responsible for the ridiculous episode with which his name is associated, and who met his soldier's death in the wilds of Africa. The existence of this monument can hardly be known to the present Emperor, who, if it was brought to his notice, is too good a soldier not to order its immediate removal.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

RELICS OF SHAKESPEARE.—"Very few authentic personal relics of the great dramatist," writes Mr. Phillipps in the preface to his catalogue—"that is to say, 'articles' that were at one time indubitably in Shakespeare's own possession, are known to be in existence. They are, in fact, restricted to the will now preserved in Somerset House and to a small number of title-deeds; for there is not a single other domestic memorial of any description the genuineness of which is not open to either doubt or suspicion. But that the title-deeds of his unmortgaged estate, those that are dated previously to the 23d of April, 1616, were once in his own hands, does not admit of rational question; documents of this kind, having been in his day jealously guarded by their owners, never being intrusted, as now, to the custody of solicitors. Of these title-deeds there are no fewer than six in the present collection—the four New Place indentures and the two original indentures of a fine between the poet and Hercules Underhill that was levied in the year 1602. To these may, in all probability, though not with absolute certainty, be added the original conveyance of Shakespeare's Blackfriars estate, 1613, which was unquestionably on the table when the poet executed the concurrent mortgage; and as it must have been formally passed over to him, it is altogether most unlikely that he did not touch it with his own hands."—*Chambers's Journal.*

ONE WORD.

"Write me an epic," the warrior said—
"Victory, valor, and glory wed."

"Prithee, a ballad," exclaimed the knight—
"Prowess, adventure, and faith unite."

"An ode to freedom," the patriot cried—
"Liberty won and wrong defied."

"Give me a drama," the scholar asked—
"The inner world in the outer masked."

"Frame me a sonnet," the artist prayed—
"Power and passion in harmony played."

"Sing me a lyric," the maiden sighed—
"A lark-note waking the morning wide."

"Nay, all too long," said the busy age,
"Write me a line instead of a page."

The swift years spoke, the poet heard,
"Your poem write to a single word."

He looked in the maiden's glowing eyes,
A moment glanced at the starlit skies;

From the lights below to the lights above,
And wrote the one-word poem—Love.

WALLACE BRUCE.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

ADVICE TO AN ENGLISHMAN VISITING PARIS, 1730.—"If you come by post-horses you must look out for an hostelry. The best of these are in the Faubourg of St. Germain." And our author gives a list of them—the names familiar enough, and some of them subsisting, in one form or another, to the present day. Among these is the Hotel de Treville, "where Mr. Prior had his apartments." With time to look about him the traveler should soon find suitable apartments. He must be careful in his dress, not to be singular, but to dress after the prevailing fashion. The English do not willingly alter their mode when they come to Paris. They still wear their short 'juste au corps,' their little cravats, their little hats, and strangely-fashioned perruques, an equipage which distinguishes them from everybody else." It is delightful to meet with this little reproach, which everybody has repeated from generation to generation. Is the Englishman in fault, or is it the case of the dog with the bad name? One sees some extraordinary costumes among French provinciale in Paris, but nobody thinks of saroasm in their case. But our traveler, *comme il faut*, will have provided himself with all that is necessary. He must have a laced coat *à la mode*, which will introduce him at Court and at all the aristocratic assemblies. He must also have a simple coat of taffetas, or other silk stuff, for ordinary occasions, with a waistcoat of gold or silver cloth—modest and unconspicuous. A scarlet surtout is indispensable, and a black coat must be in reserve, in case of Court mourning. Go to a good tailor and perruquier, and don't spare a few crowns, adds our author, sententiously—a good perruque is the ornament of the noblest part of man. A valet is indispensable and easily to be had. He costs you a franc a day, for which he feeds and clothes himself. These gentry are generally faithful and honest; it is to their interest to be so, for justice treats them unceremoniously enough. The one who steals to-day, perhaps, is hanged to-morrow. You will dine at the public table—the fare is much the same everywhere; a soup, a piece of boiled beef, a so-called entry of ragout, a fricassee of veal or cutlets, a few vegetables, the roast; and for dessert, milk-cheese, biscuits, and such fruits as are in season. And this from one year's end to another. But you will have good company, with plenty of mirth and laughter. At dessert you will be plagued enough by the importunates. Monks appeal to you who are collecting for their convent, and offer you a plate of salad as an inducement to open your purse. Then there are the blue-ribbon and sellers—both male and female—of all kinds of toys and friandises—and the money goes that way!—*All the Year Round.*

THE KNOUT.—With the horrible instrument an experienced executioner could insure the death of the victim in a very few strokes, and when a sentence was passed ordering the infliction of a large number it was so perfectly understood what was intended that in such cases the executioner was frequently bribed by the culprit or his friends to exert his whole art so as the more quickly to release him from the torture. So, again, when the Emperor Nicholas, anxious to clear his country from the reproach of being the "land of the knout" to Western eyes, pompously proclaimed its abolition, he was careful to retain the power of inflicting corporal punishment in a manner compared with which the knout itself was merciful. The knout could compass the death of its victim with some half dozen strokes, but, before the same end could be attained by its substitute, the stick, it was impossible to say how many blows might not be required. An eye witness of one of these executions has described it as being more hideous than anything that could be conceived. The criminal having been convicted of the deliberate murder of one of the Emperor's ministers, he well deserved to die, and it was determined that die he should; but capital punishment and the knout had both been abolished; so, in order to attain the end in view, the wretched man was sentenced to 8,000 blows of the stick, which no human being could receive and live. The execution took place in the public hay market; and when, after bearing 1,400 or 1,500 blows, the victim fell, an unconscious mass of bleeding flesh, he was bundled into an ordinary peasant's hay cart, and, with pieces of hay sticking into his gaping wounds, covered over with some rough sacks, he was jolted off to the hospital, and never heard of again. The surgeons were not likely to be anxious to cure a man whose death they knew to be intended, and even a feeling of humanity may have prevented them from wishing to recall a poor wretch to life only to enable him to undergo further torture till he should be released by death.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

DRESS OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.—Some interesting information as to the dress of the later years of the thirteenth century may be picked out of the well-known Household Roll of Bishop Swinfield, (

joined was somewhere about 5 feet 2 inches. But their hearts are as large as their frames are short and tough. Indeed, their pluck and faithfulness to their salt have now become proverbial.—*Hindu-Koh. By Major Gen. Donald Macintyre.*

LOVE-MAKING IN PADDY-LAND.

UNDER KITTY'S WINDOW.

"Ah, shan! whe is that there talkin'?"
"Sure, it's only me, ye know.
I was thinkin' we'd go walkin'—"
"Wor ye raly *thinkin'* so?"
"Ooh, ys needn' be so cruel,
An' me thrudged this siven mile—"
"Is it cruel, Michael, jewel,
Sure I'm dressing all the while!"

BEFORE MICHAEL'S COTTAGE.

"There, now, that's me cottage, Kitty."
"Is it, Mike?"
"Yis, an' isn't it pretty?"
"H'm—lonesome-like."
"Lonesome!" (Now's y'r minute!
Michael, strike!)
"Sure, if *you* wer in it—"
"Arrah, Mike!"

—*In Thoughtland and Dreamland—Elsa D'Esterre Keeling.*

THE PORTUGUESE BUGABOOS.—The most sombre of the traditionary beliefs in rural Portugal certainly go back to far beyond the time of the Moors, beyond even the period of the entry into the peninsula of the nations from Central Europe. The wehr-wolf legends come from Roman times. The term for the man-wolf in Portuguese is *lobis-homem*, hardly a change from the Latin *lupus-homo*, though it is more than likely that in substance if not in form the lycanthropic myth is far older than the Roman nation itself. The legend of a human being assuming a wolf's shape is certainly one of the most generally diffused through the world. It takes many forms in Portugal. A common belief is that when there are seven children of the same parents, one, either son or daughter, is fated before the age of puberty arrives to turn into a *corredor*—a night-ranger—that is, to become that which is preliminary to being a true wehr-wolf, or *lobis-homem*. The *corredor* need not necessarily assume a wolf's shape—indeed, he as often takes that of a hare, a wildcat, or a fox, but of nights he must put on the likeness of one of these animals and range through woods and desert places. The *corredor* by all I can learn harms no one but himself, and is unconscious of his nightly wanderings as soon as he returns to his human shape and right senses, but he is always to be recognized by excessive leanness, wild eyes, and a pale and haggard face. The *corredor* steals from his bed, and climbing the highest tree in the neighborhood, strips to the skin and hides his clothes in the branches; then descending naked to the ground, he is instantly transformed into bestial shape, with all the habits belonging to the beast whose form he has put on. He is endowed with supernatural speed and can outstrip man and all other animals. The child with this fate to undergo passes a novitiate of seven years as a *corredor*, and then unless the spell be broken he turns to a true *lobis-homem*, a *versi-pellis*, a wolf-man or a wolf-woman. The female of this terrible human wild beast is known as *lobeira*. Male or female, it is a fierce creature, with appetites exaggerating those of the wolf it resembles, and whose strength and swiftness are greater than those of the wolf. The creature is now no longer harmless, but leaps upon and preys on other animals, and its special delight is in the slaughter and devouring of children. When once the change into the true *lobis-homem* or *lobeira* has taken place I understand that the wolf man or woman can never again be reclaimed into the ranks of our common humanity, but the spell upon a *corredor* can be broken. It needs but for its clothes to be found and burned, or for blood to be drawn from its body while in the form of a beast; then the spell is broken, the animal returns into human shape—waking amazed as from a sleep-walking dream and recovering the reversion of the human soul of which the true *lobis-homem* must inevitably forfeit the tenure. Tales in many where a partionlarly savage wolf being sorely wounded by some peasant in a midnight fray has yet escaped by a seeming miracle. The next morning the unsuspected brother or sister of the peasant himself is seen with a wound of identically the same nature, and so has proved to be nothing less than a foul *lobis-homem* or *lobeira*.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

AN EASTERN HORSE MARKET.—We come to an open space crowded with people and horses, which our host informs us is the public horse market of Damascus. Here we see various men riding up and down on horses which have been committed to their charge to sell, shouting the last bid which has been offered to them. They seem to fetch very low prices. Several good horses we see sold for less than £10 each. One specially fine-looking animal is "knocked down" for £15. But the business is not finished. A long dispute immediately enanes between the intending purchaser and the owner, the former attempting to obtain the horse for a few piastres less than the stipulated amount. There is an innate love of bargaining in a trne Oriental. He never can do without it. In this case the owner seems to feel pretty sure of obtaining a good price for his horse, even if the present man should back ont. So he remains silent, with an occasional inconsequent remark, such as: "It matters not!" "Wallah, who am I to argue with thee?" "Wallah, my horse is as dust! Take it, without money!" All of which expressions are equivalent to cold negatives, and naturally exasperate the other man, who is wasting oceans of rhetoric in the attempt to induce him to come round to his own way of thinking. Finally the latter exclaims with a heart-warming show of generosity and philanthropy, "Wallah, are we not brothers? Wherefore all this noise? Is it for money? May Allah forbid! You want one thousand six hundred piastres? Here is the money. Take it," and here he presses the bag of treasure into the other one's hands and makes as if he were going to turn away. "Never mind about your horse; I care not for it. Shall we part enemies because of money?" But here the other, who now has his money secure, runs after him, falls on his neck, and, kissing him on both cheeks, assures him that his horse to him is worthless; that since his brother wishes for it he must have it—as a present. And then they repair, in company with the "dallal," or the man who has done the auctioneering part of selling the horse, to the Government office close by, when the affair is registered and legally settled. Oriental business ways appear passing strange to our minds.—*Murray's Magazine.*

GAMBLING LAWS.—Sir William Blackstone, writing at the end of the last century, remarked that "it is not so much our laws that are defective as ourselves and our magistrates in putting those laws into execution." In his day that was no doubt the case, as we have already seen; high play and high life seemed to go together; it is on record that in 1788 the profits of a gaming club in the West End during the season amounted to no less than £150,000. About the same time a lady is recorded to have won £3,000 at loo in one night. No wonder Blackstone says that it is "the gaming in high life that demands the attention of the magistrate." It may, of course, with perfect safety be said that such things do not go on nowadays, and could not go on without creating a scandal that would be sure to arouse the authorities into activity. Statistics are, of course, very difficult to obtain in such matters, or at any rate such as can be accepted as reliable; and though it cannot be disputed that gaming in West End club life is not entirely eradicated, it would probably be found that the standard of play at the Park Club was a good deal in excess of what goes on elsewhere. Speaking generally, it may safely be said that play—gaming in the strict sense of the word—has very largely decreased during the last fifty years, and that this applies particularly to the upper circles of society. As to the causes of this decrease, many might be suggested; it is doubtful if the law has had much influence here, though unquestionably it has done much to repress gambling among the lower classes. If it were the habit of society to play, the great privacy of social life in this country would necessarily make the defiance of the authorities easy. Probably it is more due to the greater variety of occupation and amusement, combined with greater facilities for locomotion, which all monopolize the time and leisure which gaming demands, while the greater expenses of life generally, the better distribution of wealth, and, above all, its gradual shifting from aristocratic into commercial circles, all tend to divorce the two inseparable requisites for the prevalence of high play—superfluous wealth and idleness.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

JUDICIAL WHIPPING IN ENGLAND.—When Landor referred to the "naked haunch" he was evidently indulging poetic license, as persons when whipped were only stripped from the waist upward, so that the haunch would not be exposed to "the stern beadle's whip." That women were whipped at the whipping post and the cart's tail is a positive fact. Women of all ages suffered, from the girl of sixteen to the woman of sixty, and the practice of whipping them only ceased in 1817, when it was abolished by 1 George IV., cap. 57. If women of the middle class escaped whipping, it was no doubt due to the fact that they but rarely committed the offenses for which women of the lower orders were punished, otherwise they would have been equally amenable, as there does not appear to have been any statutory exception in their favor; indeed, it seems more than probable that many women of the middle class were whipped, when we remember that whippings were inflicted upon women not only for crime, but for being insane and having the smallpox. Whether Hannah Snell was whipped or not I am unable to say, but if she really existed and was in the army, I should think it quite likely that she was, and under certain circumstances the whipping might have been carried ont without her sex being discovered. In the army flogging was performed by fastening the soldier up to a triangle, and in the navy by lashing the sailor to a grating and then flogging the bare back with a cat-o'-nine-tails. Ward, in "The London Spy," tells us that in Bridewell both men and women were whipped upon their naked backs before the Court of Governors. The President sat, with hammer in hand, "like a 'Change Broker at Lloyd's Coffee House when selling goods by inch of Candle," and the whipping only ceased when the hammer fell. In the journal of the Mayor of Penzance for 1816–17 I find the following entries respecting whipping: July 24, 1817, William Trewhella publicly whipped in the open market and round the market, according to his sentence, for stealing sacks with corn. Aug. 22, nine vagrants taken up last night, severely reprimanded and ordered to be drummed out of town by the constables, and if found here again to be whipped. Francis Peard of Portsmouth ordered to be whipped out of town.—*Notes and Queries.*

TEACHING OLD GREEK TO MODERN GREEKS.—The most interesting part of our conversation with the head master of the Chalki school was on the subject of the classes and the course of education pursued. It was amusing to investigate how a Greek teaches Greek, and how a Greek boy learns the first elements of that commerce in which he will doubtless become so expert in after life. There are eight separate classes at Chalki, of which the most elementary, for boys of eight, teaches only modern Greek, prose and poetry, besides the elements of mathematics, French, geography, and the fine arts. The second class introduces some simple phrases in ancient Greek for parsing, commences natural science, and teaches Roman and Byzantine history. The third class aspires to Xenophon and the fourth brings into the course of studies elementary Latin phrases and Greek history. On reaching the fifth class the pupil is introduced to Plato, and commences his commercial education with bookkeeping, and also adds Turkish to the list of his studies. The sixth class learns Demosthenes, Thucydides, Herodotus, and Homer, also logarithms and shorthand. The seventh class composes Greek verses in the ancient tongue and adds to the other abstruse subjects physical science, dynamics, and modern history with special reference to the Eastern question. I was beginning to wonder what could possibly be left for the top class to learn, when the head master abruptly concluded by stating that his finished scholars aimed at perfection in the foregoing subjects, and only added to the list logic and political economy. I expressed surprise at the little attention given to modern languages except French and Turkish in a course which professes to be commercial, but the master told me that the young Greeks of Constantinople are born polyglots. English and German may be learned as extras, but French was the only language they cared to teach classically and accurately.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

INCREASE OF KNOWLEDGE.—It was a simple increase in knowledge, the discovery of gunpowder, which broke the power of the robber barons, and by confining victory to regular armies ultimately extinguished private war. It is increased knowledge, among other influences, which has given us civilized order, and what that means to mankind in happiness, and means most of all to the poor, let those who have lived in countries where order has never been or has given way describe to the men who have forgotten what ignorant warriors or brigands or populaces will do. But why seek for such evidence when it is all around us? Ask any one of those who really know, ask any really experienced doctor or missionary or school teacher, whether the profoundly ignorant, the men and women of the residuum who know nothing, are more happy than the cultured, whether they do not suffer more from fear, from disease—we mean, of course, when the diseases are the same—and from all the semi-madnesses which we class together in the phrase, "want of self-restraint." One ignorant woman of the slums will suffer more in a week from ecstasies of anger—anger rising to insanity—than a hundred cultivated women will suffer from the same cause in their lives. There is no reason for pitying the lowest class of Europe so unanswerable as their suffering from sheer ignorance. They know less than the half civilized, who almost everywhere possess a fund of traditional skill; and though knowledge is not culture or civilization, it is its necessary substructure. Take all knowledge from Scotland, save what is possessed by Fiji, and you would have in Scotchmen more energetic Fijians—that is, a race so unhappy that in its unrest and self abhorrence it surrendered freedom. Nobody took Fiji.—*The Spectator.*

HORSE FOR HOLLAND.—Mr. Stevenson, the Sanitary Inspector of Camberwell, came before Mr. Partridge, the magistrate, with regard to the seizure of a ton and a half of horseflesh, intended, as he supposed, for human food. The Inspector had seen a horse slaughtered, and parts of its carcass packed in canvas coverings and put in a van. He followed in a cab, keeping the van in sight, till it pulled up at a shop in the London road, where a side door was opened and a parcel of horseflesh delivered. The van was next driven to other places, and parcels were left—one at a beer house. Mr. Stevenson followed the van back to Linnell road. The place was watched for some time, and admission obtained. In a loft, a quantity of what appeared to be horseflesh was found, covered with a cloth. On the Inspector inquiring what it was, he was told: "It is horseflesh, and I am going to send it to Holland." The speaker added that it was excellent for food, and that he had had a good steak from it. Mr. Partridge asked the defendant if he wished to say anything in his defense. He replied that every parcel was sweet and good. Mr. Partridge then inquired if it was for human food. The defendant replied: "I don't know what they do with it when it gets to Holland." The magistrate said he should fill up an order for the destruction of the flesh, and, when application was made, a summons would be granted against the defendant. This abridged report shows that horseflesh is wholesome and that a certain trade is springing up in London, and why, let me ask, should it not? It may not be as cheap as some other kinds of food, but it is nevertheless unobjectionable, and, were the law not to interfere, a good demand for it would arise, especially among the foreigners who, in increasingly large numbers, are settling in the metropolis.—*All the Year Round.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

STRAFFORD AND MONK.

LORD STRAFFORD. By H. D. TRAILL. English Men of Action Series. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889.

MONK. By JULIAN CORBETT. English Men of Action Series. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889.

Great events in England's history are embraced by the lives of Thomas Wentworth and George Monk. Wentworth saw the light in 1593, when Elizabeth had ten years of reign still before her, and when he died that heroic death of his on the scaffold of Tower Hill George Monk had just returned from his apprenticeship at soldiering on the Continent, a young man in his thirtieth year.

Strange was the fortune that should link together the lives of these two friends of the Stuarts, so different were they in personal characters, ambitions, and destinies. The noble and chivalrous Wentworth died in behalf of a cause of which he had been by far the ablest and most sincere supporter in England. In plain George Monk this same cause was destined to find a friend who should carry it on to complete, though transitory, success. On the beach at Dover, in the days when the Star Chamber of Charles I. was giving judgment in the case of Hampden, this English soldier, who had fought in the Low Country, set foot once more upon the soil of his native land. None of those who saw him or who knew him could have dreamed that to him was reserved the distinction of the leading part in the last act in that momentous drama of the Commonwealth, and, as Mr. Corbett says, to "end the play in a blaze of triumph." Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, died in his prime, the victim of a cause in no wise worthy of him. George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, lived to a good old age, the splendid beneficiary of a cause equally unworthy of him, though vastly more sensible of the obligations it had incurred.

Mr. Traill finds in Strafford one of his heroes. We have been prepared to look for sympathy from him with strong characters rather than with weak. It was this that made him so severe in his judgment of the frailties of Coleridge, and wanting in appreciation of Coleridge's intellectual legacy to England; this also that made him unduly harsh toward the want of robustness in Sterne, and so severely exacting in reference to Sterne's indebtedness to other authors. The thoroughgoing man of action like Strafford, nothing if not robust, nothing if not single-minded, nothing if not prond and brave, is a man after the very heart of a writer like Mr. Traill. Accordingly, we find him in very general sympathy with the character and the methods of Strafford, and attributing Strafford's failure, not to his own pride and passion, but to the fact that "the condition which he was bound to postulate, and yet could not possibly insure, was unfulfilled."

The only chance for the principle of monarchy, "as Strafford conceived it, idealized it, adored it, struggled for it, died for it," was, not that the King should be a hero, a genius, or a paragon of sagacity and self-sacrifice; but that he should be "simply a man in whom the qualities of loyalty, resolution, straightforwardness and political intelligence attained their average princely level," and with Charles these conditions were not fulfilled. Mr. Traill adds further that the late Emperor of Germany "was certainly no genius;" the late King of Italy "was in many respects a distinctly unheroic figure;" but if Strafford had had either of them for a master he "would have won the battle for the monarchy." But he had "only Charles Stuart, and he lost." Not only did Charles fail to appreciate his commanding abilities, not only was he niggardly in rewarding him and indifferent to his counsel at critical moments, it was Charles who at last betrayed him. "There have been many stronger players at the game of kingcraft," says Mr. Traill, "but few who ever sat down to the table with a worse hand." Strafford's life in those times was the life of the Absolutist cause; his temporary mastery was its fleeting hope, and his defeat and death were its destruction.

Mr. Traill has a novel theory to offer concerning Wentworth's desertion of the popular cause. He contends that it was Wentworth's deliberate intent to make things troublesome to the King and his advisers and thus to wring from their fear "the preferment which he had failed to obtain from their good-will." Admitting that for the political morality of such tactics "not much can be said," he remarks that it "hardly lies in the months of the present generation of politicians to pass any very severe censure on a mode of political advancement which has survived to our own times," many an occupant of the Treasury Bench in modern times having "opened his way thither by the familiar expedient of making himself a nuisance to the Government of the day." Mr. Gladstone's early career, when he was what Macaulay called "the rising hope of the stern and unbending Tories," was obviously in Mr. Traill's mind when he evolved this unsatisfactory and repulsive theory; he donbtless had in his mind also Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Another view, started by Mr. Traill in these words: "He may have been honestly convinced that his political views were mistaken, or that his political party was becoming dangerous to the State and have abandoned it and them," certainly accords best with the personal character of Strafford, and the surprising thing in the book is that, admiring Strafford as Mr. Traill does, he did not adopt it. This surprise is renewed later in the volume when we find him emphasizing the chivalrous devotion of Strafford to his master, and "the absolute sincerity of his purpose." "He was firmly persuaded," says Mr. Traill, "that the only way of safety for England, or perhaps of prosperity for any State, was to strengthen the power of its visible chief of the executive."

Monk is one of the least understood of English historical characters. By turns a soldier of fortune in the Low Countries, an officer in the service of Charles I., a prominent and implicitly trusted lieutenant of Cromwell, and, finally, the man who placed Charles II. upon the throne of England, he has commonly been denied a place among England's worthies. That a man could serve successively a line of masters such as these was not in accord with common impressions of virtue. It has been most obvious, to superficial observers, that such a man was a time server and turncoat of the purest type. This, however, is not the view which a study of his life has produced in Mr. Corbett's mind. Before Monk there lay a labyrinth which it was his destiny to tread; it was given him to tread it with extraordinary success, and Mr. Corbett finds a very simple rule of life that he employed for his guidance. This was "to be true to his paymaster." At the same time he had a very simple political creed. This was "to obey the civil authority which employed him."

Mr. Corbett has at any rate made ont an interesting case for Monk. The character of Monk was simple. Guile and subtlety were not parts of his equipment. His greatest endowment was "an absolute intrepidity which afterward served to terrify the carpet knights of the Restoration and even make Prince Rupert hold his breath." This, joined to his rule of life already cited, gives the key to his character. Monk was "an English citizen first, a soldier next, a politician not at all." Of the real meaning of the strife between Crown and Parliament he was "incapable of grasping any conception." When confined in the Tower and writing his book, "Observations upon Military and Political Affairs," we are able to see him "looking mournfully from the place apart at the distractions with which his beloved country was torn." For him it was "all a mere question of the interior, and to his eyes no question of the interior, not even religion itself, was worth a civil war or the sacrifice of England's military renown."

When at last Monk stood before the crisis in his career, and could reflect, as he is reported to have done—"Counselor I have none to rely on. Many of my officers have been false. But religion, law, liberty, and my own fame are at stake. I will go on and leave the event to God"—Mr. Corbett says, "No aim more patriotic was ever set up with more manly devotion." When Parliament made him Captain General under Parliament of all the land forces in England, Scotland, and Ireland, he was by virtue of this rank "as fully as the sovereign of to-day the constitutional head of the nation in arms." And he might have been all this and more. He was urged to take upon himself the civil authority as well as the military; but, though it was held out to him that a restoration meant his own death, since, like Stanley, who enthroned the Tudors, he would be "too great to live," Monk yielded not. He merely asked others to fear nothing, and when they offered to bring a petition with 100,000 signatures he was obdurate and dismissed them from his presence.

Mr. Corbett accords to Monk the credit of having saved England from a revolution that should drag on a bankrupt existence with ever accumulating loss. He did what Cromwell strove to do and failed because the hour was not yet ripe. That Charles II. was finally driven from his throne only proved that "the dull soldier was right," since it was Charles who tried to "set at naught the English Revolution." Monk was a "personification of all the glories of the Commonwealth" and "the unblushing sin with which his great achievement deluged the country was a source of real and poignant grief to him." Not only did Charles regard and treat Monk as his father; Monk was really the father of the British army; he "started its glorious traditions," gave it "its unequaled note of duty and devotion," taught it that "a soldier's first duty is to obey," while "in every characteristic of which we are proudest, for which we love it best, glitters the stamp of its first commander's personality."

Monk was laid at rest with extraordinary honors. Charles personally arranged the funeral, and the magnificence of it was almost royal. By the King in person were the remains escorted to Westminster Abbey and there deposited in Henry VII.'s Chapel with the bones of Kings. Among the great ones who were permitted to share in giving these last honors the humblest was the one upon whom was to fall the cloak of Monk, and then a simple Ensign, named John Churchill. It was Charles's intention to raise a magnificent memorial to the man to whom he owed his crown. But none has ever been set up. The King was "too poor, the new Duke too profligate, and the homely Duchess died with broken heart while her lord still lay in state." Since that day none but distant kinsmen have been found even to show posterity where lie the remains of Monk. The only son of Monk married a half-witted daughter of a Duke; no child blessed the union, and the extravagance of the woman drove the young man to evil courses, which dragged him to an untimely end. Thus it came to pass that with the crown of the Stuarts fell the coronet of Albemarle, "for, by a strange irony, as William of Orange was on the eve of sailing to dethrone the dynasty which the first Duke had so triumphantly restored, the last Duke was dying in Jamaica, a broken gambler and a sot."

The sinister fate that overtook the Monk monument Mr. Corbett attributes to several conspiring circumstances. The memory of the man whom Charles had delighted to honor fell a victim to "the execrations of the visionaries he crushed, to the reproaches of the Puritans he restrained, to the rancor of the unjust stewards he exposed, to the abjectness of the servile historiographers with whom half his career was a subject tabooed, and to the gibes of the profligates with whom he would not sin."

DIARY OF A NEW-YORKER.

THE DIARY OF PHILIP HONE, 1828-1851. Edited with an Introduction by BAYARD TUCKERMAN. In two volumes. New-York: DODD, MEAD & CO. 1889.

It was not the fault of Mr. Philip Hone that the greater part of his active life fell on times which cannot boast of such stirring episodes as the Revolution afforded, or the war of 1812, or the late civil war. The record he has left us belongs to days of peace. At most, we have the Mexican war, which took place too far away to disturb much the serenity of a burgher of this good city.

Otherwise the excitements are those afforded by the advent of a Jenny Lind, an Ellen Tree, or a Macready, by the election of Presidents of the United States and Governors and Mayors of State and city, by the launch of steamboats and frigates now long forgotten, and the new marvels of steam travel and the telegraph. The book is therefore one for New-York people who preserve some pride in the memory of old things, notwithstanding an influx of foreigners and people from other States which overrides, for the most part, any attempt to bring citizens back to the feeling that once existed in favor of the city as a town to be proud of.

A fit place to make money in and a place to have amusement in—these are the aspects under which New-York is regarded by the greater number of persons who now inhabit it. The view is very superficial, for these very people, who imagine that as soon as enough money is made they will leave New-York and return to their early homes in Europe or America, will not be able to carry ont their purpose. They may leave New-York and try to live elsewhere, but will drift back again to the city in which they built up a fortune, where they are known, and to whose peculiar stirring atmosphere they are accustomed.

To read the diary of Philip Hone may not be inspiriting work. It may be doubted if it were just to call him even a man of talent. But it has a certain charm of placidity that exists in the journals kept by prosperous persons who think well of themselves, and so order their lives that the world thinks very much the same. It breathes a gentle, mild air at times a somewhat pompous, egotism. There is little of the vinegar in it which gives a zest to the diary of Justice Jones, the Tory Court official, who experienced vile treatment at the hands of the patriots during the Revolution and no gratitude from the old country. Yet here and there we meet a name that causes a disturbance to the placid soul of Philip Hone. The name of J. Watson Webb brings something that would like to translate itself into curses to his careful pen, while at the appearance of the elder James Gordon Bennett his boils ovor. It is with a cruel glee unworthy of the handsome visage which looks upon us from the frontispiece that Mr. Hone relates how J. Watson Webb, having employed on his paper one Bennett, and having become incensed because said Bennett not only set up a penny paper, but attacked him (Webb) in the same, turned to and walloped said Bennett in broad daylight amid the august shades of Wall-street.

Aversions with less reason in them were Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. But then the politics of the day warped the good nature of Mr. Hone in the ordinary fashion, and he was unable to do full justice to men of real value to the community. On the social side he supplies a great deal of chit-chat that will interest deeply the persons who remember so far back as 1830, and their descendants also. In his day there was no Newport even, while such places as Long Branch, Bar Harbor, and Tuxedo were not dreamed of as resorts for city folk. Rockaway Beach was a fashionable seaside place, and people at Saratoga Springs looked about them with a glow of pride on beholding so many rich, substantial, witty, aye, and even learned persons who gathered together in clannish herds to, that famous "spa." It must be said that the trip into the interior of the State to a place like Saratoga, where the very difference in air is a tonic to people who live by the seaboard, was much more sensible than the present fashion of sticking to salt water.

Mr. Hone was one of those punctilious gentlemen who never returned from a dinner without entering on his diary the names of the persons he met. That alone will do wonders in making those who are interested forgive a want of piquancy in his remarks, for they can learn thereby who was "going ont," or, as the present slang runs, "in the swim," at the period given. He was an inveterate diner-out himself, and entertained a great deal, belonging, as he did, to the old set of more or less fashionable people which held its own with difficulty during the civil war, and, as a set, perished utterly on the rise of colossal fortunes and the growth of the city to a size that made such circles no longer possible. In 1840, at the age of sixty, Mr. Hone is a sufficiently giddy old gentleman to describe with no small satisfaction the scarlet merino gown he wore to Mr. and Mrs. Brevoort's ball, adding to that record the dresses in costume which were worn by members of his family as well as by most of the important personages there. But then he also tells us of the triumphs of Fanny Elsler, the ballet dancer, and pours into his political enemies broadsides of indignant rebuke. In 1846 a number of his friends join in buying a marble bust of Mrs. Hone, by the American artist Chevenger, to be placed in the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association.

Mr. Hone took much interest in matters of the fine arts, being one of the well-to-do merchants of New-York who went beyond the mere furnishing of their houses with paintings, and reasoned on the works he saw at home and abroad. In 1848 he notes the death of Thomas Cole, at one time almost the only living American landscapist of any note. It is curious to see that over forty years ago a New-Yorker was quite as ready to turn a thing against a Philadelphian as he is to-day.

"FEB. 15.—Died on Saturday, the 12th, at his residence, Katskill, Thomas Cole. The death of this eminent artist, in the prime of life and the meridian of his fame as a landscape painter, is a loss to the arts and a severe affliction to his friends, for both suffer equally from the melancholy deprivation. I knew poor Cole from the first day he came here from Philadelphia—a fine young fellow, full of unaying ardor in the pursuit of knowledge, a lover of nature, with a conscious ability for the portraiture of her features. Modest and unassuming, he was unacquainted with the artistical quality of humbug, and, alas! he was not then the fashion. If genius did not sometimes overcome discouragement, here was a case in which it might have despaired. When Cole came to New-York he brought with him two pictures, original views of the Kaatsrs Kill or Katskill Mountains, and the Still Lake, which forms its head waters, with all the beautiful scenery of that romantic region taken on the spot. Days were devoted to rambling, sketching, and the results successfully transferred to the canvas: the glowing impressions of a warm imagination, the rich fruits of an artist's study, the children of prolific genius; and these pictures, the labor of many weary days, taken faithfully and with talent from one of the most beautiful repositories of nature's riches, the artist offered for sale repeatedly, in Philadelphia, for $10 each, without finding a purchaser; for he was not then the fashion. These pictures are now mine; they adorn the wall of my back parlor.

"Cole came here poor, friendless, and, worse than all, modest. He was fortunate enough, however, to attract the attention of Col. Trumbull and William Dunlap, two artists, now both deceased, whose favorable opinion was of great value, and was fearlessly bestowed. They bought, each of them, one of the pictures in question for $25. I was so much pleased with them that I succeeded in getting the two for $125, and now that my friend, whose recent death is so deeply deplored, has emerged from the clouds of indifference and obscurity and the brightness of fashionable popularity, it is not an extravagant surmise that some of the Philadelphia dilettanti, who could not formerly discover $10 worth of merit in these early productions of the artist, would now be glad to buy at a cost of $600 or $800 two of the works of his pencil of no greater merit than mine."

The materials from which Mr. Bayard Tuckerman has selected the contents of two stout octavos is very voluminous, for Mr. Hone made extracts from and comments on the books he read, quoted public speeches at length, and in other ways made of his diary a formidable mass of documents for record upon 1828, just after he left the Mayor's chair. Then he had reached the age of forty-eight. Thus he grew up in New-York during the period when the ruins of the British occupation were disappearing, lived through the times when his house on the corner of Parkplace was "up town," and saw New-York stretch as far as Madison-square. He died in 1851, universally regretted, having been able to combine in an unusually happy way the difficult avocations of a gentleman and a strong party man. At first a Federalist, he became a Whig, and in that highly respectable section of the political field he persevered until he died. His diary is neither brilliant nor vivid, yet is valuable as a part of local history and may well furnish the historian to come with a neutral-tinted but faithful view of the state of New-York City during the second quarter of the century.

THE STORY OF MUSIC.

THE STORY OF MUSIC. By W. J. HENDERSON. New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

Mr. Henderson tells in a clear, comprehensive, and logical way the story of the growth of modern music from its early beginning in the Ambrosian chant to its full development by the mighty genius of the three composers who form that musical trinity so often mentioned in this able young reviewer's writings about music, Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner. The work is prefixed by a newly-prepared chronological table, which will be found invaluable by musical students, and which contains many dates and notes of important events that are not further mentioned in the text. For Mr. Henderson's book is not of a biographical character, nor is it, strictly speaking, historical. He tells nothing more of the lives of great composers than is absolutely necessary. "All that I shall strive to do," he says in his opening chapter, "will be to show what each of the bright lights of our history contributed to the advancement of his art."

"We shall first see how the earliest writers were occupied in creating the formal materials of music, how later ones developed them till technically went to extremes. Then we shall meet with a reaction, which resulted in the first introduction of romance into music, and opened the gate of that well-trodden path which led to Beethoven and thence to Richard Wagner."

This plan is carried ont in eight chapters, each of which has the character of a separate essay, treating of the growth of music in a new way, without wasting time and space on the consideration of musical events in various countries at various epochs. There are musical histories of excellent quality in abundance, and there is no lack of volumes of musical biography. "The Story of Music," however, is unique in its comprehensiveness, and is remarkable for the clear and concise way in which a great mass of material is treated in its pages. The chapter headings will give a sufficient idea of the general scope of the book. These are "Making the Elements of Music," "The Birth of Art-melody and Secular Music," "Handel and Bach," "Instruments and Instrumental Forms," "The Great Instrumental Writers," "The First Operatic Reformation," "From Mozart to Verdi," and "Wagner and the Opera of the Future."

Of course the whole ground has been gone over many times, but no one who is interested in the study of music will fail to read every chapter of "The Story of Music" after beginning it. Few contemporary writers on music have a more agreeable style, and few, even among the renowned and profound Germans, a firmer grasp of the subject. The book, moreover, will be valuable to the student for its references, which form a guide to the best literature of music in all languages. The story of the development of religious music, a subject that is too often made forbidding and uninteresting to the general reader by writers whose sole aim seems to be to make their pages processions of formidable technical terms, is here related so simply as to interest and instruct any reader, whether or not he has a thorough knowledge of harmonics and an intimate acquaintance with the estimable dominant and the deplorable consecutive fifths. The chapter on instruments and instrumental forms is valuable for exactly the same reasons.

In writing of Bach, Mozart, Handel, and Beethoven Mr. Henderson reveals his intimate acquaintance with these great composers through their works, a loving sympathy with all that is worthy of art, and that stanch, well-regulated conservatism of thought, a safeguard equally against bigotry and excitability, which is a needful quality of good criticism.

But that portion of his book that will command most attention, both because it treats of the subject that is now uppermost in musical discussion, and because it is positively startling in its very moderation and reasonableness, is the chapter on "Wagner and the Opera of the Future." If one who regards Wagner as the greatest genius in music who has ever lived is a Wagnerite, then Mr. Henderson is assuredly a Wagnerite. He has the strongest sympathy with all that great man's work. His appreciation of its beauty, its significance, its power, is expressed with enthusiasm. But he belongs to no cliqne. "There are," he boldly proclaims, "two sides to every question."

"The fact stares us in the face that many persons are obliged to acquire a taste for Wagner. Some who have listened half a lifetime with loving attention to the works of Bach, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Schumann recoil at a first hearing from much of Wagner's music; while, on the other hand, some of the well-saturated Wagnerites, though cautious in their writings, are in the habit of smiling in private life at 'Don Giovanni' and the Ninth Symphony. Is the misfortune, not help of Wagner, but of all music, that the clamorous folly of self-styled conservatives, vainly endeavoring to keep alive the exploded traditions of an effete school, have aroused in behalf of the great German master a blatant partisanship which has done more than anything else to retard the general acceptance of his system."

Mr. Henderson believes that the world will accept Wagner's theories, but modify some details of his practice. He tacitly admits the truth of the assertion, by a contemporary humorist, that much of Wagner's music is better than it sounds. He does not believe that the work which is a perfect and complete exposition of Wagner's theories—"Tristan and Isolde"—will ever be accepted by the "persons of general culture," for whom opera is written, as an example of what opera should be. He admits that the only scene in "Lohengrin," which these same "persons of general culture" find tiresome—the duo between Telramund and Ortrud, at the beginning of Act II.—is "an example of Wagner's extreme unpleasantness;" that "Siegfried" contains "abundant cacophony" in spite of its tunefulness. Verdi, in "Aida" and "Otello," has shown what the opera of the future may be, "a combination of the Italian wealth of vocal melody with the German intellectuality, symmetry, and logic of form and development." But Verdi has not gone far enough. "The drama is still too often sacrificed for musical requirements which are relics of the older school." Wagner, on the other hand, errs in seeing too little merit in the old manner. In the opera of the future the "fair exterior of a finished vocal art" will be superimposed upon the anatomy of the Wagner music drama.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Mito Yashiki. A Tale of Old Japan. Being a Feudal Romance Descriptive of the Decline of the Shogunate and the Downfall of the Power of the Tokugawa Family. By Arthur Collins Maclay. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.*—Mr. Maclay's purely Japanese romance is a study of that feudalism which existed in Japan prior to Commodore Perry's visit. If in European history we still catch glimpses of a period which was certainly barbaric, notwithstanding its glamour of romance, the realities of feudalism so near to us in Japan are not prepossessing. From original sources we have what may be supposed to be authentic accounts of the Ronins, and very terrible soldiers were they, with murderous instincts highly developed. The Ronin made a law unto himself. His mission was to kill all his enemies, perfectly aware that his own time for death would come sooner or later. He disfranchised himself. He threw aside allegiance to his clan. His former Prince was not held responsible for the action of the Ronin, though the foss of his Prince were marked by the Ronin for slaughter. Of course this was, according to our ideas, an impossible kind of thing. In "Mito Yashiki," there is an old gentleman, once of distinguished origin, who has fallen from his position of wealth and influence. He is a master of fence and teaches only noble youths how to use the sword. The author makes Nakashima Yotori a type of the stoical Japanese of the past. "He was possessed of reckless courage, relentless hate, contemptible treachery, fiendish cruelty, unutterable contempt for weakness, supreme veneration for power, unwavering loyalty for friends, amiable condescension toward their families, contempt for violent death. * * * Abstemious in diet, yet indulging unhesitatingly in mad revels when occasion permitted. * * * A queer combination of physical bravery and moral cowardice. * * * A genial and amiable pagan, with, however, many uncomfortable traits." It is the fortunes of his sons, Tomo Kichi and Juuzo, the author tells about. They enter into service as spies and plot against the party employing them. The tortuous methods of Japanese policy are described and the preternatural cleverness of Yamada explained. There is one scene of a Japanese *duel à outrance*, a street fight and an escape, all dramatically told. One of the two brothers, Junzo, has assassinated the Gotano. When Junzo is driven into the water and hemmed in with spears he signals his intention to avail himself of the privilege of a *samurai*, which is suicide, and plunges, according to the fixed rules of the art, his own sword into his abdomen, and dies. There is a good deal of killing in "Mito Yashiki," but because it is American fiction and not a Japanese translation it is rather a bloodcurdling kind of romance. Undoubtedly Mr. Maclay is perfectly familiar with Japanese manners and customs, and his description of these remarkable people is full of interest. Tomo Kichi at last finds his sword in time and becomes a Christian. The Rev. T. Nakashima, who helped once to cut off the Gotano's head, now is "an eloquent and powerful expounder of Christian doctrines." It is to be trusted that the Rev. T. Nakashima has not a sword handy when disputing about some knotty dogma. The religious element in this Japanese novel we think out of place or carried beyond its possibilities.

—*Good Form. Cards: Their Significance and Proper Use, as Governed by the Usages of New-York Society. By the Author of "Social Etiquette of New-York." New-York: Frederick A. Stokes & Brother.*—Just think of the horror of receiving "an unrefined card," and by an unrefined card might be meant one printed in type or an embossed one, or one with a gilt border or a ragged edge. To put it mildly, "ignorance or an intentional neglect of accepted etiquette" brings about unfortunate results. Cards printed in facsimile of a man's handwriting are really disgusting things. The author, who is nothing, if not elegant puts it thus: "Such an intrusion of personality as one's own fashion in penmanship made permanent by engraving is decidedly offensive to those who have reserved natures and exclusive social positions. Apparent egotisms are incompatible with perfect breeding." How you are to oversee your card, the manufacture of the card, the exact breadth to a

VARIOUS ATHLETIC EVENTS

THE PRINCETON-YALE FOOT-BALL GAME.

THERE WILL BE A DISTINGUISHED CROWD AT BERKELEY OVAL ON THURSDAY—NOTES.

Only four days are left before the great struggle between the football elevens of Princeton and Yale which will take place on the Berkeley Oval at Morris Dock. The game will probably be the finest exhibition of football skill and strength witnessed this season, and as it is also the last of the intercollegiate championship series it will possess unusual interest.

Donbts have been raised by the action of Harvard in deciding to resign from the present intercollegiate football association as to whether Princeton will be permitted to meet Harvard and Yale again. There has been for some years past an inclination in Harvard and Yale to form a dual league in baseball, rowing, and football especially, besides other sports practiced by the colleges, and should such a league be formed between these two universities other similar institutions would be left to enter athletic contests between themselves, without being allowed to measure their athletic strength with Harvard or Yale in the various branches of college sport. Much can be said on both sides of the question, but from a public standpoint it will be disappointing if next year Harvard and Yale will not meet such a formidable football rival as Princeton.

It is intended to establish between the two leading American universities an exclusive athletic rivalry similar to that between the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and it is conceded that this is a very opportune time to carry out this plan so far as football is concerned. The present trouble over football players is a convenient means to bring about an end sought by Harvard and Yale. Harvard claims Princeton has been unfair in her dealings in the present football series. In that Princeton enlisted professional athletes to strengthen her football team. Princeton secured Wagenhurst, the professional football player, which she had a right to do as far as written laws were concerned, but Harvard and Yale claim that Princeton should have respected the implied law against professionalism in college athletics. As regards Ames, Princeton's full back, who is said by Harvard to have played baseball for money, his case is in dispute, and it would have to be proved that he is a professional before Harvard would be justified in assuming that he is such. The Princeton Faculty has declared all the players on her team to be regularly-enrolled students of the college.

The athletic relations between the colleges are becoming so complicated that it looks as if nothing but a set of carefully-chosen laws will insure an understanding between them.

Princeton enjoys bright prospects for winning against Yale on Thursday, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the disagreeable weather of the past week will not prevail. The ground on the Berkeley Oval will be in excellent condition if it is given an opportunity to dry, and the scene presented to the thousands expected at the game will indeed be an attractive one. Arrangements for the game are about completed, and it is thought that the Oval will be equal in every way to the demands of players and spectators. A stand that will seat several thousand persons has been erected on the south side, and three rows of benches will surround the field, allowing 2,500 more to have seats. This, with the old covered stand, will make a seating capacity of about 9,000. The field will be protected from an onslaught by the crowd by a picket fence, and the crowd will be handled by 112 men already engaged.

The two railroad companies which reach Morris Dock—New-York Central and Hudson River and New-York Northern—have promised to furnish adequate transportation. The New-York and Northern will build a platform for landing passengers directly opposite the Oval, and the Central will land its passengers at Morris Dock Station, so trains will not load on the two tracks side by side. Ten trains of ten cars each are promised for bringing the people back from the grounds. Beginning at 2:30 P. M. the New-York and Northern will run trains from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street every six minutes. A train every ten minutes from Forty-second-street will leave the Grand Central Station at 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, and 2:55 P. M., and as many more will be put on as are necessary. The Philadelphia and Reading will run a special of ten cars from Philadelphia, returning after the game, and New-Haven will also have a special train.

Coaches will be lined up on the northern side of the field, bordering on the 220-yard straightaway track. Positions have all been sold, and will be reserved. Among those who have engaged coach parties are—

W. P. Whyland, William Sloane, W. F. Waring, Halsey School; Dwight School—W. D. Simmons, F. W. Gran, R. F. Carmen, B. H. Borden, R. M. Halstead, F. C. McCormack, W. J. Skiddy, H. S. Terpenil, S. Hoag, F. S. Mosier, A. Lambert, H. D. Ball, C. H. Millar, W. C. Fisk, J. W. Fare, J. H. Adams, R. Osborne, W. B. Southard, A. E. Hancock. Berkeley School, Classes of '90 and '91—A. P. Stokes, A. M. Coats, C. D. Hoyt, R. L. Colman, R. L. McLean, G. L. McAlpin, W. W. Law, Jr., W. J. J. Little, D. S. W. Lambert, H. Parsons, G. Coggill, H. Beecher, W. P. Bliss, W. K. Vanderbilt, J. Bell, Jr. Greek Immunities Bowling Club—R. H. Carnachan, E. Lentilhon, C. W. McAlpin, H. J. Jackson, R. M. Hoffman, W. P. Andrews, J. S. Graham, Walter De Camp, C. M. Pope, H. Borden, J. D. Ireland, and Messrs. Denoy, Graves, and Stokes of Yale.

The front row of seats in the covered grand stand will be separated into boxes, and among those who will occupy them are Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. John S. White, Joseph H. Choate, H. G. Attmore, George L. Adee, J. W. Alexander, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

In the morning at 10:30 Wesleyan will meet the University of Pennsylvania. A special train will leave the Grand Central Station at 10 o'clock, and a regular train will leave at 10:10. More trains will be run if necessary to accommodate the people.

The Scottish-American Athletic Club's annual boxing and wrestling tournament will take place to-morrow evening at Oakland Rink, Jersey City Heights. The boxing weights are 105, 115, 125, 135, and 158 pounds, while the wrestling will be confined to the 135-pound class. A gold watch will be presented to the winner of each event. Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union will govern the contests.

The next meeting of the Boxing, Wrestling, and Fencing Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at the Grand Union Hotel, Dec. 11, when the athletes entered in the coming boxing and wrestling championships of the union will be examined personally by the committee and their entries either accepted or rejected.

A meeting of the National Amateur Skating Association will be held Tuesday evening in the Grand Union Hotel.

The Harlem Regatta Association's minstrel entertainment will take place to-morrow evening in the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth-street.

There are two candidates for the position of First Lieutenant of the Manhattan Athletic Club, which position will be filled at the annual meeting of the club to be held next month. They are C. O. Perry, the present official, and Eugene Van Schaick, both prominent members of the club.

It has been very lively in the clubhouse of the Berkeley Athletic Club during the evenings of the past week. Since the opening of the new billiard room and parlor Nov. 16 the social element in the club has held sway there, and work in the gymnasium is also becoming more popular with the members. Dr. W. L. Savage, the Athletic Director, and A. E. W. Barker, the club assistant, have made the gymnasium entertaining as well as beneficial feature of the club. Classes are at work every evening.

The employes of the New-York Athletic Club have reorganized their society into the Mercury Club, having adopted the name of the character from which was taken the club's emblem.

The remarkable performance of W. D. Day of the New-Jersey Athletic Club in lowering on Nov. 16 the American records for every quarter of a mile from two and a quarter miles to four is still the talk among amateur athletes, but the previous records have been in dispute and incorrectly published. The following table, compiled from the best authorities on records, shows the English records for every quarter up to four miles, the distance covered by Day, and the previous American records as well:

Miles.	Day's Time.	Previous American Record.	Present English Record.
¼	1:07	0:58¾	0:60¾
½	2:23	1:55¼	1:54 2-5
¾	3:40	3:10½	3:08¾
1	4:56 2-5	4:21 3-5	4:18 2-5
1¼	6:12	5:46	5:34
1½	7:30	7:12 1-5	6:57 3-5
1¾	8:47	8:32 2-5	8:06 1-5
2	10:08 2-5	9:38 3-5	9:17 2-5
2¼	11:31	11:25 4-5	10:31
2½	12:41 3-5	12:41 3-5	12:08
2¾	13:55	13:59 4-5	13:21 1-5
3	15:08	15:11 1-5	14:39 3-5
3¼	16:22 2-5	16:32 3-5	15:54
3½	17:46	17:50 3-5	17:10
3¾	19:01	19:08 4-5	18:36 1-5
4	20:16 4-5	19:39 4-5	19:39 4-5

It will be seen that the English records for the distances are superior to the American in every case except the quarter mile, of 0:47¾, which is held by Wendell Baker. The English record for the quarter was made by H. C. L. Tindall, the half by F. J. K. Cross of Oxford University; the records from the three-quarters to two and a half miles were made by W. G. George, the two and three-quarter and three miles by J. Kibblewhite, and the rest by W. G. George. The American record for the half mile is held by W. C. Dohm, for the three-quarter and mile by W. G. George, one, and a quarter miles by T. P. Connell, one and a half miles by E. C. Carter, one and three-quarter miles by T. P. Connell, the two-mile is held by E. C. Carter. The record for two and a quarter miles was held by Carter before Day's performance; the two-and-a-half-mile record was held by A. E. George, brother of W. G. George; two and three-quarter miles by W. G. George, and three miles by Carter.

It has been said that Day's time for two miles was 10:08 3-5, but J. E. Sullivan, who was one of the timers and who has affidavits of the performance, says that 10:08 2-5 is correct. However, this is not a record and is unimportant.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

WHY NEW-YORK BARBERS TORTURE SOME OF THEIR CUSTOMERS.

There are tricks in all trades, and barbers, acting as they believe for their own welfare, have developed a particularly unpleasant trait.

A well-dressed man, evidently a recent comer to the city, entered a handsomely-appointed barber's shop in one of the leading up-town hotels yesterday morning, took a seat in a chair, and asked to be shaved. He was accommodated and tortured at the same time. His beard was exceedingly heavy and stiff, but the barber paid no heed to that fact, nor did he examine the customer's face to see how the hair grew. Instead, he used his razor as though he was going over a sixteen-year-old boy, went down one side and up the other, and drew blood freely.

When brushing the stranger's hair, however, the barber was apparently very attentive, and he suggested the purchase of several articles, chiefly a preventive for baldness. He was unsuccessful as a salesman, and the stranger left the establishment with a look in his eye which showed that he was thoroughly disgusted.

Approaching the proprietor of the establishment, he handed him a check and some money and said: "Can you tell me why the best barbers in New-York, and only untrained that if a man was not satisfied with the way his place was conducted he was at liberty to be shaved elsewhere.

The proviucial promptly realized that he was to receive no satisfaction, and left the place, followed by a shaboy man who had been in the shop offering shoe laces for sale. On the sidewalk the latter said to the still angry man: "Give me the price of a drink and I'll tell you something about barbers that will surprise you."

A dime changed possession, and then the shabby shoe-lace merchant delivered himself as follows: "That man who had you in charge is one of the best barbers in the State. Had he been used to you he would have turned you out of his cheir with a face so smooth and soft as to make a baby's rough and cross-grained by comparisoo.

"How do I know? Because I am an old-time barber myself, and would be one yet if I had been content to stick to my rum and let New-England's lemon product alone. Why didn't he do it, then? I'll tell you. It wasn't to his benefit to suit you. If he had shaved you nicely you would probably have come to him again, and he doesn't want your trade.

"Yes, your money is exactly as good as another's, but your beard isn't, don't you see? No? You are obtuse this morning. I will explain. Barbers in New-York work on commission. In this shop a man receives half of every dollar he results from his work. The more men he shaves the greater will be his reward on Saturday night. Your beard has many of the characteristics of a blacking brush, and had the proper time been given you your barber might have missed his customers. His object is simply to empty his chair as quickly as possible, and, as New-York's floating population is so large, the fact that you will never patronize him again bothers neither him nor the proprietor. How can you get even? Well, I guess the only way is to tip the man who operates upon you.

"By this commission system barbers earn large wages. Many of them make $18 or $20 a week, and I know a foreman in a certain hotel who for years has averaged $40 weekly. He is a smooth talker, however, and sells a world of hair restoratives and such things. He owns three houses in New-York and a beautiful place on Jersey City Heights. In another year or two he will retire from business and live on his money. What I have told you about the way of doing business in the leading New-York shops is absolutely true, and my advice to a man with a beard like yours is 'Learn to shave yourself.'

"Thanks. Now I can get a cigar after I have had my drink."

THEY SWINDLE CABMEN.

HOW THE OLD UNIVERSITY BUILDING IS USED BY "SEATS."

The University Building, that darkly-imposing old structure at University and Waverley places, in which so many young men have been taught, has recently been made to answer a purpose which is singularly opposed to that one for which it was constructed. "Dead beats" and petty swindlers have discovered that the arrangement of the first floor of the building is specially well adapted for their thieving needs, and they have not been slow to recognize and put that discovery into practical use.

There is a long, wide corridor running clear across the lower floor of the building from Waverley to Washington place, with an entrance at each end. The building, from its very nature, is more or less of a public one, and pretty nearly anybody but a tramp would find nothing to hinder him from entering this corridor and walking through it as many times in a day as he chose. There would be no one to interfere with him, for while the janitor's office is on this floor and while that official or some representative is always in it, he sees so many faces—many of them, and strange ones at that—every day that he would find it impossible to detect in any casual "passer through" a man who was a swindler. So the "beat" has almost a clear field.

Part of the northern wing of the building—that on Waverley-place—is fitted up as bachelor apartments and has many tenants, so that carriages stop there very frequently. Several times recently men have driven up to the Waverley-place entrance and, telling their drivers to wait there for them, have disappeared into the building, leaving the cabmen to discover, after hours of waiting, that their "fares" had "done" them—that they had calmly walked through the long corridor into Washington-place and had enthusiastically departed.

Not only cabmen have suffered this imposition, but other people have been swindled as well in the same way. Persons have made purchases at various stores, ordering them to be sent to the University Building. Then the old scheme of meeting the messenger at the door, appropriating the packages, and disappearing, has been successfully carried out. The thing is becoming a nuisance to the people in the building, and there seems to be no way of stopping it. Cabmen and others interested would do well not to trust persons they don't know on the steps of the old University.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

The Bureau of Electrical Measurements has begun a series of elaborate tests of the efficiency of dynamo-electric machines and arc incandescent lights. Dr. Louis Duncan is in charge. This work is expected to have important results. The electrical outfit is one of the most complete in the world. Mantell P. Brown, the New-York expert, was in the city last week to look at the tests. Edison's claim of low pressure for the continuous current has been corroborated. Prof. Duncan says the average efficiency of the alternating current dynamo machine is about 90 per cent.

The Class of '90 has elected the following officers: President—J. C. Johnston; Vice President—George Morrison; Recording Secretary—Harry Knoerr; Corresponding Secretary—K. E. Carson; Treasurer—E. P. Keech.

The Hopkins eleven defeated the St. John's College team on Wednesday by a score of 10 to 4. The contest was in a pouring rain, and the men were covered with mud, and glory.

The University branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held a meeting Friday afternoon. Plans for its new twenty-thousand-dollar hall, the gift of Mr. Levering, are being completed.

The mansion offered for rent or sale giving the Hopkins holding of Baltimore and Ohio stock a representative in the road's directory is that the stock is not a permanent investment, but is for sale.

The academic staff this year numbers 58 and 10 associates. The university has 203 graduate students and 178 matriculates, a total of 380.

President Gilman is in Spain. Letters received from him say that his health is good and that he is thoroughly enjoying his trip.

There will be a Thanksgiving recess of three days—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

STEVENS INSTITUTE.

The *Stevens Indicator* for October has made its appearance, having been delayed more than a month. It contains several articles on engineering subjects by professors and Alumni. The institute notes and personal gossip occupy only six pages, while the article on college athletics, usually so eagerly read by a large majority of the students, has been reduced to a quarter of a page. The *Indicator* is published quarterly by the Alumni and undergraduates. The editors for this number are: Prof. A. Liebenberger, '76; A. P. Trantwein, '79; F. N. Connet, '89; Joseph Wetzler, '92; E. W. Frazar, '90, business manager; Arden Post, '91, N. S. Hill, Jr., '92. This is the last number to be issued by the present board. The succeeding board will be chosen by the retiring one from nominees from the four classes.

Considerable excitement has been caused at the institute during the week by the theft of several overcoats and sachels from the Junior coat room. The same thing occurred last year. A detective was stationed in the building for some time, with no results. The Faculty last year made good the loss to the students, and it is probable that the same will be done this time.

The Stevens Social Society elected the following officers: President—Brinckerhoff, '90; Vice President—Arnold Norcross, '91; Secretary—W. L. Thomson, '91; Treasurer—G. Perkins, '91. The first dance will be given on Jan. 15, instead of on Dec. 4, as at first proposed.

A petition containing 140 names was addressed to the Faculty requesting that the Christmas examinations might begin on Dec. 12, instead of on Dec. 18. Notice was posted that they would begin on Saturday, Dec. 14 and end on Dec. 21.

AN INSTRUCTIVE MARKET

SALES WHICH ALL CLASSES HAVE DISCUSSED.

THE LEVELING PROCESS IN VALUES WHICH RAPID TRANSIT HELPS—SOME OF THE CHANGES WORKED THEREBY.

The course of the real estate market during the last week was instructive. There were three sales which illustrated its condition. All of them were in the up-town district, and one, probably the most important, was so far away from the centre of population that it would have been regarded as practically inaccessible only a few years ago. The interesting feature in connection with these sales was that extraordinary prices were obtained in each case, and that the up-town district at last strongly asserted itself as a rival to the established and settled sections of the city for the favor of speculators and investors in real estate.

The sale which has occasioned the widest and most significant comment was that of thirty lots of land in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Eighty-second-street and Tenth-avenue. A part of the property was on the avenue and part of it on the side streets. More than ordinary interest attached to the sale because it was the first of importance to occur during the present season in the vicinity of the new Washington Bridge. It was evident from the opening of the sale that dealers and buyers had made up their minds that this part of the city was well worth trying, if land could be bought cheaply. Accordingly the bidding opened low, and at first seemed disposed to drag, indicating that the bidders were gauging each other. When several inside lots on the side streets, however, had sold at nearly $4,000 each, bidding became earnest and active, and the auctioneer had little trouble in disposing of the avenue lots at a minimum price of $6,000, one of the corners bringing as high as $9,100.

The significance of this sale has been growing upon those who make it a habit to watch the market. No one seems disposed to think that the prices brought were at all excessive, although every one knows that if they are reasonable and legitimate they show a larger increase in value than has ever before been recorded within a period of three years in any other section of the city. Three years ago lots in the same locality, in the neighborhood of the proposed bridge, were considered not worth more than $2,500 to $3,000 each, and lots on the side streets were commonly valued in the market at about $1,500. There was little demand for property in this part of the city, even at those prices, for the boom had not begun

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX....NO. 11,932. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

HOLIDAY NUMBER.

READY 11 O'CLOCK,

WITH A NEW ORNAMENTAL COVER.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN CARICATURE. By J. A. MITCHELL. With 17 illustrations by Keppler, Nast, Frost, Attwood, Wolf, Gibson, McVickar, Zimmerman, C. Jay Taylor, Kemble, Opper, "Chip," and many others.

HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES—STUDIES AMONG THE TENEMENTS. By J. A. RIIS. With many striking illustrations from flash-light photographs.

BRETON PICTURES. The Pardon of Ste. Anne d'Auray, and other Festivals. By Dr. W. P. NORTHRUP. With many superb illustrations by famous artists.

A SUB-TOPIC STUDY. A bright and well-illustrated article. By E. M. BACON.

SHORT STORIES—MRS. TOM'S SPREE. by H. C. BUNNER, and A MIDWINTER NIGHT'S DREAM, by HENRY A. BEERS.

ILLUSTRATED POEMS form a specially attractive feature of this number.

HON. EDWARD J. PHELPS, ex-Minister to England, writes the end paper upon "The Age of Words."

FOR 1890.

A NUMBER OF STRONG FEATURES HAVE BEEN PREPARED, A SUMMARY OF WHICH CAN ONLY BE GIVEN HERE. ON RECEIPT OF 10 CENTS THE PUBLISHERS WILL SEND A RECENT NUMBER AS A SPECIMEN AND A FULL PROSPECTUS. AMONG THE FEATURES WILL BE

AN ADDED DEPARTMENT AND INCREASED SPACE.

It has been decided to open with the January number a department for the brief consideration of subjects of both passing and permanent interest, and for this purpose a few pages will be added to each number. This feature in the Magazine will give, it is believed, a new element of brightness and variety.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION AND TRAVEL will be treated from several points of view. Mr. HERBERT WARD, who spent five years on the Congo, will write of that now famous region. Other articles in the same field will appear, and several by well-known artist travelers. All richly illustrated.

LIFE ON A WAR SHIP. Mr. R. F. ZOOBAUM, the artist and writer, has received permission to accompany the new naval Squadron of Evolution on its cruise; and thus to make the first possible studies of the life at sea of officers and men under the altogether novel conditions of the new navy. The articles embodying these studies, with his own illustrations, will appear through SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

HOMES IN CITY, SUBURBS, AND COUNTRY. The city homes will be discussed by CHARLES F. MCKIM, the eminent architect; the country and suburban homes will be treated by writers of equal authority. In connection with this will be given a paper describing how houses have been built by people of small means through Building and Loan Associations. The articles will be illustrated.

FICTION. In January a new novelette in four parts will be begun by OCTAVE THANET, with illustrations by A. B. FROST. Later there will be a serial by an anonymous writer, for which the publishers are safe in prophesying an amount of attention given to no novel which has appeared in this form for many years.

THE CITIZEN'S RIGHTS. A series upon a great class of rights for which the citizen pays his taxes, but of which the long-suffering American allows himself to be deprived. Thus will be covered the rights of the citizen as a householder, as a traveler, as a user of the public streets, his rights to his own property, to his own reputation, &c. They will be contributed by writers who will speak with authority; among them will be E. L. GODKIN, FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, F. W. WHITRIDGE, and others.

THE ELECTRIC ARTICLES will be completed by several carefully-illustrated papers, beginning in January with "Electricity in the Household," by Mr. KENNELLY, Mr. Edison's chief electrician. An article on Electric Railroads is one of those remaining in this series.

ERICSSON, THE GREAT INVENTOR. There will be two articles upon John Ericsson, the great inventor, written under peculiar advantages by Mr. WILLIAM C. CHURCH, who, at Capt. Ericsson's request, was made his authorized biographer and furnished with his papers. The illustrations will include much that is of the highest interest and novelty: the original unpublished sketches of the Monitor, &c.

SINGLE ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY. Among them are: "In Paris with the Three Musketeers," written and illustrated by Mr. and Mrs. E. H. BLASHFIELD; one by W. C. BROWNELL on some lasting impressions and results of the French Exposition; three on English, French, and German Caricature, respectively; two articles called "In the Footprints of Charles Lamb"; papers on French Illustration, on Print Collecting; a remarkable article on Mme. de Staël by a well-known diplomatist, with some recently-discovered material; Mr. HUMPHRY WARD on some great Picture Sales, with illustrations by HARRY FURNISS; Australian papers; on the Floral Decoration of Ponds and Lakes, with some very beautiful effects, and a group upon Physical Conditions in the United States, by Prof. N. S. SHALER, with illustrations.

MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON will contribute to the Magazine during 1890. The names of other important contributors will appear in more specific announcements, and several important projects, of which the beginning at least will fall within the next twelve months, are purposely reserved for description when the arrangements in progress for them shall be further advanced.

TERMS { $3.00 a Year; 25c. a Number

SPECIAL OFFER.—A complete set of the Magazine from the first number, January, 1887, and a subscription for 1890.....$7.50

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743 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HALTING IN THEIR CHOICE

QUESTIONS WHICH MAKE CONGRESSMEN HESITATE.

PROMOTIONS ON COMMITTEES A STUMBLING BLOCK—MR. BLAINE'S DESIRE TO BE LET ALONE—NAVAL PLANS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The competitors for the Speakership have had a quiet day. Canvassing ceased, and will be renewed to-morrow upon the new material that has reached town to-day. The situation is not changed since yesterday. The attitude of the New-York men is inquired about with interest, but the few members from that State who have arrived do not venture to speak in advance of the conference they expect to hold Tuesday.

Members who have held committee places, and, according to tradition, may expect to rise to be Chairmen, do not like to be counted for candidates who are doomed to lose if they can just as easily be discerning enough to connect their fortunes with the winner. The rule of promotion might be departed from by a Speaker who held that he must reward his supporters in a hot contest. For instance, Mr. Houk of Tennessee, who would like to be Chairman of the Elections Committee, is supposed to be for McKinley, as it has been understood that Mr. Reed would not promote him. Mr. Kelley, who stands in the line of promotion, is for McKinley for a similar reason that Houk is, because he cannot otherwise be made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. If Cannon is beaten he will be Chairman of Appropriations.

Mr. Reed has among his supporters a number of men who are confident that he will give them the leading they are by tradition entitled to. Dingley for Banking and Currency or for Merchant Marine; O'Neill for Commerce; Ketcham for Foreign Affairs; Harmar for Naval Affairs; Bingham for Post Offices; Perkins for Indian Affairs; Milliken for Public Buildings and Grounds; Daizell for Pacific Railroads, and Morrill for Mississippi River, are sure to get Chairmanships if Reed wins.

E. B. Taylor of Ohio stands first for Chairman of Judiciary. He is for McKinley but his second choice is for Reed. Mr. Reed will, of course, recognize the propriety of the support of McKinley as long as there is a chance of the Ohio man's success. If Reed should come out winner at the end of a hot fight, however, the head place ought to go to Stewart of Vermont, who will be his supporter from start to finish.

Colonels, Weights, and Measures would naturally go to Payson, but he is for Cannon first, as he should be, and afterward for McKinley. That may give the place of Chairman to Vandever or Bolden, who will both be Reed men.

The important River and Harbor Committee would naturally go to T. J. Henderson of Illinois, but he has cast his lot with Cannon and has McKinley for second choice. Bayne of Pennsylvania, who is an ardent Reed man and who would like to have this committee, comes next, and he may get it for his devotion to Reed if Reed is successful.

There are several other men who could expect to be placed in this way, and who ought to accept their loss with composure. Buchanan of New Jersey, for instance, is for McKinley, and he ought not to be indignant if, in case of the election of Reed, the committee were given to Hansen of Wisconsin, who comes next and is a Reed man.

The Pensions Committee might get a brand-new member and Chairman in case of Reed's success, for there is not a Reed man on the remnant of the old committee. These are some of the considerations that make hesitating men anxious to know whether Reed or some one else is to win.

* *

The exclusiveness of Secretary Blaine is exasperating some of the Republicans, who think that they are entitled to admission to the presence of any of the Cabinet officers in business hours. Mr. Blaine has been repeatedly complained of on this ground. Why he should be expected to put up with tiresome politicians when he has important business to attend to they do not care to explain.

Representative Perkins, who has had his share of unpleasant experience at the State Department, has told a reporter that the reported existence of ill-feeling toward Mr. Blaine, he says, "is not the approachable man he is alleged to be, and the fact that he denies himself to people having business with the head of the State Department is not calculated to impress one with the democracy of the Administration in that department, and I should like to see some of the leading Republican papers call Mr. Blaine to a sense of his duty. The President and the other members of his Cabinet are at all times accessible."

* *

It has long been apparent that the Harrison Administration is a strictly "business" one, but its members continue to pile up the evidence to that effect. With a Vice President running a hotel and "café" in Washington, and a Postmaster General extending his trade through the fourth-class Postmasters, it is not surprising that the Navy Department should be found tending in the same direction. A firm of wine dealers advertises, in large type, in the local newspapers to-day, the following generous testimonial of Mr. Blaine's representative to the advertisers:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1889.

Messrs. D., Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry, I would say that some but California wines were used upon the special train which carried the delegates to the international American Conference during their recent tour about the country, and I take pleasure in adding that those from the — vineyard, furnished by you, were highly appreciated and greatly enjoyed by all of the party. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

As Mr. Blaine *visés* all correspondence issuing from the State Department, it is to be assumed that that communication of one of his executive officers has received his sanction.

* *

One of the subjects the Naval Board on the Revision of Drill and Tactics, of which Commodore Gruer is senior member, has under consideration is a proposal to reorganize and increase the Marine Corps. If the proper marine guards are to be given to the new vessels coming into commission, a material increase in the corps will be necessary, and if the marines are to do anything beyond mere police duty, some radical changes in the present system are needed.

While the Marine Corps has ever maintained its standard for discipline and fidelity, it is true that in this age of of naval progress that corps has stood still and is to-day not different from the corps of 1865. Many marine officers are dissatisfied with the present stagnation and are in favor of progress. The plan under consideration was proposed by Capt. D. Pratt Mannix of the corps. Its contemplates the establishment of a central school of instruction, situated probably at Marine Barracks in Washington, and an increase in the number of men in the corps from 1,600 to 2,000 or 2,500, so that from 500 to 800 could be stationed at this school. All the officers not needed for other duty would be retained for this school.

It is then proposed that, in addition to company and battalion drill, the men shall be thoroughly drilled in handling all sorts of machine guns and rapid-fire cannon, so that in actual service on shipboard the marine guard would man the secondary battery, leaving the heavy guns to the seamen. The officers of the corps would be encouraged to devote their attention to the study and improvement of arms of this class, and the men would be thoroughly instructed in the principles of their mechanism.

It is believed that, in this way, if at the same time the men be taken in the selection of recruits, a corps can be built up which would greatly improve the efficiency of the secondary batteries and at the same time maintain the past reputation of the corps for discipline.

* *

The Navy Department has under consideration a radical change in the main battery of the armored coast-defense vessel now under contract at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco. Ever since the design of this vessel was made public her battery has been criticised by many naval officers. In the original design she has a single 16-inch 110-ton ride in a forward barbette turret, a single 12-inch 46½-ton gun in an after barbette turret, and a 15-inch Zalinski dynamite gun projecting above her deck at the bows.

In view of the disappointing experience of European powers with guns of excessively large calibre, many naval officers believe that a 16-inch gun has no place on any vessel, and is certainly too large for a vessel of only 4,000 tons, such as this. Indeed, it is argued that any gun above 12 inches in calibre simply weighs down a ship, in which every ton is precious, without contributing any correspondding advantages. It is therefore proposed to substitute for the single 16-inch rifle in the forward turret two 12-inch guns, and to reduce the size of the gun in the after turret from 12 inches to 10. At the same time it is proposed to omit the dynamite gun.

These changes have not as yet been finally decided upon, but as the construction of the vessel has already begun they must be made quickly, if at all.

* *

The Crescent Iron Works, Samuel L. Moore & Sons' Company, of Elizabethport, N. J., has applied to the Navy Department to have a commission appointed to examine its plant and report on its ability to undertake the construction of steel vessels for the Government. It is anxious to bid on the 1,000-ton gunboats and the Naval Academy practice cruiser, and it adds one more to the list of firms ready to compete for naval work.

EAGER FOR PURE ELECTIONS.

DELAWARE CRYING FOR A BALLOT REFORM LAW.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 24.—The subject of ballot reform is one of the foremost political topics in Delaware, and the indications are that it will be one of the prominent issues in the State campaign next year. Last Winter, when the question was practically presented to the people by an attempt to secure the passage by the Legislature of a law embracing the features of the Australian ballot system, failure was caused by the almost unanimous opposition of the Republican majority that controlled the popular branch of the General Assembly, and it is not probable that the Republican Party will care to enter upon the State campaign next year in an attitude of hostility to the grave issue of ballot reform. The Democratic party is already firmly committed on this question, and no attempt will be made to take any backward step.

It is doubtful if any State in the Union stands in more stringent need of the purifying influence of reform in the methods of balloting than the little State of Delaware. For more than half a century, an open traffic in suffrage has been the shame of the State, particularly in the counties of Kent and Sussex, and it is a matter of public notoriety that in ante-bellum days the traffic was carried on so openly that the Whig and Democratic committees actually corralled their purchased voters and kept them under close surveillance to prevent any undue missionary work on the part of the enemy, until the purchased votes were safely deposited in the ballot boxes. Nor has the evil diminished as years passed by, and people have become more enlightened and intelligent, if not more virtuous and honest. The election of last year in this State was attended with as much corruption and open purchase of votes as any political contest ever known here.

In Sussex County members of the respective committees openly offered prices for voters, who, when purchased, were conducted to the Treasurer of the purchasing committee to receive their pay. The Treasurer, as his voucher, kept a detailed list, on which was inscribed the name of the vegal voter, the name of the committee member or agent who purchased his vote, and the price paid for the same. In Kent County the system that prevailed was to give the purchased voter, when his ballot was safely deposited, a ticket bearing a figure equivalent to the price for which he agreed to sell his suffrage, which ticket he presented to the Treasurer of the committee, and received its equivalent in cash. The Treasurer's correspondent has seen the official list of purchased voters kept by the Treasurer of the corruption fund at an important voting precinct in Sussex County, and has personally inspected piles of red, blue, or yellow tickets in the town of Dover, each of which represented $5, $10, or $15 paid to a venal citizen as the price of his suffrage.

Both parties indulged in vote buying at last year's election in this State, but the Republican purse was the deeper, and this fact, aided by the Democratic factional quarrels, resulted in a Legislature with a Republican majority in the lower branch and a Republican majority on joint ballot. So openly and flagrantly had the evil practice been conducted that public sentiment was aroused and reform was demanded. At the session of the Legislature a carefully-prepared measure, embodying the features of the Australian ballot system was introduced by Theodore F. Armstrong, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives, but when it came to the final test the Republican members, knowing well that to bribery and unchased votes they owed their election, voted, with a single exception, solidly against it. All the Democratic Representatives save one voted for it. The bill was defeated, and the attempt to secure a thoroughly honest and untrammeled ballot in Delaware failed.

While vote buying in this State has been mainly confined to Kent and Sussex Counties, in New-Castle County, some years ago, a system of pronounced coercion was practiced by the bosses of many of the prosperous and well-protected" manufactories to compel their employes to vote the Republican ticket. To such an extent did this infamous system prevail that, at the general election of 1880, a Superintendent in one of the largest iron manufactories of the city distributed numbered Republican ballots among the employes under his control, giving them to understand that unless these numbered ballots were found in the ballot box when the votes were counted the man to whom they had been given would be discharged. A henchman on the Election Board received the numbered tickets as the count progressed, and of over twenty distributed in one precinct sixteen were found in the box. The others refused to allow their employers to dictate how they should vote.

The discovery of this infamous scheme aroused such popular indignation that at the ensuing session of the Legislature a uniform ballot law was enacted. It provided that at all elections the ballots should be printed on paper furnished by the Secretary of State and should contain nothing but the names of the candidates and the offices they were to be voted for. The slightest distinguishing mark or character on any ticket makes it an illegal ballot, and the election officers are bound to throw it out.

This law, which is still in force, proved effective in suppressing the practices that led to its enactment, but it resulted in no abatement of the evil traffic in votes. It remained for the last election to bring the crying evil so vividly before the people that a demand for reform came from all parts of the State. The attempt to secure a judicious law failed at the last session of the Legislature, for reasons already stated, but the people are still in earnest in their determination to have the evil of vote buying wiped out. The issue will probably be still uppermost and the politicians, quick to discern the temper of the people, are not disposed to throw any obstacles in the way.

At a recent meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city, called for the purpose of considering the claims of Ohio, Iowa, and Virginia, Lewis C. Vandegrift, a prominent Democratic leader, openly indorsed the Australian ballot system, and his remarks were heartily applauded by his enthusiastic Democratic auditors. There is every reason to believe that Delaware will soon place herself in line with the other States that have declared in favor of an honest, untrammeled ballot.

COLLISION ON THE NICKEL PLATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—A special from Fort Wayne, Ind., to the *Sentinel* says: "A misunderstanding of train orders was the occasion of a disastrous wreck on the Nickel Plate late last night. An east-bound freight train was run into by a west-bound night train near Argos, Ind., sixty-six miles west of Fort Wayne. The crew of the through freight saved themselves by jumping, but every one of the crew on the other train was injured.

"Engineer Matt Wilson was hurt internally, and died to-day. Fireman Emanuel Pereguay is badly injured about the back, and his recovery is doubtful. Conductor Waterson saved his life by a jump in the dark, and badly sprained both ankles. Brakeman Brown was hurt about the hips, and Flagman Mogulk severely injured about the legs. The wrecked trains blockaded the track for several hours."

A POINTED SERMON.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—Dean McNulty of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Paterson, at mass this morning preached in vigorous language on the immoralities of men. In regard to the Southworth shooting case he declared that if Pettus was a libertine, as charged by Mrs. Southworth, he deserved his fate, as he had transgressed the human and divine, and if the old laws were in force he would have been put to death for his alleged crimes. The sermon created a sensation.

CASHIER HOERR RETURNS.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—Cashier Hoerr, who has been missing since the failure of the Lawrence Bank last Thursday, has returned home. He did not have the courage to meet the depositors the first few days after the suspension, and went to Butler, Penn., where he has been ever since. His honesty has never been questioned. A meeting of the creditors will be held to-morrow, when an assignee will be appointed. It is probable that an official report will also be made.

NORTH DAKOTA'S SENATORIAL FIGHT.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 24.—It has been quiet about the political contres here to-day, but the canvassing of friends of the various candidates indicates a struggle between the candidates opposed to Johnson for supremacy. It now looks as though the fight was settling down between J. L. Cassy of Jamestown and Jud La Moore of Pembina. Johnson has not given up the fight, and will show good strength in to-morrow's ballot.

RESIGNING FROM THE LEAD TRUST.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—It is reported, on what is believed to be good authority, that the local representatives of the National Lead Trust have resigned their trusteships, and developments relating to the condition of the trust are likely to follow, which will be very interesting. It is also said that the Trustee at Cincinnati has taken the same action.

KILLED BY FALLING WALLS.

A FATAL SUNDAY MORNING FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Following the damaging fire of last evening, which destroyed the dry goods storehouse of Sharpless Brothers, another conflagration, more destructive in its character and accompanied by loss of life, broke out shortly before 4 o'clock this morning in the wholesale grocery house of Janney & Andrews, 121 and 123 Market-street.

The building is six stories high, and the fire, which is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion, was discovered by a watchman, the blaze first being seen in the neighborhood of a quantity of pepper on the third floor. The firemen worked for over an hour, and thought they had the fire well under control, when flames suddenly burst out and the four upper stories were soon completely gutted. The burning pepper and mustard sent up fumes which interfered considerably with the work of the firemen, and five of them are now in the hospital under treatment for partial blindness caused by the pepper getting into their eyes.

The burning building far overtopped the others in the vicinity, and at about 5 o'clock, when the east wall fell, eight firemen who were fighting the flames from the roof of a building in the rear of 115 Market-street, were caught by the débris. James McCuen, foreman of No. 4 Company, suffered a fracture of the skull and other injuries, and died while being carried to the hospital. The other seven men were quicker in getting away, and were only slightly injured, one of them having an arm broken. The dead fireman was a widower. He leaves two children.

The aggregate loss is estimated at nearly $250,000. Janney & Andrews lose on stock $100,000; insured for $131,000. The building, which is almost new, is owned by Mr. B. S. Janney of the firm. It cost $90,000. The sales department of Janney & Andrews, 119 Market-street, was considerably damaged by falling walls. No. 117, occupied by B. Thomas, manufacturer of twine and fishing tackle, was damaged in the rear by falling walls and flooded with water. The warehouse of David Scull & Co., wool merchants, 108 and 110 Church-street, and their sales department, 125 Market-street, were damaged by falling walls and their stock of wool was heavily damaged by water. Their loss is fully covered by insurance. W. H. & G. W. Allen, hardware, 113 and 115 Market-street, suffered some loss by water and falling walls.

SOCIETY AND THE CHURCH.

PLAIN WORDS TO HIS FLOCK BY A PITTSBURG PREACHER.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—The Rev. E. P. Cowan, D. D., pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, administered a rebuke to fashionable society this morning that has occasioned no little comment. The reverend doctor had been preaching upon Christ's prayer to God for the Apostles (John xvii., 15.) "I pray not that Thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldest keep them from the evil." Suddenly drawing himself to his full height, and raising his hand, he exclaimed, impressively:

"Oh, it's a shame that the Church of God in our day has been robbed of what is commonly called society. The only real society is the Christian Church. There are meat and drink coming in streams from the foot of the cross, sufficient to satisfy the thirst of every soul. The heart yearns for the pleasures of the world, but the real pleasure of life is to be found in the Church. The only thing that gives to society, as we find it to-day, the name and name of respectability, is the leavening of Christian people mingling with it."

The Third Presbyterians are the wealthiest and most fashionable people in the city. No other congregation here contains so many millionaires and men of means generally, and many of the families are prominent in society. There was an audible rustle throughout the large audience when the pastor concluded his delivery.

SUFFOCATED IN HIS ROOM.

YOUNG MR. TRIPP LOSES HIS LIFE IN A BROOKLYN FIRE.

Charles O. Tripp, a young clerk, was suffocated in his room on the third floor of 343 Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock last night. The building is a three-story brownstone structure, used as a boarding house by Mrs. F. A. Birdsall. It was set on fire last night by the explosion of an oil lamp in the basement. During the confusion Mr. Tripp ran to his bedroom to rescue some personal property, and before he could escape, the hall became so full of smoke that he was afraid to venture out. He called loudly for help, and some of the other boarders attempted to get to him, but failed. Henry S. Day, one of them, very narrowly escaped while trying to get up to his friend. In a few minutes Mr. Tripp's cries ceased, and his friend thought he had made his way to the roof through the skylight.

It was not until the firemen had forced an entrance through Mr. Tripp's window that that gentleman's fate became known. He was found lying on the floor of his room dead. There were no marks or bruises on his body, so that death must have been caused by suffocation.

Mr. Tripp was thirty-two years old and unmarried. No one in the house knew anything about his family affairs.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 24.—For some time counterfeit coin has been in circulation in the vicinity of Bristol and Lincoln, in small quantities. While Sheriff Clark was searching the dwelling of Newell Haskins for stolen property, he found some counterfeit silver dollars and minor pieces. A United States Deputy Marshal from this city, with the assistance of Sheriff Clark and Deputy Sheriff Lawrence, arrested Newell Haskins and Hollie M. Atwood, the former for circulating counterfeits and the latter for coining them. Atwood had some of the coin in his pocket, and acknowledged that he made and passed it. He also told the officers that he made the molds by pressing the coins to be counterfeited between plastic molds and allowing them to dry.

A large quantity of the coin had been sent to points West and in other directions. Haskins was given an immediate hearing at Middlebury yesterday afternoon, when he was bound over to the February term of the United States court. Atwood will be examined Monday. There are several others in the gang for whom the officers are looking, including a woman.

SCRANTON'S LOSS BY FIRE.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 24.—Fire broke out soon after 1 o'clock this morning in the four-story furniture warehouse of Loewenberg Brothers & Eckhouse, on Lackawanna-avenue, in the wholesale section of Scranton. The flames gained rapid headway before the arrival of the firemen, and the threatened destruction of the principal business block in Scranton caused great excitement. In a short time the building in which the flames were first noticed was a mass of fire from cellar to garret and front to rear, and the intense heat made it impossible for persons to stand on the opposite side of the street. So it lasted until 7 o'clock this morning, and resulted in a loss of over $30,000. The loss to the owner of the building is $12,000; to Loewenburg Brothers & Eckhouse, $10,000, and to the firms and buildings adjoining, about $8,000. The total loss is covered by insurance.

HE WAS NOT NATURALIZED.

FOREST CITY, Iowa, Nov. 24.—At the late election John Law of this place was supposed to be elected as Representative from the Eighty-fifth District, composed of Hancock and Winnebago Counties. There were three candidates, John Law, Republican; W. C. Ripley, Democrat, and W. F. Greemp, Granger. Law received 60 more votes than Ripley, the next highest, and was given the certificate. Now, however, it turns out that Law has never been naturalized, and is still an alien. There is no doubt of this, or that Law is ineligible to hold an office. It is said that the case that can be made against Mr. Law is so strong that he will not defend it. The case is of special interest for the reason that with Law a sitting member the House is a tie.

VICTIMS OF THE OCEANA FOUND.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—Yesterday five bodies of those lost by the explosion of the steamship Oceana some two months ago in the Mississippi River, opposite Port Hudson, were found floating near Plaquemine. They were identified as Capt. J. W. Banks, Clerk Ewing Hanna, the barkeeper, the colored barber, and a passenger who lived in Atlanta.

The Cambridge, 6th-st. and 3d-av., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorenz Reich, Proprietor.—Adv.

STANLEY'S SAVAGE FOES

HIS TRIALS IN THE AFRICAN WILDERNESS.

A LETTER WRITTEN BY THE EXPLORER IN SEPTEMBER—SOME OF HIS RECENT DISCOVERIES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Mr. Marston of Sampson Low & Co. has received a letter from Henry M. Stanley, dated South End Victoria Nyanza, Sept. 3, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The rebels of the Emin Government relied upon their craft and on the wiles of the 'Heathen Chinee,' and it is amusing now to look back and note how punishment has fallen on them. Was it Providence or was it luck? Let those who love to analyze such matters reflect on it. Traitors without camp and within were watched, and the most active conspirator was discovered, tried, and hanged. The traitors without fell foul of one another and ruined themselves. If it is not luck, then it is surely Providence in answer to good men's prayers.

"Far away our own people, tempted by their extreme wretchedness and misery, sold our rifles and ammunition to our natural enemies, the Manyema, the slave traders' true friends, without the least grace, either of bodies or souls. What happy influence was it that restrained me from destroying all concerned in it? Each time I read the story of Nelson's and Parkes's sufferings, I feel vexed at my forbearance, and yet again I feel thankful for a higher power than man's, which severely afflicted them, with cold-blooded murders by causing them to fall upon one another a few weeks after the rescue and relief of Nelson and Parkes. The memory of those days alternately hardens and unmans me.

"With the rescue of Emin Pasha, poor old Casati, and those who preferred Egypt's flesh-pots to the coarse plenty of the province near Nyanza, we returned, and while we were patiently waiting, the doom of the rebels was consummated. Since that time of anxiety and unhappy contact I have been at the point of death from a dreadful illness. The strain had been too much, and for twenty-eight days I lay helpless, tended by the kindly and skilful hands of Surgeon Parkes. Then little by little I gathered strength and finally gave orders for the march for home.

"Discovery after discovery in this wonderful region was made—the snowy ranges of Ruevenzori, the Cloud King or Rain Creator; the Semliki River, the Albert Nyanza, the Ankori, the plains of Noongora, the salt lakes of Kative, the new peoples of the Wakonju, or Great Mountains; the dwellers of the rich forest region, the Awamba, the fine-featured Wasonyora, the Wanyoro bandits, and the Lake Albert Edward, the tribes and shepherd races of the Eastern uplands. Wanga was left behind, the Wanyasawamba and Wazinja, until at last we came to a church, whose cross denoted a Christian settlement, and we knew we had reached the outskirts of blessed civilization."

Mr. Mackinnon, the Chairman of the Emin Relief Committee, has received a letter from Stanley. It is dated August 5 and was written at Kafnrro, an Arab settlement on the Karagwe. It begins:

"My last report was sent off by Salim Ben Mohammed in the early part of September, 1888. Over a year full of stirring events have taken place since then. I will endeavor to inform you what has occurred.

Stanley goes on to recount the arrangements made by him to meet Emin, and, after describing how he hunted up the missing rear column, continues:

"I have already told you that the rear column was in a deplorable state; that out of the 102 members remaining with me before the 50 would live to reach the lake, but having collected a large number of canoes, the goods and sick men were transported in these vessels in such a smooth and expeditious manner that there were remarkably few casualties in the remnant of the rear column. But wild natives having repeatedly defeated the Ugarrowwas raiders and by this discovered the extent of their own strength, gave considerable trouble and inflicted considerable loss among our best men, who had always to bear the brunt of the fighting and the fatigue paddling.

"However, we had no reason to be dissatisfied with the time we had made. When progress by river became too tedious and difficult an order to cast off canoes was given. This was four days' journey above the Ugarrowwas station, or about 300 miles above Banalya. We decided that as the south bank of the Itnri River was pretty well known to us, it would be best to try the north bank, although we should have to traverse for some days the despoiled lands which had been a common centre for the Ugarrowwas and Kilonzalanga's hands of raiders. We were about one hundred miles from Grawsland, which opened up a prospect of future feasts of beef, veal, and mutton, and a pleasing variety of vegetables, as well as oil and butter for cooking."

Here the writer describes daily conflicts with the Wambuttí dwarfs, which he found very numerous in this region. The Wambuttí olive to the northeast route, which Stanley wanted to take. Accordingly he went southeast and followed elephant tracks. He says:

"But on Dec. 9 we were compelled to halt for forage in the middle of a vast forest at a spot indicated by the chart to be not more than two or three miles from Ituri River, which many of our people had seen. While we resided at Fort Bodo, I sent 150 rifles back to a settlement that was fifteen miles back on the route we had come, while many Manyema followers also undertook to send them. I wrote from my journal part of what I wrote on Dec. 14, the sixth day of the absence of the foragers:

"'Six days have transpired since our foragers left us. For the first four days the time passed rapidly. I might say almost pleasantly, being occupied in resting and recruiting. Two days Ugarrowwa to Lake Albert, down to date, owing to a few disorganories here and there, which my second and third visit and duplicate and triplicate observations enabled me to correct. My occupation then ended, I was left to wonder why the large band of foragers did not return. On the fifth day, having distributed all the stock of flour in camp and having killed the only goat we possessed, I was compelled to open the officers' provision boxes and take a pound pot of butter, with two cupfuls of my flour, to make an imitation grnel, there being nothing else save tea, coffee, sugar, and a pot of sago in the boxes.

"In the afternoon a boy died, and the condition of a majority of the rest was most disheartening. Some could not stand, falling down in the effort to do so. These constant sights acted on my nerves until I began to feel not only moral but physical sympathy as though the weakest was contagious. Before night a Mahdi carrier died. The last of our Somalis gave signs of collapse, and the few Sondanese with us were scarcely able to move.

"When the morning of the sixth day dawned we made broth with the usual pot of butter, an abundance of water, a pound of condensed milk, and a cupful of flour for 130 people. The chiefs and Boony were called to a council. At my suggesting a reverse to the foragers of such a nature as to exclude our men from returning with news of the disaster, they were altogether unable to comprehend such a possibility. They believed it possible that these 150 men were searching for food, without which they would not return.

"They were then asked to consider the supposition that they were five days searching food and then had lost the road, perhaps, having no white leader, had scattered to poor seats, and had entirely forgotten their starving friends and brothers in the camp. What would be the state of the 130 people five days hence? Bonny offered to stay with 10 men in the camp if I provided 10 days' food for each person, while I would set out to search for the missing men.

"'Food to make a light cupful of gruel for ten men for ten days was not difficult to procure, but the sick and feeble remaining must starve unless I met with good fortune, and accordingly a stone of buttermilk, flour, and biscuits were prepared and handed over to the charge of Bonny.

"In the afternoon of the seventh day we mustered everybody besides the garrison of the camp, ten men. Sadi, a Manyema chief, surrendered fourteen of his men to their doom. Kibbobora, another chief, abandoned his brother, and Fundi, another Manyema chief, left one of his wives and her little boy. We left twenty-six feeble and sick wretches already past all hope unless food could be brought them within twenty-four hours.

"In a cheery tone, though my heart was never heavier, I told the forty-three hunger-bitten people that I was going back to hunt for the missing man. We traveled nine miles that afternoon, having passed several dead people on the road, and early on the eighth day of their absence from camp we met them marching in any easy fashion.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The letter which Dr. Schweinfurth has received from Emin Pasha is dated "Mission Station, Usambrio, Victoria Nyanza, Aug. 28." Emin expresses the hope that he will soon be able to give an account of the military revolution, the imprisonment of himself and Jephson at Dufile, the arrival of the Mahdists at Lado, the capture and destruction of Redjaf, the massacre of the soldiers and officers sent against the Mahdists, the departure from Wadelai and flight to Tunguru, the Mahdists' attack on Dufile, and their complete defeat, the final union with Stanley, and the highly interesting march, geographically and otherwise, from the Albert Nyanza.

Emin promises to send some good specimens of plants which he has collected on his travels. He asks to be remembered to Dr. Junker and other friends, and, in conclusion, says he will try to write again, but that his eyes trouble him greatly.

The German Consul at Zanzibar confirms the report of the safety of Dr. Peters. The *North German Gazette* has advices to the same effect.

A POWER IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—In connection with the reports that Count von Waldersee exercises a controlling influence upon the foreign policy of the Government, the Hamburg *Correspondent*, one of the newspapers to which Count Herbert Bismarck alluded in denying in the Reichstag that there was any truth in such rumors, attributes the following remark to Emperor William: "If I were chief of the general staff of the Prussian Army I would have no further aspirations."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24.—The Anti-Slavery Conference has decided that territorial questions are outside of its competency. King Leopold today received the delegates to the conference, who waited upon him in a body. He expressed confidence in the result of the labors of the delegates, and said he was firmly resolved to suppress slavery in the Congo State.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 24.—The Cunard Line steamer Etruria, from Liverpool for New-York, is delayed here by a fog. There was trouble on board the steamer owing to the union men refusing to sail with the non-union men. The union men were imprisoned for a day.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A steerage passenger named Miller, on the Cunard steamer Aurania, which arrived at Liverpool to-day from New-York, committed suicide with a revolver on the voyage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—The trial of Mousa Bey has begun. It is being conducted in open court. The defendant is charged with murder, arson, and pillage.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—The threatened strike of the bakers of this city has been averted, the masters having yielded under protest.

BETRAYED BY RANDALL.

HOW THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN PENNSYLVANIA WAS SECURED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The result of the recent election in Pennsylvania when the Republicans carried the State by a majority of 60,000 admits of but one explanation after an examination of the returns. There was the basest treachery on the part of Congressman Samuel J. Randall's friends, and this was presumably instigated by the ex-Speaker himself, as most of the fine work was done in his district in this city. But for this treachery the Democrats of Pennsylvania would have made a showing that would indicate that the Republicans have lost heavily in this State during the past year as in other States.

The Randall Democrats confined their base work principally to Philadelphia, for in forty-three other of the sixty-six counties of the State the returns show Democratic gains compared with the vote for State Treasurer in 1887. Many of these gains were heavy, and if Philadelphia had done as well for the Democracy as the rest of the State the Republican majority would have been much nearer 30,000 than 60,000, making a loss of nearly 50,000 from Harrison's majority last year. This betrayal of the party by the Randallites, through some misunderstanding with Boss Quay regarding the patronage or the Gubernatorial fight of next year, has aroused a very bitter feeling among Democrats all through the State, and has greatly weakened the feeble hold that the ex-Spe

THE VOTE OF NEW-JERSEY

FIGURES THAT SHOW HOW THE CANDIDATES RAN.

PLURALITIES OF THE VICTORIOUS SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN—GOV. ABBETT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Green of New-Jersey has summoned Senators Werts, Adrain, Martin, Cranmer, Baker, and Rue to meet at the State Capitol at Trenton to-morrow to canvass the recent vote for Governor in New-Jersey. The returns as filed with the Secretary of State give Mr. Leon Abbett a plurality of 14,262 over Gen. Grubb, and a clear majority of nearly 7,500 over all. The Prohibition vote was less than 7,000.

The pluralities were as follows, Mr. Abbett having carried eleven counties, and Mr. Grubb ten:

ABBETT.

Bergen	828	Morris	100
Essex	575	Somerset	270
Hudson	13,515	Sussex	277
Hunterdon	1,884	Union	701
Middlesex	1,492	Warren	1,653
Monmouth	1,474		
Total			23,644

GRUBB.

Atlantic	572	Gloucester	435
Burlington	1,618	Mercer	1,215
Camden	2,794	Ocean	521
Cape May	303	Passaic	1,632
Cumberland	874	Salem	182
Total			9,392

On the Legislative ticket in the State generally the Republicans elected 4 Senators and 23 Assemblymen; the Democrats elected 3 Senators and 37 Assemblymen; 7 Republicans and 7 Democratic Senators hold over, making the next Senate stand 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats.

The Republicans re-elected Senators Gardner, Rue, and Cranmer and Assemblymen Hudson, Harris, Cole, Chessman, Price, A. West, Norris, Ward, Voorhees, and Ulrich, (10). The Democrats returned Senator Werts and Assemblymen De Ronde, Trier, Kalisch, Heppenheimer, Fagan, Martin, Trimmer, Schroth, Naughright, Klotz, Bale, Marsh, and Hoover, (13). Messrs. Hutchinson and Potts, Republicans, were members of former Assemblies, making a total of only 25 of the 60 members who have been familiar with legislation.

Twelve Assemblymen received over 1,000 majority each, the heaviest being the Common First, Republican, of 2,806; Passaic, First, 2,231 Republican; Hudson, Second, 1,824 Democratic; Essex, Tenth, 1,719 Republican; Essex, Third, 1,699 Republican; Hudson, First, 1,689 Democratic; Mercer, First, 1,114 Republican; Monmouth, First, 1,100 Democratic; Burlington, Third, 1,093 Republican; Warren, Second, 1,077 Democratic; Hudson, Fourth, 1,065 Democratic.

The Prohibitionists held the balance of power in the Burlington Second, Cumberland Second, Passaic Second, and Warren First, the Senator in Atlantic, the Clerk in Salem, the Sheriff in Cape May, and the Surrogate in Warren.

In all the published lists Mr. De Ronde has been credited to the Second District and Mr. Zimmerman to the First District of Bergen County instead of the reverse. Mr. De Ronde was the representative of the First District last year and was returned, although the district lines were changed.

The official pluralities for the Senators in the counties was as follows:

ATLANTIC.

Gardner, R	224	Rue, R	104

BERGEN.

Winton, D	470	Werts, D	192

CUMBERLAND.

Fowler, R	446	Cranmer, R	472

HUDSON.

McDonald, D	8,264

The pluralities of the Assemblymen were as follows:

ATLANTIC.

Hudson, R	455	Mertin, D	811
		Trimmer, D	912

BERGEN.

De Ronde, D	488
Zimmerman, D	347

BURLINGTON.

Hutchinson, R	351	Stoll, D	189
Perkins, D	1,093	Schroth, D	568
Sharp, R			

CAMDEN.

Woolman, R	2,608	Tappan, D	160
Harris, R	2,794	Jeanes, D	899
Nash, D	2,696	Monaghan, D	98

CAPE MAY.

Cole, R	179	Johnston, D	1,100
		Campbell, D	580
		Ivins, D	327

CUMBERLAND.

Glaspell, R	606		
Cheesman, R	215		

ESSEX.

Robertson, D	579	Allbright, D	288
Tries, D	1,719	Norris, R	No opp.
Polhemus, R	1,699	Naughright, D	No opp.
Smith, D	649		
Kalisch, D	582		
Price, R	2,231		
Trefz, D	560		
Bertran, D	568		
Snyder, D	603		
Jackson, R	1,719		

GLOUCESTER.

West, R	401	Ward, R	120

HUDSON.

Mullone, D	1,689		
Byrnes, D	1,824		
Murphy, D	493		
Heppenheimer, D	1,065		
Fagin, R	302		
Erwin, R	275		
Kelly, D	1,847		
Boyle, D	882		
Egan, D	748		
Usher, D	823		

HUNTERDON.

Martin, D	811		
Trimmer, D	912		

MERCER.

Wyckoff, R	1,114		
Stoll, D	189		
Schroth, D	568		

MIDDLESEX.

Tappan, D	160		
Jeanes, D	899		
Monaghan, D	98		

MONMOUTH.

Johnston, D	1,100		
Campbell, D	580		
Ivins, D	327		

MORRIS.

Allbright, D	288		
Norris, R	No opp.		
Naughright, D	No opp.		

OCEAN.

Ernst, R	474		

PASSAIC.

Williams, R	2,231		
Kert, D	55		
McCran, R	420		
King, R	534		

SALEM.

Ward, R	120		

SOMERSET.

Klots, D	94		

SUSSEX.

Bale, D	966		

UNION.

Voorhees, R	163		
Mersh, D	502		
Ulrich, R	345		

WARREN.

Hoover, R	452		
Hagerty, D	1,077		

County officers were chosen in some of the counties as follows:

Atlantic.—(Rep.,) Coroner, 652.

Burlington.—(Rep.,) Coroner, 977.

Bergen.—Sheriff—Haring, (Dem.,) 3,881 over Dammers, (Ind. Rep.,) Coroners—Devoe, (Dem.,) 789; Hill, 721.

Cumberland.—Clerk—Trenchard, (Rep.,) 359; (Rep.,) Coroner, 901.

Essex.—Clerk—Riee, (Dem.,) 288; Sheriff—Nichole, (Dem.,) 32.

Gloucester.—(Rep.,) Coroners, 502.

Essex.—Surrogate—Dayenbury, (Dem.,) 1,214; Director—Tueler, (Dem.,) 767.

Hudson.—Clerk—McLaughlin, (Dem.,) 8,772; Register—Fielder, (Dem.,) 10,831; Director—Brueggeman, (Dem.,) 4,819.

Hunterdon.—Surrogate—Cramer, (Dem.,) 913.

Mercer.—Surrogate—Cornell, (Rep.,) 528.

Middlesex.—Clerk.—Convery, (Dem.,) 19; (contested.)

Passaic.—Coroner—Habben, (Rep.,) 2,018.

Salem.—Clerk—Kelty, (Dem.) 29.

Somerset.—Sheriff—Coddington, (Dem.,) 801.

Warren.—Surrogate—Wyker, (R.) 448.

The Republicans will reeome control of the Senate which they lost last year, and will elect for the Presidency Senator Martin, Nevius, or Cranmer. For Clerk the leading candidates are William S. Sharp of Trenton and A. S. Barber of Gloucester. Mr. John Goble of Ocean wants to be engroesing clerk, and there are nhmerous candidates for the minor offices, including ex-Senator Nichols of Cumberland.

Gov. Abbett, who will be inaugurated the second week of the legislative session with much ceremony and pomo, will be called upon to make the following appointmants for 1890:

Supervisor of State Prisons to euceed H. L. Butler, Republican.

Supreme Court Justices to succeed Messrs. Scudder and Van Syckle, Democrats.

A Lay Judge of the Court of Errors to succeed H. H. Brown.

Several managers of the Morristown and Trenton Asylums, State Normal School, State Board of Education, Industrial Schools for Boys and Girls, and State Board of Charities.

Law Judges in Essex, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset.

Lay Judges in several of the counties, prosecutors, and a number of other officials.

The Governor saye he has made no pledges as to appointments.

The House will eleot Col. W. C. Heppenheimer of Hudson as Speaker and will re-elect Clerk Matthewe and most of the old officers of the last session.

Gov. Green, it is understood, will be appointed to a Vice Chancellorship, the position having been left vacant for the past year to await his availability.

One of the first bills of the session will be for ballot reform. Mr. Bogrs, who drafted the Kane bill last year, has invited Mr. McDermott, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to name two gentlemen to meet with two others to draft a non-partisan bill.

GOOD ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

If the number of entries is any indication the boxing and wrestling tournament of the Scottish-American Athletic Club at Oakland Rink, Jersey City, this evening will be a successful affair and afford some good contests. Those who have entered for the several events are as follows:

One-Hundred-and-Five-Pound Boxing Contest.—Thomas H. Knowles, Orange Athletic Club; P. Doenan, Down Town Athletic Club; John Mokan, Star Athletic Club; H. Bent, Bridge Athletic Club; J. Jimbaleo, National Athletic Club; J. Golden, National Athletic Club, and Thomas Haley, Staten Island Athletic Club.

One Hundred and Fifteen Pounds, Boxing.—J. J. Brown, West Side Athletic Club; William Kenooy, New-Jersey Athletic Club; Amos Sacks, West End Athletic Club, and T. McCarthy, Staten Island Athletic Club.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, Boxing.—W. F. Ryan, West Side Athletic Club; E. Hagan, National Athletic Club; J. Walker, Staten Island Athletic Club, and J. Condron, Staten Island Athletic Club.

Wrestling Match, One Hundred and Thirty-five Pounds.—Charles Schoen, Newark Turn Verein; Michael Brayer, American Athletic Club; Max Latabeg, New-York City; Oscar Jaenig, National Turn Verein; Henry Dittrich, New-York Turn Verein, and T. J. O'Day, Staten Island Athletic Club.

One Hundred and Thirty-five Pounds, Boxing.—John Clark, West Side Athletic Club; P. F. Toomey, Staten Island Athletic Club, and P. Corbalis, Staten Island Athletic Club.

One Hundred and Fifty-eight Pounds, Boxing.—J. J. Van Houten, West Side Athletic Club; P. Cahill, Athletic Island Athletic Club, and W. H. Stuckey, West End Athletic Club.

A HOT ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

William Schwalker, a kid of seventeen, lost a situation as cutter of optical glasses recently. Last night, at 426 East Fourth-street, his mother reproached him for his being a bread-winner, and he went into another room and shot himself in the right temple with a revolver. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and was regarded as seriously injured, although the bullet did not appear to have penetrated the brain.

SPORT WITH THE CAMERA.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS AND THE PASTIMES THEY INDULGE IN.

Amateur photographers in the city are complaining of the poor weather of the last two months. Usually there are plenty of fine, bright days in Autumn, when excursions can be made to many localities near the city where fine natural views are to be had. But this season the bright days have been comparatively few, and the bad weather has been pretty certain to occur when there were holidays or favorable opportunities for the young men engaged in active business to get away. Now the days are so short that there is little chance for work except in the middle of day—that is, for instantaneous work.

Still, the photographers manage to keep themselves busy, and if they cannot be out on the field there is always plenty to do in the development of plates made in the Summer. At present they also have an opportunity to experiment with some changes, the new developer that has evidently come to stay. It is proving satisfactory almost everywhere, and for making negatives for lantern slides seems unusually desirable. The new transparent films are also making a good record, and those who completed a year's use with the old celluloid films are rejoiced to find that the cause has been ascertained and corrected in the new. They come on roll holders and are easy of manipulation. The firm manufacturing them is so satisfied that they will continue a success that it is aniarsing its factories.

English and German manufactnrers have had the lead in perfecting apparatus, and it is refreshing to see the Americans beginning to invade their fields. American cameras will soon be made that will eclipse the fine ones sent over from the Continent.

Altogether it has been a great year for photography. Celebrations of the semi-centennial of the birth of photography have been held in all the large cities, and Daguerre's apparatus for taking the old-time daguerreotypes has been trotted out for inspection. The last daguerreotypes taken in this city were probably those at Columbia College. Old photographers are still disputing who took the first ones in this country. The advance in the art has kept it, for the most of any other, and not one of the fifty years has passed without some improvement being made.

The explosion of flash-light powder with fatal results in Philadelphia recently has caused a good deal of talk among amateurs, and many are beginning to see the dangers to which they are been exposed. Almost all the compound powders, in fact, are dangerous, and yet a great deal of the stuff is manufactured and sent out. Photographic supply houses are now using care in the selection of the powders they offer for sale. One large house in this city refuses to sell the dangerous powder. The Philadelphia explosion at the house of Wiley & Wallace in North Seventh-street resulted in the death of three men, including Mr. Joseph Wiley, who was throwing some of the mixture into a sink to get rid of it. Others were severely injured. The powder was a compound including permanganate of potash and bichromate of potash. Mixtures of magnesium and oxidizing substances are the dangerous explosives. The simple magnesium powder is considered safe, and gives just as good a light for photographing purposes as the compounds.

The flash light will probably never be used to any great extent by amateurs, but when the discovery was made of course they had to experiment with it. For pictures in theatres and dark recesses, stale beer dives, &c., the flash has proved useful, and its use has been perfected so that very fine pictures have been obtained. Some enterprising experimenter has found out that bedbug powder makes a tolerable flash light.

Lantern slide exhibitions are still the fad among the amateur societies. A circuit has been formed by which the slides are sent around from one society to another. In the larger cities of the Union camera clubs and amateur photographers' societies are found. Every year they select a hundred slides from the work of their members and send them to their brother societies. On Friday night the pictures from the Brooklyn and Chicago Camera Clubs were exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Amateur Photographers in this city. From here they will travel to Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, New-Orleans, and other cities. It is stirring up a good-natured rivalry as to the best work that can be turned out.

NEW VESSELS IN PORT.

THE SCANDIA OF THE HAMBURG LINE REACHES NEW-YORK.

The new steamship Scandia, which is the latest addition to the fleet of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, arrived in this port for the first time yesterday. The vessel was not built to be a "greyhound," but was constructed chiefly for carrying immigrants and freight. She has room for 4,000 tons of cargo, and there is space for 1,400 steerage passengers. Her steerage is well lighted and ventilated, and contains all of the accommodations which the company could reasonably expect.

The Scandia will also accommodate about fifty cabin passengers when all of her staterooms are completed. These will contain all of the new devices for rendering the passenger comfortable while at sea. There is a handsome little saloon on the deck amidships, where the motion of the vessel will be least noticed.

The Scandia is built of steel, and comes from the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company's yard at Stettin. Her dimensions are: Length, 386 feet; breadth of beam, 44½ feet, and depth of hold, 34 feet. The hold is divided into nine watertight compartments. Along the upper decks ten lifeboats hang by patent davits, from which they can be lowered at a moment's notice.

The vessel is brigantine-rigged. The engines are of the triple-expansion type and are of 2,500 horse-power. The vessel can make 14½ knots an hour, burning about 58 tons of coal a day. The Scandia's principal officers are: Captain—E. Kopff; Chief Officer—A. Fritsch; Second Officer—H. Danaeel; Chief Engineer—J. Neuperf; Purser—G. Andresen. The new vessel made her maiden trip from Hamburg to Philadelphia and left the latter port on Saturday. She is now lying at the Hamburg docks to Hoboken. She will run regularly between Hamburg and this port.

The Express, a new steamer built to carry freight cars for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, arrived yesterday from Wilmington. She was built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company. She has three tracks, and will carry nineteen of the largest freight cars at once. Her length is 288 feet, and her breadth of beam 64 feet. She has two enginee, with four boilers and two emokestacks.

The new steamer promises to prove very fast. She made the new Wilmington in twelve hours. She will run between Jersey City and Wilson's Point, which is fourteen miles this side of Bridgeport, Conn.

The steamship Bellingham, which arrived last evening from the Mediterranean, had a trying experience. Capt. Watt reports that on Nov. 14, in latitude 35° 26' and longitude 40° 45', a heavy gale set in from the northwest and, shifting to northeast, continued twenty hours. The steamer rolled heavily, shipping great quantities of water. Upon the following day, in latitude 35° 12' and longitude 45° 11', the Bellingham passed through a large quantity of logs and deals.

On Nov. 20, in latitude 35° 35' and longitude 63° 59', the steamer ran into a bitter gale, which was accompanied by terrific squalls. The ship lay in the trough of the sea and labored so heavily for twenty-four hours. Two days later the storm increased to a hurricane, which began at south-southwest and ended at west. The seas ran extremely high and swept the decks fore and aft. The hurricane continued twenty-four hours.

A TYPHOON'S FURY.

The British ship Calleron, just arrived from Mauritius, reports three other vessels—the Mohair, Castleton, and Coxsfield—ch ronts for New-York. Capt. Souter of the Calleron says that his vessel left Mauritius in the early Summer in company with the three above-mentioned ships. They kept together until July 16. On this day a typhoon was encountered while but a hundred miles or so from the East African coast. The Calleron was knocked down on her bnam ends and was righted with the greatest difficulty. All the deckhouses were brushed in, and for a time it looked as if foundering would surely result.

The four vessels lost sight of each other in the very first of the storm. The Calleron, it seems, fared better than did the other ships, all of the latter suffering heavily in spars and deck fittings. The four ships succeeded in reaching the coast, the Calleron making Alagoa Bay, the Mohair Cape Town, the Castleton Natal, and the Coxsfield Simon's Bay. The Calleron was the first of the four to effect repairs, though she was fully two mnuths in Alagoa Bay. The Castleton was next, and the Mohair and Coxsfield got away about the same time. The Calleron made this run from the Cape of Good Hope in forty-seven days, and unless the Castleton made an exceptionally slow passage Capt. Souter expects to see her in port in a day or so. The Calleron is owned by Webster, Anderson & Co. of Glasgow, and is loaded with sugar, as are all the other vessels.

DR. BRAN'S BODY FOUND.

The body of Dr. Karl Bran, who disappeared from 216 East Fifty-third-street on the 9th inst., was washed ashore on Staten Island yesterday. Dr. Bran probably committed suicide. He was sixty-nine years old and graduated as a physician from Erlangah in 1852, and shortly after came to America as a political refugee.

Have you seen the new steel bridge over the Thames at New-London? It is the largest thing of the kind in the world. All Boston trains of the Shore Line are now running over it.—Providence Journal.

Indeed, they are. And, moreover, that Congress will make a liberal appropriation for this purpose. We are making excellent progress with our navy, but it has no safe base for repairs and supplies or harbor of refuge in case of accident or disaster. This is especially to overestimated the importance of such a base in encouraging and promoting our commerce. But, however important it may be to carry our flag to foreign ports, to defend it in our own is imperative.

"Once built, the cost of maintaining a thorough system of defensive works is comparatively small. The Major General commanding, in his report, estimates that it will require only 1,700 men for the garrison of defensive works in time of peace. This will be sufficient to care for the armament and serve as a nucleus for the instruction of the militia of the seacoast States, which must be relied upon to supply the men required for defense in war, and which he estimates at 87,000.

"It is very important that the opportunity for this instruction should be provided at once. They are now being trained, and are quite efficient as infantry, light artillery, and cavalry. This has been the best that could be done. But it is not procable that their services will be required in large numbers in either of these arms, for we do not wish to invade any other country, nor is ours likely to be invaded by land. Drilled in handling heavy guns, they will supply at a trifling cost the necessary reserve for the small regular contingent maintained in the defenses. Skilled mechanics will seek a militia service, which will give them an opportunity to learn the machinery of modern heavy artillery. It offers to the National Guard of our seaboard States a new and attractive field for drill and study, and it is believed that they will take pride in training themselves to man the defensive works of their own ports and will embrace the opporinnity to do so as soon as it is offered. And there is no service in which men untried in war have won such honors or are so safe a reliance as in the defense of fortifications near their own homes."

The revision of the Articles of War is recommended so that military punishments may be well defined and provisinn may be made for certain minor offenses without the intervention of courts-martial. The Secretary also thinks Judge Advocates should be exsinded from the deliberations of courts-martial in closed session. While it is incumbent upon the Judge Advocate to give his views upon any question of law arising in the trial of a case when requested so to do by the court, such views should be expressed in open court and spread upon the record, so that an accused party may be fully informed as to all matters which enter into the formation of a judgment in the case.

The system of monthly payments to troops is found to work admirably. It has been extended to thirty-one posts during the year, making seventy-four posts where it is employed, against sixty-three where it is not. The conditica of the hospital corps is unsatisfactory, owing chiefly to the inadequacy of the pay to members, in consequence of which some of the most efficient men decline to re-enlist. The Secretary is of opinlon that Geronimo and his band and the other Apache Indians to the number of 387, now confined at Mount Vernon Barracks, are thoroughly subdued, and that on any location east of the Mississippi no danger is to be feared from them. In view of their past career, however, he thinks it necessary that wherever they are finally located there should be a sufficient force of troops and strict oversight to remove all fear of trouble.

NAVAL FACT AND GOSSIP.

The dsolsion of Secretary Tracy directing that the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company subject the Veshvins and her armament to another trial has been received with the utmost surprise in naval circles. Navy officers are at a loss to understand the objections of the Secretary unless they be based on technical legal points in the contract. This seems to be the general comment among service people, even among those biased and prejudiced against the dynamite gun.

The contract required that the dynamite gun should demonstrate its ability to throw fifteen projectiles, each containing 200 pounds of explosive, a distance of at least one mile, within a period of thirty seconds. Instead of filling the shells with explosive matter, sand was used in some instances and dummy plugs in others, but in all cases the weight of the plugs corresponded to that of projectiles loaded with dangerous explosives. It was only on an additional cost loading the shells with expensive explosives when the efficiency of the gun was tested as thoroughly otherwise.

But the strangest part of it all is that the Vesuvius has to undergo another test of her machinery. Here is a vessel which has attained on her official trial a mean speed of 21.6 knots an hour, the horse-power development being estimated at 4,200. The contract required that the Vesuvius should make 20 knots an hour. This part of the contract has been complied with. She should also develop at least 3,200 collective horse power should be developed. It was not thought worth while on the trial to take a careful note of the horse power. The contractors noted the showing of the indicated cards, but there were no navy engineers present to do this work for the Government. That 3,200 horse power was developed is self-evident, but Secretary Tracy undoubtedly wishes to satisfy himself on this point in strict accordanae with the legality of the matter. It has been nearly eleven months since the Vesuvius had her last trial speed, and as the vessel remains unaccepted. At this rate it is doubtful if the vessel will be in the active list by the 1st of February.

Now that the Winter assignments to duty in the Revenne Cutter Service are about to be lesned, there is beard no little complaint among revenue marine officers doing duty on the great lakes at the prospect of their being detached from their vessels and placed on "waiting orders." Thue placed, officers are compelled to return in their homes at their own expense. This treatment of the officers of the revenue Marine in the Treasury Department is one of the many sots of injustice perpetrated from time to time. When E. W. Clark, who is new endeavoring to again obtain charge of the Revenue Marine Division, was at its head, it is asserted that officers ordered to duty on the Pacific coast were placed on "waiting orders" while on the train and left to find their way to their homes as best they could. Mr. Clark's object in thus depriving officers of their necessary traveling money was to revert the same to the Treasury, and, by lowering expenditures, allow the same to reduinn the surplus in his own credit.

The same state of affairs exists at present, and will likely exist so long as the Revenne Marine remains nnder the Treasury Department. The officers of the corps have submitted to the tin treatment imposed npon them until they can submit no longer, and they are now only oppose the return of Mr. Clark, but demand that they be put on a firm and solid standing commeneurate with the military statns that is rightfully theirs. At present there are five vacancies in the Second Lieutenant grade of the Revenne Marine, and yet not the slightest provision is being made for the advancement of the officers in the grade below to the existing vacancies.

There appeare to be no little criticism among certain circles of gunnery experts on that portion of the report of the board which witnessed the test of the gun of the Vesuvius stating that the gun appeared to be entirely reliable for service afloat. The "knowing ones" claim that Commander Goodrich, the President of the Official Naval Board, wrote the report himself while alone on Coaster's Island several days after the test. They also assert that Commander Goodrich mailed his report to Lieuts. Seaton Schroeder and Bradley A. Fiske for their signatures; that both of these officers signed the report, notwithstanding they were not in full accord with the adverse verdict in Commander Goodrich's report. In other words, the opinion that the pneumatic dynamite gun has not demonstrated its fitness for duty on shipboard is the oninion of Commander Goodrich expressed in writing. It is claimed that neither Lieut. Schroeder nor Lieut. Fiske would have expressed in writing the opinion had the writing of the report been left to them, but that, situated as they were, both junior members of the board, they felt in duty bound to coinside with Commander Goodrich's opinion. seems strange that Lieut. Fiske should have signed the report when it is known that he is the inventor of a range and position finder calculated, together with other electrical appliances, to obviate the very difficulties which, in Commander Goodrich's opinion, prevent the dynamite gun from being an effentive weapon aboard ship. For Lieut. Fieke to sign the report was equivalent to acknowledging the inefficiacy of his invention.

One of the most ‘n ous defects complained nf by some of the effi ers at the Naval Academy in the course of the instrnction at that institution exists in allowing the cadets to spend the whole four years at the school utterly ignorant of current happenings. It is claimed that the events of importance transpiring from time to time are in themselves as much worthy of consideration as the instruction in many of the English branches. No time is allowed for the reading of newspapers. The officers complaining declare that all the classes should be compelled to read in the section room the events of importance happening from time to time and discuss before competent instructors the issnes that can be drawn. Cadets themselves are heard to complain on this point, but when the regulations of the Academy limit the supply of papers admitted to the cadets it is not to be wondered at that the latter suffer for the lack of news when the authoritiee thne hamper the facilities for obtaining it.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 5 o'clock yesterdat morning fire did $500 damage at 43 East Sixty-seventh-street, the property and residence of David Williams.

A large three-story building on John-street, Bridgeport, Conn., occupied by C. A. Dorman, livery stable, and Weldon's carriage and sadle manufactory, was burned yesterday morning, causing a loss of nearly $10,000, as follows, Wells & French, on stock and fixtures, $4,000, partially insured; C. A. Doran on hay, grain, and other stocks, $1,500; no insurance. J. A. Penfield on building, $2,000; covered by insurance. William McNamee, formerly employed by Dorman, but recently discharged, has been arrested on suspicion. Saturday the accused threatened that he would "get sqoarn" with Dorman before morning.

The horse car stables, car house, and engine house on Seward, N. E., with a steam motor, two tons of hay and several swings, were burned early yesterday morning; loss $8,000; insurance, $6,000. The fire originated in the engine house.

Charles Wells's lumber mill at Victory, Vt., was burned Saturday night. Insurance, $3,500, which will not cover the loss.

THE YACHT SAY-WHEN SOLD.

The Steam yacht Say-When, built in 1888 for Norman L. Munro, has been sold by Munro's yacht broker to J. H. Thomas of Peabody, Mass.

HARVARD LOOKS AHEAD

HER FOOTBALL FUTURE IS FULL OF PROMISE.

THOUGH BEATEN BY YALE HER TEAM MADE A FINE SHOWING—CAPT. CUMNOCK AND CAPT. GILL.

Harvard has good reason to feel encouraged over her football prospects. It would, indeed, be hard to find a Harvard man who saw the great struggle between Harvard and Yale at Springfield, Mass., on Saturday afternoon, who would say that he was not proud of the courageous and effective way in which the crimson-legged kickers fought to down the wearers of blue stockings. The Harvard men did not win, it is true, but Yale's football prestige over Harvard was never more in such danger since the year after Harvard introduced the game into college athletics.

The real foundation for the new confidence among Harvard men in her future prospects is the knowledge of the game displayed by her team on Saturday. Ever since the team began its Fall practice it has been the desire of indefatigable Capt. Cumnock to make Harvard "in it" with Yale, and it was only by enforcing the most rigid discipline and by constant encouragement and coaching that these developed the force which resisted Yale so valiantly.

Cumnock has been the life of the team, and although he is not one to relish defeat, he will retire from football for this year with the confidence of Harvard men and the admiration of Yale. On the field of play he is as popular with his opponents as he is with his friends at Harvard. He is the most feared for his unconcentration of the roughness of his adversaries. In his dealings he and Capt. Gill of Yale are very much alike. It was pleasing to the football enthusiasts who saw Saturday's game to observe the manner of the two Captains.

Capt. Gill is also a great player, being considered by such men as Walter Camp the best player that is on the field. While Gill will take advantage of every point in a game, he is as fair in play as Cumnock. The little courtesies between the two men are a forceful tribnte to the popularity of this distinctively college game.

Capt. Gill belongs to a football family. His father, mother, and two brothers are all enthusiastic over the sport, and have watched with eager interest his climbing to the Yale eleven. Football being a rough game, Mrs. Gill was naturally worried lest her son should be injured in a struggle, but she does not want to see the Yale men defeated for this championship. On being asked the other day by a near relative whether she would prefer to have her son injured in a game and Yale victorious, or her son uninjured and Yale defeated, she replied that if "Charley didn't fate any worse than losing a couple of teeth or breaking a finger, she didn't know but that she would rather see Yale win."

It will be remembered that last year Gill had two front teeth knocked out. Sticking them back in place and holding them there, he went to a dentist. The teeth are in place still, as solid as ever.

Harvard has a "coming man" in little B. Trafford, her full back. The young man is a Freshman, never having kicked a ball until this year, but he is a remarkable player, and out-kicked McBride of Yale on nearly every exchange of punts. One of Trafford's best feats at Springfield was to down Capt. Gill and prevent Yale from scoring a touch-down in the second half. Had Yale had Bull at full back, as she did last year, he could have scored goals from the field on several occasions. McBride is not good at drop kicks as yet, although he is improving rapidly in his play.

It was remarked by many after the game on Saturday evening that Harvard overworked "Jim" Lee, her left tackle. This arguument was offered to explain his failure to break through Yale's rush line when opportunities were offered. Lee gained a good deal of ground for Harvard, and when following through behind his own line he did well, but whenever he tried the ends he usually failed to gain as much ground as he could have made had he been able to stand, unflinchingly, a rough tackle.

There was a number of Princeton players at the game who watched Yale's tactics closely. When Yale sought Harvard of her guard and Wurtenberger, Harvard's left guard, darted from behind Yale's wedge, carrying the ball to within a foot and a half of Harvard's goal line. The contractors noted the showing of the indicated cards, but there were no navy engineers present to do this work for the Government. That 3,200 horse power was developed is self-evident, but Secretary Tracy undoubtedly wishes to satisfy himself on this point in strict accordanae with the legality of the matter. It has been nearly eleven months since the Vesuvius had her last trial speed, and as the vessel remains unaccepted. At this rate it is doubtful if the vessel will be in the active list by the 1st of February.

Now that the Winter assignments to duty in the Revenne Cutter Service are about to be lesned, there is beard no little complaint among revenue marine officers doing duty on the great lakes at the prospect of their being detached from their vessels and placed on "waiting orders." Thue placed, officers are compelled to return in their homes at their own expense. This treatment of the officers of the revenue Marine in the Treasury Department is one of the many sots of injustice perpetrated from time to time. When E. W. Clark, who is new endeavoring to again obtain charge of the Revenue Marine Division, was at its head, it is asserted that officers ordered to duty on the Pacific coast were placed on "waiting orders" while on the train and left to find their way to their homes as best they could. Mr. Clark's object in thus depriving officers of their necessary traveling money was to revert the same to the Treasury, and, by lowering expenditures, allow the same to reduinn the surplus in his own credit.

The same state of affairs exists at present, and will likely exist so long as the Revenne Marine remains nnder the Treasury Department. The officers of the corps have submitted to the tin treatment imposed npon them until they can submit no longer, and they are now only oppose the return of Mr. Clark, but demand that they be put on a firm and solid standing commeneurate with the military statns that is rightfully theirs. At present there are five vacancies in the Second Lieutenant grade of the Revenne Marine, and yet not the slightest provision is being made for the advancement of the officers in the grade below to the existing vacancies.

There appeare to be no little criticism among certain circles of gunnery experts on that portion of the report of the board which witnessed the test of the gun of the Vesuvius stating that the gun appeared to be entirely reliable for service afloat. The "knowing ones" claim that Commander Goodrich, the President of the Official Naval Board, wrote the report himself while alone on Coaster's Island several days after the test. They also assert that Commander Goodrich mailed his report to Lieuts. Seaton Schroeder and Bradley A. Fiske for their signatures; that both of these officers signed the report, notwithstanding they were not in full accord with the adverse verdict in Commander Goodrich's report. In other words, the opinion that the pneumatic dynamite gun has not demonstrated its fitness for duty on shipboard is the oninion of Commander Goodrich expressed in writing. It is claimed that neither Lieut. Schroeder nor Lieut. Fiske would have expressed in writing the opinion had the writing of the report been left to them, but that, situated as they were, both junior members of the board, they felt in duty bound to coinside with Commander Goodrich's opinion. seems strange that Lieut. Fieke should have signed the report when it is known that he is the inventor of a range and position finder calculated, together with other electrical appliances, to obviate the very difficulties which, in Commander Goodrich's opinion, prevent the dynamite gun from being an effentive weapon aboard ship. For Lieut. Fieke to sign the report was equivalent to acknowledging the inefficiacy of his invention.

One of the most ‘n ous defects complained nf by some of the effi ers at the Naval Academy in the course of the instrnction at that institution exists in allowing the cadets to spend the whole four years at the school utterly ignorant of current happenings. It is claimed that the events of importance transpiring from time to time are in themselves as much worthy of consideration as the instruction in many of the English branches. No time is allowed for the reading of newspapers. The officers complaining declare that all the classes should be compelled to read in the section room the events of importance happening from time to time and discuss before competent instructors the issnes that can be drawn. Cadets themselves are heard to complain on this point, but when the regulations of the Academy limit the supply of papers admitted to the cadets it is not to be wondered at that the latter suffer for the lack of news when the authoritiee thne hamper the facilities for obtaining it.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 5 o'clock yesterdat morning fire did $500 damage at 43 East Sixty-seventh-street, the property and residence of David Williams.

A large three-story building on John-street, Bridgeport, Conn., occupied by C. A. Dorman, livery stable, and Weldon's carriage and sadle manufactory, was burned yesterday morning, causing a loss of nearly $10,000, as follows, Wells & French, on stock and fixtures, $4,000, partially insured; C. A. Doran on hay, grain, and other stocks, $1,500; no insurance. J. A. Penfield on building, $2,000; covered by insurance. William McNamee, formerly employed by Dorman, but recently discharged, has been arrested on suspicion. Saturday the accused threatened that he would "get sqoarn" with Dorman before morning.

The horse car stables, car house, and engine house on Seward, N. E., with a steam motor, two tons of hay and several swings, were burned early yesterday morning; loss $8,000; insurance, $6,000. The fire originated in the engine house.

Charles Wells's lumber mill at Victory, Vt., was burned Saturday night. Insurance, $3,500, which will not cover the loss.

THE YACHT SAY-WHEN SOLD.

The Steam yacht Say-When, built in 1888 for Norman L. Munro, has been sold by Munro's yacht broker to J. H. Thomas of Peabody, Mass.

SEIZED BY SANITARY OFFICERS.

On Saturday night sanitary officers who watched the street peddlers in Eighth-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Forty-second streets, and on Spring and Canal streets, seized more than a ton of unwholesome pottery and a quantity of a ton of decayed fish. They also seized some unwholesome meat and vegetables at the Washington Markets in the Eleventh District on said Tenth Ward.

PURE SILK WARP HENRIETTAS AT 48, 58, 68 CENTS.

EA. Morrison

893 Broadway. 13 East 19th-st.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

While drunk and delirious yesterday afternoon, Herman Allmendinger, a young barber, of 207 East One Hundred and Fourth-street, discharged a toy pistol at his head at One Hundred and Sixth-street and Third-avenue, but the bullet did not even graze his scalp. At the East Eighty-eighth

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF.

JOURNAL DE MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF. AVIC UN PORTRAIT. PARIS: G. CHARPENTIER ET CIE., editeurs. 1888.

MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF. The Journal of a Young Artist. 1860-1884. Translated by MARY J. SERRANO. Illustrated. New-York: CASSELL & Co., Limited. 1889.

The first impreeelon of the reader of Marie Bashkirtseff's jonrnal, in French, is that it is the work of one of the modern Frenoh masters, who, with mnoh ingenuity and some audaoity, has chosen to throw his story of a girl's life into the form of a *journal intime*. But that impreesion cannot long resist the constantly crowding evidences of the genuineness of the work. The oonolusion gradnally becomes inevitable that this is really a jonrnal, and that the thing told is so absolntely connected with the manner of telling, that it is next to impossible to believe that the hsroine is not also the anther. Mlle. Bashkirtseff, born of Rneeian parents in 1860, died in Paris in 1884. Her journal begins in her thirteenth year, when she was living with her family at Nice. Her mother had separated from her father, with two ohlldren, Marie and a son, Paul, within a few years after marriage, bnt the family appear to have been on terms of a certain amity, at least, with the father, and the mother had ample means at her disposal. During the ten years covered by the journal Marie lived in Nice, in Paris, in Rome, at various German haths, whither she was sent for the benefit of her health, always frail, and she epent one Snmmer with her father in Rneia. In this wandering life she acqnired remarkable skill in music, having a very nnneal voice, and a deaultory bnt, for her age, an extended education, speaking French, Italian, German, and English, as well ae Rnsaian, reading Latin with ease and accuracy and Greek understandingly. She had a love of drawing and acquired distinct power as an artist, after ehe began the systematio etndy of painting in the etndio of Julian at Parie, in the Fall of 1877, in her seventeenth year. Previonsly she had had some teaching and more practice, the latter the more valnable, as she was inspired with a gennine and strong love of reality. When she was bnt ten years of age her drawing master brought her some cards to copy—"little chalets, in which the windows were drawn like tree trunks, and which were not like real windows in real chalets." She declined, "not understanding a window to be made in that way." And the family being then at Geneva ehe accepted the alternative of "copying scrnpulously all that ehe saw of Geneva and of the lake," and "there the thing ended," she "does not remember why." At Baden, about the same time, the portraits of the family had been painted from photographs. "These portraits," she saye, "appeared to me ngly and sisek (*lâchés*) through their effort to be pretty." Clearly the germ of the artiet was preeent very early. It was ewelling. At fourteen she had a master who eeems to have understood her native power, and who set her at work in the first lesson to draw the living model in oharcoal, and then in color, bnt nothing seems to have oome of it. Indeed, serious study in art was next to impossible in her ever-shifting snrroundings, with distractions through her family, who adored, but did not in the least understand her, through society in which in one way and another, she was thrown very early, and through her other stndies, which, though irregular, were eager and varied.

That she ehonld have done anything oeclous was a proof of her remarkable energy. She early seizes npon the remark of an observer that she had a "fever for life," and repeats it several times. The energetic and tenacious will which diotated her own mode of drawing at the age of ten wae her moet marked oharaoteristic. It could not be tamed, though it was baffled by diseaee, and it is not improbable that it cost her her life, for it made the restraints imposed by prudence and the tender precantions of her mother and annt to save her from exposure not merely unendnrable, but infuriating. When her disease—which became consumption—had already fairly announced itself, her nnmple Roeeian maid plaoed a shawl over her bed, in the hope that it might not be fit her. To common minds, like that of Marie's mother, the act seemed pathetic, if not intelligent, bnt Marie herself was "enraged;" she poured water over the floor beneath the bed, broke a pane of glass from the window, and went to sleep in the adjoining room. But if thie will, which was certainly savage, and perhaps morbid, coet the wild oreatnre dearly, it makes her journal one of the moet intensely interesting, cnrious, and original of books.

There ie the blending of three etoriee in the Journal: That of the yonng girl in her cenrse to young womanhood, that of the artist, and that of the thinker. The first owee its chief interest to the extreme candor with which it ie told, but it wonld be easy to be deceived by this candor. There is no donbt that Marie meant to be abeolutely and completely trnthful, or that ehe was so within the limits of possibility, but these limits, though they may vary with different minds, are fixed for each. In a certain degree the act of expression modifies, in a sense sophisticates the thought. No thought, nor feeling being capable of exact and complete expression, there is more or less conscious choice in the mode of expression, and this ourions girl was much too conecions not to make a decided choice. Then there ie the element of incompleteneee in amount. A library wonld not hold the fnll account of the thonghts of any active mind. It is an account of bnt a part that we get, and it is easy to see in the oase that the part given does not correspond to what is not given. The writer of the journal was not eo vain or so selfish, nor so reckless of pain to others, or eo nngratefnl for affection, the works of which were "ennuyeux," as she saye she was, or as her description of her oondnct might make ns think that she was. Had she been she oonld not have inspired and retained the devoted love of her relatives and the sincere, constant, and reepectful friendship of intelligent men, of whioh there are many evidences. With these qualifying facts kept in mind, her acconnt of herself remains a fascinating study. She mnst have had singular beauty; the photograph in the French edition is a proof of this—the print in the translation ie much inferior. She was aware of her beanty and regarded it with admiration. She eaye that her form was slight bnt rounded, graceful, and complete, her head fine, her hair long and curling and of a reddish brown, her eyes expressive, her skin white and clear, her hands delicately molded. She remarks a certain "insolence" in the modeling of her arms. Not infrequently in her journal she tells of standing before her mirror etudying minutely or broadly her own form. Though this began in vanity, there wae the impulee of the artiet in it, and after ehe began the seric ls study of art, it is clear that she wae her own model and inspiration, as any beautiful woman form, draped or undraped, might have been. Bnt she was fond of the admiration of others, at once eager for and confident of it, and exacted it as well. From her childhood ehe had a deep, inextinguishable yearning for love—perhaps not eo much to receive as to feel it. She imagined a grand passion when she was thirteen for a Duke of H., a prominent figure in the society of Niee, who never spoke to her or even heard of her, and it fills the first pages of her jonrnal with the drollest and most pathetio record of her desiree, dreams, aspirations, chagrin, jealonsy, and, npon hie marriage, her deepair. The oddest feature of this passage in her life to an American reader—who will not, however, get it in the translation—ie the matter-of-conrse manner in which she discnsses the advantagee of the Duke's mistress as a rival in his affection, and plans how she might overcome them, and writes a eage little eeeay as to the duty of wives to make and keep themselves as attractive for their hnehande as they had tried to be for their lovers. And ehe reflects, with simple pride, that she can say to the Duke what few girls of her age could say, that she has never accepted or received a kiss.

Here are some reflections made at the time of the Duke's marriage, sufficiently curious for a girl of fourteen: "In this dejection, this frightful, incessant grief, I do not nurse life; on the contrary, I love it and find it good. Is it credible? I find everything good and agreeable: even tears; even grief. I love to weep, to despair; I love to be gloomy and sad. All this is a diversion to me, and I love life in spite of everything. While demanding happiness, I find myself happy it being miserable. It is no longer I who see myself thus; my body weeps and cries out; but something in me, which is above me, enjoys it all." And after more of this: "Apparently this seme one who is above me and enjoys so much weeping, is ont this evening for I feel very unhappy." And on the same page: "God has abandoned me. God is trying me. Well, if He is trying me, He ought to stop the trial. He eeee how I take it; He sees that I do net hide my grief under a cowardly hypocrisy like that scamp of a Job, who, mincing and posing before our Lord, made Him his dupe."

The next year, this high-strung, audacious child, with the passionate dreams of dawning womanhood and the hardihood of extreme youth, being then in Rome, met a lover. She was eure to meet one, for the "demand" was quite "effective" enough to secure a "supply." He was a boy of twenty-three, handsome as yonng Italians are, and a nephew of the great Cardinal A., an initial not difficult to identify. In the journal he is known as Pietro, or as the "Cardinalino." He follows the family in the street, beseeches an interview of the servant, meets Nearie at a masked ball, where she flirts with him with the skill and aplomb of a woman of twenty-five; is finally presented by a commen acqnaintance, and through a long series of more or less informal visits makes love to her with only apparent snccese, the yonng lady's desire to love being still mnch stronger than her capacity to do so. But difficulties interfere and pique and stimniate her fancy. His family will have none of it; there is a separation, then a reunion, and she grants him a rendezvous at the foot of the stairs after a visit in the presence of her annt. A single passage from her acconnt must be given to show the play of her donble, her complex natnre. He is in despair over the sitnation his family oreates for him. "Counsel me," he implores, "you who reason like a book, who talk of the eonl and of God: counsel me."

"Pray to God," I said, holding ont to him my cross, quite ready to laugh if he took it in ridicnle, and to preserve my grave air if he took it seriously. He saw my impenetrable countenance, rested the cross on his forehead, and bowed his head in prayer.

"'I have prayed,' he said. 'Honest!' 'Honest. Now let ns go on. We will put this affair in the hands of Baron V.' 'Well,' I said; 'well,' and I thought, 'provisionally.'" Nothing came of this affair, except a torturing memory of having said "I love," and permitted the Cardinalino to kise her, and to call her endearing names, and to "tutoyer," all of which chilled and humiliated her.

The next year the family went to Paris, and from there Marie went to spend some months with her father in Rnssia. She was still in pnrsnit of the nndiscoverable being, and it is not singular that he was not found. He was to be handsome, rich, of noble birth, and distinguished in society, or else he was to be famous, bnt in that case, also, must be rich, for this exacting creature could endnre nothing commonplace, least of all the lack of money, which makes the greatest soul "mesquin." There were *soupirants* in plenty, of whom she availed herself to make the frankest investigation as to the origin, course, and effect of their passion, assuring them that, though their onit was hopeless, she had a keen curiosity as to their experience. She was by no means insensible to their claims to pity, and must have treated them with a kindness that, if bewitching, was singularly impersonal. Meanwhile, her ambitione nature eeeayed, within the limited field of her interconrse with the world, a variety of gratifications. She played at enbtle political disconree—far more enbtle than sincere—with M. Rouher, and amnsed herself with eliciting the confidences of M. de Lesseps as to Suez Canal shares and children's nurses. She longed for "success" in society while pitilessly analyzing its elements of vanity. She designed her own toilets, and describee them with enthusiastio detail. She was proud, bnt not exactly vain, of her beanty, and quite appreciated its critic originality as a chaser in her intellectual gift as in its charm, while "detesting" the herd who admired it without appreciating it.

In the meanwhile her health began to be seriously impaired. A weakness of her throat compelled her to abandon her dream of "singing as a singer; then, little by little, the disease that was finally fatal, developed itself, and was accompanied by intermittent deafnese that became considerable, bnt apparently never complete. In her seventeenth year, she determined—it was clearly she who determined everything, though sometimes after stormy etrnggles—that she would etndy art, and for the seven remaining years of her life she did so with a resolution, a fidelity, and a success that were nothiug lese than marvelone in view of her phyeical disabilities, her conflicting impnlses, and her unfavorable environment. There can be no donbt of the genuineneee and vigor of her artistic bent. At fifteen her comments on Raphael, Titian, and the maeters in the galleries of Rome and Florence were discriminating, intelligent, and independent. Her enjoyment of reality and of action in natnre and in person was sensitive and vigorous, and, with her violent will, she was nevertheless of an essentially open mind. Her account of her study and her experience in art is extremely interesting. Her progress in drawing was rapid. Sure, all forms engaged and delighted her; in color it was more difficult and less continuous, and at the last she records a desire, which, had she lived, might have become an efficient purpose, to pursne sculpture, the study of which she begun under St. Marceanx. Her painting wae recognized nltimately with mnch admiration by competent critics, and, what is remarkable, not merely for the merit of its exeoution, which was, nevertheless, great, bnt for its vitality, the strong sense of reality, the simplicity and depth of its sentiment, and the breadth and completeneee of the conception. She owed most of her direct instruction to M. Julian, in whose etndio she worked, and much in the way of counsel to M. Tony Robert-Henry, but most in inspiration to Bastien-Lepage, whose work she ardently admired, and for whom in the sad, brief evening of their yonng livee, ehe conceived a strong affection, as to which she speculates with her charming aloofness from herself, whether it would ever be the mnch-eonght "love."

It would be qnite impractioable, in a notice of this sort, to trace with any satisfaction the nnfolding of the third rôle of thie remarkable woman, to which we have referred, that of the thinker. Suffice it to say that it is well worthy the attention of those to whom the paeeages, of which we have given some idea, may seem repellent. For thie daring and gifted mind ventured without hesitation npon fields of the highest epeculation. She wae of an origin that may be described as barbaric. Her family boasted ("*moi, je m' en moque*") of descent from the "Tartars of the first invasion." The traditional religion of the Greek Church, in which she had been raised, and which in childhood she accepted with the fervor of her natnre, very early revealed to her its incompleteneee, its inadequacy, its many features of essential childishness and absurdity. When this had happened the yonng soul wae left to struggle with the problem of life, and was only saddened by the lingering impressions of the "outworn creed." That sadness was deepened to gloom by the inherent melancholy that ee-ms the characteristic of every gifted Rneeian mind, and by the tragic conditione of her doomed existence. In the situation thus created for her, there still was the influence of her amazing vitality, her active, cnrious, penetrating, audacious, intellect; and still, again, the influence of a temperament eager to enjoy and sensitive to a thousand varying and apparently conflicting sonrces of enjoyment. In her early girlhood she measured the God she had been taught to believe in by the manner in which her prayers were answered—some of the sages of the world have done no more. Later she grappled with the question of how far the epeciacle of human life was consistent with the existence of any such God as men may petition. At times she doubted or denied. At times she found high tranquillity in the philosophy of Epictetns and expressed it with a simple force and beauty of which a mature mind cannot resist the charm. Again, the deification of Christ as the object of faith that may move mountains fills her soul with light, and the most *illuminé* of the pietists could not more eloquently express her transports. It must be remembered that she died before she was twenty-four. She had just won in art the success that confirms and inspires a purpose for life. She had found that steady "calling" that anchors the wayward will and is the basis of serious inquiry. The reader of her journal will find much that seems frivolous, some things that are disagreeable to the point of repulsiveness, some that are sure to shock the conventional idea in our society of a young woman's thought and feeling. But there will be found also an extraordinary record of a most uncommon and fascinating nature; the author will become to many as she was to those known in life, and beneath the varying impressions of the complex narrative there cannot fail to be the sentiment of profound pity.

On the 16th of October, a fortnight before her death, when she could no longer leave her house, she writes:

"But this poor Bastien-Lepage can go ont, so he has himself brought here, establishes himself in an arm chair, his limbs extended upon onshions; I quite near, in another, and so it is nntil 6 o'clock. I am clad in a confusion of plush and lace, everything white, bnt of varying whites; Bastien-Lepage's eyes dilate with pleasnre. 'Oh, if I could but paint,' he says. And I! An end to this year's picture! Perhaps at the moment the poor child was in the presence of that love she had dreamed of as the supreme light of the life that was fading.

We sincerely regret that we cannot commend the translation of the journal. It is evidently the work of one deeply interested in the book, and it is not careless; bnt it is singularly inadequate. Not only the charm of the original is lost—that was largely inevitable—bnt the rendering is often incorrect in snbstance. It is not easy to understand how snch incapacity to understand French could go with the industry and snstained interest shown in the translation. A single instance will suffice to show the basis of this jndgment. It is the second and third sentences of the anthor's preface, which is as follows: "Oni, il est évident que j'ai le désire, sinon l'espoir, de *rester* sur cette terre, par quelque moyen que ce soit. Si je ne meurs pas jeune, j'espère rester comme une grande artiste; mais si je meurs jeune, je veux laisser publier mon jonrnal, qui ne peut pas être autre chose qu'intéressant." This is translated: "It is evident that I cherish the desire, if not the hope, of living in the memory of men after I shall have left this earth. If I am not fated to die young, I desire to have my journal, which cannot fail to prove interesting, published."

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. Froude is said to have made mnch progress already with his biography of Lord Beaconsfield, of whom he makes a hero as an npholder of social and political order. The recent hope expressed by the London *Truth* that if Mr. Froude "will only ehow np that 'melancholy harlequin' (as Carlyle termed him) as thoroughly as he depicted Carlyle himself, he will bring desolation and despair to the eonls of the Primrose Leaguers," seems likely, therefore, to meet with disappointment.

—"Around and about South America" is the title of a new book by Mr. Frank Vincent, which D. Appleton & Co. have in press. It will be ready in a few weeks, making a large illnstrated volnme. Mr. Vincent circumnavigated Sonth America (so far as the present state of the Panama Canal wonld permit) and visited the various places of interest in the different countries, including many in Brazil.

—A diary kept by Gen. Gordon during the Tai-ping rebellion in China will be published in London soon, edited by Egmont Hake, with portrait, maps, and plans.

—Joseph Chamberlain is collecting for publication a volume of his recent speeches on home rule and other matters relating to Ireland.

—The volnme on Wales for The Story of the Nations Series is in the hands of Owen M. Edwards of Lincoln College, Oxford.

—The Appletons have in press "James G. Birney and the Genesis of the Republican Party" by Gen. William Birney.

—The widow of Richard A. Proctor is reading the professor's lectures, using the same illnstrations that were used by him. She was heard recently in Charleston for the first time.

—Early next month the Longmans will publish a guide book to Florida, prepared by Charles Ledyard Norton. Baedscker has been Mr. Norton's model as to methods.

—A novel which the Worthington Company announces for immediate publication is "Magdalen's Fortunes," by W. Heimburg, translated by Mrs. J. W. Davis, with photogravure illnstrations.

—The Lippincotts announce "The Maid of Orleans, and the Great War of the English in France," by W. H. Davenport Adams. The volnme will be illnstrated.

—Vol. XI. of "The People's Bible. Discourses npon Holy Scripture," by Dr. Joseph Parker of London, the volnme being devoted to the Book of Job, has just been issued by Funk & Wagnalls.

—The Rev. Herbert D. Ward has nearly completed a novel with the scene laid in Babylon and archæological in character. Mr. Ward and his wife, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, will live this Winter in Washington, where they have taken a honse.

—Miss Broughton's new novel is called "Alas!" It will appear as a serial in *Temple Bar* during the coming year.

—The title of Walter Pater's new volnme of essaye is "Appreciations." It contains papers on "Style," Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, Sir Thomas Browne, "Love's Labor's Lost," "Measnre for Measnre," Shakespeare's "English Kings," "Æsthetic Poetry," Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and a "Postscript."

—A dispatch from Rome announces that Signor Mariotti, State Secretary to the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, has found a doonment proving that Giordano Bruno (a monument to whom was recently set np in Rome) at the time of his martyrdom was stripped naked, bonnd to a pole, and burned alive, and that he bore himself with great fortitude. The document will be published officially.

—Mr. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," has prosecnted his head gardener for stealing $26 worth of pears from the estate and selling them to a fruiterer. The fruiterer will also be prosecnted for receiving the pears knowing them to have been stolen. The gardener pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor. The fruiterer was committed for trial.

—Wilkie Collins, by his will, directed that he be bnried in Kensal Green Cemetery, at a cost not exceeding $125, that no scarvee or hathands should be used, and that a plain stone cross, placed over his grave, should bear only the inscription which he had prepared.

—The *Atlantic* has a paper by William C. Lawton on "Delphi: The Locality and Its Legends."

—In the December anmber of the *Century* will be printed a series of letters written by the Duke of Wellington to a young lady, then Miss Jones of Bangles, but afterward Lady Levinge. They bear date from August, 1851, to Sept. 7, 1852, or just before the Duke's death. The present Duke has consented to their publication.

—A writer in the *Critic* bears that "there is a Thomas Nelson Page boom in London." The demand for Mr. Page's books is greater than the supply. He says: "The Spectator has praised Mr. Page, and the *New Review* is going to devote an article to him. "I can readily nnderstand Mr. Page's English encess," says the writer. "They like anything racy in England, and he certainly is racy of the Southern eoil. His epeech must be a rare treat to Englishmen, as indeed it is to New Yorkers. He was the great encess of the last series of Authors' Readings in New York, not only on account of the charm of his story, but on account of the charm of his speech, whose softness contrasts so pleasantly with the harshness of the New York tongne."

—Among some letters to be sold this month in London is one from Tenhyson in response to an invitation to attend the Balaklava banqnet in 1875. It was written from Farringford, and is as follows:

"I cannot attend your banquet, but f inclose £5 to defray some of its expenses, or to be distributed, as you may think fit, among the most indigent of the survivors of that glorious charge, (at Balaklava;) a blnnder it may have been, but one for which England should be grateful, having learned thereby that her soldiers are the bravest and meet obsolete nnder the sun. I will drink a cnp of wine on the 25th to the health and long life of all your fine fellows, and thanking yourself and your comrades heartily for the cordial invitation sent me, I pray you all to believe me, now and ever, your admiring fellow-countryman."

—*Harper's Weekly* to be issued on Nov. 27 will contain a study of Mexican burros by Thomas A. Janvier, with illnstrations by Frederic Remington, and an original drawing by Edwin A. Abbey illnstrating a scene in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

—One of the most widely circnlated daily newspapers of Portugal, by name the *Diario de Noticias*, is printing a translation of Wilkie Collins's story, "The New Magdalen."

—In London first editions of Goldsmith are becoming scarce. For "The Vicar of Wakefield" (1766) £37 6s was recently asked.

—The firm of William Tweedie & Co., publishers, of 18 West Fourth-street, has become Welch, Fracker & Co. Mr. Welch has been known to booksellers for over twenty-five years. He has been a representative of Cassell & Co.

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MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF. The Journal of a Young Artist. 1860-1884. Translated by MARY J. SERRANO. Illnstrated. New-York: CASSELL & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE Lippincotts announce "The Maid of Orleans, and the Great War of the English in France," by W. H. Davenport Adams. The volnme will be illnstrated.

—Vol. XI. of "The People's Bible. Discourses npon Holy Scripture," by Dr. Joseph Parker of London, the volnme being devoted to the Book of Job, has just been issued by Funk & Wagnalls.

—The Rev. Herbert D. Ward has nearly completed a novel with the scene laid in Babylon and archæological in character. Mr. Ward and his wife, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, will live this Winter in Washington, where they have taken a honse.

—Miss Broughton's new novel is called "Alas!" It will appear as a serial in *Temple Bar* during the coming year.

—The title of Walter Pater's new volnme of essaye is "Appreciations." It contains papers on "Style," Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, Sir Thomas Browne, "Love's Labor's Lost," "Measnre for Measnre," Shakespeare's "English Kings," "Æsthetic Poetry," Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and a "Postscript."

—A dispatch from Rome announces that Signor Mariotti, State Secretary to the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, has found a doonment proving that Giordano Bruno (a monument to whom was recently set np in Rome) at the time of his martyrdom was stripped naked, bonnd to a pole, and burned alive, and that he bore himself with great fortitude. The document will be published officially.

—Mr. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," has prosecnted his head gardener for stealing $26 worth of pears from the estate and selling them to a fruiterer. The fruiterer will also be prosecnted for receiving the pears knowing them to have been stolen. The gardener pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor. The fruiterer was committed for trial.

—Wilkie Collins, by his will, directed that he be bnried in Kensal Green Cemetery, at a cost not exceeding $125, that no scarvee or hathands should be used, and that a plain stone cross, placed over his grave, should bear only the inscription which he had prepared.

—The *Atlantic* has a paper by William C. Lawton on "Delphi: The Locality and Its Legends."

—In the December anmber of the *Century* will be printed a series of letters written by the Duke of Wellington to a young lady, then Miss Jones of Bangles, but afterward Lady Levinge. They bear date from August, 1851, to Sept. 7, 1852, or just before the Duke's death. The present Duke has consented to their publication.

—A writer in the *Critic* bears that "there is a Thomas Nelson Page boom in London." The demand for Mr. Page's books is greater than the supply. He says: "The Spectator has praised Mr. Page, and the *New Review* is going to devote an article to him. "I can readily nnderstand Mr. Page's English encess," says the writer. "They like anything racy in England, and he certainly is racy of the Southern eoil. His epeech must be a rare treat to Englishmen, as indeed it is to New Yorkers. He was the great encess of the last series of Authors' Readings in New York, not only on account of the charm of his story, but on account of the charm of his speech, whose softness contrasts so pleasantly with the harshness of the New York tongne."

—Among some letters to be sold this month in London is one from Tenhyson in response to an invitation to attend the Balaklava banqnet in 1875. It was written from Farringford, and is as follows:

"I cannot attend your banquet, but f inclose £5 to defray some of its expenses, or to be distributed, as you may think fit, among the most indigent of the survivors of that glorious charge, (at Balaklava;) a blnnder it may have been, but one for which England should be grateful, having learned thereby that her soldiers are the bravest and meet obsolete nnder the sun. I will drink a cnp of wine on the 25th to the health and long life of all your fine fellows, and thanking yourself and your comrades heartily for the cordial invitation sent me, I pray you all to believe me, now and ever, your admiring fellow-countryman."

—*Harper's Weekly* to be issued on Nov. 27 will contain a study of Mexican burros by Thomas A. Janvier, with illnstrations by Frederic Remington, and an original drawing by Edwin A. Abbey illnstrating a scene in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

—One of the most widely circnlated daily newspapers of Portugal, by name the *Diario de Noticias*, is printing a translation of Wilkie Collins's story, "The New Magdalen."

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MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF. The Journal of a Young Artist. 1860-1884. Translated by MARY J. SERRANO. Illnstrated. New-York: CASSELL & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE VOICE OF THE SILENCE; Being Chosen Fragments from the Book of the Golden Precepts." Translated and annotated by "H. P. B." New-York: W. Q. JUDGE. 1889. Cloth.

CALENDAR FOR 1890. Verses and Designs by J. PAULINE SONTER. THE SAME. Verses and Designs by HARRIETT M. BENNETT. THE DESCENDED BEAUTY. By HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. Illnminated. THE LORD'S PRAYER. In Verses by HELEN MARION BURNSIDE. Designs by JAMES MCINTYRE. CHRISTMAS LIGHTS. Verses by MARION HEPWORTH. Designs by J. PAULINE SONTER. London and New-York: RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS. 1889. Boards and paper covers.

MART QUEEN OF SCOTS. A Poem. By HENRY GLEASON BELL. Monochromes in text.

GOLDEN DAYS AND SILVER EVES. Verses by ARTHUR E. SCARES and HELEN MARION BURNSIDE. Designs by MAUDE GOODMAN, ALICE HASSIL, FANNIE MOODY, and MARCELLA WALKER. German colored and monochrome prints.

TINY TODDLES, By E. M. ORETTLE. Illnstrated by HELEN JACKSON. German colored and monochrome prints. London and New-York: RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS. 1889. 4to, boards, 8 volnmes.

SESAME AND LILIES. Three Lectures by JOHN RUSKIN. Chicago: A. C. MCCLURG & CO. 1889. Cloth, $1.

IN AND AROUND BERLIN. By MINERVA BRACE NORTON. Chicago: A. C. MCCLURG & CO. 1889. Cloth, $1.

MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY. By ARTHUR WILLIAM POYSER, Trinity College, Dublin. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 1889. Cloth.

STEAM. By WILLIAM RIPPER, Professor in Sheffield Technical School. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. 1889. Cloth.

FACT, FANCY, AND FABLE. A New Handbook for Readers, Reference and Literary Comnsel. Omitted from Cyclopædias. Compiled by HENRY BENCROFT RENDALL. Chicago: A. C. MCCLURG & CO. 1889. Large 8vo, cloth, $3 50.

SEVEN DAYS AFTER THE HONEYMOON. Recipes for Dinners and Suppers. Chicago: A. C. MCCLURG & CO. 1889. Tied leaders.

STRANGE TRUE STORIES OF LOUISIANA. By GEORGE W. CABLE, anthor of "The Grandissimes," &c. Illnstrated. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889. Cloth.

THE POETRY OF JOB. By GEORGE H. GILBERT, Ph. D. Chicago: A. C. MCCLURG & CO. 1889. Cloth, $1.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON ASTRONOMY. With Chapters on Geography and Navigation. By WILLIAM HERMAN FARBER. Chicago: A. C. MCCLURG & CO. 1889. Cloth.

THE SILENT SOUTH. The Freedmen's Case in Equity and the Convict Lease System. By GEORGE W. CABLE. New edition. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889. Cloth.

OPENING THE OYSTER. A Story of Adventure. By CHARLES L. MASER. Chicago: A. C. MCCLURG & Co. 1889. Cloth, 75 cents.

ALEXIA. By MARY ABBOTT. Chicago: A. C. MCCLURG & Co. 1889. Cloth, 75 cents.

THE POETRY OF TENNYSON. By HENRY VAN DYKE. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889. Cloth, $1 50.

THE MODERN PIANIST. A Choice Collection of Pieces. Edited and revised by ALBERT W. BERG. New-York: WIL

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—MIGNON.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WOMAN HATER.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FOOL'S REVENGE and DONNA DIANA.
COMEDY THEATRE—At 8—RUNNING WILD.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—EROSLYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE SILVER KING.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MINSTRELSY.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—OLD JED PROUTY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8:15—CONCERT.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—PHILIP PHILLIPS.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES ABOON.
THE CASINO—At 8—ESMINIA.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—CAMILLE.
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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this city, light rain.

Requests have been sent to many of the preachers of the country to devote a sermon to the subject of civil service reform, and a large number have consented to do so. Yesterday the Rev. JOHN W. CHADWICK of Brooklyn spoke upon the moral aspects of the question. Aside from what he calls "the high morality" of the matter in its relation to the public service and the well-being of the country, he maintained the old-fashioned notion that the keeping of pledges and promises is really a matter of right and wrong, whether they are made by parties and candidates in a political canvass or by ordinary persons in the every-day transactions of life. He also got down to a pretty plain moral principle when he declared that promising or conferring public office in return for personal or party support is just as much a form of bribery as paying for support with money, and the more odious because the briber promises or pays what does not belong to himself, but to the people. There is a good deal in this subject for sound sermonizing on morals and motives, and on religious duty for that matter, if the ministers will only take hold of it in the spirit of the old prophets of Israel.

What is the matter with Mr. BLAINE? According to some of his Republican friends he is becoming addicted to the loathsome offense of "inaccessibility." He will not see the representatives of the people when they call upon him. He threatens the Administration with unpopularity through his lack of "democracy," with a small d. He, the man of the people, the chosen of the multitude, considers himself of too fine clay to be subjected to contact with those who, politically, may be described as "horny-handed." It is as when ROBESPIERRE was found guilty of "incivism," that indefinable but horrible crime invented by the leaders of the French Revolution. We hope that no one will weakly plead that Mr. BLAINE is giving his time to public "business." That is not, in the eyes of the office-seeking Congressman, one of his functions at all. He is a great popular leader. If he had devoted his time and energy to public business he would never be where he is. Mr. HARRISON puts on no such airs. Why should Mr. BLAINE? Let him take care. The power that made him can unmake him.

The lumber mill owners on the other side of the Canadian border are agitating for a repeal of the export duty on logs, their American customers aiding them with a menace of an import duty on this side. The menace would never be carried out except to secure the repeal of the export duty; but is it quite logical to make it? If the holy scheme of protection demands a duty on ore and pig iron, coal and wool, why not on logs? If, as Mr. EDMUNDS contends, the duties are paid by the foreigner, what odds can it make whether it be imposed on one side or the other of the border or on both? The incident really only shows how absurd and antiquated is the whole protectionist plan, for the nearer you get to practical business interconrse the clearer it becomes that all of these taxes are arbitrary and unnecessary obstructions to what would be mutually profitable trade. And the law works just as certainly across the ocean as across the lakes.

It seems to be Gov. HILL's opinion that doubtful points of law should be construed in favor of criminals. He holds that "JIMMY" HOPE must be released and allowed a chance to go to California, if he wants to, instead of being delivered up on a requisition from the Governor of Delaware to answer for his crimes in that State, because he was brought here from California on compulsion before he was consigned to Auburn Prison, from which he had just been discharged when arrested on the Delaware application. The Governor admits that the point is a doubtful one on which there have been many conflicting decisions, but he gives the notorious burglar the benefit of the doubt, which is simply giving him a chance to escape from the justice that has long been waiting for him. The point is one on which there ought to be no doubt at all, and the conflicting decisions have come from an illogical tendency to treat the surrender of criminals between States as analagous to extradition to a foreign country. The constitutional requirement was simply intended to enable the authorities of one State to reach into another for a person who has violated its laws and bring him within its jurisdiction for trial and punishment. The only reasonable restriction upon this power is that the State making the demand should furnish proper evidence of the identity of the accused, and sufficient ground for holding him on a criminal charge. It makes no difference to the cause of justice or the principle of what is called inter-State extradition how he came to be where the arrest is made.

Secretary PROCTOR'S first report as head of the War Department naturally dwells on the current subject of desertions, and of the many remedies proposed he approves increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers, giving a good education at post schools, authorizing re-enlistments for specific posts, and arranging a better code of military penalties. He approves an increase of the enlisted strength, the three-battalion formation for infantry, and an addition of two artillery regiments, suggesting that one or both of the latter might be of colored men. The Secretary does not sanction the proposed removal of all restrictions on retirements, but recommends either the special retirement of fifty additional candidates or the permanent increase of the list by fifty. He favors limiting admissions to the Military Academy to June as far as possible, and thinks the present course too short unless the standard is raised. He favors a generous appropriation to the National Guard, and encamping a part of it annually with regulars. He favors also examination for the promotion of officers, and beginning adequate coast defenses, particularly at Washington, New-York, and San Francisco. There is a good word for the Soldiers' Home, and for removing the Apaches from Mount Vernon Barracks. The great step of Secretary Proctor's administration has been the creation of the Record and Pension Division, and of this he quietly says "that the change was somewhat radical, but the result has been satisfactory," and he gives full credit for this to Surgeon AINSWORTH.

A NEW EFFORT FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

The reckless disregard of the last Legislature for the interests of this city in refusing to permit the passage of the Rapid-Transit bill necessitates a new and, if possible, a more vigorous effort at the coming session, and Mayor GRANT has announced that he expects to have the same bill introduced on the opening day. Every month that passes only impresses more strongly upon the people the urgent need of an improved rapid-transit system. If the surface roads should prove more efficient through a change of motive power it would only relieve the purely local travel for short distances. The capacity of the elevated roads for the comfortable conveyance of their passengers was long ago reached and their trains have become terribly overcrowded in the early and late hours of the day, when the tide of travel is at its height. Any increase of accommodation that they are capable of affording would not permanently relieve the strain, and, besides, they cannot furnish real rapid transit for long distances.

What the Mayor says about the disadvantage which the city suffers for lack of adequate facilities of travel is undoubtedly true. The expansion of population and the improvement of large areas within the city limits are seriously held back. People are driven to seek places of residence across the rivers along the lines of railroad on Long Island and in New-Jersey, when they would, prefer to live in the city if they could readily get back and forth between their places of business and residences at the upper end of Manhattan Island and in the district beyond the Harlem River. As a consequence, increase in the value of property within the city is checked, and money made in New-York is spent in taxes and other expenses beyond its limits. The development of the city is seriously cramped and its progress in every respect hindered. A great advance has been made in the sections in the neighborhood of One Hundredth-street on both sides of the island in the last few years in spite of a lack of adequate means of communication, but it has only caused the strain upon the elevated system to be the more seriously felt. This development, even at a moderate distance up town, is distinctly held back by the inconveniences and discomforts of travel by crowded trains which are far from rapid. But in the "annexed district," which has an area almost as great as that of the whole of Manhattan Island and which is capable of affording comfortable homes for a million people at moderate cost, there is almost no progress made. If that district were once brought within easy reach of the down-town business section there can be no doubt that its development would be rapid and of enormous benefit to the city, and would soon lead to a further extension of its boundaries. The one thing needed to promote a healthy growth in that direction is an adequate system of rapid transit.

That it would pay to provide it is so obvious that there would be no lack of capital for the undertaking when the way was once open. It would only be a matter of a very few years when the volume of travel to and from the section beyond the Harlem would be greater than all that now goes back and forth on Manhattan Island. The railroad system that accommodated it would be one of the most profitable in proportion to its necessary cost to be found on the continent. Moreover, the benefit to the city in the increased value of property and of the sources of public revenue, the retention of population within its limits, and the greater comfort of the people would far outweigh the expense even if it were incurred by the public itself. The surface roads would still have all they could do to accommodate the short distance travel, the elevated roads would be occupied for local transit over distances which they can cover in short time, and the rapid-transit lines would cover the long distances quickly and relieve the local pressure. By that means alone can the actual and pressing needs of the city be met.

The sole obstacle in the way is the necessity of resorting to the State Legislature for authority, and the refusal of that body thus far to grant it. In view of the undeniable necessities of the case, and the unquestioned benefits that rapid transit would afford to the city, it seems very strange that the Legislature should have dealt with the matter in the past in such a narrow and illiberal spirit, and it is to be hoped that the new Legislature will take a more generous and enlightened course. The opposition last Winter had to a great degree a political motive, but it is difficult to see what was gained by it. Rapid transit in New-York City is not a party question. The people are united in their demand for it, and there is little doubt that the party responsible for withholding the needed legislation at the last session lost sympathy and support in the city in consequence of that action. There is nothing in what is known as the Mayor's bill in the least likely to benefit one party at the expense of the other. Its purpose and that of its supporters is merely to make provision for a great public need, and no party can expect to gain anything by opposing it.

TWO PETITIONS.

The American *Wool Reporter* publishes two petitions that are now being presented for signature to two classes of persons interested in the growing of and dealing in wool and in the manufacture of woolens. One of them reads: "The undersigned, being each and all of us engaged in manufacturing or dealing in wool and woolen goods"; the other: "The undersigned, being each and all of us engaged in growing, manufacturing, and dealing in wool." Either petition may be signed, therefore, by wool growers, wool dealers, or manufacturers of woolen goods. One of the petitions contains the following:

"The present depression in the wool manufacturing industry is due to the fact that the percentage of duties on the manufactures of wool is less, in many instances, than upon the wool itself, thus giving the foreign manufacturer a distinct advantage in entering the American market, and we ask that if any duty be imposed upon wool it shall be a single *ad valorem* duty on all classes of wool. The values of foreign wools are a matter of common notoriety at every auction sale in the world, and quotations are made every week by all the leading dealers, and can always be determined with exactness by experts, and the undervaluations arising from an *ad valorem* duty on wool would be less frequent even than those arising from defective classification under the present specific rates.

"Under the present specific rate of duty we are precluded from purchasing many desirable lots of foreign wools on account of their condition, and such wools consequently go to foreign manufacturers at a reduced price, and to our great injury."

The other is more radical and reads, in part, as follows:

"At a recent meeting of woolen manufacturers in Boston it was correctly stated that the wholesale introduction into the United States of foreign wools in the form of finished fabrics, thereby displacing American wools, which would otherwise be consumed in American mills, is due to the unjust and illogical arrangement of the tariff. While the imports of clothing and combing wools have not materially increased, and the American production is materially decreasing of late years, notwithstanding the rapid growth in our population and the increasing per capita consumption of wool by this increasing population, the quantity of foreign wool introduced into this country, in the shape of goods and yarns, has increased to the enormous total of 141,474,144 pounds in 1888, equaling 44 per cent of our total home production of wools of all descriptions. The wholesale market value of our annual importations of manufactured wool exceeds by nearly 50 per cent. the value of our annual wool clip.'

"As the only civilized country in the world, so far as we are informed, which levies a duty on raw wool, we ask that American industry may be relieved of this unnatural burden, and that our domestic wool interests may now be put upon the same wholesome basis as the cotton manufacturing industry with free raw material."

It will be extremely interesting to note how largely these two petitions will be signed. It will be seen that they are in direct conflict with the policy of the great American Association of Woolen Manufacturers, which has declared in favor of higher duties on woolens, and has agreed that it would not presume to ask for any cheapening by the reduction of taxes of the material from which woolens are made. There is no suggestion of any such notion as that in these petitions. They differ only in the degree, not in the nature of the remedy for existing evils. One of them would reduce duties on the great body of wools—if any are to be retained—by establishing a single *ad valorem* rate; the other would abolish all duties. Those who pray for the latter relief base their petition on the very facts set forth by the Manufacturers' Association as a reason for higher duties on woolens, which makes the contrast more striking between the two kinds of relief asked for. This much, at least, is emphasized by these petitions, that the ranks of the protectionists are broken as to the wool duties, which have been long regarded as the most important part, politically, of the whole tariff system. The manufacturers are definitely divided, and there is a certain division among the wool growers also. When it is remembered that for more than twenty years the protective tariff on wool as it was concocted in 1867 has been unwaveringly supported by the growers and the manufacturers, and that only last Winter the Republican Senate felt justified in raising the duties, the extent of the change is obvious.

For our own part we need not say that it is the entire repeal of all duties on wool that we regard as the only sensible course. There is nothing in our situation to require or excuse any other. These duties are, even from the protectionists' point of view, indefensible. They are required by no one and aid no one. On the contrary, they injure the American grower, since they are a distinct premium on the importation of foreign woolens made from wools that if they came to this country would be mixed with American wool; or, if this did not happen, the American demand for wool would keep the price higher for foreign manufacturers, and enable American manufacturers to compete with these while using American wool, as is now impossible. We have not any great expectation that anything can be done on the subject in the next Congress, but the movement in public opinion is such that the end is not doubtful.

THE MORMON DEFENSE.

The cause of the Mormons will gain little in the estimation of the general community by the labored efforts of WILFORD WOODRUFF, President of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, to contradict or explain away the testimony given during the past week in the progress of the Moore case in Salt Lake City. That testimony simply puts in the months of former members of the Mormon Church words descriptive of facts regarding the Endowment House and the control exercised by the Mormon priests over their followers, which have been well known for years. There is nothing new in the statements regarding the principle of blood atonement and the treasonable position held by the Church toward the United States Government; all these things were well known before the contest on the naturalization of MOORE was begun, but their truth is enforced now by the cumulative evidence of a number of witnesses who have passed through the Endowment House, and that is why President WOODRUFF feels called upon to make an effort to destroy the effect of the testimony.

That he realizes fully the damaging nature of this effect on Mormonism and its future prospects is quite evident from the fact that he takes the trouble to try to contradict the evidence. Mr. WOODRUFF is the first President of the Mormon Church who has ever felt called on to emerge from the secrecy of the Lion House and make a personal appeal to the Gentile public. BRIGHAM YOUNG would have cut the tongue from his mouth before he would have dictated such a letter as was sent over the wire from the Chief Priest of the Mormon Church Saturday. He regarded the Gentiles much as his followers regard them today, as unhallowed "dogs," and the idea of appealing to them in the name of alleged "justice" never occurred to him. But the unholy mysteries of the Endowment House were not revealed in a court of justice in BRIGHAM YOUNG'S time, so that he could afford to maintain his haughty silence. The mere fact that WOODRUFF finds himself forced to abandon this time-honored policy of the Church is the best of proof that the evidence in the Moore case has made a wide breach in the bulwarks of Mormonism. WOODRUFF practically admits its substantial truth by paying to it the attention that he does.

So far as his defense of the Church is concerned, it can only be weighed by the rules which apply to all evidence. On one side are several Mormons who have repented of their folly and left the Church, who tell the world their experiences in the Endowment House and with the priesthood. They have no motive for falsifying their statements, and their evidence is simply confirmatory of what the whole world has known for years. On the other side is the unsupported word of President WOODRUFF, whose high position as ruler of the saints depends upon keeping the truth hidden. This one man denies the stories told by the witnesses, and he would be a fool if he did not, unless he was ready to resign his office and give up what is regarded as the most lucrative "job" in Utah. His unsupported word is entitled to little weight against the sworn testimony of the people whom he so coolly stamps as perjurers.

The strongest point in the evidence against the Mormons is to be drawn from the refusal of members of the Church itself to reveal the secrets of the Endowment House. They say that the evidence of the apostates is false, but they decline to correct it by making any statement whatever about the mysteries of endowment. President WOODRUFF recognizes that this is a decidedly weak spot in the armor of the Church, and he undertakes to explain it on the ground that the Mormons form a great secret society like the Masons, the individual members of which feel bound in honor not to reveal its secrets. This is the most remarkable part of his remarkable defense of Mormonism. When polygamy was made a crime by the Edmunds law, the Mormons cried out against the injustice of restricting personal liberty in religious observances, and from this and other statements of the Mormons the people have been led to look upon Mormonism as a religion, a bad kind of religion, to be sure, but still a religion. Had it raised its head as a simple secret society, countenancing the crimes that are laid to its charge, it would have been wiped out years ago, as would any secret society founded to encourage treason and crime.

No church in this or any other land that has any right to represent a religion will have any secret rites or observances which may not properly be revealed in a court of justice. And President WOODRUFF, in acknowledging that Mormonism has such rites or observances, at once destroys the claims of his organization to any consideration as a religious body. The fact that he makes this admission is one more evidence of the approaching destruction of Mormonism, and his "defense" of the organization will only hasten the doom which is already near at hand.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

Since for many years all general schemes of reorganization for the army have failed in Congress, it is quite conceivable that the current suggestions of Gen. SCHOFIELD on this subject will meet the same fate. They will, at least, however, take the form of bills introduced at the coming session, and will probably be made the basis of some discussion if not of legislation. The chief proposition of Gen. SCHOFIELD is that the infantry should receive a twelve-company, three-battalion organization like the cavalry. This has been a familiar recommendation of his predecessors in the command of the army for many years, and is the foundation of the well-known bill of Senator MANDERSON, which has also been a long time before Congress. No one disputes the advantage of this formation for tactical handling over our present ten-company system, which was long ago abandoned by nearly all nations. The only objection is that with the number of regiments remaining as now there would have to be an addition of two companies to each, making fifty companies in all. This would involve the addition of 200 officers and 2,500 enlisted men, besides higher pay and grades for many existing officers. Fifty Majors would be added to the infantry, besides the company officers. The cost in pay for officers and enlisted men would be $1,063,296, and, in addition, there would be the extra expense of rations, clothing, barracks and quarters, transportation, and so on. Even at that reckoning, the companies would contain only fifty enlisted men. There is another way of reaching the twelve-company goal, namely, that of reducing the number of infantry regiments and distributing the companies of a few of them to the remainder. But the objections to this are so great that it finds few if any advocates.

Gen. SCHOFIELD urges the addition not only of 2,500, but of 5,000, to the present maximum of enlisted strength, making it 30,000. The surplus after reorganizing the infantry he would use for strengthening the artillery, which would be increased from five regiments, as now, to seven. To obviate in part objections on the ground of cost, he would hereafter give each battery only one First Lieutenant, instead of two, thus making a much smaller total increase in the number of officers. Indeed, Gen. SCHOFIELD insists that the number of subalterns is now much greater than it should be, and that having two First Lieutenants has always been a mistake for the heavy batteries, which comprise four-fifths of the artillery arm. It is also now a mistake for the light batteries. It causes stagnation in promotion, so that officers get to middle life or beyond before receiving the command of a battery. Whether the Fifty-first Congress will feel more disposed than its predecessors to increase the number of officers and enlisted men cannot be predicted. Every reorganization bill hitherto has been defeated on this point, because the general belief of Congressmen is that with the cessation of Indian hostilities and the spread of railroads, allowing the prompt dispatch of troops, the need of additional forces is really less now than it was ten years ago. Accordingly we find bills like that of Mr. MANDERSON antagonized by others like that of Mr. STEELE, which seek to solve the problem without increasing the number of men in service, by providing a reserve battalion, officered only, and so on. But Gen. SCHOFIELD holds that with the system of coast defense now in preparation there will soon be absolute need of more artillerymen. It may be answered that some years must elapse before the new forts and the new guns and mortars are supplied. That, however, still leaves the increase only a matter of time. Possibly a medium course might be taken by making six regiments of artillery instead of the proposed seven, in which case the effect of officering the new regiment through promotions and through reducing the number of First Lieutenants for each battery to one only would be still more marked in reducing the cost.

One immediate source of reliance for obtaining a larger force of competent gunners for sea coast defense might be found in the proposed raising of heavy artillery regiments of militia in the seaboard States. This is an excellent project, which should be, by all means, carried out; yet it would not take the place of regular artillery garrisons, just as the addition of infantry and cavalry to the National Guard would not supply any increase that might be needed for daily routine duties on the frontier. The attitude of Congress toward the question of reorganization cannot be foreseen, and, judging from the past, the probabilities are that some complex plan will be brought up to antagonize the simple measure proposed by Gen. SCHOFIELD.

Touching the extent to which division has gone in the ranks of the protectionists—shown by the petitions of wool dealers and manufacturers referred to in another column—the manœuvre of Mr. GREENE of Philadelphia is significant. This gentleman is a wool merchant, and he is afraid of free wool for some reason not plain to the rest of the world. He is opposing Mr. REED'S election as Speaker, because, as he says in his appeal to the wool men: "An organized effort will be made by New-England for free wool, and it is very important that the Speaker of the House of Representatives should be from the West." On the other hand, a carpetmaker of large trade says: "The movement is absurd. The dealers want to increase the duty on carpet wool. * * * It would close every one of our mills, as the manufactured goods could be imported a great deal cheaper than we can make them here." Of course the movement is absurd, but Mr. GREENE'S fears are not. The movement he foresees will not affect this Congress much, but it is going on.

The choice of MALIETOA as King of Samoa, the Consuls of all three treaty powers concurring, probably disposes of the principal source of trouble apprehended at Apia. The election of MATAAFA by the native chiefs about a month earlier seems to have been due to the want of an exact understanding of the purposes of the treaty powers and to MALIETOA'S own preference for the less onerous office of Vice King. One report, however, is that this second election was made only by the followers of TAMASESE, who was accordingly recognized as Vice King; but TAMASESE has now a very small following, being discredited and abandoned even by the Germans, while our consular representative would doubtless do nothing to bolster him up against MATAAFA. Besides, MALIETOA and MATAAFA are friends and are working together. If TAMASESE was made Vice King, it was probably as a representative of the Tarpu family, the second of the two great dynastic families in Samoa, and as a measure of harmony. He was the titular Vice King under MALIETOA, before the latter's banishment, although at German instigation he had withdrawn from Apia and set up claims to the rulership. The main point is that harmony is restored and the only lawful monarch reinstated.

BITTER AND SWEET.

A "buffalo" (one who hangs around a fire station with the hopes of some day getting on the force) applied yesterday to Chief Benoit to be taken on. The Chief told him that he was not tall enough to come up to the regulation height. "Sir," replied the applicant, as he bowed himself out, "I thought better of you. I thought you would measure a man from his head to his heart and not from head to foot, or I should not have troubled you."—*Montreal Gazette.*

An enthusiastic young horse owner in Maine has several crack colts, also a fine family of boys, of whom he is justly proud, but like many other fathers he is bothered to remember their ages. The other day he surprised his wife by giving the exact age of one of the babies to a day. "Why, how came you to remember that?" she asked. "Don't you remember?" replied the fond father, "he was born on the same day as our two-year-old colt."—*Lewiston Journal.*

It is not altogether surprising that ladies who have occasion to pass their trunks through the Custom Houses should prefer to have the investigations made by men rather than women. Even lady officials probably do not entirely lose the curiosity of the sex in exploring the exhibitions of taste and wealth in the gatherings of travelers abroad for personal adornment.—*St. Paul Globe.*

The annoyance a man endures with a misfitting coat, or a woman with an unbecoming bonnet, is not to be mentioned in comparison with the chafing of spirit felt by our artistic citizens over that diminutive Cass statue. It looks from a Boylston-street car for all the world like a popgun on a pedestal. If these eyesores continue to multiply, our city will get its name up.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

In making its change in the names of the streets the City Council has utterly ignored the claims of the street car conductors. The change should be made less radical. How is the poor street car conductor going to get time to invent names which will sound less like those of the street he calls, if the innovation is brought about all at once?—*Chicago News.*

An old maid in Connecticut adopted a boy and called him "Moses David Absalom Daniel Mark White." The other day when he became of age he sued her for $25,000 damages for hitching all these names in front of him, and it is to be hoped that the jury will give him every cent of it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A time-honored Kentucky industry is becoming lucrative. Murder in that State has always been a gratuitous operation, but the testimony of one native that he killed his neighbor for 50 cents shows that a certain value attaches to the act in some minds.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"This searching for employment is very discouraging," said a young man. "Every place I go they tell me they do not want any more help." "Yes, my dear boy," said a friend, "but why don't you go into the stores where they do want a clerk?"—*Rochester Post-Express.*

A Washington paper says: "Reed is now in command of his forces at Washington." The *Inter Ocean* doesn't want to be impertinent, but it would advise Mr. Reed not to lead "his forces" in front of our Cannon.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

A paragraph is going the rounds to the effect that Governor-elect Campbell of Ohio is an inveterate smoker, which derives its chief interest from the fact that Mr. Campbell never uses tobacco in any form.—*Washington Post.*

One of the most frightful objects the human mind can conceive is the newspaper reporter as pictured by the average Director of a broken bank.—*Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.*

Judge—Why don't you answer the question just put to you? Prisoner—Well, give me time, can't you? Judge—Certainly. Thirty days! Next case.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Some people who pride themselves upon their frankness seem to think that frankness consists in freely saying unkind things.—*Somerville Journal.*

Have your picture taken while you have money. Secure your shadow ere your substance fades.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

It is about time that the Kentucky idea had taken a vacation. It should give civilization a chance or two.—*Baltimore American.*

Another monarchy swept from the face of the earth. It is sad news for the American heiress.—*Kearney (Neb.) Enterprise.*

By and by Buffalo Bill will take his Wild West Show to the wild West. It will be a novelty there.—*Boston Traveller.*

A LIVE MAN'S FUNERAL.

Concord (N. H.) Letter to the Boston Traveller.

The discussion in the daily press in regard to the reappointment of Col. John L. Rice as Postmaster at Springfield, Mass., revives his interesting war history. At the breaking out of the war he resided in New-Hampshire and enlisted in the Second New-Hampshire Regiment, and Col. A. L. Hall of Newport, now Register of Deeds for Sullivan County, a warm personal friend, was a member of the same company. At the first Bull Run battle Col. Rice was wounded, and both he and Comrade Hall were taken prisoners, the latter remaining on the battlefield with his wounded friend. They were incarcerated in Libby Prison. News came back to New-Hampshire that Col. Rice was among the killed, and there was mourning on all sides. The church bell in his native town was tolled, and finally his funeral sermon preached. As time rolled on the two soldiers were exchanged, and Col. Rice, on hearing of the action of his friends, notified them he would try and be present at the next funeral.

THE AGUILAR FREE LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A recent notice in one of the morning papers as to the lack of free libraries in certain sections of the city urges me to request you to give publicity in your valued columns to the following:

The Aguilar Free Library has just completed the second year of its existence. It has two main branches, one at 208 East Broadway, and the other at 731 Lexington-avenue, corner of Fifty-eighth-street. At each of the branches a choice collection of books in all departments of literature is to be found. The circulation during the past year was over 130,000. Any resident of the city of New-York over ten years of age is entitled to the use of the library, and is aided in the choice of books by competent librarians. A reading room, where the latest leading periodicals are kept on file, is to be found at each of the places above mentioned.

HENRY M. LEIPZIGER, Chairman of the Library Committee.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 22, 1889.

BALLOT REFORM.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register, Nov. 21.

One of the most interesting incidents of the recent elections at the North is the successful operation of the Australian ballot system wherever it was tried. It has proved to be unquestionably a most happy remedy against undue solicitation and influence at the polls. Under it the voter is entirely protected, and he votes his own opinion and not that of his employers. In the late town elections in Connecticut and in the more recent elections in Massachusetts the Australian plan was fairly tried and has been pronounced on all sides by all fair-minded citizens to be the best preventive yet devised against fraud and violence. The essential point is that in these elections the new law secured the secrecy of the ballot and the independence of the voter. The chief conditions in the Connecticut law for securing secrecy were the keeping of all persons engaged in electioneering or distributing ballots 100 feet from the polling place, and requiring the voter to obtain an official envelope from an election officer and retire to a booth by himself, and there select and seal up his ballot before depositing it upon the ballot box. This method appears to be rather more clumsy than that of printing all the "tickets" upon one ballot, officially provided, and having the voter designate his choice of candidates by a mark while alone in a booth or compartment, and then present the ballot so folded as to give no indication of its contents. The result is practically the same, and the real object is only to protect the voter in exercising his own free choice without affording a chance for interference or furnishing evidence of how he voted. A law that effectually accomplishes that object serves the intended purpose.

This system, which is becoming so popular at the North, is being received with equal popularity at the South. It has been adopted in many municipalities at the South, and before long will be adopted by the States. It is the only salvation of the South in the not distant future. When the negro is taken away from the malign influence of those around him and allowed to vote as he thinks best, it will be found that a much larger proportion of his votes will be cast for the best candidates.

By its next session the Alabama Legislature will be ready to consider this subject.

From the San Francisco Examiner, Nov. 19.

The Australian system has won instant approval wherever it has been tried. The theoretical objections to it have vanished in practice. It has been said to be complicated, but its complications are only for the experts who make the arrangements for the balloting. For the voter it is simpler than the old system. In California the man who desires to vote anything but a straight party ticket must get two or three ballots, take one for a foundation, scratch off such names as he does not favor, and write in their places names copied from one of the other lists, being careful to make no mistakes in spelling and not to write above or below a space unmarked in any way. In Massachusetts the voter simply makes a cross in the square opposite the name of each man for whom he wishes to vote. Which is simpler? We do not think that another California Legislature will refuse to give us a secret ballot.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. DALY'S SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS.

The announcement has been already made that the Tuesday subscription performances, which were so popular and successful at Daly's Theatre last season, will be repeated this Winter. They will surely be among the most pleasurable and fashionable events of the theatrical year. There is no theatre in the city where a closer sympathy exists between the players and their audiences than at Daly's, and the manager is wise in his effort to let the public see more of his company than would be possible, without these extra subscription nights, under the prevailing system of long runs. "The Great Unknown" is likely to hold the stage, except on Tuesday nights, for many weeks to come. The subscription series, however, will begin a week from to-morrow night, Dec. 3, and continue for ten Tuesdays, (excepting Dec. 24, Christmas Eve.) The first play will be the bright and sparkling comedy called "The Passing Regiment," which has not been acted for seven years.

The repertory from which the other nine plays will be selected includes "Frou-Frou," which was originally adapted to the English-speaking stage by Mr. Daly for the old Fifth-Avenue Theatre in 1870; "Seven-Twenty-Eight," "The Railroad of Love," "The Taming of the Shrew," "A Night Off," "The Country Girl," "The Lottery of Love," a comedy by Miravaux, never acted in this country, translated and adapted for this company by Justin Huntley McCarthy; a new poetic drama, "Nancy & Co.," and "As You Like It," which will constitute the annual old comedy revival for this season. An extra performance of "The Great Unknown" will be given on Thursday afternoon of this week.

PAINTINGS AT THE ACADEMY.

Sales of pictures during the first week of the Autumn exhibition of the Academy of Design have been constant, though the aggregate is not a large sum. They comprise:

28—"Old Cedars at Bellport, L. I.," C. Harry Eaton.
50—"Marine—Venice," Henry P. Smith.
51—"A Dutch Melody," William J. Baer.
52—"Twilight on the Sound," L. E. Van Gordar.
78—"Near Rockaway," B. J. Richardson.
85—"Violets," M. E. Hart.
102—"Editorial Board," John Haberle.
118—"Sizing Him Up," Henry G. Plimb.
140—"Head," Florence F. Snell.
159—"A June Morning," Dn Bois F. Easbronck.
162—"Girl with Pineapples," Jane Harison.
188—"Afternoon, Cluny Garden, Paris," Charles C. Curran.
232—"Still Life," William M. Harnett.
234—"Head," Jane Harison.
243—"Diana," Percy Moran.
253—"Rossa," A. T. Morehead.
255—"A Head," Harriet B. Kellogg.
324—"A River Scene," J. F. Cropsey, N. A.
326—"Not Bermudas," Ada H. Kent.
352—"American Farmyard, Orange County," A. F. Tait, N. A.
359—"Kept In," E. L. Henry, N. A.
364—"An Easter Hymn," Caroline A. Cranch.
431—"Grandmother's Kitchen," S. M. Comstock.
439—"Cod Rock, Terrish Island, Maine," C. P. Cranch, N. A.
451—"Morning after Rain," A. T. Bricher, A. N. A.
478—"Grapes," May Barker.

These twenty-six paintings have been sold for $3,840, and as for the most part they belong to the smaller canvases, we may suppose that this Autumn exhibition has at least done something to cause the several pots of just so many artists to boil.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, no decided change in temperature, westerly winds.

*For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, light rain, partly as snow in northern portion of Eastern New-York, no decided change in temperature, followed by

COOKERY AS A PROFESSION

TAKEN UP SERIOUSLY BY A GENTLEMAN'S SON.

TRAINING HE HAS ALREADY HAD IN BRUSSELS AND PARIS—POSSIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The question of "What shall we do with our sons?" stands high among the very oldest of the problems which have vexed the human mind. It evidently must have weighed heavily upon the minds of Adam and Eve, and further back than that one need not go for purely literary purposes. But the very antiquity of this venerable and all-too-familiar poser, instead of helping us to solution, makes it increasingly difficult to dispose of. One's daughters are different. They grew up to the confines of womanhood under the sufficient segis of prospective matrimony—consuming their own smoke, as it were, like tickets in a lottery. No urgent necessity exists for coming to a decision about them until the last drawing of prizes is over; and even then, if they are still left unprovided for, they are not the occasion of deep anxiety or parental disturbance of thought. They go on living, and people are glad to have them live, and society lends itself in a thousand pleasant ways to making them feel that they are welcome. But the sons—ah! that's another matter.

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To have discovered a new professional path for young men of ability and education makes one feel like a nowadays Columbus. The revelation reached me yesterday, and I dreamed of it all last night. Perhaps it would not make so deep an impression of originality and value upon the mind in America, for youth there steps over a far more expansive threshold and confronts a horizon that is broader and more free. In England, however, the number of things that a gentleman's son may do is severely limited. By "gentleman" I mean now not necessarily a man born into a certain social grade, but all the professional world which is acquainted with hooks, belongs to good clubs, and may safely be asked to dinner. This world is continually recruited from the small shopkeeper and artisan classes, but its offspring must not be allowed to go back again to retail trade or the factory. The son of the self-made man must have a start as a gentleman quite as much as if his father was the head of an ancient country family. Money must be spent upon preparing him for this start—money often obtained by a painful self-denial on the part of the rest of the family. And when he is ready to make the start, still there must be more money forthcoming to enable him to live until he has firmly got a footing in his profession.

In the old days his choice was practically confined to the army, the navy, the Church, the bar, and medicine, and even here his chances of good treatment and success depended very largely upon who his people were. There were writers and school teachers and actors and the like, too, but they fared badly as a rule and had scant respect at the hands of the professions or of the public generally. Times have changed prodigiously since the days when Pope demonstrated that money could be earned by poetry, and later, when Hume and Scott extended the idea of literature as a profitable and genteel profession. The newspaper press has opened the way to the rise of a large new profession which, in its politer forms, is distinctly recognized. The stage, too, has become possible, and music and art add their thousands now to the ranks of "gentlemen"—not to speak of civil engineering, architecture, and numerous other modern professional forms of work. But all this recent expansion of the professional classes has made it increasingly difficult to provide a suitable professional existence for their multiplying army of sons. There must be no backward step, and all the forward paths are crowded. It is indeed a problem, this "What shall we do with our sons?"

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A journalistic friend of mine—himself a gentleman of culture and refinement—has reached a curious solution of this problem. He has educated his oldest son to be a cook. The statement sounded almost startling at first, and I plied him with questions framed out of astonished curiosity. But the reasons which he gave were very good. In the first place, the boy had an obvious natural genius for cookery. When he was ten years old it was his delight to be allowed to take charge of the kitchen and make the whole dinner himself. Three years later he could construct complicated pastry and confections which the neighbors talked about. The talent seemed worth cultivating, and, indeed, the boy would listen to nothing else. Accordingly, he was taken to Brussels and placed in charge of the chef of a celebrated restaurant there. The sum of $500 was paid for six months' tuition, and at the end of that time he obtained a certificate of proficiency. Thence he was taken to Paris, where he began a term of higher study under the chef of the Grand Hotel. Here the preminn paid was not so high, because the lad was now of some use in the kitchens. Getting his certificate there, the boy has now returned to London, to begin the serious work of his profession. He has been apprenticed for three years to M. Charpentier, the renowned chef of the new Savoy Hotel. During this period he will only get a salary of 15s. per week, something under $4, but at the end of the three years, when he will be twenty years old, he will be able at the outset to command $25 or $30 per week, which, with ordinary luck, will increase to something like $100 within the next dozen years. What comes after that must depend on his own talents, or, rather, on whether he has only talent instead of genius.

* * *

About the money-making possibilities of this queer profession there can be no doubt. Public attention was directed to this not long ago by W. K. Vanderbilt's importation of Joseph, the celebrated *maitre d'hôtel* of the old Bignon's. Joseph had $10,000 a year, and gave the place up, partly I believe, on account of dislike for the servants about him, partly because the commission system did not flourish in America. This last is a most important item with the European chef. The M. Charpentier of the Savoy here, for example, gets a salary of $7,500, but his commissions are supposed to represent an additional $10,000 or $12,000 annually. This theory of a cook's right to control all the purchases for the kitchen and to receive commissions from all the tradespeople is an established feature, not only in swell hotels, but in great mansions, and even moderately big private houses in both England and France. The familiar saying that America wastes enough food to feed France is applied with so much else besides eating. There is so much elbow room in the United States, so to speak, such a profusion of chances for a livelihood open, to all who want to work, that we disdain a great number of little ways of making money which are sedulously cultivated and conserved over here. The commission idea, for instance, would not be tolerated with us. Here it is a recognized thing.

* * *

"But how will this affect your son socially?" I asked. "Will he be able to associate, as an illustration, with the class of men you meet, and that he would have met had you made him an engineer or a solicitor?" Oh, yes, the father replied, there would be no trouble about that. The master cooks, it seems, are a highly dignified and important class of people. They have a club in the West End, he went on to tell me, where the annual subscription is $100—a very high sum for a London club. He had been at this club several times during the recent negotiations about his son, and met there numbers of gentlemen well known in society, who were on terms of great cordiality with these *cordons bleus*. What seemed to leave the most vivid impression on his memory, though, was the fact that M. Garnier, the chef of the Café Royal, had on a ring which could not have cost a penny under $400.

* * *

The separation of expert male cooks from the ordinary category of servants is not at all a new idea in France or in other Continental countries where the aristocracy has long been familiar with French cookery. But the incident I have chronicled is, I am sure, the first step taken in England by an Englishman in recognition of the idea. It will be most interesting to watch the development of this theory in practice, now that a start has been made. Shall any of us live to see the time, I wonder, when an anxious English father who must find professional openings for all his sons, takes it as a matter of course that one of them should be articled to a cook? And why not? Advancing civilization has expanded some of the existing professions out of all proportion to anything our great-grandfathers could have foreseen. Fancy John Wilkes's amazement if any one had told him that in the last decade of the nineteenth century there would be more newspaper men than practicing lawyers in London! Conceive, too, the enormous army of professional men in minutely subdivided classes, who work now in railroad and steamboat engineering, and in the departments of electricity, photography, and many other familiar branches of industry, the very existence of which were undreamed of a century ago! All these modern creations have multiplied by scores of hundreds the class of rich men in every centre of civilization, and perhaps there is no other one thing in which this growth and diffusion of wealth has influenced the race so much as in the matter of good eating. In broad intellectual grasp and hold we have not gone very far ahead since Plato's time, but the meanest of needs now better than the greatest did, at least in English-speaking countries, a hundred years ago. It may be that mankind, in its progressive march, will come in time to openly class cookery among the learned professions, and pay public honor and deference to those who distinguish themselves in its practice. Who knows? This apprenticing of the English gentleman's son to the chef of the Savoy may be the initial movement in a social revolution. HAROLD FREDERIC.

HE DIDN'T LIKE DAVITT.

A MAN WITH A GRAND ARMY BUTTON INTERRUPTS A SPEECH.

The twenty-second anniversary of the execution of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, "the Manchester martyrs," was recognized with appropriate exercises by the Innisfail Club at the Grand Opera House Hall last evening. Judge-elect James Fitzgerald presided. The oration of the evening was delivered by Dr. William B. Wallace. It was outspoken in its eulogy of the Irish martyrs, the Irish nation, and all things that are Irish.

"That scoundrel, the British Attorney General, has even dared to bring charges of crime against the patriot Michael Davitt," said Dr. Wallace. Amid the applause that followed a man who wore a Grand Army button jumped to his feet and shouted, "Michael Davitt is a traitor!"

The greatest confusion ensued. "He is a liar!" shouted the man with the Grand Army button, and then, accompanied by about a dozen who were his sympathizers, he got up and left the hall.

Quiet was soon restored, and Dr. Wallace went on with his speech. A programme of recitations and music followed, in which Patrick H. Hopkins, W. O'Connell Powell, Miss Nora Graham, J. Duffy, Miss Agnes Goulding, and Pierce Kent took part.

TALK OF POLITICIANS.

Most of the Congressmen who have been in the city lately on their way to Washington started for the national capital yesterday. Congressmen John Raines of Canandaigua, J. S. Sherman of Utica, Serene E. Payne of Cayuga, and Charles L. Knapp of Delaware, were among the number who discussed the Speakership question in the lobbies of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and held little conferences in knots. Reed, of course, was the favorite, but it was part of the talk that Congressmen Farquhar and Flood might vote for McKinley. A meeting of the New-York Republican delegation is slated for to-day in Washington, and it will be seen then whether the agreement made at the Belden dinner at the inauguration, by which the whole delegation was to be swayed by two-thirds and so go solidly for Reed, will be carried out.

Another story that was talked about yesterday dealt with McKinley's recent visit to this city. It was averred that he came here seeking to break the solidity of Reed's vote, and that he interviewed Belden himself on the subject. Not much stock was taken by the politicians around the hotels last night in the story that there would be a serious split from Reed among the New-York Republicans.

The proposed County Democracy Congressional Convention in the Sixth Congressional District, called for to-night at 211 Spring-street, was not looked upon last night as likely to result in a nomination. Perhaps an adjournment will be taken for the purpose of indorsing some one who will run as an independent. Unless something turns up, Thomas J. Murray is likely to have a convention of his own on Tuesday night. Col. Cavanagh of the Sixty-ninth Regiment is spoken of by some of the County Democracy as a good man to run against Turner. One leader said last night that the Counties would probably let the nomination go by default.

Tammanyites would like to know who will be the lucky one in pulling the Police Justice plum out of Mayor Grant's pudding. The Mayor is keeping very close indeed about this appointment. It is said that if Judge Leicester Holme is to be appointed there is no information to that point to be yet had, and Edward P. Hagan is also credited with being in the dark. Some well-posted men of Tammany predicted last night that a dark horse was being groomed, and would be trotted out within a few days as the winner.

This may be so, but there are deals and deals in Tammany, and it is not as all unlikely that in the minds of Mayor Grant and a very few others there has been no doubt for many a day as to who would step into the judicial shoes of Jacob M. Patterson, Jr. Tammanyites also say that as the Board of Police Justices should be reorganized, so that Tammany can get more out of it, it is not at all likely that Mayor Grant will reappoint a Republican.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Col. W. W. Dudley of Indiana is at the Everett House.

William W. Armstrong of Cleveland is at the Victoria Hotel.

Senator John R. McPherson of New-Jersey is at the Brevoort House.

E. Rockwood Hoar of Concord, Mass., and Senator F. B. Arnold of Unadilla, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Congressman John H. Ketcham of Dover Plains, N. Y., and Tremont Cole of Watkins, N. Y., are at the Grand Union Hotel.

A QUEER EXPLOSION.

Michael Phipps, a boy, who lives at 250 Mulberry-street, was passing the alleyway between 229 and 231 Mulberry-street just before midnight last night, when he saw something blazing on the flags of the alley. "Something was burning a foot high," as he describes it.

He tried to stamp the flame out. There was immediately an explosion loud enough to be heard a block away, and Phipps cried out that he was hurt. A crowd soon collected, and it was found that the fire was out and that Phipps was only slightly cut in the face.

Firemen went to the alley and made an examination of the place where the fire had been, but they found no trace of a cartridge or anything that might have contained an explosive or inflammable fluid, and the affair was reported as "a mystery" at the Mulberry-street station house.

A SUITOR WITH A PISTOL.

Critear Wetler, a German watchman who lives at 149 Baxter-street, was a prisoner last night at the Mulberry-street police station. He was arrested by Officer Hogan who found him sitting on a fence in the yard of 296 Mott-street pointing a revolver at one of the windows on the second floor.

Minnie Moser lives on that floor. Wetler is in love with her, but she does not reciprocate his affections, and Thursday night he visited her and asked her to marry him. When she refused he drew a revolver and threatened to shoot her and then kill himself. She escaped from him, and it is supposed he was waiting last night for an opportunity to shoot her.

THEIR CHARTERS LOST.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—A special to the *Journal* from Jefferson City, Mo., says: "The Secretary of State to-morrow will issue a proclamation declaring forfeited the charters of about one thousand Missouri corporations which have failed to comply with the terms of the State Anti-Trust law. Most of the charters forfeited are those of corporations whose charters have already lapsed. The only corporation of note which has lost its charter is the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis."

SAVED BY A POLICEMAN.

Policeman Aikler of the Park police was strolling up Park-avenue yesterday, when a woman rushed into the street with her clothing on fire. He ran into a house near by and got a blanket, which he hurriedly wrapped around her, thus extinguishing the flames. Then he took her to the Presbyterian Hospital. She had been pretty badly burned. She was Minnie Wisn, a domestic.

Sir Knight James Nesbitt, for many years Eminent Recorder of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio, died at his home in Troy, Ohio, yesterday, from paralysis, with which he had been suffering for two years.

AS A MINISTER SEES IT

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM FROM THE PULPIT.

THE REV. J. W. CHADWICK ON THE MORAL ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION HARRISON HAS NEGLECTED.

There will be a great deal of civil service reform heard from the pulpit during the coming month. Some of the leaders in this reform have sent requests to hundreds of the most prominent ministers in the country asking them to devote the discourse of a single service to the question. The majority have consented to do so, and many will take the morning service of Thanksgiving Sunday as an occasion to carry out the request, because that day is a popular churchgoing day and the congregations will be large.

The Rev. John W. Chadwick, pastor of the Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, spoke yesterday morning on "The Moral Aspects of Civil Service Reform." His church was crowded. Mr. Chadwick is himself an ardent civil service reformer. He opened by saying that anything he said which reflected on a party or a policy was not occasioned by any partisan affiliation, as he had none. Then, at length, he gave a historical sketch of the civil service and dwelt upon the efforts made to reform it during the past twenty years and the success and non-success which had attended them. He went on to say:

"It has been frequently denied that the system whose growth for sixty years and whose curtailment during the last dozen or twenty years we have been considering is one of high morality. It is merely one, we are assured, of wise and intelligent administration. If it were only this it would be a matter worthy of the most careful consideration of all decent citizens. But if it be not a question of high morality then I do not know of any such appealing to the intelligence and earnestness of the American people at the present time. It seems to me that we are much too quick to put this, that, or the other question beyond the moral sphere. We hear that revenue reform is not a moral question. Our tariff duties may be much too high or much too low, but whether they are one or the other will be a moral question so long as it is a question of justice, so long as tariff legislation is in the main what lobbyists decree. The question of civil service touches the welfare of the community directly to 400,000 points of individual well-being and indirectly at millions more.

"What does the reform propose? To give the tools to those who can handle them and let them use them as long as they handle them well. To make political assessments of civil service officers, as such, a crime. To prevent the political coercion of superior officers of their inferiors. To prevent congressional interference with appointments while allowing to the testimonials of Congressmen as to the character of applicants all that they are worth. To make good character and superior capacity, without regard to party connection, the sole test of fitness for the service, the examination to be adapted to the work required.

"Much has been said about the remoteness of the questions from the point. The reform, we are assured, would hand the service over to a lot of 'dudes.' But see: Of 7,602 examined for the Federal service in 1886 more than 6,000 were educated only in the public schools.

"Is it, or is it not, a moral question whether the civil service is to remain out of politics and made a purely business matter, as was the intention of the Constitution of the United States? If this was the intention of the Constitution it is certainly a high moral matter that it should be observed. No man had so much to do with the making of the Constitution as James Madison, and we have his word that a President making civil appointments or removals for any other reason than fitness or unfitness ought to be impeached. It is, I think, a highly moral matter that the pledges made by political platforms should not be used as decoys to capture votes, but should be carried out.

"It is not enough that the Administration now in power should be compared with the last Administration. They made in advance no such promises as were made for the present Administration by both the platform and the candidates. The present Administration promised left us another long to desire. The case is clear and unmistakable as anything could be. They not only promised the enforcement of the law, but that the spirit and purpose of civil service reform should be observed in all Executive appointments. On the strength of these promises more than a majority of the people voted for Harrison.

"To-day there are no sadder men than these. They have seen what the President had before his election characterized as 'the brutal method of turning men and women out simply for political opinion' enforced upon some 40,000 men and women. They have seen editors and orators who were fierce and hot against the Cleveland Administration for its exercise of this 'brutal method' go in for it with tooth and nail. They have heard a party organ which preached reform as loud as any during the campaign, saying six months after, '15,000 first-class Postmasters have been removed to date, and the end is not in sight.' What is left with his coat off and his sleeves rolled up. Go it, Clarkson! Out with the whole 55,000 by Jan. 1.'

"Whether or not civil service reform is a matter of high morality, it is certainly a matter of some moral interest that the promises of candidates should not come to be regarded as useless.

"Another moral aspect of this matter is that involved in the consideration that to promise or confer public office as a bid for personal or party service is a form of bribery as distinct as bribery with a bank note or a drink, and is much more pernicious, as it bribes with what is not the giver's own. The civil service reformer is met with the assurance that it is not immoral for a manufacturer to turn out his workmen because they do not share his opinions on the tariff or the Trinity—things equally remote from the particular service they do such other. If the manufacturer's foreman or agent, however, should take it upon himself to do this it would be considered a monstrous breach of trust. Now, any Mayor, Governor, or President is but the agent of the people, who are the owners of the Government concern. It is for the interest of these owners that it should be carried on in the most businesslike way possible. It is a breach of trust for their agent, be he Mayor, Governor, or President, to turn one efficient workmen and put others in their places?

"The worst operation of the spoils system is dishonoring of the whole order of government in such a eyes. Offices are no longer regarded as noble ann august under a spoils system. To have it understood that sharpness, that management, that trickery and fraud, that running with the machine are the appointed ways of political advancement is a sure way of making government contemptible even in the eyes of those who are raised up in all these things. To make it noble and august it must be understood that public office is a recognition of ability and character. If the spoils system had no other condemnation it would have one all-sufficient in its responsibility for the birth and existence of the political boss. Without the spoils system his occupation would be gone. As it is he stands between the people and the Government, pocketing office with one hand, asking for votes with the other, and corrupting both alike. 'By their fruits shall ye know them.'

"The fruit of the spoils system is the political boss, the most poisonous growth ever fattened in the sun. We shall never deal with them effectually until we cut up by the roots the monstrous growth upon which they feed."

WORK SUSPENDED TILL SPRING.

WHEELING, West Va., Nov. 24.—The managers of the Monongahela River Railroad, running from Fairmont south through Harrison and Lewis Counties, have suspended work until Spring, and about 350 men have already been discharged. It was hoped that the cars would be running to Clarksburg by Dec. 1, but bad weather caused considerable delay. Hundreds of miners are at work along the route preparing for coal shipments as soon as the road is running, and about 400 coke ovens are going up.

An engineer corps is at work on the line of the Ravenswood and Spencer Road and its construction is assured. A big force is also working on the extension of the West Virginia Central Road and the line is being rapidly pushed toward the Kanawha Valley, opening up a country incalculably rich in timber and minerals. The Waynesburg and Washington Railroad Company has determined upon the extension of its road from Waynesburg and Blacksville, Monongahela County, West Va. President Temple says the extension will be pushed with all speed as soon as Spring opens.

WHY THERE IS NO "SCOTCH" VOTE.

Members of the New-York Scottish Society gathered at the Riverside Baptist Church, Ninety-second-street and Tenth-avenue, last night and listened to the "annual sermon" by their chaplain, the Rev. Malcolm MacGregor, the pastor of the church. In the course of his remarks the chaplain said: "Scotchmen have so thoroughly identified themselves with the various interests of this country that they have never occasioned the slightest sectional feeling, and have been treated so well in this country that they have never had ground for complaint. So that there never has been, and never will be, I believe, a Scotch political party, or what, technically, would be called 'the Scotch vote' in this country. The Scots have never been clannish in politics."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A barkentine, the John Swan, of 700 tons burden, was launched Saturday at Columbia Falls, Me. She is owned by John Swan & Sons of New-York, and will be commanded by Capt. Price.

Edward M. Burrows, a nurse in the Maine General Hospital at Portland, has been detected in the systematic theft of bedding, crockery, and small ware from the institution.

Col. J. R. Rathbone of Washington, founder of the order of Knights of Pythias in America, is lying very ill at Lima, Ohio, with small hopes of recovery.

DRIVING ON THE ROAD.

VERY FEW PEOPLE OUT YESTERDAY AND LITTLE SPEEDING DONE.

The last leaf on the big eucalyptus tree in Gahe Case's back yard broke from its parent stem on Saturday afternoon and landed on the ground right side up. This, as every old roadgoer knows, means a hard Winter, and therefore none of them was surprised yesterday to see the glass fronts up on all the roadhouse piazzas and to see flocks of honking wild geese flying in triangles high up above the avenue, bound for the South.

The driving crowd was a crowd yesterday only from 3 till 4 o'clock. Before and after those hours the road had but few frenneters. During that time Seventh and Central avennes were black with vehicles and their sidewalks crowded with promenaders. The prevailing fashion of late Sunday dinners and the chilliness of yesterday's atmosphere explain the short driving session. But few members of the Driving Club were at Fleetwood during the morning, and they had little speeding to delight their eyes. Jesse Yeeancke sent the stylish b. h. George, Jr., a recent purchase of George G. Hart's, around in 2:40; George Floyd-Jones speeded his new purchase, the b. m. Alice Stewart, from Elmira, with a 2:25¼ record, around in 2:35; L. H. Hurd drove the br. s. Wilkes Spirit, Jr., in 2:36 and 2:34½, and Frank A. Egret drove his b. m. Kitty L., by Walkill Chief, around in 2:39¼ and 2:34½.

W. H. Lockwood has sold his chestnut team by Warwick Boy to F. C. De Vinne for $3,000, and J. M. Richardson sold a good black Hambletonian Chief team to J. Bloomfield of Yonkers for $1,000.

Nathan Straus and his ten-year-old boy were out on the track with Emerald, and the little fellow, to show his skill at driving and measuring time, undertook to drive the horse to the quarter without looking at a watch in exactly 0:45. He succeeded in doing it in just 0:44¾ and received a burst of applause from the old drivers that raised him apparently at least an inch in stature.

The Driving Club is getting up a sweepstakes race for members' horses on Thanksgiving afternoon, and is thinking of starting a cup race on the same afternoon. A party of its members, including Col. King, Capt. Dawson, C. K. Lawrence, J. H. Shults, Charles Kerner, and Albert Bonner, went up to Stony Ford Farm Friday afternoon for a three days' inspection of the grand lot of Kentucky Prince youngsters that Mr. Backman has up there.

Among the gentlemen out yesterday were Col. W. K. Van Wyck, A. M. Kirby, Capt. J. C. Humfreville, George G. Hart, George Conkling, I. L. Stillinge, Col. Isaac Taylor, John Quinn, L. F. Fromer, Corporation Counsel Clark, George Law, D. S. Hammond, Sheppard Knapp, Augustus Raymond, Capt. McDonald, and Judge Welde.

CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—It is said that there are 600 theatrical companies now playing in this country, besides musical and operatic organizations. If that is true, it would seem as if novelties might reach Chicago a little oftener. Of all the theatres in the city, only four had anything new to offer the public last week, the rest having on their stages plays seen here times without number. Such dullness emphasizes the truth of a statement made in these dispatches recently that there are not enough first-class organizations in the country to supply the first-class houses.

If Chicago cannot get new attractions, few cities can, for it has live, ambitious managers, and has a deserved reputation of being a good theatrical town. The latter is probably responsible for the new houses which are constantly being built here. There is an idea that Chicago offers a mine of wealth to the lessee of a playhouse, and that all the owner of a theatre lease need do is to sit still and grow rich. The reverse is the case. With more house than the city can support, the Chicago managers have to work for a living. Business will not come to them. They must go out after it, and sometimes the methods used to attract the public are painfully strenuous.

Chicago is a provincial city, a big town. Unlike New-York and other Eastern cities, it has no leisure class which derives an intellectual pleasure from high-grade dramatic and operatic performances. The great engagements here are often due to a fancy of a fad, and seldom to intelligent appreciation of the art represented on the stage. Managers who have sought to educate the taste of Chicago playgoers have found their well-meant efforts financially disastrous. The Chicago public wants to be amused, not educated. The amuser is the man who can please the eye and the ear.

Amuser or educator would, however, have fared badly the last week. The weather has been wretched to the last degree, the sun making its appearance yesterday morning for the first time during the week. A city paper records the fact that the sun has been visible in Chicago only four days this month. What little else is due to the ever-present smoke or the clouds is not stated. Still, the weather of the week has been unusually bad and its effect has been felt at all the playhouses.

Even "Shenandoah," which opened at Mc-Vicker's Tuesday evening to a great house, and met the warmest praise from the local critics that a drama has had here in many a year, felt its influence. The houses have been good all the week, but not as large by any means as they would have been with good weather.

The only other notable novelty of the week was "A Midnight Bell" at the Grand, which has been very well received and has done a good business.

It is said that, despite the bad weather, the receipts of "The City Directory" at the Chicago Opera House up to Friday night were as large as for the corresponding days of the preceding week. The piece has taken remarkably well. Lacking perhaps some things that other companies that produce it upon themselves to think it would be considered a monstrous breach of trust. Now, any Mayor, Governor, or President is but the agent of the people, who are the owners of the Government concern. It is for the interest of these owners that it should be carried on in the most businesslike way possible. It is a breach of trust for their agent, be he Mayor, Governor, or President, to turn one efficient workmen and put others in their places?

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An engineer corps is at work on the line of the Ravenswood and Spencer Road and its construction is assured. A big force is also working on the extension of the West Virginia Central Road and the line is being rapidly pushed toward the Kanawha Valley, opening up a country incalculably rich in timber and minerals. The Waynesburg and Washington Railroad Company has determined upon the extension of its road from Waynesburg and Blacksville, Monongahela County, West Va. President Temple says the extension will be pushed with all speed as soon as Spring opens.

WHY THERE IS NO "SCOTCH" VOTE.

Members of the New-York Scottish Society gathered at the Riverside Baptist Church, Ninety-second-street and Tenth-avenue, last night and listened to the "annual sermon" by their chaplain, the Rev. Malcolm MacGregor, the pastor of the church. In the course of his remarks the chaplain said: "Scotchmen have so thoroughly identified themselves with the various interests of this country that they have never occasioned the slightest sectional feeling, and have been treated so well in this country that they have never had ground for complaint. So that there never has been, and never will be, I believe, a Scotch political party, or what, technically, would be called 'the Scotch vote' in this country. The Scots have never been clannish in politics."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A barkentine, the John Swan, of 700 tons burden, was launched Saturday at Columbia Falls, Me. She is owned by John Swan & Sons of New-York, and will be commanded by Capt. Price.

Edward M. Burrows, a nurse in the Maine General Hospital at Portland, has been detected in the systematic theft of bedding, crockery, and small ware from the institution.

Col. J. R. Rathbone of Washington, founder of the order of Knights of Pythias in America, is lying very ill at Lima, Ohio, with small hopes of recovery.

A NEW BROTHERHOOD MAN

"KING" KELLY JOINS THE BALL PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

HE IS ENGAGED TO PLAY IN BOSTON AT A SALARY OF $5,000 PER ANNUM.

Michael J. Kelly, the Captain of the Boston Baseball Club, better known, perhaps, as the "Ten-Thousand-Dollar Beauty," or the "King of the Diamond," attached his signature to a Brotherhood contract this morning shortly after midnight. This is considered a victory for the Brotherhood. Kelly is, perhaps, one of the most prominent players on the diamond. He has a following second to none, and it is supposed that many who at present are on the fence will shortly follow his example.

Kelly has been in sympathy with the new movement from the outset, but has did not take an active part in the formation of the clubs for private reasons. He assured the boys that he was with them, heart and soul, and that when called upon to render assistance he would respond at once. When asked to sign a contract he said that he would prefer to wait until the Spring. Emissaries of the old Boston Club have been in town of late making flattering offers to him, and, while the Brotherhood people placed the greatest confidence in Kelly's word, they thought that it would be more suitable to have him attach his name to a contract. When Glasscock, Denny, McKean, and other shining lights left the Brotherhood the backers began to grow a trifle fearful. In order to assure them that the stars were in favor of the movement, Ward, who was in the West, sent Al Johnston of Cleveland here to induce Kelly to sign a contract. Johnston arrived here yesterday, and when he stated the object of his mission Kelly asked for the contract, saying: "I want to show the boys that I am with them."

Without any ceremony he attached his signature to the document. Kelly will get a yearly salary of $5,000 for three years. He will captain the Boston team, and it is generally understood that he will also act in the capacity of manager. Kelly will go to work at once to get all the players of his club under contract. Clarkson, counsel, and Brothers are the lights who have not been put under contract; but he feels certain that he will bring them into the fold. "We have got a great club down there," he said, "and I'm going to prove that I know a thing or two about handling a team. My mission on earth from to-day is to help to make the new League a success. I will leave nothing undone to accomplish that object. If I am not mistaken the baseball patrons will see the best ball ever played next season, and it will be played by the Brotherhood men."

After signing the contract, Kelly received congratulations from his friends. In all the records up to now frequented by "cranks" this action was the topic of conversation. Many who have had their doubts about the success of the new organization changed their minds when they learned that the Brotherhood had secured the "King of the Diamond." Dunlap and Hanl have recently signed contracts, and the Brotherhood people are trying to get Pinkney and Terry of Brooklyn. Bierbauer, the clever little second baseman of the Athletics, is a Brotherhood man, and Larkin, the heavy-hitting first baseman of the same team, wants to join. It is said on good authority that Corkhill of Brooklyn will not play with the Bridegrooms. He signed a contract to play with the American Association, but now that his club has joined the League he does not feel disposed to carry out the requirements of the document. He, too, wants to get on a Brotherhood team.

Al Johnston of Cleveland, the head centre of the financial backers of the Baseball Brotherhood, arrived in the city yesterday. He has visited all the clubs that are to comprise the new league, and states that he is highly gratified with the present outlook. Everywhere, he claims, the backers of the new scheme are jubilant, and they feel confident of success. Players, he says, are being engaged very rapidly, and with few exceptions the men have kept their agreement.

"When the Players' League was proposed," he said, "I was under the impression that we could not get more than half of the League players to take part in the enterprise. Under the skillful management of Ward, Hanlon, Pfeffer, and others, however, the ball is in line, and to-day the prospects are that we will have four-fifths or over of the old players. To add to those we have the pick of the American Association, and you can rest assured that the new league will be stronger by long odds than the old one. Such men as Brouthers, Griffin, Kilroy, Conaley, Robinson, Latham, and dozens of others in the Association whom I might name are in sympathy with us, and some have already signed contracts. We recognize only contracts, and pay no attention whatever to the reserve rule. No player who has signed a contract has been approached, but we have instructed our men to break the reserve rule, because we don't believe it is lawful. In fact, we have got the opinion of several eminent lawyers on that subject.

"Now as regards deserters," he continued, "I don't care to say much. I would like to allow them to pass by unnoticed, but my colleagues are disposed to make an example of a few of them. Some of the men who have signed contracts to play in the old League are at present under contract with the Brotherhood's League. I may cite the case of McKean, the short stop of Cleveland. He not only put his signature to a Brotherhood agreement, but has signed a personal contract with me to play in the new Cleveland Club. Now, I don't propose to let McKean slip out of my grasp if I can help it. I will take the matter to the courts and fight it to the bitter end. For Glasscock, Denny, Boyle, and other deserters I cannot find words in the English language strong enough to express my contempt."

President Ward will arrive here to-day. He has been on a tour of the different cities, and on his travels induced many players to sign contracts. On Dec. 10 a meeting will be held in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel and officers of the Players' League will be elected.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Three matinées of "Erminie" will be given at the Casino this week, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The performance to-morrow will be for the benefit of the World's Fair fund of this city, and the total receipts will be devoted to swelling that fund. "Erminie" has renewed its old popularity, and is likely to prove an excellent holiday attraction for the Casino, where it is expected to add at least another hundred performances to its old record of twelve hundred.

Henry C. Miner is arranging for two great benefit performances to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House Dec. 17 and 21, the gross proceeds of which are to be used in establishing and sustaining a room in one of the first-class hospitals in this city for the purpose of placing therein any trouble or fire insurance patrolman of New-York City, who may be injured in the discharge of his duty. The financial result of these two benefits will be of large proportions, as upward of $15,000 is subscribed already.

Rose Coghlan begins a tour of the larger New-England cities this week, opening in Providence, R. I., to-night, where she will be seen in "Jocelyn," which is still a feature of her répertoire. She will play a two-weeks' engagement at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre in this city next February.

Lawrence Barrett's coming engagement at the Broadway Theatre will begin Jan. 20 and is for four weeks only, instead of eight, as was originally announced. He will present William Irving's new play "Ganelon," in which he has been very successful in other cities thus far this season. To-night Mr. Barrett appears in "Ganelon" at the Grand Opera House in Washington.

Seats for the Actors' Fund Benefit, to be given in the Broadway Theatre Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 3, under the direction of Frank W. Sanger and Daniel Frohman, will be on sale at the box office of the theatre to-day. The bill offered is one of the greatest ever presented at the Actors' Fund Benefits. It includes Booth and Modjeska in the last two acts of "Hamlet," Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in "My Uncle's Will," Wilson Barrett in "Chatterton," a piano recital by Conrad Ansorge, the third act of Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah," and the Lyceum Theatre Company in an act of "The Charity Ball." The orchestra will be conducted by Ernest Neyar.

Bartley Campbell's "Siberia" will be revived at the Windsor Theatre next week.

Ulie Akerstrom is to play a five weeks' engagement at Nihlo's, beginning early in April, when she will appear in a new play written by herself. After this she is to fill engagements in California, playing in Denver and Salt Lake City on the way.

Great preparations are in progress at Nihlo's for the production next week of the spectacular pantomime "Kajanka." The piece is based on Hindu mythology, and the cast includes several speaking parts. Mme. Edith Crosse, a change dancer, and four Papilion dancers. The box office of Nihlo's will open for the sale of seats for "Kajanka" this morning.

The New-York Banjo Club will give a theatre party at the Bijou Theatre Thanksgiving evening.

VALUABLE HORSES BURNED.

VALLEY FALLS, Kan., Nov. 24.—The stud barn of I. C. Webster at Orchard Hill Farm was destroyed by fire this morning. Four noted stallions were burned to death—Evanmond, Prairie Wilkes, Joe Larkin, and Wesglimont. The loss is placed at $75,000. The fire originated from the explosion of a lantern.

The residence of Mrs. Cordelia F. Whidden in Whitman, Mass., was badly damaged by fire last night. The loss is estimated at between $6,000 and $8,000, on which there is an insurance of $4,000 on the house and $3,000 on the furniture.

MR. CLARKSON'S POST OFFICES.

TELLING OF THE PART HE HAS IN THE MAIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The annual report of First Assistant Postmaster General J. S. Clarkson shows that 2,770 fourth-class Post Offices were established during the last fiscal year, as against 3,864 established during the previous year; 1,147 Post Offices were discontinued during the same time, making the total number of Post Offices in operation on July 1, 1889, 58,599, of which number 2,683 were Presidential offices. The increase in the whole number of Post Offices in operation at the end of the fiscal year was 1,623 in excess of the previous year.

The whole number of appointments of Postmasters for the year is shown to have been 20,030, of which 8,854 were on resignations and commissions expired, 7,853 on removals, 553 on death of Postmasters, and 2,770 on establishment of Post Offices. Other portions of the report are as follows:

"By the annual adjustment of the salaries of Postmasters, which took effect July 1, 1889, 46 offices of the third class were reduced to the fourth class and 15 offices of the fourth class were raised to the third class, leaving 3,952 Presidential offices in operation July 1, 1889. The number of money-order offices in operation at the close of the fiscal year was 8,583, an increase of 472 for the year. The number of stamp agencies in operation July 1, 1889, was 144, an increase of 14 over the previous year. The number of postal-note offices in operation at the

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—PATTERSON, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.
SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—O'GORMAN, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 165, 216, 223.
SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—BEACH, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 937, 977, 1065.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—ANDERSON, J.—Nos. 2014, 1985, 1099, 992, 1071, 945, 1209, 1194, 2014, 916, 1065, 469, 911, 835, 905, 913, 1084, 1082, 1081, 1096, 887, 511, 1074, 507.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—LAWRENCE, J.—Nos. 2001, 1935, 735, 1313, 1350, 1154, 783, 615, 837, 1177, 1223, 1320, 1283, 1256, 806, 1315, 1289, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 740, 741, 1163, 1220, 1174.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—INGRAHAM, J.—Nos. 587, 742, 1783, 521, 947, 1983, 588, 1587, 1216, 1008, 885, 1296, 1134, 1290, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 990, 949, 1063, 944, 1292.
SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—FREEDMAN, J.—No. 2 and motions.
SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 58, 59, 63, 64, 65, 80, 66, 67, 89, 153, 191, 166.
SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—SEDGWICK, C. J.—Nos. 590, 313, 789, 752, 403, 404, 799, 555, 720, 733.
SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 892, 875, 573, 489, 1040, 1076, 684, 157, 1023, 908, 890.
SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 833, 534, 991, 1001, 1052, 1047, 1034, 808, 843.
SURROGATE'S COURT.—RANSOM, S.—No. 530, contested will of Mary L. Stillman, at 10:30 A. M. Nos. 1041, contested will of Rose Gillespie, at 1 P. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of Julia C. Witlock, Bernard Donohoe, Adam Pearson, Katharine Nenreither, William H. Taylor, John Harman, Robert Brady, and Anna W. Colwell at 10 A. M.; Catharine Altfelix, T. S. Dumont, and Anna Hacker at 10:30 A. M.
COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.—BOOKSTAVER, J.—No 7.
COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 985, 745, 1013, 1150, 905, 1606, 749, 1809, 817, 1837, 1193, 171, 1773, 875, 1448, 1437, 1270, 379, 1051, 1082.
COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—MCADAM, C. J.—Motions.
CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT, GENERAL TERM.—MCADAM, C. J., NEHRBAS and HOLME, JJ.—Appeals from Orders—Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive. Appeals for Judgments—Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 9⅜c.; Low Middling, 9⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net receipts, 15,379 bales; gross, 19,326 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,157 bales; to the Continent, 3,104 bales; coastwise, 5,344 bales; stock, 250 bales; stock, 261,164 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23.—Cotton dull and easy; Middling, 9⅜c.; Low Middling, 9⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net and gross receipts, 7,195 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 280 bales; to the Continent, 3,924 bales; coastwise, 2,669 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 93,504 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 23.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9 11-16c.; Low Middling, 9⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 8 13-16c.; net and gross receipts, 3,355 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,375 bales; sales, 1,272 bales; stock, 96,902 bales.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Simonian, Windward Islands	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ymsasse, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bohemia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Excelsior, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Wisconsin, Liverpool	.....	7:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

Britannic, Liverpool	.....	8:30 A. M.
Cherokee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Paris, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Devonia, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
Egypt, London	.....	.....
Entella, Mediterranean	.....	12:00 M.
Lahn, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Pennland, Antwerp	5:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sidonian, Windward Islands	.....	.....

THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

Hammonia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
New-York, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niceea, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
P. Caland, Amsterdam	5:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Alsma, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Altonower, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alvo, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
California, Mediterranean	.....	.....
Eider, Bremen	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Monte, New-Orleans	.....	9:00 P. M.
Greenoads, Demerara	.....	.....
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
La Bretagne, Havre	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ludgate Hill, London	.....	.....
Mendes Nunez, (Span.), Havana	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nasmyth, Liverpool	.....	.....
Norge, Copenhagen	.....	.....
Prince Frederik Hendrik, Portan Prince	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 25.

Bayonne, London, Nov. 10.
Bermuda, Port of Spain, Nov. 12.
France, London, Nov. 19.
Jersey City, Swansea, Nov. 9.
La Bretagne, Havre, Nov. 17.
Nordiland, Stettin, Oct. 23.
Norge, Christiansand, Nov. 9.
P. Caland, Amsterdam, Nov. 9.
Saloroe, Gothenburg, Nov. 5.
Seneca, Havana, Nov. 21.
Servia, Liverpool, Nov. 16.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, Nov. 12.
Critic, Leith, Nov. 12.
Cuba, Liverpool, Nov. 15.
Elderneen, Bremen, Nov. 16.
Nevada, Liverpool, Nov. 16.
State of Nebraska, Large, Nov. 16.
Utopia, Gibraltar, Nov. 10.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

Ailsa, Kingston, Nov. 20.
Amalfi, Hamburg, Nov. 13.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.
Niagara, Havana, Nov. 23.
Ocean, Bremen, Nov. 12.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

Albany, Gibraltar, Nov. 12.
St Regulus, Liverpool, Nov. 14.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

Aller, Bremen, Nov. 20.
Belgenland, Antwerp, Nov. 17.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos, Nov. 19.
Critic, Shields, Nov. 14.
Farnesia, Moville, Nov. 19.
Pennsylvania, Antwerp, Nov. 16.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 19.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Adriatic, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
Astral, Rotterdam, Nov. 15.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 16.
Rugia, Havre, Nov. 19.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen, Nov. 16.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...6:59 | Sun sets...4:36 | Moon sets...7:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sandy H'k...9:10	Gov. Isl...9:32	Hell Gate...11:21	
Sandy H'k...9:49	Gov. Isl...10:09	Hell Gate...11:58	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, NOV. 24.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Scandia, (Ger., new, 2,925 tons,) Kopff, Hamburg, via Philadelphia, 19 ds., in ballast to R. J. Cortis.

Steamship Crystal, (Br.,) Stannard, Leith and Dundee 22 ds., with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

Steamship Commonwealth, Van Kirk, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Roberts & Klog.

Steamship Pannco, Beckwith, Millstone Point, with stone to Booth Bros.

Steamship Winthrop, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Horatio Hall.

Steamship H. F. Dimock, Elridge, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steamship Charles Morand, (Br.,) Marshall, Boston, to W. M. Horthurt & Co.

Steamship Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello, Curacao, and La Guayra 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Boston. Bliss & Ballett. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

Steamship Mendez Nunez, (Span.,) Lopez, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

Steamship Bellingham, (Br.,) Watt, Girgenti, Palermo, Messina, and Gibraltar 41 ds., with mdse. to Herzell, Feltmann & Co.—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

Steamship Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Portland Lloyds, (of Portland,) Forbes, Calcutta 123 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Pearl, Ollstedt, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar to W. & F. Armstrong.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W., cloudy; at City Island, light, S. W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Ilsley, for Liverpool; Othello, for Hull; Sorrento, for Hamburg; Rock Light, for Bremen; Vera, for Matanzas; Lisoard, for West Point, Va.

Ship Camilla, for Rotterdam.

Also, via Long Island Sound:

Steamships Devonshire and Wilkesbarre, for Boston.

BELOW.

Ship Ravola, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Buenos Ayres.

SPOKEN.

A White Star Line steamship, bound east, was passed Nov. 22 260 miles E. from Sandy Hook.

BY CABLE.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.—The Guion Line steamship [illegible] Capt. Murray, from Liverpool, did from [illegible] at 7 P. M. to-day for New-York.

Reorganization
ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
Railroad Company.

THE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING NAMED ISSUES ARE INCLUDED, AND SHOULD BE DEPOSITED FOR EXCHANGE, UNDER THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company:
First mortgage, 1889, 7 per cent.
Five per cent. bonds, 1909, 5 per cent.
Consolidated mortgage, 1903, 7 per cent.
S. F. five per cent. boods, 1920, 5 per cent.
Four and one-half per cent. S. F. bonds, 1920, 4½ per cent.
Six per cent. S. F. secured bonds, 1911, 9 per cent.
Collateral trust five per cent. bonds, 1937, 5 per cent.
Land grant mortgage, 1908, 7 per cent.
Cowley, Sumner & Ft. Smith R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Florence, Eldorado & Wal. Val. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1907, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Emporia & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1905, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
Income, 1908, 7 per cent.
Marion & McPherson R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
The New-Mexico & Southern Pac. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
The Pueblo & Arkansas Valley R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1905, 7 per cent.
Wichita & Southwestern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1902, 7 per cent.
Kan. City, Lawrence & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1908, 6 per cent.
Southern Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Sumner County R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Ottawa & Burlington R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 9 per cent.
The Southern Kan. R'y Co.—Gulf Div.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co.:
Income, 1927, 6 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co. of Texas:
First mortgage, 1927, 5 per cent.
A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. in Chicago:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
Chicago, Santa Fe & California R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 6 per cent.
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
Second mortgage, 1923, 6 per cent.
Sonora Railway Co., Limited:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Leaven., Topeka & Southwestern R'y Co.:
General mortgage, 1912, 4 per cent. For the one-half guaranteed by Atchison Co.
The Wichita & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1914, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 791, incl.)
The Kingman, Pratt & West. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1916, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 956, incl.)
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1929, 9 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1926, 6 per cent.

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE AND CERTIFICATES RECEIVED THEREFOR AT
UNION TRUST COMPANY, 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, ROOM 26 95 MILK-ST., BOSTON.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., 113 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.
MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO., CHICAGO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., 8 BISHOPSGATE-WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

Circular 63, containing full details, can be had at above addresses and also at offices of Kidder, Peabody & Co., No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York, and of Atchison Company, 95 Milk-st., Boston.

J. W. REINHART, 4th Vice Prest.

GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman of Board.

The Toledo Consolidated Street Railway Company

5 Per Cent. First Mortgage 20-year Bonds.

THE ABOVE COMPANY OWNS AND CONTROLS ALL THE STREET RAILWAY LINES IN THE CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO, COMPRISING 42 MILES OF TRACK, 94 CARS, AND 500 HORSES. THE CITY OF TOLEDO, OHIO, HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 100,000.

Gross earnings of the company for 1888, $255,763 50
Net earnings of the company for 1888, $95,889 38
Annual interest charges, - - $74,000

FOR SALE BY
GRISWOLD & GILLETT,
5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1889.

In accordance with the terms of the mortgage on the EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE DIVISION of this company, the following sixty bonds have been this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz.:

78	104	124	202	213
336	348	417	543	894
956	1,008	1,136	1,145	1,191
1,454	1,560	1,785	2,061	2,131

The interest on same will cease Dec. 1, 1889, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.

A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Secretary.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.
Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

RELIABLE 6 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS. After personal inspection of the field and methods of Mend's State Bank, York, Neb., capital $500,000, incorporated under the laws of Nebraska, we offer, at par and interest, principal and semi-annual coupons gtd., their 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1892, secured by 1st mtges. held in trust by Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Chicago, Ill., capital $1,600,000; also, 6 per cent. 1st mtge. bonds, due 1894. Loans limited to one-third value of improved real estate. All payable at Mercantile National Bank, New-York. Railway, Municipal, County, and School Bonds. Geo. G. Nichols and Schuyler N. Warren, 51 Exchange-place, New-York.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by

W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

A.—V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate, Stock and Bond Brokers. Free weekly Financial Circular published Mondays.

N. B.—Specialty made of valuing city property for heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns. Offices, 160 Broadway, New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts, at 7% per cent. valuation, for a long term of years on city and Brooklyn real estate; second mortgages cashed; information free; money paid without delay.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, 69 Liberty-st.

7 & 7½% Easy Per Cent Government Bonds into 6 per cent. Debentures. Capital $600,000 Large reserve guarantee fund. Pamphlets. AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., 100 Nassau-st. N.Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 53 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JACKSON, SPRAGUE & CO., 30 New-st., New-York.

Stocks bought, sold. Telephone direct to Exchange: $50 to $500 carries 10 to 100 shares.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

Reorganization of the AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST.

Under the plan adopted at a meeting of certificate holders held this day, and which has received the indorsement of holders of over four-fifths of the entire issue, it is proposed that the Trust, and the property and assets thereof, be merged or incorporated into the

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY,

a corporation organized and existing under the Laws of the State of New-Jersey, or that such Trust Certificates be exchanged or transferred for shares of said company or otherwise, as the Reorganization Committee may deem judicious, upon the following general basis:

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY to issue Common Stock to the amount of $21,092,000, and 6 per cent. non-cumulative Preferred Stock, redeemable at 105 per cent. and secured by the shares of all companies received on such merger, or consolidation, or by property or trust certificates, as may be determined by the committee, and limited to $15,000,000 in amount, of which $4,464,000, (or any balance in excess of this amount required on the exchange,) to be held, used, and disposed of by the Directors for the purposes of the company. All stock entitled to like voting power.

The Trust Certificates to be exchanged for such new shares in the following proportion, viz.:

For each share of Trust Certificates, 50 per cent. thereof in such new Common Stock, $21,092,000, and 25 per cent. thereof in such new Preferred Stock..... 10,546,000.

Holders of AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST Certificates are invited to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ON OR BEFORE NOV. 20, 1889, and receive engraved certificates of deposit therefor, under the agreement of reorganization.

THE ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY are now BEING ISSUED and have been LISTED on the STOCK EXCHANGE in some manner as the certificates of the American Cotton Oil Trust.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.

SAMUEL THOMAS,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
JAMES H. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
NICHOLAS SHELDON,
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1889.

At a meeting of the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, this day held, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the time for the deposit of AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST CERTIFICATES, under the Reorganization Agreement, be and is hereby extended to and including DECEMBER 2, 1889; and that deposits heretofore and hereafter made may be withdrawn prior to that date, at the option of depositors.

"And the Committee declares its purpose to abandon the PLAN OF REORGANIZATION (under the powers reserved to it by the agreement) if by said date an amount be not so deposited sufficient, in their judgment, to execute the purposes of the Agreement."

JAMES H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1889.

AT A MEETING OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, THIS DAY HELD, THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED, VIZ.:

"WHEREAS, MORE THAN A MAJORITY OF THE CERTIFICATES OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST ARE NOW ON DEPOSIT WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, UNDER THE AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION.

"RESOLVED, THAT AFTER DECEMBER 2, 1889, CERTIFICATES NOT SO DEPOSITED (OR IN TRANSIT) WILL ONLY BE RECEIVED SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF SUCH PENALTY AS MAY BE FIXED BY THE COMMITTEE."

JAMES H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1889.

NOTICE.
HOLDERS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds AND Funded Interest Certificates OF THE Indianapolis, Decatur AND Springfield Railway Company

are notified that they may deposit the above securities with this company under agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, which has been ratified by the holders of a majority of said bonds.

Copies of the agreement can be obtained at the office of this company.

ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES ARE NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FOR BONDS DEPOSITED.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned, who have been appointed a Committee of Bondholders by those representing a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds, recommend a prompt compliance with the foregoing notice.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4, 1889.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEO. W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London, England.
ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, Holland.

Transact a general banking business. Securities bought and sold on commission. Foreign exchange. Commercial and travelers' letters of credit.

Orders for bonds and stocks executed on commission in London and on all Continental Bourses of Europe.

Negotiation of Railway, State, City, and Corporation Loans a specialty.

DIVIDENDS.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
COUPON NOTICE.

The coupons due December 1, 1889, of the New First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY R'Y CO., NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Coupon No. 16, from first mortgage bonds of this company, falling due Dec. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

J. T. GRANGER, Financial Agent.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the statute of this case made and provided, that the undersigned as receiver of the FRANKLIN AND EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, which was a corporation created and organized under and by the laws of the State of New-York, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of such corporation, to be held at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on the 26th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, 12th October, 1889.

HORACE P. HUTCHINSON, Receiver of the Franklin and Emporium Fire Insurance Company.

KELLY & MACRAE, Attorneys for Receiver, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. of4-1aw11wMsdecl3

ELECTIONS.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors,

J. T. HALSEWAY, Cashier.

Arnold, Constable & Co
ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS.

Fifteen bales of Antique and Persian Rugs and Carpets received, many of which are of large size and unique design. This is the finest shipment received by us for many years.

FUR MATS AND RUGS.

A fine collection of White and Black Bear, Lion, Tiger, and Leopard Skins, Fox and Lynx Skins, well mounted.

Broadway & 19th st.

LADIES' ROCKERS—OAK AND MAHOGANY, in new shades silk plush, extra spindle backs, $2 05; former price, $4 50. The Gladstone Rocker, upholstered with flexible leather seat and back, cherry frame, (Bronz's iron, white and gold decorations,) $3 95; would be cheap at $7 50. Also more than 350 other styles of chairs at popular prices. The famous Rip Van Winkle reclining parlor and invalid chair, has more than 200 changes, leather and plush upholstering, from $19 50 to $45 each. Descriptive book mailed upon application. 1,000 Down Quilts, white and gray, from $1 95. John Bromley & Sons' Smyrna Rugs, (in large sizes,) Carpetings and Mattings in our usual large assortment. Bargains in fancy desks. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 735, 741 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid, with best references; would assist with waiting; can be seen at present employer's. Address M. F., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; willing to assist with other work; best of reference. Address M. A., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse and Seamstress.—Understands the duties of maid; excellent city reference. Address M. G., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat girl, 18, in nice private family; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Call at 932 West 42d-st. McKenna.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; willing to assist with other work; good city reference. Address F. A., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant as first-class chambermaid; would do chambarwork and waiting; in private flats, city references. Call at 213 West 13th-st., hossment bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Address K. D., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in a private family; thoroughly competent; would do sewing or help with waiting; first-class city reference. Call or address 449 West 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; is willing and obliging; excellent references. Call at 109 West 41st-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference. Call at 252 East 68th-st., E. east.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting. Call for two days, on Mrs. Muller, 1,008 1st-av., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; best city reference from last employer; no cards. Call at 237 East 75th-st.; ring O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO WAITING OR Sewing and Mind Children.—By a Swiss German; best city reference. Call at 126 East 64th-st., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, in private family; good city reference. Address 317 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR LADY'S MAID AND Seamstress.—By a competent girl; eight years' city reference. Call or address C. F., 955 9th-av., care O'Neil.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid, or do chamberwork and fine washing, in a small private family; best city reference. Call at 167 East 34th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or assist with waiting or washing; best reference. Address J. E., Box 126 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good city references; willing and obliging. Call at 53 East 29th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and lanndress. Can be seen at present employer's, 10 East 12th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 39 West 55th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—Swedish girl to do up-stairs work and plain sewing; city reference. Address, care Mrs. Samuelson, 918 East 71st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid in private family; first-class references. Call or address in care of Mrs. Thomas, 39 Jane-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—By a young woman in private family. Call or address 8 North Washington-square, present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swiss girl in private family; first-class city reference; wages, $18 to $20. Call at 355 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at last employer's, 16 East 47th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references from last employer. Call at 174 East 83d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO SEWING.—Best city reference. Address A. N., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat girl, 18, in nice private family; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Call at 932 West 42d-st. McKenna.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business of importance was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room Saturday, Nov. 23.

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 23, was $1,212,070, as against $640,160, the figures for the week previous.

Tuesday, Nov. 26.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale of the five-story brick store, with plot of land 49 by 100, 62 and 64 Greene-st., east side, 150 feet north of Broome-st.; four-story brick store, with lot 18.4 by 72, 55 Wooster-st., southwest corner of Broome-st.; three-story brick warehouse, with plot of land 76 by 71 by irregular by 61.9, 426 and 428 West-st., northeast corner of 11th-st.; four-story brick apartment house, with plot of land 44.2 by 100.5, 209 and 211 East 44th-st., north side, 142.6 feet east of 3d-av.; two lots, each 21.8 by 100.5, on East 44th-st.; adjoining above, two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.5, 634 West 48th-st., south side, 475 feet west of 11th-av.; two four-story brick apartment houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, 542 and 544 West 52d-st., south side, 300 feet east of 11th-av.; three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 52d-st., north side, 300 feet east of 11th-av.; two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 53d-st., north side, 200 feet east of 10th-av.; four lots, each 25 by 98, on Avenue A, southeast corner of 74th-st.; three lots, each 25 by 98, on Avenue A, adjoining above; two lots, each 25 by 98, on Avenue A, northeast corner of 72d-st.; fourteen lots, each 25 by 102.2, on 72d-st., north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A; four lots, each 25 by 64.4, adjoining; plot of land, 64 by 98, fronting on East River, north of 72d-st.; two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 72d-st., south side, east of Avenue A, and three lots, each 25.6 by 98, fronting on East River, south of 72d-st. Also, partition sale, Frederick R. Forster, Esq., referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on West 173d-st., north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of five-story stone-front flat, with lot 25.6 by 100, 213 East 11th-st., north side, 431 feet west of 2d-av; four-story brick building, with lot 18 by 69 by 25.1 by 57.9 340 West 126th-st., south side, 300 feet east of 9th-av., and similar building, with lot 25.3 by 75, 2,136 2d-av., southeast corner of 110th-st. Also, executor's sale of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 107th-st., north side, 300 feet west of 10th-av.

By William Kennelly & Brother, public auction sale of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 89th-st., south side, 375 feet west of 8th-av.

By John F. Smyth, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 33 by 30.2, 228 and 230 Prospect-av., south side, 100 feet west of 5th-av., Brooklyn.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

By J. C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, John F. McIntyre, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick tenement, with lot 19.8 by 100, 138th-st., south side, 650 feet east of Willis-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, Esq., referee, of the four-story building, with lot 22 by 100, 480 Willis-av., east side, 103 feet north of 146th-st.

Friday, Nov. 29.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene S. Ives, Esq., referee, of a one-story frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on 5th-av., east side, 50.11 feet north of 114th-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 23.

1st-av., n. e. corner of 106th-st., 25.11x69; John J. Cusky to Patrick J Cusky	$1
Same property; Eliza Cusky to John J. Cusky	1
Broome-st., 423; E. F. Tucker to A. Schell, 1-20 part	4,000
87th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x100.8; Arthur Garland and wife to Francis L. Mayer	6,800
5th-av., 45; George W. Walsh to Julia Wood, 1-12 part	7,000
St. Ann's-av., s. w. corner of 147th-st., 100x125; William Seaman to Eleo Seaman	1
Westchester-av., n. e. corner of Eagle-av., 102.4x116.6x16x75x116x212.9; Rudolph Brueckbach to Frederick Kolm	18,000
63d-st., 551; Christie M. Goodridge to Cornelius V. Sidell	1
135th-st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x99.11; Jerome Buck, referee, to Peter Wittner	6,000
Same property; Peter Wittner to William R. Beel	27,500
53d-st., 428; Jonas F. Emanuel to Flora Pohalski	25,000
53d-st., 424, 426; same to Esther D. Pohlaski	1
10th-av., n. e. corner of 88th-st., 25.8x100; W. H. Roome, referee, to D. S. Barnes	67,700
10th-av., e. s., 62.2 ft. n. of 88th-st., 18.6x100; same to same	18,000
Southern Boulevard, w. corner of Briggs-av., 44.4x100x45.2x100.5; Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association to Jane Machell	1,750
128th-st., s. s., 158.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x99.11; Margaret R. and John A. Hillner to Nora A. Smith	1
131st-st., 128 West; Nora Smith to Margaret R. Hillner	26,000
86th-st., s. s., 219 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Charles E. Sexton to Frederick A. Libbey	26,000
104th-st., 226 East; Frederick John, Jr., to Rudolph A. Bneedenback and another	23,500
67th-st., s. s., 281 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.8; Conrad Leimbach to Catharine Kirchner	19,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 9TH-AV. AND 101st-st.—One or three houses.

LEROY-ST.—Fronting 112 feet on park ground—Two large double houses; only $50,000.

62D-ST.—Between 10th and 9th avs.—Large double house; full lot; $18,000.

110TH-ST.—Near Lexington-av.—Four elegant, large houses, with stores.

142 WEST 53D-ST.—Three-story basement house.

131 EAST 10TH-ST.—Large house; only $21,500.

9TH ST., 437 East.—Modern 4-sty. lot 19.11x100. Large Rowery property, near Canal-st.

BROOME-ST.—Near Bowery—40x93.

2D-AV., 38TH-ST.—Five double houses.

Choice 13-h Ward $80,000 property.

N. W. CORNER 1ST-AV. AND 109TH-ST.—Two cheap houses.

Also other desirable properties.

CYRILLE CAMREAU, Agent,
Grand-st. and Bowery.

CHARLES BUEK & CO.

Offer for sale the last of their private houses, viz.:

Nos. 105 and 107 West 72d-st.; very choice medium-sized houses on the north side of the finest residence street in the city; also, Nos. 130 and 136 West 54th-st; handsome, 20 by 23 foot houses; decorated and ready to move into; prices low; houses open. Particulars at office, 1,187 9th-av., corner 72d-st.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV. AND 57TH-ST.

MAGNIFICENT,

EXTRA LARGE PRIVATE RESIDENCE

FOR SALE

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN !!!!

KEYS OF

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,

106 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—FOUR HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE DWELLINGS
ON 72D-ST.,
BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.
Sizes, 23.24, and 23 feet in width.
OPEN DAILY, EXCEPTING SUNDAYS.
Apply to McGLOIN, FERTY & BUCKLEY, builders, office 384 Park-av., near 53d-st., or
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY-DECORATED HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished; all the latest improvements, including Turkish bath and plunge; southwest corner Park-av. and 68th-st.; built for the owner and offered because of his leaving the city; apply to JOHN RUDDELL, 101 West 21st-st, or W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor spaces in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of Charles R. Henderson, Esq., Executor of the estate of John C. Henderson, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1889,
At 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Choice and valuable improved and unimproved property,
located on
WEST, WOOSTER, GREENE,
11TH, 44TH, 45TH,
52D, 53D, AND 72D STREETS,
and on
AVENUES A AND B AND EAST RIVER.
Book maps, terms, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
three choice lots, north side
173D-ST., BET. AUDUBON AND 11TH AVS.,
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—130TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., $720; 128th-st., near Lexington-av., three-story brownstone, $650. PORTER & CO., 77 E. 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.
New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing, elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.
Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON OLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

APARTMENTS
In our palatial new Buildings,
THE PARKWAY, 45 West 72d-st.,
THE GREENFIELD, 46 West 73d-st.,
Afford better accommodations than a first-class private house, with less care, trouble, and expense; 12 rooms, all large, light, and sunny; very liberal closets and storerooms; passenger and servants' elevators; steam register heat; uniformed attendants. Particulars of owners,
CHARLES BUEK & CO.,
Corner 72d-st. and 9th-av.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

ONE ELEGANT APARTMENT, SIX ROOMS and bath, adjoining 5th-av.; decorated, heat, elevator; possession; bargain for good tenant. 6 East 84th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT.
SMALL BANKING OFFICE
ON FIRST FLOOR OF
ASTOR BUILDING,
(10 WALL-ST.)
RENT MODERATE.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

ELEGANT FIRST LOFT TO LET—BROADWAY, near Grand-st.
E. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 178 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET—WHITE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY; splendid light.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 178 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

Fall River Line. Boston, $3,
For First-class Limited Tickets.
Fares reduced to all points. Steamers PURITAN and PROVIDENCE leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st, at 4:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included. Connection by Annex boat from Brooklyn and Jersey City at 4 P. M.
RETURNING, trains connecting with steamers at Fall River leave Boston week days at 6, Sundays at 7:30 P. M. Steam heat on staterooms. AN ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old No. 14), foot of Warren-st., daily at 4:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Through rates to Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to
ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

NORWICH LINE.—FAVORITE INSIDE route. Fares reduced. To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2; corresponding reductions to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn; at company's office, 347 Broadway; at Pier 40 North River, and on steamers. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
G. W. BRADY, Agent.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.
EXCURSION, (GOOD 6 DAYS,) $1 25.
Steamers C. H. Northam and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting at New-Haven with special trains for BOSTON, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A.—RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Neopus, Saugerties, Ulster and Delaware, Stony Clove, and Catskill Mountain Railroads. The steamer SAUGERTIES will leave Pier 46, foot of WEST 10TH-ST., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Saturday at 1 P. M.

ALL FARES REDUCED VIA STONINGTON LINE.—The inside route; Boston, $3; Providence, $2 25; Worcester, $2 50. Steamers Rhoda Island and Massachusetts leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st, at 4:30 P. M., Sundays excepted.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER CATSKILL leaves Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad.

ALBANY BOATS, PEOPLE'S LINE.—STEAMERS DREW & DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot Dey-st., (not Canal-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted.) Electric lights and steam heat in rooms.

A.—TROY BOATS SARATOGA AND CITY OF TROY leave Pier 46 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches Albany.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, the receiver of the Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city and county of New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Secor and Robert Sewell Bro., auctioneers, all the property of the Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company, namely:

(1.) All those certain mining rights and property situate, lying, and being in the mineral district of Santa Eulalia, State of Chihuahua and Republic of Mexico, described as follows, viz.:

All that tract of metal-bearing land located in the said mineral district of Santa Eulalia and situated and lying on both sides of a straight line drawn from the Arroyo, known as the "Parolenera," to the south, with an inclination of 43° 35' southeast, up to and including the mine called "Coronel," including and comprising one league on each side of the aforesaid straight line; the said tract being a quadrilateral which from north to south is measured by the length of the said straight line drawn from the Arroyo of Parolenera up to and including the Coronel Mine, and from east to west is two leagues in width. Also, that tract of land situated and lying on both sides of a straight line running towards the north, two leagues in length, measured from the above-mentioned point in the Arroyo of Parolenera to the end thereof, said last-mentioned tract being two leagues in width from east to west, one league on the easterly side and one league on the westerly side of said line running from south to north and in form a perfect square each side of which is two leagues in length, together with all deserted, abandoned, or ruined mines contained in the tracts of land above described. Also, the following mines, or each of them as were owned by the Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company at the date of its dissolution on the 1st day of June, 1888, situated and being in said mineral district of Santa Eulalia, to wit: Santo Domingo, Galdana, Bustillos, San Matias, Viega, Dolores, San Antonio, La Parolenera, Arrayenes, Los Yeso, Santa Teresa, Santa Rita, Negrita Grande, Guadalupe, and Negrita Chica, and all other mines, mining rights, and real estate that have been acquired, and on said 21st day of June, 1888, were owned by the Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company together with all the lands, buildings, structures, machinery, hacjendas, patios, dumps, tunnels, improvements, mining and water rights, privileges, franchises, and appurtenances belonging, appertaining to or used in connection with the said mines and property or any part thereof, including all the right, title, and interest which the said Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company had on the said 21st day of June, 1888, had of, in, or to the dam and aqueduct and the railroad used in connection with said mines and property.

(2.) All the tools, supplies, materials, live stock, teams, vehicles, furniture, and all other personal property owned by the said Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company on the said 21st day of June, 1888, Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1889.

ROBERT SEWELL,
ARNOLD & QUINN,
Broad-st., N. Y. Attorneys for Receiver.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
AND
BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Indianapolis, Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable Electric Lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Derry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 6:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 5:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. For Annapolis, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Tickets on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M., daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 9:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily, via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 9:00, 10:10 A. M. (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 8:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 11:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 8:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 3 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabrights, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Tuckahoe, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 8:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington,

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia, 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 8, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,623 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 360 Fulton-st., 93 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

ERIE
Only Solid Train
RGUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.
AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS
DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.
3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.
W. J. MURPHY, L. P. FARMER,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, and 144th-st., Manhattanville, foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago Express, *9:00 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, *9:00 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada Express, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 8:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and at 11:30 A. M., for Utica only); Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 8:15, *7:15, *10:55, 11:30 A. M., 5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:38 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday, as at Leary Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:28 A. M., 3:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st.; Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st. New-York, City, 271, 863, 785, and 942 Broadway, 153 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. CHAS. M. BURT, General Passenger Agent, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited"

TO

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

Grand Central Station,

FOURTH-AVENUE AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.

Largest and finest passenger station in America and the only one in the city of New-York.

On and after Nov. 19, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

†8:00 A. M.—Saratoga, Rochester, and Montreal Express. Wagner Drawing-room cars to Syracuse, also to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to Mt. Albans.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*†8:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and café car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car for Buffalo, and a dining car, Albany to Buffalo. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:30 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

*10:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago: Wagner drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Suspension Bridge. Parlor car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

*†1:45 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Ruteland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:55 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*†6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*†6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express, Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Ronse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua. Sleepers to Montreal.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*†10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

†10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—For Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st. and 138th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Runs daily. †Runs daily except Sundays.

‡Stop at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains via
PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE,
WASHINGTON,
CHICAGO, CINCINNATI,
ST. LOUIS,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 12:20 P. M., 12:18 A. M. For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.

For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Roobester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Hazleton.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leave at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch

IN THE CASE OF MR. JAMES HOPE, BURGLAR, NOW IN THE TOMBS.

There is a conflict of authority in relation to James Hope, the burglar who has been confined in the Tombs for several months. Gov. Hill ordered his release from custody Saturday, but the United States Circuit Court wants an interview with him on Wednesday, Nov. 27, and the Warden of the Tombs says that Hope must remain in his charge until that day at any rate.

On Aug. 26 last Hope was given into the custody of the Wardens n bench warrants issued on two indictments charging Hope with complicity in the Manhattan Bank robbery. One of these indictments was found by a General Sessions Grand Jury June 30, 1879, when District Attorney Phelps was in office, and the other in January, 1880. On Nov. 15, 1889, Recorder Smyth ordered that Hope should be discharged from custody on his own recognizance, nnder Section 668 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides that a defendant whose trial has not been postponed upon his own application may, in the event of his trial not taking place during the second term of court following his indictment, be so discharged provided that good cause to the contrary shall not be shown by the prosecution. In this case the District Attorney's office had scarcely any evidence, and Hope's release could not be opposed with any hope of snccess.

Before this, however, on Nov. 13, the Warden was served with a writ of habeas corpus directing him to produce Hope before the United States Circuit Court on Nov. 15. This writ had been obtained by Hope's counsel, who sought to obtain his client's release from the higher court. But before any action could be taken Gov. Hill ordered that Hope should be brought before him Nov. 18 to show cause why he should not be delivered over to the Governor of Delaware, in which State Hope is wanted on a charge of breaking jail. The argument in the United States Circuit Court was adjourned from time to time, and finally until Nov. 27, on account of the action taken by Gov. Hill. Now, since Recorder Smyth has declared that the burglar need be held no longer on the Manhattan Bank charge and Gov. Hill refuses to turn him over to the Delaware authorities, Hope's chances for obtaining his freedom on Wednesday next are good.

SHOEMAKERS PROTEST.

Michael Scanlan, President of the Ladies' Custom Shoemakers' Union, presided at a meeting at 278 Bleecker-street yesterday afternoon to protest against an alleged attempt of M. J. Charde, a manufacturer of 685 Sixth-avenue, to introduce into the shoe trade the European "sweating system." The charge is based upon the fact that Mr. Charde has given out some of his work to Thomas Wolffe, who has a factory at Conger's, N. Y., and is said to be paying his employes about 40 cents less than the current rate of wages paid in this city.

After several speeches Francis Carruthers, Secretary of the union, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting of the boot and shoe trade of New-York records its intelligent protest against the selfish and unpatriotic action of M. J. Charde of 685 Sixth-avenue in introducing the European "sweating system" and resolves to do everything in its power to put an end to this thing that Cardinal Manning has called the "greatest curse under heaven."

MINISTER DOUGLAS LIKELY TO RETURN.

The American schooner Lackawanna arrived in port yesterday from Port au Prince with a cargo of logwood. She made a good passage, being at sea only seven days. Capt. Ford reports all quiet at Port au Prince. There is plenty of logwood there awaiting shipment.

Hippolyte is having no trouble whatever, but the continued celebration by the people in honor of the new Government makes it very hard to get any work done. Minister Douglas, it is said, will not remain long on the island, and will return to the States in the course of a very few months.

THE IRISH made bulls, but only the American proprietors make DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. The excellence of SALVATION OIL is attested by its rapid sale. Price, 25 cents a bottle.—*Advertisement.*

EVERY DAY increases the popularity and sale of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. The reason is that when once used relief is sure to follow. Don't forget this.—*Advertisement.*

Opera Glasses.

Attention is asked to a wholly new and fresh stock of Opera Glasses, bearing the name of this house, in mountings of silver, pearl, and leather, and in attractive sizes and forms.

A specially full variety is offered of the "Russian" glasses, with the larger, more convenient eye pieces, at low prices.

Also a good variety of silver holders or handles for opera glasses.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVENUE, } Between
FRONTING MADISON SQUARE, } 25th & 26th
1,126 BROADWAY, } Streets.



More men wear Full Dress Suits than ever, because they are coming to be rightly regarded as an economy, now that such good ones may be bought ready-made. Our best dress "claw-hammer" is of fine cloth, silk-lined throughout; $25, and $6 for vest of same quality with a silk back. A coat with silk-lined skirts, $20; another with "farmer's satin" lining, $15; and still another, $12. Vests, $3 to $5. Black Doeskin Trousers, $6, $7, $8, and $10.

Shields, Dress Shirts, Ties, Gloves, Shoes, and Pumps may also be bought here for as little as good things of the sort ever bring.

We increased our variety of Cape Coats this season, and have made a few black "Inverness" Coats with silk-lined capes.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d st.



The Sealskin Knickerbocker

Very Latest and Most Fashionable Style for Young Ladies, Queen Anne Collar, Persian Lamb trimmed. Prices Reduced to $150.

$125

Will buy the best quality Alaska Sealskin Jacket, Military Collar, 24 inches deep.

C. C. SHAYNE,

FURRIER,
103 West 42d-st., 103 Prince-st.

THE REV. MR. NEWTON'S FIRST SERMON TO THE UNITED PARISHES.

All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church was transferred yesterday from the old home of the parish in West Forty-eighth-street to the beautiful edifice which was recently erected at Sixty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue by the parish of the Holy Spirit, and which is to be the future abode of the Rev. R. Heber Newton's congregation. The new church was crowded at the morning service, not nearly enough accommodations being afforded by the pews for the strangers.

Mr. Newton made but little reference to the removal which his parish had made. That was practically done on the preceding Sunday; but he did speak of the particularly promising auspices under which the work in the new church would be continued. The work of the parishes which surround the old and the new church, Mr. Newton said, would continue along the present lines for a time and the Sunday schools of both would be held in their respective church buildings. He spoke again concerning his desire for making the new All Souls' a free church, and declared that while he was rector his endeavors will be to secure this result. Mr. Newton's sermon was on the "Font," and was the first of a series of three sermons which will begin his work up town, on the "Font, the Pulpit, and the Altar."

In the afternoon Mr. Newton was welcomed to his new field of work by the Rev. Dr. Smith of St. James's Church, Seventy-seventh-street and Madison-avenue. The Rev. Dr. Shackelford sent a letter of congratulation. The pews in the new church have been, with very few exceptions, apportioned.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also results from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for catarrh, which it cures by eradicating from the blood the impurity which causes and promotes this disease. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

CHRISTMAS ST. NICHOLAS

contains nearly a hundred pages of splendid stories, descriptive articles, and illustrations suited to boys and girls of all ages. Here are the titles of a few of them:

THE BOYHOOD OF THACKERAY;

by his daughter, Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie, with new portraits of the great novelist, and fac similes of his boyish letters and drawings.

LITTLE ALVILDA;

a Norse nursery tale by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL;

by the well-known player, Walter Camp, with portraits of the Yale, Harvard, and Princeton teams.

BUFFALO HUNTING;

by Theodore Roosevelt, with spirited drawings by Frederic Remington.

A SERIAL STORY FOR GIRLS;

by Nora Perry, illustrated by Reginald B. Birch.

CHRISTMAS STORIES,

HUMOROUS BALLADS,

FANCIFUL TALES,

POEMS, PICTURES, &c.

The Christmas ST. NICHOLAS is always an unusually excellent number. More people buy and subscribe to ST. NICHOLAS at this season than at any other period of the year. ST. NICHOLAS has recently been enlarged, and is now printed from new and larger type. The price remains unchanged—25 cents a number; $3 00 a year. Buy or subscribe through bookseller or newsdealer, or remit by check, money order, or in registered letter to the publishers,

THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th-st., New-York.

WOOD MANTELS

of

OUR OWN DESIGNS

are suited to every kind of house and every kind of room. They represent the Elizabethan, Louis Seize, Renaissance, and other periods, as well as charmingly adapting Moresque and Mediæval quaint fancies.

J. S. Conover & Co.,

28 and 30 West 23d-st.

FACTORY, BANK-ST., covering blocks between Hudson and Bleecker sts.

MONDAY

We shall exhibit, to-day, a Special Importation of Select Silk Novelties, with plain goods to match, suitable for Day or Evening Costumes.

We shall also dispose of Rich Fancy Cloakings at $1.50, $2 and $2.50 a yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Artistic *Inexpensive*

DESKS.

WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF DESKS, CONTAINING THE GREATEST VARIETY IMAGINABLE, AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Baumann Bros'

22, 24, and 26 East 14th-st.,

NEAR UNION-SQUARE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sunday Edition Five Cents.

Mrs. Southworth, who killed Stephen Peters in Fulton-street on Friday, spent yesterday in bed in her cell in the Tombs, having experienced the reaction which would naturally be expected to follow her intense nervousness of the two days previous. When the time came for the prisoners to arise yesterday morning Mrs. Southworth summoned the Matron to her cell and announced that she was really unable to get up. She was told that she might please herself.

The woman talks considerably about what she did to those around her, although she makes no connected statement. As a rule she intimates that she is glad that the killed Peters, and she certainly never hints at regretting the course she pursued. No reporters have been allowed to speak to Mrs. Southworth yet, and up to the present time her only visitors have been the physician, her counsel, her brother, and one intimate acquaintance.

THE LINNET'S QUICK RUN.

The quickest passage this season from Montevideo to this port has just been made by the British barkentine Linnet. The run was made in thirty-seven days, the vessel averaging ever eleven knots an hour throughout the whole passage. On many occasions she logged fourteen, fifteen, and fifteen and a half knots.

The vessel, unable to obtain a cargo in Montevideo, was compelled to proceed to New-York with only sand ballast aboard. In consequence she had plenty of freeboard and was in racehorse trim for the run. Capt. Graham, her master, reports little cargo at Montevideo for shipment. What was on hand offered very poor freight inducements. The Linnet is owned by William T. Cameron of Maitland, N. S.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

We have, in readiness, on counters assigned for the purpose, unusual bargains in Dress Patterns for the holiday trade:

Serge Patterns at		$2.50
Pin Check	"	" 3.25
Cheviot	"	" 4.00
Diagonal	"	" 5.40

2,000 yards of plain colored 42-inch Worsted Twill, all wool, at 60 cents per yard; the regular $1.00 quality.

Foule Pattern Dresses, with ample quantity of silk embroidered trimming, of new design in squares, at $6.75 each.

Tricotine Robes, with trimming of black Applique work, at $7.50 each.

Purchasers who have delayed the selection of their Winter Costumes will find in the Paris Robe Department a variety of choice dresses at a great advantage in price.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.



"It is now pretty well understood that no lady's Winter outfit is complete without a shoulder cape and muff.

"Of course, perfect style, shape, and fit are absolute requisites. The number of expert judges of Furs is very limited, and intending purchasers, therefore, must rely upon the word of the merchant that the article to be bought is exactly as represented.

"Price to most of us is also an object, and when the very best class of Furs can be had at one-third less than so-called Manufacturing Furriers ask for similar goods, it is not surprising that the old and popular Dry Goods House of **H. C. F. KOCH & CO.**, 6th avenue and 20th street, who have for years made a specialty of all kinds of Furs, is crowded from morning to night."—[MAIL AND EXPRESS.

6th avenue and 20th street.

Solid Silver

Exclusively.

STERLING

Whiting M'f'g Co.,

Silversmiths,

Union Square and 16th Street.

As Manufacturers of SOLID SILVER EXCLUSIVELY, we suggest the following as advantages not obtained elsewhere:

I. An entire freedom from false impressions to which purchasers are liable where plated ware and solid silver are found in the same establishment.

II. That the above trade mark is a guarantee of quality as absolute as the Hall Mark of England.

III. The employment of designers and artisans of unequaled skill, as shown in our productions for the HOLIDAYS, which will commend themselves for Exclusiveness, Beauty, Unsurpassed Workmanship, and Moderate Cost.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE N. Y. TIMES is at 1,356 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

SanatoryGoods

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK

NORMAL — ROBUST WARRANTED WORK

[Note our Trade Mark closely!

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

DR. JAEGER'S

Sanitary Woolen System Company

Ask attention to their

GUARANTEED

ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR

AT

827 & 829 BROADWAY.

BRANCH STORES:

199 B'way, (W.U. Build'g,) New-York;
366 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE

CARPETS,

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

ROYAL WILTONS

(THE BEST WEARING CARPET MADE) and

WILTON VELVETS.

500 PIECES BALANCE OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY, AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

A number of ladies met at the residence of Mrs. D. G. Croly, (Jennie June,) 148 East Forty-sixth-street, yesterday, and formed the "Women's Press Club of New-York." Mrs. Croly was elected President; Mrs. Lippincott, (Grace Greenwood,) First Vice President; Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, Second Vice President; Mrs. M. M. Merrill, (Margaret Manton,) Recording Secretary; Miss Laura Boylan, Corresponding Secretary; Mary F. Seymour, Chairman of the Board of Direction, and Mrs. Florence Ives, Mistress of Ceremonies.

The organization yesterday was temporary. It will be made permanent, however, at another meeting at Mrs. Croly's house next Sunday. The first reception of the club will be held at an early date at Delmonico's. The guest of the occasion will be Miss Amelia Edwards.

SOLID SILVER.

The Gorham M'f'g Co., Silversmiths, in reply to misleading statements recently published, announces to its patrons and to the public generally that for nearly sixty years its productions in Solid Silver have been most favorably known and its reputation, not alone for purity of metal, but for marked originality and consistency of design, ensured by the constant employment of the ablest artists and artisans procurable, several of whom have received recognition from the Jury of Awards of the Paris Exposition.

The large and constantly-growing business of the Company arises from the merits of its productions and its purpose to give the widest possible range in variety of wares desirable in Solid Silver.

Its corps of employes far outnumbers any similar establishment in this country or in the world, and will, upon the completion of its plant now in process of erection, be materially increased and possessed of every possible facility.

O'NEILL'S,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

CLEARING SALES

IN

EVERY DEPARTMENT

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HATS.

Ladies' and Misses' FELT HATS, in black and colors, silk bound, at

25c. each.

Children's WHITE BRUSH BEAVER HATS at

48c. each;

formerly sold at $1 48.

NAPPED BEAVER HATS,

98c. each;

formerly $1 98.

Ladies' colored SILK and VELVET BONNETS,

48c. each.

Black Tarpaulin SAILOR HATS,

98c.;

regular price, $3.

MILLINERY.

Latest Novelties in FLOWER TOQUES and BONNETS for evening wear.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in Ladies' TRIMMED FELT and VELVET HATS and BONNETS.

LACES.

TO-DAY (MONDAY) we will place on sale one lot of Ladies' EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, at the following low figures:

40c., 50c., 65c., and 75c.;

good value at from 50c. to $1 25.

A large stock of choice novelties in UMBRELLAS for the HOLIDAYS. We will also place on sale one lot of 26-inch SILK UMBRELLAS, SILVER MOUNTS, at the extremely low price of

$1 98 each;

same goods sold regularly at $2 85 and $3 25.

RIBBONS.

COMPARE THESE PRICES:

SATIN STRIPED RIBBONS, 3 1-4 inches wide, latest shades of the season,

18c. per yard; formerly 42c.

BLACK GROS GRAIN RIBBON, Persian edge, 3 1-2 inches wide,

18c.; formerly 48c.

SATIN EDGE MOIRE SASH RIBBON, 8 inches wide, in colors and black,

48c.; reduced from $1 10.

LADIES' SUIT AND CLOAK DEPT.

Alaska Seal (London Dyed) JACKETS.

ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS.

WRAPS, NEWMARKETS, AND PALETOTS.

JACKETS and ENGLISH WALKING COATS,

$89 and $119;

worth $135 and $179.

WRAPS, $115; worth $189.

SACQUES, 38 and 40 inches long,

$115, $139, and $159.

NEWMARKETS & PALETOTS, 56 to 60 inches long,

$249 and $310.

125 Fur-lined CIRCULARS, Sicilian Silk Covering,

$19 75, $29 75, and $35.

750 Ladies' Fine Cloth NEWMARKETS, with three capes,

$9 75 and $12 75;

Worth $16 75 and $22 50.

1,500 Ladies' Cloth NEWMARKETS in a variety of cloths,

$4 98, $6 98, $8 75, $11 75, and $16 75.

400 very fine imported NEWMARKETS, in all the new styles and cloths,

$19 75, $24 95, and $29 75.

100 elegant Paris LONG GARMENTS, in all the latest novelties,

$39 75, $49, $69, and $89;

Cost to import, $125 to $220.

A large assortment of Ladies' English SEAL PLUSH SACQUES, JACKETS, English WALKING COATS, WRAPS, NEWMARKETS, and PALETOTS at

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF LADIES' IMPORTED CLOTH JACKETS.

500 very fine imported JACKETS and English WALKING COATS,

$8 98, $11 75, and $14 75;

Less than half price.

2,000 Ladies' English Beaver TAILOR-MADE JACKETS,

$2 98, $4 98, and $6 95.

1,000 Ladies' Tailor-Made STOCKINET JACKETS,

$1 75; worth $4 50.

THANKSGIVING

TABLE FURNITURE.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE - NEW-YORK.

Third Floor.

China, Decorated Pottery, and Glass.

In view of intended changes in their salesroom for Pottery and Glass, Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have made a revision of the prices of their stock of DINNER, BREAKFAST, and TEA SERVICES, which, with a very few exceptions, they now offer at the bare cost of importation. Also a number of choice and important pieces of Pottery, Vases, Jardinieres, &c., at equally attractive prices.

Holiday Goods

of all kinds

at our Grand Street Store.

We have made special preparation this season to make the grown people as well as the little ones happy.

Toys, Games and Dolls.

Velocipedes, Wagons, Sleighs, and Tricycles, of every description.

Christmas Presents *for* Everybody.

Special prices to Fairs and Sunday Schools.

Goods purchased now can be delivered at any specified time.

Lord & Taylor.

23d Street Le Boutillier Bros.

10,000 DRESS PATTERNS

of Wool Surahs, Tricots, Momies, Striped Cheviots, Sateens, Ginghams, Cambrics, and Seersuckers, in new and choice styles, suitable for Holiday presents, from

$1.00 TO $10.00.

48, 50, AND 52 WEST 23D ST.

OPEN FIREPLACES.

An assorted, artistic, and attractive stock of MANTELS, ORATES, FENDERS, ANDIRONS, FIRE SETS, SCREENS, BELLOWS, COAL AND WOOD HOLDERS, &c.

Only concern in our line having its own foundry, thus giving our customers the benefit of the lowest prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

Wm. H. Jackson & Co

UNION-SQUARE.

(Old Stand.) (31 East 17th-st.)

ESTABLISHED OVER 60 YEARS.

IMPORTERS OF FINE TILES.

CARPETS.

BODY BRUSSELS

AT $1.00 PER YARD.

FOR STYLE AND QUALITY THE BEST VALUE OFFERED THIS SEASON. NUMEROUS PATTERNS, WITH WIDE BORDERS TO MATCH.

Baumann Bros'

22, 24, and 26 East 14th-st.,

NEAR UNION-SQUARE.

Russian Samovars

IN BRASS, BRONZE, AND NICKEL.

LEWIS & CONGER,

601 AND 603 6TH-AV., 1,338 AND 1,340 BROADWAY.

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

VOL. XXXIX.....NO. 11,933. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OVER 30 YEARS' SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE IN NEW-YORK.

Deafness, Catarrh,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

Throat and Lungs

PERMANENTLY CURED BY

Dr. E. B. Lighthill,

28 EAST 22D-ST., NEW-YORK.

Dr. Lighthill's method of treatment is entirely his own, and is universally recognized as an important advance in medical science in the cure of catarrh, deafness, and discharges from the ear, disorders of the throat and lower air passages, asthma, bronchial difficulties, and consumption in its early stages of development.

In the treatment of these diseases Dr. Lighthill employs local applications of such a nature that they reach the affected parts to their utmost extent. The appropriate remedies easily penetrate the most hidden recesses of the nasal passages and the remotest sinuses and air chambers with which they communicate, as well as the finest ramifications of the bronchial tubes and air cells of the lungs. And just as readily can they be conveyed through the eustachian tubes to the interior cavity of the middle ear in cases of deafness and other aural complaints. So effective are these applications that decided relief is usually experienced at once and complete cures are often effected in cases that had been abandoned as hopeless. And it is one of the happy features of his practice that the treatment does not give the least pain, discomfort, or distress, and that it can be readily administered in cases of children or the most nervous person.

It is well to bear in mind that catarrh is not only offensive in its nature and prodnotive of serious discomfort, but also that it is often attended by very disastrous results. It is apt to cause the serious impairment or loss of hearing, smell, and taste; render the breath offensive, poison the blood, impair the appetite and digestion, give rise to troublesome throat affections, weaken the mental faculties, prodnce asthma and bronchitis, and favor the development of consumption. In fact, catarrh is justly considered as a premonition or the very first evidence of consumption, and there is no protection against this fell destroyer nntil every vestige of the catarrh has been eradicated.

Dr. Lighthill has been over thirty years in successful practice in New-York City, devoting his time and attention exclnsively to this department of medical science, and his method of treatment has received the indorsement of the highest medical authorities. An honest opinion will invariably be given, and no case will be accepted for treatment which does not offer a reasonable chance of relief. In evidence of his snccese Dr. Lighthill pnblishes below a few of the many testimonials in his possession:

From Mr. H. P. Degraaf, President of the Bowery National Bank.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1888.

Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL:

MY DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasnre to join the long list of grateful petionts who heve hasn relieved from troublesome and obstinate complaints by your superior skill. My case was chronic catarrh, from which I had suffered to snch an extent that it weakened my general health, and finally gave rise to anch severe pain in and ebont the head and throet that it prevented me from sleeping and alarmed my family. I am happy to state that the very first application of your treatment gave me prompt and decided relief. In a few days the pain had disappeared, and by degrees the other distressing symptoms characteristic of catarrh yielded to your administrations, until I now find myself completely cured. I therefore cheerfully tender you this testimonial of your skill and success in the hope that others may be benefited by its pnblication.

H. P. DEGRAAF.

From Mr. W. Phillips, Publisher of the Elite and Business Directories, 81 Nassau-st., New-York.

I am indebted to Dr. Lighthill's skill for my complete and permanent restoration to perfect hearing and the snccessful eradication of the distressing noises in the head which accompanied the deafness and made my life a burden. In the interest of humanity I state these facts so that others may receive similar benefit.

W. PHILLIPS.

Residence, 141 East 30th-st.

From Mrs. Eliza B. Burnz, the Well-known Teacher of Phenography.

No. 24 CLINTON-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1889.

I have great pleasure in stating that Dr. E. B. Lighthill has very successfully treated my grandson, eight years of age, for catarrh, deafness, and thickness of speech.

ELIZA A. BURNZ.

Radical and Permanent Cure of Catarrh.

60 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1888.

Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL:

DEAR SIR: It gives me great pleasure to testify that your treatment of my wife for chronic catarrh of long standing and great severity resulted in a complete, radical, and permanent cure. Your success in her case furnishes the most convincing proof that you can eradicate this pernicious disease, root and branch, even in our treacherous and unfavorable climate, and that it will stay cured, for my wife has been entirely free from every symptom of catarrh ever since you discontinued treatment. We all know that among both the profession and the public catarrh enjoys the reputation of being incurable, but your success has demonstrated the happy fact that you possess the necessary skill and power to overcome it, and I am anxious the public should know it. Yours, very truly,

J. A. HEAD.

A mass of testimonials of similar tenor and character to those above from residents of New-York of the highest social standing can be seen at Dr. LIGHTHILL'S office,

28 EAST 22D-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOURS FROM 9 TO 1 AND 5 TO 8.

LEADING IN THE CONTEST

MR. REED'S CHANCES FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

THE ATTEMPTS TO MAKE A SECTIONAL ISSUE—ATTITUDE OF THE NEW-YORK CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The President made the following appointment to-day:

United States Marshal.—FRANK HITCHCOCK of Illinois for the Northern District of Illinois.

* * *

Those persons who were of the opinion two or three weeks ago that there would not be a real contest for the Speakership of the House and who were ready to predict that there would be only one candidate in the Republican caucus are more confident than ever to-day that they were right at the start.

There is every indication that the efforts making on behalf of Mr. Cannon, whom everybody likes personally quite as heartily as Mr. Reed; for Mr. McKinley, whose abilities are admitted to be of a superior order and well worthy of recognition; for Gen. Henderson, than whom there is no more genial and attractive person in the Republican majority, will amount to nothing more than the advocates of those gentlemen are able to show to-day, and that is a few clusters of friends, adherent to their candidates for local reasons, but strongly drawn toward Reed as obviously the most proper man to be elected to the Speakership.

Until the New-York delegation has met again in a body, and decided to vote as a unit, there will be some hesitation on the part of the warm adherents of Mr. McKinley to abandon the efforts to break the Eastern block of votes that will be cast for Mr. Reed. There is still some effort being made, but it is meeting with indifferent success, to arouse sectional feeling against Mr. Reed. The effort is discreditable to the West, for Mr. Reed has not been urged by any of his supporters on the ground that he was an Eastern man, or that that fact would make him a more competent, fair, or safe Speaker.

The weakness of the Western men was uncovered when they began the assault upon Mr. Reed as an Eastern man, and that assault was so silly and feeble that it was scarcely surprising that it inspired a few obscure and vulgar partisans to propose other attacks of a character so intensely that all but one of the candidates promptly refused to countenance their use.

While the New-York delegation is not exactly a unit for Mr. Reed, it is practically so. Mr. Wallace of the Third District, who has been set down as for McKinley first and Reed second, says he is for Reed. Mr. Wilber, who is understood to be for Burrows, is so ill that he may not leave his home to vote at the opening of the Congress. No one here appears to be able to speak by authority in giving him to Burrows. Mr. De Lano has been classed as a Cannon man, but the members of the New-York delegation who are here are of the opinion that Mr. De Lano's assurances to Mr. Burrows were not binding.

Mr. Flood is said to be for McKinley first, but he is represented as willing to be governed by caucus action on the part of the State delegation. Mr. Baker has been held up as the one pledged New-York man who would vote for Burrows. If conspicuosity is what Mr. Baker seeks by allying himself with Burrows, he may secure the prize, although that is not the sort of game he has most valued in his career as a legislator. It may be the fame of being a Damon to the Pythias of Julius Cæsar and lose his standing as a candidate for a good committee place, for his second choice is McKinley, and he will probably never have a chance to record his alternative preference.

Some of the men who have been endeavoring to impart an intense sectional feeling to the contest have been enlisted to admit to-day that there seemed to be less of that feeling since Saturday than there had been at any time, if there was anything like a real sectional aversion for Mr. Reed. Gen. B. M. Cutcheon of Michigan, who is for Burrows because he is the candidate of Michigan, said he did not care to talk about a second choice so long as he had a first choice, but the canvassee that had put him down as favoring Mr. Reed if Mr. Burrows was not a candidate, were right. He did not believe that there was a Republican in the House who would, on account of the Speakership were not in question, that every interest of the country would not be safe in Mr. Reed's care as a representative of the Republican Party.

Mr. Cutcheon's opinion is shared by another member, who counts as a supporter of Mr. McKinley, who directs attention to the fact that Mr. Reed has been for years accorded the leadership of the House on all important occasions, and that there has never been any disposition on the part of Mr. McKinley to assert, or the House to ask, for the subsitution of Mr. McKinley or any other Republican who are now candidates to take the place he has so long and capably filled.

* * *

Congressman Peters of Kansas arrived to-night at the National Hotel and immediately went to the headquarters of Mr. Cannon, where he joined Capt. Turner as one of Mr. Cannon's aggressive lieutenants. He says that the Kansas delegation, excepting Mr. Perkins and Mr. Morrill, will support Mr. Cannon. Mr. Morrill is from Maine and is naturally for Reed, and Mr. Perkins was pledged a year ago to Reed. These gentlemen will vote for Mr. Cannon on account of the unequal ballots. Mr. Cheadle of Indiana called npon Mr. Cannon to-night and pledged himself for the Illinoisian.

Senator Allison was in Congressman Henderson's headquarters to-night, aiding by his presence and counsel the canvass of the Iowa candidate. Gen. Henderson was complacently self-assured, and it is asserted that he has made a combination with one of the Western candidates which may inure to his benefit.

Major McKinley is quoted as saying to-night that if his withdrawal will secure the nomination of a Western man he will retire from the campaign at any time. The attitude of the New-York delegation appears to have shaken the confidence of Ohio's favorite son.

* * *

James J. Belden walked into the Arlington Hotel late this evening, having just arrived from New-York. With him was James S. Sherman of Utica, and the two made, with those already in town, a majority of the New-York Republican delegation in Congress. Mr. Belden modestly announced that he came down to find out what his colleagues were going to do about the Speakership, and to do as they did. He did not know that there was to be a conference of the New-Yorkers, but any one of the five candidates for Speaker could have told him that such a conference was to be had to-morrow, and that it was believed the New-York men would reaffirm the agreement of last Spring, to vote as a unit in Saturday's caucus.

The Syracuse Congressman had no chance to call on any of the candidates to-night, for callers began to occupy his time within five minutes after he had reached the hotel. At Mr. Reed's headquarters the utmost confidence is felt that he will poll the New-York vote solid. The same impression prevails elsewhere, except at the headquarters of McKinley and Burrows, each of whom thinks he will succeed in breaking the delegation.

* * *

The long-established custom in the Treasury of refusing to give out protests and complaints against candidates for office in the department is of service now to Ezra W. Clark, who is seeking restoration to the office of Chief of the Revenue Marine Division. It is known that there are several protests filed against his appointment, and the report is heard that a formal complaint against him, on the ground of general incapacity and unfitness, has reached the desk of Secretary Windom, and that it may reach the President some time after Mr. Harrison has decided that Clark shall be reinstated. The impression seems to be in the President's mind that there is only one man in the United States and in the Republican Party who will ever be able to occupy the office and conduct it with anything like success.

The officers of the Revenue Marine Service are willing to believe that there are several subordinates in the bureau now who would have no objection, if either one of them was promoted, in making a vastly better record than that of Clark.

The candidate of ex-Representative Kean, Mr. William A. Clark, is spoken of as a nice young man who is now clerk in a horse railroad office, and whose education in the Revenue Marine Service would be obtained after he had obtained the office.

* * *

The leading Democratic Representatives-elect held a conference to-day in the Ways and Means Committee room and decided to issue a call for a Democratic caucus, to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives at 8 o'clock Friday evening, for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the various offices in the next House.

* * *

Albert C. Ridgway of Illinois has been appointed confidential clerk to the Commissioner of Pensions, vice Miss Ada Tanner, resigned.

* * *

Commodore G. B. White, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, was at his desk to-day in the Navy Department, having just returned from an inspection of the navy yards at Portsmouth and Boston. He was asked if he had found their condition a justification for the estimates submitted to Secretary Tracy for their improvement. "I certainly did," was the reply. "At present they are but ruins, and if their usefulness is to be restored money to improve their condition must be had."

CASHIER PERRIN IN JAIL.

CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY IN THE HURLEY BANK ROBBERY.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 25.—Two men and one woman are under arrest for the robbery of the Iron Exchange Bank, at Hurley, Wis., on the night of Sept. 20 last. One of the men is Phelps Perriu, assistant cashier of the bank and son of Leonard Perrin of New-London, Wis., a prominent and wealthy man. The other man is E. W. Baker, who recently opened a saloon at Ironwood, Mich., and the woman is one "Lou" Thayer, of whom little is known here.

Perrin was arrested in the street at Hurley while Baker and the woman were taken into custody in Michigan, and are now in the Bessemer County Jail. But very little is known of the circumstances leading up to the arrest of the three persons except that it was brought about through the woman's talking. Perrin spent the night in the Ashland County Jail, and at noon to-day was arraigned in the Municipal Court here before Justice Calkins. He was perfectly cool and unconcerned. His lawyer would not let him talk to anybody, simply saying that Perrin was innocent and would show it at the preliminary examination. In the absence of the District Attorney a continuance was taken until next Friday. Perrin gave bail, his father and ex-Lieut. Gov. Fairfield becoming his bondsmen, and was released. Baker and the woman will be brought here on requisition papers.

There is a great deal of mystery about the arrests and many persons doubt Perrin's guilt. His connections are excellent and he has always stood well in the community in which he has lived. He has been connected with the bank two or three years and had the entire confidence of his employers. When Baker was arrested he had $1,700 in his possession. The fact that he is a poor man gives significance to this.

The robbery of the Iron Exchange Bank was a singularly adroit and bold one. On Sept. 20 there arrived at Hurley over the United States Express line nearly $40,000 in cash with which the miners were to be paid their wages the next day. The time-lock on the safe in the vault of the bank was set before the money was received, and the safe could not be opened. The money was therefore left in the vault at the risk of the agent of the express company, no receipt for it being given him. During the evening Cashier Reynolds went to the theatre, leaving the bank unguarded. When he returned at 11:30 the vault was open and the money gone. Nobody knew the combination to the vault except the cashier and his assistant, yet the vault had been opened by the use of the combination.

There was $41,700 in the vault, and of this $38,895 was taken. The remainder of the money was in silver, and therefore too bulky to be easily carried. Nearly $14,000 of the money taken, however, was in five, ten, and twenty dollar gold pieces. The bags containing the money were taken from the safe in front of Cashier Reynolds in the upper part of the bank and there opened, the silver being left in Mr. Reynolds's room. There was not the faintest clue to the robbers.

NOT A GOOD PEACEMAKER.

SAD RESULTS OF CONGRESSMAN DARLINGTON'S EFFORTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The *Times* to-morrow will print an account of a secret conference, held in the Continental Hotel to-day, by the leaders of the warring factions of Delaware County, with Congressman Smedley Darlington acting as peacemaker. At the recent election John B. Robinson was elected State Senator, in spite of Darlington's opposition, but Darlington has just knocked Robinson out in the fight for Postmaster at Chester, and, having done so, he was anxious to harmonize existing differences and to try to get his party into shape.

Congressman Darlington, Senator Robinson, Mayor Coles, and ex-Mayor Forwood of Chester and Mr. Chadwick, the new Postmaster, met soon after 9 o'clock at the hotel. Chadwick shook hands with all except Robinson. Then the work of pacification began. Robinson produced a list of three men whom he wished Chadwick to appoint as letter carriers. Chadwick said he would appoint one of them, and thought he was doing pretty well to get that. Robinson said he had only seven places to fill. Mr. Darlington appeared more pleased at this than Mr. Robinson.

Peace was not assured yet. Ex-Mayor Forwood drove it further away. He applied for a place for a friend, and Chadwick refused to give it. Then he put on his hat and walked away.

Mr. Robinson still appeared pleased. "This thing isn't settled yet by any means," he said. "The Senate Committee on Post Offices will have to act on this matter before confirmation can take place, and we may yet be able to stop it."

Senator Robinson's words were a trifle too hot for Congressman Darlington. He had brought the men together for peace, and he only found more fire. As he moved about uneasily in his chair, he said: "But Senator Cameron is a candidate for re-election. We have four members from our county, while you have only three. He will need us as well as you."

Senator Robinson smiled with an air of triumph as he retied: "Yes, but you must remember that our Senator is already elected, and that we will elect our three members of the Legislature, while you fellows, with your factional fights, will be lucky if you elect one or two."

Darlington flared up at this, there was very little further talk of harmony, and the conference soon broke up.

MERCHANTS ARRESTED.

CHARGED WITH HAVING COMMITTED A SERIES OF BURGLARIES.

READING, Penn., Nov. 25.—Four brothers, living at Pine Grove, Schuylkill County, where they had been regarded as respectable citizens, have been arrested, charged with burglary. The burglaries have been very numerous for the past two months, and it was believed that they were the work of an organized gang. James Long's hardware store and John Zerby's shoe store were the latest to be robbed.

Last night Officer Heiser visited the house of Charles Long with a search warrant and examined the trunk of his brother Jacob, who boarded with him. The trunk was found to contain a complete set of burglar's tools. The outfit was taken to the office of 'Squire Fager, and on the strength of this find a warrant was sworn out before the 'Squire charging Charles, Amos, and Jacob Long, brothers, with being implicated in the robbery. They were arrested and are now in jail. Early this morning James Long, the fourth brother, was also arrested, but he promptly gave bail and was released.

It is alleged that he is also implicated. He is Pine Grove's largest mercantile dealer and has been looked upon as its leading citizen. About two years ago a sensation was caused by the finding of James Long in his store securely bound by ropes and strung to a gas fixture. His wife found him there later and cut him down. This was the story told by the Longs, but was not implicitly believed. The matter was, however, allowed to quiet down and nothing further was done. Long carried a large stock at the time which was fully insured against theft.

AN AUBURN CONVICT ESCAPES.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Another Auburn Prison convict, and a pretty desperate man he is, too, escaped from the custody of a keeper at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and up to 8 o'clock this evening he had not been captured. The convict's name is George Baker, and he and two other convicts were unloading freight from a car in the New-York Central Railroad yards, just across the street from the prison.

The convicts were in charge of Keeper Henry Wheeler. Wheeler was on the east side of the car when Baker, who was in the car, jumped out of the door on the west side and ran across the lots. Keeper Wheeler could not follow him because he had to watch the other two convicts. Before the prison officers could get in pursuit Baker had a good start.

Baker was convicted in Jefferson County for assault Oct. 14, 1885, and sentenced to twelve years in Auburn Prison. Before this he had served a ten-year sentence in Auburn for assault with intent to kill. He is fifty-five years old. The opinion is expressed that if Warden Durston attended less to politics and more to his own business in the prison there would be less criticism of the institution.

GERMANY AND BRAZIL.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The *North German Gazette* (Bismarck's organ) says that the situation in Brazil causes the European powers no anxiety. The Government at Rio Janeiro appears to lack neither the power nor the will to maintain order. There is no need, the *Gazette* says, of sending a German man-of-war to Brazil.

Rooms at The Cambridge, charged but not yet occupied, can be had temporarily until occupied by the owner.—*Adv.*

THE MORMON CASE ENDED.

JUDGE ANDERSON TO FILE A WRITTEN OPINION THIS WEEK.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 25.—The court room was crowded all day with spectators who came to witness the closing scenes of the cause célèbre. Before the arguments began the Gentiles introduced the certified copy of a record of the First District Court at Provo. This record was dated in March, 1859, and sets forth that Judge Cradlebaugh was compelled to adjourn the United States Court over which he presided because the whole community presented a united and organized opposition to the proper administration of justice. The order of adjournment says:

"Every act and every expedient has been employed to cover up and conceal crimes committed by Mormons. Witnesses have been prevented by threats of violence from obeying the summons of this court. Others that have testified have been driven to seek safety in the protection of United States troops stationed near here. To crown all, the Grand Jury, sworn to perform a high public duty, lent itself as a willing instrument to this organized opposition to the laws of the country and refused to meet its obligations. A most willing indictment has been manufactured to prosecute Indians and other persons not Mormons for their offenses, while Mormon murderers and thieves are allowed to go unpunished."

Counsel then began their arguments, being limited in time by the court. The arguments occupied the entire day and were listened to with rapt attention by a large assemblage of women and men.

At 5 o'clock the case was submitted, but not before United States Attorney Varian had introduced an objection on behalf of the Government to the admission of the Mormon applicants. He stated that the whole history of the Mormon people was one of antagonism to the Government and its laws. He said that during the war of the rebellion not a single man was enlisted from Utah who did active service, that Utah had never paid the war tax assessed against her by the Congress of the United States. He drew attention to the fact that the enforcement of the anti-polygamy laws was costing the Government large sums of money annually, and said that to admit amen to citizenship who belonged to an organization which taught polygamy as a divine institution was a farce, if not an injustice, to the law-abiding citizens of this Republic.

Judge Anderson stated at the adjournment that he would file a written opinion next Friday or Saturday.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

LIKELY TO BE SETTLED BY A SERIES OF MUTUAL COMPROMISES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 25.—The Alaska boundary question is likely to be settled by a series of compromises. This is the conclusion reached by officials of the Interior Department who have been devoting their attention to the subject during the past season. It will be a physical impossibility to literally carry out the interpretation of the treaty which was framed by diplomats who did not know the character of the country they had to deal with. The opinion of the authorities here has been confined as a result of the investigations this Summer of Mr. Otto Klotz, civil engineer, who was specially sent out to examine the disputed region.

The treaty, it appears, describes a line which in its course northerly from Portland Chauuel to its intersection with the meridian of 141° west longitude traverses a very mountainous and heavily-wooded country, and defines it as following "the summit of the mountains parallel to the coast," or where no mountains are found within three marine leagues of the sea, then "parallel to the windings of the coast" at no greater distance than ten leagues.

To carry out these terms it would be necessary to complete a survey of the belt of country between the coast line and the mountain summits, about nine hundred miles in length and occasionally, perhaps, about ten marine leagues in breadth. The coast line might furnish an exceptionally advantageous base for supplies, but, notwithstanding this advantage, the difficulties with which the surveying parties would have to contend in their progress inland, as necessarily circumscribed their movements, and the extreme irregularity of the line to be reached, at times passing from mountain top to mountain top, at others repeating the meandering of a coast broken by numerous bays, long, narrow inlets and river months, would be of the most serious description.

From previous data gathered, the cost of the work of delineating the line would not be less than $425,000 nor more than $2,000,000, and the time for its completion is estimated at from two to seven years from the commencement of operations.

This line settlement according to the terms of the treaty is regarded as out of the question, and only a series of mutual compromises based on the surrender of respective territories by both parties is looked forward to here.

FELLOWS SAYS HE CAN'T.

THE COLONEL IS TOO BUSY TO ATTEND TO THE CASE OF CLEARY.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 25.—When the term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer opened in this city this morning the court room was crowded. The unusually large attendance was the result of an announcement that an important motion was to be made in the case of The People of the State of New-York against ex-Alderman Thomas Cleary of New-York, indicted for bribery, the venue of which had been changed from New-York to Broome County.

The defendant, his counsel, Ira Shafer, and Assistant District Attorney Semple were present. Mr. Shafer's motion was to compel The People to go to trial or to allow the defendant to be discharged. After reviewing the history of this and other hoodle cases, Mr. Shafer stated that Col. Fellows had agreed that if the trial of McQuaid at Ballston resulted in an acquittal Cleary would not be tried at all.

Replying, counsel for The People argued that there were no funds at the disposal of the District Attorney for the trial of the cause, and that, at present, he had much other work which required immediate attention. The People's attorneys were ordered by the court to present affidavits embodying the facts set forth in their arguments. This afternoon the required affidavits were submitted, and the court announced decision reserved.

AN ASYLUM BURNED.

AND EIGHT OF THE INMATES ARE PROBABLY LOST.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, Nov. 25.—The Territorial Asylum was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was caused by a detective flue in the basement. Fifty-seven out of sixty-five inmates were rescued, while five women and two men are known to have perished, and four are yet missing, and are supposed to have been burned. The building was partially, and its contents totally, destroyed. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

THE CHINESE POLL TAX.

OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—The sentiment in British Columbia in regard to the Chinese question is unlike that prevailing in the United States. A big deputation of Canadian salmon packers arrived here to-day, and will urge upon the Dominion Government the abolition of the poll tax of $50 a head on Chinese immigrants. They represent that the fishing industry threatens to collapse unless Chinese labor is secured more extensively than at present.

Every steamer arriving from China brings scores of celestials who, however, cannot be induced to stay in the country. The new-comers, after remaining in the country a few weeks, steal across the boundary line into the United States. The visitors also propose to seek a modification in the fishery regulations of the province. They will at the same time urge the abolition of the duty of 33 per cent on mining machinery. The high duty on the plant, they say, has diverted millions of capital from British Columbia.

AN AUBURN CONVICT ESCAPES.

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The convicts were in charge of Keeper Henry Wheeler. Wheeler was on the east side of the car when Baker, who was in the car, jumped out of the door on the west side and ran across the lots. Keeper Wheeler could not follow him because he had to watch the other two convicts. Before the prison officers could get in pursuit Baker had a good start.

Baker was convicted in Jefferson County for assault Oct. 14, 1885, and sentenced to twelve years in Auburn Prison. Before this he had served a ten-year sentence in Auburn for assault with intent to kill. He is fifty-five years old. The opinion is expressed that if Warden Durston attended less to politics and more to his own business in the prison there would be less criticism of the institution.

BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Nov. 25.—This afternoon the capstone of the Bennington Battle Monument was laid. At 2:30 o'clock the stone was swung, raised in mid air, and lowered to its place in the presence of 2,000 people, and at 4 o'clock it was laid in cement by Architect Rinn, Contractor Ward, and Superintendent Parsons in the presence of the Building Committee of the Monument Association, local clergy, and other gentlemen. Impromptu exercises were held. As the stone was raised for cementing, the doxology, "Praise God, from Whom all Blessings Flow," was sung.

The Rev. M. L. Severance, pastor of the Old First Church, made an address, and with the benediction closed the exercises.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat. Highly recommended in place of alcoholic drinks.—*Adv.*

STANLEY HELPING EMIN

THE PASHA'S LOSS OF ALL AUTHORITY.

A LETTER WRITTEN AT KIZINGA UZINJA AUG. 17, TELLING OF HIS TREATMENT OF THE REBELS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Mr. Mackinnon, the President of the Emin Relief Committee, has received another letter from Henry M. Stanley. It was written at the camp at Kizinga Uzinja and is dated Aug. 17.

Mr. Stanley says that Emin, with Selim Bey, seven officers and sixty-five people, arrived at his camp Feb. 17. Lieut. Stairs arrived on the 18th, with his column, from the Ituri. At a meeting on the 18th, Selim, who had retaken Dufile from the Mahdists, killing 250 of them, stated on behalf of the deputation that they had come to request time to allow the Equatorial troops and their families to assemble at Kavalli. Mr. Stanley continues:

"I explained, through Emin Pasha, the object of my expedition, and offered them a promise, written in Arabic, to wait a reasonable time for them to join me. The deputation replied that my offer was satisfactory. They said that they would proceed directly to Wadelai and proclaim it, and commence the work of transportation. The deputation started for Wadelai on the 26th. Emin returned on the 27th with his little daughter Ferida and a caravan of 144 men. He and I agreed that twenty days was a reasonable time. He offered a written undertaking, which I declined. The interval was occupied by Surgeon Parke in healing our sick. So devoted and skillful was he that I was able on April 1 to turn out 280 able-bodied men, whereas in February it would have been difficult to muster 200.

Stanley then bitterly complains of the immense loads of property the refugees brought in, entailing endless work upon his men to bring to the plateau, and which was practically rubbish, because it must be abandoned on the march. On March 1 he ordered that the stuff be stopped from being brought to camp. Thirteen hundred and fifty-five loads had already been brought in. A month after Selim's departure a letter arrived from Wadelai announcing that rebels, officers, and everybody were unanimous to depart for Egypt under Stanley's escort.

Stanley, now finding great delay likely in assembling the refugees, called a council of the officers and stated his position of the case, also the danger of trusting the rebels implicitly, as Emin was inclined to do, when they had already boasted of their intention, with cajoling words, to entrap Stanley and strip his expedition. Finally, Stanley asked the officers whether he could be justified in waiting beyond April 10. Each officer replied in the negative.

"'There, Pasha,' I said," Continues Stanley. "'you have your answer. We march on the 10th.' In reply to Emin's question I said we could certainly, in our conscience, acquit him of having abandoned the people if they had not arrived. Then, a few days later, Emin troubled the Casati's scruples as to whether they were justified if they abandoned the people."

Stanley deals at length with these difficulties, convincing Emin that food was plentiful and the Egyptians lively enough when there was no disposition to depart. On April 5," he continues, "Emin informed me that but few of his servants would go. Here was a disappointment. Out of 10,000 only a few were willing to accompany me. We all had our eyes opened; it was a farce on the part of the Wadelai force. It was clear that the Pasha no longer had authority. Yet Emin was obstinate in his belief in them. But now the Pasha said: 'Never mind. I can do with two servants as well as with fifty.'"

At this time," continues Mr. Stanley, "I discovered conspiracies in the camp. The Egyptians tried to steal the rifles of the Zanzibaris, and the number of malcontents kept increasing. Emin also had received news of a bad state of things at Wadelai. Therefore I decided upon immediate action. I formed a square of rifles and assembled all the Pasha's people within it. Those who refused to come were arrested and placed in irons, and some were flogged. All denied any knowledge of a plot.

"I told all who desired to accompany me to stand aside, and through the Pasha threatened to shoot dead any of them who tried any more rebellious tricks. They promised religious obedience. His muster consisted of about six hundred persons.

"On the 10th we started, numbering about 1,500 persons, including 350 newly-enrolled native carriers. On the 12th we camped at Mazamboonis, and that night I was struck down with a severe illness.

"The intercepted letter of Selim revealed another plot to attack the expedition. On May 7 a letter was received from Selim containing various insolent charges against us and an appeal to wait longer for them, the rebels having again robbed them of all their ammunition." Stanley replied, offering to go slowly so as to enable them to overtake him, but he never heard any more from Selim.

"We resumed the march on May 8 and adopted a route skirting the Ballegs Mountains, forty miles from Nyanza. Arriving at the southern end of the mountains, we had a peaceful encounter with the King of Unyoro, which cleared the route as far as the Semliki River."

Then follows a description of a snowy range seen the year before and the Valley of the Semliki, with its enormous grass plain.

"The opening grasses," says Stanley, "made the people and even one of our own officers mistake it for a vast lake." He describes the Semliki as a powerful stream, eighty to a hundred yards wide.

"Crossing the river," he says, "the Waras-mas attacked us with a well-directed volley, but fortunately without casualty."

He gives a picturesque description of the snowy mountain, which he estimates at between 18,000 and 19,000 feet. It took nineteen marches to reach the southwest angle of the range. The huts of the natives were seen at an altitude of 8,000 feet above the sea.

All the officers wanted to climb the mountain, but were not in condition to do so. Emin attained the height of 1,000 feet above the camp. Stairs managed 2,000 feet, only to find two deep gulfs between him and the snowy summit. He collected a number of plants, and Emin was happy in classifying them.

The remainder of the letter consists of geographical details and accounts of occasional brushes with the natives. As a general thing the native displayed a wholesome fear of the expedition.

EMIN PASHA'S RULE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Mr. Stanley in his letter of Aug. 5 gives extracts from Lieut. Jephson's report concerning the state of affairs in Emin's province after Stanley's first meeting with Emin. Lieut. Jepnson states that Emin's troops were insubordinate and twice tried to make the Pashaa prisoner. Emin possessed only a semblance of authority, but he hid the desperate state of his position or only hinted at difficulties which came from the outside. He made no mention of mutiny.

In his report Lieut. Jephson further says he is certain that Emin is desirous of quitting the country, but that he is unable to make up his mind whether he has obligations to the people who had mutinied against him. Lieut. Jephson once thought that he would advise Stanley to arrest and carry the Pasha away. Emin replied that he would do nothing to prevent Lient. Jepheson from pursuing snch a course.

Mr. Stanley concludes his letter by saying that all sorts and conditions of Emin's people praised his justice and generosity, but said he failed to be firm enough. Mr. Stanley promised to forward another letter as soon as possible.

MR. SCOTT BUILDS A MAUSOLEUM.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 25.—The Hon. William L. Scott has spent a million in houses and barns here, and now adds a mausoleum to his other possessions. E. L. Pelton, a local architect, is building a resting place for the Scott family at a cost of about $40,000. The edifice will be of granite, will stand over 50 feet high, and will be built in Gothic style. It will be shaped like a Greek cross, and will have a rotunda large enough for funeral assemblages. It will have a mortuary capacity of twenty-four. The finish will be of foreign marble. The bodies of Capt. Robert W. Scott and of other members of the family will be transferred to the new mausoleum when it is completed.

WANT A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 25.—The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce to-day decided to co-operate with the New-York Board of Trade in urging the passage of a national bankrupt law and the restoration of the Tonnage bill. Resolutions warmly commending the proposed measures were passed. United States Senator Quay and Congressman Bayne and Balzell of the Pittsburg districts will be asked to unite with New-York members in securing the desired legislation.

No Thanksgiving Dinner is complete without Grand Sec Champagne of Jules Mumm & Co., the wine of connoisseurs. Quarts $30, pints $31 per case.—*Adv.*

FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

A STEAMSHIP FOUNDERS WITH MANY MOHAMMEDAN PILGRIMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—The Turkish journal *Soodet* reports that the steamship India, with 500 Mohammedan pilgrims on board, has been sunk in the Aegean Sea, and that of all on board only the Captain and two passengers survive.

DUTY ON AMERICAN FLOUR.

CANADIANS WANT IT PLACED AT ONE DOLLAR PER BARREL.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—Considerable interest has been taken lately by agricultural and milling industries in the proposed readjustment of the tariff respecting duties on wheat and flour. A number of meetings have been held in Ontario to discuss the subject, and one held in Brampton, near here, on Saturday probably represents pretty generally the views of interested parties in Western Canada. A number of prominent farmers and millers attended. The millers, it was pointed out, wanted to put themselves on an equality with other protected industries of the Dominion. They had been unsuccessful in securing an increased duty on flour, and the tariff as it stands at present is so arranged as to give the American miller a bonus of 21¼ cents a barrel on flour sent to Canada and thus causes importation.

A very large quantity of American flour is made from American wheat, to the exclusion of home-grown product, thus destroying the home market for Canadian wheat. The millers took the farmers into their confidence at this meeting and told them that they, the millers, had been unable to secure the desired change in tariff, and that either the farmers would have to help the millers or the milling business in Canada would cease.

Near the close of the last session of the Dominion Parliament the first Minister replied, in answer to a question put in behalf of the millers in regard to wheat and flour duties, that they would be permenently settled at the coming session, and changes are expected. But the difficulty of the Government in putting up the duty on flour to prevent competition of the American article is that such a course would displease the people of New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

This difficulty may be overcome, however, by the abolition of the duties on raw sugar, in which case the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion might consent to an increase in flour duties. The free importation of raw sugar has been urged on the Government, and as they have a surplus of about two millions this year they could afford to make this concession. The Brampton meeting decided to petition the Dominion Government to place a duty of $1 per barrel on American flour imported into Canada.

STARTED BY AN EXPLOSION.

A DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE IN THE HECLA IRON WORKS IN BROOKLYN.

Fire damaged the Hecla Iron Works, at North Tenth, North Eleventh, and Berry streets, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, last evening, to the extent of between $150,000 and $200,000. The works are owned by N. Poulson, M. Eger, and B. E. J. Ells. Architectural iron work was turned out.

The buildings, six in number, occupied half a block. One five-story and four one-story structures fronted on North Tenth-street. The fire originated in one of the smaller buildings, used as a foundry. At 9:30 o'clock the watchman, who was in the office on North Eleventh-street, heard the sound of an explosion coming from the foundry. Hurrying there, he discovered a fire on the floor, which he attempted to put out with pails of water.

He was unsuccessful, and, as there was considerable wood about, the flames spread rapidly. The fire worked from the foundry to the big five-story building very rapidly, and although the Fire Department responded quickly to the alarm, the men were unable to subdue the flames until they had gutted every building except the four-story structure on North Eleventh-street, in which the office was situated. Three alarms and three special calls were sent out, and twelve engines and three trucks answered.

Mr. Poulson thought that the firm was insured to the amount of $

THEY HELD UP THE TRAIN

AN UNUSUALLY BOLD ROBBERY IN THE WEST.

THE EXPRESS MESSENGER SAYS THAT $45,000 WAS STOLEN, BUT LATER ON REDUCES THE AMOUNT TO $1,000.

OSWEGO, Kan., Nov. 25.—A train robbery of extraordinary boldness was accomplished in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, last night. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas express train, north-bound for St. Louis, was held up on Pryor Creek near Perry Station, and the express car robbed of about $50,000. The robbers displayed great coolness, and went about their work in such a familiar manner as to convince the trainmen that they were old-time professionals.

The road agents, only two in number, had concealed themselves in a clump of bushes near the water tank on Pryor Creek, and when the train stopped for water they boarded the engine, one on either side, and, covering the engineer and fireman with their revolvers, explained to them their design of robbing the train. One of the robbers climbed into the tender, and from that point of vantage was master of the engine. The men in the cab were at his mercy and were compelled to obey his commands.

The other robber, in the meantime, had gone back to the express car and had uncoupled it from the rest of the train. Entering the car he intimidated the express messenger by presenting a brace of revolvers at his head and ordered him to disarm himself. The messenger obeyed and the robber possessed himself of the messenger's weapons, and then, through the window called to his confederate in the tender, "All right; let her go."

The latter repeated the command to the engineer, who could do nothing but obey. He opened the throttle and the engine and express car sped away from the rest of the train. The robber in the express car compelled the messenger to open the safe by a threat of death and to transfer the safe's contents to a large gunny sack which the robber had brought along. The messenger again obeyed. The robber then made a hasty examination of the car to see that nothing valuable was overlooked, and giving a signal to his confederate the latter ordered the engineer to start up. This done, the robbers disembarked and made their escape in the darkness. All this was done so quickly that the train had proceeded only a mile and a half from Pryor Creek, and the robbers had completed the robbery and effected their escape before the surprised trainmen knew what had occurred. No attempt was made to pursue the road agents, and the engineer ran back to the creek, picked up his train, and pursued his trip.

The train was the regular express which always carries a large amount of express matter, and the robbers could hardly have selected a better one for the robbery. It was reported at first that the mail car had been robbed and the passengers relieved of their money and valuables, but when the train reached here at 2 A. M. that report was found to be untrue. When the train arrived here Express Messenger Johnson had just completed footing up his loss. The total figures were between $45,000 and $50,000. This loss must be borne by the Pacific Express Company, which operates on the lines of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

An attempt to rob the Santa Fé train was made at nearly the same point in the Territory last week, but the officers of the road somehow got wind of the scheme and prevented its execution, although they were unable to capture the robbers. It is thought they are the same men who committed the robbery last night, although nothing definite is known as to their identity.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—A special to the *Post-Dispatch* from Sedalia, Mo., gives an interview with Oscar Johnson, the express messenger whose car was held up and robbed at Pryor Creek, twenty-five miles south of Vinita, Indian Territory, last night. His story of too robbery is as follows:

When the train stopped at the water tank near that station a gang of men of not less than five boarded the train. Two of them took possession of the engine, while another cut the mail, baggage, and express cars off from the engine. A shot alarmed Johnson, who was secreting valuable packages. By the time the highwaymen were ready to enter the car he had but about $1,000 stored away in various parts of the car. At the point of a pistol Johnson opened the company's safe, and the robbers secured the $1,000 found there. They then opened his train box, and, seeing a small amount of money, asked him for it. "Take part of my salary," replied Johnson. The robbers left it, telling him they were not robbing train men. Johnson told them that was all the money, and they left the car.

Johnson, accompanied by express company officials, left for St. Louis this afternoon, the former practically under arrest.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

John Vansack murdered Mike Zovetshin during a quarrel at a Vandalia, Penn., mine, west of Connellsville, Penn., late Saturday night. Both men are Hungarians, coke-workers. Vansack in drunken rage plunged a knife a half-dozen times into Zovetshin's breast. One of the blades penetrated his heart, and the Hungarian died instantly. Vansack was arrested, and is now in jail.

The first Baptist Church of Bristol, R. I., Sunday began a two days' service commemorative of its dedication seventy-five years ago. The Rev. Dr. Andrews, President of Brown University, delivered the sermon in the morning, and the Rev. Amos Robinson, the pastor, the historical address in the evening. The Sunday School is, with one exception, the oldest in the State.

The canalboat J. G. Allport at Oswego collided with the stone pier at the entrance of the guard lock in Utica, N. Y., Sunday evening. The boat was sunk. It was owned by L. H. Last more of Oswego, and had on board a cargo of barley consigned to Frost Brothers of New-York. The boat and her cargo were worth at least $8,000.

Phillip La Coste, a life prisoner, was stabbed in the neck by John F. McCarthy, another prisoner, at the State prison, at Providence, R. I., yesterday. Both were employed in the shoe shop. McCarthy stepped up behind La Coste, put a shoe knife into the back of his victim's neck, and drew it around one side of the neck. La Coste will die.

A coal train on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad collided with a work train at Flushing, Ohio, yesterday morning, killing Engineer A. H. Myers of Bridgeport and injuring Conductor Terry Page and Fireman Charles Beadle. Both engines were wrecked and about twenty cars thrown into a pile.

A stock train on the Illinois Central Railroad running with two engines broke through a culvert near a small stream near Aplington, Iowa, Sunday evening. The first engine got over safely but the second and five cars broke through. Engineer Dubois and his fireman were killed, being buried beneath their engine.

The Rev. A. G. Wardlow, for several years the pastor of the Park-Street Methodist Church of Atlanta, Ga., has created a sensation by the announcement of his withdrawal from the Methodist Church and his alliance with Presbyterianism. Next Sunday he will join the First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta.

While Edward Strother, colored, was abusing his wife Sunday evening, at Slater, Mo., his son Timothy interfered and the father turned on him with a poker. The lad seized a revolver from the table and shot his father dead. The boy is only twelve years old. He was arrested.

James H. Carney, a workman in Kinsley's iron and machine works at Canton, Mass., was accidentally shut in the oven Saturday afternoon. When the oven was opened yesterday morning Carney's body was found baked to a crisp. He was still alive, but died soon afterward.

The Gilbert Car Works in Schenectady, N. Y., were formally reopened yesterday. The force employed is 800 men, which will be increased daily until 900 or more men are at work.

All the cigar factories in Havana are now closed except the Gener factory. The Gener factory is the only one that does not belong to the combination or manufacturers' trust.

The Dominion Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 16th of January.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Isidore H. Saltzbach, retail clothing merchant at Ridge-avenue, Thirteenth and Green streets, Philadelphia, yesterday made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Simon Bachrach of the firm of A. Bachrach & Co., wholesale clothiers. Later in the day Judge Pennypacker appointed Nathan Snellenberg of the firm of Snellenberg & Co., clothiers, and Edward S. Harlan, lawyer, appraisers. The liabilities are estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. The largest creditors are Philadelphia wholesale firms. Mr. Saltzbach has been in business for several years, and when he bought his present premises it is said by the assignee, that he paid about $75,000 for the property and about $70,000 for building and repairing and putting it in its present condition. This property is incumbered by mortgages amounting to $45,000.

James I. Middleton, manufacturer of gas fixtures at 9 Bleecker-street, made an assignment yesterday to Harry W. Bell. The business was established about sixteen years ago, and Mr. Middleton became interested in it in May, 1888, and bought out his partner in April last. At that time he valued the plant and stock as $9,000, and owned property at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth-street and Washington-avenue valued at $12,000 and mortgaged for $3,500.

Coldwell, Wilcox & Co., one of the largest iron manufacturing firms on the Hudson River, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas Coldwell. The firm has an extensive plant at Newburg, and furnished great quantities of pipe for the Aqueduct.

J. J. West, ex-editor of the Chicago *Times*, yesterday confessed judgment on a portion of a hundred-thousand-dollar note in favor of H. J. Hulskamp. The confession in this instance covered the amount of $4,000.

Chisholm & Meikle, wholesale grocers in Newburgh, N. Y., have failed. Their liabilities are not known, but are supposed to be heavy. The preferences amount to $11,000.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John B. Emery, one of the oldest Past Grand Masters of the Odd Fellows in Maryland, died at his home in Baltimore yesterday in the sixty-third year of his age. Mr. Emery was a stone mason by trade, and was for many years a large contractor.

Charles Kerpitz, editor and proprietor of the *Long Island Staatsbeobachter*, a German newspaper at Long Island City, died yesterday morning of pneumonia after a short illness, aged thirty-five years.



Fac-simile.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower. The remembrance of the cheap imitations of violet water and extracts should not prevent all lovers of violets from trying this delicious perfume.

For Sale in Four Sizes.

By all First-Class Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

NO MORE WOODEN BRIDGES.

READING, Penn., Nov. 25.—There seems to be no doubt now that the line of the new Philadelphia, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad will be extended southward from Stallington to Harrisburg, where it can make through connections with all the various branches and leased roads of the Pennsylvania system centring there. The contract to build the extension has just been awarded to Messrs. Andrews & Wharton of Myerstown. It is stipulated in the contract that the road must be completed and ready for the passage of cars within ten months from date, or Sept. 23 next. The contractors expect to fulfill their contract before the close of next Summer. The engineers have now surveyed the route from Stallington down through the northern part of Berks County as far as Myerstown, in Lebanon, and are pushing the work rapidly toward Harrisburg. The route is pronounced to be eminently satisfactory, and leads through a region rich in agricultural and mineral resources. It is expected that the road as far as Stallington will be completed by Jan. 1 next.

A prominent official of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in this city announces that no more wooden bridges will be built on the Reading system, and that all the wooden structures now standing will be superseded as rapidly as practicable by iron ones. The cost of maintaining the wooden bridges in a proper state of repair is regarded as too high, and this fact, together with the consideration of greater safety, has led to the determination to retire the wooden bridges. The spans south of Port Clinton are to be replaced by iron early in the Spring. The ultimate cost of equipping the entire Reading system with iron bridges will be enormous.

Contracts for the construction of 2,000 new coal cars were let last week by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to builders along the line of that road. The cars will be eight-wheeled and of the strongest and most durable pattern.

THE ERIE ROAD IN 1841.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 25.—A copy of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* of Nov. 9, 1841, which contains a curious item of old-time railroad intelligence, has recently been unearthed here. The Erie Railroad, it will be remembered, had then recently been opened as far as Goshen, and no trains were run on Sundays.

The *Advertiser* reports as follows: "The following statement shows the increase of revenue on the New-York and Erie Railroad, between New-York and Goshen, from the opening of the road on Sept. 22 to Oct. 20, 1841, thirty-three working days:

"First week, three days' revenue, $476 40; second week, six days' revenue, $1,178 52; third week, six days' revenue, $1,300 32; fourth week, six days' revenue, $1,727 46; fifth week, six days' revenue, $2,274 90; sixth week, six days' revenue, $2,426 46. The receipts on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of October average $409 06 per day. This income, we may add, pays 9 per cent. on the whole amount hitherto expended on the road."

A NEW ROUTE TO THE COAST.

The Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad met yesterday at their office, 45 William-street, and voted to make a standard gauge road of the Denver and Rio Grande to Cañon City and from there to Grand Junction, to which point the Rio Grande Western is about completed. The Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roads will thus get a direct route to San Francisco.

Early in the Spring the short line of the Denver and Rio Grande will be completed from Denver via Lidderdale to Buena Vista, Col. This arrangement will take both the Colorado, Burlington and Quincy, and Missouri Pacific trains in connection with the Central Pacific at Ogden within six months. The amount that must be expended to complete the arrangement is from $8,000,000 to $8,000,000.

SOME QUARTERLY REPORTS.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—These abstracts are made from railroad reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30:

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.—Gross earnings, $3,161,010 61; operating expenses, $3,086,997 22; net earnings, $2,104,913 39; other income, $55,652 14; gross income, $2,160,565 53; fixed charges, $1,040,052 14; net income, $1,120,513 39; sinking fund, $2,730,370 78; profit and loss, surplus, $11,292,282.

Broadway and Seventh-Avenue.—Gross earnings, $388,198 10; operating expenses, $324,314 69; net earnings, $57,383 41 (includes $4,485 credited to horse renewals.) fixed charges, $94,261 78; deficit, $36,875 34; cash on hand, $129,098 14; profit and loss, surplus, $72,087 95.

AN IMPORTANT DEAL REPORTED.

It was currently reported in Wall-street yesterday that a large interest in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been bought by members of the Vanderbilt family, and that representatives of the Vanderbilts were to go into the Canadian Pacific Directory. The report was unofficially denied at the Grand Central Station, though Wall-street professes to believe that some important deal is in progress.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 242,152 tons, against 33,059 for the preceding week—a decrease of 907 tons—and against 33,926 for the corresponding week last year—a decrease of 1,747 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 30.3 per cent. of the business, the Pennsylvania lines 23.2, the Chicago and Grand Trunk 13, the Baltimore and Ohio 13.5.

The New-York and Atlantic Highlands Railroad Company recently bought the right of way through the old Platt property at Navesink, N. J., paying $6,000 for it. The remainder of the farm comprises 100 acres, and for this the company offered $25,000. The offer was refused. The company has bought from Thomas Carter, at the Westport Monmouth station, a lot 50 by 150 feet, upon which a new station will be built.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railway Company for October were $3,851,319, an increase over the corresponding month last year of $288,000; expenses, $1,805,738; increase, $102,455; surplus, $1,520,551; increase, $185,550. For ten months ending Oct. 31—earnings, $33,396,085; increase, $436,458; expenses, $14,803,862; decrease, $467,589; surplus, $10,892,208; increase, $903,147.

The forthcoming report of the Iowa Railway Commissioners will show gross earnings of all the roads in Iowa to be $37,469,278, against $37,295,586, in 1888. The net earnings are $11,861,310, against $10,998,422 for the preceding year. The favorable showing in net earnings is accounted for by the general decrease in operating expenses instituted upon all the roads soon after the commission's schedule took effect.

The Atchison gross earnings for the second week of November were $570,634, an increase over those of the corresponding week last year of $61,444. It is reported that an upward of $35,000,000 of Atchison bonds have been deposited. Director Magoun will not, however, confirm or deny the report. He says the Directors decided not to make the amount public at present.

The forthcoming annual report of State Railroad Commissioner James C. Hill of Virginia will show an increase of the gross receipts of the railroads of Virginia of the fiscal year of 1889 over 1888 of about $3,000,000. The report will show that there are forty-five railroads now in operation in the State, an increase of seven over last year.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ended Nov. 21 were $329,000; for the corresponding week last year, $307,000; increase, $22,000.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Anchor line steamship Anchoria, Capt. Campbell, from New-York Nov. 16, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

The steamship Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York Nov. 16 for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

The steamship Fortuna, (Br.,) Capt. Coleman, left from Newcastle for New-York to-day.

EVACUATION DAY DOINGS

FLAGS ARE HOISTED AND SALUTES FIRED.

THE OLD GUARD PARADE IN SPITE OF THE STORMY WEATHER—DINNER IN HONOR OF THE ANNIVERSARY.

The Old Guard braved the weather yesterday afternoon to do their part toward the time-honored observance of Evacuation Day. It was nearly 2 o'clock, the sky having then lightened somewhat, when Major McLean put on his bearskin and gave the order to fall in. Within a half hour thereafter an elevated train landed the command at the Battery, where the Second Battery, First Brigade, under Capt. Wilson, had been waiting with two guns since about 1 o'clock.

Rain had ceased when the Old Guard, having formed on the platform of the elevated station, marched down stairs to the beating of drums, and stretched their lines across the space in front of the Barge Office. Then they moved out to the flagstaff and surrounded it. As the big flag began to climb the staff the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the artillery began a salute of forty-two guns—one for each State. While the firing proceeded, the band played a medley of the airs of nations, and there was cheering by the military and the spectators.

Among those who looked on was Capt. Nicholas Pike, who joined the Old Guard in 1840; his enlistment antedating Major McLean's by several years and that of any other living member by many years. He had come over from Brooklyn with his son, also a graybeard, especially to see his old command turn out, and when the salute and medley had ended, the band started the column northward with a brisk march, Capt. Pike ran alongside as happy and enthusiastic as any of the juvenile sidewalk escort.

At Beaver-street the Old Guard swung eastward in order to march through Broad and Nassau streets. At the City Hall plaza they passed in review before Mayor Grant.

According to custom a big American flag, bearing the words "Veterans, War of 1812," was raised at sunrise on the old fort on the hill in the northern end of Central Park. The very few words made it necessary to conduct the ceremony without formality. There were present Col. William R. W. Chambers, Capt. John D. Norman of the First Continentals, Capt. F. L. Schaefer of the Veteran Zouaves, George Rogers, Jr., Adjt. J. Hoey and Major and two Aids, policemen. Adjt. Warner, who has raised the flag on the old fort twice a year for the last twenty-two years, raised it yesterday.

According to their usual custom, the Old Guard had a banquet in the evening. For the first time in the long history of the organization, their feast was at the Hoffman House. There, at 6:20 o'clock, the Old Guardsmen assembled, resplendent in gorgeous white coats and gold decorations. Never before has an Old Guard banquet called for 100 plates; but last night, of guests and members there were nearly 140.

Over the gathering Major McLean presided. At the head table with him were Lieut. Commander Newell of the Navy; Gen. D. E. Sickles, Col. Locke Winchester, Major Henry Rawlins of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London, Controller Theodore W. Myers, Col. Fred D. Grant, Gen. D. D. Ward, and Major Dexter Follett of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

About the dinner there was nothing formal. It was a sort of a love feast, lasting three hours. Dessert, however, gave way to coffee and cigars. Then, apparently by mutual consent, Major McLean was obliged to interrupt the flow of good spirits to announce that among those who had written letters regretting their inability to be present were Major Grant, Chauncy M. Depew, Gen. Josiah Porter, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, Admiral P. Pitch, and Rear Admiral Braine. Continuing he said:

"We have toasts to drink, however, which the Old Guard can never overlook. First, I would propose the President of the United States." Every one present stood to respond to this, and the orchestra played "Hail Columbia."

In response to the next toast, "The Army and Navy," Gen. D. E. Sickles arose and said that he believed that there was just as much patriotism in America to-day as there was twenty-odd years ago. All it needed was the emergency to arouse it. A reference made by Gen. Sickles to the new battle ships was greeted with warmly applauded, as was the name of Dom Pedro, the late Emperor, of whom Gen. Sickles said: "It was he who elevated his people to the standard of republican government."

The third toast, "The United States," was briefly by Lieut. Commander Newell. "The Union" was answered with a standing response while the orchestra played "America." Controller Myers responded to "The City of New-York," and said that the highest tribute he could pay to it was that it was the more oppressed foreigners found a refuge than in any other place. When "The National Guard" was proposed Col. Winchester and Col. D. W. C. Ward both made brief responses, and at the latter's request the entire company arose and sang "America."

The next toast was "The Old Guard." Alonzo W. Foster, as usual, responded to it with a poem. It was entitled "Evacuation Day, 1783."

Major Harry Rawlins and Major Dexter Follett made brief addresses, and just before midnight the tables were left.

LEWIS FRENCH ARRESTED.

Lewis French, the young man who passed a forged check for $285 on the Fifth-Avenue Hotel some time last October, and who was later heard from in Florida, where he successfully played the same game, was brought to this city yesterday and turned over to the local police authorities. He was arrested in Chicago by a detective connected with the Pinkerton agency in that city, who recognized him from the newspaper descriptions of the party who passed the checks. French, who is well connected, claims that he was the victim of a friend who kept him drunk all the time, and tried him to the commission of the acts charged against him.

A NEW LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—The Dean Linseed Oil Company, formed by Joseph A. Dean of New-York, Arthur Dean of Morristown, N. J., and Charles N. Manchester of Brooklyn, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State today. The company is formed for the crushing and treatment of linseed and other oleaginous seeds and the manufacturing of oil, cake, and other products therefrom. Their principal office will be in the town of Northfield, Richmond County. Capital, $250,000.

MR. CRANE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Mr. W. H. Crane produced, at the Hollis-Street Theatre, to-night, "The Senator," a new American comedy, written by the late David D. Lloyd and Sydney Rosenfeld. Mr. Crane, personally, had a very warm greeting, and was forced to make a speech during the evening. The play is likely to be very successful, and Crane's part is well suited to him.

BUILDINGS FOR THE POOR.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON A TRIP OF EXPLORATION.

President Charles G. Wilson of the Board of Health, with Dr. W. A. Ewing, Sanitary Inspector, and Sergeant Conghlin and Officer Phillips of the sanitary squad, made a tour of some of the cheap lodging houses in the city last night.

The tour was made that President Wilson might see for himself what improvement, if any, could be made in them. From what he saw, no doubt he will advise some radical changes.

The first place visited was the "hotel" on the southeast corner of Bleecker-street and South Fifth-avenue, which provides sleeping accommodations for several hundreds of the floating population. As this was one of the characteristic among the lodging houses, its condition was found to be good. The proprietor wore a diamond pin in his scarf. He was well dressed, too. In fact, his whole appearance denoted the man of easy means.

His uniform price is only 15 cents for a night's lodging in a fairly comfortable bed. He has his beds arranged much as are the berths in the steerage of an ocean steamer. His permit calls for 300 beds, and they are nearly all the time occupied. Last year he housed over 95,000 persons, and had only one death in the place. President Wilson did not find any fault with the arrangements here.

It might be mentioned that there are 300 licensed lodging houses in the city and their capacity is about 12,000.

From Bleecker-street the party walked east to 356 Bowery. This is of the second-class variety, and has 100 beds. The tariff is 15 and 20 cents. The ceilings were low here and the air was very oppressive. The beds were in rooms that Officer Phillips called boxes.

He who presides over the destinies of this establishment is a young man. A neat little diamond nestled in his scarf, while a stout ring, weighing about half an ounce, adorned the little finger of his right hand. Dr. Ewing said a little whitewash would improve the appearance of the place. The water supply was not sufficient.

The next on the President's list was 219 Livingston-street. This place is called the Cunard House, but Cunard is not the name of the man who runs it. It is a first-class lodging house, and charges 25 cents for a bed. The proprietor did not differ from his fellows so far as outward appearances go. His license allows him to have 235 beds.

The next on the programme was 212 Bowery. This is down on the archives of the Health Department as second-class house. It costs 25 cents to lodge here. The man who controls it is allowed to have seventy-three beds. As in all other lodging houses of the kind, the men sit around and while away the time in reading, smoking, or playing checkers.

The proprietor of this place, too, had all the appearance of a comfortable citizen. The supply of water was very meagre. Most of these places are supplied from a tank on the roof or near it. In such cases the tanks were found to be empty or nearly so.

The house at 112 Bowery was next visited. It is of the third-class variety, has 133 beds—all the department allows—and they are filled every night in the week. It is run by a man named Lamo. The air was stifling. The closets were in a very bad way. The tank on the roof was empty.

No. 9 Bowery was next visited. It looked very much like an ordinary cheap hotel. The owner keeps his own bonds and discredits. He could put his pen behind his ear and flash his solitaire at one as well as the orthodox hotel clerk. The price of a bed, of which he has a license to keep 220, is 25 cents. His house is nearly always full. The visitors found no fault with the arrangements.

Into 18 Bell-street the party next climbed. There was no poetry about this place. Sergt. Conghlan knew the place and at once began to plot the others along. There were 81 beds and 17 hammocks. Up two flights and what a scene! Here were the hammocks. They were made of coarse sacking and were stretched between stout railings held up by rough posts. In width they were not over fourteen inches. There were three double rows of them slung one over the other.

The stench was terrible. Some of the lodgers lay on the floor in a drunken stupor. As in the other places, a bad odor of tobacco was everywhere. The garret was one of the vilest looking abodes ever occupied by men. The tariff here is 10 and 12 cents for a bed, and 7 cents for a hammock or bench.

No. 9 Mulberry-street, in "The Bend," had 260 hammocks. Seven cents would entitle one to the shelter of a roof here.

The last place visited was Mark Lanigan's, at 67 James-street. There are 127 beds here. The charge is 15 and 25 cents. A strong odor of tobacco was noticeable, but the odor of whisky was much stronger.

WHY MR. STUBBS RESIGNED.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.—Concerning his resignation from the Directory of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, Vice President Stubbs has this to say: "My resignation is in the hands of the Directors of the St. Paul road and will be acted upon at their meeting Wednesday. It was tendered after a consultation with President Miller, who, while expressing the conviction that I was making a mistake, kindly and generously gave his consent. I came to the St. Paul Road without personal consultation with the owners of the Southern Pacific Road, the majority of whom were in Europe. At that time the proposition to take the Second Vice Presidency was made me by Mr. Miller. I wanted to come East and accepted. I could do no less, as Mr. Miller could not wait until the return of Mr. Huntington and Mr. Stillman of the Southern Pacific from Europe.

"When Mr. Huntington and Mr. Stillman returned recently, they met the other owners in New-York and invited me to meet them. They claimed that my long term of service with the Southern Pacific—nearly twenty years—had entitled them to more consideration, and urged a personal obligation on my part which I was forced to admit. So much did this weigh on me the more I considered the subject that I agreed to return to the Southern Pacific, if I could obtain Mr. Miller's consent. This, as I said, he generously gave."

Mr. Stubbs is not decided when he will leave Milwaukee, but it will be some time early in December.

THE WORK OF INCENDIARIES.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—A fire special says: "Near Milliken's Station, Prince George's County, at the same hour two large barns and a tenement house were burned. Thomas Black suffered the greatest loss. In his barn were stored 10,000 pounds of tobacco and his entire crop of hay and fodder. On the farm of Gen. Horn, tenanted by Walter Ryan, the barn contained this year's crop and was burned, together with farming implements. An uncoupled house belonging to James Hamilton was also burned.

John Varmullion, who lives near Hall's Station, was forcibly taken from his home on Friday night and tied to a tree. The unknown visitors then removed his furniture and set fire to his log cabin. Fearing bodily injury, Varmullion promised to leave the vicinity immediately, whereupon he was released."

FARMERS AND THE KNIGHTS

MR. POWDERLY TALKS ABOUT THE PROPOSED ALLIANCE.

THE COMING CONFERENCE AT ST. LOUIS WILL BE AN IMPORTANT ONE AND WILL DO GREAT GOOD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor was in the city to-day, attending to the business of the order. This evening, in answer to a question concerning the recent General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Atlanta, Mr. Powderly said it was the most successful assembly that has ever convened during the history of the order. It was not, he said, an assembly of kickers, nor, as some very indiscreet friends claim, a Powderly assembly. It was a Knights of Labor assembly, and represented the order so thoroughly that not a man left the convention who was not fully satisfied with the result of their deliberations.

"It was an intelligent a body of men," he said, "as ever assembled on this continent, and there are hopes that there will be far better days for the order than we have ever seen."

"What was the most important business accomplished by the assembly?" Mr. Powderly was asked. "Well, that is pretty hard to tell. In order to make any of our declarations or resolutions operative we want unanimity of action. The assembly was as hearty and unanimous in its action in expelling traitors and obstructionists as it was on any other question that came before us.

"I consider that the coming conference between our officers and those of the Farmers' Alliance and the action taken thereon will eventually be of the most importance."

"What will then be the probable outcome of this alliance?" "Well, I hadn't tell you that, but I will tell you what I think it ought to do. It should regulate the affairs of this country in the interest of the producers and the consumers and should deprive the Shylocks of Wall-street, in New-York, and of Lombard-street, in London, of the power they have hitherto exercised to rob the people of both countries, England and the United States."

"It will be a powerful political organization, not a partisan machine managed in the interests of an office-holding class. It will be so managed that it can be swung as a pendulum with telling force to regulate the legislation of the country.

"Our farmers are robbed and made the prey of a mortgage-grabbing class through a system of finance which was invented by usurers for their own interest.

"We believe that with such an alliance we can dictate the financial policy of the Government, and thereby make good prices and high wages the rule, instead of depressed prices and high rates of interest, as at present.

"In a few words we mean to kill off, if possible, the system of usury that now prevails, and bring the means of transportation fully under the control of the people."

"Our former land plank was rather indefinite, but it must be remembered that when this plank was framed, fifteen years ago, very few people gave any heed to the land question. Had it expressed the full intent of the order, it is doubtful if we would have had such a thorough study of the question and the consequent number of converts.

"Our present land plank expresses the views of the order fully and clearly, but it does not change them in the least, for what we say now we have always believed. We are opposed to land being held for speculation, and have always favored the plan of turning the revenue from the sale of land to the use and benefit of the community.

"This plank was adopted by the most enthusiastically unanimous vote ever cast in a General Assembly. To use an every-day expression, up to the present day we have been making up the totals, and we have been close figures, and of shifting and side tracking; but all of the couplings are now made.

"We are out on the main line, and, while we expect that the usual number of red lights will be swung in our faces and a few obstructions placed on the track, we shall land our train at the end of the journey."

"It may be a little behind time, but we'll get there all the same."

In reference to the suggested alliance between the Farmers' Alliance and the Knights, A. W. Wright of the General Executive Board said:

"The speech of President Livingston of the Georgia Alliance to the General Assembly at Atlanta satisfied the delegates present that in all essentials the objects of the two organizations are identical. The wisdom of the two bodies, whose aims and objects are essentially the same, in deciding to act in harmony does not require to be demonstrated.

"General Master Workman Powderly, Ralph Beaumont of New-York, and myself will go to the St. Louis conference with the assurance that in all they do to bring about closer relations between the two great sections of the army of producers we will have the support and approval of the whole order.

"As to whether anything will be done looking to a national amalgamation of the two orders, I cannot say, but even without this it will be quite possible to arrive at an agreement which will enable both to act unitedly in bringing about those reforms to which both are pledged.

"Regarding the combined membership of the two organizations, I do not think that it will be an overestimate to place it at 2,500,000, and of these very nearly 2,000,000 will be voters."

THAT POWDERLY SUIT.

A STATEMENT THAT IT WAS INSTIGATED BY AUSTIN CORBIN.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 25.—The suit for conspiracy brought last week at Scottdale by ex-Assemblyman Edward Callaghan against T. V. Powderly, ex-Assemblyman John R. Byrne, and Peter Wise, all well known Knights of Labor, appears to have a wider significance than at first appeared. John Costello, the Pittsburg member of the General Executive Board, to-day retorted from the Atlanta convention. He openly declared that the suit is prompted by Austin Corbin, President of the Philadelphia add Reading Railroad Company.

Mr. Costello says that the Knights were aware that suit was to be brought some time before the proceedings were begun and that their lawyers had quietly gathered much evidence of importance bearing upon the case. When the news reached Atlanta that warrants had been issued, the General Assembly took up the fight, and it was decided to assess each Knight in the order 5 cents to defray the expense of defense. It has been decided to make the most sweeping denials possible and divulge all that the opportunity affords. Mr. Costello asserts that in the Scottdale proceedings Mr. Callaghan, who charges conspiracy to defeat his election to office last year, is merely a "cloud."

He says that President Corbin succeeded in breaking up no less than seventy local assemblies of the Knights among the employes of the Reading Road; that Mr. Powderly openly took him to task for this and denounced him and that he has endeavored to re-establish the strength of the order along the company's lines. This, he says, has angered Mr. Corbin, who, he declares the Knights have evidence to prove, has inspired the Scottdale suit as a measure of retaliation. Mr. Costello claims that there will be some very sensational developments when the case comes to trial, and says the defendants will fight it to the highest courts.

AMATEUR BOXING BOUTS.

INTERESTING EVENTS IN JERSEY CITY LAST NIGHT.

Patrick Cahill of the Scottish-American Athletic Club of Jersey City, the champion middleweight amateur boxer of the Amateur Athletic Union, achieved another victory last evening at a boxing tournament given by his club in Oakland Rink, Jersey City. He defeated J. J. Van Houten of the West Side Athletic Club in three rounds, governed by the Amateur Athletic Union's rules, which allow three minutes for two rounds, rest for the third, and an extra round of two minutes where it is necessary to decide the superior boxer.

Van Houten had defeated W. H. Stickey of the West End Athletic Club, who was beaten by Cahill last Winter in the final contest for the title of champion of amateurs in the middleweight class. In this competition Van Houten had received several good whacks, which had not entirely lost their effect when he faced Cahill, and the latter, therefore, had a comparatively easy time winning a gold watch—the prize for each event. Cahill was in good condition, and having demonstrated his superior skill in the first round contested, it took the urging of over a thousand men present to make him follow up his advantage to the discomfort of Van Houten.

Another interesting competition was a final between William Kenny, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and James Brown, West Side Athletic Club, who boxed at 115 pounds. Brown won the championship at 125 pounds last Winter, but Kenny was then disqualified, and the two did not meet. Kenny won last evening, showing unusual cleverness for one of his experience.

WHERE THE JUSTICES WILL SIT.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—Gov. Hill has designated certain Judges to serve in the General Terms of the various judicial departments of the State as follows:

Justice Brown is Associate Justice of the Second Department to succeed himself; Justice Mayham as Associate Justice in the Third Department in the place of Justice Theall, term expired; Justices Earl and Bradley, Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts, respectively, to the places of Justice Haight, term expired; Justice Rumsey, as Associate Justice of the Fifth Department, to succeed himself; Justice Corlies, in Albany, Justice of the Fifth Department, in place of Justice Dwight, promoted.

VIRGINIA'S STATE DEBT.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS WANTED.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.—Steps were begun last week by those interested to bring about another conference between properly accredited Commissioners of the London Council of Foreign Bondholders and the representatives of this State with the view of settling the State debt. Those who were conducting these negotiations were hopeful of carrying out their plans to a successful termination, but, as unlooked-for opposition Saturday will probably interfere with these arrangements certainly for the present.

It is believed that if the Governor would express his willingness for the appointment of a commission, the Council of Foreign Bondholders would acquiesce and name the members of it at once. Strong pressure will doubtless be brought to bear upon the Legislature to induce that body to ask for another conference. Gov. Lee's announcement that $100,000,000 has been invested in Virginia enterprises and property during his administration has no doubt encouraged the representatives of the bondholders to hope that a basis of settlement may be arrived at without increasing the rates of taxation or interfering with the maintenance of the various departments of government.

When Gov. Lee's forthcoming message to the Legislature will treat of the debt question and possibly contain some important suggestions, but what they will be is not known. The Governor is anxious for the debt question to be settled. He may not, though, consider that he is authorized to ask for another conference with a commission of the foreign bondholders without the approval of the Legislature.

MR. PAINE DECLINES THE NOMINATION.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The Independent Democrats to-night indorsed the reoomination of Mayor Hart. The Hon. Robert Treat Paine, who was recently nominated for Mayor by an independent oltizens' convention, declines the nomination.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Provisions sold off a little to-day. The undertone of the trade was unquestionably strong, but heavier receipts of Hogs than expected, another decline in Lard in Eastern and foreign markets, and an increased pressure on the part of speculative longs to realize, turned the tide downward. Prices ruled easier and the day's closings showed a decline of 12½c. in November Pork, 10c. in January Pork, 7½c. in May Pork, 2½c. in January and May Short Ribs and May Lard, and 5c. in January Lard. November Lard and Short Ribs were unchanged. Pork for November sold early at $10, and later at $9 65, closing at $9 75. Cash Lard sold at $6 25@6 07½. New-York green Shoulders at 3¾c., and 16-lb. green Hams at $7 60@7 81¼. January, as usual, led in the day's feature dealings. It sold at $9 25@9 37½ for Pork, $5 87½@5 95 for Lard, and $4 80@4 82½ for Short Ribs. The highest prices reported prevailed early. Pork for January closed

MARINE CORPS CHANGES

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF A NAVAL FEATURE.

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A TRAINING SCHOOL BE ESTABLISHED WITH FACILITIES FOR GUN DRILL.

The proposed reorganization of the Marine Corps by the Naval Board on the Revision of Drill and Tactics is a subject which has been strenuously advocated from time to time by many well-informed officers. As stated in yesterday morning's Washington dispatches to this paper, "the corps has stood still and is to-day not different from the corps of 1865."

The very uniform of the Marine Corps is old. The shako common in the fifties is worn to-day, and there is still reserved the nickel epaulets and trimmings, the white belts, and double-breasted coats peculiar to the corps in its early organization. The employment of marines aboard United States war vessels is an idea evidently taken from the English, but instead of keeping the corps apace with the British organization, the details to-day are about the same as during the forties, and even the thirties. The duty of the marines aboard ship never appears to have been definitely established. Lieut. Gilman attempted recently in a publication of his own to define three duties, but it needed some action on the part of the Navy Department to effect any change. At the present day the marines of the British Navy are divided into two distinct bodies, known respectively as the marine artillery and marine infantry. The uniform is slightly different, too, the marine artillery wearing a blue blouse and the marine infantry a dark-green tunic and red blouse of the army. The marine artillery is considered the superior body of the two. To it is intrusted many pieces in the ship's battery, depending, of course, on the complement of artillerymen assigned to the vessel. The common practice is to divide the marine artillery up among the guns of the secondary battery—the Nordenfelts, Gardiners, and Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns. When there is a large force of marine artillerymen aboard, as on some of the first-class cruisers and battle ships, a whole crew is made up from this corps and assigned to the working of one or more guns of the main battery.

It seldom happens, however, that any of the men in the marine infantry are sent to the batteries. They are utilised about decks and in the tops as sharpshooters, having recourse wholly to their small arms. As an instance of the standing of the two branches of the corps, any officer aboard ship can exchange with one of the marine infantry to take positions of servants to them in addition to their regular duty. This cannot be done with the men of the marine artillery. It is doubtful if it could be effected, even if ordered, the *esprit de corps* being so high. The ratings of the United States Navy virtually correspond to the marine infantry of the British Navy. There is no special qualification demanded for the corps, as in the case of the British marine artillery. So long as a man is able to "pass the doctor" that appears to be the only qualification necessary. Once accepted, the recruit is put through the ordinary squad and manual of arms of Upton. Should he happen to be stationed at Washington, Annapolis, or at certain of the navy yards, he will likely receive some instruction in company drill, but if he gets more than this his experience will be an uncommon one, and due wholly to individual energy of the officer over him.

The demand for men for duty afloat, and the smallness of the Marine Corps make it impossible for the recruit to remain long on shore. He is sent aboard some ship ordered to commissions, or, perhaps, to a draft to exchange on a foreign station with a ship's company that has done its three years' cruise. Once aboard a cruising ship the marine sees little of drill. He falls in with the guard at "quarters" in the morning, (8 A. M.) usually on the quarter-deck. While the ship's company is engaged in drill with the batteries the guard is put through the manual and firing exercises. It is the same sing-song drill day after day, never lasting more than thirty minutes in duration. Once in a great while a "landing party" is provided. The marines go ashore with the sailors. They likely get a taste of camp life, and then they return to the ship to continue the thirty minutes' daily drill. The marine guard is known aboard ship as the oulwark between the cabin and the forecastle. In former days when seamen were shipped at random, many nationa and notrogeneous crews were obtained, and it became absolutely necessary that some check, some safeguard, be interposed between these 200 or 300 men forward and the little knot of officers gathered aft. But all this has changed now. The bulwark established by the marine guard is no longer needed. The class of men enlisted to-day are as a rule free from those suspicions constantly imposed upon a United States man-pf-war's crew fifty and sixty years ago. The Marine Corps, having now its original functions disposed of, it becomes necessary to give it new duties compatible with the times. The officers of the Marine Corps should feel that in time of action they have something else to look for than the mere posting of their men as sharpshooters. The machine and rapid-fire guns, if properly handled, will do more service than the marine guard acting as small-arm men.

It is questionable if there is any actual need for the maintenance of a Marine Corps. The French have no Marine Corps in their navy, though they have seamen specially drilled in the use of small arms, who are further known as musketeers, and the duty done by these musketeers corresponds to that assigned the marines in the British and American Navies. Now that some of the officers of the United States Marine Corps have taken the torpedo course which the War College provided for, and have furthermore taken high honors when at that institution, it would be a good idea to assign one handling of the torpedo mechanism aboard ships to the marines. But before any 200 of real advantage can results the Marine Corps must be enlarged. The 1,800 men now allowed it is too small a number. Ships are constantly going to sea short handed. Then, too, if the marines are to be properly trained, they should have facilities for battalion drill. At least 250 of them ought to be constantly kept at some post, which should correspond to the Newport, Sackett's Harbor, Portsmouth, Key West, Norfolk, Worth and Fortress Monroe schools of the army. All recruits should be sent to this school and required to put in at least six to eight months of service before going aboard ship. Machine and rapid-fire guns could be placed at the disposal of such a school, and what a establishment of a good rifle range the marines could be put into fair shape for any necessary duty ashore at foreign stations.

But of all changes needed in the Marine Corps the change in uniform is the most desirable. Except in some of the older men and those who have been duty in the army, the present blouse looks slovenly, unmanly, and is little short of an eyesore. The short, stumpy collar spoils it entirely. Among those marine officers who are alive to the times the idea prevails that a blouse after the order of the regular army blouse, with trailing skirts, would be adopted, or if not, then a high, straight collared blouse, tight-fitting, after the style of the one worn by the British marines. The Marine Corps is credited with being a reliable body of men, but it has been asleep for the past fifty years. The clattering of the hammers in the construction of the new navy has brought it back to life, and now not an officer in the corps but realizes that something must be done, and that soon. It remains for the Greer board to recommend and for the marine officers to push the matter to a conclusion.

TWO UNION MEETINGS.

The International Sailors and Fireman's Union met last evening at 26 Albany-street. The speakers said that it was the intention of the union to form a central organization in which this union and unions of longshoremen, coal handlers, and of all other workmen engaged in nautical business will be represented. A Maritime Exchange and a shipping office for sailors will also be established. The International Sailors' Union has a membership of 165,000. A committee was appointed to ask the coal shovelers to join this union. Patrick Mullion, who sails to-day for Baltimore, takes a large number of circulars for the seafaring men of that port, and will organize a union there.

A mass meeting of female bookbinders was held last evening at 475 Pearl-street to form an organization. The meeting was held under the auspices of National District Assembly No. 230, Knights of Labor, and the Bookbinders' Union of North America, and the girls were addressed by Charles Nelson, Master Workman of No. 230, Hugh Ray of Local Assembly No. 627, Miss Ida Van Etten, and Fannie Morris. It is the intention to organize the girls into a local assembly of No. 230.

BEATEN BY AN EX-POLICEMAN.

Patrick Carney, formerly attached to the mounted squad of the Fourteenth Precinct (Brooklyn) Police Station, assaulted James Shea, aged sixty years, last night in James Corcoran's saloon at 131 Imlay-street, Brooklyn, and beat him so badly that it is feared he will die. Several of Shea's ribs were broken, and he sustained severe injuries about the head. Carney was dismissed from the force eight months ago, and had been drinking heavily ever since. He was locked up.

RIGHT IN THE STEAMERS' TRACK.

Capt. Catherine of the steamship City of Augusta, which arrived yesterday from Savannah, reports that on Nov. 24 in latitude 37° 11' and longitude 75° 12' he passed a vessel floating bottom upward in about eighteen fathoms of water. The bottom of the vessel was coppered and the keel was about one hundred and fifty feet in length. The craft appeared to be of forty tons build. It was lying directly in the track of passing steamers and was a very dangerous wreck.

BEITEL'S EXAMINATION POSTPONED.

The examination in the case of William L. Beitel, who is charged with perjury as a result of the Excise Department investigation, which was to have been taken up by Justice Horan in the Special Term Court yesterday, was postponed until to-morrow.

COLUMBIA'S ATHLETES.

COMING CONTESTS AMONG THE CLASSES —TRAINING FOR SPRING GAMES.

Interest in athletics at Columbia College seems to be growing. During the Thanksgiving intermission the intercolege football championship will be played. The Seniors hold the championship at present. Ninety-two is at present boasting of its ability to win this year. The Seniors ought, however, to make a strong bid to retain the lead as they have Hewlett, halfback, and Pierce and Cairns, two of the best rushers on the 'Varsity eleven. Hewlett is by far the best player in college, and he will greatly strengthen his class team.

The boat club reports a reduction in its actual debt of about $1,500. The candidates for positions on the crews will go into training immediately after the Christmas holidays. Most of last year's 'Varsity crew are still in college, and the Freshman Class presents a pretty good lot of material to choose a crew from for the New-London class race.

In baseball nothing has as yet been done and nobody seems to intend to do anything, notwithstanding the fact that the other colleges are putting their baseball men to work.

The athletic association intends to boom things for the intercollegiate meeting next Spring. In this department of athletics Columbia has been more successful, mainly because the men could train singly and at their own pleasure as to the time of day. With Columbia men team training has been particularly difficult by reason of the great difference in the hours of recitation for the various students. But track athletics have prospered and Columbia expects to make a fine showing next Spring. Arrangements are to be made to put Walsh, '90, the pole vaulter, Hooper, '89, the high jumper, and Hinman, '90, the weight tosser, in the gymnasium for training through the Winter. An attempt will be made to secure money from the Alumni and undergraduates in order to put the entire intercollegiate team in quarters early in the Spring.

Among the other athletes who will probably hold up Columbia's claims at the championship intercollegiate games are H. Mapes, '92, the hurdler; V. Mapes, '81, the broad jumper; H. Shipman, '90; H. R. Connell, '90, and R. Langdon, Law School, in the sprints; A. S. Vosburgh, '90, and H. Hornbostel, '91, in the distance runs; T. Mollyneux, '90, in the mile walk, and W. H. Hall, '91, in the bicycle race.

The tug-of-war may also add a first prize to Columbia's total. Of last year's team, E. C. Robinson, Medical School, No. 2, and C. H. Hart, '90, No. 1, are in college this year, and Robinson is putting a number of candidates through a vigorous course of training. Other men who may try the rope later on are now playing football. The close of the football season will probably see them in the "gym" training for the tug. There will also be intercollegiate tug-of-war championships about the time of the Christmas holidays.

The effect that the offer of the Trustees of the college to give gymnasium room in the basement of the former Presidents' residence will have on athletics is as yet rather doubtful. It is not known how far the many associations will be able to use the 2,000 square feet of floor room offered to them.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

A DIVISION OF OPINION DOES NOT PREVENT AN INTERESTING SESSION.

On a very important point the members of the Central Council of the King's Daughters stand seven against seven. Half of them favor admitting to the order, practically, any one who wishes to live according to the Golden Rule and who is a professing Christian, as Unitarians are. The other half would have every member a believer in the divinity of the Saviour.

There was a meeting of the King's Daughters and the King's Sons at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday, and the difference of opinion was discussed at some length, but only informally. One lady said that the side headed by Mrs. F. Bottome, the President, might be called "Unitarians," while those on the other side should be styled "Trinitarians." Another, a follower of Mrs. Bottome, said: "The whole matter can be put in these words. 'We did not propose that the order should be conducted on a creed basis.'"

A reporter asked one of the "Trinitarians" if there was a possibility of a division of the order, and the answer was that the matter had not reached that point yet.

"But has such a thing been discussed?" asked the reporter.

"I can hardly unewer that," was the reply, "but I can say that no steps in such a direction have been taken, nor would they be taken until a general convention had been called."

The difference of opinion in the council had no unpleasant effect on yesterday's meeting, however, and an interesting programme was carried out to the satisfaction of all present. The hour from 11 to 12 was occupied by a devotional meeting. From 12:30 P. M. the members of the Central Council met those who desired to converse on opportunities and methods of work, and from 3 to 5:30 there was a conference of workers, Mrs. Bottome presiding.

At this session the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Isabella C. Davis, in her "Summary from the field," said that the order now numbers about one hundred and twenty thousand members, scattered over nearly all parts of the world. Since its establishment 119,819 badges have been sold from the central office, and between Nov. 1, 1888, and Nov. 23, 1889, many thousands of new members have been admitted to the order. Encouraging reports have been received from a great number of branches, and arrangements have been made for extending the work of the order. Finally, said Mrs. Davis, "Mrs. Nason is going into the lumber region of Wisconsin, and for her our prayers will be needed."

After this came reports from State Secretaries and the Committees on Foreign and Domestic Missions, Tenement Houses, and Reserve Work, all of which showed that the order's work is growing constantly. In the evening addresses of interest to the order were made by Mrs. Bottome, the President, and others.

FIRE IN EDWARDSVILLE.

MILL, WAREHOUSES, AND ELEVATOR BURNED—LOSS $300,000.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—A special to the *Post-Dispatch* from Edwardsville, Ill., says a disastrous conflagration occurred there at an early hour this morning, entailing a loss of about $300,000. The fire started in the warehouse of Kehlor Brothers' mill and almost simultaneous flames were seen issuing from the elevator building. When discovered the fire had gained considerable headway and the mill was also on fire before the Fire Department reached the scene.

Mayor Glass telegraphed to St. Louis for aid and Chief Lindsay sent an engine, but the mill property was doomed, and when the elevator fell it communicated flames to the residence and saloon of Joseph Blickett, then to the blacksmithing shop of Philip Wenner, then to Henry Brinkman's two-story store and tenement building, all of which were badly damaged or totally gutted, and for a time it looked as though the business portion of the town was doomed.

After great efforts the firemen checked the flames, and the losses will be confined to the property mentioned, amounting in all to about $300,000, about $250,000 of which is upon the mill, elevator, warehouse, and contents. Jacob Kehlor's loss is $8,500; insurance, $2,500. P. Wenner's loss is $1,000; no insurance.

Mr. J. B. M. Kehlor of the firm of Kehlor Brothers of St. Louis, owners of the flouring mill, gives the following statement of the loss on that property: The mill, elevator, and warehouse were worth $140,000; insured for $54,000. The elevator contained $70,000 worth of wheat; insured for $50,000. The stock of flour was worth $30,000; insured for $10,000. This leaves a net loss of $96,000. The insurance was placed through the Citizens' Insurance Company of this city.

TWO NEW BROTHERHOOD MEN.

Acting President Johnston of the Brotherhood received a telegram from Cleveland last evening saying that O'Brien, pitcher of the Cleveland Club, had signed a Brotherhood contract. Paul Radford of the same club has also joined the players' organization. Walter Hewatt, President of the Washington League Club, arrived in this city yesterday. He is going to Boston for the purpose of getting players. Mr. Hewett says that he thinks the League is going to have a hard fight to "down" the Brotherhood movement.

REVISION OF BUILDING LAWS.

Andrew J. Post, of Post & McGerd, civil engineers, interested the Committee on Revision of the Building Laws at yesterday's session. He submitted a draft of a proposed substitute for certain sections of the laws relating to fireproof buildings. It did not change existing law essentially, but simplified it in some respects. He believed that verbiage and confusion could be avoided if certain sections were shortened by the employment of standard algebraic formulæ. These sections were intended for engineers, and the formulæ would furnish a fixed guide for their work.

FIRE IN A CROWDED TENEMENT.

Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the five-story tenement 139 Norfolk street by the janitor while making his rounds. The building is occupied by more than twenty families, who were hurriedly awakened from their sleep and barely had time to escape with their lives. The fire was soon extinguished and an investigation showed no one the worse for their scare, except from the inhalation of smoke. The fire originated in the grocery store of Hyman Robinson, who occupies the front of the first floor, but the damage will not amount to over $500.

TAMMANY GETS IT ALL.

THE PATRONAGE OF THE POLICE JUSTICES' BOARD APPROPRIATED.

The Police Justices assembled in the Jefferson Market Police Court last night and convinced those members of their board who failed to be either Tammany Hall men or Republicans that they had little voice in the appointments—so little, in fact, that their wishes were entirely ignored. But the Tammany wolf and the Republican lamb made a particularly enlivening combine against the unwary County Democrats, and what with those clerks whose terms expired and those who "resigned" there are precious few to aid the County Democrat Justices in finding their decisions.

But the meeting demonstrated this interesting fact, that Justice Patrick Gavin Duffy, while he has been caressing his flowing moustache as the keystone of the board and has occasioned a dead-lock in all its deliberations thus far by voting against Tammany Hall, has slid over to their side of the road and is careering on his gay course with the rest of the boys. The consideration for his support was apparently not very high—merely a place as subpœna clerk in the Court of Special Sessions at $2,000 a year, to give to his brother, J. J. Duffy. This appointment was announced last night and Justice Duffy looked pleased. He voted consistently throughout. Whenever a Tammany head appeared in the list of appointments he voted for its possessor in a tone that could leave no doubt about his determination to do so.

Neither Justice Power, O'Reilly, nor Patterson was present. Thus the minority had not even the chance to make a strong protest. The only thing which was done to indicate disapproval, besides the mere announcement of the character of the vote, was for Justice Ford to inquire, as each new appointment was announced, "What's his name? Never heard of him. I vote no." This avowal of dissatisfaction with the entire proceedings was repeated so many times that the Tammany men and the Republicans seemed to regard it as a joke, and finally began to laugh at it. These changes were made, the Chairman, Solon B. Smith, Republican, voting invariably with the Tammany men:

John F. Carroll, appointed in place of G. M. Wood, to be Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions for a term of ten years at a salary of $6,000 a year. Carroll is a Tammany Hall leader in the Twentieth Assembly District, and is now Clerk in the Seventh District Civil Court. Wood is a County Democrat. Carroll's term begins Dec. 1.

Jeremiah Hayes to be Police Clerk in the place of State Senator-elect J. F. Ahearn at a salary of $3,000 a year. Carroll and Tammany Hall. The term of office begins Dec. 1. Hayes is a stanch Tammany man of the Fourth Assembly District, and has represented that political division of the city in the Assembly three times. When this announcement was made Justice Ford arose and declared that the nomination was illegal inasmuch as Hayes was now Assemblyman.

"But he has resigned," declared Justice White. "He resigned last June."

"He can't resign," observed Justice Ford. "He still holds a public office, and he is ineligible to the position of Clerk."

It made no difference, however, Hayes won the place. The Tammany and Republican majority stood by him.

Solomon D. Rosenthal was then chosen probationary clerk's assistant for three months, in place of M. Burnham, at a salary of $1,200 a year, his duties to begin Dec. 1. Rosenthal is a leader for Tammany Hall in the Twelfth Assembly District.

John Gavigan then got the appointment of probationary clerk's assistant at the same salary, to succeed Patrick Daly, brother of ex-Sheriff Daly. Gavigan is Tammany messenger for the Commissioner of Public Works.

Michael W. Bowen was chosen probationary clerk's assistant for three months, at the same salary, to succeed C. D. Lemon. Bowen is a Tammany man, more of less owned by Patrick Divver, the Tammany Hall Assembly Special.

T. G. Ryan was named as probationary clerk's assistant for three months, in place of Michael Dolan, at the same salary, and to begin at the same date. Ryan is a Tammany leader in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

J. C. Duffy, the Justice's brother, was made subpœna clerk in the Court of Special Sessions, at a salary of $2,000, his duties to begin Dec. 1, in place of Patrick McConnell. He votes in the Nineteenth District and is supposed to be something of a politician.

These court officers, their terms having expired, were reappointed, the entire board, irrespective of party, voting in the affirmative:

David Crocheon, Tammany, clerk's assistant; Thomas Duncan, Tammany, clerk's assistant; Senator Heimburger, Tammany, clerk's assistant; W. J. Kennedy, Tammany, clerk's assistant; Bernard H. Malone, Tammany, clerk's assistant; J. A. McGown, County Democrat, clerk's assistant; J. F. McKeon, Tammany, clerk's assistant, all $2,000 a year; J. A. Lyon, Tammany, stenographer; D. O. Soltman, Tammany, stenographer; Waldemar L. Jurusz, Tammany, stenographer, each receiving $2,000 a year; Francis P. Kobbe, Tammany, interpreter; C. F. Winkelman, Tammany, interpreter, each $1,200 a year.

Of all the appointments made last night not one was a Republican, and only two were County Democrats.

Justice Smith appointed Justices White, Ford, and McMahan as a committee to arrange assignments of the Police Justices for the ensuing year, and Justices Kilbreth, Gorman, and Talntor were chosen as a committee on the annual report. In connection with this report, these figures were announced last night for the year ending Oct. 31: The total number of arrests made by the police—Male, 63,385; female, 20,045; total, 83,404. Of this number 39,409 males were held by the Police Justices, and 16,762 females, making a total of 56,171. The money collected as fines in the Police courts amounted to $24,447 51; in the Court of Special Sessions, $50,742 50; by the Wardens of the City Prison, $5,687; total, $80,876 50.

CONNECTICUT FINANCES.

THE TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT—NO STATE TAX LIKELY NEXT YEAR.

HARTFORD, Nov. 25.—The annual report of State Treasurer Henry for the year closing June 30, 1889, has been submitted to Gov. Bulkeley, and among other gratifying exhibits it shows that the public debt has been reduced $279,073 22 during the year. The funded debt June 30, 1888, was $3,740,200—or less civil list funds $3,209,827 75. The civil list account shows $751,699 93 in cash on hand, as against $490,870 60 the previous year, and the receipts of revenue were $1,823,384 16, against $1,902,270 72. The payments were $2,145,220 94, against $2,675,945 37, but the latter figure includes $900,000 of State bonds redeemed, against $500,000 during the year ending June 30, 1888.

The Treasurer says regarding the tax on securities:

"The law enacted by the General Assembly of 1889, entitled 'An act imposing a tax upon investment companies,' has established a system of taxation that obviously marks a new departure in methods of taxing certain descriptions of personal property, and, as it provides that such personal property may pay a tax direct to the State in lieu of all local taxation. This law did not take effect until Aug. 1. I deem it advisable to report briefly regarding the result of the new law during the short period that it has been in force.

"The total number of bonds, notes, &c., stamped and registered under the provisions of the investment tax law for the two months ending Sept. 1, 1889, is $5,845. Amount of same, $28,496,959 94. Amount of taxes received, $110,270 99. The legitimate annual increase of receipts from other sources will, in the aggregate, it may reasonably be anticipated, more than offset the reversion to the State as to enable me to comply with the provisions of the resolution passed by the General Assembly and approved June 22, 1889, empowering the Treasurer to suspend payment of the State tax due in November, 1890."

Under a new law authorizing deposits of surplus funds the Treasurer has deposited such funds with various institutions so as to yield a rate of interest as large as that paid on the bonded debt. The aggregate receipts under the new law for taxing express, telegraph, and telephone companies will be about the same as under the previous law.

The following statement of the receipts, other than from State bonds, shows an increase in many cases from the previous year:

"For the year ending June 30, 1889: From the Insurance Commissioner, $18,961 24; from national banks to State banks for disabled soldiers and sailors, $10,115 60; state tax from towns, military commutation tax, $108,882 20; avails of courts and bonds, $17,847 77; tax on savings banks, $334,907 42; tax on non-resident stock, $78,085 90; tax on mutual insurance companies, $286,558 78; tax on agents of insurance companies of other States, $34,472 28; tax on railroads, $671,820; interest on money on deposit, $25,641 94; all other sources, $54,719 06."

PRESENTED TO THE PLASTERERS.

The Operative Plasterers' Society of this city received its reward at Tammany Hall last evening for its fine marching in the civic parade of last Spring. The reward was a handsome banner of yellow silk adorned with a portrait of Washington.

Gen. Butterfield presented the banner to the society for the committee on the civic parade and Michael Kennelly returned the thanks of the plasterers. Judge-elect Fitzgerald spoke, and then the annual ball of the society began. The dancing hall was elaborately decorated with flags, flowers, and bunting, and the title of the society stood out in gas jets above the orchestra. Fully 2,000 people enjoyed the long dancing programme and the supper that temporarily interrupted it.

The invitations were very elaborate, consisting of a square of celluloid, with the name of the society and the date of its inception engraved in colors on it, backed with a photograph of the plasterers in the parade. The edges of the cards were joined with silver cateches and the name of the guest for whom the invitation was intended was painted on a strip of blue ribbon that ran from corner to corner.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Drafts—Sight, 17½; Telegraphic, 20.

AIDING NATIONAL BANKS

SUGGESTIONS MADE BY CONTROLLER LACEY.

STATISTICS WHICH LEAD TO MANY PROPOSITIONS DESIGNED TO ESTABLISH THE SYSTEM MORE FIRMLY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The forthcoming report of Mr. Lacey, the Controller of the Currency, covers the year ended Oct. 31, 1889, at which time there were in existence 3,319 national banks, the largest number in operation since the inauguration of the system. These associations possess an aggregate capital of $620,174,365. Mr. Lacey gives these statistics:

"The last reports of condition exhibit their resources and liabilities Sept. 30, 1889. The number reporting at that time was 3,290. Twenty-nine of those reporting Oct. 31, did not report, one having opened for business Sept. 30. A summary of these reports shows: Capital, $612,584,095; surplus, $197,394,761; undivided profits, $34,866,869; gross deposits, including amounts due banks, $1,950,695,161; loans and discounts, $1,805,729,739. All these items show an increase over any previous date.

"The amount of circulation outstanding was $208,662,734, of which $181,868,234 was secured by United States bonds, and the remainder, $72,279,500, was represented by deposits of lawful money in the Treasury. These banks held $194,997,900 in United States bonds, for which $146,471,700 were to secure circulating notes, $164,226,449 of specie, and $86,752,098 of legal-tender notes.

"Within the year 211 banks were organized, having an aggregate capital of $21,940,000. These banks deposited with the Treasurer to secure circulation $4,878,550 United States bonds, upon which were issued $3,812,975 in circulating notes. Thirty-six of the new banks were organized in Texas, which has the largest number in any one State. Pennsylvania has now the largest number of associations in operation. Massachusetts leads in point of capital stock and New-York in respect to amount of individual business. Within the year 41 banks went into voluntary liquidation and only 2 failed, leaving the net additions to the system 168, as against 90 last year."

Notwithstanding this gratifying increase, says the Controller, investigation of the facts demonstrates that the system has not kept pace with the necessities of the people for increased banking facilities. This is evidenced by the marked increase in percentage of State banks organized the last five years, as compared with the percentage of the five years immediately preceding. This growing tendency to incorporate under the statutes of the several States is not attributable to any changes in the law affecting either national or State institutions, but is charged directly to the fact that no profit and in the West actual loss, results to the banks by reason of the deposit of bonds and issue of circulating notes.

The Controller calls attention to the fact that of the 4,148 associations which have entered the system only 130 have become insolvent, or about 3.13 per cent., and that out of a total of $53,374,460 of claims proved $35,090,000 have been paid and there remain undistributed valued at $3,488,800, reducing the loss to creditors of failed banks of the entire system during the twenty-seven years to $14,844,788, upon average deposits for the twenty-seven years of $985,614,815, making the average annual loss only .55 per cent. upon the average annual deposits. Statistics are introduced to prove that the per cent. of losses by reason of failures of State banks is greatly in excess of those above quoted.

In the opinion of the Controller, the laws governing national banks should be so amended as to produce the following modifications:

1. The minimum deposit of bonds to secure circulation should be fixed at 10 per centum of capital in respect to associations having a capital of $300,000 or less, and for all banks having a greater capital a minimum deposit of $30,000 in bonds should be required.

2. Circulation should be issued to the par value of the bonds deposited.

3. Semi-annual duty on circulation should be so reduced as to equal one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum.

It is held that these changes in the law would do little more than save the national banks from loss on account of circulation if the present premium on United States bonds is maintained. Taking as a basis for computation the capital stock as it appears in the summary of reports for Sept. 30, 1889, the present minimum of deposits of bonds is found to be $95,297,283. If the law is amended as proposed the minimum of bond deposit required will be reduced to $43,881,581, making possible a withdrawal of $51,405,702 in bonds, upon which is based $46,265,132 in circulating notes. It is asserted that this would greatly exceed the limit of probable contraction, it being fair to presume that the banks now maintaining a deposit in excess of legal requirements would not withdraw the bonds thus released.

Upon a careful survey of the entire field, it is the opinion of the Controller that the proposed legislation, taken as a whole, would tend to arrest the present contraction rather than accelerate it, for the following reasons:

1. The present excess now held at a loss will probably increase if a profit is apparent.

2. The reduction in the tax on circulation will not avail themselves of the privilege of withdrawal conferred by the reduction of the minimum.

3. The organization of new banks will be nearly or quite doubled, and the deposit of bonds received from this source will be maintained even under the reduced requirements.

4. The withdrawal of bonds by reason of banks going into voluntary liquidation will be greatly reduced.

5. The addition of 10 per cent. in circulation will apply to all bonds now on deposit, as well as those which hereafter may be pledged, and would add nearly $10,000,000 to the circulation upon present holdings.

The reduction of the duty on circulation is commended upon the ground that the present tax is unjust to the banks, because it is imposed on account of a privilege now valueless, and on the revenues of the Government are in excess of its requirements.

The Controller is of the opinion that the consideration of propositions looking to the adoption of untried measures would involve a delay fraught with danger to the national banking system in its present exigency. He believes the adoption of the amendments proposed will afford the relief now necessary, and give an opportunity for proper deliberation before adopting more radical measures. In case it may commend any issue of long-date bonds, which would defer the payment of the present issues as they mature, but does favor a reduction of interest upon existing bonds to 2½ per cent. by the prepayment to holders of the difference between that rate of interest and the 4 per cent. interest which the bonds now carry.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Some of the subjects in the popular lantern-slide exhibitions are duplicated. An old mill on Long Island turns up regularly three or four times a year in the exhibitions of this city. The statue of Liberty was among the collection shown on Friday at the rooms of the Society of Amateur Photographers in this city. It was a bit of good work, but very familiar. After the collections have made the rounds, a committee selects the best ones, and they are interchanged with the London Camera Club's slides.

Another feature of the collections is that each usually contains a picture of the amateur at work.

Photographic excursions do not seem to be popular in this city. In other cities pictures are often received of parties on a coach or in by four or six horses, out on an excursion into the country. These trips are said to be enjoyable, but from New-York the amateurs prefer to go out on field excursions alone or in twos and threes. The advantage of a novice accompanying older adherents to the art is apparent, as there is much to be learned in the use of the camera as well as the choice of artistic views.

The St. Louis Camera Club has recently opened new club rooms. The dark room has been fitted up with incandescent electric lights such as have proved so desirable in the laboratory of the Society of Amateur Photographers in this city.

A picture of members of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., made by Anderson, contains over 300 portraits.

E. & H. T. Anthony of this city will receive subscriptions to the proposed monument to Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre, who is called the father of photography. The idea is now to place the monument in the Smithsonian Institution. The Photographers' Association of America started the movement at its recent convention in Boston.

President Henry J. Newton of the Photographic Section of the American Institute, who is a patriarch among amateurs in this city, says eikonogen and hydroquinone work well together as a developer. His formula is as follows:

Soda sulphite, 80 grains; soda carbonate, 20 grains; caustic soda, 3 grains; soda bromide, ½ grain; eikonogen, 2 grains; dikonogen, 3 grains; water, 1 ounce.

The quick starting of development of eikonogen is thus combined with the staying power of hydroquinone.

Accruing to a report in *Anthony's Bulletin* of a meeting of the Photographic Society of Japan, in Music Hall, Yokonama, in September, silkworms were exhibited and a committee was appointed to experiment with it. There is nothing slow about the Japanese photographers, and they secure new apparatus and developers just about as quickly as the societies here. They had a camera field day in October.

Japanese fans decorated with photographs are better made in the home country. The society also manufactures Japanese cameras.

A THIEF WELL KICKED.

An awkward attempt was made last night to pick the pocket of Morris Schiller, who is in the clothing business at 626 Broadway and who lives at 110 East Seventy-first-street. Mr. Schiller was in a crosh-town car at Ninth-street and Third-avenue when a well-dressed young man seized his watch and started for the door. Mr. Schiller caught him, however, and, with the assistance of some friends and a large crowd that had gathered, hustled him to the platform of the elevated railroad station, hoping to find a policeman there.

Not finding an officer there, the friends of Mr. Schiller led the thief to the head of the stairs and assisted him to the bottom with vigorous and well-directed kicks. When he got on his feet again the young man ran away.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

The racing at Clifton, N. J., yesterday resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Mattie Looram won, with My Own second and Gnomed third. Time—1:34¾.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Redlight won, with Middlestone second and Zangbar third. Time—1:26¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Firefly won, with Carnegie second and Decention third. Time—1:45¾.

FOURTH RACE.—*Sporting World* Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth. Frank Ward won, with Sam D. second and Pat Wellington third. Time—1:48.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Carlow won, with Lorris second and Gardner third. Time—1:08¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. O'Falsco won, with Sparling second and Kitty Fesse third. Time—1:05.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Count Lanes, Courtier, Melodrama, and Consignee, 109 pounds each; Carrie G., 106; Hilda, 103; Fiddlehead, Brier, and Seatiok, 101 each; Souvenir, 99; Lorris, 97; King Arthur, San Hope, and Pilot, 95 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Lancaster, John Arkins, Little Scout, Tokon, and Raymond, 109 pounds each; Forli, 103; Pegasus, 101; Gracie and Adonis, 99 each; Nightshade, 97; Mari H., Kiss Moore, and Tony Pastor, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Garrison, 124 pounds; Bessie K., 117; Owen Golsen, 116; Bay Lassie, 112; Hinter, 111; Bonnie Leaf colt, 106; Faustina, 108; Quintonese, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Van, 102 pounds; Specialty, Theora, and Flitaway, 95 each; Lotion, 89.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Blackthorn, Wahoo, and Kieva, 120 pounds each; Tola Dee, 119; Kobis, Playfair, and Richland, 117 each; Equality, 114.

SIXTH RACE.—*Turf, Field and Farm* Handi. One mile. Macbeth II., 106 pounds; Deception, 105; Fannie H., 96; Miss Olive, 93; Berlin, 91.

GOOD TIME AT BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 25.—Some good time was made to-day, the track being in fine condition and the weather fair. The favorites were beaten in every race.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling; purse $225. Bootjack won, Amos A. second, Donovan third. Time—1:17. Post odds—Bootjack, 4 to 1; Amos A., 7 to 10; Donovan, 3 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling; consolation race; purse $225. Katie S. won, Prohus second, Amos A. third. Time—1:30¾. Post odds—Katie S., 8 to 2; Prohus, 5 to 1; Amos A., 8 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling; for two-year-olds; purse $225. Jessica won, Lady Blackthorn second, Kentworth third. Time—1:04. Post odds—Jessica, 5 to 1; Lady Blackthorn, 6 to 5.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; handicap; for all ages; Furnace stakes; $500 added money; $100 to second, $50 to third. Little Minnie won, Vermont second, Lobelier third. Time—2:02¾. Post odds—Little Minnie, 8 to 5; Vermont, 2 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—Conditions same as third race. Colonel Gorawoo, Colonel Hunt second, Vattel third. Time—1:16¾. Post odds—Colonel Gore, 5 to 1; Colonel Hunt, even money.

ENTRIES FOR GUTTENBERG.

The entries and weights for the six events to be run off at the Guttenberg track to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Watch, 'Em, Bassanio, and Herman, 107 pounds each; Black Jack, 105; Cheeney and Hicrichi, 104 each; Highland Mary, 103; Nita, 101; El Trinidad, 100; Big Brown Jug, Pommery Sec, Teddington, and Harwood, 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Rancocas, 121 pounds; Memory and Issaquena filly, 112 each; Pilgrim, 110; Shakespeare, Harry Scott colt, and Frederick I., 100 each; Nevillas, Gipsy filly, and Wanda West filly, 97 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Gloster, 115 pounds; Roquidator, 108; Skip, Molwood, and Capstone, 105 each; Ben B. and Burnside, 98 each; Border Minstrel, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Sayre, 128 pounds; Lord Bonconseild, 122; Boodle and Wayward, 116 each; Tyrone, 113; Glatter and Bass Viol, 110 each; Lucien, 107; Knowe and Thad Bowe, 105 each; Banker, 104; Hetto, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Now or Never, Glendale, Bradford, and Rapine, 110 pounds each; Drumstick, Ralph Black, (formerly Leap Year,) and Larchmont, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Vevier, Ava, Pete Taylor, and Little Mickey, 120 pounds each; Joe Heineman, John Finn, Suitor, and Stanley Sharpe, 104 each; Millor and Bradburn, 101 each; Goldfish, 99; Lida golding, 82.

ELIZABETH RACES POSTPONED.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WOMAN HATER.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FOOL'S REVENGE and DONNA DIANA.
COMEDY THEATRE—At 8—RUNNING WILD. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—EREBUTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE SILVER KING.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MINSTRELSY.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—OLD JED PROUTY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN ACES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES ARONN.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8:15—PIANO RECITAL.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
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UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this city, fair, colder weather.

The attempt once in a while to get up a scare in Wall-street over the proposed or reported policy of the Treasury to withdraw the public deposits from the banks is important mainly because the Treasury is so arbitrarily and falsely linked with the business of the country that many minds are easily affected by it. In the first place, the Treasury has no such intention for the immediate future. In the next place, when such a step is taken, if it be taken at all, it will be done with every possible precaution against disturbing the market and with the most careful regard to the views of those who are most deeply interested in preventing such disturbance. And finally, such withdrawal, made under proper conditions, gradually, and in a manner to leave no excuse for doubt or misrepresentation, will increase and not diminish the amount of money available for general use. Every million of dollars in bonds held by the Government as security for deposits has a market value of at least $1,270,000, and there is only $1,100,000 loaned on that security. It sounds portentous to say that this is a "call loan." Technically it is one, but it will not be treated as such in a manner to create any distress. When it is "called" at all it will be on such terms that the $170,000 of value in the bonds will be available. No man will be seriously worried by this situation unless he have some personal interest in being frightened, or pretending to be, and in that case his fears ought not to be infectious.

In his testimony before the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday Col. JOHN O'BYRNE professed to regard the "fee" of $13,000 which he received from the Oyster Dealers' Association as only fair compensation for service as counsel in connection with the leasing of the desired pier. So far as appears from the evidence his services amounted to very little, and what was finally obtained was little, if anything, more than might have been obtained without them. There must have been some reason which is not avowed for his rating the value of his service very high, and for the oystermen's assuming that it would be worth what it cost. Now, if he did nothing for the money more than he represents and nothing with it more than he is willing to admit, TIM SHEA's characterizing of the business as a "bunko game" was not far out of the way, and BOYLE seems to have been the "steerer." While O'BYRNE denies that he paid any of the money to anybody connected with the Dock Department or the Legislature, he admits that he paid part of it to some person or persons whose names he refuses to give. This shows that there was some division of the "boodle," but leaves in the dark what became of it. O'BYRNE's refusal to answer questions is a clear indication that the transaction was not one that an honorable man would engage in.

The Trustees of the proposed new cathedral yesterday decided unanimously to offer the use of their site to the World's Fair Committee on certain specified terms which have not yet been disclosed. This, with the offer of the Trustees of the New-York Hospital with reference to the Bloomingdale Asylum property, makes it certain that the most conspicuous and attractive part of the intended site of the World's Fair can be used in due time. The buildings of the insane asylum and of the orphan asylum will have to remain for some months, while provision is being made for their inmates elsewhere, but this will not be a serious hindrance to the preparations for the great fair. Meantime the subscriptions to the guarantee fund continue to make good progress, but should be still further accelerated. The five-million limit will doubtless be reached in a few days, but the work should go on after that, for the larger the fund the better for the cause and the smaller the risk to the individual subscribers. There is every reason to hope that in the end a large part and perhaps the whole of the money will be refunded from the receipts of the exhibition. Ten millions would be a good final limit for the fund.

The bids that are to be opened next Saturday at the Navy Department for armor-piercing projectiles will, it is hoped, settle one more of the questions involved in the armament of our new ships. The tremendous charges which modern guns allow, and which the penetration of modern armor plates requires, impose the necessity of making shells of a very high grade of steel in order that they may not be broken to pieces against the target. Hitherto the projectiles furnished for use against armor-clads have not been satisfactory; and in order to tempt American steel works to establish suitable appliances for the manufacture of such projectiles, the very large amount of $200,000 worth was called for. The calibres include the 6-inch, 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch. Lately some interesting experiments have been made at the Washington Ordnance Yard for hardening and toughening the projectile at the point. With the union of private enterprise and the Government aids to manufacture it is hoped that our American works will eventually be able to produce armor-piercing shells equal to the European. It will be a disappointment if no adequate proposals are received on the 30th.

Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, who died on Sunday in Brussels, will perhaps be remembered in his own country by his labors in the cause of civil service reform more than by anything else. These were zealous and intelligent. He was not lacking in party feeling. On the contrary he had a genuine and strong attachment to his party, and stood by it in measures which his judgment, had it been unbiased, must have condemned, such as the "payment" of the bonds in greenbacks. But he was firmly convinced, not only that patronage was wrong, but that it was a nuisance to the party employing it. The present civil service law was built on the lines of the bill he introduced in the Senate, and is entirely in harmony, in principle, with that bill. It is no slight monument to his wisdom, his courage, and his patriotism.

MR. WINDOM AND SILVER.

It is not surprising that the silver mine owners are dissatisfied with the silver coinage law as it now stands. It is, of course, an advantage to them to have a purchaser secured in advance for $24,000,000 worth of their product every year at current market rates. As this purchase is made at the cost of the entire body of taxpayers of the country, it tends, as any other sure and definite demand would, to enhance the price, or to sustain it against influences that otherwise might depress it. The producers of silver are, in this regard, in very much the same situation that the farmers would be in if an equally large percentage of their product were bought by the Government and devoted to some special use. One would say that this is about as much of a favor as any class ought to ask from the national legislature, but it is the nature of Americans to ask for all they think that they can get or a little more, and the mine owners are very far from being an exception to the rule. If they could induce Mr. WINDOM to advocate the coinage of $48,000,000 a year or to do so of his own discretion, as he can under the present law, then they would get twice the advantage that they get now. Very probably they would get more than twice, for it is easy to foresee a condition of the market in which the doubling of such an assured demand would more than double the enhancing effect upon the price. But even this would not satisfy them. What they really want, and what they are using a good many more or less wild devices to secure, is free coinage, by which they can take less than a dollar's worth of silver bullion to the mint and get a silver dollar which the law says shall be a legal tender for all debts.

Under the present system they have no such advantage as this. It is to the Government and not to the owners of the silver that the difference between the market value of the bullion and the face value of the coin goes. So long as the supply is sufficiently limited to prevent the depreciation of the silver dollar, that is to say, so long as every one is willing to take 72 cents or 75 cents (or whatever the price may be) worth of silver, with the mint stamp upon it, for 100 cents, the profit to the Government is considerable. We have seen it stated at as high as $70,000,000 since the beginning of the coinage under the present law, but we should say that this was exaggerated. The "profit," however, is extremely large, and it is a very enticing prize to hold out to the owners of silver, who do not see why it should not go into their own pockets. Mr. WINDOM, they claim, is willing that it should. We shall know whether that is true or not in the course of another week. Meanwhile, we shall do Mr. WINDOM the justice to doubt it. He may not be a great financier, but he has a reputation for common sense, and he has had abundant opportunities for experience and observation in public and private finance, that should convince him that there is no earthly reason why any class in the community should enjoy so monstrous a privilege as this would be, or would be for a certain time at any rate.

For, after all, it would not last. That is what the silver mine owners do not see, but what Mr. WINDOM, who is not an infant in finance, must see. If the law were changed so that there should be free coinage, so that every one who owned a mine or a teapot could take his silver, in pounds or in ounces, to the mints and get bright new dollars, stamped with the American eagle and the appropriate declaration of trust in the Deity, the consequences in the long run would be very different from those that Senator STEWART and Editor WATTERSON fondly imagine that they would be. The one condition that now makes 75 cents of bullion circulate as 100 cents in coin is the limit upon the amount. That limit removed, the coined silver would tend to sink to the price of the uncoined silver. It would take ETHAN ALLEN's "Great Jehovah" as well as Congress to prevent it, and there is no reason now apparent for expecting any such special interference of Providence. It is impossible to say beforehand how rapid or how slow would be the operation of this tendency, but it would be as certain as the rise and fall of the tides. The country can use and will use as coin a certain amount of silver quite independently of its intrinsic value. No one can tell exactly how much, but every one may be sure that there is a limit to the amount. Beyond that limit, if the market price of silver continues to be less than one-sixteenth of the price of a like quantity of gold, the coined silver will tend to seek the level of price of the uncoined bullion. You cannot say exactly when a boy ceases to be a boy and becomes a man, but every boy if he lives does become a man, and the change that comes with increased coinage of depreciated metal is just as certain.

These are the reasons why we do not expect to see Mr. WINDOM advocate free coinage, and why, if he does advocate it, we do not expect to see this Congress or any other enact it. The American people tolerate an enormous amount of nonsense in regard to finance in talk, but they have shown a curious obstinacy in preferring a rough kind of sense in action, and we are confident that they will show it more and more instead of less. The obstinacy of the public mind as to currency is not nearly so great as it was in 1878, and the demand for free coinage then was far more strenuous than it is now. But the Bland bill became the Allison bill before it reached the statute books; coinage was not made free, but was limited. We are not going backward, and the Allison bill, as it stands to-day, is, unless we greatly mistake public opinion, quite as much as the silver men can reasonably hope for.

REGISTRATION AND BALLOT REFORM.

One of Gov. HILL's contentions in regard to ballot reform has been that it should be accompanied by a requirement for a general registration throughout the State every year, and one of the features of the Linson bill was a provision for such a registration. Mr. SAXTON, who has had charge of the Ballot Reform bill in the Assembly during the last two sessions, and who promises to introduce it in the Senate on the first day of the coming session, has declared his position on the registration question. He favors the extension of the annual registration to all the cities of the State, but not to the country towns, but he is not willing to include any provision for the purpose in the Ballot bill lest it should imperil its passage. He is ready to introduce and support a separate registration bill. Mr. SAXTON's position with reference to this matter is the correct one.

Under the present law it is only in New-York and Brooklyn that a new registration is required every year. Its value in those cities has been amply demonstrated by experience, and there are the same reasons why it should be applied in other cities. At present the names on the polling lists of one year are transferred to those of the next, with such additions as are made necessary by the coming forward of new voters, but it depends mainly on the election officers whether those of persons who have died or moved away shall be left off. Many such names are retained from year to year, and it is plain that in a city, where many people who go to the same polling place are unknown to each other, the way is left open for repeating and fraudulent voting. This is the evil at which the registration law for New-York and Brooklyn was aimed, and if it has not entirely destroyed the evil it has reduced it to very small proportions. The evil exists in other cities, and the same remedy ought to be applied, whatever the method of voting. The same necessity does not exist in rural towns, for there it is generally known who are and who are not legal voters and who have died or moved away, and there is little chance for fraudulent voting or repeating by assuming names that are left on the polling list. The requirement of a full annual registration should not be applied to country towns unless a positive reason for it can be shown to exist, since it would involve considerable inconvenience and some expense or loss to those living at a distance from the polling places. It would therefore be an unnecessary obstacle and discouragement to voting.

Some Democratic newspapers in this State which are constrained to favor ballot reform without seeming to oppose the Governor have been making much of the alleged necessity of a general registration to the working of the Australian method of voting, and have insisted that provision for it should be included in the Ballot act. They have even claimed that a general registration is annually made in Massachusetts. This is not the fact, there being only a revision of the polling lists from year to year, as there is in this State outside of New-York and Brooklyn. In fact, the two measures have no necessary relation to each other, and the purpose of one has nothing to do with the purpose of the other. All that is needed for the successful working of the Australian method is the means of properly identifying the voter. That is just as necessary to an honest election under one method of voting as another, and the reasons for a registration law are quite apart from any change in the method of balloting. In a country town, for instance, the ordinary polling list affords as perfect a means of taking the vote by the Australian method as by the method now in use in this State.

For these reasons some who support ballot reform might not be favorable to a new registration law, and *vice versa*. Therefore, it would be unwise to put the provisions for the two objects in the same bill. It would make it more difficult to secure the passage of the measure, and it would afford opponents of ballot reform who were not willing to avow themselves a cover for their hostility in the pretense that they objected to the registration provisions. There is ground for suspicion that some of those who urge the uniting of the two objects in the same measure do so because they believe it would facilitate the defeat of the reform. Mr. SAXTON is quite right in his determination to keep them apart. The Ballot bill should be confined to its one purpose of introducing the new system of voting. Friends and enemies of the reform should be held to that clear issue, and the question of registration should be dealt with separately and on its own merits.

STANLEY AND EMIN.

The story which STANLEY sends from Africa is not only thrilling in its record of adventure, pathetic in its details of suffering, and gratifying in its wealth of geographical discovery, but is also made interesting by its explanation of the singular train of circumstances which led EMIN to submit to the inevitable, and to be brought out of the African wilderness to civilization. STANLEY may well regard himself not only as the rescuer of EMIN, but in some sense as his captor. His letters show a kind of reproachful impatience at the Governor's reluctance to be rescued; he had traveled 4,100 miles to relieve a man who was not quite certain that he wanted to be relieved. Naturally STANLEY did not relish having endured terrible privations for months, and having been at death's door from starvation and sickness, and then going home without EMIN. Once more in his history the horse had been led to the water and nothing could make him drink. EMIN had been "found," like LIVINGSTONE, and at first, like LIVINGSTONE, was quite satisfied to remain where he was. Accordingly it must be with something of the feelings of a conqueror that STANLEY now marches to the coast with EMIN in his train.

The first point to note is that OSMAN DIGNA's famous letter, sent to the British at Suakin nearly a year ago, and which Sir JAMES FERGUSSON declared in Parliament to be without "the impress of truth," was not a mere invention. The Mahdi's troops did gain victories in the equatorial provinces, as it had said, and EMIN was betrayed and held as a prisoner by his own troops. But the statement that they had delivered him in chains to the Mahdi was not correct, and it was also untrue that Khalifa ABDULLAH had completely conquered EMIN's province. It was the disaster thus spoken of that caused the Governor to yield to STANLEY's overtures for going to the coast, after having previously postponed and, perhaps, rejected them. STANLEY reached EMIN at a rendezvous agreed upon, on Albert Nyanza, April 29, 1888, and they were together until May 25, when he returned to the Congo Valley, leaving Mr. JEPHSON, one of his own companions, with EMIN. It will be remembered how STANLEY's letters, written and forwarded on his return to the Aruwimi, intimated that after all his persuasions EMIN had not fully decided to leave his province. Apparently he was still nearly or quite of the same mind as when, a year earlier, he had written from Wadelai, on being informed of STANLEY's preparations to rescue him, that he must refuse to return. "I have passed twelve years here," he had then said, "and have won the trust and confidence of the people, sowing the seed of a splendid future civilization. It is out of the question to ask me to leave. All I want England to do is to have a free trading way to the coast." And as late as May, 1888, EMIN really did not need to leave Wadelai. "He has ivory in abundance," wrote STANLEY afterward, "thousands of cattle and sheep, goats and fowls, and food of all kinds." Accordingly, when STANLEY set out on his second journey from the Aruwimi to EMIN, it must have been with some misgivings as to whether the latter had meanwhile concluded to leave Wadelai for the coast.

But when, about the middle of last January, having passed through the dangers of starvation and daily conflicts with the Wambuttidwarfs, STANLEY reached a place called Gaviras, there came astonishing news to him from JEPHSON and EMIN. A few Egyptian officers and clerks had, during the preceding August, begun a plot in which other Egyptians joined and it had resulted in a revolt, with the seizure and imprisonment of EMIN and JEPHSON. It must have been a singular affair throughout, since soon afterward these same officers and men bravely fought the Mahdists; for it was a few weeks later that the expedition of the Arab leader, OMAR SALIH, of which OSMAN DIGNA wrote, occurred. About the middle of October the Mahdists, perhaps 1,500 strong, had attacked and captured the station at Regaf and had driven back EMIN's forces under the insurgent officers. The latter then gallantly attempted to retake Regaf, but were unsuccessful. This brought on a reaction of sentiment in favor of releasing EMIN, and in the midst of these events JEPHSON had written the news to STANLEY. The latter seems to have been at once mainly concerned with the chances that these misfortunes would break down any purpose of EMIN to stay at the equator. He urged JEPHSON to beseech the Pasha to escape the "fatal fascination the Sudan territory seems to have for all Europeans in late years," and his ultimatum was "a positive yea or nay, and home we go." This persistency was at length crowned with success; and EMIN, leaving two Egyptian officers in charge of his remaining stations, joined STANLEY with a part of his followers.

Looked at from this distance, there is nothing strange in the long playing at cross-purposes, and it is also clear enough why it made STANLEY impatient. He had devoted many months, indeed years, to relieving EMIN, and for this purpose had undergone extraordinary labors, perils, and privations. But EMIN's interests and aims were bound up in the province of which he was Governor. His main desire was to remain there; and the shifting of the possibilities of doing so, perhaps gave to his conduct an appearance of indecision or instability which was really due to the changing events just referred to. EMIN and STANLEY will alike share the praise of onlooking nations when they emerge from inland Africa.

BISMARCK AND BRAZIL.

The declaration that Prince BISMARCK sees no objection to the establishment of a republic in Brazil is not so inane as it may appear at first sight, and the observations of the *North German Gazette* upon the situation in Brazil amount to such a declaration. The Chancellor, if not the author of the project of organized and systematic German colonization, is at all events the most conspicuous sponsor for that scheme. His procedures during the past few years have shown plainly that he has it very much at heart, and that he would regard the success of it as a crowning of the work of his remarkable career. In European politics all his actions may be explained by a reference to his notion of the best way in which to preserve and to strengthen the position of Germany, which under his guidance has passed from the fourth to the first place among Continental powers. Outside of Europe all his actions may be explained by reference to what he considers to be the exigencies of the German colonial system.

At any rate, his attitude toward Brazil may be thus explained: It is quite possible, of course, that his expressions of acquiescence and confidence in the new power may be but the prelude to a quarrel with it. His diplomatic and Ministerial career afford precedents for almost any line of action. What is certain is that there is a very great number of Germans in Brazil, and that it is upon these that the attention of the Chancellor is concentrated. The estimate of their number at 200,000, cited by the Brazilian Minister at Washington in a dispatch published in yesterday's TIMES, is probably an exaggeration. It may be much exaggerated, and yet there may be enough of them to form a very important colony and the nucleus of a strong State, as South American States go. If they could establish a German State in Southern Brazil which should be to any extent a dependency upon the German Empire, a very long stride would be taken toward the fulfillment of Prince BISMARCK's ambition. It may be that he does not see his way to the establishment of such a colony on Brazilian soil, but it is more reasonable to suppose that what he says and does not say about Brazil is uttered or withheld for the purpose of giving to that colony the status he thinks desirable.

There is nothing obviously chimerical about the scheme of a German State in South America, allied with Germany to begin with by speech and afterward by such commercial legislation on both sides as will make it a customer of Germany. Brazil is a vast country, even as it appears upon the map of the world, and as compared with countries more highly developed, its lack of modern facilities of communication makes it practically much larger than it is actually. Certainly the existing population has no use for all that land. If the national sentiment that makes a country hold on to all its territory, whether it be profitable or not, could be weakened, it would be a good thing for Germany from BISMARCK's point of view. With the cession to Germany of a considerable tract of Brazilian soil, where there is already a flourishing German colony, or rather a flourishing colony of Germans, the German colonial system would have a much more substantial basis than it has thus far attained. From any possible point of view, it is desirable that such an acquisition should be made by cession rather than by conquest. What mainly stands in the way of a peaceable cession, with land now of so little use and likely to be of so little use for a long time to come as Southern Brazil to its present owners, is the sentiment of national pride.

There are obvious reasons why this sentiment might be expected to be weaker, for this particular purpose, under a republic than under a monarchy. Dom PEDRO was as little of a monarch in the way of show as any occupant of a throne now living, but he had undoubtedly the dynastic sentiment about the country of which he was the chief magistrate. He would have regarded it as a disgrace to part with any portion of his "patrimony," even if it brought him no return of any kind. Republics are apt to take a more business like view of such matters. It is quite possible, or at least Prince BISMARCK may deem it quite possible, that the new Government of Brazil may be less averse than the old Government certainly would have been to giving up any part of the soil of Brazil, even in return for solid commercial or pecuniary advantages. This consideration would explain the cordiality, not otherwise very easily explicable, with which the *North German Gazette* welcomes a Brazilian republic into the family of nations.

Every fair-minded man, whether an advocate of the present high-tariff law or not, will approve the action of the Treasury Department in ordering the Collector of Customs in Boston to refund the duties unjustly assessed and collected on the scenery brought by the English actor, BARRETT, to this country. There never was the shadow of an excuse for the imposition of these duties as Mr. BARRETT's scenery was a part of his tools of trade, to be used only during his tour in the United States, and taken back to England with him. The tax, some $6,000, was levied and collected to gratify certain jealous American actors belonging to the Actors' Order of Friendship who, having failed to deprive the American people of the right to witness the performance of foreign actors by barring them out of the country under a forced interpretation of the contract labor law, took this petty means to annoy one of them through the agency of the tariff law.

The robbery of an express car in the Indian Territory is perhaps the boldest and most businesslike procedure of the kind which even the annals of American railroads have to show. In this case two men were able to "cut out" from a train the particular car they wanted, carry it to a safe distance, and rifle it, before the passengers or the trainmen on the remaining cars even suspected that anything out of the common was going on. The scheme was so simple and its execution so practical that it seems unlikely the men who were able to carry it out will allow themselves to be taken. Moreover, it is not clear what practicable precautions could be effective against this particular form of train robbery. Of course, as the Indian Territory grows more populous such crimes will become impossible there, but meanwhile train robberies seem to be inevitable incidents of the pioneer stage of railroad travel.

AMUSEMENTS.

SARASATE AND D'ALBERT.

The general public of this city, as well as that part of it which the gods made poetical, is enjoying without stint the wonderful playing of D'Albert, the pianist, and Sarasate, the violinist. Last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, the third of their series, was attended by an audience which was large, demonstrative, and, upon occasion, even vociferous. The evening was one to bewilder those unfamiliar with displays of technical accomplishment, for both artists indulged in some of the most dazzling feats known to their instruments. Many other players perform remarkable feats, but it is a notable feature in the work of these men, especially of D'Albert, that they never forget to play musically, to phrase with taste, and to continue singing the melody in the most intricate complications of virtuosity.

D'Albert's delicious tempo rubato undoubtedly puzzles some of his less cultured hearers. He obeys the spirit, but not the letter, of Chopin's injunction to preserve the tempo with the left hand, letting it at times sometimes run ahead and again linger behind. Whenever the chief thematic utterance passes into the sphere of the left hand, D'Albert transfers his tempo rubato with it. The effect is striking. It is even more than that; at times it is dramatic. It adds to his work a mastery of formal nuances which to the untrained hearer increase the complexity of his playing. But complexity is often a feature of higher types in art as well as in biology. The complexity, however, is but a means to an end—a variation of that "grand simplicity" sought for by Gluck.

D'Albert last night played Rubinstein's D minor concerto and the following group of solos: Chopin's unfamiliar nocturne, opus 9, No. 3; his ballade, opus 23; Grieg's quaint little "Marche Nuptiale," Liszt's clever "Valse Impromptu," and his dazzling tarantelle, "Venezia e Napoli." The pianist was not at his highest, though he played finely, in the concerto. In the tarantelle he fairly confounded his hearers with his wonderful range of dynamic effects and his tremendous tempi. He was obliged to supplement it with Chopin's "Berceuse."

Sarasate performed Raff's interesting suite and Saint-Saëns's effective "Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso," composed for this violinist. His tone was as pure and his execution as brilliant as ever, and, after both numbers, he was forced to respond to loud and continued demands for repetitions. The orchestra, under Walter Damrosch, gave a vigorous performance of Weber's "Oberon" overture and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

The next Sarasate-D'Albert concert will be given on the afternoon of Monday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock. The eminent violinist will play Max Bruch's concerto in G minor and a composition of his own. The official announcement states that D'Albert will play Beethoven's concerto in E major, but as the mighty Lud never wrote a piano concerto in E, it is evident that the acting manager of Mr. Abbey's typewriter means the "Emperor" concerto in E flat.

"THE SILVER KING."

There was a very large audience at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre last night, and Mr. Wilson Barrett's portrayal of the afflicted hero of "The Silver King" was received with many demonstrations of satisfaction. The play is old, but it still possesses what the theatrical agents call "draught." It is an excellent specimen of British melodrama, the best of its kind produced in many years. But melodrama is, after all, not much to brag of, and although the comic villains of "The Silver King"—Father Christmas, Cripps, the locksmith, and the Duke of New-York—are almost as good in their way as some of the personages of Dickens, and the character of kind old Daniel Jaikes is drawn with a firm, true hand, yet the incidents of the Silver King's tearful pardon of his dishonest secretary is pure buncombe and the situation in which the hero reveals his identity, in the cabin on the wharf, to four men whom his testimony can send to the gallows is as absurd as any scene invented by Pettitt or Merritt or our own delightful Gunter.

The action of the play, however, is invariably brisk and its interest is cumulative, and Wilfred Denver is a part well suited to Mr. Wilson Barrett's style of acting. He has plenty of opportunities for declamation and many chances to pose picturesquely. He has a fine, hyperbolical passage describing a murderer's dream which suits him to a dot. He looks well, his flowing, silver-gray locks setting off his features and falling gracefully over the collar of his coat, and he bears through all the episodes an air of distinction which is very impressive.

Miss Eastlake as Nellie Denver, Mr. George Barrett as Jaikes, Mr. Austin Melford as Father Christmas, and Mr. W. A. Elliott as Cripps are all notably successful, and the cast, otherwise, is inoffensive. It is likely, therefore, that "The Silver King" will be Mr. Barrett's most popular play.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

That nothing can arouse the patrons of the Grand Opera House to a higher pitch of enthusiasm than a first-class minstrel show was proved last night by the vociferous applause which was bestowed upon Cleveland's Consolidated Minstrels. Every seat in the big auditorium held an occupant, and every inch of standing room was filled. The show was worthy of this attention. Not since the days when J. H. Haverly exhibited his famous "50—count 'em—50" minstrel organizations has a greater or a better exhibition of minstrelsy been seen.

Mr. W. S. Cleveland, who is a pupil of Haverly, has gathered from the minstrel field its most conspicuous products, which he exhibits together in a single evening. There was a time in minstrelsy when the presence of either Billy Emerson, Willis Sweatnam, Hughey Dougherty, or Billy Rice in a company was thought to be enough to insure its success. But W. S. Cleveland has made a constellation of all these minstrel stars and has supplemented their brilliancy with such lesser lights as John Queen, Banks Winter, Harry Leighton, Thomas D. Van Osten, the two Virgos, Fraser and Bunell, and the Crawford Brothers. The programme consisted last night of comic and sentimental songs, dances, drills, and specialties, to which was added a combination of three Japanese troupes of jugglers, balancers, and tumblers.

The performance has never been excelled by any exhibition of the kind in the city. The Japanese part of it is wonderful, and the minstrel part could not be improved.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Roland Reed presented "The Woman Hater," David D. Lloyd's farcial comedy, at the Bijou Theatre last night before an appreciative audience of good size. As Samuel Brandy, the woman hater, Mr. Reed repeated the success which he had previously achieved in the rôle in New-York. He was as droll as ever, and his songs were heartily encored. His company is competent, and embraces Miss Isadore Rush, Miss Ruth Carpenter, Mrs. Mary Myers, Harry A. Smith, Ernest Bartram, Julian Reed, and H. Bess Davies.

"Old Jed Prouty," a play which Richard Golden has managed to make profitable to himself as well as amusing to the public, was given last night at the Harlem Opera House, and a large audience was present to see it. Mr. Golden as the landlord of the country inn was warmly commended. Miss Louise Sanford made a part and pleasing Martha Giddens, and the remainder of the company were satisfactory.

The first concert of the twelfth season of the New-York Philharmonic Club will be given at Chickering Hall this evening. The soloists will be Mrs. C. T. Dutton, soprano; Miss Mary E. Smith, flutist, and Richard Hoffman, pianist. The chief numbers will be Brahms's trio, opus 101, Beethoven's sonata, opus 47, for violin and piano, and Bach's concerto, No. 4, for violin and two flutes.

Pablo de Sarasate, the celebrated violinist, will appear at a matinée in the Broadway Theatre on Friday afternoon. He will be assisted by Mme. Bertha Marx, a French pianist, who came over to this country for that purpose. The sale of seats will begin to-morrow morning.

The McCaull Opera Company faced a house full of friends at the Chicago Opera House last evening, and "Clover" was successful from the very beginning.

There were many new things in the long bill at Tony Pastor's Theatre last night, and all were heartily applauded by a large audience.

This will be the last week of Clara Morris's engagement at the Windsor Theatre.

Etelka Utassi's piano recital takes place at Steinway Hall this evening.

MANSFIELD IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Mr. Richard Mansfield was among his friends to-night at the National Theatre, and the throng that filled the house was not warmer in its first greeting of Richard III. before the Tower, marvelously disguised in make up, than it was boisterous in its appreciation of the later and more stirring scenes of the play. There were recalls at almost every drop of the curtain—and there are many drops. Each succeeding scene was greeted with generous recognition of its merit, and there was a vehement outburst of approval after the extremely effective scene in the Tower, when the Queen is separated from the Princes. The contest on Bosworth field, stirring as it was novel in arrangement and movement, moved the audience to enthusiastic approval, and the gallery, which is always very demonstrative in Washington, was quite beside itself with delight.

Miss Cameron, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Dyas, Mr. Harkins, and Misses Haines and Bowman shared the honors in the many calls before the curtain. The audience was not only large and cordial, but it included many persons notable in affairs and in society. The outer box at the left was occupied by the White House party, including Mrs. Harrison, Secretary and Mrs. Noble and Secretary Tracy. In the stage box on the same side of the house were Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister; Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote, Vice President Morton and Mrs. Morton, and Secretary Blaine and Mrs. Blaine occupied the front box at the right, and the stage box adjoining was filled with a party of Baltimore gentlemen, invited by Mr. Latrobe of that city. Ex-Minister Kasson and some friends filled one of the upper boxes.

Among other prominent persons in the house were the Italian, Spanish, and Mexican Ministers, Admiral Rogers, Henry Cabot Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Julian James, Prof. and Mrs. Soley, Dr. and Mrs. N. S. Lincoln, Gen. J. Baxter, Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, United States Navy, and Mrs. Gordon McKay.

IN THE POLITICAL SWIM.

It looked very much last night as though Iceman Charles H. Turner, Tammany's nominee for Congress in the Sixth Assembly District, was going to win hands down and in a comfortable walk. The election will be on Saturday, and as yet no opposition of the slightest consequence has come to the surface. It was generally understood that the County Democracy would hold a convention at 242 Spring-street last night, but no convention was held, and the few who went to the hall saw no signs of life there.

There was some talk to the effect that the district leaders were holding a conference with the possible result of a convention to-night. Col. M. C. Murphy is quoted as saying that the County Democracy would not make a nomination. The Lincoln Club of the Ninth Assembly District will meet to-night in their rooms in Abingdon-square and discuss the question, and perhaps decide whether the Republicans, who form the club, will take any hand in the election or not.

Thomas J. Murrey's Congressional bee was laid to rest yesterday. Mr. Murrey deliberately killed it off himself. It was ex-Congressman John J. Adams who first started this bee to buzzing, and it was to Mr. Adams that Mr. Murrey wrote the letter in which he pulled himself out. In his letter he said that he was assured of very flattering support, but he was opposed on the whole principle of a special election such as this one. "I cannot, therefore," he says, "after thinking the matter over, consent to become a candidate for such office at an election the necessity of which was created by such political manipulation as that of Tammany Hall. It seems to me better that the organization which created the situation should be held responsible for it, and I have no doubt that the time will come when an appeal can be made to the people in a proper way on this issue."

Turner is hustling around on his canvass notwithstanding the fact that up to date he has a walk-over. He made a speech at the Tammany Hall headquarters in the First District last night in which he marveled at the opportunity that would take a man from a job worth $12 a week to an office worth $5,000 a year. Congressman Roswell P. Flower sent Turner a check for $500 yesterday. It was presented to Turner personally, but the latter promptly turned it over to the District Campaign Committee.

There was plenty of beer, much red fire, and unlimited oratory in the First Assembly District last night. Tammany got up and howled itself hoarse over its recent victory. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band headed a procession of

DEATH OF A DIPLOMAT

END OF GEORGE H. PENDLETON'S CAREER.

THE EX-MINISTER TO GERMANY DYING AT BRUSSELS—HIS LIFE WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The news comes from Brussels that the Hon. George H. Pendleton, late the United States Minister to Germany, died in that city at the Hotel Bellevue Sunday night.

Mr. Pendleton was taken ill while on his way to this country early last September, and was obliged to stop at Brussels for treatment. The supposed trivial ailment soon developed into a complication of stomach disorders, defying the skill of the attending physicians, and for several weeks the sick man hovered between life and death.

About the middle of October a seeming change in his condition for the better set in, and on Oct. 26 his son Francis K., who had been his constant attendant during his illness, felt so encouraged as to his ultimate recovery that he left the bedside of his father and returned to this country. Encouraging word was received from time to time by the son after his arrival home from his two sisters, who were with their father until last Saturday, when nature, exhausted by the insidious disease, gave way, and word was received by Mr. Pendleton that hope was past and the death of his father was only a question of a few hours.

No further word was received here until late Sunday night, when a cablegram arrived from Brussels announcing the sad but expected news that Mr. Pendleton had passed quietly away at 11 P. M.

The funeral services will be held in the Protestant church, in Brussels, to-morrow. The body will remain in the church for several days, and will then be brought to this country and ultimately find a resting place in the family burial plot at Cincinnati.

Secretary Blaine has sent a telegram of condolence to those of the family who are at Brussels.

A MODEL STATESMAN.

In the death of George H. Pendleton the country loses a man who through all the superlative of a long public career held the respect and esteem of the best elements of both and all political parties. Except as circumstances put him to the front he never stood before the country as one who sneped party policy or led in great public movements. But in loftiness of aim, in purity of motive, in cleanliness of method, and in the qualities of mind and heart that make a public man the embodiment of the best sentiment of his party, Mr. Pendleton was a model statesman. His career, indeed, calls for a higher tribute than this. There were times when, loyal as he was to the principles of the Democracy, he saw that his duty was to step beyond the party line. At such times he asserted himself with independent force and presented to the country glimpses of possibilities of undoubted greatness in his character.

His steadfast and persistent advocacy of civil service reform conspicuously illustrated what the man might become upon occasion. From the beginning of this movement he had but half-hearted support from his party. As the struggle proceeded party enemies rose in his path. He felt, however, that he was right, and thus convinced, no thought of consequences to his political fortunes was allowed to influence him. The gentleman of his party had their revenge on him in the Winter of 1885 by electing another to the place in the United States Senate, to which Mr. Pendleton was indeed to be returned. President Cleveland's prompt bestowal upon him of the Berlin mission made the country probably the gainer. It filled an important foreign post at any rate with an official whose personal qualities and whose public experience were a guarantee that the American name would be respected and American interests faithfully guarded.

Mr. Pendleton's public service began in 1854, when he was elected to represent, in part, the city of Cincinnati in the State Senate of Ohio. For a young man of twenty-nine years he had a remarkable equipment for participation in the affairs of government. From 1844 to 1847 he had been abroad to improve the best education then to be had in Cincinnati. Already he had quite a reputation as a scholar, having taken the regular college course in that city, supplemented by excellent private instruction. He went abroad for study and observation, to which he was encouraged and helped by hereditary traits, as well as by a laudable ambition born of a natural impulse to inform himself in regard to the affairs of foreign countries. After some time in travel, in which he took occasion to acquaint himself with the charcter of the people and the forms of Government of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, and Italy, he visited Berlin and made a trip through Holland.

From Leyden he went to London, where he attended an entire session of Parliament as a spectator, and learned the rudiments of Parliamentary practice. It was his privilege to attend debates in which Sir Robert Peel and Lords Brougham and Russell took part. From England he went to Heidelberg, where he entered the university and applied himself for several months to close study. In company with a party of students he made a tour on foot in southern Germany and Switzerland. He also made similar visits to Northern Italy, sailing from Trieste for Greece, where he spent several months travelling to points of historic interest. His subsequent travels took him to Constantinople, Beyrout, Smyrna, Rhodes, Cyprus, Damascus, Nazareth, Jerusalem, Gaza, and Cairo. The journey was made in the most leisurely way, occupying the greater part of a year. Then he returned to Heidelberg. When his studies there were finished he went to Paris for a while. He visited all parts of Great Britain before sailing for home.

Upon reaching Cincinnati he was ambitious to enter at once upon a course of study to fit him for practical life. To that end he entered the law office of Stephen Fales, from which he was duly graduated into membership at the Cincinnati bar. For five years he plodded after the fashion common to young lawyers. He married meanwhile to get some reputation as a public speaker. His efforts in this direction were conspicuous from the fact that he had cast his lot with the Democrats, while his father and his social intimates were pronounced and aggressive Whigs. His father was prominent enough in Democratic politics to have represented Cincinnati in Congress while the son was yet a lad.

The young man's course in the Legislature soon brought him further reputation. That session was occupied mainly in adopting the statutes to the new State Constitution. It afforded excellent opportunity, which the young man fully appreciated, for the display of shrewd legal talent. Thus, although he was the youngest member of the Senate, he was soon recognized as one of the most promising. His party became so proud of him that they wanted to send him to Congress at once. The nomination with which they honored him was little more than an empty honor, but it placed him in line for a place in Congress whenever the times might be less unpropitious for his party. This was the case at the next election. When he was elected by a great majority. He took his seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress in December, 1857. During that Congress and the two following he served on the Committee on Military Affairs.

The exciting period just before the outbreak of the rebellion found a Peace Democrat. He had all along espoused the cause championed by Stephen A. Douglas, opposing the Lecompton Constitution for Kansas on the ground of fraud and illegal methods of adoption. Thereafter, also, he followed Douglas's lead. He believed that war could be averted, and favored compromise or a peaceful separation. At the same time he urged upon Congress that if war was not to be avoided, Congress should be prepared to push it to the last extremity. This partial departure from the dominant sentiment in his party secured his re-election to Congress in 1860 when nearly one associated with him on the State and district ticket suffered defeat. His attitude also inspired the confidence of his opponents, who placed him on the Ways and Means Committee in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses and intrusted him with several important and delicate political duties.

During this time he rose steadily in the estimation of Northern Democrats. In 1864 Ohio declared boldly in favor of his nomination for the Presidency. Other States followed this example. The cards having been laid for Gen. McClellan's nomination, Mr. Pendleton gracefully withdrew and was given the second place. In 1868 Ohio again urged his nomination. He led in the vote through protracted balloting at the convention, but he could not quite reach the two-thirds vote necessary to a nomination, and Horatio Seymour won the honor. In 1869 the Ohio Democrats nominated him for Governor. He ran an exciting race with R. B. Hayes, but suffered defeat by 6,000 votes. In 1871 he presided at the convention at which the Democrats of Ohio declared their acquiescence in the war amendments to the Constitution. He went to Europe the next year, and upon his return devoted himself for a time to law and to other private business and to duties connected with the Presidency of the Kentucky Central Railroad, to which he had been elected in 1869. His party still looked to him, however, for campaign and other services, and in 1877 he was elected to the Senate as the successor of Stanley Matthews.

Civil service reform was already an agitated subject when Mr. Pendleton entered the Senate. When the exposures of Custom House methods in this city were made the subject of investigation Mr. Pendleton, who had manifested a lively interest in the subject, was appointed upon the investigating committee. This brought him into intimate relations with the advocates of reform, and the disclosures in the testimony firmly rooted his opinions in favor of a new system of official qualification and tenure. When the committee reported to the Senate their views were accompanied by a bill embodying the demands of leading civil service reformers. Mr. Pendleton presented this bill, and it was known as his. He pushed it at every opportunity until it occupied the foremost place in legislation, and at last, under his skillful and patient guidance, it was enacted into a law.

Mr. Pendleton did not fret himself over the revenge that the spoilsmen took upon him when they prevented his re-election to the Senate. He was honored, however, by the President's generous recognition of him, and he accepted the Berlin mission with much satisfaction. His life there began pleasantly. In May of the following year (1886) Mrs. Pendleton came to this city to visit her son. The sad circumstances of her death by jumping from a runaway carriage in Central Park are well remembered. This calamity darkened Mr. Pendleton's life. It haunted his thoughts until he became unfit to attend to his official duties. A vacation was granted him and he returned home. After going back to his post he slowly recovered health, although his spirits had acquired a melancholy cast formerly foreign to him.

In April, 1888, Mr. Pendleton, while traveling from Berlin to Frankfort, was stricken with apoplexy, and much concern was felt lest he should not recover. He was taken to a hospital at Wiesbaden, where it was found that his left arm and leg were affected, but under the skillful treatment of the German physicians he recovered and soon after resumed his diplomatic duties. Last Spring he took an active part in the negotiations with the German Government regarding Samoan affairs, the peaceful result of which, although the final treaty was concluded by the Harrison Administration, reflected much credit upon Mr. Pendleton, who retired when President Harrison came into office, and was succeeded last Summer by William Walter Phelps. Since leaving his official post he has continued to reside abroad.

Mr. Pendleton's graceful manners and pleasing presence won him early in his career the sobriquet of Gentleman George. He lived and carried himself with the dignified ease of an ideal gentleman. Wealth and social position were always his, and he knew how to enjoy them in a quiet and unostentatious manner. His home, on the outskirts of Cincinnati, was well known for the elegance of its appointments, the beauty of its surroundings, and the hospitality which it extended to its guests. Mr. Pendleton's grandfather served on the staff of Gen. Nathaniel Greene during the Revolution, and stood as second for Alexander Hamilton in his duel with Burr. His father was named after Gen. Greene. The subject of the present sketch married Alice Key of Baltimore, daughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." They were most happily mated. Francis Key Pendleton and two daughters—Mary and Alice—remain of the family.

STEPHEN CROWELL.

Stephen Crowell, one of the oldest insurance men in the country, died at his home, at 3 East Twelfth-street, yesterday morning from the effects of injuries received in falling on the steps of the Mutual Life Insurance Building on Wednesday last. He struck his head against the edge of the lower step and hurt himself so badly that he lay incensible until his death. He was in his eighticth year, but as active mentally and physically as many men twenty years his junior, and he bade fair to become a centenarian before he met with Wednesday's accident.

Mr. Crowell was born in Hartford, Conn., and was apprenticed, when a boy, to the painter's trade, following it until about the date of his majority and secured employment as painter in the navy yard. He became the boss painter in a few years, but lost the place in the change of administration that occurred in 1849. He then began business as a life and fire insurance broker, and in 1850 started the Phenix Insurance Company of this city. Its capital at first was $200,000, but Mr. Crowell built up the business so energetically that its capital grew to be $1,000,000. Mr. Crowell held the Presidency of the company until April, 1889, and even after his retirement he kept an active watch over its interests. He lived in Brooklyn during a few years of his life, and was at one time Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County.

The Board of Directors of the Phenix Insurance Company, which includes Secretary Philander Shaw, who was Mr. Crowell's life-long friend, will meet at the offices of the company at 195 Broadway this morning to pass suitable resolutions regarding Mr. Crowell's death. Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, to-morrow afternoon and the interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

FIGHTING IN COSTA RICA.

THE ELECTION THERE RESULTS IN THE SHEDDING OF BLOOD.

Las Novedades of this city says that in the recent Presidential election in Costa Rica, which resulted in the victory of Don José Joaquin Rodriguez, representing the Constitutional Party, considerable disturbances took place in the capital and in Port Limon. Several deaths resulted in both cities and in San José, where a rumor was current that the partisans of the rival candidates were marching upon the city. After proclaiming Don Victor de la Guardia dictator, the supporters of Rodriguez armed themselves, took possession of the Central Police Station, removed some of the officials, and finally presented themselves at the Presidential palace, demanding that President Don Bernado Soto should hand over the conduct of affairs to Vice President Dr. Carlos Duran.

This all took place in the middle of the night, and after a street fight in which four were killed and as many more wounded, order was re-established by the President acceding to the demands of the supporters of Rodriguez. Dr. Carlos Duran was appointed Don Ricardo Simenez Minister of the Treasury, Interna and Foreign Affairs, accepting the resignation from the same offices of Don Mauro Fernandez on the fall of President Soto.

Señor Duran has issued a manifesto impressing upon the population the necessity of calm and tranquility; and that all should be inspired by similar patriotism to that exhibited by President Soto, who handed over the control of affairs to avoid the useless shedding of blood.

It is believed that Señor Rodriguez will assume the office of President in December without further disturbances. Señor Esquivel, the unsuccessful candidate, accepts his defeat with calm and philosophical resignation.

BALLOT REFORM.

From the Troy Northern Budget, Nov. 24.

Some measure of ballot reform seems to be within the range of possibility the coming Winter. Senator Saxton and Senator Linson, champions, respectively, of the Republican and the Democratic bill of last Winter, have announced their intentions of renewing the fight, and concessions are advocated on both sides. Senator Saxton says he is not opposed to a new registration law which shall apply to the entire State, and which shall require an annual personal registration. Senator Linson is not in favor of having the ballots printed by the State exclusively. He is willing the State shall print ballots, but wants political organizations to enjoy a similar privilege, but this the Republicans do not desire to concede. They want the Australian system, or something akin to it, and one of the strong points of this system is to have the State print the ballots. There was really so little reform in the Linson bill of last year that the Democrats have no concessions to make, and their aim will be to modify the Saxton bill as much as possible. If, however, the result of the renewed agitation is to secure nothing but a new registry law, and the absolute seclusion of voters while their ballots are being deposited, much will be gained. The names of dead men and of non-residents can at least be kept off the registry lists and the day of repeating will have passed away.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a communication to THE TIMES of Wednesday a suggestion in the form of a question is made to the effect that it might be well to insert a clause in the Saxton bill "making it a criminal offense, with severe penalty, to be caught on election day outside of the booths with an official ballot on the person, possession alone being sufficient to convict, and no theft needing to be proved."

Might not a provision that possession shall be not merely prima facie evidence, but conclusive evidence, of guilt, be held to be void under the Constitution guaranteeing a jury trial? C. W. L.

"SCRIBNER" FOR CHRISTMAS.

Scribner for December appears in a holiday cover, and the contents are varied to suit the brightness and fancy of the season. Always presenting two or three papers that at once arrest the attention, the present number is a worthy advance on the average for the year. It marks the completion of the sixth volume of the magazine. These three years have seen in the success of *Scribner* one of the greatest magazine achievements of the time. The opening paper of the month, "How the Other Half Live," by Jacob A. Riis, is an effective and careful sketch of life in the tenements of New-York. The story is a sufficiently dark one to arouse the generous and practical sympathies of the more fortunate. Dr. William P. Northrup of this city contributes a study of religious life in Brittany, "The Pardon of Ste. Anne d'Auray," which is profusely illustrated; it is a paper of real interest, and is written with intelligence and appreciation. A paper on "Contemporary American Caricature," by J. A. Mitchell, is timely in subject and is written with knowledge. H. G. Bunner has a short story, "Mrs. Tom's Spree," and another is contributed by Prof. Brander Matthews. "Notes of a Sub-Tropic Study," by Edgar Mayhew Bacon, is an account of negro and other life in the Bahamas. The final paper of the month is "The Age of Words," by ex-Minister Phelps, who offers something that supplies good food for reflection.

NO INDICTMENTS FOUND.

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 25.—In the United States District Court to-day the Grand Jury failed to indict J. S. Willis and S. J. Douglass for intimidating voters in North Danville in the last Presidential election, and the prisoners were dismissed.

ITALY'S ARMED PROGRESS

KING HUMBERT'S SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT.

BREATHING ASSURANCES OF PEACE WHILE ASKING A STRONGER ARMAMENT—AFRICAN COMPLICATIONS.

ROME, Nov. 25.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day by King Humbert in person.

In his speech from the throne his Majesty alluded to the smallness of the deficit in the budget, and said that the Government's wise and equitable policy assured tranquility to Italy and guaranteed peace, which, thanks to the concert of the great powers, appeared to be assured to Europe.

This utterance was greeted with great applause. Continuing, the King said questions which might disturb peace had not yet all been settled, and it was necessary, therefore, without undue demand upon the budget, to continue to provide military and naval protection to Italian unity and independence. He expressed the hope that the armaments which all the powers were preparing would not be used.

Italy, he said, would lay down arms in Africa when an international agreement should have been reached guaranteeing to her the very considerable possessions she now had in that continent and recognizing the wide sphere of her influence. He hoped that he would be enabled to promote humanity in a region which had been outraged by much barbarity. In conclusion King Humbert said: "I shall always pursue the work of civilization, from which all our advantages arise."

King Humbert announced that bills for reforming charitable institutions, providing for the establishment of primary schools, and for the protection of workmen against accident would be introduced in Parliament. "Italy is emerging from a crisis," he said. "Her agriculture and commerce have suffered during recent years, and in order to allow their complete recovery the Government will not impose fresh taxation now. A solid foundation has been laid on which to develop Italian industry. The Government intends to propose the abolition of differential tariffs between France and Italy. [Cheers.] These measures, which you approved in a period of transition, would stand in the way of progress toward a more liberal commercial régime."

The King was enthusiastically cheered on his way to and from the Palace of Parliament.

THANKSGIVING DAY ABROAD.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Already 400 tickets have been sold for the dinner which will be given by the Americans in Berlin, under the Presidency of Minister Phelps, Thanksgiving Day. The further sale of tickets has been stopped, as the Kaiserhof Hall, in which the banquet will be given, will not hold more than 400 guests. The only German guests who will be present at the dinner are Prince Bismarck, Prince Radziwell, Prof. Mommsen, and Prof. Curtius. Prince Bismarck will make a speech.

TRYING TO DEPOSE A KING.

BELGRADE, Nov. 25.—The authorities have discovered a plot to depose King Alexander and to replace him by Prince Peter Karageorgevlos. Many Russian diplomats are implicated in the conspiracy. Three of the conspirators have been arrested.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The yacht Lady Evelyn arrived at Cowes to-day from New-York.

The *Mail and Express* says that a virtual rupture has occurred in the relations between Germany and the Vatican.

Mr. Parke, editor of the *North London Press*, whose charges against the Earl of Euston led to his arrest, was arraigned this morning on the charge of criminal libel, preferred against him by the Earl. No evidence was submitted, and Mr. Parke was remanded until to-morrow. He was admitted to bail in the sum of £100.

Ernest Norton Rolfe, a journalist, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for forging a bill of exchange. The Judge, in passing sentence, said he doubted if a more veteran forger and swindler had ever fallen into the hands of justice. Rolfe has been sentenced a number of times in Europe and America.

A gale prevails along the southwest coast of England. Much damage has been done by the wind. Telegraph wires have been blown down and many trees have been uprooted. A number of minor casualties have been reported.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25.—The sentence of ten years' penal servitude imposed upon William Coll, the peasant convicted of complicity in the murder of Police Inspector Martin, at Gweedore, in February last, has been confirmed.

GLASGOW, Nov. 25.—Twelve hundred Clyde engineers went out on strike this morning. Eighteen firms, under pressure of contracts, have been obliged to concede to the strikers' demands.

BELFAST, Ireland, Nov. 25.—The *News Letter* publishes an article fully apologizing for its libel upon Mr. Thomas Sexton. The paper also pays Mr. Sexton £500 damages.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The 250 miners who were entombed in a flooded mine at Recklinghausen, in Westphalia, Friday last, have all been rescued.

HAMBURG, Nov. 25.—Steinweg's piano factory in this city was burned to-day.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair Tuesday and Wednesday, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fair till Wednesday night, much colder, followed by rising temperature Wednesday, northwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, clearing in Southern Virginia, much colder, followed by slowly rising temperature Wednesday, northwesterly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair till Wednesday night, no decided change in temperature, followed by warmer Wednesday, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	32°	49°	3:30 P. M.	30°	46°
6 A. M.	31°	47°	6 P. M.	30°	44°
9 A. M.	32°	47°	9 P. M.	29°	40°
12 M.	31°	49°	12 P. M.	28°	37°

Average temperature yesterday.....44½°
Average temperature for same date last year..30½°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Secretary T. F. Bayard and Mrs. Bayard are at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Grand Union Hotel.

Senator-elect Titus Sheard of Little Falls, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman John M. Wiley of Buffalo and Roswell Miller, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, are at the Hoffman House.

President Charles K. Adams of Cornell University, Baron de Monthrun of France, and S. Dana Horton of Ohio are at the Hotal Brunswick.

TO SPEED THE MAILS.

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 25.—A number of changes in the postal service between Boston and New-York have been arranged which will probably result in a great saving of time between the two cities and deliver the New-York morning papers in Boston half an hour earlier than now. This mail at present reaches New-Haven over the main line, and is then transferred to the Air Line Road via Willimantic. Under the new arrangement it is proposed to carry this mail over the Shore Line route via the new steel bridge at New-London. Then the mail which leaves New-York at 5 o'clock A. M. will reach Boston at 12:30, a gain of thirty minutes.

Returning, the mail will leave Boston at 7 o'clock over the Shore Line, reaching New-York at 2:15, gaining an hour and fifteen minutes now lost in transfers.

The time for the arrival and departure of these new mails has been agreed to by the Post Office Department and by the Consolidated Road officials, it is said, and it is expected that the New-York, Providence and Boston Road will agree in a week or so.

TWO MORE CONEMAUGH VICTIMS.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 25. — Two more bodies have been found in the Conemaugh River. One was that of a boy, and is unidentified. The other is that of a man, supposed to be John R. Day of Prospect, Md., who, with his daughter, was lost from the day express at East Conemaugh. The daughter's body was found some time ago.

A patrol was started between this city and Nineveh along the Conemaugh this morning to look for victims of the flood. Men will walk up and down both sides of the stream daily for the purpose stated. It is thought the high waters have brought bodies to the surface.

FOR THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

The Washington Memorial Arch Fund is rapidly increasing and now is very near the $61,000 mark. Additional subscriptions from the employes of the Collector's Department in the Custom House, amounting to $148 75, were received yesterday, making the total received to date $60,756 50.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

IV.

"Free trade, peace, good-will among nations."
—*Motto of the Cobden Club.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The policy of our export trade, not only to the countries south of us, but to the rest of the world, as far as manufactures are concerned, can be summed up in one sentence: "We will not and cannot."

To illustrate this trite fact let me once more revert to the miserable exportation of $5,513 worth of carpets in 1888. Once more, and a thousand times more, it can be truthfully asserted that, with the exception of such carpets as are made in Turkey and Russia, we can and do produce as good and, I might say, more stylish carpets than are made in Europe. Why, then, are we deprived of shipping more of this product to Mexico, Central and South America, or to Australia, New-Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, and Canada? In this case we can safely plead "we cannot" if we would, and would not if we could.

A carpet is composed of the following-named raw materials: Wool, jute yarn, and dyestuffs. Well, then, the raw wool, filled with grease and dirt, is subject to a duty of 2½ cents a pound if valued at less than 12 cents a pound abroad, and 5 cents a pound if valued at more than 12 cents a pound. Jute pays a duty of 20 per cent. and jute yarn of 25 per cent. Dyestuffs are taxed variously at from 25 to 35 per cent. Thus we see that the virtuous carpet manufacturers are at once handicapped; but such is the inborn poison for protection in the system, that when the Mills bill proposed free wool and free jute and a reduction of the carpet duty to 40 per cent. the virtuous carpet manufacturers put a special brigade in the great parade on the memorable Saturday before the Presidential election last year with banners inscribed:

DOWN WITH FREE TRADE!
NO PAUPER LABOR IN AMERICA!

It was a strange irony of fate that on the following Friday after the election some five hundred of these aristocratic laborers and banner carriers were dismissed from the great carpet factory that made them parade, which no doubt lessened the production and made the accumulated stock on hand stiffer in price. In other words, with a heavy duty on raw material American carpets cannot compete in foreign markets, and with a duty of some 50 to 70 per cent. on foreign carpets the home manufacturer has got a sure resource of getting rid of his surplus. Here is the famous method of curtailing his production and dismissing his workmen. As for the distress to thousands of workingmen, what is that compared with the distress of capital invested?

In this case we cannot export carpets simply because we cannot produce them as cheaply. It will be interesting, however, to learn what the actual labor costs in making carpets in the United States. Let me show.

The census of 1880 has the following:

Carpets, manufactured, value of material	$18,984,877
Wages paid	6,835,218
Total value of product	31,792,802

Now then, it costs less than 22 per cent. for labor to produce carpets, and as the total cost of producing $31,792,802 worth of carpets was for labor and material $25,820,095, the balance of profit was summarized as follows:

Value of product	$31,792,802
Cost of material and labor	25,820,895
Profit	$5,972,707
Total capital invested in 1888	21,468,587
Profit on investment (nearly)	28 per cent.

The conclusion therefore is, first, we cannot export carpets if we will; second, we will not export carpets if we can. In short, it pays a great deal better to "fry the fat" out of our 65,000,000 home consumers of carpets than to be exporters of carpets to the rest of the world. Besides, as it has been demonstrated by Russia, by Germany, and even by France that a large standing army is a large standing blessing? Does not all the money squeezed out of the taxpayers and expended by the soldiers remain in the country? Is not an army of 400,000 soldiers good for the general trade?

Now, the squeezing out of $6,000,000 per annum for the use of carpets is a native blessing. The money remains here. In 1880 there were employed in the production of carpets in this country:

Males above 16 years	10,104
Females above 15 years	8,570
Children	1,697
Total	20,371

With the blessings of a strict home trade in carpets, with a protective policy that is calculated to make all homes comfortable and happy, we still employed no less than 8,570 females to work in the carpet mills, exclusive of the child, dirt, and dust. The pestilential wools imported from Persia and India—women who ought to have looked after their households. We also employed 1,697 children, who ought to have been in school instead of in the carpet factories. All this in order that there should be made 28 per cent. on our invested capital.

This is not bright pictures to show our eminent and honorable Pan-American Commissioners. But our honorable Postmaster General made a great point of having the Commissioners become the receptacles of information. In the words of the advertisement signed "John Wanamaker":

"The Pan-American Congress gives us an opportunity to hasten this consummation. On our second floor is a room in which are grouped some of the Philadelphia-made things that we buy and sell, and just outside a show of local rugs and carpets. It is a recent addition to our collection, and well worth consummation. Visit that room and carpet show."

In justice to the carpet workingmen, and in justice to sound political economy and humanity, the description of how carpets in this country are produced and not exported, and the immense profits made by an act of Congress which gave a undue and enormous protection to this industry, the genesis of the splendid carpet show "on our second floor" should be fully exposed. One of the largest products we manufacture is woolen fabrics of all kinds. In 1880 the value of the woolen goods we produced was:

Woolen goods valued	$160,606,721
Worsted goods	33,549,942
Total	$194,156,663

This does not include either carpets or woolen hats. Of course it is safe to say that in 1888 we manufactured at least $250,000,000 worth of the above goods. Now let me show how much value we have exported of woolen and worsted goods during 1888:

EXPORTS IN 1888.

Flannels and blankets	$33,225
All other manufactures of wool	69,410
Total	$102,635

The above sum represents the total amount of woolen goods exported. We did export woolen wearing apparel during that year to the amount of $363,205. Truly Samoho Fanga's trite saying, "The higher the monkey climbs the more does he expose his bare hanuches," is very applicable to the investigation of our export trade. A production of at least $250,000,000 worth of woolen goods and an export of $102,635.

Strange to say, the South and Central American countries took more than their quota of flannels and blankets of us, namely: Total exports in 1888, $33,225.

Exported to	
Brazil, flannels and blankets	$2,622
Costa Rica	311
Guatemala	8
Honduras	518
Nicaragua	1,915
San Salvador	2,891
Chili	854
Ecuador	933
Mexico	5,804
United States of Colombia	2,171
Venezuela	648
Total	$18,675

In fact, we actually shipped more than 56 per cent. of all our exports of flannels and blankets, amounting to $18,675, to the South and Central American countries. When we get a fuller and steadier steam communication with all these countries we may even double that sum. Who knows?

It would be useless to dwell any longer on this unfortunate and disgraceful state of our woolen carpet exports. The only solution of this anomaly is that as long as our high protective tariff exists we could not if we would, and would not if we could. J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 25, 1889.

A CORRECTION BY DAVID A. WELLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please allow me to promptly correct an error in the name of a person which found a place in my letter respecting Prof. Thompson in THE TIMES of the 22d? The use of the quotation "Talk not to me of navigation," which Goethe puts into the mouth of Mephistopheles as a motto for an essay on "International Trade," which was credited to Wharton Barker, was made by Joseph Wharton, an equally representative man of the Pennsylvania school of economists, but another person. I beg Mr. Barker's pardon for having, through inadvertently confusing names, done him an injustice.

DAVID A. WELLS.

SUNDAY, Nov. 23, 1889.

THE FINK WILL CASE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day postponed, until the hearing on their merits, the motions to dismiss or affirm in the case of Cornell University against Willard Fisk and others. This case has been pending in various courts for a long time. The effect of the decision of the court is to postpone the final determination of the case for about three years.

YALE'S BLACK BEAR MASCOT.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 25.—The Yale students intend to take the young black bear with which they celebrated the victory over Harvard Saturday to the Yale-Princeton game on Thanksgiving Day. They have great faith in the cub as a mascot, and in the event of victory, to quote the phrase used at Yale, they will "make a lion of it."

PAINTINGS AT THE ACADEMY.

The picture at the Autumn exhibition of the Academy of Design before which stands the largest number of people is Frederick Remington's "Dash for the Timber." A party of eight prospectors for gold, or perhaps cowboys, with one lead horse carrying a meagre outfit for a camp, are retreating before a band of redskins to the shelter of the woods. One has been mortally wounded, and his chum supports him in the saddle. The scene is very animated as the horses plunge forward, some of them scared by bullets from the Indians, and their riders turn in the saddle to discharge revolver or rifle at their pursuers. Mr. Remington gives the harsher aspects of Western life on the plains with little attempt to soften the edges of reality. The white men are of the same types we find in corner grogshops or among the hummers of an army or in the prisons. They are not flattering representatives of the race that our fathers used to call the Caucasian, and do not enlist our full sympathies during the struggle for life in which they are engaged. One is prone to suspect that any defenseless Indian of either sex who came across their path would be destroyed by them at once as a rattlesnake might. Under these circumstances we cannot feel that interest in their fate which the late Capt. Mayne Reid always contrived to excite in the breasts of his boy readers, not to speak of the novels of Cooper, whence Reid drew his inspiration. But the hurry and rush of the stampede to cover is certainly admirable. Mr. Remington also draws a horse extremely well in this broad, effective treatment. And finally he renders with unusual truth effects of strong sunlight, registering in the heavy shadows thrown on the foreground by the advancing horsemen that shade of violet which exists in a shadow thrown on light sands and soil as well as on the dead white of snow.

A good small canvas is that of H. R. Poore, A. N. A., which shows an old white nag turned out to pick up his living as he can. It is rainy, cold weather, and the fields from which the harvest has been removed are full of pools. The pale hues of "Selected" are successfully given in the wet soil of the field, while sky and atmosphere are full of grays not less happily turned. The finest of all the landscapes at the exhibition is "Evening," by A. H. Wyant, N. A., a wide canvas on which clouds and trees, seen through the twilight, balance each other. The picture is a study rendered and the colors are mellow and rich. There are some good pieces of still life in the South Gallery. From T. A. Brouwer, Jr., come "Country Pumpkins" and "Old Times," in which the glorious color of the pumpkin and the colder brilliance of copper vessels are rendered with much sumptuousness. "The Gains of

THE PENSION POLICY.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY BUSSEY'S EXPLANATION OF HIS DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Cyrus Bussey, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has submitted to Secretary Noble a report of the operations of his office in the adjudication of pension claims that are appealed from the decisions of the Commissioner of Pensions. He speaks of the thorough investigation to which pension appeals are subjected and the important work which that devolves upon the Board of Pension Appeals. The board now consists of three regular members. But three competent officers were detailed from the Pension Bureau to sit in the consideration of appealed cases, making the effective force of the board consist of six members. The report says:

"At the beginning of the last fiscal year there were pending 180 appeals. During the year 3,108 appeals were filed, making a total of 3,288 cases. Of this number 1,383 were considered and disposed of as follows: Appeals in which the Pension Office was sustained, 1,176; reversed, 84; appeal reconsidered by Pension Office, 120; appeals dismissed, 43, leaving 1,960 appealed cases pending on July 1, 1889. On Nov. 1, 1889, this number had been increased to 2,593.

"Much time has been applied by the board to the examination of motions filed by claimants and attorneys for the reconsideration of appeals that had been adversely adjudicated by my predecessor. In many instances these motions have been given special attention, even at the expense of temporary delay in taking up claims filed on original appeals from the Bureau of Pensions, because they related to cases of law, in which great hardship seemed to require immediate action, and in other cases that justice might be done to claimants, but that the judgment of the department might be promptly stated with reference to a large class of claims that had been unnecessarily rejected. As a result of this course a number of important rulings have been made with a view to broadening and liberalizing departmental interpretations of the law applicable to numerous meritorious claimants whose applications for pension had been unjustly denied, partly because of barren technicalities and partly by reason of a narrow definition of pensionable rights.

"And yet this endeavor to liberalize the practice of the department, so as to afford cash soldiers the fullest opportunity to establish his claims, has been pursued with a strict observance of the letter and spirit of the law, maintaining always the integrity of the statutes while giving the claimant the benefit of every reasonable doubt. This policy has been mainly indicated in recent departmental decisions appertaining to the line of duty; to cases involving injuries derived from assaults or from altercations; to the claims of widows; to cases of pensionable dependency; to applications in behalf of insane claimants; to the provisions of Section 5, Revised Statutes, having reference to the war with Mexico; to the value of the opinion of the Medical referee in determining a claimant's pensionable merits; to the grounds of forfeiture of pensionable rights, and to the rights of pensioners under special acts of Congress who shall file claims under the general law.

"The rulings which I have made in the foregoing classes of cases have been intended to enforce, in behalf of claimants, the full meaning of the law, completely securing to the Nation's disabled veterans, to their widows and children, the blessings of the pension system, and, I am confident they will stand the test of rigid scrutiny."

Assistant Secretary Bussey argues at some length in support of his decision in the Kaufman case, in which the applicant was given a pension, although dishonorably discharged from the service; calls attention to the fact that the pension laws still contain many defects, and in conclusion recommends that the Board of Pension Appeals be increased to six members.

POST OFFICE SUGGESTIONS.

MADE BY THE CHIEFS OF BUREAUS IN THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Capt. N. M. Brooks, Assistant Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service, calls attention to the inefficiency of the mail service between the United States and Brazil, by means of the steamers sailing from this country for Rio de Janeiro direct; to the desirability of legislation authorizing the payment of an indemnity for registered articles lost in the international service, and the issue of an international postal card with paid reply; also, to the questions which will probably come before the International Postal Congress to convene in Vienna next year, especially in relation to admitting to the international mail small packages of merchandise sent as *gifts*, &c., instead of limiting such packages, as at present, to articles which are sent as bona fide trade samples.

Statistics respecting the extent and cost of the postal service of the principal countries of the world are appended.

The report shows that the steamer City of Paris of the Inman Line, upon one of her trips, delivered the mails in the shortest time, viz.: 173 hours and 48 minutes apparent time, from New-York, but the steamers of the Cunard Line made the best average during the entire year, the mails dispatched by these steamers on fifty-three trips having been delivered in London on an average of 202 hours and 24 minutes from New-York, against an average of 212 hours and 48 minutes for the sixteen trips made by the Inman steamers.

Charles F. MacDonald, the Superintendent of the Money Order Office of the Post Office Department, states in his report that the facilities afforded by the money order system are not as well known as they should be in the smaller towns, and recommends that the system should be advertised in such localities by means of circulars distributed through the agency of the Postmasters, whose services for this purpose could be readily enlisted, because of the anticipated increase of business occasioned by the distribution of the advertisements would increase their commissions for the clerical work of issuing and paying the orders.

Chief Post Office Inspector E. G. Rathbone, in his annual report to the Postmaster General, shows that 801 persons had been arrested during the year for all kinds of offenses against the postal laws. Among them were 66 Postmasters, 25 Assistant Postmasters, 15 railway postal clerks, 21 clerks in Post Offices, 27 letter carriers, 19 mail carriers, 127 burglars, and 4 highwaymen. One hundred and forty-seven of these offenders were convicted. Owing to the large increase in the number of burglaries of Post Offices during the fiscal year 1888 over the year 1887, namely, 24 per cent, the Chief Inspector recommends that the Postmaster General be authorized to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of Post Office burglars, as is now done for the apprehension of highwaymen.

LIGHTS FOR SMALL VESSELS.

CONDITION OF THE WORK OF THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The International Marine Conference reassembled this morning after a recess since Wednesday. There was a large attendance.

Admiral Nares of Great Britain, Chairman of the Committee on Sound Signals, submitted an additional report of the committee on that subject. Several amendments were offered to the rules of the road, and they were laid over and ordered to be printed. To ascertain the condition of the business in the hands of the several committees considering the divisions of the programme, Mr. Goodrich suggested that the Secretary of the conference call the several committees for that purpose. This was done, and the responses showed that some of the committees would be able to report this week, several during next week, and several later.

The responses led to a discussion concerning the course to be followed by the conference in its future sittings. Mr. Goodrich, thinking that the reports of the committees could be furnished to the delegates for examination as they were finished, although the conference might not be in session, favored an adjournment from some day in the present week to next Monday week. It was thought by some of the delegates, however, that the conference could finish the work now before it by to-morrow, and a motion was offered to an adjournment be taken from then until Monday next. This motion was laid aside, temporarily, on the advice of Delegate Goodrich, who suggested that the conference had better wait before acting upon it, as it might not be able to finish the work in hand by to-morrow.

The reconsideration of the articles contained in the report of the Committee on Lights for Small Craft, in accordance with the motion of Capt. Richard of France, was then commenced. It proceeded smoothly until a provision in Article IX. was reached. This provision requires that a pilot vessel, going alongside of a vessel to put a pilot on board, shall have at hand a lantern with a red glass on one and a green glass on the other side for exhibition in time to prevent collision. Delegate Flood of Norway proposed as an amendment that the provision requiring the pilot vessel to carry the red and green light to be stricken out.

This amendment provoked considerable discussion and more or less opposition on the part of some of the delegates. It was disposed of by the adoption of an amendment to the amendment, proposed by Delegate Hall, that it is not desirable to alter the proposition made by the committee's report.

Without disposing of the report the conference adjourned until to-morrow.

HARD ON THE SALVATION ARMY.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 25.—The Appellate Court at Springfield has rendered a decision in favor of the city of Bloomington in its case against Mrs. Washburne of the Salvation Army. The decision establishes the right of cities and towns to protect themselves against the alleged objectionable methods of the Salvationists. The latter made a practice of parading the business streets nightly, blowing horns and pounding on an immense bass drum. Mayor Mason ordered that the drum be taken from them, and when Mrs. Washburne appeared on the streets and violated the mandate she was the second time fined. The case was taken to the Circuit Court, where the decision was affirmed. It will next go to the Appellate Court and the Illinois Supreme Court.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

CLOSE FOR THE DEFENSE AND OPENING OF THE REBUTTAL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—When Judge McConnell's court was called to order this morning William Murtha, the milkman who had testified for the prosecution in the case, was recalled by Mr. Forrest for the defense and went over his testimony again, and also testified as to a conversation he had had with two policemen about the case a day or two after the body had been discovered. The witness told the officers that he saw a bay horse with a white face coming north as he was going south; that the buggy stopped in front of the Carlson cottage, and that he saw a tall man get out and go into the cottage.

Some testimony was offered to prove an alibi for Kunszal, and then the defense rested.

The State then proceeded with its testimony in rebuttal. Mr. Longenecker called Dr. Patrick Curran. He testified that he saw James Lyman on the night that Dr. Cronin's body was lying in Battery D Armory. This question was then asked:

"Did you in a conversation you had with him say that the executive body had ordered the death of Dr. Cronin?"

The defense objected to this question, and made the point that the direct examination had not laid the foundation for it.

After a brief argument on both sides the court sustained the objection of the defense.

Alfred Kettner testified that he had seen the witness, Peter Koch, who testified for the defense, in the company of Dan Coughlin.

The State's Attorney here announced that he had much more testimony, and, promising to conclude his rebuttal to-morrow, the court adjourned for the day.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—PATTERSON, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—O'BRIEN, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 215, 223.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—BRACH, J.—Law and Fact—Nos. 97, 109.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—ANDREWS, J.—Nos. 1085, 1099, 922, 1091, 648, 1939, 1194, 2014, 916, 1068, 469, 911, 826, 903, 918, 1084, 1081, 1091, 867, 611, 915, 934, 910, 905, 1542.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—LAWRENCE, J.—Nos. 725, 1218, 1360, 1154, 860, 788, 837, 1228, 2363, 1256, 803, 1316, 1369, 1368, 876, 877, 1252, 781, 1130, 1287, 711, 1282, 1368.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—INGRAHAM, J.—Nos. 1283, 921, 1985, 1397, 1346, 1008, 1344, 980, 949.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—FREEDMAN, J.—Elections.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 58, 56, 63, 65, 80, 86, 57, 39, 158, 156, 169.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—SEDGWICK, C. J.—Nos. 590, 318, 789, 752.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 875, 469, 1040, 1076, 684, 157, 1023, 908, 590.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 833, 564, 891, 1052, 1047, 1034, 949, 1087.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 516, contested will of Thomas Moeroe, at 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk.

Wills Admitted to Probate.—Eliza Conkling, Sabina Decker, William Stannton, Cecelia Arras, Anna Seiferis, and Mary Moseley at 10 A. M.; Cora B. Moore, E. R. Smith, Herman Rosenberg, Bernard Donohoe, Samuel Lounsbery, Sarah E. Mellis—at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.—BOOKSTAVER, J.—No 8.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 365, 745, 1319, 1150, 605, 1606, 749, 1608, 617, 1537, 1193, 171, 1773, 875, 1448, 1437, 1270, 1631, 1082, 1488.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—MCADAM, C. J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9⅝c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅜c.; net receipts, 15,223 bales; gross, 16,709 bales; exported to Great Britain, 15,400 bales; to France, 3,075 bales; to the Continent, 6,294 bales; sales, 5,250 bales; stock, 248,789 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 25.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9 11-16c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 8 15-16c.; net and gross receipts, 13,484 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,520 bales; to the Continent, 3,550 bales; coastwise, 14 bales; sales, 865 bales; stock, 100,002 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9 9-16c.; Low Middling, 9 5-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8 15-16c.; net and gross receipts, 5,870 bales; exports, to the Continent, 8,845 bales; coastwise, 2,620 bales; sales, 2,700 bales; stock, 95,909 bales.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 26.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bohemia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Exeter, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Wisconsin, Liverpool	.....	7:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.		
Britannic, Liverpool	.....	8:30 A. M.
Cherokee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Paris, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Devonia, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
Egypt, London	.....	.....
Estella, Mediterranean	.....	12:00 M.
Lahn, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Pennland, Antwerp	5:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Saratoga, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sidonia, Windward Islands	.....	.....
THURSDAY, NOV. 28.		
Hammonia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
New-York, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
P. Caland, Mediterranean	5:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 29.		
Chettahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 30.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Altoscwer, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alvo, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
California, Mediterranean	.....	.....
Elder, Bremen	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Monte, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Greenland, Demerara	.....	.....
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
La Bretagne, Havre	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lingate Hill, London	.....	.....
Mendez Nunez, Havana	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nasmyth, Liverpool	.....	.....
Norge, Copenhagen	.....	.....
Prince Frederik Hendrik, Rotterdam	.....	.....
Saxonia, Hull	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 26.

Bayonne, London, Nov. 10.
Bermuda, Port Spain, Nov. 12.
Critic, Leith, Nov. 12.
Cuno, Liverpool, Nov. 15.
Elder, Bremen, Nov. 16.
France, London, Nov. 10.
Jersey City, Swansea, Nov. 9.
Nevada, Liverpool, Nov. 16.
Nordland, Stettin, Oct. 23.
P. Caland, Amsterdam, Nov. 9.
Salerno, Gothenburg, Nov. 5.
State of Nebraska, Larne, Nov. 16.
Utopia, Gibraltar, Nov. 10.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

Ailsa, Kingston, Nov. 20.
Amalfi, Hamburg, Nov. 13.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.
Niagara, Havana, Nov. 23.
Ocean, Bremen, Nov. 12.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

Albany, Gibraltar, Nov. 12.
St. Regulus, Liverpool, Nov. 14.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

Allar, Bremen, Nov. 20.
Belgenland, Antwerp, Nov. 17.
Chesapeake, Cuxhaven, Nov. 19.
Critic, Shields, Nov. 14.
Furnessia, Moville, Nov. 19.
Pennsylvania, Antwerp, Nov. 16.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 16.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Adriatic, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
Astral, Rotterdam, Nov. 15.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 16.
Ragni Hawse, Nov. 14.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen, Nov. 16.

SUNDAY, DEC. 1.

Alaska, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
Finahdé, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 10.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 23.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Nov. 28.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...7:00 | Sun sets...4 65 | Moon sets...8:25
High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..9:03	Gov. Isl..10:20	Hell Gate..12:09
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..10:39	Gov. Isl..11:01	Hell Gate..12:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, NOV. 25.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Seneca, Stevens, Matanzas via Havana 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:05 A. M.

Steamship Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Copenhagen, Christiansand, and Christianssand 18 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

Steamship Morcon, (Sr.,) Broadfoot, Port Spain 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to George Christall. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

Steamship Wyanoke, Beas, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Servia, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:46 A. M.

Steamship La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Jousselin, Havre 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

Steamship Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Ollivier, Bordeaux 13 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

Steamship Benguella, (Port.,) Rosa, Malaga via Fayal 14 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 P. M.

Bark Turcomania, (Ital.,) Reposito, Trani 63 ds., with mdse. to order. Spoken 11 ds. with logwood to T. H. Messenger & Co.—vessel to Bertram Bros.

Brig Wanshan, (of Machias,) Welch, Port Spain 15 ds., with asphaltum to order.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, N. N. W., cloudy; at City Island, light, N. W., cloudy.

SPOKEN.

The steamship Umbria, hence for Liverpool, was passed Nov. 24 in lat. 41 10, lon. 69 01.

A General Transatlantic Line steamship, bound east, was passed Nov. 24 in lat. 41 16, lon. 68 22.

A North German Lloyd steamship, bound east, was passed Nov. 24 in lat. 41 15, lon. 68 46.

A Red Star Line steamship, bound east, was passed Nov. 22 in lat. 43, lon. 61.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The State Line steamship State of Indiana, Capt. Ritchie, from Glasgow, sld. from Lamb for New-York at 8 A. M. yesterday.

The State Line steamship State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Mann, from New-York Nov. 14, arr. at Glasgow at 9 P. M. to-day.

The Hamburg-American steamship Suevia, Capt. Ludvig, from New-York Nov. 12, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

The steamship Marsala, (Ger.,) Capt. Maas, from New-York Nov. 10 for Hamburg, passed Dover yesterday.

The steamship Croma, (Br.,) Capt. Lord, from New-York Nov. 10 for Leith, passed Deal to-day.

The steamship Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, sld. from Amsterdam for New-York Nov. 23.

The steamship Horrox, (Br.) sld. from Rio Janeiro for the River Plate Nov. 23.

The steamship Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Magee, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Parsola, from New-York Oct. 26 for Marseilles Nov. 23.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 25.—The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, Capt. Jungst, from New-York Nov. 16, arr. here at 7 P. M. yesterday and proceeded for Bremen.

The North German Lloyd steamship Werra, Capt. Brasius, from Bremen, sld. hence for New-York at 7 P. M. yesterday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS PLACE IN LAUNDRY to learn fine ironing; would be willing to pay while learning. Address 421 West 53d-st., rear. Strem.

CASHIER.—By a German lady as cashier; speaks English. Address L. S., 101 2d-av., corner 5th-st., drug store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress in private family, or would take care of children and do light chamberwork; reference. Address J. M., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl in private family as chambermaid and waitress; two years' city reference from last place. Address M. E., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; can wait on lady or growing children; private family; result in other work; best city reference. Call at 356 West 43th-st., Kerr's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl in private family as chambermaid, plain sewer, and waiter-on; pleasing at all times; duty can be seen. Address A. W., Box 654 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant as first-class chambermaid or would do chamberwork in private flat; city reference. Call at 32 East 40th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant as thorough English chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address W., Box 674 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid; will assist with waiting; present employers can be seen. Call at 136 West 57th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a young English girl; has excellent city references from last employer; willing and obliging. Address G. R., 345 West 17th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a reliable Scotch girl as chambermaid and assistant laundress. Apply for reference, at present employer's, 122 West 74th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS OR AS Waitress.—By a young girl; has five years' best city reference. Address M. C., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address M., Box 694 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—Competent; in private family; first-class city reference from present employer. Address S. H., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced Swedish girl in first-class family; eight years' city reference. Call at 337 East 26th-st., care Mrs. C. J. Swenson.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in other work; best city references. Address K. F., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; best city reference. Address N. C., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl; or do general housework; good city reference. Call at 221 Lexington-av., Munson's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting. Call, for two days, on Mrs. Muller, 1,008 1st-av., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen, for three days, at present employer's, 29 Beekmanplace, East 50th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young French Protestant girl as chambermaid or nurse; city reference. Address Fanny, 225 West 44th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; willing to assist with any other work in a private family; four years' city reference. Call at 34 West 13th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid in private family; first-class reference. Call or address in care of Mrs. Thomas, 39 Jane-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant girl to do chamberwork by day; best city reference. Call at 427 9th-av., near 34th-st.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person in private family; best city reference. Address M. R., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress or do general housework in small family. Call at 304 East 34th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 18 East 22d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. Call at 317 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 32 East 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 301 East 53d-st., second flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at 304 East 45th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl; excellent cook; in private family; no objection to assist with plain washing; city reference. Call at 323 West 16th-st.; ring bell four times; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl in private family; good cake and bread maker; understands soups and desserts; city and country reference. Call at 36 East 40th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. Call at the Stuyvesant, 142 East 15th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook and laundress in small private family; has two years' city reference. Call, for two days, at 118 East 61st-st., rear cottage.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; cooking by the day; best city reference. Call at 229 East 75th-st., Rahanson's bell.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; would assist with washing; private family preferred; city or country references. Call at 100 East 38th-st.

COOK.—By a young Swedish first-class cook in a private family; first-class city reference; no cards. Call at 226 East 39d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl in a small private family; cook, wash, and iron; good reference. Call at 446 West 29d-st.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; first-class cook; city or country; best reference. Call at 118 West 16th-st., rear.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook; good baker; jellies, pastry, and dessert; city or country; best reference. Call at 332 West 17th-st.

COOK.—By competent and very good cook in a private family; best city references from last employer. Address 911 West 30th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By young woman as good plain cook and laundress; first-class reference from last employer. Call at 306 West 39th-st.

COOK.—By Scotch girl as excellent cook; good baker; understands her business. Call at 694 8th-av., near 53d-st., 4th market.

COOK.—By first-class cook; five years' city reference from last place. Call at 877 6th-av., third bell; no cards.

COOK.—Willing to assist with washing; city reference. Call at 327 East 16th-st.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook, washer, and ironer, in private family; city reference. Call at 175 East 90th-st., fourth bell, west side.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Address M. R., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a Swedish girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing; good references. Call at 335 East 51st-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, by day; dinners, luncheons, &c. References and address, L. H. Goldsmith, 911 Broadway.

COOK.—Best of references from last place. Call at 264 West 54th-st., first bell.

COOK.—By a young girl; excellent cook; city reference. Call at 344 West 46th-st., top floor.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl; excellent cook; in private family; no objection to assist with washing; city reference. Call at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., top floor.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl; excellent cook; in private family; no objection to assist with washing; city reference. Call at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., top floor.

COOK.—By a respectable American Protestant young woman in a small family; understands cooking in all its branches; best of city or country references; last employer can be seen; wages, $25. Call or address J. R., 238 West 17th-st., care Mrs. Hughes.

COOK.—By first-class English cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept or assistance given; gets up lunches and dinner parties; catering and marketing; understands all kinds French and English cooking; personal references. Call or address Campbell, 113 West 33d-st.

COOK.—By a competent French maid from Paris; thorough hairdresser, dressmaker; great taste in arranging young ladies for parties; best references. Address Trustworthy, Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; fine needlework; understands her duties. Address letters 51 West 31st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good dressmaker and seamstress; understands her duties; good city references. Apply or address, by letter only, Rose, 163 West 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; first-class seamstress; good packer; understands hairdressing; willing to travel; best city references. Call at 158 West 28th-st.; ring bell.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires a situation for a competent lady's maid, who has been in her service six years. Call, between 10 and 2 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 881 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker and hairdresser; seven years' city reference. Address L. M., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Lescoton woman; is an excellent seamstress; best city references; can go anywhere. Address L., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; good city reference. Address Victorine, Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid and seamstress; good city reference. Call or address L. G., 240 West 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German maid (from Hanover) with good references. Call at 142 East 52d-st., first floor, left side.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined lady's maid to a young lady; good seamstress; best references. Can be seen at 245 West 74th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in an American family; best city reference. Address A. A. D., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class washer and ironer; references. Address Rosa F., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; take entire charge; assist with chamberwork; good seamstress; best city reference. Address E. W., Box 892 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent, experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; understands bottling and food; best city reference. Call or address 133 West 28th-st.

NURSE.—By refined American to take charge of growing children; first-class city references; willing to go out of the city. Address Longstaff, Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; thoroughly understands care of bottle babies or children; best sewer; fond of children; good city reference. Call at 135 West 28th-st.; ring bell.

NURSE.—By young Protestant girl to take care of growing children and sew; city reference. Address S. S., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl as nurse and seamstress, or assist with chamberwork; best city references. Call at 151 East 84th-st.; ring Clayton's bell.

NURSE.—By a young woman, several years' experience, as nurse and plain sewer. Address K. R., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a young woman to small children; assist in chamberwork and plain sewing; best reference; no objection to traveling. Address M. H., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young woman as competent infant's nurse; best reference. Call at 877 6th-av.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—By a young French person as nurse for one or two children; good seamstress; best city reference. Address Juliette, 162 West 52d-st.

NURSE, &c.—By competent nurse and do plain sewing; best of references. Call or address 187 Hudson-st.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse and do plain sewing; long experience; best references. Call at 110 West 30th-st., third bell.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for growing children; good city reference. Call or address E. C., 240 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—By experienced English woman to attend an invalid lady; excellent reference. Call or address Nurse, 256 West 16th-st., Apartment 12.

NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID, AND MAKE Herself Generally useful.—By respectable young girl. Call or address 240 East 24th-st.

NURSE.—By German girl as nurse and do plain sewing. Call or address 443 10th-av.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse and do plain sewing. Call at 306 East 53d-st.

PARLORMAID.—By a first-class parlormaid or chambermaid in private family; first-class city references. Address J. M., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PARLORMAID OR WAITRESS.—By English Protestant; in private family; thoroughly good servant; best reference. Address E. C., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PARLORMAID.—By a young woman; thorough parlormaid; best city reference from late employer. Call at 249 West 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—In a private family; understands washing and dressmaking; willing and obliging; can assist with other work; best reference. Call at 154 East 69th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates; good hand on double machine; neat hand sewer. Address M., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young Englishwoman, neat sewer, as seamstress in private family or by the day; good city references. Address M. Aldrich, 39 West 31st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—German; go out by day; excellent in all kinds of sewing; can make over dresses; good reference. Address Miss M., care of Mrs. Böhler, 147 West 31st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for an excellent laundress. Call at 9 Lexington-av., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Swedish laundress; good references. Address the Rev. H. Olson, 566 Lexington-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork; city reference. Call at 225 West 55th-st., first flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress. Protestant, in private family; best city reference. Address C. H., 606 West 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—Colored; takes family and gentlemen's washes; good city reference. Call at 204 East 30th-st., one flight up. C. Hinton.

MAID.—A person wishing to return to Queens-town would act as maid to a lady; is never sick. Address M., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a first-class maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; willing to assist in chamberwork; city reference. Address B. R., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID, OR TO GROWN CHILDREN.—Good hairdresser, seamstress, needlewoman; English Protestant; good reference. Address T. A., 349 West 45th-st.

MAID.—By a Swedish girl as maid and seamstress, or wait on invalid lady. Address W. T., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a young English Protestant women as maid; good seamstress; best of city references. Address D. S., 329 3d-av.

NURSE.—By a young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; best of city or country; good city reference. Call at 252 West 19th-st., first bell.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Norwegian girl as good plain cook, or to do general housework in small private family; city reference; wages, $16. Call at 465 West 47th-st.; ring Jörgensen's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; wages moderate; city or country; good city reference. Call at 248 West 41st-st., third floor, back.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference; lady can be seen. Address C., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman; good cook; makes excellent bread and pastry; good city

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 25.

84-av., 2.193.8 to 2189, 202 to 204 East 120th-st.; Catherine Kaehni to John Kaehni. 91

Perry-st, s. s., 148.6 ft. n. of Perry-pl., 25x100; Andrew Dunlean and wife to Irving S. Baldwin. 250

Webster-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 175th-st., 25x irregular; Keyran J. O'Connor to Catharine Hurnett. 600

44th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x76.5; James Ahern to Mark Horgan. 1

94th-st., 95 West; W. E. Vallar to Edward Van Orden. 25,000

133d-st., 245 West; Emily C. Illingwood to Albert H. Stover. 1

Pitt-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Rivington-st.; Michael Fay and another to Isaac Goldstein. 16,500

Lenox-av., e. s., 100.11 ft. s. of 121st-st., 19.11x80; Clarence W. Frances; referee, to John Reid. 1,000

46th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4; Louis B. Cassidy to Alfred Joe. 12,900

81th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x88.9; George E. Kitching and wife to Priscilla Forsyth. 35,000

76th-st., 52 East; William A. Barlow, referee to Equitable Life Assurance Society. 20,000

76th-st., 54 East; same to same. 25,000

134th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lincoln-av., 50x100; Simon Wilde to Abram Bell. 1

Convent-av., e. w. corner of 130th-st., 28x144; Irrestitut; Female Academy of Sacred Hearts to James Dickson. 4,256

Convent-av., n. w. corner of 129th-st., 57.8x25.10; same to Lewis Ash. 6,825

Convent-av., e. w. corner of 129th-st., 112.8x25.3; same to James H. Beals. 8,775

Convent-av., e. w. corner of 128th-st., 56.2x51.6; same to same. 3,425

Convent-av., n. w. corner of 128th-st., 112.8x25.2; same to same. 7,125

Convent-av., e. w. corner of 126th-st.; same to Peter Fuche. 1,150

Convent-av., n. w. corner of 127th-st., 112.6x50.5x irregular; same to Lewis J. Bach. 5,150

21st-st., n. s., 214.10 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9; Margaret Fogerty to Catherine M. Cammeyer. 15,000

Pearl-st., 247; Samuel E. Howard to Samuel Trimble. 15,000

Same property; Samuel Trimble to Joseph D. Eldridge. 30,000

86th-st., 25 West; Augustin Pottier and wife to Clara R. Bacon. 60,000

West End-av., s. w. corner of 89th-st., 18.1x80; New-York Life Insurance Company to Henry F. Miller. 26,250

Lenox-av., e. w. corner of 122d-st., 26x85; Charles H. Lindsay and wife to George E. Jardine. 60,000

61st-st., s. s., 119.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 49x100.5; George E. Jardine and wife to Edward T. McIntyre. 68,000

Henry-st., n. s., lot 217, map of Rutgers, 25x100; Henry M. Greenberg and wife to Lemuel Bangs. 32,100

Norfolk-st., 171; Charles Lowenfeld to William C. Oesting. 42,000

146th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Brook-av., 70x100.3 irregular; Henry Brann and wife to Charles Van Kipper. 5,000

13th-st., s. s., 212.7 ft. e. of Greenwich-lane, 2ux76.3; Martin L. Rickersen and wife to Louis M. Hodges. 9,500

1st-av., n. s., corner of 46th-st., 20.6x107; Ella L. Kelly to Louis Boscaglion. 1

Elizabeth-st., n. s., 183 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x76.4; Solomon Felcer and wife to Harry M. Greenberg. 25,000

Amity-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Thompson-st., 25x100; Daniel S. McElroy to Margaret S. K. Cameron. 10

Eden-av., e. s., 325 ft. n. of Walnut-st., 25x100; Henry Rubsam to George T. Crombie and another. 600

Prospect-place, w. s., 150.5 ft. o. of 42d-st., 18.8x140; Alton E. Johnston to Anbie E. Johnston. 7,500

81st-st., n. s., 110.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 40x100; Edward L. McIntyre to Charles H. Lind-say. 70,000

45th-st., s. e., 145 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5; Hermah Harmanh to Amalie Fechteler. 38,000

Avenue B, s. w. corner of 4th-st., 28x95; Patrick Carney to Mary A. Flahiggan. 1

Henry-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Henry Rutgers, 25x100; Lesser Lipnik and wife to Solomon Felcer. 32,500

134th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Brook-av., 25x100; Michael Kirchner and wife to Conrad Fiech. 13,000

89th-st., s. s., 123.1 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 73x100.4; Mary Van Nest to Margaret Shannon. 26,400

123d-st., 106 East; Harriet A. Tilton to Sarah J. De Mott. 19,500

Peckham-st., n. s., adjoining Cliff-st., 33.51 and other property; David J. Messemer to James H. Heroy. 95,000

80th-st., s. s., 70.8 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 19x102.5; Adolf S. Kaischer and wife to Siddie Deidan. 10

Monroe-st., 11; Elizabeth M. Crosby to Julius Dreyfus. 15,000

Scholes-st., s. s., 330.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 36.3x102.5; Anne E. Brice and others to Adolph S. Kalischer. 23,000

106th-st., 220 East; Michael J. Bannon and wife to Max Daeziger. 6,500

7th-av., n. w. corner of 53d-st., 25.1x100; Thomas J. Stewart and wife to James B. Gillin and another. 1

Monroe-st., 11; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Lacumbein Buttenwieser. 15,000

86th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x96.5; Bauman S. Herrick and wife to Jessie Clark. 694

Same property; Elizabeth J. Herrick and husband to same. 1,888

58th-st., n. e., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.2; same to same. 4,166

Convent-av., s. w. corner of 130th-st., 20.6x146; Cosslett Dickson to Morris Leftman. 4,250

103d-av., 136; Frederick Bohlman to Catharine F. Bennett. 19,400

Convent-av., w. s., 27 ft. s. of 130th-st., 80x132; Female Academy of Sacred Heart to James H. Smith. 9,375

Convent-av., n. s., 84.4 ft. s. of 128th-st., 28x51; Female Academy of Sacred Heart to James Rahill. 1,000

Riverdale-av., e. s., adjoining lands of J. R. Whitney, 300x11.3x310x177; Frederick Smyth, referee, to Samuel W. Richards. 7,875

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, e. s., adjoining lands of J. R. Whitney, 40x41x45.4x6x irregular; Frederick Smyth, referee, to Stephen B. Crist. 3,400

Riverdale-av., e. s., adjoining lands of J. R. Whitney, 130x88.8x irregular and other property; same to Albert E. Pntnam. 44,250

Yonkers-av., n. s., adjoining lands of J. R. Whitney, 23x27x irregular; same to same. 7,025

Old Road, adjoining lands of S. Thomson, runs to Spuyten Duyvil, w. of Yonkers Creek; same to Louise Dash. 1,650

West-st., all right, title, and wharfage, &c., opposite Caroline-st.; Willie R. Austin and wife to Anthony S. McComb. 500

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To complete their purchase.

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It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

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SOUTHEAST CORNER 9TH-AV. AND 161st-st.—One of three houses.

LEROY-ST.—Fronting 115 feet on park ground—Two large dotto houses; only $50,000.

53D-ST.—Between 10th and 9th avs.—Large double house; full lot; $18,000.

110TH-ST.—Near Lexington-av.—Four elegant three houses, with stores.

118 WEST 53D-ST.—Three-story basement house.

131 EAST 18TH-ST.—Large house; only $21,000.

85TH-ST.—Adjoining Madison-av.; plot 127x100. Large Bowery property, near Canal-st.

BROOME-ST.—Near Bowery—40x85.

9D-AV., 85TH-ST.—Five choice houses.

Choice 12th Ward $80,000 property.

N. W. CORNER 1ST-AV. AND 109TH-ST.—Two cheap houses.

Also other desirable properties.

CYRILLE CARREAU, Agent,
Grand-st and Bowery.

FOR SALE—FOUR HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE DWELLINGS
ON 72D-ST.,
BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.
Sizes, 25.9x, and 29 feet in width.
OPEN DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
Apply to McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, builders, office 384 Park-av., near 53d-st., or
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES—THE ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES on AMSTERDAM-AV., near 122d-st., a short distance from Morningside Park; houses of medium sizes; neighborhood A1.
J. W. & A. A. FREIS, 605 Manhattan-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY C. COOPER and HENRY A. COOPERNGELL, her husband; Frank C. Miller and Mary Miller, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) William A. Lindsay, Jacob Trad, and Arthur Meagher, John E. Bulwinkle, Ancustus Frey, James M. Smith, John R. Livey, David Dovale, William H. Ricketts, as receiver of the assets and effects of Mary C. Cooper, Edward Cooper, Ernest Hamriot, and Alexander Hearion, defendants.—Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York on the 14th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, New-York City, on the 11th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon; by Messrs. D. Phenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, to wit:

All that lot of land situate in the city of New-York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Ninety-fourth-street one hundred and fifty feet east of the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninety-fourth-street, running thence north parallel with Fifth-avenue one hundred and two feet two inches, thence east parallel with Seventy-third-street twenty-one feet, thence south parallel with Fifth-avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the north side of Seventy-third-street, and thence west along the same twenty-one feet to the point of beginning. Dated September 19th, 1889.

CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.
CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 346 Broadway, New-York City. n19-2aw3wTu&Th

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY Of New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS AULD and AGNES AULD, his wife; Jefferson M. Levy, John C. Clausen, and Jane Clausen, his wife, (the name "Jane" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) and John Murphy, defendants.—Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, New-York City, on the 11th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon; by Messrs. D. Phenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, to wit:

All that lot or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Ninety-fourth-street, two hundred and seventy-five feet west of the northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninety-fourth-street, running thence north parallel with Eighth-avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence west parallel with Ninety-fourth-street twenty-five feet, thence south parallel with Eighth-avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the north side of Ninety-fourth-street, and thence east along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning. Dated November 19th, 1889.

CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.
CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 346 Broadway, New-York City. n19-2aw3wTu&Th

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing, elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unexcelled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

ST. NICHOLAS, NO. 39 EAST 18TH-ST., (near Broadway.)—Only one left of these desirable apartments; eight light rooms; steam heat, elevators, &c.; rent, $1,100; immediate possession. Apply to Janitor.

CHOICE APARTMENT TO LET—ONLY One remaining; Portsmouth, 44 West 9th-st.; elevator, hall boys, steam heat, &c.; rent, $1,000. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FLAT; STEAM HEAT. Elevator. Inquire of Janitor, at the Peabody, 102 Waverley-place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT.

SMALL BANKING OFFICE
ON FIRST FLOOR OF
ASTOR BUILDING,
(16 WALL-ST.)
RENT MODERATE.
Apply to
GEO. H. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, GROUND FLOOR of the new Union Trust Company Building, Broadway, through to New-st., adjoining Wall-st.; also upper floor; prominent location and finest building in city. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

EXTRA LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., (about 87x100,) to rent at moderate rental. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 84 Cedar-st.

ELEGANT LAWYERS' OFFICES TO LET Now, all bright, sunny rooms, in No. 207 Broadway, corner of Thames-st.; elevator and steam heat. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A well-appointed furnished apartment or small furnished house in good neighborhood for young couple without children. Address X. Y., Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

AN AMERICAN RESIDENT OF NEW-YORK is about to establish herself in Paris in the dress and cloak business; will leave about January, and is now prepared to receive orders for ladies' and children's wear; has the credit for excellent taste, and can furnish the best of references. Address M. C., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

NO DISSATISFACTION WITH THE CELEbrated Bon Marche and Worth Gloves. All retailed. Eighteen-button, Mousquetaires, 95c. Lavallieres Corsets, $1.90. JAMMES, 13 West 30th-st.

BARGAINS—LADIES', CHILDREN'S GARments, lingerie, laces, selling off. Mrs. NIEDERWIESER, 41 East 19th-st; leaving business.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
AND
BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Indianapolis, Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport and Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Sleeping and Buffet Cars, Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by electricity and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car

MORE PLEDGES TO THE FUND

SOME BIG SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED YESTERDAY.

A FEW DAYS MORE MAY SEE THE FIVE-MILLION LIMIT REACHED—OFFERED BY CATHEDRAL TRUSTEES.

The World's Fair guarantee fund is steadily growing. It is now estimated that in at least three days more the books at tha Chamber of Commerce will tell thn story of how, finally, the big hnt imperatively necessary sum of $5,000,000 was pledged.

The snm credited yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce was $146,135, which incindes Saturday's subscriptions at the Mayor's office to thn amount of $69,165. Yesterday the Mayor's office did net do qnite as well, hnt the substantial figure of $50,215 was nevertheless reached.

Collis P. Huntington sent this letter to Secretary Wilson:

"I have lately returned from abroad and have not until to-day seen the subscription book transmitted to me by yonr good self. I have myself subscribed thereon $25,000, and if I have time will endeavor to make other subscriptions. I have no personal interests whatever in the several hundred miles of New-York that will be benefited by tble fair, and therefore $25,000 seems to be a fair contribotion for me."

Thn Havemeyers followed Mr. Hnntington with $30,000. Theodore A. Havemeyer, H. O. Havemayer, and Charles H. Senff each subscribing one-third of that snm. The two leading subscriptions at the Mayor's offion yesterday were those of Mr. Alfred Corning Clark of 7 West Twenty-second-street, $25,000, and Mr. David Stevenson of 519 Tenth-avenue, $10,000.

Through no fa nlt of his, Secretary Wilson of the Finanon Committee has not yet been able to record all the subscriptions published in THE TIMES from day to day. One rnle has been insisted npon at the Chamber of Commerce, and that is that no snbscriptions shall be placed on the books there unless the names of the snbscribers have been officially sent to the Finance Committee. Bnt there have been some bonafide snms pledged, as the following list will show, and the givers' names will, in due course, be placed on the official roll:

Francis M. Jenks.	$10,000	The Lidgerwood Manuf'g Co.	$2,000
Meyer Jonaeson & Co.	5,000	Charles R. Flint..	3,000
Typographical Union No. 6	1,000	Babcock & Wilcox.	2,000
J. & S. Wormser..	5,000	Maxwell, Manning & Moore	5,000
R.F. Dowling & Co.	2,000	Harper Brothers..	10,000
D. L. Einstein & Co.	1,000	The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	50,000
The Meyer Rubber Company	5,000	Andrew Carnegie..	25,000
The Hodgman Rubber Co., additional	500	Total	$126,500

The total of $146,135 reported by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the $50,215 received at the Mayor's office, and the $126,500 not yet acknowledged by the Finance Committee would put the grand total to date at $4,314,037.

The subscriptions entered yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce were:

By the Stationers' Board of Trade:		By H. S. Mendelson:	
Chapman & Bloomer	$50	Lesser Brothers.	100
Miss Mary T. Wynne	100	Brodek & Meyer.	100
By C. J. Gillis:		Samuels, Lyon & Co.	200
J. R. Black..	200	By E. H. Cole:	
By the Excelsior Savings Bank:		The Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co.	2,500
B. J. and M. P. Smith, Jr.	100	The Oil Well Supply Company	2,500
By the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange:		The McMahon Harlin M'f'g Company	1,000
James B. Smith..	1,000	Peck Bros. & Co.	1,000
By McKesson & Robbins:		The Edwards Manuf'g Co.	1,000
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	1,000	H. Huber & Co..	500
By E. I. Merrifield:		Schmidt & Bendeberg	500
D. M. Cox & Son, Hildreth, West End Hotel, Long Branch...	2,500	T. R. McMann & Brother	500
By THE NEW-YORK TIMES:		H. W. Johns..	250
Chas. B. Meyer..	25	Ransom & Co.	100
Robt N. Graves..	10	G.I. Roberts & Co.	100
From the Mayor's Office	59,165	Morse Bertis....	100
By C. E. Bigelow:		C. P. Huntington	25,000
T. E. Greacen....	1,000	By H. O. Havemeyer:	
Arthur Kenny..	500	T. A. Havemeyer.	10,000
Powell & Campbell	250	H. O. Havemeyer.	10,000
M. Katzenberg & Sons	250	Charles H. Senff.	10,000
M. F. Richardson..	100	L. M. Palmer....	1,000
Total Nov. 25, 5 P. M.		By Wilson Godfrey:	
Previously reported		Dodge, Meigs & Co.	1,000
		C. P. Schnditz....	100
		By E. I. Horsman:	
		Louis Pallberg & Brother..	500
		Total	$146,135
			4,117,687

Grand total.....$4,263,822

Alfred A. Marons, Boston, in a letter to Mayor Grant, snggests that a tax on all real and personal property might be levied in aid of the fair. Another correspondent signing himself "Director of the Oyster Bay Agricultural Society and present Postmaster," writes from Hicksville, L. I., to suggest that the fair grounds ne laid ont as a sort of map of the world.

The following snbscriptions were received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Alfred C. Clark..	$25,000	Alva Rowe....	10
The Barber Asphalt Paving Co.	5,000	C. Muller, Jr., (additional)	15
Tingue, Horse & Co.	1,000	Beutzen's A. B. C. Washg Mach's..	25
Whittier Elevator Company	500	E. Van Schaack....	10
J. J. Schillinger..	500	Solomon Berge....	10
F. H. Schmidt & Son	500	W. Wetstein....	10
F. J. Kloes Manufacturing Co.	500	Franz Valk....	25
The Albany Lubricating Compound and Cup Co.	300	J. Leonon & Son..	25
Jacob Cohen....	250	W. Gnllery....	25
Electro Silicon Co.	250	Bachamler & Eppenbach	5
Hecla Powder Co..	250	A.S. Daniel, M. D..	5
Mosbacher & Co..	150	Jobo Stember....	10
John Hall.....	100	D. Stevenson.....	10,000
A. E. Crevier & Co.	100	Peter Cassidy....	500
Dr. E. R. Onld....	100	F. Burdge.....	100
John S. Lang's Son & Co.	100	W. S. Taylor & Bloodgood, Jr....	500
C. J. Breidbach & Son	100	G. Von Wagenen...	250
James Smiley.....	100	R. M. Stivers.....	250
T. H. Macklin.....	100	Louis Hunle.....	100
Albert Tanhert....	100	John A. Bonker....	100
A. H. Soon.....	100	W. S. Davis....	25
A. A. Dickieson...	100	By Manning, Maxwell & Moore:	
William Luft.....	500	The Delamater Iron Works..	$1,000
H. J. Barchell....	50	By the Jewelers' Board of Trade:	
D. Lichtenstein...	50	Goodman Bros...	300
F. B. Patterson....	25	Day & Clark....	100
George Marx.....	25	A. Goldsmith....	200
H. B. Christensen (additional)	* 25	H. Z. & H. Oppenheimer	200
Dr. J. R. Tay or....	* 25	Gunzberger Bros.	50
J. L. D. Bristol....	25	By the Lincoln National Bank:	
D. Hirsch's sons....	25	James Startzugh.	50
Dr. W. H. Weber....	20	George Hnbert...	100
T. J. Keane, M. D....	20	H. Kargoll.....	25
Total			$50,215

Charles R. Flint has sent in his check for $50 toward the preliminary expense fund. Through the New-York *Dramatic Mirror* Celia Ellis, Jennie Christie, and Harry Watkins have contributed $30 to the guarantee fund.

Thera was a meeting of the Trustees of the Cathndral of St. John the Divine yesterday at the See House, in Lafayette-place, at which Bishop Pottor, the Rev. Dr. Dix, the Rev. Dr. Hnntington, the Rev. Dr. Cady, William Waldorf Astor, Col. Auchmuty, S. D. Babcock, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, S. P. Nash, and George MacCulloch Miller were present. The relation of the Trustees to the World's Fair was the main snbject before the meeting, and after an extended discussion it was unanimously resolved that in view of the need of the grounds for the fair, and of the great public interest in the fair, the site should be offered for the purposes proposed on terms which are to be communicated to the Committee on Site and Buildings to-day. The sub-committee on plans of the proposed cathedral reported progress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems very strange that none of the jockey clubs in this vicinity has snbscribed to the World's Fair fund. They must know that the fair will bring large crowds, who will nearly all go to the races, and they can surely afford to chip in for the guarantee. A RACEGOER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 22, 1889.

MR. STARIN RETURNS.

HIS INTEREST IN THE FAIR DECLARED TO BE AS GREAT AS EVER.

Mr. John H. Starin, the well-known steamboat owner, arrived in the city yesterday morning after a European tour. He came over on the Servia, which was met at Quarantine by one of the Starin fleet of steamers, by which, accompanied by Howard Carroll and several personal friends, he was brought to thn pier at the foot of Cortlandt-street, where the main offices of his line are situated. He remained here hut a short time and then took the train for New-Rochnlle.

"Mr. Starin devoted a good deal of time while in Paris," said Howard Carroll last evening, "to examining the exposition, and it is his opinion that New-York will have to work very hard to beat it. I talked to him on the snbject of his snbscription to the New-York World's Fair, and, while he said nothing definite on the subject, I can say that Mr. Starin will tomorrow make a handsome snbscription to the guarantee fnnd, and will immediately follow it up by a canvass of the steamboat business whinh can hardly fail to result in a large addition to the fnnd.

"It will be remembered that before he went away Mr. Starin offered to pledge $500,000 to the exposition nnder certain conditions. He is net less interested in thn success of the nxposition new than he was then, but when he made his offnr it was nnderstood that $25,000,000 was to be raised. Of course it would not be reasonable to expect him to pledgn a tenth of the whole fnnd, especially in view of the comparatively small snbscriptions which have been made by many very wealthy individnals and corporations, bnt he will be heard from tomorrow and his subscription will show that he is as heartily in favor of the exposition as ever."

"A NEW STRUGGLE WITH ROME"

DR. POTTER DISCUSSES THE WORK OF THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

The Baptist Pastors' Conference listened to an address yesterday on "The Significance of the Roman Catholic Congress and an Outline of the Roman Catholic Movement of To-day," by the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter. The conference met for the first time at the Baptist Tabernacle on Second-avenue. Dr. Potter prefaced the reading of his paper with the remark that it would probably stir up the pastors, and in some respects it certainly did.

He said: "It is safer to exaggerate thn forces of an enemy than to make an underestimate. The temptation of thn partisan is to underestimate his foe. That Catholic onntenary congress in Baltimore was a jnbilee, a Roman victory. Its first note was a pæan, its last a doxology. Its voice was dnfiance, its grasp power, its purpose advance, and that, dare I say, irrnsistible. It evaded nothing, quibbled at nothing, bnt spoke ont in a voice dominant and daring. The Protestant Church could stand on its platform with hardly a phrase changed.

"The significance of that congress is found in, first, thn fresh prominence given to the Roman Church in our connlry and the revoicing of the great fact that it is one with the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world; second, the fresh heralding of its strength, its institutions, its missions, the opportunity of contrast and the display of thn centnry's growth. In 1789 there were 30,000 Catholics in this country and 30 priests. Now they claim 9,000,000. Third, the zeal and purpose displayed for edncation, Christian edncation; fonrth, the occasion it gavn for publicly fonnding its great university at thn Nation's capital, the display of its new Faculty; fifth, the opportunity embraced in making an era; sixth, in publishing to the world the dominating motives of their Church. To spread a knowledge of their religion, to hold their adherence with new and strong bonds, to nxoite their zeal and enthusiasm, so that to-day their zeal is fanned and flaming as never before. But this congress is the nrecursor of others to be held annually, each more imposing, more important, more widely attended, and the motive is impression, public sentiment, pnblicity. The time is ripe.

"Snch, briefly, are the significations of the congress at Baltimore, and naturally this suggests a brief survey of the whole Roman Catholic movement. It resolves itself into a new struggle with Rome, and it has begnn. It is the old struggle continued. It is the irrepressible conflict—Romanism against Reformation, or Protestantism. Broadly speaking, Romn has never changed her front. With her it is a fight to the death. Modern science does not disturb her. She is the oldest of the ohnrches of the Western faith, bnt no one of them can outmatch her for virility, subtlety, and that peculiar quality which enables her to estimate tis own powers."

Dr. Potter then approached the snbject from the Protestant standpoint. He said: "In the Protestant view, Roma is the beast of Revelation. Rome is Antiohrist. Sha is the foe to progress, the friend of ignorance; she deals in subtleties. She nsurps thn place of God and the power of God. She is responsible for the darkness of the early centuries, for the fanaticisms of history; she is thn grasping power; she meddles with governments all over the globe, seeking political place to advance her selfish purposes. Rome is nonrce unfeld. Rome is hell. Rome, for the first timn in our history, has of late, in her most gandy regalia, been npon our centennial platforms and her pomp and power have had recognition.

"That white building on Fifth-avenne, with the sky-piercing spires, is the Capitol of our American metropolis. Tammany Hall belongs to Rome. The dominant party of our own great city belongs to Rome. We are to-day under Roman rnle.

"A present issne is that Romanists arn tired of being taxed for our pnblic schools. They call them godless schools. On this point they will fight. All they want to-day they will wait. The nnaiterable determination is to have a proportionate share of the school fnnds, and who is there that has the temerity to say that the pnblic school system is not already doomed. The snmmoning of the factions to the polls will be worth meet the issue. We do not confront Romanism so much as religious indifferentism in our churches and among our own people."

After Dr. Potter had finished an interesting discussion followed among the other clergymen present.

THE CANVASS NOT COMPLETED.

DELAY IN MAKING UP THE RETURNS FOR KINGS COUNTY.

The law plainly says that the official canvass of votes cast at a general election shall he sent to the Secretary of State within twenty days after that election, but although that limit expired yesterday the canvass of the Kings County vote will not he completed for several days. The reasons for this are the antiquated methnd of doing the work in Brooklyn and the neglect of duty on the part of the Supervisors. These gentlemen resolve themselves into a Board of Canvassers and then into committees who do the work of tabulating the returns in sections. Each man gets $3 a day for every day upon which he works or reports for work. In consequence, only abont nine of the thirty Supervisors have done anything further than to report for dnty. This is really a gain in time, for most of the Supervisors are ignorant ward politicians who could not tabnlate the vote of a single ward if their political futures depended upon it. Still, their absence has so reduced thn number of available workers that thn canvassing of the vote is still unfinished.

County Clerk Kaiser, who has charge of this work officially, said yestnrday that he expected to receive a letter of oensnre from the Secretary of State, ant he thought that he was not rnsponsible for the delay. "The trouble," he added, "is that the old-fashioned method of canvassing the vote is employed ovar here. Instead of hiring expert accountants to tabnlate the vote, as other County Clerks are empowered to do, I have to wait for the Supervisors to do it. Accountants conld finish it up in a few days, and then the Supervisors could be called upon to approve the work. This would take only a couple of hours."

Deputy County Clerk Barnard, who had to be called in to help the Supervisors in their work, said that he expected trouble some day unless a reform is begun in the manner of canvassing the votes.

Supervisor Rasnnin, speaking for his associates, placed all the blame for the delay on the stupidity of thn canvassers on election day. He said that seven-eighths of the returns had to be sent back for correction.

TOLD IN TABLEAUS.

"The National Pageant," consisting of a nnmber of historical tableans, was received by a good-sized audience at the Union-Square Theatre yesterday afternoon. The pageant was given as a testimonial to Mrs. L. D. Blake "in appreciation of her twenty years of public work for women." It traced the history of the United States from the time of the discovery of America down to the present day.

The first tablean represented Columbus at the court of Queen Isabella. Then came "The Landing of the Pilgrims," "Banishment of Anne Hutchinson from Massachusetts," "Gov. Stuyvesant and the English Letter," scenes in the Revolution, in the clavnry agitation times, and in the war, and, finally, representations of "Woman's Sphere, 1800," and "Woman's Sphere, 1889." The tableans were explained by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, as historian.

Thn following were patrone of the entertainment: Mrs. R. E. Sprague, Mrs. E. B. Foote, Mrs. J. W. Lovell, Mrs. Margnerite Moore, Mrs. John Beverly Robinson, Mrs. J. H. Johnston, Mrs. A. W. Lozier, Prof. S. S. Packard, Miss Hannah Allen, Miss Theresa Barcolow, Mrs. E. T. Arnold, Mrs. C. B. Sanborn, and Mrs. Winifred E. Judge.

MISTAKEN FOR A THIEF.

Jacob Levy came to this conntry from Poland on Saturday last, and took up his abodn with his brother in the big tenement house 83 Norfolk-strnet, which is inhabited exclusively by Polish Hebrews. Early yesterday morning Jacob had occasion to leave the house, and when he returned in a short timn he went by mistake to the door of the apartments of Morris Kassofsky, which he fonnd locked. His fumbling about the door alarmed Kassofsky and his wife and they imagined that there was a thief endeavoring to get into their apartments. Kassofsky armed himself with a hnavy brass candlestick, and his wife took np the poker, and opening the door they made an onslaught npon poor Levy and gave him a terrible beating, which necessitated his removal to the Gouverneur Hospital. Kassofsky becoms so frightened when he learnnd the trne facts in the case that he fled from the house and failed to return. The police expect to arrest him.

NOT AN AMERICAN WORK OF ART.

The New-England Granite Company of Hartford, Conn., some time ago had a model in clay made by a Hartford artist for a marble monument. The model was sent to Italy and from it a statue was made in Italian marble by an Italian sculptor. When the statue reached this country the New-England Granite Company applied to have it admitted free of duty on the ground that it was primarily and in reality the work of an American artist. This raised an interesting question. The idea was an American's, but the execution was by an Italian. Was it proper to pnt a tax on the workings of an American brain?

Collector Erhardt decided that the article was foreign and had been made by a foreigner and a dnty should therefore be paid on it. An appeal was made to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the opinion of Assistant Secretary Tichnor, affirming the Collector's decision, was received yesterday.

CHEATED OF THEIR MONEY.

RUSSIAN POLES ROBBED BY JOSEPH SUSSKIND & CO., "BANKERS."

The emigrant from Russian Poland never relinquishes his race characteristics. Dwarfed as to stature, swarthy in complexion, phlegmatic as to temperament, and clannish past belief in his blind confidence in his own people, he constitutes a peculiar phase of the cosmopolitan population of New-York. He works unceasingly, eats sparingly, and sleeps little; hoards his savings for transmission to the fatherland, and intrusts his hard-earned gains to some self-constituted "banker" of his own race, who may or may not prove false to his interests.

A firm of bankers of this nature was engaged in business up to Saturday, at 138 and 140 Canal-street, under the name of Joseph Susskind & Co. All through yesterday groups of looked depositors, ranging all its way from 50 to 200, stood about the doors of the "bank," hoping against hope that some member of the firm would put in an appearance and assure them of the safety of their deposits.

The same interesting scene was the keeping of Susskind & Co. varied from a few cents to $2,000. No amonnt was too small to be credited by them, and an accounnt opened. The aggregate of the funds for which thn firm is said to be liable is variously estimated from $50,000 to double that amount.

Neither Joseph Susskind nor Herman Cohn, his partner, could be fonnd yesterday. Thn former was the active member of the firm, the latter the backer. At 310 East Seventy-ninth-street, a lady who, while she would not admit it, did not deny that she was Mrs. Cohn, stated that up to Friday afternoon everything was all right. Snskind then told his partner that hn would be down at the regular time of opening the office on Saturday afternoon. When the time appointed arrived thn was on hand, but Snskind failed to put in an appearance. In his place came his sister, Mrs. Rosenzweig, with thn keye of the safe and the significant announcement, "My brother has gone!"

Cohn, in his excitement, was nnable to open the safe, and was forced to leave it locked up in the office without being able to satisfy the demands of inquiring depositors, who had by some means beoome possessed nf the nnwelcome information that all was not well with the "bank." Cohn, the lady further stated, had left his home on Sunday morning, since whigh time his whereabouts had been a mystery. Snskind had been a partner of her husband's for something like four years, and had had the entire control of the business.

Some of the facts developed by investigation were extremely pitiful. David Burbansky, for example, a young man who had lost the fingers of his right hand by a machinery accident, was paid $75 by his employer in settlement of a damage suit. He intrusted thn money to Susskind & Co. for safe keeping, "and now I am left," he said; "all bnt $5, which I drew out last week." The "bank" paid no interest on deposits.

Snskind & Co. were, in addition to being "bankers," scalpers of ocean steamship passages. The firm had contracts with the Cunard, Red Star, Inman, German Lloyd's, and Cunard lines had dealings with the firm. So far as appears from the statements of the managers of these companies, the Cunard is the only one which has suffered a direct pecuniary loss. A check for $52 drawn by Susskind & Co. on the Oriental Bank was presented for payment and met by the statement that the firm had no funds in that institution.

The Cashier of the Oriental declined to say whether the account of Susskind & Co. with his bank had been closed, but the manager of the Cunard Company in admitting the indebtedness confessed the information that he understood the firm had had no funds in the Oriental Bank since Thursday of last week, or fully two days before it suspended payment. The friends of Susskind claim that Cohn is responsible for the closing of the "bank" and the absconding of the proprietors. A draft issued by the firm were chiefly drawn upon the banking house of N. J. Susskind in Hamburg.

Snskind is said to have a father in Poland who is a rabbi, and it was this fact which impelled his countrymen in New-York to repose implicit confidence in him. The steamship companies are anxiously awaiting developments as to whether blanks for passages were filled ont by the firm and honored on the other side without notification of the home offices. In such an event the companies will be the losers by the enterprise of Susskind & Co.

HE GOT AWAY WITH THE CASH.

A YOUNG MAN STEALS $4,585 FROM THE BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

Nicholas Quinn, a clerk employed in the office of the Brooklyn Jockey Club at 397 Fulton-street, stole $4,585 belonging to Green B. Morris, the horseman, yesterday afternoon, and got safely away with the cash. He is about twenty-two years old, slightly built, with a clean-shaven face and a slightly crooked nose. He has been employed as an assistant to Secretary McIntyre for about a year, but no one in the office knows where he lived.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Morris entered the office and asked for cash for three checks, aggregating $4,585 and drawn on the Brooklyn Trust Company by the New-Jersey Jockey Club. They were to Mr. Morris's order and after he had indorsed them they were given to yonng Quinn to have cashed. He went to the trust company, where he was known as an employe of the jockey olnb, and obtained thn money. Mr. Morris waited for his cash for half an honr and then went after Quinn. Thn latter could not be found. The police were notified and several detectives were put on the case. Two Pinkerton men were also interested, but beyond a description of the missing yonth they had no clnn to work on. Quinn had been playing the races, but it is thought he will not go near a track now for fear of discovery.

Mitchell Dyer, one of the officers of the olnb, said that it was very probable that the Brooklyn Jockey Club would at least share the loss with Mr. Morris, inasmuch as it was one of the club's employes who was responsible for the theft.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT OLD TRINITY.

On the morning of Thanksgiving Day thn ohimes at old Trinity will he rnng by Mr. Meislahn. At 11 o'clock e high celebration service will be held, at which the following music, in addition to the stated hymns and canticles, will be sung by the vested choir of the church, under the direction of Dr. Arthur H. Meissiter, organist and choirmaster: Benedicite, in E flat, Martin; "O All ye Works of the Lord, Bless ye the Lord"; Jubilate, in B flat, Stanford; "O be Joyful in the Lord, O My Soul"; anthem, Barnby: "O Lord, How Manifold Are Thy Works"; communion service, in B flat, Mozart, Kyrie, Sanctus, hymns, Del. Gloria in Excelsis; Offertory, "O Give Thanks Unto thn Lord," Cowen. The Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., will be the celebrant and preacher, the Rev. Mr. Magill epistolar; the Rev. Mr. Odell gospeler, and the Rev. Mr. Hills master of ceromonies.

THOUGHT THERE WAS A FIRE.

Business men and passers-by were unexpectedly entertained on Worth-street yesterday by a little episode which furnished for the time being some fun and merriment. Some men were at work testing the private fire apparatus of Claflin & Co. and were throwing swift, graceful streams of water from two lines of hose upon thn Worth-street side of the building. Thn water rose nearly to thn roof and at times far above it, and, as the crowds began to collect, at a distance it looked as if efforts were actually being made to extinguish a fire.

Some ontrageous individual hastened to a neighboring fire-alarm box and turned on the alarm. This brought Engine No. 31 to the spot, causing much merriment to the crowd in the street and some annoyance to the firemen.

SIEGFRIED H. MAY EXONERATED.

In thn case of Walter Martin J. Flynn, who on the 28th ult. was injured by an umbrella stick thrnst into his eye, a Coroner's jury yesterday fonnd a verdict in accordance with the evideoce, and exonerated his assailant, Siegfried H. May, who surrnndered himself at the Nineteenth Precinct Station House just before Major Joseph Stewart, who believed that he had hnrt Flynn, surrendered himself to Inspector Byrnes.

Ask your grocer for it.

SIROCCO TEA.

Direct from the grower to the consumer,

and guaranteed to be

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

In sealed packets at 60c., 80c., and $1.00 per lb.

DAVIDSON & CO.,

Tea Growers of India and Ceylon,

1,436 B'WAY,

Wholesale and Retail Introductory Depot, between 40th and 41st Sts.

FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS.

MISS KATE WYNKOOP BECOMES MRS. HAROLD FORWOOD.

A fashionable wedding was that yesterday afternoon of Miss Kate Wynkoop, daughter of Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop of this city, to Harold Stanley Forwood, son of Sir William Forwood, ex-Mayor of Liverpool and the New-York agent of the Atlas Steamship Line. The ceremony was held at Grace Church at 3:30 o'olock, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, officiating, and was witnessed by fully one thousand friends of the bride and groom. Walter Thompson of England acted as best man, and the ushers were Ernest Bliss, Walter Watson, Jr., George E. Wood, Henry Bucknall, Hugh Hill, and G. W. Wynkoop.

The bride wore an elaborate costume of silver and white brocade with court train and a tulle veil held by three diamond stars, the gift of Lady Forwood. Her diamond and sapphire necklace was her father's gift. She carried a bouquet of white heather.

Her little sister, Miss Bessie Wynkoop, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Louise Scott, Miss Mary Payson, Miss Merwin of Boston, and Miss Emily Lentilhon. They wore frocks of pink crêpe, embroidered in silver, and wore pink ostrich plumes in their hair after the fashion of thn bridesmaids at the recent wedding of the Princess Louise. Their bouquets were of American Beauty roses, and they wore at their corsagege pearl and diamond lace pins, the bride's gift.

The guests at the reception which followed et the bride's home, 7 West Sixteenth-street, included Sir William Forwood, Mr. and Mrs. Maclver, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Carter of Philadelphia, Dr. and Mrs. Lordyce Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Allen, ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, Admiral Lnnthnr, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lentilhon, Dr. Haight, Mr. and Mrs. Payson, Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Bayard, Gen. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Gen. Cullom, Mrs. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lord, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Folk, Prof. and Mrs. Doremus, and Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Scott.

Miss Lillie Harriman, who was one of thn bridesmaids at her brothar's marriage to Miss Hurst last week, was married yesterday afternoon to William R. Travers at her father's residence, 24 West Fifty-seventh-street. The ceremony took place in the west drawing room, under a bridal wreath of pink and white roses and the service was read by thn Rev. Dr. John Bald. The bride wore a dress of white brocaded silk and a long tulle veil held in place by three superb diamond stars, the groom's gift. Her bouquet was of white orchids. Her bridesmaids, Miss Georgie Berryman and Miss Spriggie Post, wore pretty frocks of pink crepe and silk and carried fans of the same. Feathers on pearl sticks and ornamented with their monograms in gold. Thn fans were gifts from thn bride.

Brockholst Cutting acted as best man, and thn ushers, who were presented with gold match boxes by the bridegroom, were Lnlius A. Winthrop Rutherford, William Cutting, Oliver Harriman, Jr., Woodbury Kane, Thomas Howard, and Dunoan Elliott. The house was beautifully decorated with southern olematis and pinks.

Among the guests at thn reception which followed were Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Travers, Mr. and Mr. Adolf Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Astor, J. J. Astor, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irving, Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Jessop, Mr. and Mrs. Eggleson, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, E. S. Jaffray, Miss Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Dodge, and Mr. and Mrs. William Post.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Tha one hundredth performance of "Shenandoah," Bronson Howard's snccassful play, will be made the occasion for great jubilation at Proctor's Theatre next Tuesday night. Two years ago, when Mr. Howard's play which met with so much approval. "The Henrietta," was produced at the Union-Sqnare Theatre by Robson and Crane, "The Wife" was enacted at the Madison-Square Theatre. This year, it is worthy of note, the two plays, by the same respective anthors, each in its way a typical American play, "Shenandoah" and "Thn Charity Ball," are repeating thn snccesses which the other plays madn two years ago. The success of "Shenandoah" has long been assured, and "The Charity Ball" will undoubtedly continue its career through the season at the Lyceum. Manager Frohman, however, expects, when the addition to his stage is finished, to do other plays at special matinées.

Mr. Kelcey, Mr. Wheatcroft, Mr. Waloot, and Miss Cayvan will play the screen scene from "The School for Scandal" at the Actors' Fund benefit next Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Kelcey distinguished himself as Joseph in the former Wallack production, and Mr. Wheatcroft has played Charles many times in English and Australian theatres. This will be Miss Cayvan's first appearance as Lady Teazle. The seats for the benefit will be put on sale at the Broadway Theatre this morning.

At the opening performance of the Lyceum Theatre company in "Sweet Lavender" last night in Columbus, Ohio, the Governor and his staff occupied one of the boxes.

Walter Gale, the "Happy Jack" of "The Old Homestead," has retired from that play—just why it is not known.

Bronson Howard and Charles Frohman have just returned from Chicago, where they arranged and started the special production of "Shenandoah," which has proved a great success. Manager J. H. McVicknr has already offered to play the piece during the entire Summer, instead of making a special production of "King John," as he had intended. Mr. Howard will sail for Europe next week. He goes to London to arrange for thn producing of his latest play at one of the theatres there.

This is the last week of the run of "The Exiles" at Niblo's Garden. It will be withdrawn next Saturday night, and on the following Monday night the pantomime spectacle "Kajanka" will be put on at this theatre. A special matinée of "The Exiles" will be given on Thanksgiving Day.

Denman Thompson and "The Old Homestead" are never-failing sources of internst to people of New-York and its snburbs. At each performance the audience is as large and appreciative as when the good old play was first seen here. It has been decided by the management of thn Academy to give a special matinée on Thanksgiving Day.

In order that it may open its engagement in Chicago next Sunday evening the Boston Howard Athenæum Company will give its last performance at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre on Friday night next. Saturday afternoon and evening Prof. Cromwell will give two of his illustrated lectures at this theatre.

TURKEYS FOR THE POOR.

Some charitably-disposed person has advertised that anybody unable to buy a Thanksgiving turkey who shall mail his address to "Anonymous," Post Office, Station G, will receive a bird gratis. The generosity outlined by thn unknown donor will be onntinued until his supply of 1,000 turkeys is exhausted.

Nobody at Station G will acknowledge that he knows who "Anonymous" is. It was admitted, however, that up to closing hours last night New-York's inappreciative poor had sent in only six letters apnlying for turkeys. Bot the authorities are expecting an extraordinarily big mail to-day.

SALVATION OIL, the pain eradicator and family medicine, is only 25 cents a bottle.

Very sensible—To nse Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP for coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c.—*Advertisement.*

BRUMMELL'S WORLD-RENOWNED CANDIES, noted for their high flavor. Fine CHOCOLATES, BONBONS, CARAMELS, rich, mellow, and delicious. Goods sent to any part of the nonntry in tin boxes. Wholesale house, 408-410 Grand-st. Up town retail branches, 841 Broadway, 293 6th-av., and 2 West 14th-st.—*Advertisement.*

NOVELTIES IN SILK.

We shall exhibit, to-day, a Special Importation of Select Silk Novelties, with plain goods to match, suitable for Day or Evening Costumes.

We shall also dispose of Rich Fancy Cloakings at $1.50, $2 and $2.50 a yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SPECIAL SALE

Oriental Rugs.

(TAKE ELEVATOR TO THIRD FLOOR.)

A MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, FINEST QUALITIES, IMPORTED, SPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE, TO CLOSE OUT AT HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

A MODEL SCHOOLHOUSE.

THE NEW BUILDING IN DISTRICT NO. 54 OCCUPIED YESTERDAY.

The new schoolhouse at the corner of One Hundred and Fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, for School No. 54, was entirely occupied yesterday for the first time. It is a brick structure, very handsome from an architectural point of view, and its internal arrangements are admirable. Principal Gaddis and his corps of teachers believe they have one of the best schoolhouses in the country. The pupils also manifested their satisfaction yesterday in many little ways.

Thn new schoolhouse stands npon thn site nf the old one, but will accommodate abont 2,500 pupils instead of the 800 thé old nnn held. It has 140 feet front on One Hundred and Fourth-street by 100 feet on Tenth-avenne, and is four stories high. The first floor is mainly used for a play room. The second and part of tha third floors are for thn primary department, of which Miss Eliza R. Knapp is Principal, and part nf the third floor and the whole of the fourth floor are for the grammar school.

The care that has been taken to providn thn best light and plentiful air space for thn children that was exercised in the constrnction of the house for School No. 86, described in THE TIMES of Sunday. The air spaon is double that allowed in the old building, and the ventilation is so fully provided for that it seems to bn impossible that the pupils should ever be compelled to breathe impure air. There are transoms over every onter door and nach class room is connected with the next and with the hall by windows. Opening these transoms and windows secures perfect circulation without a draught being felt by anybody. There are, besides, duots for snoking out the foul air and carrying it through the roof.

Economy of space is secured by changing thn general assembly rooms for each of the departments into class rooms by a series of sliding doors. After the morning exercises are concluded each day, these doors are moved by pupils appointed for the duty, easily and noiselessly, and the large room which seated 450 pupils is changed into class rooms.

There are ample stairways for reaching thn street quickly, and every stairway is fire-proof, the only wood in them being the hand rail. The ceiling of each room is of corrugated and painted tin, a substitute for plaster or wood that has the advantage of never falling upon pupils' heads nor of giving ont dust. There is no attempt at decoration, bnt everything about the building appears substantial, useful, and in good taste. The convenience of teachers, as well as the comfort, health, and safety of pupils, has been consulted, and they are provided with private rooms, signal bells, &c. The cost of this building, with furnitnre, is $175,000.

No one can compare this new schoolhouse with the old ones without being struck with the great improvements made. No. 54 is the third to be occupied in a series of five new schoolhouses. The first of the series was occupied last June, the second was No. 86, described on Sunday, and the fourth and fifth will be No. 87, corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Tenth-avenne, and No. 88, on Rivington and Lewis streets, both to be occupied early in December. Each of these buildings differs from the others in some particulars, but all are vastly superior to the old schoolhouses.

THE CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A public meeting of the United States Catholic Historical Society was held last evening at the hall of the De La Salle Institute, Fifty-eighth-street and Six

SUCCESSFUL BALLOT REFORM IN ENGLAND.

A MEMBER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY TELLS OF THE GOOD RESULTS DERIVED FROM THE LAW OF 1871.

There is now in this city, resting quietly before an extended trip in search of health, an English gentleman who for forty-five years past has been a worker in British politics. Independent so far as this world's goods are concerned, he has devoted himself to the study of the great economic questions that have come up before the British people, and has been an adviser in many of the councils that have advocated British public sentiment up to a point where reforms were demanded and secured.

Coming to this country just before the recent elections, he found in progress here an agitation that carried him back two decades to one of the first fights the political party he has always followed waged—the struggle of the Liberals for ballot reform. In 1871 the Tories were defeated on that great issue. To-day, after nineteen years of active political life under its operations, he is a stronger advocate of ballot reform than ever before, for, as he says, "it was only after we secured that law that my party, the Liberal Party, the party of the common people, was able to get back some of the rights and privileges that for centuries previous they had been taken away from them. It was the ballot-reform law that infused new life into the British people, and during the past nineteen years has enabled them to secure, one by one, other reforms such as have had a direct bearing on their daily life, and finds them to-day in prosperity and general welfare a hundred years in advance of where they were nineteen years ago."

This was certainly interesting, yet large as the claim was that Britain's masses had been able to secure from Britain's classes, through their ballot-reform law, benefits that they were unable to obtain by any other means it was an almost perfect harmony with the boasted American maxim that the safeguard and the power of the people was found only in the ballot. This Englishman was therefore requested to talk further on the British ballot-reform law, and to a TIMES reporter he said:

"Our law is built on the best principles embodied in the Australian and other systems. There are many details of it that would be utterly inapplicable here, owing to the very different conditions that control and surround English and American politics, but the one great principle of placing the power of the ballot in the hands of the man who casts it, by preventing fraud and intrigue, is applicable everywhere, and that principle should be made to rise paramount in the public mind over all trivial objections as to ways and means.

"Prior to 1871 voting in Great Britain was scandalously corrupt. Polling places were open, as they are here now, and buying and selling was the rule rather than the exception. From half-past 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. we had elections of members of Parliament going. In consequence there was a great deal of disturbance and uproar about the polling places, especially when it was found that the Liberal Party was winning. Wealthy Tories would go to any extreme to turn defeat into victory. The result was the opening of a bitter agitation for ballot reform, and the evolution of the question was squarely laid before Parliament by Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1871. The debate which followed was long and heated. Though not in Parliament I was invited to and did make amendments to the bill as originally drawn. The Tories fought it with precisely the same arguments that you are encountering in this State. Behind a cloak of objection to methods they attempted to conceal their true desire that there should be no ballot reform. Finally the bill became a law. This was not, however, before the Tories, certain that the bill would be a failure, indorsed it, and agreed to limit the operation of the act to five or seven years, I do not just remember which; but long before that time had expired the efficiency of our ballot-reform law had been so practically demonstrated that a vote was introduced and overwhelmingly passed making the original law permanent in its action.

"I can best tell you what our bill is by referring to you one of our borough elections, equivalent to one of your city or town elections here in America. At a stated period the Town Clerk gives public notice of the offices to be filled by popular vote. He further gives notice that all nominations must be made within ten days previous to the election. Anybody has the privilege of making a nomination. Oh, no, this does not result in a surplus of candidates, for a nomination cannot be made on a postal card nor without bringing responsibility on those making and on the one who receives it. Nomination blanks are provided by the Government. These must be filled out and signed by a proposer and a seconder and supplemented by eight recommenders who are voters. Such nominations are not made promiscuously, for the nominee and his supporters must pay all election expenses.

"On that question of election expenses let me say that during the nineteen years that I have been actively engaged in electioneering under our ballot-reform law I have seen the expenses of a candidate for Parliament, the most expensive campaign known in Great Britain, lowered from an average of £1,000 to £15,000 to an average of from £500 to £800. Immediately upon receiving the nominations the names are published by the town. The lists of polling places are also published. By our law our authorities are permitted to use our public-school buildings for polling places. On election days children are given a holiday. If these are not located as conveniently as our law requires polling places located in some other place are chosen. A polling place must be provided for every 500 voters. If there are 1,200 voters there must be three polling places. The polls are open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. That is how we establish the employment of every Englishman without losing a day's work. In all polling places there are separate entrances and exits. The voters coming in and going out do not pass each other.

"The presiding official and the polling clerks at each polling place are appointed by the Town Clerk. As a consequence of the latter, honorable young professional men are always glad to take the positions for the legal fee of $15 for presiding officers and half as much for poll clerks. Every person connected with the election is sworn by a form of oath prescribed by the law. So rare are the violations of the oath that it is regarded as an offense so serious as to ruin the character of the offender. The law supplies the presiding officer of each polling place, and makes such provision compulsory, with a tin ballot box, secured with a good lock and with a slot in the top. In addition to this he is given an extract from so much of the voters' register as relates to the particular district he is presiding over. The law requires that no part of the register except such as he has to deal with. He is also given ballots for the electors he has to supply. If he has to poll 400 votes, about 500 ballots are given him. The form of these is prescribed by law and each ballot is numbered from one up. These ballots are bound together in pads of 100 and 200 and the counterfoil is numbered as is the ballot, the same as checkbooks are numbered. Then he is supplied with a stamp, generally a perforating stamp, with which he has to stamp every ballot. Those stamps are changed at every election, so that there is no chance for counterfeiting. A piece of legal tape, a stick of sealing wax, and a taper complete the outfit required by la .. Before opening his poll he looks his ballot box in the presence of witnesses and locks it on both sides of the lock with his tape and wax.

"The polls are opened and two police officers are put at the entrance to see that no more voters are allowed inside than there are booths for. From the time they enter the door until they leave they meet nobody but the presiding officer, the poll clerks, and two personators named, allowed by law to be present as the representatives of the contending factions; but even these can only say such words to him as the law allows. Usually voters are supplied with cards, fac similes of the official ballots, on which the party distributing them has had the candidates' names printed in very black ink. This is to aid him in marking his ballot which way he wants to vote.

"A voter presents himself at the presiding officer's desk and must tell his name and his number on the registry list. If it is all right the presiding officer marks his voting number upon the counterfoil of a ballot, which already contains the ballot number. Then he takes the ballot off and stamps it. Then he tells the voter to go into one of the booths, mark it, and return it to be deposited, folded twice, with the stamp mark on the back showing. When the voter gets into that booth he is absolutely alone with his conscience, a lead pencil, and a ballot.

"We do not use a shelf as they did in Massachusetts recently, but sentry boxes, 6 feet 6 inches high, with one open side, and these are placed three feet apart in front of the presiding officer's desk, so that there is no chance for conversation between occupants of different booths. To talk or to take on conversation other than such as the law stipulates is illegal. Only one person is allowed at the presiding officer's table at a time. When he has gone to a booth another can approach. As soon as the voter marks his ballot he deposits it folded and goes out. When each booth is open it is supposed to receive the percentage of spoiled ballots was as high as 5%. Now there is not an average of 15 spoiled ballots in a poll of 500 votes. At 8 P. M. the polls close, and then our ballot system does its best work. The law provides tha the presiding poll clerk with a blank form which he must fill in with:

"The number of blank ballots received by him in the first place.

"The number he has given out to voters.

"The number of ballots cast.

"The number spoiled.

"This return he must at once take in person, with his sealed ballot box, and even the spoiled ballots to the place and person appointed by the law for the counting of the vote. That is the great feature of a good ballot law that the votes shall be received by one party and counted by another, as every ballot box is brought in the seal is broken and the folded papers are counted and recorded. In each

THE PETTUS MURDER.

IT WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE GRAND JURY AND CORONER.

District Attorney Follows, at the request of the Grand Jury, has decided to push the criminal proceedings against Mrs. Hanna M. Sontworth for shooting Stephen L. Pettus at once without waiting for the result of the Coroner's examination. To-day the facts in the case will be laid before the Grand Jury, and the woman probably will immediately be indicted. The trial will be moved early in the next term of the court.

Coroner Levy has secured the use of the Equity room in the Court of Common Pleas for the inquest and will endeavor to begin it at 11 o'clock this morning, but there may be a controversy with the District Attorney over the case. It is, however, argued that the Grand Jury do not control the prisoner, and that while one witness is being examined by it, the others can be at the disposition of the Coroner.

Mr. Edgar M. Johnson of the law firm of Headly, Lauterbach & Johnson made a statement to a TIMES reporter yesterday in regard to the claim that Mrs. Hanna Sontbworth had attempted to blackmail the man whom she killed. He said: "The relations that have existed between Mr. Pettus, our client, and this woman, I have nothing to say. I do say, however, that she persistently attempted to blackmail him. That this is so need not rest on my, or anybody else's, simple statement. Here is an affidavit made by a man whose name I will mention on condition that it be not published, for obvious reasons."

Mr. Johnson produced the following affidavit bearing the name of a well-known and venerable business man:

"——, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is of the age of sixty-four years and resides in South Orange, State of New-York; that he is a member of the firm of ——— & Co., whose office is in New-York; that he knows Hanna Sontbworth, she having come to deponent's office on several occasions; that on one of said occasions did deponent have any conversation with the said Sontbworth; that occasion was on the 27th day of December, 1888, when the said Pettus and the said Sontbworth were in the private office of the deponent's firm; that he was requested to say in his hat and umbrella he was requested by both the occupants to remain; that the said Hanna Sontbworth complained of wrongs done her by the said Pettus about three years prior to the date last mentioned, and she expressly stated that she wished the said Pettus to sympathize with her in her misery and to pay them a reputable fee you can get efficient and honest men. Questions of detail should not be allowed to hinder your people in taking this great reform step."

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

DELEGATES FROM BRAZIL AGAIN IN THEIR SEATS—ORGANIZING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Twenty-eight delegates were present this afternoon when the International American conference was called to order. Dr. Zegarra of Peru presided. The temporary Secretary, Dr. Guzman, read the report of the Committee on Credentials passing favorably upon the credentials of the Brazilian delegates and those of Mr. Cornelius Bliss.

Delegate Nin of Uruguay wished to know whether the Brazilian credentials emanated from the Imperial or the Republican Government.

Senhor Hurtado of Colombia moved the previous question upon the adoption of the report, desiring, he said, to cut off any inquiry or investigation respecting what is now going on in Brazil, as it was, in his view, a subject not proper to be touched upon.

Dr. Nin said that he did not feel authorized to vote until his inquiry had been answered. The question was held to be in order, and Señor Romero of Mexico, Chairman of the committee, in response said that the credentials had already been read to the conference—those signed by the Emperor and the cablegram confirming the powers sent by the present Government. The committee had found them in good form and sufficient, but he wanted to know whether the delegates represented the empire or the republic.

Dr. Valente, the Brazilian Minister—We are here representing the Government of Brazil.

Delegate Alpbonse of Chili required no further proofs and proposed the acceptance of the report without objection, and with some applause, the report was adopted and the Brazilian delegates seated.

Dr. Nin moved to proceed to the election of two Secretaries, and the names of F. G. Piera and H. Ransom Whitehouse were submitted by the foreign and United States delegates respectively.

Mr. Whitehouse is a citizen of New-York and is at present Secretary of Legation at Mexico. Mr. Piera is the representative of the Spanish-American Commercial Union, and is also from New-York. Both of the nominations were accepted, and Mr. Piera took his place. Mr. Whitehouse is absent from the city, but will be here in a few days.

The conference next resumed the consideration of the rules, beginning with the eighth rule, governing the method of recognition of delegates by the President, and this consumed the time up to adjournment.

WHAT ONE GLASS OF BEER DID.

FAIRLAND, Ind., Nov. 25.—A few days ago Mr. and Mrs. Gebbert, living several miles from this place, came to town and found their on in a state of intoxication. They at once notified the saloon keepers not to sell him any more intoxicants. Friday night they came in again and caught their son drinking beer. Mrs. Gebbart took the glass from him and dashed the contents in the bartender's face, and while he was wiping his eyes she broke the glass over his head, inflicting quite a deep gash in his forehead. On hearing of the circumstances, the citizens were so incensed against the saloon keeper that it required considerable effort on the part of cooler-headed people to prevent a general uprising that would have demolished the saloon.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the saloon keepers and request them at once to retire from the business, and they were given three days in which to do so. At the end of that time they agreed to stop the sale of intoxicants in Fairland and close up all their business affairs there by Dec. 1. The citizens have raised a fund and have bound themselves to never again allow a saloon to exist in the town.

ATTACKED BY A GRAY EAGLE.

TAYLORSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 25.—A farmer named Frank Engleman, living a few miles west of Nashville, Ind., was attacked by a fierce, full-grown gray eagle on Friday evening while on his way to town. When first noticed the bird was at a great height in midair. A minute later it swooped down upon Engleman with a shrill scream, striking him with terrific force, burying its talons in his flesh. Engleman was on horseback, and therefore at a great disadvantage. Before he could dismount he was badly clawed by the bird. The farmer was without any weapons, and could only defend himself with his hands.

The fight lasted fully an hour, the eagle plunging at him every quarter. Twice did the man attempt to run, but each time the great bird threw itself in his way and prevented his retreat. At length he caught it by its talons and succeeded in slaying it. The bird measured 6 feet 4 inches from tip to tip.

WAR ON ELECTRIC WIRES.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—The citizens of Cleveland are up in arms against the electric street car motor wires in the streets. From 7 o'clock yesterday until sundown a big force of linemen under Fire Department Chief Dickinson were at work cutting and slashing down wires. Scores of live telephone and telegraph wires have been sacrificed in the interests of public safety. The people are intensely excited, and another accident, such as the killing of the horse on Friday, will probably lead to an open assault upon the heavily charged electric wires.

Nearly one hundred men were employed Saturday climbing over roofs and to the tops of poles seeking for wires liable to fall into the streets. Great crowds congregated on the streets and cheered the linemen as wire after wire was chopped down and destroyed.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—A new skin disease among cattle in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia has recently come under the observation of Dr. Wray, State Veterinarian Surgeon of Maryland. The first case was discovered in St. Mary's County in July last, and investigation showed that the disease is prevalent throughout this and adjoining States.

The disease is not contagious. The animal at first suffers from constipation, which is followed by sloughing and ulceration of the skin, particularly of the month, nose, &c. The disease does not seem to be fatal, but it interferes very much with the milking of cows afflicted with it.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 25.—In the case of George H. Williams, colored, indicted for the murder of Walter F. Wright, the jury came in shortly after noon to-day, after two hours' deliberation with a verdict of guilty. The penalty is death, but the usual motion for a new trial will be argued before sentence is pronounced. The killing was done on Monroe-street, this city, on the night of June 13 last. Williams was a member of a fife and drum corps which created a disturbance on the street. He is said to be chased and shot down Wright, a white boy of sixteen.

COL. O'BYRNE AS A WITNESS

HE SWEARS HE BRIBED NO PUBLIC OFFICIAL.

HE INSISTS THAT HIS THIRTEEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR FEE WAS EARNED HONESTLY—FACTS ABOUT DREDGING.

Great expectations in regard to new developments in the Dock Department investigation were not realized by yesterday's proceedings in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts. One of the earliest comers was Col. John O'Byrne, the lawyer who was paid $13,000 by the Oyster Dealers' Association. He was not alone, however. With him was a lawyer—Abraham Gruber—with an armful of law books. Mr. Gruber said he had been retained by Col. O'Byrne and was prepared to argue that the Commissioners of Accounts were acting without warrant in the whole investigation, and that they had no legal right to compel the attendance of a lawyer to testify as to what passed between him and his clients.

Sheriff Johnson of Orange County was another early comer. He was present in his official capacity, an attachment having been placed in his hands against the cashier of the National Bank of Port Jervis, N. Y., and the President of the First National Bank of the same place. Both these gentlemen were with the Sheriff. They were anxious to get back home and the Commissioners agreed to accommodate them. They were examined about the bank accounts of Dockmaster Bogert's wife, Bogert having testified that he was jointly interested in them. Cashier Scott said the deposits to this account in his bank from August, 1887, to Nov. 15, 1889, amounted to $9,000. President Everitt testified that from January, 1886, to Nov. 15, 1889, Mrs. Bogert deposited $2,500.

President Post of the Dock Board and Commissioner Cram were present, the former for the first time since the beginning of the investigation. He asked permission to sit near the table and listen to the testimony. No objection was made, and President Post was a most attentive listener.

Col. O'Byrne was called as a witness. Commissioner Barker arose to administer the oath, but did not do it. The Colonel raised his hand and said loudly: "I object." He was ignored and Mr. Barker administered the oath.

Col. O'Byrne said he remembered that the oystermen's resolution was adopted by the Dock Commissioners August 11. July 12 he received from the oystermen, on account, $6,188 24. Two payments were made July 20, one of $1,574 30 and the other of $484 40. The last payment of $4,753 06 was made July 24. All the payments were made in money. He knew of no good reason why the money should not have been paid to him before the first payment he probably deposited the money. He had a small account at the Central Bank. He used it for business purposes. He also had an account in the North River Bank. It was opened about three months ago.

Col. O'Byrne refused to say whether he paid any part of the $6,188 24 to any person two days after he got it. He said to him: "He announced the statement that he never paid a cent of the sum to any Dock Commissioner or any one in the department. Then he said he did pay part of the money to some person or persons, but again declined to mention any names.

The Corporation Counsel requested the Commissioners to direct Col. O'Byrne to refuse to tell the person or persons to whom he paid any part of the money. Commissioner Holahan formally ordered Col. O'Byrne to reply, but the lawyer was silent. The witness was questioned as to what he did with the money received from the oystermen July 12 and 24, concerning the second installment he presumed he paid it to some person. He was again ordered to tell to whom he paid it, but refused. As to the second payment July 20, his memory was a blank.

Col. O'Byrne said he thought James W. Boyle was the first oysterman to tell him the association was united to employ counsel. His judgment was that he spoke to Boyle about it. He admitted that the oystermen wanted favorable legislation. Right here he wished to state that no part of his fee went to Albany or to any representative of the people. He drafted the bill or the operative clause of it. He visited Albany once in April last. The bill was no simple affair. It went through the Legislature by itself. He refused to say whether there was any legal reason why the Dock Commissioners could not revoke the oystermen's privilege at pleasure. He did not remember ever talking with Chief Engineer Greene about a bill to increase his salary. He had several times and talked about the oystermen's application. The witness examined the department maps and visited Oyster Bay. He made no specific argument before the Dock Commissioners. The resolution adopted by the board was substantially the same as the one submitted by the witness.

Before Col. O'Byrne left the room he was asked if he would swear that he did not pay any of the $13,000 to James W. Boyle. He declined on the ground that it was inquiring into the relations of counsel and client. He might have paid the money for household or office expenses. That was as near as he could remember.

George W. Carpenter, an inspector of dredging in the Dock Department, said the quantity of mud dredged in any given place was determined by sticking a pike pole into a loaded scow. The Union Dredging Company's deckhands often did this. He tried to be on the spot when dredging was going on, and did not receive pay from the company. He did not know that there was any check on the inspectors.

During the noon recess a statement of Col. O'Byrne's account in the Central Bank was procured by the Commissioners, but did not show anything of special importance. There was nothing in the transcript to show that he had made a deposit on the days he received payments from the oystermen.

John McDonough, an inspector of dredging, was questioned as to the methods employed by him to determine how much mud was in a scow. He declared that the capacity of the pockets of each scow is accurately determined, and that when not all of these pockets are filled with mud the fraction is determined by measurements with the rod. He always reported to Mr. Thompson. In regard to crib work, Mr Thompson did all the "figuring." Mr. Clark inquired:

"Is there any method of measuring accurately the amount of crib work done—that is, can you accurately determine it?"

"No," was the reply. "I get my instructions from Mr. Thompson that the crib work needn't be estimated in the scow."

"Then you can't tell within one hundred cubic yards of the amount of crib in the scow?"

"No."

"Yet it is upon your estimate that the Union Dredging Company is paid?"

"Yes."

Capt. William Rayner, who was Superintendent of dredging from 1872 to 1885, was called.

"Is it your opinion," asked Mr. Clark, "that the city could do this work of dredging as cheaply as the Union Dredging Company?"

"Yes," was the response, "much more cheaply."

Allen N. Spooner announced that he held the important office of hydrographer to the Dock Department. He had been there since August, 1887, and with the exception of a few months' employment in the Mainesanos and War Department, of the Pennsylvania Railway, had

THEIR ANSWER TO THE MANIFESTO IS-SUED BY THE LEAGUE MAGNATES.

Ward, Ewing, and Andrews, acting as a committee for the Brotherhood, thought it advisable to answer the manifesto issued by Messrs. Spalding, Day, and Rogers last week. Accordingly they had a conference and the following response was issued:

To the Public:

If anything further were necessary to shew the desperate state of mind into which the old League magnates have fallen, the publication of their manifesto has furnished it. In its statements of facts it is the weakest, and in the misstatements the strongest, of any yet issued. After claiming credit for things with which they individually had absolutely nothing to do, they launch forth on a sea of assertion compared to which the so-called "glittering generalities" of the Brotherhood are a mere millpond. Without questioning the services rendered by the old League, or stopping to inquire how far its course has been prompted by selfish interests, the players still believe that its days of usefulness have gone; that its methods are hardly such as would more to their personal interests than to the good of the game. When they attempted to make money at the sacrifice of the dignity of the game, and at the expense of the players' rights as a man, they went too far. A system which contemplates the sale of a player's future services is too iniquitous and "un-American" to stand, however clear to the hearts of the magnates. The League committee has taken pains to point out how much the players owe to the League, but omits to mention how much they themselves owe to the players. The case with which the latter can dispense with the retention of the reserve rule, and its supposed present necessity, would be refreshing were it not so evidently intended to mislead as to who and what made baseball the money thing. Was it the unscrupulous vandalism of the managers themselves and their unwillingness to trust each other? As its author, A. G. Mills, has said, it was intended to take the players under the harrow and make him keep his hands off the players in associate clubs. The power this rule gave was used in the most mercenary way, and the assertion by the committee that no player has ever been transferred without his consent is a mere quibble, as they call it consent when a player must submit or get out of baseball? Did Buffington and Gunning consent? Were not both Morrill and Wise sold and the fact published to the world before either knew anything about it? Did Rowe and White go willingly to Pittsburg? or Sutcliffe to Cleveland? or Gatzein, or this same precious trio, Glasscock, Denny, and Beyle, to Indianapolis? No; they did everything to escape, and only "consented" when the alternative presented itself of being shut out of a livelihood in baseball. The assertion that the new league proposes to transfer players without their consent is either a mistake or a willful misstatement, and when the term of his contract has expired he is at perfect liberty to sell his release to the highest bidder. Nothing in the constitution of the new league or in its contract attempts to deprive him of this right. We have no "reserve rule"; no arbitrary two-thousand-dollar limit rule; only one contract and the full salary written in it. Nothing which encroaches upon the players' natural rights, and when he goes from one club to another his "consent" is not forced, and no price is passed. The statement that the contract in the new league is not mutual is absurd, and no price is passed. The statement that the contract in the new league is not mutual is absurd, and no one knows better than the League committee how much more to their personal interests than to the good of the game. When they attempted to make money at the sacrifice of the dignity of the game, and at the expense of the players' rights as a man, they went too far. A system which contemplates the sale of a player's future services is too iniquitous and "un-American" to stand, however clear to the hearts of the magnates. 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MONDAY, NOV. 25—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	153	153	153	153	28
Alton & T. H.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	100
Am. C. O. Tr. rets.	31½	31½	31½	31½	620
Am. Cot. Oil Tr. ctf.	33½	33½	31½	31½	9,725
Am. T. & T.	84¾	85	84¾	84¾	27,640
Atlantic & Pac.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	400
Brunswick Co.	31½	34⅛	31½	33¾	2,200
Bos. H. & E. pf.					500
Canada Southern	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	300
Canadian Pacific	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	910
Ches. & Ohio	28	28	27¾	27¾	7,573
C. & O. 1st pf.	67⅞	67⅞	66⅝	67¼	1,080
C. & O. 2d pf.	44⅞	45	44⅝	45	8,400
Chi. Gas Trust	56	56	53¾	55	700
Chicago & N. W.	113⅛	113⅞	113⅛	113⅝	1,400
Chi. & N. W. pf.	143⅜	143⅜	142¾	142¾	62
C. R. I. & Pac.	106⅜	106⅜	106	106	1,000
C. M. & St. P.	70¾	71¼	70⅝	71¼	9,530
C. M. & St. P. pf.	112⅞	113⅞	112⅞	112⅞	10
C. R. I. & Pac.	99⅛	99⅝	98⅞	99⅛	1,885
C. C. C. & St. L.	74	74	72	73	2,375
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	98¾	98¾	95¾	96	400
Colorado Coal	39	35	34	34½	510
Col. H. V. & Tol.	21½	21½	21	21	300
Col. H. V. & Tol. pf.	18	18	18	18	200
Commercial Cable	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	200
Consol. Gas Co.	95½	93½	93½	93½	5
Del. & Hudson	146¾	146¾	145¾	145¾	355
Del., Lack. & W.	143	143	142	142⅜	5,500
Den. & R. G. W.	18¾	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	4,970
Den. & R. G. W. 1st ass. t. rcts.	94	94	88	90	30,000
E. T., Va. & Ga. 5s.	93	93	93	93	4,000
E. T. V. & G. 1st. 5s.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	108	108	107¾	107¾	38,000
G. B. & W. 1st. ex. c.	83	83	83	83	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	115	115	113	113	308,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6 per cent.	77	77	75½	76¾	99,000
Han. & St. J. con.	119	119	119	119	8,000
Ill. C. 1st. sp. Fd.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅛	113⅛	4,000
Ind., Dec. & Spr.	28	28	26	26	14,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	105	105	105	105	5,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
Kan. Pacific con.	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¾	1,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, '95.	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	4,000
Kan. & Texas con.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	88	88	87¾	87¾	12,000
Keo. & D. M. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
Laclede Gas 1st.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1,000
L. E. & W. 1st.	116	116	116	116	5,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st.	90	90	90	90	5,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	2,000
Louisville & St. L.	100½	100½	100½	100½	1,000
Mex. Cent. 1st.	75½	75½	75½	75½	4,000
Mich. Central 7s.	125½	125½	125½	125½	4,000
Mo. Pac. 1910.	109	109	109	109	1,000
M., L. S. & W. ext.					1,000
5s.	104¾	104¾	104⅝	104¾	10,000
Missouri Pac. con.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Mo. Pac. 3d.	113	113	113	113	1,000
N. & W. P. T. ctf.	80⅞	80⅞	80	80	17,000
Northern Pac.	38	38	38	38	850
North. Pac. pf.	77	77	76¾	76⅝	8,831
Ohio & Miss.	23	23⅛	23	23	200
Ohio, Ind. & W.	8	8	8	8	100
Ontario & West.	22	22½	21⅞	22½	3,910
Oregon Imp.	42	42	42	42	200
Oregon S. L.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	15
Oregon & S. L.	58	58¼	58⅜	58⅜	1,250
Oregon & Trans.	36⅛	36¾	36	36	2,730
Pacific Mail.	35	35	34⅝	34⅞	1,132
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	16,000
Phil. Gas.	62	62	62	62	100
Pitts. & Western	27	27	27	27	50
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188	188	188	188	105
Rich. & Alle.	23⅛	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	105
Rich. & W. P.	23¼	23¾	21⅞	22⅝	15,741
Rica. & W. P. pf.	81½	81½	81	81	300
St. L. & S. F.	51	51	51	51	2,200
St. L. & S. F. 1st of.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	10
St. P. & Duluth pf.	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼	50
St. P., M. & M.	106⅝	106⅞	106¼	106¼	1,480
St. P., M. & M. rts.	13	13	12¾	12¾	2,300
Southern Pac. Co.	39¼	39½	38¾	39	800
Sugar Ref. Co.	71	71¼	69	70⅛	13,180
Tenn. C. & I.	76	78¼	76	78¼	2,100
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	110¾	111¼	110¾	111¼	900
Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	65	65	65	100
T., A. A. & N. M.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	200
Texas Pacific	20¾	20⅜	20¼	20¾	500
Union Pacific	70⅛	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝	15,210
U. S. Express	86	86	86	86¼	48
Virginia Mid.	38⅜	39	38⅜	39	300
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32	32¼	31⅞	32	1,200
West. Un. Tel.	84¼	84¾	84	84¾	1,757
W. & L. E. pf.	66¾	67⅛	66¾	66¾	815
Wisconsin Cent.	31¾	32¼	31¾	32	9,905
Total sales					284,072

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. 1st.	114	114	114	114	$1,000
At. & Pac. 1st.	97	97	97	97	1,000
At. & Pac. inc.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	3,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	2,000
Balt. & Ohio 6s.	107	107¼	107	107¼	48,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	103	103	103	103	5,000
Canada So. 2d.	98½	98½	98½	98½	2,000
C. & O. cm. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	31,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	92	92¾	92	92	39,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Iowa.	95½	95¾	95¼	95¾	1,000
C., R. I. & P. 6s.	123¼	124	123¼	124	1,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	96	96	96	96	1,000
Cœur d'Alene 6s.	106¾	106¾	105	105	15,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	74	74	74	74	2,000
C., C. C. & St. L.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	46,000
Colorado Coal.	35	35	34	34½	510
Col. H. V. & Tol.	21½	21½	21½	21½	300
Col. H. V. & Tol.	18	18	18	18	200
Commercial Cable	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	200
Consol. Gas Co.	95½	93½	93½	93½	5
Del. & Hudson	146¾	146¾	145¾	145¾	355
Del., Lack. & W.	143	143	142	142⅜	5,500
Den. & R. G. W.	18¾	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	4,970
Den. & R. G. W. 1st ass. t. rcts.	94	94	88	90	30,000
E. T., Va. & Ga. 5s.	93	93	93	93	4,000
E. T. V. & G. 1st. 5s.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	108	108	107¾	107¾	38,000
G. B. & W. 1st. ex. c.	83	83	83	83	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	115	115	113	113	308,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6 per cent.	77	77	75½	76¾	99,000
Han. & St. J. con.	119	119	119	119	8,000
Ill. C. 1st. sp. Fd.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅛	113⅛	4,000
Ind., Dec. & Spr.	28	28	26	26	14,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	105	105	105	105	5,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
Kan. Pacific con.	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¾	1,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, '95.	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	4,000
Kan. & Texas con.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	88	88	87¾	87¾	12,000
Keo. & D. M. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
Laclede Gas 1st.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1,000
L. E. & W. 1st.	116	116	116	116	5,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st.	90	90	90	90	5,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	2,000
Louisville & St. L.	100½	100½	100½	100½	1,000
Mex. Cent. 1st.	75½	75½	75½	75½	4,000
Mich. Central 7s.	125½	125½	125½	125½	4,000
Mo. Pac. 1910.	109	109	109	109	1,000
M., L. S. & W. ext.					1,000
5s.	104¾	104¾	104⅝	104¾	10,000
Missouri Pac. con.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Mo. Pac. 3d.	113	113	113	113	1,000
N. & W. P. T. ctf.	80⅞	80⅞	80	80	17,000
Northern Pac.	38	38	38	38	850
North. Pac. pf.	77	77	76¾	76⅝	8,831
Ohio & Miss.	23	23⅛	23	23	200
Ohio, Ind. & W.	8	8	8	8	100
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Oregon S. L.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	15
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Pitts. & Western	27	27	27	27	50
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188	188	188	188	105
Rich. & Alle.	23⅛	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	105
Rich. & W. P.	23¼	23¾	21⅞	22⅝	15,741
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St. L. & S. F.	51	51	51	51	2,200
St. L. & S. F. 1st of.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	10
St. P. & Duluth pf.	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼	50
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St. P., M. & M. rts.	13	13	12¾	12¾	2,300
Southern Pac. Co.	39¼	39½	38¾	39	800
Sugar Ref. Co.	71	71¼	69	70⅛	13,180
Tenn. C. & I.	76	78¼	76	78¼	2,100
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	110¾	111¼	110¾	111¼	900
Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	65	65	65	100
T., A. A. & N. M.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	200
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West. Un. Tel.	84¼	84¾	84	84¾	1,757
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At. & Pac. 4s.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	2,000
Balt. & Ohio 6s.	107	107¼	107	107¼	48,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	103	103	103	103	5,000
Canada So. 2d.	98½	98½	98½	98½	2,000
C. & O. cm. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	31,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	92	92¾	92	92	39,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Iowa.	95½	95¾	95¼	95¾	1,000
C., R. I. & P. 6s.	123¼	124	123¼	124	1,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	96	96	96	96	1,000
Cœur d'Alene 6s.	106¾	106¾	105	105	15,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	74	74	74	74	2,000
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Den. & R. G. W. 1st ass. t. rcts.	94	94	88	90	30,000
E. T., Va. & Ga. 5s.	93	93	93	93	4,000
E. T. V. & G. 1st. 5s.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	108	108	107¾	107¾	38,000
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Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	115	115	113	113	308,000
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Kan. & Texas con.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	88	88	87¾	87¾	12,000
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Canada So. 2d.	98½	98½	98½	98½	2,000
C. & O. cm. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	31,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	92	92¾	92	92	39,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Iowa.	95½	95¾	95¼	95¾	1,000
C., R. I. & P. 6s.	123¼	124	123¼	124	1,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	96	96	96	96	1,000
Cœur d'Alene 6s.	106¾	106¾	105	105	15,000
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10 PAGES

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VOL. XXXIX....NO. 11,934. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

REED'S CHANCES BETTER

NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA FOR HIM.

HIS OPPONENTS FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP TALKING MORE LOUDLY AS THEIR PROSPECTS WANE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The President to-day made the following appointment:

Postmaster at Richmond, Va.—OTIS H. RUSSELL.

Mr. Russell is appointed in place of William H. Collingsworth, removed. It is said at the Post Office Department that Mr. Russell is one of the most successful and well-known business men of Richmond and a staunch Republican. It is also said that he has the indorsement of the leading people of the city and others.

No other appointments of Presidential Postmasters will be made prior to the convening of Congress.

It would be a great relief to all the newspaper correspondents at the capital if the canons for the Speakership could be held to-morrow. What was expected to be an animated contest between candidates is now and evidently will be nothing but a one-handed affair. Before the election in Ohio there may have been a chance for Major McKinley. Now, while there is no change of feeling toward McKinley personally, the fact that he is the candidate of a State in which the Republicans fail to hold their own is frequently referred to as having robbed his cause of most of the spirit that it would have possessed if Foraker or the Legislature had been saved.

The discovery to-day that the New-York delegation is to be almost a unit for Reed, if not absolutely a unit, and that Pennsylvania will present its vote in a block to the Maine candidate, has had only the effect of making the talk of some of the opposing candidates a little more reckless, while the chances of beating Reed are not a particle better than they were yesterday.

There has been no meeting of the New-York delegation to-day for the very good reason that the delegation is not here. Representative Fred Gledstone Lansing came in last night, and so did Mr. Belden, and Farquhar, Payne, Wallace, Sherman, Queckenbush, Sawyer, and Ladlaw are in town. Mr. Baker, who had been perched on a fence with one foot on the McKinley side, has evidently seen lightning playing along the horizon, and has sent word by wire that he does not regard his expressions of friendship for McKinley as having been so strong as to prevent him from voting with the New-York delegation if it is decided by them to be wisest to vote for Mr. Reed. One of Mr. Baker's friends laughingly said to-night that "Charlie" was not a short-sighted man, and that it would be a "very cold day" when the Rochester member would throw away the opportunity now presented to him of choosing between the man who was sure to win and the one who was sure to be defeated.

The word appears to have gone out from Quay's house that the Pennsylvania delegation is to support Reed, and that edict is followed by the report that Kelley and Harmer, who were both set down as for McKinley, will go with the majority of the Pennsylvanians who are already for Reed, without pressure from Quay. That the "mailed hand" is for Reed may now be added to the arguments against him. Mr. Reed's Republicanism has, in the estimation of some of his friends, been put to a severe test already in being obliged to "eat the words" which fell from his lips at Macungie, and it is now a matter of wonder to them whether this last soccer will not really "break him up."

The participation of Quay in the contest is taken also to mean that he has decided that Edward McPherson, of Reed's old home, is to be Speaker. While he has not said anything against Major Carson, the other Pennsylvania candidate for the position, it seems to be understood that he has manifested his "sympathy" for McPherson in such strong terms as to leave no room for doubt as to what he expects the loyal Pennsylvania Republicans to do. This is a severe blow to the hopes of Mr. W. H. Barker of Brooklyn and Albany, who has, in a "merely informal" manner, announced himself as a candidate for Journal Clerk. McPherson will take back many of the old desk force, and the Journal Clerk will undoubtedly be Mr. Harry H. Smith, who has held the office for years, is thoroughly familiar with rules and precedents, and is a man of extraordinary usefulness to the Speaker.

The Henderson and Burrows causes are both looking up to-night, very much for the reason that a man looks up to the lights on his back. Mr. Burrows manifested his security to-day by leaving his canvass in the hands of his friends while he went off to attend a wedding ceremony. Mr. Henderson, notwithstanding the valued assistance and countenance of Senator Allison, is basing his expectation of election rather upon the probabilities to result from Reed than upon the ability of the Iowa delegation to draw to it the delegations from all the other States. The suggestion of one of his friends that he should claim the Speakership for Iowa on the ground that Iowa is a doubtful State and needs to be encouraged by Republican attention, has not struck him with sufficient favor to command his formal sanction.

McKinley's workers are doing more boasting than all the other candidates combined. To all comers they insist that they "know" the Ohio man has the prize secure, and they put special emphasis on the "know." According to their statements, their figures are based on the individual promises of Congressmen, and not, as are those of Reed, upon what somebody else said. "He thought" would be the way certain men would vote.

The Reed forces, against whom the real contest is being made, are criticised in McKinley's headquarters for raising the cry of sectionalism when they are doing all they can to solidify the East against the West. McKinley asserts with a good deal of emphasis that Reed cannot hold the solid vote of Pennsylvania and New-York. As to New-York, no figures are given, but it is said that the Maine candidate will fall "two or three" behind a solid vote. Pennsylvania, according to the Ohioans, will look 10 or 12 votes from being solid for Reed. And in making these assertions they gravely insist that they know just what they are talking about.

One of the McKinley reasons given out for the claim that Reed cannot get all of the New-York and Pennsylvania vote is that it would be very bad policy and bad politics for those two States to unite against the West. They have had, it is argued, so many men to help in the building of other Western States to maintain the protective policy for them. It is inevitable that in the near future there must be a revision of the tariff, and the West may take a notion, if the East combines against her now, to consult her own interests in the revision.

"We may conclude," said one of McKinley's lieutenants, "to turn the cow around and have the udder on our side of the mountain." Just how much good this apparent effort to scare the Eastern protectionists away from Reed will help McKinley's chances remains to be seen.

The Ohio man will have to reduce his figures by one as the result of a conference held by the five representatives from Minnesota. McKinley has been counting upon two votes from that State. The five Congressmen talked over the situation to-day and then announced that two would vote for Reed, two for Cannon, and one for McKinley.

"This talk about arraying the West against an Eastern candidate is all hosh and trash," says Congressman Perkins of Kansas. "I am for Reed because he is the biggest, brainiest, ablest man for the position. He lives away down East, it is true, but he is as well posted on Western affairs as any of the other candidates. He has traveled throughout as great a portion of the West as any man in the field, and has probably read and informed himself as well as McKinley, Cannon, or any of the others. I have always found him ready, willing, and anxious to help me in matters of interest to the West. He has been in the matter of the opening of Oklahoma, the opening of Indian reservations, in our public land policy, and in everything that any Western man could wish. If we had a candidate from Kansas State pride might make me vote for him, but if I have to go outside of my own State for a candidate I'd as lief go 1,500 miles as 500 to find a good man to support, especially when the fellow furthest away is the best man for the place. That he comes from Maine is no detriment to him."

"I am for Cannon, of course," says Congressman Turner of Kansas, "and I believe that he will be elected; but if the balloting does not settle it for Cannon before the third ie made, Reed will be chosen unanimously on the third ballot."

The controversy in the Navy Department over the displacements of the armored battle ship Texas is not yet ended. Secretary Tracy thought that by referring the subject to a board of naval constructors the whole thing could be settled, but now that the board has reported, it seems that it can be as far off as before, and the only way to find out whether the ship will float or not would seem to be in build her and see what happens when she is put in the water.

It is said that the report of the board is capable of two constructions, and that there is considerable doubt about the accuracy of the first figures given to the press. When the report was first submitted, Secretary Tracy directed Constructor Bowles, who has charge of the calculations of the English designers, to make an abstract of it for public use. This was done by Mr. Bowles, and then, in order that the other side might have no ground for complaint, the Bureau of Construction and Repair, which has challenged the English calculations, was asked to go over the report and the abstract and see that it was entirely fair.

The result is an entirely different abstract, more voluminous than the first, and the two papers have been referred by the Secretary to the Judge Advocate General and will not be made public until to-morrow. It is understood that the abstract prepared by the bureau shows that the report makes the weight of the vessel eighty-four tons in excess of the calculations of Mr. Bowles, instead of only twenty-seven tons, and at the same time brings the weight nearer to the figures of the bureau. However this may be, the fight will not stop here, but the report itself will be attacked by the Bureau of Construction and its conclusion called into question.

The powders which Secretary Tracy has been instrumental in arranging to have manufactured in this country for the use of the navy are the Brown prismatic powder and a smokeless powder, the patents and processes of which are controlled by the Rottweil Company of Germany. The Secretary has been informed by Mr. Krafftmeier, Managing Director of the London and Chilton Powder Company of England, which manufactures these powders in England, that he has made an arrangement with the contractors now furnishing powder to the United States Navy to manufacture them in the United States, and that as soon as certain necessary changes in the plant have been effected, the contractor will be enabled to furnish the powders named to this department.

Gen. S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordeance, says that within the past few weeks five or six varieties of smokeless powder have been brought to his official notice by their respective inventors, with a request to try them. The General says the department is willing to do its part toward finding a suitable powder for use by the army. It will furnish the arms and cartridges and provide suitable ranges and proving grounds whenever the powder makers show a willingness to provide the powder and go to the expense of packing the cartridges. So far, none of them have done this, and, therefore, no tests have been made. A verbal agreement to try the Ellsworth powder under those conditions has been entered into with the inventor's attorney, and the authorities are now waiting for the delivery of the powder. The tests for small arms will be made at the Springfield Armory, and for field guns at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook.

Acting Rear Admiral Walker, in command of the squadron of evolution, is expected to return to Washington to-day or to-morrow. This fact has caused the circulation of a report that he is coming to consult with the department officials on a proposition to send the squadron, or a part of it, to Brazil instead of to Europe. Commodore Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, said to-day that he believed the Admiral's coming was for the purpose of attending to some private business which he had been compelled to neglect before sailing from New-York. In order that he might leave the squadron an order was sent commanding him to Washington was necessary, and it had been sent. The Brazilian situation had nothing to do with the matter.

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—Henry Gilbert, Kent, Saratoga County.

Maryland.—J. E. Spencer, Lapidum.

Virginia.—Mrs. T. Tinnell, Fort Point; S. F. Spencer, County Lane Cross Roads; E. H. Russell, Chamblow; W. J. Walthall, Oval Oaks; J. B. Thompson, Quaker; J. B. McLin, Rose Hill; J. H. Spiker, Sansawilla.

Pennsylvania.—H. F. Weir, Eighty Four.

New-Jersey.—George A. Mott, Beach Haven; John H. Shinn, Cookstown; T. S. Harbaert, Titusville.

New-Hampshire.—Mrs. L. Kseney, Stratford; Cassano G. Clay, Wildwood.

Massachusetts.—Foster Rogers, Dennis Port.

Vermont.—E. J. Perry, Chittenden.

A SURPRISE IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—The appointment to-day of Col. Otis H. Russell as Postmaster at Richmond was something of a surprise to the politicians here. He was for many years a bitter opponent of Mahone, and in the early days of the readjuster fight beloged to the Wickham wing of the Republican Party. It is understood that Russell's appointment was made by the President as a compromise between the candidate backed by Mahone and the kickers.

Col. Russell was for several years the Collector of Customs here, appointed by the Arthur Administration, and held over during the greater part of Mr. Cleveland's term. When Russell's appointment comes up in the Senate for confirmation, it is believed the Democrats will make a determined fight against him on some technical grounds connected with his administration of the affairs of the office of Collector of Customs. The new Postmaster is a native of Baltimore. He is a Mahonite.

PROSPERITY IN MEXICO.

BUSINESS BOOMING AND ON A SOLID FOUNDATION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 26.—The organization of the great Trust and Loan Company in London for operation here is regarded with much favor, especially as the new company is under the auspices of the River Plate Loan and Trust Company of London, which has been highly successful. The Bank of London and Mexico here has been made financial agent of the new company. There is ample room for soundly-managed companies of this nature here, where the rate of interest still continues high, especially in the interior, and in the promotion of new enterprises.

Branches in the interior cities of large banks of this city are nearly all doing excellent business, and bank dividends will be high. The business boom here is growing. Importations are running as high as by the most former figures, with a consequent increase in treasury receipts, but with all this activity there is no feverish speculation. The business is solid, and based on metallic currency. The crops are good, and the appearance of wheat from the State of Sonora at the capital is regarded as a sign that the country can easily supply itself with first-class wheat, as well as enter extensively into its exportation. Only a few years ago Sonora was the fighting ground for Apaches and the troops; to-day it is one of the most peaceful, prosperous, and progressive States in the republic.

PRINT WORKS TO CONSOLIDATE.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—A rumor has been current in dry goods circles for some days to the effect that a consolidation of print works is contemplated which will embrace the Manchester at Manchester, N. H.; the Pacific at Lawreece, and the Indian Orchard (Mass.) Mill, the consolidated interests to be controlled by British capital. Treasurer Saltonstall of the Pacific Mills was asked yesterday about the report, but would neither confirm nor deny it.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia passenger train No. 3 left the track three miles west of Greenville yesterday on a heavy down-grade reverse curve. The engine, postal, express, baggage, first and second class coaches, and two sleepers went off. Engineer Gregg Dunn was thrown and his engine and tender fatally injured. The express messenger and four passengers were badly hurt. The postal car and contents were destroyed.

The south-bound freight train on the Western and Atlantic, which left Chattanooga yesterday morning, broke in two near Cartersville, Ga. Two men, John Brooks and Joseph Letcher, who were beating a ride on the front car, fell under the train. Brooks was instantly killed. Letcher received several wounds on the head and face and had one leg broken.

Thursday of last week Abram H. Licnty of Mount Carroll, Ill., was seen to board a train bound for Chicago. Since then all trace of him has been lost. It is reported that he is a defaulter for from $20,000 to $50,000. He was administrator for several large estates besides being guardian for a number of heirs.

A boiler at the Allegheny Bessemer Steel Works at Duquesne, Penn., exploded early yesterday morning, wrecking the boiler house. William Marshall, night foreman of the rail mill, was killed outright, and George Cooper, fireman, died from his injuries a few hours later. The damage to the mill is about $2,500.

The Pittsburg Southern Coal Company, composed of the nine largest coal firms in Pittsburg, yesterday cut the price of coal delivered at New-Orleans 4 cents a barrel. This is an unprecedented reduction, and was made, it is said, to prevent the formation by the smaller operators of a competing company.

In the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec yesterday judgment was given to the Polyoesian-Cynthia case against the Polynesian on every point. The pilot of the Polyoesian was pronounced solely to blame for the collision. The steamers collided in the River St. Lawrence below Montreal about midsummer.

An east-bound freight on the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked at Falmouth Monday night by a broken axle. Fifteen loaded cars were wrecked, and eight thrown into the canal. Several cars were loaded with cattle, a number of which were drowned.

The glass works in Poughkeepsie have resumed, for the first time since July last. At present only one furnace is running. The places of the expert glassblowers, who are still holding out, have been filled by green hands.

L. A. Fuller, Superintendent of the Pacific Express Company, has stated that the actual loss by the Bryer Creek (Indian Territory) train robbery Sunday night was $1,217.

Thanksgiving Dinner

is complete without Grand Sec Champagne of Jules Mumm & Co., the wine of connoisseurs. Quarts $26, pints $31 per case.—Adv.

DESTROYED BY FIRE AT SEA

THE WILSON LINE STEAMER SANTIAGO LOST.

PASSENGERS AND CREW PICKED UP BY THE A. J. FULLER AFTER A NIGHT IN THE BOATS.

The steamship Santiago of the Wilson Line, which left this port for Hull on Nov. 17, was burned at sea two days later. Her passengers and crew took to the boats, which hovered around the burning vessel during the night of Nov. 19. On the following morning they were picked up by the American ship A. J. Fuller, which brought them to this port.

The Fuller passed Quarantine last evening, and anchored in the bay below Bedlow's Island. The Santiago's people will be landed this morning. Several of the officers are still suffering from burns which they received while striving to extinguish the fire.

The Santiago met with good weather at the outset of her voyage, and all went well until the afternoon of Nov. 19. About 4 o'clock smoke was discovered coming up from the after hatch. Cotton stored in that portion of the vessel had taken fire, probably from spontaneous combustion.

Capt. Potter and all hands went to work with a will. The ship was hove to, the after hatches were taken off, and a stream of water was poured down into the cargo. In this attempts to check the flames Third Officer Cox was so badly burned about the eyes that he lost his sight for the time. Chief Officer Massam and the second officer were also burned.

It was soon discovered that it would be impossible to drown out the fire, and in the hope of smothering it the hatches were battened down and the deck was flooded. But these efforts were of no avail, as the smoke grew denser, and soon flames burst up through the decks and spread through the hold.

By the time that darkness set in it was evident that the vessel could not be saved, and Capt. Potter ordered the boats to be got in readiness for lowering. A small quantity of water and provisions was placed in four of the boats, and these were launched. There were four passengers on board, Mrs. Knight of Boston, with an infant fourteen months old, and C. Joy and W. Wadsworth, of this city. With the officers they were placed in the boat which Capt. Potter was to command. The chief officer, the second Officer, and the Boatswain were assigned to the charge of the other boats.

After seeing that the people under his charge—sixty persons, all told—were properly divided among the four boats, Capt. Potter stepped into his boat and left the burning hulk to her fate. Upon the forward deck, in stalls, were nearly two hundred cattle. The poor creatures had now become thoroughly alarmed, and manifested their terror by striving to escape from their stalls.

The ocean was rough, but the boats rode the swell safely and kept close together. The occupants watched the flames as they rapidly gained control of the whole upper works of the steamer and listened with horror to the bellowing of the burning cattle. No vessel could be discovered in the deep gloom that hung beyond the glare of the devouring flames.

As the night advanced the main and mizzen masts went by the board and the ship vanished over to port. Toward morning Capt. Potter lost sight of the boat commanded by the first and second officers, but that of the boatswain kept in view.

In the meantime the ship A. Fuller, Capt. Colcord, bound from Liverpool for this port, had seen the glare of the burning steamer in the sky, and had changed her course two points in order to run down to the fire. Day was beginning to appear, and Capt. Potter saw in the distance the outlines of the approaching ship. There happened to be a flash light in the boat and this was quickly lighted. The ship saw the signal, and at 7 o'clock hove to and the boat came alongside.

The injured officers were first taken on board. Mrs. Knight, who had stood up bravely during the night, was almost prostrated by the reaction that followed the rescue. The boatswain soon afterward brought his charges alongside the rescuing ship.

Nothing could then be seen, however, of the other two boats. Half an hour later the first officer's boat was sighted to the southward. After another half hour of anxious waiting the second officer's boat was discovered, and her people were soon on board the Fuller. It was with a feeling of great relief that Capt. Potter saw the last of his men safely on board.

The Santiago was last reckoned in latitude 41° 25' and longitude 61°, about 150 miles south by west of Sable Island. On Nov. 25 the Fuller spoke the German steamer Energie, which arrived here yesterday, and brought the first news of the loss of the Santiago.

The cargo of the Santiago was a valuable one, consisting of 2,788 bales of cotton, 16,291 bushels of corn, 13,000 bushels of wheat, 7,110 barrels of bacon, 700 barrels of miscellaneous provisions, 705 barrels of syrup, a quantity of apples, cheese, and canned goods, and 199 head of cattle. The total loss will be in the neighborhood of a million of dollars, as the cargo was insured for between $400,000 and $500,000, and the vessel itself can hardly be replaced for $400,000, although her original cost was but $350,000.

The Santiago was comparatively a new ship and was one of the best and fastest of the Wilson line. She was built here, and was launched at Middlesborough, England, in 1886, being then the largest vessel ever built there. Her builder was R. Dixon. She made her first run to America in February, 1887. Here dimensions were: Length over all, 377 feet; breadth of beam, 44 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 29 feet. Her net registered tonnage was 2,729 tons, gross tonnage being about 4,000.

The Santiago had three boilers, and her engines were of the triple expansion type, constructed by Messrs. Thomas Richardson & Sons, West Hartlepool. The cylinders were of 31, 49, and 80 inches diameter, with a stroke of 54 inches. There were thirteen thwartship bulkheads and a longitudinal bulkhead running the length of the ship. Eleven of the thwartship bulkheads were watertight.

At the office of Saedersen & Son, agents of the Wilson Line, at 22 State-street, it was said yesterday that the insurance on the vessel itself was assumed by the line, but that the risk on the various consignments of the cargo was borne or insured by the owners of the cargo. It was learned later that a large part of the cotton was shipped through Rolli & Co. and was bound for Russian and other Continental ports, the insurance being divided among many companies, both in this city and elsewhere.

One member of the Board of Underwriters was inclined to attribute the loss of the Santiago to the shipping of such an inflammable substance as cotton on the same ship with a consignment of cattle. He explained that it was always in the "cattle crew" not completely amenable to the discipline of the vessel as regards smoking, &c.

The bark Marie, Capt. Evensen, which arrived yesterday from Stettin, brought in the Captain and crew of four men of the schooner Express, Capt. Richards, from Boston with lumber for Port au Prince. The Marie fell in with the Express on Nov. 20, in latitude 34° 5' north, longitude 68° 7', and found her in a sinking condition. Capt. Richards asked to be taken off and his request was granted. He reports that on leaving Boston Nov. 16 he encountered a hurricane from the southeast lasting eight-en hours, during which the vessel sprung a leak. All hands were put to the pumps, but after forty-eight hours of constant pumping the vessel was found half full of water. The Marie arrived just in time to rescue them from their dangerous position.

MORE TRAIN ROBBERS.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, Nov. 26.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night the south-bound Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé train, under Conductor Lake, was robbed near Berwyn, a small station in the Chickasaw Nation. As the train was leaving Berwyn eight masked men, heavily armed, climbed in the cab of the engine and on the tender. Some one of the robbers had uncoupled the express car from the coaches, and, when the engineer was ordered to pull out, nothing but the express car followed the locomotive. After running two miles the fireman was put off, and two miles further the engineer was dropped.

The robbers then took charge and ran the hobtail train a few miles further and stopped. Here seven or eight robbers appeared, and the fifteen or sixteen men began an assault on the express car. The train guard, Fred Frazier, fired fifteen or twenty shots and received a bullet through his hat. After riddling the express car, the robbers called to Messenger Vance that they had killed the guard and would kill him if he did not open out. He opened the door and the robbers soon had the booty, some $30,000, and, mounting horses, rode off in a westerly direction.

As soon as possible the engineer and fireman got the train together and pulled into Aredmore, where the United States officials were given notice and at once started in pursuit. The guard is confident he wounded one of the robbers. The mail car was not disturbed. Deputy Marshal Wills is scouring the country, but has as yet made no arrests.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

THE GOVERNMENT ALARMED AT THE FALLING OFF IN REVENUE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—A special dispatch from Havana to the *Picayune* says: "The scarcity of laborers on the plantations of Cuba and the inducements held out by the Government brought a large number of the farming class of people from Spain. They came here with the intention of making this island their future home.

"A large number of Germans are coming to the south side under contract to work the crop for a certain compensation, besides having all their expenses paid, including passage out and home from New-York. It would appear that good field hands who understand the cutting and handling of cane will be in good demand all the coming crop season.

"The Spanish Government is very greatly exercised owing to the receipts at the Havana Custom House so far in the month of November, 1889, amounting to $370,703 18, while for the corresponding time in November, 1888, they were $538,401 54, showing a falling off of $167,698 36, while the importations continue very heavy, and corn and other articles are being received at a much larger figure than ever in the United States, freight and duties admit of. Surely here is a problem for some arithmetician to explain."

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW A FIXTURE.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 26.—Ex-Senator Gen. George A. Jenks returned to-day from Washington, whither he had gone to close up matters with the Department of Justice. Judge Jenks is clearly of the opinion that there is widespread dissatisfaction within the Republican Party with President Harrison's course, and he also regards the results of the late elections as significant and as a presage of Republican defeat three years from now. Regarding men and measures of his own party Judge Jenks maintained silence.

One thing he is certain of, however, that the civil service law has come to stay.

From what he had seen and heard while at Washington he believed the Republican Senators were greatly displeased with the way the offices were being disposed of, and as a result they had any but a kindly feeling toward the President.

CHERRY VALLEY'S SULPHUR SPRINGS.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Steps are being taken to have an analysis made of the new sulphur spring on the Duffie farm, near this village. Lying near by, equidistant from Richfield, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown, it has long been the ambition of the citizens to save Cherry Valley made a great watering place. Whether this ambition shall be realized will depend upon the report of the scientific gentleman who will make the analysis.

The Cambridge, 6th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorens Malsh, Proprietor.—Adv.

THE YALE ELEVEN ANXIOUS.

PREPARING FOR THE THANKSGIVING GAME WITH PRINCETON.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 26.—Robert J. Cook, the famous old Yale oarsman, and an authority on athletic matters, saw the football team in practice to-day. He was with Tompkins, '54; Knapp, '85; Corbin, '89; Wallace, '89, and Walter Camp, all of whom coached the eleven. He did not express an opinion on the prospect for Thursday's game with Princeton, as he had not seen enough of both teams to enable him to speak intelligently of the matter, but he amused the spectators with his quaint criticism of individual players.

The Yale men well know the strength of their Princeton opponents, and their hope for victory is not supported by the usual confidence. The eleven has not stopped to calculate the Harvard victory, as the battle with Princeton is considered the all-important one. A man who will play in Yale's rush line next Thursday, and who reflects the sentiments of the football managers, substantiates the idea that his team did not play its possible best game last Saturday in saying that "the Yale team will undoubtedly play a better game Thursday than she has yet played this season." He further bears out the impression in the statement that "Yale beat Harvard more than the score would indicate," but though he thinks that the Yale team can play better than it did on Saturday, he thinks that the Princeton team is much superior to the Cambridge eleven. He expresses his opinions as follows:

"The Princeton team is far stronger than it was last year, and is apt to be underestimated. Some of the individual players on the Princeton team, however, are overestimated; for instance, Donnelly. He is too much of a grand stand player and devotes too much attention to sluggish his opponents. Cash is not a strict trainer. He did not get back to Princeton until the Wednesday following the Harvard game. If he would pay strict attention to business he would make a good game. Much talk has been made about the Princeton rush line, but that need not be feared. Amee and Channing will carry the ball into Yale territory. Black will also do some good work. He did not do much in the Harvard game, but will do better in the coming game. Amee must be watched when he starts for the end. Not only is he a fast artister, but he is a skillful dodger, and does not need to have a clear field before him as did Lee of Harvard. If these long runs of Amee around the end can be stopped, and the rushers watch Channing closely in his endeavors to squirm through the line, then there will be no doubt that Yale can win the game."

The exact make-up of the Yale eleven for Thanksgiving Day has not been decided upon. Capt. Gill had expected to put Heyworth on the team, but to-day Heyworth sprained his knee so that he will be unable to play. His loss may be a severe one to the Yale battalion of the line this week, and may be one of the backs in the big game, notwithstanding the fact that he has not played before this season. His ankle, which was sprained the first day of practice this Fall, is still weak.

Wurtenburg claims the possession of the cup that La Mar of Princeton wore the day he made his famous run at the Yale field and changed the result of the championship for 1885-6. In the excitement that followed this noted event Wurtemburg picked up the cap which had been dropped by accident. He has worn it in all the championship games since that time, and never has defeat perched on the blue banners since it came into his possession. Since that time Wurtemburg has made two runs that have been equally as decisive as that of La Mar, one in 1887, against Harvard, at New-York, and the other last Saturday at Springfield.

Arrangements are about completed for the football game between Yale and Princeton on the Berkeley Oval to-morrow. Between seven and eight thousand seats have been sold, and over a thousand will be available will be put on sale this morning at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth-street. It is announced that no more seats will be sold after 1 P. M. to-day.

WILSON BARRETT'S VICTORY.

THE DUTIES PAID ON HIS SCENERY REFUNDED TO HIS MANAGER.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Clark S. Sammis, Wilson Barrett's American manager, called this forenoon at the Custom House and received a check for the full amount of duties assessed and exacted on the two shipments of scenery and other properties and effects which arrived in September and October for the use of Mr. Barrett during his American tour. Mr. Sammis says:

"I feel, of course, highly gratified over the result of our contest with the Government. I always believed that we would win, but I feared long and vexatious delays. The speedy settlement of the case is highly creditable to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Windom has been very kind and considerate throughout, and recognizing the fact that Mr. Barrett is to be 'on the road' for the season, he saw the propriety and the justice of rendering a decision while he company is in Boston. This decision will settle for the present, at least, the status of all scenery and theatrical effects which come into the country as the boon-fide implements of profession and trade of actors and managers. If there is to be a change of policy on the part of the United States Government with respect to this class of imports, due notice will be given, we are assured, and sufficient time afforded to those who may be affected to make proper arrangements for entry and the payment of duties.

"To our case there was no such notice. The Government conceded to levy the duties while our scenery was on the ocean in transit to this country. Mr. Barrett has fought this case single-handed and alone, and he has won because he was right, and because he was able to make the Treasury Department see that he was right. Other foreign actors and managers will reap the benefit of his exertions and will not be subjected to the annoyance and hardships which always come from hasty action."

SHOE FACTORIES IN ASHES

A LARGE PORTION OF THE CITY OF LYNN IN RUINS.

THE LARGEST FIRE EXCEPT TWO WHICH NEW-ENGLAND EVER HAD.—THE LOSS $5,000,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The city of Lynn was visited to-day by the worst fire in her history, and, indeed, the worst in all New-England history, with two exceptions—Portland in 1866 and Boston in 1872. The flames have had almost undisputed sway for nearly ten hours, some fifteen or twenty acres of the heart of the city are a mass of ruins and the loss is variously estimated at from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000.

The loss of life, happily, is small, only one death being reported, with a few injured. In the ruins are the city's largest and finest shoe factories.

Mayor Hart has called a citizens' meeting, to be held to-morrow at noon, to take such steps as may be deemed proper in connection with the disaster.

A fire started a little before noon directly over the boiler in A. Mower's wooden factory in Almont-street and quickly ascended by means of elevators to the roof. Fortunately, nearly all of the two or three hundred men and women in the various portions of this building had just left for dinner, and but very few were on the upper floors. So quick were the flames that the proprietor had but just time to close his safe, and leave. One man was caught in the upper story, and was rescued by firemen by means of a ladder.

The flames finished the wooden building, in which were half a dozen shoe manufacturers and the Beaudrey Machine Company. The Mower brick building on Willow-street was the next to go. Its walls fell in at 12:30 with a crash, and one man is reported as buried beneath them and killed. This building, five stories high, 100 by 100, was totally destroyed. The next building was a large frame wooden factory of Bennett & Barnard, manufacturers of the finest shoes in New-England, and employing 150 hands. This building was a five-story structure and about 200 feet long.

Extending back to Almont-street the great structure yielded like pasteboard to the march of the flames, and, with its hundred thousand dollars' worth of fine shoes in all stages of manufacture, was in ashes in a few hours.

The fire advanced with marvelous speed, licking up the mass of lime sheds and assorted in the rear of the lofty wooden structures on Central-avenue, and working along with such rapidity that the great brick block just erected by S. W. Currier on Union-street was imperiled before a stream had been turned on from the hydrants and steamers. The people were out with a will and lent a hand in emptying the numerous factories and stores of their more valuable contents.

It was recognized at once that the Lynn Fire Department could not cope alone with the enemy, and calls for help were sent to Peabody, Salem, Beverly, Marblehead, and Boston were promptly answered by steamers and men.

The scene in fifteen minutes after the first stroke of the alarm had sounded exceeded anything ever before witnessed in Lynn. Central-avenue, Union and adjacent thoroughfares were filled with flying wagons and vans and hysterical people bearing books, dry goods, shoes, and valuables of every description to friendly shelter.

By 1 o'clock the fire had cleared between two and three acres, including the Western Union Telegraph Company, the *Lynn Evening News*, the *Daily Press*, and other important local offices. By this time all travel on the Boston and Maine Road east and west of Lynn was wholly suspended, and in short time the Central Station was gone. By 2 o'clock, in spite of stout brick walls, the great fire had burned its way into the heart of the business section of the city.

The scene became thrilling, and the air resounded with the crash of falling walls. There was talk of blowing up buildings to check the flames, when the Boston Fire Department detail arrived and was quickly put at work. The heat was terrible.

The firemen fought behind shutters and screens, and yielded inch by inch up Union-street. The conflagration swept on until it reached the corner of Mulberry-street, where the firemen had a vantage. Six steamers were massed at this point, and a grand fight was made upon the historic old Sagamore Hotel. A large building four stories in height, it was a hard contest. Many times the building was on fire, but after a stubborn struggle the flames gave it bound, and a boundary was thus established at this point.

On the opposite side of Central-avenue and Central-square the flames made short work of the fine Fuller block, a four-story brick structure 200 feet long, in which was C. W. Decker's model shoe factory, one of the finest in Lynn, which was recently exhibited to Southern visitors as one of the best types of the New-England shoe factory to be found in this section. This factory employed 200 hands. Following the railroad track, the fire swept out the entire square to Washington-street, destroying the Beverly House, the Salem House, and numberless small shops.

The "Whitechapel district" was cleaned out entirely, and the fire moved toward Market-street. By this time from eight to ten acres were burned over. The flames continued to spread, and, after reaching Broad-street, traveled on with great fury down Beach-street, eating everything in their path. The large and magnificent structure of V. K. & A. F. Jones and S. N. Breed, corner of Broad and Andrew streets, together with those of Luther S. Johnson & Co., William Porter, and Frank W. Breed, on Mount Vernon-street, which are occupied as shoe factories, and the Central Congregational Church on Silsbee-street, were also totally destroyed, entailing heavy losses.

The names, in order, through Beach, Suffolk, Amity, Sagamore, and Tudor streets, burned a large number of tenement houses, and hundreds of families are to-night without homes. Finally powder and dynamite were used to clear enough open space to stop the further spread, but with little effect. In spite of all efforts the fire burned itself out. By 7:30 it began to be under control, and about 10 o'clock was fully so.

NEGRO OUTRAGES IN NEW-JERSEY.

KEYPORT, N. J., Nov. 26.—Last night at about 8 o'clock Charles Barnes, a coal black negro, rushed into the house of John Flynn, on Front-street, near Broadway. He brandished a bright new 38-calibre revolver and succeeded in frightening the lady inmates so that they fled from the house. The negro then began pocketing what valuables he could find. In one of the rooms Mr. Flynn, who some years ago lost the sight of both eyes, was lying on an invalid's couch. Hearing the intruder enter the room Mr. Flynn hastily rose and grasped in the direction of the sound. At the same instant two sons, James and Thomas Flynn, entered and grappled with the negro, overpowering him with difficulty and obtaining possession of the revolver.

Barnes was arrested by Constable James M. Wilkins and lodged in the cell next to the one in which Charles Oerter committed suicide a few days ago. Justice Werner committed him today to the county jail at Freehold to await the action of the Grand Jury.

This is one of a series of outrages committed in this section. About four months ago an old woman eighty-nine years of age was assaulted by a negro, who was sentenced last week for the crime to ten years at hard labor in the State prison. About two months ago a woman was knocked down by a negro on the railroad leading to Matawan, but the ruffian was scared off by the approach of a party of men. Other outrages have also been attempted.

FOR MAYOR OF ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 26.—The Republican Convention of Elizabeth, held to-night at Collet Hall, nominated for Mayor on the first ballot ex-President of the City Council John C. Rankin, the well-known stationer of New-York.

The vote stood: John C. Rankin, 28; Dr. William M. Mack, 25. The latter positively declined in favor of Mr. Rankin, whose selection was made unanimous amid great cheering.

The nominee made a rousing speech of acceptance, promising if elected to labor for the best interests of the city, and also to make no pledges, except one to his opponent, that if the latter was successful he (Rankin) would lend him all the aid in his power to help give the city a good government.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the city dent settlement and calling upon the officials of either party who may be chosen at the coming charter election to give the city a progressive administration. The Freeholders nominated were Maurice Stanton, Louis Conrad, William McKinley, and Charles D. Whaley.

CONVICTS PARDONED.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26.—Major Alexander M. Way and Garret M. Boise of Jersey City were pardoned to-day. Way embezzled from a number of building and loan associations in New-Brunswick. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in 1888. The officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge signed the petition for Way's release. He had a good record as a soldier, and through the efforts of John F. Lovett, the National Junior Vice Commander, was liberated. Boise wrecked two Jersey City banks. He misappropriated nearly $100,000. His petition was signed by seven bank Presidents.

QUAY'S DOUBLE DEALING.

ACCUSED OF PLAYING FAST AND LOOSE WITH HIS OLD FRIENDS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 26.—The *Chronicle-Telegraph*, a leading Republican journal here, this evening prints a serious story about Senator Quay from its correspondent in Washington. The dispatch says:

"There is a sensational story afloat here to the effect that Senator Quay will likely soon be called upon to answer some interesting interrogatories in relation to recent Pennsylvania (especially Philadelphia) appointments. The story is that the Chairman of the National Committee has shaken the old crowd of politicians by favoring the new men who have been appointed to office in Philadelphia while ostensibly advocating the appointment of his old political followers. For nearly every prominent office to be filled Mr. Quay has had a candidate, and in every instance he came from the ranks of the old political crowd with which Mr. Quay

AS TOLD TO THE ADMIRALTY

CAPT. MORRISON'S SERVICES IN ARCTIC REGIONS.

HE FOUND THE RELICS OF THE FRANKLIN PARTY AT STARVATION COVE—AN ARTIST'S AFFIDAVIT.

A communication sent by Capt. John Morrison of 27 South-street reached the hands of the Admiralty in London on Monday, having been sent through the British Consulate in this city. It asks for recompense for the discovery of the remains of the Sir John Franklin party found at Starvation Cove, comprising the skeleton of Lieut. Irving and 124 relics of different sorts.

Capt. Morrison, when called upon by a reporter yesterday at 218 East One Hundred and Sixth-street, said that he expected to receive a cable dispatch from London at any moment. His letter to the Admiralty was as follows:

"MY LORDS: As the organizer of the Sir John Franklin search party which left these shores in the summer of 1878 I respectfully renew my application for the reward suggested by Sir Leopold McClintock in his letter to the Admiralty giving his views concerning the proposed expedition, and dated Dec. 19, 1877. In the communication he said, in substance, that it was unnecessary to lend out any inducements to Morrison and Brown in furtherance of the enterprise, but he added: that I would forget to suggest some useful rewards they might obtain, such, for instance, as proving the visit of any of Franklin's people to the spot or recovering any of their documents, especially if these last afforded further or more recent information than that contained in the record found at Point Victory. All such relics and documents should become the property of the Government.'

"To my former application to you in this matter I received answer in 1882 stating that the Admiralty could not give a pecuniary reward 'at present.' At that time I asked information on the point which to base my claim, as none of the members of the expedition was then in New-York. I now submit to you the written statement of one of the most important members of the expedition—its artist, Henry W. Klutschack, son of the former editor of the *Bohemia* (newspaper,) published at Prague.

"From this report it will be seen that all the members of my expedition discovered and visited the spot where the last survivore of the Franklin party perished, and which the search party called Starvation Cove, and of which a sketch has appeared in the *Illustrated London News*.

"All the relics—some one hundred and nine in number—and the remains of Lieut. Irving were given over to the British Government, as Sir Leopold McClintock suggested. The imposing funeral rites of Lieut. Irving at Edinburgh attracted the attention of the civilized world. In a letter written to Rear Admiral Jones on March 18, 1874, by the Hon. Robert Hall, Under Secretary of State, and dated from the Foreign Office, he says, in paragraph 2:

"'Rear Admiral Jones might also be informed that in the event of Messrs. Morrison & Brown carrying out their project of sending an expedition in search of the Franklin relics, &c., my lords will be glad to give a reward for any specific relics that may be obtained as suggested in paragraph 10 of Sir Leopold McClintock's letter.'

"I inclose herewith a list of the above-mentioned relics transmitted to Her Majesty's Government. Rear Admiral Jones assured me that if my expedition showed any favorable results the Admiralty would treat my justly. It was on the recommending introducing Esquimaux Joe to him. The fitting out of the expedition caused my financial ruin. On this subject my friend, ex-Chief Justice Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, spoke at a special Arctic meeting on Oct. 28, 1880, as follows:

"'I regret to state that the expedition resulted in the failure of Morrison & Brown. These gentlemen, and especially Mr. Morrison, had the credit (a due of organizing the expedition. That it was sent out at all was chiefly owing to the persevering exertions of Mr. Morrison, and it is but just that he should receive from us the thanks for organizing an expedition the carrying out of which has reflected so much credit upon Lieut. Schwatka and his associates, but has brought him only pecuniary loss.'

"I now leave the matter in the hands of my lords, trusting that this, my second application, will not be in vain, for I believe that the conditions under which a reward was suggested by Sir Leopold McClintock have been fully complied with. It is not for me to suggest any amount of reward."

Following is Mr. Klutschack's affidavit:

"As one of the members of the Franklin arctic search party of 1878-79-80 I have been requested by Mr. J. C. Morrison, the organizer of the said undertaking, to tell you in brief language the story of our explorations in King William's Land and the adjoining coasts of the North American continent.

"A thorough search was carried over by the retreating crews of her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror in the last and fearful struggle to reach the Great Fish River revealed many spots already visited by former explorers of whom I may only mention Dr. Rae, Sir Leopold McClintock, and Capt. Charles F. Hall. My narrative will have for its main feature Starvation Cove, so named by the Esquimaux Indians, which was the last adventure of the most southerly point ever reached by Sir John Franklin's men.

"This lonely inlet, with its tragic memories, is situated on Adelaide Peninsula, on the American Continent, in latitude 68° 9' north and longitude 96° 21' west, and but a few miles west of the estuary of the Great River. Dr. Rae and Sir Leopold McClintock, during the course of their explorations, heard that a boat and some dead men had been found by natives near the Great River estuary, and supposing that Montreal Island was the place in question went there and thoroughly explored it, but not failed to find any traces of white men. They then retraced their steps northward to King William's Land. Starvation Cove is but two days' march from Montreal Island.

"Some natives of the Ukuelckalilk tribe told our expedition of the story of the boat and the dead men at the spot, which we subsequently designated Starvation Cove. Years ago these Esquimaux dwelt in King William's Land, but at the present time they live on the banks of the Great Fish River and its tributaries. An old eguaw named Jook-Look-Chiak gave the important information concerning the discovery of the remains, for she, it is claimed by her people, was the first person to see the boat and the shipwrecked dead. She talked to Schwatka in her native tongue, and from my memorandum book I have transcribed the following statement made by her:

"'Many years ago my husband and my son, who are here present, with seven other Esquimaux, were searching the coast for a spot for seal hunting, which we proposed commencing in the Spring. While traveling they found a boat and some dead white men. Some of the corpses were stored to skeletons, having been eaten by wild animals. Only one body was fairly preserved. Around the boat were many articles we had never seen before. The boat and all its belongings were very fine. There were gold watches, but the tickets we did not touch—it was locked—it was fastened on all sides. We got hold of some sharp tools to open it, and found it filled with a light, snow-colored stuff, which the wind blew away very easily. It was about the same color as the stuff you are writing on, but since learned what it was call paper. Some of the white stuff, or paper, was given to the children to play with; toe feet blew away. There were also some kind of books in the box. I wish we had kept them.

"'The bodies were found near the water's edge. The sand, the seaweed, and the movement by the tides almost covered the bodies. Pebbles gathered the dead men natural graves. In recent years a number of natives have visited the spot to search for relics.'

"This ended the old woman's story. The scene of Jook-Look-Chiak's story, Starvation Cove, was visited twice by Mr. Morrison's search party, once to the presence of the native guides, and on the second occasion by myself and a portion of the expedition I commanded while homeward bound. We erected a monument to commemorate the death of Sir John Franklin's gallant officers and men. A record of our search party's labors was deposited in a sandy spot, one foot deep and ten feet north of the monument.

"A detailed account of our discoveries at Starvation Cove appears in the book which I have written in German, entitled 'Als Eskimo Unter den Eskimos,' which translated means 'As an Esquiman among the Esquimaux.' In addition to this I would refer your Lordship to Col. Gilder's reports to the New-York *Herald* and to his book entitled 'Schwatka's Search,' and numerous drawings of relics, &c., which have appeared in the *Illustrated London News* from January to May, 1881, and in *Harper's Weekly* of this city.

"It remains for me only to say that Starvation Cove is a spot of great importance in the sad record of the Franklin expedition. This is attested by the important relics the British Government now holds. It is greatly to be regretted that the decomposed remains of the last survivors left behind them at Starvation Cove were destroyed by the natives. This fact is authentically brought to light by my interview with the squaw and the discovery of Lieut. Irving's remains and the relics."

FINED FOR IMPORTING A MILLINER.

A jury in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Lacombe, yesterday, by direction of the court, found that John Bruce Thompson had violated the contract labor law, and he will now have to pay a fine of $1,000. Mr. Thompson is the husband of Louise Thompson, the Fifth-avenue milliner. Miss Alice De Plaintcahe here from Paris to fill hats, under contract with Mr. Thompson. She fulfilled her contract, left Mr. Thompson's service, and was married. Then the last that she had been brought over under contract came out. Mr. Thompson's counsel, Adolph L. Sanger, urged before Judge Lacombe that Miss De Plaintcahe was a professional artist, so that her contract with Mr. Thompson was not in violation of the law. Judge Lacombe did not have as high an opinion of hat trimming, however.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The steamship Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Steeger, from New-York Nov. 14, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

A CLEVER SWINDLER.

NEW-JERSEY FARMERS VICTIMIZED BY A "HAY FORK" AGENT.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 26.—A clever swindler has been cheating the farmers in this vicinity out of large sums of money recently. The other day a man who said his name was William Richardson, and who claimed to be an agent for "The Hay Fork and Pump Company" of New-York, went to the farm of William Parker, who lives about a mile from this place. He told his story smoothly and immediately got the farmer's confidence.

He said that his company had decided to do away with agents in selling their articles on account of the expense. The company had to pay their agents high salaries and all of their expenses, whether they made sales or not, and now they had decided to sell their goods on a new plan. The swindler told Mr. Parker that the company was now asking the prominent farmers in certain agricultural districts to permit them to place one of their new patent forks in the barn, and the only consideration the company asked in return for the favor was that they be allowed to show the farmers in the vicinity the fork while in operation. The fellow said that it was simply selling goods by sample and that the company would make Mr. Parker a present of a fork provided he would allow his neighbors to see it. Mr. Parker told the agent he could place one of the forks in his barn. The stranger then produced a card, which he asked the farmer to sign. Mr. Parker refused, and then the agent read the matter printed on the card, and asked the farmer to do the same. The card seemed to read all right, and Mr. Parker finally signed it.

A day or two afterward another man by the name of Jones appeared at the Parker farm and said he had come to collect the bill. He showed Mr. Parker a card with his name written upon it, but the farmer refused to recognize it as his signature. He fellow then showed him a card, identical with the first in shape and size, with a signature which Mr. Parker acknowledged as his own. This card contained matter altogether different from that printed on the card which Mr. Parker signed. The card was a contract which compelled the farmer to buy eight forks for $326, and the payment was to be made as soon as the forks were shipped. Mr. Parker refused to pay the bill and the swindler said he held his name to the contract and therefore would hold him responsible for the payment of the money. The final outcome of the conversation was that Mr. Parker gave the man a check for $125. Mr. Parker says the card he signed was unusually thick and thinks that it was manufactured in such a way that the top portion of the upon sheet could be torn off, still leaving his original signature.

Thomas Ely and his brother, Englishtown farmers, were victimized in the same way, and they gave the swindler a three months' note for $87 50, payable at the First National Bank of Freehold. The brothers then consulted their lawyer, John T. Rosell, and payment on the note was stopped. The next day a man calling himself Lewis, and claiming to be a New-York lawyer, came to Freehold and presented the note at the bank to be discounted. Cashier Campbell informed him that payment on the note had been stopped, and the lawyer left town.

It is said that other farmers in Monmouth County have been visited and swindled by the same sharpers.

AUBURN PRISON'S NEW CLERK.

AN APPOINTMENT THAT SHOCKED SOME CAYUGA COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The Durston-Johnsoo-Brewster-Smith combination of the Cayuga County Democracy received a severe shock this morning when the news arrived that John F. Agne, the assistant clerk at Auburn Prison, had been appointed clerk to succeed Albert L. Childs, resigned. There was no question about the truth of the report, for Mr. Agne received this morning from Controller Wemple the notice of his appointment. Mr. Agne will assume the duties of clerk on Dec. 1.

H. Clyde Johnson of this city and H. D. Brewster of Weedsport were candidates for the place, and only a day or two ago Mr. Brewster confidently remarked to Mr. Agne: "I can have this place if I want it, and am trying to make up my mind what to do." The *Dispatch*, which is now posing as Warden Durston's personal organ, said a few days ago that a "cultured gentleman" named Warner, from the western part of the State, had received the appointment. The *Dispatch* seems to have been misinformed. It is thought, however, that Mr. Warner will be the deputy clerk.

Mr. Agne is well qualified to discharge the duties of the position. He passed his early life in Syracuse, and removed to Rochester about eleven years ago, where he worked for some time as a telegraph operator. Then he engaged in the insurance business, and later was appointed teller of the German-American Bank of Rochester. He held this position five years, resigning it to become the assistant clerk at the prison. He is a brother-in-law of the Hon. Frederick Cook of Rochester, Secretary of State.

IS THE MILLENNIUM COMING?

THE CITY COUNCIL OF ELIZABETH TO GIVE UP THEIR SALARIES.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 26.—The City Council at its meeting next Wednesday night are going to vote to do away with salaries for the members. Each Councilman now is entitled to $500 per year, and as the board after the next charter election will consist of twenty-four members, the repeal of the salary law will secure a saving of $12,000 a year to the taxpayers.

President Bryan of this city, who makes a successful President of the Georgia Pacific; ex-President Col. A. S. Buford of the Richmond and Danville, and Mr. E. B. Thomas, ex-General Manager of the Richmond and Danville, and now Vice President of the Erie, are the men for those who have been mentioned as possible successors to Mr. Scott. Until Mr. Scott's declination has been assured beyond doubt, no one else is believed to have any chance of being elected.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE ERIE'S ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company President John King was re-elected at the head of his Board of Directors, his associates being D. O. Mills, J. G. McCullough, J. Lowber Welsh, William Whitewright, William A. Wheelock, Henry H. Cook, George W. Quintard, William Libbey, Cortlandt Parker, Morris K. Jesup, James J. Goodwin, William L. Strong, William N. Gibbens, Josiah Belden, M. F. Reynolds, & M. Felton, Jr.

The financial statement showed a surplus for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of $774,776 against $738,842 in 1888. The details of the figures in the annual report are shown in this table:

	1889.	1888.	Changes.
Freight traffic.	$18,441,460	$12,212,633	*$1,228,828
Coal	7,110,799	8,290,098	†1,179,299
Passenger	3,301,178	3,247,864	*53,313
Other sources	10,150,766	1,467,402	†316,638
Total gross	$27,054,406	$27,217,996	†$213,580
Leased line	2,409,133	2,386,169	*23,963
Eris balance	$24,595,273	$24,832,819	†$237,543
Operating expenses	17,854,424	16,003,469	†149,045
Net	$6,740,848	$6,829,350	†$88,498
Other income	1,076,594	937,840	*38,664
Total net	$7,817,352	$7,767,190	*$50,166
All charges	7,042,576	7,028,848	*14,228
Surplus	$774,776	$738,842	*$35,938

*Increase. †Decrease.

The report shows that during the year the Pavonia ferries earned $73,828, an increase of $12,894, while the company's express business decreased $60,382. During the year $1,000,127 was paid on account of car-trust obligations, and $135,083 on account of new incomes. The report fikores ont a loss of $831,134 through the operation of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio line, while because of last Winter's mildness there was a loss of $388,519 in the company's coal traffic.

It was resolved at yesterday's meeting that the payment of interest on the company's income bonds should be begun next January, seven years having elapsed since each interest has been paid.

In the annual report there are intimations that new securities will have to be issued to provide needed equipment. Says the report:

"The enormous expenditures by rival lines for additional equipment and increased facilities have forced upon your company outlays, though of much less proportion, which have thrown on your company, notwithstanding all it had done in the past few years in this direction, would have fallen far behind in the efficiency of its service if the large and constantly-increasing business tributary to the trunk lines. It is admitted at the outset that it is no purpose of your board to attempt to follow any policy of large expenditure as foolish by some of the very wealthy and most prosperous railroad corporations of the country, especially as it is understood that some of these vast expenditures have been found disastrous in their results. In the opinion of your board such a policy would be silks unsafe and unwise, but it would be a serious error to stand still and continue to lose, as the company has for several years, its traffic because of inadequate equipment and facilities.

"In the judgment of your board, it would be most unwise to borrow money for the purpose of equipment for the maximum of business, such as exists in the Autumn months, and have much of it idle the remaining nine months. Some medium course should be adopted and such as will contribute as equally as may be the business over the twelve months of the year. To increase the means and facilities to enable your company to meet the great and growing demands of a traffic that already taxes your capacity to the utmost, it would seem to be the part of prudence and wisdom to adopt some plan in the near future whereby provision may be made for such purpose. This subject shall have the early and serious consideration of your board, and its earnest efforts to evolve a solution."

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN.

Wall-street has a growing faith in the reports a long time current that the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad is likely soon to pass into the control of the Vanderbilts. It has leaked out that a circular is going the rounds of foreign stockholders asking that proxies, to be voted upon at the coming annual election, be given to Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt himself does not explain what is the meaning of this, but friends close to him say that he is acting in the interest of the New-York Central.

Samuel Barton, a member of the Vanderbilt family and a Director of the New-York, Ontario Company, made this statement yesterday:

"It is entirely true that a letter is in circulation among the stockholders of the road requesting them to send their proxies to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to be used by him at the meeting at the next annual meeting on the third Wednesday in January, 1890, a Board of Directors who shall be in harmony with the views of the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad. This letter is the result of an agreement among the stockholders themselves, a large number of whom indorsed it before it was sent out to others. It has been in circulation a comparatively short time, but we already have a large number of signatures and proxies, and many more are expected."

It is stated that the New-York, Ontario and Western Company's capital account will be reorganized by changing its stock into different classes, so that dividends will be possible upon a preferred stock, while control of the property can be bought cheaply through the comparatively small issue of common shares, whose value will be in their voting power.

THE TEXAS CENTRAL SUIT.

A few days ago a temporary injunction was granted by Judge Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the suit of Michael Grusheim, restraining the Central Trust Company, Collis P. Huntington, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and others from carrying out the plan of reorganization of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company. Yesterday Judge Patterson listened to arguments for and against making the injunction permanent. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and Frederick J. Coudert argued for the plaintiff, and Edmund Wetmore, Mr. Turner, Charles H. Tweed, and others for the various defendants.

Grusheim is the owner of 700 shares of Houston and Texas Central stock, which he purchased in Dec. last at 42½. In bond, or thereabout, the parties at present in control got possession of the road and the stock has fallen steadily in value until this year, when it reached $1 per share. By the plan of reorganization the stockholders are required to pay an assessment of $75 per share for liquidation of interest on the bonded debt from Dec. 1, 1888, reorganization expenses, and other purposes. Mr. Grusheim claims that the reorganization scheme is a fraud designed to wipe out the interests of the stockholders. On the other side it is contended that the road has been running behind its expenses for a number of years and thus accumulated a floating debt which can be provided for only by an assessment of $75 per share on the stock. If the stockholders are not willing to pay this assessment the holders of the first mortgage bonds get the new stock in satisfaction of their claims. Judge Patterson reserved his decision.

TO MODIFY THEIR COURSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—After a long consultation with President Corbin and Vice President McLeod this afternoon, the managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company decided to modify the course they had been pursuing in regard to the construction of the terminal railway. It was resolved to take the case which has just been decided against the railroad company to the Supreme Court for a final decision, but while the case is pending in the Supreme Court the railroad company will again petition the Councils for the privilege of extending the railroad to Twelfth and Market streets, trusting that the Councils will impose only such reasonable conditions as may be necessary to secure the safety of lives and promote the interests of the city.

President Austin Corbin arrived in the city from New-York early in the day and proceeded carefully to read the opinion of the court in the case of the city against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, which was brought to enjoin the construction of a bridge over streets, which work was undertaken for the Reading's proposed terminals. In this task President Corbin was assisted by George B. Kaercher, the counsel of the company.

The Board of Managers were convened shortly after 2 o'clock and it was 3:30 o'clock before they ended their deliberations. All the members, including A. J. Antelo, Samuel R. Shipley, George De B. Keim, Thomas B. Cochran, Stephen A. Caldwell, and George F. Baer of Reading were present. When the consultation was concluded Secretary Taylor issued a statement as the official determination of the board formally announcing the facts stated above.

A NEW RAILROAD PROPOSED.

Circulars are being distributed anonymously, stating that a new line of railroad is proposed. It is to run "from New-York City to the foot of Lake Ontario, to some point at or near Ogdensburg, reaching during the season of navigation the trade and commerce from the ports of the upper lakes, and in addition that of Canada, connecting with the Canadian Pacific and other railways." Several roads for which, it is stated, charters have already been obtained, are to be consolidated under the name of the "New-York, Ottawa and Northwestern Railway Company." Eventually, the circular says, the road will be a part of the shortest line from New-York to Japan and China.

ITS CAPITAL STOCK $15,000,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The Old Colony Railroad Company stockholders at their meeting to-day elected the old Board of Directors. It was voted to increase the capital stock to $15,000,000. The increase is to provide means for new extensions and other permanent improvements. These are to be paid for both by the proceeds of the bonds and stock, and the stock will be sold in the open market. It was also voted to authorize the Directors to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000 to provide for the building of local branches. The accounts hereafter will be closed annually on June 30, and the annual meeting will be held on the second Tuesday in September.

A GAME OF FREEZE-OUT.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 26.—Three months ago the Metropolitan Trust Company of New-York began an action in the United States Circuit Court of Kansas to foreclose a mortgage of over $25,000,000 on the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway. All except $2,500,000 of the capital stock of the railway is held by the Rock Island Company. This $2,500,000 represents the holdings of various Kansas municipalities which bonded themselves in that amount and received stock in payment to aid the construction of the road. A foreclosure would naturally freeze out these slim stockholders, and their representatives became alarmed. They organized and agreed to fight for their rights, and to-day Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court ordered that they become parties to the suit, and gave their counsel twelve days in which to file answer and cross bills.

The petitioners declare that in 1884 the Rock Island constructed their line in Kansas under the name of Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska, and caused all the capital stock to be transferred in solid block to itself, save what went to counties, cities, and township voting. They assert further that about the time the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska was begun the line was leased perpetually to the St. Joseph and Iowa Railroad, a short line constructed by the Rock Island. The amount of rental, they declare, was fraudulently fixed at 30 per cent of the earnings. Later the Rock Island bought the St. Joseph and Iowa, and with it the lease of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska. The latter road made large profits, and it is alleged, as no true earnings have been shown, the Rock Island took all except 30 per cent of the earnings, there was not enough left to pay the operating expenses and interest on the $25,149,000 which had been borrowed of the Metropolitan Trust Company to pay for C. K. and N. construction.

The complainants say that this sum was grossly excessive, that they have had no notice of stockholders' meetings, that counsel for Rock Island and C., K. and N. consented to the sale of the latter road at foreclosure. They claim that the earning capacity of the road is sufficient to pay the interest and all operating expenses, and finally they demand a just accounting with reference to the receipts of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska for tolls, rents and profits, the cancelation of the present pretended lease by which the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska is dominated by the Chicago and Rock Island, and the formation of a lease, if necessary, by which the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska will be enabled to receive a fair sum for rental, sufficient to pay the existing indebtedness and interest on its bonds, thus preventing a foreclosure sale, that the earning be made applicable to payment of interest, and the true indebtedness of the C., K. & N. made the only incumbrance upon its property.

It is believed here that the Rock Island will be blocked in its game of freeze-out.

THE MONTEREY AND GULF ROAD.

MEXICO, Nov. 26, via Galveston.—Construction work on the Monterey and Gulf Railway, the New-York enterprise, is going on with great activity, a thousand laborers being employed. The road is standard gauge, solidly built, and penetrates into that section between Monterey and Tampico, which constitutes the most fertile region in the country. The line will in a few days reach Linares, where a large sugar refinery is immediately to be built by Chicago parties, and by March of next year that section of the line running northwest from Monterey to connect with Huntington's International Railway will be completed. The rapidity of construction is almost unprecedented, and General Manager Robertson is making a remarkable record as a railway builder.

Contracts have been made by the sugar refinery people for 10,000,000 pounds of raw sugar, all of which will furnish freight for this line. When the road is completed to Tampico the line will become one of the most important in the country, supplying an extensive region. The activity displayed by the New-York owners is regarded favorably by the Government, which has shown a marked disposition to aid the enterprise.

Mr. Blume, the agent of Baron Bleichroeder of Berlin, is expected here soon on important business connected with the railway convention loan of $40,000,000. Bleichroeder is said to claim the right to take up this loan, with which the railways having overdue subventions will be paid off. English and French capitalists make an offer to take this great loan at a moderate rate of interest.

PRESIDENT SCOTT TO RESIGN.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company will be held here Dec. 4. As usual the question of the Presidency of that corporation is exciting considerable interest. Mr. George S. Scott of New-York, the President of the Richmond and Danville, it is said, thinks of resigning on account of the pressure of other business. He has held the position two successive years, and his administration has been highly acceptable in the South. A Richmond capitalist who is largely interested in Richmond and Danville properties says an effort will be made to have Mr. Scott agree to a re-election. But in the event of his positive declination Mr. John H. Hall, one of the Northern Directors in the Richmond and Danville and the Terminal Company, will possibly be elected President of the Danville.

Mr. Joseph Bryan of this city, who makes a successful President of the Georgia Pacific; ex-President Col. A. S. Buford of the Richmond and Danville, and Mr. E. B. Thomas, ex-General Manager of the Richmond and Danville, and now Vice President of the Erie, are the men for those who have been mentioned as possible successors to Mr. Scott. Until Mr. Scott's declination has been assured beyond doubt, no one else is believed to have any chance of being elected.

HAS THE STATE BEEN CHEATED?

F. W. Stevens, a Newark lawyer, and Judge John F. Dillon, the arbitrator between the State of New-Jersey and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad as to the State's claim of about $1,000,000, of which it is alleged the railroad cheated the State, sat in the Chancery Chambers, at Jersey City, yesterday, to hear the final arguments. Bedle, Muirheid & McGee appeared for the railroad company. Attorney General Stockton and W. S. Gummere were present for the State. About two thousand pages of testimony have been taken.

William S. Gummere began the argument by going over the history of the Morris and Essex exemption. The Morris and Essex is now a leased line of the Delaware and Lackawanna. He said that the Morris and Essex, by its charter was to pay to the State a 1 per centum tax on the cost of the road after it began to earn 7 per cent. net; but that the charter of the Dover Branch wiped out the exemption; that the company was ordered in report the cost of the road to the State; but that by withdrawing the items of cost and transferring them to nontaxable account the company had cheated the State. A few years ago the non-taxable items made the total—about $14,000,000—so large as to start the inquiry which has resulted in these proceedings.

The argument will probably last several days.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Representatives of Southern roads and of roads in the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Associations held a meeting yesterday in the rooms of the Executive Committee of the latter association, to discuss a proposed equalization of north-bound passenger rates from Memphis. The Southern roads, deeming that they are discriminated against, wanted a reduction to about the same rates as those charged from Chicago to the East. It was decided, however, that no change should be made.

At the annual meeting in Boston of the stockholders of the Boston and Providence Railroad yesterday, it was voted to hereafter close the fiscal year on June 30, and to hold the annual meeting on the last Tuesday in September. The old Board of Directors were re-elected, as were last year's officers.

Meetings of citizens will be held in several counties in North Carolina to-day to petition the County Commissioners to order an election in the townships on the question of voting subscriptions to the Danville (Va.) and Mebane and Pittsborough (N. C.) Railroad.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.

Having the largest and the best selected stock of FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. We will for one week only, commencing Nov. 25th, offer these goods at prices reduced TEN PER CENT. in order to make room for our immense stock of HOLIDAY GOODS. We have no old stock to dispose of, every article being new and all patterns desirable. This is the greatest offer ever yet made by any RELIABLE Furniture House. All goods marked in plain figures. Strictly one price. Terms Cash. DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO., 47 & 49 W. 14th St., running through to 15th St.

Buckwheat Cakes with Royal Baking Powder.

THE most cherished of all the griddle cakes, and when properly made the most delicious. It has been against buckwheat cakes made in the old-fashioned way with yeast or risen overnight that they were frequently heavy or sour; that disagreeable effects followed their eating. It has been found that these objections are completely overcome by mixing them with the Royal Baking Powder instead of yeast. Quickly made; no setting overnight; no materials spoiled. Risen with Royal Baking Powder they are most delicious—light, sweet, tender, assuredly wholesome, and may be eaten by any one without the slightest inconvenience. Once tested from the following receipt, the buckwheat cake will be awarded a prominent place among our table delicacies.

RECEIPT.—Take two cups of buckwheat flour, one cup of wheat flour, two tablespoons of Royal Baking Powder, one half teaspoon of salt and sift dry, well and thoroughly together. Then mix with sweet milk into a thin batter and bake at once on a hot griddle. Try them made this way. They will be a revelation.

Royal Baking Powder is specially made for use in the preparation of the finest, most wholesome, and delicate cookery. Because of its great strength it is also the most economical of leavening agents.

CHICAGO GAS TRUST ILLEGAL.

VIGOROUS AND AGGRESSIVE DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 26.—The Supreme Court filed a decision in the Chicago Gas Trust case to-day, in which the case was reversed and remanded, and the union of the four gas companies of Chicago, with a view to monopoly, was declared illegal. The opinion was filed by Justice Magruder, and is vigorous and aggressive.

The validity of the company is acknowledged and the right to acquire works for the manufacture and sale of gas or electricity conceded, but the authority of the trust to purchase and hold and sell the capital stock of any company is denied. It is held that where a charter confers the power to operate works for the manufacture and sale of gas it is not a necessary implication therefrom that the power to purchase stock in other gas companies should also exist.

The Chicago Trust Company has purchased and now holds a majority of all the shares of stock of the Chicago companies. One of the results of such holdings is that the trust company can control the four other companies. The purposes for which a corporation is formed, under the general incorporation act, must be a lawful purpose. So far as organized with the object of purchasing and holding all the shares of the capital stock of any gas company in Chicago or Illinois, it was not organized for a lawful purpose, and all acts done by it toward the accomplishment of such object are illegal and void.

Whatever tends to prevent competition between those engaged in a public employment or business impressed with a public character is opposed to public policy, and therefore unlawful. Whatever tends to create a monopoly is unlawful, as a contract to establish it being void.

The Judge gives extensive quotations and numerous citations from text writers and reports to show the unlawful and void character of monopolies, and says:

"But of what avail is it that any number of gas companies be formed if a giant trust company can be clothed with the power of buying up and holding the stock and property of such companies?

"To create one corporation for the express purpose of enabling the control of the corporations engaged in a certain kind of business, and particularly a business of a public character, is not only opposed to the public policy of the State, but is in contravention of the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution. That the exercise of the power attempted to be conferred upon the trust must result in the creation of a monopoly results from the very nature of the power itself.

HE WASN'T TO BE FOOLED.

HOW A STRANGER NARROWLY ESCAPED A DREADFUL DEATH.

At a late hour last night a man was coming along the Broadway side of the Post Office, possessed of a gait which indicated that his progress down town had been considerably hindered by tangle-foot. He was well dressed and of middle age, but from his general get-up it was evident that he was a stranger in the city. As he progressed down town and finally neared the edge of the Broadway sidewalks in the white electric light he suddenly saw something at his feet which startled him and he gave a sudden lurch backward.

A passer by saw the movement and looked down to see what had startled the gentleman with the fine clothes. On the walk within a few feet of the curb, runs a long crack. In the strong glare of the electric light it looked like an electric light wire stretched along the sidewalk.

As the passer-by neared the stranger he was surprised to see him look down again, then slowly lift his foot and carefully step over the crack. Then he quickly pulled it back, and then with a sudden lurch pulled it also snooeesefully over the crack. This accomplished a broad smile spread over his face, and, nodding complacently to the surrounding scenery, he muttered:

"Biges d'I; I want easy Leetric shock. Wonder why they forgot to put that wire in the shuhwhay!" And, still wondering, he tacked his pathless way across the deserted street and disappeared in the shadowy darkness.

OBITUARY.

A. T. C. PIERSON.

A. T. C. Pierson of St. Paul, one of the best-known Masons in the country, died yesterday morning at his home in St. Paul. He had been ill for a long time and at last his ailment took the form of Bright's disease, ending in blood poisoning. He had long been a resident of the Northwest, and was probably the most widely-known Mason in that part of the country. His patriarchal appearance, the long, white beard and hair, the ever-present cigar, the sometimes testy, but always kindly, demeanor for all, made him well known to members of his craft and the public generally.

He was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State, a position which he held from 1856 to the time of his death, for many years; was Grand Recorder of the Royal Arch Masons of the State, and was Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar. His request that his body be kept three days for fear of being buried alive will be observed, and then the Grand Lodge will bury him, and the funeral is likely to be the most notable in the annals of Northwestern Masonry.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

Circulars are being extensively distributed by the Board of Trade and Transportation, calling attention to the resolution adopted at the last meeting of that body, protesting against unjust discrimination by the railroads against shippers of goods from the seaboard to the interior. It is charged that the rate for inland transportation upon imports shipped from abroad to Western points is from 25 to 50 per cent. less than the regular tariff rate charged for similar services to domestic consignors at the seaboard.

The circular states that the Committee on Railway Transportation of the board has employed John D. Kernan, ex-Chairman of the New-York State Railway Commission, as counsel, to present the case to the Inter-State Commerce Commission and to urge the commission to compel the trunk lines to desist from such unjust discriminations. The committee requests persons having knowledge of facts bearing upon the question involved to communicate the same to its Secretary, Darwin R. James.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About $1,000 damage was done early yesterday morning by a fire in Frederick Bachman's grocery store, 340 East Twelfth-street. Up stairs are four floors occupied by families who went to the street unharmed and returned when the fire was out.

The roller process flour mill, sawmill, and adjacent lumber yard of J. A. Taylor, at Safe Harbor, Penn., were burned early yesterday morning. Loss, $10,000; insured.

The Mannington Woolen Mills, at Mannington, Marion County, West Va., were almost totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $20,000; insurance only $3,000.

Fire Monday night destroyed the store of Parker & Co., at Fairview, Md., and the dwellings of Samuel Light and Hannis Myer. Loss, $6,000; partly insured.

The new steel bridge over the Thames River at New-London is the largest of the kind in the world. All Shore Line trains to and from Boston now pass over it. It is well worth seeing.—*Advertisement.*

GERMAN COLONIAL PLANS.

PROTECTION ASKED FOR AGAINST BRITISH COMPANIES.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Richter, commenting upon the dispute regarding the Niger Company, contended that the company levied duties where it had no right to exercise a protectorate. The German companies in East Africa and New-Guinea, he said, similarly erred.

Herren Hammecher and Woermann, National Liberals, urged the Government to establish a consulate at Calabar for the purpose of preventing German traders from being overridden by the English companies. The Government, they said, ought also to oppose England's granting a royal charter to the company that is being formed to exploit Oil River.

Count Herbert Bismarck replied that the subject of a consulate at Calabar and the Oil River question were being considered by the Government. The British Government, he said, had promised carefully to examine the charges against the Niger Company, and it was expected that a friendly settlement of the question would be reached.

Herr Bamberger and Dr. Windthorst attacked the Government's colonial policy as badly conducted and as calculated to irritate friendly powers.

Count Herbert Bismarck denied that the German colonial policy had caused any friction with the powers. He said that he could not reveal at present the result of the Samoan conference, but he insisted that the arrangement between the powers that took part in the conference the details of the settlement must still be kept secret.

Herr Richter, having inquired about spirit traffic with natives of German colonial possessions, Commissioner Kraul replied that such traffic was prohibited in New-Guinea, the Marshall Islands, and the Bismarck Archipelago, and that the prohibition would be extended to the German territory in Southwest Africa.

LORD SALISBURY'S POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A Conservative conference was held at Nottingham to-day. The principal address was made by Lord Salisbury. He said that the views of Mr. Gladstone, looking to the separation of Ireland from Great Britain, were making no headway. The bye-elections for members of Parliament were mere skirmishes and were not fought on the main issue. He declared that he was in favor of forming a national party, which must, he said, grow gradually. Such a party could not be created by one man.

Lord Salisbury addressed a mass meeting in the evening. He said he would not support the eight-hours bill, and it would be a great mistake for workmen to have such a bill passed. He favored an extension of laborers' allotments and gave a qualified approval to free education. Dwellings of the poor, he said, ought to be improved through public assistance, and workingmen should be aided to emigrate.

ALL QUIET IN BRAZIL.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Banco Nacional of Rio Janeiro telegraphs as follows: "Everything satisfactory. Exchange,

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

Best & Goes Farthest—Largest Sale in the World—Once Tried, Always Used.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A FREE SAMPLE.

PLATT LEGALLY OUSTED

NOT ENTITLED TO BE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONER.

THE COURT OF APPEALS SAYS HE WAS NOT A RESIDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Thomas C. Platt held the office of Quarantine Commissioner unlawfully, so the Court of Appeals held to-day, sustaining the courts below, which ousted him therefrom. Judge Danforth writes the opinion, which is unanimously concurred in. The appeal was from a judgment of the General Term affirming judgment entered upon a verdict, and by which it was determined "that the defendant be ousted and excluded from the office of Quarantine Commissioner."

Judge Danforth in the opinion says that Mr. Platt was appointed Quarantine Commissioner Jan. 29, 1880, under the act of April 29, 1863, establishing a Quarantine Board, and exercised the functions of the office until this action was instituted for his removal on the ground that he was not a resident of the Metropolitan Police District at the time of his appointment, or of any territory included therein, but was a resident of Tioga. The facts on which the verdict turned are rehearsed, and the opinion holds:

That the office is a statutory one, and the act creating the patronage or power to confer the trust prescribes particular circumstances, without which a person is not eligible to its enjoyment. He must be a resident of the Metropolitan Police District, a well-defined but comparatively small portion of the State. A resident is distinguished from a stranger. The relation has a legal sanction, and in some cases secures its possessor a settlement and pauper privileges under the poor laws, or under the election laws a right to vote. In all cases where a statute prescribes, without "residence" as a qualification for the enjoyment of a privilege or the exercise of a franchise, the word is equivalent to the place of domicile of the person who claims its benefit. The application of the relator to vote in Tioga County because he is a resident of that county and of the election district where it is offered. It is received under the provision of law that a person so situated shall be entitled to the privilege. His absence from that county, however long, so that it is temporary and is not an abandonment of his home, will not deprive him of his residence, though his absence extend through a series of years; nor can a previous residence during that time in another district entitle him to the enjoyment of another franchise for which only a resident of that district is, by law, qualified. For the latter purpose he is in contemplation of law as much a stranger in the Metropolitan Police District as for the other purpose he is at home a resident in Tioga.

The inquiry suggested by the statute is a simple one, easily determined by the appointing power when the legal home of the candidate is found, and it would be productive of great confusion and difficulty if its answer was made to depend upon his place of business or its nature or amount or the degree of attention which he personally gave it.

THE TAXES MUST BE PAID.

MR. PLATT'S EXPRESS COMPANY NOT INDEPENDENT OF THE LAW.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—The Court of Appeals today affirmed the order below in The People ex rel. Thomas C. Platt against Controller Wemple, which is against the relator, Platt. The case arose upon an application by Mr. Platt as President of the United States Express Company for a certiorari requiring the Controller to return to the Supreme Court his proceedings in relation to the imposition of a tax on the franchise or business of that company, to the end that such proceedings might be set aside, and that in the meantime the collection of the tax be stayed. The material points showed that prior to April 9, 1888, the Controller called upon the express company to report as to the amount of its capital stock employed within this State, that he might adjust the tax due under Chapter 542, Laws of 1880. The company refused to comply by furnishing the data required. From such as was received the taxes and penalties specified in the relator's application were fixed.

It was stipulated that the only question to be argued should be whether the relator was liable for the tax provided for by the third section of the act and the acts amendatory thereof. The application of the relator to vacate the assessment was denied, and the proceedings of the relator ratified and confirmed. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals and to-day the order was affirmed. Judge Danforth writes this opinion, and all his associates concur in its conclusions.

The opinion recites the history of the company from its formation in 1854, and holds that the company has the characteristics of a corporation, and, so far as it can, it assumes to itself an independent personality and asserts powers and claims privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships. Such is precisely such an association as, when formed without authority from Parliament, was declared in England to be illegal and void, and to be "deemed a public nuisance." It is not necessary to assert in what cases such a combination of individuals would now be illegal at common law, for the statutes of the State render its presence impossible, and, in the court's opinion, the association in question is within their purview.

The laws relating to joint stock companies are explained to considerable length. The court finds nothing to warrant the contention of the company that it is a mere partnership, existing only under its articles of agreement or association. The act of 1880, as amended in 1881, declared "that every corporation, joint stock company, or other association whatever, incorporated under any law of this State, or under the law of any other State or country, and doing business within this State, shall be subject to pay a tax. It is the duty of the President or Treasurer of each such organization to make a report to the Controller. The word "incorporated" employed in this law must be taken to include any combination of individuals upon terms which embody or adopt as rules or regulations of business its enabling provisions of the statutes. The agreement of the company which brought many persons into one artificial body was so framed as to accomplish that end, and they must be deemed for the purpose of the act in question to be incorporated.

The principal question is not new. The tax sought to be enforced is neither in form nor substance obnoxious to any provision of the Federal Constitution. It interferes in no respect with commerce with foreign nations or among the several States. In no respect does it profess to regulate commerce. The court agrees with the Supreme Court and affirms the order.

EIGHTEEN HORSES SOLD.

A sale of eighteen horses from P. Lorillard's Rancocas Stable took place yesterday morning at the Horse Exchange, Fifteenth-street and Broadway. The majority of the animals were yearlings and brought fair prices. Following are the particulars of the sale:

Blason, 3 years, b. g., by Duke of Magenta, out of Blossom; bought by I. Brophy	$380
Esau, 3, ch. g., by Mortemer, out of Judith; bought by W. French	310
Varina, 1, b. f., by Pizarro, out of Virginia Wallace; bought by E. P. Keane	460
Tortuga, 1, ch. f., by Glenelg, out of Hayti; bought by J. A. Kimbrough	360
Woodine, 1, ch. f., by Glenelg, out of Floral; bought by C. E. Bailey	390
Glade, 1, ch. f., by Dalnacardoch, out of Fairwater; bought by C. D. Sullivan	400
Ma Belle, 1, b. f., by Charaxus, out of Ada Belle; bought by C. E. Bailey	310
Elysia, 1, br. f., by Charaxus, out of Elite; bought by A. W. Weingardt	375
Belin of Orange, 1, b. f., by Duke of Montrose, out of Jersey Girl; bought by J. P. Ivares	380
Marjolie, 1, br. f., by Irequois, out of Marchioness; bought by D. Ball	360
Rosa, 1, br. f., by Irequois, out of Brunette; bought by J. A. Kimbrough	210
Faustine, 1, ch. f., by Foreboder, out of Faustina, bought by T. Brophy	280
Justicia, 1, ch. f., by Dalnacardoch, out of Nightly; bought by J. A. Kimbrough	320
Wishaw Vail, 1, b. f., by Berean, out of Jolly Nun; bought by C. E. Bailey	200
Parisienne, 1, b. a., by Emperor, out of Patition; bought by C. A. Sweeney	115
Chemise, 1, b. f., by Glenelg, out of Petticoat; bought by C. Brady	400
Gwendoline, 1, b. f., by Berean, out of Grecian Bend; bought by J. A. Kimbrough	190
[illegible], 1, b. c., by [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], 1, b. f., by E. Kelly	[illegible]

The total of the sale was $6,000.

A NEW BROTHERHOOD AGENT.

"MIKE" KELLY STARTS FOR SAN FRANCISCO TO GET RECRUITS.

Kelly, the Captain of the Boston team, started for San Francisco last evening. The object of his trip is to secure the signatures of the Boston men who are now playing on the Pacific slope to Brotherhood contracts. The "King," as Kelly is termed, is very popular with his club mates, and it is thought that he can induce even the most stubborn of the men to attach his signature to a Brotherhood contract. With the exception of Pitcher Clarkson and Catcher Ganzel all of the nine, to use Kelly's expression, are "right," but he wants the use of the big battery next year.

"It is no use of doing these things by halves," he said yesterday. "If we want to make the new league a success we must work night and day, and I propose to do my share of it. At first I thought it advisable to wait until Spring and let the other boys do the work. When I learned, however, that the League magnates had employed tools to balk our efforts I determined to put my shoulder to the wheel. If I am not mistaken I can get all of the Boston men. Of course I anticipate a little trouble with Clarkson and Ganzel, particularly with the former; but I guess I can induce them to come with me. I am a pretty good talker; but as a single-handed buttonholer I am without an equal. I have made several wagers on the result of my trip already. If Clarkson and Ganzel don't wear Brotherhood uniforms next season I'll have to stand several cases of wine. I've never lost a wine bet in my life, and its dollars to cents that I'll win this one."

A. L. Johnston, the Acting President of the new association, furnished Kelly with the funds to make the trip. He says that the Boston Captain possesses a certain amount of magnetism among ball players and he will be a valuable man to bring them into the fold. Mr. Hanlon, Pfeffer, Irwin, and other players have done good work already, but Mr. Johnston wants all the men to lend a helping hand to make the scheme a success. Mark Baldwin of the Columbus Club, formerly of Chicago, has started West in search of recruits. He will talk Brotherhood to the members of the St. Louis Browns, who are anxious to leave their club. "Jack" Boyle, the star catcher of the Browns, has already joined the new organization. He will play in Chicago with Latham, one of his club mates. If Robinson can be secured the whole Chicago end of the exchange, centre of second base, will be occupied by Browns—Comiskey at first base, Robinson at short, and Latham at third.

ANOTHER DEAL.

Efforts are being made to consolidate the Baltimore and Washington Clubs and place the former in the League. Accordiag to the National Agreement the change must be made this month if at all. The scheme has been quietly worked since the Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and Kansas City Clubs seceded, and it now turns out that the visit of Manager Barnie to this city had a great deal to do with it. He admitted that the Washington deal was well in hand and that developments would follow very soon. The principal owner of the club was seen and it is said that he has negotiations for the Washingtons, and hoped that the deal would go through all right. Mr. Hewett wants too much money, but is willing to consolidate. The Baltimore Club wants to buy the franchise. When the three clubs jumped the Association the Baltimore Club by the combination was financially ruined to such an extent that they must seek a new field; and they eet about to get hold of the strongest rope.

The club had lost money, and no other alternative presented itself but to get into the League at the meeting in this city. As already stated, the first move made was to get into the League and Washington was selected as the fighting ground. Since then the chief backer has been in communication with President Hewett, and has not only visited Washington, but has been visited by Mr. Hewett. The Baltimore Club made a proposition to the Washingtons to purchase the franchise outright, or to consolidate the two clubs. President Hewett did not like this, but said that the Washingtons would be willing to play on a co-operative system, provided the League acquiesced. The object of the Baltimore Club was to get the League to recognize the club as the eleventh member, and to give it permission to play half the scheduled games in Baltimore and half in Washington, and should either city show that it was the better place for the games the majority were to be played there.

President Hewett was in this city on Monday, and yesterday was in Boston. He came to sound the representatives of New-York and Boston on the co-operative plan referred to. He got but little encouragement in this city.

BASEBALL NOTES.

Manager Barnie of the Baltimore Club received a letter yesterday from First Baseman Tucker, in which the latter declared that he intended signing a Brotherhood contract. Barnie then announced to-day that he had visited Tucker in Holyoke, Mass., and obtained the latter's signature to an agreement to play in Baltimore for two years. Tucker at the time stated he had signed a contract with the Brotherhood, but that it was done on Sunday, and was not therefore binding. Since Barnie's return to Baltimore Tucker received another Brotherhood contract, which he now proposes to sign. Barbie exhibited his agreement and promises to make Tucker keep it. Short Stop Miller of the Baltimores was released yesterday.

The annual carnival of burlesque sports will take place to-morrow afternoon at Washington Park, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. The main event will be a baseball game, in fancy costume, by teams representing the bachelors and benedicts of the employes and friends of the Brooklyn Club.

Mr. Mutrie, the Cleveland short stop, denies that he has been signed by the Players' League. He says that he will play with the old organization. He was in Baltimore on Monday and engaged Pitcher Beatin for his club.

What last heard of John Ward was in Columbus. He had a conference there with the stockholders of the Columbus Club.

The managers of the Athletic and Columbus Clubs are in sympathy with the Players' League.

Third Baseman Whitney of the New-Yorks has signed the Brotherhood agreement.

Tiernan is spending the Winter at Mount Clemant, Mich. Dave Orr is also there.

A Brotherhood contract has been sent to "Bill" Brown, who is in Texas.

Joe Sommer, the outfielder, may play in the Cleveland League team next season.

Up to date seventy-three men have been engaged by the Players' League.

THE SUSSKIND BANKRUPTCY.

A half hundred forlorn Poles and Russians hung aronnd the closed doors of Süsskind & Cohen's Canal-street banking and ticket brokerage establishment all day yesterday lamenting the loss of the money they had intrusted to the care of the firm. There seems to be no hope of the poor depositors getting anything. Neither of the ex-bankers has been seen since Saturday. They have disappeared. Just what the amount of indebtedness is cannot be learned, but it is believed that the figure currently reported, $50,000, is exceeded. The loss falls mainly on a lot of poor foreigners, whose deposits represented their all. No complaint has been made to the police, and they are doing nothing in the case.

THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

HIGH POINT, N. C., Nov. 26.—The all-aged pointer stake of the Eastern Field trials was concluded to-day. The weather was cloudy and cold, with a northeast wind. Rip Rap beat Count Faustor, Lebanhon beat Woolton Game.

In the final heat for first prize, Rip Rap beat Lebannon, for second prize Count Faubter beat Consolation. Lebanhon beat Count Faustor, and won second, Count Faustor third, Woolton Game fourth.

The champion stake will be a walk-over for Chance, as Rodnejo, Gath, Mark, and Rip Rap will not start.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Drafts—Sight, 17½; [illegible]

A GOOD DAY FOR BETTORS

FOUR FAVORITES WIN EVENTS AT GUTTENBERG.

JOCKEY BERGEN HAS A LUCKY STREAK AND PILOTS FOUR HORSES TO VICTORY—RACING AT CLIFTON.

There was a large gathering at the Hudson County Jockey Club course yesterday, and although the track was in a very bad condition, being heavy, there were very few scratches. The fields were large and afforded good speculation. Eighteen bookmakers did business, and as four favorites and a strong second choice won they were hit hard on the day. They recovered some of their losses on the last race, however, as Alva, who ran unbacked, won easily; Fletch Taylor, who was backed almost off the slates, finished third, while Suitor, the "good thing," was beaten off.

The favorite, Chaney, won the opening event after a driving finish with El Trinidad. Bergen rode a grand race on the favorite, and nothing but his superior riding won the victory. He rode another good race on Rancocas, in the second race, landing him a winner after an exciting finish with Pilgrim. The latter was backed heavily by "Dick" Roche and jockey "Billy" Donohue. Boodle looked like a winner in the fourth race. In the last sixteenth of a mile he had an advantage of two lengths and seemed to be going easy, but Banker came in with a tremendous burst of speed and beat him out by half a length. Now or Never, a big favorite, won the fifth race. Bergen had the mount, and it made his fourth win of the day.

The details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $60 to second; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time —1:30. Betting—Chaney, 3 to 1; Wallace, 3 to 1; Hanlon, Pfeffer, Irwin, and other players have done good work already, but Mr. Johnston wants all the men to lend a helping hand to make the scheme a success. Mark Baldwin of the Columbus Club, formerly of Chicago, has started West in search of recruits. He will talk Brotherhood to the members of the St. Louis Browns, who are anxious to leave their club. "Jack" Boyle, the star catcher of the Browns, has already joined the new organization. He will play in Chicago with Latham, one of his club mates. If Robinson can be secured the whole Chicago end of the exchange, centre of second base, will be occupied by Browns—Comiskey at first base, Robinson at short, and Latham at third.

J. W. Pryor & Co.'s br. c. Chaney, 4 years, by Jim Johnson-by Enquirer, 107 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
C. Cook's ch. h. El Trinidad, 5, 100.....(Compton) 2
Excelsior Stable's ch. g. Pommery Sec, 3, 97.....

Electricity, 105; Bassanio, 107; Herman, 109; Big Brown Jug, 101; Watch 'Em, 107; Highland Mary, 105½; Harwood, 97; Nita, 105, and Teddington, 100 each, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against Chaney, 3 to 1; Herman, 3½ to 1; Electricity, 4 to 1; El Trinidad, Bassanio, and Highland Mary, 8 to 1 each; Pommery Sec, 10 to 1; Big Brown Jug and Teddington, 12 to 1 each; Nita, 15 to 1; Watch 'Em and Harwood, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Herman and Chaney, 6 to 5 each; Electricity, 7 to 5; El Trinidad, 2½ to 1; Bassanio and Highland Mary, 3 to 1 each; Pommery Sec, 4 to 1; Big Brown Jug and Teddington, 5 to 1 each; Nita, 6 to 1; Watch 'Em and Harwood, 15 to 1 each.

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03.

G. Waltsam's ch. c. Rancocas, by Iroquois-Ontario, 118 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
G. W. Poole's b. c. Pilgrim, 110.....(Sodeu) 2
Terry & Co.'s ch. c. Shakespeare, 100.....(Yetter) 3
Harry coit, 100; Australia, 100, Gipsy Filly, 101; Wanda West filly, 97, and Memory, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Pilgrim, even money; Rancocas, 13 to 10; Australia, 10 to 1; Memory, 20 to 1; Gipsy filly, Wanda West filly, and Shakespeare, 40 to 1 each; Hayti colt, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Rancocas and Pilgrim, 1 to 3 each; Australia, 13 to 5; Memory, 6 to 1, Gipsy filly, Wanda West filly, and Shakespeare, 15 to 1 each; Hayti colt, 20 to 1.

Won by three parts of a length; fifteen lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for three-year-olds. One mile. Time—1:58¾.

M. J. Daly's b. g. Gloster, by Glenelg-Flora, 119 pounds.....(M. Daly) 1
J. S. McDonald's b. c. Burnside, 101½.....(Finnegan) 2
Portland stable's b. g. Border Minstrel, 104.....(Sweeney) 3

Repndiator, 104; Melwood, 106; Ben B., 102, and Skip, 105; finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Gloster even money; Repndiator, 8 to 5; Burnside, 6 to 1; Border Minstrel, Melwood, Skip, and Ben B., 30 to 1 each.

For place—Against Gloster, 1 to 3; Repudiator, 2 to 5; Burnside, 9 to 5; Melwood, 8 to 1; Border Minstrel, Skip, and Ben B., 8 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; sight between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾. Sold at the post for $34.

H. Flippen's ch. g. Blanknr, 4 years, by Sensation-Black Slave, 107 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Ohio Stable's ch. g. Boodle, 4, 116.....(Whyburn) 2
A. Van Cleef's ch. g. Clatter, aged, 110.....(Heaton) 3

Thad Rowe, 105; Tyrone, 113; Don't Know, 105; Bass Viol, 110; Hatto, 103; Wayward, 116, and Lord Beaconsfield, 125, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Banker and Boodle, 3 to 1 each; Clatter and Tyrone, 4 to 1 each; Thad Rowe, 10 to 1; Bass Viol, 15 to 1; Lord Beaconsfield, Wayward, and Hatto, 20 to 1 each, and Don't Know, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Boodle, 4 to 5; Banker, 6 to 5; Tyrone and Clatter, 7 to 5 each; Thad Rowe, 4 to 1; Bass Viol, 6 to 1; Lord Beaconsfield, Wayward, and Hatto, 10 to 1 each; Don't Know, 15 to 1.

Won by three-fourths of a length; ten between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $100 to second; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:53½.

O. B. McIntyre's b. c. Now or Never, 4 years, by Bramble-Rondine, 110 pounds.....(H. Penny) 1
J. W. Pryor & Co.'s br. c. Chaney, 4 years, by Jim Johnson-by Enquirer, 107 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
C. Cook's ch. h. El Trinidad, 5, 100.....(Compton) 2
Excelsior Stable's ch. g. Pommery Sec, 3, 97.....

Electricity, 105; Bassanio, 107; Herman, 109; Big Brown Jug, 101; Watch 'Em, 107; Highland Mary, 105½; Harwood, 97; Nita, 105, and Teddington, 100 each, also ran.

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Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03.

G. Waltsam's ch. c. Rancocas, by Iroquois-Ontario, 118 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
G. W. Poole's b. c. Pilgrim, 110.....(Sodeu) 2
Terry & Co.'s ch. c. Shakespeare, 100.....(Yetter) 3

Harry coit, 100; Australia, 100, Gipsy filly, 101; Wanda West filly, 97, and Memory, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Pilgrim, even money; Rancocas, 13 to 10; Australia, 10 to 1; Memory, 20 to 1; Gipsy filly, Wanda West filly, and Shakespeare, 40 to 1 each; Hayti colt, 50 to 1.

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Won by three parts of a length; fifteen lengths between second and third.

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J. S. McDonald's b. c. Burnside, 101½.....(Finnegan) 2
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Repndiator, 104; Melwood, 106; Ben B., 102, and Skip, 105; finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Gloster even money; Repndiator, 8 to 5; Burnside, 6 to 1; Border Minstrel, Melwood, Skip, and Ben B., 30 to 1 each.

For place—Against Gloster, 1 to 3; Repudiator, 2 to 5; Burnside, 9 to 5; Melwood, 8 to 1; Border Minstrel, Skip, and Ben B., 8 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; sight between second and third.

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Betting.—To win—Against Pilgrim,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—MIGNON.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WOMAN HATER. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FOOL'S REVENGE and DONNA DIANA.
CASINO—THEATRE—At 8—RUNNING WILD.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE SILVER KING.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—OLD JED PROUTY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN ACES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES AROON. Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8:15—PIANO RECITAL.
THE CASINO—At 8—REMINE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this city, fair weather, followed by rain.

The chief reflection excited by the final decision of the case involving the title of THOMAS C. PLATT to the office of Quarantine Commissioner is one of awe at the tremendous judicial machinery employed to settle a point that was as plain as a pikestaff in the first place, and could have been decided with unerring accuracy by any wayfarer endowed with common sense. The law provided that no person could be appointed to the office of Quarantine Commissioner unless he resided within what was known as the Metropolitan Police District at the time the law was passed. The law also holds that a man's residence is where he exercises and claims the rights and immunities of citizenship. PLATT'S home was in Tioga County, and there year after year he ran caucuses and voted. Therefore it was plain that he was not eligible for the office of Quarantine Commissioner, though he was engaged in business in this city and passed most of his time here at a hotel. But it has taken a trial before one Judge, a review of the case by the General Term, and an appeal to the Court of Appeals, occupying two or three years' time, to get the question decided with due judicial solemnity, all because PLATT chose to contest a matter in which there was really no doubt whatever.

It is eminently undesirable that there should be a suspicion of the participation of professional athletes in any contests of undergraduates. In football this is particularly to be regretted, because, except to the technical expert, a professional football player is not easily distinguishable from a professional rough-and-tumble fighter, the scientific pugilist being of a higher grade. It was to be expected, therefore, that Princeton should resent the charge of Harvard that her rush line had been manned by professionals. Princeton not only resents this charge, but seems completely to refute it by the statement printed in our news columns. This statement is so explicit and so authoritative that it does not seem open to question or cavil, and it is, therefore, to be expected that Harvard will accept the invitation of Princeton to withdraw the charge.

Although HIPPOLYTE is hardly more than well seated in the Presidency of Hayti, already there is some rumor of the beginning of an armed movement to try to depose him. The normal condition of the republic in former years used to be that of instability or revolution, and now the successive overthrow of SALOMON and LÉGITIME may have stirred up the old restlessness; but perhaps the current rumors are exaggerated. Our Government has in the Gulf waters at present one war ship, the *Yantic*, Commander ROCKWELL, which arrived at Santiago de Cuba not quite a fortnight ago. With affairs in Hayti not well assured, and with the future of Brazil far from certain, it is possible that at least a part of Rear Admiral WALKER'S squadron of evolution may not spend as much time on the other side of the Atlantic within the next year or two as it had anticipated. We have but two vessels, the *Richmond* and the *Tallapoosa*, now on the South Atlantic station, both doubtless by this time at Rio de Janeiro. It is true that the *Galena*, *Kearsarge*, and *Dolphin*, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, are all expected to be ready for sea next week, but should any great need also be felt of having the new steel vessels on this side of the Atlantic, probably some of them would cut short their stay in European waters.

Little Costa Rica, in area next to the smallest of the Central American States, and in population the smallest, has for many months been engaged in a most excited Presidential canvass, which lately culminated in a revolution in San José, the capital. The candidates were ESQUIVEL and RODRIGUEZ. The former was President of the Costa Rica Congress, and when Gen. BERNARDO SOTO, the President of the republic, withdrew, some time ago, from the active administration of his office, ESQUIVEL became Acting President in his stead. Last August the charge that he was using his place to forward his election induced him to call back President SOTO, who accordingly resumed office. Affairs then went on more quietly; but soon the Rodriguez party complained also of the attitude of President SOTO, and at length, by a sudden armed uprising, early in the present month, they compelled his withdrawal and put in his stead DR. DURAN, a wealthy physician who had served under him a short time as Minister of Public Works, during the Autumn, and had then resigned. This was a practical demonstration of RODRIGUEZ'S power in San José. Since, outside of the capital, in the country districts, RODRIGUEZ was known to be the stronger, the report immediately following, that he had triumphed in the general elections, became entirely credible. But it is all a strange experience for Costa Rica. Her population, tranquil, yet progressive and industrious, has not for many a year seen a long Summer of such excited politics, still less a *coup d'état;* while the triumph of an opposition candidate against one who receives the support of the Government is also unusual.

THERE IS PLENTY OF TIME.

It seems to us that Mr. HENRY R. TOWNE spoke without due consideration when he announced in his address before the Society of Mechanical Engineers last week the opinion that there is not sufficient time to prepare for the World's Fair between now and 1892. Coming from one greatly interested in the undertaking and an expert in regard to work of construction, his words were calculated to have some effect, and it was a mistake for him to make such a public announcement hastily and without consultation with those with whom he is associated as a member of the World's Fair Committee. In a letter written since his address was delivered he explains that he did not mean that we cannot "erect buildings of the needed size by 1892, but that more time should be taken in order to give higher architectural and artistic quality to the buildings and to all that relates to the adornment of the exhibition." In other words, he thinks additional time is needed for the preparation of plans and designs rather than for the work of construction, which he admits can be carried on with great rapidity. We have not the least doubt that, with unstinted funds and effective support, under the direction of a skillful and energetic builder like D. H. KING, Jr., for instance, all the buildings could be constructed and made ready within the limits of a single year if necessary. We have in this city architectural talent and skill which, if rightly directed, could certainly produce plans for the buildings as tasteful and ornate as would be desired within a very few months. With prompt legislation, an efficient organization, and plenty of funds there will be no lack of time for the work that is to be done.

References to the time occupied in preparing for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia are apt to be very misleading. It is true that the first act of Congress with reference to it was passed in March, 1871, more than five years before the exhibition actually opened, but it merely declared that the exhibition should be held under the auspices of the Government and provided for the Centennial Commission. The commission was not organized until a year later, and it proved a cumbersome and useless body. In fact, it was worse than useless; it was an embarrassment and an inonbus. It was in June, 1872, that the act creating the Board of Finance was passed, and it was not until the Spring of 1873 that the organization was ready for work. Then there was delay in consequence of conflict between the Centennial Commission and the Centennial Board of Finance, and the difficulty and uncertainty of raising money, the bulk of which was finally furnished by the city of Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and the Government of the United States. Much is to be learned by the experience of that time and by what has been accomplished since in other countries. All needed legislation can be put in a single act of Congress, and a plan for a compact and effective organization can be prepared beforehand. With this ready to go into effect, with an ample guarantee fund subscribed, and with a financial scheme by which the working capital can be speedily raised there is every reason why preparations for a world's fair in 1892 should be practically as far advanced in the Spring of 1890 as were those for the Centennial of 1876 in the Spring of 1874.

In Philadelphia preliminary plans for buildings were submitted in July, 1873, designs were accepted for further elaboration a month later, and the general plan was accepted on Nov. 1 of that year, but it was not until July, 1874, that the design for the main building was finally approved, and the grading of the ground was not begun until October of that year. The whole work of construction was, therefore, done in about a year and a half under a cumbrous and slow-working organization, and with insufficient financial support. All this dawdling and delay can be avoided, and the only real danger of obstruction is in Congress. Let that body act patriotically and promptly and there will be nothing in the way of the most rapid progress. As for the work of design and the preparation of plans for grounds and buildings, with the material now at hand and rapidly accumulating, and with the architectural skill that can be readily brought into requisition, there is no reason why it should occupy more than three or four months, or six at the outside. Only a part of the time would be required for the adoption of such general plans as would be a guide for laying out and preparing grounds and sites for buildings, or for letting the contracts for the iron, and by the time the completed designs were ready the work of construction could begin. If this stage were reached by October of next year there would be as much time for actual building as there was in Philadelphia. No doubt the undertaking here would be much greater and more elaborate than that of 1876, but we have learned much and made great progress since then, especially in architecture and building.

The proper time for celebrating the discovery of America by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS is the year 1892; the proper place is the metropolis of the American Continent, and the proper manner is an international exhibition of the products of the earth and of human labor and skill, whereby the progress of these four centuries may be illustrated. Mr. TOWNE has said that having the celebration on the quadri-centenary of the event to be celebrated is a matter of sentiment. So it is, but it is a matter of vital importance all the same. Celebrating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1876 rather than 1877 was a matter of sentiment, but the enthusiasm and interest were attached to '76 and they were an important element in the success of the exhibition. There should be no talk of postponement; it would take the life out of popular interest and reduce the affair to the level of a mercenary enterprise devoid of "sentiment" and the inspiration of enthusiasm. There is time enough for preparation, provided the Government acts promptly and the people give their hearty support.

SILVER AND LEGAL TENDERS.

We publish this morning the reply of Mr. JOHN JAY KNOX, ex-Controller of the Currency and President of the Bank of the Republic, to the proposition of Mr. W. P. ST. JOHN as to the substitution of legal-tender coin certificates for United States legal-tender notes and national bank notes. Mr. KNOX'S judgment will carry authority wherever his name is known, and some of the objections to Mr. ST. JOHN'S plan are weighty, but we think the two gentlemen approach the subject from very different points of view.

Mr. ST. JOHN'S plan is presented, as we understand it, under the firm conviction that action will be taken by the Government, either under the present law or by some further direction of Congress, to increase the coinage of silver, and he hopes to secure, as an offset to this, the withdrawal of the United States notes. As to the national bank notes, he is persuaded that they will gradually disappear, because it will not be to the interest of the banks to continue the issue of them. On the other side, Mr. KNOX has plainly not abandoned hope that the present monthly rate of coinage, so far from being increased, may be suspended or diminished, and he believes that with certain not very great changes in the conditions of issue the bank circulation will continue, and may even be made to take the place of United States notes.

No one of sound judgment as to finance, we are confident, would accept Mr. ST. JOHN'S plan save as a compromise to avoid a worse result otherwise inevitable. We do not understand him to propose it in any other sense. Whether it is required for that purpose or not remains to be seen.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The annual report of the Children's Aid Society appears, very appropriately, on the eve of Thanksgiving, which is one of the holidays the existence of which as a day of rejoicing the society alone makes known to thousands of otherwise friendless children. The present report is the thirty-seventh. The saving of human suffering that has been effected during these thirty-seven years by the existence of this admirable society is, of course, quite incalculable, and one is utterly at a loss to conjecture what other agency would have done any considerable part of its work if its founders had not conceived and executed the humane idea of helping all the human waifs that were afloat in what was, thirty-seven years ago, a growing and is now become a great city. In its absence the children whom it has benefited would have been left to be dealt with by the churches on the one hand and the public institutions on the other. The churches are doing an excellent work in their own way, but it is done among their own poor. None of our religious bodies has an effective organization extending beyond the confines of the several parishes for bringing aid and comfort to stray children, and none of the Protestant bodies can be said to have the pretense of such an organization. As to the "institutions," it need only be said that admission to them is gained, for the most part, under the sentence or the order of a court, and that they themselves have been managed with strict reference to "politics," to explain how little of human sympathy and intelligent guidance can be looked for from them. They are necessary, of course, though the extension to the utmost of the work of the Children's Aid Society would render their necessity much less apparent than it is now. But any well-wisher of a stray child might well hesitate in considering which would really be better for the future welfare of the child in whom he might be interested, between growing up in vagrancy and growing up in an "institution."

Happily this choice is not compelled. The report we are considering shows that since its formation the society has found homes in the country for more than seventy thousand children, most of whom, had they been either left alone or taken in hand by the courts and the institutions, would have been either burdens upon society or curses to it, and who, thanks to the intervention of the society, have been put in the way of growing up to useful and respectable manhood and womanhood. The lodging houses of the society have done a work even more extensive and, in many cases, equally permanent. It is estimated that their shelter has been obtained by some two hundred thousand children, who, without them, would have been exposed to a moral taint even more dangerous than the physical privation from which they have been relieved.

It is the just pride of the society that its name expresses the purpose with which it has been organized and conducted. It is a society for the "aid," not for the support, of children. It aims to enable them to support themselves, and, so far from pauperizing them, it demands of those of its beneficiaries who are able to earn money a moderate payment for what it supplies them with, and those who are unable it tries to put in the way of earning money. Its work is thus as unimpeachable in practice as it is benevolent in intention.

It is very gratifying to know that the work of the society is appreciated by those who are in a position to promote it. Some of the noblest, the most modest, and the most useful of the benefactions that do more than anything else to relieve New-York of the reproach of being wholly given over to money-grabbing have been made through the medium offered by the society. Within the past year two handsome and well-equipped buildings have been opened and put to the uses of the society, while three others are in course of erection, and the money has been pledged to build a fourth. If the various buildings of the society were concentrated in one pile, they would make an imposing feature in our city architecture and a very impressive testimonial to the work of the society. In proportion as they thus became more imposing they would become less useful. They are now not only widely scattered, but most of them are in quarters of the city which few of its well-to-do inhabitants have occasion to visit, but they are doing their work all the better and more effectively on this account.

There is still, the report tells us, need of an additional building for the west side Italian school, now in provisional and inadequate quarters. The cost of a suitable and well-equipped building for this purpose, including the land, would be about $75,000. There is need also of an additional building for the Health Home at Coney Island, though the cost of this would be but about $5,000. We feel sure that these requirements need only to be brought to the attention of those who are able to supply them in order to be promptly met. The rich men and women who desire to benefit their kind, but who are too busy to be their own almoners, ought to hail with special satisfaction the existence of a society by which the benefactions intrusted to it are sure to be well administered and which cannot be too well equipped for the great work it has to do.

COMMISSIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

The recommendation of Gen. SCHOFIELD that hereafter officers should be commissioned generally in the arm of the service to which they belong, instead of in a particular regiment of that arm, is one that has been made before, notably by the late Adjutant General. Gen. SCHOFIELD mentions as the reason for the proposed change that officers so commissioned could "be assigned to regiments and transferred from one regiment to another by the President as the interests of the service may require." Gen. DRUM, in one of his reports, more fully explained that "it happens sometimes that during the permanent absence of the Colonel of a regiment through sickness or other cause, when the command of necessity devolves on either of the other field officers, the latter lack the elements required for the successful discharge of the duties of a regimental commander, and in such cases the regiment, no matter how zealous and efficient the company commanders may be, suffers loss in discipline and high tone." Others, who do not choose to suppose a case of such sweeping unfitness to command in the field officers of any regiment, yet take the general ground that it is well to have perfect freedom to use the right men for the right places, instead of being bound by fixed regimental commissions.

The opponents of this plan hold that commissioning in the army only would give great opportunity for favoritism, both in original assignment and in subsequent transfers; that there would be constant intriguing to obtain some places and to avoid others; that there would be less regimental or company pride and interest on the part of officers; that the service would be much less stable and less just than now, and less satisfactory to officers as a whole. Besides, it is argued that it would be a poor reward for achieving success in one regiment to be assigned to another where the duties would be disagreeable, exchanging, perhaps, with an officer who would immediately proceed to let his new command retrograde as he had his old one. While it is admitted that there may be special reasons for special assignments, it is urged that these can now be made without a general change of system, and an officer unfit to command in a grade higher than his own is a better subject for discharge or retirement than for transfer. It is on such grounds, perhaps, that Secretary PROCTOR makes no positive recommendation on this subject, and says that a difference of opinion exists about it.

A second recommendation of Gen. SCHOFIELD, which has also been often made before, introduces the element of personal hardship. He proposes to establish lineal promotion in the lower as well as the higher grades of the service, wherever the seniority rule applies. At present, when a vacancy occurs in the grade of Major of cavalry, artillery, or infantry, the ranking Captain in that arm of service is promoted to fill it. So it is with the grades of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, the highest Major or Lieutenant Colonel in the arm being advanced, respectively. But to a vacancy as Captain of a company, only the highest First Lieutenant in that particular regiment is advanced, and so it is with a vacancy in the grade of First Lieutenant of the line. Out of this want of uniformity a great difference in advancement results for Lieutenants. One gets his company after a total service as subaltern of perhaps ten years, while another gets it after a service of twenty. There have been, in fact, many cases of officers serving more than twenty years in the grade of First Lieutenant alone and being unable to go higher because of this rule of regimental instead of lineal promotions in Lieutenancies. Again and again the ranking Second Lieutenant or First Lieutenant in the arm sees his juniors going up above him. He may see a lad appointed to the Military Academy and watch him through his course, see him graduate, and then observe him go up in the army over his own head, not through a system of selection, in which such inequalities are intentional, but in nominal pursuance of a system of seniority promotion.

Of course there is also something to be said for the existing rule, or else it would not have continued so long, and would not now find advocates. Undoubtedly it calls for fewer and shorter transfers from station to station than lineal promotion for Lieutenants would. Still, Gen. SCHOFIELD holds that it is an injustice, and that "the evil has been greatly aggravated in past years by the selection of such officers for retirement on account of disability as would make place for the promotion of juniors over the heads of their seniors." One branch of the last Congress sought to remedy what were considered wrongs already done by giving either the pay or both the rank and pay of the grade above to officers under Colonel who had served twenty years in one grade. This bill, however, was not enacted in the other branch. Should it be renewed, it may perhaps be supplemented by another bill of more general legislation for uniform lineal promotion in the arm.

The hand organ is to be let loose upon the community again under certain discouraging restrictions. It must have a license from the Mayor, and not more than three hundred licenses can be issued, or about one-third as many as there are for liquor saloons. Moreover, it must keep away from schoolhouses, asylums, hospitals, and other public institutions, and cannot play within 250 feet of any house if requested by an occupant thereof to "move on." Besides, the player of the organ cannot ask for money in return for music "in any way, shape, or manner, directly or indirectly." This will deprive the amusing monkey of his occupation and make that of his melancholy master more depressing. The result of this new ordinance for the suppression of street bands in the interest of union labor will doubtless be that where the hand organ is an infliction it can be abated, and where it is a boon it can be enjoyed. It will probably confine its peregrinations mostly to the sympathetic neighborhood of tenement houses and pick up the unsolicited pennies of the poor, leaving the brownstone districts uninvaded by its unwelcome notes.

OUR FIRST BIG GUN.

From Yesterday's Albany Argus.

The first of the big steel rifled breech-loading guns manufactured at Watervliet, to which reference was made a short time ago in the reports of Gen. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, and Secretary of War Proctor, was shipped yesterday by rail for New-York. A number of interested spectators watched the process of hoisting the gun by the cranes to the platform cars. The gun is on its way to the Government proving grounds at Sandy Hook. It will reach New-York to-day and be transferred by boat to Sandy Hook, and the test will be made early next week. Two of the new breech-loading mortars were also shipped at the same time.

The officers at the arsenal are much interested in the test of the new gun, and some of them will doubtless be present. The construction of the gun has been a matter of great mechanical delicacy, and over 10,000 measurements were taken of it at the various stages of its construction. Some regret is expressed that the Senate struck out the appropriation of $15,000 inserted by Congressman Tracey in the House bill for the construction of proof butts, so that the breech mechanism of the gun could be tested at Watervliet before the tests as to range, velocity, and strength are made at Sandy Hook. Some slight disarrangement of this mechanism which could be readily remedied at the arsenal, if discovered by preliminary test, may now necessitate the return of the gun to Watervliet from Sandy Hook. The officers are confident of the range and accuracy of the new gun, which is the first American steel rifled breech loader of such large dimensions ever built for the army. From a point on the arsenal grounds from which the new Capitol, for example, is visible, the officers believe after a few trials shot could be fired from the gun into any given window of the Capitol. The result of the test of the gun next week at Sandy Hook will be awaited with interest.

TALKING TO THE BUILDERS.

The Building Trades Club extended its hospitality last night to the members of the Mechanics and Builders' Exchange, and the joint organizations listened for nearly two hours to an entertaining talk by William H. Sayward of Boston, Secretary of the National Association of Builders of the United States, on subjects of material interest to his hearers. He argued that the builders occupied a position which entitled them to be ranked as members of a profession and not merely as tradesmen and mechanics.

New-York, while the biggest city in the country, had the poorest Builders' Exchange. He urged upon those present to consult their interests, individually and collectively, by better organization and by paying greater heed to businesslike methods. The Exchange should have a home worthy of the vast building interests of New-York.

BURGLARS IN NEW-ROCHELLE.

Burglars entered the residence of Joseph Leach at New-Rochelle early yesterday morning and carried off some silverware and clothing. The house of Nathaniel Valentine was also entered, the burglars securing some clothing. They then attempted to break into the Baptist church, but failed.

MAINLY TRIFLES.

They were discussing at the dinner table the phase of college athletics uppermost in the public mind at the present time—"slugging" in the game of football, so vividly exemplified in the recent Princeton game with Harvard. One member of the family said: "I believe in educating our children by giving them boxing gloves and boxing lessons, thus teaching them 'slugging' in a legitimate way, if slugging is now coming into vogue as the order of the day." Hereupon the Mrs. Partington of the family remarked: "Goodness me! Slugards have been known ever since I can remember!"—*Boston Times.*

"Mamma, where is my hat?" yelled Tommy. "Just where you left it," replied his mother. Tommy rubbed the end of his nose for a moment, and then said: "Mamma, if you won't tell me where it is, won't you please tell me where I left it?"—*Harper's Young People.*

Little Louise was told that her grandmother had died and had gone to heaven, and was asked if she didn't want to be in heaven with her. "Well," replied the little one, "I would like to live with grandma, but I don't want to go so early."—*Boston Herald.*

Old Sport—You don't want ter shoot at them ducks, young feller; them's decoys. Young Sport—Well, if they're as hard eating as they are shooting, Decoys can keep his ducks, and welcome to 'em.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Guest—What have you got to eat? Waiter—Oh, everything. Guest—Well, what have you got in particular? Waiter—Oh, nothing. Guest—Is everything nothing? Waiter—Not exactly, but nothing in everything.—*Binghamton Leader.*

"You are a regular miser!" exclaimed Mrs. Snooper, when her husband refused to give her twenty-five dollars she asked for. "No, not a miser," replied Snooper; "merely an economizer."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Montana, being a very young State, does not know what a nuisance the Legislature may become. After a little experience it will find one House of Representatives quite enough.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

If succeeding years are to improve on this one in the matter of floods, the genius who proposed to hold the exposition of 1892 on a raft may have been an unappreciated prophet.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A company has been organized in the South to pay Jeff Davis's debts. It might extend its operations so as to include other people without making them enemies for life.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

"We want a good name for our town." "Yes. Something like 'Yonkers-on-Hudson,' or 'Manchester-by-the-Sea,' eh?" "Yes. How would 'Boomtown-on-Paper, do?"—*Munsey's Weekly.*

A Vermont woman, in extolling the qualities of a domestic for whom she desired a place, concluded with the remark that "You will find her a very confident girl."—*St. Albans Messenger.*

Baseball is not the most intellectual of sports, but as compared with football it deserves to rank as a really profound triumph of mind over matter.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

A good deal of sympathy is being wasted on Dom Pedro. Thousands of men would agree to stay away from Brazil for $450,000 a year.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig.*

"No," said the boodle Alderman, "I shall not lend my vote to such a thieving scheme." And he didn't lend it. He sold it.—*The Spellbinder.*

It is a pity that someoody cannot prove an alibi for poor Dr. Crouln.—*Utica Observer.*

The man who objects to being dunned rather likes being found out.—*Texas Siftings.*

ART NOTES.

Objects discovered in and near Rome by excavators will hereafter be placed in the Baths of Diocletian, there to form a Museum of Urban Antiquities, while those found in Etruria, Latium, and elsewhere will be placed at the Villa Giulia, on the Flaminian Way beyond the Porta del Popolo, named from the famous art patron, Pope Julius III. This will be called the Museum-without-the-City. It is not in Rome, writes Raffaele Erculei, that one finds antiquities that give an idea of Rome before the age of Augustus; it is in the towns and villas outside. Rome itself was changed by Augustus from a city of brick to a city of marble and from a Latin to a Greek city.

The artistic feature of *Harper's* for December is a series of drawings by Edwin A. Abbey for "Merry Wives of Windsor." Among them is one that forms a charming picture. Anne Page sits on a bench by a table bearing a tankard and listens to Master Fenton, who leans over one end of the table and looks intently in her face. The figures of Falstaff and Slender are not up to the standard; that of Slender is an excellent piece of art. There is also a good statuette figure of Anne Page issuing from a door, bearing a tray with goblets and decanter.

A statuette of a Canadian statesman of note has been modeled by Mr. Charles Hebert and caused to be cast by W. C. Archibald of Wolfville, N. S. It represents Sir Charles Tupper before the Fishery Commission at Washington in 1888. The statuette is twenty-seven inches high.

A water-color portrait of Cowper, the poet, by W. Harvey, has been presented to the National Portrait Gallery of England by Mr. Lottie. A portrait of the Duke of Cumberland of Culloden fame, painted by Charles Jervas, (died 1739,) an Irish pupil of Kneller, is among the recent acquisitions.

Gold medals for stained glass have been awarded by the Art Industry Exhibition at Philadelphia to Francis Lathrop of New-York and Edwin Ford of Boston. Mr. Lathrop also won the $200 prize for the best cartoon.

The Chamber of Commerce of Dublin and the Royal Society of the Arts have asked the Prince of Wales to lay the foundation stone of the new Museum of Sciences and the Arts to be erected in Dublin.

A monument has been erected at Angers to honor 600 republican volunteers of the war in La Vendée who threw themselves from a height into the Loire rather than surrender to the Vendean Army.

L'Art for October 15 has an article on Jules Dupré by A. Hustin, with a number of pictures, including one from the last photograph taken of that great marine painter and landscapist.

Mr. John Pepper, an engineer, has offered his collections of ethnographical objects made in Alaska to the Ethnographical Museum in the Trocadéro Palace, Paris.

A paper is in circulation in Boston to raise money to have the statue of Col. Cass recently erected in the Public Garden removed to a less conspicuous site.

A medal of honor has been struck in Paris to be given to each person who had to do with the erection of the Machinery Palace at the Universal Exposition.

The American Institute of Architects resolved at their recent congress in Cincinnati to hold their next meeting at Washington, D. C.

An exhibition of French works of art will be opened in London next Spring at West Kensington.

Philadelphia will have next year an exhibition of American iron work.

DILATORY YONKERS ALDERMEN.

For years the regular meetings of the Yonkers Common Council have been called for 8 o'clock in the evening, but it has been the invariable rule for the Aldermen to assemble in the City Clerk's office anywhere from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock and then go on with committee business which ought to have been transacted at another time, and finally go into the Common Council Chamber anywhere from 9 to 10 o'clock and transact their business formally. Mayor Ball and his predecessors have tried to break this habit up, but without success. On Monday evening the same tactics were being enacted, when Alderman Buller, at 8 o'clock, called Aldermen Gorman, Kane, Austin, and Oakley together, and, leaving Mayor Ball and Aldermen Schlobohm and Lally transacting business in the Clerk's office, went to the Common Council Chamber and organized by electing Alderman Butler Chairman. They sent word to the Clerk that they were ready to transact business. He sent back word he would be there in a couple of minutes. As he did not appear, a motion was put and carried to adjourn, the session lasting just four and a half minutes. It is thought this will teach the Aldermen and all concerned a salutary lesson, on promptness to be observed in future.

PROPER CREDIT GIVEN.

From the Hartford Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, always honorable and reliable, claims that the article explaining the new ballot system in Massachusetts appeared in that paper originally. The Hartford *Times* found it in a Boston journal, the diagram being issued by the Dickinson foundry of Boston as it was published in the *Times*'s supplement of Nov. 10. But we cheerfully give THE NEW-YORK TIMES due credit for the original explanation of the new system.

FOR BALLOT REFORM.

HARTFORD, Nov. 26.—The annual report of the Labor Commissioner of this State, Mr. S. M. Hotchkiss of Hartford, will be awaited with much interest by the advocates of ballot reform. Last year Mr. Hotchkiss devoted a considerable portion of his statement to the subject, not only discussing it at length, but embodying in the report the bill known as the so-called Hennessy Hotchkiss bill, which became the rallying point of the reformers through the session of the Legislature. The fact that the bill was defeated in the end through Gubernatorial objections served to increase popular interest in its provisions. It is expected that Labor Commissioner Hotchkiss will review the history of the measure and urge the importance of continuing discussion in regard to it. He could ably point out the chances of success which the measure will have when a new Legislature is convened here one year hence.

Much interest has attached to the Hennessy-Hotchkiss bill from the beginning. It was the result of long and careful study of the question of ballot reform. No one man in the State is entitled to the fatherhood of the measure. The names of Judge William F. Henney, at present City Attorney of Hartford, and Commissioner Hotchkiss serve as the title which the act received before the Legislature. In the conception of the bill and its development Congressman William E. Simonds of the First District and the Hon. Henry C. Robinson were especially prominent. Years before the act was formulated Mr. Simonds, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, placed himself squarely in favor of reforming the system of elections in this State. Mr. Robinson was equally pronounced in favor of the elimination of election evils. Both of these gentlemen, representing the best elements of the Republican Party in this State, were united with Commissioner Hotchkiss and Judge Henney in devising the bill. Judge Henney, who is a staunch reformer, is deserving of special credit on account of his work in connection with the act. He is a graduate of Princeton, by the way, and has a thorough affection for the New-Jersey college.

While the four gentlemen referred to were leading spirits in the original preparation of the measure there were many from the ranks of laboring men throughout the State who shared in the consultations. One of the prime objections raised against Commissioner Hotchkiss when he was nominated by Gov. Lounsbury as the successor of Prof. Hadley was that he came from the associations of laborers, representing the secret forces embodied in their organizations. He was even charged with being a Socialist, and strenuous efforts were made to defeat his confirmation on that account. He has been in intimate relationship with workingmen during his entire term of office, and it was largely due to this fact that he was able to exercise so strong an influence through the session of the Legislature last Winter. No man in the State has a finer opportunity at present for serving the interests of ballot reform than Commissioner Hotchkiss. His report will be issued not far from the middle of December. In addition to the interest felt in it as promising to be a document presenting the advantages of ballot reform, it will be especially valuable as showing the industrial progress in the State during the year. The manufacturing interests of Connecticut will be elaborately set forth in the report. Last year Commissioner Hotchkiss inaugurated an excellent system in regard to the accumulation of manufacturing statistics. This year he has carried it to a still higher degree of excellence, and the statement to be made by the Commissioner will be one of marked importance as showing the progress of Connecticut manufactures within the last twelve months.

In this connection it may be stated that there is a strong probability that Commissioner Hotchkiss will be appointed by the Government to take the census in this State next year so far as manufacturing interests are concerned. His experience in this department during the past two years will thoroughly equip him for the work.

IN THE POLITICAL SWIM.

The evolution of Charles H. Turner from iceman to Congressman made progress last night in the Sixth Congressional District. The candidate seems to be working nearly as hard as if he had opposition and not a walk-over. He is not taking any chances, although the indications last night were that he might go quietly to sleep if he wanted to and slumber until tattoo next night, when he might arise himself and find himself Congressman. Some of the County leaders turned up at 242 Spring-street, where it was thought they might meet and take some action last night, and this went to prove that all though of opposing Tammany's choice had been abandoned.

Turner had a mass meeting in Abingdon-square last night. He spoke from a decorated truck that had plenty of flaring lights and transparencies on it. A fair-sized crowd shivered as they listened to the speakers and commented that it was getting pretty chilly for a campaign. William H. Doubs presided. Just over the way on Abingdon-square the Republican Club of the Ninth District met in the rooms of the Lincoln Union and discussed the advisability of naming some one in opposition to Turner. The meeting amounted to nothing however.

Police Justice Daniel O'Reilly, who has been quite ill with pneumonia, was reported as being better yesterday. The politicians seemed of the opinion last night that there

WORKING FOR THE BIG FAIR

MR. STOKES CRITICISED BY THE SITE COMMITTEE.

PREPARING BILLS FOR CONGRESS—MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND—LETTERS TO THE MAYOR.

The World's Fair Executive Committee met yesterday in its new and handsome quarters in THE TIMES Building. This committee has been enlarged by adding to the list the names of ex-Mayor Hewitt, Alonzo B. Cornell, and W. E. D. Stokes from the Legislative Committee; E. I. Horsman, Charles A. Moore, and Thomas Ryan from the Committee on Permanent Organization; Richard M. Hunt, John Boxart, and Henry R. Towne from the Committee on Site and Buildings, and Chauncey M. Depew, Elihu Root, and John M. Bowers from the Committee on Plan and Scope.

Mayor Grant and Messrs. Astor, Bowers, Brice, Cooper, Calhoun, Flower, Hunt, Horsman, Merrifield, Moore, Platt, Ryan, and Smith attended yesterday's meeting and discussed the legislation which would come before Congress. The Committee on Legislation was instructed to draw up the necessary bills and submit them to the Executive Committee next Saturday. It is understood that these bills have been drawn up. They will be carefully revised before presentation to the Executive Committee.

At the meeting of the Committee on Site and Buildings, in Room 89 TIMES Building, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Chair be requested to state to the Executive Committee (of the General Committee) that the work of this committee in procuring consents of property owners on the Bloomingdale plateau is very considerably embarrassed by the representations of the Secretary of the Committee on Legislature in regard to the erection of permanent buildings on that site.

This thing had been smoldering for some time. The members of the committee had been informed that W. E. D. Stokes, the Secretary of the Committee on Legislation, had represented that permanent buildings to the value of $15,000,000 would be erected on the Bloomingdale plateau, but nothing of a definite nature was said about it until property owners on the plateau refused to give their consent to the use of their lots for the reason that they did not want permanent buildings erected there. As the committee has not even considered the matter of placing the buildings, the assertions of Mr. Stokes were deemed premature and injudicious.

At yesterday's meeting, however, Secretary Foulke called the attention of the committee to the state of the case, and finding that all those present were of one mind, offered the resolution given above. There was no discussion. All voted in favor of the resolution. There were present Edward Cooper, in the chair; Joseph H. O. Blake, Roswell P. Flower, John Boyd, Samuel Compers, William R. Grace, Richard M. Hunt, Isidor Straus, and George Warner. John D. Crimmins came in just after the resolution was adopted. In speaking of the matter after the meeting adjourned, several members of the committee said that, while the necessity for this action was deeply regretted, it was the opinion of all that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of the work of the committee.

Mr. Flower announced that he had been requested by J. P. Morgan of the Board of Cathedral Trustees to say to the committee that the Trustees were willing to give to the exposition the use of the cathedral site on very reasonable terms. Mr. Morgan thought that the property could be obtained for a rental of 4 per cent. on what the Trustees had left to pay on it. As this property was bought for about $5 000 a lot, this could be said to be reasonably liberal.

Mr. Cooper, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Bloomingdale Asylum and Leake & Watts Orphan House, reported that he had received a letter from the Leake & Watts Trustees saying that after the spring of 1891 their control of the property would cease, and that title would pass to the cathedral Trustees. They further expressed their desire to do all in their power to aid the exposition.

This practically settles the question of the site, as the cathedral site was the last large piece of land to be obtained. About 12 acres of the property within the site's boundaries has been pledged.

Mr. Gompers and Mr. Warner announced that the American Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union were making arrangements for a public demonstration of the workmen in favor of the holding of the exposition. The meeting will be held in the large hall of Cooper Union next Wednesday evening. Members of the committee present promised to be on hand to the expense fund of the meeting.

The subscriptions to the guarantee fund continue to come in at a rate which makes it reasonable to expect that $5,000,000 will be raised before the end of the week. The returns of yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce were $123,157. These contain a number of subscriptions, such as Mr. Andrew Carnegie's of $25,000, which THE TIMES has already published. At the Mayor's office $27,536 was raised from various sources. The grand total, according to the official report of the Finance Committee, is $4,386,979. Taking into account the Mayor's office receipts of yesterday, there is $585,485 yet to be subscribed.

Mr. John Claflin is still keeping up his earnest work in behalf of the World's Fair. By transmitting to Secretary Williams yesterday the subscriptions of the employes of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., 374 Broadway, which amounted to $5,906.

Mayor Grant received the following letter from Mr. John H. Starin yesterday:

"Shortly before my decartnre for Europe, no seasonal plan for the World's Fair of 1892 having been agreed upon, and it being understood that something like $25,000,000 were to be raised, I wrote you that provided the other forty-eight great business interests represented upon the General Committee would do as well, I would guarantee for the steamboat interests, which you were good enough to select me to represent, a subscription of $500,000. Since then the Financial Committee has formulated a plan which contemplates a guarantee in all of $5,000,000. Under these changed conditions it would, of course, be altogether unreasonable to expect the steamboat interests to bear one tenth of the entire burden, nevertheless they are doubtless ready to take their full share of financial responsibility. Personally, since my visit to Paris, I am more than ever impressed with the great benefits which would result to the American metropolis by the holding of a World's Fair here. In this view I hasten to make my personal subscription of $10,000, and I have this morning caused a subscription book to be circulated among the various steamship and steamboat lines of the city. With every confidence that the result will be everything that can be desired by those who have the best interests of our great undertaking at heart."

Mr. Starin expects to raise at least $100,000 from the steamboat companies.

Peter Gray, Boston, writes the Mayor to ask for space in which the fancy glassblowers can exhibit their trade.

George B. Hurd, 79 Beekman-street, informs the Mayor that he will double his subscription of $1,000 if 100 other citizens will do the same.

Mayor Grant has written to Manager Rudolph Aronson and the Casino company, thanking them for their generous subscription of $800, the proceeds of a matinée in behalf of the guarantee fund.

The following subscriptions were received at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday:

By Mechanics and Traders' Ex.:	
C. Callahan	$500
W. Brosnan	100
Joseph Harris	100
McCabe Brothers	100
By F. A Hursheedt: Mayer, Heine & Co.	500
H. B. Hyde	5,000
By John Fox:	
John Fox	500
Mrs. John Fox	200
Nicholas Engel	100
Various subscribers	100
Calvin S. Brice	10,000
By T. W. Myers:	
T. W. Myers	2,500
L. Myers & Co.	500
Various subscribers	100
By the *Commercial Bulletin*:	
J. S. Martin & Co.	1,000
By John Claflin, from employes Sweetzer, Pembroke & Co.:	
F. B. Dale	250
W. T. Shedd	250
Tothill & Frascor	250
Robt. Lockhart	250
J. Z. Bates	250
E. A. Perkins	250
J. H. Stephens	200
Coleman & Walsh	200
C. J. McGuire	200
D. Waring	200
F. B. Bassett	100
J. W. Sanford	100
Gus Hausing	100
B. J. Hathaway	100
W. P. Walsh	100
A. J. Zabriskie	100
George Colby	100
G. B. Pendelton	100
G. Knickerbocker	100
U. D. Williams	100
L. S. Waring	100
Charles A. Shipley	100
J. W. Anderson	100
S. H. Marvin	100
J. H. McDonald	100
D. F. Cooper	100
C. S. Titus	50
Geo. Van Tassell	50
Henry Brandies	50
J. F. Middleton	50
A. J. Langfeld	50
John Theiss	50
J. B. Throckmorton	50
M. H. Decker	50
C. M. Cutting	50
J. D. Harrison	50
W. B. Carroll	50
Henry S. Dale	50
Charles Hall	50
James Rose	50
James Doonan	50
Isaac Caldfield	50
R. H. Wheeler	50
R. P. Mott	50
P. Lowenstein	50
Wm. R. Nichols	50
Henry Brodhead	25
James M. Smith	25
G. Weir Smith	25
J. Weir Smith	$33
H. W. Jones	25
George Bullis	25
L. C. Barenm	25
F. E. Brodsfield	25
Benjamin Love	25
James Weir	25
A. M. Wachob	25
A. Wilson	25
J. S. Chadburn	25
Schuyler Sims	25
A. J. Marcuse	25
H. J. Emus	25
J. Monaghan, Jr.	25
A. J. Pembrook	25
W. F. Crowe	25
R. T. Bowler	25
J. K. Stuart	25
J. A. Croker	25
E. Hammond	25
Arthur Finley	25
J. McElroy	25
M. L. Bridgman	15
E. McGuire	15
T. Hammond	15
William Lyon	15
C. M. Barton	10
A. P. Stanton	10
R. E. Walsh	10
F. R. Mandon	10
E. K. Whitmore	10
John McGovern	10
George Weller	10
Albert Lee	10
H. E. Hoporaft	5
Joseph Crowe	5
Thomas S. Doyle	5
H. N. Wild	5
D. McGregory	5
W. Templeman	5
Hugh Lynch	10
John Murphy	10
Edward Farrell	10
W. Coenerford	10
John Meloauly	10
E. McCabe	10
R. D. Collins	10
J. N. Sobenck	10
W. F. Keenan	10
G. S. Barrett	10
W. McCabe	10
R. Montgomery	10
W. J. Fitzpatrick	10
Walter Barton	5
R. J. Kirman	5
W. G. Finley	5
James Reddy	5
M. J. Lackey	5
John McGloin	5
D. H. Lewis	5
T. J. Farquhar	5
W. Mulvey	5
R. J. Kirman	5
G. W. Roche	5
Charles Murphy	5
By Gorham Manufacturing Co.: Employes of Gorham Manufacturing Company, Maiden-lane store	245
J. Le Boutillier	250
W. G. Le Boutillier	50
Employes of G. A. Schaefer & Co.:	
Charles Pinnecke	15
John Friedrick	15
G. A. Schaefer, Jr.	25
S. De G. Johnston	25
John Trisobka	25
W. E. Schastey	15
T. A. Cutter	10
S. Rowland	10
A. Statz	10
F. Holly	5
H. Kolf	5
F. W. Wulfer	5
T. Bleoz	5
A. Demarest	5
J. Lutz	5
H. Kriegsdorf	5
Leo Keebe	5b
C. Witzmae	5
William Farky	5
W. Rebock	5
W. Millock	1
E. O'Reilly	50
E. V. Hagen	100
R. J. Freeman	10
By Mr. Trumbull Smith: Smith, Worthington & Co.	1,000
Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co.	500
George A. Hayness, M.D.	100
H. C. Foster	5
Goodyear Rubber Co.	1,000
F. Foehrenbach & Co.	1,000
Fred. Adee & Co.	500
A. H. Smith	250
John Moore	200
F. W. Devoe, M.D.	100
G. C. Goss	100
John Klinker	100
Aegnst Belse	25
Herman Heim	5
Thomas Anderson	500
Hirschberg & Co.	50
William Bishop	25
J. M. Ceballos & Co.	$500
George L. Pease	100

THERE'S PLENTY OF TIME.

WHAT MR. POST HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS.

An evening paper devoted considerable space yesterday to the endeavor to show that even if New-York was selected by Congress as the site for the fair it would be mechanically impossible to construct the necessary buildings in time for a fair in 1892. The experience of Philadelphia in arranging the exposition of 1876 was rehearsed at length, as a sort of horrible example, and the conclusion drawn was that it would take a decade or so to properly put up the buildings which will be necessary for the World's Fair.

A TIMES reporter last night had an interview with Mr. George B. Post, than whom few architects have constructed more or more beautiful buildings in this city, or who have had more to do with new buildings in the construction of which time was a matter most to be considered. Mr. Post's views are radically opposed to those expressed in the evening paper. He believes that the slightest difficulty will be encountered in the construction of such buildings as will be necessary for the World's Fair within eighteen months from the time that actual work begins.

"If the buildings for our World's Fair," he said, "are to be no more substantial than those which I saw on the Champ de Mars, in Paris, they can be easily erected within eighteen months, at the very outside. The matter is a very simple one. The buildings required would be buildings of one story, or arched buildings with galleries, and they could be constructed with the greatest possible rapidity. In the erection of great buildings—like that of THE TIMES, for instance—more time is lost in the hoisting up of materials and from the lack of space in which to store building materials than from any other cause. With all the embarrassments of crowded streets to work in and lack of space in which to keep on hand material that is being constantly needed, much time is necessarily lost. But even in the case of the building when THE TIMES now occupies, it only took ten months in which to construct it.

"To my mind, the only question to be taken into account in considering whether the World's Fair buildings could be finished in time is the question whether our carpenter and machine shops, our lumber and rolling mills, could supply the material. The work of construction is the simplest kind of work, and the buildings to be put up are of a kind most rapidly put together. I should think that, after the money had been subscribed and the plans drawn, the buildings could be erected on a contract of eighteen months, and still have time to spare.

"Take the proposed Machinery Hall, for instance. As I recollect it, the Machinery Hall at Philadelphia—which, indeed, is simply a vast, roofing space, inclosed in glass and ornamented with iron frescoes. I would rather undertake to cover twenty or thirty acres of ground with exposition buildings, with room to cart and store materials in, within six months after plans were completed, than I would to repeat the operations of building THE TIMES Building in ten months—much rather.

"The one great building—the building of all the others in the exposition—the Machinery Hall, could be completed within six or seven months, or, at the outside limit, nine months. All this work would of course make necessary the employment of many mechanics, and the great question in settling the other question of time would be the supply of labor. If the labor organizations should take it into their heads to put a higher price upon the value of labor than exists at ordinary times, of course that fact would seriously interfere with the time question. But, I think, no such condition need be rationally expected."

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

HOW COSTA RICA IS TO BE FORCED INTO THE NEW CONFEDERATION.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—A *Herald* special, dated San José, Costa Rica, Nov. 14, says that Don Ascencion Esquival and Señora Esquival remain at the American Consulate, where they took refuge at the time of the uprising. The principal Esquivalists are leaving for Guatemala. Some of them say: "The Rodriquistas will pay dearer than they have expected. Their party is dead against the Central American Union, while the Esquivalists, as a rule, are in favor of it. The Esquivalists will go north to swell the forces of the Guatemalecos, Salvadoreños, and Hondreños, and little Costa Rica, with her scanty population thus further depleted, will be forced to enter the Union."

The latest reports from the Central American Congress are those of the third session. It provides for new steamer lines for ports between Acapulco and Panama, and considers the question of improved railway service from one end to the other of the five republics. Traffic between the States in natural products, and, with some exceptions, in those manufactured from Central American raw materials, will be free. The Diet will continue to meet from year to year, but after 1890 the number of delegates will be three from each republic.

The General Government will begin on Sept. 15 of the coming year. From that date the present republics will cease to be so called, and will adopt instead the name of the "States of the Republic of Central America." The old Central American flag will be restored, each State putting its particular shield in the centr thereof.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, stationary temperature, winds becoming northeasterly.

For eastern New-York, eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fair, followed by rain, partly as snow in northern portion of Eastern New-York, stationary temperature, winds becoming northeasterly.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, rain, stationary temperature, northeasterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, rain, stationary temperature, northeasterly winds, high on the lakes.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	29°	36°	3:30 P. M.	38°	44°
6 A. M.	29°	34°	6 P. M.	32°	42°
9 A. M.	34°	36°	9 P. M.	34°	41°
12 M.	37°	40°	12 P. M.	41°	39°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 35½°
Average temperature for same date last year ..... 34½°

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. CRANE'S NEW PLAY.

"The Senator," the late David D. Lloyd's comedy of American life, finished since the author's death by Sydney Rosenfeld, was successfully produced in Boston on Monday night at the Hollis-Street Theatre by Mr. W. H. Crane and his company. "The Senator," dealing as it does with the political and diplomatic life of Washington, affords the opportunity for a succession of strong and individual studies of character. The scenes are all laid in the capital city and the story centres round and about the claim of one Silas Deeman against the Government, a claim which he inherited as a sole legacy from his father.

In the first act we are introduced to the aged, broken-down claimant and his pretty, brave, and self-reliant daughter Mabel in their modest home. Here come some of the principal characters, including Count Ernest von Strahl, an Austrian diplomat, who, in an uncertain manner, is paying attention to Mabel; Mrs. Hilary, a sentimental young widow, and Senator Hannibal Rivers, who has met Mabel at the home of Alexander Armstrong, the Secretary of State, to whose daughter the young girl gives music lessons. The Senator takes an interest in Mabel and calls upon her father to learn the particulars of the claim.

The story of the loss of the brig General Taylor at the hands of the British in the war of 1812 and the subsequent claim for its value by its commander, Mabel's grandfather, is told to the Senator by the girl herself. Becoming convinced that she is in love with von Strahl and that her poverty alone prevents her marriage, he determines, though he is in love with her himself, to clear away the obstacles to her happiness, and promises to take up the Deeman claim and push it to a successful conclusion. As a participant in Secretary Armstrong's party on the last night of the session the Senator becomes aware of an intrigue in progress between von Strahl and young Mrs. Armstrong.

By dint of clever manœuvring he not only saves the silly young wife from the consequences of a plotted elopement, but advances the love affairs of his secretary, Richard Vance, a straightforward young American, and Josie Armstrong, a Vassar girl with an amusing habit of coining the most marvelously descriptive words. He also checkmates the schemes of a scoundrelly ex-Congressman, one Isaiah Sharpless, who is interested in a rascally railroad bill and incidentally makes use of the services of an ex-Seminole chieftain Secretary of the Chinese Legation, who is studying American manners and customs.

The third act has for its scene a Senate committee room in the Capitol. The Senate is within half an hour of adjournment, and the Deeman Claim bill is fighting for precedence with the railroad steal. All is hustle and confusion. Old Deeman, excited beyond endurance at the approaching fruition of his lifelong hopes, vainly tries to bear the strain of listening to the proceedings. At one point it seems as if there were no hope of the Deeman claim being passed, but, thanks to Mrs. Hilary, who lures the leader of the opposition forces away from the Senate Chamber, the plans of the energetic Senator succeed and victory is attained, though poor old Deeman enjoys the fruits but a short time. The shock kills him, and he forthwith afterward, when the action of the play begins again, Mabel is about to leave for the West to live there with relatives. The Senator is seen in his own room hard at work on many and varied matters. He packs the wicked von Strahl out of the country; approves of the love affair between Mrs. Hilary and Lieut. Schuyler, Mrs. Armstrong's brother; tickles the villainous sharpless out of the room and prevents his making use of a hint he has obtained of the former intrigue between the Austrian attaché and the secretary's wife, and finally conducts to a most commendable conclusion his own affair of the heart with Mabel Deeman.

With three pairs of lovers happily mated, with the two villains discomfited, the play ends with perfect satisfaction to all concerned.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERTS.

The Philharmonic Club gave the first concert of its present season at Chickering Hall last evening. The instrumental programme consisted of Brahms's trio, opus 101; Beethoven's "Kreuzer" sonata, for violin and piano, and Bach's concerto No. 4, for violin and two flutes. The vocal numbers were an aria from Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah," Franz's "Im Herbst," and Brahms's "Meine Liebe ist grün," sung by Mrs. Charles Tyler Dutton, who was known to concert-goers last season as Miss Bessie Grovest-en. In the trio and the sonata Richard Hoffman was at the piano, and in the concerto Miss May E. Smith played the second flute.

The concert was interesting because it was unconventional. The Philharmonic Club made a good move in endeavoring to vary the style of chamber music programmes. To be sure it is not possible in the realm of chamber music to improve upon the great masters, but it is just as well to give the public an opportunity of hearing other compositions occasionally.

The lovely Brahms trio is familiar, but the Bach concerto is rarely heard, and it is an interesting composition. Miss Smith held her flute very gracefully and played it sympathly. One does not expect a flute to do anything dramatic or romantic, and in the Bach music Miss Smith had no heavy task. Mrs. Dutton has been heard several times in concert. She sang commendably last night, achieving, as heretofore, her best effort with "Im Herbst." Mr. Hoffman was a worthy pianist for his clean-cut performance of the piano part in the "Kreuzer" sonata.

At Steinway Hall a piano recital was given by Miss Etelka Utassi. She treated her audience to a programme of some importance, embracing compositions by Bach, Gluck, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, Tausig, and Joseffy. Miss Utassi is a pianist of the heavy-handed school, and she emotes a piano with great force.

BOOTH AND MODJESKA.

Mr. Booth's familiar performance of Bertuccio, the jester, in "The Fool's Revenge" and Mme. Modjeska's Donna Diana in Westland Marston's dainty comedy of that name may be seen at the Broadway Theatre to-night and on Saturday night. To-morrow afternoon these two distinguished artists will appear in "The Merchant of Venice," which will be repeated on Friday night. "Richelieu" will be given to-morrow night and "Hamlet" on Saturday afternoon.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

A new candidate for concert honors came before the public in Steinway Hall on Monday evening. Miss Adele Strause is a young lady of impressive appearance, whom nature has gifted with a mezzo-soprano voice of undeniable volume and indefinable quality. Training has done much for Miss Strause in the mechanics of her art, and the approbation of unthinking friends has given her a confidence in herself painful to contemplate when expressed through such a medium as the crazed arias from Glinck's "Alceste," the selection chosen by the débutante with which to challenge criticism, and of which she gave a hard, dry, and colorless interpretation, mechanically accurate, but almost totally devoid of fluidity, unction, or passion. Mozart's "Titus," with clarinet obbligato, and in Schumann's "Waldesgesprach" the débutante showed to better advantage, barring a tendency to exaggerated sentimentality, while in the florid passages of Dessauer's "Bolero" she disclosed considerable facility of vocalization.

The first appearance of Frau Constanze Doelia in the title rôle, and of Herr Max Bruch in the part of Feikel in the part of Filina in Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," at the Amberg Theatre on Monday evening, had the effect of crowding that theatre. Herr Carl Streitmann was the Wilhelm Meister. Frau Donita's Mignon was lyrically and personally pleasing; and if it did not rise to an exalted plane, it was at least a consistent and conscientious embodiment. For a débutante the rôle of Filina is an arduous undertaking; and such it proved in the case of Fräulein Feikel, who was clearly overweighted. The Polonaise, as is customary, won an enthusiastic encore; but she was owing rather to its irresistible rhythmic swing than to any superlative ability on the part of the vocalist.

THE USE OF COCAINE.

There was an interesting discussion before the Section of Laryngology and Rhinology of the New-York Academy of Medicine last night concerning the misuses of cocaine. Dr. W. H. Holbrook Curtis read the introductory paper, which dealt with a large number of cases where the use of cocaine in a local way had affected the entire system of the patient. His compilation of cases included Europe as well as this continent, and went back to the days when the remarkable drug was discovered by Dr. Karl Köhler in Vienna. The fact that Dr. Köhler was present at the discussion and took part in it lent an additional interest to the meeting.

Dr. Köhler said that he made it a rule of his practice never to prescribe cocaine. "When ever I use it," he continued, "I administer it myself, and then the patient cannot secure more of it by merely refilling the prescription. I make it a rule never to use much more than 5 per cent. solution, because I find the results achieved quite as good as though I had used a 40 per cent. solution. Only requires a little more time. In subcutaneous injections a much weaker solution should be used, 2 per cent being quite effective."

ARCH FUND STILL GROWING.

A large number of small popular contributions have been made recently to the fund for the Washington Memorial Arch. Treasurer W. R. Stewart has received the following subscriptions: Edmund A. Hurry, $10; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, 54 subscribers to the woman's fund, $54; Samuel Lloyd, M. D., $5; H. Marion Sims, M. D., $5; John A. Wyeth, M. D., $5; Fannie Maria Gregory, $5; Florence Sims Wyeth, $5; Mrs. John A. Wyeth, $5; Marion Sims Wyeth, $5; Robert Abbe, M. D., $5; sundry contributions, $3 75. The amount previously acknowledged was $60,756 50, and the total now is $60,956 25.

HARVARD MUST RETRACT.

SO SAY THE PRINCETON FOOTBALL MANAGEMENT.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 26.—The following statement in regard to football matters is made public to-day: "The Princeton University football management desire to make public the following official statement in regard to the members of the eleven which played Harvard upon Nov. 16 and will meet Yale on Nov. 28, first, as to their college standing; second, as to their receiving pecuniary compensation.

"Below is the Faculty certificate, which we procured before the Harvard game, according to the rules. It is signed by the Dean, the Registrar of the college, and the Secretary of the Committee on Outdoor Sports:

"'The following gentlemen are bona fide undergraduate students of Princeton College on the rolls for the present college year, pursuing courses which require attendance upon fourteen or fifteen lectures or recitations a week, in the following manner: For the B. A. degree: K. L. Ames, '90; H. H. Janeway, '90; J. S. Black, '91; P. C. Jones, '91; E. A. Poe, '91; J. S. Riggs, '92. For the B. S. degree: R. Furness, '91. For C. E. degree: R. H. Warren, '93. Special students: R. H. Chaenieg, W. S. Cash, B. S. Donnelly.

"'The following are bona fide university or graduate students in the college or seminary: W. J. George, '89, reluctantly entered in a post-graduate course with the intention of pursuing a three years' course for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; Hector Cowan, '88, pursuing a graduate course in Princeton College and a full course in Princeton Theological Seminary.'

"Second, Prof. Sloane of the Committee on Outdoor Sports desires to state that after extensive inquiry and the exercise of due diligence he is drawn as true to the best of his knowledge and belief the following statement, which we herewith make in regard to pecuniary or academic compensation:

"Not a single member of the Princeton eleven is in any way a beneficiary of the college or on the free tuition list. We also state that without any qualification whatever that no member of the eleven has received either from us or from outside parties to our knowledge, directly or indirectly, any pecuniary compensation either as an inducement to enter Princeton or as remuneration while here. Neither have we entered into any form of promise or engagement to pay present or past expenses or to make future compensation in any way. Neither has any member of the team benefited by any business arrangement while here.

"This year the Princeton management have adopted the principle of discouraging personal attacks upon members of other college teams through the press. But since the Harvard Football Association has publicly based its withdrawal from the league upon the charge that Princeton defeated Harvard with a team partly composed of paid and irregular players, and since the withdrawal on these grounds has been under misapprehension, approved by members of the Harvard Faculty and Board of Overseers, as stated in the press, we assert that we have evidence in our possession that members of the Harvard eleven were offered pecuniary inducements to enter college to play football, and are at present beneficiaries of the college funds.

"This evidence has been forwarded to the Faculty Committee on Athletics at Harvard College, together with the above statement sent to the Princeton team, with the request that the Harvard Football Association make a public retraction of the general charges made against the Princeton management.

"Frank S. Miller, '90, President Princeton University Football Association; Alex D. Wilson, '91, Treasurer Princeton University Football Association."

THE DOCK BOARD SUSTAINED.

THE RIGHT TO ALLOW THE SHEDDING OF PIERS AFFIRMED.

The Court of Appeals yesterday decided the case of the people against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in favor of the railroad. The case was an appeal from the judgment of the court below, which compelled the railroad company to remove certain sheds they had erected on a pier in the East River, this city, to be used for storing freight. The railroad leased this pier from the owner in 1886, and obtained permission from the Dock Department of New-York to erect structures thereon. Judge Gray writes an opinion, in which all concur, that the judgment of the General Term compelling the railroad to remove the structures should be reversed and a new trial granted. It is lengthy. In part it says:

"This action proceeded upon a theory that the company could not lawfully erect the shed in question and thereby restrict exclusive possession and use of the pier for its corporate purposes, and the judgment which the people obtained in the court below was founded on this theory. The Dock Department became possessed of authority to give permission to shed piers in 1875. In my opinion this argument cannot be maintained that in its delegation to the Dock Department of the power to authorize the shedding of a wharf or pier for private purposes the Legislature has abridged a public right, and therefore overstepped the limits of its powers.

"I think the action was in the direct line of a sound public policy. What it authorized to be done was in the general interest of that community. The limitation of the act of 1883 in regard to piers devoted to public use, which shall not be diverted for private uses, so far as I can see, does not affect the pier in question. The pier has not been used by the public for some time previous to its acquisition by the railroad, and its use in the manner contemplated in no sense works an injury to public interests or continues to make accommodations for sailing vessels at open piers on the East River inadequate. It is suggested that the company's structure is concededly exclusive and permanent in its character. Permission to shed a pier amounts to turning a public pier into a private one for the time, and such must have been the understanding of the Legislature of the possible effect of its cession of power to the Dock Department. The conclusions of the trial Judge that the company's structures were unlawful and prohibited by law was erroneous."

RUMORED TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

STORIES OF REVOLT WHICH CANNOT BE CONFIRMED.

The steamship Prins Frederik Hendrik, which arrived yesterday from Port au Prince, brought rumors of further troubles in the republic of Hayti. When the steamer sailed, Nov. 20, it was said that a great many people were dissatisfied with the rule of Hippolÿe, and that efforts were being made secretly to put him out of office. It was also stated that the partisans of Légitime, who had been banished from Hayti and had taken refuge at various places in the West Indies, were ready to return in case of a revolt.

Capt. Prins of the steamship said that he had been unable to verify any of these rumors. The inhabitants of Port au Prince had opposed Hippolyte during the war, and it was natural that there might be some grumblers among them.

Kunhardt & Co. received advices from Hayti by the Prins Frederik Hendrik, but these mentioned no disturbances. Upon the other hand, they represented everything as quiet, and said that the coffee crop was coming in well. The people, Mr. Kunhardt thought, could not afford to revolt until the coffee crop was well in.

It was rumored yesterday that a new Minister to this country had been appointed in the place of Mr. Preston, and that the Haytian man-of-war Dessalines was to bring him here. At the Haytian Consulate it was said yesterday that no advices nonfirming this report had been received.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The report that there had been still another revolution in Hayti, and that 5,000 men had taken up arms against Hippolyte, was read with some interest to-day by Minister Preston, who has so long represented the republic of Hayti here. It was news to the Minister. He said to-night that the last mail from Hayti had not reached him, but he did not believe there had been a fresh revolution. He added, with a smile, that the Haytian people had hardly had time to recover from the fatigue of the revolution which resulted in Légitime's downfall.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Messrs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, attorneys for a number of the creditors of M. Strahss & Son, wholesale dealers in tailors' trimmings, at 508 Broadway and at San Francisco, have obtained several attachments against the firm. Which were granted by Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas. The attachments are as follows: R. J. Hoguet & Co., $3,000; Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, $3,000; Louis Windiger & Co., $1,800; Abegg, Haeseler & Co., $1,100; Abrahm Steinam, $1,100; Beckerhoff, Rathoer & Co., $500; Herman Kerngood, $600. The grounds of the attachments are that the defendants have removed and disposed of their property with intent to defraud their creditors, and that one of the defendants is concealing himself to avoid the service of summons. It is alleged that they represented on April 1 that they had a surplus of $37,500, while on Nov. 18 they were closed up by the Sheriff on a judgment for about $10,000, in favor of Henry Newmae, and had scarcely enough stock to satisfy that judgment, and that they owe about $40,000.

The works of Coldwell, Wilcox & Co., iron founders at Newburg, whose failure was briefly announced yesterday, have been shut down. The firm has been doing business five or six years and employed seventy-five men. The schedule cannot be given until the inventory now in progress is completed. The delay in getting money on the New-York agency work is given as one of the reasons for the assignment. It is ascertained that the assets of the firm will be about $60,000 and their liabilities something less than that amount. The employes have passed a resolution expressing sympathy for the firm. The firm hope to pay dollar for dollar of their indebtedness.

Willis G. Pierson, grocer, at Ninth-avenue and Eighty-second-street, is in the hands of the Sheriff on judgments for $6,117, as is reported to be paid out of $9,000 which began in May, 1887, closing a capital of $4,000, partly borrowed, and fitted to the shop with a large and fine stock.

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

THE LEADERS OF THE DOUBLE-STANDARD IDEA IN CONFERENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The National Silver Convention met at the Exposition Building at 10 o'clock this morning with about 350 delegates in their seats and a large number of spectators, notwithstanding the rain. The great hall was handsomely and appropriately decorated. James Campbell called the convention to order. After briefly reciting the inception of the project to bring the silver men of the country together, Mr. Campbell introduced L. M. Rumsey of St. Louis as temporary Chairman and Albert Sieger as temporary Secretary.

Temporary Chairman Rumsey was given a warm welcome when he rose to make his opening remarks. Among other things he said:

"Upon the results of this assembly will depend largely the degree of prosperity our country will enjoy in the immediate future. You are not a lawmaking body, it is true, but as all laws are the results of the popular will, and as you have been almost as popularly sent to represent the people of this United States as members of Congress are sent to voice the will of the people in Washington, it follows that Congress may find through your deliberations and conclusions that you are the latest representatives from the people upon the question of the silver coinage laws, and that they must obey the will of the people of the United States and enact the laws your body cannot enact, which will give to the people the privilege of coining their silver as freely as they coin their gold."

At the conclusion of his address the various committees—Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Resolutions—were appointed and the convention took a recess.

The convention reassembled promptly at 3 P. M. and was called to order by Temporary Chairman Rumsey. The entire afternoon was spent in a discussion of how the convention should vote, some contending that each delegate present should be entitled to one vote; others that the delegations should vote full strength by proxy, no matter how many delegates from each State were present. The matter was finally settled by the adoption of a resolution offered by Senator Stewart of Nevada, that each delegation should be entitled to twenty votes, and that all over that number in any delegation should be allowed one vote each.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following permanent officers: Chairman—A. J. Warner of Ohio; Vice Chairmen—J. M. McMichael of Colorado; Secretary—Albert Sieger of Missouri; Assistant Secretaries—F. L. Daes of Colorado, T. J. Palmer of Kansas, and J. A. Greer of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Warner thanked the convention for the unexpected honor, and in a few brief remarks which none other affected the people of the entire world with more weight was the silver question. Since Germany, in 1872, followed later by other European powers and partly by the United States, demonetized or limited silver as money, the question has been a vital issue, and in the discussion bi-metallists had won the victory. The attempt to change the money standard from gold and silver to gold alone was worse than a mistake—was almost a crime. The men who favored such a course knew not what consequences would be on the debt and commerce of the nations of the world, and they were aided by men who did not realize the far-reaching results of the changes. The demonetization of silver had made the gold standard different from what it was before that act. Demonetization of silver was, in fact, a great crime, and its revocation was now the important question of the world. The people had suffered more from bad monetary legislation than from any other cause. It was the duty of the country to restore that which had been wrongfully snatched, and this convention had assembled to decide upon the best methods to be pursued in reaching the desired end.

A number of resolutions, to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, were read and ordered. The committee is composed as follows:

Arkansas, B. D. Williams; Arizona, John G. Loss; Alabama, A. Irwin; Colorado, T. B. Bonham; California, the Hon. F. M. Pixley; Idaho, William Hindman, Indiana, Peter P. Keonedy; Illinois, the Hon. G. F. Wait; Kansas, A. H. McClennon; Kentucky, Henry Watterson; Montana, W. G. Gallaher; Missouri, R. P. Bland; Nebraska, William Wallace; New-Mexico, J. A. Manzanarie

LIGHTS FOR VESSELS.

ADVANCING THE WORK OF THE MARITIME CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—At the opening of the International Marine Conference to-day amendments were offered to the rules of the road by Delegates Goodrich and Shackford of the United States and Lieut. de Seoane of Spain. They were ordered to be printed.

The amendment proposed last week by the delegates from the Netherlands, providing that nothing contained in the article concerning lights for fishing vessels shall prevent the Government of any maritime country from making regulations as to lights, &c., for vessels engaged in the territorial waters of such State, was then considered, but, meeting with objection, it was withdrawn without a vote being taken.

An amendment offered by Capt. Settembrini of Italy was then considered. It provides that all sailing vessels of five tons gross and upward engaged in trawling shall carry from sunset to sunrise a white light so constructed as to show an unbroken light around the horizon. This amendment was proposed to take the place of a section in the report of the Committee on Lights for Small Craft providing that such vessels shall carry, besides the white light, a sufficient supply of red pyrotechnic lights to be shown when approaching another vessel. Capt. Settembrini pointed out the expense of these red pyrotechnic lights to small vessels, and his presentation of the case was supported by other delegates, and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 15 to 3.

Delegate Hall of Great Britain said that this action of the conference would give to all fishing vessels of fifty tons and less the privilege of using the white light only. Delegate Goodrich thought there was great danger in the passage of this amendment, and on his motion the conference agreed to a reconsideration. After further discussion a concession was made and the section in the committee's report was adopted with an amendment increasing from five to seven the tonnage of the sailing vessels. Capt. Settembrini's amendment was then voted upon and defeated.

On motion of the delegate from Hawaii an amendment was adopted to another section of the committee's report, increasing from five to seven tons the tonnage of vessels engaged in trawling, which shall not be required to carry a white light, but have at hand a lantern showing a bright white light for exhibition in time to prevent collision.

The consideration of the remainder of the report of the Committee on Lights for Small Craft left unfinished yesterday was then resumed and was soon disposed of.

Just before the conference took a recess the Chairman announced that Mr. James Whimhurst, a delegate from Great Britain, had arrived and taken his seat in the conference.

After the recess an amendment, offered by the delegation from Germany, specifying when sailing vessels shall keep out of the way of boats engaged in fishing, was taken up for consideration. It led to some discussion, and after some modifications was adopted as follows:

"Sailing vessels under way shall keep out of the way of sailing vessels or boats engaged in fishing with nets, lines, or trawls. In daytime such vessels or boats when under way shall indicate their occupation by displaying a basket or other efficient signal where it can best be seen. But this rule shall not give to any vessel or boat engaged in fishing the right of obstructing a fair way used by vessels other than fishing vessels or boats."

The conference then took up the resolutions proposed by Vice Admiral Kazmakoff of Russia on behalf of the Committee on Lights. These resolutions, it is understood, are not to be incorporated to the rules, but are to be recommended to the attention of the powers represented at this conference. The resolutions, with some modifications, were then adopted, as follows:

That the minimum power only of each light should be definitely fixed, leaving it to the judgment of the parties responsible for fitting out the ships with proper lanterns to employ lamps of this or of higher power.

The use of incandescent lamps to be permitted; the use of arc lights to be, at present, excluded for all purposes other than signaling.

Each lantern must be so constructed that the minimum power of light is to be found at every point where the light is to be visible after the lamp has been fitted with proper screens.

That the lanterns shall be so constructed as to insure the light having at least the required minimum power in the ideal line connecting the lantern with the horizon, even though the ship be heeled one way or the other ten degrees or any number of degrees decided by the conference.

That the color of the glasses by which the coloring of the light is to be produced be so chosen that, if possible, the red light will have no admixture of green, nor the green of red rays, and both shall be unmistakably distinctive.

That no detailed description should be internationally adopted for the construction of the lamp or lantern, so that a fair chance be given inventors to produce serviceable articles.

To meet the number of complaints of the absence of proper lights on board sailing vessels, the committee proposes to call the attention of Governments to the necessity of better enforcing the regulations of the future.

The conference then adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday.

The report of the committee appointed by the conference to consider the subject of establishing a permanent maritime commission has been finished and sent to the printer. The report, it is understood, advises against the feasibility of the establishment of such a commission at the present time.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

PROPERTY AND LIVES SAVED DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The annual report of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service shows the following:

At the close of the fiscal year the establishment embraced 225 stations, 172 being on the Atlantic, 45 on the lakes, 7 on the Pacific, and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. Since then three new stations have been established, and seven new stations are now under contract, viz.: Wallis Sands, New-Hampshire, Knobbs Beach, Cuttyhunk, and Point Allerton, Massachusetts, Fort Point and Point Reyes, California, and Point Adams, Oregon.

The work of the service during the year is summarized as follows: Number of disasters, 525; value of property involved, $5,415,775; value of property saved, $5,054,440; value of property lost, $1,362,335; number of persons involved, 3,426; number of persons lost, 42; number of persons succored, 737; days of succor afforded, 1,726; number of vessels totally lost, 53; number of vessels otherwise aided by crews, 510; number of vessels warned from danger by signals of patrolmen, 217; number of persons rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, &c., 24.

The assistance to vessels and cargoes, the report says, is still increasing, being greater this year than ever before, but the cost of maintaining the service is somewhat less than last year, being $293,397.

Since the commencement of the present system in 1871 the following are the aggregate results of the operations of the service:

Number of disasters, 4,924; value of vessels, $55,473,190; value of cargoes, $20,248,584; value of property involved, $83,719,774; value of property saved, $69,352,092; value of property lost, $21,367,682; number of persons involved, 42,864; number of lives lost, including 3 from undocumented vessels, 505; number of persons succored, 7,903; number of days' succor afforded, 20,637; cost of maintaining the service, $9,172,208 86. The 98 lives lost upon the United States steamer Huron, that stranded near Nag's Head, N. C., Nov. 24, 1877, are not included in this table for the reason that the vessel was not properly within the scope of the service. The law did not then permit the opening or manning of life-saving stations on that coast until December of each year.

The General Superintendent renews his recommendation of last year for an increase in the pay of the surfmen.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Medical Director Francis M. Gunnell, ex-Surgeon General of the Navy and recently President of the Medical Examining Board, has been detached from the latter duty, and will Nov. 27 be placed on the retired list of the navy on account of age. This will cause the promotion of Medical Inspector Edward F. Bogert, surgeon George L. Brush, and Assistant Surgeon John Hancock Hall.

The Navy Department has been informed by Commander Rockwell of the arrival of the Yantic at Santiago de Cuba Nov. 16 after a pleasant passage. All on board were well. It was the intention to land two officers of the longitude survey party there and then the Yantic would proceed to Porto Plata with the rest of the party.

First Lieut. James C. Warren, Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the court-martial at Willet's Point, N. Y., and First Lieut. George A. Zinn has been ordered to the place.

Capt. George F. Barstow, Third Artillery, having been found incapacitated for active service, indefinite leave of absence has been granted him.

Capt. Moses Harris, First Cavalry, has been ordered to duty in the recruiting service at Milwaukee Feb. 1, 1890.

Lieut. W. A. Marshall has been detached from the Dolphin and ordered to duty at the torpedo station at Newport.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark has been granted a furlough for one year from Dec. 1.

Surgeon J. H. Gaines has been ordered to duty at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Sergt. John Sullivan, Troop D, Third Cavalry, has been placed on the retired list.

A CANADIAN OFFICIAL DEFAULTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Ottawa to the *Herald* says that a shortage of many thousand dollars has been discovered in the Provincial Crown Land Office at Charlottetown, P. E. I., and that the Charlottetown *Patriot* says the Hon. Donald Ferguson, the Land Commissioner, is charged with doing away with the daily cash book, so that a week went by without a balance being struck, while the only record of the daily proceedings in existence is in receipt-book stubs.

SPANISH PRIESTS FOR MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 26, via Galveston.—Archbishop Labastide, it is reported, has sent to Spain for 500 priests. The wondering people are saying that the venerable Archbishop claims that his native priests are useless. Archbishop Labastide is soon to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, and great preparations are making for an elaborate ceremonial.

ARRIVAL OF BLOODED STOCK.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The steamer Lake Superior at Boston to-day from Liverpool brings the noted running horse Sailor Prince, recently purchased by Mr. George Bishop of New-York.

The steamer also brings four Iceland sheep, the first of that breed ever landed in this country. They go to Brown & Hilton's stock farm in North Anson, Me., where they will be used for breeding purposes.

Twenty valuable shallilone fat an Illinois stock farm and five celebrated Yorkshire terriers are also among the cargo.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Britannic, Liverpool	.....	8:30 A. M.
Cherokee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Paris, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Devonia, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
Egypt, London	.....	.....
Estella, Mediterranean	12:00 M.	.....
Lahn, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Pennland, Antwerp	5:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sidonian, Windward Islands	.....	.....
THURSDAY, NOV. 28.		
Hammonia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
New York, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
P. Caland, Amsterdam	5:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 26.		
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 30.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Altonawer, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alva, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
California, Mediterranean	.....	.....
Elder, Bremen	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Sevana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Greetlands, Demerara	.....	.....
Hiedoo, Hull	.....	.....
La Bretagne, Havre	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lungate Hill, London	.....	.....
Mendez Nunez, Havana	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nasmyth, Liverpool	.....	.....
Norge, Copenhagen	.....	.....
Prince Frederik Hendrik, Port au Prince	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
MONDAY, DEC. 2.		
Chateau, Lafitte, Bordeaux	.....	.....
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Delaware, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 27.

Allsa, Kingston, Nov. 20.
Amalia, Hamburg, Nov. 16.
Bernanda, Puerto Cabello, Nov. 19.
Critio, Leith, Nov. 12.
Cuzo, Liverpool, Nov. 15.
France, London, Nov. 16.
Jersey City, Swansea, Nov. 8.
Navada, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
Nordijland, Stettin, Oct. 23.
Nenagh, Gibraltar, Nov. 14.
Niagara, Havana, Nov. 23.
Ocean, Bremen, Nov. 12.
Salerno, Gothenburg, Nov. 5.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Nov. 16.
Utopia, Gibraltar, Nov. 10.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

Albany, Gibraltar, Nov. 12.
St. Regulus, Liverpool, Nov. 14.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

Aller, Bremen, Nov. 20.
Belgenland, Antwerp, Nov. 17.
Clenfuegos, Cienfuegos, Nov. 19.
Critic, Shields, Nov. 14.
Furnessia, Moville, Nov. 19.
Pensylvannia, Antwerp, Nov. 19.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 19.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Adriatic, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
Astral, Rotterdam, Nov. 15.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 16.
Rugia, Hayre, Nov. 19.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen, Nov. 16.

SUNDAY, DEC. 1.

Alsaka, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
Etrulia, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
Finance, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 10.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 23.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Nov. 28.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

City of Columbia, Havana, Nov. 28.
Newport, Aspinwall, Nov. 24.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Nov. 17.
Werra, Bremen, Nov. 23.
Yorkshire, Liverpool, Nov. 13.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...7:01 | Sun Sets...4:35 | Moon sets..9:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..10:45	Gov. Isl..11:06	Hell Gate..12:58
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..11:36	Gov. Isl..11:58	Hell Gate...1:47

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..4:31	Gov. Isl...5:00	Hell Gate...5:33
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..5:17	Gov. Isl...5:51	Hell Gate...7:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, NOV. 26.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Pries Frederik Hendrik, (Dutch,) Prins Paramaraibo, Demerara, Port Spain, Campano, Curuana, La Guaira, Porto Cabello, Curacao, Jacmel, and Port au Prince 22 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Knnbardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

Steamship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Ponsen, Amsterdam and Boulogne 16 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funco, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

Steamship Nueces, Risk, Galveston and Key West 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to N. L. Seaman.

Steamship Chattahoochee, Dargett, Savannah 2 ds. with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship El Monte, Quick, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. Van Sickle.

Steamship New York, Parker, Galveston 8 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Vae Sickle.

Steamship Georgie, (Ger.,) Fortmann, Bremen 20 ds., in ballast to Goepel & Trabe. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

Steamship Elder, (Ger.,) Banet, Bremen and Southampton 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

Steamship Bayonne, (Br.,) Payne, London 15 ds., in ballast to Gustave Hey. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 P. M.

Steamship General Whitney, Scarce, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steamship Nepteco, Colemso, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steamship Nenatria, (Fr.,) Verries, Marseilles, Naples, and Malaga 23 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. 26th.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Trihou, Wilmington, N. C., 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Holywood, (of Liverpool,) Scott, London 36 ds., with cement to order—vessel to J. Bruce Ismay.

Ship Ravola, (of Windeor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Buenos Ayres, in ballast to master.

Ship Kambira, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Brownell, Rio Janeiro 39 ds., in ballast to C. W. Bertanx.

Bark Scammell Bros. (of Parrsborough, N. S.,) Innes, Blaye, 68 ds., in ballast to Scammell Bros.

Bark Trio, (Norw.,) Printz, 53 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesan.

Bark Marie, (Norw.,) Evensen, Stettin 66 ds., with emoty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W., cloudy; at City Island, light, W., clear.

SAILED.

Steamships Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Bohemia, for Hamburg; Ozama, for Gonaives; Curlew, for ; Excelsior, for New-Orleans.

Ship Anahuac, for Yokohama.

Barke Vasco de Gama, for Exmouth; Queen of the East, for Hamburg; Belmont, for Port Spain.

Brig Cameo, for St. Croix.

SPOKEN.

The ship E. J. Spicer, (Br.,) from New-York for Colombo, was passed Nov. 20 in lat. 36 39, lon. 54 15.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The North German Lloyd steamship Ems, Capt. Jungst, from New-York Nov. 19 via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at midnight last night.

The steamship Effective, (Br.,) from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

The steamship Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, from New-York Oct. 25, arr. at Genoa Nov. 23.

AUCTION SALES.

W. W. PALEN & CO.,

290 5th-av.

F. A. LEONARD, Auctioneer.

CHOICE WATER COLORS,
ARTISTIC DRAWINGS IN BLACK AND WHITE, RARE ETCHINGS & ENGRAVINGS, (exclusively.)
THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF The late Dr. JAMES R. HUNTER of New-York.
NOW ON EXHIBITION and will be sold on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 4 and 5, at 8 O'CLOCK each evening.

THE TURF.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.—EVERY DAY this week.—Six races, commencing at 1:30 P. M. Thirty minutes from New-York by special trains via Erie R. R. direct to grand stand, leaving foot Chambers-st 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1 P. M., and five minutes earlier foot 23d-st. AN EXTRA SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Chambers-st, at 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, arriving at track in time for five races. Round trip, including admission to grand stand, $1. Trains leave for New-York immediately after races.

C. V. SAGE, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

NEW JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB.—SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. SPECIAL RACE TRAINS via Central R. R. of N. J. foot of Liberty-st. at 12:30, 1, and 1:30. Round trip tickets including admission to grand stand, $1.

E. D. MORRIS, Sec. M. F. DYER, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

COMPANION OR NURSE.—By refined young woman; would care for children; instruct them, &c.; best reference. Call at 129 Cannon-st., second bell. Robineen.

CASHIER.—By a German lady as cashier; speaks English. Address L. S., 101 2d-av., corner 8th-st., drug store.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady going to traveling would like to find a situation for two girls, one as chambermaid and the other as waitress, or would go as chambermaid and waitress separately in a small family. Call at 134 East 27th-st., for two days.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS or Waiting Lady.—By competent young woman in private family; first class; good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable woman as thorough chambermaid and do sewing or wait on an old lady; city or country; city reference. Address R. D., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and do fine washing; first-class city references. Address B. M., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid or do general housework in small family; good city reference. Call at 330 East 29th-st., Room 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class woman in private family; fully competent; city or country; excellent city reference. Address B. C., 201 West 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamber work and sewing or plain sewing; willing and obliging; two years' reference. Call at 1,079 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and maid to children; or chambermaid and waiting; three years' city reference. Call at 351 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR AS Cook or Waitress.—By a young girl; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 226 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and do fine washing; or as thorough chambermaid; in private family; unexceptionable reference. Call at 203 East 92d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and do sewing; willing to wait on a lady. Can be seen at present employer's, 245 West 74th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; would assist in the pantry; best of reference; city or country. Address M. A., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as housemaid or do chamberwork and light sewing in small family; good city reference. Call or address 1A 5th-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE OR WOULD do Plain Sewing.—By a competent girl in a private family; best personal reference. Call at 211 East 26th-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant as thorough English chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address M., Box 674 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 865 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or assist with washing or ironing; best reference. Address J. F., Box 166 554 3d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; first-class city reference from last employer; willing and obliging. Address M. R., 586 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—First class; in private family; best city reference from last employer; would go in the country. Call at 357 West 37th-st., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—First-class; willing to go in the country; good city reference. Address M. J., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork; good reference. Address E. Finnean, 221 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; speaks English; first-class references. Call or address in care of Mrs. Thomas, 36 Jane-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WAITing.—Call, 10 to 12, at present employer's, Mrs. Melville's, 200 West 57th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 82 East 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an American girl to do chamberwork and assist with children. Call at 877 6th-av., third floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do fine washing; or assist with waiting. Call at present employer's, 243 West 89th-st.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a respectable young girl for chamberwork and waiting or sewing; willing and obliging; city reference. Address C., 825 advertising agency, 106 West 42d-st.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class family cook; understands all branches American cooking, French and English dishes, soups, game, pastry, desserts; personal reference. Call at 337 Madison-av., store; fare paid.

COOK.—By steady woman in private family; assist in washing; city or country; good registry reference. Call at 210 East 28th-st., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family; understands all kinds of fine cooking; excellent baker; first-class city references. Address W. J., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR DO General Housework.—By a young woman; three years' city reference; city or country. Address L. B., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an American Protestant as good cook and baker in small family, country preferred; best city reference. Address Mrs. M. O., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—First-class; all kinds of cooking; excellent baker and laundress; city or country. Call or address 1,269 Broadway, Room 5.

COOK.—By respectable woman in small private family; will do coarse washing if required; best city reference; prefers a good home to wages. Call at 112 West 63d-st., care Mrs. Archer.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; city or country would assist with washing; good reference. Call at 204 West 62d-st., two flights up; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman in first-class private family; no washing; can do all kinds family cooking. Seen, Wednesday and Thursday, at 160 Waverley-place, rear house.

COOK.—By reliable woman as first-class plain cook; assist in laundry; good breadmaker; private family preferred; best city reference. Call at 184 West 36th-st., flat B, rear.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; best city reference. Address E. L., Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; good city reference. Address E. G., Box 817 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook in first-class private family, or go out by the day; best city reference. Address B. S., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; more engagements for luncheon and dinner parties; thorough satisfaction; terms moderate; French or French; city reference. Call at 163 West 46th-st., first bell to right.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, by day; dinners, luncheons, parties; references and address, L. H. Goldsmith, 271 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook, from Paris; having served American family; best references. Call at 218 West 32d-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—As good plain cook by an Englishwoman; five years' reference. Address L. C., Tremont Post Office.

COOK.—First-class; has best city reference; in private family. Address M. R., Box 358 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; good city reference. Call at 408 7th-av., candy store.

COOK.—By respectable girl; assist in plain washing; excellent baker; city reference; lady can be seen. Call at 159 West 19th-st., store.

COOK.—By a competent and very good cook in a private family; best city references from last employer. Address 341 West 49th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; best of references. English and American. Call or address Mrs. Thomson, 121 West 38th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as first-class cook and assist with washing. Good reference. Call, two days, at 249 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By first-class private family cook; good city reference; wages $30. Call at 308 West 40th-st.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in small private family; unexceptionable personal city references. Call at 125 East 99th-st.

COOK, &c.—By good cook; assist with washing and ironing; good city reference; private family. Call at 129 West 19th-st., rear, two flights up.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By girl; good bread and biscuit; first-class laundress; city reference. Address M., 852 9th-av.

COOK.—By the day, week, or month; experienced Scotch cook; highest city reference. Call or address E. McDonald, 161 West 60th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook. Address 1,611 3d-av., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. Address C. E., 634 5d-av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent young women; sisters; together or separate; one as excellent cook and do plain washing, other as chambermaid and waitress; both would do work of small private family; together; best of city references. Call at 220 East 31st-st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; will do the work of small private family; both girls thoroughly competent; city or country; best references. Call or address 221 West 27th-st., Room 5.

COOK.—By competent woman; get up several courses of French dishes; nice pastry; desserts; city or country; good city reference. Call at 488 5th-av., third floor, near 30th-st.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; understands English and American cooking; good city reference. Address E. G., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK AND DO COARSE WASHING.—By a thoroughly competent girl; first-class city references; soups, game, desserts, jellies; willing and obliging. Call at 219 East 37th-st., second floor.

COOK.—Colored; go out by day for dinner parties, lunches, whist parties; terms reasonable; highest city reference. Call or address E. P., 356 West 37th-st.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of cooking, management of kitchen; city referends. Address B. G., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; assist in washing; city or country; good city reference. Call as 159 West 63d-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a good cook, to assist in washing and ironing; or would do light work in a small family; reference. Call at 4 West 38th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman work in a private family or hotel washing or housecleaning; best city reference. Call at 128 West 50th-st., ground floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman as laundress or to do housecleaning; good cook, or do any kind of work; best city reference. Call or address Boost, 230 West 13th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do housecleaning, washing, and ironing, cooking or any kind of work; best city references. Call at 351 West 41st-st., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day to wash, iron, or clean; or by the week; good reference. Call at 519 2d-av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day; do cooking of any kind of housework. Call or address McGrady, 539 9th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in graphic; can make suits a specialty; original designs in Directoires, cloaks, and jackets; also riding habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address B. Schultz, 767 3d-av., near 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER AND DESIGNER OF MISSES' and children's costumes wishes customers at her home; fancy costumes a specialty; smocking, hemstitching, and feather stitching done; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 882 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Long experience; also few more custom; by the day; private families; perfect fitter and draper; makes over; good operator; terms, $1 50. Call at 119 East 31st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; few more customers desired at home; artistic fitter and draping; late of J. & C. Johnston; riding habits a specialty. Address Mrs. Faulson, 210 East 36th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker or long in the country; desires custom out of the house; speaks only German. Apply at 118 Forsyth-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker to go out by the day; making over a specialty; terms reasonable. Call or address K. L., 226 West 62d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few more customers at home; at last by R. T. Taylor's system. Call or address Mrs. Foley, 407 4th-av., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—From Paris; makes fine dresses from $8 up; best city references. Address 44 West 26th-st.

GOVERNESS.—Speaking fluently German, French, and English, teaching the rudiments; no music; able to take entire charge of children; best references. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, from 1 to 3 o'clock, at 340 East 42d-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good city reference from last place. Call at 159 West 33d-st., first floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed from Ireland, for housework in small private family, or as kitchenmaid. Call at 220 East 89th-st.; ring first bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman for housework; good plain cook and laundress; good baker; good city reference. Call at 832 West 40th-st., second floor, back; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference; wages, $16 to $20. Address M. O., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent Swedish girl for general housework in small private family; is first-class cook; best city reference; wages, $18 to $20. Call at 206 East 21st-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable colored woman to do general housework. Call at 397 7th-av., third floor, front, Room 10.

HOUSEWORK.—By experienced girl in small family; two years' reference. Call at 451 West 47th-st.; ring basement bell; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework. Call at 211 West 37th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By a steady woman as accomplished kitchenmaid; understands cooking; city or country; good city reference. Address A. R. D., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

KITCHENMAID.—By a competent kitchenmaid in private family; six years' city reference. Address D. W., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city reference. Address W. B., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant Swedish girl in first-class family; understands dressmaking; first-class city reference; no objection to do lady's room. Call at 159 east 27th-st., care of Mrs. Anderson.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German lady's maid; has lived many years in American families; good seamstress; understands dressmaking and stylish hairdresser; good reference. Call at 217 West 63d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss; good hairdresser and seamstress; good city reference. Address Rosa, Box 675 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires a situation for a competent lady's maid who has been in her service six years. Call, between 10 and 2 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 861 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid for young miss and as seamstress; good reference. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman; assist with other work; no objection to private boarding house; city or country; or go by day; best city reference. Call at 204 West 32d-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress. Call this morning between 10 and 1 o'clock, at the apartment of present employer, 24 East 17th-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; is a skilful chamberwork; to private family; three years' best city reference. Address M. D., Box 819 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; four years' best city reference; will do a little chamberwork. Address M. J., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant laundress; no objection to a day's washing; can be seen at present employer's; 10 private family. Address C. O., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,266 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. Address M. L., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as French laundress; understands all kinds finer; as cambric silks, laces, &c.; best city reference from last employer. Call at 132 West 49th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. Address A. L., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By girl as first-class laundress; last years' referends. Address K. T., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork; first-class references. Apply at 299 West 10th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as laundress; no objection to do other work; good referedce; sleep home. Call at 1,073 1st-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; city or country; good reference. Call, all week, 159 East 27th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress in private family; good city references. Call at 909 6th-av., third bell.

MAID.—By experienced woman as maid to elderly lady or invalid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; best city reference. Call at 200 East 39th-st.; ring second bell.

MAID.—By a German girl as maid; good sewer and packer; no objection to go for distance; good referedce. Call at 471 8th-av., second floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined Parisian; very trustworthy and faithful; thoroughly competent to teach English and French; highest city references. Call or address Parisian, 2351 West 18th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French nursery governess to teach and take care of children. Call or address M. M., 328 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—By competent woman; thoroughly understands the care of children; no nurse to infant or child; good city reference. Call, to-day, from 10 to 12, at present employer's, 687 Madison-av.

NURSE.—By competent Protest

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 26:

A. H. Muller & Son sold by order of the executors the five-story brick store, with plot of land 49 by 100, 62 and 64 Greene-st, east side, 150 feet north of Broome-st, for $152,500, to Horace S. Ely; four-story brick store, with lot 18.4 by 72, 55 Wooster-st, southwest corner of Broome-st, for $42,250, to S. Desau; three-story brick warehouse, with plot of land 76 by 71 by irregular by 61.9, 426 and 428 West-st, northeast corner of 11th-st, for $46,000, to John Ravensburgh; four-story brick apartment house, with plot of land 44.2 by 100.5, 209 and 211 East 44th-st, north side, 142.6 feet east of 3d-av, for $35,300, to N. Johnson; two lots, each 21.8 by 100.5, on East 44th-st, adjoining above, for $16,600, to John Murphy; two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.5, 634 West 48th-st, south side, 475 feet west of 11th-av, for $5,200, to John Gorham; two four-story brick apartment houses, with lots, each 25 by 100.5, 542 and 544 West 52d-st, south side, 300 feet east of 11th-av., for $29,400, to Henry Brash; three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 52d-st, north side, each 300 feet east of 11th-av., for $18,000, to F. J. Schnugg; two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 53d-st, north side, 200 feet east of 10th-av., for $17,100, to Ottinger Brothers; one lot, 27.2 by 98, on Avenue A, southeast corner of 74th-st, and three lots, each 25 by 98, adjoining above, for $32,550, to S. Desau; two lots, each 25 by 98, on Avenue A, northeast corner of 72d-st, for $18,800, to F. J. Schnugg; fourteen lots, each 25 by 102.2, on 72d-st, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A, for $55,900, to T. Donovan; four lots, each 25 by 64, adjoining above, for $9,400, to J. W. Haarea; plot of land 64 by 98, fronting on East River, north of 72d-st, for $13,000, to F. J. Schnugg; two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 72d-st, south side, east of Avenue A, for $7,900, to T. Donovan, and three lots, each 25.6 by 98, fronting on East River, south of 72d-st, for $12,000, to Sona Brothers.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction the five-story stone-front flat, with lot 25.6 by 100, 213 East 11th-st, north side, 431 feet west of 2d av., for $37,800, to E. Levy; four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 60 by 25.1 by 57.9, 340 West 16th-st, south side, 300 feet east of 9th-av, for $12,600, to John Dalton, and similar building, with lot 25.8 by 75, 2,136 2d-av., southeast corner of 110th-st, for $23,000, to Thomas Wood; also, by order of the executors, one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 107th-st, north side, 300 feet west of 10th-av., for $5,000, to T. Donovan.

William Kennelly & Brother sold at public auction the four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 69th-st, south side, 375 feet west of 8th-av., for $35,000, to F. Minkea; also, under a foreclosure decree, the three three-story brick dwellings, with plot of land 50 by 100.8, on West 38th-st, north side, 200 feet east of 10th-av, for $17,000, to the plaintiff.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 33 by 80.2, 228 and 230 Prospect-av., south side, 100 feet west of 5th-av., Brooklyn, for $10,300, to J. B. Tate.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Nov. 26.

44-av., 1,222, and 301 and 303 East 84th-st.; Joseph Kallah and wife to Patrick Shelly $40,300
Bainbridge-av., n. w. s., 93 ft. n. e. of Tremont-st., 30x100; Hugh M. Camp and wife to Joseph H. Calo. 5,040
124th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x100.11; John H. Kitchen, referee, to James M. Varonn and another. 10,450
Park-av., s. e. corner of 128th-st, 49.11x70; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Richard J. Henay. 18,500
2d-av., w. s., 75.8 ft. s. of 75th-st., 25.6x100; George P. Rohr to Frederick Rohr and another. 6,500
98th-st., n. s., 138 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22x98.9; Harvey S. Johnston and wife to Rudolph Lagal. 28,000
49th-st., n. s., 35 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25.5x104.11; Rudolph Lagal and wife to Harvey S. Johnston. 26,000
Columbus-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x40; Paulin Raphael and another to Sarah Raphael. 10,000
116th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x 44.5x98.9; Matilda Woll, executrix, and others, to David Frank. 14,500
St. Nicholas-av., s. e. corner of 156th-st, 75.2x80+; Mark Ash and wife and Peter Alexander and wife to Annie N. Alexander. 1
61st-st, 203 East; Emil Beohmann, executor, to John Cary. 20,000
Avenue A, s. e. corner of 75th-st, 99.8x102.2; Ella Hirsch aud another to United States Feather Down Company. 80,000
9th-av., s. a. corner of 77th-st, 30x102.2; John Vincent, referee, to William H. Gelsberren. 20,000
St. Nicholas-av., n. a. corner of 120th-st, 57 x100; R. C. Dorsett to David T. Kidd. 1
157th-st., s. a., 250 ft. w. of Washington-av., 50x75; A. K. Hanstaah and wife to John Peal. 5,000
Broadway, 212; Catharine L. Kernochan and another to Edward M. Knox. 12,000
38th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x 100.8; John H. Judge, referee, to Rose Rieker. 17,000
1st-av., s. a., 40.11 ft. s. of 121st-st., 20x80; George W. Everett, executor, to Henry G. Schiffer. 10,000
94th-st., s. a., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x100.8; Francis Lahey and wife to John Bauer. 20,000
2d-av., e. s., 57.3 ft. n. of 58th-st., 18x85; Hieronimes Herold and wife to Mathias Down. 18,500
Eagle-av., w. s., lot 10, map of Ursuline Convent, 25.5x93; Conrad Tisch and wife to Emil Doerzer. 1,850
Prospect-av., e. s., adjoining lands of Walter Chisholm, 51x140+ irregular; Elizabeth Steiametz and another to Julia Hendrickson and another. 88,000
Willis-av., w. s., 113.3 ft. n. of 141st-st., 13.9x 70; Emily A. U. Drummond to Joseph A. Hoyt. 6,000
144th-st., s. a., 125 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x 100; Joseph Hoyt and wife to Emily A. U. Drummond. 8.00
36th-st., s. a., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9; Georgina Sweeney and wife to Samuel Kempner. 9,575
Same property; Samuel Kempner to Charles Meier. 11,000
133d-st., s. w. corner of Willis-av, 27x74; Esther Handibide to Joba Donohne and another. 1
80th-st., n. a., 230 ft. e. of 9th-av; 18x100.5; Augustus Merritt to Jean F. Chenveau, Jr. 6,800
9th-av., w. s., 26 ft. s. of 97th-st., 24.8x100; Jacob M. Newmen to Adolph S. Ellson. 83,000
93d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av. 66x100; Francis M. Jencks to Hugh McDowell and another. 81,980
Same property; same to Walden Paaderson. 55,250
70th-st., n. s., 378 ft. e. of Avenue A, 27.3x 100.4; Robert Oakley to Adolph S. Ellson. 80,000
81st-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av.; same to same. 140,000
11th-av., n. e. corner of 61st-st., 200x100.5.; same to same. 250,000
81st-st., 308; William J. Lardner and wife to William H. Longhran. 1
Same property; William H. Longhran to Agnes C. Lardner. 1
Mulberry-st, 291; Simon Fine and wife to David Griffin. 8,988
121st-st., n. s., 247.8 ft. w. of 4th-av., 15x 100.11; Charles A. Mapes and wife to John W. Cornish. 12,000
144th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 99.9x 99.11; Margaret O'Brien to Joseph H. Cain. 100
King's Bridge road, e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 187th-st., 50x107.7; Joseph R. Brown and wife to Margaret O'Brien. 405,000
95th-st., s. a., 107 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x100.8; John A. Weeks, referee, to John Connor. 14,000
95th-st., s. s., 289 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x100.8; same to Matthew C. Henry. 14,000
116th-st., s. a., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av.; Isaac C. Faitonte to Hannah C. Faitonte. 1
Same property; Hannah C. Faitonte to Victoria Steinhardt. 100
144th-st., 309 and 311 West; Sarah J. Crothers to Joseph E. Mount. 48,000
48th-st., 147 East; John Bauer and wife to Francis Lahey. 38,000
Prospect-av., e. s., 389 ft. n. of Westchester-av., 45x164; Julia Hensrtel and others to John Hensrtel. 8,000
138th-st., s. s., 800 ft. e. of Willis-av., 18x 100; Walton Storm, referee, to Edward Crittenden. 7,800
2d-av., s. a., 100.11 ft. n. of 120th-st., 20x 80; Henry A. Sherwood and wife to Charles F. Schnitz. 11,250
Avenue A, w. s., 550 ft. n. of 3d-st., 50x 100.4; Charles F. Schnitz and wife to Marie L. Hollesith. 1,500
121st-st., 518 East; Charles F. Schnita and wife to Henry A. Sherwood. 7,500
182d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Westchester-av., 213 ft. front; John W. Cornish and wife to Charles A. Mapes. 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BENSONHURST-BY-THE-SEA

The founder of Bensonhurst, realizing the advantages of such a suburban quarter near New-York, with a southerly exposure on the ocean, accessible by rapid transit, resolved after examining all other locations to purchase this site and develop it to the highest attainable state of perfection by the aid of the most approved modern appliances.

It is not a mere Real Estate speculation, but a plan to found a settlement of about one thousand families who desire to live convenient to New-York in comfort and luxury without extravagance.

Illustrated circular sent.

G. B. F. RANDOLPH, 41 Wall-st., New-York.

PARTIES DESIRING TO INVEST on Bond and Mortgage

can always be provided with good Mortgages, without loss of time or expense, at the offices of the

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

34 Nassau St., N. Y., 16 Court St.,
Mutual Life Bldg. Brooklyn.

A. L. SOULARD, Pres. J. A. BEYER, Vice Pres.
A. KOPPEL, Secretary.
COUNSEL:
CHARLES UNANGST, ASHBEL P. FITCH.
Hon. NOAH DAVIS, Consulting Counsel.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 9TH-AV. AND 101st-st.—One or three houses.

LEROY-ST.—Fronting 112 feet on park ground—Two large double houses; only $50,000.

82D-ST.—Between 10th and 9th avs.—Large double house; full lot; $18,000.

110TH-ST.—Near Lexington-av.—Four elegant large houses, all rented.

142 West 53D-ST.—Three-story basement house.

131 EAST 16TH-ST.—Large house; only $21,500.

85TH-ST.—Adjoining Madison-av.; plot 127x100. Large Bowery property, near Canal-st.

BROADWAY.—Near 39th-st., 42x84.

2D-AV., 88TH-ST.—Five double houses. Choice 13th Ward $80,000 property.

N. W. CORNER 1ST-AV. AND 109TH-ST.—Two cheap houses.

Also other desirable properties.

CYRILLE CARREAU, Agent,
Grand-st. and Bowery.

NO. 10 EAST 73D-ST.,

23x90x102.2, four-story brownstoae bay window; built by day's work; elevator and all modern improvements; greatest care as to sanitary condition; open from 10 to 3.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

SAMUEL GLOVER,
38 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE DWELLINGS
ON 72D-ST.,
BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.
Sizes, 25, 24, and 23 feet in width.
OPEN DAILY, EXCEPTING SUNDAYS.
Apply to McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, builders, office 384 Park-av., near 53d-st., or
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY-DECORATED HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished: all the latest improvements, including Turkish bath and pianos; southwest corner Park-av. and 68th-st.; built for the owner and offered because of his leaving the city. Apply to JOHN RUDDELL, 101 West 125th-st., or W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

WEST END-AV., BETWEEN 85TH AND 86TH sts.—For sale, private or exchange, desirable new four-story houses 20 feet wide; butler's pantry extension; hardwood finish; back stairs to kitchen.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1889,
at 12 o'clock at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
2 choice and desirable lots, south side,
164TH-ST.,
225 feet east of 10th-av.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
L. J. & I. PHILLIPS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
NO. 2,011 2D-AV.,
75 feet south of 104th-st, lot 25x100, with two-story frame building, with store. Maps, &c., with Grant & Bimovett, attorneys, No. 229 Broadway, or the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

3D-AV., NOS. 458 AND 460; LOT 30X92; 17; Auction Dec. 5, Real Estate Exchange.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—126TH-ST., NEAR LENOX-AV., $900; 180th-st., near Lenox-av., 3-story B., $900. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 81st-st.
New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors: steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 88d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURNISHED and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 884 and 50 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,
CORNER 86TH-ST.
Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $1,500; new, perfect, all light rooms; marble and iron stairs. Apply on premises, or to FRED J. STONE, 60 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT.
SMALL BANKING OFFICE
ON FIRST FLOOR OF
ASTOR BUILDING,
(10 WALL-ST.)
RENT MODERATE.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

EXTRA LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., (about 37x100,) to rent at moderate rental. Apply to HORACE B. ELY, 64 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A well-appointed furnished apartment or small furnished house in good neighborhood for young couple without children. Address X. Y., Times Office.

HOTELS.

BOARD.—MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN Heights, directly opposite Wall-st., N. Y., four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall St. Ferry and the bridge terminus; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 500 rooms.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
AND
BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE EAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Indianapolis, Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing-room, and State-room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by electricity and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis. New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Pittsburg. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Minneapolis. New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Altoona and Pittsburg by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Mount Gretna, Harrisburg, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 3:00, 7:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 8:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:00, 8:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 8:30 P. M. daily. For Atlantic City, 1:00 (Through Car) P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 8:43 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Sav Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

Ticket office "Brooklyn Annex" connects with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:
4:15, 8:20, 7:20, 9:00, 10:00, 9, *10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10 10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 8:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, *10 Limited, and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 8:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9:00, and 11:00 A. M., 2:00, 4:30 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Tioket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Tunkhannock, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flamington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A.M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 9:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P.M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 8, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited"

TO

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

Grand Central Station,

FOURTH-AVENUE AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.

Largest and finest passenger station in America and the only one in the city of New-York.

On and after Nov. 10, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Saratoga, Rochester, and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Syracuse, also to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*8:30 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car for Buffalo, and a dining car, Albany to Buffalo. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner ventilated. No extra fare charged.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:50 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

*10:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Rochester to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

*11:45 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Ratland, Burlington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

5:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Montreal, Plattsburg, St. Louis Rock, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express, Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point, and daily to Canandaigua and Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 3:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to North Creek. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

*10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service. Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 200 West 125th-st, and 138th-st. New-York; 363 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 898 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Run daily. Others daily except Sundays.

‡8:0p at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN N. DUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 aadtll A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and B. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Snapeaaion Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal region.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains via
PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 9:30 P. M., 12:15 A. M.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 8:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.
For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. GIDSLL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, fo:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, 11:01, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:08, 8:30, 10:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

ERIE RAILWAY. Only Solid Train
ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.
AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS
DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.
3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.
W. J. MURPHY, L. P. FARMER,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 18 minutes earlier from Jay-st., N. E. Brooklyn: Detroit, Hamilton, Niagara, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *8:15, *9:15 P. M.; Toronto, 9:55 A. M., 5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *8:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, N. Y., and intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M.; *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; (and at 11:30 A. M., for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, *11:30 A. M., *4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, 10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *8:30, *11:55 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sundays, as Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A. M., 8:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West shore Station, at 11:30 A. M., 8:45 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 863, 785, and 942 Broadway, 152 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 96 West 125th-st., and West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 6 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1—IN SMALL FAMILY, SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, together or separately, with board. 34 West 51st.

5TH-AV., 603.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front apartments, singly or en suite; private table; latest sanitary plumbing; references.

5TH-AV., 437.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; private bath; private table optional; references.

19 WEST 38TH-ST.—ROOMS, TRANSIENT or permanently; superior board; dine on parlor floor; references.

2 D. 313 WEST.—ORELSEA HOUSE; 2 rooms, with board, singly or en suite; cuisine unexcelled; permanent and transient.

34 TH-ST., 28 WEST.—SECOND FLOOR, 4 rooms, with bath room; private table; references given and required.

34 TH-ST., 27 WEST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished sunny front room, second floor, with board; references exchanged.

36 TH-ST., 141 WEST.—LARGE, HANDSOME single room, with first-class board, in English family; terms reasonable.

38 TH-ST.,

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

MRS. SOUTHWORTH BEFORE A CORONER'S JURY.

THE SLAYER OF STEPHEN PETTUS BECOMES GREATLY EXCITED—HER LAWYER PREDICTS HER ACQUITTAL.

The second chapter in Mrs. Hanna Bartley Southworth's criminal history came to a close yesterday, when Coroner Levy committed her to the City Prison without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, the Coroner's jury having decided that Stephen Pettus had met his death at her hands on last Friday.

When Mrs. Southworth opened her eyes in her cell in the Tombs yesterday morning, after a fairly good night's sleep, she was more comfortable, physically, than at any time since the commission of her crime. She had had three days of perfect quiet, had taken her meals regularly, and, as a result, her nerves had become calm, and in appearance she had improved greatly. There was a faint color in her cheeks and her eyes had lost their feverish lustre. She was informed at an early hour that she must prepare herself to be present at the inquest and she made some needed changes in her attire, a trunkful of clothing having been brought to her toe day before.

Coroner Levy had set the time for commencing the investigation of Stephen Pettus's death at 11 o'clock, and promptly at that hour Mrs. Southworth entered the Common Pleas Court room leaning on the arm of her counsel, William F. Howe. She wore the same seal plush cloak and brown cloth gown in which she appeared on the morning of the shooting, but the unbecoming turban worn on that day had been replaced by a stylish hat with a knot of ribbons and the wings of a bird fastened to one side of the crown. A few minutes before the prisoner made her appearance her mother and brother, W. B. Martin, were shown into the court room. As soon as they saw Mrs. Southworth coma in they went over to her and kissed her, the mother and daughter shedding a few tears as they exchanged greetings.

By this time the court room was crowded with people who had come there out of curiosity, and men and woman craned their necks in every direction in their efforts to catch a glimpse of the murderess. She paid very little attention to her surroundings, however, but followed the Coroner and lawyers intently. As a rule she was composed, giving evidence of nervousness only by the quantities of water which she drank. She nibbled at some little confections which Counselor Howe sent out and got for her, and talked to him in a low voice, but with animation, and smiled occasionally. Only twice did she become excited. Once, when her lawyer started to relate the story of her alleged wrongs, she whispered, "Don't tell it," and then broke down completely, crying and trembling until Mr. Howe put his arm about her shoulders and kept it there to the end of his recital. Again, when the letter was read, to which THE TIMES has referred as having evidently been written by a female favorite of the dead man, the woman acted as though wildly excited. Her eyes protruded, one of her hands was clenched, and she became violently agitated. When Mr. Howe afterward asked what had caused this exhibition, he said he thought it was the result of jealousy.

Coroner Levy was ready to begin the investigation shortly after 11 o'clock, but it was considerably later before the following jurors had all appeared:

Herman Greitner, William von Borries, William Gravel, S. L. Dentsch, Adolph Schauer, J. H. Stick, Andrew Stahl, Charles L. Wilson, S. Jacoby, S. M. Schefer, B. Sands, and E. J. Deuning.

When the Coroner and jury were ready there was another delay because Capt. McLaughlin and Officer Goodwin, who were wanted as witnesses, were in the Grand Jury room. This fact annoyed Coroner Levy and Mr. Howe greatly, and the former said that he considered the action of the District Attorney very strange.

Assistant District Attorney Bedford said that there was no desire on the part of Col. Fellowe to conflict with the Coroner. He explained the law at length, and when he had concluded Mr. Howe arose and said:

"Your Honor, it seems to me, if the learned District Attorney will pardon the statement, that this homily on the law is entirely unnecessary. In this case came up I never knew and t defy the counsel to point to a time when a person accused of the crime of murder could be judged by a Grand Jury before having appeared before either a magistrate or a Coroner. As far as we are concerned we are willing to have the case go before the Grand Jury forthwith. In my client, grief is sodrpable in any form save that of disbelief. We want investigation, for we have nothing to conceal, but we might ask why this sudden departure from the ordinary routine? Is it because this man, who is now dead, was a great railway magnate? This delicate woman wishes to go to the court for vindication, and the world must know of this case."

Finally the missing policeman appeared, and testimony was given by Officer Goodwin of the First Precinct, Police Surgeon Philip Smith, Detectives Frank P. Carter, William A. Dawson, Edward F. Naxie, Elias Samuels, A. M. Sweet, Charles Warfield, Henry G. D. Carr, and Capt. McDonald of the First Police Precinct.

With the exception of the last named the witnesses had all been on Fulton-street, near Bennett's tea store, when Mrs. Southworth killed Mr. Pettus, and their evidence was given to identify the woman as Pettus's assailant. Capt. McLaughlin's story was the most interesting. He said that at his station Mrs. Southworth had asked if Pettus were dead, and when answered in the affirmative had said that she was glad, because he had ruined her reputation and the reputation of her family. She had told him such portions of her story as related to Pettus taking her to a disreputable resort, drugging her, and effecting her dishonor. Then Mr. Howe said:

"Captain, you have been on the police force of this city very many years, have you not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"You said that when in your care Mrs. Southworth was hysterical, didn't you?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Wasn't she very, very hysterical?"

"Well, she could not sit still. She would take a chair for a moment and then leave it, while all the time she seemed to be choking."

"Did she appear to be irrational?"

Mr. Bedford objected to this question on the ground of impropriety, but Mr. Huwe insisted, and Capt. McLaughlin said:

"She was very absent-minded and could not tell where she lived; did not know either the street or number. She only wished to talk on one subject, and when she told of her first trouble with Pettus she said that a woman had acted in collusion with him."

Then Mr. Howe read the letter, already mentioned, which so greatly excited Mrs. Southworth, and afterward Coroner Levy asked if any friends of Mr. Pettus were present desiring to testify. No one answered, and, with a sneer and a laugh, Mr. Howe quoted, in an inquiring tone:

"None so poor to do him reverence?"

Mr. Howe also tried to show by Officer Goodwin that the revolver taken from the prisoner, a five-barrel affair, bore marks of an attempt having been made to pull the trigger seven times, indicating great agitation on the part of the person using it. The last witnesses were Drs. Jenkins and Weston, who testified after a recess had been taken, and who described the autopsy they had made on the body of Major Pettus. Then the Coroner asked Mr. Howe if he wished to place his client upon the stand. The lawyer replied at some length, the gist of his remarks being that he preferred to wait until the trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before calling upon Mrs. Southworth to testify.

Then the case was given to the jury, and shortly afterward this verdict was rendered:

"We, the jury, find that Stephen L. Pettus came to his death by pistol-shot wounds inflicted by Hanna B. Southworth on Fulton-street, near the premises known as No. 10 on that street, on Friday, Nov. 22, A. D. 1889, at or about 10 A. M."

When the usual questions were put to the accused they were answered by Mr. Howe, who gave her residence as "City Prison." She was taken there directly after the rendering of the verdict, and just before she left the room she gave her mother a bundle of ferry tickets. She evidently thought that she would not have use for them for some time to come, and a pitiful little smile passed over her face as she handed the package to her mother. Mr. Howe says that he will insist on Mrs. Southworth being tried at the next term of the court. He confidently predicted that his client would be acquitted.

The Grand Jury examined some witnesses in the case yesterday and will continue the investigation to-day.

CORPORATION TAX LAWS COMPILED.

A compactly arranged and useful publication is Lyon's compilation of statutes relating to the taxation of corporations in New-York for State purposes. Taxation of the kind in this State only dates back to 1880, but the additions and amendments to the original legislation have been sufficient to warrant a systematic grouping in a single volume. In it are contained all the existing provisions of the law on the subject, as well as a complete set of forms of reports such as the law requires shall be made to the State Controller. There are also given lists of corporations liable to and exempt from taxation, directions for making official reports, and other valuable information. The publisher is Mr. James B. Lyon of Albany. In this city the volume may be had of Banks & Brothers.

DR. EDWARD BEECHER HURT AGAIN.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, who had one foot cut off in an accident on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad about a year ago, met with another serious accident on Monday. He was trying to get down the front steps of his home at 182 Macon-street, Brooklyn, when his crutch slipped and he fell headlong to the sidewalk. He struck on his head and lost consciousness. A crowd quickly gathered and Dr. Beecher was assisted to his bed. Dr. Jewett was sent for, and after a careful examination decided that the skull was not fractured. There was an ugly gash on the head, which was sewed up. The patient was more comfortable yesterday, but was still in a dazed condition.

THROUGH AN AISLE OF GIRLS.

A PRETTY SCENE AT THE WEDDING OF MISS NEWCOMB AND MR. WARD.

One of the most notable of this season's many weddings was that yesterday afternoon of Miss Edyth Ward Newcomb, daughter of H. Victor Newcomb, and Reginald Henshaw Ward, at her father's residence, 683 Fifth-avenue. The house was beautifully decorated with ferns, smilax, roses, and flowering plants, and the bay window in the front drawing room, near which the bridal party stood, was banked to the ceiling with palms and Southern pines, and crowned with an open fan of pink and white roses.

The bride, leaning on her father's arm and preceded by her maid of honor, Miss Charlotte Zerega, walked to the alter through an aisle extending through both drawing rooms and marked by wide white ribbons held by Miss Flora Davis, Miss Helen Dinsmore, Miss Beatrice Howe, Miss Alice Ward, a sister of the groom; Miss Annie Depew Paulding of Peekskill, Miss Edith Clift, Miss Emily Lentilhou, Miss Mary Strong, Miss Eva Hartwell, and Miss Louise Todd of Louisville; Miss Daisy Pierson, Miss Mamie Turnure, Miss Nathalie Post, and Miss Mathilde Reynal. Miss Anna Brewster and Miss Lulie Heoning of Louisville stood at the foot of the aisle and held two white and gold arrows twined with pink roses for the bride to pass under. The groom and his best man, his brother, Andrew Henshaw Ward, Jr., met her at the floral altar, and the service was read by the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's.

The bride wore an imported gown of ivory white satin, draped with the old point lace worn by her mother on her wedding day. Her point lace veil was held in place by a diamond sun, the groom's gift. About her throat she wore the diamond necklace and pendants given to her by her parents, and her corsage was clasped with a diamond orchin, her brother's gift. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Miss Zerega wore a pretty frock of pink crêpe and a broad-brimmed pink-velvet hat, and carried a bunch of carnations and mignonette. The young ladies that made up the living aisle wore dainty gowns of white silk muslin trimmed with white ostrich feathers. They wore white ostrich tips in their hair. They were presented with gold boogie bracelets by the bride. The ushers were Amory S. Carhart, W. E. D. Stokes, J. Henry Smith, Ford Huntington, George A. Morrison, and Herman D. Newcomb, brother of the bride. They were given handsome pearl scarf pins at the final bachelor dinner given by the groom on Monday evening. Mrs. Newcomb's gown was of heliotrope brocade covered with rare point lace that was made for the Princess Clotilde and was purchased by Mr. Newcomb at the close of the Franco-Prussian War.

The guests at the reception following the ceremony included Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Miss Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wetmore Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ward McAllister, Miss McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, D. O. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, J. J. Astor, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Leith, Robert Hargous, Miss Hargous, Sir Frederic Prankland, J. J. Van Alen, Baron Eckardstein, Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Sir Rodsrick Cameron, the Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kearney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. John Watts Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tailer, Peter Marié, Miss Marie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storre Wells, Judge and Mrs. Andrewe, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander, Mrs. Hayward Cutting, the Misses Cutting, Miss Cuttings, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Youngs, Mr. and Mrs. Orden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitney, and Mrs. J. F. Pierson.

Others were Mr. and Mrs. La Prelone Turnure, the Misses Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Dr. and Mrs. Lusk, the Misses Lusk, Samuel D. Babcock, the Misses Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, the Misses Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mur an, A. V. H. Suyvesant, Louis Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Tolfree, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, Miss Ives, Norman Whitehouse, Col. Henry Fitzhugh, McDougall and Forbes Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. William Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wells, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence, the Misses Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Morton McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Delamater, the Misses Delamater, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Huntington, Joseph T. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock, Mrs. Gordon McKay, Miss Beatrice Howe, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. James Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald of Loodon, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Van Emborgh, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Seth Barton French, Miss Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs of Philadelphia, George H. Clapp of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Mrs. Charles F. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vinton Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leary, Miss Maud Robbins, W. H. Henderson of Louisville, Gen. and Mrs. Lawrence Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Gray, J. Henry Smith, Miss Grace Wilson, Mrs. William H. Osgood, and Mr. and Mrs. Munro.

Among the most artistic and costly of the several hundred presents the bride received were a dessert set of spodeware from Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia; a bowl writing desk that was one of the gifts at the Paris Exposition from her graduncle, Dwight Newcomb; a gold toilet set from Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs of Philadelphia; a number of silver sets and dressing-table ornaments from Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Youngs, and Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane; a silver mirror and candelabra from Miss Zerega; a gold toilet set from Mrs. Higgins; a Prayer Book with a diamond cross set in the cover from Miss Alice Laney of London; a superb jewel cabinet of enamel and gold, upheld by four silver cupids and containing a diamond necklace and pendant, from the bride's parents; a white satin screen painted in oils by the bride's grandmother; a diamond and sapphire bracelet from Mr. and Mrs. J. F. A. Clork of Boston, and a Russian sleigh of gold with a tiny clock set in the seat from Victor Newcomb Meddis.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward left on a loog Southern wedding trip last evening. They will take up their residence with Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb on their return.

NANTUCKET LIGHTSHIP ADRIFT.

Capt. Ponsen of the Netherlands-American steamship P. Caland, which arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, reports that the Nantucket Shoals Lightship has gotten adrift. It was sighted by the P. Caland on Nov. 25 in latitude 40° 15' and longitude 69° 59'. The proper position of this lightship is in latitude 40° 54' 51" and longitude 69° 49' 26". She had drifted about forty miles to the southwest since getting loose. Like all other lightships, she has a crew and is provided with sails. The lighthouse authorities have been informed of the fact that she is adrift. If the weather should prove unfavorable and her craw should fail to bring her back to her station a lighthouse steamer will be sent in search of her.

The Nantucket Lightship has two fixed white lights that can be seen at a distance of twelve miles. Her hull is painted red and she is provided with a bell and foghorn.

MISSING FOR THE SECOND TIME.

Emma Aumann, a pretty girl of nineteen, has been missing from her home at 576 Wytbe-avenue, Brooklyn, since Saturday, and her mother says she has gone off with an actor known as Harry Ernst. This is not the first time Emma has left her parents' roof. She went away last Summer with one Daily Haonsn, and was discovered a week later at Coney Island. She is an attractive-looking girl, of medium height, and was handsomely attired in a silk dress and a long sealskin cloak.

Great interest attaches to her from the fact that she is an heiress in a small way. Her father died some years ago, leaving about $40,000 to be divided between his widow and her daughter. This loadstone has attracted numerous young men to the house, and the police think that one of them has induced Emma to elope with him.

A RECEPTION TO AN ARCHBISHOP.

The Most Rev. Francisco Satolli, Archbishop of Lepanto, who is in this country on a special mission from the Propaganda, was tendered a reception last evening by the Catholic Club at its West Twenty-seventh-street house. There was a very large gathering of prominent Catholic laymen, including Mayor Grant. The clergy was very fully represented, there being present, among others, Archbishop Corrigan and Mgrs. Farley, Preston, and Donnelly of New-York and Mgr. Chettard of Indiana.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien presented Archbishop Satolli with an address in Latin, and he responded in the same tongue.

MR. SACKS BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

Mr. G. M. L. Sacks, the well-known supporter of amateur athletics, who was stricken with an acute illness while on his way from Chicago to this city, was brought here yesterday morning. Dr. Metcalf, who attended him on the train, said that Mr. Sacks was suffering from paralysis, but the family physician here pronounces his malady acute pneumonia. He was taken to his bachelor apartments at 9 East Forty-sixth-street. Oscar Sacks, his brother, said yesterday afternoon: "He appears to be in a stupor, lying motionless, but suffering great pain."

THEY MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS STILL AT WORK ON THE CANVASS.

By the most strenuous efforts the Kings County Supervisors yesterday completed the official canvass of the votes cast at the recent election. But they could make totals only of the votes cast for candidates on the State ticket. The rest of the work will not be completed until to-day, and then the whole thing, if no more mistakes are discovered, will be approved.

For Secretary of State 128,693 votes were cast, and Rice (Dem.) had a plurality of 8,241 over Gilbert, (Rep.) A significant feature was the vote for Controller and Attorney General. For the former office 128,505 votes were cast, and Wemple (Dem.) had a plurality over Cooke (Rep.) of only 6,655, a falling off from Rice's plurality of 1,586. The vote for Attorney General was 128,456, and Tabor (Dem.) beat Varnum (Rep.) by 5,524, a loss of 1,717 from Rice's plurality. Wemple's total vote was 897 and Tabor's 1,036 less than Rice's.

Wemple's Republican opponent, Cooke, ran 689 ahead of his ticket, and Tabor's, Varnum, got 681 more than Gilbert. Haight, for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, got the highest number of votes given a Republican, 66,442. Judge Haight, who was the candidate of all parties for Justice of the Supreme Court, polled 124,556—all that were cast, except 463 blank and defective ones.

The following are the figures on the State ticket as filed in County Clerk Kaiser's office late yesterday:

For Secretary of State—Rice, (Dem.,) 67,833; Gilbert, (Rep.,) 59,597; Griffen, (Proh.,) 987; Beecher, (Labor,) 15; blank, 256.

For Controller—Wemple, (Dem.,) 66,941; Cooke, (Rep.,) 60,286; Rand, (Proh.,) 906, Sullivan, (Labor,) 24; blank, 345.

For Attorney General—Tabor, (Dem.,) 66,802; Varnum, (Rep.,) 60,278; Hart, (Proh.,) 1,021; Wright, (Labor,) 15; blank, 428.

For Treasurer—Danforth, (Dem.,) 67,107; Hedges, (Rep.,) 60,150; Bruce, (Proh.,) 808; Hall, (Labor,) 10; blank, 238.

For State Engineer and Surveyor—Bogart, (Dem.,) 67,658; Van Rensselaer, (Rep.,) 59,657. Kenyon, (Proh.,) 851; Henkel, (Labor,) 6; blank, 210.

For Associate Justice Court of Appeals—O'Brien, (Dem.,) 66,850; Haight, (Rep.,) 60,442; Farrington, (Proh.,) 975; blank, 248.

For Justice Supreme Court—Dykman, (Dem.,) 124,556; blank, 463.

A CHALLENGE BUT NO DUEL.

JUSTICE GORMAN ENDS THE FEUD OF MESSRS. ELLETT AND SMITH.

It became the pleasing privilege of Justice Gorman yesterday to stretch out the strong hand of the law and prevent the spilling of gore on the "field of honor." A young colored man, Howard H. Smith, of 148 West Thirty-fourth-street, came to the Jefferson Market Court and said that he wished to confer with the Judge on an important matter. He brought forward the following letters as an introduction to his story:

MR. SMITH: I have expected you to come to see me for two days and you have failed and satisfaction is what I want. As you have outraged and insulted my wife I have arrived at a pitch where I don't care to live and as I am a Gentleman who can't stand foolishness you must get you seconds to meet me in the Field of Honor, select any weapons you may desire and I will select time and place to settle this most Damnable and Most Contemptible of all Outrages, let me hear at once.

ALFRED ELLETT.

This was dated Nov. 25. The following was written yesterday:

H. Smith:

Nothing could give me more pleasure than to receive your card. Call me insolent coward or any other name I am glad you accept my challenge. So let your seconds select the weapon and mine will select the time and place out of city and you and I will settle this most damnable and Contemptible of all Outrages.

Life is a small matter to me anyhow. So the earlier this thing is fixed the better. Don't forget I am ready and more than willing to fight a Deadly Duel with you. ALFRED ELLETT.

P. S. Send your seconds to fix up.

These letters, Smith said, he had received from a former friend of his, a young colored man, Alfred Ellett, who had become acquainted with him on account of alleged pleasure shown for him by Mrs. Ellett. It was evident that a Northern climate had lessened the delicacy of Mr. Smith's sense of honor. Instead of responding cheerfully with a new pair of razors or clarry him out to the outskirts of the city he had repaired in a state of great doubt to Justice Gorman to consult with him as to what weapons ought to be chosen for the fearful conflict. Justice Gorman suggested boxing gloves, but afterward added that a duel would be against the law. Smith concluded to obey the law, no matter at what sacrifice.

Ellett was then summoned to the court. The matter was afterward adjusted without sealing the compact with any body's blood. Ellett concluded that his wife was not worth bothering about, because she said that she did not love him any more.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, has been to see a performance of "The Old Homestead," and this is what he writes to Denman Thompson about the play and its presentation: "I do not wonder that the city and country far and wide should take such delight in it, because as I sit and look and listen I can see how we cannot help ourselves if we would. Some things in it touch all our hearts. It touched me afresh as I sat there laughing and crying in the same breath. It is given to not many men and fewer women so to touch the hidden springs of what is noblest and best in us, and deepen and sweeten them. The whole thing is so pure and sweet and touches the heart so potently for good, and is withal so full of fine native humor in which there is no tang of bitterness, that men who think as I do might well wish they could touch their hearts as surely and to as fair a purpose by a sermon."

In honor of the one hundredth performance of "McKenna's Flirtation" at the Park last evening the lobbies and auditorium of the theatre were gayly decked with flowers and bunting. Mr. Barry and Fay and Manager Dudley had intended to present the ladies of the audience with elaborate souvenirs of the occasion, but the photographs, which were to be an important feature of the souvenir, could not be completed on account of the cloudy skies of last week. The tokens will be distributed at some evening performance of "Irish Aristocracy," which is to be produced next Monday evening for a four weeks' run.

"Aunt Jack," at the Madison-Square Theatre, is renewing the record of the most brilliant successes at that house, and Agnes Booth is afforned in the play an opportunity to present some of the finest comedy work ever seen in New-York. Manager Palmer will proobly have no occasion to change the bill during the season.

If the promise of the present demand for seats is kept up, the most successful fair ever held in New-York will be "The County Fair" at the Union-Square Theatre. An advance sale is already reported up to Feb. 17, 1890.

Next week will be the last of the engagement of Edwin Booth and Mme. Modjeska at the Broadway Theatre, and the following programme has been arranged: Monday and Wednesday evenings, "The Merchant of Venice"; Tuesday and Thursday, "Richelieu"; Friday, "Much Ado About Nothing"; Saturday matinée, a double bill, "The Fool's Revenge" and "Donna Diana." Saturday night, for the farewell performance, "Hamlet."

At the matinée at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre on Saturday Prof. Crumwell will deliver his illustrated lecture, entitled "The World's Fair of 1889, and Paris, the Beautiful City." Saturday evening the professor will give an entirely new, and at this time an appropriate, lecture, entitled "Half of the World Free, the United States of North and South America," with new and handsome views of the United States of Brazil and portraits of Dom Pedro and other distinguished South Americans.

OPENING THE FAIR.

A fair for the benefit of the Young Meo's Home of the German branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was opened last evening in the association gymnasium, 140 Second-avenue. Mr. George P. Ockerehansen made a brief address, in which he explained that the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee had charge of the enterprise and hoped to raise $2,000 for the purpose of repaying a loan made to fit up the new rooms. He also gave a clear exposition of the aims of the association, and mentioned some of the benefits to be derived from membership.

All the arrangements for the fair are on a liberal plan, and those actively interested are enthusiastic in making each department effective in the highest degree. There are special departments for works of art, bric-a-brac, toys, confections, flowers, furniture and housekeeping goods, books, fancy articles, and refreshments. The fair will be continued during the week, the doors being opened at 3 and closing at 10 P. M. Mrs. George H. Meyer is President, Mrs. Joseph H. Miller Vice President, and Mrs. Fred Willenbrock Treasurer.

DIED ON AN ELEVATED TRAIN.

The passengers on a Union Elevated train in Brooklyn about 3:30 yesterday afternoon were surprised to see a tall, well-dressed man, about fifty years of age, rise from his seat and after clutching his throat in a fierce effort to tear away his collar, fall in a heap on the floor. The greatest excitement prevailed for a minute, until the train arrived at the Nostrand-avenue station, when the guards carried the sick man out to the waiting room. An ambulance was at once summoned, but before its arrival the patient was dead. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

The body was subsequently identified as that of J. C. Hernandez, a tobacconist of 417 Quincy-street. He was fifty years of age and left a widow and several children.

PUGNACIOUS JOHN CARLIN

BECOMING ANGRY HE STRIKES AT ALDERMAN STORM.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER—THE ALDERMEN PASS A HAND-ORGAN ORDINANCE.

Alderman John Carlin, who tried to be a State Senator from the Eleventh District for Tom Platt's sake and his own, came out in his true colors yesterday. He tried to hit Alderman Storm in the nose in the Council Chamber of the board, but a neat dodge by Mr. Storm prevented it and his good sense averted a continuance of the disgraceful scene.

The whole trouble grew out of the discussion which the board had been having on the hand organ and street band ordinance, and was due to this debate and Carlin's natural pugnacity. He had been trying a bit of buncombe during the discussion by way of proposing many amendments to the ordinance so that the street band would have the same privileges as the hand organs. He was sat upon at every opportunity. In the course of his remarks on the report of the Law Committee Alderman Storm said that he could produce documents to show that some of these street bands were brought here under contract.

After the board adjourned Carlin and Storm were talking about the discussion and Carlin said that Mr. Storm could only produce the copies of these contracts from the *Congressional Record*. There was some little disconsion of a good-natured character on this point, and Mr. Storm twitted Carlin by asking him why he had voted for the ordinance when it came up a few weeks ago for passage. Carlin was then walking toward the Aldermen's private entrance and Storm was about to go out of the gate leading to the public entrance. The moment Carlin heard what Mr. Storm said he turned and walked toward him, saying:

"You are saying what you know is not true. That is a deliberate lie. That is a deliberate lie." Carlin was red in the face and much disturbed in spirit. Mr. Storm looked at him very hard for a moment, and then said:

"I don't care what you say. That is the way I understand it. You left the room before the vote was called."

Carlin said something else about lies, threw both his fists windmill fashion into the air, and tried to bring his right down on Storm's face, but the latter's dodge saved him, and the close one pushed Carlin back, and he retired. That ended the row.

President Arnold was not present, and Vice-President Fitzsimons had to conduct the meeting and keep his old opponent Carlin in order during it. After the board had passed the provisional estimate of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with the two amendments providing for five clerks for the Aldermen and $30,000 for a new bath at the Battery, the report of the Law Committee on the hand organ and street band ordinance was made. It recommended the passage of a resolution, which, when amended so as to read $1 instead of $5 for the license, was passed, and will in all probability be signed by Mayor Grant in the following form:

No person shall beat any drum or instrument for the purpose of attracting the attention of passengers, in any street in the city of New-York, to any show of beasts or birds or other things in said city; nor shall any person or persons perform with, or hire, procure, or abet any other person to use or perform with, any musical or other instrument in any of the streets or public places in the city of New-York. The provisions of this section shall apply only to itinerant musicians and side shows, and shall not be construed so as to affect any band of music or organized musical society engaged in any military or civic parade, or in serenading, who shall comply with the laws of the State relating to parades in the city of New-York, or to any musical performance conducted under a license from the proper municipal authority.

"No person shall use or perform with, or hire, procure, or abet any other person to use or perform with, any hand organ in any of the streets or public places in the city of New-York before the hour of 9 A. M. nor after the hour of 7 P. M. of such day, nor during any part of the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, nor within a distance of 500 feet of any school-house or house of public worship, during school hours or hours of public worship, nor within a like distance of any hospital, asylum, or other public institution, nor within a distance of 250 feet of any dwelling house or other building when directed or requested by an occupant thereof not to so perform. No person shall use or perform upon any hand organ, except such organ shall be licensed as hereinafter ordained. Upon the payment of $1 per annum the Mayor may license such number of organs as he may deem proper, not to exceed, however, the number of 300. Each license must be conspicuously displayed upon the front of said organ.

"No person using or performing any hand organ licensed as hereinbefore recited shall solicit, ask, or request any money for such use or performance in any way, shape, or manner, directly or indirectly.

"Any violation of this ordinance or any part thereof shall be a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding $10 or imprisonment not exceeding ten days for each offense."

Twenty-one Aldermen voted for the ordinance and three against it. Two three opposed were Carlin, Goetz, and Tait. Keogh also wanted the street bands included, but changed his vote. Carlin offered his amendments letting in the street bands, but Mr. Fitzsimons kept ruling him out of order, and Carlin kept claiming that he was being unfairly treated. Motions to recommit to the committee and to lay over the matter for one week were also lost. Carlin was so persistent in his street-band amendments that a vote was finally taken on one of them, and he was defeated.

The license fee is intended to be a check on the padrones who rent the organs, for the tax is on the organ and not the grindor. The padrones, however, will probably not suffer much from it. The contract-labor idea was what stood in the way of the little street bands.

A communication from James D. Brown of 87 Park-row in reference to one kind of cables to be used by the railroads was read. He favored the shallow conduit system, and suggested that the Aldermen should look into this matter very carefully. Alderman Divver introduced a resolution which provides that the Railroad Committee should give public hearings to those interested in cable systems, examine the different systems, and make a report thereon. It also provides that the committee make an investigation into the causes which led to recent accidents on the Brooklyn Bridge and on Chatham-square and Twenty-fifth-street, and to report upon remedies for the defects that led to the accidents. The resolution was passed.

The Committee on Ferries and Franchises reported in favor of this laying out of a ferry running from near the foot of West Thirty-ninth street to Jersey City, which will be of benefit to the new West Washington Market. The report was laid over for a week.

LEDERER'S DEFENSE.

EXPLOITS OF THE MAN WHO IS ACCUSED OF BIGAMY.

The examination in the case of Clara Chester against her alleged husband, George W. Lederer, was continued yesterday before Justice Hogan in the Tombs Court. Lederer was put on the stand. He said that he was twenty-eight years old and lived at 442 West Forty-seventh-street. He could not remember where he first saw Clara Chester. He said that his present income was $30 a week, with a percentage of the earnings of the Vaudeville Company.

The witness denied emphatically that he had ever promised to marry Clara Chester. He also denied ever having referred to her as his wife or having given a note to the clerk of the Coleman House, as Millie Price testified, containing an allusion to Clara as his wife. He admitted that he and the complainant stopped at the United States Hotel in Buffalo together. He admitted also that he had written to Clara Chester signing himself "Thine Own George," and had sent her "ten thousand kisses."

Lederer admitted that while he and the complainant were at the Coleman House in this city she received letters directed "Mrs. G. W. Lederer." This was for "appearance's sake," the witness declared.

Clerk Rodgers of the Coleman House testified that H. H. Randall had tried to induce him to erase the names of Mr. and Mrs. Lederer from his hotel register, and that he had refused. Treasurer Harvey of the Herrmann Vaudeville Company, next testified that at the request of Lederer he had tried to induce Clara Chester and her sister Flora to leave the country, but had been unsuccessful. The case was adjourned until Friday at 10:30 A. M.

THE HECLA IRON WORKS.

The destruction of the Hecla Iron Works, at North Tenth and Berry streets, Brooklyn, on Monday night, will throw about 300 men out of employment. The plant was one of the largest of its kind in the country, and the exact loss occasioned by its destruction cannot yet be stated. The works will be rebuilt as soon as possible. The loss, it is thought, will not be much above $100,000, and is covered by about $120,000 of insurance. The firm owning the works could not give any statement of the policies yesterday, as all their books were in a safe in the ruins.

Catarrh

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody, more or less. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Disagreeable flow from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, are the more common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at its cause by removing all impurities from the blood, building up the diseased tissues, and giving healthy tone to the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

ACTING AND THE DRAMA.

WILSON BARRETT DELIVERS AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

Wilson Barrett, the well-known English actor, read a paper yesterday afternoon before the New-York Academy of Anthropology on "Acting and the Influence of the Drama."

"The dramatic instinct," said he, "is inherent in human nature. The boy with tin sword and trumpet shouts and marches about acting the soldier; the girl with baby doll, plays at being mother or nurse. It is not too much to say that nine out of every ten children will forsake any toy or game to listen to some one who will tell and act to them a good story. When older grown, with what enjoyment they will watch the merest attempts to act in little sketches at the schools! Later on comes the first real play. How strange, how real, it all seems! Can any person ever forget his first visit to the play or the impressions he received? It is difficult to overestimate the importance of those impressions or the effect they may have upon the character of the child. So I would say to parents most earnestly: Choose carefully your child's first play.

"Now, as to the influence of the drama. Things one reads or hears merely spoken of or described may leave the memory and be forgotten, but it is seldom that a man forgets the effect made upon him by a great actor or a great situation in a play. His mind, eye, heart, and ear have all been appealed to. Sermons, essays, lectures, pictures, poems, counsel, advice may sometimes pass from the memory—a grand episode in a play, grandly delineated, never! Granting this, consider for a moment the enormous influence it must have upon the people who form upon a community. Think of the spell cast nightly upon thousands of people by those plays and players. Think of the descriptions that these thousands will give to thousands of others. Then ask yourselves if you can have a doubt that the mission of the drama is not only to amuse, but to lead, to teach, and to instruct. I have been asked again and again what would be the effect upon the drama if religious people, so-called religious people, and the clergy were regular attendants at the theatre. The influence must be wholly for good. It is only a reason that men are more or less influenced by their surroundings. Put a good man and a bad man together in constant companionship, and in the end each must, to a certain extent, be influenced by the other.

"To the theatre, after all, merely a place of amusement? I answer distinctly, no. I claim for it that it should be, and generally is, the means of instruction. Take any moderately good play; let it be well produced, and instruction must be gained from watching its representation. And, as a rule, nowadays, well dressed and mounted, is in itself a lesson in history. The spectator learns something of the manners, customs, costumes, and architecture of a by-gone age.

"Help art, I repeat, in all its forms. Help the theatre to hold its proper place in your midst. Think of the wonderful influence on the literature of all ages that the dramas of the old Greeks, of Shakespeare, of Milton, of Goethe, and Schiller have had. How much of our written and spoken English is made up of quotations from Shakespeare? Robert Lincoln once told me that his father, Abraham Lincoln, never traveled without an edition of Shakespeare in his pocket. So he should see how much or how little Shakespeare helped to form his no

REPLY OF JOHN JAY KNOX

TO WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

PRESENTED IN THE REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The proposition for the substitution of the present silver certificates in place of the legal tender and national bank notes, and the increase of silver coinage was referred by the action of the Convention of the American Bankers' Association at Kansas City to the Executive Council, composed of twenty-one leading bankers, representing eighteen different States. At their meeting in New-York on Oct. 16 and 17 the Executive Council, by a vote of 12 to 3, voted against the proposition, but gave each member of the council the privilege of presenting his views for publication with the report.

The report has just been published, and contains the views of Messrs. Gage of Chicago, Camp of Milwaukee, Smith of Baltimore, Potter of Boston, Harris of Minneapolis, Culbertson of New-Albany, Ind., and Knox, St. John, and Murray of New-York.

Below is the paper presented by John Jay Knox, who is the Chairman of the Executive Council:

The proposition of Mr. St. John involves the withdrawal of the legal-tender note, the disbursement of the one hundred millions of gold pledged as security for the redemption of these notes, the increased issue of silver certificates from three to four millions worth per month, and, finally, the giving to these silver certificates the quality of legal tender.

I.

The redemption of the legal-tender notes, and the disbursement of the gold held for that purpose.

The early retirement of the legal-tender notes was a part of the plan of Secretary Chase and of the Administration of President Lincoln. One of the principal reasons for the organization of the national banking system was to provide a market for Government bonds, and to facilitate the refunding of the floating debt, including the legal-tender notes. The national bank note was to be the permanent paper circulation, the Treasury legal-tender note was to be temporary only, to cover the exigencies of the war.

On March 18, 1869, an act to strengthen the public credit was passed, in which "the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

After the passage of this act the maximum amount of $400,000,000 of legal-tender notes was reduced to $382,000,000, and subsequently under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, which authorized the increase of national bank notes, the amount was reduced to $346,000,000, which is now outstanding.

The Treasurer in his reports as Controller of the Currency for a series of years, advocated the retirement of the Government notes, and the issue of national bank notes in place thereof. His views have undergone no change, and he still believes that a well-secured bank currency combines in a high degree elasticity, convertibility and safety, which are the highest attributes of a perfect monetary circulation for a great and prosperous country. He is in favor of the retirement of these notes if a better currency can be substituted therefor, but it would be an act of bad faith for the Government to exchange these notes for an inferior currency. It pledged itself when it issued these notes to pay them in gold coin, in the same manner that it pledged itself to pay in gold the bonds which it issued during the war. On March 18, 1869,* it renewed its pledge to make provision for the redemption of these notes in coin. From the foundation of the Government up to the year 1873, the total coinage of silver dollars was only $8,000,000; and there were no silver dollars in existence on March 18, 1869, except in the cabinets of the coin collector and laboratory of the metallurgist.

The word "coin" in all the statutes at that time could not therefore refer to the silver dollar. The word meant gold coin, for that was the only kind of coin then in circulation or in possession of the banks or in the vaults of the Government. It was so interpreted by every Republican Administration, and the Administration of President Cleveland, not being satisfied with the form of the statement of the public debt of Secretary Chase, of Secretary Fessenden, of Secretary McCulloch, and of Secretary Sherman, devised a new form of statement.

Daniel Manning, the Secretary of the Treasury of President Cleveland, took the one hundred millions of gold which had been held in the general fund of the Treasury for many years as a reserve and set it aside, so that it could not be used for general expenditures, thus proclaiming to all the world that it was to be held for the redemption of the legal-tender notes.

Not only does the act of March 18, 1869, as has been shown, pledge the faith of the Government for the redemption of the legal-tender notes in gold coin, but the act providing "for the resumption of specie payments" of Jan. 14, 1875, provides for the redemption of these notes in coin at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New-York and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell at not less than par in coin a sufficient amount of bonds for the purpose of providing the means for redeeming such notes. Under this act Secretary Sherman in the year 1878 sold a large amount of 4½ and 4 per cent. bonds for gold, for resumption purposes, and on the day of the resumption, the Secretary held more than 40 per cent. of gold of the United States notes then outstanding. Since that time there has been continually on hand in the Treasury this fund of $100,000,000, and it cannot be used without bad faith unless a proportionate amount of legal-tender notes are retired. The act of July 12, 1882, refers in plain terms to this "$100,000,000 of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury, reserved for the redemption of United States notes."

The Resumption act is still in force, and gives the Secretary of the Treasury unlimited power to sell the same kind of bonds, if necessary, to procure gold for the redemption of these notes. When these notes are retired, gold certificates may be issued if additional paper currency is desired, and no legislation is required for this purpose, except for the issue of notes of a denomination of less than $20.

For many years silver bullion has been purchased in large amounts and coined, but there is no good reason why gold certificates should not be issued upon the gold in the Treasury, as well as to use gold for the purchase of silver, as a basis for silver certificates. Common prudence would seem to dictate that at least one-half of the certificates issued should be based on gold coin held in the Treasury. Both of the great political parties, as we have seen, are committed, and all the traditions of the Government are against the use of the gold, which is held for a specific purpose, namely, the redemption of the legal-tender notes.

II.

Increase of the Purchase of Silver Bullion for Coinage from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 worth per Month.

The proposition is to purchase $4,000,000 worth of silver monthly instead of $2,000,000 as at present, to take the place of the legal-tender notes and national bank notes, and this is to be coined into standard silver dollars. The amount of national bank notes outstanding Oct. 31, 1882, was $203,000,000, and the amount of legal-tender notes $346,000,000, making a total of $549,000,000. If the value of the standard silver dollar is 75 cents, then 60,000,000 of such pieces will be coined annually for nine years, and at the end of that period we shall have in the Treasury vault $540,000,000 to be added to the existing coinage of $343,000,000, making a grand total of $883,000,000, upon which silver legal-tender certificates are to be issued. The result of this operation of exchanging the present legal-tender and national bank notes for another and different kind of paper money will not be a saving, but an expenditure of $278,000,000 in addition to the $100,000,000 now held as a reserve for the present legal-tender notes. We have now in the Treasury 283,000,000 of standard silver dollars, upon which $277,000,000 of certificates have been issued; 60,000,000 of standard silver dollars are also in circulation, and 6,000,000 in the Treasury upon which no certificates have been issued.

The larger part of the 283,000,000 of silver dollars now in the vaults of the Treasury will probably remain there permanently. They are brought out for the purpose of being sold, or for coinage. No one, not even the most persistent advocate of silver, proposes to use any large amount of the silver dollars in business transactions. If a tender was to be legally made of $1,000, Treasury notes or gold coin would always be used in preference, because they can be more conveniently handled than seventy-one pounds of silver dollars. No business man would continue to manufacture millions of ingots or planchets of silver at an expense of 2 per cent., or $2,000,000 on

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*March 18, 1869, an act was passed "to strengthen the public credit," in which the United States "solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest possible period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

Quotation from act of Congress "to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875:

"And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin of the United States, legal-tender notes, then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New-York, in sums of not less than $50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, coin of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled, 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purpose aforesaid."

Extract from Section 12, act of July 12, 1882:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall annually the issue of such gold certificates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of the United States notes falls below $100,000,000."

CONTRACTS FOR DREDGING

AMOUNTS PAID BY THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENT LOOMIS OF THE UNION DREDGING COMPANY BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

President Post and Chief Engineer Greene of the Dock Department were among the interested listeners at the investigation proceedings in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday. It was announced that after to-day's session the investigation would be suspended until Monday. On that day and on three succeeding days Corporation Counsel Clark will examine President Post, Commissioners Matthews and Cram, and Mr. Greene in the order named.

Chief Clerk Moore of the Dock Department furnished a statement supplemental to that furnished by him last week, showing the amounts paid to the Union Dredging Company by the city in the last ten years. The aggregate sum was $1,154,031 86. The supplemental statement gives the dredging contracts awarded in the department from May 1, 1879, to April 30, 1889, not including dredging done in connection with contracts for building new piers. This is the exhibit:

1880.....C. H. Loomis, Superintendent.	$20,673 70
1881.....C. H. Loomis, Superintendent.	25,538 02
1882.....C. H. Loomis, Superintendent.	4,032 80
1882.....Morris & Cumings.....	8,419 55
1883.....Cole & Sons.....	2,209 42
1883.....P. Sanford Ross.....	3,909 30
1884.....Charles M. Pratt.....	8,498 69
1884.....P. Sanford Ross.....	309 00
1884.....H. Du Bois's Sons.....	3,971 28
1885.....Morris & Cumings.....	2,233 53
1885.....H. Du Bois's Sons.....	324 54
1885.....Atlantic Dredging Company....	15,203 80
1885.....Charles Du Bois.....	4,949 26
1885.....H. Du Bois's Sons.....	1,973 64
1886.....Atlantic Dredging Company....	8,134 50
1888.....William M. Tebo.....	4,181 17
1888.....Morris & Cumings.....	7,000 70
Total.....	$116,062 20
Less contracts awarded C. H. Loomis, Superintendent Union Dredging Company.....	50,244 52
To other contractors.....	$65,417 08

Chandler H. Loomis, now President of the Union Dredging Company, testified that in 1879 his company began doing work in the department. All contracts had been made in his name. He owned a majority of the stock of his company. Since 1879 most of the work of the company had been with the city.

"Can you tell how much work the company has done for the city during the last ten years?" he was asked.

"I cannot. It would be a guess, and I never guess."

"Can you tell what proportion of the work of the city has been done by your company in the last ten years?"

"I cannot."

The witness said the Union Dredging Company never bid on contracts unless it found it couldn't do the work within the time called for. It had let work to Morris & Cumings, Henry Du Bois's Sons, and the Atlantic Dredging Company. These concerns had always been paid the original contract price. James M. Belden has not a dollar of interest in the Union Dredging Company. His interest of 83 shares ceased in 1883, when the witness bought him out. Belden had not been paid any part of the profits since then.

"What dividend has been paid by the company?"

"The company has paid only one dividend since 1884. It was $10,000.

"What is your salary?"

"I get $5,000."

"And the Secretary and Treasurer—is he paid?"

"Yes, $100 a month."

The witness said the Company's accountant, C. W. Francis, was preparing a statement of the affairs of the company, which would include all trial balances. Mr. Francis owns one share of the company's stock. Mr. C. H. Benson is another stockholder. Mrs. M. L. Francis of the Dakota apartment house owns 18 shares and F. W. Barker has 10 shares. The witness holds 121 shares.

The books of the company, the witness said, show a profit of $65,000 since 1884.

"Then, if Surveyor Thompson testified that in one year the company made a profit of $107,000 on city contracts, he was far from the truth?"

"If Mr. Thompson swore that the company made more than my books show, he swore to an untruth."

Mr. Loomis said the books showed a balance since the dividend was declared, but it had probably gone into the plant of the company. He would swear that all the profits of the company had either gone into the plant or to the stockholders, or that has gone anywhere else, in any shape or form.

After recess, when the Commissioners were ready to proceed, Solon P. Rothschild, the lawyer, who was a witness in the Smyth perjury hearing on Monday, said he had been subpœnaed to give testimony at the investigation about Chief O'Brien's lease, and he hoped the opportunity would be given him without further delay. He was told that the Commissioners were not ready for him.

President Loomis reappeared with a bundle of papers, which he said were the transcripts of balances in the company's books, made by Accountant Davidson. The Corporation Counsel inspected some of the papers, but as they did not give him the information he was in search of—the details of the company's expenditures—he began to nop a lot of questions at Mr. Loomis. They were conundrums to him and he appealed to both the accountant and young Mr. Francis for assistance. Mr. Clark also asked them some pertinent questions about estimates in the expease accounnt, and it was found that it would be necessary to examine the books of the company. Accordingly, at the suggestion of the Corporation Counsel, the Commissioners suspended the examination of Mr. Loomis until next week and detailed an assistant to make an examination of the books of the company.

Mr. Loomis's attorney, however, wished to have it made clear upon the record how the Union Dredging Company had absorbed the city's plant. Mr. Loomis said the company had paid the city $90 for it.

"Yes," said Mr. Clark, "and you paid it, as we have shown, by deducting 2 cents per cubic yard for mud dredging and 20 cents per cubic yard for crib dredging in the bills rendered for city work." Mr. Loomis said that was so, and added that the amount was a fair return for the plant.

Randolph Gardiner and Charles E. Beck, Inspectors of Dredging, and Hiram C. Calkins, a hydrographer, gave testimony respecting their duties. While the last-named was under examination the Corporation Counsel tried to fix the responsibility for the collapse of fifty feet of the sandcollar pier in the Harlem River last December. He sought information from all the representatives of the Dock Department in the room, including President Post, Chief Engineer Greene, and Surveyor Thompson, but failed to get satisfaction.

A new doctrine is proposed, never before heard of, either in or out of Congress, to make good a promise to pay (of the Nation) a legal tender, but what is called a silver warehouse receipt, a legal tender, which you and I shall be forced to take in full payment, no matter what may be the value of the coin.

This proposition involves the financial history of this country from the time of Alexander Hemilton down to the present date.

The whole volume of business of this country was carried on from its organization to the year 1862 without any legal-tender paper money, all political economists and all financiers of note agree that the giving of the quality of legal tender to paper money by any nation is a great mistake. No other nation ever gave this quality to three hundred millone of paper money, whether issued by itself or by its autrized fiscal agent. More than two-thirds of the population of the globe use silver as a currency, the greater portion of whom have never even heard of legal tender in their business transactions. We all know that except for the late war there would not be a dollar of legal-tender paper issued in this country, and no man in favor of the retirement rather than the increase of legal tender. But this proposition is to keep on buying silver bullion monthly for nine years upon a rising market created by the purchnser: to give the legal-tender quality to eight hundred and ninety millions of certificates, which now represent an intrinsic value of 71½ cents to the dollar. Certificates issued by the Government should be received in payment of public dues, but should not be a legal tender in payment of private obligations.

There is really no prejudice among bankers or among business men anywhere against silver coin as a circulating medium. Money is ready to do object to all experiments, and particularly to experiments upon a large scale, to be continued for a series of years, which are almost sure to result in degrading the standard of money.

The policy of Congress and the legislation of late years has been to increase the circulation of the present overvalued silver dollar of 412½ grains, and it was the policy of the last Administration, if not of the present, in order to strengthen the gold balance, to encourage the retirement of the national bank note, and the small denominations in legal tender notes, and to make room for the circulation of the paper representiva of a forced silver coinage, in every respect an inferior currency to the forms of paper for which it has been substituted. If Congress will provide for the issue of certificates whether gold or silver, based upon a true standard of value, the banks of this country will not, under the circumstances, object to the substitution of such a certificate for their own circulating note.

The capital and deposits of the banks are loaned to millions of the people, and often at rates much lower than the rates fixed by law. The gold coin and the other assets of the banks belong to the depositor first and then to the stockholders, who, as a rule, are not rich men, but men of moderate means. And it is the depositor, rather than the banker, who suffers most from an inferior currency.

It is the duty of the officers of banks to insist that the borrower shall pay in dollars having the same intrinsic value as those that were borrowed, in order that depositors may be paid in dollars like those which were deposited. To do less than this would be gross negligence. "Strict justice and a rigid performance of contracts are the proper foundations of all monetary institutions."

HARRY BROWN'S LEAD MINE

THE CREDITORS OF HIS RUINED FIRM WILL STAND BY HIS FATHER.

A meeting of the creditors of M. Brown & Co., shirt manufacturers of 40 White-street, was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel. There were about fifty creditors present, and M. Hutchinson of Barnes, Hutchinson & Pierce was Chairman. Lawyer Otto Horwitz presented a statement on behalf of Mr. Marcus Brown, showing liabilities, $90,599, of which there is due for merchandise $31,068; borrowed money, $55,181; wages, $4,350. The actual assets amount to $50,419, consisting of stock, $21,875; outstanding, $22,355; cash, $1,038; equity in real estate, $5,000; fixtures, $150. The nominal assets are about $12,000 greator. The preferences amount to $25,000, but on account of the law only about $17,000 can be paid thereon.

Mr. Horwitz explained how the firm had been robbed by Harry Brown, the junior partner. He said that as far as matters had been investigated it appeared that Harry Brown had taken from $70,000 to $80,000, and it might amount to $100,000. He had taken the money from the firm's safe and had also obtained it from outside sources. He had sunk $30,000 in a Michigan copper mine and had gambled away a large amount. The defalcation had extended over a year. He had collected outstanding accounts, sold the notes, and pocketed the proceeds without his father knowing anything about it.

Lawyer David S. Ritterband, the assignee of Mr. Brown, also gave an explanation of the misappropriation of funds. He said that Harry Brown had charge of the finances of the firm. The firm's bank accounnt was kept at the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. Harry opened another account in the firm's name, unknown to his father, at the Garfield Bank, and also had an individual accounnt at the Mechanics and Traders'. He indorsed the firm's name on checks, deposited them to his individual account, and checked out the money. He also borrowed money from various friends of the firm. He would also deposit checks in the Garfield Bank and draw out the money. He raised money from friends on the strength of the firm's name. His whereabouts are not known.

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HELPING THE LITTLE ONES

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND ITS WORK.

FIGURES WHICH SHOW HOW CHARITY WELL BESTOWED TEACHES THE YOUNG TO HELP THEMSELVES.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held yesterday in the American Exchange National Bank. After the adoption of the annual reports of the Secretary, C. Loring Brace, and the Treasurer, George S. Coe, the following Trustees were elected for the ensuing three years: Robert Hoe, Jr., Howard Potter, E. P. Fabbri, W. Bayard Cutting, and A. B. Stone.

Treasurer Coe's report shows receipts for the year to have been $346,009 54. A balance at the beginning of the year of $1,114 85, reserved funds for buildings then in progress of $33,850 13, and a special loan of $30,000 to meet a deficiency in current receipts raised the total receipts to $410,974 52. Payments during the year amounted to $409,561 69, leaving a balance of $1,412 83. Included in the receipts were $53,612 42 from Mrs. William Douglas Stone for a school on Sixth-street and $24,953 75 from James H. Jones for a school on Seventy-third-street. When the houses under construction shall be completed the society will own, free from debt, fifteen substantial buildings. Several buildings also are rented.

Salaries, rents, books, and school apparatus and food, clothing, shoes, and evening school expenses of the 21 day and 12 evening industrial schools maintained by the society cost $101,880 34; running expenses of the Children's Summer Home, $7,581 74; of the Newsboys' Lodging House, $15,842 89; of the East Side Lodging House, $12,126 18; special charities, $11,798 06; emigration, (fares, food, clothing,) $31,539 73. Special payments on five buildings in course of erection were $147,647 51.

Adding to the death during the year of Judge Van Vorst, a Trustee, and of J. W. Skinner, the Superintendent of the society's schools, Secretary Brace opens his report with a tribute to the humane and earnest purposes which have always been uppermost in the management of the society. The society has become a power for good, he says, because of the fidelity with which for thirty-six years it has followed out certain principles of work. The great idea has been to help the children to help themselves. More than 70,000 children have been cared for in the shelter of farmers' homes, and have grown up to be useful citizens. The industrial schools have proved an unmixed blessing to 200,000 boys and girls. In the industrial schools hundreds of thousands of children have been taught how to do hand and machine work and to be clean, orderly, industrious, and honest.

"We can say now with great satisfaction," he adds, "that there is no need at this day for any child in the city of New-York to be homeless beyond a certain short period; that no boy or girl need suffer long for want of work or place; that no child need be driven to crime for support, and that the poorest child, in whatever filth or rags, need not be excluded from education and careful training in school."

Mr. Brace tells of the new schools built by Mr. Astor and Mr. Jesup and those in course of erection, and speaks of the need of better quarters for the Italian school on Sullivan-street, for which a fifty-thousand-dollar building ought to be furnished on land costing probably $25,000. Although the benefaction may seem large, the school is one of the best under the control of the society. An extra building for poor mothers and infants at the Health Home on Coney Island is also greatly needed. It would cost about $5,000.

Coincident with the work of the society there has been a marked decrease in juvenile crime. In 1850 the population of the city was 512,610; in 1888, 1,526,081. The commitments of girls and women for vagrancy fell off from 5,880 in 1860 to 1,864 in 1888, or from 1 in every 138½ persons in 1860 (when the population was 864,224) to 1 in every 819 in 1888. The commitments of petty girl thieves fell off from 1 in every 743 in 1865 when the population was 726,386) to 1 in every 6,550 in 1888. Male vagrants have also diminished in 25 years largely in proportion to the population. Male petty thieves have fallen off in number some 700 during 25 years. One classification in the police reports of what is called "juvenile delinquency," shows a like diminution of children's crime. The commitments in 1875 under this class were 917, in 1888 380. In 1877 2,657 girls under twenty were committed, in 1888 1,116. Whenever there has appeared to be any increase of one year's crime, the next year or two generally has a decrease. The increase has been due to exciting causes. There were 10,000 more arrests in 1862 than in 1882, although the population in that period increased 50 per cent. Mr. Brace's report continues:

"Among the more than one hundred thousand boys who have been, during the past thirty-six years, in the Newsboys' Lodging House and its branches, the case of any contagious or 'foul-air' diseases; only one death (from pneumonia, in 1858) has occurred, though there have been several cases of accident. The other boys' lodging houses have been almost equally fortunate—a distinct sanitary result of scrupulous cleanliness, ventilation, and proper food. Among the boys and girls in our lodging houses have been many converts.

"A remarkable report made to the Board of Health by this Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Tracy, during the Summer, gives very strong evidence of the benefit of the country to children. He also counts, and checked out the money. He also borrowed money from various friends of the firm. He would also deposit checks in the Garfield Bank and draw out the money. He raised money from friends on the strength of the firm's name. His whereabouts are not known.

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BUSINESS NOTICES

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—In the Court of Appeals the following business was transacted to-day:

Decisions Handed Down.—The People, respondent, vs. Thomas C. Platt, appellant; The People, respondent, vs. Clinton T. Backus et al., appellants; James H. McGean, executor, &c., vs. The Manhattan Railroad Company; Silas D. Gifford, receiver, &c., respondent, vs. Michael Augustine Corrigan, archbishop, appellant; Henry Chase and another, executors, respondents, vs. William Belden, appellant; Thomas J. O'Brien, administrator, respondent, vs. Thomas Benet Society of New-York, appellant; William Briggs, respondent, vs. Peter D. Carroll, appellant; Anna Swanson, administratrix, respondent, vs. The Lakeshore Iron Ore Company, appellant, in re Judicial settlement of accounts of Richard Paine, Administrator; Mary Endora, administratrix, respondent, vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, appellant; John A. Balestier, receiver, appellant, vs. The Mechanics' National Bank of New-York, respondent; Henry A. Vanderbeck, respondent, vs. William Taylor et al., executors, appellants; Emil H. Kosmak, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents; Alois Jonasch, an infant, respondent, vs. The Standard Gas Company of New-York, appellant; George

TUESDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	131½	131½	131½	131½	10
Am. Tel. & Cb.	88	88	88	88	100
Am. Cot Oil Tr. ctz	31¾	31¾	31	31¾	6,000
Am. Cot Oil Tr. rets	31	31	31	31	100
Atch., T. & S. Fe	34½	34¾	33	33⅝	31,765
Canada Southern	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	1,925
Canada Southern	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	100
Canadian Pacific	73¾	73¾	73½	73½	250
Ches. & Ohio	27⅞	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	3,400
Chic. & Alton	167	167	167	167	100
C. & O. S. W. pf	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¼	1,450
Chi. Gas Trust	55¼	55⅝	53¾	55⅛	2,875
Chicago & N. W.	113¾	113⅞	113¾	113¾	1,225
Chi. R. I. & P.	94¼	94¼	94	94	400
C. M. & St. P.	71¼	71¼	71	71¼	25,000
C. M. & St. P. pf	113½	113¾	113¼	113⅜	505
C. R. I. & Pac.	99½	99½	99½	99½	2,158
C. C. C. & St. L.	73	73	73	73	99
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	99	99	200
Chi., W. & D. pf.	4	4	4	4	300
Colorado Coal	34½	35	34½	34½	1,500
Consol. Gas Tru.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	350
Cin. & E. Ill.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	100
Commercial Cable	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	175
Consol. Gas Co.	93	93	93	93	300
Del. & Hud.	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	800
Den. R. & R. G. W.	37	38	36	36	19,326
Den. & R. G. W. pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	100
E. T., Va. & Ga.	10	10	10	10	100
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	100
Ills., Lex. & B. S.	23¾	24	23¾	24	300
Evans. & T. H.	97	97	97	97	100
Evans. & T. H. pf.	9	9	9	9	100
Iowa Central pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	50
Ill. Cent. lessed l.	100	100	100	100	100
Kan. & W. Coal	24	24	24	24	100
Laclede Gas Co.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	125
L. E. & West. pf.	63¾	64	63¾	64	650
Lake Shore	107¾	107¾	107	107¾	2,450
Long Island	81	81	81	81	100
Louis. & Nash.	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¾	3,400
Missouri Pacific	69¾	69⅝	68¾	69⅛	11,610
Mo., Kan. & T.	10	10	10	10	100
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	19¾	19¾	19	19⅜	12,570
N. C. & St. L.	103	103	103	103	160
N. Y. & M. V.	20	20	20	20	100
N. Y. Central	121	121	120¼	120¼	300
N. Y., C. & St. L.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	70
N. Y., L. E. & W.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	26,050
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	246	248	245	245	33
N. Y., C. & St. L.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾	143
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	100
N. Y., L. & W. pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	1,000
N. Y., O. & W. pf.	65¾	66⅜	65¾	66⅛	550
Norfolk & West. pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	400
Northern Pacific pf.	61	61¾	60¾	60¾	522
Ohio & Miss.	76¾	76¾	76¾	78⅛	3,650
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22⅝	400
Ohio, Ind. & West.	23¾	23¾	22¾	22⅝	14,300
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	44	44	44	44	100
Oregon Imp.	90	90	90	90	100
Oregon R. & N.	101	101	101	101	10
Oregon Trans.	56¾	57	56¾	57	1,500
Peoria, D. & Evans.	36¾	36¾	36	36¼	1,550
Pullman Palace	168	168	168	168	300
Rich. & West Pt.	34¾	35	34¾	34¾	800
Rich. & West Pt. pf.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾	100
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111	111¾	8,900
St. Paul	61	61	61	61	20
St. Paul, Cas Co.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	25
St. Paul, M. & M.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	1,050
St. Paul, M. & M.	91½	91½	91½	91½	100
St. P. & S. F.	20	20	20	20	100
St. P. & S. F. pf.	49¾	49¾	46¾	46¾	1,317
St. L. A. & T. H.	10	10	10	10	100
St. L. A. & T. H. pf.	105	103	103	103	165
St. L. & S. F.	81	81	81	81	255
St. L. & Omaha	34	34	34	34	50
St. L. & M.	107	107	107	107	1,015
St. L. & M. pf.	133¾	132¾	132	132	2,580
Southern Pac.	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	750
Sil. Ark. & Tex.	9	8	6	6	400
Sugar Ref. Co.	70¼	70¾	69½	70⅛	6,760
Tenn. C. & I.	78½	81¾	79¾	81¾	4,025
Texas & Pac.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	1,000
Texas Pacific	20¾	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	200
Union Pacific	70	70	69¼	69¾	13,850
W. St. L. & P. pf.	32¼	32	32	32	240
Wabash, St. Louis & P.	84¾	84¾	84	84¾	225
W. & L. E. pf.	68⅞	68⅞	66⅞	66⅞	200
Wisconsin Cent.	32¼	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	4,300
Total sales					249,536

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch. & Pac. 1st	97	97	97	97	$10,000
Atch. & Pac. inc.	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	9,000
Atch. & Pac. 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	5,000
Balt. & Ohio Sw.	108	109¼	108	109¼	1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
Canada So. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
Cent. Pacific 1898	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
C. & O. con. 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅛	109⅛	15,000
C. & O. 6s, 1911	118	118	118	118	1,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	92	92	92	92	2,000
C., R. & Q. 7s	123½	122	122½	122	19,000
C., C., C. & I. gen.	119	119	119	119	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	78	78	78	78	3,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st ass. s. f.	98	98	98	98	21,000
Del. & Man. 1st	113	113	113	113	2,000
Del. & L. & W. 1st	99	100	99	100	15,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	104½	104½	104	104	12,000
E. T., V. & G. 6s	93	93	93	93	5,000
Ills. & Big S. 1st	104	104½	104	104½	2,000
Ills. 1st con.	137¾	138¼	137¾	138¼	12,000
Ills. 1st c. & s.	98	98	98	98	1,000
Flint & P. M. 1st	122½	122½	122½	122½	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	107¾	108	106¾	108	100,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, W.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	12,000
G. Bay, Win. & St. L.	81½	81½	81½	81½	3,000
G. B. & W. inc.	14	14	13	13	15,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	115¼	115¼	115	115	193,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s	79	76	75¾	75¾	14,000
Harlem 1st	127	127	127	127	4,000
Housatonic 5s	105	105	105	105	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	89	89	89	89	5,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	84¾	84¾	84	84¾	3,000
Kan. Pacific	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,800
Kan. & Tex.	104½	105¾	104½	105¼	40,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	81	81⅜	81	81⅜	30,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	88¼	89¾	88¼	89	215,000
Ky. Central 4s	86	86	86	86	7,000
Laclede Gas 1st	91	91	90	90	36,000
Lake S. 2d con.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	10,000
L. & W. B. con.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	5,000
L. & N. 2d gen.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	106	105	105	105	5,000
L. & N. trust 6s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	10,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O.	102	102	102	102	3,000
L. & N. 1st, South	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
L. N. & Chi. con.	101¼	102	101¼	101⅜	37,000
Louisville So. 1st	101	101	100¾	100¾	5,500
L. St. L. & T. 1st	100	100	100	100¼	7,000
Mob. River 1st	119	119	119	119	2,000
Mich. Central 7s	127	127	127	127	5,000
M. & N. 1st, 1873, con.	103½	104½	103½	103½	8,000
M., L. S. & W.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	123½	123½	123	123	11,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st, M.	118½	118½	118¾	118¾	5,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
Mo. K. & East. con.	144¼	145	144¼	145	15,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, c.	113	113	113	113	5,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	500
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c.	133	133	133	133	10,000
N. Y., C. & St. L.	94¼	94¼	94	94	25,000
N. Y. & N. 1st	111	111	111	111	10,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	2,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, g.	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	3,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	103¼	104	103¼	104	13,000
North. Pac. 1st	114¾	115	114¾	115	1,000
Northwest con. 7s	143¾	143¾	143	143¾	19,000
Northwest. g. 5s	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	3,000
N. W. 2d, 7-3	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st	83½	83½	83½	83½	22,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d	55	55	55	55	2,500
Ohio & M. 1st, Sp.	112	112	112	112	5,000
Ohio & M. 1st	112	112	112	112	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	105	105	105	105	1,000
Oregon R. & N. 1st	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	8,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	94	94	94	94	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78¾	70	79¾	79	7,000
Reading 2d pf. inc.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	15,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	25,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	10,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st, D. & M. certs.	88½	68½	69½	68½	2,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d, D. & M. certs.	37	37	37	37⅛	17,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	99¼	99½	99¼	99⅛	10,000
Rock. & Pitts. con.	119	119	119	119	5,000
Rock Island 5s	106	106	106	106	57,000
R. W. & O. con.	109	109	109	109	10,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	102	102	102	102	9,000
St. L. Ark. & T. 2d	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	4,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	5,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10,000
St. P. C. P. 6s	120	120	120	120	3,000
St. P. C. P. W. M.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	3,000
St. P. M. & M. Pt. 5s	104	104	104	104	5,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st, M. C. 5s	115¼	115½	115¼	115½	9,000
St. P. M. & M. col. tr. 5s	101¼	101¾	101¾	101¾	10,000
San A. & A. P. 8s, of 1916	99	88¾	98	88¾	10,000
Shen. Val. gen. 6s	42	42	41¾	41¾	10,000
So. Carolina Inc.	94	97	87	97	31,000
S. P. of C. 1st	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	3,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	24,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37¼	37¼	37	37¼	30,000
T., A. & A. N. M.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	31,000
T., A. & A. N. M. 1st	105	105¼	105	105¼	9,000
T., S. L. & K. C. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	8,000
Union Elev. 1st	107	107	107	107	1,000
Va. Midland gen.	86¾	86	86	86	10,000
Wabash 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	49,000
Wabash 2d	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	5,000
W. N. & P. 2d	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	15,000
West. Pac.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	4,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	103	1,000
West Shore 4s, g.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	19,000
Wisconsin C. 1st	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	5,000
Total sales					$1,575,000

*Unlisted. †Including $5,000 at 103¾, seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alta	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	100
Alice	1.90	1.25	1.20	1.20	900
Astoria	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	1,800
Cal. & Hecla	236.25	236.25	236.25	236.25	8
Best & Belcher	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	100
Comstock Tunnel	.22	.22	.22	.22	700
Com. Tun. bds.	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	100
Com. Tun. scrips	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	100
Deadwood	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	20
El Cristo	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Hasbar de Sosa	.60	.55	.50	.60	1,000
Horn Silver	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.30	1,070
Hale & Norcross	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	100
Little Chief	.34	.34	.33	.34	1,000
Prudville	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Central S. & M.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	500
Confidential	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Crown Point & Miller	.06	.06	.06	.06	700
Ophir	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Rappahannock	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,500
Silver Cord	.85	.70	.60	.70	600
Silver Cord	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	1,000
Small Hopes	.53	.54	.53	.54	900
Savage	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	100
Sierra Nevada	138.25	138.25	138.25	138.25	100
Union Con.	.95	.95	.95	.95	300
Yellow Jacket	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	100
Total sales					14,096

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	31¾	31¾	31	31¾	2,700
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	84¾	84¾	83	83¾	26,600
Am. Cot. Oil Tr.	55¾	56	55¾	56	30
Am. Tob. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	200
Am. Sugar Ref.	71¾	72	70¾	71¼	12,110
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	113¾	114	113¾	113¾	140
Chicago Gas	141¾	142¼	141¾	142	1,840
Con. Gas Co.	93	93	93	93	120
Cum. Tel. & Tel.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	570
Edison Elec. Ill.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	310
Nat. Lead Trust	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	9,940
North Am. Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
Pipe Line Certificates	106¾	107½	103½	106	1,798,000
Clearances					2,676,000

The stock market was dull and irregular. In the last hour Missouri Pacific, Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, and New-England were active and strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Tennessee Coal and Iron, 3¼; New-York and New-England 2¼; Elizabeth, Lexington and Big Sandy and Oregon Improvement, each 2, and Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, 1¾. *Declined*—St. Louis and San Francisco, 4; do. first preferred, 3½; do. preferred, 3; New-Jersey Central, 1¼; Oregon Improvement preferred and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, each 1, and Atchison, Chicago and East Illinois, and Southern Pacific, each ⅜.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced ½ and American Cotton Oil declined ½. Lead was unchanged.

Money on call loaned at 4@6 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 4 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and fairly steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 81½ for 60-day bills and $4 86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80¾@4 80⅞ for 60-day bills, $4 85⅞ @$4 85¼ for demand, $4 85⅜@$4 86 for cable transfers, and $4 79¼@$4 79½ for commercial. In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ @5.22½ *for* long and 5.20@5.19⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 94¾@94⅞ and 95⅛@95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $10,000 South Carolina Brown consolidation 6s sold at 104½ and $5,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, at 8. In bank stocks 36 shares of Hanover sold at 310.

The railway mortgage market was active and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Duluth and Manitoba firsts, 3; Cheesapeake and Ohio 6s of 1911, 1½; Kansas and Texas 5s and do. 6s, each 1⅛; Baltimore and Ohio 5s, Kansas and Texas consols, Iowa Central firsts, and St. Paul consols, each ⅛, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consols, assented, each ¼. *Declined*—Shenandoah Valley generals, trust receipts, 2¾; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis generals, Green Bay and Winona incomes, Milwaukee and Northern first consols of 1913, New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, Indiana, Illinois and Western seconds, and St. Joseph and Grand Island firsts, each 1, and Ohio Southern firsts, ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 106¾@107¾ @ 104⅛@106¼. In mining stocks Alice sold at $1 25, and Comstock Tunnel at .22.

The December coupons of the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad Company will be paid at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank.

The Fourth National Bank will pay the December coupons of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 1¾ ₱ cent. on its preferred stock, 2½ ₱ cent. on its common stock, payable Dec. 23. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 30, and will be reopened Dec. 24.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	200	Market & Fulton	205
American Exchange	160	Mechanics'	210
Broadway	205	Mech. & Traders'	205
Butchers & Drovers'	185	Merchants'	158
Central National	143	Merchants' Ex.	118
Chase National	250	Metropolitan	127½
Chatham	110	Metropolis	325
Chemical	4100	Mount Morris	356
City	450	Nassau	161
Columbia	240	New-York	242
Columbia	202	N. Y. County	450
Commerce	197	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Continental	133	Ninth National	158
Corn Exchange	234	North America	187½
East River	179	North River	148
Eleventh Ward	150	Oriental	210
Fifth Avenue	1100	Pacific	170
First National	2000	Park	250
Fourteenth Street	195	People's	225
Fourth National	170	Phenix	140
Gallatin National	295	Republic	175
Garfield National	1400	Seaboard National	140
Greenwich	140	Second National	325
Hanover	325	Seventh National	130
Hudson River	145	Shoe & Leather	153
Importers & Traders'	540	St. Nicholas	175
Irving	195	State of New-York	112
Leather Manuf'rs'	240	Tradesmen's	100
Lincoln National	200	U. S. National	215
Manhattan	180	Western National	94½

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	104¾	104¾	Cur. 6s, 1896	120	.....
4½s, '91, c	105½	106	Cur. 6s, 1897	123	.....
4s, 1907, r	127	128	Cur. 6s, 1898	125½	.....
4s, 1907, c	127	128	Cur. 6s, 1899	128	.....
Cur. 6s, 1895	117½	.....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$148,397,718
Balances	$6,872,863

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	52½	52¾	St. Paul	71½	70¼
Reading	20 11-19	20¾	Reading 4s	89¾	89⅞
Lehigh Nav.	53½	54	Read. 1st pf.	78⅞	79
Nor. Pac.	32¾	33	Read. 2d pf.	58¾	..
Nor. Pac. pf.	76¾	79½	Read. 3d pf.	49½	..
Lehigh Nav.	53⅜	53¾			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s	117.25	Calumet & Hecla	240.00
At. & Top. l. g. 7s	112½	Franklin	15.75
At. & Top.	33.62½	Huron	2.37½
Boston & Albany	200	Oscoda	17.25
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105.75	Quincy	70.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	23.00	Bell Telephone	199.00
Eastern	118.00	Boston Land	6.00
Eastern 6s	118.00	Water Power	6.00
Flint & P. M.	23.00	Tamarack M. Co.	139.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	92.00	Mass. Central	13.25
L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	98.00	San Diego L. Co.	20.00
Mexican Central	15.75	West End Land	29.50
Mex. Cent. 1st	68.25	Lamson S. S.	53.50
N. Y. & N. Eng.	46.87½	Boston & Mon.	45.50
Og. & Champ.	43.00	Atlantic	13.25
Old Colony	177.00	Kearsarge	9.00
Wis. Central	32.62½	A. Pé Copper Co.	.72½
Wis. Central pf.	84.50	Ann. City L. Co.	59.00
Allouez M. Co., n.	.75		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	2.00	Sierra Nevada	2.85
Best & Belcher	3.20	Union Consolidated	3.15
Bodie Consolidated	.60	Utah	.90
Cholar	1.55	Yellow Jacket	2.95
Con. Cal. & Va.	9.00	Commonwealth	3.00
Gould & Curry	1.95	Nevada Queen	.75
Mexican	3.20	Belle Isle	.25
Ophir	4.00		

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—Spring Wheat opened firm and closed strong: no cost, insurance, and freight offered; 20,000 bushels No. 1 Hard, to arrive, sold at 89¼c., and 8,500 bushels do. spot at 89c., closing at 88½c.; 38,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, spot, sold at 85¾c.; 4,000 bushels do. at 88c., and 2,500 bushels do. at 86½c., closing at 88½c.; No. 2 Northern, 85c. asked; Winter Wheat quiet; No. 2 Red, 84c. in store; No. 1 White Michigan, 87c. on track. Corn scarce and firm; 11,000 bushels No. 2 Yellow sold at 38½c., and 6,000 bushels do. at 38c., in store; New No. 4, 37c. Oats quiet; 2,000 bushels No. 2 White, in store, 27½c.; no other grades offered. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye scarce; 50c. bid for No. 2. Flour quiet but firm. Millfeed weak and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 233,000 bushels; Corn, 434,000 bushels; Oats, 126,000 bushels; Rye, 74,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 61,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The demand for wool is steady and sales are being made at about previous prices. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece have been selling at 31c. @32c. for X, 33½c. @34c. for XX, and 37c. @38c. for No. 1. Michigan X fleeces have been selling at 30c. and No. 1 at 35c. @39c. Fine delains fleeces have been firm, with sales of Ohio at 34½c. @36c. and Michigan at 33c. @34c. No. 1 combing wools are strong at 39c. @40c. Territory wools have been in fair demand, with sales of fine at 28c. @29c., fine medium at 30c. @32c., and medium at 30c. @33c. Texas and California wools are quiet, but steady. In pulled wools there has been a steady business and sales of super have been made at 33c. @40c., and of extra at 26c. @30c. Foreign woole are firm, but quiet.

PEORIA, Nov. 26.—Corn steady; High Mixed, 31c.; new High Mixed, 29c.; No. 2 Mixed, 31c.; new Mixed, 29c.; Rejected, 30c.; new Rejected, 26c. Oats quiet; High Regular, No. 2 White, 21½c. @23c.; No. 3 White, 20½c. @21c. Rye scarce; nominal; No. 2, 44c. @46c. Whisky firm; Wines, $1 03; Spirits, $1 05. Receipts—Corn, 49,800 bushels; Oats, 33,600 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 21,450 bushels; Oats, 34,900 bushels.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 26.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 43½c. Resin quiet; Strained, 95c.; Good Strained, $1. Tar firm at $1 40. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 90; Yellow Dip, $2 25; Virgin, $2 25. Corn firm; White, 47c.; Yellow, 46c.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 26.—Petroleum active and irregular after a sharp advance from the ehorts; National Transit Certificates opened at 106¾; closed weak at 106¼; highest, 107⅜; lowest, 104⅜.

BRADFORD, Nov. 26.—National Transit Certificates opened at 107; closed at 106¾; highest, 107⅜; lowest, 104⅛; clearances, 1,933,000 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26.—Turpentine quiet at 42½c. Resin firm; Good Strained, $1.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 26.—Turpentine dull at 44c. Resin firm at $1 95@$2 00.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Although receipts were large and cables quiet, a bullish tone prevailed, the demand was better, and prices closed ½c. @⅞c. above yesterday's final figures. No. 2 Red, cash and November, 80c.; December, 87½@87⅝c., closed 88c.; May, 93c. @93⅝c. Corn higher; No. 2, cash, 29c.; May, 22¾c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 46c. bid. Barley—No sales. Hay dull; Prairie, prime to choice, $7 00@$8 00; Timothy, $8 50@$12 50. Bran quiet; bulk, $5c. @55c.; sacked, 60c. @65c. Flaxseed firm at 91c. Cottonseed, $12@$12 50. Butter easy; Creamery, 20c. @24c.; Dairy, 18c. @20c. Eggs quiet; 18c. Cornmeal steady; $1 90@$1 95. Whisky steady; $1 04. Provisions dull. Pork, in small lots, $10 50. Lard, prime steam, $5 75@$5 78½; butchers', $5 62½. Dry-salt Meats—Loose Shoulders, $4 25; Longs and Ribs, $5 25; Short Clear, $5 50; boxed Ribs, $5 25@$5 30; Short Clear, $5 40@$5 45. Bacon—Shoulders, $5 50; Longs and Ribs, $6 40@$6 45; Short Clear, $6 60@$6 62½. Hams, quiet, $12 50. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels. Corn, 266,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 167,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—Cotton in fair demand; steady;

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REED'S OPPONENTS SAD

MUCH SHOCKED AT QUAY'S INTERFERENCE.

THE MAINE MAN'S CHANCES DISCOURAGING THE OTHER CANDIDATES—THE PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The strengthening of the Reed line in the contest for the Speakership by the practical consolidation of the New-York and Pennsylvania vote for the Maine man has excited the friends of the Western candidates a good deal to-day. The Ohio men have been quite shocked at the alleged participation of Boss Quay and Boss Platt in the fight, and it is evident that nothing but a reversal of the effort for Reed and an application of the screws in behalf of McKinley will condone the offense of "machine interference."

The getting together of the New-Yorkers and the Pennsylvanians does not appear to give that degree of offense in the headquarters of Cannon, Henderson, and Burrows that it does in the Ohio neighborhood. No allowance is made in the calculations of the McKinley men for a probable desire of either of the leading State delegations to make a show of organization, and to move with a degree of dignity becoming the States and the constituencies they represent. The attempt at discipline is weakly asserted to indicate a sectional prejudice, and the effort is made to keep Western men from Mr. Reed ou that ground alone.

Up to this time the attempt to create a sectional contest has not made much headway. There is a little mura heat discoverable, and a greater degree of determination manifested by the McKinley men to fight the battle ont to a vote in the caucus. The result may be that the Ohio candidate will merely have an opportunity to show upon what his supporters have been basing their assertion that he is the preference of from fifty to sixty members of the majority. As the situation looks to-night, he will be fortunate if he is able to muster 45 votes on first ballot. If he has so many, and Reed should have 70, as he probably will, at least, the Speaker will be chosen on the second ballot.

The Reed vote has been strengthened since the arrival of additional New-York members and reports from those not arrived. The Empire State will, undoubtedly, give Reed eighteen votes. Mr. Baker, who has been counted as a Burrows man, and who still says that his preference is for Burrows as the candidate "best equipped for the Speakership," has assured members of the delegation of his willingness to be controlled by the desire of two-thirds to support any candidate. Mr. Dalano, who has been called a Cannon man, is of the same mind. Mr. Wilber, who hopes to be hers, notwithstanding his friendship for Cannon, is ready to vote as a majority of the delegation decide to vote. He does not demand a two-thirds rule to hold him. Mr. Flood alooe of all the New-York men adheres to McKinley. As there is no intention to apply a unit rule against members who are unwilling to be controlled, it is probable that Flood will vote for McKinley.

With 18 votes from New-York, 27 and perhaps 18 from Pennsylvania, 22 from the New-England States, and votes from the States of New-Jersey, California, Kansas, and Wisconsin, it is easy for the Reed managers to find 70 votes. With Burrows out of the way, Henderson and Cannon shown by a vote to be so far in the rear as to be impossible candidates, Reed would quickly obtain the 83 votes that will be necessary to elect if there is a full caucus. The whole number of members is 169, but the two candidates will, of course, be absent from the caucus.

Senator Frank Hiscock has arrived here, and with his advent the extraordinary report is circulated that it was he who organized the wonderful unanimity of the New-York delegation; that his influence in that direction was first felt at the time of the Belden dinner at the Arlington, just before the adjournment of Congress, and that by the benediction of his presence is all that is now needed to cement the happy union and make the New-York column invincible.

This would be all very well if it were accepted as true by the delegation from the State that Mr. Hiscock is disposed to take charge of the Senatorial wing, but the trouble is that the Representatives, who have found Mr. Hiscock repeatedly treading on their political toes, refuse to subscribe to the flattering testimonial. The plain truth is that almost without exception they have "soured" on "Our Frank" and the Administration with almost as much unanimity as they are about to support Reed.

If there is anybody who is "boesing" toe delegation, it is Representative Belden. Some of the members who are talking about him as the leader, and who sometimes speak of him as the orator of Hiscock, politically, express some fear that the creature is likely to rest with hard sledding in the future if he manages to blot out all recollection of his political past.

Whatever the outcome of the Speakership fight may be as to Reed, it is certain that, if he should be defeated by a Western combination that cannot now be easily made, McKinley cannot be chosen. There is enough known about the feeling of the Cannon men to make it certain that they will not help McKinley into the place. If the New-York men are driven out West for a candidate, the probability is that they will go West as far as Iowa and vote for Henderson, and that the Burrows, Cannon, and Reed men will go along with them. There is a vivid recollection in the minds of the New-York men of the Keifer contest and its empty outcome for them. They do not care to trust too much to the generous instincts of Ohio.

McKinley's friends are beginning to find it hard to keep their tempers even, and the more earnest ones are quite apt in conversation to mutter vague threats when Reed's chances are mentioned. They do not like the way pressure is being put upon every Representative east of the Alleghanies to bring him into line for the Maine man. "McKinley may not be elected, but Reed shall not," is the way some of the Ohioans suppose to put their feelings.

The interference of Quay, who proposes to make every Pennsylvania man vote for Reed, is very irritating to the McKinley men, and they hint with more or less distinctness that its result will be the defeat of Quay's candidate, McPherson, for Clerk of the House and the "knocking out" of any other Pennsylvanian for any other office. They are disquieted by the report that even William D. Kelley has written a formal submission to Quay, and altogether they are not in their happiest frame of mind. McKinley's own friends are believed to count a little more than fifty votes, but how to retain all of them against the work of Senators Cameron and Quay in Pennsylvania and Boss Platt in New-York is something to think about.

Over at Cannon's headquarters there is much less apparent arrogance over the situation. The Cannon men profess to be just as sure that McKinley can not get the nomination, although they concede him within sixteen votes of enough to carry the caucus. The East can name the speaker, they say, but with the important proviso that he must be of the Western candidates.

Up to this time there has been no talk of a dark horse, and by all the candidates it is declared that there is no possible chance for an outsider to step in and win. But some of the Congressmen think differently, and this afternoon Butterworth's name was mentioned here and there as that of one who might rally enough Western votes to bear Reed. Butterworth himself says such talk is nonsense, and he will have nothing to do with such project.

There has been no formal meeting of the New-York members. The only absentees to-night are Messrs. Walker, Sanford, and Knapp, and they are expected to-morrow. There will be a conference some time during the day or evening in Mr. Belden's rooms, at the Arlington. The New-York men have not interested themselves in any other contest than that for the Speakership.

A persistent reporter of the Washington *Star* spent a great part of to-day in attempting to put the President and the members of his Cabinet down to a bill of particulars of what they expect to be thankful for to-morrow.

The President appears to have been struck with the persistency of the inquiry, and said:

"There are many personal reasons why I should feel thankful. Family and social relations have been extremely pleasent, and, although these are not things which I would discuss in a newspaper, yet they are great factors in our happiness. Nationally we have cause for thanksgiving. The past year has been one of great general prosperity and peace. Of course there have been exceptions to this rule in a few disturbed localities, but they have been overshadowed by the greater good. The crops have been abundant and we have been, in the language of the proclamation, free from pestilence and famine. I trust it will be a glad Thanksgiving for the entire Nation."

Secretary Blaine eluded the reporter until 2 in the afternoon, when he was caught as he was stepping from a carriage to enter the International American Congress, under the reporter's umbrella. "Oho," said he, "I have so many things to be thankful for that it would be impossible to speak them."

And then he slipped away, to be caught again and implored to itemize. The reporter, to persuade him by pointing out a large and shining example, mentioned that the President had committed to the question with very good grace, and had told of something for which the country should be thankful.

"Oh, the country!" exclaimed the Secretary, breaking away. "The country has less to be thankful for, but when you ask me what I am giving thanks about—that's a different thing."

Secretary Windom had ten thousand things to be thankful for, which he did not enumerate, but he put his good health ahead of all. Secretary of War Proctor was a little taken aback by the question of what he had to be thankful for, and sought refuge in asking what his colleagues were saying.

"Thankful!" repeated Secretary Tracy, after the reporter. "Of course I'm thankful. I am very thankful that Divine Providence has put it into the head of a Rhode Island man to send me a turkey. I have not received it yet, but I am nevertheless thankful for the chance, and then, of course, we are all very thankful for peace, health, and good crops."

Postmaster General Wanamaker said that he was thankful that his house would be filled with young people to-morrow, and he was also thankful that the young people found enjoyment in coming to his home.

Secretary Noble is pervaded, so he says, with a profound sense of thankfulness that his annual report is at last finished, and that it is no worse than it is. He has no doubt, he says, that there are other causes of thankfulness, but just now he looks upon his completed report as his greatest blessing.

Attorney General Miller looked contemplatively at the pattern of his carpet when asked what he had to be thankful for; then, after a moment's thought, he said:

"I am very thankful that I will not have to work to-morrow. I am also glad that my annual report is finished. I would have been grateful if we could have had better weather, but I am thankful that we have not had any more rainy days. They couldn't well be much more numerous. By the way, I can heartily say that I am very thankful that I have just about cleared my desk of pardon cases."

Secretary Rusk was the most eloquently thankful of all the Secretaries. His catalogue of reasons for thankfulness reads like a brief abstract ont of the annual report of the Agricultural Department.

* * *

The two conflicting abstracts of the report made by the Board of Naval Construction on the armored battle ship Texas have not yet been made public by Secretary Tracy, but toe exact figures have been obtained and the exact point in controversy, so far as the abstracts are concerned, can be explained.

There have been in all five distinct sets of calculations made as to the displacement of the vessel. Her maximum displacement, with all her loads on board, is to be 6,300 tons. The designers calculated that, according to their plans, the weights of the vessel would be 6,267 tons, leaving a margin of 33 tons to be used up in construction. Then, when the Bureau of Construction and Repair first expressed doubts as to the correctness of these calculations, Constructor Bowles, who had been put in charge of the work on the ship at the Norfolk yard, was instructed by Secretary Whitney to revise the calculations. He did so, and reported that the displacement would be 6,211 tons, leaving a margin of 89 tons.

Then Chief Naval Constructor Wilson had two computers in his office make an entirely new set of calculations, resulting in fixing the displacement at 6,561 tons, being an excess of 261 tons. Then, by direction of the Chief Constructor, these calculations were revised by Assistant Constructor Nixon and reduced to 6,407 tons, an excess of 107.

These figures and the desire of the board of bureau chiefs to add considerable weight to the vessel in the way of heavier armament, an auxiliary boiler, a larger crew, and so on, led to the proposition to lengthen the vessel so as to enable her to carry the increased weight. Finally Secretary Tracy referred the whole matter to a board consisting of Naval Constructor Gatewood and Assistant Constructors Taylor and Hewes, who have made the report now in question, in which they fix the displacement, according to the original plans, at 6,287 tons, leaving a margin of only three tons.

The point now at issue is how far the board's calculation differs from those of the board. Constructor Bowles in his abstract says that his own calculations made the ship 86 tons lighter than those of the board, and that the bureau made her 264 tons heavier. In this he takes into the account the results of both the computers. The bureau, on the other hand, holds that these figures were preliminary, and that their final figures were those as reported by Assistant Constructor Nixon, which are only 105 tons in excess of those of the board.

The Judge Advocate General is now considering the question which of these calculations the bureau was responsible for. The Gatewood board, in addition to estimating the weights, recommended over twenty changes in the plans of the ship without materially changing her weight. If the controversy over the displacement was settled, another discussion would be likely to follow over the proposed changes.

* * *

Two more new firms, Charles Reeder & Sons of Baltimore and the Atlantic Iron Works of Boston, have written to the Navy Department for specifications, and intend to bid on toe 1,000-ton gunboats and the Naval Academy practice vessel.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Maryland.—A. C. Brown, Sellman.
Virginia.—C. J. Mohler, Centreville; C. Willey, Great Bridge; T. C. Payne, Shiloh.
Pennsylvania.—J. W. Culbert, Collegeville; Annis Cne, McClellandtown; A. O. Beal, Sand Patch.

SEARCHING FOR A RUNAWAY WIFE.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—George S. Walworth, a broker of 834 Broadway, New-York, arrived in this city early this morolug in search of bis wife, who, he had learned, left New-York with James K. Verner, Secretary of the Forke and Iron Company of Pittsburg.

With two private detectives Mr. Walworth went to the Troy House, where Verner had registered. The men followed the bellboy into Verner's room, and it is alleged that Mrs. Walworth was found in the room with Verner.

A warrant was procured for the detention of Verner and Mrs. Walworth, but they left hurriedly for Albany.

Mr. Walworth has retained counsel and begun suit for damages against Verner, charging him with having alienated the affections of his wife. He has also commenced divorce proceedings. Mr. Walworth was married in 1885 in Brooklyn. His wife was Gussie A. Elliott.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY MUST PAY.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 27.—A special to the *Register* from Middletown says: "The late Senator E. M. Medden of this city shortly before his death took out an accident insurance policy for $10,000 in the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. He died in 1885, as alleged, from injuries received in falling over a spittoon.

"The company refused payment, and suit was brought by his daughter Ella, who is now the wife of A. H. Tenbrouck, and resides in California. The suit has worked its way up through the lower courts, always being decided against the defendants.

"The Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the lower court. Mrs. Tenbrouck will recover in all about $13,000."

FOR WORKING GIRLS.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—The Auxiliary Association of the Working Girls' Society of New-York has been incorporated, with the Misses Grace H. Dodge, Helen Iselin, Elizabeth Hayes, Clara S. Potter, Jane B. Potter, and Messrs. James Scrymser and James B. Ludlow as Trustees. The objects are the promotion and establishment in New-York City and elsewhere of clubs or societies of working girls for mutual benefit, recreation, and intellectual and moral advancement, the maintenance of friendly feeling between such clubs and the members thereof, the establishment of boarding places in the country near New-York for members during the Summer months, &c.

FORAKER PREFERS HIS PRACTICE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 27.—A number of prominent legal gentlemen in Toledo have been urging Gov. Foraker to allow them to present his name to the President as a candidate for the vacancy in the Supreme Court. This afternoon the Governor responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. and to say that, while I greatly appreciate the high compliment you have paid me, in suggesting my name for the distinguished position about which you have written, yet I do not wish you to take the action you have proposed, for reasons I need not here enumerate. I prefer to resume the practice of law. I am just as thankful to you, however, as I could be if it were otherwise. I am very truly yours, &c.,

J. B. FORAKER.

VASSAR EXECUTORS MUST PAY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, to-day rendered a decision in the Vassar contested will case, deciding that the executors must pay $20,000 and interest to the trustees in charge of the fund. It seems that during his lifetime John Guy Vassar subscribed $20,000 in aid of Vassar College, contingent upon the raising of $100,000. The death of Mr. Vassar occurred before the fund was complete, and when the whole amount was finally subscribed the executors refused to pay Mr. Vassar's share.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Leaves Meals, Proprietors.—Adv.

THE ILLEGAL GAS TRUST

CHICAGO'S MONOPOLY WILL TRY ANOTHER SCHEME.

ITS MANAGERS ACCEPT THE DECISION—THE TRUST TO BE REORGANIZED IF POSSIBLE WITHIN THE LAW.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—The officials of the Chicago Gas Trust profess to be undisturbed by the decision of the Supreme Court that the trust as operated is illegal.

"I do not consider the Supreme Court decision a set-back," said President Billings today. "We prepared ourselves for it, for we did not want to be operating illegally. If the Supreme Court thinks the four gas companies had no right to combine in the way they did, we want to quit that manner of procedure and get within the pale of the law. The decision was the result of a stipulation between the parties to the suit, so you can see that we have not been satisfied that our organization was a legal one."

The preparation for the decision to which Mr. Billings referred is a scheme for the reorganization of the trust. Mr. Billings, Charles T. Yerkes, and W. C. Goudy and F. S. Winston, the trust's lawyers, held a conference in Mr. Goudy's office this morning, and discussed not one but three schemes. Thus far, it is understood, they have been unable to unite upon a plan, and the three will therefore be submitted to the stockholders in a circular to be sent out at once. Dec. 14 a meeting of the stockholders will be held and a plan of reorganization adopted.

"The new combination," said Mr. Billings after the conference this morning, "will be the same as the old in all its intents and purposes, except that we will be entirely within the law. It is a mistake to presume that the trust is for the purpose of putting up prices. We fear the competition of capital, and we combine for the purpose of cheapening production and lessening the price at which we supply consumers. The past record of the Gas Trust proves the truth of this statement. Our last reduction was to five to the suburbs for $1 25 per 1,000. We can do no more this year, but in the near future we intend to make other reductions."

"Will the decision affect you materially?"

"Not in the least. The stockholders cannot be compelled to surrender their holdings, and all that will be necessary is to arrange matters so that the spirit of the law is satisfied, and we see no obstacle in so doing without prejudicing, at the same time, our interests. We regard the decision simply as a test case as to the rights of corporations to hold stock of other companies, a question that will affect every combination being formed such as ours was."

A large number of the heaviest stockholders in the trust are at war with the name of the corporation. They argue that it was bad policy and likely to encourage a hostile public opinion to call the organization a trust, and it could be safely said that after the reorganization the name will not be the Gas Trust Company. Ex-President Fay and several other big stockholders will vote at the next meeting to strike out the word "trust."

A great deal of money was made here to-day on the short side of the Gas Trust. It is probably no exaggeration to put the short selling this morning by Colcago houses as high as 7,000 to 8,000 shares. One house sold 3,500 shares at the opening between 52 and 53. It is probable that $500,000 was made on the short side during the morning.

The history of the Gas Trust litigation may be briefly told. Proceedings were begun about a year ago against the companies in the trust to determine whether, under the laws of this State and within the scope of their franchises, it was their legal right to combine for the purpose of stifling the rights and privileges they had not forfeited their charters by so doing. The charter of each and every corporation states precisely and defines specifically and accurately what its powers and privileges shall be. The charters of these companies stated that they were organized for the purpose of manufacturing and selling gas. There is nothing in any of their franchises which permits them to unite in a trust.

With this belief, proceedings against the companies were instituted by County Attorney Bliss and Attorney General Hunt was drawn into the fight. Mr. Carter represented the defendants when the case was tried before Judge Baker four months ago. He held that the companies had not violated the State laws, in that they had resolved on a mutual action for the protection of their interests, and not having bound themselves by any charter or constitution, they had done nothing wrong. The lower court sustained the trusts position, but the Supreme Court held otherwise, reversed the decision, and remanded the case for a new trial. It rests with the trust to bring about a new trial. It is probable that the reorganization scheme will make that unnecessary.

WALL-STREET BADLY SHAKEN.

A BIG FALL IN THE PRICES OF ALL TRUST SECURITIES.

Wall-street had a shaking up yesterday such as it has not known in many a month. Speculators in Chicago Gas Trust stock were responsible for it. The stock, closing Tuesday night at over 55, opened yesterday morning 3 points down, and after an hour of exciting speculation sold at a fraction above 43, a drop of 13 full points within the day. This liveliness, which was felt in nearly every office upon Wall-street, and which affected a larger number of small operators than have been touched by any other recent speculation, was based upon the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois declaring that such a monopoly as is represented by the Chicago Gas Trust is illegal because inimical to public policy.

Wall-street had no information regarding the decision when business opened yesterday morning aside from that which was given in the special dispatches of THE NEW-YORK TIMES; no other New-York paper had any reference to the matter at all. Indeed, what were claimed as "special dispatches" from Chicago, received or at least circulated by Wall-street stock brokerage houses, represented that the statements in THE TIMES's dispatches were untrue, some even going so far as to ever that there had been no decision at all. Not much less had any such opinions been declared by the court as were quoted. Under the spur of this sort of work speculators were able, for little while, to stay the current, but their labors availed but briefly.

Within an hour after business had begun upon the Stock Exchange the statements in THE TIMES lost their exclusiveness and were being corroborated and reaffirmed on every side. The quick results were simmps in the stock of a full point at the time; indeed, again and again, so great was the excitement in the speculation different prices for the same stock at the same time were being made in the excited crowd, and before the noon hour had been reached the quotation was down 13 points, and hundreds of traders, not all of them of the small fry either, had been badly hurt. Only one or two conspicuous room traders were reported heavy losers, while in practically every brokerage office having Chicago connections customers to a greater or less number were in the sad predicament which Wall-street's vernacular terms "cleaned out."

The emphatic language of the court was construed by the street as having much more importance than is could derive from any special application to the Chicago Gas Trust merely. It was taken as a square hit in the face for every trust. And upon this basis nearly every other trust stock dealt in on Wall-street weakened and went down, while Gas Trusts were worst hit; their quotation dropped 3 points.

Friends of the Cotton Oil Trust were in high glee, congratulating themselves upon their already determined plan for getting altogether out of the trust category by converting their company into an ordinary corporation. Yet even the trust organization did not escape together from the effects of tha day's event. Cotton oil quotations reu off a full point with a good deal of ease, though because of the fact that much more than a majority of the Cotton Oil Company's certificate holders have entered into the plan for relieving it of its trust features—the conversion to ba formally made next Monday—there was a general feeling that apprehension was hardly applicable in that quarter.

Friends of the Chicago Gas Trust in this city (their representatives being chiefly Wall-street brokers or speculators) were not much inclined to discuss the future of their organization yesterday. Stock market losses had a good deal dampened their courage, even if it did not affect their hopes. Some were of the opinion that all the censure of the courts could be avoided by promptly following in the footsteps of the Cotton Oil Company and bringing about a transfer into an ordinary corporation. Others, more plucky, (in talk at least,) insisted with a good deal of clamor that the case could and should be carried to the United States Supreme Court, where they claimed to be confident the Illinois court would be overruled and trust monopolies uphold. This sort of talk, however, came from the little fellows; it was a great day for efforts to whistle up courage.

Before the close of business there came a rally in the Gas Trust quotation, lifting the losing price from its low figure of 43 up to 46, the rise being attributable for the most part to the buying operations of speculators who were tempted to cover short contracts upon which the day's drop had made big profits, though just before the end of the day's business a "special dispatch," dated Chicago, bulletined in Wall-street, stated that "a pool to buy 50,000 shares of Gas Trust has just been formed."

Other special Chicago dispatches provided varying information. This was for bull edification:

"CHICAGO.—The gas case will have to be tried over again. In the meantime the Gas Trust could be reorganized, if thought necessary, either under a New-Jersey charter, or separate gas companies may consolidate under the Illinois law. In either case the present decision would not apply. The effect of this decision will operate more effectively in Wall-street than it will upon the owners of Gas Trust securities. Their assets can in no way be impaired by the decision of the Illinois court, and there are several ways of turning the Gas Trust into a corporation that shall be perfectly legal."

And the following was for bear encouragement:

"CHICAGO.—Everybody now in Chicago getting out of their Gas Trust. Impression is it will sell under 40. It has leaked out insiders unloaded before C. N. Fay resigned, and it is doubtful if the dividend is paid."

The drop of 13 points yesterday represented a shrinkage of over $3,300,000 in the market value of the trust's capitalization of $25,000,000. One effect of such a sudden and sensational collapse will be to discredit still further all trust "securities" in banking circles. New-York banks threw out trust certificates yesterday by wholesale, all loans practically being peremptorily called where Chicago Gas Trust stock has been pledged as collateral.

ELECTIONS ILLEGALLY HELD:

SIXTEEN IOWA REPUBLICAN STATE REPRESENTATIVES IN DANGER.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 27.—It is claimed by the Democrats that sixteen members of the present Iowa House of Representatives have been elected illegally.

Their position is that the apportionment law of the State is in violation of Article III., Section 35, of the Constitution, which provides that "every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one-half of the ratio fixed by law shall be entitled to one Representative." Part of the apportionment lawe of 1883 and 1888, which gives counties and districts in Iowa containing less than 12,000 inhabitants one Representative, is, the Democrats assert, unconstitutional, null, and void, and the election under such a law is a nullity.

The ratio fixed by law in 1886 and 1888 is 24,000 inhabitants, but in sixteen districts the election of a Representative is allowed, though in none of them is the number of inhabitants 12,000. Several have only from 8,000 to 9,000 inhabitants. The apportionment law for these districts is therefore, it is asserted, unconstitutional, null, and void. Article III., Section 1, of the Constitution, provides: "The Constitution shall be the supreme law of the state, and any law inconsistent therewith shall be void." Hence, these sixteen districts, every one of them having less than 12,000 inhabitants, are not entitled to the election of a Representative.

"Legal evidence of the number of inhabitants" can only be in the census either of the United States or of the State of Iowa, and the Legislature agrees with those views, supported by section 34, Article III., of the Constitution. Our legislators in 1886 and 1888 have added in the numbers of inhabitants in each district according with the census of 1885, furnishing the only way the evidence of their unconstitutional action.

The legislators have sworn to support the Constitution of toe State of Iowa, and the question is now asked: Is it a support and not a violation of the Constitution to admit the sixteen Representatives above mentioned? Is it not a sanction of the unconstitutional action of the prior Legislature? And will this present Legislature not repeal the unconstitutional apportionment law? If they repeal it, how can they sanction that law by the admission of the sixteen Representatives? The question is complicated and may create a complete revolution in the politics of the Legislature if the House should decide to unseat these sixteen members, all of whom are Republicans.

BY A VERY NARROW MARGIN.

PRESIDENT SMITH OF ELIZABETH ESCAPES IMPEACHMENT.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 27.—After a sharp fight to-night in toe Elizabeth City Council, President Smith, who was threatened with impeachment, managed to save himself by one vote. Councilman McRaulag, a Republican, after a secret session of the board, lasting an hour, offered a series of resolutions denouncing the arbitrary acts of President Smith in the past, and calling upon him to resign his position. President Smith called Councilman Connolly to the chair, and then taking the floor, apologized for his conduct and proclaimed his willingness to vote for the ordinance reducing the salaries of Councilmen from $300 a year to $1.

The ordinance passed unanimously, but the Republican members could not be pleased in that way and pressed the motion, demanding President Smith's resignation. Then it was that the Democrats who had previously agreed to vote to retire Mr. Smith smelled a mouse and became suspicious that the anxiety of their opponents to get rid of him arose more from a desire on their part to get control of the Board of Canvassers for the approaching charter election, by putting a Republican Chairman in Smith's place who would have the appointment of the canvassers. This issue then received itself into a political fight. Six Republicans and two Democrats voted to depose Mr. Smith, while five Democrats and one Republican—Noyes, who does not train with his party—voted against the resolution, which, requiring nine to pass it, was defeated. To the exasperation of the party along President Smith owes his continuance in power.

TEN YEARS AT HARD LABOR.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 27.—John C. Raymond, who was on Saturday convicted of the last of a long series of arsons, was to-day sentenced by Judge Stewart to the full penalty of the law—ten years at hard labor in State prison. The sentence was imposed by Judge Stewart, who said that he fully approved of the verdict of the jury, and saw no reason why Raymond should be shown any mercy. A number of business men had, soon after Raymond's arrest, sent letters testifying to his good character, and these were again presented to the court, but toe Judge said they could have little weight, since the men had evidently not known enough of the man to come forward and testify for him at his trial.

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Liebig Company's Extract of Meat. Annual sale over eight million jars.—Adv.

ELEVEN LIVES WERE LOST

BIGGEST WRECK IN YEARS ON THE JERSEY COAST.

THE SCHOONER GERMANIA FROM BREMEN GOES DOWN WITH MOST OF HER CREW—A COAL BARGE FOUNDERS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 27.—The Germania, a three-masted schooner, went ashore at Long Branch opposite the West End Hotel to-night. She was discovered at 6:15, and word was immediately taken to the Elberon Life-Saving Station, which is a distance of only a quarter of a mile from the scene of the wreck. The life saving crew was abreast at 6:30. The vessel was on the inner bar and not more than one hundred yards from the shore. When the life-saving crew arrived one spar only was standing, about which some five or six sailors were clinging. The life line was fired from the Lyle gun within three minutes from the time of the crew's arrival. But at the same instant a heavy wave struck the wreck, carried off the last remaining spar and the cabin, broke the vessel up, and before the line reached the wreck it had sunk into the surging waters.

A furious wind was blowing from the southeast, and the waves were rolling high. The five or six sailors who had been seen on the wreck were discovered floating on empty barrels and broken spars. Four of them reached the shore. One when dragged from the surf was almost dead, but was saved by quick and energetic work. They were taken to the life-saving station, where Capt. Wardell, who had conducted the rescue, attended to the wants of the exhausted sailors, who were Germans and Norwegians. One of them, H. Doyen, was the first mate of the vessel. He could speak English fairly well and told the story of the wreck.

The vessel belonged in Bremen Harbor, and sailed Sept. 30, the mate said, from Stettin and Christiania. She carried a cargo of empty barrels, cement, rags, and wood pulp, and was consigned to Theodore Ruges & Co. of New-York. She was in so dilapidated a condition that she went to pieces almost immediately on going ashore. At the time of the disaster toe Captain, whose name was Windhorst, was sailing the vessel. The mate was below, and was only thus saved from being washed off the deck, when the Captain and the majority of the crew were swept into the angry waves.

One of the rescued men, named Gustave, was on dsok at the time, and says that the Captain and some of the men were intoxicated when the vessel struck. The Captain drew a revolver to shoot the man at the wheel, but was knocked off his feet. The vessel, he said, struck on a sand spit and then swung around broadside to the shore. There was plenty of rum aboard, but he does not know whether the Captain was drunk or not.

There were fourteen in the crew, of whom the following were lost: Capt. Windhorst and Sailors William Baltz, Frautz Vlarrosslu, Ernest Bolter, Gustav Haldenhaiien, Richard Witteberg, Arthur Bruner, Jo on Schimmoher, Gustav Bergheim, and the cook, whose name is not known.

Great bonfires were lighted along the beach, and scores of men are watching for the bodies and wreckage that may be washed up.

The gale is blowing with all its extreme. The heavy rolling smoke of the breakers is carried in clouds by the furious wind, which is momentarily increasing. The sea is rolling heavily, but not sufficiently to wreck a vessel if properly sailed. No bodies have yet been recovered, though the beach is covered with wreckage of all kinds. The loss of life attending this wreck is greater than at any single wreck on this portion of the coast for ten years past.

The Germania was built at Glasgow in 1874 and measured 890 tons. She was of iron, and had no bulkhead and double decks. Her dimensions were: Length, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 20 feet. She was owned by D. J. Watjen & Co. of Brommen.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 27.—The steamer reported sunk off Monmouth Beach this morning proves to have been a heavily-laden coal barge, bound east. She sank about a mile and a half off shore, immediately in front of United States Life-Saving Station No. 4, situated at Monmouth Beach. She went down so quickly that the men on board had no time to bail the Captain of the tug which had her in tow, and they had to strike out to save their lives. They floundered around in the surf for fully fifteen minutes before they were all rescued by the tug.

Capt. Mulligan of Station No. 4 had a lifeboat launched ready to lend assistance, but seeing that there was no danger to the tug and that she was picking up the men he did not send the boat off. The tug returned to New-York.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 27.—The strong southeasterly wind that has prevailed here to-day has caused an enormously high sea. All day the huge waves have beaten up against the crumbling bluff and minor chasms have been made in several places between the Iron Pier and West End, while between the latter place and Elberon the sea has had but little effect upon the bluff. Wash-outs of considerable depth have occurred in front of the Mansion House, at the foot of North Broadway, and nearly opposite the old East End property. At Tockanassee Lake the waves at intervals washed over the dam into the lake and the tide has reached an unusually high point. Is is feared this afternoon toat unless toe tide recedes the pier will suffer damage to-night.

WAS LEVY JEALOUS?

WHY ONE OF HIS SINGERS SUDDENLY LEFT HIS COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—Miss Rosa Schaarschmidt, who was to have made her professional début before her Pittsburg friends next Saturday evening in Cornelist Levy's concert, at old City Hall, will not appear. She bade good-bye to the local musical world some weeks ago, with the understanding that she would come back here with Levy when he visited Pittsburg. Instead of earning laurels on the stage, however, she has scinded herself in the quiet New-York home of her family, and has dissolved all relations with the Levy Opera Company.

The cause of this unexpected action was a quarrel with Mr. Levy himself. During the series of concerts given by the company in Baltimore Miss Schaarschmidt, according to reports, was rapturously received by the audiences. The encores were so hearty that the diminutive lady had to leave the dressing room several times to respond to them. Mr. Levy, it is alleged, refused Miss Schaarschmidt the privilege of showing her appreciation of the applause by returning to the stage. Thereupon the songstress is said to have become very angry, and at the conclusion of the performance Miss Schaarschmidt left the house, packed her wardrobe, and took the earliest train for New-York, vowing that she would have nothing more to do with Mr. Levy. It is thought probable that her engagement with another company will be announced in a short time, as she was to have appeared in Pittsburg under the name of Rosa Linde.

THE INDIAN DID NOT SUCCEED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Even the noble red men, it seems, is equal to putting up jobs. The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has been in session here this week taking testimony in relation to the claim of Canadian Cayugas to a share in the annuity paid by New-York State to the tribe. Among the witnesses examined today was William Sendy, a Canadian Cayuga, who created something of a sensation by swearing that about two weeks ago one Seth Bnmberry had visited him and tried to get him to swear before the committee to certain things which were untrue.

Bnmberry has already given testimony for the State. He told Sandy that they could make $2,500 together by giving evidence against the claimants. They could then move to the Cattaraugus Reservation in New-York and participate in the annuities being paid to the Cayugas. The fact was afterward elicited that Bumberry was a bad man and had served three years in prison for killing a fellow-Indian.

WORKING OLD PERUVIAN MINES.

LIMA, Nov. 27, via Galveston.—The famous gold mines of the Province of Carabaya, Department of Puno, which were formerly worked extensively by the Spaniards and Portuguese, but were subsequently abandoned, partly on account of the attacks of savages and partly because of revolutions, are now exciting great interest. Many quarts and placer mines are being taken up as, with the advance of civilization and improvements in the roads, enterprise is taking rapid strides in that district, where there is immense mineral and vegetable wealth.

Don't Fail to See the holiday display of whole furniture at Geo. G. Fiske Co.'s, 35th-st. and Sixth-av.—Adv.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

TWO COLORED CLERKS CAUGHT IN THE ACT AND ARRESTED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.—Charles W. Henderson and John W. Brown, the two negro clerks in the Charlotte Post Office, have been arrested, charged with "heavy mail" robbery. Henderson was chief mailing clerk and Brown was his assistant. Brown has for a long time been taking an active part in politics, and is now Secretary of the Republican County Executive Committee. Henderson also dabbled considerably in the political pond and is regarded as a leader.

More than a month ago complaints began to be received by the Post Office Department at Washington, setting forth that registered letters in transit through this section were being rifled of their contents. Inspectors William J. Maxwell and Thomas J. Smith were detailed to investigate the trouble. They soon located it in the Charlotte office, and at once laid plans to effect the arrest of the guilty

THE GREAT FIRE IN LYNN.

THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT $5,000,000.

WITH INSURANCE FOR MORE THAN HALF THAT AMOUNT—A SCENE OF SMOKING DEVASTATION.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 27.—Never since the great Boston fire of Nov. 9, 1872, has there been seen in New-England such a spectacle of devastation as that viewed by thousands of sightseers at Lynn to-day. In the path of the conflagration the destruction is complete. Along the sides of the course taken by the fire some buildings are scorched, windows are broken, and other damage done, but in the area over which the fire has passed not a building is left.

Here and there a chimney stands alone amid the smoking ruins, which extend far on every hand. Occasionally a corner of some building which had thick walls of brick rises a short distance above a mass of brick, all that is left of what but twenty-four hours ago was a substantial structure filled with goods and costly machinery. Tangled lines of wire stretch in every direction and entangle the feet of people who are trying to pass over the débris or through the blinding smoke which still hangs over some places.

The horse-car tracks in streets where the fire was hottest are warped, and, rising like a bow from the pavement, with heavy spikes drawn from the wooden ties, seem as if they had been writhing in the agony of the terrible heat. Some streets are filled with débris to the height of several feet, and an enormous amount of work will have to be done in the way of cleaning the streets before anything can be done on the buildings. In one place an iron fire escape clings to the remaining corner of a building; at the corner of Exchange and Munroe streets an Indian figure stands boldly out from the corner of the second story, about all that is left of the building.

Telegraph and telephone poles badly charred rise here and there, with wires trailing to the ground, and busy linemen are trying to detach them and prepare for the work of making new lines. A small building in Central-square, occupied by the gate tender of the Boston and Maine Railroad, has upon its roof a sign with the word "Telegraph" and a hand pointing to where is now but the cinder ruins of a house.

Upon a big iron beam above the ruins of the first story of Currier's fine building, completed but recently, on Union-street, is painted the encouraging announcement: "One hundred laborers wanted. N. M. Currier, Vulcanthony." This shows that the people are not discouraged by the calamity, but will pluckily go to work to build anew the section so quickly destroyed. Another sign cheerfully informs the public that "the bee is humming at 91 Central-avenue." A little carpenter's shop is probably the first new building in the burned district. It is about fifteen feet square, is one story high, with a pitch roof, and at noon the roof was on and the dozen men at work stood 80 close together that each one was in danger of a blow from his fellow-workman's hammer. A newly-painted sign says: "Alden Southworth still here, 37 Beach-street."

One wall of another wooden building on Broad-street has been raised and a sign proclaims, "S. N. Breed & Co. open for business Friday morning, sure."

The exact figures of the loss are still round ones. The total is not far from $5,000,000. Ward 4, including Central-square and portions of Almont, Union, Exchange, Broad, Beach, Washington, Willow, Spring, and Mount Vernon streets and Central-avenue, is, to all intents and purposes, wiped out. Nearly all the important shoe manufacturing and business blocks in that section are destroyed. Four daily newspapers, with three national banks, the Central Security and the First National and the Lynn Institution for Savings are burned out. Forty-two brick buildings, nearly all of large size and including some of the finest shoe factories in the city, are in ruins, with 112 wooden mercantile and manufacturing buildings and 142 dwelling houses. The total of buildings destroyed is 296.

Eighty-seven shoe firms are burned out, and 162 families, mostly of the poorer classes, find themselves homeless. Fortunately, no lives were lost, so far as is now known, although reports to the contrary were circulated last night. The casualties will foot up a long list of injuries to firemen by falling bricks and glass.

To-morrow will be anything but a Thanksgiving Day for the city; yet, in the midst of her great calamity, she smiles cheerfully, even if mockingly, and looks forward regardless to the future. The prospect of about $2,000,000 of hard, clean cash from the insurance companies helps toward this. The men have grit and are talking of the future, instead of the past. It is all for new stands and revival, and new plans today.

A very large proportion of the occupants of the burned district are owners of the real estate upon which they did business, and this is regarded as an additional reason for their rebuilding. Encouraging words are spoken by the business men of the city, and, with an insurance of over half of the total loss, no great set-back to business is anticipated.

Mayor Hart of Boston, Mayor Raymond of Salem, and Mayor Richards of Haverhill called on Mayor Newhall of Lynn to day and discussed the situation with him. Mayor Newhall said that Lynn would not ask for assistance, but would gladly receive any aid that might be tendered. The families who were burned out are nearly all in poor circumstances. If they alone had lost by the fire, they could easily have been taken care of by the business men of Lynn, but now those who would under other circumstances have been ready to give assistance have lost heavily themselves by the destruction of their stores and factories. He hoped the citizens of Lynn would not be able to provide for the immediate wants of the sufferers, but that such aid in the shape of money and clothing as might be received by him from out of town would be held in reserve for more careful distribution by and by.

It is estimated that nearly eight thousand persons are thrown out of employment by the fire, one-third of the number being women. The average salary of these people was $10 a week. Relief measures are being promptly taken by this and other cities.

In an interview with F. Spinney, one of the largest boot and shoe manufacturers in Lynn, said the fire was of course a terrible hardship to individuals, but at the same time it would certainly be in the end a blessing to the city. He had no doubt that all the manufacturers would rebuild at once larger than ever before. In his opinion about two-thirds of the losses among the owners of the factories is covered by insurance.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Here are the most important losses upon which the total estimates of $5,000,000 are based:

Mower Brothers, building, brick, $75,000; F. B. Mower & son, stock and machinery, $3,000; Mower & Brothers, stock and machinery, $2,000; E. C. & W. S. Mower, stock and machinery, $5,000; D. D. Peoker & Co., building, $30,000; C. D. Pecker & Co., stock and machinery, $20,000; Bennett & Bernard, building, $8,000; Bennett & Bernard, stock and machinery, $5,000; Edward Newhall, building, $6,000; Keene heirs, building, $3,000; H. C. Herbert, building, $8,000; Stevens Building, $35,000; W. M. Currier & Co., building, $70,000; B. F. Spinney & Co., building, $80,000; Fannce & Spinney, stock and machinery, $20,000; Titus & Brickley, building, $50,000; Titus & Brickley, stock, $25,000; Custom-House, building, $70,000; Charles O. Beede, stock and machinery, $15,000; old Sagamore Building, $4,000; central station of Boston and Maine Railroad, $8,000; Hotel Nichols, building, $5,000; Haskell Theatre, building, $4,000; Ashcroft Building, $30,000; John S. Bartletts, building, $30,000; John S. Bartletts, stock and machinery, $50,000; E. E. Elder, building, $20,000; Elder Brothers, building, $35,000; Charles Buffum, building, $30,000; Joseph N. Smith, $48,000; Jerome Ingalls, block, $40,000; S. J. Hollis, stock and machinery, $30,000; E. J. Little, stock and machinery, $15,000; Maurice Bresnahan, $10,000.

Henry Briel, building, $5,000; Charles E. Harwood, building, $3,000; Charles E. Harwood, stock and machinery, $40,000; S. N. Breed, building, $25,000; S. N. Breed, stock and machinery, $75,000; William Porter & Son, building, $20,000; Albert Goodnow, building, $15,000; Central Church, $40,000; wooden buildings rear of Broad and Spring streets, $15,000; V. K. & A. H. Jones, building, $40,000; V. K. & A. H. Jones, stock and machinery, $40,000; Tapley, building, $40,000; S. N. Breed, building, $50,000; S. N. Breed, stock and machinery, $200,000; S. N. Breed, wharf buildings, $25,000; dwelling houses in Beach-street district, $50,000; S. N. Breed's wharf, lumber, $150,000; George O. Fail, building, $7,000; J. N. Pike, building, $3,000; other wooden buildings on Washington and Munroe streets, $25,000; Pevear's brick building, $10,000; J. M. Halsted & Son, $4,000; Sawyer & Chase, building, $15,000; Sawyer & Chase, stock and machinery, $25,000; wooden buildings rear of Sawyer & Chase's, $20,000; L. Otis Marshall, $20,000; Holden & Breed, wharf property, $15,000; Donahue & White, building and stock, $30,000; Michael Hurley, buildings on Bread-street wharf, $15,000; Michael Hurley, Beach-street, $20,000; Nehemiah Lee, building and stock, $25,000.

The following list of the insurance companies involved and the amounts—about $2,600,000—covers the full loss as estimated by the adjusters. The amounts are authentic. Several companies have not yet reported, and in some cases there will be slight salvage, but the insurance he is practically a total loss:

Citizens', Penn.	$12,000	United States	$10,800
Granite State	27,000	Equitable, R. I.	34,400
Home, New-York	58,000	First National	28,200
Hamilton, N. H.	30,000	Hartford	1,250
Union, California	19,000	Northwestern	7,300
Liberty	36,400	Guardian, England	24,400
Anglo-Nevada	40,000	American, Boston	18,740
Fenix, England	47,000	Sun	53,300
British America	40,000	Lancashire	43,716
Providence Wash.	35,000	Norwich Union	53,848
Westchester	34,750	American, Penn.	57,050
Union, Penn.	29,075	Lion	107,000
Michigan F. and M.	12,000	Girard	31,818
Continental	45,000	Firemen's, Ohio	28,650
United Firemen's	25,000	People's, N. Y.	20,450
Hartford Steam Boiler	25,000	Roylors Mutual	7,500
Stone Falls	15,000	Traders and Mechanics'	7,000
Pacific	8,000	Jefferson	4,000
Phenix, N. Y.	45,000	Merrimac	4,500
Insurance Co. of North America	48,000	Ætna	89,000
California	30,000	Niagara	55,000
Commercial Union	29,950	Germania	64,000
Neptune	1,000	Insurance Co. of State of Penn.	45,000
Manufacturers'	1,250	Firemen's Fund	27,000
New-York Fire	1,250	Insurance of North America	48,000
Greenwich, N. Y.	12,800	Merchants', N. J.	68,950
Citizens', Ohio	2,500	Newark	46,060
Peoria	1,000	Boylston	41,150
Empire State	1,000	London and Lan. cashire	47,800
N. Y. Equitable	1,500	Traders'	46,850
North American	45,000	Royal	80,000
Connecticut	45,620	Pennsylvania	90,000
Hanover	41,000	Imperial	10,000
Orient	40,800	City of London	40,000
Atlantic, R. I.	36,100	Northern	24,600
Hecla	3,500	North British	80,000
Lynn Mutual	9,000	German American	37,500
Franklin, Ohio	4,800	Liverpool and Lon.	
Elliot	7,100	don and Globe	158,000
Firemen's, Boston	45,000	American Central	50,000
Queen	2,000	Sangus Mutual	3,000
Scottish Union	3,925		
Meriden	2,650		

At 12:20 P. M. Mayor Newhall called to order the meeting in the Mayor's room of those citizens desirous of aiding the sufferers. There were present between fifty and sixty of Lynn's most prominent men. Telegrams offering assistance in cash or anything else were received from the Mayors of Haverhill, Boston, Lawrence, Brockton, and from a number of neighboring towns. A committee was appointed to go over the ground and make a report of the probable loss, the number of persons deprived of employment, and the length of time that would elapse before they could again get to work. Nine thousand dollars was subscribed by nine citizens in sums of $1,000 each. A second list was then started for those who desired to subscribe less than $1,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Mayor Hart to-day received the following letter from Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co.:

"We beg to offer you our services in regard to the disaster at Lynn in any way you can avail of them, and subscribe $1,000 to the relief fund."

A meeting of citizens was held this afternoon, Mayor Hart presiding, to take action for the relief of the sufferers by the Lynn fire. A relief committee, consisting of a number of prominent citizens, was appointed and $5,050 was subscribed on the spot. Kidder, Peabody & Co. will act as Treasurer of the fund. A resolution that the balance of the Summer-street fund raised for the benefit of the families of Heyer's fireworks factory and amounting to $20,000 be turned over to the Lynn sufferers was referred to a sub-committee.

NEW-YORK COMPANIES AFFECTED.

MOST OF THE INSURANCE WAS IN NEW-ENGLAND ORGANIZATIONS.

At the New-York Board of Underwriters it was said that the greater part of the losses will rest in New-England companies, principally in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The New-York companies, it is believed, will not suffer much. The English companies took some risks in Lynn, and it is expected that, next to the New-England companies, they will be most seriously affected. It was not believed at the Board of Underwriters that the total loss would be within many thousands of dollars as much as has been announced. "We have found," said one of the officials, "that the first tendency in disasters of this sort is to overestimate the loss. The fire was unquestionably a severe one, but it is doubtful if $5,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed."

At Home Fire Insurance Company one of the executive officers said that he did not believe the aggregate loss would amount to $3,000,000. "We shall lose," he said, "at the highest possible estimate, not more than $700,000, and this amount is divided into thirty-four parts, representing $56,000, and some outside risks making up the balance. Had this fire occurred two years ago our loss would have been double, but for some time the company has been withdrawing from Lynn, not regarding it as in any sense a good place for risks. The fire originated in a place where it could best grow beyond the control of any human agency made to control it. Its origin in the boiler house of a big brick block, which was jammed up against another big brick block, made it most easy for the flames to spread from one to the other. Once the flames got into these buildings there would have been nothing to have prevented their destruction. The high wind did the rest. But the reason of the fierce growth and rapid spread of this fire was a constructural one. There was not enough space between the rears to permit the flames to lose their force."

It appears that most of the larger companies of this city have been quietly following the example of the Home and withdrawing from possible danger. Their policies have been taken up for the most part by the New-England and the Scottish and English corporations. There was a report yesterday that the Mutual Insurance Company, the New-York Fire Insurance Association, and the Armstrong Fire Insurance Company had lost, but the officials denied that there was foundation for the case. They admitted that they had a large amount in risks in Lynn property, but the flames avoided their buildings, in some instances sweeping around them.

From various sources in this city these figures of losses were ascertained yesterday:

Royal Fire Insurance Company, $45,000; London, Liverpool and Globe Fire Insurance Company, $150,000; Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, $100,000; Home Fire Insurance Company, $70,000; German-American Fire Insurance Company, $35,000; Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $43,000; Liberty Fire Insurance Company, $45,000; Union Fire Insurance Company of California, $25,000; Long Island Fire Insurance Company, $10,000; Girard Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, $30,000; the Firemen's Fire Insurance Company of Dayton, Ohio, $20,000; People's Fire Insurance Company, $21,000; Hoffman Mutual Fire Insurance Company, $43,000; Merrimack Mutual of Andover, Mass., $4,500; Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, $44,000; Phenix Fire Insurance Company, $45,000; Boylston Fire Insurance Company of Massachusetts, $42,000; Sun Fire Insurance Company, $54,000; Firemen's of Newark, $60,000; Merchants' of Newark, $62,000; the Imperial Fire Insurance Company, $10,000; London and Lancashire, $48,000; Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London, $30,000; City of London Fire Insurance Company, $35,000.

The only one of these companies concerning which reports of being largely affected were circulated yesterday was the Long Island. It has been to the process of winding up its affairs recently. At the company's offices it was declared that it was in no way seriously affected by the fire.

BALL OF THE EX-TURNER CADETS.

The Ex-New-York Turner Cadets, an organization of young men who have passed the cadet age, held their eighth annual ball in Turn Hall, on East Fourth-street, last night. The ballroom was brilliantly decorated for the occasion. All of the ladies who used to admire the young cadets, and who yet admire them as representatives of sturdy German manhood, were there. They were escorted and lifted and swayed themselves hugely for five hours, without ever giving the rain and the mud outside a thought. Here are the officers of the society: Commander—Philip Toussaint; Vice-Commander—Edward N. Filan; Adjutant—Philip Betz, Jr.; Quartermaster—Charles Mueller; Color-Bearer—I. Hoeslin. They were all there, of course, and so were John Stell, Philip Kompff, Jr., William Dopf, H. W. T. Miller, A. Ebeling, M. Miller, William Hartfield, Emil Eidner, and a number of others.

OFFICERS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH DINE.

The Committee of the Irish Carmelite Fair, now in progress on East Twenty-eighth-street, near First-avenue, tendered a banquet last night to the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Those who were present were Capt. John Kerr, Capt. D. F. McCarthy, Capt. Hugh Coleman, Capt. John J. Ryan, Capt. Thomas Mortimer, Quartermaster James J. Ward, Lieut. John O'Brien, Lieut. Paul Leonard, and Father McDonald, Southwell, Dealy, and Drennan. It was a very delightful occasion. Several speeches were made and the health of the regiment and the prosperity of the fair were proposed and drank amid applause. The fair is succeeding admirably.

A YOUNG GIRL MURDERED.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Nov. 27.—This morning the murdered body of a young girl named Clara B. Pierce was found two miles this side of Karthaus. It is believed that the murder was committed about 9 o'clock, as the girl had been seen in that neighborhood about that time. A tall, slim man, wearing a light suit of clothes and a derby hat had been seen with her a short time before, and he is believed to be the murderer. A man has been arrested at Vanderbelt, on the Beech Creek Road, who answers that description. His name is not known at present.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
The World's Best
BEEBE
Ranges and Furnaces
Janes & Kirtland,
110 TO 116 BEEKMAN-ST.

ALL WANTING FREE WOOL

ASKING RELIEF FROM A HEAVY BURDEN.

SIGNING PETITIONS ASKING FOR REMOVAL OF THE UNJUST TAX WHICH KILLS THE BUSINESS.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The *American Wool Reporter* will to-morrow publish the two petitions to Congress, with the signatures thus far obtained in favor, respectively, of free wool, and of an ad valorem duty on wool. These signatures have been obtained mainly as the result of one week's work and are published "as the speediest method of notifying the individual signer as to the progress which has been made with the petitions."

The signers are each and all engaged in growing, manufacturing, or dealing in wool and ask "as the only civilized country, so far as we are informed which levies a duty on raw wool, that American industry may be relieved of this unnatural burden, and that our domestic wool interests may now be put upon the same wholesome basis as the cotton manufacturing industry with free raw material."

The *Wool Reporter* says editorially of these petitions:

"It may be asked why those of the signers of the accompanying petitions who believe in free wool did not vote for the Mills bill last year. The answer is that some of them did, others did not, because they considered the Mills bill a dishonest measure, with its taxed sugar and untaxed wool, and still others, while asserting that the Mills bill would greatly benefit the wool manufacturing industry, were yet opposed to the free-trade argument which accompanied it, and to the general character and spirit of the party behind the measure.

"These men believed in and voted for a revision of the tariff in the direction of reduced duties, under Republican forces, and they will get what they voted for or they will know the reason why."

Appended are the signatures of the first petition in favor of free wool:

Jesse Metcalf, agent Wanskuck Company; George B. Nichols of Nichols, Duple & Co.; William R. Duple, William J. Follett of George Follett & Co., M. T. Stevens of M. T. Stevens & Sons, Robert Blenkie of Robert Blenkie & Co., Henry C. Weston of Weston, Whitmau & Co.; Henry Whitman.

William Farnsworth; Eben Sutton, Sutton's N. A. Mills; B. W. Evans, Treasurer Blackstone Woolen Company; Evens, Seagrave & Co.; Rowland Hazard, Treasurer Peacedale Manufacturing Company; Walter Stanton of Conversse, Stanton & Miller; Henry Lewis of Martin, Lowrie & Co.; G. Z. Sibbee, Treasurer Middlesex Company; Noeh Sagendorph, East Bronkfield, Mass.

A. S. Morrison, Braintree, Mass.; M. Appel, New-York, farms and hosiery; R. Elmer Morrison, Braintree, Mass.; Abraham Morrison, Braintree, Mass.; Arthur T. Lyman, George Watson Beach, Beach Manufacturing Company; Edwrd W. Hooker, Treasurer and Secretary of the Broadbrook Company.

T. B. Beach, Secretary of the Bencon Falls Mill and Power Company; John W. Croft, Howland Croft, Sons & Co., Camden.

William M. Ayres of William Ayres & Sons, Philadelphia; George W. Patton & Co., 38 North Front-street, Philadelphia; John Elliott, 1,158 South Broad-street, Philadelphia; James Kitcheuman, Huntingdon and Jasper streets; S. W. Wood & Ward, Howard and Lehigh avenues; George W. Emlen, Third and Cumberland streets.

Z. Talbot, Treasurer Holliston Mills; J. B. Little, Treasurer Bay State Felt Boot and Shoe Company; C. A. Haddon & Son, Hopedale, N. H.; Thomas Radcliffe of Radcliffe Brothers, Birmingham, Conn.; Joseph Dews, Treasurer Phenix Woolen Company, East Greenwich; Charles Dawson of Dawson Manufacturing Company, Holden, Mass.; F. W. Sims, Glenville, Mass.

Walter Aiken, Franklin, N. H.; W. J. Swan, Athol, Mass. Frank Bottomly, Athol, Mass. A. H. Weaver, Stafford, Conn. William A. Lomas, Colebrook, N. H. Frank H. Colony, Colony Brothers, Wilton, N. H. Fred Colony, Colony Brothers, Wilton, N. H. The Brussels Tapestry Company, New-York. B. Lyons, Secretary Brussels Tapestry Company, New-York. Samuel L. Lyons, Superintendent.

Edwin Parnell, Woonsocket, Worsted Mills; James Anderson, Woonsocket, Worsted Mills; Anderson, Craftsbury, Vt.; Joseph C. Eveleth, Hardesdan Mill, Me.; George W. Olney, Charry Valley, Mass.; E. D. Thayer, Worcester, Mass.; O. H. Perry, agent Middlesex Company, Lowell, Mass.; O. Saunders, Superintendent Middlesex Company, Lowell, Mass.; A. A. Haggett, paymaster Middlesex Company, Lowell, Mass.

Connor Brothers, Holyoke, Mass.; Ralph H. Damon, President Damon Manufacturing Company; George C. Moses, Treasurer Worumbo Manufacturing Company, Bath, Me.; S. E. Lee, agent Vassalborough Woolen Mills, Me. H. Reddick, Superintendent Vassalborough Woolen Mills; H. Sturaburg, Jr., agent Germania Mills; C. Fox & Co., Stafford Springs, Conn.

John H. Gaudo, Canastota Knitting Mill; J. H. Gaude, Jr., Canastota Knitting Mill; Eli Colley, Colley Valley, Mass.; Hamlin & Nye, Nye & Walt Carpet Company, Auburn, N. Y.; William F. Gibbs, Auburn, N. Y.; I. L. Pearl & Co., Johnston, Vt.; J. A. Penri, Johnston, Vt.; D. M. Read, Treasurer Read Carpet Company; C. S. Read, Treasurer Read Carpet Company; F. W. Read, Secretary Read Carpet Company; William F. Walt, Auburn, N. Y.

E. Oldroyd, Howells, N. Y.; Joshua Oldroyd, Howells, N. Y.; Byam Heatou, Hewells, N. Y.; Kent Woolen Company, Centreville, R. I.; George B. Waterhouse, Treasurer, Centreville, R. I.; E. E. Waterhouse, Superintendent, Centreville, R. I.; B. F. Waterhouse, Centreville, R. I.; Edward Pranker, Treasurer Pranker Manufacturing Company, Saugus; Owen Brothers, agents Atlantic Mills, Providence.

Sea Cliff Woolen Mills, Newburg, N. Y.; J. A. Harrison, Newburg, N. Y.; Michael Collins, Collinsville, Mass.; R. Berry, Vesta Knitting Mills, Providence; G. E. Boyden, Vesta Knitting Mills, Providence.

C. L. Blanding, Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.; Hudson Falls Woolen Mills, Newburg, N. Y.; Lawrence Webster and Co., Malone, N. Y.; J. F. Wright, Malone, N. Y.; E. W. Lawrence, Malone, N. Y.; F. A. Howorth, Oxford, Mass.; Andrew Howorth, Oxford, Mass. Monadnock Shoe Company, Gilbert, Mass.; Charles M. Beach, Treasurer Broad Brook Company, Broad Brook, Coun.; Edward Delabarre, Conway, Mass.; W. E. Delabarre & Co., Conway, Mass.; F. A. Delabarre, Conway, Mass.; George W. Irvine, Conway, Mass.; E. C. Heinbuch, Conway, Mass.

Elliston Linkham, President Carolina Mills Company, Carolina, R. I.; F. Metcalf, Treasurer Carolina Mills Company, Carolina, R. I.; P. S. Peckham, Jr., of P. S. Peckham & Co., Washington, R. I., and a long list of others.

"A DOLL'S HOUSE" IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Mr. Richard Mansfield has done something more than win the admiration of Washington theatregoers for presenting a superb "Richard III." for their enjoyment. The company that supports him in that play was seen this afternoon at the National Theatre in "A Doll's House," by Hendrik Ibsen, and the discussions about that hitherto unfamiliar writer for the stage drew together a curious and critical audience. The "craze" about Ibsen that had been unaccountable probably to nine-tenths of the audience was accounted for before the close of the programme. Studious attention during the first act was succeeded by intense interest in the exciting passages in the second, at the end of which Miss Cameron, who was the Nora of the east, was vociferously called to the front, and at the melancholy close of the play the audience again called her out and gave her most cordial applause.

The play, and Miss Cameron's excellent performance of the leading part in it, will be the topic of conversation in society for many a day. Sir Julian Paunoefote and his family occupied a box.

SOUGHT A FIGHT AND FOUND IT.

Louis Winter of 90 Second-street, Hoboken, is at the Gouverneur Hospital in a critical condition. Winter came to this city to find a fight, and was successful. He advertised to fight with any one of his weight, and the advertisement was answered last evening by a young man who said that he had plenty of money. The young man with money took the young reporter with muscle to the "Barracks," at 142 Cherry-street, and there Winter boasted too loudly of his prowess to suit the toughs who were in the place. They fell on him, and his unknown friend fled and left him to his fate. He was very badly beaten about the head.

MRS. HOWELL COBB DEAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 27.—Mrs. Howell Cobb, relict of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Howell Cobb, died in Athens at 10 A. M. to-day, aged seventy-one.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Cable's steam laundry in Lafayette, Jersey City, was burned last night. The fire started in the drying room on the second floor. Its cause is not known. The building was a two-story frame structure, covered the block from Whiton to Morton streets on Pine-street, and was 100 feet deep. The flames spread rapidly, threatening surrounding frame tenements. Loss, $26,000; insurance, $11,000.

A revision of the list of losses by the fire Tuesday night in Finney's Block at Haverhill, Mass., gives a total of $13,000, divided as follows: G. W. Huse, mineral water, $1,000; L. A. Finney, $4,000; Messer & Melvin and Stephen Gookins, shoes, $1,000 each; Bonin & Leonard, $4,000, and damage to building, $2,000; all insured.

James Fox's house and barn at Whitinsville, Mass., were burned yesterday morning. The loss is $5,000, and the insurance $1,400 in the Home Mutual. George Fox, who kept a market on the premises, lost three horses and his Thanksgiving stock of poultry, &c., valued at $3,000. He had no insurance.

The grain warehouse of Alexander McCall, in the Grand Trunk yards at Simcoe, Ontario, was burned yesterday. Loss, $4,000.

A fire shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the liquor store of Hugh Kane, 179 South-street, caused a loss of $4,000.

BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE LAWRENCE BANK IN A BAD CONDITION.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—Affairs of the Lawrence Bank which failed a week ago for $800,000, took a sensational turn to-day, when warrants were issued for the arrest of William W. Young, President, and John Hoerr, Cashier. The prosecutor is Thomas McCaffrey, brother of Dominick McCaffrey, the prize fighter, who is engaged in the real estate business. He had about $4,000 in the bank, and deposited $470 the day of the crash. The proceeding was brought under a recent act of the Legislature, which makes it an offense punishable by three years' imprisonment and a fine equal to double the amount involved, for an officer of any banking institution to receive a deposit knowing the concern to be insolvent.

Hoerr was arrested at noon and released on $2,500 bail. Young entered security later in the day. The prosecution is looked upon as a test of the new law and other actions are likely to follow.

McCaffrey says: "On the morning of Nov. 21, when I went to make my deposit, it was 9:05 o'clock and the bank doors were not open. I kicked at them and shortly after they were thrown back and I was admitted. There was no hesitancy whatever on the part of the bank officials in receiving my money and nothing was said to me in regard to the condition of the bank. The same day the bank suspended. I don't think there will be any trouble in securing a conviction."

Cashier Hoerr admits that Long & Co., the iron manufacturers, who also failed last Thursday, overdrew their account nearly $150,000. A number of the depositors have organized to endeavor to retrieve their losses, but John Matthews, who has $51,000 in the broken bank, boldly charges that the committee is composed of politicians who will only add to the injury inflicted. This the committee denies.

There continues to be bitter opposition to the appointment of W. M. McKelvy as assignee, as he has been a stockholder in the bank for fifteen years past. Depositors will ask instead for a receiver.

No effort was made to-day to secure an appointment with Attorney General Kirkpatrick with a view to securing his co-operation in a prosecution against the officials for violation of the State banking laws, but he is down with rheumatism at his home in Easton. President Young now admits that depositors will secure only a portion of their money.

As yet no statement has been prepared, there being 6,000 accounts to go over. Cashier Hoerr is assisting in the labor. The worry of of the past week is said to have made him look twenty years older.

OBITUARY.

COL. D. P. HOLLAND.

Col. D. P. Holland, an ex-State Senator of Florida and for twenty years a prominent criminal lawyer in that State, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday afternoon at his residence in this city, 20 West Fifteenth-street. The dead man was in his sixtieth year and leaves a wife and an unmarried daughter. He had been ill for some days, but had not been confined to his bed, and was walking out yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Holland was born in Cork, Ireland, emigrated to this country when a boy, and settled in Appalachicola, Fla. He was admitted to the bar and was prominently identified with the criminal practice of that State for twenty years. He was appointed Colonel in the Confederate Army by the Governor of the State and served throughout the war. After the war he practiced law in Washington and was the partner of Matt H. Carpenter, Senator from Wisconsin. Mr. Holland came to this city about ten years ago, and has been engaged in the practice of law, though not actively, during that time.

OBITUARY NOTES.

George Wiggan, probably the oldest coal operator in Pennsylvania, died at his son's residence in Germantown yesterday, aged eighty-nine years. He was born in London and came to this country in 1834. For six years he filled the position in Philadelphia of Superintendent of the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company, and at Port Clinton for the same company. In 1847 he opened a colliery near Tamaqua, and in 1858 he changed his residence to Pottsville and opened a colliery on the Beer Run tract in connection with his son, George F. Wiggan. Mr. Wiggan retired from active business about 1860.

John Endres Voorhees, President of the Farmers' Bank, and one of Amsterdam's (N. Y.) most prominent business men, died yesterday of an affection of the stomach. He was fifty-three years of age.

Lewis M. Vansickle, proprietor of the Barley Hotel, in the Catskill Mountains, is dead. In his day he entertained many well-known New-York City guests.

Jacob S. Hoideman, ex-Minister to Sweden, died at Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday morning, aged sixty-six years. He had been ill for over a year.

Señor Joaquin Lebredo, the well-known Cuban physician, is dead.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Mrs. Martha B. Pollard and Charles Moss, composing the firm of Pollard & Moss, book publishers at 37 Barclay-street, made an assignment yesterday to Robert Avery, giving thirteen preferences aggregating $14,085. The largest being to the Manufacturers' National Bank, $4,814; Lawrence Frazier & Co., $3,323; James Grange, $1,562; F. J. Pfister & Co., $1,072. They have been in business since 1879, but for the past eight years have had no rating at Bradstreet's, as they appeared to be doing too large a business for their capital and were generally hard up for ready cash. Mr. Avery, the assignee, says that the liabilities will not exceed about $100,000. He thought the actual assets would realize at least half that sum, and the nominal assets were larger than the liabilities. The assets consisted of books, plates, accounts, &c. The failure was principally the result of the demoralized condition of the book trade since the failure of Bedford, Clarke & Co. Prices were ruinously low, collections were very poor, and business very dull. They had a large stock on hand and their plates had cost a large amount. They put upward of $20,000 in the "Idyls of the Kings" and probably did not realize ten cents on that amount from the work. Most of their works were cheap books.

Appraisers were appointed to-day for Davis & Rath, carpet manufacturers of 2,551 Hancock street, Philadelphia, who made an assignment recently. Their liabilities are about $42,000, and it is thought their assets will be about one-half that. They offer to compromise with the creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, but as yet the offer has not been accepted.

Greenberg Brothers, who have two boot and shoe stores on Hanover-street, Boston, and a fancy goods store at Lewiston, Me., have made an assignment. The liabilities are about $12,500, of which $800 is owed to a relative for borrowed money. The firm has a stock of $10,000 at Lewiston, and the boot and shoe store stocks aggregate $4,000.

Andrew Banks of Baltimore County, Md., ex-member of the Legislature, applied to the Circuit Court of the county Tuesday for the benefit of the insolvent laws. His liabilities are between $100,000 and $160,000; assets estimated at $100,000, and consisting largely of real estate in Baltimore County and Michigan.

A creditor's petition in insolvency is brought against E. B. McIntire, clothing dealer, of South Framington, Mass., by Taylor Brothers of 59 Bedford-street, Boston. The liabilities are about $17,000 and the nominal assets about $10,000. The creditors are offered 25 cents on the dollar in composition.

J. S. McConaghy's general store at York, Neb., was closed yesterday. The Citizens' State Bank, of which he was President, also closed its doors. He had a branch bank at Benedict, a small town in Douglas County, Neb., which is also said to have failed.

The wholesale lace firm of White & Potter at Toronto, Ontario, made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are $100,000; assets not estimated.

CAPT. DURANT SENTENCED.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—Harry H. Durant, Captain of the smuggling steamer Emma, whose flight with revenue officers and sensational escape near Sand Beach created so much excitement over a year ago, was tried in the United States court to-day and convicted. His boat having already been confiscated for running without lights, Judge Brown gave him an easy sentence, seven months in the House of Correction and $5,000 fine. As Durant cannot pay the fine it means one month's more imprisonment, when he will be released as a poor debtor.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.
Having the largest and the best selected stock of FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. We will for one week only, commencing Nov. 25th, offer these goods at prices reduced TEN PER CENT. in order to make room for our immense stock of HOLIDAY GOODS. We have no old stock to dispose of, every article being new and all patterns desirable. This is the greatest offer ever yet made by any RELIABLE Furniture House. All goods marked in plain figures. Strictly one price. Terms Cash.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO., 47 & 49 W. 14th St., running through to 15th St.

SCHWARZ'S TOY BAZAAR,
42 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
GRAND CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION OF TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
UNSURPASSED IN EXTENT OF VARIETY AND MAGNIFICENCE OF DISPLAY.
NOW IS THE TIME
to select your CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, thus securing the advantage of a FIRST CHOICE, and avoiding the rush and inconvenience later in the season.
F. A. O. SCHWARZ,
42 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE, (SOUTH.)
Circular (Retail) mailed on application.

LORD SALISBURY'S PLANS

THE PROGRAMME APPROVED WITH SLIGHT CHANGE.

THE NOTTINGHAM CONFERENCE—CONDEMNING LORD ROSEBERY'S IDEAS OF HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Conservative conference at Nottingham yesterday approved Lord Salisbury's social programme, but attached a rider declaring that the party must have an effective electoral labor platform.

During the course of the proceedings Lord Salisbury condemned the declaration recently made by Lord Rosebery, at a Liberal meeting in Glasgow, that the reform of the House of Lords must be of a drastic character, and said that the declaration was a rash one. If Lord Rosebery meant that the House of Lords ought to contain an elected element superior to the hereditary members, that necessarily involved an encroachment upon the rights and privileges of the House of Commons. Detailed criticism upon Lord Rosebery's plan, Lord Salisbury said, was needless until his scheme was finally stated.

Referring to the progress of home rule idea cham to federate England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, Lord Salisbury said he considered the application of such a scheme to Great Britain as utterly unimportant.

Mr. Gladstone has been informed that at the next election for members of Parliament a Unionist candidate will contest the seat for Midlothian, for which, at the last election, Mr. Gladstone was returned without opposition. "Opposent or no opponent," he replied, "I have the utmost confidence in the electors of Midlothian."

GERMANS IN AFRICA.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Richter, speaking on the colonial estimates, maintained that spirits and ammunition were the principal articles imported by Togo, which territory,

TALK OF A LARGER FUND

FIVE MILLIONS MAY NOT BE THE LIMIT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW EXCEED $4,500,000

BROOKLYN GETS A REPRESENTATION—OTHER FAIR INTERESTS.

Acting on hints long ago received the Executive Committee of the Committee on Permanent Organization of the World's Fair at its meeting yesterday added the following names of Brooklyn citizens to the Executive Committee:

John Curley, William Loft, Meyer Jowsaser, Samuel W. Fairchild, Charles V. Mapes, John L. Baker, Andrew Patterson, Timothy L. Woodruff, John Gibb, Herman Liebmann, Frederick Loesar, William N. Williams, Theodore B. Ovington, E. W. Bliss, Col. John T. Collyer, Felix Campbell, Rufus T. Griggs, David A. Boody, G. Frank E. Pearsall, David Morrison, Leonard Moody, Joseph Tubey, E. A. Walton, William Barbour, Rockwell Potts, W. Irving Adams, David K. Stone, Darwin R. James, William Berri, Alden S. Swan, R. Fulton Cutting, William H. Haszard, Ripley Ropes, Joseph C. Hendrix, Silas M. Giddings, James Hewell, Andrew D. Baird, Henry Elliott, and James Wood.

The Brooklyn representatives will hold a meeting to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at 298 Fulton-street. Arrangements will then be made for a meeting on Saturday evening, at Pearsall's Art Gallery in Fulton-street. Mayor Chapin will preside, and speeches will be made in favor of an organized movement across the bridge to aid in New-York's exposition work.

Mayor Grant regards the guarantee fund as an almost accomplished fact. He is in favor of continuing subscriptions, however, until all the books are turned in. There is evidently a movement on foot to raise a much larger sum than $5,000,000, and it is quietly being encouraged by Mayor Grant and other prominent citizens. In fact, some of the heaviest subscribers and the men who have devoted their time in endeavoring to boom the project of a fair here are even now discussing the advisability of keeping the subscription books open indefinitely.

Charles S. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that he was decidedly in favor of keeping the books open until a much larger sum than $5,000,000 should be guaranteed. He thought that the Finance Committee had the power to order this to be done. Mr. Jesse Seligman also declared that the books shouldn't be closed just now.

"In drawing up the plan of raising subscriptions," said Calvin S. Brice yesterday, "it was expressly understood that $5,000,000 was only a minimum sum. Now, I am in favor of asking at the proper time those who have already subscribed to double their pledges. This would have the very best effect upon Congress. No, I don't think that it will be necessary to call a meeting of any committee in order to obtain any authority to ask for further subscriptions."

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan considers that when the $5,000,000 asked for is subscribed the work outlined will be done. If any authority to increase the guarantee fund is given it should, in Mr. Morgan's opinion, come from the General Committee, of which the Finance Committee is only the creature.

"Continue the subscriptions, by all means," said Eugene Kelly. "Why, I can't understand why any citizen who takes pride in his city should not contribute to the fair fund. The subscription lists when printed will be a veritable roll of honor."

Collis P. Huntington believes that on "general principles" the subscription books should be kept open. "Get all the money you can for the fair," is Mr. Huntington's motto.

Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue says it would be absurd to be satisfied with $5,000,000. He thinks $20,000,000 wouldn't be any too big a sum.

The books at the Chamber of Commerce credit the Finance Committee with having received in all subscriptions amounting to $4,541,461. Yesterday's subscriptions, recorded at the Chamber, represented $114,482. At the Mayor's office, $31,139 was received. Nearly everybody interested in the exposition is still hopeful that the $5,000,000 limit will be reached on Saturday night. The complaint, from many sources, of bogus subscriptions, printed in at least one of the local newspapers, continues and the matter may cause trouble.

A real estate owner writes to THE TIMES bitterly condemning the listless attitude of the real estate owners toward the fair. He says that while the business men of the city have been energetic in aiding the project, the owners of hundreds of millions of real estate, which forms the solid and permanent wealth of New-York, have shown no interest in the matter nor subscribed a dollar to the guaranteed fund." The letter closes:

"Perhaps some of our wealthy real estate owners and others may say that the fair will have to be located in New-York, and that it is only place where it can be made a success, and even if it should go to some other place, it could not hurt New-York; but if they close tight their purses and refuse to make any effort to secure the location of the fair in New-York until it is too late and Chicago has gained the prize, with all the great benefits to result from it, they will find in the end that New-York has lost more than many such fairs would have cost, and that Chicago many years she will be distanced in the race for greatness by her more active and ambitious rival at the West.

These subscriptions were received at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday:

Seth Low	$1,000	By Louis Stern:	
By H. Geggenheimer, Lowenstein & Bros.		Goldenberg Bros.	$1,000
Salomon Marx	250	L. & H. Newburger & Co.	500
J. L. & J. Toch	250	Lyon Brothers	50
M.H. Rauhitschek	100	Lyon Brothers	50
William Moller	100	Percy B. Lloyd	50
By H. Goldberger:		By Charles Haseltine:	
Frederick Vagts	100	Hans Rees's Sons	500
F. Papenhausen	100	G. B. Horton	500
John Albers	100	Salomon & Phillips	250
Louis Meyer	100	Heim Belting Co.	200
Augustus Eitzen	100	Thomas Garnar	100
C. S. Knobloch	100	By *Hatter and Furrier*:	
G. F. Brostowe	1,000	Edelhof & Rieke	500
G. H. Dick	100	A. Wimpfheimer	250
H. J. Ohlckersz	100	Hitchcock, Dermody & Co.	500
D. F. Recke	100	J. P. McGovern & Brother	250
H. Karsten	100	Ernest Drews	100
Strauss Brothers	100	John H. Rohrs	100
Ernest Drews	100	H. H. Gobber	100
John H. Rohrs	100	Various subscribers	195
H. H. Gobber	100	By Mechanics and Traders' Ex.:	
Various subscribers	195	Moon's Asphaltic Cement Co.	250
By Mechanics and Traders' Ex.:		John J. Donoven	100
Moon's Asphaltic Cement Co.	250	By E. L. Merrifield:	
John J. Donoven	100	J. Alfonso Nutter, Hotel St. Marc	500
By E. L. Merrifield:		By Hill Brothers:	
J. Alfonso Nutter, Hotel St. Marc	500	T. H. Wood & Co.	1,000
By Hill Brothers:		Herman & Steinburg	1,000
T. H. Wood & Co.	1,000	S. Uland	100
Herman & Steinburg	1,000	By the *Sun*:	
S. Uland	100	George Carragan	100
By the *Sun*:		Various subscribers	284
George Carragan	100	By the *Herald*:	
Various subscribers	284	A. B. Chamberlain	10
By the *Herald*:		Wm. V. Brokaw	5,000
A. B. Chamberlain	10	By Wm. Steinway:	
Wm. V. Brokaw	5,000	F. M. Hulett, Portersville, Penn.	50
By Wm. Steinway:		By F. L. Gunther:	
F. M. Hulett, Portersville, Penn.	50	C. C. Shayne	1,000
By F. L. Gunther:		By the *Commercial Advertiser*:	
C. C. Shayne	1,000	Lenah Merrifield	25
By the *Commercial Advertiser*:		Gustave S. Boehm	100
Lenah Merrifield	25	By the National Bank of Deposit:	
Gustave S. Boehm	100	H. G. Dascoe	50
By the National Bank of Deposit:		By B'k of Harlem:	
H. G. Dascoe	50	John Friedel	150
By B'k of Harlem:		Jacob Hantz	100
John Friedel	150	George Ross	100
Jacob Hantz	100	By the Twelfth Ward Bank:	
George Ross	100	W. L. Chester	200
By the Twelfth Ward Bank:		C. R. Reboe	200
W. L. Chester	200	J. Henderson	200
C. R. Reboe	200	Louis Hopner	100
J. Henderson	200	Jas. Hanley	100
Louis Hopner	100	Jas. H. Butler	500
Jas. Hanley	100	John J. Organ	100
Jas. H. Butler	500	E. Wells Sackett	500
John J. Organ	100	Harlem *Local Reporter*	100
E. Wells Sackett	500	Annu M. Steers	100
Harlem *Local Reporter*	100	L. Viglini Steers	100
Annu M. Steers	100	By J. D. Crimmins:	
L. Viglini Steers	100	F. J. N. Jaecer	100
By J. D. Crimmins:		Jas. M. Stewart	25
F. J. N. Jaecer	100	By G. N. Williams:	
Jas. M. Stewart	25	R. Gill & Sons	1,000
By G. N. Williams:		Osborn & Thompson	1,000
R. Gill & Sons	1,000	A. E. Barnes & Brother	500
Osborn & Thompson	1,000	M. C. Henry & Co.	1,000
A. E. Barnes & Brother	500	T. J. Brennan	500
M. C. Henry & Co.	1,000	B. A. & G. N. Williams, Jr	500
T. J. Brennan	500	John Hutchinson & Son	500
B. A. & G. N. Williams, Jr	500	Marcus Murray	500
John Hutchinson & Son	500	Light & Lowther	500
Marcus Murray	500	Young & McLathie	250
Light & Lowther	500	R. Rawsley	100
Young & McLathie	250	Meyer M. Friend	100
R. Rawsley	100	By L. N. Lovell:	
Meyer M. Friend	100	The Old Colony Steamboat Co. (Fall River Line)	10,000
By L. N. Lovell:		By Herman Oelrichs	5,000
The Old Colony Steamboat Co. (Fall River Line)	10,000	By George L. Pease:	
By Herman Oelrichs	5,000	Lieberroth, Von Auw & Co.	500
By George L. Pease:		J. G. Shaw Blank Book Company	500
Lieberroth, Von Auw & Co.	500	Kiggins & Tooker Company	500
J. G. Shaw Blank Book Company	500	Daniel Slote & Co	250
Kiggins & Tooker Company	500	J. E. & M. Vernon	100
Daniel Slote & Co	250	Francis & Loutrel	200
J. E. & M. Vernon	100	Previously reported from the Mayor's Office	$24,255
Francis & Loutrel	200		
Previously reported from the Mayor's Office	1,000	Total Nov. 27	$114,482
		Previously reported	4,386,979
		Grand total	$4,501,461

The merchant tailors, as a result of their meeting of last Tuesday night, forwarded to the Mayor yesterday this list of additional subscription:

John F. Delury	$3,000	Honor & Mitchell	$250
Fleer & Harris	1,000	L. S. Davidson	250
Sennenburg & Liebel	500	William D. Woods	200
Isaac M. Witkoski	500	John R. Powell	200
Conrad Muller	500	Chas. A. Anderson	150
Pettus & Curtis	500	John Reid & Son	150
Carey & Sides	500	S. Mayer & Brother	100
Abraham Fiess	100	[illegible]	100
Jacob Harris	100	[illegible]	100
J. D. Theee & Sons	100	Mallory Brothers	100
Otto Barkart	100	Conrad F. Nagel	100
C. H. Wetzell & Son	100	Solomon Jacobs	50
J. Warschawsky	100	Morris Fisher	50
Morris Goldstein	100	Tappan & Mathers	50
Christian Moller	100	E. S. Montane	50
Thomas Cotterell	100	J. B. Cassel & Co.	50
Abraham & Grunager	100	Moxwell & Radford	50
N. Imsande	100	M. Davidson	25
Frank C. Fry & Co.	100	Rudolph Wolf	25
J. Stone	100	B. Marks	25
Gennaro Cicero	100	G. W. Gurnsey	15
Francis Carlson	100	Albert Burger	10
A. F. Muller	100		
Total			$10,960

Other subscriptions received at the Mayor's office yesterday were:

Geo. A. Thompson	$25	Jules E. Serre	$100
Noble & Ferguson	100	Ernest Ran	100
The Commercial Cable Company	5,000	Robert Buttler	100
Wm. E. D. Stokes	5,000	Henry J. Howiett	100
By the Lincoln National Bank:		Frank Ricker	100
John T. Farish	100	Arthur Witzleber	50
By John M'Carthy:		F. Kupfer & Co	50
R. S. Glendenning	50	M. J. Bernstein, M. D.	25
Albert Ravekes	25	Hammond Typewriter Co.	50
G. D. Addison	25	Berry J. Howiett	25
Robert Atkins	10	Georgs F. Taylor	25
Gustav White	25	S. Mendelson	25
Daniel L. Brown	10	A. B. Kelnhardt	25
Chas. B. Grogan	5	Powers & Cody	10
Fred H. Platt, second subscription	10	Barton Smith	10
Travers Bros	1,000	Frederick Frerichs	10
F. Miller & Sons	1,000	L. A. Laorenoelle	10
J. Campbell & Co	500	Geo. B. Edwards	5
Wm. H. Griffin	500	James Cavanagh	5
Danby & Co	500	Julius D. Buthsky	5
G. W. Rader & Co	500	Iron Clad M'f'g Co.	2,000
J. E. Reynolds	250	B. G. Mosywny	250
T. M. Cheesman	250	A. Gotthelf's Song	200
R. M. Goodherst & Co	200	David Miller	4
J. H. Fruitnight	200	Erie Preserving Co.	200
L. Ettlinger & Sons	100	By J. K. Simmins:	
Dr. H. T. Gulcke	100	T. E. Dugan	300
John Baker	100	Thos. F. Ryan	200
		Kohler & Frehling	500
		Josef Lusbig	10
Total			$31,139

Mr. Samuel R. Maclean writes to THE TIMES that subscription book No. 4 can be found by those desiring to contribute to the guarantee fund at his office, 39 Broad-street.

HOPE'S EFFORTS TO BE FREE.

HE IS DISCHARGED IN ONE CASE AND AT ONCE IS REARRESTED.

James Hope, the noted burglar, was a free man for several hours yesterday, but he did not enjoy his freedom especially. He will now be a prisoner again, at least until to-morrow. It happened in this way: Hope was brought before Judge Wheeler in the United States Circuit Court on the writ of habeas corpus pronored by his counsel, Charles W. Brooke, before Gov. Hill signed the warrant on which Hope was to have been taken back to Delaware, where he is wanted for breaking jail some twenty years ago.

As Gov. Hill had revoked the warrant as soon as Mr. Brooke laid the facts of the case before him, so Judge Wheeler quickly decided that Hope must be set free when the status of the case had been explained to him, and Assistant District Attorney Macdona had admitted that Gov. Hill's action in revoking the warrant left the extradition papers prepared to get Hope back into Delaware of no avail.

At this point in the proceedings, therefore, Hope became a free man. He did not, however, walk out of the court room. On the contrary, he took a seat, as if he had settled himself for a long wait. The reason for this was that Detectives Philip Reilly, McNaught, and Crowley, and Deputy Sheriff Keeler of Cayuga County had been paying close attention to the proceedings and were prepared to take Hope into custody as soon as he should leave the sacred precincts of the Federal Court.

Gov. Hill had said in revoking the warrant that Hope should be given a reasonable time in which to get out of the jurisdiction of the State. Mr. Brooke appealed to Judge Wheeler to order that he be given a fair chance to make use of his liberty. Judge Wheeler refused to do more than say that Hope was allowed to leave the court room without being deprived of his liberty.

Mr. Brooke telegraphed to Gov. Hill for relief. In about three hours answer came that the Governor could not do business by telegraph. In the meantime Mr. Brooke had been busy, and had made a new petition for a writ of habeas corpus signed by Hope's son, Harry Hope. When the reply from Albany was received he advised Hope to submit to the inevitable, and Hope strolled toward the door, closely followed by the detectives and the Deputy Sheriff. When out on the street Mr. Keeler arrested him. Mr. Brooke then got from Judge Wheeler a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-morrow before Judge Brown.

Hope is wanted in Cayuga County on account of an indictment charging him with jail-breaking. When efforts were being made to get him back from California to serve out his term in Auburn Prison, the Governor of that State refused to act on the case presented. An indictment was then procured, and the Governor signed the warrant. Hope was brought back, therefore, on an indictment charging him with jail-breaking, but instead of being brought up to answer to it was taken back to prison. As other plans for keeping him in prison failed, the old indictment was brought forward to prevent him from getting back to California, where Hope says his residence is.

Hope was taken to Police Headquarters late yesterday afternoon, and was locked up in one of the cells attached to the Detective Bureau. No person was allowed access to him.

A POLOPOLIAN DINNER.

BUT SEVEN REMAIN OF A SOCIAL CLUB OF THIRTY.

The Polopolian Society held its twenty-second annual dinner at the Hotel Brunswick last evening. The society was formed in the Summer of 1867 by thirty young business men of this city who wanted to enjoy a vacation of a little different order from the usual country boarding house sort. They engaged a small island in the Hudson, near Cornwall, called Polly Pell Island, from the fact that a young lady of that name was drowned there some time in the fifties, and camped out there in fine style for two weeks.

They liked the experience so well that they determined to repeat it every year, and named their organization the Polopolian Society. A dozen years or so later, when the terrors of rheumatism were no longer to be sneezed at and when the question of vacations for wives and little ones had also to be considered, the island was given up, but the Polopolians determined to meet once a year at dinner for the future to talk over old times and keep the old friendship cemented.

Death, change of residence, and the other usual causes have reduced the membership roll to seven, but the dinners are still given as regularly as Thanksgiving Eve comes around, and will be given until the last Polopolian goes the way of all men. The names of these seven members, all of whom attended last night's dinner, and all of whom are well-known New-York business men, are J. H. Robertson, F. S. Pownall, J. E. Adams, Jr., C. V. Brinkerhoff, J. W. Jenkins, Andrew Mitchell, and William Richards.

SEQUEL TO A PILGRIMAGE.

The suit of the Barrow Steamship Company against the Mexican Central Railroad Company to collect $8,992 50, claimed as balance of passage money due on a contract, came up before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiffs allege that in March, 1888, they made a contract in this city with the defendants to transport on their steamship Bolivia from this city to Rome, Italy, and return, 250 pilgrims, divided as follows: Seventy-five first-class, seventy-five second-class, and one hundred third-class, respectively, at $140, $90, and $50 a head. They reserved the necessary staterooms and made provision for feeding that number of persons, but only sixty-four first-class, twenty-nine second-class, and forty-four third-class passengers were delivered.

The plaintiffs received $12,920, and sued for the balance. The defendants admitted the contract but denied that it contained any specifications as to the exact number of the passengers, and declared that the steamship company agreed to provide Spanish cooks and fare, but failed to do so. They therefore asked that the case be dismissed. The Judge directed a verdict for $5,471 in favor of the plaintiffs, but said that he would entertain a motion for a new trial, in order that the law points involved might be discussed.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The jury who for the past three days have been trying Henry Morgenweck for murder in the first degree returned a verdict last night, after nearly two hours' consultation, of manslaughter in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy. Morgenweck on the night of Aug. 12 shot his stepson, John Kirchner, at 791 Ninth-avenue in his kitchen of his flat. He had been out of work that day, and, on returning, accused his wife of infidelity. His two stepsons interfered in the woman's behalf. Morgenweck then took a revolver out of his coat, and, wheeling around, fired. The bullet entered John Kirchner's breast and he died soon after. Morgenweck's defense was that the revolver was accidentally discharged.

TO HOLD COURT NEXT YEAR.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—Gov. Hill has designated Judge Miles Beach, of the Court of Common Pleas, and Judge George L. Ingraham, of the Superior Court of New-York City, to hold Circuit Courts and Special Terms of the Supreme Court in New-York during the year 1890.

THE SILVER CONVENTION

MEN WHO FAVOR A DOUBLE MONETARY STANDARD.

CONGRESSMEN CALLED ON TO MAKE REMONETIZATION AN ISSUE IN THE SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—It was nearly 11 o'clock before the National Silver Convention was called to order this morning. Delegate Morse of Colorado introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be and are hereby requested to establish a unit for the coinage of silver with the South American States, that shall make silver coin pass current on a par with gold in all the Americas of the Western Hemisphere, and that they also be requested to open negotiations with the Congress of all the Americas now in session in Washington for the building of a railroad from the United States to and through the States of South America.

After a lively discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. A number of resolutions were offered in rapid succession, and all were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A paper from John Thompson, Vice President of the Chase National Bank of New-York, was read. It was the deliberate judgment of Mr. Thompson that the movement for a mere liberal use of silver in our currency supply should be gradual. For instance, first secure the coinage of the maximum $4,000,000 per month and see the results produced under that augmented coinage. In his deliberate judgment this would pave the way for the adoption of free coinage by acclamation. The paper continued:

"With the demonetization of silver began an era of contraction, not perhaps known by the aggregate figures of the outstanding currency, but by the disproportion between the increase of the currency and the business of the country, which has increased out of all proportion to the growth of our aggregate circulating medium. Of the mass of gold in the country obtained since resumption some $200,000,000 is kept in the Treasury, and is virtually no part of the working currency. It is only drawn out when used for foreign shipment. Our working currency consists of legal-tender notes, national bank notes, silver coin, and silver certificates. The latter do not now increase as fast as national bank notes are retired. Therefore it can truthfully be said that the stock of currency that does the work of the country is slowly but surely diminishing, while the demands upon it are constantly increasing.

"Thus there have been two influences at work tending to increase the measuring power of money in the United States, and the consequent depreciation of property; one, the general effect of demonetization of silver, and the other the contraction of the particular kind of currency used. While our dollars are of silver and the silver certificates are based upon them, so far both those dollars and their representatives have been restricted in amount and kept on a gold basis by a policy that has worked the monometallic standard. The demonetization of silver has been and is a wicked preference given to the creditor over the debtor classes of our entire population, and it is this preference that is driving our middle classes into poverty and enabling millionaires to multiply their millions. Nothing, in my opinion, will save our people from a social revolution so surely as a full remonetization of silver, and giving it all the advantages we now give to gold, both in law and to the rulings of our Treasury Department.

"The mono-gold standard is a stepping stone to anarchy, nay, more, a flight of stairs leading to the chamber of horrors, bankruptcy, panics, suicide, repudiation, agrarianism and universal poverty among all real wealth producers, for whose welfare the best minds, the best statesmanship, and the best representatives of all legitimate business interests should ever be enlisted."

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Jacks of California, was received with cheers and referred under the rules:

Whereas, Wall-street and Eastern bondholders are now actually at work striving to elect a Speaker for the approaching Congress whose record is entirely opposed to silver interests; and

Whereas, Members of Congress should be servants of the people; and

Whereas, This great convention shows the unanimity of public opinion in the Western and Southern States and Territories in favor of more coinage of silver; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Western and Southern Representatives in Congress be requested to support some friend of silver for the Speakership of the present House of Representatives, and that their failure to do so will be a betrayal of the people, warranting their political death.

The Chairman announced that the convention would be addressed by Congressman R. P. Bland of Missouri. Mr. Bland was received with a storm of applause and addressed the convention at some length. He said, in part:

"What followed the insane legislation of 1873 demonetizing silver we know full well. It was not more than six months after we demonetized silver till we found our country in the throes of a financial panic, the most disastrous in our whole history. Not content with four or more years, we could not borrow. Confidence had fled. Disaster and ruin was written in the faces of the people everywhere. Money could not be had. Those who were so unfortunate as to have debts to pay had no other recourse but the bankrupt courts. Their dockets were crowded with litigants. They were in name courts of bankruptcy, but in fact they were courts of confiscation. In many cases the property of debtors was taken and turned over to creditors without consideration. It is not claimed that the demonetization of silver alone caused this panic. There were other contractions of the currency in progress; but the probabilities are that had we left our mints open to the free coinage of silver there would have been, as we have shown, a coolstent and heavy increase to the coinage of the silver dollar to counteract the effect of the paper contractions.

"On this continent to the south of us, and to the west in Asia, there are eight hundred millions of people who use only silver as money. They are the best customers for manufactures and the chief source of foreign trade. We ought to have this trade. Proper legislation on the silver question will greatly aid us in securing it. The product of our gold mines will answer the demands for our commerce with Western Europe, and our silver mines with South America, Mexico, and the Orient. Nature has been bountiful in supplying us with great riches in mines of silver and gold. By the free coinage of both New-York and not London and Paris would be the money centre for the exchanges of the world. What is needed is the courage of men—statesmen—not the timidity of mice. Let the silver cord be loosened, the golden pitcher broken at the fountain of free coinage for both metals. The desire of the nations of the world for money will not fail."

IN NEW QUARTERS.

THE PLEASANT HOUSEWARMING GIVEN BY THE VETERAN FIREMEN.

The Volunteer Firemen's Association has 1,800 members, $23,000 in the treasury, a rich historical gallery, and a new home. The city provided the headquarters by permission of the State Legislature, and last evening they were opened to the public for the first time. The whole top floor of the Essex Market building, formerly occupied by the Eleventh Regiment for an armory, is set apart for the exclusive use of the association.

The great area was bright and picturesque last night with many lights and relics. There were speeches, music galore, scores of pretty girls, a tempting collation, dancing, and other innocent diversions, all of which made the time flit merrily by and pleased every one who was there. Never before did the building hold so many persons at one time.

All the old firemen were there with their friends, and these included many men prominent in political and commercial circles. President Crane, Vice Presidents Howard and Quinn, Secretaries Coyle and Maloney, Treasurer Waydell, Directors Tindale, Shannon, McArdle, Pettigrew, Mason, Norrig, Capper, Craig, and Sleight; Committeemen O'Byrne, McCafferty, Slevin, Glinn, and others, all decorated with glittering badges and wearing white ties and clawhammer coats, were assiduous in their attentions to the guests, and nothing happened to mar the delightful evening's programme. Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City was one of those who spoke. Mayor Grant, Controller Myers, Gov. Hill, and Gen. W. T. Sherman sent letters of regret.

SHE DIED AT NINETY-SEVEN.

Mrs. Catharine Hart Wyckoff, the oldest inhabitant of Flatbush, L. I., died on Monday at the home of her niece, Mrs. Stryker, in East Broadway. She was ninety-seven years old and was born in Monmouth County, N. J. She lived in this city until 1825, when she married Andrew Wyckoff, one of an old Long Island family. He died twenty-five years later, and his widow continued to live in the old Wyckoff homestead in Flatbush until nine years ago. She became very feeble then.

Among her effects was discovered a receipt for a grave which she purchased in the burying ground of the old Dutch Reformed Church twenty-four years ago. The plot selected adjoins that in which her mother, Mrs. Hart, was buried in 1865. That lady was over one hundred years old at the time of her death. Mrs. Wyckoff's body was placed in this grave yesterday. It was the first burial in the old churchyard in over twenty years.

Mrs. Wyckoff never rode in a steam car and never saw the Brooklyn Bridge. She was to have been taken to view the latter some time this week.

TWO FLOATING WRECKS.

Capt. Norton of the ship Marianne Nottebohm, which arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, reports that on Nov. 6, in latitude 40° 25' and longitude 47° 50', he passed the wreck of a large vessel of about 1,000 tons. The after house was gone and the stumps of the mainmast and the foremast were standing. The wreck was floating with her decks close to the water. She was in a very dangerous position for navigation.

Capt. Ross of the bark Lynnwood, which arrived yesterday from London, reports that on Nov. 13, in latitude 42° 10' and longitude 57° 40', he passed the wreck of a large vessel waterlogged and dismasted and abandoned. The decks were floating at the water's edge. It was too dark at the time for Capt. Ross to make out her name.

HOT

BREAD BISCUIT CAKES

Made with Royal Baking Powder-

WHOLESOME-DELICIOUS

Quickly Made
Always Light
Never Sour
and most Economical.

Royal Baking Powder is specially made for use in the preparation of the finest and most delicate cookery. In the easy, expeditious and economical preparation of wholesome and appetizing food

IT IS INDISPENSABLE.

THE RUSH FOR SPOILS.

SOME BROOKLYN LEADERS ARE PLEASED, BUT WAR VETERANS KICK.

Naval Officer Willis and Franklin Woodruff returned from Washington yesterday and were delighted over the patronage they had obtained. Woodruff was especially pleased, and said that he could now show that the patronage power had not been taken away from him. It is on this that he builds his hope of being re-elected Chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee. He would not say anything about his chances of success, however.

The demand for Harry A. Phillips's resignation from his place in the Pension Office roused the Brooklyn Grand Army men even more than the dismissal of Tanner did, and the Benjamin Harrison War Veterans' Association has sent a letter of protest to the President. In the course of it the veterans say:

"The war veterans of Kings County are very much dissatisfied with the action of this Administration in reference to standing by the old war veterans in the Civil Service appointments. The appointees in the former positions from which they were unjustly removed.

"No war veteran of Brooklyn has been appointed to any position of prominence in New-York.

"Democrats are kept in the best places in the navy yard, while more skilled Republicans walk the streets idle. So it is to the Custom House and Appraiser's Department.

"Our comrade, Harry A. Phillips, now being persecuted by the Interior Department, is especially dear to every war veteran in Kings County. He was annually selected Secretary and Almoner for the Memorial Committee, and has ever been distinguished for his noveltish work to all every suffering comrade. We earnestly protest against his removal as unjust and prejudicial to the public service, and in the interest of the party.

"Our protest against the appointment of the ring candidates for Internal Revenue Collector, &c., stated that those appointments would lose the Municipal election by over 8,000 votes. Our forecast has been more than verified. If the Administration keeps on in the same direction for another year we will not have a Republican in Congress next year, nor any other legislative officer elected from Kings County. The general indignation is rising to a fearful height and it is not so much among the office-seeking element as among their friends. The business men, 18,000 of them, did not register this year. Several thousand of them voted the Democratic ticket in disgust at the leaders whom you have selected in Kings County and New-York.

"It not time for a new deal and for some respect to be shown to the old file, the workers who carry the elections, and the war veterans who need help and are willing to work?

"We indite these statements in no spirit of unkindness, but from a sense of duty to yourself, who ought to know just how the people feel. If the recent election has not satisfied you that outside and utterly selfish leadership cannot be forced upon an willing and intelligent voters."

This letter was sent several days ago and is now in President Harrison's hands. A strenuous effort was made by Ernst Nathan, Congressman Wallace, and Franklin Woodruff to keep it back, but without avail. Woodruff's visit was really as much for the purpose of offsetting the effect of this complaint as for purposes of patronage. Even now he has begun to see that the Federal patronage has hurt him and his associates more than any other one thing, and a great deal more than has the work of their political opponents.

TO BE TRIED SOON.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH PLEADS NOT GUILTY TO AN INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.

When the Grand Jury came into Recorder Smyth's court yesterday, among the batch of indictments handed up was one against Mrs. Hanna B. Southworth for murder in the first degree, for the shooting of Stephen Pettus. An order was made out directing that Mrs. Southworth be brought at once to the court room for arraignment. Within twenty minutes she was standing before the Recorder.

She entered the court leaning upon the arm of Mr. Durant of Howe & Hummel's office. She was followed by two court officers. She was dressed in a brown sack and dress and wore a felt hat.

"She is here, your Honor," said Mr. Howe.

The Clerk then told her in the usual formal manner that she was indicted for murder for killing Stephen Pettus.

"She pleads not guilty," said Mr. Howe, "and I offer to arrange with the District Attorney for as speedy trial as possible."

Col. Fellows said the case would be tried at the December term. The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs to await her trial. She left the court room accompanied by her mother.

SAMMIS'S LIGHT PENALTY.

Reuben E. Sammis, the negro who on March 31 last killed his brother, Tobias, in a quarrel at his rooms, 128 West Twenty-seventh-street, and a few days ago pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to fifteen years in State prison. In pronouncing sentence Judge Brady said: "The carrying of knives and pistols is a pernicious practice, and the possession of such weapons must be presumed to arise from criminal intention. Their possession certainly provokes a disposition to force, to assassination, and to death. You are the victim of that habit. You, like others, come here from another State and seem to think that you can come to the city of New-York and make it a slaughter house. I intend, so far as I can, to put down the practice, and those who follow it must take the consequences."

FOR MUNICIPAL REFORM.

At a largely-attended meeting held under the auspices of the Board of Trade, at Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday night, a committee of twenty-five was appointed to consider the best methods of achieving municipal reform. It is probable that the committee will recommend legislation providing for the appointment of the executive officers of the city by the Mayor, to hold office during his pleasure or during good behavior, and that the Board of Aldermen be restricted to purely legislative functions. Mayor Barnert has published the bills for the support of the almshouse, from which it appears that the consumption of applejack, brandy, and rye whisky at that institution averages from three to five gallons monthly, at a cost of $4 per gallon. The keeper is appointed by the Aldermen, and it is charged that formerly, at least, the Aldermen were in the habit of visiting the institution on Sundays to enjoy free whisky.

THE ASSIGNMENT VALID.

A DECISION AGAINST THE CREDITORS OF RINDSKOPF & CO.

The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision holding valid the assignment of Rindskopf Brothers & Co., who did a wholesale clothing business at 616 and 618 Broadway. The firm failed in September, 1884, and made an assignment to J. W. Mack. Its liabilities were $1,283,000 and preferences were given amounting to about $600,000.

Eleven separate suits were brought to set aside the assignment on behalf of about 100 creditors in this city, embracing nearly all the prominent woolen merchants and many banks. These suits were bitterly contested during the past five years, the assignee being defended by Messrs. Stern & Myers. Judge Van Brunt of the Supreme Court, after a trial of several days, decided that the assignment was valid in every respect, and the General Term affirmed that judgment. The Court of Appeals has now decided also that the assignment was made in good faith, and that the preferences which were attacked were bona fide and correct in every particular, and has awarded judgment in favor of the assignee, with costs against the attacking creditors.

On inquiry at the office of Stern & Myers of 40 Wall-street, attorneys for the assignee, it was learned yesterday that the decision of the Court of Appeals also affects many litigations in Boston, States of the Union, while the attacking creditors have attached large amounts of money owing to the debtors, and the effect of the decision will necessarily be to terminate such litigations in favor of the assignee. A very large amount of money has been locked up during the pendency of these suits, which will now be distributed among the preferred creditors.

A SAW GAVE HIM LIBERTY.

HOW A NEGRO ESCAPED FROM THE BROOKLYN PRISON VAN.

James Furman, a burly Brooklyn negro and a notorious ex-convict, made his escape from the prison van on Tuesday while being taken from Justice Kenna's court room to the Raymond-Street Jail. He literally cut his way to freedom, for with the aid of a saw he removed a portion of the flooring of the van and dropped through the aperture to the street. There were seven other men and two women in the wagon, and if their stories can be believed he kept them quiet at the muzzle of a revolver.

Where he obtained that weapon as well as the saw is not known, but the jail officials say he must have secured them while in the pen at the court room. This is indignantly denied by the court officers, two of whom stood guard over the door of the pen all the time the prisoners were in the place. A rigid investigation is to be made.

Furman was arrested a week ago for assault. He is a notorious character. For his last work Justice Kenna sentenced him on Tuesday to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500, or serve 500 additional days.

Furman, as soon as he was in the prison van, produced a revolver and a saw, and, beginning work, threatened to kill the first man who alarmed the driver. He sawed out an aperture in foot and a half wide and two feet long. Then all Furman had to do was to drop through the hole and let the wagon pass on. This he did as the horses were going into Raymond-street and were within a block or two of the jail.

When the van reached the jail yard and the door was opened all the prisoners crowded out to tell the story to the astonished keepers. The latter, instead of notifying the police, started out to find Furman, and, of course, returned empty-handed. Yesterday, after the prisoner had had over twelve hours' start, the police were called in.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

Among the passengers of the ste

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—3d col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
ELECTIONS—10TH PAGE—6th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
FINANCIAL—10TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—4th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—5th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HOTELS—8TH PAGE—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—5th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—3d col.
LOST AND FOUND—8TH PAGE—5th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
MEETINGS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
MONUMENTS—8TH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PERSONAL—6TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—8TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—4th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
STORES, &c. TO LET—7TH PAGE—3d col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—3d col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—4th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—BLUTHOCHZEIT. Matinée—FRIEND FRITZ.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BERKELEY OVAL—At 10:30 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.—FOOTBALL.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WOMAN HATER. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—RICHELIEU. Matinée—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
COMEDY THEATRE—At 8—RUNNING WILD. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE SILVER KING. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—OLD JED PROUTY. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES ABOON. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—EMINIE. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this city, rain, turning into snow.

The World's Fair guarantee fund was increased yesterday by subscriptions amounting to $114,482. The total is now $4,501,461. The half million required to complete the minimum sum mentioned by the Finance Committee must be subscribed to-morrow and Saturday if the fund is to be raised before the meeting of Congress on Monday. Few subscriptions will be made to-day, as matters of a different nature will engage the attention of the rich and poor alike. If the managers of some of the trunk line railroads which reach New-York by the way of Jersey City have made up their minds that the fair is to be held in New-York and if they have shaken off their fears of losing Chicago business, they might gratify the people of this city even more than they would displease Chicago by announcing their subscriptions before the end of the present week.

No subscriber to the fund should check liberal intentions through any apprehension that the fund may overrun the five-million-dollar mark. That is not a limit. It is only a milestone, to reach which is but a guarantee of speed and staying powers. To win the race and make a creditable "record" we must raise far more than $5,000,000. The great corporations and the men of wealth and public spirit who are yet to be heard from ought to push the fund well on toward the end of the second five millions before there is any talk of closing the books. There ought, at any rate, to be a surplus of $100,000 or more above the suggested $5,000,000 to cover the natural percentage of non-paying subscribers. There is reason to believe that one or two subscriptions for considerable sums have been put on the list for advertising purposes, or with the expectation that the subscribers would never be called upon to pay; and it is common talk that the *World* has been deceived by some of the persons who, with more good nature than good faith, have yielded to the solicitations of its canvassers. These latter deficiencies, however, will be for small amounts, and altogether it is not likely that more than 1 or 2 per cent. of the fund will prove uncollectible. This is a surprisingly small proportion in a fund of such magnitude, but the deficit should be amply provided for in order that we may go before Congress with at least $5,000,000 made sure.

When we speak of a candidate for office running ahead or behind his ticket, it is desirable to know what we mean by the ticket. Presumably the ticket is made up of all the candidates of a party running for office at the same time or running for offices that are classed together in voting. These candidates may run ahead or behind each other, but we do not see how they can get ahead or behind the ticket of which they constitute a part. The *Evening Post*, with its customary geniality and ingenuousness, asks us to observe that Judge HAIGHT ran 2,000 ahead of his ticket at the late election. Apparently it means that he had 2,000 votes more than GILBERT for Secretary of State, the weakest candidate on the Republican ticket and the one opposed by the strongest Democratic candidate. But why is not COOK or VARNUM just as much the ticket as GILBERT? Judge HAIGHT ran about 2,000 behind them. By the *Post's* method of reasoning he can be said to have run 2,000 behind the ticket just as correctly as 2,000 ahead of it. He was behind the three strong candidates upon it, notwithstanding the extra 1,000 votes which his own county gave him and the aid of the Standard Oil monopoly. In a like way the *Post* represents O'BRIEN as running behind his ticket, though he was conspicuously ahead of three candidates upon it and behind only the exceptionally strong ones, RICE and BOGART.

The Chippewas have at length finished negotiations which have been prolonged through three years by assenting to the desired purchase by the Government of between two million and three million acres of land in Northern Minnesota. They can hardly complain of the terms, as they get not only $1 25 per acre for their farming lands, but a price for the timber on their extensive and valuable pine lands which, though it cannot be exactly reckoned yet, will amount to many millions. Instead of being scattered at many points, the various bands of Chippewas will concentrate on two main reservations, where, holding their lands in severalty, they will be better fitted to take advantage of the civilization closing in around them. With this settlement has come the arrangement of sundry long-pending claims. In extent and character, and specially in the price to be paid, the bargain is one of the most important yet made for opening Indian reservations. Taking together the negotiations previously accomplished with the Crows, the Sioux, the Creeks, and the Seminoles, these present ones with the Chippewas and those pending with the Cherokees, this is certainly a remarkable period in the Government's dealings with the red men.

AGAINST CHARTERED TRUSTS.

In the face of recent developments concerning Trusts—such as the General Term's decision in the Sugar Trust case, the remarkable disclosures as to the condition of the Cotton Oil Trust and the acts of its officers, and the evidence that makers of Trusts have made use of the organizations for unloading their property upon the public at prices far exceeding the value of the same—we occasionally find a contemporary that has the hardihood still to defend and commend the Trust plan and design. It is noticeable that while these journals—among which may be mentioned the organ of the American Protective Tariff League—persist in misleading those who may be foolish enough to be guided by them, the State courts are continually adding to the long list of clearly-expressed decisions that declare such combinations to be unlawful.

By some it has been thought that the mantle of a corporate charter would be enough to cover all the sins of a "combine" designed to suppress competition in an industry, and to these the recent decisions in the cases of the Chicago Gas Trust Company and the Diamond Match Company will give an unpleasant shock. But it is not alone by defenders of Trusts that these and other similar decisions should be studied and weighed; they are of special importance to the public, for they mark the unchanging enmity of the common law toward all such rings, however skillfully they may have been made and disguised.

The suit in the case of the Diamond Match Company related to a dispute between one of the manufacturers, who was taken into the ring in 1880, and certain capitalists in Michigan who indorsed his notes at the time in order that he might be able to complete his bargain with the Trust. For the indorsement he agreed to give them half of the profits allotted to him by the ring. They were dissatisfied with the sum paid to them by him and they collected additional dividends on his stock, which was in their possession. Whereupon he sued to recover the stock and these dividends. The lower court gave judgment in his favor, holding that the agreement as to a division of the profits was void because it was against public policy. Upon appeal the Supreme Court of Michigan has reversed this decision by refusing to interfere in behalf of either party on the ground that not only the agreement in question but also that upon which the whole enterprise was based was against public policy. Two Justices of the court appear to have concurred in the following statement:

> "There can be no doubt that all the parties were active participants in perfecting the combination known as the Diamond Match Company and that the present dispute is the fruit of the scheme by which all competition in the manufacture of matches was to be stifled and the entire business of the country in this line engrossed by that company. Such a vast combination as this is a menace to the public. It is no answer to say that this monopoly has, in fact, reduced the price of matches, for that policy may have been necessary to crush competition. The fact exists that it rests in the discretion of the company at any time to raise prices to an exorbitant figure. Such a contract should not be aided in its execution, nor should a party to it be relieved from loss growing out of it."

And in a separate opinion the Chief Justice declared that all combinations "among persons as corporations for the purpose of raising or controlling the price of merchandise or any of the necessaries of life are monopolies and intolerable and ought to receive the condemnation of all courts." It will be recalled that the anti-combination law enacted last Winter by the Michigan Legislature was drawn by an eminent lawyer who had served as Chief Justice of this court.

The Chicago Gas Trust Company is a regularly-chartered corporation of the State of Illinois, and it has been assumed that for this reason its absorption of the several gas corporations of the city on the Trust plan was legal. The charter as it was filed and approved provided that the corporation should have power to buy and hold the capital stock of other gas companies. Indeed, the company was created for the sole purpose of getting possession of the capital stocks of the existing gas companies in Chicago and thus making a monopoly of the gas-supplying business there. At the request of citizens the Attorney General of the State brought suit against the Gas Trust and certain companies absorbed by it, just as Attorney General TABOR sued the Sugar Trust in this State. The defense was in the main that the Gas Trust had a charter and had simply exercised the powers granted by that charter. In the lower court the Attorney General and the people were defeated, and although the decision strangely ignored, as we pointed out at the time, the unvarying attitude of the common law toward combinations designed to suppress competition, it seems to have been accepted in Chicago as final.

But the arguments of Attorney General HUNT, which were of no weight with the lower court, have been directly approved and sustained by the Supreme Court of the State. The decision of the lower court is reversed, and it is declared that the Trust has exceeded its lawful powers in buying the stocks of the several companies and thus controlling their business. Part of the opinion, written by Justice MAGRUDER, is as follows:

> "The purpose for which a corporation is formed under the General Incorporation act must be a lawful purpose. So far as the Trust was organized with the object of purchasing and holding all the shares of the capital stock of any gas company in Chicago or Illinois, *it was not organized for a lawful purpose*, and all acts done by it toward the accomplishment of such object *are illegal and void*. Whatever tends to prevent competition between those engaged in a public employment or business impressed with a public character is opposed to public policy, and, therefore, unlawful. Whatever tends to create a monopoly is unlawful, as being contrary to public policy. Of what avail is it that any number of gas companies may be formed if a giant Trust company can be clothed with the power of buying up and holding the stock and property of such companies? To create one corporation for the express purpose of enabling it to control all the corporations engaged in a certain kind of business, and particularly a business of a public character, is not only opposed to the public policy of the State, but is in contravention of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution."

This decision has fresh and deep significance because the Chicago Gas Trust, unlike the Sugar Trust and Lead Trust and Cotton Oil Trust, is a corporation. The promoters of the proposed Salt Trust sought to accomplish their ends by means of a corporate charter obtained in this State, but this decision indicates that they could have been restrained from using the charter to gain control of the salt trade. The decision deserves the consideration of the wire makers, who are making a Trust under the shelter of a corporation called the Federal Steel Company, and of the makers of jute bagging, who have united under the charter of the American Manufacturing Company. Charters are granted by the people with the understanding that they shall be used for the public good. Trust makers will do well to inquire as to the scope of the powers that the people would knowingly grant to a corporation.

THE SAME OLD NOTE.

B. J. MCQUAID, Roman Catholic Bishop of Rochester, returns to his familiar charge upon the public-school system in the current number of the *Forum*. Bishop MCQUAID does not soften with age, but shows something more than his old-time asperity. In speaking of the school discussion, with evident reference to his opponents, he says "the change from the violent and domineering style, once common, now rare, gives hope of an ultimate and satisfactory settlement," but no such change is apparent in his own style. It is quite as violent and perhaps a trifle more domineering than formerly. He says of a meeting of Protestant clergymen who dealt with the subject at Saratoga last Summer: "Their desire to rivet a wrong and to perpetuate a deplorable injustice is made manifest. No discussion is possible with such men." He speaks of the laws of the State as riding "rough-shod over parental and conscientious rights." The system of public schools, he says, is "thoroughly godless in name and in law, established and maintained by the State for the secular education of the people who are satisfied with a partial, ineffective, and unjust arrangement, and who are willing to accept pecuniary aid from poor neighbors for their offspring's schooling." Again he says: "The radical principle underlying the State school system is its unadulterated communism. The assertion that the State has the right to educate at the common expense one class of children to the practical exclusion of another class is communism in its worst form." He harps throughout his article on the idea that Roman Catholic children are "practically excluded" from the public schools, while their parents are compelled to help support the hated system for the benefit of others. He calls the system "an American inquisition, persecuting by legal pecuniary taxation," and says the people's money is used for the maintenance of schools "from which a large minority of citizens is barred out by disenabling conditions, arbitrary, illogical, and punitive." ■

We greatly doubt whether this "violent and domineering" style of controversy will contribute to the satisfactory settlement of the question, or tend to move the defenders of the common school system from their position. It is not only arrogant and domineering, but it misrepresents facts without scruple. One thing it does show beyond question, and that is that the Roman Catholic attitude toward the whole public-school system, represented by Bishop MCQUAID with no more than the usual candor, is one of deadly and determined hostility. He bitterly denounces the principle and theory of the entire institution as an interference with the natural parental right to control the education of children. His assumption that Catholic children are "practically excluded" from the public schools really rests upon no claim of Catholic parents, who, for the most part, are willing to have their children educated in these schools, but upon the assertion of the authority of the hierarchy of the Church, which is not willing to allow them the free exercise of "parental rights" in the matter. These prelates, who profess to be outraged that the State should interfere with the rights of parents in the education of their children, are not defending the rights of parents, but claiming for the Church an authority higher than that of the State, and exercising it with the aid of ecclesiastical penalties which are so terrible to the minds of their subjects. No parent who prefers some other means of education for his children is compelled to send them to the public schools. Everybody but a Roman Catholic priest knows and will admit that. The children of no class of people are excluded by the State from the benefits of the public-school system, and that even Bishop MCQUAID knows. If they are "practically exclouded" by the fact that the schools are not sustained for religious instruction, and will not furnish the means of religious instruction satisfactory to Roman Catholics, the practical exclusion is not the work of the State, nor even of Catholic parents, but of the Catholic priesthood. Its exercise of authority in hostility to State laws and State institutions cannot subject the State to condemnation nor relieve citizens from their share of public taxation, even though they are forced by their priests to forego some part of the benefit.

The theory and purpose of our public-school system is too familiar to need discussion, and the aim and object of the Catholic Church in regard to it are also well known. The matter of practical interest just now is what the Catholics propose to do about it, or rather what they demand to have done about it. Bishop MCQUAID says: "Catholics do not ask for a division of the school fund. Indeed, they fear the State. They ask simply for their own money, unjustly taken from them for the education of the children of infidels and evangelicals." This demand implies that the State is to inquire into the religion of taxpayers and make a distinction between the money paid by Catholics and non-Catholics, remitting to the former their share of taxes for school purposes; but that is manifestly impracticable and absurd. "But," says the Bishop, "if this cannot be arranged, then let the State pay for results in secular education in any school—parochial, private, or corporate—furnishing the State with the requisite conditions of buildings, furniture, and competent and certificated teachers, and instructing pupils in such branches of secular learning as the State may require." This would certainly involve a "division of the school fund," and it would involve a division of the people into at least two classes, and also a divided function in the supervision of education. This, too, is impracticable, as it is undesirable. The petulant Bishop seems to be conscious that he is proposing what cannot be done, and falls back upon his real position by saying that if neither of his propositions is acceptable we should "return to fundamental principles and throw the burden of schooling children on parents, *where it rightly belongs*."

Now, the American principle regarding this matter is altogether plain and simple, and it is likely to be adhered to, notwithstanding the vaporings of a priesthood that draws its principles from Rome. It is that popular education is necessary to the safety of the State, and must, therefore, be provided for by the State in so far as it is not provided for otherwise. The benefit of safety to the State being a general one, shared by all alike, must be sustained by general taxation, without discrimination, while the schools provided must be open to all alike, whether they will avail themselves of them or not. The State cannot recognize differences of religious faith, or frame its laws and maintain its institutions with any reference to them. What it provides is for all alike, and must be supported by all. The only logical question with reference to education is whether the State should provide for it or not. If it does, it can only provide secular schools, open alike to those of all religious beliefs, and affording the instruction that is equally adapted to the needs of all, and it must require their support by public taxation without discrimination. The only alternative is to abandon the whole system, and we do not think that will be done at the command of Rome or at the demand of any Church.

A PENNSYLVANIA REFORMER.

Tariff reform has broken out in Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia *Record* publishes a dispatch from Harrisburg of the 26th giving an interview with Major L. S. BENT, President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company of Steelton, Penn., that contains specifically and definitely about every form of "free trade heresy" that the detested "theorists" have been advancing for twenty years, and he makes a strong argument for precisely that line of revision of the tariff which THE TIMES began earnestly to advocate immediately after the close of the civil war—namely, the reduction and final removal of duties on the materials of manufacture. "In our business," he says, "for which it is supposed that a protective tariff is most especially devised, the demand for free raw material must be met, and we are quite prepared for all the reduction in tariff duties on manufactured products that an accession to this demand logically carries with it." Then he goes on to show that already the prices of Bessemer pig and steel rails in England are as high as American prices. In other words, the ironmasters of the United States and of England start their goods from their mills on equal terms to-day. If the Americans can have the advantage of cheaper materials the race will be theirs.

Major BENT does not waste time in discussing how this has been brought about. "Whether or not a protective tariff has built up such industries as ours is not so much a practical question as what is the proper policy to be pursued in the present and for the future. 'It is,' literally, 'a condition, not a theory, that confronts us.'" For example, his company uses 1,000,000 tons of Bessemer ore every year. This is imported from Cuba and the Mediterranean. There are no ores to be had near home that would answer. To raise the duties so as to shut out foreign ores "would simply be to close all our works, put out our furnaces, throw tens of thousands of workingmen out of employment, and render unproductive tens of millions of capital." On the ore the company uses it has to pay $750,000 *a year* in taxes to a Treasury that is already overflowing. "This means $1 50 impost on every ton of our product and a handicap of that amount upon us in our competition with foreign manufacturers for whatever distance that $1 50 would carry our products into the world's markets further than they now go."

Here is the plain fact in regard to the effect upon a great American industry of the protective tariff as it is and as it works in Pennsylvania, the very heart of the protectionist propaganda. But what about the workingmen? Well, on the theory that employers will pay more if they can—which is the protectionist theory, but the practice of nobody unless compelled—if the steel mills can make more money with free ore they will pay higher wages. But Major BENT is not afraid to grapple with that question. He says, as Mr. SARGENT and other large American employers of labor say, that highly-paid American labor is cheaper because it is worth more. "A 10 per cent. advance in wages in our industrial establishments means, as a rule, 10 per cent. of saving, which is made in itself productive by the employé, and an increased effort on his part to get in more hours and produce more tons, thereby increasing the net saving to himself, as well as to his employer." It will be seen that this hard-headed man of business, who is talking of what he knows by actual observation and experience, does not treat the American workman either as a blockhead or as a decoy, as he is treated by those who hunt for tariff favors for themselves in his name. It is the genuine American spirit, which asks for no pap from the Government nursing bottle, but stands square and is ready to meet all comers in a fair field with no favor. That is the spirit of the workingman, too, if he could be got to see the facts as they are, and he is every day more and more nearly approaching that desirable end.

WESTERN MORTGAGES.

The exposure of some swindlers in Chicago who pretended to give mortgages on Western lands ought to excite a feeling of suspicion and to induce vigilance on the part of the Eastern holders of Western mortgages generally. The Chicago swindlers are said to have procured $1,000,000 before the exposure occurred, and $100,000 of this is said to have been contributed by "Eastern capitalists," while it is declared that the servant girls of Chicago, to the number of two hundred, had been induced to put their savings into the hands of these criminals.

There is one general rule that may safely be observed in the absence of definite and specific information. It was expressed by the Duke of WELLINGTON with the neatness and terseness that marked many of his "rugged maxims hewn from life." "Good interest means bad security" was the form in which he put it, and this is the truth. Of course it is not universally true, and there may even be some large and general qualifications to be made in it. The West presents a large and important exception to it. In any new and growing country of which the manifest destiny is to be much more populous and richer in the near future than it is in the present, the first and most urgent need is for money to attract immigration, to prepare for immigration, and to develop the natural resources of the region. In such a country a mortgage that has two or three years to run, and which is for an amount equal to the whole present value of the property that secures it, may nevertheless be a safe and solid investment, and the man who makes such an investment may be a shrewd and prudent person. But on the face of it such an investment is of course highly precarious, and nobody would be warranted in making it except upon his own instructed judgment. He must know all the facts in order to determine whether it be wise or foolish for him to put his money in such a venture. If he does not know all the facts, then it is foolish. If he does know all the facts, then he is, so to speak, an expert or professional investor and is entitled to a return not merely upon the money he advances but upon his personal skill and enterprise.

The normal rate of interest for the use of money at the West is higher than it is at the East, for the reason that there are so many more enterprises that require to be undertaken which need money and promise profit. A generation ago the Eastern States were in the same relation to Europe in this respect that the Western States now occupy to the Eastern, and the rate of interest was higher accordingly. Even now most of our securities bear higher interest than European securities of the same class, though the rate in cases where there is no risk at all or an absolute minimum of it, as in Government securities, is now very nearly as low with us as with any people in the world. The result is that people who insist upon "good security," unless they are expert investors, must be content with "bad interest." They must accept the low rate that the savings banks of States in which such banks are prudently administered can afford to pay, or they must seek for investments that pay a higher rate at their own risk and at the expense of their own time and skill.

An Eastern man who puts money into Western mortgages without himself knowing the circumstances of the case is just as truly an ignorant investor as a servant girl who can neither read nor write. He may, of course, confide in the judgment of persons better informed than himself, but he ought to remember that anybody who is in the business of getting money on the one hand, and of taking mortgages with it on the other, is in that business for his own personal advantage, and not for that of either of his clients. If there be a difference of 3 or 4 per cent. between the return that can be looked for where the money is lent and that which can be looked for where the mortgage is made, he will give himself and not his client the benefit of the difference. In saying this we mean to exclude criminal fraud of the kind practiced by the swindlers in Chicago, and to assume that the middlemen are ordinary business men with ordinary mercantile standards. In dealing with a broker of established reputation for honesty and sagacity, it is reasonable for an investor to expect a somewhat larger return for his money if he buy mortgages on Western lands than if he put it into securities of which the safety is unquestioned. If the return offered to him by persons whom he does not know, and in whom he has not special reasons for confidence, is greatly larger than the normal rate of interest in his own community, he will do well to fall back upon the Duke of WELLINGTON'S saying: "Good interest means bad security."

THE SUPREME COURT.

Two facts are more or less pressing on the mind of the President as to the Supreme Court. One is the imperative necessity of filling the vacancy on the bench promptly; the other the possibility that if the nomination of his former partner and present Attorney General be sent in to the Senate now it may be rejected. The first fact is one of public concern; the second is—at all events it is not of great public importance. The condition of the business of the Supreme Court is simply shocking. It amounts to a distinct denial of justice, and a denial most frequently to those least able to bear it. There are within a half dozen of 1,500 cases docketed for the current term. From 400 to 500 are all that the court can decently dispose of in a year. As the business stands, it takes about four years for a case to come before the court, and this outrageous delay is increasing by at least one year every term of five years. Indeed, one full year's business has been added to the calendar since 1886, when the total number was 948. Under these circumstances it is plainly a grave neglect of duty for the President to delay a day beyond the time needed to make a fair choice the filling of a vacancy which cripples the court.

But there is Mr. MILLER. It is pretty well established that Mr. HARRISON wants to make a Judge of the Supreme Court of him. Nature has not, so far as is generally known, done the preliminary work for this purpose, but that is an accident that it is possible for Mr. HARRISON to overlook. The consequences of using poor material would not fall directly upon him, and the advantage of the material being, so to speak, his own, would. Mr. HARRISON has made a good partner into an indifferent Attorney General with much apparent satisfaction to himself. It would hardly occur to him that that ought to content him. It is the effect on Mr. MILLER (and on Mr. HARRISON) that he regards rather than the effect on the court and on the public. If Mr. HARRISON were bold in language, and not pious, he might express his feelings in millionaire English. But if he is indifferent to the consequences to the Nation, should he succeed, he is at least keenly alive to the chance of failing, through the possible recalcitrant temper of the Senate. In plainer words, he is afraid that some of the Senators might "kick," and the fear is reasonable. There are Senators whose standard of fitness for the Supreme Court bench Mr. MILLER does not meet, does not, in fact, approach. There are others who are sated with Indiana appointments. There are others who have a grievance with Mr. HARRISON'S treatment of them in the distribution of the patronage. There are still others who think that the South ought to have one more Judge in the Supreme Court. On the whole, the remarkable advance of Mr. MILLER from his modest state of a year since toward the highest honors to which a lawyer can aspire seems to be a case of arrested development. The country would not be inconsolable if it should stop permanently or even go in the opposite direction.

The indictment and arraignment of HANNAH SOUTHWORTH, who killed PETTUS in Fulton-street last Friday, are gratifying by their promptness. So also is the assurance of the District Attorney that the case will be tried next month, though Col. FELLOWS'S fellow-citizens cannot accept his assurances upon such a point so promptly as they would like to do. Now that the case is actually in court, it would, of course, be highly improper to prejudge it. It is not prejudging it to say that it should be brought to trial with the least possible delay. If the woman has a good defense, her detention is an injustice which she should not be made to suffer a day longer than is necessary. If she has not such a defense, then her punishment will be the more exemplary the sooner it is inflicted; while, if it should be delayed until people have forgotten the circumstances of the homicide, it will not be exemplary at all.

The disapproval by Secretary PROCTOR of September examinations for entrance to West Point, as noted in his annual report, will probably result in their practical discontinuance, although he declines to make an absolute rule on the subject. What he has done is to notify Congressmen and others that no candidate will be examined in September unless he has been prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause from reporting for examination in June. This change is really in the interest of the cadet. If he enters only in September he loses the entire Summer practice camp with its excellent setting-up drill; he has to go through this and other practical matters learned at camp, while the greater part of his classmates can devote themselves more closely to study. Another result is a lack of uniformity in the progress of the class as a whole, so that the work of the authorities is needlessly increased. At West Point, as in some colleges, the September examinations were designed to be exceptional; and it is not too much to require that a reason for making the exception should be furnished. One important step was taken not long ago in the passage of the law requiring cadets to be appointed at least twelve months in advance of the entrance examination. If Congressmen would respect and obey in all cases this rule, which they themselves have made, there would be a better average of preparation among the appointees.

DE WOLF HOPPER TO STAR.

THE COMING DISORGANIZATION OF THE M'CAULL OPERA COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Mr. De Wolf Hopper, the popular comedian of the McCaull Opera Company, will sever his connection with that organization May 1 next, and four days later the "De Wolf Hopper Comic Opera Company" will make its first bow to the public at the Broadway Theatre in New-York. The company will be organized by Charles E. Locke, J. C. Davis, and W. W. Randall, and if the present plans are carried out it will be the largest comic opera organization in the country. It is already booked at the Chestnut-Street Theatre in Philadelphia and the Globe in Boston, and it is probable that by the time it opens in New-York it will be booked for its entire road season, which begins Sept. 1. Mr. Hopper has signed a five years' contract with the gentlemen named, under which he is to receive the attractive salary of $500 a week and a percentage of the profits.

The personnel of the company beyond Mr. Hopper is not yet settled, but it is likely that many of the singers who have been associated with Mr. Hopper in the past will be found with him in the new organization. Two new operas, neither of which is yet named, have been secured for the company. One is by Lecocq and the other by A. C. Gunter and Clay M. Greene. An arrangement to escape clashing of dates, similar to that suggested in THE NEW-YORK TIMES a few weeks ago, has been made by Mr. Francis Wilson and the new company, by which routes will be so laid out that engagements will not conflict. Mr. Wilson will follow the Hopper company at the Broadway Theatre.

Mr. Benjamin D. Stevens, the acting manager of the McCaull Opera Company, has received a very flattering offer of a like position in the new company. A five years' contract has been tendered, with a salary which few managers ever get. Whether or not Mr. Stevens goes with the Hopper Company, the offer is a recognition of his superior ability as a manager. If he should accept the new company, the gain would be Col. McCaull's loss.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

DISASTROUS RESULTS OF COL. M'CAULL'S SERIOUS ILLNESS.

The announcement that De Wolf Hopper is to be starred next season, under the management of Charles E. Locke, in a comic opera company which is to bear his name, is no surprise to those who have followed the career of the McCaull Opera Company for the last season. It is practically the announcement of the coming disorganization of the McCaull Company, the first to make comic opera popular in this country, and, without doubt, the best, taken in its entirety, ever brought together under one management in America. The signing of a contract by De Wolf Hopper and Stevens with another manager simply means that the disintegrating process has fairly begun its work, and that in all probability there will be no McCaull Opera Company after May 1 next.

The trouble, according to a friend of Col. McCaull's who has watched the organization from its beginning in the old Bijou Opera House, began with the illness of the Colonel, which first began to be serious about two years ago. Up to that time all was harmony in the company, for McCaull was not only possessed of good judgment in selecting his people, but he was an excellent executive officer, and knew how to keep them well in hand. Mme. Cottrelly was his stage manager, and a better one, as the work of the company proved, could not be found. But the prominence accorded her in the company created petty jealousies, which seem to be inseparable to comic opera organizations, and these unpleasant feelings only waited the chance to show themselves. So long as Col. McCaull was able to attend to business, the disposition to rebel against Cottrelly was smothered, but the longer the fire smoldered the more intense it grew, so that when the time for its bursting forth came it was in a condition to produce a genuine conflagration.

That time came last Summer, when Col. McCaull's illness became so severe that he was obliged to give up all business cares and go to Europe. There was at this time a man in the company—Benjamin D. Stevens, his business manager—who was as cordially liked by all as Mme. Cottrelly was fiercely hated by many of the leading people, and had the Colonel left his business entirely in his charge the explosion which has followed would have been prevented. But in making his arrangements he divided the responsibility between the two, giving Cottrelly full charge of the stage and Stevens of the outside business. The result was one that should have been foreseen. The company and Cottrelly were continually clashing, and there was no McCaull, as in the old time, to stand between them. The power of the stage manager was so absolute that she decided upon the smallest details of a production, and Mr. Stevens could spend no money without her sanction. "Clover," the great success of the Summer season at Palmer's, was "faked," to use a theatrical term, by using the costumes of two or three old operas and old scenery of the theatre, though it had to compete with the magnificent production of "The Brigands" and "The Golah," because Cottrelly refused to risk any expense on it, and had it not been unusually bright in libretto and tuneful in score, the McCaull Company would probably have disbanded with its failure. As it was, the opera made a fair success, where, had it been properly mounted and costumed, it would have been the rage of the city, and the difficulties of the company were tided over.

Col. McCaull returned from Europe to find his company with a successful opera for the road and all would have gone well had he been in a condition to assume actual control of his forces and wield them as he had formerly done. But his health had not improved materially, and he was still unfit for work. The old system of a double responsibility was continued, and the murmurs of the company grew louder. The contracts of Hopper, Ondin, Marion Manola, and all the leading people expire in May, and when Mr. Stevens suggested their renewal he was met with evasive answers. The health of Col. McCaull was so precarious that nobody cared to sign with him, with circumstances as they existed at that time. Hopper had been offered an excellent engagement at the Casino, and Marion Manola had been approached from the same source. They preferred to remain with the organization with which their fame had been so long identified, but they insisted that they must have some responsible manager in the future. They would not recognize Cottrelly longer as having the right to control them absolutely. They offered to sign with Mr. Stevens if Col. McCaull would make him his manager, giving him full power, but under no other circumstances would they renew their contracts.

"It is doubtful," said the informant of THE TIMES, "if this condition of affairs was ever brought to the attention of Col. McCaull. Stevens is a very modest, though a very able, young man, and the soul of honor. To him the preparation of the article was distasteful to Col. McCaull, and to have suggested it to the Colonel himself would, in his view of the matter, have been tantamount to a confession that he had been using his position to undermine his manager. So he kept on, struggling under his difficulties, and allowing matters to shape themselves as they would."

The next blow to the company was the failure of Mr. Stevens to secure a return engagement for Palmer's next Summer. When he applied for the house which the company has occupied for the last five Summers he was courteously asked to postpone the subject. The reason of this was, as has been learned since the company left New-York, that Col. McCaull's health was so uncertain that a contract with him at that time was deemed unwise. It was hinted that if Mr. Stevens were made the actual manager, with full power, Palmer's might be opened to the company, but probably this was never communicated to Col. McCaull, and the company, supposing it to be in existence next Summer, is still without any arrangements for its season in New-York.

This was the condition of affairs when the company began its tour, and the complications have been increasing since. None of the leading artists would sign with McCaull, and Mr. Stevens had no authority to contract with them in his own name. The time has now come when engagements for next season are made by prudent artists, and Hopper is the first to announce his secession from the organization. Ondin, the tenor, goes to Europe next year to sing with his wife, Louise Parker, and Manola has a dozen offers awaiting her acceptance. It loses very much as though the McCaull Opera Company will be a memory of the past after May 1, 1890, and all because some good friend of the Colonel's could not bring himself to the task of telling him the truth and pointing out to him the only possible way to keep his organization together.

THE OPERA SEASON OPENS

A LARGE AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCE ASSEMBLES.

NEARLY ALL OF THE BOXES OCCUPIED —MANY FAMILIAR FACES—THE PERFORMANCE.

Another season of grand opera in German began last night at the Metropolitan Opera House under such conditions, meteorologically, as would have made almost any other artistic or business enterprise quail. But the event proved itself to be superior to circumstances. The music lovers of New-York are not half-hearted in their devotion. Though the streets were flooded, though the skies emptied themselves on such persons as ventured abroad, though all sorts of unpleasant things confronted seekers of amusement, the great auditorium of the opera-house was crowded as though it had been a gala night without as well as within.

Carriages began arriving earlier than on former opening nights, and it was well that some of them did so, for otherwise the tangle would have been uncontrollable. As it was, the foyer of the house was crowded almost from the time of the opening of the doors and until the end of the first act. The audience was an especially brilliant one, as the event occurs but once a year and has peculiar importance as opening the social season. The character of the fashions for the gay time which follows it is indicated as a rule on the first opera night, but the storm and its accessories were not inviting to even the ultra-fashionable, so that the boxes, so far as the dressing was concerned, resembled in most respects their appearance last season. The prevailing costumes were of white, but pale blue and pale pink crêpe de chine were plentiful, while the striking crimson tulle of last season was conspicuous. The large number of black velvet and lace dresses in the boxes was notable, for not alone is black fashionable this year, but there are so many members of society in second mourning just now that fashion favors these dresses. There was the usual display of jewels, diamonds predominating, and the floral decorations were of the most elaborate description. The effect of the remainder of the house was somewhat sombre, but the explanation of this was the rain.

The very first persons to make their appearance in the boxes were Messrs. George Kemp, one of his sons, and his brother Edward Kemp, Jr.; but their advent seemed to be the signal for the other box owners and occupants to take their places. W. G. Marquand and several members of his family next took their seats, and then the Morosini box was filled, Mr. Morosini's young daughter, the débutante of last season, being the centre of attraction. The Vanderbilt boxes were empty, the storm preventing their owners from appearing; but Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, just across the aisle, relieved the key of the golden horseshoe from being quite blank. Those who were present in the parterre boxes were Dr. and Mrs. Webb, George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. A. W. Sherman, Cyrus W. Field and Edward Field, Mrs. Jeremiah Millbank, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Curtis, J. T. Farish, Clarence Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Calvin S. Brice, Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wells, George M. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Adrian Iselin, Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Mrs. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, C. C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Baron and Baroness von Schroeder, Harry Le Grand Cannon, and Frank Howard.

Above the golden horseshoe these persons were recognized: Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. James Hazen Hyde, Watson H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sanford, J. Pierpont Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Parrish, Anson Phelps Stokes, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilcox, Mrs. J. C. Ayer, Robert L. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Jennings, Samuel D. Babcock, George Bliss and Mrs. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Tillinghast, Jacob H. Schiff and Miss Schiff, Mrs. Tiffany, William B. Dinsmore, the Prince and Princess Brancaccio.

The auditorium was dotted with familiar faces, but perhaps the most conspicuous of all the immense audience were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who according to his usual custom marched down the centre aisle assisted by his crutches and took his chair away down near the orchestra pit, but even more conspicuous than he was a well-known broker of Wall-street, whose seat was directly at the rear of the General. He took occasion at each entr'acte to arise from his seat and ogle the entire audience. Other familiar faces were those of Judge Brady, Henry R. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Hammersleugh, Le Grand B. Cannon, Albert Bierstadt, Benjamin Constant, Gen. Horace Porter, ex-Judge Donohue, ex-Judge C. P. Daly, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Mortimer C. Addoms and Mrs. Addoms, ex-Gov. A. H. Cornell, William Steinway, Henry G. Mayer, William M. Chase, Roswell Smith and Mrs. Smith.

There was a noticeable feature of the auditorium in the lowering of the orchestra pit so that the occupants of the seats on the main floor did not have their view of the stage interfered with by the jigging violin-bows and by the bobbing heads of the musicians. There was one thing, however, that the audience did miss, and that was the kettledrum and he who used to play it with such gymnastic ability. Now that artist, Mr. Bernstein, is hidden beneath the stage, where the thunderous accompaniment rolled forth unattended by physical demonstrations. Herr Seidl, however, is still in full relief and the audience used all the opportunities offered it to applaud the musician with all the enthusiasm that an opera audience can arouse.

THE DRAMA AND THE SINGERS.

The work chosen for the opening of the season of grand opera in German was Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." It is nearly four years since the work was presented here by the American Opera Company, and it has never been given in German at the Metropolitan. Of all Wagner's works it is, with the exception, of course, of "Parsifal," the least familiar to this public. A few words in regard to it for the purpose of refreshing the memory will not be amiss.

The legend of the wandering Hollander dates from the beginning of the sixteenth century. Captain Vanderdecken, who tried to double the Cape in the teeth of a gale and swore he would do it if it took him till doomsday, has been an attractive figure to many writers. Clarke Russell recently undertook to surround him with new interest and with his own terrifying and truthful conception of the cruel sea. How to extricate Vanderdecken from his unhappy position has always been a problem. Heinrich Heine offered the best solution of it, and Wagner elevated and ennobled his plan.

Heine altered Vanderdecken's doom. He might find rest if released by the love of a woman faithful to death. Admirers of the genius of Bayreuth, who know how persistently he clung to the idea of the salvation of man through the love of woman, will readily understand with what fidelity this subject appealed to him. Vanderdecken is permitted to go ashore once in seven years to seek for a wife. He meets a Norwegian skipper who is willing to sell his daughter for the Dutchman's gold. She has already fallen into a romantic attachment for the Dutchman, whose picture she possesses. When he arrives she recognizes him, but accepts him. Vanderdecken falls in love with her, is eager to save her from his doom, and sails away. She, however, faithful to death, springs into the sea to follow him. The doom is removed, and Vanderdecken gains eternal rest.

Wagner has added a general significance to Heine's idea according to his custom of endeavoring to make types of his characters. In the drama Vanderdecken is the embodiment of ceaseless struggle which can only terminate in death. The composer-librettist has added to Heine's story the scene between Senta and Erlo which leads the Dutchman to suspect the girl's fidelity till her death proves her devotion.

Wagner's brief autobiography contains some interesting passages in regard to this work. In 1839 he went to England. He says: "I shall never forget this voyage; it lasted three weeks and a half and abounded in mishaps. Three times caught in violent storms, and once the Captain was compelled to put into a Norwegian port. The passage through the Norwegian groups made a singular impression on my fancy; the legend of the Flying Dutchman, as I heard it confirmed by the lips of the sailors, took on for me a definite coloring. We were such as during the adventures I had passed through at sea could have given it."

Subsequently, when he was subsisting on the crests of poverty in Paris, Meyerbeer put him in communication with Léon Pillet, Director of the Grand Opera. Wagner submitted to him his now completed scheme for an opera on Vanderdecken. "I had become acquainted," he says, "with Heinrich Heine's peculiar treatment of the legend in one portion of his 'Salon.' Especially the treatment of the delivery of the Dutchman by the ocean (taken from a Dutch drama of the same title) gave me everything ready to use the legend as the libretto of the opera. I came to an understanding about it with Heine himself, drew up the scheme, and gave it to M. Léon Pillet, with the proposition that he should have a French libretto made from it for me."

Pillet liked the plan of the book so well that he tried hard to induce Wagner to part with it altogether; but he refused. He learned afterward that it had been put into the hands of Paul Foucher, and [illegible] was going to be cheated out of it, he gave it up for a specified sum. "This left me," he says, "with nothing more pressing to do than to put my subject into German verse myself. But to compose it I needed a piano, for, after a nine months' interruption of any kind of musical production, I had to work myself back into the musical atmosphere. I hired a piano, but when it had come, I walked about it in an agony of anxiety; I feared to find that I was no longer a musician.

"I began with the sailors' chorus and the spinning song; everything went easily, fluently, and I fairly shouted for joy as I felt through my whole being that I was still an artist. In seven weeks the opera was finished.

"But at the end of this time petty wants and necessities again began to oppress me, and it was two full months before I could write the overture to the completed opera, though I carried it in my mind in an almost finished state. Of course I had no wish so strong as to secure the speedy performance of the opera in Germany; but I received unfavorable answers from both Munich and Leipsic; the opera, it was said, was not exactly fitted for Germany. I—fool that I was—had thought it fitted only for Germany, for it touched chords that can only vibrate in a German. Finally I sent my work to Meyerbeer, at Berlin, with the request that he would procure its acceptance at the royal theatre there; end this was before long effected."

The opera, however, was first performed at Dresden, in 1843, under Wagner's own direction, with Wechter as the Dutchman and Mme. Schröder-Devrient as Senta.

There is neither time nor necessity now to enter into any extended comment on last evening's performance. The main point in which the public is interested is the success or failure of the new singers. It may be said at once that the newcomers were successful, one of them emphatically so. Herr Reichmann, the baritone, who appeared as the unhappy Vanderdecken, is a man whose reputation has preceded him. He is known to be one of the most accomplished vocalists in Germany, and his addition to the company was regarded as a piece of enterprise on the part of Director Stanton. Herr Reichmann, as it is frequently not the case with artists from abroad, fully justifies his fame. He is an artist of the highest rank, and before this season closes he will undoubtedly have established himself as a firm favorite with the public. He has a big voice of beautiful quality, a fine method, and an agreeable presence, and he has dignity and judgment as an actor.

Fräulein Sophie Wiesner, who made her début here as Senta, will prove to be an exceedingly useful member of the company. She is not a great singer, but she is a very good one. Her voice is of sufficient power and sufficient compass, and it is quite strong enough to fill the auditorium. She sang her rôle last evening with abundant earnestness and with great care. Fräulein Huhn, who was the Mary, will be useful in minor contralto rôles. Her voice is unworn and agreeable.

Emil Fischer was the Daland, and it goes without saying that his delightful art was heard with pleasure again. His recall at the end of the first act was especially strong. The rôle of Erik was in the hands of Paul Kalisch, who sang his music excellently and acted in a manly way. The general effect of last night's performance may easily be judged. In the hands of such singers—even Herr Mittelhauser contributing agreeably as the Steersman—the opera was bound to run smoothly and effectively. The chorus sang admirably, the spinning song being given with great life and variety of color. To the orchestra deserves only praise for its playing. The old pit has been restored, and once more the musicians are sunk out of the audience's sight, as at Bayreuth. The result is a softening and closer knitting of the sounds of the instruments. Herr Seidl conducted the performance, showing, as usual, the results of his conscientious and affectionate sympathy with the purposes of Wagner and his analytic study of the score.

BRIDES AND GROOMS.

THE WEDDING OF MISS WORTH AND MR. BENSON BENNETT SLOAN.

At the Collegiate Church, at Fifth-avenue and Forth-eighth-street, yesterday afternoon Miss Anna Lydia Worth, daughter of Mrs. Austin Abbott, and Benson Bennett Sloan, son of Samuel Sloan, were married by the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor of the Broadway Tabernacle. The church was very prettily decorated with palms and clematis, and, despite the pouring rain, was filled with the friends of the bride and groom.

The bride's gown was of white crêpe and silver brocade, and her tulle veil was held in place by a diamond star, the groom's gift. About her throat was a handsome necklace of moonstones and diamonds. She was given away by her brother, Graham Worth.

Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Ida Worth, who wore a pretty frock of white sicilienne and gold-embroidered muli, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The four bridesmaids were Miss Mollie Sloan, (sister of the groom,) Miss Nina Onativia, Miss Edith Lawrence, and Miss May Cromwell. They wore gowns of white brocade and silver-embroidered muli, and carried large bunches of white chrysanthemums. Richard C. Cutler acted as best man, and the ushers were Joseph Lawrence, S. Sloan Anchincloss, William F. Ward, Appleton Clark, Ambrose D. Henry, and R. T. Wainwright.

At the reception which followed at the bride's home, at 16 East Sixty-fourth-street, the guests included Mr. and Mrs. Loomis L. White, Dean and Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, Miss Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. William Post, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Wainwright, and Mr. and Mrs. Clark. Luncheon was served by Pinard.

Miss Sofia Neuberger, daughter of Jacob Neuberger, who made a successful début as a soprano soloist in Germany under the name of Sofia Monte last Winter, was married yesterday afternoon at the Temple Israel, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, to Dr. Hugo Loebinger of Berlin. The Rev. Dr. Harris officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Newmark, and the services were read before an altar of palms and flowering plants. The bride wore an elaborate costume of white cordsd silk and tulle and wore about her neck a diamond necklace and pendant, the gifts of her father and of the groom. The bridesmaids were Miss Lucrie Fordham and Miss Minette Neuberger. They wore frocks of white crepe and carried bunches of white chrysanthemums. The best man was the bride's brother, D. M. Neuberger and the ushers were Ezekiel Fitzman, Charles Weil, S. W., L. C., and H. Y. Neuberger, David Goldberg of Butte City, Mon., Samuel Levy, and A. Lemlein.

The reception which followed at the bride's home, at 386 Pleasant-avenue, was attended by nearly one thousand guests, among whom were Senator and Mrs. Wolverton of Sunbury, Penn.; Senator Hines of Wilkesbarre, Coroner Levy, James Eversard, Judge McCarthy, Samuel E. Dawson and Miss Pierson of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vaughn Darling of Wilkesbarre, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Liebermuth, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Wolff of Hoboken.

Besides the religious service a civil ceremony took place at noon in the Governor's Room at the City Hall, Judge McAdam officiating.

ASSEMBLYMAN SHEEHAN MARRIED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The Hon. William F. Sheehan, the Democratic leader of the Assembly, was married this morning at St. Joseph's Cathedral by Bishop Ryan to Miss Blanche Nellany, daughter of Michael Nellany of this city. Among out-of-town guests were Senator Cantor of New-York and Attorney General Tabor. Mr. and Mrs. Sheehan left for New-York this afternoon on their way to New-Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Sheehan will live on Lancaster-street in Albany this Winter.

CARBERRY—DEVINE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—At the Cathedral of the Holy Name, this morning, Mary A. Devine, daughter of M. A. Devine, was given in marriage to J. William Carberry, a young merchant of Rochester, N. Y. A wedding breakfast and reception followed at Mr. Devine's residence, 361 Ohio-street, and Mr. and Mrs. Carberry left on the afternoon train for Rochester.

DRAPER—TAYLOR.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 27.—Ensign H. L. Draper, United States Navy, and Miss Edith L. Taylor were married this afternoon at St. Anne's Church by the Rev. W. S. Southgate. Ensign Francis Boughter was best man and the ushers were Lieut. Prince, United States Marine Corps, and Ensigns Decker, Long, and Wells.

DON DICKINSON TALKS.

From an Interview in the Detroit Free Press.

"To what do you attribute the result of the elections in Ohio and Iowa?"

"To the desire for tariff reform and nothing else. The official returns fully demonstrate this. The argument of the Republicans that this is an off year will not hold water. Look at Massachusetts. Had it not been for the decreased Democratic majority in Boston, the State would have gone Democratic. This shows the sentiment of the New-England farmers. So it was with the farmers of Ohio and Iowa. They are beginning to smell woolen."

"What do the Washington Republicans think of Harrison?"

"I prefer not to answer that question."

"Now that the Republicans have a majority in both branches of Congress, what do you think will be the result?"

"I do not believe that they will be able to accomplish much. The majority in the House is so slim that they will be unable to force any distasteful legislation upon the Democrats. As far as the coming session is concerned, there is a general conviction in Washington that, while it will be a long-winded one, very little work will be accomplished."

THE FICKLE FIRST DISTRICT.

From the Sag Harbor Corrector, Nov. 23.

The rule that a Senator has never been reelected from this district, which covers a period of forty years, still remains unbroken.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S DEBT.

A PRACTICAL SOLUTION OF THE RACE QUESTION ON RAILROADS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.—Gov. Richardson submitted his annual message to the Legislature to-day. Concerning the settlement of the State debt, known as Brown consols, amounting to about $6,000,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and maturing July 1, 1893, the Governor suggests that the Legislature pass an act authorizing the issue of bonds and stock, interchangeable one for the other, as is the case with the Brown consols, bearing 4 per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually in such amount as can be exchanged for Brown consols, said bonds and stock to be issued during the year 1890 and to mature in fifty years.

As an inducement to the holders of the Brown consols to exchange them for 4 per cent. bonds the Governor suggests that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the difference in interest from the date of exception up to the date of the maturity of the Brown consols, which is July, 1893, in cash, and if the new bonds cannot be exchanged at par to authorize them to be exchanged at a less sum, but in no case at less than $97 per $100. The difference between the sum for which the new bonds are sold and the par value should also be paid in cash from a fund appropriated for the purpose. As it would make the new bonds and stock more desirable as an investment if prompt and certain payment of interest was assured, the Governor recommends that in addition to the guarantee now given by the State to secure the payment of principal and interest of the Brown consols, the phosphate royalty received by the State be pledged to and set apart for that purpose also.

This royalty yields yearly to the State last year $213,000, a sum nearly equal to the whole amount of the annual interest of the proposed new issue of securities. The supply of phosphates is practically inexhaustible, and the demand for it in a rich state as well as for the manufactured products of the agricultural industry of the world is growing daily.

In regard to the popular agitation now in progress for separate accommodations for whites and blacks on railroad trains, the Governor says:

"It is a matter of general information that in response to an urgent public demand several of the railroads entering Columbia provided separate but equal accommodations for passengers of the two races on their regular through trains. That experiment proved notably successful, causing no friction or complaint, but conducing instead in an eminent degree to the pleasure and comfort of the excursionists. There is no reason why this temporary regulation should not be extended so as to the joint advantage of the railroads and the traveling public. The intermixture of passengers of both races in the same railroad coaches or compartments is frequently attended by unpleasant incidents, which could be prevented by the provision of separate accommodations, and to this, the accommodations being made equal in character, there could be no objection by thoughtful persons of either race. I consider it my duty to present these considerations to the General Assembly for such action as may be deemed advisable and proper, and to urge that as a preliminary step to settlement of this pressing question the General Statutes be carefully amended in order that common carriers may be relieved of the disabilities under which they have been placed by the decisions of the courts, where they will bear silent testimony to the heroism with which the sons of Caroline vindicated her honor, and the self-sacrifice with which they laid down their lives in her defence. I recommend a small appropriation to carry out this suggestion and secure the safety and preservation of the flags."

A BIG BOYCOTT ON HAND.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS TO FIGHT THE HON. WILLIAM L. SCOTT.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—The news that labor organizations had united to boycott the Hon. William L. Scott of Erie created a great deal of interested in industrial circles to-day. It is declared to be the most gigantic boycott scheme ever projected. Men are being sent out into every part of the country where coal from any of Scott's many mines finds a market to urge upon the labor organizations the appointment of committees to carry on the war.

It is said that the movement has already borne fruit in the sale of the Chicago and Indiana Coal Railroad, owned by the Brazil Block Coal Company. The workingmen, it is alleged, determined that Mr. Scott and the Brazil Block Coal Company, which he owns, shall be systematically fought to bankruptcy. In Chicago, where the greater part of the coal from Scott's Indiana and Illinois mines finds a market, the local committees are already at work. School boards, municipal committees, owners of lake vessels, railroad officials, coal dealers, manufacturers, and consumers have been requested to refuse to use the Brazil block coal, and, it is asserted, have given assurances that the request will be complied with in all cases where existing contracts do not interfere.

The recent sale of the Chicago and Indiana Coal Railroad to the Vanderbilts, it is said, was enforced. The debt is stated, on the authority of the Sheriff of Clay County, Indiana, to be $125,000 per mile of road. The Chicago and Eastern Indiana Road, owned by the same company, is declared to be equally in debt and for sale also. The reason assigned is that labor organizations, irrespective of craft, have influenced shippers to order their goods over other lines wherever possible and the traffic has been seriously affected.

Every ton of coal, it is said, that enters the city of Erie, whether bituminous or anthracite, pays a royalty to Mr. Scott. This is to be investigated. The coal from Scott's mines in Western Pennsylvania and the product of collieries in which he is interested in the anthracite region will be boycotted wherever there is a market. Labor leaders are busy trying to secure data as to what mines, railroads, banks, and other enterprises Mr. Scott is financially interested in and declare all will come under the ban.

It is asserted that by this policy copartners will make it so warm for him that he will be forced to withdraw his interests. Railroads in which he is interested are also to have the attention of the agents and local committees who will urge shippers to have their consignments made over other roads wherever possible. It is further asserted that Mr. Scott's refusal to be a candidate for re-election to Congress last year was based on the knowledge that he could not be elected on account of the hostility of labor organizations and their sympathizers.

The treatment of the miners employed by companies in which he is interested in Indiana and Illinois is attributed to his instigation, and the labor organizations take this means of retaliation. It is also said that the Knights of Labor, the Federation of Labor, and trades unions generally have joined in the movement.

JOLLY POLITICAL CLUBS.

The Anawanda Club, affiliated with Tammany, celebrated last night at its rooms, Twentieth-street and Second-avenue, in the Sixteenth District. They sang songs of Indian origin, followed Indian customs as much as possible, smoked the pipe of peace, and drank firewater. They had a merry time of it, and among those present were Assemblyman Edward P. Hagan, President Kaufman Worms of the club, Deputy Commissioner R. F. Martin, ex-Register John Reilly, ex-Assemblyman John E. Donnelly, Assemblyman-elect Walter G. Byrne, and Alderman-elect William H. Murphy.

Other Tammany organizations also celebrated last night.

The Home Club, made up mostly of Tammany men, celebrated Thanksgiving and gloried in Tammany's victory at their quarters, Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, last night. Prominent Tammany men of the Twentieth and other districts were present. Leader John F. Carroll of the Twentieth has been appointed Clerk of Special Sessions, and this fact led to additional jubilation. A crayon portrait of Mr. Carroll was presented to the club by J. Joseph Scully. Mr. Carroll, Alderman Gunther, ex-Alderman James E. Fitzgerald, John O'Reilly, and David J. Rooke were among those present.

TO PROVIDE PURE FOOD AND DRINK.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 27.—The National Dairy and Food Commissioners' Association of the United States was organized this afternoon by delegates appointed by the Governors of the several States. The meeting was held at the American House. The Hon. Hiram Smith of Wisconsin was elected temporary Chairman and F. A. Derthick, Food and Dairy Commissioner of the State of Ohio, Secretary and Treasurer.

The objects of the association are "to establish a uniform standard for the purity of human food and drink, and to encourage the honest manufacturer and protect the consumer."

A constitution and by-laws were adopted. On the enrollment of members, George M. Stoernes of Chicago, who had been appointed one of the delegates from Illinois by Gov. Fifer, proved to be a manufacturers' agent and not a producer of food, and was not admitted to membership.

TO-DAY'S GREAT STRUGGLE

A CHAMPIONSHIP TO BE WON IN THE MUD.

YALE AND PRINCETON FOOTBALL PLAYERS COME TO TOWN—BOTH SIDES EXPECT A HARD-FOUGHT GAME.

The football players of Yale and Princeton came to this city yesterday, ready to begin their struggle for the championship of the American Intercollegiate Football Association. They will meet at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon on the Berkeley Oval at Morris Dock. About 500 students from the two colleges also drifted in during the evening, and discussed the probable outcome of the game as they met in the corridors of the up-town hotels.

It was difficult to form any idea of the relative merits of the two teams from hearing the college men talk, for both Yale and Princeton are confident. Princeton knows that she will be represented on the field by the strongest eleven ever sent out from the New-Jersey college, and that her men will play a desperate game in their endeavor to lower the colors of Yale, while Yale, on the other hand, depends mainly on the grit of her men and their knowledge of the game to uphold her football prestige. Men on the outside, who floated around in the wet of last evening, argued that the chances are in Princeton's favor. They whispered that Princeton's confidence would be shown to-day in crisp banknotes, to be matched against all available New-Haven dollars.

Only the result of the game is certain. It will be an beautiful an exhibition of mud splashing as was ever seen. The heavy rains this Fall have played havoc with the athletic fields in this neighborhood, and the slippery ground of the Berkeley Oval, cut up by the game to be by the morning game between Wesleyan and the University of Pennsylvania, will furnish every chance for slipping and skating around that the college men do not want. The Oval is well drained, but it will necessarily be very muddy. This is considered a point in Princeton's favor, for her men have had more training on slippery fields than Yale's. Besides, they play a greater kicking game and are heavier.

There is, too, a chance for snow to-day. If it comes it will make things rather more uncomfortable than ever.

The Princeton players arrived here about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and went directly to the Murray Hill Hotel, in charge of Trainer James Robinson. They are all in fine condition. "As fine as silk," quoth Robinson proudly, "and if they don't win on their merits I will be mistaken." Prof. Robinson would not let the Princeton go out for a walk. He ordered them all to their rooms before 6 o'clock, and then put them to bed at 9:30. There will be plenty of time, he thought, to have fun after the game to-day.

The Yale players followed a less Spartanlike course. They arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel at 5 o'clock, deposited their luggage in the corridor, and then chatted with their friends until dinner time. After dinner most of them went to Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre, where they remained for about an hour and a half. Then they went back to the hotel and to bed.

The Yale men are "laying for Snake Amee," Princeton's great full back. In the game last year Amee got a few good cracks from several Yale elbows, and was fallen on once or twice. Not unnaturally, under the circumstances, his courage grew out and his play was lost. One of the Yale players said last evening that if Amee's play is stopped to-day it will be a great help to the blue.

Capt. Gill of the Yale team looked pale and determined last evening. His heart has been set on winning the championship, and as this will probably be his last game for Yale he is prepared to make it the football effort of his life. His men are a trifle sore yet from the results of the game with Harvard last Saturday, but none of them shows signs of weakness.

In betting circles the money went up even and at odds of 5 to 4 in Princeton's favor. The betting feature was summed up by Hanson, Yale's centre rusher, who said that Yale money always predominated at a game with Princeton, and this increased the odds on Yale. Hanson said he expected Princeton to demand odds to-day when the game opens.

All details of the arrangements at the Berkeley Oval have been carried out as far as possible. Men have been at work on the oval for weeks past, and it is announced that, with the natural advantages of the place, a crowd of over twenty thousand people can be accommodated. The most desirable positions were secured within twenty-four hours after tickets were put on sale, or rather three weeks ago. These places are in a covered grand stand directly opposite and very near the field of play. Coach positions were also secured early, and will afford hundreds opportunities to see the game.

The seating capacity at the oval is now reckoned to be 9,000. That number of tickets has been sold and it is expected that several thousand people will apply for admission at the gate. Many were inquiring last evening for advantageous positions and seats were at a high premium, but fortunately the management has prevented speculators from securing many tickets and the scalper is not expected to be heard. It will perhaps be comforting to those who have not secured seats to learn that good standing positions near the field will be provided, and those who go early will have the best chance of seeing each play as it is made. Hundreds of seekers for tickets had to be turned away from the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday.

In the morning, beginning at 10:30 o'clock, will be played the game between Wesleyan and the University of Pennsylvania. Convenient trains will run on both the New-York Central and New-York and Northern Railroads.

Trains over the Central will begin running in the afternoon from the Grand Central Station at 12:30 o'clock, at which time several trains of ten cars each will be ready to be loaded and will start for Morris Dock as fast as the occasion demands. Other trains will follow them. The New-York and Northern will land its passengers directly opposite the steps leading to the oval. After the game trains will be at hand on both railroads.

The position of the elevens at the beginning of the Yale-Princeton contest will be as follows:

Yale.	*Position.*	*Princeton.*
Stagg	Left end	Donnally.
Gill, Captain	Left tackle	Cowan.
Heffelfinger	Left guard	Janeway.
Hanson	Centre rush	George.
Newell	Right guard	Riggs.
Rhodes	Right tackle	Cash.
Hartwell	Right end	Warren.
Wurtemburg	Quarter back	Poe, Capt.
McClung	Left half back	Channing.
Harvey	Right half back	Black.
McBride	Full back	Amee.

Princeton's average weight in her rush line is about six pounds greater than Yale's. Yale will average 174 pounds and Princeton 180 pounds.

It is likely that Harvey's place at right half back on Yale's eleven will be taken by B. Morrison early in the game. Princeton's substitutes for the rush line are Furness and Jones. Wagenhurst is with the team, but, of course, will not play. Yale men say they will be careful not to be disqualified, for the eleven they first put in the field will be their strong one.

There are expected this morning about 500 more Princeton students and 700 men from New-Haven. Spectators will be confronted with photographs of the two elevens, to be sold by an enterprising young man.

There was considerable dissension last evening among football men as to Harvard's action in voting to withdraw from the Intercollegiate Association. Princeton men naturally feel bitter. Yale men do not seem inclined to shut Princeton out of the association while he has such a formidable team, and Harvard men appear divided as to the wisdom of the move. The statement from Princeton, printed in yesterday's TIMES, carried weight with it. The Princeton men demand a retraction from Harvard, submitting statements to show that the New-Jersey men are eligible to play on her team.

Other football games to-day are: Dartmouth and Stevens at Hoboken, New-York and Manhattan Athletic Clubs at the Polo Grounds at 10:30 A. M., and an English Rugby game at Livingston, S. I., also at 10:30 A. M.

HARVARD'S ATHLETIC COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—The Harvard Athletic Committee last night voted to recognize no agreements entered into by any Freshman organization without the sanction of the university. This will check all efforts to revive the athletic constitution adopted by the Class of '92 last Spring and accepted, with some amendments, by Yale '93 this Fall. The Harvard-Yale Freshman game on Saturday will, therefore, be played under the old system of qualifications for members and other rules.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator James McMillan of Michigan is at the Windsor Hotel.

Peter A. B. Widener of Philadelphia is at the Hoffman House.

Congressman John A. Anderson of Kansas is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Senator Abraham Lansing of Albany and Bruce Carr, State Auditor, and Harvey M. La Follette, Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Indiana, are at the Gilsey House.

Congressman Joseph D. Taylor of Ohio, ex-Congressman Henry L. Pierce of Boston, Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, and Isaac M. Weston of Michigan are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

HEIRS TO A LARGE PROPERTY.

FAIRBAULT, Minn., Nov. 27.—Joseph Thompson of this city and J. W. Thompson of the town of Forest have received notice of the death of an uncle of theirs in Birmingham, England, whose estate is worth $4,000,000, to which the Messrs. Thompson and two sisters—Mrs. Bernard Kehoe of this city and a sister living in Illinois—are the only heirs.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE VISITS VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

It was not raining yesterday morning when Mayor Grant, President Arnold of the Board of Aldermen, Controller Myers, Judge Lieecester Holme, Charities Commissioners Porter and Sheehy, Dr. A. E. MacDonald, Supervising Engineer Charles H. Haswell, and Architect Walter Dixon started out on their tour of inspection of the various institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Bellevue Hospital and the Morgue were the first places visited. Then the steam launch William B. Wickham took the party over to Blackwell's Island.

The Charity Hospital was examined, and then the officials went to the penitentiary, where they saw the prisoners march in to dinner. Warden Pillsbury took them through the workshops. Everything was in apple-pie order. Dr. E. C. Dent was the next guide, and under his leadership the members of the Board of Estimate were taken through the various wards of the Female Lunatic Asylum, including those wards which are situated in the seven ramshackle wooden buildings, and which have been condemned as unsafe. They are fitted to accommodate forty-five, and actually contain eighty, patients each. These are at the upper end of the island, and the Commissioners have asked an appropriation for new buildings in their place.

From here the party were taken to Ward's Island, where Dr. Bond was waiting to show them the interior of the male asylum. The overcrowding there is not so serious, as over three hundred male patients are now at Islip, where the isolated-cottage plan is being tried. But some of the boilers in the boiler house are of ancient pattern and use an unnecessary amount of coal. It is desired to replace them. One negro patient recognized the Mayor and made the usual appeal for release. Another, an old Scotch watchmaker, looked at his Monroe timepiece, which is rather a curious one, and admired it greatly, criticising the works in a manner that showed he fully understood his business. At the same time, with the true democratic spirit, he exclaimed that it was "not the better watch for belongin' to a Mayor."

At Randall's Island Dr. Healy was on hand to do the honors. But it was then nearly 4 o'clock and the rain had soaked everybody through. The stay there was short. The Mayor looked at the gashouse, expressed the opinion that it might be on paper to bring gas from across the river, and thought the old boilers would last for some time yet.

At all the institutions a satisfactory inspection was made of chickens and turkeys intended for the Thanksgiving dinners of inmates. At Ward's Island Controller Myers tasted of the bread used and found it sweet and palatable. The party broke up at the foot of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, where the Mayor and everybody else except Commissioner Porter and Controller Myers left the launch. The latter disembarked at Twenty-sixth-street.

As the Mayor has declined he will be needed to finish up Randall's Island and to pay a visit to Hart's Island and Islip.

NOVEL BRIBERY QUESTION.

ONE WHICH PUZZLES THE ULSTER COUNTY GRAND JURYMEN.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Judge Ingalls, for whom lawyers have many kind words, began his career as a Supreme Court Judge in this city. The members of the Ulster County bar, headed by J. Newton Fiero, considered that it would be eminently proper for the Judge to hold his last circuit here. The bar asked him to come and he consented, the Judge who was scheduled to take his place concurring.

Judge Ingalls has had a busy week. The calendar in the Circuit Court and Court of Over and Terminer is probably the largest on record in Ulster County. From another point of view the Judge's closing session is somewhat notable. The announcement that he gave late this afternoon in reference to alleged cases of bribery at the late election. It is stated that before the Grand Jurors in attendance at this court complaints have been made by Republicans and by Democrats charging bribery in Ulster County. It is reported that a large number of witnesses have given evidence. A few minutes before the court adjourned the Grand Jurors filed in and desired to be instructed in the premises.

Foreman Van Wagenen asked Judge Ingalls whether or not, under the statute, a man is liable who pays a voter 50c to go to an hour or more after the voter has cast his ballot.

Judge Ingalls said he was not surprised at such a question being asked. It was certainly a novel one. He could not give a deliberate opinion. The best of his impression was, after reading the statute, that a man who even offered money to a voter with the intent of bribery, after the vote was deposited, no matter how long thereafter, violated the provisions of the statute. If, however, money was offered after the vote had been cast and the intention of bribery was not there the case was of an entirely different nature. Upon such knowledge would seem to rest criminal intent. It was for the jury to decide.

The jurors retired, and then the court adjourned until Monday on account of the Thanksgiving holiday. The Grand Jurors will meet again Monday morning.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, rain, partly as snow, stationary temperature, followed Thursday night by colder, easterly winds, dangerous gales on the coast.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, turning into snow, stationary temperature, followed by colder Thursday night, dangerous easterly gales on the coast.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, rain, clearing in Southern Virginia, stationary temperature, colder Thursday night, southeasterly winds, high on the coast.

RACING IN THE RAIN

FOUR FAVORITES WIN—THE MUD AT ELIZABETH.

GUY GRAY, A 30 TO 1 SHOT, WINS THE THIRD RACE—THE CHICAGO STABLE WINS HEAVILY ON SANTALENE.

The programme postponed from Monday by the New-Jersey Jockey Club was run off yesterday in a pouring rain, which made the track very sloppy. Still, as it was perfectly safe there were but few scratches, and in each of the events the fields were of a good size, and not only made good betting contests, but some interesting sport.

Only two horses were withdrawn from the opening event, leaving a field of eight. Tipstaff, an odds-on favorite, led all the way and won easily, the others, excepting G. W. Cook, who finished second, being beaten off. The Beverwyck Stable won the second race with its three-year-old Re-Echo. Freedom, the favorite, finished second. Battersby and Manola seemed to have the finish to themselves for the third race, but in the last sixteenth Guy Gray, a rank outsider in the betting, came with a rush and won by eight lengths.

The fourth race, a dash of six furlongs, was one of the best betting races of the meeting, it being 3 to 1 and take your choice. Tulla Blackburn proved to be the best performer in sloppy going, winning cleverly by a length and a half. Wheeler T., the favorite, won the fifth race after a hammer-and-tongs finish with Tavistock; the others were beaten off. The Chicago Stable won a good one on the victory of its gelding Santalene in the closing race. They not only backed him in this city, but in the Western pool rooms as well. Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:06.

G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 3 years, by Rayon d'Or or Kantaka-Verdict, 107 pounds..(Bergen) 1
E. Corrigan's b. g. G. W. Cook, 4, 112.....(G. Covington) 2
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Benefit, 2, 99..(Venkman) 3

Repartee, 112; Glory, 99, and Warsaw, 94, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Tipstaff, 9 to 10; G. W. Cook, 6 to 5; Glory and Benefit, 15 to 1 each; Repartee and Warsaw, 30 to 1 each.

For place—Tipstaff barred; against G. W. Cook, 2 to 5; Glory, 2½ to 1; Benefit, 4 to 1; Repartee, 5 to 1. Warsaw, 10 to 1.

Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:06. No bid for the winner.

Beverwyck Stable's br. f. Re-Echo, 3 years, by Glenelg-Echoless, 88 pounds.....(Stephenson) 1
C. H. Post's b. g. Freedom, 5, 110.....(Garner) 2
W. Brougham's ch. g. Edward F., 5, 87.....(Scott) 3

Mamie B., 94; Cambyses, 112; Harrisharg, 103; Barrister, 108, and Babette, 96, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Freedom, 8 to 5; Mamie B., 3½ to 1; Harrisburg, 5 to 1; Re-Echo, 6 to 1; Barrister, 10 to 1; Cambyses and Edward F., 20 to 1 each; Babette, 25 to 1.

For place—Against Freedom, 3 to 5; Mamie B., 6 to 5; Harrisburg, 8 to 5; Re-Echo, 2 to 1; Barrister, 3 to 1; Cambyses and Edward F., 8 to 1 each; Babette, 15 to 1.

Won by a half length; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:22¾.

Gray & Co.'s ch. c. Guy Gray, 3 years, by Intruder-Alice Gray, 100 pounds.....(Peterson) 1
S. Cottle's br. h. Battersby, 5, 110.....(Kiley) 2
Empire Stable's b. c. Bohemian, 4, 112.....(Taral) 3

Manola, 104; Harry Fanstus, 107, and Al Reed, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Manola, 7 to 5; Battersby, 11 to 5; Harry Fanstus, 3 to 1; Bohemian, 20 to 1. Guy Gray, 30 to 1; Al Reed, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Manola, 1 to 2; Battersby, 3 to 5; Harry Fanstus, 7 to 5; Bohemian, 4 to 1; Guy Gray, 6 to 1; Al Reed, 30 to 1.

Won by eight lengths; a half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second, and $25 to third; for two-year-olds. Three quarters of a mile. Time—1:21¾.

J. N. Mulholland's b. f. Tulla Blackburn by Luke Blackburn-Tullahoma, 112 pounds.....(Soden) 1
W. Cauly's b. c. Civil Service, 115.....(Taral) 2
Empire Stable's b. g. Trestle, 115.....(Taral) 3
Dwyer Brothers' h. c. Printer, 115.....(Bergen) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Trestle and Tulla Blackburn, 7 to 10 each; Civil Service, 13 to 5; Printer, 3 to 1.

For place—Against Tulla Blackburn, Trestle, and Civil Service, 7 to 10 each; Printer, even money.

Won by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:23¼.

Chicago Stable's br. c. Wheeler T., 4 years, by Spectator-Kitty, 107 pounds.....(G. Covington) 1
Dwyer Brothers' h. c. Tarvius, 3, 107.....(Bergen) 2
P. H. Ryan's ch. g. Theodosius, 5, 107.....(Snyder) 3

Later On, 103, and Mr. Pelham, 85, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Wheeler T., 1 to 2; Theodosius and Mr. Pelham, 6 to 1 each; Tavistock, 7 to 1; Later On, 50 to 1.

For place—Wheeler T., barred; against Theodosius and Mr. Pelham, 7 to 5 each; Tavistock, 8 to 5; Later On, 20 to 1.

Won by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:50¾.

Chicago Stable's ch. g. Santalene, 4 years, by St. Martin or Harry O'Fallon-Olena, 105 pounds..
.....(G. Covington) 1
W. C. Daly's b. g. Glenmound, 5, 95.....(Hamble) 2
P. H. Grill's ch. g. Wilfred, 5, 104.....(Bergen) 3

Golden Reel, 114; Lavinia Belle, 114; King Idle, 104, and Puzzle, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Santalene, 2 to 1; Golden Reel, 4 to 1; Lavinia Belle, Wilfred, and Glenmound, 6 to 1 each; Puzzle, 12 to 1; King Idle, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Santalene, 3 to 5; Golden Reel, 7 to 5; Wilfred and Glenmound, 8 to 5 each; Lavinia Belle, 2 to 1; Puzzle, 3 to 1; King Idle, 4 to 1.

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

The racing at Clifton, N. J., yesterday resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Supervisor won, with Dugan second and Squandro third. Time—1:28¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Davis won, with Consignee second and Russell A. third. Time—1:07.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Mattie Looram won. Can't Tell and Bessie K. ran a dead heat for second place. Time—1:32¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Kaloolah won, with Frank Ward second and Elgin third. Time—1:40¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Juggler won, with Wahoo second and Sam D. third. Time—2:01.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Capulin won, with St. John second and Little Minch third. Time—1:25.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Melodrama and Blackthorn, 122 pounds each; Silver Star, 117; Chapman, 112; Kitty Peece, 109; Highland Mary and Iais, 104 each; Bar Room, 102; Woodstock, Miss Arthur, Hardship, Parthian, and Ariel, 97 each; Raid, 94; Lady Archer, 89.

SECOND RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Lancaster, 112 pounds; Bralt, 109; Dalesman, 107; Frank Ward, 103; Peona, Falcon, and Count Luna, 98 each; Hilda, 94; Lotta, 92.

THIRD RACE.—The Danotless Handicap. Juggler and Speedwell, 112 pounds each; Oarsman, 110; Bellwood, 105; Wild Cherry and Clay Stockton, 100 each; Girondea, 98; Supervisor and Specialty 95 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Madolin colt, Jack Rose, and Middlestone, 118 pounds each; Faustina and Mabel Glen, 115 each; Gramercy, 103; Grand Mistake and Barrington, 98 each; Faustine and Regent's Valentine, 95 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Tom Kearns, 122 pounds; Courtier, 117; Lakewood, Silver Star, Ellis, and Centipede, 107 each; Sonvelier, 104; Gardner, Woodburn, Sp-So, and Sparling, 102 each; Utility, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Serenader, Wanderer II., Annie M., Nina W., Briar, St. Mary, Grimaldi, Telle Doe, J. J. O'R., and Redlight, 105 pounds each.

THE GUTTENBERG ENTRIES.

The Hudson County Jockey Club has an excellent programme of six races for to-day, the feature being the Thanksgiving Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, with $600 added. The entries and weights are as follows. The first race will be called at 1:30 P. M.:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Frederick I. and Sam Morse, 115 pounds each; Bias, 105; Shakespeare, 100; Gipsy Silly, 97, and Jerry, 95.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Black Jack, 111 pounds; Ralph Black, 108; El Trinidad, 105; Victor, 104; Wanderment, 106; Bela, 104; Feastus, Big Brown Jug, Little Mickey, Melwood, and Purse, 102 each.

THIRD RACE.—Thanksgiving Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth. Glendale, 118 pounds; Larchmont, 104; Engine, 96; Banker, 95; Pemory Sec and Benedict, 90 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. James Morris and Blue Rock, 115 pounds each; Dr. Jekyll, Carnot, Nattot, Litchfield, Trumpeter, and Gloster, 115 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Alva, 120 pounds; Boodle, 117; Neptunus and Wayward, 112 each; Anomaly, Glenlino, and Clatter, 107 each; Fanal, 105; Alfred, Arietis, and Dunblane, 102 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. John Finn, Tunis, and Cupid, 112 pounds each; Suitor, 110; Topeka and Velvet, 107 each; Slashor, Stanley Sharpe, Little Fred, and Compensation, 102 each.

RACING AT BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 27.—The track was heavy and the weather cloudy and cold here to-day.

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling; purse $200. John Morris won, Walker second, Donovan third. Time—1:34¾.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling; purse $200. Jessica won, Buckthorn second, Kenilworth third. Time—1:23¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling; purse $225. Brooker won, Katie S. second, Ames A. third. Time—1:49¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes. One mile and a sixteenth, with $300 added. Fantalette won, Bertha second, John Morris third. Time—1:59. In this race the starter dropped his flag by accident and the horses went around in the track, finishing in the same order that they did when the race was run.

A TEN DAYS' MISSION.

A NEW DEPARTURE FOR THE HARTFORD EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 27.—The Episcopal churches in this city have completed arrangements for an Advent mission in December, the work beginning on the first Sunday in the month. It will be the first thing of the kind which has been inaugurated here in years, and the results will be observed with great interest by the churches of the diocese.

The mission at Christ Church, the largest and most influential Episcopal church in the city, will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van Do Water of New-York and the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, Jr., of Brooklyn. The rector of this church is the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, Jr., formerly of New-York. He has been in the rectorship here for nearly two years, and has accomplished a very successful work in the city.

The Rev. Lindsay Parker of New-York will be in charge of the mission at St. John's Church, of which the Rev. J. W. Bradin is the rector. At Prof. John T. Huntington's church the mission will be conducted by Archdeacon W. W. Kirkby of Rye, N. Y. At the Church of the Good Shepherd the Rev. Dr. Henry Wilson of St. George's Church, New-York, will be the missioner. The rector of this church is the Rev. J. H. Watson, and the parishioners include Mrs. Samuel Colt. The Rev. Alford A. Butler of New-York and the Rev. George C. Foley of Williamsport, Penn., will be in charge of the mission at St. Thomas's Church, of which the Rev. George R. Warner is the rector.

The Rev. G. A. Carstensen, General Agent of the Parochial Mission Society, will be in charge of the mission at Trinity Church, the rectorship of which is held by the Rev. Storrs O. Seymour. The Rev. Willis H. Stone of this city has just been appointed assistant rector of the parish, and will assume the duties of his position on Sunday. The mission at Grace Chapel in Parkville, which belongs to Trinity Parish, will be conducted by the Rev. Henry Bedinger, of Mnttesawan, N. Y.

At Christ Church there will be a series of business men's meetings during the mission, the Rev. Arthur Brooks of Springfield, Mass., being in charge. The mission will be held for ten days, and services will be held in all of the churches daily.

At the Fourth Congregational Church here, of which the Rev. Dr. Graham Taylor of the Hartford Theological Seminary and the Rev. H. H. Kelsey of Syracuse, revival work has been in progress since the 1st of November, the meetings being principally in charge of the Rev. Dr. Chanman of Albany, N. Y. Mr. Chapman has been a successful revivalist, and his preaching has been listened to by crowded houses.

Another event of public interest in the religious world here will be the settlement in December of the Rev. J. S. James of Germantown, Penn., in the pastorate of the First Baptist Church. This is the leading Baptist church in Hartford County and includes ex-Lieut. Gov. James L. Howard and the Hon. James G. Batterson on its roll of membership. The Rev. L. L. Potter, who succeeded the late Dr. N. J. Burton in the Park Church, was its pastor for seven years before coming here from the First Baptist Church at Springfield, Mass.

The Rev. A. Douglas Miller, formerly rector of St. John's Church, in this city, is expecting to remove from New-Haven to the Episcopal parish in Westport. After removing from Hartford Mr. Miller was settled in New-London. He has also occupied an important rectorship in San Francisco.

HANGED BY AN ANGRY MOB.

A SUNDAY NIGHT LYNCHING PARTY IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 27.—The bloodstained records of Judge Lynch's court do not show a more dastardly crime than was committed on Sunday night at Preston, in Trempealeau County, this State. Hans Jacob Olsen, aged fifty years, was torn from his house and lynched by a party of masked men. Olsen was partially insane, and somewhat quarrelsome, and had been ordered by neighbors to leave the country. He neglected to do so and was strung up.

He was seized while in bed, pulled out and his hands tied behind him, despite his desperate struggles and the screams of the family. Without even allowing him time to put on his clothes, the men led him out of the house. Once outside Olsen learned what was to be done with him. He caught sight of a new rope hanging over the limb of a large tree which stands not more than twenty feet from the little cabin which was his home. He struggled to free his hands, tearing the flesh from his wrists until they bled freely, but finding himself unable to get loose, submitted in sullen silence.

The rope was put around his neck and willing hands drew him up to strangle. His legs were not tied and his kicking and struggling were fearful to witness. The mob remained some time, however, lest he might be cut down before he was dead. Then, after shouting threats of lynching any one who should dare cut down the body, they dispersed. The body was discovered in the morning, but was not cut down until the Coroner arrived.

The Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Preston, and the following verdict was returned: "Deceased came to his death by strangulation caused by being hanged by the neck by masked persons unknown." The inquest was held before Justice E. Sly and the jurors, Charles Johnson, T. C. Salt, George Hilsert, Lars Hansen, Alfred Thorbers, and A. F. Jelsted were residents of the town in which the lynching occurred. No evidence as to the identity of the lynchers was offered before the Coroner's jury. It is common gossip that the lynchers were led by one of the most prominent farmers in Preston. Further facts will be brought out by evidence following arrests about to be made by the State.

Olsen had served five years in State prison for loading wood with powder, with intent to blow up the stove of a family at Blair. Arriving home from Waupun, he was soon afterward sentenced to the county jail for six months for threatening the lives of his family. He had just returned home from the county jail when he was hanged. The District Attorney of Trempealeau has the case in charge and wholesale arrests are expected.

MME. DE VALSAYRE RESIGNS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

The Ligue des Femmes Socialistes has just lost Mme. Astie de Valsayre, one of its leading members, under curious circumstances. This league was connected with a daily journal which was regarded as its official organ. On the 29th of August last the league decided that "men conversant with the feminine question" should be admitted as members of the league. Instead of inserting the communication to that effect, the journal in question printed the following paragraph: "We summon the Ligue des Femmes Socialistes not to admit any man. We refuse to serve as a stepping-stone for those who wish to make use of the league to satisfy their ambitions." In presence of that peremptory order Mme. de Valsayre declined to occupy herself any more with the league, and has now resigned.

CHARGES AGAINST A MAHARAJAH.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Daily News* telegraphs: "Very serious charges, some of a revolting character, are being made against the Maharajah of Bhownuggur, a first-class tributary State of Kattywar. The *Indian Mirror*, a native paper which is usually active in the defense of the Indian ohiefs, joins in the demand for a full inquiry. The Bombay Government is believed to have deputed an officer to investigate the charges. An inquiry was asked for in Sir J. Fergusson's time. The Maharajah of Bhownuggur has gained credit by free expenditure on public works, education, and hospitals; but it is asserted that these things hide most serious scandals in the administration of the State and the private life of its ohief. The *Mirror* urges that if the charges be proved the Maharajah should be promptly deposed."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Adjutant General Kelton has announced the following changes in the army:

Promotions.—Major David S. Gordon, Second Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Green, retired from active service; Capt. William A. Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry, to be Major Second Cavalry, vice Gordon, promoted; First Lieut. William H. Carter, Sixth Cavalry, to be Captain, vice Rafferty, promoted Second Lieut. Thomas W. Griffith, Eighteenth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, vice Anderson, appointed Regimental Quartermaster; Second Lieut. Charles Morgan, Sixth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant, vice Carter, promoted.

Retirement.—Lieut. Col. John Green, Second Cavalry.

Admiral Belknap has reported to the Navy Department, under date of Oct. 31, the location of vessels in the Asiatic squadron as follows: The Omaha (flagship) at Nagasaki; Marion at Chemulpo, Corea; Swatara at Hong Kong, China; Mococsay at Yokohama, awaiting the remainder of the battery and ordnance stores from the United States; Palos at Nagasaki, under repairs to boilers and engines, which will be completed in January. The gunboat Ranger, the squadron remains soon. Ensign F. M. Bostwick sailed Oct. 23 for home, having been detached.

The board appointed some time ago to examine applicants for appointment as assistant naval constructors has arranged a list of questions and submitted it to Secretary Tracy for his approval. At present there are five applicants awaiting examination.

A Medical Examining Board has been ordered to meet at the Navy Department Friday, Nov. 29. The following will constitute the board: Medical Directors John Y. Taylor, William T. Hood, and David Kindleberger.

Ensign W. L. Burdick has been transferred from the Union Iron Works, Pittsburg, Penn., to the Homestead Steel Works, Munhall, Penn.

Civil Engineer F. G. Ameringa has been ordered to permanent duty in the New-York Navy Yard.

A STUMBLING BLOCK REMOVED.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE DISCUSSING ITS RULES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary Blaine called the International American Conference to order this afternoon and caused to be read a letter from La Fayette Rodrigues Pereira, one of the delegates from Brazil, announcing with regret that he felt unable to continue to act as a delegate owing to the changed condition of affairs in his country.

The consideration of the rules having been resumed, the President suggested that the eighth rule, concerning the right of members to take the floor, and in the discussion of which nearly two days has been fruitlessly spent by the conference, should be altogether omitted, as in international commissions and boards there could never be a contest on such a point.

Delegate Pena of Argentine thought that the rule was necessary and asked for a vote upon its adoption.

Delegate Zelaya of Honduras hoped that the conference would vote upon the President's suggestion.

Delegate Quintana of Argentine seconded his colleague's motion, urging that such a rule was not common in other international tribunals because under the rules at all times there was difficulty and embarrassment for the Chairman if the rule was not adopted.

At the suggestion of Señor Perazza of Venezuela the rule was divided, the first proposition (requiring the recognition of delegates in the order in which they make the request) was adopted and the rules as altered providing that in case of simultaneous applications the floor shall be conceded to delegates in order of location) was rejected. After this stumbling block had been removed better progress was made, and by the hour of adjournment thirteen of the nineteen rules had been adopted.

Secretary Blaine has received the following communication from Dr. Cruz, the delegate to the conference from Guatemala:

SIR: I have the pleasing duty to tender to the Government of the United States, through the worthy mediation of your excellency, in the name of the Government of Guatemala and of the members composing its delegation to the International American Conference, the most earnest thanks for the constant and delicate attentions paid to them during the splendid excursion which has just terminated.

In stating this, it gratifies me to acknowledge also the generous competition of sympathy, hospitality, and charming consideration with which the American people welcomed the delegates to the congress as they successively were visited by them. We knew a great deal of the wealth, admirable development, and progress of this Republic, but the reality of what we have seen has permanently impressed with regard to education and learning, railroads, manufactures, and agricultural products far exceeds our expectations, and what was still more gratifying and fascinating to us was to perceive the affection of the American people for their brethren who live in the southern portion of their magnificent territory.

I am now writing with a free pen to send to my Government a report giving an account of the excursion and of everything which in its course we visited with the greatest interest, and in due time I shall have the satisfaction of forwarding a copy to your Excellency, who takes so direct and principal a part in this sympathetic movement which draws closer and tighter together with the bonds of brotherly friendship all the republics of America.

I remain, with respectful consideration and esteem, your obedient servant,

FERNANDO CRUZ, Legation of Guatemala.

A NOVEL QUESTION OF TAXES.

THE TOWN OF HIGHLANDS DOES NOT WANT TO PAY THE MONEY.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The courts of the State will be required to pass upon an entirely novel question of tax liabilities in connection with the recent sale of lands to the United States Government as an addition to the grounds at West Point. The lands in question comprise 225 acres, which belonged to the estate of the late Edward V. Kingsley and were situated in the town of Highlands. Previous to the sale, on Aug. 1, the Highlands Board of Assessors perfected the town assessment rolls for the year, with a valuation put upon the Kingsley property of $37,500, and subject to a tax of about $600. Afterward, in October, the Government bought and took possession of the property, and immediately thereafter the final settlements were made in the affairs of the Kingsley estate and the administrators were discharged.

When the County Board of Supervisors met last week to perform the duty of equalizing and levying the county quota of taxes, the conditions, so far as regarded the assessment upon the Kingsley property, were these: The tax of $600 incident to the assessment had not yet become a lien upon the property, because as it had not yet been confirmed and levied by the Board of Supervisors. In any event the tax could not "follow the property," because all property of the National Government is exempt from local taxation. The tax could not be collected from the Kingsley estate, because that had ceased to be a factor in the case. The tax being, therefore, practically uncollectable, upon whom should the burden devolve—upon the town of Highlands or upon the county at large?

The courts will have to settle the question.

MORPHINE IN PARIS SOCIETY.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

Another victim is now to be added to the list of those who have gradually done themselves to death by the abuse of that terrible drug, morphine, which is playing havoc in Parie society. Vicomte Michel de Pierredon, son of Michel Pasha, who is a land owner and extremely wealthy, has just succumbed to his partiality for injections of the fatal anæsthetic, which he first used when ill and continued afterward until he found it impossible to do without it. The Vicomte was a good amateur musician and composer. He was married and had two children, to whom he has bequeathed a considerable fortune.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Cattle were in full supply to-day, and as the weather continued unfavorable and Eastern advices not particularly encouraging, the advantage was not with the selling interest for anything grading below choice. There was an excessive supply of common to fair grades, yet there was no further important decline in any class. The few extra Cattle offered brought strong prices, and sales of good choice sorts did not indicate any decline. Salesmen were unable to make a clearance but there was a weak tone in market at the close of business. From $1 21 25 for coal-fawag Cows, sales ranged upward to $5 25 for extra steers. There were two or three sales at the latter figure, and a number around $5, but the bulk of the business was done below $4 25, a large part of it at $1 75@2 25 for Cows and Bulls, and at $3 25@4 for shipping Steers. Quotations: Choice to Extra Cattle, $4 100 lbs., $5@5 35; choice Cattle, $4 40@4 75; good grade shipping Steers, $3 75@4 25; medium shipping Steers, $3 40@3 75; common to fair Steers, $2 75@3 25; common to choice Bulls, $1 50@2 50; good to choice Cows, $2 25@2 75; poor to medium Cows, $1 15@2 15; stockers and feeders, $1 75@2 00; Texas Steers, $2 15@2 90; Texas Cows, $1 40@2 20.

The Hog market was only a shade lower than at the close of business Tuesday, although the supply was about 30,000 head larger than was then over 65,000 head, but trading was active from the start, sales making at $3 50@3 70, with the bulk at $3 55@3 65. This is a decrease from Monday's prices of 15c.@20c. The offerings included many light weights, and a large part of the Hogs that were left over consisted of that class. The late feeling was firm at the above quotations. Receipts were: Cattle, 15,000 head; Hogs, 40,000 head.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 460 head; total for week thus far, 8,840 head; for same time last week, 8,800 head; consigned through, 2,410 head, all of which for New-York; 120 head for sale; market quiet and unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,000 head; total for week thus far, 21,900 head; for same time last week, 20,400 head; consigned through, 1,000 head, 800 head of which to New-York; 3,000 head for sale; market steady and unchanged. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,000 head; total for week thus far, 49,880 head; for same time last week, 42,140 head; consigned through, 2,800 head, 1,800 head of which to New-York; 3,500 head for sale; market dull and drooping.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 200 head; market strong; good to fancy native Steers, $4 20@4 80; fair to good do., $3 40@4 30; stockers and feeders, $2@2 80; range Steers, $2@3 10. Hogs—Receipts, 7,600 head; shipments, 800 head; market weak; closed steady; fair to choice heavy, $3 50@3 60; packing, $3 40@3 75; light, $3 40@3 50. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 300 head; market firm; fair to choice, $3 40@4 90.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard in good demand; offerings light; early sales, 15,000 bushels at 89½c., closing at 89¾c. bid, 90c. asked; No. 2 Northern higher; sales of 15,000 bushels at 88¾c., closing at 86¾c. bid, 87c. asked; No. 2 Northern, 84c.; Winter grades nnsettled; sales, 3 cars No. 2 Red, on track, at 84c.; 12,000 bushels extra No. 3 Red, in store, at 81c.@82c.; 5 cars No. 3 Red, to arrive, at 75c.; 8 cars No. 1 White Michigan, on track, at 83c.@83½c. Corn in fair demand; early sales, 13,000 bushels at 43c., closing at 38¼c.@38¾c.; 18,000 bushels No. 2 at 38c., closing strong and ½c. higher. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 2 White, in store, 27½c.; No. 2 Mixed, on track, 25½c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye steady at 51c. for No. 2. Flour quiet, but steady. Millfeed weak and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 83,000 bbls.; Wheat, 400,000 bushels; Corn, 58,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 43,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 32,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 75,000 bushels; Oats, 47,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 19,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 27.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 43c. Rosin quiet; Strained, 90c.; Good Strained, 95c. Tar firm at $1 80. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $2 20; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 25. Corn firm; White, 47c.; Yellow, 46c.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—Petroleum active, weak, irregular; National Transit Certificates opened at 1057½; closed at 105; highest, 106¾; lowest, 104¾.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Spanish Gold, 240¼@240¾. Exchange quiet. Sugar in demand, but holders too high for buyers.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27.—Turpentine quiet at 42½c. Rosin firm; Good Strained, $1.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 27.—Turpentine, 43c. sold. Rosin at 90c@$1 05.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hammonia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
New-York, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
P. Caland, Amsterdam	5:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alsquower, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alvo, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
California, Mediterranean	.....	.....
Elder, Bremen	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Monte, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Greatlands, Demerara	.....	.....
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
La Bretagne, Havre	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ludgate Hill, London	.....	.....
Mendez Nunez, Havana	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nasmyth, Liverpool	.....	.....
Norge, Copenhagen	.....	.....
Prince Frederik Hendrik, Portau Prince	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux	.....	.....
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	.....
Vanduara	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Delaware, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

Caracas, La Guayra	.....	.....
Chalmette, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rondo, Kingston	.....	.....
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Miranda, St. John's	.....	2:00 P. M.
Nevada, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 28.

Allsa, Kingston, Nov. 20.
Amalfi, Hamburg, Nov. 18.
Critic, Leith, Nov. 12.
France, London, Nov. 10.
Jersey City, Hamburg, Nov. 9.
Nanstria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.
Niagara, Havana, Nov. 24.
Ocean, Bremen, Nov. 12.
Saleno, Gothenburg, Nov. 5.
St. Regnins, Liverpool, Nov. 14.
Utopia, Gibraltar, Nov. 10.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

Aller, Bremen, Nov. 20.
Belgenland, Antwerp, Nov. 17.
Berengaria, Nov. 23.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos, Nov. 19.
Furnessia, Moville, Nov. 19.
Pennsylvania, Antwerp, Nov. 16.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 18.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

Adriatic, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
Astral, Rotterdam, Nov. 15.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 16.
Rugia, Havre, Nov. 23.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen, Nov. 18.

SUNDAY, DEC. 1.

Alaska, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 23.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Nov. 28.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

City of Colnmbia, Havana, Nov. 28.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Nov. 17.
Werra, Bremen, Nov. 23.
Yorkshire, Liverpool, Nov. 18.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

Circassia, Glasgow, Nov. 21.
Craigendoran, Gibraltar, Nov. 18.
Newport, Aspinwall, Nov. 25.
Holland, London, Nov. 19.
St. Paul, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 23.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...7:02 | Sun Sets...4:34 | Moon sets.10:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.	
Sandy H'k.11:38	Gov. Isl..12:00	Hell Gate...1:49	
P. M.		P. M.	
Sandy H'k.12:00	Gov. Isl..12:04	Hell Gate...1:53	

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.	
Sandy H'k..5:25	Gov. Isl...5:58	Hell Gate...7:31	
P. M.		P. M.	
Sandy H'k..8:11	Gov. Isl...8:40	Hell Gate...8:19	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Albany, (Br.,) Porter, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Amoy, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Suez, Port Said, and Gibraltar Sept. 5, with mdse. to Carter, Harley & Co.

Steamship Dariel, (Br.,) Young, Newcastle 20 ds., in ballast to Hermau Stursberg & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

Steamship Berkenseren, (Norw.,) Mortensen, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 7 ds., with mdse. to G. Wessels & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

Steamship State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Brace, Glasgow and Londonderry 14 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:22 A. M.

Steamship Nevada, (Br.,) Cushing, Liverpool 10 ds., via Queenstown, with mdse. and passengers to A. M. Underhill & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

Steamship Cnfic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool 11 ds., with mdse. to J. Brace Ismay. Arrived at the Bar at 8:58 A. M.

Steamship Alamo, Risk, Galveston 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Seminole, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Marianne Nottnhohm, Norton, Bordeaux 50 ds., with made ammonia to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Ship Dunrobin, (Br.,) Trans, London 49 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Cone Bury; unites Business, and carriages, roads and lawns, or chtire charge of gentleman's place. Address D. D., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; city or country; long acnstomed to the care of horses, carriages, and harness; can milk; understands furnace, and would make himself generally nseful; is temperate; satisfactory references. Address B. M., Box 193 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving no horses wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman, whom he can fully recommend as an honest, sober, seven years' best of city references. Call or address Coachman, 870 3d-av., or H. B.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, Nov. 27, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John F. McIntyre, Esq., referee, James C. Lalor sold the four-story brick tenement, with lot 19.8 by 100, 168th-st., south side, 650 feet east of Willis-av., for $7,500, to Henry A. Bogert, plaintiff, and, by order of the receiver, D. P. Ingraham & Co. sold a right, title, and interest in the four-story building, with lot 22 by 100, 480 Willis-av., east side, 103 feet north of 146th-st., for $50, to Philip F. Donohue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

84-av., w. s., 511 ft. s. of 105th-st., 25x100; Morris A. Meyers and wife to Emanuel New.....$17,500

22d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 21.10½x88.9; Oliver R. King and wife to Wallace Stuart..... 20,000

79th-st., n. s., 393 ft. w. of 9th-av., 19x102.2; Adella O. Halliday to Jean B. Tompkins..... 22,000

125th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 8th-av., 11x74x25 x9x20; John C. Moore and wife to Charles H. Mead and another.....

125th-st., 247: John Roth and wife to Charles H. Mead..... 28,500

Old road, s. w. corner of Perry-av., 39.99-100 x94.11-100x102.24-100; John H. Eden and wife to William J. Knox..... 640

Holt-place, s. w. corner of Perry-av., 75x90; same to Charles R. Collar..... 1,155

Drive, s. s., 339.10-100, ft. w. of Holt-place, 25x79.32-100; same to Thomas McHugh and another..... 250

Willis-av., n. w. corner of 137th-st., 25x 91.8; Matthew C. Kervan and another to John Beanken..... 35,000

Broadway, 801: Ewen McIntyre and wife to David L. Einstein..... 130,000

88th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x100.8; William C. Cafferty to Edward P. Shields..... 1

131st-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 1st-av., 80x 100.11; Charles N. Mendel and wife to Justus P. Pfeiffenschneidet..... 16,850

Irving-place, w. s., 92 ft. s. of 19th-st., 23x 93.6; Thomas Sheafe to Charlotte S. Kraus..... 2,190

Same property; John H. Sheafe to Maria L. Sheafe..... 3,298

Same property; Mary H. Douglass to Charlotte S. Sheafe..... 8,298

84-av., s. s., 25 ft. s. of 132d-st., 24.11x100; Thomas Wooda and wife to Anna R. Morris..... 27,500

Cannon-st., 123 and 125; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Lucy A. Hall..... 53,000

82d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x102.2; George A. Haggerty to Amadeo Spadone.. 41,000

Woodruff-st., n. e. s., 1484 ft. from Boston-av.; Julia J. Frew to Albert Kevsor..... 1,075

137th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Trinity-av., 75x 100; Henry Allen and wife to Ernest Hammer..... 6,600

4th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Bowery, 26x122; Mary A. Keese to Philip L. Hunecke..... 28,000

Hall-place, s. s. s., 193 ft. w. of 167th-st., 29 x52; Thomas J. Dunn and wife to Henry Mellmann..... 1

86th-st., 293 West: Isaac Mannheimer and wife to Mary B. Dunbar..... 13,300

59th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100; Vernon K. Stevenson to Albert G. Ewing. 1

10th-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 166th-st., 25x100; John Elliott to Edward Clifford..... 3,500

75th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x75; Steding Volgenan to Caroline Binme..... 12,500

93d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 68x88.8; Daniel D. Brandt to Francis M. Lenicks... 1

Mission-av., n. e. corner of 115th-st., 50x 100.10; John H. Parker and wife to Oscar M. Edgerly..... 155,000

19th-st., s. s., 164 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16x45; Charles F. Meelich, executor, to William S. Richards..... 9,000

116th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x 100.11; David Stevenson to Mary A. Wood.

Cannon-st., 123 and 125; Jonas Weil and wife to Benedict A. Klein..... 52,000

Lndlow-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x87.6; Abraham Edelson and wife to Eva Goldstein..... 38,000

2d-st., 71 East; Thomas F. Bennett and wife to John McCullough..... 10,000

Broome-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 40 x50; David Cohen and wife to Nathan Rosenberg..... 16,000

6th-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 30th-st., 25x100; Daniel D. Lawson and wife to Philip L. Rankle..... 48,000

54th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 11.6x80; irregular; William A. Butler and others to John Unger..... 4,500

77th-st., s. s., 274 ft. e. of 9th-av., 34x100.4; Bernard S. Levy and wife to Charles E. Tripler..... 95,000

Boulevard, n. e. corner of 100th-st., 26.10x 90; Charles A. Fuller and wife to Charles P. O'Connell..... 16,000

110th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Bon everd; Samuel F. Jayne to William H. Shoveller..... 1

South William-st., 13. Daniel A. Kendall to Rebecca E. Brooks..... 31,500

Monroe-st., 69: Eva Goldstein to Louis Edelson and another..... 28,000

Summit-av., w. s., 442 ft. e. of Renwick property, 50x98; Kieran B. Daly to John Loughlin..... 1,425

47th-st., s. s., 437.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x 100.5; Henrietta E. Gibbins to Bukk G. Carleton.....

Sedgwick-av., w. s., 384 ft. n. of Renwick property, 25x85; Kieran B. Daly to John S. Reiner..... 790

Charles-st., 23, and other property; George W. Dorman to S. Davis..... 3,000

2d-av., e. s., 25.10 ft. n. of 109th-st., 50x75; Charles Boss and wife to Matilda Moser.. 26,500

3d-av., 3,223; Otto H. Georgi to Sarah H. Georgi..... 10

Sedgwick-av., e. s., 558 ft. n. of Renwick property, 25x93; Kieran B. Daly to Oscar Hillstrom..... 775

Summit-av., w. s., 392 ft. e. of Renwick property, 25x95; Hiram B. Daly to Edward Jones..... 640

91st-st., s. s., 374 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18x100.6; Irene Weber and another to Anna E. Lyon. 26,000

2d-st., s. w. s., adjoining lot 43, map of Prospect Hill, 50x100; Moomouth G. Hart, referee, to Gottfried Schneidt.....

Sedgwick-av., e. s., 307 ft. n. of Renwick property, 51x89; Kieran B. Daly to Jean P. Bailhe..... 3,800

93d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.8; Henry E. Howland, referee, to Julia M. Schieffelin..... 2,175

121st-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Lenox-av., 20x75.11; Frank E. Smith and wife to Frederick Aldhons..... 41,000

54th-st., 146 West; Fannie Stich to Sarah E. Speers..... 8,000

110th-st., s. s., 75.6 ft. w. of Boulevard, 20.11 x100; William H. Shoveller to Bernard S. Levy..... 16,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

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CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

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Guarantees Titles to Real Estate.
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Money to loan on bond and mortgage at the lowest current rate of interest.

Parties wishing to invest on bond and mortgage can always be provided with good mortgages without loss of time.

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COUNSEL:
CHARLES UNANGST, ASHBEL P. FITCH.
Hon. NOAH DAVIS, Consulting Counsel.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 9TH-AV. AND 101st-st.—One or three houses.

LEROY-ST.—Fronting 112 feet on park ground—Two large double houses; only $50,000.

63D-ST.—Between 10th and 9th avs.—Large double house; full lot; $18,000.

110TH-ST.—Near Lexington-av.—Four elegant, large houses, with stores.

142 WEST 52D-ST.—Three-story basement house.

131 EAST 119TH-st.—Two large houses; only $21,500.

88TH-ST.—Adjoining Madison-av.; plot 127x100. Large Bowery property, near Canal-st.

BROOME-ST.—Near Bowery—40x93.

25TH-ST., 58 EAST.—Two double houses.

Choice 18th Ward $80,000 property.

E. W. CORNER 1ST-AV. AND 109TH-ST.—Two cheap houses.

Also other desirable properties.

CYRILLE CARREAU, Agent,
Grand-st. and Bowery.

FOR SALE.

Three Lenox-av. houses, between 120th and 121st sts.; hardwood cabinet trim; built of brick and red Holland stone; size, 20x60x80; prices low; terms easy.

E. A. TREDWELL,
New-York Times Building, Room 19.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at nights as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Business Office.

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The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is desirous of greatly increasing its mortgage investments.

All desirable 4, 4½, and 5 per cent mortgages will be promptly accepted.

Fixed and low fees. No commissions.

The company has abolished the uncertain and unpleasant "disbursement item."

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55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

John W. Murray, President.

A.—CROWN OF MURRAY HILL.
Extra Large Private Residence for Sale
or
A DECIDED BARGAIN!!!!
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

168 to 180 West 75th-st.

The choice of six elegant four-story residences now offered at genuine bargain prices.

The decorations are from designs by Fr. Back & Co., 5th-av. Watchman on premises all hours.

J. B. HAY or J. C. BAKER,
84 Broadway.

No. 10 East 73d-st.,

23x90x102.2, four-story brownstone bay window; built by day's work; elevator and all modern improvements; greatest care as to sanitary condition; open from 10 to 3. FOR SALE.

SAMUEL GLOVER 38 Liberty-st.

A.—ON 5TH-AV.,
NEAR 57TH-ST.,
AN EXTRA WIDE MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE
FOR SALE
AT A VERY REASONABLE FIGURE.
Keys of
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

A.—THE
HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST
CORNER RESIDENCE,
WITH GROUND ADJOINING,
EVER OFFERED FOR SALE,

Built for owner's own occupancy. Convenient to 6th-av. L station.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE DWELLINGS
ON 72D-ST.,
BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.
Sizes, 25, 24, and 23 feet in width.
OPEN TO-DAY AND SUNDAYS.
Apply to McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, builders, office 384 Park-av., near 53d-st., or
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

TO-DAY BEING THANKSGIVING, IT will afford those wishing to purchase an elegant home at a reasonable figure an opportunity to look at the new houses just being finished, south side of 76th-st., 8th and 9th ave.; four-story, cabinet finished, dining room extension 20 feet; open all day.

F. ZITTEL, 1,189 0th-av., 1,023 3d-av.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES—THE ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES on MANHATTAN-AV., near 122d-st., a short distance from Morningside Park; houses of medium sizes; neighborhood A1.

J. W. & A. A. TEES, 505 Manhattan-av.

WEST END-AV., BETWEEN 85TH AND 86th sts.—For sale, rent, or exchange, desirable new four-story houses 20 feet wide; butler's pantry extension; hardwood finish; hook stairs to kitchen.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE—HOTEL, RESTAURANT, and bar; furnished new, complete; ten years' lease; location central; must be sold, owner leaving city. Call or address, three days, 918 Broadway, Room 1 and 2.

GOOD CHEAP HOME, 241 EAST 50TH-ST., price and terms reasonable; soon on premises; possession at once.

A. B. YETTER, 305 East 61st-st.

5TH-AV., CORNER 59TH-ST.—FIVE LOTS; also, buildings fronting Chetham-square, Catharine-st., and East Broadway. Apply to Owner, 178 Broadway, Room 3.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NUTLEY, N. J.—THE MODERN SUBURBAN village; water, street lights; excellent roads; good sidewalks; 12 miles from Chambers-st. via Erie Railway; take 10 or 11:30 A. M. or 2 or 3:30 P. M. train to Franklin station, Thanksgiving Day. Choice of 12 month lots, with large plots of land, $2,250 and upwards. JAMES R. HAY,
84 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE HIS TWO-story and attic dwelling. Improvements, only ten minutes from station, lot 25x105, for $2,750, only $500 cash required; this week only.

BOGARDUS & ROHER,
Mount Vernon, N. Y., opposite Harlem Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY C. COPLINGER and HENRY COPINGER, her husband; Frank C. Miller and Mary Miller, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) William J. Lindley, Jacob Graff, and Arthur Maguire, John E. Bulwinkle, Augustus Frey, James M. Smith, John R. Livey, David Dovale, William H. Ricketts, as receiver of the assets and effects of Mary C. Coplinger, Edward Christie, Ernest Henriot, and Alexander Henriot, defendants.—Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York on the 14th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, New-York City, on the 11th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, to wit:

All that lot of land situate in the city of New-York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Seventy-third-street one hundred and fifty feet east of the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-third-street, running thence north parallel with Fifth-avenue one hundred and two feet two inches, thence east parallel with Seventy-third-street twenty-one feet, thence south parallel with Fifth-avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the north side of Seventy-third-street, and thence west along the same twenty-one feet to the point of beginning.—Dated November 19th, 1889.

CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.

CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 346 Broadway, New-York City. n19-2awSwTu&Th

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JESSIE REYNOLDS and WILLIAM M. REYNOLDS, her husband; J. Tredwell Richards and Helen W. Richards, his wife; Henry W. Deane, and James R. Cuming, defendants.—Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered herein in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, New-York City, on the 11th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Messrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, to wit:

All that lot of land situate in the city of New-York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Ninety-fourth-street two hundred and seventy-five feet west of the northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninety-fourth-street, running thence north parallel with Eighth-avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence west parallel with Ninety-fourth-street twenty-five feet, thence south parallel with Eighth-avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the north side of Ninety-fourth-street, and thence east along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated November 19th, 1889.

CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.

CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 346 Broadway, New-York City. n19-2awSwTu&Th

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JESSIE REYNOLDS and WILLIAM M. REYNOLDS, her husband; J. Tredwell Richards and Helen W. Richards, his wife; Henry W. Deane, and James R. Cuming, defendants.—Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered herein in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, New-York City, on the 11th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Messrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, to wit:

All that lot of land situate in the city of New-York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Ninety-fourth-street two hundred and seventy-five feet west of the northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninety-fourth-street, running thence north parallel with Eighth-avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence west parallel with Ninety-fourth-street twenty-five feet, thence south parallel with Eighth-avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the north side of Ninety-fourth-street, and thence east along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated November 19th, 1889.

CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.

CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 346 Broadway, New-York City. n19-2awSwTu&Th

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
L. J. & J. PHILLIPS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
NO. 2,011 3D-AV.,
75 feet south of 104th-st. Lot 26x100, with two-story frame building, with store. Maps, &c., with Grant & Blagvelt, attorneys, No. 239 Broadway, or the auctioneers, 158 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story brownstone dwelling and lot,
NO. 327 WEST 58TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
59 Liberty-st.,
two-story brick and frame buildings, with lot,
NOS. 458 AND 460 3D-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

3D-AV., NOS. 458 AND 460; LOT 30X217. Auction Dec. 5, Real Estate Exchange.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV.,
50TH AND 52D STS.
Two first-class fully furnished residences to rent for Winter months or longer. Immediate possession.
MANN & OTHERS,
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
100 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

A LOVELY HOUSE WITH NINE BEDROOMS at No. 146 East 69th-st.; new, novel, and attractive; only one left of a group of ten houses; rent low for the accommodations offered. Apply on premises or to owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 81st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing throughout all flats.

J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 83d-st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTment, complete for housekeeping, in the fire-proof "Evelyn," 101 to 107 West 78th-st.; steam heat, elevators, electric lights. C. K. BILL, Manager, 62 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
1st floor, Navarro Building.

ST. NICHOLAS, NO. 39 EAST 118TH-ST. (near Broadway).—Only one left of these desirable apartments; eight light rooms; steam heat, elevators, &c.; rent, $1,100; immediate possession. Apply to Janitor.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to janitor or to GEORGE A. BEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

ONE CHOICE EIGHT-ROOM AND ONE six-room apartment; single house; decorated; steam heat, elevator; adjoining 5th-av. 8 East 84th-st.

2 WEST 83D-ST., CORNER CENTRAL Park, West.—One apartment, eight rooms, at $65 per month.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,
CORNER 86TH-ST.

Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $1,500; new, perfect, all light rooms, marble and iron stairs. Apply on premises, or to FRED J. STONE, 80 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, GROUND FLOOR of the new Union Trust Company Building, Broadway, through to New-st., adjoining Wall-st.; also upper floor; prominent location and finest building in city. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

ELEGANT LAWYERS' OFFICES TO LET now, in light, sunny rooms, in No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.; elevator and steam heat. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

THANKSGIVING DAY.
FINAL INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES OF
FOOTBALL.
AT THE
BERKELEY OVAL, (MORRIS DOCK, N. Y.)
WESLEYAN versus UNIVERSITY OF PENN.
10:30 A. M.

Ground will be cleared at 12:30 for the afternoon game.

YALE vs. PRINCETON.
Game called at 2:15 P. M. Admission to grounds at 1 P. M.

SPECIAL TRAINS EVERY FIVE MINUTES FROM 155TH-ST., 9TH SIXTH AND NINTH AVENUE ELEVATED DIRECT TO THE GROUNDS BY

New-York and Northern Railway.
ROUND TRIP TICKET, 15 CENTS.

THE TURF.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.—EVERY DAY this week.—Six races, commencing at 1:30 P. M. Thirty minutes from New-York by special trains via Erie R. R. direct to grand stand, leaving foot Chambers-st. 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1 P. M., and five minutes earlier foot 23d-st. AN EXTRA SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Chambers-st. at 1:30, 23d-st. 1:25, arriving at track in time for five races. Round trip, including admission to grand stand, $1. Trains leave for New-York immediately after races.

C. V. Sass, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

HUDSON COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB, GUTTENBERG, N. J.—Racing every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, rain or shine; boats leave Jay and 42d sts. every thirty minutes, connecting with steam railroad direct to track; also from Barclay, Christopher, and 14th sts., connecting with horse cars direct to track.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.—Renewal of the Okolona Handicap, purse $1,000, $100 to the winning jockey and $50 to the rider of the second horse in addition to the purse. Entries close Friday, Nov. 29, at 2 P. M. S. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH,
NO. 381 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Class for Gentlemen will begin December 2d. Private lessons at any time by appointment.

AT MR. TRENOR'S, BROADWAY AND 32d-st.—Friday evening, advanced class for both sexes; lessons are given every day and evening; circulars.

DE GARMO.—CLASSES IN DANCING.
STANDARD HALL, 1,476 BROADWAY,
(42d-st.,) AND 30 WEST 65TH-ST.

30 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons all hours at CARTER'S Dancing Academy.

GEORGE WALLACE'S SCHOOLS, 20 West 59th-st., and Harlem, 80 and 82 West 126th-st.; circulars.

MR. MANUEL, 543 5TH-AV., NEAR 45TH-st.—Classes and private lessons.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED—PARIS JACKETS, MATINées, Wrappers, Bazques, Linen and Silk Underwear, Corset Covers, Petticoats, Undergarments; unique designs; lowest prices.

JAMMES, 13 West 30th-st.

BARGAINS.—LADIES', CHILDREN'S GARments, lingerie, laces selling off. Mrs. NIEDERWIESEN, 41 East 19th-st.; leaving business.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY LORD LORD, John Taylor Lord, Samuel Lord, and John Taylor Bradbury, plaintiffs, against ELIZABETH WARRIN, George Washington Taylor Lord, Thomas Medley Lord, Clarence Douglas Lord, Richard Lord, Emma Smith, Laura Smith, Thomas Pierce Medley, Leonard Marshall, Mary Lord Atkinson, Christie Chetwynd Atkinson, her husband; John Taylor Bradbury, and Buckley Bent, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Juliana Marshall, deceased; and John Joseph Yates and Jean Samuel Keese, as trustees of Mary Lord Atkinson, defendants.—Trial term, No. 4. City and county of New-York.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1889.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, Nos. 68 and 70 William-street, New-York City, New-York.

To the above defendants Thomas Pierce Medley, Leonard Marshall, Mary Lord Atkinson, and Christie Chetwynd Atkinson, her husband; John Joseph Yates, and Jean Samuel Keser, AS TRUSTEES OF MARY LORD ATKINSON: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 15th day of November, 1889, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court at the County Court House, in the city of New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1889.—DATED, New-York, Nov. 15, 1889.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 68 & 70 William-street, New-York City, New-York.

n21-law6wTu&Th

WINTER RESORTS.

ST. AUGUSTINE,
FLORIDA.

Parties contemplating visiting this ancient city are invited to call at the temporary office of the

HOTEL CORDOVA,
AT NO. 489 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,

where diagrams of rooms and photographic views may be seen, prices and other information given.

E. N. WILSON, Manager.

Represented by
CHARLES W. CROSSMON, } Clerks.
W. M. BRIGGS,

Will call at residence if requested.

Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

THE SEMINOLE
WINTER PARK,
Orange County, Fla.,
OPENS JAN. 1, 1890.
Located on Highest Ground in Florida.

No malaria; no marsh; sickness unknown; drawing-room cars from Jersey City (Pennsylvania Railroad) without change. Send for Guide. Address W. E. PALMER, Hotel Marlborough, 36th-st. and Broadway, until Dec. 15, where plans can be seen and all information obtained.

Aiken, South Carolina.
Winter Resort for Health and Pleasure.
Driest Climate in the United States.
Exact points of great altitude in the Rocky Mts.
HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL,
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
OPENS FOR SEASON OF 1889-90, THURSDAY, Nov. 14th. COTTAGES—Furnished or Unfurnished—TO RENT. For descriptive pamphlet and terms, address B. P. CHATFIELD, Prop. & Man.

THOMASVILLE, GA.,
MITCHELL HOUSE.
(NEW MANAGEMENT.)

M. A. BOWER & W. E. DAVIES, Proprietors.
For circulars, terms, &c., address
MITCHELL HOUSE, THOMASVILLE, GA., or CLARK & SCOPIELD, 207 FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK CITY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.

Furnessia, Dec. 4, 8 P. M. | Ethiopia, Dec. 14, 10 A. M.
Circassia, Dec. 7, 3 P. M. | Anchoria, Dec. 21, 8 P. M.
Cabin to GLASGOW, DERRY, or LIVERPOOL, $45 and $55. Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE VIA AZORES.
Best route to Algiers and coast of Morocco.
FAYAL and PICO, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES.
S. S. CALIFORNIA, Saturday, Nov. 30.

FAYAL, FLORES, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, VENICE, and TRIESTE.
S. S. VICTORIA, Saturday, Jan. 4.
Cabin to Azores, $65 to $80; Med'n Ports, $80 to $120.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST. (LARNE.)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1 P. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thurs., Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90, interchangeable to and from parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier, Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway, 53 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Servia, Nov. 30, 11:30 A. M. | Servia, Dec. 28, 10 A. M.
Etruria, Dec. 7, 6:30 A. M. | Etruria, Jan. 4, 7 A. M.
Aurania, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M. | Gallia, Jan. 11, 8 A. M.
Umbria, Dec. 21, 3 P. M. | Umbria, Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets at low rates, and from Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Dec. 10, 6:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Dec. 17, noon
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Dec. 24, 6 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Dec. 31, 12:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*Adriatic, Dec. 4, 3 P. M. | Britannic, D. 25, 7:30 A. M.
*Teutonic, D. 11, 7:30 A. M. | *Adriatic, Jan. 1.
Germanic, Dec. 16, 2 P. M. | Celtic, Jan. 8.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 400 Walnut-st.

J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Elder, S., Nov. 30, 11 A. M. | Saale, Wed., Dec. 11, 8 A. M.
Allor, Wed., Dec. 4, 2 P. M. | Ems, Sat., Dec. 14, 9 A. M.
Werra, Sat., Dec. 7, 9 A. M. | Fulda, Wed., Dec. 18, 2 P. M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen. 1st cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

RED STAR LINE.—FOR ANTWERP AND PARIS.—Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly:
BELGENLAND..Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 8:30 P. M.
WESTERNLAND.....Wed., Dec. 11, at 7:30 A. M.
Cabin rates: First cabin, $50 and upward; excursion, $100 and upward; second cabin, $40; excursion, $72 and $80. Steerage at very low rates.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, G. A., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Dec. 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wed., Dec. 11, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Dec. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Dec. 25, 7 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upwards; second cabin, $35; steerage, $20.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jonsselin, Sat., Nov. 30, 11 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Dec. 7, 4:30 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Sat., Dec. 14. | LA NORMANDIE, Dec. 21.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES,
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
CITY OF PARA.....Sails Monday, Dec. 2, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.,
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Tues., Dec. 3, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Gen. Supt.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.
Pier 35 N. R., foot Spring-st.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Fri., Nov. 29.
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Kempton, Sat., Nov. 30.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burg, Mon., Dec. 2.
TALLAH

THANKSGIVING DAY DOINGS

A GREAT VARIETY OF INTERESTING EVENTS.

DINNERS FOR THE POOR — CHURCH CEREMONIES — OUTDOOR SPORTS — PARADES, &C.

There is a long list of events of all kinds to take place to-day, including charities, religious ceremonies, athletic sports, and various other entertainments. Dinner will be served to 500 children from 1 o'clock to 4 o'clock P. M. at the Home for the Friendless, 32 East Thirtieth and 29 East Twenty-ninth streets. Services will be held in the chapel at 2:30 and 7:30 o'clock P. M., when there will be songs and recitations by the children.

The Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth-street, will hold a reception at 2 o'clock P. M., in which the children will give songs and recitations and go through calisthenic exercises. Dinner will be served. A public reception is to be held in the new lodging house of the Sanitary Aid Society of New-York, 94 Division-street, at which addresses will be delivered and a general inspection of the premises will be made. A beautiful Thanksgiving dinner will be served to the 300 inmates of the Colored Orphan Asylum at One Hundred and Forty-third-street and Tenth-avenue. Two hundred and fifty-eight children of the industrial and Sabbath schools of the United Hebrew Charities will eat dinner at 58 St. Mark's-place.

Nearly all the other charitable organizations in the city will also make some special effort to celebrate Thanksgiving Day by assisting their poor. The religious ceremonies are numerous. Ground will be broken for the new edifice of the New-York Presbyterian Church, at seventh-avenue and Forty-third and Forty-eighth streets, at 2:15 P. M. The new St. Louis Catholic Church on Ellery-street, near Nostrand-avenue, Brooklyn, will be dedicated by the Right Rev. John Longhlin, D. D., at 10 o'clock A. M. The congregation Zichron Ephraim will lay the cornerstone of its new synagogue on Sixty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, at 2 o'clock P. M. The cornerstone of the new edifice of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, Madison-avenue and Seventy-third-street, will be laid at 3 o'clock P. M. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Madison-avenue and Seventy-third-street. Services will be held all day in the Jane-Street Methodist Church. The young people of the neighborhood are invited to dine with the young people of the church at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The Rev. George Alexander, pastor of the University Presbyterian Church, will deliver a sermon in that edifice at 11 o'clock A. M. Thanksgiving Day services will be held at 11 o'clock A. M. in the Madison-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison-avenue and Sixtieth-street.

As usual, the chimes of Old Trinity will be rung this morning, and at 11 o'clock a high celebration service will be held, for which an elaborate programme has been arranged, and in which the Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., will be the celebrant and preacher, the Rev. Mr. Magill epistolar, the Rev. Mr. Odell gospeler, and the Rev. Mr. Hills master of ceremonies. The Rev. Roderick Terry will preach in the South Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, at 11 o'clock A. M. An excellent musical programme, with soloists and full chorus, will be given.

Archbishop Corrigan will confirm nearly three hundred children at the close of the 9 o'clock mass in St. Stephen's Church, on East Twenty-eighth-street. The Rev. Raphael Benjamin, formerly of Cincinnati, will preach on Thanksgiving Day at 3 P. M. in the Fifteen-Street Temple. The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., will preach on "Thanksgiving versus Gamblers" in the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street, at 11 o'clock A. M. The congregation of the Church of the Covenant will meet in Thanksgiving services at 11 A. M. the congregation of the Brick Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. The Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., will preach the sermon.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, will preach in that house at 11 A. M. on "Censorship for the Press." The Rev. John R. Paxton, D. D., will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, Forty-second-street, at 11 A. M.

A grand musical and literary entertainment, varied with exhibitions of the wonderful powers of the phonograph, will be given this evening in the Forty-fourth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Tenth-avenue, under the auspices of the ladies of the choir. The entertainment will begin at 8 P. M.

According to the announcement made by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton will deliver an address on "Civil Service Reform" at 11 o'clock A. M. in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue. The Thanksgiving anniversary of the Thirtieth-Street Methodist Episcopal Sunday school will be given this and to-morrow evenings. There will be a grand floral drill and a grand entertainment that will be otherwise unique.

The Rev. Charles F. Deems of the Church of the Strangers and his people and the Rev. Dr. Lloyd of the Central Congregational Church and his people will unite with the Church of the Disciples of Christ in Thanksgiving services in the latter's edifice, Fifty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue. Dr. Deems will deliver the discourse, and the offering will be for the New-York Bible Society. An entertainment will be given this evening in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, under the auspices of the Young People's Christian Association. It will consist of songs of all nations and reminiscences of the civil war by the St. John's Chorus. People looking for other entertainment will find it in the events that follow. The American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, will be open to the public free of charge until 10 o'clock P. M. The eleventh annual hall of the Second Battalion, Irish Volunteers, will be given this evening at Adelphia Hall, Fifty-second-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Fall cross-country run of the Prospect Harriers will take place to-day. The Rockaway Hounds will meet at the clubhouse at 2:30 P. M., when a luncheon will precede the run. The Meadow Brook Club has arranged a novel entertainment, which is to take place on the Meadow Brook polo grounds. It is an animal race of so mysterious a character that the Hempstead sporting colony is impatient to witness its outcome. The New-York Driving Club will have trotting races by members' horses at its park, and the Passaic County Agricultural Society will give running races at Clifton, N. J. There will also be running races at Gutteuberg, N. J.

Elaborate exercises will be held in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the German Odd Fellows' Association, at 69 St. Mark's-place. The delegates will meet at 62 East Fourth-street at 1:30 P. M. and march to the site of the new building. The South Side Gun Club of Newark, N. J., will hold an all-day series of matches, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. The usual carnival of burlesque sports will take place at Washington Park, beginning at 2:30 P. M. The main feature will be a baseball game between bachelors and benedicts in fancy costumes. The Caroline Rangers will give their annual parade to Gutteridge's Cosmopolitan Park. In the evening they will give a ball at New Irving Hall, 214 Broome-street. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Veteran Corps will parade. The Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan Association will give a ball this evening. The Alumni Association of American Journalism will meet at the Sturtevant House at 3:30 P. M. for organization. The Operative Plasterers' Society will hold its annual ball in Tammany Hall to-night, when, at 9:30 o'clock, silk banners will be presented on behalf of the conferees of the civic, commercial, industrial, and educational bodies to the society.

The following festive organizations have given notice to the police that they will parade to-day:

Original Hounds Guards, The Only Original Hounds Guards, The Square Back Rangers, Sinclair Coterie Association, Madison Square Guards, Caroline Rangers, Francis Lynch Volunteers, James-Slip Rangers, Lamrelton Rangers, James Murphy Association, Madison Rangers, Young Original Clarkson Light Guard, Plymouth Rangers, Lorigan Light Guard, Young Dalton Volunteers, (500.) Woodstock Guards, Peter J. Scanlan Rifles, Werner's Drum and Fife Corps, Eleventh-Avenue Volunteers, Young Can't Agrees, James McGowan Association, Gentlemen's Sons of the Eighteenth Ward, Galaxy Blue Volunteers, Eleventh Ward Rangers, O'Connell Guards, Uptown Neighbors, Standard Volunteers, Young Mound Guards, Robert Emmet Battalion, Thomas B. McGahan Volunteers, James F. Dempsey Rangers, The Relief Volunteers, West End-Avenue Volunteers, Hebrew Sheltering Gnerdian Society, Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Firemen's Sons' Association, Timothy D. Sullivan Light Guard, Mutuals' Target Company, Forty-fourth-Street Volunteers, Hamilton Rangers, Lewis Fife and Drum Corps, Young War Whoops, McGowan Association, Young Wild Eagles, White Wings Club, and Rosedale Volunteers.

S. F. Myers & Co., a Malden-lane jewelry house, distributed among their employes yesterday 2,000 pounds of fat, luscious-looking Dutchess County turkeys. A wagonload of turkeys in front of a wholesale jewelry house in the staid Malden-lane district is an unusual sight.

SCURRYING OUT OF TOWN.

NATIVE NEW-ENGLANDERS GO HOME TO EAT THEIR TURKEY.

"Understand that I don't give it for a fact," said O. H. Taylor of the Fall River Steamboat Line yesterday afternoon, "but I have been told that while a native of New-England may possibly become indifferent to wife, church, and political creed, he will never forget his Thanksgiving turkey, nor cease his endeavors to feast on that devoted bird in a New-England town.

As a result of this longing for home on the part of those who came originally from the 'Huh,' or near it, travel on our boats has increased largely during the past two or three days. I don't know that there are more people going to New-England now than there were at the same time last year, but the increase over the usual tide of travel is fully 50 per cent.

The Puritan goes out to-night with every one of her 350 rooms sold hours ago. She will carry 1,000 or 1,200 passengers, when the average number would be from 500 to 700. Yesterday the staterooms on the Providence were sold early in the morning, and when she sailed she had nearly 1,000 souls in her cabins, a gain of fully 100 per cent. Our purasers have been offered good premiums for rooms, but with steamboat companies it is a case of 'first come, first served.' Here are some figures as to what we laid in for the Puritan to-day, so that there will be no excuse for any one on board to complain of hunger: 3,950 pounds of beef, 900 pounds of mutton, 175 hams, 400 loaves of bread, 700 rolls, 250 pounds of butter, 160 dozens of eggs, 100 pounds of coffee, and 1,200 oysters."

G. W. Brady of the Norwich Line said that there had been some increase in the size of his passenger lists, natural to the season. The City of New-York, bound for New-London and Boston, left her berth at 4:30 yesterday afternoon with 500 passengers on board, about 150 more than usual. The City of Lawrence started for Norwich at 6 o'clock, but her 150 passengers made but little more than her regular complement.

There was a great hustle at the Stonington Line pier, and W. R. Babcock, Assistant General Passenger Agent, said that all of the 175 rooms on the Rhode Island had been engaged since early morning, and that she would go out with nearly six hundred passengers, an increase of at least two hundred over her usual number. He thought that travel had been affected somewhat by the storm, but not greatly as far as his line was concerned.

About two hundred and fifty passengers left the city for New-Heven, Conn., on the Elm City last evening, but there was no particular increase there, said General Passenger Agent William Scott, and for that the storm was to blame. Had the weather been pleasant Mr. Scott thought that the Elm City would have had at least four hundred in her cabins.

A STROLL ABOUT THE MARKETS.

THE RAIN CAUSES A DROP IN THE PRICE OF POULTRY.

All things come to them who learn to labor and to wait. And thus the frugal housewife, rubber-shod and water-proof hegirt, defying the weather and profiting by the axiom, swept down upon the markets yesterday and possessed herself of a Thanksgiving dinner for well-nigh a song. The toothsome turkey and the succulent squab, the precocious pullet and the gregarious goose, with domestic fowl and game birds galore, fell to her lot for almost the asking.

"A turkey for a hookey for sivinty-folvo cints! It's chaoer nor corn hnfs, thanks he to Goo!" was the exclamation of one of the roiling class in Washington Market, epitomizing the situation in a single sentence.

Throughout the early part of yesterday, before the storm broke and demonstrated its determination to stick to the city closer than a brother, prices of poultry ruled high, and game was at a point capable of being touched only by plethoric purses. Turkeys of prime quality were quoted at from 22 to 25 cents per pound; chickens ranged from 18 to 25 cents for roosters and 30 cents for broilers; geese and ducks brought 18 cents. Partridge were $1 30 per pair; quail, $2 25 a dozen; squabs, $3 75 a dozen; teal ducks, 75 cents; mallards, $1 25; red heads, $2 75, and canvas-backs, $5 per pair, the two last named being very scarce. Long Island rabbits brought 50 cents a pair. These were the outside quotations.

Shortly after noon the price of poultry had dropped 2 cents a pound, on the average, for choice qualities, while the "ice-water" or frozen stock of the sidewalk merchants in West Washington Market had "stumped" nearly 50 per cent. The storm was getting in its fine work, and the public was profiting thereby. But the great harvest time for the people with baskets, and particularly the frugal housewife who had bided her opportunity, came when the last rays of daylight faded. Then ensued a grand rush on the part of the dealers to unload their undisposed-of stock; and then it was that the woman with a single dollar bill swooped down upon the ten-pound turkey, and not only carried off the bird, but a quarter in change into the bargain.

"The dealers in high-class grades have been particularly fortunate," said Mr. William Ottman of Fulton Market, "in disposing of the bulk of their stock in the early part of the week. The demand began on Monday, and continued all through Tuesday. There is a growing tendency among buyers to make their purchases in advance of the day before Thanksgiving, instead of waiting until the last minute, as heretofore, and the dealers are the gainers in consequence."

More trade in oysters, according to Darlon & Shaffer, has been done this year than at any previous Thanksgiving season. Prices ranged as follows: Pickled oysters, $2 to $3 per 100; small oysters for stewing, $1; box, $2; saddle rocks and extras, $3 per 100; clams, 75 cents to $1 per 100.

A determined effort was made in West Washington Market to keep up the prices of poultry, but it resulted in dismal failure. "What are you asking for turkeys?" was the question put to one particularly demonstrative dealer. "Eighteen cents a pound." "Has the storm affected trade and are prices likely to go any lower?" "Not a bit. We sold this stock this morning for 16 cents; now it is 18, and an hour from now the price will be 20 cents. See?"

THE TIMES's representative made the circuit of the market, and then strolled once again in the neighborhood of his optimistic informant, intending to hear the latter remark in stentorian tones: "Here's your fine Jersey turkeys, only 12 cents a pound!"

The celery vendors were the busiest and happiest occupants of the market. Intrenched behind mountains of the esculent, they showered their wares and made many a sale. "Ah, my little darling, how does that strike you? Three bunches for twenty-five cents. Have them, Captain?" This from a massive maiden, whose proportions would have put the Lady Jane of "Patience" to the blush. But, repudiating the subordinate rank of Captain and denying the soft impeachment, THE TIMES's man declined the offer.

"Let me have a bunch," remarked a mild-mannered woman, laying down a ten-dollar bill and attempting to transfer the purchase to her basket. "Hain't got no change," shouted the virago, tossing the bill back. "Great Scottlemighty, do you take us for millyunaires? Ten dollars for 10 cents! Here, gimmo back that celery!" And she got it.

"There is no denying the fact," said a member of the firm of Henn & Freeman of Fulton Market, "that the people of New-York and Brooklyn are getting to be great fruit eaters. The sales of baskets of selected fruit for the current Thanksgiving season have been beyond all precedent. Oranges range in price from 35 to 60 cents per dozen, pears from 60 cents to $1 50, apples from 20 to 60 cents; lemons and plums are 25 cents a dozen; grapes from 8 cents to 20 cents a pound, dates 15 cents, and figs 20 cents a pound; and the demand is constantly increasing."

It is an ill wind which blows nobody any good, and there is many a poor family in these two cities who will have turkey for dinner to-day who would have made a dinner on more plebeian fare had it not been for the storm of yesterday.

BACK IN HIS OLD PLACE AGAIN.

The General Term of the City Court of Brooklyn handed down a decision yesterday compelling Fire Commissioner Ennis to reinstate John Tucker, a telegraph operator in the department, who was dismissed on Feb. 27, 1886. The law of 1880 gives the Commissioner the right to dismiss, except in the case of persons "employed to extinguish fires." This exception referred to clerks or subordinates performing clerical duties, and Commissioner Ennis held that Tucker was a clerk. The latter brought suit for reinstatement on the ground that he was a member of the force, and raised the point that his services were of the utmost importance in the quick extinguishment of fires. He showed that he was appointed a fireman on July 30, 1878, and was promoted by degrees until he became a telegraph operator in 1880.

The court held that he had never ceased to be a member of the force, and therefore could not be dismissed without having a trial on charges preferred against him. This verdict carries with it full salary, with interest, since Feb. 27, 1886.

BROKERS SUSPEND.

Arthur & Ketchum, brokers at 29 Wall-street, yesterday announced their suspension. It was reported that the suspension was due to the defalcations of a clerk, but Mr. Arthur denied that. He said that there had been a little trouble of that sort, but it had nothing to do with the stoppage of business, nor was the suspension caused by any of the recent fluctuations in the prices of securities. The report about the Street was that it was owing to lack of business. The only other statement made by Mr. Arthur was that their liabilities were small, that their creditors were very friendly, and that they hoped shortly to resume business.

The firm was formed May 1, 1877. It was composed of Edward G. Arthur and Edmund Ketchum. Mr. Arthur was then a member of the Stock Exchange, having been admitted March 1, 1877. He is a nephew of George D. Arthur.

DR. TALMAGE VISITS THE PYRAMIDS.

It will be interesting to the friends of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage of Brooklyn, who sailed on the City of Paris Oct. 30 for a trip through Europe and the Holy Land, to learn that he left Alexandria for Cairo yesterday, and is to-day exploring the Pyramids and eating a Thanksgiving lunch at that historic point. He will arrive in Jerusalem Dec. 2, and will visit Palestine, Jericho, the Sea of Galilee, Bethsaida, Tiberias, Nazareth, Mount Carmel, Sidon, and other points of interest, leaving Beyrout on Christmas Day. The route followed by Dr. Talmage is about the same as the one taken by the Catholic Pilgrims last Spring.

AN EXAMPLE WORTH FOLLOWING.

At the close of business hours yesterday, in accordance with their usual custom on Thanksgiving Eve, Messrs. Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, distributed among their employes between 800 and 900 turkeys, aggregating in weight over five tons.

RELIEF FOR BOATMEN.

EFFORTS TO BE MADE TO HELP BUSINESS ON THE CANAL.

Efforts are to be renewed at the coming session of the Legislature, by the Canal and Harbor Protection Union, to have some of the restrictions upon the commerce of the Erie Canal removed, and some of the charges that are imposed upon it reduced. A meeting of the union was held at 10 South-street on Tuesday, at which a committee of six was appointed to formulate a memorial, setting forth specifically the matters of which the union felt compelled to complain.

These were stated yesterday by Capts. W. C. Clerk, Alfred Hamilton, Michael Kelly, and Authony Kretzmer of the committee. Capt. Clark, as spokesman, said: "If New-York is to maintain her commercial supremacy there must be a reduction in some of these abominable port charges here and in Buffalo and an improvement of the canal. The charges for loading from elevators and insurance of grain from Chicago amount to 2 cents a bushel in Chicago, the same in Buffalo, and here in New York, by additions for wharfage, enforced pilotage, Fort Wardeu's fees, disinfection, and quarantine fees they are increased to 3 cents, making altogether 7 cents a bushel of discriminative charges, which grain going by the canal route from Chicago to Europe is compelled to pay and which that which is shipped by some of the all rail routes escapes altogether.

"On account of the excessive and unnecessary charges that are imposed in this port there have been 500 cargoes of grain from Buffalo, of about 8,000 bushels each, transferred at Rotterdam to the Fitchburg Road for shipment to Boston and other New-England points, thus diverting 4,000,000 bushels of grain that would, under more reasonable conditions, have gone through New-York, as it formerly did. But our most dangerous competition is now encountered in Canada, where every facility is given the railroads to transport grain at the lowest possible rates, and to compete with the Baltimore and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio Roads, that have none of these charges to pay.

"There are fourteen floating grain elevators lying in the Erie Basin in Brooklyn that have not handled a bushel of grain for from two to six years. The helpless to the Elevator Trust and we are compelled to pay for elevator charges enough to provide respectable dividends upon the capital they represent. Then there are forty-one grain elevators in Buffalo also belonging to the trust, six over half of which there hasn't been a wheel turned for years, while twelve of them could do all the business there is. Yet we have to pay charges to support them all.

"The charges for wharfage in this city are just as they were fixed by Tweed in 1870, when they were made 2 cents a ton for the first 200 tons and ½ cent a ton for every additional ton, which was double what they were during the war and down to 1870. Those we will ask to have reduced, together with the quarantine, disinfection, and Fort Wardeu's fees. As the insurance businese is now done, we have to pay from ¼ to ⅜ of a cent a bushel premiums on our cargoes, the greatest part of which goes back into the pockets of the shipper, in the shape of rebates. This amounted last year to over $80,000. We are going to ask to have the law amended so as to remove the liability of common carriers so far as the fire and marine risks are concerned, so as to shift the insurance charge on to the shipper. Then we propose to make an attack on the canal scalper in Buffalo. He levies 5 per cent of the gross freight charges for his services. We are going to ask to have this cut down to 2½ per cent.

"The charges for wharfage upon canal commerce is that boats have to lie over in Buffalo for from seventeen to twenty days for cargoes, when they ought to find the cargoes waiting for them. It takes about twenty-two days for a round trip of a boat bringing 32,000 bushels of grain from Buffalo and returning with 500 tons of miscellaneous freight. The most fortunate boats have made six trips so far this year, where they should have made eight or nine."

THE COMPANY ALL RIGHT.

LOSSES OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY TO BE MADE UP.

Word comes from Albany that the State Insurance Examiners yesterday reported to the Department that the $300,000 capital of the Long Island Insurance Company is impaired to the extent of $104,995.

Vice-President George H. Hope of the company said last evening that the investigation had been made at the request of the Board of Directors. During the year the company had lost heavily on its Pacific coast risks, particularly at the big Seattle fire, and also on the big elevator and storehouse fire at the New-York Central freight yards on the North River. An investigation had been asked for so that the company could obtain from superintendent Maxwell a requisition authorizing a call on their stockholders to make up the impairment, which is about 35 per cent of the entire stock. He said that the business of the company had never been heavier than during the year past, except for the unfortunate consequences of heavy losses.

The company's lawyer yesterday telegraphed from Albany that Superintendent Maxwell had issued a requisition by which the company was allowed sixty days to make good the impairment to its capital. "This we will do," said Vice-President Hope, "in thirty days."

MR. T. F. WOLFFE DENIES A REPORT.

A statement was printed in several newspapers recently that Thomas F. Wolffe, shoe manufacturer of Congers, N. Y., was paying less wages for the same class of work than New-York manufacturers pay, and that in consequence of his taking a part of M. J. Charde's work, Mr. Charde had discharged twenty-five of his men. These and other reports Mr. Wolffe denies with great explicitness. He says:

"I have no contract system with Mr. Charde other than that which exists between him and all his other workingmen. I am paid the regular prices for whatever work I do. Outside of my own family I employ only one man. As the work is all done by the piece and paid for according to the amount done, the assertion that I exact very long hours of work loses its force. I never had an Italian or any one else working for me who left on account of defaunt of the payment of $1 a day or any other sum. I am informed by Mr. Charde that he discharged just three men when he gave me work, and that these were inferior mechanics. The rest went out on strike through sympathy, so he promptly filled their places with non-union workmen and is now getting better work and more of it than before the society decided to 'tie him up.'"

Mr. Charde certifies to the correctness of Mr. Wolffe's statements so far as they concern their relations.

BAPTIST CLERGYMEN GOING ABROAD.

The well-known firm of Thomas Cook & Son, in conjunction with the Rev. Robert B. Hull, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church of Brooklyn, are making arrangements for another excursion to Europe and the Holy Land. The party, which will be composed largely of Baptist clergymen, will be limited to 100, and will leave this city by the Red Star steamer on the 26th of next March.

The route followed will be substantially the same taken by the Catholic pilgrims who sailed from New-York last Spring. The choice of two routes is given the tourist, the only difference being that the devotees could comfortably more time to the Holy Land then the other, which is devoted largely to a trip on the Continent. A large number of clergymen from all over the United States have signified their intentions of accompanying this excursion, among whom are the Rev. Albert G. Lawson of Tremont Temple, Boston; the Rev. O. P. Gifford of Boston, and the Revs. Wayland White, D. D., and John Paddie of Philadelphia. While the excursion is mainly intended for clergymen of the Baptist Church, their co-religionists will be gladly welcomed in the party.

REPAIRS HARD TO MAKE.

Complaints from business men have been sent to THE TIMES concerning the slow progress of the repairing operations in the triangle at the New-York entrance to the bridge. The upturned streets are certainly a source of great annoyance, especially at this point; but the work seems to be going on fairly well, considering the great difficulty surrounding it.

Ground was broken nearly three weeks ago. The triangle is crossed and recrossed with "bridging," or crosswalks, and nearly 3,500 feet of this has been laid. Three lines of horse cars cross the ground on which the work is being done. Not only have these tracks to be raised to the new level, but the moving cars, combined with the heavy team and truck traffic, are a source of constant hindrance to the men.

A bad impression is given the onlooker from the fact that the old paving stones are left piled up on the ground; but they cannot be put back until the crosswalks and car tracks are properly set.

THE CANVASS COMPLETED.

The Kings County Supervisors yesterday finished the official canvass of the votes cast at the recent election and sent them to Albany. The result on the State ticket was published in THE TIMES yesterday. The vote for Assemblymen and Senators remains as it has already been published.

For Coroners.—Rooney and Lindsay (Dem.) received 68,855 and 68,013 respectively, Walker and Wren (Rep.) 58,798 and 58,671, Brundage and Byrom (Proh.) 1,052 and 1,023, blank 552.

For Surrogate.—Abbott, (Dem.) 67,649; Rasquin, (Rep.,) 59,906; Martin, (Proh.,) 804; blank, 709.

For County Judge.—Moore, (Dem. and (Rep.) 126,665; blank, 670.

For County Auditor.—Keller, (Dem.) 66,046; Beasley, (Rep.,) 58,505; Ash, (Proh.,) 1,038; blank, 229.

For Supervisor at Large.—Kretschmar, (Dem.) 67,736; Lake, (Rep.,) 61,391; Batchelor, (Proh.,) 1,044; Gunther, (Dem.,) 1; blank, 158.

QUICK CHANGE OF SWITCHES

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL'S INTERLOCKING PLANT ALTERED.

A triumph of engineering skill unprecedented in its way has been much talked of at the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad yards within a few days. It was the complete change of the interlocking plant without delay to trains or moving the switches from the ground.

The system of moving all the switches, locking them, and giving the proper signals all from a central tower is somewhat complicated. Previous to last Sunday it was done mainly by working 116 levers. But the system was ineffective in some particulars. It did not look all the old switches, and the new switches and signals had been put in since its adoption that were not included in its scope. It was therefore determined to change it.

It was at first believed that switching and signaling from the tower would have to be given up for at least thirty days, while the change was in progress, and the work be done by men about the yard. But the Union Switch and Signal Company, of which John Gates is the head, undertook to shorten the time the proposed thirty days to five, and eventually by the exercise of great ingenuity, the change was made without giving up the use of the tower at all.

The new interlocking machinery is operated by eighty-seven levers in the central tower and moves and looks every switch and signal south of Forty-ninth-street. That is, the number of levers has been reduced by twenty-nine, but the number of switches moved and locked has been increased by nine, and the number of signals moved and locked has been increased by twelve.

Preparations for the change from the old machinery to the new began some weeks ago. The new connections were all made about the yard without disturbing the operation of the old levers, and these connections, as fast as completed, were attached to the old levers. All this work was completed last week. Then advantage was taken of the time on Saturday and Sunday nights, when few trains were going out or coming in, to put in the new machine itself and make the connections to the new levers. Everything was well planned and well executed, and the change was made without break or delay. Except the trouble which the newness of the machinery gives the operators, the new system now works as regularly as the old.

The interlocking system itself is comparatively new. It is an English invention and was introduced in the New-York Central yards in 1884. That was an immense improvement on the old system by which the switches were moved from the ground, and it resulted in preventing 90 per cent of the accidents. But the successive improvements in the system induced the Central to make a complete change in 1887, and further improvements have induced the change of this month.

When it is understood that the numbers of trains arriving and departing from the Central Station every day is about 375, including 2,000 cars, and that for every train there is an average of five movements of engine and cars in getting in place, the complications in the switching machinery can be appreciated.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mme. Patti and Signor Nicolini sailed from Liverpool yesterday on the White Star steamship Tontonic, and are expected to arrive here on Wednesday next. Mme. Patti will remain in New-York until Dec. 6, when she will start for Chicago over the West Shore Railroad. Her engagement under Mr. Abbey's management begins with the opening of the Auditorium in that city on Monday evening, Dec. 9, when a miscellaneous programme will be rendered, including a song and aria by Patti. On the following evening she will sing in the opening opera of the season, "Romeo and Juliet." The sale of season seats for the Auditorium performances began last Saturday, and up to Tuesday evening had reached the sum of $112,000. President Harrison has signified his intention to be present on the opening night of the season. Marcus R. Mayer, Mr. Abbey's factotum, is now in Chicago arranging the preliminaries for the Auditorium performances.

Mr. Sothern is playing "Lord Chumley" in Philadelphia this week, and audiences of such magnitude that the orchestra has been removed from the front of the house to make room for the public. On his opening night the young actor was recalled several times, and finally had to respond with a speech. This is Mr. Sothern's last season in "Lord Chumley." Next year he will have a new play.

The advance sale of seats for the Actor's Fund benefit at the Broadway Theatre next Tuesday afternoon indicates that the house will be crowded, and that a very substantial amount will be added to the treasury of a deserving charity.

Next Friday night, in Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will produce for the first time in America Sydney Grundy's play "A White Lie," which was successfully played by them in England last season. It will probably be seen in this city during their return engagement at Palmer's next February.

The advance sale for the benefit to Mrs. Parnell, which W. J. Scanlan is to give at the Star Theatre next Thursday afternoon, is making progress, and the indications are that the old lady will receive a handsome return from the Irish comedian's venture. The price of seats on the orchestra floor and for the first three rows of the balcony has been fixed at $1 50, and the boxes are expected to bring fancy prices from prominent Irishmen and Irish-Americans. The use of the theatre, and nearly the entire gross receipts will be turned over to Mrs. Parnell. Mr. Scanlan and his business representative, Mr. Sandford, visited the old lady at her home in Bordentown, N. J., Tuesday, and they say that the reports of her poverty have not been exaggerated. She received them very hospitably, and gratefully accepted the proposal of the benefit.

Special matinées will be given in every theatre in New-York to-day, and amusement seekers will have a wide range of entertainments to choose from. "The Great Unknown" will be presented at Daly's, "The Candidate" at Palmer's, "Aunt Jack" at the Madison-Square, "The Charity Ball" at the Lyceum, "The Merchant of Venice" at the Broadway, "Erminie" at the Casino, "McKenna's Flirtation" at the Park, "The Seven Ages" at the Standard, "The Woman Hater" at the Bijou, "The Silver King" at the Fifth-Avenue, "Shenandoah" at Proctor's, minstrelsy at Dockstader's and the Grand Opera House, variety performances at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre and Tony Pastor's, "The Old Homestead" at the Academy, "The County Fair" at the Union-Sonare, "Miles Aroon" at the Star, "The Exiles" at Niblo's, "Helene" at the Windsor, and "Running Wild" at the Comedy.

The subject of Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture at the Bijou next Sunday evening will be "Switzerland, our Sister Republic."

OFFICERS OF THE EMERALD SOCIETY.

The Emerald Society of Brooklyn has elected the following officers: President, Edward F. Keating; First Vice President, George M. Nichols, Jr.; Second Vice President, Morris O'Meara; Recording Secretary, John F. Meehan; Financial Secretary, James P. Judge; Treasurer, Arthur McGerald; Board of Directors—Hugh A. McTernan, Bernard Leavy, John H. Newman, William J. Keutler, Jr., Thomas Cassin, and Dr. Keane.

The annual ball, the proceeds of which go to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, will be held on Jan. 29.

"TIME WELL SPENT," means an errand to your druggist for Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP.

Why pay 50 cents for a liniment when SALVATION OIL is sold at 25 cents a bottle?—*Advertisement.*

BRUMMELL'S WORLD-RENOWNED CANDIES, noted for their high flavor. Fine CHOCOLATES, BONBONS, CARAMELS, rich, mellow, and delicious. Goods sent to any part of the country in tin boxes. Wholesale Bonbon, 408-410 Grand-st. Up-town retail brsuches, 831 Broadway, 293 8th-av., and 2 West 14th-st.—*Advertisement.*

Diamonds.
Gold and Silver Jewelry,
Porcelains,
Clocks, Bronzes,
Watches,
Silverware
for Table and Toilet.

Buyers are reminded that stocks in every department are now at their fullest, the main importations and the domestic productions for this season having arrived, and that purchases for the holidays, which can be made with greater convenience now than later in the season, will be held for delivery until wanted.

Theodore B. Starr,
206 FIFTH AVE., Fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th and 26th Streets.

SEALSKIN WALKING COATS, with high rolling collar; perfect fitting; new the most popular style; 27, 30, 33 inches long; as lowest prices for reliable goods; in stock or to order without extra charge. C. C. SHAYNE, furrier, 124 West 125th-st and 103 Prince-st.

THEIR CHRISTMAS BALL.

COLUMBIA JUNIORS PREPARE FOR THE SOCIAL EVENT OF THEIR YEAR.

The Junior Class of Columbia College held its monthly class meeting yesterday afternoon. The Committee on the Christmas Ball reported that it would take place on Dec. 20, the Friday evening preceding Christmas. The tickets, which are to be sold at $5 each, are to be on sale next Monday and will probably be limited to 600, on account of the size of the college library, where the ball is to be held. The crowded condition of the room last year led the class to take this step.

Lander will furnish the music and Sherry will be the caterer. The patronesses of the ball include Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty, Mrs. Samuel F. Barger, Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. Douglas W. Burnham, Mrs. Benjamin F. Butler, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Charles F. Chandler, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Frederic R. Condert, Mrs. Brookholst Cutting, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. George R. De Forest, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Henry Drisler, Mrs. John Ewing, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. John L. Gardiner, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. William G. Hamilton, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. John McLean Hildt, Mrs. Alfred M. Hoe, Mrs. Edmund A. Hurry, Mrs. John B. Ireland, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Mrs. John D. Jones, Mrs. Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. John Lawrence, Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Lee, and Mrs. Daniel Lord, Jr. Others are: Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Reed McIlvaine, Mrs. John W. Mintorn, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Mrs. John G. Neeser, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. J. Van Rensselaer Oelrichs, Mrs. Elliott Page, Mrs. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. Tiffany, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Miss Underhill, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Peabody, and Miss Romaine Stone.

There will be several departments in the fair, but especial pains will be taken to make the cafe table and the fan table attractive. The luncheon room will be provided with home-made dishes. The flower table will be presided over by Mrs. George De Forrest, Miss Sellie Hargous, Miss Hecksoher, and Miss Berryman.

A GOOD PLACE TO BE FILLED.

Commissioner James S. Coleman of the Street-Cleaning Department said yesterday that he would appoint a successor to Col. A. H. Rogers as Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning on Monday. The politicians are wondering whether a Tammany man or a County Democrat will get the job. In popular opinion Mr. Coleman is a County Democrat and he is a member of the New-Amsterdam Club. But there is the good reason to believe that he has a very friendly feeling for Tammany Hall.

A. H. KING & CO.,
The Leading American Clothiers,
627 and 629 Broadway,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.
Are Open Thanksgiving Day until 5 P. M.

Many of our customers have been unable, owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather, to secure any of our Thanksgiving bargains. That all may call and benefit themselves we will keep open until 5 P. M.

$15 Takes away to-day Men's Imported Corkscrew and Worsted Suits, Men's English Kersey Overcoats, satin or cassimere lined, or Men's Imported Chinchilla Overcoats. Any one of the garments is worth fully $28.

$18 Buys a Man's Superb Evening Dress Suit, satin lined; a Man's Cassimere or Worsted Suit; a black Cape Coat of Kersey, extra long Capo, or a foreign plaid Cape Coat. Cassimere lining. These are worth $35 of any man's money.

$20 Purchases an elegant Imported Suit, Sack or Cutaway; a Suit of Imported Worsted, elegantly trimmed; a "Carr's" English Melton Overcoat, quil

THE BULKHEAD FELL DOWN

MORE TESTIMONY ABOUT THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

MR. ADAMS AND CHIEF CLERK MOON BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS—HOW SUPPLIES ARE SECURED.

Commissioners of Accounts Holahan and Barker and Corporation Counsel Clark yesterday continued their investigation of the Dock Department by calling Real Estate Expert William E. Haus. He said his experience in the New-York real estate field covered a period of twenty-five years. In that time he made estimates of rental values along the water front. He thought it would take him sixty days to furnish a complete report showing a fair valuation of all city property along the North, East, and Harlem Rivers. The appraisal would be worth about $50 per parcel. There are one hundred or more of these parcels leased by the city, and the leasee are revocable at the pleasure of the Dock Commissioners.

"Do you consider that there is any difference in value between under-water land at Cortlandt-street and under-water land at Twenty-third-street, North River?"

"I should think the land at the lower point would bring at least five times what that at Twenty-third-street would."

President Post of the Dock Board said that the department asked an average of 25 cents per square foot for under-water land on the North and East Rivers. Mr. Clark said that he believed it would be a good thing for the city to have a complete appraisal of the water front, and he meant to see if he couldn't get an appropriation from the city to pay for a report.

Charles L. Adams of Wilson, Adams & Co. made an interesting statement of an experience he and his partner, Henry Lewis Morris, had with the Department of Docks. Said Mr. Adams: "We bought a tract of land at the Harlem River and One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street for business porposes. We wished to make necessary improvements in the water front and consulted with civil engineers and contractors about the work. We also went to the Department of Docks, and were, after a time, granted a permit to go ahead under plans approved by the department. We employed Robert L. Waters, an engineer, and an assistant of his named Smith prepared the plans after a draft by Chief Engineer Greene of the department. We invited bids, and James D. Leary was awarded the contract. When he saw the plans he advised us to discard them and build under the old-fashioned system, as it would be cheaper and better."

"He made estimates on both plans, that of the Dock Department and the one he wished to take for his modal. Formal application was made to the Dock Board for permission to alter the plans, and the petition was granted. Messrs. Stark, Mershall, and Matthews were the Commissioners then. They would not give us what we asked, although we made the argument that Mr. Leary would guarantee the work. Their argument was that it was in the interest of the city that all Harlem River improvements should be made on its general plan. The Commissioners finally left the matter to the chief engineer.

"Then I called on him and tried in vain to persuade him to recommend favorable action. Well, under the ruling of the department, we went on and the bulkhead was constructed according to the approved plans."

"With what result?" asked the Corporation Counsel.

"About 1;100 feet of the structure collapsed and the remaining 400 feet stands, after a fashion; it is practically useless."

"How much did the city put out for repairs?"

"I can't tell how much without my check book. The work is not done yet, and I think I have checked out $35,000 or $40,000."

Mr. Adams said that after the collapse Mr. Leary called on Chief Engineer Graese, and was informed that the bulkhead could be rebuilt, not as new structure, but as reconstruction on modified plans." "When I heard this," continued the witness, "I insisted that it was new work. I made formal application again for permission to build a bulkhead. I stated on the application that the writ was to replace a bulkhead constructed on plans approved by the department, and that in making the application we did not waive our right to recover damages. Chief Engineer Greene wrote us to come and see him. Mr. Morris and I did call, and were told that we must withdraw the application, or he would stop our work. He declared that the wording of the application was offensive, and that it would not be necessary to file one any way. He told us to take it back and go ahead. He would fix the board by making the work a modification. We called on Commissioner Silliman. He said he did not know anything about the matter, but would look into it. We finally took the application to the Dock Commissioners, and he made an argument in behalf of our application. They could not be budged, and refused us the grant to rebuild. The Commissioners of the hearing were Messrs. Post, Silliman, and Matthews."

Another witness who made some interesting revelations was Francis E. Moon, the oldest clerk of the Department of Docks. He said he was the custodian of all leases, but there is no one in the department who is responsible to the Commissioners for the proper execution of these important documents. He is under the idea that the Department of Docks is not held for the faithful performance of his duty, yet he did not give one when appointed and had not been asked for one since. Within a week Assistant Secretary Miller has been made Acting Secretary by Commissioner Cram and Matthews and his salary has been raised from $1,600 to $3,000. He was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the enforced resignation of Gouverneur Kemble.

Moon said it was his business to issue Treasurer's orders in the department. He could not tell how many he had issued, but the number was a way up in the thousands. He has been a great many to the Union Dredging Company. All the orders had been made on the recommendation of the Commissioners. The process followed is this: The Surveyor makes the requisition and it is indorsed by the chief engineer. The chief clerk draws the Treasurer's order and the Treasurer signs it. The President indorses the order and it is then handed to the chief engineer for use. This is the method pursued in drawing orders for the Union Dredging Company.

Moon said he had heard of dredging being done by the Union Company without the formality of a Treasurer's order. The work was done at the West Washington Market. The company had a contract to do certain work there and overdid the job, that is, it dredged more than the requisition called for and demanded nay. Moon saw President Post about the matter and he said, "Let them do the work." Mr. Matthews ordered the chief clerk to send out notices to different dredging concerns to bid for the overdredging and the unfinished dredging at West Washington Market. This was done, notices being sent to five concerns, including the Union Dredging Company, the last-named was the lowest bidder and got the award. This was how it got pay for work done before any Treasurer's order was issued.

The witness said there was a resolution on file in the department to the effect that all Treasurer's orders should be made payable to the Union Dredging Company. This resolution was adopted by the Dock Board in 1886. It was adopted when the price for dredging was reduced from $1 35 to $1 per square foot for crib work and from 30 cents to 20 cents per square foot for mud work. All work since then has been done by the Union Dredging Company under this agreement. Moon said he could not remember that he ever saw the agreement. Mr. Clark said that his examiners had searched for it in vain.

Moon's attention was next turned to supplies for the department. When yellow pine was bought bids were invited from persons and firms suggested by the Commissioners and the Chief Engineer. Among the "favorites" are A. T. Decker and the Hilton Sawmill and Lumber Company. The sama course is followed in buying rip-rap and sand. Brown & Fleming, Daniel E. Donovan, John A. Bonker, and the Hudson River Broken Stone and Supply Company were among the firms given orders. Most of the orders go to Brown & Fleming and Mr. Bonker. Once these rivals got into a dispute in the office of Commissioner Matthews about the bids for rip-rap and sand, and were sent out into the hall to adjust the difference. The disputants came to satisfactory terms and divided the pinms. Piles and cement have been furnished by James Brandt, Haebler & Co., Marshall & Co., and D. W. Fisher. Orders, said the witness, have invariably been given to three or four persons, firms, or corporations in each line of material.

In the matter of coal for the department, it was shown that these orders have been given to Ward & Oliphant: 1885, $808 34; 1886, $1,865 81; 1887, $4,822 30; 1888, $4,847 69. David Dunoan's sons are now supplying the bulk of the coal. They have been since May 1, when they bid a cent less per ton than Ward & Oliphant. Mr. Moon did not know why the department was using more coal now than in 1885, unless it was because more work was being done.

He did not know anything about part of a cargo of yellow pine, furnished the department by Dexter B. Hunter, being condemned as below the required standard and afterward bought by the Treasurer's orders?" Moon was asked.

Mr. Moon said he did. The lumber was inspected by department men engaged for the purpose. The orders were issued by recommendation of the Commissioners. The contract price for standard yellow pine paid by the department is $25 95 per thousand feet. That was the sum paid Hunter.

"But," interrupted Commissioner Post, "that was not the price paid for the rejected lumber?"

"No, the price was lower—the pine falling below the standard."

"How much lower?" asked the Corporation Counsel.

"Not much—a few dollars."

"Hunter did not lose any money by unloading the stuff on the city, did he?"

"No, I don't think he did."

After Hunter brought his cargo of lumber here, and part of it was condemned, the department issued requisitions, as lumber was wanted. When the standard part of the Hunter list was used requisitions were issued, Hunter's name was inserted, and he filled the order from his pile of rejected stuff at the eliqht reduction.

Moon said he did not know that the department ever made any effort to find out the market prices of supplies. He did not know that any clerk was employed to examine the market prices.

"Perhaps you can tell us, Mr. Post?" said the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Post could not tell. He said there was a check on the department in the Controller's office. There price lists are kept and they are compared with the vouchers from the Dock Department.

Moon disputed the statement of Secretary Kemble that official correspondence had been suppressed by the Commissioners. The Controller returned a bill for work on the Lighthouse Section because the contract had been unfilled before it was done. He wrote the department about the matter. The Commissioners had an explanatory latter prepared and the witness took it to the City Auditor and asked if the explanation was satisfactory. The Auditor said he could not tell.

"Do you know whether it was satisfactory to the Controller?"

"I do not."

"Don't you know that the bill has not been paid yet?"

"I believe it has not."

"The correspondence was suppressed by the Commissioners, was it not?"

"I don't know that it was. When it came up in the board meeting the bill and the Controller's letter were put aside because the matter had been attended to. This is the practice."

The witness said the Hunter cargo of yellow pine mentioned amounted to 259,898 feet. The order was given without competition. He supposed that the inferior lumber had been bought by the department at a reduced price. The reduction was about 95 cents per thousand feet.

The investigation was adjourned until Monday at 11 A. M.

THE CASE AGAINST SMYTH.

Another hearing in the case of William L. Smyth, charged with perjury in connection with the investigation into the affairs of the Dock Department, was held yesterday in the Tombs Police Court before Police Justice Hogan.

Smyth's bookkeeper, William F. O'Brien, testified that he never knew of any such person as Thomas O'Brien, who stands as lessee of the pier at the foot of East Twenty-fifth-street. He said that he had been engaged by Judge Kelly to bring suit against the Dock Department for its failure to make needed repairs on the pier. He had begun the suit in the name of Thomas O'Brien as plaintiff, but who O'Brien was he did not know. It was not necessary that he should know, as the plaintiff was but he supposed him to be the lessee of the pier.

HOME NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Now that the Greer Naval Board is about to consider a proposed reorganization of the Marine Corps, it is hoped that some regulation will be adopted which will admit of the establishment of more recruiting stations. It is recommended that officers be detailed for recruiting service in all the great cities of the West; that even the smaller towns be visited, and an office opened for a month or more; that each recruiting officer take with him a picked detail of three or four men, all non-commissioned officers, and that while on this duty he be directed to employ certain means to bring his office to the attention of the people in the particular locality.

The recruiting stations should be established where a better class of men would be likely to enlist. It has been proposed for the army that bodies of picked troops be sent through certain sections of the country, proceeding slowly, and camping for short periods at different places. At certain seasons of the year it is thought many men could be induced to enter the service. Although the marines could not be employed very easily in this way, still a Government vessel in the lakes might accomplish much if given a picked guard of perhaps fifty men under the command of two or three energetic officers. All the great lake ports might be visited, the marines sashore for perhaps a week at each place, and a recruiting office opened in the camp. The people would thus be given an opportunity to hear from the lips of the men themselves something of the advantages to be gained by enlisting. It is highly probable that many recruits could be obtained readily in a run up the lakes.

The Michigan advertises for boys for the apprentice service during her Summer cruises, and in some years the vessel has carried to Erie, Penn., fully 300 boys ready for transportation to the training ships. No especial effort has ever been made in these lads, other than noting the arrival of the Michigan in the daily papers and stating the object of her cruise. Were especial effort made to obtain recruits for the Marine Corps there is no doubt that a fine class of men could be obtained from the Northwestern States. The same plan could be adopted by sending a vessel up the Mississippi. The Yantic, or, better still, one of the new cruisers of the smaller type could make her way far north, by way of New-Orleans, and as many men obtained as there could possibly be a demand for.

If the Marine Corps is to be reorganized some radical change has got to be made in the matter of enlistment. There are many good men in the Marine Corps to-day, many non-commissioned officers who are worthy of commissions. But there are far more worthless men than good ones, and all such timber should be cut out.

The difficulty in getting native American seamen for the navy is of the same nature as that affecting the enlisting of recruits for the Marine Corps, with the exception, however, that many of the line officers on recruiting duty at the receiving ships are personally to blame. There is the instance of the officer who until lately had charge of the apprentice men in the Navy Yard. This officer would accept no one not a Scandinavian unless a continuous service certificate could be produced. Many good seamen were lost in this way, yet this same officer believed he was doing the right thing in taking only Scandinavians. A prejudice there is without doubt as to whether the cruiser Baltimore will be able to obtain a 75 per cent. American crew in her complement of 350 men.

The Navy Department seems to be anxious to send as many American seamen to the new ships as possible, but unless some remedy is soon devised the new war ships will be carrying foreign seamen. A Scandinavian sailor comes to this country for the pay. If employed in the merchant service of his own country he rarely gets over $8 a month. In the American merchant service ordinarily is paid $24 a month, while the pay of a seaman in the American Navy is $24 50 a month. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that the Scandinavian sailor rushes across to join the American Navy, where he is able to obtain pay equal to that of a Captain in his own country. During the five years preceding the civil war there were so few native American sailors in the navy. It can be proved that they all left the service on the breaking out of hostilities.

If the Scandinavians were to leave the navy in a body to-day, it is doubtful if we would have at hand over 2,000 men out of the 8,000 allowed by law, and then, allowing 2,000 more for other nationalities, we could possibly muster 2,000 men. Some radical change should be made in this direction, and the best way seems to be to pass a regulation which will enable us to obtain our seamen directly from the apprentice fleets. England follows this plan. Some part of her present system could not be worse. We are simply giving foreigners an opportunity to acquire an insight into our whole system of mechanism aboard ship, knowledge to be used against us one of these days. The squadron of evolution which recently sailed for Europe carried with it fully 500 foreigners, the percentage of American seamen being the largest ever known in one fleet since the close of the war.

The determination of the Navy Department to cut down the main battery of the coast-defense vessel now building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, has been generally expected. The officers at the Washington Gun Foundry have anticipated the construction of a 16-inch breech-loading gun, a weapon the weight of which would have been not less than 110 tons. But the determination to abandon the idea of a pneumatic dynamite gun aboard the class has come as a surprise. Secretary Tracy, whose opinion on the subject is said to have been biased by the adverse sentence in Commander Goodrich's report of the trial of the Vesuvius.

It is at present generally believed that a battery of rapid-fire guns of fairly-large calibre will be far more effective in action than a main battery made up of a few guns of heavy ordnance. There is always one recourse left for a vessel carrying guns of less range than those of her antagonist, and that recourse is "close action." Both vessels will then be on something like even terms, with the balance of power in favor of the vessel able to deliver the heaviest continuous fire.

The recent announcement of the Crescent Iron Works of Elizabeth, N. J., that its works are in a condition which will admit of undertaking such work of construction as called for by the Naval Academy practice ship and the 1,500-ton cruisers, is most encouraging. Together with the Crescent Iron Works is the Bath Iron Works. This is the firm which sent in a bid for one of the 3,000-ton cruisers and one of the 2,000-ton cruisers.

THE OBELISK NEEDS ATTENTION.

The obelisk in Central Park is in need of more nursing and coddling. Prof. John S. Newberry went before the Park Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, by invitation of Commissioner Gelinp, and explained the necessity for further efforts to preserve the Egyptian stone from the effects of this climate. The paraffine coating put on some years ago is not sufficiently effective to keep the stone from disintegrating. The Park Board passed a resolution providing that a committee consisting of Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Prof. C. A. Newberry, Prof. Henry Morton, and Prof. A. H. Gallatin, be requested by the board to make an examination of the obelisk and report as soon as practicable as to its condition, with reference particularly to its preservation, and that the Superintendent cause suitable apparatus to be erected for the purpose of such examination.

A GLIMPSE OF GLADSTONE.

HOW THE "GRAND OLD MAN" IMPRESSED A NEW-YORKER.

A New-Yorker thus describes his first glimpse of Gladstone:

"On a raw afternoon late in October I was standing on a street corner in the little village of Saltney, a suburb of Chester, with several hundred men, women, and children, all of whom were looking up the long avenue that led to the city. The houses were decorated with bunting, and across the street hung a banner "Welcome to Saltney." A shout suddenly went up from the crowd as a carriage with a single horse appeared at the end of the avenue. A coachman in a long white overcoat sat on the box; there was no footman. Both coachman and horse seemed accustomed to the Babel of 'hurrahs,' and the waving of hats and flags that assailed the carriage from each side as it passed along.

"The top of the carriage was thrown back and in the back seat, alone, sat Gladstone, who had come to this place to perform the 'neighborly duty' of opening a free library for workingmen. With his hat in his hand, the venerable statesman was bowing and smiling to every one. The first thing that struck me was the keen, quick glance of his eye, which seemed to take in everything. As he stepped from the carriage I was surprised to see how erect he stood, with what vigor he walked to the committee rooms. I was prepared to see something palatial in the hall where the address was to be delivered by hearing an old Welchman say, 'I tell you, it's fine inside.' My disappointment can be imagined when I entered a canvas tent with sawdust floor and hard wooden benches, while the two ends were left open, and through them the wind blew a small hurricane, chilling us to the marrow. The rostrum was raised to about the level of the chairs, and on it W. E. Gladstone and the dignitaries of the place, the statesman's son, who is rector at Hawarden, and his wife were seated on the platform. I could not help feeling what an outrage it was to ask a man in his eightieth year to speak in a place cold enough to endanger the health of a stronger person.

"The exercises opened by the presentation of an address written by a workingman and bound in blue watered silk. When Mr. Gladstone rose to speak, his frame, which is almost massive, seemed to defy the inclemency of the place. When he commenced speaking he grasped the lapels of his coat in an awkward manner and hesitated more than you would expect in such a veteran of parliamentary debate. But as he grew more earnest all appearance of awkwardness passed away, there was no delay for choice of words, and the audience listened spellbound. He had a peculiar way of drawing back the corners of his mouth just before beginning to speak, as if he were trying to get a purchase upon the sentence he is commencing. When over a humorous sentence a broad smile would linger on his face but for a moment. He spoke with intense, almost fierce, earnestness throughout the address, and during the hour and a half that he talked there was no sign of breaking in his voice, which was remarkably clear for a man of his age. After the style of an English audience satisfaction was expressed by 'Hear! hear!'

"Soon after this we visited Hawarden and met Gladstone walking in the park. He greeted us with a cordial handshake, and spoke pleasantly of the many American pilgrims who annually visit his country seat."

THE ANCIENT SITE OF DELPHI.

A PLAN TO BUY IT FOR PURPOSES OF INVESTIGATION.

Among the sites of archaeological interest in Greece which still remain to be excavated Delphi is considered by all odds the most promising. Opportunity has been given the Archaeological Institute of America to conduct the investigations, which it proposes to do under the management of the American School at Athens. But the site of the ancient centre of classical learning is now occupied by the village of Kastri, for the expropriation of which, through the Greolau Government, preliminary to the work of excavation, the sum of $75,000 must be paid.

In an address which the institute has issued upon the subject, it is said: "The imagination of every man who recognizes what modern civilization owes to ancient Greece is stirred by the name of Delphi as by no other name except that of Atheos. The centre of Greek religion for centuries, the site of its most famous oracle, the meeting place of its greatest council, the locality adorned by many of the noblest works of the incomparable genius of the Greeks, and crowded with poetic as well as with historic associations throughout the whole period of the glory of Greece, Delphi will be forever one of the most sacred seets of the life of the human race. To recover what may now be recovered of the remains of its ancient greatness, to reclaim for it what may now be ascertained concerning the character of its famous buildings, to collect the fragments of the works of art which lie buried in the soil, to gather the inscriptions with which its walls were covered, to gain all possible knowledge concerning it, is a task of the highest honor to those who may accomplish it, and all who Americans may well be proud and glad to undertake."

The amount indicated as necessary to indemnify the inhabitants of Kastri, whose houses now occupy the site of Delphi, before the concession will be given by the Greek Government, has been approximately determined by the surveys and estimates of two commissioners of French and Greek engineers. This sum must be subscribed before the 10th of December in order to make sure of the concession. A considerable part of it has already been subscribed by some twenty of the larger educational institutions of the country, and by individuals who appreciate the aims of this work of investigation to the scholarship of the country. The work of excavation and the proper publication of what will be discovered there will, it is said, form the best possible training school for a whole generation of American students—such a school as Olympia has been for the Germans.

In order to apprise the matter directly to the attention of persons who may wish to contribute to the undertaking, Prof. William Cranston Lawton, a well-known Greek scholar, who has an article on "Delphi: The Locality and Its Literature" in the December number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, has been appointed agent of the Secretary of the Delphi Committee. He is living temporarily at 15 East Forty-sixth-street, where he may be communicated with.

THEY WON'T FEAR A WISHBONE TO-DAY.

There came plenty of excitement to the office of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company yesterday with the advent of a mysterious-looking package found in the morning mail. It was directed to the company, was six inches long by four wide and a half inch thick, and was covered with tinfoil.

It was with considerable difficulty that one of the clarks opened the package, while the others looked on, and when he had succeeded, what seamed to be a little bundle appeared in the centre of the box, closely packed in with cotton. At the same time a slight scratching sound was heard, and with a shout of alarm the gentleman who had opened the package let it fall to the floor, while the others sought safety in flight.

As no report followed the dropping of the package the clerks finally regained their courage and returned for a further examination. With an "I don't believe it's an infernal machine at all," one brave man tore the box open and drew out a wishbone, to which was crammed a card bearing the legend, "Many happy returns of Thanksgiving Day." The affair was an advertisement sent out by a Providence (R. I.) insurance company.

ARCHITECT ROBINSON AGAINST LAW.

The session of the Committee on Revision of the Building Laws yesterday was occupied mainly by ex-Superintendent D'Oench, who appeared on behalf of a committee of the Architectural League. The committee had lifted out the building laws from the statutes and had changed nearly all of them by interlineations or amendments of varying importance. They purpose, Mr. D'Oench said, was not so much to enhance the law as to make its phraseology clearer and more effective. After he had gone through the labored effort of the full committee he read a minority report signed by John Beverly Robinson, ex-President of the League. Mr. Robinson seems to have become weary with the painstaking processes of the full committee and expressed his dissent exhaustingly as follows:

"I beg to differ with the conclusions of the majority of the committee, for I regard all building laws as an abridgment of the liberty of the citizen, and I regard it as the duty of an architect to evade the law on every possible occasion in the interests of his client."

Mr. D'Oench submitted the minority report in apparent good faith, as though he had no doubt that it seriously expressed Mr. Robinson's views.

ASSIGNEE MARTIN RESIGNS.

In the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Bookstaver, yesterday James Martin was allowed to resign as the assignee of Guy C. Hotchkiss, Field & Co., and Donald B. Tooney was substituted for him with a bond of $60,000. Mr. Martin stated that a difference of opinion had arisen between himself and Mrs. Flynn as to the ownership of street railroad and electric light property in Richmond, Va. Mrs. Flynn claims that the property belongs exclusively to the estate of her husband, while Mr. Martin thinks it should be included in the assets of the firm. Moreover, he said that it would take $10,000 to complete the title to the property and $150,000 for its equipment. As assignee of the firm he has no such money to advance. Mrs. Flynn is willing to advance the money, but would not do so as long as Mr. Martin remained assignee, and Mr. Martin gave this as another reason why he wished to resign.

A CITY PERMANENTLY RED

SOUTH DAKOTA'S GROWING PRINCIPAL TOWN.

THE HISTORY OF SIOUX FALLS IN A FEW WORDS—IT LOSES THE CAPITAL YET IS THE STATE'S CHIEF CITY.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 26.—Nature has provided this properous and most important and interesting of all the towns of the new State of South Dakota with the means of keeping itself "painted red," and it is taking advantage of its opportunity in a way that attracts the immediate attention and approval of every visitor. It is the reddest town on this or any other continent, and it will not only remain as red as it is, but may be expected to grow redder every day. You are landed at a red railroad station when you arrive. You are driven over a red pavement to a red hotel, look out of your window upon red banks and shops near by, and can see rows and rows of red buildings going up in every direction. But it is not a red that is prepared in a painter's shop, put thinly on with a brush, and liable to fade with the first Winter's frost or a smart Summer shower. The color was compounded by Deme Nature in some remote age, infused into a mass that when cooled had retained the brilliant hue in an almost imperishable granite, and only awaited the coming of men and machinery to yield an inexhaustible supply of material for all sorts of buildings and for pavements of a most superior quality.

One does not need to be told that Sioux Falls is a lively place. That can be seen at once by the most careless observer on entering the town. The winding Big Sioux River, which twists through the town like a gigantic "S," has to be crossed in order to reach the city from the railroad station. Along its margins are clustered the noisy manufactories that are but the beginning of business that is to be great in the future, and that will, before long, employ more fully the immense power that may be easily developed. It is not a great stream. You do not look for boats upon it, and if you did you would find nothing larger than the punts of fishermen. But, with its width of about three hundred feet, it falls about ninety feet in a distance of three miles, and it only needs to be properly controlled to furnish all the water power that Sioux Falls can possibly have use for for fifty years.

It is the easiest chance to come from Huron, back in Beadle County, to this comparatively very prosperous section of the State. Huron does not boast of its misfortunes. It was rather disposed during the contest for temporary capital to put the best face on everything and to sustain the claims of Huron in its own behalf at the expense of neighboring that had similar aspirations. The farmers of Beadle County, who knew, unfortunately, that the average yield of wheat had been only ten bushels to the acre, and that oats had only turned out about seventeen bushels, while corn had made the average of twenty-one bushels, were not exulting. The undertone of complaint et unwilling nature is louder in the neighboring county of Miner. You pass through this county soon after leaving Huron. It is pleasant to look at, and may have done very well enough in seasons when the whole section of country in what is carefully called the "sub-humid belt" has been favored with greater precipitation than it was during the last season. But appearances go for next to nothing when you are told that in this section the average yield of wheat was only two bushels to the acre, that of oats the same, and the corn crop only eleven bushels. Your fellow-travelers are despondent about the situation. They talk of interest charges to be met, of real estate and chattel mortgages loading them daily with new burdens that are becoming more grievous to throw off, and of the chance that impatient creditors may press them so hard as to deprive them of the results of years of toil and economy, in a strain that touches the toughest heart.

Further along, in McCook County, where the crops have been a little better than they were in Miner, the mood is even as they were in Beadle, the same complaints are heard, and many yearning inquiries and conjectures are indulged in as to what the outcome will be of all the discussion and investigation concerning the remedy of irrigation. To go on trying to raise wheat at a loss of nine bushels to the acre turns is admitted to be out of the question. To fight another adverse season will simply mean starvation and the transfer of all the mortgaged farms into the hands of the bankers who have been advancing money to their owners upon large bonuses and the payment of 12 or 15 per cent. a year interest. Already many farmers talking about the necessity of buying fodder for horses and cattle for the Winter, and wonder how these men are to get the money or the credit that will take the place of money to supply them with corn and hay.

When Minnehaha County is reached the situation is found to be not quite so gloomy. Nevertheless to the sore, oats twenty-two, and corn thirty-three. This is a long way behind the best county in the State—the county of Pannington, that was blessed with an average of twenty-nine bushels of wheat to the acre—but it is behind Brookings and Miner, with its average of twenty bushels. The neighborhood of Sioux Falls is pleasant, physically. The face of the country is no longer monotonous or absolutely treeless. The hills undulate with sufficient diversity occasionally to cut off the horizon of illimitable plain that so wearies the eye of the stranger back on the prairies. As you drive for miles around to the southeast of the town, to make a crossing of the Big Sioux, and the suburb of South Sioux Falls is passed, you are in the midst of houses of taste, with not a few thriving lawns, shade trees that have passed their sapling age and are promising to fulfill the use for which they were planted, streets well laid out, shops, factories, a motor line, electric lights, hydrants at the corners to indicate the fact that there is a water supply for the community, and most of the other conveniences that are to seen in the streets of the older towns in the East. Several interesting railroad lines are now and proposed before the visitor is finally landed in a throng of backmen as enterprising and voluble as those who attend to business around the Grand Central Station at New-York.

Before one has been in Sioux Falls many hours he is sure to be filled up with a good deal of interesting information. Much of it is very interesting, and none of it is unimportant. The pioneers had to fight for a foothold here. They likewise appear to have fought with each other. Two rival town site companies, each having designs upon the water power of the falls, contended for a location in 1857. The Sioux Indians cared for neither of these bodies of speculative pioneers. They put on their war paint and drove them out. Back they came, however, a year later, and made a new lodgment. They were suffered to remain only four years, from 1862 to 1866, and then fell upon the settlers in such numbers that the entire Sioux Valley was cleared of the interlopers. The white man was not discouraged, however. He was as persistent as M. Toneon. When he returned, in 1865, it was under the protection of a military force. The Dakota Territory was established in the midst of a military reservation five miles square. Sutlers and settlers came with the army. Business began with the first sutler's store, and it had flourished apace when, in 1870, the military reservation was abandoned as unnecessary to the safety of the people.

But the valley was not very thickly settled in 1870, when you come to look at the figures. There were only 593 inhabitants in Sioux Falls in 1873, and they did not occupy much of the five-mile square space of the reservation that soon became the site of the present city. Slowly the population increased. In 1878, according to the school census, there were 697 persons in the town. In two years the population jumped to 2,164. The "boom" had set in. Many of the resorees that have since been greatly developed had been discovered and the attention of immigration took a decided turn toward Sioux Falls from the Western States that had not fulfilled all the expectation of men who had tried them. A vast area of agricultural country, in which the incoming farmers had the greatest confidence, had to be supplied with farming implements and machinaes for its crops. The great granite or jasper or quartzite quarries, an inexhaustible deposit of stone at once attractive in color and of extraordinary durability, was soon in such demand as to make it the means of building many factories to get it out. Laborers made more business for more stores. Increased trade attracted more dealers. Men of public spirit who discerned the future and who had faith in the permanency of Sioux Falls gave a new direction to building activity. The rosy red granite of the town quarries began to take the place of the lumber that had been universally employed in all structries.

There is just a chance that local pride in the beauty and strength and cheapness of the Sioux Falls granite may result by and by in monotony of redness. Nearly all the new buildings in the city are built of it, and in a modified costeliated style of architecture that would do very well until it resulted in interminable blocks of three, four, and five storied shops and offices. There is plenty of good taste, however, in the place, and it may be relied upon to direct the tendency to granite exclusively, and to introduce pleasing variations of architecture when the granite is employed. The proof that there is no lack of educated taste is seen in the many attractive houses that are the homes of the prosperous men, the style of the church edifices, the effective arrangement of grounds about houses and churches, the fine public schools, the well-cared-for rows of shade trees, and a general absence of the slovenliness common to new and suddenly prosperous towns in a new country. The red granite that has been so largely used in building, and that is laid on the one paved street, has been sent in large quantities to other cities, and it may be seen on the streets of Omaha under foot and rising in stately buildings, and in St. Louis, where many miles of streets have been paved with it.

The main street is a business thoroughfare in which the people have an altogether justifiable pride. It is sufficiently broad, is well paved, and is built up for half a mile very compactly. All of the buildings are not yet stately. But the old and small buildings are rapidly giving way for the larger ones made necessary by the growth of business. It will not be many years, with a continuation of the present prosperity, before she leading thoroughfare will rival the best streets of the proudest Western cities.

As in every other prominent town in this Western country, there are in Sioux Falls a number of men who have furnished a large share of the impulse and push called public spirit that is necessary to give the place that is growing the difference in character" between a dull town and a bright one. These leading men are more prosperous than some of the followers. They deserve to be, for they have ventured when no one else had the resolution to do so, have endured all the anxieties of enterprise, have spared money or personal exertion to overcome obstacles, and have benefited hundreds while they have been building up their own personal prosperity. These men are appreciated now, but posterity will remember them gratefully without discovering the flaws in their character that are now discernible to critics who are perhaps too minute. Sioux Falls owes as much to R. F. Pettigrew, perhaps, as any city could possibly be induced to admit that it could owe to the foresight, energy, and untiring drive of any individual. South Dakota has acknowledged the indebtedness of the State to him by sending him to the Senate as one of the first Senators to which the State was entitled under the law. He came here in 1869, on foot, from Sioux City, and he walked because he knew that he was likely to need the stake fare to buy food with. Without any pretensions to being a seer, he had a prophetic eye for the future of the place. He took up lands in and about the city. Real estate became more interesting and profitable to him than the practice of his profession, and he dedicated all his energy and a good deal of capital to the development of what he owned. He is rich now, but his wealth is not his popularity rather than his purse that elected him Senator.

But Pettigrew has not stood alone in pushing the development of Sioux Falls. In a city where there are no "old settlers" who can make an older date than 1857 one cannot expect to find many veterans. W. W. Burkings, who came to the Territory in 1859 and was elected lieutenant governor on the ticket with the party sent out by the Western Town Company of Dubuque was driven away by the Indians and did not return until 1877. His faith in the growth of the town was expressed in investments, and they have justified his confidence. William Van Epps, who opened a store here when the town had less than one thousand population, and who is now the head of the jobbing business in the city, one of the wealthiest men, an investor in other parts of the State, an officer in several institutions, and one of the leaders in the future of South Dakota, is among its oldest citizens. Another man who is pointed out as public-spirited as well as a good provider for himself is E. A. Sherman, here since 1873, and now in mills, electric lights, railroads, and trust companies, and some other large enterprises, and the head of many firms of prominence in jobbing and manufacturing that include men of the most active and progressive sort.

Sioux Falls is as proud of its healthfulness as it is of its increasing beauty and commercial importance, and it shows its low death record side by side with the substantially-managed list of jobbing houses and manufactories. The death rate as given by the public Health Officer puts the yearly chance of the inhabitant at four and five-eighths in a thousand. The air is clear, bright, and invigorating—a little too invigorating at first for the Virginian or Jerseymen—but it does not harbor epidemics, the record showing that none hes ever flourished in the city. The people are not careless about the sanitary arrangements of their homes and shops, and, with continued attention to such matters, there is no reason why Sioux Falls should not continue to be healthful.

Everybody goes to look at the granite quarries. There are several of them, all in full blast. The Granite Company, with 400 or 500 men; the Drake or Marsh Company, with a large force, and the Jasper, with perhaps 50 employes, are backed by men of substance, the Jasper having been originally owned by George I. Seney of New-York. The stone has been put to building and paving uses in many of the cities of the West, and its durability has highly commended as its beauty. While extremely hard, it is easily treated, and it is turned and polished for architectural uses in Sioux Falls and in an establishment that polishes the slabs of petrified trees from Arizona, converting that beautiful chalcedony into charming forms for use in making clocks, table tops, paper weights, and an infinite variety of other ornamental objects.

Sioux Falls made a great effort at the October election to induce a majority of the people of South Dakota to name it as the temporary capital of the new State. A good deal of money that ought not to have been spared for that purpose, and that could have been put to much better use right in the city, was used—not to put too fine a point upon it—to convince voters that in selecting another place they were mistaken. Pierre, a little and backward town on the extreme western edge of the settled part of the State, secured the capital vote. Sioux Falls ought to be glad of it, and it is to be hoped that it will not make the mistake of again competing next Fall for the empty honor, as it will have an opportunity of doing. To have the capital will not help a city of the commercial importance and promise of Sioux Falls. The city can do more for the capitol than it would get in return. The transient "boom" in real estate that might follow a location of the capital would probably have a "slump," and Sioux Falls does not care for anything like a reaction. It seems to have struck the shrewd Pettigrew that this was the case, for he refused to join the more fierce boomers of the capital with backing interests in the effort to make it the capitol city, and was even threatened with defeat in his Senatorial race because of his feeble participation in the campaign for the capital. But it did not make a sore spot in existence when the caucus came to vote for Senators.

Just before Iowa decided to abandon the experiment of prohibition, and indicated its intention to test the efficacy of license to regulate a traffic that could not be suppressed, South Dakota voted to undertake the experiment that Iowa has rejected. It is not unlikely that when the Dakota brawers move they will go into Iowa or Nebraska and manufacture beer to sell to Dakota consumers who may be beer-thirsty, and who will not permit a majority of the voters to say what they shall eat or what they shall drink. There are people in South Dakota who occasionally drink, as Senator Pettigrew, if he is called upon, can testify. So long as there is one State left in which beer or whisky may be bought, and the railroads are not prohibited from carrying closed packages, South Dakota will have some whisky and will have beer. When the United States of the Union have voted for prohibition the Dakota consumers, with those of other States, will patronize the foreign market until Senator Blair has succeeded in inducing the United States to make war upon Europe to compel the British and Continental brewers and distillers to cease the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks.

There are some saloons in Sioux Falls, but there is little drunkenness. The writer visited all the polling places on election day and had an opportunity to see some crowds of men election men, but saw no drunken ones in them, nor did he hear any complaints about the prevalence of that sort of disorder. It was a peaceable, comfortable place at such a time, and the women who were all day at the polls working for prohibition would have had difficulty in securing "horrid examples" to fortify an argument against the evil they were so zealously combating.

E. G. D.

THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Lighthouse Board, in its annual report for the last fiscal year, renews many of the recommendations made in former reports, notably those proposing to prohibit the exposure of private lights in navigable waters, and confarring authority upon the board to establish temporary lights in cases of exigenoy, pending the action of Congress.

It is expected, says the board, that the members of light stations which will be finished and lighted before the expiration of the current fiscal year will bring the total number of lights up to 841. The report goes on to say that the light vessels have gradually deteriorated and have in number fallen below the proper standard. The board is earnestly in favor of acceding to the demand coming from the East for the establishment of additional river lights.

The general estimate of expenditures for the next fiscal year aggregate $2,576,700. The estimates for special appropriations aggregate $3,290,650, made up of provisions for a number of new lights, buoys, fog signals, keepers' dwellings, &c. There is also an estimate of $211,495 for deficiency appropriations for the current year.

TWO YOUNG YONKERS BURGLARS.

The Yonkers police have captured a couple of young candidates for prison stripes in the persons of Abraham Van Boskerok and James Porteous. Against them are complaints comprising three burglaries and an attempt to blow open a safe in Abram Austin's feed store on Woodworth-place. The police found in the cellar of Van Boskerck's home a complete kit of burglar's tools and several yards of fuse and

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H. pf.	115	115	115	115	100
*Am. C. O. Tr. rcts.	31½	31½	31½	31½	900
*Am. C. Oil Tr. cts.	31½	31¾	30¾	30½	7,342
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	14,520
*Brunswick Co.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	100
Buf., R. & P. pf.	77	77	77	77	100
Canadian Pacific.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	100
Central Pacific.	38	38	38	38	200
Ches. & Ohio.	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	2,450
C. & O. 1st pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	558
C. & O. 2d pf.	45½	45½	45	45	1,500
Chi. Gas Trust.	53	53¼	43¾	46½	126,415
Chic. & Alton.	134½	134½	134½	134½	90
Chicago & N. W.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	2,010
Chic. & N. W. pf.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	150
C., R. & Q.	106	106¼	105¾	105¾	1,100
C., M. & St. P.	71¾	71¾	70¾	71	11,760
C., M. & St. P. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	200
C., R. I. & Pac.	99¾	99¾	98¾	99¼	1,300
C., C., C. & St. L.	73¾	73¾	72	73¼	1,343
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99¼	99	99	118
Cin., W. & B.	2½	2½	2½	2½	200
Colorado Coal.	34½	34½	33¾	34	950
Col., H. V. & Tol.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	810
Del. & Hud.	140	140	140	140	40
Del. & E. Ill. pf.	98¾	98¾	96¾	98¼	200
Com. Cable.	102	102	102	102	150
Con. Gas Co.	93	93	93	93	200
Del., L. & Hudson.	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾	215
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	141¾	141	141¾	6,518
D., T. & Fe. W.	38½	38½	36	36¾	6,910
Den. & R. G. W.	18¾	18¾	18	18	400
Den. & R. G. W. pf.	50¾	50¾	50	50	427
E. T., V. & Ge.	10	10	10	10	100
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	105
Ells., Lex. & T.	22	22	22	22	100
Evans. & T. H.	3	3	3	3	200
Iowa Central.	10	10	10	10	200
Iowa Central pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	214
Leh. & W. Coal.	24	24	23	23	200
Kingston & Pem.	27	27	27	27	100
Laclede Gas Co.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20
L. E. & West.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	100
L. E. & West. pf.	64	64	64	64	300
Lake Shore.	107½	107½	106¾	106⅞	2,935
Louis. & Nash.	85¼	85¾	84⅞	84⅞	1,850
Manhattan Con.	103	103	103	103	400
Michigan Cent.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	220
Minn. & St. L.	5	5	5	5	300
Minn. & St. L. pf.	10	10	10	10	100
Missouri Pacific.	68⅞	69	67¾	68	16,720
Mo., Kan. & T.	10	10	10	10	125
N. Y. Lead Trust.	19¾	19¾	18¾	19⅛	21,630
New Cent. Coal.	8	8	8	8	125
N. J. Central.	120	120	120	120	20
N. Y. Central.	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	15
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46	46	45¾	45¾	9,980
N. Y. & N. H.	245	245	245	245	238
N. Y. C. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17	17⅜	700
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	10
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	1,400
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	66¾	67¼	66¾	67¼	400
Nort. & West.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	735
Northern Pacific.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	355
North. Pac. pf.	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	6,338
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	600
Ohio. Ind. & W.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	200
Ontario & West.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22½	6,925
Oregon Imp.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	100
Oregon Trans. Co.	56	56¾	56¾	56¾	200
Oregon & Trans.	36	36	35½	35½	1,900
Pacific Mail.	34	34	34	34¼	700
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	200
Phil. & Reading.	41¾	42¾	40¾	40¾	18,300
Quicksilver.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	100
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	22	22¼	2,515
R., W. & O.	100	101	100	101	300
R., W. & O. pf.	46¼	46¼	44	44¼	1,680
R. & Le. S. F. 1st pf.	106	106	102½	106	47
St. P., M. & M.	107	108	107	107¾	1,250
St. P., M. & M. rts.	13¾	15	13¾	14½	895
Southern Pacific.	36	36⅜	36	36	600
St. L., A. & T.	6	6	6	6	200
Sugar Ref. Co.	70¾	70¾	67¾	68⅜	22,830
Tenn. C. & I.	82½	83¼	80½	80½	6,106
Texas & P.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	300
Tol. & O. C. pf.	66	69	66	69	400
Texas Pac. L. T.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	100
Texas Pacific.	20	20	20	20	100
Union Pacific.	69¾	69¾	68¾	69	13,660
U. S. Express.	85½	87	85½	87	10
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32	32	31½	31⅞	900
West. Union Tel.	84¼	84¾	83¾	83¾	3,439
W. & L. E. pf.	67	67	67	67	100
Wisconsin Cent.	32⅜	32⅝	31⅞	32⅜	2,200
Total sales.					339,905

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	15¼	15¾	15	15¾	$56,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	18,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	109	109¼	108¾	108¾	6,000
Boston Telephone Gas 1st, t. r.	93	93	93	93	2,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
Canada So. 2d.	96¾	97	96¾	97	8,000
C. & O. 6s.	5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	68,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	101	101	101	101	5,000
C., B. & Q. s. f. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	Neb.	91¾	91¾	91¾	6,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	78	78	78	78	2,000
D. & H. 1st 7s.	91, r.	106	106	106	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	77¾	78	77¾	78	3,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st ass. t. r.	98	98	98	98	19,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	10,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Erie 1st ch.	138	138	138	138	11,000
Erie 2d.	105	105	105	105	5,000
Erie 4th.	116	116	116	116	1,000
Evans. & I. 1st.	114	114	114	114	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	9,000
G. B. & W. 1st, ex. c.	83	83	83	83	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	114¾	115	114¾	114¾	24,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s.	75¾	75¾	75	75	15,000
Ill. Cent. 1st.	113½	113½	113½	113½	6,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s.	70	70	70	70	2,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	4,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	6,000
Kan. Pac. cn.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	21,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, '90.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	106	106¼	105¾	106	34,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	69¼	69¼	68¾	68¾	61,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st.	110	110	110	110	2,000
Laclede Gas 1st.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1,000
L. & W. B. cn.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1,000
L. & W. B. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
Long Island 1st.	120	120	120	120	6,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. Pac. & N.	102	102	102	102	5,000
L. & A. & Chi. cn.	103¼	103	103¼	103	55,000
Louisville So. 1st.	100¾	102	100¾	102	78,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	5,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
Mich. Cent. 5s, 1902.	110	110	110	110	4,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913. cn.	108¾	108¾	108½	108½	7,000
Missouri Pac. cn.	109	109	109	109	4,000
Mor. & Essex 1st.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	1,000
Mut. Un. s. f. 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	6,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	15,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	118	118	118	118	25,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	112	112	112	112	1,000
N. J. C. 1st cn.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	94½	94½	94	94¼	14,000
North. Pac. 1st.	118	118	118	118	21,000
North. Pac. 2d.	112	112	111¾	111¾	4,000
North. Pac. 3d.	109¼	110	109¼	110	31,000
Northwestern s. f. 5s.	108	108	108	108	9,000
N. W. 2½ s. deb. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	93	93	93	93	4,000
Omaha & St. L. 1st.	75	75	75	75	2,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
Reading gen. 4s.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	25,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st. D. & M. certs.	68½	68½	68¼	68¼	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	87	87	87	87	2,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s.	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	10,000
Rich. Dan. deb.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	5,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.	79¾	79¾	79½	79½	1,000
R. & W. P. T. 1st. 6s.	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
Rock Island 5s.	106	106¾	106	106⅝	47,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	20¾	20¾	20	20	25,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	5,000
St. L., V. & T. H. 1st.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	20,000
St. P. & S. C. cn.	124½	124½	124½	124½	2,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
St. P. 1st, D. & D.	100	100	100	100	1,000
St. P. 1st, I. & D.	118	118	118	118	3,000
St. P. 1st, I. & M.	116	118	118	118	31,000
St. P., M. & M. 4s.	107½	107½	107	107½	16,000
Shen. Val. 1st.	104½	105	104½	105	40,000
Shen. Val. gen. tr.	42	42	42	42	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	7,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37¾	38	36¾	36¾	67,000
T., A. & A. C. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Wabash 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	76,000
Wabash 2d.	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼	64,000
W. N. Y. & P. 5s.	95	95	95	95	10,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	31	31	31	31	1,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s.	104	104	104	104	2,000
West Shore 4s. c.	105¾	106	105¾	106	36,000
Total sales.					$1,303,000

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.24	.13	.13	.13	3,700
Alice.	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	500
Alta.	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	100
Brunswick.	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
Brillion.	.85	.85	.85	.85	300
Breece.	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Com. Tun. bds.	.40	.42	.40	.42	1,000
Com. Tun. scrip.	.40	.42	.40	.42	1,100
Com. Tun. stock.	.23	.23	.23	.23	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	200
El Cristo.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Exchequer.	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Gould & Curry.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	100
Julia.	.40	.40	.40	.40	500
Little Chief.	.34	.34	.34	.34	300
Mexican.	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	100
Mutual S. & M.	1.63	1.65	1.65	1.65	200
Nevada Queen.	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Orient & Miller.	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,200
Ophir.	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	100
Occidental.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Overman.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	200
Rappahannock.	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Silver Nevada.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Sutter Creek.	.54	.54	.54	.54	300
Sutro Tun. ctfs.	.60	.60	.60	.60	1,000
Sierra Nevada.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Utah Con.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	150
United Copper.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Yellow Jacket.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Total sales.					14,450

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	31¼	31¼	30½	30½	2,100
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	38¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	21,870
Brooklyn Gas Co.	110	110	110	110	200
Chi. Gas Trust.	49	49	43¾	46¾	480
C., C., C. & St. L.	73	73	73	73	400
Chi., M. & St. P.	71¼	71¼	70¾	70¾	6,000
Chi. & N. W.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	110
Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	141¾	141¼	141¼	2,240
Den., T. & F. W.	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾	200
Hocking Valley.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	10
Manhattan Con.	103	103	103	103	400
Manhattan Beach.	7¾	8	7¾	8	200
Mexican Cent.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	300
Mich. Cent.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	200
Missouri Pacific.	68¾	69	67¾	68¾	21,740
Manhattan Con.	103	103	103	103	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	46¼	46¼	45¾	45¾	11,170
North. Pac. pfd.	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	540
Nort. & West. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	100
N. Y. C. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	110
Nat. Lead Trust.	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¼	4,150
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	22¾	22	22¾	900
Phil. & Reading.	41¾	42¾	40¾	41	3,660
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	800
Pacific Mail.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	10
St. L. & S. F. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	100
St. P. M. & M.	107	108	107	108	200
Sugar Ref. Co.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	20
Texas Pacific.	20	20	20	20	70
Union Pacific.	69¾	69¾	68¾	69	305
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32	32	31½	31⅞	300
West. Union Tel.	84¼	84¾	83¾	83¾	3,439
W. & L. E. pf.	67	67	67	67	100
Wisconsin Cent.	32⅜	32⅝	31⅞	32⅜	2,200
Total sales.					72,270

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. inc.	15¼	15¾	15	15	$19,000
Brook. Elev. 1st.	112	112	112	112	2,000
D., T. & F. W. 1st.	95	95	95	95	10,000
Erie 2d.	104¾	106	104¾	105	6,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	107¾	108¾	107¾	108¾	26,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5,000
Iowa Central.	89	89	89	89	1,000
M., K. & T. 2s.	106	106	106	106	3,000
M., K. & T. 4s.	69	69	69	69	10,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
Nor. Pac. 1st.	116	116	116	116	1,000
Pan Handle 1st.	82½	82½	82½	82½	10,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79	79	79	79	2,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	68¾	69¼	68¾	68¾	1,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾	1,000
Rock Island 5s.	106	106	106	106	6,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	6,000
Texas Pacific 1st.	92¾	92¾	92¾	93¾	3,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	5,000
Wabash 1st.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	5,000
Wabash 2d.	82¼	82½	82¼	82¾	5,000
West Shore 4s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	31	31¼	31	31¼	3,000
Total sales.					$140,000

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	107	107	104¾	105¼	604,000
Clearances.					3,240,000

Chicago Gas Trust was the chief speculative feature to-day, and it tumbled over twelve points on the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, declaring the organization to be for illegal purposes. The remainder of the market suffered in sympathy, but the trading was small. In the afternoon there was a partial recovery and the close was fairly firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Toledo and Ohio Central preferred, 4; Manitoba rights, 2½; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, 2; Northwestern preferred, 1¼, and Oregon Improvement and Manitoba, each ¾. *Declined*—Chicago Gas, 9; East Tennessee first preferred, 4; Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, 2½; Elizabeth, Lexington and Big Sandy, and St. Louis and San Francisco, each 2; Oregon Short Line, 1¼; Missouri Pacific and New York, Chicago and St. Louis, each ⅞; Manhattan Consolidated and Michigan Central, each 1, and Delaware and Hudson, Lackawanna, Northern Pacific, do. preferred, and Oregon and Transcontinental, each ¾.

In the trust stocks Sugar declined 2¼, American Cotton Oil, 1, and Lead, ¼.

Money on call loaned at 3@7 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 81½ for 60-day bills and $4 86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80½@$4 80¾ for 60-day bills, $4 85@$4 85¼ for demand, $4 85¾@$4 86 for cable transfers, and $4 79½@$4 79¾ for commercial. In continental, francs were quoted at 5.22½@5.22½ for long and 5.20@5.19¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94¾@94⅞ and 95½@95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $5,000 Virginia 6s, deferred trust receipts, sold at 7¾. In bank stocks 27 shares of America sold at 200¾.

In the railway mortgage market a well-distributed business was done, and prices were firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Shenandoah Valley firsts, trust receipts, 4½; Lounsville, New Albany and Chicago consols and Louisville Southern firsts, each 1¼; Missouri Pacific consols and Western Union collateral first 5s, each 1, and Northern Pacific firsts and do. thirds, each ¾; *Declined*—Erie fourths and Richmond and Danville 5s, each 1; Chicago and East Illinois generals, ⅞, and Richmond and West Point collateral trust 5s, ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 106⅛@104⅞. In mining stocks Barcelona sold at .40 and Horn Silver at $2 45.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ending Nov. 23 was 768,268 tons, against 844,167 tons in the corresponding week last year. The production since Jan. 1 has been 30,896,392 tons, against 33,591,162 tons in the corresponding period in 1888.

December coupons of the Mexican National Railroad Company will be paid at the National City Bank.

The King and Adams Committees, representing respectively the interests of the 7s, 6s, and 5 per cent. bondholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, have issued a joint circular to the security holders of that company, recommending to them a plan of reorganization. They propose to issue 4½ per cent. first mortgage bonds running fifty years to the aggregate of $32,500,000. This would be at the rate of $20,000 per mile. Also an income mortgage amounting to $32,500,000 bearing 4½ per cent. interest, non-cumulative. It is proposed to assess the stock 10 per cent. The apportionment on exchanges of these new securities for the old is stated in detail in the committee's advertisements and circular, copies of which can be obtained at the offices of the Union Trust Company, 73 Broadway. Security holders who desire to assent to the plan may deposit their holdings with that Trust Company.

The first mortgage and prior lien bonds of the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company having been matured by the recent foreclosure sale of the property, the holders thereof who have not heretofore deposited the same under the plan of reorganization, will receive principal and interest of their bonds on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, Nov. 30, from which date all interest thereon ceases.

The Committee on the Reorganization of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway Company announce that the holders of a majority of the several classes of securities have accepted the provisions of the reorganization agreement, and to non-assenting security-holders that if they wish to participate in the plan they must deposit their securities with Drexel, Morgan & Co. on or before Dec. 12. After that date a penalty will be enforced upon delinquent holders.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.	200	Manhattan.	180
American Exchange.	160	Market & Fulton.	210
Broadway.	400	Mechanics'.	210
Butchers & Drovers'.	185	Mech. & Traders'.	215
Central National.	143	Mercantile.	205
Chase National.	250	Merchants'.	158
Chatham.	110	Merchants' Ex.	117
Chemical.	4000	Metropolis.	325
City.	450	Mount Morris.	255
Citizens'.	180	Nassau.	161
Columbia.	240	New York.	243
Commerce.	197	N. Y. County.	450
Continental.	133	N. Y. National Ex.	127
Corn Exchange.	230	Ninth National.	155
East River.	117	North America.	185
Eleventh Ward.	150	North River.	146
Fifth Avenue.	1100	Oriental.	210
First National.	2000	Pacific.	175
Fourteenth Street.	16	Park.	254
Fourth National.	177	People's.	225
Gallatin National.	2??	Phenix.	140
Garfield National.	4	Republic.	175
German American.	11	Second National.	142
Germania.	27	Second National.	325
Greenwich.	14	Seventh National.	130
Hanover.	320	Shoe & Leather.	152
Hudson River.	14	St. Nicholas.	120
Importers & Traders'.	540	State of New-York.	112
Irving.	190	U. S. National.	215
Leather Manufrs'.	240	Western National.	94½
Lincoln National.	200		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	104¾	104⅞	Cur. 6s, 1896.	120	....
4½s, '91, c.	105¼	105⅜	Cur. 6s, 1897.	123	....
4s, 1907, r.	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1898.	125½	....
4s, 1907, c.	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1899.	128	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	117½	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	$113,962,240
Balances.	$4,666,692

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	52	52¼	St. Paul.	70½	70¾
Reading.	20 7-16	20½	Reading gen.	89	89¼
Lehigh Val.	53	..	Read. 1st pf.	78¼	78¾
Nor. Pac.	32	..	Read. 2d pf.	..	58½
Nor. Pac. pf.	75¾	..	Read. 3d pf.	..	49
Lehigh Nav.	53¼	..			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s.	118.50	Franklin.	16.37½
At. & Top.	33.75	Huron.	2.00
Boston & Albany.	217.00	Osceola.	19.00
Boston & Maine.	203.00	Pewabic.	35.50
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105.50	Quincy.	68.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	23.00	Bell Telephone.	200.00
Eastern.	120.00	Boston Land.	6.00
Eastern 6s.	124.00	Water Power.	2 1/16
Flint & P. M.	25.00	Tamarack M. Co.	145.00
Litt. R. & Ft. S. 7s.	98.00	Mass. Central.	13.00
Mex. Central.	15.75	San Diego L. Co.	20.50
Mex. Nat. pf.	75.00	West End Land.	85.50
N. Y. & N. Eng.	45.50	Lamson Store S.	53.00
N. Y. & N. Eng. 7s.	126.00	Atlantic.	13.86
Old Colony.	177.00	Boston & Mon.	48.75
Portland.	6.00	Kearsarge.	8.50
Wis. Central.	21.87½	St. Fé Copper Co.	.75
Allouez M. Co., n.	.95	Ann. City L. Co.	58.00
Calumet & Hecla.	240.00		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1889.

The supply of cattle arriving was liberal and the demand slow. The quality, which ranged from very poor to coarse, was not pleasing to buyers. Values, however, remained unchanged and were steady. Calves and Lambs, which were in moderate supply, were also steady as to values, which were equivalent to those current on Monday last. Veals and Calves were in light supply, and were steady at former values. Milch Cows were in liberal supply and 16 Cows were sold at $45@$60 ₱ head; 1 Cow with 1 Calf sold for $82.50 the lot. At Sixtieth-Street Yards the Beeves to hand were generally of poor to medium. All but 19 head of local origin, which were for sale. At Harsimus Cove Yards corned Canada sold at 7¼c. 2@3c. ₱ lb., weighing 4.6s. per bush., from 52 to 55 lb., was allowed net. Prices on live weights were: Native Steers, 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb.; store Beeves, $2 40@$3 95 ₱ cwt.; Heifers, 4c. ₱ lb.; Oxen, $2 70@$3 90 ₱ cwt.; dry Cows, $1 60@$3 15 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, $2 15@$2 75 ₱ cwt. Spring Lambs sold at 4c.@6c. ₱ lb.; call Sheep, 3½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 5½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Quality of the flocks as above reported poor to good. Calves, coarse and lean, being taken from the pasture, sold at 2½c.@2½c. ₱ lb.; Calves, part meal-fed, 3c. ₱ lb.; Western Calves, $3 20 ₱ cwt.; Veals, coarse and lean, 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; Veals of fair quality, 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Veals, in selected lots, 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Hogs were steady; 1 carload of live Hogs was held for sale; city-dressed Hogs opened at 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 8½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Hanse & Mullen sold 126 State Lambs, 6c. ₱ lb., 89c. ₱ head; 9 Veals, 170 lb., 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, 125 lb., 6c. ₱ lb. Walsh &

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX.....NO. 11,936. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

DRESS GOODS

At Twenty-Six Cents.

Wool Checks, Mixtures, and all-wool Flannels, desirable styles and colorings; worth 50 cents.

At Forty-Seven Cents.

All-Wool French Henriettas—full line of fashionable shades, including grays and high colors.

At Forty-Nine Cents.

Fine Wool and Silk and Wool Plaids and Stripes—large variety—worth 75c.

Dress Lengths and Remnants, plain and fancy, AT HALF PRICE.

SILKS.

At Sixty-nine Cents,

a hundred pieces

Colored Faille Francaise,

rich round cord—soft finish—all the leading shades.....dollar quality

extraordinary value.

At 5 Cents.....12½ Cents.....25 Cents

Great Sale of

ODD ORNAMENTS,

fine jets, pearls, fancy bead and hand crochet ornaments and odd pieces—

worth 50 cents to $1 50 each.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS,

Chantilly and Spanish Guipure—the qualities—reduced from $2 50, $2 69, and $3 to

At Ninety-eight Cents.

Plush Work Boxes and Manicure and Toilet Sets in Plush Boxes—worth $1 50 and $1 75.

Chamois Purses, large and small, 5 cents

Egyptian Brass Album Easels, 49 cents

Whisk Broom and Fancy Brass Holder, 19 cents

SPECIALS IN JEWELRY.

Cut Silver Bangles—5 row, 89 cents

Cut Silver and Gilt-top Side Combs—pair, 39 cents

Oxidized Silver Bonbon Boxes, 19 cents

Fancy Gold Plate Hairpins, 39 cents

Plush Boxes Stationery—worth $1 00, 59 cents

Poker Sets in Plush Boxes, 89 cents

HOLIDAY OPENING OF BOOKS.

Dictionaries—32,000 words, 12 cents

Popular Authors—cloth bound, 20 cents

Leather Stocking Tales—5 books $1 88

Eliot's Complete Works, 3 13

Dickens's Complete Works, 3 25

Heimburg's Novels—set, 3 44

Shakespeare Complete, 6 25

All the best and most popular Juvenile Books,

illustrated.....10 cents to $1 50

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

At Four Sixty-nine.

Extra Heavy Wool Blankets—full size; worth $7

At Six Ninety-eight.

Finest All-Wool California—full size; worth $12

At a Dollar Fifteen.

Full-size Comfortables—white cotton filled.

At Four Ninety-eight,

Five cases

EIDERDOWN COMFORTABLES.

Fancy French Sateen-covered; worth $8 75.

At a Dollar Ninety-eight.

Marseilles Quilts—heavy raised patterns; worth $3

All-Wool Square Horse Blankets, $3 98; worth $6 50

White Shaker Flannels, worth 17 12½ cents

Fine All-Wool Scarlet Flannels, 21 cents

Gray Shaker Flannels—light and dark, 21 cents

At TWENTY-NINE CENTS.

Three hundred pieces

FINEST FANCY FRENCH FLANNELS.

Large and small figures, wide and narrow stripes and palm leaf and Persian designs—the finest quality, such as are never sold under 60 cents, and almost always at 75.

4-4 Standard Muslins	worth 8¼	5⅞ cents
8-4 Brown Sheetings	worth 21	18 cents
8-4 White Sheetings	worth 23	18 cents
Turkish Towels	40 inches long	9 cents
All-Linen Damask	knotted fringe	10 cents
Large German Huck	damask border	17 cents
All-Linen Crash	18 inches wide	5⅜ cents
Butchar Linen	yard wide	19 cents
All-Linen Doilies	double color border	6½ cents
Satin Damask Napkins—22 styles—worth $1 50 and $1 75 a dozen		$1 29
Linen Table Damask	full width	29 cents
Turkey Red Damask	full width	19 cents
Turkey Red Table Covers,	Eight quarter,	98 cents
Table Felts,	1½ yds. wide,	38 cents
Lonsdale Cambrics,	yard wide,	8¾ cents
Fine Checked Nainsooks,	worth 17,	12½ cents
Indian Lawn Apron Lengths, lace and colored borders,		12½ cents

LADIES' CLOTH NEWMARKETS.

Greatest offering yet made.

Nine Hundred Garments,

black and colored; plain and fancy; tight and loose fronts, tight and loose sleeves; plain or with fur braid and Astrakhan trim—the best styles and greatest variety yet shown—all new, at the following

GREAT REDUCTIONS:

Newmarkets that were $12 00	$8 98
Newmarkets that were 16 00	8 98
Newmarkets that were 20 00	10 98
Newmarkets that were 27 00	13 98
Newmarkets that were 40 00	23 98

Not one garment

has been in stock for more than three weeks—they were all bought for cash at far less than value, and at prices quoted are

THE BARGAINS OF THE SEASON!

Braided Cloth Wraps.

$8 98	were	Fourteen dollars.		
12 98	were	Twenty dollars.		
23 98	were	Thirty-five dollars.		

ALL NEW—ALL SIZES.

Cloth Jackets.

2 98	were	$5 00	were	$10 00
3 98	were	7 00	were	20 00

As with Ladies' Cloaks so with

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

AT HALF VALUE, three hundred of the richest and prettiest Hats and Bonnets you will find in all this city, comprising the latest novelties in Toques, Turbans, Flares, Walking Hats, and Alsatian and other Bonnets—

$3 98..$4 98..$5 98..$6 98..$8 98.

Cannot be matched in any other house under double.

At Sixty-nine Cents,

long Black Ostrich Plumes, extra fine and full fines—splendid quality; worth $1 25.

CHILDREN'S GRETCHEN COATS.

Heavy All Wool—with belt and Vandyke Capes,

TWO NINETY-EIGHT: were $6 00.

At Five Ninety-eight,

Misses' fine all-wool Plaid and Stripe

NEWMARKETS,

elegant material—perfect fitting, with Capes or Directoire fronts and close or Empire sleeves; worth $12 00.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DRESSES.

BOSTON AGAIN IN FLAMES

PROPERTY VALUED AT ELEVEN MILLIONS BURNED.

AN ACRE AND A HALF IN RUINS.

A CROSSED ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRE WAS THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER—A BIG HOLE EATEN OUT OF THE DRY GOODS DISTRICT.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 28.—Just as Boston was awakening to the most essentially Puritan of all feast days there came from the old city through the storm the ringing of bells, not in thanksgiving, but in warning, heralding to the business men in all parts of the town that flames were raging in the midst of the most valuable commercial district of Boston and that some of the terrors of 1872 were again before them. For nearly four hours they saw costly buildings and merchandise go up in flame and smoke, they saw structures that have been erected in comparatively recent years, with every improvement and safeguard against fire, splinter and crash together as though they were of the most inconsequential material; and it was only after this long fight of the firemen, who were made desperate by the fearful odds against them, and after reinforcements had come from more than a score of the adjoining towns, that the fire was controlled after causing a loss of nearly $11,000,000, but without loss of life. The district burned is in almost the heart of the old town, and though of small area was of great value. Within a block and a half of the fire's starting point was the place whence was sent the signal for the fire which destroyed more than $60,000,000 of property in November, 1872. The same box was used to-day.

There stood this morning at Bedford and Kingston streets a solidly-built six-storied granite building, owned by Jordan, Marsh & Co., the great dry goods house, and occupied in part by them and in part by Brown, Durrell & Co., wholesale dealers in notions, and the Woonsocket Rubber Company. It was regarded as thoroughly fire-proof. Not very long after 8 o'clock a letter carrier on the Kingston-street post saw a glare in the upper part of the building and scarcely had heard the roar of the fire within before there was an explosion in the upper story, and, with a flash like that of the discharge of a field of artillery, the flames burst through the shutters and sashes of the structure and sent the débris about his ears. There was no time for hesitancy, but it seems that there was some, for the alarm from the fire-alarm box nearly opposite the burning building was not rung in for several minutes after the discovery of the fire. It was raining as hard as Boston has experienced in many years, there was a very high wind blowing, and everything was favorable for a rapid extension of the blaze. Great buildings were all about, jammed with valuable merchandise. The flames, which, it was subsequently ascertained, started in the elevator shaft, had full opportunity to obtain a powerful draft, and in almost as short a time as it requires to write it the interior of the edifice was as a furnace. There was nothing human which could stop the progress of the flames northward through the party walls of the adjoining buildings on Kingston and Leather Exchange, and which were making this structure as dangerous to the surrounding property as the first one proved to be.

Meanwhile a few engines had arrived, but for some reason the firemen did not seem to appreciate the enormity of the danger. They first acted in an alarmingly slow manner. It was not until the destruction of the Shoe and Leather Exchange was inevitable that the firemen were aroused. Then, and then only, did they send in a general alarm, a step which under the circumstances discovered when the men first arrived would have been taken. Thus the fire had a headway of quite half an hour before a force of firemen which would have been adequate at the beginning of the conflagration arrived on duty. The high wind fanned the flames and forced them across Bedford-street, a distance of not quite seventy feet, where they were slammed by the corner building and forced again westward across Kingston and along Bedford street to Channcey, where the fire was stopped for a time in the store of Farley, Harvay & Co., the upper stories of which were burned. Three stories also in height were also destroyed. On the south side of Bedford-street the flames leaped across Kingston-street, from the furnace that still raged in Brown, Durrell & Co.'s building to the big sandstone structure owned by F. L. Ames and occupied by Taylor Brothers, completely destroying it.

Next the fire, still impelled by the wind, which became of the intense heat was becoming more eccentric in its currents, attacked the fine granite building at the corner of Channcey-street and swept it away as though it had been the merest thuer box, cracking the stone end throwing it with explosive force against the structure on the adjacent street, making them more pervious to the effects of the conflagration, which had not gone beyond the control of the firemen. The destruction of this block or building cleared a space round to Rowe-place and thence to Kingston-street. But even with this detention there was no stopping, for the fire soon had in its passage all the stores within Exeter-place, a narrow alley extending from Harrison-avenue to Bedford-street. F. L. Ames's new fire-proof building, which he waited so long to get a tenant for, went down, and in the walls in less than an hour. The hot air in the building was of it, occupied by Claflin, Stetson & Co., exploded, smashing the windows and doors. At the corner of Bedford and Kingston streets, when the building in which the fire started fell, engines Nos. 22, 26, and 6 were throwing streams into the burning building. The water tower also was doing excellent work. As the walls were seen to waver an attempt was made to get the engines away, but just at that moment the network of wires fell directly in their way and it was impossible to disengage them. the electric light wires emitting sparks and making it dangerous to life to do more. In Channcey-street the great Nevins blocke, running from Bedford-street to Rowe-place, were entirely consumed. At Rowe-place the fire was partly checked from going toward Essex-street, but quickly moved toward the opposite side and to the immense Allen and Larrabee buildings, occupying the square between Bedford-street, Harrison-avenue extension, and Exeter-place, at which the firemen made a decided stand. The inclosing the buildings of Nevins & Lawrence, (agents for almost all of the Lowell cotton and carpet mills,) the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, and all the great dry goods jobbing establishments and commission houses.

SUMMER-STREET THREATENED.

The combustible nature of the stock in these etoree was food for the flames, which got each headway that fears were entertained for the safety of Summer-street. The etorekeepers along this thoroughfare were busy with a large force of men removing their stock. The linee were up along all thoroughfares leading to the scene of the fire, and none but firemen and police could even approach it.

But here at last there came a pause in the conflagration, and once there was a cessation in the progress of the flames the firemen worked with superhuman enthusiasm and finally checked their progress. But the danger though halted was not lessened. All ebent were many of the finest business buildings in Boston, their granite or sandstone fronts were flaking off and their iron shutters were curling beneath the intense heat. There was plenty of water accessible, but the means of getting it to the endangered property were sadly inadequate. Again was done a thing which should have been thought of hours earlier, for then it was nearly noon. Chief Webber bethought himself of outside assistance, and it was summoned from every town and city within a reasonable distance of the scene of destruction.

It was not long before steamers from Waltham, Cambridge, Malden, Melrose, Lawrence, and Haverhill arrived, and some time after the Providence fire laddies made their appearance with one engine. Then Waltham sent in its quota, and it was with full appreciation of the pathos of it all that the engine from Lynn arrived. There was a cheer which went up when the boys came in and went to work, though they had scarcely had time to recover from the great calamity which had visited their own city. But the effect of their pluckiness was contagious. Men who had not done more than their share up to this time beat their backs, and with a whoop and a hurrah which meant all things save defeat, the firemen, many of them badly scorched, went at the flames again with a will, and, assisted by the storm, made further progress of the fire unlikely. Up to this time the number of available men was too small to surround the district and to fight the flames from all quarters. The heat from the flames, too, was more than it was possible for human flesh to withstand. So that the battle for the salvation of property was continued with the flames always in the van and the firemen in their rear endeavoring to quench them from the most unlikely point. The flakes, foe, of the big sparks and the rafter-like embers as they were borne many scores of feet into the air by the cyclone-like currents of the winds about the main core of flames, falling upon some unprotected building were very great, but it was through good fortune rather than because of any other agency that these threats of a further spread of the fire fell in places well prepared for their reception.

The scene in Bedford-street at 11 o'clock was appalling. Bricks from fallen walls covered the street to a depth of five feet, and two helpless engines and a water tower which had fallen victims to the great avalanche of stone and brick mutely told of the terrible struggle which had taken place to stop the progress of destruction. At that hour the fire had supreme possession of many massive buildings, and the large freestone block occupying the northwest corner of Kingston and Bedford streets was in an extremely dangerous condition. The firemen worked in and around it at momentary risk of being engulfed beneath the tottering walls of its upper story. In Channcey-street the scene was equally awe-inspiring. Great sheets of flame were reaching from the upper stories of the big building on the south west corner of this street and Bedford-street, which was occupied in the lower story by the big wholesale dry goods firm of Farley, Harvey & Co. The fire had complete possession here, and the handsome metal cornices that ran around the roof were fairly melted up by the blast from the furnace beneath. Meanwhile the fire had proceeded southward in the direction of the building occupied by Joy, Langdon & Co., and the immense five-story building of Springer Brothers, cloak manufacturers, which stood at the corner of Essex street, Harrison avenue extension, and Channcey-street. It looked for a while as if these must go, but the firemen were victorious. At 1 o'clock the fire was confined to the upper stories of the two large stone buildings at the corner of Bedford and Channcey streets, occupied, one by Farley, Harvey & Co., and the other by Smith, Hogg & Gardner. At times it burned out for a moment, but under the well-directed streams of the firemen was soon subdued. The fire was then completely under control.

CAUSED BY AN ELECTRIC WIRE.

The cause of the fire may be ascribed to the crossing of the Boston Time Company's wires with the lines of one of the electric-light companies. So far as can be learned, all the clocks in the city run by the time company stopped at 6:48 o'clock this morning. The office of the company is in the granite building in which the fire started. The contact of an electric-light wire with the wires of the time company would cause a current which, according to experts, would be much too strong for the company's wires to bear. Of course, the result would be the burning out of the time company's wires. At City Hall the clock in the city messenger's office stopped at 6:48. The telephone switchboard was burned out, and the wire connecting with Police Headquarters had melted. The telephone lineman established connections. In a short time the district telegraph linemen arrived, and after a vain endeavor to find the cause of an open circuit, they asked permission to take down the electric clock. When this was done, it was discovered that the wires connecting with the clock were burned completely away, and that the interior of the clock as well as the part of the wall against which it was placed was scorched and charred. Nothing but the merest chance had saved the City Hall.

Soon a messenger from a jewelry store in Court-street appeared with the intelligence that his clock had stopped at the same time—6:48 o'clock—and the watchman, who sleeps all night in the store, had herd work to put out the blaze caused by the burning out of the wires.

It seems that the Time Company's wire, with twenty-four others, enters the City Messengers' Office at City Hall in one cable. Any extraordinary current passing through it would cause the connections to burn out. The fire starting from an ignited switch board of the Time Company at 6:48 o'clock would, because of the admirable construction of the building in which it was located, be more than likely to burn a half-hour or more before being discovered, or at 8:20 o'clock was sent in the first alarm from box 52, the same one which aroused Boston to disaster, Nov. 9, 1872.

THE FIRMS WHICH HAVE LOST.

As nearly as can be ascertained to-night, the occupants of the buildings who have suffered loss, most of which will be covered by insurance, are as follows:

Farley, Harvey & Co., southwest corner of Bedford and Channcey streets; Brown, Durrell & Co., wholesale furnishers, Kingston and Bedford streets; Walker, Sawyer & Co., 55 Bedford-street, silk manufacturers, loss $600,000; Bramard, Armstrong & Co., South Bridge, 36 Kingston-street, tanning silk; Davis, Pitts & Co., Kingston and Bedford streets, wholesale small wares; the brick dwelling house at the northwest corner of Kingston and Bedford streets, occupied by Lanson & Hubbard, hat manufacturers; at the opposite corner a similar building, occupied on the ground floor by Thomas Fuller as a liquor store, the upper floors rented by a barber named Ivan and a second-hand clothier named McShea; the northeast corner, occupied by Holt Adams & Co., teamsters; Emerson & Co., stencil makers; 28 Kingston-street, owned and occupied by Joseph Hay, a forty-eight year old man who had refused to sell out to the Exchange; 89 and 91 Bedford-street, occupied by Woltemore, Cabot & Co., the Hadley Company, C. F. Hare, Shaboo & Co., E. Atwood & Co., Byron Weedbury, Martin & Co., ladies' boots and shoes, and Walker & Brown; 136 Bedford-street, occupied by J. R. Pearl, E. L. Sprague & Co., L. T. Jefts, Peck & Co., hatters, smoke and wash; Thomas Whittle & Co., small wares, 75 Channcy-street, gutted; Cheney Brothers' Building, 79 Channcy-street, was damaged by smoke and water.

The complete list of the owners of the burned buildings follows:

Channcey-street.—David and H. C. Nevins, 82 and 84; Lucy Potter heirs, 80; William W. Story, 74; John W. Marshall and others, 72; Eliza S. Nevins, 66 and 68; Charles Haley heirs, 52 and 56; Leopold Morse, 48; William H. Slocum, 44; Thomas N. Hunt, 40.

Bedford-street.—Frederick L. and Helen A. Ames, 55, 58, and 61 and 63, 67, and 69.

Kingston-street.—Ellen D. Jordan and the Charles Marsh heirs, 28; New England Shoe and Leather Association Building, 89, 71, 75, 79, and 81; Henry and F. L. Lee, 89 and 91; P. J. Reggio, 44, 46, and 48; David W. Cheeren, 50; Hannah Carney, 52, 54, and 56; Willard, Nutting and Co., 58; N. S. Hunt, trustee, 43 and 45; Charles A. Cutter, trustee, 28 and 30; Josepo Hay, 28.

The insurance companies will certainly lose heavily, and the fire cannot fail to cripple several of the smaller ones. The losses these corporations have sustained, as given by such agents as could be found, are below:

Liverpool, London and Globe.	$200,000	Milwaukee Mechanics	20,000
Royal	184,000	Alliance, N. Y.	20,000
Sun	125,000	Glens Falls, N. Y.	20,000
North American, (Philadelphia)	99,350	Firemen's Fund	19,000
Individual Underwriters	80,000	Citizens, N. Y.	18,000
Home, (N. Y.)	74,000	Prudential, Boston	17,000
Hartford of Hart.	74,000	Standard, N. Y.	17,500
Franklin, (Phil.)	61,000	Franklin, Columbus, Ohio	16,000
Continental	60,000	American, N. Y.	15,000
Commercial Union, (London)	60,000	Pacific, California	15,000
Mutual Union, (New-York)	60,000	Standard, N. Y.	15,000
Peter Cooper, (N. Y.)	57,725	Orient, Hartford	12,000
American, (Phil)	57,725	Jefferson, N. Y.	10,000
Hanover, (N. Y.)	53,000	Concordia, Wis.	10,000
Phoenix, London	53,000	Chilcese, Mo.	10,000
Phenix, Brooklyn	52,000	Guardian, N. Y.	10,000
Springfield Fire and Marine	46,000	Pitchburg	10,000
Imperial	43,000	Mutual American, N. J.	10,000
Boylston, Boston	40,000	Equitable, Providence	10,000
Guardian, London	40,000	County, Phila.	10,000
North British and Mercantile	40,000	Merchants', Providence	10,000
Fire Association, New-York	40,000	Meriden	9,000
Niagara, New-York	39,000	Mechanics, Phila.	9,000
City of London	35,000	Security, New-Haven	9,000
Western, Toronto	35,000	Albany, N. Y.	8,000
Fire Association, Phila.	35,000	Girard, Philadelphia	
Liberty, Phila.	35,000	Northwestern National Mercantile, Firemen's, Baltimore, and Baltimore, each	8,000 to 8,000
New Hamp. Manchester, N. H.	31,000	Grand Rapids	7,500
Germania, New-York	30,000	Arlington Mutual	7,500
Phœnix, Hartford	30,000	Merchants and Farmers' Mutual, Worcester	7,500
North American (Unofficial; others place it at $21,000.)	30,000	Western	7,000
London Assurance	27,200	Manufacturers & Merchants'	7,000
Liberty, N. Y.	26,000	Packers & Provision Dealers, (Chicago)	6,000
Buffalo German	25,000	National, (N. Y.)	6,500
Anglo-Nevada	30,000	Commercial, (Albany)	6,500
Hamburg, Bremen	25,000	Empire State, (Rochester.)	5,100
Michigan Fire and Marine	25,000	American, (Boston)	5,000
American Central, St. Louis	24,000	Mercantile, (Boston)	5,000
Prudential, N. Y.	40,000		
Westchester	20,000		
St. Paul Fire and Marine	20,000		
German, Pittsburg	15,000		

Other losers, the amounts of whose risks cannot at present be ascertained, are the London and Lancaster, Etna, Atlantic of Providence, First National, (Hartford,) Long Island, Mutual Fire of New-York, Commonwealth, Armstrong, Heela, Reliance, United Firemen's, Lumbermen's, Tremont, Milford Mutual, Fall River.

LOSSES OF ELEVEN MILLIONS.

A careful estimate of the area covered by the fire places the number of square feet at 75,000, or about one acre and three-quarters. The average valuation of the buildings burned, including both the new structures and the old, is, in the opinion of a well-known real estate expert, about $20 per square foot. This is a very conservative estimate and would make the total valuation of buildings $1,500,000. Therefore the loss on real property may be said to run between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. Placing the valuation of the merchandise stock carried in this section at five times the amount of the valuation of the buildings, as suggested by an insurance man of wide experience, the amount would be $7,500,000, making a total on buildings and merchandise of $9,000,000. The water damages to adjoining buildings with the merchandise therein will amount to about $2,000,000, making a total loss of $11,000,000. The large amount of insurance carried by Boston owners and merchants will probably figure in this case at about even-eighths of the total loss.

The individual losses and the insurance companies in which there is insurance are nearly as follows:

Brown, Durrell & Co. value their merchandise at $800,000. They carry insurance to the amount of $678,000 as follows: Foreign companies, $600,000; American of Boston, $5,000; Broadway, $2,500; Ocola, $2,500; Orient, $5,000; Fireman's of Philadelphia, $1,500; Mechanics' of Philadelphia, $2,500; American Castral, $2,500; Niagara, $6,500; Imperial, $2,500; North River, $2,500; Phenix of New-York, $2,500; Guardian of London, $2,500; New-Hampshire, $2,000; Reliance, $1,500; United Fire, $1,500; California, $1,000; Eliot, $1,000; Girard, $1,000; Home of New-York, $6,000; Lumberman's $2,500; Reading, $2,000; Commonwealth, $10,000; Germania of New-York, $2,500; Hartford, $2,500; Milford Mutual of Massachusetts, $1,000.

Davis, Pitts & Co., who occupied a portion of the Ames Building, at Kingston and Essex streets, carry an insurance of about $2,000,000, which covers their loss. Taylor & Co., hatters and furriers, in the same building, carry also a stock of about $2,000,000, almost covered by insurance. Claflin, Larrabee & Co. carry, too, about $2,000,000 in insurance nearly to full amount of stock. Jordan, Marsh & Co. have stored in their granite building, occupied by the Shoe and Leather Exchange, Brown, Durrell & Co. and others, about $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 of value in goods on which they carried about $1,000,000 insurance.

The Woonsocket Rubber Company carried about $150,000 insurance. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., bookbinders, in the upper stories of the F. L. & Helen A. Ames Building, carry about $50,000 insurance.

There have been ten so-called "great fires" in this city preceding the greatest of all in 1872. One in 1760 destroyed 349 buildings, among them many dwelling houses, rendering quite 1,000 persons homeless. Another in 1711 destroyed the Town House, the old meeting house of the First Church, and 100 dwellings; in 1702 what was a large amount of property for those days was burned in the seventh great fire and three large warehouses were blown up to hinder it spreading; in 1679 all the warehouses and many dwellings, with the vessels then in the docks, were consumed. Three years before, another burned forty-six dwelling houses and other buildings, together, according to the chronicles of that time, with "a meeting-house of considerable bigness." Five times previous to this early date was Boston threatened with destruction.

BOSTON'S GREAT FIRE.

The terrible conflagration which swept over Boston in 1872 broke out at 7 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 9 and raged for thirty-six hours before it was put under control. It started at Kingston and Summer streets. An epidemic of disease among the horses of the city occasioned a great delay in getting fire apparatus to the scene and the flames got a headway which a stiff east wind made it impossible to check. The flames spread rapidly and burned over a district of sixty-five acres bounded by Summer, Washington, and State streets and the water front.

This was the rich wholesale district in the city and the destruction of merchandise was enormous. The number of buildings destroyed was 776, of which 709 were brick and stone and 67 wood. The assessed valuation of the buildings was $13,591,900, but the real value was much more. The amount of personal property destroyed was $60,000,000 and $60,000,000 insurance was paid on the total loss. Fourteen lives were lost, seven being those of firemen.

An extra session of the Legislature was called to devise measures of relief. Many insurance companies were hopelessly bankrupt, and others were forced to suspend. A new insurance law was passed, which required a fire insurance company to have a capital of $200,000, and no policy should be issued until the sum of $500,000 had been subscribed for insurance. Another bill was passed authorizing the city to issue $20,000,000 of bonds to aid owners to restore their buildings. A Merchants' Exchange with a capital of $2,000,000, to be located in the burned district, was also incorporated.

AGAIN A SUFFERER.

The Long Island Insurance Company, which has just been given sixty days by Superintendent Maxwell to make good an impairment of $104,995 to its capital which was occasioned by its heavy losses, particularly in the Seattle and Lynn fires, is again badly hit. President Jonathan Ogden was seen at his residence, 43 Remsen-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and said the company had been doing a moderate business in Boston, and would probably be affected to a greater or less extent by this new disaster, which would, in his opinion, cause the winding up of the affairs of the company for their own protection. This view was not in accordance with that of the secretary of the company, Henry Blatchford, who was seen later at his residence, 318 Lafayette-avenue. When informed of the fact that a fire was raging, beyond control, in Boston, he said that while the company had quite a number of risks in that city, their Board of Directors were good, stiff business men, and did not fear that the company would be under. A recent change of agents in Boston had reduced their business there, and he didn't expect any heavy loss, at least not enough to cause the company to wind up its affairs. Nothing definitely said, however, until yet further particulars were obtained, and the Board of Directors will meet next week.

A BOAST QUICKLY REBUKED.

From the Boston Herald of Yesterday Morning.

While it will not do to speak too confidently concerning the future, one is none the less justified in believing that a great sweeping conflagration is altogether impossible in the newly-constructed business district of Boston, and this, too, in spite of the fact that the buildings are, as a rule, higher and larger than those which occupied these sites prior to our great fire. There are parts of our city which have not been thus improved, where the buildings are similar in many respects to those which seventeen years ago described in a heap of ruins almost as soon as the great mass of flame struck them. But as fast as the requirements of trade or the results of age cause these old structures to be torn down and replaced by new ones, the effect of our building laws come into play, and the new edifices, if not fire-proof, are, at least, so far fire-resisting as to make their speedy destruction by any such fire impossible, and their quick consumption by a sweeping conflagration impossible.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Yesterday John Chana, a hopeless paralytic, aged thirty-five, was found dead on the floor of his hovel at Pottstown, Penn., with a leather strap loosely fastened around his neck. Some maintain that it was suicide while others say that it is a case of foul play. Until recently Chana was a fine specimen of physical manhood. One day he cursed his Creator, when he fell over, struck down and paralyzed from head to foot. He remained in this condition until his death.

Dr. J. C. Reynolds, President of the bank at Hurley, Wis., where the forty-thousand-dollar robbery took place, said to a reporter yesterday that the most astonishing feature of the developments in the case is the claim made by the detectives that the robbery is the result of a conspiracy which was going on for at least eight months.

John McGoff, aged thirty years, and John Carroll, a nine-year-old boy, were drowned in the Occo River at Benwood, West Va., yesterday. McGoff drove his team into the river to wash the wagon, but he got beyond his depth and the team with the wagon and occupants were swept away.

While toying with a revolver Wednesday night, Josephine Welsh, a respected young woman of West Elizabeth, Penn., shot and killed her lover, Charles Watts. The young couple were engaged to be married, and Miss Welsh is crazed with grief over the sad accident.

The monument erected to the memory of Thomas A. Armstrong, editor of the *National Labor Tribune*, by the members of the labor organizations of the country was unveiled in Allegheny Park, Chicago, yesterday. There were 15,000 persons present.

Samuel Goodrich, a well-known young man of Jackson, Tenn., was shot and killed by Joon Flack, an Illinois Central Railroad engineer, yesterday, during a quarrel in a saloon. The cause of the trouble is not known. Flack is in jail.

Yesterday was a sad Thanksgiving Day in the family of W. A. Beyhurn at Atglen, Chester County, Penn. His three-months-old daughter was found dead in bed with the family cat on the child's mouth and nose.

Henry B. Stowell's house in Athol, Mass., was entered by burglars Wednesday night. The safe was forced open and between $4,000 and $5,000 in cash and securities were stolen.

The Debardeleben Coal and Iron Company has increased the pay of miners at the Blue Creek Mines, Alabama, from 40 to 42½ cents per ton, commencing on Dec. 1.

William Hodgman, a farmer living just south of Greenville, N. H., fatally shot his wife yesterday during a quarrel. The murderer was at large at last accounts.

The Cambridge 6th-av. and 53d-st., is a palatial mod. house, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorman Kelch, Proprietor.—*Adv.*

Yeomans & Manville's "Acme" Licorice Pellets. A trial will demonstrate their merits. All druggists.—*Adv.*

A QUIET CAUCUS PROBABLE

REED LIKELY TO HAVE A FREE COURSE.

M'KINLEY MAY STAND FOR A VOTE, BUT HAS NO CHANCE OF SUCCESS—THE ADMINISTRATION IGNORED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The prospect of a smooth Republican caucus on Saturday looks more probable to-night than at any time since the five candidates for the Speakership appeared here and began to look about for supporters of their pretensions for office. Without excitement worth mentioning, and with not enough feeling to last over the contest in the caucus—if there should be a contest—the different aspirants have about come to the conclusion that Mr. Reed is as good as elected. McKinley, Cannon, Henderson, and Burrows are still in the race. McKinley's friends insist that he will be there on Saturday, and that he will be presented to the caucus by Mr. Ben Butterworth. If this course is insisted upon by the Ohio candidate or his friends, it is just possible that he will be the only opponent whom Mr. Reed will be obliged to confront. Presentation, however, does not necessarily mean a vote, and it is just possible that McKinley will be presented and withdrawn before a vote has been taken.

There are indications of a disposition on the part of the friends of the other candidates to abandon the attempt to array a few States against Reed, and to join forces to support the Maine man with an array of about 100 votes at least. Should Mr. Cannon now withdraw and allow his friends to follow their inclinations, and Henderson and Burrows should decide to remain in the race, they would simply do so to make the pleasurable record of having been voted for for an honorable office. Mr. McKinley, by standing for a vote, and polling the highest vote of any of Reed's opponents, would establish a claim to be made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee that would be an excuse for stepping over the head of Judge Kelley, who by tradition is entitled to the leading place on the committee, but who is by age and bodily infirmity manifestly not qualified to undertake so difficult a task.

Assuming that the Ohio man is successful, the candidates for the fat places in the House are looking for encouragement at the headquarters of the Reed supporters. They do not find any with Mr. Reed's managers, for they are discreet enough to refuse to talk about combinations for any of the places except that of Speaker. Cannon does not appear to be much doubt now that Edwards DeMerritt of Pennsylvania will be chosen Clerk of the House. An "influence" has been exerted against Major John M. Carson, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* attributes it to Quay, in very plain terms, intimating that the Senator from Pennsylvania will have reason to regret this application of the "mailed hand" to a contest that would have had a different conclusion if he had kept his mailed hands off. Mr. Thomas H. McKee is the favorite candidate for Postmaster. If the Southern members will unite upon Gen. Adams of Maryland for Doorkeeper, about the only grave question left, and the West is accorded the place of Sergeant-at-Arms, a geographical distribution will have been effected that will be reasonably satisfactory.

In all the fighting there has not yet appeared an Administration candidate. The experiment of suggesting the use of the merely implied sanction of the Administration meets with a howl of protestation at each of the headquarters. No candidate is so rich in support as to be able or willing to impair his chances by permitting it to be imagined that the President is with him. A Cabinet officer who to-night is credited with a desire to put men into wished to advance the interests of a candidate for Sergeant at Arms, and who intimated that his presence would be helpful in attracting votes to the candidate, was implored to forego the pleasure of electioneering, and to leave it to the citizens. A piece of office to persuade the delegations that were to be visited to vote for the man of their choice. The Cabinet officer took the hint, with an admission of its force, and allowed the committee to go in without Administrative company. It looks as if every candidate who should raise the President's flag over his headquarters would be simply overwhelmed.

Mr. Butterworth gave a Thanksgiving dinner this evening, when he had all the candidates for Speaker at the table together. This fact will serve to dispel any impression that has been created that there is any intensity of feeling between toe candidates. Mr. Butterworth thought it would be a good thing to get them all together at a time when each one could be thankful that he was not beaten man.

The New-York delegation met at 8 o'clock to-night in the rooms of Mr. J. C. Belden, at the Arlington. There was an informal interchange of views among the Representatives, and it was found that of all those present—Mr. Wilber being the only one absent—sixteen were in favor of Mr. Reed. Mr. Baker was for Burrows and Mr. Flood was for McKinley. All were willing to vote for Mr. Reed, but while Mr. Flood was prepared to abide by the decision of the conference and to consent to vote for Reed, he desired to be released from the general agreement, and to be allowed to vote for McKinley. It was the general desire in the conference that Mr. Flood should join in making the delegation solid, but no effort was made to constrain him in casting his vote.

Senators Vest and Pugh are both back in the capital, ready to do battle for the minority in the Senate. They opened a conversation on the street to-day by expressing their profound satisfaction with the results of the recent elections, and then instituted a comparison between the feeling in the Democratic Party four years ago and that which now possesses it, the Republican forwards its Administration. "Even Hayes had his defenders," said one of them, "but I have to meet the champion of Harrison." Then both Senators bore voluntary testimony to the spontaneous and earnest admiration that is manifested everywhere for ex-President Cleveland. It was the opinion of both Senators that Cleveland was never so strong in the confidence and esteem of the people as he is to-day. They could see no possibility of a successful effort to deprive him of the place he now holds—that of the foremost men and greatest hope of the Democratic Party.

Ex-Speaker Carlisle is expected to arrive here to-morrow. The Democratic caucus will be held to-morrow evening. It is understood that the Democrats contemplate nominating Mr. Carlisle for Speaker, thus offering him the leadership of the minority. It is also in contemplation to appoint in the caucus an Executive Committee, of which Mr. Carlisle will probably be the Chairman, to arrange a course of procedure for the minority members. It is regarded as probable that Mr. Carlisle will suggest a departure from this programme by advocating the selection of Mr. Mills as the Democratic candidate for Speaker. This course will not deprive Mr. Carlisle of the position of leader, while it will be regarded by the Democrats as a graceful compliment to Mr. Mills.

A NEGRO MURDERER CAPTURED.

AMERICUS, Ga., Nov. 28.—One of the negroes who lay in ambush and murdered young Robert Rogers at Lumber City Monday night was captured this morning and he confessed the deed. Immediately after the murder was committed a large reward was offered by citizens of this locality and the case was put in the hands of Sheriff Troy Holder of Stewart County. He at once went to work, and to-day arrested Bill Powell, a negro preacher, voodoo doctor, and politician, who confessed to taking part in the killing and gave the names of two other negroes implicated with him.

The prisoner also confessed that the object of the assassins was to rob the store, but that they were frightened off by Rogers firing on them after he was shot.

The belief is general that

elder and stronger and heavier than their adversaries, and many a Yale graduate shook his head ominously as he compared the teams. But Yale was not without brawn, and there was an easy confidence in the bearing of those blue-legged athletes that was reassuring. The ball is new in play and the crowd is breathless as it watches the two lines of strong young figures, each with every muscle in readiness for the struggle, every eye fixed intently on the leather sphere, and every nerve strung to the highest pitch. They look like gladiators without their weapons.

Princeton snaps back the ball, and then the two forces meet in a mighty rush. For a moment the commingling mass swerves to and fro, and then the man to whom the ball has been passed is thrown to the earth by his opponents, and in another second nothing definite is discernible beyond an indiscriminate mixture of bodies, with legs and arms flying in the air, and the referee and umpire dancing around the heap of humanity in an attempt to see where the ball is and to whom it belongs. To the uninitiated it seems as though in that squirming, kicking, fighting mass some one must be hurt. But neither the Yale nor the Princeton men are of the kind to be easily injured. They are trained to enjoy this rough-and-tumble sport, and at a word from the referee every one springs to his feet and reanmes his place in the line, wiping the mud ont of his eyes and ears and nose, but eager to go through it all again. Its still Princeton's ball, and Sedham breaks loose once more all around the field as play is resumed.

Again the lines meet and Cowan, that sturdy rusher for Princeton, is putting his way through Yale's rush line like an infuriated ox, but the Yalensians know Cowan of old and half a dozen of them are piling on his back at once. He staggers beneath the load, still trying to gain a yard, but the combination is too much for him and down into the mud the whole crowd goes again. Princeton has gained and the ooise goes on. Presently Yale gets the ball and then the tumult breaks out afresh in another quarter. Back and forth across the field they surge, first one side and then the other gaining an advantage until they meet away down toward Princeton's goal with unusual force and fierceness. The referee finally brings order out of chaos, but there is one man who does not resume his place. It is George the centre rush of the Princeton team, and he has to be helped off the field. He has sprained his leg so severely that he cannot use it at all, and, supported by two comrades, he makes his way to the clubhouse. Presence he is subsequently sent by special conveyance to his hotel in the city. The crowd gives vent to a light expression of pity, and then George is forgotten as the game is resumed. Yale seems lighter in weight, but thus far in the rough fighting she has more than held her own. In the mud the weight of the Yale man is hurt to the leg, but he only limps to one side and has two others of the team run it into comfort while Yale applauds and Princeton laughs. Yale has been forced by the terrible into Princeton's territory, to the unconfortable delight of her admirers, when suddenly she makes a blunder and loses the ball. Cowan gets it and by running and rolling gains a few yards. Princeton soon realizes, but only for a moment. By good playing all around, Yale has regained the ball and forced the fight well down to Princeton's goal. Here Yale is convicted of foul tackling and loses twenty-five yards as a penalty for her offense. In few seconds more the time is up for the first half, and play is stopped for the intermission. As the teams go on the field, the spectators cheer lustily, and the adherents are in doubt as to the outcome. Not a point has been scored, and the teams seem to be remarkably well matched. The opinion is freely given that not a point will be made by either side.

In the beginning of the second half of the game the Princeton team exerts every power to win, and through the beautiful playing of Cowan and Ames the ball is steadily forced down toward Yale's goal. Ames is playing wonderfully. He kicks like a catapult, runs like a deer, and is as slippery as an eel in eluding his opponents. He is is so effective, indeed, that Koodes of the Yale team conceives the idea of stopping him with a well-directed object from the shoulder. The only effect of this method is the disqualification of the slugger, and Rhodes has to retire. Then Ames kicks the ball over Yale's goal line, and both Yale's half backs fumble it and drive it into the crowded grand stand, where the Princeton rooters are on hand to know what here happened, and the first touch-down of the game is credited to the orange and black. It is a "fluke," but it counts 4, and in a few seconds more Ames has swelled it to 6 by kicking a goal. This telling point is received with a whirlwind of cheering.

All that has gone before is now disconntsd, and Princeton is mad with joy. Yale is surprised and looks on silently. The Yale team has not lost its pinck, however, and with a desperate rush forces the ball into Princeton's territory. On and on they carry it, until they are breed in front of the goal. Yale's hopes rise, and as McBride kicks for goal from the field she is breathless. Swiftly the ball rises and sails for victory. But alas! it swerves to the right and, striking the sleuder goal post, falls back ward into the hands of Princstoo, who sends it quickly out of the neighborhood. This practically ends the game. Princeton is not again in danger, and by keeping the ball in Yale's territory she makes another touch-down just before the game ends, winning the 27-21 football contest of 1889 by a score of 10 to 0.

Immediately the game ended the Princeton followers rushed into the field and, shouldering their players, carried them to the clubhouse amid exulting yells, screams, and screeches. The hopes they had cherished for three years were realized. They had met Yale once mors and she was theirs, the orange had covered the blue, the chrysanthsmum had overshadowed the violet. The general crowd also rushed into the field at the end of the game, but it was for another purpose, to escape the crush. In this it failed and the exit from Berkeley Oval was more disgustiog than the entrance. The crowd tore down the seats and fauces in its eagerness to get away, and literally trampled itself into the mud. The arrangements for the day were generally sufficient. People who had prnrhased seats could not get near them; extra teams had to be used in hauling the drags through the mud, and the police force was so small that the crowd hardly knew it was there. If Berkeley Oval is to become a popular football resort, its management must look to these faults.

THE GREAT MATCH IN DETAIL.

HOW PRINCETON'S SHARP TEAM-WORK WON HER THE GAME.

When the bouncing windbag was first put in play the two elevens were lined np by their captains as follows:

Princeton.	*Position.*	*Yale.*
Donnelly	Left end	Stagg.
Cowan	Left tackle	Gill, Captain.
Janeway	Left guard	Heffelfinger.
Geste	Centre	Ramsdell.
Riggs	Right guard	Newell.
Cash	Right tackle	Rhodes.
Warren	Right end	Hartwell.
Poe, Captain	Quarter back	Wurtemburg.
Channing	Left half back	McClung.
Black	Right half back	Harvey.
Ames	Full back	McBride.

Yale was lucky in winning the toss of a coin, and as there was a strong breeze blowing from the West, she chose the western goal. Princeton taking the ball for the opposing crash of the two tremendous rush lines. Just after the hands of the clock on the covered grand stand of the oval pointed to 2:30 P. M., the elevens faced each other, with all their determination revealed in their eager faces. Princeton's quarter back, the wiry little Poe, put the ball in play, passed it to Half Back "Rosky" Channing, and as quick as a flash the rush lines met in the centre of the field. Channing was forced and pulled into Yale's territory ten yards before erying the first down. The lines were quickly formed again and Princeton made her second play, which was the ball from Poe to Half Back "Jerry" Black, and this rapid player plunged into the Yale line, gaining three yards, but the ball was declared not put in play, and Princeton had to try again from the spot where Channing had been downed. Big Tackler Cowan was the next man brought into use, and putting forth all his strength, he waded into the Yale rushers, gaining seven yards more for the orange and black, and gradually shaking himself ont from under a confusing pile of arms and legs, a smile illuminating his face. Channing was next given the ball, but this time the Yale men met Princeton's wedge with greater force, and Princeton only gained a yard. Cash, however, had better luck when he ran aronnd behind Janeway and plunged through between Janeway and Cowan for a four-yard gain.

TOWARD YALE'S GOAL.

Channing kept up Princeton's movement toward Yale's goal line, gaining two yards in the centre, bnt on changing her tactics and passing the ball to Amee for a run aronnd her own left end, Princeton stopped. Rhodes broke through her rush line and tackled Ames before he could get up his speed. When the lines were formed again Ames dropped back for a punt which sent the ball flying to Yale's twenty-yard mark. McBride, Yale's full back, was there to catch it, bnt he was thrown by Cash of Princeton, and then Yale had her first turn at rushing. The ball was driibbled to Gill, who dashed around Yale's right end and gained ten yards before being forced out of hounds and tackled by Cowan directly in freot of the grand stand on the south side of the field. Yale brought the ball in fifteen yards, where she lost it on a fumble, and in the next play Cowan of Princeton broke through Yale's rush line and made a run of twenty yards, whon he was thrown altogether too near the western goal for Yale's comfort. The ball was given to Yale on a foul. When the teams lined up Harvey was given the ball and gained four yards through the centre. McBride punted to Channing at the centre of the field, who ran six yards before he was tackled. Ames punted out of bounds, and the ball was awarded to Yale.

THE TABLES TURNED.

All of this had been done within ten minntes after the game opened, and Yale having gained a few yards on the last exchange of punts by the full backs the contest was just inside Princeton's territory, Yale had the ball. McBride put it in play, and Yale tried her wedge of muscle with no gain. Again she massed her men, this time forcing a "V" four yards into Princeton's line. Harvey next started for a run, and was tackled by Black with no gain, and a punt by McBride resulted in Yale's securing the ball down further into Princeton's region.

The men, in dashing for the ball had gone down in the mud together, with a thud, and George was injured. His left leg was been wrenched so badly that he could not continue. Jones took his place at the centre of Princeton's rush line, and played a good game as long as he lasted, bnt not as good a one as George.

When play was resnmed Yale had the ball, but lost it quickly on four downs, thirty yards before Princeton's goal-line. In the next scrimmage Riggs was plainly demoralized, and delayed the game three minutes in pulling himself together again. Then Princeton was allowed five yards for Yale's offside play, but before she could gain another advantage Heffelfinger was past Riggs, and secured the ball for Yale amid the greatest excitement. Poe had not had time to pass it, and Heffelfinger's sharp play received applause.

McClung gained four yards by a rush through the centre. Yale was doing excellent work on Princeton's left, when Harvey made a fumble, and Cash was on the ball behind Yale's rushers like a flash. This gained the ball and ten yards for Princeton, and she immediately got five more for the offside play of Rhodes. Black worked the centre for a yard, and Ames punted to Harvey in Yale. She was given a fair catch. When the ball was in Yale's possession Black of Princeton played up in Princeton's rush line opposite Stagg. Harvey put the ball in play and passed it back to Gill, who ran five yards without a tackle. Black, however, had decided past Stagg and threw himself around the plucky Yale Captain, only to be dragged five yards on the ground before bringing his man down, thereby allowing Gill a gain of ten yards for Yale.

M'BRIDE'S FINE PUNTING.

McBride was given the ball by Wurtemburg on the next play, and punted it well into Princeton's side of the field. It was secured in touch by Channing and put in play by Princeton on her thirty-yard mark, near the south boundary liger by Channing and Black worked the centre for five yards between them. Princeton was allowed five yards for off-side play on the part of Yale. This still left the ball on Princeton's side of the centre, and it was given by Ames and downed by McBride on Yale's side. Here Yale was nonsually lively about lining up, and endeavored to force a "V" into Princeton, Wurtemburg holding the ball, but as they struck Princeton came to a standstill.

Ames punted again and Gill secured the ball in touch, it being given to Princeton on his off-side play. Cowan then made for a five-yard gain and lost the ball. McBride got it on a pass and tried for the end, securing five yards before tackled by Ames. Gill tried the centre with no gain, and Yale was allowed five yards for off-side play. McClung gained five yards by Yale's wedge. Harvey was tackled by Donnelly with no gain, and on a pass to McBride, Cowan broke through, downing him in Yale's territory. McBride punted to Ames, who got the ball in touch, failed in a punt, and secured the ball on Princeton's twenty-yard line. Ames than did better and his punt kick found Warren ready on Princeton's forty-yard line to grab the ball before any Yale man oonld get it.

Ames tried a ron and gained fifteen yards. He was guarded by Cowan, Janeway, and Donnelly. The ball was given to Yale, and she was allowed five yards for Black's offside play. McBride punted again and Gill, on a wild leap in the air, got the "leather" as it bounded up before Ames, and downed it thirty yards before Princeton's goal, where Princeton secured it on four downs with only two yards' gain for Yale. An interchange of punts by Ames and McBride followed, with a slight gain for Yale, and Cowao made fifteen yards in a rosh through Yale's right centre. Ames was given the ball for a run also, and dodged two Yale men with his usnal agility, but could not get around McClung, and was downed without a gain. Then followed lively kicking by the two full-backs, which kept the ball sailing first in one direction and then in the other, until finally Poe of Princeton got it in the centre of the field again.

MORRISON TAKES HARVEY'S PLACE.

The elevens had been working forty-seven minutes, not oonnting time taken out, and neither had been able to score. Harvey at this juncture retired in favor of B. Morrison, as Yale men had prophesied, and when Cowan had been tackled beautifully by Gill without gain Poe gave the ball to Ames, who made a brilliant run of twenty-five yards toward Yale's goal. Channing, Black, and Riggs got five yards. Ames tried another run without effect, and after Channing had gained two yerds Amss tried for goal, bnt fell short and McBride got the ball ten yards in front of his own goal. Yale theo began a rnsh-like fight to get the ball out, bnt had to resort to McBride's punting. Channing ran eight yards with the ball to Yale's thirty-yard line, where he was stopped by Newell. Poe aod Ames ponted, recovering the ground, but losing the ball.

Yale gained a few yards each time she threw her forces against Princeton's rush line. More punting followed. Yale was allowed five yards for off-side play; Princeton was given twenty-five yards for Hanson's foul tackle of Ames, thns making play in Yale's territory. Ames and Cowan had just made two excellent runs to Yale's twenty-yard line, and Black had gained three yards, when time was called for the first half to end. Princeton had begun her open play. Ames was fresh, on account of his little work at the beginning, and Cowan was smiling as nsual. Yale had been playing a hard game, and the ontcome was yet nncertain.

THE SECOND THREE-QUARTERS.

The second half opened by Gill's taking the ball and running to the right, gaining eight yards before being forced by Cowan out of bonnds. This time the wind favored Princeton, and Yale was working towerd the fast-setting sun. Gill's gain was followed by a punt by McBride to Princeton's twenty-five-yard line, where Ames was allowed a free catch. He gave the ball to Poe, while the Princeton man formed a "V" around him, and Poe gained seven yards. Cowan gained four yards through the centre, was tackled by Gill, and then the ball went to Yale on a foul play. Yals was allowed five yards for Princeton's off-side play. Morrison tried the centre, but failed, and then ran to the left and gained seven yards. Gill ran across the field to the right and lost grnnd on Cowan's tackle.

McClung made no gain, and then tried for goal from Princeton's thirty-yard line. The ball was through a mass of legs in some inexplicable way and was downed by Yale directly in front of Princeton's goal and only fifteen yards from it. Morrison, McClung, and Heffelfinger each tried the centre, but the ball was given to Princeton on four downs, when Ames ponted it out to Princeton's forty-yard mark. Undaunted by their failure to make a touch-down when so near Princeton's goal line, the Yale men want to work at their opponeot's centre again. They were given five yards for off-side playing by Princeton, but lost grnnnd until McBride's punt was called for. McBride sent the irresponsible pigskin out of bonnds, when it was downed by Chaoning and brought in the field on Princeton's twenty-yard line. Ames punted, and a poor pass to McBrida lost Yale five yards more. Fifteen minutes' play in the second half found the elevene lined up in the centre of the field again. An interchange of punts by McBride and Ames and McBride fumbled gave Warren the ball at centre. It was passed back to Ames, but Rhodes broke through and made a fine tackle, which lost fifteen yards for Amss. Then Ames made one of his long, high punts, and Cash of Princeton got the ball on a fumble in Yale's territory, where Princeton lost it. McBride punted to Channing, giving Princeton the ball, and by a neat trick Ames got in arnn of twenty-five yards. Cowan started around the end, where he met Ames, and the latter dodged him, running to the left and well toward Yale's goal. Rhodes was ruled off the field for slugging Ames. Heyworth, limping as he walked, took Rhodes's place.

PRINCETON MAKES A TOUCH-DOWN.

It was 4:05 P. M., and the men became desperate. Princeton had the advantage of the possession of the ball and in grnnd, and she began the hardest struggle of the game. With Ames, Cowan, Channing, and Black she forced her opponents by mere force of muscle, and got up to Yale's ten-yard mark. Then Ames made a bad fumble, and lost twenty yards for Princeton, but Channing saved the ball and on the next play Ames tried for a goal from the field. His kick went low and the ball rolled over Yale's goal line. McBride fumbled it and Warren fell on it, securing the first touch-down, from which Ames kicked an exceedingly difficult goal, scoring 6 points for Princeton.

The goal was secured at 4:10 P. M. Nearly fifteen minutes remained for Yale to score. Heyworth went off the Yale team, and Wallace took his place. Yale put the ball in play at centre, Gill gaining six yards. McBride and Ames exchanged punts, Princeton gaining a trifle. McBride punted again, and Princeton lost the ball on a fumble, when McBride kicked a third time. Channing fumbled and Hartwell secured the ball on Princeton's thirty-yard line, where McClung made a try for goal. The ball struck a goal post and bonnded back. It was secured by Gill, but given to Princeton two yards before her goal on Gill's offside play. Ames punted, and Yale continued in her efforts before Princeton's goal. McClung failed again in an attempt to kick a goal, his kick being blocked by Cash.

AGAIN PRINCETON SCORES.

Jones at this point was ruled off the field, Riggs took his place at centre rush and Thomas played at right guard. Before the elosa of the game Ames began to kick his long punts, which McBride could not return, and the ball was kept near Yale's goal. Amss tried for a goal from the field but failed. A fumble by Wurtemburg eight yards before Yale's goal enabled Cowan, who was through Yale's line, to fall on the ball and score another touch-down for Princeton. Ames failed for goal, and the score ended 10 to 0 in Princeton's favor. Just as time was called Ames made a good run of thirty yards to within five yards of Yale's goal line. McBride saved anothar touch-down by tackling Ames, and before the ball was put in play again the great game ended.

Messrs. Brooks and Sata of Harvard were umpire and referee respectively.

The record of the games of the Intercollegiate Association's championship series for 1889 is: Princeton 72, University of Pennsylvania 4; Princeton 39, Harvard 13; Princeton 98, Wesleyan 0; Princeton 10, Yale 0; Yale 6, Harvard 0; Yale 20, University of Pennsylvania 10; Yale 52, Wesleyan 0; Harvard 64, Wesleyan 0; Harvard 25, University of Pennsylvania 0; Wesleyan 10, University of Pennsylvania 0.

CELEBRATING AT PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 28.—As early as 4 o'clock this afternoon students and Professors began to flook into the telegraph offine to hear the news. Several students, however, had private telegraph and telephone wires leading to their rooms, and their spirits rose and fell as the "hogus" messages—such as Yale, 7; Princeton, 2—were sent to them before the final result was announced.

About 5 o'clock the crowd had grown so large that they extended far ont into the street. One noticeable feature of the crowd was that it contained relatively as many Professors as students. Among them were Profs. McMillan, Cornwall, Vandyke, and Hunt. Even the venerable Dr. McCosh was seen out on the street shortly after the news was announced. At 5:10 the final score of 10 to 0 was read by the operator to the anxious crowd cheer after cheer rent the air. Everybody rushed for the stores and bought all the fireworks obtainable and began to celebrate. The large college bell was rung for nearly an hour, and even the fire bells sounded the victory.

Early this evening every student left in Princeton—Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores—all took npon themselves the work of the Freshmen—carrying food for the fire; but when they came to the Campus Proctor Riddle said: "No fire to-night." However, it is generally believed that when the train comes in at 2 A. M. bringing home the team, all the students will be on hand to meet them and carry them on their shoulders to a fire of some sort. On account of the small nnmber of students in town, the "mammoth championship" fire will be reserved for some night in the near future. Several cords of wood were promised to-night by the farmers living near Princeton for the coming celebration.

Princeton holds two championships now—lacrosse and football—and the baseball men say they are "right in it," and will try to change second place in this latter sport to first next spring.

THE BOYS OWN THE TOWN.

The corridors of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel were filled early last evening with Yale men, and presented a scene of unwonted life. The men talked manfully abont their defeat, some of them frankly admitting that they were outplayed generally, while others said defeat was due to two ceatly blunders. "But for these two blunders," one man said, "Yale would have won. We played a better general game than they did." By way of self-consolation the Yale men called attention to the fact that they had generally won in football matches, and said they could afford to let their competitors triumph over them for once.

Many of the Princeton men took their dinners at the Hoffman House, as that hostelry was even livelier immediately after dinner than the Fifth-Avenue. The Princeton men attribute their victory to superior strategy. They admit that they were greatly aided by the Yale errors, but say truly enough that it is a part of good playing to avoid errors. The Yale men, they add, had the advantage of them in physique, bot Princeton's superior strategy and greater experience secured them the victory.

Later on the theatres afforded entertainment for a host of the collegians. The Casino was most liberally patronized, and had the largest Thanksgiving house in its history. Two hundred Yale men had engaged seats there in advance, but these were but a fraction of the number that attended. So great was the crowd that the manager had to open the buffet floor, which is generally closed in cold weather. The crowd appeared to be made up about as largely from Princeton's boys as of those from Yale. They made the performance very lively. When one set of college men made any sort of demonstration, men from the other college were sure to get up one counter to it. The result was livsly competition and a very great racket. The opera of "Erminie" afforded plenty of opportunity for it all. In the second act James T. Powers, who plays the part of Cadeaux, appeared with the Princeton colors on the back of his wig, which was the signal for a great outburst of applause.

The Standard Theatre, where "The Seven Ages" is played, also had a big and noisy crowd of college men, whose demonstrations at times quite "broke up" the female players. The Fifth-Avenue Theatre, where "The Silver King" is running, also had its boisterous crowd. At most of the other theatres there were more or less college men, but they were far less demonstrative than at the three theatres mentioned.

After the theatres were ont some of the hilarions fellows went straight to bed, but others kept up the celebration somewhat later.

ONE IMPORTANT RESULT.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 28.—The news of Yale's defeat was taken philosophically in this city, as such a result was generally anticipated. About twenty urchins, who expected to celebrate as usual, congregated early in the evening, with tin horns and the nenal instruments, and they old celebrate until public disapproval and a policeman's club dampened their misdirected enthusiasm. One important result of the game will probably be Yale's refnsal to withdraw from the iripie league. She might have decided to withdraw if the Princeton team had been defeated.

BAD RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The management of the New-York and Northern comoany did a piece of blnndering work to-day which deserves severe condemnation. After advertising for ten days or more that trains would be ron every five minntes from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to the Berkeley Oval, and doing their best to get as big a crowd as possible to come over the road, they apparently made no preoarations whatever at One Hnndred and Fifty-fifth-street to receive the crowd. It will scarcely be believed that at a point where the whole elevated road system of the east side was disgorging its tramloads of eager passengers, trains running only two minutes apart, the New-York and Northern management had placed only two ticket sellers. To make matters worse, the two windows from which the tickets were sold were so placed as to make a jam and fight among the crowd inevitable. One brawny policeman struggled alone to maintain something like order, and a warm time the poor fellow had of it. Many drew up at the wall over when the rush had passed. Abont 1 o'clock the scene on the platform of the station was exciting enough. Had a train arrived at that time a terrible slemeot in the crowd, all the materials for a first-class accident would have been provided. Fortunately, the crushing, struggling, and clamoring were confined to the platform of the station, but that was bad enonsh. Inside the box two half frantic clerks were trying to do the work that at least six men should have been sent to do.

Outside the crowd struggled to reach the boxes, fought and yelled; ladies, who were present in great oombers, were jammed in with the rest, and a scene altogether disgraceful from some part of the platform told of some one frightened or hurt. While the reporter was struggling to get tickets he overheard a policeman standing at angle of the station that had to be inrned to reach it, slowly immediately behind him nearly fainted. Her escort encouraged her to hold ont for a few minutes, when he would be able to push through into the freer space beyond. So the fight was on, and apparently was relieved only by the stopping of the trains on the elevated road, which, after a time, passed on ran not to this station. It was a physical impossibility to unload them there.

Very different was the way the Manhattan management did their work. Returning, there was, of course, a big rnn, and the crowd was met by a whole corps of ticket sellers in conveniently-placed boxes, and the people were directed through in front of them by a team or of policemen, trainmen, and other employes, so that they passed through without a panse and were loaded into the trains and carried away with no more trouble or delay than on any average day. It was a great contrast. On one side of the same station blundering and inefficiency, for which the Superintendent of the road ought to lose his place if he is responsible for it; on the other, perfect order, ease, and promptness.

C. M.

NEW-YORK, Tonrsday, Nov. 28, 1889.

OTHER GAMES.

THE MANHATTANS WIN.

The Manhattan Athletic Clnb football team yesterday evenad the score previously chalked up against them by the New-York Athletic Clnb, defeating Lawson and his men by 10 points to 4, and reversing the figures of the last match. The ground was half nnder water, which made playing almost impossible. Only about a hundred spectators were present. On the kick-off at 11:15 o'olock, the men were lined up as follows:

Manhattan Athletic Club.	*Position.*	*New-York Athletic Club.*
Miller	Left end	Millan.
Hollins	Left tackle	Bemmark.
Raymond	Left guard	Schumacher.
G. Martin	Centre	Honsling.
Lamb	Right guard	Rockwell.
Devereux	Right tackle	Andlow.
D. Lyall	Right end	Allen.
C. Lyall	Quarter back	Wood.
Yong	Half back	Thornton.
R. Martin	Half back	Bentzlinger.
White	Full back	Lawson.

The New-York Clnb was badly crippled by the absence of some of its best players.

THIS GAME WAS A DRAW.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—A drawn battle was the result of the meeting of the football teams of Rochester University and Union College at the grnnnds in this city this afternoon. The weather was unpleasant and the ground in bad condition, most of it being covered with mud and water. The attendance was fair, both colleges having many friends in this city. There were many interesting features of the game, including a run half the length of the field by Briggs of Union. In the first inning he scored, but as Coens was outside the line at the time of the snap, the touch-down was not allowed. Again the ball was forced to within a foot of Rochester's goal, but was played back. Owing to a weak play by Gluts, Rochester came within a few feet of scoring in the second inning, but failed. During this struggle Post of Union hurt his arm, and left the field, Hamilton taking his place. Wright of Union was thrown heavily and somewhat hurt.

The play demonstrated that Union was the strongest, although weak in some points. The teams played two-thirds of the game on Rochester ground. Union's rush line is strong, except the ends. Their quarter back is faulty, their half backs slow runners, but as a whole, they showed up the best team that ever played in Rochester. The tackling at times was very rough, and several players left the field at the close bruised and out. The men were scarcely distinguishable during the game owing to the mud, but each brilliant play was warmly cheered by the crowd of followers of both sides, who wore their colors and yelled themselves hoarse.

Orlando Bidwell of Williams, '86, was umpire, and Will G. Barnes of Cornell, '86, was referee. The score was 0 to 0. The teams had a collation at the Rathbun House this evening.

BY A SCORE OF 10 POINTS TO 2.

WESLEYAN BEATS THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The morning game at the Oval was between the University of Pennsylvania and Wesleyan, the tail-enders of the Intercollegiate League. The ground was in so bad a condition that it was impossible for the men to do any brilliant work. It was a "punting" game from start to finish. After a decidedly tame contest Wesleyan finally won by a score of 10 to 2.

At the call of "play" at 10:52 the two teams lined up in these positions:

University of Pennsylvania.	*Position.*	*Wesleyan.*
Ziesler	Right end	Beers.
Dewey	Right tackle	Moore.
Sypher	Right guard	Heath.
Wrigley	Centre	Frost.
Bowser	Left guard	Bickaford.
Willard	Left tackle	Brainard.
Andenreid	Left end	Crane.
Wall	Quarter back	Erskine.
Hulme, Capt.	Right half back	Slayback, Capt.
Valentine	Left half back	Parshley.
Thayer	Full back	Hall.

Tracy Harris of Princeton umpired the game, and Walter Camp of Yale was referee.

Pennsylvania won the toss and took the ball, Wesleyan choosing the westerly goal.

The Philadelphians started off with the "V" trick, but did not gain much. The little lost ground was quickly recovered by Bickaford and Hall, who made fine runs. The University of Pennsylvania forced their opponents back. Hall tried a punt down the field, but it was blocked by Dewey, and Parshley made a safety touch-down, scoring two points for the University of Pennsylvania in seven minutes.

On punts by Hall, Wesleyan advanced fifteen yards beyond centre. Thayer returned a punt. Hall also punted well, and the Philadelphians got the ball at twenty-five yards from their goal line. Five yards were forfeited by Wesleyan for off-side play. The ball was passed to Thayer for a kick, but he fumbled it, and Sypher made a touch in goal.

The ball was put on the twenty-five-yard line, but Wesleyan gained until they lost the ball on four downs. The ball was passed to Erskine, but Crane grabbed it from him and gave Wesleyan a touch-down in 23 minutes. Hall kicked a goal, and Wesleyan was ahead by a score of 6 to 2.

The game now was a kicking match for some time, Hall gaining on Thayer at every point. Wesleyan never got within twenty-five yards of Pennsylvania's goal. Osgood tore around the end through a small sea of water and scored the first touch-down, and McDowell kicked goal. Score, 12—0.

Lafayette lost the ball on the first run and Cornell made slight gains. The Lafayette rush line could not hold the Cornell men, who broke through before the half back had the ball and carried him back 15 yards. Upton, Osgood, and Colnon made gains and Ehle rushed over the line, scoring the second touch-down. McDowell again kicked goal. Score, 12—0.

Lafayette made 40 yards by kicking, but a rnh by Osgood and a punt by McDowell recovered Cornell's lost ground. Yawger and Shepard made short runs. Osgood made a run of 30 yards and secured the third touch-down. Yawger stretched himself in the mnd, and for the third time the ball flew between the goal posts. Score, 18—0.

Lafayette seemed to be losing heart, and played a weak game for the remainder of the half. Osgood and Upton made their onstomary runs, and Upton scored the coveted touch-down directly under the cross bar. Again McDowell covered himself with glory by kicking goal. Score, 24—0.

During the remainder of the half the ball remained near the centre of the field. After a short intermission the men lined up for the last half, which, on account of the cold, was limited to fifteen minutes. The Lafayette men went to work with a vim, determined to secure at least one touch-down, but they struggled vainly. The Cornell men were content to play on the defensive. The battle waged fiercely all over the field, but the Lafayette men couldn't get within twenty-five yards of the longed-for goal. When time was called the ball was in the middle of the field and twenty-two thoroughly-soaked and wholly unrecognisable men hurried away from the field, while two hundred Cornell students started for their hotel, rejoicing in the fact that their men had brought the season to a close withoht losing a game except to Yale.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Two football elevens played a game in this city to-day for "sweet charity's" sake. They were representatives of the Chicago University and the University of Michigan, and the former won by a score of 20 to 0.

DARTMOUTH BEATS STEVENS.

The Dartmouth College team defeated the Stevens Institute team in a well-played one-hour game on the grounds of the St. George's Cricket Clnb, Hoboken, yesterday, by a score of 18 to 5. The fine rnnning of Humphries and the strong blocking and good rushing of the Dartmouth rush line won them the game, while the long kicking of Wettlaufer saved Stevens from a worse defeat and a possible whitewash. Wettlaufer scoring the only point for his side by kicking a goal from field. Nearly five hundred people were present and remained interested spectators until the end of the game, although they had to stand ankle deep in the mud.

The names and positions of the players were:

Stevens.	*Position.*	*Dartmouth.*
Phelps	Left end	Smith.
Weeks and Tucker	Left tackle	Begnt.
Emmett	Left guard	Dewing.
Hall	Centre	Fassett.
C. Mcassels	Right guard	Abbott.
Marshall	Right tackle	Forbush.
Griswold	Right end	Norton.
De Hart	Quarter back	Lakeman.
B. Mcskenzie	Half back	Ide.
Darby	Half back	Humphries.
Wettlaufer	Full back	Odlin.

Referee—W. S. Ford, Crescent Athletic Clnb; umpire—J. K. Austin, McGill College. Time of game—One hour. Score—Stevens Institute, 5; Dartmouth College, 18.

THE UNIVERSITY TEAM WINS.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 28.—The University of Virginia football team gained an easy victory over that of Johns Hopkins University this afternoon. Last year the Hopkins team won by a score of 26 to 0, but this year the university team turned the tables and ran up a score of 68 to 0. The first touch-down was made two minntes after the play began, and the home team continued to score at intervals of a few minntes until time was called. The game was ended fifteen minntes before the time was up in order to allow the Hopkins team to take the train north, as they play the Lehigha to-marrow in Washington. The Lehigh team will play here on Saturday, and are anxious to see how the game will result. Though this is only the second year the university has had a football team, it has not yet found a rival in the South.

COLUMBIA GAMES TO-DAY.

The Columbia football players have their intercollege championship games to-day at Berkeley Oval. In the morning the Seniors and Juniors will contend for the supremacy, and in the afternoon '92 and '93 will play. The morning game ought to be very close, and the afternoon game, it is expected, will be won by the "Sophs." The deciding game between the winners will take place to-morrow afternoon. The present Seniors won last year, allowing neither of their opponents to score.

OBITUARY.

DR. WALTER DE FOREST DAY.

Dr. Walter De Forest Day, for many years Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health, died at his residence, 56 East Thirty-fourth-street, on Wednesday. Although he had been suffering from an incurable illness since May last, his death was sudden. Dr. Day was born in 1835 in Catskill, N. Y., where his father was President of a bank. He was graduated from Williams College in 1859, and soon after began the study of medicine in this city under the late Dr. Willard Parker. He was graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1863, but two years earlier he entered the military service of the United States as a medical cadet, and immediately after the battle of Bull Run converted the Methodist church in Alexandria, Va., into a hospital for the treatment of the wounded.

The efficiency with which he did this work gained for him the task of organising the hospital service for the Army of the Potomac. The proficiency he displayed in this field attracted the attention of Prof. Charles F. Chandler who, when he was made President of the Board of Health of this city in 1873, selected Dr. Day as the best-equipped man for Sanitary Superintendent. Dr. Day filled the Chair of Medicine and Botany in the College of Pharmacy for twenty-one years and was for ten years clinical assistant to the Professor of the Practice of Medicine of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He also served with various boards from time with various hospitals and dispensaries and a member of several medical societies.

The funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenne and Thirty-fifth-street. It is probable there will be no pallbearers. The body will be taken to Catskill for interment.

HARRIS COLT.

Harris Colt, founder of the well-known commission house of Collins & Co., died of apoplexy yesterday morning, at his home, 12 West Twenty-first-street. Mr. Colt was born in Hartford, Conn., seventy-three years ago, and came to New-York in 1847, after having lived five years in New-Orleans. Here, in addition to his connection with the establishment of Collins & Co., he was one of the selling agents for the Collins Company, manufacturers of edged tools of Hartford. Mr. Colt was one of the original subscribers to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and was known as a public-spirited man. He is survived by his widow, three sons, and one daughter. The latter is the wife of Samuel Sloan, Jr., son of the President of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railway Company.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Richard Volkmann, the famous German surgeon, died in Halle yesterday in the sixtieth year of his age. He was a son of Alfred William Volkmann, the physiologist, and was born at Leipsic Aug. 17, 1830. He studied medicine at the Universities of Geissen, Berlin, and Halle, and in the latter became Professor of Surgery and Director of the Surgical Clinics. Dr. Volkmann was attached to the Fourth Army Corps as chief physician during the Franco-German war, accompanying the corps during its entire campaign. He introduced in Germany the antiseptic treatment of wounds. Dr. Volkmann published in 1871, under the pseudonym of Richard Gerschdorf, volumes entitled "Fireside Reveries in France," and in 1877 a volnme of poems.

Its Brown, aged ninety-four, at Antwerp, Jefferson County, N. Y., a veteran soldier of the war of 1812, died yesterday. He was a native of Long Island.

MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 28.—One of the worst murders known in the criminal history of Syracuse was committed last night. Michael Kennedy, a salt boiler, killed his wife at their home near the salt yards in the Third Ward. The two had been on a drunkan spree for several days and they had a quarrel yesterday afternoon.

Nothing more was seen of them until this morning, when Kennedy wandered about the neighborhood spattered with blood. He seemed to be recovering from a drunken stupor and said that his wife had been killed by the cars. Neighbors went to the house and found the woman lying on a bed drenched with blood, a pool of which covered the floor.

The back of the woman's neck and head was cut and slashed, and on the floor lay a knife and an axe smeared with blood. The body was cold, and the crime must have been committed early in the night.

Kennedy made no effort to escape. He was arrested, charged with murder, and his two sons were held as witnesses. Kennedy is about forty-three years old. The woman was fifty-five.

MRS. FLYNN'S RAILROAD SUIT SETTLED.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28.—Gibson, Putzel, and G. E. Fisher, representing Mrs. Maurice B. Flynn in the electric and horse car railroad suit in this city, arrived here to day and announced that the litigation between Mrs. Flynn and other parties interested in the road had been satisfactorily compromised. This concludes an ugly legal dispute. The entire management and ownership of both roads have been left to Mrs. Flynn and her associates. Under this arrangement an electric-meter company will equip the electric line with new and improved motors and will send here an expert electrician to supervise the work. Mrs. Flynn's counsel announce that Jay Gould has nothing to do with the city railroads and that he has no interest in them whatever.

A "MENAGERIE RACE."

THE QUEER SPORT ENJOYED BY THE MEADOW BROOK HUNT.

While ordinary people were enjoying with gusto their usual Thanksgiving dinner, yesterday, with all the "fixin's" thereto, the members of the Meadow Brook Hnnt, at Hempstead, L. I., dnaled themselves after

EVERYBODY HAD TURKEY

A GENERAL OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING DAY.

CHARITY WAS OPEN-HANDED AND MANY POOR PEOPLE WERE FED—ODD FEATURES OF THE DAY.

After all the fierce downpour of the night before and of the early hours of the morning, it was a Thanksgiving Day to be proud of. The coming of Old Sol himself, beaming with genial warmth and scattering to the four corners of the earth the dismal slends which at first were so foreboding, was sufficient in itself to cause a deal of thanks to be rendered up which otherwise would have never found vent.

Thanksgiving Day was observed with quiet enthusiasm all over the city. Business was very generally suspended from Harlem to the Battery, and down town in the business centre the streets were as quiet as they usually are on Sunday. Flags were flung to the breeze from all the public buildings and from many private houses. The organizations which make it a point of parading in fancy costumes every Thanksgiving Day were out in force, and there were so many athletic sports during the day that people found it difficult to decide which they would go to see.

For the better part of two hours before the beginning of the Thanksgiving services the chimes of old Trinity were rung by Mr. Albert McIlahm, Jr., among the selections given being the grand choral of Luther, "Now Thank We All Our God." A harvest hymn, specially composed for the occasion, had a prominent place in the programme and proved highly effective. Between these were many familiar hymns appropriate to the day, set off with one or two well-known carols. The clearness of the atmosphere caused the chimes to be heard for a long distance, and Broadway both above and below the church was lined with interested groups who apparently derived much enjoyment from listening to the music of the bells.

Half the population of Cherry Hill was either in the street or leaning over convenient window sills by 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The cause of this notable spectacle was the assembling of Capt. Foster's Original Shooks and preparations for their annual parade as a boom for the masquerade ball to Webster Hall to-night. The spectators found much to interest and amuse them in the vicinity of "Paddy" Davis's place, which is the recognized headquarters of the organization. "Paddy's" ballroom is a wonderful place. Its resources were tested to an amazing degree for two hours. A plain, ordinary Square Back well-known to the populace would disappear through the door and in a few moments reappear completely transformed. Indians, Chinamen, Japanese, Princes, Jockeys, blondes, brunettes, and a miscellaneous number of comic characters filed out into the narrow avenue and made the buildings fairly echo with shouts and tin-horn blasts. By twos, fours, and squads of a dozen, horsemen, dressed in bright-colored costumes, galloped to the rendezvous. Carriages and "bussee rolled up in the curb line. Cherry Hill children, all in rags and patches, literally tumbled over each other to see and pass comments upon the glittering display.

The noise and excitement were never before equaled in the Hon. James Oliver's district; but the disturbance was worse when, at 11:15, Capt. Foster, resplendent in blue and white, with an enormous hat and feather, mounted his hay enarger, borrowed from a friendly truckman, and gave the order to march. His feelings were ruffled because the band engaged for the parade had not turned up and there was no inspiring music. However, he bravely led the way from Cherry Hill to Franklin-square, followed by a brilliant cavalcade of mounted aides, including the ItaNan barber in gorgeous raiment of scarlet plush and gold. Behind the equestrian collection was a Coney Island conveyance, drawn by four horses, but empty. It had been engaged for the brass band that never came. Then there was a real Irish donkey cart, and the shaggy little beast blushed to it had all it could do to keep up with the procession. Between open carriages were in line, and each one held from two to four Square Backs in fantastic costume fortified with a bottle of the "crather" to keep off November chills. One of the features of the procession was a truck representing You Wong's laundry establishment.

The "Original Houud Gnards" and the "Only Original Houuds" rendezvoused yesterday morning at about the same time and in dangerous proximity to each other. The former met at the corner of Deshrosses and Hudson streets, and the latter at the Mooawk Hotel, Spring and Waeshington streets. As soon as Capt. Thomas King of the "Originals" and Capt. Thomas J. Sullivan of the "Only" had formed their startlingly and uniquely ojad privates into line they started, the "Originals" for the Schnetzen Park, at Fiftieth-street, South Brooklyn, and the "Onlys" for Passaic Falls, near Paterson. It was, perhaps, fortunate that they marched in opposite directions, for the rivalry between the two clubs, which is warm all through the year, becomes red hot on Thanksgiving Day. References to the "Onlys" in the presence of an "Original" were received with sundry scoreful curls of the lip and deprecatory remarks. An innocent inquiry as to the sanity of an "Originale" was put to an "Only," who was costumed as a giddy young female, and on whose back was a placard bearing the pacific inscription, "With all her faise I love her still," and it startled that gentleman into a wild and hysterical speech of denunciation. But the two societies walked away from each other, and the sno ane one of a peaceful scene. There were many wonderful costumes in both organizations. Dressing up as females was much in vogue, and when a devil-may-care young Fifth Warder dons skirts, a blonde wig, and a Gainsborough hat, and then puts a long cigar in his mouth and tilts it toward the sky, he does look truly wonderful.

The purpose of the "Originals" in going to the Schuetzen Park was to shoot at targets. They spent a good deal of time at that amusement, and when not so engaged they devoted themselves to carefully avoiding water. The "Onlys" paraded through the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards, and were cheered at by thousance of people. "Johnny Lookup," their color-bearer, celebrated otherwise for his invariable attendance at all of the funerals on the west side below Canal-street, bore aloft a banner on which was a hound rampant and the name of the club. The skirts of the "ladies" were covered with mud when the ferryboat at West Twenty-third-street was reached. But that did not matter. They sat down on the deck and rested, still smoking. They, too, when they reached their destination, shot at targets, many with indifferent success. Both clubs returned to the city in the evening. The moode of their members varied. Some were valorous and self-assertive and others were moody and somnolent. But they had observed Thanksgiving Day in the ways they loved best.

In the charitable institutions of the city, as well as in its homes, Thanksgiving Day le ous of good cheer. In all of them a more than nenally hountiful dinner is served, and for a few hours at least the inmates do not find it difficult to believe that the cars of which they are the objects is loving as well as bountiful. In many of these places yesterday, after satisfying the wants of their charges, the doors were opeued wide by the managers and the poor welcomed to the dinner table.

Among the many institutions where the holiday was well remembered was the Five Points House of Industry on Worth-street. In the afternoon the children assembled in the chapel and gave a little entertainment, which was attended by many friends. The hall itself could nomfortably accommodate. The boys and girls sang merry carols and kinderkarten songs, represented a thunderstorm with feet, hands, and mouth, gave some of Mrs. Jarley's waxworks, and calisthenic exercises. While this was going on a great number of poor people and tramps were eating turkey in the dining room. Of course the children also had a nice dinner.

Across Paradise Park, at the Five Points Mission, similiar scenes were in progress. There were exercises by the mission children, followed by a dinner, from which no worthy person was turned away.

The United Hebrew Charities, at their industrial and religious school, at 38 St. Mark's-place, spread turkey, vegetables, and sweets before 250 young folks, who enjoyed the good things heartily. The birthday of Samuel D. Levy, one of the Board of Managers, happened yesterday, and he remembered it by sending a box of candy to each of the members of the school. One of the little girls read a letter to him before the dinner congratnlating him on having his birthday on Thanksgiving Day, so that he could celebrate with turkey. Some of those present at the dinner were H. S. Allen, Julian Nathan, Dr. Berg, Joseph J. Yesky, Miss Louise Nathan, Mrs. J. Morris, and Mrs. I. Blumenthal.

At the Wilson Industrial School, St. Mark's-place and Avenue A, 300 girls had a dioner together after a short religious service in the chapel. Any noor person was welcome to a dinner who called after the children were through, and not a few poor women took liberal allowances of food home in nails.

A more cheerful sight could not be desired than was seen at the Home for the Friendless, 52 East Thirtieth-street, where 500 children were making merry over their turkey and its usual tempting accompaniments. Songs and recitations were given by them both in the afternoon and the evening.

Following the good old custom inctituted by the lamented Father Drumgoole, the Rev. James J. Dongherty, pastor of the Mission of the Immaculate Conception, at Lafayette-place and Great Jones-street, celebrated Thanksgiving yesterday by giving a big "mission dinner." The charge of Father Dongherty is more familiarly known as the "Newsboys' Home," Hosts of street arabs were given a kindly welcome and a good meal there yesterday. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, of which Father Dougherty is Chaplain, marched down to Lafayette-place to make him a Thanksgiving call and give the newsboys a chance to hear some music from its band.

The new night lodging house of the Sanitary Aid Society, at 94 Division-street, presented a really attractive appearance yesterday, and the many homeless men gathered in its reading room enjoyed the clean comfortable quarters greatly. An informal reception was held throughout the afternoon, Kdlaert Van Rensselaer being on hand to receive the visitors and to conduct them through the building. Among those also present were Dr. Ross, who did much toward the establishment of the lodging house, and John D. Archbald of the Standard Oil Company. Alexander S. Webb went to have been there, but other engagements prevented his coming. The lodging house is new self-supporting, the receipts averaging over $14 nightly. There are accommodations for 140 lodgers, and the majority of those who stay there now are regular customers.

The inmates of the various city institutions noder the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction were given a prime turkey dinner yesterday in honor of the day. At the Tombs 315 unfortunates feasted richly royally. Five hundred pounds of turkey, a barrel of potatoes, and unlimited vegetables, which go to make up a Thanksgiving dleuer, were cooked and served. Quite a quantity of edibles were sent in by friends of prisonnre.

The dining room in the Newsboys' Lodging House, on New Chambers-street, was fitted out last evening with a view to economy in space and attractiveness for the newsboys. There was not a lavish display of china ware, but every piece of substantial white crockery laid out on the tables was loaded with food enough to occupy the undivided attention of the most voracious newsboy or bootblack for at least two minutes. Two minutes is a long time when measured against a newsboy's voracity. The feast was watched over by Superintendent R. Helg. About eight hundred bors ate, and this is what they devonred: 400 pounds of turkey, 4 barrels of potatoes, 300 pounds of ham, 500 pies, and 3 bnxes of cranberries. These luxuries were provided by Mrs. W. W. Astor.

At the Workingman's School, 109 West Fifty-second-street, the methods of the school were shown in their practical workings to a large number of visitors, and afterward a unique Autumn festival was held. Prof. Felix Adler explained to the visitors the significance of what was to be done, and Superintendent Ward marshaled the children to take their parts. At one end of the assembly room an altar of charity had been erected, and the children marching by it in a long line deposited in its fore part tastefully arranged offerings of fruits and food such as would be appreciated by the sick. The offerings are to be sent to the German Hospital.

As the children left the assembly room they passed a raised platform on which were several young girls dressed in white. One, representing Autumn, sat on a throne, surrounded by Autumnal suggestions. The children, as they marched by, were given wreaths of leaves and flowers.

The managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum gave the more than 400 boys in their charge a day of almost unrestricted liberty. They were fed on chicken and turkey, vegetables, and pie, and then turned loose in the great cemented yard to do as they pleased. A mask had been given each boy, and a supply of castoff clothing had been procured from somewhere. Thus disguised, the boys romped and ehouted, and had just as good a time as their little friends out in the streets.

At the house of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 32 East Thirtieth-street, open house was kept all day long. The children of the industrial school in the building fared sumptuously, and in the afternoon the children from the industrial school at 125 Lewis-street gave an entertainment, which was enjoyed by a large audience. The little people from the industrial school on Allen-street also took part in the exercises. Mrs. S. B. Perry, the matron, had her hands full keeping the feeding and the entertainment moving smoothly.

The Tenement Relief of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society distributed 674 Thanksgiving dinners to indigent mothers before yesterday, to be enjoyed by them and their children in their own modest homes. Supplies in abundance for the purpose were sent by friends of the society.

At the East Side Lodging House, 287 East Broadway, 200 homeless lads were treated to a grand dioner of roast turkey, cranberry sauce, vegetables, mince pie, and ice cream, at the expense of Mr. Henry E. Hawley, who has paid for the Thanksgiving dinner at this house for nighteen successive years.

The inmates of the Colored Orphan Asylum at One Hundred and Forty-third-street and Tenth-avenue enjoynd every minute of the day, ate turkey and cranberry sauce, and played games.

At the Foundling Asylum in Sixty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, not much change from the every-day routine was made, except that there was a Thanksgiving dinner for all in the institution.

Warden Ledwith of the Jefferson Market Prison gave fifty male and twenty-five female prisoners confined there yesterday a turkey dinner.

At all the institutions in which the Children's Aid Society is interested there was the usual dinner for the inmates.

ON THE WAR SHIPS.

All the messes aboard the war ships in port enjoyed liberal allowances of plum ouff and turkey for yesterday's Thanksgiving dinner. On board the Kearsarge, Dolphin, and Galena the day's work was confined to the morning's "quarters" and cleaning ship. The Portsmouth, training ship for the apprentices, gava most of the lads liberty for the day, while the messes were plentifully laden for the occasion. Jack enjoyed a good meal. He will work hard and undergo endless hardships so long as his stomach is well cared for, but let the food he faulty and Jack is an energetic grumbler.

The men in the United States Navy are considered to be the best-fed men-of-war's men afloat. The ingenuity displayed in canning meats and vegetables of all descriptions makes it possible to live as well aboard ship as on shore. It was only withiu the past month that complaints were made to the British Admiralty that the English men-of-war's men were not fed as well as the Americans. A few years ago the English sailor considered that his food was so much better than that given the American sailor that he was fully compensated for the difference in pay. But now the American man-of-war's man is not only the best-paid but the best-fed sailor afloat. Besides the regular allowance from the ship's rations the sailors aboard the American war ships make it a point to add a good many amounts of their monthly pay to the mess account.

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna Letter to the London Daily News.

Accordiug to official statistics, just issued, the number of crimes committed in Austria is steadily decreasing. Every year the list of persons sent to prison is smaller. Optimists are asking themselves whether the moral standard of the people has been improved by education or by the numerous humane institutions founded of late years. As a matter of fact, whereas the number of criminals has undoubtedly diminished, that of suicides has alarmingly increased. There are more cases of self-destruction in Vienna than in any two European capitals together. This testifies to intense demoralization, which may be traced to the ever-increasing expense of living. Taxation has reached a point that it can scarcely go beyond without arrivingat a calamity. The decrease of crime is in all probability due to the admirably-organized police, that inspires the lower classes with wholesome respect; but whee, day after day, the newspapers record cases of suicide and of attempted suicide, from poverty and distress, it would seem that there is not much reason to rejoice at the reduction of crime.

HERR BISMARCK OF 1789.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A Vienna literary journal tells a story of a "Bismarck in a rage" exactly a hundred years ago. In 1788 Crusine of Leipzig published a novel entitled "Marie von Bismarck; or, Love for Love." The story obtained considerable favor among the novel readers of the time and was even highly praised in Nicolai's *Allgemeine Deutscher Bibliothek*, which counted for a high distinction. The somawhat risky plot and contents of the novel, however, stirred up the auger of one reader, a certain Herr Bismerck, of whose personality nothing further can now be discovered but his quarrel with the author. The Bismarck of 1789 demanded apology or satisfaction from the writer, who had taken such libertiee with the hitherto unblemished name of his family. The author published a statement that "he had never in his whole life met with ar heard of any living person of this name." There is no record whether the Bismarck of 1789 was satisfied with the author's explanation. Certainly neithar of them dreamed how notable the surname was to become.

DAVID T. LITTLER IS "TIRED."

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—David T. Littler, the buoyant Republican politician who virulently criticised President Cleveland and Republicans who would accept office at the hands of a Democratic Administration, and thau humbly took a Pacific Railroad Commissionership woen it was offered him by Mr. Cleveland, is disgruntled at the present Administration.

"These appointments of Harrison's make me tired," he said yesterday. "I have no patience with this sham caution of making them, anyway. Why the President chooses to ignore recommendations from our Senators is more than any man can guess. One thing sure—he is hurting his party in this State and all other States, as the recent election shows. I've no use for Harrison. He's stubborn.

"I don't want to see Harrison; he isn't my kind. I don't expect to do anything in politics so long as the Harrison crowd are in power."

THEY WANT FREE WOOL.

ADDITIONAL SIGNATURES TO THE PETITION TO CONGRESS.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Following are signatures to the petition to be sent to Congress in favor of free wool, in addition to those printed in THE TIMES to-day:

H. C. Thacher of H. C. Thacher & Co.; T. C. Thacher of H. C. Thacher & Co.; Fred Hartley; John Greer & Co., Philadelphia; Paxnum & Roper, Providence, R. I.; G. H. Falconer, New-York; Amnen P. Hatt, New-York.

J. B. McMackinnon, New-York; Frank J. Primrose, New-York; Patterson Brothers, New-York; William Ryan, New-York; Doe River Woolen Mills, E. E. Hunter, Secretary, Elizabetton, Tenn.

G. H. Lewis, Bristol (Tenn.) Woolen Mill, Pewall River Woolen Company, Big Stone Gap Mill, Tenn.; Frank & Pope Knitting Machine Company, William Pope, President, Piqua, Ohio; L. B. Cushing, Director Bayley Hat Company, Newbury, Mass.; A. Lee Coldwell, Director Bayley Hat Company, Newbury, Mass.; William K. Johnson, Director Bayley Hat Company, Newbury, Mass.; John J. Currier, Treasurer and Director Bailey Hat Company, Newbury, Mass.; F. H. Ulrick & B. Ulrick & Weed, Philadelphia; E. B. Weed of B. Ulrick & Weed, Philadelphia; P. Beutel of B. Ulrick & Weed, Philadelphia; A. W. Wittig of B. Ulrick & Weed, Philadelphia.

Edward Mark, Superintendent Detroit (Mich.) Alaska Sock Company; Arthur Brown, Jacob Brown & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Jacob Brown, President Detroit (Mich.) Alaska Sock Company; Benjamin C. Potts, Rose Valley Mills, Media, Penn.

Patrick Cole, clothing and furnishing goods, Georgetown, Mass.; E. Barry, merchant, Georgetnwo, Mass.; John J. Henderson of Parker River Mills; S. & G. Sunpois, Schenectady, N. Y.

George Follett, New-York; Samuel Barron, knit goods; Theodore Barron, knit goods; Max H. Strauss, knit goods; James Scott of Scott Brothers; B. H. Smith & Co., New-York; E. Stuart of Mechanicsbnrg Woolen Mills; J. Mickie of Mechanicsbnrg Woolen Mills; G. J. Ruble, Treasurer Halifax Mills Company, Lake Village, N. H.

L. W. Duncan, agent, Nutting, N. J.; Jacob Erb, Moravia, N. Y.; C. M. & G. P. Pelton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; James Ingalls, Methuen, Mass.

Joseph Hall of Hall Brothers; Benjamin Hall of Hall Brothers; George Hall of Hall Brothers; Charles Dayton, superintendent of Hall Brothers; N. Everett Lucas, overseer of Hall Brothers; Frank Hall, overseer of Hall Brothers; Charles H. Sedent, overseer of Hall Brothers, Weybeset Mills; Tait, Weeden & Co., agents, Providence, R. I.

Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, New-York; Robert Stuus, New-York; Adam Bollentlo, New-York; Gustavus J. Forsuaski, New-York; Henry A. Francis, Worcester, Mass.; Frank S. Fay, Worcester, Mass.; Joseph H. Carpenter, Treasurer Glendale Woolen Company.

D. L. Whitney, Secretary and Treasurer Falls City (Ky.) Woolen Company, Louisville, Ky.; O. H. Hayes & Co., New-York; Francis & Muller, New-York; Bills & Davenport, New-York; Schoff, Fairchild & Co., New-York; Geneva Worsted Mills, by M. S. Uttman, Treasurer, Providence.

Rockefiow & Shepard, New-York; John Luno, Philadelphia; Esterbrook & Co., Pekin Mills, Manayunk, Penn.; James Long & Co., Mapleville, R. I.; W. K. Lawfer & Co., Allentown, Penn.; W. L. Woodman, Allentown, Penn.; Hofnal Mills, Allentown, Penn.; J. H. Lawfer, Allentown, Penn.

Samuel Eades, Newport, N. H., proprietor of the Eagle Flannel Mills; B. Lucas & Co., Lucas & Co., Samuel Lucas of B. Lucas & Co., Aaron Lucas, Albert Stafford, Poquhanuock, Conn.; G. S. Minot, agent, Louisville Mills, Fairfax, Vt.

G. Mabstt, agent Central Falls (R. I.) Woolen Mills, Frank E. Seagrove, Treasurer; J. E. Phitteplace, President Central Falls Woolen Mills; S. O. Metcalf, Treasurer Senra Worsted Mills; Berwick Woolen Mills, West Fitchburg, Mass.; James McTaggart, West Fitchburg, Mass.; David McTaggart.

Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, Woonsocket, R. I.; James H. Singleton, Woonsocket, R. I.; George F. Singleton, Woonsocket, R. I.; Robert T. Grant, East Brookfield, Mass.; Horace A. Kimball, Mantos, R. I.; Richard Howard & Son, Apponaugs, R. I.; A. Carmichael, Westerly, R. I.; the Matteawan Company, Matteawan, N. Y.; by H. G. Walcott, Secretary.

The New-York Felting Company, Matteawan, N. Y.; Horatio Colony, J. B. Colony, F. A. Faulkner, George Colony, and John C. Faulkner, Keene, N. H.; W. F. Spiuk, Warwick Worsted Mills; C. Reynolds, River Lake Worsted Mills; E. A. Husband, New-Boston, Owen; C. D. Workmas, President Union Manufacturing Company, Terrinton, Conn.; Thomas Kitson, Stroudsburg (Penn.) Woolen Mills; W. M. Keith, Treasurer Fort Ann (New-York) Woolen Mills; Mahaffy Brothers' woolen mills, Pulaski, N. Y.

The other petition to be presented in favor of an ad valorem duty on wool has thus far received over a hundred signatures, representing firms and individuals in different sections of the country engaged in manufacturing or dealing in wool and woolen goods.

THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE.

POLICY HOLDERS TO DECIDE ON THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK.

HARTFORD, Nov. 28.—The meeting of the policy holders of the Phœnix Mutnal Life insurance Company of this city which will be held Tuesday, Dec. 3, for the purpose of decidiug on the purchase of the stock of the company at a cost of $500,000, the par value of which is $100,000, is regarded with a great deal of interest in life-insurance circles. The fact was pointed out in THE TIMES's correspondence several weeks ago that there is a wide discrapancy in the estimates of the company's surplus as shown by the figures of tee regular actuary, and the expert from New-York, who, while employed by Insurance Commissioner Fyler, has been fully vindicated by the Commissioner's statement concerning the condition of the company.

The published statement of Commissioner Fyler shows the company's surplus as being $853,853 58. This sum is $728,406 46 less than the surplus as shown by the statement of the company printed by the Commissioner in the annual report of 1889. This difference, exceeding $700,000, arises mostly from the estimates of liabilities of the company as made by the regular actnary, Vice President John M. Holcomb, and the New-York expert, Mr. Whiting.

The Commissioner is bound to stand by the findings of his own department. The amount of real estate owned by the company on Jan. 1, 1889, as shown by the Commissioner's annual report, was $1,315,465 18. This entire amount, which is property taken under foreclosure of mortgage and from which the company is able to realize only a small income, would, if forced to a sale, bring more tean 75 or 80 per cent of the value reported.

It is reported that about $60,000 of the policy holders' money was expended at the session of the Legislature last Winter in securing the passage of the charter amendment, by which the company's stock is to be bought by the policy holders at an expenditurn of half a million of dollars. In the lobby working for the passage of this measure were two ex-Congressmen, one of whom had been sent back to private life on account of the Congressional salary grab years ago, and the other had lost his re-election because of association in the River and Harbor steal vetoed by President Arthur.

There is no question as to the large amount of money expended in the way of affecting legislation concerning the purchase of the company's stock by the policy holders. The amendment was carried over the Governor's veto by a venal majority. There is no question at present that the Directors of the company will be prepared at the coming meeting, Dec. 3, with policy holders' proxies to vote to sell the stock to the company at a reduction of 500 per cent on the original par value. If the plan is carried out, it will require $500,000 additional of the policy holders' money, reducing the surplus found by Commissioner Fyler by that amount, and leaving the company in a crippled condition and at great disadvantage as respects its future.

A very grave responsibility rests on the Commissioner in the matter. The sale cannot be made without his sanction and approval. If he authorizes the purchase at $500,000, by his own statements the company will be in a seriously crippled condition.

GOOD MEN NOMINATED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 28.—The ward nominations for Councilmen and School Commissioners to be elected at the charter election next week were made Tuesday night by the Democrats of this city. In most of the wards excellent nominations were made, the candidates being far above the average. Some of the most prominent citizens were selected for judges of election, notably in the Fifth Ward, where ex-County Clerk Henry R. Cannon accepted the nomination for this office. He hopes that the next Legislature will pass a ballot-reform law, in which event his office will be of much importance.

It seemed to be the general desire le nearly all the wards to nominate for Aldermau gentlemen who have a deep and abiding interest in the future welfare of the city.

If the Republicans to-morrow night make equally good nominations property owners will feel assured that no matter which party carries the election the city's affairs will be well taken care of during the ensuing year.

MR. GOMPERS ON IMMIGRATION.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was in the city to-day. In speaking at the movement among some labor organizations to secure the adoption of a law restricting all immigration for the purpose of aiding the eight-hour movement, he said:

"As anxious as I am to see the eight-hour movement universally adopted, I am personally against the restriction of immigration. If a man comes to the country of his own volition, to seek a livelihood, and with honest motives, let him come; he is an acquisition to this country. If, however, at the forthcoming Boston convention the [illegible] I'm likewise silent on the subject."

SERMONS GIVING THANKS

OBSERVANCES OF THE DAY IN MANY CITY CHURCHES.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS AMONG THE PEOPLE GIVE ABUNDANT CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE.

An appropriate and important part of Thanksgiving's observance is that which takes place in the churches. That New-Yorkers are of this opinion was sufficiently manifested yesterday by the large number of people who made attendance at places of worship the precedant of taking part in the more material rites so generally characteristic of the day.

Union services were held in the Madison-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, with whose congregation joined those of the Madison-Avenue Reformed Church, the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, the First Reformed Episcopal Church, and the Sixty-first-Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The pastors of the five churches occupied seats in the pulpit.

The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., of the Madison-Avenue Reformed Church, was the speaker. He urged that God was not merely the first great cause and the lawgiver, but was a God who heard and answered prayar. It was impossible, he said, for a candid person to read the story of this Republic and not believe in special providences. God's hand was apparent in the progress of the country, its achievment of independence, its attainment of high position, its wealth, its great men and its great inventions.

Moral reforms, too, were making good progress, and God was superintending the temperance work. Crime did not increase so rapidly as population, and political reforms were gaining strength every year, though there was nothing to choose between the parties. The standard of morality was higher than formerly. The skepticism of to-day would not tolerate Tom Paine. Profanity was less usual, and no gentleman indulged in it, while mercantile integrity was higher.

A large congregation attended the services at the West Presbyterian Church, Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The Rev. John R. Paxton, pastor, preached on the text from Acts: "Wherefore, Sirs, be of good cheer." "In this world," he said, "where we sit at the head of our scrrow, one feels pain, another from sorrow; one from eating too much, another from eating nothing, you and I ought to be of good cheer and praise God on Thanksgiving Day, if in this selfish world we are on our feet, have cleared a little space for ourselves, have a roof over our heads to shelter us, have enough to keep the wolf from the door, have a woman to love us, a child to call us papa, and a fairly clean record. Of all men commend me to a man with a merry heart, a man woo has a southern exposure to his mind and sees the bright side of life."

In the First United Presbyterian Church, in West Twenty-second-street, the pastor, the Rev. Thomas W. Anderson, based his discourse on the words of Luke, "For Ha loveth our nation."

The words had reference, he said, to a centurion who sent the Jewish elders to ask Christ to come and cure his sick servant. They urged Him to come, "for," said they, "He loveth our nation and hath built us a synagogue." The words applied with equal force to the Saviour. He was not only a humanitarian, His love enciroling all mee within its embrace, but also a patriot in the true sense of that term. As the centurion had loved his servant, so Christ loved America, and Mr. Anderson urged that much is expected of Americans because of the many advantages which they have enjoyed.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, in the Church of the Divine Paternity, preached upon "A Consecrated Use of the Press," paying an eloquent tribute to the work of the press in the past in the education of the people and the securing of freedom, both individual and political, the Doctor said the necessity for free newspapers had been recognized by the greatest statesmen.

"But the fact has been called to our attention," he continued, "that this freedom has been degraded into libertinism. The better class of journalists will concede that there is a stream of evil in the journalism of to-day which sweeps through our society, flooding our minds with villainous inuendoes and undermining the better tendencies of our life. The first element of journalism should be truth and no exaggeration of sensationalism should enter into its service. Certain phrases in vogue among newspaper men, such as 'writing a thing up' or 'writing it down,' show that the conception of the newspaper with the public has not been kept. The owners shape the destinies of their property and make it conserve personal ends instead of such influences as would be of benefit to mankind. The libertinism of the modern press is like that of the knave in modern society, and the honorable press should not recognize this libertine, masquerading in the guise of respectability.

"There should be a censorship, but because of the form of our Government there can be none of Crown or Church. We must find it in the public and public opinion, the most powerful of powers. Each man is a censor of this sensationalism in your heart and mine. It is because you are interested more in personalities than in principles. There are newspapers whose proprietors are growing rich because of your love of scandal. They know that there are persons who live in the scandal of the cowing circle, of the whispering gallery of neighborhood, and so long as these exist there is no reason why they should criticise the press. Not when it is known that men cry out against their work, when men refuse to buy their wares, then we shall have a restriction better than the Crown, better than the Church, better than the law of libel, for it will found the existence of the offending press."

The interior of St. Stephen's Church, on West Twenty-eighth-street, was a beautiful sight yesterday morning. The parish children's confirmation was to take place and the high altar was banked with flowers, among which the lights burned myrtle. At 10 o'clock the mass at 9 o'clock was celebrated by the Rev. B. J. O'Callaghan. Archbishop Corrigan was present and at the end of the mass talked to the children about the sacrament they were about to receive. The Archbishop, clothed in his full robes of office, then imposed his hands in confirmation upon 379 young worshippers, after which he gave the benediction of the blessed sacrament. It was a somewhat unusual fact that forty adults were confirmed with the children.

After the services Archbishop Corrigan at once proceeded to Staten Island, where he blessed a new school house at New-Brighton and confirmed a number of children.

The Rev. Stephen H. Camp of the Unity Unitarian Church of Brooklyn delivered the discourse at the Thanksgiving services in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street. In introducing Mr. Camp, the Rev. Mr. Gottheil said in his simple, spoke of the long friendship which had existed between that gentleman and himself. He had himself enjoyed the privilege of entering the pulpit of Unity Church, and now it gave him great pleasure to welcome Mr. Camn to his own pulpit. Mr. Camp spoke of his having been brought up in New-England, where they were taught to regard Thanksgiving as a sacred day. He did not wish to compare himself to the prodigal son, but he felt as if he were returning to the old home in order to share with his elder brother in giving thanks. At the opening of the services an organ prelude, consisting of national airs, was given.

HEAVEN HELP THEM.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Silas Saxton is the Superintendent of the Ulster County Poorhouse and the County Insane Asylum at New-Paltz. For several years the State Board of Charities has insisted at public meetings, in letters addressed to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and in the annual printed reports that it was impossible for Mr. Saxton properly to care for the insane patients in his charge for the sum per diem set forth in his reports. It has been charged against Mr. Saxton that he lumps the reports of the sane and the insane paupers. The fact that everything, including medical attendance and medicine, has been furnished for less than 20 cents per day for each inmate, has been frequently criticised.

Yesterday Mr. Saxton made public his annual report to the Board of Supervisors in reference to both classes of inmates, and he beat his previous record, because he showed, in a long list of figures, that he has kept the sane and the insane paupers of Ulster County for 18 cents a day. In a paragraph he summarises as follows:

"The whole number of days' board furnished during the year was 57,778, or 158 years, 6 months, and 28 days. The whole expense of such board and clothing, exclusive of the proceeds of the farm, was $10,401 86, an average cost of 18 cents per day, or $65 70 per year."

Mr. Saxton, in a quiet way, paid his respects to the State Board of Charities, which has advocated, and still is advocating a change of system in caring for the insane.

PLAINFIELD'S YALE GRADUATES.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 28.—The members of the Yale Club of this city are planning for an elaborate banquet to be held early this Winter. The club was organized in the Fall of 1887 for the double purpose of arousing in Plainfield an interest in Yale University and of promoting social intercourse among the resident graduates. The membership at the ontset was thirteen, and this it still continues, one member having resigned owing to a change of residence and one new member having been elected.

The annual meeting for the election of officers is held the first Tuesday of December. The present officers are as follows: President—The Rev. William R. Richards, '75; Secretary and Treasurer—Haward C. Tracy, '87; Executive Committee—Samuel St. John McCutchen, '70, Chairman; Frank Raymond, '83; James R. Joy, '85, and ex officio the Secretary and Treasurer.

Since the foundation of the club an annual banquet has been held during the Christmas vacation, attended by the undergraduates of Plainfield and invited guests representing other colleges. The public spirit of the club has found expression in subscribing to and placing in the Plainfield Public Library various publications, including the *Yale Literary Magazine* and the *Yale Record*.

NEWS OF THREE SERVICES.

Junior officers in the Revenue Marine complain of the neglect of the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department to make promotions to existing vacancies. It is reported that six vacancies exist in the grade of Second Lieutenant—some of them have existed for eight months—and that no promotions are being made. The delay is generally laid to a desire to keep down expenses. Several prominent Revenue Marine officers yesterday warmly denounced the delay. They report that Lieut. Rhodes, the officer promoted over thirty-five members by a special order of the President for the saving of life in the City of Columbia disaster, has been held back from promotion to a higher grade for a long time. The advancement by the President's order placed him at the top of his grade, but here he was kept for six years, while officers junior to him were permitted to jump over his head. It is further reported that no order has been issued for the examination of the Third Lieutenants entitled to immediate promotion. The Secretary of the Treasury, it is contended, is in ignorance of the working of the Revenue Marine Service, and the dissatisfaction which is felt in the corps, has reanited in the officers, to the number of 192 out of 208, petitioning for a transfer of the corps to the charge of the Secretary of the Navy.

There is more or less discussion of the statement that Admiral Walker took a pilot on board the flagship Chicago on the passage to Boston from Sandy Hook. In the dispatches received in this city on the arrival of the squadron in Boston it was said that "under the guidance of Capt. C. L. Gibbs of the United States lighthouse tender Verbena, who volunteered his services," the squadron proceeded from Sandy Hook through Vineyard Sound to Boston. Now, it is reported that Capt. Gibbs is a regular coast pilot. At present he is in the employ of the Treasury Department. Being a Government employe he has no need of a pilot's license, but his knowledge of the coast remains with him nevertheless. It is very easy to see how Admiral Walker and Capt. Robeson could accept the services of Capt. Gibbs to pilot the Chicago, when in the strict technical sense they were not taking on board any regular pilot. Opinions seem to agree on the pilot question. The employment of a thoroughly competent corps of coast pilots appears to have many advocates. That something in the way of legislation will be effected at an early day on this point is generally believed.

No date has yet been fixed for the steam trial of the Vesuvius and the test of her guns, but it is understood that the combined tests will come off very soon. Some discussion has arisen over the reported phrase in the findings of the Goodrich Board, to the effect that the guns of the Vesuvius appear to be impracticable for use on shipboard. The real question brought up by the board is, whether it is necessary to be one repeating the air pressure. Is not one affecting the guns' usefulness aboard ship. Much interest is attached to the practical workings of Lieut. Fiske's range and position finder, now supplied to the squadron of evolution. Well-informed ordnance men attribute no little importance to this invention, while not a few are willing to class it among the most important devices of recent years. The success of the invention appears to be assured, and with it greater efficiency is secured for the pneumatic dynamite gun.

Notwithstanding the differences existing between the reports of the various boards on the plans for the Texas, in well-informed navy circles the opinion prevails that the English designs will be found to be correct. Chief Naval Constructor Wilson has reported that the designs were faulty, the vessel's weight being so great that the armor line would be sunk below the water's edge. On the other hand, Naval Constructor Bowlec has pronounced the designs mathematically correct. It is reported that Chief Naval Constructor Wilson calculated the weight of the stem and stern pieces to be far in excess of the allowance in the English designs. These castings are now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and their weights are said to correspond very closely to Mr. Bowles's calculations.

Navy officers are now advocating a plan to give enlisted men of the Marine Corps a chance to obtain commissions. At present the officers of the corps are drawn exclusively from graduates of the United states Naval Academy, whereas prior to 1883 all appointments were made from civil life. The enlisted men in the army, it is said, have an opportunity to obtain commissions. But under the existing regulations, officers argue, it is impossible for men in the Marine Corps to obtain commissions. The cadets graduating from Annapolis more than fill the existing vacancies. As a way out of the difficulty navy officers urge that a certain per cent. of the Marine Corps vacancies be retained for non-commissioned officers.

Although the sailing of the squadron of evolution from Bostoe is set down for Monday next, it is very unlikely that the fleet will get away before Tuesday. Monday will be coaling day, and this means plenty of work aboard ship. The interest manifested in the new cruisers by the Bostonione appears to have been most pronounced.

The feeling appears to be universal, in highar navy circles, in favor of

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—TOCHTER DES FABRICIUS and UNTER DEM SIEGEL DER VERSCHWIEGENHEIT.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
ASSOCIATION HALL—At 8—LECTURE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WOMAN HATER.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—MERCHANT OF VENICE.—At 2—CONCERT.
COMEDY THEATRE—At 8—RUNNING WILD.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—EGBELLI'S WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE SILVER KING.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MINSTRELSY.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—OLD JED PROUTY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES ARGON.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinee.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light snow, preceded by fair weather.

Mr. REED'S election as Speaker is now conceded, even by the more candid of his opponents. The queer combination of silver men, subsidy men, howling Western protectionists, and Pennsylvania wool dealers that made so much noise a few days ago has melted away so soon as enough Congressmen arrived in Washington to make a comparison of actual strength possible. Mr. MCKINLEY of Ohio, if his name is presented and voted upon, will, it is thought, have established a claim to the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means. As he is the author of that amazing production, the tariff plank of the Chicago platform, this is a prospect that might dismay reasonable Republicans, but they will be measurably consoled by the fact that the apparent alternative to Mr. MCKINLEY is Judge KELLEY, who would be a great deal worse.

One very interesting feature of the present agitation in New-England for free raw materials is that it is arousing so much of the genuine old-fashioned New-England spirit. The manner in which the movement has been met by the protection organs largely accounts for this. It is not in the blood of Yankees to be told that they "may go to the Democracy or to the devil" with their demands; or that if they cannot make iron and steel out of highly-taxed ore and coal, they may go out of the business and find some other. That was very much the sort of talk indulged in a century and a quarter ago in the British Parliament when Yankee manufacturers were forbidden to buy and sell with the West Indies, but it did not work then and will not work now. To paraphrase Mr. LINCOLN'S remark when an act of CHARLES I. was proposed to him as a precedent, we may say that GEORGE III. lost a continent, and Pennsylvania will not save her New-England markets by bullying.

The famous "worsted ruling" of the new Administration, which was received by all the protectionists with such rapture, bids fair to become mere apples of Sodom turning to dust on the lips of those who hungered for it. The American Consul at Bradford, whence we get most of the imported worsteds to satisfy the depraved appetite of consumers, sets forth the following comparison of exports from that district:

	October, 1888.	*October*, 1889.
Worsted coatings.....	$645,835	$744,605
Worsted stuffs.....	581,195	675,075
Worsted and mohair yarns.....	46,645	71,220
Total.....	$1,273,675	$1,490,900

An increase of nearly 18 per cent. has followed upon the increase in the duties. When our friends the protectionists have exhausted all their contrivances they may make up their minds to seek for free raw material and then they will be amazed to find that they can stand and overcome the competition they have so childishly feared.

The suggestion of Secretary PROCTOR, that if the artillery should be increased by adding two regiments one or both of these might be composed of colored men, has called attention to the record made by the now existing colored organizations in the army. Of these there are four, the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry. One drawback to them as compared with the white regiments is a greater mortality from disease and also a greater average sick list. So far as this element alone is concerned, it would give a smaller proportion of men for duty. But the loss in this respect is most decidedly counterbalanced by the greater average fidelity of the colored men. If the regiments are arranged according to the proportion of desertion, it is a very remarkable fact that the four colored regiments are found together at the foot of the list. This is not only creditable to the colored men, but since desertion is admitted to be the greatest evil in our service, it offers some important considerations on the question of cost. It has been urged that the difference is attributable to the fact that the colored soldiers find a new career opened to them in the army which they are proud of and satisfied with, although no colored soldier has yet risen from the ranks to a commission. They take up with alacrity all parts of a soldier's duty, some of their companies having gained great distinction in rifle practice. But the question whether they shall have a representation in the artillery is naturally preceded by the question whether that arm shall be increased.

Several engagements at football were fought yesterday, with a singularly small proportion of casualties. A championship match would scarcely be worth chronicling in which nobody was disabled, and one of the Princetonians did his duty yesterday by laying himself upon the altar of the sport and getting himself jumped on until he was helpless. As his team was victorious the incident did not diminish the hilarity of the occasion except for him. The Thanksgiving Day match in New-York is really the football event of the college year, and casual readers of newspapers can scarcely imagine the amount of stern joy that was gathered from the scuffles on less illustrious fields of smaller colleges, in which Wesleyan University overcame the University of Pennsylvania and Dartmouth won the minor college championship by defeating the Stevens Institute.

People whose ears are sensitive enough to be shocked by the comparatively quiet hand organ or even the German band must have suffered much more yesterday and night before last from the fish horns. This instrument is avowedly one of torture and makes no pretense, delusive or otherwise, of pleasing anybody's ear. The malicious persons who blow it assume, without any warrant of law, that they are entitled to make noisy nuisances of themselves on the nights of public holidays, and they have, of late years, selected Thanksgiving and New Year's Day for this purpose. There is no reason whatever why they should not be suppressed, and it is to be hoped that the Superintendent of Police will take measures to prevent them from making hideous the night of another holiday.

A BANK CURRENCY.

Mr. JOHN JAY KNOX, in the paper that we published the other day, made a suggestion that, we believe, has the approval of a number of national bankers and of other financiers, with reference to maintaining the currency of the national banks. It was that the banks should be allowed to issue notes for $100 on the security of bonds, (now worth 127 in the market,) and that the minimum amount of bonds required of each bank should be reduced to $5,000. The suggestion is good, so far as it goes, but it can hardly be regarded as a permanent plan for maintaining the bank currency. This, if it is to rest on the security of United States bonds, must lapse with the final payment and extinction of the bonds. That, we assume, is certain. It has been proposed from time to time that the remaining interest-bearing debt should be funded in a perpetual bond, or in one running a very long time, say fifty years. There are certain advantages in such an arrangement, and it is quite possible to sustain it by arguments of considerable force; but there is no evidence that the people of the United States would ever consent to it. It is practically certain that they could not be brought to do so within the relatively short time that remains before the maturity of the now existing bonds. If the bank currency is to be retained, or, rather, if it is to be restored, for it is now nearly one-half gone, it will have to be by some other plan than this.

That it would be a very great advantage to the country to have a sound bank currency no one at all worthy of attention can doubt. It is the only form of currency into which the element of credit enters that can be made at once perfectly safe, uniform in value in all parts of the country and at all times, and sufficiently elastic to meet any changes in the legitimate demand, increasing without stimulating unhealthy speculation, and contracting without producing sudden and injurious stringency. That our bank currency has ever attained this degree of excellence we do not say. It would not be true. The volume of this currency has for years been determined largely by the course of the prices of United States bonds, and only partially and imperfectly by the course of legitimate demand. But it would, we believe, be entirely feasible to establish a bank currency of this character. The two points to be looked to above all others are sufficiency of security and certain regularity of redemption. Or these may be joined, and it may be said that the one necessary condition is the certainty of redemption at any time on presentation. The mere amount of security, however great, will not suffice. Two dollars of security for every one dollar of circulation would be practically worthless unless it were available security, that is, unless it would be sure to give the issuer the power to redeem on demand. That, after the United States bonds reached par and assumed the impregnable position in the market that they have long occupied, was the supreme merit of the national bank circulation. But it was not coupled with elasticity, as is shown by the fact that the circulation is now steadily declining in volume, while the regular and legitimate business of the country is as steadily expanding.

Various plans have been proposed to meet this obvious need, or at least to secure this obvious advantage. One, originally suggested, we believe, by the Hon. KEMP P. BATTLE, President of the University of North Carolina, has been recently advocated by the *Journal of Commerce* of this city. It provides for the issue of notes by banks up to a certain percentage of their paid-in capital without further security, the common and joint liability of all banks in the system for the circulating notes of each, and the maintenance of a fixed reserve in coin for the redemption of the notes at par on presentation. This plan is on much the same lines as one presented some years ago to the members of the Clearing House of New-York by Mr. GEORGE S. COE, President of the American Exchange Bank, and one of the clearest and most solid thinkers engaged in finance in the United States. The basis of Mr. COE'S idea was a broad one, and it is worth remarking that it was substantially identical with that laid down forty years ago by a scientist whose work since has made its impression on the thought of the century, Mr. HERBERT SPENCER, and also with much of the teaching of that most searching of recent writers on finance, Mr. WALTER BAGEHOT. It was, that every legitimate and actual exchange of products furnished the occasion for a transferable certificate of valuable interest, which not only could be, but must be, in effect currency. The degree of its circulation might vary, but however wide it might be, it would be safe and useful currency so long as it was not in fact detached from the property exchanged. Its utility and soundness would depend upon the two factors to which we have referred, upon the sufficiency of the property to meet the certified value and upon its availability. The capital of banks, loaned to business men, if properly loaned, must have behind it the property for the purchase of which the borrowers use it. The joint responsibility of the banks would, or ought to, be sufficient guarantee that this condition is fulfilled. The maintenance of the coin reserve ought to be a guarantee that the loans made in the form of notes would be redeemed. But to this should be added some method by which the notes of every bank might be easily and regularly presented for redemption—a method based upon the same principle as the Clearing House redemption of checks. With such a provision there is little doubt, in our judgment, that a bank currency of a very high order of excellence could be secured, which, with gold coin or certificates and, for a limited amount, silver and certificates, would safely and amply supply all needed circulating medium.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

There is so general a disposition at present to charge to the wires for electric lighting all the calamities that they possibly could cause that there may be a mistake in the assertion that the great fire yesterday in Boston originated in a defective wire. The origin of a large fire is almost always obscure. It cannot be investigated after the fire has made any headway, and when the fire is discovered, the discoverers have something more urgent to employ their minds than such an investigation. The indications noted, however, all point to the conclusion that this fire was caused by the crossing of an electric light wire and a wire of the Boston Time Company.

It is much more to the purpose to note that the fire began in a "fire-proof" building, and that this structure succumbed to the flames with great alacrity and completeness. This is not merely a noteworthy but a discouraging fact. There is no equal area in the United States more substantially and thoroughly built than the business quarter of Boston. Before the fire of seventeen years ago which destroyed that quarter, it was pre-eminent among American cities for the appearance and the reputation of solidity, and the Fire Department of Boston was supposed to be at least as efficient as that of any other city. That fire, following so speedily, as it did the fire at Chicago, showed that there was not very much more reliance to be put upon the solid warehouses of the old town than upon the mushroom architecture of the West in the point of resistance to fire, although as a matter of fact the great fire of Boston was arrested by a really substantial building, the then new Post Office, and doubtless would have spread much further but for this bulwark. At any rate, the experience of both fires was available for the rebuilding of the commercial quarter of Boston, and was supposed to have been made available by her architects. There was no stint of money, and it was reasonable to expect as stout a resistance to fire from the buildings destroyed yesterday as from the buildings occupying an equal area in any part of New-York. Apparently the whole district burned over yesterday was occupied by "modern buildings," with all the appliances that are known for the prevention and for the extinguishment of fires. The Fire Department is still as efficient as ever, for anything that appears, or at least that had appeared before yesterday. There were no special conditions favorable to the flames and unfavorable to the men who were fighting them. There was a strong breeze, perhaps, but by no means such a gale as brings to nothing the labors of the firemen. Yet these structures, which would have been selected to stand fire as confidently as any others on this continent, disappeared like so many of the old-fashioned tinder boxes. The fire seems, indeed, to have stopped at last as much for want of further fuel as on account of the efforts of the firemen.

This is necessarily a discouraging showing. It is confessedly very difficult to construct a commercial building that shall fulfill the other requisites of a commercial building and still be fire-proof when it is both filled with combustibles and surrounded by buildings constructed according to a lower standard. But the quarter that has been destroyed was occupied entirely by what were supposed to be fire-proof buildings, of which no one threatened its neighbors, and there seems to have been no reason why a fire should have got any greater headway in such a quarter than in the best-built parts of Paris or of Vienna. Boston has had experience enough to admonish its property owners and its underwriters of the dangers of anything short of the highest standard of construction and of the necessity of enforcing such a standard by law. It is certainly not impossible to construct a business quarter that shall be so "slow burning" as to be practically fire-proof, no matter how combustible are the contents of its buildings. Either the building law in Boston is not strict enough, or it has not been faithfully enforced, or the Fire Department is not so efficient as it should be and as it has been supposed to be.

The Bostonians are abundantly competent to extract for themselves whatever lessons the fire may contain for them, and it behooves New-Yorkers to see whether it has any for them also. The standard of construction is probably not higher here than there, and yet such fires as this do not happen in New-York. A million-dollar fire is a very rare event, and when it occurs the firemen take shame to themselves. Our immunity can scarcely be attributed to good luck, and the obvious inference is the superiority of our Fire Department. Though obvious, this inference may be mistaken, but it is worth the consideration of the Bostonians, while we may profitably consider, in the light of the Boston fire, whether there be not still stricter conditions of safe construction than are now enforced that should be incorporated in our own building law.

PORTUGAL IN AFRICA.

The recent controversy between the London and Lisbon Governments over the Delagoa Bay Railway has already been followed, by another, in which Portuguese pretensions to territorial control in South Central Africa are more directly and decisively challenged. Great Britain is not the only country which has been at odds with Portugal in that region. When Germany a few years ago claimed the coast from the Orange River to the eighteenth degree of south latitude, and the interior country to Lake Ngami and the Zambesi, Portugal brought up her ancient title to that lake and to all as far as the North Transvaal. Taking together the Delagoa Bay incident, now practically in train of peaceful settlement, and the recent expeditions under Major SERPA PINTO and Lieut. CORDON, it is clear that the old reproach against Portugal of doing nothing to develop South Africa has been succeeded by a reaction of vigor and zeal which to to some of her European rivals in that region are still more objectionable.

The particular act of Portugal which has aroused British indignation is her recent placing not only of the Umzila, Monica, Sofala, and Inhambane districts under a military Government, established at Quitevi, but the territory embraced in the valley of the Zambesi, including the Loangwa and Kafue Rivers north to Chitambo, under a civil and missionary Government at Zumbo. Against this proclamation Lord SALISBURY has directed the British Minister at Lisbon to protest, especially insisting that Mashonaland, which is a part of the territory included in the Portuguese decree, is under British protection. In fact, during the present Autumn a charter was granted by the British Government to an organization called the South Africa Company, which makes its field of operations the country north and west of the Transvaal and west of what Great Britain considers to be the Portuguese limit. The region intended for development was presumably the healthy and valuable one in the interior, south of the Zambesi, although it appears to be within the authority of the company to cross the river and go north. At all events, it includes the Matabele and Mashona regions, and the charter purports to be granted with the consent of the local chiefs.

Just here the rival claims conflict. Last Summer the Portuguese authorities prepared two expeditions, one going to the region around Lake Nyassa, directly north of the month of the Zambesi, and the other westward toward the upper waters of this river, including both banks. The latter was put under the command of Lieut. CORDON, and early this month dispatches from him asserted that the chiefs of the Mashonaland tribes in all the region drained by the Pauhame, Umfull, and Sanhatta Rivers, and in general in the entire territory to latitude 20° south, had acknowledged allegiance to Portugal. This includes at least part of the tract just before granted to the British South Africa Company on the theory that the native chiefs acknowledged the sovereignty of England. Zumbo, where Lieut. CORDON established the new seat of government, is on the Zambesi, and was unquestionably occupied by Portugal generations ago. Lieut. CORDON also took pains to report that on the way south from Zumbo the ruins of old Portuguese forts and mines were found. The existence of these ruins had, however, long before been pointed out by LIVINGSTONE, who journeyed all through the whole region a quarter of a century ago. But England has never admitted that these relics of a work abandoned in bygone centuries constituted a claim superior to that created by its later and present European occupants, the Scotch missionaries and the agents of the African Trading Company of London.

The stake which Portugal is playing for is unquestionably a great one, and she is putting forth supreme efforts to win it. It includes, in the first place, the practical control of the entire valley of the Zambesi, one of the great rivers of the continent, the very greatest that empties on the east coast, and a valuable highway for a commerce yet to be developed. Next, Portugal's aim is to connect her colonies around Benguela on the west coast and Quilimane and Sofala on the east coast by a broad transcontinental zone, through which in future years she may run railroads, and thus find a double outlet for the products of the interior. In this attempt she hopes to obtain the support of France and also that of Germany, both of which countries have looked upon her claim not unfavorably, while a judicious withdrawal from territorial conflicts with the latter on the west coast will help her. It is obvious that the case has now come to a direct issue. Ousting Portugal from her claims over the basin of the Congo has not disposed Great Britain to allow her to indemnify herself by any exclusive jurisdiction on the Zambesi. This was clearly shown by her decided refusal to submit to Portugal's practically prohibitive customs duties on that river and her efforts to confine the trade to steamers flying her flag. It is also very likely that the Nyassa expedition, under SERPA PINTO, will be accused of encroaching on British rights. But the immediate question raised is as to the right to Mashonaland; and Portugal will be fortunate if she is able to secure out of the resulting dispute a conceded right to even a narrow territorial strip connecting Mozambique and Angola.

A GREAT EXPLORER.

Nobody seems as yet to have grasped the ethnological importance of the discovery of a tribe of gigantic Esquimaux by Lord LONSDALE. Nevertheless, when its full meaning is perceived this discovery will be seen to be one of the most valuable scientific discoveries ever made.

The facts, if we may briefly recall them, are as follows: Lord LONSDALE, in the course of the most remarkable arctic journey on record—a journey in which he proved that such is the stimulating character of arctic air that an English explorer can travel a thousand miles or so along the arctic coast without food or even a portable bathtub—met with a tribe of entirely new Esquimaux. His lordship usually thinks that he met this tribe somewhere near the mouth of the Mackenzie River. He found them to be men of gigantic size and cannibals by occupation. They were armed with large knives, and were at first disposed to divide Lord LONSDALE fairly, and to allow each man the right to cook his own portion in his own way, but his lordship knocked most of the tribe down, (under the Marquis of QUEENSBERRY'S rules,) and thus succeeded in temporarily distracting their minds from the subject of supper. The traveler and the tribe then parted with mutual protestations of devoted affection, and the former made haste to walk—as straight as the stimulating nature of the air would permit—across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast.

Now, skeptical and ignorant critics have ventured to affirm that Lord LONSDALE was mistaken in asserting that he had discovered a tribe of gigantic cannibal Esquimaux. They based their opinion on the well-known fact that all the Esquimaux within the arctic circle, whether they are found on the American or the Siberian continent or among the arctic islands, are invariably of dwarfish stature and are never addicted to cannibalism. Hence it is argued that a tribe of gigantic Esquimaux actively engaged in cannibalism is an impossibility, and that the only explanation of the alleged discovery made by Lord LONSDALE must be sought in the effect of the stimulating arctic air on his imagination and his visual organs. No one pretends that Lord LONSDALE'S Esquimaux had lately arrived at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and his lordship has not the slightest doubt that they were born and ill-bred within the arctic circle.

The force of this argument against the existence of the alleged gigantic Esquimaux would be conclusive were it not for SYMMES'S Hole. It is now many years since Capt. SYMMES invented that ingenious orifice and wrote pamphlets and delivered lectures in its behalf. Deserving as the Hole was, it never obtained any popular support, and, indeed, so far as is known, Capt. SYMMES'S own son was the only convert ever made to the doctrine of the existence of the Hole. Still, the inventor's demonstration that a large and practicable Hole ran through the centre of the earth from pole to pole, and was traversed throughout its whole length by a navigable canal without locks, and brilliantly lighted with incandescent electric lights, was very plausible, and compared very favorably with many of the arguments on political economy which were put forth during the late Presidential campaign.

Now, what is more probable than that Lord LONSDALE'S new Esquimaux came to the month of the Mackenzie River by way of Capt. SYMMES'S Hole? Compare his lordship's account of them with the accounts given of the Patagonians by MAGELLAN. That gallant Dutchman, whose only substitute for the stimulating air of the arctic regions was the greatly inferior gin of Holland, informs us that he found the Patagonians to be men of gigantic stature and cannibalistic views. He did not knock them down to any great extent, but in other respects his description of the Patagonians is almost identical with Lord LONSDALE'S description of his new Esquimaux.

Mark what followed MAGELLAN'S discovery. His particular Patagonians suddenly and completely disappeared. Subsequent travelers landed in Patagonia to have a look at the gigantic cannibals, but no one has ever seen them in Patagonia since MAGELLAN sailed away. If we ask what became of them we are confronted with a problem as difficult apparently as that of the origin of Lord LONSDALE'S giants, but the moment we remember Capt. SYMMES'S Hole the solution of both problems is at once perceived.

The gigantic cannibal Esquimaux who were strewn over the arctic snows by the irresistible fist of Lord LONSDALE were simply the original Patagonians, of the Magellan pattern, who had passed through SYMMES'S Hole, and after emerging near the north pole had wandered south to the shores of the American continent in search of edible travelers. Here are two mysteries solved with a single Hole. More than that, the truth of both MAGELLAN'S and Lord LONSDALE'S accounts of their respective giants is confirmed, and the scientific fact of the existence of SYMMES'S Hole is demonstrated.

The feelings of those skeptical persons who have doubted Lord LONSDALE'S word may be imagined, now that they must perceive that his discovery of a tribe of giants is true, and that it proves the existence of a hitherto universally discredited Hole. His lordship deserves to rank with the boldest and most successful explorers in the annals of arctic exploration, and it is earnestly to be hoped that his tribe of Patagonian-Esquimaux will not be so much discouraged by the extent to which they were knocked down by their discoverers as to conceal themselves promptly and forever in SYMMES'S Hole.

OUT OF THE COMMON RUN.

Baltimore is enjoying a sensation. A prominent gentleman was arrested by a policeman for profanity and disturbance of the peace. He was put in a patrol wagon, sent to the station house, and after admitting the charge and paying his fine, he was permitted to leave. It now occurs that police circles have been profoundly stirred over the sending of a gentleman to a station house in a patrol wagon. The officer who made the arrest is ordered before his superiors to answer for indignity put upon a gentleman whom he had judged by his behavior and mistaken for a hoodlum. What refined Baltimoreans of this class should have is some sort of a badge or distinguishing ribbon or rosette—something whereby a policeman may know him to be a gentleman.—*Washington Post.*

Now, here is an extraordinary result. A Democrat of Harmar, Ohio, hauled to the judges of election his ruculpt for a month's rent, and as it was neatly folded it was duly deposited in the box. Had he put in his unscratched Democratic ticket instead, which he afterward found in his pocket, neatly folded also, his vote would have made an exact tie between the Democratic candidate for Commissioner and the latter's Republican opponent. The Democratic candidate might thus have secured the office by lot.—*Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.*

It is related of an old-time Bath schoolboy that after the master had given him a good flogging the youngster said to the teacher in a melancholy and serious tone of voice: "I thank you, Sir." "Thank me! What are you thanking me for, you young rascal?" replied old Master Whetstone. "I thought you did it for my good, Sir," replied Joshua. The tone, manner, and the words made the school roar, while the stern old pedagogue could take no exception to the retort and had to acknowledge its righteousness as well as its wit.—*Lewiston Journal.*

We see it stated that "George H. Pendleton was a type of man such as is rarely found in the ranks of the Democratic Party," which may be true enough so far as it goes, but it does not go far. To make the statement entirely true it should be so changed as to read: "George H. Pendleton was a type of man such as is not often found in the ranks of the Democratic or of any other party." The honorable distinction which Mr. Pendleton achieved as a politician was that of considering politics akin to statesmanship.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A great lawyer having died, some one asked Daniel Webster how much of an estate he left. The answer came quick: "Like all great lawyers, he lived well and died poor." This was called to our mind by the remarkable statement lately made in a newspaper that all men of intellect accumulate property. Everybody knows that money seems frequently, although not always, goes with a low order of brain.—*Dayton (Ohio) Democrat.*

One thing I noted in Lewiston and Auburn was a use of the word "meal" which was new to me. To "meal" a man is to give him a repast. "Mealers wanted" means table boarders wanted, and the sign "Mealing" over a door means that for a proper consideration one may obtain meals within.—*Henry George's Standard.*

"Papa," said a boy much given to reading, 'I have often seen the phrase, 'all right-thinking people,' in the papers. What kind of people are right-thinking people?" "They are the sort of people," said the father, "who think as we do."—*Youth's Companion.*

Certain enterprising publishers are advertising a book about the Cronin murder which is said to contain the "speeches of counsel and the verdict of the jury." Considering all the circumstances, this is a pretty good sample of what can be done in a live town.—*Chicago News.*

The Rev. James Needham of Surry County, a gentleman ninety-five years of age, one day last week walked nine miles and preached a sermon to his congregation, a rather remarkable instance of longevity, coupled with physical and mental endurance.—*Winston (N. C.) Daily.*

Kansas sugar mills are now beginning to point with pride to the fact that they didn't lose much more this year than they did last.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Tribune.*

"She has a Roman nose." "Well, I'm sure I don't know where she gets it. Her father was a Swede and her mother was a Neapolitan."—*Harper's Bazar.*

The "poorest relation" a man has Thanksgiving Day is the story that his mother made better pies than his wife.—*Chicago Times.*

Brooklyn has just increased the salary of her Mayor to $10,000. That makes Brooklyn just as big as Boston.—*Boston Herald.*

I know many a man who will give ten words to the expression of his joy and fifty to lament his sorrow.—*Trenton Times.*

No one is satisfied with his own fortune nor dissatisfied with his own wit.—*Trenton Times.*

BALLOT REFORM AND NEW-YORK.

From the Springfield Republican, Nov. 28.

It is extremely important for the Nation as well as for the State that New-York should adopt the Australian system. That great State has decided national elections too many times by the strength of party slavery, and that slavery will never be broken unless the citizen can express his choice without the knowledge of the party managers. The bosses have undoubtedly determined to oppose their utmost strength at Albany to Mr. Saxton's bill, which is the only honest one that will be presented. It is to be expected that Tammany will be against it tooth and nail, and that Gov. Hill will be its obedient accomplice—or it might be as well said, its file-leader, for with the Australian system he would never have been chosen Governor in 1888 and the National Democratic ticket defeated at the same time. Tammany Hall must not have control of the ballots; so long as it does, there can be no square election in the city of New-York. The State ballots, containing the names of all the candidates to be voted for, is the only provision for a truly fair and independent vote. This is felt by all the workingmen who have in the past contributed so much slavish voting strength to the Democratic Party in New-York City and State. Now that these are organized into unions of various sorts, they express their opinion without an exception in favor of the Australian system. Their most representative bodies have repudiated the bogus Lusou act, which Hill favors, and have condemned Hill for his veto of the Saxton bill. The only point of doubt that remains is whether Hill will yield to the weight of public opinion, or will knuckle down to the politicians to whom he belongs, and continue to oppose an effectual law and prefer a mischievous fraud.

A TARDY REALISATION.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 26.

There are times when one might imagine that all that political parties exist for is to get a few offices.

STUDENTS DO GALLANT WORK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The students' life saving crew of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, have again covered themselves with glory. Last night, in a furious storm, the steamer Calumet, coal laden, from Buffalo for Duluth, Capt. D. W. Greene commanding, went on the beach just opposite the Government barracks at Fort Sheridan, and it was in succoring the eighteen men on the steamer that the students added to their already famous record.

When the Calumet left Buffalo she ran foul of a submerged anchor which ripped off her "foot." The injury was repaired and the leakage stopped, but to provide for emergencies Capt. Greene shipped a big steam pump which it was supposed would lift fifty barrels a minute. Yesterday morning, when about twenty miles out from shore, the vessel sprang a bad leak and the water began to rapidly fill the hold. The engines were put to work, but to no purpose, and the steam pump was found to be unfit for use. The Calumet was headed for Milwaukee, but as Capt. Greene could see no light when nearing that city and did not care to trust himself to make the harbor in the howling snowstorm, the vessel was headed for Chicago.

Opposite Lake Forest the engineer advised Capt. Greene to hug the shore, as the water was gaining rapidly in the hold. When Fort Sheridan was reached the water was almost on a level with the furnaces, and Capt. Greene was forced to head the vessel ashore for the beach. After some delay the crew's signals of distress were heard by F. W. Fletcher, a resident on the lake shore near Highland Park, and he built a roaring bonfire on the beach, roused the soldiers in the barracks at Fort Sheridan, and then telegraphed Capt. Lawson of the Evanston life-saving crew.

The sea was running high, the fierce wind from the northwest throwing the waves far upon the bluff at Fort Sheridan. The members of the life-saving crew were either patrolling the beach miles north and south of the station or had been relieved from duty for the night and had gone to bed. The latter were soon roused and preparations were quickly made for the long trip to Fort Sheridan. The life-saving crew reached the scene of the wreck about 4 o'clock in the morning and found the helpless steamer and her men at the mercy of the waves about one thousand yards out. Ineffectual attempts were made to use the beach apparatus, and Capt. Dawson having no alternative, finally gave reluctantly to the eager students orders to launch the lifeboat.

The gallant fellows, encouraged by a cheer from crowds on the bluff and the shivering crew on the Calumet, started with a vim through the dashing breakers for the wreck. The little boat had hardly reached the water when a couple of high, rolling waves dashed over its sides and nearly filled it. By skillful maneuvring, however, the boat was righted, and in the teeth of the gale the crew gradually neared the crippled vessel, and others took up under her lee. Six men were put into cork jackets and taken aboard the lifeboat, and, after another hard struggle with the sea, were landed on the beach. The boat was then taken 900 yards up the beach by the direction of Capt. Lawson for a more convenient launching. From this point a second trip was made with much less difficulty to the stranded vessel, and six more of the crew were brought, cold and thoroughly drenched, to the roaring fire on the beach. The life-saving crew were so nearly exhausted that Capt. Lawson ordered a brief rest, after which the work of rescue was completed without a single mishap.

Capt. Greene of the Calumet was the last man to leave the disabled vessel. The Calumet is owned by Buffalo parties. She is a fine three-masted steamer, 258 feet in length, 37 feet in breadth, and 20 feet deep. The cargo of coal aggregates 1,600 tons. She is lying with her head to the north, pounding on the rocky bottom, and will in all probability be a total wreck. The total loss will be $100,000.

EVILS OF THE SYSTEM.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 28.—The Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth preached on "Scientific Patriotism" at the old Centre Congregational Church to-day, and after severely censuring New-Haven town officers and a local Judge for using town funds in subsidizing newspapers and in gaining lobby influence to prevent the consolidation of the town and city governments, he discussed civil-service reform. The Judge referred to is Lucius P. Deming, who, with Attorney Hobart L. Hotchkiss, is shown by the town's investigation committee to have received $500 from the town and to have paid it over to the editors of the *Journal and Courier* and the *Union*, presumably to oppose consolidation. Of this matter Dr. Smyth says:

"The people are waiting for the honorable bar of New-Haven to find its voice, and with no uncertain sound to let us know whether hereafter it is to be consistent with its high precedents and standards of judicial conduct in the State of Connecticut for officers of any courts, high or low, to become for one hour the receivers or disbursers of illegal moneys for the purchase of newspaper favor or undue influence in the lobby. The third house of the Connecticut Legislature has already become sufficiently notorious for a New-England Commonwealth. Its existence levies blackmail on corporations and its corrupt support is a tax ultimately on the honest industries of the people."

Turning from local affairs Dr. Smyth took up "one national question which is now arising above party lines into moral pre-eminence." "A solemn idea of patriotism," said the preacher, "will concern itself with the study of the civil service. The spoils system is un-American, unknown to the fathers of the Republic, and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. Looked at from the point of view of the political moralist the spoils system was born in sin and conceived in iniquity. The spoils system is the hardening of the public heart and the unpardonable sin of our politics against the holy spirit of our history.

"Looked at from the point of view of the social scientist, the spoils system has no reason for its existence save greed. It owns no higher law than sordid success, and holds no better promise for the future than the wreck and ruin of free institutions. Yet even under this weight of condemnation the spoils system might remain undestroyed were it not for the further fact that, looked at from the point of view even of political leaders as different Administrations in turn come into power, the spoils system begins to be felt more and more heavily as a millstone about the neck of the party in office, threat

EVEN AFTER ITS DISASTER

JOHNSTOWN FINDS SOME CAUSE FOR THANKS.

THERE WERE NO FAMILY REUNIONS, BUT THE DAY WAS QUIETLY OBSERVED—THE FLOOD FUND.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Nov. 28.—The good people of Johnstown ate turkey to-day with the rest of the world. There was a marked difference, however, between the observance of Thanksgiving Day this year and that of last year. There were no hope or halls given upon the eve of the feast, for the daneing halls are gone. There was no matinée this afternoon for the woman and ohildree, for the floods had swept away the theatres. There were no family reunione around the dinner tables, for few households have not been visited by the hand of death. The weather was bitterly cold, and snow flew from dawn to desk. In the churches tha day was observed as nanal, but many who were there a year ago were not seen to-day.

At the Baptist oherch h re was unioo service, in charge of the Revs. A. J. Furman, H. L. Chapman, and D. Sheerer. Intin ations from paragraphers that Johnstown had little to be thankful for led people to wonder how the calamity of six months ago oonid be made a sebject of thanks, and the church was filled. There were many women in mourning, and quite a fair sprinkling of men, some in hobnail shoes or rubber boots, having apparently run in from their work to hear the sermon. The choir opened with an anthem, "The Lord will Comfort Zioe," and then Pastor Furman read the sixty-fifth Psalm, which opens with the words: "Praise waiteth on Thee, O God." The first refereece to the great disaster came in Mr. Furman's prayer, when he said:

"We have come under sorrow and afflistiona, yet praise Thee for Thy mercies. When we think of friends lost by disaster we are dumb and know not what to eay, but still we praise Thee. We would not oharge Thee with the oalamity, we would not murmur. While there are persons who have lost their all, forbid that bitterness should be in their hearts. We have been bonetifully supplied and none have suffered for food, and we thank Thee for the sympathetio heert of the Nation. Yet we are sad when we think of the wretchedness and intemperance abroad, and we pray Thee to oheck the evil. This oommunnity has been noted throughont the world for oalamity, may it now be noted for Cristianity and piety."

After the congregation had sung "God Bless Our Native Land," came the sermon by the Rev. Mr. Chapmae. "In everything give thanks," (First Thessalonians, v. 3.) was the text. After generalizing upon the affairs of the Nation and the snbject of thanksgiving, he touched upon the thought uppermost in every mind, and said:

"People have asked why should we, in Johnstown, give thanks in particular? Thoneands of our neighbors have been swept into eternity and our homes have been destroyed, and we have been stripped of every comfort. It was a great disaster, that is trne: but God is eot to blame. It was pride, onpidity, and fondness for pleasure that maintained the reservoir that came down upon us. We shonld have no right to blame God for that! We are ourselves to blame for allowing it to be there, and for not protesting against and insisting upon the removal of this menace to oer livse and homes. The law of nature was transgressed in the construction of that reservoir, and it was the operatice of the laws of nature that caosed disaster. Conid we expect God to put Hie hand upon that crumbling bank and stay the floods? When through the folly of man God permitted this to ocour, it is a snbject of wonder that he did not allow 10,000 instead of 5,000 to perish.

"We should be thankful for that. Many of us were bronget out of the waters by the hand of God alone. We shonld be thaukful for that. No other agreoov could have eaved us. Thee we should be thaokful, too, for the aid sent us so liberally from all parts of the world. There was no instance in the history of the human race where there has been enoh wonderful manifestation of geuerosity, and of those who died we can only say they must have died some time. Those who were prepared for death are better off, and those who were not have been saved from the accumnlation of a heavier weight of sin. So that altogether, if anybody in this world should give thanks to-day it is the people of Johnstown and the Conemaugh Valley. For ourselves, it may be that our situation is better than before, and especially if we have been brought to a deeper love of God should we be thankful."

The singing of "America" concluded the services.

At the United Presbyterian Church the Rev. J. C. Greer preached, and at the Episcopal Chapel the Rev. John D. Boll conndncted services. There was a good attendance at the chapel and no reference was made to the disaster. The only incident of interest was the singing of a hymn containing this counlet: "Praise Him that He gave the rain to mature the swelling grain."

There was little feasting in the Conemaugh Valley to-day, and the assumption of the national bird was rather limited. One reason given is that people were too busy rebuilding and restoring their properties, and another is that they have not the money to spend in that way. The family reunions customary upon Thanksgiving Day were omitted, for the more fortuoate out of sympathy for sorrowing neighbors, and these latter in many cases had graver reasons for passing the day quietly. Countless families have been so broken or nearly obliterated that the reonrrence of the reunion dinner day only causes sad memories. Little Jimmy McKelvey, a Western Union messenger boy, mourns the loss of twelve ont of fifteen relatives, had no fond mother awaiting him at noon to-day, and his case is only one of hnndreds.

Secretary J. B. Kremer of the Flood Relief Commissioe finished drawing checks to-day for the sufferers. Upon this last distribution of $1,690,000 about 4,900 checks have been drawn, and they are given out as rapidly as the First National Baok is able to pay them. Upon the first distribntion $160,000 was given ont, and upon the second $450,000. It is estimated that the funds seet by Masons, Odd Fellows, Junior Order, American Mechanics, Knights of Honor, and other societies, with individual contributions, may approximate half a million more, making over $2,700,000 ponred into the Conemaugh Velley in the past six months. The towns hereabonts never had so much money in the same time. As a result, as has been taken in by unexampled boom, and merchants have never done a livelier trade in Johnstown. This is trne of every department of trade. There are no men out of work who want employment. Even to-day, when people in other towns were having a holiday, every man who could be had was hard at work in restoring the town.

Although the relief checks are all drawn, there is still considerable of the fnnd that has not been distributed. This is causing continnal complaint. It is declared that the tardiness of distribution has held the town back in its efry heaet for from five to ten years. Much of the main thoroughfare is built up with one-story frame structures on ground leased for terms ranging to a decade. Real estate is held at gilt-edge figures, 18 by 100 foot lots selling for as high as $11,500, and rents running as high as $2 a foot for the ground.

Business men who might have put up substantial brick buildings had the relief money gotten into circulation more promptly, were forced to take frame shanties on ground rent, and are now likely to stay there, as they are doing heavy trade. To the progress of the town this is the most serfous phase. There is constant fear of a conflagration, and the engines brought here early in June are kept fired up and attached to the hydrants day and night, ready for emergency. Meanwhile six steamers are being built for the new city of Johnstown. It is proposed to increase the city debt $500,000 to be expended in the construction of municipal buildings, for improvement of streets, &c.

It appears that in a number of instances sufferers have been more than reimbursed for their entire losses, and that not a little of the relief money finds its way into bank vaults instead of into circulation. There are some beneficiaries who have made poor use of their funds. The saloon keepers have profited and temperance has increased, and as yet no plan has been devised to oheok the evil.

The State Relief Commission has lately been directing its efforts to removing the bodies from gravsyards at Nineveh, Blairsville, Sheridan, and other places to the new Grand View Cemetery, on top of the monntain, overlooking the entire valley of the Conemaugh. The last body brought here from Blairsville were reieterred to-day. They are nearly ooffined, and buried in trenches like soldiers in the national cemeteries. Each grave is marked, and Secretary Kremer intends agitating the ereotion of a large monument in the centre of the plot. At Henderson's Morgue, on Main-street, bodies recovered from the river are still being received every few days. To-day there were three there awaiting identification.

Altogether, over 500 unknown bodies have been received there and properly interred. Five hundred patches of clothes, trinkets, or shoes, carefnlly labeled, hang upon the walls awaiting identification by friends. But the feeling of horror over snch a spectacle as this long ago passed away, and Johnstown people are looking forward and not oack.

ENTERTAINED BY CHILDREN.

Two hundred bright-eyed and prettily-dressed children took part in the Thanksgiving anniversary of the Thirtieth-Street Methodist Episcopal Sunday School last night, and with speech and song, individnally and collectively, entertained above five hundred of their elders. There were "some very fameus people" taken bodily from "Mother Goose," represented to the life by nine little lads and lasses, and four diminutive maidens impersonated as many celebrated characters in fairy folk-lore. The recitations, solos, choruses, and part songs were all good, but the piece de resistance was a floral drill, arranged by Mrs. Stetson, enlisting the services of Sadie Dabney, Rachel Gamble, Ella Van Tine, Theodora Fiengan, Martha Stamer, Bessie Cunningham, Martha Gardner, Clara Mitchell, Hannah Phillips, Carrie Langham, Addie Brian, and Luella Palmer.

THANKSGIVING IN BERLIN.

AN AMERICAN DINNER GIVEN AT THE KAISERHOF.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Four, hundred and fifty persons attended the American Thanksgiving dinner at the Kaiserhof to-day. The hall was decorated with hunting, and busts of Washington and Emperor William were displayed. Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, presided. On his right sat Count Herbert Bismarck and Mrs. Phelps, while on his left were Prince Radziwill and Miss Phelps. Among the others present were Prof. Mommesen, Prof. Curtius, United States Consul Edwards, and Messrs. Palmer, Halsey, Starkoff, Spalding, and Kreisman, and their wives.

Mr. Phelps alluded feelingly to the late Minister Peedleton. In toasting President Harrison Mr. Phelps spoke of the similarity of the virtues and traditions of America and Germany. He said that there were 500 American youths and 300 American maidens studying in Berlin without male protection, and that not a breath of orime or scandal had reached the legation about them. There was not a seat to spare at either American church. "America's material wonders," said Mr. Phelps, "defy rhetoric. But that is not what Americans are proud of. They are rather proud of being the only nation yet born where the poor have a home. Sixty millions of freeman still prize edncation, honor labor, love their country, and worship God."

In toasting Emperor William Mr. Phelps said: "The Germans are as happy as we, having the same traditions and virtues, and their great ruler who illnstrates them is simple, ludnstrious, and able, loving man and fearing God."

Count Herbert Bismarck, in responding, said: "I thank Mr. Phelps with all my heart for the warm sympathy he has expressed, and I gratefully acknowledge the kind welcome accorded to me. This sentiment makes me feel that I also am not quite a stranger to the great nation to which you are so justly proud to belong. In receiving Mr. Phelps recently the Emperor spoke of the affinitues of the two natioes. These affinities originated not only in ties of blood, bnt also in many congenialities of character. I never was more impressed with the reality of their existence than to-day, when I find myself welcomed in a kindred spirit to such an assembly of citizens of your great Union. With a heartfelt desire to respond in the same spirit, to the extent that my linguistio shortcomings will permit, I drink a toast to the ever-growing prosperity of the United States, and, coopled naturally therewith, to the distinguished statesman who so worthily represents your noble country." ("Hear! Hear!")

Mr. Phelps was requested by the assemblage to send a congratulatory cable dispatch to President Harrison.

Mrs. Phelps presided at the reception and ball given after the banqeet.

THE POWERS IN AFRICA.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND TO CO-OPERATE IN THE DARK CONTINENT.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr von Barth, a Progressist, made a long speech in opposition to the Government's Southwest African colonial policy. In epite of his protest, however, the appropriation asked for defensive purposes in Southwest Africa was voted by an overwhelming majority.

Count Herbert Bismarck lauded Major Wissmann for his services in East Africa, and said it would be to Germany's advantage to co-operate loyally with England in that region. In all future action the policy of Germany would go hand in hand with thet of England. It would not be possible to obtain important snccesses in East Africa without the loyal sepport of the British Government. "We will negotiate with the East Africa Company," he said, "in order to arrange for further action."

LISBON, Nov. 28.—The newspapere here of all parties concur in deconncing Lord Salisbury's dispatch regarding Portnguese claims in Africa. The papers insist that the Government enpport Portuguese rights to the whole of the Zambesi territory, including the land claimed by the British South Africa Company. The sconsations to the effect that Portugal has protected the slave traders are denied, and doomments have been sent to the Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels showing that Portugal was the first European power to snbmit to it.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.—Emin Pasha has sent to the Belgian Anti-Slavery Society a communication in which he thanks the society for its sympathy and expresses regret for the loss of the equatorial provinces. He says that notwithstanding his unfortunate experience he still hopes to be able to do effective work against the slave trade.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Mr. Mackinnon publishes a long letter which the Mandi's General sent to Emin Pasha, requesting him to repent and to snbmit to the Mahdi. This letter, which Mr. Mackinnon received from Mr. Jephson, arrived at Emin's camp while Emin was a prisoner at Dnlie. The chiefs ioformed the Mahdi's messengers in an endeavor to extract information from them, and then ole bbed them to death.

Lupton Bey's last three lettere to Emin Pasha are also pnblished. In these Lupton informs Emin that "all is np with him."

THE EXILED EMPEROR.

A DOUBTFUL WELCOME AWAITING DOM PEDRO IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Nov. 28.—A private cable dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that Dom Pedro was ill when he left Brazil, and that he was accompanied by his physician, Dr. Mottamaria.

It is donbtful whether Dom Pedro will land here. The provisional Government instrnoted the Brazilian Minister here that if the deposed Emperor desired to proceed to another port another steamer should be chartered to convey him, as the Alagoas returns to Rio Janeiro immediately.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—It is reported that the Château Orth, near Gmunden, the property of Archduke John, has been taken for Dom Pedro for a permanent residence.

BRISTOL DOCKMEN ON STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Bristol dockmen have struck, owing to the merchants having given notice that they would look ont the timber runners if they refnsed to work with foreign orews. There are 7,500 dockmen and lightermen on strike. The trade of the port is paralyzed.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—The Government has decided to raise a new corps of frontier guards, which will add 4,000 men to the army.

The *Invalide Russe* says thet Russia is forming twe flying mortar artillery parks, and two field and twe local mortar perks.

The *Messenger* says that the Czar has severely reprimanded Councilor Oettirsen, Town Captain of Riga, for his conduct in the Council, and has excluded him from commnnal service.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.—M. Gantier, Chief of Detectives, has been dismissed for employing *agents provocateurs* durinx the mining strikes.

The British Plenipotentiaries to-day submitted to the International Anti-Slavery Conference proposals for the snppression of the slave trade on the seas. The matter was referred to a committee.

BERLIN, Nov 28.—The editor of the *Potsdamer Zeitung* is being tried for *lese majeste* in stating that the Emperor recently rode in a second-olass cab.

An explosion took place in a colliery at Bochum last night by which fourteen persons were killed and four injured.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 28.—Fire broke ont to-day on the steamer Ville de Marseille, on which 3,000 tons of gnnpowder were stored. When the flames reached the powder a terrific explosion occurred. The orew succeeded in making their escape when the fire was discovered.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—White's drapery establishment at Aldershot was burned to-day. The loss is $100,000.

United States Minister Lincoln has gone to Versailles, where his son is dying.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 28.—M. Cantacuzere, Conservative, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. He received 85 votes, against 54 given for M. Catargi, and 23 for M. Bratiano.

BERNE, Nov. 28.—The Bundesrath has voted 1,067,000f. toward the expenses of a military road in the Grimsel Pass.

WHEELMAN'S RACES.

The Manhattan Bicycle Club gave races of ten and two miles yesterday over the King's Bridge-Yonkers course. The ten-mile race was won by F. H. Howland, with 4 minutes handicap, in 44:00; with E. J. Keane, scratch, second, and P. G. Keane, scratch, third. The two-mile contest was won by E. J. Keane, with 25 yards handicap, in 8:00; with F. H. Howland, 100 yards, second, and C. E. Clemans, 25 yards, third.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The furniture factory of G. W. Bent & Co., at Brookline, N. H., was turned to the ground yesterday morning. Loss about $3,000; nearly covered by insurance. The fire was caused by a defective chimney.

The shoddy mill of Wolfenden & Brothers at Seventieth and Vine streets, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on building, machinery, and stock is estimated at $15,000.

ARCHDUKE JOHN'S STEP.

TO WORK IN A SHIPYARD LIKE THE GREAT PETER.

Says the London *Daily News:* "An Austrian Archduke is about to emulate the exploit of Peter the Great, and to enter an English shipbuilding yard. Peter worked at Deptford, as well as in Holland, and we know what came of it in a Russian navy that to-day ranks among the great navies of the world. The Archduke—John, by name—has in one respect more difficulties to overcome than the Russian ruler. Peter was absolute; the other, like all the members of the Austrian imperial family, is under the strict tntelage of the head of his house.

"He has accordingly had to solicit the Emperor's leave to earn his own living, and it has been graciously accorded in a telegram that reached Hamburg just before his embarkation for this country. The Emperor was pleased to permit his nearest relative to take a name better suited to the nature of his employment, and the Archduke John, when working in the incognito of the shipyard, will henceforth be known as Herr Johannes Orth. Johaeeas, of coerse, will soon become "Jack" in the yard; and as Jack Orth we may expect to find the new mate and fellow well met to hail the hammermen of Deptford. He will be expected to join a trade nnion, and he may one day be foned carrying a banner in Hyde Park in support of a strike.

"Johannes is to be envied from every point of view. He escapes the tedium of Court life; he interests upon an entirely new experience, and he is about to know what it is to have an appetite for his dinner. He is approaching that state of felicity attainable by Abernethy's famoes rule of health, 'Live on sixpence a day and earn it.' He will have woeders to relate to the Stefany on his return, if, indeed, he should be so unfortunate as to be driven back to his parish by slackness of work."

Another account of the Archdeke's determination is contained in a Vienoa dispatch to the London *Daily News*, and is as follows: "The Archduke John's wishes have at last been fulfilled. As has already been reported, his Emperor consented to his giving up his rank and honors, and has even streok him out of the list of Knights of the Golden Fleece. He has been released from his duties as an Austrian and Hungarian subject, and is taking steps to become a British subject nnder the name of Johannes Orth. It is stated that he oonid not at once obtain a post as Captain in the British merchant service, but must serve as a Lieutenant for a certain time before he oan become a Captain.

"Though most certainly disagreeeeta with the imperial family have been largely the cause of this extreme step, still one of the first reasons which influenced him is his intention of marrying a young lady who could never have become an Archdeehess. The Archduke is forty-two years old, and has formed ample time for consideration. Look of ambition is not one of the impulses which moved him, for eot more thae two yeare ago he was most aexious to take part in Bnlgarian politics, and the delegates who traveled througo Europe in search of a Prince for their throne were given to understand that the Archduke John's sword was ready to be drawn on Bulgaria's behalf. He warmly snpported Prince Ferdinaed's candidature, however, and enffered severely for it. He was dismissed from the high military post to which the Emperor, whose favorite he had beee, had advanced him. He evee thee terned his steps to Egypt and England. There is no doubt that this renunoiation of his honors is not the last chapter in the history of this talented and headstrung Prince."

"GREATER GOOD FEELING, &C."

SUCH A STATE DOES NOT PREVAIL BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND MEN.

Assuming that "greater good feeling and harmony" had "during the past year been manifested between employers and employee in this country," the editor of the *Press* of this city inquired of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor at Albaey if it was not "due to the political principles which underlie our Government, to our protective policy, or to other causes that we owe this gratifying result."

Charles F. Peck of the bureau, in his reply, which has been communeicated to the *Press*, says that he is not aware that there has been greater good feeling and harmony between employers and employes, or much less labor disagreement than in previoes years. "On the contrary," he says, "I have reason to believe that there has been the usual amount of business disagreement, much of which is quietly settled between the parties interested and never having got beyond the stages of remonstrance and negotiation has not been put prominently before the public." He finds no reasoe, furthermore, for believing that there have been fewer industrial conflicts in the United States in 1888-9 than in previoes years. But from the returns so far made for the yeer eeding with this month he finds that 1,100 strikee have been reported in New-York, "which does not give an impression of good feeling and harmony."

He rejects, also, the suggestion that "the political principles underlie our Federal Government" owe much to do with accord or discord between employers and employes. Wagee and hours of work do not depeud on party principles, but rather on supply and demand of both labor and labor product, he contended. When he briefly states in an endeavor to extract information from them, and then ole bbed them to death.

Lupton Bey's last three lettere to Emin Pasha are also pnblished. In these Lupton informs Emin that "all is np with him."

THE SILVER MEN'S WORK

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

CONGRESS ASKED TO REMONETIZE SILVER WITHOUT DELAY—A NATIONAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—Delegates to the Silver Convention filed into Convention Hall slowly this morning, it being known that the Committee on Resolntions was still engaged in its work of revision. Chairmen Warner, in calling the convention to order, stated that the order of business would be, first, the report of the Committee on Resolntions, but that any other business could be taken up while awaiting the pleasure of the committee.

A resolntion was offered by Mr. Fitch of Nevada, and adopted, providing for the appointment of a National Silver Committee, which should be empowered to call another National Silver Coeventioe and provide for the election of delegates thereto. Also, that the said National Silver Committee be empowered to provide for the organization of State and National Silver Leagues for the promolion of the objects of this convention. The following were appointed as such committee:

Alabama—Alonzo Irwin, Selma. *Arkansas*—John G. Fletcher, Little Rock. *Arizona*—W. J. Cheyney, Tomestone. *California*—James McCeedon, Vallejo. *District of Columbia*—Lee Crandall, Washington. *Illinois*—W. H. Phelps, Elmwood. *Indiana*—Thomas H. Nelson, Terre Haute. *Kansas*—W. M. Fortesque, Leavenworth. *Kentucky*—Yoeer Pargnard, Taylorsville. *Missouri*—Col. John Donlphan, St. Joseph. *Michigan*—The Hon. Ben Colvin, St. Charles. *Montana*—Charles F. Mnsigbrod, Deer Lodge. *Nebraska*—Allen Root, Omaha. *Nevada*—The Hon. Thomas Pitch, Reno. *New Mexico*—Samuel Ballwin, Santa Fé. *Ohio*—Charles Kilbern, Columbus. *Pennsylvania*—John A. Grier, Philadelphia. *Texas*—Charles Longenecre, El Paso. *Tennessee*—Andrew J. Keller, Memphis. *Virginia*—John T. Cochran, Charlottesville. *Utah*—Wm. F. Emmons, Salt Lake. *Wyoming*—M. N. Grant, Laramie. *Iowa*—The Hon. L. H. Weller, Nashua.

Congressman Bland, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutioue, presented the following report:

"The National Silver Convention, held in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26, 27, and 28, 1889, adopted this preamble and resolution as their deliberate opinion:

"That the demonetization of silver has worked a practical violation of every contract thsn existing in the United States, entailed unmerited losses, reduced prices more than 30 per cent., and has effected is practically to make debts perpetual, as it takes from the debtor the ability to pay; that it causes contraction in the currency which reduces values until there is no profit left to the farmer, planter, or man of small capital, who depend upon the sale of products for returns for their labor,

"That we believe in the certificates of the Government, based upon the coinage of gold and silver coin, on the product in the Treasury of the United States, is a safe and sonnd currency, and has been approved by the people.

"That, considering the contraction caused by the surrender of national bank notes during the past three years, and the vast sums that must be collected from the people by the Government during the next three years, the necessity of restoring silver is as manifest as is the justice of such a policy.

"That the gold and silver of the West, pouring in a steady stream upon the East for forty years, vitalized every form of business there, and steadied and upheld the credit of the Nation through the great war and made resumption possible, and that what we now demand is as much more to the interest of the East than of the West as the productions of the East exceed in value the productions of the West.

"That we believe in equal rights of gold and silver and free coinage for both, and that no nation ever had or ever will have too much gold and silver. Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Fifty-first Congress be requested by this convention to provide at its first session for opening the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of standard silver dollars of the present weight and fineness, to be legal tender in payment for all debts, public and private, with gold, and that until such a provision is made the Secretary of the Treasury be required to coin the maximum, $2,000,000 worth of silver, per month, as now limited by law.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted by a vote of 135 to 7. A resolution offered by Gen. Odin Ginter of Missouri favoring an international silver congress during the World's Fair was tabled.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the people of St. Louis for courtesies extended and the committees for attentions shown. Mr. Fitch of Nevada was, by special request, called to the platform and in an exhaustive review of the labor difficulties, laid all of the blame for the poverty-stricken condition of the working classes at the door of the capitalists who demonetized silver. Continuing, he said:

"After twenty years of national prosperity, the amount of our national debt measured by the number of days' work that would be required to pay it, is about as much as it was in 1868. One has but to journey through this land to know that amid apparent general abundance amid the vast actual increase of general wealth, the laborer is not so prosperous or contented, or so hopeful as he was in the years which immediately succeeded appomattox. For twenty years, or at least sixteen years, in this Republic the laborer has been vainly striving to increase the amount of dollars for his labor, and the capitalist has been plotting to increase the amount of toil he should receive for his dollars. For sixteen years the market value of dollars has gone up and the market value of man's labor has gone down, until freemen, in their bitterness and their wrath, equal to that which in the great evil, the black slavery that is gone or the white slavery that has come! (Applause.)

"Do I overstate the situation? (Many voices: "No!") Twenty years ago we have had abundant prosperity, but at the end of it we find that wealth is centred in a few hands. Has the laborer then nothing to show for twenty years of toil? Oh, yes; he can boast that the aggregate wealth of the nation has largely increased. He can boast of the factories established, cities erected, rivers bridged, mountains tunneled, transcontinental highways stretching from ocean to ocean. He can call the roll of millionaires to-day and thousands will respond, where before the war there were less than five hundred. He can wipe the sweat from his weary face and reflect that among the 5,000 millionaires may be enumerated the names of twenty American citizens who have gathered $1,500,000,000 from the toil and the tears of 60,000,000 of people. (Applause.) These twenty men have in twenty years, as compared their efforts and fix the price of every bushel of wheat, every ton o coal, and every day's wages of labor between the Hudson and the Sacramento. Is it any wonder that these twenty men have it in their power to name the majority of senators, Congressmen, Governors, Judges, and legislators in twenty States. Ha can jostle his rags against the silken garments which his toil has made. He can make his lnxury by the odors of things which he cannot taste. He can walk, weary and chelterless, in the shadow of the palace which he built, but he may not enter.

I seek not to assail the wealth of capitalists or arouse against them the prejudices of poverty or unthrift, but for twenty years capital has tampered with the people's money and gathered to itself toe lllicit gains by increasing the burden of industry. The fight for the restoration of silver is a fight of the debtors against the creditors, the laborer against the capitalists, the poor against the rich.

Now, it is idle for the monometallists to tell us that erices have been reduced because of the increased prodnotion of wheat in India. This may be the approximate cause, but I say the cause will be found in the silver demonetization alone. We can remedy this by providing for the free coinage of silver. In a word, if by free coinage we can force silver up 35 per cent. to value—and that it will has been proved by the demonetization of silver—wheat and cotton must inevitably follow.

England, in control of the inonstrial, political, and social life of India, has become to-day toe greatest silver consumer in the world, and yet she produces in all her vast empire less than 7 per cent. of the world's supply of silver; and Germany, her co-conspirator in the work of silver demonetization, produces less than 3 per cent. Where in all history will you find such seccessful interference in American legislation as that by which silver was so surreptitiously demonetised in 1873? Why, gentlemen, England is the bunko steerer of the world [applause] and Uncle Sam is a gentleman from the rural districts. [Laughter and applause.]

How much longer the mines, miners, planters, and farmers consent that Senators and Representatives at Washington shall continue to legislate in the interest of Wall-street and shall themselves subject to its cupidity? Is it not time for the American eagle to rise and shake the Liverpool salt from his tail? It may be that the sudden remonetization of silver would produce some temporary disturbance in Wall-street. The knife that cuts away the cancer causes the patient some agony, but if it is so, the Eastern and Western boendaries of this natioo are not found between Pearl-street and Broadway.

We are here to represent the interests, not of the creditors, not of the capitalists, but of the debtors and laborers of this land. We are here to represent the cottages and the cabins of this country, and their interest should be protected though the halls of Wall-street hncket shops should bellow with rage.

Gentlemen of the convention, the action of the friends of silver could be condensed into a sentence. On the night of the second battle of the Wilderness Sheridan dispatched to Grant, "If Lee is pressed, or if the thing is pressed, I think he will surrender." The answer came from Abraham Lincoln in words which are now historic—let this convention adopt those words for its motto, and "let the thing be pressed."

There was a small addndance at the 4 o'clock meeting of the convention. Chairman Warner read the ten additional names of the Committee at Large appointed by the Chair, as follows:

New-York—Edwards Pierrepont; *Illinois*—A. E. Stevenson; *Kentucky*—J. McKenzie; *North Carolina*—Alfred E. Scales; *Georgia*— ——Harmond; *Missouri*—L. M. Ramsey; *Colorado*—J. E. S. Eagan; *Nevada*—Francis C. Newland; *California*—F. M. Pixley; *Kansas*—J. W. Ruah.

The Chairman appointed the following committee to prepare a memorial address to Congress: J. A. Grier of Pennsylvania, F. J. Field of Maryland, C. C. Goodwin of Utah, J. W. Foster of Virginia, and J. F. Scott of Ohio. Chairman Warner thanked the convention for the kind attention and courteous consideration shown its presiding officer, and, on motion, the convention was declared adjourned without day.

To-night the delegates were given a Thanksgiving banquet at the Merchants' Exchange, which was a brilliant affair, and a fitting close to the National Silver Convention.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baron da Coubertin of France is at the Victoria Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Robert M. McLane of Maryland is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut is at the Gilsey House.

Frank Rice of Canandaigua, N. Y., and Judge Louis K. Church of Huron, S. D., are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

MR. ST. JOHN'S PLAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With Congress about to assemble, the immediate importance of the issne is sole warrant for asking again to trench npon your valuable space. It must also acconnt for overboldness of the attempt to refnte the assertion of the ex-Controller of the Curreocy of the United States as to the terms of issne of the United States notes, the "greenbacks"; and especially if the truth to be admitted true, against his mere dictum, must also ebeck or stem the current of New-York's prevailing thought.

Without again enumerating the circumstances, conditions, and combinations likely to result in the adoption by Congress of free coinage of silver, or at the least the doubling of the present monthly investment in silver for coinage, let the latter be assumed as likely that I may proceed to the issne which the ex-Controller has raised with me.

Is the United States legal-tender note a promise of gold, and the good faith of the United States to be impegned if these notes shall be redeemed at the option and convenience of the Government in the present standard silver dollars?

If the aeswar be assuredly affirmative, then I shall dismiss my proposition and denounce it vigorously; for at so time have I intended to propose to substitute silver for gold in oer carrency. But Mr. Knox relies epon the United States statute of 1882 twenty years after the date of issue of the outstanding notes—the first intimation of the sanction of law for a reserve of any coin, and in any sum, to be set apart for the redemption of these notes, and therenpon assumes and asserts that the good faith of the United States is pledged to redeem these notes in gold alone. Instead of which, of all men most obligated to be accurate, the ex-Controller of the Carrency should have read tee contract for the terms of issue of the notes and reported to this overbusy community the circumstances, conditions, hopes, and only possible expectation of fulfillment accounted in the promise of these notes. Or if Mr. Knox do seriously demand attentioe for the act of 1869, which he refers to also, then the negligence of the ex-Controller, upon whom disingenuousness must not be charged, is little less than criminal if he fail to report in that same act and in the one same sentence which he mentions, but does not quote, the statement of gold and silver as the intended coin.

The "greenbacks"—these notes—were issned under acts of 1862 and 1863 "on the credit of the United States," and $50,000,000 of them were to be maintained for outstanding Treasury notes (for coin) which were afterward in fact retired. Act of April 2, 1792, as amended Jan. 18, 1837, permitted any holder of gold or silver bullion to deposit the same at any mint and for the sum of gold in our present dollar and the sum of silver bullion in our present silver dollar (412½ grains) to coin and a legal-tender dollar coin of the United States.

This was the coinage law of the United States and so continued until the threatened flood of silver from Germeey led to the act of 1873 demonetizing our present silver dollar, and the closing of our mints thereto, until the coinage act, unique in history, of 1878. With the law of 1837 in full force and effect gold and silver, and either at the optioe of the debtor to the United States for internal taxes or import duee, were necessarily the coin of promise and expectation when, only seven years later than the date of issue of the United States notes, there appeared the necessity to "strengthen the public credit," and the act of 1869, March 18, was passed, which is now carelessly referred to by the ex-Controller of the Curreocy. In that act it appears "the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin" " " except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the sams may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold or silver."

U. S. R. S. 3413: The words "obligation or other security of the United States" shall be held to mean all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national currency, coupons, United States notes, fractional notes, certificates of deposits, " " " which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress."

U. S. R. S. 3473: "All duties on imports shall be paid in gold and silver coin only; " " " other debts and demands than duties on imports, accruing or becoming due the United States, shall be paid in gold and silver coin, Treasury notes," &c.

These are the notes of the United States in force in the period considered, and now continuing in force, and against which the ex-Controller of the Curreeoy has set himself and so vehemently urges in a way the opinion of New-York. These statutes will he held the sufficient warrant for the exercise of the Government's option to redeem in the silver or gold dollar coin of the United States. Odd fish from that date until now, except for the period of five years from 1873 to 1878.

Is it sufficient reply to these conclusions to state that only $8,000,000 of silver were coined prior to 1873? Not until the reply be weighed with the reason for the fact—the enormous Europe's open mints, at an overvaluation of silver as compared with ours, made it more profitable to the owner of silver to coin in Europe than in the United States. We have pleaded with Europe to open her mints again. And she should answer our prayer, our despised 70 cents of bullion become a dollar in coinage, reminting there a one-hundred-and-three-cent coin. But New-York opinion is practical, if I mistake not, and therefore am I heard. Under the present coinage law, act of 1878, something over $340,000,000 of silver dollars legal tender for all debts and to become our money, (afloat in coin or by certificate.) This statute, which heekers have seriously "resolved" should be repealed, requires a Treasury investment for coining of not less than two million dollars in silver monthly. The result at about present prices for silver is a annual coinage of $60,000,000 of these coins to our sum of circulating money. The overwhelming sentiment of the West and South is for doubling this monthly investment, as now authorized by law. Shall New-York sentiment antagonize this outnumbering, outvoting sentiment in congress? Is it wise, for New-York to permit me, shall we appear to concede what can be commanded of us, and in return for their love of peace and because they are not certain of what New-York may wisely fear, we be allowed to shape the legislation into a retirement of intrinsically worthless paper for the substitution of an intrinsically (74 cents or 100 cents) valuable coin? If we can maintain at par the paper, can we not maintain its substitute? If possibly we must maintain both or either, shall it not be either, i. e., one of them, not both? Shall we then sentimentally acteocede to our defeat, practically concede and shape the likely legislation?

Forzet not the legal-teeder decision of our court of last resort: That the decree of Congress may lawfully deny us any redemption, but acceptance for taxes, for the United States notes. When the bill appears in Congress to introdnce there the proposition which is so violently denounced by the ex-Controller of the Currency, it will be found to contain the first direct requirement of law for a gold reserve against any remaining United States legal-tender notes.

I have struggled in behalf of the general sentiment current among the informed of this busy community. Thus far I seem to be misconceived in aim and object, but the days are few remaining ere myself and my proposition for legislation, and the need of any proposition of the kind will be fully understood. Meanwhile I thank THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the enlightenment of its readers as to what poor merit may be discovered in the proposition.

WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, snow, colder, southwesterly winds, high on the coast.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, light snow, preceded by fair in eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, much colder, northwesterly winds, high on the coast.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, much colder, westerly winds, brisk to high on the coast.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio, snow, clearing in Ohio, colder, followed Saturday by rising temperature.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	40°	55°	3:30 P. M.	47°	45°
6 A. M.	41°	55°	6 P. M.	44°	43°
9 A. M.	40°	58°	9 P. M.	43°	42°
12 M.	40°	48°	12 P. M.	42°	42°

Average temperature yesterday.....47°
Average temperature for same date last year..42°

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—A *Sentinel* special from Huntington, Ind., says: "The Rev. Erdman Deforma, a prominent minister of the German Reformed Church, committed suicide this morning, using a revolver. He was well known throughout the West, and recently came here from Allen County.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED STANDS ALONE.

No regular railway train in the world, except the Pennsylvania Limited, carries a waiting-maid for the convenience of lady travelers. This feature is a boon to ladies traveling alone or in families. The Limited leaves New-York every day at 10 A. M. for Cincinnati and Chicago.—*Exchange.*

LATEST FOREIGN SHI

THE GUTTENBERG RACES

SIX INTERESTING EVENTS RUN OFF BEFORE A CROWD.

GLENDALE CAPTURES THE THANKSGIVING HANDICAP AFTER AN EXCITING STRUGGLE—FOUR FAVORITES WIN.

The delightful weather of yesterday had the effect of drawing a large crowd to witness the racing of the Hudson County Jockey Club, fully three thousand people enjoying the sport. The heavy rains of the past week had severely handicapped the track, but it was in much better condition yesterday than on any of the previous days of the meeting. Twenty-three bookmakers occupied stands, and as four well-backed first choices won they were heavy losers on the day.

The Thanksgiving Handicap, for all ages, at a mile and one-sixteenth, was the feature of the afternoon's sport. Glendale, who was a pronounced favorite in the betting, won after an exciting race with Backer. In the opening event Sam Morse was the favorite, he winning in a gallop. El Trinidad and Vigilant were even favorites for the second event. The former looked all over a winner to the last sixteenth of a mile, but Vigilant, who made up a lot of ground, came with a rush and beat him out by a half length. Gloster won the fourth race in hollow style. Carnot, his most dangerous opponent, finished second, six lengths away. This is Gloster's fifth win of the meeting. Wayward, who was quoted at long odds in the betting, beat the favorite, Boodle, easily for the fifth race, and Suitor, a 6 to 1 shot, ended the day's sport by winning the closing event. Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:26. No bid for the winner.
J. T. Carmody's h. c. Sam Morse, by Leonatus—Scramble, 115 pounds.....(Barlow) 1
Matt Sharp's br. c. Frederick I., 115.....(Horton) 2
D. D. Bruce's ch. c. Bias, 105.....(Hueston) 3
Shakespeare, 100, and Gipsy Hilly, 101, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Sam Morse, 1 to 2; Frederick I., 5 to 1; Shakespeare, 7 to 1; Gipsy Hilly, 20 to 1; Bias, 30 to 1.
For place—Against Sam Morse, 3 to 10; Frederick I., even money; Shakespeare, 7 to 5; Gipsy Hilly, 3 to 1; Bias, 6 to 1.
Won by three lengths; two between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:583/4. No bid for the winner.
C. J. Kelly's blk. c. Vigilant, 4 years, by Eolus—Vigiline, 107 pounds.....(Miller) 1
C. Cook's ch. h. El Trinidad, 5, 107.....(Bergen) 2
M. J. Daly's h. g. Bela, 5, 104.....(Kelly) 3
Banus, Melwood, Little Mac, Big Brown Jug, and Purse, 102 pounds each; Wonderment, 105; and Black Jack, 113, finished as named.
Betting.—10 win—Against El Trinidad and Vigilant, 3 to 5 each; Bela, 4 to 1; Festus, 8 to 1; Melwood, 10 to 1; Big Brown Jug, 15 to 1; Little Mac, Black Jack, Wanderment, and Purse, 50 to 1 each.
For place—Against El Trinidad and Vigilant, 3 to 5 each; Bela, even money; Melwood and Festus, 3 to 1 each; Big Brown Jug, 5 to 1; Little Mac, Black Jack, Wanderment, and Purse, 15 to 1 each.
Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Thanksgiving Handicap; purse $600, of which $100 to second. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—2:05¾.
J. T. Carmody's b. c. Glendale, 4 years, by Glenmore—Alice J., 110 pounds.....(Barton) 1
H. Filppen's ch. g. Banker, 4, 95.....(Lambley) 2
G. Walbaum's b. g. Larchmont, 4, 104.....(Berger) 3
T. Hilley's ch. c. Rapine, 4, 98.....(H. Penny) 4
Betting.—10 win—Against Glendale, 1 to 2; Larchmont, 2½ to 1; Banker, 7 to 1; Rapine, 6 to 1.
For place—Glendale barred; against Larchmont, 1 to 2; Banker, even money; Rapine, 8 to 5.
Won by a half a length; twenty lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second; for three-year-olds. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:40.
M. J. Daly's b. g. Gloster, by Glenelg—Flora, 115 pounds.....(M. Daly) 1
C. Corneliesen's ch. g. Carnot, 115.....(Blaylock) 2
J. Patterson's b. g. Doctor Jekyll, 115.....(Kelly) 3
Litchfield, 115, James Norris, 118, and Trumpeter, 115, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Gloster, 2 to 5; Carnot, 11 to 5; Doctor Jekyll, 20 to 1; Litchfield, 50 to 1; James Norris and Trumpeter, 100 to 1 each.
For place—Gloster barred; against Carnot, 2 to 5; Doctor Jekyll, 4 to 1; Litchfield, 8 to 1; James Norris and Trumpeter, 30 to 1 each.
Won by two lengths; twenty-five between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:34¾. No bid for the winner.
Alistar Stable's b. g. Wayward, 6 years, by Willful—Grecian Maid, 119 pounds.....(Graham) 1
Ohio Stable's ch. g. Boodle, 4, 117.....(Whyburn) 2
A. Worley's ch. g. Clatter, aged, 107.....(Hueston) 3
Alva, 120, Glenlinco, 108, Alfred, 107, Neptune, 112, Alfred, 109, and Jubilee, 106, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Boodle and Clatter, 2½ to 1 each; Alva, 3 to 1; Alva, 4, Glenlinco, 3 to 1; Wayward, 10 to 1; Alfred, 15 to 1; Neptunus and Jubilee, 20 to 1 each.
For place—Against Boodle and Clatter, 4 to 5 each; Artless, even money; Alva, 2 to 1; Glenlinco, 3 to 1; Wayward, 4 to 1; Alfred, 6 to 1; Neptune and Jubilee, 8 to 1 each.
Won by a length; five lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time 1:35. No bid for the winner.
J. B. Melville's b. h. Suitor, 5 years, by Woodlands—Lady's Maid, 112 pounds.....(Blaylock) 1
Guttenberg Stable's br. g. Tunis, aged, 118.....(M. Daly) 2
Matt Sharpe's b. g. Stanley Sharoe, 6, 102.....(H. Penny) 3
Topeka, 109; Little Fred, 102; Velvet, 107; Slasher, 107; Pommery Sec, 102; Cupid, 116½; Compensation, 102, John Finn, 112, finished as named.
Betting.—To win—Against Pommery Sec, 6 to 5; Stanley Sharpe and Cupid, 3 to 1 each; Little Fred and Suitor, 6 to 1 each; Tunis, 8 to 1; Slasher and Velvet, 10 to 1 each; John Finn, 12 to 1; Topeka, 15 to 1; Compensation, 20 to 1.
For place.—Against—Pomeroy Sec, 3 to 5; Stanley Sharpe and Cupid even money each; Little Fred and Suitor, 2 to 1 each; Velvet and Tunis, 3 to 1 each; Slasher, 4 to 1, John Finn, 5 to 1; Topeka, 8 to 1, and Compensation, 8 to 1.
Won by six lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

A very large crowd was present at the Clifton (N. J.) race track yesterday, where six races were run off over a heavy track, with four out of the six shorter horses carrying off the honors.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Chamomau won, with Kitty Pease second and Blackthorn third. Time—1:07¾.

SECOND RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Hilde won, with Theora second and Falcon third. Time—1:40¾.

THIRD RACE.—Dauntless Handicap; purse $1,000. One mile. Garsman won, with Supervisor second and Will Cherry third. Time—1:47¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Madeline colt won, with Jack Rose second and Gramercy third. Time—1:21.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Ebbs won, with Lakewood second and Sonveole third. Time—1:30.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Grimaldi won, with Belle Doe second and Wanderer II. third. Time—1:21.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Consignee, Carrie G., Count Lona, Ratonteun, and Salnda, 105 pounds each; Marsh Redon, 102; Adonis, 99; Brier, Meade, and Lorris, 96 each; Gracie, 93; Playfair, King, Davis, and Ten Rocks, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs and a half. King of Norfolk, 112 pounds; Kittie Pease, 109; Prince Edward, 107; Vivid, 104; Bob Fisher and Grimaldi, 102 each; Fitaway, 99; Richland, 97.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a half. Van and Falcon, 120 pounds each; Lorlon, 109; Jim Murphy, 107; sand D., 104; Bessie, 102; Clarke, 100; Charlie Russell and Taxfatherer, 97 each; General Gordon, 100; Elgin, 103. Banbridge, 97; My Own, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Mattie Looram and Cauft Ia'l, 102 pounds each; Jennie McFarland, 101; Hermitage, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—The Sportsman Handicap. Seven and one-half furlongs. Carnegie, 112 pounds; Wild Cherry, 103; Vivid, 101; Garrison, 99; Seatick, 93; Fannie H., 92; Bessie H., 92; Bessie, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Hardship and Firehall gelding, (late Dan B.,) 122 pounds each; Kiok Idle and Fustic, 117 each; Consignee, 114; Farthian and Russell A., 112 each; Helen McGregor and Frankie P., 107 each; Ella Moore, Queen Hattie, Lillie M., and Equality, 104 each; Olivia, 94; Roger, 117.

RACING AT BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 28.—The Fall meeting closed to-day, and the favorites kept up their record of getting beaten. The track was a little heavy and the five events of the day were without special interest.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling; purse $150; for beaten horses. Walker won, Donovan second, Tremont third. Time—1:18¾. Betting—Walker, 7 to 5; Donovan, 2 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; free handicap; purse $300. Vattel won, McMurtry second, Regardless third. Time—1:18. Betting—Vattel, 2 to 1; McMurtry, 5 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling; purse $150. Walker won; Katy S. second, Buckler third. Time—1:46. Betting—Walker, 5 to 2; Katy S., 2 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; free handicap, for all ages; purse $300. McMurtry won, Cashier second, Pantalette third. Time—2:01¾. Betting—McMurtry, 3 to 1; Cashier, 3 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling; purse $200. Katy S. won, Jessica second, John Morris third. Time—1:32¾. Betting—Katy S., 2 to 1; Jessica, even money.

ENTRIES AT ELIZABETH.

The New-Jersey Jockey Club announces the following programme of six races to be decided to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Bohemian, 117 pounds; Puszie and Wanda, 114 each; James Murray gelding, 110; Tulla Blackburn and Kenwood, 105 each; Mamie B., 97; Warsaw, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Cambyses, 128 pounds; Mirabeau, 122; Repartee, 114; Harry Panzas, 110; Sawdust, 107; Sleepy, 106; Maid of Wyland and gelding, 103 each; Index, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Meridon, 104 pounds; Battersby, Edward F., G. W. Cook, and Vaulter, 100 each; Bill Barnes, 98; Sunshine, 92; Mr. Pelham, 73.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Oregon, Theodectus, Dunboy, and Tampion, 110 pounds each; Lavinia Belle, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Mr. Pot-ham, 87 pounds; King Idle, 86; Lela May, 84; Hopfully and Rainbow, 81 each; Harry Faustus, 90; Arab, 87; Re-echo, 84; Civil Service, 78.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Golden Reel, 113 pounds; Tipstaff and Santalena, 108 each; Glanmound, 98; Mr. Daly, Jr., 93.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 28—4 P. M.—Consols, 97 3-16 for money and 97 5-16 for the account; Mexican Ordinary, 44¾; 3s, Paul common, 73. Money, 4@2½ ₱ cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4¼ ₱ cent. Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. rentes at 87f. 65c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 24c. for checks. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased $371,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to its liability, which last week was 40.94 ₱ cent., is now 43.38 ₱ cent.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—4 P. M.—Cotton steady, with a fair demand; American—Good Middling, 5¾d.; Middling, 5⅝d.; Low Middling, 5½d.; Good Ordinary, 5¾d.; Ordinary, 5¼d.; sales, 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 8,300 American; receipts, 26,000 bales, including 25,000 bales American. Futures closed quiet, but steady; American Middling, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 5 38-64d., sellers; November and December delivery, 5 35-64d. sellers; December and January delivery, 5 34-64d., sellers; January and February delivery, 5 34-64d., sellers; February and March delivery, 5 34-64d., sellers; March and April delivery, 5 35-64d., sellers; April and May delivery, 5 36-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 5 38-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 5 39-64d., sellers. Breadstuffs—Wheat firm; demand poor; holders offer sparingly; California, No. 1, 7s. 3d. ₱ cental. Corn firm; demand poor; new Mixed Western, 4s. 1½d. ₱ cental. Produce—Butter, United States finest, 87s. 6d. ₱ cwt.; do. good, 58s. 6d. Turpentine spirits, 35s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, 22s. ₱ cwt. Cheese—American finest, 54s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for both white and colored. Provisions—Bacon, Long and Short Clear, 55 lb., 64s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—At the Wool sales to-day 10,377 bales were offered, comprising the first selection of Australian offered. There was a large attendance, and the bidding was brisk, especially for Queensland greasy Merino. The offerings in detail and the prices obtained are as follows: Victoria, 1,400 bales—scoured, 11d.@2s. 10d.; do. locks and pieces, 1s. 3½d.@1s. 7½d.; greasy, 8½d.@1s. 1½d.; do. locks and pieces, 8½d.@1s. New south Wales, 3,700 bales—scoured, 1s. 2½s. 11½d.; do. locks and pieces, 10½d.@1s. 8½d.; greasy, 8½d.@1s. 2d.; do. locks and pieces, 5½d.@10s. Queensland, 2,800 bales—Scoured, 1s. 4d.@1s. 9d.; do. locks and pieces, 11d.@1s. 6½d.; greasy, 8½d.@1s. 2½d.; do. locks and pieces, 5¾d.@11½d. New Zealand, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 9½d.@2s. 2d.; do. locks and pieces, 9½d.@1s. 3d.; greasy, 6d.@1s. 1½d.; do. locks and pieces, 6d.@1s. 5½d. Tasmania, 71 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 500 bales—Scoured, 1s.@1s. 7½d.; greasy, 7d.@10½d.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—PATTERSON, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.
SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PARTS I., III., AND IV.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—FREEDMAN, J.—Motions.
SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., AND III.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—Wills of I. K. Bruns, M. L. Ganton, David Bloch, Acton Olvill, E. M. Darrow, L. M. Rothster, John Rnhl, Auguste Ritterberger, Elizabeth Palomon, S. L. Mayer, James Ryder, William Right, and Peter Fisher at 10 A. M.; Katharina Newreither, J. C. Welloch, and Michael Swan at 10:30 A. M.
COMMON PLEAS, SPACIAL TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—No. 2.
COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stock OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMITTEES, REPRESENTING RESPECTIVELY THE INTERESTS OF THE SEVENS, SIXES, AND FIVE PER CENT. BONDHOLDERS, HAVE AGREED UPON THE FOLLOWING PLAN OF REORGANIZATION:

It is proposed to issue a First Mortgage upon the whole line of $20,000 per mile, to secure bonds bearing 4 1-2 per cent. interest, running fifty years, payable principal and interest in gold, aggregating $32,500,000. Also an income Mortgage securing bonds bearing 4 1-2 per cent. interest, non-cumulative, amounting to $32,500,000, and to make an assessment of 10 per cent. upon the stock.

APPLICATION OF THE ABOVE SECURITIES.

M., K. & T. 7s to receive for each $1,000 new 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Bonds	$1,160
Income Bonds	150
and 16⅔ per cent. interest to June 1, 1890, in cash from the assessment.	
U. P. Southern Branch 8 per cent. Bonds to receive for each $1,000 new 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Bonds	1,100
Income Bonds	50
and 14½ per cent. interest to June 1, 1890, in cash from the assessment.	
General Mortgage Sixes, for each $1,000 to receive 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Bonds	450
Income Bonds	885
General Mortgage Fives, for each $1,000 to receive 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Bonds	450
Income Bonds	665
The stockholders to receive Income Bonds at par for the amount of their stock assessment and share for share in the new stock of the reorganized company.	
Under this plan the fixed charges are not by the first and underlying mortgages amount to, per annum	$1,493,755
The contingent charges under the income mortgage bonds amount to, per annum.	1,482,500
This includes interest upon about $2,400,000 of Income Bonds reserved for contingencies.	
Income Bonds to elect a majority of the Board until the interest upon them becomes a fixed charge upon the revenue of the Road.	
Proper provisions for the application of the Land Grant to be made for the benefit of both classes of bonds.	

The following gentlemen have agreed to serve as a Reorganization Committee, with power to add to their number:

EDWARD KING, Chairman.
EDWARD D. ADAMS.
PETER GEODES.
WM. L. BULL.

Copies of the reorganization agreement are in preparation and will be found at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Friday, Nov. 29.

Holders of Bonds and Stock who desire to participate in the benefits of the above plan are requested to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1889.

Committee representing 7 per cent. bonds	EDWARD KING, Chairman.
	WM. LIBBEY.
	R. FULTON CUTTING.
	WM. A READ.
	PETER GEODES.
Committee representing 6 per cent. 5 per cent. bonds.	EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
	WILLIAM L. BULL.
	WILLIAM MERTENS.
	WILLIAM E. STRONG.

THE CINCINNATI, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.

The first mortgage and prior lien bonds of the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company, having been matured by the recent foreclosure sale of the railroad and property, the holders thereof, who have not heretofore deposited the same under the plan of reorganization, will receive principal and interest of their bonds on presentation of the same at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William-st, on Nov. 30, 1889, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

By order of the Reorganization Committee.
FRANK WALSH, Secretary, No. 2 Wall-st.

WE ISSUE SECURED CERTIFICATES OF deposit, payable three (3) years after date, in gold coin, at any bank in the United States, with interest at

PER CENT. 10 PER ANNUM.

MORTGAGE BANK AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Fargo, North Dakota.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars 6 per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by
W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

73 PER CENT. CAN BE REALIZED BY 7 changing 4 per cent. Government Bonds into 6 per cent. Interest Bearing Bonds. $600,000 Large reserve guaranteed fund. Pamphlets. AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., 146 Nassau-st., New-York.

REOWE BROTHERS & Co.,
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 44 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 27, 1889.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, AND TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY:

On the 23d of October, 1889, a plan for the reorganization of this Company was submitted to you and to the holders of all other obligations of the Company for consideration. Immediately thereafter a circular letter was issued by a Committee representing the Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Consolidated Bonds, disapproving the plan. This circular was answered by the Committee to which the execution of the plan of Oct. 23 had been committed, and a conference with the Committee representing the Sevens was invited. There has been no response to this invitation, but we have deemed it our duty to examine carefully all possible criticism of the plan proposed, and to meet every objection which appeared to have force. For the purpose of meeting and overcoming these objections we have, with the consent of depositors of securities under the agreement of Oct. 23, 1889, withdrawn that agreement, and submit in its stead the following plan for your approval:

SECURITIES TO BE ISSUED

FOUR PER CENT. 100-YEAR GOLD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, INTEREST COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1890	$40,000,000
FOUR PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, INTEREST TO BE PAID IF EARNED, NON-CUMULATIVE, OBLIGATION TO PAY INTEREST TO BECOME ABSOLUTE FIVE YEARS FROM DATE OF BONDS.	20,000,000
FOUR PER CENT. PREFERRED STOCK	13,000,000
COMMON STOCK	47,000,000
ASSESSMENT OF 10 PER CENT. TO BE LAID ON EXISTING STOCK	4,650,000

We offer the following exchanges of securities: To each holder of a $1,000 SIX PER CENT. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BOND, New Fours, $640: Second Mortgage Bonds, $550; Preferred Stock, $275.

To each holder of a $1,000 FIVE PER CENT. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BOND, New Fours, $550; Second Mortgage Bonds, $500; Preferred Stock, $200.

To each holder of an income bond issued under Mortgage of April 1, 1876, New Fours, $650; Second Mortgage Bonds, $500.

We offer for the assessment of $10 on each share of the existing stock of the company, Second Mortgage Bonds of the issue above described, dollar for dollar.

WE PROPOSE TO PAY THE FIRST-MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN CASH, AND, IN LIKE MANNER, IF SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE, TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC, SOUTHERN BRANCH; TEBO AND NEOSHO, AND THE HANNIBAL CENTRAL, FIRST AND SECOND. THE ACCRUED INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IS TO BE PAID FROM THE ASSESSMENT. FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING THE PRINCIPAL OF THE SAME, $22,500,000 OF THE NEW FOURS ARE OFFERED TO YOU FOR SUBSCRIPTION ON THE TERMS HEREINAFTER STATED.

Fixed and Contingent Charges After Reorganization.

Interest on $40,000,000 New Fours	$1,600,000
Booneville Bridge Bonds	54,320
Sinking Fund Booneville Bridge Bonds	23,000
Total Fixed Charges	$1,677,320
Interest on $20,000,000 Second Mortgage four per cent. Bonds	800,000
Total Fixed and Contingent Charges, before dividend on Preferred stock	2,477,320
Four per cent. dividend on $13,000,000 Preferred Stock	520,000
Total Fixed and Contingent Charges ahead of the stock	$2,997,320

The 10 per cent. assessment on the stock is to be paid in four payments of 2½ per cent. each, the first payment to be made at the time the stock is deposited, and the other payments on call of the committee.

We invite the holders of 5 and 8 per cent. bonds of the company and of the stock to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, against its negotiable receipts, which are to be listed on the STOCK EXCHANGE,) and to become parties to the foregoing plan.

We also invite you to subscribe to the cash fund of $18,000,000, which is to be applied to the payment of the principal due on the 7s and on the underlying bonds, upon the following terms:

Each holder of a $1,000 5 or 6 per cent. bond shall be entitled to subscribe for $400 of the said fund. For each $400 of such fund, as aforesaid, the subscriber is to receive $500 of the said new 4s and $120 of the said 4 per cent. preferred stock.

Each holder of 100 shares of the stock of the company may subscribe for $1,600 of the proposed fund, for which subscription he shall receive $2,000 of the said new 4s and $480 of the said preferred stock.

All subscriptions must be made on or before the 31st day of December, 1889; and, at the time of making each subscription, the holder of the bonds or stock on which the subscription is made must deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY and become a party to the agreement of reorganization. The names of all subscribers shall be registered by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, and the right to the subscription shall belong to the registered subscriber, and shall not follow a sale of the bonds, or of the stock, or of the receipts representing the same. If, on the 31st day of December, 1889, any portion of the $18,000,000 fund shall remain unsubscribed, the committee charged with the execution of this plan will offer to the registered subscribers the right to subscribe to the unsubscribed balance of the said fund, upon such terms and conditions as the committee may fix. The right to make such additional subscription is limited to the period of fifteen days from the said 31st day of December, 1889.

The allotment of subscriptions shall be made by the committee at the expiration of the period last referred to. The committee charged with the execution of the plan reserves the right to allot an amount of bonds less than the amount of the subscription.

Holders of fives and sixes and of the stock may deposit their securities with the said depositary and become parties to the reorganization agreement without subscribing to the said $18,000,000 fund, if they shall elect to do.

The depositors of stock will in like manner be registered; and, after the expiration of the time allowed for such deposit, shall have the right to subscribe for the second Mortgage bonds and stock applicable to such stock as shall not have been deposited shall be offered to such registered subscribers on such terms and conditions and for such period as the committee may prescribe.

A syndicate or syndicates may be formed to carry out and make effective this plan, and to secure and guarantee the same.

This plan shall become effective when 65 per cent. of the fives and sixes and 85 per cent. of the stock shall have been deposited.

The committee which has agreed to conduct this reorganization consists of FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, JOEL F. FREEMAN, HENRY W. POOR, HENRY BUDGE, and ALGATE HOYT. This committee is to select the first Board of Directors.

The purpose of this plan is to pay off the "Sevens" and underlying bonds, and to reserve for you all the benefits and advantages of the property. The net earnings of the railroad are largely in excess of the amount required to meet the interest on the proposed new Bonds.

Copies of the Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-STREET, or from any member of the committee, on and after Monday, Dec. 2, 1889.

Deposits of bonds and stock must be made on or before the 31st day of December, 1889, unless the committee shall extend the time therefor. Application will immediately be made to list the certificates of bond and stock deposits on the STOCK EXCHANGE.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
R. V. MARTINSEN,
PRESIDENT.

We have examined the foregoing plan and approve its terms, and agree to conduct and manage the proposed reorganization.
NEW-YORK, NOV. [illegible] 1889.
[illegible]

Reorganization of the AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST.

Under the plan adopted at a meeting of certificate holders held this day, and which has received the indorsement of holders of over four-fifths of the entire issue, it is proposed that the Trust, and the property and assets thereof, be merged or incorporated into the

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY,

a corporation organized and existing under the Laws of the State of New-Jersey, or that such Trust Certificates be exchanged or transferred for shares of said company or otherwise, as the Reorganization Committee may deem judicious, upon the following general basis:

AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY to issue Common Stock to the amount of $21,092,000, and 6 per cent. non-cumulative Preferred Stock, redeemable at 105 per cent. and secured by the shares of all companies received on such merger or acquisition, or by property or trust certificates, as may be determined by the committee, and limited to $15,000,000 in amount, of which $4,454,000, (or any balance in excess of the amount required on the exchange,) to be held, used, and disposed of by the Directors for the purposes of the company. All stock entitled to like voting power.

The Trust Certificates to be exchanged for such new shares in the following proportion, viz.:

For each shares of Trust Certificates, 50 per cent. thereof in such new Common Stock, $21,092,000, and 25 per cent. thereof in such new Preferred Stock..... 10,546,000.

Holders of AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST Certificates are invited to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

ON OR BEFORE NOV. 30, 1889,

and receive engraved certificates of deposit therefor, under the agreement of reorganization.

THE ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY are now BEING ISSUED and have been LISTED on the STOCK EXCHANGE in same manner as the certificates of the American Cotton Oil Trust.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
SAMUEL THOMAS,
EDWARD C. ADAMS,
JAMES H. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM J. BULL,
NICHOLAS SHELDON,
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1889.

At a meeting of the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, this day held, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the time for the deposit of AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST CERTIFICATES, under the Reorganization Agreement, be and is hereby extended to and including DECEMBER 2, 1889; and that deposits heretofore and hereafter made may be withdrawn prior to that date, at the option of depositors.

"And the Committee declares its purpose to abandon the PLAN OF REORGANIZATION (under the powers reserved to it by the agreement) if by said date an amount be not so deposited sufficient, in their judgment, to execute the purposes of the Agreement."

JAMES H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1889.

AT A MEETING OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, THIS DAY HELD, THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED, VIZ.:

"WHEREAS, MORE THAN A MAJORITY OF THE CERTIFICATES OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST ARE NOW ON DEPOSIT WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, UNDER THE AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION.

"RESOLVED, THAT AFTER DECEMBER 2, 1889, CERTIFICATES NOT SO DEPOSITED (OR IN TRANSIT) WILL ONLY BE RECEIVED SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF SUCH PENALTY AS MAY BE FIXED BY THE COMMITTEE."

JAMES H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1889.

Reorganization OF THE OHIO, INDIANA & WESTERN RY. CO.

23 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1889.

To the Holders of
1ST MORTGAGE, NON-PREFERRED 6 PER CENT. BONDS AND SCRIP
2D MORTGAGE, 5 PER CENT. BONDS AND SCRIP
PREFERRED STOCK
COMMON STOCK
of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway Co.

Holders representing over a majority in amount of each of the foregoing series of bonds and scrip having accepted the provisions of the reorganization agreement, notice is hereby given that December 12, 1889, is fixed as the date on or before which all outstanding securities must be deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co., 23 Wall-st, New-York, pursuant to said agreement, and in order to participate therein. Deposits after that date will only be received subject to such penalties as the committee may prescribe.

Copies of the plan of reorganization, and any further information desired by security holders, may be obtained from any of the undersigned.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., Depositaries.
C. H. COSTER,
SAMUEL SPENCER,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Committee.

GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman of Board.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds AND Funded Interest Certificates.

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, more than a majority of the bonds, and the time within which further deposits can be made under said agreement is limited to Dec. 10, 1889.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
BY E. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement and to avoid penalties.

Dated New-York, Nov. 28, 1889.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1889.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of said company in Denver, Colorado, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Colorado Midland Railway Company of the undivided moiety of the line between New-Castle and Ride Creek, Colorado, and also a contract between the Denver and Rio Grands Railroad Company and the Midland Railway Company, as parties of the first part, and the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company, for the leasing of the line of the latter company, when completed, and also a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Rio Grande Western Railway Company of the line between Grande Junction and Crevasse, Colorado, and for the purpose of determining whether such leases and contract for lease shall or shall not be assented to and perfected.

The transfer books will close Dec. 19, 1889, and reopen Jan. 2, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
19 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.
Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE Railroad Company.

Office of the
ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Nov. 23, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board at Directors, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Stockholders of the Company have provided for the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the Company, subject to the terms of Circular No. 63; and

WHEREAS, The holders of a majority of all the outstanding bonds of the Atchison System, both in Europe and the United States, have assented to the Plan of Reorganization, dated October 15, 1889; therefore be it

VOTED, That the said Plan of Reorganization be and is hereby declared effective, and that official announcement of this fact shall be made by the Chairman, accompanied by notice that Bondholders to secure participation in the benefits of the Plan should deposit their bonds on or before December 15, 1889, and that after that date bonds will only be received under such equitable conditions as the Board of Directors may establish.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman.

THE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING-N

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

COMPANION.—By young lady of refinement as companion. Call at present employer's, any morning before 1, 51 East 57th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; good city reference; wages $14. Address S. E., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general housework, in a private family; city reference. Call or address 200 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant as good chambermaid or parlormaid; would do chamber-work and waiting; in private apartments; city references. Call at 32 East 40th-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable chambermaid; if required will sew; is willing; excellent city references. Address H. M., 106 West 42d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chamber-maid and assist in washing; good city reference. Call at 241 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamber-work and assist with washing; good city references. Call at 639 6th-av., near 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—Wishes situation. Call at 220 East 27th-st.

COOK-WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; one as good cook; soups, meats, desserts, and thorough baker; will do coarse washing; other as waitress or do chamberwork and waiting, understands silver and salads; first-class city references; employer can be seen; city or country. Call at 193 West 33d-st.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young Protestant woman as first-class cook; is willing to do the marketing; five years' best city reference; will be highly recommended. Address J. B., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class private family cook; excellent baker; understands French and German cooking, city or country; best references. Address M. C., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young Scotchwoman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 232 7th-av., corner 23d-st.

COOK.—By a respectable German woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; excellent city references. Call or address 350 West 38th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; assist with washing and ironing; city or country; good baker; good reference. Call at 217 West 27th-st., basement.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in private boarding house; best of city reference; living now with employer. Call at 343 West 14th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook in first-class private family; understands all kinds family cooking; no washing. Call, Friday and Saturday, at 160 Waverley-place, rear house.

COOK.—By a first-class woman; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; lived in first-class families; best city reference from last employer. Call at 107 East 51st-st.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address C. L., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; excellent bread and biscuit baker; best of city references. Call or address 1,332 3d-av.; ring B. J. Hughes's bell.

COOK.—By clean, reliable woman as plain cook, good laundress; or do general work of small family; reference from last employer. Call at 266 8th-av., from 10 to 3, grocery.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference; lady can be seen. Address D., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds fancy dishes; get up dinner parties; best city references. Address M. S., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; best reference; wages $20. Address M. L., Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by a competent woman in private family; best city reference. Address 42 East 32d-st.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; city or country; assist with washing; good reference. Call at 204 West 32d-st., two flights up; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent person as excellent cook and laundress; city or country; best reference. Call at 173 East 62d-st.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; good city reference. Call at 331 East 51st-st., care of C. G. Anderson.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant young woman as excellent cook in private family; good city reference. Call at 125 East 29th-st.

COOK.—By French girl, lately landed, as first-cook in family reference; excellent pastry maker; speaks no English. Call or address B. S., 203 West 23d-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; do plain washing; first-class references from last employer. Call at 308 West 39th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in small family; the best reference from last place. Call at 157 West 51st-st., one flight.

COOK.—By good plain cook; first-class laundress; Address 220 East 27th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Protestant young woman; understands all kinds of family cooking; would do laundry work; best city references. Call at 289 West 37th-st., one flight, back.

DAY'S WORK.—A respectable woman would like to go out by the day as first-class laundress and to cleaning. Call at 115 West 33d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By good laundress, housecleaner, or cooking; by day or week; reference. Call at 693 8th-av., bakery.

DRESSMAKER.—By very stylish dressmaker; references from leading families; will go out by the day; terms, $2 50 per day. Address 330 West 31st-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable Protestant German woman for housework; has a boy 13 years old; city reference from last place. Call at 306 East 24th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman for housework in family of two or three; that preferred; good bread and biscuit maker; city reference. Call at 135 West 28th-st.; ring bell; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman for housework and as laundress; city or country; city reference. Call at 231 West 27th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish young girl, general housework in small family; lately landed. Call at 22 West 4th-st., two flights; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young girl for general housework; good city reference. Call at 143 West 30th-st., fourth bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl; good washer and ironer; refrances. Call at 151 West 18th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; thoroughly experienced; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; accustomed to travel; best of city references. Address G. L., Box 392 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; highly recommended; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; good packer; thoroughly competent; unexceptionable references. Address N. D., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish girl as lady's maid and seamstress; will assist with chamber-work or wait on invalid lady; good sewer and hairdresser. Address W. L., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German lady's maid; has lived many years in American families; good seamstress; understands dressmaking and stylish hairdresser; good reference. Call at 217 West 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good dressmaker and seamstress; understands her duties; good city references. Apply or address, by letter only, Rose, 132 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By an American girl of experience in good family; willing, obliging, and thorough; very highly recommended. Address X. Y., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a genteel young girl in good private family; unexceptionable city references; quiet, willing, and obliging. Address C. M., Box 388 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid and seamstress or nurse. Can be seen at present employer's, 18 West 72d-st., from 12 to 2.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist in chamberwork; six years' best city reference. Address P. N., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; or would assist with other work; first-class references. Call at 746 8th-av.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of fine ironing; best city reference. Address M. P., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress family washing at her home; thoroughly understands fine washing and flannel; good city reference. Address Mrs. Corr, 119 West 46th-st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as laundress and chambermaid, and do sewing; city reference. Address M. W., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of city reference; city or country. Call at 365 West 54th-st.

MAID OR NURSE.—By French person, age 26, as nurse for one or two children; good seamstress; best city references. Address Jeanne, 162 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant North German woman girl to young or grown children; assist in chamberwork and sewing; best city references. Address K. W., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth. Call at present employer's, 20 West 125th-st.

NURSE.—By a French girl as lady's maid and nurse; good city reference. Call or address M. R., 203 West 27th-st.

PARLORMAID.—By respectable person as first-class parlormaid or chambermaid; private family; best of city references. Address M. R., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—By competent Swiss girl; can do all kinds of family sewing by hand and machine; can be highly recommended. Call at present employer's, 12 West 45th-st., from 11 to 1 to-day.

SEAMSTRESS.—By reliable Swedish girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of hand sewing; can operate a machine; will do light chamber work; good city references. Address T. B., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Work with dressmaker in private family; can operate; good buttonhole maker and neat hand sewer. Address M., Box 663 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Position wanted by a young lady; good speller and grammarian; willing to assist in office duties. Address Reliable, 234 West 14th-st.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of silver; makes all kinds of salads; private family; or do chamberwork and sewing; city or country; best references. Address K. C., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family; thoroughly competent; good city reference. Address E. J., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salads, and wines, if required; city or country; city references. Call at 32 East 40th-st.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. Address M. R., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By English Protestant; first-class references. Address E. C., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WASHING.—By a respectable German woman to take in washing; reference if required. Call at 432 West 46th-st., ground floor.

BAILES.

BUTLER.—By trustworthy man in good family where second man or parlormaid is kept; honest, sober, and capable; over five years with present employer. Address T. L., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—In private family, who thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; has long and satisfactory references from some of the best New-York families. Address U. E., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a man of unquestionable character and ability; refers to last employer, with whom he has lived seven years. Address M. G., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishman; good references; town or country; where second man is kept. Address Butler, box 63th-av.

BUTLER.—By middle-aged man in private family; thoroughly competent; best city reference. Address J. S., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wants situation for his coachman; single, strictly temperate, first-class groom; careful experienced; city and country driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening, milking, and attending furnace; generally useful; highly recommended. Address Dickinson, 940 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Useful; by competent, strictly temperate man; married; medium size; understands thoroughly proper care of fine horses, carriages, harness, &c.; will be found civil and willing; last and former employers can be seen in city. Address William, Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a gentleman giving no horses wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman, whom he can fully recommend to every particular; seven years' best of city references. Call or address Coachman, 670 3d-av., or H. B. Livingston, Esq., 45 Exchange-place.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; long experience in the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; would be generally useful; best city references from last employer. Address Useful, Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; family giving up horses; still in the employ; will be highly recommended; thoroughly understands the care of first-class horses and carriages; lady can be seen at Windsor Hotel. Call or address C. H., 1,065 3d-av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By single young man; neat appearance; leaving on account of lady putting her horses away; will be recommended first-class in every respect; willing and obliging. Address F. T., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By young man; single; five years' experience and references; can milk, attend furnace, &c.; will be found strictly temperate and of good habits. Address Thomas, Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway, 12th Ward.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged on account of family giving up horses for Winter; understands his business; wife would go as cook or laundress; last employer can be seen; country preferred. Address A. M., Box 403 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a married man of good appearance; excellent city driver; understands his business thoroughly; sixteen years' very best city references can be had; or address, for two days, Coachman, 528 and 530 7th-av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he will highly recommend as honest, sober, industrious; first-class city driver. Address J. K., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a family coachman and groom; first-class as care of horses, harness, and carriages; married; six years' personal references; city or country; American. Call or address Rogers, care of Randall, 962 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—Scotch Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class city reference; city or country. Call or address William, 29 East 36th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class family coachman; German by birth; small family; understands his business in every respect, and can furnish the best of reference. Address M. Thomas, 107 East 34th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman or groom; just left last employer; can refer to last employer. Call at 343 East 78th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By a Swede; 24; single; city or country; reference. Address E. D., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires position for his thoroughly reliable and competent coachman. Call at 666 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wants a good place for a first-class coachman. Address Post Office Box 125, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By an Englishman; married; no family; experienced in all branches; greenhouse grapes; good vegetable grower; understands full management of stock, horses, and farm, having had full charge of a gentleman's place; first-class city reference. Address Gardener, 765 Greenwich-st.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—By young English-man; good driver; knows city well; excellent city references. Address F. Smith, care Mr. White, 233 East 23th-st.

SECOND MAN.—By young man, age 19, as second man; speaks German, French, and a little English; is very willing and obliging and knows his duties; references; height 5 feet 8 inches. Address E. D., 53 East 8th-st.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By a thoroughly-trained indoor manservant; age 29; can produce best of city references. Address, by letter only, Quinn, 179 West 52d-st.

USEFUL MAN.—By a trustworthy, experienced middle-aged man, in gentleman's house or a boarding house; understands all kinds of work in general; used to furnace or anything required; city or country; best reference. Address 1501 West 17th-st., care Mrs. Mathews.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man, strictly temperate, in private family in city or country; is willing and obliging; best reference. Address Useful, Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER OR PORTER.—By respectable young colored man of good address; is willing and obliging; has references from the first families of the city as to industry and honesty. Address Oscar, Box 699 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A Protestant girl as laundress and chambermaid; must bring best reference. Apply to-day, Friday, between 10 and 12, at 101 East 69th-st., corner Park-av.

WANTED—Girl for housework in flat for two; sleep home. Call, after 10 A. M., at 114 West 23d-st., first flat.

WANTED—Waitress willing to assist with washing and ironing in small private family; wages, $16. Call, with references, at 341 West 45th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A No. 1 oil salesman at once; good position; single man. Address, with stamp, The Pacific Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

THE TURF.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.—EVERY DAY this week.—Six races, commencing at 1:30 P. M. Thirty minutes from New-York by special trains via Erie R. R. direct to grand stand, leaving foot Chambers-st. 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1 P. M., and five minutes earlier foot 23d-st. AN EXTRA SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Chambers-st. at 11:20 A. M., 25:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:30 A. M., 25:40 P. M. For tickets, stands, and other information apply at offices, Brooklyn: 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 863, 789, and 942 Broadway, 153 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st. N. B. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. F. J. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent & Vanderbilt Ag't, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB.—SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. SPECIAL RACE TRAINS via Central R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty-st., at 12:30, 1, and 1:20. Round trip tickets, including admission to grand stand, $1.
H. D. McINTYRE, Sec. M. J. DYER, President.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE

INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West

AND THE ROUTE OF THE

CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,

THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Indianapolis. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg. Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's toilet rooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and portable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Memphis via Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday.

For Lebanon, 8:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 7:40 P. M. Express trains, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. From Baltimore, Camden Station, and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M., daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 (Through Car) P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, 8:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

FOR ELKTON AND WILMINGTON, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 4:30, 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 9:30, 12:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 6 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 241 Hamilton-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

11 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant: 8:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 8, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington,

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:00, 12:15 night. On Sundays, 4, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 5 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 244, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 880 Fulton-st., 99 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

Only Solid Train

ROUTE BETWEEN

NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.

AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS

DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.

3:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.

ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.

W. J. MURPHY, L. P. FARMER,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:15 A. M., *5:15 P. M.; Toronto, *9:15 A. M., *5:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *9:15 P. M., and 11:30 P. M., for Utica only.

Kingston Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8:00, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 6 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Transfer Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Hamilton-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 and 11 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for Elmira and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to L. and S. Junction and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 8:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal region.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains via
PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:30 P. M., 12:15 A. M.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.

For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven, and points beyond: *5:01, 8:01, 7:01, *9, *9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 14:02, *5, 16:02, 18:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:02, 6:06, 6:30, 10:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

HOTELS.

BOARD.—MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN Heights, directly opposite Wall-st., N. Y., ten minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall St. Ferry and the bridge terminus; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.—FREE SATURDAY NIGHT LECTURES in the Great Hall. At 8 o'clock. November 30, the lecture will be delivered by Prof. Benj. P. Worcester on "World's Fairs." (Illustrated.) No tickets required. No admission after 8 o'clock.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—TO RENT, A SMALL HOUSE, about 10 to 12 rooms; locality from 14th to 50th st., west side. Address R. C. W., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GALLAGHER, BRIDGET.—NOTICE IS Hereby given to all persons having claims against BRIDGET GALLAGHER, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 188 Remsen-street, in the city of Brooklyn, New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated the 8th day of November, 1889.

JOSEPH GALLAGHER,
HENRY W. DREYER,
Administrators with the will annexed.
MARTIN E. HALPIN, Attorney for Administrators, 186 Dampen-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited"

TO

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

Grand Central Station,

FOURTH AVENUE AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK.

Largest and finest passenger station in America and the only one in the city of New-York.

On and after Nov. 19, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

*8:00 A. M.—Saratoga, Rochester, and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Syracuse, also to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fischburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*10:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited, for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and café car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car for Buffalo, and a dining car, Albany to Buffalo. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:30 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibuls New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet, smoking, and library car, dining car, straight 18-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

*10:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

*11:45 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

*3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibuls sleeping and dining cars.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

*10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service. Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 413, 765, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York, 338 Washington-st., 76 Fulton-st., and 396 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn

TWO PLEAS FOR REFORM

DR. DIX AND DORMAN B. EATON ON CIVIL SERVICE.

THE EVILS OF THE SPOILS SYSTEM ELOQUENTLY DENOUNCED AND THE MARCH OF PROGRESS DESCRIBED.

In the course of his Thanksgiving discourse on "That which is altogether just shalt thou follow, that thou mayest live, and inherit the land the Lord thy God giveth thee." The Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., rector of Trinity Parish, said:

"The State, the civil order, like the family and the Church, is of divine institution, and in it we look for God's blessing on obedience and His chastisement for sin. In the civil order we have had, during the past twelvemonth, notable blessings. Who can forget the great celebration of the adoption of the National Constitution and the inauguration of the first President of the United States? It was a day of good things for patriotic hearts; when men stirred up high within them the languishing fires of love for country, respect for the past and reverence for the memory of great soldiers and statesmen.

"And here I am reminded of an invitation sent abroad some time since, at the instance of a vast number of eminent clergy and laymen, including twenty-four Bishops of our Church, for all who should speak to the people to-day, to say some words in behalf of what would be, if carried out, the most salutary reform of the age, in order thereby to quicken the consciences of the people, and to lead the Nation in righteousness.

"The practice of making public office the reward of political service that is the evil against which we are sailed to protest. I am glad to add my voice to those which will be raised today throughout the land on this subject. Our House of Bishops has already spoken on this scandal of our system of Government in their pastoral letter.

"There is a wide distinction between political office and public office. He who accepts a 'political' office is bound to promote the views of his chief; it is his duty to aid in carrying out the policy of the Administration; he serves, first, the party in power. But the holder of a 'public' office has no necessary relation to politics and party. He serves the public, and the man who serves them best is he whose acts have no political reference. Cabinet Ministers, and a few other prominent officials, must be, of course, in perfect accord with the head of the Government. But it is not necessary to the public that the great army of the servants of a nation should have any personal partisan duty outside the line of their business.

"It makes no difference to you or me what are the views of the letter carrier, the Custom House officer, the country Postmaster, the clerks in the Government offices. Whether they be Democrats or Republicans makes no more difference than whether they be Churchmen, Romanists, or Presbyterians. One thing only is required, for the good of the public—that they be intelligent, honest, and capable. And if they are the abler they keep their places, the better for the public.

"Why should the public good be sacrificed to a selfish system which makes such offices the reward of political activity? Of these there are, it is said, something near 125,000. Put all these offices at the disposal of a new Administration every four years, announce 125,000 prizes to be given for partisan work before and on election days; display what amounts to a lottery fund of $60,000,000 to the view of ravenous office seekers, and you have the desperate struggle for the emoluments of place, the deterioration of conscience, the demoralization of character, of which the signs are everywhere that Democracy will prevent it. But if the majority of the Republican Party really wish to reject the reform as too much for their patriotism, the Democrats, I am sure, will be ready to take it up and go with it before the people in the next Presidential election. Civil service reform will cause radical changes in the parties and politics of the country, if, indeed, it does not create a new party.

"In the meantime, those who look beyond all mere party views to the best interests and the safety of the Nation must do everything in their power to bring clearly before the people the great educational and moral issues which the reform presents. The evils against which it is aimed, from their very nature, tend to increase, so that until effectual methods are established for their suppression they will inevitably be more and more the disgrace of the Republic."

A WELL-WON BANNER.

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM BOYS GET A PRIZE FOR GOOD MARCHING.

The little chaps in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum at Ogee Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue were presented yesterday afternoon by the Washington Centennial Committee with the banner they won by their excellent marching in the civic parade of last Spring. They gave an exhibition drill before the presentation on the fine parade ground attached to the asylum, and marched like Seventh Regiment men to the music of their brass band of sixty pieces.

At the conclusion of the parade Gen. Butterfield presented them with the banner, a handsome one of yellow silk, bearing a portrait of Washington, and said that no other prize given out by his committee was as well deserved. Charlie Freund accepted the banner in his schoolmates' behalf, and then Gen. Sherman, who had watched the parade with great interest, delighted the boys with a complimentary speech that made them each feel two inches taller.

Nearly one thousand friends of the institution were present at the drill, and among them were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Seligman, ex-Minister Oscar S. Straus and Mrs. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Wormser, the Misses Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Neustatter, Julian Nathan, Henry S. Allen, Henry Newmen, Mrs. Louis Lavenberg, Col. Fellows, Edward Lauterbach, and Mrs. Joseph Frank.

The 600 children in the institution ate about six hundred pounds of turkey at their Thanksgiving dinner, besides enough cake and ice cream and candy to freight a ship.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The welcome sun appeared yesterday in time to benefit the theatres of the city by giving a fine afternoon for the matinée performances. Thanksgiving is recognized as the best matinée day of the theatrical year, and yesterday was no exception to the rule, every theatre in the city drawing large audiences.

It is announced from Philadelphia that Col. McCaull is undergoing careful and scientific treatment for his illness, and is improving in health steadily. Up to Wednesday the Colonel refused to credit the report that De Wolff Hopper would secede from his company next season, and a friend of the sick manager is authority for the statement that in any event Col. McCaull will not go out of the operatic business unless he becomes a much sicker man than he now is. "There seems," said this gentleman, "to be a malevolent effort to push him into retirement, but he has plenty of strong allies, he is powerful financially, and his managerial career is far from being ended."

A. H. Canby, manager for Francis Wilson, telegraphed from Boston yesterday, while the big fire was raging in that city: "We are all right, as usual. No damage has been done either to the Globe Theatre or to the company. We are playing an 'Oolah' matinée with engines all around the theatre."

The first production of "The Prince and Pauper" in New-York, in which Elsie Leslie is to star under the management of Daniel Frohman, will be given in the Broadway Theatre Feb. 17 next.

Jessie Yeamans joins Barry and Fay's company at the Park Theatre next Monday, appearing in "Irish Aristocracy."

At Niblo's next Monday the new Parisian spectacle "Kajanka," will receive its first representation in this city. "Kajanka" is a pantomimic spectacle on the same order as the Drury-Lane Christmas pantomime, but modified to suit American taste. The modification consists essentially in the telling of the story by four or five speaking characters instead of its depiction in pure pantomime. The tale from which the plot of the piece is taken is called from the mythology of India. Kajanka, for the purpose of the piece, is a hideously ugly idol. Mythology denominates him originally as a tinhankard or saviour, one of which, in the Indian creed, is supposed to come to earth once in every two millenniums. The story hinges upon the ingenious scheme of Beelzebub, or Satanella, wife of the devil, to win seule to her husband's domain of darkness. To this end she sends her son, a mischievous imp, to inhabit the hollow body of Kajanka, the idol. The conflict between Beelzebub's forces and those of Electra, the spirit of good; the mischievous pranks of the imp, and the row raised by him between the priests of the rival Brahmin and Janish religions, with the interpolated pranks of the clown, columbine, harlequin, and pantaloon, furnish connected story enough upon which to hinge specialties and the ballet divertissements. Over 100 people appear in "Kajanka," and a wealth of beauty in scenic and spectacular display is promised. There are three European specialties, the four original Gaiety Theatre skirt dancers in their beautiful Papillon pas de quarte, the Donnazetti family of acrobats, and Melville, the comic juggler, in a novel act. The music and scenery were prepared and arranged by artists and composers expressly imported from the Drury-Lane Theatre, London. Wednesday and Saturday matinées of "Kajanka" will be given.

RARE SPORT AT RED BANK.

THE RIVERSIDE GUN CLUB HAS ITS ANNUAL SHOOT.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 28.—About five hundred people were on the grounds of the Riverside Gun and Rifle Club this afternoon, the occasion being the largest and most interesting shoot ever held by the club. A number of prominent gunners were included in the crowd, among them being "Hank" White, Thomas Compton, Fred Beale, and Leander Campbell. American Association rules governed the shooting, twelve-gauge guns twenty-eight yards' rise and ten-gauge guns thirty yards for live birds, and twelve-gauge sixteen yards and ten-gauge guns eighteen yards for clays. Robert Clayton of Leedsville was referee.

The purses were divided as follows: Less than twelve entries, 50, 30, and 20 per cent of the stake to first, second, and third; twelve entries or more, 40, 30, 20, and 10 per cent. to first, second, third, and fourth.

During the morning the shooting was anything but pleasant, a heavy rain, accompanied by a strong wind, making it difficult to sight the birds. In the afternoon the sun came out, the wind ceased, and better scores were made. Following is a summary of the events, the ties in the clay contests being divided:

First Event, Six Singles; Entrance, 25 Cents.—James Cooper, 6; John Cooper, 6; Edward Cooper, 4; William Conover, 4; John Bergen, 3.

Second Event, Nine Singles, Clays; Entrance, 50 Cents.—Edward Cooper, 7; John Cooper, 6; William Conover, 5; John Bergen, 4; James Cooper, 3.

Third Event, Nine Singles and Three Pairs of Blue Rocks; Entrance, $1.—John Cooper, 9; William Coover, 8; Edward Cooper, 8; James Cooper, 6; Asa Wyvmer, 6; Edmund Throckmortou, 6; M. Cornwell, 5.

Fourth Event, Five Pairs of Clays; Entrance, $1.—Throckmortou, 9; Edward Cooper, 7; William Little, 7; Edward Bussell, 7; Conover, 6; John Cooper, 6; James Cooper, 6; Harry Payne, 4; Alcert Ivins, 3; Whymer, 2.

Fifth Event, Ten Singles, Keystones; Entrance, 50 cents.—Ivins, 9; James Cooper, 8; John Cooper, 8; Throckmortou, 7; Conover, 6; Wbymer, 6; William Knapp, 5; Edward Cooper, 5; Bussell, 5; Andy Coleman, 4.

Sixth Event, Fifty Live Birds; Entrance, $1.—John Cooper, 5; Little, 5; Conover, 5; Bussell, 5; Ivins, 4; Edward Cooper, 4; Cornwell, 3; Bergen, 3; Coleman, 3; Whymer, 3; Thomas Compton, 3; Throckmorton, 2; Knapp, 1; James Cooper, 1. First and second money divided. Coleman won in shoot-off for third.

Seventh Event, Eight Live Birds; Entrance, $2.—Edward Cooper, 7; Ivins, 7; John Cooper, 7; Fred Beale, 7; J. Campbell, 6; Coleman, 6; James Cooper, 5; Little, 5; Charles Noble, 5; Throckmorton, 4; Cornwell, 4; Samuel Hendrickson, 4; Bussell, 3. Second and third money divided. Noble won in shoot-off for fourth.

Eighth Event, Five Live Birds; Entrance, $1.—Beale, 5; Coleman, 5; Davis, 4; Edward Cooper, 4; Conover, 4; Throckmorton, 3; Handrickson, 3; John Cooper, 3; Payne, 3; Bussell, 3; James Cooper, 2; Ivins, 2; Charles Littlefield, 1; White, 2. First, second, and fourth money divided. John and James Cooper won and divided in shoot-off for third.

LOBSTERS CAUGHT BY STEAM.

THE FISHING COMPLETELY REVOLUTIONIZED IN THE SOUND.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 28.—A new departure in the lobster fishery in the Race and in Fisher's Island Sound, Plum Gut, and off Montauk Point is being taken by the Noank fishermen. They are invoking the aid of the mighty arm of steam. Heretofore the business has been mainly conducted by sailboats of different sizes. The first deviation from this course was instituted by Capt. F. P. Asoby of Noank, who constructed the steamer Eva, a vessel of about eight tons, and thus became the pioneer steamer lobsterman. His venture was watched with interest by his brother lobstermen, and as success has crowned his efforts, other steamers are to be introduced into the business next season.

No great difficulty hitherto met in the Long Island Sound fishery has been the hauling of lobster pots by hand in the rushing tides. This work has to be prosecuted over no great depths that it is possible to pull the pots only at slack water. Consequently there has been much lost time for the fisherman, and his gear has been frequently swept away by the tides, because if he waits long enough to build in position it would be almost impossible for him to haul it.

As may be judged, fishing for lobsters by steam is attended by much less hard work than is required in the old way, as nearly all the labor is performed by steam. Many more pots can be hauled at a tide, and indications now point to a total revolution in the manner of transacting the business.

There has already been added to the list of steam lobster catchers, by recent purchase, the Minnie B., a steamer of about fourteen tons, now owned by James Gaskell of Noank. Robert Palmer & Son, the Noank shipbuilders, have also contracted to build during the Winter a steamer, 52 feet long and 14 feet beam, to be employed in the business. It is thought that the change in the fishery will tend to cheapen lobsters, as the fishermen can now prosecute their searches into the deepest waters, where lobsters are thought to be plenty.

Old lobster fishermen say that it is likely that the application of steam will also result in the reopening of the off-shore Maine and Cape Cod fisheries, which practically failed many years ago.

THE GULF STREAM.

ITS EASTERLY CURRENT SUSPENDS OPERATIONS FOR A WHILE.

The Gulf Stream has again demonstrated the fact that it cannot always be depended upon. Capt. Thomas Mackelght of the steamship Claribel, which arrived yesterday from the West Indies, states that on Tuesday last he caught the Stream napping. Although he was in the Stream from 10:45 Tuesday morning until 5 A. M. on Wednesday there were no signs of an easterly current where the Stream was supposed to head in an easterly direction. If there was any current whatever there it was setting to the westward. The Captain says that he could not have been mistaken as to his bearings. When he entered the Stream Tuesday morning the temperature of the water suddenly rose from 68° to 74° and afterward went up to 76°. Next morning between the hours of 5 and 6, when he left the Stream, the temperature suddenly fell from 74° to 59°. The point at which the Claribel crossed the Gulf Stream was about 60 Hatteras. Capt. Mackelght attributes the lack of current in the Gulf Stream to the easterly winds which had prevailed for some days. These probably caused the waters in the surface of the Stream to become lumped to such an extent that the current was checked, if not actually set back. The Captain does not think that this effect extended below the surface current.

FOX CHASE IN WESTCHESTER.

Eight pinoky riders of the Country Club, Pelham, started at 3:30 yesterday afternoon on a lively fox chase. Mr. Charles Pelham-Clinton was master of the hounds, and the riders were Major Cooley, T. A. Abbeymeyer, Jr., Robert Potter, E. C. Potter, H. N. Potter, Miss Carey, I. D. Stewart, T. H. Hart. The going was heavy, and there was a perfect hailstorm of mud toward the rear as the chase commenced. The mud sometimes reached to the fetlocks of the horses, and there was much slipping and floundering. The check was on Mr. Watson's farm, on which the greater part of the chase was riddee, and the finish was at Ueloe port bridge. The first walls were "good stiff ones," as a rider expressed it, and at the very first hurdle Mr. Hart got a fall, and Mr. Stewart also went to the ground.

The remaining riders continued on to the finish, and in the cozy rooms of the clubhouse testified to their enjoyment of the exhilarating sport.

SUSTAINING EDISON'S PATENT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 28.—The Minister of Agriculture has rendered a decision dismissing the petition of the Royal Electric Company of Canada for the cancellation of the patent for the Edison incandescent lamp, owned by the Edison Electric Light Company.

Richard Pope, Deputy Commissioner of Patents, rendered a decision in the same petition in February last annulling the Edison patent. Doubt having risen as to the jurisdiction of Mr. Pope, a rehearing of the case took place before the Hon. Mr. Carling and Sir John Thompson, with the result that the Edison Electric Company was sustained in its patent.

Catarrh in the Head

Originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hence the proper method by which to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Its many disagreeable symptoms, and the danger of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal disease, consumption, are entirely removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cures catarrh by purifying the blood; it also tones up the system and greatly improves the general health.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with very satisfactory results. I received more permanent benefit from it than from any other remedy I ever tried."—M. E. READ of A. Read & Son, Wauseon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

LAYING THE CORNERSTONES

INTERESTING CEREMONIES IN VARIOUS QUARTERS.

THE GERMAN ODD FELLOWS LAY THE CORNERSTONE FOR A NEW HALL IN ST. MARK'S-PLACE.

German Odd Fellows in this city yesterday laid the cornerstone for a new hall in St. Mark's-place with the aid of the officers of the Grand Lodge, and subsequently celebrated the important event by a commers in Metropolitan Hall, East Fourth-street. Representatives of the thirteen lodges in the association assembled with the Grand Lodge officers at Metropolitan Hall and marched to the site of the new building.

The city Odd Fellows acted as an escort to their State brethren. The procession halted in St. Mark's-place, ranks were opened, and the Grand Lodge delegation walked between the long lines to the temporary platform which had been built for the ceremony. Spectators were everywhere, on brick-piles, on roofs, in windows, and on the unfinished brick walls of the hall. Some attempt was made at a floral display, and a picture of the proposed hall had a conspicuous place.

The exercises were opened by President F. Hildebraedt with brief speeches in English and German in which he sketched the history of the organization and outlined its future. The list of the articles to be deposited in the metal box included the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, the constitution and record of the German Association, and copies of the daily papers, both German and English. Worthy Grand Master George W. Chapman performed the ceremony of laying the cornerstone according to the form of the order. He said the stone was laid in the name of charity and benevolence. Deputy Grand Master W. R. Spooner made the proclamation, and the Grand Chaplain read a prayer from the ritual. This practically finished the formal ceremony.

Worthy Grand Master Chapman turned to the Odd Fellows and said: "Brethren, I want to say to you that it gives us, the officers of the Grand Lodge, more pleasure to be here on this occasion than I can express to you in language. I don't understand your language, but there is a language all of us understand; it is the language of friendship, love, and truth, and you will hear it often in this new hall. There was one word your President uttered in his native tongue I did understand. It was the word 'harmony.' May harmony always be the keynote of your proceedings and dwell within them. This is a day set apart for universal thanksgiving, and you have special cause for giving thanks."

The grand officers were escorted back to Metropolitan Hall and entertained. President Hildebraudt made the opening address. "Our Order" was toasted by District Deputy Grand Master Marcus Berliner, and the response was made by Worthy Grand Master Chapman. "The Grand Officers of the State" was the toast of Past Grand Master Charles Kiebl, responded to by Deputy Grand Master Spooner. "Our Guests," "The Rebecca Lodges," and "Germae Odd Fellows' Hall," were among the other toasts and those who spoke to them were Grand Master Hugo Ketziaff, Carl Valerius, ex-District Deputy Grand Master Charles Irapike, District Deputy Grand Master Wolf, Past Grand Master Treasdder, and Dr. Bohm. The festivities were continued well into the evening.

The German Association of Odd Fellows has for its officers, besides President Hildebraedt, Vice Presidaet Thomas Illwitzer, Secretary Henry Caplan, and Treasurer M. Gerber. It was organized in 1884, but the formalities occurred June 22, 1885. These associated lodges united under the constitution that will have headquarters in the new hall: Empire City, No. 42; Kennedy, No. 42; Freiligrath, No. 54; Freiligrath, No. 406; Arnat, No. 231; Peabody, No. 234; Schowke, No. 237; Mendelssohn, No. 285; Fortuna, No. 318; Mount Horeb, No. 319; Reform, No. 361; Charter Summer, No. 387, and J. A. Kennedy, No. 403.

The Building Committee is composed of Hugo Retziaff, Charles Dambrowsky, A. Kabe, President Hildebrandt, N. Mayer, Herman Wolf, and Thomas Illwitzer. They bought the site, which is 69 St. Mark's-place, for $18,150. It is the size of a city lot, and in the heart of a dwelling district. When the residents heard of the enterprise they tried to buy the land and offered $22,000. This was refused and the association was asked to fix its own terms. They have not done it yet and don't intend to.

The building in course of erection will be 100 by 75 feet and five stories, with a sub-basement. The front will be of Philadelphia brick and terra cotta, with the main entrance in the centre, reached by broad steps. The sum of $32,000 is expected to cover the cost of the new hall. It will be a modern structure throughout and as much of a clubhouse as an Odd Fellows' hall can be. William Frehne is the architect and the building is being put up by A. Brose and Henry Weiler. It will be finished by May 1.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The congregation and friends of the New-York Presbyterian Church met at the corner of Ogee Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue at a little after noon yesterday to witness the ceremony of breaking ground for the completion of their church edifice. Half of it was built several years ago, and has been occupied since then by a rapidly-growing membership. The finances of the church have reached so satisfactory a point that it is now possible for it, with a little aid from the Church Extension Society, to finish its edifice and have one of the handsomest buildings in Harlem.

The pastor of the church, the Rev. W. W. Pace, after explaining the object of the gathering, dug the three clods of earth from the inclosure with a ribbon-bedecked spade, and invoked Divine blessing on the contemplated work. The full choir of the church, aided by a volunteer chorus, then sang "Onward, Ever Onward, Moves the Church of God," and the Rev. W. C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, and the Rev. Dr. J. S. Ramsay of the Harlem Presbyterian Church voiced the congratulations of the people and themselves to Dr. Page's coegregatioe. Work will be begun on the new ed fice at oece, and it is to be completed by next Autumn.

THE NEW EPHRAIM MEMORIAL.

The cornerstone of the new Temple of the Congregation Zichron Ephraim, on Sixty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, was laid with the usual ceremonial yesterday afternoon. The congregation itself had been formed to satisfy the need of Jedaism in this city of an up-town synagogue, where the old rites and ordinances of the orthodox faith might be observed in all their integrity and in an edifice placed, as was said yesterday by one of the speakers, "amid aesthetic surroundings."

The new house of worship will be known as the Ephraim Memorial, in honor of the late Ephraim Weil, whose sons have contributed largely toward its erection. With dimensions 60 by 90 feet, the main synagogue will contain an elaborate Almemar and Aron Hakkodeeb, and will seat 1,000 persons. Connected with the synagogue proper will be a Hebrew religious school, a prayer room for daily worship, and a tabernacle.

The Rev. P. Minkowsky, with his choir of the Eldridge-street synagogue, began the exercises yesterday with chanting the Eighty-fourth Psalm. The Rabbi, Jacob Joseph, head of the United Orthodox Congregations, followed with a Hebrew invocation, and the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes of the Nineteenth-street Portuguese synagogue delivered an address. Addresses were also delivered by Coroner Levy and the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, and the closing prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. M. Malsner of the Fifty-seventh-street synagogue.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.

The cornerstone of the new building of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, at the southwest corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-third-street, was laid yesterday afternoon by the pastor, the Rev. J. B. Remenayder, D. D., who was assisted in the exercises by the Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., LL. D.; the Rev. I. P. Funk, D. D.; the Rev. A. C. Wedkind, D. D., and the Rev. G. W. Warner, D. D. After the stone had been laid those attending the ceremonies repaired to Phillips Memorial Church, across the avenue, where an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., LL. D., and devotional and musical exercises closed the proceedings.

The church structure, which is just north of the well-known Tiffany Building, will be very handsome. It will take in four lots each on the street and avenue, will be of the combined Gothic and Romanesque styles of architecture, and will seat about seven hundred people. A pretty parsonage will abut the southern end of the church edifice.

THE ILL-FATED GERMANIA.

WRECKAGE OF THE SCHOONER COVERS THE LONG BRANCH SHORE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 28.—Viewed in the sunshine of to-day, the beach off West End, Long Branch, looked little like the scene of so disastrous a wreck as that of the Germania last night. Crowds of people were attracted to the spot from all the country round, but all they could see were the broken timbers and empty barrels that lined the beach for a mile and a half above the spot where the Germania struck. Constant watch has been kept for the bodies of the victims of the disaster, but none have as yet been found. Wagons have been carrying off the barrels and other portions of the cargo in great quantities.

Capt. Wardell of the Life-Saving Station No. 5, who conducted the rescue last night, said today that in all his experiences along the coast he had never known of a wreck of so peculiar a nature. The storm was not of a nature to cause so disastrous a catastrophe if the vessel had been properly sailed. But this most startling part of the story was the rapidity with which the Germania went to pieces. From the time she struck the inner bar to the time she was broken up by the heavy seas there was not sufficient opportunity to bring the lifeboat from the life-saving station, which was scarcely a quarter of a mile away. Indeed, before the lifeline from the Lyle gun could reach the wreck the ill-fated vessel went to pieces.

Superintendent Havens of the Fourth District of the United States Life-Saving Service ordered an investigation into the conditions and causes of the disaster, examining timbers and the wreckage, and getting testimony as to the course and condition of the vessel at the time she struck the bar. This is also investigating the story of the sailor who said that the Captain and some of the men were drunk.

Fears have been entertained that the floating wreckage would damage or batter down the pier. But no wreckage and timbers show that the vessel was in a criminally rotten condition. Great masts, two feet in diameter at the butt, were broken into pieces from five to ten feet long. They are thoroughly rotten, as is almost every piece of timber which has been washed ashore. In some of the timbers an axe would bury itself as in a piece of punk. The investigation conducted by Superintendent Havens has been private, and the report will not be made public until presented to the authorities at Washington.

Two of the rescued sailors were sent to New-York to-day and the remaining three will be sent probably to-morrow.

A dispatch from the life-saving station at Spermaceta Cove states that the body of one of the lost sailors of the Germania had been washed ashore near there at 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon. The bodies of three more drowned sailors from the ill-fated bark were brought to Life-Saving Station No. 1 at 4:30 o'clock. Ten bales of cotton, washed in in 1884, but rage drifted ashore at Spermaceta Cove. A buny twenty-five feet long and painted white and green also came ashore there during the day.

CUP SHOOT AT BAYCHESTER.

About twenty-five members of the Country Club of Westchester County took part in the live bird shoot at their new quarters near Baychester yesterday. The house and grounds of the club were formerly at Bartow; they were changed about Oct. 1, and this was the first shoot upon the new grounds, which were declared by every one who used them yesterday to be superior to any on which they had shot before. The clubhouse sits on the shore of the Sound and has a fine water boundary.

The shooting commenced promptly at 11:30 A. M. and, with a short intermission for lunch, continued until 3:30 P. M. The thirty or forty ladies who witnessed the opening of the contest drove to the home of Mr. Charles Pelham-Clinton, in response to an invitation to an 8 o'clock breakfast, and witnessed the start of the fox chase, in which Mr. Pelham-Clinton's hounds were to be used. There were three cups to be shot for, and all of the gentlemen shot under assumed names.

ROWING CLUB HARRIERS.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club Harriers celebrated Thanksgiving as usual yesterday with a bare and bound chase at Flushing, L. I. The hares, Herbst, Wilson, and Boedecker, led off at 1 o'clock, and ten minutes later the hounds started in pursuit, with John J. Kreft, master: J. M. Miller and William Bernard, whips, and William Talbot, G. R. Simpson, Joseph, C. Klay, G. W. Ullman, H. Bresner, M. Roberts, S. Talbot, and some score more.

The hares were not overtaken. They reached the return goal at 2:25 o'clock, having covered seven miles, and the hounds came in about twelve minutes later. The day's festivities were continued with a dinner at the Monmouth House, after which football, singing, and other sports were indulged in until dark, when the party returned to New-York.

IT KILLS ALL PAIN instantly and costs only 25 cents a bottle; we mean—SALVATION OIL!

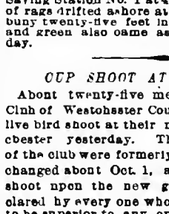
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BRUMMELL'S WORLD-RENOWNED CANDIES, noted for their high flavor. Fine CHOCOLATES, BONBONS, CARAMELS, rich, mellow, and delicious. Goods sent to any part of the country in tin boxes. Wholesale house, 408-410 Grand-st. Up-town retail branches, 831 Broadway, 293 6th-av., and 2 West 14th-st.—*Advertisement.*

ARE FREE FROM ALL CRUDE and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—*Advertisement.*

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A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

A Brooklyn lady writes: "It cures those who can't stand harsh drugs. It is better than quinine." $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

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PECK'S IMPROVED PAT. CUSHIONED TUBULAR EAR DRUMS RESTORE THE HEARING in all cases where the auditory nerve is not paralyzed. Often successful in cases pronounced incurable. Invisible, comfortable, always in position. Music, conversation, whispers heard distinctly. Write or call on F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, corner 14th-st., New-York, for Illustrated Book of Proofs FREE.

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It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

Opera Glasses.

Attention is asked to a wholly new and fresh stock of Opera Glasses, bearing the name of this house, in mountings of silver, pearl, and leather, and in attractive sizes and forms.

A specially full variety is offered of the "Russian" glasses, with the larger, more convenient eyepieces, at low prices.

Also a good variety of silver holders or handles for opera glasses.

Theodore B. Starr,

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DIAMONDS.

PRECIOUS STONES MADE A SPECIALTY, MANUFACTURER OF DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c. NO. 27 JOHN-ST.

BASEBALL NEWS.

SUITS TO BE COMMENCED AGAINST THE BROTHERHOOD PLAYERS.

Mr. Walter Appleton, one of the officers of the New-York Club, said yesterday that it is the intention of the club to proceed at once against the members of the Brotherhood who have signed contracts with that organization. He thinks that the managers of all the other clubs will follow the example.

It was learned yesterday that "Bill" Brown, who is at present in San Francisco, had joined the new organization. The Brotherhood will hold a meeting in this city in about ten days, but it is probable that the managers of the New-York Club will commence proceedings next week. Mr. Appleton says that his colleagues feel confident of success, and that the courts will decide that the "reserve rule" alause in the contract for 1889 is binding. He thinks that the Brotherhood is working a game of bluff and gives little credence to the report that Judge Howland and Robert Ingersoll have given it as their opinion that the reservation is contrary to law. A member of the Brotherhood who was spoken to on the subject last evening said that the League managers were playing the game of bluff. He claims that the magnates couldn't scare them by threatening to take the matter to the courts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The Boston team arrived here yesterday, and is quartered at the Baldwin. "Mike" Kelly is expected here next Monday or Tuesday. Gen. Dixwell, who has accompanied the players on the trip, says that all the boys will be loyal to the Brotherhood. Manager Hart says that, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, Comiskey will join the Brotherhood and play first base for Chicago next season.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—President Young of the National League has received and promulgated the contracts of Glasscock, Denny, Buckley, Boyle, and Sommers with the Indianapolis Club, and McPhee with Cincinnati. Some of the above-named players have been reported as being members of the Brotherhood, and nothing official to the contrary has been obtainable until the arrival of their contracts to-day.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—Pitcher Frank Foreman of the Baltimore Club to-day signed a contract for next season. Foreman a short while ago signed a Brotherhood contract, and since then has been looked upon as being a sure member of the Players' League. He stated, when signing to-day, that he had reconsidered the matter and determined to play with a club where he knew from past experience that he would promptly receive his salary, and not take chances on the money being taken in at the gate.

GRIEVED FOR HIS BUTTERFLIES.

Coroner Messemer held an inquest yesterday in the case of Henry Gottschalek, the German who was found dead in his room in the house 334 West Thirty-sixth-street, having committed suicide some time during Tuesday night by taking cyanide of potassium. The dead man was an amateur entomologist, and in his room were many specimens of mounted butterflies and insects. He had been despondent for some time on account of pecuniary troubles, and recently a fine case of mounted butterflies in the shape of a horseshoe, which he had placed on exhibition in the hope that he would realize some money by having it raffled for, was accidentally broken and many of the finest specimens were destroyed. He mourned over the wreck, and it was doubtless while temporarily insane that he took the poison.

AMERICAN CLUB RUN.

The American Club gave its annual cross-country run from Petit's Hotel, Jamaica, L. I., yesterday. The composition of the hunt was as follows: Master, L. Levein; hares, A. S. Malley, W. H. White, and C. Britton; whips, F. B. Ellis, S. Levein; starter and timekeeper, F. Gerow. About forty athletes participated in the run. The hares started at 11:55 A. M., seven minutes in advance of the hounds. They arrived home at 12:55 P. M., thirty-one minutes ahead of the hounds, thus defeating them by twenty-seven minutes. The course covered was about seven and one-half miles long.

DECKER BROTHERS

MATCHLESS

PIANOS

33 UNION SQUARE.



. The other day a customer called with an overcoat bought last Winter—a fine, blue, long-nap Fur Beaver, lined with heavy silk and otherwise expensively trimmed; the sort of an overcoat not intended for hard wear, because the nap on all very fine Fur Beavers will chafe off. This coat had not only worn poorly, but had faded slightly, and, having paid $40 for it, the customer was dissatisfied. So were we.

It didn't take a minute to mend matters, however. We simply asked "How much has the coat earned?" "Well," he replied, "I expected to wear it as my best for two Winters instead of one; it's only good for a knockabout now; how'd $20 strike you?" Nufsed. We handed him a XX. If anybody else has had a similar experience with these overcoats or any other clothes of ours, we are glad to settle at any time.

About sixty of these same overcoats, carried over, are here this morning marked $18. A bargain for a man who wears his clothes carefully, but not for one who expects hard service. The sizes are all 39, 40, 42, and 44 inches chest measure, and the coats are all at our Prince Street store.

We don't mind telling about our mistakes, because we make so few, and the rectifying of them is sure to make us friends. Everything we sell is warranted to give its full value in service.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

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SOLID SILVER WARE.

There is no branch of industry, except the manufacture of Silver ware, where the maker's name is not used by the merchant as a sure guarantee for good quality of the merchandise bearing the mark; but there has been inherited by the silversmiths of our time a pernicious system of stamping the name of the dealer in the place that properly belongs to that of the manufacturer, as the maker is the only one that can absolutely guarantee the quality of the goods, as that is the important use of any stamp used on silver ware, so that purchasers will do well to look for the Trade Mark of the maker, in addition to the name of the dealer; and if that mark should be the GS which is the trade mark of the Gorham M'f'g Co., it can be relied upon as representing English Sterling 925/1000 fine, as no other quality is used by this firm.

The Gorham Ma'f'g Co.,
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Broadway and 19th-st.

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We are showing excellent values in superior qualities of *Alaska Seal Wraps, Sacques, Jackets and Newmarkets*, and all kinds of small Furs. We offer a lot of

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REED'S FRIENDS HAPPY

SURE OF THEIR CANDIDATE'S SELECTION.

VOTES SECEDING FROM THE OTHER SEEKERS FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP—THE CONTEST FOR THE CLERKSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

United States Consuls.—BECKFORD MACKEY of South Carolina at San Jose, Costa Rica, transferred from Paso del Norte; HIRAM J. DUNLAP of Illinois at Breslau, Germany; WILLIAM E. GARDNER of Wisconsin at Rotterdam; DELOSS H. SMITH of Arizona at Nogales, Mexico; JOHN R. OSBORNE of Pennsylvania at Ghent; WILLIAM MONAGHAN of Ohio at Hamilton, Ontario.

Mr. Dunlap is editor of the Champaign (Ill.) *Gazette*. Mr. Gardner has been connected for several years with the *Evening Wisconsin* of Milwaukee. Mr. Osborne is the son of the Congressman from Wilkesbarre, Penn. Mr. Monaghan was appointed last June Commercial Agent at Chatham, Ontario.

New-York's action in deciding to be a unit for Reed removed all doubt about his nomination in the canons to-morrow. The reports from the McKinley headquarters about the defection in the Eastern delegates were abandoned this afternoon after the Pennsylvanians had, in caucus, declared that sixteen of the members from that State would vote for Reed and the rest for McKinley.

The solidity of the Eastern States and New-York delegations, and the strength of McKinley's vote in Pennsylvania, make a quick impression upon the West. The Wisconsin men, whose keenness of vision had been helped by a desire to have a Wisconsin man elected Doorkeeper, overcame all inclinations they might have had toward McKinley and Cannon and wheeled into line, with the exception of one man—McCord—and he will probably catch up with the procession before it has gone far. In a quiet and orderly way other States hitherto counted as strong for McKinley and Cannon have been conveying intimations to the Reed managers of their intention to help him.

Minnesota, which had been divided between McKinley and Cannon, will give four of its five votes to Reed. Kansas, which had stood two for Reed and five for Cannon, now reports four for Reed. Minnesota has a candidate for Sergeant at Arms whose name is also Reed, and he has a history which everybody knows. A circular which the candidate is screwing in all the hotel corridors with great liberality. Minnesota's neighbors, the two Dakotas, that have been for McKinley and Cannon, have about concluded that it will be more pleasing and profitable to go "with the swim," and they are out for Reed.

The seventeen Southern members who have been trying to flock together on the Doorkeepership, without success, broke up during the day, and seven Reed men were picked up out of the seventeen. The trouble among them was that they would not accept the Maryland candidate—Adams—offered by Representative McComas. A wicked report was circulated that if Adams was elected Doorkeeper the House of Representatives would be overwhelmed with constituents of Mr. McComas, and that after Maryland and Virginia were taken care of there would be no patronage left for the rest of the country. Most of the Southern men reached the conclusion that it would be safer to trust to the fairness of a Doorkeeper who lived further away from the District of Columbia than the hungry State of Maryland.

Now that Reed's election seems so fully to be assured, the Reed managers are working themselves and deciding who shall be the successful men in the race for the other positions. There is no doubt that Edward McPherson will be Clerk. There is no opposition as yet to the choice of Reed of Minnesota as Sergeant at Arms. Wheaton of Wisconsin has been selected by the New-York delegation as candidate for Doorkeeper. If Indiana should come in for Reed, it is probable that T. H. McKee will be Postmaster, although Worrell and the one-armed and one-legged soldiers are making a rush to secure the prize for New-Jersey.

The McKinley men are blue to-night, and red as well, for they are both gloomy and mad.

Every Democrat will feel a melancholy satisfaction in knowing that the outcome of the Speakership fight will be a bitter hostility in the Republican party against Boyd. So long as Quay employed his "mailed hand" exclusively in the subjugation of Democrats and to win Republican victories he was admired as an astute and fearless politician, fertile in resources, with a keen scent for the trail of the enemy, pardonable unscrupulousness in his methods of dealing with them, and an always tender regard for the faithful worker. Now that the "mailed hand" has been laid heavily upon Republicans to defeat a Republican, there is an outcry of indignation both loud and deep. It may not be a crisis in Quay's career, but it looks as if it might bring on a row that would be beneficial to all parties who care for decency and fairness in politics.

One hears some remarks to-night about the Reed contest that are not pleasant. They come, of course, from the headquarters of Reed's opponents, but they are nevertheless none the less true. The indignant opponents of Reed are directing attention to the fact that all the newspaper lobbyists, strikers, bone hunters, and general utility men about the halls of both branches are working tooth and nail for Reed, on the ground that he will, in making the House committees, favor the schemes in which the legislative lobby is interested.

There is no doubt whatever that these people are for Reed. To undertake to hold Mr. Reed responsible for his disreputable supporters would be unfair to him. It is not, perhaps, his fault so much as it is his misfortune, that his large band of supporters should include a legion of sealawags. If he should undertake to gratify their desires after his election he would only be helping to intensify the significance of the political revolution that seems likely to occur in the fall of 1890.

Not a little of the ugly criticism of the Reed men comes from the band of Ohio patriots who came here expecting to see McKinley win. They are a part of that army of 200,000 disappointed men who hoped to obtain office under Harrison, and who have been driven out of Ohio by the enmity that killed a Republican candidate for Governor and spoiled a Legislature. They are likely to be disappointed again, and some of the most cheerful of them are regretting that the milking is not likely to be good again until late in the Spring.

Some of the Cannon men have figured out just how the Illinois candidate is to be made Speaker. He is simply to wait until Reed's forces tire out and break up. Reed, they say, will poll, under the most favorable circumstances, seventy-five or seventy-six votes on the first ballot. This number is probably hopeless, but, whatever it is, it will be the highest he will ever reach. On the second ballot two or three of the New-England men will drop away. Western men will join them, and on each succeeding ballot Reed will lose proxies. The seceders will not go to Mc-Kinley because the contest has developed too much feeling between the supporters of the two leaders. Burrows and Henderson start in with too few votes to attract votes, and so, naturally, the anti-Reed men will turn to Cannon, who has the next largest following to McKinley, and who canvass has advanced without exciting ill feeling in any other camp.

All this is very pleasant for Cannon men to listen to and repeat, and if they really believed it, their condition would demand the sympathy of all generous persons. But with additions to Reed's force reported almost hourly to-day, each one coming from a Western man's support, the Cannon people are not likely to deceive themselves as to the situation, no matter how much confidence they assume in talking to others.

The only contest about which there is likely to be any deep interest in the canvass to-morrow is that for the Clerkship.

The competitors are Edward McPherson and John M. Carson, both of Pennsylvania. McPherson was for many years Clerk of the House, and asks for reinstatement. Carson is said to be a reporter of reinstatement. He was been for years a newspaper correspondent. He is a man of thorough ability and experience, of the most unimpeachable integrity, and an unquestionable Republican.

Both candidates have canvassed the House, and Mr. Carson's work has been done with entire courtesy toward McPherson. When it appeared that he had procured assurances enough from the Pennsylvania delegation to entitle him to the votes of all, as against McPherson, from the same State, reports began to come from the McPherson men that Carson had never voted in Pennsylvania, and that he was not a legal resident in that State. This was false, as the McPherson men probably knew, but they let the report spread without attempting to stop it. Just at this time "Boss" Quay, for some reason not yet apparent, got his machine at work for McPherson and also for Reed. The signs were put down hard and Carson's support withered away like grass before a sirocco.

Carson and McPherson had a hot talk over the contest at the Capitol this afternoon when the Pennsylvanians had caucused. Carson told McPherson in plain words that he had permitted him to be slandered, and uttered some opinions about Quay that are likely to make the "Boss" hot. Quay's only known objection to Carson is that he is "one of those d——d irreconcilable newspaper men."

Major Carson does not regard the action of the Pennsylvania delegation on the Clerkship as finally settling the issue between himself and McPherson.

Secretary Blaine caught cold a short time ago and he is now suffering from his old enemy, lumbago. He was unable to go to the Cabinet meeting to-day or to the State Department, but it is given out that his illness is slight and that he is only waiting for a pleasant day to resume his office work. Visitors to his house are informed that Mr. Blaine is not receiving callers.

The caucus of the Democratic members of the House, held this evening, was called to order by Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana, Chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors in the last Congress, who, as Secretary of the last caucus, assumed the place left vacant by the death of the Hon. S. S. Cox.

A motion was made, seconded, and passed that ex-Speaker Carlisle be made Chairman pro tem. of the caucus. The roll being called, disclosed the absence of a quorum, and the caucus adjourned until Monday next at 10 A. M. The probabilities are, however, that some other time will be hereafter fixed for the holding of the caucus, as the galleries of the House will undoubtedly be filled by that hour.

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York.—H. Fish, East Line, Saratoga County; A. A. Ross, Elbow, Warren County; S. Stevens, Fairdale, Oswego County; John Miller, West Kendall, Orleans County.

Virginia.—T. A. Culpeper, Gilmarton; J. M. Booze, Reeeses.

Massachusetts.—H. S. Stiles, Montgomery; L. M. Sargent, North Grafton.

Connecticut.—William F. Clark, Lyme; Mrs. M. A. Newberry, North Bloomfield.

Maine.—B. F. French, Linnene; C. F. Hancock, Oakfield.

Pennsylvania.—B. Levy, Black Rock; Isaac Dayton, Lemon; C. N. Yost, Lounsdale; E. G. Claes, Round Top; F. Rexford, Sugar Grove.

THEY WANT A SILVER MAN.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—Delegates to the National Silver Convention from Colorado, California, Nevada, Texas, and Montana met to-day and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we urge our members of the Fifty-first Congress to vote for no man, either in caucus or elsewhere, for Speaker of the House of Representatives whose record does not prove him a consistent friend of the movement for the remonetization of silver.

A DRESSED BEEF DECISION.

KANSAS CITY PACKERS WIN A FIGHT IN TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 29.—Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court decided to-day that the Topeka meat inspection ordinance was invalid. This ordinance was enacted several months ago and provided that all meat offered for sale in the Topeka markets should first be inspected on foot and slaughtered within one mile of the city limits. It was designed to shut out Kansas City, Omaha, and Chicago dressed beef.

The decision was given in a test case brought by Swift & Co., Kansas City packers, whose agent was arrested, fined $100, and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days for selling a carload of dressed beef in Topeka in violation of the inspection ordinance. The case was of unusual importance, as Leavenworth, Atchison, and other Kansas cities had already had enacted, or were about to enact, similar ordinances, which would have seriously injured the packing interests.

Judge Brewer says that while the ordinance on the face of it declared it was enacted for the purpose of providing for wholesome meat for the citizens of Topeka, it was in reality made for no other purpose than to prohibit the sale of Kansas City dressed meat here. This, he said, was clearly in violation of the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States. No city could, by blockade commerce by requiring that all meat sold to its citizens must be slaughtered within one mile of the limits, as this ordinance provides. It might require that all meat be inspected before entering the city, but it could not refuse, as it had done in this case, to allow the meat to be inspected, and thus bar it from the markets.

Dressed-meat men all over the country were awaiting Judge Brewer's decision, and the result will be to crowd Kansas City markets with Missouri, Nebraska, and Illinois packing-house products.

DEATH IN A CYCLONE'S TRACK.

NINE PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29.—One of the most disastrous cyclones ever known in the history of North Carolina passed over a portion of Beaufort County yesterday. So far nine persons are reported killed and twenty or thirty badly injured.

The cyclone began in the upper or northern portion of the county and carried everything before it. Houses were blown to atoms, and trees that had withstood the blasts for half a century were carried for several hundred yards.

The family of Wesley Edmunds lived in a farmhouse, though they heard the noise of the approaching cyclone they did not consider it more than an ordinary storm until it came upon the house, tearing it into hundreds of pieces. The family consisted of Wesley Edmunds, his wife, and four children, the oldest being a daughter not quite out of her teens and the youngest a son of eight years. Ellen, the daughter, was to have been married to-day to a son of a neighboring farmer. To-day the bodies of the entire family were picked up and buried in one large partitioned coffin.

About two miles from the Edmunds place the cyclone turned down a factory. The hands fled, but Joseph Emerson and Thomas Collins were killed by falling timbers. More than a dozen others were badly hurt and three or four will die. Miss Mattie C. Levy, another victim, was caught up in the cyclone and carried far up into the air.

LABORERS BRUTALLY TREATED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29.—An incident which may cause an international controversy is reported to-day from Charleston. A gang of fifty-six German and French laborers arrived there Nov. 20 from New-York, under contract to work in the phosphate mines in Colleton County. The laborers claim that they were induced to come here under false pretenses. When they reached their destination there was a rebellion. The laborers were arrested by a trial Justice, and under an armed guard of negroes were sent to Walterborough, the county seat, and put in jail, where they were treated with great indignity.

The French Consul at Charleston was telegraphed the facts to-day and went to the scene of trouble yesterday, and is still there. The German Consul at Charleston was called upon to-day. An affidavit was submitted to him showing that the contractors had grossly deceived the laborers. In the affidavit the statement is made that the contractors locked up the fifty-six men in a room ten by twenty feet for an entire day and night. The story shows that their existence in their unsecured cell was as bad as that of the prisoners in the famous Black Hole in Calcutta.

The French and German Consuls have telegraphed the facts to their Ministers in Washington and will in the meantime endeavor to secure the release of their countrymen.

PROF. ROBERT PATTERSON DEAD.

Prof. Robert Patterson, one of the editors of the *Presbyterian Banner*, died at his home in Sewickley, Allegheny County, Penn., yesterday. He was sixty-eight years of age and a graduate of old Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Penn., being a member of the Class of '41. He held the Chair of Mathematics in his Alma Mater, in Oakland College, Mississippi, and at Centre College, Danville, Ky. In 1864 he became one of the editors of the *Presbyterian Banner*, which position he held until his death.

He was a most bitter opponent of Mormonism. Five years ago he wrote a sketch, "The Book of Mormon," which appears in a history of Washington County, Penn., in which he treated particularly of the ridiculousness of the inspiration of the Mormon creed, showing that the book was written by Solomon Spalding, a native of Washington County. He wrote also the "History of the Log Colleges," which was said to have been the first classical school west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Prof. Patterson was stricken with paralysis while in his editorial room last Monday.

THE JUDGE IS $2,000,000 RICHER.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 29.—The famous Aspen mining suit brought by Judge Rucker against Harvey Young and others, and involving a one-sixth interest of the Aspen mine, as well as one-sixth of four or five millions which have already been taken out, was decided in favor of Judge Rucker this morning. Judge Stunrt has had the case under advisement more than two weeks, and the opinion was very elaborate. A decree will be rendered to-morrow.

Judge Rucker bought the option on this one-sixth interest for $15,000 from Harvey Young. A rich vein was struck, and Young refused to complete the trade. Rucker brought suit, and the decision rendered this morning makes him some two millions of dollars richer than he was last night. The case may be appealed.

Fast New-York State Express.

To accommodate the increasing travel to principal cities in Western New-York, the New-York Central Railroad, commencing Dec. 1, will inaugurate a new fast train for Buffalo and intermediate cities, leaving Grand Central Station daily at 8:50 A. M., with drawing-room cars and coaches through to Canandaigua and Buffalo.—Ads.

BOSTON'S SECOND BIG FIRE

THE LOSS BELIEVED TO BE LESS THAN $6,000,000.

IT IS HARD YET, HOWEVER, TO MAKE CORRECT ESTIMATES—MORE MISSING FIREMEN—INSURANCE LISTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Of course the universal theme in Boston to-day is the big fire and what caused it. The first explanation as to the origin of the disaster still stands, and the electric people have to bear the blame of it all. There seems little doubt that overhead wires started the mischief. An unlucky electric time company's wire led the incendiary current to the fated spot, but how it got on the time wire is, and probably will be, a mystery.

The real cause for the magnitude of the conflagration was, it is generally conceded, the notorious narrowness of Boston's streets. The flames had no room to go anywhere but across the street, for wind and heating rain would not let them rise. It was clearly demonstrated that a solid mass of flame driven across a narrow street will crumble any stone. The heat at this great fire was so intense and the streets were so narrow that widow casings could be seen bursing in the pouring rain when the body of flame itself had not come within twenty feet of them. In view of these facts and the existence of the same conditions on three-quarters of the business streets of the city a philosopher can find food for reflection in Leopold Morse's comment to-day:

"I think all the streets in that vicinity are too narrow; but what can the City Government do about it?" To appreciate this it must be known that the city is already as far in debt as the State law permits, so that even the streets now flanked by ruins are not likely to be straightened or widened.

The loss of life is heavier and the loss of property smaller than was at first supposed. The bodies of four firemen are believed to be still in the ruins—those of F. P. Loker, Daniel Buckley, Michael Uturnan, and John Brooks. Two other firemen, E. H. Whitney and I. F. Quigley, are in the hospital, and are believed to be fatally injured. Search for the missing men began this morning, but progressed slowly, owing to the necessity of pulling down toppling walls and clearing away heavy debris.

The loss on property will be put at ten millions, is probably less than half that. C. E. Cotting, a good judge of real estate, puts it at three millions, and John C. Paige, a leading insurance agent, says it will not be over six millions. Between these figures estimates vary. The trouble comes in appraising the merchandise destroyed, especially as to what is the nature of samples. When the loss was believed to be ten millions, it was feared that several of the insurance companies would be swamped, but the agents claim to-day that this will not happen. The judgment of Insurance Commissioner Merrill, who has no interests at stake, may be taken on this point. He says:

"With the exception of two or three of the new or smaller companies, there is no probability that these losses will break them. It is possible that the surplus of less than half a dozen will be wiped out, and the capital somewhat impaired, but in nearly all these cases the companies will probably be able to continue business. So far as the losses are at present reported there is no danger but that the companies will be fully able to meet them. The Massachusetts limit for individual risks compared to insurer beyond 10 per cent. of their capital is any sizable fire district, has proved a most salutary statute, both in the Lyen and in the Boston fires. The fact that a number of the Massachusetts mutual companies, whose business was formerly confined to dwelling-house property, have begun to write upon stores in the heart of the burned district will probably make them a little more cautious hereafter about entering upon the field of purely business or mercantile risks."

Being asked as to the conduct of the Fire Department in managing the conflagration, Major Merrill said that, considering the high wind the fire had got when discovered, the confining of its ravages to comparatively so small an area was really a wonderful piece of work. That seems to be the general opinion. Two of the retail dry goods firms that narrowly escaped showed their appreciation of the grand work they are doing by sending checks early this morning—one for $2,000 and the other for $1,000—to the Firemen's Association Relief Fund.

Two of the abandoned engines have been dug out badly battered. All that was left of the hook and ladder truck could be put in a tip cart, and the water tank still lies buried under ten feet of stone and brick. This apparatus was valued at $13,000 and, besides, about $7,000 worth of hose and other department material was destroyed.

A dozen of the burned-out firms already have signs on the ruins telling where they are now doing business. Several of the largest safes have been opened and the contents found to be safe. Lamson & Hubbard, hatters, lost between $30,000 and $40,000, but were doing business this morning in a shoe store. The wages of their seventy employes will go on, and they will start another factory as soon as possible. T. Y. Crowell & Co., printers, who usually employed several hundred girls, who are thrown out of work. Other workshops were burned, so that probably a thousand persons, all told, will have an enforced vacation.

The following is the latest revised list of the buildings destroyed, with their assessed valuation:

Commercial-street.—66 to 68, Eliza S. Nevins, $70,500; 70 and 72, John W. S. Marshall and Susan O. Coolidge, $2,200; 74 and 76, William W. Storey, $15,000; 78 and 80, Robert K. Potter's heirs, $15,400; 82 and 84, Edward Pavid and Henry C. Nevins, $70,300; 91 to 97, William H. Alden, $100,000, and 99 to 75, Charles U. Cotting and others, estate of E. Francis, $30,800.

Kingston-street.—28, Joseph Hey, $3,800; 30, New-England Shoe and Leather Association, $200; 33 and 35, Henry O. S. Kuntz, trustee, and John A. Kuntz, $3,000; 65 to 69, Frederick L. and Helen A. Ames, $100,000; 71 to 79, Carrie E. Evans's heirs, $10,000, and 76 and 78, William Barrett, $4,000.

Columbia-street.—11 and 13, Joshua Bennett's heirs, $1,000; 15, Nathaniel M. Jewett, $2,000; 17, Hannah Minehan, $2,000, and 19 and 21, Edwin Clay, George A. Valentine, and F. B. White, trustees, $18,100.

Bedford-street.—59 to 63, Frederick L. Ames, $129,300; 69 to 85, Eben D. Jordan, $200,000; 78 to 84, Daniel W. Carver, $8,500, and 86 to 90, Hannah Carney, $80,000.

The aggregate losses of the fire insurance companies, as reported by the agencies, show a total of over $4,000,000. Underwriters on the street estimate the total property loss by the conflagration to be between $4,000,000 and $6,000,000. The loss of the Liverpool and London and Globe is not nearly as large as at first reported. The Prudential Fire Association of Boston, in reporting its losses, states that its standing will not be affected by the fire.

Following is a complete list of the insurance as distributed among the various companies, carrying risks and reported by the different agencies, making a grand total of a little over $4,000,000:

Liverpool and London and Globe, England, $125,000; Royal, England, $184,000; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, $99,350; Sun Fire Office, England, $60,000; Hartford Fire Hartford, $75,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $61,000; Home, New-York, $75,000; Hanover, New-York, $53,000; American, Philadelphia, $57,750; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $57,725; Commercial Union, England, $60,000; Imperial, England, $56,000; Phœnix, $50,000; German-American, New-York, $40,000; Continental, New-York, $40,000; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $41,000; City of London, England, $42,000; Boylston, $35,700; Manufacturers' Mutual, Worcester, $8,000; Meriden, Connecticut, $9,000; Security, New-Haven, $9,000; Liberty, New-York, $20,000; Western Pennsylvania, $57,500; Manufacturers' Market, $9,500; Jefferson, New-York, $17,000; Concordia, Minnesota, $7,000; Guardian, New-York, $7,500; Citizens', Missouri, $5,000; Pittsburg Mutual, $7,000; Prudential, Boston, $5,000; Merchants' and Manufacturers', New-York, $15,000; Mutual Fire, New-York, $60,000; Fire Association, New-York, $40,000; Spring Garden, $17,500; North River, New-York, $14,000; Broadway, New-York, $12,000; Connecticut, Hartford, $28,000; Scottish, England, $30,000; American Central, $24,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $24,000; Neptune, Boston, $35,000; Eliot, Boston, $8,000; Firemen's Fire, Boston, $62,000; Ætna, Hartford, $32,000.

Northern, England, $50,000; Phœnix, England $52,000; Providence, Washington, $37,250; Dorchester Mutual, $15,000; Lyman, Pennsylvania, $15,000; Caledonian, England, $42,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $30,000; Anglo-Nevada, San Francisco, $31,000; Hamburg-Bremen, England, $25,000; London Assurance, England, $17,200; Niagara, New-York, $25,000; Michigan Fire and Marine, Detroit, $75,000; Firemen's Fund, San Francisco, $20,000; American, Boston, $20,000; North American, Boston, $20,000; Relief, Falls, New-York, $20,000; Citizens', New-York, $18,000.

County of Pennsylvania, $10,000; Alliance, New-York, $15,000; Franklin, Ohio, $12,500; Milwaukee Mechanics', $20,000; Standard, New-York, $15,000; Penn Fire, Pennsylvania, $10,000; Germania, Hartford, $12,500; Union, San Francisco, $15,000; Mechanics', Philadelphia, $9,000; Grands Rapids, Michigan, $7,500; Abington Mutual, $7,500; Western, Toronto, $20,000; Equitable, Rhode Island, $10,000; Armstrong, New York, $10,000; Merchants', New-Jersey, $40,000; Hekla, $12,000; Firemen's, Boston, $52,000; North British, $50,000; Germania, New-York, $30,000; Buffalo German, New-York, $20,000; United States, $7,800; Northern, $30,000.

City of New-York, $12,500; United Fire Insurance, $13,500; Merrimac Mutual, $7,500; People's, New-Hampshire, $10,000; California, $11,000; People's, Pennsylvania, $10,500; Rochester German, $18,500; American, New-Jersey, $10,000; American, New-York, $15,000; Mercantile, New-York, $14,000; Reliance, Pennsylvania, $15,000; Northwestern, Milwaukee, $18,000; Girard, Philadelphia, $9,000; Firemen's, Baltimore, $10,000; Transatlantic, $40,000; Exchange, New-York, $22,000; Firemen's, New-York, $15,000; London and Lancashire, $50,000; Firemen's, New-Jersey, $19,000; Westchester, $25,000; Union, Philadelphia, $17,500; Lumberman's, Philadelphia, $20,000; Jersey City, $7,500; Reliance, $10,000; State of Pennsylvania, $10,000; United States, $10,000; Atlantic Fire and Marine, $5,000; Norwich Union, $34,000; Newark, N. J., $18,000; Lancashire, $20,000; British America, $22,000; Firemen's, Ohio, $9,000; Pacific, New York, $35,750; Rutgers, Rochester, $10,000.

Delaware Mutual safety, $23,500; Lion, England, $25,000; Long Island, $12,000; Citizens', Pennsylvania, $10,000; Traders', Chicago, $25,000; Boatman's, Pennsylvania, $7,500; Manufacturers and Builders', $7,500; People's, New-York, $6,000; New-York Fire, $14,000; Commonwealth, New-York, $80,000.

THE WRECK OF THE GERMANIA.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES OF THE DISASTER.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—An investigation was made to-day into the causes of the wreck of the schooner Germania, by Lieut. Charles W. McClellan, Assistant Inspector of the United States Life-Saving Service. Mr. McClellan first examined the timbers and wreckage of the Germania. It was in a criminally-rotten condition, he said. The great masts were broken square off near the butt, in pieces scarcely five feet in length. The spars and other timbers were in a similar condition. Fifteen witnesses were questioned closely, several spectators of the scene and all the crew but the first mate, who is extremely reticent. He will be examined to-morrow morning.

From the testimony taken Lieut. McClellan is convinced that the crew of the life-saving station did all they could do toward rescuing the sailors. "The sea," he said, "was extremely rough, and, as the witnesses agree, was filled with wreckage and floating timbers. To have launched the lifeboat would have meant death."

The sailors were examined as to the condition of the vessel when she struck. Louis Beriach, a sailmaker, testified that the vessel was headed northwest by west, with the wind blowing strongly from the south-southeast. Soundings were taken at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, but he was not on deck at the time. He was told afterwards that they got bottom at twenty fathoms. A little after 5 o'clock two lights were seen, one to the leeward and one dead ahead. The Captain's attention was called to them, but he said he could see no lights. About twenty minutes later the vessel struck the bar and in less than half an hour the main and mizzen masts were gone. Beriach jumped overboard about ten minutes after the gun was fired. He said it would have been impossible for the sailors to get the life lines unless it fell in their hands, as the ship was then pinned in the middle, and they had all they could do to hold on. He thought the Captain was under the influence of liquor. Gustave Priewe in the main corroborated Beriach's statements.

The last question put to Priewe was: "Do you think the vessel was aground on purpose?"

The answer came: "There was plenty of time to change her course after the lights were sighted. It looks to me as if the vessel was wrecked on purpose."

Lieut. McClellan will submit his report with his recommendations to the authorities at Washington.

The inquest over the six bodies already recovered will be held at Long Branch to-morrow morning.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 29.—A lot of floating timber from the wrecked Germania was dashed into the Ocean Pier last night by the heavy sea and tore a portion of the piling from beneath the wooden boat landing. The floating débris has also played havoc with the fishing ponds north of where the disaster occurred. The nets of W. T. Van Dyke & Co., at the foot of South Bath-avenue, were damaged to a considerable extent.

A diligent search is still being kept by the life-saving crews between Tuckanassee Lake and Station No. 1, and despite the cold weather to-day the beach has been lined with visitors. The correct number of the crew was fifteen, and ten instead of eleven were drowned. Six have been recovered, the sixth having been washed up near Spermaceta Cove.

CATHOLICISM IN THE WEST.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SECOND CHURCH BUILT THERE, IN 1788.

MONROE, Mich., Nov. 29.—A notable event in the history of the founding of the Catholic Church in the West was the anniversary yesterday of the dedication of the first Catholic church in Monroe, which was the second erected in the Northwest. The principal feature of the occasion was the unveiling of a statue of the Recording Angel. Monroe is a stronghold of the Church and the headquarters of the Very Rev. Father Joos, lately made a Monseigneur by the Pope.

The log church built on the river Raisen at Frenchtown, as the settlement was called, was a rude log building, which survived until a dozen years ago, when it was burned. At its dedication, Oct. 15, 1788, the nearest Bishop was stationed at Montreal, and in order to be present at this service he was obliged to make this long journey in a large canoe paddled by two Indian guides.

For three years the little colony was occasionally visited by Father Frichette, an earnest and devout missionary, who labored among the Indians and whites, very often at great personal peril. In 1794 a large edifice was built for that day a very elegant church was erected and is still occupied by St. Mary's congregation.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT MAN.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—Judge Robert B. Trippe entered his office at 8 o'clock this morning and closed the door behind him. A few minutes later the report of a pistol was heard. Judge Trippe was found lying on the floor, partly on his back and partly on his right side. At his feet was a double-barreled derringer. Near the pistol was his hat. His feet were toward the fireplace. From the position of the dead man he must have been standing with his back to the office door and facing his desk when the shot was fired. He must have taken his hat from his head and thrown it upon the floor, and as he fell the pistol dropped at his feet.

In the right temple was a large hole, through which the pistol ball had plowed obliquely into his skull as if the head had wavered just as the trigger had been pulled. He had a ten-thousand-dollar policy on his life.

Papers in his office show that his professional business had been sadly wrecked, and that he was seeking employment as a teacher. The fact that he would not probably have been able to renew his policy when it expired is taken as the reason why he committed suicide, so that his family might not come to want.

NO HAVEN FOR CRIMINALS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 29.—The jurisdiction of the Eastern District Court of Texas over No Man's Land was conceded to-day by Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court, before whom the case of the alleged Stevens County murderers was brought, on an application for a writ of habeas corpus. Recently Judge Foster of the United States District Court decided that the thirteen men arrested for the murder of Sheriff Cross and his posse in No Man's Land in 1888 should be sent to Paris, Texas, for trial, maintaining that the Eastern Texas District Court had jurisdiction over the region in which the crime was committed.

An appeal was taken to Judge Brewer, and an array of legal talent sought to impress upon him the alleged fact that No Man's Land was without the pale of the law. The Judge's decision, sustaining that of Judge Foster, has struck terror to the hearts of the prisoners, who chunted upon a speedy release. It is likely that, in view of this ruling, crime in No Man's Land will receive a serious check.

THREE MURDERERS ARRESTED.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 29.—United States Marshal Hill of Colorado has arrested J. B. Frazer and F. Isor, two of the principal actors in the county seat war in Stephens County, Kan., in which Sheriff Cross and four of his deputies were killed on one side, and one of Frazer's men on the other.

Frazer has been here some time working as a painter. He was arrested in North Denver Monday. Isor was arrested in Pueblo Wednesday, but their arrests were kept secret until to-day, when they were arraigned before the United States Commissioner. A third person has been arrested in a small town near Pueblo and will be brought here to-night, and to-morrow all three will be turned over to the Kansas authorities for trial.

THE KENDALS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal produced at Ford's Opera House to-night for the first time in America Sydney Grundy's play, "A White Lie." The play met with much favor. The Kendals' engagement here has been a great success. To-morrow night they end their week with "The Queen's Shilling."

The Cambridge, 6th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorenz Meisel, Proprietor.—Ads.

THE FOOTBALL PLAYERS

PRINCETON AND YALE MEN LEFT TOWN YESTERDAY.

ECHOES OF THE GREAT GAME ON THURSDAY—THE YALE MEN TAKE THEIR DEFEAT IN A MANLY WAY.

The football teams and most of the students of Princeton and Yale who came to New-York to see the great game on Thursday returned to their universities or went to their homes for their Thanksgiving vacation yesterday afternoon, and only an occasional straggler wearing college colors was to be seen up town in the places where, the night before, everything was stirred up with the afterclap of football enthusiasm.

The college boys, especially those from Princeton, had plenty of fun in this town on Thursday, and not again until next year will they have such an opportunity for displaying their college spirit. As for Yale, her men took their defeat in a manly way, and offered no excuses to explain away Princeton's victory. The result of the game has made Yale more determined than ever to beat Princeton next year, and her defeat may be the means of bringing out her sentiments against withdrawing from the Intercollegiate Football Association, as did Harvard. Most of the Yale athletes acknowledge the superior game of football played by the Princeton team. It is true that Yale has been somewhat handicapped by the absence of old material in her eleven, but she has had coaching believed by many to be the best in the country, and her play showed that her efforts have been confined mainly to one style of game—that of working directly for her opponent's goal without regard to running around the ends, or any variety of open play. In all of her practice games Yale worked for the centre, and being weak at full back and having no player that excelled in drop kicks, she seemed content to play a rushing game, depending on her well-drilled strength to carry her through.

Princeton men said yesterday that they had begun the contest expecting to gain more ground with their wedge than they did, and they did not know but that they would have fared even better in the second half if they had begun at once the lively, open play that they were bringing into use as the game closed. The fact was, however, that they were playing against Yale, and could take no risks. They were doing well in their careful game, and refused to be stirred to greater efforts lest some of them be ruled off the field or become disabled, or lest something should happen to bring them defeat. When Yale had so much the best of it they became more confident, and than it was that Ames began the playing of which he is capable when really worked up to the occasion. His long punts, equaled by no player on the field, sent the ball down near Yale's goal whenever Yale forced it out, and he began to show the way which has named him the "snake" of the field. Princeton was stronger behind her line than Yale, and it may be said that she won on her merits.

The greatest inconvenience at the Berkeley Oval on Thursday was the inefficient means of ingress and egress to the grounds. It was the first time since the place was turned from a sloping hillside into an athletic field that it has contained a large crowd, and the management was not prepared for anon a vast throng of spectators, nor for such a rush in entering. The morning game between the University of Pennsylvania and Wesleyan also added to the confusion, for it was useless to attempt to force 1,200 people out when several thousand were pressing upon the two available entrances. The people inside could not get out, and those outside had to get in, the result being the terrible jam which occurred when the gates were finally opened. Wesleyan also added to the confusion in which it was, the oval was not a fit place for the great game, although in itself it possesses all the natural advantages which are favorable to a most adequate athletic field. On such an occasion as Thursday it would be well if coach positions were sacrificed for the convenience of the thousands who would be willing to pay for seats in an immense grand stand erected over the place where the coaches were lined up. Then those who desired seats could secure them, and the objectionable feature of men flooding the field of play before the close of a game would be eliminated.

The oval yesterday was a dreary sight compared with the lively scene of Thursday. About all that was left there to suggest the intercollegiate struggle was a coach on the top of which a delegation of Columbia College students had yelled for Princeton. The coach was there in mind, but it had been placed before the game. Its decorations of light blue and white, Columbia's colors, still remained, but that was all. The students when they found that their horses were not possessed of the strength to get them out, coach and all, decided to abandon the latter, and they made their way. They have not yet been heard from, but the coach was pulled out safely yesterday afternoon by four horses equal to the task.

The employes who looked over the oval yesterday found it rich with rubbers and shoes abandoned by the unfortunate football enthusiasts who had slowly sunk like "McGinty," while the game was in progress.

The football players of Columbia contended yesterday, on the Berkeley Oval, for the interclass championship of the college. In the morning the two upper classes met, and, in a well-contested game, the Seniors defeated the Juniors by a score of 4 to 0. The afternoon game was inferior, the Sophomores defeating the Freshmen by 40 to 0. In the morning game the two-hour positions as follows:

Class of '90.	*Position.*	*Class of '91.*
Patton	Right end	Lang.
Douglas	Right tackle	La Farge.
Bradley	Right guard	Walker.
Mahlenham	Centre rush	Palmer.
Steers	Left guard	Langthorn.
Cairns	Left tackle	Livingston.
Brans	Left end	Metcalfe.
Pierce	Quarter back	Blossom, (Capt.)
Hewlett, (Capt.)	Half back	Dilworth.
Gunnison	Half back	Cleveland.
Bogert	Full back	Robertson.

Trippe, '92, was referee, and Hazen, '92, was umpire. Neither side scored in the first half, but in the second half Hewlett, by two good runs, made a touch-down after nice minutes' play. No goal resulted.

The game in the afternoon was one-sided. Only eight men put in an appearance, and, after making three touch-downs and a goal in less than ten minutes, three of the Sophomore eleven left the field, leaving eight men on a side. Then the Sophomores continued to run up their score with little opposition.

The final game between the Seniors and Sophomores will be played on the oval next Friday.

HOW TH

COL. SIMMONS'S MISTAKE

HE GAVE A RACE TO OREGON AND CAUSED A HOWL.

LAVINIA BELLE HAD WON BY A LENGTH BUT THE COLONEL DECIDED THE COLT THE WINNER.

Col. Simmons is considered the most experienced judge of horse racing in the country, and in few cases have his decisions caused any dissatisfaction. The gallant Colonel, however, broke his record yesterday at Elizabeth when he placed Oregon first in the fourth race.

It was a mile dash, having Lavinia Belle, Oregon, and Tarascon for starters. Oregon had a length the best of it until well into the stretch, and seemed to have the race at his mercy. All at once Stevenson brought up Lavinia Belle with a rush, and soon overtook Oragon. She gained an advantage of nearly a length, and when the horses passed under the wire everybody called the filly the winner. To the surprise of the assemblage the figure 2, Oragon's number, was hoisted. At first it was thought that a mistake had been made, but when the backers of Lavinia Belle learned that the judge's decision placed Oregon first they gave vent to their feelings in strong language. The Western delegation lost heavily on the decision, and after the race Johnny Campbell of the Chicago Stable met Michael Dwyer in the paddock. After a spirited argument he offered to bet him $1,000, and abide by the decision of any ten persons on the grounds, that Lavinia Belle won by a length.

The Beverwyck Stable men recovered a good portion of their losses on the fourth event in the fifth with their filly Re-Echo. She won cleverly, and as good as 4 and 5 to 1 could be secured against her. The other races were tame affairs. Kenwood, Harry Fanstus, George Cook, and Santalene, the favorites, carrying off their races easily. The details of the racing and betting follow:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03¾.

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Kenwood, 3 years, by Falsetto-Katie Creel, 105 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
H. Mentz, Jr.'s ch. m. Winona, 5, 114.....(Newmeyer) 2
W. R. Babcock's b. g. by Richfield-Jamie Murray, 4, 110.....(Soden) 3

Bohemian, 117, and Warsaw, 98, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Kenwood, even money; Bohemian and Winona, 3½ to 1 each; Janet Murray colt, 12 to 1; Warsaw, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Kenwood, 1 to 6; Bohemian, 4 to 5; Winona, even money; Janet Murray colt, 3 to 1; Warsaw, 10 to 1.

Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Selling allowance. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:00½. No bid for the winner.

E. Corrigan's ch. g. Harry Fanstus, 4, by Fanstus-Mallie Gates, 110 pounds.....(G. Covington) 1
Castle Stable's b. c. Elmstone 2, 99.....(French) 2
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Nawbarg, 3, 105.....(Vankueren) 3

Cambyses, 126; Repertee, 114; Index, 85; Maid of Woodland's gelding, 105, and Mirabean, 122, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Harry Fanstus, 9 to 10; Elmstone, 4 to 1; Mirabean, 7 to 1; Index and Repartee, 12 to 1 each; Newbarg, 15 to 1; Cambyses, 20 to 1; Maid of Woodland's gelding, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Harry Fanstus, 1 to 8; Elmstone, 7 to 5; Mirabean, 3 to 1; Repartee, 3 to 1; Cambyses and Index, 4 to 1 each; Newbarg, 5 to 1; Maid of Woodland's gelding, 10 to 1.

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾.

E. Corrigan's b. g. G. W. Cook, 4 years, by Longfellow-Miss Tilton, 100 pounds...(A. Covington) 1
G. Forbes's b. c. Volta, 4, 100.....(Kiley) 2
S. Collins's br. h. Battersby, 5, 105.(G. Covington) 3

Sunshine, 92; Mr. Pelham, 92, and Edward F., 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against G. W. Cook, 7 to 10; Battersby, 2 to 1; Volta, 3 to 1; Sunshine, 15 to 1; Mr. Pelham, 20 to 1; Edward F., 25 to 1.

For place—G. W. Cook barred; against Battersby, 1 to 2; Volta and Sunshine, 3 to 1 each; Mr. Pelham, 6 to 1; Edward F., 7 to 1.

Won by two lengths; three parts of a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:47½.

Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Oregon, 5 years, by Onondago-Skylight, 110 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Beverwyck Stable's b. f. Lavinia Belle, 4, 107.....(Stevenson) 2

G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tarascon, 4, 110.....(Soden) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Oregon, 9 to 10; Lavinia Belle, 11 to 5; Tarascon, 8 to 1.

Won by a neck; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third, for all ages; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:19¼. No bid for the winner.

Beverwyck Stable's br. f. Re-Echo, 3 years, by Glenelg-Echoless, 84 pounds.....(Stephenson) 1
J. Miller's b. c. Pelham, 3, 88.....(Riley) 2
G. Forbes's b. c. Wrack, 3, 87.....(Kiley) 3

Lela May, 99; King Idle, 96; Rainbow, 93, and Hop filly, 91, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against Lela May, 9 to 10; Re-Echo, 4 to 1; Rainbow and Arab, 10 to 1 each; Hop filly, 12 to 1; King Idle, 15 to 1; Pelham, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Lela May, 1 to 4; Re-Echo, even money; Rainbow, 2 to 1; Arab, 3 to 1; Hop filly, 4 to 1; King Idle, 5 to 1; Pelham, 8 to 1.

Won by three parts of a length; same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third, for all ages. One mile. Time—1:46¾.

Chicago Stable's ch. h. Santalene, 4 years, by St. Martin or Harry O'Fallon-Olena, 108 pounds.....(G. Covington) 1
C. H. Post's b. c. Heyday, 3, 98.....(Riley) 2
W. C. Daly's b. g. Glenmond, 5, 98.....(Lambley) 3
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 5, 109.....(Bergen) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Santalene 4 to 5; Tipstaff, 9 to 5; Glenmound, 4 to 1; William Daly, Jr., 15 to 1.

For place—Against Santalene, 2 to 5; Tipstaff, 1 to 2; Glenmound, 7 to 10; William Daly, Jr., 3 to 1.

Won by a length, a half length between second and third.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

The racing at Clifton, N. J., yesterday resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Gracie won; Eatontown and Tan Rookh ran a dead heat for second place. Time—1:33½.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Grimaldi won, with King of Norfolk second and Vivid third. Time—1:27.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a half. Letion won, with Elfeye second and Gen. Gordon third. Time—2:45½.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Can't Tell won, with Mattie Loorsm second and Jennie McFarland third. Time—1:47.

FIFTH RACE.—Sportsman Handicap. Seven and a half furlongs. Carnegie won, with Wild Cherry second and Garrison third. Time—1:41.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Equality won, with Rogar second and King Idler third. Time—1:06¾.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. St. Paris and Kunk, 118 pounds each; Delmen, 111; John Arkins, 107; Grey Cloud, Keystone, Bonnie S., and Dongan, 108 each; Utility, 104; Saimda, 103; Bay Ridge, 102; Tom Kearns, 97; Souvenir, 94; Miss Olive, 92; Free Lance, 91.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Waterloo and Australind, 108 pounds each; Gratitude, 105; Lady Agnes, 100; Bonnie Leaf colt, Grand Mistake, Barrientos, and Owen Roberts, 98 each; Fantine, Regent's Valentine, and Vera, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. King of Norfolk, 108 pounds; Keynote, Firefly, and Brait, 102 each; Radiant, 101; Theora, 99; Mattie Loorsm, Girondes, and Gardiner, 97 each; Hilda and Little Barefoot, 94 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Brait, 118 pounds; Telie Doe, 114; Juggler, 111; Brian Boru, 106; Raymond G., 105; Clay Stockton, 101; Jennie McFarland, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Caunlis, Litzie Minch, St. John, Speedwell, and Alveda, 105 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and three-eighths, over six hurdles. Linguist, 158 pounds; Brae-a-Ban, 151; Zangbar, 148; Sanford, 132; Killarney, 127; Schaltern, 125.

THE GUTTENBERG ENTRIES.

The entries for the six events at Guttenberg to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Blue Book and Minister, 113 pounds each; Rapine, 108; Alfred, Wynwood, Mita, Harwood, and Ralph Black, 105 each; Welwood, 103; Litchfield, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Hector, 118 pounds; Cheney and Julia Miller, 110 each; Carbon, 108; Dr. Jekyll, 105; Howa and Wandermont, 104; Purse, 102; Natico, 101; Full Sail, 100; Gold Fish, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Anomaly and Electricity, 126 pounds each; Lizzie Mickey, 103; Cunid, Judge, 102; Trojan, 101; Arisona, 102; Glencinoo and Rose Vial, 100 each; Skip, 96; Gipsy filly, 80.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Bradford, 110 pounds; Golden Reel, 108; Banker, 104; Larchmont, 100; Burnside and Pat Donovan, 90 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Rancocas, 122 pounds; Pilgrim, 112; Sam Morse, 106; Frederick, 108; Australia, Spondoff, Marie Lovell, and Lexington, 90 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Lord Beaconsfield, 126 pounds; Peter J., 119; Wayward, Clatter, and Blothwell, 116 each; Vanlter, Tyrone, Extra, James C., Suiter, and Neptunus, 113 each; Artless, Watch 'Em, Stanley Sharpe, Little Fred, Alva, Jubilee, Don't Know, Big Brown Jug, and Joe Heineman, 116 each.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Herman Cohn, the "Co." of J. Sussking & Co., bankers, at 140 Canal-street, made an assignment of what is left of the firm's assets yesterday to Jacob Hasbrouck. The deed was signed by Mr. Cohn on Nov. 27, before Lawyer David S. Ritterband.

The schedules of James I. Middleton, manufacturer of fixtures, at 9 Bleecker-street, show: Liabilities, $4,100; nominal assets, $14,845; actual assets, $8,707.

The schedules of Hector Toulmin, builder, at 234 Second-avenue, show: Liabilities, $26,353; nominal assets, $122,650; actual assets, $20,565.

R. Byrnes of Lindsay, Ontario, lumber dealer and mill owner, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $50,000; assets nominally $70,000.

P. Hinman & Co., wholesale grocers at Toronto, Ontario, have suspended. Liabilities, $50,000; assets unestimated.

A SUSPICION OF JOBBERY.

THE JERSEY CITY RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME HAS A HEARING.

The Board of Aldermen of Jersey City gave a hearing last evening on a proposed ordinance "to authorize the Central Elevated Transit Company to locate, construct, operate, and maintain an elevated railroad through and over certain streets and avenues" in that city. This road is to be about two and one-half miles long, beginning at or near the ferryhouse of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at Communipaw, on the Hudson River, extending thence over private property to the easterly end of Johnston-avenue, thence along Johnston-avenue to and across Grand-street to the east end of Oswego-street, thence west along Oswego-street and across private property, crossing Cornelison-avenue, Mercer-place, and Summit-avenue to Jewett-avenue, thence west along Jewett-avenue to West Side-avenue, the terminus.

The ordinance provides that the supporting posts of the structure shall be of iron or steel, resting on foundations of brick, concrete or stone, located as far as possible on a line just inside the ourhstone line; that the cars on the road shall be propelled by means of a wire cable, to be put and kept in motion by stationary steam power or by electric power; that the fare shall not exceed 5 cents; that the company shall pay lawful taxes, and that a bond for $10,000 shall be filed with the city for the faithful compliance with the provisions of the ordinance.

At the hearing last evening Mr. James R. Vredenburgh appeared for the owners of houses on Jewett-avenue in opposition to the present passage of the proposed ordinance. The chief reason for this opposition was that it was proposed to build the road under a peculiar sort that cut the property owners off from the right to appeal to a court with jury for a settlement of their damages. If the Aldermen passed the ordinance, the speaker said, they put the right to determine the value of property in the hands of three Commissioners, and there was no appeal from their decision. It was taking away from the property owners, whose property would be injured, a natural right. There was, he further argued, no necessity for the passage of an ordinance now. Such action would be premature. The projectors ought to deal with the property owners and get their consent before the city gave them the rights asked. In case, however, that the Alderman intended to grant these rights, he asked that on reaching Summit-avenue it might be made a surface road, and the houses of the people on Jawett-avenue thus saved from serious injury.

Dr. Samuel R. Forman, John Cox, N. D. Moody, and other large, all owners of houses on Jewett-avenue, followed in opposition to the passage of the ordinance.

William Edwards, Corporation Counsel, and Allan L. McDermott, who stated that he was counsel for the elavated company, were present in favor of the road. Mr. McDermott made an argument for the ordinance. He urged that no property could be taken without compensation, and that the Jawatt-avenue owners of houses would be paid. He also said that persons owning property on the street in front of which there was to be the road, and said offers to arbitrate with the objectors had been made, they to receive the difference between what the road damaged them and what it benefited them. Mr. Edwards followed, saying he was a property owner interested in having the road built, but was present merely to represent the city. He made it clear, however, that he wanted the ordinance passed.

The proposed ordinance was laid over, but no doubt is felt that it will be passed at the next meeting of the Aldermen. There is a good deal of opposition to it, and there are numerous charges of a job in it, but the influences in its favor appear to be irresistible.

The Elevated Transit Company has been incorporated under the general railroad law of New-Jersey, and its certificate is filed in Trenton. The Directors are Alfred C. Cheney, President of the Garfield National Bank, New-York; Hiram Hitchcock, Alfred B. Darling, Charles Ryan, Richard S. Harvey, William G. Bumstead, E. W. Harrison, George H. Holmes, John A. Hilton, Garret Van Horne, James Raymond, S. O. Jeonings, and one other.

It is admitted that Charles T. Harvey expects to have the contract for the construction of the road, and his son is one of the Directors. Corporation Counsel Edwards admits that he is interested in having the road built, and that his law partner is a Director, but still insists that he will be in a good position to defend the city's interests. It is generally understood that stock and bonds of the road are used in escorting the right of way, and chares of other improvements of these securities that are to be are freely made. In short, there is an atmosphere of jobbery about the enterprise, such as surronnds every public undertaking in ring-ridden Jersey City.

One of the general principles which nobody seems to have thought of is that no municipality should vote away, gratis, the right to its streets in perpetuity.

CHARGES OF COLLUSION.

MRS. BARBEROW SWEARS THAT SHE KNEW NOTHING OF A DIVORCE.

When Mrs. Elizabeth Barberow's suit for absolute divorce came up in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on a motion for alimony, her husband, George, testified that he had twice been divorced from her and had married again. He sued his wife for limited divorce in 1896 and obtained judgment on July 13 of that year on the charges of Adolph Schmidt, the late Judge Van Wyck signed the decree. Mrs. Barberow was represented by John H. Kemble.

The defendant further said that in June, 1888, he obtained a divorce from his wife in the New-Jersey Chancery Court by default. He obtained an order for service of the papers by publication in a New-Jersey paper, a copy of which should be mailed to Mrs. Barberow, at Deaver, Col.

Mrs. Barberow made affidavit that she had never before heard of this New-Jersey divorce, and that she had never lived in Denver, Col. In regard to the Brooklyn divorce, Mrs. Barberow said that she had never employed John H. Kemble or any other lawyer to represent her, had never appeared before the referee, and had never been served with the papers in the case.

Her father is John Carpenter, a shoemaker, with whom she lives at 510 Fifth-avenue. About three years ago, Carpenter said, a summons for his daughter to appear in the City Court was served on him by Kemble, and he took it to Kemble. There was no cause of complaint stated, and Mr. Kemble, said Carpenter, promised to get a copy of the complaint.

"We have heard nothing from him since that day," Carpenter said. "We never paid Kemble a cent, but we have witness. Mrs. Williams of Newark, who saw a receipt for $150 given by Kemble to my daughter's husband."

John H. Kemble is a well-known Republican politician, and is counsel to the Kings County Charities Department. "When these people came to me," he said yesterday, "they wanted to ascertain on what grounde Barbarow was suing for divorce. When they found he wanted simply a separation, they were well satisfied, and merely asked me to see that he was mailed a copy of the papers in the suit. I asked the opposing counsel to let me see the judgment before he filed it, and as it contained the provision for the mailing, I let it go on record. I did not appear before the referee at all, for Mrs. Barberow said she was willing to have a separation."

Barberow denied that there was any irregularity about either of his divorces and said he had never paid Kemble a cent. To prove that his wife had lived in Denver, Col., he put in evidence several letters written by her and mailed in that city. He is now living with his second wife, formerly a Miss Fletcher, at 399 Twelfth-street.

Justice Bartlett directed him yesterday to pay the first Mrs. Barberow $4 a week alimony and $50 counsel fee, pending the trial of the present case.

BAPTISTE PEYNAUD'S LAST DIVE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Baptiste Peynaud, the French athlete, who last Summer gave exhibitions at Coney Island and other Eastern resorts, was seriously injured while giving a performance here to-night. Peynaud's feat consists in diving from a lower 150 feet into a net stretched below at a height of about ten feet from the ground. While in the air he turns a somersault and landing on his shoulders in the net, escapes injury.

At the performance to-night there must have been made some miscalculation, for instead of landing in the usual manner, Peynaud struck on his back and injured his spine in such a manner as to cause complete paralysis of the lower limbs. We was at once removed to his lodgings and was attended by physicians, who decline to forecast the result of his injuries.

CAPTURED IN A CHIMNEY.

James Furman, the negro who set his way from the prison van in Brooklyn on Tuesday, was captured yesterday at Jamaica, L. I. Three officers from the Seventeenth Precinct of Brooklyn were sent after him. A colored man told them that Furman was in a tumble-down shanty in the outskirts of the village.

The officers searched this house from top to bottom and finally found Furman in the chimney. He was ourled up over the pipe of a stove, in which there was a fire, and he was almost helpless. The smoke had nearly suffocated him. He was taken back to Brooklyn and looked up.

DOES HE READ ITALIAN?

Mayor Grant announces that he will be glad to receive communication from all persons favoring or opposing the hand-organ ordinance which was passed by the Aldermen, but which the Mayor has not yet signed. These communications must be sent in before Dec. 6.

Four diamond rings, three pairs of bracelets, several diamond brooches, and some gold watch chains, of a total value of $2,000, were seized from Clark Gounanger and his son Albert, cabin passengers on the German steamship Elder, yesterday by customs officers. The men had declared that they possessed no dutiable articles.

RECORDS OF BALL PLAYERS

LUCKIE OF BALTIMORE LEADS IN THE BATTING.

OFFICIAL AVERAGES OF ALL THE PLAYERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—BASEBALL GOSSIP.

Secretary Wikoff of the American Association has compiled the official records of that organization. Tucker, the Baltimore first baseman, who recently joined the Brotherhood, leads the batsmen, with a percentage of .375. O'Neill and Orr, ex-champions, are fourth and eighth respectively.

Carruthers of Brooklyn leads the pitchers, and Cross of Louisville the catchers. The complete record is appended:

Rank.	Name.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Chances accepted.	Av. Accepted.
10.	Mattimore, Ath. and Kan. City..	20	34	4	6	98	.864
11.	Dailey, Col.	137	214	28	43	949	.649

CENTER FIELDERS.

1.	Corkhill, B'klyn.	138	320	32	19	352	.951
2.	Duffee, St. Louis	139	296	39	26	353	.935
3.	Holliday, Cin.	135	322	27	22	369	.929
4.	Walsh, Athletic	129	291	51	27	319	.920
5.	Weaver, L'ville.	122	245	52	25	276	.917
6.	Burns, Kan. City	132	317	11	30	358	.916
7.	Griffin, Balt.	109	241	16	24	267	.910
8.	McTamany, Col.	139	347	27	22	374	.904

RIGHT FIELDERS.

1.	Wolf, Louisville.	85	168	15	9	178	.951
2.	Visner, B'klyn.	27	35	2	2	37	.949
3.	Dowie, Balim're.	20	34	2	2	38	.947
4.	Sommer, Balt.	100	161	23	12	184	.934
5.	Earle, Cincin'ti.	92	84	8	4	96	.916
6.	Nicol, Cincin'ti.	114	167	23	19	196	.903
7.	Burns, B'klyn.	114	134	22	18	157	.908
8.	McCarthy, St. L.	119	209	24	27	257	.895
9.	Hamilton, K. C.	181	293	19	34	312	.902
10.	Purcell, Athletic.	130	160	19	21	185	.898
11.	Johnson, Col.	44	62	7	25	134	.813
12.	Marr, Columbus.	45	75	5	15	80	.342

CLUB BATTING RECORD.

Rank.	Clubs.	No. of Games.	Times at Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Average Base Hits to Times at Bat.
1.	Athletic	138	4885	878	1350	266	346	.279
2.	Cincinnati	141	4842	898	1322	266	500	.273
3.	Brooklyn	138	4800	995	1289	272	478	.269
4.	St. Louis	140	4939	929	1327	309	373	.269
5.	Columbus	139	4824	779	1243	229	308	.258
6.	Baltimore	139	4745	781	1221	319	338	.257
7.	Kan. City	139	4948	880	1258	270	470	.254
8.	Louisville	140	4958	832	1249	268	209	.252
Total			68898	6780	10249	2141	2998	.264

CLUB FIELDING RECORD.

Rank.	Clubs.	No. of Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Chances Accepted.	P. C. of Chances Accepted.
1.	Cincinnati	141	3729	2807	435	5660	.927
2.	St. Louis	140	3711	1762	434	5493	.927
3.	Brooklyn	138	3636	1775	426	5410	.926
4.	Athletic	138	3595	1657	424	5452	.924
5.	Columbus	139	3591	1794	403	5385	.916
6.	Baltimore	139	3558	1678	515	5235	.910
7.	Louisville	140	3674	2046	578	5720	.900
8.	Kansas City	139	3609	1842	585	5451	.893
Total			29096	14891	3925	43877	.918

A NEW BASEBALL DEAL.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 29.—Unless the present baseball deal miscarries the American Association and the Brotherhood will make common cause against the National League in ten cities next season. The preliminary arrangements have been concluded, and the only thing now necessary is a formal acceptance of the proposed plan of amalgamation by a committee of the Brotherhood, who will meet at the Tramont House, Chicago, for that purpose within a few days, or, at least, some time before the meeting of the American Association in Columbus on Dec. 10.

The proposition is to combine the present Brotherhood teams in Chicago, Pittsburg, Buffalo, New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, and Indianapolis with the Association teams at Columbus and St. Louis, merging the Athletic and Brotherhood clubs in Philadelphia, and dropping the Louisville and Baltimore Clubs entirely. The latter management has been notified, along with the League magnates, and Louisville is considered dead as baseball town. This line of action has been taken only after long consideration by the leading Association clubs and after a full study of the situation. The National League did its best to wreck the Association by inducing Cincinnati, Kansas City, and Brooklyn to leave its ranks, and now it has come to a survival of the fittest. The Association clubs concerned in this deal will sign all their men and then make open war upon the National League by joining the Brotherhood at their December meeting.

The deal has been worked quietly, and no news concerning it has been allowed to the press, excepting a rumor appearing a few days ago that John M. Ward had been in this city arranging matters. Last Monday the Finance Committee of the American Association held a secret session here. At that conference were Messrs. Von Der Ahe, Whitaker, Phelps, and Lazarus. During the progress of the meeting John M. Ward and Allen W. Thurman, son of the "Old Roman," were introduced, and, after a long conference, the deal was arranged as above, subject to the approval of the other Brotherhood leaders. A. I. Johnston, who was absent, telegraphed his approval of the scheme.

BASEBALL NOTES.

Mike Kelly was in Chicago Thursday en route for the Pacific coast, where he hopes to engage Clarkson, Ganzel, and others for the Brotherhood. Hiring Kelly will be a boon to the hosts of a hundredde of his old friends called on him. Talking about Brotherhood affairs, he said that organization had nearly all the stars now, and he is going to get the remainder of them. The public, he said, will put Brotherhood deserters into the dumbeasil next season. Kelly said that director Conant of the Boston Club offered him $5,000 and $5,000 a season with New-York, but would not do it, as the Glasscock deserted the boys for $1,000 and a four-thousand-dollar-per-seasou contract. Jim McCormick, he claims, is going into the harness again with the Brooklyn Brotherhood team. Among the callers on Kelly while he was at Wheeler's were the Ohioago Club and Mark Saldwin, the pitcher. The latter has just returned from St. Louis, where he engaged Jack O'Connor, the catcher, for Brooklyn. He reported that he had also engaged a Players' contract and will go to Cleveland. As for the interview with Comiskey, in which the latter denies that he has joined with the Brotherhood, Baldwin says it was only a bluff, and that it was Comiskey's efforts that secured King, Boyle, and Latham to Chicago.

The *Sporting News* of St. Louis on Nov. 20 sent out a circular letter to the Brotherhood players asking each one if he had signed a Brotherhood contract, and if so would live up to it. In response to these letters seventy-five replies have been received. Of that number seventy say they have already signed Brotherhood contracts and will live up to them. Of the remaining five four say they are in favor of the Brotherhood and will sign contracts with that organization as soon as an opportunity offers. But a single one, therefore, goes back on the Brotherhood.

Secretary Byrne of the Arbitration Committee yesterday received copies of the national agreements signed by the officers of the Atlantic, International, and Western Associations. This was joyful news to the opponents of the Brotherhood.

A dispatch from San Francisco announces that Charles Radbourn, William Daley, and Richard Johnston have signed Players' League contracts with Boston.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Bear operators had everything their own way again on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Added to the judicial denunciation of trust monopolies over the shoulders of the Chicago Gas Trust were apprehensions over the money market's future because of results likely to follow the big Boston and Lynn fires. So widespread was the uneasy feeling on account that when the stock market opened buyers in any quarter were comparatively very few.

Chicago Gas Trust stock, which after dropping thirteen points on Wednesday had closed that night at 46, sold down yesterday without a single rally to 39, a net loss of seven full points for the day. Chicago dispatches are burdened with promises of a reorganization and a new lifa for the property, but pleasing as are all such assurances they do not quite offset the decisive action by which New-York bankers are throwing the staff out of loans. Refused accretilateral by money lenders, no stock is going to flourish overmuch.

Sugar Trusts, as if in sympathy with this special demoralization, ran off, too. Claus Spreckels finally is ready to open his much-advertised Philadelphia refinery, and his competition with the trust will now have business instead of mere buncombe talk in it.

Boston sold Sugar Trust stock yesterday, bear operators making special drives at the stocks in which that much-aimed city is particularly interested. But aside from this one stock the Boston list held with considerable firmness. Atchison (greatly reversed for the short account here) showed even an astonishing strength.

St. Paul's earnings for October are not so big as anticipated, there being a net gain of less than $20,000.

Mr. Jay Gould is managing to keep the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway contingent awake. Their securities go on slumping, and, despite all manner of official protestations, there are unhappy prospects ahead.

All the Gould stocks are weak, led by Western Union and Missouri Pacific. A big block of Atchison stock is said to have just been put into the name of one of Mr. Gould's lawyers.

CAPT. WHALEN IN A NEW PLACE.

Commander Michael H. Whalen of Peter Cooper Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and Superintendent of the Barge Office during Mr. Cleveland's Administration, was appointed Dockmaster at the meeting of the Dock Commissioners yesterday. Mr. Whalen has been for ten years connected with the Customs Department in one capacity or another. In 1879 he was appointed a Night Inspector, later became Day Inspector, Captain of the night watch, and Superintendent of the Barge Office. From the last position he was removed to make room for a Republican and was reduced to the rank of Inspector.



Fac-simile.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower. The remembrance of the cheap imitations of violet water and extracts should not prevent all lovers of violets from trying this delicious perfume.

For Sale in Four Sizes.

By all First-Class Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE IMPROVEMENTS OF A YEAR.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 29.—The annual report of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, which will be presented at the annual meeting on Dec. 18, was made public to-night. Among other things it says: "A double track upon the Shore Line division has become a necessity, and work has been begun and is now being actively prosecouted at various portions on the twenty-seven miles betwsen Clinton and New-London. Upon the New-York division the work of four-tracking will be resumed. A location connecting at Westport, where the Air-line now ends, and running west to South Norwalk, will be put under contract at once."

The financial report makes the following showing:

Income.—Passenger Department—Regular passengers, $4,925,456 69; commutation passengers, $297,422 46; extra baggage, $38,290 01; special trains, &c., $223,171 66; mails, $245,826 97; express, $374,497 02; total, $6,001,465 61.

Freight Department—Regular, $4,109,087 64; heating, switching, trackage, &c., $82,284 84; total, $4,192,361 89.

Rents, $110,326 10; grand total, $10,813,853 42.

Total expenses, including rents, taxes, &c., $8,680,284 17; dividends, (four of 2½ per cent.,) $1,560,000; decrease in accounts payable, $681,607 38; roadway betterments, $832,260 26; new equipments, $400,257 11.

Four-tracking road, $521,805 36; Shore Line second track, $86,177 38; material on hand, $671,395 61; profit and loss, $4,800 89; balance (cash and bills receivable) Oct. 31, $3,097,760 82; total, $16,165,108 26. Total train mileage, 7,114,382; number of passengers carried, 12,434,681; number of passengers carried one mile, 304,558,808; tons of freight carried, 3,278,245; tons of freight carried one mile, 225,937,906.

All of the new stock recently authorized has been taken by the old stockholders. The proceeds of this issue of new stock were used in paying the notes of the company, and thus capitalizing the floating debt, increasing the capital from $15,060,000 to $18,660,000.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The statement of the Norlolk and Western Railroad Company shows gross earnings for October, 1889, of $573,314 38, an increase of $106,225 08 as compared with October of last year. Expenses, $327,-931 43, an increase of $61,045 28; net earnings, $245,403 12; an increase of $45,177 83. For the ten months ended Oct. 31 the net earnings were $1,710,662 48, an increase of $116,622 86 as compared with the corresponding period of 1888.

The statement of the operation of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the month of October is as follows: Gross receipts, $1,930,112 84; gross expenses, exoluding rent and interest, $979,-421 41; profit in operating, $950,688 43; profit from other sources, $7,457 90; total, $958,146 33. For the ten months ended Oct. 31 the net earnings were $3,212,568 25, a decrease of $311,102 35.

D. H. Bail was yesterday appointed General Freight Agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Mr. Bail has been Acting General Freight Agent of the company for some time. He was formerly connected with the freight departments of the New-York Central, the West Shore, and other roads.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company has given notice of withdrawal from the International Association.

BRAZIL'S OLD FLAG RETAINED.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 29, via Galveston.—The Government has finally readopted the old flag. The notion has given rise to some irritation.

Fonseca has accepted the Presidency.

Senhor Barbosa, the Minister of Finance, has convened a meeting of bankers and brokers, with the view of considering plans for rendering assistance in commercial transactions, when necessary.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Silas Sellman, aged fifty years, the father of a family, last night shot and killed Samuel Anthony Haskett, a young married man who occupied the same building, at Seymour, Ind., and began an assault on Mrs. Haskett. When her husband seized a revolver and shot Sellman he fled, inflicting fatal wounds. This is the result of an old feud. Haskett is under arrest.

The Redding and Weaverville stage was robbed a few miles from Redding, Cal., Thursday night. The lights were extinguished and a pistol shot, which compelled the driver to throw out the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box and the mail pouches. There was but little money in the express box, but the robbers secured considerable registered mail.

W. V. Durkee, an electrician of Brooklyn, in the employ of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, was killed yesterday while at work on a new elevator at the Tremont House, Boston. The elevator was descending, when the spring in the centrifugal device broke, sending a piece of metal through Durkee's body.

Clarence A. Freeman of Providence, R. I., the checker champion, played twenty simultaneous games Thursday in the rooms of the Providence Checker Club with experts from all over the State. He won all but one, in which his opponent was Mr. Williams of Beverly, and which resulted in a draw.

Four little girls at Elliottsville, West Va., children of Hugh Dunn, a wealthy mine owner, found a keg of powder in an abandoned working Thursday morning. In some way they exploded it and were blown to atoms. Their mother lost her reason when told of the fate of her children.

J. C. Gilliland, cashier of the Citizens' State Bank at Sedalia, Mo., was arrested Thursday, charged with forging mortgages on thus obtaining money from Eastern loan companies. He was making arrangements to leave for Pennsylvania when he was arrested.

The schooner Ocean Belle, Enggles, Boston, for Brighton, N. S., with a general cargo, which left Boston Tuesday, struck on Thumb Cape Island on Thursday, and with the cargo is a total loss. Benjamin Wantsell, one of the crew, was drowned.

Ex-Pastor Boggs, formerly of the Congregational Church at Shenandoah, Iowa, sued Mr. Kead, a banker of that town, for slander. Yesterday at Clarinda, Iowa, the jury gave the ex-pastor a verdict for $7,500. Mr. Kead was sued for $20,000.

A dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., says that when the subscription books of the H. H. Warner Safe Cure Company closed in London on Wednesday it was ascertained that a greater amount of stock had been subscribed for than was allotted.

William A. Young, an ex-Assemblyman, and also at different times Penitentiary Commissioner, died yesterday at his residence in Albany, N. Y. Mr. Young was born in Berne, Albany County, in 1816.

Frederick Robinson, aged twenty-five years, unmarried, was caught by a falling tree near Wayland, N. Y., yesterday and instantly killed. He was employed in sawing trees on his father's farm.

Information was received at San Francisco yesterday that

MR. WANAMAKER'S REPORT

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL SAYS HE IS OVERWORKED.

HE WANTS A MAN WITH A BIG SALARY TO DO HIS WORK — FACTS ABOUT PATRONAGE AND SUNDAY WORK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Postmaster General John Wanamaker begins his annual report thus:

"TO THE PRESIDENT: The first Postmaster General submitted his first report to President Washington 100 years ago. Its exact date was Dec. 9, 1789. I mention this as of interest in this centennial age.

"I have the honor to state that to the Postmaster General of the United States is committed the management of the largest business concern in the world, consisting of a central establishment with almost sixty thousand branches, and employing over one hundred and fifty thousand people. Its agents embrace one-half of the civil list. It maintains communication between the near and the remote places of the country with frequency, celerity, and security. The number and value of its messages are such that the imagination can scarcely form a conception of them. The capital in use in carrying on this vast business was last year $1 to each man, woman, and child in the United States. Nevertheless, the Postal Service is not a money-making enterprise. It is not intended to be. It is a mistake to expect it to be self-sustaining until it is fully perfected.

"The Postmaster General, in making up the duties of the Post Office Department, generally finds, with his own advent, that other new officers also enter the service. The whole organization at the top is changed and the work falls into untrained hands. During a period of ten years there were eight different Postmasters General. In our form of Government this constant change will continue, but from a business standpoint thus to unsettle the service and to be always educating new sets of men cannot be beneficial to any department. However able any new Postmaster General or his associates in the Assistant Postmaster Generalships may be, there must be a course of training which time and experience alone can give before any of them are able to handle with real effectiveness the divisions placed in their charge. Even with each of them well skilled and at his best it is not possible to keep up with the work.

"Ancient regulations and time-honored customs require the Postmaster General to make numberless signatures each day to vouchers, journals, and papers which could as well have their facsimile made by machinery. To sign these names records delegations of the people who have claims of all sorts to present, must make appointments to office and removals, must establish offices and hear suggestions. The Senators and members of the House must represent their constituents at the Post Office Department. The Postmaster General must give his best attention in considering the 2,600 Presidential cases. Complaints of irregularity at the various Post Offices, demands for enlarged service come to the ear of the Postmaster General. The various department heads must refer many subjects and ask frequent consultation on the daily work of the office. There is but little time left to originate plans, to study the means of developing the system, or to improve the service. The Postmaster General is continually in the deep drudgery of each day's recurring duties, and with but little opportunity to attend to anything beyond the routine work.

"What is needed, first, is a Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, to be in direct charge of the great divisions of the railway mail, the foreign mail, the money order office, the registry and supplies divisions, and the Dead Letter Office. Transferring these departments from a supervision which is now only nominal and giving them in charge of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General would be a vast advantage.

"No doubt such a man as the services of a man of the ability required would necessitate the payment of a large salary. Ten thousand dollars per year would not be too much to pay to the right man. He should be appointed by the President for ten years, subject to removal at any time if not equal to the work. I would have this place the pivot of the whole Postal Service, the ambition of every Superintendent of a bureau, chief inspector, division head, or Postmaster, and similarly, and not too remotely, the ambition of every active, creative man in the service.

"The Postmaster General, thus relieved of the dead weight of numberless details, which would be left to the equally safe and prompt action of experienced and less occupied assistants, could intelligently exercise the functions of an administrative officer. He could apply the inventive and creative power of a mind freed from minor things to the larger work of executive management of greater organizations."

The Postmaster General—possibly with the thought of a big mail business for his Philadelphia store—lingers over the subject of the consolidation of the third and fourth classes and competition with the express companies. With evident regret he concludes that the Government is not now prepared to undertake the service of a full parcels post, and for these reasons:

"First, almost all the Post Office buildings are overcrowded and space could not be found in them for so large an enlarged second-class business; second, the railway Post Office cars are all insufficient for the present mail business, the department being obliged to forward almost two-thirds of the postal cards and envelopes by freight in order to afford requisite relief for mail matter; third, the readjustment of transportation and service charges would first be necessary to provide proper remuneration for carrying the additional mail; fourth, the exact profit or loss on fourth-class business now being done by the department should be ascertained before any enlargement takes place. If it be true, as is maintained, that the carriage of second-class matter would entail loss to the department no further enlargement should be made while the postal revenue falls so far short of the expenditure; neither is it just to favor one class of patrons at the cost of all others. If any subsidy is granted any class or section of the country the compensation ought to be clearly apparent in some specific direction. Whatever postpone one-cent letter postage for domestic letters, and perhaps for foreign letters, should not be favored except so far as is necessary to improve along the best lines on which the department is now working."

After reviewing his recent correspondence on the subject of telegraph rates with Dr. Norvin Green, Mr. Wanamaker sorrowfully says: "I confess to a disappointment in that the negotiations with the Western Union Telegraph Company did not lead to a scheme, which I hoped to submit with this report for your approval, whereby the people at large would have the benefit of the telegraphic service at popular rates. It is stated that merchants, bankers, and newspapers are now the principal customers of the telegraph companies in this country. The statistics of the telegraph system of the English Government show that a large portion of the customers (50 per cent, is stated by some persons) are from the family and from social messages, and not from business sources. With a lower telegraphic rate and with stations at the windows of the Post Offices, to which ladies are accustomed, an entirely new class of business would grow up, affording great convenience to many not now in the habit of using the wires. The telegraph is defined to be 'an instrument for conveying intelligence beyond the limits of distance at which the voice is audible.' This definition would apply equally to the Post Office, and is, in fact, the object for which the Post Office was established.

"I respectfully ask that such legislation be enacted as is necessary to empower the Postmaster General to enter into contract with responsible parties for terms not exceeding five years, on conditions favorable to the Government, for the purpose of establishing a Limited Post and Telegraph Service."

The civil service laws are next touched upon, and Mr. Wanamaker presents a table showing that during President Cleveland's Administration there were 4,799 changes in the Railway Mail Service. He proceeds as follows: "By an order of President Cleveland, dated Jan. 4, 1889, the civil service rules for the Railway Mail Service were approved, to take affect upon a date subsequent to the expiration of his term of office. It was impossible for the Civil Service Commission to make proper examinations and prepare lists of eligibles by the date fixed. Upon their own letter of request to the President the time was postponed to May 1. When the 1st of May arrived there were yet remaining fifteen States and Territories in which no examination had taken place; but the President declining to extend the time, the force came promptly under civil service rules.

"It is proper to say that no other branch of the service had so many complaints against it as the Railway Mail Service, and it was the best to remove immediately and rapidly inexperienced men of recent appointment and others whose records seemed to have fallen, and replace them with as many of the old clerks as could be found, who had had long training in the service. This was an instance where the places sought the men, and not the men the places. Years of actual service within the railway postal cars seemed the best proof of fitness for appointment.

"The total number of railway postal clerks in the service on the 4th of March, 1889, was 5,894. The reinstatements and appointments of new men from March 4 to July 30, 1889, were 1,982, leaving undisturbed 3,402 of those previously appointed, or nearly two-thirds of the whole number that were in place when this Administration came into power still in place. This is so different from the current statement that I make record of the fact as a matter of information and reference."

Mr. Wanamaker thinks there are too many superannuated clerks in the service, and he suggests that authority be given to pay them a year's salary and discharge them. He then gives a table showing the changes in offices of all classes to have been for the fiscal year ended June 30, 20,030, including 8,854 on resignation, and expired commissions, 7,853 on removals, 553 by deaths, and 2,770 on the establishment of new offices.

The subject of Sunday mails is next discussed by the Postmaster General, who says among other things: "The general tenor of the suggestions as to the means and the mode of regulating Sunday work in the Post Offices seems to be that so long as there is maintained a railroad service on that day for the carriage of mails, there must be either a corresponding local service for the handling and transmit of the matter so carried, or quite a general delay of such matter, resulting in a considerable inconvenience for the first business day of the week, and in the consequent derangement of the business both of the Post Offices and their patrons.

"This subject shall continue to receive my thoughtful consideration, and I shall make the call at proper moment leading toward the minimizing of Post Office work upon Sunday, because I believe that the Government should, as far as possible, make no requirements which will prohibit its employes from the enjoyment of a day of rest.

"One-cent postage." Mr. Wanamaker remarks, "is an easy possibility of the near future. It must come as a matter of course. If introduced to-morrow, the cutting in half of postage would reduce the revenue on letter postage by probably $15,000,000. We are not ready for this while the present deficiency exists. When the blessing of penny postage comes, it should be met with a tax in some other form to make up the loss.

The establishment of postal savings banks is discussed as considerable length, and the recommendation made that such banks should be started at 10,000 fourth-class offices, leaving the extension of the system to be settled after a trial of two years.

ARMY AND NAVY SCHOOLS.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS BY THE BOARDS OF VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The report of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy has been forwarded to the Secretary of War and is furnished for publication. Gen. Lew Wallace is President of the board, and the Rev. Arthur Edwards of Chicago Secretary. The other members of the board are Prof. Le Roy D. Brown, Reno, Nev.; the Rev. Dr. B. W. Childlaw, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Nathan S. Lincoln, Washington, D. C.; Prof. C. M. Pinkerton, Perry, Iowa; Capt. Charles King, United States Army, retired, Milwaukee, Wis.

The board finds that in many instances there exists a necessity (in many cases urgent) for the construction of new buildings. The absolute need of better quarters for enlisted men and a better hospital for them is particularly emphasized. It recommends an appropriation for a steam-heating plant for the riding hall and stables, and the construction of a building in which to place the machinery. It regards the establishment of an electric light plant as of the first importance, and strongly recommends that the small appropriation asked should be granted. An increased capacity of the galleries in the riding hall is urgently recommended.

The board emphasizes the necessity for improvement of the Academy band, and for the construction of a much-needed practice room for the same. It recommends that the assimilated rank of First Lieutenant of Infantry be conferred on the Master of the Sword; that an assistant instructor in the gymnasium be allowed; that the senior instructor in ordnance be allowed the same pay (that of a Captain) as officers performing like service in other branches of instruction. The importance of furnishing a better equipment in mortars, heavy siege guns, and general equipment for artillery, cavalry, and infantry is fully exhibited. A telephone system is very much needed, and an estimate therefor submitted. The disadvantage of having cadets report at the Academy for admission in September is fully reported upon by the board, and it strongly recommends that cadets be admitted at no other time than in June.

Secretary Tracy to-day made public the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. It makes the following recommendations:

That the academic course be reduced from six to four years, and that at the end of four years, the graduates be commissioned as ensigns; that the designation of persons for appointment, and their alternates, be required by law to be made one year in advance; that the maximum age for admission be reduced from twenty to nineteen years; that graduates not taken into the Naval Service be put into the Revenue Marine Service so far as may be; if the number admitted to the Naval Service cannot be reduced, that the number admitted to the Academy be reduced; that room be made for the study of international law; that a new boathouse and additional quarters for instructors be ready; that the facilities for work in steam engineering be enlarged and amplified, including the purchase of a new triple-expansion marine engine of the best type; that a portion of the Board of Visitors visit the Academy in the closing week of the academic year to examine the work then in progress; that the so-called "electives" in mathematics, which are really "extras," should be given up so far as they take the form of recitations upon which marks are given which are allowed to tell upon the cadet's rank; that an increase in the facilities for instruction along certain lines in physics be made; that an electric light plant be put in the grounds, and that a permanent assistant to the head of the Department of Physics be appointed.

ARRANGING THEIR RULES.

SLOW WORK OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Dr. Nin, the delegate from Uruguay, presided over the deliberations of the International American Conference today.

The Committee on Rules presented a report recommending that a daily journal of the proceedings be published, in addition to which the permanent record, to be published at convenient times, would give the debate in details. This report was adopted.

The conference then resumed the consideration of the rules, beginning with Rule 14, which requires the presence of two-thirds of the delegation before business can be transacted. In view of the fact that a rule previously adopted made a majority a quorum, this rule was held by some delegates to be unnecessary. The matter was discussed at length in Committee of the Whole, and finally a report was made recommending a substitute providing that the conference shall only vote upon the matters specified in the law authorizing its meeting when two-thirds of the delegations are represented, and that votes shall be taken by States. The substitute was then adopted.

Over the next rule, requiring the delegates to sign each day's proceedings, there was further discussion.

Senor Quintana of Argentine maintained its necessity and cited precedents.

Messrs. Estee and Henderson of the United States alleged that much work would be needlessly imposed on the delegates if they were required to go through the records every day, and suggested that the signatures of the President and Secretaries be accepted as sufficient.

Without disposing of the subject the conference adjourned to meet next Monday.

Mr. William E. Curtis, the executive officer of the conference, to-day sent a letter to Mayor Grant of New-York informing him that the Conference will visit that city from Dec. 16 to 20 next, and requesting his co-operation with Messrs. Bliss and Flint, delegates on the part of the United States, in preparing for the reception of the party.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Under date of Nov. 16, Rear Admiral Kimberly, in command of the Pacific squadron, has notified the Navy Department that the Iroquois will leave Honolulu for the Samoan Islands, via Gilbert and Marshall Islands. On her arrival at Apia she will relieve the Adams, that vessel returning to Honolulu. The Alert was expected to sail from Honolulu for Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, Nov. 21, with sick men, mess under arrest, and short-time men. Admiral Kimberly has transferred his flag from the Alert to the Mahican.

The following detail has been made for a retiring board, to meet from time to time upon the call of the President, at Governor's Island, New York: Col. William D. Whipple, A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department; Lieut.-Col. Michael A. Small, Assistant Commissary General; Major Joseph R. Gibson, Surgeon; First Lieut. Charles Willcox, Assistant Surgeon. The board convened under order of June 6, 1888, has been dissolved.

By direction of the Secretary of War, eighteen months of the term of confinement imposed by the sentence of a general court-martial is remitted in the case of Edward Zevely, late private Company B, First Infantry, now in the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Rear Admiral Gherardi was at the Navy Department yesterday, and announced to Secretary Tracy that he would be ready to sail for his station Dec. 3. The vessels of his fleet are the Dolphin, Kearsarge, and Galena. He will go to Hayti from New-York.

Rear Admiral Kimberly has written to the Navy Department saying that he expected to be able to leave Honolulu for San Francisco by the middle of January. Commodore Brown of the Norfolk Navy Yard is under waiting orders to succeed Admiral Kimberly in the command of the Pacific squadron.

The following officers, on recruiting service at David's Island, have been ordered to rejoin their respective regiments: Capt. John E. Guthrie, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Wilson Y. Stamper, Twenty-first Infantry.

Lieut. Burns F. Walling has been transferred from the receiving ship Vermont to the Naval Academy. Lieut. L. K. Reynolds, inspector of steel at Pittsburg, will take his place on the Vermont.

Lieut. Charles F. Norton has been ordered to duty at the New-York Navy Yard; Ensign J. B. Bliss to the Dolphin; Ensign Charles M. Fahs to duty as inspector of steel at Pittsburg, Penn.

Commodore A. H. McCormick, on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, has been ordered to the New-York Navy Yard, in place of Capt. O'Neill, ordered to the command of the Dolphin.

Ensign E. F. Leiper has been detached from the Dolphin and ordered to Philadelphia, in connection with electric lights on the new ships building there.

Capt. James R. Pitcher, Assistant Surgeon, has been ordered from Fort Wood, New York Harbor, to Fort Clark, Texas.

Lieut. A. Gleaves has been ordered to the Dolphin instead of the Charleston.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Registered 4s, $25,000, $12,000, $20,000, $3,000, $50,000, $100,000, and $750 at 127; coupon 4s, $750 and $1,000 at 127; coupon 4½s, $6,000 at 108¾ flat, and $2,000 and $1,000 at 108¾; 4½ per cents, registered, $115,000 and $57,500 at 108¾.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Drafts—Sight, 90; telegraphic, 90.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Fordham Morris and others from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards called on Commissioner Gilroy yesterday to get his consent to the introduction of a bill in the next Legislature providing that the public work in the annexed district be put under the Department of Public Works and taken out of the hands of the Park Department. This would make a very great saving, indeed, said Mr. Gilroy's office, and he very promptly said that he would not favor such a measure, because the responsibilities of the Board of Public Works were already large enough, and they should not be increased.

Controller Myers said yesterday that the inspection made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the insensible wards and Commissioners of Charities and Correction on Wednesday had not shown any necessity for the new buildings asked for, but had shown a decided need for many improvements. He said that the alcoholic ward at Bellevue was a disgrace. It is probable that a special appropriation of $800,000 will be made for improvements. The Commissioners wanted $800,000 for improvements and new buildings.

Judge Patterson, on the application of Civil Justice Peter Mitchell yesterday, issued a mandamus compelling the inspectors of the Fourth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District to register John Kline as a voter at the special Congressional election to be held next. Kline moved from the Eighth Election District of the same Assembly district after the last election, and although he produced a certificate that he had voted on Nov. 5 from the inspectors of the Eighth Election District, he was refused the right to register.

The first lecture of the course gotten up by the New-York Academy of Sciences will be delivered in the Academy's rooms, Madison-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, by F. Dewey Whitehouse, next Monday evening. Subject, "The Ralyan-Mœris; the Irrigation of Ancient and Modern Egypt." Other lectures will follow, the last to be delivered on May 19. Free tickets to the course can be had upon application.

Otto J. Greenhood, who was manager of the European Novelty Company, played the races last summer and last. Consequently yesterday his account in the Kemp-street Bank was chronicled a few bad checks. He was sentenced to three and one-half years in prison by Judge Cowing in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, as he pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree.

Judge Martine of the Court of General Sessions yesterday denied the motion for a new trial for Henry Carlton, alias "Handsome Harry," the murderer of Policeman Brennan. The newly-discovered evidence, Judge Martine held, was simply cumulative, and would not have affected the verdict of the jury had it been presented at the trial.

Question: For an answer to your first question apply to the Clerk of the General Court of Massachusetts. The "seventh standard parallel" is a Land Office parallel, established for the purposes of the geodetic survey. It is about five miles south of the forty-sixth geographical parallel.

The electric cars resumed running yesterday on the Fourth-Avenue Railroad with new storage batteries. The road is not to abandon the others did upon another patented battery. The number of the cars will be increased gradually, as the new batteries are received from the manufacturers.

A lecture by the Rev. Rudolph Grossman, on "The Character of the Modern Jew," will be delivered at an entertainment to be held by the Young Men's Hebrew Association, in Vienna Hall, Fifty-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue, on Monday evening.

Eugene Kelly, James W. Gerard, and Mrs. Agnew have not as yet qualified as members of the Board of Education. Mr. Kelly called on the Mayor yesterday. He has been in doubt as to whether he could spare the time to become a Commissioner.

At the annual dinner of the Presbyterian Union in the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday Prof. Briggs and President Patton will each read a paper upon the timely and interesting topic, "The Revision of the Confession of Faith."

"Personal Purity" will be the subject of Dr. Willard Parker's address to young men to-morrow at 8:15 P. M. in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue.

William Jones of England will deliver an address on "Peace and International Arbitration" at the Friends' Meeting House, 144 East Twentieth-street, on Monday evening.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., will deliver a lecture in the First United Presbyterian Church, in Twenty-second-street, next Tuesday evening. His subject will be "Backbone."

Mr. Lipschutz, the chess champion, will play simultaneous games against all comers at the Manhattan Chess Club, 31 West Twenty-seventh-street, this evening.

One hundred and twenty boys enjoyed a fine dinner at the Tompkins-Square Lodging House Thanksgiving evening. The dinner was provided by D. Willis James.

A Christmas bazaar will be held in the parlors of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, at 136 Second-avenue, from to-day until Dec. 11.

The Rev. S. S. Seward, pastor of the New-Jerusalem Church, in East Thirty-fifth-street, will lecture to-morrow evening on "The Secret of Evil and Sin."

Yorkville Lodge, No. 81, U. O. S. of B., will give a concert in the New-York Mannegerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth-street, to-morrow evening.

This evening's lecture in the Cooper Union free course will be delivered by Prof. B. P. Worcester. His subject will be "World's Fairs."

Joseph Verzaro, who on June 30 shot and killed Thomas Barrett, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Judge Cowing yesterday.

"W. S. F."—We cannot undertake to decide which is the best study for reports at the various societies and make your own selection.

The members of the Psi Upsilon Club will receive their friends at their clubhouse, 33 West Forty-second-street, this evening.

"E. B. C."—England, 149,391; Germany, 489,847; France, 511,472; Italy, 265,890; Russia, 659,990.

"B. E."—Apply to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas No. 4, Philadelphia.

The American Institute Fair closes to-night.

"A. P."—No.

BROOKLYN.

The body of an elderly man, 5 feet 5 inches in height, with a smooth face and black curly hair, was found in the East River at the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, Tuesday. The body was warm when taken from the water.

William McCort, a blacksmith, who lived at 60 Prince-street, Brooklyn, fell overboard from the India Dock at Atlantic Basin yesterday and was drowned. He was thirty-five years old. He leaves a widow and one child.

The third annual ball of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen of Brooklyn, Western District, in aid of the widows and orphans' fund, will be held at the Academy of Music next Monday evening.

Actor Montieo, who assaulted his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bitter, in Brooklyn a week ago, was fined $10 by Justice Petterson yesterday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The eighteenth annual promenade concert and reception of the Lone Star Association occurred Thanksgiving night in Robbins's Opera House, Sing Sing, and was largely attended. Prof. G. B. Hazzard, who is the President of the association, had spared neither pains nor expense to render it a success. The artists were Craig's grand orchestra of New-York, with Prof. James W. Jackson, the well-known guitar soloist, and Mr. Edward G. Marshall, tenor soloist. The dancing after the concert was continued until an early hour yesterday morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

At the annual meeting of the Monmouth Board of Agriculture, held recently at Freehold, the following officers were elected: President—Dr. W. S. Combs; Vice Presidents—John Stillwell; Secretary—D. Augustus Vanderveer; Treasurer—John B. Conover; Directors—W. H. Reid, H. Denise, H. Morris, and Joseph T. Field; Executive Committee—H. Allaire, D. D. Denise, and C. D. B. Forman; Delegates to State Board—David Baird and J. H. Denise.

Nine of the seventy children in St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, in Livingston-street, near Springfield-avenue, Newark, are down with typhoid fever, and are under the most critical condition. The doctors fear that the fever has become epidemic, and arrangements have been made for their removal to the German Hospital. One child, Elizabeth Bachmann, died last week of the disease.

Herman Cohn of the firm of Fruskind & Co. was arrested in Hoboken Sunday night. He was at one of the Hoboken hotels awaiting the departure of a German vessel. Officers from the New-York Central Police Office traced him there and took him into custody on a charge of having swindled the depositors of the firm. He is held in Hoboken to await the arrival of requisition papers.

Jersey Central Railroad ferryboats were delayed half an hour last evening by an uncommonly long bow of mud scows coming up the Hudson River. The tow got in the channel about 6 o'clock, when ferry travel is the heaviest, and there was a great deal of annoyance to New-Jersey commuters in consequence.

Snow fell in various parts of New-Jersey yesterday afternoon. For half an hour it came down so fast in the vicinity of Keyport and Matawan that objects a quarter a mile away could not be distinguished.

Patrick McQuade, who shot "Joe" Buckridge in Jersey City after a quarrel over a woman a day or two ago, was yesterday released in $2,500 bail.

The Rev. Dr. Henry F. Hiekok of the Second Presbyterian Church of Orange, N. J., delivered an interesting address on "Civil Service Reform" on Thanksgiving Day.

Ex-Assemblyman Richard Brown and Martin Finch have been appointed Deputy Collectors by United States Revenue Collector Large.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	151¾	151¾	151¾	151¾	21
Am. T. & Cable Co	87	87	87	87	11
*Am. O. Oil Tr. pfd.	30½	30½	29½	29½	9,235
*Am. C. O. T. rcts.	30	30	30	30	100
Atch. & S. Fe	34	34	33½	33½	16,675
Brunswick Co.	84¾	84¾	83½	83½	400
Canada Southern	54¼	54¾	53¾	53¾	750
Canadian Pacific	78	78	78	78	900
Central Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	100
Ches. & Ohio	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¾	8,900
C. & O. 1st pf.	86	86	85¾	86	850
C. & O. 2d pf.	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	1,000
Chi. Gas Trust	44¾	45	39	39	61,819
Chicago Gas, N. W.	113	113	112¾	112¾	4,905
Chic. & N. W. pf.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	100
C. B. & Q.	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	2,709
C. M. & St. P.	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	22,940
C. M. & St. P. pf.	118¾	118¾	116	113	400
C. R. I. & Pac.	96¾	96¾	97	97¼	8,770
C. C. C. & St. L.	73	73	71¾	72	5,738
Chi. Gas Trust	44¾	44¾	39	39	55
Chi., W. & B.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	300
Colorado Coal	84	84¾	83¾	84½	1,400
Col., H. V. & Tol.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	3
Del. & H.	140	140	140	140	100
Del., L. & W.	93	93	93	93	200
Com. Cable	102½	102	102	102	200
Con. Gas Co.	92½	93	90½	91¼	1,000
Den. & Rio Grande	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	200
Den. & R. G. pf.	59	59	59	59	100
E. T., V. & Ga. 2d pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	100
Harlem	250	250	250	250	50
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	100
Iowa Central pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	100
Illinois Central	118	118	118	118	100
Louis. & St. L.	30½	30½	30½	30½	100
L. E. & West	18	18	18	18	100
L. E. & West pf.	63½	63½	63	63½	1,000
Lake Shore	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	3,700
Long Island	90	90	90	90	200
Louis. & Nash.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	2,758
Manhattan Con.	102	103	101½	102	1,450
Michigan Cent.	95	95	95	95	135
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	118	118	118	118	100
Minn. & St. L.	6¼	6½	5½	6	1,000
Minn. & St. L. pf.	10	10	10	10	400
Missouri Pacific	67¾	68	66¾	66¾	27,495
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	10¾	10¾	10	10¾	1,045
Mobile & Ohio	14	14	14	14	100
*Nat. Lead Trust	18	19	16¾	18¾	6,750
N. J. Central	119½	120	118½	118¾	1,400
N. Y. Central	106½	106½	105¾	105¾	2,225
N. Y. & New. Eng.	45	45	44¾	44¾	7,575
N. Y. & N. H.	246	246	245	245	200
N. Y., O. & St. L.	17	17½	17	17	600
N. Y., S. & W.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	1,500
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	66¾	66¾	200
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	38	36	32½	33	500
Norfolk & West.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	100
North. Pac. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	300
Northern Pacific	32¼	32¼	31¾	32	800
North. Pac. pf.	75¾	75¾	74¼	74¼	11,630
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	400
Ontario & West.	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	12,400
Oregon Imp.	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	140
Oregon S. L.	55¾	56¾	55¾	55¾	430
Oregon & Trans.	66	66¾	64	64	3,500
Pacific Mail	34	34	33½	33½	900
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	19½	19½	19½	19½	225
Phil. & Reading	41	41	40¾	40¾	16,300
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	187½	187½	186½	186½	625
Rich. & W. P. T.	22	22¼	21¾	21¾	2,220
R., W. & O.	102	102	102	102	146
St. L. & S. F.	19	18	18	18	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	42½	42½	39	40	4,130
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	200
St. P., Minn. & Man.	33	33	32½	32½	200
St. P., M. & M.	107	107	107	107	300
Southern Pac.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	700
Sugar Ref. Co.	87¾	88	85¾	85¾	93,400
Tenn. Coal	80¾	80¾	76	79	3,300
Tol. & O. C.	40	40	40	40	150
Tol. & O. C. pf.	69	70	69	70	500
Texas Pacific	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	1,979
Union Pacific	68¾	68¾	67¾	67¾	20,310
U. S. Express	85½	85½	85½	85½	10
Virginia Mid.	39	39	39	39	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	2,300
Wells, Fargo Ex.	140	140	140	140	140
West. Union Tel.	83¾	83¾	82¼	82¼	10,985
W. & L. E. pf.	66¾	66¾	66	66	450
Wisconsin Cent.	32	32	30¾	30¾	3,350
Total sales					372,944

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. 6s	122¼	122½	122¼	122½	4,000
Amer. Dock 5s	110	110	110	110	4,000
Atl. & Dan. 1st	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	2,000
At. & Pac. 4s	76	76	76	76	5,000
Balt. & Ohio 6s	109¾	109¾	108¾	108¾	2,000
Boston Unionga					
1st, f.	93	93	93	93	3,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st	103	103	103	103	3,000
C. & O. 6s	105¾	105¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
C. & Mil. 1st	122½	122½	122½	122½	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	25,000
Cleve & Tol. 1st	108	108	108	108	5,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	77½	77½	77	77	12,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	79	79	79	79	2,000
*D. & H. 1st 7s					
'94, c.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	3,000
D., L. & W. 7s	1907. 134	134	134	134	2,000
1st ass. t. r.	96	96	98	99	20,000
Erie 2d cn.	105	105	105	105	6,000
Erie 5th g. 4s	104	104	104	104	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	107½	107½	107	107	1,000
Galt. C. & S. F. 1st	115	115	115	115	28,000
Galt. C. & S. F. g. 6s	75¾	75¾	74¾	75¾	50,000
Han. & St. J. con.	117	117	117	117	11,000
Harlem, 1st	126½	126½	126½	126½	1,000
Ind. B. & W. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	89¾	89¾	88¾	88¾	1,000
Kan. & Tex., o.	108	107	106	107	50,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	69	69	68¾	68¾	20,000
Kan. & T. gen. 2s	69	70¼	69	70	306,000
Laclede Gas 1st	90	91	90	91	39,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	116¼	116¼	116	116	7,000
L. & N. 1st, N.					
O. & M.	101¼	101½	101¾	101¾	20,000
L., N. A. & Chi.	103	103	103	103	5,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	10,000
Mem. & Char. 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	3,000
Met. El. 1st	116	116	119	116	10,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913,					
cn.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	4,000
Mor. & Essex.	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	4,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	4,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, o.	113	113	119	113	5,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	5,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st, o.	134	134	134	134	1,000
N. Y. O. & St. L. 1st	94	94	94	94	1,000
N. Y. L. & W. 1st	139¼	139¼	136¼	130¼	2,000
Nor. & W. 1st, m. r.	114	114	114	114	1,000
Nor. & W. Imp.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	10,000
North. Pac. 1st, o.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	7,000
North. Pac. 2d	111¾	112¾	111¾	112¾	24,000
North. Pac. 3d	110¼	111	110¼	111

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—6TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—6TH PAGE—2d col.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—MIGNON. Matinée—A CELEBRATED WOMAN and VERSPERCHEN HINTERM HAED.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE WOMAN HATER. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FOOL'S REVENGE and DONNA DIANA. Matinée—HAMLET.
COMEDY THEATRE—At 8—RUNNING WILD.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
EDEN MUSÉE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE SILVER KING. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—OLD JAD PROUTY. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Matinée—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
NIBLO'S—At 8—THE EXILES. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—THE CANDIDATE. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—MCKENNA'S FLIRTATION. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES AROON. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

The most remarkable feature of Mr. WANAMAKER'S report is the cogent argument he makes for the reorganization of the Post Office Department on a more businesslike basis, while he makes a disingenuous defense of his failure to apply business principles where he has ample power to do so. He wants a division of the country into twenty-six districts, each under a supervisor, whose business it shall be to inspect and report on the relative efficiency of Postmasters and to classify them under three grades, according to their excellence, with a view to promotion. Then he would transfer to a Fourth Assistant Postmaster General a great deal of the work now done by the Postmaster General, and would create the new office of General Manager, to be filled by the President for ten years, and to be made a prize for every "active, creative" man in the service to work for. In addition, he would make the Washington Post Office a sort of model office and educational agency, to be under the charge of a Fifth Assistant Postmaster General. These general ideas are excellent. They aim at the cure of the evils of the spoils system. However sincerely they may be held by Mr. WANAMAKER, they have not been applied in practice. He thinks that it is a sufficient apology for his management of the Railway Mail Service to say that of 1,932 appointments made in eight weeks after March 4, 1887, or less than 45 per cent., are of old clerks.

Several very large "unclaimed estates" in Great Britain have suddenly come to light in the last few days, and the movements of the "heirs" in this country afford ground for a belief that an old industry has been revived. It is noticeable that these "estates" go under new names. The vast accumulations of the WOODS, the BRADFORDS, and the JENNINGS family rest in peace, and now we hear of the millions left to the HAKES and the MOFFITTS. A lawyer from London has appeared in St. Louis and enlightened the HAKES of that city concerning the snug sum of $45,000,000 lying "in the coffers of the English Chancery Court" until the time when they shall prove their right to enjoy it. The Moffitt estate slightly exceeds in value the Hake property, as it amounts to $46,000,000. It is all in Ireland. Some of the "heirs" have been found in Eau Claire, Wis., and Carthage, Ill., and they will send a lawyer to Ireland in the Spring. If these heirs will become familiar with the reports of our diplomatic and consular representatives in England concerning this "unclaimed-estate" industry, they will learn something to their advantage.

The debate in the Reichstag on Thursday developed a considerable opposition to the Chancellor's scheme of the colonial expansion of Germany in West Africa, though the majority for the Government was overwhelming. The most interesting utterance in the debate was Count HERBERT BISMARCK'S statement that Germany was going "hand in hand with England." In the matter of the Cameroons it did not seem to impartial observers that this was the case. It rather seemed that Germany was going in entire disregard of England. The Germans have taken pattern by the British, doubtless, in the department of conquerore in savage countries, such as the describing and treating as "rebels" the natives who do not promptly acquiesce in the conquest, and the imitation is even indicronsly faithful. Count HERBERT'S announcement seems to mean that, for the present at least, Germany will confine herself to the seizure of such unsettled countries as Great Britain does not want; and it does not appear that any other nation will he able to prevent her from seizing them.

If the fine victory so handsomely won by Princeton at the Berkeley Oval induces Yale to decline following Harvard ont of the Intercollegiate Football League, even the most ardent friends of the blue in this neighborhood will find compensations in the result. The Thanksgiving Day match on the Polo Grounds or the Oval is one of the year's great events; and when Princeton and Yale annually meet at this convenient half-way point they can count on 15,000 or 20,000 spectators to give them both a hearty welcome and insure them a fair field. Why should Yale prefer to go off and contend only with Harvard at Springfield or some other place in the interior? When one or the other wins, with Princeton counted in, it becomes the champion of America, for the colleges furnish the greatest foothall experts. But should either blue or crimson win, with the orange and black left out of the contest, it could not claim the title of champion. The wisest move for Harvard is to be persuaded to withdraw her resignation; but in any case it will not be much like Yale to retire beaten from an adversary so well worthy of respect as Princeton.

The new trials determined on both for the engine power and the armament of the *Vesuvius* are undoubtedly due to the technical requirements of her contract rather than to any belief in her inability to fulfill those requirements. Her projectors originally offered to build a vessel which should go at least twenty knots an hour, and this offer, which was considered very advantageous to the Government, was embodied in the act of Congress authorizing her purchase. She actually made, according to the report, an average of 21 3-5 knots, so that had speed alone been taken into the account, under the form subsequently adopted for contracts, she would have earned a very large premium. But the Navy Department had substituted in the contract it drew up a requirement of 3,200 horse power, which was the amount estimated to be necessary to produce 20 knots. The speed test having been so unexpectedly successful, no careful calculation of the horse power was then made, although it was thought to be above 4,000. The Secretary is obliged, of course, to have an official report on this subject, and that will necessitate a new trial. In like manner, since dynamite shells had been successfully fired ashore from guns like those of the *Vesuvius*, it was thought sufficient to use dummy projectiles of the same weight without incurring the cost of the dynamite in firing from the vessel. This was evidently not judicious, as the test with dynamite must yet be made; but no doubt need apparently he felt of its success, and the result will, in that case, inspire more confidence in future naval uses of the pneumatic gun.

THE WORK OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

So far as can now be judged, the work of the Congress that will begin its session next Monday will he educational. It is extremely unlikely that Congress will do anything beyond passing the regular appropriation bills, and possibly revising its own rules so as to restrict within reasonable limits the power of a few members of the House to interfere with the business of the House. The very small majority possessed by the Republicans, the liability to absence of some of their members at all times, so that it will be next to impossible to command a quorum, the peculiar divisions of each party within itself on most of the questions of importance that may he brought up—these are conditions that are practically sure to prevent any positive legislation of any serious character on which party lines are drawn.

But the very conditions that make it practically certain that there will be no positive action make it very likely that there will be a great deal of discussion. The questions that cannot be acted upon will he brought forward, and members will he all the more ready to make propositions which they know will hardly go far enough to entail definite responsibility for their party. Nor is this by any means an undesirable situation. On the contrary, there are several subjects of real interest and of real importance to the country as to which it is not ripe for final action, but is ripe for discussion, and eager for it. The debates in Congress itself are not always very fruitful; they are often, in fact, as barren as insufficient information, slight study, and the lack of genuine public spirit can make them. But they are necessarily the occasion of a far wider and more searching discussion in the press and throughout the country. Propositions put forward in ignorance or in bad faith are sifted through the public mind, their defects exposed, and the facts brought out upon the other side. In this way public opinion is formed, and the elections of next Fall, and still more the general elections of 1892, will feel the effect of that opinion.

Of the questions that will give rise to this kind of discussion the tariff is the chief, and the discussion of this will be most valuable. The majority is formally pledged to revise the tariff. Its leaders and a powerful and influential portion of its members, who have furnished most of the money and much of the energy for its campaigns, wish an advance in the tariff duties that are most objectionable. They cannot get their wish. Another section, with some of the leaders, not so closely organized, not nearly so skillful in the ordinary arts of the politician, desire a reduction of these duties. They, also, are unlikely to get their wish. Probably they could command a majority of the votes of both houses of Congress if they could bring the matter to a vote, and votes could be cast honestly and fearlessly. But they are hardly likely to be able to command the machinery required to secure such a vote. Mr. REED, or any other Republican who may be chosen Speaker, would scarcely have the courage to organize the committees in a way to bring this about. On the other hand, the Democrats are also divided, though in a far less degree. The result is very nearly sure to be a series of propositions, bills, resolutions, motions, that will elicit debate and will cause discussion throughout the country. What will be the effect of that upon the public mind no one who has watched the course of public affairs for the last two years can doubt for a moment. There has been a most signal change, and all in one direction. It was brought about by the discussion of a tariff bill that was sure to fail, and was known to be so. A like discussion will go on for the next eight or nine months, and at the end of that time the change will be even more marked than it has been.

The other questions that will be cast into the crucible of debate are probably the currency question, especially as affected by the coinage of silver; the general management of the finances; the demand for subsidies, for which the Pan-American Congress is plainly being worked; the proposition for a general election law involving the attitude of parties toward what is known as the Southern question, and the vagaries of Senator BLAIR with reference to aid for education in the South, which are utterly indefensible in themselves, but have given rise to a certain amount of political intrigue in both parties. On all of these the leaders of the two parties will exercise their ingenuity and make their experiments during the next session. The spectacle, to a fair observer with some sense of humor, will not be without interest, and the general result to the country, while not momentous or excessively exciting, will be on the whole advantageous.

TRUSTS UNDER CHARTERS.

The importance of the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of the Chicago Gas Trust is clearly seen when the recent movements of Trustmakers are observed. The tendency is toward the transformation of Trusts into corporations. The promoters of the proposed Salt Trust procured a corporate charter and carefully avoided the name of Trust in order that their project might not suffer by reason of popular opposition to Trusts. The wire-makers and the haggingmakers are organizing under charters, although the aim of these two groups of manufacturers is to suppress competition so far as prices are concerned. The Cotton Oil Trust is soon to be merged into a corporation. But the Chicago Gas Trust was a corporation. Its charter was procured under the General Incorporation act of Illinois, and the terms of the instrument were so expressed as apparently to authorize the action by which the several gas companies were taken into the Trust.

The court says that under the General Incorporation act no corporation could lawfully be authorized to obtain control of all the gas companies in Chicago and thus to control the price of gas there by suppressing competition, because all this is unlawful. We direct attention again to the words of the opinion, which appears to have had the approval of all the Justices of the court:

"The purpose for which a corporation is formed under the General Incorporation act *must be a lawful purpose*. So far as the appellee [the Gas Trust Company] was organized with the object of purchasing and holding all the shares of the capital stock of any gas company in Chicago or Illinois *it was not organized for a lawful purpose, and all acts done by it toward the accomplishment of such object are illegal and void.* Whatever tends to prevent competition between those engaged in a public employment or business impressed with a public character is opposed to public policy, and therefore unlawful. Whatever tends to create a monopoly is unlawful; as being contrary to public policy."

It will be seen that in Illinois a corporate charter cannot lawfully be used by Trustmakers as a shield. The purpose being unlawful, the terms of a charter do not change its character. The people do not grant charters to be used for unlawful purposes.

Is this not true in other States? Do the people of any State grant corporate charters and privileges to be used in furthering projects that are unlawful? As to the doctrine that combinations to suppress competition are illegal, this has been declared again and again by the highest courts of a dozen States. The Court of Appeals in this State and the courts of last resort in Ohio, Pennsylvania, California, Louisiana, and Michigan have clearly and repeatedly held that such combinations are illegal. Does it not follow that in no one of these States a corporate charter can lawfully be used as warrant for the acts of such a combination? Will the people of any of these States grant charters to he used by illegal combinations, or, rather, will not the courts in these States deal with charters procured by combinations in these States as the Supreme Court of Illinois has dealt with the charter of the Gas Trust?

If some of our contemporaries had not carelessly or intentionally overlooked the record of decisions in the several States relating to the unlawfulness of combinations designed to suppress competition they would not have misled their readers, nor would they now be compelled to change their course. From the beginning of the controversy as to Trusts we have pointed out in THE TIMES the fact that our courts have invariably found these combinations to be illegal, and that they have always refused to permit the power of the law to be used in enforcing any agreements or contracts upon which such combinations are based. The recent decision in the Diamond Match Company case related to a quarrel about the division of profits, and the court refused to help either party. It would not aid a stockholder to recover dividends to which he seemed to be entitled.

If all who have invested in the certificates or the stock of Trusts had first inquired as to the attitude of courts toward combinations designed to suppress competition, they would have saved a great deal of money. The Illinois decision indicates that such combinations are equally obnoxious to the law whether they exist only as Trusts, without charters, or are doing the work of a Trust under the cloak of a charter granted by a State.

EVILS AND THEIR REMEDIES.

Plain words and practical good sense characterize the presentment of the Grand Jury upon the subject of electric wires and subways. It is a just and valuable criticism upon the way in which the city deals with the question of the wires. It points out how, as a community and a corporation, we have been unintelligent, weak, and slothful in devising methods for the safe employment of a comparatively new agency for lighting and communication. It presents forcibly to the mind one of the many directions in which New-York City has failed to keep abreast of the civilization of the age, and has neglected to provide for the comfort and convenience of its citizens.

The Grand Jury, with great severity but perfect justice, censures the Board of Electrical Control as having been "negligent as well as incompetent," and it holds the board "largely responsible for the slow and unsatisfactory manner in which the wires are being removed from our streets." The suggestion of the presentment that the board be removed and that the control of the electric subways and service should be put under competent supervision points to the natural remedy for the evils which have been put upon the city. The incompetence of the board is perhaps not its worst failing. The scandals to which its conduct has given rise and its evident entanglement with interests from which it should have been kept wholly free are additional and even weightier reasons for its removal.

The press of the city has for years railed in vain against the policy of allowing street pavements to be torn up at the will of every corporation which has pipes or conduits to bury. The recommendation of the Grand Jury that this work should always be done by the Department of Public Works under proper safeguards, and at the cost of the applicant, has been repeatedly made in THE TIMES. But if the city of New-York wishes to avoid altogether the injury and obstruction of its streets incident to the tearing up of pavements, it must go a step further and provide spacious subways, ample to contain gas and water pipes and electric conduits in a position in which they can be at all times reached for repairs or reconstruction. Other cities have provided such subways, and until they have been constructed under the streets of New-York we shall obtain no substantial relief from the evils of which the Grand Jury complains.

The immense loss occasioned by the Boston fire, which there is good reason to suppose was occasioned by electric light wires, gives point and force to what this presentment has to say concerning defective insulation. From five to ten million dollars is too heavy a penalty to pay for the neglect of an electric light company to make its wires safe for use. And so long as electric wires shall remain unburied in this city we shall be at no time secure against the loss of life and property from this cause. The electric companies will, so long as their wires remain overhead, provide only such safeguards as they are compelled to provide; and the Board of Electrical Control is incapacitated by the defects of its composition from moving either rapidly or wisely.

This presentment of the Grand Jury ought not to pass as mere waste paper. It expresses with accuracy the public opinion of New-York City. That opinion ought to be made effective through legislation at Albany to reconstruct the Board of Electrical Control, and through the prompt provision of plans and means to construct proper subways for all underground conduits.

FIRES AND INSURANCES.

It is, of course, not to be expected that an estimate of the damage done by a fire, while the fire is still going on, can be of much value. The tendency at such times is always to exaggeration. It is therefore not surprising that the estimated loss of ten millions by the fire in Boston should have been reduced yesterday to about one-half that amount.

Even this represents a very wasteful loss and puts this fire into the first rank in point of destructiveness. It is a great many years since a fire in New-York has done so much damage, and there are a great many districts in New-York, of equal area with that burned over on Thursday, in which property to an equal amount is inclosed in buildings of equal value. There is nothing fanciful or speculative or watery in such values as are taken out of existence by a fire. We are so in the habit of reading about millions and of seeing millions created by irresponsible and unscrupulous corporators with a dash of the pen that five millions in masonry and merchandise seems, to the ordinary reader of newspapers, not such a very large sum for a prosperous city to lose. In point of fact, it is the destruction of so much actual wealth, the product of human labor, and everybody would recognize it as an extremely serious matter but for the devices by which it is disguised.

The chief of these is, of course, the custom of insuring property. It is open to question whether the chance thus offered to an owner to shift his own risk upon the shoulders of somebody else is for the advantage of mankind. It is certainly very consolatory to the owner of a burned building. In Boston the mercantile community, including those members of it who have been burned out, takes a remarkably cheerful view of what at first sight appears to be a public calamity. One President of a bank is quoted as saying that the fire will have an enlivening rather than a depressing effect upon business, since the destruction of so much merchandise is in effect a sale of it to the insurance companies for cash. If the cash thus paid were Bostonian money, it would be impossible to take this view, since from the point of view of the underwriter the operation is a purchase for cash of nothing at all. But the practice of insuring property in distant companies, which is dictated by ordinary business prudence, has come to prevail so extensively that quite half the risks on the property destroyed in Boston were taken by foreign companies, and of the remainder a comparatively insignificant part has been assumed by Boston itself. This development of the business of insurance has gone so far that it is easy to understand that a very great fire in Boston might be received with complacency by the people who appear to be the pecuniary sufferers, a complacency tempered only by doubts of the solvency of the underwriters, while it would carry gloom and dismay to the capitalists of London and Liverpool and Manchester and New-York and San Francisco.

Obviously the tendency of this system is to encourage the owner to neglect precautions both in building and in apparatus for putting out fires and in watchfulness, which he would assuredly take if the loss from a fire were to be borne by himself and could not be shirked. The loss to the world, to civilization, is precisely the same in either case, and a great part of this loss would be avoided if the owner could not rid himself of his responsibility. The cities in which fires are least frequent and least destructive are those in which what may be called the palliative devices against fire are least known. Neither the modern system of municipal Fire Departments has reached any high development in them. When the buildings that compose them were erected they were put up by men who were quite aware that they themselves or their successors would have to lose all that had been expended on them if they burned down, and they were so built that the risk of their burning down was very small. Of the safest modern cities this is also true. Neither the insurance business nor the Fire Department of Paris or of Vienna can be compared with that of New-York or Chicago, but the risk from fire in either of the European cities is very much less than in either of the American cities.

There is a partial remedy for the evils of our system. It is that the underwriters, in assuming the owner's risks, should assume also his obligations. If they set themselves to raise the standard of construction by refusing to insure at any price an ill-built or ill-protected building in the heart of the commercial quarter of a city such buildings would cease to be erected. This is their plain interest, for an ill-built structure endangers not only itself, but all the well-built structures in its neighborhood. This seems to have been proved anew in the Boston fire, which began in a building much less safe than those which surrounded it. The difference in the premium charged was a mere trifle to the owner in comparison with the saving he effected by leaving it in a dangerous condition. If it had been uninsurable for any premium, and he had been forced to take upon himself the risk of its destruction, he would have reduced that risk to a minimum by building as well as his neighbors.

More Indian lands in Dakota are coming upon the market. The three Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands for the purchase of their surplus real estate have just entered upon that duty, and the prospect of success is very bright. Indeed, these Indians already long ago practically agreed to take lands in severalty and sell the surplus, and patents to them have been issued. There are some disputed items of account with the Government, and these will perhaps have to be settled. The military reservation around Fort Sisseton has already been abandoned by the troops in order that it may be opened to settlement, and in all perhaps three-quarters of a million acres will be added to the public lands. With the great Oklahoma tract, the still greater one just before opened in Montana, the Sioux and the Sisseton Reservations in Dakota, the Chippewa in Minnesota, and very probably the Cherokee Strip on the northern border of the Indian Territory, there is certainly no lack of land in these days, recovered or recoverable from Indians, for those who take a special fancy for that sort of homestead.

BORROWED BREVITIES.

In a sermon at Natchez Sam Jones said: "While preaching in Kentucky I spoke of raising children, when an old blue-grass fellow said: 'We raise horses and bring up children.' I told him: 'Yes, you raise horses worth $50,000 apiece and bring up children worth about $3 a head.'" It is not now probable that Sam will be called to preach in the blue-grass region of Kentucky.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

One of the prohibition laws in Iowa forbids the sale of liquor even as a medicine upon prescription to any person known to use liquor as a beverage. This makes it impossible for any one to obtain alcohol, except those who never use it. Even a rattlesnake bite can't get over the law.—*San Francisco Alta.*

"Does it require as much talk to sell shoes to women as it does to sell dress goods?" "Well, as a rule, no, though much depends upon the customer. It would probably require as much speech to sell a woman a pair of shoes she doesn't want."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The Weather Bureau has invented a new storm signal. It is of a yellow color and denotes that the weather man feels in his bones that something or other is going to happen soon.—*Chicago News.*

Angry Father—Another tailor's bill, I suppose. Well, what's to be done about it? Son (meekly)—That's for you to settle.—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

There is one point in favor of the man that laughs at his own jokes. You are never in doubt as to whether he intended to be funny.—*Terre Haute Express.*

When Utah knocks for admission into good society as a State, she must not let a Mormon elder present her card.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Goldmark's opera, "The Queen of Sheba," was brought forward to fill the second subscription night at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. The familiar work received a cordial welcome, as it certainly deserves to. It is an opera of what may be called the fleshly school. Its beauty is of a sensuous nature, both in the story and the music. The amour of the Queen and its disastrous consequences furnish material for a book full of throbbing passion and dramatic situations.

The music is excellently suited to the book, being fluent and characteristic in its melody, rich in harmony, and opulent in instrumental coloring. In addition to all this, the author and composer have made use of the numerous opportunities offered by their subject for theatrical display. Thus the opera gives scope for an exhibition of the resources of our opera house in the scenic and costume departments. There is no lack of liberality in the way the work is presented to the public. The stage last night was crowded with a small army of persons in varied and gorgeous attire, with supernumeraries of more than one race, with ballet dancers, conspicuous among them the new premiere, Mlle. Urbanska, of whom more hereafter, and even with a property elephant, whose crowding was as effective as it was picturesque. The procession at the entrance of the Queen was one of the most gorgeous spectacles ever witnessed in opera in this city.

The performance, which in the minds of music lovers is actually more important than the temptations of the eye, seductive as they are, was worthy of much praise. Fran Lehmann made her reappearance before the public as the Queen, a rôle which she has not sung here before. It is pleasant to record the fact that the famous dramatic soprano was in fine voice. Her artistic accomplishments are thoroughly familiar to opera-goers in New-York. Last night she sang with temperamental intelligence, taste, and power. She proved to be what every one expected she would be—an adequate representative of Solomon's questionable visitor.

Herr Perotti also made his reappearance, singing the rôle of Assad, in which he achieved an emphatic success. The impassioned measures which he sang agreeably. Conrad Behrens made his début as the High Priest. He has a good sonorous bass voice and sings with judgment. He will be a valuable member of the company. Edward Schlömann appeared for the first time as Baal-Hanan, displaying a good voice, but somewhat too much tremolo.

Herr Beck was the Solomon. He sang the music of his part with great judgment and taste. This singer has been deservedly growing in public favor, and he deserves his increasing popularity. The work of the chorus and the army of auxiliaries was well done last evening, and the orchestra under Herr Seidl discharged its duties efficiently.

POSSART IN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

Ernst Possart showed the versatility of his talents last night by assuming alternately the rôles of Fabricius in Wilbrandt's drama, "Die Tochter des Fabricius," and Lorsch in Berg's farce, "Ein Gebildeter Berliner." The house was packed as usual, and the chief actor had the gratification of eliciting abundance of tears in the first play and roars of laughter in the second.

As an old man, broken by years of imprisonment, Herr Possart won the sympathy of the audience from the moment he opened the door and appeared before the well-to-do manufacturer Rolf. His next point is a sudden flight back to the door, once he has confessed what manner of man he is. The movement is only one of a number of acts not in the play which tell the audience even more than the words of the title rôle. From first to last the character is preserved in appearance, voice, and action, so that at the end one has the feeling of satisfaction that comes from seeing a rounded and complete work of art. The crushed and hopeless human creature at times brightens with gleams of hope when he finds who it is into whose room he has wandered, recognizes his own portrait, and perceives before him the daughter he has never before seen. Pathos is found in his queer, shabby coat, in the way he holds his elbows, the shuffling gait and uncertain voice. But it is not the vulgar pathos of the hoards with its dringing and mouthing, its drones through the nose and its lachrymose drivel. Possart makes one feel by his silence the terrible plight of a man driven by a hard-hearted woman to despair, and at last to crime, then ground into abject humility by a life spent in jail. In no part which he has taken during the present visit has Possart done such finely-shaded and beautiful dramatic work as in Fabricius.

Fräulein Leithner acts the daughter of Fabricius with some skill, but hardly looks her part, which calls for a young and slender woman, with a good deal of beauty. As Rolf, the benevolent manufacturer, who falls in love with the daughter of the jail bird, Herr Krueger showed decided capacity, though the love passages were not kept much above that dead level of declamation which generally makes them wearisome. As the shameless lawyer to take the deposition of prisoners Herr Meyer did well, and as Demmler, the tipsy servant of Rolf, the ruhicund Herr Walter made a distinct success by keeping his tipsiness within bounds. Fräulein Somitz made an amusing nurse with her vulgar German speech. Fräulein Weingert was a stiff Frau Ida Reinhold, the heartless mother of the heroine and wife of the jail bird. On the whole, the support these actors and actresses gave the "guest" was neither feeble nor unintelligent.

The farce by O. F. Berg has every sign of influence from French sources. The "cultured" Berliner was acted by Herr Possart to the greatest satisfaction of his audience, but perhaps the funniest part lies merely in the well-worn taunt against the Germans on the spree for pronouncing all their w like v's. As a comedian Herr Possart is good, but he does not shine as brightly as in tragedy. Herr Horwitz was moderately successful in portraying an awkward, slenderly educated merchant, and Fräulein Berg, as his blue stocking of a wife, was singularly unattractive and ineffective. The farce does well enough as an after-piece for those who leave the theatre early. It would be better as a *lever du rideau*, so that the impression of the pathetic figure of Fabricius should remain sharp in the memory of those who stay to the end.

SARASATE'S MATINEE.

Matinées in the merry shopping days which precede the Christmas giving are not likely to be extremely profitable. Señor Sarasate and Mme. Berthe Marx were greeted at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon by an audience that was not small under the circumstances. The famous violinist's playing was heard to increased advantage in the auditorium of the theatre. It did not appear to be any larger, but its roundness and purity were more easily appreciated.

Mme. Marx proved to be a pianist whose work was agreeable, if not striking. The distinguishing characteristics of her style are grace, fluency, and clearness. She is without breadth or impressiveness. The qualities noted in her playing, however, are not without their usefulness, and may be made productive of good results. In such large compositions as Chopin's F minor ballade, however, Mme. Marx does less excellent work than in selections like Saint-Saëns's "Etude en forme de valse." In concerts where an orchestra is not employed she will prove a useful member of the Sarasate-D'Albert Company.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH BUSINESS.

At the regular monthly business meeting of Plymouth Church last evening, Thomas G. Shearman, of the Committee on Revision of the Rules of the Church, reported in favor of four changes. The first relates to the ceremony of admission to the church, which is shortened by leaving it optional with the pastor to modify or omit his formal address; the second adds the church Treasurer as an ex-officio member to the Committee on Church Work; the third relates to use of mission fund changes the expression, "For the support of its schools, missions, and associate organizations," to "For the support of its schools, associate organizations, and mission work," thus allowing the use of the money for missions not directly under control of the church; and the fourth centralizes the custody of all funds by putting all into the hands of the church Treasurer, and making him responsible for them.

The report was laid on the table, to be acted on at the annual meeting. Then the session adjourned. The committee of three on a council to install Dr. Abbott and ordain Mr. Bliss is not yet ready to report. The council will be held some time in January.

KEEPING CITY STREETS CLEAN.

Street Commissioner Coleman of this city lectured at the Brooklyn Institute last evening on "Civic Cleanliness." Mr. Coleman devoted his remarks entirely to street cleaning. He said that New-York never could have streets as clean as were those he saw in London and in Paris on his recent trip unless the pavements here were put in the good condition of those in the European cities. Pavements here should be laid on a foundation of concrete and sand, and no corporation should be allowed to displace street pavement except under direct municipal surveillance. With paving done in this way and a rigid enforcement of all municipal ordinances concerning the uses and abuses of the streets, the cleanliness of New-York thoroughfares would equal or excel those of any city in the world.

Speaking of the incineration of garbage, Mr. Coleman said that all methods as yet devised were very imperfect.

IN THE POLITICAL SWIM.

The Sixth Congressional District, consisting of the First, Fifth, and Ninth Assembly Districts, will have an election for Congressman all by itself to-day. Tammany selected Frank T. Fitzgerald to succeed Amos J. Cummings as the representative of the district in 1888. Mr. Fitzgerald slips out of his office into one with more money in it, and this little move of Tammany's will cost the city over $20,000. Unless something unexpected happens to-day, Iceman Charles T. Turner will slip into Mr. Fitzgerald's unworn shoes.

Tammany's election district Captains and leaders met in their assembly headquarters last night and got their bags of Turner ballots. It is said that there are no hired "workers." There will be no booths. There are ninety-six election districts in the Congressional district, divided as follows: First Assembly District, 29; Fifth Assembly District, 30; Ninth Assembly District, 37. Bets were being made last night that the average would not be sixty votes in each election district. Truckman George W. Collier of the Ninth District has his ballots sent and will make as good a showing for the Republicans as he can. He was nominated by the Pioneer Club.

Ex-Coroner Ferdinand Eidman and his friends were smiling around the hotels up town last night. Mr. Eidman's smile was big and broad. It was built on assurances said to have been received from Washington that the ex-Coroner would succeed Leonard C. Giegerich, the Tammanyite who is now Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Collection District in this city.

There is talk to the effect that Alderman Richard J. Sullivan, who was defeated at the last election, will be deposed from the Tammany leadership of the Fifteenth District, owing to his alleged dictatorial way of doing things. If he does retire there is a probability that ex-Assemblyman William C. Dalton will succeed him as boss of the braves in the district. Mr. Dalton recently moved from the Seventeenth to the Fifteenth District, and is popular.

There is much talk nowadays among the politicians about the sad condition in which the Republican Party finds itself in this city. There seems to be dissatisfaction in several of the districts. The confidence which was reposed in some of the leaders does not seem to be as strong as it used to be. Some of the disgruntled ones think it is high time that something was done. A thorough reorganization, for instance, would suit some people very well. Police Justice Solon B. Smith comes in for his share of the comment. Criticism upon him is caused by his action in voting with Tammany at the recent session of the Board of Police Justices, at which appointments were made. There is a belief that Mr. Smith will succeed himself when his present term of office runs out, and some people entertain the opinion that John F. Carroll, Tammany leader in the Twentieth District, and Justice Smith understand each other pretty well. Some folks are inkind enough to think that the Republican organization ought to do some more disciplining.

WHAT WE SMOKE AND EAT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—There are some interesting facts stowed away in the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The cigarette habit appears to be growing. There were manufactured in the year ending June 30, 1889, nearly 289,000,000 more cigarettes than during the preceding year. The whole number of cigarettes made was 2,151,515,360, while the number of cigars was much larger, 3,867,385,640.

New-York State is the great cigar manufactory of the Union. It turned out 1,168,404,661 cigars and nearly a billion of cigarettes, using up in the production of these articles nearly 27,000,000 pounds of tobacco. Pennsylvania comes next to New-York, consuming nearly 19,000,000 pounds of tobacco in its cigar and cigarette production. Virginia, which is heard of so much in connection with the production of cigarettes, comes after Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and California in cigar production, but is third in importance as a cigarette producer.

There were used in the manufacture of tobacco during the year more than 23,000,000 pounds of licorice, 18,695,550 pounds of sugar, and more than eight millions of pounds of "other materials."

The United States received special taxes from 7 rectifiers, 2,758 retail liquor dealers, 35 wholesale liquor dealers, 41 brewers, 223 retail dealers in malt liquors, and 50 wholesale dealers in malt liquors in the prohibition State of Iowa, and from 1 rectifier, 1,254 retail liquor dealers, 3 wholesale liquor dealers, and 4 brewers in the other prohibition State of Kansas.

There are two pages and more of the report that housekeepers would do well to get and pin up in their kitchens to enable them to know the makers of some things they do not want to buy if they have anxious regard for healthfulness. There are more than one hundred brands of baking powders that are described as adulterated. There are twenty-two sorts of coffee so-called, that are described as made up partly of chicory, peas, beans, rye, corn, wheat, and coloring matter. Ten makes of cream of tartar, adulterated with phosphate of lime, sulphate of lime, more than 6 per cent. of tartrate of lime, alum, corn starch, and flour are spread before the reader.

Then there is a list, all too long, of French canners of vegetables who put sulphate of copper in their cans to give the cont

KEYPORT HAS A BIG FIRE

A BUSINESS BLOCK IN THE TOWN'S CENTRE BURNED.

AN OLD MAN PERISHES AND HIS SON IS FATALLY INJURED—THE TOTAL LOSS $70,000.

Keyport, an incorporated town in New-Jersey, twenty-five miles from New-York, on Raritan Bay and the Atlantic Highlands Division of the Central Railroad, had the most destructive fire in its history yesterday, with the exception of the memorable conflagration in 1877. In that year the town buildings, both public and private, from the bay front almost to Main and Front streets, the scene of yesterday's calamitous fire, were swept away by the flames, involving a loss of over $150,000. At that period, when the place had not attained its population of 3,500, which it now has, the same inadequate facilities of to-day for fighting a menacing blaze were the cause of much complaint and regret. One human life and probably two were lost yesterday, and a block of business buildings, with the bulk of their contents, were reduced to ashes in a few hours. The loss is placed at $70,000.

The fire had its origin at 5:30 A. M. in a bakery kept by Jacob Leyrer. His two sons and several assistants were preparing for the day's trade. They were making cruilers, and had a pot of lard on the heater. The lard boiled over, the drippings blazed up, igniting the contents of the pot, and in a moment there was an explosion, the burning lard flying everywhere. Young Jacob Leyrer got a perfect shower of the frightful discharge. The others in the room were more fortunate, but the outbreak was so sudden and violent that every one fled panic-stricken. Young Leyrer staggered to the street in agony, and his screams attracted attention blocks away. His brother George climbed up stairs to alarm his father and mother, and succeeded. This was before he realized how severely his brother had been injured. Mrs. Leyrer is a stout woman, and in her nervous haste to escape from the doomed building fell down stairs and sustained a fracture of the leg. She fainted, and had to be carried out. Old Jacob Leyrer, though afflicted with rheumatism managed to reach the street safely. Young George hastened to the barn in the rear to save the three horses. He worked like a Trojan, although suffering great pain from burns on one hand, and not only got out the live stock but the wagons and considerable stock stored in the barn. When he went in search of his father, mother, and brother, leaving others to fight the dreadful fire, he was told that his father had gone into the building to get his money and papers, which were kept in the safe in the basement; that his brother was dying from his injuries in the Pavilion Hotel, and his mother was prostrated in the house of Charles Miller.

The old baker, however, did accomplish what he undertook and escaped with his money and papers to the back yard. There he was overcome by the heat and smoke and burned to death. When the body was recovered, about midday, it was only recognizable by a charred bundle of papers wedged tightly between the trunk and stump of the left arm. These private papers, including insurance policies, were not so badly burned as to be of no value, and the Coroner took charge of them. His wallet was found near the body very much burned, and the bills inside will have to be redeemed at Washington.

Baker Leyrer was about seventy years old and a respected resident of Keyport. Young Jacob, whom Drs. Johnson and Roberts say cannot survive, but who was alive at last accounts, is about thirty years old, and he was soon to be married to Miss Fannie Holmes, the daughter of Prof. George W. Holmes of the Keyport Academy. About all the young folks of Keyport, including Jacob and George Leyrer, participated in the second annual ball of Bay Side Lodge, No. 193, I. O. O. F., which was held in the Raritan Guard Armory Thanksgiving night. Dancing was continued until about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the tired but happy participants went home only to be disturbed by the alarming cries of fire.

Before daylight the flames had enveloped the building occupied by the Leyrer family, a three-story brick and frame structure, and were eating their way into the five buildings on both sides. The home department, consisting of one hook and ladder company and half a dozen hand fire extinguishers, proved of little service in checking the flames. As building after building caught fire, until the whole block of stores was in flames and frame structures across the street began to smoke from the intense heat, the Hook and Ladder Company was disheartened. Telegrams were sent to Matawan, Red Bank, and Freehold for assistance. Matawan is the nearest hamlet to Keyport, and it was not until Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 and Washington Hose Company reached the scene that a stream of water was thrown or any telling work was done. The Matawan laddies did glorious work, and although handicapped by the scarcity of water got the fire under control within an hour and probably saved the greater part of the town.

Exaggerated reports went out from Keyport during the day, and scores of strangers visited the place. A careful survey of the ruins may be summed up with these facts:

Alexander Block, dry goods; store and stock a total loss; insurance on stock, $20,000; building, $4,000; total loss, $30,000.

Annie L. Conover, building; total loss, $4,000; insured.

Phebe M. Schnitze, (American Union Tea Company,) total lose; insurance, $600.

Estate of Thomas R. Stout; building a total loss; insurance, $3,000.

Dora Leyrer, bakery; insurance, $3,300; estimated loss, $4,000.

Wolf Levy, clothing store; total loss; insured for $2,000.

Therese W. Seabrook; building a total loss; insurance, $5,000.

William H. Collard, groceries; a total loss; insurance, $3,500.

Thomas L. Seabrook; frame building damaged $1,000; insurance, $2,500.

T. H. Roberts & Co., crockery, glassware, &c.; loss, $3,100; insurance, $6,200.

Estate of Sophia Keim, building damaged $500; insured for $600.

These persons sustained slight losses, and will be fully indemnified by the insurance companies: F. L. Covert, M. Yunker, estate of C. Mater, E. H. Force, estate of T. I. Murphy.

These persons were uninsured and lost from $200 to $300 each: Mrs. Arces, a widow; Samuel Stryker, Mary Van Tassell, Sobenok P. Walling, John Anthony, Joseph V. Dey.

The insurance companies having risks and their estimated losses as given by Agent Ogden are:

Fire Assurance	$3,300
London Assurance	5,000
Northern Assurance	3,000
Niagara Insurance	5,000
Westchester	4,000
Queen's	4,900
Merchants', Newark	1,700
Royal	2,000
Ætna, Hartford	5,700
London and Liverpool and Globe	2,000
Commercial Union	1,500
Hanover	3,400
Shrewsbury Mutual	2,000
Mercer County Mutual	2,000
American, Newark	1,000
Union, Philadelphia	2,000
	4,000
Total	$52,100

THE LOSS AT LYNN'S FIRE.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 29.—The Board of Assessors has made an official statement as to the full value of property on those streets which were visited by the fire and more or less devastated. The first column of figures represents the Assessors' valuation of this year, and the second shows the number of buildings burned. To the valuation as given by the Assessors it is safe to add 20 per cent. This is the statement of the Chairman of the board:

Almont-street	$27,800	11
Amity-street	11,900	16
Broad-street	128,550	56
Bosch-street	40,650	46
Farror-street	18,250	11
Central-square	169,150	17
Exchange-street	150,450	24
Mount Vernon-street	82,100	4
Munroe-street	9,500	4
Spring-street	28,350	18
Silsbee-street Court	5,600	6
Suffolk-street	18,150	18
Suffolk-street-place	4,100	8
Sagamore-street	16,750	25
Union street	382,700	45
Washington-street	50,800	21
Total	$1,069,500	330

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol and Martin Brimmer of Boston are at the Windsor Hotel.

Charles Francis Adams, President of the Union Pacific Railway Company, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge Arthur MacArthur of Washington and Gen. N. M. Curtis of Ogdensburg are at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Senator George F. Hoar and Congressman John F. Andrew of Massachusetts, Gen. A. T. Goshorn of Cincinnati, and State Senator George F. Huff of Pennsylvania are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE ARCH FUND GROWING.

Thanksgiving Day brought a substantial addition to the Washington Memorial Arch fund. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges these subscriptions: George R. Kip, $100; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, sixteen subscribers to the women's fund, $16; Dr. C. Leroy Satterlee, $5; previously acknowledged, $61,004 55. The grand total is now $61,125 55.

OBITUARY.

MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

Martin Farquhar Tupper, poet, press writer, and author of "Proverbial Philosophy," died yesterday in London in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was of an ancient Guernsey family, was born in London in 1810, educated at the Charterhouse and at Christchurch College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of B. A., M. A., and D. C. L., and was afterward called to the bar, although he never seemed or attempted to secure any legal practice at any period in his varied career. His first poem of note, "Geraldine," was published in 1838, and had no wide circulation. "Proverbial Philosophy" came from the press a year later, and, though not successful at the first, finally secured a very strong hold upon a large class of English and American readers, and passed through forty editions. It is estimated that over a million copies of this work have been sold, and, with its title, the name of Martin Farquhar Tupper is inseparably associated in the mind of the average reader. "Modern Pyramid," (1839,) "An Anther's Mind," (1841,) "The Twins: A Tale," (1841,) "Crook or Gold," (1844); "Hactenus," (1848); "Surrey, a Rapid Review of its Principal Persons and Places," (1849); "Poems in English Metre," (1850); "Farley Heath," (1851); "Hymn for All Nations in Thirty Languages," (1851); "Ballads for the Times," (1852); "Herat, A Tale," (1853); "Probabilities: An Aid to Faith," (1854); "Lyrics," (1855); "Stephen Langston; or, The Boys of King John," (1858); "Three Hundred Sonnets," (1860); "Rides and Reveries of Æsop Smith," (1861); "Cithara, Lyrics," (1863); "Raleigh, His Life and Death," (1866); "Washington, a Drama," (1876,) are among his other publications in book form. Interspersed with these he has produced a very large number of fugitive pieces and lyrics, so that it may be said that his busy literary life covered nearly forty years. As late as 1886, however, he issued another book, "My Life as an Author," which was intended to summarize as well as to complete his career. A little later he paid a visit to this country and received ovations everywhere from his admirers. He wrote a poem on the Charleston earthquake, and is said to have been actively interested in American affairs during his last years.

Albany House, near Albany Park, the residence of the Duke of Northumberland, in Surrey, was for many years the home of the poet, and when he married and settled down there he was supposed to be beyond the reach of poetry. It was a charming old English country house, with oak finishing and full of rare furniture and bric-a-brac. Here Tupper lived and labored, or rested as it pleased him. His natural industry demanded no spur from the necessity of earning a livelihood. But in old age financial difficulties embarrassed him, and while friends came gladly to his assistance, the aged author whose words had stirred so many hearts was compelled to accept their aid, a circumstance which is said to have weighed upon his mind and to have shortened his life.

No modern writer has been subjected to more scornful criticism. But in meeting the assaults of those who did not appreciate his work Mr. Tupper invariably displayed remarkable calm and that self-control of a gentleman. There was something in the keenness of his comprehension of all that was best in human nature which endeared him to masses of readers who were only bored by the criticisms. "Proverbial Philosophy" has appeared in several French translations, of which the one by Georges Mc-Tivier perhaps was the best. American editions have been printed in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Rochester, and the number of copies sold in America is over five hundred thousand.

ELIAS P. NEEDHAM.

Elias Parkman Needham, the man who more than any one else built up the reed organ from the ancient melodeon, died at his home at 218 East Nineteenth-street, on Thursday afternoon, of heart failure, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born on a farm at Delhi, this State, and early showed a taste for mechanics. He started out in life in Buffalo as a journeyman carpenter and soon became an intimate friend of Jeremiah Carhart, a brother workman, who was full of Yankee inventive genius. Carhart had any quantity of ideas for patents worked out and showed the models to his friend, who picked out from among them the suction bellows and set of reeds that Carhart had invented to improve the then fashionable accordion.

Mr. Needham was sure that there was a fortune in the inventions, and he and Carhart worked at them until 1846, when they established a melodeon manufactory at Buffalo. Their business grew so rapidly that they moved to this city as soon as that Carhart had established himself in East Thirteenth and later in East Twenty-third street. After a time Mr. Needham saw the possibilities of developing the melodeon into a fair substitution for the grand or pipe organ, and after inventing the upright reed action that is now used in all cabinet instruments started in on the manufacture of what were known as Silver Tongue organs. Mr. Needham about 1860 became interested in the idea of pneumatic tramways, and in 1864 exhibited at the American Institute Fair a system of underground ways to be worked by a continuous air current (his own invention) which attracted a great deal of attention.

In 1878 he conceived the idea of using strips of perforated paper for producing automatic music from reed organs, and his fifteen patents covering the invention were sold to and are now used by the manufacturers of the Symphonette. Mr. Needham also patented a number of minor inventions, such as lead-pencil sharpener and the like, during his lifetime. He was married in 1840, and his wife and two sons survive him. He was a man of retiring and domestic disposition, but he made and kept a host of friends. The funeral services will take place at his residence on Monday evening, and the interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

JOHN G. CHAPMAN.

John Gadsby Chapman, N. A., died at the home of his son, 1 Linton Chapman, 215 Quincy-street, Brooklyn, on Thursday last. He was eighty-one years old. He was born in Alexandria, Va. At an early age he evinced a great talent for art and was sent to Italy to study. He was one of the founders of the Century Club and was elected a full member of the Academy of Design in 1836. For many years he gave instruction in wood engraving in this city with great success. In 1848 he returned to Italy and settled in Rome, where he lived until a few years ago.

Many of his works have wide reputations, such, for instance as "The Baptism of Pocahontas," which hangs in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington; "Sunset on the Campagna," "Etruscan Girl," "Vintage Scene," and "Stone Pines in the Barberini Valley." He has furnished illustrations for many books, among others for Harper's Bible. As an etcher from original designs he gained reputation on "The Return from the Vintage," "A Monk Asking for Alms," "Italian Goatherds," "The Gleaner," "A View on the Campagna" and "The Departure of Sancho for the Government of His Island."

Funeral services will be held at his son's residence to-day at 3 o'clock.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

Thomas Cochran, one of New-York's oldest importing merchants, died at his home at 48 East Forty-ninth-street, on Thursday afternoon, from a bronchial affection that his great age kept him from defeating. He was born at Kirkcudbright, Scotland, in 1807, and went, when a youth, to France, where he engaged in the lace manufacturing trade. In 1837 he came to this city and established the lace and dry goods importing firm of Cochran & Co., which built up a large business under his guidance. He retired from active business life some twenty years ago, but was for a time special partner in the succeeding firm of Cochran, McClain & Co. Mr. Cochran was a man of quiet tastes and retiring disposition, and never took an active part in club or society life. He never married. The funeral services will be held at his residence on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and the interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

MICHAEL DELEHANTY.

Michael Delehanty, a power in Democratic politics in Albany, died in that city last evening, after a protracted illness, of Bright's disease. He was born in Troy April 6, 1829, and the following year his parents removed to Albany. Mr. Delehanty studied for three years in the law office of Wheaton, Doolittle & Hadley, but he tired of the law then and took up the trade of bricklayer and mason, to which he adhered for seven years. He was prominent in the Fire Department for nineteen years, his connection with it beginning in 1847.

He had served as Clerk of the Common Council almost continuously since 1857, and held the office at the time of his death. When he first took the position his salary was $600 a year. Now it is $4,000. His surviving son, John A. Delehanty, is Assistant Corporation Counsel.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Col. Joseph F. Belton, who died in his seventieth year at his home, 1,171 Union-avenue, Saturday last, had been confined to his bed three months from the effects of a stroke of paralysis received a year and a half ago. The deceased was born in Philadelphia, the son of Col. S. F. Belton, Fourth Artillery, United States Army. The elder Col. Belton was a veteran of the Mexican war and the war of 1812. His was Governor of Puebla and the city of Mexico and member of the Aztec Club, a society of Mexican veterans. As the son of a member of that society, Col. Belton received a gold medal. In 1861 Col. J. F. Belton was living in Brooklyn, N. Y. He went to Charleston, S. C., enlisted in the Confederate service, and rose to the title of Colonel. He leaves a wife, four sons, and two daughters.

Jonas Rosenberg, a once prominent merchant in this city's clothing trade, died at his home at 164 East Eighty-fifth-street on Thursday in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Bavaria, and came to New-York in 1834 to engage in the manufacture of clothing. He built up a large business and an honorable reputation, and was well liked by his business associates. He retired from business in 1873 and spent his later years in looking after the welfare of the Hebrew charities, in which he was interested. He leaves a family of six children. The funeral services will be held at his residence at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the interment will be at Union Fields Cemetery.

ARRESTED AS SWINDLERS.

TWO MEN CHARGED WITH USING FORGED CHECKS IN BROOKLYN.

The two men who are believed to have swindled the National City Bank of Brooklyn out of over $1,200 on forged checks, purporting to be signed by Clapp Brothers, grocers, of 979 Fulton-street, were captured yesterday afternoon. They said they were John M. Walker, aged twenty-five, of 208 Lexington-avenue, and Harry L. Price, aged twenty-four, of 467 Monroe-street. They were commercial drummers, they said, but they had been out of work for some time. Both professed ignorance of the crime with which they were charged.

They were taken to Police Headquarters, where they were identified by several persons. Thomas Frost and Robert Reid were positive that Walker was the man who entered Clapp Brothers' store, while A. E. Campbell, one of the firm's clerks, identified Price as the one who stood outside. The messenger boy, William Rush, who obtained the money for the swindler, identified Price. The latter admitted that the boy took at him again, and then Rush changed his opinion and asserted that Walker was the man with whom he had dealings. Even in that he was not very positive.

When the men were searched only 80 cents in money was found on them. Each had neat little memorandum books containing price lists of almost every conceivable object and the names of some of the best known business houses in this city, Brooklyn, and Baltimore. The prisoners exhibited very little concern, and were confident that they could prove that they were not near the City Bank or Clapp Brothers' store on the days of the swindles.

THE STRIKING CUTTERS.

SOME OF ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S EMPLOYES DECIDE TO REMAIN OUT.

The strike of the clothing cutters at the shops of Rogers, Peet & Co. of 569 Broadway was continued yesterday. The strike originated in the refusal of the men to increase the number of garments cut with the clothes-cutting machine.

Mr. Chambers of the firm said yesterday that the firm was preparing its Summer goods. These were of cheviots and other light cloths. The men had been cutting two suits at a time with shears and four with the cutting machine. But as the Summer goods are very thin, and there was a pressure of work, the firm asked the men to cut eight suits with the machine. A number of the men complied with this request, and worked for a month before coming to a conclusion that it was against the order of their union. They belonged to the Knights of Labor attached to National District Assembly No. 231. The firm did not know that the men belonged to the order, and believed that they were contented with belonging to the co-operative union of the shop.

Yesterday Local Assemblies Nos. 2,853, 2,904, and 6,224, clothing cutters of this city, held a meeting and appointed a committee, consisting of one delegate from each local assembly, James A. Wright and Mrs. Westbrook, the former the Chairman and the latter the Secretary of the National Executive Board, and sent them to make terms with the members of the firm. The firm preferred to treat with their own men, and that only after they should return to work. The committee returned to the men and made their report. Thereupon the men decided to continue the strike.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, fair, except light local snow in Northern Vermont, slightly colder, followed Sunday by warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fair, no decided change in temperature, southwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, clearing, slightly warmer, followed Sunday by much warmer, westerly winds, becoming variable.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	41°	39°	3:30 P. M.	42°	36°
6 A. M.	40°	37°	6 P. M.	42°	34°
9 A. M.	40°	35°	9 P. M.	41°	32°
12 M.	41°	37°	12 P. M.	39°	30°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 35°
Average temperature for same date last year .. 40¾°

DEATH OF EDWIN R. MEADE.

The body of ex-Congreseman Edwin R. Meade, who died of paresis on Thursday in the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, lay in the Morgue last night. It was not known what disposition would be made of it.

Mr. Meade was born in Norwich, Chenango County, this State, July 6, 1836. He received an academic education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He practiced at his home until about 1872, when he came to this city. He at once entered actively into politics, was admitted to Tammany Hall, and became a warm friend of John Kelly. In 1874 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth District, defeating Edward Horan, who ran as an Independent Democrat, and was indorsed by the Republicans.

Mr. Meade was an active member of the Special Committee on the Investigation of the Chinese Immigration Question. He spent some time in California studying the matter, and it was because of his absence from this city while thus engaged that he failed to secure a renomination. He then resumed the practice of the law here, but he was not prosperous, and finally the disease which caused his death overtook him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital Oct. 24, and was transferred to the asylum Nov. 1. He was a widower. During his career he made many friends who learned of his sad end yesterday with profound sorrow.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI'S CRUISE.

Admiral Gherardi's squadron will sail next Tuesday morning for Panama in the West Indies. The fleet will comprise the Galena, Kearsarge, and Dolphin. The Galena will be the flagship in spite of the opportunity afforded the Admiral of having a steel cruiser carry his flag.

The squadron will remain in the West Indies during the Winter, returning to the United States in the latter part of March. The first port visited will be St. Nicholas Mole. Here, if possible, final arrangements will be made for the establishment of a coaling station for vessels of the United States Navy. From St. Nicholas Mole the fleet will proceed to Port au Prince, and thence to Jamaica. As far as possible the squadron will be kept together. It is expected that it will be joined by the Yantic, now in the West Indies.

The Essex will probably be ready for commissioning in the course of a month or so, and it is likely that she will be ordered to join the North Atlantic squadron.

MORE SCHOOLROOMS WANTED.

The Public School Convention held a session last evening at 25 East Fourth-street. Thirty-five trades and labor organizations were represented, among them the Central Labor Union, the Central Labor Federation, the Socialistic Labor Party, the German tailors, turners, machinists, German bricklayers, Amalgamated carpenters, and the foundrymen. Henry Spitz was Chairman.

The object of the convention was to devise some means to provide for the education of 20,000 children for whom there is no room in the public schools. A resolution was adopted by which the delegates were directed to ask their respective unions to request the central organization to take up the question and to appoint a joint committee to call on the Mayor and Board of Education and ask them to make provision for those children. The convention also decided to call a mass meeting to bring the question before the public at large.

GREENWALL'S FIGHT FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Counsel for John Greenwall, the convicted murderer of Lyman S. Weeks, who is to be hanged on Dec. 6, obtained an order from Justice Pratt yesterday to show cause to-day why a new trial should not be granted. Affidavits were sent in by "Butch" Miller and Frederick Christian in which they charged Paul Krause with the murder. Miller, who is now in Trenton Prison, admits in his affidavit that he was with Krause and waited outside Mr. Weeks's house while Krause went in. On the trial Miller swore that he was not present at all.

Greenwall, who recently embraced the Catholic religion, was baptized yesterday. Father O'Hara of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy performed the service and Keeper Wilson became Greenwall's godfather.

EIGHT JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

ON CLAIMS AGAINST THE CONSUMERS' COAL COMPANY.

The Consumers' Coal Company, whose office is at 111 Broadway and whose yard is at the foot of East Forty-third-street, had seven judgments entered against it yesterday in favor of Mrs. H. C. Schenck, wife of the President, for $12,159, and one in favor of M. Briggs for $636, and it was said that the Sheriff was in charge of the property. The company was organized Dec. 8, 1881, to supply consumers of coal with a good article at a reasonable price and full weight. The price of the shares was $5 each and the authorized capital stock was $500,000, which was reduced in July, 1884, to $135,500, of which $55,500 was paid in cash and $80,000 was issued for property necessary for the company's business.

C. Stewart Schenck was President of the company, and it had some influential backers, among the Trustees being Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Henry Dexter, Samuel N. Hyde, and Paul Coster. Two years ago the company spent, it is said, over $20,000 in improvements at its yard, foot of Forty-third-street and East River, in order to handle coal as cheaply as possible. The company's office was for many years at 640 Sixth-avenue, but about a month ago it was removed to Trinity Building.

The statement of the company on June 1, it is said, showed liabilities for merchandise and borrowed money, $22,600, and assets $57,000, consisting of plant, $28,000; horses, trucks, &c., $11,000; accounts, $11,500; coal, $5,000; cash, $1,500.

At the yard it was said late yesterday that the company had failed, but no further particulars could be learned there.

NEW RULES FOR IMPORTS.

CHANGES IN THE REGULATIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Treasury Windom yesterday sent notice to Collector Erhardt of two changes in the Treasury regulations. Heretofore goods received at this port from a foreign country which have been destined for another foreign country, and for which immediate transportation to their destination was not available, have been sent to the General Order Stores. This has entailed expense on the shipping agent here in the way of cartage, &c. By the Secretary's decision, if immediate transportation cannot be had, such goods may remain on a covered and locked wharf under the charge of an inspector.

The other decision affects the immediate transportation regulations also. Goods arriving here for transportation to interior cities are taken by bonded common carriers, designated by the Treasury Department, but heretofore these goods have not been permitted to go forward unless accompanied by the invoice sworn to by the United States Consul at the port of shipment. Western merchants have complained that this rule was a hardship because the goods frequently arrived here ahead of the invoice and delays were expensive. Now, the Collector may accept from the importer a bond, pending the arrival of the invoice, which must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the importer's inability to produce the consular certificate.

O'BYRNE RETIRES TO JERSEY.

THEREFORE AN ORDER OF ARREST HAS NOT BEEN SERVED.

The Sheriff was looking yesterday for Col. John O'Byrne to serve an order of arrest for contempt issued by Judge Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in consequence of the Colonel's refusal to answer certain questions put to him by the Commissioners of Accounts touching his disposition of the thirteen-thousand-dollar fee disclosed by the Dock Board investigation. The Sheriff, however, looked in vain, and it was said that Col. O'Byrne had temporarily emigrated to New-Jersey.

Mr. Abraham Gruber, the Colonel's lawyer, admitted that his client had gone to Jersey, but would not say to what part. The Colonel would remain there, he said, until his counsel could establish the fact that he was not in contempt by an argument that the Commissioners of Accounts had not the legal right to ask the questions propounded to the Colonel; that the questions were not pertinent to the investigation, and that the Colonel was protected from arrest in this matter by the relation between lawyer and client.

However, this argument was embodied in a letter sent by Mr. Gruber's firm to each of the Justices of the Supreme Court two or three days ago, and must therefore have been read by Judge Patterson before he issued the order of arrest.

It was said at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, last night that Col. O'Byrne had not been there.

CHANGES IN HIS FORCE.

NAVAL OFFICER WILLIS SHAKES UP HIS DEPARTMENT.

Naval Officer Willis, by instructions from Washington, yesterday created a little breeze in his department by making several changes, all of which were unexpected. He reduced John M. Comstock to the auditorship at a salary of $3,000. Mr. Comstock has been acting as Deputy Naval Officer and auditor also, for which he received the salary of the former office, $3,500. J. J. Couch, who has been in the Custom House twenty-five years and who is a Republican without any independent leanings, was made Deputy Naval Officer.

The salary of Andrew W. Green, the Chief Clerk of the Warehouse Division of the Naval Office, was reduced from $3,000 to $2,800. A vacant one-thousand-dollar clerkship was abolished.

Mrs. Mary B. Carey has heretofore received $1,200 a year as janitress. Her husband is a clerk at $1,400. They have living apartments in the Naval Office. Mrs. Carey's income was reduced to $1,000.

John E. Smith, formerly of the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, was appointed private secretary to the Naval Officer at a salary of $2,000.

CHARGED WITH CRUELTY TO SAILORS.

The trial of Capt. Joseph R. Shillaber of the ship Eclipse, on a charge of cruel treatment of his crew, was begun before United States Commissioner Bellows in Brooklyn yesterday. United States District Attorney Johnson prosecuted the case, while Robert D. Benedict appeared for Capt. Shillaber.

John O'Neil, a sailor, testified that owing to poor food and impure water many of the crew were attacked with scurvy, and that when the ship touched port no one was allowed to go ashore, not even the master. Instead, the crew were locked up until the vessel was ready to sail. On one occasion, O'Neil said, his hands were tied behind him, a rope was lowered from a yardarm and fastened to his pinioned arms, and in that way he was lifted three feet from the deck and allowed to hang there. When lowered to the deck he fainted.

O'Neil's statement was confirmed by several companions, but Mr. Benedict moved for a dismissal on the ground that under the law malice and hatred must be shown. He held that the men had been punished in a legal way for disobedience. The motion was denied, and more witnesses will be examined to-day.

FOR THE GERMAN PRESS CLUB.

A grand concert for the benefit of the relief fund of the German Press Club will be given this evening in the Metropolitan Opera House, the use of which has been tendered to the club free of charge. The programme arranged for the entertainment is of much more than usual excellence. The orchestra will be conducted by Anton Seidl, and among those who will take part is Miss Mary Gesellschap, a pianist, whose talents have already secured her recognition from prominent teachers and the applause of many highly-cultivated audiences. Others on the programme are Miss Louise Larendon, an accomplished elocutionist; L. Schmitt, the violinist; Theodore Reichman, the baritone; Julius Perotti, the tenor, and Mrs. Lilli Lehman-Kalisch.

During the evening "Das Volksalied," (typical song of the nations,) a singular work of melodramatic character, will be given for the first time in this country. In it some magnificent tableaus will be shown, while the choruses will be rendered by the leading singing societies in the city.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

DERBYPORT FARM SAUSAGES.—These famous sausages are sold in two-pound packages, with trade mark (a deer's foot) stamped on the wrapper. Beware of imitations.—*Herald.*—*Advertisement.*

A 4-dolar Mens Shew for $2.97, fine kalf or Patent Lether, Hand welt, (we mean it.) Finest French kalf hand made $4 95, worth $7. KENNEDY, 26 Cortlandt street, up 1 flite.

A Luxury for Tourists.
DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER, in metal boxes, with telescopic measuring tube. Neat and portable.

Men's Winter Underwear, Holiday Goods, Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets. J. W. Johnston, 379 6th-av., ab. 23d-st.

Colgate's Gifts for Men.
"55" EAU DE COLOGNE, TOILET WATERS, matchless SHAVING STICK; useful, luxurious.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure, 6 for $9; none better at any price. 761 and 511 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MADURO—BRANDON.—On Wednesday, the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. H. F. Mendes, L. SLANSEN, daughter of Isaac Brandon, to JOSHUA L. MADURO.

DIED.

ASKLEY.—At Hempstead, L. I., suddenly, Nov. 27, HARRY E. ASKLEY, aged 29 years.
Funeral from his late residence, Greenwich-st., Hempstead, Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

BEDELL.—At Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 29, 1889, RHONA, widow of Manches R. Bedell, in the 83d year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Brown, No. 459 1st-st., near 7th-av., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock.

BUCKLEY.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, at her late residence, 18 East 54th-st., ANN M., widow of Dennis W. Buckley, aged 75 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the cathedral, 5th-av., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

CAMPBELL.—On Thursday morning, of heart failure, MARTHA, daughter of the late Richard Lee Campbell, in the 8th year of her age.
Funeral from Calvary Church, corner 21st-st. and 4th-av., at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, Nov. 30.

CARNOCHAN.—At Hastings, England, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1889, ESTELLE P. M., daughter of Estelle Morris and the late John Murray Carnochan, M. D.

CHAPMAN, J. G.—The members of the National Academy of Design are invited to attend the funeral of JOHN GADSBY CHAPMAN, N. A., at 215 Quincy-st., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M. Saturday, Nov. 30.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

CLANCY.—On Nov. 27, MARGARET CLANCY, in her 69th year.
A solemn mass will be celebrated at the Cathedral at 8 A. M. Saturday. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 161 West 46th-st., at 2 P. M.

COCHRAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, 1888, THOMAS COCHRAN, aged 82 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 48 East 49th-st., Monday, Dec. 2, at 10 A. M.

COLT.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 28, 1889, at his residence, 12 West 21st-st., HARRIS COLT, in the 72d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services to be held at his late residence on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 1:30 P. M.

DAY.—Wednesday, Nov. 27, at his late residence, 56 East 34th-st., WALTER DE FOREST DAY, M. D., in the 55th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., Sunday, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M. Interment at Catskill, Monday.

DENNY.—On Nov. 27, after a brief illness, at the residence of her son, Thomas Denny, 19 West 36th-st., LOUISA BLEECKER, wife of the late Thomas Denny.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 10:30 A. M.

EDMUNDS.—On Friday, Nov. 29, 1889, Dr. CLARA A. COX, wife of Dr. J. Marion Edmunds.
Funeral services from her late residence, 1,023 Lexington-av., corner 73d-st., Sunday evening, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, CAROLINE A., wife of S. J. Edwards, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George H. Prentice, 77 Fleet-place, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Greenfield, Mass.

FOSTER.—On Friday, Nov. 29, at her late residence, No. 60 West 35th-st., in the 84th year of her age, CLARA, daughter of the late Andrew Foster.
Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av., on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2:30 P. M.

HOLTROF.—On Nov. 28, of typhoid fever, LOUIS HOLTROF.
Funeral services from the Church of the Transfiguration Saturday, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

HOLLAND.—Suddenly, on the 27th inst., at his late residence, 20 West 15th-st., Col. D. P. HOLLAND, aged 59 years, 6 months, and 14 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ann's P. E. Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LIPPINCOTT.—On Nov. 28, 1889, CHARLES S., son of Mary J. and the late Edward E. Lippincott.
Funeral services at his late residence, 244 West 15th-st., Saturday, Nov. 30, 6 P. M.

NEEDHAM.—Thursday, Nov. 28, ELIAS PARKMAN NEEDHAM, aged 77.
Funeral services at his late residence, 216 East 19th-st., Monday evening, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. Kindly omit flowers.

OSBORN.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 28, of peritonitis, BEATRIX M., wife of Alfred F. Osborn and daughter of William Gries.
Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Rechenberg, 221 West 104th-st., on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 1:30 P. M.

PEARSALL.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, ELIZABETH, widow of Denton Pearsall.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 124 East 72d-st., Sunday, at 3 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

ROSENBERG.—JONAS ROSENBERG, on Thursday, 28th inst., aged 75 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 164 East 60th-st., on Sunday, at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Congregation Rodalf Shalom Chebra Bikur Cholom, Zion Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B., are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHIEFFELIN.—On Friday, Nov. 29, SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN, Jr., second son of William H. and Mary Jay Schieffelin, in the 20th year of his age.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 29, 1889.

The supply of Beeves this morning was moderate and the markets opened with a steady demand and a rather strong feeling in values. This was not sustained, and trade closed slow as to demand and weak as to values. Sheep and Lambs were in liberal supply. Sheep remained unchanged in value and were steady. Lambs declined ½c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows were held on sale. Veals and Calves were firm on a light supply. At Sixtieth-Street Yards the Beeves to hand were sent direct to slaughter, all but 26 head of local origin, which were for sale. Of these 2 were Bulls, which were sold at 2c. ₱ lb. At Harsimus Cove Yards horned Cattle sold at 7¼@9c. ₱ lb., weights, 9 to 13 cwt.; from 18 to 36 lb. was allowed net. Prices on live weights were: Native Steers, $4@$4 90 ₱ cwt.; Oxen, $3 40@$4 20 ₱ cwt.; store Beeves, $3 50@$3 85 ₱ cwt.; Heifers, $3 40@$3 90 ₱ cwt.; dry Cows, $1 25@$1 70 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, $2 15@$2 70 ₱ cwt. Quality of the herds, as above reported, poor to fair; in the aggregate, coarse. Sheep sold at $4@$5 70 ₱ cwt.; Kves, 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 5½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Quality of the flocks to hand poor to good. Calves, grassfed, being coarse and lean, not quoted; Calves, partly milk-fed, 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; Western Calves, 4½c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; Veals, from coarse to fair, 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.; 8 carloads of Western Hogs and lean Pigs were offered: a portion was sold at $4 10 ₱ cwt.; city-dressed Hogs opened at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 6½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 22 Western Calves, 340 lb., 8½c. ₱ lb.; 5 Calves, 18 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 24 Veals, 183 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 18 Veals, 151 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 40 State Sheep, 92 to 96 lb., 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb.; 382 State Lambs, 100 head, 50½ lb., 5½c. ₱ lb., 82 head, 69 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb., 100 head, 66 lb., 6c. ₱ lb., 100 head, 70 lb., 6¼c. ₱ lb. D. Harrington sold 32 Calves, 1,600 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 6 Veals, 114 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 28 Veals, 129 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 29 State Sheep, 79 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 481 Michigan Lambs, 70 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 153 State Lambs, 85 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 293 Canada Lambs, 89 lb., 7c. ₱ lb. Dullenback & Dewey sold 199 9-tate Ewes, 92 to 98 lb., 4¼c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. J. J. Hollenbeck sold 3 Bulls, 2,050 lb., 2c. ₱ lb.; 27 Western Calves, 3,825 to 3,885 lb., 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; 16 Western Calves, 2,297 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 31 State Sheep, 95 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 54 State Lambs, 89 lb., 5 90 ₱ cwt.; 577 Canada Lambs, 487 head, 72 lb., 9½c. ₱ lb., 199 head, 96 lb., 7c. ₱ lb. *At Forty-Ninth-Street Yards*—H. Smith sold 410 Western Pigs, 118 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—D. McPherson & Co. sold on commission Cows, 1,340 lb., $3 40 ₱ cwt.; 1 Ox, 1,440 lb., $3 60 ₱ cwt.; 4 Heifers, 1,292 lb., $3 90 ₱ cwt.; 114 Ohio Steers: 57 head, 1,225 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 18 head, 1,319 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt., 10 head, 1,391 lb., $4 20@$4 40 ₱ cwt., 4 head, 1,350 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb., 25 head, 1,481 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb. Mewton & Ouliett sold on commission 1 dry Cow, 1,100 lb., 1½c. ₱ lb.; 18 dry Cows, 959 lb., $1 70 ₱ cwt.; 2 Bulls, 1,170 lb., 2¼c. ₱ lb.; 18 Pennsylvania Steers, 1,332 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb. J. F. Sadler sold on commission 78 Indiana Steers: 38 head, 1,302 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 17 head, 1,388 lb., $4 30 ₱ cwt., 20 head, 1,319 lb., $4 40 ₱ cwt., with $5 off the lot; 35 Kentucky Steers: 19 head, 1,270 to 1,334 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb., 16 head, 1,409 lb., $4 55 ₱ cwt. commission 3. Sanders sold on commission 7 Bulls: 2 beasts, 1,280 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb., 7 beasts, 1,353 to 1,435 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb., 8 beasts, 1,319 lb., $2 30 ₱ cwt., 1 beast, 1,350 lb., $2 70 ₱ cwt.; 20 Ohio Steers, 1,192 lb., $3 85 ₱ cwt. S. M. Goldsmith sold for self: 37 Kentucky Steers: 20 head, 1,270 lb., $3 80 ₱ cwt., 18 head, 1,504 lb., terms not reported; 1 Steer, 1,890 lb., $4 90 ₱ cwt. Shoberry sold on commission, 7 Oxen, 1,314 lb., $3 40 ₱ cwt.; 7 Oxen, 1,488 lb., $3 95 ₱ cwt.; 2 Oxen, 1,730 lb., $4 20 ₱ cwt.; 37 Ohio Steers: 12 head, 1,155 lb., $3 95 ₱ cwt., 10 head, 1,407 lb., $4 22½ ₱ cwt. Sherman & Oeiver sold on commission 37 Illinois Steers: 22 head, 1,145 lb., $3 40 ₱ cwt., 15 head, 1,191 lb., $3 70 ₱ cwt.; 13 Veals, 137 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 260 Western Sheep, a mixed flock: 135 head, 101¼ lb., $4 60 ₱ cwt., 125 head, 95 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb., 230 head, 97 lb. scapt to 108¾ lb., $5 70 ₱ cwt.; 110 Western Lambs, a mixed flock, 87 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 435 Western Lambs, 74 lb., 9¾c. ₱ lb.; 190 Canada Lambs, 89½ lb., $7 10 ₱ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,135 head of horned Cattle, 38 Cows, 379 Veals and Calves, 4,777 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 7,471 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 913 head of horned Cattle, 15 Veals and Calves, 3,205 Sheep and Lambs, 4,472 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Nov. 29.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,100 head; total for week thus far, 12,400 head; for same time last week, 12,690 head; consigned through, 1,000 head, all to New-York; 120 head on sale; prices steady and unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,000 head; total for week thus far, 32,000 head; for same time last week, 33,400 head; consigned through, 1,000 head, 800 head to New-York; 3,000 head on sale; market quiet, prices unchanged. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 11,200 head; total for week thus far, 66,780 head; for same time last week, 69,120 head; consigned through, 4,400 head, 2,100 head to New-York; 7,000 head on sale; opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; mediums, heavy, and Yorkers, $4 74@$4 90; Pigs, $4 60@$4 65.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,100 head; shipments, 400 head; market strong; good to fancy native Steers, $4 20@$4 90; fair to good do., $3 80@$4 25; stockers and feeders, $1 80@$3 20; range Steers, $2@$3 10. Hogs—Receipts, 7,800 head; shipments, 3,800 head; market higher; fair to choice heavy, $3 90@$3 75; packing grades, $3 50@$3 70; light, fair to best, $3 50@$3 95. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 100 head; market firm; fair to choice, $3 40@$4.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 860 head; shipments, 840 head; market steady at Monday's prices; 14 cars shipped to New-York. Hogs—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 2,300 head; market strong; all grades, $3 75@$3 85; 8 cars shipped to New-York. Sheep—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market fair at Monday's prices.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Cotton steady; Middling, 8¾c.; Low Middling, gross, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9c. nes receipts, 17,935 bales; gross, 19,866 bales; sales, 3,750 bales; stock, 292,186 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 104,958 bales, gross, 114,483 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 42,299 bales; to France, 14,620 bales; to the Continent, 13,955 bales; coastwise, 9,919 bales; sales, 30,750 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 29.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9¼c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 8 15-16c.; net and gross receipts, 5,561 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,389 bales; sales, 859 bales; stock, 35,913 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 38,272 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 26,174 bales; to the Continent, 10,794 bales; coastwise, 10,413 bales; sales, 4,301.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 29.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9 11-16c.; Low Middling, 9 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8 15-16c.; net and gross receipts, 6,304 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,600 bales; coastwise, 6,796 bales; sales, 3,550 bales; stock, 90,925 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 42,910 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,053 bales; to France, 5,002 bales; to the Continent, 18,957 bales; coastwise, 14,070 bales; sales, 10,800 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, Nov. 29, was one by D. P. Ingraham & Co., who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Eugene S. Ives, Esq., referee, sold a one-story frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on 5th-av., east side, 50.11 feet north of 114th-st. for $18,000, to Warren B. Smith, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 29.

83d-st., 98 East; Mary M. Barnes and another to I. Townsend Burden..... $130,000

Bathgate-av., s. e. corner of 178th-st., 197x80.2; Elizabeth Heimburger to Katharina Heimburger..... 5

168th-st., s. a., 30 ft. e. of Tinton-av., 25x174; William A. Ferrie and wife to William Massey..... 1

Pine-st., 98; Mary A. Benedict to Sigmund Oppenheimer..... 25,000

116th-st., n. s., 328 East; Onstav F. Authier and wife to Philip Meyer..... 10,500

86th-st., s. s., 98 ft. w. of Avenue B, 20x102.2; Richard H. Jaeger and wife to Hedwig Volgenan..... 10,500

Columbia-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Cambreling-av., 25x75; Rachel G. McGrath and another to Betty Middleton..... 650

West-st., n. s., opposite Caroline-st., pier and bulkhead; Malcolm Peters and wife to Anthony Gale..... 5

Same property; Edward Seville and wife to Anthony G. McComb..... 5

Same property; John McComb and wife to same..... 5

40th-st., n. s., 324 and 326 East; Bridget A. Geidel to Michael Gevin and wife..... 24,750

170th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Washington-av., 25x72½; Catherine Ruffing to Emil Waldling..... 35,000

104th-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25 x100.11; William Scott and another to John S. Scott..... 1

Lexington-av., n. s. corner of 104th-st., 75x95; John S. Scott to Herman H. Mauck..... 57,000

Lot 41, map Mount Eden, Upper Morrisania, 50x100; Thomas O. Wolf to Elizabeth Ioke..... 155

Southern Boulevard, n. w. corner of Brownplace, 96x100; John n. Schultze to Simon Waste..... 14,100

Ludlow-st., 24; Harris Levy and wife to Karl M. Wallack..... 32,000

25th-st., 357 West; Alexander Wallach to Jaast Wallace..... 1

33d-st., s. a., 425 ft. w. of 9th-av.; Bryan L. Kennelly to William Rankin..... 14,000

Willis-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 135th-st., 25x100; Frederick Rohrs and wife to Heinrich C. Sheer..... 22,500

Broome-st., 247; Aaron Goodman and wife to Barney Isaacs..... 44,000

Norfolk-st., 31; Barney Isaacs and wife to Aaron Goodman..... 30,000

39th-st., 206 E.; Emily Simon and another to Ferdinand Eberlich..... 7,500

Oliver-st., 72, and other property; Roderick Green to Benedict A. Klein..... 25,000

Avenue A, w. s., 68.4 ft. n. of 79th-st., 25x75; Andreas Siegenjack and wife to Edward Miehel..... 19,000

Lot 243, map of S. Cambreling, 24th Ward, 50x87.6; Edward Reilly and wife to Paul Bacigaripi and wife..... 1,200

83d-st., 242 East; Daniel P. Hays and wife to Tobias Silverstone..... 31,500

Baxter-st., 129; Mark Ottinger and wife and others to John Gohse..... 25,000

Oliver-st., 77, and other property; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 25,000

4th-st., 187 East; Joseph Bischoff, executor to Theodore Danera..... 12,250

Same property; Joseph Bischoff and others to Theodore Danera..... 12,250

Waverly-st., 148; William M. Moran and wife to Philip Boyer..... 20,000

130th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Boulevard, 99.11 deep; Robert S. Pero and wife to Charles S. Kendall..... 11,000

Edgecombe-av., s. w. corner of 140th-st., 90 x96.11, and other property; William T. Buhler, Jr., to Elisabeth Biggins..... 10

Same property; Elisabeth Higgins to John W. Hearne..... 100,000

83d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; William Rankin and wife to Bryan L. Kennelly..... 32,000

125th-st., n. s., 87 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x77.2; Julius Dreyfuss and wife to Joseph L. Butterwieser..... 27,500

Washington-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Mitchell-st., 25x100; John W. Cornish to Lily Stokes..... 1

Mulberry-st., 114, and other property; Joseph R. Kemp and wife to Felix Marchall..... 68,500

125th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; Frederick C. Havemeyer to William Waitt..... 1

Sixth-av., n. w. corner of 27th-st.; John W. Mackay to William Bubier, Jr..... 14,000

Riverdale-av., s. s., 150 ft. e. of lands of Samuel Thompson; Frederick Smyth, referee, to Albert E. Putnam..... 6,425

Broome-st., 26; Thomas Spellman and wife to Samuel Kempner..... 7,537

71st-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of West End-av., 18x102; Samuel J. Taylor to Emma Taylor..... 1

Willett-st., 115; Catharine T. Riley and another to Anna Weymar..... 30,000

35th-st., n. s., 251.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., 17.10x 99.9, and other property; Abraham Kramer and wife to Hannah Krammer and others.. 1

Same property; Hannah Krammer and others to Abraham Kramer..... 1

10th-st., 425 West; John A. Rochford to John P. Richters..... 1

Mulberry-st., 77; Francis H. Incles and wife to Eglo Pinet..... 1

36th-st., 353 West; Simon Rosenfels and wife to Jacob Korn..... 8,634

36th-st., n. s., 208.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9; Abraham Kramer and wife to Jacob Korn..... 8,625

Monroe-st., 104; Samuel Philipp and wife to Herman Wertheim..... 34,000

Home-st., s. s., lot 305, map of Henry Rutgers; Samuel Philipp and wife to Herman Wertheim..... 23,250

129th-st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of Md-av., 25x99.11; Joseph D. Boker and wife to James Farrelly..... 26,000

Jumel-place, w. s., 386 ft. n. of 197th-st., 25 x100; Nicholas Powers to Margaret Powers and wife..... 1

46th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x105; William A. Cornell to Margaret Carroll and another..... 1

Same property; Margaret Carroll to William A. Cornell..... 1

Staaton-st., n. s. corner of Goerck-st.; Herman Werthein and wife to Samuel Phillipp..... 43,000

129th-st., s. s., 360 ft. east of Lenox-av., 25x99.11; Benjamin T. Kissam and another to Hieronymus Herold..... 8,000

129th-st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 25x 99.11; same to Anthony H. Nanert..... 7,000

St. Ann's-av., s. e. corner of 134th-st., 90x100; Y. G. Thomas and wife to John F. Normoyle..... 10,800

33d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Simon Heider and wife to Hugh Gallagher..... 22,200

104th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11; Frederick W. Rehhem and wife to Anna C. Seebeck..... 1

Same property; Frederick Seebeck and wife to Frederick Rebham..... 1

Same property; Frederick W. Rebham and wife to Frederick Seebeck..... 1

44th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Mercer-st., 25x 81.10; Amos R. Eno to Louis Sachs and another..... 35,200

Delancey-st., s. s., 74.8 ft. e. of Pitt-st., 26x73; Karl M. Wallach and wife to Harriet Levy..... 27,000

47th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Anton Gerschick and wife to Daniel Lavery..... 29,500

Convent, n. w. corner of 129th-st. and St. Nicholas-av., 28x129.3; Female Academy of Sacred Heart to Heyman Gerschel..... 2,775

Same property; same to same..... 2,775

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS CABINET-FINISHED three-story, 159 West 92d-st., $20,000; four-story, 20x40, 93d-st., $18,000; others all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av. and 93d-st.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
two-story brick and frame buildings, with lot,
NOS. 458 AND 460 3D-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HANDSOMELY AND FULLY FURNISHED House to adults; Winter, $350 monthly. Owner, 48 East 22d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

A LOVELY HOUSE WITH NINE BEDROOMS in No. 146 East 89th-st.; new, novel, and attractive; only one lot of a group of ten houses; rent low for the accommodations offered. Apply on premises or to owner, Room 60, 79 Cedar-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.
New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service reasonable; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

ONE CHOICE EIGHT-ROOM AND ONE six-room apartment; single house; decorated; steam heat, elevator; adjoining 5th-av. 3 East 94th-st.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 and 50 Broadway.

FEW LEFT, 100 WEST 94TH-ST.—SEVEN-room flats; steam heat; hall boys; $48 to $60.

FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company always has good New-York and Brooklyn mortgages for sale.

They afford absolute security.

Interest commences immediately.

They are negotiable and available as collateral at bank or trust company.

They are the best investment available to-day.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052
John W. Murray, President.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.
Information will be furnished by
W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

JACKSON, SPRAGUE & CO.,
20 Nassau-st., New-York.
Stocks bought and sold. Telephone direct to Exchange. 850 to 5200 carries 10 to 100 shares.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,260 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 44 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 27, 1889.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, AND TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY:

On the 23d of October, 1889, a plan for the reorganization of this Company was submitted to you and to the holders of all other obligations of the Company for consideration. Immediately thereafter a circular letter was issued by a Committee representing the Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Consolidated Bonds, disapproving the plan. This circular was answered by the Committee to which the execution of the plan of Oct. 23 had been committed, and a conference with the Committee representing the Sevens was invited. There has been no response to this invitation, but we have deemed it our duty to examine carefully all possible criticism of the plan proposed, and to meet every objection which appeared to have force. For the purpose of meeting and overcoming these objections we have, with the consent of depositors of securities under the agreement of Oct. 23, 1889, withdrawn that agreement, and submit in its stead the following plan for your approval:

SECURITIES TO BE ISSUED

FOUR PER CENT. 100-YEAR GOLD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, INTEREST COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1990	$40,000,000
FOUR PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, INTEREST TO BE PAID IF EARNED, NON-CUMULATIVE, OBLIGATION TO PAY INTEREST TO BECOME ABSOLUTE FIVE YEARS FROM DATE OF BONDS.	20,000,000
FOUR PER CENT. PREFERRED STOCK	13,000,000
COMMON STOCK	47,000,000
ASSESSMENT OF 10 PER CENT. TO BE LAID ON EXISTING STOCK	4,650,000

We offer the following exchanges of securities: To each holder of a $1,000 SIX PER CENT. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BOND, New Fours, $640; Second Mortgage Bonds, $550; Preferred Stock, $275.

To each holder of a $1,000 FIVE PER CENT. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BOND, New Fours, $550; Second Mortgage Bonds, $500; Preferred Stock, $200.

To each holder of an income bond issued under Mortgage of April 1, 1876, New Fours, $550; Second Mortgage Bonds, $500.

We offer for the assessment of $10 on each share of the existing stock of the company, Second Mortgage Bonds of the issue above described, dollar for dollar.

WE PROPOSE TO PAY THE FIRST-MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN CASH, AND, IN LIKE MANNER, IF SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE, TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC, SOUTHERN BRANCH; TEBO AND NEOSHO, AND THE HANNIBAL CENTRAL, FIRST AND SECOND. THE ACCRUED INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IS TO BE PAID FROM THE ASSESSMENT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING THE PRINCIPAL OF THE SAME, $22,500,000 OF THE NEW FOURS ARE OFFERED TO YOU FOR SUBSCRIPTION ON THE TERMS HEREINAFTER STATED.

Fixed and Contingent Charges After Reorganization.

Interest on $40,000,000 New Fours	$1,600,000
Beeneville Bridge Bonds	34,320
Sinking Fund Beeneville Bridge Bonds	23,000
Total Fixed Charges	$1,677,320
Interest on $20,000,000 Second Mortgage four per cent. Bonds	800,000
Total Fixed and Contingent Charges, before dividend on Preferred stock	2,477,320
Four per cent. dividend on $13,000,000 Preferred Stock	520,000
Total Fixed and Contingent Charges ahead of the stock	$2,997,320

The 10 per cent. assessment on the stock is to be paid in four payments of 2½ per cent. each, the first payment to be made at the time the stock is deposited, and the other payments on call of the committee.

We invite the holders of 5 and 6 per cent. bonds of the company and of its stock to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, (against its negotiable receipts, which are to be listed on the STOCK EXCHANGE,) and to become parties to the foregoing plan.

We also invite you to subscribe to the cash fund of $18,000,000, which is to be applied to the payment of the principal sum due in 1891 on the underlying bonds, upon the following terms:

Each holder of a $1,000 5 or 6 per cent. bond shall be entitled to subscribe for $400 of the said fund. For each $400 of such subscription the subscriber is to receive $500 of the said new 4s and $120 of the said 4 per cent. preferred stock.

Each holder of 100 shares of the stock of the company may subscribe for $1,800 of the proposed fund, for which cash subscription he is to receive $2,000 of the said new 4s and $480 of the said preferred stock.

All subscriptions must be made on or before the 31st day of December, 1889; and, at the time of making such subscription, the holder of the bonds or stock on which the subscription is made must deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY and become a party to the agreement of reorganization. The names of all subscribers shall be registered by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, and the right to the said subscription shall belong to the registered subscriber and shall not follow a sale of the bonds, or of the stock, or of the receipts representing the same, unless, on the 31st day of December, 1889, any portion of the said $18,000,000 fund shall remain unsubscribed, the committee charged with the execution of this plan will offer to the registered subscribers the right to subscribe for the unsubscribed balance of the said fund, upon such terms and conditions as the committee may fix. The right to make such additional subscription is limited to the period of fifteen days from the said 31st day of December, 1889.

The allotment of subscriptions shall be made by the committee at the expiration of the period last referred to. The committee charged with the execution of the plan reserves to itself the right to allot an amount of bonds less than the amount of the subscription.

Holders of fives and sixes and of the stock may deposit their securities with the said depositary and become parties to the reorganization agreement without subscribing to the said $18,000,000 fund, if they shall elect so to do.

The depositers of stock will in like manner be registered; and, after the expiration of the time allowed for such deposits, the committee to receive the second Mortgage bonds and stock applicable to such stock as shall not have been deposited shall be offered to such registered depositors on such terms and conditions and for such period as the committee may prescribe.

A syndicate or syndicates may be formed to carry out and make effective this plan, and to secure and guarantee the same.

This plan shall become effective when 85 per cent. of the fives and sixes and 65 per cent. of the stock shall have been deposited.

The committee which has agreed to conduct this reorganization consists of FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, JOEL F. FREEMAN, HENRY W. POOR, HENRY BUDGE, and COLGATE HOYT. This committee is to select the first Board of Directors.

The purpose of the plan is to pay off the "Sevens" and underlying bonds, and to reserve for you all the benefit and advantage of the property. The net earnings of the railroad are largely in excess of the amount required to meet the interest on the proposed New Fours.

Copies of the Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, or from any member of the committee, on and after Monday, Dec. 2, 1889.

Deposits of bonds and stock must be made on or before the 31st day of December, 1889, unless the committee shall extend the time therefor. Application will immediately be made to list the certificates of bond and stock deposits on the STOCK EXCHANGE.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
R. V. MARTINSEN,
PRESIDENT.

We have examined the foregoing plan and approve its terms, and agree to conduct and manage the proposed reorganization.
NEW-YORK, NOV. 27, 1889.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
COMMITTEE.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE Railroad Company.

Office of the
ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Nov. 23, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Stockholders of the Company have provided for the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the Company, subject to the terms of Circular No. 63; and

WHEREAS, The holders of a majority of all the outstanding bonds of the Atchison System, both in Europe and the United States, have assented to the Plan of Reorganization, dated October 15, 1889; therefore be it

VOTED, That the said Plan of Reorganization be and is hereby declared effective, and that official announcement of this fact shall be made by the Chairman, accompanied by notice that Bondholders to secure participation in the benefits of the Plan should deposit their bonds on or before December 15, 1889, and that after that date bonds will only be received under such equitable conditions as the Board of Directors may establish.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman.

THE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING-NAMED ISSUES ARE INCLUDED, AND SHOULD BE DEPOSITED FOR EXCHANGE, UNDER THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company:
First mortgage, 1999, 7 per cent.
Five per cent. bonds, 1909, 5 per cent.
Consolidated mortgage, 1903, 7 per cent.
S. F. five per cent. bonds, 1920, 5 per cent.
Four and one-half per cent. S. F. bonds, 1920, 4½ per cent.
Six per cent. S. F. secured bonds, 1911, 6 per cent.
Collateral trust five per cent. bonds, 1937, 5 per cent.
Land grant mortgage, 1900, 7 per cent.
Cowley, Sumner & Ft. Smith R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Florence, Eldorado & Wal. Val. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1907, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Emporia & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1905, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
Income, 1906, 7 per cent.
Marion & McPherson R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
The New-Mexico & Southern Pac. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
The Pueblo & Arkansas Valley R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1905, 7 per cent.
Wichita & Southwestern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1902, 7 per cent.
Kan. City, Lawrence & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1908, 6 per cent.
Southern Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Sumner County R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Ottawa & Burlington R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 6 per cent.
The Southern Kan. R'y Co.—Gulf Div.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co.:
Income, 1927, 6 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co. of Texas:
First mortgage, 1927, 5 per cent.
A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. in Chicago:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
Chicago, Santa Fe & California R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 6 per cent.
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
Second mortgage, 1923, 6 per cent.
Sedera Railway Co., Limited:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Leaven., Topeka & Southwestern R'y Co.:
General mortgage, 1912, 4 per cent. For the one-half guaranteed by Atchison Co.
The Wichita & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1914, 8 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 791, incl.)
The Kingman, Pratt & West. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1916, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 956, incl.)
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1926, 6 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1929, 6 per cent.

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE AND CERTIFICATES RECEIVED THEREFOR AT
UNION TRUST COMPANY, 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, ROOM 9, 93 MILK-ST., BOSTON.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., 113 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.
MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO., CHICAGO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., 8 BISHOPSGATE-WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

Circular 63, containing full details, can be had at above addresses and also at offices of Kidder, Peabody & Co., No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York, and of Atchison Company, 93 Milk-st., Boston.

J. W. REINHART,
4th Vice Prest.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman of Board.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Received for a limited time to the capital stock of the under-named company at rate which will net investors

12½ PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDENDS ON INVESTMENT.
AMPLE REFERENCE.
Write for more particular information, facts, and figures.
MORTGAGE BANK AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, FARGO, DAKOTA.

Samuel D. Davis & Co., BANKERS

and dealers in
Investment Securities,
44 WALL-ST.
SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

City of Denver, Col., 4s,
City of Council Bluffs, Ia., 6s,
Toledo, O., Cons. St. R'y Co. 5s.
FOR SALE BY
GRISWOLD & GILLETT,
5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE CINCINNATI, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.

The first mortgage and prior lien bonds of the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company, having been matured by the recent foreclosure sale of the road and property, the holders thereof, who have not heretofore deposited the same under the plan of reorganization, will receive principal and interest of their bonds on presentation of the same at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William-st, on Nov. 30, 1889, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

By order of the Reorganization Committee,
FRANK WALSH, Secretary, No. 2 Wall-st.

INTERSTATE INVESTMENT Co.
7 PER CENT. MORTGAGES.
Improves Inside Property.
Kansas City, Mo. Kansas City, Kan.
Selected borrowers. Absolute safety.
Titles guaranteed by
LAND TITLE GUARANTE

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th av.—Sunday, Dec. 1. Willard Parker, M. D., will address young men only on "Personal Purity" at 3:15 P. M. An orchestra of 10 instruments play for 30 minutes preceding. Singing led by male chorus.
9:30 A. M. conversational Bible class.
5 P. M., evangelistic Bible class.
5 P. M., class for critical Bible study, conducted by W. H. Thomson, M. D., in large hall. Subject—"Authenticity of the New Testament." Open also to ladies.
6:30 P. M., testimony meeting.
Library open on Sundays from 1:30 to 10 P. M.
All young men cordially invited.

AT THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES. Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8.

AT THE CHURCH, No. 14 Lafayette-place, near 4th-st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., will preach in the morning; Rev. G. H. Cotton will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH, 29th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach at both services.

AT THE CHURCH, 48th-st. and 5 th-av., Rev. Edward R. Coe, D. D., will preach at both services.

AT COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st-st., near 3d-av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor. Lord's Supper and reception of members at 11. Sermon at 7:45.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d-st. and Lenox-av.—Rev. G. Hutchinson Smyth, D. D., pastor. Lord's Supper and reception of members at 10:30. Sermon at 7:45.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, UNION Tabernacle Church, 35th-st., near Broadway.—Sunday afternoon, 3:15, Col. Geo. W. Bain, the eloquent Kentucky orator, will deliver his wonderful address, "Boys and Girls, Nice and Naughty; or, the Pandulum of Life." Col. Bain will deliver an address at same place on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Among the Masses." Admission free. JOSEPH A. BOGARDUS, President.

A.—THE ORIGINAL GEORGIA COLORED Plantation Concert Company, indorsed by all our churches, and Prof. Thomas Elder of Iowa, the eloquent lecturer, will take part in the New-York Temperance Union's services, Doctestader's Theatre, Broadway and 29th-st., Sunday, 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2. J. E. GIBBS, President.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON-AV. and 66th-st.—Holy communion at 10 A. M., morning prayer at 11 A. M., Sunday school at 3 P. M., choral evening prayer at 4 P. M. Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., and give a brief address at 4 P. M.

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.—Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome always.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday School, 12:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

"A MIGHTY EVENT AT HAND."—BISHOP Snow of Mount Zion Church will preach in the University, Washington-square, at 3 P. M., on "The Impending Doom of Rome."

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 5th-av. and 37th-st.—The pastor, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., will preach on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 131st, near 7th-av., Rev. William Warren Giles, Pastor.—Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45. All are invited. Seats free.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 57th-st., west of 8th-av.—Rev. William Lloyd preaches at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject—"The Full Flower of Humanity." Evening, lecture on "Modern Problems as Viewed in the Book of Job." Subject—"Can Finite Man Know the Infinite God?" Special musical service by choir, organ, harp, and violin. Violinist, M. Henri Jonbert. Organist and Musical Master; Mlle. Enaz Carnaca, Harpist. Opening—"Andante Religioso," organ, violin, and harp. Solo. "Ave Maria." Gounod, by Mrs. Bore", with harp and violin accompaniments. Offertory, organ and violin solo. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th-av., corner 45th-st.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M.; subject—"The Diseases of Modern Times; or, The Hypothesis of Comfort." 7:45 P. M., subject—"The Final Test of Religion." A male chorne of twenty voices will assist solo quartet.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH-AV. AND 21ST-st.—Services Sunday, Dec. 1: Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning sermon, (with holy communion,) 11 o'clock; children's services, 3:30 P. M.; choral service and sermon, (seats free,) 3 P. M.; Sunday school, 2:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison-av. and 42d-st.—Holy communion, 8:30 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M.; Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector, preacher. Children's service, 3 P. M. Evening service, 8 P. M., the Rev. M. G. Thomson, assistant minister, preacher.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) Park-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastor.—Communion service, 11 A. M.; evening service, 8 o'clock; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Weekly meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Communion at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson-av., 35th-st., Rev. Arthur Brooke, Rector.—Holy communion at 10 A. M.; service, sermon, and holy communion 11 A. M.; afternoon service, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Advent Sunday, holy communion, 7:30, 9 A. M.; matins, 10; high celebration, 10:45; vespers, 4 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 56TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Preaching in the morning by the pastor, the Rev. B. B. Tyler. Subject—"What and Where is Heaven?" Evening sermon by the Rev. A. F. Sonandler, D. D., Subject—"The Moral and Spiritual Needs of New-York City."

ELEVENTH-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, near 6th-av., Rev. Dr. Bolles, Pastor.—Subscribe—11 A. M., "Uncommitted Sins"; 7:45 P. M., Religion in Poetry and Song. I. "The Great Hymns of the Mediæval Church."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 55th-st.—Rev. W. T. Sabine will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., will preach a course of sermons at 7:45 on successive Sunday evenings, beginning Dec. 1, on the story of Israel in Egypt. Sixteenth anniversary of Reformed Episcopal Church Monday, Dec. 2, 8 P. M.; addresses by Rev. Drs. J. McDowell, Leavitt, and Geo. H. McGrew.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, 47th-av. and 22d-st.—The pastor, Rev. Howard Crosby, will preach next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 8. Evening subject—"The Life and Prophecies of Daniel." Strangers are invited.

FULTON-STREET DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING from 12 to 1 o'clock. Come in, rest, and pray. Stop 5, 10, or 20 minutes, or tha honr, as your time admits. No. 113 Fulton-st. and 58 Ann-st.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. T. W. Andersen; morning, 11; evening, 7:45. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av., corner 12th-st., Rev. Richard D. Harlan, Minister.—Morning services, 11 A. M.; children's service and sermon at 4 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-AV., corner 39th-st.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. L. M. Haldeman, at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 7:45.

HUGH O. PENTECOST WILL SPEAK SUNday, 3 P. M., at Masonic Temple, corner 23d-st. and 6th-av. Subject—"What Should I Do?"

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Madison-av. and 53d-st.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. In the evening, 8 P. M., the sixth of several sermons on "The Theological Signs of the Times"; subject—"America's Debt to Calvinism."

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, D. D., on Sunday, Dec. 1, services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. A cordial welcome to strangers and those without any church home.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., pastor, will preach morning at 11, evening at 7:45; evening subject—"Objections to the Bible Answered." Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
1. Primary Union, this day, 2:15, Broadway Tabernacle chapel. Mrs. I. H. Polhemne, teacher.
2. Teachers' Class, this day, 3:30, in Broadway Tabernacle, Rev. Dr. Schauffler, leader.
3. Teachers' Class, this evening, 8 o'clk, Madison-Av. Reformed Church, Rev. Dr. Kittredge, conductor.
4. Superintendents' Class, Mr. Ralph Wells, conductor, Tuesday, 4 P. M., in Fulton-St. Chapel.
5. Bible Teachers of Harlem, Tuesday evenings, 8 o'clock, in Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th-st.
6. Teachers' Class, Rev. Dr. Ormiston, conductor, Tuesday evenings, 8 o'clk, Chapel of the Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st.
7. Teachers and Parents' Class, Sunday afternoons, 4:30 o'clock, Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church chapel, corner 22d-st. Lesson of the following Sunday. Mr. Ralph Wells, teacher.
8. West Side Teachers' Class, Rev. J. B. Shaw, teacher. Friday evenings, 8 o'clock, in West End Presbyterian Church, West 104th-st. and the Boulevard.
All interested in teaching the young invited.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, EAST 35TH-st., between Park and Lexington avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Morning service, Thanksgiving sermon; subject—"The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." Evening lecture at 8 o'clock; subject—"The Secret of Evil and Sin."

PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.
An address will be delivered by William Jones of England, formerly Commissioner of the War Indemnity Fund during the Franco-German war of 1870-71, upon "Peace and International Arbitration," at Friends' Meeting House, 144 East 20th-st., (Gramercy Park,) on Second day evening, Twelfth month, 2d, 1889, at 8 o'clock. This gentleman's experience, including visits to the fields of battle, the siege and surrender of Metz, the siege of Paris, &c., will be found of special interest. Admission free.

PILGRIM CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) Madison-av. and 121st-st., Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services: 11 A. M., for children.—"Lessons of a Plum Tree:" 7:45 P. M., "God's Part in Man's Salvation." All seats free at evening service.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 72d-st. and Madison-av.—Services tomorrow at 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Rev. Dr. Alexander will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. R. S. M'AYEAL OF ARGYLL, N. Y., will preach in the Charles-Street United Presbyterian Church, Sabbath, Dec. 1, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (14th-st. near 6th-av.)
CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (7th-av., near 14th-st.)
THIRTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (13th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.)
UNION EVANGELISTIC SERVICES conducted by Rev. B. Fay Mills; Sunday at 10:30 A. M. in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church; at 7:30 P. M. in the Thirteenth-Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mills will also preach in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church to young men and young women at 3:30 P. M. Sunday. During the coming week Mr. Mills will preach in the Thirteenth-Street Presbyterian Church every evening except Saturday at 7:30 and every afternoon except Monday and Saturday at 3:30, and a special service on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. You will be heartily welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADison-av. and 44th-st., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning, with the holy communion, at 11 o'clock; service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock; service at night (sittings free) at 7:45 o'clock. The Rev. Georges Volet of the Gallican Church will preach in the afternoon. The rector will preach in the morning and at night.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH-AV., 127TH-st., Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 11 A. M.; morning prayer, 10:30 A. M.; choral vespers, 4 P. M.; evening prayer, 7:30 P. M. During the absence of the rector conducting a mission at Hartford Rev. Charles Martin Niles, M. A., will officiate and preach morning and evening.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CORNER OF 6TH-av. and 22d-st., Rev. George Harrison McGrew, pastor.—Sunday, 11 o'clock A. M., preaching, followed by the sacramant of the Lord's supper; at 2:30 P. M., Sunday school; at 7:45 P. M., preaching by the pastor. On Wednesday at 8 P. M., lecture and prayer meeting. All are cordially invited.

On and after November 10, 1889.
THE FAST LINE.
9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Indianapolis, Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pullman Sleeping Car New-York to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and stenographer's room. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley by daylight. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Buffalo except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:40 P. M., and Baltimore 4:05 P. M. "Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 8:00 P. M., and 12:10 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 11:00 Through Car P. M. week days. For Cape May, 11:00 P. M. week days.
FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, 8:00 and 10:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12:00 night. Sundays, 8:40 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:40 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 3:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.
Seats of "Brooklyn Annex" and "Depot" coaches with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express Trains leave as follows:
4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, which limits to Atlantic City, Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Express, 4:40, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.
Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 9:00, 9 and 11:15 A. M., 2:00, 4, 5, 6 and 10 P. M. and 12 night, and 8:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE, NOV. 10, 1889.
4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
7 A. M. for Flamington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.
8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.
1 P. M. for Flamington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.
4:30 P. M. for Flamington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.
5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemiegtoe.
6:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.
7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.
1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.
For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.
For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M.
For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 8, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington,
BOUND BROOK ROUTE
Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 3:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4, 5 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night. Trains leaving 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, and 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 797 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st. 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

ERIE Only Solid Train
ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.
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DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.
3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.
W. J. MURPHY, General Superintendent. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 16 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., or R. R. Chicago Express, London, Liverpool, 9:05 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M. (and at 11:30 A. M., for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, at 11:30 A. M., 4, *5:45, *9:15 P. M. Newburgh, 3:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 3:25 A. M., 2:45, 3:40 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Daily. † Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A. M., 3:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:36 A. M., 3:46 P. M. Parlor cars. Time information only at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 353, 785, and 942 Broadway, 163 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 24 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st. N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. G. RAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

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DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

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INTERLOCKING SWITCH
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AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.
THE FAST LINE.
9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Indianapolis, Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pullman Sleeping Car New-York to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

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10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and stenographer's room. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

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BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:40 P. M., and Baltimore 4:05 P. M. "Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 8:00 P. M., and 12:10 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 11:00 Through Car P. M. week days. For Cape May, 11:00 P. M. week days.
FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, 8:00 and 10:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12:00 night. Sundays, 8:40 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:40 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 3:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.
Seats of "Brooklyn Annex" and "Depot" coaches with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express Trains leave as follows:
4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, which limits to Atlantic City, Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Express, 4:40, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.
Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 9:00, 9 and 11:15 A. M., 2:00, 4, 5, 6 and 10 P. M. and 12 night, and 8:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited"

TO
CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara-Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

Grand Central Station,

FOURTH-AVENUE AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK,

Largest and finest passenger station in America and the only one in the city of New-York.

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

‡8:00 A. M.—Saratoga, Rochester, and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Syracuse, also to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*‡8:30 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car for Buffalo, and a dining car, all to Buffalo. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:50 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 14-section, and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

‡10:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Canandaigua and Rochester. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

‡11:45 A. M.—Eastern, New-York and Northern Express from Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

‡3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car Saratoga to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*‡6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*‡6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express, Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*‡10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. Have in connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

‡10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service. Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 65 West 125th-st., and Depot Station, New-York; 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
*Run daily. Others daily except Sundays.
‡Stop at 133th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, Gen'l Supt. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains via
PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00

AWAY WITH THE BOARD

THE GRAND JURY ON THE SUBWAY COMMISSION.

IT IS NEGLIGENT AND INCOMPETENT, SAY THE JURYMEN—CORONERS' INQUESTS COME IN FOR ATTENTION, TOO.

After a careful examination of the condition of the electric light wires in this city, and an investigation of the dangers arising from stringing electric light wires upon the same poles with the telephone and telegraph wires, the Grand Jury for November before being discharged yesterday made a presentment on the subject. Many witnesses were examined, including Mayor Grant, Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy, and a number of electrical experts. The jury was in earnest, and was only sorry that it could not fix the blame definitely in the Feeks case, so as to order indictments.

At it was, it paid its respects to the Board of Electrical Control. It believes the whole subway system should be turned over to the charge of the Department of Public Works. After receiving the presentment Recorder Smyth said that the suggestions were important. Those that were proper for the court to act upon he should see were brought to the attention of the proper officials. He then discharged the Grand Jury with congratulations upon its active work. The presentment is as follows:

"The Grand Jury, through its foreman, makes this presentment to the hoorable court. It has made an investigation into the general subject of subways and of the electrical wires strung in the city's streets. The jury finds that the present state laws permitting every corporation authorized to operate underground structures to tear up pavements, subject to the formality of obtaining the departmental permits necessary to the proper enforcement of the regulations of the Department of Public Works, are an effectual hindrance to a good pavement and clean streets. There is a great need of legislation which will give the city authorities the power to determine when and under what conditions the streets shall be dug up, and to enable a proper supervision and regulation of this class of work.

"At present the same street may be dug up day after day by different companies, whereas one such opening could, under proper supervision, be made to answer for several cases. The whole matter of tearing up pavements, opening trenches, resoiling water or gas pipes, as well as relaying the pavement, should be under the control of the Department of Public Works, and such work should be done by the department on application.

"The parties desiring the work should make a deposit to cover its estimated cost. It is the opinion of the Grand Jury that, whenever possible, subways should be constructed which would include ample space in one conduit for the use of steam, and water pipes, and for wires, traction cables, and similar uses, instead of, as at present, allowing each separate interest its exclusive use of a separate part of the street. There should be a legislation, also, compelling contractors acting for private corporations to work two or three shifts of men so that the work may be carried on both day and night and thus reduce to a minimum the annoyance of open excavations.

"The Grand Jury has been unable from lack of time to go into the question of the origin and effect of the so-called subway legislation with sufficient care to warrant its suggesting any modification, and has therefore confined itself to this condition of things as they now exist in the streets.

"The jury has been assured by satisfactory evidence that the opposition of the electric companies in burying their wires has practically ceased, and that they will occupy the subways when completed, but it is the opinion that the city authorities should keep it constantly in view that ultimately they ought to avail themselves of the city's rights under the act of 1887, (as recommended by Mayor Hewitt,) to become the owner of its own electrical subways, and that the control of these subways should be vested in the Department of Public Works, and not in a separate commission responsible to no local authority.

"The Grand Jury regrets that it is unable to determine the responsibility for the death of Lineman Feeks, since an examination of the evidence before the Coroner's jury failed to fix responsibility beyond a reasonable doubt. In this connection it presents to this court that there is room for radical reform in the present method of conducting Coroners' inquests. They have largely degenerated into a sensational investigation, in which counsel for the supposed defendants are allowed unlimited latitude. Private papers found upon the deceased have been given to the press, and the ends of justice defeated by the admission of evidence not related to the simple question properly before the Coroner.

"But the Grand Jury believes that the death of said Feeks, as well as the injury to a valuable member of the metropolitan police force and the death of a horse in Fourth-avenue this month, was directly due to the practice of stringing electric light wires on the same poles with telegraph and telephone wires. We cannot too strongly condemn the practice, and the attention of the court is called to its danger. Not only is this a constant menace to the lineman, but by the breaking of a wire a contact between it and a light wire may be established which will conduct into any house or office a deadly current over the telephone wire.

"We present to the court that the evidence was produced before us that on the 13th of October, 1889, there existed on telephone poles below Fourteenth-street electric light wires carrying high tension currents, upon which wires in over 250 cases the insulation was defective. In the majority spots varying from 2 inches to 3 feet in length were entirely naked. Of these wires 171 belonged to the United States Illuminating Company, 8 to the Manhattan Electric Light Company, and 2 to the East River Electric Light Company.

"From investigating the cause of death of Lineman Feeks the Grand Jury is of the opinion that there is evidence obtainable that would enable the responsibility to be placed, and the foreman has handed a memorandum of the same to the District Attorney for such action as he shall deem proper.

"The Grand Jury presents to the court that in its opinion it was a grave error to intrust such important interests to a commission or board having no practical acquaintance with the subject of electricity, either theoretical or applied. The jury believes from evidence presented to it that the present Board of Electrical Control has been negligent as well as incompetent, and is largely responsible for the slow and unsatisfactory manner in which the wires are being removed from our streets; and that as soon as possible, without inflicting impairment of vested interests, this board should be removed and the control of electric subways and service should be intrusted to competent supervision."

The presentment was signed by Andrew Little, foreman.

MR. GIBBENS IS WORRIED.

Young Commissioner Gibbens was wonderfully active yesterday forenoon. He seems to have realized that the Grand Jury was going to pay its compliments to the Board of Electrical Control, and this, perhaps, was one reason for his activity. He went to the office of the Commissioner of Public Works and told Mr. Gilroy that he would like to have him cut down a lot of wires located in certain places where the subways were ready. The Commissioner told him that he could not do it, because of the injunction suits which are to be argued on Monday.

Commissioner Gibbens kept away from the Mayor's office, but Electrical Expert Wheeler sent a message to Mayor Grant in which he said that there were certain wires in the subway district which could now be removed on the ninety days' limit, and he asked the Mayor to have them cut down. Some people thought that this message of Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Gibbens's call on Commissioner Gilroy were the result of the operations of the same mind. Mayor Grant sent back word to Mr. Wheeler that, in view of the fact that the arguments on the injunctions are to be made on Monday and that as there was no designation of the wires that are protected by the injunctions and those that are not, he did not think it advisable to cut down these wires at once.

Commissioner Gilroy does not propose to have the Board of Electrical Control throw any of its responsibility on the Department of Public Works. If that was what Commissioner Gibbens was trying to do yesterday he will read with interest the following letter sent by Mr. Gilroy to Mayor Grant under date of Nov. 27:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst. from your secretary, transmitting the letter of 20th inst. addressed to you by Mr. Theodore Moss, Secretary of the Board of Electrical Control, on the subject of removing improperly insulated electric wires.

Mr. Moss begins by saying that the order made by Judge Andrews in the electric light cases "seems to indicate" that the Board of Electrical Control was justified in passing a resolution that no improperly insulated wires should be used for carrying high-tension currents; and that, in case such improperly insulated wires were used for carrying high-tension currents, it is proper for the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the same "upon notice to the companies, and after a sufficient time is given for repair." He then says that some 5,000 notices have recently been sent to the Commissioner of Public Works, indicating defective insulation of wires used for high-tension currents, which notices have not been acted upon, as the board is informed, owing to the injunction.

I deem it proper to present to you herewith the views and position taken by this department on this subject:

First—This department was enjoined by order of the court from removing any electric wires, and it cannot resume the removal of such wires until it is served with an official order of the court discontinuing or dissolving the injunction. It cannot proceed upon an order which "seems to indicate" that such removals can be resumed, and of which order it has no official copy or information.

Second—The Superintendent of Incumbrances informs me that, instead of some 5,000 notices sent to me indicating defective insulation of wires used for high-tension currents, which notices have not been acted upon, there are less than 1,000 notices on file which have not been acted upon.

Third—I hold it to be the duty of the Board of Electrical Control to send the first notice to companies for the removal of improperly insulated wires and to use proper endeavor to compel the removal of such wires before calling upon this department to make the removals. On this point the conclusion is irresistible that it is attempted to throw upon this department the responsibility which belongs to the Board of Electrical Control and for the discharge of which the board is fully equipped by legal authority by the employment of scientific experts and a force of inspectors experienced in the use and handling of electric wires, while this department is without any of these necessary means for properly proceeding with the removal of dangerous wires. For this reason and the views here expressed I must decline the responsibility of making removals of electric wires unless the Board of Electrical Control has previously used its authority and proper endeavor and compel the companies to remove improperly insulated wires, or wires maintained in violation of law, and I must also decline to proceed upon notices from the board merely "indicating defective insulation or wires used and maintained for high-tension currents." The employes in the Bureau of Incumbrances are not expert or experienced in the use and handling of electric wires, and can, therefore, not be called upon to incur the risk and danger of dislodging and removing from network of wires those which are to be removed upon the indefinite information given in such notices, or without the presence and guidance of an electric inspector. It is, therefore, necessary that the offices from the board give the exact location and extent of wires to be removed and furnish an expert inspector to accompany the employes of the Bureau of Incumbrances in each case when making removals. This view has already been briefly expressed in my letter to you of the 15th inst., in answer to a letter of the 14th inst. from the Secretary of the board.

In connection with this subject I mention two instances in which recent notices received from the board have evidently been incorrect or misleading. One notice called for the removal of certain wires, said to belong to the East River Lighting Company, and when notice of removal was sent by the Superintendent of Incumbrances the company replied that it did not own or operate such wires.

The other notice called for the removal of a wire of the Edison Electric Light Company from in front of the premises at Twenty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue. To this the company replied by letter of 23d inst.: "We have carefully investigated the matter, and do not find that there is any property of any kind belonging to this company at Twenty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue." These instances show how hazardous it would be for this department to proceed merely upon such notices from the Board of Electrical Control.

If you concur in the views herein expressed, permit me to ask the aid of your official authority to sustain me in the same. Very respectfully,

THOMAS F. GILROY,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Mayor Grant concurs with Mr. Gilroy, but he has yet taken no action on this letter. He has simply indicated to Messrs. Gibbens and Wheeler that there is no use in taking any action until the arguments are made on the injunctions before the General Term.

MAYOR GRANT'S OPINION.

Mayor Grant appeared to look upon the presentment made by the Grand Jury with considerable satisfaction. He hesitated about saying much on some of the points of the recommendation. When asked what he thought of the suggestion that the Board of Electrical Control should be removed and the care of the electric wires turned over to commotent supervisors, he said:

"I could not speak on that point. You know I am a member of the board myself. My views on the other matters contained in the presentment have become well known through the medium of the public meetings of the board and the public press."

He said that in a general way the language of the presentment expressed his feeling in the matter. He was very much interested in what the Grand Jury had to say concerning the tearing up of the streets in such wholesale fashion. He believes that the Commissioner of Public Works should be given much greater power, and that he should have full control of the matter. He pointed out that he had a bill introduced in the last Legislature making provisions for the desired change, but it was so muddled up by amendments that it passed in its amended form it would not be of much use, and so it was dropped. The Mayor says that an effort will be made to get a law passed by the next Legislature which will give the desired power to the Commissioner of Public Works.

THE STATEMENT OF MRS. TAITE.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS HAVE A LIVELY MEETING.

The Emigration Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, and, as usual, the session was productive of disagreement of opinion among the members of the board. The ex officio members, Messrs. Hanselt and Rorke, claimed that the meeting was a special one, called, as announced in the Secretary's notification to each member, for a particular purpose. They therefore refused to allow the consideration of the new code of by-laws to come up when that course was proposed, as the present rules of the board provide that any amendment or addition to the by-laws must take place at a regular meeting.

The majority of the board and President Ridgway, however, declared that the meeting was a regular one, having been deferred from the last Thursday in the month by the fact that Thanksgiving fell on that day. They accordingly proceeded to take up the new by-laws and to vote upon them. Commissioners Hanselt and Rorke immediately withdrew, the latter declaring that he would at once obtain a mandamus compelling the board to impose the by-laws mentioned as a regular meeting. In their absence the new by-laws were passed. Commissioner Hanselt then returned and took part in the subsequent proceedings of the board.

The first business performed was to dismiss Chief Clerk Van Duzer. This dismissal was then rescinded, and Mr. Van Duzer's resignation was accepted instead. Then the work of creating new positions in place of those wiped out by the sweeping reduction of forces made about a month ago was begun by the establishment of the office of Boarding House and Railroad Inspector at a salary of $2,000 a year.

A discussion arose on the question of relicensing the Lutheran Mission House as an emigrant lodging house, Commissioner Stephenson declaring that the mission was very deceptive in its title. He said it was a place where food and beer were sold, although the pastor in charge reported that no bar was allowed in the house. It was decided to investigate this allegation made by Mr. Stephenson, although Commissioner Stutzer expressed a very favorable opinion of the house. He said that beer, of course, had to be supplied for the German emigrants, and wine was necessary for communion service. Pastor Knite, in whose charge the house is, was, however, he said, a very worthy man.

Mrs. Taite, the woman about whom so much ill feeling has arisen between the Emigration Board and Collector Erhardt, was present at the meeting and was called upon to give her story. She substantiated the version given by the Commissioners, saying that it had been her own wish to return, previous to the discovery of her husband's whereabouts in Coal Creek, Mich. She said that while she was at Ward's Island a young man, who said his name was Edward W. Spring, and that he represented Collector Erhardt as counsel, came to see her. He asked her to sign an affidavit to the effect that she was going back to England against her will. This, she says, she refused to do.

Commissioner Stephenson then said that it was very evident that some one in the Collector's office had attempted quietly to work up a case against the Commissioners. This attempt had failed. He did not think that Collector Erhardt had been at the bottom of the matter, but that some of his advisers had led him into the position he had occupied.

A bill for supplies was returned to the commission from the Treasuary Department. One item contained a charge for cream at 80 cents a quart. The Department declared that it did not believe that cream had been paid for at such a price. Mr. Stephenson explained that it was a peculiar kind of cream ordered for a sick person, and on the prescription of a physician.

The case of John Gardner, his wife, and six children, who arrived here without money in September, and who has been held at Ward's Island in the expectation of hearing from relatives, was brought up, no one having offered any assistance. It was decided to refer the case to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision, there being some reluctance among the Commissioners to returning the family as persons likely to become a public charge.

THE MANHATTAN'S SHARP MOVE.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad seems to be trying to take time by the forelock and get a sort of mortgage on the Boulevard. It was learned yesterday that the company was trying to get signatures of the property owners along the line of the Boulevard to a document favoring the running of the elevated railroad along that thoroughfare. The Boulevard is exempt, and a special act of the Legislature would of course be necessary to the granting of a franchise.

Now it is believed that the Manhattan people are figuring on the next Legislature's passing a bill granting a franchise and putting such franchise up at auction. Should this be done and should the property owners sign the Manhattan's petition for the construction of the road, it is argued that the Manhattan, being the first in the field, might gain a decided advantage from its present activity. Whether the search for signatures at this time indicates that a scheme for procuring legislation that will carry out the plans of the company in this respect has been adopted, might be better ascertained if it was known exactly how much interest Thomas C. Platt will have in legislation affecting the Manhattan Company at the coming session of the Legislature.

A FETE FOR A GOOD PURPOSE.

The managers of the fête to be given Dec. 3 and during the week ensuing at Ortgies's gallery, for the benefit of the East Side Chapel, propose to make the street scene in Bagdad, which they are to reproduce, still more attractive by having the Hungarian Band furnish the music on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. Mrs. Alice Carey Raymond has consented to aid this charity by her own singing and that of a quartet Wednesday evening. For Friday evening a proficient lady whistler has offered her services. Saturday will be chiefly devoted to children, and the fête will close on that evening with an auction. The entertainment will be strikingly novel and attractive, and its object—the benefiting of the east side of New-York—ought to heartily commend it.

A SPECIAL BUILDING FOR EXECUTION.

A brick building, 30 by 30 feet in dimensions and 20 feet high, is in course of erection inside the walls of the Sing Sing Prison, to be used exclusively as an electrical execution building under the new law. The dynamo, which was sent away some weeks ago to be tested by Electrician Brown, has been returned to the prison, and as soon as possible will be placed in its proper position. Charles McElvaine, who is now confined in the prison, under sentence to be executed by electricity, is well and cheerful. His only visitors are the day and night keepers and Father Tandy of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church in Sing Sing, who visits him daily.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND HINTS

THE PROGRESS OF THE FAIR PREPARATIONS.

A MEETING TO BE HELD IN BROOKLYN —HOW TO ARRANGE THE EXHIBITS —MR. STOKES'S LETTER.

Mayor Chapin, Charles A. Moore, and R. I. Horsman yesterday issued a call to the other Brooklyn members of the Committee on Permanent Organization of the World's Fair for a meeting this evening at 8 o'clock at the studio of Mr. Frank E. Pearsall, 298 Fulton-street. The object of the meeting is "to bring together the Brooklyn representation for an interchange of views and to organize for active work, either by calling a mass meeting of the business men of Brooklyn or the appointment of sub-committees for soliciting subscriptions from the various industries; and to take such other action as may be deemed advisable, to the end that New-York may have the support and co-operation of Brooklyn in her endeavor to secure the World's Fair in 1892."

Mayor Grant yesterday received a copy of the following resolution from Max Robinson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Savannah branch of the Southern Travelers' Association:

Resolved, By this branch, who feel that they also bespeak the sentiment of every Southern traveler, that we do hereby indorse New-York for the World's Fair, and should that city not be selected, that we use every effort to have said fair located in Savannah, Ga.

Some suggestions are proffered by Mr. George H. Benjamin, who wrote to the Mayor yesterday. He says:

"Personal experience in many large expositions has shown me that the public tend to exhibit the greatest interest in such portions where actual processes of manufacture are in operation. For instance, in the late French Exposition wards surrounded apparatus showing the manufacture of paper, the manufacture of lace, the operations of printing, and other apparatus which were actually producing something. The suggestion I would make is as follows:

"Group a single industry—take, for instance, the manufacture of silk. Commence with the silkworm, the product of the silkworm spinning, and the machinery, so far as possible, employed in the manufacture of silk and silken fabrics. Then collect the raw material of cotton cloths, and with the same with wool, the same with all other materials—that is, commence with the raw material and go through to the finished product."

A pamphlet entitled "Three Hundred Reasons Why Chicago Should Have the World's Fair" has been issued by Henry Romeike. Before the book came out Mr. Romeike sent notice of his intention to the Chicago papers, and the Chicago *Herald* and *Daily News* gave him a pleasant notice, deeming that such a course by a New-Yorker was the duty of emulation. They will be surprised when they see the book, however. The title is extremely ironical, for the contents are taken from various newspapers throughout the country, the editors of which have been pleased to describe humorously many of the peculiarities of Chicago society, politics, art, literature, and police and detective service.

These subscriptions were received at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday:

By the Chamber of Commerce:		By the Hardware Board of Trade:	
G. Sherman.....	$1,000	Du Wit Wire Cloth Company.	250
By McKesson & Robbins:		Hazard Mfg. Co..	250
E. Fougera & Co.	1,000	By T. W. Myers:	25
By Chas. J. Gillis:		David E. Austen.	
Timothy Kieley..	250	Kassiar, Behringer & Co.....	1,000
H. B. Smith Co..	250	By S. Manheim:	
Georgs F. Vogel.	100	M. L. Manheim..	100
By the Board of Healey & Co.....	1,000	Cohen, Goldman & Co.....	50
Cath. Pub. Society by L. Kehoe.	100	By the *Journal of Commerce*:	
Various subscribers.....	72	Paris, Allen & Co.	5,000
By F. L. Gunther:		By Louis Windmuller:	
L. Zschiel.....	500	Emil Nachod & Kuhne.....	1,000
By the Committee of Metropolis:		G. S. Nicholas....	500
Errico Brothers.	500	By the Real Estate Exchange:	
J. M. Stewart....	20	Mason A. Stone..	100
The Dawson Enamel Co.....	100	Crombie & Mc-Kean.....	200
A. R. Conkling..	100	W. J. Willistt....	100
By H. Gunther:		C. E. Schuyler....	200
Herman Kramer.	100	Various subscriptions.....	50
John E. Murphy.	1,000	By W. Godfrey:	
W. Burton & Co.	200	L. R. Millan & Co.	1,000
Various subscriptions.....	15	T. G. Patterson..	500
By John Foord:		Glover & Howard.	300
W. H. Patten....	100	By the Gorham Mfg. Company:	
Harper Brothers.	10,000	Theresa Lynch..	1,000
By the Mayor's office, already published.....	$1,239	T. Young Midlan.	100
Hopkins & Co....	100		
Wooley & Co.....	100		
Total Nov. 29, 5 P. M.....			$59,571
Previously reported.....			$4,501,461
Grand total.....			$4,561,032

The subscriptions which were received at the Mayor's office late yesterday were as follows:

J. W. Fiske Iron Works.....	$1,000	E. P. Reichbaim & Co.....	200
Stewart & Co.....	500	Edward & Co.....	100
Stewart Cer. Co..	500	J. H. Dasmarest, M. D	100
Enos B. Smith....	100	L. Ranchfuss.....	100
William H. Lunn.	100	T. P. Kelly & Co..	100
J. E. Linde.....	100	Scheyer Nathan...	50
E. P. Gleason Mfg. Co.....	1,000	Mertz & Kupfer..	50
Leonard DeKache	1,000	John A. King.....	1,000
Theodor Tunnell..	1,000	T. J. McLoughlin..	1,000
Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co.....	250	Wm. M. Kenny....	500
Doogan & Swift..	200	Jos. McCormick....	500
Johns Bros.....	200	T. J. Hylande Mac-Grath.....	25
D. F. Delke & Son.	200	Corporation.....	250
S. E. Krom.....	100	H. M. Mansell.....	100
J. M. Chauntt & Co.	131	J. Moore's Son..	500
Belding Mfg. Co..	100	Tabany Brewing Co.....	2,875
Richard D. Young	100	Wm. A. Miles.....	500
G. W. Koch.....	100	Employes of Alt-Mann & Kuhman..	500
Adolph Matzke....	50	Bernard S. Levy..	1,000
Mann & Bachman.	25	A. Schnasler.....	50
J. Q. Maynard....	10	Converse, Stanton & Cullen.....	2,500
J. Cassibeth.....	1,000		
R. S. Williams....	100		
H. Grabowskie....	10		
Total.....			$20,156

Walter Stanton and Edmund C. Stanton yesterday subscribed $100 each to the preliminary expense fund.

Mr. William E. D. Stokes, Secretary of the Committee on Legislation, has written a letter in which he explains that the resolution adopted by the Committee on Site and Buildings last Tuesday was based on a misapprehension. Mr. Stokes accompanies his letter by documents to bear out his claim.

STERN & STERN FAIL.

A WHOLESALE JEWELERS' ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SHERIFF'S HANDS.

The jewelry trade was surprised yesterday by the announcement of the failure of Stern & Stern, wholesale dealers in diamonds, watches, &c., at 13 Malden-lane. Deputy Sheriff Kaufmau closed up the store yesterday under a batch of executions. Creditors who called at the store were unable to gain admittance or learn anything definite about the failure.

In the trade the liabilities were currently reported at $250,000, but these figures were thought to be exaggerated. Judgments were confessed in favor of the following creditors, either for money loaned or for merchandise: Jeannette David, $10,242; L. & M. Kahn & Co., $7,441; Albert Lorsch & Co., $3,884; Oppenheimer Brothers & Vlet, $3,265; Yetta Sondheim, $2,949; Samuel Elohberg, $2,539; Sophia Stern, $2,045; Fidelity Watch Case Company, $2,019; J. G. Hodanpyl & Sons, $1,357; Ernest Ludeke, $1,847; D. Untermeyer, $1,855; total, $39,244.

The firm is composed of Simon Stern and the estate of Joseph Stern, who died May 21, 1886, leaving his capital in the business. The present firm was formed in May, 1882, both partners having been in the jewelry business for about fifteen years previously, Joseph being of May & Stern, who dissolved partnership in May, 1882. It is said the business has been done for a long time past, and although the firm claimed a capital of over $100,000, it had to stop.

Mr. Hays of Hays & Greenbaum, attorneys for the judgment creditors, said yesterday that he could give no definite statement of the failure, but he did not think the liabilities would be anywhere near as large as the trade reports of $250,000.

TAXATION OF CITY BONDS.

A number of the Presidents of the Newark savings banks met yesterday with City Controller Connolly in conference on the relations of the city to the banks on the question of the taxation of city bonds held by them. A year or two ago an act exempting city bonds from local taxation was passed, and, as the result of it, the Newark savings banks were induced to purchase the city bonds at very low rates of interest—as low as 3 and 3½ per cent. The Supreme Court declared the act unconstitutional, and when the decision was made the savings banks had $3,000,000 of city securities in their vaults. When the city tax of $2 02 on these is paid, the net interest left to the banks is short of 1½ per cent.

At the conference yesterday it was urged that as the tax levy had been fixed and the assessments made, the city authorities need not go back to assess these securities, and it was agreed that nothing be done until efforts should be made to secure constitutional legislation from the next Legislature.

CANNOT WED IN THIS STATE.

Judge Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday handed down a decision which brought grief to the loving hearts of Bertha Frauklin and Joseph Newberg, inasmuch as it held that they could not become husband and wife. Newberg's wife, Annie W., procured an absolute divorce from him six years ago. Mr. Newberg petitioned the court to permit him to remarry under the statute which provides that the person against whom a divorce is obtained may marry again after five years under certain conditions. Mrs. Newberg's counsel, Samuel D. Levy, opposed the motion on the ground that the statute required that the plaintiff in the divorce suit must have remarried before the defendant could be permitted to do so, and on this ground Judge Patterson refused to grant the petition.

READY FOR THE SENATORS.

PROPERTY OWNERS OF THE UPPER WARDS JOIN THE REFORMERS.

A meeting of a committee of property owners of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards was held yesterday at the office of Hugh J. Camp to map out an effective presentation of the needs of that section of the city, to be submitted after revision to the Senate committee, whose sessions will be resumed next week at the Sehnerer Club. There are eleven members of the Property Owners' Committee, all of whom were present. After suggestions were made and discussed, the committee adjourned to give the members opportunity to mature the order of presentation, which will be formulated at another meeting. This having been done, the plan agreed upon will be reported to a meeting of large property owners for revision, and will doubtless be adopted.

All of the taxpayers' and property owners' associations of the upper wards will be invited to take part in this meeting. There is no doubt that they will be represented, for the purpose of the movement is in the direction of unity of action. The original meeting at which yesterday's committee was appointed was held last Tuesday in the Trustees' room of the Mutual Life Building with no thought of antagonizing local organizations, but solely for the convenience of the participants who do business down town.

Samuel D. Babcock presided, and Fordham Morris was the Secretary. Associated with them in the call for the meeting were such men as William Reynolds Brown, William Smith Brown, Hugh N. Camp, ex-Senator William Cauldwell, Richard D. Hamilton, James L. Wells, Isaac G. Johnson, William R. Beale, Lewis G. and William H. Morris, John B. Haskin, and ex-Judge Tappen.

The property interests of all of these men are large in that section, although some of them are not identified with the local associations. On this account they are in a position to come themselves to inform the Senate committee of their interest in the movement for public improvements and of their entire sympathy with the presentation already made to that end. They resolved to join with the local associations so far as might be, and at any rate to go upon the record before the committee as keenly alive to the needs of the district and equally desirous with the other taxpayers and residents for relief from present conditions.

The recent visit of the senate committee has been fruitful in various ways. Public interest in the matter is roused to a high pitch. Little else is now talked of in the upper wards, and opinion is strongly unanimous in favor of the relief demanded. This sentiment has materialized in public meetings. A meeting at Bedford Park a few nights since, at which ex-Assemblymen Niles and Wells and Samuel E. Duffy were the speakers, not only packed the hall, but was immensely enthusiastic. The people expect to pay for the improvements they ask, and will leave nothing undone to secure them. Such was the formal expression of the Bedford Park meeting. As that feeling seems to be general throughout the two wards the Senate committee will be sure of an earnest reception and an interesting session next week.

The visit of the Senators has also stirred up the Department of Public Parks. Such activity on behalf of the upper district as has been manifested since the Senators had their memorable encounter with the mud, ruts, and pools was never before known. One of the complaints against the improvements was that after improvements had been ordered contracts were withheld and nothing was done. Since the Senators were here such criticism has been disarmed, the department having given out a contract for the Forest-avenue sewer, which will drain a large section on the east side, and having made ready to give out the contract for opening Third-avenue from One Hundred and Seventieth-street to Fordham. By other acts, also, the Park Commissioners have given evidence of their interest in the improvements, so that property owners can already point to substantial and tangible benefits from the agitation.

SHOT JUST IN TIME.

AN OPIUM-EATING CHINAMAN ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY A SHIP.

On the arrival here yesterday of the ship Southern Cross, from Sydney, New South Wales, her Captain, Junius A. Bailey, and her mate, Donald F. Nicholson, were arrested by United States Deputy Marshals Holmes and Jeffries for the killing of a Chinese cook on board ship. They were taken before United States Commissioner Shields and gave bail to appear before him for examination this morning. The Captain is charged with the actual murder, and the mate with aiding in committing the crime.

The name of the Chinaman is a matter of conjecture. It is put down in the Captain's log as Ah Sow, and in the papers prepared by Assistant United States District Attorney O'Connell, who appeared for the Government, as Hi You. But that he died a violent death is not disputed. He was shot to death through the door of the cook's galley, in which he had barricaded himself. The story of the taking off of Ah Sow, or Hi You, as told by Captain Bailey is exciting. He was taken aboard when the vessel sailed from this port, and subsequently the discovery was made that he was an opium fiend. From day to day the Captain and mate were informed by the time which he devoted to creating gastronomic surprises for the pleasure of the officers and crew grew less and less. The ollmax was reached on the morning of Jan. 27 last.

On this morning there was much grumbling in the forecastle. The cook was hungry, and there was no savory smell arising from the cook's galley. Mate Nicholson went to see what was the matter. The cook told him to go away, and showed a revolver. Mate Nicholson went for his revolver. Ah stood in the door, and when the mate came back and ordered him to go to work, Ah got the drop on him. The bullet from the cook's revolver grazed Mate Nicholson's ear. Before there was any chance for a return of compliments, the cook leaped back into his galley, and when the mate returned with reinforcements, he had nailed boards across the windows and was strongly intrenched. Capt. Bailey determined to break down the door. The cook began some rapid firing through a loophole, and the attacking force was drawn off.

All was quiet for a time, and then came the sound of an axe being vigorously used inside the galley, and Ah shouted that he was going to destroy the ship and all on board. Capt. Bailey comprehended in a second what the Chinaman's scheme was. He was cutting through the deck to get into the hold. In the hold were nitro-glycerine, gasoline, powder, and other explosives and combustibles. Should the insane Chinaman get through the deck there would be little hope for the vessel or any on board. Captain and mate opened fire through the door, and in a few minutes there was no more sound from inside the galley. The door was broken down. On the floor lay the Chinaman, well ventilated with bullet holes. He was sewed up in canvas and dropped overboard. He had been killed just in time, for a hole ten inches square had been cut through the deck and he would soon have been in the hold.

When the Southern Cross reached Sydney the Captain's log, in which the story of Ah Sow's death was recorded, and all the facts of the case were laid before the United States Consul. There was nothing that he could do but communicate the facts to the Attorney General, and by the Attorney General the case was put in the hands of United States District Attorney Mitchell. The Captain's story is vouched for by every man of the Southern Cross's crew.

A DOLL AND LACE FAIR.

The sale of fine dolls and Russian laces and embroideries, for the benefit of the Virginia Day Nursery of East Fifth-street, had a successful opening yesterday at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Dodge, 72 East Thirty-fourth-street, and it will continue to-day. Mrs. Dodge has thrown open her parlors for this charitable purpose, and 200 dolls of all sizes, costumed in every variety of dress, are there displayed in tempting array. The Russian embroideries were imported for Mrs. Dodge, and many of them are unique in design. They include spreads, towels, doilies, buffet covers, &c. The lace was made by Russian peasants.

This is the third fair conducted by Mrs. Dodge and her friends in the interest of the Virginia Day Nursery, which has taken seventy children from the street each day during the past year. Among those interested in the work are Mrs. Richard Irving, Mrs. William Douglass, Mrs. Charles Francklyn, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. F. H. Betts, Miss E. M. Wheeler, Miss Oilphaut, Mrs. Eggleston, and Mrs. Rudolph Sherman.

GIBLIN GOES TO SING SING.

Charles Giblin, the murderer, whose sentence of death was commuted by Gov. Hill to imprisonment for life, was received at the Sing Sing State Prison yesterday morning. He was accompanied as far as the Sing Sing station on the train by his wife, who, upon alighting from the train, which arrived there at 9:02, bade her husband good-bye and took the 9:09 train back to New-York. Giblin was handcuffed to Reuben E. Sammis, the colored man who was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for killing his brother. Sammis, in turn, was shackled to John Waterman, convicted of grand larceny. The trio were in charge of Deputy Sheriff Burke. Giblin will be put to work in a type-setting office, just about to be opened. He will not be in the printing office with Ferdinand Ward. That is a separate and distinct affair.

TO EXCHANGE FOR SMALL BILLS.

Wall-street's recent outcry over a shortage of small bills has resulted in action by the Treasury Department. Orders were yesterday received at the Sub-Treasury in New-York directing that, beginning as once, deposits of gold coin or gold certificates should be received, as well as United States notes and silver certificates, for exchange into currency of any denomination, except twenties. A limit of $4,000,000 was fixed, however, for this exchange.

SPORT FOR DUCK HUNTERS

GREAT SOUTH BAY COVERED WITH THE TOOTHSOME BIRDS.

MANY GOOD BAGS MADE ON THANKSGIVING DAY AND GOOD LUCK REPORTED BY THE RABBIT SHOOTERS.

Every battery on the Great South Bay was in use Thanksgiving Day, and a number of hunters who had not made previous engagements for them found themselves unable to enjoy the duck shooting. "Fair luck" is the report in regard to the shooting in the bay. The stormy weather of the previous day stirred up the ducks and undoubtedly sent into the bay a few new flocks. These are the birds the battery men like to go for, as they are not nearly so wild as those which have been feeding on the bay for a week or more and have become expert at discovering a battery.

The shooting is averaging as good as at any time during recent years on the Great South Bay. On some mornings hunters have seen thousands of the birds sitting up on the water. Coots have been and are abundant. The coots, however, are not a desirable member of the duck family and are known as fish ducks. They are not good eating owing to their food of mussels and fish, or anything they can get hold of. By boiling over night this fishy taste can sometimes be eradicated, but as a rule gunners do not attempt to cook them. Broadbills are now the staple game on the bay, and they are excellent eating. A few redheads are shot, but they are not plenty. Like the canvas-backs, they prefer the Virginia waters, and seek the wild celery.

Broadbills are great divers, and often, when wounded, lead the hunter a great chase. They dive just as he is near enough for a fair shot, and then come up far off to windward. The worst fate for a hunter, however, is to have his duck, when wounded, dive to the bottom and stay there. This often occurs, and is owing to the dying ducks becoming entangled in the seaweed.

The duck hunters around Havre de Grace and Carrituck are still disappointed at the scarcity of canvas-backs. Undoubtedly they are there in big, because the food they particularly desire is fast becoming exhausted. They will, of course, eat other food, and if vegetable products failed entirely would live on shell fish; but their best food qualities would then soon disappear. It is the food that a duck eats that makes him toothsome to hunter and ducks brought up on wild rice and wild celery are the ones chosen by the epicure.

Thanksgiving Day hunters who went after rabbits were successful and enjoyed a good day's sport. In New-Jersey the best fun was obtained, as the rabbits are thick over there. Many have been shot this Fall. The rabbit hunters also brought in a few quail and an occasional woodcock.

Robins have been abundant on Long Island this Fall. There are a few pot hunters who never fail to knock over a robin, meadow lark, or high-holder. The law has been lenient to them and in some places gives them a chance at the robins during November and December. Where the birds are protected by the law there is little prosecution and the birds are destroyed with impunity.

The black bass fishing closes to-day. It might just as well have closed a month ago, as none to speak of has been caught during November. Bass fishing has been fairly good almost everywhere this season, and hosts of them have been caught. At Lake Hopatcong and Greenwood Lake, the nearest resorts to the city, admirable fishing was had all Summer and Fall, while as to size, the records were broken at these places. On Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence no very big catches have been reported by boatmen this year, but the angling averaged as well as during the previous Summer.

Bass fishing is extending yearly, owing to the stocking of small ponds and lakes. Clear, fresh water is all a bass requires to prosper, and with a few rocks somewhere in the pond and a little gravel bottom. New baits are constantly being tried for bass, and some are proving very successful. It was not long ago that a spoon for trolling and small minnows for still fishing were all that was considered necessary in a day's work for the vicious and hungry fish, but now the list has grown to over a dozen baits. Grasshoppers have been found a killing bait in August, June bugs make a good twilight lure, frogs

The New-York Times.

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AND

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURS.

RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

W. H. HALL,

261 & 263 Greenwich-st.,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING FURRIER. ESTABLISHED 1856.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE OF SEALSKIN SACQUES, COATS, NEWMARKETS, AND JACKETS.

$200,000 WORTH RETAILING AT MANUFACTURER'S LOWEST CASH WHOLESALE PRICES. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES AT WHICH RELIABLE AND ELEGANT FURS AND SEALSKIN GARMENTS CAN BE PRODUCED.

ALL THE STYLES IN SEAL GARMENTS IN STOCK, ALL SIZES AND LENGTHS. ANY LADY CAN BE FITTED.

ESPECIALLY LOW PRICES IN MUFFS, BOAS, SHOULDER CAPES, GENTS' FURLINED OVERCOATS, SEAL CAPS, GLOVES, AND ROBES. WE HAVE TWO ENTIRE FLOORS DEVOTED TO SEAL PLUSH AND CLOTH GARMENTS.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

ON

MONDAY MORNING,

DEC. 2, 1889,

and for the Balance of the Week.

SPECIAL PRICES

IN

Sealskin, Seal Plush,

AND

CLOTH GARMENTS

Alaska Sealskin Coats, $110, $125, and $140; worth $145, $165, and $180.

Alaska Sealskin Jackets, $65, $80, $90, and $100; worth $95, $110, and $135.

Alaska Sealskin Sacques, all sizes and lengths, $140, $160, $180, and $200; worth $170, $195, $220, and $250.

Alaska Sealskin Newmarkets, $225, $250, $275, and $300; worth $300, $340, $370, and $400.

SHOULDER CAPES

IN SABLE, MINK, ALASKA SEALSKIN, OTTER, BEAVER, PERSIAN LAMB, ASTRAKHAN, AND ALL FASHIONABLE FURS, FROM $10 TO $40.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS! IN Seal Plush Sacques, Wraps, Jackets, and Newmarkets.

HANDSOME PLUSH JACKETS, SATIN-LINED, PERFECT FITTING, $8 50, $9 75 $12 50, TO $15; WORTH $10, $12, $14, TO $20.

ENGLISH TOP COATS OF FINE SEAL PLUSH, RICH SATIN LINING, SCROLL EDGING, $15 75, $18 50, TO $25; WORTH $18, $25, TO $30.

ENGLISH SEAL PLUSH WALKING COATS, IN DIFFERENT STYLES, WITH HANDSOME SATIN LINING, SEAL TRIMMINGS AND TRIMMINGS, AT $19 75, $22 50, $24, AND $27; WORTH $24, $28, $32, AND $36.

ENGLISH PLUSH MODJESKAS, FINE SATIN LINING, WITH FUR OR SEAL PLUSH TRIMMINGS, $12 75, $15 75, $18 50, TO $22 50; WORTH $15, $18, $22, TO $28.

ENGLISH SEAL PLUSH SACQUES, HANDSOME SATIN LINED, SEAL ORNAMENTS, CHAMOIS POCKETS, $15, $18, $22, $25, $28, $30, TO $40; WORTH $18, $22, $25, $28, $32, $35, AND $45.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR VERY FINE SATIN-LINED PLUSH NEWMARKET, WITH SEAL TRIMMINGS, AT $30; WORTH $40.

EXTRA FINE GRADES, $33 50, $36 75, $38 50, AND $40; CANNOT BE SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR LESS THAN $37, $42, $45, AND $50.

CLOTH GARMENTS.

Offered at One-half Price of Cost of Manufacture.

300 VERY FINE LADIES' JACKETS IN THE LEADING SHADES AT $4 75 TO $9 75.

LADIES' NEWMARKETS IN ALL THE NEWEST DESIONS AND LEADING SHADES FROM $4 95 TO $18 75.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF GARMENTS TO ORDER FOR STOUT LADIES, AND KEEP IN STOCK SIZES FROM 32 TO 48 BUST MEASURES.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVED THROUGH THE MAILS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION, AND EVERY GARMENT SOLD SHALL BE ONE THAT WILL RECOMMEND OTHERS.

SEALSKIN CAPS.

WE ARE OFFERING

FOR $12—DOUBLE ROLLING BAND ALASKA SEALSKIN CAPS, WORTH $18.

FOR $9—DOUBLE ROLLING BAND ALASKA SEALSKIN CAPS, WORTH $12.

FOR $7—DOUBLE ROLLING BAND ALASKA CAPS, WORTH $10.

ALL OTHER NEWEST STYLES THAT WILL BE WORN THIS SEASON SOLD AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

GENTS' ALASKA SEALSKIN CAPS, SAME SHAPES AS THE ALASKA, $3, $3 50, $2, AND $1 50; WORTH $4 50, $3 50, $3, AND $2 50.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SEALSKIN HATS AND CAPS, $12, $10, $8, $6, $4, AND $3; WORTH $16, $14, $12, $10, $8, AND $6.

FUR GLOVES.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SEALSKIN GLOVES, $13, $11, AND $8; WORTH $18, $16, AND $12.

GAUNTLETS IN BEAVER, HAIR SEAL AND NUTRIA FUR AT $2 50, $3 50, $4 50, AND $5; FORMERLY SOLD AT $3 50, $4 50, $5 50, $6 50, AND $7 50. ALL THE ABOVE LINED WITH LAMB'S WOOL, KNIT AND SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR DRIVING OR OTHER PURPOSES, AT PRICES FULLY 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

ROBES, ROBES, ROBES.

Fine For Carriage Lap Robe	$3 70; worth $6
Fine For Carriage Lap Robe	4 85; worth 8
Fine For Carriage, Plush Lined	5 45; worth 9
Fine For Carriage, Black and Gray	6 20; worth 12
Pure White Fur Robes	7 85; worth 9
Hudson's Bay Wolf Robes	25 00; worth 40
Hudson's Bay Wolf Robes	30 00; worth 48
Hudson's Bay Wolf Robes	35 00; worth 56
Prairie and Oregon Wolf Robes	19 00; worth 27
Prairie and Oregon Wolf Robes	23 00; worth 33
Irish Robes	1 00 to 25

Genuine Black Bear, Wolverine, Siberian Wolf, and all other kinds of fine Fur Carriage and Sleighing Robes at about one-half the usual retail prices.

GENTS' FUR-LINED OVERCOATS FROM $15 TO $125.

COACHMEN'S COLLARS AND CAPES FROM $6 UP.

HORSE BLANKETS IN ENDLESS VARIETY AND SHAPE FROM 70 CENTS UP.

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261 AND 263 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, BETWEEN PARK-PLACE AND MURRAY-ST., THREE BLOCKS WEST FROM BROADWAY CARS, ONE BLOCK FROM PARK-PLACE STATION OF 9TH-AV. "L" ROAD, AND ONE BLOCK FROM BARCLAY OR WARREN-ST. ON THE 9TH-AV. "L" ROAD, ONE BLOCK FROM E. R. FERRY AT WARREN-ST., ALSO ONE BLOCK FROM D., L. & W. R. R. FERRY, BARCLAY-ST. AND FOUR BLOCKS FROM PENN. R. R. AND N. J. CENTRAL R. R. FERRIES AT DOBBLANDT-ST. AND LIBERTY-ST.

OPEN EVERY EVENING until 7 O'CLOCK and SATURDAY EVENINGS until 11 O'CLOCK.

GLADSTONE'S NEXT SPEECH

WIDE INTEREST IN THE NEW STEP OF THE LIBERALS.

FURTHER TALK OF AN AMERICAN POPE —AMERICA TO SUCCEED ROME— LINOLEUM ONCE MORE.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, Nov. 30.—Next week a great and momentous forward step will be taken in British politics, the influence of which will be felt for years to come. Its crowning feature is to be a speech, and one would think at first blush that speeches enough had been made already and that it was an exaggeration to attach great importance to any new oration from whatever source, but it is true that Tuesday's speech at Manchester will mark a distinct epoch in the public history of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, standing on the threshold of his eighties, is to define the whole position of the Liberal Party toward not only Irish home rule, but disestablishment, the abolition of the House of Lords, electoral reform, ground rent, taxation, free education, and the entire list of political aspirations which burn here in progressive minds.

No such pronouncement has been made since the Home Rule bill was beaten in the Summer of 1886. The Liberal Party has existed since that defeat as a mere formless combination of coteries, embracing Whigs, Liberals, Radicals, Democrats, and Parnellites, with no definite programme and no bond of cohesion save a general recognition of Gladstone's leadership. More by the folly of their adversaries than by their own aggressive strength this motley opposition has won victories and increased its prestige until the time has arrived for it to assume the organization and responsibility of a dominant party. Very probably another twelvemonth will see it in power.

The activity and enthusiasm at Manchester, where the preparations are making for Monday's and Tuesday's great meetings of the Liberal Federation, could not be greater if a general election were coming next week. Nearly two hundred peers and members of Parliament are to surround the Grand Old Man on the platform, and huge overflow meetings will be held, not only in Manchester, but all through that crowded twenty miles' radius of Lancashire suburbs, which holds a bigger population than London contains. I am told that England has never seen such a vast political gathering as this, of which Manchester will be the focus within the next sixty hours. It cannot be doubted that its effects will be felt everywhere throughout these islands.

The exposure made in these dispatches some months ago of the Vatican's duplicity in sending Mgr. Persico to Ireland only to serve as a mask for the adoption of an anti-Irish policy which he was all the while vigorously protesting against, has indirectly had a good deal to do with this widespread awakening of radical impulses inside the Liberal Party. By this time every peasant in Ireland has got hold of some form of this painful story, with the result of an immense rising wave of anti-Roman feeling all over the Catholic provinces. Irish members returning from visits to their various sections in Ireland agree in telling me of the prevalence of this fierce dislike of the Italian methods. It has long been latent, but it is now finding universal expression. So obvious and threatening has this become that the Vatican has taken alarm and decided to send another envoy in the person of Mgr. Satolli to try and undo the harm wrought by Cardinal Rampolla's over-smart trick with Envoy Persico.

However that may work, there is facing us the present result that the Irish members, backed up by their home constituents, are now for the first time ready to join hands with the Radical wing of English Liberals in something very like a democratic programme. Rome's nitra astute tactics are credited here with having played the leading part in the transformation of Brazil into a republic. Her much too fine Italian hand has been doing much the same kind of work in Ireland, where for the first time the political feelings of the people are an incentive to, rather than a drag upon, the progressive action of the British democracy.

To be candid, the Papacy is just now in a very delicate, not to say discredited, position politically. There was a great notion in Vatican circles when the result of the recent French elections became known of securing an alliance with the moderate Republicans, who had won such a conspicuous triumph. It was true that all the more ultramontane French prelates had done all they could to prevent this triumph and abet Boulangism and the enemies of the republic generally; but Rome was quite willing to forget this and cultivate friendship with the power she had vainly sought to destroy. Of course, the plan was to use this power as an offset against the Italian Government, and for the first few weeks after the election there seemed a chance that this scheme would succeed; but better counsels have prevailed. King Humbert has publicly expressed a desire to resume the old untrammeled trade relations with France, and he said this welcome thing in so kindly a way that the republic is already holding out her hand in responsive amity.

Even more significant, perhaps, is the agreement of all the nations represented in the anti-slavery conference, now sitting in Brussels, not to invite the Vatican to send any delegates at all. When it is remembered that Cardinal Lavigerie was the prime mover in the agitation which led to the summoning of the conference, one may well credit the reports that the Vatican is simply aghast with rage and amazement at this studied affront. But it is really something more than an affront; it is an indication not altogether unwelcome that European peoples are tired of being estranged and set by the ears year after year by the plots and intrigues of a little group of Italian clerics, whose only ambition in statecraft is to restore their authority in the city which has over and over again repudiated them and their works.

If it pleases American Catholic dignitaries to pass resolutions about the restoration of the Pope's temporal sovereignty, nobody in Europe will mind it very much; but they ought to understand that the Pope, as a politician, has not a single friend in Europe, and, what is more, neither deserves to have any nor ever again will have any.

If the present Pope lives three or four years longer, it is not at all impossible that a strong party will have arisen in the meantime disposed to make Cardinal Gibbons Pope and move the whole Papal establishment over to America. Even now there is considerable speculative talk about this in responsible Catholic circles, where it is clearly recognized that Italian narrowness, bigotry, and insincerity are suffocating the Church. A very little more of the present sort of thing will turn people's attention to this possible alternative outside of Rome.

Over on the Continent everything seems as peaceable and even cheerful as could be expected in an armed camp. The weather-wise are predicting an abnormally severe Winter, partly because red deer have already come down from the Carpathian Mountains into the valleys, which they only do under exceptional conditions, and partly because a terribly cold wave has settled over all North Russia, with icy winds from the polar sea. Once this section settles down to a genuine cold, it can keep the bulk of Europe frozen stiff for the balance of the Winter quite easily.

Perhaps, as a consequence of this change in temperature, St. Petersburg is suffering from a serious epidemic of influenza. The type is as inexplicable in its way as was that queer epizootic complaint which ran its course among American horses some fifteen years ago. Practically everybody, from palaces to the lowest hovels, catches this strange disease, which, though not fatal, lasts three or four days and causes great annoyance. Over forty thousand cases have already been medically reported in St. Petersburg alone, with the result that many mills and factories have had to close, and it is difficult to get cabs on the streets. The malady is now reported as appearing in Moscow and in far Siberia, and everybody is depressed over the unaccountable thing.

Naturally the chief interest of the week throughout the Old World has been in the flood of Central African literature which heralds Stanley's approach to the sea. There is such a mass of these letters, and they reveal such a portentous variety of novel facts and wild experiences that thus far there is not much collected comment on the episode as a whole. The most attention has undoubtedly been attracted by the remarkable letter sent by the Mahdi's Lieutenant, Omar Saleh, to Emin Pasha, announcing that his colleagues, Slatin and Lupton, also Christian Governors of provinces, had become Moslems, and urging him with great kindliness to follow their example. It is the first authentic statement of what Mahdism means which we have had from the inside, and is on its merits a most striking piece of Oriental rhetoric.

There is a quite prevalent notion here that Stanley might much better have left Emin alone. The latter did not at all want to be rescued, and is returning haggard, worn out, and almost blind from the privations of his long and terrible march. Yet Stanley, in these earlier letters, scolds him sharply for his manifold shortcomings, and evidently has an unpleasant story to reveal when he gets back to civilization. Rumors come to-day from Wady Halfa that the Mahdi is dead. If true it is not likely to make much difference in the prospects of the Soudan. Omer Saleh seems to be a very able man and to have done the most of the fighting thus far, and no doubt he would carry on the business at the old stand.

The scandal in the New-York Custom House which I exposed a month ago in reference to the linoleum imports turns out to be even graver than then supposed. The dispatch in question was printed on Nov. 3, and eight days later a sworn inquiry was held on another invoice, this time shipped by the Kirkcaldy Linoleum Company. It was held before General Appraiser McLean, with John Sloane assisting as Merchant Appraiser. Mr. Sloane examined under oath John Nairn, who swore that the wire gauge, under which these goods were sought to be rejected, had been adopted by all the manufacturers of Kirkcaldy, and had been in use for more than a year. On the strength of this testimony and Mr. Sloane's recommendation the United States Government adopted this gauge. I have been to some pains to learn and verify the facts in the case, which reveal an unusually impudent conspiracy to deceive alike the Government, the consumers, and the manufacturers. Mr. Sloane and Mr. Nairn are partners in the Nairn Linoleum Company of Newark, N. J. Mr. Nairn, who swore to the adoption of the gauge and its use for more than a year, is also a partner in the Nairn company at Kirkcaldy, the head partner of which is his brother, Michael Nairn.

Not only is it a fact that no such gauge was ever adopted, but I have seen letters from Michael Nairn to his brother manufacturers in Kirkcaldy, written since Nov. 11, deploring the fact that no such gauge existed, and urging a meeting for the adoption of a uniform gauge. Mayor Beveridge of Kirkcaldy, or Provost, as the Scotch title goes, has made affidavit to these facts, which seem to show deliberate perjury in the testimony elicited by Mr. Sloane from his partner. The effect of accepting the bogus gauge thus foisted upon the Government would be to make every American purchaser of linoleum, or floor cloth, pay greatly enlarged prices for inferior goods. Up to date it seems about the most insolent attempt to make the tariff prohibitory on record in Custom House chronicles.

Old Martin F. Tupper's death calls forth a whole cloud of obituary articles, all giving a few lines to the kindly purity of his life, and the rest to gentle ridicule of his work. No doubt it was highly ridiculous, but critics who regard his former great popularity as a sign that public taste has improved seem to forget "Mr. Barnes of New-York" and "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," which within the last few years have been read by hundreds of thousands where Thomas Hardy or Henry James is read by hundreds. Tupper never received but $400 from America, but it is estimated that if he had had a copyright he would have got fully half a million. For many years he enjoyed a princely revenue from his English publishers, considerably in excess of the profits accruing to Tennyson, the Brownings, and Longfellow all put together.

Most visitors to Windsor will recall that quaint, antique portion of the White Hart Hotel which is pointed out as the Old Garter Inn, and which seems undoubtedly to be the same structure which Shakespeare knew and more than once referred to. Unfortunately there are so many of these visitors that the White Hart is going to be enlarged into a modern hotel, and the ancient relic of Falstaff will be demolished to make room.

Many persons are much agitated by the current rumors that the Emperor William intends being crowned in the Roemer in Frankfort. This historic site was the scene of most of the imperial coronations of the old Holy Roman Empire after Charlemagne's Aix-la-Chapelle was abandoned, and the custom was maintained up to the time of Francis I. of Austria. Heretofore, that is, since Prussia was made a kingdom, the Hohenzollern monarchs have been crowned at Königsberg, and the late Emperor William, though proclaimed ceremonially at Versailles, was never crowned Emperor, I believe, anywhere. Young William's notion of reviving at Frankfort all the mediæval splendor and signifioance of the ancient empire is picturesque, no doubt, but it could scarcely please his friend of Austria, who still bears the empty title of his Hapsburg ancestors, and it scarcely seems likely that he will carry it out.

The *Saturday Review* quite caps its record this week by a full page of abuse of America, the pretext for which is a review of Henry Cabot Lodge's "Life of Washington," and John Fiske's "Critical Period." It is too petulant and childish to arouse vexation, but I dare say it will afford more or less entertainment when it reaches the other side.

Mrs. Bernard Beere's La Tosca is a remarkable success and fairly deserves to be, what it is, the talk of the town. Her powerful individuality does not suffer by comparison with Bernhardt, and the English version of the play preserves the strength without the repulsive features of the original.

H. F.

Now is a good time to protect your windows against fire. The Rolling Steel Shutters made by J. G. Wilson of 307 Broadway, New-York, are absolutely fire-proof, and can be fitted to any window. —*Adv.*

"Y. & S." Stick Licorice stands for the best make of licorice. Druggists.—*Adv.*

DEATH IN AN INSTANT.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT CURRENT PASSES THROUGH A SHOWCASE AND KILLS A CLERK.

Another death was caused last night by contact with an electric light wire. Henry Harris, aged thirty-six years, of 359 West Forty-fifth-street, was killed shortly before midnight in front of the dry goods establishment of Bernard Callan, at 675 Eighth-avenue, where he was employed as a clerk.

Harris and Lawrence Hughes, another employe, were carrying a large showcase from the pavement into the store, preparatory to closing for the night. An electric light wire, which ran to an arc light suspended in front of the store, sagged down low, and as the men raised the showcase the metal lining came in contact with a portion of wire where there was no insulation. Harris's hands clutched the metal bars, so that, as the contact was made, the deadly current flashed along the metal through his body, back to the metal, and to the wire again.

He uttered a cry and fell to the pavement dead. Hughes felt no shock at all. He ran to Harris, caught him up, and carried him into the store. A physician was quickly summoned. He said that death had undoubtedly been instantaneous.

Harris leaves a wife and two children.

MR. SCOTT MAKES REPLY.

HE CALLS LLOYD A LIAR AND TALKS VIGOROUSLY.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 30.—The Hon. William L. Scott makes the following reply to Lloyd's card on the state of affairs at Spring Valley:

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 29, 1889.

To the Public:

Under date of the 28th inst. the Associated Press agent at Chicago sent out statements with regard to the Spring Valley Coal Company, giving as authority for said statement, one Henry D. Lloyd. This man Lloyd is a conscienceless liar and is responsible for most of the falsehoods that have been published concerning the state of affairs at Spring Valley, and the Associated Press management at Chicago ought to be fully aware of this fact. There has been no order given to not employ men at Spring Valley who took "a leading part in the distribution of food during the strike," as is alleged, nor as to any miner who was engaged in the strike. When the men accepted the company's terms, which were more liberal as to the price of mining than the price paid at other mines in the State, more men signed contracts the first day than we could possibly get to work, and mines have been leasing other mines in the State and flocking to Spring Valley in such numbers since work was resumed that it has been impossible for the company to find work for all of them.

Owing to the long strike our mines were not in condition to work at their full capacity when work was resumed. We are doing all we can night and day to get them in order, and we hope to by the middle of December, when we will be in shape to double, if not treble, the number of men we are now working. No better reputation of the infamous slander and misrepresentations heaped upon the Spring Valley Coal Company, and its officers can be given than the fact that not only have all of our old men signed contracts, but that miners are coming to Spring Valley from all over the State, seeking work without our solicitation. Men generally go where they are best paid and where they can earn the most money.

A FORGIVING HUSBAND.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Leander Hosier and Mrs. Minnie L. Potter eloped from Pine Plains, this county, recently. They were traced to Waterbury, Conn., where they have been arrested. They were at dinner in a house in the village named when the husband of the woman and an officer entered the dining room. Hosier looked and seeing the husband of the runaway wife, exclaimed: "Hello, John; sit down and have some dinner," which invitation was not accepted. Both were charged with adultery and held in $500 bail each. Potter furnished bonds for his wife and took her home. Hosier is in jail in New-Haven.

RIVERSIDE AND OSWEGO MILLS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30.—Messrs. Charles D. Owen, James B. Chase, and Chester A. Braman, assignees of the Riverside and Oswego mills, have issued a circular to the creditors announcing that they have received the assent of a large majority of the creditors to the moving of the machinery and the separation of the two plants as proposed in their circular to the creditors on Oct. 8 last, which was published in full at the time. The mills will not be operated by the assignees, as at present advised, longer than is necessary to run out the stock on hand at the time of the assignment.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

GLENE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Hodge murder trial was concluded at Sandy Hill this afternoon. This morning the attorneys for the people and defense addressed the jury. The charge of Judge Tappan was in favor of the people. The case was given to the jury at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and in half an hour the jury came into court and returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. The District Attorney then moved for sentence, and Hodge was sentenced to Dannemora for the term of his natural life. The prisoner killed his wife at Cambridge, Oct. 16.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Nov. 30.—The Judge refused this afternoon to grant a new trial or a stay of proceedings in the case of William Seely Hopkins, who was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree for shooting his wife and mother-in-law, and sentenced him to be hanged. Hopkins exhibited no emotion whatever and answered with a very firm, "No, Sir," when asked if he had any reason why he should not be sentenced to death.

Opera Singers.

The most celebrated opera singers have testified that the world-renowned Hoden Mineral Pastilles have such a beneficial effect on the vocal organs that hoarseness is surely and quickly removed by their use.

By all druggists, at 25c. and 50c. per box.—*Adv.*

Mott's Sparkling Ciders.—"The beverage of our daddies," by associations homely and unpretentious, by connoisseurs called ambrosial.—*Adv.*

REED SECURES THE PRIZE

MADE THE CANDIDATE ON THE SECOND BALLOT.

TO BE ELECTED SPEAKER BY THE REPUBLICANS MONDAY—M'PHERSON TO BE CLERK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Thomas B. Reed of Maine was to-day nominated in the Republican caucus, on the second ballot, to be the Republican candidate for Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress. Monday, at noon, he will probably be elected by the solid Republican vote of the House.

The caucus, during a session lasting from 12 o'clock until 5:30, chose Mr. Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania to be Clerk, ex-Representative Adonirem J. Holmes of Iowa to be Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Charles W. Adams of Maryland to be Doorkeeper, Mr. James A. Wheat of Minnesota to be Postmaster, and the Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell of New-York and Washington to be Chaplain.

The Democrats, who could not muster a quorum for a caucus last night, and who will not make their nominations until Monday morning, just before the assembling of the Congress, will probably renominate the ticket that won at the beginning of the Fiftieth Congress. There is not much interest in the proceeding, except that manifested by those who look to see Mr. Carlisle ask the caucus to extend to Mr. Mills the honor of the complimentary nomination to the Speakership, an honor, by the way, that the caucus will undoubtedly insist on extending to Mr. Carlisle himself.

There will be no effort made to supplant Mr. Carlisle by Mr. Randall. The Pennsylvania member is in poor health, and he is poor in political support on the Democratic side. He may be well enough by and by to help his Republican friends to carry out the programme which Mr. Reed is expected to favor in the make-up of his committees, but the Democratic side will not despair of the task of preventing bad legislation, even if it is favored by Mr. Randall.

The Republican caucus was as orderly and lacking in excitement as such a gathering could possibly be. The Eastern States did not break away from Reed and Lodge, as the McKinley men had predicted they would, and the New-York delegation stood by Belden and the conference agreement with absolute unanimity. Mr. Belden is proud of his achievement. He says that New-York's solidity alone assured Reed's nomination, and that New-York would not have been solid now if he had neglected the precaution of bringing the members together months ago at the much-talked-of Arlington dinner.

Pennsylvania, naturally for McKinley for Speaker and Carson for Clerk, obeyed the edict of Boss Quay, abandoned all personal and political preferences, and answered to the pulling of the strings just as if they had been so many of Mahone's puppets in a Virginia Readjuster State Convention.

There was the usual collection of exoectant beneficiaries and lobbyists in the House corridor during the caucus. The office seekers predominated, and the men who hope to make their wares in the lobby easy by securing committees to assist them, were patient and confident. They had favored Mr. Reed when they found that he was sure to win, and they were prepared to offer him advice as to who should have charge of bills with money in them, just as soon as he obtained the formal election to the Speakership. Mr. Springer, the parliamentary expert and wit of the Democratic side, listened to the prediction that Reed would be nominated on the first ballot, looked at the railroad representative who ventured it, and then suggested that the next House would be "a body corporate, but not politic."

There were 165 of the Republicans present when the roll was called, and Mr. T. J. Henderson of Illinois was put in the chair. Messrs. Wilber of New-York, Taylor of Tennessee, Morrow of California, and Herman of Oregon were the only missing men, and Herman appeared before the caucus was over. As the ballot was expected to be a close one, in which all the votes were to be needed, the caucus appointed Mr. McComas of Maryland to cast the ballots of each of the aoxious candidates for himself. The opponents of Mr. Reed were desirous of having an open ballot. They hoped to show that some of the men who had been regarded as favoring one of the Western candidates. Speechmaking was omitted.

The roll was called when the caucus was ready to do business, and the members responded by naming the man of their choice, except the Pennsylvania, who more modestly named the man of Quay's choice. The first ballot was soon announced. It did not turn out as the most sanguine friends of Mr. Reed had hoped, and as some of them had wagered it would. It was as follows: Reed, 78; McKinley, 39; Cannon, 22; Burrows, 16; Carson, 10.

The partisans in the lobby of the opponents of Reed saw that the total vote opposed to the Eastern candidate would, if united, be large enough to defeat him. Reed's friends knew that the West could not be united against him. There were votes enough in sight to nominate him, and they were to come from Carson and McKinley. Before the men in the lobby were through speculating upon the chances of the second ballot the fight was virtually over.

On the second roll call Culbertson of Pennsylvania left McKinley for Reed. Bergen of New-Jersey, Hansbrough of North Dakota, and Fletcher of South Dakota followed Culbertson in the Reed procession. Gifford of South Dakota and Lind of Minnesota, who had voted for Burrows, also came East. Bartine of Nevada, who had been for Cannon, gave his vote to Henderson, although he could not rail to see that Henderson was doomed to defeat.

The roll call, as announced at the close of the second ballot, stood as follows: Reed, 85; McKinley, 38; Cannon, 19; Burrows, 14; Henderson, 10.

On the motion of Mr. McKinley, the nomination of Mr. Reed was made unanimous. The news was received with a faint and scattered scream of triumph by the Reed men in the lobby and committee rooms. The crowd began to thin out, but there was a noble army of aspirants for the places under the men who were yet to be chosen, and all hut the Ohioans, who had been defeated, hoped to get a chance at McKinley's success, and said to see the thing out.

Major John M. Carson and Edward McPherson, both of Pennsylvania, were nominated for Clerk. McPherson was so confident of success that he had already taken possession of the Clerk's room. The roll call showed that, with a free field and the "mailed hand" in the pockets of the Pennsylvania Boss, Major Carson's chances would have been very poor indeed, as the Pennsylvania delegates dared to incur the displeasure of the man who had expressed his opposition to Carson because he was a newspaper man. The vote was: For McPherson, 116; Carson, 50.

Not one outsider of the caucus had heard of the candidacy of ex-Representative Adoniram J. Holmes, when he was offered by Col. D. B. Henderson of Iowa in a warm speech of commendation of his former colleague. Out of a desire to make things comfortable for Henderson, who had lost the Speakership, all the Representatives, except a handful of the friends of A. H. Reed of Minnesota, voted for Holmes, who won by a vote of 142 to 13.

There was a long contest over the nomination of Doorkeeper. Charles W. Adams of Maryland was named by Mr. McComas, and his opponent was James A. Wheat of Wisconsin. Two or three times during the roll call both men were congratulated upon having been nominated. A great hubbub was caused by the bolt of Farquhar from the New-York delegation, which supported Wheat, as agreed upon last night and this morning. After a recall of the roll to settle disputed votes Adams was found to have 83 and Wheat 82. So Adams and the Southern men scored a triumph.

New-York held together for Wheat, however, when he was offered as a candidate for Postmaster. He was opposed by Worrell of New-Jersey, Littell of Illinois, and McKee of Indiana. The last candidate might have won if his name had been different and he had come from a different State. His name is Thomas Harrison McKee. That was a fatal conjunction of names, for one Representative said that the Republicans had done enough for the Harrisons; that it was too early to begin to do anything for McKee, and that Indiana was being abundantly provided for at the other end of the avenue.

The contest for Chaplain was curious for the reason that one of the candidates was the Rev. W. H. Milburn, who was Chaplain of the last House. It was known that Morrison, in nominating him in the Forty-ninth Congress, commended him as a man who "feared God and voted the Democratic ticket." But Mr. Reed was quoted as having said: "I like that man. He don't bother God, and he never defeats the House"—a saying which, Mr. Butterworth says, Mr. Reed disowns. It was out of the question for the Republicans to ask a Democrat to pray for them, although a Democrat suggested that, if a really good man was wanted for that place, he would have to be sought outside the Republican Party. The Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell of Washington, formerly of New-York, was chosen by a large majority.

The eighteen New-York Representatives entitled to vote for Republican officers of the House lived up to their agreement to stand together in the caucus, with a single exception in a single instance. Had Mr. Wilber's health permitted him to be present his vote would have been cast with those of his colleagues. Mr. Flood, whose desire to be allowed to vote for McKinley prolonged the conference of New-Yorkers several hours Thursday night, abided by the unit rule, and gave the word "Reed" when his name was called on the vote for Speaker. The McKinley people were not surprised, for they knew that Flood's colleagues had insisted that he should vote as they did.

The "mailed hand" of Boss Quay had been laid upon the New-York delegation before the vote for Clerk of the House was reached, and McPherson polled the whole eighteen votes. Major Carson and his friends had declared their purpose to see how many Republican Representatives would submit to having a clerk forced upon them by a Senator who had no business to interfere in the organization of the House, but among the fifty who dared to go contrary to Quay's orders there was not one from New-York.

It was on the vote for Doorkeeper that the only break in the New-York delegation occurred. Farquhar of Buffalo, for reasons which he declined to make known to his colleagues, refused to join them in supporting Wheat for doorkeeper. It was not a part of the programme to give the South anything, for the dilly-dallying course of the Southern members on the Speakership question had not been to the liking of any of the leaders. But Farquhar announced his determination to vote for Adams, the Southern candidate, and did so, despite all efforts to hold him to the unit rule. When it was announced that Adams had received 83 votes and Wheat 82, the Wheat men were indignant, and Farquhar came in for a full share of criticism. Had he obeyed the unit rule, to which, his colleagues reminded him, he was committed, and voted with the rest of the delegation, the figures would have been reversed, and Wheat would have been the caucus nominee for Doorkeeper.

A hasty calculation made by some of the members showed that the patronage belonging to the doorkeeper amounted to forty-two places. Wheat's disappointed supporters went about asking how many of these places would be filled by Farquhar's constituents.

The Buffalo Congressman was in line with the rest of the delegation when A. I. Holmes was sprung upon the caucus by the Iowa delegation as a candidate for Sergeant at Arms, and the New-York vote went to Holmes solid.

Before going into the caucus the New-Yorkers had agreed to support Thomas Harrison McKee of Indiana for Postmaster. Farquhar's defection having "turned down" Wheat for Doorkeeper, the latter's friends asked that he be given the Postmastership as a reward for his willingness to let Wheat have something, and McKee lost any chance of success he may have had, for the 18 New-York votes were thrown to Wheat as fast as the members were called.

When the caucus got ready to name a clergyman for Chaplain it was found that the New-York delegation had a candidate of its own in the Rev. Mr. Ramsdell of Washington. Mr. Ramsdell had been a chum of John Sanford at Yale College, and he had a warm friend in James S. Sherman. These two asked their colleagues to make Mr. Ramsdell their candidate, and the delegation promptly agreed to do so. Mr. Sherman made a capital speech in presenting the minister as the choice of New-York, and through the influence of the united delegation he secured the nomination.

On the surface, the supporters of Major McKinley seem to have accepted his defeat with commendable composure. McKinley himself says he has nothing to regret, now that the contest is over, and that if the struggle had to be gone through again his course would be exactly the same. For several weeks he has not enjoyed the pleasure of dining with his wife, and he looks upon it with a sense of relief to some weeks of rest free from care.

He and his friends point out that the West had four candidates to divide its vote, and that with each striving to advance his own cause it was impossible to avoid treading more or less on the corns of the other candidates. This hatefully troubled element consulted upon either as against Reed, and the latter caught the necessary votes to nominate.

But all this is on the surface. McKinley's friends say the defeat of the Ohio man on Quay's shoulders, and the Pennsylvania Senator is roundly cursed by them for his interference. They believe that had Quay kept his hands off, McKinley would surely have carried the caucus, and they make little concealment of their purpose to "get even" with Quay. Their time will come, they say, and some of them intimate that that will be when Pennsylvania calls on the West to help her retain high tariff taxes, upon which Quay's constituents have grown so fat.

Thomas B. Reed is a man who attracts attention anywhere, in any sort of a crowd. Tall and beyond the average, and tipping the scales at considerably more than two hundred pounds, and with his large, round face, he is conspicuous wherever he happens to be. A light mustache adorns his upper lip. Some of his admirers say that he looks like the portraits of Julius Cæsar. He likes to carry his hands in his pockets, and he walks as if his legs found his large body too heavy to carry easily or gracefully. His broad brow is as smooth as an infant's, and at first sight one would hardly take him to be as old as he is—less than two months over fifty. Added to his striking personal appearance is a voice as sharp and rasping as the cutting winds of his native State, and seemingly designed by nature to give expression to the cutting sarcasm and effective witticisms which are his favorite weapons in debate.

Born in Portland, where he has always made his home, Mr. Reed finished his collegiate education at Bowdoin in 1860, and then took up the study of law. During the Speakership contest just closed he has heard many joking comments upon his career as an officer of the United States Navy in war time. His naval service began in April, 1864, when he was made an Acting Assistant Paymaster in the navy. It ended in November, 1865, and he laughingly admits that his duties never brought him into contact with the enemy. It was in 1865 that Mr. Reed was admitted to the bar of Cumberland, and within three years he all but ran as a Democratic speaker and his quickness and effectiveness as debater had taken him into the political field and made him a member of the Maine House of Representatives.

He has been out of politics only one year since 1868. In 1870 he went from the lower to the upper house of the State Legislature, and before the close of that year he became Attorney General of Maine, an office which he filled three years. Leaving the place, he took the office of City Solicitor

ARMOUR'S BEEF BUSINESS

THE GREAT CHICAGO MEAT PACKER'S STORY.

WHAT HE CHOSE TO TELL SENATOR VEST'S COMMITTEE ABOUT PRICES AND THE ALLEGED COMBINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Senator Vest's committee, which has been investigating the dressed-beef business, resumed the examination of witnesses in the room of the Senate Committee on Commerce this morning. There were present of the committee Senators Vest, Coke, Farwell, Maudersen, and Pimnh, and a number of persons interested se witnesses or otherwise. Among them wes Mr. P. D. Armour, the Chicago beef and pork packer, whose presence the committee failed to secure at its sittings in that city. He was accompanied by his attorneys, Messrs. W. J. Campbell, Martin, Quinn, and Dudley.

Mr. Armour was the first witness. His business, he said, was that of a beef and pork packer. He denied being in the cattle business. He had been in the beef business all his life; dressed-beef business began to be important about ten years ago. He himself went into it after one or two other firms had engaged in it. For two or three years it had not been remnnerative; methods had to be studied and the business learned. In 1881 or 1882 it had become a paying business. "Prices are lower now," said the witness, "than they were when we began the dressed-beef business. I cannot give the exact figures. In range cattle the decrease in prices, however, has not been so great as 40 or 50 per cent."

Mr. Armour was asked to what he attributed the decrease in prices. In answer to this Mr. W. J. Quinn, one of Mr. Armour's "young men," as he termed him, read a long statement which included the figures of the business for a term of years, and a comparison of prices at Chicago in 1885 and in 1889. The latter, it was asserted in the paper, showed a reduction in prices of canned-beef products of 50 per cent.

In concluding the statement denied that the firm of Armour & Co., had ceased in any combination whatever to fix the price to be paid for cattle, or the price for which the product should be sold. An abstract was given of the dressed-beef business of the firm of Armour & Co., during 1888, the year in which it was altered (according to the statement) that the profits of the business were immense, and in which public agitation occurred resulting in the appointment of the committee conducting the investigation. This abstract showed that 340,650 head had been dressed, on which the net profit was $418,105; an average of $1 32 per head.

Senator Vest questioned the witness as to the standing of the Chicago market as compared with others, asking if the Chicago market did not control the prices.

"I do not think so," was the answer. "It is the largest market, and, of course, influences the prices at other places. Chicago prices regulate the prices largely."

Senator Vest, reading from the annual report of the Chicago Stock Yards for 1888, called the attention of the witness to the fact that in 1881 there were marketed there 1,498,000 cattle, which brought $183,000,000; and in 1888, 2,611,000 cattle sold for $182,000,000.

"How do you account for that?"

"It is in accordance with my statement," said Mr. Armour; "but the growth of the amount of cattle marketed largely exceeded the growth of population."

In response to this, Senator Vest presented a statement showing that the increase of cattle and of population ran along in about the same proportion.

The attention of witness was directed to his statement that the price of hides had fallen because of the placing of cides upon the free list, resulting in large importations of them. Senator Vest stated that the hides were placed on the free list in 1872, while the table of prices in the statement begins with those in 1886.

"I do not discuss the causes of the change in prices of hides; I take them as I find them," said Mr. Armour.

"Why didn't you begin comparing the prices of hides then, in 1872, when they were placed on the free list, instead of 1886?"

"I do not know. I would have to ask my young man for the information."

Senator Vest then discussed with the witness the combination of packers to fix the prices of the better cuts so as to prevent a decline from oversupply, reiocus to dealers in these meats.

The witness said this combination inoloned the other packers. "We make the same prices," he said.

"Well, then, don't you destroy the operations of the law of supply and demand?"

"No, Sir; I don't think we do."

"With whom do you fix these prices?"

"That I decline to state until after consulting my attorney," responded the witness.

Senator Vest produced a statement from Mr. Armour's brother, who appeared before the committee at Kansas City, showing that he loet $6 23 on a 1,200-pound corn-fed bullock that cost him $3 75 per hundred.

"How is it that you make $1 32 on a steer in Chicago, while he loses $6 23 on a steer in Kansas City?"

"I don't know anything about that statement. There are so many things entering into the cutting up of a steer and the state of the market that he might lose that amount on a steer cut up the day that statement was made. I am not an expert," the witness added, in reply to Senator Vest's statement that he was asked to reply as an expert. "I can tell about the financial end of the business, but I can't tell what part of the beef any piece comes from. I don't visit my packing houses on an average once a year."

Mr. Armour admitted being a member of the hog-packing pool of 1886 in Chicago. "We paid 25 cents a hog for the privilege of killing them. There was no limit to the number we killed. There were eighteen firms and persons interested in the agreement."

Senator Vest—Have you any agreement now with any person as to the prices that shall be charged in certain districts?

"Absolutely none."

"Is there any agreement as to division of territory?"

Witness declined to answer.

"Did you and other firms not agree to divide the contracts to furnish certain public institutions, and then divide the receipts?"

"Not to my knowledge."

The witness explained that such a thing would not be countenanced by the home office; it might happen in an excess, but he did not know anything of such an arrangement.

"Have you any arrangement with other packers by which one is not to employ a man discharged by another?"

"I have not."

"Are you engaged in the export cattle trade?"

"I am not."

"Have you any interest in the Chicago stock yards?"

"I have not, and never have had."

"Have you any private arrangement with any railroad or railroad association for reduced rates?"

"I have not. We have frequently had rates established for a year at a time, but they were open, published rates; we had no advantage over others. So far as I know, we never did have reduced rates on a railroad."

Mr. Armour said the beef packers did not enter into competition with retail butchers anywhere, except at their own packing houses. "Our firm has never, anywhere," said Mr. Armour, "endeavored to force local butchers to buy our meats, nor entered into competition with them, except in the one instance, at Akron, where an unjust boycott was made upon us."

The Frisdland, Penn., incident, brought out in the Chicago investigation, in which it appeared that Armour & Co. had endeavored, by telegraph, to interfere with the right of a local butcher to kill live cattle, was brought up by Senator Vest. Mr. Armour said he knew nothing about the dispatch and disavowed the sentiments it expressed. He had reprimanded the author of the dispatch and had said to him that the wording of the dispatch was unfortunate.

Mr. Armour explained that what he said about railroad rates referred to the time subsequent to the passage of the Inter-State Commerce bill.

In answer to questions by Senator Pimnh, Mr. Armour said that there has been a constant growth of the accumulation of cattle in the Chicago market. There were from fifty to one hundred buyers in the Chicago stock yards, and they entered into the same competition as exists in other business. "We make no arrangement with any one for fixing prices in buying cattle. My men go to the yards to bid, and buy independent of others."

As to the state of the market, Mr. Armour said if he were in the cattle business he would stay in it now; that he saw indications of a greatly improved condition of prices within the next three years.

The matter of the price of oleo oil was called to the attention of the witness. Mr. Armour had stated in his paper that the oleomargarine law had caused a part of the decline in the price of beef cattle. Senator Pimnh asked him to explain how it was that the price of oleo oil had decreased only 30 per cent., while that of canned beef had decreased 50 per cent. Witness said he would not undertake that. He also declined to express an opinion as to whether or not pleuro-pneumonia had ever existed among the cattle of the country. In the disposition of cattle, witness said range cattle were better for canned goods than corn-fed cattle. Canned beef sold for a very low price, relatively.

The Senator again brought up the question of competition among packers. "I suppose you know," said the Senator, "that cattle men all over the country utterly disbelieve in this competition."

Mr. Armour said that if such a belief existed, and he admitted that there was some such belief, it was due to false information concerning the condition of affairs. If any man did believe it, witness was sure he would surrender his belief, after visiting the stock yards and the packing houses and studying the methods of the business.

Mr. Armour admitted, in response to a question of Senator Vest, that a combination did exist among the beef packers for the purpose of fixing prices of the better cuts of beef in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Minnesota.

Witness denied being interested with Swift & Co. in the purchase of the Hollis Dressed Beef Company of New-England. He could give the committee no information as to the condition or prospects of the American Dressed Beef Company, which was reported to have been organized in New-York some time ago. It was, he said, generally understood to be a Wall-street movement. Mr. Armour said the three establishments using the name of Armour were entirely distinct, under separate managements, and in active competition against one another. So active was the competition, he said, that, as his brother in Kansas City had told the committee, it had nearly disrupted family relations. Witness was a partner in the three concerns.

Mr. George T. Williams, Superintendent of the Chicago Stock Yards, said he had been supposed here to bring the books of the company, but, they being the private property of the company and it not being desirable to have them go out of their custody, he had not brought them.

"Without the books, then," asked Senator Vest, "can you give us the names of the stockholders?"

"I cannot in detail."

"Do you know, Mr. Williams, whether or not any railroad is a stockholder in the yards?"

"There is not."

"Is any official of these railroads a stockholder?"

"That question I must decline to answer, on the ground that it is a private concern of the company."

Matthias Schwabe, formerly a butcher at Freeland, Penn., testified that Mr. Lacey, an agent of Armour & Co., had shown him the dispatch from Armour & Co. telling Lacey to take measures to break up the business of witness in slaughtering live cattle. Lacey wanted witness to act as agent for Armour & Co., but he did not want to give up the live cattle trade. Witness said he was now engaged in buying cattle in Buffalo.

"Do you have any trouble with the railroads?" asked Senator Vest.

"They won't furnish me cars to ship my cattle."

"For what reason?"

"They say they have not got them. But, all the same, other buyers get cars. I have to ship altogether by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad."

The committee will meet again Monday morning.

KILLED BY HIS OWN ENGINE.

THE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT TRAIN IN A COLLISION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30.—The Old Colony steamboat train leaving Park-square station, Boston, at 5:30 P. M., came in collision at 7 o'clock with a switch engine of the New-York, Providence and Boston Road, Worcester Division, at a point about three hundred feet south of Branch-avenue bridge, in this city. The Worcester Division has an extensive freight yard north of Branch-avenue, and the tracks, cross-overs, and yard entrances are protected by automatic electric block signals, with rail circuit, which is closed by the wheels of an engine or a car. Both roads run left-handed, and the west track is consequently outward-bound from Providence.

The Worcester switch engine ran out on this track, crossed over some distance to the north of Broadway bridge, and backed south on the inward main track to the yard entrance. All cross-overs and entrances are trailing points.

While stopped south of the yard entrance, and protected by the signal about 1,200 feet north of Branch-avenue bridge, Engineer Jasper Burgess of the switch engine saw the headlight of an approaching train bearing down upon him. This was the Old Colony steamboat accommodation, and must have run through the signal, for it showed at danger all the evening.

Burgess reversed his engine, pulled open the throttle, and started back. The Old Colony engine was also reversed, but both engines met head to head. Burgess was thrown against his boiler head and injured, and his fireman, George Longley, who had his face to the rear of the engine, was also badly wounded in his head, and his life is despaired of.

When a collision was seen to be inevitable, George Burnham, forty-five years, of Boston, siegle, engineer of the Old Colony train, jumped, but fell with his head under the wheels of his own train. He was instantly killed and his head was ground to atoms. C. Fred Davis, his fireman, also jumped, fell on his face and was badly injured.

The Old Colony engine was reversed and sand given, and the shock could not have been severe, as neither engine was so badly damaged but that it came to the city with its own steam. One train man said the shock was no greater than with some air-brake stops. The passengers were shaken up somewhat, but were not injured. The tracks were cleared at 9:30 o'clock.

HARVARD FRESHMEN WIN.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 30.—The annual football game between the Yale and Harvard Freshmen took place this afternoon on the Yale field in the presence of 1,500 persons, including 100 Harvard Freshmen, who came came down from Cambridge to cheer for their eleven. The Harvard players were heavier than the Yale men, and among them were four university players—Trafford, Fearing, Hallowell, and Upton. It was evident from the outset that the Yale team would be defeated and the ball was kept in its territory most of the time. At the end of the first half the score was Harvard 12, Yale 0, and at the end of the game Harvard 35, Yale 12.

During the last five minutes of playing time Owsley of the Yale team secured the ball and, dodging the Harvard members, started for the Harvard goal with a clear field before him. He was just crossing it when Trafford seized him and threw him. Yale attempted to crowd the ball over the line, but lost it. Harvard also lost it, and Waring fell on it behind the goal posts. This made the 12 points for Yale.

The players were:

Yale.—Tracey, left end; Mills, left tackle; Wallace, left guard; Paine, centre; Van Huyck, right guard; Lowery, right tackle; Waring, right end; Barwood, quarter back; Bliss and Hamlin, half backs; Owsley, full back.

Harvard.—Dibbles, left end; Upton, left tackle; Davis, left guard; Brice, centre; Vail, right guard; Elwell, right tackle; Hallowell, right end; Kensdergcken, quarter-back; Frothiegham and Fearing, half-backs; Trafford, foll-back.

LAMB—GRANDALL.

A very pretty home wedding was celebrated on Wednesday evening last at the residence of Mr. W. E. Crandall, 1,841 Madison-avenue, when his eldest daughter, Miss Lulu, became Mrs. Edwin L. Lamb. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. H. Virgin. Mr. George W. Okie of Jersey City was best man and Miss Della Crandall bridesmaid. The ushers were Messrs. Wightman and Newkirk. About one hundred guests were present. Among those sending wedding gifts were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watkles, Mr. and Mrs. George Crandall, and Mrs. Charles T. Crandall, Mrs. Wesley Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Lamb, Mr. W. A. Camp, and others. Mr. Lamb, the groom, will be remembered as the young man who saved fourteen lives at the Seawanhaka disaster and whose heroism was recognized by the presentation of a handsome medal provided by Col. Webster and Mr. G. W. Debevoise and presented by the Hon. Charles W. Dayton. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb went to Montreal for their wedding tour.

FASTER TIME BY THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

Under the new time schedule in effect on the New-York Central to-day the running time of the popular Southwestern Limited has been shortened by nearly three hours. It will hereafter leave Grand Central Station daily at 10:50 A. M., arriving at Cincinnati at 8:05 A. M., Columbus at 9:05 A. M., Indianapolis at 10:30 A. M., and St. Louis at 6 P. M., the next day.

The equipment of the Southwestern Limited includes a combination café, smoking, and library car through to St. Louis, superb new Wagner palace sleeping cars to Cincinnati and to St. Louis, a drawing-room car and a dining car to Buffalo, and a first-class passenger train. The train is connected throughout by handsome vestibules, lighted by gas and steam heated. It affords in all respects the best and most desirable service to the Southwest.—*Exchange.*

TO ENTERTAIN COUNT DE KERATRY.

Count Emile de Keratry, who, as the delegate of leading French literary and other societies, is now in this country for the purpose of furthering the proposed international copyright law, is to be the guest of well-known authors, publishers, and other prominent gentlemen at breakfast at Delmonico's Saturday next at 1 o'clock. The Hon. James Russell Lowell, President of the American Copyright League, has been invited to preside. These names are signed to the invitation sent to Count de Keratry: W. H. Appleton, Edward Eggleston, Joseph W. Harper, Richard Watson Gilder, Henry Holt, A. D. F. Randolph, Charles Scribner, Brander Matthews, Laurence Hutton, and R. R. Johnson.

THE MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Manhattan Athletic Club gave its second musicale for this season last evening, in its clubhouse, 524 Fifth-avenue. A good many members of the club and their friends were present.

The Club's Board of Governors has nominated the following officers to be voted on the evening of Dec. 9: Secretary—C. C. Hughes; First Lieutenant—C. O. Perry; Second Lieutenant—T. A. McEwan; Trustees—Messrs. Warren Sage, L. A. Stuart, G. F. Pisley, C. Vanderbilt Cross, H. A. Appelius, and R. B. Rathbone.

Independent nominations are: First Lieutenant—Eugene Van Schaick; Second Lieutenant—F. A. Ware; Trustees—Messrs. C. M. Britton, Dr. G. B. Smith, R. N. Havard, James Magee, J. M. Tate, C. A. Gerlach.

THE EXILED DOM PEDRO

DECLINING PORTUGAL'S OFFER OF A HOME.

SAFE ARRIVAL AT THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS—TO GO TO NICE—REPUBLICANS OF LISBON.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Portuguese steamer Alagoas, with ex-Emperor Dom Pedro and his party on board, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, to-day. All the members of the party are well.

As soon as the steamer dropped anchor in the harbor a boat was sent ashore hearing a cable message to the King of Portugal from the ex-Emperor Dom Pedro. The late Emperor acknowledges with gratefulness the offer by the King of a palace for his residence, but says that he cannot accept the favor. Immediately upon his arrival at Lisbon the ex-Emperor will go to the Hotel Braganza. There he will take up his former quarters, and, after a rest of a few days, will proceed to Nice.

Dom Pedro went ashore at St. Vincent. When he landed the Portuguese corvette Bartholomew Dias, which was in the harbor, hoisted the Portuguese flag and fired a royal salute. The fortresses did likewise.

An attempt was made to interview Dom Pedro concerning the events that had led to his deposition and exile. He declined, however, to enter into any discussion relative to the revolution, but stated that he had been treated with the utmost kindness throughout.

The Alagoas will proceed for Lisbon to-morrow.

When the steamer arrived she was flying the new flag of the United States of Brazil. The flag remained flying until the Brazilian Vice Consul boarded her and informed the Captain that the provisional Government had given instructions that the old flag was to be hoisted at St. Vincent and Lisbon. The officers of the steamer got having direct orders from Rio Janeiro declined to make the change. They, however, immediately sent a cable dispatch to Rio Janeiro asking for orders relative to the flag, pending the arrival of which the Alagoas flies no flag at all.

The Alagoas was convoyed four and a half days from Rio Janeiro by a Brazilian man-of-war. The war ship was much slower than the Alagoas, and the latter's passage was consequently much longer than it would otherwise have been. Fine weather was experienced all the way from Rio Janeiro to St. Vincent.

Reliable advices from Lisbon indicate the imminence of a demonstration in favor of a republic which will even menace the overthrow of the monarchy. The Republicans of Lisbon, Oporto, Villareal, and Aveiro are co-operating. They have 97 working committees and 17,000 enrolled members, among whom are Deputy Cocilho of Lisbon, a member of the Academy of Sciences, Deputy Freitas of Oporto, Col. Elias Garcia, a professor in the Military school, and Dr. Braza, a member of the Municipal Council of Lisbon.

The leaders of the army, and especially those of the artillery, are ripe for a republic. Señor Zorilla recently made a secret visit to Lisbon to confer with the supporters of the revolutionary movement. The changes in Rio Janeiro, which in themselves are viewed with comparative indifference here, are watched by the Government as associated with the republican agitation on the Spanish Peninsula and with reference to their reflex influence upon the whole of Europe.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Advices from Brazil were received at Hamburg to-night via Lisbon. They were dated Bahia, Nov. 18, and were brought by the German steamer Tijuca, which arrived in the Tagus to-day. They state that trade in Bahia was not disturbed by the revolution. Although the news created a sensation in Bahia, everything remained quiet. The troops appeared to sympathize with the republic. They were kept in readiness at the barracks for twenty-four hours, but the people remained quiet and the military precautions were relaxed. Martial law was proclaimed and a conference in the Town Hall with the President of the Province, who, declining to adhere to the provisional Government, was superseded, under orders from Rio Janeiro, by Dr. Victorino Pereira.

Dispatches from Rio Janeiro in reference to Dom Pedro's arrival there from Petropolis state that he asked for a conference with Gen. da Fonseca, who refused to grant one, whereupon Senators Dantas and Correa sought an interview with Gen. da Fonseca, who made them the following reply: "Dom Pedro has a republic had been established and that he must depart for Europe. Dom Pedro broke down on hearing the news and protested that he deserved better treatment at the hands of Brazilians. The people of Bahia believed in the permanence of the republic."

Hamburg firms receive cipher dispatches freely from Rio Janeiro. Open dispatches, in spite of the assurance of the provisional Government, appear to be subjected to censorship. One cipher dispatch reports that in a row in the streets of Rio Janeiro, during a public meeting, there were cries of "Down with the Republic!" "Long live Dom Pedro!" &c., and revolvers were actively used, several persons being killed and many wounded.

Conservative papers here continue to predict a break-up of the Republic, and discuss the probability of the German colonies declaring an independent Southern Republic, and appealing for the protection of the Fatherland. The sentiment of the Evangelical Council, now sitting here, of which many members are missionaries in Brazil, favors separation.

A MURDERER CAPTURED.

FLED FROM THIS CITY, BUT IS CAUGHT AT BATAVIA.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov. 30.—An Italian, who says his name is James Tozzi, was arrested at a boarding house here at an early hour this morning by Officer McCulley of Batavia on a telegram from Capt. McCullagh of the Sixth Precinct, New-York, who said the fellow was wanted there for murder.

Tozzi denies all knowledge of being implicated in the murder, but says that he had a row with an unknown man in a Broome-street saloon about two years ago, in the course of which he pulled a revolver, but did no damage with it. He got out of New-York, however, going to Philadelphia, where he remained seven months, afterward returning to New-York, staying there until last Spring, when he came to Batavia to work in the factory of the New-York Lumber and Woodworking Company.

Capt. McCullagh telegraphed this afternoon that a New-York officer was on his way here to secure Tozzi.

The murder for which Tozzi is arrested was committed at 112 Mulberry-street, on the night of March 16, 1889. The victim was Bernado Lucci, a young Italian laborer, who lived in the house. On that night, Tozzi, Lucci and several other Italians were playing cards in the house. The game broke up in a quarrel, and a fight in the dark calaway followed. During the fracas Lucci was slashed across the abdomen with a razor by Tozzi. Lucci died the next day at Chambers-Street Hospital. Tozzi escaped at the time.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 30.—J. W. Brainard, a messenger of the Commercial National Bank, went to the German American Bank this morning, and was paid $2,800. There were four packages of $500 each, and the remainder in bills. While counting the money, a stranger standing by him called his attention to a certain check in the pile. While the messenger was answering the question his eyes, for a moment, were off the pile of money on the desk before him. When he commenced counting again he discovered the loss of the four packages containing $2,000. The stranger had also disappeared, and there is no clue to his identity beyond the meagre description the messenger is able to give.

Stern Bros.

DIRECT ATTENTION TO A SPECIAL SHIPMENT of the Latest and Choicest Styles

LONDON TULLE AND PARTY DRESSES,

which they will offer at

Very Attractive Prices.

In addition, they beg to direct attention to their superior facilities for making to order

Walking, Carriage, Dinner, Reception, & Evening Costumes, Riding Habits, House Robes, & Tea Gowns,

embodying the ideas of the leading PARIS MODISTES from whom they are receiving continually the latest models and designs,

With a staff of fitters accustomed for years to producing the best class of garments, they are in position to give the utmost satisfaction, and prices will be as low as, if not lower than, those of other reliable and leading establishments.

32, 34, 36 West 23d-st.

SEARCHING FOR THE CAUSE.

AN INVESTIGATION AS TO THE ORIGIN OF BOSTON'S FIRE.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—There was a secret hearing in Fire Marshal Whitcomb's office in Pemberton-square to-day, when an investigation into the cause of the big fire of Thursday was begun. There were a great many witnesses summoned by Marshal Whitcomb, some thirty of them responding. Each was summoned into the Marshal's presence separately and closely examined.

Col. W. H. Lang of the firm of Jorden, Marsh & Co. was among these witnesses. The Colonel was asked regarding the building which his firm occupied and as to what electrical wires were used in conducting apparente into the building, and what wires crossed the roof. He replied that there were no wires except the fire alarm wire that he allowed to cross the building.

Dudley W. Hook, an employe of the New-England Telephone and Telegraph Company, was another witness. He testified to the fact that his particular route was looking after the wires used by the Police Department. About 7:45 o'clock on Thursday morning he was summoned to Station 2 in Court-square to attend to the instrument there. He found that the line had burned through the "fusible" and had burned out the instrument there. The fusible, he explained, is a competition required by the insurance companies to be put on all wires that enter buildings, and will ordinarily burn out and stop an overcharged circuit from entering the building by completing an arc outside. Inspector Hook also found that there was trouble with the police signal system in the City Hall, and after sounding and discovering that there was trouble from crossed wires, traced these up and found a broken Mutual District Telegraph Company wire crossing the Trolley wire of the West End Street Railway Company on Tremont-street.

Those who had seen this wire fall said that they saw sparks when it struck the Trolley wire, but when it was taken off by Inspector Hook and Superintendent Keating, it was dead. When questioned as to the probability of its being alive when it crossed the Trolley wire, Mr. Hook replied that as the end Trolley wire was supposed to be dead below Houghton & Dutton's, down to Portland-street, the circuit might have jumped from above there and thus could have caused the fearful burning out. The current could not have come from any line which was supplied by a storage battery, but must have been connected with something running from a dynamo, such as a Trolley wire or electric light wire.

S. J. F. Thayer, the architect; Joseph W. Earle of the Boston Twine Company; Patrolman Thomas W. Maxwell, and many other witnesses were also called, and the investigation will be continued Monday. Marshal Whitcomb at the close of the hearing declined to make any statement as to the nature of the evidence, saying that for obvious reasons it would be highly improper for him to express an opinion while an investigation was in progress. He said that the evidence which would be adduced would be all given by Monday and he would then address the press in time to have it given to the public on Tuesday.

The police and firemen kept up their visits in the burned district all last night, and there was a continual, but fruitless, search for the bodies of the four lost firemen. Friends of the missing men remained near all night to take charge of the bodies should they be found. Some believe that the men were cremated in the terrible heat, and that no trace of them will ever be discovered. All the outside fire companies have gone home, the last to leave being the New-Bedford companies. At daylight this morning the work of pulling down dangerous walls was proceeded with, and gangs of workmen were employed in digging out buried safes.

D. E. Whiting, the veteran fireman, who was rescued in such a thrilling manner from 80 Chauncey-street by Officer Magues and others, died at the hospital this morning from his burns.

The two Nevins blocks on Channey-street will be rebuilt best the insurance is settled. It is also stated that E. D. Jordan and the heirs of Charles Marsh will build a magnificent block on the site of the one burned, and that the burned Ames Building will be reconstructed on the original plans.

The insurance agents who are interested in the fire of Tuesday met again to-day in the rooms of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters. Reports were made of the amounts carried by many of the firms, and a number of cases were talked over. About $1,200,000 insurance losses were reported in addition to those reported at yesterday's meeting. It is still impossible to estimate the exact loss of each company, though the agents are rapidly getting the figures in shape. It was decided not to settle any smoke damages until all losses from the fire have been adjusted, which will take some two weeks. Adjustment committees were then appointed to settle the insurance of a number of the largest losers.

The following dispatch has been received:

BOSTON, Nov. 30.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Kindly contradict report of Broadway Insurance Company's loss at Boston. I am on the ground. We will lose less than five thousand.

E. B. MAGNUS, President.

Paillard's

HEADQUARTERS IN AMERICA FOR EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF

Music Boxes

AND

Musical Fancy Articles.

IT HAS COME TO BE QUITE THE PROPER THING TO MAKE PRESENTS OF MUSIC BOXES. THEY ARE ALWAYS APPROPRIATE AND ALWAYS APPRECIATED BY OLD OR YOUNG. NOTHING ADDS MORE TO THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF A HOME OR AFFORDS MORE GENUINE PLEASURE TO ONE'S SELF OR FRIENDS. OUR STOCK THIS YEAR IS LARGER AND MORE VARIED THAN EVER BEFORE.

THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE MAKING ANY PURCHASES IN OUR LINE SHOULD VISIT OUR WAREROOMS AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, THAT THEY MAY HAVE THE COMPLETE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL TO VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS, WHERE A RARE MUSICAL TREAT AWAITS THEM.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., 680 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CALLING IN PUBLIC MONEYS.

BANKS WHICH HOLD THEM TO PAY BACK A PART NOW.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The following announcement was made public this afternoon:

"The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to reduce the number of national bank depositaries and the amount of public moneys kept therewith. It is intended to make this reduction in such a manner as to avoid, as far as possible, any disturbance to the business of the country.

"A transfer to the Sub-Treasury, on or before Jan. 15, 1890, of about 10 per cent. of the holdings of public moneys will be required from banks having active accounts about 10 per cent. of the surplus held by them over and above the amount needed for the convenience of the public service, or if the banks wish to sell to the Government the bonds furnished as security for these deposits, the Secretary will purchase them and retain from the proceeds of sale the amount which otherwise would have to be deposited as above stated, sending checks to the banks for the residue."

"Other calls will be made from time to time, but always with due regard to business interests, until the public moneys with the banks shall have been reduced to the amount needed for current public business, and the money withdrawn will be used for the purchase of United States bonds. Banks desiring to dispose of the entire amount of bonds furnished as security for public deposits will not, of course, be limited to the 10 per cent. transfer of the first call."

In conversation with the Secretary he explained that the phrase "banks having active accounts" refers to the national banks with which the Government, through its public officers in various parts of the country, transacts current business by depositing Government revenues from time to time and drawing upon them through checks of disbursing officers. The "banks having inactive accounts" are those otherwise known to the Treasury Department as "surplus banks," being those designated by Secretary Fairchild solely as depositaries for portions of the Treasury surplus. The total amount of Government deposits in banks of both these classes is now about $47,000,000. The ordinary amount of public funds distributed among all the depositaries has been from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, but ran up in 1887 to about $20,000,000.

Secretary Windom further said that the rates at which bonds will be purchased from the banks desiring to dispose of them to the Government will be the rates fixed and paid to the public by the Treasury on the date at which any individual bank may notify the department of its desire to sell them.

The work of sending out notices to the banks—some 266 in number—was begun to-day, and a large number of letters were mailed this evening.

CHLORAL CAUSED HIS DEATH.

SOME MYSTERY IN THE CASE OF RODNEY M. CURTIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Mrs. Rodney M. Curtis, the girlish Binghamton bride of two days whose husband expired at her side while taking a carriage ride in Fairmount Park yesterday, appeared to-day before the Coroner, accompanied by her father and Lewis H. Brown, her husband's uncle. She bore up bravely under the ordeal. She and her father left for Binghamton on the 12 o'clock train, and the body of her husband was taken home at 6 o'clock.

The inquest was held at noon. The first evidence was that of Mrs. Curtis. She testified that she lived at 109 Murray-street, Binghamton, N. Y., and that her husband was a coal merchant. She said that since their marriage on Friday morning about 9 o'clock he complained of headache. He had been feverish all night. He told her that Dr. Adler said that he had liver complaint and prescribed for him, but he did not say what kind of medicine. He never used tobacco to any extent to her knowledge. When riding in the park he grew sick, and his head fell forward. He gasped twice and died. Her husband, the witness said, never had used opiates. She had known him all her life, as they had been schoolmates together.

Dr. Formad, the Coroner's physician, who made an autopsy on the body, said he found the stomach irritated by bromides and chlorides, and there were traces of chloral. The jury decided that Curtis came to his death from narcosis, the immediate cause being an overdose of chloral.

The whole affair is rather mysterious.

PLUCKY FLAGMAN DAILEY.

John Dailey, a flagman at the Broad-street crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in Newark, bravely saved the life of Samuel S. Willett at the risk of his own yesterday. Mr. Willett, who is old, feeble, and deaf, approached the crossing while the gates were being lowered to allow the Morristown express, which was booming down the road for New-York, to pass.

A local train bound in the other direction stood in the station at the time. Mr. Willett, presuming that the gates were going down in anticipation of her departure, thought that he had time to cross, and ventured on the track. Certain death stared him in the face, and a crowd of excited spectators gathered helplessly around and looked on in horror until Dailey sprang forward. He had just time to seize the surprised old man by the throat and hack him off the track when the express swept by. Both were struck by the edge of the pilot and tumbled to the other track, but inokily neither was seriously injured.

MANY MEN RUINED.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—During the last three days and nights judgment notes amounting to $500,000 have been entered in the Prothonotary's office at Waynesburg, the county seat of Greene County, and many of the formerly-prominent business men are ruined financially. At least twenty of the wealthiest men of the county will be ruined by going bail for those who have failed. Among them are Gen. J. F. Temple and John Dowell, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue for Western Pennsylvania, who failed for about $125,000 each. All these collapses are due to the failure of Lantz & Spragg, who had heavy eastern interests in Montana. W. T. Lantz was cashier of the Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank, and the firm's failure has ended a run on the bank, which is said to be safe. Lantz has been removed from the cashiership. Money could not be obtained at Waynesburg to-day for less than 20 per cent.

JEFFERSON DAVIS LIKELY TO DIE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—The physicians no longer disguise the fact that Jefferson Davis is in a very precarious condition. Unless a material change occurs death is not far off. The trouble is that Mr. Davis is unable to receive any nourishment except of a strictly fluid character, and that his stomach rejects. A teacup full of milk or beef tea is about all he can force himself to take in a day, and he is growing weaker every day. His throat troubles are not cured, and the sick man's prevailing disposition to converse is in the way of a cure. The orders enjoin silence, but the old man will talk, though every time he opens his mouth he postpones his recovery.

THE REV. DR. F. S. DEHASSE DYING.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—Word has been received from Martin's Ferry, Ohio, that the Rev. Dr. F. S. Dehasse is lying at the point of death. For eight years past he has been greatly troubled by a cancer. Dr. Dehasse was a member of the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was transferred to Washington, D. C., and became pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church of that city during the building of the present handsome edifice. Under President Grant's Administration he was appointed United States Consul at Jerusalem, serving at that post for eight years.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The leave of absence granted Commander D. W. Mullan has been extended three months from Dec. 1.

Commander A. R. McCormick has been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered as Inspector of Ordnance, New-York Navy Yard.

THEN AND NOW.

Experienced purchasers estimate that the value of selection from a large assortment of styles is worth 10 per cent. extra on the price.

This week our stock is the largest and finest of the entire year. Every want is represented. There are thousands of different patterns and styles in nearly every department.

We make this offer to our regular customers: If you will call upon us within the next fortnight you can make your selections for Christmas gifts, and we will store the goods for you, delivering them Christmas week on any day you mention, to any address you may designate.

You will thus have better attention, avoid the crowd and rush, secure the first selection of styles, and the lowest prices ever quoted.

WE ARE NOT UNDERSOLD BY ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

We have all the fashionable pieces on exhibition, and no furniture house carries a larger assortment of patterns.

VISITORS AND PURCHASERS ARE EQUALLY WELCOME.

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Paris Exposition, 1889.

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Duplicates on Exhibition.



A complete assortment of Furs and Fur Garments of exclusive styles and superior workmanship.

FRED LAMONT'S ADMISSIONS.

A NICE LITTLE CORRUPTION FUND DISTRIBUTED IN ORANGE COUNTY.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 30.—This part of the country is very much exercised over the bitter and disgraceful controversy that has broken out between Peter Ward, the present Senator from this district and the defeated candidate for the Senate, and C. Fred Lamont of Monroe, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. Mr. Lamont, laboring under the impression that Mr. Ward questioned his integrity in the disposition of $3,100, has come out in a long letter, in which he makes admissions that are anything but creditable to the Democratic Party, and particularly to that part of it which has been managed by that apostle of incorruptibility, Gov. David B. Hill. Mr. Lamont's letter furnishes the most convincing argument in favor of ballot-reform, particularly when it is remembered that Gov. Hill's veto has three times interposed between the enactment of such a law and the voters of the State.

Mr. Lamont's manifesto has certainly created a great sensation. He admits that a corruption fund of $6,000 was sent to Orange County, and this in spite of the repeated declarations on the part of Gov. Hill's State Committee that they had no money. If the Democratic State Committee could afford to send $6,000 to Orange County, the question naturally arises, how many thousand dollars were expended in the fifty-nine other counties of the State? If Orange County, certainly insignificant in itself, could absorb $6,000, reputable taxpayers are asking one another how much did such important counties as Albany, Rensselaer, Herkimer, Oneida, Monroe, Erie, Kings, and New-York absorb? On a basis of $6,000 to each county, the total outlay on the part of the Democratic Party at the recent election would aggregate $360,000, including in that average New-York and Kings.

But while it is not at all probable that every county in the State fared as well as Orange, it is equally certain that such counties as K

AUSTRIA'S BROKEN FAITH

EVADING THE KALNOKY-BISMARCK COMPACT.

INCREASING RUSSIAN HATRED AND IRRITATING ITALY—A DIPLOMATIC DINNER AND RECEPTION IN BERLIN.

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BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The Foreign Office here has ample reason to accuse the Austriane of having broken faith regarding the recent Kalnoky-Bismarck compact. Within the present week the leading points of the entente have been set aside. Emperor Francis Joseph has annulled the decision giving autonomy to Trentino, and Count Kalnoky has authorized the Bourse to give quotations of the Bulgarian loan and has permitted the Austrian Consul at Sofia to renew his ostentatious intimacy with Prince Ferdinand. The check upon Prince Bismarck's diplomacy is absolute and has been the subject of constant communications between this city and Vienna.

Count Kalnoky is reported to have offered, in explanation of the action taken, the statement that he was forced to depart from the Friedrichsruhe arrangement even at the risk of precipitating a conflict with Russia. He found that both the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers were averse to the terms of conciliation offered by Russia, and that the opposition at Pesth was becoming so strong that it threatened to overturn the Tisza Ministry. Premier Tisza demanded, as the condition of his remaining in office, that the foreign policy be strengthened on the old lines.

Regarding Trentino, Emperor Francis Joseph, finding that the concession of autonomy was considered a diplomatic victory, and that Premier Crispi was preparing the way for its annexation to Italy, decided to disenchant the Italians. Count von Taafe and his colleagues in the Austrian Ministry were unanimous against Emperor Francis Joseph's hasty assent to autonomy, and supported a reversal of that action. Count von Taafe sent to the Diet at Innspruck an intimation that their vote granting Trentino a separate administration was vetoed.

Emperor William and Prince Bismarck received these explanations in sullen silence. Count Herbert Bismarck has written to Count Kalnoky that the triple alliance must submit to a renewal of the dangers of the old position, aggravated by proofs of irresolution of the Austrian policy. Premier Crispi, in a dispatch to the Chancellor, comments upon the increased irritation of the Italians over the Trentino affair. The Irredentist party has been strengthened by the conduct of Austria.

Emperor Francis Joseph's assent to the marriage of the heir of the throne, Archduke Francis, to Princess Marie Dorothea, daughter of Archduke Joseph, will make Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria uncle of the future Emperor of Austria, the mother of the Princess being a sister of Prince Ferdinand. The ceremony will be held in February, immediately after the expiration of the year of mourning for the late Crown Prince Rudolph.

The net result of Prince Bismarck's conferences with the Czar and Count Kalnoky and their prolonged intriguing is an intensified antagonism between Austria and Trentino and Italy, and a relaxation of the relations of the Dreibund.

The Reichstag will adjourn on the 19th inst. and will resume its sessions early in January. It is expected that the elections will be held in March. The semi-official press declares that if the majority refuse to give their assent to the expulsion clause of the anti-Socialist bill, Prince Bismarck will appear in the tribune and dissolve the house. Count Herbert Bismarck freely tells the members that his father is discontented with the committee amendments to the bill; that he is further dissatisfied at the protracted debates on the budget, and that he is inclined to demand a prolongation of the Socialist law in its present form for two years and then dissolve Parliament.

The Senate of Hamburg has decided to ask the Government to coöperate toward the construction of a new harbor at Cuxhaven. The new harbor will cost 10,000,000 marks, and will accommodate the largest steamers. Advocates in the Senate declare that the new harbor is essential to the maintenance of trade with America.

The Cologne *Gazette* supports the project of a universal exhibition in Berlin. The *Kreuz Zeitung* opposes the project on the ground that the aspect of prosperity in Germany is deceitful, and that an economic crisis is impending which will render failure certain.

Count Herbert Bismarck to-day gave a diplomatic dinner, at which Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador; Sir E. B. Malet, the British Ambassador, and Mr. W. W. Phelps, the United States Minister, were among the guests. The whole party afterward proceeded to the reception given by Prince von Radziwill to the Japanese Prince and Princess. The latter cordially greeted Mr. Phelps and his family. The Princess said she loved the United States better than any other country she had yet seen, and she referred to her visit to Washington as especially delightful.

Major Wissmann has been ordered to reopen the caravan route from Pangani to Kilimanjaro. An expedition is about to start, commanded by Lieut Eulers.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Count von Moltke the exceptional honor of the crown and brilliants *pour le mérite*. In a letter to the Count accompanying this latest evidence of the imperial favor, the Emperor says in part: "It is now fifty years since your return from a tour through Turkey, when you were given the insignia of the order which you have again just received." This new honor is accepted as another proof that the name of Von Moltke is still remembered and respected both in Turkey and Saxony.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The officials of the Inman Line deny the report that the steamer City of Paris will be withdrawn from their transatlantic service. They say she will leave Liverpool for New-York Dec. 11, and will sail on her return Dec. 25. She will then be hauled off for a time, to allow of her being painted and renovated, but will resume her trips in February, sailing from Liverpool Feb. 5, and from New-York on her return Feb. 19.

The Duke of Cumberland will institute a suit in the French courts to nullify the will of the Duke of Brunswick, on the grounds of insanity and that the Geneva courts ignored certain clauses of the will.

HONG-KONG, Nov. 30.—The Governor of Liang Kwang has been appointed Viceroy of the Hoo provinces. He is the prime mover of the railway project. It is expected that the construction of railways will be no longer delayed, but that the work will be done by a Chinese company with foreign capital.

GLASGOW, Nov. 30.—The Home Secretary has commuted the death sentence imposed on John W. Lanrie, who was convicted of the murder of a tourist named Edward Rose on the island of Arran, and who was resmted a few days ago, to penal servitude for life.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—The reform in the administration of the Baltic provinces has gone into effect. Under the new administration journalists are deprived of the franchise, and the Russian language replaces the German.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The strike among the employes of the Western Railroad Company has ended by the men yielding to the terms of the company. The strikers will resume work on Monday.

ROME, Nov. 30.—The Chamber of Deputies today voted urgency for the consideration of the bill to abolish the anti-French differential duties.

TALK OF POLITICIANS.

John E. Brodsky, one of John J. O'Brien's trustiest men in the Eighth District, said yesterday that things were ripe in no less than twenty Assembly Districts for Republican reorganization. He added that there were very many prominent Republicans ready to start a movement for an entirely new organization, providing that those now in charge of the machine or some of them did not take up the idea and appreciate the necessity of a reorganization. There is probably nothing that the sturdy Republicans of Brooklyn would enjoy quite as much as a general reorganization of the Republican forces in this city. They have had a taste of reorganization themselves, and they are of the belief that others are well deserving of it.

One of the rumors coming from this talk of Republican reorganization last night was to the effect that Police Justice Solon B. Smith would be asked to resign from the Executive Committee. If this step is taken, it will undoubtedly lead to very interesting developments.

Joseph E. Newberger, who ran for Judge of the City Court on the Citizens' ticket, is said to be slated to succeed Assistant District Attorney James Fitzgerald when he goes upon the bench as Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

The expenses of yesterday's special election in the Sixth Congregational District were figured out last night by the politicians as being upward of $25,000, including the expense for the United States Deputy Marshals.

THE STEAMER IDAHO WRECKED.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 30.—News has just been received from Victoria, B. C., that the steamer Idaho ran on Race Rocks yesterday morning. The steamer had on board 800 barrels of lime and large quantities of fish oil, salmon, hops, and coal. The fog was very thick and the steamer ran on the reef while going at full speed. She struck amidships and remained fast while the water poured in, which soon drove the men on deck and out of the vessel.

The steamer cannot fire several times from the stocked lime. The vessel is said to be valued at $80,000 and is well insured. So far as known no lives were lost.

ANOTHER COUNTY SEAT WAR.

BLOOD LIKELY TO FLOW AT SHARON SPRINGS, KAN.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 30.—Wallace County, on the extreme western border of Kansas, is the scene of a contest which is the outcome of an old county seat fight, and blood is likely to be shed before it is ended. Some time ago the Legislature enacted a law making Sharon Springs the seat of Wallace County. The people of the town of Wallace protested, and instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court to have the law annulled. The court held the law to be constitutional. Thereupon the Wallace people made application for a rehearing, and this is now pending.

In the meantime the feeling between the residents of the two towns has been very bitter. Today a petition was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for a writ of quo warranto. The application is made by the State on the relation of the Attorney General, and the defendants are James Yoxall, W. A. Grant, L. E. Nebbin, H. L. Thompson, H. T. Black, M. W. Hayes, W. O. Myer, Anna Scott, and George Patterson, who were candidates for the several county offices at the election held Nov. 5, and who, it is claimed in this proceeding, were defeated. The petitioners, who are residents of Wallace, claim that after the election and before the votes were canvassed the defendants conspired with James Yake, J. W. Gessel, and J. P. Wile and unlawfully took charge of the offices. Yeke, Gessel, and Wile, they assert, organized a Board of Canvassers and issued certificates of election to Yoxall, Graham, and others without even pretending to examine the returns. Proceedings in contempt were instituted, and an injunction is issued against Gessel and his confederates. Yaka, it is claimed, learned of these proceedings and he at once, with a large following, took possession of the county Court House, barricaded it, and now holds it by virtue of a score or more Winchester rifles in the hands of determined men.

"By reason of the foregoing and other acts of violence," says the petition, in conclusion, "the offices are filled and the duties required and unlawfully discharged by the defendants as an organized mob. At Sharon Springs all lawful Government is at an end, and in lieu thereof confusion, disorder, and anarchy reign supreme."

The Supreme Court has issued a summons, and it will be served Monday; but as the Wallace County people are not afraid of legal documents, it is very likely that troops will have to be sent to Sharon Springs to restore order.

SENATOR FAIR'S FIGHT.

A CALIFORNIA TRIAL WHICH MAY HAVE SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 30.—A case which was begun to-day in the Justices' Court at Woodland, Yole County, promises to be only the beginning in a sensational legal contest which may make plain much that heretofore has been obscure in the famous wheat deal which nearly ruined J. C. Flood, and which almost wrecked the Nevada Bank, of which he was President. It will be remembered that Senator Fair came to the rescue. The bank was pieced in his strong hands, and despite the fact that the attempt to corner the world's grain supply cost over ten millions dollars, the bank emerged from the crisis in good shape.

Many wheat farmers were induced to join forces with Flood, among them being Charles Reed, an extensive land owner of Yolo County. Most of these inexperienced financiers went down in the crash, Reed among the rest. His bank in Woodland, his residence, all he owned were turned over to his creditors. His big ranch, one of the finest in the State, became the property of Senator Fair, and one H. J. Palmer was engaged by Fair to manage the estate. Palmer hired J. W. Clarke to keep books. A few months ago Senator Fair noticed constantly increasing expenditures on the ranch, became suspicious, and discharged Palmer.

Blame was placed by Palmer on Bookkeeper Clarke, but the latter claimed that Palmer had carried away papers which would fix the "crookedness" where it belonged. After an interview with Senator Fair in this city, Clarke returned to Yolo County and managed to secure the papers he wanted. He was about to expose the alleged plot when Palmer had him arrested for the theft of the papers. This case was to have been heard to-day. Clarke reached Woodland last night, when he was at once arrested on two additional charges of burglary and grand larceny.

Meantime Fair has sued Palmer for $30,000, alleged to have been misappropriated by the latter while managing the Reed ranch. So the matter is resolved into a contest between Fair and Palmer, many lawyers being engaged on both sides. It is intimated that sensational developments will follow the trial of the case, which, however, was postponed to-day until Thursday next.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

MAKING A LION OF MR. MANSFIELD—SECRETARY PROCTOR'S FAMILY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Mansfield has had many social attentions during the week. Mrs. F. B. Loring entertained him at supper Tuesday night. There were present Senator and Mrs. Hale, Miss Blaine, Mr. Walker Blaine, and others. Mrs. Hazen entertained Mr. Mansfield at breakfast Friday morning, and he then met Geo. Scofield, Gen. Bingham, Commodore Dewey, ex-Minister Kasson, Mrs. F. B. Loring, and others. Mrs. N. S. Lincoln gave a supper in Mr. Mansfield's honor Friday evening, at which he met Mrs. Hitt, the attractive wife of Representative N. R. Hitt, and later he attended a ball at Mrs. John R. McLean's. To-night he was entertained by the Alibi Club.

Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mr. Mansfield. The British Minister secured one of the proscenium boxes for the entire engagement. By special invitation a large party visited Mr. Mansfield in the green room after the close of the initial performance to enjoy a little chat and inspect the historic suit of armor which Mr. Mansfield wears as Richard III.

Mrs. and Miss Proctor, wife and daughter of the Secretary of War, will leave here to-morrow with Redfield Proctor, Jr., for a month's stay at Fortress Monroe. During their absence the Secretary's niece, Mrs. A. B. Carey, will preside over his house.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Proctor came to Washington to spend Thanksgiving with their parents, and are at their residence, 1,701 Massachusetts-avenue, for a short stay.

BRIDGES FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Yesterday the board of army engineers consisting of Col. Comstock, Major Allen, and Capt. Kingman met to consider and report upon two bills presented to the last Congress providing for bridges across the Mississippi River, one above and one below this city. The main question was as to the obstruction of navigation. Strong arguments were brought to bear in behalf of each project by the respective adherents.

The sea-going interests favored the upper bridge, while the steamboat interests favored the bridge below the city. The Southern Pacific Railroad opposed the lower bridge, while the Queen and Crescent favored it. The marine underwriters sided with the sea-going interests against the lower bridge, and Capt. Thomas P. Leathers saw no reason for either bridge.

Mr. E. L. Corthill filed an elaborate plea for the upper bridge, and Mr. McConnico of the Illinois Central favored both.

Considerable discussion followed when the commission took Capt. Kingman's tug and went out to examine the proposed site of the lower bridge. This morning they made another inspection and then went into executive session, when other papers were received.

The commission will remain here several days.

THREE YOUNG MEN KILLED.

OIL CITY, Penn., Nov. 30.—The most terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine for years occurred in the suburbs of this place at 2 P. M. to-day, in which two brothers, sons of a widow named Fisher—James, aged eighteen, and Charles, aged sixteen—and Ed Hoffman, aged twenty-six, lost their lives. The glycerine, to the amount of five tons, owned by the torpedo company, was in a boat near Fair's icehouse and was being unloaded and placed in the magazine.

While the men were away the boys, who were hunting, were seen to approach the boat and it is supposed one of the party fell and caused the accident.

The shock was a tremendous one. Farm houses and barns near by were shattered and blown to pieces. The icehouse, a building 300 feet square, was reduced to kindling wood. Windows in the Post Office and railroad station, two miles away, were shattered by the shock. The bodies of James Fisher and Ed Hoffman have been found.

THE ERIE CANAL CLOSED.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Erie Canal closed to-night at midnight. The boatmen, who have been hurrying through to Buffalo to tie up for the Winter, have had a very profitable season. Grain freights have been, on an average, 5 cents a bushel for the season of seven months, except two weeks, when they dropped to 4 and 4½ cents. The last of the grain fleet left for the East in the early part of the week.

The locknages for the past year were 17,973 and compare favorably with past years. The locknages for seven years past are as follow: 1883, 18,021; 1887, 19,740; 1886, 19,225; 1885, 15,957; 1884, 17,664; 1883, 18,479.

The locks will be kept running next week for a few days to let belated boatmen through to Buffalo.

UNDER ST. ANDREW'S CROSS

THE FEAST OF THE SCOTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

WITH BAGPIPES AND HAGGIS AND SONG AND SPEECH THE ANNIVERSARY IS PROPERLY CELEBRATED.

The cross of St. Andrew was in the ascendant last night, for the Society of Scots who call themselves by their patron saint's name had invested Delmonico's famous restaurant and held it against all comers. It was the festival night of St. Andrew, who must have been a sociable old fellow in his day, and it was celebrated with all the fervor that a son of the highlands can arouse when removed from his native heath.

The society excelled itself last night in entertaining the greatest number of guests in its history, for in the great ballroom were seven long tables, and in the reception rooms, which adjoin it, there were more tables provided, until 280 of the faithful did honor to St. Andrew. The assembly, previous to the dinner, was in the large parlor, and there President Sloane, with ex-President Bryce Gray by his side, received the members and friends of the society. It was some time after the appointed hour that the procession moved towards the dining hall to the air of "The Campbells are Coming," and there they found a big portrait of St. Andrew confronting them, with the flags of all nations clustered about him. Of course there could be no adequate celebration of the national festival without a piper, and there he stood, clad in the Cameron plaid, with the bagpipes of his clan, and with lungs sufficient to blow the tops off the Rock of Gibraltar, whence he came, for there he was the personification of music to the stalwart twenty-sixth Cameronians.

President Sloane, sat beneath the great portrait of St. Andrew. Then ranged to his right and left were Bryce Gray, John S. Kennedy, M. W. Cooper, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown, Gen. Horace Porter, William Lane Booker, the British Consul General, Walter Watson, the Rev. Dr. William Irvin, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Dr. McLeod, A. A. Laird of the Bank of British North America, Treasurer of the Society; the Presidents of the St. George's, St. Patrick's, St. David's, and St. Nicholas Societies, and Chief Halliday of the Caledonian Club.

Ranked along the many tables which filled the large ballroom and the smaller reception rooms were Andrew Carnegie, Alexander Taylor, William Gibson of Cincinnati, John H. Strehan, William Leggett, George H. Watson, John Booth, Judge Van Hoesen, Alexander Brown, Jr., J. J. Brown, Thomas D. Brown, George Calder, Allan Campbell, T. O. Callender, Thomas Cochrane, James R. Cumming, William Coverly, Robert Davidson, Collector Erhardt, J. L. Drummond, Charles S. Ferguson, Dr. Frank Ferguson, Evan J. Fraser, Robert Gair, John Graham, William Gray, John L. Hamilton, William Hamilton, David Henderson, Richard Henderson, John Hutton, Lawrence Hutton, James S. Inglis, John Inglis, George E. Jardine, John Jardine, George R. Johnston, William Kevan, Alexander King, Joseph Lang, Alexander Lank, Andrew Laird, James Lyall, and William Lyall.

Others were Andrew S. McClelland, H. R. McHarg, Dr. S. B. Wylie McLeod, Archibald McLintock, Alexander Maitland, Thomas Maitland, William R. Major, C. F. Marsh, Charles R. Morrison, David Morrison, Jr., David M. Morrison, George A. Morrison, John Morton, James Muir, James P. Muir, John F. Muir, John Patterson, James Rankine, J. Rodrick Robertson, Martin T. Ryder, Thomas F. Ryder, John B. Scott, John Sinclair, R. H. Shannon, T. C. Sloane, W. N. Stevenson, A. M. Stewart, Wallace Straiton, Alexander Taylor, Jr., George Tod, William Stewart Tod, Dr. James R. Taylor, John S. Taylor, George H. Watson, Alexander White, and John Wright.

The menu was a long one, and as elaborate as it was long. Just about half way down "haggis!" appeared, and then all the corked-up patriotism, which has been simmering for a year, burst out with a roar as John Clelan, with his pipes, led the procession down the hall. As the haggis passed the head of each table there came a shout which threatened to crack Delmonico's roof-tree. And these shouts were repeated until President Sloane arose and announced that the time for serious consideration had come. Then he expressed his appreciation of the honor done him, and spoke, not only of the financial growth of the society, but also of the growth of the Scottish population of this city.

"In membership the society is not decreasing," he said, "for to-night there are forty-eight new members elected." He spoke of recent bequests amounting to $10,000 to the New-York society, and an equal sum to the Poor in Chicago. Then the President proposed the first regular toast, "The Day an' a' Wha' Honor It." The toast to "The Queen" was responded to with cries of "God Bless Her," and the air "God Save the Queen." Then "The President" was toasted with equal enthusiasm, with more cheers and "likers," and with "Yankee Doodle" as a hymn of honor. "Here's a Health, Bonnie Scotland, to Thee," was sung by William Scott Leggat, and then the speaking was begun in earnest.

The venerable William Wood, the patriarch of the society, was called to reason in response to "The Land O' Cakes." He said that if he, who was born in Glasgow, the most unhealthful city in Scotland, could live and respond to toasts in his eighty-second year, what ought the remainder of the country do in the way of producing long-lived men! "The Land we Left" was then observed, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," was sung sonorously. John Reed responded to the toast, arousing so much applause that it became doubtful which was beloved the more by the boots, the land of their birth or the country of their adoption. Then George Simpson sang "The Auld Scots Sang."

In responding to "Relieve the Distressed," the Rev. Dr. Brown attributed the foundation of the Episcopacy in this country to Scotland, for it was Dr. Seabury who went to Scotland, where he was met with the greeting, "All that we have we owe to you," and he came back with the Episcopacy. Dr. Brown referred to the benevolent work of the society with words of great pathos and dignity. Gen. Porter spoke to "Our Scotch Ancestry."

Other toasts were spoken to by President Arnold of the Board of Aldermen, the representatives of the sister societies and by J. S. Kennedy.

RELIEF AT LYNN.

THE CITY RAPIDLY RECOVERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE BIG FIRE.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 30.—All is life and activity throughout the devastated district to-day. Nearly every burned-out firm has built temporary quarters. Manufacturers who are heavy losers by the fire are contributing generously to the relief fund. The Committee on Relief decided to-day to supply all homeless families with tenements and articles of furniture such as are absolutely necessary. They have ordered a supply of furniture, bed clothing, stoves, and fuel, and as soon as the work is systematized there will be no trouble in securing relief. The Poor Department fund will not be drawn on save as a last resort.

More homeless ones were provided with quarters last night than on any preceding night since the fire. Settees were arranged in the rotunda of the City Hall, affording respite from the pasteboard for the workmen employed in clearing away the débris. The city is infested with tramps, who have made themselves very obnoxious. They apply at relief headquarters for aid, claiming that they had been living in the lodging houses burned. It is hard to determine whether or not the applicants are impostors. The uniting of the two political parties on Major Newhall for re-election will eliminate all political strife, and all elements are heartily uniting in the work of relief, and many neighboring towns and cities in other New-England States are organizing relief measures.

Operations were commenced to-day in the erection of the first block in the burned district, on the easterly end of the lower side of Exchange-street. The cellar was found to be so hot that the services of a hose company were required to cool it.

A DINNER BET PAID.

A dinner to a party of eight, consisting of Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, James W. Perry, Sherman W. Knevals, Daniel Lord, Jr., Charles E. Miller, William Leary, and Porte V. Ransom, was given at the Hoffman House last evening at the expense of the two gentlemen last named. It was given in payment of a bet. Last Spring a decision was rendered by the surrogate in the case of an estate represented by Messrs. Lord and Miller adverse to their interest. At that time a wager of a dinner was made by these gentlemen with Porte V. Ransom, law assistant, and William V. Leary, chief clerk to the Surrogate, that the decision would not be sustained in the higher courts.

The Court of Appeals recently handed down its decision reversing the decision of the Surrogate. The menu cards last evening, which were elegantly gotten up, were inscribed with the title of the contested case, "In Re Dermold."

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship City of Chicago, (Br.,) Redford, Liverpool and Queenstown 9 ds. with mdse. and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship City of Birmingham, Barg. Savannah 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

The dining room on the main deck is the popular feature of the Massachusetts of the Stonington Line, the inside route between New-York and Boston. The steamers in commission—Rhode Island and Massachusetts—are two of the finest vessels of their class afloat; heated and lighted by steam and lighted by electricity. Try them for any point east.—Advertisement.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING CAN BE MADE SAFE.

REVIEW OF MR. WESTINGHOUSE'S ARTICLE IN THE DECEMBER "NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW" — THE CONVERTER OR ALTERNATING-CURRENT SYSTEM, IN HIS OPINION, THE SAFEST.

The December *North American* contains a very valuable contribution by Mr. George Westinghouse, Jr., to the discussion with reference to the possibility of making electric lighting safe. Mr. Westinghouse's article is in answer to an article by Mr. Thomas A. Edison in the November *North American*, in which Mr. Edison, in attempting to emphasize the qualities of his own direct-current system of distribution, attempts to cast discredit upon the more recent, but more generally used, system of distribution known as the converter or alternating-current system. This system is in general use in Europe and its principal promoter in this country is the Westinghouse Electric Company.

Mr. Westinghouse contends that the alternating-current system is the safest because the converter which is placed on the premises of every consumer is an impassable barrier, through which none of the high-tension street currents can pass, and which absolutely protects the consumer against injury or fire. The only danger which can result from the use of the alternating-current system is from the wires in the streets carrying the high-tension currents, and this danger, Mr. Westinghouse believes, can be entirely removed by placing the wires under ground. Mr. Westinghouse expresses himself as being a firm believer in the underground system. The following extracts from the article are of special interest at this time:

"The reader of Mr. Edison's article who is unfamiliar with the alternating system of distribution would naturally infer that in practice the same voltage is carried on the house wires as on the mains, as in the Edison system, but such is never the case under any circumstances. In this complete disconnection of the street and house wires is found the reason of the positive safety, both to life and property, enjoyed by the users of the alternating system. It is one of the great advantages of this system that it admits of the use of high voltages for the street mains and of wholly separate and independent currents, with absolutely safe voltage, for all wires within buildings—a condition which is infallibly secured and maintained by converters or transformers located in or near each building.

"Mr. Edison's statement that the putting of the wires under ground will, instead of diminishing, increase the danger to life is little less than amazing, at least when considered in connection with the advocacy of his own underground system. The repeated and violent explosions of gas in the manholes of the Edison system and in connection with the underground systems of the telephone and telegraph companies have certainly shown that electricity from any source, either from low-tension electric light, telephone, or telegraph currents, either of which is capable of producing a spark, may be the cause of a serious catastrophe, although there is no doubt that the accumulation of explosive mixtures within these chambers can be effectually prevented. Inasmuch as Mr. Edison's arguments against underground wires generally are equally applicable to his own system, it would seem, logically, that if his views are to prevail all electric wires must cease to serve the public. The experience of the cities of Chicago and Philadelphia in the use of underground cables for high-tension currents, to say nothing of the large number of cables laid under ground in Rome, Berlin, Milan, and in other cities, indicates that the success of properly-constructed underground systems, whether for currents of high or low tension, has been established beyond question."

MR. SCHENCK EXPLAINS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONSUMERS' COAL COMPANY MAKES A STATEMENT.

C. Stewart Schenck, President of the Consumers' Coal Company, which suspended yesterday, has prepared a statement for the stockholders, in which he gives the causes which brought about the suspension. He says the destruction of the docks upon which extensive coal pockets for the rapid and cheap handling of coal had been erected cost the company many thousands of dollars, for which no indemnity has yet been obtained.

Following this the company was refused the aid by its bank which it had previously been assured would be extended, for no reason of discredit or bank policy, but because of some personal disagreement between a Director of the bank and an active Trustee of the company. Dull business and slow collections and his enforced absence from business by reason of illness, Mr. Schenck says, have caused the company to fall behind in one of its minor indebtednesses. This small creditor pressed his claim to a suit. A full settlement was made, but the company's credit was impaired by the consequent rumors, and needed supplies could not be obtained. Then followed what seemed to Mr. Schenck a combined attack of all the interests in the coal trade, which have decried the Consumers' Company inimical to them. This attack could not be withstood.

Although only an executive officer and not personally liable, Mr. Schenck has determined to continue the life of the company. It has assets in excess of its liabilities, he declares. He is ready to meet the creditors when physically able, with a fair statement of its condition.

THIS MARRIAGE WAS A FAILURE.

A few years ago Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, a widow of advanced age, transferred all her real estate in Paterson, N. J., estimated to be worth $40,000 to $60,000, to the Rev. Edwin B. Russell, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of that city. A day or two later they were married. The affair excited so much unfavorable comment that the Vestry of the church requested Mr. Russell's resignation. He and Mrs. Russell soon after went to Europe, and Mr. Russell became rector of the American church in Florence, Italy. The marriage speedily proved a failure, and last Spring Mrs. Russell returned to Paterson, having separated from her husband. Mr. Russell agreed to convey her real estate which he had received from her to a trustee for her use, giving her power to bequeath it by will. He also agreed afterward to permit her to dispose of part of the property during her life to give her means to live on. None of these agreements has been executed, and as Mrs. Russell is now dead, Mr. Russell is the absolute owner of the property, although Mrs. Russell left it to her heirs at law. The latter have filed a notice to possible purchasers of their claim to the estate. As Mr. Russell only agreed to part with the property to secure his wife a living, it is possible that he may now decline to convey it to her heirs, and the latter are anxiously waiting to hear from him.

FUTURE OF DR. NEWTON'S CHURCH.

In the union of All Souls' Church and the Church of the Holy Spirit both of the old congregations find cause for congratulation. The pastorate of the Rev. R. Heber Newton over the united Church meets with much favor in the eyes of the old Holy Spirit congregation that over forty families have taken pews and quite a number of these are among those who left the church under Dr. Guilbert's ministry. Every pew in the church has been rented except the one occupied by the rector's family, one set aside as the memorial pew for the Anthon family, and two small pews, which will doubtless be quickly taken. The pew rentals amount to about $21,500, against $15,000 in the old churches. As soon as the burden of extra expenses involved in making the change is thrown off the congregation will be in a very sound condition financially. The services will be made more attractive, the work more effective, and the collections can be used for charitable work.

THE STORM IN MICHIGAN.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Nov. 30.—The storm continued until last night. The barges Mears and Midnight went ashore off Fish on Wednesday night. The crews were taken off yesterday. Mate Powers of the Midnight had a leg broken and Daniel Mowatt, a sailor on the Mears, has died from the effects of the exposure. All the men suffered terribly. Both barges will be a total loss. The steam barge Wilhelm, which was towing them until the line parted, was badly damaged and lost most of her deckload of lumber. The barges Peck and Wesley are ashore near Whitestone Point, and the first named will go to pieces. All vessels putting in here report terrible weather.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 30.—Captains of vessels arriving here report the storm on Lake Huron the worst in years. "Sandy" Mitchell, cook on the schooner Mary L. Brock, was washed overboard and drowned Wednesday.

NEITHER TEAM SCORED.

MEDIA, Penn., Nov. 30.—Princeton reserves played a sharply-contested game to-day with the Shortlidge Media Academy team in the presence of a large number of excited spectators. Neither side scored, although the Shortlidge team crowded its rivals close to the goal twice.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Last week there were recorded at Sanitary Headquarters 642 births, 276 marriages, and 566 deaths. The following cases and deaths of contagious diseases were reported: Typhoid fever, 28 cases, 8 deaths; scarlet fever, 49—8; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1—2; measles, 38—3; diphtheria, 70—17, and varicella, 6—0. Among the other principal causes of death were: Whooping cough, 6; malarial fever, 5; diarrhea, 15; croup, 10; bronchitis, 18; heart diseases, 341 pneumonia, 66; phthisis, 85; Bright's disease and nephritis, 51, and violence, 39. The death rate, estimating the population at 1,591,057, was 18.50. The mortality in tenement houses was 340, and in institutions 128, and of children under five 188 died.

Mrs. Georgianna Hardy, a colored woman, died on Friday at her home, 211 West Sixtieth-street, and it was charged that her death was the result of a beating given her by her husband, John Hardy. Deputy Coroner Weston yesterday made an autopsy and found that death had resulted from consumption.

Charles Marshall, a native of Turkey, fifty-seven years old, a carpet weaver by occupation, died suddenly on Friday night at his home, 72 East One-Hundred and Ninth-street, from cerebral apoplexy. He came from Bronsa, Asia Minor, to this country four years ago. He leaves a widow and six children.

President Charles S. Smith of the Chamber of Commerce, Charles R. Flint, Cornelius N. Bliss, and W. H. Hughes had a conference with Mayor Grant yesterday about the arrangements for the reception of the delegates to the International Pan-American Congress. They are to be in this city from the 16 to Dec. 20.

Peter Sunderland, a Swedish sailor forty years old, one of the crew of the schooner Virginia Enion, dropped dead yesterday afternoon while he was hauling on a rope warping the schooner into the slip at the foot of Fifth-street, East River. Death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

The art gallery of the Eden Musée will be open to-day, and there will be grand concerts by the Hungarian Orchestra. Dancing and club swinging by the Vieuxese girls and skillful fencing exhibitions make an interesting programme.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club will be held in the Hoffman House to-morrow evening. The annual election will be held that day, the polls being open from 4 till 9 o'clock in the evening.

L. Lyell, member of Parliament; the Rev. Dr. R. Laird Collier, Brig. Gen. A. Tucker, and Duncan Stewart were among the passengers of the White Star steamship Adriatic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool.

The second oratorio under the direction of Mr. Frank Treat Southwick will be given this evening at Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, at 7:30 o'clock. It will be a portion of Gounod's "Mors et Vita."

Roberts Harper will deliver a lecture on "The Italy of To-day" at Steinway Hall next Thursday evening, under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of this city.

The man who died on Thursday in the saloon at 97 Elizabeth-street was identified yesterday at the Morgue as William Herbert Harrison, a cleaner and dyer, who had lived at Morristown, N. J.

Two letters were received at the Mayor's office yesterday in response to his request for opinions on the organ grinders ordinance. One favored the ordinance and the other opposed it.

Della O'Farrell, the woman who was so terribly burned on Friday by her clothes taking fire from a stove at her residence, 56 Cherry-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

"Yelrath."—You had better consult a lawyer before making such an investment.

"J. H. S."—Apply to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

"W. P. H."—1. Certainly. 2. The Old Guard was incorporated in 1873.

"A. E. C."—Inquire of the Hon. Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N. Y.

"N."—Make inquiry of the State Librarian, Albany, N. Y.

BROOKLYN.

James Furman, the negro desperado, who escaped from the prison van the other day only to be recaptured in Jamaica, was taken to the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday morning. Furman denied that he had a revolver when he escaped. He said that story was probably concocted by the other prisoners in the van as a partial explanation for their action in not giving an alarm. His saw consisted of an old case-knife, the blade of which had been nicked.

Capt. Joseph R. Shellaher of the ship Eclipse, charged with tricing-up his sailors and otherwise maltreating them, was placed on the stand yesterday in the proceedings before United States Commissioner Bellows. He said he had to discipline his men for shirking work, and that he had to resort to harsh measures. O'Neil, he said, was triced-up for only about half a minute. The hearing was adjourned.

Justice Petterson, who has presided over the Adams-Street Police Court since the late Justice Walsh was first taken sick last July, retired yesterday to make room for the new Justice Walsh, who begins his duties on Monday. Justice Petterson made a little speech and received a testimonial from the court officers. He has disposed of 9,000 cases during the past six months.

John P. Kaiser, a well-to-do farmer of Flatlands, L. I., was run over and killed by a Manhattan Beach train at the Rockaway-avenue crossing last night. Mr. Kaiser, who was fifty-five years old, was trying to get across the track and did not hear the approaching cars.

John Moran, aged seventeen years, of 249 Columbia-street, Red Hook, who was one of the members of the Excelsior Club charged with setting fire to a hotel on Staten Island on Thanksgiving Day was arrested last night and turned over to the Staten Island police.

STATEN ISLAND.

A petition is being widely circulated among the taxpayers of Richmond County which is to be presented to the Board of Supervisors in favor of the removal of the county buildings from Richmond to St. George.

The new Post Office station at Garretteon, known as Donegan Mills, has been opened for business in charge of Postmaster Wilson A. Cleveland.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting and election for officers of the Staten Island Quartet Club will be held at Stapleton to-morrow evening.

A two weeks' fair, for the benefit of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Clifton, will be opened to-morrow evening at St. Mary's Hall.

The Custom House station for many years situated at New-Brighton is to be removed to Bayonne, N. J., by order of the Surveyor.

A convention of the Sunday-school teachers of Richmond County will be held at St. Paul's Church, Tottenville, to-morrow.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The trial of Henry J. Cassidy, indicted for arson in the first degree for setting fire to the Catholic Protectory buildings at Westchester last March, will be begun at the Court House, White Plains, to-morrow morning. A jury has already been sworn. The trial will probably occupy several days.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Lucy A. Hayward, aged seventy-nine years, was burned to death at her home at Searsdorf Friday. Mrs. Hayward lived with her son in a small cottage near the river, and had been feeble for a long time. About noon she was working around the stove, when her apron got on fire. She was unable to extinguish the flames, and died shortly after burned from her body. She died at 7 o'clock the same night. Her funeral will be held to-day.

Princeton was aroused late Friday night over the search for a waiter, Charles Easton, who stole between $300 and $400 from the house of

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 1, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

Although the World's Fair guarantee fund still appears to be some $350,000 short of five millions, according to the books of the Finance Committee, we have no doubt that the full sum, and more, has been actually subscribed. Many subscriptions which have been published in the newspapers have not yet been reported to the committee and it is probable that some of the books issued by the committee contain subscriptions of which no report at all has yet been made, even to the press. The Finance Committee is fully justified, therefore, in announcing that the sum of $5,000,000 has been pledged. New-York's application to Congress for the national sanction of the project will now have the full weight due to two accomplished facts—the raising of a great sum of money subject to the call of the committee, and the selection of an admirable site. There may be hesitation, some disputation, and more or less picturesque language of a Chicago flavor, but we think the result is no longer in doubt.

Mr. WANAMAKER'S plea for a reorganization of the Postal Service on business principles, with a general manager appointed for a long term and at a fair salary, and with the opportunity for promotion from the various subordinate positions, is one that ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed. The country will await with interest the reception given to it by Mr. HARRISON in his message to-morrow. It is, so far as it goes, entirely in harmony with the pledges of the Republican Party, and would be a complete departure from the practice of the Administration up to the present time. We have no doubt that Mr. WANAMAKER is perfectly sincere in his belief that such a reform is needed. He is much too good a business man not to see that very clearly. If he has not lived up to his own standard, if he has stood quietly by and seen Mr. CLARKSON turning out experienced men and putting in inexperienced men, that has been because he is in the toils of a system stronger than he is himself. So much the more reason for using the influence of his plain statements in favor of reforming that system. He has given reasonable men throughout the country a new weapon with which to fight the spoilsmongers, and it will be their own fault if they do not use it vigorously.

The old doctrine that courts will not enforce contracts designed to suppress competition and thereby to raise prices or to prevent a natural reduction of them has again been strongly supported by a decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in a case relating to a claim of $556,577 arising under a traffic agreement between the Texas and Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies, the latter being the defendant. Said the court:

"Railroad companies which have each a through and separate line of communication between two given points are held to be competing companies for all traffic between such points. An arrangement by which two competing companies agree to divide their earnings for traffic between given points for which they were previously competing is against public interests and contrary to public policy and cannot be judicially enforced. In disposing of such cases, courts will not decree the nullity of the contract sought to be enforced. They simply abstain from dealing with it or adjudicating any rights arising thereunder, or giving them aid for the division of results, although ascertained between the parties thereto."

In accordance with the same well-established doctrine, the courts would refuse to enforce any of the agreements or contracts on which existing "combines" that do not use the Trust plan are based, if there should be disputes among members of these rings and either party should go to the courts for relief. A withdrawing member of a loose "combine" cannot be forced by law to stand by the terms of the agreement. The member of an actual Trust, having surrendered control of his property, may withdraw personally by selling his certificates or Trust shares, but his property does not go out with him. It may be difficult to point out the owner of it after he has sold his certificates.

It is denied that the *City of Paris* will be withdrawn from the transatlantic service, but it is explained that she will be laid up during the month of January. It might reasonably be expected that all the "ocean greyhounds" would be put out of commission during the Winter months. In fact the conditions of the Atlantic trade point to a much wider differentiation than has yet been attained. The favorite ships during the tourist season are enormously expensive to run, and pay only by reason of the large number they then attract of passengers who are prepared to pay very handsomely for shortening the voyage. In Winter there is no such class, or at least it is not large enough to be reckoned. Moreover, it would be quite practicable to make ships intended only for Summer passages much more comfortable and airy than those that are built and equipped to meet January gales. Within the next few seasons we may expect to see a fleet of Summer steamers that are not meant to keep the sea in Winter.

The fitting-up of the single-turret monitors is again recommended by Chief Constructor WILSON, and perhaps with more chance than last year that his views will prevail. He indicates that the aggregate cost will be only $405,000, and Chief Engineer MELVILLE, who also advocated this step a year ago, says now that the boilers of these monitors are generally in good condition. The objection which has been made to the project is that it would be throwing good money after bad, since these are superannuated vessels, of a class that no one would think of repeating now in new construction. Chief Constructor WILSON, however, thinks it worth while to get more than a dozen vessels into serviceable condition for harbor defense by the expenditure of less than half a million dollars, more especially as the single-turret monitors, though thinly plated, are very difficult targets to hit. Their light draught also makes them serviceable in any harbor, and they would carry guns not wholly to be despised even in these days of improved ordnance. Thus far Congress has never thought it worth while to authorize fitting up these relics of the war.

The Board of Aldermen of Jersey City is likely to vote, at its next meeting, to give to a corporation the perpetual right to the use of a mile or more of the city streets for an elevated railroad, practically without the question of compensation to the city being raised. Such a method of doing business is about as bad as possible. It may be desirable to have the proposed road built, and desirable for the city authorities to encourage its construction by liberal treatment of the projectors of the enterprise. But at the very most, free use of the streets should not be granted for more than a few years. If the road prospers, as is expected, it will be able after a short time to pay the city a regular rental for the use of streets, and it should do so. The giving away of the franchise of streets is an exercise of prodigality on the part of city authorities for which there is no justification.

SOBERING DOWN.

The canvass for the Speakership in the Republican Party this year has been rather a curious one. Mr. REED was indicated, by facts that we took occasion to point out, as the proper man for the place, and though he is by no means specially adapted to guide the party out of the many embarrassments that beset it, it may be pleaded for him that there is no one else who is. He has encountered a certain amount of noisy opposition from the very elements in his party that cause these embarrassments. Major MCKINLEY, though he has a certain personal claim, is the representative of the extreme high-tariff men. His professed views suit them, and though they are not in substance very different from those of Mr. REED, his way of holding them is very different. He has not the mental breadth to see, as Mr. REED, we think, does see, that his ideas, though held with perfect sincerity, cannot be applied absolutely, and he is entirely destitute of the sensitiveness Mr. REED has sometimes shown to candid criticism. It is creditable, however, to the party representatives in the House that the only even apparently formidable opponent that Mr. REED has had to meet is a man of such honesty of purpose as Major MCKINLEY. But the curious phase of the brief canvass has been the very sudden collapse of the "boom" of Mr. BURROWS, who was the pet of the silver men and of the subsidy grabbers. This little game was played in a "halcyon and vociferous" fashion. It had all the "go" of the West in its most advanced stage of motion. The effete East was to be put down. The "gold bug" who was cursed with the support of New-York was to be simply stepped on and crushed. The man who dared to think that subsidies were not the chief end of Republican politics was to be "turned down." Nothing but pity softened the scorn of Mr. BURROWS's followers for the fellows who ventured to cross their path.

It did not turn out exactly as these buoyant boomers imagined or pretended to imagine that it would. Not only the East, but a considerable part of the West, was out of sympathy with these cowboy tactics. Sensible men from beyond the Ohio and as far West as Minnesota were found whom the firearms and the bluster of the Burrows crowd did not scare in the least, and the candidate who was to rush to the Speaker's chair over the prostrate forms of the supine Easterners received only ten votes in the Republican caucus. This is all the more noteworthy because it was generally understood that the defeat of Mr. REED's candidacy would not be regarded with unmixed grief in the State Department, and because a good many Western men are still under the delusion that Mr. BLAINE is a great power in Washington and in national politics. It has always been possible to count on his aid, more or less disguised, for anything that would strengthen the worse and hamper the better men of the party, and that fact gave the Burrowe raiders a good deal of courage. He was not openly committed to them, or openly committed against Mr. REED, but open commitial is not usual with him, and the claims made as to his sympathy were sure not to be disavowed. It was urged, and it was true, that the election of Mr. REED would be a serious obstacle to the projects with which his name had been connected and which he has very near his heart, and this was sufficient for the purpose. It is a grave disappointment to the sanguine Burrowe men to discover that the assumed alliance with the Great Leader has not been worth a cent. What it is to Mr. BLAINE himself it is too unpleasant even to conjecture.

Another incident in the canvass is the completeness with which the Administration has kept, or been kept, out of the whole proceeding. No one has ventured to plead that his favorite was blessed with the favor also of the President, or of any one nearer the President than Mr. BLAINE, who is not very near, and apparently no one has wished to make such a plea. In some of the minor offices there was, as described in our Washington dispatches, a tentative use of Administration influence, but its appearance caused such dismay to those for whose benefit it was intended that the gentleman introducing it promptly withdrew. This is not a bad sign. Not that the purpose of those who show fear of identification with the Administration are any better than those of the Administration itself, but there are certain disputes through which honest men get their dues. The President, ever since he took office, has in so many ways pandered to the least respectable class of politicians, and has surrendered himself so largely to the office seekers, that it is refreshing to know that he has not gained his end, and that he has no trustworthy following among them. On the whole, the session opens with a certain evidence of restraint in the majority that is encouraging. It shows that, whatever the cause, the effective sentiment of the party is not in favor of such extreme measures as were reasonably to be feared.

LONDON MONEY IN THE WEST.

Although it is reported that the average English investor is becoming surfeited with the liberal offerings of shares of American manufacturing companies in the London market, and that now the great promoting corporations themselves are compelled to take more than half of the stock they try to place, the search for eligible properties in this country continues, and industrious middlemen are still taking options and selling them on the other side of the Atlantic. Some of the American properties that have been transferred to limited liability companies organized in London have existed under the new conditions long enough for a division of the profits of half a year, and we recently pointed out that the dividends were sufficiently large—notably in the case of the largest of the transferred brewery companies—to make such ventures very attractive. A dividend of 15 per cent. is inviting, and preference shares at 7 or 8 per cent. that are defended and insured by common stock paying 15 per cent. will not go begging.

But it is well known that when the properties in question changed hands they were capitalized at sums largely exceeding the price paid for them to their original owners. If these large dividends can be paid on the capital thus inflated, the rate upon the money actually invested by the original owner and represented by the plants must be much larger. The publication of the profits now will inevitably cause active competition and a reduction of the dividends. And it is probable that eventually the most formidable competitors of these English investors will be the very manufacturers from whom they bought the properties, for we may be sure that these manufacturers will be sharp enough to sell their stock at the top of the "bulge," when the early high dividends have made a good market in London for the shares at high prices.

There are some enterprises that will be exposed to dangers of another kind, and in respect to these a significant warning has already been given by one of the leading journals of the West. The English promoters and investors have shown a great liking for grain elevators. We recently spoke of the sale of seventy-five elevators on the lines of the Northwestern Railroad by one firm to the Chicago and Northwest Granaries Company. Within a few days MUNGER, WHEELER & Co. of Chicago have closed a contract for the sale of eight of the largest grain elevators in that city to a similar company, also organized in London, which is to have a capital of $4,500,000 in shares and debenture bonds. When the promoters of the first of these two companies offered the shares in London they showed how large had been the profits of the seventy-five country elevators. It was asserted that these profits had been 28 per cent. of the purchase price in 1886, 22 per cent. in 1887, and 30 per cent. in 1888, and that they could be increased by raising rates. These interesting statements, which appear to have caused all the offered shares to be taken without delay, led the Chicago *Tribune* to make the following remarks under the head line "A Grinding Monopoly":

"They [the farmers in the region occupied by the elevators] have been milked dry in the past by a combination which did its work so coolly and secretly that it was scarcely suspected, and was not even referred to in the convention of farmers recently called for the purpose of finding out what was the matter with their situation, and devising a remedy if possible. It would be absurd to suppose that the area governed by the hitherto Van Deusen system was any worse off than the rest of the grain-growing country in the West. The only comparative advantage of the other lies in the fact that it is not yet threatened by the greater evil to be brought about by the investment of British capital in the business of wringing out their hearts' blood for the purpose of paying big dividends on a capital stock inflated sufficiently to cover the costs of 'promotion' and otherwise placing the concern on the other side of the Atlantic. * * *

"It would be entirely proper for them [the farmers] to endeavor to make arrangements, legislative or otherwise, having for their object the prevention of such enormous profits being made by any set of middlemen out of the results of their toil. We have scriptural authority for the statement that 'the laborer is worthy of his hire,' and this rule legitimately applies to those who work as carriers and distributors as well as to the men who confine themselves to labor on the farm. But when it is ascertained that under the plea of paying what is earned by the first-named class the other is squeezed dry by a set of foreign drones, it becomes time to call a halt and see if something cannot be done to prevent the burden from being perpetuated with an ever-increasing weight to be borne by the producers."

That is to say, if all the country elevators on the lines of one railroad are under the control of one "set of foreign drones" and are exacting rates high enough to yield dividends of 30 per cent. on an inflated purchase valuation, the farmers should reduce those rates by legislation. The law recently affirmed in this State shows what may be done in this direction. So long as a large proportion of the elevators remain under the control of local capitalists the farmer may stay his hand, but unless the fever in London for American investments shall abate "the foreign drones" will soon have the last of the Northwestern elevators in their clutches and the farmer will no longer be restrained by ties of nationality and friendship. Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago *Tribune*, clearly intends that the Northwestern elevators still unsold to the greedy Briton shall remain in the hands of those who now hold them. But the London buyer of brewery shares knows that the selling price of American beer will not be reduced by law.

CONCERNING WANAMAKER.

Certain writers for the press are making themselves merry over changes in the postal laws and regulations which the Postmaster General recommends in his report. These changes, they point out, would all inure to the benefit of Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER, merchant, of Philadelphia. They further allege that the Postmaster General had prepared to recommend that fourth-class matter, including samples and parcels of merchandise, should be carried at the third-class rate, to the detriment of the express companies, but to the advantage of business houses like that of WANAMAKER in Philadelphia, which sought to do a large business with distant customers by means of the mails. This recommendation, they say, was suppressed in the report as it has appeared, because the purpose and effect of it had already been exposed.

The ribalds in question seem to establish these points beyond dispute. There is no room for surprise that WANAMAKER should attempt to operate his public office in the interest of his private business. There is a considerable space for indignation, but this should be rather at the expense of those who put WANAMAKER where he is than at his own. "You must think, look you, that the worm will do his kind," and it was perfectly well known when WANAMAKER was appointed what his kind was. He is an ingenious, unscrupulous, and offensive advertiser, and he looks upon all human events as creating or as failing to create opportunities whereby more people may be made to buy more goods at his store. He is also a liberal advertiser, as the press of Philadelphia is gratefully aware. He is willing to pay for his publicity, and he did pay in advance for his office a very large sum, in the form of contributions to the campaign fund which QUAY and DUDLEY spent in organizing floaters into "blocks of five." It does not matter, except as concerns his commercial shrewdness, whether these contributions were all made by him or influenced by him. They were large enough to secure a pledge from QUAY, which he kept, to urge the name of WANAMAKER on the President for a place in the Cabinet. It is true that such an appointment was at once outrageous and ridiculous. The unbroken tradition of our Government required that the "constitutional advisers" of a President should be the leading men of his party, and no Administration before that of HARRISON could possibly have contained a man who was merely an enterprising storekeeper and who had bought a seat in the Cabinet for money.

WANAMAKER being thus a scandal from the beginning, his administration necessarily has been and will be, so long as it lasts, a continuous scandal. It was absurd to expect, if anybody did expect it, that WANAMAKER would not use the Postmaster Generalship to grind his own axe and to advertise and push his own wares. That is the only subject that has ever engaged his attention except on Sundays. He is not the sort of person who gives large sums of money to the party for the success of political principles or for any other purpose except to get more money back. A place in the Cabinet gratifies his personal vanity, no doubt, but it is unlikely that he would have paid very much for that gratification. Moreover, the Postmastership General is in itself a good advertisement though we think the shrewdest advertisers would agree that, merely as an advertisement, it is not worth anything like so much as WANAMAKER paid for it. He fully meant, as his conduct ever since he has been in office shows, to make the office pay him more than he paid for it. Doubtless he would regard it as an impeachment of his commercial sagacity if the books of his house failed to show that the house had made money out of the office. He could no more help bending his energies to that end than he could help trying to give a Pan-American character to his clothing store by inveigling the Spanish-American delegates into it. It would be perfectly hopeless to attempt explaining to him that there was any indecency in this performance, or that he had disgraced the country by it. It is what he would consider "legitimate advertising," and he may be expected to follow it with other examples of equal legitimacy. It is quite certain that he will not devote himself to the duties of the office for their own sake, and that he will trade on his official opportunities so long as he is permitted to do so. This was certain before he was appointed, and it is what makes his appointment so discreditable. If Mr. HARRISON felt bound to defray his obligations to QUAY in this particularly offensive prostitution of the public service to advertising uses, they are at least defrayed. Now that WANAMAKER has so plainly and so often shown his hand, his continuance in the public service will be inexcusable from any possible point of view.

SOLVING RACE PROBLEMS.

Gov. RICHARDSON of South Carolina, in his annual message to the Legislature, deals with one branch—and that about the most troublesome—of the race question in the South in a manner to be heartily commended. During the recent State Fair in Columbia the railroads entering that city made the experiment of furnishing different coaches for white passengers and black, which were similar in every respect, affording to each race the same comforts and conveniences, and it was found that the experiment was eminently successful. The colored men made no objections to occupying the cars set apart for them, and thousands of whites and blacks were landed in Columbia in this way without the least trouble arising.

This phase of the race trouble was practically solved experimentally, and now Gov. RICHARDSON recommends the Legislature to profit by the experience by amending the general statutes of the State so that it may be lawful to separate the races on railroad trains, provided neither is treated to exceptional consideration at the hands of the companies. The right of the colored citizen of the South and the North, so far as common carriers are concerned, is to be treated just as well and afforded as good accommodations as the white man, and it extends no further. It does not entitle him to insist that a railroad company shall provoke a possible breach of the peace by forcing him into the company of other patrons who object to him.

During the excitement and partisanship born of the passions of the war a good deal of nonsense was written and spoken about "discrimination" on account of race and color, and much of this nonsense has been perpetuated to the present day in the minds of those who refuse to learn by experience. There is, as matter of fact, no "discrimination" that can be called unjust in placing colored men in cars specially provided for them, if the cars are equivalent in comfort and convenience to those provided for white men. "Discrimination," in the only proper sense to which it can apply to the race question, infers the deprivation of some privilege granted to others. The colored man is deprived of no privilege except that of being insulted when he is asked to occupy a car as good as that of his white neighbors attached to the same train.

HOW OTHERS SEE US.

The press of South America is, on the whole, from its point of view, making a very accurate estimate of the ambitions and objects of the promoters of the Pan-American Congress. Perhaps too much importance is attached to the extremely shadowy notions of our statesmen and of the delegates appointed by them in regard to an American customs union, and too little to the subsidy-hunting business, which most disinterested onlookers feel to be the mainspring of the movement. At all events, the people of South America are fully alive to all that the United States has to gain from such a customs union as they consider is in contemplation, they are fully acquainted with all the difficulties that lie in the way of its realization, and what is more important, they think that the possible advantage to be offered over their present course of trade is more than doubtful.

A few quotations from a recent editorial article in the most influential paper of Peru, *El Commercio* of Lima, will serve to illustrate the general view expressed. Referring to the recent object lesson bestowed on the foreign delegates, it says:

"Will the colossus of the North attain its end? We may be allowed to raise a doubt. The question is one more serious than appears at first sight; it treats not of theory, but of an attempt of the most vast practical and real importance. It aims at nothing less than a radical economic transformation in the whole continent. The very magnitude of the project, and the lack of need on our part, and the well-grounded doubts which environ its advantages, and, more than all, its probable results, make us regard the subject at home with relative indifference. It has always been the case when an international congress has met to arrange mutual interests that the idea of such congress should spring from the impulse of common necessity. In this case the origin and object of the congress is one-sided, radically and exclusively on the part of the United States.

"The Washington Congress has no political character; it has not been promoted for the purpose of arbitration in America, nor for the agreement as to a unification of coin, nor weights or measures, and as little for the establishment of boundaries by land or sea, to facilitate commercial intercommunication. What the United States is anxious for is an outlet for her overproduction. What she wants is a new and extended market which shall dispose of it."

Our neighbors to the south of us fully realize their commercial advantage, and know that European competition almost shuts us out from their markets. They consider that we are attempting almost by force to compel them to change the current of their commerce, and the question naturally occurs to them, Why do we purchase our goods from Europe in preference to the United States? The answer is given in the article from which we have already quoted—because of the cheapness and quality of the goods.

Naturally they also demand equal prices at least, and similar quality, if they are asked to transfer their trade to us. "Is such a result possible?" asks the *Commercio*. "It appears to us very difficult, considering the protectionist tariff and the natural conditions of production in the United States. Commerce obeys immutable laws, for which exist neither frontiers nor continents nor race. The products of America will find their way here of their own merit, without the necessity of assistance or of treaties. Freedom of action and competition determine the movements of commerce. The Monroe doctrine applied to economic subjects is absurd."

Subsidized steamer lines will be accepted with a certain amount of gratitude by our neighbors as an aid to their commerce, but they are not to be fooled into giving something for nothing, and taken as a whole they are quite as competent to give a lecture to our delegates on the topic of political economy, as their representatives have proved themselves capable of giving a lesson in parliamentary procedure.

FRAGMENTS.

Wedding presents are mismanaged. I think the bride ought to fix all those things, or the family, or some responsible person. For instance, when the invitations go out it would be easy to put at the bottom "lamp and shade," "tea set," "carvers," "diamond pin," "rubber," "pearl necklace," or whatever might be wanted from each individual who cares to give a present. Because people do really like to give wedding presents sometimes. Some give them out of a certain sympathy for the happy couple. Some give them just because they like the young folks, and some give them just to show there is no ill feeling. And one does give them with satisfaction as the last thing they'll ever get from them.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The regulation American novel thinks it a point lost if some ill-favored "deacon" is not introduced in the story to show off a character sanctimonious or officious or meddlesome or a thorn in the flesh to the pastor. But beyond question among the best people in the world are our deacons. And so when a few days ago the daughter of the pastor of one of the churches in this city was married in the church the Board of Deacons, as a token of their regard for the favored child of the church, presented her with an elegant set of china. Everything about the wedding, it may be added, was most fittingly and beautifully done.—*Chicago Advance.*

A firm of this city which does a considerable business buying maple sugar in this for the large markets of the country recently received from a New-York party to whom they had sent a consignment purchased in Greensborough a package which, on being opened, disclosed two half bricks which had, from their appearance, once been a part of a chimney. An accompanying letter stated that the New-York firm had no fault to find with the sugar except that some of it was too heavy.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

It's of no use to put nonsense into children's books thinking the little folks will like it just as well as if it were sense. A little Rockland boy was reading his lesson in school the other day where a picture headed the page, followed by the following legend: "Is this a ship? Yes, it is a ship." Having got so far the little fellow stopped, looked sharply at the picture, and in a tone of disgust exclaimed: "'Taint a ship, it's a brig," which it was.—*Lewiston Journal.*

War looks like a very perilous business with the increase of big guns and the enormous blows vessels can strike from their increased speed. About all Bath would have to do to protect herself would be to retire up river and send some of the Morse guns to hunt into the enemy's shipping once or twice.—*Bath (Me.) Times.*

Railroad men have a superstitious dread of any expression of pride over the absence of accidents on their roads. The writer of this once congratulated a prominent manager of a well-known line upon its freedom from loss of life. "Don't," he replied. "To-morrow may reverse the record."—*Baltimore American.*

Bellingsby—Who was that fine-looking man you brushed against so unceremoniously in entering? Widdener—Oh, that was the owner of the building. Bellingsby—And that little weazened-up wretch you took off your hat to? Widdener—S-sh! That was the janitor!—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

A Maine clergyman, who last Sunday made a statement of fact that wasn't quite that, has since published a card admitting that he was in error—a clerical error, of course, though he doesn't put it that way.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Erastus Wiman advocates closer trade relations with Canada, and yet almost every day we trade her a cashier or a Treasurer for an empty safe.—*Hutchinson (Kan.) News.*

It is said that Inventor Keely shows the mark of age. His motor, however, is yet in its babyhood, and totally unable to go alone.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

The Silver Convention wants to see the cart wheels go round.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE SEASON'S FIRST SNOW.

The first snow of the season visited New-York between the hours of 8:30 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning. At 9 o'clock it was coming down very fast, and half an hour later the high wind drove the large, damp flakes into the faces of travelers, who, bowing their heads or pointing their umbrellas directly in front of them, made all haste to find shelter, and the sidewalks were the scene of many harmless but exasperating collisions.

For an hour the snow was driven with all the force of a storm. In doorways and under awnings people crowded for shelter, and wherever there was a lodgment for the snow it formed little drifts which, even after the sun had come out brightly about 11 o'clock, told that Winter had really come.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the temperature fell to 26°, but between 2 and 3 in the afternoon it rose to 36°, not varying greatly after that. The warmest place in the country yesterday was Key West, where the mercury stood at 62° above zero, and the coldest was St. Paul, Minn., where it was 4° above.

IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

For some time past rumors have been afloat regarding the solvency of the firm of George Frost & Sons, who have large silk mills at Paterson, N. J., and at Altoona, Penn. Several weeks ago the firm obtained an extension from their creditors. This was not enough to enable them to tide over their temporary difficulties, and they have called a meeting of their creditors for to-morrow, to determine what course shall be pursued. A few years ago the firm greatly extended their mills in Paterson. Then came a movement for "annexes" in Pennsylvania, where labor was much cheaper, and these "annexes" have multiplied, until most of the "throwing" is done at them for the Paterson Mills. In consequence, the Paterson silk throwsters have had a hard time of it. The Altoona "annex" of the Messrs. Frost has been making money, but not enough to offset other losses. In addition to this trouble, the sudden rise in raw silk a short time ago helped to embarrass them.

HE MAY NOT BE DEAD AFTER ALL.

The will of La Grange Browne, who died in Montreal on Oct. 12, after having fled from his home in Brooklyn to escape prosecution by Anthony Comstock for photographing and selling pictures of actresses' bodies on which the heads of prominent Brooklyn ladies had been placed, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. It bequeathed a lot of valuable personal property to his parents and to his son, Harvey, a small boy, and stated that he left no widow. The son contests the will on the ground that there is no proof of his father's death, and he further alleges that his mother, Lizzie Bedford Browne, is the testator's widow, if he is dead, and that she is entitled to her dower rights.

The contest arises from the fact that Mrs. Browne obtained an absolute divorce from her husband several years ago and was awarded the custody of her child. The boy now sides with his mother against his grandparents. The authorities are convinced that Browne is dead. Comstock obtained the certificates of death and burial, and then destroyed the proofs in his possession of Browne's guilt. The contest of the will may bring out some facts to show that the fugitive did not die at all.

KATE FIELD'S BELIEFS.

From Her Forthcoming Review, Washington.

I believe in Washington as the hub of a great nation.

I believe that a capital of a Republic of 60,000,000 of human beings is the locality for a review knowing no sectional prejudices and loving truth better than party.

I believe that "men and women are eternally equal and eternally different;" hence I believe there is a fair field in Washington for a national weekly edited by a woman.

I believe in home industries; in a reduced tariff; in civil service reform; in extending our commerce; in American shipping; in strengthening our army and navy; in temperance which does not mean enforcing total abstinence on one's neighbor; in personal liberty.

I believe in literature, art, science, music, and the drama as handmaids of civilization.

I believe society should be the best expression of humanity.

I believe in a religion of deeds.

The journal edited by me will reflect my opinions. Mistakes are probable. They will be born of ignorance.

From an impartial public I hope for support in the welcome guise of subscription, advertising, and suggestion.

From a heretofore generous press I ask for fraternal consideration.

GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARIES

NEW-YORK'S NEED OF THEM STRONGLY URGED.

THE BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE'S 8,000,000 VOLUMES AND THE SPLENDID FACILITIES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

By the recent decision in the Tilden will case an obstacle has been placed in the way of the establishment of another library in New-York, which, it is hoped, may eventually be removed by the Court of Appeals. The city is already well provided with books, but needs a large public library similar to the library of the British Museum in London, or the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. Every large centre of population like New-York should possess a great library which would at once supply free reading and meet the requirements of the student and the literary worker. Public libraries founded by private munificence, however, rarely meet universal needs. They are generally of a special character, are inadequate, and do not keep abreast of contemporary literature. The Astor Library—the best in the city—is good so far as it goes, but the collection is limited, and the hours for readers are too short.

Perhaps the city which is best supplied with public libraries is Paris. There is the Bibliothèque Nationale, the largest collection of books in the world, and special libraries, such as the Mazarin, the Sainte Geneviève, and the Arsenal, for literary workers, and fifty free municipal libraries for readers who are not literary.

For the facilities which it affords readers, however, the library of the British Museum is probably unequaled. The reading room is occupied daily by men engaged in literary research, book writers, and compilers, and among them representatives of many nationalities, including Germans, Frenchmen, Russians, Italians, Hindus, Japanese, and Chinamen. The collection of printed books numbers over 1,500,000. There are 50,000 volumes of manuscripts, and 45,000 charters and rolls and other ancient documents. Admission is easily gained to the reading room. The applicant for a ticket has to be recommended by a ratepayer, and a ticket once granted is not renewed. Once a reader always a reader. The principal reading room is a huge circular structure with rows of reading desks radiating toward the centre, which is occupied with the catalogue cases, and the desks of the Superintendents. The floor is deadened, and everything is still as the tomb. The first tier of shelves which runs round the room contains 30,000 books of reference, histories, magazines, and standard works of science and literature in all languages. This collection may be freely used by readers without any application. All that they are expected to do is to replace the books when they have finished with them.

A form must be filled up for all other works required and the name of the author, title of the book, size of volume, catalogued number, and place of publication must be given. The reader has also to give his name, but not address, and the number of the seat he occupies. The books will be placed on his desk within fifteen minutes. The colossal catalogue until recently was in manuscript, but is now being printed and the arrangement improved. Readers have comfortable seats. Every one has four feet of the desk and is furnished with pens, ink, a paper knife, a blotting pad, and a letter press. There is a peg for his hat under the desk, and if any one desires the luxury of a cassock he may have it. The desks are double and the readers face each other, but a partition separates them so that one does not disturb the other. On one side of the reader's desk is a small bookstand which may be adjusted to any angle, and on the other side is a shelf on which books held in reserve may be placed. The reader enjoys quiet and a certain amount of privacy and can settle down to study comfortably.

The reading room is open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Readers are at liberty to go away an hour for lunch or dinner, and their books will be left undisturbed. In order to economize time and convenience those who are working at the same books day after day, such books are placed in the "left" department in the centre of the reading room over night. In the evening the room is lighted by three powerful arc electric lights suspended from the ceiling. The low hissing sound which comes from these lights is the only noise which breaks the stillness. The most valuable books and manuscripts must be consulted in a small reading room, and another room is set apart for newspapers. The library is promptly supplied with new books, which are in many cases accessible within two weeks after the date of publication. A copy of every book, pamphlet, and newspaper published in Great Britain is sent to the library. Accessions are constantly being made in old books acquired at sales, and in modern European and American works, which are either bought or acquired by "trading" duplicate copies of English works with other national libraries. The comfort and freedom which readers enjoy are now and then abused, and the librarian recently appointed, Mrs. Maude Thompson, has cleared the room of the poets who used to frequent it. Some persons went there day after day to do nothing but read novels. Others would drop in when the library was opened in the morning, take possession of a seat, and after spending the day at business in the city would return to the library in the evening. As there is too little accommodation for the serious workers who wish to use the library, measures have been taken to thin out the triflers and poets.

The Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris is ahead of the British Museum Library in the number of books, containing as it does over three million volumes, but is far behind it in usefulness and in the privileges accorded to readers. The Paris Library is in a partially chaotic condition, and readers are hemmed in by a network of officialism not calculated to calm the mind for literary study. The nucleus of this great collection was formed away back about the twelfth century, but its principal accessions date from the Revolution. When the Government confiscated the property of the old aristocracy all the private collections of books in the houses of the nobles and the Bishops were declared national property. They were carted to Paris and thrown into depots like so many loads of coal. Most of them went to augment the National Library collection, and the library has never recovered from the chaos which this rapid acquisition created. The books have never been properly arranged or catalogued. There is only a catalogue of additions made since 1870, and an incomplete catalogue of historical works. The librarians find books that are not catalogued, but they take several hours to do it and are not always successful. This defect is heightened by the formalities which a reader has to go through.

At the British Museum it is assumed that every reader is honest until he has been found out a thief, but the officials of the Bibliothèque Nationale start on the assumption that every reader has a lurking desire to purloin the books. The reader has to fill up two bulletins, or forms, so that a double check may be kept on him. A book has to pass through various hands before it reaches the reader. All the attendants are, of course, in uniform, and an official wearing a cocked hat like an Admiral's walks on sentry duty in the room and keeps his lynx eye on readers. The only writing material supplied is ink, and it is in a holder of very inconvenient shape for pocketing. As a reader leaves the room he must hand an officer at the door a form bearing an official stamp to certify that he has returned all books received. If the reader has a book of his own in his hand—were it only a note book—he is not permitted to leave the room without a *laisser-passer* from the Superintendent. The library is only open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and no one can leave the room during that time without returning the books in his possession. Notwithstanding all these harassing formalities a man who possesses great patience can do some work. The books are there, if they could only be got at. The fact is that the library is starved. The annual grant is not sufficient to keep it going in its present condition, to say nothing of working up arrears.

The Bibliothèque Nationale leads the world in bulk, but has nothing else to recommend it. The free municipal libraries of Paris, however, are admirable institutions. They answer the same purpose as our city free public libraries, but are not centralized. They are planted in all corners of the city, and adapted to the special requirements of the districts. Paris is divided into twenty arrondissements, or wards, which are subdivided each into four quarters. It was the ambition of the municipality when it founded the

CAN'T BE MADE CITIZENS

THE MORMON APPLICATIONS PROMPTLY DENIED.

JUDGE ANDERSON HOLDS THAT THE CHURCH'S TEACHINGS ARE DIRECTLY OPPOSED TO OUR GOVERNMENT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 30.—Judge Anderson to-day, in an elaborate and carefully-prepared opinion, denied the applications for citizenship made by Mormons who had taken the Endowment House oaths in the Mormon Church. The applications had created widespread attention, and for the past two weeks Judge Anderson has been taking testimony.

In his decision to-day he states the ground of his opposition to the admission of such applicants to be that the Mormon Church is and always has been a treasonable organization in its teachings and in its practices, hostile to the Government of the United States, disobedient to its laws, and seeking its overthrow, and that the oath administered to its members in the Endowment House binds them under penalty of death to implicit obedience in all things, temporal as well as spiritual, to the priesthood, and to avenge the death of the prophets Joseph and Hyram Smith upon the Government and people of the United States.

"The objectors to the right of these applicants to be admitted to citizenship," the Judge says, "introduced eleven witnesses who had been members of the Mormon Church. Several of these witnesses had held the position of Bishop in the Church, and all had gone through the Endowment House and had participated in its ceremonies. The testimony of these witnesses was to the effect that every member of the Church expected to go through the Endowment House, and that nearly all do so; that marriages are usually solemnized there, and that those who are married elsewhere go through the Endowment House ceremonies at as early a date thereafter as practicable, in order that marital relations shall continue through eternity. It was further shown that these ceremonies occupy the greater part of a day and include the taking of an oath, obligation, or covenant by each that he or she, as the case may be, will avenge the blood of the prophets Joseph and Hyram Smith upon the Government of the United States, and will enjoin this obligation upon his or her children unto the third and fourth generations; that he or she will obey the priesthood in all things, and will never reveal the secrets of the Endowment House under penalty of having their throats cut from ear to ear, their bowels torn out, and their hearts cut out of their bodies. The right arm is anointed, that it may be strong to avenge the blood of the prophets. An under garment, called the 'endowment robe,' is then put on and is to be worn ever after. On this robe, over the heart, are certain marks or designs intended to remind the wearer of the penalties that will be inflicted in case of violation of their oath.

"On behalf of the applicants fourteen witnesses testified concerning the endowment ceremonies, but all of them declined to state what oaths are there taken, or what obligations or covenants are there entered into, or what penalties are attached to their violation, and these witnesses, when asked for their reasons for declining to answer, stated that they did so 'on a point of honor,' while some stated that they had forgotten what was said about avenging the blood of the prophets. One of the twelve apostles of the Church testified that all that is said in the endowment ceremonies about avenging the blood of the prophets is said in a lecture in which the ninth and tenth verses of the sixth chapter of Revelation are recited.

"Other witnesses for the applicants testified that this is the only place in the ceremonies where avenging the blood of the prophets is mentioned. One of the objects of this investigation is to ascertain whether the oaths of the Endowment House are incompatible with good citizenship, and it is not for applicants' witnesses to determine this question. The refusal of applicants' witnesses to state specifically what oaths are entered into renders the testimony of little value and tends to confirm the evidence on this point offered by the objectors. The evidence establishes beyond any reasonable doubt that the Endowment ceremonies are inconsistent with the oath of citizenship. The application of John Moore and Walter J. Edgar, both of whom were shown on the former examination to be members of the Mormon Church and to have gone through the Endowment House, are therefore denied.

"As to the admission of the other applicants upon the ground solely of their being members of the Mormon Church, a large mass of evidence, mostly documentary, has been introduced. The evidence consists mostly of the sermons and writings of the Mormon rulers and leaders, published under the direction of the Church. The evidence shows that the blood atonement is one of the doctrines of the Church, under which, for certain offenses, the offender shall suffer death."

On this point Judge Anderson quotes Brigham Young at considerable length, and refers especially to his denunciation of the Government when, in 1857, it sent United States troops to Salt Lake City. The Judge, summing up, says he leaves the language of Brigham Young, Heber Kimball, Orson Hyde, and others who ordered the Mountain Meadow massacre, or whether that horrible butchery was done by direct command of Brigham Young, will probably never be known.

Judge Anderson then quotes the orders entered in 1859 by Judge Cochbaugh, reciting the difficulties thrown in the way of his court by the Mormon people, and continues: "The counsel for applicants, however, contend that the feelings of the people of the Mormon Church toward the Government have undergone a change, and that in later years the former feeling of hostility has disappeared or become greatly modified. The evidence, however, does not sustain this claim.

"The evidence shows that the Church has, in the most determined manner and with all the means at its command, opposed the enforcement of the laws of the United States against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. * * * During the ten days this investigation lasted, not a word of evidence was introduced showing that any preachers of that Church ever, in a single instance, advised obedience to the laws against polygamy. On the contrary, the evidence was that it has persistently refused obedience to at least a portion of the laws of the Government; has insulted and driven United States officers from the Territory, and has denied the authority of the United States to pass laws prohibiting polygamy as an unwarranted interference with their religion.

"Undoubtedly there are many members of this Church who feel friendly to the Government and would gladly break the shackles that bind them to the Mormon priesthood if they felt that they dared to do so. But with an organization the most thorough that can be imagined which can be wielded against them, they remain in the Church rather than take the risk of financial ruin and social ostracism.

After reciting the teachings of the Mormon Church at length, the Judge says: "It has always been, and still is, the policy of this Government to encourage aliens who in good faith come to reside in this country to become citizens. But when a man of foreign birth comes here and joins an organization, although professedly religious, which requires of him an allegiance paramount to his allegiance to the Government, an organization which impiously claims to be the Kingdom of God, to control its members under His immediate direction, and yet teaches and practices a system of morals shocking to Christian people everywhere, it is time for the courts to pause and inquire whether such a man as applicants should be admitted to citizenship. The evidence in this case establishes unquestionably that the teachings, practices, and purposes of the Mormon Church are antagonistic to the Government of the United States, utterly subversive of good morals, and the members of society, and that its members are animated by a feeling of hostility toward the Government and its laws. Therefore an alien who is a member of said Church is not a fit person to be made a citizen of the United States.

"The applications of Frederick W. Miller, Henry J. Owen, John Berg, Charles F. Clissold, Neise Anderson, Carl P. Barsen, Thomas M. Mumford, John Garbel, and Arthur Townsend to become citizens are therefore denied."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, fair and slowly rising temperature till Monday night; westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, fair, slowly rising temperature till Monday night; westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, fair, slowly rising temperature till Monday night; variable winds

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer; westerly winds, becoming southeasterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding data of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	40°	29°	3:30 P. M.	47°	36°
6 A. M.	40°	30°	6 P. M.	44°	34°
9 A. M.	42°	32°	9 P. M.	44°	33°
12 M.	46°	34°	12 P. M.	42°	32°

Average temperature yesterday.....32½°
Average temperature for same date last year..43½°

The failure of Stern & Stern, wholesale jewelers at 19 Maiden-lane, is severely criticised in the trade. Creditors are still in the dark as to the extent of the losses and the amount of assets left. It is generally thought that the liabilities are about $200,000 and assets less than $100,000. As the Sheriff's office it was stated that no further executions had been issued against the assets now in charge of the Sheriff.

THREW A BOMB AT OKUMA.

DETAILS OF THE ATTEMPT TO KILL THE JAPANESE MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Minister of the United States to Japan, under date of Oct. 21, sends to the Department of State the following account of the attempted assassination of Count Okuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"An attempt was made on the 18th inst. to murder Count Okuma, but the full results of the attempt to take the life of this distinguished statesman remain still in doubt. In fact, the injuries are of so serious a nature as to keep his recovery in a state of uncertainty for some days to come. The circumstances of the affair are as follows:

"On the afternoon of the 18th, about 4:05 o'clock, he was returning from the Imperial Palace to his official residence. His carriage was closed, but with the window for a moment open, that is, the sash was down. When near the principal gate the driver observed a suspicious-looking man following the carriage, and quickened his pace to avoid him. Just as the carriage was on the turn to enter the gate this suspicious individual, who was dressed in foreign or European clothes and who proved to be a Japanese named Knonshime Tsuneki, aged twenty-seven, approached and threw a dynamite bomb into the window. It exploded with a sound like that of a small cannon, which was heard at a great distance, more than a mile in some instances. The right leg received the force of the explosion and received the principal injuries. The driver whipped up his horses, running rapidly to the door of Count Okuma's official residence, a distance of about 200 feet. Here he was taken out of the carriage and laid upon a sofa.

"It was found that his right leg was injured in two places, one at the knee and the other near the ankle, and that he had received several minor injuries about the face and hands. On a consultation of surgeons it was deemed necessary to amputate the leg above the knee, which was successfully performed about 8 o'clock P. M. The sailing of the steamer by which the dispatch was forwarded took place too soon to enable Mr. Swift to announce that the crisis was past. Although Count Okuma was not yet out of danger, there was much reason to hope for such a result.

"As for the miscreant Knonshima, he did what it seems a Japanese do under similar circumstances—what was entirely expected of him. Immediately after hurling his missile, and without waiting to take note of the result upon his victim, he whipped out a knife brought along for that specific purpose and cut his own throat, and was dead before anybody had time to think of arresting him. He is understood to have been a young student. Whether he had accomplices is not as yet known to the public."

MORE BREWERIES SOLD.

THE BRITISH SYNDICATE MAKES PURCHASES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—The six New-Orleans breweries have been finally sold to the British syndicate at the following appraisements: Southern, $750,000; Louisiana, $725,000; Crescent, $550,000; Weckerling, Lafayette, and Pelican, each $300,000. A cablegram received to-day completed the bargain, and meetings of all the companies have been called to go into liquidation. THE TIMES's correspondent is informed by Mr. Ed F. Hoppee of St. Louis, who has been one of the prime factors in the sale and who represented the breweries in the deal, that there will be no new management.

"When the new purchasers obtain these breweries," he said, "it is not their intention to come over here and manage them themselves or in the least change the management, because from the showing of the books of these concerns they are satisfied that the management in the past has been such that they can safely risk the investment of their idle capital, of which they have such an abundance, and it is to be presumed that they will in the future leave the management in the hands of those who have handled it in the past, unless such improvements can be made in the future as the present owners and stockholders would have adopted anyway.

"The breweries will not be run exclusively in the interest of the syndicate, because the bonds and stock of the concern will be on sale in the markets and can be purchased by home people, while the employment of home people will be the same as heretofore. The unlimited means in their hands will place the breweries on a footing to better their condition in every way, as also the condition of those employed. The public can only be benefited, and no apprehension need be felt as to an advance in the prices of beer. These brewers have only followed the example set them by old-established brewers throughout the North and East, so many of which have been sold out to foreign purchasers because they got reasonable returns for their investments. New-Orleans will be richer by the investment of about $3,000,000."

THROUGH THE MILLRACE.

A PLAINFIELD BOY'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 30.—John Crane, a sixteen-year-old lad, had a narrow escape from death yesterday. He was romping about with several other boys on the meadows between the Watchung Mountains and Netherwood Heights, when, to avoid a companion who was chasing him, he dodged and ventured too near the edge of Green Brook. The earth was spongy from the recent rains, the bank crumbled beneath his feet, and he fell into the water. The rushing stream bore him rapidly along, and carried him into the millrace of Charles Hyde, the millionaire flour merchant. Crane's terrified companions ran shouting along the bank, and a man was running to the rescue when the boy's struggling body disappeared in the long, brick-arched culvert leading directly to the great mill wheel.

A short distance from the mill the culvert's roof was broken in, the result of the last flood, and in the scow, as the men Robert Carson, a workman, threw himself at full length and seized young Crane by the coat as he swept into view. After a moment of excitement, during which a portion of the brick arch caved in, almost precipitating Carson also into the water, the boy was dragged out and carried into the mill. It was found that he had been stunned by striking his head against the culvert. There was a had scalp wound near his temple, and he was with difficulty restored to consciousness. Had he not been rescued at this gap he would have been carried into the mill machinery, and would have been mangled and ground to pieces.

In pottery nothing could be loveller than this large French vase in *pate tendre*, revolving for convenience of examination; the sides are outdoor groups of females and children, in soft, warm tints, and delicately framed in the deep color known as King's Blue; the handles and base are ormolu, chased with exquisite delicacy, and the whole is singularly beautiful; a finer example of art pottery could hardly be imagined. Repeated firings are, of course, required, there being a number of colors, and under this prolonged manipulation, even with the best good fortune, many pieces are spoiled; this is one reason for the rarity and value of the few which are successfully finished. This vase was painted by a Sèvres artist, Labarre, whose skill is so exceptional that he commands a special salary. This—and an indescribable variety in art furniture, old and new, silver, statuary, tapestries, bronzes, clocks, and curios of many ages and nations—may be seen at the store of Sypher & Co., Broadway and Seventeenth-street. Visitors are always welcomed, and nobody is asked to purchase. Strangers in particular will find the store a veritable museum.—*Exchange.*

THE CHRISTMAS PERIODICALS.

The Christmas numbers of the illustrated papers, which of late years have come to be looked forward to as one of the attractive features of the universal holiday season, are this year even more elaborate than usual. Their pages vie with each other in brilliancy of coloring and originality of design. The *Ladies' Pictorial*, the American edition of the London *Graphic*, and the Paris *Illustré*, for which the International News Company is the agent, are particularly worthy of more than passing comment. With each is a double-page print. That of the *Graphic* is a very good reproduction of Luke Fildes's painting, "Jessica." The *Ladies' Pictorial* has two—a copy of Lonie Waln's well-known picture of a cat frolic, "See-Saw," and also "The Daughter of the Sun," by F. M. Skipworth. C. Detti's study, "Lady with the Book," in the *Illustré*, is hardly as good as are the others, either in its drawing or coloring.

Mrs. Oliphant has an illustrated novelette in the *Pictorial* called "Janet." One of the many good things in the *Graphic* is a story in verse of the trials of a young woman with a superabundance of devoted lovers.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

are watching with great interest the movements of the Japanese Fair at No. 935 Broadway and No. 157 5th-av., where all products of the Japanese Empire are sold at marvelously low prices for the holidays.—*Exchange.*

FAST NEW-YORK STATE EXPRESS.

To accommodate the increasing travel to principal cities in Western New-York the New-York Central Railroad will to-day place in service a new fast train for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, and Buffalo, leaving Grand Central Station daily at 8:50 A. M., with drawing-room cars and coaches through to Canandaigua and Buffalo; also, a combination buffet and smoking car, from which a light luncheon may be procured if desired.—*Exchange.*

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

It had been a full day yesterday there would have been a panic, or something pretty like one. The disasters of the week were too much for the bulls. In the vernacular of the ring, they got it right in the neck. On Tuesday, half the manufacturing town of Lynn burned up; on Wednesday, the Illinois Supreme Court gave its decision against the legality of the Chicago Gas Trust; on Thursday, came the Boston fire; and thrown in with these was the discovery of a million-dollar swindle in the Western mortgage business. One blow came so quick after the other that the market first staggered and then broke, and the end is not yet. The panic among the holders of Chicago Gas stock was complete. It closed last Monday at 55½, and yesterday it had fallen to 36. In one day it fell over 12 points before a rally came to give the unfortunates a breathing spell. Although the liquidation now seems complete, there is no telling whether it is or not, because when once a stampede starts in this way it runs to the point of exhaustion. The stock which a few days before seemed so valuable is found to be worthless, and there is a frantic desire to get rid of it at any price. Somebody must light the city of Chicago, must manufacture the gas, must receive the money for doing it, and seems whatever profits accrue. That somebody must, in order to do this, possess the immense and costly plant necessary for the business. That somebody is the Chicago Gas Trust. There is no other owner. Neither can its property be taken from it without compensation; and the decision of our Court of Appeals in the Broadway Railroad case shows that a corporation may have its charter forfeited, and yet the owners of the property be left in possession of it unimpaired. Therefore it would seem there was some value left in the securities representing the business and plant of the Chicago Gas Trust; but, with a panic on, brokers selling for more margin from impoverished customers, the insiders all sold out and willing to see the price go down to a point where they consider it safe to buy, there is nothing to stop the stone rolling down hill till it strikes bottom. The Chicago Gas Trust organizers made some bad mistakes at the start. They did things which made them unpopular, which was a fatal error in their position; and they injected such a volume of water into the trust that it quite appalled conservative people, and roused a loud popular outcry. As a consequence, they were for a long time in an attitude of antagonism to the courts, the local authorities, and the people. Warned by their mistakes and by the disapproval with which the courts regarded trust organizations, when the Laclede Gaslight Company of St. Louis took over the properties of the companies, whose exclusive charters expire by limitation on the 1st of January next, the Directors took good care to have all their proceedings done in strict conformity with the State laws, and partionlarly to avoid running foul of the anti-trust law which the State of Missouri passed at a time when the negotiations were in progress. Not only did they do this, but to make assurance doubly sure, they instituted a proceeding to get an opinion on the legality of the acts of the corporation from the Attorney General of the State, and he gave it in writing that they were legal, and the company acting within its proper powers in doing what it did.

It was rather a joke that just before the Illinois court gave its decision plans had been laid to squeeze the bears in Chicago Gas. There was a good-sized short interest in it, and the loaned stock was to be called in. The expected squeeze worked backward. Of course it hit the other trust stocks, and yesterday Sugar Trust, which had been dropping before, took a sudden header and landed at 59. It was offered at that at the close, with no bid in sight. Sugar men who have been carrying this stock and groaning under the weight of it were praying for Mr. Harry Havemeyer to come back from Europe, which he did a week ago. Probably they are now praying for him to go away again. The insiders in this concern are thoroughbreds. There is no five point business about them. They sold out from 105 up to 125, and with the stock back to 59 they show no signs of buying yet. They know they have to fight Spreckels and to meet Congress, and they may defer purchases until both are out of the way. When the market was demoralized by the collapse of the trust stocks, which was all the more severe because the declines were so sudden, some railroad stocks suffered from forced liquidation. A quick drop in the Three C. C. C.'s stocks showed that some unfortunate had been sold out for want of margin, but the stock was observed and the recovery of most of the loss was as rapid as the decline. Everything on the list suffered more or less. The Gould stocks have been dragging on the market all the time. Missouri Pacific has been sagging and sagging, and was the one very weak stock outside the trusts on Friday, until just at the close, when Western Union startled the street by a quick break of a couple of points. "That's enough," said the brokers, "we know where he is." That break was the showing of Mr. Gould's hand. His Missouri Pacific going down was not thought so much of, because of the trouble with all the Southwestern roads; the latest evidence of which is the expected passing of the dividend on St. Louis and San Francisco preferred. This, by the way, has sent down the stock some six or seven points, and caused the only genuine trading done in it within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There was no reason why Western Union should go down, if its reports can be relied upon, except to help break the market. If the report of the Missouri Pacific to the Kansas Railroad Commissioners could be got, we should know something of what that company was doing; but when the news agency of Dun & Jones sent out for it, they were astonished to learn that the Commissioners had decided to suppress it until it should be presented in their annual report. It would then be too old to have much value. When the news agency published the report last year, its figures made quite a sensation; hence, apparently, the decision to suppress it this year. Mr. Gould likes to hull or bear the market in his own way, and does not approve of outsiders taking a hand in it where his properties are concerned. Another Southwestern property, the M. K. T., seems now in a fair way to be put on its feet. The new plan of reorganization brought out by the Olcott committee, as a substitute for that of Oct. 23 which is withdrawn, is a vast improvement over the former, and has met with general approval.

The security holders of this company are not likely to do better by taking any other, and may fare worse. The plan is good in itself, and the reorganization will be effected without cost to them; whereas if they fall into the hands of the professional reorganizers, they will be eat up with commissions. As an example, one plan proposed, provided for $2,000,000 for reorganization expenses. Apropos of this, it is worth noting that the stockholders, preferred and common, of the Ohio, Indiana and Western, have apparently refused so far to come into the plan of reorganization proposed. The latest advertisement from Drexel, Morgan & Co. is addressed to all classes of anxiety holders, but it is worded this way:

Holders representing over a majority in amount of each of the foregoing series of bonds and scrip having accepted the provisions of the reorganization agreement, notice is hereby given, &c.

The mortgages are the first and second 5s, with the scrip attached for overdue interest. The bonds were probably bought up by the Corbin party at the low prices to which they fell on the last default. There is no mention of, or reference to the stockholders, as having assented to the plan, and they are the people who are assessed to pay the reorganization commissions. Of course if the stockholders are indifferent to their own interests, they will let this thing go through, pay their assessment (the second one) and take their chances; in which case, it may be asserted with some confidence, that their stock will not sell after that assessment is paid for as much as it does now. If they get together and act unitedly for their own protection they can't get worse and they may get better terms. This is not a good time to be extracting more assessments out of people who have already paid heavily that way. The market is in a dangerous condition, and the Corbin properties are not in favor. If Mr. Corbin's methods and management are to be brought into the Vanderbilt properties, prudent investors will want to get out. Reading will need all he can do to avert a collapse in it. The bull pool in the stock have a heavy burden to carry, and how much longer they can do it is doubtful. The stock was pretty shaky at times yesterday, and the Street was filled with wild rumors of impending liquidation by large houses. Mr. Gould has shown that his hand is on the market, and Monday morning is generally a bad time when things are tumbled down headlong as they were on Friday and yesterday. Out of town orders to sell come in thick, and the fellow who has the biggest margin is the next happiest to the fellow who hasn't need for any. There will probably be an opportunity to pick up some cheap stocks between now and next Saturday.

BISHOP KEENE'S BOMBSHELL.

PLAIN TALK ON "HOLINESS" TO A NUMBER OF YOUNG MINISTERS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 30.—At the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which has just closed its annual session, Bishop Keene of New-Orleans, who presided, threw a big bombshell into the ranks of the "holiness" element of the Church. In charging the class of young preachers who were to be ordained ministers in full the Bishop said:

"There are some very well-meaning people who think they have advanced beyond their fellows; that they have taken or committed to their hands the banner of holiness. They imagine they have received perfect holiness; they separate themselves from the rest of their fellows and hold prayer meetings, to which they do not want the rest of their brethren to come."

This, the Bishop says, was more like taking the leaven out of the lump than putting it in. He charged his young hearers that they were far from being perfect and probably would never be. He doubted if there were any within the room who could justly claim perfection. The grace for to-day was not for to-morrow—not by any means. Times of trial come to all, no matter how long they had led a Christian life, or how faithfully or how staunch and steadfast they might be or might think themselves to be. No one could tell what trouble they may have or how they would acquit themselves.

"Don't tell people," he said, "you have got the perfect saving grace of God. If you tell of it they will doubt your having it. When you have it you will know it, and others will know it without your boasting of it."

This is the first official utterance ever made by a Bishop of the Methodist Church in regard to the peculiar doctrine of "holiness," which has a large following in both the Northern and Southern churches, and Bishop Keene's condemnation of it has caused a decided sensation among the "perfect" brethren.

THE LIMITED FAST MAIL.

The Union Pacific Railway, the Overland Route, has just put on a limited fast mail train to carry the United States mail between Council Bluffs and San Francisco and Portland. This daily fast mail train will carry a limited number of passengers, and in addition to the United States mail cars and a baggage car, will be composed of a Pullman palace sleeper and Pullman dining car for Portland, and a Pullman sleeping car for San Francisco, thus accommodating a limited number of passengers.

The sleepers and the diner will run through from Chicago via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Only first-class tickets will be honored on this train.

This train, with its connections, makes the extraordinary time of 107 hours, New-York to San Francisco, and 104 hours to Portland.

Ae accommodations are limited, narly application for same should be made to the Union Pacific Agents in New-York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, or to E. L. Lomax, General Passenger Agents, Omaha, Neb.—*Exchange.*

RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

The Provident Fund Society of 280 Broadway, New-York, is pronounced by insurance agents and experts who have carefully examined the plan on which its business is conducted to be the simplest, cheapest, and best plan of accident insurance yet presented, and the public has fully indorsed the verdict. Twelve thousand policies, which represent $40,000,000, have been written since January of the present year, making nearly thirty thousand policies issued. Uniqueness of method and legitimate business principles have enabled this society to achieve a notable success in the past three years. Not a single judgment has ever been entered against the society for a claim that all claims are promptly paid as soon as adjusted. The total cost to members does not exceed $12 per annum and entitles a member to $25 weekly indemnity for fifty-two weeks in case of accident, and if the accident prove fatal the heirs of the deceased policy holders receive $3,000. In case of the loss of an eye, hand, or foot special indemnities are given. There are a few vacancies in the agency department of this State which the society is desirous of filling by competent agents, and invite correspondence from those in search of a profitable business opportunity.—*Exchange.*

FOR THE WASHINGTON ARCH.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of the Washington Memorial Arch fund acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: J. E. Janvrin, M. D., $5; Miss Eugenie Young, $2; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, M. B. Du Bois, $8; from Miss D. L. Friedlander, popular list of subscriptions, $12 55; additions to the "Women's List," $6. Previously acknowledged, $61,125 55; grand total, $61,159 10.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF THE MIKADO, every lady visiting the Japanese Fair, No. 935 Broadway and No. 157 5th-av., will receive a bargain in holiday goods. The variety of quaint and ocantiful articles there will satisfy the most inveterate searcher after novelty.—*Exchange.*

CARL SCHURZ RECOVERING.

The many friends of Carl Schurz, who was taken about a week ago with a very severe attack of pleurisy, will be glad to learn that he has turned the critical period and is rapidly convalescing. It was said last night that he continued to improve as he had during the last thirty-six hours he would be able to take outdoor exercise in a few days.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE JAPANESE FAIR, No. 935 Broadway and No. 157 5th-av., is the largest pair of vases ever manufactured. These vases, recent royal possessions, were sent here by special request and are to be on exhibition for a short period. The public are cordially invited to see them.—*Exchange.*

By all means do the proper thing at a wedding and let your gift be like your deed, appropriate. Think of the ideal bride and see if cut glass is not a type of her. Get the best always, and the best is Dorflinger's.—*Evening Post.*

THE JAPANESE FAIR

at No. 935 Broadway and No. 157 5th-av. contain a wonderful selection of holiday goods, consisting of curios, ornamental and useful. You are invited to inspect them. No admission fee.—*Exchange.*

KEEP YOUR COUGH by using DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure and helpful medicine for all throat and lung ailments, and a curative for asthma.—*Advertisement.*

THOSE UNHAPPY persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use CARTER'S LITTLE NERVE PILLS, made expressly for this class.—*Advertisement.*

BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be by far the best and finest Stomach Bitters made, whether taken pure or with wine or liquor.—*Advertisement.*

TO REGULATE the stomach, liver, and bowels, and promote digestion, take one of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS every night. Try them.—*Advertisement.*

Am. Hosiery Co., White, all wool, all sizes, $2 25; worth $3 50. Colored, $1 42; worth $2 50. 50 doz. Shirts and Drawers, imperfect coloring, at 75c.; worth $1 50. KENNEDY, 36 Cortlandt-st.

Clark's Restaurant, 23d-st., opp. 5th-av. Hotel. Banquet hall suitable for large dinners, receptions, theatre parties.

Electricity combined with all the best features of porous plasters. Ask your druggist for DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC PLASTER. Price 25 cents.

Men's Winter Underwear, Holiday Goods, Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets. J. W. Johnston, 349 5th-av., cor. 23d-st.

Sadie's Kitty.

The kitty lay on the hearth rug,
Stretching her velvet paws,
And purring like sleepy kitties will,
In spite of social laws.

Our Susie looked down the wide, wide mouth
With curious laughing eye,
Then she turned a questioning glance around,
And said, with grave surprise:

"What very white teeth the kitty's got!
They are all cleaned back and front.
How does she get 'em so nice and white?
Does she brush 'em with SOZODONT?"

EVERY DAY OF THE SEVEN

Teeth should be brushed with SOZODONT in order to keep them white, or to render them so. Specks and blemishes upon their surface disappear after applying SOZODONT a few times. The gums acquire a coral tint and grow hard from the use of SOZODONT. Analysis discloses nothing imputed in this preparation. The ladies buy and use SOZODONT because they know well enough that it is a most effective aid to beauty. The sooner our readers commence its use the better for them.

If Queen Victoria
were a resident of the United States she would wear SMITH & ANGELL'S FAST BLACK STOCKINGS, as they neither fade, crock, nor turn green. H. O'NEILL & CO., Selling Agents.

"Otego." E. & W. "Otego."
A new collar.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure; 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BINGHAM—BROWN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn, by Dr. Oliver, DORA L., daughter of the late Edwin Brown, to JAMES W. BINGHAM of Liverpool.

BROWNE—PERKINS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Germantown-on-the-Hudson, on Thursday, Nov. 28, 1889, by the Rev. Mr. Miller of All Saints', Hudson, N. Y., Mrs. ANNIE L. PERKINS to Mr. CHARLES H. BROWNE of New-York.

FORWOOD—WYNKOOP.—At Grace Church, on Monday, Nov. 25, by the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., KATE CHILDS, daughter of Dr. G. H. Wynkoop, to HAROLD STANLEY Forwood of Liverpool.

GOODMAN—SELLECK.—At Riverside, Conn., Nov. 27, by the Rev. Dr. Farrington Morgan, NEVILLE GOODMAN of New-York to ISABEL, daughter of the late Stephen P. Selleck of Riverside.

VAN NOSTRAND—RICHARDS.—At Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 30, 1889, by the Rev. Dr. Darlington, rector, the Rev. Charles Seymour, EFFIE PAULINE, daughter of Charles J. Richards of Elizabeth, N. J., to MARSHALL R. VAN NOSTRAND of the same place.

DIED.

AKLEY.—At Hempstead, L. I., suddenly, Nov. 27, HARRY E. AKLEY, aged 29 years.
Funeral from his late residence, Green wich-st., Hempstead, Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

BEDELL.—At Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 29, 1889, RHODA, widow of Menzies R. Bedell, in the 83d year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Brown, No. 459 1st-st., near 7th-av., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock.

CARNOCHAN.—At Hastings, England, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1889, ESTELLE P. M., daughter of Estelle Morris and the late John Murray Carnochan, M. D.

CARUANA.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, at her late residence, 239 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, L. I., REBECCA F., wife of Carmelo F. Caruana, daughter of the late Charles D. and Fortunata Coxe, in her 74th year.
Funeral service at the Church of St. Agnes, corner Hoyt and Sackett sts., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, Dec. 2.

COCHRAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, 1888, THOMAS COCHRAN, aged 82 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 48 East 49th-st., Monday, Dec. 2, at 10 A. M.

CRANE, suddenly, on Saturday morning, Nov. 30, 1889, in New-York City, CHARLES CRANE, in his 68th year.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the Harlem Presbyterian Church, 125th-st. and Madison-av., on Monday, Dec. 2, 1889, at 4 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1889, at convenience of the family.

DANIELS.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, GILBERT E. DANIELS, in the 61st year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 22 Orange-st., Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 2, 8 P. M. Interment at Medway, Mass.

DAY.—Wednesday, Nov. 27, at his late residence, 56 East 34th-st., WALTER DE FOREST DAY, M. D., in the 55th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., Sunday, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M. Interment at Catskill, Monday.

DENNY.—On Nov. 27, after a brief illness, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Denny, 19 West 36th-st., LOUISA BLEECKER, wife of the late Thomas Denny.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 10:30 A. M.

DODD.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, BOWMAN BLAKE, infant son of Edward W. and Anne Bowman Blake Dodd.
Funeral private.

EDWARDS.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, CAROLINE A., wife of S. J. Edwards, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George H. Prentiss, 77 First-place, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Greenfield, Mass.

FOSTER.—On Friday, Nov. 29, at her late residence, No. 60 West 35th-st., in the 84th year of her age, CLARA, daughter of the late Andrew Foster.
Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av., on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 3:30 P. M.

GILBERT.—Nov. 12, 1889, LUCY ALLIS GILBERT, wife of Joseph T. Gilbert of Milwaukee, Wis.
The remains were taken to Gilbertsville, Otsego County, N. Y., for interment.

GOVAN.—On Friday, Nov. 29, LUCIA J. GOVAN, wife of Dr. Wm. Govan, aged 73 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Stony Point, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will meet 10 A. M. train from New-York via West Shore Railroad.

McLAREN.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 30, JOSEPH McLAREN, aged 59.
Funeral services at his late residence, 141 Macon-st., Monday evening, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock. Relatives, friends, and members of Seventh Regiment Veteran Association are invited to attend. Interment private.

MOORE.—In this city, Nov. 30, SAMUEL MOORE, in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, Green wich-st., Hempstead, Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

MORSE.—Mrs. LUCY REDINGTON MORSE, at Canandaigua, N. Y., Monday evening, Nov. 25.
Funeral at Troy, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 28, at 9 o'clock A. M.

NEEDHAM.—Thursday, Nov. 28, ELIAS PASKMAN NEEDHAM, aged 77.
Funeral services at his late residence, 218 East 119th-st., Monday evening, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. Kindly omit flowers.

PEARSALL.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, ELIZABETH, widow of Denton Pearsall.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 194 East 76th-st., on Sunday, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

ROSENBERG.—JONAS ROSENBERG, on Thursday, 28th inst., aged 75 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 154 East 76th-st., on Sunday, at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Congregation Rodalf Shalom Chebra Bikur Cholom, Zion Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B., are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHIEFFELIN.—On Friday, Nov. 29, SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN, Jr., second son of William H. and Mary Jay Schieffelin, in the 20th year of his age.
Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Monday, Dec. 2, at 9 o'clock A. M.

COMPANY "K," 7TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1889. }
The members of the company are requested to attend the funeral services of their late comrade, S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, Jr., at 9 A. M. Monday, Dec. 2, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square.
L. E. LEFFERTS, Captain.

WAKEMAN.—On Friday, Nov. 29, at the residence of his son-in-law, John M. Bovey, No. 17 West 129th-st., WILLIAM WAKEMAN, aged 73 years.
Funeral on Monday, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from above residence. Interment private.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

H. WUNDERLICH & CO.,
86d BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
invite

RACING AT GUTTENBERG

RALPH BLACK WINS AT ONE HUNDRED TO ONE.

EVERY FAVORITE DEFEATED — BRADFORD BEATS HIS STABLE COMPANION, LARCHMONT, IN THE HANDICAP.

The attractive programme combined with the delightful weather drew out a large crowd to witness the racing at Hudson County Jockey Club's course yesterday. The fields in the six events were of a good size, and, being well classed, furnished good betting. With two exceptions the finishes were close and exciting.

A large force of bookmakers did business, and they must have added a good sum to their bank account, the favorite in each event being beaten.

The opening event was considered nothing more than a gallop for Blue Rock, 2 to 5 being his best price. He raced with the leader, Gloster, for three-quarters of a mile, and then dropped back beaten. Gloster tired at the end, and was beaten by Ralph Black, a 100 to 1 enut.

Purse, who was at long odds, won the second race after a driving finish with Cheney. Hown, the favorite, finished fourth. The favorite, Electricity, in the third event was never dangerous. Glenlnoe winning by a half length from Cupid, who was last away.

G. Walnanm started both of his entries. Bradford and Larchmont, for the North Hudson Handicap, and, although they finished first and second, respectively, the result was a costly one, Mr. Walhanm not having a dollar on the winner, Bradford, and playing Larchmont heavily. Marie Lovell won the fifth race, never being headed. Lexington ran away for three miles, and was withdrawn as he had not been in the starter's hands. All money staked on him was refunded.

Details of the racing and betting follow:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for three-year olds and upward. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:34.

Mattenburg's br. g. Ralph Black, 5 years, by The Ill Used-Fen Follet, 105 pounds.....(Horton) 1
M. J. Daly's b. g. Gloster, 3, 110.....(Kelly) 2
G. Walnanm's b. g. Dr. Kelly's, 3, 113.....(Bergen) 3

Melwood, 100; Wynwood, 105; Alfred, 105; Litchfield, 100, and Rapine 108, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Blue Rock, 2 to 5; Gloster, 2½ to 1; Rapine, 50 to 1; Wynwood, Melwood, Alfred, and Ralph Black, 100 to 1 each, and Litchfield, 200 to 1.

For place—Blue Rock barred. Against Gloster, 1 to 3; Rapine and Ralph Black, 5 to 1 each; Wynwood, 10 to 1; Melwood, 15 to 1; Alfred, 20 to 1, and Litchfield, 50 to 1.

Won by three lengths, a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21. No bid for the winner.

Pytchley Stable's ch. g. Purse, 6 years, by Catesby-My Maryland, 102 pounds.....(Gorman) 1
J. W. Pryor & Co.'s br. m. Cheney, 5, 110...(Kelly) 2
J. Patterson's b. g. Dr. Kelly's, 3, 108...(Fagan) 3

Howe, 104; Carlow, 108; Wanderment, 103; Julia Miller, 104; Full Sail, 100; Gold Fish, 96; Hector, 110, and Natter, 103, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Howe, 2 to 1; Carlow, 2½ to 1; Cheney, 5 to 1; Purse, 12 to 1; Gold Fish, Dr. Jekyll and Natter, 15 to 1 each; Julia Miller and Hector, 30 to 1 each; Full Sail, 40 to 1; Wanderment, 60 to 1.

For place—Against Howe, 3 to 5; Carlow, 4 to 5; Cheney, 8 to 5; Purse, 3 to 1; Gold Fish, Dr. Jekyll and Natter, 5 to 1 each; Julia Miller and Hector, 10 to 1 each; Full Sail, 15 to 1; Wanderment, 30 to 1.

Won by a half length; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:23¾. No bid for the winner.

J. Flynn's ch. g. Glenloco, 6 years, by St. Martin-Glenlva, 100 pounds.....(Finnegan) 1
J. Harris & Co.'s ch. g. Copid, 5, 102.....(Kelly) 2
D. Dunn's ch. g. Bass Viol, 6, 100.....(H. Penny) 3

Electricity, 106; Gipsy Gilly, 100; Anomaly, 105; Skip, 95; Trojan, 105; Little Mickey, 103, and Arizona, 102, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Electricity, 3 to 1; Glenloco and Bass Viol, 4 to 1 each; Anomaly and Anomely, 6 to 1; Gipsy Gilly, 10 to 1; Little Mickey, 12 to 1; Skip, 15 to 1; Trojan, 20 to 1; Arizona, 25 to 1.

For place—Against Electricity, even money; Glenluco and Bass Viol, 7 to 5 each; Anomaly and Cupid, 2 to 1 each; Gipsy Gily, 4 to 1; Skip and Little Mickey, 5 to 1 each; Trojan and Arizona, 8 to 1 each.

Won by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—North Hudson Handicap; purse $500, of which $100 to second. One mile. Time—1:49½.

G. Walhanm's b. h. Bradford, 5 years, by Glengarry or Bramble-Nevada, 110 pounds...(Soden) 1
G. Walhanm's b. g. Larchmont, 4, 100.(Finnegan) 2
Excelsior Stable's b. f. Golden Reel, 4, 103..(Thomoson) 3

Banker, 106½; Burnside, 90, and Pat Donovan, 90, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Golden Reel, 2 to 1; Larchmont, 2½ to 1; Bradford, 3 to 1; Banker, 10 to 1; Pat Donovan, 2 to 1; Burnside, 4 to 1.

For place—Against Golden Reel, 3 to 5; Larchmont, 4 to 5; Bradford, 6 to 5; Banker, 2½ to 1; Pat Donovan, 6 to 1; Burnside, 10 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second; handicap; for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:19½.

W. Lovell's b. f. Marie Lovell, by Sir Modred Nana, 90 pounds.....(H. Peoey) 1
G. Walhanm's b. c. Rancocas, 122.....(Bergen) 2
J. T. Carmody's b. c. Sam Morse, 108.....(Barlow) 3

Spendorf, 90, and Frederick L., 103, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Rancocas, 7 to 10; Marie Lovell, 3 to 1; Sam Morse, 3½ to 1; Frederick L., 12 to 1; Spendorf, 60 to 1.

For place—Against Rancocas, 1 to 3; Sam Morse, 4 to 5; Marie Lovell, 4 to 5; Frederick L., 3 to 1; Spandorf, 20 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; three parts of a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:28½. No bid for the winner.

T. F. Cole's b. h. Bothwell, aged, by Botheration, by Kentucky, 110 pounds.....(Hamilton) 1
W. H. Roller's ch. g. Neptouns, 6, 113....(Bergen) 2
J. B. Melville's b. h. Suitor, 5, 113.....(Blaylock) 3

Alva, 110; Vanlter, 113; Artiess, 110; Stanley Sharpe, 110; Lord Beaconsfield, 125; Peter L., 120; Extra, 115; Jubilee, 110; Clatter, 118½; Watch 'Em, 110, and Little Fred, 110, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Suitor, 2½ to 1; Clatter and Neptnuns, 4 to 1 each; Alva, 6 to 1; Stanley Sharpe, 8 to 1; Bothwell and Artiess, 10 to 1 each; Lord Beaconsfield, 12 to 1; Little Fred, 15 to 1; Vanlter and Peter L., 20 to 1 each; Extra, 30 to 1; Jubilee, 40 to 1; Watch 'Em, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Suitor, 6 to 5; Clatter and Neptnuns, 7 to 5 each; Alva, 2 to 1; Stanley Sharpe, 3 to 1; Bothwell and Artiess, 4 to 1 each; Lord Beaconsfield, 5 to 1; Little Fred, 6 to 1; Vanlter and Peter L., 8 to 1 each; Extra, 10 to 1; Jubilee, 15 to 1; Watch 'Em, 20 to 1.

Won by a length; three between second and third.

RACING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—To-day the Winter meeting of the new Louisiana Jockey Club was inaugurated. The weather was delightful and the track appeared to be in the best possible condition. The attendance was light. President W. H. Conner, H. B. Faley, and Capt. W. H. Williamson were in the judges' stand. Edward Applegate and A. C. Francklin were timers, and J. K. Ferguson, Secretary of the Lexington course, officiated satisfactorily as starter.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling allowances. There were eleven entries. Von Reneselaer, 32 pounds; Eternity, 97; Lone Star, 102; Boo Vance, 104; Germania, 104; Relievo, 104; Rosa Pearl, 104; Nettie Kent, 104; Secret, 109; Fred Davis, 112; Bonnie Annie, 114. The flag fell on a fairly good start, with Rosa Pearl first, Secret second, and Nettie Kent third. After the three-quarters Relievo was in the lead and was the first to turn into the stretch, but, before reaching the wire Nettie Kent came to the front and won easily by three lengths, Relievo second, two lengths ahead of Rosa Pearl, third. Nine others were also in the race. Time—1:02¾. Post odds—Pearl, 4 to 1; Relievo, 5 to 1; Kent, 8; Germanic, 5 to 2; Secret, 10 to 1; the others, 30 to 50 to 1. Before the start Eternity ran away twice, going three-quarters of a mile each time.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling allowances; five starters. Lucy Rose, 96 pounds; Hollywood, 93; Metal, 100; Bell Mell, 105; Rowland, 107; Last Issue at the start. Rowland took the lead at the limit and held it well into the stretch, where Bell Mell went to the front, winning as he pleased by four lengths; Rowland a head in front of Metal, third. Time—1:18¾. Post odds—Bell Mell, 4 to 5; Rowland, 2; Metal, 3; Hollywood and Lady Rose, 40 each.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling allowances; five starters. Crispino, 102 pounds; Harry Ireland, 105; Castillion, 106; Winnie Davis, 100; Nevae, 114. Castillion led at the start, Crispino second, Winnie Davis third. Such was the list of Crowns was in the lead. Coming around the lower turn Castillion again went to the front for a moment, but Harry Ireland and Crispino entered the stretch on even terms. Before reaching the wire Ireland was in front, and finished a half length ahead of Crispino, two lengths ahead of Castillion, third. Time—1:17¾. Post odds—Ireland, 4 to 5; Castillion, 4; the others, 5 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Starters—Climax 95 pounds; Pete Willis, 95; Vice Regent, 109; Tommy K., 112; Carlton, 112. After several false starts Climax was first, but before going a quarter Pete Willis went to the front, holding the lead to the stretch, where Climax took first place, winning easily by four lengths; Pete Willis second, three lengths in front of Carlton. Time—1:30. Post odds—Climax, 3 to 5; Carlton, 2; the others 10 to 1 each. There will be racing three days each week until April.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

The racing at Clifton yesterday resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Souvenir won, with Tom Kearns second and Bonnie S., third. Time—1:25½.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Lady Agnes won, with Veva second and Pearl third. Time—1:05.

THIRD RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Firefly won, with Hilda second and Bralt third. Time—1:37¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Clay Stockton won, with Jaggler second and Jennie McFarland third. Time—1:50¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Capulin won, with St. John second and Speedwell third. Time—1:23¾.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and three-eighths. Over hurdles. Zangbar won, with Killarney second. Time—2:43¾. Others fell.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Drafts—Sight, 20½ telegraphic, 20.

SHE WAS UNSEAWORTHY.

SO SAYS THE CORONER'S JURY OF THE GERMANIA.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—The inquest in the case of the death of the six sailors whose bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the bark Germania was held at Long Branch to-day by Coroner Vanderver. The verdict reflects strongly upon the owners of the Germania, upon the officers in command, and upon the inspecting officers who classified the vessel. Some of the testimony given under oath went far toward substantiating the theory that the vessel had been purposely wrecked.

The jurors viewed the six ghastly corpses of the sailors last night, and at 10 o'clock this morning assembled in the police court to hear the evidence. The first witness was H. Doyen, the first mate. It soon became apparent that the examination was likely to prove useless because of the mate's limited knowledge of English and the jury's dense ignorance of nautical terms. Charles Bassel, a representative of Theodore Ruger & Co., the consignees of the Germania, came to the rescue and acted as interpreter throughout the inquest. Mr. Bassel has been for fifteen years a friend of Capt. Windhorst, and was placed in the painful position of being compelled to translate many statements demaging to the Captain, of whom he spoke in the highest terms.

The first mate testified as follows: The Germania, before leaving Stettin, had been reclassed by the German Lloyds and had been recalked. She was thirty-six years old, but was thought to be in perfectly safe condition. She carried 1,400 bales of rags, 600 empty kerosene barrels, 1,100 packages of wood pulp, and 150 tons of cement. Mate Doyen talked with Capt. Windhorst about five minutes before the vessel struck. The Captain did not seem to be drunk. Neither of them knew the position of the ship, but the last sounding had shown fourteen fathoms of water, and they both supposed they were at least twelve miles from shore. They were then in the cabin, but rushed on deck just about a minute before the crash came. The mate put the helm hard aport, but it was too late.

Albert Manley, able seeman, testified that the Captain smelled strongly of liquor. At the time of the disaster he was below, but rushed up to the deck, where he found the Captain standing in the cabin door, surrounded by the crew.

Rudolph Heim, the Captain's stewart, was next called, and while he gave his testimony the people in the crowded court room remained in breathless silence. Heim told the story of the sketch of a wrecked ship which he had found one day during the Germania's last voyage among the Captain's papers. The sketch was of a three-masted bark wrecked near a lighthouse, with a life-saving crew laboring for its rescue. The sketch was drawn on a page of the log book and underneath it were the words, "Everything lost." Shortly before the wreck Heim saw the Captain drinking schnapps in the cabin, where he stumbled and fell to the floor from the effect of the liquor. The first mate was there also. A few minutes later Heim went on deck just as the cry rang out, "Breakers ahead!" Land was seen five minutes before the vessel struck, and a light was visible dead ahead. Heim sixteen years old, and has been on the sea only a few months.

Gustave Prieve, able seaman, testified that he was at the wheel from 3 to 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, after which he took the forward watch. He saw Mate Doyen on the port side, but the Captain said there were none there and sent a man aloft. The man reported three lights, but the Captain still said it was impossible. That was about twenty minutes before the disaster, and the Captain seemed to be drunk. They were sailing then northwest by west, but the course was changed, heading the vessel more directly for the breakers.

Major Edward Wardell of the Merritt Coast Wrecking Company, and an agent of the American Board of Underwriters, said that neither the wood or iron of the wreckage was fit for use in a vessel, and that in his opinion she should have been long ago condemned. No vessel, he said, thirty-six years old and built as was the Germania, could have honestly passed inspection in an American port.

The jury deliberated for several hours, and to-night returned a verdict finding that the six sailors had met their death in an accident caused by the officers of the Germania losing their reckoning and by the unseaworthy condition of the vessel, and censuring the inspector who classified her.

The bodies of five of the sailors were buried this afternoon in the Branchburg Cemetery, where lie the bodies of the 225 victims of the New Era disaster, which was wrecked in 1854. The sixth man, the funeral were borne by Theodore Ruger & Co. of New-York. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. A. Dike, pastor of the Bishop Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. J. Schmidt of the Newark German Lutheran Church. The body of Capt. Windhorst was taken to New-York this afternoon and will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

RECORDS BROKEN.

REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE OF SIDNEY THOMAS, THE ENGLISH RUNNER.

Sidney Thomas, the great English distance runner who came to this country early in the Fall and is now identified with the Manhattan Athletic Club, ran fifteen miles against time yesterday morning on the Manhattan Athletic Club's track, Eighty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, and lowered all of the American records from ten and a half miles to fifteen, establishing for the first time several American records, and surpassing the American record for the hour, which was 10 miles 904.73 yards, made by W. T. Young, Manhattan Athletic Club, Nov. 28, 1888.

Thomas's performance was a remarkable one. The track was not in the best of condition, and has run occurred during the last of the snowstorm which visited the city yesterday morning. He was accompanied part of the time by P. J. Conneff, the champion five-mile runner, who set a pace, and once during the run Thomas got a stitch in his side, but he kept on with a steady pace, rolling off the miles with great strength and endurance. He ran two quarters in the middle of the fifteen miles in 1:01, his slowest quarter was 1:43 2-5, and his last quarter was 1:39. He finished ten miles in 56:06 3-5, and then began to make the records.

The timers were G. A. Avery, C. C. Hughes, R. Stoll, and S. D. See, all being experienced with the watch, and will submit affidavits of the performance. At the end of the fifteen miles Mr. Hughes's watch stopped at 1:27:09 3-5, Mr. See's at 1:27:11 3-5, and Messrs. Avery and Stoll made it 1:27:12 2-5. According to the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, the middle time—1:27:11 3-5—was taken.

The records are not as fast as those of England. The record there for ten and a half miles is 54:24, made by W. G. George, and for fifteen miles it is 1:24:34, made by G. A. Dunning.

The following table shows the new records and those they surpass:

Miles.	Thomas's Time.	Previous American Record.	Held by
10½	0:57:84 1-5	No record.	P. D. Skillman.
10¾	0:59:13 3-5	1:00:53	
10¾	1:00:25 1-5	No record.	P. D. Skillman.
11	1:01:53 3-5	1:05:55	P. D. Skillman.
11¼	1:03:?2	No record.	
11½	1:04:50 4-5	1:09:10	P. D. Skillman.
11¾	1:06:20	No Record.	
19	1:07:50 2-5	1:12:18*	P. D. Skillman.
12¼	1:09:19 3-5	No record.	
12½	1:10:51 3-5	No record.	
12¾	1:12:28 4-5	No record.	
13	1:13:06 3-5	1:21:15	J. H. Gifford.
13¼	1:15:13 1-5	No record.	
13½	1:17:07 4-5	No record.	
13¾	1:18:47 4-5	No record.	
14	1:20:28 3-5	1:28:45	W. C. Davies.
14¼	1:22:07 1-5	No record.	
14½	1:23:50 3-5	No record.	
14¾	1:25:32 3-5	No record.	
15	1:27:11 3-5	1:36:07	W. C. Davies.

*Thomas's distance covered in an hour was 10 miles 1,182¾ yards.

THE LONG BRANCH BLUFF.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 30.—The bluff along Ocean-avenue was badly damaged in several places by the recent storm. The committee appointed by the cottagers and hotel men to devise a plan for the protection of the bluff has abandoned the idea of having each owner protect his own ocean front, as it is impossible to secure concerted action. The committee is now trying to secure the consent of the property owners for the construction of bulkheads from North Long Branch to the West End Hotel by New-York and Philadelphia capitalists. In return the capitalists want the right to build and operate a cable, steam, or electric railway on top of the bulkheading. This plan is unpopular and not likely to be put into operation.

Many of the people here want the work done either by the town, county, the State or the National Government. As the shore-front property from the east line of Ocean-avenue is owned by private individuals, public money cannot be expended upon it. Wherever the sea has cut into the avenue the town authorities are compelled by law to repair the embankage and keep the roadway in good condition. John Daly is putting up a new bulkheading. It slopes up to the top of the bluff, and the waves expend their force in running up the heavy oaken planks, but do no damage. Other bulkheads like it will be built.

THE MURDERER OF MR. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The police of Division 1, which embraces the Italian quarter of this city, arrested to-night an Italian who they claim is without doubt the murderer of Edward Cunningham at Miltonton Nov. 21. His name is Giuseppe de Lucca, a tailor by trade, twenty-seven years of age, and residing in South Boston.

As a meeting yesterday of the creditors of Long & Co. the iron manufacturers at Pittsburg who failed last week, a statement was presented by the firm showing the liabilities to be $528,000 and assets $642,000. It is probable the works will resume operations in a few days.

A DISGRACE TO THE STATE.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE SUPPORT OF OUR PAUPER INSANE.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Anybody who read the story in yesterday's TIMES from Rondout headed "Heaven Help Them" can at once understand the urgent necessity of transferring the paupers who are now maintained in county asylums to the care of the State. That any living creature could be sustained for 18 cents a day, or $65 70 a year, is so impossible on its face that the statement of the Superintendent of the Ulster County Poorhouse, who seems to be appropriately named "Sexton," has been received with a certain amount of incredulity even by those who are disposed to favor county care for the insane instead of State care. It is a well-known fact that in most of the forty-one county poorhouses paupers are maintained for 20 cents a day, but it has been left to Mr. Sexton to cut under this ridiculous price.

There can be but one interpretation placed upon these figures of Mr. Sexton's. It is very evident to those who are in a position to know what is going on that a hitter fight will take place in Albany this Winter between the Superintendents of the county poorhouses and the State Board of Charities. The figures from Ulster County are unmistakably a bid to court favor with the taxpayers to slide in favor of the county authorities against any movement toward transferring the county insane to the care of the State. Politicians who have been studying the situation interpret the economical policy of the Superintendents as meaning that the strongest kind of a pressure will be brought to bear in Albany toward not only strengthening the position of the local authorities, but as a determined attempt to lead the Legislature off from the commission appointed by Gov. Hill under the act of the Legislature of last year. That commission consists of Mr. Goodwin Brown, who was for many years Pardon Clerk in the Governor's office; ex-Congressman Henry A. Reeves of Suffolk County, and Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald.

From all reports this commission has performed excellent work during the seven months it has been in existence. Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Reeves have been assiduous in their investigation of the operations of the county plan system, and they have received incalculable assistance from their associate, Dr. Macdonald, who is regarded as one of the most practical insanity experts in the United States. While the commission has worked very hard to discover the weaknesses and abuses of the present system their efforts to a very large extent have been frustrated by the Superintendents of the county poorhouses, whose sole ambition, naturally, is to hold their present positions by showing the taxpayer how cheaply they can maintain the pauper insane, and by starving the unfortunates committed to their care and thus retain their grip on their local political organization. It is not at all creditable to the Republican Party, or to the leaders of that party, who at the best are regarded as Christians, that they should encourage and protect a system that, at its best option, the fonlest blot on the escutcheon of the great Empire State. The report of Mr. Sexton of Ulster proves conclusively how degrading the county plan system is to Christianity. Not one of the county poorhouse Superintendents were willing to allow matters to rest as they are, but when they threaten to abolish the Lunacy Commission created by the last Legislature they take a step that is not only defiant of public sentiment, but which is bound to prove a boomerang.

The conduct of some of the Superintendents toward the Commissioners was extremely discreditable when the latter, in the performance of their duties, visited the various county asylums. The Commissioners experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining necessary information, and while the Snoorintendents did not willfully obstruct their work, they carefully refrained from furnishing information or providing facilities that would expose the inside workings of the county institutions. It was discovered, however, that the county Superintendents, many of whom are illiterate and uneducated, divided the inmates into three classes—the sane, insane, and, as they call them, "lipidios—or, as a Christian would say, epileptics. It appears, therefore, that the life, safety, and future welfare of these unfortunates are intrusted to the care of ignorant men, who take pride in bragging that the pauper insane of the State of New-York can be sustained for 18 cents a day, less than a tip which the average New-Yorker gives to the imported foreign laborer who serves him with his dinner. This is certainly a cheap way to propitiate the average taxpayer, but when the condition of the Superintendent is looked into, and when his desperate determination to maintain his place is considered, it is not surprising that ordinarily, though the taxpayer is the gainer, it is really the Superintendent who comes out ahead. Some of these superintendents have held their positions for ten, fifteen, and twenty-five years. If the position were not profitable it is certainly safe to reason that the Superintendent would not hold it, and that he certainly would not go to Albany and lobby against the change.

A prominent doctor of the State who has made a study of the county plan system said to THE TIMES'S correspondent to-day: "New-York's position in the care of the pauper insane is a disgrace to modern civilization. Our State is far behind other Commonwealths that are not supposed to be so enlightened as ours. We must have a change this Winter. The papers and the pauper insane should not be a charge upon the county direct, but upon the State. It is disgraceful to think of any human being sustained, whether sane or insane, on a charge of 18 cents a day. And it is also disgraceful to think that a band of forty or forty-five men should come to Albany every Winter and for their own personal interests, aggrandizement, and profit prevent 160 men, the chosen representatives of the people, from legislating in the interests of Christianity and humanity. While nearly every county to-day possesses its own asylum, and while it has been shown that the pauper insane can be made to live on 18 cents a day under this system, would it not be more economical, more just, and more humane if, instead of having forty county asylums, managed by local authorities, controlled by local prejudices, and practically run by local politicians, the State should erect three of four State institutions, according to the different judicial districts? This certainly would be a better plan for the State, the taxpayer would benefit in the end, and the poor sufferers, whose helpless-ness ought to commend itself to every Christian, would certainly fare better in every respect."

A DISCIPLE OF THE FAITH CURE.

Ole E. Larssen, a Swede, twenty-nine years old, who lives at 43 Woodhull-street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night, charged with refusing to give medicine to his three-year-old child, although the infant was suffering with diphtheria. Dr. Prendergast of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had attended the baby and prescribed for it, but Larsen did not administer the medicine. He belongs to a faith-cure society, and said that his child would recover if God willed it so, and would die if its time had come. "God gave the child his sickness," he said when locked up, "and He knows His business better than I do. I have another child, and maybe God will give her the disease. If so, all right."

Larssen was looked up in the Van Brunt-street station house, and will be examined for by the Charltiee Department. The formal complaint charges him with exposing others to a contagious disease.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

E. S. Betse, a young law student at Cincinnati, Ohio, from Watertown, Mass., was found dead in his bed at the Geneva Hotel Friday night. He observed the gas burner, attached a paper tube to it, and, applying the tube to his mouth as he lay in bed, breathed the gas until he was unconscious. He was much given to drink and dissipation.

The case of Edward Gallagher against T. V. Powderly, R. Byrne, and Peter Wise, prominent Knights of Labor, for conspiracy, came up before Justice Merritt at Scottsale, Penn., yesterday. After hearing Gallaghan's evidence Justice Merritt decided that it was not sufficient to hold the defendants for court and the case was dismissed.

Secretary Kremer of the Johnstown Flood Relief Commission yesterday practically finished, in connection with the local board of inquiry, the distribution of $1,600,000 in Johnstown. The last check left his office yesterday afternoon. There are yet a number of cases which have been held over by the board for further consideration.

The steam barge (a. H. Prior of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, loaded with cotton from the steamer Neptune, parted her moorings during the heavy wind Friday night at Pier 1, and capsized and threw 250 bales of cotton overboard. About 250 bales have been recovered, and a tugboat is trying to save the remainder.

At the Coke Workers' Convention at Scottdale, Penn., yesterday, the scale to take the place of the agreement now in force was adopted and resolutions were passed empowering the division officers to close down any works in the region on ten days' notice, whenever men have been suspended without just cause.

Arrangements have been made by all the coal operators of the Monongahela Valley to close down their mines indefinitely, as the few works in operation have demoralized the trade. The demand of the miners cannot be conceded with the price of coal as low as it is at present at Cincinnati and the lower ports.

Mathias Adams, employed at the Sanger Brewery, Cincinnati, while working about the machinery yesterday had his clothes caught in a belt by which he was carried to the shaft at the ceiling and crushed to death before the machinery could be stopped.

Yesterday morning three boilers exploded with terrific force at Breaker No. 4, at Jeansville, Penn., operated by J. C. Hayden & Co. The fireman, George Peacock, was burned to a crisp. The building is a total wreck. One of the boilers was thrown a distance of 200 yards. Loss, $5,000

At St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday, L. Dyar, a switchman, was assaulted by the general yardmaster, W. F. Daley, who inflicted two blows with his hand and one with a hatchet on Dyar's head, cracking the skull and producing wounds that may lead to his death.

Henry Newall, father of ex-Mayor Nawall of Maysville, Ky., was shot and killed Friday night by John Thomas, barkeeper at the Central Hotel, during an altercation in the barroom.

To-morrow morning the puddlers employed in the iron mills of Harrisburg will receive an advance of wages from $3 75 to $4 per ton. This increase will affect all other iron workers.

The fishing and grocery firm of James Mansfield & Sons, the oldest establishment in Gloucester, Mass., has failed. A meeting of the creditors has been called for Dec. 4. The liabilities are unknown.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

AN INCOMPLETE REPORT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 30.—The Board of Railway Commissioners to-day submitted their annual report to the Governor. The Commissioners intimate, though they do not say, that there has been an evident disposition on the part of some of the old companies to give as little information as possible, to delay to a late day what was given, and to answer only such questions as were of little relative value in ascertaining the real condition of the financial affairs of the companies reporting and the condition of Iowa business as compared with that in other States. Of the whole line, in fact, from some facts that are dropped with considerable emphasis by the board, it may fairly be concluded that the searcher after the facts and the whole truth about them will this year, as heretofore, be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the information. He does not find that this admiration will be called forth at the completeness and detail with which such facts as are of no especial value are set out, and at the paucity of knowledge which prevails on subjects of general public interest. One point in particular is very striking. Previous reports of the board have contained a table of tonnage over the various bridges across the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and the board has undertaken to give this valuable table in its current volume, but the reports of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, a part of the Northwestern system, are both lacking in this respect.

Commenting upon the excuse given by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for not furnishing the facts, the report says: "The reason assigned for not furnishing this information is that the extreme poverty of the company had compelled it to abolish the statistical department." The Commissioners have been unable from the returns to compile any reliable figures that will give the interest paid on property in the State. Last year the interest was reported as $7,067,202 15. The amount expended for permanent improvements in Iowa has not been furnished by the roads. The questions regarding the present cash value of the roads are so massively answered that the returns are of no practical value, and the Commissioners refer to the figures in the table without attempting to draw any conclusion therefrom. The proportion of the earnings belonging to the lines in Iowa is reported as $37,138,399 75. Several roads have failed to report, but counting their earnings on the same ratio of increase as last year, the total gross earnings for the year ending Jan. 30, 1889, are $37,469,276 28, an increase over last year of $193,688 58. The passenger earnings are 30 per cent, freight 69, and miscellaneous 1. While the earnings have increased expenses have decreased, so that the net revenue is increased in Iowa to $862,887 19.

The Rock Island evidently did not care to give the Commissioners the facts about its Iowa earnings, for the report contains a letter from that company which seems to be an answer to a special request from the Secretary for information on that point. The letter says that, while that road has reported its Iowa earnings in previous years, yet they were based upon an arbitrary percentage division between the States, and that, as the whole system has been extended 1,500 miles west of the Missouri River. The letter says: "If it will be satisfactory to your board that we compare the gross earnings and operating expenses of the road in Iowa to the entire mileage operated, the answer to your questions would be: Gross earnings in Iowa, $7,800,365 78; operating expenses in Iowa, $5,285,333 65."

The Commissioners say: "While public needs and the low prices of farm products demand the lowest rates consistent with safety, a spirit of wisdom that railroad management should sympathize with the condition of the country and reduce expenses to the lowest rates consistent with reasonable service. Frequent passenger trains are a convenience to citizens and a necessity to commercial travelers. A reduction to freight rates largely and favorably affects the producer. It is utterly impossible with the returns furnished to give reliable information on many matters which are of interest to the people of the State."

One of the important disclosures of the report is that the interstate tonnage has fallen off over 6,000,000 tons, while the exclusively State traffic has only increased 358,000 tons. The report calls attention to several points where conflicting theories are entertained on some questions of the law, and recommends legislation to remove all doubt as to any points on which the authority of the Board to act has been disputed. The suggestions of 1879, that certain duties devolving upon the Secretary of State be transferred to the board are renewed. Legislation of most importance suggested by the Commissioners is that giving them power to make and enforce a schedule of joint rates. The board asks further light on what constitutes a "new industry," the right of special rates when approved by and filed with the Commissioners having been granted by the last General Assembly to such industries. A statement as to what shall be regarded as for "charitable purposes" is also requested of the hands of the Legislature. The report concludes with an elaborate argument maintaining the position that grain shipped publicly and not under general information on railroad matters is to the advantage of the railroad companies as well as the public.

TO TEST ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—The Legislature last Winter made some what radical changes in the amount allowed to be charged by railroads in this State for carrying both passengers and freight. As to the former they are prohibited from charging for any distance exceeding five miles over 2 cents per mile in all cases where the gross earnings of 1888 show an amount equal to or exceeding $3,000 per mile. Where those are over two and under three thousand the rate is fixed at 2½ cents, and where they are under two thousand they are allowed to charge 3 cents. The railroads in the Upper Peninsula were excepted from these provisions. In addition, every railroad in the Lower Peninsula is required to sell nontransferable 1,000-mile tickets at the two cent rate, good for two years, and to redeem any unused portion if presented within thirty days after the expiration of the time.

This law went into effect Nov. 1, but both the Michigan Central and Lake Shore are exempt from the operations of that part of the law based on the gross earnings, as both are incorporated under special charters. The Grand Trunk on its line from Port Huron to Chicago comes under the law, and is chiefly affected. Its earnings for October, the first month under the new law were $1,462 less than for October, 1888. Owing to the large excursion and increased passenger business of 1888 incident to the political campaign, it is considered in railroad circles that the road has even more than held its own under the new law. At the same time it loudly protests against its injustice and proposes to test its constitutionality. Accordingly a person demanding the reduced rate was refused, and has just secured an award of $101 50 damages and costs against the road, and the case will no taken to the Supreme Court. Among other points raised it will be insisted that the law is void in setting a fixed price on the transportation of passengers without regard to the cost and value of the work to be performed. It will also be claimed that the law effects class legislation in favor of certain railroads and against others. The Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk. And this point of class legislation is pursued further by pointing out the language of the act in specifying railways the earnings of which equal or exceed $3,000 per mile. The case will probably come up in the Supreme Court at the January term.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad for October were $2,846,473, an increase of $43,330. The net earnings were $1,431,702, an increase of $163,420. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 the gross earnings were $21,972,630, an increase of $2,581,977. The net earnings were $8,449,060, an increase of $3,863,703. The statement of the properties controlled by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for October, but not included in the above, follows: Kansas City, Lon. Rotterdam, Rotterdam... 2:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
Rugia, Hamburg..... 3:30 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow..... 8:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

Camereta, San Juan..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
City of Savannah, Savannah..... 6:00 P. M.
Inyo, Jacksonville..... 3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Pernambuco..... 3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 1.

Alaska, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
Amsid, Hamburg, Nov. 13.
Astral, Rotterdam, Nov. 15.
Critic, Leith, Nov. 12.
Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 23.
Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 16.
Nanstria, Gibralter, Nov. 11.
Ormoco, Bermuda, Nov. 26.
Pennsylvania, Antwerp, Nov. 16.
Rugia, Havre, Nov. 19.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen, Nov. 16.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

City of Columbia, Havana, Nov. 28.
Fowhsian, Gibralter, Nov. 17.
Werra, Bremen, Nov. 23.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

Circassia, Glasgow, Nov. 21.
Chalkendaras, Gibraltar, Nov. 18.
Holland, London, Nov. 24.
Newport, Aspinwall, Nov. 25.
St. Ronans, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 25.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

Caledonia, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
City of Washington, Havana, Nov. 30.
Finance, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 10.
Helvetia, Liverpool, Nov. 21.
Moravia,

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

SILKS.—Regence Satin Unis, Beugaline, and Valentine in new shades.

Brocaded and Damassé Stuffs,
Brochè and Metal Effects.

EVENING DRESS STUFFS.—Novelties—Crepes, Grenadines, Gazes, and Marabout in Brochè, Damassé and plain colors. Very handsome styles landed this week.

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LADIES WILL FIND REAL BARGAINS IN Lingerie, Ladies' and Children's Garments at Mrs. NIEDERWIESKNS, No. 41 East 19th-st; first-rate work; moderate prices.

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Just returned from Paris with the finest and largest stock of Human Hair ever seen. Natural White and all rare shades. Also the finest patterns in real Shell Hair Pins, selected at the Paris Exposition, to be sold at reasonable prices.

Jean Charbonnier, to restore Gray Hair to its original color. Perfectly harmless.

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JAMMES' GLOVES ARE THE BEST.
JAMMES' UNDERWEAR THE FINEST.
JAMMES' CORSETS THE SLIGHTEST.
JAMMES' GOODS THE HANDSOMEST.
JAMMES' PRICES THE LOWEST.
THIRTEEN THIRTIETH-STREET, WEST.

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(26 hrs. from N. Y., Piedmont Air Line, 229 B'way, through Pullman Buffet Sleeper from Washington.)
Henry V. Steers, Inspector in Police of New-York, says:

"I cannot speak too highly of the efficacy of the FAMOUS WATERS and SALUBRIOUS CLIMATE of HOT SPRINGS, N. C. Experience qualifies me to state that for SCIATICA and RHEUMATISM those afflicted can find there SPEEDY and PERMANENT RELIEF. I HAVE RETURNED a NEW MAN and CAN RECOMMEND HOT SPRINGS, N. C., in all hopeless victims of RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS." W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

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SOUTH FLORIDA,

PINE CREST INN.
$15 per week. Six miles UP HILL from Sanford. New! Homelike! Limited to 75 guests. Two Annex Cottages ready in November. Upper floor of one already engaged for entire season from Nov. 10. Desirable applicants only. No discrimination in Rooms. Choice being determined only by date of application and length of stay. Write for full information to DR. A. L. TURNER, Pine Crest Inn, Paolin, Orange Co., Fla.

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Season opens December 4, 1889.
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MITCHELL HOUSE.
(NEW MANAGEMENT.)

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BERMUDA,
THE LAND OF THE LILY AND THE ROSE.
HAMILTON HOTEL,
OPEN FROM DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.
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Hamilton, Bermuda.

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GEORGE WALLACE'S SCHOOLS, 20 WEST 55th-st., Mondays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harlem, 82 West 125th-st., Tuesdays, Fridays; afternoons and evenings; see circulars; private tuition.

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30 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons all hours, at CARTIER'S DANCING ACADEMY.

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Classes every day.

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PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.
For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.
1 P. M. for Tuckahoe and intermediate points. Chair car to Tuckhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.
4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and suspension Bridge.
Trains leaving at 7:00 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 10 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M.; *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and at 11:30 A. M., for Utica only); Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., 84, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *8:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:45 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. a 6c Lnave Jersey City, P. R. R. station, at 11:20 A. M., 83:40 P. M.; Hoboken, same station, at 11:28 A. M., 83:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, 943 Broadway, 1534 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BENSONHURST-BY-THE-SEA

The founder of Bensonhurst, realizing the advantages of such a suburban quarter near New-York, with a southerly exposure on the ocean, accessible by rapid transit, resolved after examining all other locations to purchase this site and develop it to the highest attainable state of perfection by the aid of the most approved modern appliances.

It is not a mere Real Estate speculation, but a plan to found a settlement of about one thousand families who desire to live convenient to New-York in comfort and luxury without extravagance.

Illustrated circular sent.

G. B. F. RANDOLPH, 41 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

Four-story cotarone house No. 64 West 68th-st.; hunter's pantry extension; fully and elegantly furnished; ready for immediate occupancy; purchaser can get the same as at a hotel, except his help and stores; size of house, 18 feet 9 inches by 70; size of lot, 18 feet 9 inches x ; easy terms; about 30 per cent. cash. For full particulars, price, terms, &c., address W. H. RIKER, 358 6th-av.

Occupant would be under a virtual rental of only about $2,500 for one of the best-furnished and most convenient houses in New-York.

FOR PARTIES WHO INTEND TO BUILD.—Dec. 3, reopening of the annual course of ARCHITECTURE AND DECORATIVE ART. The course includes: Architectural Drawing, Ornamental Design, Materials, Building Construction, Iron Work, Fire-Proof Structures, Superintendence, Warming, Ventilation, Plumbing, Drainage, Sanitary Works, Design, Decorative Art, Criticisms of Architectural Works. Latest American, French, and English practice. Private lessons and classes. Apply daily, except Mondays, from 1 to 5 P. M., at 462 5th-av.

FOR SALE

OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
FIVE-STORY BRICK
MALT HOUSE,
100x100, and seven lots of land on West 49th-st., running through to 48th-st.
Apply to
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

168 to 180 West 75th-st.

The choice of six elegant four-story residences now offered at genuine bargain prices.
The decorations are from designs by Fr. Beck & Co., 5th-av. Watchman on premises all hours.
J. R. HAY or J. O. SAKER.
84 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.—An avenue corner, 100x103 feet, two double and one single fire-story apartment houses; in a central location; near "L" station; lease until Oct. 1, 1890, to excellent tenants; many have been in occupancy several years; can be purchased at a price which, even at present low rental, guarantees a safe and permanent investment.
L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

No. 10 East 73d-st.,

22x90x102.2, four-story brownstone bay window; built by day's work; elevator and all modern improvements; greatest care as to sanitary drainage; unobstructed view of Park; open from 10 to 3. FOR SALE.
SAMUEL GLOVER, 38 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE DWELLINGS ON 72D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS. Lots, 25 x 94, and 28 feet in width. OPEN DAILY, EXCEPTING SUNDAYS. Apply to McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Builders, office 884 Park-av., near 53d-st., or W. F. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A DESIRABLE piece of property south of Canal-st., business property or tenements.
E. A. TREDWELL,
Room 19 Times Building.

FOR SALE—ON 21ST-ST., NEAR BROADway, four-story house, 25x70½ block; 33d-st., near 5th-av, four-story, English basement, 16.8x60x100; 5th-av., near 62d-st., first-class, four-story residence, 22x110; West 36th-st., near 6th-av., several desirable houses, 18 to 25 feet wide. Particulars and permits from
GONON & MACDONALD, 39 West 31st-st.

AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—3d-av., near 86th-st., 26x90x100; rental, $4,300; 9th-av., near 23d-st., 92.8 feet front; rental, $8,400; St. Nicholas-av., corner above 125th-st., 92x100, price, $67,000; would trade for good lots.
L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.—THE ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES on MANHATTAN-AV., near 121st-st., a short distance from Morningside Park; houses of medium size; neighborhood A1.
J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

A SUPERB CORNER.—Double house on the best part of Lenox Hill, built especially for the owner's occupation; is for sale, and full particulars will be given on application.
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop 20-foot-front dwellings, with dining-room extension, in the terderloin of the west side; exceptionally fine interiors; best workmanship; only $38,000; Nos. 41 and 43 West 76th-st.; always open for inspection; fronts Manhattan-square and overlooks Central Park; No. 42 West 77th-st. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN PROPERTY.—A well-located and handsome cottage, thoroughly furnished, at Asbury Park, N. J. For particulars apply to S. ROTHSCHILD, 309 Canal-st.

5 H-AV., NORTHEAST CORNER 59TH-ST.—Five lots. Apply to Owner, 178 Broadway, room 8.

$600 EACH.—FOUR LOTS NEAR JEROMEav. and 169th-st.; half cash required. BARGAIN, 1,238 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL 5TH-AV. CORNER PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR LEASE. Address Owner, Post Office Box 2,843, city.

FOUR-STORY DWELLING, 56TH-ST., near West End-av., $33,000; bargain.
S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NUTLEY, N. J.—THE MODERN SUBURBAN village; water; street lights; excellent roads; good sidewalks; 12 miles from Chambers-st. via Erie Railway; take 10 or 11:30 A. M. or 2 or 3:30 P. M. train to Nutley; see Harrison, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., 84, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *8:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:45 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. a 6c Lnave Jersey City, P. R. R. station, at 11:20 A. M., 83:40 P. M.; Hoboken, same station, at 11:28 A. M., 83:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, 943 Broadway, 1534 Bowery, 12 Parkplace, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell at auction, Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

1,078 Lexington-av., southwest corner 76th-st., three-story and basement brownstone residence; butler's pantry extension, 17x80x80.

76 and 78 East 77th-st., between Park and Madison aves., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling; bay windows, hardwood finish. 75 per cent may remain.

61 West 71st-st., four-story brownstone dwelling. Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Pearl-st., southeast corner Coenties-slip, five-story store.
Maps at auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1889,
at 12 o'clock at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
2 choice and desirable lots, south side, 164th-st., 225 feet east of 10th-av.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
one choice lot, northeast corner BOULEVARD and 140TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
two-story brick and frame buildings, with lot, NOS. 458 AND 460 3D-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story brownstone dwelling and lot, NO. 327 WEST 38TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
L. J. & I. PHILLIPS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.,
NO. 2,011 2D-AV.,
75 feet south of 103d-st., 25x100, with two-story frame building, with store. Maps, &c., with Grnef & Blaoveit, attorneys, No. 229 Broadway, or the auctioneers, 149 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LEASE—NEWLY FURNISHED, A flies four-story house in perfect order; size, 25x65x100; location 32d-st., close to 5th-av.
GONON & MACDONALD, 39 West 31st-st.

UNIQUE HOUSE, SUPERBLY DECOArated and furnished; never offered; for Winter or year; will low to acceptable party. BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th-av.

HANDSOMELY AND FULLY FURNISHED house to sublet; Winter, $350 monthly. Owner, 48 East 22d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

NO. 102 WEST 34TH-ST.
Two floors, suitable for dwelling or light business, to rent at a low figure; lease been put in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWNSTONE house, in good condition; 13 rooms, all light and centrally located; at the nominal price of $1,200 per year. Inquire for particulars, or address Dr. JOHNSON, 588 5th-av.

A.—NEWLY-DECORATED, FOUR-STORY brownstone, 5th-av., facing Mount Morris Park; rent reduced. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

A.—HOUSES TO LET IN ALL LOCATIONS from $650 per annum and upward.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE HOUSE in 70th-st., near 4th-av; rent $1,400. THOMAS & ECKERSON, No. 35 West 30th-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 884 and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

"THE FLORENCE."
COR. 4TH-AV. AND 18TH-ST.

To Let—Handsome suite of four rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all light.
Also small housekeeping apartment to sublet.
Elevators run all night.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.
New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

"NO. 121 MADISON-AV."
AN ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.
An apartment of 8 rooms, of which 3 are family chambers, will be for rent, fully furnished, from Dec. 15 for six months.
For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN CLEARY,
Manager.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTment, complete for housekeeping, in the fireproof "Evelyn," 101 to 107 West 78th-st.; steam heat, elevators, electric lights. Rent, $175 per month. C. K. BILL, Manager, 62 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF LEXINGTON-av. and 44th-st., nine large rooms, third floor; steam heated; $900. 110 and 112 East 47th-st., near Windsor Hotel; seven rooms, all light and sunny; second floor; $800. 104 and 106 East 81st-st., near Central Park and Art Museum; eight large, pleasant rooms; second floor; steam heated; elevators, hall boys, coal and wood; $870. 115 and 117 East 82d-st., near Central Park and Art Museum; seven large, light, and sunny rooms; elevators, hall boys, coal, and wood; $720. Apply to janitors on premises or O'DELL & BROE, storage warehouse office, corner Lexington-av. and 44th-st.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

ONE CHOICE EIGHT-ROOM AND ONE six-room apartment; single house; decorated; steam heat, elevator; adjoining 5th-av. 3 East 54th-st.

2 WEST 83D-ST., CORNER CENTRAL Park West—One apartment, eight rooms, at $95 per month.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 884 and 50 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

NO. 1,048 FIFTH-AV.,
CORNER 86TH-ST.

Exceptionally elegant apartments, $1,000 to $1,500; new, perfect, all light rooms; marble and iron stairs. Apply on premises or to FRED J. STONE, 80 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A FACTORY AND BRICK YARD TO let, on Raritan River, near Perth Amboy. JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Jr., 113 East 25th-st., New-York.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—FURNISHED FLAT, BELOW 59th-st., by a refined small family. Address, with particulars, K. S., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-YORK CITY, A LONG-established and first-known medical practice; income about $20,000 a year. Client age first-class; ill health cause of retiring. Purchaser must be a regular physician well up in all branches of general practice, of good address, and with the highest recommendations. Price, of good-will, $7,500; correspondents must give full name and address to receive attention; a fond mouths' introduction given. Address MEDICAL PRACTICE, care Medical Record, New-York City.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE; GOOD LOCAtion; doing good business; receipts $350 weekly; good stock; full license; circumstances compel a sacrifice; only $1,500 required. DE MINTHE, 1,238 Broadway.

$1,500,000.—"EX-MAYOR" BEATTY'S 27-stop organ, $27 50; new pianofortes, $130. Address BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

FOUR ELEGANT MARBLE COUNTERS for sale very low. C. H. COVELL, 1,160 Broadway.

MONUMENTS.

$1,000,000 WORTH MONUMENTS AT cost. New-York and Massachusetts Granite Works.
W. ROBINSON, 1,146 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1.—SECOND FLOOR; THREE OR SIX rooms, handsomely furnished; private table on parlor floor without extra charge; single warm rooms; board optional; near Broadway, opposite Vendome; references. THE PRESTON, 135 West 41st-st.

1.—MADISON-AV., 266, CORNER 39TH-ST.—Handsome apartment, southern exposure, with private table; references exchanged.

1.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; large and single; references. 186 Madison-av., northwest corner 31st-st.

2D FLOOR, HAND-OMELY FURNI-HED; four rooms; bath; private table optional; also suites and single room; Murray Hill; references; information free. LELAND, 56 West 34th.

2D FLOOR, NEWLY-FURNISHED, AND additional room; private table optional; references exchanged. 66 West 46th-st.

5TH-AV., 357.—SUNNY SUITE, RIGHLY furnished, on parlor floor; also unusually large hall room, with closet; everything new; private table optional; references.

6 EAST 39TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board and attendance; references.

7 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS; private bath; terms reasonable; references.

9 WEST 45TH-ST.—SUPERIOR BOARD and rooms for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references.

11 WEST 34TH-ST.—WELL-FURNISHED suite of rooms, with or without private table; family or gentleman.

14 7TH-ST., 202 WEST.—LARGE, COMMOdious, cosy room, with board, in family of adults.

17 7TH-ST., 44 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen.

18 WEST 51ST.—WITH BOARD, HANDsomely-furnished large third-story front; large and small connecting rooms on second floor.

19 WEST 38TH.—SECOND FLOOR; ALSO A third and fourth floor room; fine parlor floor; references.

21 WEST 34TH-ST.—WELL-FURNISHED rooms; singly or en suite; table board; references.

22 WEST 34TH-ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE for family; private table; single rooms; without board.

24 WEST 32D-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with board; references given and required.

26 7TH-ST., 24 EAST.—LOVELY SUITE OF rooms, second floor; newly furnished; third floor rooms; excellent table.

28 WEST 34TH-ST.—ELEGANT SUITES, large and small, with or without private tables; references exchanged.

29 7TH-ST., 43 EAST.—SUNNY FRONT HALL room, second floor, with board; gentlemen only; Virginia family.

32 D-ST., 8 EAST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms; double and single rooms; first-class table and attendance; references.

34 7TH-ST., 27 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished large sunny front room, second floor, with board; references exchanged.

34 7TH-ST., 117 WEST.—SUNNY ROOMS; single or en suite; superior table; references.

38 7TH-ST., NO. 63 WEST.—TWO CONNECTing rooms, front, sunny exposure, nicely furnished, with first-class board.

39 EAST 22D-ST.—TWO HANDSOMELYfurnished connecting rooms on third floor; also hall room; excellent board; table board; references.

44 7TH-ST., 19 EAST, BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison aves.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; reference.

45 7TH-ST., 215 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY. Third floor, front, large and small connecting rooms; terms reasonable.

47 WEST 49TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished square room, with hall room; table first-class.

47 7TH-ST., 16 EAST.—FOURTH FLOOR, front; also, third floor hall room; heated; superior table, references.

48 7TH, 109 WEST.—ELEGANT NEWLYfurnished connecting rooms, with board; also heated hall room; moderate terms; references.

49 7TH-ST., 32 EAST.—FIRST-CLASS SECond floor; private table and private bath; references.

50 7TH-ST.—IN FEW DOORS OF 5TH-AV., cheap for balance of season; best board; references. D. R., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

50 WEST 50TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, with first-class board; references.

56 WEST 51ST-ST.—HANDSOME, SUNNY rooms, with board; reference exchanged.

61 WEST 51ST-ST.—CHOICE OF NEW AND richly-furnished rooms, with board; every appointment perfect; one block from elevated station; references.

67 WEST 34TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, second and third floors, with board; references.

70 WEST 51ST-ST.—HANDSOME SUNNY room, second floor; room for gentlemen; with board; references.

144 MADISON-AV.—SUPERIOR BOARD; choice suites and single rooms for families and gentlemen; reasonable terms.

237 WEST 23D.—PRIVATE FAMILY OFfers connecting rooms, handsomely furnished; private table optional; French cooking; references.

419 WEST 21ST-ST.—ONE OR TWO NICEly-furnished rooms to let; hot and cold water; house heated; all conveniences; near L station.

A LADY OF MEANS CAN FIND A DESIRAble home with every comfort. Please address X., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, with private bath; other rooms; with board. 9 West 30th-st.

CHOICE SECOND OR THIRD STORY rooms, with board and refined surroundings, with private adult family on Madison-av. Address NO BOARDERS, Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LEXINGTON-AV., 863, CORNER 65TH-ST.—Handsome, newly-furnished rooms, with connecting bathrooms, with or without board; superior table; doctor's office; English family; references.

LEXINGTON-AV., 127, NEAR 28TH-ST.—Large, handsome room, with board; parlor dining room; moderate price.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let an elegant second floor and one or two other rooms; beautifully situated on Central Park West; dining room on parlor floor; private bath; no other boarders. Address A. M. W., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ON 5TH-AV., WITH a private family opposite the Windsor; two handsomely-furnished rooms and dressing room, en suite or singly; none but permanent first-class applicants need apply. Address P. D. A., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

9 7TH-ST., 34 EAST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished parlors suitable for physician, family, or bachelor apartments; bath.

14 WEST 32D.—LARGE, SUNNY SECOND-story room; new furniture, carpets, and bedding; hot and cold water; bath adjoining; breakfast served if desired; private family.

21 ST.-ST., 3 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR gentleman, en suite or singly; first-class appointments; references exchanged.

25 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISONSquare.—Handsome second floor room for gentleman; first-class accommodations.

34 7TH-ST., 38 WEST.—DESIRABLE SECond-floor front rooms, with board; table board; references.

61 ST. T., 128 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms; handsomely furnished; ladies or gentlemen; third flat.

71 ST-ST., 88 WEST.—WELL-FURNISHED square room; private house; all conveniences; near L station; gentleman.

130 WEST 22D-ST.—ATTRACTIVE THIRDfloor room; heated; all conveniences; moderate terms; references.

228 WEST 52D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, with folding beds, &c.

234 WEST 52D-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED second floor, near L station, separately or together; terms moderate to desirable parties.

1,347 LEXINGTON AV.—FOR GENTLEmen only; without board, except breakfast, if desired; finely-furnished large rooms, with private bath and dressing room; private family; fine bonus and neighborhood; short block elevated station.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.—FINEST IN the city; prices very moderate to desirable parties; all bright, sunny rooms; furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly; neighborhood of leading clubs. Address G. L., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BACHELOR APARTMENT IN PRIVATE house, 25th-st., near 4th-av.; parlor, bedroom, and bath; heated; $85 per month; references. Address A. Z., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—SINGLY, EN suite, or full flat, very accommodating for party of gentlemen; rent reasonable. Mystic, 39th-st., opposite Casino. Superintendent.

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A GENTLEMAN WILL PAY $3 50 FOR A good furnished room in private house, between 23d and 10th sts. and 5th and 8d avs. Address particulars to W. H. W., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, Cor. 41st-st.
Handsomest and safest theatre in the world.
Manager.....Mr. FRANK W. SANGER
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK. | LAST WEEK
EDWIN BOOTH. HELENA MODJESKA.
Monday, Merchant of Venice.
Tuesday and Thursday, Richelieu.
Wednesday, Hamlet.
Friday, Much Ado About Nothing.
Last Matinée Saturday, Dec. 7, at 2.
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday, Last Performance.
FOOL'S REVENGE AND DONNA DIANA.
Monday, Dec. 9.
LONDON GAIETY THEATRE COMPANY.
FAUST UP TO DATE.
Under direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.

SPECIAL. BROADWAY THEATRE.
Grand performance for the benefit of
THE ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.
TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 1 P. M.
Under the direction of
Messrs. Daniel Frohman and Frank W. Sanger.
Given under the auspices of the officers and Trustees of the Actors' Fund.
OVERTURE 12:30. CURTAIN RISES ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.
The following artists and their companies have kindly volunteered for this occasion, in the finest programme ever offered to the public:
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
Mme. HELENA MODJESKA,
Fourth and fifth acts of
HAMLET.
Cast of Characters:

HAMLET	Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
OPHELIA	Mme. MODJESKA
King Claudius	Mr. Charles Henford
The Ghost	Mr. Frederick Vroom
Polonius, the Lord Chamberlain	Mr. Geo. G. Rogers
Laertes, Son to Polonius	Mr. Otis Skinner
Horatio, Friend to Hamlet	Mr. James Taylor
Rosencrantz } Courtiers	{ Mr. Herbert H. Pattee / Mr. Willis Granger
Guildenstern } Courtiers	
Marcellus } Officers	{ Mr. Edward Vroom / Mr. Oliver Flake
Bernardo } Officers	
First Actor	Mr. Beaumont Smith
Second Actor	Mr. Rankin Duval
Queen Gertrude, Mother to Hamlet	Miss Gertrude Kellogg
Player Queen	Mrs. Beaumont Smith
Lords, Ladies, Officers, Soldiers, Pages, &c.	
Scene—Elsinore, in Denmark.	
Stage Manager	Mr. Robert H. Eberle

MR. AND MRS. KENDAL,
by kind permission of Daniel Frohman, in Lord Smith's Comedietta, entitled
MY UNCLE'S WILL.
Especially written for them and played by them over 600 thousand times in England.

Charles Casbmore	Mr. KENDAL
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E. J. DENNING & CO.,

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COMBINATION ROBE PATTERNS
FROM $3.25 EACH UPWARD;
HALF FORMER PRICES.

FANCY STRIPED FAILLE FRANCAISE,
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AT 75c. PER YARD;
REDUCED FROM $1.50 and $2.00.

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AT 95c. PER YARD;
REDUCED FROM $1.50.

10,000 DOZ. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS,
WHITE AND COLORED, IN FANCY BOXES OF HALF DOZEN,
FROM 25c. TO $4.50 PER BOX.

DUCHESSE AND POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
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WITH THE LATEST STYLE OF HANDLES;
ENGRAVING DONE FREE.

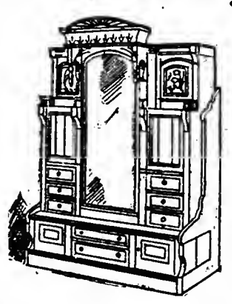
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FOLDING FOLDING



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OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THE TRADE FOR RELIABLE GOODS.

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263 6TH-AV., 104 & 106 WEST 17TH-ST.

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IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF BLACK GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MONDAY, DEC. 2, WILL OFFER FOR

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1,000 DRESS PATTERNS IN CHALLIES, SATEENS, GINGHAMS, CAMSRICS, &c., 75c. AND UPWARD PER PATTERN.

750 DRESS PATTERNS IN BLACK AND MIXED WOOL DRESS GOODS, $2 AND UPWARD PER PATTERN.

All of the above at about ONE-HALF regular prices.

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IN
BLACK AND MIXED DRESS GOODS, CLOAKINGS, ASTRAKHANS, &c.

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REDUCED TO 50c. PER YARD.

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38 PIECES BLACK ALL-WOOL SICILIENNE CLOTH, OUR $1 QUALITY,
REDUCED TO 59c. PER YARD.

29 PIECES 48-INCH BLACK ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA, OUR $1 25 QUALITY,
REDUCED TO 79c.

IN ADDITION, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

15 DOZEN CLOTH SKIRTS, FULL SIZE, 69c. AND 98c.; REDUCED FROM $1 AND $1 50.

777 BROADWAY
Between 9th and 10th sts.

For

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

Advertisement

SEE PAGE 17.

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Absolutely Pure.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY, DEC. 2,

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AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

SEALSKIN

Jackets -	$68.00
Wraps - -	98.00
Sacques -	95.00
Ulsters - -	225.00

FUR CAPES.

Astrakhan -	$7.25
Monkey - -	17.50
Alaska - -	19.00
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ASTRAKHAN BOLÉRO,
$12.50.

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Astrakhan - -	3.25
Alaska - - -	3.90
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Also the remainder of high-cost Novelties in imported

Fur-lined Garments

for Evening, Carriage, and Street wear,

GREATLY BELOW COST

18th St., 19th St., & 6th Av.
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DECIDE BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.—The fatal Bright's disease of the Kidneys conquered since the discovery of the Asahel Mineral Springs in 1874 by Dr. Heath, and his cure of its complications and causes, as malaria, catarrh, stricture, diseased prostate bladder, and nervous debility. To save others these sufferings are a few of hundreds who will testify to our cures. J. R. Cleaver, Michael Levy, J. Lutin, William Allen, J. W. Shepard, M. S. Frost, A. F. Miller. Free treatise, 391 Broadway, 10 to 6.

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IMPORTATIONS
OF
MARBLE STATUARY,

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TABLE AND FLOOR LAMPS,
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of Ostrich Feathers, Gauze, Lace, Parchment, Spangled and Watteau effects, Mountings of Pearl, Shell, and Sandal Wood.

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consisting in part of Toilet Sets, Scarfs, Draperies, Table Covers, Baskets, and a large line of Turkish and Japanese Embroideries.

32 to 36 West 23d st.

FURS



GOLD MEDAL HIGHEST AWARD
Paris Exposition. Centennial Exhibition.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,

ESTABLISHED 1853,

The leading practical furriers of America, open their thirty-seventh season with a grander display of sealskin garments than ever before. We have many stylish novelties in

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ALSO MANY SPECIALTIES IN

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OF RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE, PERSIAN, BLACK MARTEN, SEAL, MINK, AND BEAVER, SILK AND CLOTH GARMENTS LINED WITH FUR AND TRIMMED WITH SABLE, &c.; ALSO, MUFFS AND BOAS, GENTLEMEN'S FUR-LINED COATS, A LARGE VARIETY OF COACHMEN'S CAPES, SLEIGH ROBES, COLLARS, AND GLOVES, FUR RUGS FOR HALL AND PARLOR.

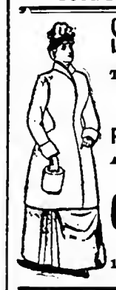
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FOR QUALITY, STYLE, FINISH, AND PRICE WE DEFY COMPETITION.

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Sealskin Sacques,

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37, 39, 41, 43, 45 inches long.
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All sizes, in stock or to order, without extra charge.

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Dinner Sets and Plates.

Our stock is now larger than ever, and comprises all the new designs from the best manufacturers, both in rich and moderate-priced decorations.

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ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

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SEALSKIN GARMENTS,
the styles, quality, and prices cannot be excelled.
14 West 14th-st. and 5th-av. and 43th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Monday,
Dec. 2nd,

We will commence another sale of antique and modern

Oriental Rugs,

at less than one half actual value.. Fine Daghestan, Cherevan and Carabah Rugs,

at $6.50.

Real value $15.00 to $18.00.
One lot at $11.50,
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Real Antique Bokara, Camel and Saddle Bags,

$4.00.

Value $12.00 to $15.00.

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Grand Holiday Display

of fancy and useful Furniture.

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We display this week the largest and handsomest collection that we have ever had the good fortune to offer to the public, at prices surpassing any former efforts in point of cheapness. Prices marked in plain figures, no deviation; satisfaction guaranteed.

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ONE OF THE CHOICEST COLLECTIONS EVER SHOWN IN NEW-YORK.

We will exhibit this week a most unique display of rare pieces of Old Dutch and Russian Silver, Rare Enamels on copper and porcelain, Marble Statuary, new specimens of Royal Worcester in open-work patterns, Carved Ivories, Old Miniatures, Onyx Clocks and Russian Bronzes from Moscow, including the following exhibition pieces: "The Troika Collision," "The Cossack's Farewell," "Adieux du Petit Russien," &c., &c.

We will also offer 1,000 pieces of curious carved wood articles from the HOLY LAND, some of them inscribed with Oriental text; also articles made from Dead Sea stone. All of the above suitable for Holiday Presents.

Sixth Avenue, 22d and 23d Sts.
(23D ST. STATION ELEVATED ROAD.)

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IF YOU WISH TO MAKE A VERY PRACTICAL AND SUITABLE PRESENT TO YOUR WIFE OR FRIEND, JUST ORDER ONE OF OUR BEAUTIFUL

ROYAL WILTONS
(THE BEST WEARING CARPET MADE,)

OF WHICH WE ARE NOW OFFERING A LARGE LINE AT LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION, OR A WILTON VELVET (ELEGANT NEW DESIGNS) AT LESS THAN THE PRICE OF AN ORDINARY BRUSSELS.

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BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, CONSISTING OF AXMINSTERS, SMYRNAS, WILTONS; ALSO, ART SQUARES IN ALL SIZES, WHICH WE WILL CLOSE OUT REGARDLESS OF COST. WE HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE LINE OF MATS, WITH PATENT AXMINSTER BORDERS AND FINE COIR CENTRES, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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CHENILLE AND TURCOMAN CURTAINS AT POPULAR PRICES.

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SOME VERY BEAUTIFUL CABINETS AT PRICES TO INSURE QUICK SALES. ALSO, SUITS AND ODD PIECES, FANCY CHAIRS, ONYX TABLES, BRIC-A-BRAC, &c. ALL SUITABLE AS PRESENTS, AT LOWEST PRICES.

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Having remodeled and decorated their Warerooms, making them the most elegant Art Stores in the city, cordially invite their friends and patrons to a Special Opening on

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Their exhibit of fine and Artistic Novelties and Standard Goods is the largest they have ever had the pleasure of offering to the public.

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AT OUR WELL-KNOWN POPULAR LOW PRICES.

IT IS AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK TO ENDEAVOR TO ENUMERATE AT ANY LENGTH THE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS WHICH WE ARE NOW DISPLAYING, AND THEREFORE CONFINE OURSELVES TO A BRIEF AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION. WE RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST AS EARLY A CALL AS PRACTICABLE. AS THE HOLIDAY SEASON ADVANCES, THE RUSH IN THESE DEPARTMENTS WILL BE ENORMOUS.

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EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT PARISIAN AND VIENNA FANS, FROM $1 TO $25 EACH.

OPERA GLASSES OF THE VERY BEST MAKERS, FROM $2 63 TO $25 PAIR.

PLUSH WORK BOXES, SATIN-LINED, FITTED, 35c., 40c., 42c., 48c., 65c., 72c., 87c., 90c., $1 18, TO $5 98.

SATIN-LINED WORK BASKETS, FROM 62c., 84c., 94c., UP TO $7 63.

1 LOT COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES FROM 87c., 98c., $1 05, $1 18, $1 25 SET UP TO $4 25.

1 LOT DRESSING CASES, THE FINEST FITTINGS, FROM $2 13 UP TO $17 94.

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PLUSH TOILET CASES, HANDSOME FITTINGS, SATIN-LINED, $1 38 TO $17 94.

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A FINE EXHIBITION IN PIANO, BANQUET, AND TABLE LAMPS, FRAMES, CANDELABRA, CANDLESTICKS, FANCY THERMOMETERS, SMOKING SETS, SHAVING STANDS AND MIRRORS, FANCY METAL MATCH SAFES, PEDESTALS, ONYX, BRASS, AND SILVER TABLES.

A FINE STOCK OF MEXICAN ONYX, FRENCH MARBLE, AND MARBLEIZED CLOCKS.

THIS SECTION ALSO EMBRACES AN EXTENSIVE AND RICH ASSORTMENT OF

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VASES, FANCY JARS, CARD RECEIVERS, AND JARDINIERES IN GOBELIN TAPESTRY AND HUNGARIAN WARE; PITCHERS OF ROYAL WORCESTER, DOULTON, FLORENTINE, AND TIPLITZ.

ODD VASES AND FANCY PIECES IN IVORY, ROYAL WORCESTER, OLD IVORY, RHENISH CROWN, AND ENGLISH SATIN-FINISH GLOSS.

ROSE JARS IN LIMOGES, SATSUMA, AND DRESDEN.

IMPORTED FANCY PARASOL SHADES OF BROCADES, SUNSET SILKS, AND GAUZE.

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AMONG THE MANY ARTICLES ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO A FULL LINE OF FANCY TOILET CASES, DRESSING CASES, MANICURE SETS, COMB, BRUSH, AND MIRROR CASES, SHAVING CASE AND ODOR CASES, IN RICH PLUSH AND LEATHER; FANCY GLASS PITCHERS AND BOTTLES, FILLED WITH COLOGNE; FANCY SOAPS, PERFUME BASKETS, &c., &c.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF HAND, EASEL, AND TRIPLICATE MIRRORS.

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FINE ALBUMS OF SUPERIOR FINISH INSIDE, HANDSOME BINDINGS, FROM

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5,000 LADIES' AND GENTS' POCKETBOOKS, IN SEAL, CALF, AND ALLIGATOR, FROM

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250 DIFFERENT STYLE CARD CASES IN THE SAME LEATHERS FROM 44c. TO $5 25.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, IN ALL THE NEW FANCY LEATHERS, 94c. TO $3 75. THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF HAND BAGS, TRAVELING BAGS, SACHELS, SHOPPING BAGS, IN REAL ALLIGATOR AND FANCY LEATHERS OF ALL KINDS.

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WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY THE BEST SELECTED COLLECTION OF FRENCH DOLLS EVER PLACED ON SALE.

KID-BODY DOLLS, BISQUE HEADS, 23c., 38c., 48c., 63c., 75c., 87c., TO $1 98.

JOINTED DOLLS, BISQUE HEADS, 45c., 48c., 58c., $1 10, $1 30, $1 68, TO $3 25.

JUMEAU DOLLS AT LOWEST PRICES.

WE HAVE MADE A SPECIALTY OF DRESSED DOLLS THIS SEASON IN ALL STYLES OF BABIES, GRETCHENS, SAILORS, AND LORD FAUNTLEROYS AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

STATIONERY.

WRITING DESKS, TABLETS, INKSTANDS, PAPETERIES, DIARIES, PORTFOLIOS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, TOGETHER WITH EVERY CLASS OF STATIONERY IN VARIOUS KINDS OF BOXES, EACH MAKING A USEFUL AND HANDSOME GIFT.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF POCKET KNIVES AND RAZORS, (OF CELEBRATED MAKES,) RAZOR STROPS, &c.

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A LARGE AND RICH ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

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PAGES 9 TO 16.

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the World puts on its thinking cap and wonders What is best to buy and Where to buy it.....Our ever-popular prices hold good for Toys, Games, Books, Fancy Articles, and all specialties for Holidays as well as staples.....With month this day begun let's hope that Storm and Rain have passed away, that Winter may assert himself to universal benefit with Sun and Frost.

With the Finest Stock of WINTER GOODS

we ever had, offerings for coming week are submitted with confidence that prices and qualities will challenge admiration.

UPHOLSTERY.

Extraordinary values in heavy Curtains.

At a Dollar Ninety-eight, three hundred pair TURCOMAN PORTIERES.....extra heavy tops—wide floral chenille dado—all colors—fine goods of superior make and finish; worth $4.

At Three Ninety-eight, two hundred pair All-over Chenille Portieres, plain and mottled tops, with wide, handsome dados—crimson, blue, olive, steel, and coral; worth $6 50.

At Seven Ninety-eight, a hundred pairs SHEILA PORTIERES——high art colors and dados, rich effects——worth $12.

At Nine Ninety-eight, special offering of FIGURED TOP PORTIERES——wonderful variety—designs and colorings equaling and reproducing the most elaborate and artistic productions of foreign looms at five times the price.

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Of Extra Wide Portieres we offer a large variety in all colorings. $18 98.....19 98.....21 98; ALL FAR BELOW REAL VALUE.

At great reductions, Two Thousand Pair Lace Curtains. Nottingham, Scotch, Antique, Guipure, Tambour, Irish Point, Colbert, and Cluny.

87 cents	were	$1 50	$3 98	were	$6 50
$1 49	were	2 50	4 98	were	8 00
1 98	were	3 69	5 98	were	9 50
2 49	were	4 50	8 98	were	11 50
3 98	were	5 00	7 98	were	12 50

Brussels and Renaissance Lace. Exquisite effects in delicate vine and scroll designs.

$19 98	were	$30 00	$27 98	were	$40 00
23 49	were	35 00	35 49	were	50 00

Tapestries and Draperies.

50-inch Raimes		39 cents
Petit Point—a dozen styles		49 cents
Extra heavy Petit Points	worth $1 25	74 cents
Spun Silk	worth 1 50	98 cents
Heavy Silk Warps	worth 2 00	$1 24

We continue all previous values in Satin Warps, Satin Damasks, and Brocatels.

Table Covers. Chenille, Tapestry, Raw Silk, and Velour, one to three yards long, 49 cents to $15 00

Chenille squares	29 cents; worth 50
Jute Velour squares	$1 07; worth $2 00

Scrims, Madras and China Silks for Curtains, Tidies, and Fancy Work—plain and fancy—all qualities.

Scrims	5¾ cents to 30
Madras	87½ cents to $1 00
Silk	69 cents to 1 50

One great offering of Bromley's Best Smyrna Rugs continues for another week.

18x36,	98 cents;	regular price $1 50
21x45,	$1 59;	regular price 2 25
26x54,	2 25;	regular price 3 25
30x60,	2 57;	regular price 4 00
36x72,	3 98;	regular price 5 50
4x7 feet,	7 49;	regular price 10 00
6x9 feet,	16 98;	regular price 23 00

Daghestan, Prayer, and Persian designs.

Special sale of Art Squares...all colors—9 feet long—8 feet wide—$2 49; worth Five Dollars.

LINENS.

In addition to these popular offerings

Turkish Towels	40 inches long	9	cents
All-Linen Damask	knotted fringe	10	cents
Large German Huck	damask border	17	cents
All-Linen Crash	18 inches wide	5¾	cents
Butcher Linen	yard wide	19	cents
All-Linen Doilies	double color border	8½	cents
Satin Damask Napkins—22 styles—worth $1 50 and $1 75 a dozen		$1 29	
Linen Table Damask	full width	29	cents
Turkey Red Damask	full width	19	cents
Turkey Red Table Covers	Eight quarter	98	cents
Teble Felts	1½ yds. wide	38	cents

Three hundred Fine Double Damask Cloths as follows:

2½x2½ yards,	were Four dollars,	$2 69
2½x3 yards,	were Five dollars,	2 98
2½x3½ yards,	were Five fifty.	3 24
3½x4 yards,	were Six fifty,	3 89

Strictly perfect in every respect.

Also, At Ninety-eight Cents, Fifty pieces HEAVY BLEACHED SATIN DAMASKS, 2½ yards wide, regular price $1 69

BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Hemstitch—with hand-embroidered initial—all letters. } 7 cents

Men's Colored Hemstitch—full size 7 cents

Men's fancy Mufflers—yard square 12½ cents

Heavy corded and Brocade Silk Mufflers; worth $1 25 and $1 50 } 69 cents

We have the largest assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs—plain and embroidered—to be found—Twenty-nine cents upward.

FURS.

Special Bargains in Capes.

Real Astrakhan,	$7 89;	worth $10 00
Black Coney—pointed front, high shoulders,	5 98;	worth 8 50
Black Hare Capes,	3 49;	worth 5 00

Special Bargains in Muffs.

Lynx,	$1 98	Russian Hare, 49c.
American Seal,	2 98	Extra quality, 79c.

CHILDREN'S SETS.

White Angora,	$2 69;	$3 98
Beaver,	3 98;	worth 6 00
Astrakhan,	98c.;	worth 2 00
Angora Muffs.	1 59;	worth 2 00

UMBRELLAS AND CANES.

Holiday Stock is in.....Prices begin at EIGHTY-NINE CENTS for Excelsior Umbrellas with silverine handles, worth $1 25, and at FIFTY-NINE CENTS for Canes with buckhorn handles—worth double—thence upward range to Fifteen Dollars. .....Between these extremes we quote as worthy special mention—

Gloria Umbrellas,	silverine crooks,	98c.
Union Silk,	silver handles,	$1 79
All Silk,	silver crooks,	$2 49
All Silk,	fancy silver crooks,	$3 98
All Silk,	chased gold crooks,	$3 98
Canes—natural sticks—	silver crooks,	89c.
Canes—natural sticks—	fancy tops,	$1 49
Canes—natural sticks—	chased tops,	$2 49

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO., (RETAIL).

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

(SECOND FLOOR).

FINE FURNITURE IN

ARTISTIC WRITING DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, ROCKERS, MUSIC CABINETS, BOOK CASES, SIDE BOARDS, &C.

SPECIAL LOTS OF LADIES' DESKS, IN OAK AND MAHOGANY, at $9. & $13. each; regular prices, $12. & $17.

AND OAK PARLOR TABLES AT $6.75; REGULAR PRICE, $12.00.

(THIRD FLOOR).

ELEGANT ORIENTAL RUGS

IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM $7.00 EACH UPWARDS.

WILTON VELVETS, - -	$1.10 per Yard.
BODY BRUSSELS, - -	$1.00 per Yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, -	60c. per Yard.
All-Wool Extra Super Ingrains, - -	55c. per Yard.

JUTE VELOUR PORTIERES, $30 per pair; reduced from $47.50
CHENILLE PORTIERES, $8. per pair; reduced from $15.00
FURNITURE TAPESTRY, $3. per yard; reduced from $5.50

HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENT

(BASEMENT).

A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF UNIQUE FANCY ARTICLES, WORKS OF ART, BRIC-A-BRAC, JAPANESE WARE, BOOKS, TOYS OF ALL KINDS, SILVERWARE, CHINA, CUT GLASS, CUTLERY, LAMPS, AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE HOUSEHOLD.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

LADIES' CLOTH NEWMARKETS.

Greatest offering yet made.

Nine Hundred Garments, black and colored; plain and fancy; tight and loose fronts, tight and loose sleeves; plain or with fur braid and Astrakhan trim——the best styles and greatest variety yet shown——all new at the following Great Reductions:

Newmarkets that were $12	$8 98
Newmarkets that were 16	8 98
Newmarkets that were 20	10 98
Newmarkets that were 27	13 98
Newmarkets that were 40	23 98

All bought for cash at far less than value.

The Bargains of the Season!

Braided Cloth Wraps.

$8 98	were Fourteen dollars.
12 98	were Twenty dollars.
28 98	were Thirty-five dollars.

ALL NEW——ALL SIZES.

Cloth Jackets.

2 98	were	$5 00	$5 98	were	$10 00
3 98	were	7 00	10 98	were	20 00

Seal Plush Garments. all qualities, all sizes, lowest prices.

Fine Imported Garments. Plush and cloth. Long and short. For Less than Import Cost.

Alaska Seal Jackets,	$89 00;	were $115 00
Alaska Seal Sacques,	149 00;	were 190 00

Genuine Alaska——London dye.

Fur-lined Circulars—Special values.....$16 to $100

BOYS' CLOTHING.

To double sales of week just passed

WE'LL SELL

At $2 49.	Double-breasted overcoats, with Cape;	were $3 89
At 3 98.	All-wool Overcoats—wool lined;	were $5 50
At 5 98.	All-wool Beaver Overcoats	were 7 50
At 5 98.	Chinchilla Ulsters	were 7 50
At 2 98.	All-wool Suits	were 4 00
At 3 98.	Cheviot and Corduroy Suits	were 5 50
At 5 98.	Fine Cassimere Suits	were 7 50
At 6 98.	French Tricot Suits	were 8 49
At 5 98.	Three-piece Corksorew Suits	were 7 49

Boys' Knee Pants.

Cheviot,	49c.	Corduroy, 98c.

All-wool Flannel Waists, 8 cents.....$1 25.....excellent values

At Twenty-nine Cents, Boys' Seal Plush Polos, and Cloth Steamer Caps, all sizes; worth 50——the Polos are satin lined

MISSES' CLOAKS AND DRESSES.

CHILDREN'S All-wool Gretchens, with cape and belt—ages 4 to 12	$3 98
Children's fancy Jacquard Gretchens, with cape, revers, and large pocket flap	$5 98
Children's Short Coats—fancy cloth—full sleeves—large buttons	$2 98
Children's Plush Gretchens; coat shades	$5 98
MISSES' All-wool Newmarkets and Russian Cloaks: ages 12 to 18	$5 98
Misses' Vest Front Newmarkets—revers and bishop sleeves—ages 12 to 18	$7 98
Misses' Seal Plush Sacques....were $16 00	$10 98
Misses' Seal Plush Newmarkets	were $34 00 $22 75
Children's fine Cashmere and Cloth Dresses, plain and velvet trimmed; were $3 00 and $3 50	$1 98
Misses' Plaid Combination Dresses; were $9 00	$5 98

All Finer Garments Equally Reduced.

FOR INFANTS AND LITTLE CHILDREN.

Full assortments of Long and Short Dresses, Long and Short Cloaks, and Caps of every kind that's worn, at the most tempting prices ever quoted:

Caps,	29 cents	to	$4 00
Cloaks,	$1 98	to	80 00
Dresses,	19 cents	to	10 00

AT NINETY-NINE CENTS, Two hundred Plush, Silk, and Silk, embroidered Cashmere Caps; with rosettes, full ruches, and wide strings and bows—colored and white—regular prices $1 50 to $2 00.

Bargains in LADIES' CANTON FLANNEL WEAR.

Drawers,	plain and ruffled,	39	cents
Drawers,	embroidered ruffle,	49	cents
Skirts,	cambric ruffle,	49	cents
Night Dresses,	embroidered ruffle,	$1 29	

Children's Canton Flannel Drawers, 24c....Night Drawers, 39c....Night Gowns, 69c.

IN FLANNEL DEPARTMENT

We offer At Twenty-nine Cents, Three hundred pieces FINEST FANCY FRENCH FLANNELS.

Large and small figures, wide and narrow stripes and palm leaf and Persian designs——the finest quality, such as are rarely sold under 80 cents, and almost always at 75.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

At Four Ninety-seven, Eiderdown Quilts—Fancy French Sateen-covered—worth $8 50.

Sateen Comfortables—white cotton filled,	$2 98
Full size Chintz—white cotton filled,	1 15
Marseilles Quilts—handsome patterns,	1 98
Crochet Quilts—extra heavy.	89c.

Three hundred pair All-Wool California Blankets.

$6 98	$7 98	$9 98

All full size—worth Twelve to Fifteen Dollars. Some slightly, very slightly, damaged.

We are headquarters for Horse Blankets and Lap Robes. Prices always the lowest.

LADIES' MERINO SKIRTS.

49 cents.....69 cents.....98 cents

Ladies' Farmer's Satin Skirts, 89 cents; worth $1 29

Novelties in fiber Skirts to Twelve Dollars.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

VIEWS ON PRISON REFORM.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE BY PROF. WAYLAND OF YALE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30.—The Hon. Francis Wayland, D. D., of the Yale Law School, has been in the city for some time, and during his visit here delivered a lecture upon "Prison Reform" in the Brown University course. In his remarks he paid special attention to the attempts of various kinds made by philanthropists to solve the problem presented by the criminal classes of society. In 1876, he said, when reform was needed in New-York, the Legislature of that State placed all the prisons under one Superintendent. He was a competent prison official, and his work and that of his successor were very beneficial. Systematized labor resulted in bettering the condition of the convict, and for the eleven years to 1888 resulted in a surplus of $500,000, when efor the same length of time before 1877 there had been a deficit of three times that amount.

In 1888 the Yates bill was passed abolishing the use of machinery in prisons, and forbidding the sale of the product of prison labor. At once the penal insane asylums and hospitals filled up. When the Presidential campaign was over, however, the bill was itself abolished, and beneficial work among the prisoners went on as before.

A distressing picture was painted of some of the old prisons of this country, especially that of the famous Newgate Prison in the Granby copper mines of Connecticut in 1790, where the dark shafts of the unused mine formed the main dungeons. There the great mass of old and young criminals, girls and boys as well as women and men, were banded together. The prisoners were chained to great bars and iron balls to prevent their escape. The mine was frequently the scene of wild debauchery and shocking blasphemy.

Prison reform was first instituted by the separating of criminals indiscriminate mass at the new Wethersfield (Conn.) Prison in 1827. At that time the Wethersfield Prison was called the best in the world, and yet it had small cells and was without drainage and hospital facilities.

Long ago the vindictive element passed out of the punishment of criminals. As recently as 1750 there were 150 crimes punishable with death. There is now an attempt to make the punishment fit the crime, but the speaker contended that no legislative act can, before the commission of the crime, decide with precision the punishment for that crime.

Cases were cited of prisoners getting enormously disproportionate sentences at the same time before different Judges. In one instance one man got three months and another twenty years for the same crime. Public feeling often affects the sentence of a prisoner caught in the heat of excitement.

A very large proportion of the prisoners discharged from penal institutions are unreformed, and intend to go again into the old profession of crime. The only way to correct this is for the prisoner to be made aware that good conduct and reform will shorten his sentence. When the fixed sentence stands before a man he cannot be reformed, as he sees his liberty at a certain date, irrespective of his acts or feelings.

At the Elmira Reformatory the valuable indeterminate-sentence plan has been established. There are now 1,000 prisoners for first offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty-four years. The prisoner enters the second class. If he reforms he goes to the first class; if he turns out poorly he goes to the third. When a prisoner has shown a clean record for a given space of time he is released on parole.

The speaker favored life confinement for incorrigibles. Ohio makes the third sentence to State prison a life sentence with a reservation, and Massachusetts and Connecticut have substituted twenty-eight years for the life sentence of Ohio.

BOTH SIDES ARE ACTIVE.

THE WAR OF THE COLLECTOR AND THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

The war between the Commissioners of Emigration and Collector Erhardt is being carried on with vigor by both sides. After the meeting of the Board of Emigration on Friday President Ridgway wrote another letter to the Collector in regard to the Taite case, which was practically ended by the finding of the woman's husband and the latter's request that his family should be sent to him.

In his letter to the Collector President Ridgway spoke of the attempt to induce Mrs. Taite to say that she was restrained of her liberty as a "disreputable undertaking." The Collector was advised to find out whether Special Officer James H. Prior, who figured in the Wilkie case, had any connection with this undertaking. In conclusion Mr. Ridgway wrote:

"From the attitude recently assumed by your department it is not surprising that you have taxed it for granted that the Collector of the Port of New-York is the sole arbiter in these matters, but as the Commissioners of Emigration believe that no rule existing at present within existing statutes under which they act should have any effect by their decline to recognize your sole authority as to prohibiting alien passengers from landing or giving them permission to land, and I refer you to the opinion of Judge Lacombe in re Rosa Palamino and another, Immigration, filed April 12, 1889, which is submitted for your information."

Yesterday morning the Collector sent to President Ridgway the following brief, but pertinent, reply:

"While the laws and the Treasury regulations exist I do not see why the law should not be enforced."

The Collector also received yesterday a communication from the Board of Emigration which had been written at its direction by Superintendent Jackson. It referred to the case of Malke Bloch, who arrived, with three children, on the steamship Servia on Nov. 23, and stated that "it has been decided and adjudged by the Board of Emigration that these passengers are unable to care for themselves, and that therefore they will not be permitted to land, under the provision of Section 2 of the act of Congress regulating immigration." Collector Erhardt replied briefly in the following words:

"Your report of the Bloch case is received, and I have decided that the persons mentioned shall be permitted to land. The Surveyer of the Port has been notified accordingly."

A NICE FORTUNE FOR A POOR MAN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Richard Molhook, a bright-eyed little Hollender, who for the last two months has been living at the Twelfth-street police station, cleaning cells and scrubbing floors, had probably, of all men in Chicago, the most reason to celebrate Thanksgiving. On that day he received from his mother in Rotterdam, Holland, a letter informing him of the death of his grandfather, whose fortune, amounting to $120,000, has been left in equal portions to him and his elder brother William, living in Rotterdam.

Sixteen months ago young Molhook, who was a private in the Third Regiment of infantry in the Dutch Army, suddenly wearied of military life, deserted, and came to this country.

Molhook will remain in Chicago. He has no desire to risk the chance of ten years' imprisonment for desertion by returning to Holland.

The police have been asked to look for Frederick Schweitzer, a young bookkeeper of 48 First-street, who lost a situation a month ago and became irrational because he could not get another. He was last seen on Wednesday. In a general alarm he is described as 5 feet 8 inches in height, slim, dark-haired, had a mustache, and wore a blue overcoat and laced shoes.

GENTLEMEN

WHY WEAR CLOTHES THAT DO NOT FIT, WHEN IT COSTS NO MORE TO HAVE THEM MADE TO MEASURE THAT WILL GIVE YOU

Comfort, Look Well, and Fit to Perfection?

THIS IS WHAT WE CLAIM TO DO.

OUR ASSORTMENT IN $16, $20, AND $25 SUITINGS IS EXCEPTIONALLY BIG VALUE, COMBINING GOODS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

DOUBLE THE PRICE WE ASK WOULD BE CHEAP.

OUR ASSORTMENT IN TROUSERS AT $4, $5, $6, AND $7 IS ALSO VALUE THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

WE OFFER NO GOODS THAT WE HAVE NOT THOROUGHLY TESTED AS TO COLORS AND WEARING QUALITIES, AND AVOID ALL GOODS THAT ARE MADE IN PART OF SHODDY OR COTTON. IT MATTERS NOT HOW WELL IT IS GARDED WITH THE WOOL, IT WILL ALWAYS WEAR POORLY.

SPECIAL LOT

OF GLOBE AND BURLINGTON KERSEYS, WORSUMBO, ELYSIAN, AND CHINCHILLAS, WARRANTED ALL WOOL AND ABSOLUTELY FAST COLORS.

Overcoats to Order, $18.

WITH CHOICE OF SILK, SATIN, WOOLEN, OR SERGE LINING. ALL TRIMMINGS USED BY US ARE STRICTLY RELIABLE AND GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR WITHOUT A BREAK.

OUR WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS HANDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER, WHETHER ASKED FOR OR NOT, WARRANTING OUR GARMENTS IN EVERY PARTICULAR FOR ONE YEAR.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, TAPE MEASURE, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,

BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA. ART POTTERY. | RICH CUT GLASS. WEDDING GIFTS.

Special Bargains

FOR THIS WEEK.

Cut-Glass Lemonade or Ice-Water Pitchers, large size, $1.25; actual value $3.75.

Cut-Glass Cream Jugs, 45c.; value $1.50.

Ice-Water Sets, consisting of large, handsomely-engraved Pitcher, two Glasses and Teak Wood Tray, the set at $1.75; value $4.

Handled Lemonade Glasses, in colors, 7c.; value 12c.

Lemonade Glasses, colored, 5c.; value 10c.

Ice-Cream Dishes, handsomely decorated, at 9c.; value 15c.

Frosted-Glass Pitchers, Celerys, and Egg Dishes at 50c. each; value $1.25.

Water Bottles, cut neck, 35c.; value 75c.

Imported Glass Creamers, 10c.; value 40c.

Toothpick Holders at 3c.; value 10c.

Glass Cheese Dishes at 75c.; value $1.50.

GENUINE ROYAL WORCESTER G. D. Coffees, six colors, at 45c. for Cup and Saucer; elsewhere, 75c.

Royal Worcester Bread and Butter Plates, very handsome, 63c.; value $1.00.

Japanese Bronze Umbrella Jars at $3.00; value $10.00.

English China Chocolate Cups and Saucers, Coalport shape, at 45c.; value 75c.

Handsomely-decorated English China Bouillon Cups and Saucers, Coalport shape, at 63c.; value $1.25.

Bisque 3-light Candelabra, pink and blue, at $5.00 pair; value $8.

Dorflinger's Rich Cut Glass, magnificent Salad, Entrée, Soup, and Dessert Plates, at bargain prices.

Paid purchases of Five Dollars or over (except Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, and Screens) delivered free within one hundred miles of New-York. No charge for packing. Safe delivery guaranteed.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

50 and 52 West 22d-st., NEAR 8TH-AV.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

NOT TO DIE JUST YET.

CHARLES M'ELVAINE'S FATE WILL AWAIT THE KEMMLER DECISION.

The week beginning Dec. 9 is fixed for the execution of Murderer Charles McElvaine at Sing Sing Prison by electricity. Harold P. Brown, however, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that there was no probability that this execution would take place until after the Court of Appeals had rendered its decision in the case of Kemmler, which is brought on habeas corpus proceedings to test the constitutionality of the new law. He based this opinion on communications to that effect to Warden Brush and himself from Attorney General Tahor.

"At the same time," continued Mr. Brown, "the electrical apparatus for the Sing Sing execution is all ready now. There will be no delay on that account. A notice of appeal has been filed, I understand, in the case of McElvaine. But it is said that after this was done it was discovered that the prisoner could not raise enough money to carry the case up to the highest courts. It seems to be the universal opinion of State officers with whom I have talked that the law will be upheld by the Kemmler decision.

"I have no doubt at all that the work can be done by the apparatus supplied without disfiguring the body. Every precaution will be taken to prevent burning. Some of the Westinghouse people donated the electro-motive force of their own dynamos which had been used for Sing Sing. To measure them and everybody else I had them carefully tested by the Johns Hopkins University experts. They were all right, of course. I understand that the new building which is said to be in course of construction at Sing Sing is only a continuation of the secret-cell system of that prison. I do not think it is intended to be used exclusively or mainly for electrical executions."

IN AID OF WORKING WOMEN.

The Society for Aiding Self-Supporting Women, for furnishing homelike comforts and safe and pleasant accommodations for a large class of women with whom the charitable institutions of the city have no concern, is about to enlarge its work by increasing the accommodations, opening an employment bureau, and starting a relief fund for women who are sick or out of employment. To help provide the additional funds which will be needed for this extension of the work, the society will give two entertainments in Chickering Hall next Saturday afternoon and evening, at which will be presented tableaux and readings from "Ben Hur," which were given with marked success last season at Palmer's Theatre. The boarding home of the society is at 441 West Twenty-third-street.

EHRICH BROTHERS.

We are the fortunate purchasers of 1,500 of the most desirable values in **Berlin Cloaks** ever sold in this city. All of them are of recent styles, all are of the best materials, and we recommend them as the greatest bargain in Cloaks offered this entire Fall.

They embrace about every style of Imported Jacket or Long Garment, and are finely finished in every respect.

JACKETS, [all imported]—500 Jackets, all of the best grades of foreign cloths, splendidly trimmed and lined in colors and blacks, in Directoire style—Empire style also—with Vest fronts; also trimmed with Persian Lamb, with Nutria—in fact, almost every desirable style at

$8.95, $12.50, and $15.00.

USUAL PRICES FROM $18 TO $30.

LONG GARMENTS, [all imported,] consisting of Connemaras and Ulsters, also garments in Empire and Directoire styles, of the finest cloths; in fact, such goods as are sold at $22.00, $35.00, $50.00, $60.00, and $85.00, at

$11.00, $17.00, $23.75, $31.50 & $41.60

In addition to the above are a number of the highest grade of Berlin Cloaks made, that we will sell at $30.00, $38.00, and $50.00, none of which are worth less than from $50.00 to $85.00.

MISSES' DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL. SPECIAL. SPECIAL.

To reduce our present large stock of Misses' Newmarkets, Coats, and Suits we will for the next **three days only** sell every garment at exactly half of its present price. The above includes every garment in the department **without** reserve.

LADIES' SUITS.

Stylish Tailor-Made Cloth Suits, trimmed with braids, Blue, Brown, and Gray; also Tailor-Made Cloth Suits, Blue, Brown, and Black; value $12.00 to $15.00 - - - - - - - - - } **$7.95**

Also, **Striped English Cheviot Suits,** excellent styles, in Black, Blue, and Terra Cotta, at - } **13.50**

Also a line of our own make in Armures, Camel's Hair, Cheviots, and Cashmeres, with Tailor-Made Waists, fitted free of charge, at

$26.50 and $28.00.

6TH AVENUE, 22D AND 23D STS.

(23d Street Station Elevated Road.)

TURNER'S WALK-OVER.

THE TAMMANY ICEMAN ELECTED TO CONGRESS BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

Tammany elected Charles H. Turner, the iceman, Congressman in the Sixth Congressional District yesterday without any serious opposition. The special election was made necessary by the election of Register Frank T. Fitzgerald, who was elected to succeed Amos J. Cummings in 1888. Turner got 6,716 votes, Truckman George W. Collier 1,148, and several votes were cast for Hines and Healy, as indicated in the following:

Districts.	*Turner.*	*Collier.*	*Hines.*	*Healy.*	*Scattering.*	*Totals.*
First	1,901	194	132	128	21	2,355
Fifth	1,945	245	40	....	21	2,301
Ninth	2,870	659	8	....	59	3,596
Total	8,718	1,148	180	128	80	8,252

Turner's plurality over Collier was 5,568. The total number of votes cast, 8,252 out of a registration of 21,000, is much larger than was looked for and is due to the efforts of the district leaders to make a good showing. One of the votes counted as scattering in the Fifth District was cast for Dan McGinty and this wet but popular individual got a few other votes. Healy was a candidate who did not turn up until quite late.

The reception given to the closing of liquor saloons was honored in the breach. There was as much liquor sold during polling hours yesterday as on any other day. One saloon keeper, Miles O'Reilly, in Gansevoort-street, was arrested for violating the law, and almost every other liquor seller in the district could also be taken into custody for the same offense.

There are ninety-six election districts in the three Assembly Districts comprising the Sixth Congressional District, and Turner started out with his brother at six o'clock in the morning, in a wagon with pretty red wheels, to make a tour of the districts. Turner's friends and others who recognized him gave him a cheer here and there, and he was looked upon by them as a pretty big man.

A few days before the last election Turner was not known outside of James Fitzpatrick's General Committee in the Ninth District. When the row between Tammany and the County Democracy over the nomination of a Senator in the Eighth District was at its height, Fitzpatrick, on the night of the last Tammany Convention, went over to his headquarters and found Turner there.

"Get on your coat and coat," said Fitzpatrick, "and come with me."

"What do you want with me?" asked the iceman.

"I'm going to take you over to the convention and nominate you for the Senate," said Fitzpatrick, and an hour later he was hard at work in the canvass which came so near defeating Lispenard Stewart. Turner's election yesterday was the result of that fight. His iceart proved a vehicle strong enough to carry him into Congress.

Speaking of what he might do in Congress, Mr. Turner said last night: "I am going to give all the time I can to this district and I am going to work hard for the improvement of the harbor. I am going to devote my time at the start to learning what I can about the work required of a Congressman. I don't go to Washington with any idea of being a big man and I don't want any cheap popularity or cheap notoriety. I shall be at all the sessions and I shall be in line in all my work with honest Democracy."

His views on the tariff, he said, were based on the Democratic platforms of 1884 and 1888, and he was in full accord with the attitude of the tariff reformers. "I am very much in favor of civil service reform," he said, "and I believe in an absolutely honest administration of it. As to taxation, I don't believe the people should be taxed for more than the requirements of the Government economically administered."

All the campaign expenses for Turner were paid by Tammany Hall. He got $12 per week for driving the ice cart for N. B. Shute, at 16 Ninth-avenue. The salary for his new job is $5,000 per year. He was born in Winthrop, N. H., in 1861, and is not married.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Registered 4s, $49,350, $82,450, and $100,000 at 1.27; coupon 4½s, $25,000 and $30,000 at 104¾, ex interest.

The following is a statement of United States bonds purchased from Aug. 5, 1887, to date, inclusive: Amount purchased—Fours, $99,061,150; 4½s, $125,894,850; total, $224,956,000. Cost—Fours, $136,732,810; 4½s, $135,907,842; total, $272,640,601. Cost at maturity—Fours, $172,762,738; 4½s, $142,121,113; total, $314,878,836. Interest—Fours, $44,030,588; 4½s, $6,903,431; total, $50,934,019.

CABLES IN PLACE OF HORSES

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF CHANGES ON THE STREET RAILROADS.

Notwithstanding the earnest efforts that have been made by some of the city surface railroad companies to effect a change in their motive power from horses to cable, the prospect for any further extension of the system is rather remote. The Third-Avenue Railroad Company has secured the consents of the necessary number of property owners along the line and of the Board of Railroad Commissioners to the change to cable power on its line, but has encountered the strenuous opposition of the municipal authorities to the change until it shall agree to pay a certain percentage of its annual receipts for the new franchise.

The Third-Avenue Railroad Company got its charter originally free of any annual charges beyond the general taxation, when its ultimate value was still a matter of conjecture. The President of the company declares that its business was transacted for several years at an annual loss, while the adjoining neighborhoods were building up. And he says the company should not be called upon to pay a franchise tax the same as if it had created for itself a profitable traffic. Of the present great value of the franchise, however, there is no doubt, and the municipal authorities, feeling that the company has escaped altogether too long without paying a sufficient franchise tax, seem disposed in the present necessity of the company, which gives them the power of withholding the leave to open the streets and thus preventing the change to cable traction until such time as the company shall agree to pay a proper percentage of its receipts into the City Treasury as payment for the enjoyment of its franchise. Negotiations between the company and the City Government have been opened, and it is not doubted by either party that they will end in the company's getting leave to build its cable line.

The Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company, having by direct application to the local authorities, has accomplished all that the Third-Avenue Company finds still remaining to be done. It has gained the consent of the local authorities to the change to cable traction, and has consented to the payment of a satisfactory annual percentage of the gross receipts in the shape of a franchise tax. But it still has the consents of the property owners to obtain, or, in lieu of that, will have to go to the Supreme Court for that consent; and will have to obtain also the consent of the Railroad Commissioners to the change. The resort to legal proceedings, it is thought, will hardly be rendered necessary, because the property owners, wherever they have expressed their opinions, have been enthusiastically in favor of the change, and will cheerfully give their consents thereto. It will remove so many horses from the already overcrowded thoroughfare that it will believe appreciably the pressure of overcrowding and thereby facilitate commercial traffic, besides providing a faster and cleaner passenger service.

Daniel S. Lamont said to THE TIMES's reporter yesterday that competent engineers were at work upon the plans for a new system, which would be the very best that could be devised, and that the work, when undertaken, would be prosecuted with far less interference to travel than had been caused by the building of the subway during the past four or five weeks. Most of the work would be done at night, and the running of the cars would not be interfered with. He believed everything would be in readiness for the inauguration of the work early in the Spring.

So far as could be ascertained yesterday, none of the other companies has yet taken the question of changing to cable traction under serious consideration, although the President of one of the companies said: "I believe we will all eventually come to it. It is cheaper than horse power and infinitely simpler when it is once put in operation, and, from the popular stand point, it is preferable every way. But some of us are still watching the experiments in electric propulsion that are going on in various parts of the country, though I am free to confess, in my mind, without much hope of a practical outcome in that direction. The successful operation of a cable line on Broadway would undoubtedly hasten the conclusion of the question in many quarters where still it is held in suspense. At any rate, the horse as a motive power for city railroads is practically doomed, and it is only a question of time when the sight of a car drawn by horses in New-York City will be a thing of the past."

SUCCESS IN SPECULATION

PRACTICAL HINTS ON STOCK EXCHANGE OPERATIONS.

THINGS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE CAREFUL SPECULATOR—VALUE OF THE STOP ORDER—FINANCIAL PANICS.

II.

An always-replenished purse is an essential to modern happiness. Every speculator's aspiration is to hold the purse of Fortunatus, replating it from the markets. But, as Fortunatus's purse was originally full, the speculator requires a sufficient original capital to practice Fortunatus's secret of keeping it so. The importance of the need for the ready fund held back for emergencies is apparent. The reserve should be kept intact till an absolute necessity for putting it forward occurs, and should again be retired at the first opportunity.

Care must be taken in the choice of shares for speculation. As a rule active and known stocks should be taken. Those denominated as "fancies" and those which are under individual control or about which little positive information can be obtained are to be avoided. It is better to buy a stock which reports frequently its earnings and chances and about which some estimate can be made as to its future traffic than one which Smith or Jones is going to put up. Increased business and better dividends are better reliances for an advance in price than either Smith or Jones. Then, also, Smith or Jones sometimes finds it convenient to sell without letting others know. In buying stocks or grain options, often in making a choice it is policy to select that one in which there is the best chance of a corner occurring. However, the possible corner must not be the sole inducement to buy. Corners are rare. They are accidents rather than predicable effects of known causes. In such a selection the operator buying a cheap stock or commodity gets an added chance of profit.

The prudent operator will sometimes use the stop order. The stop order is an instruction given a broker that if a stock advances to the price named in the instruction a stated amount of it shall be bought, or that if it declines down to a price named a stated amount shall be sold. Stop orders are usually made use of by traders with slender margins for the benefit or protection or at the demand of their brokers. Used in this manner they invariably produce loss to the speculator. The intelligent trader never so uses them. There are several purposes for which they are useful. One is to avoid a heavy loss. If a stock has been sold short, and there is any reason to suspect that a corner is being formed, but is not sufficiently convinced that the corner is likely to happen to induce the buying of the stock at once, a stop order may be placed to buy at a higher figure, on the assumption that if the fixed figure is reached it will be fair evidence that a corner is in progress. No corner has ever occurred in stocks; but in 1888, when wheat was cornered, the prudent speculator who happened to be short of the September option might have fixed a stop order slightly above $1 per bushel, assuming that if the price went some what above that figure it would be only the effect of a corner. He might so have avoided a settlement at a point near $2 per bushel.

To avoid a corner is the only occasion in which a prudent speculator need use a stop order occasioning loss. Sometimes, when not convinced that an advance or decline is over, after a moderate advance or decline in his favor, an operator may place a stop order under or over the price of a stock. Thus, if a stock bought at 50 on a decline should advance to 52, if not fully satisfied that the decline is over, a stop order to sell at 50¼ to 57 may be used, trusting that if the stock again declines it can be bought still lower.

The best use of the stop order, however, is in times of an excited rise or panicky fall. The rise or fall can then be followed with stop orders to sell or to buy. Thus, if a stock which an operator had determined to sell should advance with considerable excitement several dollars in price he would, rather than fix a price at which he would sell, direct his broker to follow the rise with a stop order to sell half or one or more per cent. under the market as it advanced. This insures a sale at the first reaction or break, where an order at a fixed price, if too high, might never be reached. In a break or pseudo-panic, in the same way the decline may be followed with a stop order to buy a little above the market price rather than watch or fix an arbitrary price to buy at. These are the only legitimate uses for the stop order.

A legitimate operator should always be in very good humor with his opponent in opinion. He should love a bull or optimist in stock matters, for such a one helps put prices up, where stocks can be profitably sold. He loves a bear who helps depress them to where they can safely be bought. He can smile at the rapacious bull who overbuys himself, for in that in unloading a too heavy burden they will assist in making a cheaper range of prices when the unexpected happens, and he knows that the too rapacious bears will frequently, in their frightened scramble, assist prices to a level too high. Both are his friends, and he has no reason to quarrel with either. Experience has shown him that, paradoxical as it may appear, bears are often the controlling influence in putting prices up and bulls in putting them down. It was bears who put Haonibal and St. Joseph up to $50 per share and wheat in 1888 to $2 per bushel. It was bulls who, in 1885, put Lackawanna below $90 per share. Besides, the operator knows that there are few persons from whom we cannot learn something, and amid the chaff blown about by bulls and bears there is occasionally a grain of sense.

A principle of the competent operator is to fairly remunerate any one who performs for him a valuable service. Any one who gives him information which is important and new is, if the information proves correct and valuable, well rewarded. By this means and by his justice or liberality in this respect becoming known among those who can secure valuable information, he is reasonably sure to have early advices of any combination, stock issue, change in dividend, default, or other circumstance likely to affect seriously the general market or that for any particular stock.

The capable operator accepts without reserve the maxim that history repeats itself. In this maxim he finds his best and chief guide in his uses of the markets, and from first inquiry when extraordinary movement in the price of a stock or commodity is what was the result of some similar movement before. In applying past history to markets as they occur, however, he is careful to consider the causes of the present movements and the surrounding conditions affecting them, and his ultimately satisfactory guide, must be in the most important respects exactly similar. When he finds a well-defined precedent its history gives him with certainty the issue of the present movement or disturbance.

The South Sea bubble of 1711-20 is a prominent example of the credulity of the mass of the people when great promises are continually held out to them. The South Sea Company, on assuming £6,000,000 of the debt of Great Britain, was given a chartered right to trade with America. The stock issued at £100 per share was advanced on promises and expectations alone, by aid of advertisement and bidding by its own officers, to the price of £1,000 per share without having done a thing to secure an income or dividends for its shareholders. A trading company, it is said to have sent but one vessel to America during its existence. Its price was finally broken, not immediately by the realization of the fact that the shares were comparatively worthless, but by the circulation of the fact that some of the principal Directors had sold out.

This scheme is probably the most colossal monument in history to the fatuous blindness with which people often follow their unfounded hopes rather than their reason. A Cabinet Minister, while denouncing the South Sea scheme and predicting the ruin and suffering which it would certainly bring upon the people who bought the shares, and upon all England, yet so well calculated upon the blind passion which was growing among the people for this character of speculation that he bought largely of the shares at very high prices and sold them near the apex reached before the collapse. One Fortunatus, had his judgment been as good as that Cabinet Minister's, would have done one thing more. He would have sold them short.

The South Sea bubble is not unique. Early in the history of the United States, in 1791, the charter of the Bank of the United States was granted. When the subscription books were opened on July 4 of that year a crowd was waiting, and far more than the 2,000 shares were subscribed. Before the close of July a wild desire to speculate in the scrip broke out in Philadelphia and New-York. In those cities little else seemed to attract attention. Tradesmen are said to have complained that their shops were deserted. Early in August scrip sold at $200 per share; a week later at $280, and in Philadelphia, on Aug. 11, the scrip was selling at $320, but being only some $205 in New-York, there were many sellers on the 12th, and those who could sell in the morning at $300 had the opportunity to buy back in the evening at $100. Periodically speculative America has its craze for mining shares, for town lots, for oil stocks, or for some Munchausen scheme. The contrast in time between the South Sea bubble and the United States Bank excitement is illustrative of a difference in temperament between Englishmen and Americans. Excitements are here shorter lived than in Europe.

An easy, good-natured patience is of vast importance. If shares are bought at 30 or at 90 it should be a cheerful, considered opinion that they are cheap at the price. A further decline of $5 or $10 should not change the opinion. More are to be bought at the cheaper prices, and the original opinion being good, none are to be sold at a price below the original purchases. Impatience and haste to accomplish great results are the most fruitful causes of failure in the stock market, as in mercantile business.

The markets, analytically considered, show that price is the resultant of a number of forces which are constantly varying. The changes in these forces, and the preponderance of one class over another, produce extremes in price, and all the intermediate fluctuations are the direct result of the varying strength of the different forces at work struggling for supremacy. In markets for commodities such as wheat, corn, cotton, lard, iron, &c., the prime factor upon price is the relation of supply to demand. The prices of shares, while also regulated by the rule of supply and demand, are subject to many other forces in their fluctuations.

The principal of these is the temper of the public. This is at once the most potent ephemeral influence upon prices and the most difficult to gauge. When the temper is credulous and hopeful, prices may be indefinitely advanced, such a state evidently existed in England at the period of the South Sea Island scheme, and such a state existed here in 1881, when the Wabash stocks, and later, when the Northern Pacific and Oregon and Transcontinental stocks, were highest. The state of hopefulness and gullibility occurs in its greatest degree after a period of prosperity, and when the merchant and mechanic can come down on "the Street" with his surplus jingling in his pockets, eager to risk it on the hazard of a die.

At such times the fact or the rumor that A has bought something which has risen is sufficient reason for B to buy something for a rise, and the fever for buying, once epidemic, must run its course. Woe to him who attempts too soon to arrest it or to combat against it. When all are loaded with various purchases and when, after prices for all securities have risen to figures which are ludicrous or appalling to a conservative man, those prices come to a nervous halt, the wary can sell freely and safely, for the reactionary chill is then about to follow the fever, and the faster in time in the case of the South Sea bubble knew that while he might denounce he could not arrest the speculative passion which had taken hold of the people, and he was not too unselfish to benefit himself by something which, while he disapproved of it, he could not prevent.

There is another period when the temper of the speculative public is hopeful and buoyant, and that is when money is cheap, being freely lent at low interest. Then, particularly if other enterprises than speculative are likely to be turning scanty profits, much of the money is turned toward the Stock Exchange for use in speculation, and prices, relatively to the condition of the stock companies, rule high. Cheap money induces the speculators to rate prices by income that stocks do return, or under fair circumstances can return, upon their per value comparatively with the ruling rate of interest for money. Their argument is that a 4 per cent. stock is worth over par on a 3 per cent. money market, and that dividend stocks, that may in the future pay dividends, must advance, because it costs less to carry them while money is cheap. In such cases the lesser fever must have its way as the greater. The speculator forgets that cheap money is temporary. A cheap commodity, if valuable, is soon taken up, and when money is cheap it is like a hill-bound lake at a high level. Every one is tearing at the banks to have the stream run his way, and it is in time well drained.

Cheap money is always dangerous to capital. In the desire to get some return financial institutions and capitalists make unsafe loans and imprudent investments, and only when on a better demand for money they would like its return for other purposes do they awake to their folly and its trend in improvidence. It requires a condition like this latter that recently enabled some trust stocks to be floated at high prices. The temper of the public changes from one extreme to the other. When the delusive star of hope ceases to twinkle brightly in the firmament and deep despair and blackness settle upon the land, such a state as existed in England in the latter part of 1884.

This temper of the public can only be estimated or gauged by a calm view of the daily and weekly Stock Exchange reports. While under the influence of fever or chill stocks go steadily, though perhaps gradually, upward or downward. If prices are making slightly higher, extreme prices every day or few days, the temper is buoyant. If lower extreme prices are reached day by day or few days, the temper is depressed. Generally, when it makes extremely rapid and great advances or declines, it is on the point of turning, but not always. When there is a marked public sentiment and a wide interest in stock values each halt is but a pause and further movement in the same direction. It is, perhaps, trite to say that the buoyant temper lasts longer than the depressed one, and that the generally hopeful or the buyers are a much larger class than the generally despairing or sellers.

Increase or decrease in net earnings is another powerful factor on stock prices. Steady increases in reported net earnings naturally tend to advance prices and steady decreases to depress them. The rate of interest for money is another force in making prices, continued low rates of interest tending to advance and continued high rates to depress prices. There is an exception to the rule that the influence of high rates for money tends to depress prices in periods of great speculative activity when the temper of the public is extremely hopeful and bullish, in such a case the influence overrides any but positive disaster and stocks will, after perhaps temporary halts or reactions, continue their advance. But under ordinary circumstances higher rates of interest tend to production of depression.

The influence of pools, which includes such movements as are made by buying for control or for an election or selling out after obtaining or failing to obtain control, has an important bearing on the prices of particular stocks. These movements cannot be gauged by the ordinary operator, and when he has occasion to suspect that a pool is buying or selling for a stock his policy, if not a holder of the stock, is not to touch it till the pool is through with its object. The probable success or failure of a pool is a guess which the systematic operator is not called upon to make.

A too wide distribution of stock among too numerous holders will produce a reaction or a decline, and a too general short selling, particularly in a stock of limited amount, will produce a rally or advance. Too much company in your campaign is a fault. It is a temporary backset; but if the campaign is a good one, founded on thoroughly good principles, and with all the principal factors of prices considered, the backset will be shortlived, and the stock goes out of on its way, while the systematic operator is not called upon to make.

Non-dividend-paying stocks, whose net earnings increase close to a point where dividends become possible, will advance very considerably, and stocks which have been dividend payers, but the net earnings of which decline to a point where dividends are improbable or impossible, decline heavily. New-Jersey Central is an example of the former. This road has perhaps a heavier bonded debt per mile than any other road in the country, and three years ago its ability to sock dividends for more than pay fixed charges was extremely improbable. Yet a series of favorable circumstances, among them the business thrown the road by the Reading and the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and the coal miners' strike among some of its rivals, have so increased its net earnings as to make it, for a time at least, a dividend payer, and it advanced considerably above par. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, in the latter part, are recent examples of the latter part of the proposition.

Absorption of stocks by investment demand is an important factor in the price of established dividend-paying stocks. This tends to gradually advance and give firmness to the market price, and until something occurs to shake confidence in the ability of the stock to continue its usual dividends the price will attain and continue at a high level. The latter, moreover, an influence of growing importance, and from time to time removes the best stocks from the arena of the speculator. The late course of prices for stocks like the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Western and to a less degree those of New-York Central and Lake Shore are fair examples.

Among the influences on prices which are deserving of a passing notice is mystery. Much can be fascinated about the unknown; a lack of definite and constant information regarding the earnings and condition of a property or stock company is an enormous advantage to speculative managers. Such concealment may at one time be the basis of the wildest fictions of its progress and development, and at another of the grossest figments of its poverty and decay. The less we know the more we can fancy. Unless we can preserve the mystery such stocks are uncertain in price, except when carried along by a marked public temper, when they are liable to extreme movements in the direction in which that temper is running. It may be observed that comparatively worthless stocks will, as a rule, advance after a rise in the better class of stocks, and the better stocks will decline most near the end of a severe depression.

The great overruling influence over stock prices, however, and that which determines the grand line of direction or the main tendency of the epoch, is the changing conditions of the commercial and financial situation. The prices of stocks, when entirely natural, are the barometer of the business situation of the country. They make, however, often a false record from the temporary greater influence of other forces than natural ones, and from the ignorance of speculators and of strictly financial people, such as stock and collateral bankers and capitalists not connected with commercial pursuits, as to the real condition of trade and commerce. The prosperity of commerce and trade is always likely to be exaggerated except in absolute panic. The nature of a business that depends for its existence largely upon credit induces those engaged in it to represent its condition and prospects in the most favorable light. Only the richest and most independent and least energetic man can be expected to get the real facts regarding the state of trade when it is drooping. The persons of moderate means are impelled to give the best and most hopeful aspect of their affairs to sustain the credit which is vital to their commercial life.

Under these circumstances the published and generally received accounts of the conditions of trade and commerce are frequently misleading, and a correct knowledge of the commercial situation can only be gottan by an exhaustive inquiry into the profits, expenses, credits, and sales of a number of lines of business and a knowledge of the financial condition and ability to pay promptly of the classes whom they supply. In foreign commerce Government statistics are an excellent guide.

So, also, the prices of stocks frequently do not represent the true financial situation. High prices frequently will, when the banks are extended to the verge of insolvency. Low ones often find the banks in a position of absolute safety. Money may be easy and freely lent at a time when panic is imminent, and may be dear and withheld when improvement is under way. Sentiment, credit, hopefulness, abundance may seem to pervade the money markets, inducing purchases, when the situation is inflated to bursting, and doubt, despair, scarcity, starvation may seem to rule them when prices are at their worst and anything is an absolutely sure purchase.

It is when the financial and commercial situation is at variance with the ruling prices of stocks that the greatest opportunities are presented to the operator with capital. Such variances he knows to be temporary, and he knows that the prices of stocks will ultimately conform to the situation. If business from stagnation is actually improving into activity and advancing prices, money from profits will soon be distributed to the laborer, mill hand, mechanic, tradesman, and to all classes. Prosperity, prosperity, surplus, will extend. Railroads will carry more freight. All earnings will be increased. The commercial class will have a surplus in pocket and in bank for spending and for speculating, and prices will advance.

If the commercial situation is developing from activity to stagnation, business is reduced, expenses curtailed, purchases modified, wages cut down, laborers discharged. Payments become slow, credit extended, discounts increased, and the unsummed, securities are sold, merchants with light capital are crowded out, and the "fittest survive. All earnings decline.

With this impending, high prices for stocks cannot continue, and stocks must decline till the rising of the last sun of prosperity, when all are awakened into new vigorous life again.

In laying out a successful campaign of any duration and extent a just and intelligent conception of the commercial and financial situations must be formed. Their real condition and the circumstances about to operate upon them form the basis for the next tendency of prices. It is in this that a competent operator exercises his greatest care and seeks the greatest amount of information.

FRANKLIN STEBBINS DEAD.

A FAMILIAR FIGURE FOR YEARS IN HARBOR COMMERCE.

Franklin Stebbins, who died at his residence in Brooklyn on Wednesday, was for years well known in the steamboat and towing business in this city. His headquarters were at 7 South-street. Mr. Stebbins was born in Coayman's in 1837, and was next to the oldest of nine children. His father was John Henry Stebbins. When a lad Mr. Stebbins came to this city, and at first was engaged in the restaurant business. He was employed to take charge of the restaurant of Crook's Hotel, on Washington-street. Afterward he went into business for himself in the same line on Nassau-street, but finally gave up to go to Albany, where he was for three years in the towing and steamboat business.

Twenty-five years ago he returned to New-York and carried on the towboat line to which the steamers H. S. Nichols, G. W. Wright, and Florence belong. Of the first two of these Mr. Stebbins was owner. He was also owner at different time of the D. K. Neal, the General William Cook, and the James Cook.

Mr. Stebbins leaves a widow and six children. Three brothers—Alexander, Ferdinand, and Frederick, also survive him. He was a member of Sanctorum Lodge, No. 747, F. and A. M. The funeral will take place to-day from 608 Henry-street, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock.

LOCAL RAILROAD REPORTS.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—The following abstracts are from the annual reports of the railroad companies named, as made to the State Railroad Commissioners:

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT.

	1889.	1888.
Betterments	$315,453 98	$718,881 63
Gross earnings	456,788 58	414,127 84
Less operating expenses	277,938 81	266,344 50
Net earnings	$178,829 78	$147,782 84
Other income	107,679 07	148,838 50
Gross income	$286,508 85	$296,622 34
Fixed charges	281,288 54	271,422 84
Loss from operation	$4,777 69	$*25,179 50
Total deficit, Sept. 30	123,922 35	119,144 86
Cash on hand	61,868 58	32,022 80
Passengers carried	6,181,847	5,781,352
Tons of freight	10,000	13,200

*Surplus.

NEW-YORK AND NORTHERN.

	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$587,219 83	$564,861 38
Operating expenses	453,384 87	492,164 68
Net earnings	$133,827 95	$72,696 70
Other income	1,781 89	....
Gross income	$115,619 84	$72,696 70
Fixed charges	124,537 38	81,000 00
Loss from operation	$8,917 44	$8,303 30
Total surplus	....	8,917 44
Cash on hand	97,421 24	215,094 68
Passengers carried	1,418,971	1,228,556
Tons of freight	287,881	290,210

BROADWAY OF BROOKLYN.

	1888.	1888.
Gross earnings	$338,073 61	$442,446 89
Operating expenses	292,415 11	377,418 31
Net earnings	$45,658 50	$65,028 28
Other income	2,094 98	3,078 62
Gross income	$47,753 48	$68,106 90
Fixed charges	33,991 53	40,263 81
Net income	$13,761 95	$27,843 09
Dividends	....	42,000 00
Total surplus Sept. 30	33,484 34	*14,156 91

*Deficit.

SIXTH-AVENUE.

	1889.	1888.
Betterments	$1,957 98	$59,819 93
Gross earnings	690,958 45	862,096 95
Operating expenses	491,530 86	520,334 80
Net earnings	$199,427 59	$141,762 15
Other income	4,370 83	8,021 92
Gross income	$203,798 41	$147,784 07
Fixed charges	75,000 00	140,000 00
Net income	$122,798 41	$63,784 07
Dividends	75,000 00	130,000 00
Surplus for year	$47,798 41	*$56,215 93
Total surplus Sept. 30	39,553 88	*4,244 53

*Deficit.

SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

The Bachelors' Cotillion Club gave its first german at Lehmandy Hall on Monday evening. The event, although possessing much of the customary brilliancy of the dances given by this organization, was somewhat marred by the absence of many of the more attractive belles, among whom it has of late become the fashion not to appear at the cotillions till after Christmas. Of those who were present and aided in the success of the evening may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John C. George, Sir. and Mrs. David Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Gen. and Mrs. John Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Thomas, Miss Nannie Gordon, Miss Lulu Morris, Miss Minton of New-York, Miss Lucy Fisher, and Mr. Walter De C. Poultney.

Miss Bessie Clark gave a dinner at her residence on Hamilton Terrace Tuesday evening, followed by a theatre party at Ford's Opera House. Among those present were Miss Sallie Poor, Miss Viva Trust, Miss Anna Gilmor, Miss Jennie Minton of New-York, Eugene Greenway, and George Blackstone.

Miss Bessie McIlvain gave a luncheon at her residence on Park-avenue on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in honor of her guest, Mrs. Bayard Stockton of Princeton, N. J. There were present Mrs. Macaulay Birckhead, Mrs. George Gibson, Mrs. J. Hall Herris, Mrs. Edward Key, Miss Bertha Lucas, Miss Nellie Swen, and others.

Mrs. William Keyser of North Charles-street gave a dinner on Monday evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Mathilde Keyser. Among the guests were Miss Fannie McLane, Miss Nellie Rogers, Miss Laura Merryman, Miss Bessie Shoemaker, John H. Pleasants, D'Arcy Wilson, and Harry Ferguson.

Miss Nannie Barker gave a tea at her residence on Cathedral-street yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in honor of Miss Cole.

Miss James of North Charles-street has issued invitations for a tea on Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

Miss Maggie Smith will give a tea at her residence on St. Paul-street on Thursday, Dec. 12, at 5 o'clock.

Miss Sallie Poor gave a tea at her residence on Cathedral-street yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Champe Robinson, one of the season's débutantes.

Richard C. Pouitney, who has been absent from the city since the early Summer, was operated upon for appendicitis. He returned to New-York late in the week, and is now at Tuxedo.

Mrs. Alexander Brown will give a dinner at her residence on Cathedral-street to-morrow evening in honor of the Countess Le Grange, who was Miss Carroll of Baltimore.

Mr. Thomas Whitridge gave a theatre party at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening. Mrs. David L. Bartlett has issued invitations for a reception at her residence on Mount Vernon-place in honor of her grand-daughter, on Dec. 6.

THE DECEMBER "CENTURY."

The leading feature of the *Century* for December is the series of letters written by the Duke of Wellington a short time before his death. These letters and those to Miss J., recently published in book form, show that the Duke was a wonderfully patient and painstaking man in the matter of letter-writing. He appears to have made very little use of the modern methods for saving time in correspondence. Charles Barnard's elaborate paper on the new Croton Aqueduct will be interesting to a large class of readers; this topic has not been treated by the magazines with the fullness one might have expected. Mr. Jafferson's autobiography continues to deal with interesting incidents of an interesting life. A paper of real interest is Mr. Griffis's "Nature and People in Japan," with pictures by Theodore Wores. These illustrations are very charming. The *Century* is now in its thirty-ninth volume. Soon we shall see it at the end of its twentieth year; this will be an occasion fit for instructive reflections on the splendid work achieved by the magazine.

FORT WADSWORTH'S DECAY.

A POST THAT NEEDS IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

GEN. SCHOFIELD IS SAID TO FAVOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THIS IMPORTANT POST OF THE COUNTRY.

If the desires of Gen. Schofield can be carried out, the post of Fort Wadsworth will shortly become one of the most attractive, as it is certainly the most important, in the country. For years the post has been practically neglected. Up to 1876 it held several batteries, and work was pretty well kept up, but after the Custer massacre and when a general Indian uprising was feared, the troops that had been stationed there were ordered out on the plains, and the garrison consisted of the old Ordnance Sergeant, who was expected to fire the morning and evening gun, raise and lower the colors, and pay the customary honors to any straggling officer of high rank that dropped in.

For two or three years the works fell into decay, and the big guns became corroded with that enemy to ordnance, rust. In the meantime the engineers continued tinkering with the parapets, embrasures, and slopes, strengthening a water battery here and there and expending vast sums on slopes that every heavy rainfall washed down into the waters of the bay. The ordnance corps were willing to mount the biggest kind of guns, but alas! the parsimonious policy of the Government for years held them back, and it has only been of recent years that they have been enabled to place several eight-inch rifles, converted from the old ten-inch smoothbore, in position.

It seems incredible that the present works at the Narrows are to all intents and purposes the result of what, before the civil war, was stigmatized by Gen. John G. Barnard of the Engineers as "the effete system of 1816." In a report made to John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, who, after stripping Northern arsenals of munitions of war and sending them South, subsequently became a General in the Confederate Army, Gen. Barnard wrote: "I trust I have succeeded in impressing you with a vivid idea of the dangers to which New-York is exposed and of the imperfection of its present defenses. If so, then I am sure you will concur with me in the opinion that—not as a local question concerning New-York merely, nor of the State of New-York, nor any sectional group of States—but as a great national question, one in which the issues of peace and war, of national triumph or national disgrace are involved, the prompt organization of a complete and adequate system of defenses for New-York is demanded." These words appeared in January, 1859, or two years and three months before Sumter was fired on. The war brought a few heavy pieces of ordnance—namely, ten and fifteen inch smooth-bore guns to Fort Wadsworth and projectiled work on the water batteries. The ten and fifteen inch smoothbores are still there and so are the water batteries; the former are worthless, and ante-dated; the latter good enough to practice behind and on; that is all.

In this report of Gen. Barnard's, and it is by all odds the most perfect one of the kind, old as it is, on the defenses and consequences of New-York, the following strong points are made: "All territorial invasion being out of the question, it is against our great seaports and strategic points of coast defense—such as New-York, New-Orleans, and San Francisco—that an enemy will concentrate his efforts. Against these he will prepare such immense armaments as cannot be met in detail into existence especial agencies of attack—which (unless we have an inexpugnable defensive system) shall insure success. The mere defense of the city against ordinary fleets is no longer the question; but through the defensive works to be here erected the nation is to be able to bring its strength against the most lavish use of the resources of a great maritime power, aided by all that modern science and mechanical ingenuity in creating or inventing means of attack can bring against them; in short, in fortifying New-York we are really preparing the battlefield on which the issue of future momentous contests is to be decided." And again: "While the means of maritime attack have of late years assumed a magnitude and formidableness not dreamed of when our defensive system was planned and to advance any has so increased in population, wealth, and military resources that no enemy can hope to make an impression by an invasion of our territory, our great maritime places like New-York have, on the other hand, increased in even greater proportion in everything that could make these objects of attack."

In the meantime, while Fort Wadsworth is calmly and patiently awaiting the arrival of great modern ordnance which will blow out of water any larger ironclad that may dare to shot blown out of existence herself by some of these big ships before the great modern ordnance arrives, the piping times of peace are utilized by the present commandant, Col. Richard Loder, toward beautifying the post, improving the quarters, and adding to the comfort of officers and men. At present the garrison consists of three batteries, and the guns are in fine state of construction for the accommodation of three more if necessary. The facilities are abundant to make this a six-battery post in time of peace. One new quarters is now building to the right of the main street opposite the old buildings, that have sheltered in their thirty years' existence some of the most distinguished artillery officers the country has produced. It was Col. Loder's idea to enlarge the number of officers' houses, and the work, all under cover, is being pushed vigorously toward completion. Each of these new buildings are all ready for occupancy, and are models of comfort and convenience. They stand on high ground, are designed on the most modern plans, and are lighted by electricity. Col. Loder is hopeful of having the entire garrison supplied with this light before many months. Another feature that adds to the beauty of the post is the trim-cut lawns and slopes.

The canteen at the post is a great success. It is very well patronized. It was established within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the order. It covers two casemates of Fort Tompkins, both of which have been supplied with wooden ceilings under the slope arch of the fort. Double doors open from it on to a reading room. On the centre table were magazines, the *Army and Navy Journal*, the pictorial papers, and the dailies. Everything is kept scrupulously neat and tidy. The canteen proper is in the next casemate. A pool table formed one of the first additions to the outfit. "I expect," said one of the officers of the post, "although my companion was in citizen's dress, he was recognized by one of the players, who immediately cried: 'Attention!' signifying to all present that an officer was approaching. Instantly every one of the dozen men in the place assumed the position of a soldier, the players dropping the butt of the billiard cue to the floor, and stood at attention until the officer exclaimed: 'Don't stop! Keep on playing!'"

The soldier seems to regard the canteen as a godsend. He not only buys his beer cheaper than he can in the village, but of better quality. The same applies to cigars. It is not necessary for him nowadays to wander down to the miserable dives that abound on Staten Island for his toddy. He can procure all he wants, as long as he does not drink to excess, without leaving post. I found that there was very little drunkenness among the men. Out of 140 men it is naturally expected that half a dozen black sheep will be found. And so it is at Fort Wadsworth. The bartender is not allowed to give a drop of liquor to a man under its influence. The canteen is closed every night at 11 o'clock. At the end of each month every battery can produce a handsome surplus as its share of the net proceeds from the canteen. This surplus is variously utilized. Batteries of equipments, tables, furniture, purchase additional and more luxurious rations. That is the favorite method of disposing of it. But the soldiers at Fort Wadsworth have in view the construction of a bowling alley, and just now they are hoarding their canteen surplus for that purpose.

The men do not have to work very hard. They seem to be contented and cheerful. The guard consists of three soldiers, two non-commissioned officers. When the weather grows colder the guard will be increased to four, a very small number when the size of the post is taken into consideration. Under this condition the men sleep in their beds six nights in succession, instead of standing guard every third or fourth night. A great deal is yet to be done around the post in the matter of repairs and improvement, and the garrison are all inspired and purposes fully satisfied with the eight hours a day labor they are called upon to perform. Of course they must keep in perfect drill. Dress parade is necessarily cut short, for, in the first place, the regimental band is at Fort Hamilton, and the garrison can boast of but two buglers; again, the parade ground is not sufficiently large to permit of the necessary evolutions, and the men have so many more necessary duties that the time devoted to dress parade can be better utilized.

That the average American is a born soldier is shown by the enthusiasm displayed by the men whenever the big guns are fired. For practice the eight-inch rifle, ten-inch and fifteen-inch smoothbore are used. The three guns on Battery Hudson are not used because the detonation is objectionable to the neighbors, who consider their comfort more than their patriotism. The report of these huge pieces is a severe shock to nerves untrained to artillery and to ears not expecting a violent concussion. So Col. Loder proposes to ask the War Department to set aside a battery under the bluff of Fort Tompkins, where he can mount siege guns which will not shake up the nerves of the gentle neighbors on practice days. One of the more enthusiastic young officers of the garrison suggests that the Government buy the property lying to the west and southwest of the fort for half a mile in order that the objections now raised by neighbors should be overcome. One of the great improvements recently constructed in old Fort Wadsworth is an electric plant to be used in firing guns. It is thoroughly protected and has been pronounced perfect. The batteries stationed in the harbor have recently been using Fort Wadsworth as a manœuvring post.

Under orders from the War Department the batteries stationed at David's Island and Fort Wadsworth are to become acquainted with each other's firing, and the batteries at Governor's Island are seeing what they can do. The target—three barrels, placed triangularly—carried two small sails, one bright scarlet, on the other side of which a black ball is painted, to represent a bull's eye. This target is towed by the tug Thayer off 1,700, 1,900, and 2,900 yards, respectively, to seaward of the Quarantine Islands, and when the Thayer moves away to a safe distance, and if no other vessel is in the line of fire, the work begins.

The best work done by the eight-inch rifle. One of the targets was struck nine times in succession a couple of weeks ago at 1,700 yards and six times out of seven at 2,900 yards, work that is deserving of the warmest commendation. "Still," said one of the officers, "there is not much credit in all this. It only goes to show what we can do with the powder perfect and the projectile weighed accurately. Of course, in time of war, with a moving object to fire at, with no time to weigh our projectile or examine the powder we see that it is properly and perfectly made, the whole thing would be different. But I must confess that with the appliances at hand we do fairly well. The guns are old and our system of arriving at the best projectile charge unsatisfactory, but the results are highly satisfying and encouraging. Of course, if the Government would expend the money necessary to make this a first-class post, give us facilities here that we ought to have, when you consider the importance of Fort Wadsworth to New-York city and the country, the results we could accomplish are beyond all calculation. The fort must be vastly improved, and we will have to have floating batteries or turrets posted here before the fort would be in a condition, with the auxiliaries of torpedoes and torpedo boats, to resist the approach of a modern European fleet."

PICTURES FROM CALIFORNIA.

PROF. BICKMORE'S LECTURE AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Through California and the Yosemite Valley Prof. Albert S. Bickmore took an audience that packed the big hall in the American Museum of Natural History yesterday morning, it being his one hundred and eighth lecture to the school teachers of the city and State of New-York. This lecture was devoted even more to illustration and less to talk than its predecessors. Two stereopticons were kept continually throwing on seperate curtains views from the delightful regions the Professor was describing, which were marvelously soft and perfect in details of light and shade.

The lecturer started in a grove of "big trees," describing their size and their age as determined by the grain. Then he went into the Yosemite Valley to the Bridal Veil Falls. He showed how in a strong wind this beautiful stream swayed like a great band of lace in its immense descent, and how in Winter the spray froze on the trees and on the pines and rocks, giving the spot an appearance of the cave of an Arabian Night's dream. The peculiar rock formations, looking more like the work of man than of nature except for their gigantic proportions, were shown and described, and then the audience was taken up the zigzag trail to Glacier Point, a cliffe which border the valley to Glacier Point and to the North and the South Domes, the former 3,725 feet high. Of the Yosemite Valley itself the Professor said:

"The very nature of the cliffs that border it show that the valley was formed by some great upheaval of the earth. There are two theories. One is that the valley was itself a part of the mountain range, and that it sank to its present level. Another is that the mountains were rent asunder and fell back, leaving this great valley between."

From the mountains the lecturer descended to the fertile California plains. These, he said, were undoubtedly once a desert waste and had been fertilized and blossomed out in their present grandeur by the melting snows running down from the mountain sides. He illustrated the prolific bearing of the fruit trees and vines and spoke of the ultimate wine trade possible to cultivate a variety that no other country in the world would produce. Lingering for a few minutes about the old Spanish missions and showing the stone cottage in which "Ramona," a novel famous, was married, he descended into Chinatown, San Francisco, and speaking of the people there, said:

"They have made the part of the city they live in a veritable bit of China, and it will always remain distinctively Chinese as long as they occupy it. The Chinese will never change their religion or their customs, and the Chinese here they have lived in great numbers in the Dutch East Indies, yet they are as purely Chinese to-day as when they went there. When the question arises whether or not we shall naturalize these people I think you will say as I do—that America wants no citizens who cannot become Americans."

There are only two more lectures in Prof. Bickmore's Autumn course. Next Saturday morning he talks of "British Columbia" and a week later of "Alaska." The Alaska lecture will be repeated. Another course will, however, start in February.

President Jesaup has become so enthusiastic over the studiousness evinced by the four hundred or more people who go to the Museum every open night that he is arranging to give them a fine course of evening lectures similar to those given by Prof. Bickmore.

IN FAVOR OF METAL TIES.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS ON MANY FOREIGN RAILROADS.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

The evidence laid before the recent Railroad Congress in Paris pointed clearly to the economy to be gained by the use of metal ties.

In Switzerland metal ties have been in service a sufficient length of time to give some reliable evidence of their value as compared with wood. They were there subjected to severe tests of climate, gradient, and curves. The statement of Mr. Mayer, the chief engineer of the Western Railroad of Switzerland and the Simplon Railroad, was, that since 1883 metal ties had been used by the considerable portion of the renewals in all sections of the roads in his charge, the total length now in use being more than sixty-eight miles, representing 126,990 ties in track, and that all renewals are now made with them in consequence of the satisfactory service they had given. Of the number laid down since 1883, only forty-five ties had been taken out for breakage or other causes.

It is impossible yet to say what would be their duration, as the first laid down show no deterioration, but out of the same number of oak ties laid under similar conditions of use and traffic they already had had to be replaced between 20,000 and 25,000. It was found sufficient to space them three feet from centre to centre. The gradients are as high as 2-3 per cent., while the traffic amounts to thirty trains a day

HARD-WORKED RECRUITS

HOW THE GERMANS SCHOOL THEIR SOLDIERS.

TWELVE BUSY WEEKS IN THE AWKWARD SQUAD—INCESSANT DRILLS UNDER CAREFUL SUPERVISION.

The importance attached to the new drill regulations for the artillery of the German Army, published in THE TIMES of the 17th ult., is only in keeping with the stress laid upon the recently-issued instructions from the Berlin War Office concerning the individual training, the "einzelnehildung" of the German recruit. When it is taken into consideration that the troops of the United States ordinarily drill only two hours a day—and even dispense with this drill if the weather is at all unfavorable—and when it is known that the German soldiers are subjected to seven hours' drill per day, in rain, snow, fog, or sunshine, and that in no country in the world is such close attention paid to the training of the individual soldier as in Germany, it is not to be wondered at that the German armies are to-day pre-eminently superior in point of mobility.

As is generally known, all able-bodied Germans, on arriving at a certain age, are liable to service in the army. The war drafts are forwarded to the colors in November of each year, immediately after the close of the Autumn manœuvres. These recruits must be brought up to a certain standard of efficiency—and that a high one—in a little over twelve weeks. Each company commander receives in this November draft, forty-eight recruits. At the end of the twelve weeks the commander of the regiment inspects the recruits of each company. This inspection is one of the most severe tests to which the German soldier is ever subjected, and every company officer knows that his chances for promotion depend upon the way in which his men acquit themselves.

As regards the method of training, the Captain is practically unfettered by regulations, and no one has a right to interfere with what he sees fit to do, unless his system is directly contrary to existing regulations or manifestly would give insufficient results. Some officers have their own system of training their men, but the methods set forth by Capt. von Bussе are now recognized as the most popular ones by the German forces.

As soon as the Autumn manœuvres are over, the company commander sets to work to get his training staff in readiness. He tells off one of his subalterns as the officer who will be in charge of the recruits. After the arrival of the recruits, this officer's sole duty will be to superintend their training and instruction, and to see that everything is carried out in accordance with the Captain's wishes. To assist him in his work he has a staff of four non-commissioned officers and eight Lance Corporals, with the addition of one non-commissioned officer, and, perhaps, a Lance Corporal as assistant, who will pay especial attention to the musketry.

When the recruits join the company they are at once told off into four squads, each of twelve men, under a non-commissioned officer, with two Lance Corporals to assist him, not only in the training, but also in the matter of discipline in the squad, which, as far as possible, is kept together in one barrack room. Of the two Lance Corporals one must be a good gymnast, as he will be specially told off to instruct the recruits in gymnastic exercises.

The whole course of the German instruction has to do with the perfect drill of the individual. The Germans insist that the recruit cannot be made to remedy his defects by being put in the company improperly drilled. One of the most common sights, for instance, in a German drill-ground is a small squad passing the instructor in slow time, or quick time, forward or with that peculiar high-kicking action which is known as the "marching-past step." The instructor closely scrutinizes each recruit as he passes, and should he notice any error, no matter how small, in the novice's position, &c., the luckless offender is sent back at the double to the rear of the squad, to again tempt fortune, possibly with no better result.

The German recruit spends ordinarily about five hours each day in practical work, either on the drill ground or in the neighboring country. He spends three hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon in work, a break of about two hours—from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.—being allowed. Besides this, he has one hour's theoretical instruction daily, given either by the officer or non-commissioned officer of the squad, with a lesson in cleaning and mending his kit in the evening. From the very beginning of his course of training the recruit is compelled to carry his kit, which at first is only lightly loaded, the weight being, however, gradually increased to the full service requirements. On three consecutive days before the inspection by the commander of the battalions the recruits have to march with the full service pack 9½, 12½, and 15½ miles, respectively.

After the twelve weeks have expired, the recruit passes into the "Zug" company, where he ceases to be a recruit. Here this course of training continues, however. Under the new drill regulations it is thus possible to convert raw material into a trained soldier. The accomplishment of this or, rather, the method of getting over the ground set down in the drill regulations for that period, is described by the tables formulated by Capt. von Bussе. These have been translated by Lieut. G. E. Ellison of the British Army. Salient features are here picked out from the whole, as given in the Proceedings of the Royal United Service Institution. In this selection the endeavor has been made to present such an idea as will be important for the military men in the service of the United States:

THE TWELVE WEEKS' DRILL.

FIRST FOUR DAYS AFTER THE RECRUIT JOINS THE COMPANY.

First Day.—1. Telling off the recruits into squads. 2. Hair cutting commenced and completed as far as possible. 3. Bathing and medical inspection. 4. Fitting of clothing. 5. Weights and drill-order also one pair of boots. 6. Meaning, (measurement tables must be prepared beforehand.) 6. Recruits made acquainted with the position of the company quarters, the cook-houses and company storeroom.

Second Day, (Morning.)—(1) Issuing of drill order uniform continued, if not finished on first day. (2) Fitting on of undress uniform which will be worn at the ceremony of taking the oath. (3) Articles of War to be read to the men, and explained by the company commander. Forms to be observed in taking the oath. (4) Bathing and medical inspection continued.

Second Day, (Afternoon.)—(1) Recruits, in full order. (2) Fitting on uniform to be worn at oath taking continued. (3) Recruits, surplus money to be received and entered by company commander in the deposit account. (4) Company commander makes a list showing recruit's antecedents and his civil status. (5) Requirements for cleaning kit laid down. (6) One hour's instruction by the non-commissioned officers in the first principles of order and tidiness in barracks.

Third Day, (Morning.)—(1) Fitting clothing continued if not completed; issue of second pair of boots and necessaries not yet served out. (2) One hour's instruction by the non-commissioned officers, as on previous day, with special reference to the approaching march through the town to take the oath.

Third Day, (Afternoon.)—(1) Roll call in uniform worn at oath-taking, marched forward to the town to be cleaned under the superintendence of trained soldiers. (2) One hour's instruction by the officer on the nature of the oath and forms to be observed in taking it.

Fourth Day.—(1) Regular duty; subsequently taking the oath: (2) Weighing recruits. (3) Giving in all articles of civilian dress, &c. These are placed in a bag, which is sewn up and the man's name placed on it.

FIRST WEEK OF DRILL.

Dress.—Fatigue dress. On the fourth day the recruits bring their rifles with them, when they fall in.

Physical Training.—(The teaching of exercise similar to Upton's "setting up" drill.)

Physical Training with Rifle.—Nil.

Rallying.—Falling in, in one rank, with one space interval on a named man, an odd or even number, or according to the letters of the alphabet, &c. Principles of dressing and covering must at the same time be taught.

Saluting.—Passing the instructor individually, and saluting by bringing the hand to the forage cap.

Drill.—(After same order as primary principles of Upton.—Wr.)

Manual Exercise.—Nil.

Aiming.—(Instruction is given in this line from the first, even before recruits learn the manual.—Wr.

Position Exercises.—Position drill without the rifle in three motions. The Lance Corporals drills the recuits in several exercises with a dummy rifle.

Gymnastics.—Nil.

Bayonet versus Bayonet.—Nil.

THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION — FOR THE FIRST THREE WEEKS.

(*a*) By the officer—Articles of War.—Every recruit must know by heart Articles II. and XLIII.; the oath; universal military service, this to be closely connected with the history of the regiment and of the German nation; genealogy of the royal house from Frederick William IV. to the present day. Procedure in making complaints. (*b*) By the non-commissioned officer.—(1) Barrack and barrack-room arrangements, especially the method of arranging cot, putting kit in cupboard, &c. Barrack room orderly duty. (2) Method of making reports and complaints: how to act in case of sickness. (3) Bodily cleanliness. How to clean kit, &c.

Remarks.—One hour daily must be devoted to the aiming and position exercises. The close of the morning parade or the commencement of the afternoon parade is the best time for these practices. The clothing of the recruits must daily from the very first be most carefully inspected. The Lance Corporal must never neglect the recruit to say-thing naw; he may only repeat what has been already taught.

SECOND WEEK.

Dress.—As last week.

Physical Training.—(Additional to that of last week.)

Physical Training with Rifle.—First, practice of the physical exercises with the rifle with both arms individually. Also the practice for working the wrist.

Rallying.—(Increase on last week.—Wr.)

Saluting.—(Advance on last week.—Wr.)

Drill.—(On same general principles as Upton's squad exercises.—Wr.)

Manual and Firing Exercises.—Instruction in carrying the rifle at a slope.

Aiming.—(Explanation of sights and their use; also, description of the mistakes made in aiming.—Wr.)

Position Exercises.—Position drill without rifle in one motion. The Lance Corporal practices the recruits in shooting out the arm sideways from the shoulder, with the rifle grasped in the hand to strengthen the arm; also in holding the rifle at full length of the arm in front of the body and swinging it smartly from side to side to strengthen the wrist. Bringing the rifle to the shoulder without regard to the regulation position for firing.

Training for Extended Order Work.—On the two days in the week on which the recruits march out into the country the non-commissioned officers practice their squads, formed as sections of six files, 4 s, groups, in the elementary principles of skirmishing with the rifle, (as per drill book—Wr.)

Gymnastics.—Horizontal bar. Grasping the bar, also with both hands reversed, and with one hand only reversed. Raising the shoulder to the bar with both hand reversed. Breasting the bar.

Theoretical Instruction.—(*a*) By the officer. (as per first week.) (*b*) Names of and mode of addressing all the non-commissioned officers of the company, and all immediate superiors present in the garrison, and later on the higher officers who may or may not be in the same place as the battalion, c s, regimental, brigade, division, army corps commanders. (2) Men's conduct in relation to superiors. (3) Regimental organization from the squad up to the regiment inclusive.

General Remarks.—Before the midday break in the work, physical training; after the break, drill. At the close of the week revision, by non-commissioned officer, of all theoretical instruction of first week. From this time forward the recruits will be taken out into the country by an officer, accompanied by a non-commissioned officer. Steadiness in marching and simple evolutions will be practiced. The drums is to be played both on the march out and on the way back to quarters, that the recruit's ear may be accustomed to "time" as soon as possible. By this means the subsequent instruction of the recruits in "marching past" will become very much easier.

THIRD WEEK.

Dress.—As previously, belts and sidearms.

Physical Training.—(An increase on last week.—Wr.)

Physical training with rifle.

Rallying, Saluting, and Drill.—(All increased advancement on last week.—Wr.)

Manual exercise, aiming, and training for extended open order.

Position Exercise.—(As per last week, though of an advanced nature.—Wr.)

Gymnastics.—(*a*) Jumping practice; jumping by motions at the stand without spring-board; jumping without the spring-board with three paces, right and left leading. (*b*) Horizontal bar; repeat previous practice; breasting the bar; also with hands reversed; taking each hand off the bar in turns when hanging with straight, also with bent arms; "traveling" on the bar. (*c*) Horizontal beam; simple jumping on and off; changing position on it.

Theoretical Instruction.—(*a*) By officer (as per first week). (*b*) By non-commissioned officer. (1) Ranks and distinguishing marks of all superiors, including naval officers. (2) Saluting in ordinary as well as in special cases.

General Remarks.—Before the midday break is the day's work, physical training with and without the rifle; after the break, drill. On the drill-ground the recruits are kept thoroughly on the alert by taking measures tending to that end; frequent changes of position, sudden orders to carry out something unusual will effect this; examination of the recruits in reading and writing. Non-commissioned officers' report, whether helmets and boots fit; whether the recruits have sore feet or swollen legs. Special attention to the recruit jumps when at jumping practice will be kept till the commencement of the sixth week in the lowest hole.

FOURTH WEEK.

Dress.—Drill order, with cape.

Physical Training, Physical Training with Rifle.—(An extension on previous weeks.—Wr.)

Rallying, Saluting.—Recruit now put in company formation under officer.—Wr.)

Saluting, Drill, Manual Arms and Firing Exercises, Aiming, Position Exercises, and Training for Extended Order Work.—(All advance in previous weeks.—Wr.)

Judging Distance.—Measuring paces, 100 yards laid down accurately and then paced off over different ground surfaces. Draw necessary appliances.

Gymnastics.—(*a*) Jumping practice; repeat. Jumping at a stand, otring 20 inches high; with a run, 2 feet high. (*b*) Horizontal bar. Repeat. Grasping the bar from both sides, (i. e., one hand reversed,) also the change to the other hand over it. Bar to be at the height of the shoulder. (*c*) Horizontal beam. Repeat. (*d*) Vertical rope. Swarming.

Bayonet versus Bayonet.—The fighting position without rifle, first in two motions with hips braced up, afterward in one motion without rifle. Explanation of the "fighting line." Advancing and retiring pace without loss of line.

Theoretical Instruction.—In general the same as during fourth, fifth, and sixth weeks.

Bugle Calls.—Attention, the alert, fix bayonets, commence firing, repeat all calls learned previously.

General Remarks.—While the squads are at aiming and position exercises the officer takes the opportunity to carefully inspect the squad in them. He must always pick out some particular point to check, *e. g.*, a proper grip with the right hand, pressing the trigger and releasing the spring, making the recruits aim at his eye, &c.

EIGHTH WEEK.

Dress.—As hitherto.

Physical Training, Physical Training with Rifle, Rallying, Saluting, Drill, Manual Exercise, Aiming and Position Exercises, Training for Work in Extended Order, Judging Distance.—As previously.

Gymnastics.—(*a*) Jumping practice. Jumping at a stand over twenty inches, with a run over twenty inches. (*b*) Horizontal bar. With hands resting on the bar and arms stiff, raising the body to a horizontal position over the bar; from passing the knees over the bar as before described, changing to the "leg-acting" position; bar to be at the height of the shoulder. (*c*) Horizontal beam, jumping it when standing; also vaulting. (*d*) Vertical rope. As before. (*e*) Plank ladder. Climbing, hand and foot on same side together.

Bayonet versus Bayonet.—Position with the rifle in two motions. As before, at command. Explanation of fighting distance and unguarded points.

Theoretical Instruction.—(*a*) By the officer. How the soldier should conduct himself in the field. (*b*) By the non-commissioned officer. Means of immediate superiors and way to them; position of the different barracks, hospitals, offices, magazines, Government workshops, railway stations, and central Post Offices. Subdivision of any army corps into divisions and brigades. Repeat the subdivisions of a brigade downward.

Capt. von Bussе recommends in a foot note that in every barrack room a numerical roll of all immediate superiors, especially of those who are stationed in the garrison, should be posted up, also a list of addresses and a plan of the town, on which the houses of the above, as well as the military and public buildings, are marked.

Bugle Calls.—Repeat all hitherto taught.

General Remarks.—From this time on, physical training, without and with the rifle, are to be practiced, under the non-commissioned officer, not in the gymnasium hour, on two days in the week only. The officer inspects each squad daily, either on falling in or during the parade, in the present and in sloping arms, in order to insure uniformity in the manual exercise. The non-commissioned officers—never the Lance Corporals—in future pay particular attention to those recruits who are backward in drill, as well as to those who are weak in the manual exercises. Should other non-commissioned officers of the company on the days on which it does guard, &c., not be on duty, it is to be recommended that they should be temporarily told off to the recruits to help on the more backward. At the close of the week the squads are inspected in position with sloped arms in rank entire, marching easily with sloped arms, head erect, and the right in the width of the position drill with aiming and snapping at the aiming rest; "pulling up" to the bar of all, minds, grasping the bar from both sides, (i. e., one hand reversed,) raising the chest to the bar, then passing first the right leg, then the left leg over it. Instruction of squads by non-commissioned officers. Lecture by the officer on all that has been taught from the fourth to the seventh week.

NINTH WEEK.

Dress.—As hitherto.

Physical Training with and without Rifle, Rallying, Saluting, Drill Manual and Rifle Exercises, Aiming and Position Exercises, Training for Extended Order Work, and Judging Distances.—As hitherto.

Gymnastics.—(*a*) Jumping practice. Repetition. Jumping, standing over string 20 inches high, and with a run over 2 feet 4 inches. (*b*) Horizontal bar. Repetition. Passing knee over bar from position before described, also right and left leg acting; the bar is to be at the height of the man's heads for this practice. Circling on the bar. Being at the height of the shoulder. (*c*) Horizontal beam. Repeat. (*d*) Vertical rope. Repeat. (*e*) Plank ladder. Repeat. (*f*) Inclined ladder. Climbing the ladder with right hand and foot acting together. Hands to grasp the rungs, afterward the sides of the ladder.

Bayonet versus Bayonet.—Repetition. Thrusts with rifle held firmly in both hands by motions, the parade between each motion of thrusting and recovering being gradually lessened.

Theoretical Instruction.—As hitherto. Additions of lessons in military obedience, military punishments, military decorations and rewards.

Bugle Calls.—As hitherto.

General Remarks.—As hitherto.

TENTH WEEK.

Dress.—As hitherto.

Physical Training, with and without Rifle, Rallying, and Saluting.—As hitherto.

Garrison Guard Duty.—Practice guard mounting and dismounting.

Drill.—As hitherto.

Manual and Firing Exercises.—Repeat the whole of the manual and firing exercises individually and by squads, bringing in the rifle in the charge and fixing the bayonet; loading individually when on the move from the slope, also with filling the magazine by means of the charger, when the non-commissioned officers of the company fallen in, the same as a rear rank.

Aiming and Position Exercises, Training for Extended Order Work, and Judging Distance.—As hitherto.

Gymnastics.—As hitherto.

Bayonet versus Bayonet.—Repetition muskets with rifle held firmly in both hands by numbers.

Theoretical Instruction.—(*a*) By the officer as hitherto. (*b*) By the non-commissioned officer. (1) The soldier on detachment, as orderly, as member of court-martial, (see foot note;) also as witness. (2) Garrison guard duty, objects of guard and sentries, superior officers, dress on guard, what the soldier ought to know concerning relieving guards and sentries. (3) Repeat parts of previous instruction.

Bugle calls during ninth week.

General Remarks.—A duplicate of first, second, third, and eighth weeks; also general review of tenth week by officer, and lecture by latter in theoretical instruction of eighth and tenth weeks.

ELEVENTH WEEK.

Dress.—As hitherto.

Physical Training.—With and without rifle.

Rallying.—As hitherto.

Saluting.—Repeat, especially saluting with the rifle.

Garrison Guard Duty.—Drill.

Manual and Firing Exercises.—Gradual advance on what has gone before.

Aiming and Position Exercises.—Firing with blank, aiming, and ball ammunition. All firing positions, especially standing and lying down without a rest, now constantly repeated under the non-commissioned officers.

Training for Extended Order.—As hitherto, but of a more advanced nature.

Gymnastics.—(*a*) Jumping practice, as hitherto. (*b*) Horizontal bar, repeat, throwing leg over the bar, with hands reversed, bar at height of man's shoulder. (*c*) Horizontal beam. (*d*) Vertical rope. (*e*) Plank ladder. (*f*) Inclined ladder. Repeat all.

Bayonet versus Bayonet.—As hitherto, noting carefully the judging of time.

Theoretical Instruction.—(*a*) By the officer. The infantry rifle, model 1871, 1884, and its manipulation. Revision of separate courses of instructions given by non-commissioned officers. It is here added that the officer in charge of the recruits must at the inspection show that he is completely master not only of what he has taught from day to day, but also of what the non-commissioned officers have had to instruct the men to. It is therefore necessary that we should occasionally go through with the recruits, in order to see how they put it on the same beside her. Behind her came two more men, the uncles of the girl, both typical Russians, who only wanted sheepskin and top-boots to represent the Czar's faithful servant, the Jhunhin moujick. She looked shy and awkward, the giant child, as she talked about the day, divesting herself of her coat and hat, and somewhat nervously twisting a red silk handkerchief between her great shapely hands. What a hand of dwarfs we looked as we gazed up at her, though there was not a person in the room who, except for her presence, would not have been considered of at least medium height.

"When she had settled down in a wide armchair, I brought my chair next to her, and quietly addressed a few words to her. I meant them to sound as if I were speaking to a small maiden of twelve, but I am afraid I did not quite succeed. However, at the sound of her native tongue, a spark came into her dark eyes, and she turned quickly to me with a sweet, shy smile, while her two friends also drew nearer, with evident delight at hearing their own tongue through the confusing Babel of sound.

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'Yes,' she replied, 'out in a carriage.'

"'Do you ever walk out?' 'No: why should I? I can drive,' she replied, and as she said so she began to frown and pout. Evidently it was not a congenial subject. Consequently I tried another. 'You have some pretty dress you are wearing; did you do any of the embroidery yourself?' I said, touching the sleeves of her picturesque national costume. She shook her long auburn curls—natural curls they are, and of a very beautiful color.

"'But you want some beads and a headdress, a kokoshnik, to complete the costume, do you not?' 'Yes, my beads,' she cried, in a childlike excitement, as the idea of her finery flashed across her head, and immediately they had to be produced and tied round her neck.

"'And I do want a kokoshnik; but they won't give me one,' she said, her red lips forming again into a pout, a real, childish pout, which has nothing whatever of the affected mannerism which goes for childlike behavior on the stage. 'Nonsense, nonsense,' interrupted the uncle, who evidently stood in wholesome dread of the temper of his niece, which he told me, in a murmured 'aside,' 'She is a good girl, but she is obstinate, fearfully obstinate. How can a child wear a kokoshnik?' he went on. 'You are not a woman; you are only a little girl. Wait till you grow up, and then you shall have a kokoshnik, like other women.'

"'But why do you not wear your hair in plaits, as I do?' I asked. 'I do so, and have it tied at the end with ribbons, red and blue and white!' 'I have not enough hair,' she said, 'and it looks pretty with curls.' It was here suggested that she should let her hair haug quite loose when she went down into the hall. 'No,' she cried, 'it is ugly; it hangs over my face; I look like a fright; I don't like it down.'

"'But look into the glass, it looks well like this,' was urged, and again, as any child would do, the towering woman gave over our heads a shy, quick glance at her image in the glass, and then, as if ashamed of her vanity, the blood rushed into the clear, olive skin of her cheeks, and she put her two big hands before her eyes. I have never seen such hands; when, presently, she became a little more confidential, she held one of them out to me for a friendly shake; it lay like lead between my own hands, and felt as if with quick, gentle pressure, it might break every bone of an ordinary human hand. The feet are more enormous still, and not as well-shaped as the hands. Looking down at them I could not help thinking that thus an elephant must appear if he were made to wear bronze-buckled shoes. Yet, enormous as she is, Elizabeth Lyeka, or, to be more polite, Elisaveta Philipovna, is not one of the fat giantesses the very title of whom is repulsive to that of a prize animal at a cattle show. She is pretty, too, with the brunette prettiness of the Slav woman, and her brain, though not developed in accordance with her body, is in good working order. The giantess can read and write, which is more than can be said of the majority of Russian village children, and when I asked her how she had got on at Berlin, she said, 'Oh, in the end it was not bad, because I could speak a little German.'

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"'Mesa while Elizabeth's uncle had told me something concerning the history of the child. To begin with, she was nothing whatever of an infant phenomenon. Her parents are both of medium height, her five brothers and sisters are children of average size, and until the girl was four years old she was in no way different from the rest. Then suddenly she began to grow, to the amazement of everybody down in the little country town of Krasenokutsk, on the Don, and now, when she is 6 feet 8 inches in height and weighs 300 pounds, she is still growing at the rate of an inch every two months, and since she is over twenty years old, she may possibly go on at the same rate for some years to come. Till she was ten she remained at home, and has since then been exhibited in Russia and at Berlin, whence she has come to London to give receptions at the Aquarium.

"'Mesa while I left the leave of my mighty friend—for she had become quite friendly—some of the gentlemen tried her strength by attempts at making her rise from her chair. She leaned back and smiled with sparkling eyes, then took the proffered hand and sat immovable, pull as they might. Then she turned the tables; a gentleman sat firmly down, the chairback in the muscular grip of his left, but in a moment he was on his feet when the child's hand had once clasped his own. Presently several pressmen came in, and once again the giantess turned into a baby, gave her hand to all comers, which she stood before them. One gentleman of a somewhat short stature stepped boldly up to her as he came in, looked high up into her face, and said in Russian, 'Good-bye,' (evidently imagining that he was saying 'How do you do?') She laughed right out at this, showing two rows of gleaming white teeth, and her two relatives (as for a moment the foreign look which sat on their faces and joined in the merriment."

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ELEVEN AND A GIANTESS

SIX FEET EIGHT AND STILL FOND OF HER DOLLS.

SHE HAS A PECULIAR TEMPER—GROWING AN INCH EVERY TWO MONTHS—HER WEIGHT THREE HUNDRED.

A little while ago German papers were full of accounts of a "Riesen-Mädchen," a child of eleven, who was being exhibited at Berlin. Men like Prof. Dr. Virchoff and Dr. Schmidt, the *Pall Mall Gazette* informs us, wrote scientific treatises concerning the enormous size of her bones; the comic and theatrical papers had their say about the gigantic woman sitting on the floor and playing with dolls and toys, and the daily press brought many a tale and many an anecdote concerning Elisabeth, the infant phenomenon. A few weeks ago this girl arrived in London, and walked for the first time about among the astonished crowd of comparative pigmies at the Westminster Aquarium.

"An hour before her first public appearance (writes a lady representative of the *Gazette*) I made my way through a thick black fog, overhanging the region of St. Stephen's, to pay a call of welcome to the Russian giantess. She was not in, I was told; had gone home to 'get something to eat,' but would be back in a few minutes. 'How does one manage to go home without being mobbed?' I asked the Secretary, into whose office I had been led, through labyrinthine rooms and passages. 'She drives,' was the reply, 'for it would never do for her to show herself in the street.'

"'But can she get into a cab, the entrance to which is so very strait?' I continued, remembering that I had seen portly old ladies and gentlemen, who made no pretense whatever at being in any way gigantic, gain the inside of the elegant four-wheeler in a manner which is vulgarly termed 'broadside on.'

"'She does not go in a cab, but in a large brougham,' I was informed, and then we chatted on about Aquarium entertainments, of which as yet I knew only what I had seen in passing through the large hall below, which looked the merry, cheerful, with its hundreds of gas flames, for the funereal gloom outside. Occasionally a wave of music came up to the quiet little back room, or the voices of the Bijoux singers, whose small, glittering figures were flitting across the stage. Presently the Swedish Nightingale came in, with a fluttered little speech, half in German, half in Swedish, and a few minutes later her glorious voice (a nightingale's voice indeed) was heard as she delighted the audience with her rendering of 'Home, Sweet Home.' Then the door was thrown open, and a youthful 'buttons' announced, in a somewhat awe-stricken voice, 'The Russian Giantess.'

"A gentleman entered, as I found afterward the interpreter of Elizabeth, and her two relatives, neither of whom knows a single word of any language but Russian. I thought he was rather a fine-looking man, the clever linguist who talked Russian, French, English, and German with perfect ease and fluency, but his figure seemed to shrink and shrivel up before that which next appeared in the doorway. My goods, what a woman! I thought, as in dumb amazement I sat and gazed at the towering figure before me. She was wrapped in a long brown ulster, and her face was overshadowed by a broad-brimmed simple knit hat, an enormous hat, as I could see as soon as the lady put it on a table beside her. Behind her came two more men, the uncles of the girl, both typical Russians, who only wanted sheepskin and top-boots to represent the Czar's faithful servant, the Jhunhin moujick. She looked shy and awkward, the giant child, as she talked about the day, divesting herself of her coat and hat, and somewhat nervously twisting a red silk handkerchief between her great shapely hands. What a hand of dwarfs we looked as we gazed up at her, though there was not a person in the room who, except for her presence, would not have been considered of at least medium height.

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THE STEVENS INSTITUTE.

In the article in the October *Indicator* by Prof. D. S. Jacobus on "Experimental Mechanics as Developed in Foreign Technical Schools," he concludes by comparing the best of these institutions with similar ones in America, particularly the Stevens Institute. These comparisons are most favorable to Stevens. He says that at none of the institutions he visited is there any approach to the variety of regular practice and close thorough with by the students at Stevens. He adds that in the practical knowledge gained in the schools and in preparation for engineering as a profession we in America are far in the advance.

The Stevens football team was last Thursday beaten by the Dartmouth eleven, and therefore only got next to last place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. The team started early in the fall with the brightest prospects for winning the championship. They had one of the heaviest rush lines of any college team, the centre rush, Hall, weighing 240 pounds, and the three centre men weighing 650 pounds. So many of the best men were injured in the games with Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and Trinity that a very poor showing was made.

The Stevens High School football team have won the championship of their own league. The teams in the league are Columbia Grammar School, Brooklyn Polytechnic, the Adelphia of Brooklyn, and the Stevens High School. The champions receive a banner and $40.

The accessories to the institute library during the past six months have been sixty-three works, many of them containing several volumes. Of these, twenty-seven have been purchased, the remainder being contributed from various sources.

The Christmas examinations will begin on Dec. 14 and end on Dec. 21.

RICH MRS. MOLESWORTH.

II.

It was set down in Mrs. Molesworth's general scheme for capturing Littlefield to give a garden party, and it came off about the first of July and proved a tremendous success. The grounds of the old Tyler place were hung with Chinese lanterns, and, fortunately, the weather proved quite perfect. It was the season of roses, new-mown hay, and strawberries. The repast, with waiters and a full string band, was sent up from the city. Nothing like it had ever been seen in Littlefield, and the old place gave itself up to the lusts of the flesh and the pride of the eye in a way that made some few ancient church members, who never cared for any amusement beyond the weekly prayer meeting, shake their heads with reprobation. The worship of the golden calf was set up on the broken shrines of an aristocracy of culture. All the people in the place with any pretensions to gentility turned out in their best clothes to do the very thing they had cold with such fervor they never would do—to pay homage and court to Letty Green, the former Littlefield dressmaker, and now the vulgar wife of a pinto-rat. Mrs. Molesworth were the finest of her jewels, and was, in her large and showy person, a whole solar system of glittering diamonds. Her style of full dress was quite new to quiet Littlefield, but the people, who were naturally shocked at the display, were obliged to swallow their disapproval along with the delicate viands from Vignot's.

Old Lady Bruce had excused herself from appearing on account of age, but she urged Helen to go because the poor girl had so few pleasures, and a gown was improvised out of one that had been, her mother's, a delicate old brocade, with some rich lace at the neck and sleeves. Teddie was bewildered by the stately vision of Helen's beauty in that faded gown of stand-alone silk, and was terribly chafed when his duties as host took him away from her side.

No one had thought of Luke Molesworth, the "Little Giant," the great money king, when he came edging through the company on the lawn in a creased and wrinkled suit of black broadcloth, three sizes too large. His white neckcloth was turned awry under one ear, and the absurdity of his roll dress was in marked contrast to his wife's gorgeousness. He stole in unobserved, as if half afraid of Mrs. Molesworth's flunkies, and grasped eagerly at the hand put in it on a tame beside her. Behind her came two more men, the uncles of the girl, both typical Russians, who only wanted sheepskin and top-boots to represent the Czar's faithful servant, the Jhunhin moujick. She looked shy and awkward, the giant child, as she talked about the day, divesting herself of her coat and hat, and somewhat nervously twisting a red silk handkerchief between her great shapely hands. What a hand of dwarfs we looked as we gazed up at her, though there was not a person in the room who, except for her presence, would not have been considered of at least medium height.

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WYNDHAM ON THE DRAMA

THE ENGLISH STAGE AS IT IS TO-DAY.

A NEW AND IMPROVED DRAMATIC LITERATURE—WHERE WYNDHAM AND SALVINI DO NOT AGREE.

Few, if any, of the representative actors of England are better qualified to speak understandingly of the English stage and the people who cater to the amusement of the English playgoer than Mr. Charles Wyndham, manager and principal artist of the Criterion Theatre, London, who, with his company, is now filling an engagement at Palmer's, in this city. Some of Mr. Wyndham's observations on dramatic art and the literature of the stage are here collected as contributions of direct value to the discussion of a subject which is recognized in every civilized nation as of great interest.

Discussing the taste for broadly-comic plays, Mr. Wyndham said that in his opinion it hardly prevailed in England now as it formerly did. "The 'screaming farce' of old," he said, "with the slenderest attachment to vraisemblance, either in motive or character, is almost extinct in England. It is true that the so-called farce-comedies may be cited as its substitute, but I think that the fact that this hybrid sort of entertainment is stretched over three or four acts shows the desire of the author, at least, to impress his audience with the sober respectability of his intentions, however grievously he may have failed in carrying them out. That most of our modern three-act comedies are good one-act farces ruined by attenuation seems to point to the fact that the public, as represented by the managers, emphatically declines to receive with favor the one act of pure, adulterated fun which at one time pleased it, and was, indeed, the most popular of theatrical entertainments. This remark applies particularly to the English stage. The Palais Royal audience will roar over five acts of caricature, and I imagine from what I have read and witnessed here that in America you are not so exacting in regard to the dramatic moral or niceties of a piece so long as it holds its way along a laughing road.

"I think the playgoer who goes to the theatre for the simple purpose of being amused constitutes nine-tenths of the average audience, and when he is absent a cent will represent your other dime. People, as a rule, do not go to gratify a playwright. They pay their money for the purpose of being entertained, and the more absolute amusement you give them the better contented they are with the result of their investment. I think the influence of this class of people is the only possible support upon which the drama has relied in the past or can rely in the future. The instruction that the drama may convey must be incidental to the amusement it affords, just as the child's powder must be concealed in a plentiful quantity of jam if it is to be induced to take it. The skilful dramatist learns this fact as one of the first lessons of his apprenticeship, and his success will depend very greatly upon his ability to conceal his doses of instruction under a pleasing covering of amusement."

To the question what Mr. Wyndham thought of the prospects for a new dramatic literature in England, judging from the work of contemporary playwrights, he answered:

"I have already touched upon this question in a recent magazine article, but it is one of vast importance to the stage, and cannot be discussed too often or too much with thought. I believe the English stage and the American stage, which is an offshoot of the parent stock, is gradually, but surely, tending to a higher order of work, and that this tendency will inevitably result in a new dramatic literature which will be equal to that in vogue in the present day. I believe that the new literature will gradually introduce a subject, to be discussed in the progress of the story, and that the discussion will prove of real instructive benefit to the audience, while it will be conducted in such an attractive form that it will be relished by those who are ordinarily the least thoughtful of men and women. The little love idyle of the stage which have charmed us so much for so long a time are beginning, through their simplicity, to pall upon our educated taste, and very soon more substantial food will be required by the intelligent playgoer, whether he lays claim to superior critical judgment or not. Already the beginning of this new dramatic literature has been made. Twenty years ago the introduction of a dozen lines bearing on the story in an English play was received as an unpardonable violation of dramatic rules, but now in nearly every successful drama introductions of this kind are made to a small extent, and the public accepts them without protest, while the really critical portion of it applauds them. This is significant of what I believe will be the character of our future national drama. It is the first application of a principle which in my opinion is destined to revolutionize our dramatic literature.

"This applies, of course, not only to the English stage. In France it has been the custom for many years to start a subject for discussion and then illustrate it by a dramatic story. The French stage on this account plays a very important and a very honorable part in the education of the people on subjects of national interest, and exerts in this way a powerful influence on the political history of the country. In England we are only just beginning to adopt this great reform, but it is certain to wield an important influence in the future dramatic literature. It is this gradual development of the new taste that has permitted the introduction of Ibsen's plays under such favorable circumstances, but the Ibsenites are mistaking the shadow for the substance. Ibsen is doing no more to-day than Sardou, Dumas the younger, Augier, and a host of other French authors have been doing for the last twenty years. The difference is simply this: Ibsen's stories are more acceptable to an Anglo-Saxon audience than the Latin temperament which forms such a staple of dramatic work in France. The study of a woman's intellectual development, as presented in 'The Doll's Home,' is surely just as interesting as the study of her passions in 'Francillon' of Dumas, and it is certainly much more palatable to the general public in England. A man's integrity, as discussed in Ibsen's 'Pillars of Society,' is surely as profitable a subject for contemplation as man's dissipation in Dumas's 'Dame aux Camélias.'

"But, after all, Ibsen and the French authors have only suggested a path for the English playwrights to follow; they have not established the school, which must be the work of Englishmen themselves. The beginning is well made, the public is gradually being prepared for the new literature of the stage, and I feel confident that when it has reached its full development, dramatic art in England will have gained something of substantial value. The English and American stage are kindred, and, of course, whatever improvement is made in England will be reflected in the West. Whatever good dramatic work is originated here very soon finds an abiding place in the mother country. The new dramatic literature is already born and is sure to grow and increase in power for good, and England and America will jointly reap the benefit of its creation."

Mr. Wyndham does not exactly agree with Signor Salvini in the statement made by the great Italian actor in a recent conversation reported in THE TIMES that the theatrical art is, after all, progressive, and that the actors of to-day are, as a whole, rather more capable than those of the "palmy days" of the stage. Referring to this subject, the English actor said:

"I should be very guarded in venturing to differ with so high an authority as Salvini. It may be premature to announce it at this time, but my impressions on this subject are just the reverse of the Italian tragedian. The stage has no actual technique that can be handed down by the actor to future generations, as the sculptor or artist can hand down his work, to become the heirloom and possession of successors through all time. The art of the stage can vary only with the varying emotions of man. Any painter may to-day or to-morrow, by a single example of a different treatment of texture of atmosphere, of complexion, bequeath a legacy to all who come after him that will add to the illusion of his art; but the actor cannot do this. The greatest work of our modern stage has been to discard whatever of technique it possessed, and to condemn it as 'traditional' or 'conventional.' In one sense this may be said to show an advance, but that it lays any foundation upon which to base a belief that theatrical art is a progressive one I cannot realize. Emotion cannot be stereotyped; the actor must make a fresh copy every time. To criticise the actors of the 'palmy days' is much too large an order for me to accept at short notice. I have broadly hinted at my own views, regarding them in my remarks on 'Dethroned Traditions,' and further than that I should not care to venture just now.

"The modern English actor," continued Mr. Wyndham, pursuing the same line, "is recruited, I think, from a higher rank than his predecessor, and the modern system of stage productions gives him a chance to present more perfectly the result of his careful studies. Whether his observation be any keener, as we might expect, from the wider range which his freedom from conventional trammels has afforded him, is an open question. But it seems to me that, even admitting all this, it would hardly prove the essentially progressiveness of his art, unless he were able to hand down some royal rule for the realization and presentation of his studies by his successors. I cannot help thinking that the really great actor is an individual in a wider sense than any of his confrères in the allied arts. He is not the creature or creation of any school. He is born, not made, and is as erratic in his advent as a comet in its rush through the orderly procession of the stars."

Mr. Wyndham's experience, both of English and American audiences, has been large, and he is in the habit of studiously observing the characteristics of the people before whom he plays. To the question whether he notes any marked difference between the English playgoers and those of this country, he answered:

"In certain respects, yes. I am inclined to believe that the American people prefer to judge of a completed work rather than of its parts. The value—the actor's value—of a line is by no means estimated by American and English audiences alike. But although our English audiences have adopted the plan of summarizing them in the play which appeals to them strongly, and, it must be admitted, often persist in doing so, to the detriment of the situation at which the author is aiming. I should be loth to assert that this is indicative of more alertness of mind, sensitiveness, or responsiveness, than are to be found in American audiences. For your people invariably show in their appreciation of the climax that they have missed none of the beauties of the road that has led them to the goal."

On the subject of pictorial display on the stage, when justified by the text of the drama, Mr. Wyndham differs somewhat in his opinions from Mrs. Kendal. "I cannot see," he said, "how anything that assists the illusion of the stage can detract from its effect. Does an actor gain inspiration from a handsome and appropriate stage setting? I can answer that better with an affirmative to the negative proposition. An actor's inspirations are certainly apt to be clouded by the ghastly palaces, dreary furniture, and fantastic woodlands to which he is often introduced on country stages. The effect of acting is not spoiled by rich stage pictures, unless they interrupt the current of the story. But pageantry and scenic display require the deftest skill in their introduction to prevent them from snapping the thread of the story of the play, which, after all, is what leaves the lasting impression on the minds of the spectators. The whole question of scenic display is reduced to the the point of propriety, considering the circumstances under which it is made. In some scenes elaborate stage pictures undoubtedly heighten the effect by aiding to produce the required illusion; in others the painter's and upholsterer's art, carried to an extreme, undoubtedly work it to its detriment, as the effect intended by the author, and which the actor is trying to produce.

"I cannot illustrate my meaning better than by referring to a sensational effect that in this country has always been introduced into a popular melody, much to its detriment, as I think. I speak of it with infinite respect, for its godfather was one of the greatest stage managers and one of the greatest artists that America has produced and cherished. I allude to the celebrated scene of the departure of the troops for the war in Mr. Bronson Howard's play of 'Old Love, and Love is familiar to you. The hero is ordered away on foreign service. The heroine and her friends are supposed to be watching the troops marching past their window. In England the march down Regent-street, we simply say that the march should be left entirely to the imagination of the audience, while their attention should be riveted on the fact that the girl was losing her lover. All the suggestion made of the march was the dull, heavy tramp of soldiers outside and the opening of the pianos. By this means one was made to realize that regiment after regiment was passing. Now, the author's intention was simply to present the effect of the departure of the troops on the characters on the stage and not to invite the audience to a military review. I have rarely seen a stronger dramatic effect than was produced in London by this illusion—the dull tramp of the soldiers, the hoarse voice of command, the excited shouts, and the emotions of the different characters on the stage. Thus, while it appealed to the one sense—hearing—it left the other sense—vision—free to follow the dramatic situation.

"Here in America, however, I found the interest of the story diverted from the characters to the scenic display, the actual march of an army of some few dozens of soldiers, three or four abreast, past a window so close to them that no pavement was possible. Most of us have seen a regiment go by, and know how many men, as a rule, do go abreast, and how utterly inadequate are any resources of the stage to represent such a scene. To my mind it speaks volumes for the interest of the story that the effect was not destroyed by this introduction of pageantry. I remember having a long and serious chat with Mr. Wallack on the subject, in which I found it to be his conviction that it would be impossible to bring about a successful close without this effect, and that, indeed, the success of the comedy was largely dependent upon this military display. I could not agree with him, but probably I was wrong."

PENDLETON AS A REFORMER.

SPECIMENS OF ABUSE HEAPED UPON HIM BY HIS OWN PARTY PRESS.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 30.—The opposition of the Democratic press of Ohio, with a few exceptions, to the Civil Service Reform bill introduced in 1882 by the late George H. Pendleton was marked by its grotesque assumption that it was a measure intended primarily to keep Republicans in and Democrats out, or, as one Democratic editor declared, "A bill to introduce certain sham reforms in the civil service, and to keep the Republicans in and the d—d fools, the Democrats, out, though the latter should overnight, and while fully asleep, have happened to win the Presidential prize"—a prize they won two years later with their eyes open and somewhat because of this sadly-berated bill.

The student of American political history will look back with amusement to the various ingenious arguments put forward by the editors of Ohio in opposition to this reform. Plain words that often suggested the rural stratum of thought from which they were produced were elbowered upon the Senator. As the *Butler County Democrat* tersely observed, "Senator Dan Voorhees pushed out the Pendleton civil service reform hog-wash in a style just too beautiful"; while an editorial neighbor of the same faith added: "Senator Pendleton's civil service reform measure is receiving a volley of hot shot all along the line of the Democratic press of Ohio. Whether Gentleman George will still continue to fondle his pet, or will take to the woods, remains to be seen." The *Holmes County Farmer*, a Bourbon from the deepest Democratic district of Ohio, made haste scornfully to declare that "while there is nothing in the Pendleton bill that is really inimical to grandfathers, it must be conceded that if the bill becomes a law the fact that a man has a grandfather will not in the bright future be deemed a good and sufficient reason for giving him his choice of places at the public feeding-box."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* based its opposition upon the broad ground that there was no need of such reform, and added the massive argument: "We have an idea that a man may be able to hound Afghanistan, tell the principal parts of his Minga, and yet be distressed and steal when he gets into office." Said the Hocking *Sentinel:* "Pendleton is not called upon to doctor nor nurse the dying, old, debauched party. Let it alone. We will be there at the funeral, and while Mr. Pendleton may be an administrator, with the will annexed, Dan Voorhees of Indiana may most likely be called upon to deliver to the Democracy the title deeds of this Republic."

"No Democrat should vote for such a sham and humbug," was the comment of the Jackson *Herald*. "Mr. Pendleton is greater than his party," cried the Columbus *Capital*, "and with the applause of the 'grand old ——' ringing in his ears at each repetition of his swivel service hallucination, he is inclined to fresh outbreaks of Pendletonitis." The Springfield *Globe* wondered "in what direction he will make a blanked fool of himself next time, taking the bread out of his party's mouth;" while yet another statesman who used to scorch to printer's ink declared that the Democrats of Montgomery County were "dancing hay from one end of the county to the other, up hill and down dale."

These are a few out of an extended and picturesque array that might be produced; and while they had little effect upon the fate of the bill, they did have their bearing upon Senator Pendleton's chances for re-election, when Mr. Payne defeated him at Columbus a short time later.

NEWS FROM THE PLATE RIVER.

The floating exhibition on board the Spanish steamer Conde de Vilana was opened to the public at Buenos Ayres on the 20th of October, and is very popular.

The following data have been received by the Government of the Argentine Republic from its engineering department regarding the construction of railroads in the republic: Railroads in operation, 7,851 kilometers in the year 1889, against 5,963 kilometers in 1886; under construction, 5,057 kilometers in 1889, against 915 kilometers in 1886.

The Government has decreed the sale of 24,000 square leagues of the public lands, in conformity with the law of Oct. 10, 1876. These 24,000 square leagues will be sold in Europe at the price of $2 per hectare, (about 2½ acres,) and they will be apportioned 2,000 leagues to the Territory of Formosa, 2,000 to Chaco, 2,000 to Pampa Central, 5,000 to Rio Negro, 6,000 to Chubut, 6,000 to Santa Cruz, and 500 to Tierra del Fuego. Eight thousand leagues of these lands will be allotted to English families, 8,000 to Italian, 4,000 to Spanish, 2,000 to French, 1,000 to Swedish, and 1,000 to Belgian.

The founders of the Transatlantic and River Steamship Line—La Union Argentina Urguaya of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo—Messrs. Monteverde & Co., have obtained from the Argentine Government the approval of the statutes of the company.

The fleet of the company will consist of fifteen transatlantic steamers of from 4,500 to 8,500 tons burden, with a minimum speed of eighteen miles an hour, and fifteen steamers of from 500 to 1,000 tons burden, with a speed of from twelve to twenty miles an hour. Of these vessels eight are for the European transatlantic service, making weekly voyages; four for the service to the United States, sailing twice a month, and eleven are for the coast and river service. Of the remaining steamers three are for the European and United States transatlantic service with Montevideo, and four for the river service of that republic. The vessels will respectively sail under the Argentine and Uruguayan flags. The company will establish shipbuilding yards in the Argentine Republic for the use of its own vessels and those of other companies, and for the ultimate purposes of repair and construction of vessels of war for the national navy.

The share capital will be $20,000,000, with gold bonds to the amount of $8,000,000. And the company is seeking a guarantee of 5½ per cent from the Governments of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay for the respective amounts of capital pertaining to the service of each.

MORMON CHURCH FABLES

HOW THE FAITH CURE WORKS IN DESERET.

CURING THE SICK BY THE LAYING ON OF HANDS ONE OF THE IMPUDENT CLAIMS OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

Wilford Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church, has preserved in his diary many things which he believes, and would teach others to believe, are absolute proofs that Joseph Smith was a prophet chosen of the Lord and could work miracles at will. In the striking incident related below, with those of equal moment that follow, no Mormon can raise the cry of Gentile invention, for every line and word here set down is taken almost literally from documents in the writer's possession, published by the Mormon Church, and quietly circulated among the Mormon youth, that they may be won to a belief in the divine mission of that Church.

President Woodruff's first illustration of Smith's power in cure by faith is set down as having occurred in 1839. The season was one of unusual sickness; the Saints, who had recently been ruthlessly driven from Missouri, were destitute, and so many of them had flocked into the little town of Commerce, afterward Nauvoo, that the Prophet Smith, with others, had given up his house and was lodged in a tent. The suffering all about was so great that it appealed powerfully to the sympathies of the chosen leader of the stricken Church.

Accordingly, on the morning of July 22 he called for help, in prayer, and, feeling strengthened, determined to heal all the sick within reach. The result is described in Woodruff's *Journal* in these words:

"He healed all in his house and dooryard; then, in company with Sidney Rigdon and several of the Twelve, he went through among the sick lying on the bank of the river, and he commanded them in a loud voice, in the name of Jesus Christ, to come up and be made whole, and they were all healed."

Then, crossing the river to the western bank, the Prophet raised Brigham Young from a bed of sickness, and then passed on to the rest. A Saint named Fordham was very sick and "had been dying for an hour." Joseph took him by the hand, saying:

"Brother Fordham, do you not know me?"

"Yes," was the low-whispered response.

"Have you faith to be healed?"

"I am afraid it is too late. If you had come sooner it might have been," was the answer.

"Do you believe that Jesus is the Christ?"

"I do, Brother Joseph."

Then came the command: "I commend you, in the name of Jesus of Nazareth, to arise and be made whole."

"The words of the Prophet," continues the narration, "were not like the words of men, but like the voice of God. It seemed to me that the house shook from its foundation. Elijah Fordham leaped from his bed like a man raised from the dead. A healthy color came to his face, and life was manifest in every act. His feet were done up in Indian meal poultices. He kicked them off his feet, scattered the contents, and thus called for his clothes and put them on. He asked for a bowl of bread and milk and ate it; then put on his hat and followed us into the street to visit others who were sick."

On the same day Apostle Woodruff treated two sick children by simply wiping their faces with a silk handkerchief the Prophet had given him.

Heber C. Kimball, a Mormon leader close to Young himself in influence and authority through many eventful years, had numerous personal encounters with Satan, and was only made safe by prayer and the interposition of divine aid. On one occasion, while in England, he was called upon to administer to a Mormon convert, who was "so afflicted with evil spirits that he could not live long unless he should obtain relief." Assisted by Elder Hyde, he laid hands upon the afflicted, and prayed that the devil might be made to come out. While thus engaged, Kimball says he heard "some unseen power, with such force that he fell to the floor as if shot. The next thing he knew, he was being supported by Elder Hyde and the now cured convert, who laid him upon his bed and prayed over him. Kimball continues:

"My agony was so great that I could not endure, and I was obliged to get out, and fell on my knees in the open air. I then went into the bed, and could distinctly see the evil spirits, who foamed and gnashed their teeth upon me. We gazed upon them about an hour and a half, and I never saw in the human countenance of these fool spirits, and any attempt to paint the scene which then presented itself or portray the malice and enmity depicted in their countenances would be useless."

Kimball's story does not lack confirmation as remarkable and picturesque as the original account. On May 22, 1856, Elder Hyde wrote to his brother Mormon as follows:

"Every circumstance that occurred at that scene of devils is just as fresh in my recollection at this moment as it was at the moment of its occurrence, and will ever remain so. After you were overcome by them and had fallen, their awful rush upon me with knives, threats, imprecations, and bitter grins simply because I stood by you and your friends of mice. While you were apparently senseless and lifeless upon the floor and upon the bed, (after we laid you there,) I stood over you and with my rod fought them, and contended against them face to face, until they began to diminish in number and to retreat from the room. The last imp that left turned round to me and, waving his sword, said, as if to express his determined opposition to them: 'I never said anything against you!' I replied to him thus: 'It matters not to me whether you are or not; you are a liar from the beginning.' In the name of Jesus Christ, avaunt!' Immediately sat up in bed, when he placed his hands upon his head and rebuked his disease. She arose from her bed, immediately walked half a mile to be baptized, and thank him in her wet clothes. She was healed from that time."

But Elder Smoot's greatest achievement cast that of Elder Patten's into nothingness. A scoffer who was subsequently converted and begged to be baptized into the Mormon faith, was refused until he was healed, but commanded to be taken to [illegible] his death bed without delay. Elder Smoot feared more for his soul than comfort, and ordered a wagon to be backed up to the door. The sick man was then placed upon it, and, as near the river as could be loosened, and some of the men present halted the wagon and began to pound on it. The sick man asked what they were doing, and upon being told, impatiently ejaculated: "Oh, never mind the fire; go on, or I'll die and go to hell yet before I'm baptized." The Elder then declared:

"We proceeded on with him till we reached the river, which at that time was frozen over, but the ice had been cut away near the shore in order that our animals might drink. Brother [illegible] was lifted from his bed, carried into the water, and I baptized him for the remission of his sins and for restoration to health. After being taken out of the water, a blanket was wrapped around him, and he was seated for a moment to rest upon a block of ice upon the shore, seeing that [illegible] turning the wagon around, he inquired what we were going to do. I was replied that [illegible] going to put him on the bed and heal him. [illegible] was given to his feet and carried [illegible] they stood him upon the floor, [illegible] and [illegible] and he did so, and from that time became a healthy man."

Consecrated oil was at times applied to the brute creation, with the same beneficial results as followed its application to man. When Mrs. Smith, the widow of Hyrum the Patriarch, murdered in Carthage Jail, was on her way West with her family and household effects, one of her precious oxen lay down in the hot sand, rolled over upon its side, and was thought to be a sure victim to the scorching sun and its severe labors. It was a moment of emergency, as the beast could not be replaced, and an advance was impossible without him. The widow felt that her emergency required means which might not be allowed on other occasions, and going to the wagon, took therefrom a bottle of consecrated oil about in his pocket to anoint with, and administered it to all whom he found afflicted, and out of the whole number only one died, and he was the only one who had taken the medicine prescribed by a doctor." David Davis, also of Wales, was almost crushed to a pulp by the roof of a coal mine falling upon him. When he was dug out, Elder William Phillips and others laid their hands upon him, and promised that he should be healed. "While their hands were upon his head, his broken ribs and other bones were heard coming together with a noise that was quite perceptible."

A young man who had been deaf and dumb was baptized and could thereafter hear and speak. When Elder Fsok was a resident of Ohio he blessed a boy who had broken an arm that very day, and it was immediately made whole. While journeying to Missouri with the "Kirtland Camp," his son had a leg crushed by being run over by a heavy wagon on a hard road. "When he was picked up the limb appeared to be flattened, as if almost crushed to a pulp, and the flesh was torn open. Brother Peck immediately administered to the boy and then placed him in his wagon. In an hour afterward he examined the leg and found that it was entirely well."

JOHN Y. M'KANE SUED.

MORRIS HERZBERG FINDS THE AUTOCRAT A HARD LANDLORD.

A hearing is pending in Brooklyn before Baldwin F. Strauss, as referee, involving John Y. McKane in an action brought against him by Morris Herzberg for the recovery of property which, he claims, the autocrat of Gravesend is withholding from him. Herzberg formerly leased the West Brighton Casino from McKane, as administrator of Paul Bauer's estate, and a disagreement in regard to rents resulted in McKane's getting a warrant to eject Herzberg's property from the Casino and lock the premises up. Herzberg claims that McKane, instead of ejecting the property, is holding it.

Herzberg's side of the story is that in the Spring of 1888 he leased the hotel from McKane for three years, agreeing to pay $30,000 a year, and that of this McKane was to give him back $5,000, so that in reality he should only pay $25,000 a year. Herzberg had a bad season and lost money, and on the property there were a number of mortgages. In the Winter of 1888-9 there was a foreclosure, and this cut off Herzberg's lease. Herzberg and McKane then came to an understanding, the former alleges, by which Herzberg was to get a new lease on the property. McKane was to buy it in, giving $500 over all the mortgages, the mortgages being for $80,000, and Herzberg was to take the place on lease for $23,000 a year for five years from May 1, 1889.

The result was that Herzberg staid in the place, and all went on serenely until it came time to pay the rent. Then McKane, Herzberg claimed, wanted to adjust finances by the thirty-thousand-dollar compact of the first lease. Herzberg objected, and in September last McKane started proceedings to dispossess him before Justice Waring at the Police Headquarters in Coney Island. McKane was granted a warrant to eject Herzberg.

From that point more difficulties began, Herzberg claims, that McKane looked the premises up and would not let the men sent by him go off with the effects. These effects consisted largely of wine and liquor supplies on the hotel premises. McKane's excuse was that he wished to make an inventory of the effects. Things went on in this way until action was begun against McKane by Herzberg for the recovery of the property in the Supreme Court. On Oct. 21 an examination was ordered before Baldwin F. Strauss of Brooklyn as referee. The first hearing was on Nov. 12, when McKane appeared, and testimony was taken. McKane denied that he was keeping the property, or that he had in any way prevented its removal, and told Herzberg to come down and get it when he liked. On the matter now stands. Herzberg claims that although McKane says he will offer no objection, yet as soon as he attempts to go down and take the things his hindrances of a very decided kind will be put in the way.

TO HOLD A FAIR.

THE HOUSE OF THE HOLY COMFORTER AND THE HOME FOR INCURABLES.

A bazaar will be held for the building fund of the House of the Holy Comforter, the only free home for incurables we have, on Tuesday Dec. 3, from 11 A. M. to 12 P. M. This will be the first opportunity of seeing Mr. Sherry's new room, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, he having kindly given it to the ladies for this occasion. The lady patronesses are Mrs. William W. Astor, Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. John J. Kane, Mrs. R. Irwin, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. William D. Sloan, Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Frederic W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Sanford Saltus, Mrs. Arthur Wellman, Mrs. William C. Whitney, and Mrs. Edward Wharton. Many Christmas novelties will be for sale, and it is hoped the event will be a social as well as financial success. The Hungarian Band will play both afternoon and evening. This most worthy charity shelters those who are debilitated the better class free, who otherwise would be obliged to go to the almshouse as the Island.

FACTS ABOUT SING SING.

The following was the schedule of the number of men employed in the various shops and industries in Sing Sing Prison yesterday, by which it will be seen that there are only 88 idle men in the prison now out of a total of 1,432: In Warden's house, 50; hall, 72; bathhouse, washhouse, storehouse, and tobacco factory, 36; jobbing, 110; State shop, 37; mess room, 52; laundry, 71; stove works, 24; shoe industry, 100, (limited to that number by law;) assorting rags, 106; making overalls, 65; clothing industry, 267; marble cutting, 45; miscellaneous—making shoes for other State institutions, 26; clothing, 21; printing, 3; tin shop, 7; stone shed, 113; new men, 5. All the industries in the prison are running along nicely at present and all the men are employed, except those who have something to conceal in their minds and hands.

AUGIER AFTER MOLIERE

SOME MEMORIES OF THE DEAD DRAMATIST.

THE WRITER WHO HAD THE COURAGE TO STOP WRITING BEFORE HIS POWERS FAILED HIM.

Emile Zola wrote of Emile Augier: "He is at present the master of the French stage." He is that, and more. If dramatic literature is literature, and not a trade at which the player, the machinist, the prompter, the scene shifter excel, the French stage has not had a rival far Augier since Molière. Otherwise, Scribe, who put together scenes, plots, incidents, as children do their picture blocks, wrote badly, and was extraordinarily successful; Sardou, who is lauded to the seventh heaven for rehearsing his plays before they are written; Meilhac and Halévy, who learned from Offenbach the note of devilry that it is conventional to call Parisian, are greater dramatists than Augier or Molière. Dumas, also, is greater than they, who is more a cavalier in impertinent philosophy, and Pailleron, whose work has the light airiness of Pierrot saluted by Comerre.

For Molière's plays were not first ingenious plot, then exciting dialogue, then faithfulness to manner, and Augier's, coming after the "Cigale," a clever satire of modern Parisians in the garb of Athenians—and after "L'Aventurière"—came with "Gabrielle," a play which for plot, wealth of intrigue, breathless interest at the end of every act, gave—

Act. I—Gabrielle falling in love with her husband's clerk, Stéphane, through sheer lonesomeness.

Act. II—Gabrielle confiding her love for Stéphane to Stéphine.

Act. III—Gabrielle struggling against her love for Stéphane.

—without a startling situation or theatrical expedient to the climax of the fourth act, the last act, which must make a play or let it fall with the curtain. Only a worn-out tale, told as often as the time was ground out on the Barbari street organs that Paganini turned into the "Carnival of Venice." At his mere mention of it a manager of a playhouse would have said to an unknown Augier: "Do you think, see, and write like Molière, to palliate the enormity of your plot?" as Rocquelin said to the aspiring violinist. "Do you play like Paganini?" and to the aspiring composer, "Are you Meyerbeer?"

Augier saw, thought, and wrote like Molière, and no other dramatist in France—aside from the idolatry that in France makes a sacrilege of comparison to Molière—may be judged in that light, for no other wrote equivalents to "Le Fils de Giboyer," "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," "Les Fourchambault," indifferent of intrigue and masterly in knowledge of humanity and ability to make dramatic its commonplaces.

Augier was the grandson of the author of "Le Citateur," Pigault-Lebrun. His mother was an only child. He had two sisters, one the mother of Paul Déroulède, the other of Lucien Gurlard, both distinguished as soldiers and poets. His father was a Gaulois, a surgeon of position. What ever may be thought of heredity—granting that it is only a coincidence—the knowledge that Pigault-Lebrun had amassed by experience and that had come to him by centuries of Gaulois life in an unbroken line, Augier did not have to learn. He was born with it and could spend his life in its expression. His years of work would not have sufficed to learn and to learn how to tell as he tells.

The Gaulois knowledge is especially of human nature and of life. It is plainly discernible in the folk lore; it is flagrant in the lays and fabliaux. What it lacks in the Court life gave to expression after every avenue of Paris led to every capital in Europe. Wit, or its French equivalent of *esprit*, is not a Gaulois quality. The *sel Gaulois* is rock salt; it is the Frank who contributed the Attic salt that the literatures boast of. The free Latin of the Franc, the Frank King Clovis, had it, and the wittiest contemporary Parisians taught by Chamfort, Grimm, and Heinrich Heine are Abert Wolff, who is a German; Dumas, an African; Renan, a Breton; Meilhac and Halévy, Jews. The Gaulois people have only humor. Molière and Augier had to learn *esprit*.

Mr. Brander Matthews says that Augier was influenced by Ponsard. In what? The author of "Lucrèce," a copyist of Casimir Delavigne, elevated platitude to the dignity of a school of literary art, the author of "L'Honneur et l'argent" and "Le Fils de Giboyer" had at his fingers' ends the knack of badinage. Ponsard was grave; Augier active, gay, and audacious.

To have escaped the Romantiques, when their enthusiasm was not only contagious but enforced, would have been genius in Augier's merit, if there is merit in not forcing one's talent. His was in his work as his mind was bent. The quality of being *spirituel* he might have regarded as disdainfully as does Zola: it was a factor that he could have easily neglected; but he worshipped Molière, in spite of the depreciation of Bossuet, Vauillon, Schlegel, and Gautier, and Molière had counted with the *spirituel*.

He was modest enough to be seriously hurt when Got, at the first performance of "Paul Forestier," in naming the author as the custom is, enthusiastically said: "Emile Augier," he would have said Molière, instead of "Monsieur Emile Augier," as the proprinties dictate for the living. It could not occur to him that, like Hugo, he had "entered, living, into Immortality." Then he ceased writing for the "Fonds d'pambault" to avoid the fate of Scribe, who shall always be "Monsieur Scribe" to the artistic, as if Scribe and he were comparable. He wrote to Lindau:

"I have learned by experience that one never stops in time; one stops always either too early or too late. One stops too late when one stops too early. I wish to tell you why I have so decided. When a young man, at the beginning of my success, came to see me, I myself was one of a manager. He was an amiable person that manager. While we were talking a servant handed to him a visiting card. While reading it he made a face and said, 'I am not visible! *qu'il me fasse un rapt*, that old torment!' I glanced at the card. It was Engène Scribe's. It was the man who had won the greatest number of successes in our century, the master of the theatre. He was received with open arms, and I swore to myself that such an affrontre would never befall me. I do not want a manager to send me word by his servant that he is not visible! And that is why my retirement is irrevocable. I live simply. The theatre does not please me; I noticed it at the reopening performance of 'Les Lionnes pauvres.' Rehearsals annoy me, time, irritate me, and I cannot work. I have no children. I love my wife with all my heart, as becomes a good sexagenarian, and as, we have arrived at the twilight of life, we await in pious meditation the coming of night."

Dreyfus asked him for his prescription for a comedy. He replied:

"You want the recipe for a comedy; I do not know it, but I suppose it must be like the one which the Sergeant gave to the conscript for the manœuvres of cannon: 'Look and see and learn around it.' If it is not the only recipe, it is at least the most used. Perhaps there is another which directs to take brass, bore a hole, and put a light at the end of it. In cannon it is that light that is called the soul; in dramatic work, what would you call it? Take another name if that one does not please you. That is all I can tell you. Add, if you like, that the author must have had a little trouble: 'Dampen your fifth act with sweet tears and powder the four others with salties of wit.'"

I do not think the author practiced that advice. No, that is the Dumas formula.

At the fiftieth anniversary of "Hernani" there was a banquet to Hugo, and Augier's speech was:

"Whom La Bruyère, at the Academy, saluted in Bossuet the father of the Church, he spoke in advance the language of posterity; you, dear master, it is posterity itself that surrounds you here, it is posterity that salutes you and drinks to this toast: To the Father!"

Augier owes nothing to Hugo and everything to having avoided the absurdities of "Hernani" and the entire list of romantique dramas. His personages are real, interesting, because they talk, act, and think as men and women placed in queer, difficult, or perilous situations. That was all the art of Molière, and as Molière pictured in Tartufe, not hypocrisy but the hypocrite; in Alceste, not misanthropy but the misanthrope; the character, not the passion or sentiment, Augier pictured in Poirier the ambitious, and in Vernouillet the insolent. The characters are struck as smartly as Greek medals. In the entire repertory of the Comédie Française there is nothing to surpass, there is nothing out of Molière to equal, these and the other types of humanity that are ticketed in psychological collections as Giboyer, Pommeau, Séraphine, Léa, Bernard, Forestier, De Preules, the Marquise d'Auberive. They are true to nature, and, since nature is the same up to a millionth of nature, is not everybody, however sincerely one may prefer to Augier and Molière Pierrot, Pantalon, Arlequin, and Colombine, bound to do honor to the men of genius who accomplish that enormous task? The test should be simply as Augier made it for a player:

MY DEAR MANAGER: The comedian who will give you this note tells me that he is comic. If he is, thank me; if he is not, thank him!

H. P. R.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In relation to a recent article in your paper headed "The King's Daughters," we ask to be permitted to make the following statement: The aims and purposes of the order and its conditions of membership have been fully declared in its published constitution, which was adopted shortly after the order was organized.

See Article II. of constitution: "The objects of this order shall be to develop spiritual life and to stimulate Christian activity."

Article III., Section I: "Any person may become a member of this order whose purposes and aims are in accord with its objects, and who holds herself responsible to the King, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President, and all the members of the Central Council are united in their Christian faith, and there is not now, nor has there ever been, a difference of opinion among us concerning the doctrine of the divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ. We make this statement in justice to ourselves.

Margaret Bottome, President; Kate Bond, Vice President; Mary Lewa Dickinson, General Secretary; Isabella Charles Davis, Corresponding Secretary; Georgia H. Libby, Treasurer; Mary F. Payson, Recording Secretary; Susan M. Schuyler, Marie Louise Irving, Margaret P. Bonnell, Louise Barnes, Grace B. Eastlick, Lucy P. Johnston.

MRS. ELLEN GAVIN'S DEATH.

SHE FEARED THAT SHE WAS TO BE ROBBED AND POISONED.

When Ellen Gavin closed her other eye (as a witness says she expressed it, she being already blind in one) in Jersey City in the month of May, 1888, she left a legacy of property and law and considerable hate of relatives to her son Thomas. Up to within about six weeks of her death she had lived with her son Martin in New-York, who on his death bed was married to Maggie Schlamm. About two weeks after his death she moved her furniture to Jersey City, where her son Thomas lived, and in less than a month thereafter she died of what some of the witnesses of her death described as a combination of intermittent fever and a broken heart for the loss of her son Martin. She left a will, executed in the last days of her illness, in which she gave all her property to Thomas. This will was probated in New-Jersey and ancillary letters were applied for in this county.

In the meantime, John Gavin, the only other surviving son of the woman, had obtained letters of administration from the Surrogate in this county, and before that court now comes a contest as to the granting of letters ancillary to the Jersey probate of the will and the revocation of the letters of administration granted here. The property in this county consists of about $2,800 in the Bleecker-Street and Emigrant Savings Banks in this city, and that in New-Jersey of real estate. The case was referred by the Surrogate to Counselor T. F. Hascall of 71 Broadway, before whom it came up for a hearing yesterday, the Jersey executor being represented by William H. Sloan and Louis M. Dascher, his counsel, and the New-York administrator by George W. Wilson and W. E. Gleason.

Besides the two brothers, who are the direct opponents in the contest over their mother's property, there are also two children of a dead brother, who appear by guardian. On the Jersey side of the house it is claimed that the will of the deceased was regularly probated in that State, and letters

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

Thanksgiving week was a profitable one at the theatres, but it produced nothing new and was almost devoid of events that deserve review. Mr. Wilson Barrett's experimental revival of "The Silver King" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre was successful, and that play is likely to hold the stage there during the remainder of Mr. Barrett's engagement. The piece is interesting because of its simple, clearly-told story, its variety of interest, and its contrasts of character. Mr. Barrett fills the title rôle perfectly well, for he is a forcible and picturesque actor, and the part calls for no better treatment than he is able to give it. The low-comedy sketches of London character are all well done by the members of his company, and the drama is suitably staged.

At the Broadway Theatre Mr. Booth and Mme. Modjeska are about to close their long engagement. The week just past has been devoted to two plays—"The Fool's Revenge" and "Donna Diana,"—that are familiar to everybody who goes to the theatre. The week to come—after which Mme. Modjeska and Mr. Booth will go ont on the dreary "road"—will be given up to repetitions of plays in which they have already acted. It is a singular commentary upon the condition of the contemporary stage that these two eminent artists will be succeeded at the Broadway Theatre by the London Gaiety Company in short petticoats and silk tights.

Mr. Wyndham, whose engagement at Palmer's Theatre will last through another fortnight, will present toere to-morrow night John O'Keefe's famous old comedy, "Wild Oats," acting Jack Rover, the stage-struck wanderer. He will also revive William Brough's clever farce called "Trying It On," in which the character of Walsingham Potte ought to just suit his rattling, lively style of acting. Lester Wallack used to be identified with both of these characters, but not in the later years of his career. The last Rover seen in New-York, if we are not mistaken, was Edwin Adams, who acted in "Wild Oats" on Saturday nights at Booth's Theatre, where he was doing Othello and Mercutio to Edwin Booth's Iago and Romeo on other nights of the week.

The beginning of the Tuesday subscription performances at Daly's Theatre will be a notable event of this week. "The Passing Regiment," the first play of the series, is a very clever comedy that is not so familiar as some of Mr. Daly's other adaptations from the German. It contains a capital part for the popular quartet of comedians, Miss Rehan and Mr. Drew, Mrs. Gilbert and Mr. Lewis.

Miss Georgia Cayvan will act Lady Teazle for the first time at the Actors' Fund benefit at the Broadway Theatre on Tuesday afternoon. Only the screen scene of Sheridan's comedy will be given. The other members of the Lyceum Company who will be associated with Miss Cayvan in this performance, have often acted in the comedy before. Mr. Charles Walcot will be Sir Peter, Mr. Herbert Kelcey Joseph Surface, and Mr. Wheatcroft Charles. This selection will be the last "number" on a very long and interesting programme which will include the play scene with Mr. Booth and scene of "Hamlet" by Mr. Booth, Mme. Modjeska, and their company; "My Uncle's Will," by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal; "Chatterton," by Messrs. Wilson and George Barrett, and the third act of "Shenandoah."

Mr. Dixey and Mr. Rice are slowly altering and improving their extravaganza "Adonis Jr." A comic schoolroom scene—illustrating marrily the second stage of progress—was introduced for the first time last Thursday night, and will be kept as a permanent feature of the performance.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mr. Richard Mansfield's manager, Mr. Price, announces that during Mr. Mansfield's forthcoming engagement at Palmer's Theatre, beginning Dec. 16, in addition to his artistic production of "Richard III.," the young actor will present a number of new and old plays, including "Beau Brummel," J. R. Planché's "Follies of a Night," "The Parvenu," one of the Batch, and "Ghosts" by Henrik Ibsen. It is not likely that "Ghosts" will have more than one performance. It is a strong and moving play that treats of the weakness of humanity with frankness. Mr. Mansfield's performance of Oswald will no doubt be a powerful piece of acting. But there is not much in the play to interest and not demand all his attention during his New-York engagement. His week in Washington has been successful. He acts this week in Baltimore.

Mr. Dockstader will try his new double-barreled kind of entertainment to-morrow night. The curtain will rise at 8 o'clock instead of 8:30 as hitherto. The regular minstrel First Part will be given, and the programme of ballads and humorous remarks. The Second Part will comprise a new naval operetta, from the German, called "Tallapoosa," with new scenery and dresses and a chorus of forty voices. The cast will include Bettina Girard, Nora Vernon, Marelia Baker, and Edith Kassebeer. Mr. Dockstader himself will take the part of Captain Rural of Indiana.

The customary Santa Claus Festival for the children of the stage will be given on Sunday, Dec. 29, under the direction of Mrs. Pastor, Mrs. Fernandez, Mrs. Eldridge, and others. Gen. Ferraro has lent Tammany Hall for the purpose, and Mr. Pastor will throw him his theatre in the same building. The entertainment will comprise music, tableaux, dancing, and a banquet. The committee, through its Secretary, W. B. Henry, Tony Pastor's Theatre, asks for gifts of money, books, and toys for the children.

"Aunt Sarah" and "A Man of the World" continue successfully at the Madison-Square Theatre and "The Charity Ball" has entered upon a long run at the Lyceum Theatre. "For Great Unknown" at Daly's, "The Old Homestead" at the Academy, "The Cuooty Fair" at the Union-Square Theatre, "Erminie" at the Casino, "The Seven Ages," with egile Mr. Dixey, at the Standard Theatre, and "Shenandoah" at Proctor's Twenty-third-Street Theatre are still drawing crowds.

This will be the last week of the engagement of Mr. Booth and Mme. Modjeska at the Broadway Theatre. The programme is as follows: Monday and Friday nights and Saturday afternoon, "The Merchant of Venice;" Tuesday and Thursday nights, "Richelieu;" Wednesday night, "Hamlet;" Saturday night, "The Fool's Revenge" and "Donna Diana."

Messrs. Barry and Fay, continuing their profitable engagement at the Park Theatre, will revive to-morrow night their acrobatic farce called "Irish Aristocracy." In the songs, dances, and athletic contortions of this piece they will have the assistance of Charles Ross, Mabel Fenton, Ed Harris, Jennie Yeamans, and the Primrose Quartet.

Bessie Bonehill, Frank Bush, Maggie Cline, Queen Vassar, Emily Vivian, the Healeys, Isabella Ward, Collins and Welch, Mlle. Josephine and her performing dogs, Layman with his thousand faces, and the Donaldson Brothers will appear at Tony Pastor's Theatre this week. On Friday evening Miss Bonehill will have a "grand testimonial."

At the Amberg Theatre this week the programme will be as follows: Monday, Poseart in "The Daughter of Fabricius;" Tuesday, Flotow's "Marta;" Wednesday, Possart in "Friend Fritz;" Thursday, Possart in "L'Avare;" Friday, Possart in "Nathan der Weise;" Saturday, "The Daughter of the Regiment" and a pantomime.

This will be the last week of Mr. W. J. Scanlan's engagement at the State Theatre. There will be no change of bill, as "Myles Aroon" answers all the requirements of Mr. Scanlan and his admirers. An extra performance of this play will be given on Thursday afternoon for the benefit of Mrs. Parnell, who is said to be in absolute want.

"A Brass Monkey," the best of all Charles H. Hoyt's farces, will be presented at the Bijou Theatre this week. The cast includes Charles Drew as Jonah, Flora Walsh as Baggage, and Timothy Murphy as Dodge Work.

The London Gaiety Company, headed by Florence St. John and E. J. Louneu, will begin their engagement at the Broadway Theatre Dec. 9, in "Faust up to Date," under the management of Mr. Henry E. Abcey.

The gentleman with the broken neck, Mr. Whitcoll Gus, and a host of other interesting freaks in natural history are in attendance at the museum of visitors to Worth's Palace Museum with the stage performances given there.

"Hands Across the Sea," lately seen at the Standard Theatre, will be the play at the Grand Opera House this week. The cast will include W. G. Beach, Peyton Gibbs, John Buckstone, and Edna Carey.

The phoeograph at the Battle of Gettysburg exhibition this week will sing a French song, with the voice of Théo, and repeat a trombone solo by Dobson or the Christy Minstrels in London.

Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Florence, and Mrs. John Drew will appear in "The Rivals" this week at Mrs. Drew's Arch-Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

The subject of Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture at the Bijou Theatre to-night will be "Switzerland, Our Sister Republic.

The Cleveland Minstrels will provide the entertainment at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre this week.

A spectacular piece called "Kajanka" will be presented at Nihlo's to-morrow night.

"Bootles's Baby" will be presented at the Harlem Opera House this week.

"Siberia" will be this week's play at the Windsor Theatre.

A new programme will be offered at Koster & Bial's this week.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The concert in aid of the fund to preserve Beethoven's birthplace at Bonn will be given at Steinway Hall next Sunday evening, the eve of the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of his birth. An orchestra of 100 members of the Philharmonic Society, under Theodore Thomas, will assist Lilli Lehmann, Paul Kalisch, and Victor Herbert. The programme will be as follows: Overture to Goethe's "Egmont," two choruses; song, "Adelaide"; violoncelle adagio from "Promotheus," scena and air from "Fidelio," chorus from the same work, and the fifth symphony.

The programme of the eighth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra last evening was as follows:

Overture, "Der Freischnets".....Weber
Symphony No. 3.....Brahms
Symphonic poem, "Les Préindes".....Liast
Overture, "Tannhäuser".....Wagner

It will be welcome news to all lovers of music in this city that this superb orchestra, under the direction of Arthur Nikisch, will give four concerts at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evenings, Dec. 17, Jan. 14, Feb. 11, and March 18.

Sarasate and d'Albert will give their third concert at the Metropolitan Opera House tomorrow afternoon. Sarasate will play a Bruch concerto and a composition of his own. D'Albert will play Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto and solos. The two artists will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening and at the Metropolitan again on Thursday evening.

Gerrit Smith's one hundredth organ recital at the South Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, will take place to-morrow at 4 P. M. Francis Fisher Powers, baritone; Douglas Alexander, basso; Nahan Franko, violinist, and Emil Schenck, 'cellist, will assist the organist.

A concert will be given at the New-York College of Music on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3. Miss Charlotte F. Kennan, contralto; Miss Alice K. Hore, pianist; Holst Hansen, baritone, and Henry Lambert, violinist, will appear.

The programme for the coming week at the opera is as follows: Monday, "Queen of Sheba"; Wednesday, "Don Giovanni"; Friday, "Il Trovatore"; matinée, "Don Giovanni."

The Amateur Philharmonic society will give a concert on Tuesday evening at the Central Turn-Verein Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Korbay's first historical song recital will be given at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening.

The Arion Society will give a concert at its clubhouse this evening.

Mme. Emma Albani is expected to arrive here to-day by the Etruria.

MAYBE FRANKLIN PRINTED IT.

"L'Art de se rendre Heureux par les Songes," an inoffensive, interesting, admirably-contrived manual of the category of art books which gave to readers of English "The Art of Ingeniously Tormenting," should be in the Franklinjoibliography.

The French bibliophilists have been attributing the work to Franklin for almost a century; Charles Nodier made of the work the subject of an essay on "Oneirocritics," and noted the attribution to Franklin without pretending to tell the authority; the "Art of Prooning Pleasant Dreams," an essay by Franklin in 1772, (not known to Nodier,) is in title or subject and philosophy so similar to the book, a duodecimo, published, according to the title page, at Frankfort and Leipsio in 1746, that one to translate from the latter has only to qnote from the former.

Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, compiler of a "Bibliography of Franklin" which has 1,500 titles, but not "L'Art de se reudre Henreux par les Songes," to refute that theory calls its author "our pseudonymous, bibliognoste"; the book, "arrant nonsense;" anction catalogne compilers, "not conspicuously glowing lessons in ethics to Mr. J. Hammond Trumbull; declares that in 1746, when the hook came out of the German press, Benjamin Franklin was only a master printer in Philadelphia, little known by his countrymen; and, unlike Jean de Muller, who did full justice to Franklin's forgotten lu x, that of all the Swiss nobles the fifty-first descendant of no one knows what Viscount, announces that he would have had his hands full to include in his list all the works attributed to Franklin.

The work is not arrant nonsense, but Franklinian, clever, amusing, as full of the casuistry that the Yankee philosopher liked to delve in as a letter to a provincial by Pascal. A work shnt could arrest the attention of Charles Nodier for three pages of his "Melanges" arrant nonsense! Think of it.

"Not verscrupulous anction catalogue compilers" have not had an occasion to catalogue "L'Art de se rendre Heureux par les Songes," unless Mr. Ford thinks that De Bure, Brunet, Paul Lacroix, Nodier, Grasese, Derome, Beraldi are not overscrnpulone auction catalogue compilers, and that McCarthy-Reagh, Guilbert de Pixrecourt, and Eugene Pallet are of a quality of bibliographical victims who would not overscrupulous anction catalogue compilers.

Mr. J. Hammond Trnmhull is learned, conscientious, eminent, and doubtless surprised to find himself "dans cette galére," because, like Mr. Ford, he has not catalogued "L'Art de se rendre Heureux par les Songes."

In 1746 Benjamin Franklin was not a mere master printer, little known even to his countrymen.

The "Art de se rendre Heureux par les Songes" did not come out of the German press, despite the "Francofort et Leipsic" of the title page, but a book in Genuin. In the eighteenth century, especially with that quality of literature, indications of place were not necessarily accurate. Loudou and Amsterdam on a title page meant Paris as often as an epitaph is untrue. There were hooks printed at that epoch, in London, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brankford, Liepsic, Paris, the provincial cities of France, that were full of errors, but none had the errors of "L'Art de se rendre Heureux par les Songes."

The language of it is often idiomatically English; it is quite the French of Franklin's letters to Mme. Helvetius, letters, by the bye, that are well versed in the art dreaming.

The composition of it is abominable. Several words are cot off at the ends of the lines at half a syllable, for instance, *beaucoup* at *be*; an infinity are misspelled. There were no accented small capitals in the font. The accents on lower-case letters have a suspicious air of masquerading shadows, and they do their work badly. For *très* parades as *trés*, and *solidité* as *solnnité* in a procession of blunders. Franklin was quite capable of doing that work in Philadelphia or with his private press at Passy.

Why did not Poor Richard, if he wrote it, proclaim his authorship of "L'Art de se reudre Heureux par les Songes"? Because there are passages in it that are *too eighteenth century* for his countrymen, said the Bibliographia Deromc, (not an auction catalogue compiler,) who had not heard of the speech of Polly Baker before a court of judicatory in New-England, printed in the *Gazette* in 1745, and the letters of Mme. Helvetius, the suppressed letter to a young man, the "Art of Procuring Pleasant Dreams" which was a plagiarism if Franklin did not write "L'Art de se rendre Heureux par les Songes."

The French did not wait for the essay to make the attribution.

De Bure and McCarthy-Reagh were the contemporaries of Franklin. His friend, the Abbé Morellet, knew them well. It is not probable that the "Art de se rendre Heureux par les Songes" was not a subject of conversation among them. At the McCarthy-Reagh sale in 1822 the book fetched 40 livres. The catalogue is by De Bure.

Mr. Ford has made a list in his Bibliography of booke erroneonely attributed to Franklin.

I think that Mr. Ford, knowing the "Art de se rendre Heureux par les Songes" well enough to form a decided opinion that it is arrant nonsense, and that Franklin could not have written it, is inexcusable not to have included it in that list, for there is no more scandalous instance of arrant nonsense attributed to a sage in all the annals of bibliography. And I cannot, too, ran a laud of bibliographers:

"L'Art de se rendre Heureux par les Songes," if only for an awful example, should be in the Franklin bibliography. DAVID GAMUT.

DISTURBANCES AT ODESSA.

A dispatch from Jassy to the London *Standard* has the following: "Frequent grave distnrbances have lately occurred among the University students in Odessa. The matter is being kept as quiet as possible, but from what has already transpired the authorities have had serious intentions of closing the University for the rest of the year. The Liberal tendencies of the students were severely commented upon by the Minister of Instruction when he was at Odessa last year, and since then a strict supervision has been maintained by the authorities over all meetings and restaurants frequented by the students.

"A few days ago matters came to a head, through upward of 300 students endeavoring to attend a service in the church in memory of a Russian Nihilist, who returned to Saratoff two years ago from Siberia, after having spent upward of twenty years in exile for political offences. The authorities arrived at the University Church when the service was about to begin, and had the doors closed and guarded by police. The students made a demonstration and insulted the authorities, when eight of the ringleaders were arrested.

"Three days later the students attempted to hold a service in the Cathedral, and on that becoming known the authorities surrounded the place, stopped the service, took the names of the officiating priests, and cleared the church. A report of the affair has been forwarded to the Minister of Instruction, and it now remains to be seen what will be done. No doubt several of these unfortunate young men will be sent away, or compelled to leave the country."

RUSSIAN EXILES BEYOND HELP.

Mr. George Kennan, who lectured on "An Eastern Siberian Convict Mine" at the Twenty-third-street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, said in the ante-room after the entertainment that his lectures would result in no practical benefit to the convicts in Russia. But in many instances the families of exiles were left destitute by withdrawal of their support and by the confiscation of their property, and these people he should try to assist with the funds already placed in his hands by those wishing to help the unfortunate Russians. It is said, the Russian Government should take steps to prevent the families of exiles from receiving aid from this country if would only heighten the feeling against the exile system at home.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

When a man sets up a theory and undertakes to make facts agree with it, he has a hard time. The indnction method of reasoning is absolnte in its tyranny, and always crushes any one who undertakes to pierce its armor. The only person who has any hope of success in science is he who studies facts first and formulates his theory on the results obtained.

Precisely the same method is to be used in studying the works of great masters in art. The man who begins by saying, "Wagner was not a great composer," and then goes hunting for evidence to prove his statement, is bound to come to grief. He should begin by studying the works of Wagner, and generalizations of an unimpeachable nature will come to him if he is a thinker. As Mr. Krehbiel wisely said in one of his recent lectnres, the only way to find out what Wagner means is to go to Wagner himself—to study him in his scores—and not to accept second-hand evidence.

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Sir Arthur Sullivan has set up the theory that Wagner did not know how to make a libretto, that he did not select the proper kind of material for his stories, and that his verse is doggerel. This is not a new attack on the genius of Bayreuth, but it is nunsnal. The common plan is to say that Wagner's music is bad, which is a hard proposition to nphold. Some of Wagner's music is harsh—that is a safer and surer assertion.

If Sir Arthur had said some of Wagner's libretto-writing is poor, he would have taken an unassailable ground, for no one who carefully reads the book of "The Flying Dutchman" can fail to perceive that some of it is very thin stuff indeed. Bnt that work was written when Wagner was not yet free from the shackles of tradition in opera making. However, this is the single book which Sir Arthur praises, asserting that it is too only one which could be successfully acted without the music.

This declaration is not worth disputing. It shows a singular lack of comprehension of Wagner's purposes in aiming at an indissolnble union of acting, poetry, music, and painting in the art work of the future. If any of the dramas of Sir Arthur's friend Sir Francis Bovill were without the music it would simply go to show that the union was imperfect.

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But Sir Arthur does not like his material. He says: "He chose mythological and legendary subjects, which have always taken an epic form, for the very good reason that they are essentially epic and not dramatic in character." A little learning has been called a dangerous thing. Sir Arthur must have a very little indeed to hazard snch a statement.

It is improbable that the composer of "The Mikado" is aware that the lyric drama of to-day originated in an attempt at the resnscitation of the ancient Greek drama, and that the little group of enthusiasts who met at Count Bardi's palace in Florence in the latter part of the sixteenth century proceeded to the best of their knowledge and belief along the lines laid down by the Greek masters.

Every reformation in operatic art since their day has been an attempt to get away from the domination of mere vocal accomplishment and to return to the true basis of the lyric drama. The real groundwork is to be found in the plays of the great Greek tragedians, and their selection of material does not support Sir Arthur's theory.

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Æschylus is generally credited with being the father of Greek tragedy. Strangely enough, his masterpiece was a trilogy, composed of "Agamemnon," the "Eumenides," and "Prometheus," in which is set forth a crime—the murder of Agamemnon—and its consequences, very much as Wagner tells the story of the theft of the Rhinegold and its dread issue. Like Wagner's work, this one contains two plots one celestial and the other terrestrial—and mingles gods with men in the action. Moreover, the Greek tragedian's work is strictly concerned with those mythological and legendary characters, who, according to Sir Arthur, are "essntially epic." Furthermore, Æschylus, like Wagner, used his dramas not only for the embodiment of a national legend, but also for the propagation of profound moral truths.

But Æschylus does not stand alone as an opponent of Sir Arthur's theory. After him came Euripides, his mighty snccessor, who has been called the "virtual founder of the romantic drama." His method resembles Wagner's more closely than that of Æschylus did in that he endeavored to make his heroic personages more real, more like the men and women of everyday life. And he helped himself in a most liberal manner to that mythological and legendary matter which, according to Sullivan, is so truly epic.

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His "Alcestis" differed from the normal type of Greek tragedy in that it was not founded on one of the great legends, hnt on one of the smaller episodes of mythology. In the "Hippolytus" he made use of one of the stories relating to Artemis, a goddess who is not a great one. In "Ion" the hero is a son of Creusa and the god Apollo, and one of the characters is Athena, who is also an important figure in the "Suppliants." The "Heracles Maiuomenos" begins with the return of Heracles from Hades, whither he had been sent to bring back Cerberus.

His "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Iphigenia in Aulis," "Oresies," and "Bacchæ" all make nee of mythological or legendary material in open defiance of Sir Arthur's pretty theory.

But the moderns have broken faith with Sir Arthur just as ruthlessly as the ancients; for when Jacopo Peri set to music the first opera, he deliberately chose such subjects as "Daphne" and "Eurydice," and Claudio Monteverde, the Wagner of his time, wrote "Orfeo."

And when Gluck launched the first operatic reformation he purposely selected Euripidean subjects, "Alcestis," "Iphigenia in Aulis," and "Iphigenia in Tauris," to which he added "Orpheus." It does really seem as if no one had any consideration for Sir Arthur. Even Mozart helped himself to the legend of "Don Giovanni," Weber to that of "Der Freischütz," and Gounod to that of "Faust," as expanded by Goethe, and even Sir Arthur's own Shakespeare wrote "A Midsummer Night's Dream," of which the material is excessively legendary.

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There are some interesting and commendable paragraphs in Sir Arthur's recent article in *Macmillan's Magazine*, but they do not relate to Wagner. His praise of Verdi's "Otello" is warm and well merited. He does not always reason logically, but he means well. Among other good things he says: "Verdi is not a Mozart or a Beethoven, but no one thing is to be observed about him which stamps him as a true artist. Throughout his long career he has steadily developed and progressed toward a higher goal. The setting of 'Otello' to music is the highest task he has yet attempted. Two qualifications he undeniably possessed—a complete mastery of the resources of modern orchestration and, what is rarer, a thorough knowledge of the human voice, that most difficult of instruments. He is one of the greatest writers for the voice that ever lived."

In view of certain malicious paragraphs now in circulation which try to convince the American public that Tamagno and "Otello" were failures in London, Sir Arthur's testimony to the contrary is welcome. So, also, are his concluding remarks: "As for Italian or any other opera being dead, and the merit of a certain sagacious manager in reviving it, that is nonsense. The said manager, being a good man of business, perceived that what was dead was not the opera, but merely a bad article at a high price. That is dead and, let us hope, buried."

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The first week at the opera, though only two works were heard, made one fact quite evident—the company is a much better all-around organization than that of last year. This may be said now, although several important newcomers have not yet come forward. Fräulein Wiesner has not the powerful voice and dramatic talent of Frau Man-Oldeu, but she sings generally in tune and produces no such discordant outcries as frequently proceeded from her predecessor's throat. Charlotte Huhn has not such a big voice as Hedwig Reil, but she, too, sings in tune and with far less offense than her predecessor.

The general smoothness the company is greatly improved. Robinson was an admirable artist when he came here, but last season there was no disguising the fact that his voice was gone. In his place we have one of the foremost living singers, Theodore Reichmann. Young men studying the art of song cannot do better than closely watch the work of this man. If his future performances are as good as his rendering of the unhappy Vanderdecken he will be a safe model.

Herr Beck is a trustworthy artist, who may be counted on for a great deal of satisfactory work in the course of the season. Among the basses Herren Behrens and Schlömann will very delightfully replace those unhappy creatnres Herren Modlinger and Weisse.

Betty Frank, Sontag-Uhl, and Vogl have yet to be heard. As to Vogl there need be no uneasiness. His method as a singer is beyond question, and it is in Wagner's drama that his principal labors will be performed. He, Perotti, and Kalisch form a trio of tenors whose usefulness cannot be doubted for a moment.

The two presentations of the opening week showed that the Opera House was prepared to give excellent all-round performances. It would not be easy to offer better balanced interpretations of "The Flying Dutchman" than those of Wednesday evening and yesterday afternoon. We may look forward to happy Winter at the Opera House.

THE PRACTICE OF HORNING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent editorial in THE TIMES on the subject of horning you say that it is probably of New-England origin.

Permit me to say that in a communication to *American Notes and Queries*, Volume I., pages 8, 203, 204, and 207; 211, Volume II., pages 14, 15; Volume III., page 32, correspondents have shown that it is common in the south of France, Canada, Australia, and England. W. E. G.

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Despite the unfavorable weather of the early part of the week the season has opened well. The rain could not well "stay away and come another day," as the children sing, for it came every day, until Thanksgiving morning at last broke the evil spell. The weddings of the week, unfortunately, all came in its early days, and like most of their predecessors this Autumn, were not blessed with the sun. They lacked little of jollity, however, on this account, and few of the guests invited failed to attend on account of the depressing weather conditions. Weddings never apparently cease to have charm, particularly to the feminine portion of the community, and the brides of the week, their garments, and especially their own and their bridesmaids' gowns, have been the chief topics of discussion wherever people have assembled.

The weddings and their appointments have been fully described in THE TIMES during the week. That of Mr. Forwood and Miss Wynkoop was the only large church wedding, and was a very handsome spectacle. That of Mr. Travers and Miss Harriman was the smallest of the trio, and partook more of the character of an informal reunion of relatives and friends, while that of Mr. Ward and Miss Newcomb, which was celebrated at home, was not only the most largely attended as to the following reception, but was notable beyond all the weddings of the season thus far for the richness of its appointments, the superb display of gifts, and the fresh beauty of the young bride and her bridesmaids. The entrance of the bridal procession was many effective. Two-and-ten or twelve young girls who attended the bride came first in single file, and then held gilded and begarlanded arrows up for the procession to pass under. Miss Newcomb's gifts, which were displayed in an upper room, were really remarkable, and it was certainly, in this case at least, a wise precaution to have a corps of detectives to watch over them. The gifts included many remarkably fine services of silver and china from prominent Wall-street men, friends of the bride's father, and two sets of gold-backed toilet articles from George W. Childs of Philadelphia. There were over a dozen superb fans alone, and the bridegroom's gift was a brougham and a pair of horses and a set of diamonds. The beautiful house, notwithstanding the gloomy day, was crowded to overflowing with guests, and it was a distinguished company which assembled. This week will bring the wedding of Miss Kingsford and Mr. Frank Bovill and on Wednesday, while the Tuxedo colony will throng into town on Thursday to the wedding of Alfred Seton and Miss Mary Barbey, a daughter of Henry Barbey and a niece of Adrian Iselin. On Dec. 12 D. A. Boissevain, a young Hollander who has lately come to New-York to reside, will be married to Miss Maud Magee, a cousin of Mrs. James W. Gerard, who was formerly Miss Angel, at Watkins, N. Y. On the same day Albert Shattuck and Miss Mary Strong will be married at St. Thomas's Church in this city.

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The social event of the week was without doubt the opening of the opera on Wednesday night. The rain poured in torrents, hnt the house was filled from pit to dome soon after 8 o'clock, and although there have been, perhaps, since the memorable first night in November, 1883, when the house was first opened, more brilliant arrays in the boxes, the memory of those who have been present on all these occasions would not recall one. Six years have been long enough to bring decided changes, even among what is generally considered so conservative an element as the boxholders of the Metropolitan Opera House. Death, loss of fortune and of health have filled several, even of the more prominent, boxes with new comers in the past three years, the more new-comers than usual, and the visiting young men found their time fully occupied on Wednesday, and again on Friday night, in making their first bows to "nnds" and matrons who have been absent from the gay world for a long period of time. The dressing was exceedingly handsome, although not, on the whole, in color than in former years, and the scarlet gowns which had been looked for were missing.

Mrs. William Astor's well-known box on the left-hand side was perhaps the most observed. In it were Mrs. Astor, in black velvet, adorned with rubies and diamonds, and Miss Marion Langdon, whose gown of pale yellow and long boa of white ostrich feathers set off her brunette beauty to perfection. Their attendants during the evening were for most of the time Ward McAllister, planning for the Winter campaign, and Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson. Mr. Astor, who also wore black, had with her Mrs. Burke-Roche and Mrs. Coleman Drayton, both of whom were in white, and it is needless to say that this trio of handsome women absorbed much of the attention of the audience in the orchestra seats. The Princess Brancaccio, who wore black and white satin and her famous pearls, was with Mrs. John Farish. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt wore white brocade and pearls, and Mrs. William C. Whitney, who had as guest in her box Mrs. Paran Stevens, never looked better, in a becoming gown of Nile green and silver. Sir Roderick Cameron, who was also present, chaperoned Miss Corbin in the Corbin box, and other centres of attraction were the boxes of Elbridge Gerry, Mrs. Searles, and C. C. Baldwin, in which were respectively Miss Gerry and Miss Rogers, Miss Fannie Tailer, and Miss Amy Bend. Col. Ingersoll beamed upon the scene from his cozy lair (with Mr. and Mrs. H. Brown's) box in which were also Mrs. Brown and her mother, Mrs. Ingersoll. Mrs. George B. McClellan, Sr., and Miss May McClellan, the latter in pink, were called upon by hosts of friends in Edward Cooper's box.

The custom of families combining to take one opera box gave several prominent people no chance to attend on Wednesday, so that Friday was in a sense a second first night. The boxes were nearly as well filled as on Wednesday. Miss Hargous was in pink, with a large pink feather fan, and Mrs. Henry Clews, who was present for the first time, was in white. Miss Blanche de la Montanya, daughter of Mrs. Leland Sharon, was in an upper box and attracted much attention. She wore a scarlet gown, exceedingly becoming, and a scarlet aigrette with diamonds in her hair. The sight on both nights was certainly a remarkably attractive one. The printing of the list of boxholders, with their designated nights and seasons on the programme, brings to the orchestra seats many people who evidently come more from curiosity to see the "four hundred" on parade than to listen to the music, and some of the comments made by this part of the audience between the acts, and which are quite audible in the boxes, caused much amusement on Wednesday and Friday nights. Identities were mixed up in a wonderful manner, and one man and wife on Friday night engaged in an acrimonious discussion as to the varied relationships of certain of the Vanderbilts, which was only terminated by an unusual combination of the brasses and the orchestration. It is quite evident that the opera house will be, as formerly this season, the rallying place for society and the starting point for all entertainments. The lobbies, after the performances, form really, for the moment, large and informal receptions, where plans are freely discussed and engagements of all kinds entered into.

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Thanksgiving Day passed as usual with the football match, meets at the hunt clubs in the suburbs, and family dinners and reunions. The rise of the hunt clubs in public favor has taken away from the football crowds on Thanksgiving Day a distinctive part of the social attendance, but notwithstanding this large defection it seemed as if the entire "four hundred" were present at Berkeley Oval to see Princeton defeat Yale. Very rich was the sight of many of the fairest maidens in New-York society decked with the colors of the college of their choice. The Vanderbilt coach party attracted much attention. The majority of the society people who formed a part of the immense throng relied upon the family and uncomfortably back and forth in the cars.

Although there were runs of the hounds at Orange, Cedarhurst, and Pelham, the most novel entertainment of the day was at Hempstead. They began their frolic there on Thanksgiving Eve with a stag dinner of twenty-five covers in honor of Thomas Hitchcock, who was given an engraved silver cup by the conclusion of the feast in recognition of his services to the hunt. After a lively run after a live fox in the morning and a luncheon at Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt's, the large party present adjourned to the clubhouse and indulged in an animal race. This event, as described in THE TIMES on Friday, and which is a recent English importation, was most amusing. The course was 100 yards, and twenty live animals, ranging from a calf to a peacock, were drawn by lot and given to a lady or gentleman. After all sorts of unlikely ventures and much cheering and laughter, J. F. Lanier arrived at the home place first with a guinea hen. Mrs. Kennedy coming in second with a turkey. The goats and pigs were the most refractory of the animals and played their owners all sorts of tricks. The sport will probably now be an adjunct of all holiday entertainments of the hunt clubs.

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The season of teas and receptions started off yesterday with a rush. Mrs. G. S. Appleton introduced her granddaughter, Miss Carrie Fraser, and Mrs. Henry Day and Mrs. Frederick Betts also gave teas for their daughters. Cards have been issued for receptions by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry for Dec. 19, by Mrs. G. W. Campbell for the same day, by Mrs. George Barker for Dec. 11, by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes for Dec. 6, by Mrs. Charles Lamson for Dec. 5, by Mrs. C. C. Perkins for Dec. 9, by Mrs. Clarence Seward for Dec. 14, by Mrs. J. S. Kennedy for Dec. 5, by Mrs. Charles Wells for Dec. 4, by Mrs. Frederick Pierson for Dec. 13, and by Mrs. John H. Davis for Dec. 7. Dances will be given by Mrs. Echeverria on Monday, and by Mrs. R. A. Cheseprough on Dec. 6. To-morrow afternoon the Fencers' Club will give their first ladies' day of the season at their cozy home in West Twenty-fourth-street. Mrs. John Jay and Mrs. Henry Chapman have recalled their reception cards for Thursday next owing to the recent death of Mr. Samuel Schieffelin.

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Word comes from London that William Astor Chanler has returned from Zanzibar, which place he left on Nov. 3. He has had a most successful hunting expedition, and boasts that he has made a journey never before performed by a white man. He traveled through the Masai country with an escort of 120 men, and only once had trouble with the natives. Mr. Chanler's return and the abandonment of the expedition organized by Mr. Carroll may materially alter Mr. Carroll's plans.

There have been few arrivals from Europe during the week. Among those sailing yesterday were the Prince and Princess Brancaccio.

The charitable entertainments of the season began yesterday with a sale of dolls at Mrs. Arthur Dodge's in aid of the Virginia Day Nursery. A long list of young society matrons were the patronesses, and the sale was in every way successful. The entertainments for this week will be chiefly the opera, receptions, dinners, and theatre parties, but the week after brings the first Delmonico ball, and the trouble will then begin.

SOCIAL SQUALLS AHEAD.

LIKES AND DISLIKES OF THE BLAINES AND HARRISONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—If reliance is to be placed upon the familiar saying that "straws show which way the wind blows," then, early as it is, it is safe to predict a lively season at the Nation's capital. Already to the practiced eye this is a foregone conclusion.

There are wars and rumors of wars—past, present, and to come—nothing very portentous in the aggregate, but enough in the detail to render the situation very amusing at times to the disinterested onlooker.

It has long been an open secret that between the wife of the President and the wife of the Secretary of State there is simply that interchange of formal civilities which the relative political positions of their husbands impose upon them. The civilities are merely so in name—cold, soulless formalities necessary to be observed. The two ladies do not like each other; in fact they are not in the least happy in each other's society. To the innermost circle of their friends this fact has long been known beyond the shadow of dispute, since information on the subject was obtained at the fountain head.

The entertainments for which the wife of the President can issue invitations are all prescribed by law. It is quite out of her power to regulate matters in this respect. Not so in the case of the Secretary's wife. True, she has to conform to the laws of official etiquette in regard to formal Wednesday receptions, several evening affairs, and the issuance of dinner invitations to certain dignitaries who may from time to time come to town, but beyond that she is free if she so wills it to wine, dine, laugh, dance, and be merry with whomsoever she wills in so far as official etiquette is concerned. She may resolve herself into a social whirligig if she be so minded and there is no one to berring her liege lord and master, of course—to say the least—to shine as a star in the social firmament, with all the power that position gives, or she may at will sink into the undesirable oblivion accorded during the last Administration to the family of the Attorney General.

The wife of the President can, if she so wills, get on now and then a dinner or luncheon at which the guests may be of her own personal selection, but she is sadly limited in such opportunities as compared with the wives of Cabinet officers.

The Secretary of State seems inclined to enter into the social gayeties with zest, if one may judge by the number of receptions, dinners, and informal little gatherings at his residence at which he has already appeared. He is a good neighbor to have at the dinner table when a genial mood possesses him, and one whose conversation is not likely soon to be forgotten. Apparently he is more desirous that his family should enter more largely into the Winter's gayeties than has been the custom upon the former occasions of residence in Washington, for his avowed object in the purchase of his present residence on Lafayette-square was for its accessibility. In speaking of his house on Dupont Circle, Secretary Blaine stated that he purchased it while here again, as it was found when they resided there, immediately after its completion, to be too far away from the centre of the city; that he wished now to live where the friends of the family could drop in upon them informally at all hours.

Another household hardly likely to be on a very intimate footing at the White House is that of the Vice President, as beyond all question that will be the headquarters for the gay world. Upon Mrs. Morion's shoulders will fall the mantle of the Whitneys, and the magnificent entertainments given during the past four years by the Secretary of the Navy and his wife will be rivaled only those to be given during the next four years by the Vice President and his wife. It seems to be pretty generally understood that, while on perfectly friendly terms, the first and second lad

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H....	42⅛	42½	42⅛	42⅛	100
*Am. Cot Oil Tr. cts.	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30	4,119
American Ex....	117	117	117	117	150
Ach., T. & S. Fé	33⅝	34	33	33¼	9,450
Atlantic & Pac..	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	800
Canada Southern	58⅜	58¾	58½	58⅝	400
Canadian Pacific	73	73	73½	73½	400
Ches. & Ohio.....	26½	26½	25	25½	2,436
C. & O. 1st pf....	65½	65⅝	63⅜	63½	1,250
C. & O. 2d pf....	44½	44½	42½	42¾	800
Chi. Gas Trust...	39	39	36	37	41,329
Chicago & N. W.	109⅝	110⅛	108⅞	109	4,800
C., R. & Q.....	104¼	104⅜	103½	103¾	4,225
C., M. & St. P....	69⅜	69¾	68¾	68⅝	16,835
C., M. & St. P. pf.	118⅜	118⅜	118¾	118¾	100
C., R. I. & Pac...	97½	97⅝	96¾	96⅝	5,928
C., C., C. & St. L.	71¾	72	66½	69½	9,960
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	98	96¾	97	510
Colorado Coal...	34⅛	34¼	33¾	33¾	1,500
Col., H. V. & Tol.	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	455
Chi. & E. Ill.....	40	40¾	40	40	1,410
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	94	94¼	93	93	1,050
Com. Cable.....	102	102	102	102	100
Consol. Coal.....	23	23	23	28	200
Con. Gas. Co....	91	91½	90¾	90⅞	960
Del., Lack. & W.	140	140⅝	139½	139¾	5,384
D., L. & W. W....	35	35⅜	34	34¼	4,930
Den. & R. G. W.	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¼	1,110
*D. & C. F. Trust.	39	39	39	39	100
E. T. V. & G. 1st pf.	89	89	89	89	100
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22⅜	22⅜	22	22	400
Iowa Central.....	10	10	10	10	100
Iowa Central pf..	26	26	26	26	15
Illinois Central...	134½	134¾	133	133	1,100
L. E. & W. West....	17⅝	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	600
L. E. & W. West. pf.	63½	63½	62½	62½	700
Lake Shore.....	106¼	106⅜	105⅞	105⅞	3,275
Long Island.....	90½	90½	90½	90½	200
Louis. & Nash...	84⅜	84⅝	84	84	4,145
Manhattan con....	101	101½	101	101½	500
Michigan Cent....	95	95	95	95	50
Minn. & St. L....	5	5	5	5	500
Missouri Pacific.	66½	67⅜	66⅛	66¼	6,025
Mo., Kan. & T....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	100
Mobile & Ohio....	14	14	14	14	100
*Nat. Lead Trust.	18⅞	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	10,733
Nash., C. & St. L.	102½	102½	102¼	102½	200
N. J. Central.....	119¼	119½	118	118	1,100
N. Y. Central.....	106½	106½	106⅜	106⅜	605
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¾	44¾	43⅝	43⅝	3,720
N. Y. & N. H.....	245	245	245	245	37
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf....	71	71	71	71	50
2d pf....	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	900
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	100
Norfolk & West.	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	200
Nor. & West. pf.	59⅜	59⅝	59⅜	59⅜	200
Northern Pacific.	31¾	31¾	30⅞	31	850
North. Pac. pf....	73⅞	73⅞	73⅜	73⅜	5,310
Ohio & Miss.....	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	200
Ohio Ind. & W....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	100
Ontario & West.	21⅜	21⅜	20¾	20⅞	6,470
Oregon R. & N....	100	100	100	100	600
Oregon S. L.....	55¼	55¼	54¾	54¾	400
Oregon & Trans.	34⅜	34⅝	32½	33	2,200
Pacific Mail.....	34	34¼	33¾	33¾	1,000
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	19¼	19¼	19	19	600
Phila. & Reading.	40⅜	40⅜	39¾	40⅛	15,000
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	186¼	186¼	185	185	400
Quicksilver.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	200
Rich. & Alle.....	22½	22½	21½	22½	100
Rich. & W. P....	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅝	5,146
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80½	80½	79	80	800
R., W. & O.....	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾	197
St. L. & S. F.....	14	15¼	14	15¼	420
St. L. & S. F. pf.	39⅞	40	38½	38½	150
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	93	93	93	93	150
St. L. & Omaha..	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	600
St. P. & Omaha pf.	98	98	98	98	100
St. P., M. & M....	106½	106½	105	105½	400
South. Cotton Oil.	58	58	58	58	100
Southern Pac....	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	400
*Sugar Ref. Co....	66	66⅝	59	59	33,350
Tenn. C. & I....	78	78	75½	75½	3,500
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	30½	30½	30½	30½	200
Texas Pacific....	19½	19¾	19½	19½	400
Union Pacific....	68⅛	68⅝	67⅝	67⅞	11,500
W. St. L. & P....	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	220
W. St. L. & P. pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	2,430
West. Union Tel.	82	82¾	82	82⅜	8,883
W. & L. E. pf....	65½	65½	65½	65½	125
Wisconsin Cent.	30¾	31	29⅜	29⅜	1,250
Total sales.....					256,327

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 4s....	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	$3,000
Cent. R. & of 1498.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s.	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	13,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	92	92	92	92	8,000
*C., R. & P. 5s....	128	128	128	128	10,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.	117	117	117	117	3,000
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	11,000
Col. & H. V. 5s....	78½	78½	78	78	25,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	86	86	86	86	3,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st mss. t. r....	98	98	98	98	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	107⅜	107½	107¼	107¼	54,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st W.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	7,000
*Georgia Pac. 1st.	114	114	114	114	5,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s.	80½	80¾	80¼	80¼	2,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st 6s.	75⅜	75⅜	75¼	75¼	32,000
Han. & St. J. cn. 6s.	117	117	117	117	1,000
H. & T. Inst. m. t. r.	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	8,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1951.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Kan. & Tex....	107	107	106¾	106¾	13,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	61	61	61	61	3,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	69¾	69¾	69	69	55,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	10,000
Mex. Cent. 2d....	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
M. & Ohio gen....	57½	57½	57½	57½	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s...	113	113	113	113	5,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st c....	94	94¼	94	94¼	3,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st r....	94	94	94	94	1,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st....	117	117	117	117	5,000
North. Pac. 3d....	111	111	111	111	5,000
N. W. 5s. deb....	111½	111½	111½	111½	10,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	10,000
Ore. Imp. 1st....	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
Pitts. & W. 1st....	83⅞	83⅞	83¾	83¾	10,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78½	17,000
Reading gen. 4s..	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	25,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s..	87	87	87	87	5,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s..	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
Roch. & Pitts. cn.	117	117	117	117	2,000
Rock Island 5s....	104⅛	104⅛	104	104	27,000
R., W. & O. cn....	108¾	109	108¾	109	5,000
St. L. & Cairo 1st.	77	77	77	77	1,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d, class A....	114	114	114	114	3,000
St. L. & S. F. tr. 5s.	91	91	91	91	2,000
St. L. & S. F. l. g. imp. 7s....	105	105	105	105	5,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s....	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st D....	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
Shen. Valley n. t. r.	44½	45	44¼	45	34,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st.	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	15,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	45,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	10,000
Union El. 1st....	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	5,000
Wabash 1st.....	101⅜	101⅜	101	101	9,000
Wabash 2d.....	82¾	82¾	81¾	82	52,000
West U. col. tr. 5s.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	4,000
West Shore 4s, o. 106	106⅛	106	106⅛	106⅛	14,000
Total sales.....					$613,000

*Seller 20. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.11	.13	.11	.13	2,000
Alice.....	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Bullion.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Best & Belcher..	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	100
Chollar.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	100
Com. Tun. bds.	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	500
Deadwood.....	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
El Cristo.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	300
Exchequer.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	150
Hale & Norcross.	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	200
Julia.....	.40	.49	.40	.40	300
Little Chief.....	.34	.34	.34	.34	700
La Crosse.....	.06	.07	.06	.07	1,500
Mexican.....	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	100
Navajo.....	.38	.38	.38	.38	300
Mutual S. & M.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	300
Nevada Queen..	.80	.80	.80	.80	500
Oriental & Miller.	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Opb'r.....	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	100
Potosi.....	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	110
Rhode Island....	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Rappahannock..	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,500
Sutter Creek....	.54	.54	.54	.54	800
United Copper..	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	400
Union Con.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
Total sales.....					11,660

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pacific 4s..	76	76	76	76	$2,000
Central of N. J. 5s.	113	113	113	113	2,000
Chi. B. & Q., Neb. ex. 4s.....	92	92	92	92	5,000
Erie 2d cn.....	105	105	105	105	2,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	11,000
G. C. & S. F. 2d..	75⅝	75⅝	75½	75½	26,000
M., K. & T. 6s....	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	6,000
Mut. Elevated 1st.	116½	116½	116½	116½	2,000
N., C. & T. 7s....	107	107	107	107	2,000
N. Y. & H. 1st. r.	127	127	127	127	1,000
Nor. Pac. 2d, o....	111	111	111	111	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	73½	73½	73¼	73¼	8,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	36½	36½	36½	36¾	7,000
Union Elev. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	11,000
Wabash 2d.....	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	2,000
West Shore 4s....	106	106	106	106	15,000
Total sales.....					$97,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil..	29¾	30½	29¾	29¾	950
Atch., T. & S. Fé.	33⅞	34	33	33½	3,670
Coo. Gas Co.....	97⅞	91	90¾	90¾	250
C., C., C. & St. L.	87¾	88	87¾	88⅝	220
Colorado Coal...	34	34¼	34	34¼	200
Chi. Gas Trust...	38¼	39	36½	38¼	1,920
Chi., R. & Q.....	104⅞	104⅞	103½	103⅞	300
C., R. I. & Pac...	97⅞	97⅞	96¾	96⅞	660
C., M. & St. P....	69⅜	69⅜	68¾	68¾	12,500
Chi. & Northern.	109⅞	110	106	102	260
Del., Lack. & W.	139⅞	140¼	139⅜	139⅞	2,320
Den., T. & F. W.	34⅝	35⅜	34⅜	35⅜	1,960
Lake Shore.....	106¼	106¾	106	106	350
L. E. & W.....	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	200
Louis. & Nash...	84⅜	84⅜	83⅝	83¾	480
Missouri Pacific.	66⅜	67¼	66⅜	66⅜	13,670
Manhattan con....	101	101	101	101	60
Nat. Lead Trust.	18⅜	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	730
N. Y. & New Eng.	44⅜	44⅝	43⅝	43⅞	1,460
Nor. & West. pf.	66⅜	66⅜	66	66⅜	200
N. Y., O. & West	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	200
North. Pac. pf....	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	40
Oregon Trans....	34	34	34	34	10
Phil. & Reading.	40¼	40⅝	39¾	40⅛	11,460
Rich. & W. P....	21¾	21¾	20⅞	21⅜	1,650
Sugar Refs. Co...	65⅞	66⅞	59⅜	59⅜	730
Tenn. C. & I.....	77⅞	77⅞	77¼	77¼	200
Tex. & Pacific...	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	4,500
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31	31¼	30⅜	30⅜	400
Western Union..	82	82⅝	82	82⅛	630
Total sales.....					60,920

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	105⅜	105⅜	103⅞	103¼	337,000
Clearances.....					1,868,000

The stock market was very active for a Saturday, the sales in the two hours numbering 212,144 shares of regularly listed stocks and 44,183 in the unlisted department. Sugar trusts and Chicago Gas were freely sold, and both declined sharply. The remainder of the market moved downward in sympathy. The principal declines were: St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, 6%; Southern Cotton Oil, 5; St. Louis and San Francisco, 2¾; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, each 2½; Chicago Gas, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis second preferred, each 2; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, Oregon Short Line, and Pullman, each 1¾; New-Jersey Central, Richmond and West Point preferred, and Manitoba, each 1½; Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, Northern Pacific, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, each 1¼; Wisconsin Central, 1⅛; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, St. Paul, East Tennessee first preferred, Oregon and Transcontinental, and Richmond and Allegheny, each 1; Atlantic and Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Northwestern, each ⅞, and Rock Island, Columbus and Hocking Valley, and Lake Erie and Western preferred, each ¾.

In the trust stocks American Cotton Oil advanced ⅛. Sugar declined 7⅛, Whisky 1, and Lead ⅝.

The bank statement issued to-day showed an increase in reserve of $406,650. The banks now hold $1,891,850 in excess of the legal requirements:

The following tabla shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Nov. 23.	Nov. 30.	Differences.
Loans....	$395,219,000	$395,993,000	Inc. $774,000
Specia....	76,496,100	75,832,900	Inc. 336,800
Legal tenders....	26,103,100	26,199,300	Inc. 96,200
Net deposits..	400,446,000	400,561,400	Inc. 105,400
Circula'n.	4,080,200	4,056,100	Dec. 23,500

Money on call loaned at 4@6 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 4 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales at the call. In State securities $10,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 91½. In bank stocks 250 shares of America sold at 190.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and fairly firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Northwestern debenture 5s, 2½; Shenandoah Valley generals, trust receipts, 1. *Declined*—Rochester and Pittsburg consolidated, 2; Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s and Kansas and Texas 6s, each 1; Atlantic and Pacific 4s and Kansas and Texas 5s, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 105¼@103¼. In mining stocks Alice sold at $1 20.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $7,449,209, of which amount $1,963,468 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $195,605 and the exports of specie were $319,-110.

The December coupons of the Paterson Extension first mortgage bonds, the Passaic and New-York first mortgage bonds, and the Middletown, Unionville and Water Gap second mortgage bonds will be paid at the office of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, 15 Cortlandt-street.

Coupon No. 21 of the first mortgage bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, due Dec. 1, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Messrs. Post, Martin & Co., 34½ Pine-street, will make the December payments on securities issued by the Railroad Equipment Company.

The first coupons of the new consolidated first gold mortgage bonds of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Company will be paid Dec. 2 at the company's office.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. will pay the December coupons of the bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, also the interest on the Richmond and Alleghany Railway Company's mortgage notes.

Colorado Midland Railway December coupons will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company.

December coupons of the Mobile and Girard Railroad Company will be paid by Messrs. Kessler & Co., 54 Wall-street.

Messrs. Vermilye & Co. offer and recommend as a safe investment for trust funds $900,000 Third-Avenue Railroad of New-York first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due July 1, 1939, interest payable Jan. and July 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The amount offered is the balance of a total issue of $2,500,000, replacing a like amount of 6 and 7 per cent. bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1890. Messrs. Vermilye & Co. having taken subscriptions privately for the remainder of the loan.

Messrs. Griswold & Gillett offer for sale a selection of desirable investment bonds.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

Chase National.....	250	Mount Morris.....	356
Columbia.....	298	Nassau.....	161
First, N. of S. I....	100	N. Y. County.....	450
Fourteenth-street....	165	North River.....	140
Garfield National....	400	People's.....	223
Greenwich.....	145	Seaboard National....	142
Hanover.....	300		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.....	104⅝	105	Cur. 6s, 1896.	117½	....
4½s, '91, o.....	105½	106	Cur. 6s, 1897.	120½	....
4s, 1907, r.....	126	126½	Cur. 6s, 1898.	123	....
4s, 1907, c.....	127	127⅜	Cur. 6s, 1899.	125	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	115	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.	$147,508,112	Balances.....	$4,929,387

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.....	52¼	52½	St. Paul.....	68½	68⅝
Reading.....	20	20 1-16	Read. pen....	88¾	89
Lehigh Val...	52⅞	....	R. 1st pf. inc.	78¼	78½
Nor. Pac.....	31	31⅛	R. 2d pf. inc.	57½	....
Nor. Pac. pf..	73⅜	73¾	R. 3d pf. inc.	47½	48
Lehigh Nav..	53	53⅜	W. N. Y. & P.	7⅝	8

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s.	116.00	Calumet & Hecla.	250.00
At. & Top. l.s. 7s.	111.37½	Franklin.....	16.25
At. & Top.....	33 12½	Huron.....	2.37½
Boston & Albany.	217.00	Osceola.....	18 50
Boston & Maine.	205.00	Quincy.....	79 00
Eastern.....	103.50	Bell Telephone.	199 50
Cin., San. & Clev.	23.00	Boston Land....	6 00
Eastern.....	118.00	Water Power....	6 00
Flint & P. M....	20 00	Tamarack & Co.	149.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	90 00	Mass. Central....	13.00
L. S. & Ft. S. 7s.	96 00	Sao Diego L. Co.	20.00
Mex. Central....	15.37½	West End Land.	28 50
Mex. Cent. 1st....	66.25	Lamson Store S.	50.00
N. Y. & N. Eng..	44 00	Atlantic.....	14.75
Old Colony.....	175 00	Boston & Mon...	44.50
Wis. Central....	29.50	Kearsarge.....	8.87½
Allouez M. Co., n.	1.00	S. Fe Copper Co.	.80
		Aou. City L. Co.	58.00

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 30—4 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes at 87f. 77½c. for the account.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—2 P. M.—Best—Holders offer sparingly. Fork—Holders offer moderately. Hams—Holders offer freely. Short Cut, about 14 to 16 lb., dull at 47s. 6d. Bacon—The supply is in excess of the demand; Cumberland Cut, about 28 to 30 lb., dull at 37s. Long Clear Middles, about 45 to 55 lb., dull at 35s. Cheese—Holders offer sparingly. Tallow—Holders offer moderately. Turpentine—The supply is poor. Resin—Holders offer sparingly. Lard—spot—The supply is poor; futures, holders offer moderately; prime Western, spot, steady at 35s. 3d.; December dull at 33s. 1d., January and February dull at 32s. 9d. Wheat—Holders offer sparingly. Floor—Holders offer moderately. Corn—Spot and Futures—Holders offer moderately. Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s. 1½d.; December firm at 4s 1½d.; January firm at 3s. 11¼d.; February firm at 3s. 10¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast; holders offer moderately.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—At the Wool sales to-day 12,904 bales, comprising a fair selection, were offered. Swan River was actively competed for. Prices generally were firm. Next week's offerings will comprise 67,120 bales. Following are to-day's offerings and the prices obtained: Victoria, 2,900 bales—scoured, 8½d.@2s. 1½d.; do., locks and pieces, 1s. 2d.@1s. 10½d.; greasy, 8½d.@1s. 3d.; do., locks and pieces, 8½d.@1s. 4d. New South Wales, 900 bales—Scoured, 7½d.@1s. 10½d.; do., locks and pieces, 1s. 1d.@1s. 5½d.; greasy, 5½d.@1s. 4d.; do., locks and pieces, 9½d.@1s. 1d. Queensland, 3,600 bales—Scoured, 1s. 7d.@1s. 10½d.; do., locks and pieces, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 8d.; greasy, 6½d.@1s. 3d.; do., locks and pieces, 5d.@10½d. South Australia, 1,900 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d.@1s. 8½d.; do., locks and pieces, 11½d.@1s. 6½d.; greasy, 7½d.@11d.; do., locks and pieces, 5½d.@1s. 4d. Swan River, 300 bales—Scoured, 1s. 4d.@1s. 4½d.; greasy, 7¼d.@1s. 2d.; do., locks and pieces, 11½d. New-Zealand, 2,700 bales—Scoured, 9d.@1s. 10d.; do., locks and pieces, 9½d.@1s. 8d.; greasy, 5½d.@1s. 2d.; do., locks and pieces, 9d.@1s. 2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 600 bales—Scoured, 11½d.@1s. 11d.; greasy, 6½d.@11½d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 30.—Petroleum—Fine pale American, 17f. 50c. paid and sellers.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

We have in hand a line of first mortgage railroad bonds, paying 5 per cent. and upward, which have had our careful investigation and which we therefore recommend to conservative investors.

Prices and particulars at our office.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
10 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS
Investment Stocks,
8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS GUARANTEED.

Commercial paper, well indorsed and secured by Bank Stock that will net 7 cent.

J. E. EWING,
NO. 5 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by

W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

CHARLES N. WILKINSON,
BANKER AND BROKER, 52 BROADWAY,
Stocks, in lots of 10 shares and upward; Bonds, and Petroleum bought and sold or carried on margin; commission 1-16; correspondence solicited.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 44 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 27, 1889.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, AND TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY:

On the 23d of October, 1889, a plan for the reorganization of this Company was submitted to you and to the holders of all other obligations of the Company for consideration. Immediately thereafter a circular letter was issued by a Committee representing the Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Consolidated Bonds, disapproving the plan. This circular was answered by the Committee to which the execution of the plan of Oct. 23 had been committed, and a conference with the Committee representing the Sevens was invited. There has been no response to this invitation, but we have deemed it our duty to examine carefully all possible criticism of the plan proposed, and to meet every objection which appeared to have force. For the purpose of meeting and overcoming these objections we have, with the consent of depositors of securities under the agreement of Oct. 23, 1889, withdrawn that agreement, and submit in its stead the following plan for your approval:

SECURITIES TO BE ISSUED

FOUR PER CENT. 100-YEAR GOLD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, INTEREST COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1890.....	$40,000,000
FOUR PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, INTEREST TO BE PAID IF EARNED, NON-CUMULATIVE, OBLIGATION TO PAY INTEREST TO BECOME ABSOLUTE FIVE YEARS FROM DATE OF BONDS.	
FOUR PER CENT. PREFERRED STOCK.....	20,000,000
COMMON STOCK.....	13,000,000
ASSESSMENT OF 10 PER CENT. TO BE LAID ON EXISTING STOCK.....	47,000,000
	4,650,000

We offer the following exchanges of securities: To each holder of a $1,000 SIX PER CENT. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BOND, New Fours, $640; Second Mortgage Bonds, $550; Preferred Stock, $275.

To each holder of a $1,000 FIVE PER CENT. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BOND, New Fours, $550; Second Mortgage Bonds, $500; Preferred Stock, $200.

To each holder of an income bond issued under Mortgage of April 1, 1876, New Fours, $550; Second Mortgage Bonds, $500.

We offer for the assessment of $10 on each share of the existing stock of the company, Second Mortgage Bonds of the issue above described, dollar for dollar.

HOW ENGLAND GETS IVORY

SUPPORT GIVEN TO THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

PRICES THAT THE LONDON MARKET PAYS—THE WORLD'S CONSUMPTION —THE SPURIOUS ARTICLE.

It has been suggested by a recent writer that the extinction of the African elephant would achieve the suppression of the African slave trade, for if there were no ivory to carry to the coast the Arabs would have no occasion to maintain that foul institution in its foulest form, and on the same lines the *Pall Mall Gazette* has heard it urged that "the ultimate patrons of African slavery are those men among us whose amusement depends upon the perfection of the sphere wrought out of the choicest part of the elephant's tooth, and those ladies whose æsthetic taste would be offended with other than the soft, creamy, delicately-grained surface for their toilet requisites which no product but ivory can give.

"Many will regard this long chain of responsibility as the mere fantastic creation of a philanthropic enthusiast, and certainly the abolition of the slave trade will be a slow process if it depends upon the establishment of an anti-ivory-using league in the boudoirs and dining rooms of Mayfair or the billiard saloons of the Strand. The prospect that the problem will be solved by the extinction of the great pachyderm is also remote. The yearly destruction of elephants is enormous, and obviously there is a limit to the supply; but it promises to hold out for a long time yet. Occasional times of scarcity have been experienced, as, for instance, during the recent blockade of the East African coast by Germany, but the shipment to Europe continues with a remarkable regularity. The perennial talk of an ivory famine has as yet come to nothing, a rise in price being sufficient to stimulate the supply, and to some extent contract the demand. Those in the trade will tell you that magnificent tusks are now rare, but of medium size there is comparative abundance. How long that will last it is impossible to say, but as Africa is opened up the elephant's bounds will be circumscribed, and some fine day the last wild animal of the species will receive his quietus. Fifty years is a period which one authority in the trade ventures upon for the practical drying up of the ivory supply.

"We obtain a certain proportion of our supplies of ivory from Asia, but the bulk and the best comes from Africa. Indeed, a great part of what is nominally East Indian is really African, for it is sent from Zanzibar and Mozambique to Bombay, and such parts as are not required for bangles and carved work are shipped to England. More or less comes from Burmah, Siam, Cochin China, Ceylon, Sumatra, and Java, the Siamese being the best of the Asiatic, which is apt to be discoled. The African comes from Senegambia, Guinea, the Congo, Benguala, and other places on the West Coast; Zanzibar, Mozambiqus, and Sofala on the east; Cape Town on the south; and from Tunis, Tripoli, Alexandria, and Cairo, being brought down from the interior in caravans.

"London is the great market for ivory, and buyers both for home and abroad attend the four series of sales held at the London docks. Liverpool, through its direct trading connection with the West Coast, receives a certain amount of ivory and has a series of minor sales, and Antwerp is now trying to cut into the trade as an outcome of the Belgian efforts in the Congo Free State. At the last series of sales held in London only 75 tons were offered, but the quantities usually range from 100 to 120 tons. The last auctions in Liverpool disposed of 13 tons, and about 31 tons were offered at Antwerp. Last year the total imports of ivory into this country weighed 11,757 hundredweight. This would mean at least 60,000 tusks and the destruction of 30,000 elephants for the market alone. France, Germany, and America share in these supplies, but they also obtain ivory direct, more especially Germany. One authority reckons the annual mortality of African elephants as high as 65,000 for export alone, besides what would be the large consumption in Africa itself, the chiefs in the centre keeping the choicest tusks for the decoration of their temples, houses, and graves. One qualification should be noted. However long-lived the elephant is, a considerable number must die naturally every year, and a corresponding proportion of ivory be obtained from elephants which are not slaughtered. The natives discover great quantities in what are known as the elephants' burial grounds.

"At the Antwerp sale one of the largest tusks seen for a long time was disposed of. It came from the Congo, and weighed 158 pounds. The price it fetched was very high, being at the rate of £51 per hundredweight. For the choice parts of the tooth, however, much higher rates are quoted. Toward the tapering end blocks are cut for billiard balls, and these have fetched as much as £100 per hundredweight. A valuable product certainly. The ivory supplies are supplemented from a few minor sources, but these are greatly inferior in size and quality. A few tusks of the mastodon which are discovered in the ice of Siberia are frequently put up for sale, and when fairly well preserved fetch from £25 to £27 per hundredweight. The teeth of the sea-horse, walrus, and whale also fetch a good price, the last rising to about 4s. 6d. per pound.

"The cutlery trade is the largest consumer of ivory, and consequently there is always a great demand from Sheffield. A great quantity is used in the manufacture of combs, brushes, and toilet requisites. For piano keys there is a large consumption—although it by no means follows that every piano key is of ivory. Then there are billiard balls, of which one manufacturer in London makes more than ten thousand every year. A German authority already quoted gives the following as an approximate estimate of the average annual consumption of the world during the period 1879-83. We are inclined, however, to think that he has put billiard balls at too low a figure, and then in the intervening six years the popularity of the game must have increased. However, as an approximation it is of interest:

For	England.	Germany.	France.	America.	Elsewhere.	Total.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Knife handles	3,300	320	200	150	20	3,990
Combs	880	940	660	500	320	3,300
Piano keys	570	520	910	810	60	2,870
Billiard balls	220	250	300	210	70	1,030
Other purposes	250	110	170	300	410	1,240
Totals	5,218	2,140	1,940	2,000	880	12,440
Used in India						2,200
Used in China						340
Grand total per annum, cwt						14,980

"Almost as much care is taken in the manufacture to prevent waste as there is in the working of the precious metals. Nothing is lost. The skill of the turner shapes the cuttings and corners so that they can be put to the best use. Even the scrapings and sawdust are not thrown away. Such trade refuse is converted into charcoal and forms the well-known 'ivory black' of the artist; and, most amazing of all, is even boiled into a jelly, which is said to equal calf's foot. London is a great centre of the ivory industry. Billiard balls are of course turned out by the thousand. Then many small workers in brushes, mirrors, boxes, combs, &c., carry on the trade in their own homes. They buy a tooth, or a part of one, from the wholesale dealer, use such part of it as they may require for their special branch, and dispose of the remainder to a brother craftsman. Many Germans are engaged in this work, but in these artistic days it is strange to hear that they do not obtain much encouragement for carving and the higher forms of their industry.

"Commanding such a price as it does, it is not surprising that attempts should be made to imitate ivory. The Americans have put on the market a material called 'xylonite,' which has the characteristic of being very inflammable. No one could mistake the real for the spurious. In the course of a conversation with Cranswick of Piccadilly the writer's attention was called to them, and without the slightest hesitation the imitation was spotted. The surface was cold and dull and without life, whereas the finest African ivory is almost transparent, has a delicate grain, and a pink shade, which becomes perfectly white and does not change its colour when boiled. Even the inferior East Indian ivory is of an opaque white which turns yellow in a short time. The spurious article has, of course, the great merit of cheapness, and those who worship cheapness can gratify their taste. It should have a future therefore, for, as a customer has been heard to say, 'It's only for a present.'"

A CONSTITUTIONAL INQUIRY IN OHIO.

From the Cleveland Leader, Nov. 25.

Messrs. Williams and Le Blond, attorneys of this city, are preparing to test in the Supreme Court the question whether or not the biennial elections amendment, which received a majority of 3,448 of the votes cast directly on that question, but did not receive a majority of all the votes cast on Nov. 5, has been constitutionally adopted. The whole number of votes cast at this election was 778,086, and if it requires a majority of that number to adopt the amendment it has failed, the affirmative vote being only 257,663. The theory has heretofore and up to this time prevailed that it requires a majority of all the votes cast at any election at which an amendment is voted on to adopt such amendment. Only two amendments to the present Constitution have ever been declared adopted, the judicial amendment submitted in 1883 and the amendment abolishing the Odd-ber elections submitted in 1885. Both of these received a majority of all the votes cast at such elections. A large number of amendments have been declared defeated. One of these, the "second amendment," prohibitory beer declared, received a majority of 96,524 of the traffic, received a majority of 96,524 of the votes cast on that question, but did not receive a majority of all the votes cast at that election. Should the biannial elections amendment be declared adopted, it would abolish the Spring elections entirely and continue Governor-elect Campbell and the Sixty-ninth General Assembly in office for three years.

AT THE PROPAGANDA.

CENTRE FROM WHICH THE MISSIONARIES OF ROME GO FORTH.

Mr. Stead, describing in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* his visit to the College of the Propaganda in Rome, says: "Everything that in Rome is interesting is chiefly interesting because it takes the mind away from Rome. That which is visible is important as a finger-post for the invisible. From the point of view of the past, it is difficult to say which is the most sacred place in Rome. But from the point of view of the living present, there can be no doubt at all. It is not to be found in the Vatican or in St. Peter's, much less is it to be found in the King's Palace at the Quirinal. The most sacred place where life is most centred is the plain and unpretending College of the Propaganda in the Piazza di Spagna. Baedeker dismisses it in six lines and a half, and nine-tenths of the tourists never notice its existence.

"But it is from that dingy building, now half concealed by scaffolding, and chiefly noted as standing in the shadow of the column from the summit of which Mary, standing in the ecstacy of moon, and with the stars of heaven around her head, looks down upon the square, that the great heart beats whose pulsations are felt to the uttermost ends of the world. It is in the midst of the King's city.

"It is a large building, but it is all too small for its purposes. Everything is cramped for space. All is for work, nothing is for show. But I never pass that stuccoed front without a homage, which I never paid to the relics of the saints, that great show which makes you feel so often that, whatever Rome may be or may not be, no one can deny that it is the Mecca, Thessaud's of Christendom. For out from that plain edifice have gone for nearly three hundred years the apostles who carry into every land the sacred flame of Christian faith.

"Under the Propaganda are all the English-speaking countries. Russia is specially taken under the care of the Vatican, and its affairs are not under Cardinal Simeoni. But England, Ireland, Scotland, America, and the colonies are all *in partibus infidelium*. So, in fact, are all the best parts of the world. The work is divided into two portions, the East and the West. All those of the Oriental rite are under the chairmanship of Mgr. Persico. Down the corridor on the opposite side to Mgr. Persico's room are the offices of the Minutante, or précis writers, as we should say. Everywhere there was too little accommodation. The affairs of Greece and those of the United States of America have only one office between them.

"I looked with natural curiosity at the room where sit the permanent officials charged with the control of the department of Great Britain and Ireland. As usual, they are Italians. In the whole Propaganda there is not one Englishman or American. There is one Macedonian Irishman who is connected in some way with the Congregation, but it is forty years and more since he visited his native land, and the very stones which surround the dead heart of O'Connell in the Church of St. Agatha have more sympathy with the Irish movement to-day than has the solitary old Irish Benedictine who along of English-speaking men has the right officially to visit the Propaganda.

"I left the Propaganda with the conviction that, so far as vast portions of the world are concerned, the Catholic Church is an enormous, an inexhaustible power for good. Whatever men may think about what lies for us to the east beyond the grave, the men who have gone out from this college, and who are directed and controlled by the Congregation of the Propaganda, are an effective, moral, and civilizing force of the first value in all that concerns the social and material amelioration of the lot of uncivilized man. There are hundreds of millions of human beings who are as much in need of the civilizing word as were our ancestors when Gregory heralded by a pious pun the conversion of the English world. The Catholic missionaries may not make the most of their opportunities. Few of us do. They may devote too much time in preparing a bridge over which the soul can pass into paradise and spending too little in smoothing the rough road which so much of this life into hell. But, take them with all their limitations and shortcomings, who can deny that at least for all the savages of the world here is an effective instrument for the existence of which mankind has cause to be grateful? On all the three points concerning which I came to inquire, the Church in these regions and among uncivilized man has no reason to fear inquiry.

"It is true that its missionaries, especially in the East, are French rather than English, and would, if they could, make the world Latin rather than Anglo-Saxon. They can no more do it than the Pope could secure that North America should be divided between Spain and Portugal. All that they do comes ultimately to our net. Catholic missionaries, Jesuits, or men of the Propaganda preceded us in America, and in India they were but the foreign vanguard of the English advance. They sow, we reap. Nor will the influence of the long pursuit the Catholic missionaries to look to France rather than to England as their natural protector. The very archives of the Propaganda bear witness in their mutilation to the rude violence with which the French, under the first Napoleon, wrecked the treasures of the Church. The republic, which compels the religious orders to seek refuge on English soil, cannot long command the enthusiasm of Catholic missionaries even in the farther East."

A BOY KILLS HIS SWEETHEART.

Madrid Dispatch to the London Daily News.

A boy, only twelve years old, had found in the streets of Madrid a one-hundred-peseta bank note, and changed it at a money-changer's, and did not like to part with another boy, eleven years old. He then bought a pistol and bullets, and then began a quarrel with his playmate about a little girl, twelve years of age, the daughter of a well-to-do grocer, whom he called his sweetheart, and whom he accused of showing a preference for his companion. As they were discussing the matter they happened to meet the girl with her female servant, and the older boy deliberately aimed at her and shot her dead in a fit of jealousy. Both boys were sent to jail, and despite his comrade's and the maid servant's testimony, the accused says the pistol went off accidentally.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES ON salary to take charge of my business at their homes; entirely unobjectionable; light; very fascinating; no canvassing; no soliciting required; permanent position; wages $10 per week in advance; good pay for part time; my reiterences inolnde some of the best well-known people of Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and elsewhere. Address, with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, 4th and Chestnut sts., Louisville, Ky.

LADIES TAUGHT MIDWIFERY, MASSAGE, and nursing; separate diplomas; instruction book free. College, 247 West 49th-st.

WANTED—Competent woman, German preferred, to assist in taking care of a child four years of age; must be a good plain sewer, have first-class references, and be willing to live in the country. Address, giving particulars, Timpson, Box 145 Times Office.

WANTED—A North German as seamstress and maid to lady; must sew on machine, cut and fit, and understand altering and making over dresses. Call, on Monday, at 54 Park-av., at 11 o'clock.

WANTED—Cook and laundress by a small family living a few miles out of the city; must have first-class references; good wages and comfortable home for the right party. Address Timpson, Box 145 Times Office.

WANTED—A first-class chambermaid and waitress by a small family living a few miles out of the city; must be well up in seal wik. washing and ironing and have first-class references. Address Post Office Box 2,823, city.

WANTED—In country, an hour from New-York, two first-class girls (Protestants preferred) for general housework for family of eight; good place and wages for competent help. Address N. S. E., Box 143 Times Office.

WANTED—An experienced young woman as maid to growing children; must have reference and understand children thoroughly. Address Emerson, Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A lady of good business ability to act as special agent in city outside of New-York; must clear $150; salary, $75 per month. Call upon the Geo. S. Oline Publishing House, 12 East 16th-st., New-York City.

WANTED—Cook and laundress for work in a small family at New-Roohelle, where waitress is kept; good wages and a good home. Call, with references, at 10, Monday, at the Forum Office, 253 5th-av.

WANTED—Useful maid for lady living South; must be a good sewer, understand hairdressing and dressmaking; one who has waited on an invalid preferred. Call or address 54 East 77th-st.

WANTED—Infant's nurse. Address, stating qualifications, nationality, and references, R., Post Office Box 82, New-York City.

WANTED—An experienced waitress; only those with best city reference need apply. 24 West 12th-st., Monday morning from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—French Protestant thorough baby's nurse, with reference. Call, Monday morning, oetween 10 and 1 o'clock, at 114 West 55th-st.

WANTED—Nurse; a German girl who can speak English; private family. Apply at 24 West 84th-st.

WANTED—Laundress. Call 48 West 49th-st., after 11 o'clock Monday.

MALES.

THE NEWLY-FORMED SOCIETE DES Cuisiniers des Familles Privées begs to inform private families that it has always experienced chefs at its disposal, as only such are accepted as members. Respectfully, The President, 769 6th-av., New-York City.

WANTED—A man to take charge of and manage business at Syracuse, New-York; must invest $1,000; salary, $1,125 per year, payable monthly. Address Lock Box 742, New-York City.

WANTED—First-class draughtsman for stained glass and decorative work. Address, in confidence, stating salary desired, Tidden & Arnold, 102 Montagus-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A second man in a private family; Englishman preferred; bring references. Apply, on Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 374 5th-av.

WANTED—An expert stenographer and typewriter; gentleman preferred. Address K. A. S., Box 136 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN WOMAN wishes position of trust; understands housekeeping, nursing; city or country; first-class reference. Address S. B., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION OR NURSE TO INVALID OR Assistant Housekeeper, or Would Travel.—By a middle-aged, educated American; best city reference. Address Mrs. M. Moore, 166 Skillman-st., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—By refined lady, widow, speaking French, German, and Kogllsb; exo-llent seamstress; as companion to an elderly or invalid lady, or as superintendent to children; best reference. Call at 509 6th-av., store.

COMPANION,—By young lady of refinement as compenion. Call at present employer's, any morning before 1, 51 East 57th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or parlormaid; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Call, Monday, at 412 West 17th-st. Fisher.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist in taking care of children; the best of city reference. Call or address 14 Spring-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good city reference. Address M. H., Box 881 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable colored girl just from the country as chambermaid and waitress in a boarding house or private family. Call at 149 West 27th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress and wait on lady or growing young lady; best city reference. Address M., Box 875 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl, North of Ireland, as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress in private family; would be both pleasing and willing; reference. Address A. W., 205 East 36th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in hotel or private boarding house; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Address M. V., 125 East 29th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to find a position as chambermaid for a Protestant girl; satisfactory references. Apply, between 4 and 6 P. M., Monday, at 116 West 58th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent; would go short distance in the country; best city reference. Seen, for two days, at 182 West 52d-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a steady, respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; city or country; good reference. Call or address H. M., 523 West 52d-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; two years' best city reference from last place. Address K. M., Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; three years' best city reference; honest and reliable. Call at 414 West 52d-st., second door.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant as thorough English chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address M., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; three and a half years' reference. Call at 344 West 45th-st.; ring Potter's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 22 West 66th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; will assist other wise; best of reference; can be seen. M., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and to assist with waiting; best city reference. Call at 241 West 30th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; help with waiting or washing; best reference. Address M., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid; is willing to assist with waiting; excellent personal references. Call at 321 East 41st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Chambermaid and Laundress. Other Work.—Has best city references. Address M. M., 153 4th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at 7 East 12th-st.

COOK.—Skilled in finest French and English dishes; gets up excellent dinners and luncheons; can take chef's place; Newport and New-York references. Address W., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By French cook; grand cordon bleu; can be taken for a short time in private family; where kitobenmaid is kept; best city references. Address H. W., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds poultry, game, sonps, and deserts; excellent baker; best city reference. Address C. L., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by competent young woman in private family; French, English fancy dishes, boning, and pnt pastry; take entire charge, do marketing; city reference. Address F. S., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young Protestant; understands her business; can be willing to do the marketing; five years' best city reference; will be highly recommended. Address J. B., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class woman; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; lived in first-class families; best city reference from last employer. Call at 107 East 51st-st.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; good and neat first-class family reference in office. Address M. G., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young girl; good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; private family; good city reference. Call, for three days, at 175 East 90th-st.; fourth bell; west side.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant cook; can do all kinds of French cooking if required; in private family in and near city reference. Address J., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; first-class city reference. Call at 164 West 19th-st., third floor, front.

COOK.—By competent French cook; thoroughly understands pastry; in private family; best city references. Address Cannes, 110 West 80th-st., basement bell.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; will do plain washing; good city reference. Address B. C., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By capable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands soups, game, entrées, &c.; best city reference. Address G. W., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By capable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands soups, game, and entrees; best city reference. Call at 130 West 19th-st., store.

COOK.—First-class; by competent young woman; understands thoroughly all brnnches; in a first-class private family; best city reference. Address M. C., 126 East 29th-st.

COOK.—By a competent and very good cook in a private family; best city references from last employment. Call or address 261 West 30th-st., first floor.

COOK AND CATERER.—By a professed cook and caterer few more engagements by the day; dinner parties, lunches, and receptions a specialty. Address Mrs. Lennon, 131 West 16th-st.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook, engagements by the day getting up dinners, lunches, and any kind of parties; best reference. Address R. E., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman; thoroughly experienced cook; in private family; personal reference from last place. Call, Monday, at 222 West 61st-st.

COOK.—By a thorough and competent woman as cook; satisfactory references; country preferred. Call or address M. H., 131 West 28th-st., Monday.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference; lady can be seen. Address D., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as good plain cook and excellent laundress; first-class reference; wages, $18 to $20. Call or address Annie, 126 East 29th-st.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in first-class family; can furnish the best city references. Address E. W., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; city references. Address A. E., Box 344 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman; good plain cook; good city reference. Call or address M. Mc., 113 West 52d-st., top floor, rear.

COOK.—By English cook in a private family; best reference. Address Y., 235 Advertising Office, 106 West 42d-st.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook in private family; first-class city reference. Call, Monday, at 217 West 18th-st.

COOK.—By a New-England colored girl as plain cook in small family; no washing. Address 232 West 41st-st., care H. Taylor.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in small private family; city references. Call at 102 West 28th-st.

COOK.—By a young Swedish girl as cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 226 East 32d-st.

COOK.—By a thorough cook and laundress in private family; good city reference. Address A. C., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; will accommodate; references. Address Mr. L. H. Goldsmith, 911 Broadway.

COOK.—By a girl as good cook and laundress. Call two days, as present employer's, from 10 to 1, 24 East 76th-st.

COOK.—By respectable girl as good family cook; do plain washing and ironing; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. Call at 189 West 19th-st., store.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. Address L. D., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address E. C., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—By neat, young woman; good cook and caterer; excellent bread and biscuit; references personal. Call at 301 West 50th-st. corner of 8th-av., second bell.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman; thoroughly understands her business; in boarding houses or flats; best city reference. Call or address 612 West 41st-st., first floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands bread, cake, creams, jellies, soups, pastry; understands marketing; city reference. Address J. S., Box 151 554 3d-av.

COOK.—First-class; by Frenchwoman; knows French and American cooking; cakes and desserts; also pastries, &c.; private family; first-class city references. Call at 256 West 35th-st.

COOK.—By a competent cook; five years in last place; best references. Address M. H., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Protestant woman; would go out by the day sweeping, cleaning, and dusting; is careful in handling bric-a-brac; only private families or first-class apartment houses need apply; has reference. Address Mrs. M. Kleine, 111 West 60th-st., second floor, front side; no cards.

DAY'S WORK.—A first-class laundress to go out by the day or take work home; terms moderate; reference; excellent shirt ironer. Call at 286 West 41st-st.

DAY'S WORK.—A girl would like to assist a laundress a few days in the week; first-class washer and ironer; best city reference. Call at 374 7th-av., candy store.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, by the day, washing, ironing, or cleaning; best city reference from lady at 40 West 36th-st. Call or address Mrs. Sullivan, 808 2d-av., one flight, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a women to work by day; good washer and ironer; good references. Call or address Mrs. Quinn, 502 2d-av., Monday.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to go out by the day cleaning office, apartment, or private house; best city reference. Call at 159 West 19th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman as good washer, ironing, or first-class housecleaning; best city reference. Call at 341 West 39th-st., first floor, front.

DRESSMAKER AND DESIGNER OF MISSES' and children's costumes wishes customers at her home; fancy costumes, novelty; smocking, hemstitching, and feather stitching done; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original designs in costumes, cloaks, and jackets; also riding habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address B. Schulich, 767 6th-av., near 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thorough dressmaker in private families; cut, fit, drape, or take work home; highest references, or work seen. Address Robes, Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a stylish draper; perfect fitter; accustomed to first-class work; would like a few more engagements by the day; terms reasonable. Call or address Miss Cullen, 42 West 26th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French dressmaking, (glove fitting, imported fashions, Worth's system, from Paris,) engagements; private families; $12 per week at present or $2 50 per day. 216 West 18th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Superior designer; maker of gowns, wraps, coats, cloaks, dinner, opera, ball, wedding, princess, and tea gowns; elegant fitting and draping; also cut, fit, and prepare for ladies ready to finish at home. Call at 53 East 30th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; will work at home or out; $2 a day; cutting, basting, ball and evening dresses elegantly made. Address Frenchy, Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly first class dressmaker would like a few more customers by the day; makes dinner and reception dresses; unexceptionable references. Address Responsible, Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Wanted at her own home, by an experienced person, children's and infants' on fit. Address M. S., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dress finisher, more engagements by the day in families; making over a specialty; references. Address Mrs. J. C. Bryant, 219 East 47th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Understands evening and tailor-made dresses; take work home or go out by day; reasonable terms references; no cards. Call at 274 West 117th-st., fourth floor, west side.

DRESSMAKER.—By day or week; good cutter, fitter, and repairer and trimmer; can prepare work for seamstress; city or country. Address Miss Skehan, 246 East 30th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a lady; cuts and fits perfect from measure; would work for ladies at their residences. Address tined, Box 302 Times Up-town office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First class dressmaker wishes engagements by the day; misses' and children's outfits a specialty; ten years' experience; city reference. Call at 548 West 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Cuts, fits, and drapes according to latest Parisian design; would like a few more engagements; A1 references. Address L. B., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—A perfect dressmaker, by the day; has two days vacant a week; has worked at first-class establishments in Paris and New-York. Address M. P., 1,422 3d-av., care Mrs. Brady.

DRESSMAKER.—By very stylish dressmaker; references from leading families; will go out by the day; terms, $2 50 per day. Address 330 West 31st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian; ball, reception, and street dresses; latest styles; moderate prices. Call or address O. Michel Lenrand, 55 West 11th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—From Paris; makes fine dresses from $8 up; best city references. Address 44 West 26th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; engagements by the day. Address Fitter, Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—A lady, formerly with Mme. Diedon, will work for the dull season. Call or address Mrs. Hayes, 668 6th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—By French person, doesn't speak English, to go out to private family as first-class dressmaker. Call at 130 West 36th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker a few more customers to go out by the day; best references. Call at 222 East 76th-st.

FURRIER.—A competent furrier alters, repairs, reshapes all kinds of for garments. Call on Mrs. Smith, Foley's hell, 407 4th-av.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady of experience as governess to small children; competent to teach grammar-school studies; reference. Address A. F., 861 9th-av.

GOVERNESS.—Kindergarten and elementary branches, piano, by late Normal School student. Address Reasonable, Box 812 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged lady position as housekeeper in private family; thoroughly understands marketing and managing servants; can give most satisfactory references as to character and capability. Address Danforth, Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young widow lady as housekeeper; capable of taking entire charge where one or more servants are kept; could also serve as amanuensis; very best references given and required. Address H., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined young woman where a servant is kept; cuts and fits for children; fine seamstress; excellent city reference. Call at 923 8th-av., two flights, front.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young English widow; good manager; hotel boarding house or private family. Apply, personally or by mail, at 448 West 34th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady who has just given up boarding house at Saratoga; would like position as housekeeper. Address W. H., 1,199 Franklin-av., Morrisania.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Excellent cook; would do housework in small family; reference of three years from last employer; city or country. Address L., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent housekeeper, or care of invalid. Address L. M. G., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an intelligent, pleasing young lady; would act as housekeeper and companion; address Congenial, Box 118 Times Office.

HOUSEWORKER OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By neat English girl; excellent city reference; good cook; city or country; moderate wages; steady place. Call Monday, 109 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; no letters.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl to do housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands some English; city reference. Call at 515 West 20th-st.

HOUSEWORK—LAUNDRESS.—By a girl for housework, and also a laundress; best city references; country no objection. Call at 234 West 4th-st., corner 10th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable Swedish girl to do general housework; good reference; flat preferred. Call Monday, at 322 East 31st-st.; ring fourth bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable colored girl in small family; or washing; to take home; good reference from last place. Call at 230 West 28th-st., rear. Walker.

HOUSEWORK.—By a settled person, in a small family, light housework and plain cooking. Call at 2,385 1st-av., near 120th-st.

JANITRESS.—By respectable woman without children, the care of bachelors' apartments or flat house; present employer can be seen. Call or address M. C., 570 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman; English Protestant; good seamstress; best city reference. Address L. M., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; good packer; fine needlework; best city reference. Address, by letter, 51 West 21st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—Good hairdresser and dressmaker; speaks English, German, and French. Address A., Mrs. Zahner, 1,199 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent North German, or seamstress alone; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; excellent in packing and all kinds of sewing; has knowledge of dressmaking; trustworthy and faithful; first-class city reference. Address V. S. G., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German girl as Lady's maid or care of grown children; assist with chamberwork; good seamstress and packer; good reference; city or country. Call at 471 6th-av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By American Protestant; first-class hairdresser and dress-maker; willing to travel; best city reference. Can be seen two days at 328 West 43d-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent, first-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; cut, fit; understands her duties; unexceptionable city references. Address, by letter, 217 West 35th-st., store.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; experienced in her duties; first-class hairdresser and packer; good traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best reference. Address F. L., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to travel; would like a position with lady going abroad; two years' reference from last place. Address K. L., Box 390 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By American girl; excellent dressmaker; for whole or part of each day; best reference from late employer, who can be seen. Address S. S., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Is good dressmaker; will assist with light chamberwork or growing children; good city reference. Address M. T., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid from Paris; thoroughly hairdresser; dressmaker; great taste in arranging young ladies for parties; best references. Address Trustworthy, Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker and hairdresser; seven years' city reference. Address A. M., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; good city reference. Address M. H., Box 878 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young North German woman; best references; willing to travel. Call, Monday, from 10 to 3 P. M., at 71 west 44th-st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid for young miss; good references. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—French

HOW THE FAIR FUND GROWS

IT IS STILL BELOW FIVE MILLIONS, HOWEVER.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE FAVORS CARRYING IT ABOVE THAT MARK—LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

By the daily statement of Secretary Wilson of the Finance Committee of the World's Fair it is shown that the guarantee fund yesterday lacked $355,903 of completion. Several newspapers have been keeping accounts of their own, counting subscriptions which have not yet been certified to the Finance Committee, and as a consequence their totals differ materially from that of the Finance Committee. It is hardly necessary to say that the committee will decide when the fund is completed and not the newspapers.

There is no doubt, however, that the official announcement of the completion of the fund will be made in a few days. Several notices of an intention to subscribe large amoonts have been given by corporations and individuals, but snch subscriptions are not yet properly a part of the fund.

The announcement of the General Committee, at its meeting yesterday, that the fnnd is now complete, must not be taken literally, as it was made in view of the fact that there no looger remained any donbt of the success of the plan, and because the committeemen were assured that the official announcement that $5,000,000 has been snbscribed would be made by the Finance Committee before there is another meeting of the General Committee.

There were several important committee meetings yesterday. The Legislative Committee had a session in the morning in President Depew's office, at the Grand Central Station, to consider the memorial and bill which will be snbmitted to Congress in favor of the selection of this city as the place for the fair. Several members of the committee had been at work upon suggestions, and the doonment thne formulated was brought up yesterday for consideration. After some debate, in which there was general concurrence in the ideas set forth in the document hnt some criticism of its form, the document was referred to Mr. Depew, Elihu Root, and William C. Whitney. They were authorized to confer with ex-Mayor Hewitt, in order to benefit by his experience in matters legislative and otherwise.

Another meeting of the committee will be held to-morrow, at which the sub-committee will probably report back the memorial and bill revised and amended in accordance with the suggestions at yesterday's meeting and with Mr. Hewitt's advice. The work of the Legislative Committee, as finally formulated, will be printed and presented at the meeting of the general Executive Committee next Wednesday. If then approved, the bill and memorial will be sent to Washington to be presented to Congress in the first week of the session.

At noon the Executive Committee met at its roome in THE TIMES Building. After receiving the report of what the Legislative Committee had done in the morning, a resolution was offered by Mr. Towne that the committee secure translations of such parts of the reports of the Paris Exposition as may be desired for guidance in future work. The resolution was referred to the Auditing Committee.

Mr. Charles S. Smith offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the committee, it was expedient that efforts to increase the guarantee fund be continued. The committee felt that this was not sufficiently expressive of the views of the majority, and Messrs. Smith, Cooper, Whitney, and Bowers were appointed to prepare a formal statement. The result was the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, At the meeting of the General Committee for the International Exposition of 1892 held on the 15th day of October, 1889, the Finance Committee reported that until a complete financial plan could be arranged it was desirable that the sincerity of the citizens of New-York might be shown by raising a preliminary fund of $5,000,000; and

Whereas, The report of the said Finance Committee was adopted, and said committee was instructed to proceed in such manner as it deemed best, and invite subscriptions to such fnnd; and

Whereas, Since that time the said fund of $5,000,000 has been completed by the voluntary liberality and public spirit of our citizens, which fact is now brought to the attention of this committee in connection with suggestions as to whether subscriptions in excess of such $5,000,000 shall be received;

Resolved, That this committee deems the determination of that question to have been already made by the Finance Committee in its form of subscription heretofore adopted, which provides for the raising of a fund of "at least $5,000,000"; yet this committee desires to avail itself of the opportunity of congratulating the citizens of the city upon the zeal and interest shown in the proposed exposition by the quick response that has been made to the appeal for such guarantee fnnd, and to fix it so as to enable all of our citizens, as well as the citizens of adjoining cities, to participate in the public spirit now for the first time becoming fairly aroused and exhibited, and that the snbscriptions be continued in accordance with the plan of the Finance Committee.

The following snbscriptions were received at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday:

By J. Niven Hegeman:		By the Mayor's office, already pobIished	19,256
Ewen McIntyre	100	By S. W. Fairchild	1,000
Fnsell IceCream Co	100	Ernen Bros. & Ritchey	250
J. N. Hegeman	100	Kellogg, Hitchcock & Co	100
By E. L. Merrifield:		Williams, Stiger & Co	100
c/o Cranston, New-York Hotel	1,000	By E. I. Horsman:	
By the Nat'l Citizens' Bank:		Peck & Snonr	500
F. Hoyt & Co	150	Various subscribers	30
By the Second National Bank:		By Real Estate Ex.:	
Agnst Belmont	100	Wm. H. Scott	1,000
John A. Lieser	100	George Willener	200
Henry Barden	100	By E. M. Crawford:	
By the *Herald*:		M. W. Mendel & Brother	1,000
Various subscriptions	20	Celestino, Palacio & Co	500
By the *Sun*:		Nathan Wise	1,000
Wm. Cauldwell, (*Sunday Mercury*)	250	By L. Windmuller:	
Various subscribers	95	G. S. Nicholas, 2d subscription	500
By the Excelsior Savings Bank:		By Gustav Kunz:	
Jas. L. Pryor, Jr.	10	Hamburg American Packet Co	5,000
By E. H. Cole:		By C. E. Bigelow:	
D. Morrison	250	E. B. Phelps	500
By R. M. Hunt:		By Standard Gaslight Co.:	
R. M. Hunt	500	Various subscriptions	227
Ed. H. Kendall	100	By T. E. Deagan	100
R. M. Upjohn	100	J. C. Umhsfield	100
J. Sinclair & Co	1,500	M. E. White	100
J. A. Webster	100	By Tne Sun's snbscribers	45
D. J. L. Jardine	250	By W. Lawrence:	
N. Le Brun & Sons	100	C. E. Fuller	250
Various subscriptions	50	P. & V. Mitchell	5.00
By the Chamber of Commerce:		J. H. Steinmetz	250
Louis de Behian	250	C. C. Marbis	100
Abbot, Downing Company, by J. G. Doubleday	1,000	Matthew Dore	100
By Henry A. Wilson:		John W. Rapp	50
J.S. Barron & Co	500	By Wm. Steinway:	
J. Kenny & Co	500	N a m m l l e r & Schaefer, Hotel Hungary	500
D. H. Wilson & Co	500	By Tne Mayor's Cers' Assoc'n:	
C. Zinn & Co	500	C. F. Mattiage	2,000
Theodore Oldshelmer & Bros	500	B. Fischer & Co	1,000
F. Wilkineon & Co	100	Am. Encaustic Tile Co., (B. Flecher, Pres.)	500
W. C. Barker	100	Gaus & Miller	1,000
C. H. & E. S. Goldberg	100	D. & L. Slowen & Co	1,000
By John D. Crimmins:		L. De Grof & Son	200
Glen Cove Manufacturing Co	1,000	H. Cassidy	100
Power Brothers	250	Isaac Cohn	100
E. & S. Bernhard	50	By Joseph J. Little:	
By the *Journal of Commerce*:		Carnell & Co	500
H. A. Baijer & Co	500	W. H. Parsons & Co	500
W. Bayard & R. Fulton Outting	15,000	C. Potter, Jr., & Co	500
By the Livery and Boarding Stable Keepers' Ass'n, B. L. Bowles, Pres't		A. J. Sherwood & Co	100
A. S. Odell	$1,000	The Publishers' Printing Co	100
Bowles & Smith	100	William Paul	50
F. De Agramonte	100	By G. L. Pease:	
George E. Poole	100	W. J. L. Davids	25
Ira Brown	100	T. W. & C. B. Sharidan	500
Ira W. Bole	100	W. Irwin Martin	500
King's Stable	130	Thomas Barrett	100
George Banfield	500	By T. A. Young:	
Wm. V. Hartshorn	100	J. Q. A. Walker	100
S. H. Mason & Co	100	Charles W. Reebee	100
J. W. Pitney	100	Thomas A. Young	100
Robert Hall	100	Various subscribers	170
John M. Tracy	100	By the *Tribune*:	
J. S. Odell	100	The *Tribune*, (by N. Curtis, Cash'r)	10,000
Sol Mehrbach	100	E. S. Renwick	500
M. Rahburn	100	Clinton H. Smith	250
Max Brandt	100	Col. M. S. Ewse	250
George Meyer	100	Garrit S. Glen	250
E. S. Dongherty & Son	100	Wager Swayne	200
Fiss & Doll	100	C. H. H. Beakes	250
James Rorell	100	J. T. Commoss	100
Henry Willis	100	R. Remsen	100
Thomas Daly	100	B. S. Foote, Tarrytown	100
A. Markert	100	Various subscribers	142
Various subscrs	95		
Total Nov. 30, 5 P. M			$83,085
Previously reported			4,561,032
Grand total			$4,644,097

The following snbscriptions were received at the Mayor's office too late for transmission to the Finance Committee:

By the New-York and Brooklyn confectionery, chocolate & co., and allied trades:		T. M. Dnchee & Son	200
Henry Maillard	5,000	J. J. Matchett & Co	200
Richard Smith	1,000	Bernard Meyer	200
E. Greenfield's Son & Co	1,000	Spencer & Co	200
Young & Smylie	1,000	G. L. Weidman	200
Adams & Sons	500	G. Helmstetter	200
Hawley & Hoops	500	Jacob Dnntzan	150
A. Slauson & Co	500	L. W. F. Hunsberg	100
Runkel Brothers	500	P. Haggitris	100
Schall & Co	500	Albert Stevens	100
A. H. Brummel	500	Bleyer & Brother, Shelville & Co	100
W. Harron & Co	500	E. W. Dnntzan	100
F. P. Scudder	250	Hickok & Johnson	100
G. Lumbert	250	Peters Brothers	100
The Hammerschlag Mfg. Co	250	J. M. Claisse	100
Wood & Selick	250	D. Arnould	100
Alfred Lowell	250	Peper Brothers	100
D. Lange	200	Mason, Hart & Mackenheimer	100
Rockwood & Co	200	G. T. Kroppel	100
L. A. Brooks	200	Fry Brothers	100
G. Colin	200	M. F. Fohs	100
		Andrea Lorbra	100
		August Weddigen	$500
		By Chas. A. Moore:	
		James D. Brady	100
		Chas. A. Maurice	25
		Robert Goelet	5,000
		Ogden Goelet	5,000
		J. Marsching & Co	1,000
		Lichte & Brother	1,000
		J. Friedrich & Bro	500
		F. B. Harns & Co	500
		J. Thompson & Co	300
		F. Wessi Mfg. Co	300
		James Beggs & Co	250
		M. Schenckl	250
		Koworth Mfg. Co	100
		James Mahony	50
		Rocco Verrilli	1
		Alexander Algeo	200
		Rshn & Co	100
		G. L. Penzel & Bro	100
		W. H. Ellis	25
		Manuel Besosa	10
		S. M. Cohen & Co	500
		Carl Hecker Art School	10
		Naval Post 516	5
		G. A. R	50
		O. L. Reitmeyer	25
		F. D. Ackerman & Bro	5
		By I. L. Stillings:	
		Cook & Calhoun	50
		Jordan Brothers	25
		O. Frink	100
		J. E. Grumbach's Son	100
		By Manning, Maxwell & Moore:	
		Copeland & Bacon	500

The total thus reported to the Mayor for the day was $39,148. Accompanying the subscription list from the Confectioners' Association was a letter to the Mayor signed for the association by John G. Hawley, Louis Runkel, and Joseph Barnch asking for a conference with reference to the appointment of a Commissioner to represent the confectionery, chocolate, and allied industries.

The work of the Committee on Site and Buildings has reached a point whore the consents of a few property owners will close np the whole matter. Some of the owners whose consents are wanted cannot be found. They are as follows:

G. J. Bird or William Arnold, David V. H. Floyd, Thomas J. L. McAfsans, J. Kohnstamm, Fannie E. Wright, T. J. Butler, S. Schiffler, E. White, Herman Wagner, W. Sussider, T. H. Wilsoe, L. Kinbaird, Thomas W. Conklin or J. Conklin, S. S. Williams, J. R. Graham, Heery Lieberman, A. Schneider, Joel Melick, Michael Reilly.

Mrs. Roecoe Coekling yesterday offered eight lots in One Hnndred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fonrteenth streets, between Tenth-avenue and the Boulevard, for a reasonable rental. Gnstav Schoch of 199 Tenth-avenne offered two lots in the Grand Boulevard, between One Hnndred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fonrteenth streets, on the committee's terms.

ADIRONDACK FOREST LANDS.

THE STATE'S TITLE TO THEM WHEN FORFEITED FOR TAXES SUSTAINED.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—The statemente of the members of the State Forestry Commission to the contrary notwithstanding, the State does own the lands accredited to it in the Adirondack region, though most of it may have been acquired by forfeiture for the non-payment of taxes. The constitutionality of Controller Chapin's Forest Protection act has been sustained by the Court of Appeals, and the State's right to 855,977 acres in the Forest Preserve may be regarded as inviolate. A few weeks ago THE TIMES published a statement made by the representative of the State Forestry Commission in which the broad assertion was made that the public simply held the forest lands by virtue of tax titles which were scarcely worth the paper they were written on. Mr. Fox, the Secretary of the commission, declared that it was a matter of almost weekly occurrence for claims to be made by landowners upon the State land, and, because of a provision which he termed "the agricultural clause," secured the lands by the payment of taxes, though the period for redemption had long since expired. It was intimated in the same article that the act which Controller Chapin secured in 1885 made this legally impossible.

In this act the former owner of any part of the lands was given six months to prove an error in the legal proceedings which gave the lands to the State. If he should fail to come forward within that period the State's title should be considered good, and when the Controller accepted the accounts of such tax sales from the various County Treasurers these accounts should be considered conclusive evidence of the validity of all taxes levied on the lands in question. Previous to that the accounts were considered to be merely presumptive evidence of the State's ownership. In future they will be regarded as conclusive evidence of such ownership. The acres of forest lands which have come into the possession of the State beyond question under this ruling by the Court of Appeals, Judge Ruger writing the opinion, are these: Clinton County, 18,385; Delaware County, 17,340; Essex County, 195,216; Franklin County, 168,115; Fulton County, 22,427; Greene County, 661; Hamilton County, 252,411; Herkimer County, 24,192; Lewis County, 6,033; Oneida County, 4,805; St. Lawrence County, 38,112; Saratoga County, 9,892; Sullivan County, 576; Ulster County, 34,241; Warren County, 60,569; Washington County, 1,019. Total, 855,977 acres.

The decision of the Court of Appeals is based upon an action by the State against Beeton Turner, a lumberman, who cut trees in Township 10 of the "Old Military Tract," in Franklin County, which the State claimed to own on a tax title. Turner disputed the validity of the State's title, and refused to pay the $1,433 21 which was claimed in penalties. His defense was the unconstitutionality of the Chapin act. Judge Ruger in his decision says in part:

"With reference to the six months' provisioe, it operates to all existing cases as a limitation upon the Hawley's right to assert his claims under previ existing laws, and as to new cases provided that the lapse of two years from recordier shall make that which was before presumptive evidence only conclusive upon the rights of the parties. The act seems to be in its particular aspects one of limitation, and as such is within the statutory power of the Legislature to enact as affecting future cases, and we think all rules equally within its power as to existing rights. Under all the circumstances of the cases it cannot, we think, be stated as a question of law that the time afforded is unreasonable. * * * The argument is that a legal exercise of the taxing power by the Legislature requires that notice and opportunity to be heard before the taxing officers in respect to the imposition of taxes should be afforded to the taxpayer, and the stress of the contention is that the land owner has, by the operation of this law, been deprived of his day in court. Unless, therefore, it can be shown that the taxpayer has been actually heard on the imposition of this tax, the argument fails.

"The rules of evidence are not an exception to the doctrine that all rules and regulations affecting remedies are at all times subject to modification and control by the Legislature. The changes which are enacted from time to time may be made available to existing causes of action, as the law thus changed would only prescribe the rules for future controversies. It may be conceded for all of the purposes of this appeal that a law that should make a conveyance conclusive which was not so non-sarily, and of itself, precludo the adverse party from showing the truth, would be void as indirectly working a confiscation of property or a deprivation of vested rights. The converse of the latter proposition would seem necessarily to follow from the rule laid down, and if such legislation did not work a confiscation of property or a destruction of vested rights, it would sustain a legitimate exercise of power.

"A manifest difference exists between the modes of making assessments for legal improvements and those provided for general taxation, and this reason exists why a more formal notice should be given in one case than in the other. In one case they are special, transitory, and occasional, and in the other they are of a general and of annual occurrence known to all people. In one case they become public only when proceedings are instituted, and may escape the notice of the land owner. In the other they occur every year, and are so constantly in occurrence as the changes of the seasons. Conceding therefore the right of the taxed person to this opportunity, which in the examination of the statute under which this tax was levied shows that he was not deprived of such notice and opportunity to be heard as the nature of the case required."

DR. M'GLYNN'S FOLLOWERS.

The Christmas offering to be presented to Dr. McGlynn was considerably increased at the regular weekly meeting of the McGlynn party Friday evening. It now amounts to $964 55. Although almost three years have elapsed since Dr. McGlynn was expelled from the Roman Catholic Church, his following appears to be almost as numerous as in the outset. Since the refusal of the Church to allow the interment of Miss Kelley in consecrated ground, because of her friendship for McGlynn, a movement has been started to purchase a plot in Greenwood Cemetery for the use of the McGlynn Society. Who Could a Catholic be Elected President" will be the subject on which Dr. McGlynn will speak in Cooper Union this evening.

AN ORDER AGAINST DOCKSTADER.

Lewis Dockstader, the minstrel, is in danger of being committed for contempt of court. Chief Justice McAdam, in the City Court yesterday, granted a motion requiring the active burnt-cork artist to show cause why he should not be so punished. Andrew Kapke recovered a judgment for $561 94 against Dockstader in 1885, and as he was unable to get the judgment satisfied, Dockstader was ordered to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings. He failed to obey the order.

CRIBBAGE AS AN EDUCATOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed that you take an interest in educational development I inclose the following:

C. E. B.

A young tutor finding his pupil rather dull of comprehension and despairing of being able to teach him simple addition, taught him the game of cribbage, having pasted upon the bottom of the board, for the mother's benefit, the following quotation from Herbert Spencer on "Education":

"The once universal practice of learning by rote is daily falling more into discredit. All modern authorities condemn the old mechanical way of teaching the alphabet. Arithmetic is now frequently taught experimentally."

Le Boutillier Bros.

Broadway and 14th St.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SHANGHAI SILKS.

100 PIECES GENUINE SHANGHAI SILKS, IN FANCY SHADES, FOR HOLIDAY PURPOSES,

39c.

500 PCS. BLACK AND COLORED SILK PEAU DE SOIE, ARMURE REGENCE, (NEW WEAVE,) FAILLE FRANCAISE, AND SATIN LUXORS, $1.50 QUALITIES, WILL BE OFFERED IN THIS GREAT HOLIDAY SALE AT $1.00 PER YARD.

WOOL DRESS PATTERNS

700 DRESS PATTERNS IN SERGES, CASHMERES, CHEVIOTS, DIAGONALS, SIDEBANDS, &c., &c., TAKEN FROM OUR REGULAR STOCK OF FRENCH DRESS GOODS, AND MANY REDUCED TO HALF FORMER PRICES, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

$1.50 TO $7.50.

450 DRESS PATTERNS, 54-INCH LADIES' CLOTH, ALL WOOL, AT

$2.10.

WASH DRESS PATTERNS.

5,000 DRESS PATTERNS OF FRENCH AND DOMESTIC SATEENS, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN GINGHAMS AND CAMBRICS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

$1 TO $2.50.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

27,000 DOZEN LADIES', MEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S COLORED BORDERED HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, WARRANTED FAST COLORS, AT

4c., 7c., 10c.

HANDKERCHIEFS PUT UP, HALF-DOZENS, IN FANCY BOXES, HANDSOMELY DECORATED.....50c. TO $1.50

LADIES' AND MEN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF HAND-EMBROIDERED FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS.....25c. TO $7.50

JACKETS.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE JACKETS, STOCKINET CLOTH, REVERE FRONTS, REDUCED FROM $7.50 TO

$4.25.

LADIES' CLOTH NEWMARKETS, BRAIDED, REGULAR PRICE $20.00..$14.98

REAL ASTRAKHAN CAPES, WORTH $10..... 6.75

BLACK HARE CAPES, WORTH $4.00.. 2.89

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

JUSTICE DELAYED TOO LONG.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE LAW'S PROVERBIAL DELAY.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The law's proverbial delay in meting out justice to criminals has a striking illustration in the case of Samuel P. Hill, who has just been granted a new trial by the Court of Appeals, under an indictment for a murder perpetrated more than three years ago. Hill is a rich farmer of the town of Sidney, over sixty years old, and recognized by his neighbors as a person of dissolute habits and vulgar tongue. Robert Peaslee, his victim, was a worthy young man living in this city with his wife and child, and held in high esteem by his fellow-employes of the Ontario and Western Railroad. The two men were connected by the marriage of Hill's son to Peaslee's sister.

On the day of the tragedy, Sept. 10, 1886, it had come to young Peaslee's ears that Hill had spoken vilely and slanderously of his (Peaslee's) widowed mother, and the young man naturally felt indignant, and, as it so happened, shortly before the first persons he encountered after getting off his train at Sidney were Hill and his son, seated in a wagon and going along the street. Peaslee mounted into the wagon seat, between the two, and took the old man to task for defaming his mother. An altercation and a struggle onsued, when Hill drew a pistol and sent a bullet through the young man's heart, killing him instantly. Peaslee had no pistol or other weapon. The indignation of the witnesses of what was apparently an unprovoked and atrocious murder was such that the officers who arrested Hill found it necessary to hurry him off to Delhi Jail to save him from being lynched.

Hill employed able counsel, who set up a plea of self-defense in his behalf. He was indicted and brought to trial for murder at the March term of court following. The jury to whom the case was submitted at first stood eleven for conviction of murder in the second degree and one for a lesser grade of crime. After being locked up for twenty-eight hours the eleven obstinate jurors yielded to the one and acceded to a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

Under this conviction the prisoner was arraigned and sentenced to ten years at hard labor in Auburn State prison and $1,000 fine. But his lawyers were fertile in resources of defense, and they took an appeal to the higher courts for a reading. Upon such appeal they got their client released under $20,000 bail, and for more than two years the murderer of young Peaslee has walked the streets a free man. The new trial has been ordered, and the murderer now stands as far off from punishment as when he was first indicted.

NO TIDINGS OF THE ADVANCE.

The British brigantine Advance, which sailed from South Amboy for St. John's, Porto Rico, on Aug. 17, has not since been heard from. Hutchings & Brother, her agents in this city, decline to state whether they yet entertain any hopes of the vessel. But in shipping circles little doubt is entertained that the vessel has been lost with all on board. She was commanded by Capt. Bonnell, a navigator of experience, who is highly spoken of by those who knew him. Under him was a crew of about seven men.

The Advance took ont a cargo of coal. She hailed from Maitland, N. S., and measured 234 tons. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 90 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet, and depth of hold, 13 feet. She was built in 1885 at East Noel, N. S., and belonged to W. R. Hutchings.

THE JOHN GREENWALL CASE.

When the order to show cause why a new trial should not be given to John Greenwall, now under sentence of death for the murder of Lyman S. Weeks, came up in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Bartlett declined to entertain it on the ground that it should be taken to the Trial Term.

Ex-Judge Dailey, for Greenwall, intimated that Judge Moore, before whom the case was twice tried, had expressed himself in sentencing Greenwall in a prejudiced manner. Justice Bartlett, however, adjourned the hearing until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, saying that if it was not argued before Judge Moore at 10 o'clock he would hear the motion an hour later.

BILLS AFFECTING THE CITY'S INTERESTS.

Among the bills to be introduced in the next Legislature affecting the interests of this city will be one providing for the reorganization of the Dock Department. There has long been a feeling that this department should be conducted as the other departments are and that it should be as much under the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as any of the other departments.

Another bill that will attract attention and possibly make something of a stir will be one providing for the abolition of the Board of Electrical Control and vesting its powers either in certain experts or in one of the city boards.

Stern Bros.

WILL OFFER MONDAY

200 LADIES'

Plain & Changeable Silk

JAPANESE HOUSE ROBES

at

$9.00.

Also, a collection of entirely new and very desirable

Striped Surah and French Flannel

WRAPPERS

at

$9.50, $11.50, $12, $12 50

Greatly Below Regular Prices.

DRESS GOODS

for

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Cotton Dress Patterns at 85c., 97c., $1.10, $1.30.

Wool Dress Patterns at $2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.50.

32 to 36 West 23d-st.

HAD TO CLIMB A TREE.

THE DUTCHESS HUNT CLUB RUN BROUGHT TO AN ABRUPT CLOSE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Dutchess Hunt Club closed the season of cross-country riding this afternoon. The weather was crisp and cold, but the roads were not in as good condition as they might have been. The meet was at Union Corners, East Park, and the riders were A. Rogers, E. P. Rogers, Edward Tower, Robert Sanford, William Tewkesbury. There were two whippers-in—Mr. Stephenson being one. The run was southerly and was to have been over a route eight miles in length, but the man who dragged the anise bag was so hotly pressed by the dogs that within a mile of the finish he was compelled to climb a tree, and that brought the run to an abrupt finish.

The riders took in numerous walls and fences, and there were some water jumps. Much of the country traversed was waterlogged by the recent heavy rains and some portions were under water, so that when a jump was made the horses as they struck the ground slipped and staggered along quite a distance before gaining their equilibrium. In this way Mr. E. P. Rogers and one of the whippers-in were thrown, but were only slightly injured. It was dangerous sport all the time. Notwithstanding Mr. Rogers's mishap, he finished first. The thirty dogs in the pack were in full cry nearly all the distance, and they became furious at the foot of the tree which the dragger of the anise bag had climbed.

The horses crossed and recrossed the highway several times and most of the time were in full view of the spectators who were strung along the road in all sorts of vehicles.

A PLEASANT THANKSGIVING.

HOW PEOPLE IN THE ADIRONDACKS SPENT THE DAY.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Enough snow fell on Thursday to make sleighing, which is the first of the season, and every one seems to be enjoying it. It has snowed a little to-day, and the thermometer stands at 15° at the Signal Service station.

The lake is not frozen over yet, but one still, cold night will give it a covering of ice, which all are waiting for so as to have some good skating.

Thanksgiving Day was a very jolly one here. The gentlemen of the house enjoyed a turkey shoot, which created some excitement. The distance was forty rods, and it took considerable shooting to kill twelve birds. After a dinner, of which the managers of the Ampersand had reason to be proud, an old-fashioned candy pull was given by a few of the ladies, and then dancing was indulged in.

The season here is now opened, and bids fair to be a gay one. That the Adirondacks are fast becoming a fashionable Winter resort is beyond a doubt. Among the recent arrivals at the Ampersand are: E. D. Randolph, Charles Randolph, W. Young, Talbot Olyphant, E. A. Hoffman, Jr., B. Fleischmann, O. H. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kemp, all of New-York City; E. Knabe, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Sewall, Dr. and Mrs. Martin, Baltimore; Mrs. Lincoln MacVeagh, Chicago; C. S. Ruter, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dreit, Miss L. A. Streit, R. Streit, Newark; Mrs. William Moll, Detroit.

SHOT A CARRIER PIGEON.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Times.

The pathetic adventures of a carrier pigeon lately employed by the Empress of Austria to bear a letter to her daughter, the Archduchess Marie Valérie, may be noted, by writers of fiction in quest of new incidents. The bird was one of those which are trained for service at the arsenal of Pola, and when the Empress recently sailed from Pola to Corfu she took this pigeon on board her yacht, having arranged to let it fly with a letter for her daughter at a certain distance from the coast. It was supposed that the pigeon would return to Pola, and orders were given to forward the contents of the letter which it carried immediately by telegraph to the young Archduchess. Unfortunately a peasant with a gun saw the bird and shot it. He did not notice the letter, which was no doubt blown off by the shot, and so, while he bore home the Empress's winged messenger for supper, the letter remained on the ground. It was accidentally found by some passers-by, and now some loyal newspapers are proposing that to prevent a recurrence of such mishaps pigeons should no more be shot at all. It is a wonder that nobody has suggested that carrier pigeons on State service should be put into a showy uniform, like those in which the American civil servants are shortly going to astonish their fellow-mortals.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

LADIES'

Long Paris Wraps.

WE WILL MAKE A SPECIAL SALE ON MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK, OF THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE LEADING MAKERS OF LADIES' RICH PARIS WRAPS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FROM ACTUAL COST. THEY ARE THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON IN HIGH-CLASS GARMENTS, AND THE ASSORTMENT THE LARGEST, COMPRISING OVER 500 STYLES, OF WHICH THERE ARE ONLY ONE OF A KIND. PRICES:

$59.00; ORIGINAL, $95.00.
$67.00; ORIGINAL, $98.00.
$79.00; ORIGINAL, $125.00.
$98.00; ORIGINAL, $150.00.
$125.00; ORIGINAL, $185.00.
$149.00; ORIGINAL, $198.00.
$169.00; ORIGINAL, $235.00.
$198.00; ORIGINAL, $285.00.

Alaska Seal Garments

IN THIS DEPARTMENT WE ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN THE MOST DESIRABLE SHAPES. WE WARRANT ALL SEAL GARMENTS SOLD BY US TO BE MADE FROM LONDON DYED AND DRESSED ALASKA SEAL, AND GRAND VALUES AT OUR PRICES.

A FEW SMALL SIZES IN LADIES' ALASKA SEAL WRAPS AT

$65.00; ORIGINAL, $135.00.
$89.00; ORIGINAL, $175.00.

Ladies' London-Made

Top Coats and Jackets

A LARGE INVOICE OF LONDON-MADE TOP COATS AND WALKING JACKETS, SHIPPED TOO LATE, ON WHICH THE MANUFACTURERS HAVE MADE LARGE ALLOWANCES IN CONSEQUENCE, WILL BE PLACED IN STOCK MONDAY AT PRICES WHICH GIVE PURCHASERS THE FULL BENEFIT OF THE REDUCTIONS MADE TO US.

AT NO TIME DURING THE SEASON HAVE WE BEEN ABLE TO SHOW SUCH A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT, AND THE RANGES OF SIZES ARE COMPLETE.

Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for altering either Ladies' or Misses' Cloaks or Suits.

6th Av. and 19th St.

UNIFORM LOAD MARK.

THE MARINE CONFERENCE'S COMMITTEE REPORTS AGAINST ANY ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The report of the committee appointed by the International Marine Conference to consider the subject of a uniform load mark for vessels has been finished and will be presented to the delegates at the next meeting Monday.

The report calls attention to the rules framed under the British Merchants' Shipping act of 1876, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a ship be overloaded or not. These rules assign to ships a free board, which, according to the experience collected on the subject, says the report, is considered sufficient to prevent dangerous overloading without unduly interfering with trade, and they contain tables assigning such free board as is suitable for vessels of the highest class in Lloyd's Register, or of strength equivalent thereto, and which is to be increased for ships of inferior strength.

These rules have proved to be a good standard, the committee says, upon which to determine the proper loading of British vessels classed in Lloyd's Register. As regards foreign ships, however, which are loading in the United Kingdom and which are either not classed in Lloyd's Register or the particulars of which cannot be ascertained without a minute examination, the difficulty exists that the law, which is intended to guard against the dangers arising from overloading, cannot be enforced without disadvantages to the owners of ships and cargoes, consequent upon the difficulty of ascertaining whether the ships are fit to carry the cargoes in question.

So far as the committee has been able to ascertain, the laws of many maritime nations contain provisions for dealing with the question of overloading and enabling the local authorities to detain overladen ships. But nowhere except in Great Britain, as far as is known, have statutory rules been introduced for the purpose of ascertaining whether a ship be fit to carry a certain cargo by a load mark or load line. The committee says:

"In order to arrive at such laws and to enforce them it would appear to be necessary to induce the Governments of the maritime nations to hold inquiries or investigations similar to some already made in Great Britain, but also to establish a sufficient staff of competent officials to inquire the universal circumstances of the laws to be given, and to establish courts of appeal authorized to decide on complaints against unjust detention, &c.

"This would be surrounded with very serious difficulties of various kinds. Besides, it could be questioned whether it be necessary to make a law on load lines or load marks in order to guard against the danger of overloading, because it might be said that the owners would be sufficiently under the responsibility of the ship owners toward the shippers of the cargo and to their insurers, and by the control exercised by the underwriters given to the various institutions for classing ships. There may also be circumstances peculiar to certain countries, as, for example, the fact that the goods which they export generally are light goods only, which do not endanger the stability of a ship, which may operate in favor of non-interference of the respective Governments.

"The committee is therefore led to believe that on these grounds, notwithstanding the advantages which would be connected with the introduction of a uniform system of load marks, this matter is not ripe for consideration, and that it would be well that it ought to be left to the negotiations to be carried on between the Governments of the maritime nations."

ITS CAPITAL IMPAIRED.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—A special report of examiners from the State Insurance Department who have been investigating the affairs of the Empire State Insurance Company of Rochester, which does a fire insurance business, shows the company's capital of $200,000 to be impaired to the extent of $42,760 19, and Superintendent Maxwell has made a requisition upon the officers of the company to call upon the stockholders to make up the deficiency. The Directors of the company met in Rochester to-day, when they issued a call upon the stockholders for $44,000.

CONGRESSMAN WILBER ILL.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Hon. David Wilber, Congressman for the Twenty-fourth District, is confined to his bed. He will be unable to be at Washington at the organization of the House of Representatives.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, and 65 West 23d St.,

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

FURNITURE.

DURING DECEMBER, PREVIOUS TO OUR ANNUAL INVENTORY, GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND ON EACH OF OUR FLOORS. LIBERAL PRICE REDUCTIONS HAVING BEEN MADE ON EVERY LINE, EXAMINATION BY INTENDING FURNITURE BUYERS WILL BE WELL REPAID.

Holiday Presents.
Wedding Presents.
Birthday Presents.

Never before has such a variety of useful, elegant and substantial articles, suitable for Presents, been seen under one roof. Over 5,000 different pieces to select from, any one of which will last for years, and be a constant reminder of the giver. Early selection will afford best choice.

R. J. HORNER & CO.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

MR. THOMAS'S CONTEST WITH MR. BRICE FOR THE NOMINATION.

CO

PAGES 17 TO 20.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

Sixth-av., 13th to 14th st.

TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES,
AND
Articles in General
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Do not fail to visit our 13th st. annex (main floor,) where we display a large assortment of Oriental and other Rugs, Clocks, Bronzes, &c., at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. less than any other house.

Owing to the increase of space by the annexation of our third floor (reached by elevators) for the display of Toys, Dolls, and articles in general suitable for Holiday Presents, our assortment is much larger than in any previous year.

The comfort of our patrons is greatly improved by this change, and as we will, if desired, deliver goods sold now at any designated day, the SAVING OF AT LEAST 25 PER CENT. in purchasing of us becomes an object even to those whom the crush and crowd of former years precluded from availing themselves thereof.

BLACK SILK.

At 79c., a heavy Black GROS GRAIN; actual value, $1.

At 99c., a superior Satin finish GROS DE LYONS; worth $1.30.

At $1.35, a round cord FAILLE FRANCAISE; worth, $1.60.

At 99c., a triple chain Black SURAH; worth $1.40.

1,000 yards of Black CHINA SILK, with slight manufacturers' imperfections, 49c.; worth $1.00.

Great bargains in SEAL CLOAKING PLUSHES.
52-inch Fine SEAL PLUSH, $5.98; worth $9.00.
52-inch Rich Dark SEAL PLUSH, $7.49; worth $11.00.
52-inch Superior Dark SEAL PLUSH, $9.98; worth $14.00.

A complete line of Lister's Celebrated English PLUSHES, all the fancy shades, at very low prices.

Black and Colored VELVETS in great variety.

All the fancy shades in CHINA SILK at 49c. and 74c.; worth 65c. and $1.00.

Evening NOVELTIES in delicate shades, 69c.; worth $1.00.

Cream White Real CHINA SILK, 24 inches wide, 59c.; worth $1.00.

Rich FAILLE FRANCAISE, all shades, 97c., worth $1.25; $1.19, worth $1.50; $1.39, worth $2.00.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FINE

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

French SERGE, 47c.; worth 75c.

Extra Fine CASHMERE, 69c.; worth $1.00.

French CHEVIOT, 79c.; worth $1.00.

A good CAMEL'S HAIR, 49c.; worth 80c.

All-wool HENRIETTA, 99c.; worth $1.25.

Sontaine CLOTH, best imported, 99c.; worth $1.50.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Closing out the balance of our FALL and WINTER importations at a GREAT REDUCTION.

MILLINERY.

The latest London Chapeau, "LA MILITAIRE," $3.98; cannot be duplicated for less than $15.00.

Our little bonnet, the "MARY STUART," at $4.98, is unequaled.

Fine display of Evening TOQUES, BONNETS, and OPERA HOODS.

In the same department we are showing a choice line of Trimmed Scrap and Fancy BASKETS at $1.59 and $2.49; cannot be obtained elsewhere for less than $2.50 and $3.50. Very pretty and useful for Holiday Gifts.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, AND STABLE REQUISITES

At from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than elsewhere.

LAP ROBES, IN PLUSH AND FUR, AT LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

SINGLE HARNESS, $7.24 to $174.99.
DOUBLE HARNESS, $21.16 to $499.99.
SADDLES, $4.38 to $47.44.
LADIES' SADDLES, $8.13 to $91.64.
RIDING WHIPS, 19c. to $9.99.
DRIVING WHIPS, 36c. to $31.24.

Finest assortment of HOLLY WHIPS in the city, at prices ranging from $1.21 to $7.99; worth double.

RIDING BRIDLES, $1.16 to $5.82.

Full assortment of Riding and Driving BITS, SPURS, STIRRUPS, STIRRUP LEATHERS, GIRTHS, and, in fact, everything pertaining to Riding or Driving.

SLEIGH BELLS and PLUMES.

The celebrated Brown & Sharp's CLIPPING MACHINES, $2.49; worth $3.50.

BLANKETS, 89c. to $14.64.

ROBES, $3.16 to $45.89.

FUR ROBES, $5.71 to $71.99.

BREAST APRONS, 41c. to $1.31.

SURCINGLES, 38c. to $4.06.

UPHOLSTERY.

Third floor, reached by elevators.

Nothing more acceptable for holiday presents can be found than rich Oriental Embroideries, of which we have a very large and choice selection, consisting of Tidies, Cushion Covers, Table Covers, Mantel Covers, Portieres, &c., at prices from 25 to 40 per cent. less than similar goods can be purchased for elsewhere.

Special attention is called to our importation of TAPESTRIES for Furniture Coverings and Draperies at exceptionally low prices.

We quote in part:

Jute TAPESTRIES, figured and striped, 14 different patterns, 49c., 62c., and 68c. per yard; worth $1.00, $1.25, and $2.00.

RAW SILK AND PETIT POINTS, 49c. up to 68c.; worth 99c. to $1.50.

Spun Silk TAPESTRIES, 82c. up to $1.84 per yd.; worth $1.50 to $3.00.

Silk TAPESTRIES, $2.37 and $2.63 per yd.; worth $4.00.

"DERBY SATIN," 4 colorings, $1.99 per yd.; worth $3.00.

French Silk Stripe TAPESTRY, $2.79 per yd.; worth $5.00. Especially adapted for Bedroom Furniture, Draperies, and Canopies.

French TAPESTRIES, very fine quality, all new designs, $5.84 up to $17.49 per yard, which is much less than the import cost.

Silk BROCATELLE, new colorings, $5.69; worth $8.00 per yd.

Figured All-Wool DAMASK, five colorings, $1.34 per yd.; worth $3.00.

Estimates furnished free for all kinds of CURTAIN and DRAPERY work, also for Shades and Furniture Slip Covers.

5,000 Holland Window SHADES, all colors, size 3x6 feet, mounted complete on spring rollers, 24c. and 27c.; worth 65c.

Nottingham LACE CURTAINS, 89c. up to $6.29 per pair; worth from $1.50 to $10.00.

50 pairs Antique LACE CURTAINS, 3½ yards long, $1.99; worth $3.50 per pair.

Irish POINT LACE CURTAINS, $4.38 to $38.79 per pair.

Figured Satin Derby PORTIERES, 5 colors, $11.09; worth $22.00 per pair.

Chenille PORTIERES, $4.67 up to $93.34 per pair.

Embroidered VELOUR SQUARES for Sofa Pillows and Cushions, $1.08; worth $3.00.

100 Spun Silk COUCH COVERS, 1½ yards wide by 2¼ yards long, all colors, $2.49; worth $4.50.

Embroidered Felt MANTEL LAMBREQUINS, 86c. up to $1.49; worth $1.50 to 3.00.

Embroidered Silk Plush MANTEL LAMBREQUINS, $2.34 up to $10.21; worth from $4.00 to $15.00.

1,000 Japanese WALL POCKETS, 11c. to 17c. each; worth from 25c. to 40c. each.

Bamboo and Japanese SCREENS, $1.46 to $16.34 each; worth $3.00 to $25.00.

SHOES.

Ladies' Fur-lined SHOES, $3.74; worth $5.00.

Turkish SLIPPERS, 79c.; worth $1.25.

Great reduction in several desirable lines of Ladies' SHOES.

$1 47.....reduced from.....$1 99
2 83.....reduced from..... 5 98
2 97.....reduced from..... 4 99
3 99.....reduced from..... 6 88

Tan and Drab Suede OXFORDS, $2.82, $3.44, $3.99, $4.99.

Take elevators for Third Floor and see one of the wonders of the age.

DRESS FITTING TO PERFECTION BY

POLLOCK'S GARMENT-FITTING FRAME. INSURES AN ABSOLUTE FIT EVERY TIME. The beauty is that a lady is fitted over her dress without removing a garment.

This fitting process scarcely occupies more than five minutes, and perhaps another five minutes a few days later.

The process is tantamount to enveloping a lady in a plaster cast, in which the waist is, so to speak, molded, and hence there is absolutely no possibility of turning out anything but a perfect model of the form in every detail.

94c. procures a lining with sleeves basted, we furnishing the material, or for $1.58 we will cut a lining and the cloth, and baste cloth on lining, we furnishing the material for lining and you the cloth.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Awarded Grand Prix at Paris. Best chocolate in the world. Absolutely pure; 38c. per pound.

R. H. MACY & CO.

The tenth annual banquet of the Cornell University Club will be held at the Hotel Brunswick, Saturday evening, Dec. 21. President [illegible] and Vice-Presidents White of Cornell University, Gen. Cleveland, and Hon. Roswell P. Flower of New-York are expected to be present.

ON THE HUNGARIAN PLAINS

CHARMING COUNTRY LIFE SEEN ON A GREAT ESTATE.

ON THE WAY TO IT FROM VIENNA—INTERESTING HOSPITALITY—A MORNING'S SPORT—TWO DINNERS.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—Leaving Vienna a short time ago, we found ourselves in the train spinning on toward the little town in Hungary where we were invited to spend "a month or two" on condition that we could content ourselves so long "out of the region of so-called civilization." We had risen at 4 A. M. to take a 5 o'clock morning train, this being the thrifty custom of many Continental people, and it being late Autumn, we bade farewell to Vienna by lamplight. As we whirled along through the Carpathian foothills I could dimly see in the fascinating light of a slow dawn that the fields we skirted were already dotted with grain, tied up in stacks, which to my eyes took on the appearance of weird companies of people, thronged together according to the perspective which our windows allowed us. I roused one of the slumbering party to see what appeared to be a plotting band of brigands wrapped in long cloaks, their bayonets outlined against a sombre sky streaked with dark bars of red. Sometimes these bundles of straw, tied near the top, looked like dancers moving to a stately measure. We found the rail carriage we were in most comfortable and airy, and I observed it was better appointed for the needs of travelers than any that I had before seen in other lands. Instead of the usual stuffy, tufted, aggressive plush seats and backs, these were neatly done in soft gray-blue broadcloth, repossful to the eye and easily brushed. The walls were upholstered in gray leather to match and held no dust. I knew that we were approaching our journey's end by rail, and we soon slowed up at the terminus in front of the little station of Sty Ivan. One handsome victoria awaited some happy traveler and made me a little envious on beholding it. To my surprise and delight, however, and with a military saint from the footman in top boots, we were invited to take possession of this distinguished vehicle, and leaving our luggage entirely to the functionary who, with another wagon, seemed to have us in charge, ensconced in the ample furs, we settled ourselves for an eighteen or twenty mile drive. We were off in a trice at the most extraordinary pace I ever experienced. The horses were small, but sped over the ground like reindeer with a sledge—never slacking their pace up hill or down, spinning round sharp corners, apparently mercifully escaping the deep ditches which threatened our lives on either side, quite as if they were running away with us for their own particular diversion. Being a good deal of a horse fall, I watched the elbows of the driver with intensest interest, not unmixed with anxiety. He sat in the box straight as a column and motionless as a graven image. He wore a blue braided jacket, just long enough to admit of shallow pockets, out of one of which hung the corner of a spotless linen handkerchief bordered with heavy knitted or tatted lace. On his sugar-loaf felt hat were bands of ribbons, and as we sped along the wind fluttered them (and his long golden mustache into the bargain) like the pennants of a pleasure boat.

A sharp turn in the road at last broke in upon our reveries and brought us to a narrow bridge on a slight eminence, under which the Zala flowed. It was here we found our friends awaiting us. In full sight of the town they had come forth into the highway to give us right royal welcome, after the manner of more ancient and barbarous peoples. The fervor of our embraces was fully testified to by the unseemly ankles at which our hats and bonnets stood afterward upon our heads when we made our triumphal entry into the town of Zala Sty Grotn. Just before us, embowered in a wealth of a wonderful variety of magnificent old trees, we espied the ruins of a goodly, if lofty, castle, which had been the theatre for over two hundred years of the joys and griefs of one branch of a most ancient and distinguished family whose name was mentioned with national pride as early as the eighth and ninth centuries. But it was not there we were "expected," as the modern slang so pertinently puts it. We were not to cross the bridge which leads to the castle on the island, but were to be housed in an even more interesting and much older habitation, which had once been a monastery. By nicest calculation and at full speed we were suddenly whirled under the quite narrow archway and came to a dead stop in front of a broad stone stairway, which led up to the apartment in which the family lived, all of the rooms of which, en suite, opened out into the "gang," or corridor, which ran the entire length of the house.

As we alighted from the carriage our host and hostess came all smiles to introduce us to the "house" which had so daintily been prepared in a strange land and among a strange people. As we entered the drawing room a bright and generous fire, which burned in a monumental white porcelain stove reaching nearly to the ceiling, saluted us most cheerfully. This construction was made with large and shining brass doors to open on the warm side, in this way the additional benefit of a visible brightness with a stove which radiated from its four sides a most agreeable warmth, instead of, as in our own Northern climes, driving all this dearly-bought heat up the chimney. Again it was borne in upon me that as yet I need not complain of the ways of Hungary. Out of this delightful room was the cumbined library, smoking and working room of our delightful host. He was a great enot, and was already President of the Hunting Club of the *Gegend*. Glistening guns and every kind of English, French, and Prussian bits were hung within large oaken cases. An office desk, filled with papers in numberless pigeon holes, showed that this room was not alone for play. Tobacco pouches and varieties of the curiosities of the neighborhood hung from the antlers of stags of every age, which had been fastened decorately against the walls. Russian pictures of within scenes, where the wolf plays the principal part, were greatly in vogue and showed no morbid proclivity for the French school of art; and finally a broad table, upon which was piled an agreeable confusion of books, newspapers, and endless publications relating to Landwirthschaft, tempted me to settle myself in one of the comfortable leather seats and linger indefinitely, but we had need of rest and refreshment in our own rooms and remembered that we must eventually make ready for an 8 o'clock dinner.

We found cakes and delicious coffee awaiting us in the delicious privacy. Notwithstanding this appetizing "bite," my mind as well as body being drawn to the subject of food, I found myself calculating whether possibly we might not have the excitement at dinner of being introduced to the entirely new animal—now that I had journeyed by land and water for nearly 5,000 miles away from home into a so-called "uncivilized" country.

Follow me, if you please, into the pretty dining room and I promise you some new and wine is put into new bottles in Hungary, and with what a screaming success! Sit down, and let me serve you first to a rose-colored, delectable purée of fresh water crabs. Secondly, a fish from the Balatôg Lake called "Fogosch," which surpasses in exquisite flavor and consistency all other known fishes which I have eaten in other countries, at home and abroad. This is served with sauce tartare, which, for all I knew, might have easily been mixed by a veritable Tartar in the kitchen to emphasize its pungent quality. Thirdly, (if you will believe me, and I will not deceive you,) as far as I could see the waiter man was seen savaging with a strangely-trimmed-out new-born baby served upon an enormous Meisen china dish. Upon closer observation, and to my infinite relief, it proved to be only the poetic "little pig," which the softest minds and tenderest hearts sing praises to. He was decorated with a chain of gold hung round his neck, a saddle cloth of gold upon his back, with a delicate bridle and reins, all made out of the rinds of lemons cut into ribbons, rings, or flats as the decoration demanded. In his mouth he smilingly and aggressively held half a lemon. In spite of myself a shudder came over me, and I tried not to think of the Cannibal Islands or of comparative anatomy as I set my teeth through his crisp and shining cuticle and took my first bite, and then again another and another. Pheasants as we might see them on the wing in Scotland were next offered us. "This is the place where I must draw the line," I said; "we don't eat feathers in America, and even here I can't quite believe they could be palatable;" but as I demurred the feathers had been deftly laid aside, and the servant offered me the birds, all daintily carved within. After this began to go under the name of phœnix as a probable inhabitant of the forests of Hungary. A turkey in aspic, like a fly in amber, glistened on the side table, which, with various accompaniments, made this repast more than enough and better than any feast that I had ever attended, leaving the dessert an empty show upon the beautiful carved oak table. The mind of man, when rightly refreshed, can reasonably demand no happier moment in life than was ours as we rose from table that happy day, reunited with dear and long-separated friends and having safely arrived at our long journey's end.

Filled with these comforting reflections almost to the exclusion of speech, the men in the party having retired to clean, just as I began to envy them this peaceful occupation, a vibration of strange, weird, thrilling, together of many stringed instruments in the corridor startled us from our reveries and drew us into their presence. Then, and for an hour or more we forgot every other thing in the world to follow the mazes of the wonderful *Zigeuner music*. All was in readiness for us in our different chambers—the double gown, the slipper, and in a symmetrical and magic circle each respective dream robe wee laid out upon the bed as invitingly as the paper hoop tempts the circus rider to dance through it. This facile method of donning the "necession robe," so to speak, is altogether different from the hand-to-hand fight with death and the devil which I remember to have experienced quite frequently in trying to get into the same unmentionable garment at home. We may all pretend these Thermopylean passes are unknown to us, but only a Hungarian will believe you. We can easily fancy that even John Sullivan could be vanquished on this inglorious field of battle by the average Irishwomen after she has emptied a box of starch into the sleeves, stiffened the collar fit to cut one's throat, or inextricably buried the neck button in the linen by pure force of muscle, leaving the possessor of this garment as solidly and hopelessly encased in it as if it were a straitjacket for a patient in the lunatic asylum. Then, if ever, the poor victim will feel himself beyond all power of human aid, and probably take refuge in prayer and meditation. As I sank that night beneath the fresh-polished and engulfing waves of whitest linen, (for the Austro-Hungarian woman is the very high priestess of the flat-iron religion,) I could not have held up my right hand worth a cent to take an oath that America was the land where comfort was best understood, or even that America was the land of the free.

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Our first objective point was the Major-Hof, where we were to see 1,000 or 2,000 sheep under cover, 500 white Carnathian oxen, and some hundreds of calves. The barns which held these animals were all built of stone, with a deep cobble-stoned gutter running the whole length of them to carry away all dampness and waste. These buildings were divided inside into movable wicker stalls or partitions. All was orderly and absolutely clean. Shepherd guards, dressed in their Hungarian trouser-petticoats, plaited in the blind like accordions, were serious and attentive. In the outside paddocks we found great white, wide-horned oxen in groups. I was studying their gentle faces when my host called my attention to the fact that they all had black eyelashes, saying: "They are carefully selected with these, as they worked better with this shade for their eyes in the burning sun. The best market for these beautiful beasts is Italy, so I then learned that the justly-celebrated "Campagna oxen" often comes from the plains of Hungary.

From here we went to find the outdoor drove of swine which roam over the gullied hillsides leading down to the Yala, which in summer becomes in many places a mere streamlet. These spotted, high-back, long-legged creatures hear no resemolance to our own pig of the sty, but suggest the speed of the racehorse, upon occasion, and seem capable of outstripping the vigilance of the strong youth who spends his life in their silent company. One could not but wonder if this pastoral life of the swineherd of the nineteenth century could sunt out all rumore of the great cities and their ways which lay so near to him and whether this form of solitary confinement was quite justified in these days of organized charities. Perhaps, however, it is no worse, if as bad, a form of solitude as that enforced by the noise, heat, dust, and routine of mill life in all our own manufacturing towns which in a crowd leaves each worker a unit. We also met black buffaloes as we drove from point to point. These strange, ungainly-looking animals, quite different from the fierce and shaggy buffaloes of the Western prairies, are used in the same manner as our own harmless and inert oxen at home, but I was amused to hear that sometimes at the sight of water and on hot days they would set off at furious speed, heading the herds and hurdling behind them, and disappear into toe pond or river, leaving nothing but a rose-colored nose like a lily pad floating above to tell their disheartened drivers of their whereabouts. This little habit naturally limits their usefulness, but they fascinate one's gaze and suggested the neatness of Chinese Tartary and made one feel a little homesick.

The Zala River meanwhile played hide-and-seek with us as we threaded the paths made by the sheep and cows and wagons of this tenthousand acre estate. Forests of beautiful oaks and beech and thickly-wooded reserves were covers for deer and other wild game, but my sportsman only shot the hares and birds, which he could bring down from our hunting cart. In our wake was his favorite English sporting pointer, named Ladie, the most admired of all the favorite dogs. Quick as her master and with wonderful sagacity she seemed to receive (not seize) the birds as they fell at her feet, and the hares tenderly to lay them at her master's feet. The tail of our wagon was already filled with six hares as large as foxes, one wild goose, and many crows, which in this grain country the sportsman does not scorn to shoot and carry home, for in the pot-au-feu of the peasant Corbin is here thought to bestow some of his own endurance to those who partake of his flesh, and this idea is encouraged, to help to exterminate these dreaded pests.

On my way home (for we had already spent four hours in the open air, and a vorgious appetite notified us that it was breakfast time) my companion told me that money transactions to the amount of 5,000 and 10,000 gniden were often made in a morning by the sales of these various animals, in droves and otherwise, and then I remembered that I had seen solid packages of Hungarian paper merely tied up and put in the safe of the library, which directly opened out of my own bedroom. This fact afterward made me uncomfortable and anxious at night, as I also found that the house, besides having two distinct entrances for the benefit of toe probable burglar, was, as a rule, not locked up at all at night, unlike the invariable custom in all civilized countries. Murder and Elsbacre, two pretty white Carpathian hounds from the Esterhazy kennels, met me at the doorstep as we turned under an iron archway. These amiable and fluffy balls of dog flesh were being educated carefully to be able to defend the house, in due time, from any attacks of robbers by night or day. Before they were three months old, however, they realized the hopes of their owner to that extent that we feared their prowess might become so unrestrained that they might end by exterminating all traces of the American race in the Zala Comitat, and they were therefore transferred with as much speed as was consistent with proper ceremony, as treat prizes, to a neighboring estate. During their brief sojourn in the bosom of our family they had run off with the Parisian hat of our hostess which had just arrived, decorated with a beoning feather, and had taken it into the Zala for a swimming match, leaving only the remains as circumstantial evidence on the shore to disprove its having been stolen by the more common form of thief. They had also made away with the topboote of the groom, and had stolen various treasures from the cook, which she had been secretly hoarding for a time of need, besides having devoured an entire pail of paste belonging to the antipasto paperhanger who had for a moment turned his back to partake of his frugal midday repast.

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The next morning I was to make the giro of the estate in a last wagon with mine host. He of course had his gun, and the servant sat behind. The mornings were already sharp and frosty, and as I had no suitable garment of my own for so long a drive, I peered into the dressing room of my host and found an array of every kind of outside coat depending from hooks on one side of the room. On the other was a most formidable and symmetrical line of boots to the number of at least twenty-five pairs. These were graded like soldiers, from tall top boots down to the finest patent leather dress pumps. But I did not need a choice of the boots yet awhile, only a coat, and so chose one with a most delectable fur lining, which I was told was Russian. It seemed to be cut to suit the figure of a large and wellfed sea lion. I slipped into it, wrapped it around me, tightened the belt, and descended to the wagon, and was received with much commendation for the wisdom of my coolce. The groom, Pista by name, was standing like a statue, with folded arms, before the noses of the horses, but he turned his eyes to watch me as I proceeded to hoist myself up into the wagon by the aid of the halueters, a feat which required more fortitude and energy than are needed to board the side of an ocean steamer. All being in readiness, we set off at the usual spanking gait which Hungarian horses are always expected to take. The villagers scattered to right and to left of us as we drove through the principal street.

Our first objective point was the Major-Hof, where we were to see 1,000 or 2,000 sheep under cover, 500 white Carnathian oxen, and some hundreds of calves. The barns which held these animals were all built of stone, with a deep cobble-stoned gutter running the whole length of them to carry away all dampness and waste. These buildings were divided inside into movable wicker stalls or partitions. All was orderly and absolutely clean. Shepherd guards, dressed in their Hungarian trouser-petticoats, plaited in the blind like accordions, were serious and attentive. In the outside paddocks we found great white, wide-horned oxen in groups. I was studying their gentle faces when my host called my attention to the fact that they all had black eyelashes, saying: "They are carefully selected with these, as they worked better with this shade for their eyes in the burning sun. The best market for these beautiful beasts is Italy, so I then learned that the justly-celebrated "Campagna oxen" often comes from the plains of Hungary.

From here we went to find the outdoor drove of swine which roam over the gullied hillsides leading down to the Yala, which in summer becomes in many places a mere streamlet. These spotted, high-back, long-legged creatures hear no resemolance to our own pig of the sty, but suggest the speed of the racehorse, upon occasion, and seem capable of outstripping the vigilance of the strong youth who spends his life in their silent company. One could not but wonder if this pastoral life of the swineherd of the nineteenth century could sunt out all rumore of the great cities and their ways which lay so near to him and whether this form of solitary confinement was quite justified in these days of organized charities. Perhaps, however, it is no worse, if as bad, a form of solitude as that enforced by the noise, heat, dust, and routine of mill life in all our own manufacturing towns which in a crowd leaves each worker a unit. We also met black buffaloes as we drove from point to point. These strange, ungainly-looking animals, quite different from the fierce and shaggy buffaloes of the Western prairies, are used in the same manner as our own harmless and inert oxen at home, but I was amused to hear that sometimes at the sight of water and on hot days they would set off at furious speed, heading the herds and hurdling behind them, and disappear into toe pond or river, leaving nothing but a rose-colored nose like a lily pad floating above to tell their disheartened drivers of their whereabouts. This little habit naturally limits their usefulness, but they fascinate one's gaze and suggested the neatness of Chinese Tartary and made one feel a little homesick.

The Zala River meanwhile played hide-and-seek with us as we threaded the paths made by the sheep and cows and wagons of this tenthousand acre estate. Forests of beautiful oaks and beech and thickly-wooded reserves were covers for deer and other wild game, but my sportsman only shot the hares and birds, which he could bring down from our hunting cart. In our wake was his favorite English sporting pointer, named Ladie, the most admired of all the favorite dogs. Quick as her master and with wonderful sagacity she seemed to receive (not seize) the birds as they fell at her feet, and the hares tenderly to lay them at her master's feet. The tail of our wagon was already filled with six hares as large as foxes, one wild goose, and many crows, which in this grain country the sportsman does not scorn to shoot and carry home, for in the pot-au

CURRENT LITERATURE

OULD DOCTOR MACK.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FATHER O'FLYNN."

Ye may tramp the world over
From Delhi to Dover,
And sail the salt say from Archangel to Arragon,
Circumvint back
Through the whole Zodiack,
But to ould Doctor Mack ye can't furnish a parazon.
Have ye the dropsy,
The gout, the autopay?
Fresh livers and limbs instantaneous he'll shape yez,
No ways infarior
In skill, but superior,
And Nueal postarior to Ould Aysonlapius.

CHORUS—
He and his wig wid the curls so carroty,
Aigle eye and complexion clarety:
Here's to his health,
Honor and wealth,
The king of his kind and the crame of all charity!

How the rich and the poor,
To consult for a cure,
Crowd on to his doore in their carts and their carriages,
Showin' their tongues
Or nullacin' their lungs,
For divils one symptom the docther disparages.
Pitch, au' he'll tumble
For high or for humble
From his warm feather bed wid no cross contrariety;
Makin' as light
Of oursiu' all night
The beggar in rags as the belle of society.

CHORUS—He and his wig, &c.

And as if by a mericle,
Ailments hysterical,
Dad, wid one dose of bread pills he can smother,
An' quench the love sickness
Wid wonderful quickness,
By prescribin' the right boys and girls to alch other.
And the sufferin' childer—
Your eyes 'twould bewilder
To see the wee craythurs his coat-tails unravelin',
And alch of them fast
On some treasure at last,
Well knowin' ould Mack's just a toy-shop out travelin'.

CHORUS—He and his wig, &c.

Thin, his docthorin' done,
In a rollickin' run
Wid the rod or the gun, he's the foremost to be figure.
By Jupiter Ammon,
What jack-snipe or salmon
E'er rose to backgammon his tail-fly or trigger!
And hark! the view-hollo!
'Tis Mack in full tollow,
On black "Faugh-a-ballagh" the country-side sailin',
Och, but you'd think
'Twas ould Nimrod in pink,
Wid his spurs cryin' chink over park-wall and palin'.

CHORUS—
He and his wig wid the curls so carroty,
Aigle eye and complexion clarety;
Here's to his health,
Honor, and wealth,
Hip, hip, hooray! wid all hilarity.
Hip, hip, hooray! that's the way,
All at once, widout disparity!
One more cheer
For our docther dear,
The king of his kind and the crame of all charity.
Hip, hip, hooray! —*The Spectator.*

APRIL FOOL REDIVIVUS.

In the days of my youth I used to be called a misogynist, and I never rebutted the charge, partly because there was a considerable leavening of truth in it, but more particularly for two other reasons, namely, that there is always something gratifying to one's vanity in being anything which can be designated by a long Greek word, and that, owing to the strange contrariety of the opposite sex, directly a man obtains the reputation of hating women he at once acquires a dignity and an interest in their eyes which he would not otherwise possess, and which there may be nothing either in his personal appearance or mental qualifications to justify.

But I must now proceed to describe how I chanced to become the manner of man I was, and to explain that my misogyny was the result of circumstances and not of natural temperament.

Imprimis, then, during that hyphen-like period of life which links hobbledehoyhood to manhood I had several affairs which I must call love affairs for want of a better word, though, as a matter of fact, Cupid could have proved his innocence by an alibi in every one of them, and they all ended so unpleasantly and unsatisfactorily that after a while I began to think Milton was right, and that woman as an institution was a mistake altogether. Secondly, I was somewhat shortsighted and not very well favored; and, thirdly, so many of my relatives insisted on dying and leaving me large bequests that at last I became a person of note, an eligible, a prize in the matrimonial market, and that much envied, if not enviable, individual, a man whom all women love! Pace, reader! I only mean as sportsmen love the birds of the air and the fishes of the sea, which they pursue with so much ardor. I merely want to convey that I felt myself to be the prey, the natural quarry, of the Fair, and the consciousness of being so not only embittered my young life and rendered me painfully and overwhelmingly shy, but at the same time filled my mind with such a morbid dread lest some unscrupulous "spin" or designing widow should run me in and marry me whether I would or no, that, from having begun by shunning female society whenever it was possible to do so, I ended by abjuring it entirely, and thenceforth seeking all my amusements in books and travel and other things which could be partaken of safely and without any necessary co-operation on the part of the wily sex.

Now, this was all very well so far as it went, and from one point of view. But though the system I pursued procured me an immunity from danger in some respects, it reacted on me most disastrously in others. For whenever by any chance I found myself under the fire of bright eyes and obliged to talk to a woman my fortitude ebbed at once, my voice clung to my jaw, I became as retiring and self-distrustful as a shellless crab, and I was as utterly unable to hold my own in conversation as if I had been the veriest schoolboy who ever blushed behind his collar or devoutly wished on some very trying occasion that it were possible for him to collapse into his boots and disappear from view altogether.

Meanwhile time passed on, as it has a habit of doing, until so many years had eped that I had made some progress in my thirties, when, one day in the month of October, I got such a bad fall in the hunting field that I was laid up the whole Winter in consequence of it, and even at the end of that season was still so disabled that I sometimes feared I was going to be a cripple for life. Indeed, I think those long dreary months which followed my accident formed the most gloomy part of my existence; and the fact of feeling perfectly well in health rendered my enforced inaction atill harder to bear. But then I was most unfavorably situated in every respect at that period, for, my father and stepmother having gone abroad, I was the sole occupant of a large and remarkably gloomy house. And with nothing to do and all day long to do it in, and having nobody to talk to, time moved so slowly that he did not seem to have a feather in his wing, and the silence and solitude were so depressing that I was fast sinking into a state of hopeless despondency, when, just at the beginning of March, my thoughts were snddenly and effectually diverted into a new and pleasant channel by the arrival of a letter from my cousin, Barry Barton, who wrote to say that he was going down to Monmonthshire to spend the Easter at Protheroe Castle and that I must accompany him thither.

"Directly I told Grandmother Protheroe I could come," he wrote, "she said I must bring you with me, as you were alone and she is very anxious to see you; and though I know, of course, that you will feel shy at the thought of facing so many women, you really needn't, for the old lady, notwithstanding her years, is very bright and clever, and she will quite enjoy chatting with a sap like you: so you can take refnge under her wing, where you will be perfectly safe, and she will let you talk to her about all your 'ologies' and 'isms' to your heart's content."

This sounded alluring, for I wanted a change above all things, and though I certainly did feel rather nervous at the notion of encountering the large house party which old Mrs. Protheroe was sure to collect around her at Eastertide; as I had heard she was a remarkably well-read old lady, and as Barry suggested that by conversing with her I should escape all the perils and dangers to which a man in my position would otherwise be exposed, I resolved at once that I would close with his offer, so I immediately telegraphed to him to say that I would join him with pleasure. And, all the other preliminaries having been subsequently arranged by letter, on the following week he and I set out together for Protheroe, which, after an uneventful journey of about seven hours' duration, we at length reached in due time.

When we arrived at the station, however, we still had a long drive to take before we got to the castle. But this I did not object to, for the keen, pure air on that wild March morning was wonderfully invigorating, and, though the purple shadows still lay dreaming on the dark hillsides and a white spectral mist still lingered on the uplands, the landscape was full of fine effects, and the whole scene so replete with a subtle and infinite charm that each separate detail—the tender green of the woods, the pale gray sky, the morning freshness, the murmuring river, and the lonely mountains—seemed to be articulate and to speak to me eloquently; while, when the hoary walls of Protheroe Castle at last came into view, I thought, as I gazed on its ivy-clad turrets, its machicolated towers crowned with rich, overhanging bastions, and its silvery moat, that I had never seen a more imposing structure or one that more quickly carried the mind back to feudal times.

"Well, how do you like it, St. George?" asked my cousin, who was not a little proud of his grandmother's stately home.

"Immensely!" I replied, with perfect truth; "and if it is as good interiorly as exteriorly I shall be glad I've come, if only to have seen it."

But when I entered the house, although I found that the inside was in perfect harmony with the scene without, and that the fragrance of the past seemed to cling to everything around, what interested me most was the dear old châtelaine herself; for, though her hair was as white as snow and her figure very much bent, she appeared still to possess all the enthusiasm of youth about her, and to be so full of tenderness and solicitude for everybody that, in the words of the old song, "she gied us thought to self at a'," and only lived to make others happy.

From the very beginning, too, she took most kindly to me, presumably because Barry had enlisted her sympathies on my behalf by introducing me as an interesting(!) though only temporary cripple. And almost immediately after my arrival she made me promise to call her Granny, as all her other young people did. "Everybody calls me Granny," she said, "and you must do the same. Besides, you know you really are my grandson in one sense," (my stepmother was her daughter, "so it will be quite *en regle*, and I shall like it!"

"Granny," accordingly, she thenceforth became to me, while she on her part changed my name from St. George to Geordie, which, she said, was less stiff and formal. Moreover, we were such good friends from the outset that every evening, while the others were dancing and playing small plays around us, she and I sat apart, talking together. And this arrangement was a most happy one to me, for while it secured my safety and procured me a pleasant exemption from the social inanities which always bored me to extinction whenever I was subjected to them, it likewise afforded me opportunities of exchanging ideas with one of the most agreeable and cultured women I had ever met. Indeed, the amount of her knowledge, both of men and books, and her fine flashes of insight often surprised me; and in addition to everything else she seemed to take such an interest in me and my concerns and was so anxious to hear all about my past life that before I had been many days at the castle she was thoroughly acquainted with every detail of my history, and had even got me to describe my various cases to her and enlarge on the feelings of chagrin I had experienced as they severally ended in disenchantment and disappointment.

Thus the days at Protheroe Castle passed rapidly and pleasantly on for nearly three weeks, during which everything went as smoothly as if the wheels of life had been oiled with *huile à la rose*. But then a change came, for one morning at the end of that time Barry came up to me with a very newsfull air and said:

"What do you think is on the tapis now? We are going to have quite a little romance here—one of past ages, I mean—for an old lover of Granny's, whom she hasn't seen for forty years, has just returned from India, and he is coming down the day after to-morrow to spend some time here. He is a General Protheroe, a distant relative of my grandfather's."

I positively started. "An old lover! a romance!" I exclaimed, in bewilderment. "What do you mean? Surely a woman of Granny's time of life couldn't—"

"My dear old man, there's no answering for a woman at any time of life!" said my cynical and sapient cousin, interrupting me, "If her hump were twice as big as it is—"

"It isn't a hump!" I interpolated indignantly.

"Well, the protuberance, or excrescence, or whatever you like to call it that disfigures her back, and, if she were in her hundredth instead of her seventy-fifth year, it would be impossible to say what she would or would not do where a man was concerned. They're all the same, young and old. But it will be rather amusing to see the reproduction of an old play—Botween a seventy-four and a tender!"

"Confound the tender!" I said under my breath. And really at that moment I felt so savage at the thought that my pleasant evenings were all at an end, (for I knew that when the old lover appeared on the scene I should be nowhere,) and at the same time so very nearly jealous, that I could not help thinking, if such a thing as a man being smitten with his grandmother were possible, I was most certainly smitten with mine. Of course I do not mean to insinnate that the feeling I allude to was what I should have felt for a young woman—far from it. But it was nevertheless a very great attraction, a warm admiration of all the dear old lady's superior qualities, and such a keen appreciation of her charming society, that I often rejoiced over the happy chance which had brought me to Protheroe Castle and made me acquainted with her. Naturally, therefore, I felt angry and disappointed to think that the pleasant conversations which had so much enjoyed must be discontinued; and the very first time an opportunity presented itself I made my plaint to her on the subject.

"Do you know I have been feeling terribly out of sorts and out of spirits the whole of this day?" I said as I seated myself on the sofa beside her that evening. "Can you guess the cause?"

"Indeed I cannot, my dear," she replied. "Have any of the young ladies flouted you? or did you get bad news? or—"

"I don't go in for young ladies," I said severely; "and I have not received any letters to-day."

"Then I am quite puzzled—pray enlighten me!" she cried.

"It's about the General," I answered sententiously.

"The General! who told you about him?" she asked, coloring vividly as she spoke.

"Barry," I rejoined. "He says he is an old lover of yours, and that he is coming to stay here, so I want to know what he is like and all about him."

"Ah, my dear, how can I tell you what he is like now? Most probably he is fat and gouty by this time. But when I saw him last—more than forty years ago—he was as tall and as slight as you are, and had serious gray eyes very like yours, too. But then he was not nearly as intellectual or as—"

"But you were very fond of him, were you not?" I inquired.

"So fond of him that I was nearly heart-broken when we were obliged to part," was the reply.

"Of course it was your fault?" I added.

"I mean that he could not possibly have given you up."

"That is a very flattering speech, Geordie, and I am very grateful for it; but the fact is it was Destiny that parted us. Ah, you little know what a sad life I have had altogether! And, though every one thinks I am lighthearted because I never droop or make a moan, my brightness is only the rainbow which springs from tears."

"How glad you and he will be to meet again!" I said. "But I cannot help regarding him as an enemy, for I know that when he comes I shall be left out in the cold; you will not have any time to talk to me."

"Oh, I shall make time, as you enjoy our chats so much."

"I never enjoyed anything half so much," I interposed truthfully.

"Then they shall not be discontinued," she rejoined. "But you are going away! Barry tells me that both you and he are obliged to go up to town to-morrow to attend a wedding. Is it not so?"

"Yes, I'm sorry to say Dalbiac has fixed his marriage for Wednesday next. I wish he hadn't. But we shall be back for your dinner party on Friday without fail—you may reckon on us. Indeed, I shall be only too glad to return."

"And I'm sure I shall be only too pleased to see you!" said the old lady, and then we began to talk of other things.

But, notwithstanding these kind expressions and evidences of regard on her part, an incident occurred next morning which by no means tallied with them. For as Barry kissed her when bidding her goodbye, I thought I ought to follow suit; but when I bent down my head, instead of permitting me to accomplish my purpose she drew back as if she thought I was taking a liberty, and turned her cheek toward me. This, of course, made me feel excessively uncomfortable, and perceiving that I looked disconcerted she repented immediately, and said in her sweetest and softest tones:

"Forgive me, dear Geordie; but my teeth are false, and it hurts me to be kissed on the mouth."

"False!" I echoed. "Oh, please don't ask me to believe that, for I really cannot. If they are false, nothing is true. I have often remarked how pretty and well-preserved they were."

"Ah, my dear, it's the art that conceals art!" she cried. "They are well put in. I know—but they've cost me a small fortune. You see old women are not exempt from vanity any more than young ones. And now, good-bye again, and be sure you are back in time."

And in a minute more we were spinning down the carriage drive, and when we looked back we saw the dear old lady standing where we had left her, and waving an adieu to us from the hall door.

As the wedding which we attended bore a strong family resemblance to all other weddings, and was as dull and uninteresting as possible, and as nothing in the least worthy of being recorded occurred during our visit to town, I shall pass it over without comment, and resume the thread of my narrative on the day that we, or rather I, returned to Protheroe Castle—for Barry was detained in London and could not come down by the same train.

On that occasion I drove in by the back entrance, and as I knew it was just the time of day when everybody would be out of doors, I resolved that I would go to the library and occupy myself by writing letters there until tea time. But while I was crossing the hall I heard the sound of voices, laughter, and scuffling of feet in the billiard room, and, thinking that some fun must be going on, I proceeded thither instead, approaching so noiselessly that the occupants were quite unaware of my propinquity until I had opened the door.

Directly I had done so, however, I stood transfixed to the spot—as if I were turned to stone—and the sight which met my astonished eyes will never fade from my recollection to the last hour of my life. For there was my grandmother, my venerable and venerated grandmother, scampering round the room in full tilt after Davy Protheroe, (her youngest grandson,) who was holding a ring high up over his head, which she was evidently wanting to get from him, but could not reach.

"By Jove, it's St. George!" cried Davy in surprise, as soon as he caught sight of me, for they had not expected me to return so early.

"Geordie!" exclaimed Granny in a voice of horror—and the next moment, overcome by her feelings, she sank to the ground.

I, of course, darted forward and raised her up, and as I held her in my arms she opened her eyes and said faintly:

"Oh, dear Geordie, I am shocked beyond measure that you should have found me occupied in such an undignified manner, but it's all the fault of that naughty Davy! He knows I have a superstition about my wedding ring—I cannot bear it to leave my finger—and he first snatched it from me and then wouldn't give it back. Besides, this is one of my well days, as I call them, and when I am free from my rheumatic pains I feel quite inspirited and equal to any amount of exercise. You can understand the feeling, can you not?"

"Oh, ah!" I muttered abortively, for at that moment I was so utterly dazed and stultified by what I had just witnessed, and reduced to such a state of mental topsy-turvytude that anything beyond interjectional speech was quite impossible to me. I was roused, however, by Davy, who supplemented his grandmother's statement by saying that she had just beaten him in a game they had been playing, and that it was to revenge himself on her that he had snatched away her ring. "By the way," he added, "you and she ought to have a game together now that you have come."

"Oh, does Granny play billiards?" I said quite calmly, for I assure you, reader, after what had occurred I felt so case-hardened that I should hardly have been much surprised if she had put on the gloves and asked me to have some rounds with her!

"Play billiards!" echoed Davy, "I should rather think she did. Why, she licks every fellow who comes to the house, and she has just knocked me into a cocked hat, though she gave me twenty out of a hundred. But you are such an A-one-er that you may be able to hold your own with her, and I think you had better begin at once, or you won't be able to finish the game before tea."

So, thus adjured, I selected a cue, and Granny having furnished herself with another, the game began, and a very interesting one it proved to be, for though we both played wildly at first, I saw at once that she had much of that sympathy between hand and eye which is so essential to good play, and also that some of her strokes were really masterly. I felt, therefore, that it would be quite a triumph to beat her. But, unluckily, before we were half way through the General came in, and as I had to be introduced to him, and as he proved to be very prosy and long-winded, we were summoned to tea ere he had stopped talking, so the finishing of the contest had to be postponed to a more convenient season.

How I got through dinner that evening I have not the faintest notion. But I am sure that my conversation, improperly so called, had neither sense nor sequence in it, and I feel fully persuaded that the luckless individual to whose lot I fell regarded me as a duffer of the deepest dye.

And yet, still more startling experiences awaited me, and I was to be still further mystified ere that day was done!

It had been arranged that they were to have a charade after dinner called "The Golden Wedding"—the General in one scene, taking the part of bridegroom, with Granny for his bride; but unfortunately at the eleventh hour he was seized with a sudden attack of gout, which prevented him from acting, and as I was the only one in the house who was tall enough to look in the least like him, with my usual luck I was forthwith importuned by everybody to take his place.

Of course I protested vehemently against such a suggestion, assuring all whom it concerned that I had no histrionic talent whatever, and was certain to spoil anything I undertook. But each of my objections was overruled in turn, and when Granny pleaded with me in her soft tones, and told me I should oblige her so much if I consented, and that I should really have nothing to do but repeat some words after Mr. Fenton, the clergyman of the piece, I naturally had to yield in the end, though I cannot say I did so with a very good grace. Indeed, so far from it that when I found myself stepping on the scene, disguised in a gray wig and a fierce white mustache, I felt I was making such a consummate ass of myself that I would have drawn back even then if I could. But such a proceeding was not possible, for Davy, who was my best man, prodded me with a pin and obliged me to advance, and in a few moments more I was kneeling beside my bashful bride, who, though I noticed she had a very smart gown on, was so closely veiled that I could not get a glimpse of her features or see how she was looking.

The ceremony then began, I bungling whenever it was possible for me to do so, and after each blunder Davy whispering into my ear such remarks as "You're doing beautifully, old man! I had no idea you had so much talent! What a shame to have kept it in a napkin all this time!" and so on, until at last I grew so savage with him that I said, in a smothered aside, "Confound you, Davy! if you don't let me alone I shall collapse altogether!" Whereupon, fearing that such a catastrophe might ensue, he did keep quiet the rest of the time, and soon afterward the important rite was concluded.

"Now, Sir, kiss your bride!" said the clergyman, who seemed to be in the jocular vein. "Age has no bar, and of course you know that kissing is only out of fashion when gorse is out of bloom, and that is never."

So, in obedience to this exhortation, I bent forward and proceeded with awkward and unsteady fingers to draw aside the veil with which my grandmother had concealed her features from view. But directly I had succeeded in doing so I started back as if I had been shot, for instead of the white eyebrows, gray curls, yellow skin, and blue spectacles I had expected to see, I saw before me a lovely blooming face, framed in chestnut hair, with a sweet red mouth and laughing blue eyes, which, as they met mine, were full of condensed mirth at the boundless bewilderment and unspeakable amazement that were depicted in every line of my startled countenance.

"Good heavens! what does it all mean?" I exclaimed, as soon as I could find voice to speak. "Where am I? Who am I? Who is everybody? Speak, somebody, before I lose the small remnant of sense that I have left, and tell me, am I awake or dreaming?"

"Calm yourself, my dear fellow," said Davy, patting me on the back in the most irritating manner. "You are awake, though I cannot add very wide awake, and you have merely been the victim of a practical joke, that is all. It is trying, no doubt," proceeded my tormentor, "but you must remember that the month we have just entered on is April, and, above all, that this is the first of it, and therefore the legitimate time for quips and cranks and jokes and jests of every kind, and—"

"But what is the meaning of it all?" I cried, interrupting him impatiently. "What has become of the old lady? And who is it that has—"

"Oh, excuse me," he exclaimed, "I ought to have introduced you in due form to Miss Fritch, the prettiest girl and the greatest flirt in the county, and I should also have told you that our revered grandmother, whom she has personated with so much success, is up stairs, and has been bedridden for the last six months."

"Oh, Mr. St. George," (I was "Geordie" no longer,) "I hope you won't mind what Davy says! I'm really not so bad as that!" cried my *ci-devant* grandmother. "It's merely that I have got good spirits, nothing more."

"Ah, you've been nicely sold!" jeered Barry, who had just come in. "Never saw such an unsuspecting, unresisting victim in my life. We all put our heads together and laid a deep plot for you," he added, "and I must say you fell into the snare like a—"

"Like a duffer!" I suggested, in desperation.

"Well, it would be hardly polite to say that, but you certainly gave us no trouble, and you did afford us so much amusement that I feel we owe you a vote of thanks. Pritchie used to have us in fits of laughter with her accounts of your revelations, and she says you were 'so nice and confidential to her!'"

And as Barry uttered these words my memory flew back over the weeks that had passed, and as I recalled all the strange things I had said to this very young woman under the impression that she was a very old one, I felt so overwhelmed with shame and confusion of face that the only wish I was capable of forming at that moment was that the ground would open beneath my feet and receive me into its friendly bosom.

No such catastrophe occurred, however; and the next minute I found myself leading my blushing bride into the supper room, and trying meanwhile to act and talk like a rational being. But vain were my efforts, and so completely unstrung was I by the startling discovery I had just made and the extraordinary turn which affairs had taken, that I moved like a man who was walking in his sleep, and spoke like one whose brains were in that peculiar state called wool-gathering. Indeed, my mind was in such a whirl that I often felt inclined to doubt the evidence of my senses and to imagine that they must be playing me false. And with my ideas running hither and thither and refusing to be subservient to my will, my remarks were necessarily so inconsequent and incoherent that I feel sure Miss Pritchie Protheroe could not have found me a very agreeable companion on that occasion, whatever she might have done previously. And yet, as she was the cause of the change, she ought to have made allowances for me, and this I have every reason to believe she was amiable enough to do.

Well, my story is nearly told, but there is a sort of anti-climax to it which I must relate before I lay down my pen, and which came about in the following manner:

When I awoke the next morning, I felt in a sort of fool's paradise, as I thought of the delightful day which lay before me under such changed conditions, and the pulsations of my heart—usually a most easy-going, well-regulated organ—were decidedly accelerated as I speculated on the manner in which I should meet Miss Protheroe and she would meet me after the exciting *éclaircissement* of the night before.

But I have often noticed that Fate takes a sort of malicious pleasure in spilling the cup of enjoyment just as we are about to raise it to our lips, so the first thing I heard on going down to breakfast was that my little friend had been telegraphed for by her mother, who had been taken suddenly ill, and that she would have to leave the castle that evening!

This was a great—indeed I may say a crushing—disappointment to me; and I felt it all the more keenly because throughout the whole day I never had an opportunity of exchanging even a word with her in private. However, when the time arrived for her to start I happened to be alone in the library at the moment when she came in to bid me good-bye; and directly she extended her hand toward me I clasped it closely in my own and said reproachfully:

"You have avoided me all day, but you cannot evade me now—I shall hold this little hand until you promise me something—"

"What is it?" she asked hurriedly, her color deepening as she spoke.

"That you will make amends to me for the way I have been treated ever since I came to the house. You have befooled and deluded me, you have chaffed me unceasingly from morning till night, and you have not only made me the butt and laughing-stock of the whole household, but you have robbed me of a possession which you can never restore. So now I will not let you go until you promise to make me some reparation and—"

"Tell me how I am to do it," she said in a tone so soft and low that the words were almost inaudible. And at the same time she lifted her bonnie blue eyes to my face with a look in them which I never saw there before—a look which I shall not attempt to describe or portray, but which sent a thrill of such wild, unutterable happiness through my whole being that the next moment I had drawn her closer to me and was whispering into her ear, brokenly and falteringly, "Do not trifle with me, I beseech you! You have played a dangerous game, in which you have transformed me from a woman-hater into a woman-lover, for I do love you, Pritchie. I, who never really cared for any one before, now love you with my whole heart, irrevocably, unalterably; but it has not been fair or right, for while I have been beaten, you have—"

"Do not say beaten," she said, with a perceptible tremor in her own voice also—"do not say you've been beaten, for it is not true. No, it is I who have been ignominiously defeated—I own it, I confess it, for while I was playing for your heart and not suspecting any danger, I lost my own—I did indeed. So now I think we may cry quits and acknowledge that we are well matched, since each of us has been made an April Fool by the other!"—*Belgravia.*

THE DOLL.—The doll is thousands of years old; it has been found inside the graves of little Roman children, and will be found again by the archæologists of a future date among the remains of our own culture. The children of Pompeii and Herculaneum trundled hoops just as you and I did: and who knows whether the rocking horse on which we rode in our young days is not a lineal descendant of that proud charger into whose wooden flanks the children of Francis I.'s time dug their spurs.

The drum is also indestructible, and setting time at naught across the centuries, it beats the Christmastide and New Year summons that bids the tin soldier prepare himself for war, and shall continue to beat as long as there exist boy arms to wield the drumsticks, and grown-up people's ears to be deafened by the sound thereof. The tin soldier views the future with calm; he will not lay down his arms until the day of general disarmament, and there is, as yet, no prospect of a universal peace.

The toy sword also stands its ground; it is the nursery symbol of the ineradicable vice of our race—the lust for battle. Harlequins, fools'-cap-crowned and bell-ringing, are also likely to endure; they are sure to be found among the members of the toy world as long as there are fools to be found among the inhabitants of our own. Goldlaced knights, their swords at their sides, curly-locked and satin-shod princesses, stalwart musketeers, mustached and top-booted, are all types which still hold their own. The Chinese doll is young as yet, but she has a brilliant future before her.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE GAUR.—The gaur, which extends its range from Hindostan through the Indo-Chinese countries to the Malay Peninsula, is the largest and fiercest of wild cattle, and is said to be not only untamable, but so fierce that it will hold its own against the tiger. It grows to an enormous height, bulls measuring 18 hands at the withers being apparently not uncommon, and specimens have been recorded, on the authority of well-known sportsmen, which far exceeded even this great height. For example, one killed by Mr. Ditmas stood not less than 20 hands 3¼ inches, or 6 feet 11¼ inches, at the withers; and as, like the well-known gayal, it has a ridge running along the middle of the back it appears even taller. Mr. Ditmas's bull measured 7 feet 3¾ inches to the top of this dorsal ridge.

The back is curiously arched, forming a fairly continuous curve from the nose to the base of the tail. The skull is massive, and is surmounted by a large semi-cylindrical crest, rising above the base of the horns. The muzzle is large and full. The horns in the adult bull are, like the skull that bears them, very strong and massive; they extend outward from the head, and the points are turned upward and inward. A good head is shown at the Zoo, on the wall opposite the stall in which the gaur is confined. The color of the animals is a very deep brownish-black, with the exception of a light tint on the forehead between the horns, and four "white stockings." There is no dewlap in either sex.

"Jack," as the new arrival is called, is but a small beast, standing, as nearly as we can guess, between thirteen and fourteen hands. But if it be true, as alleged, that the bull does not attain its full growth until his tenth year, he has plenty of time to reach even the enormous proportions that we have mentioned. At the present time he is in very bad condition, being indeed little more than a bag of bones, the result of his long journey, during which, for some reason which we cannot understand, he appears to have been fed principally on bananas and other fruit; but we believe he already shows a marked improvement, and he certainly takes kindly to the good clover hay with which he is supplied, and appears to have settled down comfortably in his new quarters in the Antelope House, in the stall next to those occupied by the Indian cattle belonging to the Prince of Wales. He shows no signs of wildness, in the sense of being frightened by his surroundings, but at the same time appears to be anything but an amiable character, as he will not allow his keeper to enter his stall and has rather a startling trick of suddenly striking at the bars in a very suggestive manner when any one is looking at him. It, as we may hope may be the case, he should live to maturity, it will be most interesting to watch his development, and especially to see whether constant care and attention will not have the effect of rendering him, if not tame, at least amenable to discipline. Should he, however, retain his present ferocity as he increases in size and weight, he will be anything but a pleasant animal to manage.—*The Saturday Review.*

MAN AND PAIN.—In dealing with man we may roughly divide him into two main types—the nervous and the muscular. The nervous type would be represented by the man with an active, piercing eye; a face whose features exhibit all the characteristics of energy, intensity of thought, and feeling; a narrow chest, and badly-developed muscles. In the muscular type we should find the man with features exhibiting a constant expression of repose, with powerful and well-developed limbs, and slow of speech and movement.

Good examples of the one type might be found among our scholars and students, of the other type among our agricultural laborers. These are extreme cases; in some of us the muscular element predominates, in others the nervous; but the important part is that these types are not equally sensitive to pain. Any medical man, relying on his own experience, would say that as a general rule the nervous type was far more sensitive than the muscular.

Numerous examples have occurred in the writer's own experience all pointing in the same direction; indeed, he has known men of the muscular type undergo the most painful operations who have at the time exhibited no indications of suffering, and have on being questioned by him acknowledged that they did not feel much. But the evidence is even stronger in the case of uncivilized races, the observations of all travelers pointing to the extreme insensibility to pain exhibited by savages. A good example was given in the *Spectator* a few months ago, when a correspondent related the fact that on the introduction of boots into New-Zealand the vanity of the natives was so great that when one of them was happy enough to become the possessor of a pair and found that they were too small he would not hesitate to chop off a toe or two, stanch the bleeding by covering the stump with a little hemp, and then force the feet into the boots.

Other facts connected with diseases of the brain may be cited in support of this suggestion that the more active and wide-awake the brain is the more sensitive to pain it does it become. In early inflammation of the brain, when the amount of blood circulating through it is larger than usual, it becomes extremely sensitive, so much so that a bright light or a loud sound gives rise to actual pain, while at a later stage, when the circulation is much diminished, all these symptoms disappear, and the patient becomes less sensitive than when in health.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

SLAVE DRIVING BY PUBLIC COMPANIES.—The following extract from a letter to the press from Mr. Adamson, the General Manager of the North Metropolitan Tramway's Company, by order of his Directors, will, I venture to think, invest the subject with fresh interest:

"In order to remove any misapprehension with reference to the position of this company, in consequence of the reduction of the hours of labor of the drivers and conductors, my Directors desire me to say that the resolution to reduce the average working hours to twelve per day is simply an extension of their policy and promise—announced in my last shareholders—that the employes shall from time to time participate in the prosperity of the company."

A policy "acquiesced in by the shareholders!" This is really the pièce de résistance. Are we hidden to gaze upon the tear-stained, conscience-stricken faces of Directors who have for years past been trying to drag along the pathway of reform the reluctant steps of four thousand shareholders, who have at last, from sheer weariness of the flesh, because of their impotency, acquiesced in the humanitarian instincts of the Directors? Ah! my friends of the Directorate, I always thought highly of your talent for comedy, but I fear you have a little overdone your parts this time! It might have sufficed for a half-yearly meeting of shareholders. It was rash to place it on the stage of the public press!

Now, so far as the working hours of these servants of our public companies are concerned, how stand the facts to-day, in spite of years of persistent effort—on the one hand to minimize their significance, on the other by thorough-going reform to destroy their basis? In the case of the tram and 'bus men, their average hours to-day throughout the United Kingdom may be stated at sixteen. In the case of the railway men, the recent return issued by the Board of Trade shows that there were no fewer than 614,534 men called upon to work for periods ranging from thirteen to eighteen hours and upward. Included in these returns is the case of one unfortunate signal man at Manchester who was worked for forty-two hours at a stretch. Doubtless the case of Stephen Gurr, who was employed on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, and who was killed on last New Year's Day, after having been on duty twenty-one and a half hours, will also be remembered.—*The Contemporary Review.*

WHEN THE FORTY-SECOND HIGHLANDERS HAD THE WORST OF IT.—When the Forty-second Highlanders, or Black Watch, landed in Calcutta in the end of 1857, they were marched to the Scotch Kirk on Sunday in their full dress, with kilts and bonnets, to the great admiration of the public. But the mosquitoes from the large tank near the Kirk smelt fresh blood, and invaded the sacred building, and soon found their way to the unprotected parts of the Highlanders' legs, especially about their naked knees. For a while the men endured it bravely. Then one soldier, and next another, began to slap at the mosquitoes, until so many of them were fiercely slapping at their knees that the noise overwhelmed the preacher's voice, and he stopped his discourse, so that the men could be marched away to their barracks.—*Longman's Magazine.*

DANTE.

That singer who in Italy of old
Grew lean of sorrow and his great endeavor
To lead life by a passage high and bold
To gaze upon its destiny, while ever
Love to this living should out mercy hold—
They say was proud; nor could his own worth sever
From what he claimed its due from men who went
Up and down Florence on light alms intent.

True! He who with an unclogged purpose lifts
His heart beyond what even his eyes may reach,
Lays hard hands on himself, and sternly sifts
For what in him is best and none may impeach;
So that unto mankind Heaven's gracious gifts
He may impart, and their high nees teach
By means most potent—he of joy forlorn,
May seem to meaner men a man of scorn.

With eyebrows drawn and sad, averted face
He walks beyond the outskirts of the crowd,
And with austere hand holds his robe in place;
Most silent when men's laughter is most loud;
A blind severity to all the graces
That vice from virtue steals. Men call him proud;
Yet he himself knows well what is his loss,
And his own hand his heart nails to a cross.

Had Love a secret that she hid from him?
Her graciousness and glory he had seen;
Her all-suffering beauty was made dim,
He knew, because the purblind race of men
Sought first to find in her the Seraphim
Of their desires exalted to be Queen,
Dethroning her they knew not; but he knew.
Yet, was there something hidden from his view?

Nay! All that eye could tell of her he knew,
And all that brain conceive or fancy draw.
Rapt in majestic vision high he flew,
Till on the clear steps of God's throne he saw
Her full beatitude, and to him drew
The sweetness of her look. Still pain did gnaw
His heart. But had she come with gentle breast,
And leaned to him, perchance he had found rest.
—*Macmillan's Magazine*

RUSSIA'S GREATEST SCULPTOR.—The sculptor who seems to us the most personal, the most interesting, and the most Russian in temperament is Marc Antocolski. His record stands as follows: Born at Vilna in 1843, pupil of the St. Petersburg Academy, second and first medal in 1864 and 1865. Academician in 1871, and subsequently professor. His parents were orthodox Jews, and his youth appears to have been one of poverty and often of misery.

Antocolski's first work, produced in 1864, was an alto-rilievo in wood, representing a lean Jew tailor in cap and caftan, sitting cross-legged in the window of his little shop, and trying to thread his needle against the light, his eyes, lips, and all the muscles of his face absorbed in the business. For this piece of realism he obtained a second-class silver medal, and followed it up in 1865 by a second alto-rilievo in wood and ivory of a country miser counting his money, which obtained a first-class medal.

Then followed a period of misery and apparently hopeless struggling, during which Antocolski conceived and executed his grand statue of Ivan the Terrible. Ivan, the heroic incarnation of the might and barbarity of old Russia, is represented by Antocolski in the later years of his life, clad in a monk's garb, with the Bible on his knees, and at his side the legendary steel-pointed staff with which he tested the manhood of his nobles, beat out the brains of his enemies, and killed his son. Ivan is absorbed in thought, meditating between despair and the hope of grace, between the consolation of the Scriptures and the memory of his innumerable crimes.

When Antocolski conceived his Ivan he was starving on $5 a month; he was too poor to hire a studio, and it was only with great difficulty that he obtained permission to work during the vacations in one of the class rooms of the Academy, where he was finally banished to a lumber room under the roof. At last, when he had finished his statue, the professors of the Academy refused to climb up stairs to see it, and in despair Antocolski summoned up courage to call upon Prince Gargarin, President of the Academy, who came and saw the statue, and returned the following day with the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, who in her turn brought the Emperor himself. The imperial visit put an end to Antocolski's sufferings; all St. Petersburg trooped up the stairs which the Czar had not disdained to tread Antocolski was made an Academician and sent to Rome with a pension, while his statue was bought for the Hermitage Museum, where it now stands executed in marble.

In 1872 Antocolski produced a colossal statue of Peter the Great marching against his enemies; in 1874, Christ before the people, tied to a post; in 1875, a monument of the Princess Golneska, now in the churchyard of Monte Testario at Rome; in 1876, the Death of Socrates, now in the Hermitage; and then successively among his chief works may be noted a bas relief, the last sigh of Christ on the cross, (1877;) the head of John the Baptist, bronze and marble, (1878;) the statue of Spinoza, (1882;) Mephistopheles, in some respects the finest of his works, now in the Hermitage; the high relief of Jaroslav the Wise, the author of the first Russian codex; equestrian statues of Jaroslav the Wise and of Ivan III.; a seated statue of Christ, "Come unto me all ye that are heavy laden"; a monument to the memory of the late Emperor Alexander; a Christian martyr; Ophelia; and quantities of minor works and busts.

Antocolski's work in all its varied manifestations has certain common characteristics, which are those of the sculptor and of the generation to which he belongs. His work is above all things literary; it is full of sorrowfulness and reproach; he is by preference the sculptor of martyrs or, if not of mart

only cost a shilling a dozen then. Who does not remember the two itinerant purveyors of sock, Spankie and Webber, who brought their temptations to boys as they were going into school or coming out again? Spankie was a sycophant as well as a sock vender. I once heard him ask a big fellow not to fag a little boy named Grey to take a book to his room. "That is Lord Grey of Groby," urged Spankie, "who will be one of the richest peers in England." But the little Grey wisely carried off the book, regardless of Spankie's protest.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE WANING YEAR.

With fades leaves her path was strown—
Gold of the elm and beechen red:
She wander'd—she was all alone—
The Summer and her hopes were dead.

She murmur'd—for her pulse beat low,
"Oh, we were glad in Spring-time here!
Who would have thought it ended so?"
She murmur'd " " " and let fall a tear.

The air is full of voices faint;
The rain is cold and dim the day;
No ear gives heed to my complaint—
"Tis time I were away!"

—*The Academy.* GEORGE DOUGLAS.

THE FUSSING OF WOMEN.—Men gensrally laugh at what they term "fussing" on the part of women, or, in other words, any mention before them or discussion of household duties. And yet all is to be perfection, particularly the "cnisine"; the "Unlieune soup" is to be worthy of a French café, the "omelettes à la soubise" irreproachable. It is true that they retain their privilege—as Englishmen—of grumbling; but that is, as a rule, all the help they are willing to give a woman in domestic matters. Till people have done a thing themselves they always underrate the labor that it requires to do it sfficiently. "It looks so easy, it cannot take so long," is said as often by men and women as by childrsn. The next time that Lady Clara Vere de Vere goes to Scot, it might add to her exparsiences of life if she were on one occasion to pack her own boxes. She would, perhaps, by means of that experience better understand the look given her by her maid (of indignant mortification) when she decides at the last moment to change her traveling dress for one that is reposing at the bottom of her trunk. The law of the Medes and Persians will not suit an English household—a system that works well for a few months is not necessarily good for all time. A change of household often involves to the woman as much trouble and annoyance as a change of Ministry to a country. Nor must it be believed that because household numerous and a woman has many servants under her command she can, to quote the vulgar phrase, "ho quite a lady," loll on a sofa all day, and read a novel.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth," and often, with their discussions, recriminations, and quarrels, much more time is lost and wasted by the cooks than was required for the actual making of the soup. John Stnart Mill, in his "Subjection of Women," speaks of the many and various duties of a woman, and compares her life "to an interrnpted sentence." Many womeu sink beneath the fretting burden of daily commonplaces and trivial duties. Lord Lytton, in one of his novels, writes: "How many Hampdens and Miltons are killed by the atmosphere of a drawing room!" How many more Brontës and "George Eliots" are destroyed by the load of conventional life! Nobody looks on a woman's time as sacred. Who evsr heard of a woman's study in any countsy house? A mau may be the most bucolic of mortals, or only happy in the company of his dogs and gamekeeper, yet courtesy confers npon his private apartment the epithet of "study," and his leisure is always considered sacred. Insufficiency is no longer considered a mark of ladylike refinement. Even Princesses in these days would not be considered musicians if they could not play better thau the Princess of Hans Andersen's story. The knowledge of what is really good in art or music no longer belongs to a coterie.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

THE OBTRUSIVE BEECH.—Nobody regards any forest tree or woodland herb as a weed, because such plants dou't come into competition with our crops or flowers. To bs anre, some of tbese forestius types ars quite as obtrusively pushing, in tbeir own way, and therefore quite as truly weedy at heart, as charlock or conch grass, those dreaded enemies of the agricultural interest. For example, tie beech is a most aggressive and barefaced monopolist—a sort of arboreal Vanderbilt or Jay Gould—and under the dense shade of its closely-leaved and spreading branches no forest treo except its own hardy seedlings stands the faintest chance in the struggle for existence. Even the most unobservant townsman must have noticed (like Tityrus) that the ground is always bare, or, at least, just lightly moss-clad *patulæ sub fagine fagi.* It is known, indeed, that in Dsnmark the beech, with its thick sbade of close-set foliage, is driving ont the ligbter and more sparsely-leaved birch in the forests where the two onces grow like friends together.

At touch of the stronger tree, the slender ailvery birch loses its lower branches, and devotes all its strength at first to its topmost boughs, which fade one after another till it succnmbs at laet of old ags or inanition. So, in a minor degrse, among the lower woodland flora of America, the beautiful Mayapple, a most postic plant, (which in its compounded form supplies the returned Anglo-Indian with that sxcellent snbstitute for his lost liver, podophyllin pills,) has large ronnd leaves, eight or ten inches across, and expanded by rils from a stalk in the centre, exactly after the fashion of a Japaness parasol, on purpose to prevent rival plants that sprout beneath from obtaining their fair share of air and sunshine.

None of these greedy woodland kinds, however, are weeds for us, because they don't interfere with our own peculiar cultivated plants. Man tills only the open plain, and therefore it is only the wild berbs which naturally grow in the full eye of day that can compete at an advantage with his corn, his turnips, his beetroot, or his sugar cane. Hence arises a curious and very interesting fact, that the greater part of the common weeds of Western Europe and America are neither West European nor American at all, but Asiatic or at least Mediterraueau in type or origin.—*The Cornhill Magazine*

AMERICAN LUGGAGE.—Marriage-hunting American belles are the Providences of the European milliners and dressmakers, to whom they trust for setting off their attractions in a cis-Atlantic acquaintance with the tastes of purchasers. Americau girls are often and nndeniably extremely pretty. Bnt, like our spinster acquaintances in the lines of their figures, they rather resemble the saints of Da Vinci than the florid beauties of the Venetian colonists. And, like the blooming Roses of Sharon, there is a transparency in their complexions whicb portends premature fading and decay. So, when they go on the war trail with carte blanche from the Government—or Governor—very sensibly knowing supplies to be inexhanstible, they do spare nothing in the shape of stores or ammunition. From the simply extravagant breakfast *négligée* to the elaborate ball dress at night, they may go through half a dozen changes of raiment. Tlisy are as fastidious as to swift successions of fresh toilets as the guests of the late Empire at Compiègne. They delight in the exquisitely delicate shades which are contaminated and ruined by contact with the material, and their watchword, like that of the reiving old Border family, is, "Ready, aye ready." At Homburg or Carlsbad, at Brussels or Paris, they may be engaged in a campaign at the shortest notice, which should be short, sharp, and decisive. Hence those gigantic packing cases, with the enbio contents of a grand piaoe, over which the luckless porters are groaning and sweltering. We solemnly give our word of honor that while waiting only the other night for the extrication of two modest portmanteaus we counted seveuteen such sarcophaguses, made to a pattern, besides a multiplicity of minor boxes, belonging to citizen M. E. of Chicago, for all of them bure the mark of the beast. It is to be hoped that the porters were profusely tipped; and to do the American millinnaire justice, he is generally sufficiently freehanded.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

NONE OF HIS BUSINESS.—I was sitting with some friends at sunset among the ruins of Karnak, with a group of Arabs around us. One of our party said: "Mohammed, why does the sun rise here and set over there?" The youth looked at him a moment, and then, with acquiescent content, answered: "That is the business of my God, and not the business of mi."—*The Spectator.*

OUR DRAMATISTS.—It would be interesting to learn how many words are spoken on the stage during the performance of the play "The Dead Hsart," as given at the Lycenm. I shonld say not more than six or seven thonsand; of this I am certain, that the Lycenm text is not a quarter the length of anothsr play that occupies the same time in representation. Let ns examine the first act. The first scene is laid in a garden. There is, of course, a lavish display of foliage and lanterns, and there is a fonntain with real water. Mr. Bancroft comes on and mumbles some incoherent and, as far as I could judge, entirely irrslevant remarks; then there is an elaborate dance, and for ten minutes the audience is entertained by an exhibition of dancing so elaborate that the thought of a succession to Mr. Turveydrop's academy is irresistibly suggested. Then there is a front scene, and Mr. Bancroft mumbles a few more irrelevant remarks until the scene is set behind.

The third scene is Miss Terry's bedroom. She makes a few remarks concerning a scarf she is about to wsar; a man enters by the window and dsclares his love. Mr. Irving enters and declares his anger; he is arrested and sent to the Bastile. Surely not a thousand words are spoken in this act.

The secnnd act opens with the taking of the Bastile. There is a brass cannon and a heterogeneous crowd that howls and climbs npon barrels, &c.; great doors fall down, and then everybody dances, and the dance lasts several minutes. When the dance is done various prisoners are exhibited to the audience, very much as strange animals are exhibited in a show; eventually Mr. Irving is bronght out, and, in such crazed and dilapidated condition as seventsen years in a dungeon would produce, he lies down in front of the audisnce, moaning from time to time. Inconcivable as it may seem, he elects to lie there for several minutes, holding the attention of the audience by the help of occasional moans or grunts and furtive grimacing. I have long known that the actor secretly chafes against the author, who he believes robs him of a part of his triumph, but I did not think the press would have allowed such a childish manifestation of vanity to pass in silence. If Mr. Irving likes to write his own playe, let him do so; we shall tell him what we think of them; in the meantime critics should forbid him such pantomimic license as no actor at the Français would dare to venture.

The next scene is an apartment in a palace in which the Abbé Latour (Mr. Bancroft) makes an incomprehensible declaration of love to the Comtesse de St. Valery, (Miss Terry,) and this is followed—stay, it is preceded—by some mysterious allusions to a debt which the Comtesse's sou bas contracted in a café of which the Abbé Latour is a part proprietor. But it is as liko as not that I am wrong, so incoherently is the scens played aud, I think, written.

A number of scenes follow, all very nseful to prolong the piece, but absolutely nnnscessary. There is no story to develop, bnt there is an incident; it is this: The Comtesse de St. Valery's son is condemned to death, and his mother beseeches Landry (Mr. Irving) to save his life. To prolong the fonrth act Landry sends for his old enemy, the Abbé Latour, who goes to the guillotine next morning and challenges him to a duel. The duel serves the same purpose as the dance in the first act, the taking of the Bastile in the second, it apoeals to the vulgar appetite for stage realism, and it fills up the time. When the Abbé Latonr has been killed, Mr. Irving takes the place of the son of his old sweetheart, and mounts the scaffold with all the lights of apotheosis playing npon his face and hair.—*George Moore in the Fortnightly Review.*

BEFORE THE GATLING GUN.—At the beginning of the eighteenth century James Puckle (an original thinker, and author of several curious works) issued, somewhere about the year 1720, an engraved broadside, the only copy of which that I have seen I met with in Paris. It is entitled:

A Defence.

Defending King George your Country and Lawes
Is Defending Your selves and Protestant Cause.
Invented by Mr. James Puckle
For Bridges, Breaches, Lines, and Passes
Ships, Boats, Houses, and other Places.

The engraving shows a large revolver, or mitraillense, on a tripod, the breach of which is turned by hand and contains six chambers, the contents of which are discharged in turn through a single long barrel. The tripod possesses an elevatiug arrangement, and the piece can be swiveled in any desired direction. The part containing the chambers is removable at pleasure, and when one "sett" had been discharged a charged ons was substituted. Ons set is depicted as intended for a "ship shooting Round Bullets against Christians;" a secoud as for one "shooting square Bullets against Turks." The machine was also devised to "Discharge Granado Shells." The inventor of this anticipatiou of the Gatling and other guns had an eye to profit as well as patriotism. In the Collection of Satirical Prints, B. M., Nos. 1,620 and 1,625, allusion is made to Puckle's machine as forming the basis of one of the many bubble projects of 1720:

"A rare invention to Destroy the Crowds
Of Fools at home instead of Foes abroad—
Fear not, my Friends, this Terrible Machine—
They're only wounded that have shares therein."

—*Notes and Queries.*

EXPERTS AS CRITICS.—I may even be permitted to doubt whsther experts, on the whole, make good critics even on their own subjects. There are, of corse, books which should be handed over to them, if they can be found willing to deal with them. These are the works in which the technical element predominates; where, on the other hand, the literary element is the more important, the expert is commonly out of place. He exaggerates the importance of the part with which he is well acquainted; he minimizes because very probably he is not qualified to estimate the value of the rest. It would be hazardous, for instance, to hand over a historical tale to the judgment of a historian whose vocation it is to be acquainted with all the details of the period. Some error in one of these details would probably strike him. In view of this he would lose sight of any literary qualities that the book might have, interest of story, grace of style, or force of characterization. I do not donbt that for various reasons we often do our work badly. It is not uncommon to find work badly done in nther regions of life. Ministers of religion preach badly, lawyers make blnnders in the canses which are intrusted to them, doctors diagnose their patients' cases erroneously, even the British workman, if one may judge from the performances of the plnmbers, carpenters, and the like with whom one comes in contact, is not always beyond reproach. It would be strange if critics were found infallible. I claim no such quality for them; only that they are commonly honest, fairly competent, and under circnmstances the difficulty of which the public can hardly judge, do their work as well on the average as those who follow other trades.—*Alfred J. Church, in the Nineteenth Century.*

"POUR LE ROI DE PRUSSE."—In the beginning of the eighteenth centnry the now so powerful German Empire was nothing more than the little kingdom of Prussia, having jnst dropped its title of Dnchy of Braudenburg. The country was very poor and the military discipline very hard. Frederick Wilhelm I. was very harsh, cross, and stingy, and did not even know, perhaps, what it was to make a present. And his reputation was so well grounded and so widely spread that it became a by-word to say that a man had worked for the King of Prnssia when he had done some unprofitable job.—*Notes and Queries.*

CAVIARE FOR THE MILLION.—Russian caviare is the title given at the Englisb Embassy to the mottled mass of printers' ink which the censors block ou to any passage they dislike in a book or paper. Any English paper yon take up in St. Petersburg is sure to have one or two passages thus blocked out. The censors read through an entire work like Meyer's Conversations Lexikon or the British Encyclopedia, and block out here and there before they allow the book to be sold.—*The National Review.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

"IK MARVEL'S" NEW BOOK.

ENGLISH LANDS, LETTERS, AND KINGS. From Celt to Tudor. By DONALD G. MITCHELL. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889.

The author of "Dream Life" and "The Reveries of a Bachelnr" has not produced all we could have wished during the many years that have elapsed since these works carried the name of Ik Marvel into many thousands of homes. Thongh not books of the first order, the two volnmes of a quarter centnry ago were hooks possessing real charm, and were, moreover, whnlesome. None of us ever derived any bnt manly, honorable, and inspiring influences from reading over and over again their happy mingling of honest sentiment and honest thought. Prnbably very few who recognized the undoubted literary powers possessed by tho author bnt would have prsdicted for him with confidsnce a sure and brilliant fntnre from otber achievements in literature.

That he has never quite fulfilled the promise mnst be set down as a pnblic loss. Beyond qnsstion he knew as well as any of us that the honors awaited him should he only make the right effort to gain them. In some sense nnt to he readily understood by us he may have bosn a gainer for not seeking higher honors, hnt the pnblic surely is not. There was a time when rumor said Mr. Mitchell was to undertake a history of the Vsnetian Rspublic. In many ways could he have written such a work to our satisfaction. There are few or no works on Venice properly to be called histories of that extraordinary State. Who knows but he might have made Venice actnally knowu to us, and along with it made his own repute still higher and more secure. It is a pleasing thought, and yet one filled with regrets.

Mr. Mitchell has taste for historical studies. This volume, with all the modesty of its nuthor in his dspreciatory preface, ehows ue that, besides the taste, he has the talents, which has not been the case with every one who has attempted to write history. The volume, he tells us, consists of the opening parts of a considerable range of talks with which in late years he has been accustomed to entertain "a bevy of friends." Outsiders who have come in from time to time to hear him have prevailed npon him to put these talks into book form. And hence the present volume, which we may hope will be the first of several he will issne, until this considerable range of talks has been made a general pnblic possession.

The volume opens with the beginnings of literature on the island of Great Britain, which he places in the time when Christian monks, led by St. Augustin and sent by Pope Gregory the Great, landed upon the island and gradually and proceeded thence to the Court of the Kentish King, very near where now rise the mighty walls of Canterbnry Cathedral. From this Canterbury school arose a famous scholar, Aldhelm, with royal blood in his veins, and whom Mr. Mitchell reckons the first halladmonger England' produced. From this humble beginning the story goes on cheerily and brightly, first to Caedmon, "untaught, full of savagery, bnt with a fine frenzy in him," and who may have been a help to Milton; then to Bede, the venerable, and the home where he "lived out au honest, a plodding, au earnest, and a hopeful life;" then to the madrigals and rhyming histories William the Norman brought over; then to Geoffrey of Moumonth, whose half earnest and mostly fabnlous British chronicle was history in abont the same way as was a certain Geoffrey Crayon's history of New-York; then to old John Mandsville, who may and who may not have been a knight, but whose travels constitute "the first fair and square book of the new English prose," and then to the great religious houses and the work they did for learning, being in Mr. Mitchell's words, "the guardians of learning, the nurses of all new explorations in the ways of knowledge, the expounders of all healing arts, and the promoters of all charities and all neighborly kindiness."

Earliest, he thinks, of all books written in Englisb was a book in verse, "the Vision of Piers Plowman." Interesting are what he calls "some few foreign way marks" that he gives to show more distinctly the epoch to which that work belongs. Dante died in exile at Ravenna six years before Edward III. came to power, and while Boccaccio was a boy of fourteen. Petrarch was a young man of twenty-three. "And in the year," he continues, "that Crecy was fought and won—through the prowess of the Black Prince, and when the Last of the Tribunes, as yon see him in Bulwer Lytton's novel, was feeling his way to leadership in Rome—there was living somewhere in Shropshire a country-born boy poet, not yet ripened into utterance, but looking out with keen eyes and soreuess of heart npon the sufferings of poor country folk and upon the wantonnsss of the monks and the extravagance of the rich and the hatefulness of the prond"—all which was set forth at a later day in this "Vision of Piers Plowman."

Of Chaucer he says many acceptable things. His descriptions of all country things are "garden sweet"; he "tonches the daisies and the roses with tints that keep them always in frssbest, virgin, dewy bloom; and he fetches the forest to our eye with words that are brim-full of the odors of the woods and of the waving of green boughs."

Later on, when be gets down to Spenser, Mr. Mitchell declares that "no such wordmaster had hsen hsard to sing since the days when Chaucer sang." Much as he admires Spenser the poet, he does not find in the man traces of heroic mold. He was "easily friendly rather than firmly so; full of an effusive piety, but notcnmiug in way of martyrdom for faith's sake; a tenderly contemplative man, loving and sensing beauty in the same sure and nnbounding way in which Turner has sense of color—exhanstless in his stock of brilliant and ingenious imagery—running to similes as mountain rills run to rivers." A further conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's is that Spenser had a keen eye to his own advancement. He was "a courtier withal—honeyed and sometimes fulsome; a richly presentable man, (if portraits may be trnsted,) with a well-trimmed face, a cantions face—dare I say almost a smirking face?—the face of a self-contained man, who thinks allowably well of his parts and is determined to make the most of them." Mr. Mitchell would have had "The Faery Queen" shorn of a third of its bulk, though he hesitates to propound this opinion. Thus shorn it would have "reached further and come nearer to more minds and hearts." Only Spenser himself, however, could have made the omissions; who, save him, "shall ever put the shears into that dainty broidery where gorgeous flowers lie enmeshed in page-long tangles and where wanton tendrils of words enlace and tie together whole platoons of verse"?

Mr. Mitchell has a wholesomo dislike of dates as carried to excess. He prefers to gronp dates when convenient and to associate one event with another. Thue King John, whom he calls "a base fellow every way," had a date "made for him by the grant of Magna Charta." Bacon, be reminds us, was born three years before Shakespeare and three years after Elizabeth came to the English throne. "A convenient peg on which to hang the date of two great events" he finds in the fact that the "Novum Organum" was published in the same year in which the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. He does not accept Mr. Fronde's estimate of Elizabeth. Fronde "not only bears with a greedy zeal upon her too-commonly manifest selfishness and heartlessness, bnt he enjoys putting little vicious dabs of bad color npon her picture." "I wish to speak with all respect," says Mr. Mitchell in his quaint manner, "of the distingnished historian—whose vigor is conspicuous, whose industry is remarkable, whose crisp sentences are delightful, but whose accnracy is not of the snrest, and whose conscience does, I think, sometimes go lame under strain of his high rhetorical canter." As for Elizabeth, he believes she "would have been great if she had been a shoemaker's daughter." By this he does not mean that she "would have rodo a white horse at Tilbury and made the nations shake," but that she "would have bound more shoes and bound them better and looked sharper after the affairs of her household than any cobbler's wife in the land."

In a few words Mr. Mitchell often makes happy characterizations. Roger Bacon is worthy to be kept in mind as "the Englishman who above all others living in the turbid thirteenth century saw through the husks of things to their very core." Richard Cœur de Lion "no doubt was cruel; but those were days of cruelty and of cruel Kings. At least he was openly cruel; he carried his big battle axe in plain sight, and, if he met a foe, thwacked him on the head with it and there was an end." Again, "he was a rough burr, and, I dare say, wiped his beard npon the sleeve of his donblet." But "yon knew where to find him." As for Henry VIII., he takes a "high, moral delight—Froude to the contrary—in thinking of him as a clever, dishonest, good-natured, nhtinate, selfish, ambitions, tempestnous, arrogant scoundrel. Yet, withal, he was a great favorite in his young days—so tall, so trim, so stout, so rich, so free with his money."

GUSTAVUS VASA.

THE SWEDISH REVOLUTION UNDER GUSTAVUS VASA. By PAUL BARRON WATSON. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

King Henry of England cared less for the Reformatinn than he did for the property of the many rich Cathnlic foundations which existed in England, and it is certain that Gnstavus Vasa, because he wanted money to pay his soldiers and mercenary troops, hankered for the many wealthy monasteries which were found in Swsden. That the canse of human liberty both in England and Sweden was notably increased by snch instruments as Henry VIII. and Gustavus Vasa need not be questioned. The impartial historian gives, then, to Gnstavus Vasa his full meed of praise, but does not seek to hide some of the mainsprings which governed the action of this King. That Catholicism was not congenial to a race so far removed as are Scandinavians from the Latins does not astonish us. The Reformation might have been of slower growth in Sweden than when planted there by Gnstavus Vasa, hut it would have indubitably crowded ont Papal rule in time.

Mr. Paul Barron Watson is a dispassionate historian, and, having studied the whole matter carefully, throws light on the religious differsnces of the period. He does not forget the commercial aspect of the subject, and what were the influences of the Hansostic Lsague, nor how this commercial guild made and unmade Kings.

The author is certainly not one who, enraptured with his subject, loses all his characters in heroic vestments. Pictorial histories of the past have painted Gustavus Vasa in very brilliant colors. He had uncommon bravery. He was long-headed and shrewd, even as a lad. His escape from thralldom, his difficulties at the ontset of his career, are everywhere among the most remarkable of events, and will give an everlasting fame to his name. But Gustavus Vasa was of his time, and acted in accordance with the spirit of the early part of the sixteenth century. "Nescit regnare qui nescit dissimulare," wrote a Bishop of Gustavns's time, in consonance with the Machiavelian policy of the age, and the King of Sweden was an ndept in the art of dissimulation. It is all fine enough to extol tho high and honorable acts of men, but statecraft neither in the sixteenth nor nineteenth century is carried out by saints; and if Gnstavus Vasa had been credulous, the Dane, the Norseman, the Russian, and the Italian would have tripped bim up. The son of Erik Johansson, born in 1496 at Lindholm, was a match for King or Pope. Mr. Watson, who has no wish to he pompous in his manner of writing history, tells us how often it was that Gustavus "scented the bait," hut, being wary and foxy, never put his foot in the trap.

We cannot say that the history of the Swedish revolution, as it was led and shaped by Gustavus, as tbo author writes it, has anything of the epic about it. It is made up of numerous small details, of minor fights, none of them of great importance, though they all lead directly to the triumph of the King. Mr. Watson tells us of the difficulties he fonnd in writing anything like a close and consecntive narrative of Swedish history. Gustavus, if a man of nction, "was an abominable writer." He wrote endless dispatches, interminably spun out, which were in a measure meaningless. "Often a document covers four folios which might easily have been compressed into a single sentence." Expressions were stereotyped in those days, even when a man wrote his wife, and "language was used apparently to conceal vacuity of mind." Thanks to the royal archives of Swedeu, these innumerable dispatches have been arranged and printed, and so "the cloud of ignorance which has hitherto hung over the head of Sweden's early monarch is lifting fast." Availing himself of these dispatches and ransacking all the data possible, Mr. Watson has constructed his history.

Before the birth of Gustavus Vasa the condition of Sweden was pitiable. Originally the Swede had hsen in a certain measure free, but endless abnses had sprung up. In 1164, with the establisbment of the Archbishopric of Upsala, Papal thralldom commenced. The clergy became rich in a poor country, being empowered to take, and exempted by law from giving, anything for the support of the kingdom. All the birden of taxation was thrown on a people described by Gustavus himself as being "slow to move, dull of intellect, and averse to reason." With the spread of religious power came from another quarter the rule of the sword, the weapon wielded by the nobles. Kings of Sweden, who were generally warlike, paid for service in granting estates. An influential aristocracy was made that held castles, strongholds, and lands as fiefs from the Crown. All mounted contiers were exempt from taxation, and thus arose a privileged class. "The sword had raised the strong into a privileged aristocracy and degraded the weak into a downtrodden peasantry." With the increase of power belonging to aristocracy and Church, the King was in reality a cipher.

There was a Cabinet, "a close corporation, appointing their own successors or compelling the King to appoint whom they desired." The Cabinet usurped all rights and imposed the taxes. "It robbed the people of their ancient right to nominate and confirm their Kings." But, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Cabinet, the spirit of freedom was not extinct in Sweden. Throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the peasantry had longht against the arrogance of the Cabinet, "and never relinquished their claim to be governed as of yore." When the proper time had come, and a leader was born, that leader being Gustavus Vasa, Swedish freedom (at least snch freedom as satisfied the people) was established.

When, in 1396, Margaret, Regent of Denmark and Norway, was offered the regency of Sweden, the Cabinet deposed King Albert and elected her nephew Erik, who was King of Denmark and Norway, to be King of Swedsn, and Erik was crowned in 1397. The enslavement of Sweden followed. The nation had been made over to a foreign King. It was Margaret who rnled, and Erik was her puppet. When ebe died Erik introdnced many foreigners into the Cabinet, and these, by their cruelty and exactions, were hated by the people. In 1433 there was the rebellion of the Dalarno people. Two years later Engelbert Engelbrektsson forced the King to call a Diet. The people taking part in it chose Engolbort as their commander. A year afterward Engelbert was murdered and Karl Knutsson took his place. In 1440 Christopher of Bavaria, who was King of Denmark became King, and now Danish rule in Sweden held its sway. The Cabinet was no longer a unit. Then came numerous revolntions and counter-revolntions. The oligarchy, howsver, held its own, the country growing poorer all the time. When, in 1483, Hans was made King, an endeavor was made to free Sweden from Danish rnle. With Sten Stnre as Regent the task was difficult. It was the Cabinet that always wanted more power and wealth. There was a war with Russia, and affairs in Sweden were reaching a crisis when Gustavus was born. It must be confessed that the history of Sweden at this time is difficult to grasp, there being so many minor issues at stake and innumerable individuals engaged in intrigues, nor do Mr. Watson's efforts make it clear.

We get un more interesting matter when we come to the boy Gnstavus. When as a lad he was at Stockbolm Castle, King Hans had noticed his manly hearing, but finding out that the boy had Sture for his great uncle, Hans wanted him out of the country, and was desirous of shipping him to Denmark, but Stnre hurried Gustavus out of the King's reach. Erik as a member of the Cabinet was opposed to the King. In 1509 Gustavus was sent to Upsala, and it is probable went to the university there. When he was eighteen Gustavus's half-sister Christina, having married the young Regent, the young man was summoned to Stockholm. Parties were divided as to Danish rule, and a contest for the existence of Sweden was on in the balance. Stockholm was patriotic, but it is questionable whether other cities or parts of the country were anxious for freedom. Stockholm at least offered an armed resistance to the Danes, and a Danish squadron sailed to attack it, commanded by King Christiern in person. The Swedes determined to fight, and one of the battalions was under Gustavus Vasa's command. The contest appears to have been a sanguinary one, resulting in the defeat of the Danes. Bnt Christiern by no means gave up his claims on Sweden. Christiern, as he has come to be known to us, is represented as a bloody tyrant, whose royal word he always broke, and who was a treacherous murderer with the instincts of a tiger. Hostages were exchanged, and among them was Gustavus Vasa. False in all his actions, Christiern sent Gustavus to Kalö Castle in Jutland, and held him a prisoner.

The true beginning of Gnstavus Vasa was when, disgnised as a drover, one Antnmn day in 1519, he made his escape from Kalö Castle. He was twenty-four then, of big build, with a strong, determined face. Not an intellectnal-looking man, but showing pluck and dogged will. His objective point was Lubeck, then the head of the Hanseatic League. Lubeck held many a grudge against Denmark. With her naval power the Hanse town was a match for Christiern. Then Denmark was her rival in trade, and so Luheck offered an asylnm to all who were opposed to Danish rule. Presenting himself before the Senats, Gustavus asked for a ship and escort so that he might land in Sweden. This request was not granted, and so Gustavus had to wait eight months in Lubeck. But he made friends, and in time he was allowed to sail for Sweden, and lundad at or near Kalmar. Sture, the Regent, had been fighting valiantly, but had died of his wounds, and ruin stared the patriot army in the face. Christina, the widow of Snnte, nndaunted still, held out against Christiern. Finally the King of Denmark gained almost entire sway over the land, Christina still resisting. If not for the Hanse town who aided the Regent's widow the nneqnal combat would never have been sustained. Some slight snccesses on the part of Christina gave hope to the patriots.

"The arrival of Gustavus Vasa marks an epoch in the history of Swsden. It is the starting point of one of the most brilliant and successful revolutions that the world has known. Other political upheavals have worked as great results, and in less time. But rarely, if ever, has a radical change in a nation's development been so unmistakably the work of a single hand, and that, too, the hand of a mere youth of four-and-twenty." At first Gustavus's words were thonght to be visionary, and he found few followers, but with a good purpose and a strong will he accomplished what was seemingly impossible.

Christiern, who had barbarously slaughtered many Swedes of high birth at Stockholm, had enraged the country against him. Gustavus Vasa lay hidden for awhile in danger of his life, when, determined to strike a blow for the freedom of Sweden, he sought the hardy mountaineers of Dalarne and tried to rouse them to action. It is generally believed that these mountaineers at once welcomed Gustavus and rushed for their arms. Mr. Watson tells us that such was by no means the case. He found them difficult to move. The enemies of Gustavus had suspected the motives which had taken him to this part of Sweden, and Danish officers were after him. Gustavus had more than one narrow escape. Wherever he found a place of refuge, Gustavus, however, preached his crusade against the Dane. The carnage at Stockholm was a favorite theme, and he appealed to his hearers to join him in a war for liberty, but it was eloquence wasted. Just then came news that Christiern proposed making a journey through the Dalarne provinces and that there was a gallows in his train. True or not true, it was evident that new taxes were to be wrung from the people. At last the blood of the mountaineers was up and Gustavus was sent for. This was in 1521, and when Gustavus came to the Dalarne people then his snpremacy began. When the revolt in Dalarne commenced it was for a short time an isolated movement, but Gustavus was the torch which fired the train. Singheck, who commanded the Danish forces, had a mean opinion of his adversaries, and in the first contest with the Dalarne mountaineers was on his guard. Skirmishes were frequent, general engagements few. Finally, gaining increase of force, Stockholm fell before Gustavus's conquering arms. There were numerous conspiracies directed against Gustavus, some of a serious character, but they were all squelched in time.

Mr. Watson tells how the change of religion was effected in Sweden, and he believes it to be entirely dus to the need the King had for money. Between Gustavus and the prelate Brask the contest was a long one. "In the first years of Gustavus's supremacy the monarch's opposition to Popery was based almost entirely on politics, but by the middle of 1525 he began openly to oppose the Romish Church on grounds of faith." When the King ordered that the Scriptures be printed in Swedish this was the heaviest blow given the Popo. We cannot say that Mr. Watson has written an interesting history of the Swedish revolution. He seems to us to sedulously avoid describing those natural traits which, belonging to such a man as was Gustavus Vasa, would, by the depicting of them, have put us in closer relationship with him. To pick the dry bones of history is not to invite one to a pleasant feast. Then, again, the author rather inclines to belittle his main character by the use of phrases such as these: "Gustavus literally hugged himself for joy," and describing how the King was trying to humiliate Brask, "Gustavus therefore put the screws upon him to bring the lordly Bishop to the ground." In his final chapter the author shows what Sweden gained and what it lost by having Gustavus Vasa as its ruler. "He did not lay that foundation of public liberty which the blood poured out by the Swedish people merited. Of all nations on the face of the globe none are more fitted by temperament for a republican form of government than the Swedes. They are calm, they are thoughtful, they are economical, and, above all, they are imbued with an ardent love of liberty." These many admirable qualities the United States bears witness of to-day, for among our adopted citizens, in the past as in the present, Swedes are among the most desirable of our immigrants; but at home what can they do? Sweden exists by the grace of Russia and Germany. She has a foreign King imposed upon her, and yet from the fine character of the Swede himself, because of his enterprise, thrift, and industry, the country holds its own.

BOOK STORIES.

THE BOOKWORM. An Illustrated Treasury of Old-time Literature. Second series. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & SONS.

To write of books, of those who make them, sell them, is an endless task, but never wanting in interest. Somebow one never tires about snch things, and an old paragraph about a book, though it might have been read by a lad, is still fresh to him when he has taken on years. You only have to dip in this volume anywhere, as in the gypsy pot, and fork out nutritious hits. How many variants are there of that doggerel schoolboys nsed to write on the first pace of their books, which, intended as a warning to book thieves, ended thus:

"And he who steals what isn't his'n,
When he's cotoned will go to prison!"

Here is one half Latin with a French smatter:

"Qui ce libre voiera,
Pro suis criminibus
An cibet li dansera,
Podibus pendentibus."

The exteusion of this is probably of nlder date.

"Qui ce livre desrohera,
Pro suis criminibus
Sa tête an gibet portera
Cum allis latronibus;
Quelle honte ce sera,
Pro suis pauperibus.
Si nuno librum redderitsset,
Pierrot pendu non fnisset."

We have always felt obliged to the Abbé Rivu for the nice distinction he has made relating to those who care for books. "A bibliognoste is one knowing in title pages and colophons, and in editions, when and where printed, the presses whence issued, and all the minutiæ of the book. A bibliographe is a describer of books. A bibliomane is an indiscriminate accumulator, who blunders faster than he buys, cockbrained and purse-heavy. A bibliophile is the lover of bnoks, and the only one in the class who reads for his own pleasure. A bibliotaphe buries his books by keeping them under lock or framing them in glass cases."

"Bookstalling," or the wandering around from one shop to another, is a delightful recreation, and London is one of the happy hunting grounds, and another is Paris. It

goods ... [illegible] ... bookstalling in ... London ... book ... [illegible] ... of his tracking ... volumes in ... stalls, and, ... [illegible] ... and seeing the book ... to buy it at once or somebody else will get it. Nothing is so bothering as to have set your mind on the acquisition you will make "to-morruw," and when you go back, to see your treasure gone. You can, if you first know how to do it, pick up a useful library in New-York at a low price at the seoond-hand bookshops.

What are books worth? That dspends on the copyright sometimes. A cheap book, and probably a highly-satisfactory one, is the works of Confuelus, with a commentary by the popular Choo-Foo-Tsze, in six volnmes, of 400 pages octavo, to be bought for 9d., or, if not bent on religion and philosophy, you can buy in China a romance, "The Three Kingdoms," twenty volumes, 1,500, for 2s. 6d. It may come about in time that it will be really cheaper to print books and give them away than for libraries to loan them. If it costs more than 2 cents to register each book loaned out, the heavy rental and clerical force having to be paid for, if a book can be printed and given away for 1½ cents, the giving away, taking the smallest amount of labor, it is certainly the cheaper way of imparting pnblic information, especially to a certain class. There is nothing novel about this idea. Some years ago it was carefully thought over in New-York, and may become a possibility to-morrow.

There have been learned men who have dreaded the introduction of cheap books, and when Lord Brougham lived his penny literature movement was believed to be the prsage of the rnination of England. Once there was a French historian who sneered at the discovery of America, as did an English review last month, and deemed the invention of printing to be fraught with misfortnne. He wrote some lines on the troubles thnt were to come from cheap books, and his verses had this concinsion:

"Our streets will swarm with scholars
Without clean shirts and collars,
With Bibles, books, and oodlocs
As cheap as tape for bodices."

How did they make books in Roman times? When books could only be transcribed by hand one slave stood up and read and a hndred other slaves copied what he dictated. Books were cheap. Martial statss that his first book of Epigrams was sold, nnatly bonnd, for 5 denarii, (equal to nearly 3s.,) while a cheaper edition was pnblished at from 6 to 10 sestertii, (12d. to 18d.) Atticus was a great pnblisher, and made a fortuns, and when he died his estate was worth a half million dollars.

The book lover of to-day always has deep respect for Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, who lived in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. He was a great lover of books, and in his "Philobiblon" he telle "how he used his high office of state as a meaus of collecting books." Touching are his plaiuts over the losses of books by war and fire. Richard de Bury asks that prayers be said for the repose of his soul. Who is it that will not say a good word for this grand old collector of books?

Of the men who lived for books was Henry Bradshaw. He was a university man of our time. "He worked hard his whole life long, and yet only the very learned can say what he had done." His knowledge and his memory surprised Prof. Mommsen in a more favorable sense than anything else which he met in England. Once Mommsen was in the British Museum and had an idea that there was a certain manuscript in the museum. He had not seen it and the people of the museum knew nothing about it. "When I told it to Mr. Bradshaw," wrote Prof. Mommsen, "he said nothing, bnt presently brought me a manuscript and showed me just what I was looking for." There are queer pickings to be had from the backs of old bindings. The old

TRICKS OF HORSE TRADERS

HOW THEY PLAY UPON THE VANITY OF CUSTOMERS.

A MAN TREATED ACCORDING TO HIS STATE OF IGNORANCE—HARD RIDERS EVEN BADLY SWINDLED.

One would imagine that a thorough knowledge of horse flesh would be the prime necessity for a horse dealer, but a knowledge of human nature is far more essential. It is far easier to find a horse for a purchaser than a purchaser for a horse.

Groome are often heard to say: "The party which belongs to the bay or chestnut horse," and there is more force in the expression than might be supposed. The men who has bought a horse which he is afraid to ride lest he should fall off, afraid not to ride lest he should be called a coward, and afraid to sell lest he should be a loser, is literally the slave and not the master of the beast. It is he that belongs to the horse, and not the horse to him.

During the next month or two there will be many visits to horse dealers' establishments with a view to Winter equipment in horseflesh.

Dealers have now in their stables a stock of horses of various dispositions and afflicted with a variety of infirmities, and it is a dealer's business to find a customer for every horse. Like the clerical tailor who told a young curate that in a certain coat he would be able to hold any view he pleased, a dealer has generally one or two horses which would suit any rider or driver, but they are kept as a last resource. The horse dealer's theory is that every man and horse has his little peculiarities. Not only does he try to fit particular riders to particular horses, but a shrewd dealer varies his treatment of his customers according to their different dispositions. If a nervous man comes to him to buy a nice, quiet saddler he takes him to some far-away street, far from the elevated roads and noisy vehicles. The horse is given some soothing medicine and the customer thinks him a paragon of virtue—a horse with whom he believes he can "live happily with forever after." He anxiously purchases him at the price of equine perfection, for he could not have asked a safer trial and he requires no conditions. A general smash-up soon follows, and the "cold" buyer eagerly looks around among his dear friends to find a purchaser for his prize.

If the customer happens to be a recently graduated collegian, who wants to buy a nice, quiet hunter, the dealer takes him to a convenient farm in Westchester. Two or three steady horses are taken thither, and the collegian, anxious to go with the Meadowbrooks or Essex County Hunt, to be in the fashionable swim, is given free permission to try them over any fence he pleases. He may break all their necks or their backs if he pleases. Comforted by the suggestion, he perhaps rides them nervously over two or three gaps. Mild as is the perusal, he has had what is technically known as a "liberal trial," and he cannot help but complain if the horse turns out a worthless hunter. If he refuses to "lark" the horse himself, and requests that one of his men do it instead, the dealer is better pleased. A lad is in readiness, whose special business it is to attend to this duty. In his hands the horses go over fences like machines. As the dealer himself expresses it, "the manners of each are perfection." At last the boy mounts a venerable screw and throwing the reins loosely on its neck he puts his hands in his pockets and rides over a small fence. With some practice this is not by any means an impossible feat on a quiet horse, and it has an immense influence on the timid buyer. He then rides himself and cheerfully asks for no conditions. Can he afterward grumble when the horse is lame three-fourths of the time, refuses to jump wider, proves dangerous at timber, and drops its hind leg into blind ditches?

The dealer's method of dealing with a hard-riding customer is quite different. He makes no suggestion about going to Westchester or Long Island to him. The horses are only shown in a walled paddock. They are good-looking and unquestionably sound, and they are well-taped round the knees, the paddock is short, to demonstrate the excellence of their wind. The purchaser is much complimented upon his reputation as a horseman, and the dealer declares that it is absolutely necessary to supply so hard a rider with horses that are not only perfectly sound, but exceptionally fast, safe and sturdy in constitution. The customer finally buys three very good-looking horses, with great bone and power combined, and plenty of breeding. It turns out that they are all as sound as horses ever are, but one is a terrific puller, with a wide-awake mouth and a tendency to rear at fences. Another is a confirmed refuser, and the third, although an unexceptionable hunter, is an incurable kicker at both horses and hounds. If is impossible to have a pleasant day's hunting with either of them, but when the purchaser complains to the vendor, he is asked if his nerve is quite as good as it used to be, and whether the dealer shall ask Mr. Griswold of the Rockaways, or Mr. E. D. Morgan, or Elliot Zborowski, or, perhaps, George Work, all fashionable men of the world, who would be able to make them go like "clocks" and purchase them. Feeling his honor to be at stake, the unhappy owner of the brutes professes himself satisfied with them and endures his misery as best he may.

Like all people, horse dealers occasionally make mistakes. As a rule, however, dealers are not very fond of temele horse customers. The latter expect perfection, and fancy they have been cheated unless they get it. They buy very readily, but they return in a few days, and, unless the dealer will take back and refund the money, they vow that everybody they have been treated infamously. If, on the contrary, the dealer takes them back, they give the nurses such a bad character that their future sale is ruined, or at least materially injured.

When a lady has bought a horse she asks her gentlemen friends their opinion of her purchase. Each finds some fault, and the lady concludes that she has been terribly taken in. She persuades the friend who knows the least about horse dealing to negotiate a trade with the dealer, and a great deal of trouble follows. At first the champion is said by the lady to be "so very kind in this matter." All she wants is to find a comfortable home for her pet, and she begs him to accept it for the trouble he has to it. It ends in the friend purchasing it, often without a trial, only to find himself the possessor of the most perfect horse, according to his mistress' account, that has existed since the original pair came out of the ark.

Of course the friend's warranty of the horse to be sound in every respect, out before long the accommodating friend discovers otherwise. He grins and bears his loss, but perhaps a chance remark about the investment may reach her ears. She then "warrants the horse in a most ungentlemanly manner." According to the seller's account there must be very many fine horses in the world. The past history of the horse about to be sold is one of unvaried desire; his present perfections form the subject of a poetical panegyric, and his future prospects are a succession of unbroken felicitations. The virtues and good works of his sire, dam, grandam, brothren, and half-brethren are lovingly narrated. No human being ever enjoyed such an unfinished reputation.

Indeed the accounts of saleable horses surpass the lives of the saints. There are, however, horse dealers who avoid fulsome flattery of their wares. When they do condescend to speak of them, they speak confidentially, and as if the admission of their perfections had been confided to them by a friend. It is to point out disqualifications in horses which they do not want you to buy, and when they come to the particular beast they intend you to purchase, they rather hint at than describe his merits. You are, however, completely assured of their opinion by the tone of the voice and the price they ask for it. They converse much about irrelevant topics, and apparently feel more interest in showing you their horses than their horses. When at last a move is reluctantly made to the stables, the lameness is treated as a somewhat unwelcome but unavoidable duty. They seem to feel that this also is vanity, and leave the buyer with the impression that they would infinitely prefer reading the Bible with you in their back parlor. Yet, sometimes the buyer seldom finds himself much the better after the deal with a sanctimonious horse dealer.

A. M. PALMER SUED FOR AN ACCOUNTING.

Application was made to Chief Justice McAdam in the City Court Friday on behalf of Emil A. July, a judgment creditor of Bartley Campbell, for an order to compel A. M. Palmer to file his accounts as receiver of Campbell's estate. It was urged that Mr. Palmer had collected about $12,000, and yet had made no accounting. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, appearing for Mr. Palmer, said that his client was perfectly willing to give an accounting, but did not wish to do so until a question in regard to the lease of the Fourteenth-Street Theatre had been decided. Judge McAdam, however, thought the accounting should be filed, and allowed Mr. Palmer twenty days within which to file it.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

A progressive step in science and literature among the Professors and Fellows of the college has received a great deal of attention of late. The New Mathematical Club, which was formed about a week ago has been followed by the formation of the "Literary Club," embracing the members of the faculty who are instructors in the classics, modern languages, and English literature. The nature of this club is very much the same as that of the literary meetings of ex-President McCosh. The club has a membership of fourteen, limited to members of the Faculty, and meets once in two months, at which a paper prepared by one of the members or an invited outsider is read, after which a general discussion takes place.

The subject for the disputation on Tuesday night in the senior contest was: "Resolved, That the development of Canada's Resources Depends on her Union with the United States." William S. Furst of Pennsylvania took the affirmative side, and Henry C. Cooke of Ohio the negative. The prize man has not yet been announced.

In the annual debate between ten representatives of the Philomathean and Calliopean Societies at Stanworth Hall the prizes were awarded to Edward Bailey Mitchell, and Landis, '87 of the former society.

A committee of Seniors, elected for the purpose, has drawn up resolutions governing Class Day exercises, which are to be filed on Dec. 15.

THE HEAVENLY BODIES.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SUN'S ECLIPSE—CHANGES IN THE PLANETS.

The sun has been gradually slackening in speed as he approaches the Winter solstice, the extreme southern limit of his journey, which he will reach on the 21st, and enters the sign of Capricornus, in which his northern journey begins. Winter then is fairly begun and will continue as the sun passes through the other two Winter signs—Aquarius and Pisces—on his way to the "line." The days are 9 hours and 35 minutes long at the beginning of the month and 9 hours and 27 minutes long at its close.

The most important event of the month is a total eclipse of the sun on the 21st-22d, not visible in our latitude. This is the second total eclipse of the year, a very rare occurrence, for, although they occur occasionally within twelve months of each other, it is very seldom that two total eclipses happen in the same calendar year, and it will not again occur until the year 2057. The total eclipse is important because it affords a chance to study the solar corona, and as the last eclipse considerably modified the views of scientists in relation to the constitution of the envelopes encircling the sun it is especially important to test these new hypotheses by still more exact observations, and as there is no other total eclipse of the sun for a period of four years, it is all the more important to make the most of this one. Cayenne, the most favorable point of land for observation on this side of the Atlantic, has a duration of totality of one minute and forty-seven seconds at about sunrise. At St. Paul de Loando, Africa, where the Pensacola took Prof. Todd and his party, the totality will last three minutes and a quarter, and it is at this station that the principal part of the work will be done.

The moon is full on the 7th, last quarter on the 15th, new moon on the 22d, and first quarter on the 29th. The moon will be nine days old, according to the above date, on the first of the year, which establishes 9 as the epact for 1890, a quantity always of more or less importance in calculating the dates on which some of the principal events in the Church calendar are to be celebrated. There will be conjunction between the moon and Neptune on the 6th. On the 13th there will be conjunction with Saturn; on the 17th with both Mars and Ursuus. The moon next approaches Venus on the 21st, meets Jupiter on the 25th, the last conjunction between moon and planet for the year.

Venus will still be an object of interest to early risers, although by no means so long in the field of view as she has been during the Autumn months. She rises at the beginning of the month at 3:56 A. M., and by the end of January she will rise at 3:30 A. M., and this period is constantly decreasing, and will continue so to do until about the middle of February, when Venus will again grace the evening skies as chief of the planets of the night. She begins the month in the group of the Bull, and ends in conjunction with the moon on the 21st, and ends the month in the group called Ophiuchus.

Saturn, also a morning star, is rapidly coming to a favorable position for observation, and can easily be found in the northeastern sections of the heavens, not far from the bright star Regulus. The rings are closing about the planet so that there is a perceptible diminution of his brilliancy; however, he is still beautiful, with his soft, mellow light, even if not in his best estate. He rises on the morning of the first about 5:30 in the morning, and about two hours earlier at the close of the month.

Mars, another morning star, will be found in the sign of the Virgin, and not far, at the month's close, from the bright star Spica, chief of the group. Mars is moving to the eastward with a slow but steady pace, and is also going south, increasing about seven degrees in southerly distance. He is gradually drawing nearer and nearer to Uranus, the two being in conjunction on the 24th. Mars is also in conjunction with the moon on the 17th. This interesting planet is slowly approaching the earth and drawing nearer to his opposition, a position favorable for observation, when, perhaps, some of the mysterious systems of canals which our mortal neighbors are supposed to have constructed in their wonderful planet will be disclosed more clearly than ever before. The possibilities of making still more wonderful discoveries by speaking up more powerful and the remarkable developments of astronomical photography continue to advance. Stars which no human eye will ever see are now known to us as surely as those which are clearly visible, and the perfection of the methods of stellar photography at present in use will do one of the most mighty services rendered to astronomy.

Uranus, the most distant of the morning stars, is also in the Virgin group, which this month as well as last contains more than its fair share of the brilliant stars. Uranus is therefore brilliantly found more by his surroundings than by individual prominence, and the bright star Spica again serves to mark with sufficient exactness the place of this far-away planet. He is in conjunction with the moon on the 6th and comes to our meridian about 9 o'clock in the morning on the 3d and at about 7 o'clock when the new year begins.

Mercury deserts the group of morning stars on the 7th, and for the remainder of the year will serve under Jupiter's guidance as one of the trio of evening planets. This most elusive of all the planets which are in the field of naked vision may be seen, after it joins the evening stars, a short time after the sun disappears, in the constellation of the Archer, well down in the southwestern section of the heavens. Mercury and Jupiter are in conjunction on the 26th, forming the last of the principal conjunctions of the year.

Jupiter is well down in the southwest when he becomes visible after the sun sets, and is by no means so favorably situated for observation as he was earlier in the season. The distance between the planet and the sun is constantly lessening, and early in January the sun will sweep by the slower-moving body, and the giant planet will be lost to the view of star gazers until he seems to appear just before sunrise some weeks later in the easterly side of the firmament. Although this glorious planet is near the sun and is at a great distance from the earth, he still shines with a brilliant lustre that will make him a conspicuous object almost as long as he remains above the horizon. Jupiter is in conjunction with the moon on the 23d, but as the new moon is only one day old on that date, the lovely celestial pictures to which we have lately been treated as the moons have rolled by will be denied us for some time. There is also conjunction between Jupiter and Mercury on the 26th, on which date the latter planet passes to the eastward of his more formidable rival.

Neptune having been in opposition with the sun on the 25th of last month, has since that date been a morning star and is to be found in the group of Taurus, reaching our meridian a little after 11 o'clock in the evening on the first of the month, and some two hours earlier at its close. His position is fairly well marked by the bright star Aldebaran. Neptune is in conjunction with the moon on the 6th, his course during the month being unmarked by any incident worthy of note.

The northern star groups for December remain practically unchanged from those of November. Auriga comes up in the southern skies in the head of the Ram, which was originally the first of the zodiacal constellations, but the same change which has shifted the Polar Star from the Dragon to the Little Bear has moved the Ram from his former position. Below the Ram lies the Whale, which was intended in all probability to represent some imaginary sea monster, as the group suggests rather an animal like the sea serpent, rearing its head above water, than the great, lumbering mass of the whale. In the eastern section of the heavens we have the Great Dog, the Twins and the Charioteer. Orion has passed over to the east-southeast, and above his head lie the principal stars of the Bull. An unusual galaxy of most brilliant starry gems adorns this portion of the sky, among the number being Sirius, Procyon, Rigel, Aldebaran, Capella, Castor and Pollux. The western part of two skies is not honored by very many of the important constellations, the Winged Horse, the Chained Lady, and the stars of Aquarius and Cygnus forming the most important groups.

RACE TRACK RECEIPTS.

RETURNS OF THE AMERICAN AND CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUBS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The reports of these two racing associations of the gross receipts for admissions to their race tracks and grounds during the past racing season have been filed with the State Controller:

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Days.	Receipts.	Days.	Receipts.
May 30	$9,872 50	Oct. 2	1,133 50
May 31	1,294 00	Oct. 3	991 50
June 1	2,517 00	Oct. 4	1,114 50
June 3	2,720 50	Oct. 5	1,873 00
June 4	3,196 00	Oct. 7	2,733 00
June 5	3,196 00	Oct. 8	862 50
June 7	3,091 00	Oct. 9	814 00
June 7	3,476 00	Oct. 10	1,028 00
June 8	6,302 50	Oct. 11	955 50
June 11	2,912 50	Oct. 12	2,082 50
June 12	3,406 50	Oct. 14	1,449 00
June 13	3,820 00	Oct. 15	897 50
Gross receipts			$59,302 00

The 5 per cent. tax this year on these receipts, under the Iven pool law, amounts to $2,965 10, while last year it was $3,724 57.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Date.	Receipts.	Days.	Receipts.
June 15	$7,981 50	Sept. 2	4,456 00
June 18	22,761 50	Sept. 3	14,041 50
June 19	13,330 00	Sept. 4	8,604 50
June 20	4,414 00	Sept. 5	4,554 50
June 22	8,766 50	Sept. 6	3,820 00
June 25	6,316 00	Sept. 7	6,863 00
June 26	10,928 00	Sept. 10	5,418 00
June 27	4,348 00	Sept. 11	1,975 00
June 29	7,839 01	Sept. 12	2,208 50
July 2	6,875 00	Sept. 14	4,479 00
Gross receipts			$129,086 50

The 5 per cent. tax this year amounts to $6,454 33 while last year it was $8,323 67.

THE ONTARIO CROP REPORT.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 30.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture says of the crops:

"Fall wheat, yield small, quality inferior. Spring wheat, yield small, quality fair. Barley, above the average, affected by smut and frost; very little of it will be first-class. Oats, above average. Have suffered extensively from rust. Rye, below average. Peas, above average. Corn, fair. Roots, below average, fair."

PROBLEMS IN ATHLETICS

PROFESSIONALS IN GAMES OF BASEBALL.

A PLAN TO IMPROVE UNION RULES RELATING TO BOXING — COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL SEASON.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, held in the Astor House, the members of the board took such action in relation to the employing of professional baseball players by union clubs as to dodge the conflict which would have been brought about if the board had decided positively that under no condition could a club belonging to the union employ a professional player on its baseball nine. When it was proposed to enforce a rule which would not allow a professional on a nine of a union club, the Staten Island Athletic Club and the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club showed signs of discontent, and it was said that if such action were taken these clubs would resign from the union.

Baseball is the principal sport of the two Staten Island clubs. They argue that they can ensure a larger attendance at a baseball game than could be had for any other branch of sport indulged in by their members. They say it is necessary that they be allowed to employ at least a professional catcher, as they are permitted to do by the Amateur Baseball League, so called, of which both clubs are members.

The Staten Island Athletic Club opposed the union's step in assuming jurisdiction over baseball for this reason. It argued that it could not afford to give up baseball, and that its members have learned by several years' experience that the game is greatly improved if a professional is allowed behind the bat.

The Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union did not at first see its way clear to allow a professional to play in a nine belonging to one of the union's clubs, but it has now decided that such a man must not play in any game "played under union rules," which means that the Staten Island Athletic Club and the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club may remain in both the Amateur Baseball League and the Amateur Athletic Union, employing a professional in the one and only amateurs in the other. The professional must not, however, be enrolled on the membership list of a union club, and in the proposed championship series to be contested next season under the union's rules all the players must be amateurs, according to the union's interpretation of its confusing definition of that term.

The board also recommends that the union vote to allow amateur nines to play against professional nines, as in the case of the Intercollegiate Association. Such action will have to be taken by a vote of the clubs belonging to the union. The measure was voted down at the last annual convention of clubs held at Travers Island. Now it is intended to take a vote of all the clubs by mail. The result will be known next month.

The picnic games, benefits, and all kinds of athletic tournaments or entertainments promoted by individuals, or associations of individuals, as private speculations, have received a severe setback. The union's Board of Managers has decided to disqualify all athletes who compete in games not approved by its members. This will protect the standing of the best amateur athletes, for they are loyal to their clubs, and will not compete where their presence is need as an advertisement and results in some person's private gain. Exhibitions of boxing, if the union has the backbone to carry out its intentions, will be confined to the athletic clubs, and the union's rules will not be utilized to insure the protection of contests that are no more nor less than fights, possessing about all the characteristics of prize-ring battles.

Messrs. F. Sercow, American Athletic Club, and J. E. Sullivan, Lenox Athletic Club, have been assigned to the work of revising the union's present boxing, wrestling, and fencing rules. According to the present rules for boxing there are required three rounds of three minutes each in preliminary contests, and two three-minute rounds in the third of the contests in final contests, the referee having power to order a fourth round of two minutes if he thinks fit after two judges have disagreed, or he can give a decision. His decisions cannot be appealed from. He also has the power to end a round in case either of the contestants is knocked down. There is no specific provision, however, instructing the referee to award a competition to a boxer as soon as he shall have demonstrated his superiority, and usually the referee is slow about ending a round in case of a knock-down blow being struck.

A case of this character occurred last week at the annual boxing tournament of the Scottish-American Athletic Club of Jersey City. In a match between Patrick Cahill, Scottish-American Athletic Club, the amateur middleweight champion, and J. J. Van Houten, West Side Athletic Club, Cahill struck his opponent a blow in the first round that settled the result of the bout. Cahill knocked Van Houten down several times thereafter, but Mr. Robertson, who was referee, did not take advantage of the power he had to make the knock-down end the round. Nor had he the power, by the Amateur Athletic Union's rules, to stop the contest when Cahill's superiority was apparent. The result was one of the exhibitions of hammering with the gloves which do much toward making boxing competitions unpopular in the eyes of the law and even of Jersey City policemen.

The Amateur Athletic Union's boxing championships will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House on Dec. 19, and it is likely that before that date the Board of Managers will adopt changes in their boxing rules permitting the sport to be elevated to as high a plane as possible. The entries to the boxing and wrestling championships will close on Dec. 9, and with Secretary J. E. Sullivan, Post Office Box 611, New-York City.

Columbia has made an experiment in football for a season, and in some respects it has been a success. It has developed much new football material, and if Columbia makes progress from this time on by taking advantage of her experience, she may be expected to do something notable in future years.

Columbia played nine intercollegiate games this year. Of these the game with Stevens, Nov. 13, on Hoboken grounds, resulted in a score of 12 to 6. Two were tie games, both of which were played on the Berkeley Oval. The first was with Lafayette, Oct. 5. The score was 10 to 10. In the game with Amherst, Nov. 21, neither side scored. The games lost by Columbia were the Trinity, Oct. 19, score 24 to 4; to Yale, Oct. 26, 62 to 0; to Lehigh, Nov. 2, 51 to 6; to Princeton, Nov. 5, 71 to 0; to the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Nov. 9, 24 to 0, and to Cornell, Nov. 23, by a score of 20 to 0.

In nine games Columbia was prevented from scoring in five. The intercollegiate contests gave Columbia 32 points and her opponents 268. In addition to these games the Columbia players were defeated by the Cresents by a score of 30 to 0, on Oct. 5, at Ernstina, N. J., and on Nov. 16 they won from the Manhattan Athletic Club by a score of 22 to 0.

Of all the men, Capt. Hewlett deserves the greatest amount of praise. Through his efforts the team was started and put in quarters at Ernstina. The men showed much inexperience early in the season, but by diligent work and active recruiting quite a good team was put in the field.

The prospects for an eleven next year cannot be predicted. There seems to be a feeling that Columbia can do handicapped and put a team in the field. This trouble is that the students in the School of Mines, from which come many heavy men, are restricted to a very short time of practice, as their laboratory work keeps them busy, unless excused, until after 4 o'clock, and this excuse only applies to men from the college has always been an objection to Columbia's entering into any sport requiring team work.

Members of the Atalanta Boat Club will give a minstrel entertainment in Chickering Hall next Wednesday evening, and the friends of the club look for an evening of pleasure in their patronage of this leading rowing organization. The arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. T. J. Ellison, H. A. MacLean, E. J. Byrne, S. Bishop Marks, Alexander Woods, D. Van Holland, and O. P. Turnbull.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

The Sophomores defeated the Freshmen in the last of the series batting these two classes by a score of 8 to 0. It is years since the Freshmen have made such a stand against the "Sophs," the score seldom falling below 25 or 30 to 0, with now and then a few points for the Freshmen. In the game, therefore, shows that future Varsity elevens will get good material from the Freshman class. The "Sophs" celebrated their victory in the most approved style, marching through the streets with banners and horns and decorating telegraph poles, &c., with rags. The Freshmen also raised a flag on the College tower in the Winthrop Building, but this was torn down three times by the Sophomores.

The college librarian, Mr. Irving S. Upson, has offered a prize for the encouragement of study in American literature, for a year being limited to the purpose. The prize is to be awarded to that member of the Junior or Senior Class who shall write the best essay upon a subject assigned in the field of American literature. The subject announced for the present college year is, "Benjamin Franklin as a Man of Letters," to be preceded by a chapter on American colonial prose writers.

The season of outdoor sports being practically over, nothing will be required of the men with the reopening of the college after the Thanksgiving vacation. The rapid increase of students at the college has made the gymnasium facilities very inadequate, and the Trustees will be obliged soon to provide more room for the students. Gymnasium work is compulsory with the two lower classes.

Messrs. J. C. Stout, E. L. Welling, and Paul J. Challen have been appointed a committee to arrange for the Junior hop in January. Two hops are to be given by the class during the year, the regular commencement hop being the second. The list of patronesses to the first hop will soon be announced.

The first number has appeared of the Argo, a monthly magazine published by the students of the preparatory school, and edited by three of the upper class forms. The publication is a creditable one, and will be welcomed by the alumni and friends of the college.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

"In beginning a drill season," remarked a Captain in a prominent city regiment, "I make it a practice not to start out with any stereotyped plan. I come on the floor, look over the company, and start in. It is ten chances to one I am as likely to begin with platoon movements as a march in column of fours. I don't believe, as a good many Captains do, in having the company fall in without arms and putting them through the 'setting-up' exercises. That kind of instruction belongs to the squad and not to the company, and it is a waste of time to go through with it.

"Rapid drill is what men want to keep them interested and cause them to learn. I make it a point, accordingly, always to keep my men moving without a rest for at least an hour, and frequently for fifteen minutes longer. Then I bring the company to a halt, stack arms, break rank, and give them a rest for five minutes. During those five minutes the men are free to go where they please, but every man is put upon honor to hold himself in readiness to fall in when I draw my sword. And there is never any failure in this respect. The men are on the watch, and when they see my hand move they begin to edge up to the stacks, and the word 'Attention!' is no sooner out of my mouth than they are in line.

"Then I break the company into platoons, the Lieutenants take command, and the next hour or so is devoted to skirmish drill, the platoons alternating for fifteen minutes each, under command of their respective officers. This drill is invariably 'by the hugle,' and it is never omitted. I make it a point always to drill a company of twenty-four files. One week I form the company with the short men on the right, the next week with the short men on the left. This accustoms the members to both kinds of formations. I see to it, also, that the men do not get into the habit of occupying the same place in the ranks. The only time I ever change from the rear to the front rank are Corporals. Where a man is placed in the regular order of formation there he stays during the drill, with a single exception. In exercising the company in loadings and firings I make it a practice to change the rear to the front rank, in order that every man may receive the necessary instruction in stepping off properly when firing through the intervals.

"What disposition is made of the extra men over and above twenty-four files? They go on guard. While the company drills they are carefully and systematically instructed in all the details of sentry duty. Every man in the company performs his tour of guard duty in regular course. If there are seven extra men on the first drill night, the first two hours are called off by the First Sergeant and those men go on guard under charge of a non-commissioned officer. They are divided into reliefs, posted, patrol their respective beats, and are relieved just as if they were at the State Camp. The second night I have the seven men left with them the previous evening. If any man is late he goes on guard with the detail for the night; but this does not excuse him from taking his turn at sentry duty in regular course. As a consequence late men are a rarity, as a rule."

In this manner men are educated up to the importance of guard and sentry duty, and are impressed with the responsibility devolving upon them when placed upon post. This training has a most important bearing upon the scheme devised by General Headquarters of making the rank and file of the National Guard familiar with out-post or guard duty. In this instruction an attempt has been made to exemplify to the citizen soldier what would be expected of him in the event of active hostilities. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that the members of the National Guard are not likely to be employed save in strike-and-riot fare. Should there be an émnete of the turbulent and lawless elements of the city their services will be in demand.

The National Guard in its present estate is clearly not a field force—its mission is to protect the homes and immediate interests of its home place. They have been educated in this respect simply to the extent of being masters of the weapons with which they are armed. This may mean much or little.

Prior to 1873 the militia had little or no knowledge of the use of the weapons with which the force was armed. In the Orange riots of 1871 90 per cent. of the Seventh Regiment was unfamiliar with the proper method of loading a muzzle-loading musket.

Creedmoor came in later, and in 1877, when the rebel troops were disbanded, involving all the great trunk lines of the country, the members of the National Guard were found to be, if not experts, at least men familiar with the use of the military rifle. The system of rifle practice instituted by Gen. Wingate had produced "marksmen" capable of hitting a target two men down at 200 and 500 yards, and the riflers were loath to try conclusions with certified experts of this description. Hence the nearly settlement of the questions at issue at Hornellsville and East Albany, the keys of the situation in this State.

* * *

Since that time the scheme of instruction in rifle practice has been progressed until it has reached what is possibly its highest development. The State offers opportunities for the making of marksmen in regular class practice. Supplementary to this are the matches of the National Rifle Association, which are availed of by the several organizations of the First and Second Brigades to the fullest extent in swelling their line of marksmen.

The part which the matches of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor have played in helping along this result is of considerable interest and importance, in view of the pending changes in rifle-practice methods. The following table gives the number of men, by organizations, in the Qualification and Marksman's Badge matches and as sharpshooters during the 1889 shooting season:

Organization.	1st Lieut. 100-200	2d Lieut. 200-300	Tr. Both Classes. Individual.	Remaining 4th Class.	Sharpshooters.
7th Regiment	248	622	638	16	61
2nd Regiment	127	294	329	35	33
13th Regiment	26	87	117	7	7
22d Regiment	27	57	61	7	9
71st Regiment	19	50	55	6	4
13th Regiment	10	31	37	6	8
12th Regiment	6	31	37	6	11
47th Regiment	4	26	29	3	1
14th Regiment	3	11	12	1	4
69th Regiment	3	11	11	0	4
9th Regiment	2	4	5	1	.....
32d Regiment	.....	2	2	.....	1
State Staff	.....	1	3	.....	1
1st Brigade Staff	1	3	3	.....	1
2d Brigade Staff	.....	1	1	.....	1
3d Brigade Staff	.....	1	1	.....	1
Supernumerary Officers	1	5	5	.....	3
11th Separate Company	1	1	1	.....	.....
24th Separate Company	.....	1	1	.....	.....
37th Separate Company	.....	5	5	.....	1
2d Gatling Battery	.....	1	1	.....	.....
2d Brigade Signal Corps	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total	485	1,236	1,322	86	150

The foregoing can be better understood by reference to the table which follows, giving the number of entries and competitors:

Dates.	Qualification Match. Competitors.	Qualification Match. Entries.	Marksman's Badge. Competitors.	Marksman's Badge. Entries.	Sharpshooters' Match. Competitors.	Sharpshooters' Match. Entries.
June 8	40	49	118	467	59	103
June 15	36	44	112	487	57	91
July 4	45	59	115	491	58	112
July 13	17	20	32	93	38	69
July 27	5	5	14	40	22	42
Aug. 3	10	11	40	193	24	38
Aug. 10	14	21	54	170	48	75
Aug. 17	29	37	110	306	84	96
Aug. 24	20	24	78	211	50	98
Sept. 2	91	118	198	693	84	136
Oct. 5	59	67	110	309	75	138
Oct. 12	25	35	110	285	73	142
Oct. 26	67	85	93	444	47	70
Nov. 5	150	233	410	1,054	110	156
Total	671	825	1,502	5,195	849	1,484

In calculating the actual extent of the practice indicated in the foregoing it should be remembered that each entry in the sharpshooters' competition represents three "strikes," the Qualification and Marksman's Badge matches being single-entry contests. From this statement may be figured the amount of money expended by each individual in securing the Marksman's Badge, pro rata, which in the case of the Seventh Regiment amounts to a considerable sum, and shows the extent to which enthusiasm and personal pride will carry the individual.

* * *

Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, commanding Fourth Brigade, has contributed some interesting comments to the *Journal of the Military Services Institution* relative to the mobilization of troops in New-York on the occasion of the Washington Centennial celebration. Gen. Doyle says:

"The Fourth Brigade National Guard, State of New-York, with headquarters at Buffalo, consists of two regiments, located at Buffalo, one of eight companies, the other of seven; two separate companies, infantry, at Syracuse, Elmira, and Oswego, and one each at Niagara Falls, Jamestown, Olean, Rochester, Geneva, Auburn, Penn Yan, and Cortland, besides a light battery of artillery at Syracuse.

"I can say with confidence, as the result of my experience in the movement in question, that I can mass my brigade at Buffalo, or on the line of Niagara River, within three hours from receipt of orders, or at any other points on railroad lines within my military district within eighteen hours; or in the city of New-York within thirty-six hours; and this with an attendance of 75 per cent. of maximum strength.

"My suggestions concerning better mobilization would be in the direction of practical marching work, which could be performed with present equipment, with the addition of an issue of blankets and the purchase of cooking utensils. Horses for battery and horses and wagons for wagon train could be hired on short notice; a movement in the kind would be simply introductory to grand manoeuvres participated in by larger bodies of troops, including regulars.

"I may say that I noticed in the recent movement was a lack of practical work, which, of course, could not be avoided, as the occasion was one of parade. The preparation of many brigades was contrasted from New-York and at points on the line; hence the men did not have the very important experience of preparing their food."

The Seventh Regiment has been exercised considerably of late in respect to whether the "old Third" Company proposed relinquishing the right of line. Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard has, however, given assurances to his command that he proposes to "stick," and the Third Company is accordingly likely to hold the choice position on parades as long as the veteran Capt. Smith kept possession of that coveted place.

Col. Heman Dowd has applied to First Brigade headquarters for an order for the election of a Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment. The name of the aspirant for this position has not been disclosed, but it is believed to be that of a graduate of West Point, the Board of Officers of the Twelfth having declared their preference for the graduate of the United States Military Academy.

During the coming month the Ninth Regiment, Col. William Seward, will hold a series of athletic and social entertainments as a stimulus to recruiting.

Contrary to expectations, the State Examining Board appointed at the request of Col. Fred. Kopper to inquire into the qualifications of Capt. Abel W. Belknap, did not arrive at a conclusion in a single sitting. After a lengthy examination, Col. Kopper failed to substantiate his case by oral evidence, and the hearing was adjourned with the understanding that Capt. Belknap should be permitted to be represented before the board by counsel and then hearing in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory be open to the public.

GRANT AND SHERIDAN.

AN ARTIST'S EXPERIENCE IN POSING THE TWO GREAT CAPTAINS.

In an interview recently with Mr. James E. Kelly, an artist who made sketches of some of the great Generals of the civil war, that gentleman spoke of his experience in posing Gens. Grant and Sheridan. Of ton latter he said:

"I was introduced to Gen. Sheridan by a staff officer. He had a soft, low voice, though he has too often been represented as a loud-monthed, swaggering bully. He had a peculiar, soothing, quieting way about him, and when he finished a sentence would partly close one eye and relieve his idea into one with the other. It was the only way I can describe the effect which seemed to comprise the whole head, the most remarkable eye known to my experience. He had very fine, expressive hands and a graceful way of using them; but toward the end these became fat and fluffy. In photographs the expression of his face is always looking, because, I suppose, the muscles of his forehead were always moving. I had to catch his expression as I might the movements of a fly on a horse's leg.

"He posed splendidly, and did exactly as he was told—a military trait. He once sent a man after me on the run, who said that Gen. Sheridan desired to see me in haste. When I entered his hands were filled with dispatches, and an orderly stood behind him. He said that in fifteen minutes he was to start South with Gen. Grant, and in that time his posing must be completed. Then he adjusted his eyeglasses, began reading his dispatches, and dictating replies. He would hold a dispatch in one hand, read it, and pass it to the orderly over his shoulder with the other. Still he managed to divide his glances with me. Strange to say, the sketch completed under these circumstances brought out a kind word from Gen. Warren, whom Sheridan relieved of his command on the battlefield almost the last battle of the war and within sight of Appomattox Court House. Warren said it was the 'ideal Sheridan.' At the time, Gen. Sheridan supposed I was merely making a picture of him, and he seemed greatly pleased when Mr. Ward sent me to Washington to come to the Academy of Design and see Kelly's very meritorious statue, "Sheridan's Ride." I requested him to make sugg

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IT WAS AN AWFUL FIRE

MANY BODIES STILL IN THE MINNEAPOLIS RUINS.

SEVEN PERSONS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN KILLED AND THE LIST OF DEAD MAY BE SWELLED TO TWENTY-FIVE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—Four smoke-blackened and crumbling walls, towering up above a steaming, smoking, smoldering mass of machinery, brick, and building débris, is all that now remains of the eight-story brick building at the corner of First-avenue South and Fourth street, in which, until to-day, had been printed three daily, and one weekly newspapers, and where was situated the Minneapolis *Tribune*, besides numerous other offices. All day to-day a constantly changing and ever increasing crowd of sightseers thronged the streets, watching the efforts of the firemen to subdue entirely the flames which they had brought under control at about 2 o'clock this morning. The fire was a fierce one while it lasted and it was due to the effective work of the department that the flames were kept from spreading to the frame buildings on the adjacent lots.

The plan of the building was such as to make it well-nigh impossible for any who de ed after the alarm had been given to make their escape from the building. As there were not less than a hundred men at work on the upper stories at the time the fire broke out, and the warning was late as well as the means of egress limited, some loss of life was a certainty. Several times there have been small fires in the building, but they were quickly extinguished, so that, although all realized the combustible nature of the building, a warning was less likely to be heeded.

The building has long been considered dangerous, not alone in case of fire, but in its apparently loose make-up. The heavy machinery in the job room has frequently shaken the building. There was only one fire escape, and that, as has been said, was at the north side of the building, where the fire started. There was but one stairway, that a narrow spiral arrangement following the elevator shaft from top to bottom of the building. The elevator was of the ordinary size, but there was only one. The *Tribune* and the *Tribune-Star* and *Evening Journal* were all prepared to move from it in a few months. The *Journal*, whose new building across the street is now arroofed, was to go first, and ground has been broken for the *Tribune's* new building on the First-avenue corner, also opposite.

Three years ago the inadequate fire protection of this building was considerably agitated. The Trades and Labor Assembly took it up, and labored with the owners of the building, with the Fire Department, and even with the city itself, to have the building put in proper condition or condemned, but nothing came of it. The building, as it stood at 9 o'clock last night, was the same as when the Trades and Labor Assembly demanded that it be provided with fire escapes. The *Tribune* obapel of printers at about the same time as the Trades and Labor Assembly turned their attention to this same subject. It is said that resolutions were passed by the chapel calling upon the owners of the building to beware, and declaring that if a printer ever lost his life through negligence on their part to make the necessary provisions against fire the consequences would be serious and perhaps terrible. There was a good deal of this sort of talk on the streets to-day.

Last night, a few minutes after 10, when the alarm was sounded, it was not regarded seriously by the men at work, although many of them started down stairs. No danger or serious results were thought of when the men started out, many of them jokingly speaking of it as a false alarm. This feeling of safety resulted in the death of a number and the narrow escape of others.

THE ORIGIN A MYSTERY.

For some time the Union League Club room, where the fire started, has not been used, and the fire's origin is a mystery. This room is close to the elevator shaft, and in the attempts to put out the flames a window was broken open, bringing in a draught of fresh air. The flames then shot across the hall and up the elevator shaft in a moment, and cut off the escape of those who had already begun. A few broke through the stifling smoke and scorching flame, but others sought escape elsewhere. Being at the south end of the building, while the only fire escape was at the north end, the printers found their way to the stairs as well as down them out off. A number of them climbed out of the windows and clung to the window ledges waiting for the help which, in several instances, came too late. Their piteous cries for help directed the firemen to them, and a number were saved. Others fell off their narrow resting places or dropped from the telegraph and telephone wires, on which they had tried to escape, to their deaths on the frozen ground below.

The sight of the sufferings of the burning, struggling men brought tears to the eyes of the bravest, and women prayed and men breathlessly watched Operator Kroe's brave attempt to escape. He had got clear of the building and was gradually working his way along the wires to safety, while the silent, prayerful crowd below anxiously and helplessly watched his brave attempt to save to his wife and four little ones their bread winner. But the wires cut and his strength failed, and a groan went up from the upturned faces far below him when he was seen to slip from his eight support and fall to the roof of the boiler house, where he received fatal injuries. Men lifted him gently and started with him to a drug store, but on the way, after a last word of loving care for his family, he breathed his last.

Other heartrending scenes were witnessed, but no fight for life could have been pluckier than this, and its fatal termination was a matter for universal regret.

Seven bodies were found around the building last night, all of which have been identified. They were those of:

THE KILLED.

CLINTON PICKETT, assistant city editor of the *Pioneer Press*.
JAMES F. IGOE, Associated Press night operator.
WALTER E. MILES, night agent and day operator of the Associated Press.
EDWARD OLSEN, President of the University of South Dakota, at Vermillion.
W. H. MILLMAN, commercial editor of the *Tribune*.
HERBT JENKINS and ROBERT MCCUTCHEON, both printers.

Other bodies are known to be in the building, but just how many is uncertain. Two men who could not be identified shot themselves rather than be burned to death, and to-day the body of a man caught in the ruins is in plain sight of the crowd on Fourth-street. It is believed that the number of victims will reach twenty and perhaps twenty-five, but until the débris cools off positive information as to the loss cannot be obtained. The department withdrew from the ruins to-night, and the search for bodies will begin just as soon as it is considered safe.

As far as learned the injured are:

THE INJURED.

WILLIAM LAWN, printer, burned on the hands and face.
E. C. ANDREWS, printer, burned on hands and face.
GEORGE E. WORDEN, printer, burned on hands and face.
FRANK GERBER, a deaf printer, hurt about the head in falling.
CHARLES ALF WILLIAMS, managing editor of the *Tribune*, badly burned about the head and face.
W. H. WILLIAMS, foreman of the composing rooms, badly burned about the face and hands.
S. H. JONES, *Pioneer Press* reporter, hands and face slightly burned.
FRANK HOOVER, printer, burned about the neck.

GROSS CARELESSNESS CHARGED.

Minneapolis Typographical Union No. 42 met this afternoon in Labor Temple to take action on the calamity of Saturday night. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and pending their report the union ordered Recording Secretary Eoanald to collect evidence regarding the repeated efforts of the men to have fire escapes placed on the building, and such evidence at the disposition of the Coroner. The Committee on Resolutions then reported, and their report was unanimously adopted. After reciting the facts of the fire, and of the death of their comrades, and extending sympathy to the bereaved relatives, the resolutions continue as follows:

Whereas, In view of the terrible calamity above mentioned we deem it our duty to inform the public of the following facts and allow the citizens of our city to judge as to who is responsible for the appalling sacrifice of human lives.

1. That records of the *Tribune* and *Journal* chapels will show that committees have been repeatedly appointed to confer with A. B. Nettleton, who at that time had charge of the building, and requested even begged of him to furnish the proper means of escape in case of fire. This Mr. Nettleton refused to do.

2. Our case was taken up by the Trades and Labor Assembly of this city, and a committee from that body labored long and earnestly with Mr. Nettleton to have him comply with the requests of the occupants of the building, but all efforts failed.

3. That there was a fire escape at the north end of the building as will not deny, but the very position in which it was placed rendered it practically useless, as the lives of two of the unfortunate victims of last night's calamity will testify.

4. It has been reported to this committee that a prominent member of the Fire Department has made the statement that he had been trying for three months to have additional fire escapes placed on the *Tribune* building. In view of the above your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Minneapolis Typographical Union, do most severely condemn those whose duty it was to place a sufficient number of fire escapes on the *Tribune* building, for not so doing, and further,

Resolved, That, in our judgment, this is a proper subject for the Coroner to carefully and fully investigate and place the blame where it belongs.

Chief Stetson of the Fire Department lays the blame for the great loss of life to the lack of fire escapes, and says the departments did what it could to save lives, and if there was any delay it was because life was considered of more value than property.

THE FINANCIAL LOSS.

The figures as to the loss which were sent last night have not been materially changed, the total loss being about $300,000. The *Tribune's* loss is placed at $50,000, with $20,000 insurance; the *Journal's* loss is $40,000, and it is half insured, and the *Tribune* job office lost $60,000, on which there was about $25,000 insurance. Other minor losses make the aggregate as stated, and the insurance foots up $150,000.

The elevator man, whose brave attempts to bring down the occupants of the upper floors when the elevator shaft was on fire have been generally commended, says that he thinks there were still several people on the eighth floor when escape was cut off, and that they must have perished in the flames or fallen in the wreck of the building. He took a couple of women up in the elevator a few minutes before the fire broke out, and says they did not come down again. He says he did not know who they were, but says they wanted to see the city editor of the *Pioneer Press*.

A sad feature of the loss of life is the fact that a number of printers whose remains are almost certainly in the débris are not inquired for, having no friends to ask for them and apparently none to mourn their untimely taking off. They lived at boarding houses and little was known of them there.

It is now known positively that Dehl, the bookbinder, was not the man who shot himself in the hall, he having been safe and well. Who the two suicides were is unknown. Also it is almost positively known that there are no more printers in the ruins, every one on board being accounted for. There is a bare possibility that some printers had come to town last night and gone to work without having turned in their cards, but this is doubted.

Several employes of the Swedish paper, which was published on the eighth floor, were in the habit of sleeping in the building, and nothing has been heard of them.

Also some law students slept in offices in the building, and some of them may be among the lost. To-morrow's search is all that can decide this matter, and it will also settle the question whether the women taken up in the elevator just before the fire are among the victims.

THEIR FIGHT FOR LIFE.

GRAPHIC STORY OF ESCAPE TOLD BY ONE OF THE SURVIVORS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—H. C. Chapin, city editor of the Minneapolis bureau of the *Pioneer Press*, writes as follows regarding his experience at last night's fire:

"I was reading copy when the cry of fire was first started. In a leisurely way I went down to the scene of the disturbance on the third floor. It looked to me at that time like pretty small potatoes. Joe Mannix, the police reporter, was the first man to enter the room, breaking the door in with his shoulder as soon as he reached the spot. He then rushed to the elevator and grabbing an armful of hand grenades, ran back into the room and began fighting the fire. It seemed not at all serious to me, and I went back to my office and told the other boys that the fire didn't amount to anything and that the department would be there in a moment and put it out.

"I had scarcely got the words out of my mouth before a draft of hot wind rushed up the stairway and into the room. We all began to grow a little alarmed, but at the same time that draft began to leave. In another minute the hot draft from below came up like a whirlwind, and was followed by a sheet of flame. We were then thoroughly alarmed, and grabbing our coats, prepared to evacuate. Poor Pickett, the assistant city editor, started for the stairway, and that was the last time I saw him alive. Jones, a reporter, started to follow him, but was driven back by the heat, which was too intense.

"Reporters Barnes and Jones and I then rushed into the inner room and closed the door. There was a locked door leading from this room into the *Tribune* job room. We knew that if we could get through there we could get to the other end of the building, which was out off from the flames by a partition. Jones threw himself against the heavy door with all his strength, but it wouldn't budge. We then stepped out on the narrow cornice that runs along the whole Fourth-street front of the building.

"Just as we got outside, the hook and ladder truck dashed up and the men began to run a ladder up over at the further corner of the building. We could not tell whether it would reach to the sixth floor, on which we were, and so remained where we were for the time being. A couple of heavy electric wires led from above to a telegraph pole below. It was a desperate chance to take, but we intended to try to go down this wire if the ladders failed to reach us. Jones was to make the first trial and Barnes and I were to follow if he succeeded. I was cool and collected all the time and reckoned the chances pretty logically.

"At this time the flames were pouring out of the windows of the outer office, and it looked like all day with us. The five minutes that we remained there smoothing on that narrow cornice waiting for the ladder to come up seemed like an age. Soon we saw that the ladder would reach, and we began to creep along the cornice toward that end of the building. I led, and Barnes and Jones followed in the order named. It was a close shave getting round the corners, but we did it some way or other—how I cannot tell. In cold blood I wouldn't have ventured on it for a miser's million ons.

PICKETT WAS DEAD.

"We reached the ladder together just as it struck against the cornice. Jones hopped nimbly onto the rounds and began to descend rapidly, at the same time calling on us to follow. This we did, and in another moment were safe on terra firma. I drew a long sigh of relief and then began to search for Pickett and Mannix. The latter was found at once, bareheaded and breathless from his fight with the fire, which he had left only when he could stand it no longer. Together we searched through the crowd, but could find no trace of Pickett.

"We at once concluded that he had suffocated in the attempt to force his way down the stairs. An hour later we found his lifeless corpse at the Morgue. The faithful fellow made a brave fight for his life, and had he but remained with us he would to-day be numbered among the living. It was almost impossible to believe that the bright, keen mind, always on the alert, full of fresh, sparkling ideas, was banished forever from our midst. We were a family and a happy one till plunged by this calamity deep in the valley of the shadow. I had worked with Pickett myself, and in all my experience I never knew a newspaper man so industrious, conscientious, and thorough in this work. He was my right-hand man, such as few city editors have been blessed with, and an all-round worker such as can be found in few newspaper offices. Poor Pickett dead, and with heavy hearts we must to work again and write the sad story of his taking off, and not his alone, alas!

"The scene from the ground after our descent was thrilling in the extreme. Upin the extreme southwestern part of the building, at the seventh and eighth floors, were congregated fully a score and a half of compositors, waiting for the ladder to reach them. Two men, tired of waiting, hung from the window capping of the eighth floor and dropped to the cornice below. It was a daring thing to do. Both fairly charged as they struck the cornice, but regained their balance with a mighty effort amid the tremulous cheers of the crowd below. Thus one after another slid down into the welcoming arms of the firemen and thence to the ground.

"After all were seemingly out and the ladder partially lowered the forms of two more men appeared at the window. It seemed impossible to save them at that stage, but the brave firemen again pushed the ladder up and, with the assistance of some pompiers, the men were got down safely. Both were nearly overcome with the smoke and the heat, and had to be helped down by the firemen. These were the last men saved from the doomed building."

TOO LATE TO ESCAPE.

W. H. Millman, market editor on the *Tribune*, came to his death in some such way as Igoe, the Associated Press operator. Millman did not go down at the cry of fire, but a few moments later he appeared in the *Pioneer Press* rooms with his overcoat in his hand. It was then too late to go down the stairway, and he hurried back into the room above. He was seen to step out of the window and grasp the telegraph wires, with the intention of descending it the same way as did Igoe. He went only a few feet when he lost hold and shot down like a rock to the frozen ground below. He was killed instantly.

Millman has been market reporter on the *Tribune* for several years past, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. There is a curious fact in his death. It is only a couple of weeks ago since he went to his home, 723 Third-avenue, south, and found in the sitting room the corpse of his young wife. She had been killed by gas escaping into the rooms from the piping in the building, the exact circumstances never being known. It was a terrible blow to the fond husband. He had only been back to work a day or two when he was taken to join his wife in the great beyond. It is one of the saddest of the sad stories of the fire. His death will cast a shadow over the Chamber of Commerce, where he was known and beloved by everybody. He had been on 'Change every day for the past five years and was thoroughly master of his work as commercial editor.

The most tragic and heartrending scene of this catastrophe was the struggle of the compositors, who congregated on the First-avenue end of the building and endeavored to make good their escape. That side of the building was black as midnight, and the men were scarcely visible in the shadows of the cornices and window frames. The only guide leading to them was their own plans ories and entreaties for ancour. In desperation some hurled themselves to the ground, others with more self-control, tried to gain places of safety on projecting window sills.

Robert McCutcheon, one of the men now lying dead at Connolly's morgue, fell from the seventh story, and is a fearful mass of mangled flesh and bone. He was trying to reach a window sill on the sixth floor when he lost his balance and fell, striking with fearful force the very projection which he designed to make his refuge. One man was caught in a net. He fell with such force that he bore the net with him to the stone pavement and sustained serious injury.

But for the promptness with which the ladders were raised to the windows the fatalities would have been much more numerous then they were. A few moments more and the men would have been exhausted physically or insane with fright.

PROF. OLSEN'S DEATH.

Sergt. Kirkham of the police force assisted in carrying Prof. Olsen, President of the Dakota Agricultural College, from where he fell to a Nicolett-avenue drug store. He said: "Patrolman Solonsky and myself picked Prof. Olsen up in the alley back of the building and started into the coffee house with him, but we were afraid of the walls falling and took him to the drug store on Nicolett-avenue. He was not dead when we picked him up, but was groaning in great agony. His breathing was short, and he died in our arms just as we were crossing Nicolett-avenue."

Prof. Olsen had been in the building but a very few minutes, bidding good-bye to Nicoley Gravstad, when the alarm of fire was given. He started to follow Gravstad, who made for the stairs, but, becoming confused, got lost, and, reaching a window in the rear, fell to the ground. He was on the eve of departure for Dakota.

Several saloons in the neighborhood of the buildings continued to dispense fiery potions during the terrible struggle. Surprised men, and, more than this, kept up all traffic after the regular closing hour of midnight. It was only when Capt. Hein threatened to look them all up that they consented to pull down their curtains and abstain from business. In consequence, in the excited state of the crowd, there was a deal of fighting, and many peaceful men were scattered through the crowd and persisted in making nuisances of themselves. Judge Emery was fearfully wroth over the matter, and swore that if there was any law in the land to reach such cases, he would apply it to the full extent limit. The mercenary action on the part of the saloon keepers will receive the condemnation of the whole community.

SUICIDE ON THE WINDOW SILL.

One of the very sad spectacles which was witnessed was when some man, whose name has not yet been learned, getting discouraged over the prospects of being saved, stood in a window in the seventh story and, deliberately drawing a revolver, raised it to his head and fired. He fell backward into the burning building. The printers know of no man in the composing room who carried a revolver, and cannot believe that any of their number shot himself. Several cool-headed men, including a fireman or two, say they saw the man shoot himself in the window, and there does not seem to be any doubt of the circumstances.

Charles A. Williams, the managing editor of the *Tribune*, was probably the last man to go down the fire escape. His window in the seventh floor was directly on the escape. Over thirty printers rushed into his room when they found escape cut off from the stairway. One by one they went down the ladder, while Williams held the door shut to keep out the draught. The last one of the crowd was out of the window, and Williams left the door to go down himself, when two other men, crazy with fear and blinded with smoke, burst through the door and made into the office. Both jumped wildly to the window, and in their haste or frenzy missed the rounds and fell the whole seven floors to the ground below.

The flames rushed into the room through the door, and Williams had barely time to commence his descent when a sheet of flame burst through the window. Williams is a plucky fellow and an athlete, else he would never have reached the ground. He held on like a bulldog, and finally dropped safely to the pavement with no other injuries than blistered hands and a badly scorched face. A minute later and the whole length of the escape was covered with the flames and smoke. But for Mr. Williams's presence of mind in keeping the door shut it is probable that a dozen or more lives would have been lost at this spot.

A most pathetic incident, as related by Sergt. Henry Krumweide and Patrolman Zeloski, is that as mothers, with their pretty young girls, went into the building shortly before the fire broke out to see the husband and father, and that they never came out. The children are described as two bright, pretty girls, who were bent upon seeing their papa. It is stated that the father managed to escape, but that he was unable to give succor to his wife and children. They are doubtless still in the building, and a fireman has been able to either find or bring the remains out.

NOT AFRAID OF QUAY.

PENNSYLVANIANS WHO DID NOT DO HIS BIDDING.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—Considerable interest has been aroused hereabout at the attempt of United States Senator Quay to control the course of certain members of the lower house from Western Pennsylvania districts. The action of Congressman Culbertson, the millionaire representative from W. L. Scott's old district, in voting against Quay's candidates for Speaker and Clerk, is especially significant. Such independence is unusual with new members. It appears that Mr. Culbertson resents the Senator's interference in Post Office matters, and he has not forgotten that Quay people declared last year that they would as lief see Mr. Scott sent to Congress again from his district as anybody else.

Mr. Dalzell of the Pittsburg district was one of the original Reed men, but, by casting his vote in favor of Major Carson for Clerk, also gave emphasis to his protest against Mr. Quay's interference in the matter of the Postmastership here. It is thought that Carson's attitude and friendship may have their influence in favor of Dalzell's candidate when the President gets ready to make the appointment.

There was some astonishment at Congressman Ray's support of Reed, in the face of the Pennsylvania wool growers' recent recommendation in favor of McKinley. Mr. Ray is a new member and represents Washington County, one of the largest wool-producing counties in the country. It is charged now that he supported the man the wool growers did not want in exchange for Mr. Quay's promise that Ray's friend, Dr. Denny of Brownsville, or Blaine's old home, Mr. Coffin, has made Census Superintendent for this district.

WANDERED AWAY WHILE INSANE.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 1.—A special from Wichita, Kan., says that Alderman Stone, a prominent politician and business man of this city, who disappeared mysteriously some time ago, has been found by his son near Fort Scott, Kan. Mr. Stone had been in ill health for some time, and it now appears that he became suddenly insane and wandered away. For the past three months he had led the life of a tramp, and his son traced his movements from here to Fort Scott, where he found him to-day in a pitiable condition. He was insane, very poorly clad, and without money.

This case is the parallel almost to that of W. J. Brown, whose disappearance from and return home under similar circumstances some months ago created a sensation.

A YOUNG LAWYER'S SUICIDE.

WASHINGTON, Dec 1.—Frank MacArthur, son of Judge MacArthur of the District Supreme Court, (retired,) jumped from the limited express this afternoon near the Patuxent River, in Maryland, and was instantly killed. He had been in ill-health for some time and was subject to delusions. His father went on to New-York and was bringing him home this city at the time of his death. He was thirty-five years old and for some time had had a law office in New-York City.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 32d-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Leeser Hatch, Proprietor.

A SHOCK TO POLITICIANS.

HERE'S AN OFFICEHOLDER WHO BELIEVES IN CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—The first experiences of the new Postmaster in this city have converted him to civil service reform. He has always been a practical politician and has held office of some sort for many years. He was the Secretary of the Republican State Committee in the last campaign, and for his arduous labors in the carrying of the State for Harrison he was booked soon after the election to succeed the Democratic Postmaster. His belief in civil service reform was inspired in this way:

A number of prominent Republicans indorsed the application of a man for an unclassified place in the Post Office. Postmaster Newell looked up the man's record. He found that, to use his own words, "he had been hanging about town for a number of years doing nothing, and had even spent some of his time in the penitentiary." The pressure in favor of this man was quite strong, and Postmaster Newell went to some of his supporters and asked them why they did not employ the man in their private business. They were indignant at the suggestion, and this aroused the wrath of the Postmaster, who declared that he did not intend to allow his little part of the United States Government to become a charitable institution.

The rebound was tremendous in the case of this Postmaster. He has caused this announcement to be made public:

"I am getting tired of hearing people talk to me about political influence in order to induce me to retain an employe or appoint some one to a position. The Government has seen fit to appoint me Postmaster, and in return the Government is justified in expecting from me the very best service. For this purpose I respect and intend to have only the very best quality of help. Capability and fitness, nothing else, are to determine the tenure and the appointment of every employe as long as I am here. All other considerations are out of place. This or that person may be needy or may have the backing of public men. I shall not be guided by any consideration of that kind."

If there is any particular office in this community in which politicians most expect to provide for their supporters, it is the Post Office. For twelve years Mr. Milwaukee Postmaster was Mr. Henry C. Payne, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, whose political finesse was recognized by Quay when the latter sent him into the Territories to plan the campaign for the October elections. When Mr. Payne went out of the Post Office he was succeeded by Mr. Paul, who took care of the politicians to such an extent that the Civil Service Commission asked for his removal. He had intimidated the local Board of Examiners, who were employes of the office, and who could be removed at his will whenever they failed to pass the particular applicants the Postmaster desired to appoint. Mr. Roosevelt made a personal matter of his removal, but as Mr. Paul had the intimate friendship of the Republican members of Congress, he was allowed to resign, with much the same flourish of trumpets.

Therefore, it is in the nature of a shock to the politicians of both parties to find the doors of the Post Office closed against them. The number of subordinate positions is large, the pay is good, and the work not oppressive. The civil service rules would be with willing men, for he will receive the nomination of the Democrats in their caucus at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Farquhar's vote for Adams for Doorkeeper is still talked of as a break from the New-York delegation, except by the New-York members, who admit that there was no attempt made to influence him in the matter, except on the Speakership, and that it was known, as Ferquhar stated in the caucus, that he had promised Adams his vote.

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There will be some departures from precedent, for if the apportionment of Republicans by Mr. Carlisle was followed New-York would not have the representation it is entitled to, and the assistance it rendered in solidifying the Reed column. The West will have to give up something, and the East, with Pennsylvania and New-York, will be accorded greater prominence than was enjoyed by those sections under Carlisle or Kelfer. It is understood that Judge Kelley, who is so much under the weather as to be unwilling to undertake any exciting labor, will be offered the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, but will decline it, and ask to be excused from all committee service.

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AFTER REED'S VICTORY

HIS FRIENDS READY TO BE REWARDED.

MR. CANADAY'S HEAD IN DANGER—TWO NEW-YORK CONGRESSMEN IN TROUBLE—SOME BILLS READY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Fifty-first Congress will meet to-morrow at noon. It will be an interesting beginning in both houses. In the Senate there will be six new members from the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington to be sworn in and assigned to the different classes of Senators. There will be two chairs for Senators from Montana, but the Senators not having been elected, they will probably not be occupied until the Legislature of that State has consumed the ninety days it is permitted to sit, according to the Constitution, when two Senators may be looked for with the certificates of Gov. York.

The Senate, before long in all probability, will proceed to reorganize its executive force and arrange its committees. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Sergeant at Arms, Col. W. P. Canaday, and a determination on the part of some of the leading Senators to get rid of him. The incoming of new Senators will make it necessary to change clerks in order to satisfy Senatorial demands for patronage, and, as the Sergeant at Arms is the executioner of the Senate, and the Senators insist upon having a willing, efficient executioner, it is almost inevitable that Canaday will be obliged to go.

In the House the election of Mr. Thomas B. Reed to the Speakership and the selection of the officers of the House will furnish entertainment to the usual crowd of spectators.

Two New-York members, who are here armed with certificates of election from Secretary of State Cook, will not be allowed to be sworn or to vote for Speaker, unless the House decides to overlook an informality in their certificates. Mr. Amos J. Cummings, a Democrat of the Ninth, and Mr. Sereno E. Payne, Republican, of the Twenty-seventh District, presented to Gen. Clark of the last House certificates from the Secretary of State based upon the canvass of the Board of Canvassers of New-York County. The laws of the State of New-York require that the Secretary of State shall make out his certificates upon the authorization of the State Board of Canvassers, which is not to meet until Dec. 15. Gen. Clark did not put the names of the two members on the roll. Clerk-elect McPherson says the House may, if it sees fit, vote to seat the two members, as it will probably do, as there is no question about their election.

There is some talk among the Republicans about the possibility of a Republican break in the vote for Chaplain. Mr. Payson of Illinois, Mr. Niedringhaus of Missouri, and a few others voted for the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind Chaplain of the Fiftieth Congress, and against the Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell, the caucus candidate. Niedringhaus declared that he would vote for Milburn in the House. If his example should be followed by two or three other Republicans, Milburn will be chosen, for he will receive the nomination of the Democrats in their caucus at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

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A VESSEL BURNED AT SEA.

A SAILING CRAFT WHICH IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN BLOWN UP.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 1.—The steamship Old Dominion reports that she was hailed by the Winter Quarter Lightship, who reported that at 10:30 P. M., Nov. 30, saw the light of a vessel afire, bearing from them southwest by west half west, steering this course about eight miles, passed through a lot of wreckage having the appearance of a sailing vessel that had been blown up, but nothing could be seen sufficient to make any identification.

FOUND DEAD IN AN ARMCHAIR.

A well dressed young man of twenty-five years went into the Spingler House at Fourteenth-street and University-place on Saturday night at about 11 o'clock and registered as A. Brown. He was shown a room, and, beyond ordering a bottle of Apollinaris, nothing was heard from him. The maid could not get into the room yesterday afternoon, and at night it was determined to break in the door. This was done and the young man was found sitting dead in an armchair with a bullet hole in his right temple. There were no papers upon his person, and he had evidently registered an assumed name. The young man was six feet in height, slender, with long nose, full mustache, and dark complexion. He was well dressed and his linen was new. A light derby hat contained the initials A. B. Thirty-five cents was found in his pockets.

A CONFESSION OF MURDER.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—Giuseppe de Lucca, the Italian arrested in this city last night for the murder of Edward Cunningham in Milton on Nov. 21

UNCLE SAM'S LITTLE NAVY

SECRETARY TRACY REPORTS UPON ITS CONDITION.

HE URGES SOME THINGS THAT ARE FOUND BY ENGLAND TO BE ADMIRABLE—COAST DEFENDERS NEEDED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, which will be submitted to Congress, contains the following statements:

The effective force of the United States Navy, when all the ships now authorized arn completed, excluding those which by the process of decay and the operation of law will by that date have been condemned, will comprise 11 armured vessels, of which only three are designed for fighting at sea, and 31 unarmored vessels, making a total of 42.

The following statement shews the number of war vessels on the effective list of the principal foreign powers, built, building, or projected, at the present time, and sxoinsive of sailing and practice ships:

Country.	Armored.	Unarmored.	Total.
England	291	196	487
France	57	203	260
Russia	49	119	168
Germany	40	65	105
Holland	24	70	94
Spain	12	78	90
Italy	19	67	86
Turkey	15	66	81
Chioe	18	66	73
Sweden and Norway	20	44	64
Austria	12	44	56

The tablo shows that even when the present building programme is completed the United States cannot take rank as a naval power.

The purpose for which the United States maintains a navy is not conquest, but defense. For reasons of economy and public policy the force should be as small as is consistent with this object. But it appears from the above comparison that with all the additions authorized by the legislation of the last seven years, the country, as far as its capacity for defense is concerned, will be absolutely at the mersy of States having less than one-tenth of its population, one-fortieth of its wealth, and one-hundredth of its area. While the element of defensivs strength is thus clearly deficient, the vulnerable points open to an enemy's attack, and the interests liable at all times to injury, are numerous and important. In case of hostilities with a maritime power, we are situated more than twenty great centres of population, wealth, and commercial activity, wholly unprotected against modern weapons, affords an inviting object of attack, with a wide range of choice as to the points to be assailed. Any one of the powers named could, without serious difficulty, even after the completion of our fleet as now authorized secure in a single raid upon our coast an amount of money sufficient to meet the expenses of a naval war; an amount, one-half of which, judiciously expended in a series of years, would be sufficient to afford this country a guaranten of perpetual peace.

A FIGHTING FORCE WANTED.

The defense of the United States absolutely requires the creation of a fighting force. So far the increase has been mainly in the direction of unarmored crnisers. These vessels, while useful in deterring commercial States from aggression and as an auxiliary to secure celerity and efficiency in larger operations, do not constitute a fighting force, even when it is intended exclusively for defense. To meet the attacks of ironclads, ironclads are indispensable. To carry on even a defensive war with any hope of success we must have armored battle ships. The capture or destruction of two or three dozen or two or three score of merchant vessels is not going to prevent a fleet of ironclads from shelling our cities or exacting from the people of the nation a contribution that would pay for their lost merchantmen ten times over. We must do more than this. We must have the force to raise blockades, which are almost as disastrous to commercial cities as bombardment. We must have a fleet of battle ships that will beat off the the enemy's fleet on its approach, for it is not to be tolerated that the United States, with its population, its revenue, and its trade, is to submit to attack upon the threshold of its harbors. Finally, we must be able to divert an enemy's force from our own coast, by threatening, for a war, though defensive in principle, may be conducted most effectively by being offensive in its operations.

If the country is to have o navy at all it should have one that is sufficient for the complete and ample protection of its coast in time of war. If we are to stop to build it we might better stop where we are, and abandon all claim to influence and control upon the sea. It is idle to spend our money in building small, slow-going steamers, that are unnecessary in peace and useless for war. It is little better than a repetition of the mistaken policy that prevailed in our early history, of building gunboats that were laid up or sold as soon as war broke out. The country needs a navy that will exempt it from war, but the only navy that will accomplish this is a navy that can wage war.

The question will have to be solved and it will continue to arise in the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific concern the prosperity and development of the United States too closely to be further ignored, and our interests in these localities are too important to be left longer unprotected. The cost of building a navy casts no perceptible burden upon n country of our vast resources. It is the premium paid by the United States for the insurance of its acquired wealth and its growing industries. Compared with the interests that are secured, the rate is low. It is a cheap price to pay for safety. We collect in duties in six months at a single port a greater sum than we could spend in building a new navy in six years.

It is sometimes asserted that there need be no haste about building ships, upon the supposition that our reserve strength is sufficient to improvise a force in time of war. This is a fatal mistake. Naval wars in the future will be short and sharp. It is morally certain that they will be fought out to the end with the force available at the beginning. The nation that is ready to strike the first blow will gain an advantage which its antagonist can never offset, and inflict an injury from which he can never recover.

Under the most favorable circumstances, with the largest expenditure and the best mechanical appliances, the construction of war ships takes a long time. In the United States much has been learned in the last eight years, and facilities have been greatly enlarged, but much still remains to be done, and a longer time is required here than in the shipyards of Europe. The design and construction of the innumerable and complex details of a modern war ship cannot be hurried. There is no branch of mechanical art in which haste leads more certainly to vexatious delays and imperfection. The limited capacity of our establishments, public and private, is a further cause of delay. If Congress were ready to-day to authorize the construction of all the ships that we need it would be a mechanical impossibility for the country, with its present appliances, to furnish them within three years. Even the first six months of hostilities would not only see our exposed cities forced to submit to heavy contributions, but every shipyard in the country, public or private, destroyed, and thus the last hope extinguished of creating a navy to meet the emergency of war.

THE NEW CRUISERS.

The new cruisers are eight in number, the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Dolphin, contracted for in 1883, and the Baltimore, Charleston, Yorktown, and Petrel, contracted for in 1887 and 1888.

At the very time when the first cruisers were being designed the department took steps to supply its want of experience by the systematic acquisition of information as to naval progress abroad. The establishment or the Office of Naval Intelligence and the assignment of naval attaches to duty in Europe, both of which measures date from 1882, have been of incalculable assistance in the work of reconstruction, and it is proper to refer especially to the untiring and successful efforts of Commander F. E. Chadwick, the first naval attache, whose extraordinary ability and judgment during six years of difficult service in England and on the Continent have had a lasting influence upon naval development in this country. The results subsequently obtained have shown the wisdom of the policy adopted in the outset.

The test results of the department's operations for the last seven years are more than satisfactory. The assaults made, with more audacity than judgment, upon the four experimental cruisers of 1882 have become unnecessarily by the performance of the vessels, and all doubts of their efficiency, if enoh doubts ever really existed, are laid at rest forever; while the four croisers of 1886, assuming that the Petrel will eventually come up to the mark, in their advance over their predecessors, prove that both designers and constructors have kept themselves abreast of the extraordinary development in shipbuilding since the earlier srnisers were laid down, and have taken full advantage of the information and experience which they were enabled to acquire through the measures adopted at that time by the Navy Department.

ARMORED BATTLE SHIPS ADVOCATED.

To stop now in the work of reconstruction is to abandon everything we have gained. We have proved that at a time when war ship construction had seemnd almost a lost art in this nountry, American mechanics could ornate itanew and place the United States where it was seventy years ago, when the vessels of its navy were the best of their class afloat. We have fostered and developed a branch of industry in America which may, if kept up, attract to itself no inconsiderable share of the trade that now go to shipbuilders abroad. We have secured for our navy a certain number of excellent and useful vessels of the unprotected cruiser type at a fair and reasonable cost. We have thus laid a solid foundation. But we must not for a moment deceive ourselves by supposing that we have an effective navy. We have two distinct and widely separated ocean frontiers to protect, and there is only one way in which they can be protected, namely, by two separate fleets of armured battle ships, with coast defense ships suitably distributed to cover the most exposed localities.

Of the great cities on the Atlantic, and of the long stretch of unprotected coast on the Gulf, from Key West to the Rio Grande, which is [illegible] by the [illegible] most powerful of a multitude of foreign States, it is hardly necessary to speak at length. On the Pacific Coast there are large and growing interests of vital importance, not only to that immediate neighborhood but to the whole country, throughout its length and breadth. Among the enterprising and rapidly-growing cities which form the bulwarks of our commercial prosperity in that quarter, there are some, like Tacoma and Seattle, which it is physically impossible to protect by any land fortifications. To abandon these cities, defensible only by the navy, to the possible attacks of an enemy, and to subject to needless risk this coast and the vast region which it borders, a region second in importance to no other part of the United States, is to be guilty of an almost criminal negligence.

The necessities of our vulnerable position, therefore, demand the immediate creation of twe fleets of battle ships, of which eight should be assigned to the Pacific and twelve to the Atlantic and Gulf. They must be the best of their class in four leading characteristics—armament, armor, structural strength, and speed. The last is nearly as essential in the battle-ship as it is to the ornser. It may safely be assemed that, other things being equal, the battle-ship of the highest speed will be as sure to be the victor in action, for she can choosa her position and keep the enemy at a disadvantage. Not only must the speed of our battle-ships be high but it must be uniformly high, for the speed of the fleet is regulated by that of the slowest vessel.

In addition to the battle ships, the situation of the country requires at least twenty vessels for coast and harbor defense. These vessels, although restricted in their range of effectiveness, are necessary components of a naval force which has a seacoast to defend. Their employment as auxiliaries to fortresses requires that they should have a powerful battery and the heaviest of armor, combined with moderate draught. At the present time eight vessels of this type are under construction, five of which are reconstructed monitors.

The one problem now before the Government, in the matter of a naval policy, is to get these forty vessels built at the earliest possible moment. The steps necessary to their completion, namely, legislatioo, design, and construction, cannot take less than five years in the case of each one. Unless the existing yards, public and privatn, are enlarged and restocked with plant, not mers than eight could be built at one time, and the construction of the others would have to wait for the launching of the first. Using the utmost promptness, the ships must essential to efficient protection could not be supplied in less than twelve or fifteen years.

It is therefore recommended that the construction of eight armored vessels be authorized at the present session, and that they be of the type of battle ships rather than of coast defense ships; the former being more generally servicenble, and there being only three of them now in process of construction as against eight of the latter.

In referenee to fast ornisers, all modern experience goes to show that they are essential adjuncts of ah armored fleet, and the proportion of three ornisers to one battle ship is believed to be sound and reasooable. This would make the total composition of a fleet of 20 battle ships, 20 coast defense ships, and 60 ornisers, or 100 vessels in all, which is believed to be a moderate estimate of the proper strength of the fleet. Of the 60 cruisers required 31 are now built or authorized. For an increase in the number of nruisers, considered simply as auxiliaries to the fighting force of battle ships, we may wisely wait uotil the latter are in process of construction.

It must be remembered, however, that cruisers have another and equally important function in the attaok and dnfenss of commerce. Any staoch vessel with a good coal capacity and the ingenuity of the Government will be fewer firing guns, though built and used principally for commercial purposes, may by certain adaptations in her consruction be made readily available for this form of warfare. The fast transatlantic liners, nationalized in foreiu countries, but supported and maintained by American trade and American passengers—many of them, even, owned by American citizens—are a powerini factor in the naval force of the Governments whose flag they bear and at whose disposal they must ptace themselves in time of war.

THE BRITISH IDEA INDORSED.

It is a matter for serious consideration whether steps may not bn takeu toward the creation of such a fleet of specially adapted steamers of American nationality, owned by American merchants, carrying the American flag, and capable, nnder well-defined conditions, of temnorary incorporation in the American Navy. The advantages of snch an arrangement, which enlarge the merchant marine and makes it at the same time self-protecting, are overwhelmingly great. The diffienlty is that American capital will not be drawn into the enterprise unless it can be sure of specific compensation for the concessions which it makes to the Government. The first, the adaptation of its vessels to the latter's needs, and secondly, in the surrender of a privilege to use them when the exigeucy arises.

In the absence of snch an arrangement the naval policy of the United States can not neglect to take into account the fleets of fast cruisers which foreign States maintain nnder the guise of passenger and merchsut steamers. They constitute ao auxiliary navy, and must be reckoned as a part of the naval force of the Governments maintaining them. It is different from the mere effective commerce destroyer than the steamship City of Paris, armed with a battery of rapid-firing guns. She can steam over twenty-one knots an honr, and can average 19.9 knots from land to land across the Atlantic. No man-of-war could overtake her, nor could she escape her. A fleet of snch cruisers would sweep an enemy's commerce from the ocean. This fact is well understood in Europe, and States that are nnprovided with convertible merchant fleet are preparing to meet the possible emergecy by partly-protected cruisers of substantially as fast as the City or Paris. Of this type the Piemonte is the latest development, and others equolly fast are now building.

FAST MERCHANTMEN SUGGESTED.

Our deficiency should be supplied either by a line of fast marchantmen, constructed with special reference to nse in time of war, which will oosible the Government to avail itself of their services at critical moments, or we should build a fleet of at least five first-class cruisers of the very highest rate of speed, certainly not less than 22 knots. The displacement of these cruisers should not be less than 4,000 tons. Even such a fleet will not supply the weot of swift merchant steamers for coaling and transport service. Colliers and transports must alike be fast, for they cannot fight; and the only can take no chances of capture, for she carries the life of the fleet.

In determiniog the size of the smaller type of cruisers, one point is settled: All steel cruisers must be large enongh to admit of a double bottom. A vessel like the Yorktown, which has but three-eighths of an inch of steel on her bottom, could hardly escape sinking if she tnuhied a rock, no matter how lightly. Snch a ship must not strike. She can not run any of the risks which the old-fashioned ships used to run every day with comparative safety, for a steel bottom will be penetrated where a wooden one would oe merely scarred. Besides the Yorktown we have the Concord, the Benoingtos, and the three 2,000-ton crnisers, (Nos. 9, 10, and 11,) which are marked by this defect. It is not well to add to the number.

In referenoe to the gunboat clsee, any large increase in it must be condemned. This olass is now represented by the Petrel and the two 1,000-ton vessels (gunboats Nos. 5 and 6). To make any possible addition to it is certain to bring the revenues of the Government without any proportionate benefit. It is chasing the shadow and losing the substance. Such vessels add nothing to the real strength of a naval force. A ship that is useful must be fast enough to overtake any merchantman and to escape from any more powerful ship of war. These vessels have neither the strength to fight nor the speed to run away. A limited number of 1,000-ton vessels can be utilized in certain special kinds of service on foreign stations, and for this particular purpose it is recommended that three such vessels be constructed. Any larger increase at the presoot time would be injudicious and wasteful.

TORPEDO BOATS.

Apart from the want of battle shipe the most marked defect of the preoent fleet is in torpedo boats. The nnmber of these boats nwned by fifteen foreign States is as follows:

Country.	Torpedo Boats.	Country.	Torpedo Boats.
England	207	Chins	26
Fraoce	191	Denmark	23
Russia	138	Japan	21
Italy	123	Sweden and Norway	19
Germany	68	Holland	18
Austria	60	Spain	15
Greece	41	Brazil	15
Turkey	29		

The United States has rne sunh boat nnder construction. This branch of defsnse cannot safely be negleoted any longer. It is high time that steps shonld be taken to supply these essential constituents of a naval force. Therefore recommended that the construction of at least five torpedo boats of the first and second olasees, in suitable proportions, be authorized, as a beginning, at the ooming session of Congress.

ENLISTED MEN.

Of equal importance with the construction of eoitable vessels is the oreation of an efficinnt personnel. A ship is worth what her Captain and crew are worth. She is of no nse nnless her officers and men have the qualities to fight her. To insure the therongh efficiency of the corps of enlisted man in the navy, three things are necesoary First, that it should be composed of American citizens or of those who have declared their intention to become citizens; secondly, that they should have adequate training for their work; and, thirdly, that the system of enlistment and discharge should be so regulated as to secure the retention of good men in the service.

At the present time the orews of our naval vessels are largely composed of foreigners, or of men whose nationality is nncertain, and who are ready to serve any Government that will pay them. It cannot be expected that orews so composed will be a safe reliance for the country if their services should be needed in war.

To meet the want of trained American seamen, the naval apprentice system was established. The department, at great labor and considerable expense, has steadily improved this system, until at the present time it turns out apprentices of excellent quality. From all this, however, the navy derives little benefit.

The plain remedy lies in a statutory extension of the term of enlistment to twenty-four years of age. In the English Navy, the adoption of a rule retaining those who enlist as boys until the age of twenty-eight or thirty has completely changed the character of the enlisted force. It is further recommended that the number of apprentices be increased from 750, as now allowed by law, to 1,500, making the total enlisted force 9,000. At the same time, the course in the training ships should be extended by the formation of a spenial class for training in gunnery on board a ship devoted exclnsively to this purpose. The incalculable importance of giving to enlisted men this training, especially in view of the change in naval armaments that is now in progress, has indnced me to eet apart the Lancaster as a gunnery ship; and I strongly urge that authority be given to procure for her at once a modern battery.

To perfect the system of manning the navy, a further reform is needed in the method of enlistment. The custom of the department has been to enlist men as a rule for three years, and the statutes relating to honorable discharges have been conformed to this usage. The department proposes to adopt a four years' term of enlistment, and it recommends that the laws (Revised Statntes, Sections 1,426, 1,573,) relating to honorable discharges after three years' service be amended accordingly.

The lengthening of the term of enlistment, although an important measure, will not secure a character of permanence in the corps of enlisted men. In order to obtain a body of trained American seamen upon which the navy and the country can rely, it is absolutely necessary that the whole system of temporary enlistment should be replaced by a continuous-service system, the four years' term being retained as the initial period of service. This system should be based upon the principle of retaining the services of the enlisted man for life. We shall never get the crews that we need until we make the navy a career for the seamen as well as for the officers. To accomplish this object the service must be made a permanently enlisted and be entitled to retirement on half pay after thirty years of service, as has been provided by law (act of Feb. 14, 1885) for the army and Marine Corps. There is no reason for a distinction between the army and navy in the matter of the selected class of continuous service, and no man above the age of thirty-five, unless he has had previous naval experience. At the end of the first four years of service he should have an option of taking his discharge or remaining, but failing to take it at that time he should be entitled to one month's leave for each year of service, to be granted at the convenience of the Navy Department, and to be cumulative up to four months, while for each year of service over four he should leave now granted for re-enlistment, and which may be similarly commuted, and a small addition, of $1 per month or thereabeute, should be made to the pay of the various ratings for each completed term of four years' service.

The reform proposed above has been carefully considered, and is believed to be indispensable to the efficiency of the corps of enlisted men. In no other way will it be possible to obtalu for the navy American seamen of the required experience and qualifications. The service is now entering upon a new era, in which the obsolete fleet of eight years ago is the type of the numerous unarmed with a few rapid-firing guns, though built and used principally for commercial purposes, may by certain adaptations in her consruction be made readily available for this form of warfare. The fast transatlantic liners, nationalized in foreiu countries, but supported and maintained by American trade and American passengers—many of them, even, owned by American citizens—are a powerini factor in the naval force of the Governments whose flag they bear and at whose disposal they must ptace themselves in time of war.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

A MUCH-NEEDED HISTORY.

A HISTORY OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE YEAR 1889. By LOUIS LEGER. From the French by MR. BIRKBECK HILL. Preface by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D. C. L. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889.

There has been great need of a history in English that might give authoritatively, but within reasonable limits, a survey of the changes in peoples and governments of that territory which is vaguely known as the Anetrian Empire. In England the need became critical when home rule was seriously defended by Mr. Gindstone, for the latter pointed to the continued existence under the same royal house of Hungarians, Slavs and Germans as an argument in favor of the opinion that the British Empire would not go to smash even if Dnblin should see once more a Parliament of Ireland, while his opponents drew the most harrowing pictnres of the discord that they discovered between Hungarian, Slav and German nnder the hegemony of the Honse of Hahsburg. This made a history of Austro-Hnngary a necessity, and as no Englishman was ready to supply the want, a translation is made from the work of a professor in the College of France. By writing a preface for it Mr. Freeman gives it the stamp of his distinguished approval.

In his first chapter M. Louis Leger corrects a number of popular errors regarding the Anstro-Hungarian State, such ae the preponderance falsely attributed to the Germans, and the idea that Anstria, as we call the whole territory, has any naturnl boundaries or has in the past ever attained to a nnity like that of Italy or of France. The Magyars or Hungarians are the only stable and fairly homogeneous part of Austria, eeated in a well-defined country, and posseeeing numbers and national spirit enongh to form the halance wheel of a complicated political machine. They belong to the Ural-Altaic, or, as some people say to them, the Turanian races, and are from six to seven millions in nnmber. The Germans are equally numerous, or perhaps more so, but they are scattered far and wide. The Slave outnumber the Hungarians and Germans combined, but they are even more broken up, and are divided beides into Slavic natioealities, like the Chekhe of Bohemia, the Poles, Slovaks, Slovenes and Servo-Croats, who bave no feeling of unity among each other to give them strength. Each natiou has preserved its tongue, and even in the same district various nationalities live side by side without mingling.

"The vitality and diversity of these races are proved by the variety of literary languages in use among them. These are not languages in such a position of inferiority as, for example, the Basque or Breton in France, nor mere dialects such as, for instance, are found in Germany and Italy; but languages complete in themselves and fixed in their present form by constant use. Anstria is a real European Tower of Babel. In it are published newspapers in German, Hungarian, Polish, Ruthenian, Chekn, Slovak, Servo-Croatian, Slovene, Roumanian and Italian. These newspapers, often written in a tongue which is only understood by the people whose one language it is, frequently represent antagonistic interests, for, in consequence of historic traditions or of the modern idea of nationality, some of these populations are more or less openly attracted toward centres outside the empire: Germans toward Germany, Poles toward Poland, Italians toward Italy, the Southern Slavs to their brethren in Turkey, the Wallachians toward Wallachia. The Chekhs and Magyars alone find in the empire the home of their nation and the centre of their destiny."

A certain parallel may be drawn between this picture and that of the British Isles, for there we see Welsh still a vehicle for journalism, with a certain literary life remaining in the Gaelic dialects of Ireland and Scotland. But the resemblance is not very great, and, such as it is, there is wanting in the British Isles the existence outside of the empire of large bodies of kindred peoples, a yearning toward whom gives rise in Austria to forces that might have a tendency to disrupt the empire.

The early history of the lands abont the Dannbe and well over toward the Rhine is extremely difficult to decipher, particularly as regards the ethnic value which ought to be given to the various nations of barbarians who occupied, were pushed from, and reoccupied them without leaving any certain mark of their language and relationship to known races. Bohemia is named from the Boii, who are supposed to have been Kelts. It has been occpied by German nations, and is now maiuly held by Slavs who call themselves Chekhs. But whether the Cimbri were Teutonic or Keltic hae not been satisfactorily decided, while the Wends have been called Slavs without any sound reasons and Vienna claimed as a Slavic capital when it may have been named from peoples kindred to the Huns.

In hie second chapter M. Leger attempts to bring some clearness of outline into the confusion of peoples on the Danube before the Roman conquests. In Chapter III. he reviews the migrations of the Slave, and accepts as authentic history the story of the Frankish merchant Samo, (A. D. 627–662.) who is ranked as an early King of the Slavs. He does not note the very obvious mythical elements in this legend. Shifting over to Moravia in the fourth chapter, he returns in the fifth to the Magyars and their invasions, (A. D. 892–955,) sketching their history down to 1301 in the succeeding chapter. Then follows an outline of Bohemia's history from A. D. 874 to 1306. With Chapters IX. and X. he begins the consideration of the royal houses under the Babenbergs and Hahsburgs.

The discontinuous nature of hie history, which is forced upon him by the circumstances of early times, is not improved as we approach the present. He has to be forever shifting bis ground from one land to another. The limits of Austria in one age are quite different from those in another, just as our own century has seen them extend and retract more than once. Hence the volume is not plain reading by any means. The mere effort to condense into 636 pages all the information that must be given for an nnderstauding of events is a drawback, though the writer's power to make something coherent and interesting ont of the confusion is not to be denied. Here and there we get such passages as this, which allow a glimpse into the real conditiou of the mosaic of natioue we call Anstria, and for the most part imagine a second German Empire:

"A few years ago among 1,000 conscripts there were found of those who could not read 15 in the 1,000 from Lower Austria, 140 from Salzburg, 900 from Bukowina, 957 from Dalmatia. In Austria there was hardly any elementary education before the end of the eighteenth century, and it was not till 1848 that a Minister of Public Education was appointed. The Concordat of 1855, in replacing the schools under the care of the priests, brought them under so adverse an influence that in 1860 this department of Government was suppressed, and it was not restored till 1867, when Ministers of Education were appointed both for Vienna and Buda-Pesth. On the suppression of the Concordat primary instruction, which then was placed in the hands of laymen and made free, made rapid progress; but this progress has necessarily varied with the previous condition of the various provinces. Teaching in Austria is carried on in the national language, but elsewhere, in the mixed provinces, the stronger race politically endeavors, and usually with success, to force its tongue on the weaker ones. This is the case with the Slovenes, where the Germans have got possession of the schools, and in Istria, where the Italians make the slave teach in Italian. The Germans everywhere are apt to look upon the Chekhs as the politically privileged race, but it is only in Upper and Lower Austria and in Silesia that this is actually the case. There is no doubt that the Chekhs of Bohemia are in advance of the Germaos of either Tyrol or Carinthia."

In the preface Mr. Freeman has, as usual, some interesting facts to give, conched in rather slovenly English. He calls attention to the very modern assnmption of the imperial title on the part of the reigning honse, as also does M. Leger in the opening passage of his history. Having become accustomed to the title during the present century—since 1804, in fact—people nse the expression for rulers of Austria before that date, but to use it erroneously. In that year Napoleon called himself Emperor of the French, and Francis of Lorraine called himself "hereditary Emperor of Anstria." This Mr. Freeman styles "a sheer and shameless imposture," because only he could hold that title who was Emperor-elect of the Holy Roman Empire. Since 1804 any King who thinks that Emperor sounds better can take that title. Whether Mr. Freeman has any intention to strike nearer home may be an open question. Certainly it is not comforting to those Englishmen who applanded the assumption by Victoria of the title of Empress of India to hear snch severe criticism of the acts of the Archduke of Anetria, though a strict analogy would have been the case had Victoria taken the title of Empress of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Freeman also lapses into humor, albeit of a grim kind. He suggests that as Hungary is the only fixed and stable part of the possessions of the House of Habsburg, these parts which do not belong to the crown of Hungary be called Nangary. The volume has been well translated and admirably edited. Rules for the proper pronunciation of names in Polish, Bohemian, Croatian and Slovenian are appiied by Mr. Morfill. The appendix contains a table of sovereigns who have reigned over the States which either now compose the Austro-Hungarian monarchy or have belonged to it, and a tabls of the losses and gains of territory of the House of Habsburg. There is a tolerably full index, and a map to show by colors the distribntion of natinnalities, which colors, however, are not sufficiently distinct to make the map of much value.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce Mr. Browning's volume, "Asolande; Fancies and Facts," for Dec. 13. They have recently incorporated in their edition of bis works all the changes and correctione made by the author since the edition was prepared.

—"Portraite of Friends," by Principal Shairp, will soon be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The volume contains essays on Thomae Erskine, Bishop Cotton, Clough, Norman Macleod, and others.

—The volume in the Great Writers' Series to be published in January is a biography of Baizao, by Frederick Wedmore.

—The library of Sir John Harnage, soon to be sold in London, contains an interesting collection relating to the first Napoleon. There are upward of two hundred and fifty volumes, dating from 1798 to 1855, including memoirs of all kinds, both of the Emperor and of the men who made up his circle. There are memoirs of his Court and some of those fine picture books which made the art of the First Empire notable. "If the English do not secure the set," saye the London *World*, "the Americans will."

—The Lippincotts annonnce for early issne "Justice and Jurisprudence," by an anonymous author. It is "an inquiry concerning the constitntional limitations of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments," and the publishers look for much disonssion in regard to its anthorship.

—Mr. Cable has heeu seen recently in Tennessee. Papers in that State have it that he is collecting local color for his next novel.

—Edmund Gosse intends to bring out this Winter a volume of veree selected from volumes published by him many years ago and now out of print, at least in England. Ite general title will be "On Viol and Flute," and it will be made uniform with his "Firdansi in Exile." The two volumes will, in their way, constitute an edition of Mr. Gosse's collected verse in two volnmes. For "Viol and Flute" a frontispiece has been prepared by Mr. Thornycroft.

—The *North American Review's* discnssion of free trade and protection, by Mr. Gladstone and James G. Blaine, will he printed in the January number.

—"James Macdonell of the *Times*; a Story of Self-Help," is the title of a volume now in the press in London, the anthor being a gentleman named Nicoll. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says of it: "It is believed to be the only life of a journalist, [English?] pure and simple, ever written. It is meant especially for pressmen, and details are given of the papers with which Macdonell was connected in Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Newcastle, and London. His method and training as a journalist are minutely described. The volume contains notices of many famous jonrnaliste, including Russel of the *Scotsman*, Delane and Cleuery of the *Times*, and many others. It contains vivid reminiscences of Mr. Macdonell's intercourse with eminent literary men—Carlyle, Ruskin, Froudo, Taine, and others."

—The new London weekly paper devoted to the cause of the Gladstonians, and which is looked upon as a rival of the *Spectator*, will be called the *Speaker*. It will be edited by Wemyss Reid, and the first number will appear on Jan. 4.

—Articles to appear in early numbers of the *Forum* are these that follow, the exact dates of their appearance being reserved for future annouucements: One by Cardinal Manning on "Laborers' Grievances," one by Gen. Francis A. Walker on "The Comiog World's Fair," one by W. H. Mallock on "The Relation of Art to Truth," one by President C. K. Adame on "The Morals of Public College Life," one by Prof. St. George Mivart on "The Omniscience of Agnosticism," one by Gen. Henry L. Abbott on "The Effect of New Inventions of Warfare," one by Andrew D. White on "The Disadvantages under which Science is Taught," one by Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske on "Naval Warfare under New Conditions," one by Frances Power Cobbe on "Secular Changes in Human Character," one by Prof. R. H. Thnrston on "Aerial Navigation," one by John G. Carlieleon "How the Tariff Affects the Farmer," one by Sir Richard Barton on "Drawbacks of High Civilization," one by Edmund Yates on "The Development of Journalism," one by Major J. W. Powell on "The Antiquity of Man in America," one by Prof. Goldwin Smith on "Woman Suffrage." This list gives a fair indication of the splendid range of the *Forum's* resources.

—A writer in a London newspaper says he recently asked a literary man of business in what English-writing novelist of high class there was the most money. He replied, without hesitation, "Marion Crawford." A portrait of Mr. Crawford is now given with "Mr. Isaacs" in the cheap edition recently issued by Macmillan & Co.

—*Harper's Weekly* to be published on Wednesday of this week is a Christmae number with a special cover for the occasion. The double-page illustration will he Mr. de Tbulstrup's "British Occupation of New-Amsterdam," reproduced in colors. A novelette of life in New-York by George A. Hibbard is entitled, "Papoose; a Christmas Story"; it hae illustrations by W. T. Smedley. Clarence Pullen gives an account of Christmas in New-Mexico—"Cbristmae at the Hacienda"—with illnstrations by Frederic Remington.

—The Christmas number of *Harper's Young People*, to be published to-morrow, contains stories by W. D. Howells, Thomas Nelson Page, and Nora Perry.

—It is said that a new magazine, to be called the *Gotham Monthly*, will be published in this city next yaar. The first number makes its appearance in January.

—Mrs. Lamb's *Magazine of American History* completee its twenty-second volume with the number for Decemher. This periodical was never more intereeting than it is to-day.

—An entertaining number of the *Youth's Companion* is the Thanksgiving number, with its illnetrated stories by Prof. Boyesen, Hezekiah Butterworth, and others. It is double the size of the regular issue.

—Statietics of the reading rooms of the British Musenm for 1886, 1887, and 1888 are just published in London. They ehow that visitors continue annually to increase. The number of readers in the year 1886 was 176,803, an average of about 580 per day, and the number of books supplied was 1,247,888. In 1887 the number of readers had risen to 182,778, or an average of 602 per diem, and the nnmber of books supplied to them to 1,852,725. The latest completed statietics, those for 1888, show that the nnmber of readers had risen to 188,432, or an average of 620 per diem, and the number of books supplied to them to 1,950,060. These figures do not include students who may have consnlted the refereuce library, for which no special ticket is required.

—Mr. Johu Adington Symonds, who has lived in an Alpine region for many years for the benefit of his health, passed several weeks in England this year. He has only recently returned to hie home at a higher altitude. Mr. Symonds is reported to have two works in a forward state of preparation for the printers. One is a collection of essays, partly new and partly reprint matter, and the other a narrative of local events in the history of the Grisone among whom he lived.

—In Rydal Church was recently placed a stained-glass window as a memorial of Dr. Thomas Arnold and his wife, who always attended services there when they lived at Fox How. Under thie window was placed a brass to the memory of Matthew Arnold and some of his brothers and sisters. Surviving children and grandchildren placed these memoriale there.

—Mrs. L. B. Walford last Summer made a pilgrimage to Charlotte Bronte's home, and sende the *Critic* an account of the place as it now is. The following is an interesting extract from her letter:

"Haworth Church has been so much altered and 'improved' under the auspices of its present vicar that nearly every vestige of interest or romance has been 'improved' off the face of it. An ordinary marble slab in the wall records that the different members of the Bronte family repose in a vault at the other end of the building, and over the vault itself a small brass plate has the names of Charlotte and Emily Bronte engraved upon its face.

"We had thought this had been all, when the deaf old sexton, who had been in vain endeavoring to obtain our admiration for a wreden presented to him by a visitor (which, by the way, made but poor amends for all her husband had swept away)—when the old fellow suddenly exclaimed, 'Well, there's the window!' 'The window? What window?' Without waste of words, he jogged down a side aisle, and called us half in front of a very handsome, small, stained-glass window, bearing this inscription: 'In fond memory of Charlotte Bronte,' put up by—whom do you think?—An American citizen! There was no name, no indication given whereby the plain 'American citizen' might be identified; and it has actually been left to this unknown, nobly-minded denizen of another country to erect the only spontaneous memorial which has so far been granted to the memory of one of England's greatest female novelists."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

DR. ARNOLD OF RUGBY. By ROSE E. SELFE. London and New-York: CASSELL & CO. 1889. Cloth.

MORE MAGIC. By Prof. HOFFMANN. 140 illustrations. London and New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS. 1890. Cloth, $2 50.

FOGGERTY'S FAIRY AND OTHER TALES. By W. S. GILBERT. London and New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS. 1890. Cloth, $1 50.

MONZERT'S PRACTICAL DISTILLER. By LEONARD MONZERT, Professional Distiller and Rectifier. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD. 1889. Cloth.

BAB AND HIS FRIENDS. By JOHN BROWN, M. D. Illustrations by HERMANN SIMON and EDMUND H. GARRETT. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1890. Square 8vo, cloth, $1 50.

CHRISTMAS STORIES AND POEMS FOR THE LITTLE ONES. By C. EMMA ORSNET and others. Illnstrated. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889. Square 8vo, cloth, $1.

LEGEND LAMONE. A Poem. By M. B. M. TOLAND. With photogravure from drawing by eminent artiste. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1890. Colored boards, 8vo, $3.

A HAZARD OF NEW FORTUNES. By WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Paper.

FLORA'S FEAST. A Masque of Flowers. Penned and pictured by WALTER CRANE. London and New-York: CASSELL & Co. 1889. Boards.

KATE GREENAWAY'S BOOK OF GAMES. 24 full-page plates engraved and printed in colors by EDMUND EVANS. London and New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS. 1889. Colored boards.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF MARBLE DALE. By MARY D. BRINE. New-York and London: CASSELL & Co. 1889. Colored boards.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, 1889. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square. Folio, cloth.

THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA FOR 1889-90. Historical, statistical, and General Information. Published by authority by A. C. SINCLAIR and LAURENCE R. FYFE. Jamaica: GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. 1889. Boards.

A WINNING, WAYWARD WOMAN. By FLORA ADAMS DARLING. New-York: THE JUDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

THE DIARY OF PHILIP HONE, 1828-1851. Edited, with an introduction, by BAYARD TUCKERMAN. In two volumes. New-York: DODD, MEAD & Co. 1889. 8vo, cloth, $7 50.

LIBERTY AND LIVING. A Record of an Attempt to Secure Bread and Butter. By PHILIP G. HUBERT, Jr. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Cloth.

A HISTORY OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY, From the Earliest Time to the Year 1889. By LOUIS LEGER. From the French of MR. BIRKBECK HILL. Preface by EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D. C. L. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Cloth.

MODERN HORSEMANSHIP. Three Schools of Riding. Original Method of Teaching the Art by Pictures from Life. By EDWARD L. ANDERSON. A new edition, rewritten and rearranged. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Boards.

A RACE WITH THE SUN; OR, SIXTEEN MONTHS' TOUR FROM CHICAGO AROUND THE WORLD. By CARRIE H. MASSON. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Large 8vo. Cloth.

A FAR LOOK AHEAD; OR, THE DIOTHAS. By 16MAR THIESEN. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1890. Paper.

LIFE. By JAMES PLATT, F. S. S. Authorized American edition. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Cloth.

NATURAL HISTORY OBJECT LESSONS. A Manual for Teachers. By GEORGE BICKS, B. Sc. Boston, U. S. A.: D. C. HEATH & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Edited, with notes, by JOHN BIGELOW. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Knickerbocker Nugget Series.

APPRECIATIONS. With an Essay on Style. By WALTER PATER, Fellow of Brasenose College. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889.

GOOD THINGS FOR CATHOLIC READERS. Portraits and Sketches of Eminent Persons. Profusely illustrated. Second series. New-York: THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY COMPANY. 1889. Large 8vo, cloth.

WALPOLE. By JOHN MORLEY. Twelve English Statesmen. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By J. LOFTIE, B. A., F. S. A. Many illustrations, chiefly by HERBERT RAILTON. SERIES OF CITIES. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1890. Folio, cloth.

GLIMPSES IN THE UPPER SPHERES. Voice of the Patriarchs. Conversations with the Chief Characters of the Bible Held by LUTHER H. MASSEE. Through the Medial Powers of Clarissa J. Huyler. Taken Down as Spoken by Emma E. Law. Vol. 1. Buffalo, N. Y.: CHARLES A. WENBORNE. 1889. Cloth.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

THE CLIFTON ENTRIES.

The entries for the six races at Clifton, N. J., are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. King of Norfolk, 122 pounds; Silver Star, 118; Prince Edward, 117; Belmont, 114; Marsh Redon, Brier, Keystone, Tony Pastor, and Red Elm, 110 each; Souvenir, 107; Squando and Annie M., 106 each; Woodburn, 105; Pegasus, 102; Gracie, 99.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Rosarium, Lorie J. Healy, Wadoo, and Karl H., 117 pounds each; Osceola and Nina W., 114 each; Philip D., Groomaman, Davis, and Radiant, 112 each. St. Mary, Americo, and Lady Archer, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, Frank Ward, 106 pounds; Centipede, Superior, Lafitte, Ven, Eleve, and Cathadra gelding, 102 each; Fannie H., 99; Utility, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—Mail and Express Handicap. One mile. Carnegie, 116 pounds; Speedwell, 111; She and Mattie Loorain, 107 each; Jennie McFarland, 103; Deception, 99; Specialty, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. St. Paris, 115 pounds; Finish, Hardship, Grey Cloud, Bell's Eye, Parthian, and Pocatello, 110 each; Alveda, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Madoline colt, 120 pounds; Jack Rose, 119; Bessie K., 116; Faustina, 113; Owen Golden, 112; Mabel Glenn, 110; Gramercy, 109; Beckie Knott, 105; Bonnie Leaf colt, 102.

THE ELIZABETH RACES.

Racing will be resumed this afternoon at the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club. Secretary McIntyre has arranged an excellent programme of six races, the entries and weights being as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Fred B., Freedom, and Barrister, 117 pounds each; Winona, Mabel, and Connemara, 114 each; Pell Mell and Caspar, 100 each; Rainbow, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Campyase, 128 pounds; Newburg, 111; Volta, 119; Janet Murray, Ophelia, and Harry Fanstne, 107 each; Village Maid, 105; Sophist, 99; Simstone, 93.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Rieblesh, 110 pounds; Bonnie Lad, 107; Mirabeau, 104; Al Reed and Edward F., 98; Maid of Woodlands gelding and Later On, 93 each; Nugget, 90; Lilly Kinney, 81.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Puzzle, 112 pounds, William Daly, Jr., and Pelham, 110 each; Little Jim and Theodosia, 108 each; Bill Barnes, 103; Re-Echo, 100; Mr. Pelham, 97; The Abbess, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Tipstaff, 115 pounds; Glory, 112; Frejol, Arab, and Martin Russell, 110 each; Manola and Meriden, 107 each; Sunshine, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Santaiana, 112 pounds; Tarragon, 110; Now or Never, 105; Wilfred and Battersby, 100; Glenmound, 95.

THE LYNCHING OF HANS OLSEN,

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—As the facts connected with the lynching of the old man, Hans Jacob Olsen, at Preston on Nov. 23, become known a storm of indignation arises. The mob brought the old man out of the house and a rope was put about his neck. He was asked by the mob if he would leave the country, but he refused to comply with their request. Then the rope was placed over the limb of a tree twenty feet from the house and Olsen was pulled up. Upon letting him down he was asked again if he would leave the country, but he still refused.

He was strong up the second time. When let down he was asked again if he would leave. His faint reply was "Yes." By this time he was helpless and they carried him into the house, putting him on the floor, where he lay praying and reciting portions of the Bible. At this time there were only four of the lynchers in the house.

Meantime the mob outside was taking a vote whether they should hang him for good. There were a few voted no, but the the majority sealed his fate, and he was brought out and hanged.

This was about 9 o'clock at night. He was left hanging till 2 P. M. the next day, when the Coroner took him down.

A FERRYBOAT AND BARGE COLLIDE.

At about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, when the Pennsylvania ferryboat New-Jersey left the slip on the New-York side, it collided with the barge Morristown. The barge was being towed to Weehawken. It was struck by the ferryboat amidships, and began to sink rapidly. The people on the ferryboat all crowded to the side to watch a lifeboat lowered to go to the rescue of the four persons on the barge. These were taken off and landed at the Cortlandt-street slip. But little damage was done the ferryboat.

PARIS PLAYS AND PLAYERS

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL WORK AT THE AMBIGU.

THE STORY TOLD AND THE WAY IT WAS BROUGHT OUT—LAST OF THE BULL FIGHTS—OTHER EVENTS.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Ambigu Theatre has scored another enccess, after the very great one of "Roger la Honte." This time the management have neglected all previous inspiration and gone back almost to the ideals of Georges Sand. The career of the Ambigu dnring the directorship of M. Rochard has been singularly felicitous, and when he took the theatre, with the avowed purpose of drama production, he was believed to be quite doomed—at least to financial perdition. At present writing he has one of the best tronpes ever known in Paris for the peculiar necessities of pnre legitimate drama, the actors are perfect throughout; the only weak point is the fair sex, and M. Rochard is not a man to let well enough alone, and with his present resources the public and the critics can wait patiently.

The authnre of the new play, "The Fermière anx Ecus," are Messrs. d'Artois and Paqnt. The first was tha writer—in its dramatic form—of Dumas's "Affaire Clémenoean"; the latter was known only by his novel, "The Bonne en Or." Together these gantlemen fonnd their plot and play, and M. d'Artois carried it to the Ambigu, where it at once had the infrequent joy of pleasing both manager and interpreters, and all the rehearsals ran smoothly and without sensational rumors.

The drama le in five acts and seven euperb tableaus. The soanery ie as rustic as the dialogne is picturesqne; the plot, if there le nue, is a mere trifle, an incident as it were, one of a dozen, all working in and out, like the interesting people and small evente of a pleasant, restful Englisb novel. It is obviously entirely snited to our home stage.

When the curtain rices the farm le in cruel monetary disorder and want. Catherine Mathoy, the girl farmer, had been left an orphan when very young, with a good piece of perspective property in her hands perchance, but with care, need, toil, and anxiety for the present outlook, and nlso the complication of a younger and delicate sister, Brigitte. Alone Catherine might never have succeeded, but in all her task she has been courageously aided by one Hubert, a poor farm lad and orphan, charitably taken in by the old Père Matbey before his death. This is almost the story of Sand's "François Champi."

Hubert loves Catherine, and she loves fondly, but not wisely, the handsome fellow Jean Parmentier, whose father, an old miserly peasant and money lender, has educated him to be almost a gentleman. He is the clerk of a notary, but with pleuty of money laid by to purchase eventually the business and office of his patron. Catherine has never liesped her love, and in all her hard work she has not bad the time to watch the growing interest of Jean for Brigitte, and its timid but tender reciprocation.

Catherine has brought her sister up like a lady; she mends and makes; but her hands are white and her face unblemished by wind or sun. As I have said, the opening scene comes in one of those hard moments familiar to all who labor without capital. Catherine is in debt; some cows have been ill, and their care and ailments have cost money; the veterinary presents his bill, and this is one figurehead. He is a wise old fool, pompous and dictatorial; the carpenter—the village Don Juan—brings in his bill for fence setting, &c., as does the taxgatherer—a true village Tbiers, purposely made so in looks and avowedly the rustic imitation of the statesman.

The latter has frequently loaned small sums to Catherine, and he has tbat more to say on almost every subject not belonging to his business. Then there is the old shepherd, who reads in the stars, tells fortunes, and sells love potions, and knowe all the village intrigues and gossip. Besides, there is an ex-Parisian, an old Conut, who has left the Boulevard with about eix hundred a year, as a relic of past grandeur, and who lives in the café and does not appear to be of much use to anybody, even to the play.

Everything is going from bad to worse, and the general opinion is tbat Catherine must be sold ont, when suddenly the old land owner, Moulineaux, dies and leaves her his fortune. The gossips say that she might easily have been his child, and in any case, hy will, she inherits all, and suddenly becomes the belle of the village, and poor Hubert is in despair.

The second act is the market scene, and the four mentioned creditors have become suitors, and here they unite in compact bond to keep away all outsidere. Hubert has a quarrel with Gidor, the Don Juan, and they come to blows and the knife, and the old money lender brings in the gendarmes, for which Gidor swears vengeance, and he finally ends the play.

The third act stage mounting would be sufficient to attract all Paris. It is signed Chaperon & Jambon, and might be a Millet or a Bastien Lepaze without a blush. The stage is covered with real bay, and the hay ricks are numerous and sunlit, and in the distant horizon is the village and its church spire. Catherine makes all her admirers work—even the dainty old Parisian Count. An enormous wagon soon comes in drawn by five oxen; then there is a real flock of five sheep, and a change of scene takes the sheep and ourselves to the farmyard, where the shepherd and his dog worry the animals to shelter and to rest.

Here the plot thickone, Catherine avows her love for Jean to the old miser, and as he only wants the money he is quite as willing to take her as Brigitte, and thus he keepe silent about the long attachment of his son for the pretty lady sister. Jean is not yielding, however, and Catherine, finding ont the secret, becomes a perfect termagant. She sends Jean flying and beats Brigitte. All the peasant obstinacy appears, and she huys from the old shepherd at midnight—in an exqueite Corot scene—a love medloine to make Jean forget the younger and worship the elder sister.

No sooner has Catherine gone than Papa Miser comes to buy a poieon to kill Brigitte. He gets it, a good dose of beiladonna, after considerable wrangliug about the price, and he gives it to Brigitte in a glass of fragrant cider. Of course, Brigitte becomes violently ill, too ill; for they call in a doctor, and bo is a fool, and the shepherd comes on the sly and gives an antidote to the girl, who gets well. Jean, meauwhile, has heard his father talking to himself about come glass of cider, and when a familiar gendarme enters just to eay good-day, and lays his hand firmly, with a joyous slap, on the shoulder of the guilty money lender—there is no need of words: the father's terror tells the son of the crime, even without the murmured "Already." Jean has guessed the motive of his father's act, and the following confession scene is a stormy one.

Without very much reason Catherine becomes sweet and gentle, and actually bids Jean marry her sister, to whom she gives her fortune, reserving only the farm and its labor for her active future. But Jean will not wed the girl whom his father tried to kill, and how the matter could end seems hard to establish, until Gidor—Don Juan—obligingly seeks revenge and kille the old miser for his former denunciation to the gendarmes which had given a short prison home to the village Lovelace. Jean marries Brigitte, and Catherine in her poverty becomes the wife of Hubert, who is delighted. As I have said, the slender plot is exquisitely framed, delicately worded, and is as sweet, clean, and nice as the perfume of fresh-cut hay.

M. Berlaud plays the part of the miser, and he makes a character of the rôle: Montal is excellent as the shepherd, and Walter is delightful as the carpenter. All the male rôles are perfect, but the women are very poor by contrast, lamentably so, and 'tie a pity, for otherwise the interpretation would rank exceptionally high.

The Plaza season is over. The last bull fight has taken place, and, contrary to expectation, the bull was only tormented, made bloody, but not killed. The administration did not dare to exceed their permit, and they were wise if they mean to return next Spring. By keeping up their prices the management have made the Plaza the fashionable resort of high life, of the clubs, the gommeux, and the demi-monde; all the women go for the fashions, and the men go to see the prettiest women of all the worlds—even the best world.

The severity of the temperature alone caused the season to end, and we are promised that the swallows and fresh Spring leaves shall bring back the bath once more. The last torero, Guerritta, has become a great favorite, for his agile, graceful daring, especially in the *quebro*, which means the act of cutting off the bull and leading him wherever the toreador pleases. Angel Pastor joined in the sympathy of the habitués, and they were given a round welcome and an enthusiastic *adios*.

Soledad, the star of the Gitanas, who was carried off, or who ran off, on the morrow of the exhibition closing, on the very night of thy last letter, has not been found yet. It is surmised, however—so astounding seems this sudden disappearance—that perchance a vast boom of advertisement hides behind the legend of the enamored Russian, the French Count, and their millions; both are rumored to have carried off the child of fourteen. A few days will tell the truth, for the troupe was or is to appear to-night at the Alcazar. It would be a stupid reclaim, I think; too Barnum-like to be potent here.

Another and more elaborate edition of the "Barber of Seville" was produced at the Opéra Comique a few evenings ago, with a Mme. Landonzy—a French woman in spite of her name—as the Rosina. The new artist has a pleasant high soprano, with doubtful vocalization, perhaps still more evident owing to the first-night nervousness, and a sweet, winsome face and manner. As an actress the lady has instinct, but the routine is all to learn. The cavatina and duet, surfeited as both were with impossible *fioriturі*, were better advantaged than the two selections of Proe's variations and the "Abeille" of Massé given in the singing lessons. The latter was made a mere tiuesome jumble of slurred notes. However, Mme. Landouzy can be made useful to the Opéra Comique repertory as a member of its very efficient company in less important rôles.

I must note *en passant* that Miss Sanderson some days ago had reached her seventy-sixth representation of "Esclarmonde." She has been constantly at her post. This is no mean praise for a débutante. I am told that she studies very hard; "Manon" with Massenet and the répertoire with M. Bourgenis, the eminent *chef de chant* of the Opéra Comique. It is already decided that Mise Sanderson shall create the "Werther" of Massenet at the Opéra Comique after the "Mage" has been brought out at the Opéra. "Esclarmonde" is to be given on or about the 19th at the Monnaie in Brussels, with a new artist in the title rôle, Mme. Nuovina, a Roumaoian by birth.

M. du Locle has handed over the poem of "Salammbô" to the management of this theatre, and the score of M. Ernest Reyer is already in rehearsal. The composer promises quite a different musical idea than the melodramatic one of "Sigurd." He is enthusiastic about Rose Caron, and predicts an immense success, at least for her, both as a tragic actress and a singer. The mise en scène is to be superb, and "all Paris" will journey to Brussels for the occasion.

To return to Parie, the Palais Royal revived Hennequin & Co.'s "Train de Plaisir" this week, to give time for the rehearsal of the new play for Chaumont and St. Germain. The coarse farce was found to be just as amusing as ever to those who like extreme vulgarity. Daubray is inimitable as the loving butcher-bridegroom, who can only see his bride at the end of Act III., and the theatre can safely rely upon good and amused audiences for some weeks to come.

L. K.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The McCaull Opera Company has afforded the only occasion of the week on the stage of Chicago, first by giving a popular and attractive representation of "Clover," and then by furnishing rumors ranging all the way from stories of friction in the company to the complete collapse of the organization. In previous engagements here the McCaull Company has been singularly free from this sort of thing. Whatever jealousies or disturbances there might be in the company, they have been smothered or at least kept from the public, and there has been an impression amounting almost to a conviction that the McCaull Opera Company was a happy family. People familiar with the stage know that happy families are not to be found behind the curtains, but a semblance of harmony can always be maintained as long as there is a strong hand and undivided and undisputed authority. Col. McCaull's long illness has brought about the disappearance of this authority, and disorganization is threatened. It is not believed here that the company will go out of existence, though the chief members will undoubtedly withdraw from it May 1 next.

The present condition of the organization has been clearly set forth in the local columns of THE TIMES. What has come to light here is very simple. Mr. McCaull signed a five years' contract for five years by which he will head the De Wolf Hopper Comic Opera Company, opening in New-York May 5 next. Mr. Benjamin D. Stevens, acting manager of the McCaull company, has signed a like contract, under which he will become manager of the new company. Mr. Stevens has also secured the restoration to Mme. Cottrelly, who is Col. McCaull's direct representative, couched in such terms that Col. McCaull cannot take offeuse, but must, on the contrary, recognize in Mr. Stevens a sense of honor very creditable to the latter gentleman.

Mr. Stevens has offered to assist his successor in any way within his power, and has shown a disposition to save the Colonel any embarrassment or annoyance which might result from the new connection he has formed. The resignation has not been accepted. If it is not, Mr. Stevens will remain with the McCaull company until the duties in connection with the new organization compel him to retire. Mr. Hopper has not resigned, nor have any other members of the company. The present engagement at the Chicago Opera House has six weeks more to run. Under the contract now issued by Col. McCaull, "Bellman," "Boccaccio," and "The Beggar Student" will be put on, and "Captain Fracassa," the new opera by Dellinger, will be given its first production in this country during the engagement.

The weather during the first part of the week was wretched, and only the Thanksgiving performances saved the playhouses here from a rather bad week. Tuesday and Wednesday nights the houses fell off to a handful, but those of Thanksgiving were all good, and some of them enormous. "Clover" broke the record of bis audiences at the Chicago Opera House, the audience Thursday evening being the largest the house has ever had at the usual prices. The business of the week was the largest the McCaull company has had in Chicago since "The Begum" was put on the society connections of the composer of that weakling filling the house.

Fanny Davenport has had a fairly good week in "La Tosca

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—TOCHTER DES FABRICIUS and EIN GEBILDETER BERLINER.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—ARRAH MONTANA.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
COMEDY THEATRE—At 8—RUNNING WILD.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—EGBERT NAGZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE SILVER KING.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MINSTRELSY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—BOOTLES'S BABY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE QUEEN OF SHEBA. At 2—CONCERT.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—WILD OATS and TRYING IT ON.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES ABOON.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—SIBERIA.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

It is quite apparent that the friends of Mr. REED do not expect him to be very closely bound by precedents in the distribution of committee honors. Mr. CABOT LODGE of Massachusetts is regarded as sure of being promoted over the heads of three Republicans with claims of priority to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Elections, and the astute Mr. BELDEN, who did a good deal of work in the New-York delegation for Mr. REED'S nomination, will have a place on the Appropriations Committee. In a general way, it seems likely that the West will have a smaller share of committee appointments than under the Speakership of CARLISLE, Democrat, or KEIFER, Republican, and that New-York and Pennsylvania will have a larger share. This is not only just but expedient from a party point of view.

One of the new Senators from South Dakota, Mr. PETTIGREW, is going to ask the Senate to appoint another Committee on Irrigation, with special reference to the construction of vast reservoirs in the mountains. The committee, if appointed, ought first to inquire what has been done by Senator STEWART'S committee on the same subject, STEWART having apparently used his authority from the Senate solely to collect his traveling expenses on a tour of electioneering for the silver party, of which he is the most active, or most loquacious, member. As to silver, Mr. STEWART plainly believes that water can be made to run up hill, and this delusion may have affected his views on irrigation as well.

Mr. FARWELL of Illinois must look to his laurels. Senator PADDOCK of Nebraska will to-day fire the first Republican shot against civil service reform, in the shape of a bill to take the Railway Mail Service out from under the civil service rules. The fact that Mr. HARRISON has the power to do this whenever he chooses can hardly be unknown to Mr. PADDOCK; but either he thinks that the President will not do it or he imagines he can gain some local notoriety by throwing into the Senate on the first day of the session a proposition that might not attract any attention later. The shot of Mr. PADDOCK will, in any case, be only a blank cartridge—all powder and wadding and no ball.

Following the example of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Secretary NOBLE devotes a part of his annual report to abuse of Commissioner SPARKS and to condemnation of the measures by which that officer sought to preserve the public lands for real settlers by keeping them out of the hands of speculators and thieves. Referring to the order by which final action on entries was suspended until there should be a careful examination of evidence relating to them, he says: "The source of such an order can be traced only to an utter disregard for the private reputation for integrity of those citizens who had settled in this vast Western domain." Secretary NOBLE knows very well that the order was based largely on the reports of Mr. SPARKS'S Republican predecessor, Commissioner MCFARLAND, and of Republican special agents employed during the Administration of President ARTHUR. Those reports, as well as the reports of Republican Senate committees on the same subject, were a sufficient warrant for an order that should insure a thorough examination of all available evidence affecting pending entries. Whenever the officers of the present Administration abuse SPARKS they of necessity at the same time abuse MCFARLAND, the Republican committees that made reports concerning the public lands during his term of office, and some of the best special agents—also Republicans—ever employed by the Government. But they believe that the people have short memories. As for Secretary NOBLE'S real attitude toward fraud on the public lands, that is clearly shown by his dismissal, just before the trial of the notorious Benson cases and at the suggestion of counsel for the defendant and his associates, of the faithful special agent who had spent two years in making the Government's case against the accused, and by his studied attempts to discredit publicly the testimony that this special agent might give at the trial.

The function of an "organ" is not much more satisfactory in the religious than in the political press—a fact of which M. EUGÈNE VEUILLOT, the veteran editor of *L'Univers*, the time-honored Catholic journal of Paris, is now painfully aware. On the 4th of November *L'Univers* published a savage attack upon the late Mgr. BOUGAUD, late Bishop of Laval, who died last year. Thereupon a nephew of the late Bishop, a Lieutenant in the French Army, after consulting the Papal Nuncio, visited the office of *L'Univers* and demanded the name of the writer. This being refused by M. VEUILLOT, in no choice terms, the Lieutenant, considerately remarking that as the editor's age and white hairs forbade him to strike him, he would content himself with "wiping his face with his own uncleanness," and proceeded to rub a crumpled copy of *L'Univers* containing the offensive article across M. VEUILLOT'S flaming cheeks. Thereupon the editor sprang at the Lieutenant, missed his footing, fell over the fender, threw the spark screen and the shovel at his head, and finally regained his feet, to be told by his visitor, in the presence of the assistant editors, who had trooped in, that if a second article that had been threatened appeared, the nephew would feel constrained to kick the editor in chief in public. There the matter stands at present. The second article had not appeared at the latest advices, and the editor is still able, without bodily pain, to occupy the chair from which he has so long defended the Holy Mother Church. "The affair," says the Paris paper that describes it, "has caused a lively emotion among the clergy." We should think so; and probably in the pious press as well.

A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

We published yesterday morning a brief account of the reception in the Democratic press of Ohio of the Civil Service Reform bill when it was brought forward by the late Senator PENDLETON. It is worth while contrasting it with the tone of comment now publicly made on the system of which that law was the beginning in Federal legislation. It is not too much to say that no editor in either party would dare now to make use of such vulgar abuse of the reform, or of those connected with its administration, while all over the country, in each of the great parties, there are found intelligent and zealous friends of the reform who, co-operating with that large body of independent men who "belong" to neither party, have produced the public sentiment that would make such abuse ridiculous. It is true that in private conversation many men talk as the Ohio editors did seven short years since. There are plenty of politicians of either party who are cursing the reform with angry bitterness, and who would be glad to do anything that they could to thwart or to abolish it. But by this very fact they identify themselves as persons whose opinion, or professed opinion, based on ignorance and inspired by greed, is of no importance to sensible people.

It is not to be denied that there is still opposition to the law in the press. The Albany *Evening Journal* has got hold of a writer, apparently a lawyer, who is preparing for it a series of articles of portentous length and pretentious minuteness, in which all the stale misrepresentations of the past are recited with an appearance of earnestness. But even this writer, who is almost alone in his work of writing down the law, has the sense to see that mere calling of names can no longer have any influence on the public mind, and that he must at least assume the rôle of investigator. In spite of this his reasoning will convince no one. It will furnish a certain support for those already convinced that the reform hurts them and who would like to convince others that it is not for the public good. But the whole basis of the argument is that the public service, in its subordinate branches, as well as in the higher posts, is properly subject to party changes, whereas it is simply a business agency for doing certain general work which honest and capable men will do equally well at any time, whether they be Democrats or Republicans, and which they will, if experienced, do much better than equally honest and capable men can do it without experience. Since this is true, there is no possible reason for considering the party connection of such men when appointing them, and no excuse for changing them because of their party connection.

It is the progress that this practical common-sense view of the public service has made in the minds of the people that has brought about the change in sentiment toward the reform that we have remarked. The methods of the reform system may be, and must be, constantly improved. Its principle is sound. It is the simple one of choosing the best among the applicants by the most practical test devisable, and then making a trial of those thus chosen. That is, in effect, the principle adopted in private business, especially where it is done on a large scale. The competitive examination is simply the systematized and regular form of the process that every large corporation has to adopt, and the appointment on probation is simply the employment "on trial" that is almost uniformly practiced in all business. The nature of most of the public employment is such that general aptitude for it can be fairly tested by examination. Other things being equal, the applicants who can most readily and accurately answer questions as to the things which every intelligent young man can and ought to know will have the best general aptitude for public employment. After that, nothing but actual trial can show who has the most special aptitude, and the actual trial is the supreme and indispensable requirement of the reform system—a fact which it is very convenient for its opponents to ignore. The public mind, however, is becoming more and more familiar with that fact, the longer the system is in operation, and the change in sentiment that we have noted is one that will steadily go forward and not backward.

"THE STRANGLERS" IN OHIO.

Among the explanations designed to account for the result of the recent campaign in Ohio there is none more interesting than that which has been made by Mr. BUTTERWORTH, the well-known Republican Congressman who represents one of the Cincinnati districts. It contains some curious and remarkable statements. We do not believe that it sets forth all the reasons, or possibly the most important reasons, on account of which Gov. FORAKER was defeated and Mr. CAMPBELL was elected, but it does direct attention, upon the authority of a Congressman of excellent character, to a strange and deplorable condition of affairs in his State.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S explanation appears to have been prepared deliberately. It was published in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, a paper whose loyalty to the party will not be questioned. A part of it was as follows:

"Fixed and determined hostility to arbitrary methods and a bad case of machine politics exercised a large and, in fact, a controlling influence in defeating us. We have had for about two years within the Republican Party in Ohio a secret political organization, the members of which were united by an oath compared to which the obligation that held together the robbers of the Rhine was a mild form of pledge. This organization became known to the outside world as 'The Stranglers.' Their mission was to control conventions and fight all comers in the interest of the members of this secret clan. The membership was limited. For instance, in Hamilton County [Cincinnati] the limit was 150, and in all cases they were so distributed as to give them the widest opportunity and influence in controlling the party conventions. They became powerful, and as dictatorial as powerful. To illustrate, of the 150 mentioned 107 hold fat places, either elective or appointive. Many good and worthy men joined under a misapprehension of the object or purpose of the organization.

"'The Stranglers' controlled many conventions. Our partial defeat in Cincinnati last Spring was due wholly to the indignation roused against this clan. The warning was unheeded, and the organization extended to a great number of counties throughout the State. Active and aggressive young men who did not realize the tendency of such methods were induced to join and thus become a part of a drilled army sworn into the service to arbitrarily control the Republican Party in the interest of members of the clan.

"You know that the Republican Party is not formed of the material that will endure such methods any longer than the schemes can be kept secret. The influence of that kind of political instrumentality was speedily felt in degrading the public service, and as a result in some localities men were frequently appointed and elected to positions of public trust, not with reference to meeting and properly discharging the honorable obligations which official position imposes, but to build up and strengthen this secret political organization.

"The result was inevitable. The Democratic methods and practices which we had fought for years to rid ourselves of were being riveted upon the Republican Party, and our city administration was promising to equal the worst phases of Democratic misrule. Not only did those influences war with the possibilities of good administration, but they found expression in pitching the keynote of the campaign a full octave below the plane demanded by all the canons of honorable warfare; so that instead of discussing principles and methods the canvass degenerated into a campaign of coarse, vindictive personality, in which forgery and falsehood were used as weapons of attack and defense."

This explanation has not escaped challenge in Cincinnati. The *Commercial Gazette* has discussed it in an article of two columns, in which, however, the reference to "The Stranglers" is very brief and unsatisfactory. Much more space is devoted to Mr. BUTTERWORTH himself, who is called a "Groaner," and told that "his mind has gone to roost in the woods with the owls." He is accused of having "become extremely particular" and "very hard to please." In the course of his explanation Mr. BUTTERWORTH said: "There has never been a time in the State of Ohio since the Republican Party was formed when so many Republicans were hotly indignant at the use and abuse of official power and authority." As to this, the *Commercial Gazette* expresses the opinion that "Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S own condition has regulated the thermometer by which he has attempted to tell us of the climate of the State." It is also pointed out that the Congressman has recently been in Europe, and it is asserted that his "proceeding since his return has not been of the kind calculated to refresh the confidence of his friends as to the prolongation of his public usefulness."

We have not heard from other sources that Mr. BUTTERWORTH has lost his popularity in Cincinnati, and it does not seem probable that even "The Stranglers" will be able to take him out of public life. It is true that Gov. FORAKER and the *Commercial Gazette* did for weeks believe that he had conspired with JOHN SHERMAN and JOHN R. MCLEAN to divide the profits of a projected job relating to the use of a patented ballot box by the National Government, but both now admit that they were misled by a forgery.

The question is whether Mr. BUTTERWORTH has told the truth about "The Stranglers." To a newspaper that speaks of "the civil service reform nonsense and nuisance," it may be surprising that any Congressman should be so "extremely particular" as to protest against the degradation of the public service by such a secret society, but there are many persons not residents of Ohio who would like to know what can be said in disproof of his assertions. Is it true that under FORAKER and in the State of SHERMAN and MCKINLEY the spoils doctrine has been exemplified and supported through the agency of a secret oath-bound Republican organization, whose aim is to pack conventions in behalf of its members, and to procure for them all the public offices in sight?

OUR NAVY.

Secretary TRACY states the principles of a national policy with the clearness and force of a business proposition. "The country needs a navy that will exempt it from war, but the only navy that will accomplish this is a navy that can wage war," he writes in his first annual report, and he shows that our present navy, with all its reinforcements, actual and provided for, would make but a poor showing against much weaker powers. When all the ships now authorized are completed we shall have an effective force of only 42 vessels—11 armored and 31 unarmored—and only three of the former class are designed for fighting at sea. Not only the great naval powers of Europe surpass us, but Holland, Spain, Turkey, China, Sweden and Norway, and Austria as well. "We are absolutely at the mercy," says the Secretary, "of States having less than one-tenth of our population, one-thirtieth of our wealth, and one-hundredth of our area." The familiar argument that a hostile fleet might in a single raid upon our coast destroy property and exact ransom money to an amount double the sum needed to build a navy adequate to constitute a "guarantee of perpetual peace" is presented by him.

Such a navy cannot be built as we raise armies, after the war breaks out, for naval wars nowadays are short and sharp. Before we could go so far even as to make an appropriation for new vessels we should be soundly trounced. It is the opinion of Secretary TRACY that if Congress were ready to-day to authorize the building of all the ships of war we need, "it would be a mechanical impossibility for the country, with its present appliances, to furnish them within fifteen years." Not only is that true, but it is equally true that by the time the last ship was off the ways the earlier ones would be out of date, worthless, and ready to be broken up for old iron. That is one of the many embarrassments that confront the earnest patriot who is taking thought about our unprotected coasts.

We cannot agree with the Secretary that "the cost of building a navy casts no perceptible burden upon a country of our vast resources," since "we collect in duties in six months at a single port a greater sum than we could spend in building a new navy in six years." The "burden" of the duties collected at the "single port" to which he refers is quite "perceptible," it is even oppressive, and those who bear it are getting dangerously restive.

It is a better policy, because more straightforward, to speak the truth bluntly about our navy. If it be strong enough to afford "a guarantee of perpetual peace" it will be enormously costly. We shall all of us feel the burden it will impose. Every penny put into it will be absolutely wasted except in case of war, and then the cost would probably be repaid tenfold in the defense afforded to our property. The question is whether it is worth while to bear the burden in order to secure the protection. The country has answered the question in the affirmative, though with some qualifications as to the extent and the rapidity of the expenditure involved. But it has not given this answer because of any delusion that navy building is a cheap and merry recreation.

A FEW FACTS.

From the heated and rather complicated discussion of the dangers of electric lighting, the causes of them and the safeguards possible against them, it seems practicable to disengage a few facts that, though they do not necessarily warrant a conclusion as to the final solution of the question, do indicate a solution. One of these, on which about all are agreed, is that overhead wires are far more dangerous to life than others, and that they are much more so when strung on poles with telegraph and telephone wires than when strung by themselves. No perfect insulation has yet been invented, but the form approved by the insurance companies and grimly designated as the "undertakers' insulation," is undoubtedly about the worst. Any insulation that leaves the wire pliable is more or less soft and exposed to wearing and cutting in contact with other wires, especially if the latter be unwrapped. This is much more likely to happen on the common poles, and it is a safe conclusion that the lighting wires should be buried.

This does not, however, remove all source of danger, either as to life or property. The wires must come out of the conduit before they are of any use, and where they do so there is more or less risk according to the degree of care with which they are protected. So far no adequate provision for safe connections has, we believe, been suggested; but it ought not to be a very difficult problem to deal with, because the distances are relatively short, and the number of wires is relatively manageable. It is possible that a system of tubes, which, in the business parts of the town where awnings are in use, could take the place of awning supports, might be possible. In any case, it is plain that the mere burying of the main wires running along the streets is not sufficient. It must be noted, also, that there is still a fair difference of opinion among the best-informed electricians whether any entirely satisfactory conduit has yet been found that will serve the purpose of carrying wires a long distance effectively. Since, however, the companies have reached a point where the most extensive of them are disputing only as to whether they shall be allowed to construct their own conduits or be required to use those provided by the authorities, the effective use of conduits may be reasonably assumed. It is now practically a question of how they shall be got into universal use rather than one as to whether it is possible to use them.

A third fact that is fairly clear is that the alternating high-tension electric current is much more dangerous to life, though not so much more dangerous to property through fire, than the low-tension current. But it is also to be considered that the former is at once much cheaper and capable of a greater variety of uses than the latter. It would be a simple course to pursue, and one very attractive to those who prefer easy and direct solutions, to require the universal use of the low-tension current or the large wire, comparatively harmless, and to forbid the use of the other. But this will hardly be done. It would not be either expedient or just that it should be done. Electric lighting is such a recent discovery; even its main principles, despite the wonderful advances that have been made in it, are still so far from being completely known; the relative merits and defects of various systems are so imperfectly established, and improvements, corrections, precautions to so great an extent are still so possible, that it would be extremely unreasonable to decide, at a stroke, that one system shall be repressed and another permitted. What is tolerably clear, in our city, is that the direction of the matter is not in competent hands, and that before the points we have alluded to can be fairly tested and the greatest security obtained for the public, while leaving room for the development of the greatest general advantage in the use of a mode of lighting that has become practically indispensable, the work must be turned over to better men. That would seem to be the first step without which nothing thoroughly satisfactory can be done.

ADVANCE TOWARD UNITY OF CHURCHES.

The Christian churches in the United States in their organization and equipment are as far apart as they ever were, but in the spirit which animates both clergy and people and in the breaking down of theological differences or barriers they are nearer together than they have been for a century or than any of their adherents imagine them to be. With all the boasting and enthusiasm with which denominational activity is proclaimed and encouraged, there is a growing conviction both within and without the churches that there is an immense waste of strength from the division of forces in the Protestant world. Every conference or convention which allows discussion in any religious body is almost certain to make some reference to Christian unity, and this is only symptomatic of the strong and wide-pervading conviction of Christian people that the time is at hand when many of the differences between denominations should be set aside. It seems to be the second thought everywhere that something should be done. The present day has been compared with that of the Reformation in Germany and England three centuries ago in respect of the religious, social, and political movement. The process of religious evolution is toward a simpler creed, a more comprehensive Church, and a larger liberty of allowed opinion for the individual. The theological hair-splitting is not in vogue, and all American denominations seem to be converging in their convictions toward what they hold in common. The situation is that of a general movement where the strain is toward the common centre, and yet the suspense of each party as to what to do next is perhaps greater than the impulse to go forward. Every one is waiting for a single denomination to make a compromise.

The present terms of unity offered by the Episcopal Church are familiar to the public, and if the acceptance of the Episcopate were not insisted upon by this religious body a federation of churches might easily be reached on such a basis as that offered by the Evangelical Alliance. This position will receive renewed emphasis at the session of the alliance, which will be held during the present week in Boston. The Presbyterians, not perhaps as a body, but through some of their best-known leaders, seem to be as much interested in the promotion of unity as the Bishops and clergy of the Episcopal Church are, but the standing difficulty is in the acceptance of the Episcopate, or in the insistence that Presbyterian ministers shall be reordained as the condition of a union between the two churches. Here is the radical difficulty, and it is one in which the Episcopal leaders do not seem to rise to the gravity of the situation. It may be that they cannot give up what they call the trust of apostolic authority in ordination, and, on the other hand, not through their fault perhaps, but through changes in affairs for which no one is to blame, the Presbyterians, the Reformed Church people, the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Congregationalists have wrought in their various fields with wonderful efficiency and have reached results in Christian institutions which no man can gainsay. The Episcopal Church has not wrought in this country with such success as to ask other Christian societies to lay down their arms in submission to its apostolic authority, and so long as the American Bishops maintain inflexibly their present position, though on other points they are as broad as any one could wish them to be, all Christian societies must be like bits of cork in a mill pond—constantly in motion and never coming to anything. A solution of the difficulty is evidently not to be reached directly in the way here proposed. The American Bishops need to justify their position—not historically, but in the light of approved utility—before they are to make any large impression upon different evangelical bodies. On the other hand, the efficiency of the Episcopal organization for bringing Christianity into more comprehensive contact with the national life is something which every one notes with satisfaction. The problem for the non-Episcopal Churches is how to reach this organization without abandoning their own cherished principles.

The suggestion has been made among the Episcopalians, but has not yet been adopted, though individually it is believed that many Bishops and a large proportion of clergy and laity are in favor of it, that in case of a movement toward unity on the part of the Presbyterians, for instance, the hypothetical form of ordination might be employed in order to maintain the integrity of what the Bishops call the apostolic ministry. This would go far to meet the difficulty, but a still more heroic remedy is here suggested which would perhaps satisfy the demands of the historical Episcopate and lift up the whole matter of unity to the plane of Christian statesmanship. Suppose the Presbyterians were ready to join with the Episcopal Church on condition that their present ordained ministry should remain in *statu quo*, the Bishops not pronouncing at all against the validity of their authority, but the Presbyterians consenting that all new ordinations for the ministry should receive Episcopal ordination. If this plan were adopted it would be the heroic method of meeting a difficulty which was not contemplated in the original ordering of Christianity, and at the end of fifty years the two Churches would be practically assimilated, without any essential defection from the integrity of what is called the apostolic succession. This might be a considerable yielding for the Episcopalians to the weakness of human nature, but if the end to be gained by the adoption of the Episcopal form of church government is as great as its advocates claim, they ought to be willing to adopt what to them would seem to be magnanimous means for securing it. There is no demand for uniformity of worship, and the only difficulty to-day in making a start for Christian unity in this country seems to be that the backs of the Episcopalians are too stiff, or, to change the figure, that they are themselves a great deal narrower than the Christian principles by which they profess to be guided. There is a great deal of private stir between Churches at the present time which is looking toward this end, and perhaps this is the form of advance which Christian unity may take as its next step.

The news that Russian drill officers have lately been engaged for the Corean Army is not surprising, inasmuch as the two American officers, one of them recommended by Gen. SHERIDAN, who formerly taught the Coreans, have left that service. The earliest foreign adviser of the King was a German; when he was succeeded by Judge O. N. DENNY, the good will of the monarch toward the United States, which had already been manifested in making a treaty, was further shown in giving to Americans prominent places in Government employment. The Customs Service, the hospitals, and the schools shared in this policy; then came the embassy to this country, and finally the appointment of Americans to organize and drill the Corean troops. Of late, however, Russian influence has been growing at Seoul. It has been seen in the recent commercial treaty, which is said to have included the concession either of a port or at least of a naval and coaling station. As the relations of Corea and China have been strained on account of the latter's unwillingness to grant the autonomy at which Corea is evidently aiming, it is natural that Russia should seek to extend her prestige at Seoul.

TWO MASTERS AT THE BARYE EXHIBITION.

Full of the impressions won yesterday during a visit to the American Art Galleries, I dreamt last night that I was the owner, the lucky owner, of that collection of masterpieces! I dreamt that I had brought them to show to the New World, beginning with New-York, and that meanwhile one of my friends, an architect of great genius, was finishing in Paris a gallery worthy to contain such treasures.

Alas, it was merely a dream! To realize it all the millions of Jay Gould and Vanderbilt would not suffice, because every owner would refuse to part with his picture. Yet my dream had been easily made a reality during the period when the great honest masters of 1830 sold their works at prices rather less than moderate. Then their genius had not yet conquered the ill-will, jealousy, and disdain of their rivals or won the attention of the public, Fauvrge's flock of sheep that it is!

A few scattered artists belonging to those who speak their minds, those who, not yet standing in the sunlight of fame, examine them who bathe therein and discuss their merits—a few artists, I say, announced in the studios the coming glory of these Masters. But, alas! some of those who had "got there" were by no means eager to continue the propaganda, fearing that it might grow to their own detriment. The press, too, held its tongue—or what was tantamount thereto; amateurs clung to their money, and a few foolhardy dealers in pictures lost theirs outright.

Nevertheless, the school of 1830 was not without enthusiastic admirers in its time—but there was a war with a vengeance! Classicals ebonted from one side, Romanticists from the other; the big public, while waiting for them to have done, went elsewhere for artistic pabulum. Ah, how long it is since true lovers of the arts made their pilgrimage to Millet to buy charming works for a few hundred-franc notes! That great artist must have seen them go with tears in his eyes—those fragments of his dreams, those precious memories of Nature—but he was poor.

The "Angelus" was given up for Three Hundred and Sixty Dollars, yet the "Angelus" was sold the other day for One Hundred and Twenty Thousand in round numbers! And then the Delacroix, the Troyons, Rousseaus, Corots, Daubigny must needs rise in proportion. It behooves people now to watch for bequests or for a failure, in order not to miss the appearance in the market of pictures so greatly desired, pictures that have become in truth excellent goods whereon to speculate, "stocks" of the best kind. Finally, a great many living artists whose fame was already made have profited indirectly by reason of the general rise in values, and on their side the amateurs have little by little gained courage enough to buy their paintings from the easel.

"'Tis an ill wind blows nobody good" says the proverb, if applied to this matter, that proverb is not a veritable blasphemy!

But to return to the present, and the exhibition made by the Barye Monument Association. I may be allowed first of all to praise the general arrangement, such as the distribution of objects among the places of honor, the selection of pictures that hang side by side, the architectural moldings, the lighting, the comfortable and even luxurious appointments of the galleries. These are so many details which are more difficult to arrange than one might imagine, and are almost always of capital importance. This being said, let us enter the rooms and make straight for the "Angelus."

Solitary, like a sovereign who sits before the big rich folds of hangings of crimson velvet, this famous painting shows itself thus to the public with all the honors that are its due. Have not the decorations even surpassed the proper mark? Is not this picture, with its small dimensions, too much exposed? Moreover, is not the light insufficient? Well, it makes but little difference. When one stands long before the "Angelus" and forgets one's self in thought, when one enters completely into it, a deep feeling for Nature seems to rise from it, and the religious poetry of the work invades one's mind and conjures up gentle memories of a day like that passed on the bread fields. It lacks not little that is the gesture of uncovering the head, sacred to you unconsciously, instinctively, just to hear the face like that honest fellow and yonder good woman and thus to wait until the village bell far off there on the horizon shall cease to sound. Millet heard that bell many a time. Many a time he saw those two peasants uncover and bow the head, standing opposite each other thus, their spade thrust into the soil and the wheelbarrow at rest! In the course of the great poem of rusticity and of Nature which he had undertaken, that hallowed hour must needs be celebrated, put on canvas—must needs inspire a gentle and deep work. And so Millet made the "Angelus."

He has put into it his whole artist soul; he has even forgotten to be the painter he so often was, the painter with a big brushwork, a coloration warm and light, wrought in that fine material which we find triumphant in the "Sheepfold," "The Gleaners," or the "Woman at the Churn." Here we find the note of color in the faces, a little too russet and painted in a sombre but heavy and fatigued way. One feels that Millet has often returned to the task with anxiety. The paint did not flow under his hand as he hoped in order to keep up with a fine dissection this impression of calm and the lofty sentiment of the whole scene. There are moments in his work when a painter ought to have to the literary folk, to the poets, the remainder of what he wishes to express, beyond what has been placed there to see. For these alone are able to find in a verse or a sentence the portals of the infinite! Certainly that which he has shown us on this canvas is below the mark of that which he dreamed of saying. I am sure that he felt that some day or other painters would prefer his "Gleaners" and many other of the works that form the handsome array of manly poems which are so well expressed in his magnificent painter's temperament!

The "Angelus," then, is a beautiful work, but cannot be considered as the masterpiece of Millet; at least this is the opinion of a large number of painters and connoisseurs. Half of its success comes from the astonishing rises in value which have excited the curiosity of the public. In all good faith some visitors make superhuman efforts to admire as it deserves a painting bought for 600,000 francs.

And now if I had been allowed to choose always in my dream—I would have taken sheet of oil No. 534, "The Potato Harvest." This rural subject, so realistic in its simplicity, has been presented to us by Millet under the grandest of aspects, in admirable drawing, reinforced by rarely beautiful color. A thunderstorm is crossing the horizon, laying bare on the left a distance bathed in a wash of gold under a transcendental sun. The nearest planes are steeped in soft, warm shadow, and there two young men are digging in the earth energetically. Their outlines, which are fine in shape and made with a big and supple touch, mark themselves delicately out against the brilliant background. Nearer the frame and a little in front a robust countryman puts his potatoes into a sack held by his stalwart mate. This last group is wrought with a largeness of design and brushwork that is quite extraordinary. As regards feeling, it is a difficult problem how to rise so high without quitting earth. The reason is that Millet, like the men of his time, saw things in a big way! So he did not seek to enlarge and idealize the man of the soil and his labor, without overstepping the bounds of truth.

Everything on the farm or in the fields becomes for him an event, a solemnity! The birth of a calf inspires him with an idyl full of sweetness and tenderness. Honest fellows return from the fields hearing on a hurdle the newborn calf. The event has taken place in the open day of labor, and it behooves each to drop his mattock on the field and accompany "mother and child" to the farm. All this occurs simply and seriously, with a rustic naturalness that is full of charm. And what is more, it is true. One is there on the spot!

Here is "The Buckwheat Thrashers" (No. 555.) The grain is thrashed and winnowed and loaded on the cart. The workers hasten to put the precious stuff out of danger from rainstorms. So everybody buckles to—men, women and children—and in this picture everything is gay, living and bright. Here is the grand festival of Ceres—on the plains of Barbizon! And what is this? The "Turkey Keeper." Well, she is queer enough, this old witch seen from behind, in her robe of gray linsey, with her air of a monk, a withered branch in her hand. After all, is it a man or a woman? One might be tempted to see some Torquemada resting himself, in an interval of orders to torture men, by looking for a while after the turkeys of his fathers. He is playing at Charles the Fifth in St. Just! And what a country! It is wretched enough. And that lonely tree which raises a phantom shape and scares the very birds; and that corner of a dilapidated roof, which is seen where the ground slopes back and downward! And that abandoned harrow! And that disconsolate, rainy sky! And the turkeys, whose figures, black as mourning, form spots that cause the home farm to take on greater wretchedness! All is black with melancholy; but a strong feeling of dreariness and of majestic quiet pervades the scene. One turkey only, on the left, breaks the silence of earth and sky with its wailing cry, stretching out its neck at risk of decapitation in order to cause its funereal note, like that of a ventriloquist, to return again from afar.

There are landscapes with a physiognomy for you! Nature shows herself morose or smiling by turns. She speaks to Millet, and he understands her and brings to us what she has told him. And on examining such pictures how far we are from those studies of Nature, taken with the skill of a photographer, in day and out, at all times and seasons, with which we are now flooded in this epoch of crass sincerity!

Did Corot by any chance cause his landscapes to sit for their portrait? Did he find them so Virgilian when he wanted them? Where did he see his nymphs? He thought he saw them, and he did see them of a morning in the meadows at the fleeting hour when Nature swims in dreams and the realities of things have not yet appeared. Ah yes, you did well, immortal Corot, to make us believe in the actuality of your nymphs and Fauns; they are there always for those who know how to see them; there they are, near the ponds you loved, beneath the gray rows of pollards whose branches you drew with a delight equal to those slender birches which shudder with little thrills of cold at the slightest breath of Aurora!

And the "Hoarfrost" of Ronsseau? What do you say to that, oh ye photographers of modern times?

A long Winter's night, a black night has just come to a close, and in a sky funereal gray the sun as it rises makes a golden rent. That glimpse of a furnace that shines in a leaden sky, a motionless sky filled with heavy clouds, gives the finest effects without interfering with the general harmony and tranquil peace of that solitude steeped in slumber. The wind has risen, and the earth, dead of cold, cracks, breaks, and flies into crystals. There it is, that "Hoarfrost" justly famous. But it is to be noted that Théodore Rousseau does not exhibit in this picture his ordinary manner. None the less is it a masterpiece. Take it all in all, Ronsseau, that Hobbema, of Barbizon, never drew so largely or painted with a brush so rich.

In the "Valley of Tiphange" we find once more that patient workman, that carver, that Japanese! Here is no synthesis, no simplification of details, everything is there. One might walk about in that landscape, pass cane and poke about in all the corners, lose one's self in pretty much any direction; always one would find the way back again. On the left is a cabin hidden in the woods, and a little more to the right a river swells its stream and widens into a small pond, then disappears behind a copse, only to reappear further on. Then there is the sun coming out after rain to gild the near hill. All these minute details, this delicious corner of Nature, are plunged in an iris-colored veil of a powdery nature which seems to fall from the clouds in an atmosphere of crushed pearls. In that prismatic light the least rock takes on the sparkle of precious stones, the smallest wet leaf seems an emerald, and the birch at the foot of the hill, joining in the game, makes its golden leaves tremble in sympathy. On Autumnal days, when the rain has made war on the sun, who has not seen such vermillion gloamings? The "Hoarfrost

HOW HARRIS WAS KILLED

THE LATEST VICTIM OF THE ELECTRIC CURRENT.

HAROLD P. BROWN CALLS THE CASE A MURDER—THE BRUSH COMPANY'S POINT OF VIEW.

Hundreds of people stopped in front of Bernard Callan's dry goods store at 675 Eighth-avenue, yesterday, to look at the Brush electric light from which came the current which caused the death of Harry Harris, Callan's clerk, on Saturday night. The lamp is suspended about eleven feet above the sidewalk, low enough to have some in contact with the metal-bound showcase which Harris and a companion were carrying into the store, and through which the current passed into Harris's body.

From Callan's store the body was taken to the Forty-seventh-street police station. Early yesterday morning Coroner Levy granted permission for the removal of the body to Harris's flat at 349 West Forty-fifth-street. The case is in the hands of Coroner Messemer, who will try to determine upon whom the blame for the accident rests. The only marks made by the current upon the body were found on the left hand. There were many blisters there, and the skin was blackened.

It fell to the lot of Samuel Harris, a brother of the dead man, to carry the news to his family. Samuel Harris was on his way home when, in passing Callan's store, he heard that a man had been killed. His inquiries resulted in his learning that his brother was the victim, and he was the first to bear the tidings to his sister-in-law. Harris's widow is left almost destitute, with two little children to care for.

At the Brush Company's works in Elizabeth-street last night the official in charge said that his company was in no way to blame for what had happened: that the lamp was in perfect order, and that the insulation was just as it should be. He also said that the accident was entirely unavoidable and one which could not have been guarded against. It was the sharp contact of the metal-bound case with the lamp that had brought about the vitality, and not a lack of proper insulation. If any one was at fault it was the Board of Electrical Control, which had insisted on burying the wires.

The speaker said he had visited the lamps on Eighth-avenue since the accident, and had found them all in order. Afterward a TIMES reporter was told by Samuel Harris that employes of the Brush Company were busy with the lamps yesterday morning, but what they were doing with them he did not know.

Concerning Harris's death Harold P. Brown, the electrical expert, makes a statement, in which he says the clerk "was murdered by an electric light company in order to save a few hundred dollars' worth of copper wire."

"This latest victim," Mr. Brown continues, "was bringing in from the front of the store a showcase; while standing on the cast-iron plate leading to the doorway the top of the showcase struck a Brush arc lamp, No. 36,431; the frame of this lamp was not insulated, and there must have been other points of leakage on the circuit, than deflecting sufficient current through the unfortunate man to instantly kill him.

"The public will remember that a certain electric light syndicate has recently acquired the Brush and the United States Illuminating Company's stations; by Judge Andrews's decision it was allowed to replace many of the old wires and to string a large number of new wires. And yet the wire on the Eighth-avenue circuit is of the new type of insulation, and it must not be forgotten that this death would have occurred in just the same way even though the main circuit was under ground.

"A glance at the arc lamps in use by this syndicate on Eighth-avenue and elsewhere, especially the outdoor ones used for lighting show windows, shows that most of them are in the same dangerous condition and need only to be touched by a person standing on a wet sidewalk in order to add new victims to the list. Not satisfied with this, linemen are kept busy installing all over the city apparatus for the alternating current which is ten times more dangerous than the arc-light current.

"On the 14th of October I made a formal complaint to the Health Department concerning the dangerous electrical pressures used through the streets of this city. An examination was promptly made of the circuits from the best equipped high-tension station in this city. It was found that on the circuits of new insulated wire the arc-light currents could be kept from leaking, but that with the alternating current even the best insulation and underground work failed to prevent an average pressure of 450 volts between either conductor and the earth.

"The Corporation Counsel decided that this matter was under the jurisdiction of the Board of Electrical Control. I then made a second complaint locating the dangerous pressures in various buildings, since, under the law, the latter board has never received authority over anything but the erection, maintenance, and use of conductors lujand through the streets and alleys of the city, while the Health Department has power over abate any matter, business, pursuit, or thing dangerous to life or detrimental to health. The second complaint has received the same reply, and I purpose to have the matter brought before the courts for settlement.

"In the meantime many more lives will be sacrificed unless Col. Fellows has courage to follow the course I suggest, take this case before the Grand Jury and get the testimony of electricians other than those who are directly or indirectly interested in defending the high-tension systems; these have been the only experts that the Coroners have ever summoned to my knowledge. I will call his attention to the following facts, which the death of Mr. Harris proves:

"1. A current pressure sufficient to produce death was used.

"2. There was one or more leaks or points of defective insulation on the circuit, and no means for instantly detecting such leaks at the station.

"3. The means of testing the circuits for grounds was defective.

"4. The lamp was not properly insulated and was hung dangerously low.

"Electricity can be safely and economically distributed without sacrifice of a single human life, but it will require a greater investment on the part of the lighting companies, and this is the secret of their reluctance."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, warmer, higher temperature on Tuesday, variable winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hndnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	42°	32°	3:30 P. M.	39°	45°
6 A. M.	40°	32°	6 P. M.	35°	41°
9 A. M.	42°	32°	9 P. M.	34°	38°
12 M.	43°	37°;	12 P. M.	35°	31°

Average temperature yesterday.....38°
Average temperature for same date last year..38¼°

THE ANTI-MORMON DECISION.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 1.—Nothing that has ever happened to the Mormon Church has thrown its adherents into such a state of despondency as Judge Anderson's decision. The *Deseret Evening News*, the official organ of the Mormon Church, closes a two-column editorial review of the decision as follows:

"We do not know what further steps can or will be taken in this matter, but we do not propose to let it rest here. The opinion of Judge Anderson is not an exposition of Mormon doctrine, but an echo of the misrepresentation of its unscrupulous adversaries. The truth may have a hard struggle against the errors, official and unofficial, which are massed against it, but through God it will ultimately prevail. There is a day appointed when all things and all men shall be tried, and to the Supreme Judge on high we appeal for final arbitrament and eternal justice."

VITAL STATISTICS.

The monthly bulletin of the New-York State Board of Health for the month of October shows the total number of deaths in this city during the month to be 2,724, representing an annual death rate per 1,000 of 20.38. Generally throughout the State the mortality from diphtheria has increased earlier than last year, but is yet much lower than in the Winter months. In this, the Maritime District, Fort Chester makes the best showing with a death rate of 6.00 per 1,000, and Port Richmond the highest, 36.67 per 1,000.

THE BEAUTIES OF SWITZERLAND.

Prof. Cromwell gave his familiar illustrated lecture on Switzerland before a large audience in the Bijou Theatre last night. The views were all fine, and the spectators manifested their satisfaction in frequent applause. In connection with the illustrations Prof. Cromwell imparted much useful and entertaining information, and made the evening altogether highly enjoyable.

PROBABLY THEY ARE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your editorial of Sunday, "Concerning Wanamaker," "—to grind his own axe and to Wanamaker," "—to grind his own axe and to push his own wares. That is the only subject that has ever engaged his attention except on Sundays."

But why "except on Sunday"? Are not the "Sundays" and the "Sunday schools" of this most successful of the great class of "drummers" as much a part of his huge and noisome system of advertising as the rest? Are they not, indeed, the most noisome part of it?

C. C.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES CRARY.

Ex-Assemblyman Charles Crary died at the Windsor Hotel Saturday morning of acute pneumonia, aged sixty-seven years. While down town last Friday afternoon he was seized with severe pains across the chest and was taken to the Windsor. Medical assistance was summoned, but the patient was beyond help and died about 4 o'clock the following morning.

Mr. Crary was born at Williamsville, Erie County, in 1822. In early manhood he moved to Salem, N. Y., and commenced the study of the law in the office of his uncle, John Crary. As a student he was attentive and devoted to the study of his chosen profession, and a few years later he passed a successful examination, was admitted to practice, and opened an office at Salem. In 1859 he moved to this city, and soon attained a reputation as a learned advocate and conscientious counselor. He was associated in business for several years with A. N. Weller, the present Surrogate of Queens County, and was also at one time the senior partner of the law firm of Crary, Foster & Cronin. In politics Mr. Crary was always a Democrat. He was one of the foremost of the well-remembered committee of seventy who were largely instrumental in breaking up the old Tweed ring.

In 1873 Mr. Crary represented the Twenty-first District in the Legislature, but was defeated the following year by Harry Genet after a hard fight. He served as School Trustee from 1875 to 1885, and then resigned to accept the position of School Commissioner tendered him by Mayor Grace. He was one of the founders of Woodlawn Cemetery. Mr. Crary was the author of several standard legal works; perhaps the best known is his work on Special Proceedings and Practice. He was prominently connected with the Harlem Democratic Club and the New-England Club. The deceased leaves only a wife.

Funeral services will be held to-day at 4 o'clock at the Harlem Presbyterian Church, and the interment will take place to-morrow morning at Woodlawn.

OBITUARY NOTE.

The Rev. John J. Pomeroy, D. D., pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Chambersburg, Penn., died in that city yesterday morning after two weeks' illness from erysipelas, aged fifty-five years. Dr. Pomeroy was elected Chaplain of the United States at its organization in Philadelphia in 1886. He was a Trustee of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., and Wilson Female College of Chambersburg.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETRURIA.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND DANGEROUSLY ILL WITH PNEUMONIA.

The Cunard steamship Etruria, from Liverpool, arrived last evening at Quarantine. John J. Townsend, President of the Union League Club, who was a passenger, was dangerously ill when the vessel arrived. He was taken with pneumonia on Monday last. His wife was on the vessel with him and took care of him. It was thought last night that his chances of recovery were poor.

Senator William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire, who was also a passenger, was taken off the vessel at Quarantine by the revenue cutter Chandler, and was conveyed to the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City, where he took the midnight train for Washington.

Among the other passengers were Mme. Albani and her husband, Ernest Gye; Richard K. Fox, Lady Napier, C. C. Delmonico, the Hon. R. Bordett Smith, member of Parliament; the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly and Col. Atkinson of the Irish Land League, Mr. Bradley Martin and family, Capt. H. S. Charlesmith, Prof. W. F. Gardner, C. C. Pinckney Norris, Dr. Ephraim Cutter, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, and Major Swinfen Brown.

The Etruria was delayed at Queenstown on Nov. 24 by a dense fog. She should have sailed at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but was not got away until midnight. Her regular fireman struck just before her departure, and a crew of raw men had to be shipped.

The big ship experienced very severe weather. A succession of fierce gales prevailed from leaving Queenstown until yesterday morning. On Thursday last the vessel ran but a little more than three hundred miles. A very heavy sea boarded the vessel that day, striking a steerage passenger named Patrick Hayes, of County Limerick, aged twenty-three years, and knocking him down. He was so severely injured about the spine that he died shortly afterward. His remains were buried at sea. The man had been ordered to remain below with the other steerage passengers, but rashly ventured on deck.

The Commissioners of Emigration say that the raw firemen who are being brought over on the steamships at present are allowed to land upon arriving and that many of them become public charges. The board will inquire into the cases of the Etruria's firemen to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ARION CONCERT.

The spacious and excellent hall in the new clubhouse of the Arion Society was crowded last night with the members of the society and their guests on the occasion of the first club concert for the present season. The programme contained several novelties, the opening number being one of them, a "Festmarsch," by Mr. John C. Rietzel. The new composition is an effective, direct, and well-instrumented performance, the scoring showing that the composer has studied Wagner not in vain, though the thematic treatment is much more straightforward and, so to speak, "square-toed" than that of the German master. The merch received full justice at the hands of Mr. Van der Stucken, and was very warmly greeted, the composer rising at the close from his seat among the violins to bow his acknowledgments. The other orchestral numbers were selections from Maccenet's "Les Erinnyes" and one number "In der Puszta," from Hoffman's picturesque Hungarian suite. The solos were contributed by Miss Hubn and Mr. Fischer of the Metropolitan opera company, Miss Huhn's selection being Liezt's rather tiresome and affectedly dramatic version of "Mignon," and the same composer's "Three Gypsies" and Mr. Fischer's Leporello's aria from "Don Giovanni," and a recitative and air from Gumbert's "Undine." The chief successes of the evening were doubtless the choral numbers interpreted by the Arion Society. In vigor, precision of attack, freshness and volume of tone, and accuracy of shading, the work of the chorus was thoroughly enjoyable and reflects credit alike upon its members and their very able and zealous conductor, Mr. Van der Stucken.

CHARITY AND DEAD BEATS.

DR. SCHAUFFLER TELLS SOME OF HIS INTERESTING EXPERIENCES.

At the Church of the Disciples of Christ, Fifty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, last evening, the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler spoke on "The Moral and Spiritual Needs of New-York." His discourse consisted chiefly of anecdotes of his experience in city missions, which covers about sixteen years.

Dr. Schauffler did not believe in giving meals indiscriminately to hungry people, nor in distributing clothes to those who asked for them without looking up their cases first. He said: "I have a missionary who goes every night into the Bowery lodging houses. And when the people do not know him, he often hears the dead beats comparing notes as to the best plans to get clothes and food. The greatest kindness the speaker ever did to one of these beats was to give him 10 cents and make him clear out. He said to the man: 'You cross the Jersey City ferry. Then you'll have 7 cents left. Start for the country. Don't try to get to Philadelphia or Baltimore. Whenever you see a farm house ask for work. When you get settled write to us.' He got a letter in about two months thanking him for having put an end to a most shiftless existence in New-York.

It was necessary to be wise as serpents in the work of charity. The speaker always told applicants that there was plenty of money to be had to help earnest men who had fallen. There was none at all for beats or for those who consorted with criminals.

A TOUR THROUGH JAPAN.

Mr. Donald Downie's illustrated lecture on "Japan," which was given in the Union-Square Theatre last night, was but slimly attended. Nevertheless, it was appreciated by those who heard it.

Mr. Downie took his audience on an imaginary tour through Yokohama, Tokio, the Emperor's grove and gardens, Nikko and its neighborhood, the most highly sacred temples of the empire, the Hakoue Mountains, Lake Biva, the Castle of Osaka, the great Pagoda, Kioto, the home of the Mikado, Japanese shops, the village of Hasse, tea houses and mountain passes of Kobe, Japanese junks, Shimonoseeki and its bay, the island of Pappenberg, and, in short, all the interesting places in Japan. When he finished there was not much left to be said about the people or the places in the land of the Mikado.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire yesterday afternoon destroyed C. H. Baker's lumber yard and Jacob Klein's saloon building, on James-street, Syracuse, N. Y., entailing a loss of $50,000. The lumber was insured for its full value, $30,000. Klein lost $20,000 worth of property, part of which was in personal effects. His insurance was about $10,000. The firemen had a hard fight to keep the fire from spreading.

Fire destroyed the four-story brick manufactory of the Nayatt Brick Company at Nayatt, R. I., yesterday. Loss about $4,000; partially covered. Supposed to be incendiarism.

SHREWD REPUBLICAN SCHEME

TRYING IN DELAWARE TO STOW AWAY TAX RECEIPTS FOR VOTING PURPOSES.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 1.—The operations of Delaware's peculiar suffrage laws assumed an entirely new phase yesterday, when a number of Republican party leaders entered the office of the county tax collectors and presented powers of attorney, duly executed by a number of citizens, principally colored men, authorizing them to pay the taxes and accept the receipts of the parties whose names were appended to the legal documents.

The anxiety of the Republican managers to pay the taxes of the poorer members of their party is due to the fact that unless these taxes are paid by the first Tuesday of next February the parties failing to pay will be returned as delinquents, and will not be permitted to qualify themselves to vote at the State election in the Fall of 1890. Under these circumstances the tax collectors, who are Democrats, naturally do not put themselves to any trouble to facilitate the payment of taxes by Republican poll taxables, while they take good care that no Democrats are returned as errors, their taxes being paid in bulk by the county Executive Committee.

With respect to Republican taxables, the course followed is to require each man to appear in person and pay his own taxes. In order to meet this requirement and secure a full qualification of their voters, the Republican managers established a tax-paying bureau at their party headquarters and raised a fund for the payment of taxes. Messengers were sent around among the negro voters to induce them to come to the tax bureau, receive the requisite sum of money, and then go to the tax office and procure their tax receipts.

The operations of this bureau, however, were slow and unsatisfactory. The average negro voter did not take enough interest in his suffrage to walk up to headquarters and obtain the money with which to pay his tax and secure his vote. When the Republican managers hit upon the scheme which was sprung yesterday. They prepared powers of attorney in favor of different members of their committee for the payment of the taxes of the men whose names had been appended to the documents, and then proceeded to present their credentials to John J. Dougherty, County Tax Collector for the northern district of this city.

But the scheme was not a success. Collector Dougherty refused to issue poll-tax receipts upon the demands of the managers of the Republican tax bureau, and said he would hold the matter under advisement. He held that the power thus imposed on one man to regulate the suffrages of many of his fellows by securing possession of their legal qualifications for voting was so serious that he would not assent to the proposition until he could obtain legal advice. And thus the matter stands for the present. Meanwhile, if he persists in his refusal, the Republican managers will carry the case to the Superior Court and endeavor to force the collectors to give them tax receipts for their voters.

The whole affair is the result of the State's ancient Constitution and obnoxious, restrictive laws, which can only be remedied by a new Constitution or by radical changes in the present laws regulating the exercise of the right of suffrage. The plan of the Republicans is to pay the taxes of colored citizens, whenever they can do so, and respectfully pile the tax receipts away until the day of election, when they will be used for voting the parties for whom they were legitimately intended, or any other colored citizens who are willing to personate them, for the purpose of securing a vote for such tax receipt. This system makes a sentimental fight between the collectors and the managers of the minority party for the possession of tax receipts, which has prevailed for years, regardless of which party was in power. The outcome of the latest move on the part of the Republican committee is awaited with great interest.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN FOGS.

PROBABLY THE NEXT STEP TO PREVENT COLLISIONS ON THE WATER.

It is probable that before long electricity will be used to lessen the risk of travel by water in foggy weather. Already electrical inventors are coming to the front with devices for applying the "search-light" principle to sound and ocean craft. Only last Friday the inventor of a certain apparatus of the kind invited several prominent steamboat men to inspect it, and he received kindly encouragement for his ingenuity and labor.

Manager Jacob W. Miller of the Stonington Line, who is an old navy officer, has taken more than passing interest in the subject of the practical application of electricity for lessening the liability of collisions in thick weather. During the past season he made many tests on his steamers for the purpose of determining the density and limitations of fogs, the effect of fogs on sounds, and to indicate the position of his ship by the use of the search light. These experiments go to prove that the sound fogs are generally low and can be penetrated by a powerful electric light.

The search light used by him is mechanically imperfect, but it was effective on many trials. He discovered that pilots on other steamers were very much annoyed by the electric test, complaining that the bright light flashed in the gloom blinded them and increased rather than lessened the risk of accident.

To avoid this effect Mr. Miller is developing a novel idea. He is at work with an engineer upon an electrical apparatus that will, by the pressure of a button in the pilot house, open the fog whistle and simultaneously flash a perpendicular, instead of a horizontal, beam of electric light. The combination scheme, it is believed, will prove a success. The perpendicular light has been tested in fogs during the blowing of the whistle, and pilots of other craft in the vicinity say they could hear the sound wave and see the shafts of light. Thus, by the illumination it was a very easy matter for them to find the location of the approaching steamer and give her sea room.

The use of the electric light for the safety of ocean travel received some consideration at the Maritime Conference in Washington, and it has been discussed more or less since the United States Navy introduced the first plant on war ships. Lieut. W. S. Hughes, in a magazine article, says the extension of the applications of electricity has been nowhere more rapid or remarkable than on board ships of war. It is therefore concluded that the same progress at least ought to mark the evolution of the electric current in commercial marine matters. The search light for war vessels would hardly do as an adjunct to the fog whistle in ordinary business by water for economical and other reasons. It consists of a powerful arc light, usually of about 25,000 candle power, contained in a metal cylinder about 30 inches long by 24 to 30 inches in diameter. One end of the cylinder is closed by a silvered concave reflecting lens. The carbon points of the lamp are placed in such a position within the cylinder as to bring them in the focus of the lens. The opposite or front end of the cylinder is fitted with glass doors, through which the beam of light passes. The apparatus is on a pivot, so that it may be revolved around the centre, and it is also arranged for elevation and depression from a horizontal position.

As ordinarily used, the beam of light emerging from the cylinder is so concentrated that at a distance of 1,000 yards from the ship it illuminates a path only about 15 yards in width. When necessary, however, a broader area can be illuminated. One of the twenty-thousand candle power lights will reveal an object at a distance of two and one-half miles. The effect of the perpendicular search light in a fog to those at a distance has been described as very much resembling the aurora borealis.

ONE OF TRICKY HUSTED'S RULES.

From the Albany Times.

In one of the amendments to the rules of the Assembly adopted last Winter appears the following: "No reporter shall appear before any of the committees in secret session of, or in opposition to, any bills under consideration before such committees. A violation of this rule will be sufficient cause for the removal of such reporter. Removal for this or other cause shall be vested in the Speaker."

The sphere of the legislative reporter has been greatly extended of late years. Where at one time it was his province solely to give an account of the official proceedings of the two houses, it is now a part of his business to probe deeply into the breasts of all the legislative manipulators, to investigate investigations, to scrutinize committees, and to advocate all measures that seem to suit him or oppose all that seem to be obnoxious to him. He is probably an offensive sort of person in various ways, and occasionally takes rather more advantage of the privileges granted him than his importance as a City Press warrants. But we are bound to contend that this new rule is hardly constitutional.

The reporter after all is a citizen who has the same rights as other citizens under the Constitution, and that he is an alleged "official reporter" appointed by the Speaker is no reason why those rights should be superseded by a mere rule of the Assembly. There is not probably any man, woman, or even child in the State who has not the right to appear before a committee of either house to advocate any bill in which he, she, or it may be interested, except the official reporter under this new rule.

There are many cases where newspapers are very much interested in legislation. Such was the case last year when the Libel bill was up, and when some of the correspondents were directed to present the views of their journals on the subject to the committee having it in charge. To say that the privilege may be abused is merely to say that an intelligent committee or the Assembly may be influenced more by the presence and stated words of a correspondent than by his printed words in the newspaper which he represents, and this is hardly probable. The rule should be abrogated immediately on the reassembling of the Assembly.

WHY THE YOUTHS FOUGHT

AN OLD FEUD REVIVED IN A SALOON.

A PEACEMAKER UNLUCKILY INSISTS ON EXPLANATIONS—EVENTS OF A COLLEGIANS' JUBILEE.

A row among college students and graduates to which a romantic color was afterward given by the story of a bystander, occurred in a saloon in Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-third-street, last Thursday evening. Among the crowd celebrating the victory of the day in the saloon were a number of Princeton men, not quite so many Yale men, and some students and graduates of other colleges. Among the latter were two stalwart young men, Phil McElhone and Ford Thompson, graduates from Georgetown College and at present residents of Washington, D. C. They had come to New-York expecting to see Yale beat Princeton, and as the Princeton men were in the majority in the saloon they had to stand the brunt of much of the sarcasm that was being plentifully dealt out by the adherents of the orange and black.

As time went by and these remarks began to be tinged with some little severity, the young gentlemen from Washington showed a disposition to lit temper, but, with the strange perversity which often appears when conviviality has reached a certain stage, instead of showing any resentment toward those who made fun of them, they began to display a strong mutual aversion.

Suddenly a climax to their antagonism arrived, and Thompson, who is short but stocky, warned his companion that he should not press him too far, but should remember "the very delicate relation in which they stood to one another."

Among the bystanders was a Yale student named Dolph, said to be the son of the Senator from Oregon, and, while the others in the party were abstained from interfering in the growing quarrel, he injudiciously insisted that either Thompson or McElhone should explain their delicate relations to the company and allow it to decide which of the two men was in the right. Mr. Dolph was in high spirits. He had, according to the story which he had given volunteered, just been robbed of over $300, but had put the police on the track of his despoilers, and was expecting momentarily to learn of their arrest. He insisted that he should be allowed to adjudicate the difference between the two young men, and he pressed his services as mediator so earnestly that in a few moments McElhone and Thompson were having it out in a style that showed that, though Georgetown may not produce football teams, her graduates are very handy with their fists.

Thompson had just succeeded in stretching his opponent on the floor when the police entered. This caused great consternation, as every one present supposed that the officers had been attracted to the place by the disturbance and that wholesale arrests were in order. The officers, however, only wanted Mr. Dolph, who was delighted to learn that the robbers had been arrested, but sank into despair when told that he was needed as a witness, and would be detained over night in the Thirteenth-street police station unless he could be released. He begged for mercy, but found none, and was taken away.

When the officers and Dolph had departed it was found that Thompson and McElhone had also fled. In their absence, a friend of theirs explained their delicate relations by telling a story the effect that five years ago a brother of Thompson was cut shooting with a brother of McElhone, when the latter accidentally shot and killed the former. The friend explained that the young men who had just disappeared had been on barely friendly terms since then, and that he had expected one of them to kill the other before the night was over. He dreaded the opportune arrival of the police with the prevention of a tragedy.

Mr. Dolph's misfortunes came to an end on the following morning when, under oath in the Jefferson Market Police Court, he acknowledged that he had been robbed of only $8, and did not want to press the complaint.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A BIG CONSOLIDATION PROPOSED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Within the next thirty days the Mackey syndicate will have full control of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road. This is significant from the fact that President Mackey has proposed to the "Big Four" people to work the Mackey lines in the interests of their company, provided they wish to form a tariff alliance of that character. West of Indianapolis the Evansville and Terre Haute and the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Road, he says, could be made valuable feeders to the St. Louis division of the "Big Four" and with the control of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois the Mackey syndicate would be in a position to offer still more valuable inducements for friendly traffic relations.

When the Chicago and Eastern Illinois could have been had for half its present value Mr. Mackey tried to induce his associates to join him in purchasing it. They decided to buy the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville and the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louie Roads instead, and now the Eastern Illinois has reached a figure that puts it practically out of their reach. The control of the latter little property has been for some time "on the street" and the present management, not owning a majority of the stock, is not in a position to transfer the control.

Still persisting in his intention of managing a line from the lakes to the Ohio River, President Mackey opposed the two "Big Four" people that they join him in buying the outlying stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois with a view to consolidating that road with the Evansville and Terre Haute, the whole to be under his management. It is said that the Vanderbilt interests are not to be known in the deal, although they will be actual purchasers of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

The proposed consolidation would give the Vanderbilt lines a large proportion of the traffic coming from the South by way of Evansville, and now goes east by the Pennsylvania, leaving the Evansville and Terre Haute Road at Terre Haute.

BUILDING AROUND TRADE CENTRES.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 1.—A committee of business men left here this afternoon for Chicago to confer with Marvin Hughitt and urge upon him the necessity of the Chicago and Northwestern Road building its Moville line into this city and extending it on northwest to a connection with the line from Centreville to Yankton. Moville is only sixteen miles southeast of this city, but the distance by rail is 150 miles. A number of meetings have been held here recently, at which the alleged policy of Mr. Hughitt's company to build around established trade centres in the Missouri Valley in order to get the long haul to Chicago has been denounced, and it will therefore be interesting to note what success the committee will have in securing promises that the Moville line will be built. The press of the city has also made almost a personal warfare on Mr. Hughitt because he upheld and carried out the policy of his company in securing in every possible instance the long haul instead of the shorter one.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 1.—The annual report of the New-York and New-England Railroad to be issued Dec. 10 gives these statistics:

Passenger earnings, $1,979,524 80; freight earnings, $3,196,851 36; mail earnings, $54,916 24; express earnings, $149,577 75; miscellaneous earnings, $182,238 68; gross earnings, $5,563,407 83; income Boston Harbor Transfer, $3,699 20; total gross income, $5,567,107 03; operating expenses, $3,718,782 26; net income, $1,848,324 77; total charges against income, $1,818,387 64; surplus, $29,937 13.

There is a decrease in the surplus, as against 1888, of $1,512 85. The gross earnings exceed those of the preceding year by $294,999 99, of which $210,710 23 was in passenger earnings and $59,006 24 was in freight earnings.

The small increase in freight earnings is attributed to the low rate, the interruption of through traffic to the extent of $50,000 by the Johnstown flood, the failure of the Delaware peach crop, and loss to local freight traffic by the failure of industrial firms upon the lines of the company.

THE FIRST THROUGH TRAIN.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 1.—The first through train on the new Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad from Macon to Lake City arrived here at 9:40 to-night. It left Macon at 10:45 this morning, making the run to Lake City in exactly eight hours. The terminus of this line will be at Palatka, but it is completed at present only to Lake City, from which point trains are run into Jacksonville over the Florida Central and Pacific Road, a distance of fifty-seven miles. There was a great demonstration at Lake City in honor of the event. This road will be a strong competitor for Western and Southwestern business, and by the present arrangement of schedule hands St. Louis passengers in Jacksonville with only one night en route.

TO EXTEND ITS LINE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 1.—There is a well-defined rumor that the Burlington is actively at work preparing to extend its line from New-Castle, Wyoming, through Wyoming and into Montana to a connection with the Northern Pacific, and that the work of construction will begin early in the Spring.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Mexican Consul Radeu at Kansas City yesterday received formal notification of recent grants and concessions made by the Mexican Government to the Mexican Continental Railway Company. The company contracts to construct a railway from Atamoras to the frontier of Guatemala, a distance of 1,800 miles, within twenty years. Construction to commence within two years. The Government grants a subsidy of $3,000 per kilometer in 6 per cent bonds. The Government also gives this company all mineral lands and marble quarries along its right of way. The stock of the railway is held by New-York, Kansas City, and Mexican capitalists.

A mortgage for $150,000,000 payable in 100 years at 5 per cent. interest was filed at Topeka, Kan., Saturday. The Union Trust Company of New-York holds the mortgage on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Company and auxiliary lines. The limit is $5,000 a mile on track, including all real estate, shops, engines, cars, &c., owned by the railway. The plan of reorganization is also filed in connection with the mortgage.

A CATHOLIC AS PRESIDENT.

DR. M'GLYNN SAYS AN ORTHODOX ONE COULD NOT BE ELECTED.

Dr. McGlynn called together his friends of the Anti-Poverty Society in Cooper Union last night, to the number of nearly two thousand, and talked to them on the question whether "a Catholic could be elected President, and if not, why not?" He took as his text the words of Daniel Dougherty before the Catholic centennial in Baltimore, which have already occasioned so much discussion. Dr. McGlynn spoke of an editorial upon this subject in THE TIMES, and then intimated that Mr. Dougherty's statement that there was a prejudice against Roman Catholics as candidates for the highest gift within the power of the Republic was something which, in the present condition of the Church, spoke volumes for the good sense of the electors.

He said that there was plenty of theological hatred on both sides between Roman Catholics and Protestants. "I agree with Mr. Dougherty," he continued, "that much of this hatred, this prejudice, is unfair and uncourteous. It is, too, singular that in this Government, which was founded by men who established it so that any man, no matter how he worshipped God, was the equal of his brothers, this prejudice should be possible. The prejudice which Mr. Dougherty complains of is dying, and, I am glad to say, dying rapidly. But while there are many hundred thousand Catholics in this country who are eligible to the chief office of the State, I do not hesitate to say that, were one of them nominated by one of the great parties, he would certainly not be elected. In such a proportion as they will please the Archbishop of New-York, other Bishops, and Archbishops of this country, the Prefect of the Propaganda, or the Pope himself, so would they be dangerous to the liberties of this country."

Dr. McGlynn incidentally mentioned the name of Gen. Sheridan, and recalled the fact that at one time his possible candidacy was actually discussed, "and yet," said he, "the newspapers at that time, and justly enough, too, declared that the fact that he was a Roman Catholic was a serious objection to his election should he have been nominated."

Dr. McGlynn said that all this prejudice was based upon the fear on the part of citizens of this country had of the Catholic ecclesiastical political machine, which has no end in view save its own aggrandizement, and he thought that until this ambition for temporal power was eradicated from the leaders of the Church, this bar to the Presidency would exist. "It is the truth, and I am prepared to give names that the Pope is coquetting with his desire to send a Papal ambassador to the seat of Government at Washington."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

STANLEY EAGER FOR NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Zanzibar dispatch to the London *Herald* says: "Henry M. Stanley, writing from Wikessi under date of Nov. 26, says that his party are all well and enjoying the luxuries sent by Major Wissmann. Mr. Stanley complained that his mails had been lost or stolen, but, in a postscript dated Nov. 27, he announces that he received the Consul's letters, and everybody rejoiced to hear that the Queen is still reigning. He wants newspapers to learn the events of the past three years. He expects to arrive at Bagamoyo on Wednesday next, and Zanzibar on Thursday."

CRUSADE AGAINST SLAVERY.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.—The Anti-Slavery Conference yesterday adopted resolutions in favor of the establishment, by States possessing African territory, of stations with local military forces for the suppression of slavery, the inland stations to be connected with the coast by railways and by steamers on the great lakes; also for the prohibition of trade in firearms in the slave districts, the suppression of cannibalism and human sacrifices, and the protection of commerce and missions.

ITALIAN FINANCES.

ROME, Dec. 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance, presenting the statement on the budget, said he expected the financial position of the Government would be much improved during the coming year. It was estimated that the deficit for 1890-91 would be 21,800,000 lire. It was necessary to ask an extra credit of 40,600,000 lire for railways and defenses.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Count Arco-Valley, the German Minister to the United States, dined to-day with Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister here. He afterward started for London, and will be a passenger on the steamship Trave, which will sail from Southampton Dec. 5 for New-York.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company will start a freight service between Bremen and New-York in March next. Eight steamers will be placed on the new line.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—The British steamer Iowa, Capt. Owens, bound hence for Boston, with freight and passengers, in collision in the Mersey last evening, with the cotton-laden steamer Ligurian, from Alexandria, and also with the Spanish steamer Munin. The Ligurian was abandoned, but her cargo of cotton kept her afloat, and she was subsequently beached. The Iowa and the Muniu were docked.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—The Minister of the Interior is preparing a scheme to check the increasing immigration into Russia, especially of Germans.

It is declared in official quarters that Austria's consent to the quotation of the Bulgarian loan would be tantamount to recognition of Prince Ferdinand and might entail dangerous consequences.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Cambrian flannel factory at Llanidloes, Wales, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is £50,000. Richard Chemberlein is Chairman of the company operating the factory.

The "Perfume of Wood Violet," manufactured by Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., is daily increasing in favor and popularity.

Without the oppressive heaviness of perfume of many of the violet preparations, it has a delicate and fascinating odor, which produces a most agreeable impression upon the mind.

It is certainly the most attractive of the violet perfumes in the market, and the Messrs. Burnett are to be congratulated in being able to furnish their patrons with such a luxury at an almost nominal price.—*Tribune.*

The Brookingham Hotel, New-York, enjoys an enviable reputation with the travelling public, being centrally located for the reception of guests, and has for its patrons those whose approval is based upon long experience, and who all agree that in every respect this elegant establishment has fully and fairly won its high character. The charges are reasonable, and accommodations unsurpassed.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

DRESSED BEEF SALES.

Armour Packing Company sold week ending Nov. 30, 1889, at their New-York and Brooklyn houses 139 carcasses Kansas City dressed beef averaging 728 pounds at $5 77.—*Exchange.*

DAISY-FED PORK, from Deerfoot Farm, in the form of SAUSAGES, in packages convenient for family use, delivered fresh every day. Beware of imitations.—*Herald.*—*Advertisement.*

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The steamship Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Grisnez yesterday.

Simplicity and economy rule the new styles in FURNITURE at GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S, 108 West 14th-st.

Keen's dress shirts made to measure: 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

DIED.

BEDELL.—At Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 29, 1889, RHODA, widow of Menzies R. Bedell, in the 83d year of her age.

OUR DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

HIS VIEWS ON THE PENSION QUESTION —DEBTS OF THE PACIFIC ROADS— THE GREAT NATIONAL PARK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior begins by calling attention to the several important events that have taken place in his department under the present Administration: The opening of Oklahoma, the successful negotiation of a treaty with the Sioux Indians of Dakota, and the advent into the Union of the four new States, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, and Montana.

The present population of Oklahoma is estimated in round numbers at 60,000. The Territory contains twenty-nine schools and thirty-eight churches, and publishes twenty-two newspapers. With respect to the future the report says:

The evils that have resulted from the opening have so far been light compared with what would have been the result had the enclamation not been made; but it is obvious, and I hereby recommend to your most serious consideration and recommendation to Coegress, that a Territorial Government should be established, with the usual officers, to run over this domain and the people thereof. It would be testing the reverence for law and the good morals, of even Americans, beyond prudence or reason to leave them in their present condition longer than necessary; and the use of the military should not be resorted to a day longer than the protection of life and property demands, where there is no law judicially administered. Among the first acts of Congress should be one formulating a system of government for a Territory and such orrative acts as may be deemed best; providing courts of minor original jurisdiction, as well as the higher coerts near the centres of population; regulating town and cities, and establishing the predominance of civil law.

After a review of the acts of Congress and the successful labors of the Sioux Commission, which have resulted in the acquisition of 9,000,000 acres of land by the United States, to be opened to settlers, tha report adds:

There will be the sama pressere by the people to occupy these desirable lands that was fnit at Oklahoma, but inasmuch as this territory is within the boundaries of South Dakota it will not be without government, as was Oklahoma, and no great difficulty is anticipated upon its being restored to the public domain. It is to be remembered that the season for plowing and planting this portion of Southern Dakota is much earlier than is generally known, the plowing commencing as early as February and the planting completed by the end of March. These facts would seem to require an earlier proclamation, and by that proclamation land offices must be established as authorized by act of Congress.

The history of the erection and admission into the Union of the new States conolndes with the statement that during the present Administration all the elections for these four new States were held the Territories of Idaho, Wyoming, and New-Mexico adopted Constitutions ready to becnme States also if acceptable to Congrass.

The Secretary reports progress ueder the Cherokee Commission and says:

My purpose in bringing your attention to this matter is to advise you of the progress made and to recommend the necessity of Congress making more exact and stringent laws prohibiting the direct interference of any person in the employ of the United States in the movements of the Government when attempting to negotiate with the Indian tribes. It is the practice of some of our citizens, regardless of the hazard will which is created by their conduct by Congress and approved by the President, to go to the Indian tribes without any personal pecuniary interest in the business to be done, at the time when the commissioners are acting, directly interfere and oppose the negotiations.

THE CENSUS OFFICE.

The working of the Census Office is explained, and the recommendation offered that it be made a permanent bureau, for these reasons:

The work of preparation for a census such as that of the United States is a vast and important as the actual enumeration itself. The demand for exact statistics is constantly increasing, and the importance of greater accuracy and detail in statistical data of all kinds would seem to indicate that as soon as the volumes of one census are published the preparatory work of another should commence. Under the present system it is impossible to keep the avenues of information open, while the skilled statisticians, experts, and trained clerks become scattered, and there is great danger of repeating mistakes and attempting costly experiments. A permanent census office would be undoubtedly in the interests of economy and of statistical science, and would result not only in more efficient work, but in greater rapidity of publication.

The General Land Office occapies much of the Secretary's attention, and he discusses in detail such subjects as irrigation of the arid lands, private land claims, railroad land grants, &c. Few new cases of fraudulent entries have been discovered. Great precautions have been taken to prevent depredations upon timber lands. Reports have been received that valuable woodlands have been illegally appropriated by wealthy speculators. The total mineral product of the United States in 1888 was valued at $585,159,931, and of this metallic products alone, which is the product in that year was valued at $256,245,403. A warm tribute is paid to the work of the Geological Survey.

Indian affairs are treated at length, attention being paid to questions of education, allotment of lands, intrusions upon the Indian territories, and railroads through the reservations.

The important pension question, which has occupied so much of the public attantion since the Republican restoration to power, presents difficulties. The Secretary addresses the President in part as follows:

THE PENSION QUESTION—ESTIMATES.

The estimates for pensions made for the fiscal year beginelog July 1, 1889, were not only leadquate, but must have been known to be so when recommended to Coegress. The estimata for the previous year was $80,000,000. But before this estimate for the present year was completed, it was apparent that a deficiecy would be incerred, as it was incurred, for the previous year, to the amoent of at least $8,000,000, and that this, added to the original eighty million, would not be enough to meet the obligations accruing before the end of even that fiscal year.

It was known also that the pension list was increasing, and if the payments to pensioners could not be met with $80,000,000, but a deficiecy bill had to be passed for $5,000,000 more, it must have been anticipated that the former Commissioner's success or would be the same deficiecy. Yet the estimate for pensions was confined to eighty million dollars ($0,000,000) for 1889-'90. The result, if the cause were not so easily detected, might produce an unfair comparison between the previous Administratioe and the present as to the amonot to be expended in this branch of the service. I do not hesitate, however, to assume the responsibility, as I have done in the estimates for the next fiscal year, of recommending an increase in the appropriation for pensioes, so that a legal and liberal paymeot may be made to all the deserving pensioners of the Republic. This sum will reach $97,210,253.

DEPENDENT PENSION.

It is recommended that a pensiou be granted to every soldier and sailor who did substantial service during the war in the army or navy and was honorably discharged therefrom, and who, being dependent on his daily labor for his support, is eow or may hereafter be disabled from procuring his subsieteoce by such labor. A dne regard to its own dignity and character should prevent the Government from allowing any of the men who fought to maintain the Union to suffer from want when they have become so incapacitated. It is well known to all our people that many who were never disabled in the fight or the service were yet those who met the greatest dangers and hardships and who served continuously and faithfully. That Providence saved them from wounds or disease, and that their strong constitutions withstood the hardships of the field, is no reason why they should be left disregarded and unsupported eow. The pension is paid by the Government in reward for past services to those who fought to maintain the existence. It has the sanction of the law of self-preservation, which no Government in the treatment of its veterans can safely igeore. The preservation of the nation for which those men fought and secdured so much to secure, has given to all our people a wonderful degree of prosperity, and an almost unlimited ability to pay any obligatious honer imposes.

I am not disposed to confne npon all who may ask the money of the people, and would havn confined to well-ascertained limits the claims of those who demand a pension. Nevertiless, a disregard of those of the service named whose disability has become since the war so great an to make them dependent while is both nujust to them and unworthy of our country.

TANNER'S RRRATINGS.

Soon after the commencement of your Administration there sprung np in the Bureau of Pensions practices in regard to the rnrating of pensioners that required the intervention of the Secretary. That practice was suggested by the acts of the previous Commissioner. It was found that numbers of those who had been receiving pensions, many of whom were employes in the Pension Bureau, had had their pensioes not only increased, (some upon application therefor, and some without sooh application,) but the increase had been ordered to take effect long anterior to the application; and, oe the orders of the Commissioner, large snms of money had been paid to these persoas. Many of the cases had also been made "special," that is, preferred in time of hearing, and not a few called "forty-eighthour cases" had been hurried through ae examination and the pensaon increased within two days.

The attention of the Commissioner was called to these oases and disapprobation of such allowance expressed; the Commissioner, on thn 11th of July, wrote to the Secretary that—"While the Secretary of the Interior has the power to reverse the decisions of the Commissioner of Pensions on appeal by a claimant against whom the Commissioner had decided, on the other hand, if for any reasen it be held that the claimant has been granted too much pension, the Commissioner himself is the only person who has the power to call a halt and redoce the pension" under the provisions of the clause in Section 3, Act of June 21, 1879, which reads as follows:

"That Sections 4,771, 4,772, and 4,773 of the Revised Statutes of the United States providing for biennial examinations of pensioners are hereby repealed; *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Pensions shall have the same power as *heretofore* to order special examinations whenever, in his judgment, the same may be necessary, and to increase or reduce pensions according to right and justice, but in no case shall a pension be withdrawa or rednced except upon notice to the pensioner and a hearing upon swarn testimony, except as to the certificate of the examining surgeon."

To this the Secrtary replied July 24, 1889, that the power granted the Commissioner of Pensions by this section is expressly "no greater than heretofore, and refers only to increase or reduction of pensions according to right and justice, and not to granting, which is given a new and increased rate and ordering it to take effect back, often even to the date of discharge. The effect was, of coarse, to give the increase that accumulated through many years to the pensioner in one gross sum at his first payment under his new certificate; this sum amounted in a great many cases of rerating to several thousand dollars, and reached in not a few instances $5,000 and $6,000. It was maintained by the Secretary that he had control to correct any abuses in the Bureau of Pensions as in any other Bureau in the Department, and he proceeded to demonstrate the same at length by citation of the acts of Congress and the decisions of the courts.

Attention was also called to section 4,698 of the Revised Statutes, in connection with the section above quoted, and on the same subject-matter, which has not been repealed, and which reads as follows:

"Except in cases of permanent specific disabilities, no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same, made under the pending claim for increase."

While this section remains, increased pensions cannot be ordered at the mere will of the Commissioner, if a regular claim, as examination, and a certificate, upon increase is not a matter of sentiment, it is a question of law.

Thn cases, about which this correspondence occurred, and the letter mentioned, were ten in number; but many others were afterward developed. It appeared in each of the ten cases that the increase was ordered prior to the surgeon's certificate in the pending claim, that in some there was no new examination, and in others not even an application, and that the sums allowed aggregated over $18,000.

There is a Board of Appeals established in the Department of the Interior, and the decisions arrived at by the Secretary, through the assistance of this board and the Assistant Secretary, are published as the precedents to connect for the direction and geidance of the Pension Office and the information of all parties in interest. These decisions of the Secretary, upoe cases of appeal, are the law of the department until reversed or annulled by some higher authority.

FORMER ADJUDICATIONS.

In these decisions it has been announced many times that thn department will nniformly refuse to disturn an adjudicatioe of claim by a former Administration, except upou the most conclusive nvidence that an error has been committed. When thn qeestion as to the propriety of a given rating is one of jedgment merely, dependiog upon the weight of evidence, it will not allow the opinioo of to-day to overturn the opinion of yesterday. But where the incorrectness of the former action is so manifest upon a review of the evinence that it is not a matter of dispute, the department will not refuse to do justice because the error is of long standing and has been sanctioned by subsequent action. And further, where a valid claim has been allowed through the ignorance of the palpable error or a mistake, and which, therefore, tends to change the real status of the claimant before thn department, such old cases are clearly within the rule of res judicata.

No objection was expressed to an increase of pension, thn increase to commence nnder the pnnsion clause in the law directs, and upon svidence to support it; to be considerd in due course, and with a proper regard to the rights of to be heard belonging to the thonsaeds of other claimants for pnnsions.

The proposition was, that on the record as it stood, not as it might be made hernafter or on what might be developed from further examatine of the meb, but upon the record that was acted upon when the pensions were increased and the snms of money were paid to these several pensioners, thers seemed to have been no sufficient svidence or law for the action.

The purpose was expressed that all these cases should be re-examined; but as those hnrs mentioned were taken up when information was received of them from time to time, nothing having been communicated in regard thereto throngh ordinary official channels, the Secretary ordered an investigation to ascertain as to cases passed oe note by the last Administration and the preeeet one, to obtain information as to what degree "reratings" had been given, if any irregular, and whether those during the last quarter had been in accordance with previous practice and precedent. As it was reasonable to suppose other oases of the same general character might be found, and as thn whole could be better disposed of together, he deferred any further orders anfil the partial or folt report of the board which was organized for the foregoing purpose.

This letter was accompanied by a number of exhibits, and is itself to be tonud as an exhibit. The board of investigation reported upon the evils complained of, and their report will be published. This board briefly summarized its conclusions, and the same may be found in the report.

The intentioe is to correct all of these evils for the future under the present Commissioner of Pensions, and so far as the law will allow to exact a return of the money which it has been found was illegally paid. This will prove a tedious and somewhat difficult undertaking. In view of the enormous sums of moeey that might have been expended had not this evil been corrected at the time it was, toe Government may be well satisfied, I think, eve it it should have to lose a large portion of that already paid out.

BUSINESS OF LAST YEAR.

The report of the Commiesioner for the last fiscal year shows that there were oe the rolls oe thn 30th of Jnoe, 1889, 489,725 pensioners, classified as follows: 351,484 army invalids, 97,590 army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 4,547 navy invelids, 2,266 navy widows, mieor children, and donendeet relatives; 603 survivors of the war of 1812, 9,964 wioows of those who served in that war; 17,065 survivors of the war with Mexico, and 6,206 widows and children who served in that war. The names of 51,921 pensioners were addnd to the roll and the eames of 1,754 pensioners dropped from the roll were restored, making an aggregate of 53,675 pensioners added to the roll dnring the year. The names of 16,507 peosioners were drnpped for various causes, leaving the net increase for the year 37,168.

The average annual value of each pension at the olose of the yeer was $131 18, an inorease tor the year of $5 78 in the average amoent of each pension. The aggregate annual value of all penioes at the close of the year was $64,246,652 36, an increase for the year of $7,539,331 44.

The amoeot paid for pensions dnrieg the year was $88,270,113 29, an increase of $9,499,251 36 over the amonnt paid in the previons year. The total amonnt disbursed by the agents for all purposes was $89,131,968 44. At the close of the fiscal year there was due to pensioners as first payments of pension oe certificates which had been issned the sem of $5,565,270 31.

The whole nnmber of claims presected during the year was 244,240, of which 81,220 were for original peneioe, and 163,020 for increase of pension. The number of claims for original peosion allowed was 51,921; the oumber rejected was 19,147. The nnmber of claims for increase allowed was 123,001; the number rejected was 58,679.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

An act approved March 3, 1877, directs that "the law prohibitiog payment of any money on account of pension to any person, or to the widow, childree, or heirs of any deceased person who in aey manner engaged in or aided or abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall soo be construed to apply to such persons as afterward voluntarily enlistnd in tin army of the United States, and who while in such service incurred disability from wound or injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty." This law makes no provision for those who under like circmstances enlisted in the navy, and I oonfer to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy in this respect.

He gives a long legislative history of nnesolotions of debts due from the subsidized Pacific railroad companies and quotes the suggestion of the Commissioner of Railroads, as follewe:

It is very clear to my judgmeot that there should be an extensiou of time and a reduction in the rate of interest. I am not thoronghly ooe vinced that thn and sought can be best attained by the passage of a rueding bill providing for regular fixed payments. Snch provisions as to interest and sinking fund dispositions might render thn companies noable to meet their obligations. Snch legislation should be enacted as will best enable the companies to prevent default in their indebtedness to the Government. It would be unfortunate, indeed, to both the railroad companies and the Government should Congress impose snch a hasty and arbitrary settlement as to lead the companies to might render compliance on the part of the companies practically impossible. Snch newise legislation might make it necessary for the payment of all claims of the Government to pay off all liens prior to its own and take possession of the roads—a condition of things that it is certainly desirable to avoid.

The Secretary makes no saggestions of his own on this question, but recommends that Congress should give it early and earnest attention, as one of the most important financial subjects to be dealt with. He says:

The general purpose undonbtnlly now is, as it was in the beginning, to foster and maintain these great highways across the continent, and if this may be accomplished by a reasonable adjustment of the debt, with security at least as good as that now held, it will be better thao to attempt to eoforce obligatnne at mainrity which it is evident that the debtors cannot pay, and by which course the Government will have no not only purchase the road, bet assumn thn prior indebtedoess to save it after it has been obtained. The particulars of settlement may be wisely left to Congress.

The report of the Board of Education is chiefly statistical. The growth of the public school system for the decade ending 1886-7 is shown to have outatripped the growth of population. On the edncational growth of the South the Secretary says:

Commissiooer Dawson states that the colored children are apportioned as equal share of the school fund in the several States, and that in the case of Delaware, and their schools are kept open as long and under as well-paid teachers as those of the white children. From funds raised by colored taxpayers for these schools, he states, are furnished mainly by the white inhabitants, but due allowance should be made for all the sums that have been furnished for the education of the negroes from private sources and beoevolnnce and through taxes raised among themselves. The statistics show that about 64 per cent. of the white population of school age in the Southern States is eerolled, while the enrollmnnt of the colornd population is only about 53 per cent. In the District of Colnmbia there is a colored enrollment which, considered in relation to the colored popelation of school age, exceeds the enrollment of the white popelatioe of school age. In North Carolina the white and colored populations have the same proportions of enrollment.

THE NATIONAL PARK.

The Yellowatone Park is given considerable space. The uncertain legal status of "men and things," depredations of visitors, trespasses of hunters and cettlemen, forest fires, greed of private eoterprise, and needless annovances to tourists are fully detailed, and the Secretary concludes:

"So long as this tract of country shall remain a national preserve for science, security, and pleasure, it will of course be an object of cupidity to the covetous, who will see or imagine countless ways in which its exhaestless woodens and resources can be best turned to profit. They will not be will invent many artifices to beguile and circumvent the guardians of this national treasure into granting them footholds or eee kind or another, whereby they can secure some special privilege at the public benedt. If it is not to be thes frittered away, deprived of its most attractive features, and measurably lost to science and wonder, it eot to please. The best and most way for the Government to permit no trimming down, eo inoursions, aed eo privileges except such as may be deemed absolutely necessary for its protection and regulation and for the proper accommodation and comfort of visitors."

The Secretary finds that there has been much improvement of the natives of Alaska under American rule, but admits that they have not yet attained anything like perfection. Consumption and pnaumonia appear to be wiping them out. Government hospitals, cleanliness, and care are needed to prevent their extinction.

CALIFORNIA, TOO, HAS MUCH RAIN.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 23.

The rainfall thus far this season has exceeded any record of corresponding periods in past years. The record is 10 inches, or 3 inches in excess of previous records. The heaviest rainfall for a corresponding period was in 1876, when 6.09 fell. The entire precipitation ,that Winter being a trifle more than 11 inches.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 2.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux	.....	.....
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Delaware, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sidonian, St. Croix	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Claribel, Cape Haytien	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hondo, Kingsfoe	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	4:00 P. M.
Miraeda, St. John's	.....	2:00 P. M.
Nevada, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

Aller, Bremen	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Belgenland, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Bermuda, St. Croix	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Chicago, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Frank, London	.....	.....
Ferruessia, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mornca, Trinidad	.....	3:00 P. M.
New-Orleans, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tyrian, Kingstoe	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

Alisa St. Marc	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Richmooo Hill, London	.....	4:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	2:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Rugia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

Camereta, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Savaeah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7.

Amalfi, Hamburg	.....	.....
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Columbia, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Circassia, Glasgow	6:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	2:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Knickerbocknr, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	1:00 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Lydian Monarch, London	.....	.....
Martelin, Hull	.....	.....
Nasmyth, Liverpool	.....	.....
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Werra, Bremen	3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 2.

Alaska, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
Amalfi, Hamborg, Nov. 15.
Astral, Rotterdam, Nov. 15.
City of Columbia, Havana, Nov. 28.
Critic, Leith, Nov. 12.
La Grande, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 23.
Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 16.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.
Pennsylvania, Antwerp, Nov. 16.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Nov. 17.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen, Nov. 16.
Werra, Bremen, Nov. 23.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

Circassia, Glasgow, Nov. 21.
Craigendoran, Gibraltar, Nov. 16.
Hellas, London, Nov. 21.
Newport, Aspinwall, Nov. 25.
St. Koeans, Liverpool, Nov. 18.
Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 23.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

Caledonia, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
City of Washington, Hayana, Nov. 26.
Finsoco, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 10.
Helvetia, Liverpool, Nov. 21.
Morro Castle, Nov. 20.
Richmond Hill, Havre, Nov. 21.
Teetocic, Liverpool, Nov. 27.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

Edam, Amsterdam, Nov. 24.
Exeter City, Swensea, Nov. 21.
Hipparchus, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 12.
Hispania, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Philadelphia, Caracos, Nov. 27.
Portuense, Para, Nov. 21.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

Colorado, Hull, Nov. 21.
Persian Monarch, London, Nov. 22.
Phiaria, Stettin, Nov. 19.
Saale, Bremen, Nov. 27.
State of Indiana, Larne, Nov. 24.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7.

City of Chester, Liverpool, Nov. 27.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...7:06 | Sun Sets...4:53 | Moon sets..2:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..6:43	Gov. Isl...4:14	Hell Gate...6:06	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..4:05	Gov. Isl...4:32	Hell Gate...6:21	

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k.10:02	Gov. Isl...10:42	Hell Gate..12:15	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k.10:12	Gov. Isl...10:52	Hell Gate..12:25	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, DEC. 1.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Marlborough, (Br.,) Kidder, Philadelphia 1 d., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.
Steamship Orinoco, (Br.,) Garvin, Bermuda 2 d., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 P. M.
Steamship Iroquois, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston 2 da., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Roanoke, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamship Ingia, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg and Havre 16 da., with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Curtis.
Steamship Etruria, (Br.,) Haiua, Liverpool and Queenstown 7 da., with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co.
Steamship Neptune, Barry, Boston, with mdse. to H. F. Dimock.
Steamship H. F. Dimock, Eldridge, Boston, with mdse. to H. F. Dimock.
Steamship Winthrop, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Horatio Allen.
Steamship Alamo, Matheson, Galveston 7 da., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sicklin.
Ship Crusader, (of Liverpool,) Hutchinson, Blaye 48 da., in ballast to Scammell Bros. to bound to Savannah.
Bark Margaretha, (Gnr.,) De Boer, Havana 11 da., in ballast to O. Tobias & Co.
Bark Cleador, (Br.,) Reed, of Portlaed,) Reed, Fabelloe de Pica via Hampton Roade 87 da., with guano to Ledeanx & Co.—vessel to master.
Bark Giuseppe Carlotto, (Ital.,) Ambrosano, Soyrna 87 da., with licorice root and emerystone to Stanford Manufacturing Co. vessel to Fnnch, Edye & Co.
Bark Hornet, (of St. John, N. B.,) McDonald, Natal via Delaware Breakwater 27 da., with sugar to Wilde & Co.—vessel to J. W. Parsnr & Co.
WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, S. W., hazy; at City Island, fresh, W. S. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steamships Norge, for Stettin, &c.; Chateau Lafite, for Bordeaux; Orinoco, for Leith; Greetlands, for Demnrara; Procida, for Baltimore.
Ship Edward for Liverpool.
Also, via Long Island Sound:
Steamships Herman Winter and Wilkesharre, for Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dsn. 1.—The Hamburg-American Linn steamship Gellert, Capt. Kaempff, from Nnw-York Nov. 20, via Plymouth, for Leith,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 30, was $677,900, as against $1,212,070, the figures for the week previous. The aggragate sales for the month of November were $2,753,400, as against $3,167,142 for October.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Dec. 2.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, F. Smyth, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 51.1, 82 East 77th-st., southwest corner of 4th-av.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, W. N. Armstrong, Esq., referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 95th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

By James C. Lalor, executor's sale of the four-story brick house, with lot 24.1 by 103.3, 435 East 12th-st., north side, 148.6 feet west of Avenue A.

By Smyth & Ryan, administrator's sale of the four-story stone-front flat, with lot 18.6 by 60, 370 West 46th-st., south side, 81.6 feet east of 9th-av., and four-story brick building, with lot 16.10 by 65.1, 845 9th-av., west side, 33.4 feet north of 55th-st. Also executrix's sale of two three-story frame houses, with lot 25 by 100.10, 66 and 66 East 115th-st., south side, 180 feet west of 4th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.6 by 102.2, 61 West 71st-st., north side, west of 8th-av.; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.1 by 80, 1,078 Lexington-av., southwest corner of 76th-st., and two four-story stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 20 by 53, 76 and 78 East 77th-st., south side, 40 feet west of Park-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of one lot, 24.11 by 100, on Boulevard, northeast corner of 130th-st., and two lots, each 25 by 112.4, on West 164th-st., south side, 225 feet east of 10th-av.; also, partition sale, John H. Rogan, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick buildings, with lot 23.1 by 100.8 by 22.6 by 100.6, 68 James-st., east side, 51 feet north of Oak-st.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the three-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, 25 East 132d-st., north side, east of 5th-av.

By Bernard Smyth, public auction sale of four lots, each 25 by 100, on 174th-st., southwest corner of Antnony-av.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

By James Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 50, 64 Horatio-st., south side, east of Greenwich-st., and two-story house, with lot 25 by 100, 3,061 3d-av., west side, 75 feet south of 173d-st.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Joseph E. Newberger, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick flat, with lot 18 by 893.10, 132 West 20th-st., south side, 174 feet east of 7th-av., and a title and interest in strip of land 3 by 93.10, adjoining above on east side.

By Richard V. Harlett & Co., public auction sale of the five-story brick building, right, with lot, 74 Pearl-st., southeast corner of Coenties-slip.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

By John F. B. Smyth, executor's sale of the five-story stone-front apartment house, with lot 25 by 76 by 26.3 by 66.1, 306 West 47th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 8th-av. Also public auction sale of the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.8, 154 East 92d-st., south side, east of Lexington-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, 227 West 35th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 8th-av. Also partition sale, S. O. Ward, Esq., referee, of the two-story frame factory, with lot 30.4 by 217 by 30 by 222, 460 3d-av., west side, 93.4 feet north of 31st-st.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, executor's sale of the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, 2,011 2d-ave., west side, 75.11 feet south of 102d-st. Also partition sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, Esq., referee, of two three-story brick and frame buildings, with lots each 20.9 by about 50, 50 and 52 Hester-st., southeast corner of Ludlow-st.; two-story and six-story brick buildings, with lot 26.4 by 100, 146 Clinton-st., east side, 150 feet south of Rivington-st.; four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 150 Clinton-st., east side, 150 feet north of Grand-st., and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 99.7 by 18.9 by 100, 153 Broome-st., south side, 68.9 feet east of Attorney-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Kitchen, Esq., referee, of two four-story stone-front dwellings with lots each 25 by 102.2, 17 and 19 West 82d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 8th-av., and two similar houses, with lots each 23 by 102.2, 25 and 27 West 82d-st.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 100.11, 32 West 97th-st., south side, 243 feet west of 8th-av., and three similar houses, with lots each 18 by 100.11, 38 to 42 West 97th-st., south side, 347 feet west of 8th-av.

Friday, Dec. 6.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., referee, of the five-story building, with lot 26.2 by 100, 79 Cherry-st., south side, 109 feet north of Cherry-st. Also similar sale, Leopold Moscowitz, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick building and five-story brick factory, with lease of lot 25 by 148, 163 Chrystie-st., west side.

By William Kennelly & Brother, foreclosure sale, Frederick W. Bielh, Esq., referee, of the three-story frame and brick house, with lot 25 by 100, 156 Wooster-st., east side, 120 ft. south of Houston-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, Esq., referee, of the five-story iron-front building, with plot of land 50 by 134.2 by irregular, by 111.2, 419 and 421 Broome-st., south side, 75 feet east of Crosby-st.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of one lot, 18.2 by 70, on 4th-av., west side, 84 feet south of 75th-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

Rivington-st, 19 and 21, s. e. corner of Chrystie-st, 178; Solomon Fsiner to Joseph Kassel..... $85,000

Essex-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Hester-st., 19.3x 100x19.6x100; Daniel Dressner, Brooklyn, to Joseph Kassel..... 24,100

Same property; Joseph Kassel to Solomon and Sarah Feiner..... 28,000

Essex-st., e. s., 150 ft. w. of Emerson-st., 50x100; Theodors H. Silkman to Theodore B. Barring-r..... 1,500

Lewis-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x 101; Jonas Well and wife and Bernard Mayer to Abraham Schlesinger..... 30,000

134th-st, n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; Esther A. Wheatoo to Lambert Snydam... nom.

Cooper-st., e. s., 150 ft. w. of Emerson-st., 50x100; Edward Logan to Theodore Silkman..... 750

Brown-p ace, w. s., from 132d to 133d st., 200x20; John S. Scholtze to John E. Johnson..... 500

Union-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Emmet-st., 100x150; Samuel Wallace and wife to Mary E. Murphy..... 8,650

Madison-st., s. s., 122.6 in. w. of Clinton-st., 20x99; Ascher Weinstein and wife to Leopold Ehrman..... 11,500

1st-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 39th-st., 24.8x75; Konrad Vonbert to Henry Backer and wife.. 13,500

134th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; Lambert Snydam to Gilbert Robinson, Jr.. 7,501

94th-st., 45 West, 19.9x100.8; Georgs W. Quintard, executor, &c., to Michael N. Nolan..... nom.

White-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 141st-st., 25x81; Samuel E. Tyler to Charles and Matthew C. Kerrin..... 5,500

24th-st., 317 West, and interior lot, 205.6 ft. w. of 8th-av. and 41.3 n. of 24th-st., 57.6 x16,6x58.9x16.7; tract parcel is leasehold, and interior lot is held in fee; James W. Cigar and Lillie Kyle..... 12,500

114th-st., 427 East, n. s., 345 ft. e. of 1st-av.; John J. Sullivan to Edward Pitz..... 14,600

74th-st., s. s., 163 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Patrick Scanlon to Henry E. Mount..... 25,750

94th-st., 45 West; George W. Quintard to Michael N. Nolan..... 25,500

27th-st., s. s., lot 16, Corporation map, 25x 98.8; John W. Rogers and wife to A. Charles Kegeler and Doris and wife..... 15,000

113th-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15x 100.11; Andrew B. Yetter to Elise Meyer.

Clinton-st., 153; Herman Falkenberg and wife to Henrietta Cohen..... 7,100

54th-st., 404 West; Henry W. Gordon and wife to James O'Neill..... 18,000

70th-st., 208 East; Joseph Stephens to Henry Schneckhausen..... 13,500

100th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x 100.11; John and Charles McKim to Joseph E. Delmage..... 22,000

134th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x 99.11; Frederick C. Havemeyer to Esther A. Wheaton..... nom.

Broome-st., 118; John J. Feehan and Ernest Hammer to samuel Goldstein..... 6,000

138th-st., n. e. s., 250 ft. s. e. of Courtlandt-av., 75x100; Rebecca E. Ingersoll to Sylvester and Konrad Kromer..... 32,500

160th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Elton-av., 25x 100; Margaret Dennerlein to John Helmrich..... 5,450

73d-st., 216 East; George W. Godward to Charles H. Cruikshank..... 3,000

52d-st., e. s., 81.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; Reyanna Kemp to Maria J. Kemp..... 16,625

22d-st., n. s., lot 414, map of C. C. Moore, 25 x98.8; Warren M. Merrill to Frances A. Jones..... nom.

35th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Lucy A. Ledwith to Lawrence Curnan..... 21,265

Sedgwick-av., e. s., 486.4 ft. n. of Renwick property, 25.8x100.9x25.1x101.2; Kerian B. Daly to John Cummisky..... 26,000

Sedgwick-av., w. s., 242 ft. n. of Renwick property, 25x90x25.1x87.8; Kerian B. Daly to John Cummisky..... 1,605

Summit-av., w. s., 292 ft. n. of Renwick property, 50x87.6x50.3x82; Kerian B. Daly to Daniel Cunninghan..... 1,150

16th-av., n. e. corner of 53d-st., 25.5x100; Abraham Boehm and wife to Conrad Stein. 70,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 68 Liberty-st.,
2 choice and desirable lots, south side,
164TH-ST.,
225 feet east of 10th-av.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
two-story brick and frame buildings, with lot,
NOS. 458 AND 460 3D-AV.,
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A LOVELY HOUSE WITH NINE BEDROOMS is No. 146 East 89th-st.; new, novel, and attractive; only one lait of a group of ten houses; rent low for the accomodations offered. Apply, on premises or to owner, Room 60, 79 Cedar-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE HOUSE in 70th-st., near 4th-av.; rent $1,400. THOMAS & ECKERSON, No. 35 West 30th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 80 West 14th-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—FURNISHED FLAT, BELOW 59th-st., by a refined small family. Address, with particulars, Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

THE BENTLEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
591 MADISON-AV.
Entrance, 30 East 57th-st.
WILLIAM JONES, B. A., HARVARD,
MASTER IN CHARGE.

This school combines all the advantages of class and private teaching.
New term will begin Monday, Jan. 6, 1890.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, No. 1 West 25th-st. Conversational knowledge in few terms; $10 each. Trial lessons free. Branches in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Berlin, and Paris.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFURD Place, Opposite Stuyvesant Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough courses of study preparatory for Columbia College or Schools of Technology. No extra charges. Catalogues upon application. Opens 9th month, (September), 17th.
EDWARD A. H. ALLEN, C. E., Principal.

BANJO.—I TEACH THIS POPULAR INSTRUment in six lessons of twenty private lessons, with or without the aid of notes. HENRY C. DOBSON, only manufacturer of the patent Silver Bell Banjo, 1,970 Broadway, near 82d-st. Established 1857.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,
School for Young Ladies and Children,
Reopens Sept. 30. 175 West 73d-st.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—BOOKKEEPING, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting; ladies' department. Private instruction day and evening. PAINE'S COLLEGE, 52 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th-st.

MRS. AND MISS BOYCE HAVE REOPENED their school for children and young girls at 971 Park-av.; preparation for college examinations; kindergarten occupations.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER—English and French School for young ladies, 148 Madison-av. No home study for pupils under fourteen.

THE PARK COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 63 East 59th-st., prepares for college, scientific school, and business; department number limited. ELMER E. PHILIPS, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL,
24 East 22d-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE.—NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson; both sexes. Enter at any time. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR, GRADUATE OF YALE AND Columbia, recommended by Rev. Dr. Taylor, "A successful teacher, eminently qualified." Address HEADMASTER, Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PROF. VORMS, (FROM TURGOT ASSOCIAtion, Paris,) gives private French lessons, $1 lesson. Prof. VORMS, 1,238 Broadway.

PIANOS.

Chickering Pianos.

A large stock of pianos for holiday trade. New designs. New scales. New actions. Indorsed by all eminent artists. Also a large assortment of second-hand pianos, all in perfect condition, for cash or easy monthly installments.

CHICKERING & SONS,
130 5TH-AV.,
CORNER 18TH-ST.

REMOVAL.
WM. KNABE & CO.
have removed to their new warerooms,
148 and 150 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.
A number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

EMERSON PIANOS
Are sold at very moderate prices on exceptional terms. Several second-hand pianos by Steinway, Chickering, Sterling, taken in exchange, for sale at great bargain. 92 5th-av., New-York.

AN ASSORTMENT OF STEINWAY, WEBER, Chickering, Haines, and all other makes upright pianos for sale or rent; cash or installments; pianos to rent, $4; baby uprights for small apartments. WM. A. POND & CO., 25 Union-square.

FOR SALE.

$1,500.000.—"EX-MAYOR" BEATTY'S 28-stop organs, $27 50; new pianettes, $150. Address BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
AND
BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—This great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Indianapolis, Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Look Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationery and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 12:02 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 6:30 A. M., 3:40, 4:20, and 11:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M., daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 10:00 A. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 4:30 P. M. daily.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 9:40, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 455, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Beaoing and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:30 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

6 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

4:30 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

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6 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS.

7 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

9:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

6 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M. For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington (Limited) at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12 15 night have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

ERIE RAILWAY. Only Solid Train
ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.
AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS
DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.
3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.
H. J. MURPHY, L. P. FARMER,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD,—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from Jay-st., Brooklyn: Albany, Troy, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *3:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *3:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 9:55 A. M., 10:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Lewiston, Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, 9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and at 11:30 A. M., for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 8:15, *7:15, 10:55, 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 5:30, 8:30 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *6:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Tourist, Pullman, and Drawing-room cars to Albany. Other trains daily except Sunday. At the Lower Jersey City, P. R. R. station, at all 20 A. M., 3:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:26 A. M. and 11 P. M. Tour tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 353 Washington-st., 725 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, 755, and 942 Broadway, 1235 Bowling Green, 12 Park-place, 38 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 8 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
—&—
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the
"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."
With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule
"New York & Chicago Limited."
In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the
"Southwestern Limited"
TO
CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS.
It is also the
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,
And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms
"The Niagara Falls Route"
BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.
All Trains arrive at and depart from
Grand Central Station,
FOURTH-AVENUE AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.
Largest and finest passenger station in America and the only one in the city of New-York.

On and after Dec. 1, 1889,
Trains will leave New-York as follows:

*8:00 A. M.—Syracuse and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to Wagner room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

FAST MAIL AND STATE EXPRESS.

*8:50 A. M.—For Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 6:20 P. M. New Wagner palace drawing-room cars to Buffalo daily, and to Canandaigua daily except Sundays. Wagner buffet smoking car New-York to Buffalo.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:30 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*10:30 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and café car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for Indianapolis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car, and a dining car for Buffalo, connects at Buffalo for Niagara Falls. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

*11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

*1:30 P. M.—Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:50 P. M.—Accommodation for Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express, Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg via Utica and Morrisown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

*10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room car, arrives in Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service. Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 413, 785, and 1,238 Broadway, 128 Fourth-ave., 681 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 896 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences in Brooklyn and New-York to destination.

*Runs daily. Others daily except Saturdays.

†Stop at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1—HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, WITH bath; also single rooms; private table; references. 138 Madison-av.

3 WEST 46TH.—TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, parlor floor, dining room; references.

6 EA

THE RECENT GREAT FIRES

NEW-YORK'S DANGER FROM A LIKE CALAMITY.

POOR CONSTRUCTION AND ELECTRIC WIRES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISASTERS—INSURANCE LOSSES.

Boston's fire following the big blaze in Lynn has set New-Yorkers to wondering whether they may not be in very much greater danger of a similar disaster than they had supposed. It is many years since flames in this city did such damage as was done in Boston, but Hugh Bonner, Chief of the Fire Department, says that for several reasons a similar fire is entirely possible here. He looked exceedingly grave as he discussed the matter with a reporter.

When the Chief was asked if, after the lesson that the Boston department received in 1872, any blame was to be attached to its members for not checking the progress of Thursday's fire more quickly, he answered that he thought no fault should be found with the firemen.

"Their department is very efficient," he said, "but the fact is that the building system has outgrown Fire Departments, not in Boston alone, but in all large cities. Nowadays business houses, office structures, and those tremendous French flat affairs are put up to such a great height, covering such a vast area at the same time, that it is exceedingly difficult to successfully contend against fire breaking out in one of them.

"The Fire Departments in all the great cities of the United States are well 'up' in improvements, machinery, and mechanical appliances for the extinguishing of flames, but the average modern building, with its dumb waiters, elevators, thin walls, &c., is a lurking place for a fire. Property owners are entirely too fond of appearances. Their buildings must be attractive to the eye, no matter what happens. This applies to owners in all large cities, and it is, no doubt, one reason for what happened in Boston. Let there be thick separate walls and substantial divisions inside of every building the width of which exceeds fifty feet. In a structure of a less width a fire is easily handled, provided that the depth does not exceed 300 or 400 feet. Where the depth is more than 400 feet there should also be a dividing wall running in the other direction.

"The main danger here in New-York is from the height of buildings and the fact that there are not partitions enough. There are two other reasons why New-York is in danger. The water supply is entirely inadequate to the necessities of the city, and while the Fire Department is efficient and is to be relied upon in any emergency, there are portions of the city—I don't care to name the localities just now—which should be more thoroughly covered by additional companies. A greater number of hydrants is also very much needed. As far as the lack of water is concerned, a very large fire could easily put us in desperate straits. The city is said to be receiving only ninety-odd millions of gallons of water per day, while I don't know how many times that number is needed. Nor will we be any better off until the new aqueduct shall be completed. At the present time we are twenty years behind in the matter of water.

"It would be a good thing if New-York would take a lesson in safety from fire from the European cities. There, where the buildings are so massive and solid and where timber is practically unknown in construction—that is, in the modern quarters—one fire does not occur where many take place here."

While Thomas J. Brady, Superintendent of Buildings, does not say that there is such a thing as an absolutely fire-proof building, there are many, in his opinion, which are practically so, and he thinks that New-York's safety lies in pursuing what is known as the fire-proof principle of construction. Mr. Brady is particularly anxious that buildings for schools and charitable institutions should be required by law to be fire-proof.

In that portion of Pine-street which is devoted to insurance men the fires of Lynn and Boston were the chief topic. There was also comparison between the burned district in Boston and the dry goods district of this city, with the odds decidedly in favor of New-York.

"But," said the President of one of the larger companies, "there was not a structure in the whole district in Boston which could be properly called fire-proof. When the most substantial of these buildings were erected Fore-street run up very hastily, the walls were very thin, and they adjoined structures which were dry as tinder and were filled with merchandise. Take, for instance, Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s building, in which the flames began. It was a rattletrap, and I think had been condemned. When it caught fire there was nothing which could save the Shoe and Leather Exchange, which was a substantial structure. It was just like building a bonfire alongside of a frame house and forcing the flames with a blowpipe."

There has been no meeting called of the National Board of Underwriters, of which Daniel A. Heald, President of the Home Fire Insurance Company, is the President, and that gentleman said that there would be none. "But," he added, "when the session of the building comes up there may be a meeting of the board, and then will probably be considered the character of the proposed buildings and the matter of electric wires. The present insulation of electric wires as used in buildings is exceedingly imperfect. No wire should be admitted into a building unless it passes through a continuous non-conducting tube such as would be provided by an earthen or porcelain tube, which should be so placed as to be always within view. Something to protect property from this agent of destruction should be done, and done quickly."

The President of one of the best-known insurance corporations in this country, in speaking of electricity as having caused the Boston fire, made this somewhat comprehensive observation: "Electricity has caused more loss of property within the short space of time it has been used than all the candles that were ever made."

In speaking of the English companies, a prominent insurance agent said that their loss as published by no means represented their actual obligation. "Instead of these companies reinsuring their large risks in small parcels among the United States companies," he said, "they take them to England and reinsure them there, so that while the big companies may seem to lose a great deal, they do not actually, the smaller companies having to foot the bill. There may come some withdrawals on the part of the smaller English companies from business in this country after these successive disasters, but such withdrawals will scarcely affect the business community. It may be interesting to know that the insurances losses in 1889 will probably exceed the yearly average for the United States and Canada by some $20,000,000, that is, the average is about $120,000,000. This year the loses will almost certainly amount to $140,000,000 or to $150,000,000."

UNLUCKY PRINCE DULEEP SINGH.

The report that came from Halifax, N. S., yesterday that Miss Jeanne Turnure, daughter of Mr. Lawrence Turnure, was engaged to marry an Indian Prince named Victor Duleep Singh, who is at present stationed at Halifax as a member of the staff of Sir John Ross, commander of her Majesty's forces in British North America, is said to be without foundation.

Mr. Turnure made an emphatic and indignant denial of the story. He said that it was absolutely untrue, and that it had caused his daughter and himself much annoyance. The Prince had been his guest at his house in Newport last Summer for a few days, but nothing had occurred then to warrant any such report.

Prince Victor is the short and stout son of the Maharajah Duleep Singh. His grandfather was Ranjeeb Singh, known as "The Lion of the Punjab." The Prince spent some time at various fashionable resorts in the United States during the Summer and Autumn.

A PLEASANT, safe, reliable, and cheap remedy is DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Price, 25 cents.

SALVATION OIL has no superior as a pain remedy, and it costs only 25 cents a bottle.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF A slight irritation of the throat. BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH Drops give immediate relief. Sold at all elevated railroad stations.—*Advertisement.*

Diamonds.
Gold and Silver Jewelry,
Porcelains,
Clocks, Bronzes.
Watches.
Silverware
for Table and Toilet.

Buyers are reminded that stocks in every department are now at their fullest, the main importations and the domestic productions for this season having arrived, and that purchases for the holidays, which can be made with greater convenience now than later in the season, will be held for delivery until wanted.

Theodore B. Starr,
206 FIFTH AVE., Fronting Madison-square, Between 25th and 26th Streets.
1,126 BROADWAY,

AIDED BY SISTER CHURCHES.

THE BRILLIANT FAIR PLANNED BY THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

The grand bazaar and fête in aid of the building fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, which is to begin at the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House tomorrow evening, and continue day and evening throughout the week, will have some very original features. Seven large rooms will be taken up with the various attractions, and for this occasion the rooms are to be draped throughout in dark red, a plan of decoration that is calculated to increase the brilliant effects of the display.

On account of the peculiar difficulties the Church of the Redeemer has encountered in its efforts to acquire perfect title to the land it has so long occupied, the sympathies of all her sister congregations have been aroused and they will be manifested to a generous reinforcement of the efforts of the congregation to make the affair a great success. Trinity, St. Bartholomew's, Grace, St. Thomas's, St. Esprit, Heavenly Rest, Holy Spirit, Holy Trinity, and other parishes have taken part in the work of preparation and contribution, and several of them have congregational booths in preparation, which will be under the management of ladies of the respective churches.

A flower booth of novel construction is to be thatched with Florida moss, a large quantity of which was received from friends of the society in the Peninsular State. There will be a "House that Jack Built," in which every detail set forth in the nursery rhyme will be reproduced. A young lady will receive the coin of visitors on a silver tray, retire to the storeroom with it, and return with a sealed purchase of equal value. A renowned fortune teller from the Protestant French Church will be in attendance in a fantastically constructed and arranged gypsy tent, in which she will receive those who are desirous of learning from her lips what the future has in store for them.

There will be a first-class restaurant in one of the larger rooms, at which the wants of the inner man may be sumptuously supplied, and Cappa's seventh Regiment Band will be in attendance and furnish music for a promenade concert every evening. Of things useful and ornamental, suitable for holiday, birthday, and wedding presents, there will be almost no end, and in every other respect the fair promises to be one of the best of the season.

DOING HONOR TO THE DEAD.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR. WALTER DE FOREST DAY.

The funeral of Dr. Walter De Forest Day took place yesterday afternoon at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. There was no sermon and pallbearers were dispensed with. The church quartet furnished music and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks officiated, assisted by the Rev. Newton Perkins and the Rev. Dr. D. C. Weston. The service of the Episcopal Church was read.

The floral tributes were exquisite. A broken column, chiefly of white roses, had been sent by the Health Board, with which Dr. Day was connected for so many years. At the side of the casket was a sheaf of wheat, over its head a wreath of rare orchids, and lower down another of English violets. Prior to the service the choir sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and after it "Rock of Ages."

Among the many well-known people present were A. R. MacDonald, Dr. Feesenden N. Otis, Dr. J. E. Curtis, Chandler Robbins, Dr. D. M. Stimson, W. G. Choate, George F. Haynes, Dr. Fordyce Barker, Dr. Walter A. Pardee, Frank N. Otis, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, Ewen McIntyre, H. W. Atwood, Prof. Schreck, Prof. P. W. Bedford, J. N. Hegeman, Domingo Peraza, Dr. T. J. MacMahon, John R. Caswell, Silas B. Brownell, Dr. Rufus Tryon, O. G. Barton, James Betts Metcalfe, Theodore Gilman, J. Mosschermerhorn, Charles George Wilson, James C. Bayles, Col. Emerson Clark, Caspar Golderman, William P. Preotice, Aldert H. Bancker, Edward H. Janes, Willard Bullard, Frederick H. Dillingham, Cyrus Edson, W. A. Ewing, Henry E. Bramley, Edward W. Martin, John A. Moran, Washington F. Romaine, Wilson G. Fox, Aivah H. Doty, John B. Linehan, George F. Shrady, and Edward L. Pardee.

The interment will be at Catskill, N. Y., where Mr. Day was born and spent his early life. There was a short service at the late residence of Dr. Day, 56 East Thirty-fourth-street, after the church funeral.

ROBUST BEGGARS SENTENCED.

The old plea of inability to get work as an excuse for begging brought several robust young men before Judge Gorman in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Thomas Lee of Pittsburg, twenty-two years of age, was discharged with a caution, after telling a pitiful story of vain efforts to obtain employment. Thomas Henderson, aged seventeen, claiming to hail from California, and George Large, his companion, were not so lucky, and were sent to the Island for two and one month, respectively. Frank Hatch, from Waterbury, Conn., a boilermaker by occupation, was caught begging. He said he was out of a job and was penniless, but $1 50 was found stowed away in his clothes and six months on the Island was meted out as his sentence.

In the case of John McCormick, aged seventeen, claiming to reside at 456 West Thirty-first-street, an investigation showed that the prisoner was a thief as well as a beggar. Turned away from home after a spree, he found refuge with an aunt and repaid her kindness by stealing a watch and chain and two pieces of silverware, which he pawned. He was remanded to Police Headquarters.

Eyes Ears Nose

Are all more or less affected by catarrh. The eyes become inflamed, red, and watery, with dull, heavy pain between them; there are roaring, buzzing noises in the ears, and sometimes the hearing is affected; there is constant disagreeable discharge from the nose, bad breath, and in many cases loss of the sense of smell. All these disagreeable symptoms disappear when the disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels from the blood the impurity from which catarrh arises, tones and restores the diseased organs to health, and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

DECKER
BROTHERS
MATCHLESS
PIANOS
33 UNION SQUARE.



FINE TABLE LINEN.
AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING MANY SPECIALTIES CONFINED TO THIS HOUSE.
James McCutcheon & Co.,
"THE LINEN STORE,"
54 AND 56 WEST 23D-ST.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT!
CARPETS.
If you wish to make a very practical and suitable present to your wife or friend just order one of our beautiful
ROYAL WILTONS
(THE BEST WEARING CARPET MADE,)
Of which we are now offering a large line at less than the cost of importation, or a WILTON VELVET (elegant new designs) at less than the price of an ordinary Brussels.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
BROAD-AY, 13TH AND 14TH STS.

GROWN FROM A MISSION.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ASCENSION BAPTIST CHURCH.

Ascension Baptist Church celebrated yesterday its twenty-fifth anniversary. The church building stands in One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, near Morris-avenue, and was moved there in its entirety some years ago from One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street and Courtlandt-avenue, where it had been built in 1864 for a mission building. In the interior of the church yesterday over the doors of the side rooms adjoining the platform were the dates "1864-1889" in hemlock.

The anniversary exercises lasted through the day, and began with a morning service, at which the Rev. Dr. T. M. Colwell, of the Mount Vernon Baptist Church, preached on "The Importance and Beauty of Public Worship." The afternoon was devoted to the anniversary exercises of the Sunday School, and short addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. R. M. Harrison of the Alexander-Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. A. F. Perry of the Tremont Baptist Church, and the Rev. R. G. Woodbridge of the Morrisania Congregational Church.

In the evening the Rev. Henry S. Dey, the first pastor of the church, pronounced the invocation, and the Rev. F. H. Osborn read the Scriptures. The Rev. J. Ferris Patton, the present pastor of the church, followed with a brief historical sketch of the church. It was started as a mission Sunday school in 1864, as the First Baptist Mission of Melrose. Its present structure was built in a meadow near what was afterward One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street and Courtlandt-avenue. The church was organized Dec. 1, 1864, with twenty-nine members, chiefly from the Harlem Baptist Church, now the Mount Morris Baptist Church; the Baptist Tabernacle, and the Union Baptist Church. There were fifteen families.

The first pastor, the Rev. Mr. Day, was followed by the Rev. George Guiry, the Rev. J. E. Wheeler, the Rev. F. H. Osborn, the Rev. B. B. Gibbs, and the Rev. P. F. Jones, and then by the present pastor, who was called to the church May 15, 1882.

The congregation is now in a flourishing condition, and has paid off a mortgage of $3,500, fitted up the church structure, and put in stained-glass windows, an organ, and church furniture.

ROSSA'S NEW PLAN.

LIKE THE OLD ONE, IT DEPENDS ON THE USE OF DYNAMITE.

Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa broke the silence he has been maintaining for a few weeks back at Halcyon Hall in Third-avenue last night. Rossa began to talk after half a hundred men and one woman had been seated about the room. He said that the "I. R. B.," or Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, had only been sleeping. But now that all peaceful agitation to free Ireland had failed, the Land League and the National Land movement, among other measures, having proved useless, the organization was ready to suggest an entirely new and different method.

Beyond the fact that Rossa suggested that the only way to accomplish good for Ireland was to wage "scientific warfare" in the English cities by blowing down public buildings and generally wrecking towns by a rather free use of dynamite, he was rather mild last night. He was cautious enough, too, to say that he would violate none of the United States laws with regard to foreign nations now at peace with this country.

Rossa sums up his new method of campaign in two sentences. "You must contribute money on this side," he says. "The Irishmen in England will do the work of real danger."

A HALL BOY'S OPERATIONS.

Joseph Kelly, nineteen years old, of 377 Fourth-avenue, who was employed as a hall boy in the St. James Hotel, was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court Friday, charged with stealing from the rooms of guests. He had $116 in his possession, and $800 worth of fine underwear was found in his trunk, part of it being the property of Capt. Connor, the proprietor; Actor J. K. Emmet, Walter Gratz, M. J. O'Brien of the Southern Express Company, Frank Pease, and W. C. Lyons, a Chicago wheat operator. A twenty-dollar bill was stolen from a bureau drawer last Friday. In snatching it a little piece was torn off and left behind. This piece fitted a torn twenty-dollar bill found on Kelly. He was held in $700 bail on Mr. Lyons's complaint.

DRESS PATTERNS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

In order to give purchasers an early opportunity to select Dress Patterns for Holiday Gifts, we have placed on special counters several thousand dress lengths, at $2.50, $3.00, $3.40, $4.00 and $5.40 per pattern; and the season's accumulation of remnants, of plain and fancy Dress Goods, at less than half their value.

In combination dresses: All wool Cashmere Patterns, with 4½ yards silk embroidered trimming, at $6.75.

Costume cloth patterns, with black applique trimming, in scroll design, all in seasonable shades, at $7.50.

We have also taken from the Paris boxes the reserve stock of high-grade foreign Robes and marked them at prices that must effect their immediate sale.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

OPENING.
J. S. Conover & Co.,
Having remodeled and decorated their Warerooms, making them the most elegant Art Stores in the city, cordially invite their friends and patrons to a Special Opening on
TUESDAY, Dec. 3d,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th,
THURSDAY, Dec. 5th.
Their exhibit of fine and Artistic Novelties and Standard Goods is the largest they have ever had the pleasure of offering to the public.
28 and 30 West 23d-st.



FASHIONABLE FUR SHOULDER CAPES,
All sizes, in Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Sealskin, Persian Lamb, and Astrakhan at lowest possible prices at which reliable furs can be sold.
J. C. Shayne,
Manufacturer,
124 West 42d St.
103 Prince St.

THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL.

AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE BY THE REV. MR. MILLS.

Interesting union services are being held daily by the congregations of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, the Thirteenth-Street Presbyterian Church, and the Central Methodist Church. The Rev. B. Fay Mills, an evangelistic preacher who has met with success in several parts of the country, was secured to do the preaching. The services have been well attended, and the congregations have been much pleased with the Rev. Mr. Mills's sermons. This week the meetings will be held in the Thirteenth-Street Church, at 7:30 every night, except Saturday, and every afternoon at 3:30, except Monday and Saturday. On Wednesday a morning service will also be held.

The Rev. Mr. Mills preached in the Central Methodist Church yesterday morning to a large congregation. The sermon was a graphic description of the conversion of St. Paul and the lessons from Paul's exclamation, "What shall I do, Lord?" He said that a person did not really become a Christian until he could say, "What shall I do, Lord? What will Thou have me to do?" Often he had heard Christians say they did not know what to do for Christ.

It was sometimes hard, continued Mr. Mills, to pledge one's self to do just what God required. Often the thought would be, "What will Thou have me to do? and I will think of it." Absolute willingness to serve the commands of Christ was necessary to make a true, earnest Christian. The best Christians were those who desired at once to do God's will, earnestly to lead their friends and relatives to Christ, rather than those who thought simply of the reward and the wisdom of becoming followers of God.

STRUCK DOWN IN THE STREET.

JAMES MERRITT'S SAVAGE ATTACK UPON JOSEPH LYONS.

Pedestrians in the neighborhood of Canal-street and the Bowery about 9 o'clock yesterday morning were surprised to see one man rush up to another, who was walking down Canal-street, and, seizing a heavy block of stone from the pavement, strike the other a savage blow on the head. The stricken man fell backward upon the walk. The passers-by closed around the assailant and prevented his escape until the arrival of Officer Hume of the Sixth Police Precinct, who placed him under arrest.

None of the witnesses of the assault had any knowledge whatever of the causes which led to it. The injured man was Joseph Lyons, aged twenty-six years, living at 327 West Twenty-ninth-street. He was removed to Chambers-Street Hospital, where it was said by the physician in charge that his skull was probably fractured. His assailant, when taken to the station house, gave his name as James Merritt, aged twenty-four years, and said that he lived at 164 Mott-street.

Merritt would say nothing as to the cause which prompted him to seek Lyons's life. He will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

FURNITURE
For the Holiday Season.
Good Make and Design and at Very Moderate Cost.
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK THE LARGEST LINES OF EVERY KIND OF FURNITURE EVER BEFORE CARRIED BY US.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Especially elegant and attractive is our large assortment of Chamber Suites in Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, and other woods, made in numerous styles, from our own and the best imported designs.
DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL.
UPHOLSTERY.
Our samples alone of these goods fill four large warerooms and comprise the fullest possible collection of every description of Parlor Suites, Divans, Ottomans, Corner and Wing Seats, Easy Chairs, Lounges, &c., of the newest and most novel design, including the very latest and choicest fabrics for coverings.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Great pains have been taken with our new styles in this department, and we can promise with certainty that no larger or better line can be found in the city.
All Soundly Constructed and Inexpensive.
"BUY OF THE MAKER."
GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
Furniture Makers.
Stores: Nos. 104, 106, and 108 West 14th-st., Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th-av.

To-morrow,
Tuesday, Dec. 3rd,
We will commence a
Special Sale.
Ladies' Undergarments,
in Muslin, Cambric and Silk Goods that are
Unquestionably Great Bargains.
Also a large lot of Nurses' and Maids' Aprons, at 20c, 35c, 65c to $1.00.
Infants Long and Short Dresses,
Choice fine garments, slightly soiled, at less than the cost of material, 35c, 50c, 75c, 98c, up.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway Store.

WM. H. JACKSON & CO.
have now an Exhibition all the Latest Designs in the Chimney Piece Art. Exclusive Novelties in
Fine Mantels, Open Fire-Places, Grates, Fenders, Tiles, and Fire-Place Appurtenances.
(Only concern in our line having its own foundries.)
UNION-SQUARE.
(Old Stand.) (31 East 17th-st.)
"BUY OF THE MAKER."
WELL MADE AND DURABLE THINGS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

SLEIGH ROBES.
Sleigh robes—Immense stock. One entire floor, 100 feet long and 25 feet wide, devoted to robes, wholesale and retail. Gents' fur-lined overcoats, sealskin caps and gloves; coachmen's caps and gloves. Large stock to select from.
C. C. SHAYNE, 126 West 42d-st.

O'NEILL'S,
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.
OUR
Special Inducements
THIS WEEK:
LADIES'
CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.
400 LADIES' IMPORTED CLOTH NEWMARKETS in a variety of styles and materials,
$6 98, $9 75, $12 75, AND $16 75;
Worth $10 50 to $33.
150 ELEGANT PARIS LONG GARMENTS,
$39 75, $59, AND $69;
Less than half price.
LADIES' WALKING JACKETS,
$2 98, $4 98, $6 98, AND $8 98.
UNUSUAL BARGAINS:
LADIES' ENGLISH SEAL PLUSH COATS and SACQUES,
$17 75, $24 95, AND $33.
LADIES' ALASKA SEAL LONDON-DYED NEWMARKETS,
$249 AND $289.
LADIES' ALASKA SEAL LONDON-DYED SACQUES,
$98 AND $129;
Worth $140 and $185.
LADIES' ALASKA SEAL LONDON-DYED JACKETS AND COATS,
$79, $98, AND $120.
FURS.
Trimmings, Capes, Muffs, Boas, Russian Collars in Astrakhan Persian Lamb, Black Marten, Mink, Seal, Beaver, Lynx, Monkey, Russian Hare, Krimmer, &c., at the Lowest Possible Price.
150 Wool Seal Capes, with standing or rolling Collar, Satin-lined, at the extremely low figure of $9 98.

INTERESTS OF THE NAVY.

All of the revenue cutters of the great lakes were put out of commission on Saturday. The Bibb goes into Winter quarters at Ogdensburg, N. Y., the Perry at Erie, Penn., the Fessenden at Detroit, Mich., and the Johnson at Milwaukee, Wis. All the officers lately attached to these vessels have been placed on waiting orders, with the exception of the commanding officers. In some cases the chief engineers have been retained on board. Orders of the same nature have been issued to the officers of the Bear, the vessel engaged in arctic cruising in the Summer months. She is now at San Francisco.

As in the case of the lake vessels, the officers of the Bear not ordered elsewhere have been placed on waiting orders and left to find their way home at their own expense. The injustice of this proceeding on the part of the revenue marine division of the Treasury Department finds no parallel in any other department of the Government service. Here are officers ordered from their homes along the Atlantic coast to duty in the far West. After serving out the time required or performing the work laid out, these officers find themselves suddenly ordered ashore and not the slightest provision made for the heavy expense incurred in returning to their homes.

No business house, it is argued, would direct one of its employes to proceed to some distant part of the United States and then, on being informed that the allotted work had been satisfactorily accomplished, inform this employe that he was at liberty to find his way back as best he could. Yet, Revenue Marine officers claim this is one of the acts of injustice put upon them by the chief of the Revenue Marine ever since E. W. Clark first assumed control. The officers of the navy, on the other hand, are allowed 6 cents mileage when traveling in the United States, and actual expenses while traveling under orders outside of the country.

The recent report that the foreign patents of the Driggs-Schroeder rapid-fire gun had been sold to the British Government for $600,000 appears to be incorrect. According to the statement of the Driggs ordnance people negotiations for the foreign control of their patents are still pending. The American patents will remain in the hands of the company. So far, the United States has ordered twenty rapid-fire guns from the company, with 20,000 rounds of ammunition. These guns are now being made by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company at Hartford, Conn.

The Driggs-Schroeder gun is in appearance much like the Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun, though it is argued that the breech mechanism is simpler, and that greater rapidity of fire is obtainable. In regard, however, it is claimed by the advocates of the Hotchkiss gun that no increased efficiency is given by a gun firing over twenty shots per minute, as the black powder in use causes such a dense smoke before the muzzle as to make aiming out of the question. Were the Government to obtain one of the new grades of smokeless powder, increased rapidity of fire would be a matter worthy of the greatest consideration.

Navy circles attach great importance to the Naval Committee of the new Congress. Of last year's committee nine members are returned to Congress—seven Democrats and two Republicans. There seems to be little doubt that the two Republicans, Messrs. Boutelle of Maine and Harmer of Pennsylvania, will be on the new committee, as will also the former Chairman, Mr. Herbert of Alabama, and Messrs. McAdoo of New-Jersey and Whitthorne of Tennessee. It is generally conceded that Mr. Boutelle will be the Chairman of the House Naval Committee.

Among the measures affecting the personnel of the navy, requiring the attention of the committee, will be the Cowie Reorganization bill, the proposed transfer of the Revenue Marine to the navy, the bill to increase the pay of ensigns, a new pay table for petty officers and seamen, a retired list for enlisted men, reorganization and increase of the Marine Corps, and new sites for navy yards.

The Cowie bill, as drawn up by Passed Assistant Paymaster Cowie of the navy, is encountering some opposition, though, it must be added, this comes almost entirely from the line of the navy. It is the staff of the navy that will probably reap the greatest benefits on the passage of the bill. So far as is learned, however, no active effort is being made to secure the passage of the bill. Its leading advocates are said to be discouraged at the inactivity displayed by many officers known to be in sympathy with the bill, and they agree that unless there is a pronounced awakening little progress will result.

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES IN GOOD REQUEST—PRICES UNSTEADY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Discount was firm during the past week at 4 and 3⅛. On the Stock Exchange business was quiet. In the foreign department of the market attention was centred on Brazilian securities. Dealings in these shares showed a continued tranquillity of feeling, which was assisted by a natural reaction from the depression caused by the change in the Brazilian Government. The loan of 1883 recovered 6½ per cent on the week, and the other loans have advanced 2½ per cent. This rise was largely due to speculative oversales, which resulted in a scarcity of shares. However, much misgiving still exists regarding the near future of Brazilian securities. English railway securities were active.

American railway securities were in fair request, but prices were unsteady. This instability proceeded from no apparent cause beyond uncertainty regarding operations in the New-York market. Variations in prices of American railroad securities for the week show the following: Increases—Mexican Central priority, 2; Erie preferences, Mexican National, New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage, Northern Pacific mortgages, Norfolk and Western gold, and Mexican Central mortgages, 1 each; Denver and Rio Grande first consolidated mortgages, ½; Atlantic and Great Western first, 1¼; do. seconds, ½; New-York Central, ⅜. Decreases—New-York, Ontario and Western, Norfolk and Western preferred, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Wabash preferences, 1½ each; Ohio and Mississippi preferred and St. Paul common, 1 each; Louisville and Nashville, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, and Ohio and Mississippi ordinary, ⅝ each; Erie, ⅜, and Reading, ⅝. Canadian railway securities were flat; Grand Trunk of Canada second preferences relapsed 2; do. first and third preferences, 1½ each, and do. guaranteed stock, 1.

Brewery shares were firm; Guinness ordinary gained 2, and Frank Jones and New-Yorks ½ each. Cable shares were strong; Anglo-American preferred shows a rise for the week of 2½, and do. ordinary a rise of 1½, while Brazilian has risen ½. Nitrates showed a rather better tone, owing to the decision of the nitrate companies to stop production during December. Copper is steadily rising, owing to purchases by German buyers for military purposes.

The Barings informed the English committee of Atchison bondholders that they could not obtain any modification of the Directors' scheme. The committee thereupon advised the bondholders to retain their bonds and to unite in taking legal measures to protect their interests. The underwriters of the South Brazilian Land Company have postponed the issue of shares for three months. The week's issues include the Mexican Land and Mineral Concession and the Syracuse Brewing Union.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—On the Bourse during the past week prices were firm. The week's increases include: Three per cent. rentes, 25c.; Crédit Foncier, 18f.; Rio Tinto, 74f. The Bank of Paris recovered 16f. on better news from Rio Janeiro. The Banco Nacional of Brazil, after falling as low as 75f. premium, closed yesterday at 110f. premium. Under the advice of M. Wagner, senior director of the bank of Duvivier & Co., one of the leading banks of Rio Janeiro, large parcels of Brazilian stocks have been bought by members of the Haute Banque. M. Wagner, who is now in Paris, and who is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of Rio Janeiro, expresses confidence that the change of Government will be of lasting benefit to Brazil.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The Boerse was quiet during the week and prices were firm, excepting for home funds, which were weak under the Government conversion scheme. The final quotations include the following: Prussian consols, 105.40; Mexican 6s, 95.90; Deutsche Bank, 173.90; rubles, 216.80; private discount, 4⅜; short exchange on London, 20.36¼; long do., 20.13¼.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 1.—Business on the Boerse was fairly active during the week and a good tone prevailed. Italian 5s closed at 93.90; Russian 4s at 92.60; Spanish 4s at 78; short exchange on London at 20.36, and private discount at 4⅞.

WORKING ON THEIR CONSTITUTION.

The parlors of Mrs. J. C. Croly's residence, at 148 East Forty-sixth-street, were filled yesterday with ladies who, the Sunday previous, had formed the Women's Press Club of New-York, and those who were anxious to become members. Mrs. Croly presided. A rough draft of the constitution was submitted and discussed. It is proposed to make this instrument a model of lofty principles, and so it went over for another week.

Among those who were admitted to membership yesterday were Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mrs. Margaret Ravenahll, Mrs. Mary F. Seymour, Mrs. Mallon, and Mrs. McDonald. A proposition to increase a beneficiary plan was favorably received. There will be another meeting of the club next Sunday afternoon at Mrs. Croly's.

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Dressing Gowns, $8 to $15. House Coats or Smoking Jackets, $6 to $12. Bath Robes, $5 to $12. Our window display of these elegant and comfortable garments gives a hint of the greater variety inside. It is not too early to think of holiday shopping.

Other things for gifts are Umbrellas; with plain natural sticks or silver heads, $2.50 to $5, with buckhorn handles, $3.50. Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Neckwear.

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In addition to the advantages which a large and judiciously selected stock always secures to buyers, in getting what they want as well as what is represented both in value and character of goods, we shall offer the following specialties this week:
Black Silks at $1.00, $1.15, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.
Colored Silks at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.
And a large lot of Fancy Silk Cloaking at half price.
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CHURCH WINE IN POLITICS

DR. CROSBY'S HAND IN TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

MINISTERIAL OPINIONS COLLECTED BY HIM GAVE MUCH COMFORT TO HILL AND THE SALOON ELEMENT.

The knowledge during the campaign o last year that he possessed many powerful weapons with which to fight his way to victory was doubtless the source of great secret satisfaction to David B. Hill. Arraying them before him, he was able to note that but few of them were rusty, but few were bent, and but few were dull. Several of them were bright and new. And it may be safely said that on none of the bright and new ones did he gaze with as much pleasure as on that which he was using against his opponent on the liquor question. It had been forged by holy men, by clergymen and devout laymen.

The fact that they had had no idea while they worked that it was destined to fall into his hands in no way lessened its strength. It was so stontly wrought that it could be used in more than one campaign. Undoubtedly it will be. Undoubtedly if his name or tha name of a friend again heads the State ticket, Hill will bring it forth and place it in the hands of his warriors with instructions to wield it savagely.

This valuable piece of political ordnance was a pamphlet, the feature of whichjwas a scholarlypaper on a question which has beenjdiscussed by pastors and religious writers of all creeds for more than fifty years, viz., the question as to whether the wine used by the Lord at the Last Supper was fermented or unfermented. The author was the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Jewett, an Episcopalian clergyman formerly of Norwich, Conn., but now Professor of Pastoral Theology in the General Theological Seminary in Chelsea-square, this city. He wrote to prove that the wine was fermented and that, therefore, no other kind of wine should now be drank at communion. Accompanying this paper were 286 opinions of clergymen and others as to its merit. Two hundred and sixty-four indorsed Dr. Jewett. Twenty-two opposed him. Nearly all of them were from residents of this State.

This was tue title of the pamphlet: "Tbe Two-Wine Theory, Discussed by Two Hundred and Eighty-six Clergymen, on the basis of 'Communion Wine,' by Rev. Edward H. Jewett, S. T. D., with a Review."

What effect a treatise on a religious topic of this character oonld have, either for good or for ill, on a political contest is not at first apparent. Bnt the exolanation, tt will be seen, is not difficult. And that it did have an effect, or rather that the opinions had an effect, and that that effect was directly and wholly favorable to Hill, is also susceptible of easy illustration in the process of which the statement made recently by an English socialistic writer, that "all religions are equally true to the ignorant, equally untrue to the learned, and equally useful to the statesman," will be constantly brought to mind. It may be well, however, in applying the sentiment to Hill to substitute the word "demagogue" for "statesman," from respect to the memory of great Americans.

It was through the efforts of Hill's stanch allies and by the incidental work of Dr. Howard Crosby that this pamphlet was turned to his use. Dr. Jewett's paper on "Communion Wine" was written in 1884 or 1885, and was first published as a contribution to the *Church Review*. Then the *Church Review* Association printed the paper for Dr. Jewett and at his expense in 1886. Soon after the little book came out it fell under the observation of Mr. Gallus Thomann, the manager of the literary bureau of the United States Brewers' Association. He purchased a number of copies from Dr. Jewett and sent them through the State. But of itself the paper did not advance the cause of the brewers to any great degree.

HOWARD CROSBY ASKS FOR OPINIONS.

The idea of obtaining opinions on it was then hit upon. During the Winter of 1888 Mr. Thomann and Dr. Crosby were much thrown together on matters of liquor legislation. When Gov. Hill formed the commission for the revision of the excise law last year, both gentlemen were made members. And what better man could be found than Dr. Crosby to make the request for the opinions? He sent the following note to scores of ministers throughout New-York State and elsewhere:

116 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1888.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to read Dr. Jewett's pamphlet, which I sent, and give (in your local press or by letter to me) your opinion as to its merits on the question of two wines? Yours with respect,
HOWARD CROSBY.

During this stage of the proceedings the Brewers' Association and Mr. Thomaon remained modestly in the background, or rather, out of sight altogether. The noto and the pamphlet were inclosed in wrnppers bearing the instructions, "If not delivered return to the Rev. Howard Crosby, 116 East Nineteenth-street."

The 286 replies were received by Dr. Crosby to something over two months, and on Aog. 9, 1888, he wrote to Dr. Jewett, stating what he had done and sending him the full correspondence, requesting that he put it in shape for publication.

"Your essay," he wrnte, "is a most convincing argument against this stranne and utterly unfounded theory of two wines, (one fermented and the other unfermented,) and the correspondence shows that the great majority of Christian ministers repudiate the theory. The publication of the correspondence with your essay will be a good work for truth and against the perverseness and effrontery of fanaticism. I need not say that I sent the pamphlet indiscriminately to all the ministers whose names I could find, so that the result fairly shows the proportions of clerical opinion among us."

Very soon after the pamphlet appeured. It was blue-covered, and there were 176 pages in it. It was sent all over the State. Here again the coyness of the Brewers' Association cropped out, and the book went through the mails in the body of wrappers. The production attracted much uttention. It was widely read and commented upon. Exactly how weighty was the influence which it exerted cannot, of course, be told. But the value put upon it by the brewers, or rather upon literaanre of its character, for they do not call it by name, was shown at the semi-aonual convention of the New-York State Brewers and Malters' Association held in this city March 20 last. This organization is the child of the United States Brewers' Association. Mr. Thomann is its Secretary.

The report of the Board of Trustees on that occasion said:

"Your Board of Trnetees beg leave to report that about 150,000 copies of different documents, designed to enlighten their friends on the question of the day from our standpoint, have beeo distributed, and, so far as the exigencies of the hour demanded, our case has, in other ways, been properly placed before the people. A more important effort—the effects and consequences oaq scarcely be estimated at its proper valne—has been made by your officers in regard to a thorough literary agitation. We have sent to prominent professional men throughout the State copies of the publications placed at our disposal by the parent association, and other writings emanating from eminent scholars. From the testimonials in favor which in our possession we are justified in asserting that this work is raoidly hearing fruit, and will eventually prove the wisdom of beginnilg such agitations early and carrying them on steadily at a time when men are cool and dispassionate enough to listen to arguments from the other side. In most States in which prohibition has been or is being forced to vote the people have not had time to their opponents have a vast advantage over them from the fact that they are coostantly in the field, and prepare for battle years before the necessity to fight is upon them, while the brewers, on the other haod, nenally wait passively until they are confronted with the struggle and then hastily marshal the undisciplined forces, getting them into a campaign trim as best they can in short a time and with much scant preparation. This error your Board of Trustees shall endeavor to avoid so far as it is within its power and within the means of your association."

MONEY WANTED FOR THE AGITATION.

At this point the framers of the report were reminded that it is expensive to print and circulate bulky pampbleta. They continue:

"The work of distributing documents had to be discontinued about two months ago on account of the depletina of the treasury. We would respectfully recommend that a fixed sum be set aside for the distribution of tracts and for agitatoin by lectures.

"For reasons which you will readily appreciate, when you consider the likelihood that the statement will get into the public press, we shall not here detail the plan by which it is intended to correct erroneous opinions and preconceived notions by legitimate means, but if any member of the association desires further information on this and other similar points the board will cheerfully and hnt too gladly avail itself, at the same time, of any advice or suggestion that may be offered.

"As straws serve to indicate the direction of the wind, so a bit of news which was reported by Mr. Uhlmann of the Hop Growers' Committee may serve to indicate the drift of public opinion in one of the towns in the hop-growing section. In the town, where for years the hop-pulling has been adverse to the traffic, a recent election resulted in favor of licensing the saloons. This may not strike you as a very remarkable success as compared to the recent defeat of prohibition in New-Haven, but as an indication of a change in public sentiment it certainly deserves to be heartily welcomed."

Than followe a statement which shows that Hill and the brewers made use of the boycott to further their interests. "So far as we could ascertain," it is stated, "the members of the association have consolentionsly adhered to their resolution to favor, in matters of purchases, those grower who have signified their willingness to co-operate with us."

TURNED TO POLITICAL ACCOUNT.

Regarding the bill submitted by the Excise Commission, the report makes this frank avowal: "We believe that the compromise might have been carried a little further, and a few more concessions should have been made by the majority of the commission to the minority, which latter, as the result of the State election has demonstrated, represents a majority of the people in this question. For no sane man will deny that the result of the election the Republican candidate for the office of Governor was beaten on this issue, which he himself had needlessly pushed into the foreground."

Many of the opinions expressed by those who responded to Dr. Crosby's letter are interesting and extracts from them are given here to show that, while, as originally penned, they bore not the remotest relation to State politics, they were, when circulated at an opportune moment, at a time when the lines between the two candidates had been sharply drawn, turned to good account for whisky, beer, and Hill.

Although it has been indirectly stated here already, it is but fair to the clergymen writers that the direct affirmation shonld be made that they were utterly unconscious of tha nse to which their views were to be put. Donbtless all of them will say, as one of them did say a few days ago: "I know nothing of brewers, or Hill, or politics in this matter. I gave to Dr. Crosby, at his request, my views on Dr. Jewett's paper. Beyond that I know nothing."

But the unfortunate fact remains that these replies were adroitly made to do duty in a bad cause. To the ignorant or careless and unthinking reader, particularly, they never were intended, but before whom they were assiduously placed, the letters bearing the signatures of prominent divines which favored the views of Dr. Jewett were very significant, and could have but one influence, end that precisely tbe one the brewers and Gov. Hill desired.

BISHOP POTTER DRAWN IN.

The correspondence opens with a letter from Bishoo Potter which says: "Dr. Jewett's pamphlet seems to me entirely conolusive now, as it did when I first read it some time ago. One of the older authorities on the other side was my grandfather, Dr. Nott, but I wes long sco constrained to confese that in this matter his scholarsbio was more ingenious than accurate. There is a very simple remedy for an difficulty of our ritual friends, viz., to follow the very ancient custom of mixing water with the wine. But this new 'denial of the cup to the laity,' and also to the clergy, is an impressive illustration of the way in which extremes act. In Bartou's church, in Boston, they place the bread and wine on the table, and, I have have been told, content tbemselves witb looking at them. Are we coming to this?"

Cardinal Gibbons also writes indorsing Dr. Jewett, but offers no outside opinions. No. 10 is a letter which the brewers read with much satisfaction and to their profit. The effect it would have on a voter who was on the fence, wavering between the two candidates. It is from the Rev. Aug. Ulmann, rector of Christ Church, Yonkers, N. Y. He says:

"I admire Dr. Jewett's effort very much, and gladly snbscribe to everything he pnts forth. However, in a matter like this, I am less influenced by Scriptural pointed arguments than by the sound principles of common sense. Few men are more deeply impressed by the crying evil of intemperance and the shocking ravages of King Alcohol than I am, but I will not have that these conditions have prevailed, more or less destructively, through all ages. The apostles, the fathers, and Christian reformers have all denounced them and waged war against them. Intemperance was with all of them as burning a question as it is with us. How is it possible, then, that the Holy Ghost could have failed to reveal this important fact of two wines to the apostles and have allowed the Corinthians to get drunk at their sacred feast? How is it possible that this vital fact escaped the knowledge of all the general councils and such holy and learned men as St. Chrysostom and St. Augustine? Such a thing is unreasonable. If there is any chance of error, I rather err with the apostles, fathers, saints, and, in fact, with all united Christendom than I will err with the few men we know to be very small in learning and true spirituality, but very large in self-conceit, vivid imagination, and fanaticism, and withal unscrupulous in the use of their means to reaoh a certain, trequently selfish, end."

Here is another effective one. It is from the Rev. J. C. Boyd of Fonda, N. Y. "I have always entertained the views expressed in this work," it says, "and in my ministerial experience have known a mild form of persecution because I have uniformly refused to sign the temoerance pledge, and to urge it upon others, instead of the divine one to lead a sober, rightecos, and godly life."

The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, who lives at Elmira, wrote rather cynically. His letter probaoly had no other effect on the doubtful voter than to amuse him. He says: "Of course immersion was apostolic baptism, and wine was wine. But one hates to have the sacrament of the Supper is desecrated by a jangle of tongues as to how to apply water, or the communion of the Lord's body and blood sets participants on smelling for alcohol, that moment the sacraments are gone more fatally than any blunder could accomplish. I won't dote on words, nor preach for doctrine any truth that stands or falls by help of grammars and lexicons. Therefore, I do nothing on either side of the controversy. Clearly persnaded in my own mind, I easily allow all others to be clearly persuaded. If they get to remission of sins by a plunge, and to the body of Christ by raisin water, I am glad of it."

MAKE TEMPERANCE CRANKS SQUIRM.

Dr. Samuel P. Halsey of Brooklyn imagined that Dr. Jewett's article would make the temperance cranks on Reade-street squirm. He says on the snbject of the circulation his pamphlet for political purposes was vague. He knew that he had written the paper on communion wine and had prepared the responses concerning it for publication, as Dr. Crosby had requested, and that both the pamphlets had been sold extensively. But who the buyers were he did not know, nor had he any idea as to what uses were made of the books.

It was supposed then that Dr. Crosby would be the man who would be able to tell wey an article written for one purpose should have been made such extensive use of for another, and whether it was true, as has been charged, that the opinions of the clergymen were "doctored" and "fixed up" to better serve the ends to which they were to be put.

DR. CROSBY HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

The doctor was at home the other morning. He was smoking a cigar in the parlor. A TIMES reporter called and was shown into the room. He stated to the reverend geotleman that it had been said that he had joined with the brewers in circulating the pamphlet.

"I do not," he replied, "desire to say anything at all on that subject. It was all over last year."

His caller indicating an intention to push bis inquiries some what further, the doctor arose. He held the door open and bowed. The caller passed into the hall. The doctor held open the front door and bowed again. The caller passed into the street.

It would be highly interesting to know all that Dr. Crosoy does about the brewers' scheme to "work the ministry for all it is worth."

GETTING INTO PRINT.

REMARKABLE STORY TOLD OF A POPULAR BROOKLYN WRITER.

From the Hartford Courant, Nov. 30.

A New-York publisher, or rather a gentlemnn editorially connected with a publishing firm in New-York, told recently this story about a now popular contributor to the magazines. He, with his partners, was seated in their private office one day about six years ago, when a gentleman entered. He was in great distress, and after some hesitation said in words something like these: "I is with much embarrassment that I have come to you. I have an excuse, however, that I hope you will accept. My daughter is a young, beautiful, and talented girl. She is my only child, and she is motherless. I have spoiled and petted her, and I confess her violent temper has given me great unhappiness. Now she is prostrated on the bed of sickness, and finally worked herself into a delirium. It is impossible for me or her nurses or her physicians to control her. She says she will take neither food nor medicine and will die if she cannot get a hundred dollars. And as she has always done what she threatened to do, I believe that I shall lose my daughter if you will not relent and accept it."

The poor fellow was overwhelmed with mortification after this confession, but managed to stammer out that he was a rich man and would be willing to pay the hundred dollars if they would gratify the whim of his spoiled child, and, producing the manuscript, begged them to re-read it and see whether it did not have sufficient merit to enable them to print it without seriously reflecting on their literary taste. The editors, of course, rejected the tale, being kind-hearted men, and realizing a life more than their readers' approbation, consented, after some discussion, to take the story, my friend having ascertained from the girl's physicians that the father's account was absolutely true. He also learned the result of the intelligence upon the young woman, who at once took a turn for the better, rapidly recovered, and as soon as possible began to write again, sending her next contribution to the same publishers, who found it so good that she is now one of their regular contributors.

THE LAST THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER

From the Concord (N. H.) Monitor, Nov. 27.

In 1837 Gov. Hill appointed Thursday, Dec. 7, for Thanksgiving in New-Hampshire, but the next year he appointed it for Thursday, Nov. 29, and issued his oroclamation on the 1st day of Octoher. The reason why the last Thursday in November came to be so generally selected for Thanksgiving in this State, for the last half century at least, can probably be traced to a letter written by President Lord of Dartmouth College to Gov. Hill in the early Autumn of 1838, which letter is in the possession of William P. Hill of this city. In this letter President Lord shows that the selection of a day about the 25th of November, or the last Thursday in the month, would be very convenient for the students of Dartmouth, more than 200 of whom taught school in Winter, their schools usually beginning the first Monday after Thanksgiving Day. The terms of the college year were so arranged that the Fall term ended after the 20th of November, and the students who engaged in teaching were allowed to be absent fourteen weeks in the Winter. President Lord further urged that by fixing Thanksgiving the latter part of November, and having it on the same day in the several States, especially New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, the students would have the opportunity of spending the day at their homes, or among friends, and of reaching their schools in season. He also thought it would conduce to an improvement of the morals of what he termed the "borderers," who by reason of having different days in different States were tempted to idleness.

A MODEL MILITARY HOME

THE NEW QUARTERS FOR THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

IT IS THE MOST COMPLETE AND BEST EQUIPPED NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY IN THE COUNTRY.

The most impressive piece of military architecture possessed by the city or State of New-York occupies the block fronting on Fourth-avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth streets, and bounded on the west by Madison-avenue. Situated within a stone's throw of the highest point on Manhattan Island, on ground rising forty-eight feet above the topmost level of High Bridge, the new Eighth Regiment Armory is at once a landmark and a most admirable piece of work. To the citizen and taxpayer it possesses an interest beyond its commanding position, its formidable proportions, its strategic importance, and its evident adaptability to the purposes for which it is designed. For it is that rara avis in these days of official shortsightedness and shortcomings in high places, an "honest" building, a structure built within the amount of the original appropriation, and pronounced by experts, after painstaking and critical inspection, to be complete and substantial as a whole and in detail.

On next Thursday evening Col. Scott's regiment will make its first parade in the new armory on the occasion of the annual inspection and muster of the organization by the State authorities. The building has not yet been turned over to the regiment, however, by the Armory Board representing the city, the work of interior furnishing not having been finished, but it is so near completion that it is hoped by Col. Scott that it will be possible to invite the public-spirited citizens of New-York to participate in that interesting ceremony some time during the Christmas holidays.

The limits of a newspaper article are inadequate to convey a just conception of the magnitude and striking architeotural characteristics of the new armory. Outwardly, as a structure, it is destined to beoome one of the prominent "sights" of the city, while interiorly its resistant powers for years to come as a model of the ideal eociel and military home of the National Guard. With little or none of the splendor and magnificence of the palatial establishment of the Seventh Regiment, the armory of the Eighth is bright, cheerful, and attreotive, the quarters assigned to individual, company, and regimental uses are convenient of access, and the building throughout, notwithstanding its massivenose and solidity, is pervaded by an atmosphere of genuine home comfort.

The armory consists of an administration building in front and a drill hall or shed in the rear. The latter is 200 feet square, with a height in the clear of 65 feet, and in its general outlines presents very much the same appearance as the train shed of a railway station. It was originelly contemplated that this shed should have an area of 200 by 240 feet, but in order to cut the building within the amount of the appropriation of $300,000, it was found necessary to alter the plans and reduce the leogth of the drill floor to 200 feet. The style of architecture of the administration building is eomewhat imperfectly described as "Scottish Baronial." The material is baked clay, and is almost entirely nommon bricks, selected for their color. Terra cotta is nsed in the orenelated copings that crown the walls and towers, while a brown sandstone is introdnced sparingly, the sills of the openings and the water table being composed of it.

The front of the building on Fourth-eveune is a wide gable, deeply recessed behind two powerful flanking towers 90 feet in diameter and 125 feet high. The lower story, between the towers, is occupied by a terrace, slightly withdrawn from the extreme projection of the towers, the front wall of which is pierced with an entrance archway, or sallyport, leading directly to the drill shed. The terrace has an area of 33 by 90 feet, and can, on occasions, be made available for outside drill purposes. The space between the wall of this basement and the great towers is filled out with "squinches" of brick, and the junction is marked by turrets 133 feet high, nooratning in miniature the form of the towers. The recessed wall in the lower story shows a large arched opening at the centre, in the second story are round arched openings of moderate size, while in the third are slits extending into the high and shallow cornice. The uniform use of recessed arches in the walls and towers gives unity and dignity to the front, which in detail is as admirable as it is simple.

The feature of the Ninety-fourth-street side is a subordioate entrance, intended for general purposes. From a heavy dwarf column of brown sandstone, not more than a diameter high, with a simple capital and a heavy donhle abacus, are turned narrow and low arches. One of these covers a window, while the other is a relieving arch, under and behind which the arch of the doorway is burrowed into the wall, the thickoess of which is thus impressively disclosed. On the Ninety-fifth-street side is a second subordinate doorway, equally imposing and massive, though less elaborate. A point particularly worthy of mention is the junction of the towers with the side walls. Below the tower meets the wall and is merged in it, while in the third story the wall is continued backward and down under an arch thrown across the plane of the wall. The designer of toe building, Architect J. R. Thomas, has bit upon a treatment that is at once expressive and impressive, and from whatever point it is viewed the new armory is a noble piece of work.

The front room of which the armory is erected has a frontage of 201 feet 5 inoues on Fourth-avenne, and runs back along Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth streets 299 feet 8 inches. One hundred feet at the Madieon-avenue side of the block are unoccupied, and when this shall have been surrounded with a substantial iron railing is proposed, the regiment will possess an outdoor drill ground ample for company movements and admirably adapted for athletic sports.

The floor of the main drill hall is reached by a short flight of steps from the basement of the administration building. Entrance to the upper drill shed is afforded by turrets at either corner, equipped with spiral stairways of iron and plentifully pierced with inophnice. The side walls terminate in a cattlement between the first and second stories, also loopholed. Light and ventilation are supplied by windows of the latest patteru. Means for artificial illumination are furnished by twenty-four fifty-inch overhead reflectors, each containing thirty flash lights, while forty-three bracket lights are disposed about the walls.

The 200 by 200 feet of the drill hall is covered with a "fighting floor," which is formed by six inches of concrete, covered uniformly to the depth of three-quarters of an inch with asphalt, upon which are laid squared loonst joists, the interstices being filled in with concrete, the whole being covered by three by one and one-half inch Georgia pine flooring, laid on the bias, and constituting a surface practically indestructible. The two galleries and alcoves flanking the drill hall, eeating accommodations are provided for 1,150 persone by means of patent folding theatre chairs. In addition, the fifteen-foot hallways, extending the full width of the armory on either floor, and from which an unobstructed view of the drill hall is afforded through massive arches, will, it is estimated, furnish eightseeing opportunities for 1,500 spectators besides, thus doing away with any occasion for encroachment on the drill floor proper.

In a sub-basement, and extending the length of the main drill hall, is the armory rifle range. This, as in the case of the Seventh Regiment, is equipped with six targets, and all the improved appliances for inooor shooting, and affords a range of 200 feet in the clear, or a little less than the nominal point-blank of the Remington rifle.

The terraced basement before referred to is utilized as a squad drill room, and supplementary rooms for this purpose are likewise provided on this floor in the north and south towers. Armorer's quarters, boiler rooms, kitchens, storerooms, store rooms, and Quartermaster's storehouse take up the remainder of this floor. On the first floor the Ninety-fourth-street tower ie to be fitted up as a reception room, which can also be usad as a meeting room for companies, the holding of regimental courts, and the like. The corresponding room on the Ninety-fifth-street tower the Board of Officers' room will be situated. These lower rooms are 47 feet in diameter and 21 feet in height, and when completely furnished will make luxurious quarters. The commanding officer's quarters, a library and reading room, dressing rooms for the staff and company officers, offices for the Adjutant and Quartermaster, quarters for the non-commissioned staff, and the janitor's office are disposed conveniently in this story.

The second floor is devoted wholly to the companies. Here are two meeting rooms or, as Col. Scott terms them, "company parlors," and racks and lockers have no place in those quarters. The rooms are furnished uniformly in antique oak, two desks, a six-foot table, and fifty chairs being allotted to each. The contract price for supplying the armory with furniture was in the neighborhood of $7,000. Bugle carpets, rugs, bric-a-brac, pictures, and other adornments will be paid for by the members. The company rooms average 23 by 33 feet, and are 18 feet high.

On the third floor a new departure in National Guard methods is encountered. Here are twelve rooms, exclusive of quarters for the drum corps and band, who are separated by the distance between the two towers, fitted up with 1,060 lockers, each 6 feet 3 inches high and 23 inches wide and deep. All changes in uniforms and clothing will be made here, with the result that the parlors or company rooms proper will at all times be available for the entertainment of guests, and not be requiren to be kept closed preceding or following a parade, as is the case in every other armory in New-York and Brooklyn.

The fourth floor of the Ninety-fourth-street tower is to be fitted up as a gymnasium, while at the top of the Ninety-fifth-street tower a regimental club room will be situated, enpplied with billiard table, chess boards, and other means for reasonable recreation and diversion. In course of time it is quite within probability that bowling alleys will be added in the basement. In all essentials the Eighth Regiment Armory is adapted to conserve the social as well as the military side of National Guard life.

CROWDED TO THE VERY DOORS.

THE NEW CHURCH TOO SMALL FOR THE ALL SOULS' CONGREGATION.

When the Rev. R. Heber Newton took his All Souls' congregation to their new house of werehip at Madison-avenne and Sixty-fifth-street he and his Vestrymen little dreamed that that spacious structure might be too small, yet so it proved to be at yesterday's morning service. Not a seat could be had in the body of the church, the adjoining chapel was thrown open and partially filled, and many stood in the rear of the aisles. Before proceeding with his sermon Mr. Newton announced that every pew was rented. He thought, however, that many families had much larger pews than they required, and suggested to such that it would be in accordance with the broad spirit which dominates the church if they would sublet their surplus pew room to those who had applied too late to secure seats.

Mr. Newton's sermon was on "The Functions of the Pulpit." He traced the position the pulpit occupied in the Church from the time of the Apostles, when it was the central feature of the Church, down through the Middle Ages, when it was crowded into one corner, as evidenced in the construction of the old churches, to make room for a service of pomp and splendor that would appeal to men's imaginations. Continuing, he said:

"Again we find the pulpit the feature of churchee of all denominations. It has been universally recognized that the preaching of living men in the pulpit who will educate the intellects. All fields of knowledge are of God, as is shown by His Holy Writ, in which we find the arts and sciences developed to a degree wonderful for the time. To-day it is for the ministry to enter all these fields of knowledge and gather such a harvest as will be nourishing to the centnry. No question involving right and wrong is outside of their province. The country just now is pondering over certain great economic questions, and patiently waiting for our statesmen to evolve economic solutions of them. If in these there lie involved a right and a wrong they should at once be decided on the line of right, and the economic solution will soon come of itself.

"I regret that I could not be here on Thursday last to talk to you on civil service reform. I was looking to do with the economics of the subject, but it would have been useless my province to tell you whether it was right or wrong that parties should pledge themselves to the reform, secure control, and then turn their backs on their pledges; that public office could be secured as a reward for partisan service, and that such a spirit should dominate the civil service as to humiliate one disgrace it in the eyes of right-thinking men."

MANY NARROW ESCAPES.

AN EARLY MORNING FIRE IN A BROOKLYN TENEMENT.

A frame tenement house at 127 Bridge-street, Brooklyn, caught fire at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and the three families living in it narrowly escaped with their lives. The exertions of the firemen alone prevented something more serious than the loss of property. As it was, one man, John Scully, who boarded on the top floor, was badly burned while trying to rescue some furniture from the flames.

There were twenty children in the house, nine on the first floor and eleven on the second. Some of them were able to get out alone, but the smaller ones were carried out by the firemen. All of them had escaped in their night clothes. Several of the children were ill yesterday as a result of their exposure to the cold night air.

Mrs. Mary Moffatt, who lived on the fourth floor and in whose room the fire was started by the explosion of an oil lamp, was driven insane by the destruction of her home. She went to the Fulton-street station house yesterday and, crying bitterly, declared that she had set fire to the building. A few minutes later she retracted this statement and said that some unknown enemy had done it. Several physicians examined her, and pronounced her temporarily insane. She was removed to the Homeoopathic Hospital. It is thought that she will be all right in a few days.

The fire had been burning for some time before a policeman discovered it and sent out an alarm. He said the firemen soon had the building cleared, and in less than ten the flames were extinguished. The building was damaged about $2,500. Mrs. O'Donnell, who had a fancy goods store on the ground floor, lost $1,000; Thomas Hayes lost $200 on his furuiture on the first floor; James Morsn, on the second, $500, and Mrs. Moffatt's loss was placed at $300. The building was insured, but the tenants were not protected against loss.

A RACE WITH A DEER.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 28.

Mr. George F. French has returned from a three weeks' hunting trip in Pulaski County, Va. While in Pulaski Mr. French was a guest of Mr. James Macgill, formerly of Hagerstown, a son of the late well-known Dr. Macgill of Richmond, Va. Mr. Macgill is an all-round sportsman, not only with rod and gun, but in the field with horse and hounds. One of the most striking incidents of the last Thanksgiving was his capture of a wild deer while on a journey across the country on horseback. He was riding quietly along on a thoroughbred, when a deer suddenly broke cover at his side and dashed away almost in a straight line in front of him. Instantly on the spur of the moment Mr. Macgill put his horse after the deer. He was in no thought of being able to capture the fleeing animal. He acted on impulse and gave way to a desire for the chase. The horse entered into the spirit of his master, and made rapid time down the hill and over the valley. The sport continued for some hours, the victim at last being by far the least fatigued of any engaged in the contest. The gallant horse held his own well in the trial, and Mr. Macgill was elated to find that the deer could not distance him. Finally, in a great stretch down a long valley Mr. Macgill put his horse to the utmost and gained on the deer. As they got into the open ground again, the sportsman found himself carried alongside the panting deer. There was no time for reflection; the rider was unarmed, had not even a switch. He dropped the reins, reached over, grasped the deer by the neck and head, and pulled the animal, wild with terror and trembling from the long chase upon the horse's neck. A less experienced horseman than Mr. Macgill would not have recovered the reins, quieted the noble steed and gotten safely home with his struggling prize. But Mr. Macgill did all of this, and his appearance as he rode up to his house on the deer forth from him the strange story of his successful though not premeditated deer hunt.

TESTING THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

Detective George Douglass of Jersey City has succeeded in getting himself into a row, from which he will find it difficult to extricate himself. When the Tenure of Office act was signed by the Governor, Douglass was acting as clerk of the First District Police Court and was rated as detective. The incoming Board of Police Commissioners desired to appoint ex-Assemblyman James F. Norton to the position of court clerk, and directed Douglass to do active police duty.

He refnsed to obey the order or to wear a uniform and began proceedings in the Supreme Court to reinstate himself as clerk, claiming that, contrary to the Tennre of Office act, he had been degraded by his transfer, and that detectives should not do patrolmen's duty in uniform. The Board of Commissioners, to nullify this, on Friday last rescinded one of its rules and declared by resolution that detectives should wear uniforms when ordered to. Inspector Lange the next day directed Douglass to appear in uniform, but he refnsed point blank. The inspector then preferred charges against him, which is just the office the Commissioners wanted to remove him. His term of office will probably expire at the next meeting of the board.

NO CENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Examiner, Nov. 22.

"Give me silver for this, please," said an Eastern tourist yesterday, as he dumped a double handful of one-cent piece on the contor of a prominent money broker. "I don't want them. They're not worth counting. I would'nt give 50 cents on the dollar for them," was the reply. "I never took tuem but once, and then I had to. A fellow owed me $5, and after repeated duns offered payment in coppers. I indignantly refused. The next day he came around, and, shoving a copper cent into my hand, asked me to give him credit for that amount upon the debt. He kept that up, making a payment of 1 cent every morning, noon, and night—3 cents a day—until I accumulated a cigar box full of copper. They're here yet, and they'll stay here until some one comes along who will give me more than money. I won't count them. The circulation of copper cents in San Francisco is limited to about forty feet of the Post Office. They go in at the stamp window at the rate of 83 or $4 a day. They are carried from there to the Money Order Department, where they are used in making change. They never get outside the Post Office door, but immediately find their way to the stamp window again."

COMING HERE FOR HIS WIFE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Taite, the woman who has proved a bone of contention between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Collector of the Port, will not be sent on to Colorado, as was proposed. Her husband had telegraphed for her to join him there, but on Saturday Superintendent Jackson of Castle Garden telegraphed to him that his wife was detained at Ward's Island, owing to the fact that one of her children was suffering from scarlet fever. The man at once replied that he would start that afternoon for this city in order to join his family.

Superintendent Jackson has sent word to Mrs. Taite that her husband will probably reach here to-morrow.

THE NEW LAW FOR PRISONS

A PAINFUL SILENCE ABOUT ITS ENFORCEMENT.

HAVE THE CONVICTS BEEN SET TO WORK?—AND HOW HAS THE PROCESS OF CLASSIFICATION GONE ON?

One of the reports to be made to the State Legislature when it meets in January which will be read with a good deal of curiosity and interest is that of the Superintendent of State Prisons. Each of these reports for several years has attracted attention because of the new phases of convict treatment that has had to be dealt with. From the time the three State Prison Inspectors were abolished and the office of State Prison Superintendent created each year has developed something new. But it may be donbted if any of the changes were so important as those authorized by the last Legislature to be made during 1889.

Previous to the act of last Spring the convicts had for some months been kept virtually in idleness. The law of 1888 prohibited the use of machinery in the prisons and prohibited the manufacture, even by hand, of any articles to be sold in the market. That law, everybody knows, was enacted when Gov. Hill and the Republican Legislature were trying to outbid each nther for the professional workingmen's votes. The public interests and the welfare of the convicts were alike sacrificed in the degrading competition of the two branches of the lawmaking power. The state of things brought abont by them was so bad that it could not be endnred, and last Spring, in response to the general public demand, a law was enacted the purpose of which was to set the convicts to work. The law was, however, so hedged about by conditioue that it seemed doubtful if the earnings under it would amount to much. Section 105 of the law provides that

"The total number of prisoners employed at one time in manufacturing one kind of goods which a re manufactured elsewhere in the State shall not exceed 5 per centum of the number of all persons within the State employed in manufacturing the same kind of goods, as shown by the last United States oensns or State enumeration, except in industries in which not to exceed 50 free laborers are employed. Provided that not more than 100 oriseners shall be employed in all the prisons of the State in the manufacture of stoves and iron hollow-ware, and that not more than 100 prisoners shall be employed in all the prisons of the State in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and provided, further, that no prisoners shall be employed upon any one of these trades who shall not have been sentenced, and the minimum limit in said senteoce specified shall not be less than the shortest term for which such offender might have been sentenced."

Under this regulation a man convicted of a crime under which he might be sentenced for ont less than two nor more than five years would have a chance of getting out on parole at the end of two years. Whether he did or not would depend mainly on himself. If his behavior and mental condition were all right, he would be pretty likely to reduce his term of imprisonment to the shortest limit. The Board of Commissioners who were to decide when a man was fit to be released from any prieon were composed of the Superintendent of Prisons and the agent, warden, chaplain, physician, and principal keeper of that prison.

These provisions of law made possible a very thorough reorganization of the whole system of prison discipline. The public will very soon want to know what Superintendent Lathrop has done about it. Has he classified the convicts as the law directs? If so, what has been the consequence? Have any prisoners been released by the Boards of Commissioners prescribed for? If so, what has become of them since?

It is fair to ask, what is Gov. Hill doing about the prisons? He has done a good deal to demoralize them in the past. What is he now doing to reorganize them? Does he intend that the law which he signed last Spring shall be a dead letter?

RATHER MEANER THAN THE AVERAGE.

From the Boston Gazette, Nov. 24.

A hard case is told as follows: The daughter of a wealthy Boston merchant, deceased, fell in love with a man and became engaged to him. Without cause he neglected the lady, and finally became so rude to her as to force her to break the engagement. While that lasted, however, the lady had made a will, giving to the man the sum of $25,000 or thereabont and making him a co-executor with the mother or other relative. The lady being deeply wounded by the cruel treatment of her en far affected her as to become indirectly the eanee of her death. She had expressed her intention of changing her will as soon as she should return to her home from the Summer resort where she tarried, but her death was suddenly announced to friends. It is understood that the man not only accepts the gift named in the will, but also persists in serving as co-executor of the lady's property. It is a melancholy fact that there is no law in Massachusetts that can reach this cruel state of things.

A NEW SENATOR'S SPECIAL CAR.

From the Seattle (Washington) Press, Nov. 28.

Senator Squire begins his new official career badly by accepting the offer of a special car to carry him to Washington City, or, at least, to Chicago. It is well known that, by courtesy, the railroad companies hand free the private cars of the Presidents of other railroad companies, and Senator Squire will be the recipient of a paltry favor, so far as money is concerned, from four railroad companies. It's a bad beginning. It isn't democratic.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Haverstraw Hard Bricks are worth $6 75@$7 25 ₱ 1,000; Fishkills $6 75@$6 87½; Up-River Hard, $5 25@$6 75; Jerseys, $6 75@$7 50; Pale Bricks, $3 50@$4; Croton Dark and Red, $12@$16; Croton Brown, $14@$16; Philadelphia Front, $22; Trenton Front, $21@$22.... Rosendale Cement is worth $2 95@$3 10; American Portland, $2@$2 15; English Portland, $2 20@$2 50; German Portland, $2 40@$2 70.... Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl, and do., finishing, $1 20; State Lime, 85c.... Laths are worth $2 30 ₱ 1,000.... Goat's Hair is worth 29c.@ 30c ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 12c.@15c.

COFFEE.—Was without important movement in private channels, but was held to steadiness with fair invoices of Rio noted at 19½c. and No. 7 at 17½c....And in the option line only a very moderate speculative business was reported in Rio Coffee, (here for the day 37,000 bags,) and prices showed depression, closing generally prevailing disappointing,) and here a decline was noted of 5@10 points, bringing December to 15.60c. 15.60c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Dec. 2—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing Dec. 1, 1888.
Alton & Terre Haute	44½	42¼	
Alton & Terre Haute pf.	115	115	84
American Tel. & Cable Co.	88	86	81½
American Express	117	117	
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe	36¾	32¾	60¼
Atlantic & Pacific	6¼	5⅝	8
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf.	77	77	63¾
Canada Southern	54¼	53½	51¾
Canadian Pacific	73¾	72½	
Central Pacific	35	34¾	35
Chesapeake & Ohio	28	25	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf.	67½	63½	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf.	46½	42½	--
Chicago Gas Trust	56	56	38⅞
Chicago & North-western	113⅞	108⅞	105¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	143¾	143¾	--
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	106⅝	103¾	107
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	87½	86¼	92⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	113⅞	113	101⅞
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	99⅞	96¾	101
Clev., Cin., C. & St. L.	74	66¾	--
Clev., Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	99¼	86¾	--
Cincinnati, Wash. & B.	2¾	2¾	--
Cincinnati, Wash. & B. pf.	4	4	3¼
Colorado Coal	36	33¼	32¾
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol.	21⅝	20⅝	24¼
Columbus & Hocking Coal	18	18	22
Chicago & East Illinois	40¼	40	41⅝
Chicago & East Illinois pf.	93½	93	94
Commercial Cable	102⅝	102	--
Consolidated Coal	23	23	--
Consolidated Gas Company	93	90½	79
Delaware & Hudson	148¾	146	118½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	142	139½	136½
Denver, Texas & Ft. Wayne	39	34	--
Denver & Rio Grande West.	19¾	18	--
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	50⅜	50	43¾
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	10	10	9¾
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf.	70	69	67
East Tenn. Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	23¼	22	21½
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy	24	22	--
Evansville & Terre Haute	97	97	--
Green Bay & Wioona	3	3	--
Iowa Central	10	10	--
Iowa Central pf.	27½	27½	--
Illinois Central	123⅝	118	114
Kingston & Pembroke	27	27	--
Laclede Gas Company	20¾	20½	--
Lake Erie & Western	17¾	16½	16½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	64	62½	50¾
Lake Shore	107⅜	105⅞	100⅝
Long Island	91	90½	--
Louisville & Nashville	55¾	53½	54
Manhattan consolidated	103	101	87
Michigan Central	96½	95	85¼
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf.	113	113	90½
Minneapolis & St. Louis	5	4½	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	10	10	12
Missouri Pacific	69⅝	66	75¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10⅜	10	12⅞
Mobile & Ohio	11	9	14
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	103	103	81½
New Central Coal	8	8	--
New-Jersey Central	121½	118	89½
New-York Central	109¾	108	108
New-York & New-England	46⅝	43½	41½
New-York & New-Haven	246	245	--
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	18¼	17	--
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71¾	71	--
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	36¾	36¾	--
New-York, Lake Erie & W.	28¼	27⅝	25⅝
New-York, L. E. & W. pf.	67¼	65¾	81
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	32½	31½	39¼
Norfolk & Western	19⅞	19¾	16⅝
Norfolk & Western pf.	61⅜	59¼	48¾
Northern Pacific	33	30⅞	25
Northern Pacific pf.	77	74	58½
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅜	21¾	21⅞
Ohio, Indiana & Western	8	7¾	--
Ontario & Western	22⅝	20½	15⅜
Oregon Improvement	42	42	--
Oregon Improvement pf.	90	90	--
Oregon Railway & Nav.	100	100	--
Oregon Short Line	54¾	49½	42⅜
Oregon & Transcontinental	30¾	32½	28¾
Pacific Mail	35	33¾	37⅜
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	19¾	19	22½
Philadelphia & Reading	41¾	38¾	47
Philadelphia Gas	82	82	76
Pullman Palace Car Co.	188	185	171
Quicksilver	5⅝	5½	--
Richmond & Allegheny	23½	22½	--
Richmond & West Point	23⅜	20¾	25
Richmond & West Point pf.	81½	79	--
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	102½	100	--
St. Louis & San Francisco	20	14	25¼
St. Louis & San Francisco pf.	51	36	65½
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf.	105	93	--
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	81	81	--
St. Paul & Omaha	33	32½	32¼
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	98	98	--
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	108	105	100½
St. Paul, M. & M. rights	12	12	--
Southern Cotton Oil	58	58	--
Southern Pacific	36½	35⅜	--
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	6	6	--
Tennessee Coal & Iron	85¼	75½	34¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	101¼	100½	95½
Toledo & Ohio Central	40	40	--
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	70	65	--
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	21¾	20½	23
Texas Pacific Land Trust	16½	16¼	21
Texas Pacific	20⅜	19½	21¾
Union Pacific	70⅛	67⅝	62¾
Virginia Midland	39	38⅜	--
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf.	32½	30½	25
Western Union Telegraph	84¼	82	83⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	67½	65½	59¼
Wisconsin Central	23¾	23⅜	--

The weekly statement of the New-York City associated banks issued on Saturday showed an increase in the reserves of $406,650; the banks now hold $1,891,850 above the legal requirements. The obangee in the averages show an increase in loans of $774,000, an increase in specie of $336,900, an increase in legal tenders of $96,200, an increase in deposits of $105,400, and a decrease in circulatioo of $23,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	Nov. 30, '89.	Nov. 23, '89.	Dec. 1, '88.
Loans	$395,993,000	$395,219,000	$391,404,200
Specie	75,832,900	75,496,100	82,598,300
Legal tenders	26,199,300	26,103,100	29,518,700
Deposits	400,561,400	400,456,000	405,161,800
Circulation	4,056,700	4,080,200	5,337,300

The following showe the relation betweeo the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$75,832,900	$75,496,100	$82,598,300
Legal tenders	26,199,300	26,103,100	29,518,700
Total reserve	$102,032,200	$101,599,200	$112,117,000
Reserve required against deposits	100,140,350	100,114,000	102,040,450
Reserve above legal requirements	1,891,850	1,485,200	10,075,550

At London British conaols for mooey advanced 5-16, to 97 5-16, and for account 3-16, to 97 5-16. Io United States boods the 4s were unchanged at 130½ and the 4½s at 107½. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Mexicao Central 4s, 1½, and Canadian Pacific, ⅞. *Declined*—Northern Pacific preferred, 2; Union Pacific, 17⅛; St. Paul and Wabash preferred, each ⅜; Erie and Louisville and Nashville, each ⅜; Reading and Norfolk and Western preferred, each ½, and Erie seconds oosolidated ned Pennsylvania, each ⅛. Bar silver declined 1-16d., to 44 3-16d. per ouoce. The Bank of England gaioed £371,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liability, which the previous week was 40.94, became 43.38. The baok's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent. The Bank of France gained 75,000f. in gold and 200,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal Europeao banks last week and at the correspoodiog date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 28, 1889	£20,193,507	.....
Nov. 29, 1888	18,479,703	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 28, 1889	£51,629,844	£49,977,917
Nov. 29, 1888	40,663,432	49,316,437

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 28, 1889	£2,933,334	£12,866,666
Nov. 29, 1888	28,572,000	14,436,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 28, 1889	£5,408,000	£16,047,000
Nov. 29, 1888	5,650,000	15,536,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 28, 1889	£5,287,000	£5,951,000
Nov. 29, 1888	5,060,000	7,437,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 28, 1889	£2,715,000	£1,357,000
Nov. 29, 1888	2,451,000	1,226,000

Total last week	£111,046,685	£86,299,583
Correspooding week'88	101,506,135	87,950,437
Week ending Nov. 21, '89	110,084,527	85,964,046
Previous week 1888	104,658,281	87,869,052

The stock market, while not very active, was at times excited, and prices declioed. The failures in Lynn and Boston created a cloud over the business community and caused some selling. The feature of the week, however, was the break of 12 pointe io Chicago Gas Trust on Wednesday, and its subsequent further decline on the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois against the legality of the organization. The week was broken by the Thanksgiving holiday on Thursday. On Saturday the market was not stroog. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Oregon Improvement, 1¾, and Denver and Rio Grande Western and Manitoba rights, each 1¼. *Declined*—Chicago Gas, 18; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, 12½; do. first preferred, 12; do. oommoo, 8; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 4¾; Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, 4¾; Pullman, 3; Oregon and Transcontinental, 3⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, and Oregon Short Line, each 3¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quinoy, 3⅛; Rock Island and Jersey Central, each 3; Alton and Terre Haute, Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, Lackawanna, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, each 2¾; Atchison, 2⅝; St. Paul, 2¼; Chesapeake and Ohio and Union Pacific, each 2⅛; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, Northwestern, Northern Pacific, Western Union, and Wisconsin Central, each 2; Consolidated Gas, 1¾; Pacific Mail, 1⅝; Manhattan consolidated, Richmond and West Point Terminal, Omaha, and Toledo, Ann Arbor, and North Michigan, each 1½; Columbus and Hocking Valley, 1⅜; Lake Erie and Western preferred, Ohio and Mississippi, Ontario and Western, and Wabash preferred, each 1¼; Northwestern, Michigan Central, and Reading, each 1⅛, and Canada Southern, Colorado Coal, Chicago and East Illinois do. preferred, Consolidation Coal, Louisville and Nashville, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, Richmond and West Point Terminal preferred, Manitoba, and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each 1.

In the trust stocks, Sugar declined 11⅞, American Cotton Oil 2¼, and Lead 1¾.

The money market was easier until Friday, when the rate for call loans on stock and bond collaterals was bid up to 15 ₱ cent and closed at 12. The lowest rate was 2 ₱ cent, but the average for the week was about 6 ₱ cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 5½@6½ ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 81½ for 60-day bills and $4 86 for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 80½@$4 80¾ for 60-day bills, $4 86@$4 85¼ for demand, $4 85¾@$4 86 for cable trasefers, and $4 79½@$4 79½ for commercial. Continental was quiet; francs were quoted at 5.23¾@5.23⅛ for long and 5.20@5.19⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜@94½ and 95⅛@95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40⅜.

Government bonds were firm; a fair business was done in State securities. Bank stooks were without feature.

The railway mortgage market was firm and considering the weakness in stocks was quite strong. The principal chaoges were: *Advanced*—Shenandeah Valley firsts, trust receipts, 6½; Duluth and Manitoba firsts, 3; Kanaee and Texas ooosols, 2½; Louisville Southern firsts, 1⅞; Northern Pacific thirds, 1¾; Baltimore and Ohio 5s, Chesapeake and Ohio 6s of 1911, Kansas and Texas 6s, and Northwestern debenture 5s, each 1½; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago consols, Northern Pacific firsts, and do. secoods, each 1¼; West Shore registered 4s, 1⅛, and Missouri Pacific consols, do. thirds, St. Paul and Omaha consols, St. Paul consols, and Western Unioo collateral trust 5s, each 1. *Declined*—Atlantic and Pacific 4s, 2¼; Hannibal and St. Joseph consols, 2⅜; Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, and Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, each 2; Knoxville and Ohio firsts, 1½; Fort Worth and Denver City firsts and Richmond and West Point Terminal collateral trust 5s, each 1¼, and Chicago, Burlington and Quioy 7s, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicinnati and Indianapolis generals, Colorado Coal 6s, Erie fourths, Green Bay and Wiooca 1ocomes, Milwaukee and Northern firsts of 1910, Ohio, Indiana and Western seconds, St. Josepb and Grand Island firsts, and Sao Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s of 1916, each 1.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the correspondiog period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week eoding last Saturday	$7,449,209
Correspooding week last year	7,841,887
Since Jan. 1, 1889	459,060,783
Correspondiog period last year	428,218,619

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week eoding last Tuesday	$5,808,898
Correspooding week last year	6,263,974
Since Jan. 1, 1889	312,614,884
Corresponding period last year	268,883,290

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$195,605
Corresponding week last year	142,162
Since Jan. 1, 1889	7,051,850
Corresponding period last year	8,006,365

Exports of Specie.

Week eoding last Saturday	$319,110
Corresponding week last year	2,333,086
Since Jan. 1, 1889	66,893,157
Corresponding period last year	37,731,478

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

*Clearings for the week ending Nov. 30. $628,608,259
*Balance for the week ending Nov. 30. 25,341,218
Clearings for the week ending Nov. 23. 799,437,165
Balance for the week ending Nov. 23. 34,175,465
Clearings for the week ending Nov. 16. 775,056,613
Balance for the week ending Nov. 16. 33,409,715
*Clearings for the week ending Nov. 9. 701,716,737
*Balance for the week ending Nov. 9. 29,816,059
Clearings for the week ending Nov. 2. 792,902,317
Balance for the week ending Nov. 2. 31,850,051
Clearings for the week ending Oct. 26. 748,911,481
Balance for the week ending Oct. 26. 30,394,788
*For five days.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Provisions Saturday were saved from a decidedly monotonous day by a squeeze in November Short Ribs near the close of the session. An early sale of the desired article was made at $5 50, but the offerings were light, and before able to fill his contract an anxious short was forced to bid the price up to $6, which brought out a round lot. Later as high as $6 12½ was bid without bringing a seller to the surface. Fully-cured Short Ribs are in limited supply. The onsettled short interest for the month was estimated at 200,000 lb. The $6 12½ closing was 70c. higher than Friday's last price. January Short Ribs declined 5c., resting at $4 72½. May Short Ribs closed at $4 95, or 2½c. lower. Pork for November closed at $9 12½, or a decline of 12½c. The last quotation for year Pork stood at $9, for January at $9 27½, and for May at $9 57½. Lard for future delivery was steady and nochanged, November being quoted at the adjournment at $5 90, January at $5 87½@$5 90, and May at $6 05. For cash delivery 3,250 bbls. of Mess Pork were sold at $9 20@$9 30, as to date, and 1,250 tcs. of Lard at $5 92½. For 16-lb. green Hams 7½c. was paid. General speculation was considerably under an average volume.

Wheat was a trifle more active, but only a moderate volume of business was transacted. Prices ranged about the same as Friday and closing sales showed no particular change. Early there was good miscellaneous buying for May. Sellers, however, were filled up before midday. After they withdrew, weakness developed, sellers became more numerous, and the slight advance recorded early soon disappeared. The decline brought in a fair number of buyers, including some from abroad. Prices rallied ⅛c.@¼c. and the market closed quiet and steady. A large part of the business the last two hoors was in selling December and boying May at 5c.@5½c. difference. Operators were anxious to get out of December, and the selling was heavier for that than for any other month. Receipts in the North west confirmed the reports received early in the week that arrivals would soon decrease. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were 511 cars. Local receipts were 274 cars, of which 163 cars were of contract grade. Estimated receipts for Monday were 148 cars. Withdrawals from store were 12,657 bushels. November Wheat ranged at 78¾c.@79¾c. and closed at 79c.; December ranged at 78⅞c.@79¾c. and closed at 79¾c.@79½c.; May opened at 84c., advanced to 84⅛c.@84¾c., declined to 83⅞c., reacted to 84¼c. and closed at 84⅜c. The cash Wheat market was quiet and steady. No. 2 Red and No. 2 Spring closed at 79c. Sales by sample were slow at the following range, free oo board cars: No. 3 Spring at 63c.@75c., the ootside for choice Hard; No. 4 at 45c.@57c., No. 3 White at 65c., No. 3 Red at 64c.@74½c., No. 4 Red at 51c.@59c.

The squeeze io November Corn was continued for a short time yesterday morning. From outside appearances there was a large short interest still out, which the manipulators wanted to drive in. For a short period it looked as though the predictions of $1 for November Corn would be verified. Opening sales were at 60c., an advance of 5c. over night, and there was large trading at that figure. About 150,000 bushels of November changed hands at 60c. Hutchinson bought 110,000 bushels at that price. It was also said he had 200 boxes bought 300,000 bushels at 58c.@60c. to cover shorts. The total short interest was estimated at 700,000 bushels, all of which was covered Friday and Saturday. After the shorts had covered around the top the market became almost lifeless. One house having 35,000 bushels contract grade to store became anxious to sell. Buyers were scarce, and the slight increase in offerings produced a weak feeling before a sale was effected. Boyd & Co. bought 5,000 bushels November at 50c., and one sale was afterward made at 52c. The deal suddenly culminated. Nobody apparently wanted to buy, while a good many small longs who had held for higher prices became anxious to sell. The price dropped from 59c. to 53c., with few trades intervening. At the latter figure there was fair trading, as the market had assumed its natural position. A few shorts came in and covered their trades. The feeling, however, continued weak. Prices dropped to 52c., and closed at that. They showed a net decline of 23c. Io the afternoon about 350,000 bushels were delivered on November contracts and the deal closed op. It was the smoothest and shortest deal ever run here. The losses incurred by small commission houses have been heavy. A good many were caught short on November and long year and December. The profits are large, but no figures can be placed on them. December Corn developed surprising activity and strength. There was good buying early, and prices advanced ¾c., to 32½c. The collapse of the November deal induced heavy selling. A weak feeling developed, and prices receded irregularly to 31¼c. The markets closed at 31¼c.@31⅝c. May was fairly active, and ranged at 33½c.@33¾c., and closed at 33½c.@33¼c. No. 3 for December sold at 27½c.@27⅝c. Receipts of Corn were 641 cars, and estimates for Monday 360 cars. Withdrawals from store were 149,522 bushels. The cash Corn market was less active; an unsettled feeling prevailed, and prices were confined to a narrow range. Trading did not open until after the break in November had occurred. No. 2, No. 2 Yellow, and No. 2 White, in car lots in store, opened at 35c., declined to 31½c., and closed at 31⅜c. Compared with the closing prices of Friday, there was a net decline of 2¾c. Lower grades of Corn were weaker and lower, the demand being light until late in the day; No. 3 in store sold at 27c.@29½c., and closed at 27¼c. Vessel room was engaged for 80,000 bushels to Buffalo. Sample lots averaged ¼c.@½c. lower. Sales on track and free on board cars ranged as follows: New, no grade, No. 3, 28c.@32½c.; No. 3 Yellow, 29½c.@30½c.; No. 3 White, 28½c.@31c.; No. 4, 28c.@29½c.; Ears, 28½c.@30c.

Oats were slow. At the opening a large operator bid prices op 1¼c. An attempt on his part to sell created a weak feeling and prices receded. The market closed weak at inside prices and the same as Friday. Receipts were large—132 cars. Withdrawals from store were 164,621 bushels. The bulk being of contract grades. December sold at 20¼c.@20⅜c. and closed at 20¼c., January sold at 20¼c.@20⅜c. and closed at 20¼c.; May opened at 22⅜c., sold at 22⅝c., to 22⅜c., and closed easy; No. 2 Oats, in store, sold at 20c.@20¼c. Sample lots were dull, weaker, and ¼c.@½c. lower. Sales on track and free on board cars ranged as follows: No. 3 at 20c.@21c., No. 2 White at 21.@21½c., No. 2 at 20½c.@21¼c., No. 2 White at 22¼c.@23¼c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Saturday's receipts of Cattle were estimated at 2,000 head, making 64,189 head for the week, against 83,741 head for the previous week. The total receipts for the month of November were about 261,000 head, against 259,760 head for November, 1888. There was a fair gaoeral demand yesterday and a steady set of prices, the small supply being readily absorbed at Friday's quotations, or to $4 25@$5 10 for interior to extra Cows and Bulls, and at $2 70@$5 35 for commoo to extra Steers.

The receipts of Hogs Saturday were estimated at 18,000 head, making 197,579 head for the week, against 152,925 head for the previous week. The total for November was about 706,000 head, against 631,442 head for November, 1888. There was a fair demand yesterday from shippers and local packers, but the market was weak. The reported sales indicated a slight decline from Friday's closing prices, the bulk of the trading being done at $3 55@$3 70. The extreme range of prices was $3 50@$3 80.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.—Cattle—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 2,740 head; total for week thus far, 15,200 head; for same time last week, 16,580 head; consigned through, 1,440 head, 800 head to New-York; 200 head on sale; market firm and unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 4,600 head; total for week thus far, 36,600 head; for same time last week, 33,400 head; consigned through, 1,400 head, 1,000 head to New-York; 2,000 head on sale; market active, firm, and higher; Sheep, choice to extra, $5 30@$5 50; medium to good, $4 90@$5 25; common to good, $4 25@$4 75; Lambs, good to choice, $6 10@$6 65; fair to good, $5@$6 25; medium to fair, $5 50@$5 90. Hogs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 7,500 head; total for week thus far, 74,450 head; for same time last week, 80,400 head; consigned through, 4,600 head, 2,800 head to New-York; 5,500 head on sale; heavy and mediums, $3 85; Yorkers, $3 85; Pigs, $3 60@$3 65.

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 2,100 head; market strong; good to fancy native Steers, $4 30@$4 80; fair to good do., $3 20@$4 40; stockers and feeders, $2@$3 30; range Steers, $2 70@$3 50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market firm; fair to choice heavy, $3 60@$3 75; packing grades, $3 50@$3 65; light, fair to best, $3 50@$3 65. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 200 head; market strong; fair to choice, $3 40@$4 90.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.—Wheat—Spring steady; offerings light; No. 1 Harn. 00½c. asked, 89¾c. bid; No. 1 Northern, 87½c. asked, 87c. bid; No. 2 Northern, 84½c. asked; winter strong; offerings light; No. 2 Red, 83c.; No. 2 White, 79c.@80c. in store. Corn dull; No. 2 Yellow, 39½c. No. 2, 38c.@39¼c., in stores. No. 4 Yellow 37½c. No. 2, 37c. on track. Oats quiet, but steady; No. 2 White, in store, 27¼c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye in good demand at 61c. bid for No. 1. Flour steady and firm. Millfeed dull; Winter Bran, $10 00@10 75; Spring, $10@$10 25. Receipts—Flour, 63,000 bbls.; Wheat, 231,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 110,000 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bushels. Railroad shipments—Flour, 30,000 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels; Corn, 51,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—Cotton steady; quiet; Middling, 10c. Flour dull. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red, 78c.; receipts, 2,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Corn strong; No. 2 Mixed, 38c. Oats steady; No. 2 Mixed, 22¼c.@23c. Rye dull; No. 2, 45c.@47c. Pork quiet; $10. Lard firm; $5 80@$5 85. Bulkmeats quiet; short Rib, $5 20@5 12½. Bacon quiet; Short Clear, $6 50. Whisky steady; sales, 1,149 bbls. Butter strong. Sugar firm. Eggs firm; 21c. Cheese steady. Hogs steady; quiet; common and light, $3 25@$3 65; packing and butchers', $3 55@$3 75; receipts, 5,350 head; shipments, 2,100 head. Eastern exchaoge steady at par buying, and 1-20 ₱ cent. premium selling.

PEORIA, Nov. 30.—Corn active; High Mixed, 30½c.; new High Mixed, 25½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 30½c.; new No. 2 Mixed, 28½c.; Rejected, 29½c.; new Rejected, 26c.@27c. Oats steady; No. 2 White, 22c.@23c.; No. 3 White, 20½c.@21c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 45c.@46c. White Corn, New Mess, $1 03. Spirits, $1 05. Receipts—Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 21,750 bushels; Rye, none.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 30.—Print Cloths firm and active; 64x64s, 3¾c.; 80x56s, 4¼c. Following is a statement of the week's business: Production, 150,000 pieces; deliveries, 150,000 pieces; stock, 8,000 pieces; sales, 85,000 pieces; spot, 37,000 pieces; futures, 48,000 pieces.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 30.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 42c. Rosin quiet; strained, 90c.; Good Strained, 95c. Tar firm at $1 30. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 20; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 25. Corn firm; White, 47c.; Yellow, 46c.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—Petroleum weaker; National Transit Certificates opened at 105¾; closed at 103⅝; highest, 105¾; lowest, 102⅞.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—Turpentine nominal at 42½c. Resin—Nothing doing; Good Strained, $1.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30.—Turpentine quiet; 41¾c. bid. Resin firm at $1@$1 10.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9⅝c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8c.; net receipts, 21,404 bales; gross, 22,838 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,119 bales; to the Continent, 4,481 bales; coastwise, 249 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 308,185 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 30.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8 13-16c.; net and gross receipts, 5,278 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,576 bales; to the Continent, 5,101 bales; sales, 2,499 bales; stock, 76,414 bales.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—VAN BRUNT, P. J.; BRADY and BARRETT, JJ.—Nos. 1, 2, 3.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—BARTLETT, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—INGRAHAM, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—Nos. 2806, 1022, 1922, 1004, 1118, 555, 922, 2455, 1108, 1109, 413, 400, 1000, 1005, 1006, 1024½, 1043, 1047, 1100, 1103, 1107, 1111, 1119, 704, 671.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 1085, 848, 1939, 1194, 2014½, 916, 1065, 489, 925½, 903, 918, 1034½, 1032, 1081, 887, 511, 910, 535, 1255, 868, 1094, 901, 1068, 870, 1087.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—O'BRIEN, J.—Nos. 2501, 735, 1213, 1360, 1164, 860, 788, 837, 1228, 2363, 1256½, 898, 1313, 1369, 1163, 1252, 1370, 1312, 1173, 1365, 892, 2578, 691, 984, 982, 983.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—BEACH, J.—Nos. 1283½, 521, 1346, 1008, 1344, 568, 940, 1304, 1135, 1134, 596, 1240, 677, 297, 647, 990, 1134, 1138, 592, 563, 1137, 1180, 749, 1190, 1229, 507.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 25, 2.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—SEDGWICK, C. J.; FREEDMAN and INGRAHAM, JJ.—Motions—1 to 6, inclosive. Appeals from orders—Nos. 1 to 17, inclusive. Appeals from judgments—Nos. 1 to 37, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 189, 39, 158, 42, 40, 154, 141, 142, 144, 78, 76, 279, 126, 176, 179, 180, 181, 182, 308.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 833, 891, 1052, 1047, 1034, 590, 752, 793, 555, 720, 733.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 875, 469, 1040, 684, 157, 890, 751, 324, 1025.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 549, contested will of Charles Jordan, at 10 A. M.; No. 553, contested will of John Paterson; No. 555, contested will of Aaron Hershfield; No. 335, contested will of Catharine Darragh, and No. 552, contested will of John Byrne, at 10:30 A. M.; No. 530, contested will of M. L. Stillman, at 2 P. M., and No. 551, contested will of Rebecca Sampson, at 2 P. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—VAN HOESEN, J.—No. 1, 2.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Calendar for December, Nos. 1 to 132 inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 1695, 1718, 1, 1802, 1808, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1193, 171, 1773, 375, 1448, 1437, 1270, 1651, 1082, 1488, 1431, 1298, 1184, 1459, 1445, 1443, 1611, 1508, 1233, 1536, 764, 1092, 1916, 373, 1473, 734, 468, 1441, 1432.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—LARREMORE, C. J.—Nos. 1451, 1638, 2000, 1440, 1367, 1604, 1403, 1579, 1297, 1541, 1210, 1563, 1574, 1575, 1223.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—HOLME, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—FITSHKE, J.—Nos. 215, 1, 2106, 220, 54, 76, 58, 175, 1747, 407, 134, 136, 138, 185, 5 477.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—NEHRBAS, J.—No. 580, 8976, 3931, 318, 1478, 135, 416, 3655, 813, 191, 103, 198, 64, 70, 311.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—EHRLICH, J.—Nos. 345, 283, 2512, 1564, 2409, 240, 265, 272, 281, 4690, 250, 274, 275, 278, 277, 278.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—HOLME, J.—Special calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred cases.

FINANCIAL.

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BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving porposes.

Information will be furnished by

W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

A. V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND BOND BROK

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The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

VOL. XXXIX.....NO. 11,939. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MET A HORRIBLE DEATH

ANOTHER FATAL FIRE, THIS TIME IN PHILADELPHIA.

SEVEN PERSONS WERE KILLED AND SEVERAL OTHERS BADLY INJURED—BRAVE WORK BY FIREMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Fire broke out about 2:30 o'clock this morning in the three-story brick building at the corner of Second and Huntingdon streets. The basement and first floor were used by Gustave Gross as a bakeshop and store respectively. The second floor was occupied as a dwelling by Gross, his wife, and four children, and on the third floor dwelt Joseph Bitner with his wife and six children.

The flames, which started in the basement, burned quickly through the upper floors, and the following persons were burned to death before aid could reach them:

MRS. MINNIE GROSS, aged thirty-three years.
MRS. ANNIE BITNER, aged thirty-five years.
IDA BITNER, aged six years.
GEORGE BITNER, aged nine months.
GUSTAVE GROSS, JR., aged eleven years.
BRUNO GROSS, aged five years.
MATTIE GROSS, aged two and a half years.

The following were seriously injured:

Joseph Bitner, aged forty; John Ellanson, a journeyman, baker, aged thirty-two.

Other member of the two families escaped without serious injury.

Gross tells the following story: "I was asleep on a lounge in my kitchen when George Funk, a baker employed by me, awakened me with the startling announcement that my place was on fire. I rushed down to the basement, but, not finding the fire there, hurried back up stairs, only to discover that the stairway leading to the upper floors was burning and all means of reaching my family cut off. By this time the fire engine, stationed only a block away, was in front of my house and the firemen were at work."

As soon as the firemen learned that there were people in the house, they turned their attention to rescuing them, but the flames had already made such headway that their efforts were almost fruitless. Truckman Hugh Smith climbed up the awning-post and into the second story window. He made his way through the smoke to the bed on which little Gustave Gross lay, and, picking him up, got him safely out of the building. The lad had, however, inhaled so much smoke that he died half an hour afterward in the arms of Police Sergeant Shaffer, who worked hard to keep the breath of life in the little sufferer's body.

John Ellanson, a journeyman baker employed by Gross, was asleep on the third floor, as likewise were Joseph Bitner, a German weaver; his wife, Annie, and their six children. When Ellanson realized that escape by means of the stairway was cut off, he looked about him for some way of getting out of the reach of the flames. A corrugated iron awning protected the Second-street front of the store. Ellanson grabbed the mattress from his bed and threw it on the awning, two stories below. Happily it rested there. Then three children of Bitner—Martha, aged sixteen; Hettie, twelve, and Paul, ten—jumped and were fortunate enough to be around with only being injured. The father followed his children, but received a severe sprain and in addition was burned somewhat. Next followed the man who had provided this means of escape. He is now in the hospital, being badly burned about the body.

The wife of Bitner and two of their children, Ida, aged six years, and George, a babe of nine months, were in the third-story front room and were suffocated by the smoke. When found by the firemen after the flames had been subdued, the mother and her children were huddled together on the floor. Mrs. Bitner was clad only in her night dress, but she had her corset on, as though preparing to escape when overcome by the smoke.

Mrs. Gross and her children were asleep on the second floor. She clasped her two-and-a-half-old daughter Mattie in her arms and, hurrying to the third floor, jumped from a window to the street below. She was immediately conveyed with her child to the Episcopal Hospital, a short distance away, where the child died soon after being admitted. Mrs. Gross was horribly burned about the legs, arms, and breast, and in addition suffered a compound fracture of the arm. She is now in a critical condition, and died shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon.

After the fire the firemen found the dead body of Bruno Gross, aged five years, in the bathroom on the second floor, burned almost to a crisp. Freda Gross, aged seven, and Clara Bitner, aged four, escaped without a scratch. Gustave Gross, a second-story window, had been caught in the arms of Mr. Gross. These two escaped without injury. Fritz Erdman, an apprentice, aged fifteen, also jumped from the second story and escaped unhurt.

The fire created the wildest kind of an excitement in the neighborhood, and the vicinity was soon crowded with people from the surrounding streets. Those who escaped from the burning building were almost naked, but they were not allowed to remain in this condition long, as kind neighbors soon provided them with clothing.

Gross came to this city from New York about six months ago. He had conducted a bread and fancy cake bakery at 100 Allen-street, in that city, and established himself in a similar place here. He did well here from the start and was regarded by his neighbors as a very prosperous man until to-day's fire came and robbed him of three of his children and his means of livelihood.

The cause of the fire is unknown. The financial loss is slight.

FROM A HISTORIC HOUSE.

CLEANING OUT THE BURNSIDE MANSION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—Visitors to New-Orleans in the past thirty years have been shown, as one of the attractions of the city, the Burnside mansion on Washington-street. This building, occupying a square of ground, was erected at great expense by the famous millionaire banker, James Robb, at the time of the marriage of his daughter to a Spanish grandee, forty years ago, and subsequently sold by him to the late John Burnside, and there the Crœsus of sugar planters dwelt the life of a hermit for a quarter of a century. On his death he bequeathed the property to Oliver Belmo, who in turn answered the final summons about five years ago.

To-day the paintings and furniture in the building passed under the hammer, valuable works of art going for a song. Two paintings by the American artist, Durand, "Morning" and "Evening," were sold by Joseph Hernandez for $130 each. Luca Giordano's "Bacchus and Ariadne" was bought by Alexander Smith for $300. A morning view by Joseph Vernet, 8 feet by 5, was sold to Simon Hernsheim for $2,000. "Forgive Us Our Trespasses," by Edward Lenire, Joseph Hernandez purchased for $300. Two paintings, with nearly life-size figures, by G. K. Heutiegdon, brought $415 and $375 from Hernsheim.

The feature of the sale was "The Storm on the Coast," catalogued as by Penisid. There was some lively bidding, when B. Natali secured it for $310, and he finished with victory he turned around and said the catalogue was wrong, the picture was by a famous painter, Stanfield, and cheap at ten times the price paid. Little more than the plotures was disposed of to-day. The gorgeous furniture will go to-morrow.

GEORGE FROST & SONS' CREDITORS.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 2.—A meeting of the creditors of George Frost & Sons, silk throwsters, was held this afternoon at the mill in Paterson. A statement was laid before the meeting from which it appeared that the liabilities of the firm amounted to $209,500. Of this, $111,000 was in the shape of mortgages on the mills in Paterson and at Altoona, Penn., and on machinery, the Atwood Machine Company alone having chattel mortgages on machinery for $26,000. Wages for up $4,000. The Altoona mill was erected largely by the people of that town, and the cost is secured by mortgages.

The firm was not able to show any assets over and above its liabilities. The real estate is fully covered by mortgages. The statement was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. John C. Ryle, S. V. R. Muzzy, Henry C. Reid, and Benjamin Eastwood, to examine into the affairs of the concern and report to an adjourned meeting to be held next Tuesday.

A GRAND JUROR CHALLENGED.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 2.—At the opening of the adjourned session of the Ulster Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, this afternoon, Attorney D. W. Sparling stated to Judge Ingalls that he appeared for D. M. De Witt, who wished to challenge one of the members of the Grand Jury in the case in which Benjamin G. Walker is defendant, accused of bribery. Mr. Sparling produced the challenge in writing, and requested the Court to hold the matter open until Mr. De Witt returned in the morning, and that the District Attorney suspend all examination in that case until such time.

Judge Ingalls assented, and Mr. Sparling filed the challenge.

Nearly all the 400

got their fine furniture at Flint, 14th-st. and 6th-av. Adv.

DEFENDING CATHOLICISM.

FATHER SHEEDY REPLIES TO A CLERGYMAN'S SERMON.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—Last evening the Rev. J. T. McCrory of the Third United Presbyterian Church preached on "The Roman Catholic methods of saving the soul contrasted with the simplicity of faith in Jesus Christ." During the course of his sermon he made the assertion that Father Sheedy sold indulgences at prices ranging from $2 to $10, and had special privileges from the Pope. The Rev. Father Morgan M. Sheedy is pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and, through his leadership of the parochial school movement in opposition to public schools, has come to be about the most widely-known priest in this city. He was provoked at Mr. McCrory's attack, and has written this reply:

"It is sometimes difficult and always trying to bear patiently the base calumnies that are freely hurled by third-rate Lutheran of the pulpit against Catholics. In doing so, however, we are following the teaching of the religion which we profess, which demands that we pray for those who persecute and calumniate us, and, according and also our consolation in such circumstances. We have a higher opinion of the intelligence of the readers of the daily press than these gentlemen seem to entertain, who pour out periodically their torrent of abuse and misrepresentation of what Catholics hold most sacred. If these so-called Christian preachers regard it as a religious duty to heap wanton insult upon the Catholic body, and, ignoring the command which says 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor,' willfully and grossly traduce us, we simply pity their blindness or moral obliquity. Indeed, it is doubtful if such a course does not help rather than hurt us in the long run, however painful it may be to submit at times.

"Now, for one specific statement in a report of what is termed 'a characteristic harangue' that appears in this morning's papers. 'But if you are pretty rich, or happen to live near Pittsburg, your friends might go to Father Sheedy, who has a special shrine and privileges allowed him by the Pope; they can get a piece of hell for $10.' Surely it is not necessary to say that every statement in this paragraph is a base falsehood! In St. Mary's Church there is a shrine in honor of the Blessed Mother of Christ. I would add that it is much easier for one who sins grievously by the violation of truth and charity to get into hell than to get out once within. The father of lies knows his own and holds fast to them."

In conclusion, Father Sheedy says:

"If the remarks made by the gentleman were true, the Catholic Church could not last a week, because it would contain no religious or anything to attract people to its shrine other than the fact that it was simply a place for barter and sale. The price named in the sermon as the figure at which indulgences are sold is very low, and the whole thing is nothing more or less than simply ridiculous."

THE RULING REVERSED.

AND THE TRADERS' BANK THEREBY LOSES ABOUT $25,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—By a decision of Judge Garnett, in the Appellate Court, the Traders' Bank loses upward of $25,000. When the bank failed that amount of money was held to its credit by the banks in New-York. Failing to satisfy their claims against the Traders' Bank from assets at Chicago, the United States Express Company, the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, and Charles C. Boyles assigned their claims to parties in New-York, who levied on the funds to the Traders' credit in the Seaboard National Bank, the Traders' National Bank, and the Continental National Bank, all of New-York.

Receiver Smith secured an order from Judge Shepard on these attaching creditors who are within his jurisdiction to execute releases to the receiver so that he could get the money in New-York for the benefit of all the creditors pro rata. The express company, the Merchants' Bank, and Boyles all appealed from this order, and Judge Garnett reversed Judge Shepard's ruling, holding that the attachment suit having been passed upon in New-York, the contested funds in that city were adjudicate, and that due faith and credit must be given the decision in New-York.

It was also shown that Receiver Smith entered his appearance in the suits in New-York, and therefore Judge Shepard was barred of jurisdiction. The creditors get the benefit of the New-York funds, and there will be nearly $25,000 less to divide among the general creditors.

WATTERSON'S LIVELY BOY.

HE ELOPES WITH MISS BLACK, A TENNESSEE GIRL.

FRANKLIN, Ky., Dec. 2.—Ewing Watterson, son of the Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the *Courier-Journal*, eloped Saturday evening with Miss Jennie Black, daughter of Thomas Black of McMinnville, Tenn. They were married at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. E. Black, in Smithfield, at midnight Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Watterson returned to McMinnville last evening and left to-day for Louisville.

Mr. Ewing Watterson is well known in Louisville in railroad, society, and newspaper circles, and the announcement of his elopement will create a good deal of surprise among his friends. Young Watterson returned from a European tour a year or more ago, and became a traveling passenger agent for the Gould system. He has been living in the South for several months.

NEW-JERSEY TEACHERS IN SESSION.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 2.—The Middlesex County Teachers' Institute opened here to-day. All the teachers of the county were present, as the schools are closed during the sessions and the attendance of teachers is compulsory.

President C. E. Spencer of the New-Brunswick Board of Education made the address of welcome, and Principal R. T. Clark of Metuchen responded. Among the speakers to-day were Dr. Nicholas Murray Buttler, Professor in Philosophy at Columbia College and President of the American Industrial Association of New-York, and E. O. Chapman, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Papers were read by P. S. Holsizer of Perth Amboy on "Characteristics of the Coming Teachers" W. H. Butts of New-Brunswick on "Musical Instruction in Graded and Ungraded Schools," and William Campbell of Washington on "The British System of Elementary Education."

FORTUNATE GRACE CHURCH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 2.—Grace Episcopal Church of this city has received a substantial and welcome gift from Mrs. Elizabeth Dean of London, England, who has presented to the congregation six valuable building lots which she owns at Elizabethport as a site for a new church and rectory.

She has likewise contributed the stone necessary for constructing the buildings, from a quarry which she owns at Esopes on the Hudson River. The gift is made as a memorial to her two children, who were born in the city.

ENTERTAINMENT BILLS WON'T BE PAID.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—Judge Henry made the injunction in the case of D. B. Morrison against the City Auditor, the City Controller, and the City Treasurer perpetual this morning. Morrison sought an injunction to restrain the officers mentioned from drawing warrants for and paying bills amounting to $994, being the expenses incurred in entertaining the delegates to the Pan-American Congress while in this city.

TO REVISE THE CREED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—It took the Presbytery of Buffalo two days to talk on the revision of the Westminster Confession, and when it made up its mind it surprised the people. A committee had reported against the revision, but the Presbytery rejected the report, and by a strong vote decided that revision was necessary and desirable. A committee was appointed to indicate in what particulars the creed should be revised.

THE TROY ELECTION CASES.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The General Term this morning handed down decisions affirming the orders of Justice Edwards in the Troy election cases, the object of which is to compel the Republican inspectors to sign the returns in five wards and the Board of Canvassers to canvass them. The prevailing opinion is written by Justice Landon, and the dissenting one by Justice Fish.

LAST PERMITS TO BOATMEN.

ROXBURY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The last permits of the season to boatmen have been issued by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Canallers have had a successful season between this port and Honesdale, Penn., in instances as many as fourteen round trips having been made.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 35d-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorenz Hotels, Proprietors.—Adv.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PLANS

THE GATHERING OF THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

WHAT THEIR LEADER WANTS A LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL TO INCLUDE—THE TURKISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The meetings of the Liberal Federation began in Manchester to-day. Mr. Gladstone was present and delivered an address in Free Trade Hall.

Mr. Gladstone said that the Local Government bill did not meet the legitimate demands of the country. He advocated granting to County Councils powers of taxation, the control of the police and the liquor traffic, the care of the poor, power to deal with the question of ground rents, and to form district councils. He would possibly go further and establish the parish principle of government, and thus convey to the rural population the first elements of their public education and create a sense of public duty, which is the highest aim of a statesman.

Mr. Gladstone said that since 1885 there had been an enormous stimulus to the public mind in regard to dwellings for the poor, enfranchisement, leaseholds, crofter legislation, shorter Parliaments, the disestablishment of the Church in Scotland and Wales, the ourreeoy, and the House of Lords.

The provisions for direct Scottish and Welsh home rule, Mr. Gladstone said, must be dealt with by future Parliaments. He referred to his approaching eightieth birthday, and said it was not probable that he should have a direct interest in many future great reforms. When the idea of devolution, especially with reference to Irish affairs, should become more familiar, Parliament would be able to address itself to the discharge of its duties and would be relieved of an intolerable burden.

The state of affairs in the Turkish Empire, Mr. Gladstone said, was again before the English people. The transactions in Crete and Armenia were dissatisfying, and incidents had occurred which required to be brought home to the consciences of the British people. It was difficult to deal with Turkey. He trusted that the Government would not use honeyed words in matters involving property, liberty, life, and female honor. The country would not admit apologies and palliations for cruelties and wickedness.

Mr. Gladstone predicted a Liberal victory at the next election for members of Parliament. He advocated an amendment to the registration laws, removing the anomaly of a plurality of votes and the establishment of a system of one vote for one man.

PORTUGAL'S REPUBLICANS.

LISBON, Dec. 2.—It is semi-officially denied that there is any agitation in Portugal, arising from the revolution in Brazil, looking to the establishment of a republic. The paper making the announcement says that the Republican groups in this city and in Oporto confine their actions to a theoretical propaganda. The monarchist press considers the Government too tolerant even in this respect.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* says that the Spanish and Portuguese Governments have been apprised that the republicans are bent upon attacking the Spanish monarchy through Portugal.

THE AFRICAN EXPLORERS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Judge Crackecil of the Consular Court at Zanzibar will sail for Bagamoyo to-morrow on the British man-of-war Turquoise to meet Stanley and Emin Bey in his official character and to accompany them to England.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—A cable dispatch from Zanzibar states that Capt. Rust, a member of Dr. Peters's expedition, has returned to Lamu, from which place the expedition started. Capt. Rust says he believes that Dr. Peters and Lieut. Tiedemann are dead, as messengers who were sent to them have not returned.

TISZA'S NARROW ESCAPE.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—Important discoveries have been made by the police of the details of the attempt to assassinate the Hungarian Prime Minister, Tisza. Four persons were designated by the conspirators to place dynamite beneath the pavement—with such connections that it could be exploded under the feet of the Minister as he passed in or out. The Minister's life was saved by the fact that a member of the Opposition was let into the secret by the conspirators, and succeeded in persuading them to abandon their plan.

AN IRISH COLLEGE.

GLASGOW, Dec. 2.—Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in his speech here to-day set forth the ideas of the Government on the subject of a proposed Irish college. He proposes that Government aid shall be given to a Catholic college in which the regular curriculum shall be given, including the classics and mathematics, but that the Government shall not endow any institution for teaching theology in Ireland.

HEAVY SNOW IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—In Austria a great snowstorm has been raging for thirty-six hours, seriously impeding railway travel. Three thousand sweepers and twenty-four snow plows have been unable to clear the tracks in the neighborhood of this city.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—During the progress of the trial of Socialists at Elberfeld a police spy named Webber testified that, despite warnings he had received from a Police Commissary, he had furnished statements regarding imaginary meetings and made other false reports concerning the Socialists.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The Government has warned Servia that there must be a suspension of unfriendly relations between the two countries, unless the shameless attacks of the Servian press on Austria are stopped.

There have been several violent earthquake shocks in Servia.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The crowd at the Aquarium is wild with enthusiasm over the defeat of Bazin, the Frenchman, by Caenon, in the wrestling match for $1,000 a side. Cannon won easily, and now challenges any man in the world to wrestle with him for $2,500.

The Salvation Army's headquarters in this city were burned to-night.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—The officers who will have charge of the construction of the new Congo railway sailed hence to-day. They were accompanied by several engineers and a large force of workmen.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 2.—The trial of Monsaa Bey, who was charged with committing murder, arson, and pillage in Armenia, was concluded to-day, and resulted in the acquittal of the defendant.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—The River Neva is completely blocked with ice.

A CONFESSION OF MURDER.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—The village of Tarroh, in Barroe County, Wis., is excited over the confession made by a man known as "Old Peck," who is now an inmate of the county poorhouse. Peck has been very sick, and a few days ago, thinking he was about to die, called the Almshouse Superintendent to him and announced that he wished to make a confession of murder.

Eight years ago, he said, while living in a cabin, near Barron, a woodman came to his house one night and asked for shelter. He was taken in, but during the night Peck arose and, assisted by his son Jnne, murdered the stranger. The body they buried the next day in the woods back of the cabin.

The almshouse officials reported to the authorities ann, sure enough, the bones of a man were found in the place described by Peck. The remains are now in the custody of the authorities. Instead of dying, Peck began to get better as soon as he made his confession, and is now in a fair way to recover. He still sticks to his story.

BELL'S NOMINATION WAS ILLEGAL.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The Board of Review, consisting of the Board of Registrars of Voters, the City Solicitor, and the City Clerk, met to-day for the purpose of deciding upon the names to be placed upon the official ballot for the city election. The board decided that the nomination of William E. Bell for Mayor, by a so-called "Citizens' Convention," was illegal, inasmuch as no public notice was given of the convention, and they consequently declined to place his name upon the official ballot.

HEAVY SNOW FALL IN MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—A *Journal* Jamestown (N. D.) special says: "A heavy snow fall began last night and still continues. Over four inches have fallen on the level. This is more than fell altogether last winter and is regarded as very promising for the future moistening of the ground."

BOSTON'S BIG FIRE.

THE CONTENTS OF MANY OF THE SAFES FOUND TO BE INTACT.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The scenes on the burned district this afternoon were mainly a re-enactment of those of the past two days. Crowds of people filled with curiosity still hung about the lines, keeping the policemen busy in restraining the too adventurous and forward ones. Passing by the ruins was still more or less dangerous on Chauncy, Bedford, and Kingston streets, although shores had been placed against the Nevins building on the corner of Rowe-place, and on the only remaining wall of the Ames building on Bedford-street, as a protection. A staging has been erected on the former building, and the wall will be taken down stone by stone.

On the opposite side of the street the sidewalks to-day were piled high with bundles of blankets and dry goods, dripping and steaming, but the carriageway was practically clear of rubbish and the city teams engaged in the excavating work passed through without interruption. In the buildings on the south side of Rowe-place a general "clearing-up time" was in progress. The bricks and other debris were being cleared from the sidewalks, and in the buildings themselves the painters, glaziers, and carpenters were hard at work. In Kingston-street, where the ill-fated engines were stationed and crushed, a gang of men was hard at work digging at the piles of dirt, brick, granite, and iron girders which fill the street at this point. Two large derricks and a hoisting engine were also placed here, and these greatly aided in the heavy work.

Late in the afternoon the wrecked Hayes truck was unearthed and, singular by splinter was drawn forth, the only part of the apparatus worth saving being such accessories as axes and hats. On the Brown, Durrell & Co. lot was still another gang of laborers who, assisted by one of the derricks, were engaged in the thus far fruitless search for the lost firemen. Two or three streams are constantly playing upon the ruins here, cooling them down so that the laborers pursue their work without the danger of being scorched. On every hand were the safes which have been hauled from their beds of coals and broken open by their anxious owners. The contents of most of those then far assumed have been found intact, but in a few cases the iron had succumbed to the heat and strain, and books and papers were a total loss.

For two days the men have worked on the large vault of Taylor Brothers, in the Ames building, but although they have drilled holes almost entirely around the iron door, the sun went down on their unsuccessful efforts for a second time. In the morning two of the safes of the Shoe and Leather Exchange were opened. The contents of one were a trifle scorched, but not seriously injured, and those of the other were intact. Their largest safe has not yet been opened. The safe of tee Herbert and Rapp Elastic Goring Company was opened, and everything within, including $7,000 in cash, found unscorched.

The investigation as to the cause of the great fire was continued at the office of Fire Marshal Whitcomb to-day. There were five witnesses examined, and the testimony of each was taken by a stenographer. The Fire Marshal refused to give the names of witnesses or anything of the general tenor of their testimony. He said that it would take a week at least to finish the investigation, as he wished it to be very thorough.

The Board of Fire Underwriters to-day appointed committees to adjust the losses on Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s stock, insured for $139,500; F. L. Ames's Bedford-street building, insured for $85,000; W. L. Stroeg & Co., 82 Chauncey-street, dry goods, insured for $76,000; W. H. Cnedy, Columbia-street, musical instruments, insured for $27,000; Sawyer, Hamlin & Co., 68 Chauncey-street, insured for $35,000.

The Board of Aldermen this evening received a communication from Mayor Hart recommending that the opportunity for widening certain streets in the burned district be seized upon; that pecuniary relief be given to the city to the families of the firemen burned in the recent fire, and urging the passage of such ordinances as shall require every telephone, telegraph, or other electric wire that enters any building in the city of Boston to be provided with a safety fuse or fusible alloy satisfactory to the Superintendent of the Fire Department of the city to the Superintendent of the fire alarm. These recommendations were referred to committees for future report.

The Board of Fire Commissioners also sent a communication asking for increased fire apparatus and new quarters for the central fire-alarm station. The commission asks for an appropriation of $34,500 for the immediate needs of the department. These matters were also referred to a committee.

DUE TO THE KEY WEST STRIKE.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS FALLING OFF AND CUBANS GOING HOME.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 2.—Reports just compiled at the Custom House here for the month of November show a falling off in receipts compared with October of $36,200 and compared with September of nearly $63,000. This is due to the disastrous strike which has been on for the past forty-four days. Only 77 bales of leaf tobacco were imported in November. In November, 1888, 2,254 bales were imported. The Custom House receipts have not been so low in any month for the past twenty years.

Since the beginning of the strike 3,500 people have left Key West for Cuba and the British West Indies. Out of 179 licensed cigar factories here only one is in operation, that of Baker & Du Bois. It employs less than 100 men. Over 6,900 operatives are idle, and distress is beginning to be severe. The latest issue of *La Lucha*, the Government organ in Havana, says:

"A doooment which was sent to the State Department at Washington by the Key West Board of Trade was full of falsehoods. Once and her people are only too glad to welcome home those who have been suffering at the hands of the arrogant Yankees on that island who pay them too little for their skilled labor. Industrial emigration from Cuba to Key West has transformed that island from a fisherman's hamlet to a city next to the largest in population in all Florida."

The exodus continues, and the industry of the island is paralyzed.

SHOOTING AT CLAY PIGEONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—A large crowd of enthusiastic sneers were present at the opening shoot of the Central Club at Loch Branch to-day. All matches were shot at blue rock clay pigeons.

The first match was between William C. Price and Philip Daly, Jr. It was the best out of fifteen birds. Mr. Price shot at sixteen and Mr. Daly at eighteen yards. Mr. Daly killed fourteen birds and won the match, Mr. Price killing only twelve.

In the second match, of ten birds each, Philip Daly, Jr., won first money. Frederick Loeb and John Shaw divided the second purse.

The third match was for ten birds each. Van Dyke, Shaw, and Elisha Price tied with nine birds killed. Philip Daly, Jr., took second and William C. Price took third money. Elisha Price, Van Dyke, and Shaw agreed to shoot off in the next match.

When the next match ended Price and Shaw stood at the top of the list with eight birds killed each out of the ten and they divided the first money. Luke Bright and J. Van Dyke divided second money, while C. Woolley took third money.

The last match was shot at six birds each. John Shaw, Elisha Price, Philip Daly, Jr., and J. Van Dyke tied on five birds each. They agreed to shoot the match off on miss and out. The result was that J. Van Dyke and Philip Daly, Jr., divided first money. Edward Reid took second and C. Woolley third money.

THE SHERMAN EXTRADITION CASE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 2.—Judgment was given to-day in the extradition case of W. H. Sherman, late of Buffalo, who is alleged to have committed forgery there by affixing his signature to warehouse receipts which he knew were valueless. The Judge held that the offense is forgery under the laws of Canada and New-York State, and remanded the case till Thursday in order to permit the defense to produce further evidence that the offense is not forgery in New-York State.

THE NAVASSA RIOTERS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—The jury in the Navassa case brought in a verdict this morning. They find George S. Key guilty of murder in the first degree; Moses Williams, alias Dakot, not guilty, and not agreed as to the other sixteen prisoners. This verdict does not release the sixteen for trial on other indictments. Key has appealed.

The trial of Henry Jones and Cæsar Fisher for the murder of Falck is set for Dec. 10.

THE OLD SENATE HOUSE.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Gov. Hill has accorded permission to the old Senate House Society to take possession of and to occupy the Senate House here. A room will be fitted up wherein the society will meet. Antique articles will be collected and placed in the historic old stone structure.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.
A boon for which nations should feel grateful.—Adv.

HAPPY PRINCETON MEN.

CELEBRATING THEIR VICTORIES OVER HARVARD AND YALE.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2.—The largest and grandest celebration that ever took place in Princeton was held to-night. All day long the merchants and citizens of the town have been busy decorating their buildings. Besides the great quantity of orange and black hunting several Princeton banners were hung across the streets bearing the college cheer and the words, "Score 10—0," and "Championship." A banner was hung from Capt. Poe's window, consisting of a large strip of orange hunting, with "Princeton."

About 8 o'clock the students all assembled around the old chapel and formed in line. The order of the procession was: Winkler's Cornet Band of Trenton, followed immediately by the Princeton stage, handsomely decorated and containing the championship team, drawn by the Freshmen Class; next, the Senior Class, followed by the Morrisville Drum Corps. The other classes followed in the regular order, each preceded by its own drum corps. The citizens all illuminated their houses and displayed fireworks as the champions passed.

The line first halted in front of Dr. Duffield's residence, and after heartily cheering him, he appeared on his front porch and said: "I will take my text from the Proverbs of Solomon. I will not tell you what chapter or verse, but it is 'The glory of young men is their strength.' You have whereof to glory not only in your victory, but in the way you have conducted yourselves during the whole series."

When the procession came to Dean Murray's house and called for a speech, he replied: "Here's to Princeton College, fair and generous to her rivals, patient and courageous under defeat, and magnanimous in victory." Prof. Sloane joined in the sentiments given by Dr. Murray. Prof. Osborn paid a merited compliment to Yale in the words: "We all admire the manly way in which Yale has taken her defeat, and we hope that we may long meet the crimson."

Then three cheers were given for "the fairest referee and umpire that ever trod the football field," referring to Saxe and Brooks of Harvard. The enthusiasts then surrounded Dr. McCosh's house. He said: "We have nothing to look back upon with shame. Ever go ahead somewhat. Present laurels will fade as years go by, so begin to work at once to earn new laurels." Dr. Brackett also congratulated the team upon its success, and hoped that it would ever stand at the top.

About 10 o'clock the whole body of students ended their march at the old historic campus. As the stage was drawn near cheers were given for Capt. Poe, who said that if the men would work as hard in the future as during the past year the championship could be kept. He then stepped from the wagon and lighted a mammoth pile of hard wood covered with barrels of tar and kerosene oil. Ames and several other members of the team made speeches.

SAYS IT WAS A FARCE.

MR. WEST'S REPORT CONCERNING THE RECENT SILVER CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 2.—The Hon. William H. West, who headed the Ohio delegation at the St. Louis silver convention, has made a characteristic report to Gov. Foraker. Judge West refers to the convention as a farce, so far as being conducive to any general benefit, and states that the entire affair was manipulated as in the interest of ring combinations. The Chairman was undoubtedly in bad humor when he made the report, and speaks very plainly in making the report.

"I expected to meet with the 2,000 delegates," he says, "the attendance of which the daily papers of the preceding day ostensibly heralded. Instead, in the great Exposition Hall, ample to accommodate 4,000 or 5,000, not exceeding 150 delegates and a like number of spectators were welcomed by the Governor of Missouri. Of these delegates, but four responded from east of the Ohio River, and not to exceed thirty from the east and south of the Mississippi River. In the opening address by the Chairman of the committee it was disclosed that the movement had its origin with, and was carried out under, the management of the Miners' Stock Exchange of St. Louis and the holders of mining investments. Senator Stewart and Representative Simmons of Colorado, Representative Fitch of Nevada, Representative Bland of Missouri, and ex-Representative Warner of Ohio, gentlemen of character and prominence, were present.

"In the call for the convention the management had reserved for itself the right to name 100 delegates at large in addition to such as might be appointed by the Governors of the several States. Under this authority two delegates from New-York, one from Ohio, Mr. L. E. Holdse of Cleveland, and many others took seats in the convention. How many of the delegates appeared under appointment by the several Governors and how many under the reserved right to appoint 100 at large was not disclosed."

THE CENTRAL FIELD TRIALS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 2.—The Setter Derby of the Central Field Trial Club was commenced to-day. The weather was fine and birds fairly plentiful. The first series of heats was run off, and from the starters six were selected to compete in the second series. First Series—Rod's Lady against Royal C., Rowdy Rod against Nannie B., Sam C. against Little Lind, Harry C. against Marquis N. Rod's Lady and Marquis N. were retired from competition, and the others were drawn and ran in the following order: Second Series—Royal C. beat Nannie B., Rowdy Rod beat Sam C. Betty Lind will run with Harry C. in the morning.

The following are the starters in the Pointer Derby in the order of running as drawn to-night: Joy J. against Lou, Carigrove against Nye, F. F. V. against Sally P., Miss Mealy against Convex, Tough Nut against Naso Peshall, Lady Pessen against Mamie Baeg, Flirt against Heinoken, and Riprap against Met.

PROF. PEYNAUDE IS DEAD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—Prof. Baptiste Peynande, the aerial diver, who was badly injured on Friday night while diving from the tower at Farantas, died this morning. Peynaude was born at Marseilles, France, and had followed his profession about twelve years without meeting with any serious accidents. He came to this country about a year ago and successfully performed at Montreal, Ottawa, Rockaway Beach, and Trenton.

HIS BODY RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 2.—Adam Gofforth, living between Peshomingo and Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, was called to the door of his house one night last week by two men who claimed to be officers. When Gofforth came out they produced a warrant, charging him with smuggling whisky into the Indian country, and started away with him. Half a mile from the house they hanged him, riddling the body with bullets. Gofforth was nearly seventy years old.

THE CUSTODY OF YOUNG LYLE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—The Appellate Court to-day affirmed the decision of the lower courts in the noted case of O. T. Garrison against Caroline Lyle of St. Louis, a habeas corpus proceeding to get possession of Lyle Garrison, grandson of Mrs. Lyle. Young Lyle is heir to an immense property, and the fight for his custody has been a long and bitter one. The court ordered him into the keeping of Mrs. Lyle.

YALE MEN AT DINNER.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 2.—The annual banquet of the New-York City Club of Yale College was held at Redcliff's to-night. R.W. Fairfax Harrison acted as toast master. This club has nearly one hundred and fifty members. Its officers are: President—R. F. Harrison, '90; Vice President—W. P. Hudson, '90, S.; Executive Committee—Grosvenor Atterbury, '91; W. Adams, '91, S.; W. C. Ivison, '92; Thomas Denny, Jr., '92, S.; S. B. Ives, '93.

AN ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 2.—Dr. Morris Gibbs walked into the American House this afternoon and coolly placing a pistol at the side of F. E. Michener, fired. A stub book in Michener's side pocket prevented serious results. The doctor tried to shoot again, but was prevented. Dr. Gibbs alleges that Michener induced Mrs. Gibbs to abandon her husband two months ago. Michener denies the charge.

THE GERMANIC QUARANTINED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—A dispatch to the Maritime Exchange from Lewes, Del., says the ship Germanic is quarantined there on account of a death from Asiatic cholera soon after she sailed from Cebu last July. There has been no sickness on board since.

HARVARD'S FOOTBALL CAPTAIN.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 2.—The Harvard football eleven held a meeting last night at which Cumnock was unanimously re-elected Captain.

Rooms at The Cambridge, engaged, but not yet occupied, can be had temporarily until occupied by the owner.—Adv.

THE CAUCUS WHIP BROKEN

REPUBLICANS IN DIRE DISMAY FROM A BOLT.

PARTY DISCIPLINE ENDANGERED ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE SESSION—A DEMOCRATIC CHAPLAIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Fifty-first Congress has opened without notable incident on the Senate side, but with a break so surprising and mortifying to the Republicans of the House that the sense of ownership of the lower branch is well-nigh lost in humiliation.

A thing has happened that has not occurred before in the experience of the oldest member. In the Republican caucus Saturday the Rev. Charles B. Ramsdell, a Presbyterian clergyman, a former classmate of Representative Sanford of New-York, was declared to be the nominee of the party after he had been presented in an eloquent speech by Representative Sherman of the Onsida district. There was some opposition to displacing the last Chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Milburn, and intimations from several

secured the Chair's recognition and presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Chandler, for a new term. While they were being read Mr. Frye was seen on the Democratic side, with his head around Mr. Hearst's neck in an affectionate embrace, and Mr. Ingalls walked to his seat. Mr. Blair asked that Mr. Chandler be sworn in at once, and escorted him to the central space in front of the presiding officer. Mr. Morton read the oath in a loud voice, and with uplifted hand it was taken by the New-Hampshire Senator.

Then Mr. Aldrich handed up the credentials of Nathan F. Dixon as Mr. Chace's successor from Rhode Island, and he, too, became a Senator by taking the oath.

Mr. Platt sent up the credentials of Gideon C. Moody as a Senator from South Dakota, and Mr. Spooner did the same for Richard Franklin Pettigrew, from the same State. The Vice President handed to the Clerk the manuscript credentials of Watson C. Squires and B. Allen as Senators from Washington, and after they had been read Mr. Platt asked that the four new Senators be sworn into office. Mr. Allen was escorted by Mr. Dolph, Mr. Moody by Mr. Platt, Mr. Pettigrew by Mr. Hoar, and Mr. Squires by Mr. Spooner.

They formed a little group to the left of the the Vice President's desk, and each raised his right hand as Mr. Morton slowly and impressively read the oath. As he finished they bowed their heads in assent, and after each had shaken hands with the Vice President he signed the oath he had just taken. It was a very short and very simple ceremony that made these men the peers in the National Legislature of their fellows from all the States. Senator-elect Pierce, from North Dakota, whose colleague has still to be elected, was unable to reach the capital to-day, and that State is therefore still without a representative in the Senate.

When the new Senators had returned to their seats Mr. Hoar offered a very long resolution providing ascertainment, by lot, to what classes the Senators from North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington should be assigned, by which the lengths of their respective terms should be determined. He proposed to have the resolution lie over for the present. Mr. Vest wanted some provision to be made in it for the Montana Senators when they should be elected. Mr. Hoar reminded him that these Senators were not likely to be here for some time, and added that Montana would lose nothing by being left out of the resolution.

Mr. Hoar's proposition was finally sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and in quick succession the daily hour of meeting was fixed at noon, and committees were named to notify the House and the President that the Senate was ready to transact business.

It is not usual for any business to be done until after the President's message has been received, and Mr. Vest, therefore, surprised some of the Senators when he offered a resolution to continue the Special Committee on the Transportation and Sale of Meat Products. Mr. Hoar was shocked and protested against such a violation of precedents, but Mr. Vest explained that by law the committee would expire to-day if his resolution was not passed. This induced Mr. Hoar to withdraw his objection and the special committee was continued for the session.

Mr. Aldrich offered resolutions providing for a joint committee on rules and a special committee to look after the proposed World's Fair matters. They went over at Mr. Edmunds's suggestion, and then Mr. Chilom brought the half hour's sitting to an end by moving to adjourn.

There was another short session of handshaking among the late comers, Messrs. Beck and Evarts forming the centres of large groups, and neither showing signs of the ill-health from which they have recently suffered. Long before 1 o'clock, however, all the Senators had left the place, and the visitors who overrun the Chamber had to content themselves with looking at the Senators' names engraved on silver plates fastened to the desks.

The success of the nineteen Republican Representatives from New-York in "getting together" during the contest for Speaker has determined them to keep together for the rest of the session on all questions affecting the interests of New-York, both State and city.

There is a general feeling in the delegation that New-York has not received fair treatment from Congress for several years, partly because the House has been organized in the interests of the South and West, but more largely because her Representatives have not been united, and, by scattering, have been unable to accomplish anything. The Republican New-Yorkers are discussing this matter to-night at a conference in Mr. Reid's rooms, and they propose to make themselves felt, now that there is a Republican majority in the House.

They have already decided to demand something like an adequate appropriation for the improvement and protection of the great harbor of New-York, which has received scant courtesy from Congress in recent years. They expect earnest support in this matter from their Democratic colleagues, especially from such men as Roswell P. Flower and Felix Campbell, the leader of whom is given credit for much hard work in securing the little the harbor had last year. If New-York had been Chicago while the last Congress was in session, they say, her harbor would have had millions when it got thousands. By standing together now, they believe they can get such appropriations as the harbor needs and they make no secret of their purpose to make this an imperative condition upon which the passage of any river and harbor appropriation bill shall be allowed to pass. If New-York is justly treated, they declare there shall be no River and Harbor bill during this Congress.

The other harbors and waterways of the State will not be neglected by the united delegation, and they also expect to look out for such public building bills as individual members may introduce. They, for instance, favor additional appropriation for her public building. Roosevelt will ask for more money for her public building, and it is likely that the nineteen Republican votes will stand solidly behind these bills.

The New-Yorkers, however, share, with nearly all the Representatives, the notion that this is going to be a poor session for the passage of private bills or measures of merely local interest, and that a vast deal of time will be spent in the discussion of questions of National interest. But, in everything that relates to New-York, every effort will be made by the nineteen men to remain united.

* * *

Mr. Farquhar's vote for Doorkeeper Adams is bearing fruit quickly. A son of the late Representative Nutting was appointed a page by Mr. Adams to-day, as his first official act. The appointment was made at the request of Mr. Farquhar.

* * *

The Democrats, in their canons, this morning passed this resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic members of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress, at the beginning of its first session, hereby send greeting to the people of the country, the assurance of our continued confidence in and devotion to the principles of tariff reform, as embraced in President Cleveland's messages to the last Congress upon that subject, and in the platform of principles adopted by the last Democratic National Convention at St. Louis; and that we hail with delight the emphatic approval of those principles by the people as expressed at the polls in the recent election, and we pledge them to renew and continue in Congress the contest for a reduction of the war taxes so ably begun and prosecuted in former Congresses by our Representatives and Senators.

* * *

A call has been issued for a caucus of Republican Senators to be held to-morrow after adjournment of the Senate. The question of assigning the new Senators to committees will be discussed.

* * *

The public debt statement issued this afternoon shows that the reduction of the public debt during November amounted to $4,869,372 52. The total cash in the Treasury is $617,224,505 22.

* * *

The United States steamer Enterprise, now in English waters and under orders to come home, has been ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to Antwerp to receive the body of ex-Minister Pendleton, and to convey it to the United States for burial.

* * *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—George W. Beldleman, Theresa, Jefferson County.

Mary and.—Mrs. H. S. McCurdy, Cathcart.

Massachusetts.—Lawrence Gibney, Blackstone; Edward P. Bartlett, Sterling.

Connecticut.—Arthur G. Lester, Centre Groton; Dwight Lorey, Northwester.

Vermont.—William S. Spaulding, East Wallingford; Frank B. Kingsley, North Clarendon; Weston Marsh, Sheldon.

SOUTH AMERICAN MATTERS.

The recent statement issued by the Chilian Bureau of Statistics in Santiago gives the population of the republic as 2,665,926. The Indian population is estimated at 50,000. To the actual census returns as above the bureau adds 15 per cent. to cover omissions through ignorance or negligence, which brings the estimated population to 3,115,815. The number of foreigners was 57,077, including 34,304 Peruvians and 13,146 Bolivians in the annexed provinces of Antofagasta, Tarapacá, and Taoná.

The metallic reserve deposited in the Chilian Mint on the 1st of October amounted to 2,028,591 hard dollars.

MR. CLEVELAND WILL ADDRESS THEM.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The Boston Merchants' Association announces the acceptance of an invitation to speak at its annual banquet at Hotel Vendome on Thursday, Dec. 21, by ex-President Cleveland. Other distinguished gentlemen have promised to speak, including Henry W. Grady of Atlanta, Ga., who will discuss the race problem in America. Andrew Carnegie will speak on the world's commerce. The Hon. William L. Putnam of Portland, Me., will address the association, and it is hoped that the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew will also be present.

SEIZED JUST IN TIME.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—To-day two men giving their names as Joe Phillips and Jacob Stern, representing themselves as traveling salesmen for Stern & Stern, jewelers, who recently failed in New-York City, were found at the Palace Hotel loading up $30,000 worth of jewelry to remove it to Covington. Deputy Sheriff Cormany, armed with a writ of attachment for $1,000 from Totten & Totten of Boston, took charge of the entire lot and is holding it.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THOSE FAMOUS FORECLOSURE SUITS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 2.—To-day, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Brewer began the hearing of motions in the famous foreclosure suits against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, in which about thirty million dollars is involved. The Union Trust Company of New-York brings one of these suits to foreclose a general divisional mortgage of $18,000,000 and the other is brought by the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York to foreclose a general consolidated mortgage of $14,000,000. The mortgage of the first-named company covers that portion of the railroad between Denison, Texas, and Hannibal, Mo., and that of the Mercantile Trust Company applies to the line south of Denison, in Texas, and is a second mortgage on the road between Denison and Hannibal. Recently the Union Trust filed an amendment to its bill of complaint, providing for the extension of its mortgage of ninety-four miles of the line south of Denison.

Some of the most noted railroad lawyers in the country were present in the court room this afternoon when Judge Brewer opened court. There were General Solicitor A. L. Williams of this city, representing Russell Sage and George J. Gould; Wheeler H. Peckham, general attorney for the Union Trust Company, assisted by Rossington Smith of Dallas, W. W. Green of Alexander & Green, and Judge Phillips of St. Louis for the Mercantile Trust Company; Alexander G. Cochran, General Solicitor for the Missouri Pacific; W. S. Pierce of Dillon & Swayne, New-York, representing Trustees of a short branch of the line; Simon Stern of New-York, T. N. Sedgwick of Emporio, L. R. Wheat of Leavenworth, and Waggener, Martin & Orr of Atchison, counsel for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Judge Waldo, solicitor for the road. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas receivers, Messrs. Cross and Eddy, were also there.

The motion considered by Judge Brewer was the one embodying exceptions to the report of the committee appointed to determine the apportionment of net earnings under each of the mortgages. Short work was made of this, and it probably will not come up again. Then came a motion to set aside an order issued by the court ex parte, authorizing the receivers to lease the line of the Kansas City and Pacific from Coffeyville to Paola, Kan. Both trust companies, Mr. Pierce, in behalf of the Trustees of the line between Junction City and Parsons, and the Missouri Pacific representatives united in urging this motion. Mr. Stern and the receivers as vigorously resisted it. The next motion was made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to bring in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Extension Railroad Company as a party to the suit. This the attorneys claimed to be necessary in order to determine the controversy growing out of the contention of the Union Trust Company that the ninety-four miles of road south of Denison was subject to the lien of its mortgage. The argument of this motion was not concluded at the time of adjournment.

To-morrow argument will be made on the motion of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company for leave to file a cross bill; another by the same company to consolidate the cases; still another for allowance of $25,000 fees to its solicitors to enable them to carry on litigation claimed to be necessary, and finally a motion on behalf of the Union Trust Company for an advance of the amount expended by it as Trustees in the performance of its duty.

A NEW BELT RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—The Baltimore Belt Railroad Company, about whose plans for a Howard-street tunnel and other developments there has of late been much speculation, is so far advanced with its work as to be ready to shortly lay the matter before the public. The drawings, specifications, and estimates for tunneling under Howard-street, then reaching the Maryland Central Railroad terminus at North-avenue and Jones Falls, and thence extending the line north to Seventh or Walnut street and east and southeast to a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroad tracks near or at Bay View Station, have been completed. The estimates of the cost of the work, including large acquisitions of property, construction of the line, and erections of handsome stations, place the figures at $5,000,000. The amount of capital, the projectors say, has been secured, and they contemplate the completion of the road in one year after getting under way.

A central passenger station will be built in the heart of the wholesale dry goods district and will be equally accessible to other principal business operations. In five minutes passengers can be carried from the neighborhood of Baltimore and Howard streets out of the city at the north, and in five minutes more they will be at the New Junction. This is the most extensive railroad enterprise known to Baltimore for many a day.

It is a union railroad scheme, and the Baltimore and Ohio, as a corporation, has a traffic compact to use the new line when completed at a stipulated price per car.

Capitalists who are interested in the Baltimore and Ohio probably are copartners with the Belt people. The Maryland Central, which is to be made standard gauge, will use the Belt line upon equal terms with any other road that may avail itself of the facilities which the Belt Road will afford.

WILL HAVE TWO LINES TO DENVER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—It is reported on apparently good authority that the new Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, recently chartered, is a project of the Rock Island to shorten its route to Denver and to help it regain some of the business which it is losing by reason of combined competition. It is proposed by the new road to build a bridge across the Missouri River at Connoil Bluffs. The Rock Island has been using the Union Pacific bridge for the transfer of its through cars, but since the latter has tied itself up with the Chicago and North-western in a ten years' traffic alliance the other Denver roads are anxiously looking for the best opening to do business independently of the Union Pacific.

The route of the new road is supposed to be by way of Lincoln to either Fairbury or Beatrice. By the construction of such a link the Rock Island would have two lines from Chicago to Denver, one by way of Council Bluffs and Omaha and the other by way of St. Joseph. The distance from Chicago to Denver by way of St. Joseph is 1,119 miles. The distance from Chicago to Omaha is 500 miles, and from Beatrice, Neb., to Denver 490 miles, while from Omaha by way of Lincoln to Beatrice over existing roads it is 94 miles. This would make a rail route from Chicago to Denver of 1,084 miles, or 35 miles shorter than the shortest line now in existence. The officials of the Rock Island Company decline to make any statement as yet concerning their plans.

A NEW ROAD TO BE BUILT.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 2.—The long-talked-of extension of the Norfolk and Western Railroad from the present terminus of the line through the rich timber and mineral counties of Wayne, Logan, and McDowell to and across the Ohio River to a connection with western lines at Ironton, Ohio, is assured, and work will be begun within a very short time. The Norfolk and Western Company has placed a loan of $20,000,000 with Eastern financial institutions, and at the present time a mortgage is being recorded in the counties named.

The road bed has been permanently situated down the valley of the Tug River to the mouth of Pipe Creek, and thence by Pigeon Creek, Laurel Creek, and Twelve Pole Creek to the Ohio. That stream is to be bridged between the mouth of Twelve Pole Creek and the Big Sandy River, and thence the road will run into Ironton. The line has for the most part been fully determined upon and a very large proportion of the right of way has already been secured. On the West Virginia shore of the Ohio, about where the bridge over the river will be placed, a town is being laid out and will be started at once. The road will open up what will be the most valuable territory in the State, and the future of the country is now very promising.

A RATE-CUTTING WAR.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 2.—The Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads are at variance concerning rates from Pittsburg to Baltimore and Washington. When the Trunk Line Association meets in New-York to-morrow the Pennsylvania will enter complaint against its rival for cutting the rate from $9 to $8 without the customary ten days' notice. The Baltimore and Ohio people say their rate to Philadelphia, 438 miles, has been $9, just the same as to Baltimore, 342 miles, and Washington, 302 miles, and the cut is merely to equalize matters. They claim that the Pennsylvania was notified, but as yet hasn't met the cut.

Pennsylvania officials say they were notified only recently of the reduction, and that they will merely insist that the other roads be governed by the same laws the Pennsylvania is. They hint that the Trunk Line Association will compel the Baltimore and Ohio to return to the old rate pending legal advertisement, or else that the Pennsylvania will meet the cut to-morrow. The Baltimore and Ohio made the reduction in time to catch the heavy travel to the capital consequent upon the assembling of Congress, and its officials blandly say they hope the Pennsylvania will meet the figure, as it has been asked.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Vice President Reinhart of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé confirms as accurate the published statement that the adoption of the reorganization plan precludes the payment of the Dec. 1 coupons of the Chicago, Kansas and Western first mortgage five and the Atchison collateral trust sixes. He also says: "It should be understood that the Chicago, Kansas and Western 5 per cent. bonds and the Atchison collateral trust 6 per cent. bonds in order to participate in the plan of reorganization must have, when deposited, the coupons of Dec. 1."

East-bound shipments of all freight except live stock from Chicago last week showed not only an increase but the largest week's shipment of the year. The total tonnage was 66,633, against 66,046 for the previous week, and 61,361 for the corresponding week of 1888. According to the Central Traffic report on flour, grain, and provisions there were 37,245 tons. Of this, the Grand Trunk took 25 per cent., the Michigan Central 23, Lake Shore 17, Fort Wayne 14, Baltimore and Ohio, Nickel Plate, and Fan Handle each 7.

The annual meeting of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company stockholders has been called at Lawrence, Mass., for Dec. 11, to choose Directors and ask if authority will be given the Directors to issue common and preferred stock not exceeding $3,500,000 to be used to retire the 7 per cent. bonds. A special meeting will be held at the same time to approve the lease of the Northern Railroad.

Chief Engineer Nicholls of the Reading Railroad has completed the surveys for a tunnel under Broad Mountain in Schuylkill County, Penn. The west end will begin near Gordon and the east end at a point near Minersville. The tunnel will be four miles long. It will take five years to build it, and the cost is estimated at $6,000,000.

The New-York and New-England balance sheet of Sept. 30 from the annual report shows: Gross floating debt, including $68,511 credit balance, $1,004,127; cash and cash offsets, $778,771; net floating debt, $225,356; materials and supplies on hand, less $61,422 transferred from the Norwich and Worcester, $372,764.

The Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway has begun a heavy suit at law against James Ross, the well-known Canadian contractor, for alleged breach of contract in the construction of forty miles of road. The road claims $300,000.

THEIR PARTY FOR REFORM.

SPEECHES MADE AND LETTERS READ AT GOV. ABBETT'S RECEPTION.

The recently-organized Hudson Democratic Society of Hudson County, N. J., gave a reception at its clubhouse in Jersey City last evening to Governor-elect Leon Abbett. Four hundred invitations were issued, and about three hundred persons were present. The rooms were decorated with national flags and adorned with pictures of Grover Cleveland and Leon Abbett.

Mr. Abbett received the guests in the front parlor, and at his right stood Gov. Green, ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price, whose term of office ended thirty years ago, and ex-Gov. Joseph D. Bedle. The Reception Committee of the society were as follows: George L. Record, E. F. C. Young, E. A. Stevens, William Utz, J. E. Bulsizer, Thomas Hinds, A. Q. Garretson, Joseph Haskings, J. Coe, Nelson H. Edge, William C. Heppenheimer, William R. Borrickle, N. W. Condict, W. F. Abbett, R. L. Elliot, and R. J. Wortendyke.

Among the guests were Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State; Benjamin F. Lee, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Edward F. McDonald, Senator-elect; Gilbert Collins, ex-Mayor of Jersey City; William F. Midlege, late Republican candidate for the Assembly; William Mulvihill, Assemblyman Tappan of Middlesex, Sheriff Robert Davis, Coroner George Fielder, Police Commissioner John T. Feeny, Water Commissioner E. A. Duran, and many others.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland sent the following letter:

"I should be glad to attend the reception to be given to Governor-elect Leon Abbett by the Hudson Democratic Society on the 2d of December, if it was possible to do so, but I am positively prevented by other engagements.

"The honor which your organization accords to the standard bearer in the late contest of the Democratic Party is fitting and appropriate. He deserves it all."

Congressman McAdoo wrote from Washington regretting his inability to be present, and saying:

"I am in hearty sympathy with you in the honor intended to the triumpuant candidate of the regnant Democracy of our invincible State. Aside from his personal popularity, he is borne into office by the tremendous current of opinion set for the principles and measures for which our party stands advocate and defender. The people are for us, and we are with the people.

"The Republicanism of the corporations and the absolutism of the trusts are being overthrown in the great wave of Democratic feeling now sweeping the land. The great and dominant West has struck a glass that shows monopoly and sham, and the masses of Ohio, led by that splendid young Democrat, James Campbell, have placed their foot on the fiery serpent of sectionalism. Virginia has washed her skirts in the holy font of Mahonetism. In a word, the earth and the fulness thereof (including Brazil) are for Democracy universal, and we have a first mortgage on the next President and Congress. Plus ultra! and sham soldier's friends cannot stop the onward march for reduced taxes and tariff reform."

Letters of regret were received from ex-Gov. George C. Ludlow, M. M. Knapp, Elias M. Dermott, Joseph J. O'Donohue of New-York, John McGregor of Newark, H. H. Hart of South Orange, F. G. Wolbert of Jersey City, A. G. Garretson of Oakland, and many others.

The speakers were introduced by Secretary George A. Heany. Governor-elect Abbett said: "We of New-Jersey have done in this election only what the Democracy in other States has done. We have demonstrated that the party, though defeated in a Presidential election, at once prepares itself for a new struggle. It stands on the principles for which it fought in 1888, which are for the benefit of the people, and we shall fight for them until they are borne aloft to victory in the nation."

Gov. Green spoke, and then ex-Gov. Bedle said: "We should take comfort that the issue of 1888 is to be the issue of the future. The country wants tariff reform. The next Presidential election should be fought on that question or on none at all."

Ex-Gov. Price, Senator-elect McDonald, and Dr. J. T. Wrightman, President of the Jeffersonian Club of Newark, also spoke.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Judge Decker of the District Court at Denver, Col., yesterday sentenced ex-Lieutenant of Police James Connor and James Marshal of Kansas City to two years in jail and a fine of $1,000 each. Marshal's sentence was for the balance of one year and a fine of $500. The men were recently convicted of a conspiracy to rob the Rio Grande express train last April.

The steamship Tioga, which went ashore on Grey's Reef, Mich., last Wednesday, has been released. The vessel received slight injury to her hull and amounting to about one thousand tons, was all jettisoned. It is being picked up by the fishermen and brought to Escanaba and Manistique. The Tioga was towed to Duncan City and is now there awaiting orders.

Jennie Allen, sixteen years old, went out with a party of young people on Friday evening to coast on some of the steep grade streets at Utica, N. Y. On the first run the sleds got such headway they were coasting were overturned, and Miss Allen was thrown violently against the curb. She was injured internally and died yesterday.

At the conclusion of the town clock at Waterville, Me., which is located in the Unitarian Church tower, was winding up the timepiece Sunday night, one of the chains parted and a 1,000-pound weight crashed through the floor and wrecked the church organ. The damage to clock and organ will reach nearly $10,000.

There was great activity yesterday in the burned district of Lynn, Mass. All local workmen who want employment get 20 cents an hour. Walls are being razed and cellars cleared. A score of wooden buildings have been erected for temporary use. The electric light service has been re-established.

For several months gangs of young thieves have been stripping the cars and shops of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad and selling the goods to receivers in Poughkeepsie. Nineteen boys were arrested and were yesterday taken before the Recorder, nearly all of them being fined or sent to jail.

Giuseppi de Lucca, who was arrested Sunday for the murder of millionaire Edward Cunningham at Wilton, Mass., pleaded not guilty yesterday at Quincy, Mass., claiming self-defense. He was held for the April term of the Superior Court. His three companions were held in $2,500 bail each.

Mrs. Charlotte Edwards of Woodstock, Ontario, has been arrested on a charge of having, on or about May 23, 1888, in the township of Goderich, Huron County, administered to her husband, Hugh Whitley, poisoning. She has been married only a few weeks to her second husband.

The Allan Mail Steamship Company have appealed to the English Privy Council from Judge Irving's judgment in the case of the collision between the steamers Polynesian and Cynthia. The amount involved in this case is about $200,000.

Dr. Benjamin G. Galhenswitz of 371 Hanover-street, Boston, was arrested yesterday for not reporting a case of small-pox with the promptness required by law, not having notified the authorities until the case was eight or nine days old.

The steamer Idaho that struck a rock near Victoria, B. C., Friday morning, is fast going to pieces. All hopes of saving her are gone. The steamers Mande and Lorne are now alongside her trying to save all of her cargo possible.

Two residents of Bolton, N. Y., on Lake George, Henry Smith and Lawrence Beahr, have been, it is feared, drowned, as the boat in which they left home was found yesterday floating bottom side up. A search will be made for the bodies.

Andy Bowman, a boarding-house keeper, living on Oliver-street, Tonawanda, N. Y., committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday. Domestic and financial trouble are said to have caused the rash act.

A BIG FIRM IN DIFFICULTIES.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED AGAINST LEWIS S. COX & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—A sensation was caused in business circles to-day by the announcement of the embarrassment of Lewis S. Cox & Co., who have a large stockinette mill at Eighth and Dauphin streets and a big dry goods store at 1,220 Chestnut-street. The news caused all the more surprise because it was generally understood that the firm was backed by William M. Singerly, proprietor of the *Record*, who is many times a millionaire.

This morning judgments were entered up in the Common Pleas Court on a judgment note signed by Lewis S. Cox & Co. and Lewis S. Cox individually, dated Dec. 2, 1889, and payable on demand to George Victor of New-York, trustee for the following creditors: Frederick Victor & Achells, $100,000; Sheffer, Schram & Vogel, $30,000; John Dobson, $25,000; Quaker City Dye Works Company, $20,000; Quakertown National Bank, $5,000; First National Bank of Newtown, $5,000. No deed of assignment has as yet been made. Executions were taken on the judgments. W. W. Ledyard, counsel in the case, left his office, 26 South Third-street, for New-York just after the proceedings in court.

Mr. William M. Singerly, who has been understood for several years to have been the moneyed man of the concern, learned of the judgments about 1 o'clock this afternoon through indirect channels and was completely taken back by the news.

"That's been done to cut me out," he exclaimed. "Why, Cox had an engagement with me here to-day."

Mr. Singerly's connection with Lewis S. Cox & Co. dates from a period just anterior to the opening of the handsome retail store of the firm on Chestnut-street above three years ago, an event which created comment on account of the general atmosphere of elegance about the place and its lavish display of goods. Mr. Cox manufactured his products, consisting mainly of stockinette goods, in the mill at Eighth and Dauphin streets. Mr. Singerly, whose capital built the Chestnut-street store and sustained the manufactory, placed implicit confidence in Mr. Cox's business acquirements—so much so that his investments in the concern to date are said to amount to $300,000.

It is known that of late the trade of the house had not prospered of late, and within the past year, for self-protection, Mr. Singerly placed Magistrate Richard J. Lennon in charge of the down-town store and made his son-in-law, James S. Mortimer, financial manager of the business, with headquarters at the Dauphin-street factory. Since the opening of the Fall trade the business outlook has been more encouraging, and the entering up of the judgment notes this morning came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. Reporters have been scouring the town all day for Cox, but he has not yet been found. He has a suburban residence near Ogontz. There inquirers were told that Mr. Cox was not expected home until very late, and might not return at all to-night.

Magistrate Lennon said late this evening that the store on Chestnut-street was not affected, as Lewis S. Cox had not had anything to do with that concern for six months. Nevertheless, the name over the door is "Lewis S. Cox & Co." Although Mr. Singerly was unprepared to make a statement, it is understood that the executions have been precipitated by his determination to effect a settlement with Cox if possible and sever his connection with the business. Of the firms for whose benefit the judgments were given Frederick Victor & Achells and Sheffer, Schram & Vogel are New-York commission houses, through whom Cox's goods reached the market, and the judgments to them represent advances on their account. The John Dobson claim, of $25,000, does not concern the carpet firm of John & James Dobson, but represents material from John Dobson's yarn mill in Montgomery County. Thomas Dolan is the principal stockholder in the Quaker City Dye Works Company, the name of which is in the list for $20,000.

An attachment for $38,469 was obtained yesterday by Binmenstell & Hirsch against Lewis S. Cox & Co., manufacturers of knit goods at 385 Broadway and in Philadelphia, in favor of F. Victor & Achells for goods sold, and Deputy Sheriff Bennett has taken possession of the New-York office. Oscar Dressler & Co. have also obtained an attachment against the concern for $6,495.

A HOME FOR WOMEN.

EXTENSION OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

If the assembly of well-known ladies at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Women's Lodging House, 14 East Sixteenth-street, was significant yesterday, it meant that Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard's generosity in providing the funds which make the worthy charity possible will have ample support when the structure is completed. The ladies and gentlemen who were invited to attend the ceremonies met in the pretty rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association in East Fifteenth-street, and at 11 o'clock went around the corner to the site of the new building, where the national flag was fastooned over the platform where the speaking was to take place.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church read a selection from the Scriptures, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall made the opening prayer. Then Chauncey M. Depew made a brief address, in which he called attention to the necessity for a charity of this character for the reason that, while the young men who came to the city were well cared for, the young women were permitted, for the most part, to shift for themselves. Then the cornerstone was laid, the trowel being held by Master Shepard, the contents of the copper box which was placed in the stone, including a Bible, the reports of the Young Women's Christian Association, and the portraits of Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Beebe, the President of the Young Women's Christian Association. Dr. Hall said the benediction and then the ceremonies were over.

Those present included Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Twombly, Dr. and Mrs. Webb, Col. and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, Miss Mary L. McCready, Miss M. A. Stimson, Mrs. R. A. Brick, Mrs. Frederick H. Bangs, Miss Van Buren, Mrs. R. A. Dormun, Miss G. B. Ballard, Miss Mary Beach, Mrs. W. H. Humphrey, Miss S. B. Hills, Mrs. R. McNamee, Miss J. E. Folsom, Miss E. G. Cunningham, Mrs. R. W. Todd, Mrs. John Vanderpool, Mrs. W. R. H. Martin, and a large number of the members of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The new lodging house is to be under the control and direct management of the Young Women's Christian Association, whose building will connect with it by means of a covered passageway. It will be five stories high, and will contain, besides the appointments of an excellent lodging place, a restaurant which shall be public, inasmuch as it will be open to any self-supporting woman who chooses to take advantage of its conveniences.

STABBED IN THE BACK.

Savarino Radovitch, an Austrian sailor, aged fifty years, was stabbed in the back last evening in a boarding house kept by Edward Rode, at 338 Pearl-street, by a Malay sailor named Joseph Tavarro. The attack was totally without cause. Radovitch was talking with the proprietor of the house, who, in the course of the conversation, asked him to write out Tavarro's name, which he could not understand. While doing this the Malay quickly stepped behind him and thrust the knife in his back, penetrating the lung. Tavarro was arrested by Detective Robert W. Clark and taken to the Oak-street police station. To Sergt. Magan he said he thought the men were going to shoot him and he did the act to protect himself. Radovitch identified his assailant and after his ante-mortem statement had been taken was conveyed to the Chambers-Street Hospital. His wound is thought to be fatal. The crime was committed with an ordinary sailor's sheath knife.

CHARGED WITH TREACHERY.

The Kinga County Democratic General Committee met last night at the Athenæum in Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, and fixed upon Monday next as the date for primaries for the election of delegates to the General Committee of 1890. Charges of treachery were presented against William Rafferty and Thomas Cook of the Thirteenth Ward, in that they had knifed Anson Ferguson, one of the Democratic candidates for Alderman at Large. The charges were referred to the Disciplinе Committee.



Fac-simile.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower. The remembrance of the cheap imitations of violet water and extracts should not prevent all lovers of violets from trying this delicious perfume.

For Sale in Four Sizes.

By all First-Class Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

PREPARING FOR A ROW.

BROTHERHOOD MEN ARE ANXIOUS TO TEST THE RESERVE RULE.

The members of the Brotherhood are making preparations for any move that may be made by the League magnates. It leaked out yesterday that it is the intention of the League men to test the legality of the reserve rule either in this city or in Philadelphia within a few days. Preparations for that purpose were under way, but a postponement was caused through the illness of Mr. John S. Rogers, the League's lawyer. The Brotherhood men do not appear to be worried. On the contrary, they claim that they are anxious to have the matter settled as soon as possible, and they appear to be sanguine of getting a decision in their favor.

"It is our desire to have the League men take the matter to the courts," said an officer of the Brotherhood last evening, "and they can't do it any too soon to suit us. I don't believe that we could get an adverse decision in this or any other city in the world. The reserve rule is practically made us slaves for life, and if I am not mistaken slavery has been abolished in the United States. While the reserve rule was not legal, we considered it a necessary evil in baseball, and for that reason alone recognized it. Now, however, we are working for ourselves, and we can get along without the assistance of a rule of that character. We have engaged our men for a term of three years, and if at the expiration of that period the men want to make changes they are at liberty to do so. Heretofore baseball legislation has been solely in favor of the magnate, but now a change has taken place, and the rights and privileges of players are recognized."

The Brotherhood men are somewhat puzzled at the action of the Chicago Club in engaging Wilmot, the left-fielder of the Washington Club. He was placed on the reserved list of the Senators, and it is thought has not been released from reservation. The course pursued by the Chicago men, they think, however, is only one of the many liberties taken by the managers of the White Stocking Club. The latter are troubled to an alarming extent by the desertion of their men, and the Brotherhood people think that they will resort to anything to get a team to compare even favorably with Pfeffer's strong aggregation. But how Spalding can succeed is a mystery. The Chicago Brotherhood Club as now organized will be one of the strongest teams in the country, and will be on a par with the New-York and Boston nines.

A. G. Johnston, the Acting President of the Brotherhood, says that the threat to take the matter to the courts is one of the series of what he terms "League bluffs." He says that the report was circulated so as to get weak-kneed members of the new organization to break their pledge. Mr. Johnston says that at present the Players' League has enough men under contract to commence the season. Now that the players have been secured, efforts will be made at once to get the different grounds in condition.

HOW IMPORTERS SUFFER.

THE EXPERIENCE OF KEVENEY & CO. WITH THE CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

The dispute between T. J. Keveney & Co. of 329 Broadway and the Customs Department over the appraisal of several consignments of linoleum made by General Appraiser Donald McLean and a merchant appraiser said to be interested in the American Linoleum Company of Staten Island, will probably result in a suit against the Government.

The duty put on the linoleum by the value indicated by the appraisers was about $10,000 more than Keveney & Co. thought it should be. They wrote a letter to Secretary Windom in which they said that certain imports of theirs had been appraised by both the local appraiser and the Board of Appraisers, as they were informed, under a certain gauge of standard, adopted by instructions from the Treasury Department, without regard to the actual wholesale foreign market value of the goods at the time. As such instructions prevented the inquiry as to the actual foreign market value of the goods—which was the only subject matter for consideration by appraisers—the appeal for a reappraisement had not availed. As they were ignorant of any such instructions from the department, and as they believed such instructions would be contrary to the laws and precedents of the department, they said they were worsted in the belief that the Appraiser had acted under a misapprehension of their duty and authority, and requested that they (the Appraisers) be further instructed in the premises and authority be granted for a reappraisal.

The duty paid was raised, as the petitioners understood it, was that the goods in question were a little too thick to fit in the slit of a certain adopted gauge, and therefore were valued at the price of the next higher grade of goods. It was not contended that the goods were actually of the next higher grade. The letter said that the statements therein were made at the suggestion of the Appraiser and the merchant appraiser.

Secretary Windom referred the matter to Collector Erhardt, who in turn referred it to General Appraiser McLean. The latter in his answering report denied that he had made any such suggestions, and said that he had no doubt that when the appraisal was made it was based on the foreign market value. He also stated, rather flatly, that the gauge used on the goods was the gauge in use by the Appraiser of the Port, which apparently settled it in his mind.

He added, however, that another case involving the same principles was coming up and he would make an investigation. New witnesses, some from abroad, would be examined, and they would doubtless throw much light on the subject.

What Keveney & Co. complain of is that no investigation of another case will not aid them. So far as the Customs Department is concerned their case appears to be disposed of.

AN ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

William Jones and his wife of England are making a tour of the world, advocating the settlement of international troubles by arbitration. They are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Jones was a Commissioner of the war victims' fund during the Franco-German war.

Last evening Mr. Jones addressed a number of Friends on the subject of international arbitration at the meeting house in East Twentieth-street. Since he left England in 1888 he has visited most of the principal countries of the world, holding interviews in each with the leading men and discussing the subject in which he and all Friends are greatly interested.

In China he had a talk of more than an hour with the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, who expressed himself as in favor of arbitration. He also urged Mr. Jones to speak in Washington advocating the observance of the

THE ARTICLES OF FAITH

PRESBYTERIANS DISCUSS THEIR REVISION.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE UNION AT WHICH THE REV. DRS. CHARLES A. BRIGGS AND F. L. PATTON SPEAK.

Presbyterians of every shade of tenet, churchmen and laity, assembled in the most amicable union in the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and to the strains of Lander's orchestra within and the echoes of the "Queen of Sheba" from the great auditorium of the building, considered the revision of the Confession of Faith under the most auspicious circumstances. This theological discussion—a disonsion that has an interest for every Presbyterian in this country—was prefaced by a most elaborate and satisfying dinner.

Of course there were no fears that the entertainment, which was formally termed the annual dinner of the Presbyterian Union, would develop any schisms, for those two great lights in the Presbyterian world, the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton College, and the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, were present to lead the discussion of the standard of Presbyterian belief. When it is said that there were 400 ladies and gentlemen in the Assembly Rooms, those who were not present can realize how great a throng enjoyed themselves. Acoording to the demoornoy in church management of the Presbyterians, the bretheren and sisters dwelt togetber in perfect absence of rivalry, and applauded the points made by the eminent divines, to whom they listened with thoroughly impartial enjoyment. The beautiful White Assembly Room, which has been the scene of so many notable gatherings, was not big enough to accommodate the feasting church people. They occupied also the room which is called the Tea Room, and filled that to overflowing as well.

There was of necessity considerable difficulty in arranging the large compaoy at the tables, for by 7 o'clock the prospective diners were massed in the lower halls and reception rooms, and it was not until Warner Van Norden, the President of the union, directed them to form in order as nearly as possinle and then at the sound of the cornet to advance that there seemed to be much chance of more than a third of the party getting seets anyway. Meanwhile, the big wigs were assembling in the antechamber of the dining hall and took possession of the long guest table and heads of the other tables about in this order:

AT THE TABLES.

President Van Norden, with his big bine official ribbon fastened to the left lapel of his coat, and its wearer as proud of it as thongh it were the Grand Commandersbip of the Legion of Honor; the two speakers of the evening, Dr. Patton at his right and Dr. Briggs on his left; the Rev. Dr. William M. Paxtoo, Charles Butler, President of the University Council; Dr. Ward of the *Independent*, Dr. R. M. Patterson, Everett P. Wheeler, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field of the *Evangelist*, Henry Day, Col. A. P. Ketchum, Gen. O. O. Howard, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Green, Logan C. Murray, the Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, Dr. D. R. St. John Roosa, the Rev. Dr. Phillip Schaff, S. W. Bowne, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, D. J. Newland, and Vice Chancellor Henry M. McCracken of the University of the City of New-York.

When the cornet sonnded, the march np stairs to the dining room was made with considerable deliberation. In this throng were recognized the Rev. Dr. R. F. Sample, Lucien C. Warner, the Rev. Dr. Wendell of the *Observer*, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Robert Lenox Belknap, the Rev. Dr George L. Spearer, J. Cleveland Cady, James Yereas e, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Worrall, Scott Foster, Andrew Mills, Richard T. Davies, Stephen B. Clark, Morris K. Jesup, D. B. Ives, Col. George M. Smith, Col. Wilcox, Dr. Daviesoo, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, William E. Dodge, John Sinclair, President Young of Centre College, Kentucky; ex-President Kattell, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Crosby of San Francisco, the Rev. Dr. Gilman and the Rev. Dr. Dean of the Bible Society, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Rand, the Rev. Dr. Still, Dr. H. D. Nicoll of the Women's Hospital, Dr. Reid of Yookers, the Rev. Dr. Still of Brazil, President Webster of Union College, Charles N. Davison, Dr. W. W. Atterbury, F. A. Booth, F. M. Olyphant, W. P. Stevenson, E. A. Brinckerhoff, John Crosby Brown, the Rev. Richard Harlan, the Rev. Dr. W. G. P. sheed of the Union Theological Seminary, and the Rev. H. E. Stanton of Albany.

The dinner wee an elaborate one, and therefore, though there was no wine, and digestion was, perhaps, aided by a generous water, it required quite two hours for the cod-ee to be served. Then President Van Norden arose and called the assembly to or ler. The two hundred and odd persons who had been dining in the Tea Room flocked in, and most of them brought their chairs with them, so that, by the time the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs was prepared to begin his address, there was the appearance in the big room as though a very large and comprehensive family party had assembled with the determination to enjoy themselves.

ADDRESS OF DR. BRIGGS.

The Rev. Dr. Briggs discussed the all-important topic of revision of the articles of faith in the following manner: "The revision movement is a swell on the waves of the advancing tide of Christian sympathy, sweeping all denominations of Christians onward toward the grend ideals of Christianity. We are in the beginning of a theological reform that can be no more resisted then the flood of a great river. A venerable divine recently said that the fundamental question is whether the Confession is in accord with the Scriptures. This is a question that Parliament asked the Westminster divines when they demanded proof text for every statement before they would take it into consideration. The Westminster Confession, a system of speonative theology, is based on the Scriptures, and its essentially-necessary articles are in harmony with the Scriptures, but many of its unessentials are not in accord with the Scriptures. There are important doctrines in the Scriptures that are not in the Confession. As advance in the study of the Bible is the nerve of the revision movement.

THE ISSUE SQUARELY STATED.

"Dr. Shedd bas etated the issue between the friends and foes of the revision squarely when ae said it depends upon the question whether the Protestant Church has changed its attitnde toward the Confession or not. I shall endeavor to sonvince yon that the Chnroh hes changed its ntitude, and that this change has been thorongh. There are more than 500 titles of hooks aed tracts written by the Westminster divines, the authors of the standards, and so far as we can judge from the indexes of the syeteme of theology taught in our seminaries tne authors have not nsed a siegle one of them. It is very remarkable that all their other writings should be laid aside as worthless and this one product of their brains—the Westminster Confession—should be exalted above all other human compositioos.

"The Westminster Confession was composed by the Westminster Assembly 243 years ago. It was designed to unite all the parties of the three national churches of Great Britalu. It has failed in this design. Nine-tenths of the Protestants in Great Britain and America do not adhere to it. This is the verdict of history on the Westminster Confession. Everything is changed since the first century, and yet there are some who thiuk that theology has not chee.ed. Our Saviour promised to give His holy spirit to guide His disciples into all truths. Christian history shows that He fnlfilled that promise down to the year 1646. Did He fnlfill His promise np to that date and then forget it? The Spirit of the Lord has been much active in the past three centuries than ever before. The Church is marobing rapidly forward. It is the guardian of the movemeot that is making it clear that we have all departed from the line of battle of 1646, and we are in different stages of evolution toward the new line of battle of the twentieth century. The Westminster Assembly prepared six different documents, and forbided them all with proof texts.

"The American Synod of 1778 swept all the proof texts away, made a new form of government and directory of worship, revised the Confession in three chapters. Such a revision was revolutionary. Our fathers had been through a political revolution and they did not hesitate to make an ecclesiastical revolution.

"The only reason that they did not make a doctrinal revolution was because they were not theologians and theology was not under diecussion at the time. In the time of the Westminster conference in the sixteenth century our ministers thought doctrines of little acoonnt until Church goverement had been thoroughly organized. To-day we think that government amounts to but little until our doctrines are settled upon.

SEVERE ON THE PURITANS.

"The dogmas and intolerance of that century are an abomination to us. Thank God, we do not live among snch Presbyterians as were they!

"Theology and life in the eighteenth century receded from the doctrines of the Puritae reformers, and the Church of the nineteenth century protests against them. I would not consent to abandoning certain grand chapters of Puritanism on any account, for I am convinced that the Church [illegible] will rise to them and [illegible]

munion of saints is in accordance with the apostle's creed. There has been, however, a singular neglect of the descent of our Lord into hell for the purpose of redemption and an amusing space devoted to the descent of men into hell for the purpose of damnation. At present our theologians seem to think more of hell than of heaven, more of death itself than of the advent of Christ, more of magical transformations in a dying hour than of growing up in and following the way of God.

"No truly progressive man will ever consent to abandon these twenty chapters of the Confession and consent to descend to the mnlarial ewamp of the current eschatology. Those chapters are the banner of hope to the children of the Puritans. It is our determination that those chapters shall be taken down from the shelf and be embodied in the modern confession. The Westminster divines left their children a troublesome legacy, due largely to their neglect to recognize the Trinity. The persoe ality of God and His attributes, holiness and love; these are a power in modern theology. The Presbyterians of to-day are demanding that some better expression should be given us for our adoration of the Godhead. The Westminster doctrine of creation is mere child's play. It is not in accordance with the Scriptures. The scientific spirit of our age demands a better recognition of our relation to the creative power.

THE BATTLE GROUND OF THEOLOGY.

The doctrine of the freedom of the will has been the battle gronnd of theology of this country. Our ideas are deeper and further reaching than the divines of Westminster ever imagined. The greatest advance in modern theology has been in the doctrine of the person and worth of Jesus Christ, but the advance in Christology has been only partial. In the doorrine of the creation in our theologians have neglected the glorification. In the stress laid upon the humiliation of Christ they have neglected the exaltation. The Church of our day has arisen to the adoration of the living Christ and is looking for the second advent. In these great doctrines of the being and attributes of God and the person and work of Jesus Christ the Church of our century has advanced far beyond the Westminster divines. In some way or other it is now necessary that we should strongly express the wonderful love of God in our theologies and its ample capacity for all mankind.

"Now, such a revision can only be made in the form of a new creed that is born of the life, the experience, and the worship of our age. A thoroughly consistent Calvinist does not stumble at the doctrine of the Divine decree of the old Westminster Confession, but to-day there are not so many thoroughly consistent Calvinists as there used to be. The Divine decree was the bobby of the Westminster divines, and they overloaded their creed with it. No modern theologian would give snch epee to it. The Divine decree were given the proportion of space in the Westminster Confession that it should have, seven sections would be stricken ont and then it would have the same space as is devolved to the Holy Trinity. Modern Presbyterians nave advanced to a deeper conception in that they have exalted the Trinity and depressed the Divine decree. To the Westminster divines unbaptized children were the children of the heathens and a few unregenerate Baptists. [Laugbter.] They did not think it any worse to damn the children of the heathen than it was to damn their fathers and mothers, and in this respect I thoroughly agree with them. [Laughter.] Yet they would only baptize the children of those who would sign the Church sovenant. In the eighteenth century millions of persons refused to sign that covenant, and millions of babes went unbaptized. Are we to damn these? No! The Church rises to the occasion, and the importance of the rite of baptism was buried by the grace of God.

BLOT OUT CERTAIN SECTIONS.

"What man or woman can contemplate the eternal damnation of the countless thousands of heathens, who far outnumber the Christians? There are modern doctrines to be solved before the question of the saving of the heathen can be combined in the Confession of Faith. I see no way but to blot out those sections altogether. We cannot harmonize them with other sections. The chapter of marriage and divorce is another one which is not in accordance with the modern ideas of the Church. The statement that our people shall not be married to a heathen, a dissenter, or a Papist, is a slander on our Roman Catholic brethren. None of us believe in such restrictions on marriage to-day. Many of us think, after all, that is the best way to make a revision is to get up an entire new creed. Who can enter a work of patching up with enthusiasm? I can't. The new Confession of Faith is a grand idea, worthy of a great Church. There is no reason why we should not have a congregational creed that will drive into everlasting perdition the unsound congregational creed now in use in our churches. Then we may advance into the conflicts of the twentieth century with a new banner streaming amidst the tattered flags that have come down to us through past centuries. There are other Antichrists than the Pope, there are other idolaters than Catholics, there are other houses of Satan than the Church of Rome, there are those who are idolaters of the Westminster Confession. A Presbyterine church may become a house of Satan. If we exonlude the following men, not merely because their faith is not in accord with the doctines of the Westminster Confession. Jesus Christ is in the work, and will carry us safely to its completion."

PRESIDENT PATTON'S ADDRESS.

Francis L. Pattoe, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton College, read a paper against the proposed revision of the Confession of Faith.

He said in substance:

"The Presbyterian Church is organized on the twofold basis of doctrine and polity. Both are essential to the preservation of her identity, but doctrine is the more important of the two. We maintain that our form of government is agreeable to the Word of God and we disallow the claims of prelacy; but we have no *jure divino* warrant for the details of our polity, and it is very commonly held among us that organization is not of the essence of the visible Church. The Westminster divines may have valued polity more than doctrine—it is a matter of no moment; they were wrong if they did, and the Presbyterian Church is wise in not following their example. Her habitual conservatism regarding her doctrinal symbol is seen in the fact that while the form of government has been repeatedly amended and the Book of Discipline has been rewritten, the Confession of Faith—save in the case of marriages of affinity—has remained unaltered since its adoption in 1788.

SERIOUS THING TO CHANGE OLD FORMS.

"It is a serious thing to change the formularies of a Church that have been hallowed by long use. It is particularly serious to do this when they constitute the Church's doctrinal standards and are the pledge of her corporate perpetuity. Great care should be taken when such changes are contemplated to see that they are demended by the prevailing and deliberate sentiment of the Church, and that the proper constitutional provisions have been so fully complied with that they can be made peacefully and without danger. No great harm could come from the continued use in unaltered form of a symbol which for 200 years has been associated with the theological learning and pulpit eloquence, the spiritual life and practical zeal, the heroic endeavor and consecrated service of that body of Christians in Great Britain and America who have believed in the theology of the Westminster divines. Great harm, however, would come if the demand for revision should stir up strife or end in litigation. Is it clear that no danger is to be apprehended from the revision movement? Has the matter been entered into with the caution that should be expected and with a proper appraisation of the serious nature of the undertaking? I fear not.

"In the first place, there is no general agreement in the Church regarding the mode in which a revision should be effected. There is, moreover, a difference of opinion in the Church regarding the legislative power of the General Assembly. It is held by some that subject to the approval of the requisite number of Presbyteries the amazing power is lodged in the General Assembly; by others it is held that the General Assembly has no other function in respect to constitntional amendments than that of receiving the votes of the Presbyteries and announcing the result. And, finally, the adopting act clearly states that before a change can be effected in the Confession of Faith it must be demanded by two-thirds of the Presbyteries and enacted by the Assembly.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH FALLIBLE.

"The Confession of Faith was made by fallible men and is fallible. It was written under potemic conditions, and was designed to meet the theological exigencies of the time. Hence its strength and its weakness: its strength, for its dogmatic statements were forged in the fires of controversy, and its definitions speak to us in every word of the Church's fight with error; its weakness, for there is a change of perspective in the course of a few generations, and the controversies of one period lose their relative importance in the periods succeeding.

"It is not denied that the Confession could be improved.

"Subscription to the Confession implies (1) accentance of the Calvinistic system, and (2) freedom of belief within the limits of that system. There is no doubt that there is an area of tolerated divergence from the Confession of Faith. How large that area is will depend on the degree of readiness there may be in the Church to move the ecclesiastical courts, and npon the decisions reached in the court of last resort. Those who advocate revision can perhaps be comprehended in three classes: 1. Those who are Calvinists and who ask only for a few changes and for such as do not impair the integrity of the Calvinistic system. 2. Those who whether consciously or unconsciously are not Calvinists and who make demands for a revision which would impair the integrity of the Calvinistic system. 3. Those who whether Calvinists or not are Comprehensionists who are ready in the interests of catholicity to see the Confession superseded by a shorter creed, or its doctrinal area greatly contracted.

"Those who belong to the first class desire to have the Confession amended (1) by making a more definite statement concerning God's love, and (2) by omitting or modifying such statements as these concerning (a) elect infants, (b) the preterition of the non-elect, and (c) the salvation of those not professing the Christian religion.

DOCTRINES OF CALVINISM.

"The second class are slowly but surely awakening to the discovery that they are Calvinists no longer. Revision can be accomplished without danger to our doctrinal system, as I have already said, but such a revision would not satisfy this class, whose quarrel is with sovereign, unconditional election. It is of the essence of Calvinism to affirm that election is sovereign. Calvinistic election is of individuals, to everlasting life, on the ground of God's sovereign love. Now I ask: Shall we have gained much if we omit the section on preterition and leave this doctrine of election? I think not.

"In the fundamental doctrines of Calvinism I have named election as one; there are others that I might have named. We may begin with sin or with predestination or with the person of Christ. We cannot change the doctrines by adopting one rather than another style of theological architecture. It is important to say this because some seem to think that they can keep their Calvinism and at the same time get rid of its hard featnree by adopting a Christocentric method in theologizing. They are mistaken. The Presbyterian Church intends to keep her Calvinism because she believes that Calvinism is true. She may be kept out of our Church because they do not like our doctrines. But if the condition of receiving them be our repudiation of those doctrines it is better that they should join other communions. Calvinism is the only philosophy of religion that will stand the double test of science and Scripture.

WILL REFUSE TO ELIMINATE IT.

"Believing Calvinism to be true, the Presbyterian Church will refuse to eliminate it from her Confession of Faith unless she has ceased to believe that it is her duty to be a witness-bearing Church. But this is itself a very important question. May it not be that we have outgrown the era of Confessionalism? May it not be that a sberter creed written under the inspiration of the synthetic and irenic conditions of to-day would be better suited to the practical demands of our aggressive Church. It would be easier to make a new creed than to pare the old one down to the size that would suit the Comprehensionists. But the Presbyterian Church is under constitutional obligations to keep the Confession of Faith as per dogmatic symbol. The basis of union declares that the 'Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures.'

"If, then, in the interests of comprehension the task of revision is to go on, where will it stop? Shall we strike out anything but what is common to evangelical Christians? Will you accept, for instance, the Apostles' Creed as your ecclesiastical symbol? And what would be the result? We shall gain in nnmbers, but lose in moral power. We give up doctrine. What is to save the denomination from disintegration? Clearly we must emphasize polity or the sacraments, probably both. We must become High Churchmen and sacramentarians.

IS IT FIT TO COPE WITH ROMANISM?

"And now I ask, Is it a Church like this that is fit to cope with Romanism? Can such a church prove a breakwater to the floods of infidelity? Let me not be misunderstood. I believe that there is a common work of evangelization in which the denominations can cooperate. But the reunion of Christeodom, as that phrase is commonly understood, I do not believe in. It is quite true that the doctrines that Christians hold in common are more important than those which separate them.

"And it is because of my interest in maintaining the common faith of all Christians—I do not say all Protestants, but all Christians, Roman Catholic and Protestant—as well as because of my desire to see the Presbyterian Church stand true to her glorious history, that I am opposed to the proposition to revise her standards."

BROOKLYN PRESBYTERIANS.

The Brooklyn Presbytery held a regular monthly meeting at the Franklin-Avenne Church last night, and a committee, consisting of Henry J. Van Dyke, Darwin G. Eaton, Alfred H. Moment, Robert Hendereon, and Newell Woolsey Wells, submitted a long report in regard to the overture of the General Assembly in reference to a proposed revision of the Confession of Faith. These gentlemen recommended a revision, but did not think it wise to go to such an extreme as would impair the doctrine as taught in the Confession. The Grand Assembly's overture consisted of two questions, "Do you desire a revision?" "If so, in what respects and to what extent?" The first of these the committee answered affirmatively, and the second was answered in the following way:

First—That we do not desire and would not consent to any such revision as would change or impair the doctrine taught in the Confession, which we sincerely receive and adopt in all the essential and necessary articles thereof as the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures.

In entire consistency with this declaration we believe and declare:

Secondly—That there are in the Confession some statements of doctrine which can be and ought to be amended and improved so as to bring them more into harmony with the teaching of Scripture and with the present faith of the Presbyterian Church; and, furthermore, that there are in the Confession some statements which, being without warrant of Scripture, and not essential to the integrity of its system of doctrine, ought to be entirely omitted.

Thirdly—We declare that in our further answer to the second question in the assembly's overture this Presbytery does not undertake to revise the Confession. For the accomplishment of that work we look to the wisdom of the whole Church as represented in the General Assembly.

After a long discussion the first of these was adopted and action on the others was postponed. The three important points upon which revision was deemed necessary are the reprobation of sinners, the damnation of non-elect infants, and the love of God for all sinners.

The vote on the first resolution, "We do desire a revision," was 48 yeas to 3 nays. The arguments were made by Drs. Van Dyke and Cuyler.

DESPERATE REPUBLICANS.

THEY MEAN TO WIN THE ELIZABETH ELECTION WITH MONEY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 2.—An exciting charter election is anticipated here to-morrow, and both parties to-night are doing some lively hustling for votes. The most disgraceful feature of the contest is the reckless use of "boodle" by the Republican leaders. Thousands of dollars are being poured into the strong Democratic wards to buy up the purchasable vote.

The corruption fund already distributed is not placed lower than $5,000. Ten "strikers," who claim to have a certain following, are said to have received $1,500. Such wholesale bribery was never witnessed here before, and how Republicans who make about purity of the elective franchise can lend themselves to such practices and have their offices as eentree for the distribntion of the "sinews of war" passes comprehension.

The Democratic majority of this city is about twelve hundred, and yet the Republicans are boasting that this will be overcome solely by the lavish use of money.

Nothing is said against the character of the Democratic nominee for Mayor, who has large business interests in the city, but the last election demonstrated that there is a big ourchase-able vote in the Democratic ranks, and the opposition mean to secure it, cost what it may.

The officials to be chosen are a Mayor and four Freeholders for terms of two years, and sixteen Aldermen, besides other ward officers. The polls will open at 6 A. M. and close at 7 P. M.

A DOCTOR ADJUDGED INSANE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Dr. T. K. Cruse of Wappingers Falls, who is a member of the Dutchess County Medical Society and a surgeon of considerable repute, threatened to kill his wife last Friday. He was examined and adjudged to be insane, and was committed to the Hudson River State Hospital. He asked for another examination, which the court granted, and the second examination is still in progress. He is a victim of cocaine and morphine, which he says he must have for heart disease. When not under the influence of these drugs he is rational.

To-night he is on parole, and will go to Wappinger's Falls, accompanied by counsel, to attend to a case of surgery. He has made several important inventions, which are now used in New-York hospitals, and is highly commended by Dr. Sayre of New-York. He seems to be perfectly rational to-night. Judge Barnard looks upon it as a remarkable case.

AMONG THE YACHTSMEN.

A meeting of the New-York Yacht Club has been called for Tuesday, Dec. 10, at which time the proposed changes in the measnrement and classification of yachts for racing will oe voted upon again. This mee working for the movement are doing some hivalry hustling, and as they are opposing Designer Edward Burgess of Bostoo and a number of leading racing yachtsmen, an interesting time is exoected when the meeting occurs.

The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Cleb announces a class in the designing and construction of yachts, to be lectrusted by A. Cary Smith, the well-known designer. The class will meet at the clubhouse, 7 East Thirty-second-street, Tuesday evenings, and the course of eight or ten lessons will cost $10. Members of the club can obtain information about the lectures by addressing J. Fred erio Tams, at the clnbhouse.

The reclining chair parlor cars run on the steamboat express between Stonington and Boston in connection with steamers Rhode Island and Massachusetts, forming the popular Winter route. The Stonington Line, inside; no seasickness. Try it and convince yourself.—*Exchange.*

RACING AT ELIZABETH

VERY TAME CONTESTS AT THE NEW-JERSEY TRACK.

FREEDOM, VOLTA, LILLY KINNEY, THEODOSIUS, TIPSTAFF, AND SANTALENE WIN—CONTESTS AT CLIFTON.

Pleasanter weather attracted a fair crowd to the New-Jersey Jockey Club's course yesterday. The track was in excellent condition. Although the programme contained a good list of entries, the sport was tame, the winner, with the exception of the fourth race, having his field beaten at any part of the journey.

The first race was nothing more than an exercise gallop, as the favorite, Freedom, taking the lead at the start, led all the way and won under a pull by two lengths. Harry Faustus and Volta, judging by the way the money went in on them, appeared to be the only two in the second race. They raced together for a half mile, when Harry Faustus quit under punishment, Volta coming awey and winning in a canter. Lilly Kinney, the third choice in the betting, won the fourth sveet from Edward F. after an exciting race through the stretch. Nugget and Later On, the favorites, finished third and fourth respectively. Theodosius made a runaway race of the fourth event, as did Tipstaff in the fifth.

After Glenmound ran himself ont in the closing sveet the favorite, Santalene, went to the front and won easily. Details of the racing and betting follow:

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02.

C. H. Post's h. g. Freedom, 5 years, by Fonso-La Traviata, 117 pounds.....(Moser) 1
G. Forbes's b. h. Fred B., 6, 117.....(Soden) 2
W. Kane's b. c. Caspar, 2, 100.....(Cullen) 3

Winona, 115; Pall Mall, 100, and Mabel, 114, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Freedom, 4 to 5; Winona, 17 to 5; Fred B., 5 to 1; Caspar, 8 to 1; Pall Mall, 12 to 1; Mabel, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Freedom, 2 to 5; Winona, 4 to 5; Fred B., 7 to 5; Casper, 8 to 5; Pall Mall, 8 to 1; Mabel, 12 to 1.

Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages; selling allowances. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:12¾. No bid for the winner.

G. Reese's b. c. Volta, 4 years, by Virgil-Mollie Highland, 113 pounds.....(G. Covington) 1
J. Dunn's ch. f. Village Maid, 3, 103½.....(Isergan) 2
E. Corrigan's ch. g. Harry Faustus, 4, 107..... (Garbardy) 3

Cambyses, 128; Newborg, 111; Jesse Murray gelding, 107; Sophist, 99, and Elmstone, 93, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Harry Faustes, 7 to 5; Volta, 8 to 5; Village Maid and Elmstone, 8 to 1 each; Jesse Murray gelding, 25 to 1; Cambysss and Sophist, 30 to 1 each.

For place—Against Volta and Harry Faustus, 1 to 2 each; Village Maid, 2 to 1; Elmstone, 2½ to 1; Jesse Murray gelding, 7 to 1; Cambysses and Newburg, 12 to 1 each; Sonhist, 20 to 1.

Won by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages; selling allowances. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:13. No bid for the winner.

C. C. Van Honten's h. f. Lilly Kinney, 2 years, by George Kinney-Lilly Babbit, 81 pounds.....(Bradan) 1
W. Bongbam's ch. g. Edward F., 5, 95.....(Scott) 2
J. M. Jeffcott's b. c. Nugget, 3, 90.....(Weber) 3

Later On, 98; Richelieu, 110; Al Reed, 95; Mirabean, 105, and Maid of Woodlands gelding, 98, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Later On and Nugget, 3 to 1 each; Lilly Kinney, 5 to 1; Edward F., 7 to 1; Mirabeau and Richelieu, 8 to 1 each; Al Reed and Maid of Woodlands gelding, 50 to 1 each.

For place—Against Later On, even money; Nugget, 6 to 5; Lilly Kinney, 2 to 5; Edward F. and Mirabeau, 2 to 1 each; Richelieu, 3 to 1; Al Reed and Maid of Woodlands gelding, 20 to 1 each.

Won by a neck; eight lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:24¾.

P. H. Ryan's ch. g. Theodosius, 5 years, by Joe Hooker-Abbie W., 105 pounds.....(Gerharcy) 1
J. Murphy's b. c. Pelham, 3, 110.....(Rice) 2
C. H. Post's b. c. William Daly, Jr., 3.....(Bergen) 3

The Abbess, 84; Re-Echo, 97; Puzzle, 112; Mr. Pelham, 97; Bill Barnes, 105, and Little Jim, 106, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Re-Echo, 8 to 5; William Daly, Jr., 3 to 1; Theodosius, 4 to 1; Puzzle, 5 to 1; Pelham and Bill Barnes, 10 to 1 each; Little Jim and The Abbess, 20 to 1 each; Mr. Pelham, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Re-Echo, 1 to 2; William Daly, Jr., and Theodosius, even money each; Puzzle, Pelham, and Bill Barnes, 3 to 1 each; Mr. Pelham, Little Jim, and The Abbess, 8 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds that have not won a stake race this year. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:26.

G. H. Mott's ch. c. Tipstaff, by Rayon d'Or or Kantaka-Verdict, 115 pounds.....(Soden) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. f. Meriden, 107.....(Bergen) 2
R. Lewis's ch. c. Martin Russell, 110.....(G. Covington) 3

Glory, 112, and Frejols, 110, finished as named.

Setting.—To win—Against Meriden, 3 to 5; Tipstaff, 3 to 1; Martin Russell, 5 to 1; Frejols, 15 to 1; Glory, 50 to 1.

For place—Meriden barred; against Tipstaff, 4 to 5; Martin Russell, even money; Frejols, 3 to 1; Glory, 10 to 1.

Won by two lengths; eight between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:45½.

Chicago Stable's ch. g. Santalene, 4 years, by St. Martin or Harry O'Fallon-Olsea, 112 pounds.....(G. Covington) 1
W. C. Daly's b. g. Glenmoned, 5, 95.....(Lambley) 2
P. H. Grill's ch. g. Wilfred, 5, 102½.....(Soden) 3

Targoo, 110, and Battersby, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Santalene, 4 to 5; Targon, 2 to 1; Glenmound, 6 to 1; Wilfred, 10 to 1; Battersby, 80 to 1.

For place—Against Santalene, 1 to 4; Taragon, 8 to 5; Glenmound, 6 to 5; Wilfred, 2½ to 1; Battersby, 6 to 1.

Won by a length; eight lengths between second and third.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

The results of the six races at Clifton, N. J., yesterday were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Gracie woo, with Sqnando second and Red Elm third. Time—1:25.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Nina W. won, with Osceola second and Blessed third. Time—1:04¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Van won, with Supervisor second and Lafitte third. Time—1:51½.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Speedwell won, with Deception second and Carcegia third. Time—1:44¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. St. Paris won, with Hardship second and Grey Cloud third. Time—1:25

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Gramercy won, with Jack Ross second and Mabel Glen third. Time—1:31¼.

The entries for to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Ariel, J. J. O'B., Avery, Howerson, Pegasus, Bay Ridge, Crusader, Boonie S., and Annie M., 105 pounds each; Groomsman, Redstone, and Meade, 100 each; Pilot, 95; George Corbett, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Playfair, 137 pounds; St. Mary, 134; Bob Fisher, 132; Pocahello, 127; Rosalind, Hollywood Belle, Keystone, Cornetier, Tom Kearns, Woodstock, and Legacy, 117 each; Ocean and My Owe, 114 each, Zacatecas and Sparling, 112 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Firefly and Brait, 112 pounds each; Can't Tell and Keynote, 107 each; Jessie Morgan and Vanguard, 104 each; Glirondes, 101; Lotion and Redlight, 98 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Carnegie and Brait, 115 pounds each; Glaiers, 111; Pericles, 104; Brisk Bond, 102; Mary T. and Supervisor, 100 each; Deception, 98; Bessie K., 94.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Roger, Woodburn, Ripton, and King Idler, 112 pounds each; Coesiguee, 109; Grey Gown and Olivia, 102 each; Queee Hattie and Ben Andoeia, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Juggler, St. John, Kaioolah, Lavinia Belle, and Lafitte, 105 pounds each.

THE GUTTENBERG ENTRIES.

The Hudson County Jockey Club have a programme for to-day made up with both quantity and quality. The rooeval of the Okolosa Handicap is the feature of the afternoon's sport, and as a good list of horses has accepted the weights an exciting contest should result.

The entries are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, for maiden three-year-olds and upward. Five-eighths of a mile. Faust, Rob Roy, Exira, Margery Daw, and Martin, 115 pounds each; Hearst and Benedict, 113 each; Teddington, Peach Blow, Trojan, Little Fred, Jim Gates, Sordar Minstrel, Remember, Goldiog, Matty B., Lillie D., Topeka, and Glitter, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, for beaten horses. Three-quarters of a mile. Lord Beaconsfield and Reprdiestor, 123 nounds each; Carlow, 120; Tonis, Dr. Jekyll, Stephanie, Neptunus, Bella, and Stanley Sharpe, 115 each; Burnside, 113; Melwood, 110; Boodle, Big Brown Jug, and Wynwood, 105 each; Frederick, 90.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Wayward and Antnme Leaf, 115 pounds each; Blue Rock and Pat Donovan, 113 each; Watch 'Em and Cupid, 110 each; Raspberry Jam, Electricity, 105; Sam Morse, 90; Issaquenna filly, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—The Okolona Handicap; purse $1,000. One mile and a sixteenth. New or Never, 118 pounds; King Crab, 115; Juggler and Drumstick, 112 each; Speedwell, 110; Bradford, 108; Dunboyne, 107; Pericles, Belwood, and Osramon, 105 each; Larchmont and Glenmound, 103 each; G. W. Cook, 102; Clay Stockton, 97; Issaquena filly, 92, Ralph Hill, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Civil Service, 115 pounds; Shakeancare, Miss Australitz, and Millerton, 95 each; Lexington, Spendorf, Wanda West filly, and Gipsy filly, 92 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Pontico, 117 pounds; Chaney, Capstone, and Purse, 116 each; R. K. Fox, 115; Hot Scotch, 114; James C. and Spitor, 111 each; Gleeleee and Baxter, 110 each; Lizzie Mickey, Bee B., and El Trinidad, 109 each; Nita, Slasher, Easterbok, and Landseer, 108 each; Sooks, Don't Know, Velvet, Lizzie Scott, Festus, and Duff, 106 each; Gold Fish, Joe Heineman, and Vanlier, 105 each; Top Sawyer, 104; Hatie and Bradburn, 102 each.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 2.—At Bruce & Kidd's combination sale of thoroughbreds here to-day fifty-five sold for $17,880, which is an average of $313. All save sixteen were yearlings, the others two years old. The weather was fair, the attendance large, and the bidding good, but only five animals sold for above $1,000 and over. They were Workmate, a bay filly, two years, by Bulwark-Lenamate, to John E. Madden of this city for $1,900, and bay filly yearling by imported Pizarro, dam Ella Hankins, F. A. Harrison of this city, $850.

THE WOOL GROWERS' MEETING

SOME CURIOSITY AS TO THE MEN WHO WILL BE PRESENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A preliminary meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association was held here to-day. Owing to the non-arrival of a large number of delegates, the regular business of the meeting was postponed until to-morrow afternoon, when a large enmber of the leading wool growers of the country are expected to be present.

It is understood that that part of the Mills bills relating to wool and woolens, as amended and passed by the Senate at the last session of Congress, will receive the indorsement and support of the association.

Persons in this city who are in one way or another identified with the woolen industry have been expressing some curiosity as to the probable composition of the Wool Growers' Convention, which was called to meet yesterday in Washington. Until recently the Wool Growers' Association, whose incessant cry for "protection" has gone from the prairies of California, Ohio, was supposed to consist of a formidable array of citizens, owners of sheep, farmers, and others potent in the making and unmaking of great political parties. But the reports of their recent meeting mentioned only the old moss-backs and fossils.

Columbus R. Deleno, David L. Harpster, and Judge Lawrence were the only names ever heard of in connection with the association. The first of them was a banker, and is now said to be a gentleman of leisure. He was once a Secretary of the Interior in Grant's second Administration, and has represented his district in Congress. Harpster is a lawyer. Neither of them has ever followed sheep culture as a business, but all of them have cultivated the wool growers of the Western Reserve for all they are worth.

But there are a few wool growers in the association, enough to pay its expenses and to hold an occasional meeting. It was once declared that they were sufficiently numerous to hold a balance of power between the two great parties in Ohio, but something happened Nov. 5 which proved that claim to be false. Mr. Campbell, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was out and out for free wool.

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BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—5th col.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—MARTHA.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—RICHELIEU. At 12 P. M.—ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE SILVER KING.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MINSTRELSY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.
HARLEM MUSIC HALL—From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.—BURMAN CURIO EXPOSITION.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—BOOTLES'S BABY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Day and Evening—CRUSCH FÊTE.
NIBLO'S—At 8—SEA-NYMPHS.
ORTGIES'S GALLERY—At 7:30—AN ARABIAN NIGHT'S FÊTE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—WILD OATS and TEEING IT ON.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES AROON.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain.

The policy of Mr. WINDOM begins to unfold itself. He is plainly intending gradually to withdraw so much of the Treasury deposits from the national banks as is not needed for the current use of the Government, and to use the money in the purchase of bonds. He has given notice to the banks, some 266 in number, that by the 15th of January—that is to say, in a little more than six weeks—he would call 10 per cent. of the amounts held by them respectively. It was probably some inkling of this purpose that was obtained by the "bears" some days since, and used as the basis of a sensational report that forty millions were to be withdrawn at once. No such intention was, of course, ever entertained by Mr. WINDOM or could he. The withdrawal will in all not be much over half of the deposits; it will be made at intervals of six weeks, and in installments of not over 10 per cent., or at the net rate of about $750,000 a week. Even if the withdrawal from the banks were equivalent to withdrawal from the market it would not necessarily produce embarrassment, but so far is this from being the case that if all the bonds now held as security for the deposits be bought by the Treasury more money instead of less will become available. The surplus on one-half the present deposits would amount to nearly $3,000,000. These facts are clearly recognized by the financiers of the country, and any attempt to misrepresent them will have to be classed as what an eminent writer on the affairs of the Stock Exchange calls "the lie of the day."

A dark omen has appeared in the House of Representatives which bodes no good to the discipline of the majority. Even before the organization has been completed, and while the Speaker's power in making up committees is still available for purposes of retribution, there has been a bolt from the sacred decrees of the Republican caucus. The party candidate for Chaplain has been defeated, and the Democratic Chaplain of the former House has been re-elected with the help of four Republican votes. It may not matter much who does the praying for the people's representatives, but it matters mightily whether the decision of the party caucus is to be respected. Suppose Republicans should exercise what the late Dr. CLARKE called the "divine right to bolt" when it comes to the decision of contested election cases, or when the integrity of the sacred tariff is assailed, what will become of the power of the majority in the House obtained with so much difficulty and expense and held by so slender a margin of votes? No wonder there is something like consternation in the Republican camp, for if this perilous habit of bolting should grow there will be no end of trouble. The "blind preacher" should not fail to remember the perplexity of those who did not vote for him in his "petitions."

In the triangular contest for the Senatorship in Montana it is said that the opponents of Col. SANDERS, who have been divided between two candidates, have decided to abandon both and unite on B. PLATT CARPENTER. By a combination with LEE MANTLE, the aspirant from the western part of the State for the other seat in the Senate, they hope to beat SANDERS and elect CARPENTER, though how they are to accomplish it with the present political dead-lock in the Legislature is not apparent. It will seem very queer to New-Yorkers if Mr. B. PLATT CARPENTER is regarded in Montana as a strong man to get the Republicans of that infant State out of their difficulties. Possibly his record is not familiar to the people out there. Here he is remembered as having first come into prominence in the Legislature as the tool of the politicians who tried to defeat the demand of the people of this city to have the street-cleaning taken from the Police Department and put upon an independent footing. After that he was forced upon the State ticket with FOLGER in 1882 by the same machine politicians whom he had so obediently served, and was crushed by the unparalleled majority of 196,000, running considerably behind the ticket which the people so ruthlessly "knocked out" because of the arrogant dictation of the politicians who made it. Not long after that, CARPENTER concluded to leave the State and its politics for their own good, and has been lost to the sight and memory of his compatriots until he lately appeared in the ruffled politics of Montana. If that young State wishes to give the impression that it has only the poorest material for United States Senators it cannot do better than choose CARPENTER for one of them.

Those Americans who chafe under the liberty that allows a good deal of mischievous drugging and doctoring in this country are apt to say that "they do these things much better in France," but the system of minute official inspection and regulation produces results sometimes that would make the average American weary. The pharmacists, licensed by the Government, in an interior city in France some time ago brought suit against certain Sisters of Charity for unauthorized preparation and distribution of medicines among the poor. After a long litigation—the expense of which for the sisters necessarily came from the charitable fund—the plaintiffs have finally got a decision from the *Cour de Cassation* to the effect that while the sisters may distribute "simple" remedies, they cannot use or give away "compound" remedies, which the pharmacists have a right to prepare, unless obtained from the latter, even though the prescriptions are verified and the remedies approved by the hospital pharmacist, who apparently cannot be trusted because he makes no profit from the business. This is a specimen of the French *système* so much admired by some of our more fastidious critics, the injustice of which borders on the grotesque.

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

A responsibility of no small weight rests upon the Democratic leaders for the next seven or eight months during the session of Congress that began yesterday, for the work of skillful and intelligent opposition is scarcely inferior in difficulty and not at all in consequence to that of the majority. In the case of the Democratic Party this year, it may be defined roughly as the task of keeping up to the level reached during Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration. That certainly was not, in our judgment, the highest attainable level, as our readers are very well aware, for we had only too often occasion to point out wherein it fell too low, but two things can now be seen to be essentially true: One that the level of the party was higher than was expected, or could reasonably have been inferred, and the other that it was higher than that at which the Republicans were able to maintain themselves previously and higher than that of the Republicans since. Not a single one of the evils that were confidently predicted as the sure consequence of the return of the Democrats to power came about between 1885 and 1889, and very much of good was accomplished, both in the legislative and executive branches of the Government that was a distinct advance. The credit of the Government was held as high as it had ever been. The general finances were honestly and safely managed. The currency was improved rather than debased. There was less rather than more loose and extravagant appropriation of money, and the tone of the conduct of the Government in all directions was raised rather than lowered.

These are, it is true, the ordinary requirements of the regular course of Government, and it ought to be possible to assume that any party would meet them. It was not to be denied, however, that there was reason to fear that the Democrats would not meet them, and it is well known that the Republicans had not done so, and have not since done so. They are only collateral, if not subordinate, to the main political issue of the time, which is the tariff; but they are important, nevertheless. It is not at all likely that the tariff can ever be adequately revised and reformed except by the Democratic Party. If there was ever any hope that the Republicans would take up that work—and we think there was fair ground for such hope at one time—it has vanished. It is, therefore, extremely fortunate that the Democratic Party was able to prove itself in all essential regards a fit instrument for such a task. It is important that it should continue to prove itself such an instrument, and that all reasonable comparisons between it and the Republican Party should be in its favor. That is the business before the Democratic leaders for the current session. They are, to all intents and purposes, as much on trial for 1890 and 1892 as the Republicans are. Whatever may be the sentiment of the country as to the line of policy to be taken on the chief question at issue—the reform of the tariff—the confidence in the Democracy as to its general conduct must be retained and strengthened in every possible way, and everything that would impair it or prevent its growth must be repressed.

As to the position the Democracy will maintain on the tariff there are no doubts. It has been dictated to them by the remarkable progress in public opinion in their favor. No party within a year after a defeat in the national elections has ever before seen its cardinal doctrines advance so steadily and rapidly or win so many adherents, not only among those previously indifferent, but among those previously in open and active hostility. The declaration of the Massachusetts Republicans last Fall, in direct contradiction to that made by the the National Convention a year before, and the fact that this later declaration was compelled by an organized movement among Republican manufacturers of the very class that were supposed to demand the policy of 1888, are indications of the most significant change of political opinion and of the conditions of party success that have occurred in a long time in American politics. And even this event is less important than what happened in Ohio, where a reluctant Democratic leader, only half in sympathy with the reform policy of his party, was placed upon an advanced reform platform, found himself forced to accept it without reserve and earnestly to advocate it, and then triumphed decisively. To these must be added the victory in Iowa, where the standard of reform was held high by a candidate who was formerly a Republican protectionist, and where the hardest work for the successful side was done by men who were also formerly Republicans. With such a record of achievement within twelve short months from what was boasted of by the Republicans as a renewal of their lease of power for a term of twenty years there is no hesitation as to the general policy the Democratic leaders will uphold in this present session of Congress. Happily there is no no lack among them of men who will uphold that policy soberly, candidly, earnestly, and with intelligence. There will remain the duty of keeping the party representatives in Congress within bounds on all other questions, and preventing those alliances in favor of subsidies, of experiments with silver, and of extravagant appropriations, that some of the Republicans are anxious to make and confident of making. If this duty be performed with a fair degree of success the future is reasonably secure.

DOCK BOARD METHODS.

Two facts of interest and importance in regard to administrative methods in the Dock Department have been brought out by the investigation now going on which are worth considering calmly, as they are facts which are not disputed. One of these is the fact that contracts for materials and supplies and for work in construction and repairs are let to selected bidders, instead of being advertised and let to the lowest bidders. The other is the fact that leases of piers are granted by resolution to particular applicants at a rent agreed upon or fixed by the board, instead of being put up for competition and given to the highest bidders. These two practices involve a question of policy in regard to which there may be an honest difference of opinion, and, though Commissioner POST admitted yesterday that the present board had merely followed precedents in the matter, it is to be presumed that it has a better defense than that for its course. Nobody pretends that there has been any violation of law in pursuing this policy in the Dock Department, and the important question, which has not been distinctly answered by the investigation thus far, is whether the policy has been detrimental to the public interests.

The Dock Board method of letting contracts is the one almost invariably followed in private undertakings. A man who proposes to erect a large and costly building, or, to make the analogy closer, a private owner of water-front property who desires to have a valuable wharf constructed for his own use would hardly be willing to make a contract with the lowest bidder for the work. He would prefer to select as the contractor a person or a firm whom he knew to be in every way responsible, and to make a definite bargain with him at a contract price acceptable to both parties, rather than to take the chance of securing satisfactory work from any one who might offer to do it at the lowest price. The reasons for this preference are so obvious and will seem so plain to any practical business man that it is not worth while even to state them. Now, if we could assume that an official or a board of officials would exercise the same judgment and use the same conscientious care in behalf of the public interests that is generally displayed by competent business men in behalf of their own interests it would be difficult to say why this method of letting out work is not equally advantageous for the public.

Unfortunately this assumption cannot always be safely made, and it is simply because officials and boards of officials cannot be trusted to use the public funds and direct the public business with the same regard for economy and efficiency that self-interest induces men to display in their own undertakings that the device of advertising for bids and letting to the lowest responsible bidder has been adopted. It is not required because it is in itself the best method of getting work done properly and economically, but because it is supposed to be the surest method of getting public work done at an honest price. The Dock Board has been left at liberty to pursue the plan commonly followed in private business, and that it has done so is not of itself an offense or a dereliction of duty. The important question is how that policy has worked. Has it produced good results or has it not? There is evidence of general negligence and laxity that certainly makes it doubtful, but to discredit the policy something more is needed than simply to show that it has been pursued, and it would be well to direct the investigation to ascertaining its practical results.

As to the other practice of leasing piers by resolution at a stated rental, rather than letting them in all cases to the highest bidder, it is to be presumed that there is also some theoretical ground of defense for that. The obtaining of revenue from the water front is not the sole object of its public control and administration. The accommodation of the commerce of the port is even more important, and its accommodation in a way that shall encourage it in resorting here rather than elsewhere. It has been contended in defense of the Dock Board policy that to open all the most advantageously located piers to competition and let them to those concerns which can afford to pay the highest rental for them, or are willing to do so, would operate unfavorably upon the commercial interests of the city. It would result in a monopoly of the most eligible part of the water front by a few great transportation interests to the exclusion of all others. We have doubts about the validity of this plea. With the extensive water front of New-York it seems to us that fair provision might be made for all classes and grades of vessels, and that in renting piers for a term of years competition would settle the relative rights and advantages of location better than can be done by the judgment of an official board. It is not easy to see what advantage the commerce of the port derives from letting a pier to one concern at a certain rent when another is willing to take it at a much higher rent. But the policy pursued by the board in this respect ought to be inquired into rather than sweepingly condemned without hearing both sides. The present Commissioners, so far as they have been heard, have made no adequate defense of it, certainly, but possibly it is for lack of opportunity on account of the direction given to the inquiry, apparently for political effect. As in the case of the contracts so in that of the leases, there should be an examination of results and of reasons, and not an *a priori* assumption that the method is in itself all wrong. Perhaps it is, but if so, let it be shown by the facts.

A BELATED OPINION.

One of the decisions handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court at Washington recalls the history of the star-route frauds, and is peculiarly interesting, because by it the Government has at last established its right to recover money wrongfully paid to the ring contractors for "expedition" and increase of service. During the investigation of the star-route frauds and the trial of some of the members of the ring the Government was urged to bring civil suits against the ring contractors to recover the sums obtained by them fraudulently. It was clearly shown that they had procured millions of dollars upon fraudulent oaths and statements when the service on their routes was "expedited" or increased.

By some mysterious influence the prosecution of the contractors in civil suits was delayed for many months. When at last a few suits were brought, they did not relate to the cases of greatest importance, and the proceedings were so conducted on the part of the Government that no one familiar with the subject could expect anything but a defeat of justice. These suits were tried in the far Western States and Territories, and if our memory serves us, the Government lost every one of them, although there was abundant evidence that the defendants by false oaths and statements had procured large sums for service that had not been performed.

It now appears that for some unexplained reason in one of these cases the Government appealed to the Supreme Court. The defendants were members of the firm of BARLOW & SANDERSON, whose operations in the star-route service had for the most part preceded those of the contractors who were made defendants in the criminal proceedings. The suit related to a route from Garland to Onray, Col. The opinion rendered yesterday shows that the quantity of money paid for "expedition" on this route was determined by a sworn statement to the effect that the greater speed would require the use of sixty-six horses instead of twenty-two, and of twenty-two men instead of eleven. In accordance with the custom prevailing in the department, this statement would call for the multiplication of the original pay by 2⅔. As a fact, no additional men or horses were used. But the Circuit Court in Colorado held that the Government could not recover unless it should be shown that officers of the department had conspired with the contractors to commit the fraud. That decision is overruled by the Supreme Court, which holds that the contractors were liable, whether the officers of the department participated in the fraud or were merely imposed upon.

What a curious conclusion of the history of the star-route frauds this belated opinion affords! As a result of the criminal proceedings no one was punished except an obscure person in Philadelphia, who had been the hired tool of one of the contractors, and who paid by a term of one year in the penitentiary the penalty for having put trust in the promise of certain representatives of the Government that if he would give them information he should be protected. Although there was abundant evidence for effective use in civil suits, the civil proceedings were so delayed and restrained and mismanaged that every case was lost. And now, nearly ten years from the time when the fraud in question was committed, the Supreme Court gives an opinion affirming a principle under which at least $3,000,000 ought to have been recovered.

We do not suppose that at this late day the opinion is worth a dollar to the Government or will cause a moment's anxiety to any contractor. We do not suppose that any part of the money taken by the ring contractors will be reclaimed by means of it. But if the civil suits that were indicated by the evidence first published in THE TIMES and afterward verified and accepted by the Government had been undertaken promptly and in fulfillment of the promises of the Department of Justice, and had been prosecuted earnestly and vigorously, this opinion would not have been needed to establish the Government's right to take back the large sums of which it had been defrauded.

JUDGE KEY AND THE RACE QUESTION.

Mr. DAVID M. KEY, sometime Postmaster General of the United States and at present a Judge of the United States District Court, somehow failed to impress himself upon the country, during his brief appearance upon the stage of national politics, as a very wise statesman. This does not prevent him from being a trustworthy witness on matters within his own sphere of observation, and there is much that will bear considering in the letter which he has just written upon the subject of sectionalism and race prejudice.

The gist of this production is the author's contention that there is now no sectional feeling in the South that prevents Southerners from being as good and patriotic citizens of the Union as Northerners, and that what Northern people are apt to take for sectional feeling is simply the prejudice of men who were lately masters against men who were lately slaves. We are inclined to think that this is strictly true. The survivors of the war, on the Southern side of it, have had something else to do than to keep alive its passions during the quarter of a century that has elapsed since its close. The only "unreconstructed rebel" now living, who is known beyond his own neighborhood, is the feeble and broken old man who is just now reported to be dying. The men who are now really directing the destinies of the South, industrially and even politically, are men upon whom the war, even if they remember it, took a very slight hold. To use the language of Gen. GORDON they are "glad the war ended, and glad it ended as it did." If by expressing a wish to have a separate slaveholding Confederacy composed of the Southern States they could secure the establishment of such a Confederacy, they would not express such a wish, for they do not entertain it. In fact, the vote for such a proposition, if it could be put to vote, would be pitifully small, and would be cast exclusively by those Bourbons who have neither learned nor forgotten anything since 1864.

With the sectional sentiment thus extinguished, not so much by the result of the war as by the sequels of the war, there is nothing to keep up sectional politics unless it be separate sectional interests. These do not exist. In spite of the beginnings that have been made in the South of manufactures, the South is as overwhelmingly an agricultural community as is the Northwest, and has the same interests with regard to commercial legislation. It differs from the Northwest in the character of the agricultural labor. The new South found the negroes in possession of the labor market, and it was not practicable, even if it had been desirable, to dispossess them. The African race cannot be appealed to by the same incentives that inculcate industry, prudence, and thrift upon the white laborers of the Northwest, and Southern agricultural labor is probably as wasteful economically, if not as dangerous politically and socially, as it was when it was slave labor. Now, as then, the South owes its prosperity to the fact that its great staple cannot be grown to advantage anywhere else.

The political problem of the South, as Judge KEY insists, proceeds entirely from the fact that the laborer is there of an inferior race to the employer. Whether the inferior race is improvable to the point of equality is a question that may have some theoretical interest, but practically the race cannot be said, on the whole, to have advanced during the last twenty-five years. The prejudice against it is so far justified by the facts. The whites of the South have simply no choice, unless they are willing to see their country relapse to the condition of Hayti, but to resist every attempt of the inferior race to gain a position of political superiority. It is this mass of ignorance and barbarism, which threatens to destroy the social fabric, and which has come dangerously near doing so, as in South Carolina during the period of reconstruction, that compels the political solidity of the solid South. While this menace continues, the whites of the South cannot afford to divide, for no political question so vital to them as the danger of negro rule can possibly arise. How the menace can be removed is quite another question. A Southern State which should have the courage to impose impartially upon both races a really searching educational test for suffrage would have taken a long step toward its removal. There are no signs of such an attempt. As for the prejudice against the colored race, so far as it exists in greater strength at the South than at the North, and so far as it is not justified by existing facts, it is explained by recalling that the race against which it operates has for generations been a race of slaves. The removal of it can but be left to "silence and slow time," and certainly cannot be hastened by the legislation of Congress or by excited declamation, on stumps or in magazines, by Northern politicians.

Immediately after the announcement of the notable decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in the case of the Chicago Gas Trust it was stated that the officers of the Gas Trust intended to reorganize under a corporate charter procured in New-Jersey. Unless they have lost their wits they will do nothing of the sort. The highest court in Illinois has told them that a charter granted in that State must not be used in carrying on an unlawful undertaking, and that the Trust's combination is unlawful. In the face of this to attempt to continue the unlawful enterprise by procuring for it a charter in another State would be insolent defiance of the courts and the people of Illinois. It would simply hasten the complete downfall and disintegration of the Trust and provoke proceedings against every other similar "combine" represented in the State. "No charter granted by another State," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "could authorize a company to consolidate, by purchase or otherwise, the stock of competing corporations in Illinois contrary to the laws of the State." This is a point that deserves the consideration of other Trustmakers as well as those in Chicago. A charter procured in New-Jersey or West Virginia may seem well suited to the designs of a combination, but it will not override the laws and the courts of other States in which the combination may wish to use it as a shield for acts that have there been declared to be unlawful.

Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY of Indiana has just issued an address entitled "Soldiers' Rights." The "right" to which he attaches most importance is the right to a service pension. Of course this right was not set forth in the contract of enlistment nor implied by anything when the service was rendered. It is therefore the right to a gratuity, which seems to be a contradiction in terms. However, the ground upon which they get what they want is not important to the important persons who are now besieging Congress. all along been assumed by the majority of that body that a demand for pensions to any extent was a popular demand, but the recent elections have shown them that they were under some delusions about what was and what was not popular and may have some effect in stiffening their backbones. So far as we can judge, the most "popular" sentiment on the subject is a disgust for the men who insist upon appraising their services to their country in money and being paid for them at their own valuation.

MANY SORTS AND KINDS.

We recently approached an honored brother for a contribution to a good object. He frankly stated that he did not feel that the object had any claim upon him and that he preferred to give in other lines. His is a large giver, and in his giving is thoroughly conscientious. We felt strongly that the object did have claims upon him, and so we labored to convince him, but without success. Presently, somewhat provoked, he said, "Well, I'll not argue the question further," and proceeded to draw his check, which he handed us. He was polite and courteous, for he is a thorough gentleman, but his was somewhat provoked by our pressing the case. This question occurred to us, how far is it right or wise to provoke the brethren to good works? The Scriptures tell us to provoke one another to good works, and those who have to raise money for good objects have rare opportunities in this line.—*Louisville Western Recorder.*

In the old days one of the first settlers of Fayette, having disposed of some property in New-Hampshire, received a large sum as the proceeds of the sale. To reach his home in the wilds of Maine, he must needs make the journey on horseback. His money, which was in gold and silver coin, he placed, for handy conveyance, in his saddle bags. Whenever he stopped at a wayside inn, with the utmost nonchalance he flung his saddle down behind the bar-room door. When the clink of metal was heard he would remark casually, that in this newly-settled region whither he was going the price of nails was very high and he thought it best to buy a supply and take them along with him. When he retired to his chamber to rest he allowed no fears of thieves or robbers to disturb his dreams, and he and his treasure reached Maine in safety.—*Livermore Falls (Me.) Press.*

Strange, isn't it, how few men are "good at figures," as the saying is? The Arounder isn't much of a mathematician, but when he propounded an innocent little example to a half dozen of his mates the other evening he got six different answers in as many minutes. This was the problem: A storekeeper advertises toothbrushes for sale at 19 cents, the regular price being 20 cents. At the regular price he sells an average of 5½ toothbrushes a day, making a profit of 5 cents each. How many more toothbrushes must he sell in a week at 19 cents to derive the same profit that he would on a week's sales at the regular price, provided that in each of the weeks some customer was to work off a twenty-cent piece for a quarter on an unsuspecting clerk?—*Buffalo Courier.*

Putting the predictions of all the weather prophets together, it is safe to say that they have hit it about right for the present Winter season. It would be quite impossible for the weather to take more liberties with the season than the weather prophets have done. They have given us all just the kind of Winter we want—mild and open, severe with deep snows and frequent blizzards, short and pleasant, long and tedious. Here is the job lot—take your choice.—*Detroit Tribune.*

There is a woman in Atchison who thinks she knows more about whist than all of the women in the Afternoon Club put together, and when she holds six trumps she always leads out from her shortest suit. It is said that one Atchison afternoon whist woman recently passed seven sleepless nights because she played a queen when she ought to have played an ace.—*Atchison (Kan.) Globe.*

An inventor expects to make a watch which will run a month without winding. It is not probable that such a watch will become popular. The man or woman who can forget in twenty-four hours at what time to wind a watch can hardly be expected to remember to do it once a month.—*Chicago Times.*

When Jem Smith was asked how it happened that Peter Jackson bested him so quickly, he replied, "Dunno," and has stuck to that right along ever since. While he is probably honest about it he is also wise. The man with excuses never gets anything but criticism.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The man who mixes up business with his friendship may not have a good reputation among his neighbors, but the chances are that he will get rich faster than the man who mixes up friendship with his business.—*Somerville Journal.*

Mrs. Scrimp—I do wish, John, that you would get me a new Winter wrap; my old one is a sight to behold. Mr. Scrimp—H'm! Can't you wait a little while longer, so it can pass as a Christmas present!—*Texas Siftings.*

Jinks—Winks must be doing finely. He tells me he has a country house and a city house. Binks—He has. He takes care of my country house in Winter and my city house in Summer. —*New-York Weekly.*

A correspondent who has been reading Stanley's letters asks how to pronounce Mpwapwa. Take a mouthful of hot coffee and try to say "papa" without swallowing it.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig.*

The electric light may be a blessing, but if so, at times it comes fearfully disguised.—*Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph.*

REPORTED MISSING.

The police were asked yesterday to look for Seaman L. Potter, a milk and butter dealer of 101 Ninth-avenue and 326 West Seventeenth-street, who disappeared on Friday. Mr. Potter lost his wife last January, and ill health and grief made him moody. A general alarm described Mr. Potter as forty-seven years old, stout, with stooping shoulders, dark complexion and hair, sandy mustache and side whiskers. He wore a brown overcoat, dark waistcoat and trousers, black derby with a crape, and button shoes. He had about $200 with him.

GAS BLOWS DOWN A CEILING.

Gas which had mixed with air in explosive proportions and had accumulated between the ceiling of the millinery store of S. Bamberger & Co., 944 Third-avenue, and the flooring of the second floor, exploded at 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon and brought down about twenty-five square feet of the ceiling on the goods and customers. A woman was slightly cut on the face, but she declined to give her name or receive aid. The accident did about $400 damage.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CAB.

While crossing Broadway at Thirty-first-street last night Benjamin Lent, who lives at the Gedney House, and Mrs. W. H. Noble of Mamaroneck, N. Y., who is stopping at a hotel here, were knocked down by cab No. 991. Officer Adams of the Nineteenth Precinct arrested the driver, but Lent refused to make a complaint against him. Later, however, when he discovered that Mrs. Noble's arm was slightly wrenched, he called at the station house and requested the police to arrest the cabman.

THE PRINCE DENIES IT, TOO.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 2.—Prince Victor Duhleep Singh authorizes an emphatic contradiction of his reported engagement to Miss Jeanne Turnure of New-York.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL WILKESON.

Samuel Wilkeson, Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, but better known as a journalist and author, died yesterday of heart trouble at his residence, 8 West Fortieth-street. He had been ailing for some weeks, and Thursday before last became so weak that he was obliged to take to his bed, remaining there until the end. His final sufferings were soothed by the comforting presence of his wife and his daughter, Mrs. E. M. Carson of Norristown, Penn.

Mr. Wilkeson was born in Buffalo, this State, May 9, 1817, received his early education at a boarding-school at New-Rochelle, and was graduated at Union College, Schenectady. After leaving college he studied law at Johnstown, N. Y., in the office of Judge Cady, whose daughter he subsequently married. He practiced law for a short time in Albany, and subsequently engaged in the iron business in Buffalo, where he first embarked in the profession of journalism by purchasing the Buffalo *Democracy*, which was subsequently merged into the Buffalo *Express*. Later on he bought an interest in the Albany *Evening Journal* and succeeded Thurlow Weed as its editor. His next move was to the metropolis, where he became associated with Horace Greeley on the New-York *Tribune*, taking charge during part of the war of the bureau of that newspaper's bureau at Washington. His most brilliant journalistic work was done during a period of service at the front for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a letter he wrote to this paper describing the battle of Gettysburg being considered at the time the best piece of work done by any of the many able war correspondents of that time.

During the progress of the war he made the friendship of Jay Cooke, who was quick to learn that the clear views and facile pen of the journalist would prove a valuable aid to him in his financial projects. Mr. Cooke was engaged in floating the 7.30 Government loan, and when this had been successfully accomplished he was quick to acknowledge that the pamphlets written in support of the loan by Mr. Wilkeson had greatly assisted him in the vast undertaking. One of the pamphlets entitled "A National Debt a National Blessing" was very widely treated with ridicule by the press, but none the less it was claimed that its telling arguments overcame the hesitancy of many a doubting investor.

When Jay Cooke was considering the Northern Pacific Railroad project he employed Mr. Wilkeson, then fifty-one years of age, to accompany his engineer, W. Milnor Roberts, on a reconnoissance of the proposed route. The region between Lake Superior and Puget Sound, part of the "Great American Desert" of those days, was traversed by these men on horseback, in wagons, and in canoes, under the guidance of fur traders, who at that time alone knew of the great possibilities of the country traversed. These were readily recognized by the journalist explorer, whose report, on his return, justified the prediction that the proposed railroad was not only feasible, but had a great future and would amply repay the men who ventured their money in building it. This report decided Mr. Cooke to become the fiscal agent of the company which proposed to undertake the work. Subsequently Mr. Wilkeson by pamphlet and newspaper articles exploded the great American desert delusion and revealed the possible resources of the region which the railroad was to make its tributary.

When the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was formed Mr. Wilkeson became its Secretary, which office he held until his death. That his services were well appreciated by his employers was shown in October last, when the Board of Directors of the company at a meeting, where President Oakes and others spoke with generous eloquence of their Secretary's valuable services, passed a resolution giving him, in consideration of his age and failing strength, unlimited leave of absence with full salary and "with the privilege of doing as much or as little as he pleases," at the same time affectionately urging him to "use his leave of absence unstintedly, so as to improve his health and prolong his life," kind words which have a peculiar pathos in view of the short time in which the veteran worker enjoyed his well-earned repose.

Besides his wife and the married daughter already mentioned Mr. Wilkeson leaves two sons, Frank Wilkeson, whose series of letters descriptive of travel and sport in the West are now being published in THE TIMES, and Samuel. The former is now at Fair Haven, Washington, where he intends to settle permanently. The latter is engaged in the real estate business at Tacoma, Washington. Mr. Wilkeson was at one time in close friendly relations with Henry Ward Beecher, but they became estranged as a consequence of business transactions in connection with the publication of Beecher's "Life of Christ." In politics he was a Republican, but he never sought office. The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke of the Brick Presbyterian Church at the residence at 2 P. M. to-morrow. The interment will be at Buffalo.

ISAAC L. MILLIKEN.

Isaac L. Milliken, one of the first Mayors of Chicago, died in that city yesterday in his seventy-fifth year. He was a native of Maine, but when fourteen years old he removed with his parents to Troy, N. Y., where he served an apprenticeship of seven years at the blacksmith's trade. He went West in 1836 and opened a shop in Chicago, then a city of less than 20,000 inhabitants, on the present site of the Sherman House. He entered politics at once and was elected Alderman, serving two terms in this capacity, and while pounding out a living on the anvil pursued the study of the law and was admitted to practice. From Alderman he became a Justice of the Peace and then a police magistrate, after that an assistant County Judge. In 1854 he was elected Mayor as a Democrat, in which office he served two years. He was afterward reappointed a police magistrate and held the office several successive terms. By judicious investments in Illinois lands Mr. Milliken accumulated quite a comfortable fortune. Although an ardent partisan, he was universally respected and will be mourned by a host of friends among the older citizens of the Garden City.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John B. Latapie, who died at his residence, 154 Waverley-place, last Friday, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, was many years ago a wealthy and influential citizen of New-Orleans, La. He was very well educated, and succeeded to the ownership of a large plantation, which he improved greatly. His wealth rapidly increased, and many of the finer buildings in the old city were built or owned by him. As events succeeded one another in the development of the anti-slavery movement, Mr. Latapie foresaw that a great struggle would eventually take place, the result of which would be to do away with slavery forever. Determined to be on the right side, he liberated all his slaves about the year 1834, sold his plantation, and came North. He took up his residence in New-York and continued to reside here until his death. The funeral services were held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in St. Joseph's Church, Washington-place, corner of Sixth-avenue.

William Townsend, member of the Newburg Health Board, died at Newburg Sunday, aged seventy-four years. He was for a long time a dry goods dealer in this city, locating here a half century ago in Murray-street, later in Spring-street, and later at 99 Chambers-street, under the firm name of Townsend & Crane. In 1862 he sold out, went to Newburg, and after ward remained there. He had been Vice President of the Consumers' Gas Company, Second Vice President of the savings bank, and Director in the National Bank of Newburg, which positions he held at the time of death.

George C. Bogue, one of New-York's old commission merchants, died on Monday at his home, 1,431 Pacific-street, Brooklyn. He was born sixty-eight years ago at Canton, N. Y. Nearly thirty years ago he began his New-York career on Broad-street. He had previously been known as the largest dairy farmer in Northern New-York. A widow, three sons, and four daughters survive him. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, at his home.

Major John D. Rogers, Solicitor of the Chesape

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

MR. WYNDHAM.

Nothing that Mr. Wyndham and his company have done during their engagement at Palmer's Theatre has pleased the spectators nearly so much as their performance of "Trying It On" last evening. The audience laughed immoderately from the beginning to the end of it. William Brough's rattling, touch-and-go farce was written for Charles Mathews, and used to be a great favorite with him and the other "light comedians" of his time. It is not likely that any one of them ever ocused more amusement with it than Wyndham does. Lester Wallack used to play Walsingham Potts, but Mr. Wyndham can safely challenge comparison with Walleck in this character. Mathews himself could not deliver long and involved speeches more rapidly than Wyndham does, though the utterance of that most famous of "patter" comedians was always clear and distinct, even in his swiftest flights, and Wyndham's never is, for his voice is throaty and his speech is often indistinct in slow passages. But in "Trying It On" it is not the matter nht the manner that counts.

The thing is all proposterous, hnt to the gravest mind the fun ot it is irresistible. Potts, a young gentleman of good breeding, presumably, visits the house of an utter stranger. He has a propensity for trying on other folks' clothes and trinkets. Left alone in the drawing room he finds a diamond necklace, which he tries to clasp around his throat, hut it elipe from his fingere and falls, as he expressee it, "down his back." During the rest of the farce Potts, whose presence in the house is entirely inexcusable, is involved in the affairs of the family, while the necklace which troubles him greatly, physically and mentally, finally reaches his book, from which it is with difficulty extracted and restored to its rightful owner. Mr. Wyndham's portrayal of this singular hero is all so rapid that the epectator has no time to think about his adventures, and every attitude and gesture is excessively droll.

A condensed version of John O'Keefe's famous comedy, "Wild Oats," which preceded the farce and which, as it was acted, was little more than farce itself, was less enjoyable. "Wild Oats" is not a familiar play, and the performance of this adaptation of it, therefore, could not be an enfficient curiosity to draw large audiences for a week. Jack Rover, the wandering actor, whose wild speech is liberally sprinkled with qnotations from Shakespeare and the eighteenth century tragedies, is Mr. Wyndham's part. Miss Mary Moore is seen to better advantage than hitherto in the character of demure Lady Amaranth, the Quakeress, and there is delightful naiveté in her oft-repeated expression, "My pleasant cousin." Mr. Giddens and Mr. Blakeley have congenial rôles as the rural lont, Sim, and the oily hypocrite, Smooth, and the other parts are tolerably well done, except that of Sir George Thunder, which ought to be the best of all. The ecenery and dresses are suitable, and the performance, therefore, is interesting plotorially. But a very slight illusion of nature is conveyed, and the revival of O'Keefe's comedy is chiefly entertaining as a bit of bric-a-brac, like the antique spinet exhibited in one of the scenes.

SARASATE AND D'ALBERT.

The matinée concert given by d'Albert and Sarasate at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon was an entertainment—if it may he so termed—that will not eoou be forgotten. Genuine music lovers in the audience were interested in the afternoon's work hecanse they were eager to hear how d'Albert would treat the great E flat concerto of Beethoven, and how Sarasate would read the admirable G minor concerto of Brneh. Those who heard the two men will not soon forget their eplendid achievements.

D'Albert had already established himself as a fine Beethoven player by his renderioe of the G major concerto, and it is possible that his performance of this raised expectation somewhat too high. There is no donht that some of his hearers expected something marvelous. The pianist did not astound with his reading, hnt he certainly moved the heart and warmed the imagination. His interpretation of the second movement was absolutely heantiful in its well-conceived design, its poetry, and its tonching sweetness of tone. If there was any disappointment it was in the last movement, to which d'Albert did not bring so much of leonine power as we had expected.

But we must remember that no one else has played it with more manliness, more solidity, or more symmetry. Taking it all in all, his performance was a noble one, and one for which all lovers of Beethoven must thank him.

Sarasate's interpretation of the Bruch concerto was superb. It was exqnisitely poetic in feeling, refined and polished in phrasing, and flawless in technique. It is long since this public has heard euoh pure singing on the violin as Señor Sarasate's performance of the adagio. His brilliant execution of the final allegro was delicious, and earned him half a dozen enthusiastic recalls.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The second performance of "The Queen of Sheba" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening before a large and apparently well pleased audience. There is little to add to what was said after the first presentation of the work this season. Taken all aronnd, the cast is about the best that Goldmark's opera has ever received here. While it is not a great opera, it is one in which there is an abnndance of opportunity for good singing.

The Metropolitan Opera Honse is undoubtedly in a fair way to give the public eome good singing during the season which has opened so auspiciously. The company, as displayed thus far, is extremely well cuppliod with good voices and method. There is a possibility that the histrionic side of operatic art may not be quite so familiar to eome of the singers as its vooal side, but a moderate amount of acting combined with good singing will unquestionably meet the demands of the public.

In the comments on the first performance the name of Charlotte Hnhn was not mentioned. It should be noted that she gives a careful and vocally correct performance of Ashtaroth. The correctness of her vocalization in the unaccompanied passage in the second act is worthy of praise. The passage is by no means as easy as it sounds.

The spectaonlar effects of the opera all moved with smoothness and brilliancy last evening, and the entire performance was enjoyable. The fine body of the strings in the orchestra was particularly noticeable, and the general work of the instrumental body was admirable.

NIBLO'S.

"Kajanka" is a novelty only in name. All that le in it has heen seen in other pantomimes, but the onlling by the anthor, Mr. George D. Melville, has been judicious, and what he offers is good, old-fashioned Christmas fun for the children and agreeable pastime for older folk. Mr. Melville is a clown by profession, and as he is in the cast he has not neglected to furnish himself with abundant opportunity to exhibit his drollery, his juggling, and his acrobatic accomplishments. He has endeavored to disguise those dear friends of our childhood, Columbine, Harlequin, and Pantaloon, in other dresses and under other names, bnt their identity would creep up, and so would the good and evil fairies, and the ballets and the marches.

There is neither head nor tail to the story of "Kajanka," but the venerable trioke are well done, the scenery acceptable, and some of the costumes strikingly handsome. The "especialties" last night were generally good. The Donzarettis, a company of French acrobats, did some of the best tumbling ever seen here, little Edith Craske was clever in "transformation dances," and the "four Papillon dancers" executed their long skirts with grace and ease. Mr. William Hage, as the wicked eou of the bad fairy, gave a remarkable exhibition as an acrobat and contortionist; Miss Mary Stembler and Miss Rioca Allen were competent, good, and had fairies respectively, and the cast generally was equal to the ratlor light task imposed on it. The audience filled every part of the big theatre, and the applause was so frequent and earnest that it engested a prosperone New-York engagement for "Kajanka."

PARK THEATRE.

Messrs. Barry and Fay revived "Irish Aristocracy" last night at the Park Theatre, and their friends were present in goodly nnmbere to enjoy it. The old piece is familiar as one of their best, hnt it seeme to wear well. Of coures Mr. Fay was Muldoon and Mr. Barry the inebriated Mnlcahey. From the mmment Muldoon ec pathetically attacked the medicine bottle that is to steady his nerves, the fun ran on in a lively manner, while his efforts to walk a line on the carpet were well appreciated. Mr. Barry's Mulcahey has not been touched by imitators and is worth seeing of itself apart from the remainder of the farce. The three-handed reel went off in a lively manuer and had to be repeated several times.

New songs have been introduced in the piece and there are fresh dances, in which the Primrose Quartet took a conspicnous part. Others who helped keep up the enlivening spirit of the piece were Miss Jennie Yeamans, who was Honora Muldoou; Miss Kate Davis, Miss Mabel Fenton, and Messrs. Charles Ross, Charles Barnes, and Charles Lamb.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mr. Hoyt's clever farce, "A Brass Monkey," revivified up some what, amused a large audience at the Star Theatre last evening with its [illegible]. The bulldog, "Handsome," as the Mascot [illegible] his part with [illegible] sensibility and solemnity, and at times made persons in the body of the house glad they were not on the stage. Mr. Timothy Murphy as Dodge Work, the revengeful man, with Mr. Otis Harlan as Mr. Barnes of New York, and Mr. J. G. Miron as Mr. Potter of Texas, eang a cumulative song which began by announoing that "The man from Borneo has just come to town," which seemed to be the hit of the evening, and which was repeated until the singers were exhausted.

"Bootles' Baby" made its appearance at the new Harlem Opera House last evening, and drew one of the largest audiences that Mr. Hammerstein has yet had. Charles A. Stevenson won the honors by his fine acting as the high-hearted guardsman, "Bootles," and Miss Edith Crane took Miss Claxton's rôle as the not too consoleutions mother. Helen Grace, Mignon, the "Baby," was prettily done by little Gertie Homan, and the other members of the cast were acceptable in their respective parts.

"Hande Acrosa the Sea" was enthusiastically greeted last evening by one of the Grand Opera House's largest Monday night audiences. There was not an empty seat in the house. The production seemed just to satisfy the audience, and all the company came in for a share in the liberal applause. Mr. William G. Beach as Jack Dudley, the young Hampshire farmer, who encounters dangers enough to completely unnerve any ordinary yonng man, was singled out as an object of partionlar commendation.

"The Tallapoosa" was not produced at Dockstader's last evening. Dockstader concluded that his fifty ladies and gentlemen who are to appear in the "white-face" comio opera needed more rehearsals, and accordingly the performance was postponed until to-night.

Bartley Campbell's "Siberia" has been seen a great many times in this city, bnt a honse full of people saw it again last night at the Windeor Theatre, and it was received with old-time enthneiasm. The scenery was fair and the performance smooth.

There was a large crowd at Tony Pastor's Theatre last evening. The performance on Friday night will be for the benefit of Miss Bessie Tornton and Mr. Arthur West. "extempore singer," from England, will appear next week.

Miss Florence St. John is ill in London, and her place in "Faust Up to Date" at the Broadway Theatre will be taken by Miss Grace Pedley. The first performance of this burlesque will be given on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10.

The Cleveland Minetrel Company is at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre this week.

RIOT IN THE BULL RING.

LIVELY TIMES IN THE CITY OF MEXICO —OTHER LATE NEWS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 2—via Galveston.—The Pedagogic Congress had its first session on Sunday night, and was opened brilliantly in the presence of President Diaz, whose health is improved. The incident of the occasion was the speech of Señor Baranda, the Minister of Justice. It was full of patriotic feeling and good advice to the delegates whose duty it will be to elab orate a plan for systematizing instruction throughout the country. The great educational movement was initiated by Señor Baranda.

There was a riot at the bull ring at Paseo yesterday because the bulls were bad. The people, indignant at the tameness of the show hooted the bull fighters and nearly demolished the amphitheatre. The police, being unable to manage the crowd, were reinforced by the military. Some arrests were made, but there was no blood shed.

On Sunday night the Adjntant of the National Palace shot his wife and then killed himself.

E. C. Butler of the American Legation arrived here Sunday night, and Minister Ryan is expected to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, slightly warmer, fair, followed by rain, southerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, threatening weather and rain, warmer, brisk to high southerly winds on the coast.

For Eastern New-York and Eastern Pennsylvania, rain, preceded in Eastern Pennsylvania by fair, warmer, Tuesday morning, followed by much colder by Wednesday morning, southerly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, rain, decidedly lower temperature by Wednesday morning, southerly, shifting to westerly winde.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fair, followed by light rain, warmer, southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperatnre for the past twenty-four hours in oomparieon with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	33°	35°	3:30 P. M.	46°	52°
6 A. M.	32°	36°	6 P. M.	41°	48°
9 A. M.	32°	37°	9 P. M.	37°	49°
12 M.	41°	46°	12 P. M.	35°	47°

Average temperature yesterday.....43½°
Average temperature for same date last year..38½°

MOVEMENT OF COTTON.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—The New-Orleans Cotton Exchange statement issued to-day makes the net overland movement across the Ohio, Mieeissippi, and Potomeo Rivers to Northern American and Canadian mills for the week ending Nov. 29 inolneive, 40,439, against 49,449 for the corresponding week last year, and the total since Sept 1, 323,991, against 410,398.

The total Americau mill takinge North and Sonth for the first thirteen weeks of the season were 803,955, against 1,004,270, of which by Northern mille, 653,550, against 852,529.

The amount of American crop now in sight is 3,779,983, against 3,450,763 last year, and 4,047,804 the year before last. The deficit in American mill takinge, compared with last year, is still about 200,000 bales, while the exceee in foreign exports has been still further increased and now amounts to 499,000.

The statement also shows that the foreign exports from Sept. 1 to Nov. 29 inclneive are 232,000 bales ahead of the first quarter of any cotton eeason during the past fifteen years. The amount of new crop in eight laet Friday night was 327,201 bales ahead of last year and 269,840 behind the first quarter of 1887-8.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Sons of the Revolntion held their annual meeting last night, adopted a new constitution, and eleoted officers for the euening year. President Frederick S. Tallmadge, who occupied the ohair, said that the society had decided to erect a statue to Nathan Hale at the northwest corner of the City Hall Park. The order tor the statue has been given to Frederick MacMonnies, a pupil of St. Gaudens. The election tor officers resulted as follows:

President—Frederick Samoel Tallmadge; Vice Presideut—Floyd Clarkeon; Secretary—James Mortimer Montgomery; Treasnrer—Arthur Meiviu Hatch.

Members of the Board of Managers—John B. Ireland, George Clinton Genet, Henry Wyckoff Le Roy, John Clarkson Jay, Jr., M. D., the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, William Gastou Hamilton, Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., John Jackson Riker, Francis Lathrop, John Coddington Kinney, Theodore Safford Peck.

Registrar—Asa Coolidge Warren.

FOR THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund was increased yesterday by contrinhtions from ex-Gov. George Hoadly of $100, and from officers and members of the First Battery of Artillery, N. G. S. N. Y., as follows: Capt. Louis Wendel and Lieuts. John F. Grimshe, $5 each; Lieuts. E. F. Brierefelle and A. D. Booher, $2 each; Lieut. Charles Nagel, J. H. Veutiage, Emil Selmer, Louis J. Kleinhobel, Henry Harenburgh, and J. G. Jansen, $1 each; M. Keiler, Charles Ketz, George Schaerberger, and Thomas Rnroven, 50 cents each; Charles Spring, Emil Neppel, Peter J. Wolpf, and Harry Redlich, 25 cents each. This makes the grand total to date $61,282 10.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The Mellor & Rittenhouse Company, manufacturers of mirrors and chemicals, 218 North Twenty-second-street, Philadelphia, made an assignment yesterday to Francis W. Ralston. The company was organized in 1886 with a capital of $200,000. It was engaged principally in the manufoture and sale of mirrors, and the failure is said to be due to the low price of that article prevailing during the past few years. An officer of the company to-night estimated that its liabilities would reach $300,000, and the assets, he thought, would amount to nearly as much. This gentleman further stated that the company hoped to be ahle to pay all its oreditors. Most of the capital stock is owned by the employes of the company, and there are no preferred creditors.

Executions amonnting to $14,203 were yesterday leened against "Charles F. Grim and others." Those executions are thought to be directed against the firm of Grim & Conway, tea dealers of 16 South Front-street, Philadelphia, who are said to carry on business with a capital of $50,000. Executions aggregating $7,000 were issued at the same time against "Wade, Walker, and others," and this execution is thought to be against Walter W. Allison, who carries on the wholesale coffee business at 18 South Front-street, same city.

Henry Macfarlane, contractor, of Toronto, was arrested in Montreal yesterday on a capias issued at the instance of Cooper & Fairman, merchants of Montreal, for $18,000. He was admitted to bail. He made a judicial abandonment of the estate of Macfarlane & Sons. The firm's liabilities amount to $200,000. The assets consist of real estate which has not been valued.

An attachment was issued yesterday in this city against the East Lake Wboleu Company of Bridgeton, N. J., for $35,000 in favor of James M. Whiting, and Deputy Sheriff Cahen attached some goods in transit as far as 8 North River. The company was reorganized four years ago, and claimed to have a capital of $46,000.

Attachments were fasued yesterday against Stern & Stern, wholesale jewelers at 19 Maiden-lane, in favor of the following creditors: W. & S. Blackington, $1,066; D. H. Wickham & Co., $1,046; Hyman Sobanklin, $1,781; John Englefried, $1,269.

Kalman Rosenbluth, peddler of dry goods, clothing, and jewelry at 1345 Ludlow-street, made an assignment yesterday to Jacob Rosenbluth. He owes about $3,000 and has $4,000 in accounts which he cannot collect.

TAMAGNO'S ARRIVAL.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE GREAT TENOR AND HIS COMPANIONS.

Signor Commendatore Francisco Tamagno, the great Italian opera tenor, arrived here yesterday on the steamship La Champagne. He took a hasty glimpse of the city, and in the afternoon occupied a box at the Metropolitan Opera House and listened to the Sarasate-d'Albert concert.

Signor Tamagno is fully 6 feet in height and is well proportioned, although he inclines to fleshiness. His head is massive, and his face is almost leonine in conformation, but not in expression. His hair is dark brown, almost black, and it grows thickly, well down upon his brow and neck. He wears it cnt short, and brnshed back à la Pompadour. His eyes are neither blue nor gray, hnt, rather, both combined, and they sparkle with animation. His nosé is pronounced, and curves down to a firm mouth, which is shadowed by a heavy mustache. Tamagno wears a beard, whose blonde color forms a strong contrast to his dark hair.

He was much pleased with the Metropolitan Opera House. He said that he anticipated a pleasant time in America, professionally and otherwise, and felt confident that his manager, Mr. Henry E. Abbey, would succeed in his operatic venture. He had chosen William Tell as his opening rôle, and in that he would make his American début in Chicago on the 11th inst.

The dress, manner, and general bearing of Signor Tamagno are marked by admirable simplicity. On Broadway he would be set down at once as a well-to-do man-about-town. He does not look more than thirty-five years of age, although he is some three years older than that.

On La Champagne with Signor Tamagno were Signor Luigi Ravelli, well remembered here as a tenor under the Maplesou operatic regime; Signor Giovanni Perugini, who is a native of Brooklyn, in spite of his Italian name, and Signor Enrico Vicolni, all tenors and all members of the Grand Italian Opera Company. All of Mr. Abbey's operatio forces are here now except Mme. Adelina Patti and Mlle. Lillian Nordeoal, who will arrive on the Teutonic to-morrow.

The principals of the London Gaiety Burlesque Company, which is to make a tour of the United States under the management of Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau this season, filling the dntes left vacant by the retirement of Miss Mary Anderson, arrived in New-York yesterday on the Alaska. They were Miss Grace Pedley, who will take Miss Florence St. John's place in the company; Miss Addie Conyers, Miss Maria Jones, Miss Katie Barri, Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. Charles Danby, the four dancing girls, and others. They will appear at the Broadway Theatre next Monday night when "Faust up to Date" will be produced.

RIVERS OF JERSEY BEER.

A NEWARK BREWERY EXPLODES, CAUSING A LOSS OF $100,000.

Charles Trefz's brewery, on Rankin-street, between South Orange and Springfield avenoes, Newark, was partially wrecked yesterday by a remarkable accident. The resting and fermenting departments of the brewery are in a three-story brick building facing on Rankin-street. It contained a coore or more of great vats filled with thoueands of gallons of beer. All the floors of the building were cooled with ammonia pipes running to an ice machine.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday the neighborhood was startled by a terrific explosion in this building. The heavy walls trembled as though shaken by an earthquake. Then beer began to gush in streams from the rear windowe, and it kept on gushing into the street until it rose above the level of the sidewalks and poured into the basements of the neighboring houses. The atmosphere became suddenly so charged with ammonia that people withdrew from the streets.

The explosion will probably always remain a mystery. One of the ammonia pipes forming part of the patent ice machine is believed to have sprung a leak, and the gas, escaping into the cold air of the building, expanded and caused the explosion. The power of its expansion was sufficient to force the walls apart, and the floors, loosened from their supports, fell, with the great vats which reached from top to the ground. The walls of the building were so badly shattered that they will in all probability have to be torn down. There is danger of the great north wall falling npon a little dwelling honse which adjoins it and crushing it into kindling wood.

The brewery is under the snpervision of Charles Trefz, who has just been elected to succeed Frank McDermitt as a member of the Assembly. He is now in the West on business. It is stated that the loss will reach $100,000. No lives were lost.

IN THE POLITICAL SWIM.

The Young Men's Democratio Club had its anunal eleotion of officers yesterday, and the result was announced at the regular weekly meeting of the organization last night at the Hoffman House. There was but one ticket, and this was headed by President J. H. V. Arnold. Following is a full list of the officers:

President—John H. V. Arnold; Vice Presidents—Charles D. Iogereoll, Jefferson M. Levy, John R. McNulty, John A. Beall, John D. Crimmins; Secretary—W. E. Curtis; Corresponding Secretary—G. Wilfred Hall; Treasurer—Jhck Wall Fay; Executive Committee—E. Ellery Anderson, Hans S. Beattie, F. Kingsbury Curtis, Alfred J. Dickerson, Roger Foster, Henry Greenfield, Thomas Harlaod, Archibald Macoun, John Brooks Leavitt, J. Maxwell Lnmmis, Stephan McCormick, Robert G. Monroe, William H. O'Dwyer, A. Walker Otis, Lucien Oudin, Percival J. Farris, James H. Skidmore, F. T. Wall, Bartow S. Weeks, Edward B. Whitney, Oscar Yenni.

Apropos of the talk that Police Justice O'Reilly is going over to Tammany Hall, the statement has been made that he would succeed Register Slevin in the leadership of the Third District. Mr. Slevin does not agree with this report. He said yesterday that none of the members of his General Committee had expressed any desire for a change and that it would not be good policy to make one. He said, also, that he did not think that those in control of Tammany had lost their senses and that he had no intention of resigning the district leadership.

The Society of Tammany met last night in the Wigwam, but no business was transacted. Thomas F. Gilroy, Richard Croker, and others of Tammany's big braves were not present, and the thirty or forty there adjourned.

ITS SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Reformed Episcopal Church was held last evening at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street. The Rev. John W. Trean of Jersey City made the opening prayer and the Rev. John S. Trotter of Wilmington, Del., read the Scriptures. Addresses were made by the Rev. John McDowell Leavitt, ex-President of Lehigh University; the Rev. George H. MacGrew, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, and the Rev. William T. Sabine.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A dangerous fire broke ont last night in the basement of 105 Prince-street, occupied by C. H. Merritt, dealer in mats, and the firemen caught the flames in the nick of time, as they had seized on the store and were traveling by the stairs to the second floor. The loss is estimated at $500 and $500 to the building. During the fire a negro knocked a man down in Wooster-street, stole his watch, and escaped to Broadway through the fire lines. The man who was robbed went away without lodging a complaint at the station house of the Eighth Precinct.

Fire Sunday at Watertown, Wis., destroyed the Tremont Honse barns and the warehouse of J. D. Casey's wagon works. Five valnable horses owned by H. Rogers were cremated in the barns, and a lot of farming implements and machinery stored, owned by Roner & Ferry, H. Mayer, and the McCormick Company, was destroyed. The flames communicated to the Tremont House, occupied as a dwelling by the owner, Mrs. H. Mannegold, and damaged it. The losses will aggregate $20,000, with little insurance.

Yesterday morning getting over a gas fixture in David Kranebauer's liquor store in the basement of 21 Sixth-street, Hoboken, and the flames soon involved the saloon and the Marshal's office of the Fifth District Civil Court overhead. The saloon keeper's loss is about $1,000 and the damage to the building is not more than $500. The court records were not damaged, but the court room was so uncomfortable from water and smoke that Justice Goldfogle decided on an adjournment after he had called the calendar.

Twn alarms were sent ont last night for a fire which broke ont on the second floor of 5 Rutgers-place, a five-story structure occupied as a rag storage by D. Kaplan & Co. The fire was so obstinate and confounding as such fires nenally are, and the firemen suffered greatly. Private John Powers of Engine 15 became insensible and fell down stairs, but after he had been attended by an ambulance surgeon he went home. The damage was estimated at about $7,000 to stock and building.

Eugene Le Bouffe's wine house and dwelling, situated on the Canadian shore opposite the upper end of Belle Isle, Mich., were burned yesterday morning, together with their contents. The wine house contained 22,000 gallons of wine, a large portion of which ran into the river. The total loss is about $45,000; insurance, $15,000.

The roadhouse owned and managed by John McCrohlin on the outskirts of Watertown, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on the building is $2,800 and on the furniture $2,000. The insurance on the building is $2,500 and on the furniture $1,500.

The house owned by Frank Brothers, on Robin Hill, Marlborough, Mass., together with its contents, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $2,500; insurance $600. The fire was caused by Brothers falling down stairs with a lighted lamp, which exploded.

Ex-Mayor William G. Thompson's residence on Jefferson-avenue, Detroit, was gutted by fire Sunday night, and the damage is estimated at $75,000. The fire originated from a kerosene oil heating stove in the dormitory.

The large dry goods store of Bowland & Austin, at Machias, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., was burned Sunday night. The loss is not known but is heavy.

A VESSEL BURNED AT SEA.

THE GROTON DESTROYED OFF THE MARYLAND COAST.

Word was received at the offices of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company yesterday of the burning at sea of the transfer boat Groton, which was being sent by them to Baltimore. The fire broke out in the Groton's upper saloon, near the smokestack, at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and although two lines of hose were promptly brought to play on the flames they spread so rapidly that the crew of eighteen men had to take to the small boats, without stopping to gather up any of their effects, and get on board the Groton's sister vessel, the Thames River. The blaze broke out as the boats were off the Winter Quarter Shoals, which are just south of Kenwick Island, on the Maryland coast, and the remains of the vessel are lying somewhere off that spot.

The Groton and the Thames River were transfer boats of the order of the old Maryland, but smaller, and were formerly used to take the cars of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad across the Thames River at New-London to the tracks of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Their occupation was gone when the new iron bridge across the Thames was opened, and Superintendent Gaonon of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company bought them a short time ago for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which wanted to use them on their Baltimore ferry.

The boats started on their voyage down from Stapleton, S. I., on Friday under the escort of the sea tug Cyclops, and were nearly at their journey's end when the catastrophe occurred. The Groton was built nearly twenty years ago, but was in first-class condition and valued at $75,000. She was 286 feet in length and fitted to carry eight passenger cars. She was fully insured.

The Groton's crew went on to Baltimore in the Thames River. They lost all their personal property.

Capt. Fred Tribble of the Groton arrived in the city from Baltimore last evening. He states that after leaving Staten Island for Baltimore on Nov. 30 the weather was fine and everything went well until 10:30 P. M., when the vessel was off the Winter Quarter Shoal Lightship. It was then discovered that a fire had broken out in the Groton near the smokestack. The origin of the fire was unknown. Capt. Tribble signaled to the Thames River and the Cyclops to come alongside and render assistance.

Chief Officer Tappen took charge of the Groton's crew of twenty men, and at once began to fight the fire. The attempt proved in vain, and the flames, which were rapidly increasing in volume, drove all hands to the after end of the vessel. All hope of saving the boat was then abandoned. In the meantime the Thames River had come alongside the burning vessel. So close together were the two vessels that the crew of the burning Groton were able to spring upon the deck of her sister boat.

Capt. Tribble lost $150 worth of property.

After rescuing the crew of the Groton the Thames River steamed away from the burning wreck. She then hove to and lay by the Groton until the latter had burned nearly to the water's edge.

ALL FOR POLITICAL EFFECT.

SO SAYS MARSHAL STAFFORD OF CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

United States Marshal Stafford of Brooklyn was very indignant yesterday over charges made in a morning newspaper that he had been exacting exorbitant fees from ship owners.

"The whole story," he said, "is a tissue of falsehoods, gotten up for political effect. A son of Thomas C. Platt is responsible for it. In regard to the steamer Captain John, I wish to say that my fees were $15. The rest of the charge was for the services of two men, night and day, at $5 each, and one man by the day at $2 50, and for pumping, $25. The men were on duty for thirty-seven days and thirty-eight nights, and their charge was, in my opinion, not at all exorbitant. However, that question is now before a referee for settlement.

"The charge that I exacted $500 from the owners of the Conserva before I would clear that vessel is false. Mr. Knnhardt, the owner, gave me $500, without any solicitation, to go toward paying the expenses of the work, and went with one of my men in a cab to get the vessel off."

Marshal Stafford was appointed by President Cleveland and has still two years to serve. The local Republican politicians have tried in every possible way to bring about his removal, just as they have to cause the appointment of a successor to Postmaster Hendrix; but in each instance they have failed. These fresh charges are regarded as another move in the same direction.

Shortly after President Harrison assumed office his Attorney General sent Special Agent Heiskel to investigate Marshal Stafford's office. In the course of his report to Attorney General Miller, Mr. Heiskel says of Mr. Stafford's office:

"My examination embraced the period of eighteen months, and it is my pleasure to report that I found everything in good condition. The system of this office cannot be improved upon, in my opinion. The Marshal devotes his whole time to the duties imposed upon him, and in many instances performs much of the clerical work himself. He is thoroughly honest and efficient and polite and courteous to all with whom he comes in contact officially. I can and do say that since my connection with your department I have not been privileged to examine a better conducted office—one where everything is kept in more perfect order or where the system can be as readily understood at a glance. The Marshal's assistants are of a very much better class of citizens than are usually found in such capacity elsewhere, and render him faithful and efficient service. The books, papers, &c., are in excellent condition, and I say again, that the entire system cannot be improved upon."

LOST ON THE CHEESBROUGH.

THE NAMES OF THE NINETEEN UNFORTUNATE SAILORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The names of the sailors lost by the sinking of the American ship Cheesbrough off the coast of Japan follow:

Capt. Erickson, aged thirty-nine, from Bath, Me., unmarried; First Mate J. B. Bailey, aged twenty-three, from Bath, Me.; Second Mate Powers, from New-York; Spanish widow and two boys; Third Mate Frederick Soule, aged about twenty-two, from Bath, Me., unmarried; Carpenter Thompson, aged about forty, from Swedeo; Steward McNulty, from Philadelphia, leaves widow and a child which was born just before he sailed; Cook Fee, from Provi. hence, R. I., leaves widow and children; boy, John Dempster, from Antwerp; Starboard Watch Thomas O'Pally, from Nova Scotia; Bernard Dunn, from London; John Norland, from Norway; Odile Evereon, from Sweden; Frank Welch, Irisoman; Samuel L. Farrow, Scotchman; Fort Watch, William Willard, aged about sixty-two, from Philadelphia, where his friends and relatious reside. Willard went to Japan with Commodore Perry; James Blair, aged about twenty-five, Irish; Helaman Gnilsen, from Sweden; Charles Anderson, also from Sweden; Charlie Forrest, from Vermont. He acted as blacksmith.

Those eaved were:

Henry Wilson, American; William Regal, from Liverpool: Moses Peespa, Finland; Victor Boeck, Philadelphia.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Signor Ravelli is at the Everett House.

Gen. John C. Black of Chicago is at the Glisey House.

Judge Alfred C. Coxe of Utica is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Fernando Cruz, Minister for Guatemala at Washington, and Judge William J. Wallace of Syracuse, are at the Hoffman House.

Senator James B. Eustis of Louisiana, ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith of Vermont, and Melville E. Ingalle of Cincinnati, are at the Hotel Brunewick.

Ernest Gye and Mme. Albani of London, Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright of Washington, Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio, and ex-Congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WORK OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

President William H. Wiley, in his address at the annual meeting of St. John's Guild, held at 21 University-place last evening, said that during last Summer 30,056 sick children and mothers were carried on free fresh-air excursions, all being supplied with nourishing food and the requisite medical attendance, and 1,573 sick children and mothers received hospital care at the Seaside Hospital at New-Dorp, S. I. The terms of six Trustees expired this year. John P. Faure, Jasper T. Goodwin, J. T. Ijams, William Brookfield, and James E. Chandler were re-elected, and John Claflin was elected to fill a vacancy.

Walter Stenton asked the total amount of the indebtedness of the Guild. He was informed that it was nearly $4,000. This was due to the erection of the new wing to the Seaside Hospital last Spring. Mr. Stanton Blake then tendered his check for $100. Messrs. William Brookfield, Lloyd S. Seaman, and Franklin Burdge also contributed $100, and Mrs. A. G. Beltner gave $20. Dr. Charles A. Leale hoped that the attention of the public would be directed to the work of the Guild, and that the friends of the helpless would give aid.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR LIFE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—The Supreme Court to-day, by a vote of 3 to 2, set aside the verdict in the case of Etienne De Champe, a French mesmerist, found guilty of the murder of Juliet Deitch, his young subject, by an application of chloroform. Graver and blacker crimes were implied back of that of which he was convicted. The Trial Court had refused to grant a continnance when applied for by the defence, alleging insufficient time for preparation. The court of last resort decided this was cause for a new trial, and has set aside the verdict. Justice McHenry read a dissenting opinion.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

IF YOU HAVE never used CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, go at once to the nearest drug store and get a vial. They will surely please you. Don't forget this.—Advertisement.

A fairy lost a precious charm
To keep the rosy gnms from harm,
To keep from teeth decay and death,
To sweeten and purify the breath.
This charm the fairy lost a mortal fonnd.
And SOZODONT 'tis called on earthly grounds.

Kennedy's Derby Hats at $1 90 and $2 90 equal to those sold elsewhere at $3 and $4. 100 styles; from maker to wearer; no middle profits. Silk Hats, newest fashions, $3 90, $4 80, $5 80; saving $1 50. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

Ladies Out Christmas Shopping will find at H. O'NEILL & CO.'S a fine display of Smith & Angell's FAST BLACK HOSIERY. These goods will not fade, crock, or turn green.

Colgate's Sachet Powders
Received a gold medal at Paris. Use them for perfuming holiday gifts.

Old, middle-aged, and young people should use DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC PLASTER and secure immediate relief. Of all druggists. 25c.

A free exhibition of all that is new in furniture is now going on at Flint's, 104 West 14th-st.

"Otego." E. & W. "Otego."
A new collar.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cents.

Keen's dress shirts made to measure; 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DE VEAU—PUTNAM.—At First Church, Boston, Mass., by the Rev. Stopford Wentworth Brooke, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, FREDERIC CLINTON DE VEAU of this city and SARAH HUNT PUTNAM, daughter of George F. Putnam, Esq., of Boston.

WILKINS—BERTEAUX.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 244 Washington-av., by the Rev. Charles R. Baker, rector of the Church of the Messiah, JENNIE LEONORA, daughter of Charles W. Berteaux, to WILLIAM B. WILKINS, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BOGUE.—On Monday, Dec. 2, 1889, GEORGE C. BOGUE, aged 68 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 1,481 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, Wednesday morning, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock.

CROMWELL.—At Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y., suddenly, HENRY T. CROMWELL, in the 51st year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will meet friends and relatives at Highland Mills for train E. R. R., leaving Chambers-st. at 9 A. M.

FREUDENTHAL.—Suddenly, Dec. 2, 1889, at Englewood, N. J., LOUIS BAZAN FREUDENTHAL, eldest son of Julius and Emma Bazan Freudenthal.
Funeral private.

HOYT.—At Stamford, Conn., Monday, Dec. 2, CHRISTIANNA, wife of Lyman Hoyt.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M.

JONES.—At Tarrytown-

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The following officers on duty at the Fortress Monroe school of instruction have been ordered to this city from Norfolk for the purpose of witnessing the operation of gun making and other professional objects: Capt. John P. Story, Fourth Artillery; First Lieuts. F. R. Hill, Fifth Artillery; Charles Humphreys, Third Artillery; H. C. James, Third Artillery; Meredith Crawford, Jr., Second Artillery; John H. Gilford, Second Artillery; F. S. Harlow, First Artillery; John L. Chamberlain, First Artillery; Wallace Ayres, Fourth Artillery; Frank Tompkins, Fourth Artillery; Charles B. Phillips, Fourth Artillery; M. F. Harmon, First Artillery; John T. Thompson, Second Artillery; S. M. Foote, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieuts. G. T. Bartlett, Third Artillery; Louis Oatheim, Third Artillery; John Conklin, Jr., Second Artillery; W. N. P. Darrow, Fourth Artillery; T. B. Mott, First Artillery, and G. W. S. Stevens Fifth Artillery.

The resignation by First Lieut. John Pitcher, First Cavalry, of his appointment as aide de camp on the staff of the Major General commanding the army, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 1, 1889, and he is ordered to duty with his regiment at Fort Custer, Montana, on or before Jan. 10, 1890. Second Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, Fifth Artillery, is appointed aide de camp on the staff of the Major General commanding the army, to rank as such from Dec. 1, 1889.

Gen. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, War Department, and Capt. Charles P. Smith will start to-day on a tour of inspection of the Bethlehem Steel Works and the Watervliet Arsenal. The Bethlehem Works a contract for furnishing the Government with $1,000,000 worth of steel is now being filled.

The bills for the final payments on the new cruiser Charleston have been approved, and arrangements are now being made to put her in commission. She will be the flagship of the Asiatic or Pacific stations, most likely the former, and will probably make her first cruise in the East Indies.

Chief Engineer George W. Magee has been ordered to special duty at St. New-York. 12; Assistant Engineer Clarence A. Carr to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Lieut. J. D. J. Kelly to appear before the Retiring Board.

Assistant Surgeon John De B. W. Gardinar has been relieved from duty at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, upon the arrival of his relief assistant, Surgeon James C. Merrill, and ordered to duty at Fort Supply, Indian Territory.

Capt. George C. Lott, Eleventh Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, has been ordered to proceed home.

First Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, Seventh Cavalry, has been ordered before the Army Retiring Board at Governor's Island, New-York, for examination.

The ortiser Baltimore will be put in commission in a few days, and will be the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron.

Commander J. R. Bartlett has been granted six months' leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States.

First Lieut. F. B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, has been granted three months' additional sick leave.

Post Chaplain Henry D. Hall, recently appointed, has been assigned to duty at Fort Custer, Montana.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—In the First Division of the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—In re John Waack, deceased, and Charlotte Cradloff, appellants, vs. C. F. Mattage, as administrator, &c., respondent.—Argued by M. M. Geschedit for appellant, Henry A. King for respondent. Ellen A. Couse, as administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. The New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, respondent.—Argued by J. W. Lyon for appellant, Lewis E. Carr for respondent. Francis Glavin, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. Vincenzo Savarese et al., appellants.—Argued by Thomas Malloy for appellants, Henry Hoffmeister for respondent. Michael Fitzgerald, as administrator, &c., resnondent, vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Edward Lauterbach for appellant, Martin J. Keogh for respondent. Francis J. McCann, an infant, &c., appellant, vs. The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, respondent.—Argued by James C. Fuller for appellant, D. M. Porter for respondent. James Austin, appellant, vs. Jane Oakes, individually and as executrix, &c., et al., respondents and appellants.—Argued by Walter S. Logan and George Zilles for appellants, Henry L. Sprague, Noah Davis, and Theodore W. Dwight for respondents. Argument unfinished.

Following is the day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 110, 114, 61, 96, 73, 111, 82, 116.

COURT OF APPEAL—SECOND DIVISION.

Causes Argued.—Maria Fredericks, respondent, vs. Alexander V. Davison, appellant.—Argued by Wales F. Severance for appellant, submitted for respondent. Peter Hartwig, reasondent, vs. The Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, appellant.—Argued by W. C. Beecher for appellant, Charles J. Patterson for respondent. Nelson L. Button, respondent, vs. Rathbone E. Snell & Co., appellants.—Argued by G. L. Stedman for appellants, Horace Mcginty for respondent. Charlotte B. Miller, respondent, vs. The Ocean Steamship Company, appellant.—Argued by Nathan Bijour for appellant, Lucien Bardseye for respondent.—Argument unfinished.

Following is the calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 598, 110, 567, 562, 609, 532, 612, 616.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The following wers among the cases considered by the United States Supreme Court to-day:

No. 97—William Pickhardt et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Edwin A. Merritt, late Collector, &c.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

No. 180—John T. Sherman, et al., plaintiff in error, vs. William H. Robertson, Collector, &c., in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment reversed with costs on the authority of the decision of this court in the case of Hartranft, Collector, vs. Olvar et al., No. 99 of October term, 1887, and cause remanded with directions to enter judgment for the plaintiffs. Announced by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Tuesday, the 3d inst., will be: Nos. 137, 138, 58, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Although the supply of Cattle to-day was fully up to the average in numbers, it was principally composed of a class of stock not wanted by exporters in the Eastern trade. Half and three-quarters fatted Steers, Cows, and Bulls, and thin Texas Cattle constituted the major part of the offerings, and holders of these descriptions found some difficulty in making sales except at shaded prices. The few bunches of choice Steers were readily disposed of at former prices and for fat Cows and Heifers and desirable stock Cattle the market held its own. No Christmas cattle were offered and the highest price reached was $4 85. Sales to shippers were generally at $3 50@$4 50 and to local butchers and canners at $1 75@$2 25. Choice Cows and Heifers brought $2 50@$2 75 and there were sales of stockers and feeders at $2@$3. Scraggy Cows and bulls went at $1@$1 50.

The general market closed steady as follows: Extra cattle, $5@$5 85; choice cattle, $4 50@$4 75; good grade shipping steers, $3 75@$4 25; medium shipping Steers, $3 40@$3 60; Common to fair to medium Steers, $2 75@$3 25; common to choice Bulls, $1 50@$2 50; good to choice Cows, $2 25@$2 75; poor to medium Cows, $1 15@$2 15; stockers and feeders, $1 75@$2 90; Texas Steers, $2 15@$2 90; Texas Cows, $1 40@$2 20.

The Hog market averaged firm. At the opening of business it was a little stronger than saturday, while before the close it was not easy to get that day's prices. There was a good demand, and it did not take salesmen long to supply the pens, sales making at $3 30@$3 75. While that was the range of the market, the great bulk of the Hogs went over the scales at $3 65@$3 70, a larger number at $3 70 than at any other figure. Light Hogs did not sell to as good advantage as the heavier weights, $3 75@$3 80 being the best of the offerings. The market closed weak. Receipts were: Cattle, 15,000 head; Hogs, 28,000 head.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.80	Ophir	3.90
Best & Belcher	2.90	Potosi	1.70
Challar	2.00	Savage	1.35
Con. Cal. & Va	5.75	Sierra Nevada	2.50
Crown Point	2.15	Union Con	2.80
Gould & Curry	1.65	Utah	.75
Hale & Norcross	3.05	Commonwealth	3.00
Mexican	3.00	Nevada Queen	.85
Mono	.20	North Belle Isle	1.20
Navajo	.30		

WANTS TO INCREASE ITS STOCK.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—Secretary H. M. Thompson appeared before the State Railroad Commission this afternoon and made application for permission to increase the capital of the Brooklyn City Railroad from $3,200,000 to $6,000,000 for the purpose of paying for a number of Brooklyn roads recently incorporated in the Brooklyn City Railroad's system.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Coupon 4s, $10,000 and $300 at 127. Registered 4s, $200,000 and $21,000 at 127; registered 4½s, $8,000 and $8,000 at 104⅝. Coupon 4½s, $500 at 104⅝.

THE TURF.

HUDSON COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB, GUTTENBERG, N. J.—Racing every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, rain or shine. Boats leave Jay and 42d sts. every thirty minutes, connecting with steam railroad direct to track; also from Barclay, Christopher, and 14th sts., connecting with horse cars direct to track.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3.—Renewal of the Okolona Handicap, purse $1,000, with $100 to the winning hookey and $50 to the rider of the second horse in addition to the purse.

S. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.—EVERY DAY this week.—Six races, commencing at 1:30 P. M. Thirty minutes from New-York by special trains via Erie R. R. direct to grand stand, leaving foot Chambers-st. 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1 P. M. and five minutes earlier from foot Chambers-st. AN EXTRA SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Chambers-st. at 1:30, 23d-st. 1:35, arrives at track in time for five races. Round trip, including admission to grand stand, $1. Trains leave for New-York immediately after races.

C. V. SAAS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—NOtice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, all persons having claims against the late firm of C. A. WHYATT & COMPANY are hereby directed to present their claims, duly verified, to the receiver of said firm, on or before the 12th day of May, 1890, at my place of transacting this business, the office of Doherty, Dennis & Mendrick, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, Dec. 28th, 1889. THOMAS F. RYAN, Receiver.

DOHERTY, DENNIS & MENDRICK, Attys. for Receiver, 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

"CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S" Celebrated Merino and Natural Wool Underwear. Scotch Lamb's Wool, Camel's Hair, Balbriggan, and Pure Silk Underwear for

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

LADIES' UNION DRESSES.—Pure Silk, Merino, and Silk and Wool Mixture.

HOSIERY.—Fine Silk, Raw Silk, Cashmere, Camel's Hair, and Fleece-lined Hose and Half Hose.

Broadway & 19th st.

LADIES WILL FIND REAL BARGAINS IN Lingerie, Ladies' and Children's Garments at Mrs. NIEDERWIESEN'S, No. 41 East 19th-st.; first-rate work; moderate prices.

$195—GREAT SALE CHINA GOAT Rugs, nearly two yards long, $1 95; oak and mahogany plush-top Tables, $1 75; worth $2 50; ladies' upholstered Rockers, half price; special prices for Ingrain, Brussels and velvet Carpetings. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 739-741 Broadway.

EIGHT-BUTTON MOUSQUETAIRE Gloves, $1 15; eight-button Tronville, 95c.; positively unrivaled; Lavalliere Corsets, $1 90; Imported Jackets. Underwear. Matinées, Paris. JAMMES, 18 West 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

THE BENTLEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

591 MADISON-AV.

Entrance, 30 East 57th-st.

WILLIAM JONES, B. A., HARVARD, MASTER IN CHARGE.

This school combines all the advantages of class and private teaching.

New term will begin Monday, Jan. 6, 1890.

THE CONVERSATION SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 17 WEST 42D-ST., opposite reservoir. All the languages quickly and correctly spoken; native teachers only; superior advantages. Call or send for catalogue. EDMOND GASTINEAU, A. M., Principal and author of the CONVERSATION METHOD.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFURD Place, Opposite Stuyvesant-Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough courses of study preparatory for Columbia College or for Schools of Technology. Moderate charges. Catalogues upon application. Opens 9th month, (September), 17th.

EDWARD A. H. ALLEN, C. E., Principal.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL,

(Established 1862.)

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Reopens Oct. 2. Miss DAY, Principal.

CLASSES IN ART AND PHOTOGRAPHY.—Open from 9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M., except on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Tuesday morning, class in literature. For circulars and terms address Miss NEVIUS, Room 78 Franklin Building, 186 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

BANJO.—I TEACH THIS POPULAR INSTRUment in a single course of twenty private lessons, with or without the aid of notes. HENRY C. DOBSON, only manufacturer of the patent Silver Bell Banjo, 1,270 Broadway, near 32d-st. Established 1857.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER—English and French School for young ladies, 148 Madison-av. No home study for pupils under fourteen.

THE PARK COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 63 East 59th-st., prepares for college, scientific schools, and business; primary department; number limited. ELMER E. PHILIPS, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL,

24 East 22d-st.,

will reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE.—NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson; both sexes. Enter at any time. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—LADY TEACHER OF HIGHER English and good music as resident governess in family; one hour from New-York. MIRIAM COYRIÈRE, 31 East 17th, between 4th-av. and Broadway.

TUTOR, GRADUATE OF YALE AND Columbia; recommended by Rev. Dr. Taylor, "A successful teacher, eminently qualified." Address HEADMASTER, Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PRACTICAL FRENCH CONVERSATION by Prof. GAUTHEROT, (Paris,) Officier d'Académie, 177 East 79th-st.

PROF. VORMS, (FROM TURGOT ASSOCIation, Paris,) gives private French lessons, $1 lesson. Prof. VORMS, 1,236 Broadway.

DANCING.

DE GARMO, 30 WEST 58TH-ST., Near Central Park.

Classes every day.

30 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons, all hours, at CARTIER'S DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.—Broadway and 32d-st. Call or send for circular.

MR. MANUEL, 543 5TH-AV., NEAR 45TH-st.—Classes and private lessons.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.

WM. KNABE & CO.

have removed to their new warerooms,

148 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.

A number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

EMERSON PIANOS

Are sold at very moderate prices on exceptional terms. Several second-hand pianos by Steinway, Chickering, Sterling, taken in exchange, for sale at great bargain. 92 5th-av., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES

NEVER FAIL TO CURE

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

and

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.

Sold by all druggists.

Small boxes, 25c. Large boxes, 50c.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR A laxative refreshing, fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hæmorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them.

GRILLON E. GRILLON, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMproving the Condition of the Poor.—This old association is an aid society devoted to the elevation of the home life of the poor and the judicious relief of their necessities without regard to race, color, creed, or nationality. All cases of want receive most careful treatment. The society grants general relief, and has well equipped machinery, sewing, and fresh air departments. It has just opened a Harlem branch. President—John Paton; Treasurer—Moran C. Murray, No. 1 Broadway; Chairman Committee of Ways and Means—B. Fulton Cutting; Chairman Finance Committee—James A. Scrymser; General Agent—F. S. Longworth, 79 4th-av.

ALEX. ROSS' NOSE MACHINE PERFECTS form of the nose; free by post, $3. His skin thickener for furrows and divers' feet marks in practised hands. Ladies, Regent-st., London.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN WOMAN wishes position of trust; understands housekeeping, nursing, city or country; first-class reference. Address S. B., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A FRENCH LADY, MARRIED, WOULD LIKE to make herself generally useful in an office; doctor's office preferred. Address 140 West 31st-st.

COMPANION.—A lady wishes to recommend a young lady as companion. Call, any morning before 10 o'clock, at 51 East 57th-st.

COMPANION.—By lady; willing to assist in housekeeping; European; traveling no objection. Address M. L., 100 2d-place, Brooklyn, L. I.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS or Wait on Lady.—By competent young woman; in private family five years; good city reference. Address F. M., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl; five years' reference; lady can be seen; will assist in other work; city or country. Address M. M., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Competent to do either alone; best city references; last employer can be seen; thoroughly understands her business. Address M. M., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for trustworthy girl as chambermaid; competent to wait on lady or children. Call, to-day, at 26 West 56th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or assist with washing; three and a half years' city reference. Call at 344 West 45th-st.; ring Potter's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a strong French girl in private family; good city reference. Address M. F., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thorough chambermaid in private family; city or short distance in country; best city reference. Call at 150 West 14th-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant young woman in private family; best city references. Address, care of Mrs Thomae, 39 Jane-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; city reference. Call, for two days, at 506 West 46th-st, top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a position for a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing; reference given. Apply, from 9 to 12 A. M., at 116 West 58th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl in small private family; best city reference. Call at 323 West 49th-st., ring Cotter's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl; lately landed; North of Ireland Protestant; willing to learn; good reference from other side. Seen at 404 West 44th-st.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Protestant as first-class chambermaid; best city reference. Address L. Box 396 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist with waiting; do plain sewing; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Call at 865 9th-av.; cards received.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting. Objection to a private boarding house; best city reference. Call at 158 West 31st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; willing and obliging; good seamstress; good city reference from last place. Address M. C., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family; assist with washing and ironing; best city references. Call at 248 East 39th-st.; ring Ledwith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best reference. Call at 165 West 19th-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS OR PARlormaid.—By a young girl; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Call or address M. R., 556 Lexington-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl in private family. Willing to assist with washing; best city reference. Call at 417 East 34th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in the city; very best city reference. Address S. E., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; in a small private family; best city reference. Address L. B., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call at 215 East 29th-st., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a colored girl as chambermaid and nurse. Call at 68 West 43d-st., Room 20.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; first-class references. Call at 36 East 40th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl; willing to assist in washing. Call at present employer's, 112 East 37th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WASHing.—Best city reference. Address M. Collins, 61 Prospect-place, 72d-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In a private family; good city reference. Call at late employer's, 50 West 11th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; would assist with waiting. Apply, for two days, at 202 Madison-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Protestant; willing to assist with children; city reference. Call or address G. H., 84 2d-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork, waiting, plain sewing, or take care of children. Call at 204 East 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; city reference. Call at 310 East 40th-st.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook; is competent in all branches; best city references; country or country. Call at 427 West 30th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook in private family; understands meats, soups, game, and desserts; good city references. Call at 134 West 35th-st.; ring twice; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook, washer, and ironer; all kinds of baking; willing and obliging; best reference from last place. Call at 157 West 51st-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook in private family or first-class private boarding house; city or country; city reference. Call at 122 West 33d-st., second floor, rear.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches of cooking; no objection to first-class boarding houses; best city references. Call at 327 West 26th-st.

COOK.—By a competent English cook in private family, or do housework in small family; good references. Call at 127 West 19th-st., first floor, rear.

COOK, &c.—Protestant; good cook, washer, and ironer; good bread, biscuit, and pastry baker; has no objection to going in the country; city reference. Call at 146 8th-av., in rear.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook in private family; excellent bread and biscuit maker; best of city references. Call at 1,332 3d-av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as first-class family cook; city references. Call or address, Monday and Wednesday, 160 Waverley-place, rear house.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook willing to assist with washing; best city reference. Address J. C., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; by day or week. Call at 804 East 45th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a strong girl as cook and laundress or do general housework; best city reference. Call at 324 East 53d-st.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in a private family; would assist with washing; best city references. Call at 137 East 59th-st., fourth floor.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—By a girl; good baker; first-class laundress; city reference. Address B., 852 9th-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—In small private family; no other need apply; good city reference. Call at 287 East 58th-st.; no postal cards.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook and laundress; best city references. Call at 360 West 40th-st.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as excellent cook; in a private family only; personal city references. Call at 125 East 29th-st.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant cook in private family; city or country; good reference. Call at 555 West 53d-st.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook and laundress in a small private family; good reference. Call at 339 East 39th-st.

COOK.—By a good French cook in a small family; best city references; wages, $25. Call or address Marie, 162 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By a competent and very good cook in a private family; best city reference from last employer. Call or address 341 West 49th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; five years in last place. Call or address M. H., 321 East 34th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to washing; best reference. Call at 446 West 52d-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in small private family; has two years' city reference. Call, two days, at 118 East 41st-st., rear cottage.

COOK.—By a girl to do cooking and assist with washing in small private family; three years' city reference. Call at 369 West 52d-st., first flat.

COOK.—By an experienced German and French Cook; takes a chef's place; best city reference. Address F. F., Box 151 554 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and laundress. Call, two days, to 327 East 26th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook, washer, and ironer; all kinds of baking; willing and obliging; best reference from last place. Call at 157 West 51st-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook in private family or first-class private boarding house; city or country; city reference. Call at 122 West 33d-st., second floor, rear.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches of cooking; no objection to first-class boarding houses; best city references. Call at 327 West 26th-st.

COOK.—By a competent English cook in private family, or do housework in small family; good references. Call at 127 West 19th-st., first floor, rear.

COOK, &c.—Protestant; good cook, washer, and ironer; good bread, biscuit, and pastry baker; has no objection to going in the country; city reference. Call at 146 8th-av., in rear.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook in private family; excellent bread and biscuit maker; best of city references. Call at 1,332 3d-av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as first-class family cook; city references. Call or address, Monday and Wednesday, 160 Waverley-place, rear house.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook willing to assist with washing; best city reference. Address J. C., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; by day or week. Call at 804 East 45th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a strong girl as cook and laundress or do general housework; best city reference. Call at 324 East 53d-st.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in a private family; would assist with washing; best city references. Call at 137 East 59th-st., fourth floor.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—By a girl; good baker; first-class laundress; city reference. Address B., 852 9th-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—In small private family; no other need apply; good city reference. Call at 287 East 58th-st.; no postal cards.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook and laundress; best city references. Call at 360 West 40th-st.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as excellent cook; in a private family only; personal city references. Call at 125 East 29th-st.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant cook in private family; city or country; good reference. Call at 555 West 53d-st.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook and laundress in a small private family; good reference. Call at 339 East 39th-st.

COOK.—By a good French cook in a small family; best city references; wages, $25. Call or address Marie, 162 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By a competent and very good cook in a private family; best city reference from last employer. Call or address 341 West 49th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; five years in last place. Call or address M. H., 321 East 34th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to washing; best reference. Call at 446 West 52d-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in small private family; has two years' city reference. Call, two days, at 118 East 41st-st., rear cottage.

COOK.—By a girl to do cooking and assist with washing in small private family; three years' city reference. Call at 369 West 52d-st., first flat.

COOK.—By an experienced German and French Cook; takes a chef's place; best city reference. Address F. F., Box 151 554 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and laundress. Call, two days, to 327 East 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—First-class; take chef's place; understands getting up dinner parties and luncheons; both French and American dishes; accustomed to have kitchenmaid; best city reference from last place. Call at 183 West 48th-st.; ring first bell to the right.

COOK.—By respectable woman; do all kinds private family cooking and baking; boning, larding, pastry, jellies specialty; first-class city reference. Address C., Box 237 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant young woman in private family; French, English fancy dishes, boning, and puff pastry; take entire charge; do marketing; city reference. Address D. A., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook; no washing; has been a kitchenmaid for several years in private family; best city reference. Address T. U., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable young girl; good plain cook; assist with washing; in private family; two and a half years' city reference from last employer. Address A. M. F., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook; in a private family, were a kitchenmaid is kept; understands soups, meat, game, pastry, and dressmaking; good city reference. Address S. M., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain family cook in private family; would assist with coarse washing if required; best city reference. Address A. K., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a young women as good cook and housekeeper in a private family; city or country; good city reference. Call at 252 West 18th-st., first bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Call at 433 West 39th-st., back door.

COOK.—By a Danish woman in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $40; seen at present employer's. Address A. R., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—Best city reference; or do housework in small private family; no cards. Call at 843 10th-av., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook in a first-class private family; understands all kinds of cooking; city reference. Address L. S., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. Address L. D., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By competent young woman as excellent laundress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. Call at 797 7th-av., top floor.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as good cook and laundress in private family; city reference. Address A. M. C., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman (Protestant) as first-class cook and assist with washing; good references; city or country. Address M. T., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, pastry, and game; excellent baker; no objection to boarding house; excellent city reference. Call at 335 East 28th-st.

COOK.—First-class; by a respectable girl; understands pastry and cooking in all branches; best city references. Call or address A. M., 510 West 40th-st., top floor.

COOK.—By capable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands soups, game, entrées, &c.; best city reference. Address O. C., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; by competent woman; understands cooking; a good laundress if required; late employer can be seen. Call or address O'Keefe, 454 East 52d-st.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family, or as laundress. Call at late employer's, 36 West 46th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

COOK.—First-class; by an English Protestant woman in private family where assistance is given; best city reference. Call at 471 6th-av., two flights, front.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; can furnish the best city references. Address A. B., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By thoroughly first-class cook in all branches; boning, larding, and serving dinners; best city reference. Address K. Q., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a connetent woman as an excellent family cook; thoroughly understands her business; private family only; references. Call at 246 West 30th-st., one flight, front.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook in private family; first-class city reference. Address K. R., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant girl to cook, wash, and iron; city reference. Address M. C., Box 352 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; do some coarse washing; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook, engagements by the day, generally up dinners, lunches, and any kind of parties; best reference. Address B. E., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—First-class; all kinds of cooking; good baker and laundress; day, week, or month; city or country; city references. Address S. S., 313 East 45th-st., back basement to right.

COOK.—By an American Protestant no good cook and baker in small family; country preferred; best city reference. Address Mrs. M. C., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—First-class; by competent young woman; cooking, lunches, all fancy dishes; private family; day work or month; best city references. Address R., 159 West 33d-st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, in private family; best city references. Call at 159 West 33d-st., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; understands English and American cooking; good city reference. Address E. G., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family; willing to assist with coarse washing; best city reference. Call at 241 East 42d-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook. Call at present employer's, 65 West 50th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; is good washer and ironer, or do any kind of work; best city references. Call at 159 West 33d-st., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day, week, or month; is first-class cook; has best of reference. Call at 198 East 58th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out to work by the day washing and ironing. Address 334 East 48th-st., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a good laundress and housecleaner; can do cooking; by the day or week; references. Call at 120 West 42d-st., cor. store.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day to do washing or cleaning; good city references. Call at 982 1st-av., one flight, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman, any kind of day's work. Address F. B., 237 West 61st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker a few engagements by the day; children's dresses a specialty; also, making over; city references. Call at 221 East 59th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; wishes a few more engagements by the day in private families; understands cutting and fitting. Address Competent, Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; first-class work; latest styles; makes over equal to new; reasonable city reference or reference. Address Mme. Daille, 75 West 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; perfect in cutting, fitting, and draping; latest styles; by day or week or take work home. Address Mrs. Grossert, 239 West 22d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; will go to ladies in hotels or boarding houses; no meals; city references. Address, by note, 115 West 37th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—A lady, formerly with Mme. Disden, will work cheap for the dull season. Call or address Mrs. Hayes, 666 6th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes few more customers by the day; good cutter and fit

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, Dec. 2, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, F. Smyth, Esq., referee, William Kennelly & Brother, auctioneers, sold the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 51.1, 82 East 77th-st., southwest corner of 4th-av., for $18,800, to Mary N. Townehend, plaintiff. The sale by James L. Welle of two lots on West 95th-st., west of 9th-av., was adjourned to Dec. 30.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 2.

16th-st., n. s., between 1st and 2d avs., lot 189, block 5, map by Daniel Ewan; Henry Friedman and wife to Henry Herrmann... $26,125
58th st, s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Henry L. Clinton and wife to Alexander Moore..... 1
58th-st., 446 West; same to same..... 1
43d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x100.4; Alexander Moore and wife to Charles F. Baneriert..... 40,000
Houston-st., 418 East; Christian Muller to Sophia Peters..... 24,800
4th-av., s. e., 49.11 ft. s. of 128th-st., 50x70; Elizabeth Braly to Andrew Gerety..... 10,500
70th-st., n. s., corner of 1st-av., 25x100.4; Samuel Greenbaum and wife to Joseph Blumenthal..... 21,000
52th-st., 330 East; Adolphus H. Maas and wife to Frederick Semmer..... 11,500
103d-st., n. s., 262.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.9x100; Albert Flake to Rudolph Gernsheimer and another..... 28,000
Bleecker-st., 407-411; Philip Gumprecht to Gustav Gumprecht and others..... 1
104th-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; Joseph Frank to Isaac Waidron... 5,000
7th-av., s. e., 50.1 ft. n. of 43th-st., 20x100; Thomas McCabe to Andrew Ewald..... 20,000
50th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.4; Andrew Ewald and wife to Francis McCabe..... 49,000
43d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x100.4; Alexander Moore and wife to Henry L. Clinton..... 1
43d-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x100.4; same to same..... 1
Cannon-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100; Lucinda Roberts to Denis O'Connell. 14,500
Rivington-st., 132½; Margarethe Hoffmann and another to Samuel Jacobs and wife.... 1
66th-st., 165 East; Robert H. Craft and wife to C. Grayson Martin..... 450,000
Same property; Malcolm Graham and wife to Robert H. Craft..... 12,500
135th-st., 228-232 West; John H. McKee to Alvin N. Bastable..... 500
102d-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 3d-av., 7.6 x—to 101st-st.; Herbert R. Houghton to Edith V. Houghton..... 1
132d-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of Lenox-av., 99.11 x100; Henry McAleenan and wife to William McReynolds..... 14,500
Same property; Henry McAleenan, executor, to William McReynolds..... 14,500
12th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x103.8; Thomas A. Gillespie and wife to Annie C. B. Foster..... 47,500
Lot 74, map of Fairmount Upper Morrisania, on s. s. of Weverley-place.; Giovanni Guetti to Antoinette M. Ghetti..... 1
Hull-av., s. s., 175 ft. n. of Eclipse-st., 100x100; John H. Eden and wife to Frank Rawlings..... 1,800
Van Cortlandt-av., s. e. corner of Yonkers-av., 50x100x55.7—100x100.16-100; Isadore A. Lister to Eliza N. Lefferts..... 1
N. w. corner of Division and Attorney sts., 40.2x95; Abraham J. Dwoosky and wife to Mary Hennan..... 62,500
South 5th-av., 65, (176 Lanrens-st.;) Edward Heyman and wife to Isidore L. Korn..... 1
10th-av., s. w. corner of 98th-st., 50.5x92.6x 50.8x61.5x101.4x41.8; George E. Beandet and wife to John W. Hearen..... 1
Madison-av. 1,523; Frederick H. Allen to Johanna Fleischmann..... 14,500
Catharine-st., 62; Augn-te L. Sereese and wife and others to Louis Kaufmann and another..... 41,500
117th-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100.11; Sareh Smith to Elizabeth Prescott..... 13,000
11th-st., 18 East; Marie G. Sturne and another to Robert Lawson..... 33,000
Perry-av., w. s., 75 ft. south of Hoit-place, 25x100; John H. Adon and wife to Sarah A. Rawlings..... 385
30th-st., n. s., 75 ft. east of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Charles N. Martin to Thomas T. Martin..... 26,500
119th-st., n. s., 90 feet west of 4th-av., 25x110; George C. Hoffman and wife to Mary Hoffman..... 1
24th-st., 18 East; Harriette M. Pinnkett to Elizabeth B. Amis..... 26,250
Madison-st., n. s., 52.2 ft. w. of Jefferson-st., 26.1x100; Charles I. Schampain and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 19,030
68th-st., 350 East; Sarah M. Cogan to Friedhold Herumann..... 50,000
Van Cortlandt-av., s. e. corner of Yonkers-av., 50x100; Ezra N. Lefferts and wife to Isadore A. Lister..... 1
9th-av., s. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 101st-st., 50x75; John E. Hodges to Katerina Kech..... 54,000
Fordham-av., e. s., 325 ft. n. of 167th-st., 23x100; Amelia Robinson to Samuel Greenbamm..... 5,750
Park-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 116th-st., 25.5x90; Louis Wirth and wife to Francis Frey..... 27,000
7th-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 46th-st., 20x85; William P. Stynus and others to Amos F. Eno..... 25,000
Prince-st., n. e., 50 ft. w. of Greene-st., 25x 95; Louis Sache and wife to James H. Havens..... 127,500
Suffolk-st., 135; Charles Lindemenn and wife to Benedict A. Klein..... 32,000
43d-st., n. s., 120.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100.6; Thomas Maghlin to Joshua T. Gibbs..... 22,250
42d-st., 248 East; Manhattan Building and Investment Company to Sarah Hese..... 32,750
2d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 70th-st., 25x72; Lazarus Mennhelmer and wife to Moses Lorl..... 24,250
32d-st., 461 West; Oscar C. Weinman to Mary A. Deering..... 15,350
King's Bridge to West Farms road, 75 ft. n. of 187th-st., 25x145x20x132; William McCafferty and wife to Clara Fairchild..... 1,600
Stanton-st., 236; Emanuel Neuman and wife to Moritz Berkowitz..... 14,500
Broad-st., w. s., 214.2 ft. n. of Beaver-st., 50 x111.8; Frederick Smyth, referee, to Hugh N. Camp..... 108,500
10th-av., s. e. corner of 97th-st., 25x100; George L. Bender to John Eggers..... 49,000
Franklin-st., 106; Daniel B. Cummins, executor, to Samuel Inslee..... 75,000
85th-st., 105 and 107 East; John Casey and wife to L. dn Friedberg..... 50,000
3d-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 47th-st., 23x95; Robert Dix to John Brummer..... 33,625
Madison-av., w. s., 80.4 ft. n. of 92d-st., 20x 73. Walter Gault to Henry Klingenstein... 26,500
Suffolk-st., 71; David Davis to David and Samuel Geizler..... 25,625
11th-st., 18 East; Marie O'Sturne, devisee, to Robert Lawson..... 33,000
44th-st., 5; Lucine H. Smith, executor, to Hannah E. Barnes..... 70,000
East Broadway, 307; Robert Nelson to Michael J. Adrian..... 18,000
E. s. of King's Bridge to West Farms road, 50 ft. n. of 187th-st., 20x118x25x132; William McCafferty and wife to Clara Fairchild..... 1,600
Greene-st., 200-5; Hugo J. Potosky and wife to Max Goldfrank..... 34,250
Greene-st., 202; Adolf Alexander and another to Max Goldfrank..... 34,250
30th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x98.9; Margaret D. King and husband to Jessie Drummond..... ....
6th-st., 217; Martin L. Rickerson and wife to Erich V. Gorbl..... 13,000
Lenox-av., 424; Marx and Moses Ottinger. and wives to Gerald Fitzgibbon..... 13,000
Elizabeth-st., e. s., lots 45 and 46, map of Edward Lispenard, 40x93; Solomon Linderman and wife to Benedict A. Klein.... 42,000
53d-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x47.4; Thomas P. Muldoon to George D. Kilborne
Riverdale-av., w. s., adjoining lands Samuel Thomson, 80x90x91x113; Frederick Smyth, referee, to Daniel Hanigan..... 1,900
75th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; William F. Mittendorf and wife to Martin Diemat..... 13,000
Southern Boulevard, 75 ft. n. of Lyon-st., 325x100; James S. McQuillen to R. C. Dorsett..... 35,112
Nassau-st., 49; Henry L. Young and wife to Mary C. Barnes..... 300,000
Madison-st., 412; Jacob Heist and wife to Julius Goldman..... 100
Morris-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 154th-st., 25.3 x95.8; William Y. Mortimer and wife to Bertha Volkening..... 2,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 192x194; Samuel Morehouse to August Reif..... 35,000
124th, 71 to 77 East; Thomas Moore and wife and others to Norman L. Munro..... 237,500
32d-st., n. s., 154 ft. e. of 10th-av., 17x100.8; James Pulip and wife to Charles E. Lange
Boston-av., s. s., 25 ft. from Woodruff-st., 26x123 irregular; Julia J. Trew to John S. Mapes..... 575
Boston-av., s. s., 97 ft. from Woodruff-st., 52 x 112; Julia J. Trew to Daniel Mapes, Jr.. 11,075
125th-st., s. e., 168.9 ft. west of 1st-av., 18.9 x100.11; Josephine E. Thurston to Eugene D. Miller..... 15,000
Morris-av., s.e. corner of 168th-st., 50x96.6x 84.1x92; Francis J. Schnugg and wife to Bertha Volkening..... 5,000
110th-st., s. s., 250 ft. east of 2d-av., 25x 100.11; Caroline Kaiser to Francis Mitchell 12,400
123d-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x 100.11; John M. Robinson and wife to Isaac Nengross..... 16,500
Suffolk-st., 125; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 32,000
2d-av., 2,216; Herman Wronkow and wife to Annie Meyers..... 13,800
2d-av., 2,214; same to Catharine Honston.. 13,000
88th-st., 232 West; Samuel Well and another to Mary C. McCaffrey..... 36,000
Woodruff-st., s. s. corner of Boston-av., 22x 137x20x148; Julia J. Trew to Ephraim B. Levy..... 675
Lexington-av., w. s., 63.1 ft. n. of 53d-st., 20.10x70; Philip Samuels and wife to Jacob Miller..... 24,500
Edgecombe road, s. s., 266.11 ft. n. of 162d-st., 24.7x126.4; Charles F. Partridge and wife to Laura M. Morgan..... 1
33d-st., n. s., 244 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24.4x98.9; Benjamin Stern to Robert B. Powell and another..... 36,000
24th-st., 218 East; Isaac Stern and wife to Benjamin Stern..... 30,000
11th-st., 18 East; Madeline V. Despree to Marie O'Sturne..... 1
132d-st., n. e., 415 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x99; Carrie L. Clayton to Charles C. Noble..... 6,000
11th-st., 54 West; Jules Creseitz to Marie O. Sturna..... 1
Monroe-st., w. corner of Montgomery-st., 25x93; Jacob Miller and wife to Philip Samuels..... 55,000
35th-st., n. s., 1284 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.4x 98.9. Mrs. A. Merrill to Miles E. Serre.. 80,000
92d-st., n. s., 88.6 ft. e. of Park-av., 85x100.8; Andrew J. Kerwin to William Wiese..... 54,000
112th-st., s. s., 415 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x38; Irregular; Louis Risney and another to Ida Stein..... 8,500
Norfolk-st., 24; Peter Freese and wife to Edward Weise..... 22,200
19th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Sandford Boyd, 25x93; James H. Havens and wife to Louis Sache..... 35,000
84-av., 1,121; Jacob A. Rauth and wife to Josephine Schmid..... 23,000
Rutgers, 59; Thomas H. Walser and wife to William G. Walde..... 162,500
Broadway, 594 and 596; Harriet A. Walser individually and as executrix to William G. Walde..... 162,500
2d-av., 2,016; John D. Taylor and wife to Harriet A. Tilson..... 27,000
Lexington-av., 1,965; John Rook to Emil G. G. Schmidt..... 45,000
Fifth-av., 343 West; Isaac Mannheimer and wife to Isaac T. West..... 14,000

128th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x 99.11; James H. Beattie to May E. Godward..... 22,250
93d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x98.9. Bertha Volkening to John Murphy..... 23,350
South William-st., 35; Jessie Mayer and another to Joseph Wallach..... 42,000
Central Park West, w. s., 27.3 ft. n. of 82d-st., 21x100; Edward Purcell and wife to Jacob B. Smull..... 5
22d-st., n. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x 98.9; Herbert A. Sherman and wife to Nelson S. Whitcott..... 1
Franklin-st., w. s., corner of Cortlandt alley, 25x100; Michael Giblin and others to Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company..... 48,500
Madison-st., 412; Julius Goldman and wife to William H. Ramsay..... 100
3d-av., s. e. corner of 127th-st., 49.11x105; William H. Lipcomb to Alfred A. Lipcomb. 1
48th-st. s. s., 331 ft. e. of 8th-av., 19x100.5; Theodore Kaliske to Christopher Moonay. 16,000
117th-st., s. s., 360.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x 100; Henry Schroter to Sarah Raphael..... 7,800
135th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; Isaac Bernheimer and others to William Whitehead..... 9,000
South William-st., 33 and 35 Stone-st.; Joseph Wallach and wife to Richard T. Pellit. 1

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Donhle house on the best pert of Lenox Hill, built especially for the owner's occupation, is for sale, and full partiouiars will be given on application. GEO. R. READ, 9 Pine-st.

A CHANCE TO PURCHASE AN ENGLISH Abasement house near 34th-st. and Madison-av.; house four stories, 22.6 feet wide, and in perfect order; can be seen by appointment only. Apply to R. MOFFERTY, 384 Park-av., near 53d-st.

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I shall be at A. M. BAKER'S, 422 West 57th-st., New-York City, until Thursday evening, Dec. 5. Please call on me there if you wish full information about Florida. H. A. DELAND.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY C. COPINGER and HENRY COPINGER, her husband; Frank C. Miller and Mary Miller, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) William A. Lindsay, Jacob Graff, and Arthur Meggnier, John Jacob Bridge, Josephine Frey, James M. Smith, John R. Livey, David Dovale, William H. Ricketts, as receiver of the assets and effects of Mary C. Copinger, Edward Chevette, Ernest Henriot, and Alexander Henriot, defendants.—Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York on the 14th day of November, 1889, and I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, New-York City, on the 11th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, to wit:

All that lot of land situate in the city of New-York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Ninety-fourth-street one hundred and fifty feet east of the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninety-fourth-street, running thence north parallel with Fifth-avenue one hundred and two feet two inches, thence east parallel with Ninety-fourth-street twenty-one feet, thence south parallel with Fifth-avenue and partly through a part of a one hundred and two feet two inches to the north side of Ninety-fourth-street, and thence west along the same twenty-one feet to the point of beginning.—Dated November 19th, 1889.

CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 346 Broadway, New-York City. n19-2aw3wTu&Th

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY Of New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS AULD and AGNES AULD, his wife; Jefferson M. Levy, John C. Clausen, and Jane Clausen, his wife, (the name "Jane" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) and John Murphy, defendants.—Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1889, and I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, New-York City, on the 11th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, to wit:

All that lot of land situate in the city of New-York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Water-street forty-eight feet six and one-half inches east of the northeast corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, running thence north nearly parallel with Roosevelt-street sixty-seven feet four and one-half inches, thence east nearly parallel with Water-street nineteen feet, thence south nearly parallel with Roosevelt-street sixty-six feet eleven inches to the north side of Water-street, and thence west along the same eighteen feet nine and three-quarters inches to the point of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 334 Water-street.—Dated November 19th, 1889.

CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.

CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and P. O. address, 346 Broadway, New-York City. n19-2aw3wTu&Th

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JESSIE REYNOLDS and WILLIAM M. REYNOLDS, her husband; H. Trevwell Richards and Helen W. Richards, Henry W. Deane and James R. Cumming, defendants.—Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered herein in the office of the clerk o' the city and county of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1889, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, New-York City, on the 11th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, to wit:

All that lot of land situate in the city of New-York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Ninety-fourth-street two hundred and seventy-five feet west of the northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Ninety-fourth-street, running thence north parallel with Eighth-avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence west parallel with Ninety-fourth-street twenty-five feet, thence south parallel with Eighth-avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the north side of Ninety-fourth-street, and thence east along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated November 19th, 1889.

CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.

CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 346 Broadway, New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. EXECUTORS' SALE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., the four-story brownstone dwelling and lot, NO. 327 WEST 38TH-ST. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer. SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st, two-story brick and frame buildings, with lot, NOS. 458 AND 460 3D-AV. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

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With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

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DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

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On and after Dec. 1, 1889, Trains will leave New-York as follows:

†8:00 A. M.—Syracuse and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at West Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

FAST MAIL AND STATE EXPRESS.

*†8:30 A. M.—For Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 8:20 P. M. New Wagner palace drawing-room cars to Buffalo daily, and to Canandaigua daily except Sundays. Buffet smoking car New-York to Buffalo.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*†9:50 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, Wagner sleeping cars, Section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. the next day. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*†10:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a dining-room car, and a dining car for Buffalo. Connects at Buffalo for Niagara Falls. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged on.

†11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

†11:50 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*†6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*†6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express, Wagner sleeping cars only to Montreal. Sleeping cars via Albany, Saratoga, Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FASTNIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*†11:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILL, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

*†10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1413, 765, 242, 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 98 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington-st., 720 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

‡Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Run daily. Others daily except Sundays.

†Stop at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Shamokin Valley, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night. Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12.15 night have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 201, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,823 Broadway, 787 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., N. R.:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Bunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Bunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st. as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.

For tickets and Pullman car spaces call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 1, 212 Broadway, 245 and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY. **Only Solid Train**

ROUTE BETWEEN

NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.

AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.

3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.

ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.

W. J. MURPHY, General Superintendent. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessee. Trains leave 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *6:15, *8:15 P. M.: St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, †9:55 A. M., †5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *9:15 A. M., *8:15 P. M.; Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M.; *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and at 11:30 A. M., for Utica only;) Kingston, Sankerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., 3:15, *8:15 P. M.; Binghamton, 3:15, *9:55 A. M., *6:15, *8:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. 4 s Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. station, at all:20 A. M., 8:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, all:26 A. M., 8:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 863, 785, and 1,226 Broadway, 158 5 Bowery, 13 Park-place, 98 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. CHAS. M. BURT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1—LARGE ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, with board; references. 229 West 45th-st., near Broadway.

1—HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, WITH bath; also single rooms; private table; references. 138 Madison-av.

5TH-AV., 603.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front, sunny apartments, singly or en suite, on parlor and other floors, with private tables if desired; latest sanitary plumbing.

6 EAST 35TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROO

STILL NEARING THE MARK

YESTERDAY'S ADDITION TO THE FAIR FUND.

THE NEW-HAVEN ROAD PLEDGES $50,000—LETTERS OF ADVICE RECEIVED BY MAYOR GRANT.

At the Chamber of Commerce the books of the World's Fair Finance Committee still fail to show that $5,000,000 has been pledged to the guarantee fund. The total of the day's receipts up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon was $98,914, and it inclnded the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company's $50,000, which has finally been sent in, and $37,636 already pnblished as coming from the Mayor's office. The grand total of pledges is even yet, according to official figures, $256,989 short of the $5,000,000.

Secretary Wilson said to a knot of visitors who were questioning him as to the day's receipts; "Gentlemen, it reelly looks as if some of the newspapers here have actually killed the goose that has been laying the golden egg. They have been pnblishing for the last three days the statement that the gnarantee fnnd had been raised. But you can see by to-day's accnnnt that we are just a nice distance from the post yet."

Bnt, after all, nobody is allowing himself to be greatly disturbed by the delay in reaching $5,000,000. In fact, the members of the various committees are keeping up their busy work. Perhaps the most important meeting yesterday was that of the Committee on Legislation. This committee was in session behind closed doors for over two hours at W. C. Whitney's office in the Mills Building. Besides Mr. Whitney, Gen. Sherman, ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, Joseph Liebmann, H. S. Mendelson, Ambrose Snow, James W. Tappin, and W. E. D. Stokes were present.

The bill which is to be presented to Congress has been drawn np and printed. It will not be pnblished nntil the General Executive Committee shall have examined it carefnlly. The bill will in all likelihood be referred to a special committee. If it should narry with it an appropriation, it would, of course, go to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Whitney even thinks that it might with great propriety be first considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as other nations will be asked to contribnte exhibits. Nothing beyond introducing the bill, however, is apt to be done nntil after the Christmas holidays.

The receipts at the Mayor's office yesterday were $13,475. Messrs. B. Griswold, E. S. Schoonmaker, and H. H. Treadwell, who subscribed $6,000, said in a letter to Mayor Grant:

"We take great pleasnre in forwarding our snbscriptions to the World's Fair fnnd. We have just returned from a Continental trip, and the nniversal feeling abroad is that the exposition shonld be held in New-York."

Mr. Joseph Snttor of 15 Park-row contributed this note to the City Hall mail bag:

"A newspaper pnblished there, (in Chicago,) which the writer has read, glories in the statement that the Nonre de Gallery of Chicago is ornamented with 3,000 pictures, which is about four times as many as New-York has.

"Then it contains 25,000 mendicants, or ten times as many as New-York. These are great advantages over New-York or any other Americao city, but will not induce Congress to vote to bavs the World's Fair thers."

The children in the Park Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society have raised $31 for the guarantee fnnd, and the Principal, Miss M. P. Pascal, has notified the Mayor that this sum was ready to be collected.

In a letter to THE TIMES a lady snggests that in order to inorease the Fair boom the women of New-York shonld be stirred up. The writer has seen tbe "Women's Headquarters for the World's Fair in Chicago," and insists that if the ladies of New-York would display some of the enthusiasm of their Western sisters much earnest and effective work could be done to secure the exposition for this city.

The subscriptions recorded at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday were:

By Seth O. Keyes:		By Hill Brothers:	
Wm. H. Grery...	$250	L. N. Asiel & Co.	$500
By the *Sun:*		By E. L. Merrifield:	
W. H. Byrns.....	100	L. W. Parker,	
Illustrated News.	200	Parker House..	1,000
Various snbscribers.....	18	Brugh & DeKlyn,	
By Chas. P. Clark, President:		Sidney House..	500
New-York, N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	50,000	From the Mayor's Office:	
By the *Hatter and Furrier:*		As already pnblished in TIMES..	37,636
Various snbscribers.....	500	By Wilson Godfrey:	
Fred. W. Cole.....	90	Beers & Resseguis	500
By Brooklyn *Daily Times:*		By Louis Windmuller:	
Streeter & Dennison.	1,000	A. Iselin & Co....	5,000
By THE NEW-YORK TIMES:		L. Windmuller....	1,000
C. S. Sedgwick...	20	By N. Y. Stock Exchange:	
		W. E. Connor.....	1,000
Total, Dec. 2, 5 P. M.			$98,914
Previonsly reported.			4,644,097
Grand total.			$4,743,011

The following snbscriptions were received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Angnst Pollman...	$1,000	William Niven.....	$25
R. E. Dietz Co.....	1,000	Frederick Bush....	10
Morimura Bros....	1,000	Henry J. Hall.....	10
Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co....	1,000	Daniel A. Wilkins..	10
		Elisha Fann, M. D.	10
		Arthur Beamont...	5
Bergmann Electric & Gas Fixture Co	1,000	V. Van Vleck.....	5
		Townsend Sweet..	500
S. Klahsr & Co....	300	Henry C. Kelley...	100
B. M. Cohen & Co..	200	Geo. M. B. Mndge.	100
The Brandis Manufacturing Co.....	100	Cesars Cent.....	100
		G. C. Mercer, Lodi,	
W. J. Nefsel, M. D.	100	N. J.....	25
Owen Ward & Sone	100	W. F. Meeks & Co.	25
A. Dobler & Son...	100	H. Griswold.....	2,500
George C. Dresel..	100	H. T. Treadwell..	2,500
Damon & Peets....	50	E. S. Schoonmaker.	1,000
John D. Flammer..	50	Stein & Hyman....	100
A. H. Fislachar....	50	Thomas Dwyer....	200
D. J. Reilly & Co...	75	M. Giammancheri.	25

CHICAGO ASKS A CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Ahont eighty or ninety gentlemen, inoinding practically the entire Illinois delegation in Congress and many representative business men of Chicago, held a meeting here this evening for the purpose of advancing the World's Fair project. Senator Farwell presided, and, on motion of Representative Mason, the following resolntion was passed:

Resolved, Tbat Senators Cnllom and Farwell, Edwin Walker, and Congressmen Springer and Adame be anpointed a special committee to confer with similar committees representing New-York, St. Louis, and Washington, with the view of perfecting arrangements by whinh the question of the World's Exposition of 1892 may be speedily presented and acted on by Congress.

It is said that the object of this resolntion is to secure prompt action by Congress in the matter of choosing the site for the World's Fair, in order that there may be time for the work necessary to make tbe fair a success, wherever it is held.

PARIS EXHIBITION PROFITS.

From the London Iron.

The total nnmber of paying visitors to the exhibition was 25,000,000, as compared with 12,000,000 in 1878, and 8,000,000 in 1867. Of the 30,000,000 tickets issned, 28,000,000 have been utilized. The theatre receipts dnring the exhibition bave been the largest on record, and the railways have also profited. The receipts of the Northern Company from Jan. 2 to Oct. 21 show and increase of $3,000,000, and those of the Lyons Company an increase of $3,600,000, while the Western Orleans ann Soutberu lines bave eaob had an inorease of about 9 per cent. This inorsase will really benefit the State rather than the shareholders, who are guaranteed 4 per cent. by tbe Government. The Eifel Tower receipts have been $1,300,000, and the octroi duties have yielded the Paris municipality a large inorease. As to the large nnmber of persons employed in the exhibition and in selling tickets outside, the gains of the oabmen, the sales made in the exhibition, the receipts of the restanrants, panoramas, &c., and the profits of the Paris hotels and shops, as well as the country people supplying Paris with provisions, all this evidently amounts to a very large sum. According to the calculations of the police, 5,000,000 provincials and 1,500,000 foreigners have visited the exhibition. The foreigners inolnded 380,000 English, 225,000 Belgians, 160,000 Germans, 56,000 Spaniards, 52,000 Swiss, 38,000 Italians, 32,000 Anetrians, 7,000 Rnssians, 5,000 Greeks, Turks, and Ronmanians, 3,500 Portugnese, 2,500 Scandinavians, 8,000 Asiatics, 12,000 Algerians and nther Africans, 90,000 North Americans, and 25,000 South Americans.

LETTERS IN FAVOR OF STREET MUSIC.

Letters poured into the Mayor's office yesterday, giving his Henor mnob advice about the organ-grinding and street-band ordinance. These letters were on every style of letter paper and in every etyle of spelling. Some were notes from the brownstone distriots and others were long manuscripts from verbose writers. The letters were three to one in favor of letting the organs grind and the street bands blow. The tenement district sent most of the favoring letters.

One writer wants no ordinance except one compelling the Italians who grind organs to wear clean shirts in the streets. One adviser, filled with love of country, angnests that the Mayor recommend the grinders to play patriotic airs more than they do. A postal card, with the signature of the most McGinty upon it, bears this tender bit of poetry:

"Sign, sign, sign that bill;
Let the organ grinders have their fill
Of Christmas turkey, then they'll play
A tune for yne nn New Year's Day."

JOHN J. M'LEAN'S CLAIM.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—John J. McLean has filed with the State Board of Claims a claim for $11,445, compensation for work performed and materials furnished in completing the channel between Peconic and Shinnecock Bays, in Suffolk County, and also for building an iron bridge over the channel. He claims that a number of delay many things has spent and he thinks that

MONEY AT TWENTY PER CENT.

THE HAVOC THE ADMINISTRATION IS PLAYING IN WALL-STREET.

Money loaned as high as 20 per cent. on the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday. There were loans made at much lower rates, but even at the close of bnsiness, when most wants were presnmably supplied, a 10 per cant. rate prevailed.

The stand taken by Secretary Windom in announoing a scheme for withdrawing Government funds from national banks was one of the most prominent snbjects of discussion in banking circles, and to it more largely than anything else was generally attributed the nneasiness in the money market, with the attendant squeeze of rates np to oppressive figures.

Among bear speculators—anxious to see market vaines distnrbed—the Treasury proclamation was hailed with mnch jubilation. It was wise, it was timely, it was heroic even: so agreed the speculators, who saw in it obances for profits through trade distresses sure to follow the creation of apprehensions that the National Administration's financial policy had a Wall-street end.

Among bankers—when speaking for quotation or publication—there was shown the nsual disposition to gloss over the significance of the distnrbing policy. Bnt talking among themselves informally, frankly, the tone of these bankers was widely different. There they not merely condemned it as a financial blnnder, but went further and attributed it directly to politics. Business interests have been contemned that a cheap political move may be made—such was the common oomment. And the critics were not all political opponents of the Administration, either.

Said one man—an ardent Republican: "This action by the Treasury is convincing proof that James G. Blaine still has the Presidential bee in his bonnet. This scheme of shnffling with public funds is wholly his. And the official sanction of it is intended chiefly to give a sort of vindication to his huncombe speeches in the last campaign. It seems a pity that a great country's financial and commercial interests can be toyed with for so cheap a pur pose. The revelation is sickening."

The announcement that the Treasury Department would adopt the policy—now officially proclaimed—was first made in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Much ado followed in business circles, and newspaper organs and political friends hastened to devise a lot of sweeping denials. The Administration, it was declared, would do nothing to disturb trade, and "no plan had even been considered looking to any such thing as a withdrawal of Government funds from the banks." It leaked out inoidentally that Secretary Windom had been delnged with letters and dispatches from bankers and business men all over the nountry protesting against his scheme. And this for a time seemed to cast some doubt upon the probability of the scheme bsooming operative.

Bnt, as the critics now view it, the protests of the commercial world were not to be conoted as against the demands of politics and the necessities of Mr. James G. Blaine. Business men see in the present order the opening of the door to other schemes for trifling with commercial intersts for the sake of politics, and that it is which creates apprehension and enables money lendars to hoist loan rates up to oppressing figures.

MME. ALBANI ARRIVES.

THE FAMOUS SINGER IS GLAD TO COME BACK TO THIS COUNTRY—HER TOUR.

Mme. Albani, the famous singer, came ashore from the steamship Etruria yesterday morning, and, accompenied by her husband, Mr. Ernest Gye, went directly to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where she will remain nntil to-night. The singer looks much as she did when she was last in this country; if there is any obange at all in her appearance it is an improvement, for as she passed to her rooms tbere was the unmistakable flush of good bealth on her cheeks, and her eyes were as bright as ever. Mr. Gye said that his wife was always glad to return to the country of her birth and congratulated herself that she should be able this visit to sing to her brother and sister Americaos in grand opera with all the anoompanimants of scenery and in association with so great an artist as the tenor Tamagno. It bad been Mme. Albani's desire for a very long time to so appear, and now that her wishes are about to be satisfied she is anxious to get oehind the footlights. It is because of this that Mr. Gye and bis wife start for Chicago to-night.

Mme. Albani was etill enthusiastic over the honors paid her before she left England for New-York. While on her way from Scotland to the Leeds Festival, Mme. Albani stopped at Balmoral and sang several songs before the Queen and the members of the royal family who are stopping at tne oastle. The Queen was so delighted with the singing that she presented the artist with a beautiful fac which she was then carrying. It is of Brussels lace and tortoise shell and is beautifully decorated. This was the second time this Autumn that Mme. Albani had visited Balmoral and sang before the Queen. Her Majesty also did her the nnnenal honor of calling upon her at Old Mar Lodge and taking tea.

The singer's first appearance in this country in the present season will be in Chicago, when she and Signor Tomagno will appear in "Faust." The company, which is one of Mr. Ahley's many ventures, will remain in Chicago four weeks, and while there Signor Tamagno will make his first appearance as Lohengrin, with Mme. Albani as Elsa. After the Chicago season Mexico and California will be visited. Mme. Albani will not sing in New-York until the close of toe present season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

BOARDED BY HEAVY SEAS.

ROUGH VOYAGES OF THE STEAMSHIPS ALASKA AND LA CHAMPAGNE.

Very severe westerly storms are reported by the Gnion steamship Alaska and the French steamship La Champagne, both of which arrived at this port early yesterday. Both vessels were due on Sunday. The Alaska met with heavy weather shortly after leaving Queenstown on Nov. 24. The wind afterward blew steadily, and the sea ran to a great height. The steamer forced her way along through the uneven seas, rolling a great deal and shipping large quantities of water.

On Thanksgiving Day the wind blew with terrific force, and a wild cross sea opposed the ship, which, however, held her course in the teeth of the storm. She was frequently obliged to dive into the high seas, and several times her decks were inundated.

All of the passengers were obliged to remain below, and even the officers and sailors found it dangerous work moving along the decks in the discharge of their dnties. The weather moderated some what next day, but it continued rough until Sunday. No accidents occurred on the Alaska dnring the trip.

Capt. Boyer of La Champagne says that he also met with severe westerly gales and high head seas. On Nov. 28 it blew with great violence and several heavy waves boarded the ship, but caused no damage. The immigrants were obliged to remain below during the greater portion of the voyage.

HAD NO LIKING FOR JURY DUTY.

Frank G. Raymond, a salesman living at 266 West Eleventh-street, called as a juror in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, requested to be excused yesterday, and intimated that he would not convict a prisoner, whatever the testimony might be. A few minutes later he was called to the jury box, and Recorder Smyth asked him whether he had not said that he would never convict a prisoner. The nnwilling juror said that while that did not exactly describe his position, his sympathies were always with a prisoner, and that he was opposed to prisons as now managed. The Recorder spered him from serving in the case on trial, but said he would not excuse bim from jury duty, so that Mr. Raymond will be provided with an opportunity of studying criminal court proceedings which may result in a modification of his radical views on the subjsot.

A CASINO IN CRANFORD.

Abont a month ago a few residents of Cranford, N. J., started the idea of establishing a family club for the purpose of bringing together the inhabitants in social intercourse. The idea took anch a firm hold that a series of harmonious meetings were held, $6,000 in cash snbscriptions secured, 250 annual membership tickets sold, (thus insuring an income of $2,000 per year,) and at a final meeting of the snbscribers, held on Saturday evening at the house of Mr. George Ely, a committee reported that "The Cranford Casino" was one of the incorporated institntions of the State. A site has been secured, with an extensive water front on the beautiful river whiob winds through the valley, and by next Spring an elegant clubhonse will will raise itself, and one more attraction will be added to this enterprising New-Jersey town.

PRESS CLUB ELECTION.

The New-York Press Club held its annual eleotion yesterday. There was only one ticket in the field, and the lively scenes whioh this event nsually causes in the Press Clnb were wholly wanting. Col. John A. Cockerill was re-elected President, and the other names on the ticket were: First Vice President—Charles J. Smith; Second Vice President—George F. Lyon; Third Vice President—Samuel C. Austin; Treasurer—William N. Penney; Financial Secretary—Charles T. Arnoux; Recording Secretary—Edward B. Phelps; Corresponding Secretary—James C. Summers; Librarian—T. P. McElrath; Trustees—Oscar W. Riggs, William J. Kenney, John G. Heinsey, William J. Cowen, P. J. Hanvey, John W. Keller, Joseph L. C. Clarke, George W. Bisbee, Alfred C. Fass.

A BABY HIPPOPOTAMUS.

MR. AND MRS. CALIPH MURPHY ARE TO BE CONGRATULATED.

BORN.—At midnight on Snnday last, in the Central Park Zoo, a baby to Mrs. Fatima and Mr. Caliph Murphy, the well-known and popular hippopotami.

Young Murphy's advent on this mundane sphere is an event worthy of more than passing note, for to him, or it, is dns the honor of being the only hippopotamus to first see the light of day on American soil. On young Murphy's upper lip there is already a soornful curl, which, translated into animalistic Volnpük, reads, "I'm no immigrant, but a native-born citizen, see!"

Baby Murpby's parentage is snoh as any hippopotamus might be proud of. Fatima Murphy, the mother, is a sylph-like blonne—sylph-like, because she weighs only two tons, and blonde because her stomach and tail are cream-colored instead of dark gray, as are those portions of the hides of the oommon herd of hippopotami. Fatima is only six years old. She was brought to Central Park in 1883 from Hamburg, whither she had been taken from a limpid stream on the West Coast of Africa. Caliph, the proud father, is made of sterner stuff, is eight years old, and weighs almost a ton more. He was imported from Cuba in 1886, and from thence brought here to be the lord and master of the fair and petite Fatima.

For the last three days Caliph has led a miserable existence. His better hnt smaller half hes not been in the sweetest of tempers, and has been pnnching him about their cage and crowding him out of their water tank as though she ownsd the earth. But relief came to him with the appearance of young Murphy, and now Caliph lies in an adjoining cage and coolly winks his black eyes when Fatima howls ont to bim her wrongs and grievances.

Baby Murpby was born in the lion and tiger house just at the hour of 12. Snperintendent Conklin and Keeper Hugh Downey were present to welcome the little stranger. It only weighed forty pounds, an nnusually small weight for baby hippopotami. Such a size will run one hundred pounds at birth. Its skin is cream-colored, spotted witb pink. It cannot be called a pretty kid, yet, as of many other homely babies, it nan be truly said of young Murphy that there is a striking resemblance to the father. Its height is about fourteen inobes and its length about thirty inches. Its legs look more like four big warts than anything else, its eyes are closed, its ears are mere holes in its big head, but its month is a beauty in which could easily be concealed a head of cabbage. There, however, are the only marks of extreme youth, and it Murphy lives a week its weight will be near 200 pounds, its skin will begin to turn gray, and the legs, ears, and other anatomical adornments will develop to the decree considered proper by judges of hippopotamus beauty.

Superintendent Conklin and the attachés of the Zoo are as proud as possible of young Murphy. Fatima and her little one are doing well. As yet nobody has been allowed to pay his respects to the baby, as Mr. Conklin is afraid that the mother might become frightened and plant one of the feet whinh support her two tons of flesh npon the body of the little one. This might nip in the bnd young Murphy's future career. The press will be given a peep at the baby this morning, and in a week or two the public will be received, if the baby is living then, and its present activity does not forecast approaching death. Superintendent Conklin gives it as his opinion that young Murphy is destined to live and be loved and admired by the children of New-York.

In Superintendent Conklin's office yesterday a date for the christening was discussed, and next Tuesday was finally suggested. Of course, sex will have something to do in determining this, bnt this much is practically settled. If of the feminine gender, it will be called "Mary Ellen Ryan Murphy." If a male it will simply be known as "McGinty."

Though there has never been a hippopotamus born in America before, several have been born in Europe. Three were born in the London Zoo. Two died. The third lived, and is known to visitors as Guy Fawkes, although by virtue of its sex it was entitled to a less opprobrious name. One was also born and raised in the Zoo at Amsterdam, and one in the Antwerp Zoo.

Fatima will nurse her baby for ten months, when it will be weaned on hay and oats. Baby hippopotami do not take naturally to the water, and Fatima will have to cultivate in young Murphy the amphibious desire to disport in the big tank.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Wall-street was a centre of grave anxiety yesterday morning. Apprehensions grown ont of the panicky stock market of last Friday and Saturday were widespread; practically everybody was in a fright; nobody had the conrage to announce much conrage or express much hope. Rumormongers were busy circulating sensational tales of bankruptcies about to be announced, and weakness bare, there, and everywbere was counted on to make the day unbappy enough to be long remembered in Stock Exchange history.

And when business began, the market's course seemed destined quickly to accomplish all that bad been woefnlly promised for it. There was firmness nowbere; nearly every stock upon the list opened at figures below Saturday's closing prices; many quotations were two, three, and even four points down; the bottom seemed about to drop out of everything. There wasn't a healthy mao in Wall-street who felt good; all the bappiness was monopolized by bear operators and their small-fry followers.

Many of the stories in oiroulation were infamous. The financial credit of reputable and solvent firms was assailed; banking institutions were attacked; corporations were slandered—every assault and every slander being supported by a sneak's methods. Hints, insinuations, the wink of an eye, the shrng of a shoulder, whispered snggestions of sensations about to break—such was the machinery worked to create suspicion and spread demoralization. There was little wonder, therefore, that apprehension and downright distress ruled among the Stock Exchange's clients. Upon one, side that which is always most effective in Wall-street is a campaign of mystery.

Cool-headed men, careful of their word, did what they could to infnse courage into the minds of brokers and investors, bnt such efforts had little success in the day's early dealings. Every stock on the list wanted to go down, and went. Stockholders with light margins had to make sacrifices; even investors amply able to protect themselves were carried with the tide and sold.

But deep and widespread as was this distress, there came suddenly a turn in the onrrent; the selling movement ceased along with the scare that had prompted it. People began to snspect finally that not all the property of the continent had been swept away in fires at Lynn and in Boston. Then came a rally that was bealthful and substantial, and closing figures last night were not merely higher than were the panic quotations of the morning, but on an average they were higher even than on Saturday, and Wall-street's community left business last night with a feeling of comfort and confidence widely different from what it has lately enjoyed.

A little glimpse of the future was given to investors yesterday by the papers of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock; in one minute it sold for $75 a share and in the next minute its market "value" was $68.

The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system will show a surplus equal to nearly or quite 5 per cent. upon the company's capital stock.

The plan for converting the Cotton Oil Trust into a regular corporation has been a very much greater success than even the most sanguine friends of the project anticipated. The entire capital, except 5 per cent., is deposited in favor of the plan, and the remaining 5 per cent. is practically all in hear-brokerage offices, borrowed against "short" sales. Dealings in the old certificates will cease at once, and the reorganization of the property will proceed rapidly with men of financial consequence taking prominent part in the management. Gen. Samuel Thomas has the right to feel happy.

DRESSED-MEAT INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Mr. George T. Williams of the Chicago Stock Yards appeared before Senator Vest's committee this morning. He was asked if he knew of any arrangement respecting rates having been made by a stockholder of the Stock Yards Company who was also an officor of any railroad.

"I do not know of any snch arrangement," he answered. The yards were conducted as a hotel would be; stock were cared for; the corporation had no entangling alliances with any one. The Stock Yards Company had nothing to do with the shipping arrangements and got no commission or percentages on the sales of cattle marketed in Chicago.

The committee will not meet again until called by the Chairman, though it has not yet finished its investigation.

BUSY OVER ITS RULES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—At the session of the Pan-American Conference to-day the consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules was resumed. Article XVII., determining who shall sign the official journal of proceedings, and in what manner, was discussed for an hour or more and finally laid over without action, in order to allow the delegates from the United States to oonsult with the committee as to the exact meaning of the rule.

Article XVIII., regulating attendance upon the sessions of the conference, was adopted. By its terms only the following persons will be admitted to the conferences: The President, the delegates and their secretaries, the Secretaries of the conference, and the stenographers.

OFF ON THE CRUISE TO-DAY

ADMIRAL GHERARDI'S TRIP TO SOUTHERN WATERS.

HE WILL ESCORT MINISTER DOUGLASS TO THE CAPITAL OF SAN DOMINGO—THE ROUTE OF THE SQUADRON.

The flagship Galena and the Kearsarge of the North Atlantic squadron leave this morning at 9 o'clock on the nsual Winter cruise to the southward. The Dolphin was to acompany the squadron, but yesterday the battery of that vessel was found incomplete, an orders were issned to her commanding officer to join the flagship in Haytian waters.

Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi commands the squadron and naval forces on the North Atlantic station. It has been remarked by the uninitiated as onrions that, having one of the new steel cruisers attached to his command, he still flies his flag from the mizzen trnck of the antiquated wooden corvette Galena. As a matter of fact, however, the accommodations on that vessel, though poor enough it must be acknowledged for the commander in obief of a squadron, are infinitely superior to those offered by the Dolphin, and this fact is sufficient reason for the Admiral's choice of a flagship.

The first port at which the squadron will touch will be Cape Haytien, Hayti. Admiral Gherardi said yesterday to a TIMES man that no significance attached to his squadron going to Hayti, so far as he was aware, and that he could not anticipate the nature of any orders that might snbsequently be forwarded to him at that point. When asked about the published reports alleging that unfriendly relations existed between the American Minister to Hayti, Fred Douglass, and President Hippolyte of the Republic of Hayti, and that Mr. Blaine has finally come to the conclusion that as long as the United States is represented in Hayti by a colored man he must leave the question as to whether our Government shall have a coaling station in Hayti to Admiral Gherardi," the Admiral said:

"I have received no orders—no instructions. I know nothing about it. Minister Douglass is the accredited Minister to San Domingo, as well as to Hayti, and as he has not yet called npon President Heraux of the former Republic I expect to take him from Port au Prince, Hayti, on my flagship for that purpose. Further than that, I know no more about Minister Douglass, his movements, &c., than yon do."

The Admiral further said that the fact that Minister Douglass is an accredited representative of the United States to both Hayti and San Domingo was not unusual, as his predecessors, Thompson and Langdon, were also accredited to nntb countries.

After completing this duty of conveying the American Minister to the capital of San Domingo, the Admiral expects to visit the north coast of Jamaica in order to allow the officers and crews of his command an opportunity for relaxation on shore. From this point the itinerary of the squadron incindes various West India and Windward Island ports and a visit to the Nicaragua Canal. Thence the fleet will go to Key West, where the naval drills and squadron manœnvres may be expected to take place.

The officers of the Admiral's personal staff are Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, secretary; Lieut. H. McL. P. Huse, aide. Lieut. A. G. Paul, the Admiral's flag Lieutenant, will be unable to accompany him on acoonnt of a serious illness.

The officers of the flagship Galena are:

Commander—G. W. Sumner; Lieutenants—W. J. Barnette, A. B. Speyers, Alexander Sharp, jr.; Ensigns—W. J. Maxwell, T. C. Fenton, J. W. Oman; Naval Cadets—A. H. Robertson, C. B. Morgan, W. M. Cross, J. F. Hubbard; Surgeon—J. G. Ayers; Assistant Surgeon—R. P. Crandall; Passed Assistant Paymaster—J. R. Martin; Chief Engineer—D. P. McCartney; Assistant Engineers—W. S. Smith, J. K. McKean; First Lieutenant of Marines—N. Woods; Pay Officer's Clerk—H. N. Worts; Boatswain—S. McCarthy; Gunner—T. M. Johnson; Carpenter—M. F. Roberts; Sailmaker—M. P. Barr.

The Kearsarge's officers are:

Commander—Horace Elmer; Lieut. Commander—C. Belknap; Lieutenants—C. W. Ruschenbnrger, W. S. Cowles, W. S. Hughes; Ensigns—J. H. Oliver, G. H. Frennh, G. E. Cooper, W. S. Clarke; Chief Engineer—G. E. Tomer; Assistant Engineer—H. N. Harris; Passed Assistant Paymaster—E. B. Rogers; First Lieutenant of Marines—G. T. Bates; Naval Cadets—M. L. Miller, J. Prochazka, and G. L. Fannier.

The officers of the Dolphin are:

Commander—Charles O'Neil; Lieutenants—A. Dunlap, J. D. Adams, A. Gleaves, W. S. Benson; Ensign—J. D. Bliss, W. W. Buchanan; Passed Assistant Surgeon—Frank Anderson; Assistant Paymaster—J. H. Chapman; Chief Engineer—W. A. Windsor.

PROCEEDINGS SET ASIDE.

THE GENERAL TERM RULES AGAINST THE ELEVATED ROADS.

The General Term of the Snpreme Court yesterday, in an opinion written by Judge Barrett, set aside the condemnation proceedings instituted by the Metropolitan and New-York Elevated Railroad Companies in several cases in which an appeal had been taken from the order of the Judge below. Judge Barrett holds that the description of the property in the petitions was insufficient and that the objections of the property owners in this respect were well founded.

The petitions, Judge Barrett says, are very indefinite, and it would be impossible for the Commissioners to tell what might be required in the future, while no one could estimate the proper compensation to be awarded. Should the companies in the future seek to impose an additional burden, they might claim they were covered by the words "so much of the property, easements, or other interests in said streets and intersecting streets as may be required by reason of the operation of said road."

The petitioners, he holds, should have pointed out the surrounding conditions in each case, and thus have indicated how each owner would be affected. In this manner only could be properly set forth what the companies desired to take and secure. The court would then be able to determine whether the companies were entitled to take the property sought for the purpose set forth, and, if they were entitled, could indicate clearly to the Commissioners the scope of the easement.

The opinion continues:

"No reason is stated as a matter of fact why they have failed to acquire title. The companies say in substance that they have been informed by some one and believe that the property owners will not sell for a reasonable compensation. It is provided that the company may apply to the court in case it is unable to agree for the purchase of the required property, but the company cannot say it is unable to agree with the property owners until it has tried to do so. The purpose of the statnte would be frustrated if a company were permitted to state its conclusion or its beliefs upon mere hearsay."

Judge Barrett gives the companies leave to apply for an amendment of their petitions, and if the amendment is granted, the proceedings will be allowed to stand. Otherwise new proceedings will have to be begnn.

NO MATERIAL CHANGES LIKELY.

Architect Kimball submitted yesterday in written detail to the Board of Building Examiners the views which he had previously given informally in regard to proposed changes in the section of the building laws relating to theatres.

At the request of the Committee of Examiners, Mr. Kimball and President Moore of the Continental Fire Insurance Company will take in hand all of the proposed amendments to this section—as submitted by several persons—and will arrange them in their proper order for the consideration of the committee. There will be but one other open session of the committee, after which the mass of suggestions presented during the past month will be sifted and revised. The conclusions of the committee will then be transmitted to the Fire Commissioners, and after approval will go to the Legislature. Although the present law in the main is good, it has proved ineffectual in some respects in practice. The impression seems to be that these defects will be remedied and that the language of the law will be made clearer. This will hardly involve material change.

MR. PLUNKETT GETS A DIVORCE.

Judge Patterson in the Snpreme Court yesterday signed a decree granting John J. Plunkett an absolute divorce from his wife, Mary H. Plunkett. Mrs. Plunkett is the believer in Christian Science whn on May 8 last, at 13 West Forty-second-street, went through a ceremony with A. Bentley Worthington which the two considered made them husband and wife. Mr. Plunkett began divorce proceedings through his attorneys, Hoss & Townsend, and William J. Fanning was appointed referee. At the hearing before Mr. Fanning a letter was produced written on May 9 by Mrs. Plunkett, who then signed herself Mary E. Worthington, to "My Precious Helen." In it she said:

"Well, darling, it is over. My class closed yesterday. At 8 o'clock last evening, in the presence of Almighty God and a few chosen friends, I took to be my husband, forever and forever, the one who has in all the past eternities been such, because God made him so, and promised by His divine assistance to be a loving and faithful wife. To-day I am the happiest wife in all the world."

A STOVE COMPANY TO BE FORMED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Lawyer Edwin A. Corbin of this city has about completed a deal whereby the great plant of the Michigan Stove Company of Detroit may pass into the hands of an English syndicate. He returned to-day from Detroit, where he secured an option on the plant and opened negotiations with the Detroit and Peninsula Companies with a view to possibly amalgamating the interests of the three concerns. He would give no details further than that the Secure of the purchase if made would be well up in the millions. The Michigan Company alone has a number of factories not only in Detroit, but also at New-York and Buffalo.

JOHN GARDNER AND FAMILY.

THEIR DETENTION AT CASTLE GARDEN HAS STIRRED UP A RUMPUS.

Collector of Customs Erhardt and the Commissioners of Emigration having laid aside for the time being the cases of the other detained immigrants, have now gone to war over John Gardner, an English carpenter, and his wife and six children.

Last Friday the Collector wrote a letter to Secretary H. J. Jackson of the Emigration Board to this effect: "Will you please advise me of the date on which John Gardner, wife, and six children were barred from landing and also npon what steamer they came as emigrants?"

Yesterday Mr. Jackson's reply was received, dated Nov. 30. He begs to inform the Collector that Gardner and his family arrived on Sept. 12 on the steamship Pennland. "Their case," adds Mr. Jackson, "has not yet been finally passed upon by the Commissioners of Emigration."

Mr. Jackson is unfortunately in error. On the day before he wrote the letter the Commissioners took up the case of Gardner, and, disregarding the fact that there is a Collector in existence, referred it directly to the Secretary of the Treasury. The reason they are for detaining Gardner is that when he arrived in this country he had only $3 in his possession. But he said an uncle in Oregon would send him $500. The uncle a few days after his arrival sent his nephew $10, and the Commissioners deemed that an insufficient capital with which to begin life in the New World.

Collector Erhardt will probably tender the Commissioners another piece of his mind in a letter very shortly. He wants information on two points. He wants to know, first, what the Commissioners mean by reporting the fact that they had detained Gardner to him, and, second, what they mean by going over his head and referring the case directly to the Secretary of the Treasury. The law, he claims, is unmistakable, and directs that he shall first be notified of all such detentions.

Interest in the case will be heightened by the part which a lady named Mrs. Thomas Jones will play in it. Mrs. Jonas is an Englishwoman. She earns an excellent income by teaching Boston young women with Anglomaniac leanings how to write the slanting, angular hand which is at present used by the aristocracy of Great Britain. Mrs. Jones has been in this city visiting friends at 122 Waverley-place. She read in the newspapers a few days ago that a countryman of hers was detained at Ward's Island while he was eager to go to work, and she determined to do something. Last Friday she appeared at the Collector's office, and it was through her that the Collector learned of the matter. She was there again yesterday in a state of indignation. She is going to see about it. She announced her intention of going today to the British Consul General and interseting him in the case. What he can do is not quite clear.

SETH LOW'S INAUGURATION.

THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE TRUSTEES DECIDE THAT IT SHALL OCCUR FEB. 4.

At a regular meeting yesterday the Trustees of Columbia College decided that the inauguration of President Seth Low should take place Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, at the Metropolitan Opera House. The Rev. Dr. Dix will make the address for the Board of Trustees, and speeches will be made by representatives of the various Faculties and Alumni associations. Messrs. Hamilton Fish, Joseph W. Harper, Dr. George L. Peabody, William C. Schermerborn, and John C. Brown were appointed a committee of arrangements and authorized to request Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, clerk of the board of the colleges, to co-operate with them.

The election of the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, and Dr. William H. Draper, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees, was announced, and the resignation of A. Ernest Vanderpoel was accepted.

Instructor in Architecture A. D. F. Hamlin was promoted to the assistant professorship and placed in charge of the Department of Architecture in the absence of Prof. W. R. Ware. M. K. Kress was appointed orator of the architectural collection in the School of Mines. Charles F. McKim's gift of $20,000 was ordered to be applied to the foundation of two traveling Fellowships in architecture of an annual value of $1,000, to be awarded on alternate years. The Fellowship in architecture established by the Board of Trustees, with an annual value of $1,300, will be awarded for the first time next Spring.

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BEWARE OF A slight irritation of the throat. BRUMMELL'S C

MR. POST WAS THE WITNESS

THE HEAD OF THE DOCK BOARD EXAMINED.

HE SAID HIS DEPARTMENT WAS "SLIGHTLY DISORGANIZED" — THINGS OF WHICH HE WAS IGNORANT.

Commissioners of Accounts Helahan and Barker and Corporation Counsel Clark yesterday resumed their inquiry into the management of the Dock Department. Among those in attendance were the three Dock Commissioners—Post, Matthews, and Cram, and Chief Engineer Greene. Most of the time Messrs. Cram and Matthews were side by side, and during a half-hour recess Messrs. Post and Greene held a consultation.

Mr. Cram announced that he had received an anonymous communication charging irregularities in printing contracts given by the department. He knew nothing about any such irregularities, and had turned the communication over to the Commissioners of Accounts.

President Post was asked to make a statement about the management of his department, but expressed a desire to wait until the other witnesses had been examined. Without any ceremony the Corporation Counsel began to question Mr. Post.

"Do you consider yourself responsible for the work of your subordinates in your department?"

"I am responsible with the Commissioners."

But Mr. Post could not say to what extent he was personally responsible. He had made suggestions and recommendations from time to time. When he was appointed a Commissioner he looked into the bureau of dredging. He did not know that he had advocated any practical reforms in that bureau or any other. The board had power to call for estimates and advertise for bids, but did not think well of the system. The witness did not agree with Commissioner Cram that reform is absolutely necessary in the department in the interest of the city. If Mr. Cram would be more specific, Mr. Post might alter his opinion. Did he imagine that the Union Dredging Company could make a combination with other dredging concerns so as to get a monopoly of the city's work? He imagined they could, but did not believe they had.

The Corporation Counsel read parts of William L. Smyth's testimony in the matter of the O'Brien lease and asked President Post if they were true. In his opinion the statements of Mr. Smyth were utterly without foundation. He was under the impression that he had met O'Brien with ex-Justice Kelly in the Commissioners' office. Kelly called one day with a stranger. President Post asked him if he was the lessee O'Brian, and the stranger said he was. The stranger was tall and slim and had a dyed beard.

"What do you estimate the city will lose by the failure of O'Brien to keep the pier in repair?"

"I should $5,000."

President Post said that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Dock Board to see about the proper execution of leases. Gouverneur Kemble had charge of the leases before his resignation. If Mr. Kemble had not done his duty the President of the Dock Board was responsible. He was responsible to the city? The Commissioners. At the present time no one in the department was responsible for the proper execution of leases except the Commissioners. They enforce the surety rule at will, under authority based on an opinion by the Corporation Counsel in 1877.

The assistant of Mr. Post was directed to a number of defective leases executed before and after he was appointed a Commissioner. He admitted that those executed before his time showed gross negligence, while the others, he said, were the result of accident or clerical error.

"Why are two-thirds of all the piers leased by resolution of the board leetead of to the highest bidder at public sale?" he was asked.

"The way is optional with the Commissioners. They consider this plan the best."

"Why?"

"It prevents leviathans like C. P. Huntington from swallowing up the sprats. If there was a public sale, a syndicate might buy all the piers. This would drive commerce from the city.

"Would it affect commerce injuriously to put piers up at public auction?"

"It would, in my opinion."

"Why did the Commisioine re grant a ten years' lease for $31,000 when they had an offer of $42,000?"

"That was before my time; but I understand it was done by the advice of the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund."

"By that transaation the city will lose about $100,000?"

"About that."

President Post was next asked about valuations of land under water along the city front.

"Have water-front values increased 50 per cent. during the last ten years?" was asked.

"I really don't know."

"Do you know that one-half of the pier at the foot of Park-place sold for over $200,000?"

"Yes."

"Does that indicate an increase?"

"Yes, in that case. In some cases I suppose rental values have increased 50 per cent. in fifteen years. Since 1871 I suppose there has been an increase of 500 per cent."

President Post was asked if he knew that John H. Starin was occupying considerable water front without permit. He said he did not know it except by the record.

It was shown that in 1873 Mr. Starin was granted a permit for 13,000 square feet at an annual rental of $4,000. That same year the rent was reduced to $2,500 in consideration that he should use less space. Since then the lease has been further reduced to $1,200. He is charged that Mr. Starin now occupying 4,600 feet of land under water without a permit. Mr. Post could not shed any light on this. He said it was impossible for a new commission to straighten out this department within a year.

"How long would it take to get it straighten it out and put it on a business basis?"

"I won't admit that it is not on a business basis. It is slightly disorganized now. I have not been in the department more than eighteen months, and I am still educating myself."

President Post was examined about the details of many leases. He finally appealed to Chief Engineer Greene, when the Corporation Counsel spoke up rather sharply: "Never mind, Mr. Post, if you can't remember, say so and we will try and get our information elsewhere. I will not have you guess here."

Mr. Post disagreed with real estate expert Haus that the values of water under land have increased of late, and that there is any difference in price between the bulkhead at the foot of Liberty-street and that at Twenty-third-street. He regarded all water fronts as worth about 25 cents a square foot.

Mr. Post was examined as to his knowledge of Dockmasters. Ha did not know how they could be prevented from stealing. He knew of no way to find out whether they have stolen the city's money. When asked what had become of Dockmaster Bogert he said he had been dismissed. Commissioner Cram volunteered the information that Mr. Post was mistaken. Dockmaster Bogert had not been dismissed, only suspended.

The Corporation Counsel asked for the honorable record of the Postmasters' district, but Mr. Post could not give them.

Copies of the *City Record* were produced showing that Treasurer's orders to the amount of $22,000 and $31,000 had been issued to the Union Dredging Company in a single day. President Post did not appear to understand how such a record could be made.

"Is there honest competition in your department?" he was asked.

"I always supposed there was."

President Post was asked if he could make any practical recommendations for the improvement of his department. He said he had not formulated a reformation plan, and before he could do so he would have to give much time to historical research. He could not tell how long it would take him to do this.

The inquiry will be continued to-day.

Application was made yesterday to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, by Lawyers Richard S. Newcombe and Abraham Gruber for an order to shew cause why the order of arrest for Col. John O'Byrne, issued by Judge Patterson last Friday, should not be vacated. Judge Lawrence at first refused to grant the order, but sent the applicants to Judge Patterson, who is sitting this month in Part III. of the Supreme Court. Judge Patterson also declined to sign the order. He, however, sent the lawyers back to Judge Lawrence with a request that he should sign the order. Judge Lawrence then signed it. The order is returnable at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GREENWALL MUST HANG.

A last attempt to save John Greenwall from being hanged for the murder of Lyman S. Weeks was made yesterday by ex-Judge Dailey, and it failed. The counsel moved before Judge Moore, in the Sessions Court, Brooklyn, for a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. This consisted of the affidavits of Charles Miller, Fred Christian, and the condemned man, Greenwall, all of whom alleged that the real culprit was Paul Kranse, a desperado, now serving a long term in the Baltimore Penitentiary.

District Attorney Ridgway argued that the affidavits were not new evidence, since they treated of facts which could have been brought out on the trial when Greenwall, Miller, and Christian were on the witness stand.

Judge Moore said that he had not the slightest doubt of Greenwall's guilt, and believed the affidavits submitted were absolutely false. "Nothing you have said," he went on, "has shaken my belief that Greenwall should die."

The court will file a formal denial of the motion to-day. Late yesterday counsel for Greenwall went to Albany to lay the evidence before Governor Hill.

A MARINE TRIBUNAL.

NO PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE DEEMED FEASIBLE NOW.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—When the International Marine Conference met this morning the reports of the committees on the subject of uniform load marks, the establishment of a permanent international marine commission, and General Division S were submitted.

The amendment proposed by Capt. Shackford, providing that steamers under way shall carry an additional white light similar to the present light, was adopted. This amendment provides that these lights must be eo placed in line with the keel that one will be at least twenty feet higher than the other and so placed that the lower light should be forward of the upper one.

The amendment proposed by Lieut. Vega de Sloane of Spain, providing that all vessels under way shall keep out of the way of coupled steamers engaged in trawling, was discussed for a while and then rejected.

The new section proposed by Mr. Goodrich of the United States, relating to collision between two vessels and the duty of the master in charge of the vessel to stay by the other until he ascertains if assistance is needed, was then considered and discussion postponed until the report of the Committee on Life-Saving has been received.

The committee in its report upon Division 13, the establishment of a permanent International Marine Commission, says it has considered whether such a commission should be instituted with a practical result, and in such a manner as to lead to its adoption by the nations to which powers it addresses itself. The committee says that, however desirable such a result would be, a majority of the committee do not believe it possible to effect it, and it is their opinion that it cannot be regarded as practicable and feasible at the present time. The committee continues as follows:

"We have also decided, by a majority of votes, that it is not possible to create an international tribunal to try questioes of collisions between subjects of different nationalities.

"In coming to this conclusion we have been guided, among others, by the following considerations: An international commission could not be invested with any legislative power. It would be a consulting body only, constituted with the view of preparing uniform legislation on maritime matters of international importance. Owing to the questices as to its domicile, as to who are to be its members, and how and by whom the members are to be compensated for their labors, it seems to your committee that such a consulting body of experts would not serve the purpose for which it is intended to be created, viz., that of facilitating the introduction of reforms in maritime legislation. Because the advice given by such a commission would not be any way enable the Governments of the maritime nations to dispense with the necessity of considering the suggestions that may be made by the experts made to them, if adopted, before the legislative bodies of the different States.

"The consequence of instituting a body like that in question, on the contrary, would, it appears, be this: That merely another investigation of any scheme proposed with a view to reforming international law would have to be gone through before the opinions of the Governments could be taken, and thus the course of procedure as it is new—by correspondence between the different Governments—would be made more complicated and the delay be multiplied. For these reasons your committee beg to propose to resolve that, for the present, the establishment of a permanent International Maritime Commission is not considered expedient."

Article X., requiring that vessels trawling, dredging, or fishing in a fog, inlet, or falling snow shall at intervals of not more than two minutes make a blast with their fog horns, followed by ringing their bells, was taken up and adopted.

Article XII., providing that "a steamship shall be provided with a whistle or siren, sounded by steam or other efficient eobstitute for steam, and with an efficient fog horn, to be sounded by mechaeical means," was discussed by the English and Swedish delegates and was then adopted. Sub-section 12 provides that boats of less than one hundred tonnage "shall not be obliged to be provided with a mechaaical fog horn, but if not so provided they shall make with some other instrement an efficiet sound of not more than two minutes" was adopted.

The remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to discussing sub-division F of Article XII., providing that "a vessel, if a steam vessel, at anchor in a fair way at sea shall, at intervals of not more than two minutes, sound two prolonged blasts with her whistle or siren, followed by ringing her bell; or, if a sailing vessel, two blasts with the fog horn, followed by ringing her bell." After a long discussion by Mr. Hall of Great Britain, Delegate Shackford of the United States, and the French and German delegates, the principles of the paragraph were adopted by a vote of 12 to 8. The conferecee then adjourned until to-morrow.

KILLED BY THE SHOCK.

RESULTS OF THE AUTOPSY ON THE BODY OF HARRY HARRIS.

Coroner Messemer, assisted by Deputy Coroners Donlin and Jenkins and several other physicians, yesterday made an autopsy on the body of Harry Harris, who was killed by an electric shock on Saturday evening while helping to take a show case into Callan's dry goods store at 675 Eighth-avenue. The palm of the left hand was found to be badly burned, showing where the current had entered the body. The course of the current was traced along the left side down to the foot, from which it entered the ground. Where the current left the foot it hurried a hole as large as a dime in the sole of the shoe. The officials were of the opinion that death had been caused by shock.

Coroner Messemer has not yet fixed upon a day for the inquest, which will probably be held early next week. He intends to make a thorough investigation. The funeral of Harris will take place from the house to-day at noon, and the body will be buried in Bay Side Cemetery.

BROADWAY NOT SO JAMMED.

The annoyances which the excavations along Broadway have recently caused, not alone to persons who were compelled to use the horse cars as means of transportation, but to pedestrians, owing to the apparently needless block of trucks, were modified to a very remarkable extent yesterday. Last week there was almost continuously a solid mass of cars and vans from Wall-street to Canal-street, and the street cars could only with the greatest difficulty make their way through the crush. Even the truckmen seemed to appreciate the difficulties which they were causing and in which they were involved, and yesterday they kept clear of the great throughfare, using College-place, Church-street, and West Broadway. There were very few delays in consequence along Broadway, and the excavations with the heaps of dirt, which occupied quite one-third of the space between the curbs, seemed to occasion no reason for complaint. It is proved how few trucks really had occasion to use Broadway as a thoroughfare and how unnecessary, did truckmen but choose the nearest routes to reach their destinations, are the frequent jams upon that avenue.

A DISPLAY OF BURMAN CURIOS.

An interesting exposition of Burman curios will be given in Hardman Hall, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, to-day, to-morrow, and Thursday. The exposition will be from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., and will be under the direction of Mrs. M. B. Ingalls, who was a missionary in Burmah for thirty-eight years, and the Rev. Edward Judson, pastor of the Berean Baptist Church. Both these people will give informal talks explanatory the various articles on exhibition. These articles include golden umbrellas used by the royal personages of Burmah, a remarkable picture of King Theebaw's surrender, painted by a native artist; a Buddhist Archbishop's fan, a Burman doctor's outfit, including a curious book of astrology, and the autograph Bible presented to the Queen of Burmah by Queen Victoria.

Scenes of Oriental life will be represented in costume, and Burman tea will be served daily. The proceeds of the exposition will be devoted to the Judson Memorial Church.

GLASSBLOWERS LOSING GROUND.

It would seem that the Knights of Labor had received another defeat in the present strike of the glassblowers. They declared last Summer, at a meeting held at Atlantic City, N. J., that hereafter they would demand a reduction in the proportion of apprentices employed as well as require an increase in the rate of pay. The Glass Manufeoturers' Association met in the Windsor Hotel a short time afterward and determined that they would no longer submit to such dictation, and resolved not to start their furnaces until the men would submit to a reduction of the then existing rate of payment and permit the manufacturers to employ more apprentices. Then the strike.

Since September the manufacturers have been hard at work securing workmen who were content to defy the Knights. The result of this has been that there have been eleven non-union furnaces supplied with very nearly 1,800 blowers. Members of the association say that they have reason to believa that the backbone of the strike is broken.

TENDENCIES OF THE CHURCH.

The Baptist pastors gathered yesterday for their Monday morning conference at the Baptist Tabernacle. The speaker of the morning was the Rev. W. Parker of Newark, N. J., who read a paper on "The Christian Life of the Fourth Century, or; The Triumphant Age of the Church." In closing he pointed out some of the tendencies in the Church of to-day.

"The Church," he said, "is now looking for dominating lines of influence in society, and is seeking to become a great and powerful institution, and to hold its influence by its power of control, and thus to bring Christianity into more comprehensive contact with the national life."

FRANK MACARTHUR'S SUICIDE.

AN UNFORTUNATE VICTIM OF AN OVERTAXED BRAIN.

A more than ordinarily melancholy and deplorable affair was the tragic death of the young lawyer Frank MacArthur, whose suicide by jumping from the Washington express near the Patuxent River in Maryland on Sunday afternoon was reported in yesterday's TIMES. He was the man who jumped into Central Park Lake Monday of last week while out walking with his wife.

Young MacArthur came of good family, his father having been a Judge of the District Court of the District of Columbia. About four years ago he was married to Miss Winston, a highly-esteemed member of Washington society. They came to New-York shortly after, and Mr. MacArthur entered a law office for the purpose of perfecting himself in the code of procedure of this State, having already been formally admitted to the bar.

Both young people were popular, their home at 100 West Seventy-eighth-street was one of the pleasantest, and their matrimonial skies were unflecked by a single cloud. About two years and a boy baby was born to them and was welcomed with family rejoicings. But the young man's application to his studies was carried beyond the bounds of prudence, and presently his mind gave way under the strain. Peculiarities in his conduct first impressed the sad reality upon his young wife, and she, in perplexity and hopelessness, summoned aid to MacArthur to her assistance. The father became quickly convinced that his son's mied was unbalanced, and upon his applicatioe young MacArthur was adjudged insane and committed to the St. Elizabeth Asylum for the Insane.

After a course of treatment he has recovered entirely from his malady and was discharged. He returned to his family in New-York, and, contrary to their wishes, again applied himself to his professional pursuits, preparing to engage in practice at an early day. It was not long before he again broke down, his violence indicating that an acute attack of his malady was upon him. Once he tried to throw the baby from the carriage in which they were out riding, and was only with difficulty restrained by Mrs. MacArthur. Then came his effort to drown himself in Central Park Lake. After this occurrence his father was again sent for. He arrived Saturday with two keepers from the asylum in which his son had been confined. When Frank recognized one of them he divined his father's intentione and readily consented to return to the asylum.

The party started Sunday afternoon, and when the train approaching the Patuxent River the young man arose, saying quietly that he was going for a drink of water. His placidity deceived his keepers and he was eot guarded. He went straight to the platform and leeped off into the darkness. When the body was recovered it was feend to be frightfully bruised and mutilated and life was extinct.

The young wife was early apprised of her husband's death, and departed by an early train yesterday for Washington, where the funeral will be held.

IT WAS LADIES' DAY.

INTERESTING CONTESTS AT THE FENCERS' CLUB.

Yesterday was ladies' day at the Fencers' Club, and the long parlors of the clubhouse at 19 West Twenty-fourth-street were filled with fair spectators who sat on each side of the platform on which the fencers met in contest. Promieent amoeg them were Mrs. Grover Cleveland and her mother, Mrs. Perrine.

The exhibition contests began with a bout with foils between John Murray Mitchell and Charles Nadal. Dr. Francis E. Doughty and D. K. Dodge followed also with foils. Signor A. Bolognesi and James Kreelmen were the next contestants. They gave a pretty exhibition with Italian foils.

Perhaps the most interesting bout of the day was between Signor Carmine Sielscalco and Monsieur Armaed Jacohy with foils. They are exponents of the Italian and French methods of fencing, respectively.

Still another participated bnat was that between Alexander Greger end Capt. Hippolyte Nicolas, the latter using the bayonet against his opponent's sabre.

The other exhibitione were between Mr. Charles de Kay and Monsieur Armand Jacoby with foils, Mr. C. C. Nadal and Mr. Mitchell with foils, E. H. Anthou and W. Scott O'Conner with single sticks, Signori Bolognesi and Sielscaleou with Italian sabres, J. Alfred Daveuport and C. C. Nadal with foils in mixed style, A. S. Carhart and W. S. O'Connor with foils, and J. M. Mitchell and Charles de Kay with foils.

A feature of the programme was the fencing of Masters R. de Kay Gilder and Morris, both of the boys' class.

Among the many well-known people present were Mrs. Kinnicutt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. R. W. Rutherfurd, Miss Rutherfurd, Mrs. Lancey Nicoll, Dr. L. E. Seaman, Dr. Francis Doughty, Julian O. Davidson, Mrs. Charles de Kay, Mrs. Sidney de Kay, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Roosevelt, Mrs. C. Hillhouse, Mrs. Jaun, Mrs. Austin Corbin, Miss Corbin, the Misses Brnckman, Mrs. S. F. Barger, Mrs. Edward Austin, Mrs. Mason, Miss Baker, Miss Jeanne de MaCarthy, the Misses Lawrence, Matthew Wilkee, Mrs. J. W. Drexel, Miss Drexel, William Clark, and Miss Dodge.

NO COTTON-DUCK SYNDICATE.

A dispatch from Baltimore was published yesterday in which the statement was made that a great syndicate, with headquarters in this city, was being formed to buy up all the heavy cotton-duck mille of this country and to control the production with a capitalization of from $15,000,000 to $18,000,000. Of course the inevitable English capitalist was to be the prime mover ie the enterprise, and the present owners would continue as managers for the Anglo-American syndicate.

One of the representatives of a large New-England manufactory of cotton duck said to a TIMES reporter that such a combination was no seese likely. "At present," he said, "there is an association of manufacturers which devotee itself to a plan of mutual benefit, and this includes, as do many similar trade associations in this country, not alone the price but the output. Manufacturing interests at present are compelled to combine for self-protection, even though their intentions are very remote from forming such a thing as a trust. So far as English capital is concerned, I do not think it is necessary in the manufacture of cotton duck. American controls the markets of the world in this, and therefore can easily find a ready disposition for all the material of her looms. The association of manufacturers meets at stated intervals, and it has for a long time been able to regulate its affairs without outside interference."

A GIFT TO THE CITY INVALID.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the decision of the Surrogate denying an application made on behalf of the city to have the executors of Samuel Wood compelled to make an accounting. The will provided for the establishment of the Samuel Wood College of Music, the residue of the estate to be used for this purpose, but it was directed that the city should receive nothing until the death of all three of the executors. The Surrogate held that the city was thus not interested in the estate, and the General Term, in its decision, holds that the gift to the city is invalid.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned sine die term.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 9, 1889.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—Case on, No. 1922, Schmittel vs. Simon. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 1939, 1194, 1196, 1198, 469, 826½, 903, 1082, 1081, 857, 911, 910, 533, 1253, 895, 865, 834, 1080, 1062½, 1076, 1063, 1093, 1079, 738.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—O'BRIEN, J.—Nos. 736, 1213, 1214, 1215, 860, 738, 1227, 1228, 1263, 1256½, 1208, 1313, 1163, 1252, 2578, 1166, 1225, 1256, 643, 1267, 1222, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—BEACH, J.—Nos. 521, 1348, 1344, 558, 949, 596, 297, 1271, 1275, 1300½, 1198, 1243, 1238, 1161, 1273, 1274, 1293, 1081, 1342, 1603, 2240, 1272, 1285, 948.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRUAX, J.—No. 26.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM—SEDGWICK, C. J.; FREEDMAN AND INGRAHAM, JJ.—Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM—TRUAX, J.—No. 154.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 891, 1052, 1047, 1034, 590, 752, 793, 555, 720, 793, 908.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 875, 469, 1040, 084, 157, 690, 751, 898, 1033, 593.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 530, contested will of Babette Hargo, at 10 A. M.; No. 516, contested will of T. J. Monroe, at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—VAN HOESEN, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 385, 745, 805, 1005, 749, 1008, 817, 1547, 1193, 171, 1778, 575, 1448, 1437, 1270, 1651, 1062, 1468, 1481, 1469, 1446, 1611, 1918, 878, 458.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—LARREMORE, C. J.—Case on, No. 1451, Conroy vs. Sonn. No day calendar.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—HOLME, J.—Motions, 1939, 1194, 1196, 1198, 469, 826½, 903, 1082, 1081, 857, 911, 910, 533, 1253, 895, 865, 834, 1080, 1062½, 1076, 1063, 1093, 1079, 738.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—KERRIGAN, J.—Nos. 3931, 318, 1478, 3855, 816, 150, 160, 46, 5999, 1450, 84, 679, 2479, 2480, 29.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—EHRLICH, J.—Nos. 843, 1892, 1466, 1496, 1540, 299, 307, 2191, 304, 1093, 521, 944, 526.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—HOLME, J.—Special calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred cases.

IT IS FAIR PLAY FOR ALL

THE MERIT SYSTEM AND PUBLIC OFFICE.

IT IS A SUCCESS, SAYS THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION — CRITICISMS ANSWERED—RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the period covered between July 1, 1888, and June 30, 1889, which has just been made to the President, is opended:

SIR: The classified civil service, which alone comes under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission, now includes about 28,000 Governmental employes, embraced in four divisions, viz., the Departmental Service, the Postal Service, the Customs Service, and the Railway Mail Service. It is estimated that the aggregate of the salaries of these 28,000 employes about equals the aggregate of the salaries of all the other miner employes of the Government.

Therefore, of those in the service of the Government—that is, in the service of the American people—nearly a fourth in point of numbers, and about a half in point of importance, are now withdrawe from the infleences of the patronage system, and are appointed, not because they are adherents of this or that political leader, but because they are deemed likely to be honest and capable servants of the people at large.

The President has aetherity to extend the limits of the classified service to certain directions, and the commission will accordingly recommend to the President at fast as it deems such extensions wise and practicable. But there are two or three points as to which it is desirable that action be taken by Congress to make examinations touching the service more effective and less burdensome. Under rules enforced by law to make examinations touching the enforcement and effect of the civil service rules and regulations, and therefore the commission should be given the necessary inter cation. Great inconvenience and no little detriment to the public service result from the lack of this power.

The minimem limit for the number of employes in the classified Post Offices should be fixed at twenty-five instead of at fifty. This would add so far from fifty offices to the forty-three now classified.

Experience has clearly shown that the local boards of examiners should be at least partially independent of the appointing officers. This end can be attained ie many cases by placing oe the boards persons not in the Government employ; and the law should be so framed as to make it possible to do so even if such persons are not (though they ought to be) paid for their services. The members of these boards are at present required to do all the extra work connected with the examinations without any commissioe without any remunerative whatever; certainly the secretaries at least should be paid. It would be even better to have provision made for marking the papers of all examinations at the office of the commission in Washington. One central board of twenty examiaers at Washiegton could do all the marking; and such an errangement would render it nearly impossible that there should be any suspicion, even of fraud and wrongdoing.

MORE FUNDS NECESSARY.

The commission wishes especially to emphasize the neeo of adequate means wherewith to carry on the important work intrnsted to its care. The som of money at present appropriated for the excenses of the commission is altogether insufficieet for the purpose, le spite of the exercise of the most rigid economy. The employes of the commission are continually overworked. During the hot weather of last Summer, whee many of the clerks in the other departments had their hours of labor shorteeed, those ie the emoloy of the commisseioe were obliged conetently to work overtime. Yet notwithstanding this extra exertion the work of marking examinatioe papers was se fely two months in erreers at the close of the fiscal year. In spite of the most eireneous efforts it has continued to fall behind until eow it is about ninety days in arrears, there being on hand about two thousand sets of papers unmarked. With a sufficient clerical and examining force the papers could be marked as fast as they come in.

During the last fiscal year the number of applicants examined was about 20,000, as against 11,000 the preceding year, thus very nearly doubling the work accomplished while the working force remained exactly the same. This insudicieocy of funds eo the part of the Commissioners themselves; but it is very nnjust to the clerks and examiners, it tells severely against the unfortunate applicants, who are kept months in ignorance of their fate in the examination, and it holds fair a no distant date to work serious harm to the public service. Hitherto, by great exertions, the commission has kept fairly well supolied the lists of eligibles on which calls are most often made; but it is growing impossible to comply with the demands made upon soms of these lists. There may be a division of opinion as to whether there shonid or should not be a civil service law at all, but surely there can be none as to its being properly enforced while on the statute book, and as to the commission's being given sufficient means to enforce it. Common honesty demands that while the law exists there be sufficient money appropriated to carry it into effect. Considering the vital importance of the work, the amount that is needed is absolutely insignificant—so insignificant that there can be no hesitation in granting it in the name of economy.

The commission now has fourteen employes in all; it needs to do its present work at least eight more, their total salaries amounting to about $16,000. Another item of expense of the commission in any direction, as will undoubtedly be necessary, it will also be necessary to still further increase its force. Moreover, about $6,500 will be needed for traveling expenses, an increase of $1,250 over the appropriation for the current year; and to pay the Secretaries of the local boards $100 each the further sum of about $6,000 would be necessary. Without this money it would be impossible for the commission efficiently to discharge merely its present duties will be about $18,000 over and above the sum appropriated this year, or a total appropriation of $58,000. To extend the system as it ought to be extended the appropriations would need to be proportionately larger.

THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE EXTENDED.

During the fiscal year eeding June 30, 1889, the classified service was extended so as to take in the Railway Mail Service. It now leoludes about twice the number of employes that it did when first organized, in 1883.

The commission calls attection to its recommendation in its last report for a change in the customs classification, and earnestly recommends that the lower limit of the classification be based on the character of the service; that is, on designation and duty and eot, as at present, on compeosation.

The most important chaiges made is the reles during the year were the adoption of the rules governing the Railway Mail Service, by which they went into effect on May 1; of the amendment to department Rule 10 and customs and postal Rule 7, approved June 18, 1888, by which vsterans in the late war formerly in the classified service are allowed to be reinstated without reference to the length of time that has elapsed from the severance of their connection therewith.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE OF POLICY.

A most important change in the policy of the commission was instituted by the adoption on June 29, 1889, of the regulation requiring that the liste of eligibles—that is, of those applicants successfully passing the examieations—be made public, with the grade of each eligible attached. The adoption of this regulation has already had a most beneficial effect. It is especially desirable that all proceedings under the law should be free from the slightest taint or suspicion of fraud; and it is therefore important that they should be as open as possible. The markieg is done by special experts, ignorant even of the eames of the candidates whose papers are marked, and great care is taken to prevent the questions being known in advance. Bnt every step in the proceedings is made with the utmost publicity, and each candidate's examination papers are preserved, so that it is perfectly easy to review them and compare them with others if there be the least suspicion of injustice or of unfair treatment. It is necessary to allow the appointing officer a certain liberty of rejection; and by the present civil service rules he can reject two out of every five candidates; but it is only in the rejection of these two that there is any chance whatever for showing personal or political favoritism, and even in this very narrow range it can be shown by the appointing officer only, and not by the Civil Service Commission or the Commissioners themselves; bnt it is very nnjust to the clerks and examiners, it tells severely against the unfortunate applicants, who are kept months in ignorance of their fate in the examination, and it holds fair a no distant date to work serious harm to the public service. Hitherto, by great exertions, the commission has kept fairly well supolied the lists of eligibles on which calls are most often made; but it is growing impossible to comply with the demands made upon soms of these lists. There may be a division of opinion as to whether there shonid or should not be a civil service law at all, but surely there can be none as to its being properly enforced while on the statute book, and as to the commission's being given sufficient means to enforce it. Common honesty demands that while the law exists there be sufficient money appropriated to carry it into effect. Considering the vital importance of the work, the amount that is needed is absolutely insignificant—so insignificant that there can be no hesitation in granting it in the name of economy.

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SOME ACCUSATIONS ANSWERED.

It seems worth while to aeswer one or two of the accesations often brought against the merit system by its opponents. These accusations have been so incessantly repeated that many people have finally come to believe them.

One of these accnsations is that the examinations are of such a character as to favor "boys fresh from school" at the expense of mee of maturer age, experience, and capacity. This is simply iecorrect. Ie the last report of the commission full tables bearing on the subject are given. By these it is shown that nearly two-thirds of the applicants for examination enceed in passing, and that of those passing about two-fifths are appointed, the figures proving that those who have had a fair trial have had a common school education do about as well as those who have graduated from college.

A glance at these tables shows that the average age of those passing the examinations for the civil service of the Governmeet is about twenty-eight years. In other words, the examinations for these positions are especially suited, not to school boys, but to men in the prime of life, with experience of the world, who have left school for at least ten years.

The most common accnsation, however, is that the examinations are "scholastic," or of an "impractical" character; that, as is often asserted, the commission does not give practical tests, but asks questions about history, science, etc., and on irrelevant subjects. All such statements as these are without foendation, and if those who make them do so in good faith, it is only because they have not taken the trouble to ascertain the facts. As a matter of fact' special care is taken to have the examinations as practical in character as possible, and to test each candidate oe precisely those subjects demanded by the character of the work in the branch of the service to which he is seeking admieeion.

The commission strongly objects to irrelevant questions, and surely no one can be more opposed to more irrelevant to a man's duties as clerk or letter carrier than are inqeiries as to how he voted at the last election and how strong his political backing is. These are precisely the questions the enemy of the merit system objects to; the examinations as "impractical" are in reality desirous of asking.

Examinations are held for scores of different places, and for each place appropriate tests are provided. That is to say, it is necessary for an chemist to keow something of chemistry, and for an assistant astronomer to keow something of astronomy; and applicants for such positioes are questioned accordingly. The clerk, for example, and typewriter is examined in stenography and typewriting. But the great bulk of applicants—probably over 9d per cent.—apply for positions as clerks, copyists, letter carriers, and the like, and the examinations for these positions are those by which the system can best be teeted.

SENSIBL

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. C. O. T'r. rcts	28⅛	30⅛	28⅝	30⅛	1,233
*Am. C. O. Tr. ctfs.	30⅛	30⅛	30	30⅛	6,966
American Ex	118	118	118	118	19
Atch., T. & S. Fe	32⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	12,735
*Brunswick Co.	32	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	1,800
Cameron Coal	4⅞	5¼	4¾	4¾	300
Canada Southern	53	53	52⅝	53	2,250
Cedar Falls & M.	3	3	3	3	100
Central Pacific	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	290
Ches. & Ohio	23½	23⅝	23	23⅜	4,410
C. & O. 1st pf.	63	64⅜	63	64⅜	1,618
C. & O. 2d pf.	41¾	43	41¾	42⅞	3,800
Chi. Gas Trust	36	40⅜	35⅝	39⅝	37,233
Chicago & N. W.	109¾	110¾	109¾	109¾	7,785
Chi. R. & Q.	103¾	104⅛	102	103⅜	7,715
C., M. & St. P.	68⅛	68⅛	67⅝	68⅛	30,045
C., M. & St. P. pf.	112⅛	112⅝	112⅛	112⅝	500
C., R. I. & Pac.	96⅝	97	96⅝	97	5,155
C., C., C. & St. L.	69	70⅝	67¼	70⅝	8,592
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96	96⅞	96	96⅞	705
Cin., W. & B.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	100
Colorado Coal	33⅜	34¼	33¼	34	4,650
Col., H. V. & Tol.	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	425
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	40½	39⅜	39½	1,700
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	92	92	92	92	200
Com. Cable	102	102	102	102	200
Con. Gas Co.	89¼	89	88⅜	89	500
Del. & Hudson	146¼	146¾	145¾	146¾	800
Del., Lack. & W.	139¾	139⅝	137⅜	139¼	28,241
D., L. & W.	32	33¼	31	33⅛	9,175
Den. & R. G. W.	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¾	300
Den. & R. G. pf.	48	48	48	48	520
E. T., V. & Ga.	10	10	10	10	60
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	22	22	22	22	330
*Lonis., St. L. & T.	30	30	30	30	100
L. E. & West.	17¼	17¾	17	17⅜	715
L. E. & West. pf.	61¾	63	61¾	63	800
Lake Shore	105⅝	106⅜	105⅝	106	2,640
Long Island	90¾	90¾	90	90	400
Louis. & Nash.	83⅝	83⅞	82⅞	83½	9,815
Manhattan con.	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	1,235
Michigan Cen.	95	95	95	95	200
Mil., L. S. & W.	99	99	99	99	50
Minn. & St. L.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	100
Minn. & St. L. pf.	9	9	9	9	300
Missouri Pacific	66	67⅝	65¾	67⅛	16,230
Morris & Essex	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	100
*Nat. Lead Trust	17¾	18¼	17	18⅛	21,460
Nash., C. & St. L.	102	102	101	101	500
N. J. Central	118	118	115⅜	116	2,000
N. Y. Central	106⅜	107⅛	106⅜	107⅛	845
N. Y. & Nor. pf.	20	20	20	20	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	42¾	44½	42¾	44¼	4,630
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	150
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	67⅛	68	37½	38	300
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅝	27¾	27½	27¾	3,050
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	100
N. Y., S. & W.	8	8	8	8	300
Norfolk & West.	19	19	19	19	100
North. & West. pf.	50½	50½	49½	49½	800
Northern Pacific	30½	31	30	31	300
North. Pac. pf.	73	74⅝	72¼	74	14,010
Ohio & Miss.	21½	22⅝	21½	22⅝	000
Ont. & W.	7¼	7¼	7	7	300
Ontario & West.	20¼	20⅞	20½	20⅝	9,010
Oregon Imp. pf.	90	90	90	90	100
Oregon R. & N.	100	100	100	100	180
Oregon S. L.	53	53	51	53	1,055
Oregon & Trans.	32½	33¼	32½	33¼	4,365
Pacific Mail	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼	1,150
Phil. & Reading	39¾	39¾	38½	39⅜	87,400
Philadelphia Gas	65	65	65	65	50
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	183	185	182	185	1,400
Rich. & W. P.	20⅜	21⅝	20	21⅜	8,710
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79½	80	79½	80	100
R., W. & O.	102¾	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	100
St. L. & S. F.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¼	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	37½	38	37½	38	410
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	168
St. P. & Omaha.	32½	32¾	32	32¾	550
St. P. & Omaha pf.	96½	96½	96	96	200
St. P., M. & M.	105	106	105	105¾	1,035
Southern Pac.	35¾	36	35¾	36	30
*Sugar Ref. Co.	57	59½	55	58⅝	58,205
Tenn. C. & I.	74½	75	68	72	5,865
Tol. & O. C. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	112
Tol., A. & K. M.	30½	30½	30½	30½	700
Texas Pacific	19	19½	19	19¼	3,605
Union Pacific	67½	67¾	66⅜	67⅝	26,815
United N. of N. J.	224¼	225¾	224¼	225¾	18
W., St. L. & P.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	600
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅝	4,900
West. Union Tel.	82	83¼	81⅝	82⅞	7,445
W. & L. E. pf.	64⅞	65¾	64¼	65⅝	860
Wisconsin Cent.	29	30½	29	30½	2,320
Total sales					487,338

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. cn. 6s.	122½	122½	122½	122½	$1,000
At. & Pac. 4s	74½	75	74½	75	20,000
Boston Unions 1st, t. r.	93	93	93	93	1,000
Canada So. 2d	96⅜	97⅛	96¾	97⅛	6,000
Cent. Pac. 1 s.	101	101	101	101	10,000
Cent. Pac. 6s of 1896	112	112	112	112	1,000
Cent. Pac. 6s of 1898	115¼	115¾	115⅛	115⅛	25,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	34,000
Chi. & Atl. 7s	120¼	120¾	120¼	120¾	1,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	102	102	102	102	2,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	12,000
Chicago Gas 1st	90	90	90	90	10,000
Chic. & Ind. C. 4s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	1,000
*D. & R. G. imp. 5s	82	82	82	82	13,000
E., T., V. & G. 5s	101	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	4,000
Erie 1st cn	138	138	138	138	1,000
*Erie 2d cn	102	102	102	102	5,000
*Erie 2d cn. 6s	88	88	88	88	20,000
Ft. S. & Van B. H. 1st	100	100	100	100	10,000
*Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
†Georgia Pac. 1st	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	10,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	115	115	114	115	23,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 2d	74	74¼	74	74	23,000
Han. & St. J. 6s	114	114	114	114	10,000
Hel. & R. M. 1st	102	102	102	102	2,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000
Iron Mount. 2d	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
Kan. Pac. cn.	114	114	114	114	1,000
Kan. & Tex. cn.	106	106	106	106	12,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	61½	62	61	63	92,000
Kan. & L. gen. 6s	85½	70¾	68½	70¾	215,000
Kings Co. El. 1st	103	103	103	103	1,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	104	104	104	104	10,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	101	101	101	101	5,000
Louisville So. 1st	101	101	101	101	2,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st	99¾	100	99¾	100	11,000
Mem. & Char. 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Met. Elev. 1st	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
M., L. S. & W. cons.	102½	102½	102½	102½	10,000
Minor. & Esser 2d	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Mut. Un. s. f. 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	113	113	113	113	2,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	112	112	112	112	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	10,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	94	94¼	94	94¼	4,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117	117	117	117	3,000
North. Mo. 1st	116	116	116	116	10,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103¾	5,000
North. Pac. 1st	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	5,000
Northwest. 5s	107	107	107	107	1,000
Northwest. sf. 6s	115	115	115	115	2,000
*Ore. Imp. 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	113	113	113	113	4,000
*Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s	104	104	103¾	103¾	3,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	103½	103½	103¼	103⅜	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78	78¼	78	78¾	71,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	45	47	45	47¼	41,000
Reading gen. 4s	89	89	89	89	10,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st, D. & M. certs.	68	68	68	68	13,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d, D. & M. certs.	36	36	36	36	5,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s	119	119	119	119	1,000
Rock Island 6s	106	106	105⅞	106	62,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st, cr. c.	86½	86¾	86¼	86⅛	15,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d	30	30	29	29⅜	23,000
St. L. & S. F. geo. 5s	101½	101½	100½	100½	15,000
St. Paul & Dul. 2d	102	102	102	102	5,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
St. L. 1st, K. C. & N.	127	127	127	127	4,000
St. P. 1st, S. M.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s	86	86	86	86	2,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s	117⅞	118	117⅞	118	8,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926	89½	89½	89½	89½	4,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1911	86	87	86	87	7,000
Shen. Val. 1st, r.	106	106	106	106	17,000
Shen. Val. gen. r.	44	44¾	44	44¾	11,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	94¾	95	94¾	95	36,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	36¼	36¾	36	36¾	77,000
T., A. & A. & M. P. 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st	78	78	78	78	5,000
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, r.	100½	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	7,000
Union El. 1st	107	107	107	107	10,000
Union Pac. s. f.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	9,000
U. P. 1st, 1908	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	10,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	2,000
Wabash 1st	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	49,000
Wabash 2d	81	81⅜	81	81⅜	70,000
W. N. Y. & P. 5s	96½	96½	96	96	2,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106	106	106	106	3,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
Total sales					$1,293,000

†Ex interest. ‡Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.12	.13	.10	.12	2,500
Beat & Belcher	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	100
Bullion	.78	.78	.78	.78	100
Com. Tunnel	.21	.21	.15	.15	2,300
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	200
Exchequer	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
El Cneto	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Horn Silver	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	350
Jolin	.40	.40	.40	.40	300
Little Chief	.34	.34	.34	.34	200
Mutual S. & M.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	800
Mexican	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	200
Nevada Queen	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
New Pass	.37	.38	.37	.38	800
Ophir	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	100
Orient & Miller	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Phenix	.42	.42	.42	.42	100
Sagahanoock	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Snitor Creek	.53	.55	.53	.55	600
Savage	1.60	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Seven Thirty	.07	.07	.07	.07	900
Silver King	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
United Copper	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	500
Union Con	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	100
Total sales					13,650

*Unlisted.

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	27¾	30¾	27¾	30¾	1,940
Atch., T. & S. Fe	32⅜	33⅝	32⅜	33⅝	8,380
Chi. Gas Trust	36¾	39⅝	36¾	39⅝	530
Chi., R. & Q.	103	103	102¾	103	320
Canada Southern	52¾	52⅞	52¾	52⅞	380
C., R. I. & Pac.	96⅞	97⅜	96⅞	97⅜	180
C., C., C. & St. L.	69	67⅞	69	69	430
C., St. P., M. & O.	32	32	32	32	100
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	96	96	96	96	100
C., M. & St. P.	68¾	68¾	67⅞	68⅜	12,743
Chi. & N. W.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	450
Central of N. J.	116⅛	115¾	115¾	115¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	139¼	139⅛	138¼	139¼	7,990
Den., T. & F. W.	33	33	33	33	10
Lake Shore	106⅛	106⅜	105⅞	106⅛	180
Louis. & Nash.	83⅝	83⅝	82⅝	83⅜	980
L. E. & W.	17	17	17	17	100
Missouri Pacific	66⅛	67⅛	65⅞	67⅛	24,000
Manhattan con.	101	101	99⅞	99⅞	200
Nat. Lead Trust	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¼	9,880
N. Y. Central	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	44	44⅜	43⅝	44⅛	3,860
North. Pac. pf.	73	74¾	72¾	74⅝	440
Nort. & West. pf.	59⅛	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	300
N. Y., O. & West.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	100
Oregon Trans.	32⅞	33	32⅞	33	300
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Phil. & Reading	39⅜	39⅝	38¾	39⅜	74,020
Pacific Mail	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	20
Rich. & W. P.	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	1,030
St. L. & S. F. pf.	38	38	38	38	100
St. P., M. & M.	106	106	106	106	100
South. Pac. Co.	37¾	38	37¾	38	1,280
Texas Pacific	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	100
Union Pacific	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	500
Wis. Cent.	30¼	30¼	30	30¼	100
Total sales					57,183

RAILROAD BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ala. & Vicksburg 1st	105	105	105	105	1,000
Ches. & Ohio 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5,000
D. & R. G. imp. 4s	86	86	86	86	5,000
Erie 2d cn	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 2d	70	70	70	70	1,000
Gen. Elec. deb.	87½	87½	87½	87½	1,000
Kan. & Tex. 4s	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	1,000
Mut. Un. deb.	107	107	107	107	2,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 7s	133	133	133	133	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 6s	127	127	127	127	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	94	94	94	94	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s, r.	94	94	94	94	1,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117	117	117	117	3,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103¾	5,000
North. Pac. 1st	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	5,000
Northwest. 5s	107	107	107	107	1,000
Northwest. sf. 6s	115	115	115	115	2,000
*Ore. Imp. 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	113	113	113	113	4,000
*Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s	104	104	103¾	103¾	3,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	103½	103½	103¼	103⅜	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78	78¼	78	78¾	71,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	45	47	45	47¼	41,000
Reading gen. 4s	89	89	89	89	10,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st, D. & M. certs.	68	68	68	68	13,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d, D. & M. certs.	36	36	36	36	5,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s	119	119	119	119	1,000
Rock Island 6s	106	106	105⅞	106	62,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 1st, cr. c.	86½	86¾	86¼	86⅛	15,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d	30	30	29	29⅜	23,000
St. L. & S. F. geo. 5s	101½	101½	100½	100½	15,000
St. Paul & Dul. 2d	102	102	102	102	5,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
St. L. 1st, K. C. & N.	127	127	127	127	4,000
St. P. 1st, S. M.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s	86	86	86	86	2,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s	117⅞	118	117⅞	118	8,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926	89½	89½	89½	89½	4,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1911	86	87	86	87	7,000
Shen. Val. 1st, r.	106	106	106	106	17,000
Shen. Val. gen. r.	44	44¾	44	44¾	11,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	94¾	95	94¾	95	36,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	36¼	36¾	36	36¾	77,000
T., A. & A. & M. P. 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st	78	78	78	78	5,000
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, r.	100½	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	7,000
Union El. 1st	107	107	107	107	10,000
Union Pac. s. f.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	9,000
U. P. 1st, 1908	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	10,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	2,000
Wabash 1st	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	49,000
Wabash 2d	81	81⅜	81	81⅜	70,000
W. N. Y. & P. 5s	96½	96½	96	96	2,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106	106	106	106	3,000
West Shore 4s, r.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
Total sales					$1,293,000

*Ex interest. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.12	.13	.10	.12	2,500
Beat & Belcher	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	100
Bullion	.78	.78	.78	.78	100
Com. Tunnel	.21	.21	.15	.15	2,300
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	200
Exchequer	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
El Cneto	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Horn Silver	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	350
Jolin	.40	.40	.40	.40	300
Little Chief	.34	.34	.34	.34	200
Mutual S. & M.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	800
Mexican	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	200
Nevada Queen	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
New Pass	.37	.38	.37	.38	800
Ophir	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	100
Orient & Miller	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Phenix	.42	.42	.42	.42	100
Sagahanoock	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Snitor Creek	.53	.55	.53	.55	600
Savage	1.60	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Seven Thirty	.07	.07	.07	.07	900
Silver King	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
United Copper	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	500
Union Con	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	100
Total sales					13,650

*Unlisted.

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	27¾	30¾	27¾	30¾	1,940
Atch., T. & S. Fe	32⅜	33⅝	32⅜	33⅝	8,380
Chi. Gas Trust	36¾	39⅝	36¾	39⅝	530
Chi., R. & Q.	103	103	102¾	103	320
Canada Southern	52¾	52⅞	52¾	52⅞	380
C., R. I. & Pac.	96⅞	97⅜	96⅞	97⅜	180
C., C., C. & St. L.	69	67⅞	69	69	430
C., St. P., M. & O.	32	32	32	32	100
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	96	96	96	96	100
C., M. & St. P.	68⅜	68¾	67⅞	68⅜	12,743
Chi. & N. W.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	450
Central of N. J.	116⅛	115¾	115¾	115¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	139¼	139⅛	138¼	139¼	7,990
Den., T. & F. W.	33	33	33	33	10
Lake Shore	106⅛	106⅜	105⅞	106⅛	180
Louis. & Nash.	83⅝	83⅝	82⅝	83⅜	980
L. E. & W.	17	17	17	17	100
Missouri Pacific	66⅛	67⅛	65⅞	67⅛	24,000
Manhattan con.	101	101	99⅞	99⅞	200
Nat. Lead Trust	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¼	9,880
N. Y. Central	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	44	44⅜	43⅝	44⅛	3,860
North. Pac. pf.	73	74¾	72¾	74⅝	440
Nort. & West. pf.	59⅛	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	300
N. Y., O. & West.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	100
Oregon Trans.	32⅞	33	32⅞	33	300
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	100
Phil. & Reading	39⅜	39⅝	38¾	39⅜	74,020
Pacific Mail	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	20
Rich. & W. P.	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	1,030
St. L. & S. F. pf.	38	38	38	38	100
St. P., M. & M.	106	106	106	106	100
South. Pac. Co.	37¾	38	37¾	38	1,280
Texas Pacific	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	100
Union Pacific	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	500
Wis. Cent.	30¼	30¼	30	30¼	100
Total sales					57,183

RAILROAD BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ala. & Vicksburg 1st	105	105	105	105	1,000
Ches. & Ohio 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5,000
D. & R. G. imp. 4s	86	86	86	86	5,000
Erie 2d cn	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 2d	70	70	70	70	1,000
Gen. Elec. deb.	87½	87½	87½	87½	1,000
Kan. & Tex. 4s	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	1,000
Mut. Un. deb.	107	107	107	107	2,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 7s	133	133	133	133	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 6s	127	127	127	127	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	94	94	94	94	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s, r.	94	94	94	94	1,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	117	117	117	117	3,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103¾	5,000
North. Pac. 1st	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	5,000
Northwest. 5s	107	107	107	107	1,000
Northwest. sf. 6s	115	115	115	115	2,000
*Ore. Imp. 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	113	113	113	113	4,000
*Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s	104	104	103¾	103¾	3,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	103½	103½	103¼	103⅜	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78	78¼	78	78¾	71,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	45	47	45	47¼	41,000
Reading gen. 4s	89	89	89	89	10,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st, D. & M. certs.	68	68	68	68	13,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d, D. & M. certs.	36	36	36	36	5,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s	119	119	119	119	1,

10 PAGES

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THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN PARÁ.

LITTLE EXCITEMENT OR INTERRUPTION TO BUSINESS — PROMISES OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PARÁ, Nov. 21.—The news of the proclamation of the republic in Rio de Janeiro was received here with great calmness and with apparently little interruption to business. Comparatively little space is devoted to the subject in the provincial press, and the whole affair was looked upon as settled from the moment that the news was received by telegraph.

No interruption to the telegraph service occurred, and on the 19th the Provisional Government of the province received from the Central Provincial Government by telegraph the text of the manifesto or proclamation of the republic, which was immediately published, as follows:

"Citizens, the people, the army, and the navy, in perfect accord of sentiment with our fellow citizens residing in the provinces, have just decreed the fall of the imperial dynasty and the consequent extinction of the monarchical representative system. As the immediate result of this national revolution, essentially patriotic in its character, there has just been established a provisional Government, whose principal mission is to guarantee the maintenance of public order, the liberty and the rights of the citizens. To carry on this Government until the sovereign nation can through its constitutional organization select a definitive Government, the undersigned citizens were appointed as chief executive power of the nation.

"Fellow-citizens, the provisional Government, simply the temporary agent of the national sovereignty, is the Government of peace, liberty, fraternity, and order. It will only use the attributes and extraordinary powers with which it is invested for the defense of the integrity of the country and of public order. The provisional Government, by all the means at its command, promises to guarantee to all the inhabitants of Brazil, native and foreign, security of life and property, to respect rights individual and political, except when they may be limited for the good of the country and for the maintenance of the Government proclaimed by the people, by the army, and by the navy.

"Fellow-citizens, the ordinary functions of justice as well as those of the civil and military administrations will continue to be exercised by those bodies heretofore existing in plenitude of effect, and in regard to those holding office the rights acquired by each functionary will be respected. The section of the Senate is decreed from now, as well as of the Council of State. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved.

"Fellow-citizens, the provisional Government recognizes and acknowledges all the national engagements contracted by the former Government, the treaties existing with foreign powers, the public debt, internal and external, the interests now in force, and the obligations legally established. (Signed,) Marechal Deodoro da Fonseca, Chief of the Provisional Government; Aristides da Silveira, Minister of the Interior; Ruy Barboza, Minister of the Treasury and of Justice ad interim; Lieut. Col. Benjamin Constant Botelho da Magalhães, Minister of War; Admiral of the Fleet Eduardo Wandenkolk, Minister of Marine; Quintario Bocayuva, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Agriculture ad interim, of Commerce and of Public Works."

The *Diario* of Gram-Pará pays attention to the reorganization of conservative party, and, after narrating the political facts of the past few days, concludes thus: "The situation is grave, and all have need for calmness and reflection. Such is the expression of our wishes, and the advice which we offer to the conservative party, whose mission toward the Republic is no less important, and no less elevated than it was toward the monarchy."

The *Liberal* of Pará comprehends that the country is passing through a time of difficulty, in which the Liberal Party cannot hold its arms. In an editorial article it says: "The Liberal Party, reflecting seriously on this momentous crisis, and understanding the responsibility which attaches to it, on account of the position it holds, some prominent elements of political influence resolved to give in their adhesion to the republican movement, counseling those of their party to do the same without hesitation or restriction, reorganizing the party, which will be called the Democratic Liberals. We have the satisfaction to add that our counsel has been generally followed by the Liberals, as was demonstrated by the enthusiasm manifested by our friends and by the numerous signatures which the party programme received."

After the editorial article comes a list of those who have given in their adhesion to the reorganized party, including many prominent men of the Liberal Party of distinct views. The rest of the press comments on the events generally are in a calm and rational tone, and on the whole seem to anticipate that apart from political sentiment some material good will come out of the new state of affairs for the northern province of Pará. Autonomy is welcomed as being more likely to develop the resources of the province and do justice more promptly to her needs than when under imperial and more centralized rule.

The steamship Portuense of the White Cross Line, which arrived yesterday from Pernambuco and Para, stopped at the latter port after the Brazilian Republic had been proclaimed, and brings the news that profound peace reigned, at least in the Province of Para, as late as Nov. 21.

Capt. Frederick Hews of the Portuense states that on Nov. 12, when he left Pernambuco all was quiet there, and no rumors of an impending revolution were abroad. When the vessel arrived off Para on Nov. 16 and a pilot came on board, Capt. Hewe was surprised to learn that a revolution had taken place, but he found that there would be no difficulty in entering the port.

When the Portoense came to anchor in the harbor, and the Captain rowed ashore, he saw on many of the buildings the flag first used by the provisional Government of Brazil. It consisted of three diagonal stripes—red ones at the ends and the middle one of white. In the centre of the white stripe was a blue star. This is not the flag since adopted by the republic.

When Capt. Hewe reached the offices of his agents at Para—Singlehurst, Bucklehurst & Co.—he was informed that everything was going smoothly. A member of the firm was the British Consul at Para. He seemed to think that the people were very well satisfied with the republic. There were no expressions of discontent, nor were soldiers to be seen in the streets. The Captain found that there was no interdict on commerce. On the first day of the revolution an interdict was placed on many of the coastwise and river vessels, but it was soon taken off.

An attempt had been made to place the ocean cables under the actual inspection of the Republican authorities, but Superintendent Jordan, an Englishman who had charge of the cables, protested strongly against the proposed measure. He said that the cables were private property and should not be touched. He agreed, however, to submit all cable messages which were of a political nature to the Chief of Police, but claimed the right to send all messages which were not likely to affect the Government. The matter was finally settled in accordance with Mr. Jordan's wishes. The messages which were being sent by the cables while the Portuense was at Para were few.

On Nov. 18 Jneto Chermoot was installed as President of the Province of Para. The ceremony took place at 1 P.M. in the chief municipal building of the city. All of the officers of the place—some two hundred in number—were then brought out and were drawn up outside the building. Capt. Hews says that they were far from being an imposing-looking body of men. The inauguration ceremony was of a simple nature. Chermoot was selected for the Presidency of the province by the Republican Club of Para. The office was first offered to Dr. Pais Carvalho, the leader of the Republicans in the province, who had done much to foster the Republican idea before the revolution took place. The doctor declined the office upon the ground that the duty of extensive practice would leave him no time in which to transact the business of state. All was quiet when the Portuense left Para with a cargo of sugar and rubber on Nov. 21.

In the mail that was received by William R. Grace & Co. on the Portuense only brief mention was made of political matters. One letter contained this statement, written from Para on Nov. 20: "The financial situation is no worse. The Imperial Government had promised to send up $3,000,000 to be loaned on lands and other securities, which, it was hoped, would relieve the situation. But whether this promise will be fulfilled or not by the new Republican Government is not yet known. The change of Government was accomplished here with remarkable rapidity and absence of disturbance to business, both public and private."

The letter of another merchant said: "It is not yet known that all the provinces have adhered. It is feared by some that it will be difficult to enforce the new system of government. There are wide differences both in the character of the people and the interests of the Northern and Southern provinces, and it will be a difficult matter to harmoniously adjust these conflicting interests. As for me, the prime for foreigners [illegible] years in Brazil."

The Best Furniture for the least money sold from Flint & Co.'s West 14th-st. and 3d-ave. stores.

respondents the following, under date of Para, Nov. 19, 1889: "By a coup d'état the Republican Party has upset the Imperial Government, and the Emperor has left the country. Most of the provinces have adhered. A few in the South are still to be heard from, and we now have a provisional Government. The affair passed off very quietly, and the country is tranquil for the moment. There are, however, many pros and cons as to the future, and by many it is feared there will ultimately be trouble. Business was but little interrupted. The present Government has promised to assume all the responsibilities of the preceding, and also grants the Emperor a pension of 800 contos de reis per annum till the end of his life. This is not transferable to his heirs."

UNDER HIS OLD FLAG.

LISBON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Cape St. Vincent reports that the Alagoas sailed Dec. 1, flying the old flag of the Brazilian Empire, in compliance with the instructions cabled hither by the provisional Government.

Dom Pedro was much gratified by his reception by the Portuguese. He maintained his reserve, however, and his physician required that all persons received in audience should abstain from any reference to the Brazilian revolution.

DANGER IN THE WIRES.

A LIVE ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRE STRIKES AN ELEVATED TRAIN.

In spite of the frightful warnings that the electric lighting companies have had of the danger of uninsulated wires, it is evident that there yet remain enough of those deadly things to make travelling in the city not altogether safe. As the last Third-avenue City Hall train was making its way rapidly down the Bowery, and nearing Grand-street, last night at about 12:30 o'clock, the few passengers in the second car were startled by a sudden crackling, splitting sound on the roof of the car. For an instant everybody thought that a heavy ballstorm had rattled its contents on the car. A moment later it became evident that a live wire had caused the disturbance.

Those who were looking out of the window saw a flash of lightning-like light gleam through the air and, accompanied by a shower of sparks, run along the eaves and gutters of the houses, parallel with the elevated track. At the same time passengers in the car felt a slight electric shock, and one whose elbow was resting on the window sill perceived a strong current similar to that given by a battery shoot through his arm.

The phenomena were explained by the guard to have been caused by a low-hanging wire which was caught by the roof of the car and pulled along until it crossed another wire. There was a general feeling of relief when the manifestations ceased and it was found that no harm had been done. It seemed to be a little near an experiment in impromptu electric execution to be pleasant, and, in fact, might easily have proved more serious.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

AN ELEVATOR COMPANY GOES UNDER AND ASSIGNS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 3.—The Central Elevator Company of this city, T. A. Cheek, President, and Albert Eakin, Secretary and Treasurer, filed a bill of assignment in the Chancery Court to-day. Their schedule shows $169,298 as liabilities and about an equal amount as assets, consisting of grain in their elevator, real estate, &c.

The failure is the largest that has ever occurred here and was precipitated by the depreciation of grain in their elevator and by the inability of the company to meet drafts on them here and elsewhere. The banks hold a large amount of the firm's paper, most of which is secured by warehouse receipts.

The company has been doing an extensive business on credit, but up to this time they had promptly met their paper. It is reported tonight that the warehouse receipts are duplicated in many instances and there is some excitement in consequence.

The officers of the company were unable to-night to state how much grain they have on hand, or how many of their warehouse receipts are outstanding. The institutions in Chattanooga holding the firm's paper will not be seriously affected by the failure, as the amount is well distributed, and all are able to stand a complete loss of their holdings without embarrassment, but it is feared that some others affected by the failure will be seriously involved.

THE SECRET BALLOT IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 3.—The secret ballot law was tried in New-Haven for the first time to-day. The principal objection was in regard to the very inferior booths furnished by contractors. In one ward these booths fell down when there was a rush of voters, and in another the doors were closed and locked by the bad construction. Otherwise the system was satisfactory, and it gave opportunity for so much scratching that it was midnight before the counting was finished.

The result of the town and city election was not ascertained until 12:45 o'clock this morning. Interest was centred in the election of Town Agent on account of the recent irregularities in the Town Agent's office. The Independents united with the Republicans in the interest of good Government, and a strong campaign was made against James T. Reynolds, the Democratic nominee, who had held the position before. Reynolds was elected, however, but only by a majority of 49 over Gen. Frank D. Sloat, Republican, though the town is usually Democratic by about 2,500 majority. Notwithstanding the threats of saloon keepers to vote in opposition if the license fee was raised above $300, license was carried by about 2,000 majority.

OPPOSED TO SUBSIDIES.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The Baltimore Board of Trade at its meeting yesterday passed resolutions favoring the erection of a new Custom House in this city. The board also passed resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Commerce in reference to the Tonnage bill. The resolutions oppose the granting of subsidies or bounties to foster American shipping interests.

The board by the resolution declares itself "in favor of liberal payment being made for the carrying of the United States mails by American ships, and would advocate such action on the part of the Post Office authorities, but it deprecates any system of bounties in accordance with the proposed Tonnage bill now awaiting the action of Congress, as a measure of special favoritism, entailing an enormous burden on the Nation for the benefit of a few, and creating an unhealthy development, which in the end would result disastrously."

JEFFERSON DAVIS BETTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The doctors, the nurses, and those who have access to the sick bed of Jefferson Davis are of opinion that he has greatly improved since last Monday morning, a few hours previous to which time they became very uneasy at the prospect. Last night Mr. Davis passed an uninterrupted good night, and to-day has taken his liquid nourishment with more relish than for several days past. Associate Justice Fenner, who has an excellent opportunity of forming an opinion, declares that Mr. Davis is decidedly better to-day.

THE SITUATION AT LYNN.

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 3.—The storm has not interfered with the work in the burned district. Temporary structures have been erected all over the devastated territory, and business is being transacted as usual. Postmaster Hoitt reports business at the Post Office unprecedented. One thousand Lynn workmen have registered as out of employment.

The Knights of Labor assemblies attached to the Lynn Central Labor Union have issued an appeal to the workingmen of the country for funds. Money received will be used in alleviating sufferings among local workmen and operatives.

THE ELECTION IN ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 3.—John C. Rankin, Republican, has been elected Mayor of Elizabeth to-day by about 300 majority. The probabilities are that three Democratic and one Republican Freeholder are elected. The Republicans claim to have gained one Alderman in the First and Eighth Wards. The next board is likely to stand 13 Democrats to 11 Republicans.

TWO HUNDRED KILLED.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3.—The platform of a theatre at Wienhen, in the Province of Shantung, collapsed during a performance. Two hundred persons were killed.

MONTANA TAKE WARNING

DON'T MAKE B. PLATT CARPENTER A SENATOR.

REMEMBER THAT THOSE WHO TOUCH PITCH WILL BE DEFILED AND STUDY THE HISTORY HERE GIVEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—So the Republicans really think of sending to the United States Senate from the rising young State of Montana ex-Gov. B. Platt Carpenter, formerly of Poughkeepsie, in the State of New-York.

What New-York politician who voted in 1882 would have thought it possible? In Montana, where they do not care much about the early political histories of the men who have come to the country to be decent private citizens, there is a good deal of pride in Statehood and a natural desire to be represented in Washington by men who can be depended upon to be faithful to their oath of office, their party, and their friends. If Montana should choose Carpenter under the impression that he is either of these things, it is perfectly evident that his history is not known, or that the Republican Party is in desperate straits for Senatorial timber.

The career of Carpenter in 1882 ought to be sufficient in itself to cotitle him to the lasting resentment of the entire Republican Party in and out of Montana. During the early Fall of that year, when Chester A. Arthur was President and was beginning to indulge the hope of a renomination in 1884, the Republican voters of the State, not thoroughly pleased with the Administration, were choosing delegates to the State Convention that was to nominate a Governor. The popular feeling was for Cornell, who was about completing a term. The Administration was for Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury. The Administration people were determined to overcome the popularity of Cornell by any means at command. It had bold supporters, just as Cornell had warm and active friends.

B. Platt Carpenter was then of the State Committee. He enjoyed so much of the confidence of the Cornell men that he was in possession of the Cornell canvass, showing that the Governor had a majority of the delegates. The convention met at Saratoga Sept. 26, and on the night of the 15th Carpenter, the Platts and the Duchess County delegate began to arouse the concern of the Cornell men, who had already seen enough of the work of Arthur's friends to convince them that delegates would be bought at any price the Administration could pay.

The situation remained unchanged until the morning of the 20th. Carpenter, who had been a Cornell man up to the time the committee met, voted with the Arthur men for Senator Madden for Chairman. By the use of a forged telegraphic proxy the opponents of Cornell won in the organization. In the convention that followed a partial price for Carpenter's desertion of Cornell was paid. The Dutchess delegation, under the direction of Carpenter and Gen. Ketchum, voted for Folger, who was nominated on the second ballot by a small vote over Cornell. Carpenter was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

The indignation that was visited upon Stephen B. French for persecuting W. B. Robertson upon a forged telegraphic dispatch was faint and insignificant compared with the execration of B. Platt Carpenter. Folger, then in declining health, was disposed to withdraw from the ticket in the hearty of the fearful storm, but Carpenter would have his pound of flesh and evidently hoped to win if he could only silence the criticism of the enraged Cornell supporters. Folger stood under the pressure of his confident friends. The election was held. Grover Cleveland was elected Governor by the unparalleled majority of 192,000, and B. Platt Carpenter was made to feel the scorn of New-York's Republicans by running behind Folger about 4,000 votes.

The Montana Republicans, who intend to send B. Platt Carpenter to Washington as Senator ought to remember this fact in history, will probably be revealed with great minuteness many times during the term for which he may be chosen. The Democrats will look with interest upon the man by whose infidelity to his friends, his participation in the blackest political fraud in New-York's history, it became possible for them to carry the State, while the contriver and abettor of the crime was spurned by his friends and party and flung off to be sent into exile as Governor of Montana by the President in whose waning cause he had enlisted. This appointment was always considered as his reward for the deed of shame.

This is the only intently interesting page in Carpenter's history. The Montana people ought to see that Col. Michael, the editor of the Congressional Directory, has the incidents and figures of the famous Folger-Carpenter campaign of 1882 properly set forth in that interesting work, in a large edition sent to the State of Montana to prepare the way for Carpenter's re-election in case he should happen to reach the Senate by some new form of political chicanery. It might be a mercy to him to keep him in Helena.

Carpenter has evidently forgotten his history, and again feels the hope that animated him in September, 1882, when he was a candidate loathed and detested more heartily and unanimously than any other man who ever ran on a Republican ticket in any State or any contest.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOAT MEN.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 3.—A case of general interest to steamboat owners and to steamboat men is on the calendar of the Circuit Court. It is an action brought by Thomas Cornell against James D. Leary, on the contract of surety guaranteeing the performance of the covenants of a charter party dated Oct. 14, 1884, and made between the Washburn Steamboat Company of this city, the owners of the steam propeller Alicia A. Washburn, and James McKay of Tampa, Fla.

By the provisions of the charter party the Washburn Steamboat Company let to McKay the propeller Washburn for the term of twelve months from Oct. 17, 1884, to be employed in the coasting trade between Key West and points on the west coast of Florida.

Upon the arrival of the steamer to the Florida coast. He had it insured, but failed to return it at the expiration of the charter party, it being lost while en route from Key West to New-York City. James D. Leary, the defendant, became the surety of McKay on the charter party and is guarantor for the full performance of the covenants of the same.

After the loss of the vessel the Washburn Steamboat Company assigned its claim to the plaintiff, who brings this action against the guarantor for the value of the vessel and unpaid installments of rent, amounting in all to about $3,760.

THE CENTRAL FIELD TRIALS.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Dec. 3.—The Setter Derby of the central field trials was continued today, and the Pointer Derby commenced. The weather was good and birds very plenty. The following is the result of the work in the Setter Derby: Harry C. beat Lettie Lind; Rowdy Rod beat Royal C. In the trial heat for first prize Rowdy Rod beat Harry C. Royal C. will run with Sam C. to see which will run with Harry C. for second prize.

Four braces ran in the Pointer Derby. In the first series of heats the dogs will be selected to run for three prizes. No decisions are given in this series until all have run. Four braces ran in the first series to-day, as follows: Joy, Jr., and Lou; Nye and Carlgrove; F. F. V. and Sally P.; Miss Mealy and Convex.

A BRIDGE FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The board of engineers to examine into the question of a site for a bridge over the Mississippi River at New-Orleans has finished its work and gone home, Gen. Comstock to New-York and Major Alleo to Galveston. The board decided upon a report and Capt. Kiegman was charged with writing out the decision. This document, and the accompanying work, fills a large edition sent to the State of Moot

Harrison signed for South Dakota first and knew it. Now we know it, too."

Not long after the Senate adjourned to-day the Republican members of that body met in caucus and discussed the subject of providing places on committees for the six new Senators. It was found that a difference of opinion existed. Some proposed to increase the membership of the committee and others argued that Senators, now holding places on three or four committees or more, should retire from some of them and thus make room for the new-comers. After a little talk, the whole matter was turned over to a committee, to report to a future caucus, and the Senators went home.

Some of the Senate employes were greatly interested in the caucus, and will continue to watch Republican conferences until they find out what their fate is likely to be. There is a good deal of quiet talk among the Senators about a reorganization of the Senate, and the present employes fear that this talk will soon give way to action. One or two changes in committee clerkships which have already been made are taken as indications that the spirit of change is abroad among the Senators.

Sergeant at Arms Canaday will be the first to go when the reorganization is effected. It is believed that the Senators as Edmunds, Allison, Evarts, Sawyer, Spooner, Stockbridge, Davis, and Washburne are ready to vote for Canaday's successor. There is a fair chance that, when they do vote that way, they will also vote for ex-Representative Richard Guenther of Wisconsin for the new Sergeant at Arms.

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The Democratic Representatives held a caucus to-night, with a good attendance, more than one hundred members being present. Mr. Holman of Indiana was elected Chairman of the caucus, to succeed the late Representative Cox of New-York, Mr. Carlisle having declined the post.

Following a time-honored custom, the Republican majority had signified their willingness to allow the Democratic minority to retain one of their party in the employ of the Doorkeeper, and Mr. Adams was selected. Mr. Hill, who is now an Assistant Sergeant at Arms, as the employe who should be so retained, and made it his duty to preserve the secrecy of the caucus. Messrs. Wilson of West Virginia and Blackburn of Louisiana were re-elected Secretaries of the caucus.

When these preliminaries had been disposed of, Representative Oates of Alabama offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of fifteen members, with ex-Speaker Carlisle as Chairman, to undertake the care of the political interests of the minority, and to discharge the duties of what is commonly known as a "steering committee."

Opposition immediately developed. Representative Blount of Georgia strongly objected to the delegation of individual powers and rights to any committee and found a number of other reasons why the resolution should not be adopted. Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas was also opposed to the resolution and moved that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky suggested the appointment of a committee of three members, with powers corresponding to those of an Executive Committee, to whose decision an appeal might be taken to the committee of fifteen, which, in turn, might call the caucus together. Mr. Crane of Texas moved as a further substitute the appointment of a committee of five members to keep the Democratic Representatives advised of the movements and plans of their opponents and to call the caucus together when necessary.

Finally, all of the motions were laid aside for the present, and the caucus adjourned.

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Secretary Windom to-day received letters from three national bank depositories in response to his notice of the withdrawal of 10 per cent of their deposits Jan. 15. One of the bank surrendered the entire amount on deposit—$310,000, and offered to sell the $300,000 of 4 per cent. bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security therefor to the Government at 127. This is a Boston bank and is of the class known as "surplus" or "inactive account banks."

Another one of the letters was from an "active bank," and offered the department $50,000 4 per cents. at 127. This represents the entire amount of the withdrawals from that bank under the plan adopted toward "active account banks;" that is, banks with which the department does the general business of the transaction of current business. Both offers were accepted.

The third bank heard from is an "inactive account" bank, which expressed its purpose of waiving the 10 per cent. privilege in the matter of withdrawals and tendered bonds equal to the Government its security bonds, aggregating $110,000, at the prevailing rate. It is said at the Treasury Department that the prompt and unexpected action of these banks in selling their bonds is probably due to the fact that there will be a reduction of 1 per cent. in the premium paid on 4 per cents. after the 1st of January, when the next quarterly interest falls due.

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Gen. N. M. Curtis, who regards St. Lawrence as the finest county in any state, dropped into town to-night, and, within five minutes after his name appeared on the hotel register, he was accused of being on the hunt for appointments up St. Lawrence way. The General declared that he was not. There was no more truth in that idea, he insisted, than in the story sent out when he was here with the Knights Templar, to the effect that he was working tooth and nail for Mahone in Virginia. Gen. Curtis is accompanied by his eldest daughter, and is on his way to Virginia to look after his interests there.

It is just accidental, too, that George Z. Erwin, a well-known resident of the same county, is here and at the same hotel. Mr. Erwin is understood to be very anxious that Speaker Reed shall make no mistake about the composition of his committees, and he has as much as told Mr. Beldsn, who is having a word to say about the matter, that he ought to exercise his influence in seeing that none but the very best men shall be named for New-York. No one can tell just which committee Erwin expects to work in.

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Senator Evarts in the Senate and Representative Cummings in the House are awaiting an opportunity to introduce bills to grant to all per diem officers of the Customs Service the privilege of a two weeks' leave of absence, with pay, in each year. Inspectors of Customs and Assistant Weighers who ask this say that it has been the practice for ninety-two years to allow this, with pay, and sick leave on a physician's certificate. Secretary Fairchild hesitated to decide on the matter. The Attorney General of the present Administration recently gave an opinion adverse to the employes. The bill is to be pushed, on the ground that the per diem employes should enjoy the same privileges as all other employes of the Government. The application is backed by petitions from every port of entry in the United States.

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Representative Belden is a busy man. He has acquired great prominence by his management of the New-York delegation and the Speakership contest, and now he is the leader to whom Mr. Reed has turned to learn the wishes of the New-York members, Republican and Democratic, for places on the standing committees. The Democrats will put their list of preferences in the hands of Representative Flower, who will turn it over to Mr. Belden. Mr. John M. Wylie, it is understood, hopes to get the place on the Committee on Public Railroads, held by Mr. John D. Weber, his predecessor in the last House.

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Representative Flower will see to it during the next month that Congress is reminded of New-York's desire to have the exposition of 1892. It is understood that he will bring the entire delegation together, in a pleasant way, to talk over the matter and resolve on a plan of procedure in the House. The desires of members from other sections for other places are understood to be modified a good deal by the interest and activity displayed in New-York, and the earnestness and intelligence of the New-York members in making the wishes of New-York known.

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Major John W. Powell, Director of the Geological Survey, has accepted the invitation of the New-York Chamber of Commerce to explain to that body the system of irrigation which he proposes for the arid lands in the West. The explanation will be given in a lecture before the Chamber Saturday afternoon.

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President Harrison is not like the sailor in the song about civil service reform. He has evidently concluded that it is "No matter what you do, if your heart be only true," and, forgetting his list of blackleg appointments in Indiana, he talks in fine phrases about the system and recommends Congress to give it its generous consideration.

Senator Farwell, who has been reported as deeply touched by Harrison's generous attention to himself and whose affection for the President is provoking the astonishment of all the Senator's friends, is still not won over to the President on this question.

"No," said he this morning, "I have not read the report of the Civil Service Commission, but I shall probably have a good time when I do read it. It may be wearisome, though, for the civil-service system is a fraud of the worst kind, a cheat, a delusion, a humbug. In fact, you cannot say anything too mean of it."

"When will you introduce your bill to wipe it out of existence?"

"I don't know that I shall introduce such a bill," replied the Senator. "We can do just as well by refusing to appropriate the funds on which it depends. It was beaten that way before, and we are going to do our best to beat it once more."

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The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—C. H. Stearns, Brookdale, St. Lawrence County; W. A. Horr, Great Bend, and John Garlock, Omar, both of Jefferson County; Asa I. Benjamin, Rockwood, Fulton County.

Ohio.—J. M. Dixon, Charles City; Annie E. Skinner, Danmark; W. H. Chapman, North River; Fannie B. Bondurant, Variety Shade.

Maryland.—T. Stark, McMasters; M. Myers, Pleasant Valley; P. H. Dorsey, St. Clements Bay; William Bean, Valley Lee.

Pennsylvania.—H. W. Bretz, Cressona; William Michael Trautman; Mary Lund Landenburg; W. Keeslard.

Connecticut.—Mrs. E. Booker, Pleasant Valley; C. Hart Merriam, Mrs. M. A. Day, South Kil-

BIG FORECLOSURE SUITS

ARGUMENT AGAINST MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

THE CLAIM OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY TO 94 MILES OF THE ROAD SOUTH OF DENISON, TEXAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 3.—This has been another day of elaborate argument in the foreclosure suits against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company. When Judge Brewer convened court this morning the unfinished argument was taken up by Simon Sterne of New-York on the railroad company's motion to make the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Extension Railroad Company a defendant in order to enable the court to properly decide upon the claim of the Union Trust Company to a lien upon ninety-four miles of the road south of Denison, Texas. This section of the road, it was maintained, was conveyed to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas in 1881 by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Extension Railroad Company, as shown by a deed in which it is recited that that conveyance was subject to the mortgage on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road to the Union Trust Company.

Mr. Sterne argued in support of this motion that the Lexington Railroad Company ought to be before the court so that the latter could properly investigate the question made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; that the clause subjecting the said ninety-four miles to the mortgage was correctly and fully inserted in the deed and ought to have been there, and that the deed ought to be corrected and the offending clause stricken out. He maintained further that the mortgage of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to the Mercantile Trust Company was not limited, specifically, to the same court, should be held to be the first and only lien on the ninety-four miles of road for the reason that the whole of the consideration for that conveyance consisted of bonds issued under the Mercantile Trust Company's mortgage.

Messrs. Wheeler H. Peckham of New-York and Judge Phillips of St. Louis opposed the motion on behalf of the Mercantile Trust Company. Then came the application of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company for leave to file a cross bill. Among other things Mr. Sterne asked for the lease of the road to the Missouri Pacific be set aside as having been forfeited through non-compliance by the Missouri Pacific with the terms thereof, and that an accounting be had as to the matters between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Missouri Pacific relating to that lease so as to determine the amount, if any, to be paid by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to the Missouri Pacific for money which the latter company claims to have advanced it.

In his cross bill the Missouri, Kansas and Texas also claims that there is nothing due from it to the Missouri Pacific, but that on the contrary the Gould road on just accounting would owe it a large sum. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas also lays claim in this bill in relation to certain $9,000,000 worth of bonds issued under the Mercantile Trust Company's mortgage, that such obligation should be shifted from the Southern to the Northern Division of the general system, so that the equipment bonds which were issued should be held to cover the equipment for the Southern Division, inasmuch as such equipment was paid for by bonds issued under the Mercantile Trust Company mortgage.

To-morrow Mr. Sterne will make a motion to consolidate the cases before the court, and for an allowance of $25,000 for fees out of the fund. The Union Trust Company, through Mr. Peckham, will seek to procure an appropriation also for services as Trustee.

CONFIRMED IN A LAND GRANT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 3.—By a decision of the Supreme Court to-day the Chicago and Northwestern Road through the Minnesapolis and Omaha is confirmed in the possession of a land grant worth $6,000,000. The grant was obtained through the payment of $70,000 and an agreement with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul that the St. Paul should participate in the grant to the extent of one-fourth. This agreement was repudiated by the Minneapolis and Omaha later, and the repudiation is now confirmed by the Supreme Court on the ground that the agreement was contrary to public policy.

Years ago the Portage and Superior Road obtained a grant in 400,000 acres of land as an inducement to build a line through the northwestern part of Wisconsin. The company was poor, and in the Fall of 1881 its workmen were clamoring for their wages, and it was apperent that it would have to give up. When the Legislature met there was a great scramble to get possession of the grant, the Northwestern and the St. Paul doing the principal fighting. The laborers struck, and the starving men engaged in a riot. Something had to be done. Representatives of the Omaha and St. Paul Companies met in Milwaukee and formulated a contract under which the St. Paul Road agreed to pull out of the fight for the grant. In its turn the Omaha Company agreed that it would give to the St. Paul Company one-fourth part of the land grant when acquired and certain traffic privileges for which the St. Paul was, among other things, to pay the Omaha 6 per cent. per annum on one-half the actual cost of the road. The Legislature was then induced to transfer the land grant to the Omaha Road, which proceeded at once to complete the new line according to the proposed agreement, and the St. Paul Company built no more of its line, but stopped at Cedar Falls, six miles north of Menominee.

In January, 1883, the Chicago and Northwestern Road, controlled by the Vanderbilt interests, obtained control of the Omaha Road, and Marvin Hughitt was elected President. Mr. Hughitt sent to the St. Paul a communication refusing to make the division. The St. Paul people then brought suit to enforce the agreement. The Omaha Company demurred to the complaint, claiming that the contract was void as against public policy and that no action could be maintained thereon. Judge Stewart decided that the contract was a good cause for action against the Omaha Company, but the Supreme Court has now reversed his decision. The Omaha-Northwestern combination therefore retains the grant.

THE SAN DOMINGO ROAD.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Santo Domingo Central Railroad, held yesterday at 32 Liberty-street, these gentlemen were elected Directors: H. C. King, H. L. Beam, B. P. Harris, G. G. Ward, Milton Griswold, W. H. Bliby, C. C. Monroe, J. E. Coleman, and H. W. Alden. The executive officers will be selected at another meeting to be held next Saturday.

Work on the construction of the road has just begun, although the concession was granted by the San Domingo Government some time ago. The line will run from the southern coast of the island to a salt mountain, in which is an almost inexhaustible supply of salt of a fine quality.

A BELT ROAD IN NEW-ORLEANS

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—It is about definitely decided that New-Orleans is to have a belt road and that the railroads will anticipate mandatory action on the part of the City Government. Vice President Smith of the Louisville and Nashville Road has been in the city for several days consulting with the heads of the other railroad lines leading into New-Orleans, and it is understood that all the companies will co-operate in the movement. The project is to embrace a union station built near the intersection of Canal and Claiborne streets, which is close to the centre of the city, on property granted employed by the Louisville and Nashville, which road is to undertake the construction of the belt over a route that has already been mapped out.

A resolution was introduced in the Council to-night authorizing the City Surveyor to survey a route for the belt and its expected hyroads. That he will find no objection to the one already selected is indicated by the fact that Mayor Shakespeare sent a strong message to the Council to-night rehearsing the necessity of a belt road in New-Orleans.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.

4 CHRISTMAS SPECIALTIES IN FURNITURE.

DRESSING & SHAVING CABINETS, $13 AND UPWARD.

Reproductions of the latest French styles in Antique Oak and natural finish Mahogany. Trimmings of old silver and oxidized brass. These shaving cabinets are fitted with locked compartments for mugs, locked drawers for razors, and every toilet convenience. Adjustable mirrors of French beveled plate; broad top of richly-grained wood; compartment drawers with dust-proof finish and every latest device.

ANTIQUE WRITING DESKS, $10 AND UPWARD.

Selected English Oak, cut quartered grain, with 16th and 18th century finishes. Fitted with upper and lower shelf for books and wide deep drawer; carved lid, richly decorated, with firm sliding supports. The inside arrangements of these desks include wide shelves, drawers, pigeon holes, square compartments, secret drawers, racks for books, &c. The workmanship is the finest throughout.

MUSIC CABINETS, $8 AND UPWARD.

The very latest styles, with curtained front, with glass locked door and with carved door, and beveled French mirror in panel. Our Music Cabinets are fitted with adjustable shelves and can be used for books, music, or unmounted photographs. Mounted on light, strong casters and finely finished.

BOOKCASES, $8 AND UPWARD.

Made of the finest English Oak, quartered grain, with polished brass rod and rings for curtain in front. The shelves have fluted edges and are adjustable to any height. The top is broad for ornaments, with beveled edge mirrors in back panels. The most extensive assortment of Bookcases and Cabinets in this city. Lowest prices.

SECURE OUR RULES BEFORE PURCHASING.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.,

NO COMMISSIONS AFTER DEC. 31.

The trunk line Presidents met yesterday and conferred with Chairman Blanchard and other representatives of the Central Traffic Association and with some officials of the New-England roads. It was the largest meeting ever held in the Joint Executive Committee rooms, the number of gentleman present being nearly sixty. Two topics were discussed, the abolition of the payment of all commissions for passenger business and the discontinuance of the use of private stock cars. As to the matter of commissions, they were wiped out altogether. None of the roads represented will, after Dec. 31, pay commissions to anybody.

Passenger Commissioner Tuttle, when asked what plan would be adopted to stop commissions, said: "It is like Direly-y's remark about resumption, 'that the only way to resume was to resume.' The only way to stop paying commissions is to just stop, and that is what, it is expected, will be done."

The trunk lines reaffirmed their position regarding private stock cars, which is that they be not permitted on trunk lines. Chairman Blanchard said that the Central Traffic Association roads would have to ask for a little more time in the matter. They wish to have all of the Western roads stop using private stock cars at once, but it is believed that the abolition would come now before many weeks.

MR. CORBIN MAKES SOME CHANGES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—A. A. McLeod to-day resigned as General Manager of the Reading Coal and Iron Company. He was at once elected Vice President by the Directors. C. E. Henderson was elected General Manager of the company. He will have his headquarters at Pottsville, and devote more attention to the affairs of the mines than it was possible for Mr. McLeod to do, as his duties as General Manager and Vice President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company required nearly all of his time in the city.

Mr. Henderson is distinctively a Corbin man, he having been General Manger of the old Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railroad, to which Mr. Corbin was interested. This change is about the first fruit of Mr. Corbin's recent inspection trips to the coal region.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association in Chicago yesterday, the report of the special Board of Arbitration on the adjustment of through and local rates to points in Nebraska and Kansas was considered. The Burlington and the Union Pacific refused to accept the rates recommended by the board because they involved an advance in the through rates to Lincoln and other Nebraska points which have heretofore been favored with lower rates than would, under the standard, be justified by their geographical position. The refusal of the above-named roads to change the present condition of things arises from the fear of the loss of traffic to these localities and ultimately causing further anti-railroad legislation in that State. The consideration of the subject will be resumed to-day.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners have granted the application of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to increase its capital from $3,200,000 to $6,000,000 to pay for the roads recently incorporated in the Brooklyn annexation.

The approximate earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ending Nov. 30 were $412,000; for the corresponding period last year, $391,000; increase, $21,000.

TAKEN FROM JAIL AND LYNCHED.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH, Md., Dec. 3.—About 2:30 o'clock this morning a band of masked men went to the jail here, overpowered the keeper, broke open the cell of Joe Vermillion, and took him out and lynched him on the bridge leading to this village.

Joe Vermillion was accused of burning houses. At a preliminary hearing before Justice Harris, Mr. P. E. Bandt, State's Attorney, being present, John Vermillion, Jr., testified as to the burning of his father's house near Hall's Station. Lloyd Vermillion testified that he saw his brother Joe on Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock with a coal-oil can. Joe stated that he was going to burn down Mr. J. T. Clark that night as he had burned one of his houses some two years ago. Messrs. J. T. Clark and Walter Ryan testified that they were aroused by the cry of fire, and stated the amount of their loss by the burning of their barns Saturday night.

Joe Vermillion pleaded not guilty and said he was not in the county at the time. He was sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and immediately placed in irons after resisting the officers.

BARON VON SUCROW'S TROUBLES.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Baron F. E. Von Sucrow, who married Miss Constable of Baltimore, has written a letter of complaint from New-York to Mayor Davidson, the new Mayor. It says that on Sept. 15, 1888, Miss W. Constable, accompanied by Major F. E. V. Sucrow, called on Mayor Latrobe to ask if he had the power to perform the civil marriage, and if he would do so privately. Explaining the law, stating also that he could not perform the civil marriage, but, unfortunately for Miss Constable and Major Sucrow, a reporter was in the Mayor's office and published inaccurate accounts of the interview.

The publication thereby created brought into notoriety Miss Constable and Major Sucrow, and he was not allowed to marry without the consent of his Government or his father. He has been injured so much by the press that his wife, who is now reported sick, must go to the poorhouse.

Mrs. Von Sucrow's friends in Baltimore say that she will not suffer for lack of comforts, and will not have to go to the poorhouse.

THE CONTEST OVER MRS. GAVIN'S WILL.

The hearing in the contest over the will of Mrs. Ellen Gavin, the particulars of which were given in last Sunday's TIMES, went on before Referee Hascall yesterday. The counsel for John Gavin, the son who came out second best according to the provisions of the document, tried to prove that Mrs. Lennon conspired with Thomas, the successful son, in inducing the old lady to visit his home in New-Jersey.

John testified that he had lately seen the lady in question sporting a shawl that had been his mother's property, and said that she had told him that Thomas gave her $10 and her child $5 for her help, and that he had promised her $200 more and a silk dress. He also testified that he smelled whisky on his mother's breath just before she died, and when he went on to say that he knew whisky when he smelled it, several witnesses on the other side grunted an unqualified assent.

The summing up will begin on Dec. 21.

PASTIME CLUB'S MEETING.

The Pastime Athletic Club held its annual nomination meeting last evening at the clubhouse, Sixty-sixth-street and East River. The following gentlemen were nominated for officers:

President—J. E. Sullivan; Vice President—D. J. Bell; Secretary—H. Dimse; Financial Secretary—C. C. Hagarmeyer; Treasurer—A. J. Manberg; Captains—J. H. Hughes and W. R. Barckhardt; Games Committee—J. Moran, A. H. Lewis, W. Pollmso, A. Arecid, E. Stellins, and W. Severance.

The annual club election will be held at the clubhouse Tuesday evening, Dec. 17.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Union Amateur Athletic Club of Boston has been planning for some time to give an athletic entertainment under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, and has advertised it extensively among athletes at Boston. The show has never received the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union, and at the recent meeting the Board of Managers of the union passed a resolution distinctly stating that it disapproved of the affair. Secretary J. E. Sullivan of the union said yesterday that all athletes who appear at the meeting will be suspended from the union.

The annual boxing tournament of the Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn, will take place in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Jan. 16. Gold watches will be given to the winners of the several classes, and silver watches will be given to seconds. The weights are 105, 115, 125, 135, 145, and 158 pounds. Entries will close Jan. 2, with W. H. Robertson, 298 Broadway.

The American Athletic Club has bought the gymnasium of the defunct Brooklyn Athletic Association and its equipments for $400, and will remove it from its present place in Brooklyn to the American grounds at Mott Haven.

The third annual reception of "The Tanks," a social organization made up of members of the Pastime Athletic Club, will be held this evening at the New-York Mechanchor Hall, 203 East fifty-sixth-street.

Messrs. George F. Slosson and Maurice Daly, the billiardists, will give an exhibition of their skill before the members of the suburban Republican Club to-morrow evening. They will play at the club's headquarters, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh-street and Vanderbilt-avenue, at 8 P. M.

The New-York Canoe Club will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers and transaction of other business on Friday evening.

CARLTON MUST HANG.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Gov. Hill declines to interfere in the case of Murderer Carlton, sentenced to be hanged on Thursday.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The steamship Wimbledon, (Br.,) from Palermo Nov. 27 for New-York, passed Gibraltar Dec. 2.

The steamship Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Woodhouse, from New-York Nov. 17, ult., at Avonmouth yesterday.

A NEW BASEBALL DEAL.

INDIANAPOLIS PLAYERS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO NEW-YORK.

The managers of the New-York Club are making efforts to have a strong team in this city next season even if the Brotherhood scheme prove successful. In that event it is stated on good authority that the Indianapolis Club will be transferred to New-York. With such players as Glasscock, Denny, Boyle, and several other of the Hoosiers, Manager Mutrie could get together a pretty strong team. He has his eye on a number of youngstere who are anxious to star in the baseball firmament.

The new deal leaked out yesterday, but the New-York managers do not care to give any light on the subject. As yet nothing definite has been done, but it is a well-known fact that President Brush of the Hoosiers is anxious to sell his franchise and retire from baseball entirely. Washington has already been consolidated with the Baltimore Club, and the Cleveland players may be transferred to Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia to assist in strengthening these teams. Boston and Pittsburg are already engaged a number of young players for next season. From the present outlook the League will be composed of only eight clubs, but the players of the other two will be used to strengthen the weak points of the nines selected to battle for the trophy. A member of the Brotherhood who was spoken to on the subject said that as believed the Indianapolis and Cleveland would retire to assist the other clubs. In that event the League would be composed of New-York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Washington or Baltimore.

President Day said yesterday that suit would be brought by Werd of the New-Yorke in a few days in order to test the legality of the reserve rule. He seems to think that the courts will decide in favor of the Leagne.

Latham of St. Louis says that he will play with the Browns if the latter pay back salary due him.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 3.—At to-day's session of the Inter-State Baseball League the salary limit was fixed at $1000 per month, and it was decided to fix the guarantee for each game for visiting clubs at $65, or 40 per cent of the gate receipts. A traveling corps of umpires will be appointed. The following officers were elected: President, Secretary, and Treasurer—William H. Voltz of Philadelphia; Vice President—William M. Douglas of Allentown; Directors—James T. Kelly of Wilmington, James Farrington of Harrisburg, J. G. Humes of Lebanon, and J. C. Meehler of Altoona. The Schedule Committee will be composed of representatives of Altoona, Lebanon, and Allentown. The meeting adjourned to meet in Allentown at the call of the President.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—The Cleveland League Baseball Company engaged Gus Schmeltz as manager to-day.

STIR IN CHINATOWN.

THE CLAN SUNG OR MAYOR OF THE MOTT-STREET COLONY DISAPPEARS.

The Mayor of Chinatown, whose official title is the Clan Sung of the Zoon Fa Goon Soo, has been having trouble of late with what his friends scornfully call "no goodee Sundayschoolee Chinamans" and with a lot of highbinding Chyos. They wanted money on various pretexts from him, and he has been kept busy from morning till night for the last month refusing their requests.

Yesterday he disappeared from Chinatown's ken, leaving word with his Marshal, Foo-Yeh, that he had gone away simply to "rest his chin," but it is whispered by his enemies that the Mayor has been supplementing his yearly salary of $360 per year with borrowings from the public crib amounting to about $1,000 per month, "alice samee Boodle Aldermans," and that he is on his way home to propose an almond-eyed bride with the apolla. His friends say, though, that he is only tired out from holding prolonged conversations with obtuse Mongolians, and that he will return in a few days to finish his term of office, which does not expire for three months yet.

Mott-street was in a ferment yesterday over his disappearance, and a delegation of Chinamen visited the new Consul, Mr. Shann Fun, last night, to ask his advice about electing a Mayor in the place. They were advised to wait a week or two, and then call again if the Clan Sung had not emerged from his retirement.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

The inventions for the navigation of the air give no promise, according to Prof. Le Conte Stevens, who lectured at the Young Men's Institute Hall last evening, of usefulness in a commercial sense. The professor gave his audience an account of what these inventions have been and what the inventors have accomplished. Something was done in 1883 toward making the balloon more than a toy, when Gaston Tissandier successfully applied the electric power to the propulsion of the balloon in any direction he chose. This invention was further perfected in 1884 by Renard and Krebs, who made a balloon that might be a very effective weapon in war, since it could be guided over an army or a city and drop shells or other deadly missiles and then make to return in safety.

Peter C. Campbell of Brooklyn, in his experiments at Coney Island last year, showed greater ability to control the ascent and descent and direction of a balloon by mere hand power than had ever been shown before. The professor did not regard balloons as more dangerous than riding on the elevated railroads.

A PRETTY CHURCH FAIR.

A very pretty church fair was opened yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House Assembly Rooms in aid of the building fund of the Church of the Redeemer. There was an exceptionally fine display of beautiful and useful things such as are usually displayed at a church fair, and are eminently suitable for holiday presents. Some of the articles displayed were too expensive for profitable sale, and it was in contemplation to dispose of them by chance, as has been done in nearly every charitable or church fair held in this city in recent years, but some one said that if such a thing were attempted the police would arrest the responsible head of the affair, and pending an inquiry into the legality of the proposed method of sale it was determined to refrain from so doing.

Kapp's Seventh Regiment Band was in attendance, as it will be all the week, playing for promenade concerts, for which the broad staircases and halls afford every convenience.

PALMER WILL BE HANGED.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 3.—The Supreme Court today overruled the exceptions in the case of James Palmer, the Portsmouth murderer. Palmer was to have been hanged to-day, but had been granted a respite by the Governor until Jan. 10, at which time he will be executed unless further clemency interposes.

THE COX FAILURE.

SALE OF THE GOODS RESTRAINED—STRONG LANGUAGE BY MR. SINGERLY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—There were some important developments to-day in the surprising failure of Lewis S. Cox & Co. beyond the action of the Sheriff of Montgomery County in levying upon the residence and other personal property of Mr. Cox at Ogontz under execution on the $185,000 judgment note of George Victor, trustee for the creditors. Mr. William M. Siegerly, whose only interest in the business was that of a large creditor, and who was not embraced in the list for whose benefit judgment was entered yesterday, went into court to-day and secured a stay of proceedings. Judge Gordon granted a preliminary injunction restraining for a time the sale of the goods in the store at 1,220 Chestnut-street, which were attached under a writ issued against Lewis S. Cox and Lewis S. Cox & Co.

Although there was no assignment recorded to-day, the attorney for the judgment creditors said that this step would be taken in a day or two. Mr. Singerly, in his affidavit for the injunction, declares that Cox's debts to him exceeds all his (Cox's) other debts combined. On July 1, 1889, Mr. Singerly says, he purchased from Cox the business of the store at 1,220 Chestnut-street, together with the entire stock in trade, in consideration of the sum of about $47,000, which sum has been paid in full. He (Singerly) then took exclusive possession of the store and retained the same. The name of Lewis S. Cox on the signs was retained for the advantage of the business, but all persons from whom purchases were made were notified of the change. The affidavit continues:

"The larger part in value of the goods have been purchased since July 1, 1889, and all the indebtedness of the store incurred prior to that time has been paid by me. On Dec. 2, 1889, the said Cox made and executed a judgment note in favor of Cox and as Lewis S. Cox & Co. for $185,000, in favor of George Victor, or assigns, trustee, on which judgment note judgment was entered on the same day. A writ of fieri facias issued thereon, and was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Philadelphia County.

"It appears that William W. Ledyard, as said Cox's attorney, also acted for the plaintiff in execution. Deponent is informed and verily believes that Mr. Ledyard is and for many years past has been the regular counsel of Cox, and that this judgment note was given in his office. I verily believe no debt is or was due to George Victor, the plaintiff, in his individual capacity. By special direction of said Ledyard, the sheriff levied on my goods and chattels at 1,220 Chestnut-street.

"I verily believe that the said proceedings were instituted by Cox and Victor, the said Victor combined to get this trust judgment for the purpose of getting control of the goods, chattels, and estate of said Cox, freed from liability to assert my claims, and in order to intimidate me into acquiescence, the scheme to seize goods at 1,220 Chestnut-street was agreed upon by them. None of the creditors of Cox are residents in respect to any goods furnished to my store at 1,220 Chestnut-street, or any goods now there."

STIRRING PRESBYTERIANS.

LIVELY TIMES IN PITTSBURG OVER THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 3.—There were lively times to-day at the meeting of the Pittsburg Presbytery over the Confession of Faith. George T. Purves offered a motion to reconsider the question of amending and revising the Confession of Faith, which the Presbytery at its last session had decided against. He was ably seconded by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Holland, while the opposition was headed by the Rev. G. W. Chalfant. After a hot discussion the motion was defeated by a slight majority.

Then the members began during the reconstruction of the Confession of Faith sprung a bomb. It was in the shape of the following, offered by Elder W. G. Johnston:

Whereas, This Presbytery views with deep concern the widespread defection prevalent throughout our great Presbyterian Zion in the received standards of our reformable Church; and

Whereas, Our congregations are in danger of being corrupted by such heresies; therefore,

Resolved, That this Presbytery has been, as a Presbytery he required, as soon as possible, to present to their several congregations our belief, as set forth in the Westminster Confession of Faith, upon the following, among other points:

That God has, from all eternity, ordained some of His creatures for His own glory to everlasting death.

That elect infants alone are saved.

That the Pope of Rome is anti-Christ.

A volley of oaths on Moderator Ewing for recognition followed this announcement. The Rev G. W. Chalfant said this was absurd, and such a remark should not even be made about the Pope. He replied the resolution as "a caricature on the Confession of Faith."

The Rev. Dr. H. T. McClelland of the Western Theological Seminary remarked that he was ordained to preach the Gospel and not the "Confession of Faith."

Dr. Holland said the resolution was all right except that it ought to state also that the Lord made the world in six days of twenty-four hours each.

Mr. Chalfant had just begun to go into another discussion of the insanity of the resolution when a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was carried, and the fight for the time ended.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Benjamin Crane, ons of Paterson's (N. J.) oldest business men, died in that city Monday night. He was eighty-four years of age last September. He had been engaged for more than sixty years in business as a dealer in and maker of marble mantels and builders' materials, and was remarkably active and vigorous to the last. He was taken ill with pneumonia last Wednesday. He was active in the anti-slavery agitation of fifty years ago, was an earnest advocate of temperance, and was prominent in church and benevolent circles. He leaves many relatives in various parts of New-Jersey.

Cyrus Fillmore, brother of ex-President Fillmore, died Monday at his residence north of La Grange, Ind., of typhoid fever, aged eighty-seven years. He was formerly a resident of Utica, York State, a prominent Democrat. His wife, who is eighty-five years old, is dangerously sick. They had been married more than sixty-four years, and had resided in Indiana since 1837. Mr. Fillmore leaves a large fortune.

J. R. Bennett, one of the most widely known fire underwriters of the country, died at Indianapolis yesterday of Bright's disease, aged sixty-four. His principal work was in Cincinnati, where for twenty years he was Western manager of the Ætna insurance Company, and afterward President of the Andes Insurance Company.

A dispatch from London says that Princess Louise Murat has just died at Ravenna, her home. She was the aunt of Prince Joachim, and was born at Paris in 1805. She was married in 1825 to Jules, Count Rasponi, who died in 1877.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.60	Ophir	3.75
Best & Belcher	2.85	Potosi	1.70
Choller	2.00	Savage	1.80
Con. Cal. & Va.	5.75	Sierra Nevada	2.45
Crown Point	2.00	Union Con.	2.80
Gould & Curry	1.60	Utah	.80
Hale & Norcross	2.75	Yellow Jacket	2.40
Mexican	2.80	Commonwealth	3.05
Mount Diablo	2.45	Nevada Queen	.80

Consolidated Virginia dividend declared of 50 cents.

OWNERS OF TROTTERS.

BOARD OF REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION MEETS.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association began its annual meeting last evening in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The session was public. P. P. Johnson of Lexington, Ky., presided; the Secretary was M. M. Morse of Hartford, Conn., and Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut, John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee, Wis., George W. Archer of Rochester, N. Y., and L. G. Delano, Ohio, were the other members present. Among those prominent in trotting circles who attended were Cicero J. Hamlin, E. N. Chester, John Green, John Shepperd, C. H. Page, Col. Edwards, Charles Reed, John E. Turner, George H. Bailey, W. H. McCarthy, C. H. Nelson, George Harrison, F. L. Noble, D. B. Harrington, H. B. and Meyer Sire, J. H. Phillips, E. L. Dunham, and Hamilton Busbey.

The board gave consideration to these cases:

Dismissed.—Protest against mare Alles; protest against Aebine; protest against mare Mocking Bird.

Continued.—Protest against b. s. Allerton; protest against Nelson-Alcryon stallion race at Boston, (till 11 A. M. to-day); protest against Thomas Canary's Black Prince and Mary Li; protest against b. g. Billie, (till May meeting); owner, Thomas Trimble, reinstated.

Fine Refunded and Owner Reinstated.—Richard Malbert and John M.

Argued and Submitted.—Application as to an order for the winnings of the stallion Nelson at Charter Oak Park,

IS STILL INCOMPLETE

THE FAIR SUBSCRIPTIONS COME IN SLOWLY.

ALMOST A QUARTER OF A MILLION YET NEEDED TO MAKE UP THE FUND —YESTERDAY'S DONATIONS.

There is still a wide margin to be covered before the guarantee fund of the World's Fair is completed, according to the figures of the Finance Committee. But to those who think that the amount desired is now further from realization than it was during the first few days of the canvass it may be comforting to know that there are very many books for subscriptions in the possession of persons who have not yet dreamed of the desirability of returning their signatures and totals to the Finance Committee. It would be well, therefore, for those who still have these subscription books to send at least memoranda of the amounts which have been promised them, so that the citizens at large may know how much money has been actually promised.

The subscriptions, as reported to the Finance Committee yesterday, show that the fund still lacks $204,197 of the desired $5,000,000. The subscriptions received at the Mayor's office amounted to only $2,955. The grand total last night, as officially reported, was $4,795,803. The subscriptions received from the Finance Committee amounted to $52,791. The subscribers and the amounts promised were as follows:

By the N. Y. *Sun:*		Hastings E. Page	100
Various subscribers	$16	E. R. Skidmore	100
By D. Dalrymple and V. H. Brown		Charles D. Smith	100
P. Wright & Sons	5,000	E. H. Harriman	100
Henderson Bros	5,000	James Donnelly	100
J. Bruce Ismay	5,000	Geo. W. H. Koch	100
A. Forget	5,000	Thos. H. Sullivan	100
V. H. Brown	5,000	John Decker	100
From the Mayor's Office, (already published)	18,475	Chas. D. Pearce	100
By C. R. Flint:		George A. Trnil	50
Meyer Rubber Co., by J. Howard Ford	5,000	James Bryeon	50
The N. Y. Commercial Co., (Limited), C. B. Flint, Treas	3,000	R. S. Curtis	50
		William F. Purdy	50
		Jacob Masten	25
		Harry Peck	50
		A. M. Smith	50
Loewenthal & Morganstein	500	John T. Breen	50
By John Claflin:		E. I. Frey	50
M. Y. branch of Nevins & Co. of Boston	1,500	H. J. MacOrea	50
		M. J. Gildersleve	50
Employes of Wells & Co., as follows:		H. H. Abell	50
		Ira G. Seely	50
		H. Van Dieve	50
E. O. Babcock	300	H. Anderson	25
J. W. Miller	300	E. A. Walsh	25
W. L. Boyce	250	T. R. Armstrong	50
C. R. Shaw	200	W. G. Barney	25
James J. Byrne	200	George W. Quick	25
George C. Snell	200	John S. Barney	25
Frank D. Ward	100	George P. Knox	25
Frenk Graham	100	J. M. Leonard	25
Ferd Van secklen	100	F. Alexander	25
Harvey W. Hale	100	Richard Morrisay	25
E. M. Arve	100	By W. Godfrey:	
G. Burr Merrill	100	Glen Island Machine Company	1,000
G. Clare Merrill	100	W. E. Marsh & Co	100
William H. Shaw	100		
Total			$64,141
Less $1,350 sent in by New-York *World* on Nov. 8, previously returned by Henry Goldberger			1,350
Total Dec. 3, 5 P. M			$62,791
Previously reported			4,743,012
Grand total			$4,795,803

These subscriptions were received at the Mayor's office:

John C. Calhoun, 18 Wall-street	$2,500	W. G. Bogert, 231 Broadway	$25
C. M. Higgins, 168 Eighth-street	100	R. Geissler, 320 East 48th-street	50
John M. Baldwin, 199 West 99th-st	100	John H. Baldwin, 186 William-st	5
Moritz Rosett, 197 Stanton-street	100	Charles Merker, 1 Dunne-street	25
Trinity Mill, 256 Park-avenue, Paterson, N. J	25	William Mott, 687 Madison-av	25

The preliminary fund was increased by the subscriptions of $250 from John C. Calhoun and $100 from Edward A. Wilson.

The Committee on Sites and Buildings did not have a quorum for its meeting in its rooms in THE TIMES Building yesterday afternoon, het Messrs. John Foord, Edward Cooper, J. I. C. Clarke, William L. Davis, and Isidor Straus, who were present, held a long conference over the work of the committee. During the past week the work of procuring consents from the owners of property within the site has been narrowed down to a very small margin. On Bloomingdale Heights and in the district north of Central Park there are only about two hundred lots not actually pledged to the committee. Most of these are held by a few persons. In some cases the title to the property is in dispute, and in other cases the owners are in Europe or elsewhere out of immediate reach. The addresses of about eighteen owners are unknown.

Only a very few persons have refused to give the use of their lots for a reasonable rental, and in these instances it is expected that the refusals will be withdrawn soon. The pressure of public opinion is expected to be too great to be withstood by these persons, especially as shrewd real estate men estimate that the exposition will increase the value of the property taken fully 50 per cent. In a week or so, it is thought, the last reluctant owner will have given his consent. The committee will then be in a position to make the final contracts, which can be done only when Congress has voted the exposition here, and has authorized the formation of the exposition corporation.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Brooklyn members of the General Committee of the World's Fair, Mayor Chapin yesterday appointed the following committee to organize a system for raising subscriptions: Ripley Ropes, Chairman; Col. Andrew D. Baird, E. W. Bliss, David A. Boody, John Gibb, Theodore F. Ovington, and Silas M. Gliddings.

CHICAGO ASKS ENGLISH AID.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Some leading citizens of Chicago, under the auspices of Senator Farwell, Mr. Melville Stone, and Mr. I. F. Golding, entertained at a banquet last night distinguished Englishmen interested in American railroads. Sir Sydney Waterlow, a former Lord Mayor of London, was present. Other well-known Englishmen were Messrs. Jeffreys, Wickes, and Chalmers. Mr. Jeffreys advocated the claims of Chicago as the proper site for the World's Fair of 1892. He dwelt upon the enormous benefits that would accrue to the railroads in which Englishmen were interested. The other speakers also supported the claims of Chicago.

MRS. SWINTON AND JOSH FREE.

A pleasant surprise was in store for Mrs. Anna Swinton and Joshua Mann when they were brought down to the Court of General Sessions yesterday to stand trial for grand larceny in extorting $500 from Robert Ray Hamilton under false representations and also for conspiracy. When the case was called Assistant District Attorney Jerome stated that an important witness could not be present and that the trial could not go on. The two were then discharged upon their own recognizances. J. S. Ross, who appeared for the prisoners, wanted the indictments dismissed, but Recorder Smyth would not allow that, but simply permitted them to go free until called upon. Mrs. Swinton celebrated her release from prison by fainting at the court-room door and afterward imitating in a few hysterics in a jury room. Then she and Josh departed arm and arm.

OUR TWO TRAINING SHIPS.

Now that the North Atlantic squadron has sailed, the Brooklyn Navy Yard is without a single commissioned war ship except the training ship Portsmouth. The Portsmouth has received a few repairs since her arrival at the yard. As is the custom, the training fleet will ornise in the West Indies during the Winter. The fleet this year consists of hut two vessels, the Portsmouth and Jamestown. The latter is at present at Newport, R. I. The Portsmouth will sail on or about the 10th inst., as will also the Jamestown. The two training ships will be distinct and independent of the North Atlantic squadron, their ornise being wholly intended for practical instruction of the apprentices. Both the Portsmouth and Jamestown are ordered to remain at sea twenty-five days before making any port. The two ships will together carry about 350 boys.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI SAILS.

The North Atlantic squadron sailed yesterday for the West Indies. The Kearsarge was the first vessel to get away from the navy yard, but the others followed shortly afterward. The fleet anchored for the night in the Horseshoe, but unless the weather is to unfavorable to-day the three ships will sail in company.

The Kearsarge will probably remain in and about Port au Prince all Winter. The Yantic will join the Galena and the Dolphin at some point, most likely Jamaica, further to the southward. The fleet is expected to return north about the 1st of April next.

THERE WAS NO EXPLOSION AFTER ALL.

Investigation made yesterday served to show that the wreck at Trefz's brewery in Newark, N. J., Monday, was not caused by an explosion of ammonia, but that the weight of two great vats of beer on the third floor was greater than the beams could bear. The floor gave way, and in its descent to the cellar carried the two lower floors with it.

Inspector Townsend made a view of the building yesterday, and decided that it will all have to be torn down. The loss, principally of beer, is estimated at $75,000. The cost of erecting the building again will be about $15,000.

INDIGNANT BOATMEN.

THEY PROTEST AGAINST EXISTING EVILS AND WILL AGITATE FOR REFORM.

The Canal Boatmen's Union and others interested in the removal of the burdens now imposed on the canal trade at this port held a second meeting at Kingston Hall, 10 Monthstreet, yesterday afternoon. The gathering was unanimous and enthusiastic in its opposition to the present exorbitant tolls which canal commerce is obliged to pay, and it fired some hot shots in the shape of resolutions into the monopolists and their one-sided laws.

Among the other outspoken declarations of principle showing the hostility of the union to the present condition of things, and giving its opinion of Gov. Hill and his followers, was the following:

Whereas, Canal commerce has been seriously delayed for several years by the shameless negligence and incompetency of James Shanahan, Superintendent of Public Works, breaks having occurred which could have been prevented by ordinary precaution, that delay with its attendant expenses being chargeable to the wholesale theft of water drawn from the canal at Lockport, to run mills on Eighteen Mile Creek, therefore,

Resolved, That we believe the people would be greatly benefited by a thorough investigation of the vicious canal management by a legislative committee, looking to the impeachment of the present grossly incompetent incumbent.

"There," said Capt. W. C. Clark, who is among the active workers of the organization, "the vote on that will show how many friends Hill has here." After this remark the Secretary counted the raised hands and announced that out of the 200 members present but three voted in opposition to the declaration.

President M. Depew, who was elected at the first meeting, coupled the motion. He announced that the name of the organization was "The Canal and Harbor Protection Union of the State of New-York." He then introduced a resolution which strikes directly at the core of the abuses which the canal people wish to abolish. It asked forth much information from those present, most of whom were men who are prominently identified with the carrying trade of the inland waterways. The preamble and resolution, which read as follows, were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The investigation into the political rottenness of the Book Department of this city brings to light a system of corruption unparalleled in the history of our city and state,

Therefore, In order to take away the money that from the political wharfage pirates who infest the docks of this city and place, New-York upon an equality with rival seaports who are offering free wharf accommodation to shipping in order to divert to themselves a large volume of commerce which would otherwise find an outlet through this state and the metropolis, be it

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of Boss Tweed's piratical wharfage and dockage law, passed in 1870, and the repeal of all amendments thereto, as well as the repeal of the pier-shedding enactments of the port of New-York, which permit said public wharves, docks, and bulkheads to be shedded and largely monopolized by corporations and others, after such wharves were constructed for the accommodation of our trade, all of which acts are to the serious detriment of our domestic and free foreign commerce, and be it further

Resolved, That the public piers and bulkheads—New-York's commercial doorway—shall eow be thrown wide open, and untrammeled, to the commerce of the world, thus attracting a large volume of business to New-York which is now being ruthlessly driven to other Atlantic seaports, owing wholly to the outrageous imposition heaped by statute laws upon New-York's commerce for the benefit of the chief political bosses of the Republican and Democratic machines.

Capt. Depuy declared that the Dock Board was really composed of Platt, Wsed, and Husted, and not of Post, Cram, and Matthews.

A letter directed to Mayor Grant, settled forth fully the injury which is being done New-York by the hostile treatment which the grain shippers and others meet with here, and requesting his co-operation in any efforts which may be made for the improvement of this order of things, was read, approved by the meeting, and ordered to be sent. The letter calls attention to the significant fact that while Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, New-London, Boston, and Portland are reducing their port charges to a minimum and gaining rapidly in business in consequence, the port of New-York, under the present system, has decreased in the amount of grain handled from 72,000,000 bushels in 1880 to 40,000,000 last year.

Resolutions were also passed favoring the provision of State grain elevators for the cheapest possible transference of grain from canalboats to ocean vessels; also stamping out the Standard Oil Trust, Sugar, Elevator, Stove, Coal, Glass, Linseed Oil, and White Lead Trusts as properly criminal conspiracies to be legislated out of existence.

Capt. Michael Kelly le trodnced and the meeting promptly adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we demand an amendment to the gambling law of 1890, which increases the reckless skin bnoke games in the people's necessities so brazenly practiced upon the floors of the gilded gambling hells, more generally known as Produce, Coffee, Petroleum, Cotton, Commercial, and Stock Exchanges, in order to again restore trade to its legitimate sphere.

Capt. W. C. Clark was selected as the representative of the union at Albany to urge such measures as are for its interests. G. W. Hall, L. B. Sherman, William Cole, and Winfield Scott were elected Vice Presidents and William Murphy Secretary.

THE ELECTRIC SEARCH LIGHT.

A METHOD FOR DETERMINING A VESSEL'S POSITION IN A FOG.

The idea of bringing into nse the electric search light for the determination of a vessel's position during a fog is being developed by the Huntington Electric Light Company nf this city. The search light as made by the Huntington people differs from the search light as now employed ahoarn ship. For years steamboatmen have had cause to realize the danger nf navigating the inland waters of the United States during fog, mist, and falling snow.

The necessity of devising an effective search light, that would be sufficiently reasonable in cost to place it within the reach of all, has long been felt by steamboat men hereabonts. It is thought that the Huntington light may satisfy this demand. The Massachusetts and Rhode Island of the Stonington Line will soon be equipped with these lights. The Savannah Steamship Company has also ordered a light, as has also the Merritt Wrecking Company.

The underlying principles of the Huntington light are two in number: (1) the light le an arc light operated on an incandescent system; (2) there is placed in front of the light a condenser which eo concentrates the rays as to make the beam peculiarly strong and penetrating in effect. In working the light on board steamers it is proposed to mount the frame and barrel nn top of the pilothouse, the wires furnishing the electricity leading up through the top of the pilothouse. By means of a wheel or crank situated in the pilothouse it will be possible to turn the force of the light in any direction, and then, when ready for lighting, simply turn on a switch as with an ordinary incandescent light. Bnt in a fog the light will he in a barrel pointed in a vertical direction, so that the instant a fog signal is heard ahead a vertical ray of light, forming a pillar three-quarters of a mile high will suddenly shnot skyward at the same time that the pilot sonnds the steam whistle. This pillar of light, it is claimed, can be seen is the very densest fogs in a horizontal direction for the distance of one-quarter of a mile. The Merritt Wrecking Company have ordered a 10,000-candle-power light.

The Chicago's search lights are of French make. Each light weighs abont 1,000 ponnds and cost about $10,000 altogether. The price of the 4,000-candle-power Huntington light is olaced at $300, ann that of the 8,000-candle power light nt $450. The Hnntington people have arranged to have red and green slides fitted to the light, which will enable signaling to he carried on at great distances. The column of light can be seen to a distance of eighteen miles on a dark night with a clear atmosphere. The light need not necessarily he fitted with the condenser. The Savannah Steamship Company have directed that the condenser be omitted from their lamps, as they desire a diffusive light, one having great spread, to enable them to sweep the whole surface of a river while running the same during the night.

Capts. Vinion and Jenkins of the Marine Board of Underwriters have during the last week examined the light for the purpose of testing its merits.

THE COURT-MARTIAL SUSPENDED.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 3.—A Santa Fé (New-Mexico) special to the *Republican* says: "An order came from the War Department to-day, suspending the general court-martial called by Col. Grierson, department commander, for tomorrow, for trial charges against Capt. Morris C. Wessels of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, now stationed at Fort Grant. Capt. Wassels is charged with violating articles of war relating to drunkenness. Saturday afternoon he appeared before Capt. Bailey, Acting Judge Advocate, at Fort Marcy, and made a satisfactory explaeation of his conduct, at the same time taking a pledge to refrain from intoxicants for five years. Upon this showing the War Department issued the order. Wessels is the son of Gen. Wessels, United States Army, retired."

AN OYSTER STEW.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—By advice of Attorney General Whyte, Gov. Jackson has decided to withdraw temporarily his proclamation throwing open the oyster dredging grounds on Hog Island flats to the dredgers of both States. This is done to give the Virginia Legislature time to reseind its contract with Mr. Lewis, to whom it gave authority for private use of the flats, although the survey plainly shows they are common ground.

Gov. Lee of Virginia telegraphed to Gov. Jackson as follows: "Come down and dine with me. Over an oyster stew we can discuss this question as the Governors of North and South Carolina used to do."

EDUCATION GONE TO SEED.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF COUNTRY SCHOOLS IN THE NUTMEG STATE.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 3.—Edmund Burke once remarked that he loved a clamor wherever there was an abuse. The country schools of Connecticut have degenerated into an abuse that emphatically merits a clamor. In the cities of the State the public schools are progressive in method and liberal in equipment, but in the rural districts the educational system has gone to seed.

The root of the difficulty is the fact that the old Connecticut stock is wedded to tradition and routine and is impervious to new ideas and improved methods. The old-fashioned district system is clung to with a tenacity that knows no relaxation and yields to no argument. The shibboleth of republicanism is now accompanied by a readjustment of schools to fit the changed conditions.

The enumeration of school children throughout the State, which has recently been completed, shows a decrease in the smaller towns of 1,795 since the past year. The economical and change of population render the old district divisions entirely unsuited to present circumstances. The result is that scores of schools which ought to have died of inanition years ago and which can offer no excuse for the further postponement of their funerals are still maintained, and large sums of money are wasted which, if the location of schoolhouses were altered and their number lessened, could be expended with good results. There are 193 schools in the State in which the average attendance is eight or less. In one school district only a single child is enumerated; in three districts only two children are enumerated, and in eight districts only three are enumerated.

Another vicious characteristic of the present system is the glaring inequalities which it engenders. Adjacent districts exhibit wide variations in both quality and quantity of instruction. It is not unusual to find children residing on one side of a boundary line receive six months' schooling a year, while those living across the line in the next district can prosecute their studies eight or nine months. The children of foreign-born parents residing in the cities of the State receive a sen-fold better education than the children of American parentage dwelling in the small towns.

The State Board of Education, after making an exhaustive canvass, found that over in New-London County, excluding the cities of Norwich and New-London, two-fifths of the children in school above the age of ten years can neither read nor write. These children have been in school not less than three or four years. The board arrived at the humiliating conclusion that in the less advanced work in that county only seven schools are efficient, while thirty-five are neffitt to attend to any work at all. Some good, thirty-nine are utterly inefficient. In the more advanced work a still smaller number of schools is classed as efficient. The minimum time allowed for the maintenance of Connecticut schools per year is twenty-four weeks, and the number of schools in the State which are not open a full year is large. Now, that so few of these slight scores of schools violate the requirements of the law by keeping open less than the legally-specified number of weeks.

The management of schools under the present system is shirtless and inefficient. Neither parents nor children are contented. It is a fact that the administration of the schools. District Committees are seldom chosen with reference to their special fitness to secnre good teachers and to manage the finances of the school with wisdom. Frequently, the teacher is either a relative or a hanger-on of the committee, or is appointed because he will board with a certain individual. The competense of the applicant is only a minor consideration. The teachers are frequently changed. There is no definite policy whatever in the suppension of its average nutmeg district school.

Moreover, the schools receive very meagre financial support. According to the latest information there are 571 teachers in the State whose averaks wages per month during actual service is less than $25, and the monthly average of 145 of the number is $22 per year. In New-London County 33 per cent. of the teachers receive less than $225 per year. It may be that most nf these low-paid teachers receive all that they are worth, but the quality of the instructive given le educational whey and unintelligible. The absence of any standard qualifications for teachers renders it possible for almost any one outside of the lunatic asylems to secure a teacher's certificate.

Only a small percentage of the teachers of the State have had a normal school training. Many of them are abnormally young and correspondingly inexperienced; some of them are teaching because they can't find anything else to do, and some of them occepy the teacher's chair as a convenient makeshift. The schoolhonses, too, are in bad condition, and in New-Loedoe County, where the investigation has been most thorough, about fifty were found to be unfit for use. The lack of appliances, and appropriances, and the neglect of the surronndings render the schoolhouses dull and unattractive. Natnrally, the debilitated condition of the schools is accompanied by very irregular attendance.

The question of improving the condition of the schools of the State is now attracting the careful consideration of Connecticut educators. There is a practical consensus of opinion that the present district system with its orndities and defects should be abolished and the town system of management substituted; that there should be a readjustment of schools in accordance with the rearrangements of population, and that a high standard of qualification for teachers, to be determined by persons of certified competence, should be adopted.

TO ANNUL THE CHARTER.

A MOVEMENT AGAINST THE NEW-YORK UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Mr. Stranahen, representing property owners on Lafayette-place, New York, appeared before the Attorney General this afternoon, and asked for leave to begin an action to annul the charter of the New-York Underground Railway Company, on the ground that the time in which its road was to be commenced and completed has expired.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly and Wieslow Page appeared for the company. They claimed that as the road had been commenced within the time prescribed, there was no time limit as to when it should be completed. The construction of the language of Chapter 826, Laws of 1869, on this point was a bone of contention for four hours, when the hearing was concluded and both sides were requested to submit further briefs.

An application for a mandamus to open the streets of Brooklyn for the road is now pending in the Superior Court, New-York, and will probably be argned next week. The charter of this road, which was granted in 1869, is known as the Vandsburgh charter. By it provision is made for an underground or open cut railroad, as may be practicable, commencing at the easterly side of Broadway in City Hall Park, thence easterly under ground, passing in front of the old City Hall to Centre-street, thence under ground to City Hall-place or on a line east or west of City Hall-place to Pearl-street, then curving to Mulberry-street between Bayard and Park streets, thence in order to Bleecker-street, Lafayette-place, Astor-place, and Eighth-street, through the block between Eighth and Ninth streets to Fourth avenne, east of St. Aen's Church to Fonrteenth-street, Union-square, and Seventeenth-street, then under or across Seventeenth-street to Twenty-third-street, either through the blocks between Broadway and Fourth-avenne or through Madison-avenne, nnder Madison-avenue or Madison-square to Twenty-sixth-street, nnder Twenty-sixth-street to Madison-avenne, or east of Madison-avenue through blocke to Eighty-sixth-street, then under Madison-avenne to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, then northeasterly to and along the Harlem River, connecting with the Harlem Bridge terminus at Third-avenne.

Between Ninety-ninth-street and the Harlem River, on Madison-avenne, provision ie made for an elevated road in case the serface of the ground should be so low as to make the tunneling impracticable.

Edward Lanterbach is President of this company. He thinke the rapid-transit law of 1885, under which the Third and Sixth avenne elevated roads were built, is applicable also to this underground scheme. He says this is the only company that exists which can fill the needs for increased and more rapid transit in New-York.

THE CRUISER BALTIMORE.

All donht has now been cleared up concerning the futnra nse of the cruiser Baltimore. The orders from the Navy Department directing that the new ship proceed to the Norfolk Navy Yard and there be fitted out as the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron appear to give the greatest satisfaction in navy circles. It was reported that the Baltimore's commander was making strennous efforts to obtain a special duty for the cruiser. This would enable him to ornise without the presence of an Admiral on board, a condition always preferred by an amiable Captain, because he is then in entire command of his own ship. It is understood that the officials of the Navy Department are particularly anxious to give the home squadron a respectable representation of new ships before sending any more abroad. The Baltimore being the best cruiser now in the navy, the North Atlantic squadron is deemed a most fitting assignment for her.

TWO COMING ELECTIONS.

On Dec. 11, between 5 and 9 P. M., the members of the Staten Island Athletic Club will hold their annual election of officers. The candidates regularly nominated are: For President—Eberhard Faber, Vice President—W. A. Lanthon; Secretary—W. C. Irvin; Treasurer—D. T. Johnson; Trustees, to serve two years—F. W. Janssen, R. K. McMurray, J. H. W. Cole, James Brown, F. L. Redewald, and W. W. Wales. Robert Maset is nominated to serve one year on the Board of Trustees in the place of H. Van Vachten, who resigned. The members of the board who will serve another year are: E. K. Merritt, T. J. Conroy, G. M. Mackellar, and J. W. Edwards.

The annual election of the New-York Turn Verein will take place in the clubhouse in East Fourth-street, Saturday evening, Dec. 21.

THE GUTTENBERG RACES

JOCKEY BERGEN CAPTURES FOUR OF THE SIX RACES.

NOW OR NEVER WINS THE OKOLONA RENEWAL — LILLIE D. SURPRISES THE TALENT IN THE OPENING EVENT.

The Hudson County Jockey Club continued its meeting at Gottenberg yesterday and, from a weather standpoint, a more disagreeable day could not be secnred. Rain came down in torrents for the first three races, then gave way to a seowstorm. The racecwal of the Okolona Handicap was the feature of the afternoo'e sport. Nine of the sixteen entries faced the starter, with King Crab the favorite at 2½ to 1. Now or Never was next in demand at 4 to 1; the others, with the exception of Bradford, Speedwell, and Carsman, were at long prices.

King Crab, Speedwell, and Drumstick fought for the lead for seven-eighths of a mile. Bergen then brought Now or Never from the rear with a rush, and challenging the leaders, shook them off one by one, wineing easily by three lengths. Hamilton eased King Crab when beaten, secnring the place from Speedwell by a length. Details of the raduig and betting follow:

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $60 to second; for maidens three years old and upward. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:06.

J. Dwyer's sh. f. Lillie D., 3 years, by King Ernest-Ning, 110 ponnds.....(Horton) 1
O. J. Kelly's ch. g. Harry R., 3, 110.....(Berger) 2
L. Jamer's ch. c. Hearst, 3, 113.....(Sneden) 3

Jim Gates, 110; Bob C., 116; Teddington, 110; Little Fred, 110; Remember golding, 110; Margery Daw, 110; Beaudie, 113; Extra, 116, and Fanst, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—To wie—Against Hearst 2 to 1; Jim Gates, 4 to 1; Extra, 6 to 1; Fans Remember golding, 8 to 1; Margery B., 8 to 1 each; Benedict, 12 to 1; Teddington, Bob C., Little Fred, Margery Daw, and Lillie D., 30 to 1 each.

For place—Against Hearst, 4 to 5; Jim Gates, 8 to 5; Extra, 8 to 5; Faust, Remember golding, and Marty B., 8 to 1 each; Benedict, 5 to 1; Lillie D., Teddington, Little Fred, Bob C., and Margery Daw, 10 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for beaten horses. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20½.

Ohio and Pacific ch. g. Boodle, 4 years, by Bertram-Estrella Roy, 109 ponnds.....(Bergen) 1
J. Paterson's b. g. Dr. Jekyll, 5, 115.....(Donne) 2
L. James's ch. c. Wynwood, 4, 107.....(Miller) 3

Frederick, 109; Neptunus, 115; Lord Beaconsfield, 123; Bela, 115; Big Brown Jug, 105; Stephanie, 115, Carlow, 120; Stanley Sharpe, 115; Melwood, 115, and Barnhill, 123, and Burnside, 118, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Boodle, 6 to 5; Dr. Jekyll, 6 to 1; Neptunus, Wynwood, and Frederick L., 8 to 1 each; Stephanie and Carlow, 10 to 1 each; Burnside, 15 to 1; Bela, 20 to 1; Lord Beaconsfield, Meriwether, Melwood, and Stanley Sharpe, 30 to 1 each; Big Brown Jug, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Boodle, 1 to 2; Dr. Jekyll, 2½ to 1; Stephanie, Neptunus, Carlow, Wynwood, and Frederick L., 5 to 1 each; Burnside, 6 to 1; Kepadiator, Melwood, Stanley Sharpe, and Bela, 10 to 1 each; Lord Beaconsfield, 12 to 1; Big Brown Jug, 20 to 1.

Won by three lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second; for all ages; beateh allowances. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:34½.

G. Wahlenna's h. c. Blue Rock, 3 years, by Billet-Calomel, 113 ponnds.....(Bergen) 1
J. T. Carmody's b. c. Sam Morse, 2, 90.....(Barton) 2
G. W. Poole's h. m. Autumn Leaf, aged, 115.....(Sneden) 3

Cupid, 110; Wayward, 115; Watch 'Em, 110; Pat Donovan, 113, and Rapine, 108, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Blue Rock, 6 to 5; Autumn Leaf, 3 to 1; Sam Morse, 3½ to 1; Rapine, 12 to 1; Cupid, 30 to 1; Pat Donovan, 40 to 1; Wayward, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Blue Rock, 2 to 5; Sam Morse and Autumn Leaf, 4 to 5 each; Rapine, 8 to 1; Cupid, 8 to 1; Wayward and Pat Donovan, 12 to each; Watch 'Em, 40 to 1.

Won by a neck; twenty lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Okolona Renewal; a handicap; purse $1,000, of which $200 to second; entrance money to be divided between second and third horses; the winner of the Okolona Stakes to receive $100 and the rider of the second horse $50 in addition to the above. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:57¾.

O. B. Mesters br. c. Now or Never, 4 years, by Strathmore-Lily and Bly, 118 ponnds.....(Bergen) 1
C. Cornehisen's br. g. King Crab, 4, 115.....(Hamilton) 2
McMahon & Co.'s ch. f. Speedwell, 4, 111½.....(Palmer) 3

Belwood, 105; Drnmstick, 112; Dunboyne, 107; Carsman, 105; Bradford, 108, and Ralph Black, 85, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against King Crab, 12 to 5; Now or Never, 4 to 1; Bradford and Carsman, 7 to 1 each; Speedwell and Ralph Black 8 to 1 each; Dromstick and Belwood, 15 to 1 each; Dunboyne, 30 to 1.

For place—Against King Crab, 4 to 5; Now or Never, 7 to 5; Carsman, 2 to 1; Bradford, 11 to 5; Speedwell and Ralph Black, 3 to 1 each; Dromstick, 4 to 1; Belwood, 6 to 1; Dneboyne, 10 to 1.

Won by three lengths; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:22.

W. C. Daly's h. c. Civil Service, by Reform-Bonnella, 115 ponnds.....(Doane) 1
New-York Stable's b. c. Anstralita, 95.....(Riley) 2
Fordham Stable's b. c. Millerton, 95.....(J. Bergen) 3

Gipsy filly, 96; Lexington, 96; Shakespeare, 105; Wanda West filly, 98½; Spendorf, 97, and Bias, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Civil Service, 3 to 5; Anstralita, 4 to 1; Bias and Millerton, 25 to 1 each; Gipsy filly and Lexington, 20 to 1 each; Shakespeare and Wanda West filly, 30 to 1 each; Spendorf, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Hearst, 4 to 5; Jim Gates, 8 to 5; Extra, 8 to 5; Faust, Remember golding, and Marty B., 8 to 1 each; Benedict, 5 to 1; Lillie D., Teddington, Little Fred, Bob C., and Margery Daw, 10 to 1 each.

Won by a neck and a half; five lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20½. No bid for the winner.

O. Cook's ch. h. by Bonnie Knock-Mystery, by Duke of Magenta-Wyandotte, 109 ponnds.....(Bergen) 1
H. Filppen's ch. g. Banker, 4, 110.....(H. Ponnt) 2
J. Ransom's b. g. Festus, aged, 108.....(Sneden) 3

Fortune, 116; Pontico, 117; Duff, 106; Gold Fish, 105; Glenlnco, 110; Capstone, 116; Velvet, 105; James C., 111; Don't Know, 106; Vanlter, 105; Socks, 106; Hot Scotch, 114; Hatto, 102, R. K. Fox, 114, and Little Mickey, 109, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against Pontico and Hot Scotch, 4 to 1 each; Banker and El Trinidad, 5 to 1 each; Glenlnco, 6 to 1; Purse, Hatto, and R. K. Fox, 10 to 1 each; Gold Fish, 20 to 1; Festus, 15 to 1; Little Mickey, Duff, Don't Know, Vanlter, and Socks, 20 to 1 each; Capstone, Velvet, and James C., 30 to 1 each.

For place—Against Hot Scotch, 7 to 5; Pontico, 8 to 5; Banker, El Trinided, and Glenlnco, 2 to 1 each; Purse, Gold Fish, Hatto, and R. K. Fox, 4 to 1 each; Festus, 5 to 1; Little Mickey, Duff, Don't Know, Vanlter, and Velvet, 8 to 1 each, and Capstone, Velvet, and James C., 10 to 1 each.

Won by a length and a half; ten lengths between second and third.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

The results of the six races at Clifton, N. J., yesterday were as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. J. J. O'B. won, with Avery second and Bonnie S. third. Time 1:32.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Pocatello won, with Rosarium second and Tom Kearns third. Time—1:04½.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Jennie McFarland won, with Can't Tell second and Keynote third. Time—1:43¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Carnegie won, with Pericles second and Deception third. Time—1:37¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. San Adonis won, with Roger second and Consignee third. Time—1:33¾.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Jaggier won, with St. John second and Lavinia Belle third. Time—1:50.

To-day's entries are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Lancaster, 118 ponnds; Keynote, 107; Eleve, 104; Carrie G., 98; Equality and Utility, 95 each; Eatontown and Chapman, 92 each; Sonwenir, Gracie, and Alveda, 89 each; Little Silver, 77.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Osceola, Prospect, Philip D., Lorris, Nina W., Kitty Pease, Now Then, St. Mary, Ban Hope, and Reveller, 108 ponnds each.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Ivy, Wanderer II., Ten Rookh, Trifler, Tells Doe, Courtier, Hilsea, Fittaway, Highland Mary, and Brier, 105 ponnds each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and one-half furlongs. Donkao, 115 ponnds; Firefly, 112; Can't Tell and Raymond, 107 each; Wild Cherry, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—The Eagle Handicap. Six and a half furlongs. Yonog Duke, 121 ponnds; Mattie Logan and Queesi, 105 each; Hilda, 103; Tom Kearns and Merry T., 101 each; Falcon and Wanderer II., 100 each; Little Barefoot, 99; Adonis, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Jack Rose and Garrison, 123 ponnds each; San Lassie, 115; Lemoine H., 110; Beckie Knott, 105.

THE ELIZABETH ENTRIES.

There will be racing at the New-Jersey Jockey Club's course to-day, rain or shine. The entries and weights for the six events are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Fannns, 108 pounds; Camlysee and Edward F., 107 each; Winona and Connsmara, 104 each; Later On and Carnot, 102 each; Glory, 99; The Abbess, 86; Sam Morse and Mr. Pelham, 84 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Fred B., 130 ponnds; Paolo, Harry Fanstus, and Mirabeau, 122 each; Al Reed and Col Gulley, 118 each; Nugget, 115; Mabel, 113; Maid of Woodlands, gelding, 111; Pall Mall, 105; Sophist, 99; Hemet, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Tipstaff, 117 ponnds; G. W. Cook, 112; Manola and Meriden, 104 each; Fusale and Wheeler T., 102 each; St. Valentine, 95; Sunshine, 87; Lilly Kinney, 71.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Tavlston and Lela May, 109 ponnds each; King Idle, 106; Guy Gray, 101; William Daly, Jr., 99; Re-echo, 84; Minnie B., 74.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Newbnrg, 102 Pounds; Villars Maid, 99; Bill Barnes, Prince Karl, Zephyrus, and Pelham, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Santalene, 118 ponnds; Theodosius, 105; Martin Russell, 100; Barrister and Wilfred, 95 each; Glenmound, 93.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

LEXINGTON, Dec. 3.—At the combination sale of thorongbreds conducted by Bruce & Kidd, which closed here to-day, fifty-three anim

BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
BOARD AND LODGING—7TH PAGE—3d col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BOARDING-HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY BOARDING-HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—2d col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—4th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—2d col.
EXCURSIONS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
FINANCIAL—10TH PAGE—4th, 5th, 8th, and 7th cols.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—6th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
MONUMENTS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
PIANOS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—2d col.
SHIPPING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—6TH PAGE—4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
STEAMBOATS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—8th col.
TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—8th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—FRIEND FRITZ.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—HAMLET.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—THE TALLAPOOSA.
EDEN MUSÉE—EDERLY NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE SILVER KING.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HANDS ACROSS THE SEA. Matinée.
HARDMAN HALL—From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.—BURMAN CURIO EXPOSITION.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—BOOTLES'S BABY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—DON GIOVANNI.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Day and evening—CHURCH FÊTE.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA. Matinée.
ORTGIES' GALLERY—At 7:30—AN ARABIAN NIGHT'S FÊTE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—WILD OATS and TRYING IT ON.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES AROON. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light rain or snow.

The first feature of Mr. HARRISON'S message that strikes the reader is the quiet manner in which he disposes of those vexed questions, so much used last year as reasons for his election. The President, who was to have an "American policy," and who invited to his side the "greatest living American" to aid him in inventing and applying that policy, calmly announces that "the year just closed leaves few international questions of importance unadjusted," and that "no obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of still pending questions upon satisfactory and honorable terms." As the present Administration is not known to have done anything toward this very amiable state of things, one cannot help wondering what has become of the matters over which Mr. BLAINE thundered last year, and to which Mr. HARRISON'S letter of acceptance gave very different treatment from that accorded in his message. This, however, is incidental, and the country will be pleased to know officially what has been obvious for a long time, that our foreign relations are satisfactory, and also that Mr. HARRISON, whatever Mr. BLAINE may wish to do, hopes and intends to keep them so.

The President does not appear to have consulted his Secretary of State as to the remarks he might with propriety make concerning Trusts, or if he did seek Mr. BLAINE'S counsel he afterward ignored it. Mr. BLAINE'S well-known and settled opinion is that "Trusts are private affairs with which neither President CLEVELAND [nor President HARRISON] nor any private person has any right to interfere," and we may be sure that he would have advised his chief to steer clear of these "private affairs" in his message. But the President declares that Trusts, "when organized to crush out all healthy competition," which is the design of all such rings, "are *dangerous conspiracies* against the public good and should be made *the subject of prohibitory*

The "wool growers" are in Washington. They are there on "private business," though, like many who give the same explanation, their private business is to get public money. They want the duty on wool increased; at any rate, they are determined that it shall not be reduced. They are fighting the "free raw material heresy" which Mr. AMMIDOWN found so dangerous a year or more ago, and which has extended sadly since. The reason why they wish duties kept up is that they think they can thus compel people to pay them higher prices for the fleeces of their sheep. They are much mistaken in several ways—first, in thinking that they can maintain the present tariff indefinitely, and, second, in thinking that it would really be an advantage to them if they could. They were confident a month ago that Mr. HARRISON would give them at least a paragraph in his message. They see that he has not done so. They would do better to go home.

By the arrival of the steamer *Portuense* yesterday we have the first news by mail from the Republic of Brazil since the establishment of the provisional Government in the name of the people, the army, and the navy. We also have four days' files of papers from Pará since the event took place, which present a singularly quiet aspect of affairs, and in place of hot-headedness and rashness on the part of those whose views did not agree with the sentiment that prompted the movement, which might have been expected from their southern blood, we find cool counsels and a determination to make the best of what was accepted from the first as an accomplished fact. That portion of the press which was thoroughly in sympathy with the republican idea, on the other hand, represents its party as fully alive to the responsibility of its position, and, in place of senseless jubilation, recommends settling down to business in a thoroughly practical manner. According to all accounts, this advice was being followed in a political and business sense, and less disturbance to business affairs took place than was to be expected.

Governor-elect LEON ABBETT of New-Jersey, in his speech at the Hudson Democratic Society's reception, took occasion to declare that the pledges of the campaign should be redeemed by the Democratic Legislature. None of these pledges was comparable in importance with the pledge of ballot reform. No doubt Gov. ABBETT had this in mind when he spoke. The honest redemption of that pledge will be of the highest importance to all the people of the State, and especially to the people of the larger municipalities.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We see no evidence that President HARRISON was influenced by conscious self-distrust in preparing his first annual message. It appears to be the work of a serene and contented mind. We judge that its author was at no time harassed by any doubt whether the task before him might not transcend the resources of his intellect and his experience, or by any fear that he might fail to give interest to the information and value to the advice which it was his duty to impart to Congress. He was untroubled by any suspicion that the annals of past or the practice of contemporary statecraft might show that the heads of Governments are accustomed to treat public affairs otherwise than he has treated them.

It is natural enough that a mind capable of composing so dull a message should be incapable of rightly appreciating its own work. As a mere reference index to the public business the message may have some value in Congress and in newspaper offices, but if it records the events of the time it throws no light upon them, and while it refers to acknowledged evils, it suggests no proper remedies. To say that Mr. HARRISON is timid in his treatment of the larger question of national policy would give only a hint of the truth. If we venture to say that he shows unmistakable cowardice we are still within the warrant of the facts. No other motive than fear could have restrained the President from making clear and specific recommendations of tariff revision. He knows that men who voted for him and spent their money for his election are now demanding relief from the exactions of the tariff laws, and he knows that the industries of the country need the relief. But while he does lip-service to the cause of revision, professing to recognize it as a "conceded need," he proclaims his unbroken servitude to the protectionists who yielded the welcome "fat" last year by his remarks about the "commercial independence of our country." The plain truth is that Mr. HARRISON is afraid of tariff revision. The only courage he shows is the shameless courage of confessing that he is afraid.

Mr. HARRISON seems to have no original ideas about the currency. He humbly copies what the Secretary of the Treasury has laid before him, and declares that he must await further advices from Mr. WINDOM before making any definite propositions. He is against free coinage or increased coinage of silver, and for that the country may be thankful, but he is quite unable to say whether silver certificates issued or bullion deposits might not be a proper and useful device. This utterance will prove equally enlightening to financiers and gratifying to the silver men. But upon one subject the President has made up his mind. After continuing during nine months of his Administration the practice of deposit-

severe language to be applied to mere "private affairs" with which a President has no right to interfere. But if Mr. BLAINE'S counsel has been declined with thanks he may find consolation in the fact that the American Protective Tariff League is in the same boat. This organization for months has been trying to prove in its weekly organ that Trusts are good things, "beneficial to the community," the creatures of legitimate development, and the like. And here is the President for whom the League pinned out its treasure in 1888 calling these things "dangerous conspiracies against the public good."

security of bonds, he has reached the conclusion that "it is an unauthorized and dangerous expedient." Secretary WINDOM'S notice to the banks that these deposits would be gradually called for preceded the President's declaration by only thirty-six hours. The necessity of taking this step toward the adjustment of practice to profession had evidently been overlooked up to the last moment.

The paragraph about Trusts has a fine flavor of determination, but it is to be noted that the President has taken this paragraph out of its proper relation by separating it from his remarks upon the tariff, and has irrelevantly obtruded it among his perfunctory observations on international copyright, a bankruptcy law, and the salaries of district Judges. The President is quite ready to put his signature to a Dependent Pension bill, to an educational grant on the lines of the measure fathered by the irresponsible BLAIR, and to almost any kind of a subsidy bill. His native timidity crops out, however, in the recommendation that subsidy grants to steamship lines should be disguised as compensation for carrying the mails.

The charge that the message betrays a lack of courage finds ample support in the passage relating to the civil service. The President speaks of the "demand for removals" as he would speak of earthquakes and the lightning, or any irresistible natural force. He looks upon the "demands" as not to be resisted. He can only take thought how he may escape the "actual distress" which they cause him. The pride of all the spoilsmen will be flattered and their hope fostered by this abject recognition of their power. Yet he recommends an increase in the clerical force of the commission, and recognizes the value of a system of promotions for merit outside the rules. If the sentiment of the message is found to be not in complete accord with the tone of Mr. HARRISON'S letter of acceptance, that fact must be accepted as one of many evidences of the progressive degeneration of the President's will power under the "distress" he suffers in dealing with the spoils seekers and peddling out the offices.

President HARRISON'S message must be accepted as the measure of the man. He has already been pretty accurately measured by the people of the country, and by none more accurately than by candid members of his own party. Even his few professed admirers will find nothing in this message to justify any lingering belief they may have that he has native capacity or acquired competence to guide the national policy with firmness or intelligence. The policy he complacently announces and approves is to "let things drift."

FINANCE, TARIFF, AND THE RACE QUESTION.

The President does not give a great deal of space in his message to either the finances and the currency or to the tariff, which are the questions that most excite attention in the public mind. As to the disposition of the surplus, he takes occasion to make an acrid and unjust criticism on the deposits in the national banks. He speaks of "favored localities," which he knows do not exist, and of the "highly beneficial arrangement" for the banks, when he knows that the deposits were taken reluctantly, were refused by some, and have been frequently voluntarily surrendered. This passage has an odor of demagogy that is more characteristic than pleasant. As to the currency, however, the President's remarks are temperate. The facts he has taken from Mr. WINDOM'S report are clearly and succinctly stated to show that not only the absolute but the *pro rata* amount of currency has been largely increased since the resumption of specie payments. He is in accord with the conservative opinion of the country in declining to indorse either free coinage or an increase of the present rate of coinage. His prediction that "if we should make the coinage of silver at the present ratio free, we must expect that the difference in the bullion values of gold and silver will be taken account of in commercial transactions" is correct; his "fear that the same result would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coinage" is wholesome and reasonable. He hesitates, also, to give his assent to Mr. WINDOM'S plan "for the issuance of notes or certificates upon the deposit of silver bullion at its market value."

As to the tariff, Mr. HARRISON clearly feels the effect of the recent elections. Apparently he has not thought out exactly what his party ought to do, but he sees plainly enough that it would not be at all safe to go ahead on the lines of the Senate bill of last session, and in effect he says so. There should be a revision of the tariff. The free list should be "extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply." The "just and reasonable protection of our home industries should not be impaired." All this is solemnly vague, but it is in a very different tone from that which prevailed in Republican utterances even six months since. Practically it means that the President does not know what should be done, and in the meantime he suggests the old way of dodging reduction of the tariff—repeal the tobacco tax, pass a dependent pension law, give liberal subsidies to steamships, pass an educational aid law, and buy bonds at whatever premium the holders feel able to extort. It will be seen that it is not a policy, it is a state of mind, that Mr. HARRISON is under the necessity of explaining. There is no reason to suppose that he expects any action on any of these recommendations, except possibly subsidies and pensions. If he do, he is in a fair way to be disappointed.

But if he is likely to be disappointed in these things, he is sure to be if he look forward to the passage of Federal laws with regard to political and civil rights of the colored people in the Southern States. His demands in these respects are more moderate than those he made in the Fall of 1888, and they are made in a more moderate spirit; but they will not be conceded. His own party cannot be brought to sustain them. They will not dare to try them. They may dawdle with them more or less,

not make them a controlling issue. They could not hold their own vote even in the House, much less in the country, if they did so. It is not improbable that Mr. HARRISON perceives this fact, and that his message is intended for general and not specific effect.

RETURNING-BOARD METHODS IN MONTANA.

Montana has come into the Union with a cry from one party that the other has tried to "steal the State" and with a dead-lock in the Legislature that threatens to prevent the election of United States Senators for some time to come. This dead-lock is due to disputed election results in Silver Bow County and the claim of both parties to control the lower branch, the upper being equally divided. This situation has been produced by a strange resort to the returning-board methods that characterized elections in certain Southern States in the reconstruction period. The difference is that these methods were provided for and in a certain sense sanctioned by law in those Southern States, but had no shadow of legal justification in Montana.

When the result of the election of Oct. 1 was first made known it was evident from the unofficial returns that the Democrats had elected the Governor, that the Senate was a tie, and that the Democrats had a very small majority in the lower branch of the Legislature, giving them assurance of the two United States Senators. Before the official canvass was made it was discovered by the Republican leaders that in one precinct of Silver Bow County the Democrats had 171 votes out of a total of 174, and that if the vote of this precinct were to be thrown out the result would be the election of Republican representatives in that county and a complete change of control in the Legislature. Then a cry of fraud was raised, on no ground except that all but three of the votes in that precinct were returned as Democratic. There was nothing particularly strange about this, as at Craig every vote cast was Republican, and at Banner the Republicans had 150 out of 152. This Precinct No. 34 of Silver Bow County was simply a camp of railroad workmen. The vote was taken by the Australian method, and there was the result, 171 to 3. The evidence of fraud produced before the Board of County Canvassers, who were Republicans, consisted of what purported to be an affidavit signed by eight men, declaring that they had voted for Republican candidates in Precinct No. 34. These were obtained by a man hired for the purpose, who had been convicted of murder in Washington Territory. Of the eight men whose names were signed to this paper four have sworn that they never signed it, and the other four disappeared and could not be found. Companions of one of these have declared that they were asked to sign this affidavit, and promised a reward if they would do so, and that they knew of the signature of one man being got when he was drunk.

Not only was this trumped-up evidence worthless, but the county canvassers had no power in regard to the returns of votes except to make "abstracts" of them and ascertain the result indicated by their face. They had no right whatever to reject them on any ground. One of the Republican lawyers who argued before them that they could reject the return of a precinct for fraud had previously as a Judge on the bench explicitly decided in a similar case that nothing of the kind could be done. It is plain from the Territorial law under which the election was held that the canvassers had no such power. They nevertheless gravely decided to throw out Precinct No. 34, and immediately a writ of mandamus was served upon them requiring them to show cause why they should not be compelled to include the vote of that precinct and restraining them from proceeding with the count until after the decision of the question. Nevertheless, it appears that they made up and signed a return without including that precinct. It will be remembered that a howl was made for the removal of Judge DE WOLF because he granted the writ of mandamus, that the State canvass was hurried up to forestall a final decision in the case, and that the President's proclamation admitting the State and putting an end to the Territorial court was issued in hot haste before the official messenger reached Washington.

The State Board of Canvassers, consisting of the Governor, Secretary, and Chief Justice of the Territory, acted with as much precipitation and disregard of law as the County Board. There had been a decision in the Silver Bow case against the returning board action of the canvassers, and an appeal was pending when the State Board met on Oct. 31. It had nothing to do under the enabling act of Congress except to canvass the returns on the adoption of the Constitution and certify the result to the President. County returns were certified to the Secretary of the Territory by the clerks of the County Commissioners, and the Clerk of Silver Bow County was a Democrat, and sent up the returns including the vote of Precinct No. 34. The State Board would not have it, and could get no other, though a messenger was sent for it to Butte. Notwithstanding this, without waiting for a determination of the legal controversy, they hurried off their certificate to Washington, including the vote of Silver Bow County without Precinct No. 34. In spite of the headlong haste of the State Canvassers their messenger could not reach Washington soon enough, they feared, to forestall the action of the court, and the President, in response to telegrams and without consulting his Cabinet, issued his proclamation admitting the State before the messenger arrived, though other telegrams were sent asking for delay. Without his aid the returning-board scheme might have miscarried.

But this was not the full extent of the returning-board methods of the State Canvassers. They had legally nothing to do with declaring the election of State officers or members of the Legislature. This was not provided for in the enabling act and

of the Territory. These required the clerk of the Board of County Commissioners to issue certificates of election to such persons as appeared to have a majority of votes for the Legislature, which certificates were made prima facie evidence of the right of the holders to seats in the Legislature. But the political control of the Legislature depended on the Silver Bow County vote, and that Democratic clerk was sure to follow the decision of the court and certify the election of Democratic representatives, with the aid of Precinct No. 34. Accordingly, although Chief Justice BLAKE, himself a member of the State Board, had a few weeks before granted a mandamus in another county compelling a County Clerk to issue a certificate to the person who on the face of the returns before the local canvassing board had a majority of votes, this very Board of State Canvassers assumed to decide who were elected to State offices and to the Legislature and to issue certificates of election. This they did, still counting out Precinct No. 34 and giving the Silver Bow County representative to the Republicans. This is how it happens that there are two bodies claiming to be Houses of Representatives at Helena. Gov. TOOLE having summoned as members those who held certificates from the clerks of the Boards of County Commissioners. More high-handed proceedings in counting out and counting in for the purpose of controlling a Legislature and electing United States Senators, in spite of the popular vote, were never known in any Southern State. If there is any conscience in Montana politics it will result in Republican defeat there at the first opportunity of taking the sense of the people on the merits of party action.

CONGRESS AND THE FAIR.

It is reported from Washington that the "boomers" of the several Western cities, each of which aspires to be the seat of the fair of 1892, are endeavoring to commit Congress in the first place to the authorization of such a fair. There is manifest good sense in this proposition. To speak after the manner of Bunsby, if the exhibition is not held at all it will not be held anywhere, and it will not be held at all except under the authority of Congress. No possible organization of private citizens, no matter how much money they possessed or commanded could hold a world's fair except by virtue of the support of their own Government. The co-operation of foreign Governments is absolutely necessary to the success of such a fair, and this cannot be had, or even decently asked for, unless the persons who ask for it are able to produce credentials showing that they enjoy the confidence of their own Government. The late exhibition at Paris was a signal success, and it was all the more signal for being a French exhibition and not properly or fully an international exhibition at all. The event it commemorated did not commend itself to the sympathies of the monarchical Governments of Europe. Though they were compelled to recognize it as a historical fact, they found it a very objectionable fact, and declined to furnish their subjects suitable facilities for being represented in it. Their attitude was, indeed, more or less like that of CANUTE or Mrs. Partington endeavoring to repel the tide of the Atlantic, but, nevertheless, it was effective in so hampering the exhibition as to reduce its scope from that of a world's fair to that of a French fair.

Very likely the kings of the earth do not see any more use in the discovery of America than in the taking of the Bastile. A hemisphere prospering without a single kingdom in it, unless the vice-royalty of Canada be still counted as a monarchy, cannot be a welcome spectacle to hereditary rulers or to their advisers. But nobody is likely publicly to take the ground that COLUMBUS made a mistake, except possibly the Pope and Mr. JOHN RUSKIN. If the co-operation of foreign Governments is invoked by our own Government it will be given at least in such fashion as to enable all foreign manufacturers who think it worth their while to exhibit their productions to do so. The success of the fair will ultimately depend, of course, upon the view taken of their own interests by the foreigners to whom we appeal to become exhibitors.

For there is no use in denying that a purely American fair cannot be by any means so successful as a fair mainly or purely French. What we produce and export in the greatest quantities is not susceptible of being made an attractive spectacle. No special exhibition of breadstuffs and cotton and petroleum could possibly be either so impressive or so representative as the permanent exhibition of those staples that are given at the cities that are the main markets for them, and that do not on that account attract a great concourse of sightseers. In machinery we have, no doubt, a very high rank, and at Philadelphia the highest rank was accorded to us by the foreign experts. A purely American exhibition of machinery, if it were complete, would attract the interest of foreigners who were qualified to judge it, but it would be but feebly attractive to the common run of holiday makers, who must be attracted in great numbers to make the fair successful.

Patriotic pride should not lead us to shirk the conclusion that what will make a World's Fair in this country popular and either directly or indirectly profitable is the contributions made to it from abroad. Our own people will constitute, of course, the very great majority of the spectators, but an exhibition of the work of our own people is not enough to bring them to a fair from any considerable distance or to tempt to frequent visits those who live near at hand. The first condition, then, of the fair is that it shall have the authorization and encouragement of the Government. The second condition, which seems to us equally necessary, is that it shall be held near the seaboard. At present, however, there is no need of discussing that point. It is to be hoped that the Representatives of this city and of the "metropolitan States," who are equally interested in having a World's Fair in New-York, will postpone the question of place and join the efforts

Congress to the project of an American World's Fair in 1892. After that committal is made there will be time enough to adduce the overwhelming arguments in favor of holding the fair at our greatest seaport.

Some pretty bad-looking testimony was taken by the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday in regard to the dredging of the Dock Department done by the Union Dredging Company. The witness was a former employé of the company, who testified that mud was sometimes dredged from the slips only to be dumped back, and at other times it was dumped in the river or in the harbor in violation of the law. He also stated that scows were sometimes sent out empty and reckoned as full, and that often only soft mud was dredged up, the hard material being left. If the statements of this witness are true and indicate anything like a general practice, it is evident that the city has been largely defrauded in these dredging contracts. It would hardly be safe to form conclusions from the testimony of one witness, who may have a personal grudge, and who testifies regarding what took place from six to ten years ago, but his statements are such as should induce a searching inquiry into this dredging business.

Commissioner MATTHEWS again testified yesterday to his own ineffiolency as a member of the Dock Board. It is evident from his own testimony that he has been accustomed only to perform routine duties in the most perfunctory manner, without concerning himself as to whether things were right or wrong. He seems to know very little about the business of the department and to care less, and to have no sense of responsibility as a public officer. He cynically declared that he was not much of a reformer and preferred to follow the beaten paths and be amused by listening to reform talk. It is pretty certain that any business, public or private, under the management of men like MATTHEWS would run into a slipshod routine and be very badly done. If there has been anything like efficiency and economy in the Dock Department administration it must be due to somebody else than Commissioner MATTHEWS, who seems to have a rooted aversion to exerting himself for any purpose.

Mr. PARNELL'S periodical "retreats," upon one of which the London press is now commenting, are really proper subjects for public comment. He is the one man indispensable to the Irish cause, and this, as we have before pointed out, precisely because many of his qualities are so un-Irish. It is impossible to imagine the agitation begun with the Land League having been carried to its present height and power if any of his colleagues or co-workers had been substituted for him in the leadership. There have been other Irish leaders who were followed with equal devotion, but there has been no Irish leader whose lead has been unchallenged in Ireland, and whose words have also carried weight in England. We cannot imagine Mr. GLADSTONE, for example, co-operating with O'CONNELL as he has co-operated with PARNELL, and we cannot imagine O'CONNELL using the influence he had acquired by agitation to induce moderation and self-restraint on the part of the Irish people. The weakness of Mr. PARNELL'S health is a serious peril for his countrymen, for there is not one of them now conspicuous who is not, for one reason or another, quite incompetent to carry on his work.

AMONG MEN OF MANY MINDS.

In making final proof before the United States Land Office, Judge Guichard of Walla Walla usually asks: "Have you a family?" Most of them answer in the affirmative, but the other day he got hold of a man who had the biggest family on record. "Have you a family?" said the Judge, as he pulled down his vest. "Yes, Sir," said the man, somewhat confused. "What does it consist of?" continued Mr. Guichard. "Well," said the man, looking up toward the ceiling, so as to refresh his mind and give a true account, "a wife and twelve children, two married, a hired man, a gang plow, a seeder, a Bain wagon, and a span of mules." "That's enough," said the Judge with a smile, and the settler got his final papers without any further trouble.—*Portland Oregonian.*

"Did you notice that everybody is fat this year?" said Dr. Starkloff. "If you haven't, look closely at the next friend you meet whom you have not seen for a long time. Is it accidental that your cheeks are more plump, more rosy than they were in 1888? If it is, the action of the Mississippi in running past St. Louis instead of along the back of the Rocky Mountain is accident also. The fact is, this has been a vegetable year. The flora is luxuriant and the fauna follows so as a matter of course. And man, who derives his sustenance from both, must be in the procession. This year the atmosphere came nearer maintaining an equilibrium than it did last year. The hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen are in almost perfect proportion."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A Hartford (Conn.) philanthropist, in a testimonial he gives a patent medicine vender, says: "God's ways are not man's ways. He can carry on good works in Texas just as easy as in Boston or New-York." Strange hallucination that he should endow Jehovah with power sufficient to do anything as well in Texas as he could do it in Boston.—*Galveston (Texas) News.*

Three young men were caught playing poker in a down-town alley. When captured by the police one had a royal flush, another four nines, and the third a full hand. The intense and absorbing interest associated with this episode lies in the fact that the stake was a fifteen-cent jackpot.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Plusher—This account says that the seals are threatened with extermination. That would ruin my business. Maddox—Why, you only make imitation sealskin sacques. Plusher—Yes, but if everybody knew there were no genuine ones there'd be no demand for imitations.—*Mwisey's Weekly.*

It is singular that none of the prominent ladies who were asked to name their preference for a national flower selected the marigold. Our girls who have the gold prefer to marry titles.—*San Francisco Alta.*

The surviving relatives of the late Miss Ophelia (the original, not she of "Uncle Tom's Cabin") will be gratified to learn that a Buffalo class in elocution has decided that Hamlet was sane.—*Buffalo Express.*

Perhaps the advice of a certain dear old lady applies to etiquette as well as to other affairs of life. "Speak the truth always," she was wont to say, "but speak it gently."—*Youth's Companion.*

When a woman gets angry you can generally depend on her saying frankly what she thinks—or, at least, what she thinks she thinks just then.—*Somerville Journal.*

When you have a cold you do not know how to cure it. All your friends know how, and they tell you, but that does not affect the cold.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

Can anybody tell which college is ahead in the mathematical or in the linguistic race?—*Elmira Advertiser.*

Money will do almost anything. It will help a woman to change her name, even.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

DALY'S THEATRE.

The first of the ten subscription performances of this Winter was given at Daly's Theatre last night. The house was crowded, and the audience included many distinguished representatives of fashionable society. The play was "The Passing Regiment," one of the least familiar of Mr. Daly's adroit adaptations of German comedy, for it had not been acted here before for seven years, but a piece that has substantial merit. The romance and humor that the German playwrights, Moser and Schönthan, associated with the advent of a small detachment of the German Army in a rural town have been skillfully made to fit this visit of one of our crack militia regiments to a Rhode Island watering place. The military, in accordance with the traditions that are always observed in fiction, play havoc with the hearts of the ladies, and the young officers do not emerge from the ordeal unscathed. The piece, though slight in texture, is very deftly made, and is characterized by that happy mingling of fun and sentiment, and the delicate but effective ridicule of human vanity and foibles that is looked for on this stage. There is no sharp cutting in its satire, and its sentiment is gentle and often quite elusive. The boy of Love's young dream is once more revealed, and after a series of briskly-evolved incidents, a few misunderstandings, and some very agreeable love-making by moonlight, in the neighborhood of a bronze Cupid, the play ends with the customary happy betrothals.

The piece was acted with perfect harmony and apparent spontaneousness by the fine company of comedians. Miss Rehan, as the Russian heiress, sent to America to be educated, presented another of her charming portraitures of wayward young womanhood that was wholly delightful. Mr. Drew as the cautious young Adjutant who is entirely too shrewd to be fooled by a mere child of a girl, even though she may have his heart in her possession, was equally busy. Mr. Lewis as the diffident young German apothecary was deliciously sentimental in his actions, if not always so in his speech, and he was ably assisted in his remarkable love making by Miss Kitty Cheatham. Mrs. Gilbert was once more a formidable New-England matron, and she also danced in the Highland Schottische with delightful old-fashioned grace. Mr. Clarke played the Colonel with manliness and dignity, and Mr. Frederick Bond contributed a capital bit of eccentric comedy as unfortunate Captain Sydam. Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Le Clercq, and Miss Adelaide Prince, the last named a new member of the company, who is likely to become a favorite, were all well placed, and the many subordinate parts were in good hands. The performance was accompanied by almost incessant laughter and applause.

"The Great Unknown," which is still drawing large crowds, will be given at every succeeding performance this week. For the second subscription night, next Tuesday, "A Night Off" will be revived.

CHICKERING HALL.

The first of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Korbay's historical song and piano recitals, which was given at Chickering Hall last evening, was an interesting and instructive entertainment. The programme contained a number of compositions which belong to the curiosities of music. Among these were the "Chant des Croisés," which dates from 1095, a song of the unhappy French troubadour De Couey, 1192; a song of William of Macnault, or Machaut, as he is sometimes called, 1340, and "La Romanesca," a Roman dance of the sixteenth century.

The other vocal numbers on the list were a duet by Leonardo Leo, the teacher of Gluck's rival Piccini; a "Bussiled" by the veritable Tannhäuser, two anonymous Minnelieder, dating from 1452 and 1540; an aricetta by Antonio Vivaldi, in whose sonatas Sebastian Bach found so much good material, and an arietta from an opera by Lorenzi, the teacher of Lotti.

The piano numbers were the familiar pastoral sonatina of Domenico Scarlatti, his "Sonatone Capriccio" and his sonata in A, which introduces the crossed-hands performance now so familiar to pianists, a very interesting sonata by Balthazar Galuppi, (1706-1785,) Francois Couperin's "L'Ausonienne," and three compositions by the celebrated French opera writer and theorist Jean Philippe Rameau—"Le Rappel des Oiseau," "La Poule," with its quaint imitation of the vocal efforts of a hen, and "La Egyptienne."

The early sonatas, showing some of the crude germs of our present musical forms, were interesting, if not extremely inspiring. Anything by Domenico Scarlatti is especially instructive to students of musical development, for it was he who made clear the difference between the technique of the organ and that of the piano, introducing such features as rapid repetition of a musical succession of fingers, broken octaves in contrary motion for both hands, and other performances now familiar to all pianists.

Among the vocal numbers the Romanesca and the second of the two Minnelieder were the most agreeable. The latter is a most charming little song and deserves to be heard again for its own sake, apart from its historical interest. Mr. and Mrs. Korbay were assisted by two of the former's pupils, Mrs. C. E. Tracy, a soprano, with a light, thin voice, and Miss Bessie Stillman, who possesses a tolerably good contralto.

"MARTHA" AT AMBERG'S.

The tuneful melodies of "Martha" entertained a fair sized audience at Amberg's Theatre last evening. The chief importance of the presentation of Flotow's opera on this occasion consisted in the fact that it was the medium for the introduction to this public of Herr Nicolai Gorsky, a tenore di grazia, who, while painfully deficient in tonality at times, yet sings agreeably and with no little degree of skill and intelligence. Herr Gorsky is to be credited with having scored something more than a success d'estime as Lionel. He possesses the valuable high C, and is master of the mezza voce tricks which never fail to command the unthinking applause of the multitude, and the "Oh, How Fair" won an enthusiastic encore more by reason of these qualities than any considerable display of artistic merit.

Fräulein Riegel made a mature as well as a demure Martha. "The Last Rose of Summer" was the best bit of vocal work Fräulein Riegel has accomplished on this stage and merited the demand for its repetition. Could Fräulein Bohner have divested herself of her stage smile she would have made an acceptable Nancy, taking into consideration the surroundings. Herr Gerold sang the music allotted to Plunkett fairly well, with the exception of the drinking song, which was the reverse of rollicking. His conception of the loyal and true-hearted foster brother was evidently that Plunkett was as mild-mannered a villain as ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat. Herr Potter sank the part of Lord Tristan, and Herr Meyer made the small part of the Notary conspicuous by singing woefully out of tune. The orchestra was noisy, and there was but little of the nicety of shading which distinguishes the work of Mr. Amberg's musicians on regular opera nights. The chorus made up in zeal for what it lacked in tunefulness.

DOCKSTADER'S.

There was a radical change of bill at Dockstader's last evening, a transition from black to white. It seems now that there must be something entirely new in minstrelsy each season, in order that an exacting public may be pleased, and Mr. Dockstader proposes to keep abreast with the times. When the curtain went up the usual semi-circle of Part I. was disclosed, but the members of it were clad in gorgeous mediæval garb. From their faces burnt cork was absent, and they looked like tronbadours. Scarcely were they seated, however, when the old-time minstrels appeared in the persons of Luke Schoolcraft and George Marion, the tambourine and bones. The singing that followed was greatly enjoyed and each singer was applauded. The "hit" of the first part was George Marion's song, "The Chump." Master Harry Brandon exhibited his soprano voice, and the orchestra's "Minstrel Patrol" was well received.

The one-act operetta, "The Tallapoosa," brought the entertainment to a close, and in it Mr. Dockstader as Captain Rural of Indiana was very amusing. The piece is short and contains plenty of lively tunes and comic situations. A number of pretty young women are employed in the performance.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mozart's "Don Giovanni" will be brought forward at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening with a strong cast. This great classical opera has not been heard here for a long time and should attract a large audience.

F. W. Derschuch, basso, will give a concert at Steinway Hall this evening, assisted by Charlotte Walker, soprano; Lulu Veling, pianist, and Adolf Hartdegen, 'cellist.

THE CANADIAN COASTING LAWS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 3.—The Minister of Customs has received a further communication from the Board of Trade of Victoria, B. C., in reference to the recent order of the department instructing Collectors to enforce the Canadian

OUT OF AFRICAN DEPTHS

STANLEY'S NEAR APPROACH TO CIVILIZATION.

THE PARTY'S COMING HERALDED AT ZANZIBAR—THE EXPLORER'S JOURNEY IN THE DARK CONTINENT.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Cairo states that the Egyptian Government has received a dispatch from Zanzibar, signed Emin Pasha, requesting that a vessel be placed at his disposal at Zanzibar.

It is supposed that natives who were dispatched in advance of the main party by Emin Pasha carried the message to Zanzibar.

The Egyptian Government has sent the Khedival steamer Mansourah to meet Stanley at Zanzibar, which will greatly hasten his return to Europe.

A long letter from Stanley to a friend dated September, 1888, is published to-day. It records his discoveries and recounts the difficulties anticipated on his homeward journey. There is an account of the hostility of the King of the Kabbureya, who stripped Casati and turned him adrift to perish. He was fortunately found and rescued by Emin.

Another letter gives a full account of his sojourn with Emin.

At almost any hour, now, the end may be chronicled of one of the most adventuresome journeys ever undertaken, and Henry M. Stanley, the noted explorer, will, after a disappearance of nearly three years in the wilds of Africa, make his appearance in a civilized land again.

Dec. 11, 1886, Stanley, who was on a lecture tour in this country, received a cable recalling him to Europe for the purpose of arrensing for an expedition projected by the King of Belgium to go to the relief of Dr. Edward Schnitzer, the German explorer, better known as Emin Pasha, who is supposed to be at the village of Wadelai, near Lake Albert Nyanza, in Central Africa. Having agreed to take charge of the expedition, the Congo route was quickly decided upon, and May 11 found Stanley at Boloho, on the west coast of Africa, ready to start inland. A steamer conveyed the expedition to the confluence of the Arnwimi and Congo Rivers, between Bangalas Station and Stanley Falls, where they went into camp to await the arrival of Tippoo Tib, an African King, who was to join them at this point, and June 2 five white men and 250 natives started on their journey to Wadelai, through an unknown country filled with dangerous natives, whose whole effort was to impede the progress of the expedition.

After following the banks of the Arnwimi for almost two months, a march of 400 miles was still before them ere Lake Albert Nyanza could be reached. Here their troubles began. The natives were disputing every foot of ground traveled, provisions were exhausted, and they were enlized to live on wild fruit and nuts. Almost naked and with disease among them, it was enough to strike terror to the stoutest heart, but they pressed on. The boat which had been brought thus far was here left, the carriers being too weak to drag it along, and thle loss was instrumental in causing a perilous march later, when, with the boat on Lake Albert Nyanza, Emin could readily have been reached. The expedition at this time was reduced to 174 men, so enmoiated that a halt was inevitable, and a stop was made at Ibwiri for two weeks.

During the time so spent by the expedition the onteide world was filled with rumors of the death of Stanley, either by diseaso or at the hands of the natives. These reports would always be followed by some favorable report from the expedition, but no letters did they get to give hope that the hardy explorers were safe and continuing their way across the countinent. Occasionally, too, during the first part of the trip, couriers would arrive at the coast from Stanley announcing progress, but as he advanced, no further communications were received, and the expedition was swallowed up in the jungles and vast forests of Central Africa.

Early in November the exploring party, reduced in numbers by sickness and desertion, reached the southwest corner of Lake Albert Nyanza, but with no means of crossing the lake, and from lack of ammunition with which to force their way aronnd, a retreat was decided upon to Ibwiri for a boat. About this time Stanley was taken seriously ill, and three months were lost before the expedition could move. Lake Albert was finally reached, and, at 7 P. M. April 29, 1888, Emin Bey, accompanied by Signor Casati, arrived in camp, instead of being rescued, the reecuers, for the Stanley people were on the verge of starvation, while Emin Bey and his party were living on the fat of the land. Couriers were immediately dispatched to the coast announcing the fact that Stanley was safe and Emin Bey was found, and for the first time since the disappearance of the Stanley expedition a detailed account of the movements of the party was given to the world.

The real object of the expedition being accomplished, and finding Emin Bey very much against leaving the country, Stanley determined to retrace his stepe to Bunaiya, a journey of eighty-two days, and only eleven days from Stanley Falls, and bring back the provisions left there on the second journey. This was successfully accomplished, and Stanley returned to Emin's camp, on Lake Albert. Last May the expedition started for the east coast, accompanied by Emin Bey, Signor Casati, Marco, a Greek merchant; Lient. Stairs, Capt. Nelson, Mr. Jephson; Surgeon Parke, and Dr. Bonney, and about a month ago they reached Mpwa, after a journey of 188 days, in which they had to contend with starvation, sickness, hostile natives, dense jungles, and, in fact, every African obstacle that could be thought of.

Late reports say Stanley has anffered terribly on his homeward journey. Without clothing or shoes, using skins of wild beasts to cover his nackedness, the last portion of his journey is being accomplished. The latest report from the party prior to the receipt of the foregoing cable yesterday was from Zanzibar Nov. 12, and states that they have left Mpwapwa and are traveling toward the coast by way of Kemha and Mwemi.

PARNELL NOT TO BE FOUND.

LONDON, Dec. 3 —The *St. James's Gazette* states that Mr. Parnell disappeared several weeks ago, and since then has not been heard from. His whereabonts are a mystery, and his prolonged absence causes much trouble to his adherents.

Thn *Gazette* says that, thonkh it has been Mr. Parnell's custom occasionally to seclude himself, his period of retirement has thle time been longer than nsnal. He nas even failed to keep a number of important engagements, among which was one to meet Mr. Gladstone.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—The Rev. Dr. Reilly and Col. John Atkineon, who left Detroit on Oct. 14, arrived home from England this morning. The travelers say that hoth in England and Ireland the outlook for the Irish cause is very favorable. Dr. Reilly beare meesages from Presidnnt Parnell of the Irish Leagun to President Fitzgerald of the American League, which will probably bu given to the press in a few days.

Col. Atkinson discredits the rumore that Mr. Parnell is missing under peculiar circumstances, and says he saw lettere from Mr. Parnell, written Nov. 22, from a small town at which he was reeting.

IRISH AGITATION.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—Mr. Redmond presided at a meeting of 100 branches of the Limerick Tenants' Defence League. He said the societies brought the landlords to their knees and wonld deal the final blow that wonld ernsh the Smith Barry syndicate and cripple the action of the Government.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Thn editor of the Waterford *News* has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for printing in his paper opinions contrary to the views of the Government, which is called intimidation.

NEW RUSSIAN RIFLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—The Russian Army is to be enppliod as rapidly as possible with a new rifle of Russian manufacture. It is lighter than the Berdan rifls now in use and has a great advantage in economy of ammnnition, because it can be used for single fire or with a repeating apparatus, the repeating breech being readily adjusted or detached. The soldiers will carry separate cartridges for single fire and will not nse the rifln as a repeater except in urgent circumstances and by special orders.

GORED BY AN ELEPHANT.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The largest elephant in the menagerie attached to Barnum's circus became enraged to-day and made an attack on its keeper, goring him in the head and neck and inflicting fatal injuries.

George Stevens, also, was very badly hurt' being crushed by an elephant which lost its footing and slipped npon him.

STRIKERS ABROAD.

BRISTOL, Dec. 3.—The dock strike here has ended by thn strikers gaining thn concessions for which thuy stood out.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 3.—Thure is a strike hern of brass and iron bedstead makers. Two thonsand are now ont.

ZURICH, Dec. 3.—The strike here has now extended to nearly all trades concerned in the manufacture of books.

PORTUGAL DEFIANT.

LISBON, Dec. 3.—The Portuguese Government will send a circular letter to the European powers stating that the Government is ready to enter negotiations for the settlement of the South African difficulties now pending, but the letter will further say that Portugal is determined to maintain her possession of the territories in dispute.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister, and Mrs. Reid have gone to the South of France. They will also visit Rome. They will be absent from Paris for a month.

In the Senate to-day M. Marcel Barthe introduced a measure providing that members of the press who publish offensive articles concerning the President of the country, the Ministers, Senators, and members of the Chamber of Deputies shall be amenable to the correctional tribunals.

The Chamber of Deputies rejected to-day the proposition to nullify the election of the Boulangist Deputy Jalnzot. The vote was 280 to 224.

VIENNA, Dec. 3.—The *Tageblatt* saye that, owing to the revelations at the recent trials of the persons charged with swindling emigrants, the Government has issued a circnlar note to the local anthorities throughout the Empire direoting them to adopt stringent regulations to prevent frands by emigration agents.

The Reichsrath resnmed its session to-day. The budget for 1890 was presented. It ehows estimated expenditures of 545,475,660 florins and receipts of 546,418,477 florins.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3.—Admiral Rarih Pesha sailed for Crete to-day. He is the bearer of the decree of amnesty, which is conditional only, as it deprives the Cretans of certain liberties or privileges which they now enjoy.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Count Arco Valley, the German Minister to the United States, who has been visiting Germany on leave of absence, started for Washington to-day.

THE COLD WAVE.

IT ARRIVED IN TOWN LAST NIGHT AND STOPPED A WET SNOWSTORM.

There was variety enongh in yesterday's weather to satisfy the cravings of the fickleat and most abnormal taste, and to keep cantious people buey adjnsting their apparel to ite eccentricities. Two days of bright, cool, bracing atmosphare had raised the hopes of the people living under these saturated skies, and fervent prayere had gone np for its continuation. Business was languishing, for it and delicate constitutions were yearning for it.

Even the anglo-maniac had been snrfeited with mists and rains and clammy fogs, and said in a moment of protest: "One might as well live in London as in this beastly climate"—but all to no avail.

Early risers found the earth coated with thick hoar frost, but by breakfast time a Scotch mist had obliterated its traces, and this in turn was enoceeded by a cold rain. Then it oleared a little and there were occasional rifts in the clonds, through which the sunshine poured its mellow light. But there was a tussle going on in the heavens between a Nova Scotia nynlone and a Manitoba cold wave, and they ran a running fight from about the latitude and longitnde of Quebec, where they first met in collision, down to the neighborhood of Cape Hatteras.

The cold wave proved the younger and more vigorous, and about 2o'clock yesterday began to drive the cyclone out to sea, distributing a straggling snow cloud in big flakes over the surface of the earth as it blew. Wet snow flakee were falling thickly here at 6 P. M. Within the space of an hour the thermometer indicated a fall of 10° in the temperature, and at 8 o'clock last evening it was 6° below the freezing point in New-York, and the wet pavements were coated with thin ice. At midnight the atmosphere was clear and cold. In Quebec, at the same hour, the thermometer indicated 2° below zero, but the cold wave had exhausted itself and the chill northern blasts blew less untempered, and the stray lamb on the bleak hillside took comfort from the prediction of the Weather Bureau that it would be mild and pleasant again to-day.

POLITICAL WOOL GROWERS.

DELANO, HARPSTER, LAWRENCE, AND THEIR FRIENDS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The National Wool Growers' meeting organized to-day by the election of Columbus Delano of Ohio. President; G. H. Wallace, President of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association, Secretary.

Among the prominent delegatee present were Capt. A. E. Shepard, President of the Texas Association; Davis Cosslit, President of the New-York Association; E. N. Bissell, delegate from the Vermont Association; President John McDowell, Hiram Young, and D. M. Campsey of the Pennsylvania Association; Mr. Beale of West Virginia, the Secretary of the National Association; President David Harpster and Judge William Lawrence of the Ohio Association. There were also present delegates from Nebraska, Kaneas, and Arizona.

An informal discussion of the present condition and needs of the wool-growing industry occupied a portion of the day's session. The consensns of opinion was that while the rate of decrease from 50,000,000 head of sheep in 1883 to 40,000,000 head in 1888 has been arrested, no appreiable advance has yet been made.

This afternoon the members of the convention called in a body on Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary Tichnor. Several members of Congress from the Western States, including thoee recently admitted into the Union, called at the convention hall to-day and expressed themselvee as thoroughly in sympathy with the wool growers. The meeting adjourned until tomorrow.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, etationary temperature, except in Vermont, warmer, northerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, light anow, elightly colder, northerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, light rain or snow, lower temperature, easterly winds.

For Eastern portion of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, light rain, colder, northerly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, light enow, elightly cooler Wednesday, followed by warmer Thursday morning, easterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the correspouding date of last year, as indicated by the thermo meter at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	34°	48°	3:30 P. M.	38°	37°
6 A. M.	33°	46°	6 P. M.	37°	31°
9 A. M.	35°	46°	9 P. M.	36°	27°
12 M.	40°	50°	12 P. M.	35°	24°

Average temperature yesterday.....38½°
Average temperature for same date last year..36½°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

H. O. Honghton of Boston is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Joseph B. Carr of Troy is at the Gilsey House.

David A. Wells of Norwich, Conn., is at the Park-Avenne Hotel.

Senator John E. Kenna of West Virginia is at the Hoffman House.

Dr. M. B. Anderson, ex-President of thn Rocheeter University, is at the Everett House.

The Earl and Countess of Meath and Hamilton Harris of Albany are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gov. Morgan G. Bnikeley and ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut and ex-Senator Jonathan Chace of Rhode Island are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Mrs. James G. Blaine and Mrs. Eugene Hale of Maine, George B. Roberts of Philadelphia, Philip D. Armour of Chicago, Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, and William Whiting of Massachusette are at the Fifth-Avenne Hotel.

LIVELY FIRE IN BROADWAY.

There was a stubborn blaze in the fourth floor of the five-story iron building numbered 542 and 544 Broadway at 7:40 o'clock last evening. This floor was occupied by Louis Kaelter, fur manufacturer, who suffered $1,000 loes. The Strong Pante Manufactoring Company; Felix S. Krotz & Co., drees goods; Brown, Draper & Co., woolens, tenants in the same building, suffered conaiderable loss to stock by water.

The building at 548 Broadway is occupied by the Manhatan Cloak Company. He employs about 200 girls, and for their safety in case of fire a rear stairway had been constructed to Crosby-street. Last night this stairway was completely blocked with packing cases. The Fire Department will proceed against the firm for violating the law.

IN FAVOR OF NAVAL VETERANS.

The Edwin A. Stevens Naval Post, G. A. R., in New-Jersey, has been interesting itself in the question of the disfranchisement of naval veterans, and has prepared a petition to Congress in favor of an act to direct courts to accept honorable discharges from the navy as evidnnce of citizenship. Thn Hudson County courts recently hold that naval veterans did not come nnder Section 2,166 of thn Revised Statutes of the United States, which directs courts to accept honorable discharges from the army as proof of the holder's citizenship. Now the naval veterans want their rights equalized with those of the soldiers.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

Treasurer William R. Stewart reports that the Washington Memorial Arch fund was added to yesterday by an installment of $22 50 from employes in the Collector's department of the Custom House, from the "women's list" $10, and from Dr. John T. Metcalf $1. The total is now $61 515 00.

THREE VICTIMS BURIED.

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF THE RUINS OF THE MINNEAPOLIS FIRE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—Three funerals were held to-day over three victims of Saturday night's fire at the *Tribune* building. Milton Pickett of the *Pioneer Press* was buried at Lakewood, his pall bearers being colleagues on the *Pioneer Press*, the services being in charge of the Rev. H. M. Simmons of the First Unitarian Church and President Northrup of the State University. Floral tributes were furnished by the newspeper men of the two cities.

Funeral services over the remains of Prof. Edward Olsen were held at the home of his brother this afternoon. Among the mourners were a number of the students from the South Dakota University, of which he had been President.

One of the dead printers, Robert McCutcheon, was buried from Warner's undertaking establishment, the interment being in the Typographical Union lot at Lakewood. The body of F. J. Jenkineon, the father of the *Tribune* chapel, was taken to Sioux City by relatives this morning. The other three bodies will be buried to-morrow.

Owing to the dangerous condition of the ruins no attempt was made to-day to get at the presses or to search for other bodies. The presses seem not to be wholly destroyed. Loose bricks on the top of the shattered walls and immense cracks in the upper portion of the walls show the necessity for care in entering the ruins.

Measures for the relief of the bereaved families are rapidly going forward. Enough has already been subscribed to relieve their immediate necessities, and it is hoped that much more will be secured. The *Times* fund this afternoon passed $1,000 and is going up rapidly. The Chamber of Commerce has raised over $1,000 for the family of Operator Igoe, having known him as chief of their telegraph office. The ball at the West Hotel promises to bring in the greatest amount, every expense being disposed of at the start, the printing being done by Charles Mitchell, who lost $30,000 in the fire.

The Coroner's inquest still continues. The builder of the structure says that when he was building wooden stairs were ordered put in instead of iron, on account of a difference in expense of about $5,000. Building Inspector Hazen had never considered the building a safe one, and said that three months ago a committee called on him to complain because they feared it might fall down at any time without warning. He considered it an onsafe building and very inadequately provided with fire escapes.

Nothing is more definitely known as to the possible victims in the ruins. That several more bodies are still to be taken out is firmly believed by a great many people, while many others are hoping that the full extent of the calamity as to the lose of life has been learned.

A GENERAL REGISTRATION.

HOW THE POLL LISTS ARE PREPARED IN THE SMALLER CITIES.

KINGSTON, Dec. 3.—The demand of the Democrats for a general registration law in all the counties of the State shonld not be confounded with the annual personal registry which obtains in New-York and Kings every year. All that Democrats like Senator Linson, the author of the Linson bill, desire is an application of the methods which govern in small cities like Kingston to the small towns. This system wonld entail no more labor than that involved in keeping an official poll list from year to year. For instance, in Kingston, with its population of 25,000 and its three Post Offices, anybody can register for anybody else. To the student of political economy this may seem to be a careless and unbusinesslike method and one which permits of possibilities of frand. But the actual results year in and year out show that such is not the case to the extent, at least, of provoking a public outcry. It is true that the enterprising poll clerk may, in copying the poll list of the previous year, leave out the names of several voters who have been gathered to their fathers, but "small matters" of this kind are not discussed or criticised.

The question may naturally arise: "What are the safeguards to prevent the local registration heing far in excess of the actual number of voters in any ward?" In every ward the poll lists are closed on the Friday preceding election day, and repreeentatives of the different political parties are promptly on hand to copy every name and every pinne of residence registered. On election day Captains of districts or wards hand in their polls, striking off every voter's name as he depusits his ballots.

In a city of 25,000 inhabitants, and where there are numerous wards, "everybody knows everybody else." Shonld a non-resident attempt to vote he would be challenged at once. In this city few of such challenges have ever been made, and, as a matter of fact, votes by non-residents havn ever been cast the fact has never been made public. The "workers" at the polls watch each other so closely that the possibility of a tramp's voting on the name of a friend, or, as a matter of fact, of any man who did not vote at the preceding general election unless he is known by a majority of the members of the board to be a resident of the ward in which the board is sitting, and to be legally entitled in point of age, time of residence, &c., to vote therein.

TWO WICKED BURGLARS.

LOCK JEAN TACK IN HIS STORE AND THEN ROB HIM.

Jean Tack is the proprietor of a jewelry store at 215 Market-street, Newark, N. J., and behind the handsome plate-glass window through which thn vulgar throng is allowed to gaze a large assortment of valuable jewelry is displayed. Mr. Tack was on the point of closing up for the night last evening when two young men walked up to the door. His attention was suddenly attracted to them by a grating noise which made him think that they were having fun with the lock. On investigation he found that the men had fastened the door with a padlock.

One of the strangers then stepped to the window and with a hook, wrapped in a handkerchief, smashed a great hole through the glass. A long line of show cases, stretching to the rear of the store, made it impossible for Tack to get readily to the new point of attack, and by the time he had gone ten etepe thn thief had his arm stretched through the hole in the glass and he was scooping up all that was within reach.

As the thief thrust his hand through to make a second haul Tack leaped over his counter to the window and succeeded in getting hold of the man's hand, but he was too excited to hold it, and the two men escaped.

Mr. Tack says that three sets of earrings, valued at $300 each, and gold watches and jewelry, valued altogether at $2,000, were taken.

ANOTHER COMBINATION ON HAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 3.—The representatives of a number of concerne which manufacture oil-well snpplies exclusively held a conference here to-day. The principal manufacturers of oil-well enpplies are located in Erie, Oil City, Titusville, Bradford, Pittsburg, and Washington, Penn., with branches in all thn oil towns of importance. It was the intention of the promoters to have the meeting a very private one, and for that reason it was decided not to hold it in any of the oil centres but to come to Cleveland.

Among the representatives present were M. Geary and K. Chickering of Oil City, F. H. Ames of Titusville, and C. H. Bagley of Corry. Delegates who were seen after the adjournment of the afternoon session refused to give any information. The report is that an attempt is being made to form a combination of all thn oil-well supply manufactories in the country.

SALE OF STEAMBOAT STOCK.

The Reed & Powell Transportation Company of Coxsackie has sold its stock in the New-York and Hudson Steamboat Company to the Catskill and New-York Steamboat Company. The steamer Kaaterskill, belonging to the latter company, which has been running from Hudson for the past three years, will undonbtedly, under thn new management, bn continned on the same route. It is rumored that thn same company is negotiating for the purchase of the steamer McManus of the same route, owned by D. M. Hamilton of Coxsackie. This sale virtually places the control of the Hudson and Catskill steamboat lines in thn same hands.

GIVING MOTHER EARTH TO MORPHEUS.

A number of gentlemen of this city who have been in the of hahit of holding a jollification nach December for the expreee purpose of "putting Mother Earth to sleep" until the following Spring, composed her to eimber last evening with a collation, libation, and incantation at Morello's. Among the "cradle rockers" were Dr. Chauncey B. Ripley, Norman N. Nelson, Russell D. Hyde, F. Lynwood Garrison, Willard P. Ward, J. Trevitt Pike, James J. Farley, Ingersoll Lockwood, H. Aplington, J. Trumbull Smith, B. T. Burnham, and Charles A. Doremus.

TALKING TO THE CRONIN JURY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Judge Wing closed his address for the defense in the Cronin case today, and he was followed by Mr. Ingham for the prosecution.

The court then adjourned.

CANAL WORK PROGRESSING

NICARAGUA ANXIOUS TO LEND HER AID.

PRESIDENT SACASA AND HIS CABINET SUPPORTING THE AMERICAN ENTERPRISE HEARTILY.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 12.—In order to get at rest the last flickering hopes which may have existed in the breasts of one or two of Panama's most blind disciples, THE TIMES's correspondent called this afternoon upon President Roberto Sacasa, the dignified ruler of Nicaragua. President Sacrasa was seen at the palace, a handseme two-story mansard-roofed modern building, surrounded by a guard of soldiers, ohosen from the President's body guard. In appearance President Sacasa is not unlike Napoleon III., only he does not wax his mustache and is ynnnger, taller, and stonter than the victim of Sedan. During the course of the conversation President Sacasa said:

"I am heartily in favor of the successful accomplishment of this great work, [the Nicaragua Canal,] and I will do all in my power to further the undertaking."

President Sacasa had the correspondent conducted to the bureau of the Minister of the Interior, Don Barrios, who speake English fluently. Being authorized to speak for the President, Minister Barrios said:

"I can assure yon that the Government of Nicaragua has approved the location of the port of the canal on the Atlantic Ocean, and that it is perfectly satisfied with all the other details nt the work. There are absolutely no differences of opinion, of any deecription, between the Government of Nicaragua and the company; they understand each other perfectly. The Government has great confidence in Mr. Menocal and in the gentlemen engaged in the canal enterprise, and will give the company all the support necessary for the successful carrying ont of its great undertaking.

"All the Ministers, I may add, are very much interested in the success of the canal, and, for my part, I have worked hard for the canal for many years. I even accompanied Mr. Menocal to New-York in 1887 in order to assist in promoting the idea and to arouse interest in the work. The Nicaraguan Government, I may say in conclusion, is much pleased with the idea of the company in employing as many Nicaraguans as possible on the canal works, and will immediately commence work on a telegraph line which in two or three months will be united with the canal company's line at Castillo Viejo."

This new departure upon the part of the Nicaraguan Government has greatly pleased the Nicaragua Canal Company, for the company would have been forced to build this portion of the telegraph line had the Nicaraguan Government not done so, and consequently it is not only the gainer by the expense saved—there were some thirty to forty miles of line needed—but also clearly demonstrates that the Nicaraguan Government is prepared to support the American canal in more than words, and the result is a good, healthy, friendly feeling between all parties concerned. In fact, the situation is so pleasant for the Americans that their enemies have left Nicaragua in disgust.

The good citizens of this smiling country have just passed through what were "war times" but the Costa Rican Consul at this capital says that there is good reason to believe that the affair is much exaggerated. Perhaps THE TIMES's readers will form a better idea of the "scare" by perusing the triumph of Nicaraguan journalism which follows. It is the "extra" published by the *Estrella de Nicaragua* on the evening of the alarm, and, of course, it cold like the traditional "hot cakes" in the hotels, cafés, and barracks. Following is a translation of the extra:

ADVANCE
OF NO. 19 OF THE
STAR OF NICARAGUA.

Notices from Costa Rica.—Great combat in the streets. Killed and wounded. The Regnivalistas in the counties, (bnlracks:) the Rodrignistas in chnrches and hospitals. Durán is in power.

On the night of the 8th inst. at San José de Costa Rica, there were a number of encounters between the Regnivalistas and the Rodrignistas. These combats caused the soldiers in the ouarteles to attack the people and theo the people attacked the ouarteles. The battle was furious, after several hours of firing the Rodrignistas could not take the ouarteles, but took np positions in the churches and hospitals. Among the dead is Teodorico Quiroz.

Gen. Bernardo Soto is no longer President, but Dr. Don Carlos Durán is President. It is not known if Durán was appointed by Soto or if he was proclaimed by the people.

The fighting continues.

If Rodrignez is defeated, Nicaragna will lose a good ally on the Central American question. Esquival will join with the governments of the West and keep certain secret treaties which he is known to have made.

Rodrignes is a guarantee of peace. Esquival is a menace of war for Nicaragua.

All this sounds very sad and alarming, but thn people of these Central American republics are eo aconstomed to "revolutions" that they would be positively nnhappy without onn now and again. In fact, the utter absence of places of amusement or sports of any kind, except bits of war, or, as they call it, "revolution" positively refreshing, and such a disturbance may be said to be the only relaxation in which these otherwise gentle and contented people indnlge.

Mean while, the newly formed United States of Central America are already threatened with secession. It is said, on the best of authority, that thn Nicaraguan Congress will reject the treaty of union signed by the President, and that it is possible that the United States of Central America may be split into the disunited States of Central America, with Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador forming one faction, and Nicaragua and Costa Rica the other. But the present election disturbances in Costa Rica may change this programme.

So far as Nicaragna Canal matters are concerned, all goes well and smoothly and the work is being pushed earnestly and surely forward. The chief engineer, Commander A. G. Menocal, United States Navy, and the Nicaraguan Government Canal Commissionars, Don José Antonio Roman and Don Maximillian Sonnersberg, have been repeatedly and courteously received by President Sacasa and the different members of his Cabinet, and all the little boundary details which had to be arranged after the official inauguration of the works have been settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned. There is not thn slightest doubt that the American canal will be promptly and economically built and completed within a comparatively short time.

Work is progressing already from America, the new town formed by the American engineers, to Fort Castillo, half way between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the *Gazette Official* of this date contains specifications published by the Nicaraguan Government for bids to complete the telegraph line from Fort Castillo to Fort San Carlos, where the Government wires already connect.

Gen. Daniel Macauley, manager of the new Nicaragua Steam Navigation and Trading Company, has purchased from the British Government two fine steel stern-wheel river boats, one costing $30,000 and thn other $60,000, (just half what the British Government paid for them,) for nse on the San Juan River as a reinforcement to the river and lake fleet already plying from the Atlantic to within eleven miles of the Pacific Ocean. The two boats referred to were originally purchased by the British Government from the Yarrow Shipbnilding Company for use in transporting troops np the Nile, but the Egyptian war having ended before they were completed, they are likely to be used in transporting American engineers, men, and material up and down the San Juan River.

Thn coming of two large steel vessels, each 800 tone hnrden, fitted out for a sea voyage, with donble screws and 800 horse power engines, to be nsed as monster bnokets and pump dredges, is expected in March next. These vessels cost $250,000 and are being built at Renfrew, near Glasgow, Scotland, by William Simons & Co., builders of dredgee for the British Government. They are to be worked in the rough water off the harbor and in clearing away the harbor and harbor bar. All the other dredges will be built in the United States, and are to be brought here by the contractors early next Spring, eo soon as the ground and harbor are sufficiently prepared and cleared to enable them to cross the bar and get to work.

Throughont the Winter months, however, work on the canal route, on the telegraph and railroad lines, and on the rock cut at the Deseado will be carried on with toat steadfastness of purpose peculiar to American engineers, and for every dollar spent thern will be a good, honest dollar's worth of work done.

The *Nicaraguense*, the most influential newspaper in Nicaragua, recently contained a five-column article, published in two issues, appealing to the people of Nicaragua to heartily support the Nicaraguan Canal; reminding them that every man, woman, and child in Nicaragua was practically a stockholder in the American canal, and showing thn honorable standing of some of the well-known gentlemen at the head of the enterprise, snch as President Hiram Hitchcock, Horace L. Hotchkiss, James F. O'Shaughnessy, Frederick Billings, ex-Gov. Cornell, Col. Scott, ex-Gov. Fairbanks, (of Vermont,) Admiral Ammen, A. G. Cheney, J. W. Miller, Thomas H. Atkine, Henry C. Alsbrook, Joseph Bryan, (of Richmond, Va.,) Robert Garrett, Mr. Lancaster, Judge Daly, and Alexander T. Mason.

FOR INJURED FIREMEN.

Two theatrical performances in aid of the endowment of a room in a hospital for injured firemen of this city has been arranged. On the evening of Dec. 17 Helen Barry will appear in "A Woman's Stratagem" in the Metropolitan Opera House, and on thn 21st Henry Laney and "The Still Alarm" will be an attraction. Many boxes have already been taken. They, as well as seats, can be obtained from Mrs. W. H. Nelson, 135 East Twenty-first-street, or from J. G. Batterson, Jr. 44 Broad Way. The committee of ladies in charge of this movement consists of Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Alonzo B. Cornnll, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. J. Hull Browning, Mrs. W. H. Nelson, Mrs. Bencal Lockwood, Mrs. G. W. Ballen, Mrs. S. Edward Nash, Mrs. W. H. Osborn, Mrs. W. E. Bendleston, Mrs. A. B. Darling, Mrs. Clark Bell, Mrs. Thomas Hillhouse, Mrs. John Sherwood, and others.

VIOLATED THE LAW.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES WITH LAMPS ON EIGHTH-AVENUE.

When Commissioner Moss reached the office of the Board of Electrical Control yesterday morning he gave orders for a trip of inspection along Eighth-avenne, from Forty-second-street to Fifty-ninth-street, that formal charges might be made against the electric lighting companies whose lampe do not hang the regnlation 9 feet clear of the sidewalks. The inspectore found in that stretch of less than a mile that lamps were less than 9 feet high in front of 673, 721, 663, 667, and 687, at the southeast corner of Forty-fonrth-street and Eighth-avenne, and in front of 765, 767, and 867. The lampe inspected belong to the East River, Brush, and United States Companies.

Expert Wheeler also made personal inspection of the lamp in front of Callan's store, where Clerk Harris met his death, and made a report in part as follows:

"I have examined the Brush lamps at Callan's store, 675 Eighth-avenne, and the circuit snpplying them, and find that 'the lamps are too low, are not properly insulated, that underwriters' wire is used in places, and that other lamps on this circuit and on other circuits are too low.' Rules 9, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30, and 35 are the most important of those violated, it being understood that I have repeatedly stated before the Coroner's jury and elsewhere that over nne-half the rules are continually violated. If the rules above cnoted had been complied with it would have been impossible for this accident to have happened, but, as also has been irequently stated, your expert has no means of enforcing the rules.

"I measured the height of the lamps at 675 Eighth-avenue, and found them to be 100 inches from the sidewalk, while the rule requires them to be 108 inches high. Each lamp is hung still lower at the time of the accident, as I am informed the employes of the company raised all the lamps on the avenue Sunday. I also estimated the height of a Brush lamp at 621 Eighth-avenue at 9 feet 3 inches. This was immediately over and hardly clear of a metallic show case. I found an old rusty lamp ont of use, and about 6¾ feet high, but still connected to the circuit, at 833 Eighth-avenne."

The violation of those rnles will bring the heads of charges which the Board of Electrical Control will endeavor to submit to the Grand Jury against the several companies. Although it has not yet been officially determined where the leakage occurred in the circuit that was fatal to Harris, the Commissioners say that the plea of the Brush Company that the leakage was in a subway and that the company had known of it for several days is a confession of culpable negligence, of which the Grand Jury may well take notice. It was the company's duty, they say, to commence work on a repair at once. The persons in charge of a dynamo can always locate a leakage.

In this connection Commissioner Moss wrote yesterday to the President of the Brush Company as follows:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find copy of a letter from the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company charging the employes of your company with willful neglect of the rulee and regulations governing the occupancy of the subways and a consequent endangering of the lives of those working in the manholes and others.

You are directed to comply with the rules and regulations at once, and to discontinue the use of all circuits which do not comply therewith until they are made to conform thereto.

This letter resulted from a letter to the board from E. L. Ridgway, General Manager of the Schway Company, censuring the Brnsh Company for alleged willful disregard of the law.

Harry Harris, the clerk who was struck dead by the electric light current, was buried yesterday by the Sons of Righteousness, a Jewish mutual benefit organization to which he belonged. There were services at his residence, 349 West Forty-fifth-street, at 10:30 A. M., and at the grave in the Jewish Cemetery at Bayside, L. I. The officiating clergyman was Rabbi Herman Faust of the Eighty-second-street Synagogue.

Mrs. Harris is staying, with her two young children, at the residence of her father-in-law, a hard working tailor on West Twenty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue. Three rooms on the ground floor furnish accommodation for the family as well as for apartments. She is in destitute circumstances, has no relatives of her own, and none of her husband's are able to assist her. The Sons of Righteouenss pay burial expenses and $50 to the widow of a deceased member. Mrs. Harris thankfully received a check for $10 sent her by Louis S. Levy through THE TIMES.

DEMOCRATS HAVE GOT TOGETHER AT LAST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the Corporal's guard sounded its trumpets some eight months ago for the Democrats to "get together" on the most popular of all platforms, which they even ascribed to Jefferson and Jackson, namely, "to get drunk and go naked," or, in other words, "free whisky and dear clothing," the so-called tariff smashers refused to tumble down as did the "gates of Jericho," and evnn had the impudence to embody in every State where the November elections were held in the Democratic platform that tariff reform is an issue and would be fought out by the Democratic Party. Especially was this sentiment most emphatically pronounced in Ohio, upon which thn Corporal's guard threatened these Democrats in Ohio with most disgraceful defeat. What has happened in that State we all know; also in Iowa, New-Jersey, and New-York.

But all this is nothing to what happened to the Democratic caucus yesterday. The whole Democratic Party, as represented by 156 members, based, as has already been printed in nvery newspaper in the country, the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic members of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress, at the beginning of its first session, hereby send greeting to the people of the country, the assurance of our continued confidence in and devotion to the principles of tariff reform as embraced in President Cleveland's messages to the last Congress upon that subject, and in the platform of principles adopted by the last Democratic National Convention at St. Louis; and that we hail with delight the emphatic approval of those principles by the people as expressed at the polls in the recent elections; and we pledge ourselves to renew and continue in Congress the contest for a reduction of the war taxes so ably begun and prosecuted in former Congresses by our Representatives and Senators.

Now, then, as the whole Democratic Party have now become tariff emashers, I would most respectfully suggest to the great "oracle" to try and sound the Corporal's trumpets of "getting together" on our neighbors on the other side. Goodness knows they need it. Free whisky or no internal revenue and dear woolen goods may be a powerful sound in Iowa or New-Jersey, or even in Ohio. In the Democratic camp the trumpet sounds are dead. "Sic transit gloria mundi."

J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1889.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

Joseph E. Newburger said yesterday that he had not heard a word said about his appointment as Assistant District Attorney to succeed Judge-elect Fitzgerald. He could give no information on the subject. Meauwhile his friends are doing their best to get him there.

The Young Republican Club of Brookly

LIGHTS AND SIGNALS.

RULES FOR VESSELS TOWING OTHERS

DISCUSSED BY THE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—When the International Marine Conference met to-day Capt. Selvesen of Norway offered an amendment to Article IV. of the rules of the road.

This article relates to lights for towing steamers. The amendment was taken up immediately. There had been an amendment previously adopted to this article, providing that a vessel when towing more than one vessel shall carry an additional bright white light six and twelve feet from the other two bright white lights. Capt. Selvesen's amendment proposed that vessels shall be required to carry these three front lights only when the length of the tow, measuring from the stern of the towing vessel to the stern of the last vessel towed, exceeds 600 feet. The amendment was adopted.

Señor de Seoane, delegate from Spain, ask d the conference to reconsider an amendment offered by him Nov. 26 and rejected yesterday during his absence. The amendment proposed that all vessels under way shall keep out of the way of coupled steamers engaged in trawling. It gave rise to considerable discussion, and was finally again rejected by a vote of the powers, nine voting in the affirmative and fourteen in the negative.

The further consideration of the additional report of the Committee on Sound Signals was then begun at the place left off yesterday. The first paragraph taken up was Section G in the committee report. This section provides that a steam vessel or sailing vessel towing shall, and the vessel towed may, at intervals of not more than two minutes, sound on the whistle four blasts in pairs. Before considering it Admiral Nares, Chairman, offered, on behalf of the committee, an amendment to the proposed section providing that these blasts in succession, one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. The section as amended was then dismissed.

The provision making it optional for the vessel towed to make these signals proved the stumbling block in this section. Opposition was also developed to the clause compelling sailing vessels towing another vessel to make the signals proposed for steam vessels towing. This matter was disposed of by the adoption of a motion, offered by Mr. Geodrich, reciting that it is the opinion of the conference that no signal should be given to a sailing vessel towing another vessel. Capt. Richard of France offered the following as a substitute for the section under consideration:

"A steam vessel when towing shall at intervals of not more than two minutes sound on the whistle or siren three blasts—namely, one prolonged blast, followed by two short blasts."

This substitute was adopted. Capt. Richard then moved an amendment to his substitute, and this was pending when the conference, at 4 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

NEEDS OF THE UPPER WARDS.

DISCUSSED AT A MEETING OF THE PROPERTY OWNERS.

Yesterday's meeting at the Mutual Life Insurance Building of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Ward property owners was well attended. The immediate business was to hear from the committee appointed last week to prepare a statement and recommendations in regard to the needs of the upper wards, to be submitted to the Senate committee to-morrow. The committee was also charged to secure, if advisable, the co-operation of the various property owners' and taxpayers' associations in that section.

It appeared, when the committee got to work, that concerted action could be secured without an actual union of forces, and it was thought that if similar measures of relief could be urged by organizations acting separately the effect would be quite as good as if a presentation to the Senate committee were made through only one agency.

Ex-Senator Cardwell, Chairman of the committee, submitted the report, which contained two important recommendations. To the first, that the affairs of the two wards should be placed in some control other than the Department of Parks, there was universal assent. The second, that such authority should be transferred to the Department of Public Works, provoked opposition, and finally, by a vote of 12 to 10, it was displaced by a resolution offered by George C. Holt, favoring a single Commissioner, to be appointed to the charge of such wards, and not to be added to the duties of the Board of Street Openings and Improvements.

Dissension then turned upon the law which provides that one-half the expense for opening streets more than one mile long shall be laid on the city at large. Abner Bartlett, representing the Astor estate; ex-Judge Barnard Hall and Fordham Morris, who advocated the adoption of a resolution favoring the repeal of this law, urged that it had proved a serious obstacle to improvements in the upper wards and would be likely to continue to keep back the needed improvements. It was at length decided that no substantial hope that improvements would keep pace with the willingness of property owners to pay for them. Isaac G. Johnson voiced the opposition to this view. In the end nothing was done about it. The meeting also preferred to leave to the local associations the advocacy of legislation looking to the speedy completion of the maps for the upper wards.

Fordham Morris, as Secretary of the meeting, will present its conclusions to-morrow to the Senate committee.

DON'T WANT THE ERYSIPELAS CASE.

Capt. Stephenson of the Thirty-fourth Precinct reported to the Board of Health yesterday that James Reynolds, a poor man, was very sick with erysipelas at the house of A. Kasmeyer, on One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street, east of Jerome-avenue. The Harlem Hospital had refused to take the case. As erysipelas is not a contagious disease, in the strict sense of that term, the Board of Health could do nothing. Believue Hospital was then asked to take the case, but also refused.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, said that while erysipelas was not contagious, yet it was a dangerous disease to treat in a hospital where surgical operations were performed. Believue, however, had ample facilities for treating the disease, and he could not understand why they refused this case.

THE PAVONIA FERRY RAILROAD.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—The annual report of the Honaton, West-Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company shows this comparison:

	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$231,514 75	$234,894 96
Operating expenses	184,380 84	184,329 06
Net earnings	$48,134 11	$50,819 92
Other income	13,225 28	12,134 25
Gross income	$61,359 37	$62,611 85
Fixed charges	43,436 21	42,134 25
Net income	$17,323 16	$20,477 40
Total surplus Sept. 30	132,970 20	127,547 04

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Commander E. F. Jewell has been detached from duty at Washington and ordered to assume the duties of Inspector of Ordnance in charge of the naval torpedo station at Newport.

Ensign Lorenzo Sample has tendered his resignation as the ensign of the Navy, to take effect Nov. 30, 1890, and has been granted leave of absence until that date.

Capt. Daniel Robinson, Seventh Infantry, having served over forty years in the army, was yesterday, at his own request, placed on the retired list.

Ensign Thomas O. Dewey has been detached from duty in the office of Naval Intelligence Dec. 22 and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.

Capt. H. R. Osgood, Commissary of Subsistance, has been ordered to duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, as Post Commissary.

Lieut. G. Blocklinger has been detached as Inspector of the Seventh Lighthouse District and placed on waiting orders.

Commander George B. Durand has been ordered to duty as Inspector of the Seventh Lighthouse District.

Ensign E. J. Loomis has been ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory Jan. 15.

The Navy Department is informed that the South Atlantic squadron has arrived at Rio de Janeiro.

The Enterprise arrived at Gibraltar Nov. 26.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Cattle were slow of sale to-day, and prices for most kinds were rather easy. There was enough vitality in the demand to prevent any material softening of prices, the day's trading being dune at substantially Monday's quotations. The offerings included more prime Cattle than for some days previous, and there were several trades at $4 75@$4 85, and a few at still better figures, $5 50 being reached in one instance. The larger part of the supply consisted of the classes of stock for which prices below $4 25 had to be accepted. Shippers paid $3 80@$4 25 for most of their purchases, and the bulk of the sales to local butchers and canners was at $1 75@$2 25. Some old Cows and scalawag Steers went at $1@$1 85, and there were a few sales of Choice Cows and Heifers at $2 50@$2 75. Stockers and feeders met with a good demand, and were salable at fully former prices. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $3@$5 35; choice Cattle, $4 50@$4 75; good grade shipping Steers, $3 75@$4 25; medium shipping Steers, $3 40@$3 60; common to fair Steers, $2 75@$3 25; common to choice Bulls, $1 50@$2 60; good to choice Cows, $2 25@$3 75; poor to medium Cows, $1 75@$2 15; stockers and feeders, $2 75@$3; Texas Steers, $2 15@$2 90; Texas Cows, $1 40@$2 30.

The Hog market averaged 5c. lower than Monday. Early sales generally showed a decline of 10c. from that day's opening. The market closed at $3 40@$3 65 for poor to prime light weights, and at $3 70@$3 75 for heavy grist. The bulk of the trading was at $3 60@$3 70. Receipts were [illegible] head. Mixed sold at [illegible].

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

Decisions Handed Down.—Peter Gillen, appellant, vs. The Tucker & Carter Cordage Company; Walter McKinney, an infant, respondent, vs. The Long Island Railroad Company.—Motion to correct calendar granted, without costs.

Carrie Well, an infant, vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and 2d Railway Company; James Dorman, administrator, vs. The Broadway Railway Company of Brooklyn.—Motion granted, without costs.

The Marine Bank of Buffalo vs. The Buffalo Colliery Company.—Motion denied, without costs.

William B. Slocum, appellant, vs. Catharine Domol and another; the same vs. William C. Vemble, administrator, &c.—Motion to dismiss granted, with costs.

John A. Post et al. vs. Matilda Well, executrix; the same vs. Adolph Bernheimer.—Motion for reargoments declined, with $10 costs.

Theodore Vetterlein et al., appellants, vs. Demas B. Dewey et al.—Motion to open default. Ordered that on the return to this court of the remittitur in this case the default be set aside on the payment of $20 to the attorneys for the respondents and the case placed on the present calendar for argument, printed copies of the cases to be served within ten days from this date. If this court below is requested to return remittitur to this court.

William H. Dole and another, appellants, vs. Charles D. Belden, respondent.—Motion to allow subpœnas to justify denied, with $10 costs.

William Delama et al., executors, &c., vs. S. S. Hepworth et al.—Motion to correct remittitur for reargument. Motion to correct remittitur and motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs of motion; but the remittitur shall be so amended as to direct the costs of appeal in this court to be paid by appellants to the executors and trustees of Joseph Colwell.

Harlin J. Woodward, by guardian, appellant, vs. Julia M. James, individually and as executrix, respondent.—Motion to amend remittitur. Ordered the remittitur be amended so as to read: "Judgment of the Special Term is modified by striking therefrom the words 'the deficiency shall become a debt of the estate to be paid by the executrix and trustee as other debts of the estate are to be paid,' and inserting the words: 'such deficiency or excess of our rent expenses beyond the moiety of income charged with the annuity shall be charged upon the moiety of income given to the widow,' and, as modified, affirmed with costs to all parties who filed briefs in this appeal in this court, one bill only being allowed to each attorney or firm filing such briefs, payable out of the estate except as allowed in this order." Other motions made in the cases are denied.

Ann Duffy, respondent, vs. Michael Duffy, respondent, and Rosanna Hughes et al., appellants.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Charles H. Wood, appellant, vs. William Mitchell, Respondent; Robert Parkinson, respondent, vs. the same same.—Orders of General and Special Terms reversed and motion granted, with cost to appellant of appeal to General Term and to this court and $10 costs of motion.

Robert Fitch Shepard et al., respondents, vs. The Manhattan Railway Company, &c., appellants.—Order and judgment of General Term affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to answer within twenty days upon payment of the costs in all courts since the demurrer.

James Avery, respondent, vs. the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United states.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend upon payment of the costs of action in all courts.

Causes Argued.—James Austin, vs. Jane Oakes, individually and as executrix, et al., respondents and appellants.—The arguments in this case were concluded by Walter S. Logan and George Bliss for appellants, Henry L. Sprague, Noah Davis, and Theodore W. Dwight for respondents. Harriet M. Wait, as executrix et al., respondents, vs. Sarah A. Cerque and another, appellants.—Submitted. Joseph E. West, as administrator, &c., respondent, vs. George A. Reynolds and another, appellants.—Submitted for appellants; argued by William Kerr for respondent.

Following is the day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 61, 86, 76, 111, 82, 116, 97, 112.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

Decisions Handed Down.—Elvira J. Bennett, respondent, vs. Oliver Bennett, appellant; Adams L. Palmer et al, respondents, vs. The Great Western Insurance Company, appellant; Helen D. Adams, respondent, vs. The Swiss National Bank, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles H. Hunter, respondent, vs. The New-York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, appellant; William Kayton and another, appellants, vs. Aaron Barnett and another, respondents.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

Irving Wright vs. Harriet E. Roberts; Sarah J. Haine vs. Harriet E. Roberts.—Motion to reserve on calendar until decision of a motion at General Term. Motion denied, without costs.

George J. Leslie, as trustee for Frances A. Leslie, respondent, vs. The Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Motion to revive and continue case in the name of Mary Powers, individually and as executrix, &c. Granted, without costs.

Charles Robinson, appellant, vs. Hugh J. Jewett, receiver, respondent.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hugh Tighe, respondent, vs. James Morrison, appellant.—Motion to dismiss. Denied.

Causes Argued.—Abraham Davis, respondent, vs. Peter Bowe, late Sheriff, &c., appellant.—Argued by Malcolm Graham for appellant, Henry McCloskey for respondent. Samuel Von Wien, respondent, vs. The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, appellant.—Argued by William A. Jenner for appellant, Benno Loewy for respondent. Arguments unfinished.

The day calendar for to-morrow is as follows: Nos. 567, 562, 609, 532, 612, 616, 440, 617.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1889.

COFFEE—Favored buyers, in private trade, slightly on a tame market; fair invoices of Rio quoted at 15½c. and No. 7 at 17c. Sales reported of 1,000 bola and bags Jamaica at 17½c.@19c.; 1,100 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 800 mats Laguayra at 22½c. And in the option line speculative dealings were quite limited, and prices depressed here for the day 10@20 points, (cables generally proving unfavorable—from Rio Janeiro (broker), closing the easy. Deliveries to Brazil ports fair, (to Rio Janeiro, 6,000 bags, and to Santos, 7,000 bags.).....Option sales here for the day, 27,750 bags.....December options closed at 15.55c.@15.56c.; January, 15.65c.@15.70c.; February, 15.70c.@15.75c.; March at 15.75c.@15.85c.; April and May each at 15.75c.@15.85c.; June at 15.75c.@15.80c.; July, 15.70c.@15.75c.; August, 15.65c. @15.70c.; September, 15.60c.@15.65c.; October, 15.60c.@15.55c., and November at 15.40c.@15.50c.

COTTON—Under rather more stimulating accounts from the south the coveriand movement in progress as regarded as on a reduced scale and spinners more eager to secure supplies, and crop estimates modified, one naming the probable aggregate yield as 7,124,000 bales,) speculation here, though not especially active, was on a more confident basis, and prices, through various slight fluctuations, hardened for the day 3@4 points, bringing December to 10.14c., January, 10.14c.@10.12c., February, 10.18c.; March, 10 21c.@10.22c.; April, 10.28c.@10.29c., and May to August within the range of 10.34c.@10.51c. September to 10.10c. 10.11c., and October, 9.88c.@9.91c., leaving off tamely....Cables of weaker and dull markets.... Option dealings for the day here, 53,800 bales.... Port deliveries free, (to-day 53,691 bales,) and stock at the shipping ports, 889,778 bales, (100,367 bales here, including 28,270 bales in warehouse.)....And for prompt delivery 101 bales to spinners at previous quotations.....Low Middling closed here at 10½c.; Middling at 10¾c.@10¾c., and Fair as 11¾c.@11¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR had increased attention, largely for shipment, this, in great part, representing City Mill Extras, though to a respectable aggregate Western Spring Wheat Extras—these in sacks,) and, generally on a steady basis, with the close rather favoring holders.....Arrivals here 14,062 bbls. and 36,487 sacks, and clearances hence, 10,400 bbls. and 25,149 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 53,053 sacks and bbls., and from all the Atlantic ports last week to Europe equal to 96,372 bbls. and to all ports, 104,758 bbls., against 134,692 bbls. in the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,465,949 bbls., against 3,257,574 bbls. same time last year. ....Sales reported of 34,700 sacks and bbls. to arrive and here, (about 15,800 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) within our previous range. ....Of the sales were 2,400 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 85@$2 95; 12,900 bbls. City Mill Extras, chiefly on the basis of $4 25@$4 35 for West India standards, (up to $4 45 in new pks.;) 3,850 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, 7,450 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat do., 1,550 sacks and bbls. Southern do., 1,400 sacks and bbls. Superfine, and 1,700 sacks and bbls. Fine at former quotations; 650 bbls. Superfine RYE FLOUR, chiefly very good, at $3 15@$3 45, and 700 bbls. CORNMEAL at steady prices.....Rye firm but quiet.... Of BARLEY, 10,000 bushels two rowed State reported sold on private terms—quoted at 58c.@64c. ....Of BARLEY MALT, 1,000 bushels in sacks, at 80c.@ 82c.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in slack request—quoted at $1 65@$1 80.....FEED about as last quoted on a restricted business—40-lb. rolling at 65c.

WHEAT—Was further advanced here on options for the day about ¾c.@1c., (shortest on near-by deliveries,) on a more confident speculative inquiry—stimulated in part by rather more favorable cables and in part on reports of more representations of more liberal export dealings—which, however, (apart from shipments of about 104,000 bushels Wheat, reported as mainly Northern Spring Wheat, on Western account, largely for Glasgow, of old purchases, and partly to cover sales said to have been made to Glasgow some time since,) proved comparatively limited, and the local milling inquiry was on a restricted scale, the close here easy and dull at the advanced figures, though it was stated that shippers were in want of supplies to a respectable aggregate and had several lots under offer, the strong position of freights, however, impeding negotiations, and derangement of foreign exchange also complained of, as an adverse circumstance.... Deliveries to prominent interior Spring Wheat points, 35,519 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 62,714 bushels.....Receipts here 58,300 bushels, and export clearances hence reported of 95,010 bushels, of which (about 63,010 bushels by steamship Crystal for Leith and 32,000 bushels by steamship Chateau Lafite for Bordeaux,) and from near-by ports, 66,337 bushels, and last week, from all Atlantic ports, reported as 164,217 bushels, and since Sept. 1, 5,743,527 bushels, (an increase of 1,535,767 bushels as compared with the same time last year,) and aggregate on passage to Western Europe, 18,780,000 bushels, (an increase for the week of 934,000 bushels.).....Option sales and exchanges here for the day given as 8,072,000 bushels.....And of Wheat, prompt and near-by deliveries, about 113,000 bushels, of which about 54,000 bushels credited to shippers, (in addition to moderate takings of Red Wheat via near-by ports, chiefly for the Continent,) and about 25,000 bushels for local millers, and here the December option stood at the regular close at 84¾c., (range 84¼c. @84¾c., and subsequently 84¾c.@85 1-16c., latest at 84¾c.@84¾c., sales and exchanges for the day of 1,048,000 bushels,) January, regularly, at 85¾c., (range 85¾c.@85⅞c.,) February at 87¾c., (range 86 11-16c.@87⅜c.,) March at 89¼c., April at 89¾c., (range 89¾c.@ 89⅞c.,) and May 1890, regularly closed 89¾c., (range to-day 89¾c.@89 13-16c., and subsequently 89¼c.@89 15-16c., latest 89¾c. on sales and exchanges for the day of 3,444,000 bushels,) and June, regularly, 89¾c.....And here options for grade of Red Wheat afloat, at the close, was quoted at 86c.@86½c., and No. 2 Red, free on board, from here, 85½c., and No. 1 Hard Spring, delivered, afloat, quoted at the close at 96c.@96¼c. (48,000 bushels sold at an interior point to local buyers.) No. 1 Northern Spring, delivered here, at equal to 89¾c., and No. 2 Spring and graded Red and White Wheat and Spring Wheat within the range of 75c. @86½c., as to quality.

CORN—Was again a trifle higher on a fair movement, chiefly for Export sail stock. Western and cable accounts rather more stimulating ....Arrivals here to-day, 19,200 bushels, and clearances hence, 145,318 bushels, making from four Atlantic ports, 173,372 bushels, and last week from all Atlantic ports, 786,618 bushels, and since Sept. 1, 15,634,182 bushels, against 11,314,731 bushels same time last year, and aggregate on passage to Western Europe increased 1,056,000 bushels, as to 1,344,000 bushels. Sales reported of 1,139,000 bushels, of which all options 944,000 bushels, (of just 2,000 bushels steamer Mixed,) the latter for January and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 291,000 bushels—about 176,000 bushels credited to shippers, and part special forward deliveries.... Included in reported sales here were No. 2 Corn, afloat, prompt and near by, at 42c. bid; do., special for prompt delivery at 42c. bid; do., special for prompt delivery, at 42½c.@43¾c.; do., in elevator and store, at 42½c.@43¾c.; No. 2 Corn, December, at 40c.@42¾c., closing at 42c.; do., January, at 41c.@ 41 3-16c., closing at 41¾c.; do., February, at 41 3-16c.@41¾c., closing at 41¾c.; do., May, at 41¾c., closing at 41¾c.; do., steamer Mixed, special deliveries in December, afloat, 41¾c., at elevator at 40½c., and in January at 41c., and in early February at 41¾c.; do., January option, at 39¾c.@.....No. 2 White, in elevator, quoted at 42c.; Rejected, afloat, at 39c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow to arrive and here within the range of 39c.@43½c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Had a fever sale, partly for shipment, but for prompt delivery at somewhat easier prices, while on options again hardening slightly.....Arrivals here, 99,800 bushels, and export clearances hence, 26,247 bushels, (30,243 bushels by steamship California for Marseilles.).....Sales reported here of 573,000 bushels, of which on options 336,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and for prompt and early delivery about 238,000 bushels, (of which about 80,000 bushels mentioned as for shipment, the bulk for England.).....Included in sales here were No. 2 White at 32½c., afloat, and elevator, at 30c.@30¼c., and delivered at 31¼c.@31½c., and 30,000 bushels for shipment reported on private terms and 60,000 bushels do. clinped at 33½c.: No. 3 White at 29¾c.; No. 2 Oats at 31¼c. in store and 30¾c.@30⅞c., and delivered at 29c.@29¼c., (30,000 bushels delivered for export reported on private terms); do., December, at 28¾c.@28¾c., closing at 28¾c.; do., January, at 28¾c., closing at 28¾c.; do., February, at 28c.@28¼c., closing at 28¼c.; do., May, at 28¾c.@28¾c., closing at 28¼c.; No. 3 Oats at 27½c. Rejected at 27c.@27½c., ungraded White, (a car), at 29½c., and Mixed at 27c. @29¾c., as to quality and condition.

METALS—Were generally dull, but held steadily in the local markets.....Of Pig Tin 12 tons for December sold at 21.40c.....Of Lake Iron 600 tons for December quoted at 14.150.....Pig Lead for December at 3.85c.....Pig Iron Warrants for December at $16 25.

NAVAL STORES—Resin was inactive, with Strained to Good Strained at $1 10@$1 15, and other kinds as before.....Spirits of Turpentine dull; quoted at 44c.@46c.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum again rallied here for the day ¼, though comparatively tame, leaving off steadily at 104¾, (having ranged 104¾@105⅜,) and at the Exchange dealings reached 308,000 bbls. Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, had a moderate inquiry on the basis of former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Hogs products were somewhat firmer, though without much of a fair movement.... Exports of Provisions from the United States from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1888. Pork, 8,248,600 lb.; Bacon, 4,776,700 lb.; Lard, 4,216,000 lb., against, in the same portion of the preceding year, Pork, 600 lb. Pork, 28,367,788 lb. Bacon, and 18,887,780 lb. Lard.....BEEF was in fair demand, with sales reported of 300 bbls. Packet Mess at $10 75@ $11 50; Short Clear quoted at $11 50@$13, and Extra Prime at $9 75@$10.....DRESSED HOGS were less sought after, with city at 5c.@5¾c., as to weight.....Inactive receipts, 82,914 head.....CUTMEATS were in instances depressed on fraser offerings, leading to increased activity, including Pickled Bellies, 12-lb. at 9c.@9¼c., and Pickled Shoulders at 5¾c.@6c., and Pickled Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c., and other kinds as before.... Western Steam LARD was in moderate request, for early delivery, closing at 6.90@6.97½c., sold at $6 87½@$6 90.....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 3,750 tcs., and hardened for the day slightly, closing steady, with December at $6 25, January at $6 24, February at $6 35, March at $6 39, and May at $6 47.....Refined Lard, 165 tcs. sold at $6 05.....Refined quoted for the Continent at $6 40@$6 80, and for South America at $7 15.....BEEF in fair sale and steadier in price, 150 tcs. Extra India Mess quoted in private terms; quoted at $13 50@$16, and 300 bbls. Mess and Plate within our previous range.

BEEF HAMS in request and firmer, here at $12 25@$12 50, and at the West at $11, (150 bbls. sold at the West.).....BUTTER very firm, especially best Creameries, at 28½c.@28¾c., (Elgins at 28¾c.@ 28¾c., and in good demand.....CHEESE quoted strong, as wanted, at 10½c.@10¾c. for best Eastern Factory.....EGGS in less urgent demand, at 28c.@ 30c. for best domestic fresh.....Choice city TALLOW in good demand, at 4¾c., and 4¾c. sold.....CITY TALLOW STEARINE at 7¼c.; Western at 6¾c.....OLEOMARGARINE STEARINE at 5½c.@5 5-16c., (60 hhds. sold.) ..... Of WHALEBONE, 1,000 lb. Northwest sold at $3 75 for export.....Oils were unchanged, but quiet.....Of Italian OLIVE OIL, 50 bbls. sold at 73c.

SUGARS—Raw actively sought after and on a very firm and hardening basis, closing at 5¾c. for fair refining Muscovado, 89° test, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Centrifugal, 96° test.....Sales reported of 68,000 mats East India, of which 11olio at 4¾c. and Extra Nanka at 5 9-16c.; in order, 70 bags Grande, 852 test, (at Breakwater,) at 5¼c.; 200 hhds. English Island, 87° test, at 5¼c., and 1,500 bags Molasses Sugar, 89° test, at 5c.....An active call noted for Refined Sugars at full prices, Cables again favorable.

FREIGHTS—A much livelier movement was reported on berth and charter, particularly in the Grain interest, with rates on Grain favoring the carriers, while on other classes of freight, as a rule, holding their own very well.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Cotton easy; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net receipts, 25,208 bales; gross, 26,980 bales; exports to the Continent, 5,850 bales; coastwise, 3,010 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, (corrected,) 307,822 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 3.—Cotton quiet, but steady; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 8 13-16c.; net and gross receipts, 4,725 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,185 bales; coastwise, 12,100 bales; sales, 1,005 bales; stock, 85,971 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9 11-16c.; Low Middling, 9 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8 15-16c.; net and gross receipts, 7,261 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,312 bales; sales, 1,550 bales; stock, 37,073 bales.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 4.

	Mail's Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Adriatic, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Aller, Bremen	1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Belgenland, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Bermuda, St. Croix	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Chicago, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
France, London	.....	.....
Furnesia, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
Moravia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
New-Orleans, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tyrian, Kingston	.....	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 5.		
Alsa, St. Marc	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Richmond Hill, London	.....	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Rugia, Hamburg	.....	3:30 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	8:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 6.		
Camerata, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 7.		
Amalfi, Hamburg	.....	.....
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Columbia, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
Circassia, Glasgow	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	2:00 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
Kuckerbocker, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	1:00 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Lydian Monarch, London	.....	.....
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Nasmyth, Liverpool	.....	.....
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Werra, Bremen	3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
MONDAY, DEC. 9.		
Chatthaoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Ronans, Liverpool	.....	.....
Yemassee, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 4.

Astral, Rotterdam, Nov. 15.
Caledonia, Gibraltar, Nov. 18.
Circassia, Glasgow, Nov. 21.
City of Washington, Havana, Nov. 30.
Craigendoran, Hull Harbor, Nov. 18.
Critic, Leith, Nov. 12.
Finance, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 10.
Helvetia, Liverpool, Nov. 21.
Holland, London, Nov. 19.
Moravia, Hamburg, Nov. 20.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Nov. 14.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Nov. 17.
Richmond Hill, Havre, Nov. 21.
St. Ronans, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
Tentonic, Liverpool, Nov. 27.
Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 23.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

Edam, Amsterdam, Nov. 23.
Exeter City, Swansea, Nov. 21.
Hipparchus, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 12.
Hispania, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Philadelphia, Curacoa, Nov. 27.
Portmeuse, Para, Nov. 21.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

Colorado, Hull, Nov. 21.
Persian Monarch, London, Nov. 22
Polaria, Stettin, Nov. 19.
Slesia, Bremen, Nov. 27.
State of Indiana, Larne, Nov. 24.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7.

City of Chester, Liverpool, Nov. 27.

SUNDAY, DEC. 8.

Aurania, Liverpool, Nov. 30.
La Normandie, Havre, Nov. 30.

MONDAY, DEC. 9.

Alene, Port Limon, Nov. 30.
City of Atlanta, Havana, Dec. 5.
Ems, Bremen, Nov. 30.
Galileo, Hull, Nov. 24.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...7:06 | Sun Sets...4:33 | Moon sets...4:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..6:32	Gov. Isl...6:02	Hell Gate..7:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..6:59	Gov. Isl...6:27	Hell Gate..8:16

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k.12:00	Gov. Isl...12:00	Hell Gate...1:33
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k 11:55	Gov. Isl...12:37	Hell Gate...2:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Lydian Monarch (Br.), Huggett, London 13 da., with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

Steamship City of Columbia, Pierce, Cardenas and Havana 4 da., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

Steamship Bohemian, (Br.), Hoven, Portsmouth and Para 30 da., with sugar and rubber, to Quintin Bonner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

Steamship Pawnee, Crowell, Boston, Cleared for Philadelphia and Wyoming 18 da., with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:00 A. M.

Steamship Bohemian, Ingram, Wilmington, N. C., 2 da., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship State of Texas, Williams, Fernandina and Jacksonville 4 da., with mdse. and passengers to Charles Mallory & Co.

Steamship City of Savannah, Georgia, Savannah 2 da., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamship Hekla, (Dan.), Hansen, Philadelphia, in ballast to John C. Seager.

Steamship Werra, (Ger.,) Bussina, Bremen and Southampton 9 da., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Christian Scriver, (Norw.,) Kaastrup, Buenos Ayres 49 da., in ballast to master.

Bark Mariner, (of Sackville, N. B.,) Turnbull, Singapore 116 da., with mdse. to Bidwell & French —vessel to Seammall Bros.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, strong, N. E., snowing and foggy; at City Island, strong, N. E., snowing.

SAILED.

Steamships Nevada, for Liverpool; Caracas, for Porto Cabello, &c.; Siddonian, for St. Thomas; Chalmette, for New-Orleans.

Ships Fidelio, for Bordeaux; Crusader, for Savannah.

United States steamships Kearsarge and Galena.

SPOKEN.

A General Transatlantic Line steamship, bound east, was spoken Dec. 1 667 miles east of Sandy Hook.

A North German Lloyd steamship, bound east, was spoken Dec. 1 360 miles east of Sandy Hook.

The ship Cape Cutting, Capt. Cutting, from New-York Sept. 8 for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Oct. 8 in lat. 9 N., lon. 26 W.

The ship Florence, (Amer.,) Capt. Duncan, from New-York Sept. 21 for San Francisco, was spoken Oct. 30 in lat. 1 N., lon. 30 W.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Hamburg-American Line steamship Gellert, Capt. Kaempff, from New-York Nov. 21, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

The Inman Line steamship City of Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York Nov. 27 for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Illinois, (Amer.,) Capt. Spencer, from New-York Nov. 20 for Deptford and Antwerp, passed Scilly yesterday.

The steamship Wimbledon (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York Nov. 27.

The steamship Pomeranian (Br.) sld. from Fiume for New-York Nov. 30.

The steamship Lassell (Br.) sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Dec. 1.

The steamship Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New-York Nov. 16, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

The steamship Slavonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New-York Nov. 17, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

The steamship Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York arr. at Rotterdam at 8 A. M. to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

is at **1,269 Broadway**, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

COMPANION OR NURSE TO INVALID OR Assistant Housekeeper, or Would Travel.—By a middle-aged, educated American; best city reference. Address Mr

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, Dec. 3:

Smyth & Ryan, by order of the administrators, sold the four-story stone-front flat, with lease of lot 16.6 by 60, 370 West 46th-st, south side, 81.8 feet east of 9th-av., for $4,000, to James I. West. And four-story brick building, with lease of lot 16.10 by 65.1, 345 9th-av., west side, 83.4 feet north of 55th-st, for $4,000, to David Cohen. Also, by order of the executrix, disposed of the three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.10, 66 and 68 East 115th-st, south side, 180 feet west of 4th-av., for $6,900, to Robert Hughes.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the four-story stope-front dwelling, with lot 17.6 by 102.2, 61 West 71st-st, north side, west of 8th-av., for $22,850, to C. F. Wiley; three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.1 by 80, 1,075 Lexington-av., southwest corner of 76th-st., for $20,300; four-story stope-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 53. 76 East 77th-st, south side, 40 feet west of Park-av., for $17,400, to Morris Kane, and similar house, with lot 20 by 53. 78 East 77th-st, adjoining above, for $17,400, to T. P. Fitzsimmons.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction one lot 24.11 by 100, on Boulevard, northeast corner of 130th-st, for $6,850, to Patrick Fox, and two lots, each 25 by 112.4, on West 164th-st, south side, 225 feet east of 10th-av., for $5,000, to J. A. Keegan. Also, in partition, John H. Rogan, Esq., referee, sold two five-story brick buildings, with lot 23.1 by 100.3 by 22.6 by 100.6, 63 James-st., east side, 51 feet north of Oak-st., for $25,500, to John Hays.

John F. B. Smyth sold at public auction the three-story stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, 25 East 132d-st., north side, east of 5th-av., for $9,250, to E. Valentine.

Bernard Smyth sold at public auction four lots, each 25 by 100, on 174th-st., southeast corner of Anthony-av., for $3,800, to Mr. Fishel.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Hester-st., 24; Elizabeth A. Vrooo to Thomas W. Jackson	$1,800
84th-st., 237 East; Lillie E. Willie and another to Mary A. Belt	2,000
30th-st., s e., 147.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 32.8x98.9; Theresa Sasserath and another to Anna M. Peocoyer	20,000
St. Ann's-av., s. s., 146.8 ft. n. of Westchester-av., 74x67; George Silva and wife to Henry Waters	1
137th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x99.11; William P. St. John to John R. Foley	1
90th-st., 115 East; Salomon Marx and wife to Tillie Borger	27,500
84th-st., 237 East; Mary A. Belt to Rosalia C. Tone	10,000
125th-st., 340 East; Eunice D. Miller to Jesse Batchelder	15,000
9th-av., e. s., 25 11 ft. n. of 99th-st., 25x75; Louisa Schwegler and another to Isaac Mandelbaum	25,500
Avenue D, n. w. corner of 4th-st., 19x80; Philip Nehrbass and wife to Emanuel Neuman	16,000
Union-av., w. s., 242.4 ft. s. of 168th-st., 17 x140; Mary E. McCarthy aod others to Julia C. Hendrickson	1
Union-av., w. s., 291 ft. s. of 168th-st., 17x140; Mary E. McCarthy to same	33,500
Christopher-st., 85; Emma A. Naose to Mary H. Dolao	32,750
35th-st., 443 West; William J. Moore and wife to Alfred Schmidt	13,000
Elm-st., 28; Charles H. Lovett, referee, to George F. Johnson	1
Union-av., w. s., 228 ft. s. of 169th-st., 17x141.6; Mary E. McCarthy to Julia C. Hendrickson	1
Warren-st., 49; Lewis L. Fosdick, executor, to Charles S. Sconcell	52,500
Plot 21, map of island at King's Bridge, containing 10 369-1,000 city lots; William O. Giles to Catherine C. Giles	10
Lots B, C, D and G, adjoining land of Walter Critchlouh, 234 West, John W. Cornish and wife to Mary E. McCarthy	1
Allen-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Grand-st., 20x87; Samuel Goldstein and wife to Mary Brotherson	16,000
74th-st., s. s., 225.6 ft. e. of West End-av., 22.6x102.2; Jacob Lawson to Alice C. Martin	27,000
51st-st., n. s., 405 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100; Mina G. Loewenstein to Anna Silcocks	20,000
66th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100; Frederick W. Low and another to Alfred Van Buren	17,000
5th-av., 2,019; Lucy B. Draper to Mary H. Tomokins	20,000
103d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 22x75.2; Charles G. Dubbs and wife to Charles F. E. Vogler	36,000
73d-st., s. s., 158.6 ft. e. of 11th-av., 18.7x102.2; Margaretbe Card aud another to Ciara Bryce	1
127th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Lenox-av., 16.8x99.11; John R. Foley and wife to Annie Pfluger	16,000
86th-st., 414 East; Frank Kubischta and wife to August Schrader and wife	21,000
8th-av., e. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 148th-st., 25x100; Frances Hart to Jane Leayeraft	27,500
94th-st., s. s., 376.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.9x100; Augusta V. Hoodus to Julia C. Dedrick	10,250
Jackson-av., w. s., 180.7 ft. s. of 165th-st., 18.3x75; John W. Decker to Adoinh G. Wegewald	3,200
86th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5; Charles B. Curtis to Margaretba Schultz	48,000
57th-st., n. s., 246 ft. w. of 6th-av., —x79.4 x— x78; Edward W. Caudle and wife to William Znisser	4,800
Westchester-av., n. w. corner of 162d-st., proposed, 80x125x83x133; John W. Cornish and another to George Siha	1
169th-st., s. s., 162 ft. n. w. of Boston road or Susan S. Browne	2,500
Elm-st., 28; John P. Coffin and wife to George F. Johnson	1
Eldridge-st., 141; Isaac Cohen and others to Doris Goldstein	24,000
Lots 2344, 2345, and 2346, map of building lots, Fordham, 75x102.8; Alice R. Butler and another to Susan A Davies	50
88th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of West End-av., 100 x100.5; John L. Brewster to William H. Lanenantan	42,000
175th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Washington-av., 50x115; Benjamin W. Burnet to Gustav Schoch	3,100
Washington-av., e. s., 193 ft. n. of 175th-st., 25x200; same to Simoo Hefele	3,700
181st-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11; William H. Boyle to Charles L. Mead	25,000
Alleo-st., 07; Lesnmeiin Battenwieser and wife to Jolioe Dreyfus	40,000
49th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.10x100.5; Mary A. Blakistoee aod another to Madeline Pierce	25,000
127th-st., 134 West; Ethel L. Allen to William M. Kiltuh	55,000
94th-st., s. s., 376.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.9x100.8; Hugo Bartholomew and wife to Augusta C. Horet	1
94th-st., s. s., 376.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.9x100.8; Hogo Bartbolomae, executor, to same	20,500
Delancey-st., 294; Henrietta Jacobs to Fanny Krakower	80,000
143d-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x99.11; Hannah M. Haloin to Edward M. Bloomer	4,000
143d-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x99.11; samo to Walter H. Alleo	4,000
76th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Morris Kemp to Karl M. Wallach	12,250
186th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 53.8x100; Frank Koch and wife to John Kelly	5,625
Delancey-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Cannon-st., 25x100; Fanny Krakower to Abram Cohen	32,000
125th-st., n. s., 224.7 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.5x99.11; John J. Jones aod another to George F. Johnson	12,540
185th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 53.8x100; Annie B. Hyatt to Frank Koch	5,000
68th-st., 64 West; Charles O. Arbogast to William H. Riker	30,000
144th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of Boulevard, 50x99.11; James Alexaoder and others to Sarah Cummings	4,500
Avenue A, s. s., 102 ft. s. of 82d-st., 20x82; Lombard Vorel to William Kirchhof	18,900
143d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x99.11; Charles F. E. Vogler and wife to Charles G. Dubbs	18,500
143d-st., s. s., 253 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x99.11; Fred rick Smyth, referee, to Hanbab M. Halpin	13,000
88th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 120x100.8; John Young and wife to William C. Wilson	1
78th-st., s. e. corner of Lexington-av., 20x72.2; Jano A. Widoy aod another to Denis Shea	19,000
East-st., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x32; Matthew Vosselor and wife to Josef Wisselthier	13,500
Riverdale-av., e. s., adjoining land of Samoel Thomson, 24th Ward; Frederick Smyth, referee, to Lewis S. Samuel	14,225
78d-st., s. e., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Jonas Well and others to Fanny Lederer	23,750
66th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of Madisoo-av., 20x100.5; Joachim Maidhof and wife to George M. Baker	33,000
Emerson-st., w. s., 197 ft. n. of Seaman-av., 96.7x58x irregular; Darine G. Cbonby to Mariam Schramme	27,300
Donnybrook-st., s. w. corner Preston-av., 140x101; Charles L. Camman and wife to William Wicks	1
King's Bridge to West Farme road, e. s., 100 feet oortb of 187th-st., 50x147 irregular; Eliza Prescott to Sarah Smith	10,000
107th-st., s. s., 141.8 feet w. west of Lexington-av., 18.8x100.11; Annie M. Reynolds to Herman Wronkow	8,500
Suffolk-st., e. s., 225.2 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x150.1; Lena Rinaldo and others to Jacob Maober	33,000
94-av., s. e. corner of 94th-st., 50.1x100; Frederick Walter to Benedict A. Klein	21,000
127th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Lenox-av., 16.8x99.11; Isabel A. Wall and another to Nathan Lewis	16,000
48th-st., 416 West; Joanna F. Pontbam and another to Augustus H. Meyerhoff	25,000
Avenue B, 282; Thomas E. Tripler and wife to Isaac Emden	24,500
2d-av., e. e. corner of 64th-st., 50x100; Bendelot A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another	21,000
94th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.8; Charles G. Eweet to William P. Youngs	30,000
Henry-st., n. s., lot 84, map of Corlear's Hook, 24x83; Morrie Solomon and wife to Henry Waters	1
81st-st., 319 and 332 East; Charles E. Sexton and wife to Jonas M. Lihley	84,000
Brooms-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Ridge-st., 20x100; Max Isaacs and wife to Jacob Herman	1,500
123d-st., 123 East; John Frits and wife to the Boy. John McQuirk	1
60th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100; Madline Pierce to Mary Blakistone and another	25,000
Meretio-st., s. e. corner of Greenwich-st., 18.8x60; Charles Sparie to Jessie Williams	13,000
Seaman-st., w. s., 197 ft. n. of Seaman-av., 96.7x58x irregular; Joseph J. Potter and wife to Darina G. Crosby	1
81st-st., 60 and 62 East; Edwin J. Jeffords, referee, &c., to William Eisenberg	54,000
[illegible] property; same to same	1
[illegible] st., 24; Rachel Brooks to Samuel [illegible]	30,500
[illegible] corner of West End-av., 17x [illegible] to Mary A. Belt	20,000
[illegible] st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.2x [illegible]	

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOUR HIGH CLASS PRIVATE DWELLINGS ON 72D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS. Sizes, 20, 24 and 25 feet in width. OPEN DAILY, EXCEPTING SUNDAYS. McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Builders, Office 334 Park-av., near 53d-st.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop 20-foot-front dwellings, with dining-room extension, in the residential of the west side; exceptionally fine interiors; best workmanship; only $38,000; Nos. 41 and 43 West 76th-st.; always open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

A CHANCE TO PURCHASE AN ENGLISH-basement house near 84th-st and Madison-av.; house four stories, 22.0 feet wide, and in perfect order; can be seen by appointment only. Apply to R. McCAFFERTY, 334 Park-av., near 53d-st.

ONE OF THE VERY FINEST AND LARGEST west side dwellings in the market now open for inspection; fronts Manhattan-square and overlooks Central Park; No. 42 West 77th-st. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

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NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

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Make a choice investment in FLORIDA Own an orange grove in Great bargains at DeLand and Lake Helen, Florida, in orange groves, all ages and sizes. Houses and lots, improved and unimproved. Terms to suit purchasers. Send for Florida papers, circulars, and full particulars to H. A. DAVIS, Fairport, N. Y. Mail will be at A. T. BAKER'S, 22 West 57th-st, New-York City, until Thursday evening, Dec. 5. Please call on me there if you wish full information about Florida. H. A. DE LAND.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER E. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
the four-story brownstone dwelling and lot,
NO. 327 WEST 58TH-ST.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER E. MEYER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange,
No. 59 Liberty-st.,
two-story brick and frame buildings, with lot,
NOS. 458 AND 460 3D-AV.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A LOVELY HOUSE WITH NINE BEDROOMS As No. 146 East 89th-st.; new, novel, and attractive; only one left of a group of ten houses; rent low for the accommodations offered. Apply, on premises or to owner, Room 80, 79 Cedar-st.

A UNIQUE HOUSE, SUPERBLY DECORated and furnished; never offered; for Winter or year to unexceptionable party. BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th-av.

A FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE HOUSE in 70th-st., near 4th-av; rent $1,400. THOMAS & ECKERSON, No. 35 West 30th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.
New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 58 West 33d-st.

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THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.
Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 and 50 Broadway.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO LET, ONLY 14 minutes from City Hall, New-York; all light rooms; elevators, steam heat; first-class neighborhood; the "West End" and "Columbia," Hicks and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn. Address Engineer, on premises, or S. F. RANDOLPH, No. 9 Murray-st, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—UNUSUALLY CHOICE GROUND floor banking room containing over 5,700 square feet, with 125 feet frontage on street, in the new Union Trust Company Building, 78 to 82 Broadway, through to New-st.; also some offices in upper floors. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

W. W. PALEN & CO.,
290 5th-av.
F. A. LEONARD, Auctioneer.
SALE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
(WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,) DEC. 4 and 5,
at 8 O'CLOCK.
CHOICE WATER COLORS,
ARTISTIC DRAWINGS IN BLACK AND WHITE, RARE ETCHINGS & ENGRAVINGS,
(exclusively,)
THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
The late Dr. JAMES B. HUNTER of New-York.

THE TURF.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.—EVERY DAY this week.—Six races, commencing at 1:30 P. M. Take trains from foot of Barclay by special trains via Erie R. R. direct to grand stand, leaving foot Chambers-st. 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1 P. M., and five minutes earlier foot 23d-st. AN EXPRESS SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Chambers-st. at 1:30, 23d-st. 1:33, arriving at track in time for five races. Round trip, including admission to grand stand, $1. Trains leave for New-York immediately after races.
C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB.—SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. SPECIAL RACE TRAINS via Central R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty-st., at 12:30, 1, and 1:20. Round trip tickets, including admission to grand stand, $1.
H. D. McINTYRE, Sec. M. F. DYER, President.

DRY GOODS.

85c. VELVET CARPETINGS. AXMINSTER 85 Moquettes, $1.25. Royal Smyrna Rugs, in large sizes, at a discount. China Goat Rugs, nearly two yards long, $1.95. Ladies' Upholstered Rockers, half price. Oak and Mahogany Plush-Top Tables, $1.75; worth $3 50. 1,000 Kinkaboots, assorted styles, 25c. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 759-761 Broadway.

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DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

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PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
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The Scenic Line to the West
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CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Richmond, Ind., Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathroom, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the World. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia, and through to Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Cooemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, except Saturday. For Roanoke via the Shenandnah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Buffalo, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullmao Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M. Express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 8:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. To Old Point, Norfolk, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleeping, Dining Car, and Coaches through. 9:30 P. M., daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 (Through Car) P. M. week days. Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and Intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 9:30 P. M. daily. Via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 11:00 A. M. Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10:00 A. M., 12:20, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 12:02, 4, 8 P. M., and 12 and 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st, Brooklyn; 76 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandnah and intermediate points.

4:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and Intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

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BALTO. & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains via
PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE,
WASHINGTON,
CHICAGO, CINCINNATI,
ST. LOUIS,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 8:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M. For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.

For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at Station, foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. G. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

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ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.

W. J. MURPHY, Superintendent. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *2:15, *6:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *9:15, *4:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 10:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal points, *9:55, 10:55 A. M., *2:15, *6:15, *8:15 P. M.; Albany, *9:55 A. M., *2:15, *6:15 P. M. (and at 11:30 A. M., for Utica only); Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 8:15, *7:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., *4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, 10:15 A. M., 4:15, 6:15 P. M.; Goshen, 10:15 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily, daily except Sundays, 9:55 West Shore Station, Sundays. Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A. M., 12:30 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, 11:26 A. M., 12:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, and information apply at offices, 363 Broadway, 333 Washington-st., 7:30 Fulton-st, Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 1,545 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 96 West 125th-st., 2,204 West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st., and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express will call for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.

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HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

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With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

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TO

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

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"The Niagara Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth Ave. and Forty-second St. New York,

Largest and Finest Passenger Station in America, and the only one in the city of New York.

On and after Dec. 1, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Syracuse and Montreal Express, Wagoer Drawing-room cars to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

EAST MAIL AND STATE EXPRESS.

*8:30 A. M.—For Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 8:20 P. M. New Wagner palace drawing-room cars to Buffalo daily, and to Canandaigua daily except Sundays. Buffet smoking car New-York to Buffalo.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:50 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 18-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*10:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a dioing car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car, and a dining car for Buffalo. Connects at Buffalo for Niagara Falls. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

†11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

†11:50 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls. Parlor cars to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:55 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R.R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Lopis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express, Wagner sleeping care daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:26 P. M.

FASTNIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping care daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. Parlor car to Saratoga. Change at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

†10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:40 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Superior service.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central station, Nos. 1, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 96 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington-st., 725 Fulton-st, and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Sleeping cars daily except Sundays.

†Stop at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NOR

THE CITY PAID EVERYTHING

TESTIMONY IN THE DOCK INVESTIGATION.

HOW THE UNION DREDGING COMPANY "WORKED" — COMMISSIONER MATTHEWS'S FRANK ADMISSIONS.

Before the Dock Department investigation yesterday Thomas McMahon wee the first witness, and he gave some interesting evidence. From 1879 to 1883, he said, he was in the employ of the Union Dredging Company as engineer and Captain of the dredge America. During the time mentioned considerable dredging was done hy the company at Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth streets, North River, and the material was dumped anywhere and everywhere. On several occasions scows were dumped in the same slip in which they had been loaded. Dumping was done in the slip or in the river and harbor whenever the weather was such that the scows could not be towed to sea.

"Who was the dredging inspector of the Dock Department at the time?" the witness was asked.

"A man named Gardenier."

"Did he tell yon he was paid hy the Union Dredging Company?"

"He used to go to the Union Dredging Company's office and get whet he needed."

"Who instructed you to dump in the slips?"

"Superintendent Phelps of the company has given snch orders 'on the quiet.'"

McMahon said that when scows were dumped in the slips after dark the noisy machinery was deadened hy putting canvas aronnd the mani, so that the attention of any meddlesome person would not be attracted. He said the dredging company frequently did work for private parties and charged the city for it.

"Did yon ever know the company to send empty scows to sea and have them charged np to the city as loaded?" he was asked..

"Many a time. I have seen the company send sent as many as three empty scows in one tow. Once I was told to load a scow because it looked too dry."

"Where did you dump the mud?"

"That depended entirely on the weather. If it was stormy, we never went outeihe. If it was clear, we did the dumping according to law. Dumping was frequently done inside the Narrows."

"When a slip is being dredged by the Union Dredging Company, is the dredging of uniform depth?"

"That depends on the character of the material. It was common to skip the hard stuff in the slip and stick to the soft mud. All that we aimed at was to load the scows quickly, and, as time was money to ne, no time was wasted in digging np hard stuff."

Commissioner Matthewe was then recalled and asked if he had ever made eny effort to see if the Union Dredging Company was befrauding the city. He never had. Did he consider himself, as a Commissioner of the Dock Department, responsible for the acts of the Union Dredging Company? He did not, any more than the Mayor considered himself responsible for the acts of his appointees or the Corporation Counsel considered himself responsible for the acts of his subordinates. If the Union Dredging Company had not performed its work per contract and had defranded the city as alleged, he supposed the company could be held responsible. He presumed they were pecuniarily liable.

This witness could not explain why so many Treasnrer's orders had been given to the Union Dredging Company at one time except that he supposed the company had done its work, demanded pey, and was entitled to it. The orders were issued always at the request of the Chief Engineer. The Commissioner did not know of any written agreement with the dredging company, and said the use of the words "per agreement" on Treasurer's orders hid not signify anything. The only form of agreement on file is a scrap of paper signed hy President Loomis of the company, setting forth that the company would do the dredging for specified amounts. Commissioner Matthews said he knew the dredging company had used up the city's plant after paying $40,000 for it. He also knew that the company had been paid ont of the City Treasnry something over $1,100,000.

The Corporation Counsel read extracts from the testimony of George A. Beach given last April before the Commissioners of Accounts. Beach was a former clerk in the Dock Department. He was in the Treasnrer's office and was discharged. He told the Commissioners of Acconnte that Commissioner Matthews was brunk about all the time and rarely came to the office, and that his son—employed in the department—was negligent and inefficient. These statements Commissioner Matthews characterized as ematiciously false. The Commissioner admitted that he was one of the counsel of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the coal sellers of which, Ward & Oliphant, until a comparatively recent period supplied coal to the department.

Commissioner Matthews was asked ahont his bond. He said he did not know where it was kept or whether it was for $2,000 or $4,000. One of the anreties on it is the late William Van Tassell. Since his death, six months or a year ago, the bond had not been renewed.

The Corporation Counsel made a diligent effort to find out why private parties were using water front privileges without permits and without expense. He cited the Starin and other cases, hnt could not get any satisfaction from Commissioner Matthews, who ahitted the responsibility on Chief Engineer Greene. The witness said he had never taken the ironhie to investigate matters of the kind.

Concerning his appointment as a member of the board, he said Mayor Grace made out the commission. "The Mayor did not like me any too well," said the witness, "and asked for my resignation as Police Commissioner. I believe he thought I was not aggressive enongh. He agreed to appoint me on the Dock Board. I was willing, and told him I would exchange my written resignation for his written commission. At noon the following day the exchange was made in his office. He told me a Mr. Scott was to succeed me in the Police Board, hut the prize went to Mr. Voorhis."

The Commissioner's attention was called to the last publication of Dock Board minutes in the *City Record*. It apneared that he at the same meeting reported these estimates:

1,000 BARRELS PORTLAND CEMENT.

	Per Barrel.
Haebler & Co.	$2 21½
James Brand	2 35
Sinclair & Babson	2 49
Charles H. spencer	2 50
Baetjer & Mayerstein	2 38
Erskine W. Fisher	2 50

500 BARRELS PORTLAND CEMENT.

	Per Barrel.
Haehler & Co.	$2 75
James Brand	2 35
Sinclair & Babson	2 55
Baetjer & Mayerstein	2 35
Erskine W. Fisher	2 35

The Commissioner's explenation for the apparent awarding of two contracts for the same kind of material at the same time to different bidders was not satisfactory. He thought the estimates for the two lots had been made a week apart. The fact that they were printed in the *Record* as the proceedings of the Dock Board for a certain day did not signify anything. If the estimates were made a week apart the difference in the bids was probably due to variations in the price of cement. It was a matter that the chief engineer might explain.

Mr. Greene, being present, was invited to explain the peculiarities of the bids. He said it would he necessary to refer to the record kept at his office. There were evidently two requisitions for the two lots of cement. The requisitions were far enongh apart to account for a fluctuation of price, or it might be that the cement was not in store, and, if it was not, it would cost more to unload it from a ship. The Corporation Counsel asked Treasnrer Matthews ahont other estimates for supplies printed in back nnmbers of the *City Record*, and discovered that there was apparently no lack of competition.

The Commissioner said the Engineer in Chief was responsible for the failure of Surveyor Thompson to do his duty. "If Thompson testified that he made a practice of guessing at estimates for dredging," said the witness, "he ought to resign or be summarily dismissed."

The witness said the Dock Board had the power to advertize for hids, hut did not do it in many instances on accodnt of the expense of advertising. The rnle was to invite bids from responsible concerns known to the Commissioners.

It was shown hy the *City Record* that the board had issned a large number of Treasnrer's orders for $1,000 and $2,000 to the Union Dredging Company for work on the Washington Market. The witness could not explain why this was done, or whether the orders were justified by the work of the company. He said requisitione for Treasurer's orders came from the Chief Engineer, and were invariably passed. The board had confidence in Mr. Greene, and never questioned his requisitions. It was not supposed that he would employ thieves. If the dredging company did receive $60,000 for work in the past three months, the Commissioner took it for granted it was all right. He made no pretension of interfering with the bureau of the Chief Engineer, and did not think it was the duty of the Commissioners to patrol the water front to see if contractors were honest and subordinates were faithful.

The witness said he had recommended the appointments of relatives and friends of politicians to positions in the department because he believed in having "friends at court." In reply to a question as to the enforcement of certain rules in the department, he said the Commissioners made their own rules and laws, interpreted them, and enforced them at pleasure. He explained the improper execution of leases in the department by saying that as a rule lessees were of known responsibility and it was not thought necessary to be too exacting. He said he had been absent from the city much in the execution of these papers, but he said they were in charge of the Secretary, and the late one was dismissed for stupidity. The Actiug Secretary was not, in the opinion of the witness, fit for the post.

When the witness was asked if he had any objection to returning to answer for his department he said he did not, as he was busy [illegible]

and "kickers" looking for places. He was not much of a reformer himself, and liked to stick to old lines and notions. He preferred to fellow beaten paths and listen to reform talk. It amused him. He didn't know but it might be better for the city to advertise its dredging after the revelations made in this investigation concerning the Union Dredging Company. He didn't know but the city could do the work as cheap as private parties.

Commissioner Cram will probably be the chief witness to-day.

WORK OF JOURNALISTS.

JOHN W. KELLER'S TALK BEFORE THE ACADEMY OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

At the reguler monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Anthropology yesterday afternoon, held at 9 University-place, Mr. J. W. Keller read a paper on "Journalism as it Affects the Journalist." The lecturer divided journalism into two great classes, the first with fixed principles and settled convictions, following the lofty policy of leading the pnblic to better and higher things; the second without principles or convictions and with no policy except to pander to the worst elements in human nature and to follow degradation as far as pnblic opinion will let it, even into the social sewer.

This second class was described as a smirch on the face of journalism and a crying disgrace to civilization, hut with all its show and boasting it never had and never could have the power of the first class, for it was without truth or honesty, and hat best only fawned when it should commaud. Prurient journalism was the effect rather than the cause of degraded pnblic morels.

The effect of good and bad journalism on the journalist was shown, and the trained journalist was described as a soldier, whose loyalty and bravery must be above suspicion and the interests of whose paper absorb and annul all selfish considerations in the discharge of his duty. The demands and tests of journalism developed and exposed the calibre of men until the accepted journalist was necessarily a man of quick perception, cool judgment, indomitable will, invincible courage, and unqualified trustworthiness. Journalism despised a prig, hated a fraud, and loathed a laggard.

The reporter was handled as the connecting link between the journal and the public, and some indirect anecdotes were related of the indignities heaped npon this functionary in the discharge of his dntiee. It was formerly assumed by the public that the reporter was only a servant, and it treated him accordingly. But a new era was dawning, and there was obtaining with permanent force the only right and true assumption that the reporter is a gentleman. Reportorial life had been divorced from the rum shop and the beer saloon and had assumed the dignity and respect which are its rightful possessions. Much of the odium attaching in the pnblic mind to the reporter was due to the reprehensible spying practice of certain journals. The lecturer held that no journal had the right to commaud an employe to do anything which was unbecoming to his manhood. The social and homeelic relations of the journalist were hiscussed with the conclusion that until a man conld escape the hoodage of daily journalism it was a qnestion whether he had a rikht to marry. It was not fair to ask a woman to become a wife simply to look upon the sleeping beauty of her lord.

After recounting all that the journalist gave to the journal the lecturer considered whet the journal gave to the journalist. His conclusion was that the compensation in both money and fame was inadequate.

AN ARTISTIC DISPLAY.

SPECIAL OPENING RECEPTION AT THE ART STORES OF J. S. CONOVER & CO.

Messrs. J. S. Conover & Co., having remodeled and decorated their warerooms, at 28 and 30 West Twenty-third-street, held a special opening yesterday, when they exhibited one of the most elegant art stores in the city, and at the same time displayed a great eesortment of novelties and standard goods. The stores of Messrs. Conover & Co. are so artistically arranged that the delight of examining them will amply repay their inspection. The impression on entering the place is that of an elegantly-furnished parlor.

The most striking exhibits in this collection of beautiful objects are the marble and onyx topped tables, the standard fireplace works of all kinds, the beautifully-carved cabinets, the standard lamps in marble and metal and in onyx and metal, the splendid assortment of easels, screens, onyx and marble pedestals, and the long line of Royal Worcester and Doulton china and other decorative ware. All the goods of this house are from special designs by the concern, and cannot be obtained elsewhere. The greatest care has been exercised in their manufacture, and they are warranted to be all that is claimed for them. The house is so reliable and the goods are so beautiful that the store was thronged even in the discouraging weather of yesterday.

The special opening will be continned to-day and to-morrow, and every one should take advantage of this opportunity, not only to make profitable purchases, hut to enjoy the artistic complexion of the display. Next to attending an art gallery there is no place in the city where one can obtain more solid comfort from the contemplation of the beautiful than in these storerooms, whose treasures are so admirably arranged that their examination is an enticing pleasure.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The London Gaiety Company will begin its engagement at the Broadway Theatre, under the management of Henry E. Abbey, next Tuesday evening, presenting "Faust Up to Date." The theatre will be closed on Monday night to allow of a full dress rehearsal. The sale of seats for the first week only will begin to-morrow morning. The company includes Miss Grace Pedley, Miss Ada Conyers, Katie Barri, Miss Maria Jones, Miss Lillian Price, Miss Florence Levey, Fanny Knight, Edith Rayner, and Messrs. E. J. Lonoen, Charles Danby, E. H. Haslem, E. Vascotti, and a chorus of 100 voices.

In spite of last night's bad weather the usual crowded audience assembled at Proctor's to witness Broneon Howard's "Shenandoah." It was the 100th performance of the play, and in honor of the event the auditorinm was handsomely decorated, and a new scene by Phil Goatcher was exhibited for the first time. This was a beautiful cyclorama view of the Shenandoah Valley, with all the peculiar features which have made the big battle pictures of the Phillippoteaux school so attractive. The scene was vigorously applauded. Handsome souvenirs, each containing four photographic views of striking situations in the play, were presented to the ladies of the audience.

"Napoleon I." will be the subject of Prof. Donald Downie's illnstrated lecture at the Union-Square Theatre next Sunday evening.

Lena Little, an American contralto, who has been singing in concerts and oratorio in England, is expected here on the Teutonic to-day. She is to make a concert tour under the management of L. M. Ruben.

William Redmund and Mrs. Thomas Barry begin a week's engagement at the Star Theatre next Monday evening, presenting "Hermiue" for the first time at a Broadway house.

The benefit to Mrs. Farnell, which W. J. Scanlan gives at the Star Theatre to-morrow afternoon, promises to be a financial success. Several of the boxes have been taken at advanced prices and many seats have been disposed of. Mr. Scanlan's engagement closes Saturday night. Next week he presents "Myles Aroon" in Jersey City.

The subject of Prof. Cromwell's lecture at the Bijou Theatre next Sunday night will be "Mexico and South America," with new and handsome views of the large cities in Brazil, Peru, Chili, Mexico, and the Argentine Republic. Portraits of Dom Pedro, the ex-Empress, the Princess Isabella, and other distinguished South Americans will also be shown.

A CHRISTMAS SALE FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

A Children's Christmas Bazaar, at which all sorts of articles suitable for holiday presents for the little ones will he on sale, will he held in the Sunday school room of Transfiguration Chapel in West Sixty-ninth-street, near the Boulevard, on Friday afternoon and evening of this week from 1 to 10 o'clock, and on Saturday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. The proceeds of the bazaar will be turned over to the Riverside Nursery, which is now looated in a flat at 1,090 Tenth-avenne, and where children are cared for dnring the day while their mothers are ont at work.

The flat is too small for the growing needs of the nursery, and the ladies and gentlemen engaged in its welfare hope to secure enongh funds from this hazaar and from other sonrces to enable them to secure next Spring a house in which the yonngsters can be taken better care of. The admission to the hazaar is 10 cents for adults and 5 cents for children, and hoth supper and lunch will be served at the rooms at reasonable rates.

LITTLE MCGINTY MURPHY.

The baby hippopotamns born in the Central Park Zoo on Sunday night last at midnight is doing well, much to the apparent delight of Mrs. Fatima and Mr. Caliph Murphy, its mastodonic parents. Little Murphy is growing so rapidly that his expansion is almost visible to the onlooker and is gradually getting to look more and more like a hippopotamns and less like a young pig. Fatima Murphy, its mother, was so restless when with her baby that Superintendent Conklin found it necessary to put little Murphy in a separate cage and feed it on bottled milk. The baby hippo is a male and it is as good as settled that its name shall be "McGinty Murphy." The public will probably be introduced to him on Sunday next.

PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATES.

THE ALDERMEN APPROPRIATE $5,000 TO ENTERTAIN THEM.

The city is getting ready to welcome the delegates to the Pan-American Congress when they come here for four days on Dec. 16. Mayor Grant sent a communication to the Aldermen at their meeting yesterday, explaining that the State Department had informed him of the delegates' intention to make the visit. President Arnold of the board introdnced a resolution making provision for the proper entertainment of the gnests. This went over under the rules, but will he taken np Thursday, to which day the board adjourned. It was as follows:

Whereas, The delegation to the Pan-American Congress contemplate making a visit to this city in a body, and it is incumbent on the city anthorities to receive them with the respect and honor due to them as individuals and as representatives of our sister republics of Central and South America, where close commercial alliance is desired by the United States as a nation, and especially by the city of New-York;

Resolved, That we cordially nnite in the invitation to the delegates to the Pan-American Congress, now in session in the city of Washington, to visit our city, and to enable his Honor the Mayor and the city anthorities to receive their distinguished gnests in a suitable manner, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hereby respectfully requested to provide the sum of $5,000 by a transfer from such unexpended balances of an appropriation as they may think proper to be appropriated, entitled "city contingencies."

Resolved, That pursuant to the provisions of Section 74 of the New-York Consolidation act of 1882 the snm of $5,000 be and is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of his Honor, the Mayor of the City of New-York, from the appropriation of "city contingencies," when the amount shall have been transferred thereto by the Board of Estimate anh Apportionment, as and for the purpose requested in the foregoing resolution.

There will be a meeting to discuss the proposed entertainment in the Governor's Room in the City Hall at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and invitations asking the following gentlemen to attend it were sent ont from the Mayor's office yesterday:

Granville P. Hawes, Joel B. Erhardt, Elihu Root, J. M. Munoz, D. A. De Lima, J. A. De Lima, Charles S. Smith, William H. T. Hughes, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles R. Flint, J. Edward Simmons, Edward H. Ammidown, Alexander E. Orr, John H. Inman, William E. Dodge, Henry G. Marquand, Col. Daniel Appleton, William L. Bull, President Stock Exchange; Radcliff Baldwin, President Marine Exchange; John F. Scott, President Coffee Exchange; William M. Isaacs, George M. Olcott, President Hamilton Club; Morris K. Jesup, James Alexander, M. F. Coleman, President Department Taxes and Assessments; one of the Fire Commissioners, one of the Police Commissioners, one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, John H. V. Arnold, President Board of Aldermen; John E. Alexander, William C. Whitney, and G. G. Haven.

THE QUARANTINE ISLANDS.

PROGRESS OF THE IMPROVEMENTS—AN OFFICIAL VISIT YESTERDAY.

Work on the improvements at the quarantine stations on Hoffman and Swinhurne Islands is being pushed ahead steadily. Ahout forty men are now employed on each island. Hoffman Island has been entirely snrrounded by a concrete wall 13 feet deep by 2½ feet thick, and the same kind of wall is now in process of construction ahout Swinhurne Island.

On Hoffman island the new administration building, begnn last Winter, has been inclosed and will he completed in ehout six weeks. This building is of hrick, 94 feet hy 70, and will contain the hoilers, the laundry, the dining room, and several other rooms. Arrangements have been made in all the huildings and grounds for the complete separation of the sexes. The grounds are to he entirely paved with asphaltum, and the whole group will have a cleanly and attractive appearance.

On Swinhurne Island, where there is hospital accommodation for 600 sick persons, the chief work now in progress is the construction of the concrete wall and the building of the breakwater. On this island the crematory is situated, where five hodies of persons dying in the hospital have been incinerated since last May. It is provided that if a person before death objects to incineration, or if he or she has friends who object, the body may he removed. But this removal must take place within a specified time.

Quarantine Commissioner Charles F. Allen, who is President of the commission in charge of the improvements, made a trip to the islands yesterday, accompanied hy Architect Stephen B. Hatch, engineer Cassin, Superintendent Contractors Walsh, Blake, Blessing, Mertz, and Thompson, and others. Superintendent Barney Owens received them at Hoffman Island and Superintendent John Butler at Swinhurne Island. The work in progress was inspected. It is not believed that the $268,000 which the Legislature has appropriated in two years will he enongh to complete the work, and more money will he asked for at the approaching session.

The Quarantine Commissioners are ahont to let a contract for the removal of 400 hodies of dead immigrants now hurled at Seguin's Point, Staten Island. It is probahle that a crematory will be built on the point to consume these hodies.

BREAK-DOWN ON THE BRIDGE.

TRAFFIC DELAYED FOR THREE HOURS BY A BROKEN AXLE.

Traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge was delayed for three hours yesterday hy a hroken axle. The hreak occurred at the New-York entrance at 10 A. M., as Car 48, at the head of a train, was just ending its trip from Brooklyn. The forward axle snapped and the car couldn't be moved. Of conrse the rest of the train and two of those following it, fifteen cars in all, were hlocked. As soon as possihle directions were given to run trains with dummies on the south side of the hridge alone. There was a total stoppage of traffic for almost half an hour, hut tickets continued to he sold to passengers at hoth entrances without any notification of a hlock or a change in headway. It was 1 o'clock before the cable could he started again.

The reporters were rigorously excluded from the scene of the accident, and all the information obtainable as to its cause or circumstances came through Superintendent Martin. He said that the axle was bent as well as hroken. That accounted for the unusual delay in getting the car out. The hroken axle was found to have been handled with clamps when there was no hending. He declined to say who was directly responsible for inspection of car axles. The general responsibility for everything rested on himself. The failure to notify passengers buying tickets was explained by the statement that tickets were always returned at the gates at any time when a passenger did not care to cross after entering. This fact did not seem to have been known to those who were delayed.

WALL-STREET TALK.

None of the sensational predictions of Wall-street hankrnptcies and Stock Exchange failures having come to pass, yesterday's stock market showed much progress toward the re-establishment of confidence. No; the hears have not ceased their activity nor even modified their declared expectations. Ihit, of much more importance to the investing and speculating public, huyers have hecome nnnecpectedly nnmerous, and even aggressive. And yesterday's stock market, while it had no remarkable snap in it, bore decisive testimony to the fact that there is coming a time when the whole universe tumbling forthwith into a receivership.

***

Such success as the bears were able to score yesterday was confined to the coal stocks. Reading, Lackawanna, and Jersey Central all ran off, though there was resistance made hy the friends of each one of these stocks; hut special facts having to do with the season's phenomenally mild weather and low rates for coal make the properties exceptionally tempting to bear attack. The company most decried is Reading, and raids npon it have been much more animated than against the other coal properties. Indeed, so spirited have been the onslaughts npon Reading (some of these onslaughts being directly aided or abetted hy its own officers) that there is scarcely a single other stock npon the list that would have been able to hold np as Reading has done. It is popniar to sneer at "the Reading hull pool"—a good deal more popular than profitable, in fact.

***

Railroad earnings continne uniformly good; practically every road that has so far reported earnings for November shows marked increases.

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Jay Gould's friends are, as nsual, vociferously proclaiming that philanthroplst as the saviour of the market.

***

Russell Sage says that the Manhattan Elevated system is earning 9 per cent. dividends.

***

Pacific Mail scored an advance yesterday on the strength of President Harrison's advocacy of subsidies. Wall-street friends of the Pacific Mail Company insist that the Administration is going to do more than talk in favor of subsidies, it is going to work for them.

***

EASE YOUR COUGH by using Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure and helpful medicine for all throat and lung ailments, anh a curative for asthma.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF A slight irritation of the throat. BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Genuine have A. H. B. on each drop. —*Advertisement.*

Diamonds.
Gold and Silver Jewelry,
Porcelains,
Clocks, Bronzes,
Watches,
Silverware
For Table and Toilet.

Buyers are reminded that stocks in every department are now at their fullest, the main importations and the domestic prodnctions for this season having arrived, and that purchases for the holidays, which can be made with greater convenience now than later in the season, will be held for delivery until wanted.

Theodore B. Starr,
206 FIFTH-AV., Between
Fronting Madison-square, 25th and 26th
1,126 BROADWAY, Streets.

DECKER
BROTHERS
MATCHLESS
PIANOS
33 UNION SQUARE.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,360 BROADWAY, between 41st and 42d Sts.

THE SPINGLER HOUSE SUICIDE.

Enough was discovered yesterday in regard to the man who shot himself twice in the head at the Spingler House to make it certain that he was Arthur C. Brown, thirty-three years old, a Harvard graduate of the Class of '77. A. H. Willey of 145 West Sixty-first-street, who identified his body at the Morgue, had not seen him for many months and did not know where he lived, but was acquainted with his family and his history. His father, E. P. Brown, is station agent at Alton, Minn., and Arthur had a wife there. They were estranged, hnt Mr. Willey did not know the secret of their domestic trouble. Arthur left her a couple of years ago, came to New-York, and entered a lawyer's office. When Mr. Willey last heard of him he was a clerk in a law office in Nassau-street, hut was not prosperous. A telegram announcing his death was sent to his father.

MORE GAS EXPLOSIONS.

Two explosions of illuminating gas from the mains of the Consolidated Gaslight Company created considerable excitement in Minetta-street at 12:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is a short street, occnpied entirely hy negroes, who say that the smell of escaping gas has annoyed them for some time past. The first explosion blew off the manhole cover in front of 2 Minetta-street, breaking it into a dozen pieces. Though they were thrown high in the air, nobody was injnred. A second shock at once followed, and the manhole cover in front of 11 was also blown off the hole and through the window of Henry Kreber's grocery store.

The force of the explosion knocked ont windows for a block in both directions. Nobody knows the cause.

Dangerous Tendencies

Characterize that very common complaint, catarrh. The foul matter creeping from the head into the bronchial tubes or lungs may bring on bronchitis or consumption, which reaps an immense harvest of death annually. Hence the necessity of giving catarrh immediate attention. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying and enriching the blood, restoring and toning the diseased organs. Try the peculiar medicine.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of catarrh, soreness of the bronchial tubes, and terrible headache." —R. GIBSON, Hamilton, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

THREE DEAD BODIES AND MUCH WRECKAGE OFF THE DELAWARE CAPES.

A great quantity of wreckage, a raft to which were lashed the bodies of two dead men, and the body of a dead woman with a life preserver fastened to it were drifting about off the Capes of Delaware on Monday morning. These ghastly evidences of a fatal disaster were reported yesterday by the Norwegian bark Christian Scriver, which arrived from Buenos Ayres.

Capt. Kastrup says that at 9 o'clock Monday morning, in latitude 36° 57' and longitnde 73° 33', or abont seventy miles south-south-east of Barnegat, while a slight mist hung over the ocean, not dense enough to hide objects within a few miles of the vessel, he caught sight to starboard of the raft. He looked closely and noticed two dark objects npon the raft, which appeared to have been constructed from planks that were painted white. This formed a backgrnond for the dark objects, which they were convinced were the dead bodies of two sailors. The bodies appeared to be stretched ont as if the men had lashed themselves to the frail planks in order to avoid heing washed into the sea. The raft was nearly two miles from the hark, and as Capt. Kastrup was positive that the men on it were dead, and as the wind was not favorable for approaching, he passed it by. It then seemed to grow rapidly smaller and smaller, and soon the mist, like a shrond, was drawn down over the strange white hier and its unknown dead.

Soon afterward a quantity of wreckage was sighted. This consisted of spars, deckhouses, hatches, and portions of boats. All these were painted white, like the timbers of which the raft had been huilt hy the men who lay dead npon it. There was also a portion of a spar some twenty feet long, which had the appearance of having belonged to a yacht. None of the wreckage appeared to have been long in the water.

Ahont 10 o'clock Capt. Kastrup saw npon the port side of the vessel, and nearly two miles distant, another strange object. Looking through his glasses, he was convinced that this was the body of a dead woman. She was lying on her face with a life preserver shrond her. Her clothing had hecome puffed up and tossed about npon the surface of the sea. The Captain did not think it worth while to go ont of his course to examine the ghastly object more closely. It was allowed to fall astern, and it was soon, like the other unfortunates, covered hy the great misty shrond.

Capt. Kestrup says that the raft and the woman were only ahont five miles apart. He thinks that the three were lost in the same disaster which had strewn the sea near their bodies with wreckage. It is his theory that a yacht or some small sailing vessel has been run down by some steamer, and that the wreckage is all that is left of the two hoats. The wreckage was not identified by shipping men yesterday. There was no woman on the ill-fated Old Dominion steamer Manhattan, so that the hodies could not have come from that vessel. Had the bark picked np the woman's body the life preserver might have solved this ghastly mystery of the sea.

GOV. ABBETT'S INAUGURATION.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR THE EVENT.

A nnmber of Hndson County Democrats met at Democratic Headquarters, 310 Grove-street, Jersey City, last evening, to arrange for the inanguration of Gov. Abbett at Trenton next month. A Hndson delegation, 500 strong, will act as a gnard of honor to the Governor on inauguration day. They will go to Trenton on a special train, with hands of music, and take with them, it is said, the carriage in which the Governor is to ride to the State House.

The Essex County Democrats are also preparing to make a great demonstration on the occasion. The United Democratic Clubs propose to give the Governor a banquet on the eve of inauguration, and Mrs. Beasley, wife of Chief Justice Beasley, and Mrs. Bishop Scarborough will be among the patronesses of the hall which is to be given in the evening.

CARE OF THE INSANE.

A VISIT TO THE NEW INSTITUTION NEAR ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.

Near Central Islip, L. I., is the youngest of New-York City's charitable institutions—the auxiliary insane asylnm that was provided for by act of the Legislature of 1883, as a means of relief for the overcrowded institutions on Ward's Island. Yesterday Mayor Grant, Controller Myers, and Tax Commissioner Coleman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Commissioners Porter and Sheehy of the Board of Charities and Correction, and Walter Dickson of the firm of architects who designed the buildings, paid the institution a visit of inspection.

The ground site was bought for $22,000 in 1885. It consists of about 960 acres of almost level, sandy soil, with here and there a thin top of vegetable mold. Building operations were begun eighteen months ago, and in April of this year the first batch of inmates was sent down from Ward's Island. There is now a collection of tasteful-looking frame buildings, nearly all of ont one story, having steep shingle roofs and sheltered porches, with inclosed sallyports connecting between the several respective groups. There are three groups of ward buildings, or pavilions, each group consisting of three dormitories and a dining hall. There is also an administration building, of two stories, in which Dr. Macdonald resides with his family; a bakery and cookhouse, storehouse, laundry and tailor's shop, boiler house—where steam for heating, cooking, and the laundry and for the pumping works is generated—a water tower, stable, icehouse, and in course of construction a hydropathic building for the treatment of all there are twenty-one frame buildings of variable size on the ground, the entire plant, representing an outlay to date of $244,200.

There were yesterday 309 male patients in the institution, which is about 60 short of its comfortable capacity, and for these there is a force of 33 physicians and keepers employed and hoarded at the institution. All the cooking, mending, washing, tailoring, cleaning, and manual labor about the institution is done by the patients, with the exception of the skilled mechanism, for which there is a small force of paid employes. Work is not compulsory npon the inmates, hnt nnless a patient is having a particularly hard spell of his peculiar hallucination he prefers to be working on the farm, and looks npon confinement as a penalty.

The present system is capable of great expansion, the site being sufficient to comfortably accommodate 6,000 patients, and efforts will be made hy the Board of Charities and Correction to have the appropriation of $250,000 for new buildings and improvements. A hill anthorizing the issue of bonds for this purpose will he presented to the coming Legislature.

A PRETTY HOME WEDDING.

A quiet but very pretty home wedding was that last evening of Miss Grace W. Johnston, daughter of John H. Johnston, to William J. Johnston, editor of the *Electrical World*, at her father's residence, at 305 East Seventeenth-street. Six little boys and girls, near relatives of the hride and groom, formed with a wide ribbon the aisle through which the bridal party marched to the floral altar under the drawing room, where the services were read. They were quaint, old-fashioned costumes of white satin and lace. The girls carried haskets of violets and roses, while the boys wore boutonnières of the same flowers.

The bride, who walked to the altar leaning on her father's arm and who was given away by him, wore a dainty gown of white faille and embroidered silk. Her long tulle veil was caught by a diamond sun, and she wore about her throat a diamond necklace and pendant, all gifts from the groom. There were no bridesmaids. The Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Harper officiated and W. R. McLaughlin acted as best man. At the reception which followed the guests were limited to both the Johnston families, who are not related, the bridal party, and a few intimate friends of the bride and groom. Among them were Mrs. Littlejohn, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Knight, Miss Waters of Elmira, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robinson, Rhett H. Ross, the Misses Dunn, Miss Vida Croly, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Buckland.

AN OFFER EXTRAORDINARY.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY
Sees a Sensational Sale of Fine Winter Clothing.

FORTUNE smiles on us again,
And we are disposed to have you share our good luck.

Monday we closed a transaction which has hung fire for weeks. A certified check induced one of the best-known clothing manufacturing firms in the country to close out to us their entire Winter stock on hand at about 33 1-3 per cent. of the real worth of the garments. There is an iron-clad compact, however, with a heavy forfeit attached, restraining us from publishing their names. They would be "boycotted" by many of their customers for giving us such a bargain. We agreed. It is money in our pocket and money saved those who will buy the goods.

New-Yorkers have never seen finer clothing than we exhibit this morning. It is a pleasure to offer such remarkably swell-textured and well-fitting garments at one-third their worth.

MEN'S IMPORTED CORKSCREW AND WORSTED SUITS; manufacturer's prices, $23, $25, and $28; during this sale at..... $15

MEN'S IMPORTED CASSIMERE AND CHEVIOT SUITS; manufacturer's prices, $20 and $25; during this sale at..... $15

MEN'S SUPERB EVENING FULL DRESS SUITS, silk or satin lined; manufacturer's prices, $37 to $40; for this sale at..... $20

MEN'S ELEGANT DRESS SUITS, cassimeres and worsteds; manufacturer's prices, $32, $33, and $38; during this sale at..... $20

MEN'S ELEGANT IMPORTED SUITS, SACKS AND CUTAWAYS; manufacturer's prices, $42, $50, and $55; during this sale at..... $25

MEN'S FANCY FOREIGN WORSTED CUTAWAY SUITS, elegant trimmings; manufacturer's prices, $45 to $55; during this sale at..... $25

ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, silk, satin, or cassimere lined; manufacturer's prices, $23, $25, and $30; during this sale at..... $15

IMPORTED CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, silk or satin lined; manufacturer's prices, $22, $25, and $28; during this sale at..... $15

BLACK KERSEY CAPE COATS, extra long capes; manufacturer's prices, $42 and $46; during this sale at..... $20

FOREIGN PLAID CAPE COATS, long capes, cassimere lining; manufacturer's prices, $38 and $45; during this sale at..... $20

CARR'S ENGLISH MELTON OVERCOATS, quilted silk or satin lining, all stylish shades; manufacturer's prices, $50 and $55; during this sale at..... $25

"ORLOWSKY" KERSEYS and "ROTINE" BEAVER OVERCOATS, plain or quilted, silk or satin lining; manufacturer's prices, $48 and $50; during this sale at..... $25

This is an offer that should be eagerly embraced by all desiring Fine Clothing for low prices.

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

A. H. KING & CO.,
The Leading American Clothiers,
627 and 629 Broadway,
NEAR BLEECKER-STREET.



GENTS'
Mink-lined Overcoats.

LADIES' MINK-LINED CIRCULARS, THE VERY LATEST STYLES, SEALSKIN CAPS AND GLOVES, AND ALL KINDS OF SLEIGH ROBES.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY.

NO. 124 WEST 42D-ST.,
C. C. SHAYNE.

SEAL PLUSH GARMENTS.

Special bargains in seal-plush Jackets, Sacques, Wraps, Dolmans, and Newmarkets. All sizes in stock. Will not quote prices, hnt will sell Plush Garments at lower prices than any other reliable house in America, as I desire to close ont this branch of my business. Goods are for sale on second floor at 108 Prince-st. only.
C. C. SHAYNE, Furrier.

F. W. BROWER.
DIAMONDS.
PRECIOUS STONES. GEMS A SPECIALTY.
DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.
NO. 27 JOHN-ST.

R. H. Macy & Co.
6TH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Save from 20 to 50 per cent. in the purchasing of your HOLIDAY PRESENTS by availing yourselves of the popular prices at which we mark our goods.

This is the season when your wants consist chiefly of what is known as FANCY GOODS, usually sold at fancy prices.

Popular prices, instead of fancy prices, means a saving---20 PER CENT. in some instances, 50 per cent. in others. IS THIS WORTH YOUR WHILE?

R. H. Macy & Co.

CRANKS ON CRANK GRINDING.

THE MAYOR'S LETTERS ON THE HAND-ORGAN ORDINANCE.

Many additions were made yesterday to Mayor Grant's collection of letters of advice on the organ-grinding ordinance and the playing of street hands. The pen-and ink contention fl

MR. HARRISON'S MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

AT PEACE ABROAD AND PROSPEROUS AT HOME.

THE PAN-AMERICAN AND MARITIME CONGRESSES—DANGERS OF THE SURPLUS—TARIFF REVISION ON A MODERATE SCALE—TRUSTS DESCRIBED AS DANGEROUS CONSPIRACIES—MORE PENSIONS ASKED FOR—WINDOM'S POLICY APPROVED—CIVIL SERVICE REFORM UPHELD—A "FREE BALLOT" WANTED IN THE SOUTH—INDIAN AFFAIRS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

There are few transactions in the administration of the Government that are even temporarily held in the confidence of those charged with the conduct of its public business. Every step taken is under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people. The state of the Union is known from day to day, and suggestions as to needed legislation find an earlier voice than that which speaks in the annual communications of the President to Congress.

Good-will and cordiality have characterized our relations and correspondence with other Governments, and the year just closed leaves few international questions of importance remaining unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of the still pending questions upon satisfactory and honorable terms. The dealings of this Government with other States have been and should always be marked by frankness and sincerity, our purposes avowed, and our methods free from intrigue. This course has borne rich fruit in the past, and it is our duty as a Nation to preserve the heritage of good repute which a century of right dealing with foreign Governments has secured to us.

THE PAN-AMERICAN AND MARITIME CONFERENCES.

It is a matter of high significance, and no less of congratulation, that the first year of the second century of our constitutional existence finds as honored guests within our borders the representatives of all the independent States of North and South America met together in earnest conference touching the best methods of perpetuating and expanding the relations of mutual interest and friendliness existing among them. That the opportunity thus afforded for promoting closer international relations and the increased prosperity of the States represented will be used for the mutual good of all I cannot permit myself to doubt. Our people will await with interest and confidence the results to flow from so auspicious a meeting of allied and, in large part, identical interests.

The recommendations of this international conference of enlightened statesmen will doubtless have the considerate attention of Congress, and its co-operation in the removal of unnecessary barriers to beneficial intercourse between the nations of America. But while the commercial results which it is hoped will follow this conference are worthy of pursuit and of the great interest they have excited, it is believed that the crowning benefit will be found in the better securities which may be devised for the maintenance of peace among all American nations and the settlement of all contentions by methods that a Christian civilization can approve. While viewing with interest our national resources and products, the delegates will, I am sure, find a higher satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish friendship which everywhere attend their intercourse with our people.

Another international conference, having great possibilities for good, has lately assembled and is now in session in this capitol. An invitation was extended by the Government, under the act of Congress of July 9, 1888, to all maritime nations to send delegates to confer touching the revision and amendment of the rules and regulations governing vessels at sea and to adopt a uniform system of marine signals. The response to this invitation has been very general and very cordial. Delegates from twenty-six nations are present in the conference, and they have entered upon their useful work with great zeal, and with an evident appreciation of its importance. So far as the agreement to be reached may require legislation to give it effect, the co-operation of Congress is confidently relied upon.

It is an interesting, if not, indeed, an unprecedented, fact that the two international conferences have brought together here the accredited representatives of thirty-three nations.

Bolivia, Ecuador, and Honduras are now represented by resident envoys of the plenipotentiary grade. All the States of the American system now maintain diplomatic representation at this capital.

In this connection it may be noted that all the nations of the Western Hemisphere, with one exception, send to Washington Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, being the highest grade accredited to this Government. The United States, on the contrary, sends envoys of lower grade to some of our sister republics. Our representative in Paraguay and Uruguay is a Minister Resident, while to Bolivia we send a Minister Resident and Consul General. In view of the importance of our relations with the States of toe American system, our diplomatic agents in those countries should be of the uniform rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Certain missions were so elevated by the last Congress with happy effect, and I recommend the completion of the reform thus begun, with the inclusion also of Hawaii and Hayti, in view of their relations to the American system of States.

I also recommend that timely provision be made for extending to Hawaii an invitation to be represented in the International Conference now sitting at this capital.

CHINA AND SAMOA.

Our relations with China have the attentive consideration which their magnitude and interest demand. The failure of the treaty negotiated under the Administration of my predecessor for the further and more complete restriction of Chinese labor immigration, and with it the legislation of the last session of Congress dependent thereon, leave some questions open which Congress should now approach in that wise and just spirit which should characterize the relations of two great and friendly powers. While our supreme interests demand the exclusion of a laboring element which experience has shown to be incompatible with our social life, all steps in the enforcement of this imperative need should be accompanied with a recognition of the claim of those stranded now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment.

The accession of the young Emperor of China marks, we may hope, an era of progress and prosperity for the great country over which he is called to rule.

The present state of affairs in respect to the Samoan Islands is encouraging. The conference which was held in this city in the Summer of 1887 between the representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain having been adjourned because of the persistent divergence of views which was developed in its deliberations, the subsequent course of events in the islands gave rise to questions of a serious character. On toe 4th of February last, the German Minister at this capital, in behalf of his Government, proposed a resumption of the conferences at Berlin. The proposition was accepted, as Congress in February last was informed.

Pursuant to the understanding thus reached, Commissioners were appointed by me, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who proceeded to Berlin, where the conference was renewed. The deliberations exceeded three months in weeks, and resulted in the conclusion of a treaty which will be submitted to the Senate for its approval. I trust that the efforts which have been made to effect an adjustment of this question will be productive of the permanent establishment of law and order in Samoa upon the basis of the maintenance of the rights and interests of the natives as well as of the treaty powers.

FOUR DIFFERENCES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The questions which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the United States are in abeyance or in course of amicable adjustment.

On the part of the Government of the Dominion of Canada efforts have been exerted during the season just ended to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was possible, and the temperate representations of this Government in respect of cases of undue hardship or of harsh interpretations have been in most cases met with measures of transitory relief. It is trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treaties and in virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries will not be long deferred and that all existing causes of difference may be equitably adjusted.

I recommend that provision be made by an international agreement for visibly marking the water boundary between the United States and Canada in the narrow channels that join the great lakes. The conventional line therein traced by the Northwestern Boundary Survey years ago is not in all cases readily ascertainable for the settlement of jurisdictional questions.

A just and acceptable enlargement of the list of offenses for which extradition may be claimed and granted is most desirable between this country and Great Britain. The territory of neither should become a secure harbor for the evildoers of the other through any avoidable shortcoming in this regard. A new treaty on the subject between the two powers has been recently negotiated and will soon be laid before the Senate.

ODDS AND ENDS OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The importance of the commerce of Cuba and Porto Rico with the United States, their nearest and principal market, justifies the expectation that the existing relations may be beneficially expanded. The impediments resulting from varying dues on navigation and from the vexatious treatment of our vessels on merely technical grounds of complaint in West India ports should be removed.

The progress toward an adjustment of pending claims between the United States and Spain is not as rapid as could be desired.

Questions affecting American interests in connection with railways constructed and operated by our citizens in Peru have claimed the attention of this Government. It is urged that other Governments, in pressing Peru to the payment of their claims, have disregarded the property rights of our American citizens. The matter will be carefully investigated, with a view to securing a proper and equitable adjustment.

A similar issue is now pending with Portugal. The Delagoa Bay Railway in Africa was constructed under a concession by Portugal to an American syndicate. When nearly completed the road was seized by the agents of the Portuguese Government. Formal protest has been made through our Minister at Lisbon against this act, and no proper effort will be spared to secure proper relief.

The assurance of the charter granted by Congress, and now under the terms of its contract with the Government of Nicaragua, the Interoceanic Canal Company has begun the construction of the important waterway between the two oceans which its organization contemplates. Grave complications for a time seemed imminent, in view of a supposed conflict of jurisdiction between Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard to the accessory privileges to the canal to the latter republic toward the construction of works on the San Juan River, of which the right bank is Costa Rican territory. I am happy to learn that a friendly arrangement has been effected between the two nations. This Government has held itself ready to promote in every proper way the adjustment of all questions of difficulty, the obstacles to the completion of a work of such transcendent importance to the commerce of this country, and indeed to the commercial interests of the world.

The traditional good feeling between this country and the French Republic has received additional testimony in the participation of our Government and people in the International Exposition held at Paris during the past Summer. The success of our exhibitors has been gratifying. The report of the commission will be laid before Congress in due season.

The Government has accepted, under proper reserve as to its liability in foreign territories, the invitation of the Government of Belgium to take part in an International Congress, which opened at Brussels on the 16th of November, for the purpose of devising measures to promote the abolition of the slave trade in Africa and prevent the importation of slaves by sea. Our interest in the extinction of this crime against humanity in the regions where it yet survives has been increased by the results of emancipation within our own borders.

With Germany the most cordial relations continue. The questions arising from the return to the empire of German territory annexed to this country are considered and disposed of in a temperate spirit, to the entire satisfaction of both Governments.

It is a source of great satisfaction that the internal disturbances of the Republic of Hayti are at last happily ended, and that an apparently stable government has been constituted. It has been duly recognized by the United States.

A mixed commission is now in session in this capital for the settlement of long-standing claims against the Republic of Venezuela, and it is hoped that a satisfactory conclusion will be speedily reached. This Government has not been slow to express its earnest desire that the boundary dispute now pending between Great Britain and Venezuela may be adjusted amicably and in strict accordance with the historic title of the parties.

The advancement of the Empire of Japan has been evidenced by the recent promulgation of a new Constitution, providing valuable guarantees of liberty and providing for a responsible Ministry to conduct the Government.

It is earnestly recommended that our judicial rights and processes in Corea be established on a firm basis by providing the machinery necessary to carry out treaty stipulations in that regard.

The friendliness of the Persian Government continues to be shown by its generous treatment of Americans engaged in missionary labors, and by the cordial disposition of the Shah to exercise the utmost care for the protection of our citizens in the development of Persian resources.

A discussion is in progress touching the jurisdictional treaty rights of the United States in Turkey. An earnest effort will be made to define those rights to the satisfaction of both Governments.

Questions continue to arise in our relations with several countries in respect to the rights of naturalized citizens. Especially is this the case with France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, and to a less extent with Switzerland. From time to time earnest efforts have been made to regulate this subject by conventions with those countries. An improper use of naturalization should not be permitted, but it is most important that those who have been duly naturalized should everywhere be accorded recognition of the rights pertaining to the citizenship of the country of their adoption. The appropriate means of protection for that purpose is recognized in treaties which this Government has concluded with a number of European States, and it is advisable that the difficulties which now arise in our relations with other countries on the same subject should be similarly adjusted.

THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States. Our Minister at Rio de Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the provisional Government, and the Brazilian representatives at this capital were instructed by the provisional Government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has, therefore, suffered no interruption.

Our Minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this Government a formal and cordial recognition of the new republic as soon as the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance.

PROSPERITY AT HOME AND THE SURPLUS.

Within our own borders a general condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the last Summer were exceptionally abundant, and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the merchant and the manufacturer, and general employment to our working people.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, has been prepared, and will be presented to Congress. It presents with clearness the fiscal operations of the Government, and I avail myself of it to obtain some facts for use here.

The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were $387,050,058 84, derived as follows:

From customs	$223,832,741 69
From internal revenue	130,881,513 92
From miscellaneous sources	32,335,803 23

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were $281,996,615 60, and the total expenditures, including the sinking fund, were $329,579,929 25. The excess of receipts over expenditures was, after providing for the sinking fund, $57,470,129 59.

For the current fiscal year the total revenues, actual and estimated, are $385,000,000, and the ordinary expenditures, actual and estimated, are $293,000,000, making, with the sinking fund, a total expenditure of $341,821,-116 99, leaving an estimated surplus of $43,-678,883 01.

During the fiscal year there was applied to the purchase of bonds, in addition to those for the sinking fund, $88,324,350, and during the first quarter of the current year the sum of $37,898,937 77, all of which were credited to the sinking fund. The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are estimated by the Treasury Department at $385,000,000, and the expenditures for the same period, including the sinking fund, at $341,430,477 76. This shows an estimated surplus for that year of $43,569,522 30, which is more likely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are written up.

The existence of so large an actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate attention of Congress, with a view to reducing the receipts of the Treasury to the needs of the Government as closely as may be. The collection of moneys not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people, and the presence of so large a surplus in the public Treasury is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business. It has called into use expedients for putting it into circulation of very questionable propriety. We should not collect revenue for the purpose of redeeming our bonds, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, but as an unappropriated surplus in the Treasury should be so kept, as there is no other lawful way of returning the money to circulation, and the profit realized by the Government offers a substantial advantage.

The loaning of public funds by the banks without interest, upon the security of Government bonds, I regard as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital of favored localities and compels a cautious and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the commercial interests. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits will sell their bonds to the Treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation, and the deposits now outstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. It is fortunate that such a use can be made of the existing surplus, and for some time to come of any casual surplus that may exist after Congress has taken the necessary steps for a reduction of the revenues. Such legislation should be promptly, but very considerately, enacted.

LIMITED TARIFF REVISION RECOMMENDED.

I recommend a revision of our tariff law, both in its administrative features and in the schedules. The need of the former is generally conceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction will probably not be difficult. Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly decided.

The separation into a new schedule of customs duties is a matter of great delicacy because of its direct effect upon the business of the country, and of great difficulty by reason of the wide diversence of opinion as to the objects that may properly be promoted by such legislation. Some disturbance of business may perhaps result from the consideration of this subject by Congress, but this temporary ill effect will be reduced to the minimum by prompt action and by the assurance which this country already enjoys that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of home industries. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as of our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things besides the public revenues. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public Treasury alone. They have a direct relation to labor, to the wages paid to the workmen in our factories, to work, to wages, and to the commercial independence of our country, and the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these.

The necessity of providing some more speedy method for disposing of the cases which now come for final adjudication to the Supreme Court becomes every year more apparent and urgent. The plan of providing some intermediate courts, having final appellate jurisdiction of certain classes of questions and cases, has, I think, received a more general approval from the bench and bar of the country than any other. Without attempting to discuss details, I recommend that provision be made for the establishment of such courts.

The improvement of our important rivers and harbors should be promoted by the necessary appropriations. Care should be taken that no Government is not committed to the prosecution of any project not of public and general advantage, and that the relative usefulness of works of that class is not overlooked. So far as this work can ever be said to be completed I do not doubt that the end would be sooner and more economically reached if fewer separate works were undertaken at the same time, and those selected for their greater general interest were more rapidly pushed to completion. A work once considerably begun should not be subjected to the risks and deterioration which interrupted or insufficient appropriations necessarily occasion.

PROTECTION FOR FEDERAL JUDGES.

The assault made by David S. Terry upon the person of Justice Field of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Lathrop, Cal., in August last, and the killing of the assailant by a Deputy United States Marshal who had been deputed to accompany Justice Field to protect him from anticipated violence at the hands of Terry, in connection with the legal proceedings which have followed, suggest questions which, in my judgment, are worthy of the attention of Congress.

I recommend that more definite provision be made by law, not only for the protection of Federal officers, but for a full trial of such cases in the United States courts. I forbear recommending such legislation I do not at all impeach either the general adequacy of the provision made by the State laws for the protection of all citizens or the general good disposition of those charged with the execution of such laws to give protection to the officers of the United States. The duty of protecting its officers, and of punishing those who assault them on account of their official acts, should not be deceived expressly or by acquiescence upon the local authorities.

Events which have been brought to my attention, happening in other parts of the country, have also suggested the propriety of extending, by legislation, the protection to those who may be called as witnesses in the courts of the United States. The law compels those who are supposed to have knowledge of public offenses to attend upon our courts and Grand Juries and to give evidence. There is a manifest resulting duty that these witnesses shall be protected from violence on account of their testimony. The investigations of criminal offenses are often rendered futile, and the punishment of crime impossible, by the intimidation of witnesses.

The necessity of providing some more speedy method for disposing of the cases which now come for final adjudication to the Supreme Court becomes every year more apparent and urgent. The plan of providing some intermediate courts, having final appellate jurisdiction of certain classes of questions and cases, has, I think, received a more general approval from the bench and bar of the country than any other. Without attempting to discuss details, I recommend that provision be made for the establishment of such courts.

The salaries of the Judges of the district courts in many of the districts are, in my judgment, inadequate. I recommend that all such salaries now below $5,000 per annum be increased to that amount. It is quite true that the amount named by those Judges is very unequal, but as they cannot properly engage in other pursuits to supplement their incomes the salary should be such in all cases as to provide an independent and comfortable support.

TRUSTS ARE DANGEROUS CONSPIRACIES.

Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" is matter of Federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and penal legislation.

The subject of an international copyright has been frequently commended to the attention of Congress by my predecessors. The enactment of such a law would be eminently wise and just.

Our naturalization laws should be so revised as to make the inquiry into the moral character and good disposition toward our Government of the person applying for citizenship more thorough. This can only be done by taking fuller control of the examination, by fixing the times for hearing such applications, and by requiring the presence of witnesses, who shall represent the Government in the inquiry. Those who are the avowed enemies of social order, or who come to our shores to swell the injurious influence and to extend the evil practices of any association that defies our laws, should not only be denied citizenship but a domicile.

The enactment of a national bankrupt law of a character to be a permanent part of our general legislation is desirable. It should be simple in its methods and inexpensive in its administration.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE NAVY.

The report of the Postmaster General not only exhibits the operations of the department for the last fiscal year, but contains many valuable suggestions for the improvement and extension of the service, which are commended to your attention. No other branch of the Government has so close a contact with the daily life of the people. Almost every one uses the service it offers, directly or indirectly, and the transmission of the great commercial mails has an actual and possible value that only those engaged in trade can understand.

The saving of one day in the transmission of the mails between New-York and San Francisco, which has recently been accomplished, is an incident worthy of mention.

The plan suggested of a supervision of the Post Offices in separate districts that shall involve instruction and suggestion and a rating of the efficiency of the Postmasters would, I have no doubt, greatly improve the service.

A pressing necessity exists for the erection of a building for the use of the Post Office Department and of the city Post Office. The department was partially relieved by renting outside quarters for a part of its force, but it is again overcrowded. The building used by the city office never was fit for the purpose, and is now inadequate and unwholesome.

The unsatisfactory condition of the law relating to the transmission through the mails of lottery advertisements and remittances is clearly stated by the Postmaster General, and his suggestion as to amendments should have your favorable consideration.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows a reorganization of the bureaus of the department that will, I do not doubt, promote the efficiency of each.

In general, satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the new ships of war authorized by Congress. The first vessel of the new navy, the Dolphin, was subjected to very severe trial tests and to very much adverse criticism. But it is gratifying to be able to state that a cruise around the world, from which she has recently returned, has demonstrated that she is a first-class vessel of her rate.

The report of the Secretary shows that while the effective force of the navy is rapidly increasing by reason of the improved build and armament of the new ships, the number of our ships fit for sea duty grows very slowly. We had, on the 4th of March last, thirty-seven seaworthy ships, and though four have since been added to the list, the total has not been increased, because in the meantime four have been lost or condemned. Twenty-six additional vessels have been authorized and appropriated for, but it is probable that when they are completed on the list will only be increased to forty-two, a gain of five. The old wooden ships are disappearing almost as fast as the new vessels are added. These facts carry their own argument. One of the new ships may, in fighting strength, be equal to two of the old, but it cannot do the ordinary duty of two. It is important, therefore, that we should have a more rapid increase in the number of serviceable ships. I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary that the construction of eight armored ships, three gunboats, and five torpedo boats be authorized.

An appalling calamity befell three of our naval vessels on duty at the Samoan Islands, in the harbor of Apia, in March last, involving the loss of four officers and forty-seven seamen, of two vessels, the Trenton and the Vandalia, and the disabling of a third, the Nipsic. Three vessels of the Navy, also in the harbor, shared with our ships the violence of the hurricane and suffered even more heavily. While mourning the brave officers and men who died, facing with high resolve perils greater than those of battle, it is most gratifying to state that the credit of the American Navy for seamanship, courage, and discipline was magnificently sustained in the storm-beaten harbor of Apia.

OUR INDIAN WARDS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the transactions of the Government with the Indian tribes. Substantial progress has been made in the education of the children of school age and in the allotment of lands to adult Indians. It is to be regretted that the policy of breaking up the tribal relation and of dealing with the Indian as an individual did not appear earlier in our legislation. Large reservations we have would enhance rather than diminish the perils of their garrisons if subjected to the fire of improved guns; and we never are so located as to give full effect to the greater range of such guns as we are now making for coast-defense uses. This general subject has had consideration in Congress for some years, and the appropriation for the construction of large rifled guns, made one year ago, was, I am sure, the first step of a system by which our suitable works in which these guns might be mounted. An appropriation now made for that purpose would not advance the completion of the works beyond our ability to supply them with fairly effective guns.

The security of our coast cities against foreign attack should not rest altogether in the friendly disposition of other nations. There should be a second line wholly in our own keeping. I very earnestly recommend an appropriation at this session for the construction of such works as are most exposed harbors.

I approve the suggestion of the Secretary of War that provision be made for encamping companies of the National Guard in our coast defenses in which they are located, when the Indians in the neighborhood have received ordinances, and have become otherwise fitted for such a transfer. This position of things will be attained slowly, but it will be hastened by keeping it in mind. And in the meantime that cooperation between the Governments and the mission schools, which has wrought much good, should be cordially and impartially maintained.

The laws passed by Congress enacted the provisions relating to negotiations with the Sioux Indians of Dakota for a relinquishment of a portion of their lands to the United States and for dividing the remainder into separate reservations. Both were approved on the same day—March 2. The one submitted to the Indians a specific proposition; the other (Section 3 of the Indian Appropriation act) authorized the President to appoint three Commissioners to negotiate with these Indians for the accomplishment of the same general purpose, and required that any agreements made should be submitted to Congress for ratification.

On the 16th day of April last I appointed the Hon. Charles Foster of Ohio, the Hon. William Warner of Missouri, and Major Gen. George Crook of the United States Army, Commissioners under the last-named law. They were, however, instructed and directed, first, to submit to the Indians the definite proposition made to them by the act first mentioned, and only in the event of a failure to secure the assent of the requisite number to that proposition to open negotiations for modified terms under the other act. The work of the commission was prolonged and arduous, but the assent of the requisite number was, it is understood, finally obtained to the proposition made by Congress, though the report of the commission has not yet been submitted. In view of these facts, I shall not, as at present advised, deem it necessary to submit the agreement for such ratification, but it will in due course be submitted for information. This agreement releases to the United States about nine million acres of land.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP AND OKLAHOMA.

The commission provided for by Section 14 of the Indian Appropriation bill to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians and all other Indians owning or claiming lands lying west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude, for the cession to the United States of all such lands, was constituted by the appointment of the Hon. Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin, the Hon. John F. Hartranft of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Alfred M. Wilson of Arkansas, and organized on June 29 last. Their first conference with the representatives of the Cherokees was held at Tahlequah, July 29, with no definite results. Gen. John F. Hartranft of Pennsylvania was prevented by ill health from taking part in the conference. His death, which occurred recently, is justly and generally lamented by a people he had served with conspicuous gallantry in war and with great fidelity in peace. The vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of the Hon. Warren G. Sayre of Indiana.

A second conference between the commission and the Cherokees was begun Nov. 6, but no results have yet been obtained, nor is it believed that a final agreement is immediately expected. The cattle syndicate now occupying the lands for grazing purposes is clearly one of the agencies responsible for the obstruction of our negotiations with the Cherokees. The large body of agricultural lands constituting what is known as the "Cherokee Outlet" ought not to be, and indeed are not long, held for grazing, and for the advantage of the few against the public interests and the best advantage of the Indians themselves. The United States has now under the treaties certain rights in these lands. Those will not be used oppressively, but it cannot be allowed that those who by indifference occupy these lands shall interpose to defeat the wise and beneficent purposes of the Government. I cannot but believe that the advantageous character of the offer made by the United States to the Cherokee Nation for a full release of these lands, as compared with other suggestions now made to them, will yet obtain for it a favorable consideration.

Under the agreement made between the United States and the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians on Jan. 19, 1889, an absolute title was secured by the United States to about three and a half millions of acres of ceded lands now in that nation. Section 12 of the Indian appropriation act, approved March 2, 1889, made provision for the purchase by the United States from the Seminole tribe of a certain portion of their lands. The delegates of the Seminole Nation, having first duly evidenced their authority to act in that behalf, delivered a proper release and conveyance to the United States of all the lands mentioned in the act, which was accepted by me and certified to be in compliance with the statute.

By the terms of both the acts referred to, all the lands so purchased were declared to be a part of the public domain, open to settlement under the homestead law. But of the lands embraced in these purchases, being in the aggregate about 5,500,000 acres, 3,500,000 acres had already, under the terms of the treaty of 1866, been acquired by the United States for the purpose of settling other Indian tribes thereon, and had been appropriated for that purpose. The land remaining and available for settlement consisted of 1,887,796 acres, surrounded on all sides by lands in the occupancy of Indian tribes. Congress had provided no civil government for the people who were to be invited by my proclamation to settle upon these lands, except the system of court, which had been established at Muscogee, or the United States courts in some of the adjoining States, had power to enforce the general laws of the United States.

In this condition of things I was quite reluctant to open them to settlement. But in view of the fact that several thousand persons, many of them with their families, had gathered upon the borders of the Indian Territory with a view to securing homesteads on the ceded lands, and that delay would involve them in much loss and suffering, I did, on the 23d day of March last, issue a proclamation declaring that the lands therein described would be open to settlement under the provisions of the law on the 22d day of April following, at 12 o'clock noon. Two land districts had been established, and the officers who were to open the transaction of business when the appointed time arrived.

It is much to the credit of the settlers that they very generally observed the limitation as to the time when they might enter the Territory. Care will be taken that those who entered in violation of the law do not secure the advantage they unfairly sought. There was a good deal of apprehension that the strife for locations would result in much violence and bloodshed, but happily these anticipations were not realized. It is estimated that there are now in the Territory about 60,000 people; and several considerable towns have sprung up, for which temporary Municipal Governments have been organized under the provisions of the ordinance of almost 8,000. Eleven schools and nine churches have been established, and three daily and five weekly newspapers are published in this city, whose charter and ordinances have met the sanction of the voluntary acquiescence of the people here.

Oklahoma City has a population of about 5,000, and is proportionately as well provided as Guthrie with churches, schools, and newspapers. Other towns and villages having populations of from one hundred to a thousand are scattered over the Territory.

In order to secure to some of this new community, in the absence of civil government, I directed Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, to act in conjunction with the Marshals of the United States to preserve the peace, and upon their requisition to use the troops to execute such warrants and in quieting any riots or breaches of the peace that might occur. He was further directed to use his influence to promote good order and to avoid any conflicts between or with the settlers. Believing that the introduction and sale of liquors, where no local regulation or legislation existed, would end in mischief, that right was denied.

The presence of the troops has given a sense of security to the well-disposed citizens, and has tended to restrain the lawless. In one instance the officer in immediate command of the troops went further than I deemed justifiable in supporting the *de facto* Municipal Government of Guthrie, and he was so informed and directed to limit the interference of the military to the support of the Marshals on the lines indicated in the original order. I very urgently recommend that Congress at once provide a Territorial Government for these people. Serious questions, which do not admit of delay, are pressing for settlement, and the present situation is full of elements of danger. The people who are there are the vanguard of the great army which is to follow, and which has been attracted by the glowing reports of those who have preceded them. Their orderly conduct in the absence of any form of civil government is the highest evidence of their capacity for self-government. Having, after careful examination, found that the several Constitutions and Governments were republican in form and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, that all the provisions of the act of Congress had been complied with, and that a majority of the votes cast in each of said proposed States was in favor of the adoption of the Constitution submitted therein, I did so declare by a separate proclamation as to each; as to North Dakota and South Dakota on Saturday, Nov. 2; as to Montana on Friday, Nov. 8, and as to Washington on Monday, Nov. 11.

Each of these States has within it resources for the development of which will employ the energies of, and yield a comfortable subsistence to, a great population. The smallest of these new States, Washington, stands twelfth, and the largest, Montana, third, among the forty-two in area. The people of these States are already well trained, intelligent, and patriotic citizens, having common interests and sympathies with those of the older States, and a common purpose to defend the integrity and uphold the honor of the Nation.

The attention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission has been called to the urgent need of Congressional legislation for the better protection of the lives and limbs of those engaged in operating the great inter-State freight lines of the country, and especially of the trainmen and brakemen. A petition signed by nearly ten thousand railway brakemen was presented to the commission, asking that steps might be taken to bring about the use of automatic brakes and couplers on freight cars.

At a meeting of the State railroad commissioners and their accredited representatives, held at Washington in March last, upon the invitation of the Inter-state Commerce Commission, a resolution was unanimously adopted urging the commission "to consider what can be done to prevent the loss of life and limb in coupling and uncoupling freight cars, and in handling the brakes of such cars." During the year ending June 30, 1888, over 2,000 railroad employes were killed in service, and more than 20,000 injured. It is competent, I think, for Congress to require uniformity in the construction of cars used in inter-state commerce, and the power to prescribe such other safeguards as experience may suggest from time to time as necessary to promote the safety of railroad employes upon such trains. Time will be necessary to make the needed changes, but an earnest and intelligent beginning should be made at once. It is a reproach to our civilization that any class of American workmen should, in the pursuit of honest gain, be subjected to such risks of life and limb as are incident to a peril of life and limb as great as that of a soldier in time of war.

The creation of an executive department, to be known as the Department of Agriculture, by the act of Feb. 9 last, was a wise and timely response to a request which had long been hopefully urged by the farmers of the Nation. But much remains to be done to perfect the organization of the department so that it may fairly realize the expectations which its creation excited. In this connection attention is called to the suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary, which he has recently submitted. The need of a law officer for the department, such as is provided for the other executive departments, is manifest. The failure of the last Congress to make the usual provision for the publication of the annual report should be promptly remedied. The public interest in the report and its value to the farming community I am sure will not be diminished under the new organization of the department.

I recommend that the Weather Service be separated from the War Department and established as a bureau in the Department of Agriculture. This will involve an entire reorganization both of the Weather Bureau and the Signal Corps, making of the first a purely civil organization and of the other a purely military staff corps. The report of the Chief Signal Officer shows that the work of the corps on its military side has been deteriorating.

The interests of the people of the District of Columbia should not be lost sight of in the pressure for consideration of measures affecting the whole country. Having no Legislature of its own, either municipal or general, its people must look to Congress for the regulation of all those concerns that, in the several States, the subject of local control, the whole people have an interest that the national capital should be made attractive and beautiful, and above all that its repute for social order should be well maintained. The laws regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks in the District should be revised with a view to bringing the traffic under more restrictive limitations and control.

In execution of the power conferred upon me by the act making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1889, I did, on the 17th day of August last, appoint Rudolph Hering of New-York, Samuel M. Gray of Rhode Island, and Frederick P. Stearns of Massachusetts, three eminent sanitary engineers, to examine and report upon the system of sewerage existing in the District of Columbia. Their report, which is not yet completed, will be in due course submitted to Congress.

The report of the Commissioners of the District is herewith transmitted, and the attention of Congress is called to the suggestions contained therein.

The proposition to observe the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by the opening of a World's Fair in the city which is the seat of the great capital will be presented for the consideration of Congress. The value and importance of such an exposition may well claim the promotion of the General Government.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

On the 4th of March last the Civil Service Commission had but a single member. The vacancies were filled on the 7th day of May, and since then the Commissioners have been industriously, though with an inadequate force, engaged in examining the law. They were assured by me that a cordial support would be given them in the faithful and impartial enforcement of the statute and of the rules and regulations adopted in aid of it.

Heretofore the book of eligibles has been closed to every one, except as certifications were made upon the requisition of the appointing officers. This secrecy was the source of much suspicion, and of many charges of favoritism in the administration of the law. What is secret is always suspected; what is open can be judged. The commission, with the full approval of all its members, has now opened the list of eligibles to the public. The eligible lists for the classified Post Offices and Custom Houses are now publicly posted in the respective offices, as are also the certifications for appointments. The purpose of the civil service law was absolutely to exclude any other consideration in connection with appointments under it than that of merit as tested by the examinations. The business proceeds upon the theory that both the examining boards and the appointing officers are absolutely ignorant as to the political views and associations of all persons on the civil service lists. It is not too much to say, however, that some recent Congressional investigations have somewhat shaken public confidence in the impartiality of the selections for appointment.

The reform of the civil service will make no safe or satisfactory advance until the present law and its equal administration are well established in the confidence of the people. It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to see that the law is executed with firmness and impartiality. If some of its provisions have been inadvertently evaded by appointing officers, our recruitment should not suggest the repeal of the law, but reform in its administration. We should have one view of the matter, and hold it with a sincerity that is not affected by the consideration that the party to which we belong is for the time in power.

My predecessor, on the 4th of January, 1889, by an executive order to take effect March 15, brought the Railway Mail Service under the operation of the civil service law. Provision was made that the order should take effect sooner in any State where an eligible list was secured. This was done on the 4th day of March. Mr. Lyman, then the only member of the commission, reported to me in writing that it would not be possible to have the list of eligibles ready before May 1, and requested that the taking effect of the order be postponed until that time, which was done. No subject to the same provision contained in the original order as to States in which an eligible list was sooner obtained.

As a result of the revision of the rules, of the new classification, and of the inclusion of the Railway Mail Service, the work of the commission has been greatly increased, and the present clerical force is found to be inadequate. I recommend that the additional clerks asked by the Commission be appropriated for.

The duty of appointment is devolved by the Constitution or by the law, and the appointing officers are properly held to a high responsibility in its exercise. The growth of the country, and the consequent increase of the civil list, have rendered this function of the Executive disproportionately large. It cannot be denied, however, that the labor connected with this necessary work is increased, often to the point of actual distress, by the sudden and excessive demands that are made upon an incoming Administration for removals and appointments. But, on the other hand, it is not true that incumbency is a conclusive argument for a continuance in office. Impartiality, moderation, fidelity to public duty, and a good attainment in the discharge of it must be added before the argument is complete. When those holding administrative offices so conduct themselves as to give proof of such qualifications that no party consideration or bias affects in any way the discharge of their public duties, we can more easily stay the demand for removals.

I am satisfied that both in and out of the classified service great benefit would accrue from the adoption by the Senate of a rule that no officer would receive the distinction and benefit that, in all private employments, comes from exceptional faithfulness and efficiency in the performance of duty.

I have suggested to the heads of the executive departments that they consider whether a record might not be kept showing as to all those elements that are covered by the terms "faithfulness" and "efficiency," and a rating made showing the relative merits of the clerks of each class, the rating to be regarded as a factor in making promotions.

I have also suggested to the Postmaster General that he adopt some plan by which he can, upon the basis of the reports to the department and of frequent inspections, indicate the relative merit of Postmasters of each class. They will be appropriately indicated in the official register and in the report of the department. That great attention has been given to the whole service I do not doubt, and such a record would be the best defense against inconsiderate removals from office.

NATIONAL AID TO EDUCATION AND THE RACE PROBLEM.

The interest of the General Government in the education of the people found an early expression, not only in the thoughtful and sometimes warning utterance of our ablest statesmen, but in liberal appropriations from the common resources for the support of education in the new States. No one will deny that it is of the gravest national concern that those who hold the ultimate control of all public affairs should have the necessary intelligence wisely to direct and determine them. National aid to education has heretofore taken the form

cutive or of Congress, of powers not granted; but both will be highly blamable if all the powers granted are not wisely but firmly used to correct these evils. The power to take the whole direction and control of the election of members of the House of Representatives is clearly given to the General Government. A partial and qualified supervision of these elections is now provided for by law, and in my opinion this law may be so strengthened and extended as to secure, on the whole, better results than can be attained by a law taking all the processes of such election into Federal control. The colored man should be protected in all of his relations to the Federal Government, whether as litigant, juror, or witness in our courts, as an elector for members of Congress, or as a peaceful traveler upon our inter-State railways.

SUBSIDIES FOR STEAMSHIPS.

There is nothing more justly humiliating to the national pride, and nothing more hurtful to the national prosperity than the inferiority of our merchant marine compared with that of other nations whose general resources, wealth, and seacoast lines do not suggest any reason for their supremacy on the sea. It was not always so, and our people are agreed, I think, that it shall not continue to be. It is not possible in this communication to discuss the causes of the decay of our shipping interests or the differing methods by which it is proposed to restore them. The statement of a few well-authenticated facts and some general suggestions as to legislation is all that is practicable. That the great steamship lines sailing under the flags of England, France, Germany, Spain, and Italy, and engaged in foreign commerce, were promoted and built since been and now are liberally aided, by grants of public money, in one form or another, is generally known. That the American lines of steamships have been abandoned by us to an unequal contest with the aided lines of other nations until they have been withdrawn, or, in the few cases where they are still maintained, are subject to serious disadvantages, is matter of common knowledge.

The present situation is such that travelers and merchandise find Liverpool often a necessary intermediate port between New-York and some of the South American capitals. The fact that some of the delegates from South American States to the conference of American nations now in session at Washington reached our shores by reversing that line of travel is very conclusive of the need of such a conference, and very suggestive as to the first and most necessary step in the direction of fuller and more beneficial intercourse with nations that are now our neighbors upon the lines of latitude, but not upon the lines of established commercial intercourse.

I recommend that such appropriations be made for ocean-mail service, in American steamships, between our ports and those of Central and South America, China, Japan, and the important islands in both of the great seas, as will be liberally remunerative for the service rendered, and as will encourage the establishment and in some fair degree equalize the chances of American steamship lines in the competitions which they must meet. That the American States lying south of us will cordially co-operate in establishing and maintaining lines of steamships to their principal ports I do not doubt.

We should also make provision for a naval reserve to consist of such merchant ships, of American construction and of a specified tonnage and speed, as the owners will consent to place at the use of the Government, in case of need, as armed cruisers. England has adopted this policy, and as a result can now, upon necessity, at once place upon her naval list some of the fastest steamships in the world. A proper supervision of the construction of such vessels would make their conversion into effective ships of war very easy.

I am an advocate of economy in our national expenditures, but it is a misuse of terms to make this word describe a policy that withholds an expenditure for the purpose of extending our foreign commerce. The enlargement and improvement of our merchant marine, the development of a sufficient body of trained American seamen, the promotion of rapid and regular mail communication between the ports of other countries and our own, and the adaptation of large and swift American merchant steamships to naval uses in time of war are matters of the highest concern. The enlarged participation of our people in the carrying trade, the new and increased markets that will be opened for the products of our farms and factories, and to fuller and better employment of our mechanics, which will result from a liberal promotion of our foreign commerce, insure the widest possible diffusion of benefit to all the States and to all our people. Everything is most propitious for the present inauguration of a liberal and progressive policy upon this subject, and we should enter upon it with promptness and decision.

The legislation which I have suggested, it is sincerely believed, will promote the peace and honor of our country and the prosperity and security of the people, and I invoke for it the serious attention of Congress to the consideration of these and such other measures as may be presented, having the same great end in view.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1889.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.
SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 9.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—Nos. 1004, 1118, 565, 922, 1155, 1194, 1124, 1116, 345, 351, 210, 202, 200, 487, 812, 988, 995, 996, 1027, 1148, 1205, 1208, 1195, 1039, 1106.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 2014, 916, 1185, 1193, 1196, 463, 1206, 1084, 1081, 887, 511, 910, 1255, 1033, 1079, 738, 1310, 607, 458, 899, 784, 804, 1371, 1372, 1374, 1373.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—O'BRIEN, J.—Nos. 1213, 735, 1360, 1164, 660, 788, 837, 1223, 2363, 1256, 808, 1318, 1163, 1252, 2676, 1258, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1310, 822, 784, 450, 1161, 1167.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—BEACH, J.—Nos. 1345, 596, 297, 1236, 1181, 1293, 948, 2566, 952, 1807, 898, 476, 2671, 862, 1238, 1340, 1341, 1344, 1345, 787, 1183, 1182, 1192, 1193, 1194.
SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 162, 2.
SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM—SEDGWICK, C. J.; FREEDMAN AND INGRAHAM, J.J.—Nos. 6, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 2, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 26.
SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO J.—Nos. 1052, 1047, 1034, 590, 752, 793, 555, 720, 733, 908.
SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 1040, 157, 690, 751, 1023, 1025, 838, 701, 968, 534, 592, 971, 856.
SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 516, contested will of Thomas J. Monroe, and No. 548, contested will of Isaac C. Halsey, at 10:30 A. M. No probate calendar.
CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—VAN HOESEN, J.—Motions.
COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—VAN HOESEN, J.—Motions.
COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 124, 1, 3, 8, 14, 16, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25.
COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 365, 745, 805, 1606, 749, 1603, 817, 1193, 171, 1773, 375, 1448, 1437, 1270, 1651, 1082, 1468, 1431, 1459, 1445, 1414, 1915, 373, 468.
COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—LARREMORE, C. J.—Case on, No. 1451, Conroy vs. Sonn. No day calendar.
CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—HOLME, J.—Motions.
CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—NEHRBAS, J.—Nos. 318, 150, 84, 3789, 1616, 3449, 182, 82, 152, 2478, 201, 205, 154, 539, 5208.
CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—EHRLICH, J.—Nos. 1564, 265, 299, 309, 1885, 310, 332, 338, 334, 335, 336, 337, 342, 349, 351.
CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—HOLME, J.—Special calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred cause.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—There is very little change to notice in the wool market. The demand has been steady without being urgent, and sales were more readily made at former prices. There have been considerable transactions in Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 31c.@32c. for X and 33½c.@34c. for XX and XXX and above. In X Michigan fleeces there have been sales at 30c., but no large quantities. No. 1 wools were quiet but firm at 36c. for Ohio and 38c. for Michigan. Ohio fine delaine has been selling at 35c.@36c. and Michigan at 36c.@37c. Combing wools have been firm at 39c.@40c. In Territory wools there have been sales on a scoured basis of 60c.@62c. for fine, 55c.@57c. for fine medium, and 50c.@52c. for medium. The sales of Texas and Oregon Wools were also in this range. California wool has been selling at low prices. Pulled wools are in fair demand, the principal sales of super being at 30c.@35c., and of extra 25c.@27c., but choice Eastern and Maine go higher. Foreign wools ruled firm and have been in fair demand. The firm tone at the London auction sales has strengthened the markets.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10c. Flour—Fair demand. Wheat firm; quiet; No. 2 Red, 75c.; receipts, 5,550 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 38c.; new, 32c. Oats firm; No. 2 Mixed, 22½c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 45c. Pork quiet; $10. Lard firm; $5 32½@$5 35. Bulkmeats quiet; Short Rib, $5@$5 12½. Bacon scarce; nominal; Short Clear, $6 75. Whisky firm; sales 1,536 bbls. finished goods on basis of $1 02. Butter strong; higher; fancy Creamery, 28c.@30c.; choice Dairy, 15c.@16c. Sugar steady. Eggs firm; 21c. Cheese firm. Hogs lower; common and light, $2@$3 85; packing and butchers', $3 55@$3 70; receipts, 6,600 head; shipments, 2,700 head. Eastern exchange steady at par buying and 1-20 ₱ cent. premium selling.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 3.—Corn steady; High Mixed, 30c.@30¼c.; new High Mixed, 29¼c.@29½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 30c.@30¼c.; new No. 2 Mixed, 28¼@28½c.; Rejected, 29c.@29½c.; new Rejected, 26½c.@27c. Oats steady; No. 2 White, 22c.@22½c. No. 3 White, 21c.@21½c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 44c.@45c. Whisky firm; Wines, $1 03; Spirits, $1 05. Receipts—Wheat, 1,032 bushels; Corn, 38,400 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Rye, 1,650 bushels; Barley, 12,600 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,500 bushels; Corn, 12,850 bushels; Oats, 37,500 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat higher; market unsettled early; later there was an improvement, and the close was strong, with December 1c. and May ½c. above yesterday; No. 2 Red cash, 78½c.; May, 83¾c.@84½c., closed 84½c. bid; July, 83¼c.@83½c., closed 79½c. nominal. Corn higher and firm; No. 2 Mixed, cash, 27¾c.@27½c.; December, 27¼c.@27½c., closed 27½c. asked; January, 27¾c.; February, 27½c., closed 27½c. bid; May, 29c.@29½c. Oats—No trading. Rye—Cash, 40¼c.@41c. Barley dull; neglected. Hay steady; Prairie, $6 50@$8 50; Timothy, $9@$13 50. Bran dull; cash, 64½c.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 3.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 31½c. Rosin dull; Strained, 90c.; Good Strained, 95c. Tar firm at $1 85. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 50; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 25. Corn firm; White, 37c.; Yellow, 45c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 3.—Turpentine nominal at 30½c. Rosin—Strained, Good Strained, $1.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. C. Oil Tr. cts.	30¼	30¼	29½	29½	1,910
*Am. C. O. Tr. rcts.	30¼	30¼	28¼	29½	2,550
*Am. Cable Tr.	10	10	10	10	80
Atch., T. & S. Fé.	38½	34½	34½	34	13,720
Atlantic & Pac.	5	5	5	5	300
*Am. Pig Iron warrants	18½	18½	18½	18½	300
*Brunswick Co.	32½	32½	32	32	700
Cameron Coal.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	200
Canada Southern	53¾	54¼	53½	53½	1,060
Canadian Pacific	73	73	72⅜	72¾	500
Chos. & Ohio.	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	1,460
C. & O. 1st pf.	64½	64¾	64¼	64½	605
C. & O. 2d pf.	42¾	43½	42½	42¾	950
Chi. Gas Trust.	40	40½	37¾	38⅝	22,610
Chicago & N. W.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅝	109¾	4,010
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142	142	142	142	50
C. B. & Q.	104½	104½	103½	103⅝	4,800
C. M. & St. P.	68⅜	69¼	68⅜	69⅛	28,685
C. M. & St. P. pf.	112⅛	112⅝	112⅛	112⅜	400
C. R. I. & Pac.	97¾	98	97⅜	97½	2,250
C., C. C. & St. L.	70½	70½	69⅝	70⅛	3,650
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	130
Colorado Coal.	34½	34½	33¾	34¼	1,225
Col., H. V. & Tol.	20	20	20	20	100
Col. & Hock Coal.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	100
Chi. & E. Ill.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	92¾	92⅝	92⅜	92½	305
Com. Cable.	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	250
Con. Gas. Co.	89	89	89	88	260
Del. & Hudson.	140½	142½	140½	142¼	2,125
Del., Lack. & W.	138⅝	139⅝	138⅝	139¾	59,300
D., T. & Ft. W.	34	34⅝	33¾	33⅞	5,010
Den. & R. G.	18⅝	19½	18¼	19¼	600
Den. & R. G. pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	100
Den. & R. G. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	100
*Gt. North. Sub.	39	39	39	39	300
Iowa Central pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	10
Kingston & Pem.	28	28	28	29	20
*Lonis., St. L. & T.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	100
L. E. & West.	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
L. E. & West. pf.	63	63	62¾	63	500
Lake Shore.	105½	106	105½	106	2,830
Louis. & Nash.	84⅜	85⅝	84⅜	64¾	12,500
Manhattan con.	101½	101½	101	101	300
Michigan Cent.	95	95	95	95	150
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	115	115	115	115	100
Minn. & St. L.	5	5	5	5	100
Missouri Pacific.	67⅜	68⅜	67⅜	67½	20,500
*Nat. Lead Trust.	18	18½	17⅜	18⅛	9,075
New Jer. Cent.	7	7	7	7	10
N. J. Central.	120	120	117	117¼	520
N. Y. Central.	107⅛	107⅛	107	107	467
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44¼	44½	43¾	43⅞	9,700
N. Y. & N. H.	246	246	246	246	20
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16½	16½	16½	16½	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	115
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	100
N. Y. L. E. & W.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	500
N. Y. & Texas.	8	8	7⅞	8	681
Norfolk & West.	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	300
Nort. & West. pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	100
Northern Pacific.	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31¼	1,150
Northern Pac. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74	74¼	6,925
Ohio & Miss.	22½	22½	22¼	22½	300
Ontario Mining.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	5
Ontario & West.	20⅞	21⅜	20¾	20⅞	7,563
Oregon R. & N.	100	100	100	100	110
Oregon S. L.	54	54	53	53	300
Oregon & Trans.	34	34¼	33½	34	1,425
Pacific Mail.	35	36⅛	35	35½	3,750
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	100
Phil. & Reading.	39½	39⅝	38	38⅜	92,510
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	184¼	184¼	184	184¼	250
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	21⅜	21	21	3,932
R., W. & O.	103½	103½	103½	103½	40
St. L. & S. F.	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39	39	530
St. L. & I. Mt. pf.	88	88	88	88	235
St. P. & Omaha.	32½	32½	32¼	32⅜	200
St. P. & Omaha pf.	97	97	97	97	200
St. P., M. & M.	103⅛	105¼	105¼	103⅛	500
Southern Pac.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	500
*Sugar Ref. Co.	60	61½	57¾	61	24,360
Tenn. C. & I.	73	74½	73	74½	2,720
Tol. & O. C. pf.	70	71½	70	71½	200
Texas Pacific.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝	1,825
Union Pacific.	67⅜	68¼	67⅜	67⅝	8,495
U. S. Express.	87	87	87	87	20
W., St. L. & P.	16	16	16	16	50
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30¾	31	30½	30⅝	1,500
West. Union Tel.	82¾	83½	82¾	82⅞	1,738
W. & L. E. pf.	65⅞	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛	445
Wisconsin Cent.	30¾	31	30	30	800

Total sales.....379,309
*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 1st.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜	$20,000
A. & T. H. 2d inc.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
Amer. Dock 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	14,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	5,000
Beech Creek 1st.	97¾	98¼	89¾	89¾	7,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
Canada So. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	2,000
Canada So. 2d.	97¼	97¼	97	97¼	5,000
Cent. Pacific 1st.	116½	116¼	116¼	116¼	23,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	99⅞	100	99½	99⅝	85,000
C. O. & S. W. 1st.	111	111	111	111	1,000
Chi. & Ill. Gn 5s.	102	102	100	100	6,000
Chi. & Ind. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Chi. & Mil. 1st.	123	123	123	123	1,000
C. B. & Q. 5s (eb.	103¼	103½	103	103½	38,000
C. B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	10,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	90	90	90	90	5,000
Cleve. & Can. 1st.	96	96	96	96	1,000
C., C., C. & I. gen.	120½	121	120½	121	8,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	74½	78	74½	74½	6,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	76	76	76	76	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	77⅜	78	77⅜	78	7,000
E. I., V. & G. div. 5s.	109½	109½	109½	109½	2,000
Erie 2d cn.	102½	102½	102½	102½	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104½	104½	104¼	104½	10,000
G. H. & S. A. 2d.	99	99	99	99	3,000
Georgia Pac. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	10,000
G. B. & W. 1st.	84	84	84	84	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	114½	114½	114¼	114½	25,000
G., C. & S. F. 6s.	74⅜	74⅜	74½	74⅜	6,000
H. & T. C. 1st.	115½	115½	115	115	10,000
Ind. & G. N. 1st.	104	104	104	104	8,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106⅛	106⅛	2,000
Kan. Pac. cn.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅜	114⅜	5,000
Kan. T. gen. 5s.	67⅞	68	67⅞	67⅞	119,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	70	71¾	70	71¾	273,000
Lake S. 1st co.	128½	128½	123½	126½	1,000
La. & Mo. R. 1st.	119	119	119	119	6,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.	117½	117½	117½	117½	2,000
L. & N. 1st. R. & M.	118	118	118	118	1,000
L. & N. 1st. P. & A.	106¾	106¾	106¾	107½	12,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	119	119	119	119	5,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	101½	101½	101½	101½	5,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	10,000
Louisville So. 1st.	103¾	101	103¾	101	3,000
Met. El. 2d.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	8,000
M. & N. 1st.	107	107	107	107	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	121½	121	121	121½	4,000
M. & Ohio gen.	56	56	56	56	10,000
M. & O. gen. 5s.	113	113	113	113	10,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	9,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	94¼	94¼	94	94¼	14,000
N. Y. & N. 2d 4s.	53½	53½	53½	53½	3,500
N. Y. Ont. & W. 1st.	112	112	112	112	5,000
Nor. & W. 1st, C. V.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
Nor. Pac. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
North. Pac. 1st.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	20,000
Northwest g. r.	125	126	126	126	3,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s.	117	117	117	117	5,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s.	117	117	117	117	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	80	80	80	80	2,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	51	54	51	54	14,500
Ore. Imp. 1st.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78¼	78¼	78	78¼	15,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	46⅝	48¾	46⅝	46⅝	10,000
Reading gen. 4s.	89	89	88¾	88¾	47,000
Rich. & D. ccrts.	68	68	68	66	4,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s.	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	87	87	87	87	15,000
Rich. & Dan. con.	99	99	99	99	5,000
Rock Island 5s.	106	106	106	106	68,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	3,000
St. L. Ark. & T. 1st, ex. c.	87	87	86½	66½	16,000
St. L. Ark. & T. 2d.	29	29	29	29	20,000
St. L. N. O. & O. C. & E. gen.	69	69	89	89	4,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s.	100¼	101½	100¼	101½	30,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	120	120	120	120	24,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	4,000
St. P. 1st. S. W.	115⅜	115⅜	110⅜	110⅜	8,000
St. P., E. & G. T. 1st.	103	103	103	103	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st col. tr. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	332,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. L. & M.	85½	85½	85¼	85¾	5,000
Shen. Val. gen. tr.	45	45	45	45	10,000
So. Car. 1st ex. c.	94	94	94	94	5,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	100	100	100	100	5,000
Tenn. C. & I. 2d.	77	77	77	77	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	7,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	36⅛	36¾	36	36	50,000
T., A. & C. 2d.	6s. 104	104	104	104	5,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st.	102⅜	103	102⅜	103	4,000
Union El. 1st.	107	107	107	107	3,000
Va. Mid. gen. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½	1,000
Wabash deb. B.	50	51	50	51	5,000
Wabash 1st.	101	101	100⅞	101	19,000
Wabash 2d.	81½	61¾	61¼	61⅞	68,000
West. U. col. tr. 5s.	104	104	103½	103½	5,000

Total sales.....$1,717,000
*Including $10,000 at 113, seller 80. †Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.12	.15	.10	.14	5,000
Alta.	.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	125
Com. Tunnel.	.14	.18	.14	.17	6,800
Con. Tuo. scr.	38.00	38.00	36.00	36.00	100
El Cristo.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Little Chief.	.33	.45	.35	.35	800
Mutual S. & M.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	800
Mollton.	.29	.29	.28	.28	800
Ophir.	3.00	3.90	3.80	3.90	200
Phoenix of Ariz.	.40	.48	.40	.46	300
Oriental & Miller.	.07	.07	.07	.07	200
Rappahannock.	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Savage.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	200
Sutter Creek.	.55	.55	.55	.55	300
Standard.	.50	.50	.50	.50	100
United Copper.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	300
Utah Con.	.60	.60	.60	.60	200

Total sales.....16,825

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	30½	30½	29¼	29½	160
A. Cotton Oil tr. c.	30	30¾	29¾	29¾	550
Arch., Pe. & St. Pe.	23¾	24⅝	23¾	24¼	8,000
Con. Gas Co.	89	89	89	89	100
Chi. Gas Trust.	39⅜	39⅜	38½	38½	120
Chi., R. & Pac.	104⅝	104⅝	103⅞	104	530
C. C. L. & Pitts.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	50
Colorado Coal.	34½	34½	34	34	220
C., C., C. & St. L.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼	410
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	200
Consol. Gas Co.	74	74	74	74	100
C., M. & St. P.	68½	69¼	68½	69⅛	12,350
Chi. & N. W.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	220
Central of N. J.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	100
Del., Lack. & W.	139¾	139¾	137	137¾	24,440
Den., T. & F. W.	34	34	34	34	20
Lake Shore.	106¾	106¾	106	106¼	130
Louis. & Nash.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¾	2,130
L. E. & W. pf.	62¾	63	62¾	63	400
Missouri Pacific.	67⅞	68⅜	67⅜	67⅞	26,390
Manhattan con.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	100
Mex. M. & T.	10	10	10	10	15
Nat. Lead Trust.	18¾	18¾	16	18¼	1,230
N. Y. Central.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44¾	44¾	43¾	44	10,490
North. Pac. pf.	74¾	74¾	74	74¼	200
Nort. & West.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	200
N. Y., S. & W.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	100
N. Y., O. & W.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	200
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	100
Pacific Mail.	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾	700
Phil. & Reading.	39⅝	39⅝	38¾	38¾	49,700
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	270
St. L. & S. F. pf.	39¾	39¾	39	39	200
Sugar Ref. Co.	60	61	59½	60¾	700

FINANCIAL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Texas Pacific.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝	100
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	74	74	74	74	500
Union Pacific.	67⅞	68¼	67⅜	67⅝	7,250
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31	31	30¾	30¾	250
Western Union.	83	83¼	82¾	83	750
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65¼	65¾	65¼	65½	700

Total sales.....151,258

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Canada So. 2d.	97	97	97	97	$1,000
Erie 2d sa.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1,000
C., C. & St. L. 5s.	74½	74½	74½	74½	5,000
M., K. & T. 6s.	70	71¼	69¾	71¼	45,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78¼	78¾	78	78	15,000
Read. gen. 4s.	89	89	88¼	88¼	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	2,000
Rock Island 5s.	106	106	106	106	3,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	26	29	29	29	10,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	36¼	36¼	36	36	23,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107	107	107	107	2,000
Wabash 1st.	101	101	101	101	5,000
Wabash 2d.	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	10

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

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WATCHING THE FINANCES

THE SILVER MEN AND MR. WINDOM'S POLICY.

NOT ENTIRELY SATISFIED, BUT HOPEFUL —THE SENATORS FROM THE NEW STATES—A FLOOD OF BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President to-day sent the following nomination to the Senate:

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—DAVID J. BREWER of Kansas.

The President also submitted to the Senate for its confirmation many of the appointments he has previously made, including Mr. Phelps as Minister to Germany, Mr. Hirsch Minister to Turkey, Messrs. Roosevelt and Thompson as Civil Service Commissioners, and other diplomatic and departmental officers.

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David Josiah Brewer of Kansas, who was to-day nominated by President Harrison to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20, 1838, his father being a missionary to the Greeks in Turkey. Yoeng Brewer was educated in this country, and was graduated from Yale College in 1858. After leaving college he studied law in the office of David Dudley Field in this city, and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1858.

In the Fall of that year Mr. Brewer went West, and in 1859 opened a law office in Leavenworth, his present home. He was appointed United States Commissioner in 1861, and after that his advancement was rapid. He was elected Judge of the Probate and Criminal Courts for Leavenworth County in 1862, Judge of the First Judicial District in 1864, County Attorney in 1868, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1870, 1876, and 1882. In 1884 he was elevated to the United States Circuit Court bench.

Judge Brewer's mother was a sister of Justice Stephen J. Field, and as a result of yesterday's nomination will occur the unusual circumstance of an uncle and a nephew occupying at the same time seats on the bench of the Nation's highest tribunal.

When Gen. Harrison was making up his Cabinet, Senator Plumb suggested that Judge Brewer would be an excellent mae for Secretary of the Interior. A movement in the Judge's behalf was started, and his Kansas friends believe that it would have been successful if he had not promptly put a stop to it. Judge Brewer said then that his aspirations were confined to his career on the bench, and he wanted no Cabinet office. Kansas people say that one thing which helped to give Judge Brewer the nomination was the fact that he refused to go into the general scramble for the place, and would not allow his ready friends to fill up petitions or send letters to the President in his behalf. They think the Judge was wise in this, for some of them have discovered in President Harrison a disposition to withhold offices from those most anxious to get them.

A letter which Judge Brewer wrote to a mutual friend, declaring, in severe terms, that he would not stand in the way of his old classmate, Judge Brown of Michigan, was seen by the President, and did much to confirm his liking for the character of the writer. Michigan people here speak highly of Judge Brewer's fitness for the Supreme Court, but they make no attempt to conceal their disappointment that the nomination did not fall to their State.

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The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was sent up to the House of Representatives to-day, and at the same time released to the public. There was no meeting of the House to receive it, but there were plenty of members who desired to see it. Those who wanted it early visited the Treasury to obtain copies. It proved to be much more interesting end to provoke much more discussion than the message of the President.

To the opponents of civil service reform the last paragraph has been conspicuous enough. It is stronger commendation than the President gives the reform, for it is testimony to the efficacy of the law to improve the personnel of the service. Mr. Windom agrees in this respect with Mr. Fairchild and the officers who served under him, some of whom came to the capitol avowed opponents of the merit system, but were convinced by experience that it was a good system and ought to be encouraged.

Those persons who remember reading the attacks of the New-York *Sun* upon Secretary Fairchild for having "padded" the Treasury accounts in order to show a larger surplus than truth would justify, may take some pleasure in reading Mr. Windom's allusion, on the second page of the report, to the fact that the surplus at the end of the fiscal year was $105,000,000, when Mr. Fairchild had intimated that it would be $104,000,000, that is Mr. Windom's words, "the accuracy of his forecast is demonstrated."

While there is some hesitation among Democrats and Republicans to discuss the message before it has been carefully read, all Democrats admit their astonishment at Mr. Windom's confession of the evils of excessive taxation and wonder how he expects to maintain high wages and exclusion of foreign productions and at the same time extend commerce with South and Central America, Europe, and Asia. According to all reports, the people will insist upon trading with foreign nations that offer them goods at the lowest price.

The Secretary's suggestions about silver have been anticipated, although some of the more elaborate outlines have been very exaggerated presentations of what he really says. The recommendation for a repeal of the internal revenue taxes is evidently not expected to be approved, for the Secretary's estimate of receipts from internal revenue taxation in 1891 is $135,000,000, but this amount estimated for the year 1889-90. His suggestion for increased duties, to reduce the revenue by prohibiting importations, is taken by the Democrats of the House as a compliance with the demands of the "fat" producers of the campaign of 1888. It is a perfectly safe recommendation to make, but it will not be enacted into law at this session of Congress.

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The silver men of the West are likely to be better pleased with Mr. Windom's report than they were with that of his predecessor, but they are not altogether satisfied.

Mr. Bland of Missouri, who gave the name to the standard silver dollar, read the report this afternoon and found its tariff and silver suggestions extremely entertaining. Of the Secretary's silver suggestion, he says: "The Secretary's plan is subject to the following criticisms: He makes a mere commodity of silver, to be measured by gold, thus preventing coined silver from performing any part of its functioee as a measure of the value of our money or to be used in the payment of the public debt. He wishes to reserve to himself the right to suspend the purchases of bullion when, in his judgment, silver is being cornered by speculators. This power in unfriendly hands could and would be used to bear the silver market and prevent, instead of aiding, the appreciation of silver bullion to a par with gold.

"Again, the mode of redeeming the notes or certificates issued is objectioeable. They are to be redeemed in bullion silver, at market rates, or in gold, at the option of the Government, or in silver dollars, at the option of the holder. This would necessitate two redemption funds, one in bullion, to the amount of the certificates, the other in silver dollars, to the amount of the notee or certificates. If, as is recommended, the coinage of silver is stopped, where will the Secretary get hie dollars to redeem with? There is only about six millions of them that are the property of the Government, or that could be so used. The rest of the 343,000,000 coined is not in circulation, either as coin or certificates."

Senator Stewart has just finished reading Secretary Windom's report on silver. He says that the people have reason to rejoice that the Administration is in favor of the remonetization of silver, and in sentiment fully in accord with the Republican platform. The only hesitation on the part of the President or the Secretary, as shown by their utterances, is as to the mode of reaching the desired end. The only fear expressed by them is that the people apprehended danger of a flood of silver, which would embarrass the finances of the United States. That apprehenstion being removed, the Administration is in accord with the most pronounced silver men.

"There is no doubt that all apprehension of danger from that source will disappear on investigation. It is established beyond controversy that there is no accumulation of silver bullion in any part of the world. Consequently the United States cannot be flooded from the stores of bullion on hand. Europe has only a thousand millions of coined silvar of standard fineness. This coined silver is circulating on a par with gold at a ratio of 15½ to 1. Our ratio is 16 to 1. An ounce of gold invested in European silver coin would buy only 15½ ounces. If imported into the United States it could not be exchanged at our mint for an ounce of gold without adding half an ounce of silvar to the European purchase, thereby entailing a loss of over 3 per cent.

"Besides, Europe cannot spare her silver, which is circulating among the people as small change, and could not be supplanted by any other kind of money without great inconvenience. There is no disposition on the part of any nation of Europe to dispose of its silver in circulation. On the contrary, England is largely increasing her coinage of silver, and there is a disposition to coin more silver among other European nations. No flood will, therefore, come from European silver coin.

"Production cannot be largely increased. The United States last year produced $59,000,000 of silver and exported only about $12,000,000 commercial value, in excess of imports. A large increase in the coinage of the United States would consume the entire home product. It has been the aspiration of all civilized nations for centuries to reach a metallic basis, dollar for dollar, but no nation has ever yet accomplished it. The United States has at the present time about $600,000,000 of paper money, predicated upon the credit of the Government, with no gold or silver behind it. It would require to place the United States on a metallic basis, without increasing the volume of the circulation, $600,000,000, and, in addition to that, sufficient gold and silver to keep pace with the growing population. This could not be done, under the most favorable circumstances, in one generation.

"The demand for silver in Asia is increasing, and the supply is not in excess of the demand. If the United States should cease to contribute to that demand by exporting silver, and should undertake to import sufficient to reach a metallic basis, silver would be restored to par at once. In other words, if the United States would receive all the gold and silver offered in exchange for coin or coin certificates, silver would be on a par with gold, at the ratio of sixteen to one, for no person in any part of the world would sell silver for a less price than could be obtained for it in the United States. All that is now necessary to secure the full remonetization of silver is to satisfy the Administration and other friends of the white metal of these facts, which can easily be done when their attention ie called to this view of the situation."

Representative McKinley of Ohio, who takes rank with the chief high protectionists of his party, was well prepared to-night to say what he thought about Secretary Windom's views on protection, high wages, trade with South America, or any other subject mentioned in the Secretary's report. He had not yet read the report.

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North Dakota's two Senators were sworn into office to-day, and Montana is now the only State in the Union not fully represented in the upper house of Congress. Mr. Cullom presented the credeetials of Gilbert A. Pierce, and Mr. Washburn handed in those of Lyman R. Casey. The documents were in manuscript, signed by the Governor of North Dakota, and addressed to the President of the Senate. When the credentials had been read the new Senators were ready to take the oath, which was duly administered by Vice President Morton.

When they had taken their seats Mr. Hoar reported back from the Elections Committee the resolution providing for the assignment of terms to the Senators from North and South Dakota and Washington. Secretary McCook began preparing the lots to be drawn under its regulations. Mr. Cullom sent up to the desk a resolution passed by both branches of the North Dakota Legislature, designating Mr. Pierce as their choice for the long term from their State, and this started a little debate.

Mr. Hoar contended that the State Legislature had no constitutional authority to designate the terms of United States Senators. Mr. Call took the opposite ground, asserting that the right of a State to fix the terms of its Senators was clearly involved in its sovereign right to select its own Senators. The Florida Senator's argument fell on stony ground, for he was the only vote against the Hear resolution.

Three slips of paper numbered from one to three were dropped into a box and well shaken. Mr. Allen for Washington, Mr. Casey for North Dakota, and Mr. Moody for South Dakota drew out the slips to determine which States should have its Senators assigned. Mr. Allen drew slip No. 1, and the two Washington Senators therefore drew lots to see which should go into Class 3, whose terms expire in 1893, and which into Class 1, term expiring in 1891. The short term fell to Mr. Squire and the four-year term to Mr. Allen.

When these two Senators had thus been assigned, the three classes were equal in membership, each containing twenty-six Senators. Accordingly three numbered slips were put into the box for the South Dakota Senators. Mr. Pettigrew drew No. 2, thus securing a seat for himself until March 4, 1895. Mr. Moody drew No. 3, thus cutting his term down to two years. Classes No. 2 and No. 3 thus received each an additional member. A blank slip was also placed in the box. It was shaken up for tee North Dakota Senators. The blank fell to Mr. Pierce, and Mr. Casey was therefore assigned to Class 1, going out in 1893, making the classes equal again. Slips numbered 2 and 3 were next shaken up for Mr. Pierce, who drew No. 3, making his term expire in 1891, just four years less than the full term the Legislature wanted him to fill.

When Montana's Senators take their seats they will be assigned to Classes 1 and 2.

Senator Moody of South Dakota is not pleased with the lots he drew to-day. He will have a hard fight for re-election. Senator Pettigrew not only drew a long term, but the longest of all. He is regarded as a child of luck. Editor Caldwell of Sioux Falls says: "Everybody in South Dakota was betting that Frank Pettigrew would draw a long term. We all know how great he is an draw, and I am not surprised that he got the best."

Senator Pierce of North Dakota says: "I am satisfied with the short term, although our Legislature intended to give me the long one. Our people are not fickle, and they will re-elect me unless I give them cause for a radical change of heart and mind concerning me."

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After the Senate had spent about three hours to-day in receiving bills introduced by Senators, it looked as if the best previous record in that line was to be broken, but it was not. The best record was made at the beginning of the Fiftieth Congress, when, in one day, the Senators introduced 582 bills. They stopped to-day at 505. Very nearly all of these measures have been in Congress before, and the great mass are claims and private pension bills of interest to nobody except the direct beneficiaries.

Mr. Sherman had the honor of putting in the first bill on the list, and, oddly enough, it was the measure offered by him last year, to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production. Mr. George offered a measure on the same subject, and later on Mr. Reagan did the same. Mr. Spooner, Mr. Sherman, and Chandler put in bills to regulate Congressional elections, and Mr. Vance sent up his familiar bill to repeal the civil service law.

On the subject of pensions bills were introduced by Mr. Dawes, extending the pension laws; by Mr. Manderson, Mr. Voorhees, Mr. Cullom, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Ingalis. Mr. Reagan offered a bill for the free coinage of silvar, and Mr. Stewart one for the free coinage of both gold and silver. Mr. Cullom introduced a bill reviving the grade of General of the Army, and Mr. Hawley one reviving the grade of Lieutenant General.

The liquor question received notice in a petition of the National Temperance Society for a Constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage; a joint resolution by Mr. Blair, proposing such an amendment, coupled with one for woman suffrage; a bill by Mr. Wilson of Iowa, subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of State laws; a bill by Mr. Frye for the appointment of a Commissioner on alcoholic liquor traffic.

Mr. Platt presented a copyright bill. Both Mr. Evarts and Mr. Frye submitted bills providing for leaves of absence for Custom House officers. Mr. Mitchell submitted a bill for nncent postage and one to prohibit objectionable foreign immigration.

Mr. Cullom presented a petition of the Short Horn Producers' Association for subsidies for steamships to South and Central America. The World's Fair was recognized in a petition presented by Mr. Cullom in favor of Chicago; Mr. Cockrell submitted one from Kansas City in favor of St. Louis, with Chicago as second choice.

Mr. Vest offered a resolution calling on the President for full information in regard to United States Consuls' fees in Great Britain.

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New-York City will have to be up and doing something in Washington if it hopes to contend against the activity of its rivals for the honor of giving the exhibition of 1892. Chicago has a headquarters here, with a capable committee in charge of it, and with several of its most energetic "hustlers" running about among members to create Chicago sentiment. They all seem to really want the fair, and to be willing to spend money, if necessary, to secure it.

St. Louis is also active, and as much opposed to Chicago as it is to New-York.

The impression appears to be that New-York's interests are to be left entirely in care of the New-York City delegation in Congress. Mr. Flower is expecting to do a great deal of working and Mr. Fitch, who has devoted most of his time to-day to missionary labor, will be a willing supporter of every effort for the metropolis. In Congress, however, the New-York support will be at a disadvantage. It is excinsively Democratic, in a House with a Republican majority. No matter how many assurances the members make of the absence of partisanship in the advocacy of New-York's demand the exclusively Democratic character of the advocates may tell against the city. In the case of Chicago there are Republican members from the city, and they are supported by the State delegations.

The New-York men have a great deal of legislative business to occupy much of their time, and it will be a mistake if the chances of the city for securing official preference is left entirely in their hands. It is altogether likely that these suggestions will be brought to the attention of the Committee of Promotion in New-York, and an effort made to have the city represented here by a good committee of citizens of both parties.

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Speaker Reed is expected to announce to-morrow the Committees on Rules, Accounts and Mileage, and Enrolled Bills. The Rules Committee will indicate the beginning of two other committees. It will probably have McKinley as Chairman of Ways and Means and Cannon as head of Appropriations, and Speaker Reed, as Republican members, and Randall and Carlisle of the Appropriations and Ways and Means Committees as the Democratic members. It is understood that ex-Speaker Carlisle has materially aided Mr. Reed by suggestions concerning the proper placing of Democratic members of the House on the standing committees.

Congressman La Follette of Wisconsin wants a place on the Committee on Ways and Means, and a Chairmanship of some little committee with a clerk. Mr. Caswell of Wisconsin wants to have a leading place on the Committee on Judiciary and a little Chairmanship also. These gentlemen did most of the work which brought Wisconsin into line for Reed, and think they ought to get what they want.

Congressman Wade of Missouri hopes to be made Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. They do say that Farmer Wade was like a rudderless ship at sea, floundering among the Speakership candidates, until he received a polite note to "My Dear Wade," which was signed "Reed." In response to that note, Wade called on the Maine statesman, and came forth the most positive Reed man in the Southern contingent. Since the caucus, it has been generally understood that Wade will have the Chairmanship which Milliken thinks is his own.

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President Harrison's recommendation that pensions be granted to veterans of the civil war who were mustered out sound, but who are now incapacitated by disease or casualty from earning a living is declared by some of the critics of his message not to be his own idea.

They say that Corporal Tanner is really entitled to the credit for that suggestion. In the report submitted by him to Secretary Noble before he retired from the Pension Office, were a number of recommendations which did not appear in the synopsis of the report given out from the Interior Department. It is asserted that the proposition submitted by the President was one of the things suppressed in Tanner's report and that it reached Gen. Harrison through Mr. Noble's report.

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The rules of the Executive Mansion have been rearranged as follows:

The Cabinet will meet Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock.

Senators and Representatives will be received by the President every day, except Mondays, from 10 until 11:30 A. M.

Persons not members of Congress having business with the President will be received from 11:30 A. M. until 12:30 P. M. every day except Mondays and Cabinet days.

Those who have no business, but call merely to pay their respects, will be received by the President in the East Room at 1 P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

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Clerk McPherson has appointed Charles R. McKenny of Minnesota to be Enrolling Clerk, vice King of Illinois, and Judson Holcomb of Pennsylvania to be Index Clerk, vice Otley of Virginia. The appointees formerly held the places to which they have been reappointed. Ezra L. Mocrehnuse of New-York has been appointed Assistant Librarian of the House, vice Barnett.

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In the hall of the House of Representatives to-night Representative Morrill of Kansas occupied Speaker Reed's chair, a dozen or two or spectators were around about the floor, and fourteen gentlemen, who think they are entitled to salaries, came up to the Reading Clerk's desk at successive intervals of ten minutes each, and read Washington's farewell address. It was Mr. McPherson's civil service method of testing the fitness of the men for the position of Reading Clerk of the House. There are two appointments to be made at $3,600 each. Those whose performances this evening were especially good will be tried in actual work for the House before permanent appointments are made.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—E. R. Carpenter, Ellesburg Centre, Clinton County.

Pennsylvania.—W. J. Dingas, Stanton's Mill; Mary E. Watt, Summit; J. D. Todd, Lesnureaville; Mrs. Mary R. Cotton, Tonghkenamon.

New-Jersey.—S. F. Washonrn, Milton.

Virginia.—Mrs. Virginia W. Fawcett, W. W. Fawcett, Fawcett's Gap; T. A. Holmes, Sharwood.

Maine.—Mrs. H. Houston, East Bradford.

A BANKING HOUSE FAILS.

THE TROUBLE CAUSED BY UNEXPECTED REVERSES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—Driscoll & Powers, bankers and stock brokers, 80 Devonshire-street, made an assignment this morning to George H. Perry of Perry & Perry.

Mr. Perry, the assignee, makes this statement to the angry creditors who besieged the firm's office to-day:

"The firm of Driscoll & Powers has in the past few weeks met with some unexpected and unfortunate reverses, which crippled it to an extent which rendered the advisebility of its continuing in business a grave question. After long consultation the firm assigned to me last night for the benefit of creditors, owing to the locally doubtful nature of the larger proportion of the claims against the firm it is impossible for me to state at the moment what the precise proportion paid to creditors will be, as I must examine their accounts, and it will take time to do this.

"I don't have to doubt whatever—I speak in all sincerity—that I shall be able to satisfy everybody. From what facts and figures I have already obtained, I have presented a certain offer to the creditors which has been received with almost unanimous satisfaction, and later developments are all on the favorable side. The partners have turned over everything they had to me. They will take no advantage of the gambileg statutes, and have in every way done all they conld for the protection of their creditors and the payment of all claims.

"If I am not hampered by attachments or forced to file the ordinary petition in insolvency, I believe I can close up the whole business in a week."

THE WOOL GROWERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—At the National Wool Growers' meeting to-day a committee to prepare an address to the wool growers of the United States was appointed. Its report will probably be presented to-morrow. A number of delegates arrived to-day and took part in the meeting. Judge Lawrence of Ohio delivered an address upon the subject of wool growing in the United States.

The feature of to-day's meeting was the annual address of Columbus Delano of Ohio, President of the National Association. He made a long plea in favor of protection, arraigning on the old familiar lines. "To those who favor free trade as our true policy," he said, "I address no protest against free wool. From their standpoint they are right. If it be free trade, let us have it as a system pure and simple, without the adulteration of duplicity under the name of 'incidental protection.' Let us do one or the other and have an economic policy that is entitled to an honest and correct name. A 'tariff for revenue' with 'incidental protection' is a delusion and a fraud. We need a national policy on this subject, honestly named. If protection, let it be general and uniform, embracing all American industries that can be profitably pursued by our people."

A SUMMER RESORT SOLD.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 4.—To-day the Point Chantanqua Summer resort on Chantauqua Lake was sold at auction by the bondholders. The hotel and grounds, upon which there is a mortgage of $77,000, went to W. H. Newman of Buffalo for $30,000, and the personal property and two yacht lots, mortgaged for $28,000, were sold for $17,000 to H. G. Fry of Rochester, Penn. The property was formerly owned by a Baptist association, but bad management made it a wreck. It is now proposed to make improvements and conduct the place as a first-class Summer resort.

MR. DAVIS MUCH BETTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Mr. Davis's condition has decidedly improved in the past forty-eight hours. The sick man sleeps well, feeds well, and is growing stronger. He varied his beef tea and milk diet to-day with a broiled chop. He has so much improved, in fact, that last night, for the first time since the arrival from Briarfield, watches were dispensed with, the lights were turned out, and all went to bed. Mrs. Davis, who has been constantly at her husband's bedside, declares that he is going to get well.

CAPT. POE RE-ELECTED.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 4.—At a meeting of the football eleven held last evening Edgar Allen Poe was unanimously re-elected Captain for the season of 1890.

Trainer James Robinson intends forming a team to enter the cross-country run of the National Association. The contest will take place about the middle of next February, and the starting point will probably be the Berkley Oval.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 32d-st., is a palatial, medal home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorenz Meioh, Proprietor.—*adv.*

You can select handsome and durable holiday presents from the new stock of Furniture Geo. C. Flint Co. (15th-st. and 5th-av.) now showing.—*adv.*

THE IRON TRADE BOOMING.

EVERY INDICATION OF A VERY PROSPEROUS YEAR TO COME.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 4.—All signs hereabout indicate that next year's output of iron and steel from the Pittsburg district will exceed this year's. Prices, too, which have had an upward tendency for some months, it is thought are likely to range higher if anything. One unusual circumstance which promises well for 1890 is the placing of large ore contracts already for next year. These are not made ordinarily until February. Pittsburg blast-furnace owners have purchased a larger tonnage of ore for next year's delivery than ever before. It is estimated that contracts for 1,000,000 tons of Bessemer ore for the furnaces of this district have already been placed at an advance of about $1 per ton over this year's prices.

The indications are that early next year a still further advance will be made. The buying has been done very quietly. For the past two weeks representatives of iron ore companies have quietly dropped into the city, made their contracts, and departed. One contract for 250,000 tons, and another for 200,000, and several smaller contracts were all booked within the past week, the ore to be delivered next year. This is taken to indicate that the iron business will be even better next year than it has been this year. The conclusion drawn by some iron men from this condition of affairs is that the cost of making pig iron will be increased about $1 65 per ton, with ore prices advanced $1, and this cost will be further increased if limestone and coke prices are increased.

Besides the activity in the raw material line there is noted also the usual demand for iron mill machinery. "There never was a larger request for rolling mill machinery than at present," said an official of the Lewis Foundry and Machine Company to-day. "The character of the machinery wanted is such as mills ask for only when an increased output is contemplated. From this we draw the conclusion, and have learned otherwise also that manufacturers are not increasing their facilities to accommodate possible orders, but that they find betterments necessary because of orders now in sight and in hand. In point of improvements, the Pittsburg district is ahead, but the Mahoning Valley is pushing us closely. Besides these districts the mills in all sections of the country are improving."

The addition of several blast furnaces to the already extensive plants of the Carnegie firms and the purchase of the Pittsburg Steel Casting Company's plant by the Oliver & Roberts Wire Company, two of the leading concerns in this section, are also considered as an indication that manufacturers are expecting more business next year than this.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

A FRUITLESS MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 4.—The Finance Committee of the American Association is in session, but has done nothing owing to the absence of Von der Ahe, who is not trying to engage players, and the fact that the committee is not yet ready to recommend any cities for the vacant places. President Phelps and Mr. Whittaker were the only gentlemen present from abroad; Mr. Lazarus representing both the Columbus and St. Louis Clubs. President Phelps said:

"We have plenty of applications, but the two cities which we are most desirous to have in the Association and which intimated that they would join have not yet made application, and we shall wait to hear from them. On that account the meeting of Dec. 9 will be postponed a few days, but not long. The Association meeting will be called by me the latter part of next week."

"What of your plans for next year?"

"We feel very much encouraged. Of conse, the loss of Indianapolis was a hard blow, but we shall give altogether as good a ball game as the League next year, and probably better. The Athletic, Columbus, and Louisville Clubs have ten each and the St. Louis Club eight of their old players signed. Mr. Whittaker tells me he is confident that Cross and Larkin have gone to the Brotherhood, but that Bierbauer denies having signed with the Brotherhood. The loss of the last would be more severe than that of the other two."

"Have you anything to say of the talk of a consolidation of the Brotherhood and Association?"

"I would rather not say anything yet. We are under the national agreement, and I consider it as binding on us. The League dealt us a severe blow, but they had a legal right to do so. I am led to believe, however, that the League and Brotherhood will reach a compromise before the season opens."

PASTOR BEALE IN TROUBLE.

HIS CONGREGATION SEEMS TO BE DISSATISFIED WITH HIM.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 4.—Ever since the flood there has been a good deal of talk about dissatisfaction in the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church here with its pastor, the Rev. D. J. Beale, D. D. Recently it was decided to call a congregational meeting to consider the pastor's status, and it was fixed for this evening. Notification was sent to Dr. Beale at Baltimore, where he has been staying for some time. He wrote in reply saying it would put him to great inconvenience and financial loss to attend the meeting this evening and asked for a postponement.

This letter was read at the service on Sunday last, but the church authorities declined to postpone the meeting. Mr. Beale arrived from Baltimore this morning. By a vote of 44 to 2 the members of his flock to-night decided to postpone for two weeks voting upon the proposition whether or not he should remain pastor.

Opinion is divided as to the result. It will be recalled that Dr. Beale became quite prominent during the flood relief labors by his work in behalf of the sufferers. His church was used into a morgue, where hundreds upon hundreds of bodies were cared for, identified, and prepared for burial.

The feeling against him has been engendered principally from his action in refusing to surrender the books of the morgue, which he is using in the preparation of a history of the great flood. The local committee wants the books to assist in completing and closing up its work.

The reverend doctor is also accused in some quarters of neglecting his congregation, but he claims he has devoted his health by his hard labors, and to have merely gone away to recuperate.

A BAD STORM ON LAKE ONTARIO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 4.—A heavy northeast gale, accompanied by a blinding snowstorm, has prevailed on Lake Ontario for two days. The schooner Kate left Charlotte Monday afternoon laden with 300 tons of coal for the Bay of Quinte, and fears are expressed for her safety.

It was reported yesterday that a large vessel was ashore at Manitou Beach, six miles west of the harbor. After much difficulty the life-saving crew succeeded in reaching a point opposite the vessel, which was a three-master. The crew of twelve men were finally rescued by nightfall and the vessel was abandoned.

The Erie Stewart is loaded with about 500 tons of coal bound for Toronto, Ontario, and left Charlotte Sunday evening. She had to put back, however, and was seen off Charlotte Harbor about dark last evening. She is on the rocks and it is feared will go to pieces.

THE CENTRAL FIELD CLUB TRIALS.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Dec. 4.—The running for second and third prizes in the Setter Derby of the Central Field Trial Club was finished to-day, with the following result: Sam C. beat Royal C.; Harry C. beat Sam C. and won second; Sam C. was awarded third.

The Pointer Derby was continued. The dogs selected from the first series are Joy J. against Miss Mealy; F. F. V. against Convex; Lady Hessen against Met; Flirt against Rip Rap.

THE COX BAILURE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The judgment creditors of Lewis S. Cox & Co., through their counsel, recorded to-day a general assignment to Ezekiel Hunn, Jr. No other steps were taken, and counsel stated that they had not yet received official notice of Mr. Singerly's injunction proceeding. When they do they will be ready to argue the question in court, and upon the decision will depend future litigation.

WILL THERE BE A BRASS SYNDICATE?

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—An evening paper says: "From every indication the brass manufacturers of the United States are perfecting a gigantic confederation. A meeting was held in the Grand Pacific to-day, but the business transacted was kept secret."

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat: makes the best bouillon after beating.—*adv.*

VIRGINIA AND HER DEBT

GOV. LEE'S SUGGESTIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, HAVING FULL POWER, MUST ACT—WHAT THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT IS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—Great interest was attached to the assembling of the Legislature to-day, chiefly on account of Gov. Lee's message, which was expected to deal at some length with the public debt question. It is principally devoted to this question and contains a mass of figures. Gov. Lee says on this inexhaustible topic:

"The first subject to which I direct your attention, as it is the first in importance, is the present condition of the State debt. This subject should receive your careful consideration and calm deliberation. Its solution brings peace, prosperity, and plenty to Virginia; its agitation misconception, misconstruction, and costly litigation to all concerned. It is the one weight on the wheels of State which retards their successful revolutions.

"In my message of Dec. 7, 1887, I submitted a detailed estimate of the annual expenses of the State. Since then these expenses have increased by the adoption of the Pension bill, increased appropriations to asylums made necessary by the lamentable increase of lunacy, to the Agricultural Bureau and to schools, as well as the increased cost of criminal prosecutions, all of which will be seen by reference to the detailed estimates accompanying this message. If the present appropriations are continued the amount available to pay interest upon any settlement of the debt will be $360,260. In view of the financial condition of the State as shown by a carefully-prepared estimate of receipts and expenditures, it is apparent that our wisdom will be taxed to provide for the payment of the annual interest, should the act of 1882 be accepted by our creditors.

"Any careful examination of the finances of the State should make it plain to the creditors and the people that the State is not now in condition to pay a larger sum in interest than that demanded by the present law without increasing taxes. If, however, the creditors are willing to propose a settlement which, while not departing in a marked manner from the principal and interest as now recognized by the State, either for the reason that some of the features of the present bill present insurmountable objections, or because in their opinion equity would demand the different classes of the debt to be funded into the new bonds at different rates than those laid down by the act of 1882, or for any other reason, I feel well satisfied that such propositions would receive your respectful consideration."

In concluding, the Governor tersely says: "We have seen that the State had to pay $237,000 per annum for the past two years for the coupons forced into the Treasury on judgments, so that this matter might be narrowed down to the simple proposition whether it would not be wiser, if the opportunity arrived, for the State to pay $163,000 a year more than we are now paying rather than to continue to be defendants in litigation that promises to outlive the present generation. It will be for the Legislature to determine what new revenue can be counted on to produce this $163,000 per annum. In the calculation of bonds, those held by the Literary Fund will not be presented for settlement, and it cannot be evaded.

The debt has grown to be such a troublesome matter, and the bondholders have been able, with the assistance of the United States courts, to enforce such unreasonable claims, that the time has come when the people want to reach the end of the whole wretched business. The State itself, through the action of Democratic Legislatures, has resorted to questionable means to discredit its own obligations. But the fact is that there was some show of justice to extenuate this injustice at the time that the laws were passed, which were intended to put the coupons out of existence as a tax-receivable tender. Now, however, the question must be met with more manliness and in a more liberal spirit. The conditions have been changed in a measure, and the laws as a policy of the State ought to be made to conform to the alteration. Virginia is not as poor now as she was six years ago, and the bondholders are not the only people who appreciate this fact.

Exaggerated statements as to the amount of outside capital invested in the State have been printed in the newspapers in the last few years. No one can be in this or any sentiment favorable created against the State which was not founded upon a perfect understanding of the case. Be this as it may, however, the condition of affairs in the State has certainly improved, and her ability to meet her obligations on a reasonable basis is now to be presented, if the largest taxpayers are to be accepted as competent authority. The natural resources of the Commonwealth have attracted the attention of capitalists everywhere. The "Old Dominion" is chuck-full of undeveloped wealth. From Lexington to Bristol, on the Tennessee line, there is an abundance of iron ore and coal. Nature has been grandly lavish in her endowments, and capital has been quick in making the discovery.

When Gov. Lee retires from office on Jan. 1 he will take charge of a company which expects to develop a splendid country near Lexington, and the point here is that not only Northern but English capital as well is behind and is supporting the new enterprise. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the moneyed interests outside of the State are not afraid that any revolutionary action will be taken as regards the State's obligations, although the contrary has been stated in the newspapers and by the speakers whom Gen. Mahone imported into Virginia prior to his late disastrous defeat.

If the Virginia debt had never been made a political issue it would have been settled years ago, and that, too, to the entire satisfaction of the foreign bondholders. But Gen. Mahone was the mischievous factor, the Mephistopheles, who led the majority in the wrong direction and poisoned the minds of the ignorant people who followed his leadership. It was he who forced the Democrats into ratifying the Riddleberger settlement; for had he not been the demagogue that he is a larger sum would have been acknowledged by the State, and provision would have been made to meet the interest without the objectionable features that mar the present law. So it will be seen that he not only committed the Republican Party to a financial system to which all the traditions and practices of that party had always been opposed, but, by massing all of the ignorant voters in the State against the Democrats, he succeeded in compelling his political antagonists to accept a "settlement" alike discreeful to both. Then he was a power; now he and his party have no future before them and nothing behind them except tee hatred of a justly-incensed people. So the Democrats will have no excuse if they fail to do their duty in the premises.

"Will the victorious party be equal to the occasion? It ought to be. The vast majority of the tax-paying people of the State stand ready to support any action ie the interest of exact justice. The question must be finally disposed of. The representative business man, wherever you may find him—in Richmond, Petersburg, or Alexandria; in Norfolk or in Bristol—will affirm the truth of this assertion. There has been too much of sacrificing conviction to expediency, too much of cowardice, too much of delay, too much of demagogy, and too much of truckling to mere political tricksters. Mahoee has been buried out of sight now, and nothing is to be feared from his party for several years to come. The Democrats, therefore, have no excuse for further dilly-dallying, and the present Legislature must 'come up to the scratch' if there is anything in party professions and party protestations." These were the sentiments that one of the most respected Democratic leaders in the State uttered in the presence of THE TIMES'e correspondent. He has traversed the State in every direction, and he knows whereof he speaks.

While this sentiment is entertained by those upon whom taxation falls most heavily, there are others in the Democratic Party who would go as far as Gen. Mahone has gone—and further, too, for that matter—in fighting the creditors and in favoring the passage or continuance of laws which would amount to practical repudiation. How far this element may be able to control legislation remains to be seee. Those who compose it, however, are not in touch with the men who contribute to the material development of the State, neither do they influence to any extent the spirit and action of the party to which they are joined.

While progress is the order of the day in Virginia, it is accompanied as well by a conservatism which would frown down revolutionary methods and discountenance ought that was to the discredit of the State. The lines were thus drawn when Gen. Mahone began his mischievous tinkering with the State debt years ago. They ought to and will be advanced now, if the better element of the Democratic Party is as influential as it should be. And inasmuch as the present Legislature is composed of the most conservative material there is no reason why it should not make a record for honesty and for that quality of justice which meets every obligation without discrimination or evasion.

PERU AND CHILI.

TREATING FOR THE RETURN OF THE PROVINCES OF TACNA AND ARICA.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 2.—It is reported from Santiago that the Peruvian Minister, Señor Don Carlos Eliee, has opened negotiatioes with the Chilian Government having for their object the liberation of the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

By the treaty of peace between Chili and Peru signed at Ancón in 1883 the surrender of the province of Tarapacá to Chili was agreed to, and also that the provinces of Arica and Tacna should remain under Chilian rule for ten years, at the end of which period the inhabitants of these two provinces should decide by a plebiscite whether they should belong to the Republic of Peru or of Chili, the republic retaining them undertaking to pay $10,000,000 to the other. The majority by far of the inhabitants of the provinces in question still consider themselves Peruvian, although under Chilian rule, and it is believed that the Peruvian Government is anxious to anticipate the settlement of the question by the payment of the sum agreed upoe.

It is stated that the answer of the Chilian Government is favorable to an early settlement on the terms proposed, but demands the immediate payment of the $10,000,000. This may cause some delay in the negotiations, as Peru is not in a position to accede to this demand. However, with the conclusion of the Grace cont

LEGISLATION FOR THE FAIR

THE BILL TO BE PRESENTED TO CONGRESS.

THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ADOPTS THE MEASURE OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE—THE FUND.

The General Executive Committee of the world's Fair met at its office in THE TIMES Building yesterday afternoon. The session was taken up with discussing the bill to be submitted to Congress prepared by the Committee on Legislation. A sub-committee composed of W. C. Whitney, Elihu Root, ann Chauncey M. Depew drew up the bill, and, after being approved by the Committee on Legislation, the document was passed on to the General Executive Committee. The bill was carefully considered section by section. A few changes were made in its sentences and it was finally adopted.

This resolution of Mr. Whitney's was also adopted:

Resolved, That a copy of this bill be transmitted to each of the Senators and members of Congress from this State, together with a copy of the pamphlet containing the statutes heretofore passed in similar cases, and that they be requested to select from their number a committee to act in matters relating to such proposed legislation.

Copies of the pamphlete and the bill will be sent to-day to the members of the General Committee. Mayor Grant presided at yesterday's meeting, and the members present were W. C. Whitney, G. G. Haven, John Boxart, E. D. Adams, J. C. Calhoun, ex-Mayor Cooper, Henry E. Howe, J. M. Bowers, Charles A. Moore, C. S. Smith, Thomas F. Ryan, Elihu Root, and G. L. Merrifield. The first section of the act is as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus an international exhibition of arts, sciences, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea be held under the direction of the United States International Commission, a corporation created by this act for such purpose in the city of New-York, in the State of New-York, to be inaugurated in the year 1892, and to be continued so long as shall be in the judgment of said commission advantageous, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, and subject always to the supervision and under the auspices of the Government of the United States."

Section 2 provides for the commission to consist of two Commissioners from each State and one from each Territory of the Union, together with Mayor Grant and the other members of the General Committee as the latter is now constituted. The body is to be designated as the United States International Commission. Its functions will continue until the close of the exhibition. One of the duties of the commission will be to fix the precise date of the Fair. It will also prepare and superintend and manage the exhibition "within the corporate limits of the city of New-York."

The commission will have a corporate existence, own a seal of its own, and may "purchase, take, have, and hold, and may grant, sell, and at pleasure dispose of all such real and personal estate as may be necessary in order to carry into effect the provisions of this act."

The Commissioners will be appointed within sixty days from the passage of the act by the President upon the nomination of the Governors of the States and Territories respectively. No appointment of any Commissioner will be made by the President. The number of alternate Commissioners is provided for. Other sections provide:

"That the said United States International Commission shall hold its meetings in the city of New-York, and that a majority of members present at the first meetings provided for in Section 9 shall be competent for the transaction of business, and the commission shall indicate by by-law the number requisite for the quorum at all subsequent meetings. The commission shall have full power to make all needful rules for its government, and to appoint such officers as in its judgment shall be advisable.

"That the said commission shall consider and report to Congress for their consideration, as soon as practicable after the appointment of Commissioners as herein prov ded, a suitable date for opening and closing the exhibition, a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening and dedication the same, the requisite Custom House regulations for the introduction into this country of any articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition, and such other matters as in their judgment may be important.

"That whenever the President of the United States shall be informed by the Governor of the State of New-York that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses herein provided for, the President, if after due examination he shall deem it expedient, shall proclaim, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open and close, and the place at which it will be held; and the said commissioners and the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commission, for publication by their respective governments for the information of the Government and people invite the foreign nations to take part in the said exhibition, and appoint representatives therefor.

"That the said commission shall have authority and is hereby empowered to receive subscriptions of capital stock to an amount not exceeding $20,000,000, to be divided into shares of $100 each, and said commission shall issue to the subscribers of the stock certificates therefor, under its corporate seal, which certificates shall bear the signatures of its President or of its Vice Presidents and Secretary or Assistant Secretary and Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, and be transferable under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed for the purpose."

The commission will be empowered to receive the subscriptions to the preliminary and guarantee funds contained in the books issued by the General Committee of the Fair. The proceeds of the stock subscriptione and moneys from all other sources are to be used to erect buildings and to provide for all necessary expenditures. Section 9 provides for the calling together of the commission by the Secretary of State in this city after the appointment of its members. The commission will open subscription books for sixty days, and then elect a permanent President, a Secretary, and Treasurer. The shareholders can elect twenty-five representatives, who, with the executive officers of the commission, will be a Committee on Finance.

Sections 11, 12, and 13 say:

"It shall be the duty of the Committee of Finance so selected to select suitable depositories for the deposit of all moneys received for said commission; to devise methods for raising funds for the commission with which to carry out the provisions of this act; to confer with the Secretary the commission as to all contracts to be made involving the expenditure of moneys; to carefully audit all accounts; to recommend a system of checks and safeguards, with a view of economy and efficiency in the financial administration of the said commission, and to make full reports to the commission at least every three months. It shall also be the duty of said Committee on Finance, from time to time, as occasion may require, to open books for further subscriptions to the capital stock, and to take all measures that may be useful to secure a collection of the same, using, if necessary, the name of the commission for the purpose, but the moneys so collected shall at all times be subject to control of the commission.

"The officers of said commission and the members of said Committee of Finance shall hold their respective positions for the term of one year from the day of their election, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified, before the expiration of which term, and for each year during which the commission shall exist, a new election shall be held at such time and place as said commission shall designate by public notice, and in the mode following, to wit: The members of the Committee of Finance shall first be elected by the shareholders, immediately after which the Commission shall proceed to the election of its officers. Any person elected as a member of said Committee of Finance or an officer of said commission shall be eligible to re-election.

"The United States International Commission shall prepare a classification of exhibits, and shall appoint all judges and examiners and such other subordinate officers of the exhibition and award all premiums, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the representatives of foreign nations. It may, at any regular meeting, elect an Executive Committee, which, under the control of the commission, shall have full power to act in its stead."

The commission will be authorized to issue bonds and prepare certificates of stock. When the exhibition shall have been closed the commission will, after settling all liabilities, divide its remaining assets among the stockholders pro rata. Reports from time to time of the progress of the World's Fair work will be made to the President of the United States. The commission's existence will not last longer than Jan. 1, 1893.

Sections 19, 20, and 21 provide:

"That the United States shall not in any manner nor under any circumstances be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings, or representations of the said commission, its officers, agents, servants, or employes, or any of them, or for the services, salaries, labors, or wages of said officers, agents, servants, or employes, or any of them, or for any subscription to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind issued by said commission, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses of any kind whatever attending such commission or exhibition, or accruing by reason of the same.

"Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act, as in its judgment the public good shall require; provided that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require the Government of any State to appoint the Commissioners provided for in Section 2, nor shall said Commissioners or any of them incur any liability for their failure or refusal to accept such position or perform the duties thereof.

"Not less than five million dollars shall be subscribed, and not less than 10 per centum thereof shall be paid in before any corporation shall do any business not other than the acts necessary to its organization. And no part of the capital stock or assets of said corporation shall be withdrawn by, or reminded to, or divided among the stockholders, or any of them, until all the debts and liabilities of said corporation shall be fully discharged."

The memorial which will be sent to Washington with the bill itself was returned yesterday to the Committee on Legislation for correction.

No action has been yet taken about opening a delegation to Washington. It seems to be the desire of the General Committee not to establish any headquarters at the capital. James W. Tappin of the Legislature Committee thinks that no stronger delegation than one composed of Mayor Grant, W. C. Whitney, Elihu Root, ex-Mayor Hewitt, Chauncey M. Depew, and J. C. Calhoun could accompany the bill and memorial.

Charles A. Moore of the General Executive Committee told a TIMES reporter yesterday that there was no possibility of Chicago getting the fair. "Why," he said, "Chicago is not in it at all. She can't raise the money. Even if Congress were to vote for her she wouldn't raise the necessary funds. We rested it as certain that if an international exhibition is to be held it will be held in New-York."

Mr. Tappin thinks that the preliminary expense fund should be collected as soon as possible. He is issuing circulars daily, calling for subscriptions to this fund. Of the $200,000 needed only $71,000 has been subscribed.

The largest subscription reported at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was that of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of $25,000. These subscriptions were received at the Chamber:

By the *Sun*:		By Frank Tilford:	
Various subscribers	$15	D. W. C. Ward	$100
By the *Herald*:		From the Mayor's Office, already published	3,955
Max von Dwingello	25	By S. W. Fairchild:	
By Frank Tilford:		Foster, Brown & Co	200
W. Simpson	10	By E. D. Adams:	
J. N. Beck	100	Winslow, Lanier & Co	25,000
Various subscribers	100		
Total Dec. 4, 8 P. M.			$29,595
Previously reported			$4,790,803
Grand total			$4,825,398

The following subscriptions were received at the Mayor's office:

Baeder, Adamson & Co	$5,000	H. E. Van Horne	$40
B. W. Jones	1,000	Miss Maggie P. Pascal, for Park Industrial School	35
W. A. Baeder Glue Co	500	N. T. Madan	20
Milligan & Higgins Glue Co	500	Mears & Foncark	20
Lord's Horticultural Mfg. Co	500	Robert H. Springs	25
R. & H Adams	300	Josiah P. Taylor	20
The La France Fire Engine Co., Elmira	250	Pennsylvania Bros	5
M. J. Power	100	George W. Oakley	5
Martin Gasser & Co	100	Chas. Schneidler	50
John Gerber	100	Francis Kell	100
Wm. Wolch & Co	100	Kuhn, L. & Hart	100
A. Bonneau, Jr	50	Wm. Wilson, Jr	100
Bernard Wernberger	50	Restorff & Bettmann	100
		F. J. Malloy	50
		Kuecherak Bros	25
		By Chas. Chucas:	
		Keys & Lockwood	250

Mr. J. D. Beale of Montgomery, Ala., a cotton merchant, who is at present in New-York, was asked yesterday how Alabama stood on the question of the location of the World's Fair. Everybody there, he said, was in favor of New-York. This was in spite of a visit paid to Alabama by a number of Chicago boomers. Their blandishments had not availed.

"BAD BOY EDDIE" GOULD.

HIS RAID ON A POOL ORGANIZED BY PAPA AND BROTHER GEORGE.

A hero whom Wall-street has not lately had much chance to celebrate made stock-market hearts glad yesterday by reappearing. Mr. Edwin Gould—known of old as Bad Boy Eddie—is the attraction. Dreary tales have been current to the effect that this interesting young man has reformed and was pledged to his fond papa never more to toy with the stock market, or at least never to be so utterly wicked as to sell "short" that fond parent's rattletrap railroad stocks. And apparently the lively lad did struggle to keep in the narrow path, but yesterday out came the revelation that the wiles of the world had overcome him.

It happened lately—or so, at least, the story goes in Wall-street—it happened that Mr. Jay Gould's elder son, George, organized a pool in Missouri Pacific stock, proposing to bull it to higher figures. Jay Gould himself is reported not only to have approved of the scheme but to have taken a personal "interest" in it. Funds were deposited, brokers were hired, and all the insinuative machinery was put in readiness for vigorous action.

But somehow the hum failed to materialize. The clique worked hard and bought heavily. They lifted the market by main strength up two or three points above 70, buying most at the higher figures, and yesterday the price sank to 68. The more the pool seemed willing to buy the easier it has seemed to come out. Wall-street has insisted that the depression was due to sales by Mr. Jay Gould, a charge that has been earnestly resented by that gentleman, who has taken every opportunity to help out George by trying to talk up quotations. Still, there have been such indications of "inside" selling that followers of the pool have run, taking accumulated losses rather than risk added ones, while bear operators, encouraged by these "inside" indications, have joined merrily in the raids and all the usual pounding processes.

Now jauntily turns up Mr. Edwin Gould, still, alas! the Bad Boy Eddie. Not a bit has he reformed. He floats in unbrotherly fashion over the fond Pacific pool's distresses. Brother George is routed, Papa Jay is undone, but Eddie, as wicked as ever, can afford to do enough emilius for the whole family. And why not? Suppose you, gentle reader, had an average profit of five full points on 25,000 shares of stock, or hadn't you be inclined to be jocular, if George and Papa broke, and Jay will still manage to subsist; but Eddie's $125,000—the profits of a single week—may, it is feared, tempt even those better members of the Gould household to waver in their chronic goodness.

PRISON KEEPERS BRIBED.

George Heide, a keeper in the Kings County Penitentiary, who was recently suspended on a charge of carrying on business relations with the prisoners, was arraigned before the Charity Commissioners yesterday for trial. The charges were made by Warden Hayes, who, in proof, submitted a letter from Robert Sigel, a prisoner, to his father, Gen. Sigel, stating that Heide had furnished him with groceries and had carried letters to Mrs. Sigel.

Heide admitted the truth of this, but alleged that he was merely following the custom set by other keepers. He said that this sort of thing had been going on for six years to his knowledge, and that Keepers Tully, Jones, Hansberry, Connors, and Dunn were equally guilty with him.

Commissioner Ray suggested that if groceries could be smuggled into the jail whisky could reach the prisoners in the same way. That liquor had been given them was ascertained some time since, and to put a stop to the custom were nostrums were placed over each cell door. This led to a revolt among the prisoners, many of whom refused to attend divine service in the chapel.

The Commissioners decided yesterday to investigate Heide's charges and summon all the keepers for examination on Saturday.

SEAMEN WASHED OVERBOARD.

The incoming vessels yesterday reported very severe weather off the coast on Tuesday night. The Circassia of the Anchor Line experienced a stormy passage from Glasgow. The passengers were obliged to remain below. On Monday, the 11th, it was blowing severely, a heavy sea boarded the ship, washing overboard a seaman named Matthison. All attempts to save him proved of no avail and he was lost.

Capt. Trapani of the Italian bark Grazia, which arrived yesterday from Alicante, reports that on Nov. 23, while it was blowing heavily, a seaman named Antonio Dipana fell overboard from the forethpmast yard and was drowned.

THE LOSS OF THE SANTIAGO.

The court of inquiry having in charge the investigation of the circumstances of the burning of the Wilson Line steamship Santiago at sea on Nov. 30 rendered its decision yesterday. After reviewing the facts of the case the court stated that in its opinion there was no evidence to lead to a conclusion as to the origin of the fire. The cotton was in good condition, and it appeared that it had been properly stowed. The foresight of Capt. Potter in taking his measures to extinguish the flames and looking out for the safety of the passengers and crew was commended.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.
4 CHRISTMAS SPECIALTIES IN FURNITURE.

DRESSING & SHAVING CABINETS, $13 AND UPWARD.

Reproductions of the latest French styles in Antique Oak and natural finish Mahogany. Trimmings of old silver and oxidized brass. These shaving cabinets are fitted with locked compartments for linen, locked drawers for razors, and every toilet convenience. Adjustable mirrors of French beveled plate; broad top of richly-grained wood; compartment drawers with dust-proof finish and every latest device.

ANTIQUE WRITING DESKS, $10 AND UPWARD.

Selected English Oak, cut quartered grain, with 16th and 18th century finishes. Fitted with upper and lower shelf for books and wide deep drawer; carved lid, richly decorated, with firm sliding supports. The inside arrangements of these desks include wide shelves, drawers, pigeon holes, square compartments, secret drawers, racks for books, &c. The workmanship is the finest throughout.

MUSIC CABINETS, $8 AND UPWARD.

The very latest styles, with curtained front, with glass looked door and with carved door, and beveled French mirror in panel. Our Music Cabinets are fitted with adjustable shelves and can be used for books, music, or unmounted photographs. Mounted on light, strong casters and finely finished.

BOOKCASES, $8 AND UPWARD.

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DECEMBER WEDDINGS.

MANY MATRIMONIAL PARTNERSHIPS FORMED IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

A wedding of fashionable note was that yesterday afternoon, at Grace Church, of Miss Fanny Hamilton Bowdoin, daughter of George S. Bowdoin, and Daniel Parish Kingsford of this city. The church was handsomely decorated with palms and Southern pines, and was crowded to the doors with the friends of the bride and groom.

Bishop Potter officiated at the ceremony, and was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of the church. The best man was the groom's brother, John Parish Kingsford, and the ushers were Temple Bowdoin, brother of the bride; Hamilton Hopnin, Charles A. Muen, C. C. Cuyler, C. D. Dickey, Jr., and Isaac Iselin.

The bride wore a Paris gown of white satin and point lace, and her point-lace veil, which was worn by her mother on her wedding day, was caught with three diamond stars and a wreath of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. Her bridesmaids were her sister, Miss Edith Bowdoin; the groom's sister, Miss Helen Kingsford; Miss Edith Parish, and Miss Elizabeth Millar. They wore Marie Antoinette costumes of pink silk, and carried large bunches of pink roses. Their corsages were clasped with pearl pins, gifts from the bride.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, at 39 Park-avenue, which was attended by the most intimate friends of both families. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. John Jay, J. J. Astor, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Bliss, Hamilton Fish, T. F. Cushing, Miss Edith Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bossom of Providence, Mrs. Kingsford, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, the Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. George Bend, Miss Bend, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Gracie, Lewis Morris, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Dodge, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

The bride's presents included a number of bits of silverware and jewelry from friends abroad and the house on the southeast corner of Thirty-first-street and Park-avenue, opposite her father's home. The house is her father's gift.

At her grandfather's residence at 218 West Fourteenth-street last evening Miss Florine R. B. Arnold, daughter of Eli Wolf Arnold and granddaughter of Simon Bernheimer, was married to Alfred Lincoln Seligman, son of the late Joseph Seligman of the banking firm of that name. The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell of the Temple Emanu-El officiated, and read the service under an immense wedding bell of roses.

The bride wore an Empire gown of white satin brocade and point lace, and a tulle veil held by a wreath of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley, and she wore a pearl necklace and a diamond and turquoise pendant, the gifts respectively of her grandfather and the groom. The bridesmaids—Miss Florence Kuhn, Miss Edith Heilman, Miss Blanche Arnold, and Miss Blanche Bernheimer, and the maid of honor, Miss Beatrice Bernheimer—wore pretty Directoire costumes of pink cashmere and crepe of white and gold, twined with pink roses. Two little girls, Miss Ethel and Miss Alma Seligman, also attended the bride, and wore quaint slips of white silk and muil. They carried baskets of white violets.

George W. Seligman, brother of the groom, and Lorin S. Bernheimer, uncle of the bride, acted as groomsmen; there were no ushers. The guests at the wedding dinner that followed the ceremony included Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Julius A. Ochen, Isidor Wormser, sr. and Mrs. De Witt Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. William Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Heilman, and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bernheimer.

Miss Adaline Louise Wels, daughter of Charles Wels, the organist, and John Wilson Hotaling of the real estate firm of French & Hotaling were married last evening at the bride's home, at 2,113 Madison-avenue, by the Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinson. The house was prettily decorated with oleinatie, smilax, and palms, and the bridal party stood under a wedding ring of pink roses. The bride wore a gown of pearl-embroidered white faille and a toile veil held by a wreath of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white roses and hyacinths. Her sister, Miss Gussie Wels, was her maid of honor and wore a frock of white surah silk. She carried a bunch of La France roses.

Herbert Hotaling, cousin of the groom, acted as best man, and the ushers were Frank Cloet, Anton B. and Harry F. Wels, brothers of the bride; Dr. J. M. Davis and Mortimer Cowperthwaite. Among the guests at the reception following the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Cowperthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Arden, Mr. and Mrs. George Feiler, William French, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Purdy, and Mr. and Mrs. David Hotaling.

Miss Laura Dater, daughter of Henry Dater, and Franklin Avery Chapman of this city were wedded at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, the Rev. Dr. Winchester Donald officiating. The bride wore a gown of white satin and a point lace veil, and carried a Prayer Book. Her maids of honor were Miss Lillian Ferris and Miss Daisy Hupke. They were frocks of silk muslin trimmed with yellow ribbons and carried yellow feather faus. John Lincoln acted as best man, and the ushers were Harry Dater, brother of the bride; Cornelius Ward, Anderson, of the Union Empire Company, and Henry McConnell. A small reception was held after the ceremony at the bride's home, at 71 West Fifty-second-street.

A pretty home wedding took place yesterday afternoon at Ardsley Towers, Dobbs Ferry, the nonntry residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Field, when Miss Lucy Mildren Matthews, a niece of Mrs. Field, became Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of Brooklyn. The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with ostrich feathers, and the ornaments were diamonds. She wore a white tulle veil.

The maid of honor was Miss Matthews, a sister of the bride. She wore white silk muil and carried a bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Misses Barney, Scott Mitchell, and Stephens, who wore white silk muil. C. L. Blair of Princeton was the best man.

Among the guests present were Mr. John L. Blair of Blairstown, grandfather of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Blair of Baldwin, N. J.; Charles Scribner, Arthur Scribner, John Scribner of New-York, John Lute Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. David Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Davis and daughter, Miss Warner, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Horace Robins and daughters, Miss Jaffrey, and Mr. and Mrs. Mumford.

DISINHERITED HIS WIFE AND SON.

Testimony was taken yesterday before Mr. Underhill, the assistant to the Surrogate, in the contest of the will of Isaac Halsey, a retired merchant, who died at his residence, 289 East Broadway, in August of the present year. The contestants are his widow and son, the latter a young man about twenty-three years old. Halsey's wife secured a separation from him in 1885 on the ground of abandonment and brutal treatment, and from that time to his death he lived alone. He made his will in 1889 cutting off his wife and son and leaving his property to strangers.

The principal legatees are Edwin R. Wilcox, a lumber merchant; James R. Scudder, and Annie Smith. The chief point in the defense of the contest are undue influence and unsoundness of mind. The evidence so far presented by the contestants shows that Halsey was in the habit of writing at Wilcox's dictation, that he slept with a large knife under his pillow, and several revolvers upon a table by his bed, the object of the armament being, according to his admission to witnesses, to prevent his wife killing him.

COL. O'BYRNE SLIPS AWAY.

Col. John O'Byrne left Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, taking the Philadelphia train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The report that he had gone to Philadelphia with the intention of taking a steamer for Boston could not be verified either at Taylor's Hotel or at the office of Abraham Gruber, Col. O'Byrne's counsel. This morning Mr. Gruber attended the meeting of the Hoffman creditors at Taylor's Hotel and was closeted some time with his client, who soon afterward left for parts unknown. Col. O'Byrne had been living at this hotel, awaiting the result of the dock investigation, for eight days.

The hearing to show cause why the order of arrest against Col. O'Byrne should not have been vacated did not take place yesterday before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers. It was adjourned until this morning at the request of Corporation Counsel Clark, who sent word to the court that he had not had time to prepare answers to the affidavits served on him.

GOOD NEWS FOR PLAYGOERS.

Manager Rosenquest, realizing that in time all of the theatres in this city will be obliged to reduce their prices from the standard that has prevailed since the war, has decided to adopt a reduced scale for seats and admission to the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, beginning with the engagement of Miss Annie Pixley next Monday night. On and from that date the following prices will prevail: The entire gallery, 25 cents, with no reserved seats; orchestra circle and balcony, reserved, 50 cents; parquet, orchestra, 75 cents, and orchestra sofas, $1. No higher price will be at any time charged at this house, and the standard of first-class attractions will be continued in the future as in the past. Mr. Rosenquest considers this the most important move that he has ever made at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, and believes that the reduced scale of prices, with the best class of attractions, will be appreciated by the public.

LAYING A CORNERSTONE

THE NEW HOUSE OF THE OLDEST GERMAN CLUB.

A HANDSOME STRUCTURE—THE HISTORY OF THE CLUB AS SKETCHED BY PRESIDENT MOTZ.

The Deutscher Verein, which, being translated, means German Club, yesterday afternoon laid the cornerstone of its new clubhouse, an Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, the erection of which marks an important period in the life of the organization. The house promises to be a very handsome one. It will have a front of 75 feet on Fifty-ninth-street, facing Central Park, a depth of 110 feet, and will be five stories high above the basement.

The façade of the building will be in the Italian Renaissance style, constructed of buff Indiana limestone, the architecture being massive through the basement and first story and lighter in character above. The upper stories will be surmounted by the arms of the club and the seals of the city and State of New-York, elaborately carved in stone. The fifth story will be crowned by a projecting and richly-carved cornice and balustrade of stone.

The inner portion of the house, including part of the second story, will be used for club purposes, and the remainder for apartments. The first floor will be five feet above the sidewalk, and contain reading, reception, and card rooms, and a large dining hall, with two private dining rooms adjoining, which can be thrown into one large hall for festive occasions. All the rooms on the main floor, including the hall, open into each other, to the best advantage for reception and like occasions. The main hall will be finished in hard wood, with a wainscoting of marble and a floor of marble mosaic. The other rooms on the first floor will be finished in hard wood after special designs. The cornices and ceilings of this floor will be elaborate.

The piercing cold did not prevent the attendance of a good representation of the substantial men who form the club at the ceremonies yesterday. Without much delay the six hox was deposited in the great white limestone, which has the place of honor in the building, and the stone was lowered to its place. The box contained the New-York morning newspapers of yesterday, the by-laws of the club, the name of the Building Committee, the address of President Motz, and samples of the coins and paper money of the present day. The fact that the newspapers contain President Harrison's first annual message was spoken of as an immaterial incident. The names of the Building Committee are as follows: Ferdinand Mntz, B. Wendt, William Steinway, Henry Villard, William Helmrath, William Schall, Frederick Muller, Jonus A. Strasberg, William Baumgarten, Robert Behr, Dr. L. Wehst, and Anton Meyer.

When the ceremony over the cornerstone had been concluded, President Motz delivered the address. Referring to the history of the club, he said: "It was, indeed, a very happy thought to postpone the cause of our present meeting to celebrate the forty-seventh birthday of our Verein. No event in the long history of our club can be compared in importance and gratifying nature to the act just now performed, the laying of the cornerstone of our new building. It is a manifestation of our own strength, the consciousness to be able to create something which not only in its material form is to be beautiful and pleasing to the eye, but which also in its intrinsic worth and fitness shall be to that material form in every way a fitting counterpart. That two beautiful characteristics will always believe in our club and see its first inception we will be sure to take with us to our new home and install them there so thoroughly that they may for all time continue to be the fundamental principles of our nature. They are the German cordiality and joviality."

President Motz referred to the meeting of a few men on Dec. 4, 1842, at Delmonico's, 76 Broad-street, with the purpose to form a social club. The organizers were Otto Andre, A. Henschel, C. Meiotta, Wilhelm Maus, F. Kunkelmann, Theodore Ortgiesenthal, Herman Boker, William Sichelschmidt, August Belmont, Carl Jay, Dr. Geschelidt, Edward Kaupe, G. W. Krueger, Charles Luelling, H. Schoper, and Anton Scheler. The initiatory steps in organization were then taken, and in the next few months several others were added to the list. Oct. 28, 1843, there were forty-two members, and a resolution was adopted declaring the club permanent. Quarters were taken at the corner of Beaver and South William streets, and on the 4th of November, 1843, by-laws were adopted declaring that "this society, founded Dec. 4, 1842, bears the name of 'Deutscher Verein.'" William Loesehigk was elected first President and G. vom Baur first Treasurer. The club continued with greater or less prosperity until 1848, when new quarters were secured, a house taken, 122 Chambers-street, on a lease of several years, and great prosperity followed. On May 1, 1859, the club moved to 104 Fourth-avenue, and in 1862 it had grown so much that the house adjoining had to be leased to give it more room. Another removal was eventually made necessary, and in June, 1874, the club went to 13, 15, and 17 West Twenty-fourth-street, where it built a large dining room in addition to these houses, and where it now is. President Motz added:

"We had thus arranged for ample accommodation, and thought that we would fully answer the club's requirements for a long time to come. In the course of years, however, it became apparent that the unity created among the Germans abroad through our club-house, as the first German empire, was also inducu closer ties of fellowship and appreciation among the Germans here, and as it happened. Once started, the movement spread rapidly, and soon thereafter the firm establishment of a warm fraternity between all Germans was the happy result. In other German social clubs of this city the propriety was thereupon suggested to at once meet this interesting state of circumstances by erecting commodious buildings of their own up-town. We can all quite well remember how timidly these propositions were at first received, and how the glorious success of these undertakings far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Unfortunately we were not in a condition to avail ourselves of this happy impulse, because any considerable growth of the club was made prohibitive, owing to a proportionate want of space in our three old-fashioned houses, and owing to the fact that they were bound to them by contract for still quite a number of years. So we waited patiently until about a year ago, when the time was not far off that we had to declare either for or against renewal of the lease contracts from May 1, 1891. A number of members then promptly suggested the propriety of moving up town and erecting a home of our own. The idea was well received, presently took more decided form, and soon after found such general approval that we have since been going on under a full head of steam proposed to provide means and doing other active work, until we have now reached this present happy occasion, which, indeed, is one for congratulation and sincere thankfulness.

The new clubhouse and grounds cost about $300,000, all of which has been subscribed. The club has about two hundred members, nearly all of whom are German or German-American merchants. It is the oldest German club in this city. Its membership has always been composed of the best elements of German society, with a few exceptions, men born from other nationalities, all speaking the German language. German seems to be the language of the club, and all the ceremonies yesterday were in that tongue. Social intercourse is the chief aim and purpose.

The officers of the club are: Ferdinand Motz, President; H. Meyer, Vice President; R. Wendt, Treasurer; Oscar Feddersen, Secretary. Among its members are G. Amsinck, Count Arco Valley, German Minister at Washington; F. A. Von Bernuth, G. Bertschmann, Swiss Consul at New-York; Phil Bissinger, F. de Bary, L. F. Dommerich, Theodore Dreier, E. W. G. Kaye, A. Reiner, A. Feigel, German Consul General at New-York; E. Gessler, Siegfried Gruner, Karl Hansen, Theodore A. Havemeyer, K. Meissner, W. Mertens, Anton Meyer, Count Kessler, H. R. Kunhardt, C. H. Marmeineke, German Consul at New-York; George H. Moller, F. Muller, E. Oelbermann, Herman Oelrichs, Carl Otto Pelara, Dr. Anton von Palmschek, Austrian Consul at New-York; John F. Pupke, Gov. Salomon, William Schall, G. Schirmer, Charles F. Schmidt, H. A. Schnabel, William Steinway, Baron C. von Thumsen, William Toel, Genrke Weeendonck, and L. Windmuller.

The club's grounds extend through to Fifty-eighth-street, and a yard of 20 feet in width will always be kept open to secure air and light. The architects of the building are Mohlau, Reed & White. The contractors for mason work are Marc Eidlitz & Son, and contractors for carpenter work are Heddon & Son. Sinclair & Co. do the stone work, and Batterson, See & Eisele the marble work.

THREE WOMEN WOUNDED.

ONE DEATH RESULTS FROM AN ITALIAN TENEMENT HOUSE QUARREL.

Three women were shot yesterday during a quarrel on the top floor of the Italian tenement house at 69 James-street and one of them died in a few minutes after receiving her wound. Six persons were engaged in the quarrel. On one side were the three women, on the other two men and one woman. All concerned were Italians.

All the firing was done by the second party. When the smoke cleared away the three women were all wounded, one mortally, two bullets having pierced her lung and heart. She was Emilia Varallo, aged twenty-six, the wife of an Italian restaurant keeper at 7 James-street. The second woman wounded was her aged mother, Patronilla Bercia, who had a bullet in her left shoulder, and the third woman was Marie Cerase, her sister. Mrs. Varallo died in a few minutes. The two men, Antonio Buquto and Giuseppe Scannone, who were concerned in the shooting escaped, but Asunda Buquto, the wife of one of them, was captured by the police. She is said to have shot Mrs. Varallo.

The murder seems to have been the result of a quarrel, which jealousy and rage at having been refused a loan began.

Buquto is said by his countrymen to be a desperate character. About a year and a half ago, when penniless, he was befriended by Varallo and his mother-in-law, and ran up a board bill of $50, which he promised to pay as soon as possible. He went to Tennessee, where he worked as foreman over a gang of Italian laborers, whom he cheated out of their pay. When his employer took him to task Buquto threatened to shoot him. Buquto had married a woman who was possessed of some property, and subsequently it turned out that her husband was still living in Italy.

On their return to this city Buquto and his wife put up at Mrs. Bercia's. They constantly wrangled, and the woman's first husband, and on Tuesday night they fought and began smashing the furniture.

Yesterday morning an Italian informed Varallo that the Buquios were again quarreling. Mrs. Varallo took her child and hurried to her mother. Mr. Varallo followed, and on entering the house heard sounds of the presence of women. He ran out for an officer, and when he returned with a couple he saw his wife lying on the floor dying, and his mother-in-law and sister-in-law badly wounded. The male assailants had fled and Mrs. Buquto had disappeared under the bed. The wounded women were taken to Chambers-Street Hospital, where they said that the quarrel had partly arisen from Mrs. Bersia's refusal to lend Buquto $400 to open a grocery store.

Deputy Coroner Jenkins made an autopsy on the body and the murdered woman was found that she had been shot twice, and that either of the shots would have been fatal. Mrs Buquto was taken to the Tombs, where she was remanded for examination.

SWINDLED BY FORGERS.

THREE BOGUS CHECKS CASHED BY THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK.

Some skillful forgers are operating in this city and all efforts of the police to capture them have so far proved futile. Rudolph A. Hofmann, a saloon keeper at Sixth-avenue and Forty-third-street, is the last object of their attention, and the Lincoln National Bank mourns the loss of about $500 in the operation. The discovery that Mr. Hofmann's account was overdrawn, and the accidental meeting of Hofmann and the bookkeeper of the bank probably saved the bank a much larger loss.

Hofmann tells the story of his acquaintance with the forgers as follows: A week ago last Monday a well-dressed man about thirty years of age entered his saloon and, claiming to be an old patron of the establishment, asked Hofmann to give him a check for $15 in exchange for cash, which he said he wanted to send away by mail. The stranger departed with the check only to return in the following day, saying that he had not been able to send it. Hofmann's service was thought of the affair until the meeting of Hofmann and the bookkeeper some days later. Then it was discovered that three checks purporting to have been drawn by R. A. Hofmann to the order of John Williams, aggregating $485, had been presented at the bank and paid.

Hofmann, upon sight of the checks, pronounced them forgeries, and a microscopic examination showed that the signatures had been skillfully traced. The bank officers feel particularly sore over the matter, as it is, they claim, their first loss in such a manner.

DID NOT KNOW OF THE LAW.

JERSEY CITY WILL ALONE PAY FOR ITS PAVEMENTS.

Some time ago the Jersey City authorities appropriated a large amount of money for the repaving of Montgomery-street from Grove-street to the foot of the hill with granite bloc

RACING IN NEW-JERSEY

"FATHER BILL" DALY FOOLS THE TALENT AGAIN.

THERE WILL BE NO ADMISSION FEE CHARGED AT ELIZABETH AFTER TO-MORROW—CLIFTON RACES.

There was a decided falling off in the attendance at the New-Jersey Jockey Club's races yesterday. In consequence Mr. Michael Dwyar, the President of the association, announced that on and after Friday next the admission would be free. The track was in excellent condition and fast, as the time for the last races proves. Glenmound running a mile and winning easily in 1:42¾. Martin Russell, who was hacked down from 18 to 5 to 6 to 5, was outspeeded from the start, Wilfred beating him easily for the place.

"Father Bill" Daly surprised the talent by winning the opening event with his filly Glory, an outsider in the betting. Harry Faustus landed the money for his numerous backers in the second race, but it was a close call. The two-year-old Hemet, a despised outsider, gave him a hard race. The Dwyer Brothers won the next evente with Meriden and Tavistan respectively. The former won easily, but Tavision had a narrow escape, just defeating Re-Echo by a thin last jump. Pelham, an even money favorite, won the fifth event as he pleased. Details of the racing and betting follow:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages; beaten allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17¾.

W. O. Daly's ch. f. Glory, 3 years, by The Ill-Used-Bessie, 100 pounds.....(Lambley) 1
C. Cornehlsen's ch. g. Carnot, 3, 104.....(G. Covington) 2
J. M. Jeffcott's br. f. The Abbess, 2, 86....(Weber) 3
Cambyses, 110½; Lster Oc, 102; Conemara, 107, and Fannus, 110½, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Carnot, 2½ to 1; Fannus, 3 to 1; Cambyses, 3½ to 1; Glory, 8 to 1; Conemara, 10 to 1; Edward F. and The Abbess, 15 to 1 each; Later On, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Carnot, 4 to 5; Cambyses and Fannus, 6 to 5 each; Glory, 2½ to 1; Conemara and The Abbess, 4 to 1 each; Edward F., 5 to 1; Later On, 6 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:04¾. The winner was bought in for $350.

E. Corrigan's ch. g. Harry Faustus, 4 years, by Fadeaway-Mollie Gates, 122 pounds....(Gerbardy) 1
Castle Stable's ch. c. Hemet, 2, 95.....(French) 2
G. Forbes's b. h. Fred B., 6, 130.....(Conlan) 3

Not Guilty, 116; Pall Mall, 105; Nugget, 115; Sophist, 99; Postic, 122; Maid of Woodlands gelding, 111; Al Reed, 116, and Matel, 113, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Harry Faustus, 8 to 5; Fred B., 2 to 1; Pall Mall, 10 to 1; Nugget and Not Guilty, 12 to 1 each; Hemet, 25 to 1; Postic, 30 to 1; Sophist, 40 to 1; Mabel, 50 to 1; Al Reed and Maid of Woodlands gelding, 80 to 1 each.

For place—Against Harry Faustus, 2 to 5; Fred B., 3 to 5; Pall Mall, 4 to 1; Nugget and Not Guilty, 5 to 1 each; Postic, 6 to 1; Hemet, 8 to 1; Mabel, 20 to 1; Maid of Woodlands gelding and Al Reed, 30 to 1 each.

Won by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:23¾.

Dwyer Brothers' b. f. Meriden, 3 years, by Billet-Mercedes, 107 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
J. E. McDonald's ch. f. Manola, 3, 104.....(Hiley) 2
P. S. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 3, 117.....(Soden) 3

Wheeler T., 105; G. W. Cook, 112; Pozzle, 109; Sunshine, 87, and Lilly Kinney, 75, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Meriden, even money; Tipstaff and Wheeler T., 5 to 1 each; G. W. Cook, 8 to 1; Manola and Lilly Kinney, 10 to 1 each; Pozzle 40 to 1; Sunshine, 80 to 1.

For place—Against Meriden, 1 to 3; Tipstaff, 5 to 5; Wheeler T., 2 to 1; G. W. Cook, 2½ to 1; Manola and Lilly Kinney, 4 to 1 each; Pozzle and Sunshine, 8 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; a half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Tavistan, 3 years, by Luke Blackburn-Silver Maid, 109 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Bovarwyck Stable's br. f. Re-Echo, 3, 84.....(Stevenson) 2
G. B. Morris's br. c. King Idle, 4, 106.....(Soden) 3

Guy Gray, 101; Lela May, 109, and William Daly, Jr., 99, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Tavistan, 3 to 5; Lela May, 6 to 1; William Daly, Jr., 7 to 1; Guy Gray, 10 to 1; Re-Echo, 12 to 1; King Idle, 20 to 1.

For place—Tavistan, barred; against Lela May, 7 to 5; William Daly, Jr., h to 5; Guy Gray, 2½ to 1; Re-Echo, 3 to 1; King Idle, 6 to 1.

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds and three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾.

J. Hunter's b. c. Pelham, 3 years, by Lexington-Repose, 99 pounds.....(Riley) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Newborg, 3, 107...(Bergen) 2
J. E. McDonald's b. c. Bill Barnes, 3, 102...(G. Covington) 3

Village Maid, 93, and Zaphyrus, 97, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Pelham, even money; Village Maid, 3½ to 1; Bill Barnes, 5 to 1; Newburg, 7 to 1; Zephyrus, 8 to 1.

For place—Against Pelham, 2 to 5; Village Maid, 6 to 5; Newborg and Bill Barnes, 7 to 5 each; Zephyrus, 4 to 1.

Won by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:42¾.

W. O. Daly's b. g. Glenmeond, 5, 95.....(Stevenson) 2
R. Lewis's ch. c. Martin Russell, 3, 104.....(Lambley) 1
P. H. Grill's ch. g. Wilfred, 5, 95.....(G. Covington) 3

Barrister, 99, and Theodosius, 109½, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Martin Russell, 8 to 5; Glenmound, 3 to 5; Theodosius, 4 to 1; Barrister, 5 to 1; Wilfred, 7 to 1.

For place—Against Martin Russell and Glenmoood, 1 to 2 each; Theodosius, 7 to 5; Barrister, 8 to 5; Wilfred, 2 to 1.

Won by three lengths; four between second and third.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

The racing at Clifton, N. J., yesterday resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Eatonstown won, with Chapman second and Sonvenir third. Time—1:45½.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Nina W. won, with Osceola second and Kitty Pease third. Time—1:04¾.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Blessed won, with Highland Mary second and Wanderer II., third. Time—1:04.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Firefly won, with Can't Tell second and Wild Cherry third. Time—1:31½.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Bilda won, with Young Duke second and Adonis third. Time—1:24½.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Jack Rose won, with Garrison second and Lemoine H. third. Time—1:19.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Pericles, 110 pounds; King of Norfolk, 110; Theora, 107; Flittway, 106; Hoyle, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Dalesman, Lancaster, 110 pounds each; Cathedral Gelding, 105; Alan Archer, 107; Equality and Prince Edward, 105 each; Carrie G., 103.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Jennie McFarlane, 103 pounds; King of Norfolk 99 Van, 102 each; Pocahontas, Wallace, and Frank Ward, 98 each; Jeonie H., 93; Raymond G., 89.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Huntoon and Crusader, 137 pounds each; Melodrama, 132; Blackthorn, 127; Rosarium, Tom Kearns, Jim Murphy, and Lakewood, 117 each; Kitty Pease, 114; Rinell A., 111.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Red Elm, 137 pounds; Bolt's Eye, 127; Playfair, 132; Bradborn and Richland, 127 each; Seatlok, Lorris, Alveda, Red Leaf, and Silver Star, 117 each; Sparling, 112; Unity, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Madolin colt, 118 pounds; Bad Lassie and Fanatina, 115 each; Folly, 105; Lemoine H., 98; Mayfield gelding, 93; Veva, 90.

THE GUTTENBERG ENTRIES.

The Hudson County Jockey Club announces an excellent programme of seven races for today, the entries and weights being as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Waterloo, Barrientos, Jerry, Au-revoir, Shakespeare, Blas, and Visashokon colt, 118 pounds each; Lexington, Pelix, Wanda, Wee Lassie, Chateau, Miss Nevada, William Henry, Ozone, Spendort, and Belle Kennedy, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Snitor, 112 pounds; Jim Mulholland, 111; Refund, 110; James Norris and Chesney, 109 each; Vanguard, Bessie Barker, 107 each; Ralph Black, 107 each; Bela and Pusser, 103 each; Stephanie and Lemon Blossom, 102 each; Landseer and Nita, 101 each; Sun-rise and Keshaw, 99 each; Bob S. and Reporter, 97 each; Big Brown Jug, 95; Litchfield, 92.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Bradford, 118 pounds; Ocean, Cupid, King Crab, Autumn Leaf, and Electricity, 115 each; Benedict, 113; Glimmer, 110; Kildeo, Sam Morse, and Ranoocas, 90 each; Jolly, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Julia Miller, 128 pounds; James C., 120; John Finn, 119; Slasher and Anomaly, 117 each. Nattot, 116; Glenluce and Lomax, 115 each. Thad Rowe, 114; Rocks, 113; Howe, 110; Ballyhoo, 110; Arizona, 104; Little Bill, 97; Memory, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile and an eighth. Lavinia—Belle and Speedwell, 112 pounds; Drumstick and Glendale, 109 each; Bradford, 108; Donboyna and Belwood, 102 each; Carnage and Hamlet, 101 each; Larchmont, 100; Glenmound, 99; Portland, 97; Ralph Black and William Daly, Jr., 90 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Tunis, Clatter, Wayward, and Easterbok, 125 pounds each; Tyro e and Black Jack, 123 each; Lottery, Top Bothwell, and Vaulter, 118 each; Compensation, Top Sawyer, Don't Know, Mamie Hay, Watch 'Em, Bob C., Stanley Sharpe, and Alfred, 115 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Lord Bonconsfield, 124 pounds; Trojan, 121; Dr. Jekyll and Little Mickey, 118 each; Sam Viol and Fletch Taylor, 115 each; Volatile, 112; Parlow, 111; Teddington, 110; Velvet, Peacock, Miller, and Miss Olive, 109 each; Millie R., 92; Ginsy Lily, 88.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 4.—Seventy-four head of thoroughbreds were sold here to-day at auction by Col. & D. Bruce. They averaged $636, the amount realized being $47,040. The weather was cloudy and cool, but the attendance was large and the bidding spirited. The highest prices were paid for the following:

Ban Boy, ch. c., yearling, by King Ban-Lida Stanhope. A. W. Stanhope, Midway	$1,050
Lida Stanhope, ch. m., by Waverly-Ada Cheatham. M. Young, Lexington	1,630
Bay filly weanling, by Falsetto-Lida Stanhope. Mike Keegan, Louisville	850
Vellera, ch. c., yearling, by Springbok-Valasco. Straus & Lyne, Lexington	2,275
Avalon, b. c., yearling, by Ambrain-Venilia. J. M. Kimbrough, Lexington	1,225
Berdella, m. ch. f., yearling, by Spriegbok-Easter Planet. E. C. Hopper, Middle, Ky	1,000
Actress, ch. f., yearling, by Springbok-Edith. J. M. Kimbrough, Lexington	1,400
Kinseem, b. f., by Longfellow-Sylph. James Murphy, Lexington	1,800
Fauna, b. f., yearling, by Longfellow-Syiva. John H. Merris, Louisville	1,375
Semper Fidele, b. f., yearling, by Longfellow-La Sylphide. C. L. Railley, Midway, Ky	825
Elkner, br. c., yearling, by Longfellow-Locust Bloom. W. O. Scully, Lagleville	2,300
Pomfret, blk. c., yearling, by Longfellow-Astette. W. R. Letcher	1,000
Brown colt, (imported,) yearling, by The Rake-Fiore McDonald. John E. Madden, Lexington	1,600
Chestnut filly, yearling, by Hindoo-Red and Blue. Byron McClelland, Lexington	2,800
McKinley, ch. c., yearling, by Springbok-Zulite. Straus & Lyne	1,650

SIGNALS WHEN TOWING.

THE RULE AS ADOPTED BY THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—When the International Marine Conference met to-day it immediately proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed yesterday by Capt. Richard of France to Section G of Article XII. in the additional report of the Committee on Sound Signals. This amendment proposed to compel sailing vessels towing to make the same signals as steam vessels towing. After considerable discussion the amendment was adopted. Several other amendments to the section were proposed and accepted, and, as finally adopted, it reads as follows:

"A steam vessel and a sailing vessel, when towing, shall, instead of the signals provided for in Sections A and C of this article, at intervals of not more than two minutes, sound on the whistle, siren, or fog horn, three blasts in succession, namely, one prolonged blast, followed by two short blasts. A vessel towed may also give this signal on her fog born, but not on her whistle or siren."

When the conference reassembled, after recess, it proceeded with the consideration of Section H in Article XII. in the additional report of the Committee on Sound Signals, and it was adopted as follows:

"A steam vessel wishing to indicate to another the way is off her ship, upon hearing you repeat me,' may sound on her whistle or siren three blasts, viz., short, long, short, with intervals of about one second between them."

Several of the delegates wanted a special fog signal for vessels not under command or vessels laying or picking up telegraph cables, and to this end a delegate presented a resolution embodying this proposition as the sense of this conference. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 15 to 4. No signal, however, was chosen, and the work of selecting it was referred to the Committee on Sound Signals, after which the conference adjourned until to-morrow.

PLANS OF YACHTSMEN.

Word has been received in this city that Sir Roderick Cameron, owner of the schooner Lady Evelyn, has given an order to William Fife, jr., the Scotch designer of the wonderful little cutter Minerva, for a seventy-foot yacht, to be built for racing in American waters next season. This makes two new seventies to be built on the other side of the Atlantic, Mr. Jameson, former owner of the Irex, having placed an order with A. Richardson, and it is stated on the most reliable authority that Mr. E. D. Morgan, owner of the schooner Constellation and the cutter Tomahawk, will order a seventy from an American designer, if the New-York Yacht Club does not change its measurement and classification rules at its special meeting next Tuesday evening.

Mr. Morgan is opposed to a change in the rules, as he does not consider the proposed change as either just to the present boats or desirable at this time. If Mr. Morgan should build a seventy there would be four American yachts, including the Katrina, Shamrock, and Titania, to compete against three foreign vessels, including the Valkyrie, which is expected to race in American waters.

If the rules are changed, the Adema Brothers of Boston will probably abandon their idea of building a forty-footer on Mr. Burgess's designs to beat the Minerva.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Lieut. Edward Stordy has been detached from the New Hampshire and ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Surgeon O. A. Skeltried from the naval station, New-Loocon, and ordered to the New-Hampshire; Surgeon J. Nash from the New-Hampshire and ordered to the Portsmouth; Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Berger from the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. John M. Guthrie, Thirteenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. W. Y. Stamper, Twenty-first Infantry, have been relieved from duty as members of the general court-martial appointed Oct. 3, and First Lieut. William C. McFarland, Sixteenth Infantry, has been ordered as a member of the same.

The Board of Survey on the Brooklyn, now at Norfolk, Va., has reported to the Navy Department that that vessel cannot be repaired within the 20 per cent. limit, and she will, therefore, be condemned and appraised for sale.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John H. Hall has been ordered to the naval station, New-London, Dec. 10; Passed Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee to examination for promotion.

First Lieut. D. H. Boughton, Third Cavalry, has been ordered to Fort Snpply, Indian Territory, in connection with the establishment of canteens.

Capt. F. H. G. Ebstey, Twenty-first Infantry, now at Davi's Island, New-York, has been ordered to temporary duty at Fortress Monroe.

The Navy Department was informed yesterday of the arrival of the Richmond, flagship of the South Atlantic squadron, at Bahia, Brazil.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The cattle trade was more active to-day, but prices were weak, not only for common to good sorts, which continue to make up the bulk of the arrivals, but for the upper grades as well. There was a sale here and there of holiday cattle at high figures, $5 65 being paid in one instance for a bunch of fancy 1,800-lb. Polled Angus; but for everything else the market was lower. The cause of the weakness was evident enough—there were too many cattle. The extreme range of prices was $1@$5 65. Very few sales were no ed at over $4 50. The bulk were at $1 75@$4. Cows and Bulls sold principally at $1 75@$2 25, and the prevailing prices for shipping Steers were $3 50@$4 25. There was again a good inquiry for stockers and feeders, but lower bids failed to get former prices, even for the most desirable sorts. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $5@$5 35; choice Cattle, $4 50@$4 75; good grade shipping Steers, $3 75@$4 25; medium shipping Steers, $3 40@$3 80; common to fair Steers, $2 75@$3 25; common to choice Bulls, $1 50@$2 50; good to choice Cows, $2 2b@$2 75; poor to medium Cows, $1 15@$2 15; stockers and feeders, $1 75@$3; Texas Steers, $2 15@$2 90; Texas Cows, $1 40@$2 20.

The market for Hogs was very weak toward the close. For a while in the morning good sorts in the several lines sold fairly, but after Tuesday, but that state of things did not long endure, the market soon falling back to the previous day's closing prices, where it finished heavy. Most of the trading was at $3 60@$3 70, though there were sales in the way from $3 50@$3 75. The bulk of the light weights sold at $3 80@$3 65, and $3 65@$3 70 bought most of the heavy and medium weights. Receipts were: Cattle, 16,000 head; Hogs, 33,000 head.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COUST, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 9.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—Nos. 1004, 1118, 992, 2455, 1109, 1116, 210, 202, 200, 612, 996, 998, 1148, 1205, 1208, 1196, 1036, 1109, 1154, 685, 1204, 1028, 1011, 751.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 2014½, 913, 459, 825½, 903, 1084½, 1081, 887, 511, 910, 1255, 1083, 1079, 738, 2810, 807, 1472, 1374, 922, 1091, 911, 806, 1145½.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—O'BRIEN, J.—Nos. 735, 1360, 1164, 860, 788, 337, 1225, 2883, 1266½, 808, 1313, 1168, 1262, 2578, 1252, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 734, 450, 1167, 1171, 1172, 1158.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 1348, 297, 1236, 1181, 1293, 948, 2588, 476, 1182, 1925, 1931, 848, 1338, 1695, 548, 1050, 1280, 850½, 597½, 942, 1333, 178, 924, 985.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRIAL, J.—Nos. 182, 279.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM—SEDGWICK, C. J.; FERRIGAN AND INGRAHAM, JJ.—Nos. 22, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 8, 9, 21, 26.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 1052, 1047, 1034, 590, 734, 555, 720, 733, 903, 468, 1080, 883, 715, 1009, 308.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 9.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 890, 751, 1025, 888, 751, 592, 871, 855, 1041, 932, 890, 1343, 784, 860, 941.

SUPERIOR COURT IN CHAMBERS.—No. 531, contested will of Rose Gillespie, at 10 A. M.; No. 540, contested will of Catharina Olive, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.—No. 554, contested will of Nicholas Geruss, at 2 P. M. No private calendar.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—VAN HOESEN, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 3, 8, 14, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—ALLEN, J.—Case on—No. 745. Hill vs. Ninth-Avenue Railroad Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—LARREMORE, C. J.—Nos. 1538, 2000, 1440, 1567, 1304, 1579, 1297, 1241, 1210, 1578, 1597, 1586, 1188, 976.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—HOLME, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—NEHRBAS, J.—Nos. 818, 160, 84, 3782, 539, 186, 5123, 2417, 2432, 797, 1720, 2477, 741.

TRIAL TERM, PART III.—EHRLICH, J.—Nos. 299, 310, 327, 351, 333, 352, 356, 358, 291, 1739, 362, 363, 365, 368, 369, 370.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—HOLME, J.—Special calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred causes.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Normal College, held yesterday, the resignations of Fannie L. Rutter, Martha F. Miller, and Emma A. Newman, teachers in the training school, were accepted, and Ella Keith, Miriam L. Taylor, and Mary Bella Coles were elected to the vacancies. By resolution presented by President Hunter, and favorably reported on by a special committee, six free scholarships in kindergartening were established as prizes for superiority in examinations upon the theory and practice of teaching.

The trial of a suit brought by Dr. Sumner A. Mason to recover $300 worth of furniture from his wife, Emma J. Mason, was begun yesterday in the Superior Court before Judge O'Gorman. Mr. Mason alleges that while he was in Italy his wife took the furniture from the house on Fifty-ninth-street, and placed it in the possession of the Manhattan Storage Company, which has refused to give it up. Mrs. Mason declares that the furniture is her own.

W. C. Lawton of Cambridge, Mass., delivered an interesting address before the Archæological Society in Columbia College last evening. His subject was "Proposed Excavations of Delphi," and in the course of his remarks he told of what his society had done since its first expedition to Asia Minor in 1881. His description of the city and Temple of Delphi and of the inscriptions on the walls that have been restored was very entertaining.

The Hebrew Educational Fair will be opened by ex-Mayor Grant next Monday evening at the American Institute Building, Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street. Months of preparation have been devoted in making the arrangements for the fair, which will last two weeks. All the Jewish congregations, societies, and charitable institutions in the city are united in working for its success.

Ex-Alderman Patrick Divver has begun suit in the Superior Court against Gen. Francis B. Spinola to recover $2,500 or fifty shares of the Standard Gaslight Company's stock. Divver alleges that he bought 100 shares of the gas company's stock from Gen. Spinola in June, 1887, for which he paid $5,000, but that only fifty shares have been turned over to him.

A meeting of the lithographic trade will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in Turn Hall, 66 and 68 East Fourth-street, under the auspices of Subordinate Association No. 1 of the Lithographers' International Protective and Insurance Association. The object is to unite all working lithographers in favor of the agitation for a fifty-three-hour week of labor.

Mayor's Marshal Engelhard has investigated the complaint made by Henry Enders, who said that he had been ill treated by the Captain of a Chesapeake Bay oyster boat. He had been employed through Stanislaus F. Van Slomski, keeper of the Empire Lager Beer Saloon at 10 Battery-place. Mr. Engelhard found that no blame could be attached to the agency.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered a trial by jury of the issues in the action of Ida Florence Newcombe for the annulment of her marriage to George H. Lederer. Among the questions to be decided is whether Lederer married Clara Bloue at Buffalo on Oct. 25, 1888.

The Young Men's Independent Association of the Twentieth Assembly District has elected the following officers: President—Jesse S. Epstein; Vice President—George Freeder; Secretaries—Edward Loebel and Herbert H. Levene; Treasurer—David Steinway; Custodian—Leopold Adler.

Henry Morgenweck, who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree last week in the Court of General Sessions for killing his stepson, John Kirchner, at his home, 791 Ninth-avenue, was sentenced to sixteen years and eleven months in prison yesterday by Judge Martine.

The Chamber of Commerce will be addressed to-day by Major J. W. Powell of the United States Geological Survey, at 3 o'clock P. M., on "The Redemption of the Arid Lands of the United States for Agriculture." A report will be also submitted on the Chinese Exclusion act.

The will of Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, founder of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. It was executed July 23, 1886, and makes William Kenk the executor. His real estate is to be divided according to the laws of the State.

Arthur G. Sedgwick, the temporary receiver appointed in the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the Union Bank, yesterday filed his report in the County Clerk's office. Mr. Sedgwick found the liabilities of the bank $256,082 59 and the assets $246,899 78.

The Eighteenth Ward School Trustees will hold a special meeting at Grammar School No 50 to-night to consider a complaint signed by all the teachers in the department against Miss Susan Wright, Principal of the Primary Department of School No. 50.

The Harlem Republican Club will hold its regular monthly meeting at its house, 24 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, on Dec. 10, when officers for the coming year and an Executive Committee to serve three years will be chosen.

The "Festival of Lanterns," conducted by the Chinese Methodist Episcopal Mission, at Two-nity-third-street and Seventh-avenue, closes this afternoon and evening. There will be an exhibition of the phonograph in the evening.

An oratorio recital by Mr. and Mrs. Beabe-Lawton will be given next Tuesday evening at the Park-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth-street and Park-avenue, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society.

"Are the Baboons our Cousins? No. Sir!" is the subject of a humorous lecture which will be delivered to-morrow night at Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, by the Hon. Roswell G. Horr.

Among the passengers of the steamship Circassia of the Anchor Line, which arrived yesterday, from Glasgow were Ida La Rev. J. O'Reilly, William Clegburn, the Rev. F. Brady, and G. F. Martin.

Heinrich Beuer will deliver his lecture on "The Brain and its Functions" at Meenner-ohur Hall, Sunday evening, Dec. 15, instead of next Sunday evening, as had been announced.

The Custom House brokers' clerks will have their third annual reception next Wednesday evening at the Lexington-Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue.

An illustrated lecture on the cathedrals of France and Germany will be delivered in Chickering Hall next Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Maynard.

The sixth annual concert and ball of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners will be held in Tammany Hall to-morrow evening.

BROOKLYN.

Robert M. Walker and Harry L. Price, the young men accused of obtaining $750 from the National City Bank of Brooklyn on a forged check, were held for the Grand Jury yesterday by Justice Walsh.

The site upon which stood the old Brooklyn Tabernacle was sold yesterday to W. H. Adams for $40,000. An L running behind the houses on Schermerhorn-street and estimated to be worth $2,000 still belongs to the church.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The committee of the Port Chester Board of Trustees which was appointed to receive any proposal Mr. William P. Abendroth may make relative to his desire to locate the boro of the Village Treasurer examined, has been discharged upon its reporting that it could come to no arrangement, and that it was useless to confer any longer. It is understood that Mr. Abendroth will appeal to the courts to have the books examined, as he claims the village moneys have been misappropriated.

The New-Rochelle police on Tuesday evening arrested a man whom they found in the street preaching and praying and claiming to be Jesus Christ. He was an Italian, and pretended that he could not speak or understand English, but when it was decided to send him to an insane asylum he found English words enough to remonstrate vigorously. He gave the police his name as Giovano Bernardi.

Mount Vernon is to have a fifty-thousand-dollar Town Hall, the Trustees having decided to purchase an eligible plot of ground at the corner of First-street and Third-avenue. The above amount will have to be raised by special tax, and the taxpayers will hold a meeting to vote on the question.

A handsomely sold wave struck Westchester County on Tuesday evening and staid all day yesterday. A slight amount of snow fell Tuesday night, but it melted quickly in the sun yesterday. All the ponds in the interior are covered with ice.

LONG ISLAND.

A tank of acid exploded in Charles Schwartz's paint factory on Pound-road, Newtown Creek, Tuesday afternoon, setting fire to the building and injuring two men, one of whom, Alexander Brookmeyer, aged twenty-seven years, is now lying in St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, at the point of death. The building, a large one-story frame structure, containing valuable machinery, stock, and a small office, was entirely destroyed. The loss is $8,000; insurance, $4,000.

STATEN ISLAND.

John Cunningham, who shot and killed himself a few days ago at Stapleton, S. I., was not in Halloren's blacksmith's shop when he committed suicide.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Citizen's committee of twenty-five appointed to consider the best methods of reforming and improving the municipal administration of Paterson has organized by the election of H. L. Butler as President, Judge James Ingalls, Jr., Vice President, Edward T. Bell Treasurer, and Postmaster John Johnson Secretary. An Executive Committee, consisting of ex-Senator John W. Griggs, ex-City Counsel George S. Hilton, William Nelson, ex-Aldermen Peter Doremus and Charles N. Sterrett, ex-City Clerk Robert A. Raley, and Park Commissioner Edward T. Bell, was appointed to consider the whole question and to report back to the committee of twenty-five.

The annual meeting of Samuel T. Sleeper Camp, Sons of Veterans, No. 16, of Red Bank, was held Tuesday night. The following officers were elected: Captain—E. Atwood Elliott; First Lieutenant—Edward Elliott; Second Lieutenant—Charles Irwin; Camp Counsell—William B. Mount, Harry H. Tompkins, and Charles Wilson; Delegate to State Encampment—John P. Combs; Alternate—Peter Van Kirk; Installing Officer—Dr. Thomas A. Curtis.

The Newark Association of Fire Underwriters voted at a meeting Tuesday evening to dissolve the organization. The differences that brought about this result are the desire on the part of certain of the members that the rules be made more stringent and the refusal of others to consent. Each company will now be its own judge as to rates.

The Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders paid a visit of inspection yesterday to the Morris Plains Asylum, where it is found 105 patients belonging to Passaic County. The visitors were impressed with the Institution and the perfection of its appointments and management.

Henry Kramer, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Kearney, was found dead on a street in East Newark yesterday morning. The physicians say that apoplexy caused his death, but it is thought that he may have frozen to death.

Enoch L. Cowart and Oscar Hease, Sr., of Red Bank returned Tuesday from their hunting trip in Pike County, Pennsylvania. They brought home with them four deer, eighteen partridges, one mink, and one white hare.

A question having arisen as to the regularity of the election of Dr. Hiater to the position of City Physician in Hoboken, the Council elected him over again at the meeting on Tuesday evening.

A running match for $50 a side has been arranged between W. P. Taber and Charles Carley, two well known Long Branch sprinters. The distance to be run is 100 yards.

John Williams of 19 Grand-street was crushed to death while cutting logs for the New-Jersey Central Railroad yards at Jersey City yesterday.

Three inches of snow fell in Long Branch yesterday, and the thermometer reached 10° above zero.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—In the First Division of the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were argued: William Cole, as executor, &c., appellant, vs. The Methodist Episcopal Hospital, impleaded, respondent; William Cole, as executor, &c., respondent, vs. Charles E. Frost, as executor, &c., and another, appellants.—Argued as one by Calvin Frost for appellants, and by Joseph Trost, executor, James Troy, for appellant, William Cole, executor, and George G. Reynolds for appellant, The Methodist Episcopal Hospital. William H. Maudeville, appellant, vs. Darius A. Newton, as executor, &c., respondent.—Argued by T. J. Waring for appellant, William Sparenr for respondent. Asa Looram, as administratrix, respo Cent, vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by W. Bourke Cockran for appellant, W. Bourke Cockran for respondent.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

The following causes were argued in the Second Division of the Court of Appeals to-day: Riley Read, appellant, vs. Moses H. Nichols, etal., respondents.—Argued by A. Taylor for appellant, W. W. Walsh for respondents. Mary A. Downing, appellant, vs. Sarah M. Starr, respondent.—Argued by Nathaniel C. Moak for appellant, Albert Matthews for respondent. Harriet Gilgunnx and Kizabeth A. Gilgunn, respondents, vs. Mary A. Blakely, appellant.—Submitted. Jacob L. Van Wickien, appellant, vs. The City of Brooklyn, respondent.—Argued by Almet F. Jenks for respondent, William C. De Witt for appellant.

Following are the Court of Appeals day calendars for Thursday, Dec. 5:

First Division.—Nos. 82, 116, 97, 112, 113, 115, 101, 118.

Second Division.—Nos. 813, 816, 440, 613, 618, 622, 825, 828.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard opened steady; 85,000 bushels sold at 91c.; later New-York offered liberal quantities here at 91½c., but without trade. Purchasers 85,000 bushels. No. 2 Northern sold early at 88c.; at closing 87½c. was offered; No. 2 Northern, 84c.@84½c.; Hard grades dull and nominal; No. 1 Red, 85c.@86c.; No. 2 Red, 83c.@83½c.; No. 3 Spring, 87½c.@87¾c.; No. 3 Amber Winter, 87½c.@88c.; No. 2 White, in store, 79c. Corn dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 Yellow, 38½c.; No. 2, 38¼c.@38½c.; No. 3, in store, 37½c.@37¾c.; No. 3 White, 37½c.; No. 4 Yellow, on track, 36½c.@37c. Oats quiet and weak; sales, 20 cars No. 2 White, in store, at 27c.; no other grades offered. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye scarce and firm. Flour steady and unchanged. Millfeed quiet. Receipts—Flour, 51,000 bbls.; Wheat, 132,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 22,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 4.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 41½c. Resin quiet; Strained, 90c.; Good Strained, 95c. Tar steady at $1 25. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 70; Yellow Dip, $2 25; Virgin, $2 25. Corn firm; White, 47c.; Yellow, 46c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—Petroleum dull. National Transit certificates opened at 105¾, closed at 104¾; highest, 105¾; lowest, 104¾.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.—Turpentine nominal at 42½c. Resin firm at $1 05@$1 10.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Turpentine steady at 42c. Resin firm at $1

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DER GEIZIGE and GERLSETS FRAUEN.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—RICHELIEU.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8—THE TALLAPOOSA.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE SILVER KING.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MINSTRELSY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.
HARDMAN HALL—From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.—BURMAN CURIO EXPOSITION.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—BOOTLES'S BABY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—CONCERT.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Day and evening—CHURCH FETE.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
ORTGIES' GALLERY—From 12 to 10:30 P. M.—AN ARABIAN NIGHTS FETE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—WILD OATS and TRING IT ON.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES ABOON.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday....$2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday.. 75
SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year.....$2 00
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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The President's final appointment of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS is to be heartily commended. Judge DAVID J. BREWER of Kansas is still in the prime of life, being only fifty-two years of age, and has had a long judicial experience. In 1884, after serving fourteen years on the Supreme Bench, he was appointed Circuit Judge of Kansas for the Eighth Circuit, which includes the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas. There is no question of his ability or integrity, and some of his recent decisions under the prohibition and railroad questions raised in Kansas and Iowa in connection with Federal jurisdiction have attracted wide attention. The appointment leaves the representation upon the Supreme Bench rather unequally distributed, giving the States included in the Eighth Circuit two Judges, MILLER and BREWER, while those in the Fourth have none; but the Sixth formerly had two, MATTHEWS and HARLAN, and before the death of Chief Justice WAITE three. Justice MILLER, who is seventy-three years of age and has been on the bench since 1862, is not unlikely to retire before very long, while both BRADLEY and FIELD are entitled by age and length of service to do so whenever they see fit, with a continuance of their salaries for life. Judge BREWER'S appointment is distinctly one that will strengthen the Supreme Bench.

There is a general tone of courtesy in Mr. WINDOM'S report in his references to his predecessors that may well be taken note of by some journals, and particularly by the New-York *Sun*. The allusion to the accuracy with which Secretary FAIRCHILD estimated the surplus of 1889 should be a rebuke to that paper for the unfair manner in which it accused that gentleman of falsifying facts in order to make out so large a surplus. The same candid spirit is shown in Mr. WINDOM'S references to the previous recommendations of the department with regard to the revision of the customs laws.

The Senate has begun its work of proposing legislation with great zeal, 500 bills being submitted yesterday. Mr. SHERMAN'S familiar measure regarding trusts was brought out, and Mr. GEORGE of Mississippi produced another, and Mr. BLAIR, with his unfailing hopefulness, proposed two amendments to the Constitution—one for abolishing intemperance and the other for woman's suffrage. When the proper time comes, hours and days of the session will be consumed in "debating" these propositions, and then they will "go the way to dusty death" in the pigeonholes of the Senate committees. But they will have served their only real purpose in giving the New-Hampshire Senator an opportunity to repeat and expound the speeches with which he is as heavily charged as a "live wire" with electricity.

It is to be presumed that the World's Fair Committee on Legislation gave careful study to the question of the organization which is to have the management and control of the fair, but it seems as though the International Commission provided for in the bill to be presented to Congress will be an unwieldy and slow-moving body. The only way in which it can be expected to act with promptness and efficiency is by delegating its powers pretty fully to a compact Executive Committee, as it would be authorized to do. The bill proposes to incorporate the present General Committee, together with two Commissioners from each of the States and one from each Territory, to be appointed by the President on the nomination of the Governors of the respective States and Territories. Sixty days after the passage of the act would be allowed for the appointments, and then the first meeting would have to be called and a deal of preliminary work disposed of. In view of the shortness of the time for preparation it seems as though a more compact organization should have been provided for. The bill provides that the international exhibition shall be "inaugurated in the year 1892," whatever "inaugurated" may mean, but leaves the date of its opening and closing to be determined by the commission.

Just after the Boston fire we pointed out the mischief that was done by the institution of insurance and the consequent responsibility that lay on the underwriters to enforce the precautions that owners, relying on their insurance, neglected to take. The admonition receives fresh point from the extraordinary demand for insurance that has been made in the manufacturing cities of Massachusetts since the fires of Lynn and Boston. Every underwriter knows that the business of insurance is too largely speculative, and that the premium, lowered by competition, is set off against a degree of risk to which it is entirely disproportionate. The more conservative underwriters ought to insist upon setting up a stricter standard and letting the public know what companies refuse to act upon it. The Boston fire revealed very plainly that buildings were left to burn because they were insured which, in a proper condition of the business, would not have been insurable.

MR. WINDOM'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents nothing new or especially interesting except what he has to say about silver, and this is decidedly interesting, not to say startling. In regard to other matters the report keeps well within the lines cautiously laid down either by the President for him or by him for the President, or, possibly, by the party leaders for both. He refers in a style of proper official dignity to the necessity of a revision of the tariff, and in his heart he must bless the man who invented that month-filling word which seems to say so much and says nothing. And he indulges in the same general references as does Mr. HARRISON to the repeal of the tobacco tax, to which he adds the repeal of the tax on alcohol for the arts, and he makes a more elaborate and rhetorical argument for subsidies to American steamships. He also has much to say, and says it very well, in regard to the requisite reforms in the administrative features of the customs laws, but it is not novel. Perhaps, however, it may attract the attention of Congress, and we may get such measure of reform as is possible while retaining the vicious principle of all our tariff legislation, viz., that its purpose is to repress trade.

In regard to silver, Mr. WINDOM is very outspoken. He will have none of the silver men's plans. He opposes free coinage, or any increase in the present coinage, as mischievous, and he favors the suspension of coinage at the present rates. He admits, as all well-informed observers do, that the evils of the actual law have not yet assumed so aggravated a form as was expected, but he declares that it was reasonable to expect them, and that their coming is only a question of time. On these points he is in harmony with his predecessors, both Republican and Democratic. He points out that there has been no such advance in the market value of silver bullion as was predicted in 1878, when we began coining, but that now, after using up in coinage nearly $300,000,000 worth of bullion and adding nearly $350,000,000 to our stock of silver coin, the market price has fallen from 93 cents in a dollar to 72 cents. Plainly, to increase the coinage would not stop this process, while to make coinage free would simply bring on an immediate disaster. It would, moreover, produce a very rapid contraction, for it would drive abroad or into hiding nearly or quite all of the five hundred millions of gold now in our possession. This position on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury is very sound, and one on which the Government is to be congratulated.

The alternative proposition by which Mr. WINDOM would secure the safe and general use of gold and silver in the currency is one that will receive more discussion than favor. He would have the Government take silver brought to it at the market price and issue notes for its value at that price. These notes should be receivable for public dues, should be reissuable by the Government when received, and should count as a part of the legal reserves when held by the bank. They should be redeemed on presentation, either in enough silver at the then market price to meet their face value, or in gold at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary should also have the right at his discretion to decline to receive silver and issue notes. We do not feel inclined to give a definite judgment on all the bearings of this policy until there has been more opportunity to study it, but there are certain facts connected with it that are sufficiently clear. We believe Mr. WINDOM is justified in saying that as currency the notes would be safe. They are in substance gold certificates, for they are redeemable on presentation either in gold or in its equivalent in silver bullion. The redemption in silver bullion has the objection that the bullion could not be instantly and without cost converted into gold, but that is fairly met by the fact that the notes are receivable for public dues, and are available to national banks as a part of their reserve. But, on the other hand, we see no evidence of any demand for currency of this sort or of any real need of it. It is extremely doubtful whether it would be used by the public. The only motive for getting it would be the advantage to the owners of silver, and a point of capital importance is the degree and nature of that profit—and therein lies the danger of the plan.

In the first place, it is a guarantee by the Government against loss to a depositor of silver by a fall in the price. A man who deposits $1,000 of silver to-day gets $1,000 worth whenever he wishes, though he may deposit 1,000 ounces and the price fall so that he gets back 1,200 ounces. We see no reason why the people should be taxed for the insurance against loss by a small portion of their number. But that is not the most serious part of the business. Supposing this guarantee to be maintained, it becomes instantly a powerful incentive to speculation, combination, and intrigue to affect prices. A syndicate that could deposit $1,000,000 worth of silver to-day, depress the price so as to get 10 per cent. more silver out in a fortnight, and then force the price up so as to get $1,200,000 on redepositing it, and so on indefinitely, would be far too attractive not to be formed. The safeguard Mr. WINDOM proposes against this is in itself a source of immense danger. He would give the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being the right, at his discretion, to refuse—and this, of course, carries with it the right, at his discretion, to receive—deposits. That is a power such as no finance minister in the world ever possessed. It is one that we should say no finance minister sensitive as to his own reputation would wish to possess. Unquestionably he could block any scheme for "cornering" silver. If he were honest, and known to be so, that would probably prevent any attempt at the operation. But, equally unquestionably, he could aid such a scheme. He could, if he chose, in a very short time, obtain, with practical security against conclusive exposure, a very large fortune. We have no right to place a public officer in such a position. That no harm would come of it is very probable. It should be kept absolutely impossible. Our Government is difficult enough at best, when kept within such limits as are practicable. It would become intolerably difficult if we were to expose our chief Executive Department, we will not say to the temptation, but to the suspicion of the temptation, inevitably involved in the possession of such extraordinary power.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

President HARRISON in his annual message professes to regard the "inferiority of our merchant marine compared with that of other nations" as "justly humiliating to the national pride" and "hurtful to the national prosperity," but he seems to be unable to find any cure for it except in subsidizing American steamships under the guise of such appropriations for ocean mail service "as will be liberally remunerative for the service rendered, and as will encourage the establishment and in some degree equalize the chances of American steamship lines in the competitions which they must meet." This equalizing of chances seems to have reference to the President's assumption that the "great steamship lines" of other countries "were promoted, and have since been and now are liberally aided, by grants of public money in one form or another." He deprecates any policy of economy "that withholds an expenditure for the purpose of extending our foreign commerce," and he favors the suggestion of Secretary TRACY that provision be made for a "naval reserve, to consist of such merchant ships of American construction and of a specified tonnage and speed as the owners will consent to place at the use of the Government in case of need as armed cruisers." The Secretary of the Navy, in recommending an imitation of what he assumes to be the British policy, says that "the difficulty is that American capital will not be drawn into the enterprise unless it can be sure of specific compensation for the concessions which it makes to the Government, first, in the adaptation of its vessels to the latter's needs, and, secondly, in the surrender of a privilege to use them when the exigency arises."

There is a good deal of misconception in the easy assumption that Great Britain has built up and sustained its merchant marine by a policy of subsidies or pecuniary aid, direct or indirect. This is not true, for the simple and sufficient reason that Great Britain has no need of such a policy. There was a time when Great Britain made liberal grants for mail service to and from her own distant colonies, for the purpose of keeping up a regular communication, especially with India and Australia. The policy was based upon quite other considerations than the encouragement of shipping or the extending of foreign commerce, and was never applied to the regular transatlantic lines trading with the United States and other foreign countries. The British Government has long made its contracts for mail service on those lines without the smallest purpose of subsidizing or encouraging them. A fair compensation for mail service was an object to the lines to which the contracts were given, and formerly the condition was attached to some of the contracts that the vessels should conform to certain requirements as to construction and speed, and be placed at the service of the Government for naval purposes in case of emergency. We do not understand that that condition is now generally made, and the rate of compensation for carrying the mails never had any reference to it. The mail contracts were regarded as desirable and were given to certain lines on the conditions specified.

But it does not greatly signify what the policy of Great Britain has been in that particular respect. We know that for many years its general policy has been to remove barriers and obstacles from foreign trade and from ship building and ship owning, and it is upon that policy and not upon subsidies that its great mercantile marine and carrying trade have been built up. Until we adopt a similar policy it is ridiculous to talk about making appropriations "for the purpose of extending foreign commerce" and encouraging American shipping. First of all, we must cease deliberately restricting foreign commerce and discouraging shipping, which is precisely what we have been doing these many years. Our whole fiscal policy has been based upon the idea of discouraging and hindering foreign trade, and it is a strange inconsistency in these advocates of subsidies that they still cling to that policy. They would maintain barriers and obstacles and hire "American capital" to surmount them. If the way were freely open for trade with South America, means would be found for carrying on that trade, but the carrying part of it would not be done in American vessels so long as our shipping was kept under the disadvantages now imposed upon it. It is senseless to talk about subsidies so long as these disadvantages are kept up. The first need is a reform of our antiquated navigation laws. First open the way for foreign trade, then let our merchants get steamships wherever they can get them to the best advantage, buying them where they are made cheapest and best, getting an American registry for them, and putting the American flag upon them, and then we shall see whether American shipping will revive and flourish or not. Take off duties from the materials which enter into the construction of modern steamships and give our builders an equal chance with those of foreign countries in that respect, and we shall see whether we can build our own ships or not.

It is nonsense to talk about subsidies and liberal compensation for mail service as a means of building up American shipping under present conditions. It is crushed under burdens and difficulties, and trying to stimulate it into life without removing these is like loading a giant with chains and shackles until he cannot move and then administering brandy to spur him into action. If we take restrictions from ship owning and ship building and from foreign trade we can tell whether there is any further need to "equalize chances" in order to meet competition. But until that is done we cannot tell. One thing is certain, the chances cannot be equalized by subsidies, so long as these restrictions are maintained.

PURSUING THE RERATED.

The Secretary of the Interior in his annual report says, with reference to the scandalous rerating of employés in the Pension Bureau:

"The intention is to correct all of these evils for the future under the present Commissioner of Pensions, and so far as the law will allow to exact a return of the money which it has been found was illegally paid. This will prove a tedious and somewhat difficult undertaking. But in view of the enormous sums of money that might have been expended had not this evil been corrected at the time it was, the Government may be well satisfied, I think, even if it should have to lose a large portion of that already paid out."

In his letter to JAMES E. SMITH, after this employé had been dismissed, ostensibly because he had been rerated, but really because he was a Democrat, the Secretary wrote:

"I deem it to the best interest of the service that men who have been rerated in the bureau should not continue there to exercise their influence in that direction, either by their presence or by their counsel."

Within a few days the Secretary has demanded the resignations of four or five employés. One of these was chief clerk of the bureau under Commissioner BLACK, and this appears to have been sufficient cause for his removal, for it is not reported that he was one of the rerated. With this employé were removed two clerks whose pensions are to be withheld in the future until the sums procured by them through the rerating process shall have been recovered by the Government. Each of them is said to have received about $900. Their pensions are to be withheld because they have spent the money and, having no resources, cannot make restitution by repayment.

While the Secretary is pursuing these two men and using the power of the Government to reclaim from each of them the large sum of $900, what is he doing in the case of HIRAM SMITH, Jr., First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions? HIRAM is one of the rerated. Indeed, he is the chief of them, for he grabbed no less than $6,035 in back pay, or twice as much as any of his companions received. He was able to procure this and a rating for total disability while drawing a salary of $3,500 a year. After the removal of TANNER, when the Secretary sought for an employé to fill his place until a new Commissioner should be appointed, he chose without hesitation his friend, HIRAM SMITH, Jr., and thus promoted and honored the man who was the most conspicuous example and beneficiary of that "evil of the grossest character" which he desired, as he said, to suppress.

HIRAM is said to be in seclusion now, waiting for "it to blow over," but he is drawing his salary and his increased pension for total disability. He retains his office and his $6,035 in back pay, while his friend the Secretary is removing some of his companions who could get only $900 and is screwing this out of them by withholding the monthly pension allowance which they need now more than ever. Possibly they would have been retained if they had taken $6,035 instead of $900. Perhaps HENRY A. PHILLIPS, whose friends in Brooklyn have so sharply protested against his removal, would have kept his place if he had had HIRAM'S luck in getting back pay.

THE CZAR AND "THE TIMES."

Our great and good friend the Czar of all the Russias has become the victim of misinformation. No other hypothesis consistent with respect for him as a man and as an Emperor could account for his permitting his censor to forbid the circulation in Russia of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. We have no wish to disguise the seriousness of the calamity that has thus befallen this journal in the privation of its Russian subscriptions, although we have also no wish to stimulate the industry of affidavit-making in the offices of our esteemed contemporaries, and therefore refrain from giving their exact number.

It is true that nearly all the newspapers of New-York are our fellow-sufferers, however insignificant their united losses may be compared with our own. We have no clear recollection of anything that any of them has said that could be fairly construed as disrespectful or that ought to have been offensive to the Czar. Among the number are, to be sure, some of those that break out into periodical debauches of illustration. It is possible that, in an unguarded moment, some one of them may have published a portrait of the Czar, and, of course, no self-respecting autocrat could be expected to permit the circulation of the offender in his dominions after that. To be held up to odium or ridicule or pity, as the case may be, among his subjects, as obviously a sufferer from a recent explosion of dynamite, from the effects of which one eye has totally disappeared and one cheek been converted into a mere smudge, is more than a personal outrage. It undermines the throne itself in the minds of the simple and credulous Russian peasantry. Nobody could possibly respect his little Father as a semi-divine being, it would be difficult even to regard him as a semi-human being, after seeing a likeness of him in a New-York Sunday paper.

We can understand that the Czar might have taken umbrage at the proposal of our esteemed contemporary ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD to convert the Czar's ancient enemy, the Sultan, to Christianity by paying him a million dollars in cash, with only a distant prospect of reimbursement from the gate receipts of the baptism and from an admission on the ground floor of various Turkish enterprises. A Christianized Sultan with money in his pocket would effectually thwart the designs of Russia on the Bosphorus and would destroy the harmony of the European concert. If the Czar had prohibited the circulation of the *Mail and Express* in Russia we might chide him, but more in sorrow than in anger. As a matter of fact, however, that powerful organ of opinion is not included in the interdiction, and there is no evidence that the censor has ever heard of it. It may still, without molestation, carry texts and wonder to the households of the Vistula and the Don.

Meanwhile we are utterly in the dark as to what THE TIMES has been doing to the Czar, and the darkness is impermeable to a ray even of plausible conjecture. Can his Majesty possibly have forgotten the urgent cable dispatch in which he implored us not to publish the particulars of the nocturnal escapade in which he engaged with his brother-in-law of Wales and which ended in the appearance of both of them, haled by a zealous policeman, new to St. Petersburg, before a magistrate on a suspicion of Nihilism? As a matter of fact, we did not publish any account of that escapade. And this is our reward! Czars and other persons of that class have for generations been circulating in their own interests a pointless saying about the ingratitude of republics, but the annals of republics may be searched in vain for a parallel to the perfidy of this imperial ingrate.

The confusion which this action of our great and good friend is adapted to produce is worse confounded by the conspicuous and apparently unique exception of our esteemed contemporary, the *Herald*, which is still permitted to circulate in Russia. What has the *Herald* been doing to earn this privilege? It once announced that its "intellectual department" was "two-thirds European," but that was not long after the days when its founder used to send a messenger to Castle Gardon with a lariat when he had need of a new editorial writer. The proud boast of our esteemed contemporary may still be well founded, and certainly a large part of its contents is couched in what we, being unfamiliar with the language, may fairly enough assume to be Russian. In these columns it is possible that our esteemed contemporary may expose the designs of the Nihilists and grind the axes of the Czar. Meanwhile THE TIMES will continue to treat that potentate with justice and courtesy, but with neither fear nor favor, and it would sternly refuse to pander to his prejudices in order to insure its delivery to all its subscribers from Petersburg to Petrowanlovski.

DELAYED BY THE STORMS.

Capt. Probst of the German bark George Washington, which arrived last night from Hamburg, reports that he was sixty-two days in making the voyage. A series of violent westerly gales prevailed during the greater portion of the voyage. Several sails were blown away, and heavy seas frequently broke over the decks, washing everything movable overboard. The George Washington passed the last twenty-three days of the voyage in beating her way from the banks of Newfoundland to port in the teeth of severe westerly storms.

The bark Ella Moore, from Nuevitas, was seventeen days in making the voyage. Capt. Sutherseen says that it took him five days to beat up the coast from Cape Hatteras.

HOME RECEPTION TO SPEAKER REED.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Dec. 3.

Arrangements have already been made to give Mr. Reed an enthusiastic reception when he comes home for the holidays. Yesterday invitations were sent to him both from the Portland Club and Young Men's Republican Club. After it was learned that both clubs had sent invitations, a consultation was held and it was informally decided by the Presidents of the two organizations that it would be advisable to unite in a general reception, which should be open also to Mr. Reed's friends irrespective of organizations.

OBITUARY.

GEN. STEPHEN R. SMITH.

Gen. Stephen R. Smith, one of the most widely-known men of the Connecticut National Guard, died at his home in New-Haven early yesterday morning. Gen. Smith was born in Whitneyville on Aug. 28, 1836. His early life was spent in the mercantile business at New-Haven and afterward in the New-Haven Savings Bank, of which he became head clerk. He was active in the organization of the Tradesman's Bank in 1855, and in 1856 he accepted the position of Teller in the City Bank. In 1864 he established a coal business in New-Haven which he built up until it became one of the largest wholesale and retail coal establishments in New-England.

The financial panic of 1880 caused his business to suffer severe losses, and he sold out and became manager of the New-York house of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. In 1883 he associated himself with the banking firm of Watson & Gibson of New-York and T. L. Watson & Co. of Bridgeport, where he had since remained. He joined the New-Haven Grays in 1858, and afterward became Adjutant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel of the Second Regiment. The latter position he resigned in 1874, but was recommissioned in 1876 and served until 1879, when he became Brigade Commander, and in 1885 Adjutant General of the State. He did efficient work in improving the militia service. He was married in 1856 to a daughter of James M. Veader.

Gen. Smith was in poor health for some time past, but the seriousness of his condition was not realized until a few weeks ago. He was prominently connected with the Freemasons, Knights of Honor, and other similar organizations.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Judge Thomas E. Green of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia died at his home in Charlestown, Jefferson County, last evening, aged seventy-eight years. Judge Green had been on the Supreme bench since 1875. He was re-elected in 1878 to fill the term, and was again elected for twelve years in 1880. Judge Green was one of the most distinguished jurists in the State of Virginia, and came from a family noted for legal attainments.

The Rev. S. B. Brewer, Presiding Elder of the Louisville Conference of the Methodist Church, South, died yesterday. He was born in Gibson County, Tenn., in 1839, was a lawyer, a soldier in the Confederate Army, and in 1888 entered the ministry.

Samuel T. Payson, one of the original members of the Produce Exchange, died yesterday at his residence, 288 Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn. He was seventy-three years old. He retired from business about six years ago.

THE YALE CREW.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 4.—The candidates for the Yale crew held a long meeting in President Sheldon's room to-night. An unusual lack of interest has been shown in boating matters, and Capt. Allen fears that what has been called "Yale ink" has deserted the blue. Though five members of last year's crew are still in college, not more than three of them will row next year. Gill lost much time in football training, and as he dislikes rowing so much that it was very difficult to pursuade him to take an oar in last year's boat, he will not row again. Hartwell is now assistant instructor in Physiological Chemistry, and will not have time for practice. Capt. Allen, Brewster, and Rogers will row again, and Rogers, who pulled how oar last year, will probably be the stroke. Newell and Harrison, last year's substitutes, will go on the crew.

Heffelfinger is the best of the new men. He is a powerful man, weighing, when thoroughly trained down, 190 pounds. Bob Cook was very anxious to get him to row last year, but Heffelfinger preferred to play baseball. Peters is absolutely sure of a place in the boat if he will make up his mind to take it.

Heyworth ought to sit in front of Brewster. He has had valuable experience in the class crew, and was a leading candidate last year. Klumpke, a Sophomore, who handles the oar fairly well, is eager for a position, and has a good chance of getting it. Isham is a strong candidate for bow oar. Simms is a new man, who aspires to stroke the crew, and in this aspiration he rivals Swayn, who stroked the Freshman crew last year.

Other candidates are Thompson, Balliet, Ryle, Haskell, and Morison, '92; Ives and Cartwright, '93; Camp, Ely, and Tilson, '91, and Jones, '91. Capt Allen said to the candidates this evening that the training would begin immediately after Christmas and would be the same as in former years. He said that he hoped the old Yale stroke would bring them once more to victory. He added: "That is an honest stroke, which means that every man must do his duty."

It is believed that Cornell intends to challenge Yale to a race on the Thames next June. Last year the Cornell managers considered their crew superior to that of Yale, and seven of her old oarsmen have returned to college. When the Yale football team was at Ithaca, a few weeks ago, one of the Cornell players accused a Yale man of trying to injure him so that he could not row in Cornell's boat next Spring.

CHILDS—LOCKWOOD.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 4.—Miss Minnie C. Lockwood, daughter of Dr. Charles E. Lockwood, a wealthy New-York physician, was married here this evening to Eversley Childs, son of W. H. Childs of the Mecca Roofing Company of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed in the First Congregational Church by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Everest. Nearly one thousand guests were present. The floral decorations were profuse and elaborate.

Precisely on time the young couple moved up the broad aisle and, taking their places in the midst of a bower of choice tropical plants, were quickly pronounced husband and wife. The bride's dress was of white faille française and she wore a long tulle veil. Her ornaments were diamonds, among them being a magnificent solitaire pendant, the gift of the groom. Her maids were Miss Mary E. Stuart, maid of honor, and Miss Charlotte Betts and Miss Elizabeth Lockwood. They were attired in robes of cream surah, wore diamonds, and carried bouquets of roses. Mr. William A. Dawson of Brooklyn was the groom's best man, and Edward H. Walker and George Cooper Dennis of Brooklyn and Legrande Raymond and Edward C. Curtis of this city were the ushers.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride, and later the happy couple left for an extended tour to points of interest South. Their future residence will be in Brooklyn.

THEY THOUGHT HE WAS A BURGLAR.

William Becker, a German, aged thirty years, was shot early yesterday morning on the premises of L. D. Huntington, in New-Rochelle. Mr. Huntington's two sons, Warren and Lawrence, returned from a duck-shooting expedition shortly after midnight, and on their arrival home saw Becker prowling about the premises. When ordered to halt and give an account of himself Becker began to run. Lawrence leveled his double-barreled shotgun, loaded with duck shot, and fired at the man's retreating form, inflicting several painful, but not dangerous wounds. Becker fell, but soon regained his feet and continued to run until he was encountered by Constable Stouter, who arrested him and took him to the village lock-up. Becker, who says he has been in this country only four months, alleges that he was on his way from Stamford, Conn., to New-York, to enlist in the United States Army.

New-Rochelle has been infested with burglars of late.

MUSIC IN SCOTTISH RITE HALL.

The attendance at the concert given in the Scottish Rite Hall, Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, last evening was only limited by the dimensions of the hall. The Thirteenth Regiment Band, Miss Lily Bonsis, soprano; Mr. Minor C. Baldwin, organist; Mlle. Bertha Bronsil, violinist; Mr. George H. Broderick, basso; Miss Carrie Anita Barr, pianist; Don Raymon Aquebella, accompanist, and Mr. F. N. Innes, trombonist, were contributors to the evening entertainment.

Rossini was represented on the programme by the "William Tell" overture, Chopin by the C minor "Impromptu," and Berlioz by the "Carnaval Romain" overture. The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle were interwained in an orchestral potpourri, to the great delight of the audience.

LONG BRANCH PIER DAMAGED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 4.—The recent high tides undermined the iron pier to such an extent that it rested upon the concrete bulkhead which protected it on the shore end. The outer end of the pier was drawn seaward by the tide last night, and early this morning the weight of the massive structure broke off the abutment, which is four feet thick, to the surface of the sand. The waves have made a gap back of the ruins almost to Ocean-avenue. Superintendent Taylor is repairing the gap with wooden piling. The damage is estimated at $5,000.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—The Farmers and Laborers' Union resumed its sessions this morning. President Macune of the Southern Farmers' Alliance made his annual address. This alliance is now consolidated with the union.

The joint committee of the union and the Northern Alliance, appointed yesterday, after a long conference last night, failed to agree upon a plan of consolidation, and this morning a new committee of five was appointed to consider the matter.

SANGER'S DILEMMA.

"There is the liveliest kind of a muddle over the production of the new Gilbert and Sullivan opera in New-York," said a well-known theatrical man last night. "This opera has been disposed of to America for various sections of the country. John Stetson has the New-England rights, David Henderson of Chicago has the rights for that city and a certain Western territory, and Al Hayman has the rights for San Francisco and the Pacific coast. All that has been clearly and definitely settled and will doubtless be carried out according to contract.

"But the trouble comes with the New-York production. Mr. D'Oyly Carte, the representative and manager for Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, was desirous of having the new opera done at the Casino, and negotiations were carried on between him and Mr. Rudolph Aronson to that end. But the conditions and terms of the production could not be agreed upon and the matter fell through. Meanwhile Mr. Frank Sanger, the manager of the Broadway Theatre, entered into negotiations with Mr. Carte and secured the opera for the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Sanger knew of the illness of Miss Florence St. John, who was to head Mr. Henry E. Abbey's London Gaiety Company, and he had information that assured him that Miss St. John was not coming to America. It was only a protection move on his part, therefore, to obtain some other attraction to fill in the six weeks of time for which the Gaiety Company was hooked for his house.

"If the Gaiety Company had failed to fill its dates Mr. Sanger could have run in the new opera, and, on its proving a success, could have rearranged his other dates to continue the run. But the Gaiety Company did come to America, and Mr. Abbey insisted on filling his dates. This practically shuts the new opera out of the Broadway Theatre and leaves Mr. Sanger with an English company which will sail from England next Saturday to do the opera in New-York, on his hands without a place to put it in.

"Negotiations were carried on yesterday between Mr. Sanger and the Casino management for the placing of the opera in the latter place, but the Messrs. Aronson realized the situation, and are standing out to-night for rather stiff terms. Mr. Sanger must carry out his contract and do the opera in New-York. But where can this be done? It must be either the Broadway or the Casino. If Abbey will not give up his dates, the Casino has a clear field, and the opera will probably be done there if the Messrs. Aronson are not too exorbitant in their demands for its placing in their house."

When Mr. Sanger was approached on this matter last night he denied that he had contracted to produce the new Gilbert and Sullivan opera in the Broadway Theatre, and said that he knew nothing about the matter.

Mr. Albert Aronson's answer to a question as to his knowledge of the matter was a smile, and the assurance that he had nothing whatever to say about the matter.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Mozart's "Don Giovanni" had not been heard at the Metropolitan Opera House since the first season, when it was produced under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, until last night. A large audience was in the house last night when the curtain went up on the first scene. The noble specimen of the classical opera always draws a goodly number of lovers of good music. Last night's performance was not up to the standard, but this was doubtless due to the fact that two of the new members of the company were compelled to make their débuts in trying rôles. These were Frau Sontag-Uhl, the new mezzo soprano, and Fräulein Betty Frank, the lyric soprano. It would probably be unjust to make an estimate of the value of these two ladies after last night's performance. It is beyond question, however, that neither of them was equal to the demands of her rôle. They are both to appear in "Il Trovatore" to-morrow evening, when they may make a better impression.

The remainder of the cast was eminently satisfactory. Fran Lehmann's Donna Anna was admirable vocally and dramatically. Herr Reichmann was a good, though not a great, Don Giovanni. Herr Fischer's Leporello was delightful, Herr Kalisch sang Don Ottavio's music with excellent taste, and Herr Schlömann was a capable Masetto. The opera was tearefully put on the stage, and Her

ENGLISH LIBERALS' PLANS

THE RECEPTION GIVEN TO MR. GLADSTONE.

THE "ONE MAN, ONE VOTE" PRINCIPLE FAVORED—SHORTER PARLIAMENTS AND DISESTABLISHMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The session of the Liberal Federation at Manchester was continued today. A resolution was adopted to demand urgency at the coming session of Parliament for a bill embodying the "one man, one vote" principle.

Resolutions were also adopted favoring a shortening of the duration of Parliament; a reduction of the period of residence enabling a man to vote to three months; compulsory power to acquire allotments; the abolition of the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa; a direct popular vote on the liquor traffic, and the disestablishment of the Church of England.

Mr. Gladstone was given a non-partisan reception in the Town Hall at Manchester to-day. He made an address, in which he dilated upon the value of municipal institutions as among the best guarantees of social security. This, he said, was demonstrated by the improvement they have effected in the life and condition of the great masses of the people.

STANLEY AT BAGAMOYO.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—A dispatch to the *Temps* from Zanzibar states that Stanley has arrived at Bagamoyo.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Kaiser has telegraphed to Emin Pasha and Stanley the expression of his sympathy for all the hardships and perils they have experienced. He congratulates them upon the fortunate ending of their dangerous journey and welcomes them to civilization and home.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Stanley expedition arrived at Mbiki, Dec. 1. All the Europeans were well with the exception of Commissioner Stevens, who has a very bad fever. The whole camp is in a state of perfect discipline. A party of German soldiers, under Lieut. Schmidt, precedes the main body and chooses a camp ground for each night. Stanley and his companions praise very highly the kind reception they have met with from the Germans.

DOM PEDRO'S VIEWS.

LISBON, Dec. 4.—Brazilian Royalists in this city state that Dom Pedro is much opposed to the propositions made in the United States looking to the organization of an American commercial Zollverein. He bases his objections on the fact that Brazil is chiefly an agricultural country, not yet much advanced in manufacturing interests, and that it is in need of European capital, immigrants, and markets, and cannot deprive itself of these by joining in an exclusively American combination.

Dom Pedro, it is said, foresaw the recent revolution, but declined to consent to any efforts at repression. He will himself be the greatest obstacle to any activity on the part of his partisans.

He telegraphed from the island of St. Vincent to Count Caserta, the husband of his niece, that he will remain in Lisbon a fortnight, and will then proceed to Cannes, where a friend has offered him the use of his villa.

HARSH WORDS IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4.—There was great excitement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day in the course of the discussion raised by the Radical Deputy Bara, who denounced the conduct of the Government in the case of Gautier, the chief detective, recently dismissed. Bara's denunciation turned upon the point that Gautier was merely a scapegoat, that the Government had dismissed him as if to put upon him alone the responsibility for a policy that was its own, that consequently it was not Gautier, but the Government itself, that was at fault in the bad system of employment of *agents provocateurs* to lead excited men into crime, and that for such a policy the nation should deal with the Government as the Government had dealt with Gautier. There was a great crowd assembled outside during the discussion, and there were many collisions with the police.

REMOVING OLD FETTERS.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Bartb, Progressist, moved to repeal the provision of law compelling miners seeking employment to be provided with a certificate showing the length of time they had been employed in their last place, and the previous employer's opinion of their capacity. These documents are part of the ancient system under which the ordinary working man was practically a slave, with a nominal right to choose his master. They are the German equivalents for the *livrets*, which were abolished in France during the Third Empire.

Herr Boetticher replied that the Government could not act on a point of the nature until it should be in possession of the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the causes and merits of the recent strike.

TO THE NORTH POLE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Mr. Oscar Dickson, the Gothenburg merchant, already famous as a generous patron of arctic exploration, offers to defray the expenses of a new expedition to the north pole if Dr. Fritbjof Nansen, who commanded the recent Greenland expedition, will accept the leadership. Dr. Nansen is willing to take command of a polar expedition, but he is an officer of the Norwegian Government, he desires that Norway shall defray the expense.

MOUSSA BEY'S ACQUITTAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.—Moussa Bey has been acquitted of the charges of lucendiarism, pillage, and murder by a majority of the court, and of robbery by a unanimous decision. When liberated he distributed money and food to the poor. Some Armenians, who had been his victims in their own country, have arrived here with the intention of bringing other charges against him. The verdict is generally criticised as not in accordance with the facts.

ON WINDOM'S REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The *Times*, in commenting on Secretary Windom's report, thinks that the Treasury Department must show an abnormal decree of sharpness to avoid buying silver at artificial prices.

It considers the report disappointing and believes it marks the universal conviction that the silver solution must be mainly a political bargain, in which economists and business men will have little to say.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The publisher of the *Munster Express* has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for reporting a meeting at which boycotting was advocated.

The settlement of the dock laborers' strike at Bristol was effected by a compromise. The questions of employing foreign labor and abolishing middlemen were waived. The strikers lost in wages the sum of £10,000, and merchants suffered severely in consequence of the strike.

The gas stokers and coal porters of South London, after a day's discussion, have given notice that they will strike in one week from this date unless the gas company dispenses with the services of the "blacklegs."

LISBON, Dec. 4.—In response to the protest which the British Minister here was instructed to make against the Portuguese claim to ownership of Mashonaland, there are made most vigorous Portuguese protests. The Lisbon Geographical Society has protested against the action of the English authorities in supplying the Lobengulu with rifles for the purpose of enslaving the natives of Mashonaland, and demands that energetic measures be immediately taken for the protection of the natives. This protest, it will be seen, accuses the British Government of being concerned in the slave trade. The society also protests against the visits of the British Consul at Mezambique to the interior.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The Presidents of the National Liberal Party and the old Imperial Free Conservative Party have issued a notification that the cartel has been renewed in the Reichstag and also for the coming elections. This combination of the parties will assure a Government majority in the Reichstag.

ROME, Dec. 4.—The Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, recently First Secretary of the Italian Embassy in Paris, has been assigned to duty in the same position at Washington. The appointment to this place of the Chevalier de Nitto, formerly Secretary at Munich, was revoked.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4.—The Turkish Government has instructed its delegates in the African Conference here to oppose any intervention in the trade in Circassian women.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 4.—Prince Louis Bonaparte is visiting this city. He was granted an audience by the Czar and Czarina yesterday.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The *Autorité* says that an English company has applied for a concession to build a bridge across the English Channel.

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—This city is snowed up again. Provisions are from 15 to 25 per cent dearer on account of impeded communications.

DIRECTORS FOR THE PHŒNIX LIFE.

HARTFORD, Dec. 4.—Insurance Commissioner Fyler to-day elected the following Directors of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company: J. B. Bunce, John M. Holcomb, James Nichols, E. M. Saltyman, J. C. Parsons, F. B. Cooley, George H. Day, Charles H. Lawrence, Charles E. Gross, John E. Hall, J. D. Browne, and E. D. Robbins of Hartford; J. S. Plume of Waterbury, L. W. Bemis of Torrington, and C. W. Robbins of Wethersfield. Six were in the old board. The others are new men.

MANY CASES PASSED UPON.

BY THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION'S BOARD OF REVIEW.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association continued its annual session at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday. The most important case reached during the day was the Nelson-Aloryon race at Boston, in which fraud is alleged. This is another one of the ten-thousand-dollar stallion contests which have created so much scandal in turf circles.

M. J. Smiley appeared for the Aloryon interest, while Judge H. M. Whitehead was on hand to look out for the Nelson contingent. Both contended in open session that the Board of Review had nothing to do with the case; if any fraud was alleged the judges of the race had sole jurisdiction. The board went into executive session, and decided that it could take cognizance of the case, and ordered a charge of fraud entered against F. L. Noble, the owner, and G. G. Robens, the driver of Aloryon, and against C. H. Nelson, the owner of the stallion by that name. The case was then, by request, continued until the next meeting in May at Chicago, or till a special meeting to be called if the board deemed one advisable.

In the Nelson-De Noyelles Charter Oak Park case decision was reserved.

W. B. Wright, under suspension for retaining unlawful winnings, was expelled. He hails from Hamilton, Ontario. His bay gelding Champion John, by Champion, was expelled for being trotted in a race under the name of Prince.

M. Demerest, expelled by a former board for competing with Allen Almont under the name of Belle Paris, was temporarily reinstated on payment of a fine of $450.

The application of the National Association against James Wilson and others was dismissed for lack of evidence. Budd Doble's application for the return of entrance money at the New-York Driving Club was granted. George W. Tufts, who was expelled at Rochester for pulling Loretta F., applied for reinstatement, but it was denied him.

The Rufus case was referred back to the Cleveland Association for investigation. Thomas Bradley's application for an order compelling the Franklin Driving Park Association to repay him entrance fees on b. g. A. C. Preston and on g. Blizzard, also for the release of the suspension imposed, was denied. The protest in the case of Hartford, questioning his record at Buffalo, was dismissed. The application for the return of entrance money on Junemont was denied.

CRAZED BY SPIRITUALISM.

A MANIAC'S WILD EFFORT TO KILL FURNITURE DEALER CASHIN.

Robert C. Cashin, a furniture dealer at 300 Sixth-avenue, had an exciting struggle with a lunatic at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The man was tall and thin and wild-eyed. He strolled into the store, and walking close up to the proprietor, asked earnestly, "Are you a Spiritualist?" Humoring a possible nostomer, Cashin answered, "Yes." "Then," responded the stranger, drawing out a pistol and slowly leveling it at the furniture man's head, "you have been troubling me long enough, and I have come to kill you." Before Cashin could catch his arm the lunatic had fired. The bullet went through the fleshy part of Cashin's hand and lodged in a writing desk.

Then the two men grappled. Bookkeeper John Fitzpatrick answered his employer's cries for help. The lunatic got one hand free and knocked down the employe with the butt of his pistol. Mrs. Cashin, who had been making out bills, hid behind some of the furniture. Fitzpatrick picked himself up and, followed by Cashin, who had broken loose, ran for Leviele's crockery store next door. The crazy man followed. Three men employed there ran out when they saw him coming and the original fugitives were chased out, too. The lunatic went back into the furniture store. He stood for a moment close to a glass door, and within three feet of Mrs. Cassin. But the other men had regained their courage. The door was suddenly opened, the pistol wrested from the man's hand, and he was made a prisoner. Mrs. Cashin identified him as Frank Mellen, an old lodger of hers, who had been turned away because he persisted in wandering about the corridors mumbling about spirits. He is an Englishman, and an architect by profession.

At the Thirtieth-street station he said the spirits had sent him there to kill Cashin. At the Jefferson Market Police Court he gave the name of Mallon, and was held in default of $3,000 bail. The man is undoubtedly a dangerous maniac.

THE WRATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, variable winds, warmer.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, warmer, easterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia, fair, warmer, easterly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, followed by light rain, warmer southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	34°	16°	6:30 P. M.	40°	25°
6 A. M.	33°	15°	6 P. M.	38°	24°
9 A. M.	35°	19°	9 P. M.	38°	23°
12 M.	37°	21°	12 P. M.	36°	22°

Average temperature yesterday.....20½°
Average temperature for same date last year....36°

THE WASHINGTON ARCH FUND GROWING.

The fund for the erection of the Washington Memorial Arch is growing steadily, and the Treasurer, William R. Stewart of 54 William-street, feels very much encouraged. Judge Morgan J. O'Brien has contributed $10. There were a number of smaller subscriptions, which have advanced the fund from $61,315 60 to $61,339 10. It is expected that when the lists placed with the various regiments while at the State Camp last Summer are returned there will be a very important addition to the total.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A certificate of incorporation has been filed in Albany, N. Y., by the Consolidated Chemical Engine Company. This company is formed to manufacture all kinds of fire extinguishers, including chemical engines, and to acquire patents on all similar devices. The capital is $300,000. The principal office is in this city. Among the incorporators are Alonso B. Cornell, Louis F. Payn, and William L. Bostwick.

Mrs. Frank Phillips of Newfane Station, Niagara County, N. Y., aged twenty-four years, hanged herself yesterday afternoon. The stairway of her home with a shawl. Her husband was at work in the woods during the forenoon and on coming home to dinner found his wife dead. Besides her husband, Mrs. Phillips leaves a two-year-old child. No cause is known for her suicide.

The day express east on the Pennsylvania Road was wrecked near Greensburg, Penn., yesterday morning. A switch had been left open and the express ran into a freight train. Both engines were wrecked and several cars. A dozen persons were more or less injured. The collision was terrific. The baggage car was reduced to splinters.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury at Schenectady yesterday in the case of Isaac N. Christler is that he came to his death from blows received from Nelson Hathaway, who was held in $3,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bail was furnished.

The schooner Yacht Whim, Holland, from this port, with Mr. George H. Schuler and brother on board, arrived at Beaufort, N. C., yesterday. All well. The yacht goes to Florida.

David Peyton, a butcher, was stabbed and killed yesterday by Charles G. Wilter at Sixth and John streets, Cincinnati.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A two-story wooden building, with a stable, corner of North Main and School streets, Randolph, Mass., owned by Albert Hawes, was burned yesterday. Hawes's loss is $4,500; partly insured. The occupants, Mrs. Peter P. Barron & Co., dry and furnishing goods, whose stock was destroyed, insured; G. W. Pollock and family, who lose their household effects, not insured; Albert Hawes, marketman, and Mr. Whitehead.

A fire starting in Libby's drug store, at Shell Lake, Wis., Tuesday night, has destroyed over half of the business portion of the town. The fire burned the buildings on both sides of the street. Judge Mead's home, Dr. Barker's offices, Woodward's store, and the Post Office were destroyed. The flames then leaped across the street, taking the Opera House and every dwelling on that side with the exception of a small brick and frame hotel, the brick wall saving the latter. The loss is $35,000.

Fire was discovered at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the second floor of the five-story brownstone building, 63 Leonard-street, occupied by Noyes & Smith, dealers in needles, who lost $2,000, and the damage to the stock of Gowing & Sawyer, woolens, on the first floor and in the basement, is from $6,000 to $7,000. The damage to the building can be repaired for $1,500.

A fire at Manor Station, Penn., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about twenty-five miles east of Pittsburg, yesterday morning, destroyed Snyder's Hotel, Warnock's drug store, Brunaker & Rankin's store, Painter's bakery, and six dwellings. The loss was $50,000, and the insurance $10,000. The fire started in the bakery, it is thought, from a defective flue.

The dwelling house and outbuildings belonging to Willis P. Wunderlich, near Kingston, Cumberland County, Penn., were destroyed by fire yesterday, with their contents. Loss, $9,000; insurance, $3,000.

Fire was discovered last night on the top floor of the three-story brick building 27 Mercer-street, occupied by S. A. May, maker of jerseys. He lost $4,000. About $500 damage was done to the building.

The gas house of the New-York Central Railroad Company at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street and Rhinelander-avenue was on fire yesterday morning, and $1,000 damage was done.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THOSE FORECLOSURE SUITS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4.—Argument of the various motions in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas foreclosure suits came to an end in Judge Brewer's court to-day. The first motion of the day was that of the railroad company by Simon Sterne of New-York for a consolidation of the suits against the company. Mr. Sterne's argument was exceedingly able. Wheeler H. Peckham of New-York and W. H. Rossington of this city opposed this motion on behalf of the Union Trust Company, and the other parties to the suit also brought vigorous opposition to bear. Then came the argument of Mr. Sterne on the motion for an allowance to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas for $25,000 out of the fund of the road to enable it to carry on its functions as a railroad company in part, and in part to prosecute certain suits and claims as to certain securities held by the Missouri Pacific, which the Missouri, Kansas and Texas claims to own.

Mr. Peckham opposed this on behalf of the Union Trust Company. General Solicitor Cochran followed suit for the Missouri Pacific and Mr. Williams for the Union Pacific, on the same in behalf of the Sage and Cowdery mortgage. Following these arguments the Union Trust Company, as trustee, made application, through Mr. Peckham, for an allowance to reimburse it for expenses incurred as trustee, and to provide for future outlays. This went in without argument. Then Mr. Hagarman, for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas receivers, made application for permission to make certain exchanges of properties in Dallas, with a view to the extension of yard facilities. All of the motions and applications were taken under advisement between this and the June term.

The issues in these celebrated cases will be made up under the amended bill of the Union Trust Company of New-York. Proofs will be completed and the case will probably be submitted at the June term for decree.

To-night the New-York counsel left for home on a special train.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company was held to-day. From the President's report it appears that the gross earnings from traffic of the railroad proper, including the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Line, for the nine months ended June 30, were $3,771,347, and for the three months ended Sept. 30, $1,253,053; total, $5,024,400. Operating expenses for the nine months were $2,230,687, and for the three months' period, $777,804; total, $3,008,491. The fixed charges, including rentals and taxes, were $1,548,996. Net earnings from traffic only, $466,912. Interest on investments, &c., $275,468. Surplus, $742,381. Gross earnings from traffic of all the roads in the system, exclusive of the Georgia Pacific, operated under lease since Jan. 1 only, were for nine months, $7,443,884; three months, $2,563,396; total, $10,007,281; expenses for nine months, $4,894,976; for three months, $1,716,416; total, $6,611,393; net earnings, $3,395,688.

REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day decided to meet the reduction in passenger rates between Washington and Baltimore and Pittsburg. The first-class fare from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington to Pittsburg has been $9 over both roads, but on Nov. 1 the Baltimore and Ohio made an open rate from Pittsburg to Baltimore and Washington of $8, and a corresponding reduction in second-class limited tickets, claiming that the mileage from the Southern cities was less than from Philadelphia, and the reduction in fare was made to equalize matters.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

At yesterday's session of the Western States Passenger Association in Chicago the subject of divisions of through fares with the transcontinental lines was considered. A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Transcontinental Association, with a view to reaching a satisfactory agreement on this subject. It was decided that east-bound passenger rates from the Missouri River should be raised Dec. 15, based upon the advance from St. Louis to New-York, which becomes effective Dec. 8.

A POLITICAL LANDSLIDE.

THE DEMOCRATS BADLY DEFEATED IN ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 4.—The charter election here yesterday has resulted in a disastrous defeat for the Democrats. They lose the Mayoralty, which they have held for the past nine years, and also three members of the City Council. John C. Rankin, Republican, has 581 majority for Mayor.

The vote was: Rankin, (Rep.,) 3,298; Sheridan, (Dem.,) 2,717. The Democratic candidate was badly out in every district in the city, but in his own ward the knifing was the worst; he only got 24 majority, when he should have received 150 at least. Even the Democratic candidate for Alderman in this ward was beaten by 10 majority. The Third Ward, another Democratic stronghold, also elected a Republican Alderman.

The next Board of Aldermen and likewise the Board of Education will be tied. The only office seekers who escaped the landslide which overwhelmed the Democratic Party were the four candidates for Freeholders, who managed to pull through by small majorities.

The party leaders attribute the crushing defeat to the use of bolt by their opponents, combined with the aversion of Germans and American Democrats to voting for an Irishman and Catholic for Mayor. The Knights of Labor were also arrayed against the Democratic candidate. They claimed that he was opposed to employing union mechanics in buildings. He had a row some time ago with the carpenters' union and refused to give in to some of their demands.

BASEBALL GOSSIP.

President Day of the New-York Club said yesterday that he would have a conference with Mr. John I. Rogers on Saturday and steps would be taken to institute proceedings against Ward next week. The latter said he had been expecting the move and was prepared. In regard to the rumor that the Indianapolis Club would be transferred here, Mr. Day refused to say anything. He stated, however, that even if he fails to get the members of his team who have formed the Brotherhood, he will have a nine of old League players next season.

Capt. Anson of the Chicago Club was in Pittsburg yesterday trying to induce Tener and Gumbert to join his team. He was not successful. In an interview he said that the League was getting stronger and the Brotherhood weaker every day. Anson has funny ideas.

A dispatch from San Francisco last night says that Hardie Richardson of Boston has joined the Players' League.

Gen. Dixwell, "Mike" Kelly, and John Morrill are in San Francisco, talking Brotherhood to the players on the Coast.

A STAY FOR M'ELVAINE.

A notice of appeal in the case of Charles McElvaine, who was recently convicted of the murder of the Brooklyn grocer Christian W. Luca, and who was sentenced to die by electricity at Sing Sing next week, has been filed by ex-Judge Curtis with the Clerk of the court in which the conviction was had. Under the law as it now stands the filing of a notice of appeal has a stay in homicide cases until the appeal is decided by the Court of Appeals. Ex-Judge Curtis said last night that he had also served a notice of the appeal on Warden Brush of Sing Sing in order to make sure of preventing the execution of McElvaine, and that official, to satisfy himself that the notice acts as a stay, would take the matter before the General Committee of the Brooklyn Prohibitionists to-night at their meeting, and it will undoubtedly meet with their hearty support. We have got to show Gov. Hill that the majority of the people are in favor of ballot reform to get any results."

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

THERE MAY BE A STARTLING STORY DISCLOSED TO-DAY.

Mr. Henry A. Blake, a lawyer at 10 Wall-street, who lives at the Langham Hotel, promises, under certain contingencies, a startling story this evening in relation to one of his friends who was missing last night. Mr. Blake and his wife were driven to Police Headquarters at 8 o'clock and excited interest in their errand by their reticence and their earnestness when they obtained a private hearing with the officer on duty.

They had been to St. Luke's Hospital, and after they left, the official who heard their story said he was pledged to secrecy. It was, however, learned that the missing person is a well-known merchant, fifty years old, and one of Mr. Blake's oldest friends. He left his home—not the Langham Hotel—at 6 o'clock yesterday morning under circumstances which made his friends anxious, and they became unquiet later in the day when they learned that he had not kept engagements he had made, but they decided to wait until the early evening before acting, as he was was a very methodical man, and would, if not in trouble, mental or otherwise, return home to dinner. This he did not do, and search for him was begun, Mr. Blake taking charge of the hospitals and police.

At midnight Mr. Blake was at the Langham Hotel, after having visited all the hospitals. He admitted that he was unsuccessful in his search, but declined peremptorily to name the missing gentleman until to-day, as it was possible that he might not be in trouble and would be offended if the fact that he had been hunted for was published.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Nathan Pollock, manufacturer of clothing at 563 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Emanuel Goldschmidt, giving preferences to M. K. Lustig, $5,000; S. Rosenberg & Co., $1,651; Bowery National Bank, $800; The Anspacher Manufacturing Company, $240; total, $7,891. He has been in the clothing business several years, formerly of Pollock & Wolf, and was established on January, 1887, after which he claimed a capital of $35,000. His January last his statement claimed assets of $32,000 and no liabilities. His liabilities now are said to be about $20,000.

An investigation into the affairs of the Central Electric Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., by the creditors yesterday shows better conditions than was at first supposed. It was found that there are about 100,000 bushels of wheat and other grain in the elevator. The company will be enabled to settle without scaling their debts to any great extent. It is not known yet, however, how many of the company's warehouse receipts are outstanding, and the exact condition cannot be ascertained until this is known. The liabilities now aggregate $170,000.

The schedules of the debts and assets of the insolvent leather firm of Dewson, Williams & Co., of 39 South-street, Boston, were filed in the Norfolk Registry of Insolvents on Tuesday. The members of the firm are E. H. Dewson, Stenman Williams, and T. Rees, all of Quincy. The total liabilities are $297,535. The assets comprise cash in the Continental National Bank of Boston, $56,675; merchandise in store, $1,252, and book accounts amounting to about $50,000.

The Kamak Manufacturing Company, silver-plated toilet articles, corner of Duane and Elm streets, is in the hands of the Sheriff. Carraher on two judgments for $6,681. The sheriff's sale, which was advertised to take place yesterday, was postponed, a stay of proceedings having been obtained. The company was incorporated March 1 last with a capital stock of $100,000.

Richard S. Kingman, dealer in furniture at 264 Canal-street, is in the hands of the Sheriff on confessed judgments for $4,065. He started in business in February, 1887, as Kingman & Campbell, who dissolved in August last, since which time Mr. Kingman has been alone. He carried a stock valued at about $8,000.

Rachel Jacobs, dealer in dry goods at 2,227 Second-avenue, was sold out by Deputy Sheriff Burns yesterday under executions for $1,800. She is the wife of Louis Jacobs who failed about seven years ago.

Another attachment was granted in the Supreme Court yesterday against Louis S. Cox & Co., knit goods manufacturers of Philadelphia and New-York, in favor of C. Schafer for $35,012.

Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court has vacated by consent the attachment against the East Lake Woolen Company of Bridgeton, N. J., for $35,000 in favor of Whitney & Co.

William Thompson & Co., wholesale hardware dealers at Toronto, have assigned. Liabilities, $60,000; nominal surplus, $30,000.

H. E. Hamilton, boot and shoe manufacturer of Toronto, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $40,000; assets, $55,000.

The schedules of William Whaley, lawyer, of 59 Liberty-street show liabilities, $5,580; assets, $3,078.

A TOWN SWEPT BY FIRE.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 4.—A *Pioneer Press* special from Laverne, Minn., says: "About 2 o'clock to-day fire was discovered in the rear of an unoccupied building in the town of Beaver Creek, a few miles west of here. The town was virtually without fire protection, and half the business portion was destroyed. Loss not given."

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The steamship Nymphia, (Br.,) Capt. Mabee, for from Hull for New-York, passed

BY MEN OF ALL PARTIES

A BROOKLYN ORGANIZATION OF BALLOT REFORMERS.

DEMOCRATS, REPUBLICANS, PROHIBITIONISTS, AND SINGLE-TAX MEN WHO WILL WORK TOGETHER.

A movement is on foot in Brooklyn political circles, started by Georgeites, nourished by Prohibitionists, aided by Democrats, and abetted by Republicans, in the interest of ballot reform. How much success the movement will attain remains to be seen, but on Monday evening twenty gentlemen assembled in the rooms of the Brooklyn Single-Tax Club and exchanged views on the subject. The conference resulted in the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization. Invitations were sent out for a meeting to be held at the same place next Monday evening. As yet it is an invitation affair, and every effort is being made to keep it out of the hands of rings and machines.

The political complexion of last Monday's gathering was nine Republicans, eight Democrats, two Prohibitionists and a solitary Georgeite. Mr. Edwin A. Curley of the Single-Tax Club presided at the meeting, and among those present were Mark D. Wilbur, Frederick W. Hinrichs, President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Democratic Club; Aldermen Rufus L. Scott, ex-Assemblyman Joseph Aspinall, ex-Congressman Darwin R. James, Assemblyman Frank Sperry, Ditmas Jewell, President of the Twenty-sixth Ward National Bank; F. S. Nye, Secretary of the Brooklyn Democratic Club; Supervisor at Large John A. Quintard, ex-Senator S. M. Griswold, and ex-District Attorney John Winslow.

It was a thoroughly non-partisan meeting in favor of ballot reform, and perfect unity prevailed. All agreed that the question should be dealt with irrespective of party affiliations, and all pledged their earnest support to the success of the movement. Speeches were made by Mark D. Wilbur, Stephen M. Griswold, Frederick W. Hinrichs, and Wilbur L. Ogden, and letters were read from Gen. C. T. Christensen, Ditmas Jewell, John Winslow, William H. Williams, ex-President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club, and ex-Senator J. P. Crawford.

Mr. Hinrichs intimated that the Young Men's Democratic Club was thoroughly in earnest for ballot reform and would co-operate with the work of a non-partisan organization to that end. At the meeting next Monday evening addresses will be made by the President of the Ballot Reform League of this city and by R. R. Bowker, editor of the *Publishers' Weekly*, explanatory of the workings of the movement in this city. It is doubtful, however, if the Committee on Permanent Organization will report, as it is deemed advisable to await fuller information respecting the intentions of the Ballot Reform League of this city, with a view of co-operating with that organization.

It seemed to be the sentiment of the meeting that a strong Democrat should be chosen as President of the organization. By this step it is hoped to attain better results with the Democratic State administration.

Edwin A. Curley said to a TIMES reporter yesterday: "We are thoroughly in earnest. The aim of our proposed organization is ballot reform, pure and simple, and no outside issues will be allowed in our deliberations. We shall adopt a thorough, practical system, to show politicians that the people want ballot reform, and we mean to guard against the possibility of any machine or ring getting hold of the organization. Hence, for the present, at least, we will fight shy of office holders.

"The probabilities are that our fighting for ballot reform will be done within the next six months, during which time we shall spare no effort for the passage of a suitable bill. You will notice that a number of good Democrats are with us who are capable of preparing a suitable bill, that, coming from a non-partisan organization and backed by our proposed Democratic President, will be more likely to receive the Governor's signature, should it reach him, than one presented by Republicans. The opinion was by many of the gentlemen at the meeting agreed with me—that we should have an official ballot only, printed at public expense, and distributed to voters at the time of voting. All essential expenses of an election should be paid from the public funds, and there should be the right of nomination by petition or by 'nomination papers,' as they are termed in Massachusetts."

The Prohibition view of the movement was illustrated by Philo W. Scofield when he said: "It's the only way for a minority party to get a successful ticket before the public. We are going to place the matter before the General Committee of the Brooklyn Prohibitionists to-night at their meeting, and it will undoubtedly meet with their hearty support. We have got to show Gov. Hill that the majority of the people are in favor of ballot reform to get any results."

HARRY HARRIS'S DEATH.

SOME PECULIAR FEATURES OF THE CORONER'S ACTION IN THE MATTER.

The Coroner's inquest on the death of Harry Harris will take place next Tuesday. No arrests are probable until that is over with. It is evident, however, that the inquest in this particular case will cover not merely evidence as to the fact of death from a Brush lamp electric current, but as to all the complicated issue of responsibility as well.

While Coroner Messemer was making the autopsy on the body of Harris a man entered the room, presenting his card as "Charles F. Heinrichs, electrical expert, 208 East Fourteenth-street, office 55 Fulton-street." He got into conversation with Dr. Thomas Killies, a nephew of the Police Captain of that name, and offered to give his services free of charge, if they were desired. Coroner Messemer says that he had never met Heinrichs before, but he concluded not to look a gift horse in the mouth. He gave to Heinrichs a card authorizing him to make tests on the lamp which killed Harris, but with the understanding that the Brush Company was to be invited to have an expert present when these were made. Heinrichs made his tests that night, but without any one present from the other side. And the next morning he explained his course by saying that the apparatus for testing the voltage of the current had been borrowed from Columbia College, and he had returned it. He was in a hurry, too, because the weather might change to rain or snow, and then a question would arise as to conditions.

The autopsy on Harris was made at 9:30 A. M. Monday. By noon on Monday a report of it had been sent to Police Headquarters, but not until yesterday did any such report go over the Coroners' office. Coroner Messemer attempts to explain this irregularity on the ground of the disabling lameness of his chief clerk, and his own recurring attacks of hoarseness which, he says, have laid him up for a part of each day for nearly three weeks. He met the accusation of favoritism in giving out news with a general denial.

The father of Harry Herris has consulted a lawyer, and suit will be brought, probably in the name of Mrs. Harris, the widow, against the Brush Company.

Coroner Schultze was indignant yesterday when he read in the papers that Mr. Heinrichs had said that he, the Coroner, had withheld from the press facts that were developed in the inquest held upon the death of Maxia, an Italian fruit vender who was killed on Sept. 13 by an electric current from a lamp of the United States Electric Light Company. Dr. Schultze declared that the investigation of the case had been thorough, and that the inquest was public, and the records were accessible to every one. Mr. Heinrichs, he said, had asked to be employed as an expert in electricity in the inquest. The Coroner did not think that he was competent, and refused his request. Heinrichs, he said, had repeatedly thrust himself forward, and had tried to force himself upon Dr. Schultze as an expert in electricity in inquests of the kind. Coroner Schultz, does not know Heinrichs.

SOPHOCLES AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

The students of rhetoric and belles-lettres of the College of St. Francis Xavier gave their relatives and friends a novel and interesting entertainment last night at the hall of the college in West Sixteenth-street. There were recitations and readings in Latin, original papers and orations in English, and a rendering of the chorus parts of the "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, in which fifty of the students participated. The performance went smoothly, the students giving evidence of careful rehearsals of their parts, which were sung in a manner highly appreciated by the large audience.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Provisions were held steadily to-day, with fair buying by consumers and exporters and only a light option business. Hutchinson made a few purchases of January Short Ribs and May Pork, but aside from this there was no feature in the speculative market. Still, the feeling was strong, and for December Pork and December and January Lard and Short Ribs it was the same as Tuesday. January Pork was advanced 5c., and May Lard and Short Ribs 2½c. Packers were again light sellers for future delivery. Cash buyers took 5,500 lbs. of Pork at $8 00@$8 02½, seven carloads of 18-lb. green Hams at $7 12½@$7 20 for cash, and $7 50 for January, and a fair quantity of side meats on private terms. Speculative interest was centred in January and May. For the former month Pork sold at $9 02½@$9 35, Lard at $5 77½@$5 90, and Short Ribs at $4 75. Pork for January stood at the adjournment at $9 35, Lard at $5 90, and Short Ribs at $4 75. The May future closed at $9 72½ for Pork, $6 10 for Lard, and $4 97½ for Short Ribs. December product was almost nominal at yesterday's prices. The course of the Wheat market was a disappointment to the bulls. They expected that the firm British markets would cause a further advance in prices here. The local crowd were mostly long, and looked for outside buying orders to arrive in sufficient volume to send prices higher. The outsiders failed to send in the orders. Local sports rushed in and covered at the opening. Their wants were soon supplied, and after they withdrew there was no demand of consequence. A weak feeling developed, which finally carried prices to a lower level. Longs unloaded freely, and greatly assisted in forcing prices downward. The large bear leaders, Hardridge, Schwartz & Dupee, and several others were also large sellers. Dupee, however, was a good buyer of May at 84¾c. After prices fell below that point the latter unloaded.—Opening sales were the same as Wednesday's close and were the highest of the day. Prices receded 7¾c.@1c., and the market closed barely steady at about the inside figures of the day. On the decline Hutchinson bought over 1,000,000 bushels. Linn and Pardridge, who sold on the bulges, also bought to cover shorts. There was a number of foreign buying orders received. December opened at 80c., declined and closed at 79¾c.; January opened at 80⅞c., and closed at 80c.; May opened at 84⅞c., sold to 84⅜c.@84⅝c. to 84¾c., fluctuated between 84⅝c.@84¾c., declined to 83⅞c., rallied to 84⅜c., and closed at 84c.@84⅜c.; July sold at 83c.@83½c.; December was sold freely and the difference between it and May widened to 5c. Local receipts aggregated 246 cars. Estimated receipts for to-morrow are 172 cars. Arrivals at Minneapolis and Duluth, which have been exempted to show a heavy decrease, were 656 cars. This was an increase of 14 cars over yesterday. The market for cash Wheat showed decided weakness. Little demand existed and prices for No. 2 Spring and No. 2 Red Winter in store declined 3c.@7c., and closed at 79½c.; No. 3 Spring in store sold at 64c.@66c., No. 3 Red at 63c.@64c., and No. 3 White at 64½c. Sample lots were slow and dull at the close. Sales on track and free on board cars ranged as follows: No. 3 Spring at 63c.@71c. to 74c.@76c. for choice or the Hard variety. No. 4 Spring at 50c.@57c., No. 3 Red at 63c.@65c., and 71c.@75c. for choice, and No. 4 Red at 48c.@56c.

Corn was less active. Receipts were 256 cars, but the inspection was poorer than for a long time past, only 13 per cent grading contract. Despite the poor grading, a weak feeling developed. Hayden & Co. were free sellers, and late in the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	100
Am. T. & Cable Co.	86¾	86¾	85¾	85¾	180
*Am. C. Off'r. c'a.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	100
*Am. C. O. Tr. rcts.	29¾	30¼	29¾	30⅜	3,055
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	5,943
Atlantic & Pac.	8	8	4¾	4¾	300
*Brunswick Co.	32	32	32	32	500
Cameron Coal	8¾	8	8	8¾	1,900
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	650
Canadian Pacific	72¾	72¾	72	72¾	800
Central Pacific	34	34	34	34	205
Ches. & Ohio	23⅜	23⅝	24⅜	24⅜	1,432
C. & O. 1st pf.	65	65	65	65	100
C. & O. 2d pf.	42¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	300
Chi. Gas Trust	39	42⅜	38¼	41⅜	34,810
Chicago & N. W.	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	3,080
C. M. & St. P.	69¼	69¾	68¾	68¾	21,400
C. M. & St. P. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	100
C. R. I. & Pac.	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	1,727
C. C. C. & St. L.	70	70⅛	69¾	70⅛	1,980
Cin., W. & B. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	200
Colorado Coal	34	34⅜	34	34⅛	400
Col., H. V. & Tol.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	105
Chi. & E. Ill.	99	99½	97	97	2,100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	99	99	99	99	100
Com. Cable	102	102¼	102	102¼	200
Consol. Gas Co.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅛	83⅛	20
Del. & Hudson	141¾	141¾	140	140	200
Del., Lack. & W.	137⅝	138	137	137⅜	43,045
D., P. & Ft. W.	34¼	34⅝	33⅜	34½	2,956
Des M. & Ft. D.	9	8	8	8	10
D. & C. F. Trust	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	600
E. T., V. & Ga.	9¼	9¼	9	9	600
E. T., V. & C. 2d pf.	21¾	21¾	21	21	610
*St. N. pref. sub.	39	39	39	39	100
Illinois Central	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	20
*Louis., St. L. & T.	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	30½	200
L. E. & West.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	300
L. E. & West. pf.	63	63	63	63	200
Lake Shore	110¼	110¾	108	108	1,745
Louis. & Nash.	84¼	84⅝	83¾	83¾	13,330
Manhattan Co.	101¾	101¾	100½	100¾	455
Michigan Cent.	96	96	96	96	410
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	90	90	90	90	100
Missouri Pacific	67⅜	67⅝	66¾	66⅝	21,580
*Nat. Lead Trust	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	3,930
N. J. Central	118	118¼	118	118¼	640
N. Y. Central	107	107	107	107	2,964
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44	44	42¾	43	21,420
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27⅜	1,400
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	87	87	87	87	500
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	31¾	31⅝	31½	31½	500
Nor. & West. pf.	60¼	60¼	60	60	200
Northern Pac.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	300
Northern Pac. pf.	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾	8,210
Ohio & Miss.	21	21	21	21	200
Ontario & West.	20¼	20¾	19	19¾	22,055
Oregon, R. & N.	100	100	100	100	300
Oregon Trans.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	1,000
Oregon & Trans.	34	34¼	33¾	34	1,425
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	34½	34½	1,610
Phil. & Reading	38¾	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	39,450
Pitts., C. & St. L.	122½	122½	122½	122½	80
Pull. Palace Car Co.	185	185	185	185	225
Rensselaer & Sar.	187	187	187	187	5
Rich. & Alle.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	200
Rich. & W. P.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	4,595
Rich. & W. P. pf.	79¼	80¼	79¼	80¼	400
R. W. & Ogdens.	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	110
St. L. & S. F.	18	18	18	18	50
St. L. & S. F. pf.	39¼	39½	37	37	1,050
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	87¾	87¾	85	85	445
St. P. & Duluth.	31	31	31	31	50
St. P. & Duluth pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	100
St. P. & Omaha	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¾	300
St. P., M. & M.	105	105	105	105	50
Southern Pacific	36½	36⅝	36	36¼	400
*Sugar Refin. Co.	61	62¾	59⅝	61⅝	22,210
Tenn. Coal & I.	75	75¾	74¼	74½	2,55b
Texas Pacific	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	700
Union Pacific	68¼	68¼	67¾	67¾	11,310
U. S. Express	97	97	87	87	20
W., St. L. & P.	15	15½	15	15½	1,700
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30⅝	30⅞	30	30⅛	2,800
West. Union Tel.	82¾	83¼	82½	82¾	2,355
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65¼	66¼	65¼	66¼	820
Wisconsin Cent.	30¾	31¼	30⅜	30⅜	2,300
Total sales					324,497

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., Col. & P. 1st.	95	95	95	95	8,000
At., J. C. & W. 1st.	92	92	92	92	5,000
At. & Pac. 1st.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	4,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	112	112	112	113	4,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Canada So. 1st.	109½	109½	109	109	20,000
Canada So. 2d	97	97	97	97	5,000
Cen. Pac. 6s of 1898.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	6,000
Cen. Pac. 6s of 1939.	102½	102½	102	103	9,000
C. & O. co. 5s.	99¾	100	99	99¾	52,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 6s.	102	102	102	102	1,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	100	100	99¾	99¾	15,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Iowa.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	7,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	90	90	90	90	17,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st. M.	99	98	98	98	10,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st.	97	97	97	97	1,000
C., C., C. & I. con.	134	134	134	134	3,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	7,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	76	76	76	76	1,000
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907.	134	134	134	134	1,000
Erie 2d.	102½	102½	102½	102½	13,000
Erie 1st. c. 5s.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	1,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	119	119	119	119	10,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	14,000
Ga. Car. & N. 1st.	101	101	101	101	1,000
*Georgia Pac. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	15,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	114¼	114¼	114	114¼	88,000
Ill. Cent. 4s.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	4,000
Ill. Cent. 3½s.	95	95	95	95	2,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	86	86	85½	85½	2,000
Iron Mt. 1st, Ark.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	4,000
Kan. & Miss. con.	114	114	114	114	38,000
Kan. P. 1st, D. & s.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	5,000
Kan. & Texas con.	106¾	107	106¾	107	48,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	73	73	62¾	62¾	73,000
Lake Shore.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	500,000
Lake S. 2d co.	123	123	122	122	2,000
L. & N. gen. 5s.	104	104	104	104	5,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	113	113	113	113	1,000
L. & N. gen. 7s.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
L. & N. Trust 6s.	110	110	110	110	5,000
L. N. & Chi. con.	102	102	102¼	102¼	6,000
Louis. So. 1st.	91	91	91	91	1,000
Mex. Cent. 1st.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	13,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	121¾	122	121¾	122	7,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st. M.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2,000
M. & Ohio gen.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	4,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	134¾	1 4¼	134¾	134½	18,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	113	113	113	113	8,000
N. Y. C. 6s, deb.	110	110	110	110	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, r.	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	5,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	94¾	94⅞	94	94⅞	20,000
N. Y. & N. 5s.	111	111	111	111	3,000
N. Y. & N. 2d 5s.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	1,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st.	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	1,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	115¾	115¾	115	115	40,000
North. Pac. 3d.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	1,000
North. P. Ter. 1st.	109	109	109	109	5,000
N. Y., S. & W. 5s, r.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	10,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	62	62	62	62	6,500
Oregon S. L. 6s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2,000
Oregon & Trans. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	77⅞	78¼	77¾	77¾	60,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	55	55	55	55	10,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	46¾	46¾	46	46	20,000
Read. gen. 4s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	10,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¾	3,000
R. & W. P. 1st, r.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	5,000
R. & W. P. 7s, coll. tr. 5s.	79	79	79	79	2,000
Rock Island 5s.	106⅛	106⅛	106	106⅛	88,000
St. L. Ark. & T. 2d.	28¾	29	28¾	29	18,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s.	110	110	109½	110	1,000
St. P. & Om. con.	119¾	119¾	119¼	119¾	1,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	124	124	124	124	1,000
St. P. 1st, C. & L.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
St. P. 1st, C. & L.	118	118	118	118	2,000
St. P. & M. 1st.	124	124	124	124	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st M. 6s.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	16,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st col. tr. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	36,000
St. P., M. & M. con.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	3,000
Shen. Val. 1st, r.	105	108	105	108	44,000
Shen. Val. gu. tr. r.	45¼	45	45	45¼	78,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, s.	100	100	100	100	3,000
Tex. Pac. 1st. 5s.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	2,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	36	36	35¼	35¾	81,000
T., A. & A. N. M. 1st.	104	104	104	104	1,000
T., A. & A. N. M. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Tol., A. & K. C. 1st.	103	103	102½	103	6,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	1,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107	107	107	107	5,000
U. P., L. & C. 1st.	101	101	101	101	10,000
Union Pac. 4s.	115	115	115	115	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	116½	116½	116½	116½	15,000
Utah & North. 7s.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Virginia Mid. gu.	85½	85½	85½	85½	1,000
Wab. R. R.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	1,000
Wabash 1st.	101¼	101¼	101	101	21,000
Wabash 2d.	81½	81½	81¼	81¼	20,000
W. C. col. tr. 5s.	104	104	104	104	17,000
Total sales					1,562,500

*Unlisted.

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil Rets.	30⅜	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	890
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	34⅛	34¼	33	33⅜	6,610
Cameron Coal	8	8	8	8	1,000
Chi. Gas Trust	41¼	42¼	38¾	41¼	760
Chi., R. & Q.	104	104¾	104	104⅜	50
C., C., C. & St. L.	69⅞	70⅝	69⅞	70⅜	520
Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	100
Del., Lack. & W.	137⅝	137⅞	137	137⅛	20
Canada Pacific	72	72	72	72	100
Central Pacific	34	34	34	34	200
Colorado Coal	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	130
Chi., R. & St. P.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	20,120
Chi. & N. W.	109⅞	110	109⅞	110	110
Central of N. J.	118¼	118½	118½	118½	100
Del., Lack. & W.	137⅜	137⅝	137⅜	137⅜	10,940
D., T., L. & Ga.	10	10	10	10	100
Lake Shore	108⅜	108⅜	106¾	108⅜	49
Louis. & Nash.	84¼	84⅝	83⅜	83⅜	2,250
L. E. & W. pf.	63	63	63	63	30
Missouri Pacific	67⅛	67⅝	66¾	66½	55,780
Manhattan Co.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	100
Mich. Central	96	96	96	96	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	30
N. Y. Central	107	107	107	107	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44	44	42¾	43	17,150
Nat. Lead Trust	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	700
Nort. & W. pf.	60	60	60	60	200
North. Pac. pf.	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾	240
N. Y., O. & W.	20⅝	20⅝	19⅜	19⅜	450
Ore. & Trans.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	100
Ore. R. & N.	100	100	100	100	100
Pacific Mail	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	400
Phil. & Reading	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38¾	37,320
Rich. & W. P.	21¼	21¼	20⅞	21¼	1,580
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80⅜	80½	80⅜	80⅜	10
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	280
St. L. & S. F. pf.	38¾	39	38¾	39	950
Sugar Ref. Co.	62¾	62¾	62	62¾	140
Texas Pacific	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	1,300
Union Pacific	68¼	68¼	67¾	67¾	6,180
W., St. L. & P.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	200
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼	400
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	100
Total sales					166,050

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Canada So. 2d.	97	97	97	97	$3,000
Erie 2d.	102¾	103	102¾	103	3,000
Gen. Elec. deb.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4000
H. C. & S. F. 1st.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	5,000
J. C. & S. F. 2d.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	2,000
Mex. Cent. 1st.	77	77	77	77	22,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	107	107	107	107	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78	78¾	78	78¾	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	55	55	55	55	1,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	1,000
Rock Island 5s.	106	106	106	106	10,000
Texas Pacific 1st.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	5,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	5,000
Wabash 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
Wabash 2d.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	22,000
Total sales					$114,000

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alta	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Astor	.13	.13	.11	.11	6,300
Bullion	.70	.70	.70	.70	700
Best & Belcher	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	400
Barcelona	.89	.89	.89	.89	500
Comstock Tun.	.17	.17	.17	.17	1,000
Exchequer	.75	.75	.75	.75	500
Gould & Curry	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Horn Silver	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	300
Julia	.40	.40	.40	.40	400
Mexican	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	100
Monitor	.27	.27	.27	.27	100
Occidental	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Little Chief	.34	.35	.34	.35	700
Rappahannock	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,500
Silver King	.28	.30	.28	.30	1,100
Scorpion	.25	.25	.25	.25	300
Sutter Creek	.55	.55	.55	.55	400
United Copper	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Utah Con	.85	.85	.85	.85	900
Total sales					15,300

OIL.

Pipe Line Certs.	105	105¾	104	104	365,000
Clearances					852,000

The stock market was only fairly active and was generally firm. The speculation was without special feature, although the coal stocks were active. In the last hour Missouri Pacific declined rather sharply and the close was not strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Chicago Gas, 3; Cameron Coal, 1⅜; Omaha, 1⅜; New-Jersey Central, 1¼; Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, 1½; Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, Michigan Central, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, each 1; Wisconsin Central, ⅞, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Commercial Cable, Erie preferred, and Pullman, each ¼. *Declined*—Chicago and East Illinois, 3¼; St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, 3; Chicago and East Illinois preferred, 2½; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, 2; Ohio and Mississippi, Ontario and Western, and St. Paul and Duluth preferred, each 1½; Missouri Pacific, 1⅛; East Tennessee second preferred, Louisville and Nashville, New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, and Pacific Mail, each 1; American Telegraph and Cable and New-York and New-England, each ⅞, and Richmond and Allegheny and Wabash, each ¾.

In the trust stocks American Cotton Oil advanced ⅞, Whisky and Lead each ¼, and Sugar ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 4@8 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 4 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 81 for 60-day bills and $4 83½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80@$4 80¼ for 60-day bills, $4 84½@$4 84¾ for demand, $4 85@$4 85¼ for cable transfers, and $4 78¾@$4 79 for commercial. Continental was quiet. France were quoted at 5.23⅜@5.23¾ for long and 5.20⅝@5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜@94½ and 95¼@95¾, and guilders at 40 and 40⅜.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales at call were $10,000 4s registered at 126. In state securities $10,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 92½, $4,000 Louisiana consol 4s at 96¾, $8,000 North Carolina special tax trust receipts at 7¾@7⅞, and $10,000 South Carolina Brown Consolidations 6s at 105. In bank stocks 25 shares of First National of Staten Island sold at 114, 35 of North America at 187½, and 30 of Western at 94½.

The railway mortgage market was moderately active and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Ohio, Indiana and Western seconds, 8; do. firsts, 2½; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago first and Shenandoah Valley firsts, trust receipts, each 2; Evansville and Terre Haute firsts, Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio seconds, Kansas and Texas consols, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, each 1, and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts and Richmond and West Point Terminal trust 6s, each ¾. *Declined*—Reading second income, 3; Rensselaer and Saratoga and Pacific 6s, 2; Hannibal and St. Joseph consols and Louisville and Nashville general 6s, each 1; Louisville and Nashville trust 6s, 7s, and Erie funded coupon 5s and New-York, Lackawanna and Western first, each ¾.

Pine Line Certificates sold at 105¼@1033⅜. In mining stocks Phœnix of Arizona sold at .49.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ending Nov. 30 was 755,142 tons, as alust 757,881 tons in the corresponding week last year. The production since Jan. 1 has been 31,553,389 tons, against 34,349,043 tons in the corresponding period in 1888.

Messrs. Griswold & Gillett offer to investors $100,000 30-year 4 ₱ cent bonds of the District of Narragansett, Rhode Island. Assessed valuation of district, $5,000,000; total indebtedness, $100,000.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	101	Irving	190
American Exchange	160	Leather Manuf'rs'	235
Broadway	300	Lincoln National	205
Butchers' & Drovers'	190	Manhattan	180
Chase National	250	Market & Fulton	200
Chemical	4300	Mechanics'	215
City	450	Mech. & Traders'	215
Citizens'	100	Mercantile	205
Columbia	202	Metropolitan	12
Commerce	196	Metropolis	325
Continental	133	Mount Morris	355
Corn Exchange	245	Nassau	145
East River	170	New-York	242
Eleventh Ward	150	N. Y. County	450
Fifth Avenue	1100	N. Y. National Ex.	127
First National	1000	Ninth National	150
First Nat. of S. I.	110	North River	143
Fourteenth Street	165	Oriental	215
Fourth National	189	Pacific	180
Gallatin Nat.	250	Park	320
Garfield National	400	Republic	178
German American	123	Seaboard National	140
Germania	275	Second National	320
Greenwich	140	Seventh National	150
Hanover	340	Shoe & Leather	152
Hudson River	142	State of New-York	110
Importers & Traders'	540	Western National	94½

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$157,005,646	Balances	$4,970,392

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	104½	105	Cur. 6s, 1898.	117½	....
4½s, '91, c	104½	105	Cur. 6s, 1897.	120½	....
4s, 1907, r	126	126½	Cur. 6s, 1898.	123	....
4s, 1907, c	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1899.	125	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	115	....			

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	52¾	52¾	St. Paul	68¾	68¼
Reading	19 5-16	19⅜	Read. gen.	88¾	..
Lehigh Nav.	53¾	53¾	R. 1st pf.	77⅞	....
Nor. Pac. pf.	31	31⅛	R. 2d pf.	55¾	56
Nor. Pac. pf.	74	74⅛	R. 3d pf.	45¾	46
Lehigh Nav.	52⅛	53			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.85	Ophir	3.85
Best & Belcher	2.85	Potosi	1.75
Bodie Consolidated	.50	Savage	1.80
Challar	1.95	Sierra Nevada	2.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	5.75	Union Consolidated	2.85
Crown Point	2.00	Utah	.75
Gould & Curry	1.80	Yellow Jacket	2.05
Hale & Norcross	2.75	Commonwealth	2.80
Mexican	2.8	Nevada Queen	.75
Navajo	.25	North Belle Isle	1.50

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Drafts—Sight, 25; telegraphic, 35.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s.	115.25	Calumet & Hecla	249.00
At. & Top. 1 g. 7s.	110.50	Franklin	16.50
At. & Top. inc.	38.37½	Huron	9.75
Boston & Alcany	210.00	Osceola	19.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	104.25	Pewabic, new	5.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	22.50	Quincy	190.00
Eastern	1.00	Bell Telephone	190.00
Eastern 8s.	123.50	Boston Land	3.25
Flint & P. M.	22.00	Water Power	5.50
Flint & P. M. pf.	91.00	Tamarack M. Co.	148.50
Mex. Central	5½	Mass. Central	2.15
Mex. Cent. 1st	85.75	San Diego L. Co.	19.00
N. Y. & N. Eng.	48.12½	West End Land	28.75
Old Colony	176.00	Lamson Store S.	50.50
Rutland	80.87½	Atlantic	26.75
Rutland pf.	45.00	Boston & Mon.	48.25
W. s. Central	30.87½	Kearsarge	10.12½
W. s. Central pf.	60.00	s. Fe Copper Co.	1.00
Allouez M. Co.	1.00		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1889.

The arrivals of Beeves this morning were moderate and the demand steady, with a firm tone in values, which were equivalent to those reported last Monday. The quality of the herds was fair, pleasing to buyers, being in the aggregate coarse, ranging from poor to fair. Sheep and Lambs, which were in light supply, were steady at former values. Veals and Calves were unchanged in value and were firm in tone. Milch Cows were dull, on a heavy supply; 24 Cows were sold in several small lots at $25@$52 ₱ head. At Hallock-street Yards the sales of Cows to hand went direct to slaughter, all but 18 head of local origin, which were for sale, of these 8 were dry Cows, which were sold at $8 ₱ head. At Harsimus Cove Yards quite a sale at 7½@7¾c. ₱ lb. Steers weights 4 to 9¼ cwt. From 53 to 56 lb. were allowed net. Prices on live weights were: Native Steers, 4¼@4¾c. ₱ lb.; Oxen, $2 60@$4 25 ₱ head; Western Steers, $3 85@$3 85 ₱ cwt.; Heifers, $4 15 ₱ cwt.; dry Cows, $2@$3 35 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, 1¾c.@2c. ₱ lb.; Sheep sold at $4@$5 80 ₱ cwt.; call Sheep, 3c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.; call Lambs, 4¾c. ₱ lb. Quality of the flocks on hand fair to good. Calves, coarse and lean, being taken from the pasture, sold at 2½c.@3¼c. ₱ lb.; Veals, grassers, 1½c.@2c. ₱ lb.; Western Calves, 2½c.@3¾c. ₱ lb. Calves, part meal-fed, 3c.@5c. ₱ lb.; lean Veals, 6c. ₱ lb.; Veals of fair quality, $7@$7 80 ₱ cwt.; selected Veals, 8c. ₱ lb. There were no live Hogs offered for sale this morning, what the tone was better. City-dressed Hogs opened at 5½c.@5¾c ₱ lb.; Pigs, 5½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 3 Veals, 150 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 10 Veals, 130 to 147 lb., 7c.@7½c. ₱ l

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

COMPANION, &c.—By a middle-aged American woman position as companion and nurse to an invalid; city or country; good references. Address Nurse, 158 4th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young women as chambermaid and plain seamstress or wait on family in private family; five years' good city references. Address T. M. H., Box 879 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing or as waitress to a private family; best of city reference. Call at 167 East 34th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist with waiting and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; first-class city reference; cards received. Call at 865 9th-av.

CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant young woman in private family; best city references. Address, care of Mrs Thomas, 39 Jane-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call at 416 West 32d-st., bakery; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; thoroughly understands her duties; highest city references. Address O., Box 875 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; first-class city references. Address S., Box 865 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city references; last employer can be seen. Address Advertiser, 638 8th-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING or Parlormaid.—Make herself useful; good waiter; highest city references; city or country. Call, for two days, at 206 West 41st-st., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable German girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or waiting; not long in the country. Call at 337 East 16th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 605 10th-av., third door, front.

CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—By young colored girl in private family; best city reference. Call at 335 West 41st-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; wages no object. Call at 952 9th-av., second floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl; best city reference. Address Norah, 20 North Washington-square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl to do chamberwork; good seamstress; no cards. Call at 331 East 21st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND DO SEWING.—By a Protestant girl; or assist with children. Call or address 852 3d-av., near 52d-st., second flight, back.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with washing and ironing; best of references. Call at 204 East 45th-st.

COOK.—By French cook; all branches of French cooking and pastry; set up dinner parties; in private family; best city references. Call at 255 West 35th-st., rear, first floor.

COOK, &c.—By German Protestant women as cook and do coarse washing; understands American cooking; city or country; city references. Call at 401 West 41st-st., first flight.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best city references; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to private boarding house. Call or address, three days, 107 Varick-st., second floor.

COOK.—By competent person in private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook in small private family; no objection to do coarse washing; best city reference. Call at 235 East 38th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress in private family; good city reference. Address M. G., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; would assist with washing; would go on a flat or to the country; good reference. Call at 204 West 32d-st., two flights; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as first-class cook and laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Address R. A., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent and very good cook in a private family; best city references from last employer; no cards. Call at 261 West 30th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable women as first-class cook; no objection to plain washing; five years' reference from last place. Call for two days, 874 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman. With reference, in a small private family as cook and to do coarse washing. Call, for two days, at 62 Lewis-st.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant cook to go out by day or month; set up dinners; best city reference. Address C. T., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent woman; excellent family cook; thoroughly understands her business; in private family best city references. Call at 333 East 36th-st., one flight.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understan is all kinds of cakes, meats, entrées, and desserts; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 288 3d-av., three flights.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; in private family; good city reference. Address M. B., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By experienced cook in private family; understands her business in all branches; excellent baker; best city reference. Call, two days, at 606 West 41st-st., Room 7.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; excellent in pastry and bread; four years' city reference; wages, $20 to $25. Address M. C., Box 154 54d-av.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as good cook and laundress in private family; city reference. Address A. M. C., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook; understands all kinds of cooking; in private family; is good baker; city or country; best references. Call at 210 East 28th-st.; third bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as excellent cook in private family; good city references. Address S. M., Box 182 554 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as good cook and to assist in washing; city or country; best city reference. Call at 409 West 25th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook; no objection to first-class boarding house; best city reference. Call at 327 West 28th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 904 6th-av.; third bell.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; reference. Call at 449 West 56th-st.

COOK.—Assist with washing, or as first-class laundress; city reference. Call at 148 West 20th-st., first floor.

COOK.—Fifteen years' reference from last place. Call at present employer's Thursday, between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at 337 Lexington-av.

COOK.—By first-class young woman in private family; two years' city references. Call at 488 5th-av., Room 13.

COOK.—By a competent cook; would assist with washing. Call at 65 West 50th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; fully competent; has good reference; will assist with washing. Call at 313 East 48th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; good city references. Call at 228 East 87th-st.

COOK.—By good plain cook; good washer and ironer; good city reference. Address J., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook; assist in washing; city reference. Call at 109 West 33d-st., first door

MR. J. S. CRAM TO RESIGN

HE HAS HAD ENOUGH OF THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

THE DUTIES MORE ARDUOUS THAN HE EXPECTED—HIS UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS FOR REFORM.

Dock Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram had another inning with the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday in the matter of their investigation into the management of his department. The most important piece of information imparted by the young Tammany Commissioner was that he had made up his mind to resign. He had not been in the witness chair long before he said he did not intend to remain a member of the Dock Board after it get out from under fire.

"Why not?" asked Corporation Counsel Clark.

"Because"—and Mr. Cram paused—"because when I went into the board I thought I was a man of fair intelligence and I felt sure I was an honest man. Since this investigation was started I have begun to doubt that I have ordinary intelligence, and even to question my personal honesty."

The disgusted Commissioner reviewed his career in the Dock Department and told a pathetic tale of woe. He made out e olean record for himself, bnt at the same time cast reflections upon his colleagues because of their old-fashioned methods. Of Gouverneur Kemble, the late Secretary of the board, he said: "I was often compelled to leave the board meetings, because it was extremely painful to me to listen to Mr. Kemble. He mumbled when he attempted to read, and his mumblings were inexpressibly painful to me."

Commissioner Cram characterized Mr. Kemble as utterly incompetent for the positon of Secretary, and said he tried to have him removed long before he was turned out. The minutes and proceedings had been imperfectly recorded for years. The board had no competent stenographer and no effort was made to record anything except resolutions and permits. The minutes are not indexed, and to find action of two years back would necessitate e tedions search. Misstatements and misrepresentations had been put on record and allowed to stand even after protest had been entered. He had voted for certain things at meetings and found in the printed minutes that he had voted against those things and vice versa.

The witness, continuing, said that he had protested in vain against the giving out of separate Treasurer's orders for single dredging jobs, like that at West Washington Market. Treasurer Matthews insisted that it was the practice of the department, and he meant to continue it. The only object of issuing thirty orders where one would be sufficient was, so far as the new Commissioner could discover, to accommodate the Union Dredging Company. It was done for them simply to facilitate payments.

Mr. Cram said there was no legal or binding agreement on file in the department made with the Union Dredging Company. Long before he became a member of the board this company offered to do the dredging at certain prices, and these had prevailed despite his opposition. He did not agree with Commissioner Post that it would take fifteen years for a new Commissioner to master the details of the department. The witness had grasped the legal aspect of toe department within three weeks after he was appointed. He had planned a great many reformations since that time, but there had been too much opposition for him to accomplish much in thet line. In his opinion the department to-day ie doing three times more work than it ever did at any time in its history. When he went into the board he found that a monstrous system had been built up against private interests along the water front. It was even impossible for private owners to make necessary improvements.

The Commissioner was asked why he never complained to Chief Engineer Greene. He answered that it was because the chief engineer had influence with President Post, who appeared to rely a great deal upon Mr. Greene's judgment. It had long been the witness's opinion that the city could do its own dredging as cheaply as any contractor. He had discussed the matter informally with his colleagues and made estimates of the cost. It was also his opinion that supplies for all city departments should be procured by advertising for bids.

He said that since his advent in the board there had been many schemes to increase the dredging. No less than thirty-five reports had been received advocating slip dredging for sanitary reasons. One proposition was to dredge fifteen feet of mud from under each pier. He fought all these schemes, and felt confident he had stopped more unnecessary dredging than any other Commissioner. He thought that the practice of awarding contracts for supplies in the department was hoto ridiculous and monstrous. He had advised the buying of larger lots and had protested against the system in vogue to Chief Engineer Greene and Commissioner Matthews. He never knew of an effort in the department to find ont the market prices of eopplies.

The Commissioner thonght that all piers should he sold at pnblio auction. He did not agree with Commissioner Matthews that it was a bad thing for the city that G. P. Huntington was paying $70,000 for a pier. It would be a good thing for the city if all the piers could be rented at that figure. He regarded the statement of Commissioners Post and Matthews, "that trade is a delicate and sensitive thing," as pure "rot." It was a very snbstantial thing and he believed competition was the life of trade.

He said he did not believe the Dockmasters had stolen very mnch in fees. He snspected that they received many "presents" or bribes from Captains and owners for berthing their vessels promptly. He thought it wonld be a good plan to adopt a system of consecntively nnmbered checks and make the wharfage fees payable direct to the department. He was familiar with the Dockmaster districts, and knew all the Dockmasters. He disagreed with Mr. Matthews that the Commissioners were not responsible for the actions of their subordinates. "We may not be pecuniarily responsible," said he, "bnt if there had been any mismanagement or irregularities during my term I should feel disgraced and responsible to the city. But I won't admit that there has been any mismanagement since I went into the board."

Mr. Cram said he was in favnr of abolishing the plan of putting an upset price on each pier offered at auction. He believed all the piers in each district should he sold as rapidly as possible to the highest bidders after being doly advertised. Private owners should be allowed to improve their water fronts. This was one of the reforms he had accomplished, and he had also put a stop to the system of detailing laborers to various branches of the work. Piers should be leased on long time, from five to ten years. He had the greatest respect for Mr. Greene as an engineer and a public servant. He was one of the most loyal public officers the Commissioner ever came in contact with. He thonght Mr. Greene had been made to suffer mnch owing to the loose way in which the department has been run. It had been the practice of other Commissioners to ask the Chief Engineer's opinion on mattere outside his hnreau, even on points of law.

The Corporation Counsel at this point began a line of inquiry to find ont what Commissioner Cram knew about engineering. Of the sea wall along the water front planned and being built under the supervision of Chief Engineer Greene, the Commissioner said slow progress had been made owing to litigation and other causes. About seventeen miles remain to be built at a cost of $1,350,000 per mile. He knew parts of it had settled end that it had been "jacked up." He understood it had settled in places two and three feet. He did not know that it had hecanse of these defects pulled down sheds belonging to private owners. Mr. Clark said the shed of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company had been pulled down by the defective sea wall. He asked the Commissioner how long he supposed it would take to finish this great improvement. The reply was that "it will take till the crack of doom."

The Corporation Counsel next asked the Commissioner's opinion of the Harlem pier, which was built on plans recommended by the Dock Board. It was built by Adams & Morris, and collapsed. Commissioner Cram said the plan was bad, end explained that at that time the board was experimenting in building up the water front. It made a great mistake in trying experiments on private property, as there was plenty of public property to build on. Mr. Clark wanted to know if the Commissioner could, after these admissions, consistently adhere to his good opinion of Mr. Greene as an engineer. Mr. Cram insisted that he had only praised the Dock Board's Chief Engineer as a faithful public officer. "Well, in that case," said Mr. Clark, "there is no need of pursuing this line of inquiry further."

It was discovered during the examination of Commissioner Cram that a difference of opinion existed in regard to the adoption of a resolntion at a recent meeting of the board increasing the salary of Acting Secretary Miller. Mr. Clark prodnced the resolntion, which was in Miller's hand writing, and Mr. Cram denied that he knew enything abont it. He said no authority was given to Miller to write the resolntion, and there was nothing to warrant the compositon of it. There was only some informal talk about increasing Miller's salary after Kemble resigned. This explanation was indorsed orally by Commissioner Matthews, who said he was at the meeting in qnestion.

Mr. Miller was summoned as a witness, and said the snbstance of the resolution was offered by Commissioner Cram and approved by Commissioner Matthews, the only members of the board present. After the meeting the resolntion was written, and at the next meeting of the board it was approved with the other minutes. This was the usual way of doing business, Mr. Miller said.

When Commissioner Cram returned to the stand he was asked if he considered Miller competent to act as Secretary. No, he did not, and action would be taken in his case.

After the day's session had closed Mr. Cram was asked if he had yet tendered his resignation. He said he had not done it yet, bnt meant to after the investigation. He wanted a vindication first. When asked why he contemplated this action he said he found the duties more arduous than he expected.

Mr. Greene was told yesterday that he would get a chance to be heard to-day. John L. Hill of counsel for the Union Dredging Company called on the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday and asked permission to be allowed to reply to the allegations of fraud made by Mellahon, their discharged employe. Mr. Hill was told that he could produce his witnesses to-day.

FACTIONS IN AN EXCHANGE.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN REAL ESTATE MEN AND THE AUCTIONEERS.

The parties which have formed in the Real Estate Exchange are preparing for a lively struggle at the annnal election which will occur next Monday. A spirited canvass has been going on for several weeks.

The membership of the Exchange is drawn from property owners, dealers, real estate lawyers, brokers, and auctioneers. With great revenues flowing to the auctioneers year after year, all the other interests declaring that they have to be content with a mere pittance in the matter of direct income, a disposition has developed to ontrail the opportunities of the auctioneers and to enlarge those of the Exchange to a corresponding extent. Parties have formed over this issue, with the auctioneers on one side and the other interests on the other.

Just now, growing out of the canvass, there is a tangible premium on the stock of the Exchange. Those stockholders who intend to let others vote for them have missed a chance for adding appreciably to their dividends if they have given away their proxies. The regular dividend is $40 per share. This week's premium runs from $25 to $30. A thrifty owner of stock, who cares for income rather than faction supremacy, is thus able to lend somebody his stock, and an income of 6½ or 7 per cent. instead of the lower rate of 4 per cent. will flow easily into his treasury.

Why any one should want to pay for proxies for this election is a conundrnm. Probably the excitement incident to an election accounts for it. Certainly it is not to be explained npon the hypothesis that it will materially affect results. The opposing tickets are supported by interests that have always been hostile in the direction of the affairs and the policy of the Exchange. Both parties have regular and steadfast adherents. The figures of elections in the past show that transfers of allegiance from one side to the other are extremely rare. Evidence so far is lacking which would tend to show that material changes of feeling have been brought about since last year. But both sides are as eager and active as if the election depended upon a spurt.

Ever since the Exchange has worked on its present basis the regulars have been in the majority on the Board of Directors. They now have eight Directors, while the auctioneers have but five. Differences between the two sides, as expressed at board meetings, have not always been obvious. In a contest thns in great measure diplomatic and indirect, both sides have availed themselves of the kind of talent fitted to carry on that sort of encounter. The spectacle is accordingly presented of a Board of Directors some of whose members are lawyers, with no special knowledge of real estate, but who were elected to watch each other and push on every occasion the interests of their respective constituencies.

Toe auctioneere think they ought to rnle because of the business they bring to the Exchange. Their opponents say that the auctioneers already get larger benefits than they bestow and should be content even if their opportunities were restricted. So far there has been no open move in the board toward snch restriction, bnt the tendency of the regulars is strongly that way. The auctioneers feel that they must keep their wits well sharpened to prevent the development of such a policy.

At present every lot sold at the Real Estate Exchange yields to the auctioneer who sells it a fee of $15 from the buyer and a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent. from the seller. When several lots are sold in a bunch, the auctioneer still gets $15 per lot from the buyer. The fee to the Exchange is $3 per knock-down. In an extreme case of, say 100 lots sold in a bunch, the auctioneer would get as a fee from the buyer $1,500, while the income of the Exchange therefrom would he bnt $3. If the lots were sold singly the Exchange would get $300 and the auctioneer $1,500.

A RHYMER'S PLEA.

"THERE'S VIRTUE IN THE MUSIC OF THE POOR," HE SAYS.

Literary curios were added to the Mayor's unique collection of letters of advice on the hand organ and street hand question yesterday. Those who want the music outnumbered those who are opposed to it, and the collection now contains enough advice to supply any number of Mayors. One happy sign of the times is that McGinty has not been heard from for a day or two.

One poet starts off his plea for street music in this way:

"O gracious Mayor potential,
Pray deem it not essential
To banish all the music from our streets.
Where drooping hearts are dwelling,
The sonnn comes sweetly swelling,
And many a poor hut tuneful ear it greets.
With music have no quarrels;
Let police and morals
The burden of yonr censorship endure,
Let them their measures cheerlog
Simple hearts to life endearing;
There's virtue in the music of the poor."

And the poet jingles in this fashion through several stanzas. One family of ten persons vote for the music because they say "we have no means to go to a concert to hear music." A lady who lives in West Fifty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, sends a request that the music be allowed to go on, on the ground that it is a benefit to the less privileged classes. She said that she had a note from the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, greatly regretting the revocation of street music privileges. Two petitions were sent with the letter.

Some letters in opposition to hand organs and street bands were received. "Night-working Democrat" asks that the street musicians he abolished in behalf of the many hundreds and thousands of street whose business necessitates their working nights. Another objector avers that if the Mayor would "send a reliable man through the city, asking the opinion of storekeepers, yon would find that 90 per cent. are opposed to these mendicant street musicians." The Taxpayers' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards of the city of New-York send a resolution setting forth that music upon the pnblic streets of the city should not be permitted by organ grinders or itinerant street bands and musicians. Post No. 452, Department of New-York, G. A. R., sent word that at a regular encampment a resolution was passed requesting the Mayor to do all that is in his power to abolish the so-called street bands.

Forty children sent in a petition favoring toe bands. Under the title of "The Street Musician," another adviser, given to rhyming, starts off this way:

"I am a poor musician,
Yet hardly dare to claim
This title, held by many men
So great and known to fame.

And he winds up:

"If in your heart some chord is touched,
And kindly sympathy you give,
'Tis not in vain this simple lay,
A poor old man—I ask to live."

COLUMBIA'S FRESHMEN CREW.

The candidates for the Freshmen crew of Colnmbia College held their preliminary meeting yesterday afternoon. The privations they will have to undergo in abstaining from tobacco, highly-seasoned food, and exhilarating drinks in order to serve their Alma Mater and their class, and glorify—mayhap immortalize—themselves were pictured in eloqnent periods.

The nnlucky number of thirteen men announced themselves as willing to nndertake the hardships of training necessary to become proficient oarsmen.

Several men who have signified their intention of becoming candidates will begin training when the crew gets into the gymnasium. The following-named men will begin outdoor training with a fifteen-mile walk to Yonkers on Saturday morning: G. Deane, A. Grannis, N. G. Johnson, W. Lay, W. J. Littell, F. Oakes, W. T. Romaine, G. Schroter, A. Terhune, F. E. Underhill, W. P. Whyland, T. Zabriskie of the School of Arts, and R. G. Foster of the School of Mines.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES APPOINTED.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday Commissioner Guggenheimer presented a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of seven to investicate the matter of overorowding and deficient accomodations of the public schools, to consnit with the Trustees of ward schools npon the subject, and report with recommendations. The resolntion was adopted. The matter of the election of Trustees of schools having been several times considered, was finelly disposed of yesterday by the election of the following:

Ward.	Ward.
1. Daniel Mooney.	13. Francis Coan.
2. William E. Conklin.	14. John A. O'Brien.
3. Henry Simmons.	15. J. A. Hardenbergh.
4. John B. Shea.	16. James Harrison.
5. John C. Huser.	17. Charles Miehling.
6. Dennis Shea.	18. A. G. Vanderpool.
7. Gabriel Marks.	19. Joseph Petreton.
8. O. Rockefeller.	20. Charles Canley.
9. John P. Faure.	21. Andrew G. Agnew.
10. Charles Denhoiner.	22. Richard S. Treacy.
11. Samuel D. Levy.	23. A. F. Bruguiere, M.D.
12. Robert E. Steel.	24. Elmer A. Allen.

A SUCCESSFUL CHURCH FAIR.

A most successful fair is now in progress at the Forty-fourth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Forty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenne. It was opened Tuesday night and will continue until Saturday night. The different departments are ably conducted by the following ladies: Restaurant, Mrs. Mary Wannamaker; honsefurnishing, Mrs. Oscar Walker; gypsy tent, Mrs. E. W. Travis; children's booth, Mrs. W. E. Kotcham; novelty department, Miss Maggie Whitney; confectionery table, Miss Hattie Rhodes; children's toys, Mrs. A. Higgins; flower table, Miss May Jenkins.

THEIR VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE PAN-AMERICANS.

The gentlemen who are to direct the entertainment of the delegates to the Pan-American Congress npon their visit to this city Dec. 16 to 20 met in the Governor's Room in the City Hall yesterday, and got their work fairly started. In attendance were Cornelius N. Bliss, Alexander E. Orr, Charles S. Smith, William H. T. Hughes, Charles R. Flint, John H. Inman, Woodbury Langdon, Granville P. Hawes, Henry G. Marqnand, John F. Scott, Tax Commissioner Coleman, Controller Myers, Commissioner Porter, Commissioner Robbins, J. M. Munoz, D. A. De Lima, J. A. De Lima, George M. Olcott, J. Edward Simmens, Col. Daniel Appleton, and others.

Mayor Grant asked Cornelius N. Bliss to preside. T. C. T. Crain, the Mayor's secretary, was selected to act as Secretary of the meeting, and he read the communication received by the Mayor from the office of the Secretary of State, informing him of the intention of the congress to visit this city, and asking co-operation with Cornelius N. Bliss and Charles R. Flint, who are delegates. Letters were read from President Bnit of the Stock Exchange, extending the courtesies of the Exchenge to the visitors; Brother Justin, inviting a visit to the Catholic Protectory; Rndolph Aronson, extending an invitation to see "Erminie"; Col. Daniel Appleton, volunteering the service of the Seventh Regiment at an entertainment in the armory, and from Edmund C. Stanton in behalf of the Stage Committee of the Metropolitan Opera House, offering ten boxes for the nse of the visitors. Messrs. W. C. Whitney and G. G. Haven could not attend the meeting, and E. C. Stanton acted for them. William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, and others sent letters stating their loability to attend and their willingness to assist in any way possible.

Messrs. Bliss and Flint, with others, had drafted a preliminary programme for the entertainment of the visitors, and President Smith of the Chamber of Commerce asked that it he read. It was as follows:

Monday, Dec. 16.—Arrive; call on Mayor at City Hall; to hotel in stages; evening, "Erminie," at toe Casino.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.—Catholic Protectory, Normal College, and public schools during forenoon; Central Park, sailing at Metropolitan Mnseum of Art and Museum of Natural History and Riverside Park; evening, ladies' reception at Union League Club.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.—Hudson River by boat, thence across Brooklyn Bridge and home; lnnch, Lawyers' Club. Equitable Building; evening, Seventh Regiment Armory.

Thursday, Dec. 19.—Equitable Building and snch down-town places as they desire to visit; Chamber of Commerce at 12:30; New-York Stock Exchange at 2 P. M.; evening, Spanish-American Literary Society.

Friday, Dec. 20.—Tiffany & Co.'s and other nptown establishments, Fire Department, Barye collection; evening, 7 o'clock, banquet at Delmonico's, Spanish-American Commercial Union.

President Olcott of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn said that an invitation had been extended by his club to the delegates for a reception to be given by the club on Monday night, and the party will, in all probability, be divided on that evening between the Casino and the club. Mr. Smith suggested toat the Chairman appoint committees to carry out the programme, the General Committee, of course, having power to make any changes in it. As it stands now it is to be regarded as preliminary. Mayor Grant said that Mr. Bliss should have all the time he wanted to make up his committees, and he proposed that when the meeting adjourn it adjourn until 12 o'clock to-day. An adjournment was taken with toat nnderstanding.

Mayor Grant's reason for calling upon Mr. Bliss to act as Chairman instead of filling the place himself is explained by the fact that toe final estimates on the budget for 1890 come up before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment during the days upon which the delegates will he here, and, as his presence in the board is necessary, he thought it would be oest to have a Chairman who could give more time to the visitors.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mr. David Belesco has begun the rehearsals of "The Prince and the Pauper," the dramatization made for Daniel Frohman of Mark Twain's book by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson. The play is to he first given at the New Park Theatre, Philadelphia, Christmas week, and will be presented there for a month. It treats of the edventures of the yonng Prince as the penper and of the pauper as the Prince, and Mr. Belasco is bringing out clearly the dramatic elements of the story. One of the interesting features of the play is the double impersenation of the two parts by Elsie Leslie. The company engaged includes Annie Mayer, Nelly Howard, Dora Leslie, E. H. Vandervelt, Arthur F. Buchanan, Frank Tannehill, Sr., D. Gilfeather, Artour Elliot, George Pauncefort, and William Tibbitts. Many others are employed in the performance. The costumes and scenery are of the Elizabethan period and are designed by W. H. Day. The play will be subsequently done at the Broadway Theatre.

Several contradictory rumors have been afloat recently in regard to the attraction which will follow Barry and Fay at the Park Theatre. The menagere of the house claim to have closed with a company which will occupy the theatre at least two months, but they have thus far declined to announce the nature of the attraction. It is well understood, however, that the Park is to be turned over to Miss Rhea, who is to produce her new play. Mrs. Shephard Rhea has been unfortunate in her efforts to secure time in this city for the last five years, her nearest approach to New-York having been Brooklyn. It is also known that the Barnum-Bailey people are trying to secure toe Park for next Spring, and if possible to get the lease of the property. Mr. Bailey has arranged to bring from England next April a ballet spectacle for which he will import 300 female dancers, and he intends to give a show of such massive proportions that he thinks it will have the same effect on the attendance at the ordinary theatre that the circus nsually has.

The sale of seats for the benefit to be given to Mrs. Parnell at the Star Theatre this afternoon by W. J. Scenlan and his company indicates that the house will be crowded, and that a very substantial fund will be provided to meet the pressing wants of toe old lady. Joseph J. O'Donohne has purohased a box for $100. Street Commissioner Coleman a second for $50, and John C. Kelly a third for $50, and Mayor Grant has taken twenty tickets. The play will be "Myles Aroon," and Mr. Scanlan and his company, and the orchestra under Mr. Braham, have all volnnteered their services, while the use of the theatre is given by Theodore Moss, so that very nearly the total receipts will go to Mrs. Parnell.

Manager A. M. Palmer is slowly making changes in the managerial staff of Palmer's Theatre, calculated to carry out his own ideas in regard to the management. Yesterday James H. J. Scullion was transferred from the box office to the stage, of which he is to have full charge in the future, and John Campbell, a son of the late Bartley Campbell, was pieced in the box office as assistant to Howard Perry, whose long service in the house has made his face so familiar to the patrons of Wallack's and Palmer's. Mr. Scullion was for years a trusted employe of Lester Wallack and Theodore Moss, and Mr. Palmer, in selecting him for promotion, has shown his usnal good business judgment.

It is definitely announced that the Princess's Theatre in London, which has so long been under the management of Mr. Kelley and Grace Hawthorne, will pass into new hands about Christmas. The following cable was yesterday received by Charles Frohman: "The 'Gold Craze' a failure. Princess wants 'Shenandoah' for Christmas. Cable the earliest time it can he produced. Send company and scenery." Mr. Frohman answered the cable by stating that Christmas was too early to think of producing "Shenandoah" in England, as he did not care to distnrb the play's run in New-York, even for London. Arrangements will probably be made to present "Shenandoah" in London about Spring. The contract with J. H. McVicker for a return engagement of the company now playing the piece in his Chicago Theatre from June 1 to Sept. 5 next has been signed. Tois will be the first Snmmer for several years that McVicker has not made a special production of his own.

"Aunt Jack" is turning people from the doors of the Madison-Square Theatre at every performance, and Mr. Palmer finds his little house altogether inadequate to the demands made on it by the public. Though a play of an entirely different order, "Aunt Jack" promises to rival "Pim the Penman" in popularity. Seats are now sold three weeks in advance.

Stuart Robson has just closed a remarkably successful engagement in San Francisco. He found it nnnecessary to make any chanze in his programme, as he intended doing, "The Henrietta" running throughout the season.

Charles Dickson, who is playing this season in Mr. Hill's "A Possible Case" company, has signed a contract to do comedy work next year in support or Minnie Palmer during her American tour. In the spring Mr. Dickson will appear in "Pine Meadows," which is to be presented for a run at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre next March, under the management of Frenk W. Sanger and Joseph Arthur.

William Gillette will play his annual short season in "The Private Secretary," beginning in Albany Jan. 20, and continuing seven weeks, during which Hartford, Philadelphia, Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, and Cincinnati will be visited. Charles Frohman and Harry Rockwood will manage Mr. Gillette's tour.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" has made a big hit in Australia. Wesley Sisson's manager writes that it played to over £1,200 during the week at the Princess' Theatre in Melbourne.

Wilton Lackaye has been engaged by Manager Hill to support his new star, Cora Edsall, who is to give a series of matinées at the Union-Square Theatre next month in Mr. Carleton's new play, "The Pembertons."

MACGRANE COXE A COMMISSIONER.

The United States Circnit Court yesterday appointed Macgrane Coxe United States Commissioner, in place of John Fitch, deceased. Mr. Coxe was one of the first Assistant District Attorneys appointed nnder President Cleveland's Administration. He withdrew from the District Attorney's office on the 1st of November. He is the first Democrat to be appointed United States Commissioner for a score of years. He is a member of the Manhattan, Tuxedo, and Century Clubs, and is a capable and popular lawyer.

FROM STATE TO CITY.

A PLAN TO CHANGE THE CONTROL OF WARD'S ISLAND PROPERTY.

At to-day's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment an effort will be begun to obtain the transfer to the city authorities of the buildings on Ward's Island which belong to the State and are under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration. While the city is in need of more extended accommodations for its insane, and has been investing thousands of dollars in new buildings and grounds for their accommodation, the State is in possession of a number of buildings which are well adapted to the purposes of an asylum, bnt which are falling into decay for want of use and proper care.

Ward's Island contains abont 240 acres, and is about equally divided between the city and the State. On the city's section are situated her asylums and hospitals for the insane. These were originally designed to accommodate not more than 1,600 patients, bnt with the assistance of twe ward buildings that are leased from the Commissioners of Emigration, over 3,000 have been crowded into them. For these two buildings an annual rental of $5,000 is paid by the city. But even with these, all the buildings in the control of the Board of Charities and Correction are crowded far beyond the limits of prudence, and the extensions of the asylum system at Central Islip are not sufficient to accommodate the annual increase of the insane.

On the State's part of the island there are over forty buildings, large and small, representing investments of over $2,000,000, that were built under acts of Congress of over forty years ago, with means provided by the capitation tax that ocean steamers pay on the immigrants they bring into the country. This tax is collected by the Emigration Commissioners, and is accounted for to the National Government, and out of its appropriations have been made for the construction and maintainance of the asylums, which were conveyed to the State and are now under the State's management and control. To these asylums are committed all the insane immigrants who are without relatives to provide for them. Originally intended to accommodate 3,500 patients, for years there have not been above 220 patients confined there, and there has consequently been but little use for many of the buildings and they have been allowed to run to waste and decay.

Controller Myers will introdnce a resolution at to-day's meeting for the appointment of a committee to collate the facts and prepare a memorial to the Legislature and a bill embodying the desired transfer. Some opposition is, of course, anticipated from the Emigration Board, but the facts, as set forth, are relied npon to convince the Legislature of the propriety of the desired action.

FRIENDS AROUND HIS BIER.

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER THE BODY OF SAMUEL WILKESON.

Funeral services over the body of Samuel Wilkeson were held yesterday afternoon at the family residence, 8 West Fortieth-street, and were attended by fully two hundred of his friends. The body lay in a casket in a front parlor on the second floor of the residence. The following-named representatives of the Northern Pacific Railway Company attended: Henry Villard, Thomas F. Oakes, (President;) Robert Harris, F. K. Billings, E. L. Colby, William L. Bull, Colgate Hoyt, R. G. Rolston, Henry Stanton, George S. Baxter, Robert Lenox Belknap, J. A. Baxter, George H. Earle, and L. R. Klotter.

Among others present were J. D. Sinclair, Oscar E. Smith, Harry C. Fahnestock, James H. Garland, William H. Beard, Frank B. Carpenter, Daniel Huntington, Gen. Horace B. Fry, Marion Conkling, Theodore Rogers, John Bloodgood, Hon. John Cochrane, Cash. Brooks, David Halsted, Dr. E. D. Rushmore of Plainfield, N. J.; Thomas C. Acton, Artemes H. Holmes, Col. J. C. Reiff, Secretary Moore of the New-York Historical Society, Wasoington Gibbons, E. C. Stedman, Collin Armstrong, D. Cady Stanton, Dr. Elwood Corson of Yonkertown, Penn.; Bayard Corson, and Garrett Stanton.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of the Brick Presbyterian Church. The body was taken at 6 in the evening to Buffalo, where services will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon just previous to the interment.

TWO YOUTHFUL RUNAWAYS.

Lizzie Higgins, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Daniel Higgins, who left her home, 196 Nevins-street, Brooklyn, two weeks ago, notified her mother yesterday that she had been married and was on her way to Canada with her husband. She did not give her husband's name. The letter had been mailed in this city. The police have searched in vain for this girl, but have so far gained no trace of her. A week ago she wrote her mother stating that she was with friends, and was well. This note was mailed in Brooklyn.

Yesterday the police were notified of the disappearance of William J. Dainty, a boy of seventeen, who lives with his mother at 133 Harrison-street. He is a cousin of Lizzie Higgins, and at first it was thought he had gone off with her. In a letter received by his mother yesterday William said he was tired of sindring law, and had gone West. He was a clerk in Jere Wortendyke's store. This is not the first time he has gone off in this unceremonious manner. A year ago he disappeared, and his mother had to go to Petersburg, Va., to bring him back. She thinks he will send for her again as soon as his money, about $100, is exhausted.

DR. SHERER TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Dr. Sherer, the sugar examioer of the New-York Custom House, said yesterday that the announcement that he was to be investigated by a committee of three Special Treasury Agents appointed by Secretary Windom made no difference to him. He had no fear of the result. Appraiser Cooper said he was glad that the inquiry was to be made; it would vindicate Dr. Sherer. It is expected that the investigation will begin in a few days. Dr. Sherer was removed during Secretary Fairchild's administration and was reinstated a few weeks ago.

BOY—"Ten mills a cent, ten cents a dime; 2½ dimes a bottle of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP."
It proves a boon to the afflicted and costs only 25 cents a bottle—"SALVATION OIL."—*Advertisement.*

YOU CAN'T HELP LIKING THEM, they are so very small and their action is so perfect. Only one pill a dose. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Try them. —*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF A slight irritation of the throat. BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Genuine have A. H. B. on each drop. —*Advertisement.*

Diamonds.
Gold and Silver Jewelry,
Porcelains,
Clocks, Bronzes,
Watches,
Silverware
For Table and Toilet.
Buyers are reminded that stocks in avary department are now at their fullest, the main importations and the domestic productions for this season having arrived, and that purchases for the holidays, which can be made with greater convenience now than later in the season, will be held for delivery until wanted.
Theodore B. Starr,
206 FIFTH-AV., Fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th and 26th Streets.

Steck Pianos
are offered to the public in an unsurpassed assortment and peerless quality at moderate prices. The reputation of these instruments, based upon a thirty years' record, is an absolute guarantee to buyers.
Warerooms: Steck Hall, 11 E. 14th.



You can brava the weather in King's ulsters and overcoats.

An Offer Extraordinary.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Sees a Sensational Sale of Fine Winter Clothing.
FORTUNE SMILES ON US AGAIN, AND WE ARE DISPOSED TO HAVE YOU SHARE OUR GOOD LUCK.
MONDAY WE CLOSED A TRANSACTION WHICH HAS HUNG FIRE FOR WEEKS. A CERTIFIED CHECK INDUCED ONE OF THE BEST-KNOWN CLOTHING MANUFACTURING FIRMS IN THE COUNTRY TO CLOSE OUT TO US THEIR ENTIRE WINTER STOCK ON HAND AT ABOUT 33⅓ PER CENT. OF THE REAL WORTH OF THE GARMENTS. THERE IS AN IRON-CLAD COMPACT, HOWEVER, WITH A HEAVY FORFEIT ATTACHED, RESTRAINING US FROM PUBLISHING THEIR NAMES. THEY WOULD BE "BOYCOTTED" BY MANY OF THEIR CUSTOMERS FOR GIVING US SUCH A BARGAIN. WE AGREED. IT IS MONEY IN OUR POCKET AND MONEY SAVED THOSE WHO WILL BUY THE GOODS.
NEW-YORKERS HAVE NEVER SEEN FINER CLOTHING THAN WE EXHIBIT THIS MORNING. IT IS A PLEASURE TO OFFER SUCH REMARKABLY SWELL-TEXTURED AND WELL-FITTING GARMENTS AT ONE-THIRD THEIR WORTH.
MEN'S IMPORTED CORKSCREW AND WORSTED SUITS; manufacturer's prices, $22, $25, and $28; during this sale at..... $15
MEN'S IMPORTED CASSIMERE AND CHEVIOT SUITS; manufacturer's prices, $20 and $25; during this sale at..... $15
ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, silk, satin, or cassimere lined; manufacturer's prices, $23, $25, and $30; during this sale at..... $15
IMPORTED CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, silk or satin lined; manufacturer's prices, $22, $25, and $28; during this sale at..... $15
MEN'S SUPERB EVENING FULL DRESS SUITS, silk or satin lined; manufacturer's prices, $37 to $40; for this sale at..... $20
MEN'S ELEGANT DRESS SUITS, cassimeres and worsteds; manufacturer's prices, $32, $35, and $38; during this sale at..... $20
BLACK KERSEY CAPE COATS, extra long capes; manufacturer's prices, $42 and $46; during this sale at..... $20
FOREIGN PLAID CAPE COATS, long capes, cassimere lining; manufacturer's prices, $38 and $45; during this sale at..... $20
MEN'S ELEGANT IMPORTED SUITS, SACKS AND CUTAWAYS; manufacturer's prices, $48, $50, and $55; during this sale at..... $25
MEN'S FANCY FOREIGN WORSTED CUTAWAY SUITS, elegant trimmings; manufacturer's prices, $45 to $55; during this sale at..... $25
CARR'S ENGLISH MELTON OVERCOATS, quilted silk or satin lining, all stylish shades; manufacturer's prices, $50 and $55; during this sale at..... $25
"ORLOWSKY" KERSEYS and "ROYINE" BEAVER OVERCOATS, plain or quilted silk or satin lining; manufacturer's prices, $48 and $50; during this sale at..... $25
A special line of FUR-TRIMMED KERSEY and CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS and ULSTERS, all shades, at..... $20
THIS IS AN OFFER THAT SHOULD BE EAGERLY EMBRACED BY ALL DESIRING FINE CLOTHING FOR LOW PRICES.
OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.
A. H. KING & CO.,
The Leading American Clothiers,
627 and 629 Broadway,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.

PIANOS.
We will sell during this month 100 "WATERS" upright pianos, including plush stool and cover, at $250 cash or $275 on installments, only
$10 CASH AND $8 MONTHLY
until all paid.
These are the famous new "WATERS" uprights, (with three pedals,) the best and most durable pianos now made; 7⅓ octaves, 3-stringed, rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality, full iron frame, repeating action, Waters' patent harmonic pedal, finest ivory keys, and every improvement. Warranted six years to give entire satisfaction and kept in tune one year free of charge.
Please call or send postal for new catalogue with reduced prices and terms.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 5th-av., near 18th-st.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square,
will keep their establishment open in the evening, from Monday, 9th inst., until Christmas.

SPECIAL SALE
RUGS & MATS,
both foreign and domestic,
Consisting of Axminsters, Smyrnas, and Wiltons; also, Art Squares in all sizes, which we will close out regardless of cost. We have just opened a large line of MATS, with patent Axminster borders and fine soie centres, at attractive prices.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

ARTISTIC SILVERWARE.
At no season has our stock presented the complete assortment of Hollow Ware of new and artistic designs that is offered by us this year. While more novelties have been produced than ever before, and among them many specimens of the highest class of Silversmiths' work. We have made a special feature of this line, where simple form enables us to make at low prices, thus meeting the demand for artistic trifles in Solid Silver that have been such a feature of the past and present season's business.
TOILET GOODS.
We have in stock and progress the largest stock of Toilet and Manicure Sets ever offered by us.
GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

Oriental Rugs
at less than ½ actual value.
Daghestan, Cherevan, and Carabah Rugs, at $6.50.
Real value $15.00 to $18.00.
Real Antique Bokara
Camel and Saddle Bags,
used as Rugs or Chair Covers,
$4.00.
Value $12.00 to $15.00.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway Store.

Rogers, Peet & Co.
THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d st.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, and 65 West 23d St.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)
FURNITURE
To redece stock previous to our annual inventory in January, liberal price reductions have been made on all lines.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY

SECRETARY WINDOM'S REPORT AND OPINIONS.

A PLAN FOR SOLVING THE SILVER PROBLEM.

A REDUCTION OF THE SURPLUS AND TARIFF REVISION RECOMMENDED—WHAT PENSIONS COST—VAST STORES OF SILVER — HOW MR. WINDOM WOULD SETTLE THE QUESTION—CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1889.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Fiscal Year, 1889.

The ordinary revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, were:

From customs	$223,832,741 69
From internal revenue	130,881,313 92
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits and assays	10,165,264 79
From sales of public lands	3,038,981 79
From fees—consular, letters patent, and land	3,378,063 59
From tax on national banks	1,538,087 16
From banking fund for Pacific railways	1,321,124 53
From customs fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures	1,113,020 78
From repayment of interest by Pacific railways	603,764 72
From soldiers' Home, permanent fund	592,427 25
From sales of Indian lands	446,258 19
From tax on sealskins	317,500 00
From sales of Government property	295,530 42
From immigrant fund	236,190 50
From deposits for surveying public lands	95,818 53
From depredations on public lands	65,434 29
From sale of condemned naval vessels	22,582 75
From revenues of the District of Columbia	2,523,950 69
From miscellaneous sources	1,584,127 15
Total ordinary receipts	$387,050,058 84

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses	$25,585,131 05
For foreign intercourse	1,897,622 72
For Indian service	6,892,207 78
For pensions	87,624,779 11
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors and arsenals	44,435,270 85
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at navy yards	21,378,309 31
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenues	47,951,837 57
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	5,248,669 92
For interest on the public debt	41,001,484 29
Total ordinary expenditures	$281,996,851 60
Leaving a surplus of	$105,053,443 24
Of which there was used in the redemption of notes and fractional currency, and purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, the sum of	47,583,313 65
Leaving a net surplus for the year of	$57,470,129 59

In his last annual report to Congress my predecessor in office estimated that the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1889, would exceed ordinary expenditures, not including the sinking fund, by $104,000,000. The accuracy of his forecast is demonstrated by the results set forth in the foregoing tables.

As compared with the fiscal year 1888, the receipts for 1889 have increased $7,783,984 08, of which $6,600,000 was in internal revenue and $4,700,000 in customs, with a falling off in the sales of public lands or $3,000,000. The ordinary expenses increased by $22,342,657, running through all branches except interest, which decreased $3,713,523.

Fiscal Year 1890.

For the present fiscal year the revenues, actual and estimated, are as follows:

Source.	Actual.	Estimated.	Total.
Customs	$168,274,057 04	$161,725,302 96	$330,000,000 00
Internal revenue	84,733,243 90	100,266,756 04	185,000,000 00
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, and assays	5,476,678 92	2,523,321 08	8,000,000 00
Tax on national banks	1,549,727 00	450,273 00	2,000,000 00
Fees—consular, letters patent, and land	2,014,876 03	1,485,123 97	3,500,000 00
Profits on public buildings, &c.	68,913,973 63	31,086,026 37	100,000,000 00
Sales of public lands	5,476,678 92	2,523,321 08	8,000,000 00
Repayment of interest by Pacific railways	1,549,727 00	450,273 00	2,000,000 00
Sales of Government property	4,270,128 97	1,729,871 03	6,000,000 00
Deposits for surveying public lands	2,703,843 53	1,296,156 47	4,000,000 00
Sales of Indian lands	10,203,457 17	4,796,542 83	15,000,000 00
Repayments to the District of Columbia		3,000,000 00	3,000,000 00
Miscellaneous	1,883,854 33	1,116,145 67	3,000,000 00
Total ordinary receipts	$360,488,854 33	$320,811,845 69	$680,000,000 00
Total Treasury receipts	$360,488,854 33	$320,811,845 69	$680,000,000 00

Object.	Actual.	Estimated.	Total.
Civil and miscellaneous, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenue	$18,082,043 85	$20,406,956 15	$38,489,000 00
Indians	6,476,678 92	2,523,321 08	8,000,000 00
Pensions	58,497,937 97	33,287,958 49	91,785,896 46
Military establishment, including rivers and harbors	14,762,047 61	48,000,000 00	62,762,047 61
Naval establishment, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at navy yards		28,000,000 00	28,000,000 00
Expenditures for District of Columbia		7,000,000 00	7,000,000 00
Interest on the public debt	10,203,457 17	36,000,000 00	46,203,457 17
Total ordinary expenditures	$108,028,165 52	$175,218,235 72	$283,246,401 24
Total Treasury expenditures	$108,028,165 52	$175,218,235 72	$283,246,401 24

	Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1889.	Remaining three-fourths of the year.	Total.
Excess of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures	$252,460,688 81	$145,593,609 97	$398,054,298 78
Excess of Treasury receipts over Treasury expenditures	$252,460,688 81	$145,593,609 97	$398,054,298 78
Balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year	90,979,427 35		90,979,427 35
Total Treasury receipts	$343,440,116 16	$145,593,609 97	$489,033,726 13
Total Treasury expenditures	$108,028,165 52	$175,218,235 72	$283,246,401 24
Balance in the Treasury at the end of the year	$235,411,950 64	$30,375,374 25	$205,787,324 89

The expenditures for the same period, actual and estimated, are as follows:

Object.	Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1889. Actual.	Remaining three-fourths of the year. Estimated.	Total.
Civil and miscellaneous, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenue	$5,476,678 92	$20,406,956 15	$25,883,635 07
Indians	1,549,727 00	2,523,321 08	4,073,048 08
Pensions	17,238,324 08	33,287,958 49	50,526,282 57
Military establishment, including rivers and harbors	3,150,273 00	48,000,000 00	51,150,273 00
Naval establishment, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at navy yards	2,703,843 53	28,000,000 00	30,703,843 53
Expenditures for District of Columbia		7,000,000 00	7,000,000 00
Interest on the public debt	10,203,457 17	36,000,000 00	46,203,457 17
Total ordinary expenditures	$40,322,303 70	$175,218,235 72	$215,540,539 42
Total Treasury expenditures	$40,322,303 70	$175,218,235 72	$215,540,539 42

Fiscal Year 1891.

The revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are estimated at $365,000,000, the same as the current year. The estimates of expenditures for the same period, excluding sinking fund, are $292,271,-434 70, or an estimated surplus of $92,728,-565 30; estimated amount required for the sinking fund, $49,159,078, leaving a net surplus for the year of $43,569,522 30.

The net surplus for the fiscal year 1889, together with $5,940 received for 4 per cent bonds issued for interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year and $503,357 76 taken from the cash balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, making altogether $90,979,427 35, was applied to the redemption of the debt, $529,256, and to the purchase of:

Funded loan of 1891	$70,414,300 00
Funded loan of 1907	11,238,750 00
Premium on funded loan of 1891	5,526,688 46
Premium on funded loan of 1907	3,256,256 46
Total	$90,979,427 35

As compared with $103,220,464 71 at the close of the fiscal year 1888, the cash balance in the Treasury over last above all accrued liabilities, applicable to the general expenditures, was $205,787,324 89 at the close of the fiscal year 1889, a gain of $102,566,860 18.

If to this balance there be added the estimated surplus for the current fiscal year, the amount that may be applied to the purchase of bonds to June 30, 1890, will be $163,484,042 39. Bonds and other obligations of the United States have already been purchased and redeemed to the extent of $50,465,483 49, leaving the available cash on hand Nov. 1, 1889, $45,385,762 40.

PENSIONS.

The amount estimated for pensions for the year 1889 was $76,312,400, and the estimates for same purpose, herewith submitted, for the year 1891 are $98,587,252, showing an apparent increase of $22,274,852. These figures, however, do not even approximately represent the actual increase of expenditure for pensions, because the estimate for the year 1889 was wholly inadequate to meet the demands of the service. The amount regularly appropriated for pensions for that year was $81,758,700. To this was added a deficiency appropriation by last Congress of $3,000,000, and about $3,000,-000 more were necessarily drawn from the appropriations for the current year, to pay pensions due in the fiscal year 1889, but for which sufficient appropriations had not been made. The total amount, therefore, which was actually required for pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, was $95,624,779 11.

The amount appropriated for pensions for the current year was the same as last year, ($81,758,700;) but there is an estimated deficiency of $24,000,000 for this year, making a total of $105,758,700; deduction from this the $8,000,000 drawn out, as above stated, to meet the deficiency for last year, will leave chargeable to the current year $97,758,700. The amounts actual and estimated for pensions will therefore stand as follows:

Expended for the year ended June 30, 1889	$95,624,779 11
Appropriated and estimated for year ending June 30, 1890	97,758,700 00
Estimated for year ending June 30, 1891	98,587,252 00

A comparison of the expenditures of 1879 with those of 1889 will show that during the last ten years the increase of pensions has not differed very widely from the decrease of interest on the public debt:

Pensions in 1879	$35,121,482 30
Pensions in 1889	95,624,779 11
Interest on public debt, 1879	108,327,949 00
Interest on public debt, 1889	41,001,484 29

No patriotic American has ever complained of the vast amounts of interest paid to the men who loaned their money to preserve the integrity of the Nation; much less will they complain of any fair recognition of the claims of men who, in the Nation's hour of extreme peril, sacrificed their lives and health to save it.

SINKING FUND.

Under the requirements of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, (Revised Statutes, Sections 3,688 and 3,689,) establishing a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt, estimated for the current fiscal year at $48,321,116 99, there have been redeemed during the months of July, August, September, and October fractional currency, Treasury notes, and bonds of the United States which had ceased to bear interest, amounting to $11,310, in addition to the purchase of $12,136,750 of the funded loan of 1891 and $27,695,600 of the funded loan of 1907, at a cost to the fund for premium of $7,536,-958 37 on the former and $710,666 79 on the latter loan. The requirements of the fund for the fiscal year 1890 have thus been practically provided for.

As shown by the foregoing statements the total revenues of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1889, amounted to $387,050,-058 84.

The increase over the fiscal year 1888 was $7,783,984 08. The increase for 1888 over the fiscal year 1887 was $7,862,797 10.

The total amount received from customs, the last fiscal year, was $223,832,741 69, showing an increase over the year 1888 of $4,741,565 06, and being the largest amount ever received in any one year from this source.

The total net receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year 1889, as shown by the books of the Treasury, were $130,881,513 92, being an increase over the year 1888 of $6,584,-641 94.

There was a decrease of $3,163,365 44 from the sales of public lands, and of $378,860 43 from miscellaneous sources.

The total receipts of the last fiscal year have been exceeded but six times in the history of the Government. The ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, exclusive of pensions, are $22,342,657 greater than in any other year, except during the war period, and the years which bore its cost most heavily, being $22,342,656 93 greater than for the fiscal year 1888. The expenditures for the last quarter of the fiscal year 1889 were $9,790,696 74 less than for the last quarter of the fiscal year 1888.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

During the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1889, there were purchased under the circular of April 17, 1888, United States bonds to the amount of $99,233,950. Of these, $32,279,400 were obtained prior to March 4, 1889, and $66,954,550 after that date.

Notwithstanding the diminished supply of bonds for sale in the markets, the Government has been able to obtain at constantly decreasing prices a sufficient amount of bonds to meet the requirements of the sinking fund for the current fiscal year and carry out the provisions of law respecting the investment of the surplus revenue. While it was necessary to pay 108 for 4½ per cent. bonds of 1891 purchased March 5, 1889, with a net premium of 7.97, they were obtained in the open market on Oct. 10 at 103¾, a net premium being 4.99, a decrease in actual premium of nearly 3 per cent. During the same period, or from April 6 to Oct. 31, 1889, the price of 4 per cent. bonds was reduced from 129 to 127 and the net premium from 28.93 to 26.66, a reduction in actual premium of over 2¼ per cent.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

It appears from the foregoing estimates that after due provision shall have been made for meeting the ordinary expenses of the Government, including the requirements of the sinking fund, there will remain, under the operation of existing laws, an annual surplus of revenue of about $44,000,000.

An accumulation of money in the Treasury beyond the necessities of the Government endangers legitimate business, tends to excessive and wasteful public expenditure, and to encourage extravagance in private affairs.

In the presence of such conditions it is a manifest duty to wisely guard against a future needless accumulation with its fruitful train of evils.

If a portion of the surplus revenue can be used to enlarge our foreign markets, and thereby advance our commercial and productive interests, it is the part of wisdom to so apply it. The strengthening of our coast defenses, and the building up of our navy, subjects of national concern, offer further opportunity for wise expenditures that would return the money directly to the people.

But, after making provision for such expenditures as may be proper and reasonable for these purposes, a large annual surplus will still remain under the operation of existing laws.

Reduction of the interest-bearing debt of the Government, by the purchase of bonds, is the expedient resorted to for returning a part of this surplus to the channels of trade, and is the only means now open to the Secretary of the Treasury for the use of this money. To require from this the measure of responsibility and discretion is of doubtful wisdom.

A possible successful appeal to this discretion tempts individuals to rash business undertakings, in the belief that the money in the Treasury will be used to avert threatened disaster. In the absence of such discretion in the Secretary, the possible use of this money would cease to enter into the calculations of the business world.

It is manifestly wrong to take money from the people for the cancellation of bonds, to the saving of only about 2 per cent of interest, when it is worth to them perhaps three times as much in their business. It is rather through a reduction of customs receipts and internal taxes that an unnecessary accumulation of money in the Treasury should be avoided.

There was received during the last fiscal year, from all sources of internal revenue, the sum of $130,881,513 92. This is estimated, would be increased, under existing laws, to $135,000,000 for the current fiscal year. The tax collected on tobacco was $31,866,837 53. Whatever may be said of the moral or physical effects and influence of tobacco, it has come to be regarded as a necessity by the poor as well as the rich. It is now the only product of agriculture that is directly taxed by the Government. The repeal of this tax would reduce the surplus about $32,000,000.

ALCOHOL FOR USE IN THE ARTS.

The subject of exempting from taxation alcohol for use in the arts merits and has received much attention. It is estimated upon careful inquiry that about 6,000,000 gallons of alcohol are annually used in the country in a vast number of chemical and medicinal preparations of common and needful use, as well as in many of the important mechanical and industrial arts, from which a tax of $5,400,000 is collected. Its use for these purposes would doubtless be largely increased were it not for this tax, which is equivalent to about 250 per cent. of its value. This is a direct and onerous burden upon our industrial interests and upon the consumers of the articles produced, for which there now seems to be no necessity or excuse.

As alcohol may be exported without the payment of this tax, a direct and ruinous discrimination is made in favor of foreign manufacturers, to the serious detriment of our own industries.

The proposition to remove this tax, it would seem, should commend itself to the advocates of free raw material for use in domestic manufactures. It certainly should meet with favor from those who demand the free admission of wool, on which there was collected in the last fiscal year the sum of $5,987,211 76, and the production of which has been stimulated to the notable benefit of our agricultural interests by a rate of duty about 200 per cent. less than the tax on alcohol.

The proposition to exempt alcohol for use in the arts has met with the objection that it would increase the amount of collecting the taxes on other dutiable goods, but the recent amendment to House bill 9,051 of the last Congress seems to provide the necessary safeguards.

In case the tax should be removed both from tobacco and alcohol used in the arts, the reduction thus effected would be about $37,500,000, leaving a balance from internal revenue of about $97,500,000.

CUSTOMS REVENUE REDUCTION.

Reduction in receipts from customs presents the only other advisable means for diminishing the revenue. This can be accomplished:

First—By reduction in rates of duty upon those articles which, by reason of inconsiderate legislation, or changes which have occurred in the development of our industries, are found to be excessive.

Second—By increase in rates upon articles which have not been successfully produced here, besides not adequately protected, the obvious effect of which increase would be to stimulate domestic production and diminish importations and revenue. It is plain that such articles should either be fairly protected or placed upon the free list.

Third—By transferring to the free list articles which, from climatic or other causes, are not and can not be successfully produced here, also articles which, under existing conditions, we cannot economically produce in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of our people, or to serve the purpose of competition with foreign productions, and articles the production of which is of inconsiderable importance.

The cases are exceptional under our tariff in which a moderate or reasonable reduction of rates would result in a decrease of the revenue. As a general rule, a reduction in the rates of duty would increase importations in greater proportion than the rates are reduced, and so increase rather than diminish receipts. This would be the result of any plan of horizontal reduction yet proposed; thus, a horizontal reduction of 10 or 20 per cent. in rates might result in 20 or 50 per cent. or even greater increase in the volume of imports. The tendency of this would be to largely increase the surplus, and, to the extent of the increased importations, to deprive American workmen of the employment which belongs to them, and correspondingly to reduce the price of labor. The disastrous effects of such a policy upon the country would be three-fold—

First—It would diminish the demand for American labor and capital by the amount of labor and capital expended in foreign countries upon the production of such increased importations.

Second—It would withdraw from active circulation here the money required to pay the duties on these increased importations, and thus add to the evils of our present surplus.

Third—It would largely increase the adverse balance of trade with foreign countries, and contract our circulation by the amount of money necessarily exported to meet our increased adverse balance abroad.

A tariff for revenue only contemplates such an adjustment of duty as will yield the largest amount of revenue at the lowest rates. It means the largest possible quantity of importations consistent with the amount of customs revenue required to defray the expenses of the Government.

If, under a protective tariff, $300,000,000 of importations would pay an annual revenue of $100,000,000, to produce the same amount at half the rates, under a tariff for revenue only, would require $600,000,000 of importations. The result of this policy, in the case supposed, would be to take from American producers their home market for $300,000,000 of products and transfer it to their foreign competitors. While it would thus deprive our workmen of employment, it would also deplete the country of gold to pay for foreign labor and material, which should be supplied at home.

A tariff based upon the difference in the cost of labor and materials in this and foreign countries, will fail of its purpose in times of overproduction and depression in competing countries. Foreign manufacturers are compelled to maintain their extensive establishments in order to manufacture at the minimum cost, and as this is only required from them to buy more than is needed for present demand, it becomes, at such times, the dumping ground for all manufacturing Europe. For a long time past a considerable proportion, at least of articles of certain lines of manufacture, has been of this character. They have been sold here below, in fact without regard to the cost of production, the manufacturers looking to their own and foreign markets, which they control for their profit.

All these conditions and practices of trade should be carefully considered in framing a tariff either for the purposes of protection or revenue.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Whatever differences of opinion there may be with regard to the best method of disposing of the surplus revenue and preventing the accumulation of money in the Treasury beyond the proper needs of the Government, and however diverse may be opinions as to the abstract question of taxation for revenue purposes, customs and internal, there is general agreement that a revision of the tariff and customs laws is urgently needed.

I believe it to be the dominant sentiment of the country that, in the adjustment of duties on imports, protection to home industry should be a governing consideration. While there is a wide divergence of judgment on this proposition, it cannot well be denied that it is the settled policy of this Government that such duties shall be so levied as to result in the protection of labor employed in domestic industries from destructive foreign competition.

One of the fundamental objects in the levying of duties on imports, declared in the preamble of the first tariff act passed by Congress in 1789, was the encouragement and protection of manufactures. The doctrine thus proclaimed has broadened with our advancing civilization and growth, and its wisdom has been demonstrated by the highest degree of success in all countries, protected by the high duties, demanded by the necessities of the Government incident to civil war.

It should, however, be remembered that the prime object in the imposition of these high duties was the raising of revenue, and rates were adjusted to that end, rather than to the protection and development of domestic industries. It came about, therefore, that the measure of protection was capricious and unequal, and some industries were greatly prospered, while others, equally favored by natural resources and conditions, either languished or failed to live.

After a review of the subject of a revision of the administrative features of the tariff laws at some length, the Secretary says:

Many of the reformatory changes in the customs laws above suggested have been embodied in one form or another in bills introduced in the last Congress. The doubtless beneficial results of careful investigation and consideration by the appropriate committees, and their general features are understood to have had the approval of my immediate predecessor. It is not improbable that these or similar measures will be again introduced with the promise of enactment. Believing the changes thus proposed would greatly benefit customs administration, I urgently recommend them to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

While recommending this legislation, I earnestly invite attention to the necessity for a complete codification and revision of the customs laws, to include such modifications and new provisions as practice and experience have demonstrated are required for the efficiency of the system.

Materials for such a codification and revision have been collected and partially formulated, under my direction, by competent officers of this department. These materials are intended for, and will be at the disposal of, Congress.

SUBSIDIES.

It is but a few years since we stood first among the nations in shipbuilding, and were excelled only by Great Britain in the amount of our ocean tonnage. Now, so far as foreign trade is concerned, our ship yards are comparatively silent, and our flag has almost disappeared from the high seas. Once 75 per cent. of our tonnage was carried in our own ships; now 87 per cent. is carried in foreign bottoms. Once our ocean commerce enriched our own countrymen; now our immense tonnage of exports and imports gives employment mainly to alien labor, and alien capital levies upon our people an annual tribute estimated at $150,000,000 for freights and fares. Nor is this tribute the only, or even the worst, feature of the case, for our farmers and mechanics are practically excluded from the markets of the world, as they may be reached by the circuitous routes prescribed for their own advantage and convenience, by our great competitors in these markets. An overwhelming public sentiment demands that this humiliation and loss shall cease. If our industrial interests are to prosper, if our commerce is to be sustained, extended, and increased, we must cease to be dependent upon any other nation or people for access to foreign markets.

Doubtless there are serious obstacles in the way, and they are greater now than they were a few years ago, on account of the immense capital invested by foreign steamship companies, with which we shall have to compete. These obstacles will constantly increase, for every year adds largely to the capital thus invested. Whatever is to be done must be done promptly. We have tried the do-nothing policy long enough. The present session before us, and they are not satisfactory. Shall we accept as inevitable our present humiliating and unprofitable position, or shall we use means at command to regain our lost power and prestige on the ocean? Shall we give that protection and encouragement to our shipping interests that other nations give to theirs, and which we freely give to all our other great interests? Or shall we, by continued neglect, suffer them to be utterly destroyed?

The lessons taught by the founders of the Government on this subject may be read just now with great profit. The second act passed by the First Congress, July 4, 1789, was for the protection of American shipping by the imposition of a discriminating duty of more than 100 per cent. on Asiatic trade, notably on teas brought in foreign vessels.

The third act passed by that Congress, July 20, 1789, imposed discriminating tonnage duties on foreign vessels entering our ports, as follows:

	Cents.
American vessels, per ton	6
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of the Republic left no doubt of their purpose to protect its interests on the water as well as on the land. So great was the development of our shipbuilding and shipping interests, under the fostering influence of those acts, that we sold ships amounting to hundreds of thousands of tons to foreigners, and our merchant marine soon became the pride of every citizen and the envy of the world.

Voicing the national sentiment in 1825, Daniel Webster said: "We have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored; navies which take no law from superior force." How like bitter irony these words would sound in 1889. The brilliancy of our achievements on the ocean began overconfidence, and listening to the voices of free trade, Congress on the 24th of May, 1828, passed an act withdrawing all protection from our shipping interest and opening our ports to the ships of all nations upon the same terms as to our own. Notwithstanding this, our merchant marine continued to be prosperous so long as wooden vessels were the only vehicles of commerce and other nations refrained from paying heavy subsidies to their ships. But when iron steamers took the place of wooden sail vessels and European Governments began to pour their contributions into the treasuries of favored steamship companies the decadence of American shipping began and has continued ever since. No other result was possible under the circumstances. When we opened our ports to the vessels of the world upon the broadest principles of equality and free trade, other nations seized the advantages thus offered and at once began the system of liberal subsidies, while this Nation left her citizens to compete nosided against foreign ship-owners backed by the power and financial aid of their Governments. The total amount which has thus been contributed to aid in sweeping our commerce from the seas cannot be accurately known, but the following conservative statement will give some idea of what our people have had to contend with in their heroic but vain efforts to maintain a respectable merchant marine:

From 1830 to 1885 Great Britain paid out of her Treasury to steamship companies for mail contracts and subsidies over $250,000,000, and since 1885 she has paid annually an average of $3,750,000.

The Italian Government pays an annual subsidy of $1,570,000.

France pays a graduated bounty for construction of vessels from $2 to $12 per ton, and also a bounty per mile run. The sums asked for in the French budgets of 1888 and 1889 under these heads amounted to about $1,650,000; the annual outlay from 1881 to 1886 is stated at about $3,900,000.

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The United States alone, of the great commercial nations, while encouraging railroads by liberal grants and subsidies, and protecting her coastwise and internal commerce and all her home industries, has utterly neglected and abandoned her great foreign maritime interests, even declining to pay fair rates for services rendered by vessels of the United States, although Congress had appropriated money for the purpose.

American merchants, shipbuilders, and ship owners ask no special advantages. Give them an equal chance and they will hold their own against all competitors. But they cannot be expected long to maintain the unequal contest against foreign capital backed by foreign treasuries. American labor, our broad-minded and patriotic citizens are still struggling to maintain a few lines, by which direct communication is kept open, notably with South America, the West Indies, and China and Japan. The line to Brazil has to contend with the ships of England, Germany, Spain, and Italy, all of which are subsidized for the purpose of extending the commerce of their respective countries. The lines to the West Indies come in direct competition with Spanish ships running between Havana, New-York, Boston, and Quebec, and receiving Governmental bounties amounting to $20 per ton per trip.

American vessels running between San Francisco and Asiatic ports, and receiving mail compensation of only $14,446 32 a year, have to compete with the subsidized ships of England and other countries, and especially with the new line recently established for the express purpose of breaking up our commerce, both on land and sea. This latest and boldest attack upon our transportation interests is backed by subsidies of $300,000 per annum, on the line between Port Moody, in British Columbia, and China and Japan, and $500,000 per annum on the Atlantic line between Liverpool and St. John, N. B. The railroad which forms the connecting link between these two steamer lines, and thus gives a through route from Liverpool to China, has been aided to the extent of $165,548,000, as stated in the annual report of the Pacific Railway Company. During the last fiscal year we paid to foreign steamers for carrying our mails $396,583 81, and to our own steamers only $109,828 04.

Can there be any doubt how these unequal contests will end if our Government maintains its position of supine indifference?

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The evil and its cause are both apparent. What is the remedy? It cannot be found in a re-enactment of the legislation of 1789, because treaties stand in the way, and it would not now be expedient, even if we had no treaties on the subject.

Granting American registers to foreign-built ships, as to trade, would have but little effect, and besides it would not be in harmony with the principle of protection to American industries.

The difficulty is not so much in the cost of building ships as in running them in competition with cheap foreign labor supplemented by immense foreign bounties. So far as materials for building are concerned, no nation has any natural advantages over us. Our iron, coal, and timber are as cheap, abundant, and accessible as in any other country. Our mechanics are unsurpassed in skill, and the matchless genius of our inventors is the admiration of the world. If it costs somewhat more to build a ship in this country than in Europe, because American labor is better paid, fed, housed, and clothed, it is a cause for rejoicing rather than regret. If shipbuilding will not command the labor of our people as other industries do, it is because that industry, being wholly unprotected, has gone into foreign hands, which is the beneficent American policy of protection has been thrown around our other industries. The same policy wisely applied to shipbuilding and shipping interests would produce like results as in our

bullion, the reply is that silver bullion is now a mere commodity.

This policy would at once give to silver, through its paper representative, the rank and quality of money in the most convenient and least expensive way in which it can possibly be utilized. The issue of notes based on bullion, as proposed, would have the effect of crowning it with the dignity of money as effectually as could the dies and stamps of a United States mint. Instead of degrading silver, this plan would tend to restore it to its former ratio with gold.

Fourth—It might be urged against this plan that it would open a tempting field for speculation by offering to speculators an opportunity. When silver had temporarily fallen but was likely to advance, to withdraw from the Treasury and hold for a rise the silver bullion secured by notes; or, when there might be a possibility of a depression, to deposit it, wait for a fall in price, and then have their notes redeemed in an increased quantity of silver.

The answer to this objection is that the danger is by no means great, but should it prove so, the judicious exercise by the Secretary of the Treasury of his option to redeem in gold (either coin, bullion, or certificates) would effectually prevent the successful culmination of such speculative operations.

Fifth—Unless the amount of silver bullion be limited, may not this policy result in an undue and dangerous increase in the volume of our currency? May we not be flooded with the world's excess of silver?

Fears of too large a volume of absolutely sound currency are not entertained to any considerable extent by our people. The dangers from such an expansion are not apparent, nor are they serious. It is only inflation from overissue of doubtful or depreciated dollars that affords substantial grounds for apprehension.

As to the objection that we may be flooded with the world's silver, the proposition is absurd, and the statistics in regard to the present product and the uses of silver, furnish a complete reply. Treasury notes would only be issued at the average price of silver in the leading financial centres of Europe and the United States, so that there could be no possible motive for shipping it from abroad. Why should any one pay the cost of transporting silver from Europe to exchange for our Treasury notes at the same price it would command in gold at home? Probably we should receive some of the surplus product of Mexico; but, as will be presently shown, the amount would not be dangerously large. It would not come from South America, because it would command the same price in gold in London that it would in notes in New-York, and nearly all the product of South America goes, in the shape of miscellaneous ores and base bars, to Europe for economical refining.

As to the last objection raised is of vital importance, it may properly be considered somewhat in detail.

The silver product of the world, for the calendar year 1888, was estimated to have been approximately 110,000,000 ounces, divided among producing countries as follows:

Countries.	*Fine Ounces.*
United States	45,800,000
Mexico	32,000,000
South America	17,000,000
Europe	10,000,000
Australia and Japan	5,200,000
Total	110,000,000

The commercial value of the above product, based upon the average price of silver for the same year (94 cents an ounce) was $103,400,000, and the coining value $142,000,000.

It is necessary to use the coining value in this connection, because it is proposed to deal with *coinages* which are usually reported at their nominal value.

The silver coinages of the world officially reported to the Director of the Mint through our foreign representatives for the year 1888 aggregated $149,737,442.

Included in this aggregate are 26,658,964 Mexican dollars and the sum of $28,000,000 officially reported as recoinages—that is, domestic or foreign coins remelted during the year. What amount of old jewelry, plate, &c., was used for coinage purposes is not known, aside from the United States.

Deducting the coinage of Mexican dollars and the amount of the recoinages, say $54,000,000, leaves the amount of new silver employed in coinage about $95,000,000.

The new silver used in coinage in 1888 was approximately distributed as follows:

COINAGE (LESS RECOINAGE) 1888.

Countries.	*Coining Value.*
By the United States	$32,300,000
By India	35,000,000
By Japan	10,000,000
By other countries (principally colonial and subsidiary coinages)	17,700,000
Total	$95,000,000

The product of new silver for the same year was, approximately, $142,000,000, (coining value,) leaving about $47,000,000 of new silver for use in the arts and industries, for Mexican coinage not remelted, and unaccounted for.

Deducting for recoinages—that is, for domestic and foreign coins used over, say $4,000,000—the value of the new silver used annually in coinage by the United States and India may be placed at $67,000,000.

Since the suspension of silver coinage by the States of the Latin Union in 1875 the only nations which have largely executed full legal-tender silver coinages of any considerable value have been the United States and India. While it is true that the mints of Mexico have been open to the coinage of full legal-tender silver dollars, and that the number of Mexican dollars coined annually from new bullion amounts to about $25,000,000, this coinage cannot be considered as adding materially to the world's stock of coin, for the reason that the bulk of the Mexican dollars coined are soon melted down and used in other coinage or absorbed in Asiatic trade. The conversion of bullion into Mexican dollars is only a convenient way of utilizing it for Eastern trade.

The mints of Japan are still open to the coinage of full legal-tender silver yens, or dollars, and they coined during the year 1888 over $8,000,000 and in the year 1887 over $9,000,000 in silver yens. Some full legal-tender coinage is executed annually by Austria-Hungary, both in silver trade coins (Maria Theresa thalers) for circulation in the Levant, and silver florin and two-florin pieces for absorption in Asiatic trade, the value of the former being for the year 1887 about $3,175,000 and for 1888 about $1,100,000, and of the latter about $8,000,000 in 1887 and $4,500,000 in 1888.

Some full legal-tender silver coinage is executed annually by France for its possessions in Cochin China and in Africa, and some by Holland for its foreign possessions. With these exceptions, the silver coinages of the world consist almost exclusively of subsidiary pieces, struck for change purposes by European and South American countries.

Of the silver coinage of Mexico it would be safe to say that from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 remains annually in existence as coin either in Mexico or China.

It would be a low estimate to say that at least $10,000,000 worth of silver is exported annually to China, Asia, and Africa, exclusive of any portion which goes into the coinage of British India.

Soetbeer, the eminent German statistician, in an unpublished article recently received from him by the Director of the Mint, places the exportation of new silver annually to Asia and Africa, exclusive of what goes into Indian coinage, at from 400,000 to 500,000 kilograms, or from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000. He estimates the amount used annually in the subsidiary coinages of Europe and American States at from 300,000 to 400,000 kilograms of new silver, or from $12,000,000 to $16,000,000.

The amount of new silver used annually in the arts and industries is now known to approximately. In this country the consumption is very large, approximating $5,000,000 annually. An estimate of $10,000,000 for the rest of the world is not considered excessive, when the vast amount of silver plate, watch cases, and jewelry manufactured in France, Great Britain, Germany, and Switzerland, and the enormous use of silver for ornaments in India, as reported by writers and travelers, is considered.

In a table prepared by the Director of the Mint, from reports of foreign governments, as to the value of the precious metals employed annually in the industrial arts, eleven leading countries, including the United States, reported a use of $21,000,000 in silver. This, of course, includes coin melted down and old material reused, as well as new bullion.

Soetbeer places the annual consumption of new silver in the industrial arts at 500,000 kilograms, say $20,000,000.

From the above figures the annual product and consumption of silver may be stated approximately as follows:

Annual product, (coining value)	$142,000,000
Disposition:	
Required by India	$35,000,000
Coinage of full legal-tender silver by Austria and Japan, (average)	10,000,000
Required for subsidiary coinages of Europe and South America and colonial coinages	16,000,000
Amount annually exported to China, Asia, and Africa, (other than used in Indian coinage)	10,000,000
Annual coinage of Mexican dollars, not remelted	5,000,000
Amount used in the arts and manufactures, (estimated)	15,000,000
Surplus product	51,000,000
Total	$142,000,000

From the above it will be seen that the annual surplus product of silver, which would probably be deposited at the Mints of the United States, approximates $51,000,000 (coining) value, corresponding to 39,445,312 fine ounces, worth, at the present market price of silver, (96 cents) $37,867,500.

At the present price of silver $4,000,000 will purchase 4,166,666 fine ounces, or for the year 50,000,000 fine ounces, an excess of 10,554,688 fine ounces above the estimated surplus.

There is not one known accumulation of silver bullion anywhere in the world. Germany long since disposed of her stock of melted silver coins, partly by sale, partly by recoinage into her own new subsidiary coins, and partly by use in coining for Egypt. Only recently it became necessary to purchase silver for the Egyptian coinage executed at the mint at Berlin.

It is plain, then, that there is no danger that the silver product of past years will be poured into our mints, unless new steps be taken for demonetization, and for this improbable contingency ample safeguards can be provided.

Nor need there be any serious apprehension that any considerable part of the stock of silver now in use in Europe would be shipped to the United States for deposit for Treasury notes. There is no adequate reason for shipping from the provided by law for maintaining their existing stock of silver coins at par.

In England, Portugal, and the States of the Scandinavian Union there is no stock of silver coin except subsidiary coins required for change purposes, the nominal value of which is far in excess of the bullion value. Germany has in circulation about $10,000,000 in old silver thalers, but ten years have passed since the sales of bullion arising under the anti-silver legislation of 1873 were discontinued. It is safe to say there is no stock of silver coin in Europe which is not needed for business purposes.

The States of the Latin Union, and Spain, which has a similar monetary system, are the only countries in Europe which have any large stock of silver coins, and the commercial necessities of these countries are such that they could not afford, without serious financial distress, to withdraw from circulation silver coins which are at par with their gold coins, to deposit them at our mints for payment of the bullion value in notes.

The following table exhibits the stock of gold and silver in European banks at a late date, and the notes issued against them:

Stock of Precious Metals in European Banks and Bank Notes Outstanding.

[Compiled from the London *Economist.*]

Banks.	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Notes in Circulation.*
Bank of England	£19,519,659		£25,204,740
B'k of France	51,930,000	£50,247,000	119,337,000
Imp. Bank of Germany*	26,746,000	11,000,000	55,665,000
Austro-Hungar'n Bank	5,442,000	16,005,000	43,642,000
Netherlands Bank	5,308,000	5,984,000	17,725,000
B'k of Spain	4,000,000	5,663,000	28,966,000
Nat. Bank of Belgium*	2,600,000	1,306,000	14,168,000
Bank of Russia	30,049,000	2,919,000	95,142,000
Total	145,594,659	93,094,000	400,349,740

*Gold and silver not divided, but estimated from best authorities, agreeing substantially with the division given by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* and the *Financial and Mining Record.*

In view of these facts, there would seem to be no sufficient reason for limiting the amount of silver bullion which may be deposited for Treasury notes, and there are strong reasons against such limitation.

If deposits were limited to $4,000,000 worth per month, the amount of silver received might be somewhat smaller than under the proposed measure, which fixes no limit, but the difference in the quantity deposited would hardly compensate, in my judgment, for the effect which the restriction would have on the silver market.

Such a restriction would have a decided tendency to prevent the normal rise in price, because it might leave a surplus even of our own product, counting that which comes from Mexico to this country, and the mere fact of there being a limit to the amount that the United States would receive and issue notes upon would be a constant menace to the price of silver. Moreover, the limitation to $4,000,000 worth a month would necessitate a distribution of the amount which would be received at the different mints in the United States each month, so that when the full amount of the quota fixed for any one institution was full no further deposits could be received that month, and the result might be to throw a large stock on the market in such localities, which, of itself, would have a tendency to depress the price.

If, however, any limitation be thought necessary it would seem preferable to restrict deposits to the product of our own mines, or to mines of this continent, or to deposits of new bullion, as distinguished from foreign coin and foreign melted coin, rather than to limit the amount to be received to a specific quantity or value.

He is a dull observer of the condition and trend of public sentiment in this country who does not realize that the continued use of silver as money, in some form, is certain. No measure can be presented to which it may not be possible to find objections. This one is suggested with a view to promoting the joint use of silver and gold as money, and with the full confidence that it will secure all the advantages hoped for, from any of the plans proposed, without incurring their real or apprehended dangers.

PURCHASES OF SILVER.

The purchases of silver by the Secretary of the Treasury for the coinage of the silver dollar aggregated 28,557,109.79 standard ounces, costing $23,998,763 47, an average cost of $0.93375 per ounce fine.

Purchases were also made by Superintendents of mints in lots of less than 10,000 ounces aggregating 748,017.72 standard ounces, costing $630,013 31, while silver, contained in gold deposits and remnants of bars, was purchased to the amount of 104,718.08 standard ounces, costing $89,077 33.

The total purchases for the silver dollar coinage during the year aggregated 29,409,845.59 standard ounces, costing $24,717,853 81, an average cost of $0.9338 per ounce fine.

The total amount of silver purchased for the coinage of the silver dollar from Feb. 28, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1889, was 299,889,416.11 standard ounces, costing $286,930,633 64, an average cost of $1.0631 per ounce fine. The bullion value of the silver dollar, at the average cost for the whole period, is $0.822.

The profit on the coinage of silver to the close of the fiscal year 1889 aggregated $57,378,254 18, of which $781,898 88 have been paid for expenses of distributing the coin and $246,617 73 for reimbursement of operative wastage and loss on silver sold in sweeps, leaving a net profit of $56,349,727 57.

The price of silver fluctuated during the fiscal year 1889 from 42 1-8d., the opening price on July 1, 1888, to 44¼d., the highest price on Sept. 22, 1888, closing at 42¼d. on June 30, 1889.

The average price of silver in London during the fiscal year was 42⅝d., equivalent at the average rate of eight sterling exchange to $0.935 per ounce fine. At this price the bullion value of the standard silver dollar is 72 cents.

DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The monetary transactions of the Government have been conducted through the Treasurer of the United States, nine Sub-Treasurers, and 296 national bank depositaries.

The amount of public moneys deposited with national banks on the 1st of January, 1887, was about $20,000,000. Prior to that date, for a number of years, the average was considerably less. During the year 1887 the amount so deposited increased until, in October, it was $31,767,478, and, in December, it had swollen to $52,199,917. The highest point reached was in April, 1888, when the amount so deposited was $61,921,294, since which time it has decreased until, on the 31st of October, 1889, it was $47,495,479. There should be a further reduction, at the earliest day practicable, of at least $30,000,000, leaving only such amounts as are necessary for the ordinary transactions of the Government.

The national bank depositaries have been, and are, useful auxiliaries to the Sub-Treasury system, but the deposit of public moneys therewith to an amount largely in excess of the needs of the public service is wholly unjustifiable. Such a policy is contrary to the spirit of the act of Aug. 6, 1846, which contemplates a Sub-Treasury independent of the banks.

It necessarily involves temptation to favoritism of the most objectionable character.

It makes the Treasury more or less dependent upon the banks, on account of the difficulty and delay in withdrawing the deposits, when wanted, without creating serious disturbance of financial conditions.

It involves the exercise of a most dangerous power by the Secretary of the Treasury, whereby he may, if so disposed, expand or contract the currency at will, and in the interest of certain favorites whom he may select.

It is grossly unjust to the Government to grant the free use of its money while it pays to the very parties thus favored 4 and 4½ per cent. interest on its own bonds, which are pledged as security for the money thus received.

There seems to be no excuse for this policy when the Treasury could use the same money in the purchase of bonds and thereby return it to circulation at a large part of the interest.

It is manifestly unfair to the people to give the banks the use of their money for nothing while they are required by the banks to pay from 6 to 8 per cent. interest for it.

But these features of such a policy are, a more serious objection is found in the difficulty and danger encountered in the withdrawal of such excessive deposits. Money thus deposited goes at once into the channels of trade, and the loans are adjusted to this increased supply.

A sudden or injudicious withdrawal would be felt far more severely by the large class of business borrowers than by the banks. The latter are money lenders, and a stringency may only increase their rates and add to their profits, while the former, having based their business ventures upon the accommodations afforded by the banks, may be utterly ruined when such accommodations are suddenly withdrawn.

Another instance of such excessive deposits occurred in the Administration of Jackson. On the 1st of November, 1836, the amount of Government funds deposited in banks was $49,377,984 30. To dispose of this large sum the act of June 23, 1836, was passed, providing for the distribution of $37,468,359 97 among the States. This, of course, made necessary a withdrawal from the banks, and in order to make such withdrawal as easy and safe as possible it was provided that the money should be distributed in quarterly installments, commencing Jan. 1, 1837. Three of the installments were paid, amounting to $28,101,644 91, but just after payment of the third the depositary banks suspended and the terrible financial crisis of 1837 followed.

Had the warnings of history been heeded the present Administration might have been saved from one of its greatest inherited embarrassments, for which it is in no sense responsible.

Of course there is no danger of any such results at this time as occurred in 1837. The amount on deposit then was many times greater in proportion to the wealth and population of the country than it would be now, while the actual excess at present is only about half as great as it was then.

What would under the conditions of 1837 produce widespread disaster and ruin might, in 1889, produce only temporary disturbance, stringency, and possible loss.

A careful and conservative administration of our national finances should, however, seek to avoid such disturbance if possible.

Finding myself confronted with the labor of difficulty, and though thoroughly disapproving the policy which created it, I have nevertheless felt compelled to move with great caution, lest the cure of the evil might prove more detrimental to the public interests than the evil itself. It is my purpose, however, at the earliest moment deemed practicable, to commence the withdrawal of these funds in such limited amounts and under such conditions as will be least likely to injuriously affect the business interests of the country, and, unless Congress shall otherwise direct, to invest the money in the purchase of bonds, in case they can be obtained at a fair price.

If the banks which have bonds deposited to secure this money are inclined to reciprocate the favors they have received from the Government by selling them to the Treasury at the liberal rates offered, the withdrawal will considerably increase rather than diminish the money in circulation and relieve their borrowers from all danger and inconvenience.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The report of the Controller of the Currency exhibits the operations of the bureau for the year ending Oct. 31, 1889. During this period 211 new associations entered the system, an increase of 79 banks over the preceding year. The average yearly increase for the past eleven years has been 159. Forty-one banks went into voluntary liquidation, and two failed and were placed in the hands of receivers. There were in existence Oct. 31, 1889, 3,319 national banks, the greatest number since the inauguration of the system, with an aggregate capital of $620,174,365. On the 30th day of September, 1889, the date of the last reports, the number reporting was 3,290, the remaining 29 not thus having opened for business. A summary of these reports shows a total capital of $612,584,095, a surplus of $197,394,761; undivided profits, $84,866,805; net deposits, including amounts due banks, $1,950,935,161; loans and discounts, $1,805,729,739; an increase in each of these particulars over any previous report.

The amount of circulation outstanding was $203,662,732, of which $131,383,334 was secured by pledge of United States bonds, and the remainder, $72,279,398, was represented by deposit of lawful money in the Treasury. The banks held $194,972,900 in United States bonds, of which $146,471,700 were to secure circulating notes, also $164,326,449 in specie, $86,752,093 in legal-tender notes, and United States certificates of deposit amounting to $12,945,000. The gross decrease in circulation, including the notes of gold banks, during the year was $37,486,139, and the decrease in circulation secured by United States bonds was $22,159,043.

The large number of new banks organized in the Western and Southwestern sections of the country affords evidence of the facility with which the system adapts itself to the requirements of communities widely separated, with varied social conditions, and transacting business in accordance with the dissimilar customs that result from our climatic and race differences. Texas ranks first in the number of new banks organized during the year, Pennsylvania first in number of gold banks, New-York in deposits, and Massachusetts in capital.

The banks now derive no profit from their circulation, and an actual loss is inflicted upon the smaller banks and upon those located in the newer sections of the country by reason of being obliged to purchase bonds at a high and steadily advancing premium as a basis for circulation. A change in existing laws is necessary to prevent serious contraction of the currency by withdrawals from the system.

The remedies proposed by the Controller are (1) a reduction in the minimum of bonds deposited to secure circulation; (2) an increase in the percentage issued thereon in circulating notes, and (3) a reduction of the tax now levied on circulation. These recommendations are approved.

It is believed that any probable withdrawal of bonds by existing banks will be about equaled by the bonds deposited by new banks, which would organize more rapidly under the new and more favorable conditions proposed, and that an increased percentage of note issues may be depended upon to neutralize the tendencies to contraction.

Some additional legislation is necessary to enable the Controller to supervise the affairs of banks in voluntary liquidation until all claims are fully paid or the assets exhausted. It is recommended that the office of Assistant Examiner be created. Also that the detailed reports of the several bank associations be published semi-annually.

It is worthy of remark that the loss to creditors from failure of national banks appears to be less than by the failure of other banking institutions.

The comparative statements, published in the report of the Controller, show the operations of the Clearing Houses of the United States for October, 1888, and October, 1889, and a gratifying increase during the year in total exchanges. It is estimated that the gain accruing to the Government by reason of national bank notes lost and unredeemed is from ½ to 1 per cent. of the total issue.

The transactions of the year indicate that a fair degree of prosperity has attended the operations of the associations belonging to the system, and in every department except that of circulation. In a general way it may be said that, considered as banks of discount and deposit, the associations have successfully met the requirements of the communities where they are located, and have contributed their proper share to the general prosperity which has resulted from the activities of the year.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It is my belief that the personnel and efficiency of the service have been in no way lowered by the present method of appointments to clerical positions in the department. The beneficial influences of the civil service law in its practical workings are clearly apparent. Having been at the head of the department both before and after its adoption, I am able to judge by comparison of the two systems, and have no hesitation in pronouncing the present condition of affairs as preferable in all respects. Under the old plan appointments were usually made to please some one under political or other obligations to the appointee, and the question of fitness was not always the controlling one. To make removals for clerical places the department has some assurance of mental capacity and also of moral worth, as the character of the candidates is ascertained before examination.

The manifold duties of the department require the closest application on the part of the secretary and his assistants, and the freedom from importunity now enjoyed for appointments to places that are within the classified service, and the saving of valuable time heretofore devoted to the distribution of minor patronage, are of very great advantage, and enables these officers to devote more thought to the important questions of administration constantly arising. The clerks received from the Civil Service Commission usually adapt themselves readily to the duties they are called upon to perform, and rank among the most efficient in the department.

This department has for the past twenty years conducted examinations, under its own regulations, for promotions in its service, and employes have been advanced from one grade to the next highest only after having passed a standard examination intended to demonstrate their capability as compared with those who have already reached the higher grades, and to test their familiarity with, and proficiency in, the special work upon which they have been engaged. This system of promotion has worked satisfactorily and reaches beyond the ascertainment of individual excellence. Clerks have the fact constantly before them that to secure a laudable ambition for advancement they must always be prepared, as the opportunity for promotion may come at any time, to submit to tests which will disclose their aptitude, their diligence, and their knowledge of the class of work they have been performing. It keeps the service in better form and relieves the appointing power of much persistent persuasion from outside sources to elevate clerks who are ill prepared to fill the higher grades. I take pleasure in referring in this connection to a detailed statement of the examiner, which will be found in the appendix to this report. Among the few positions in the department excepted from the operation of the civil service law are the special agents, whose duties are very important and require abilities of a superior order. It has therefore been thought best before appointment to subject the selected applicant to a test of his fitness for the place, and this has been done during the past few months with excellent results. The advisability of pursuing the same course with chiefs of divisions is having serious consideration at this time.

WILLIAM WINDOM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Diamonds and other Precious Stones, Watches, Sterling Silver Wares; Good Work, Good Values.

THEODORE A. KOHN & SON,
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56 WEST 23D STREET.

Open Evenings from December 9.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
NO. 1,359 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 37ST AND 38D STS.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stock OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMITTEES, REPRESENTING RESPECTIVELY THE INTERESTS OF THE SEVENS, SIXES, AND FIVE PER CENT. BONDHOLDERS, HAVE AGREED UPON THE FOLLOWING PLAN OF REORGANIZATION:

It is proposed to issue a First Mortgage upon the whole line of $20,000 per mile, to secure bonds bearing 4 1-2 per cent. interest, running fifty years, payable principal and interest in gold, aggregating $32,500,000. Also an Income Mortgage securing bonds bearing 4 1-2 per cent. interest, non-cumulative, amounting to $32,500,000, and to make an assessment of 10 per cent. upon the stock.

APPLICATION OF THE ABOVE SECURITIES.

M., K. & T. 7s to receive for each $1,000
new 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Bonds....$1,100
Income Bonds.... 150
and 16½ per cent. interest to June 1, 1890,
in cash from the assessment.
U. P. Southern Branch 6 per cent. Bonds
to receive for each $1,000 new 4½ per cent.
First Mortgage Bonds.... 1,100
Income Bonds.... 50
and 14½ per cent. interest to June 1, 1890,
in cash from the assessment.
General Mortgage Sixes, for each $1,000 to
receive 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. 450
Income Bonds.... 885
General Mortgage Fives, for each $1,000 to
receive 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. 450
Income Bonds.... 665

The stockholders to receive Income Bonds at par for the amount of their stock assessment and share for share in the new stock of the reorganized company.

Under this plan the fixed charges secured by the first and underlying mortgages amount to, per annum....$1,493,755
The contingent charges under the income mortgage bonds amount to, per annum. 1,462,500
This includes interest upon about $2,400,000 of Income Bonds reserved for contingencies.

Income Bonds to elect a majority of the Board until the interest upon them becomes a fixed charge upon the revenue of the Road.

Proper provisions for the application of the Land Grant to be made for the benefit of both classes of bonds.

The following gentlemen have agreed to serve as a Reorganization Committee, with power to add to their number:

EDWARD KING, Chairman.
EDWARD D. ADAMS.
PETER GEDDES.
WM. L. BULL.

Copies of the reorganization agreement are in preparation and will be found at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Friday, Nov. 29.

Holders of Bonds and Stock who desire to participate in the benefits of the above plan are requested to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1889.

Committee representing 7 per cent. bonds: EDWARD KING, Chairman. WM. LIBBEY. R. FULTON CUTTING. WM. A READ. PETER GEDDES.

Committee representing 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. bonds: EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman. WILLIAM L. BULL. WILLIAM MERTENS. WILLIAM E. STRONG.

Reorganization of the AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST.

At a meeting of the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, this day held, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There are now on deposit with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, under the agreement of reorganization, more than NINETY-FIVE per cent. of the entire issue of the AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST Certificates.

RESOLVED, That all such deposits are hereby declared absolute and binding under the terms of said Agreement; that the Committee hereby determines that such deposits are sufficient to carry out the Reorganization and declares its intention of executing the purposes of the Agreement.

RESOLVED, further, that AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST Certificates be hereafter received on deposit with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY up to and including DEC. 10, 1889, only upon payment, in cash, of a penalty of one-half of 1 per centum upon the par value of such certificates.

The engraved certificates of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, issued on deposit of AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST Certificates, have been LISTED on the STOCK EXCHANGE in the same manner as the certificates of the AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST.

DATED NEW-YORK, DEC. 2, 1889.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
SAMUEL THOMAS,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
JAMES H. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
NICHOLAS SHELDON,
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
JAMES H. BENEDICT, SECRETARY.

7 % 20-Year Gold Bonds.

We Offer at Par and Interest $500,000
BEAR LAKE AND RIVER WATER WORKS AND IRRIGATION CO.
Bonds, due in 1909, Interest Payable April 1 and Oct. 1.

These bonds are a portion of a total of $2,000,000, and are issued to complete the construction of 120 miles of canals diverting the water of Bear Lake and Bear River into the Great Salt Lake Valley, Utah, for irrigating 230,000 acres of land, and to supply the city of Ogden and other towns with water for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

They are secured by a first mortgage on all the property, canals, franchises, and water rights belonging to the irrigation company, including many thousand acres of fertile land in Salt Lake Valley. The right is reserved to advance the price without notice. For full information address or inquire at the offices of the

JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST CO.,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York;
No. 518 Main-st., Philadelphia; No. 66 State-st., Boston, Mass., and No. 27 Custom House-st., Providence, R. I.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

We have in hand a few first mortgage railroad bonds, paying about 5½ per cent. and upward, which have had our careful investigation and which we therefore recommend to conservative investors.

Prices and particulars at our office.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
10 Wall-st., New-York.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,
BANKERS
and dealers in
Investment Securities,
44 WALL-ST.
SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West, said bonds to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by

W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE Railroad Company.

Office of the
ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Nov. 23, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Stockholders of the Company have provided for the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the Company, subject to the terms of Circular No. 63; and

WHEREAS, The holders of a majority of all the outstanding bonds of the Atchison System, both in Europe and the United States, have assented to the Plan of Reorganization, dated October 15, 1889; therefore be it

VOTED, That the said Plan of Reorganization be and is hereby declared effective, and that official announcement of this fact shall be made by the Chairman, accompanied by notice that Bondholders to secure participation in the benefits of the Plan should deposit their bonds on or before December 15, 1889, and that after that date bonds will only be received under such equitable conditions as the Board of Directors may establish.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman.

THE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING-NAMED ISSUES ARE INCLUDED, AND SHOULD BE DEPOSITED FOR EXCHANGE, UNDER THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company:
First mortgage, 1899, 7 per cent.
Five per cent. bonds, 1909, 5 per cent.
Consolidated mortgage, 1903, 7 per cent.
S. F. five per cent. bonds, 1920, 5 per cent.
Four and one-half per cent. S. F. bonds, 1920, 4½ per cent.
Six per cent. S. F. secured bonds, 1911, 6 per cent.
Collateral trust five per cent. bonds, 1937, 5 per cent.
Land grant mortgage, 1900, 7 per cent.
Cowley, Sumner & Ft. Smith R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Florence, Eldorado & Wal. Val. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1907. 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Emporia & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1905, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
Income, 1906, 7 per cent.
Marion & McPherson R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
The New-Mexico & Southern Pac. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
The Pueblo & Arkansas Valley R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1905, 7 per cent.
Wichita & Southwestern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1902, 7 per cent.
Kan. City, Lawrence & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 6 per cent.
Southern Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Sumner County R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Ottawa & Burlington R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 6 per cent.
The Southern Kan. R'y Co.—Gulf Div.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co.:
Income, 1927, 6 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co. of Texas:
First mortgage, 1927, 5 per cent.
A., T. & S. F. R. Co. in Chicago:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
Chicago, Santa Fe & California R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1907, 5 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 6 per cent.
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
Second mortgage, 1923, 6 per cent.
Sonora Railway Co., Limited:
First mortgage, 1810, 7 per cent.
Leaven., Topeka & Southwestern R'y Co.:
General mortgage, 1912, 4 per cent. For the one-half guaranteed by Atchison Co.
The Wichita & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1914, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 791, incl.)
The Kingman, Pratt & West. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1916, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 956, incl.)
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1926, 6 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1926, 6 per cent.

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE AND CERTIFICATES RECEIVED THEREFOR AT
UNION TRUST COMPANY, 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, ROOM 9, 95 MILK-ST., BOSTON.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., 113 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.
MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO., CHICAGO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., 8 BISHOPSGATE-WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

Circular 63, containing full details, can be had at above addresses and also at offices of Kidder, Peabody & Co., No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York, and of Atchison Company, 95 Milk-st., Boston.

J. W. REINHART,
4th Vice Pres't.

GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman of Board.

Equitable MORTGAGE COMPANY

Capital subscribed.... $2,000,000 00
Paid in (cash).... 1,000,000 00
Surplus, undivided profits, and guarantee fund.... 264,817 65
Assets.... 7,803,722 02

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

The company has deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company, its trustee for the debenture holders of this country, 3,323 first-mortgage loans upon improved farms, aggregating $3,515,124 37, covering 676,242 acres, 5,100 acres of land, with an appraised value of $12,426,826 30.

From these statistics it is apparent that the average amount loaned on each farm is $1,057 81, that the average appraised value per acre is $18 37, and that the company has advanced but $5 19 per acre, or 28 per cent. of the appraisal.

6 PER CENT. FARM MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL BONDS,
And all first-class investments.

OFFICES:
New-York, 208 Broad'y. | Phila. cor. 4th & Chestnut.
Boston, 117 Devonshire. | London, England.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1889.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of said Company in Denver, Colorado, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Colorado Midland Railway Company of an undivided moiety of the line between New-Castle and Rifle Creek, Colorado, and also a contract between the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and the Midland Railway Company, as parties of the first part, and the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company, for the leasing of the line of the latter company, when completed, and also a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Rio Grande Western Railway Company of the line between Grande Junction and Crevasse, Utah, and for the purpose of determining whether such leases and contract for lease shall or shall not be assented to and perfected.

The transfer books will close Dec. 19, 1889, and reopen Jan. 2, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. CO., LESSEE OF THE MICHIGAN AIR LINE R. R., GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1889.

The 8 per cent bonds of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. COMPANY, secured by Mortgage on the MICHIGAN AIR LINE R. R., and maturing January 1, will be paid on and after January 2, 1890, on surrender to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK CITY.

HENRY PRATT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders OF THE CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Those who are willing to join us in securing an early distribution of the assets of this Company, consisting of FITCHBURG PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK, of which each share of this Stock is entitled to half a share of the Preferred and one

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

VOL. XXXIX....NO. 11,942. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

on 14th-st. and 6th-av. will be open to-morrow 14th-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

"Tampus fugit."

HOLIDAYS WILL PRESENTLY BE HERE.

Make use of present time,

And presents buy before the presence of multitudes of buyers prevents judicious and calm selection.

Ladies' Cloaks

At Two Ninety-eight,

Four, and Six Ninety-eight,

a thousand

Fine Beaver Jackets,

All-wool—Tailor-bound—with and without revere and Directoire fronts; were $5, $8, and $12.

At Six Seventy-five,

three hundred

All-wool Newmarkets,

Fancy Stripes and Plaids—empire and bell sleeves; were Fourteen Dollars.

At Nine Ninety-eight,

Black, Blue, and Green

French Beaver Newmarkets,

Double-breasted——tailor-bound——were $18

IN MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

ALL TRIMMED STOCK

AT HALF AND LESS THAN HALF VALUE,

and as additional attraction,

Three hundred dozen

Finest Black Ostrich Plumes,

magnificent quality,

$1 98;	worth Three fifty.
$2 49;	worth Four dollars.
$3 48;	worth Six dollars.

A Thousand Bunches

Black Ostrich Tips,

extra quality.....59 cents; worth $1 00

Three Thousand

NURSES' APRONS,

Entire stock of a retiring manufacturer, as follows:

Deep hem—two tucks	19c.; worth	30
Extra wide—deep hem	29c.; worth	50
Embroidered insertings	39c.; worth	60
Rever sides and hem	49c.; worth	75
Extra fine embroidery	69c.; worth $1 00	
Fine French Hemstitching	98c.; worth	2 00

Ladies' Fancy Aprons,

French Mull—embroidered or hemstitch and fancy lace and ribbon run—

49 cents to $2 75.....Special values

Children's Aprons,

Plain and checked and lace obecked—Directoire Surplice, Gretchen, and Bretonne—with and without sleeves—a hundred styles—

29 cents to $1 98.....worth 40 cents to $3 00

Ladies' Fine Knit Skirts,

White, colored, and fancy— 98 cents to $3 25

Ladies' Fine Flannel Skirts,

Tucked, silk stitched, and embroidered—yoke bands.....$1 39 to $4 99

Three hundred pair

IMPORTED COUTILLE CORSETS,

Fancy silk stitched and silk embroidered edge—corded bust—genuine whalebone throughout—all sizes—

NINETY-EIGHT CENTS.....were $1 69

SPECIALS IN WINTER HOSIERY.

Ladies' All-wool Ribbed Hose	19 cents
Ladies' Fleece-lined Cotton Hose	27 cents
Ladies' Fast Black—fleece-lined	33 cents
Ladies' English Cashmere	49 cents

MERINO UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Heavy Merino Vests—silk trimmed	38 cents
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed—long sleeves	49 cents
Ladies' Sanitary Wool—Vests and Pants	79 cents

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Men's Sanitary Wool Shirts and Drawers	98 cents
Men's Scotch Wool Half Hose	28 cents
Men's Cardigan Jackets	$1 98
Dress Shirts—Utica Muslin	49 cents

AT TWENTY-NINE CENTS.

Ladies' Cashmere Jersey Gloves—full regular made.....worth 50 cents

BARGAINS IN FURS.

Black Russian Hare Muffs	49c.; worth	98
Real Black Lynx Muffs	$1 98; worth	$3 98
Children's Angora Sets	3 49; worth	5 00
Children's Beaver Sets	3 98; worth	5 00
Russian Hare Capes	3 49; worth	5 00
Astrakhan Cloth Capes	4 98; worth	6 00
Astrakhan Fur Capes	7 39; worth	10 00
Real Monkey Fur Capes	18 00; worth	25 00
Beaver Capes	12 98; worth	17 00

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Five Thousand Odd Ornaments.

All-Silk, Jet and Silk, and all-Jet—

5 cents.....12½ cents.....25 cents

Fancy Persian Trimmings,	79c.; worth	$1 98
Astrakhan Band Trimming	39c.; worth	50

Handkerchiefs.

The largest stock we ever had——Tens of Thousands——every style and quality——

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES.

Upholstery.

Of Heavy Curtains we have, without exception, the finest and the best assortment to be found.

SPECIALTIES ARE

Turcoman—fancy Chenille dado,		$1 79
All-over Chenille,	oil colors,	3 98
Extra heavy,	high art dados,	5 47
Fina Sheila,	neutral tints,	7 98
Saxony Chenille,	magnificent effects,	9 69

FOR LACE CURTAINS

we are as famous for variety as for value.

Two hundred pair.

Best Quality Nottingham Curtains,

Double and twisted thread—dotted, figured, and striped centres, with rich and effective borders,

$1 49....$1 98.....worth $2 50 and $3

At $2 49 and $2 98,

French and Madras effects——cream and white, 50 styles in each, worth nearly double.

At Three Ninety-eight,

50 pairs Irish Point Curtains——lace centres; worth $6 00.

Lace Bed Sets.

Nottingham,	$1 49 Guipure,	$2 98
Antique,	4 79 Pillow up to	21 00

Table Covers.

French Tapestry—1½ yards square—heavy hand-knotted fringe; worth $2 50 $1 49

Magnificent Tinseled Velours Covers—1½ yards square—Gobelin, Louis XIV., Heriz, Turkish, and Egyptian designs—heavy knotted fringe; worth $10 00 $5 98

CONGRESSMEN ARE ROBBED

THEIR SALARIES GONE WITH CASHIER SILCOTT.

A DEFALCATION IN THE OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE HOUSE—OVER $71,000 STOLEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Edward Silcott, cashier of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, has fled, carrying off about $72,000 of the funds intrusted to his care. Silcott was a trusted employe who came herefrom Ohio and was appointed by Sergeant at Arms Leedom when that gentleman assumed office six years ago. He had good business qualifications, and soon possessed himself of the unlimited confidence of his superior. Last Saturday he notified Mr. Leedom that he was going to New-York and would be back Sunday night. A message was received from him dated New-York, Monday morning, saying that he had been detained, but would return that night. A similar message reached his wife in this city. As he did not appear Tuesday, Mr. Leedom was fearful that he had been overtaken by some accident, but to satisfy rising suspicions he began an investigation. The information that Silcott had drawn his bank balance deepened these suspicions, and the inquiry was pursued. The big office safe could not be opened at the moment, as Silcott had the combination, but when an entrance was finally effected, it was found that some $30,000 set apart for the use of the paying teller was intact.

The next inquiry was made at the Treasury Department, and Mr. Leedom was stunned by the result. He was informed that Silcott had called there Saturday, and had drawn about $72,000. It was possible for him to draw this large sum without exciting comment, as he had for a long time been charged with the duty of collecting the money with which the salaries of the Representatives are paid. Silcott is under bonds in the sum of $50,000, his sureties cumbering about fifteen persons. This is, however, an indemnity bond given to the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Leedom, who is himself bonded in the sum of $50,000, is directly responsible for the shortage.

During this afternoon the employes in the Sergeant at Arms's office were busy going over the books and accounts. A statement secured from the Treasury shows that last week Silcott in three days drew $133,442 18 from the department. The payments were as follows: Nov. 27, $36,805; Nov. 29, $36,206 70; Nov. 30, $60,627 48; total, $133,442 18. Out of this total a considerable sum was paid out to members, some money was turned over to the paying teller to meet current needs, and the exact balance missing, according to the books, is $71,859 96.

But a number of Representatives were in the habit of keeping individual deposits with the Sergeant at Arms, and, in fact, a general banking business was done in the office on a small scale. What their losses are has not yet been fully ascertained. Inquiry at some of the banks this afternoon developed the fact that Silcott paid $40,000 in notes at the National Metropolitan Bank Saturday. There are also rumors that he overdrew his account elsewhere; but, with their customary reserve, the banks fail to say anything in confirmation. The heavy total of notes paid goes to confirm stories that are afloat here of extraordinary living and rash speculation by the defaulter. Later information is to the effect that the paying teller's funds, although in the same safe where Silcott kept his money, were protected by a separate lock and steel door, which may explain their preservation.

Mr. Leedom is reported as having said that he could raise about $22,000, which would leave a deficit of $49,860 to be made good by his bondsmen, ex-Representatives David R. Paige of Ohio and Charles Felton of California, provided that the money is not recovered from Silcott or his bondsmen, ex-Representative John C. Wilson of Ohio, Mr. Blair and William McCormick of Tranquillity, Ohio.

As soon as the House met the Speaker laid before the House the following communication from J. P. Leedom, late Sergeant at Arms, directed to the Speaker:

"I regret to report that C. E. Silcott, late cashier of the office of the Sergeant at Arms, has departed from this city, carrying with him its accounts, and I have been unable to ascertain his whereabouts, and there is a deficiency in the cash of the office. In view of these circumstances I respectfully request that an investigation of my accounts under such action as the House of Representatives may take in the premises."

Mr. Adams, (Rep.,) Illinois, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, J. P. Leedom, late Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, has reported to the House that C. E. Silcott, late cashier of the office of the Sergeant at Arms, has departed from the city without settling his accounts, and his whereabouts is unknown, and that there is a deficiency in cash in said office of about $75,000.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed by the Speaker to examine the accounts of said office, and report thereon to the House.

The committee (which has authority to administer oaths and to report in whole or in part at any time) was appointed by the Speaker as follows: Messrs. Adams, Stewart, (Rep.,) Vermont; Payne, (Rep.,) New-York; Reed, (Rep.,) Iowa; Holmac, (Dem.,) Indiana; Blount, (Dem.,) Georgia, and Hemphill, (Dem.,) South Carolina.

The United States Treasurer has repeatedly called attention in his annual reports to the necessity for the appointment of a suitable disbursing officer, by the House, for the handling of its funds, and some heed is now likely to be paid to these recommendations. The present system under which it was possible for a defalcation to happen is as follows: The Speaker certifies that a member is entitled to $417, salary for a stated month. These certificates are signed by the members and given to the Sergeant at Arms, who collects the money from the Treasury, where the certificate is received as a receipt, and places it to the account of the member. Silcott collected the money last week on a number of these certificates. The total was not beyond the ordinary drafts, and he had been making the same collections for several years.

What concerns the members of the House most deeply just now is where the loss is to fall. Some of the ablest lawyers in the House, (and particularly those members who have drawn all of their salary and have it in their pockets) are of opinion that in signing the certificates the members have given a receipt to the Treasury and released the Government from liability, in which case they must look to Mr. Leedom or his sureties for their money. Others, the great majority who have not drawn their November salary, hold that, as the certificates were signed and presented before Dec. 3, when the salaries were due, the Treasury must have taken notice of that fact and could not legally have paid the certificates. Meanwhile many of the members will be for a time at least kept out of their November salaries, which, as Representative Butterworth says, is pretty hard, with Christmas so near at hand.

Silcott leaves a wife and three children behind. The oldest is a married son, twenty-two years of age, employed in the House document room. The object of Silcott's visit to New-York last Saturday, it is said, was for the purpose of collecting $12,000 from ex-Congressman Paige of Ohio, now living in New-York, which amount Silcott had loaned him out of the funds in his custody. It was necessary to have this money in order to have the cash balance when turned over to the incoming Sergeant at Arms.

A number of members made a practice of using the office as a bank, and through courtesy this was permitted, although the sergeant at Arms was under no obligation to allow the use to be made of his office. Among the members who lose personal deposits are: Rife of Pennsylvania, $2,500; J. D. Taylor of Ohio, $3,000; Boutelle of Maine, $1,500; Bayne of Pennsylvania, $2,000; Butterworth of Ohio, $900; Hermann of Oregon, $2,500; Pickler of North Dakota, $600; Parcell of Nebraska, $2,100, and Owen of Indiana, $25.

Nearly all the members lose some money on account of salary due them, but affairs are in so much confusion that a list of the members and their losses cannot be given. Some members permitted their salaries to remain untouched for several months, and these are the greatest sufferers by the defalcation. Belden of New-York loses his entire salary since the 4th of March, about $2,400. Some few members made assurance doubly sure, however, and are indebted to the office, having overdrawn their accounts.

Among the reports in circulation to-night was one to the effect that Representative Turner of Kansas would state that he had seen Silcott in the Sergeant at Arms's office Tuesday morning. Mr. Turner says that he did make such a statement, but that it was a case of mistaken identity, and that he had discovered that he had been confounding Cashier Silcott and Paying Teller Ballentine. Speaking of the probability of the members of Congress being cut of pocket by the defalcation, Mr. Turner said that it would depend on whether the act creating the office made the Sergeant at Arms the Government representative, or whether, as seemed probable from the fact that the members signed authorizations, he was the representative of the members. In the first case the Government and in the second the members themselves would be losers. The law would have to be very clear and indisputable in support of the first proposition before he would vote for a resolution to reimburse himself and other members for the loss of their salary.

If Silcott has gone to Canada, as is generally assumed, this defalcation will give a most powerful impetus to the movement for an extradition treaty with Canada.

Mr. Leedom made the following statement to-night:

"The committee upon the celebration of the inauguration, of which Mr. Hiscock is chairman, was in my office on Wednesday about 3:30 o'clock. While there Mr. Ballentine (paying teller) called me aside and said: 'I am distressed. I believe something has happened to Mr. Silcott. I fear he may have been killed. He has the combination that unlocks the safe.' I told him that I knew nothing about the matter, and asked him to unlock the safe, and then he said we had better wait until the committee should go out, which it did at 4 o'clock. I told the messenger to close the door, and then Ballentine took the combination that Silcott had given him some four years ago, and as I was by his side, he unlocked the safe after considerable trouble.

"Mr. Ballentine said he wanted me to count the money. The first packet I picked up was a package of one-dollar bills, with a one-hundred-dollar bill on the back of it. The next was a similar package. That was a very unusual thing. I said: 'Ballentine, the jig is up. Something is wrong.' We went through the work of examining the contents of the safe and found there was $33,400. He should have had in the safe $105,000. I told Ballentine that was the first intimation I had of anything wrong, and that we had better suspend criticism. I said we knew but little about the matter, and that I wanted to go to the bank and see how much was there, thinking that perhaps Silcott had gone to the bank and deposited money to our credit. We closed up the safe and went to dinner, going back at 7 o'clock. We staid there until 12 o'clock, but our minds were in no condition to deal in figures. Ballentine and I went away at 2:30.

"Having gone home, I dressed myself and again went to the Capitol. Joe Lee, a policeman, was there, and I asked him to go to my office. He asked me what the matter was, and I told him I wanted to go over the books and see if anything was wrong. That kept me from 3 until 5:30 o'clock, when I went to Representative Crisp's room, at the Metropolitan Hotel, and told him the situation. I then went to Mr. White, cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank, about 6 o'clock this morning."

The rest of the morning was consumed, according to Mr. Leedom's statement, in calling on Mr. Carlisle, telegraphing to Mr. Felton, one of the bondsmen, and preparing the statement for Mr. Read.

Silcott is said to have had a female companion named Louise Thibault. She is a French-Canadian living in Quebec. Last Tuesday she told a woman that Silcott had asked her if she would come out and join him after he had got located in the West. She told him she would do so, but that she wanted to go home first. It is not believed that she knew of Silcott's embezzlement, as she said nothing of it.

LABORING MEN AGAINST HIM.

SENATOR ALLISON SEEMS TO BE UNPOPULAR AMONG THEM.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 5.—The labor unions of Cedar Rapids last night adopted resolutions opposing the re-election of Senator Allison because he has always favored corporations and never did anything for the laboring men during his long term in Congress; because he has never explained his connection with the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad which received magnificent land grants and failed to build its road as required, and because he holds a large interest in the Dubuque Bridge Company, which was also aided by his vote in Congress, and has levied unjust tolls on Iowa farmers and laborers.

The resolutions continue:

"It is known that he was a poor and not very promising lawyer when he went into Congress, and that with no capital but his salary and his vote in Congress he soon owned large interests in those corporations chartered by Congress. As his salary would not warrant these corporate interests the question is, 'What did pay them?' Having this interest in corporations himself Mr. Allison has always been friendly to similar corporations and monopoly interests. He tried to kill off the Interstate Commerce bill. Allison is doing his best to defend trusts, combinations, and trade conspiracies. He speaks of the robber Binding Twine Trust as one of the combinations which, he says, are compensative and significant in their effect as respects prices. His tries to expose the Sugar Trust. Mr. Allison denies the existence of a Lumber Trust, a Salt Trust, and numerous other trusts and combinations by which prices are raised at the expense of the farmers, laborers, and producers.

"In attempting to soothe the irritation of the people against the trusts by coining excuses he has shown himself to be the supple and willing tool of trusts, as he is the trusted friend and tool of corporations in which he had or has a large personal interest. We therefore call for the election in the place of Allison of a senator who will help to make this a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, instead of a Government by the tools of corporations and trusts for combinations and monopolists which absorb the wealth of the nation as they rob the people of their just rights and evils and abuses which have become intolerable."

Other labor unions and the Farmers' Alliances throughout the State have passed or will pass similar resolutions.

The Republican organs, and particularly the Dubuque *Times*, have been very emphatic in their declarations that Senator Hanchett of Bremer County, is the friend and supporter of Senator Allison. They have claimed that while he was opposed to prohibition he was distinctly an Allison man, and the *Times* has gone even so far as to say that Senator Hanchett would not vote with the Democrats for the repeal of prohibition, preferring to let them repeal the law without Republican help. Upon the heels of this talk by the *Times* and other Republican papers comes the following statement in the Waterloo *Tribune*.

"Senator Hanchett of Bremer was in town on Friday. We took occasion to inquire of him his position on prohibition and on the re-election of Allison. He stated that he was a Republican, but should vote for high license, and would not vote on any condition for Allison. We had read in the Cedar Rapids *Republican* an interview with the Senator in which it was stated that he was a personal friend of Allison, and would support him. He said he would not support him under any consideration. On the liquor question he said he was opposed to prohibition and would vote for high license. He made his denial of intention of supporting Mr. Allison positive, and suggested that we publish it. This seems to be the clearest and most explicit declaration yet made as to the Bremer County senator's position, and is probably nearest the truth."

It will afford Mr. Allison no consolation. With Senators Plumb and Hanchett already outside the breach new Allison is left just the 76 votes necessary to his election and the carnage has not yet fairly begun.

A PRIZE FOR ICE YACHTSMEN.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 5.—At the meeting of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club to-night Gardner Van Nostrand presented the club with a gold cup costing $250, to be known as a challenge cup, the winner not to be compelled to race more than once in a season for it. The cup is being made in New-York.

The first race will take place on the Orange Lake course and after that wherever the winner may decide. It will be open for competition for any ice yacht club in the world, distance twenty miles. One of the conditions is that in a race for the cup not more than three yachts from any club shall compete for it in any race.

The fleet of the Orange Lake club consists of two cathoats and eight sloops. They are all now at the lake undergoing needed repairs and improvements.

The following were elected officers: Commodore—H. C. Higginson; Vice Commodors—Willet Kidd; Treasurer—Gardner Van Nostrand; Secretary—William H. Smith. A Regatta Committee was appointed as follows: Gardner Van Nostrand, Dr. Waldron, B. B. Moore, James S. Taylor, William H. Smith.

FIGHTING OYSTER DREDGERS.

HEATHVILLE, Va., Dec. 5.—Capt. Russell, in command of the Virginia steamer Ida Augusta, had an exciting but bloodless encounter with an oyster-dredging vessel near Hog Island today. The Captain of the latter denied that he was violating the law, brought out a loaded double-barreled shotgun, and was ready to fight. Each vessel had a crew of five men. Capt. Russell concluded to try running down the dredger. He ran his bont into her three times, but the oysterman's boat was strongly built, and no great damage was done. Then compliments were again exchanged, and the schooner sailed away. Capt. Russell followed with his steamer, and made up his mind to board the craft and settle the matter by force. But the Ida Augusta's steering apparatus was out of order, and she could not be got near enough to the dredger for the purpose.

The schooner again proceeded to be back again in the same place to-morrow, and hostilities may then be resumed. The trouble occurred on the flat leased by Charles B. Lewis.

DR. HOSTETTER'S MILLIONS.

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Quick Time to Washington via Jersey Central, Reading, and B. & O. No transfers; no changes; personal service; palace parlor cars. Reading, B. & O., and Jersey Central time tables this paper.—Adv.

Furniture makes the best Holiday Present, and Platt & Co. (14th-st.) make the best and most genuine.—Adv.

WHERE IS BLAINE'S "POLICY?"

THE UNITED STATES LOSING GROUND IN MEXICO.

MEXICO, Dec. 5.—The excellent condition of business continues to be maintained and large amounts of fresh capital are coming into the country from London, where is the centre of the principal railway and other enterprises which are on foot here. There is no longer any doubt that the Government will endeavor to come to some arrangement with the railway companies for the payment of their overdue subvention accounts. Abundance of capital is at the command of the Government, and if the railway will agree to equitable terms, taking into consideration the fact that their claims will be paid in cash, there need be no delay about settling the matter. The fact that the Government can now borrow millions at 4½ and 5 per cent. demonstrates the vastly improved condition of affairs.

The new Minister of the French Republic, Count de Saint Foix, is probably one of the ablest diplomats ever sent here representing a European country. He is possessed of large private wealth and adequately salaried by his Government. He has entered on a diplomatic campaign which may result in benefiting French manufacturers at the expense of Americans, if the Washington Government does not begin to change its absurd policy, which has injured every great American interest here.

While all the leading European nations have negotiated treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Mexico, the United States has allowed its treaty to lapse, and leading Mexicans naturally feel aggrieved at this mark of indifference. It is plain that diplomatically the United States is being thoroughly beaten, and this by reason of a lack of tact and good sense at Washington.

Events next year will prove this assertion, and will witness still further strengthening of European interests in this country. The French will play an important rôle financially and commercially here, and some large Mexican loans that should naturally be placed in New-York will go to Paris. The policy of the Mexican Government is markedly favorable to everything Mexican, while Windom has been blundering and angering people in this country who previously were disposed to be on the most friendly terms with the United States. French diplomacy has been winning important triumphs, as events will prove.

SPRECKELS'S MERRY WAR.

HE AND A STEVEDORE ARE HAVING A PLEASANT TIME OF IT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The sugar trade in particular and business circles generally are laughing over a "war" into which Claus Spreckels has been drawn and in which he has not won a victory up to the present. Mr. Spreckels came from the Pacific slope to Philadelphia for the express purpose of fighting the Sugar Trust. He engaged in his first conflict this week, but it was not with the trust. To aid him in his undertaking the sugar king brought with him from San Francisco a few of his best and most experienced workmen, and among them a very competent stevedore, on whom he expected to place the entire responsibility of discharging cargoes of sugar.

The advent of the New-York stevedore was regarded as an unwarranted innovation by Jobn O'Leary, a pugnacious little Irishman, who has long enjoyed a practical monopoly of the business of discharging vessels loaded with sugar. O'Leary kept his weather eye open, and when the Isabella Balcome came up the river on Tuesday with a cargo of raw sugar from Natal, Brazil, for the new refinery, O'Leary promptly boarded her and asked the Captain for the privilege of discharging the cargo.

"What will you charge?" asked the Captain.

"Nothing," replied O'Leary. The Captain then said that according to the terms of the charter the consignee had a right to select the stevedore, as he is the friend and tool of corporations in which he had or has a large personal interest. We therefore call for the election in the place of Allison of a senator who will help to make this a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, instead of a Government by the tools of corporations and trusts for combinations and monopolists which absorb the wealth of the nation as they rob the people of their just rights and evils and abuses which have become intolerable."

Other labor unions and the Farmers' Alliances throughout the State have passed or will pass similar resolutions.

The Republican organs, and particularly the Dubuque *Times*, have been very emphatic in their declarations that Senator Hanchett of Bremer County, is the friend and supporter of Senator Allison. They have claimed that while he was opposed to prohibition he was distinctly an Allison man, and the *Times* has gone even so far as to say that Senator Hanchett would not vote with the Democrats for the repeal of prohibition, preferring to let them repeal the law without Republican help. Upon the heels of this talk by the *Times* and other Republican papers comes the following statement in the Waterloo *Tribune*.

"Senator Hanchett of Bremer was in town on Friday. We took occasion to inquire of him his position on prohibition and on the re-election of Allison. He stated that he was a Republican, but should vote for high license, and would not vote on any condition for Allison. We had read in the Cedar Rapids *Republican* an interview with the Senator in which it was stated that he was a personal friend of Allison, and would support him. He said he would not support him under any consideration. On the liquor question he said he was opposed to prohibition and would vote for high license. He made his denial of intention of supporting Mr. Allison positive, and suggested that we publish it. This seems to be the clearest and most explicit declaration yet made as to the Bremer County senator's position, and is probably nearest the truth."

It will afford Mr. Allison no consolation. With Senators Plumb and Hanchett already outside the breach new Allison is left just the 76 votes necessary to his election and the carnage has not yet fairly begun.

A PRIZE FOR ICE YACHTSMEN.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 5.—At the meeting of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club to-night Gardner Van Nostrand presented the club with a gold cup costing $250, to be known as a challenge cup, the winner not to be compelled to race more than once in a season for it. The cup is being made in New-York.

The first race will take place on the Orange Lake course and after that wherever the winner may decide. It will be open for competition for any ice yacht club in the world, distance twenty miles. One of the conditions is that in a race for the cup not more than three yachts from any club shall compete for it in any race.

The fleet of the Orange Lake club consists of two cathoats and eight sloops. They are all now at the lake undergoing needed repairs and improvements.

The following were elected officers: Commodore—H. C. Higginson; Vice Commodors—Willet Kidd; Treasurer—Gardner Van Nostrand; Secretary—William H. Smith. A Regatta Committee was appointed as follows: Gardner Van Nostrand, Dr. Waldron, B. B. Moore, James S. Taylor, William H. Smith.

FIGHTING OYSTER DREDGERS.

HEATHVILLE, Va., Dec. 5.—Capt. Russell, in command of the Virginia steamer Ida Augusta, had an exciting but bloodless encounter with an oyster-dredging vessel near Hog Island today. The Captain of the latter denied that he was violating the law, brought out a loaded double-barreled shotgun, and was ready to fight. Each vessel had a crew of five men. Capt. Russell concluded to try running down the dredger. He ran his bont into her three times, but the oysterman's boat was strongly built, and no great damage was done. Then compliments were again exchanged, and the schooner sailed away. Capt. Russell followed with his steamer, and made up his mind to board the craft and settle the matter by force. But the Ida Augusta's steering apparatus was out of order, and she could not be got near enough to the dredger for the purpose.

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THANKING THE VIRGINIA SENATE.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 5.—Lieut. Gov. Massey to-day laid before the Senate a letter from Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, Donal Sullivan, and H. Campbell, Irish members of the British Parliament, inclosing resolutions adopted by their colleagues in Parliament thanking the Virginia Senate for the reception of Sir Henry Esmonde on the occasion of his visit here two years ago. The resolutions, which were written on parchment, were ordered by the Senate to be spread on its journal.

EMIN'S LIFE IN DANGER

HE MEETS WITH A PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.

THE PASHA WALKS OUT OF AN OPEN WINDOW AND FRACTURES HIS SKULL—SMALL HOPE FOR HIS RECOVERY.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Zanzibar announces that Emin Pasha has met with a probably fatal accident. Being near-sighted, he walked out of a window by mistake and fell on his head, fracturing his skull.

He now lies at Bagamoyo in a critical condition. All the doctors except Stanley's physician declare that Emin's injuries will prove fatal. Stanley's physician is hopeful of saving Emin's life, but says that under the most favorable circumstances the patient cannot be removed for at least ten days.

A later dispatch from Zanzibar says that Emin misjudged the height of a balcony parapet, overbalanced himself, and fell a distance of twenty feet. When found his right eye was closed, and blood was issuing from his ears. His body is terribly bruised.

The Egyptian Government has chartered a British India steamer to convey Emin Pasha's party from Zanzibar to Egypt. All of Emin's ivory was either burned or deposited with native chiefs, and not a single tusk is left.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 5.—Henry M. Stanley, Emin Pasha, and Capt. Casati were met by Major Wissmann at Atoni, on the Kinghani River, on Tuesday. The occasion was duly celebrated by the drinking of healths and loyal toasts in bumpers of champagne. Wissmann provided horses, and Stanley and Emin made a triumphal entry into Bagamoyo at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The town was profusely decorated with bunting and verdant arches, and palms were waving from every window. Wissman's force and the German man-of-war Sperber fired salutes. All the vessels in the roadstead were handsomely decked with flags.

Major Wissmann entertained the party at luncheon, when the Captain of the Sperber formally welcomed Stanley, and then congratulated Emin on behalf of Emperor William. During the afternoon many Europeans came to greet the explorers. In the evening there was a champagne banquet. The German Consul offered a toast in honor of Queen Victoria. Wissmann toasted Stanley, calling him his master in African exploration. Stanley made an eloquent reply. He thanked God that he had done his duty, and referred with emotion to the soldiers whose bones were bleaching in the forest. His motto in life was always been "Onward." He testified to the Divine influence that had guided him in his work.

Emin toasted Emperor William. Lieut. Staire responded to a toast to Stanley's officers. Brackenbury proposed the health of Major Wissmann, which was drunk with all the honors, the company singing "He's a jolly good fellow."

EXCITEMENT IN BELGIUM.

THE LIE GIVEN IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 5.—There was another exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the occasion being a debate over the suspension from office of the Administrator of Public Safety.

M. Lejeune, the Minister of Justice, declared that the Administrator knew the character of the Anarchist Pourbaix, but maintained him at his post without the knowledge of the Cabinet.

Radical Deputy Bara here denounced M. Lejeune as a liar. The President of the Chamber dismissed the withdrawal of the expression, and Bara apologized.

M. Lejeune, continuing, said that the Administrator could have stopped the trial of the Socialists by making known facts concerning which he kept silence.

M. Jansou declared that as soon as the King learned of the disclosures made in the debate he would be unable to retain the present Ministry. Great excitement gathered outside the Chamber, and as the Ministers passed out there were cries of "Resign!" "Resign!" Several persons were arrested for creating a disturbance. Groups of excited men paraded the streets, but all were finally dispersed by the police.

LOCKED OUT AND TO STRIKE.

LABOR TROUBLES OF LONDON AND MANCHESTER GAS MEN.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The men employed in the municipal gas works at Manchester recently lodged a notice that they were about to go on strike. They subsequently attempted to withdraw the notice, but were not allowed to do so, and they were locked out. Non-union men have been engaged to fill the places of the locked-out men, and they are fed and lodged in the gas works. The men who are locked out have assumed a menacing attitude. The supply of gas is not adequate to the demand, and at night the city is only half lighted.

The trouble at the South London gas works arises from the fact that some of the union men employed at the works have accepted a bonus to make an engagement to work for the company for one year. These men the union regards as "blacklegs," and it is they who are refused a share in the notice given to the company by the gas stokers and coal porters that a strike will be commenced next week unless the services of "blacklegs" are dispensed with.

Seventeen hundred and eighty men employed in the gas houses of London have given notice that they will strike on Dec. 13.

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Visconnt Preto, the last Prime Minister of Brazil under the empire, who was exiled upon the proclamation of the republic, has arrived at Teneriffe by way of St. Vincent. While at the latter place he had a conference with Dom Pedro, the ex-Emperor. Viscount Preto has given an account of the revolution, which agrees with the details of the movement heretofore published.

A steamer from Brazilian ports arrived at Lisbon to-day. She brings intelligence that upon the proclamation of the republic in Pará the conservatives demanded a share in the Government, but their demand was refused. The troops and a majority of the people of Bahia refused at first to recognize the republic, but they afterward yielded, on learning that elsewhere in the country it had been accepted.

The provisional Government of Brazil has sent a cable dispatch to the Rothschilds asking them to continue their financial support. The Messrs. Rothschild have consented, on condition that the union be preserved, and that order be maintained throughout the republic.

Baron de Penedo, Brazilian Minister to England, has been dismissed from office and his name removed from the diplomatic list because his hostile attitude to the Brazilian Republic was doing an injury to the State. Senhor Itajuba will succeed him.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Dom Pedro will pass the Winter at Cannes, occupying the villa of the Duchess of La Tour Maubourg, who is a friend of the ex-Empress of Brazil.

TURKEY'S TERMS TO CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—The firman granting amnesty to Cretan insurgents is published. The decree reduces the number of members of the Cretan National Assembly from eighty to sixty; repeals the law which allows one-half of the customs revenue to be administered through the Assembly for the maintenance of gendarmes, the Porte henceforth taking the whole of the receipts and controlling the gendarmerie; promises to reform on a non-party basis the system by which civil officials are elected, and promises to foster Turkish and Christian schools, to establish Chambers of Commerce at Canea and Retuymno, to found industrial schools, to foster model farms, to construct roads, and to organize an agricultural bank.

A BRITISH GUNBOAT ASHORE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The British gunboat Watchful is stranded at Lowestoft, county of Suffolk. The Watchful is a composite vessel of 560 tons and mounts four guns.

MRS. MACKAY APPEASED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The action brought by Mrs. John W. Mackay against the proprietors of the Manchester *Examiner* for libel in publishing an article charging that prior to her marriage Mrs. Mackay was a washerwoman in Nevada, was settled to-day by the defendants apologizing to the plaintiff for the publication of which she complained of, and paying the costs of the action. The defendants also agreed to pay a certain sum of money to some charitable institution to be assisted by Mrs. Mackay.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Bishop Smythies of the Central African Mission has arrived at Mozambique from Likoma, Lake Nyassa. He made the journey overland from Quilimane, the crew of the boat in which he was traveling having demanded higher pay, and having quit work on their demand being refused. The Bishop denies the report telegraphed from Zanzibar that he had been attacked by natives belonging to the Makololo tribe.

Mr. Parnell will speak at a meeting at Albert Hall, Nottingham, on Tuesday. His speech will be in reply to the one made by Lord Salisbury at the recent Conservative conference in Nottingham. Mr. Arnold Morley and Mr. Henry Broadhurst, Liberals, members of the House of Commons for Nottingham, will support Mr. Parnell.

The new British ship King Robert, Capt. Rollo, from Glasgow Aug. 3 for San Francisco, has been burned off Cape Horn. No lives were lost.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Directors of the Channel Bridge Company have placed before M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, the company's plans, which were prepared by the engineers, Schneider and Hersant, Sir John Fowler, ann Benjamin Baker. The plans contemplate the construction of a small barrier between the two banks of the existing midchannels over which the bridge is to pass.

The *Temps* has a dispatch saying that Capt. Fevrier, the African explorer, has arrived at Mozambique. He crossed the continent from Loango.

The Chamber of Deputies has invalidated the election of Gen. Boul

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S LIFE

CAREER OF THE LEADER OF THE CONFEDERACY.

HIS SERVICES IN UNITED STATES POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND HIS MANAGEMENT OR AFFAIRS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES — AFTER THE WAR.

The death of Jefferson Davis removes the most conspicuous figure in that civil war which more than any series of events since the independence of the United States decided the destinies of the American people. Not only as the President of the Confederate States during their brief and stormy period of existence, but as an expounder and advocate of the doctrine of secession, and as a leader in the complex political movements that led to the attempt to carry out that doctrine, Jefferson Davis will hold a considerable place in the history of the United States.

Mr. Davis was born in Kentucky on the 3d of June, 1808, but his father removed shortly afterward to Woodville, Wilkinson County, in the Territory of Mississippi. At the age of sixteen the boy was appointed by President Monroe to a cadetship at the Military School at West Point, whence he was graduated in 1828. His stood well in his class and pursued his studies ardently and with much fidelity. Among the cadets during his term of study were Robert E. Lee, afterward General of the Confederate Armies; Joseph E. Johnston, Albert Sidney Johnston, Leonidas Polk, and John B. Magruder, all of whom afterward served under Mr. Davis in the civil war. Davis was assigned to the infantry and served in the Black Hawk war, in which Abraham Lincoln commanded a company of volunteers. He was promoted in 1833 to be First Lieutenant, transferred to the dragoons, and was actively engaged in expeditions against the Comanches and other Indian tribes, winning a fair reputation for energy and courage. In 1835, at the age of twenty-seven, he resigned from the army, returned to Mississippi, married the daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor, and settled down to the life of a Southern planter in Warren County, near Vicksburg. He first entered politics in 1843 at the age of thirty-five, being a delegate to the Democratic State Convention called to choose delegates to the National Convention. The first choice of the Democrats of Mississippi as candidate for President was Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Davis attracted attention by a proposition, elaborately argued, instructing the delegates to support Polk. The ground on their second choice. He thus indicated on the threshold of his political career that he had cast in his lot with the extreme State Rights Party, of which the South Carolinian was the chief exponent. Mr. Davis differed, however, in some important regards from Mr. Calhoun as will be seen later in his career. During the canvass of 1844 he took a conspicuous part, and the next year was elected to the House of Representatives. The situation was full of opportunity for a man of his powers and character. The intrigues of the Polk Administration had brought the country to the verge of war with Mexico, and Davis was keenly alive to the advantages expected by the South from the annexation of Texas. He promptly assumed a prominent position among the Southern leaders. As a debater he was earnest and self-possessed, clear and adroit in statement, polished and engaging in manner, and full of resources. His service was, however, hardly more than a brief apprenticeship. He resigned his seat in Congress in the Summer of 1846 to take command of the First Mississippi Volunteers, with which he joined the army of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande. He took part in the assault on Monterey, and with his regiment and a detachment of an Indiana regiment turned the fortunes of the day at Buena Vista. For his services on this occasion he was commissioned Brigadier General by President Polk, but declined the rank on the ground that the States only could appoint officers of the militia.

In 1847, on the return of his regiment, Mr. Davis was first appointed by the Governor and then elected to the Senate, where he took the place as the generally-recognized successor of Calhoun to the leadership of the State Rights Party. His policy had, however, this important difference from that of Calhoun. His alternative in case of the denial of or infringement on what he held to be the rights of a State was secession; that of Mr. Calhoun had been, preferably, nullification. Calhoun had sought by a subtle theory to prolong if possible the connection of the States with the Union. Davis early and frequently avowed the idea of separation. It was this idea, advanced with great brawniness and plausibility, and made familiar to his [illegible] by constant indirect presentation, that prepared the way for the rebellion. Davis showed great skill also in the avoidance of the subject of slavery, which as the popular idol of Calhoun was forever making prominent. Partly through design, and partly from a serious love for theoretic reasoning, Davis, having reached the conclusion that the doctrine of State rights was the perfect instrument for the advancement of the interests of slavery, kept that doctrine always conspicuous. Probably he finally succeeded in persuading himself that the means was the end. In any case, in some respects his policy was more dangerous to the Union and more effective in arousing the sentiment of the South in favor of secession than that of Mr. Calhoun himself. The principal question in debate in Congress at this time was the Clay compromise of 1850, which Mr. Davis opposed with great persistency. He denied that it was a compromise at all, and declared that it was a surrender of what the South had a right to claim, and that it would only postpone the inevitable struggle for which every year rendered the South weaker and the North stronger. "Never," he asserted, "will I take less than the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific Ocean, with specific right to hold slaves in the territory below that line, and before such Territories are admitted into the Union as States slaves may be taken there from any State of the United States at the option of the owners."

The opposition to the compromise was in vain in Congress. Mr. Davis took up the contest in his own State. In 1851 he resigned from the Senate and became the candidate of the "party of resistance" for Governor. He was defeated by a small majority, but in his canvass did much to commit his party to the extreme State rights policy. He disapproved, however, of an organization outside the Democratic Party, and in 1852 warmly supported Gen. Pierce, whose Cabinet he entered in 1853 as Secretary of War. There was nothing specially noteworthy in his four years' term, save that it gave him an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the military affairs of the country, which he need with vigor in after-years. He administered his office with skill and intelligence, and introduced several changes of importance, among others the light infantry or rifle tactics and the rifled musket. It was by his orders that Gen., then Capt., George B. McClellan was sent during the Crimean war to study European armies, the fruit of his studies being ultimately of more use to Mr. Davis than to his opponent. Mr. Davis was re-elected to the Senate for the term beginning in 1857. He signalized his election by several popular addresses, in which he declared that interference by one State with the institutions of another was prohibited, even though resistance should result in a dissolution of the Union—an event that was possible and might becomn nnecessary. His chief antagonist on re-entering the Senate was Mr. Douglas, with whom he engaged in a severe and prolonged controversy, pressing at every point the right of the slaveholder to enter the Territories with his "property," and to hold it under the protection of the law until a State Government should be organized. In 1859, addressing the Democratic Convention of his own State, he declared that the success of the Republican Party would present the question, "Will you become the subjects of a hostile Government or will you, outside of the Union, assert the equality, the liberty, and the sovereignty to which you were born? For myself I say, as I said on a former occasion, in the contingency of the election of a President on the platform of Mr. Seward's Rochester speech, let the Union be dissolved. Let the 'great, but not the greatest, evil' come, for as did the great and good Calhoun, from whom I drew that expression of value, I love and venerate the Union of these States, but I love liberty and Mississippi more."

The next year the condition he had fixed was fulfilled. Abraham Lincoln was chosen President on the Republican platform by a clear majority of the Electoral votes. Mr. Davis immediately set to work to carry out his plan. It was very simple—to resist and denounce all efforts at a compromise, to announce in his extremest form the right of secession, to stir the resentment of the South, to arouse South Carolina to lead the movement of overt secession, to confuse and belittle all plans for asserting the authority of the National Government, to unite the Southern leaders, to hold as long as possible the Southern seats in the House and Senate, and finally, to organize an independent Confederacy. He did not conceal the expectation that war would result, but stoutly maintained the right of peaceful separation, and made himself on all occasions the most conspicuous candidate for the Presidency of the South, whether in a peaceful or armed revolution. There is no doubt that he was intensely in earnest and as intensely ambitious, and his ambition was even more fervent for military distinction than for civil leadership. His had a passionate love of the life of a soldier, and his schooling, his experience in the army and in the War Department had convinced him that he was capable of mastering it. The sequel proved the contrary, but this conviction explains much of his subsequent action. His plans succeeded up to the point of his election as President, first under the provisional and afterward under the organized Government of the Confederacy. He had already been named Major General and given the command of the Mississippi militia, and when, he left that State for Montgomery he was confident that the struggle for independence would be short, brilliant, and successful. It was a characteristic of his mind that, while his written utterances were usually distinct, sober, and cold, his impromptu speeches were often heated and extravagant, and the tone he was pro-

[illegible] in threats and promises that hardly did justice to the firmness of his purpose and his calculated resolution. For the next four years he lasted all that he might, and all the humiliation of his peculiar position. Space will not allow here to trace in any detail the course of the complicated events that followed. His plans failed, and his misreading, he is by no means sure that any other Southern man could have done more or better. He was, on the whole, the natural and complete representative of his cause. He was profoundly sincere, and maintained his efforts to the very end. There is no question that he was popular with the South, and the obloquy heaped upon him at moments of reverse and disaster was not so extreme as the praise bestowed in the times of successes.

The fortunes of the Confederacy depended, not only upon its military organization, but even more upon its use of its material resources. Mr. Davis gave close—probably too close—attention to the former, but relatively little to the latter. His sanguine view of the nature and duration of the struggle was confirmed by the Confederate victory at Manassas, and he stimulated nature to overcontrolled the confidence of the people of the South in their invincibility based on this victory. From the Capitol at Richmond he watched carefully the operations in Virginia, and undoubtedly used all his available resources to strengthen the hands of the commanders in that region, but he was accused, and with apparent justice, of failing to realize the importance of the operations in the West. They were hampered by his failure to direct men and stores toward them, but were undoubtedly helped at first by the comparative independence left to the Confederate commanders. Mr. Davis does not appear to have understood the significance of the movements in the West which broke the Confederate line, deprived them of the meat for which they had depended on Kentucky and Missouri, and threatened their connection with the trans-Mississippi region. The long period of comparative freedom from active attack which followed the repulse of the Union Army at Bull Run might, had it been skillfully employed, have made the resisting power of the rebellion far greater than it ever became. The South was then scarcely burdened by the war, and, owing to its peculiar form of industrial life, it had not been in any such degree as the North disturbed in its trade and finance. Had there been a firm and sagacious mind at the helm it would have been quite feasible to have provided for the immediate future needs of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis allowed the opportunity to pass. His official utterances show little comprehension of and not a great deal of interest in the questions of taxation or currency. He had a vague notion that in some way cotton could be made the basis of all his financial demands, and undoubtedly more could have been done in that way before the blockade was made as effective as it became by the Summer of 1862. But there seems to have been no practical plan. The new Government utterly lacked the confidence of the business men of the South, or failed to guide them in any efficient manner. Back of the question of organization of the finances there was the far more important one of taxation, of the power of the Confederacy to seize the resources really in the country. This was a matter in which the influence and advice of Davis ought to have been controlling, and it is plain that he had a very considerable share in shaping the Confederate Constitution. Apart, however, from its essential vice—the practical disincorporation of the States under all circumstances—it was a clumsy, ramshackle, and self-defeating instrument in many ways, in none so much as in its dealing with taxation. It was found impossible, for instance, under it to tax the property in slaves, because such a tax was "direct" and could only be levied in proportion to population as determined by a census to be taken in 1864. In 1864 property in slaves was a very unsubstantial basis for taxation, and the export tax on cotton was admissible, and a feeble attempt was made to make it available, but it was of no considerable value because there was no adequate export. Resort was had finally to what was in effect the old system of the confederation in the Revolution—the system of requisition, and it failed more signally in the later than in the earlier days.

The year of 1862 was in many respects favorable to the Confederacy, and there was some trouble in the flattering presentation of the situation made by Davis at its close. The operations of the Union armies against the Confederate capital had signally failed, and had been interrupted by Lee's bold movement into Maryland. Even yet the resources of the Confederacy were by no means seriously impaired, and the method of recruitment for its armies had been greatly improved. But Davis was silent as to the real causes for the fall of New-Orleans, largely due to the weakness and folly of himself and his Cabinet, which had also hampered the operations in the West. The same causes during the next year contributed greatly to the fall of Vicksburg, while in the Confederate Congress many members laid at the door of President the disastrous result of the invasion of Pennsylvania. After Gettysburg and Vicksburg the fate of the Confederacy was sealed, and in the desperate period that followed Davis presented a sorry figure. He maintained to the last his narrow and obstinate energy, but it was manifested largely in persistent meddling with his commanders in the field and in spiteful personal wrangles with the prominent men of the Confederacy, among whom he had managed to make many bitter enemies. As the crisis approached steadily and surely, it cannot be said that he rose to the occasion either in force of intellect or in dignity of character. The game was too desperate not to be played to the end, but the more trustworthy of the accessible accounts of the events of that time within the Confederacy, necessarily confused and incomplete as they are, reveal a scene of waspish quarrelling, of acrid personal jealousies and resentments, and of mutual recrimination between Davis and his chief associates that forbids us to regard him as a "great man struggling with adversity." He was rather a man of very moderate gifts, either mental or moral, who, in the tremendous transactions in which he had sought the post of leadership, was incapable of leading, and with whom intense personal vanity and obstinacy, intensified but narrow, deprived his cause of much of the service which he might have rendered. The exact history of the close of the rebellion from the Confederate side has not yet been written, and probably will not be, but enough is known to make it evident that at the last Davis fell below rather than rose above his previous level in his influence upon affairs. After Grant had closed in upon the army of Lee, and Sherman, thanks largely to Davis's change of commanders at Atlanta, had swept unopposed through Georgia, and was steadily pushing up through the Carolinas, and Davis had fled from Richmond, he still proclaimed to his people that the army, relieved of the necessity of defending the Government, would be able to turn back the conquering armies of the Union. But the people were no longer to be deceived, and Davis's capture, as he was making his way southward and westward with a wild scheme of joining the remnant of the Confederate forces beyond the Mississippi, was, in its mortifying details, no unfitting close to his career. His subsequent confinement and final release tended to restore to him the regard of the people of the South, which had been much weakened during the last year of the war. He then retired to his beloved Mississippi, where, in comparative retirement, he prepared and published an extensive history of "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," and from time to time, in letters and speeches, avowed his undying attachment to the principles that had led him into secession. The restoration of the Union, in the feelings and habits of the people, received no aid from him, and his latest public utterances revealed still strong in him the inveterate vanity of personal consistency in narrow ideas which made him so mischievous as a promoter and so feeble as a leader of the wretched rebellion with which his name will be forever connected.

It would be a serious mistake, however, to attribute to Jefferson Davis and to him alone the error of his views or the defects of his character a controlling influence upon the course of the events with which he was so conspicuously linked. He was, as has been said, a fairly complete representative of the people in which he played his part, and was rather a product than a decisive factor in the forces that led to the rebellion and to its failure. The theory of the sovereignty of the State, which his mind embraced with such obliging ardor, and which he advocated and applied with such untiring energy, was the offspring of slavery, since it was the only one by which slavery could be maintained or the unceasing expansion of slave territory, so vital to its maintenance, be defended. It was readily waived on repeated occasions, when the needs of slavery dictated that course, but in the main it was the natural and logical view of the Union for those to whom slavery was not merely the accepted but the inevitable basis of the society in which they lived. The unyielding and arrogant claims put forth in the name of that theory were in direct antagonism with the ideas of their personal and class pretensions which slavery bred in the minds of the leading slaveholders. It was in the nature of things that this institution, resting on the absolute denial of the common rights of men, should give rise to a class of able, sincere, energetic, impetuous, and ambitious leaders, and that these leaders, when brought in conflict with the representatives of the free and progressive society of the North, should conceive a theory of their political relations that would, if long enough pursued, lead to an open rupture. And it was equally inevitable that when the rupture came the slaveholding class should go down under the influence of the tendencies they represented and the ideas they had conceived and applied. The Confederacy was from the first hampered and enfeebled by the very theory for which it was fighting. It never really commanded its own resources, for it was impossible to organize an orderly, concentrated and well-directed effort to collect or use them. Jefferson Davis was peculiarly unfitted for this task, because he was the embodiment of the ideas that made it an impossible one. Those of his critics who maintained that, given the relative strength of the Union and the Confederacy, their material forces, their territorial relations, the war ought not to have ended in four years, were sound in their premises as far as they went, but they were mistaken in thinking that Mr. Davis could have in any serious degree changed or even delayed the result. The fact that the slaves never rose in insurrection and made no considerable contribution to the Union forces was more than counterbalanced by the fact that, performing all the needed labor, they left the whites free for military service. But it was none the less slavery that doomed the Confederacy, because it had through successive generations paralyzed the material and moral forces of the ruling class, and because it had compelled the adoption of a political system utterly inconsistent with sustained and united action. Nor was its effect confined to the leaders. Midway in the struggle the "public spirit" of the South gave out. As early as the close of 1862 Mr. Davis complained, with curious blindness to the significance of the fact, that if one-third of those who ought to be in the army would join his ranks they would be welcome, and in spite of the fearful and bloody trial of patriotism and devotion, there cannot be said after this date to have been an efficient public sentiment for the war in the South. The common people had by that time come to feel, if not to know, that it was in no sufficient sense their war. It is not to be reasonably denied that Jefferson Davis did substantially as much and as well for his evil cause as any Southern man would or could have done, and he was in many ways possessed of the most admirable traits of the ruling class of the South. He failed, and was bound to fail, because these traits were overborne by others equally characteristic and fatal to success, and because the system which he sought to maintain was opposed to the merciless laws of human progress. In this view of his career it is easy to see that there was injustice in the detestation with which he was regarded in the North, and exaggeration in the admiration he won and to the time of his death retained in the South. History will regard him as the singularly exact representative of a society that in the middle of the third quarter of the nineteenth century, was dominated by the ideas of human rights that belonged, at the latest, to France a century before, and that was defeated in the inevitable and "irrepressible conflict" with a society animated by the real forces of the time.

PERFECTING THE PLANS.

HOW THE VISITING PAN-AMERICANS WILL SEE THE SIGHTS.

The committee who are to make things pleasant for the Pan-American delegates and their party when they visit this city met again in the Governor's Room at the City Hall yesterday. Chairman Cornelius N. Bliss announced that a prioted programme had been prepared, and this was read by Secretary T. C. T. Crain. It filled out the skeleton programme proposed at Wednesday's meeting.

The delegates will be met at the foot of Cortlandt-street at 3:30 P. M. on Monday, Dec. 16. They will be received by the Mayor in the Governor's Room, and then will be taken to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. After dinner they will have the choice of seeing "Erminie" or attending a reception at the Hamilton Club in Brooklyn. There has been no essential change in Tuesday's programme. Blackwell's Island and other city institutions will be visited on Wednesday, and in the evening the delegates will be invited to the Constitutional Honse, where they will be received by William C. Whitney, George G. Havens, and Director E. C. Stanton. "Il Trovatore" will be the opera that evening.

Thursday morning will be given to an inspection of buildings and institutions. At 12:30 there will be a reception at the Equitable Building, at 2 o'clock the Stock Exchange will be visited, and at 3 o'clock the Chamber of Commerce, where the visitors will be tendered a reception by the merchants of New-York. The evening will be given to a visit to the Seventh Regiment Armory and literary exercises and a ball at the rooms of the Spanish-American Literary Society. There has been no important change in Friday's programme, and on Saturday the visitors will be escorted to the Desbrosses-Street Ferry to take their train for Washington.

Chairman Bliss announced the entertainment committees as follows:

Central Committee.—Cornelius N. Bliss, Chairman; Charles R. Flint, William H. T. Hughes, Woodbury Langdon, J. M. Muñoz, Charles S. Smith, John H. V. Arnold, D. A. De Lima, Henry H. Porter, J. Edward Simmons, John R. Voorhis, Howland Robbins, T. C. T. Crain.

Hamilton Club Committee.—William H. T. Hughes, Chairman; George M. Olcott, Granville P. Hawes, Alexander E. Orr, R. A. C. Smith, Radcliffe Baldwin.

Casino Committee.—J. M. Muñoz, Chairman; D. A. De Lima, Joel B. Erhardt, Edward J. Berwind, John H. Starbuck, T. C. T. Crain.

Committee for Tuesday.—J. Edward Simmons, Chairman; Henry G. Marquand, Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, John H. Inman, J. A. De Lima, John S. Kennedy.

Committee for Tuesday Evening.—Woodbury Langdon, Chairman; Granville P. Hawes, Joel B. Erhardt, Charles S. Smith, Elihu Root.

Committee for Wednesday.—Henry H. Porter, Chairman; T. C. T. Crain, James A. Scrymser, William L. Bull, Alexander E. Orr, Granville P. Hawes.

Wednesday Night Opera Committee.—R. C. Stanton, Chairman; William Whitney, Cornelius N. Havens, J. W. Alexander, Elihu Root, Joel B. Erhardt.

Committee for Thursday.—Charles S. Smith, Chairman; A. W. Alexander, William L. Bull, E. H. Armidown, Cyrus J. Lawrence, G. Amsinck, Alexander E. Orr, John H. Inman.

Committee for Thursday Evening.—Charles R. Flint, Chairman; James A. Scrymser, D. A. De Lima, R. A. C. Smith.

Committee for Friday.—Howland Robbins, Chairman; John S. Alexandre, J. A. De Lima, John F. Sesnan.

Radcliffe Baldwin.

Commissioner Voorhis suggested that the delegatee be taken to one of the police stations to inspect the methods of the department on Friday, and this will probably be done. The committee adjourned to meet again next Monday.

WALL-STREET TALK.

The purchase of $1,000,000 of Government bonds yesterday by the Treasury added some vigor to bull confidence in the closing hour of the market, and there appeared something like buoyancy throughout almost the entire list. On all sides there seemed now to be a well-grounded faith in the continuance of ease in the money market. Foreign exchange is finally at a point where even gold may be imported without any loss of consequence.

Another matter of much importance in its bearing upon the prospects of the stock market is the no longer disputed fact that the Vanderbilt interests are ready for an earnest campaign. In Chicago and Northwest stock and in other quarters there are sure signs of their presence and influence. Unless there were substantial reasons back of their activity Cornelius Vanderbilt's friends would not be wasting time and trouble in the labors they have undertaken.

New-York and New-England went to pieces again yesterday on tales of unpleasant developments to be made public at the approaching annual meeting, which seems a little odd, viewed along with the fact that the professional manipulators of this stock have prepared, and are about ready to exploit, a new mystery to help along the usual stock jobbing always one at this season of the year.

* * *

Nine more railroads reported earnings for November yesterday; eight showed increases.

* * *

It now seems probable that President John H. Inman of the Richmond Terminal system will also become President of the Richmond and Danville. His consent alone is needed to make the change.

* * *

In their current review of the conditions affecting the stock market Irving A. Evans & Co., the Boston bankers, say:

"Opposition to the reorganization of the Atchison system would seem to be nothing less than blackmail or instigated by a desire to gain notoriety, for by no other cause can we account for its hostility to-day than at any time in the last six months—or at any time within the next year should the scheme fail to be carried through. The ability of the road to earn the interest on the new bonds cannot be questioned. The purchasers of the new securities are of the most conservative class. Eighty-five million dollars of the bonds have already assented. The provisions of the reorganization plan is absolutely assured."

* * *

A big block of cotton oil stock has been "locked up" by rich investors, who have pledged one another not to sell out during the next twelve months.

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

The annual election and monthly dinner of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island took place last evening at Delmonico's. The large dining hall was draped with American flags in honor of the subject which had been announced for the union's postprandial discussion—"The Influence of the Colonial Life and Times upon the Present"—and some earnest and patriotic sentiments were expressed.

President D. J. Newland presided and announced the following officers as elected at the business meeting held prior to the dinner:

President—Theodore M. Banta; Vice Presidents—J. Arthur Barrett and A. C. Cheney; Secretary—M. J. Lee; Treasurer—W. Bayard Hoyt; Directors—D. J. Newland, W. M. Isaacs, Washington Wilson, R. W. Lewis, W. D. Murphy, S. Victor Constant, James W. Perry, and F. R. Wood.

The Rev. J. L. Campbell of the Lexington-Avenue Baptist Church opened the discussion of the evening, and speeches were made by the Rev. W. J. Robinson of the Fifty-fourth-Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Elder of Epiphany Church, John W. Stevens, the Rev. Malcolm McGregor, and Dr. Woodman.

MRS. PARNELL'S BENEFIT.

The Star Theatre was filled yesterday afternoon by the enthusiastic admirers of Mrs. Parnell, the occasion being a benefit tendered her by Mr. W. J. Scanlan. About $877 was realized. Between the third and fourth acts Mr. Scanlan, after repeated calls, addressed the audience.

"I thank you," he said, "for your kind response this afternoon. It was a call more of patriotism than of charity. It was reported that Mrs. Parnell was in need of money to pay some debts that were pressing. I made the call, and you are here to meet it. I have since learned with pleasure that Mrs. Parnell is not in needy circumstances, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, but she is not so well off in the things of this world as she was some time ago, nor as well off as we would like to see her. This money received to-day from this benefit will be sent to her at once."

ROBERT GARRETT'S MEDICAL BILL.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—The suit of Dr. Nathan R. Gorter against Robert Garrett for $25,000 for professional services, which has been pending in court, was settled to-day. Dr. Garter offered to compromise for $19,000; the proposition was accepted and the money paid.

HINTS FOR THE EXPOSITION

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PARIS FAIR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS MADE YESTERDAY TO THE GUARANTEE FUND—THE SOUTHERNERS' INTEREST IN NEW-YORK.

The guarantee fund of the World's Fair hasn't yet crept up to the five-million-dollar limit. The Mayor's office received only $1,314 yesterday. Not counting the $9,254 already published in THE TIMES and credited to the Mayor's office, the Committee on Finance reported for yesterday's receipts the sum of $3,260. According to the books of the Chamber of Commerce $162,088 is needed to make up the five millions.

The Committee on Legislation will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock in its offices in THE TIMES Building. It is expected that the memorial to Congress will be finally reviewed before its transmission to the General Executive Committee for indorsement. Treasurer J. Edward Simmons of the Finance Committee thinks New-York's chances of getting the fair have been wonderfully improved during the past week.

"The bill drawn up is a good one," he said yesterday, "and we can ask for national legislation with all the greater hope for success that our guarantee fund is almost raised, and our site practically settled."

Mr. John C. Calhoun of the Legislative Committee says that there are nearly 150,000 Southerners here in New-York. All the business interests of the South are centred right here in New-York, and Mr. Calhoun is certain that its Congressmen will vote in favor of New-York.

An interesting communication from Mr. C. Coine of Winslow, Lanier & Co. was received yesterday. It was sent to the Committee on Permanent Organization. It consists of a carefully formulated plan for the proposed exposition for 1892. The author has studied the workings of the Paris Exposition, where for four months he acted as a member of the International Jury of Awards.

He says that, once Congress is satisfied of New-York's advantages as a location, the enterprise must be sustained by suitable financial backing. Along with a permanent committee there should be selected Committees on Finance, Legislation, Site, and Construction of Buildings, upon preliminary installation, and upon rules and regulations of management. He deems it essential that the permanent committee shall be small. Only one committee should "have power." At the Paris Exposition the Director of the Works had absolute authority. The buildings at Paris cost $10,000,000. Here they could not be erected short of $15,000,000.

In drawing up his plan he says:

"A very large area of ground is not needed. At Paris the buildings were compact and close together, but as they were only one story high they covered much territory. Two or three big buildings with several stories might seem better than lower structures covering more ground. It would seem that Riverside Park might be a good location; the land need not be bought or leased, and there would be less objection to using this land than any portion of Central Park."

Mr. Coine thinks buildings might be erected as follows:

"At the foot of the bluff erect a solid and vast building for machinery, higher up erect a building for the purpose of general exhibits. For other exhibits, such as agriculture, horticultnre, cattle and horse shows, erect suitable wings on each side. These may be made more temporary in their nature than the two main buildings for machinery and general exhibits. If so desired afterward, the two first buildings may be kept permanently for annual shows and other purposes, and the wings might be taken down. It will be an easy matter, after having disposed of the principal buildings, to provide space for other buildings, such as separate exhibits for foreign nations, as in Paris; buildings for restaurants, cafés, theatres, panoramas, &c., and for a high observation tower, an arch, or any other monumental building. The high grounds of Riverside Park are particularly adapted for such a purpose. Such a construction could be seen for miles around New-York.

"The city of New-York and other large and prominent cities might also follow the example of the city of Paris at the exposition and make a display of their municipal works and Government archives. Paris erected two very handsome buildings which were filled with exhibits of her public works, consisting of models made to a scale, drawings, specimens of work, &c. The separate State Governments might also, with much propriety and advantage, make exhibits of matters appertaining to their several departments."

The press, Mr. Coine believes, should be given every facility possible. All important bodies, such as Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, in fact, all the associations of labor and trade should be enlisted in the cause of the fair. Care should be had to properly classify goods.

Rollin T. Griggs has accepted a place on the General Committee.

The receipts at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday were:

By H. S. Meodel-eon:		From the Mayor's office:	
Otto Samptor....	$100	O. Stanton....	$500
Lieberman Bros..	25	Others as previously published..	9,254
By the New-York Jewelers' Association:		By John K. O'Donnell:	
Brooklyn Watch Case Company....	1,000	New-York Typographical Union No. 6.....	1,000
C. M. Kojoshna..	100	By the Real Estate Exchange:	
Shales & Douglass.....	500	A. E. Marling.	25
M. Goodfriender..	10		
Total Dec. 5, 5 P. M.....			$12,814
Previously reported.....			4,825,398
Grand total.....			$4,837,912

The subscriptions at the Mayor's office were:

L. Decker.....	$100	Delafield, McGovern & Co.....	250
Joseph Corbit....	100	Jacob Lehkuchner..	100
Robert Meyer & Co.	100	Daniel G. Mead....	100
G. P. A. Gauthor...	10	Elias Hyams.....	250
Sachary J. Feinberg.	4	Richard Evans.....	100
Michael Haumann..	200		

LABOR WANTS THE FAIR.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE WORKINGMEN'S MASS MEETING.

A workingmen's mass meeting to urge Congress to have the World's Fair in New-York was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, the Central Labor Federation, and the American Federation of Labor. Among those on the platform were George Warner of the Building Trades, Matthew Barr of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Union, Thomas Ford of the Brass Workers, August Delabar of the Central Labor Federation, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Henry Collins, Charles F. Miller of the Clothing Cutters, Henry Cole, and George K. Lloyd.

James P. Archibald, Master Workman of the Paper Hangers and Decorators' National District Assembly, Knights of Labor, was elected Chairman, and opened the meeting with a short speech. He had been to the Paris Exposition and knew it to be a fact that it was the great enthusiasm and energetic efforts of the Paris workingmen that made the exposition there so very successful. It was not easy to arouse the workingmen of New-York on any great occasion. Some feared that a reaction might take place after the fair. But they were mistaken, for if the fair were held here it would stimulate work in the building and other trades, wages would be advanced, and millions of dollars now hoarded up for want of investments would be put into circulation.

Among the visitors yesterday were Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. William Sloane, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, Mrs. W. B. Orden, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. J. J. Crane, and Mrs. James Burden.

Samuel Gompers was the next speaker. He agreed with the arguments that Mr. Archibald had made, and added that if a World's Fair is to be held in the United States it can be successfully conducted only in New-York. Even from a commercial standpoint this is the case, the claims of Chicago and St. Louis were ridiculous. America was discovered from the sea, and to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of its discovery at a point over a thousand miles distant from the seaboard was supremely absurd.

The benefits that New-York would derive from the fair would be enormous. There would be improvements in the sewerage, in the water supply, in the tenement-house system, and in the building line in general, and in a few years New-York would undergo such a transformation as to be hardly recognizable. The speaker insisted that if the fair were held here the buildings and other improvements for the fair must be the work of union workmen.

Thomas Ford, the next speaker, argued that the great improvements that have been made in the building line in Philadelphia were due to the Centennial Exposition. John Barends of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union remarked that the leading men of Chicago had said that that city was not safe from the Anarchists that swarmed there. How could they, then, invite strangers to such a dangerous place.

Resolutions were then unanimously adopted. They declare that the success of the fair will largely depend on the display that will be made of the handicraft and inventive genius of American workmen, that the city of New-York is the only commercial centre of the New World, the metropolis of this great continent, and the great centre of all kinds and classes of manufacturing and mechanical industries. Therefore, the meeting urges not only the heads of organized labor in this city, but throughout the entire country, to use their utmost endeavors, not only to secure the holding of the fair here, but to aid in making it a triumphant success, of which all Americans will be proud.

The resolutions urge upon Congress the necessity of having the fair in this city, and call upon the members of Congress from this city to exert their utmost efforts in New-York's behalf. The resolutions further say that the fair would give an opportunity of cementing the bonds of union joining the wage earners of the world, and, therefore, the workmen of New-York submit to the consideration of the American Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Union, the Central Labor Federation, and other organizations the advisability of calling an international labor convention, to be held here during the Exposition of 1892.

Finally the resolutions provided for the appointment of a committee to look after the interests of labor in connection with the World's Fair. The following were appointed to the committee:

Patrick J. Doody, Frank Ames, Henry Emerich, George Cavanagh, Louis Page, James P. Archibald, John R. Lennon, Samuel Gompers, August Delabar, E. Kornakiebe, George Warner, William Beesley, J. Reynolds of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, Charles Rogers of the New-York Central Labor Union, and John McGuire.

ALL VOTED FOR NEW-YORK.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5.—The Senate to-day unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the sense of the General Assembly of South Carolina that the city of New-York is the most suitable place in which to hold the World's Fair in 1892. The resolution goes to the House, where it will, without doubt, be concurred in unanimously.

AN EX-PARTNER'S STORY.

WHY THE FIRE MARSHAL WILL INVESTIGATE AN ESSEX-STREET FIRE.

The Fire Marshal will investigate the origin of a fire which occurred last Sunday evening in the clothing and tailor shop of Bernard Wolf, at 74 Essex-street. Joseph Sugarman of 326 Bowery, formerly a business partner of Wolf's, went to the Fire Marshal yesterday and declared that he was sure that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

In 1886 Wolf and Sugarman were in business together at 2 West Third-street. Sugarman saw that then preparations to burn down their store had been made. He noticed that Wolf was experimenting with candles of different sizes and gradee to ascertain how much of a candle would burn within a certain time. Sugarman also saw him in consultation with a red-bearded Russian. Wolf told him that the man was a druggist and a friend of his.

When the Jewish New Year came around the store was closed for three days. On the second day, Sugarman says he entered it to see whether all was right. He found that elaborate preparations had been made to start a fire. Cotton rags filled with stirring clippings hung from the corners of the tables, and were connected with tape that ran along the tables and shelves and up to the floor above. The tape had been saturated in some chemical that made it burn fiercely, and with no smoke.

Capt. Mocabe or Engine No. 17 said yesterday that when the fire company got to the store the fire was burning fiercely. He had the door broken in with an axe. The men had to fight their way to the upper story, and in the winding they found a large quantity of excelsior piled up. In the small front bedroom there was more excelsior, and a fire had been started there, too.

Wolf and his lawyer, Mr. Rosenthal, were asked about Sugarman's statement. Wolf indignantly denied that he had had anything to do with the fire in his store and declared that Sugarman was a malicious person, whom he had arrested for blackmail last June. As for Mr. Sugarman's statements in regard to the preparations to burn the store in West Third-street, it was news to him. He knew nothing about the quick-burning tape.

DECIDED AGAINST THE ROAD.

A SUIT INVOLVING RIGHTS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The General Term of the Fifth Judicial District has filed a decision affirming the judgment of the court below in the interesting case of Hurlburt against the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, a suit involving questions of the respective rights and duties of railroad companies and passengers.

The facts as presented to the jury at the original trial were that the plaintiff bought of the railroad company, at a reduced rate, a limited ticket specified to be "good for a continuous passage" from Utica to Watertown. The plaintiff stopped off at Remsen, and afterward undertook to ride on the ticket from Remsen to Watertown by another train. The conductor declined to honor the ticket, and when the plaintiff refused to pay the regular fare the conductor stopped the train in the woods, at some distance from any station or dwelling, and forcibly ejected the plaintiff from the cars. Whereupon suit was brought by the plaintiff for damages for an alleged wrongful ejection from the train.

The law applicable to the case, as laid down by the trial court and now affirmed by the appellate court, is that when a passenger purchases a limited or continuous railroad ticket which is cheaper than regular fare, and refuses or neglects to comply with the conditions of the contract attached to such ticket, it is then lawful for the conductor or other servant of the company to put him and his baggage off the train; but the ejecting must be done without any unnecessary force, and at or near one of the company's stations or depots, or at a place where the ejected passenger may find immediate help and shelter. In the case in question, the company's servants were justified in ejecting the plaintiff from the train, but they erred in putting him off at a point distant from any station or dwelling, and the verdict of the jury, therefore, which awarded him $250 damages for the improper expulsion, is sustained.

CHARGES AGAINST A TEACHER.

All of the teachers in the primary department of Grammar School No. 50, of which department Miss Susan Wright is Principal, have united in formal charges against the latter, accusing her in nineteen specifications of violations of the manual of the Board of Education. At a meeting of the Trustees of schools of the Eighteenth Ward, last night, the charges were referred without reading to William J. Fanning, Henry Wilson, and A. G. Vanderpool as a committee, to transmit a copy to Miss Wright and appoint a time for their investigation.

TO REDEEM ARID LANDS

A PLAN FOR IRRIGATING A VAST TERRITORY.

MAJOR POWELL'S ADDRESS TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON A SUBJECT OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

Major John W. Powell, Director of the Geological Survey at Washington, addressed the Chamber of Commerce yesterday explaining his plan for the proposed redemption of arid lands in the West by irrigation. About one-half of the lands of the United States, he said, exclusive of Alaska, were arid.

Major Powell said that his proposition presented these problems:

"*First*—That capital to redeem by irrigation 100,000,000 acres of land is to be obtained, and $1,600,000,000 are necessary.

"*Second*—These lands are to be distributed to the people, and as yet we have no proper system of land laws by which it can be done.

"*Third*—The waters of the land must be divided among the States, and yet there is no law for it, and the States are now in conflict.

"*Fourth*—The waters are to be divided among the people, so that each man may have the amount necessary to fertilize his farm, and each hamlet, town, and city the amount necessary for domestic purposes, that every thirsty garden may quaff from the living waters that come from the mountains.

"*Fifth*—The great forests that clothe the hills, plateaus, and mountains with verdure must be protected from devastation by fire and preserved for the use of man, that farms may be protected by them, homes built, and that all the wealth of forestry, these unborn cottages and schoolhouses, may be distributed among the people.

"*Sixth*—The grasses that are to feed the flocks and herds must be protected and utilized.

"*Seventh*—The great mineral deposits, the fuel of the future, the iron for the railroads, and the gold and silver for our money must be kept ready to the hand of industry and the brain of enterprise.

"*Eighth*—The powers for the factories of that great land are to be created and utilized, that the hum of busy machinery may echo among the rocks of the mountains the symphonic music of industry."

Major Powell demanded that the work should be done by private enterprise and not by the Government. Furnish the people with institutions of justice, he said, and let them do the work for themselves. This was the proposition:

"That the entire arid region be organized into natural hydrographic districts. Each such community should possess its own irrigating works; it would have to erect diverting dams, dig canals and construct reservoirs, and such works would have to be maintained from year to year. The plan is to establish local self-government by hydrographic basins, and each basin may be a district, a state, a county. Let there be established in each district a court to adjudicate questions of water rights, timber rights, pasturage rights, and power rights, in compliance with the special laws of the community and the more general laws of the State and the Nation. Let the people of the district provide their own officers for the management and control of the waters, for the protection and utilization of the forests, for the protection and management of the pasturage, and for the use of the power.

"With district courts, water masters, herders, and foresters they would be equipped with the local officers necessary for the protection of their own property and of the maintenance of individual rights. The interests are theirs, the rights are theirs, the duties are theirs. Let them control their own actions.

"Give them local self-government in all these particulars. Then the hydraulic works are to be constructed. To some extent this can be accomplished by co-operative labor. But ultimately and gradually great capital must be employed in each district. Let them obtain this capital by their own enterprise as a community. Constituting a body corporate, they can tax themselves and they can borrow money.

"For security they have a basis of land titles, water rights, pasturage rights, forest rights, and power rights. All of these would furnish ample security for the necessary investments, and these district communities having it in their power to obtain a vast unearned increment by the development of the lands, and to distribute it among the people in severalty will speedily learn how to attract capital by learning that honesty is the best policy.

"Each State should provide courts for the adjudication of litigation between people of different districts and courts of appeal from the irrigation district courts. It should also provide in general inspection system and provide that the great irrigation reservoirs shall not be constructed in such a manner as to menace the people below and place them in peril of life from floods. And, finally, it should also provide general statutes regulating water rights.

"But the General Government must bear its part in the establishment of the institutions for the arid regions. It is now the owner of the lands, and it must provide for the distribution of these lands to the people in part, and in part it must retain possession of them, and hold them in trust for the districts. It must also divide the waters of the great rivers among the States. See then how all this can be accomplished.

"Let the Government make a survey of the lands, segregate and designate the irrigable lands, the timber lands, the pasturage lands, and the mining lands; then let the General Government retain possession of all hnt the irrigable lands, but give these to the people in severalty as homesteads, and require that each homestead shall be actually developed by the construction of irrigating works in order to obtain title thereto.

"Then, further, let the General Government declare and provide by statute that the people of each district shall have the right to use the pasturage, and water powers, under specific laws enacted by themselves and by the States to which they belong. Then let the General Government further declare and establish by statute that the water of each district may be used within that district on the land segregated as irrigable lands. By this means the water would be relegated to the several districts, and the Inter-State problems would be solved, and the national courts could settle all inter-State litigation.

"But the mining industries of the country must be considered. The mineral lands should remain in the possession of the General Government, and titles thereto should pass to individuals under provisions of statutes already existing. Where are found lands only valuable for occupation and development, in quantities sufficient for mining purposes only.

"Then, mining regions must have mining towns. For these the town sites laws already enacted provide ample resource.

"It is thus proposed to divide responsibility for these institutions between the General Government, the State Governments, and the local Governments. Having done this, it is proposed to allow the people to regulate their own affairs in their own way; borrow money, levy taxes, issue bonds, as they themselves shall determine, construct reservoirs, dig canals where and when they please, make their own laws and choose their own officers, protect their own forests, utilize their own pasturage, and do as they please with their own powers."

It should be remembered, said Major Powell, that the far West was no longer an uninhabited region. In almost every great hydrographic basin there could be found a population sufficient for the organization of the necessary irrigation districts. The people were intelligent, industrious, enterprising, and wide awake to their interests.

In closing, Major Powell said:

"The effort has been to prevent a plan by which the agriculture of the arid lands may be held as a vast field of exploitation for individual farmers who cultivate the soil with their own hands, and at the same time and by the same institutions to open to capital a field for safe investment and remunerative return, and yet to secure to the toiling farmers the natural increment of profit which comes from the land with the progress of industrial civilization. The great enterprises of mining, manufacturing, transporting, exchanging, and financiering in which the business kings of America are engaged challenge admiration, and I rejoice in their prosperity, and am glad that blessings thus shower upon the people; but the brilliancy of great industrial operations does not dazzle my vision. I love the grass flowers that deck the lowly graves. The cottage home is more beautiful to me than the palace. I believe that the schoolhouse is primal, the university secondary; and I believe that the Justice's court in the hamlet is the only permanent foundation for the Supreme Court at the capital."

Previous to Major Powell's address Edward H. Ammidown presented a report from the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws in relation to the Chinese Exclusion act, and these resolutions were recommended:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and hereby is respectfully requested to open negotiations with the Government of China for a peaceful and friendly adjustment of all questions between the two Governments, and for a restoration of the cordial good feelings which have always hitherto marked their intercourse.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce be and he is hereby instructed to transmit to the President of the United States, to the members of his Cabinet, and to the members of each house of Congress a copy of the foregoing resolution, together with a copy of the accompanying report.

Their adoption was opposed by John F. Henry and G. Waldo Smith, but they were carried by a good majority.

Henry Hentz, Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted a copy of the National Bankrupt bill, prepared by Jay L. Torrey. It was referred to a special committee for examination.

MORTALITY IN NEW-YORK STATE.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—There were 8,050 deaths in New-York State in October, according to the monthly bulletin of the State Board of Health. Of these 6,546 occurred in the cities and towns, the population of which is over 4,015,000, giving an annual death rate for them per 1,000 of 19.20. The remaining 1,504 deaths are reported from about 500 rural towns. Of the former class 31.67 per cent. and of the latter class 14.33 per cent. of the deaths occurred under the age of five years; 18.56 per cent. of the former and 14.1 per cent. of the latter class were from zymotic diseases.

The mortality from diphtheria increased earlier than last year, but yet was much lower than in the Winter months; numerous epidemics have occurred, and the number of localities is much increased; 7.89 per cent of the urban (city and town) mortality and 3.52 per cent. of the rural were from this cause. Typhoid fever varies little; it caused 2.80 per cent. of the urban and 5.18 per cent. of the strictly rural mortality. Consumption caused 126.20 per 1,000 of the deaths, 176.92 per 1,000 being above the age of five years.

The Stonington Line pier, now No. 36, North River, is reached via Belt Line, Avenue C, Houston, and West-street cars, which pass the pier; via Broadway cars to Houston-street, where free transfer is given for Houston-street cars direct to pier; Ninth-avenue horse cars to Washington and Spring streets, all the week from 9 to 11 P. M.; Eighth-avenue cars to Hudson and Spring streets, three blocks from pier; Ninth-avenue elevated to Houston-street, three blocks from pier; Sixth-avenue elevated to Bleecker-street, and horse cars at Houston-street direct to pier.

LUCKY PRINCETON MEN.

STILL CELEBRATING THEIR FOOTBALL VICTORIES.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 5.—One of the most brilliant social events ever held in Princeton took place in University Hall this evening. The occasion was the annual cotillion of the Senior Class. Immediately preceding the assembly the College Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs gave a concert in the Second Presbyterian Church.

Dancing began about 10 o'clock. The hall was beautifully decorated with two large black banners. On one was worked, in orange, "Princeton 41," and in crimson, "Harvard 15;" on the other, worked in the same way, "Princeton 10," in orange, and "Yale 0," in blue. Immediately above the stage was "Championship." Besides, the walls were hung with two championship lacrosse banners, one in football, and one in baseball. Diagonally across the room the flags of the different States were suspended from wires.

The patronesses were Mrs. John Graham of New-York, Mrs. J. N. Ewell of New-York, Mrs. Richard Stockton of Princeton, Mrs. William H. Sloane of Princeton, Mrs. Gen. Stryker of Trenton, Mrs. J. Kiesel of Philadelphia, Mrs. Henry F. Osborn of Princeton, Mrs. Alfred Baker of Philadelphia, and Mrs. John Dyer of Detroit.

Among the young ladies present were: From New-York, Miss Simpkins, Miss Jenkins, Miss Ewell, Miss Sullivan, Miss Brice, Miss Church, Miss Conner, Miss Smith, Miss Benks, Miss Stafford, Misses Robinson, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Stokes; from Trenton—Miss Stryker, Miss Stockton; from Philadelphia—Miss Merryweather and Miss Oates; Miss Beekman, New Brunswick; Miss Cobb of Baltimore, Miss Hodge and Miss Finch of Princeton. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of the following men from the Senior Class: M. Graham, H. M. Alexander, K. L. Ames, C. L. Blair, A. M. Bodine, W. S. Conant, A. M. Farr, jr., R. S. Horne, G. N. McMillan, H. M. Bodine, S. K. Rodgers, S. H. Shephard, R. K. Shoher, and J. D. Vournecs.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

The condemning of the United States frigate Brooklyn causes one of the old and historic ships of the navy to disappear from the navy lists. The Brooklyn belongs to the same class as the Hartford, Pensacola, and Richmond, but in point of speed was considered the fastest vessel in her type. Throughout the whole period covering the last war the Brooklyn took an active part. She served on the North Atlantic blockade, was at New-Orleans, Mobile, and Port Royal, and was always credited with being among the very smartest of the Union war ships. Even at this day old sailors love to recount how the big frigate would lead a whole fleet of war ships when making a passage. With the wind just right and steam on she could log off fifteen and eighteen knots an hour. This was great speed in those days, and the ship was a crack one that could make it. Since the war the Brooklyn has seen service on nearly every one of our stations. Of late years she put in considerable time on the south Atlantic and here earned the sobriquet of the "Black Sneak," a term most likely applied because of the vessel's speed power and ability to be at one place one day and in another port miles away on the next.

The last cruise of the Brooklyn was in China. Shortly before the vessel's orders came to return home she disabled her shaft, and the consequence was a passage home under sail. The Brooklyn returned home by way of Cape Horn, after a long passage of nearly five months. A board of survey has now been held on the vessel for the second time. On the first occasion it was thought that the frigate could be put in repair for a sum less than 20 per cent. of her original cost. A second survey reports that the expense will exceed this limit, and as the law provides that no vessel shall be repaired when the cost of such repair exceeds 20 per cent. of the vessel's original cost, the old Brooklyn will have to go. Many an officer and seaman will be sorry to part with this "Black Sneak" was a comfortable ship and withal a good fighting ship of her class.

A contract has been closed by which the Colt's Patent Firearms Company of Hartford becomes the manufacturer of the Driggs-Schroder rapid-fire guns. The Driggs-Schroder gun has been described in the columns of THE TIMES, but it may again be mentioned that the gun resembles greatly the Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun. The especial advantages claimed for the piece are simplicity of the breech mechanism, ease of manipulation, and rapidity of fire. It has been reported as capable of delivering a fire slightly in excess of that of a Hotchkiss gun. But this latter feature is of little value so long as the present black powder remains in use. The smoke arising from a piece of ordnance using this powder is so dense that it matters not whether a gun can fire ten or thirty shots per minute, for after the eighth shot or thereabout the smoke before the piece makes the accuracy of aim, if indeed any aiming can be done at all, a very serious matter. Let the smokeless powder in use abroad once find its way into the service of this country and the real value of a piece of heavy ordnance possessing rapid-firing features will be greatly enhanced. It is learned from Hartford that the manufacture of the new gun calls for a new plant which will be established in the present armory, and for a considerable addition to the working force of the factory. It will be about a year before any of the new guns are delivered. The guns will be one, three, and six pounders.

The Secretary of War has received an order for 2,000 army Colt revolvers for the United States Army. The firm is at present employing about six hundred men, and work is brisk.

The Quinnehaug, which returned home from Europe last Spring, and which has since been condemned by a survey, stricken from the navy list, and ordered sold, is still at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Her spars have been sent down, except the lower masts. The mainmast fell the other day as the last piece of rigging was removed, ten of the riggers narrowly escaping being crushed to death by the spar. An examination showed that the mast had been badly blocked, was no more than sound, and that the spar at that point was rotten. Considerable of the poop deck was damaged by the fall of the mainmast, but as all the shrouds and stays on the mizzen were down, that latter spar escaped falling with the mainmast. Boatswain Miller has fore-and-aft tackles in the fore and mizzen tops, but he says these masts are in a very dangerous condition. His riggers do not at all relish working about the two spars. It is hardly expected that any one will purchase the Quinnehaug for service at sea.

From Europe it is learned that Capt. Zalinski will spend the most of his time between now and April 1 in Paris. The latter date marks the close of Capt. Zalinski's stay abroad. From those acquainted with the facts it appears that Capt. Zalinski had the greatest difficulty thrown in his path before the last German manœuvres by the tardiness of our War Department in giving him permission to view the manœuvres. Were it not for the timely assistance of Mr. Pointney Bigelow, who was himself a classmate of the Emperor's, Capt. Zalinski would have been deprived wholly of the privilege of witnessing the manœuvres, but as it was he was given permission to roam where he chose, while the attachés of the foreign legations were huddled together like a flock of sheep, and purposely, it seems, placed at a disadvantage in observing the manœuvres. Capt. Zalinski is at present investigating the subject of powders.

No time has been lost in introducing the bill in Congress providing for the transfer of the revenue marine to the regular naval establishment.

As a result of efforts made in the revenue marine, 1,100 officers and 200 in the service have pledged themselves to the support of the bill. They have secured the indorsement of nearly every Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Great Lake coasts of the country. It is the first time in the history of the revenue marine that the officers of the service have worked in a common cause, but, as if making up for the 100 years of lost time, they are now presenting a front which for solidity cannot be excelled by any service organizations in the country. It looks now as if the revenue marine will be a part of the increased navy in very short time.

One of the greatest needs of the Brooklyn Navy Yard seems to be some method of supplying light for work at night. In case of an emergency the yard would be badly off. Some time ago an order was issued directing that gas pipes be laid in the vicinity of the docks for use when working at night. By those well informed it is calculated that at least ten days' work would be required before even this means of obtaining light could be called into use. Something in the shape of a portable light is what is needed.

The Essex is now in dry dock at the Brooklyn Yard. The hull and upper works of this vessel are in particularly good condition. The spars too, are in excellent order. Two weeks' work will put the vessel out of dry dock. The corvette will then be taken alongside one of the docks and her machinery will be put in order. It is counted, though, if the Essex will fly the commission pennant earlier than the last of July she will probably be assigned to duty in the North Atlantic squadron.

In the steam engineering department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard work has begun on the machinery for the new 3,000-ton cruiser. The building of the new boiler shop is rapidly progressing. Work on the Maine is going on steadily. The ship's machinery is getting along fairly.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN KENTUCKY.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—A special dispatch from Middlesborough, Ky., to the *Manufacturer's Record* reports the sale of 260,000 acres of coal and timber land near that place to English capitalists, who, it is stated, contemplate the establishment of one of the largest coal, iron, and steel enterprises in America at Middlesborough. The price is said to have been $1,500,000. Contracts for new enterprises to the extent of $1,125,000 have been made during the week and during the same time real estate sales were $400,000.

Fire broke out Wednesday night in the big car works at Pullman, Ill. Engines from Chicago and a downpour of rain aided in preventing the destruction of the great aggregation of shops. The flames were confined to the drying kilns and lumber supply. About $100,000 will cover the loss.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK STATE CAST AT THE ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1889.

Below will be found the official vote cast in the sixty counties of this State on Tuesday, Nov. 5, for the candidates voted for on that day, namely: For Secretary of State—Frank Rice, Democrat; John I. Gilbert, Republican, and Jesse H. Griffan, Prohibitionist. For Comptroller—Edward Wemple, Democrat; Martin W. Cooke, Republican; Benjamin I. Rand, Prohibitionist. For State Treasurer—Elliot Danforth, Democrat; Ira M. Hedges, Republican; Joseph W. Bruce, Prohibitionist. For Attorney General—Charles F. Tabor, Democrat; James M. Varnum, Republican; Coleridge A. Hart, Prohibitionist. For State Engineer and Surveyor—John Bogart, Democrat; William V. Van Rensselaer, Republican; Alpheus B. Kenyon, Prohibitionist. For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Denis O'Brien, Democrat; Albert Haight, Republican; Walter Farrington, Prohibitionist.

THE TIMES's returns are official. They were obtained at the offices of the Secretary of State in Albany, where the result of the canvass made by each county board was filed.

Counties.	Secretary of State.			Controller.			Treasurer.			Attorney General.			State Engineer and Surveyor.			Judge of the Court of Appeals.		
	Frank Rice.	John I. Gilbert.	Jesse H. Griffan.	Edward Wemple.	Martin W. Cooke.	Benjamin I. Rand.	Elliot Danforth.	Ira M. Hedges.	Joseph Bruce.	Charles F. Tabor.	James M. Varnum.	Coleridge A. Hart.	John Bogart.	William V. Rensselaer.	Alpheus B. Kenyon.	Denis O'Brien.	Albert Haight.	Walter Farrington.
Albany	19,157	15,807	366	19,089	15,850	363	19,389	15,466	363	19,082	15,850	363	19,173	15,790	363	19,381	15,739	333
Allegany	2,227	4,780	974	2,217	4,787	974	2,233	4,781	970	2,239	4,779	974	2,226	4,777	976	2,179	4,816	965
Broome	4,434	5,890	625	4,407	5,903	625	4,461	5,875	615	4,409	5,905	625	4,482	5,895	625	4,346	5,921	650
Cattaraugus	4,206	6,108	754	4,190	6,100	756	4,190	6,113	756	4,194	6,110	756	4,199	6,109	755	4,165	6,184	729
Cayuga	4,843	7,177	537	4,791	7,253	535	4,791	7,218	532	4,745	7,258	537	4,751	7,260	537	4,825	7,221	537
Chautauqua	3,845	7,760	797	3,829	7,771	795	3,829	7,773	798	3,834	7,773	798	3,840	7,773	798	3,799	7,844	787
Chemung	4,734	4,002	331	4,675	4,060	331	4,697	4,041	331	4,679	4,055	332	4,669	4,066	330	4,680	4,030	347
Chenango	3,974	5,279	589	3,902	5,282	591	4,274	4,982	575	3,962	5,282	592	3,971	5,280	592	4,030	5,295	554
Clinton	2,859	5,034	48	2,885	5,002	48	2,857	5,035	48	2,854	5,034	48	2,860	5,031	48	2,809	5,081	18
Columbia	4,870	5,599	262	4,877	5,591	260	4,884	5,588	261	4,870	5,596	260	4,874	5,596	256	4,879	5,592	259
Cortland	2,562	3,859	592	2,558	3,853	594	2,616	3,799	590	2,559	3,847	592	2,559	3,849	593	2,622	3,885	533
Delaware	4,826	6,028	615	4,815	6,011	612	4,865	5,935	613	4,804	6,039	614	4,813	6,006	644	4,875	5,994	567
Dutchess	6,747	7,798	486	6,741	7,798	485	6,836	7,612	487	6,717	7,852	487	6,841	7,817	487	6,781	7,844	487
Erie	25,627	27,634	612	25,497	27,720	613	25,473	27,693	596	25,881	27,886	599	25,579	27,688	915	25,486	28,157	559
Essex	1,694	3,192	156	1,716	3,172	154	1,691	3,195	156	1,696	3,191	155	1,690	3,195	156	1,678	3,162	164
Franklin	2,068	4,035	135	2,153	3,981	147	2,152	3,986	146	2,146	3,989	146	2,076	4,060	146	2,102	4,028	130
Fulton and Hamilton	4,020	5,220	488	4,160	5,081	470	4,045	5,200	486	4,010	5,230	488	4,013	5,222	498	3,995	5,200	480
Genesee	2,531	3,524	320	2,429	3,609	319	2,422	3,617	322	2,469	3,569	318	2,483	3,573	323	2,407	3,661	295
Greene	3,640	3,094	378	3,639	3,094	373	3,643	3,095	371	3,632	3,097	373	3,641	3,094	374	3,640	3,092	382
Herkimer	4,843	5,707	507	4,801	5,701	507	4,816	5,694	506	4,798	5,720	507	4,805	5,709	507	4,339	6,180	455
Jefferson	6,387	7,660	629	6,368	7,664	629	6,387	7,661	296	6,391	7,645	629	6,392	7,568	629	6,440	7,578	594
Kings	67,838	59,597	987	66,941	60,286	906	67,107	60,150	808	66,802	60,278	1,021	67,658	59,657	854	66,850	60,442	970
Lewis	3,046	3,465	165	3,048	3,462	164	3,043	3,468	165	3,042	3,465	165	3,045	3,467	165	3,083	3,420	165
Livingston	3,128	3,866	523	3,090	3,894	524	3,094	3,901	522	3,100	3,893	524	3,125	3,872	520	3,077	3,907	529
Madison	3,355	4,573	525	3,340	4,565	524	3,368	4,535	542	3,353	4,566	524	3,352	4,574	523	3,344	4,568	529
Monroe	12,102	15,026	1,048	11,521	15,588	1,043	12,042	15,081	1,054	12,042	15,077	1,048	12,113	15,018	1,050	12,010	15,095	1,045
Montgomery	4,747	4,747	173	4,961	4,627	183	4,728	4,792	173	4,727	4,855	173	4,776	4,811	172	4,805	4,814	173
New-York	130696	67,120	778	127610	69,359	813	129095	68,756	781	127088	69,603	807	130843	67,494	777	131290	66,411	767
Niagara	5,449	5,287	588	5,422	5,317	591	5,432	5,312	586	5,467	5,278	581	5,444	5,295	587	5,464	5,310	563
Oneida	11,877	12,887	074	12,156	12,595	972	11,885	12,875	074	11,840	12,910	976	11,727	12,966	976	11,766	12,886	964
Onondaga	9,540	13,078	710	9,586	13,015	716	9,508	13,112	716	9,534	13,075	715	9,503	13,129	712	9,477	13,080	714
Ontario	5,107	4,334	339	4,557	4,859	306	4,576	4,847	377	4,566	4,851	378	4,587	4,838	378	4,557	4,838	374
Orange	8,800	9,328	548	8,663	9,449	544	8,633	9,498	536	8,645	9,471	545	8,705	9,424	541	8,732	9,360	532
Orleans	2,817	3,610	613	2,795	3,621	614	2,808	3,613	613	2,830	3,590	613	2,779	3,619	614	2,800	3,652	594
Oswego	5,047	7,815	644	5,047	7,801	642	5,023	7,835	662	5,030	7,824	642	5,027	7,822	642	5,077	7,771	632
Otsego	5,042	6,358	491	5,919	6,367	488	5,977	6,321	483	5,927	6,359	489	5,933	6,359	490	5,991	6,335	456
Putnam	830	1,893	116	819	1,809	116	822	1,895	116	821	1,897	116	830	1,891	116	790	1,919	109
Queens	9,158	6,724	163	9,037	6,785	167	9,060	6,801	166	8,898	6,883	167	9,162	6,722	166	9,066	6,602	44
Rensselaer	14,926	11,372	535	14,911	11,371	522	14,917	11,393	522	14,881	11,410	525	14,931	11,372	525	14,993	11,341	451
Richmond	4,163	3,045	52	4,112	3,073	52	4,141	3,049	52	4,118	3,066	53	4,170	3,039	53	4,062	3,055	--
Rockland	2,727	2,463	189	2,682	2,480	192	2,716	3,022	173	2,670	2,488	188	2,708	2,464	189	2,579	2,465	246
St. Lawrence	3,802	10,033	546	3,806	10,019	552	3,806	10,027	548	3,813	10,013	548	3,814	10,014	549	4,048	9,749	539
Saratoga	4,989	6,587	656	5,129	6,437	644	4,984	6,580	654	4,962	6,587	656	5,033	6,518	654	4,877	6,636	657
Schenectady	3,207	2,705	130	3,281	2,627	128	3,213	2,703	128	3,199	2,709	129	3,206	2,707	131	3,170	2,718	111
Schoharie	4,277	2,655	195	4,274	2,653	107	4,381	2,562	181	4,268	2,660	198	4,277	2,655	197	4,281	2,636	190
Schuyler	1,282	1,858	217	1,273	1,860	218	1,274	1,865	216	1,275	1,863	217	1,269	1,867	215	1,272	1,921	43
Seneca	3,164	2,790	127	3,142	2,805	127	3,146	2,804	127	3,146	2,766	127	2,975	2,974	125	3,117	2,808	74
Steuben	6,881	8,317	860	6,846	8,341	891	6,843	8,358	858	6,843	8,347	863	6,842	8,357	859	6,746	8,331	845
Suffolk	4,553	5,151	420	4,523	5,170	427	4,536	5,132	425	4,532	5,168	424	4,546	5,161	424	4,524	5,161	404
Sullivan	3,075	3,222	97	3,064	3,228	98	3,043	3,253	97	3,067	3,226	97	3,075	3,222	99	3,065	3,239	85
Tioga	2,658	3,680	329	2,647	3,686	328	2,662	3,678	329	2,649	3,684	329	2,636	3,701	328	2,672	3,675	324
Tompkins	2,930	3,762	302	2,911	3,764	302	2,912	3,778	304	2,913	3,766	304	2,932	3,738	303	2,903	3,787	302
Ulster	8,513	9,074	470	8,495	9,087	462	8,482	9,103	470	8,494	9,095	469	8,513	9,090	469	8,480	9,139	395
Warren	2,257	3,351	265	2,277	3,330	264	2,251	3,356	264	2,250	3,357	265	2,252	3,354	265	2,247	3,351	253
Washington	3,860	5,872	400	3,869	5,853	399	3,853	5,875	401	3,837	5,885	401	3,883	5,848	401	3,822	5,915	363
Wayne	5,233	5,163	564	5,312	5,483	562	5,255	5,477	565	3,512	5,451	565	3,517	5,479	565	3,506	5,509	560
Westchester	11,299	11,604	574	11,167	11,696	546	11,319	11,573	571	11,209	11,734	592	11,410	11,617	572	10,979	12,004	485
Wyoming	2,480	4,083	390	2,480	4,082	389	2,480	4,086	389	2,494	4,067	389	2,480	4,087	388	2,424	4,204	352
Yates	1,715	2,771	228	1,658	2,819	228	1,675	2,810	228	1,666	2,814	228	1,673	2,813	227	1,632	2,867	207
Total	505893	485363	26,753	500344	488146	26,089	502319	488307	26,194	499477	488788	26,563	504010	486921	26,794	502639	487567	25,199
Plurality	20530			12198			13922			10709			17119			15072		

MURDERED BY NEGROES.

THEY KILL CAPT. HUGHES AND WIFE AND THEN ROB THEM.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5.—Robert McCoy and Will Hicks, negroes of Lowndes County, were noticed to be in possession of a large sum of money, and were arrested to-day, and at once confessed to the murder of Capt. Hughes and wife of Clinch County for the purpose of robbery. The negroes led their captors to a place four miles from Jasper, and showed them where they had hiddon Capt. Hughes's gun. They also went to a point near Hughes's residence and showed them where they had thrown the satchel which contained the money and notes. The notes were still in the satchel when found.

Hicks and McCoy say that a man named Saxton came to them where they were at work, in Echols County, and told them that he had a job for them in which there was some money. Hicks agreed to go, but McCoy objected at first, but at length agreed. They went with Saxton to a white man's house near Stateaville. Saxton and the white man stepped aside and had a long talk. Coming back Saxton said to the white man that he need not fear to talk before Hicks and McCoy, that they "were all right."

The white man told them to go on with Saxton and do the work and then to come back, that he had $25 for them. He said that he would put a piece of paper on the top of the fence where they were standing, and when they had done the work and returned they must take the paper and put it under the fence, and then go down in the swamp near by and remain there until he came to them, which he would do as soon as he had discovered that the paper had been moved, and he would bring them their money.

They were to go over into Clinch County and kill Mr. Orin Register, who lived near Mr. Hughes. When on the way to Mr. Register's they met Capt. and Mrs. Hughes in the road near their house hauling some water in barrels for their hogs. When they had passed the old people Saxton said to the other two that those old folks had money and they could kill them with less danger to themselves and get more money than they would for the killing of Register.

The new scheme took at once, and they dismissed Register and set about the new work then in hand.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM.

CONFLICTING ELECTION LAWS IN ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 5.—The Board of Canvassers of this city will have a knotty problem to solve at their meeting next Monday night to canvass the results of the late election. The next City Council stands a tie, politically, unless the Democrats can manage to upset the election of John Clay, Republican, in the Fifth Ward, and this they profess to be able to do.

Benjamin H. Campbell, the Democratic contestant, is Principal of Columbia Grammer School of New-York. He received enough scattering votes on Republican tickets to elect him, if they are allowed, but the hitch arises from the fact that several of these votes were not pasted over Clay's name, but on that of another Republican who was also running for Councilmen as an extra member, under the provisions of the new law passed by the last Legislature, whereas Clay and Campbell were running under the provisions of the city charter.

Lawyers differ as to what interpretation can be put on the question involved, and if the Board of Canvassers, which is the present City Council, should award Mr. Campbell, and vindicate the matter will be carried to the Supreme Court. The new Council, which has the distribution of all the city offices, stands, Republicans, 11; Democrats, 12, with one seat in doubt.

If Campbell secures it, then the Democrats will have a majority of 2 and can then organize the board and distribute the offices to suit themselves. This their opponents are anxious to prevent, so in the event of Clay getting the seat the board would be a tie and the offices would have to be equitably divided, or the Republicans, who are famous for successfully accomplishing such tactics in the city, might be able to capture a Democratic member and thus secure the lion's share of the spoils.

There is still another question which also complicates the situation. It is that the law authorizing the election of additional Councilmen may be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, in which case the members chosen under it would be ineligible to office. This would be a victory for the Republicans who have now nine charter members against the Democrats' seven, and they would thus be enabled to control the Council.

HARD ON LAKE FISHERMEN.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Niagara River fishermen below the Falls are in a quandary as to how they will eke out an existence hereafter. One of their number, John W. Gillett, has been sued in the Supreme Court to recover $30 in penalties for illegal fishing under Section 23 of the fish and game laws of the State, which provides a penalty of $25 for each offense in catching any fish except minnows in the waters of Lake Ontario or the American side for the distance of three miles from the mouth of Niagara River, or on Onondaga, Seneca, or Cross Lakes, or any of their outlets or tributaries, or in American waters of the Niagara River above Niagara Falls, in any manner except by hook and line. It further provides that no person shall catch, or attempt to kill, or catch any

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TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
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WINTER RESORTS—6TH PAGE—7th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMERICAN THEATRE—At 8:15—NATHAN DER WEISE.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
ASSOCIATION HALL—At 8—LECTURE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8—THE TALLAPOOSA.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE SILVER KING.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MINSTRELSY.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.
HARDMAN HALL—At 3:30—LECTURE.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—BOOTLES'S BABY.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—IL TROVATORE. At 2—PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Day and evening—CHURCH FETE.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
ORTGIES'S GALLERY—From 12 to 10:30 P. M.—AN ARABIAN NIGHT'S FETE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—WILD OATS and TRYING IT ON.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES AROON.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, slightly warmer weather, rain.

The propositions made by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury for the reduction of taxation cannot, with the courteey due to snch high public fnnctionaries, be described ae not made in good faith, but it is evident that the anthore of them have no expectation that they will be adopted. Mr. WINDOM estimates that for the year euding June 30, 1891—when all the legislation of the present Congress will have taken effect—the income from internal revenne taxes will be $135,000,000, prcsicely the eamo as for the cnrrent year, when the rates were fixed at the last session of tho last Congrees. The President accepts and indorses this estimate. Of course, snch estimates are made "on the basis of existing laws," bnt there is no sign that that basis will be changed. And, indeed, if one-fifth part of the things recommended hy the Administration are to be done, the net surplus of $44,000,000 will disappear like dew before the enn.

The recent arreet in Cincinnati of R. G. WOOD, who forged the signatnres attached to the fictitions ballot-box contract that was nsed in the Ohio campaign, promiece to bring to light some interesting eecret history. WOOD is said to have made a confession, and now Gov. FORAKER hae sought to protect himself by permitting the pnhlication of his correspondence with the man honcerning the forged paper. It will be recalled that the first of the forged signatures were those of JAMES E. CAMPBELL, now Governor-elect, and that theso eignatures, threo of them, were the only ones pnhlished by Gov. FORAKER and the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, although beneath thom and on the same piece of paper were the signatnres of Senator JOHN SHERMAN, Congressman MCKINLEY, and Congressman BUTTERWORTH, also forged. We presume the correspondence of Gov. FORAKER with the forger—a man against whose nomination to a municipal office the good citizens of Cincinnati made great and effective protest—will be interesting, but we suggest to the Governor that in no other way can he eo fully satisfy pnblic curiosity as hy explaining why he and Mr. HALSTEAD believed, when they first saw these forged signatnres, and for many days thereafter, that the eignatnree were gennine and that JOHN SHERMAN, BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH, and WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr., the leadiag Repnblicans of Ohio had eecretly conspired with JOHN R. MCLEAN of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the representative of the most obnoxious element of the party which they opposed, to foist a big job on the Federal Goverment and to divide the profite in twentieths, to be apportioned according to their several preliminary contributions of $5,000 each for lobhying and other expenses? If Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BUTTERWORTH, and Mr. MCKINLEY are men who may fairly be suepected by their friends of complicity in a job like this—if there is something in their characters and the record of their lives that might fairly lead Gov. FORAKER and Mr. HALSTEAD to believe snch a charge npon the evidence of a few signatnres furnished by a rascal, the truth abont thesee men shoold be told. We hope the Governor will let all the dark secrets ont.

The New-York delegntion in Congress proposes to ask the co-operation of the Representatives of other States specially interested in the World's Fair in an effort to secure prompt legislatiqn npon the snbject without reference to the place at which the fair shall be held. It is desirable to get this legislation without delay in a form npon which there can be substantial agreement and have the Goverument committed in a proper manner to the undertaking, leaving in abeyance the one question npon which a division of sentiment is nnavoidable. If the advocates of St. Lonis and Chicago as placee for the exhibition will join in this effort it will greatly promote the common object and prepare the way for settling the question of location when it has been made certain that a World's Fair is to be held somewhere. The qoestion will then stand alone, and can be considered with sole reference to the effect of location npon the success of the scheme.

The extension of local self-government is what Conservative Britons wonld describe as Mr. GLADSTONE'S latest "fad." At present this does not mean Irish home rule, though very possibly it is the agitation of that qnestion that has led to the discussion of the subject. The Liberal leader's address at Manchester on Wednesday night on municipal institutions was only indirectly connected with it. With a homogeneous and compact population like that of England, it eeems that Parliament could be trusted with all the power of one of our State Legislatures, in addition to those of Congress. Neverthcless, it is likely that the power of the local councils will be very greatly enlarged before long in all parts of Great Britain. The London *Times* suggested, when the measnre was up for discussion in the Honse of Commons, that the system might be expected to be extended to Ireland as soon as Ireland deserved it. That is to say, the extreme discontent of Ireland with the present system was a reason for continning to subject her to it. This agreeable spirit is not likely much longer to prevail in British counsels.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

The only objection ever made to the civil service law that was worth any attention is that it is not practical. That was one that its friends were bound to meet, because no matter what the advantages of the law might be in getting rid of the polluting and corrupting influence of the spoils system in our politics, the public had a right to demand that it shonld give as good service as was to be had nnder the old system at its best, and even better. Public service can never, on the whole, be eo good as private eervice. There is nowhere in it the motive to keep it so good, to maintain the vigilance, the discipline, the energy, and completo responsibility secnred by the direct personal interest of all concerned in private bnsinnss. But, the necessary allowance being made for this, no system shonld be accepted merely because it excludes partisan politics, unless it also secures the highest attainable efficiency. Efficiency is not sacrificed in private affairs to keep politics out of them, and it onght not to be sacrificed for that purpose in public affairs.

The advocates of tho reform have never shirked thie test. They have been called "theoriste" and "doctrinaires" hy men who don't know a theory from a hole in the gronnd, and who have no more conception of what a real "doctrinaire" was—when there were any—than they have of Socinianism. But, as a matter of fact, they have always been ready to enhmit their system to the moet eearching examination of its practical advantages, and from the moment that it was put into practice have been constantly nccnmulating the strongest proofs of its practical snccees. As far back as the difficnlt and limited experiment nnder Gen. GRANT'S Administration the preponderance of evideuce from officiale by and nnder whom the system was enforced has beeu constantly in ite favor on every practical point, and this prepouderance has increased and the evidence has been more emphatic and conclusive in direct proportion to the extent and completeness with which the syetem has been applied. Not only in the Federal service, but in that of the Statee of New-York and Massachusetts, and especially in the municipal eervice, the system has given the best results wherever it wae moet faithfnlly and honestly carried out. The latest teetimony in favor of the system comes from Mr. WINDOM, the Secretary of the Treasury, and is telling. He saye:

"The beneficial influences of the civil service law in its practical workings are clearly apparent. Having been at the head of the department both before and after its adoption, I am able to judge by comparieon of the two systems, and have no hesitation in pronouncing the present condition of affairs as preferable in all respects."

This is to the point and may be called expert testimony. But Mr. WINDOM does not stop with saying that the new system is "preferable *in all respects*" to the old one. He goes on to show how it is so, and the most important features of the comparison do not relate to the efficiency of the subordinates. He says that the political obligations of the backer to the appointee were "nsnally" the cause of the selection of the latter, and "the question of fitness was not always the controlling one." Removals were made to "provide places for others," and the department was kept in a "restless and feverish condition." Nor this nlone. The Secretary and his assistants, freed from "the distribntion of minor patronage," are enabled to "devote more thonght to the important qnestione of administration constantly arising." If the condition of things from which the new system emanoipates the chief department officers were not the result of a gradnal growth it would be too monstrous to be credible, much less tolsrated. Suppose that the Treasury Department, on its present scale, were now to be first organized and the law should provide, "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasnry and of the Assistant Secretaries to distribnte appointments to the snbordinate employments of the department in snch manner as they may deem most likely to please the largest number of active politicians of the party whose candidate for President shall have heen elected at the last preceding election, and this dnty shall be discharged first and in preference to any duties of administration arising nnder this act;" what wonld the opinion of the country be? Yet this is exactly the state of affairs that by unwritten law was established and maintained for over half a century in the Treasury and in all the other great Federal departments. We are gradually making an end of this, and the more intelligent men in pnblic life are helping on the process.

THE REGISTRATION QUESTION.

The Albany *Argus* declares that THE TIMES is in error in assuming that those who demand a general regietration in this State as essential to the working of the Australian method of voting desire "an annnal personal registration throughout the State, such as is now in oporation in New-York City and Brooklyn." We were not dealing particularly with the position of the *Argus*, but assumed that the provision of the Linson hill in regard to registration was what those who are nsing this question to obstruct ballot reform were contending for. This requires inspectors of election in towns to "meet annnally" on certain daye before the election "for the purpose of registering the names of the legal voters of such district," and to "proceed to make a liet of all persons qnalified and entitled to vote at the ensuing election." As it requires this to be done "annually," and makes no provision for keeping or correcting any registry list once made, we do not eee how it differe materially from onr "annual personal registration." This was what we had in mind in discussing the demand of Democratic newspapers which enpport Gov. HILL in opposing ballot reform.

But the *Argus* says that all it wants is polling lists revised from year to year, snch as are kept io Massachnsetts, and that we are mistaken in supposing that anything corresponding to snch lists is nsed in the conntry towns of thie State. Here we mnst confess to a misconception based npon ignorance of the actual practice at elections in the conntry districts. We were aware that the registration law did not apply to such towns, bnt inepectors of election are by law required to make a list of persone voting on election day each year, and we supposed that such lists were kept and nsed from year to year as a means of identifying voters. But it seeme that what we hear of as poll liete in these towne are kept by party workers for their own nse, and are not used by the inspectors or clerks of election. The *Argus* saye that the voter merely comes to the polle and pnte in his ballot, nnless challenged by the workers of one party or the other; that no identification is provided for by law at all, and that the only protection against repeating is the vigilance of party representatives at the polls. This is not quite accurate, if the law is obeyed, for it requiree the "clerk of the poll" to enter the name of each elector voting in a poll list to be kept by him when the vote is cast. This is to a certain extent a means of identification, for the voter must give hie name or be known to the inspector.

Bnt we quite agree with the *Argus* that this is not enongh, and that there ehonld be a "general registration" in the eence that liste of legal voters should be made and revised from year to year, as is done in all New-England States, and we presume in most other States. We confess that we were not aware that New-York was eo far behindhand ae not to nse this simple safegnard against nnlawfnl votiag. In many small towne no donbt the votere are all known to election officers and party workers, bnt the protection of the ballot box ehonld not be left wholly to their "vigilance," which may be at fanlt, eepecially in towns where there is more than one polling place to look after. We are distinctly in favor of requiring the nso of a list of legal votere in every voting district in the State, whatever syetem of balloting ie need, bnt we do not think it expedient to confnse the issue of ballot reform with this qnestion, as they have no neceeeary conaection.

The Albany *Argus* maintains that "ench a liet is indisponsable to the operation of the Australian system," and eays "that proposition cannot be euccessfnlly disponted." Again it repeats, "they [the polling lists] are absolntely necessary to the Australinn system." Now, we maintain that while a general registration or the nee of polling lists ie, as the *Argus* says, "desirable even nnder the present system," it is no more "indiepensable" or "absolntely necessary" to one system than the other. Its purpose is to identify all persone entitled to vote and to prevent nnlawfnl voting, and has nothing whntever to do with the method by which the vote is taken. Under the present system a man goes to the polls with his hallots, furnished to him outside. Before they are received he ought to be identified and his right to vote ascertained, and for that purpose a list of the legal voters of the district ought to be in the hands of the election officers. Under the Australian system he would go to the polls to receive a ballot, which he would prepare for voting, and before it was given to him he should be identified and his right to vote ascertained. For that purpose a list of the legal voters of the district onght to be in the hands of the election officers, but it is no more necessary in the one case than the other. Any means of identification and determining the right to vote ie precisely as effectnal under one system as the other. This assnmption, that we cannot have the Australian eyetem without a general registration, is a false pretense, nsed for the purpose of confnsing the issue. The attempt to mix the two matters is a part of the scheme of opponents of real ballot reform to embarrass and perplex the isene in order to make it more difficnlt to carry the reform through. Let ns have a general registration by all means, but let the snbject be dealt with separately and on its merits, and keep the ballot-reform isene clear of every consideration that ie not distinctly relevant to it. Every newspaper that is in favor of genuine ballot reform will be perfectly willing to let it stand alone, and when it is secnred all needed modification of the registration law will be an easy matter.

THE MISSOURI ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Among the corporations in Missonri that are in danger of losing their charters because they have failed to comply with the anti-Trust law of that State is a stove company whose factory is in St. Louis. This company gives notice that it will test the constitntionality of the law. Bnt if it shall rely npon certain points made by its counsel in a letter to the Missonri Secretary of State, it will be able only to postpone the day of its pnnishment.

The law reqnires every corporation chartered by the State or doing bnsiness in it to make affidavit that it ie not connected with any Truet, pool, or other combination designed to suppress competition and fix prices, and it is provided that the Secretary of State shall revoke the charters of corporntions that shall fail or refnse to make the reqnired sworn statement. The stove company in question sent to Secretary LESUEUR an affidavit containing all the nsnal denials, hut also admitting in an added clause that prior to the enactment of the law it had entered into a combination by which the selling price of its stovee was fixed, and that it continned to be a member of this combination. The company was then asked to snbmit an amended affidavit showing that it had withdrawn from the combination. It refnsed to do this, and notice has been given that nnlese it shall "withdraw from and sever all bneiness connections with" the combination before Jan. 2 its charter will he revoked.

The company having entered the combination before the enactment of the law, its counsel contend that it is protected nnder the provision of the Federal Conetitntion that a State shall not pass lawe impairing the obligation of contracts. They assert that the combination agreemont or contract was "lawfully existing at the date of the passage of the law." They also sny that the combinntion agreement or contract was "lawfully entered into" before that date "with citizens of other States in respect of an article of commerce," and that for this reason the State law would be powerless to affect it "under that other provieion of the Constitution which prohibits the States from regulating the commerce between the Statee."

Because the proceedings nnder the Missouri law mark the first attempt to enppress combinations by enforcing a statnte aimed at them, the points set np hy thoee who intend to break the statnte are of Interest. If counsel for the stove company indnce the courts of Missonri to rule that a combination contract or agreement to suppress competition and fix prices is "lawfnl" and worthy to be defended and npheld by courts, they will succeed in reversing the current of decisions on this poiat as seen for many years in the highest courts of our foremost States.

Such contracts or agreements are "illegal." The courts will not enforce them. They will not annnl lawe on the ground that by these laws the obligation of such "contracts" is impaired. The Missouri statnte may be overthrown on other grounde—for it has serious defects which we have heretofore pointed ont—but it will not be ondangered by the allegation that it impairs the obligations of ench contracts as have invariably been characterized by the courts as nnlawful.

THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

The meeting yesterday of the special committee of the Senate, to consider the affairs of the annexed district, developed nothing much to the purpose, except that the residente and property holders of the district are by no meane agreed npon the course that ought to be pursued. Some of them are in favor of transferring to the Department of Pnblic Worke the control over their streets, now held and more or less exercised by the Department of Parks. Some of them are in favor of the creation of a new office to take charge of their affairs, and eome of them hold that the lawe ought to be changed eo as to give the taxpayers of tho district the right to pass npon their own local improvements and to nndertake them at their own cost and their own risk.

Upon this proposition it perhaps snffices to remark that the adoption of it wonld he in effect, and as to a very important part of mnnicipal administration, a repeal of the law annexing the district. If the region beyond the river he an nndivided part of the municipality, there is no more justification for dividing it and assigning its local affairs to its own control than for similarly eeparatiag any other part of the city. The fact that some of its residents regret their former power of local self-government may, however, eerve as an effective admonition to the more dietant parts of Weetcheeter which have of late shown a disposition to be incorporated with the city. Indeed, it is a stumbling block in the way of the scheme of "metropolitan" aggrandizement. It is evident that if the suburbs of New-York are to be united with it the union must be looser and more general than that provided by the charter. The larger the town the less likely it is that all parts of it will receive the attention to which they are entitled from any central authority. The Government of London, though itself the creature of accident, would serve in part as a model for an expanded New-York. There certain general improvements are undertaken by the Board of Works, while the work of purely local improvement and maintenance is still confided to the varlons parishes of which the metropolis is composed.

However this may be, it is certain that the people of the annexed distriot have reason to complain of their treatment by the anthoritiee of the city to whioh they have been annexed. The transfer of their streets to the custody of the Park Department, however anomalone it may be, had its origin in a very worthy purpoee. Nobody who has conoidsred the conditions of life and traffio in New-York can have failed to upbraid the memory of the Commissioners who devissd and adopted the street system of 1807. That system has been a curee to the city ever since, and has thwarted or obstrncted every extensive project for ameliorating the inconveniences entailed npon us hy the shape of the island. When the annexed district was acqnired, it was determined to take advantage of the unfortunate experience of the Manhattan Islanders and to avoid repeating the error of 1807 npon virgin soil. It was determined, that is to say, to lay ont the new city according to its topography and to the nses to which its different parts would probably be put. What was proposed was in fact an extensive scheme of landscape treatment, and the Park Board was the only mnnicipal department that employed experts competent to undertake such a work. Mr. OLMSTED, the landscape architect of the Park Department, and Mr. CROES, its topographical engineer, made a very valnable and instructive report, and if its recommendatione had been carried ont the annexed district wonld now be, in the points hoth of convenience and of pictnresqueness, in delightful contrast to the lower city. Bnt very little has been done on the lines of the report or on any other lines. Snccessive Boards of Park Commissionere have persietently neglected thie, the most important part of their dnties, and the indignation of the people of the annexed dietrict is entirely justified. It is quite true that there ought to be a change, bnt it ie hard to see what good a transfer from the Department of Parke to the Department of Works wonld do. What would do good wonld be the appointment of a more energetic set of Park Commissioners if the present set cannot be prodded into taking care of the annexed district, which has one representative on the board who was preeumably appointed for that express purpose.

Chief Engineer GREENE of the Dock Department testified in a clear and straightforwnrd manner yeeterday before the Commissioners of Accounts, and nothing was bronght ont that reflected in the least npon his competency or integrity, though Corporation Counsel CLARK'S method rather indicates a desire to find something discreditable than to get at exact facts. Mr. GREENE showed a natnral sensitiveness to any attempt to assail his professional capacity or honor, and courted the fullest inqniry into his work as a public officer. He is willing to have his professional work snbmitted to the jndgment of experts and his booke and accounts subjected to the closest scrutiny. This is the ntmost that he can do to satisfy the Commiesioners, bnt in point of fact nothing has been shown to affect in the least the iategrity of Mr. GREENE, and his reputation and standing in the community are too well assured to be easily shaken. With a political commission over his head and fanlty methods of administration to contend with, it is not an easy matter for a professional engineer to carry ont his plans to his own eatisfaction and that of the pnblic, bnt we have no donht that Mr. GREENE'S record will bear the scrntiny which he invites.

The most interesting and signifioant statement by Major BENT of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, on which we recently commented, has raieed a great commotion among the Pennsylvania protectionists, as was to have beea expected. The most cnrionsly *naive* reply to his argnments that we have seen is that the Pennsylvania Company owne iron minee in Cuba and that Major BENT'S advocacy of the removal of the dnty on ore is inspired by a selfish desire to get rid of paying dnty on his own company'e ore. That is not exactly a discovery. Major BENT was shameless enough to say that he wanted free ore because it would benefit his own interests. But he added that it would benefit the workmen and the community at large as well, which is true. It is qneer logic that selfishness is a good motive for taxing people, but a bad motive for abolishing the tax. The mine owners of the United States who have profited by the tariff are not absolutely disinterested; it hardly lies in their monthe to object to tariff reform that it would be an advantage to its advocates. Other things being equal, the burden of proof lies with those who would tax, not with those who wonld nntax, trade.

The movement to which we referred last week for co-operation hetween eome of the Orleanists and the Repnblicane has taken more definite form since then. The Conservative cancns, as we shonld call it, gave evidences of a very different spirit from that previously shown. "A New Depnty," writing in the *Figaro*, explains its action in a manner very encouraging to the well-wishers of France. He declares without qualification that tho old and most conspicnons leaders were discarded precisely because they have been conspicnons in the policy of nniform obstruction heretofore followed. He says that there is a considerable number of Depnties on the Conservative eide—another writer pnts the nnmber at sixty—who are resolved to abandon opposition to the *form* of government, to waive that point entirely, and to co-operate with all, whatever their party name, whose measures they approve. This is practically a surrender to the republic, and a highly creditable one to those who are prepared to make it. The Deputy referred to concludes by the statement that this may be objected to as a gain for the republic, but it cannot but be a gain for France. That is a spirit never before distinctly avowed by a professed monarchist in France.

QUAINT AND PECULIAR.

A new style of horseshoe has been patented by two Wisconsin men. It comes in sections and fills a long-felt want. The trouble with horseshoes heretofore has been that they brought good luck all in a lump. It was likely to swamp a man from the very impetnosity of its coming. More than that, luck had a sneaking kind of a way in striking a man when he was down, and being nnprepared for it he nsnally was too much surprised to take advantage of it. But this will be obviated by horseshoes which come in sections. A man can put sections of a horseshoe over the door and take his luck in sections whenever he needs it. The tendeney will be to make things more uniform. There will be no further eeeeawing of fortune. Lucky to-day, lncky to-morrow. Yes, the divided horseshoe is a happy-go-lucky affair.—*Chicago Times.*

There is a bright little page in the House from Maryland. He resides in the Hon. Barnes Compton's district, and it was through the influence of that gentleman that he received his appointment. The boy has been watching very closely the contest for Compton's seat being made by Mr. Mndd. Yesterday one of the members asked him if he expected to retain his place, and if he had a Congressman from his district. "I hardly know," replied the little fellow; "I have a Congressman now, bnt it looks as if his name would be Mudd in a few days."—*Washington Post.*

The Rev. Theodore Pryor, D. D., furnishes the following: "Fifty years ago John H. Rice of Richmond, Va., went North to beg aid for Hampden Sidney College. In Philadelphia a poor washerwoman said to him: 'I and my children live from day to day from my labor. After hearing your appeal for the college yesterday I went home and fasted, and now I bring you for the college the amount I saved by the fasting.' Dr. Rice said that was the greatest contribution of all the great gifts he raised during that trip."—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

It was an odd phenomenon of the civil war that nolike the usual run of historical crises, taking one crisis with another, it failed to call forth any great original native poet or poem of the first class. Twenty-five years have elapsed since then, however, and the literary genius of our country is confessedly riper. That is what leads us to hope that when the Mayor moves to his new quarters the poet will arise worthy of the occasion. It cannot be that at this important juncture we shall have to look on the veteran George H. Boker.—*Philadelphia Times.*

It is the misfortune of the electric light wire that when it gets in its deadly work it does so under conditions of thrilling spectacular interest. The unobtrusive plumber's pipe, which has slain its thousands where electricity has killed tens, works so modestly and effects its purpose so gradually that it constantly gets extensions of time and new opportunities for reform.—*Rochester Union.*

"Have you a quarter you can give me, Sir?" asked a tattered-looking individual of a citizen. "My wife and children have had nothing to eat for two days." "Oh, that won't do," replied the gentleman; "I gave you 50 cents yesterday. What did you do with that?" "I had to buy meat for the dog."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Sir Charles Tupper is said to be related to the late Martin Farquher Tupper. Our own Sir Charles is somewhat of a poet himself. His declaration that in one year 100,000 Northwest farmers would produce 640,000,000 bushels of wheet is a work of imagination of a high order. —*Toronto Mail.*

Emperor William, it is said, left Constantinople firmly convinced that the Sultan was practically insane. As his Sublime Majesty spent $750,000 in entertaining his visitors the Emperor has evidently good grounds for his belief. —*Philadelphia Record.*

Among the "millions" always irrotrievably lost in great fires are these which mark the difference between the first estimates and the adjustments.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

We have at last solved the mystery why tailors put buttone on the cuffs of coat sleeves. It is to tear ont overcoet linings and get thonselves a job.—*Burlington Free Press.*

It begins to look as though the late Matthew Vassar's will would turn out to be his won't.—*Boston Herald.*

ART NOTES.

The November-December isene of the *American Antiquarian* plotnres a smoking pipe of dark gray slate, in which bowl and stem are very distinct, which was fonnd in the Flamenco mine in San Salvador, Central America. Its chief peculiarities consist in a triple-faced head that forms the bowl, and a scroll carved in relief under the short stem, as if to form holes for suspension. This pipe has a decidedly modern appearance, but Mr. Silvanus Miller states that he found it twenty-five feet below the surfnce among the débris of the mine, which is a gold mine worked at the first settlement. Its modern look may therefore be the resnlt of Spanish influence without impugning either the accuracy or the veracity of Mr. Miller. The British Museum has a triple-faced pipe of the same stone ontnlogned as the prodnctof Esquimaux in Alaska. A short paper is contributed by A. E. Douglas, who believes that the pipe is an authentic relic of Central American Indians prior to tho discovery.

Besides according to Meissonier the dignity of Grande Croix of the Legion of Honor, and to the sculptor, Paul Dubois, that of Grand Officer, the French Government has raised to the rank of Commander the painters Jolee Breton and Carolus Duran, and the sculptors Faignière and Morolé, who are executing the monnment to Lafayette for Washington City. The new Officers are the painters Cazin, Cormon, Duez, Gervex, and Roll; the architects Chipiez, Fonlhoux, and De Saint-Marceaux; the engravers Braquemond and Roty; the engineer Jarrett, who designed the Pavilion of Public Works; the composer Delibes; the art critic Yriarte, and the reporter Philippe Gille. All these had already received the grade of Chevalier.

Piacentini, the architect of the Palace of the Fine Arts, on the Via Nazionale, at Rome, has been commissioned by Mexico to build the Congressional Palace in Mexico City. His plan is classical in general terms, offering galleries supported by colonnades, access to which is obtained through an entrance like an arch of triumph. The main entrance is considerably in advance of the façade of the building, where two smaller entrances, to the right and left, form with it a group bound together by large colnmns.

In its pursuit of the nnfortunate M. Antonin Proust the art journal *L'Art* continues to heap contnmely on the "Angelus" and everybody connected with it. Proust, it says, was thrown into a crnel embarrassment by his "crazy vanity," and the speculative association paid an "idiotic price" for the picture. *L'Art* very rightly characterizes as a foolish onnard a story current in Paris that the United States customs made an exception to its rules in admitting this particular canvas under bond.

Among the French artists known here who received the first grade of the Legion of Honor this year are Renouf, the younger Meissonier, Lerolle, Jacquet, and Anbert. There were 400 place to fill and 1,800 candidate. The Commissioner General left the distribntion of these honors to the Presidents of the several groupe into which the art exhibite were divided.

The beautiful "Interior of a Hollandish Honse," by Pietar de Hooghe, bought by M. Durand-Ruel at the Secretan sale, is shown by him at the galleries, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, together with a "Christopher Columbus" by Delacroix, and several other masterpieces.

W. H. Bartlett of London is at work on a large canvas containing the portraits of many of the best known members of the Savage Club. The background is the old club at the Savoy, whence the Savages have migrated to new quarters on Adelphi Terrace.

The young St. George sculptured by Donatello, which has hitherto been seen at a disadvantage in one of the churches of Florence, has been removed to the museum at the Bargello, and its place is occupied by a bronze copy.

Roll is to paint a huge picture as a memorial of the fête at Versailles last May when the celebration in honor of the French Republic began. Gerome is to paint the distribntion of medals at the Palais de l'Industrie in September.

A nymph struggling with a satyr, carved in Carrara marble, has been found at Rome by the excavators under the orders of the municipality. The group is Greco-Roman, and half the size of life.

The collections of Baron Adolphe de Rothschild in his hotel on the Rne de Monceau at Paris are to be pnblished in a superbly illustrated catalogue.

Mr. George Wharton Edwards holds Saturday afternoon receptions at his studio in Plainfield, N. J., during the present month. He has an exhibition of drawings in water color.

PATTI COMES AGAIN.

Patti, "ever fair and ever young," to use the language of her favorite poet, entered New-York again yesterday to begin another series of farewell appearances. With her was Signor Nicolini, the perennial Manfred, two Mexican dogs, and some servants. An attempt was made to indnce the singer to leave the Trastenia, which brought her over, for the steamboat Laura M. Starin while in the upper bay. The attempt appeared at the time to have been an accidental failure, but later Mme. Patti took a reporter for THE TIMES into her confidence and explained that the failure was due to her hunger. "I was so hungry," she declared "that I was afraid to receive the reporters then less they shonld see how much I could eat."

But this diffidence did not continne throughout the day, for the prima donna held a reception in the evening at the Windsor Hotel, and, with Marons Mayer as master of ceremonies, related many interesting particulars about herself. While she chatted she amused herself by stroking the fur of Ricchi, the tiny dog which Mrs. Diaz, wife of the President of Mexico, gave her.

Patti in appearance has changed to a very remarkable degree. Americans have been in the habit of thinking of the great singer as a petite brunnette, with jet black hair, eyes, and eyebrows, dark and richly colored complexion. The Patti of this year is an almost ther different looking lady. Her hair has taken to itself the color which gleams in the tresses of Titian's Venuses; it is true that her eyes are as black and as sparkling as ever, that her brows are as dark as of yore, but her complexion has become that of a blonde, milk-white, with a touch of the strawberry red, and it seems that with this transmutation of brunette into blonde there has come a languor in her manner better befitting her new self than that dash and sparkle which used to charm all who came within the influence of her personality.

The explanation of the change, according to Mme. Patti's self, is that she is weary of wearing blonde wigs npon the etage. "You see," she explained, "I am obliged to have light hair as Juliet and in many other characters. What should be more simple than that the change should be made once for all, and that I should be rid of constant changing?" Of course Mme. Patti was glad to get back to America, as she always is, and she is going to appear in Rolen in which she has never sung before here. The one which she has chosen this time is "Lakmé," the exqnisite work of Delibes and an opera which is remarkably well suited to a display of her voice. When she was asked whether she would appear with Tamagno she replied in the negative. "I do not sing in Italian opera," she added. "They are the heavy, heroic works. No, I shall deal with the operas which have been in my repertory for so long, including 'Romeo and Juliet' and 'Lakmé.'" Mme. Patti related many of her wonderful recent successes in France, Spain, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Mexico, and related how recently she had, in obedience to the entreaty of Gounod, gone to Paris to sing Juliet twice, but was compelled to appear ten times, making a trip to London between each performance in order to fulfill her engagements there.

During her last tonr in South America Mme. Patti received either $5,000 a performance, with a percentage of the receipts, or an assured $6,000 a night. On her present tour she will receive more than $5,000 for each performance. For thirty performances in Buenos Ayres she received $180,000. Since she has been here—appearing the last time in the Metropolitan Opera House in May, 1887—she has been very hard at work singing in concerts in the larger cities of Great Britain and the Continent, receiving for a concert programme—usually two numbers—£700, or about $3,500. Perhaps it is because of these modest additions to her wealth that she has added extensively to her casket of jewels, which Signor Nicolini guards with the most jealous care and usually carries in a satchel, and that she has built a beautiful little theatre as an addition to Craig-y-Nos, where she can assemble "a hundred or two of my friends." This theatre is to be opened soon after Mme. Patti's return home, and she has hopes that Henry Irving will appear there when the curtain is first drawn up.

The singer makes her first appearance this season in the Chicago Auditorium, opening that colossal place of amusement next Monday night. She will leave this city in her special car by the West Shore Railway at 4:30 P. M. to-day.

With the more famone singer on the Teutonic came the charming Mme. Nordica with her husband, and without much fnss or feathers went directly to the Hotel Brunswick, where she will remain until this afternoon, when she, too, will leave for Chicago to join the Abbey Grand Opera Company. Mme. Nordica looks even younger than she did when she was last in this city. She expressed herself as being in excellent health and spirits and filled with all sorts of pleasant hopes for the success of this new Italian opera venture. She will appear with Signor Tamagno in "Otello," and is certain that opera will, with the great tenor, arouse enthnsiasm in every city in which it is sung.

The Abbey company, after leaving Chic

SILVER AND THE TARIFF

MR. WINDOM'S VIEWS VIGOROUSLY ANALYZED.

CONGRESSMAN BRECKINRIDGE TAKES ISSUE WITH THE SECRETARY—FAREWELL AND HARRISON ARE CUT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Republicans in Congress, excepting the pronounced silver men, are not at all prompt in forming and expressing opinions about the report of Secretary Windom. By and by there will be a flood of opinions, and it is perfectly evident that if the Secretary calculated to devote attention to another topic than the tariff by introducing a silver discussion he is likely to achieve considerable success. On the Democratic side the Secretary's report is absorbing all the attention that would be felt in the outlook if the President if that document were a mere spirited and decided one. Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky, one of the best-informed men on the Democratic side, finds something to say of interest upon the Secretary's silver and tariff opinions and propositions.

"Perhaps," says he, "the ablest part of the Secretary's report is his discussion of the silver question, which, in many respects is able and statesmanlike. His own proposition is ingenious and plausible, but is wholly impracticable. It is another attempt at a compromise and makeshift, and will be acceptable to neither side. The act of 1878 was a compromise between the silver men and those who, while not silver men, were yet unwilling to give up the bimetallic theory which had always been received in this country, and it was accepted as temporary, to last only until some international agreement could be reached by which silver could be remonetized in all the civilized and commercial nations, or the experiment of the gold basis successfully tried. Neither has yet been accomplished. No international agreement has been reached, and it is not saying too much to aver that the attempt to exclude silver as one of the money metals of the world has not been successful, and has been accompanied with much loss and many difficulties."

"Before the present compromise is set aside Congress must be convinced that something better is offered. The solution of the Secretary's is fatally defective. If for no other reason than for the unprecedented and enormous power which is to be vested in him to execute or suspend the operation of the law. However much the present Secretary may deserve the confidence of Congress, I predict that it will not put such power in his hands, or in those of the unknown successors who are to follow him. It is objectionable in that it practically demonetizes silver, and however plausible his argument is to the contrary, the fact remains that under this plan silver is simply a commodity on which the Government issues Treasury notes, and that it is no longer coined money, circulatable in itself, or constructively in circulation by means of certificates representing that so coined money. The adoption of this recommendation will virtually confirm the present legal monometallism of gold, and will be gradually followed by such other legislation as will render this clear."

"As a commodity silver has no more right," says Mr. Breckinridge, "to be used as a deposit on which Treasury notes are to be issued than wheat or corn, or any other product, of our mines or fields; as a money metal, to be coined by the Government under its constitutional power, and for the benefit of the country, it ought to be received and used in such quantities and at such times asgin accordance with toe best statesmanship may seem wise. This distinction the Secretary seems to eheckne, if not entirely ignore, and it is just here where those of us who have no interests in silver mines, but who are in the very sincere bi-metallists, find our justification in insisting upon such legislation as will preserve silver as one of the money metals, and while I am not prepared to predict what Congress will do with this very important and quite troublesome question, I feel very sure that it will not adopt the plan proposed by the Secretary.

"I very reluctantly voted with Mr. Bland and the majority for the issue of the silver certificates, and I thought it a mistake from the standpoint of the advocates of silver. I would gradually substitute for gold and silver certificates coin certificates, without putting on the face of the certificate the invidious distinction now made by the Government between gold and silver. The faith of the Government is pledged for the full and honest value of every dollar of money that it issues, no matter of what material that money is made, and this obtains as well in regard to silver as gold, and every possible loss the equivalency of the currency, and therefore, I would like to see all its certificates made payable in the lawful coin of the country, and I did not vote both in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses in accordance with my views, but as it did not receive favor I did not attempt to press it. In the end there can be but one of two settlements of this question—one, the complete remonetization of silver on terms of equality with gold, which, of course, includes free coinage; the other, the complete demonetization of silver."

Turning to the tariff paragraphs in Secretary Windom's report, Mr. Breckinridge remarked that it seemed to him that the report was a most able and vigorous demolition of the tariff act of 1883, for having in it almost every possible form of vicious legislation. When the Democrats proposed to revise the tariff in the Forty-eighth Congress they were told that the act of 1883 was a final settlement of the tariff, and the Republicans marshaled their forces to prevent even a discussion of another bill. In the Forty-ninth Congress aed in the Fiftieth Congress there was the same denunciation of Democratic attempts to reopen a matter declared to be definitely settled. Yet in the present report Mr. Windom declared that the law of 1883 wse "hastily considered and passed," and perpetuated many defects and inequalities of previoce tariffs; that it contained many conflicting provisions and ambiguities and inequalities, and that in the last year there were more than 25,000 appeals from the decisions of Collectors of Customs. The Secretary pointed ont also that some things were unjustly admitted free from duty for one purpose and charged with duty when need for another purpoee. "In short," said Mr. Breckinridge, "according to Secretary Windom this crowning act of Republican tariff legislation was so full of evils that there is general agreement that a revision of the tariff and costeme laws is needed." If the Democratic Party had done nothing else," Mr. Breckinridge added, "it had demonstrated that the only Republican Congress in fifteen years had made such a botch of the tariff that a Republican Secretary of the Treasury had to report that there was a general demand for its revision.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Breckenridge, "that the country might look with alarm, certainly with some degree of apprehension, at the prospect of its economic system undergoing revision at the hands of a party whose last and best effort has been such as to prodnce the evils Secretary Windom points ont, and brings ont a concensus of opinion that revision is urgently needed."

Mr. Breckinridge went on to say that in the Forty-ninth Congress Mr. Hiscock, then a leader with Mr. Reed of the Republican Representatives, and Mr. McComas of Maryland, pointed ont with great elaboration that there was no need of tariff revision. They estimated the Government receipts and expenditures as they would be, and there would be no surplus, and probably an actual deficiency. Mr. Randall rather agreed with them that there would be no surplus, but he contended that the Democratic Administration would guard against any deficiency. It turned ont that there was a surplus large enough to call in the $ per cent. bonds before the Fiftieth Congress began. Toward the end of the long sessice of the last Congress, Senator Allison pointed ent with eqnal elaboration, and a greater show of firmness in making allowances, that the surplus would be less than $20,000,000, and when, a few days afterward, Mr. Breckinridge attempted to show that the Senator was mistaken, he was attacked by Republican newspapers for doctoring the figures, but according to Mr. Windom's report, after paying the premium and the bonds for the sinking fund the net surplus was $57,470,000. "What confidence," asked Mr. Breckinridge, "ought the people to have in the party whose best men make such glaring mistakes in their calculations?

"There has been a constant charge," continued Mr. Breckinridge, "that the Democratic party was incapable of managing the finances of the Government, but we have in this report what the act of 1883 is; we have the predictions of Hiscock and Allison, their ablest financiers; and we are told by Mr. Windom how these predictions have been fulfilled. There is another thing on the surface of the report. It shows that of our exports over 72 per cent. are products of agriculture, amounting to $631,000,000, net a dollar of which could be sold in America, and which is the enrpine after supplying America, and which, therefore, must be sent abroad, and must be paid for in something that we can import, and in the main must be sold for such articles as are imported subject to a high tariff duty, so that the farmer who raises and sells this produce at prices fixed abroad must invest that money directly or indirectly in articles where to the foreign prices is added the tariff duty. Thus, while nominally our exports pay for our imports, except as to a small excess of less than 3 per cent., in point of fact when the duty is added to the imports it makes a deficit, of which 72 per cent. comes directly from the agricultural classes, besides the enormous indirect burdens they have to bear by virtue of the increased cost of articles of domestic manufacture, whose profits, if any, and it is by the votes of these persons that this tariff is perpetuated.

"The Secretary's report and the report of the Bureau of Statistics," continued Mr. Breckinridge, "show that whatever else persons upon our manufactures are lightened of that they can compete in the foreign markets with the foreign manufacturer by exports of our manufactured articles increased so that even in the manufactures of iron and steel there has been considerable increase of exports, and, as Major Bell, of Pennsylvania, has pointed out, if free ore was given, the exports could be indefinitely increased. It is a mere contradiction in terms, that if it were respectful would justify being called absurd, to hope for an extension of our commerce and a revival of our shipping with the perpetuation of subsidies like those in the bill passed by the Senate of the last Congress. If the statements in the Secretary's report about the effect of the protective tariff were printed in parallel columns with the statements about the extension of our commerce the inconsistency of the two positions would at once appear, but by placing these different subjects somewhat apart in a very long report it may not strike the casual reader. There is, however, one common quality between the two. Each is based on the fundamental principle that somebody shall take money out of the public Treasury, gained by tax gatherers from the people, or his private agreadiezmeet. In the one case it is by a high protective duty, by means of which he can increase the price of his articles beyond their value; in the other case it is by a subsidy, by means of which he can pocket a profit for sailing his vessel on an unprofitable voyage. It is this common quality which makes the advocates of these inconsistent policies unite, for each helps the other to pluck the goose, and fortunately the goose is rich enough to furnish good pickings for both."

The President to-day sent to the Senate several hundred nominations of persons appointed to office during the recess of Congress. They were in the Departments of State, Justice, Interior, War, and Navy.

A statement has been prepared at the Pension Office showing the number of pension certificates issued during the month of November in each of the last four years to have been as follows: November, 1886, 7,835; 1887, 8,052; 1888, 10,387; 1889, 14,189.

Senator Hale to-day introduced a bill providing for a reserve from the steam vessels of the merchant marine, to be used as auxiliary cruisers for the navy. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to have steamships engaged in lake, coasting, and foreign trade sailing under the United States flag examined, with a view of ascertaining their availability as creisers in case of war. These vessels are to be enrolled upon the naval register and subject to immediate call by the Government. All vessels are to be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Secretary of the Navy, and must be capable of mounting not less than two rifled guns of modern pattern. The owners of the vessels are to receive an annual compensation not exceeding 8 per centum yearly for trouble and expense incurred in complying with the conditions of the Government. No compensation is to be paid for any vessel whose trial speed is less than fifteen knots for a six-hour rne, if engaged in foreign or coasting trade, and not less than twelve knots for those on the lakes.

Senator Hale also introduced three important naval bills. The first authorizes the President to have constructed by contract eight battle ships of 7,500 to 10,000 tons displacement, two armored coast defense vessels, three gunboats of 800 to 1,200 tons, and five first-class torpedo boats. Discretion is given to the Secretary of the Navy in the matter of premiums to be allowed for speed in excess of contract requirements. The Secretary may build the vessels at the navy yards in case he cannot contract for them at a reasonable price.

The second provides the following rules for the commissioning of naval vessels: Battle ships, after States of the Unioe; creisers, after the cities; unarmored coast-defecse vessels, after rivers, and armored coast-defense vessels, after important events or names connected with the history of the United States; vessels for special service to be given names appropriate to the service.

The third seeks to provide a higher class of seamen in the navy. It fixes the total strength of enlisted men, including 1,500 apprentices and boys, at 9,000. Boys are to be enlisted at between the ages of fourteen and eighteen to serve until twenty-four instead of twenty-one as at present. Enlisted men are to be on first enlistment between twenty-one and thirty-five, and must serve four years at a time. For the third year of enlistment they will receive $1 a month, besides their regular pay, and for the additional $1 a month during the fourth year. On each re-enlistment their pay is also to be increased. After thirty years' service enlisted men may be retired on three-quarters pay.

There has been some talk to-night among the New-York members of an attempt to be made to-morrow to secure the joint action of the representatives of all States desiring the honor of holding the World's Fair of 1892, to secure prompt action of the Congress in establishing the Fair by Congressioeal action. Chicago, St. Louis and New-York are, under this present plan, to work together to obtain Congressioeal sanction for the enterprise, without reference to the location of the exoibition. Senators Hiscock and Evarts and Representatives Beldee, Flower, Moffett, and Spinola are the members of committee to sound the disposition of the St. Louis and Chicago men and to solicit their co-operation in the initial steps. It is proposed that they should begin to-morrow.

Senator Ingalle to-day introdnced a bill to aid and secure the commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The bill provides that the President shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, a commission consisting of two members from each State of different political affiliations, two from the District of Columbia, and one from each of the Territories. The President is authorized to extend an invitation to all the American Nations and States to unite in celebrating the anniversary. Should Italy, Spain, or other European powers desire to join in the celebration they shall be invited. The bill provides that the commission shall meet in Washington after thirty days' notice and organize, and shall then secure a site by purchase or otherwise for the convocation of nations, of an area of not less than three hundred acres of grooed. The President shall apportion the land for the buildings of the various countries, each one to select its own style of architecture. The appropriations are as follows: For the purchase of ground, $5,000,000; for grading and clearing, $1,500,000; for buildings of the United States, $500,000; for incidental expenses, $1,000,000; total, $8,000,000.

The Hall of Representatives will probably contain on Wednesday of next week the most brilliant audience that may be expected to be seen in that chamber during the present session of Congress. The Snedry Civil Appropriation bill passed in March last provided for the participation of Congress in the commemoration, on April 30, of the inauguration of Washington as the first President. To further commemorate the historical event it was ordered that the two honses of Congress assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives on the second Wednesday of December. 1889, "when eritable ceremonies shall be had under the direction of a joint committee composed of five Senators and five Representatives, members of the Fifty-first Congress, who shall be appointed by the presiding officers of the respective bodies." The joint committee was to have power to sit during the recess of Congress and to make arrangements for the celebration in the House of Representatives, to invite the officers of the United States and of the respective States and (through the Secretary of State) representatives of foreign Governments. The committee was instructed to invite the Chief Justice of the United States to deliver a suitable address on the occasion. The committee has arranged a programme, the Chief Justice is ready with his speech, and there will be a fine turnout of the Diplomatic Corps, the army and navy, the judiciary, and as many persons as may be able to get tickets of admission.

The New-York members have not yet, excepting Mr. Farquhar, received any intimation from Doorkeeper Adams of his desire to accord them a share of the patronage at his disposal. Mr. Farquhar has secured the appointment of Mr. Charles Burgess of Erie as Superintendent of Documents for the House. This is an office that should be well filled. Under an indifferent or incapable person it can be an abused, useless closet for bills and reports. Probably owing to the carelessness of members in recommending appointments in the document room, it has been for four years scarcely entitled to credit, and it has come to be a practise for members who really need bills and reports to look elsewhere for them. Mr. Belden's friends, who voted for Wheat for this place, are more interested in being able to name the occupants of places than they are to know whether they will make good officers. They have obtained for Mr. Edward C. O'Brien of Plattsburg, who was an applicant for the place of tally clerk, the position of Disbursing Officer under the Clerk of the House, a place which pays $2,300 a year. Mr. Tallesin Evans of Utica, who secures appointment as a Reading Clerk, was among the competitors at the Capitol last night.

Senator Farwell, who was supposed to have fallen in love with Harrison, has had another failing out with the President, and he can hardly hear his name mentioned with patience. Internal Revenna Collector Stone of Chicago, whose place Farwell has been seeking for a Republican since last March, has been nominated by the Democrats for one of the Drainage Commissioners to be elected in Chicago. Collector of Customs Seehorger, another hold-over Democrat, is working hard to secure Stone's election. It seemed to Mr Farwell that now he could safely count npon their speedy removal by the President, so, taking with him his colleague, Mr. Cullom, he went up to the White House a day or two ago, and asked the President if he would not now remove Stone and Seehorger. In the current possible tone Gen. Harrison replied: "No." The Senator started to say something more when the President cut him short with the emphatic remark: "And I don't want to hear anything more about it." The Illinois Senators hastily left the White House and those who met Mr. Farwell after words heard him speak of the President in terms which Gen. Harrison would have been shocked to hear.

Concerning the proposition to remove the political disabilities of Jefferson Davis, a correspondent has interviewed many Senators and Representatives, and general opinion, regardless of political affiliations, seems to be that inasmuch as Mr. Davis, during his many years of health and vigor allotted to him, never asked for nor indicated a desire to have such action by Congress, it would be inadvisable and unwise at this time to remove his political disabilities without his knowledge or consent.

In the House to-day, at the request of Sargeant at Arms Leedom, a special committee was appointed to examine the accounts of his office, which have become somewhat demoralized through the defalcation of Cashier Silcott. The committee consists of Messrs. Stewart of Vermont, Payne, Reed of Iowa, Heiman, Blount, and Hemphill. The Speaker also appointed the following committees:

On Rules.—The Speaker, and Messrs. McKinley, Cannoe, Carlisle, and Randall.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Spooner, Boothman, Kelley of Kansas, McCord, Breckenrough, Hayes, Grimes, Lee, and Kerr of Pennsylvania.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Kennedy, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Moore of New-Hampshire, Kilgore, and Williams.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—Walter Stoce, Linzerne, Warran County; W. G. Richardsoe, Richburg, Allegany County, and F. E. De Frate, Tuckahoe, Westchester County.

Maryland.—Margie Keith, Kirkwood.

Virginia.—Helee B. Hetchett, Colemhiae Grove; Mrs. R. T. Walter, Keller; T. O. Boous, Painter; Emroe Whitakar, Zepp.

Massachusetts.—E. J. Johnson, Petersham.

Maine.—George E. Trask, South Jeffarson.

Connecticut.—Mrs. E. S. Davis, Wiethrop.

Pennsylvania.—P. M. Bussard, Ashville; W. O. Bengsman, Dalmatia; S. F. Clark, Fork Peter; J. M. Mc Tnsey, Marlborough; Tnomas N. Smith, Soaunoedale; H. W. Dolamater, Townville.

New-Jersey.—R. L. McDowell, Cranbury; J. W. Nafew, Eatontown; B. B. Pearce, Manasquee; H. E. Hathaway, Monmouth Junction.

TO SAIL TO-MORROW.

PLANS OF UNCLE SAM'S SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The squadron of evolution is now announced to sail on Saturday. The vessels are now all coaled npexcept the Boston, which will finish coaling to-morrow. Only a few people visited the fleet to-day, mainly those who had invitation cards. The squadron has received recruits to the number of about sixty men from the receiving ship Wabash. The Chicago takes 21 men, the Atlanta 23, the Boston 5, and the Yorktown 10. Lieut. Winder, of the Wabash, leaves for New-York to-morrow with over 200 sailors. These men are, presumably, to be mustered on the new cruiser Baltimore. The complement of 26 man which the Chicago was to have transported to the European station for service on the United States steamer Enterprise will be sent to New-York, as the Enterprise has been detailed to bring the body of the ex-Minister to Germany, George H. Poodletoe, to this country.

A gentleman well vsreed in naval affairs remarked to-day that a peculiar feature of the visit of the cruisers was the fact that, as far as he knew, no Consular salutes had been given. During the stay of the fleet, which would seem to deeote that eone of the foreire Coesuls in Bostoe had paid visits to the squadron during its stay in our harbor. It is customary on such visits to fire a seluto of asven gues.

BALTIMORE, Doo. 5.—A speoial to the *Sun* from Boston gives the projected movements of the squadron of evolution. It says:

The itinerary of the cruise has been informally announced, but there is, of coerse, no reason why it should not be changed at any time if circumstances should make a change important. As at present sketched the cruise is first to go to Lisbon with a possible stop for a few days at the Azores. About two days will be spent in Lisbon, and then will come a somewhat shorter stay at Gibraltar. Instead of going north from Gibraltar to Malaga and other Spanish ports, as was at one time intended, the Admiral will next run over to Tangier, and thence along the northern coast of Africa, touching at Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

At all these ports except Algiers, which is not Moorish, but French, a certain amount of display will be made for the purpose of impressing the Moorish officials, who, knowing nothing of the dignity and power of any Government except that of the material display they see, have not of late years felt any very exalted respect for the United States of America. From Tripoli the squadron will orose to Palermo, and from there continue northward to Genoa, Nice, and Marseilles. From a week to ten days will be spent at Palermo and Genoa, and a somewhat longer time at Nice, formerly the headquarters of our Mediterranean squadron, and the favorite resort of naval officers.

Unfortunately, the harbor of Villefranche, which is the port of Nice, is not well adapted to drills, and it would be a reason to fear that the charms of Nice, on one side, and Monte Carlo, on the other, might have a damping effect upon the zeal of the officers. So the squadron will not linger loeg, but continue oeward to Marseilles, the great commercial centre of the Mediterranean. Here are immeese docks and other works of great professional interest well worthy the attention of our officers. Here, too, the great ship yards and arseeal of Tonion are within easy reaob, and in this neighborhood teere are usually during the Wieter months importaet manœuvres in progress by the Mediterranean squadron of the French Navy.

On the 25th and 26th of last Jannary, for example, the squadron made a day and night attaok on the defenses of Tonion, with a view to determining the most favorable method of firing on ships from fort and batteries. As a result of this attack it was decided to supplant the land defenses with a powerful French sqnad with submarine mine aed torpede boats. If the officers from the squadron should have an opportunity to be present at manœuvres of this kind, conducted on the large scale that is permitted by the size and character of the French fleet, it would give them an experience which our own service will not offer them for many years to come.

From Marseilles the squadron will sail for the East, where the Admiral, on the Yorktown, will make a visit to Constantinople. The other vessels of the squadron would not be allowed to pass the Dardaeelles, which, under treaty stipulations bstwese the great powers, are closed to mee-of-war carrying more than eix guns. The squadron will then spend some time at Smyrna, and will probably visit Athens and Alexandria. Returning eastward in the late Spring they will run up the Adriatio to Venice and Trieste, after which they will leave the Mediterranean for the English Channel, going first to Southampton, the centre during July and August of all the naval yaoting and sooial interest of England.

Here our ships always receive a royal welcome, and it may be taken for granted that the present squadron will not be made an exception to the rule.

It is not now the intention to go up the Baltic, but the programme may be changed and the cruise prolonged. At present the plan is to return to the United States in August for the purpose of repeating on a larger scale the manœuvres carried ont two years ago at Newport. For these manœuvres it is probable that several of the new ships, which will be ready by that time, will be ordered to join Admiral Walker's flag. The classes at the torpedo station and the war college will cooperate with the fleet, and the exercises, which will last from six to eight weeks, will be of the greatest possible value to the officers who either take part in or witness them.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—8P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain, wind shifting to westerly, stationary temperature, except in Northern Maine, lower temperature.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, westerly winds, slightly warmer.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia, light rain, followed by clearing, westerly winds, slightly warmer.

For New-York and Western Pennsylvania, rain, followed by clearing, northwesterly winds, slightly cooler.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
6 A. M.	36°	24°	6:30 P. M.	50°	41°
9 A. M.	37°	28°	8 P. M.	48°	40°
9 A. M.	39°	31°	9 P. M.	46°	38°
12 M.	43°	38°	12 P. M.	44°	36°

Average temperature yesterday.....34½°
Average temperature for same date last year...41½°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mme. Nordica is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Henry Arthur Brassey of England is at the Brevoort House.

Thomas B. Wanamaker of Philadelphia is at the Albermarle Hotel.

Senator C. P. Vedder of Ellicottville, N. Y., is at the Hotel Normandie.

Major John W. Powell, Director of the United States Geological Survey, is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Governor-elect James E. Campbell of Ohio, Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, Senator William D. Washburn of Minnesota, ex-Gov. Charles H. Sawyer of New-Hampshire, Wayne MacVeagh and Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, and Senator George A. Erwin of Petersdam, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BADLY DAMAGED BY FIRE

THE FAMOUS MONONGAHELA HOUSE BURNED

ALTHOUGH THE FLAMES SPREAD RAPIDLY ALL THE GUESTS GOT OUT SAFELY—THE LOSS IS $100,000.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 5.—The Monongahela House, one of the oldest and most famous of America's hotels, caught fire this morning, and within two hours the structure had been damaged to the extent of $100,000. The hotel was full of people when the fire broke out, and, though the flames spread very rapidly, they all escaped without injury. There were many narrow escapes from death and some of the guests had a very thrilling time of it for a few minutes.

The fire started at 11:40 o'clock this morning and was discovered by Thomas O'Brien, the head porter. It started at the foot of the freight elevator, and, the shaft acting as a flue, the flames quickly shot to the upper stories, giving the guests but a very few minutes to get out. In ten minutes the three upper stories of the main building were on fire, the flames coursting from the windows on the sides of three streets. The fire extended to the annex, used as servants' quarters, in the rear.

At 1:30 o'clock, less than two hours after the fire was discovered, the flames were under control. As far as known, there were no fatalities. There were a number of narrow escapes, but the guests and employes all got ont safely. Among the miraculous escapes were those of D. C. Mason of New-York and N. Underwood of Milwaukee. Mr. Mason was compelled to come down from the fourth floor on a rope made of bedticking, and Mr. Underwood had his face scorched and blistered by heat.

A number of people were just preparing for dinner, and some were eot completely dressed. Hastily doeeing whatever lay close at hand in the way of wearing apparel they rushed for the passeegar elevator, only to find that that shaft, too, was a solid volume of smoke. The stairs were then resorted to and every oee got out in safety. Tease who were unable to walk were carried out by the firemee and employes of the hotel. Among the inmates were several ladies, who were sick or were overcome by fright. The chambermaids and other employes were forced to take the fire escaps, but all got ont in safety. The only accidents reported were the injury of two firemen, W. H. Diabold and George Lang, who were hit by falling debris. The news of the fire created the greatest excitement throughout the city, and in a short time the crowds on the streets about the burning building became so dense that it was impossible for the police to keep them outside the ropes.

The insurance was divided as follows:

Liverpool, London and Globe, $23,000; Home, New-York, $12,500; Phoenix, Hartford, $5,500; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Hartford, $10,000; British American, Western of Pittsburg, Franklin of Philadelphia, Delaware of Philadelphia, Allemania, Pittsburg, Anglo-Nevada, Union Mutual, and American of Philadelphia, $5,000 each; New-York Bowery, $7,500; Sun of London, $7,500; Queee, $40,000; Spring Garden of Philadelphia, $3,000; Hanover, Merchants' of Providence, Manufacturers and Merchants' of Pittsburg, People's of Pittsburg, Alleghany of Pittsburg, National of Hartford, Girard of Philadelphia, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Guardian of London, Providence Washington, Continental of Hartford, Farragut of New-York, Empire of Rochester, Pacific of New-York, Michigan of Detroit, New-Hampshire of Manchester, Firemen's of Baltimore, Nations of New-York, Home of New-York, Relliace of Philadelphia, British American Assurance Company of Toronto, Ceeada, Buffalo Germeae of Buffalo, Mooeoghaela of Pittsburg, $2,000 each; Firemen's Fund, New-York, $1,500; Royal of Liverpool, and West Chester, $1,000 each; Western of Toronto, $1,300; North of London, National of New-York, Firemen's of Baltimore, and Farmers' of York, Penn., $11,000 divided among four companies.

The hotel will be rebuilt at once.

The building destroyed covered an entire block and was seven stories in height. It was owned by Charles J. Clarke, Florence C. Miller, and the Crossan heirs, and was valued by them, with the lot, at $400,000. The insurance is $197,500, of which $160,000 is on the building and $37,500 on the stock. Most of the guests lost all their personal property.

All the papers were drawn for the sale and transfer of the building to be made at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the price being $475,000. The Monongahela House is the best-known building in Pittsburg, and is claimed to be the oldest hostelry in years of continuous service west of the Allegheny Mountains. Thomas Crossan built it seventy-five years ago. It is situated on the bank of the Monongahela, at the corner of Smithfield street, the main thoroughfare to all the railroad stations in the city. For over half a century it has been the abiding place of all the distinguished people who came to Pittsburg. Here Clay, Lincoln, Calhoun, Louis Kossuth, Grant, the Prince of Wales, Dom Pedro, James G. Blaine, Gen. William Henry Harrison, and a number other men of prominence have been entertained. The old dining hall has been the scene of many notable gatherings. The banquets tendered there to Dom Pedro during his tour of the United States, to Gen. Grant two years before his death, to Gen. McClellan after the close of the war, and a number of others on his way to take command of the Army of the Potomac, to Benjamin Harrison shortly before his nomination for the Presidency, and to the Pan-American delegates upon the occasion of their visit here a month ago, were all brilliant social and political affairs.

Early in the present century, when the town was a mere country village, Geerge Mitenberger, a wealthy citizen, put up an old-fashioned mansion upon the site of the hotel. It was the finest place in Western Pennsylvania. Subsequently William Lyon, a prominent iron manufacturer, erected a hotel there and called it the Monongahela House. Fire destroyed the building in 1845, and there the structure so badly damaged to-day was erected. It was n plain, substantial brick building of five stories, 155 by 160 feet, and capable of accommodating between 600 and 700 guests. The hotel was a hobby of Mr. Large's and he spared no means to make it complete, so that when it was opened it was pronounced one of the best equipped hotels in America.

Charles Dickens wrote of the house after he had lodged there in 1842:

"We lodged at a most excellent hotel and were admirably served. As a result was full of boarders, and had a broad colonade to every story of the house."

TWO MEN KILLED IN THIS FIRE.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Dec. 5.—The Miner House took fire this morning from a defective chimney. Prompt work on the part of the firemen saved the west portion of the hotel, but the rest of it was destroyed. Two charred bodies were found in the ruins, and it is supposed that one is that of Edward Roney, the clerk, but it is not known whose body the other is. Five men were also hurt in fighting the flames. The house itself was one of the oldest in town and not very valuable. There was some insurance on the property. It took hard work to save the adjacent property.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ARCH.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund is growing slowly in spite of the distraction of public attention by the fund for the big fair. A more general collection of small contributions is hoped for to furnish the $38,000 still needed. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 Williamstreet acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Through the *Commercial Advertiser*—William M. Fluhrer, M. D., $5; by Mrs. Jeenet Belkeap—R. Lenox, Jr., and Waldron Phoenix, $1 each; Huffelman, 50 cents; additions to women's lists, $12. Previously acknowledged, $61,339 10. Grand total, $61,358 60.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

S. Goldbaeb & Co., manufacturers of cigars at 207 East One Hundred and First-street, have failed and confessed judgments to H. Geisenheimer for $5,898 and to J. Simons for $4,117, on which Deputy Sheriff Burns has taken possession of the factory. The firm began business Oct. 1, 1887. Attorney Joseph Rohler said yesterday that the liabilities were about $20,000 and the assets about $8,000 to $8,000 in stock. The failure is due to operation the factory at a loss and to bad debts.

Adolph Grossman, manufacturer of eboes at 77 Warren-street, has been closed up by the Sheriff on confessed judgments for $3,820. He has been in business many years, and in March last claimed to have assets of $41,000 and liabilities $7,000. His liabilities now are said to be about $12,000, and actual assets considerably less.

Solomon Andersee, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 902 Third-avenue, is reported as offering to compromise with his creditors at 33⅓ cents on the dollar, his liabilities being reported at $4,600. Dull trade and bad weather are ascribed as the cause of his trouble. He has been in business four years.

The A. Furst Distilling Company, at St. Joseph, Mo., made an assignment Wednesday night to its bookkeeper, Fred Heinkaan. The principal creditors of the company are wholesale whisky honses in New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City.

S. T. Martin and W. A. Powers, wholesale dealers in white goods and notions at Richmond, Va., ceded the firm name of Martin & Powers, made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, $55,000; assets unknown. The stock is estimated at $25,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Poole's block at Calais, Me., was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning, and the property of the following occupants was more or less damaged: Poole & Sons, box factory; Hoskitt & Co., candy; Perry & Lord, druggist; Miss M. H. Becklit, crockery; the St. Croix market, and George Lawrence, F. Reilly, F. D. Clark, and Miss Chick, tenants. The loss cannot be given.

Fire in the five-story brick factory at 237 Sixth-street, occupied by Kuhn & Stephenacher, workers in iron, yesterday morning caused a loss of $3,000. It was caused by the ignition of paint which was being mixed.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A proceeding has been instituted before the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company. The complainant in this case alleges as follows:

First—That since April 4, 1887, the defendants, in violation of the act to regulate commerce, have been guilty of unjust discrimination, in that they have been and are in the habit of charging their regular tariff rates upon property when delivered to them at New-York and Philadelphia by vessels and steamship lines under through bills of lading from foreign points and foreign interior points, issued under common arrangement between defendants and such vessels and steamship lines and foreign railroads for continuous carriage at joint rates from the point or port of shipment to Chicago and other Western points, while charging other persons rates much lower and even as low as 50 per cent. thereof for like service, when the property is delivered to them at New-York and Philadelphia by vessels not steamship lines under through bills of lading from foreign points and foreign interior points, issued under common arrangement between defendants and such vessels and steamship lines and foreign railroads for continuous carriage at joint rates from the point or port of shipment to Chicago and other Western points; that defendants' share of such through rates for the transportation has been and is as aforesaid lower than its regular tariff rates, resulting in unjust discrimination, that defendants fail to state in their published tariffs or in such through bills of lading the inland charge separately from the ocean and other charges in order to prevent ascertainment of the actual inland rates; that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is an owner of or interested in the management and operation of steamship lines running from New-York and Philadelphia to foreign ports, and under the opportunity thus afforded of fixing these through rates it is enabled to favor one of its employes over the guests and employes all got ont safely. Among the miraculous escapes were those of D. C. Mason of New-York and N. Underwood of Milwaukee. Mr. Mason was compelled to come down from the fourth floor on a rope made of bedticking, and Mr. Underwood had his face scorched and blistered by heat.

Second—That by reason of the facts charged, defendants have made and given undue and unreasonable preferences and advantages to persons, firms, companies, corporations, and localities interested in the transportation of imported traffic from the United States through bills of lading, and have subjected persons, companies, and others in and about New-York and Philadelphia and those localities to undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage in connection with the higher rates charged to them; that there are no conditions or circumstances relating to the transportation of imported traffic which justify any difference in rates between imported traffic transported to any place in the United States from a port of entry and other traffic from such ports.

Third—That the facts recited constitute a violation of section 2 of the act, wherefore complainant asks the commission to investigate the matters complained of to the end that relief may be given complainant.

AN OLD RUMOR REVIVED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The rumor is again current that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will extend its line to the Missouri River, the objective point being, it is said, St. Joseph, Mo. Several years ago this project was supposed to be under consideration by the management of the Baltimore and Ohio, but that was when Robert Garrett had control of the road and before the company became involved in the financial difficulties which later overtook it. At that time the proposition was to purchase the old Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad, which extended from Quincy to Trenton, Mo., and to build a line from Trenton to St. Joseph, a distance of about sixty miles. Now that the Baltimore and Ohio has largely recovered from its financial reverses the story of the intention to build to the Missouri River is revived.

The officials of the company in Chicago profess to have no knowledge of such design on the part of the management, but it is believed in some quarters that the report is not entirely without foundation. The rumor has it that the original scheme of the line from Trenton to St. Joseph will be carried out, the Baltimore and Ohio now controlling the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific. It is said that the extension of the latter will be built under the charter of the St. Joseph and Iowa Road, which gives the company the right to build a corney of the public highways of Missouri and through the streets and alleys of any city in the State.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROADS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5.—The annual report to the Legislature of the South Carolina Railroad Commission shows that in June, 1888, there were 19,134 miles of road in the State, and in June, 1889, there were 20,934 miles, an increase of 180 miles. The physical condition of the roads was much improved. Two hundred and ninety-seven miles were laid in steel rails, the ballasting mane better and better cross-ties used. The bridges and trestlee were improved and the equipment of the roads made much more complete.

During the year there were 51 persons killed and 183 injured. Of the 51, 8 were killed from causes beyond their control and 43 by their own carelessness. No passenger was killed from any fault on the part of the railroad. There was a decrease in net earnings of $413,670. The total income was $407,657 more than in the preceding year, but the increase of expenses was $821,327.

A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 5.—The Texas Western Railroad, which for three years has been in the hands of a receiver, was to-day formally transferred to its receet purchaser, Elijah Smith of New-York, all litigation having been satisfactorily settled. The management of the road will be letrusted to John H. Gray, a well-known Texas railroad man. The Texas Western, by reason of its franchises in this city and extensive land grants, is a valuable piece of property.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Despite the constant kicking against

THREE PARISIAN TOPICS

DEPUTIES, ACADEMY KLEOTIONS, AND THE STAGE.

RETURN OF THE EXILED PARISIANS—BOULANGER ONCE AGAIN—ZOLA AND THE GONCOURT PLANS.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The exiled Parisians are coming home fast. That in itself is not astonishing, for in any case, with or without the crowd, a native-born cannot remain long happy outside the Boulevard atmosphere; so this is not extraordinary; but the civility of the coachmon is a revelation. It is as good and refreshing as convalescence from a malignant fever.

Is it a dream or is it true, the vision of long lines of hackmen, smiling and good-natured, saying, in a jovial, inviting tone, "*Voild, Monsieur!*" You want to take them all, and it is safe to assert that the *pourboires* were never more generous. A cabby said to me this evening, "Strangers?"—with a volume-speaking shrug—"*merci!*. I have made four courses this morning, and always with a piece of, 40 sous, and this Summer the 'Ingleesch' never gave me over 4 sous, and sometimes only 3 coppers, and here are my four pretty silver 50 centimes." "Ah, yes! but they would have been more generous," I said, "had you saved the whip and spared the horse." "*Farceurs*, Monsieur! They crowded that bull-fighting place, to torture poor animals, horses and bulls, and then wrote to the papers to complain of my whip!" The man was right, for this they did.

There is nothing more new under the sun but the Chamber of Deputies, the Academy elections, and the reviews. For the first, Boulanger—who seems likely to make Jersey too warm a home ere long—tried to produce an interlude, and I can add with truth that never were better or surer precautions taken by any Government. The display and preparation were far in excess of any possible necessity; probably the authorities know this, but the demonstration of strength gave a pleasant sensation of security and peace, and if ever extra soldiers are wanted the police can be called upon. They made all day long a series of rotation movements with a military precision and determination that would have given a new flag to the best regiment.

Nothing was to happen; but nothing could have happened, and this is comfortable and encouraging. It was really harder work to get a seat within, with any sort of composed dignity, than it was to cross the Place de la Concorde without. Everybody wanted to see "*ces nouvelles tétes*," and when the sacramental words were uttered declaring the opening of the House, there were present at least three people for each available seat. The old Deputies were there with the young, the bald, and the blonds; the fire eaters and the patient waiters; those who had an campaign without, and those who could not pay for a fiacre.

Perhaps the latter are still the most sincere. They come, as a rule, and scarcely without exception, from their village. They know each turn of the road, each tree and its mate, the inns where the wine is good, and the stream where the crawfish grow the largest. They do not represent an electoral department. One has never made a speech nor signed a poster is sent as a depnty, just as the corn grows and the green leaves sprout. They all mean to do their duty; their intent covers a large space of decatable ground—only the good men are out of place, and if they know what they mean they never have a long-enough chunce to say so, and they are soon lost in the tempestuous babbling of the more *malins*.

Thus far there has been repose in the new Chambers. Up to date rumors of divisions have murmured only, but no clap of thunder has disturbed the preliminary work of the getting into working order, and the few words distinctly heard have been peace and rest. It is even hoped, if not anticipated, that when the military marks are known the boys will go home for the holidays, and let the new year comoin quiet silence; after that, *nous verrons*.

So tranquil are we that small events seem of momentous interest, and the sudden appearance of a whole army of candidates for the Academy arm chair of Emile Angier strikes one as being funny. Sarcey, the dramatic critic, came very near riding across the Seine bridge with flying colors, but before any ontsider had time to collect his thoughts and utter protest or praise, Sarcey had withdrawn, modestly, within the journalistic shelter of his dramatic text—now the grave coach and four belong to M. Zola.

He has come forward with assurance, and, strange to say, no one protests. He evidently clings to the honor, too, for he has answered sharply, if concisely, an attack all too childish and bitter against the first few chapters of his new book, the "Bête Humaine," which is being published as a serial in a morning newspaper. It must seem presumptuous to every one to criticise a work unknown except by three or four chapters; especially when it is one of a series to which two more are to be added, and these are not yet even written. However it may end, there are two peculiarities about this new caprice of M. Zola. However you may like or dislike his style or moral, he is Zola, and many—a great many among our own, presumably—great artists, if not authors, might take from him a lesson in style.

You do not get into the Academy without some firm stamp of genuine ability; but if you have too much, as in the case of M. Zola, and allied to talent and genius, the open obligation to solicit approval, to make diplomatic visits—frequently to those who have long been opponents, if not foes—is a vexatious necessity. Another point is, in opposition to the right royal, and, if I may say so, legitimate Academy, the new school hoped to establish its rival—the one of the Goncourt Brothers; and to this Academy M. Zola was believed to belong.

The Goncourts have devoted their lives and fortune to this end. It was and is a literary dream, excluding politicians and titled men, but giving wide, luxurious permit to the literary poor, to the poor in purse but rich in intellect. All the fortune of the brothers is to be left to this institution by will, and the capital of 65,000f. income is to be realized from the sales of their celebrated Japanese art works, of their valuable collectious of drawings, of old and new books. These are expected to bring over a million, and friends have promised to increase this, as far as may become necessary, after the death of M. Edmond de Goncourt.

It is the intention to afford relief from the daily struggle for bread and butter, to give breathing time to poverty with brains, to do something, if not extraordinary, at least beyond the common. Each of the ten members will receive an income until death, or until subsequent election to the Académie Française of $100 a month. Every five years a prize of $1,000 will be given to the best prose work, and, if possible, to the best novel. Zola was relied upon as the bright attractive star and cornerstone, and among the Goncourists the disappointment is intense, although his admission would be an unexpected homage to the new realistic school.

To Alphonse de Neuvillo a statue has been erected at the junction of the Boulevards Pereire and Wagram. It was the trionte of enthusiastio friends, for a more popular man than Nenville never lived. If he had an enemy he was unknown, and yet his genins—for that he certainly had—conld have commanded many. The spontaneous glory of the artist's work will certainly give him no second place in artistio history in his peculiar line; it is just as vivid and just as interesting now as it was after the war, when poor Nonville crowded the Salon to overflowing.

In the retrospective gallery of the Champ de Mars recently, only a few small pictures of the artist could be seen; like many other good things, the best ones are in America, and they could not be obtained on account of that constantly vexatious duty question. But even in his small drawings the same dramatic force of conception, the same intelligent comprehension of the value of concise compesition, with thut extraordinary dash and vigor of interpretation, made him always and ever the first and foremost military painter of this century. No one knew the French soldier as Neuville did, and no one loved him better.

The statue is not presumptuous. The likeness is not striking, but it is fair, and the artistic value of M. de Saint Vidal's is excellent. All the artists were present, headed by M. Meissonier; every regiment was represented, and the square was densely filled with lookers-on. A deputation waited upon Mme. de Neuvillo, who, living close by, could not attend on account of ill health. When her husband died she was not expected to live, and she has scarcely left her room since. The pretty castle house is constantly closed, although kept in perfect order. After a while the large studio was let to Roll, but otherwise there has been no change, and every ragamuffin in the neighborhood knows the house of the *peintre des soldats*.

I began by saying that the exhibition was over, but this was a mere journalistic license, for we are bound to live it all over again—several times. The Nouvantés have begnn with "Paris Attraction," a three-act, prologue, eighteen-tableau revisw. Our national pride is entirely satisfied as the curtain rises, although Mme. Edison might not find the likeness faithful to the good looks of her husband. He discovers thon and there the "telephotoscopo," and rejoices in the name of Electrison.

From our Stars and Stripes sanctum sanctorum, we go to the Champ de Mars, escorted by Mme. Dancourt, who never looked as well, nor supported with better grace a tedious, stupid rôle. Her compère is good-natured, jolly Dailly, and the couple certainly enliven many long scenes. The panorama of the Exhibition is capital; any one not having visited the place would have a very correct and lucid idea of all the haman habitations, Central Doms, Eiffel Towsr, and Cairo-street. The *danse du ventre* is a bore and a failnre, as is also the "Muffalo-Mill" tableau, run into the Courrier de Lyon. Brasseur is woudorfully funny in his make-ups. His face as the cheap Cocotte is a work of art, with its imperceptibls mouth, large painted eyes, yellow hair, and dazzling check. That song was not good, and has now been cut down a good deal, but the Dinah-Salifou song is a delight. It is given thrice each night so far, and the actor's make-up as the Arab donkey driver is admirable.

The illnminated fountains are represented by very undressed ballet girls—that is, they mean to dance, but they only kick, poor things—in gorgeous white, yellow, ruby, and topaz shimmering tinsel ribbons. It is very effective and will draw. Brown-Séquard comes in with his elixir, and the old soldier of Napoleon I., the donkey driver and compère Dailly find it so intoxicatiug and magnetic that they drink it all, and become babes once more. This combination trick is clever and fnnny. The bull-fight plaza, without the hull and with plenty of Spanish short dresses and tambourines, makes a charming spectaclo.

I have purposely left to the last one of the most significant tableans, where each nation comes in smartly dressed with nice new flags, and all salute France and the tricolor to the tune of "The Marseillaise." As the entire press has found this tabloan nnwise in discretion nud tact, and the silence of the public givos nichtly consent, I can only agree. The Variétés comes off with Roview No. 2 to-morrow night, with sparkling Granior and irresistible Baron to lead off. I am assnred that this one will be hottor worth seeing.

Pending the prodnotion of "The Rospectables" at the Vaudeville, which is godfathsred, at least, by Dumas, and is rumored as being something above the common average, "The Perle" of Messrs. Crisafulio and Bocage has been snccessfnlly revived at the Renaissance. It was given sseven years ago with St. Germain in the same rôle, and thoro is not a gray hair to be discovered in tho play. It is a comedy-vaudsville, very much like "Divorçons" in style and wit. The dialogue is crisp and sparkling and the situntions are frequently very hnmorous. It is the story of a yonng bride, whoso dsmnre education makes her insist npon separate lodgings and a complote continuation of her convent life. With nnusual wit the husband trusts to luck, romains silent, and in timo his young wife learns to adore him—and her marriage, St. Germain as the husband is worth crossing the ocean to see. It is the triumph of art over matter, for, as you know, St. Germain has scarcely the memory of a voice, but he does not need it to convey the perfsot embodiment of his fnll meaning. Mlle. Jane May takes the rôle of the wife, original to Céline Chaumont, and she was a surprise, I think, to every one. She is better than Chaumont now, at all events, and she aided St. Germain wonderfully. All the cast is fairly gond.

L. K.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

AN ADDITIONAL LIST OF INSURANCE—NO BODIES YET FOUND.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The total amount of insurance involved in the Thanksgiving fire as officially reported to date is $2,304,900. Additional insurnnce returoe nre appended:

The Walker, Stetson & Sawyer Company, in the Commonwealth of New-York, $1b,00b; Angle-Nevada, $5,00b; New-York Bowery, $2,500; North Easterp, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500; Sun, $2,500; Holyoke Mutual, $2,500; Merchants and Farmers' Mutual, $2,500; People's, New-York, $2,500; Hamilton, New-Jersey, $2,500; Portsmouth, Virginia, $2,500; North British and Mercantile, $2,5b0; Graed Rapids, $2,500; Fireman's, Baltimore, $2,500; Liberty, New-York, $2,500; Home, Baltimore, $2,500; Island Home, Tennessee, $1,500; Northern, American, Boston, $1,5b0; Commerce, Albany, $1,000; Manufacturers and Builders', New-York, $1,b00; Exchange, New-York, $5,000.

Furman, New-York, $2,500; Peutonia, $2,500; Traders', Chicago, $2,500; Lloo, $2,500; Abington, Mutual, $2,500; Atlantic, Rhode Island, $2,5b0; Hanover, New-York, $2,500; Farmers', Pennsylvania, $2,500; Hamilton, Canada, $2,500; Reliance, $2,500; Reading, $2,500; Equitable, Rhode Island, $2,500; Fitchburg, Mutual, $2,000; German, Wheeling, $1,500; Manufacturers and Marchants', $1,50b; Boylston, Mutual, $1,000; Albany, New-York, $1,0b0; German, (Furniture,) $1,000.

Placed by E. C. Morse.—German, Pennsylvania, $1,500; Fidelity, Ohio, $2,500; Mount Holly, $1,000; Firemen's, Newark, $2,500; New-York Underwriters', $5,000; Franklin Mutual, $1,5b0; Farmers', Pennsylvania, $2,0b0; Detroit Manufacturers' Mutual, $1,500; Firemen's, Boston, $2,500; Burlington, Iowa, $2,500.

Placed by Curtis Clark.—Packers and Provision Dealers', $2,500; Empire State, $2,50b; Westchester, $3,000; Enterprise, $2,5b0; Jersey City, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Lion, $2,500; Mutual Fire, New-York, $10,000. New-England Shoe and Leather Exchange on furniture and fixtures—London and Liverpool and Globe, $2,500. On building, corner Bedford and Kingston streets—Boylston, Boston, $5,000; London and Liverpool and Globe, $5,000.

The loss of Warren & Blanchard, woolen merchants, 77 Chauncey-street, has been adjusted at $7,000, or a little less than 10 per cent. of their insurance.

The work of clearing away the ruins of the fire is progressing more rapidly to-day, but nothing has as yet been discovered that would give the slightest hint as to the whereabouts of the buried firemen. An interesting computation of the actual cost to the city for fighting the flames and clearing away the débris follows:

Fire apparatus destroyed, $15,00b; fire equipment destroyed, $11,000; funds to the families of the five dead firemen, $16,600; removal of débris and walls, $6,300; refreshments for firemon and police, $2,000; other department property destroyed, $75; miscellaneous losses, $400; total, $48,775.

VENISON MAY BE SOLD.

Attorney General Tabor has rendered an opinion on the venison law, in which he holds that venison killed hotore Nov. 1 may be legally hold in possession or sold up to Dec. 15. In deference to this opinion President Eugene G. Blackford of the Fisheries Commission has telegraphed to the Chief Game and Fish Protector directing him to stop all pending prosecutions of dealers for selling or having venison in their possession.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A board of medicol officers is consist of Lieut. Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon; Major Robert H. White, Surgeon, and Major Washington Matthews, Surgeon, has been ordered to assemble at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, to examine into and report upon the physical condition of First Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, Fourth Cavalry.

Cadets have been appointed to the United States Military Academy as follows: V. B. Newell, Somerset, Eleventh District of Kentucky; S. Bruce Urquhart, South Bend, Thirteenth Indiana; Robert Newell Gaddess, First New-Jersey, and Rogers F. Gardner, Worcester, Tenth Massachusetts, with Stewart A. McCombor, Southridge, as alternate.

Assistant Naval Constructor David W. Taylor has hosh detached from the Cramps' shipbuilding works at Philadelphia and ordered to report to Commodore Sicard in this city, as Recorder of the board organized for the purpose of having general supervision of the new ships of the navy.

Assistant Engineer W. B. Day has been ordered as inspector of steel at Pittsburg, relieving Asslstant Engineer Soden. Arnold, who has been ordered to the Baltimore. Boatswain A. Mack to appear before the Retiring Board.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

Tickets to the Amateur Athletic Union's annual boxing and wrnstling championships, to be held in the Metropolitan Opera House Dec. 10, are in great demand, and the seloes in the Opera House are nearly all disposed of. Tickets can be obtained at the New-York Athletic Club's house, 104 West Fifty-fifth-street, and at the office of the *Sporting Times*. Entries close to-morrow.

The game of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, to be held in the armory, Sixty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, Dec. 11, will probably be very interesting. It is announced that over 800 entries have been received from the athletes of the regiment and athletic clubs and colleges.

The annual games of the Ninth Regiment Athletic Association, announced to take place Dec. 6, at 321 West Twenty-third-street, have been postponed until Dec. 13. Tickets procured for Dec. 6 will be good for Dec. 13.

The final football game for the inter-college championship of Columbia College will be played to-day on the grounds of the 69th and 70th to-morrow, at 2 P. M., in accordance with the

THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT RULES FOR SOUND SIGNALING ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—When the International Marine Conference met to-day Admiral Sir George Nares, Chairman of the Committee on Sound Signals, on which was imposed yesterday the duty of selecting for signals for a vessel not under command, or a vessel engaged in laying or picking up a telegraph cable, reported that the committee had decided to give two new distinct signals for the classes of vessels in the condition alluded to. These signals are: For a ship not under command, and unable to manœuvre as required by these regulations, four short blasts, and for a ship engaged in laying or picking up a cable three prolonged blasts in snccession. After some discussion the recommendations of thn committee were adopted.

The consideration of the other recommendations in the additional report of the Committee on Sound Signals was then continued. The section of the report providing that a vessel wanting a pilot may sound on her fog horn, whistle, or siren three blasts in succession, viz., short, short, long, with intervals of about one second, was laid aside for the present. The committee has recommended that the three short blasts of steamers indicating the course to another shall mean "My engines are going full speed astern," instead of "I am going full speed astern," as provided in the present rules. The change recommended was adopted. The following new articlo to the rules of the road favorably recommended by the committee was adopted:

"Every ship may, if necessary in order to attract attention, in addition to the lights which she is by these regulations required to carry, show a flare-up light, or use any dazzling signal that cannot be mistaken for a distress signal."

Article XXVII. of the rules of the road, as amended by the committee, was then adopted as follows:

ARTICLE XXVII. When a ship is in distress and requires assistance from other ships, or from shore, the following shall be the signals to be used or displayed by her, either together or separately; that is to say:

In the Daytime.—(1) A gun fired at intervals of about a minute; (2) the international code signal of distress indicated by N. C.; (3) the distant signal, consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball; (4) rockets or shells bursting in the air with a loud report and throwing stars of any color or description, fired one at a time, at short intervals; (5) a continnous sounding with any fog signal apparatus.

At Night.—(1) A gun fired at intervals of about a minute; (2) flames on the ship, (as from a burning tar barrel, oil barrel, &c.); (3) rockets or shells, as described in section 31, each throwing stars of a continnous sounding with any fogsignal apparatus.

The conference next considered the proposition in the Sound Signal Committee's report giving a vessel wanting a pilot a special fog signal, which had been laid aside. In this connection the conference considered a proposition to give a pilot vessel wishing to offer her pilotage services a special fog signal for that purpose. Both the propositions were, after some little discussion, adopted. No signals were determined upon, this work being left to the Sound Signal Committee for determinntion and report.

Mr. Goodrich offered a resolntion reciting that in the opinion of the conference it is inexpedient to adopt a course indicating sound signals for fog or thick weather, because, among the other strong reasons presented by the Sound Signal Committee, if such signals were nsed in crowded waters, danger would result from the uncertainty and confusion produced by the multiplicity of signals. The resolution was laid over and ordered printed. The conference then adjourned until Monday next.

CARLTON EXECUTED.

PROBABLY THE LAST MAN TO BE HANGED IN THIS COUNTY.

In the dim, cold light of the early morning yesterday Henry Carlton, a hagsard, armbound murderer, walked slowly ont into the chill air of the Tombs Prison courtyard, and within thirty seconds from the time he stepped under the iron ring dangling from the hideous crosabar above him life had departed from his body. It was an orderly execution, perfect in all its details. Everything had been carefully arranged hours before the man was hanged, and there was no hungling when the time oame for the sxecutioner to perform his dreadful task.

It took hut a few seconds to tie Carlton's feet firmly togotner, to adjust the noose to the dangling rope, faeten the grisly black cap ahout his head, to draw it down over bie face, to shut out the light forever from his eyes. At 7:29½ o'clock to the second the drop fell. Carlton's neck was brokeo, and his death must have been instantaneous and painless. At 7:42 o'clock the body was lifted into a cheap, black coffin, put into a hearse, and taken unattended to the Calvary Cemetery, where it was hurled without any religious ceremony.

Henry Carlton was a dissipated man, a low thief by instinct and inclination. He had served several terms in prison, and on the night of October 27, 1885—some hours after midnight—he and two of his associates brutally attacked an inoffensive man in a saloon at Third-avenue and Thirty-third-street, beat him, and robbed him of an umbrella. Policeman James Brennan was attracted to the place by the man's cries, and, getting the umbrella back, sent its owner home. Carlton and his friends followed the man, and at the very door of his house they caught him and beat him again. Policeman Brennan came running up to the assailants, and he, too, was beaten by Carlton and the other men ran away. Brennan pursued them. He overtook Carlton, and just as he was about to lay his hand on him, the young rascal turned upon him and shot him four times—shot him dead.

Carlton's trial, conviction, sentence, and appeal followed in due order, and last Tuesday Gov. Hill refused to interfere in his behalf. That was the murderer's last hope gone.

Carlton is the last man to be hanend in this county unless the new electric execution law should be declared unconstitutional.

RESCUED SAILORS ARRIVE.

THE STEAMSHIP ATALANTA BRINGS PART OF THE EDITH GODDEN'S CREW.

Chief Officer Cusick and thirteen of the crew of the steamship Edith Godden, which foundered off the Jamaica coast on Nov. 20, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Atalanta from St. Ann's Bay. The Goddon sailed from Montego Bay for this port at 5 P. M. on Nov. 20. She began to leak shortly after leaving Montego, and it is supposed that she struck against some snag or submerged rock while leaving the harbor. At 10 o'clock, when the vessel was fifty miles from Montego Bay, the water began to pour up through the shaft tunnel. It was then found that there were ten feet of water in the hold aft.

The damage had undoubtedly been inflicted in the bottom at that end of the vessel; but there was no time for making an investigation. The ship was abandoned, and Capt. Leogoe ordered his men to lower their boats. They were unable to look after their effects, and, with the exception of the ship's instruments and papers and a portion of the Captain's clothing, little was saved. The night was very dark and the sea was rough. The boats got off from the sinking vessel, and while they were lying to the steamship Bishopsgate,* bound for Montego Bay, came up and took the men out of the boats. The Goddeu went down shortly afterward. The Bishopsgate remained by the vessel until she sank.

The rescuing vessel reached Montego Bay the following morning. Capt. Leogoe's homo was in Jamaica, and with several of the crew he remained upon the island. The others were sent on to the New-York Central Consul at Montego. The Godden was valued at $60,000, and was partially insured. Theoargo, which consisted of 10,000 bunches of bananas and 60 bags of coffee, was valued at $8,000 and was insured.

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATION.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant of the Health Department read a paper that bristled with facts and figures before the Academy of Medicine at 12 West Thirty-first-street last nvoning. The burden of the doctor's facts and figures went to show that much good had resulted to the city in the collaboration of the Health Board and the Committee of the Academy which had been appointed two sears ago to assist the department with its advice and experience. In contagious diseases, he said, the benefits of the joint work were more especially noticeable, as no less than 32,153 roome and been fumigated during the past year. He referred to the new crematory being built at the Willard Parker Hospital as a "disinfecting laundry," and called attention to the necessity for facilities for the treatment of contagious diseases among wealthy patients and strangers visiting the city, especially as it might be a matter of great importance during the continuance of the World's Fair in 1892.

A BOOM IN GRAIN CHARTERS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—The most active day's business in grain chartors in the history of this port was that done yesterday. Nine steamships were chartered to load full cargoes of grain to Cork for orders in tho months of January, February, and March. The total charters call for over 80,000 quarters, or about 650,000 bushels of grain.

Independent of these full cargoes, berth room for 24,000 quarters was taken, making the total business of the day foot up over 832,000 bushels of grain to be shipped in the months mentioned. These figures are largely increased by previous charters and charters yet to be made.

There has been unusual activity, not only in vessels for grain, but in the general cargo business.

RACING AT GUTTENBERG

SAM MORSE AT LONG ODDS WINS IN FAST TIME.

BELWOOD HAS AN EASY VICTORY IN THE RAILROAD HANDICAP—FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL IN FOUR RACES.

The excellent programme of seven races offered by the Hudson County Jockey Club yesterday had the effect of drawing out a large attendance, despite the threatening aspect of the weather. The fields were very large in four of the events, no less than fourteen horses going the journey. Only six races were decided, the seventh being declared off on account of darkness. Had any one but Mr. Caldwell held the flag, it is a question whether more than one would not have been declared off.

One of the features of the epert was the performanos of the two-year-old Sam Morse in the third race, he running six furlongs and a half in the fast time of 1:22¾, which is within three-quarters of a second of the record made by the filly Reclara on Aug. 16 last at Brighton Beach. Sam Morse was an outsidar in the betting, his closing price being 10 to 1. King Crab and Bradford carried all the money of the talent, but Sam Morse made a runaway race, winning handily. Bradford and King Crab, the favorites, finished second and third respectively.

Belwood, the favorite, won the Railroad Handicap in the easiest kind of a manner. Hamlet leading to the head of the stretch. Bergen then let out a link on the favorite, and won easily under a pull.

Thirteen two-year-old maidens started in the first race. The public's choice, Belle Kennedy, led all the way and won after a driving finish with Bradford second and Bergen third on Sir Modred, a 20 to 1 shot. Bradford was the favorite

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 5:

John F. B. Smyth, by order of the executor, sold the five-story stone-front-apartment house, with lot 25 by 76 by 26.3 by 68.1, 306 West 47th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 8th-av., for $23,000, to L. Harman; also, at public auction, disposed of the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.8, 154 East 92d-st., south side, east of Lexington-av., for $10,200, to J. W. Foster.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the executor, sold the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, 327 West 58th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 8th-av., for $29,400, to L. Donahue; also D. H. Ward, Esq., referee, disposed of the two-story frame factory, with lot 30.4 by 217 by 30 by 222, 460 3d-av., west side, 93.4 feet north of 31st-st., for $42,000, to Louis Lese.

L. J. & I. Philips, in partition, Emanuel Blumenstiel, Esq., referee, sold the two and three story brick buildings, with two lots, each 20.9 by about 50, 50 and 52 Hester-st., southeast corner of Ludlow-st., for $51,700, to Annie Jacobs; two-story and six-story brick buildings, with lot 26.4 by 100, 146 Clinton-st., east side, 75 feet south of Broome-st., sold for $24,400, to same purchaser; five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, 150 Clinton-st., east side, 150 feet north of Grand-st., sold for $41,200, to H. Josepha, and three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100, 153 Broome-st., south side, 68.9 feet east of Attorney-st., sold for $11,000, to same purchaser.

James C. Lalor, foreclosure decree, Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., referee, sold two four-story brick dwellings, with lots each 18 by 100.11, 32 and 38 West 97th-st., south side, 293 feet west of 8th-av., for $69,100, to John R. Roohford, and similar house, with lot 18 by 100.11, 42 West 97th-st., west of 8th-av., for $20,600, to Frederick Van Tine.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale of the dwellings, with lots, 17, 19, 25, and 27 West 82d-st., west of 5th-av., was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

116th-st., s. s., 462 ft. w. of Pleasant-av., 18.7x100.8; Hugh Curry to Alice Stothart..... $10,000

154th-st., n. s., corner of New-av., 24.11x94.6; Byron S. Cotes and wife to Bernard S. Levy..... 1

106th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100; Bernard S. Levy and wife to Byron S. Cotes..... 25,000

5th-av., e. s., 50.11 ft. n. of 114th-st., 50x100; Eugene S. Ives, referee, to Warren H. Smith..... 18,000

Interior lot, 77 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 77.6 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 40.6x30; Jacob Schmitt and wife to Morris K. Jesup..... 8,500

Rivington-st., n. s., 222.6 ft. w. of Cannon-st., 17x70; Morris K. Jesup and wife to Jacob Schmitt..... 8,000

59th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Thomas P. Payne and wife to Charles A. Sheln..... 1

Houston-st., 30 West; Isaac Cohen and wife to Levi Jacobs..... 1

134th-st., 227 West; John H. McKee and wife to Mary L. Silo..... 43,000

4th-st., s. s. corner of Greene-st., 25x81.10; Henry Brash and wife to Louis Sachs and another..... 45,000

5th-av., n. w. corner of 135th-st., 26x99.11x irregular; John W. Hansen and wife to Andrew T. Judge..... 15,000

102d-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100.11; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Louis Weil and another..... 19,500

Madison-av., n. e. corner of 125th-st., 72.8x99.11; Jeremiah P. Murphy to John F. Pimmer..... 1

2d-av., e. s. corner of 50th-st., 21x50; James E. Martin and wife to Henry B. Stein..... 1

Hester-st., 70; Joseph Weinstein and wife to Harris Rosen and another..... 24,500

103d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 37.8x100.11; Albert Blake and wife to Elizabeth A. P. Smith..... 55,000

129th-st., n. s., 147.1 ft. e. of 11th-av., 47.11x99.11; Richard Fitzpatrick and wife to Michael J. Scanlan..... 1

Washington-av., s. s., 143 ft. n. of 166th-st., 25x100; Benjamin W. Burnet to William Morlang..... 2,425

Washington-av., e. s., 118 ft. n. of 166th-st., 25x100; same to Philip Kohler..... 2,425

136th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x150; George W. Cheney and wife to Adam Neidlinger..... 18,000

Washington-place, 9; Elka Neumberg and others to Louis Sachs..... 40,000

84th-st., 245 East; Benjamin F. Carpenter and wife to Peter Freese..... 1

240th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x79; Marcus Sharps, executor, to Janetto Markorville..... 1

Robbins-av., 330; Franz Bocbert to Bertha Bochert..... 1

Same property; Louis C. Bochert and wife to Franz Bochert..... 1

82d-st., n. s., 267 ft. w. of 8th-av., 28x102.2; George A. Heggerty and wife to Silas S. Packard..... 38,000

127th-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x99.11; Cornelius W. Van Voorhis to John Cornwell..... 1

127th-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 21x99.11; John Cornwell, Jr., and wife to Edward Oppenheim and another..... 11,125

11th-av., s. e. corner of 25th-st., 100x98; Alfred H. Smith and wife to Isabella S. Hongh..... 100

Same property; same to Alice Smith..... 100

Same property; same to Ida S. Chatworthy..... 100

Same property; same to Augusta S. Patrick..... 100

127th-st., s. s., 310 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x99.11; John Gallagher to William Margerin..... 13,500

Union-av., e. s., corner of Cambroling-st. or av., 25x147; Louisa J. Morgan and another to Gustav E. Branckhoff..... 16,050

102d-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100.11; John B. Smith and wife to Benedict Aklein..... 19,500

South William-st. and 35 Stone-st.; Richard T. Pettit and wife to Mayer Kahn..... 1

Broome-st., 102; Rose Cohen and another to Emma C. Koster..... 10,850

87th-st., n. s., 153.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x100.8; Eleanor Snyder to Caroline L. G. Scott..... 17,000

Washington-av., s. s., 162 ft. e. of 175th-st., 54x120; George F. Laogbein, referee, to Simon Adler and another..... 7,100

56th-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100; Arthur J. Scanlan and wife to John McFee..... 9,000

122d-st., n. s., 101.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 14x100.11; same to John McFee..... 9,000

128th-st., s. s., 153 ft. w. of 2d-av., 52x99.11; John Meyer to Arthur J. Scanlan..... 46,000

129th-st., n. s., 147 ft. e. of 11th-av., 47.1x99.11; Michael J. Scanlan to Hannah Fitzpatrick..... 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOUR HIGH CLASS PRIVATE DWELLINGS ON 92D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS. Sizes, 25, 24, and 23 feet in width. OPEN DAILY, EXCEPTING SUNDAYS. MCCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Builders. Office 384 Park-av., near 53d-st.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop 20-foot-front dwellings, with dining-room extension, in the neighborhood of the Windsor; especially fine interiors; best workmanship; only $38,000. Nos. 41 and 43 West 75th-st.; always open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

ONE OF THE VERY FINEST AND LARGEST west-side dwellings in the market now open for inspection; fronts a Manhattan-square and overlooks Central Park; No. 42 West 77th-st. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

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THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

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ALL THINGS CONSIDERED, the best bargains in real estate are at FLORIDA DeLand and Lake Helen. Homes, lots, and orange groves in DeLAND. Blocks and lots of fond of all sizes in DeLAND. Orange groves, all sizes and ages, in the DeLAND-BELEN tract for sale. Terms to suit purchasers. Send for Florida papers and circulars to H. A. DELAND, Fairport, N. Y.

I shall be at A. M. BAKER'S, 422 Fifth-av., cor. 37th-st., New-York City, until Thursday evening, Dec. 6. Please call on me there if you wish full information about Florida. H. A. DELAND.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO LET, ONLY 10 minutes from City Hall, New-York; all improvements; elevators, steam heat; first-class neighborhood; cars "East End" and Fulton-ferry. Rents from $25 to $35. Apply to Architect Engineer, on premises, 78 Bergen-st., Brooklyn. RANDOLPH, No. 8 Murray-st., New-York, or 78 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

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THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY AND basement house, 55 West 83d-st.; in good order; decorated; pantry extension; excellent neighborhood; near Central Park and conveniant to elevated station; rent reduced. Apply on premises or at 29 Nassau-st., Room 58.

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UNIQUE HOUSE, SUPERBLY DECORated and furnished; never offered; for winter or year; rent low to acceptable party. BELLAMY & WINANS, 659 5th-av.

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FURNISHED.

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SAN CARLO,
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New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.
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Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
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Late manager Navarro Building.

TRINITY APARTMENTS, 90TH TO 91ST st., 9th-av.—Choice steam-heated apartments for small families; all large rooms and bath; $32 50 to $50. HENRY J. CARR, 1,549 9th-av.

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EXTRA LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., about 37x100, to rent at moderate rental. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 64 Cedar-st.

ATTRACTIVE STORES ON 9TH-AV., FOR druggist, shoe dealer, tailor, or fancy groceries. HENRY J. CARR, 1,549 9th-av.

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WITH THROUGH TICKETS.
REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF INDIANA, Thursday, Dec. 12, 12 noon.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Th. D.19, 6:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier, Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to ALEX. McBEATH & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 59 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*Teutonic, D.11, 7:30 A.M. |*Aoriatic, Jan. 1.
Germanic, Dec. 18, 2 P.M. |*Celtic, Jan. 8.
Britannic, Dec. 25, 8:30 A.M. |Germanic, Jan. 15.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $35 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut-st.
J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Circassia, Dec. 7, noon. |Ancharia, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
Ethiopia, Dec. 14, 10 A. M. |Devonia, Dec. 28, 10 A. M.
Cabin to GLASGOW, DERRY, or LIVERPOOL, $45 and $55. Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE VIA AZORES.
Boat route to Algiers and coast of Morocco.
TO FAYAL, FLORES, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.
S. S. VICTORIA, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
Cabin to Azores, $65 to $80; Med't Ports, $80 to $120.
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CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Etruria, Dec. 7, 5:30 A.M. | Etruria, Jan. 4, 2 P. M.
Anrania, Dec. 14, 9:30 A.M. | Gallia, Jan. 11, 8 A. M.
Umbria, Dec. 21, 3 P.M. | Umbria, Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
Servia, Dec. 28, 10 A.M. | Servia, Jan. 25, 9 A. M.
Cabin, $80, $90, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Dec. 10, 6:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Saturday, Dec. 14, noon
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Dec. 24, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Dec. 31, 12:30 P. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Jan. 7, 5 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Werra, Sat., Dec. 7, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Wed., Dec. 18, 2 P. M.
Saale, Wed., Dec. 11, 8 A.M. | Lahn, W., Dec. 25, 8 A.M.
Eme, Sat., Dec. 14, 9 A.M. | Aller, W., Jan. 1, 2 P. M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, 1st cabin, $80 and upward, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., Dec. 11, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Dec. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ROME.....Wed., Dec. 25, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Jan. 1, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Dec. 7, 4:30 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Collier, Sat., Dec. 14, 9 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Frangeul, Sat., Dec. 21, 4 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
NEWPORT.....Sails Tuesday, Dec. 10, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts., FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CHINA.....Sails Thursday, Dec. 26, 2 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Gen. Supt.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah.
at 3 P. M. from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Smith, Frt., Dec. 6.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catharine, Sat., Dec. 7.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Mon., Dec. 9.
NARCISSE, Capt. Crowell, Wed., Dec. 11.
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Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-ninth of 1 per cent. Office, 317 Broadway, Room 38. Open daily, 9 o'clock at night or on before the day of sailing, premium may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
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CHARLESTON, S.C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA POINTS, THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot Roosevelt-st.) at 3 P. M.
HONDURAS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Dec. 6.
YEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., Dec. 9.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Wed., Dec. 11.
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Dec. 13.
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-tenth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. Eger, G.E.A.G.S.P.P. Line, 319 B'way, N. Y.

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All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Staterooms at 5, 7, 120, 253, 255, 257, 261, 287, 303, 305, 394 Broadway, and the Windsor, 8th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

THE TURF.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.—EVERY DAY this week.—Six races, commencing at 1:30 P. M. Thirty minutes from New-York by special trains via Erie R. R. direct to grand stand leaving foot Chambers-st. at 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1 P. M., and five minutes earlier foot 23d-st. AN EXTRA SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Chambers-st. at 1:30, 2d-st. 2:30 at track in time for five races. Round trip, including admission to grand stand, $1. Trains leave for New-York immediately after races.
C. V. SAS, Secy. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB.—SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 1 P. M. SPECIAL RACE TRAINS via Central R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty-st., at 12 M., 1 and 1:20. Round trip tickets, including admission to grand stand, 40 cents.
H. D. McILVAINE, Secy. P. J. DWYER, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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COMPANION.—By a respectable lady as companion in private family; good seamstress; speaks four principal languages; best city references. Call at 312 East 38th-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or wait on lady or children; best city reference from last employer. Address M. E., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Protestant; lived in first-class families; best city reference. Call at 31 East 39th-st., present employer's, Mr. Seely.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl; assist with washing or any other work; willing and obliging; best reference; in private family. Call at 109 West 41st-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant young woman in private family; best city references. Address, care of Mrs Thomas, 39 Jane-st.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—First-class; willing to assist in waiting; in private family; best city references. Address M., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city references; last employer can be seen. Address Advertiser, 835 6th-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent young woman; assist with washing; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in small family; best personal reference. Call, for two days, at 7 Winthrop-place, present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving the city desires a place for her chambermaid; has lived four years with her. Apply at 202 Madison-av., for two days.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl; seven years' best city reference. Call at 434 West 52d-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH OTHER Work.—Soon at present employer's, 112 East 87th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR DO Welting Alone.—By competent girl; personal reference. Call at 130 West 19th-st., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young, woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 1,074 3d-av.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; would help with Cother work, or day's work; city reference; city or country. Call at 241 West 30th-st.; ring twice.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; one as good cook; soups, meats, desserts, and thorough baker; will do coarse washing; other as waitress or do chamberwork and welting; understands silver and salads; first-class city references; employer can be seen; city or country. Call at 128 West 33d-st.

COOK.—First-class; by a woman; understands French, English, and American cooking; get up dinner parties; to private family; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent young Protestant woman as first-class cook; over six years' best city references; will be highly recommended. Address Cook, care of Mrs. Hunter, 347 West 43d-st.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class family cook; understands all branches American cooking, French and English dishes, soups, game, pastry, ices, &c.; best city reference. Call at 242 East 42d-st., parlor floor, back.

COOK, &c.—By competent person as cook and laundress in private family; American preferred; city reference. Address A. H., Box 141 554 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as first-class cook and laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Call 149 West 51st-st., store.

COOK.—First-class; boning, larding, entrées, soups, all kinds fancy cooking; by day, week, or month; best city reference; city or country. Call or address J. L., 159 west 33d-st., third floor.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; three years' references from last place. Call at 426 East 20th-st., two flights.

COOK.—First-class; by a French person by the month or day in private family; do every description of pastry; first-class city reference. Address Constance, 163 West 32d-st.

COOK.—Understands all sorts of family cooking; soups, meats, desserts; excellent baker; long experience; city reference. Call or address 417 East 25th-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron; in private family; good city reference. Address M., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By smart young cook; best city reference; in private family; no objection to washing; last lady can be seen. Address M. K., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—Fifteen years' reference from last place. Call at present employer's Thursday, between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at 337 Lexington-av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as a first-class cook; willing and obliging. Call or address 111 West 26th-st., second bell.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By young girl in private family; best city reference. Call at 229 West 20th-st., two flights.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook; city or country; first-class city references. Call at 693 8th-av.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a private American family; thoroughly understands her business; good references. Call at 225 East 39th-st.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her cook, whom she can well recommend; no cards. Call at 128 East 19th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; day or month; wages, $25. Address Cook, Box 143 554 3d-av.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; city or country; will assist with washing; good reference. Call at 218 West 29th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By English Protestant woman as excellent cook and baker; no objections to country. Address New Eagle, Box 140 554 3d-av.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook; assist in washing; city reference. Call at 159 West 33d-st., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By smart young woman to go out by the day; is a good laundress or to clean; good city reference. Address B., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a girl; assist a laundress a few days in the week; best city reference. Inquire at 374 7th-av., candy store.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French-German person as dressmaker for machine or hand work. Address L. M., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by day; terms, $2; understands all kinds of evening and latter-day dressmaking. Address A. L., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a young girl, German, with a private family as governess or nurse. Address G. S., 26 State-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do housework; is a good cook and laundress; city or country; city reference. Call or address M. O. B., 204 West 22d-st., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; good plain cook; good washer and ironer, in private family. Call at 224 West 32d-st., first bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Canadian girl for housework or chamberwork or waiting in small private family; good reference. Call at 235 East 29th-st., first floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By young American girl; do general housework, or as chambermaid and take care of children in private family; best city reference. Call at 141 West 52d-st., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By North German Protestant girl; is good cook and laundress; city or country. Call at 301 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do general housework; is a good baker; willing and obliging. Call at 507 West 44th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By a genteel American girl; quiet and neat in appearance; thoroughly understands her duties; is a good packer, &c.; is willing to assist with chamberwork; six years' city reference. Address M., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced lady's maid; is French; good seamstress and packer. Address N. Y., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; good packer; fine needlework; best city reference. Address, by letter, Martha, 162 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with children; two years' city reference from last place. Address K. L., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French maid; Ladies's travel through Europe; highest travel; good references. Address H. C., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as an excellent laundress in private family; best city reference. Address D. E., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; large family; best city references. Call or address Mrs. Treide, 568 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Address A. L., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress in private family; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID OR NURSE.—By a competent French person as maid or nurse to growing children; good seamstress; good city reference. Address Louise, 162 West 32d-st.

MAID.—By North German girl as maid or seamstress to growing children; speaks German. Address G. D., 239 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess from Paris; certificated; good seamstress. Call at 75 Lexington-av., present employer's.

NURSE.—By reliable person as competent infant's nurse; understands bringing child up on bottle; four years' best city reference. Address K. R., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a woman; experienced infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge at night; bring up on bottle; city references; some bloeir. Address M. N., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By Scotch Protestant, capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; many years' experience in care of infants; best city reference. Address C. S., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman; competent nurse; three years' city reference. Call at 254 6th-av.

NURSE.—By an experienced person as nurse and seamstress; best city reference; seen until engaged. Call at 468 2d-av., second floor, front.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant as competent seamstress and nurse; kind to children; best city reference; employer can be seen; willing to assist with chamberwork or waiting. Address S. S., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; understands dressmaking; will wait on a lady; willing to assist with chamberwork; excellent city reference. Address M. M., 106 West 42d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates; good buttonhole maker; neat hand sewer. Address S., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

UPHOLSTRESS. — By French woman; understands altering, making slip covers, curtains, and portières, mantel boards, &c.; best references. Address M. T., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman in small private family; thoroughly understands waiting and carving; best reference; no objection to country. Call at 100 West 28th-st., three flights.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress; private family; best city references; wages not less than $18. Address M. O., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—In private family; by young woman; thoroughly understands her business; assist with chamberwork; best city reference; city or country. Call at 156 West 35d-st., third floor.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; fully competent; long experience; best city reference. Address Miss P., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—In the country; good city references. Address M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; best city reference. Address M. L., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress or parlormaid in private family; first-class city reference. Call at 468 2d-av.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman, washing and ironing at her home or go out by the day; nine years' best reference from her last place. Call, three days, Mrs. B. Hart, 221 East 47th-st., first floor, back.

WASHING.—For private families or single gentlemen; thoroughly understands her work; 15 years' reference to present employer. Call at 327 Lexington-av.

MALES.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—An experienced, competent bookkeeper and cashier with best city references is open for engagement from Jan. 1. Address B. H., Post Office Box 2,119.

BUTLER.—By experienced young Englishman; aged 28; can call Saturday afternoon; wages, $40; understands care and setting of wines; expert silver cleaner and safe packer; perfectly sober; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. Address Corefni, Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; English; first-class references; town or country; good valet where second man or parlormaid is kept. Address Butler, 270 4th-av.

BUTLER.—By competent Frenchman, lately engaged; can take charge of dining room; willing and obliging. Address A. P., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English, with first-class references, seeks a situation where second man or parlormaid is kept; total abstainer. Address Beta, 254 West 36th-st.

BUTLER.—By an experienced English butler; city or country; has excellent city references. Address E. M. R., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young colored man; good city references. Address H. J., care of Mrs. Ford, 151 West 26th-st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By a Swiss with good references. Address E. Lambelet, care Deunan & Co., 140 East 14th-st.

BUTLER.—By a newly-landed French butler, 36 years old, is a private family; best of references. Call or address J. Bonnecaze, 348 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant man; married; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; good, careful, stylish driver; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; first-class references from last and former employers; city or country. Call or address B., 121 West 51st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL.—By single man; understands care of horses, carriages, and harness, which my last employer can certify, who can be seen in city; willing to go to country; can milk; tend furnace if required. Address E., 192 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Just disengaged; thoroughly understands his business; single; Protestant; neat appearance; temperate; good city driver; best city reference from last and former employers. Call or address G. Cowan, 446 West 48th-st.

COACHMAN.—Scotch Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class city reference; city or country. Call or address William, 29 East 36th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; 10 years' first-class city references; will be found strictly sober, willing, and obliging; last and former employers can be consulted. Call or address Young, 210 East 45th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By single young man; understands his business; sober and honest; good driver; city or country; best city references; can be seen. Address F. G., Box 332 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable young man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; can furnish first-class city references. Call or address M. C., 235 5th-av., care of London Harness Agency.

COACHMAN.—By single man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing and obliging; good city reference; last employer can be seen. Call or address Coachman, 102 West 40th-st., in harness store.

COACHMAN.—By young man from the country as coachman or groom; town or country; has good reference; can be well recommended in the city. Address P. L., Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; 17 years' best city reference; married. Address M. L., 243 4th-av., harness store.

FIREMAN.—By young man, licensed, as assistant engineer or fireman; five years' experience; first-class reference; can take care of dynamo. Call or address Cuddy, 213 East 28th-st.

SECOND MAN AND FOOTMAN.—By a young man of good appearance, with nearly three years' reference; last employer can be

MORE OF THAT DREDGING

CHIEF ENGINEER GREENE AS A WITNESS.

HE INVITES A FULL INVESTIGATION OF HIS CAREER IN THE DOCK DEPARTMENT—TREASURER'S ORDERS.

Chief Engineer Greene of the Dock Department testified before the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday. He made a capital witness. After his examination he said that he got the impression from the questions asked him that there was a suspicion as to his efficiency and integrity. His reputation had never been assailed before, and he invited the fullest investigation. He was willing to leave his professional work in the department to the judgment of any two reputable experts.

Mr. Greene said he was appointed in July, 1875, to succeed Gen. Grahnm. Since then his salary had been increased from $5,500 to $6,000. He had been a practical civil engineer for thirty years.

At the time he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Dock Department the city owned four dredges, eighteen small scows, and three tugs. The city continued to do its own dredging until July, 1877. The Commissioners then decided that it would be more economical to have the dredging done by contract. It was quite possible that the Union Dredging Company began doing work for the department with the city's plant in 1877. The company probably had the unanimous consent of the board. Between 1877 and 1881 the company was paid as high as $1 35 per cubic yard for crib work and as low as 15 cents per cubic yard for mud work.

Before the arrangement was made with the company the cost of dredging was estimated. He thought it was about 30 cents per cubic yard for mud. When the department made the arrangement with the Union Dredging Company the terms were the best that could be obtained. In 1885 the company reduced the cost of mud dredging to 20 cents, in accordance with the understanding of 1881. The company offered to take the city's plant and relieve the city of fixed charges for maintaining the plant. The company agreed to a reduction in its bills of 2 cents for mud work and 10 cents for crib work.

He could not estimate the company's profits. He had not made an estimate as to the cost of dredging in a dozen years. He did not know how the city's dredges came to be inventoried in the annual report of the department at $15,000. He should say that since 1877 the Union Dredging Company had done three-fourths of all the dredging for the city. They have been paid for it about $1,500,000, and taken most of the dredged material to sea in the city's scows.

Mr. Greene said the contract of 1881 between the Union Dredging Company and the Dock Department on a basis of $1 35 for crib and 30 cents for mud work was for no definite length of time. The rate was always regarded as too high, and the company was persuaded to give easier terms. In 1886 the price was reduced to a basis of $1 and 20 cents. There was no agreement, but a resolution by the board.

Mr. Greene said he could not tell the cost of dredging to-day. He thought if the Union Dredging Company did work in one year amounting to $175,000, they may have cleared $20,000. They might have made 2 or 3 cents profit per yard for dredging mud. When the company got $215,000 out of the City Treasury, under the thirty-cent agreement, their profits were at this estimate $85,000 or thereabout.

Mr. Greene said that Treasurer's orders were made out in the department for no other reason than to facilitate payments to contractors. It was the only reason he could give why the orders were given to the Union Dredging Company for work at West Washington Market. In the latter part of October it was reported to the department that the company had overrun their orders for work at the piers and had four thousand cubic yards. The company put in a bill for payment. He did not question the claim and made out a requisition on the Commissioners for a Treasurer's order to cover the amount. He neglected, on account of the pressure of business, to explain the Commissioners with the circumstances of the claim. There was no question that the company had dredged 4,000 cubic yards extra, and the claim was just. He considered Surveyor Thompson and Supervisor McClay responsible for the overrun.

Dredging at Washington Market has been stopped within two days by Mr. Greene's orders. It was done because the Treasurer's orders had been exhausted. It was impossible for Mr. Greene to tell how many thousand cubic yards remain to be dredged at Washington Market. He thought there might be from three to six months' work between the bulkhead and pier line.

Mr. Greene said the Union Dredging Company had done work for the city and private parties at the same time, and the bills were paid by the city after the department had exacted a promise from the private interest benefited to make good its share. Dredging on joint account was done at the oyster basin. He did not know that James W. Boyle had failed or neglected to pay his share, and the bill had been sent to the office of the Corporation Counsel for collection.

Mr. Greene said he did not believe the sworn testimony of Thomas McMahon that the Union Dredging Company had defrauded the city. He finally admitted, however, that there was a possibility that the story might be true, as the department relied on the loyalty of the Surveyor and Inspectors.

Mr. Greene agreed with Surveyor Thompson that it would be a good thing for the city to do its own dredging, provided the dredging was regular. It was possible that the dredging would be regular for years to come. He thought the Union Company would continue to do work for the city so long as Treasurer's orders were forthcoming. Mr. Greene said he did not think Surveyor Thompson had testified with accuracy in regard to the way dredging is estimated. He created a wrong impression when he used the word "guessed." "Estimated" would have been more appropriate.

Commissioner Barker showed Mr. Greene Treasurer's order No. 13,096, attached to the bill of the Union Dredging Company of June 3, 1889, for work done at the foot of Fulton-street, North River. The requisition called for the dredging of 20,000 yards. The bill showed the company had dredged 5,794 cubic yards. Under this item was this: "Estimated balance in place to be dredged 14,206 cubic yards." This made the full 20,000 yards ordered and the bill was for the full amount. Mr. Greene could not tell how the estimate was made.

The chief engineer said it was true that he sat beside President Post at all meetings of the Board. He did it to answer questions and make suggestions. He had sat beside other Presidents in the department. He never considered that he ran the board. As to the complaint that the department had bought lumber from Dexter E. Hunter and others which was not up to first-class standards, Mr. Greene admitted it was true. He bought the lumber because it was in the interest of the city, not because there was any deal with the sellers. The lumber was useful for certain kinds of work. The market price was about $26 and the department paid about $23.

The sea wall being built along the water front extends about seven and a half miles. It has cost between $230 and $235 per foot. Mr. Greene said he had supervised the construction of that part which had settled. He expected it to settle in places, owing to the peculiar character of the soil, and the plans were drawn with the calculation that the settlements would range from two to three feet in two or three years. The Corporation Counsel tried to find out the names of the contractors who are supplying the granite blocks for the sea wall. Mr. Greene could only remember the name of one. It was Purse or Pierce. He is now filling an order for $20,000. The engineer knew nothing about the contractor beyond the fact that he was the lowest bidder and had lived up to his contract.

Mr. Greene denied that there had been any discrimination against Adams & Morrie on the Harlem River, their bulkhead being constructed on plans of the department under its general supervision, but the fact that it collapsed was due, in the opinion of Mr. Greene, to the faulty work of the contractor.

The sea wall at Fiftieth-street is being out through for a sewer outlet. But Mr. Greene did not regard the fact as indicative of an engineering mistake. Before that section of the wall was finished he got from the Department of Public Works maps showing sewer openings. This street did not have one.

Mr. Greene admitted that he had several men in his bureau who were appointed laborers and assigned for clerical duty. He had trained them for the work, and they had subsequently passed the required civil service examination.

After Mr. Greene's address to the Commissioners of Accounts to the effect that he courted a full investigation of his affairs for the sake of his good name, it was agreed that the investigation he asked should be made when the Commissioners were ready.

President Loomis of the Union Dredging Company was permitted to formally contradict the testimony of the witness, McMahon. McMahon, he said, was discharged by the company for drunkenness and was never an engineer or Captain. President Loomis was willing to swear that his company never got more than its just deserts from the city. In reply to the Corporation Counsel, he said he came to this city years ago without a dredging plant, and yet had done work for the city since then aggregating $1,500,000.

"You just landed here with nothing, made a deal with the Dock Board to use the city's plant, and have been dredging merrily along ever since; is that it?" asked Mr. Clark.

"Yes, I dredged merrily along until this investigation was begun. Now, our dredges are idle and we are not making a dollar."

"Yes," said Mr. Clark, "as near as I can figure your company has invested about $20,000 for a plant, after using up the city's plant, and has taken from the City Treasury at least $1,100,000. Isn't that about it?"

Counsel for the dredging company said the capital was $40,000. Mr. Clark asked President Loomis what he had paid for the dredge India.

"Forty-five thousand dollars," was the reply.

"Why do you inventory it now at $10,000?"

"That is our business; the machine isn't worth that lying idle."

The hearing was adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

An anonymous printed letter was circulated through the city yesterday, in which the Dock Department investigation was characterized as a farce. One of the letters was shown in the Commissioners of Accounts. They said they would give considerable to detect its author.

THE LINOLEUM QUESTION.

ARBITRARY TREATMENT OF IMPORTERS BY THE OFFICIALS.

The pernicious example set by the "Dry Goods Cabinet" when they preonred their protégés positions in the Appraiser's stores to arbitrarily advance the invoice prices of importations, so as to overcome the foreign competition under which their industry was languishing, has been followed by the American manufacturers of linoleum. The protective tariff on this class of merchandise is 40 per cent. ad valorem, and since the article has come into extensive use several factories have been established in this country. From the beginning of its manufacture, several years ago, there have been large quantities imported from Scotland and England.

Until about July 1 last there was no question among customs officials but that the goods were invoiced at their market values in the places of production, as is required by law. But about that time, which was the period of greatest activity of the Plummer, Armuidown, McLean & Co. combine, the Assistant Appraiser, E. A. Brown, began to increase the invoice values of importations in several cases by from 50 to 120 per cent., such increases carrying with them penalties for undervaluation, and together amounting to many thousands of dollars. In the case of one firm alone they amounted to over $15,000.

When the importers called for reappraisements, General Appraiser Donald McLean, instead of submitting to the Collector the names of disinterested persons who were familiar with the values of such property in the places of production for appointment as merchant appraisers, sent down the names of American manufacturers whose interests were opposed to those of the importers, and who were not versed in foreign valuations. These men, as could only be expected, construed every piece of evidence in their own favor and sided with the General Appraiser in putting up the values to figures which would prohibit importations and secure them a monopoly of the American market. The evidence presented by the importers was deliberately disregarded for this purpose, and an arbitrary gauge, invented by one of the American manufacturers, was used to determine the grades of the merchandise. If a roll of linoleum would not easily fit the gauge thus arbitrarily made for the quality indicated by its price, it was unhesitatingly declared to be of the next anperior quality and was valued accordingly.

This treatment the importers protested against as unjust, unlawful, and arbitrary, but Secretary Windom referred their protest back to Collector Erhardt, who referred it to Appraiser Cooper, who referred it to General Appraiser McLean, who reported, quite naturally, that his action had been lawful, just, and according to the facts. The importers applied for a reopening of the cases, so that they might present further evidence from the foreign markets, and this application is still pending. In the meantime a reappraisement of a late invoice has been had, involving all the issues contained in the original cases, but the importers were in these cases so fortified with evidence from the places of production of the goods that the General Appraiser was compelled to confirm the invoice prices.

In so doing he had to go back completely on his action in the former cases, which was ample evidence of its injustice. Another such case came up yesterday, upon the application of T. J. Kenney & Co. for a reappraisement. John Sloane, an American manufacturer, was again the merchant appraiser, and his bias was revealed in the rejection of some of the evidence presented by the importers, simply because he was not personally acquainted with the person whose affidavit was presented. On this account the importers asked and obtained leave to present further evidence, and the matter was adjourned until January to afford them time to do so.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT'S SCHEME.

HE WANTS TO HEAD A FEDERAL COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION.

Emigration Commissioner Stephenson does not believe that the commission of which he is a member will last much longer. For some time past there have been rumors to the effect that a strong attempt was to be made this Winter to get a bill through Congress placing the whole matter of immigration under a Federal commission. When the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was in New-York, some weeks ago, he investigated the workings of the present commission. He was non-committal in public as to his opinion on the matter, but it was given out upon good authority that he had in private stated that the present commission had outlived its usefulness, and that a Federal commission should be appointed.

There have been a number of conflicts of authority of late between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Collector of the Port as to which of the two powers was the proper one to decide whether certain immigrants were liable to become public charges. And while the struggle was still at its height came the announcement that John L. Davenport was in Washington striving to put through Congress a bill that would place the matter in the hands of a Federal commission. The bill which Mr. Davenport is trying to have made a law was, it is said, submitted to a number of prominent Republicans of this city and received their approval.

Mr. Stephenson says that he has not seen the bill, but he understands that it is of a very sweeping nature. It has been reported that it provides for a Chief Commissioner who is to have his headquarters in New-York, and who is to have entire control of the patronage here, and for minor Commissioners at ports of lesser importance along the Atlantic coast. There are to be no ex officio members of the commission. The decision of the Commissioner at New-York is to be final. It further provides for the acquisition of the Ward's Island property now under the control of the present commission. "If the bill becomes a law," said Mr. Stephenson, "I think that Mr. Davenport will be made the New-York Commissioner. His eagerness to push the bill would seem to indicate that he has been slated for the office. I am quite willing to go out. In fact, in 1883 I tried to get a bill passed turning a Federal commission, but I believe that it was killed in the committee room."

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS SHOWN BY EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS.

A visit to the immense establishment of Edward Ridley & Sons, 309-321 Grand-street, will more than repay the shopper in quest of novelties in the line of dry and fancy goods and Christmas gifts. Toys, games, and dolls are found in delightful plenty. There are books, fancy jewelry, and the more substantial and staple goods for the older people. In fact, there are beautiful things of all grades and prices, and hard, indeed, to suit must he the shopper who cannot find some advantageous bargain.

The toy department in the basement of the building is filled with those articles which cause the youth to dream of robust old Santa Claus and his pack. Wagons, sleighs, bicycles, rocking horses, games, guns, musical instruments, mechanical toys, tea sets for little girls, automatic banks—all these and many more are found there for sale. The first floor is largely devoted to a fine line of staple goods. Besides these there are to be seen a choice line of fancy cushions and bottles, breast sets, jewel and handkerchief cases, fine, smoking sets, &c.

Books, Christmas cards, dainty-looking, but dangerous to the peace of mind of the holiday shopper; writing tablets, and albums in satin and plush, are to be seen on the second floor in abundance, but it is on the floor above that the children delight to linger and feast their eyes on the sight. Dolls of every grade, size, and description are on all sides. They run up to the utmost lifelike "Mrs. McGinty" who, when properly wound up, knits socks and placidly winks at the onlookers.

Some of the choicest novelties are in the crockery department in the shape of liquor sets, Crown Devon vases, Tepliz ware, beautiful in decoration and grotesque in design, and the gnomes from "Rip Van Winkle" in bisque.

THEY WANT TO BE MARSHAL.

Something has happened during the last few days to stir up the men who want to succeed Charles M. Stafford as United States Marshal in Brooklyn, and the candidates, Robert Fielding and Frederick Coehen, have been flying around town like chickens on a hot gridiron. They have buttonholed every politician in the county, and each claims to have the support of every man of consequence connected with the Republican machine. It is supposed that the renewal of activity was caused by the publication of the ridiculous charges against Marshal Stafford, and the hope that these allegations will cause his removal.

The complaint of exorbitant charges in connection with the case of a libeled vessel is now before a referee in a civil suit, and it is unlikely that President Harrison would remove Mr. Stafford pending a verdict in the case. It was some news, brought from Washington by Naval Officer Willis that set Coehen and Fielding to work. It leaked out yesterday that John Y. McKane has been trying to have "Dan" Lake appointed Marshal. Lake, it will be remembered, is the Democratic renegade who, while holding an office to which he was elected by Democratic votes, was nominated by the Republicans for Supervisor at Large, and was buried under a big plurality. His job as County Auditor expires with the present month, hence his desire to succeed Stafford. His chances are regarded as very slim.

THE NEW PRISON LAW.

SUPERINTENDENT LATHROP THINKS IT A SUCCESS.

Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons, was in this city yesterday. He had a difficult office to administer ever since he was appointed, owing largely to the frequent and unreasonable changes in the law. But he nevertheless keeps his temper and looks prosperous under it all. He said to a TIMES representative yesterday:

"We have been very busy this Summer getting the prisoners to work under the new law, which went into force last June. It has been a somewhat difficult task, since the law provides that the 'total number of prisoners employed at one time in manufacturing one kind of goods, which are manufactured elsewhere in the State, shall not exceed 5 per centum of the number of all persons within the State employed in the manufacture of the same kind of goods.'

"The law also provides that 'not more than 100 prisoners shall be employed in all the prisons of the State in the manufacture of stoves and iron hollow ware, and not more than 100 prisoners shall be employed in all the prisons of the State in the manufacture of boots and shoes.' These restrictions have made it necessary to introduce new industries, but we have made good headway. Of the 3,700 convicts now in the three State prisons less than 500 are at present idle. These are divided among the prisons."

"What has been the nature of the difficulties encountered?"

"Well, men with whom we dealt before the Yates law stopped work have been slow to return to us. They have apparently felt that there was great uncertainty in prison labor. The Legislature was likely to interfere and stop work at almost any time. They could not calculate on the future. The prisoners, too, lost muscle and vigor during the period of idleness, and it has taken some time to accustom them to steady work again. But things are going on well. We have over one hundred men at hollow-ware, and over one hundred at boots and shoes, and besides are making considerable clothing, and doing much other work. At the Clinton Prison, the chief occupation is making overalls. You would be interested to visit one of our prisons. The men work so well that, except for their striped clothing, there would be nothing to suggest that they are not earning $2 50 a day each."

"Are any of them learning trades?"

"Yes, it is expected that many of the men will master trades, so as to be able to make a good living for themselves when discharged."

"What is done with the 500 idle men?"

"They are marched about the yards for exercise. They get about two hours of this marching each morning and two hours in the afternoon."

"Do you anticipate being able to employ all the convicts at profitable industries under the present law?"

"Yes," Gen. Lathrop replied, "we shall offer a time. The law is very well if let alone. I hope the Legislature will not change it. Prisoners cannot be employed at so good advantage financially as they could be if there were not so many restrictions. But I think they can all be employed and earn something and not compete injuriously with outside labor. I believe the labor organizations and all others are fairly well satisfied with the present law, and it should stand."

"What is being done toward classifying the prisoners into three grades as the law provides?"

"The Wardens have been instructed to carry out the law in this respect, but have not gone very far as yet. I noticed that THE TIMES said something on this subject recently. The fact is that only one man has yet been received at the prison at Auburn under the law for an indeterminate period. But we shall give the matter full attention and carry out the law in all respects."

"Do you expect great advantage to the younger prisoners from the proposed classifications?"

"I am not informed about that. We have not many incorrigible prisoners, I think. The most of them are capable of improvement. What effect classification may have I do not know. It was adopted at the Elmira Reformatory a few years ago, and I believe has worked well. That is managed by Superintendent Brockway under a local board, and is not in charge of the State Superintendent of Prisons."

"Under the present system in the State prisons do convicts communicate with each other?"

"Communication is forbidden, but when men are marching in the lock step, each with a hand on the shoulder of the man in front of him, they no doubt speak to each other."

"Do men take their meals in their cells?"

"At Sing Sing and Auburn the men take their breakfasts and dinners at a mess table. The evening meal is taken in the cells. At Clinton all meals are taken in the cells."

"How about the proposed removal of the Sing Sing Prison?"

"I have nothing to do with that," was the reply. "The prison is not in very bad condition, and though showing some of the marks of age is not the oldest of the prisons. We have none too much prison room. We came very near occupying the new ground left vacant, and should have done so had certain trustees been made. It will be necessary to have larger prison accommodations at an early day."

MONEY FOR THE MUSEUM.

NO POWER TO FORCE THE INSTITUTION TO OPEN ON SUNDAY.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday took up the matter of granting to the American Museum of Natural History the $400,000 appropriated for the museum's new wing. It was practically decided to make the grant without regard to any conditions as to keeping the Museum open on Sunday.

When the Board of Estimate was first asked for this money Mayor Grant tried to fix the matter so that the result should depend on the institution opening its doors on Sunday. The question was referred to the Corporation Counsel, who reported that the Board of Estimate had no power to exact such a condition. The board therefore decided that it had no power to enforce the Sunday condition, but there is an understanding with Morris K. Jesup that the Museum shall continue to be kept open on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, and that another evening a week shall be added if practicable.

The matter will come up for final settlement at the next meeting of the board.

FRANKFURTERS ON STREET STANDS.

The fascinating and ferruginous frankfurter has enlarged its sphere of pernicious activity this Winter and may now be daily seen exposed for sale along the busy thoroughfares away down town. Snugly tucked in an oblate spheroidal roll, with its rich brown breast showing against the crisp yellow crust, it can be bought for from 1 to 5 cents, according to the location of the stand, the greenness of the vendor, or the number of pennies actually possessed by the intending purchaser.

The Italian contingent that was successively deprived of its monkey and hand organ is responsible for the influx of sausage stands, and it hopes, by treating the frankfurter tenderly, and keeping out of the clutches of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to make enough American coin to repay it for the loss imposed by the recent decision of the Municipal Board of Aldermen.

The tempting and filling brown-skinned delicacies may be procured either fried, baked, or broiled, and they are cooked to order before the eyes of the reckless purchasers.

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, or rapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also results from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for catarrh, which it cures by eradicating from the blood the impurity which causes and promotes this disease. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

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DIAMONDS.

PRECIOUS STONES. GEMS A SPECIALTY. DIAMOND JEWELRY. WATCHES, &c. NO. 27 JOHN-ST.

HELPING THE DEFORMED.

THE PAST YEAR'S WORK OF THE NEW-YORK ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.

The large dormitory of the New-York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital at 126 East Fifty-ninth-street was fragrant with flowers and bright with the happy smiles of some two-score convalescent little patients yesterday afternoon, when the ladies and gentlemen who have labored for a decade to foster this deserving charity assembled there to hold their annual meeting.

On one of the cots in the corner sat, propped up with pillows, a little fellow whose limbs were incased in steel braces, and he crowed his delight in having a reserved seat that commanded a view of the brilliant company, among whom were these: Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, Miss Anna Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mr. Henry L. Slote, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Kernochan, Miss E. C. Whitney, Mrs. Henry Munn, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Loyal Farragut, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. William Robison, Mr. William Bliss, Mrs. E. J. Woolsey, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carpenter, Mr. C. H. Marshall, Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold Gray, Miss J. F. Tuckerman, Mrs. James T. Leavitt, Mrs. Isaac Bronson, Mrs. Robert W. Chapin, and Miss C. Furniss.

In the absence in Europe of the President, Mr. Howard Potter, Mr. Oscar E. Schmidt, the Vice President of the Board of Trustees, opened the proceedings with a brief résumé of the work of the dispensary. He appealed for aid to extend the work of the dispensary by the erection of additional buildings in which it might be carried on. He then called on Miss J. F. Tuckerman, the Secretary of the Board of Supervisors, for her report, which dwelt principally on the great need of extending the work of the dispensary. The report of Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, the surgeon in charge, which followed, went into the details of what had been accomplished during the past year. Dr. Shaffer deplored the fact that the hospital facilities were so circumscribed as to render it impossible to treat all the deserving cases that were presented, and he said that larger hospital facilities and twice the number of free beds were needed.

Dr. John T. Metcalfe delivered an address on the development and growth of the practice of orthopedy. The Rev. Dr. John W. Brown of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church brought the proceedings to a close with an address and benediction. Later the little patients had a feast all to themselves in the refectory, and the Supervisors and their visitors made a tour of the house.

During the year just closed there were treated 1,804 patients, the largest number ever recorded in the history of the institution. Of these 140 were discharged cured, 147 were discharged relieved, 8 were sent away for neglect, 1 was discharged as incurable, 33 died, 148 were not treated, and 1,327 were continued to next year. During the year 9,170 visits were made at the dispensary by patients, and 1,695 visits were made at the homes of patients by the outdoor visiting surgeon, a total of 10,865 visits for the year.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Henry E. Abbey and Charles F. Chatterton will start for Chicago to-night to be present at the opening of the Auditorium by the Patti Opera Company next Monday evening. Marcus Mayer remains here to see the opening of the Gaiety Company at the Broadway next Tuesday, after which he will join his chief in Chicago. The opening of the Auditorium by Mr. Abbey's company is to be a grand social as well as musical event. President Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Vice President Morton and Mrs. Morton, First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson and Mrs. Clarkson, Miss Wanamaker, and Private Secretary Halford will leave Washington for Chicago to-night to be present on the occasion.

It is whispered in theatrical circles that usually make very correct guesses that J. K. Emmett, "Our Fritz," is to be the financial backer of the new "De Wolf Hopper Comic Opera Company" next season. Mme. Cottrelly of the McCaull Company was in the city yesterday. She reported that, with the exception of Hopper and Manager Stevens, none of the McCaull people had signified any intention to desert the Colonel, and said that three names of capable managers were anxious to take the position resigned by Mr. Stevens, were being considered. The McCaull Company, Mme. Cottrelly says, will continue, but it will not sing in New-York next Summer. She left on her return trip to Chicago last evening.

The figurehead of the vessel on which the Government claim which suggested Mr. Lloyd's play, "The Senator," was based, is now on view at the Maritime Exhibition being held in Boston. Mr. Crane has gazed longingly at it several times, estimating its value as an advertisement for the play. But as it is Government property, it is beyond his grasp.

Since the opening night at Niblo's the performance of "Kajanka" has been materially improved, and as now presented the tricks and transformations work smoothly. The attendance is the largest seen in the theatre this season, the big auditorium being packed at every performance.

"The Shadows of a Great City" will be presented at the Windsor next week, with elaborate scenic and mechanical effects, and a cast including Miss Annie Ward Tiffany, Rose Tiffany, and John Marshall.

The cast of "Herminie; or, the Cross of Gold," which will be seen at the Star Theatre next Monday night, includes William Redmond as Sergeant Paul Durand, Mrs. Thomas Barry as Herminie, Dan Wiley as Baron Philippe Labarre, a German spy; George W. Neville as Pablo, W. R. Ogden as Victor Durand, E. L. Duane as Fabyan, George Sleter as Antoine Duval, a physician; William King as Delaroche, Miss Fanny Barry Sprague as Germain, and Miss Dolly Kline as Estelle Duval. The play is said to tell an interesting story of the Franco-German war. Next Monday will witness the return of Miss Barry to the stage, where she was for a time the leading lady of the Wallack company.

A NEW CITY CLUB.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The Renwick Club was incorporated yesterday to promote social entertainment and have a clubhouse in New-York City. The Trustees are: Charles E. Sturges, Edward N. Hill, Wallace C. Goffe, George Lockwood, Charles T. Lunt, Alexander G. Cabns, Edward W. Bitchings, Louis Ferguson, James H. Hulme, and Thomas E. Gibbs.

HEADACHE, BACKACHE, TOOTHACHE, and all other aches cured by SALVATION OIL. 25 cents.

Everybody's remedy is what they call Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Price only 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF a slight irritation of the throat. BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Genuine have A. H. B. on each drop. —*Advertisement.*

Diamonds.

Gold and Silver Jewelry, Porcelains, Clocks, Bronzes, Watches, Silverware

For Table and Toilet.

Buyers are reminded that stocks in every department are now at their fullest, the main importations and the domestic productions for this season having arrived, and that purchases for the holidays, which can be made with greater convenience now than later in the season, will be held for delivery until wanted.

Theodore B. Starr,

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Strictly Pure Linen Only.

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"THE LINEN STORE," 54 AND 56 WEST 23D-ST.

A ROUGH PASSAGE.

THE STEAMSHIP TEUTONIC SLIGHTLY DETAINED BY HEAVY SEAS.

The White Star steamship Teutonic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, was detained somewhat by severe weather. Westerly storms prevailed the greater portion of the voyage. On Nov. 30 the gale was severe, with high head seas. On Dec. 2 it blew violently, and a very heavy head sea was running. The ship was obliged to dive into the head seas and her decks were flooded a number of times; but there was no accident. The passengers were obliged to remain below during the storm. Owing to the severity of the gale, the day's run of the Teutonic was only 305 miles.

Among the passengers on the Teutonic were Pountney Bigelow and family, the Hon. George Duncan and family, Count John Good, Major J. H. Brohanan, E. H. Van Ingen, the Rev. M. J. Fleming, David Forbes, Thomas G. Blackstock, Dr. H. A. Hildreth, Capt. J. Atkinson, the Rev. Warren W. Wulsh, J. R. Roosevelt and family, H. W. Wykehnm Perry, Ogden Mills, Dr. B. S. Keaton, Capt. McKinstry, and C. J. de Murrietta.

The Westernland from Antwerp, the Moravia, from Hamburg, and several other steamships also arrived yesterday and reported having encountered strong westerly gales and high head seas, which delayed each of them.

Capt. Turnbull of the brig Echo, which arrived last evening from St. John, N. B., reports that on Nov. 28, when off Mount Desert, the vessel was caught in a terrific southeasterly gale with high seas. The waves made a complete breach over the decks, sweeping overboard 3,000 feet of lumber which had been secured there. The mainboom was carried away and other damage was inflicted.

FAVORED BY THE ALDERMEN.

THEY GIVE THEIR CONSENT TO A NEW CROSS-TOWN ROAD.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen made a report yesterday on the application of the Metropolitan and Cross-Town Railroad Company to operate a surface road from river to river. Upon this report the Aldermen voted to give their consent to the company. Messrs. Rinckhoff, Gunther, David Barry, Gregory, and Morris, a majority of the Railroad Committee, signed the report, but Aldermen Fitzsimons and Storm did not sign it.

On Chairman Rinckhoff's motion the report was adopted. Vice President Fitzsimons was excused from voting. His reason for taking this course was the same that led him to refuse to sign the report of the committee. The proposed route is through Waverley-place, and as this is so narrow one of the property owners there objected. Mr. Storm was not present when the vote was taken.

The report primly recommends that the consent of the board be granted to the company to construct and operate a surface road through these streets: Beginning at Grand-Street Ferry, running through East-street, Delancey, the Bowery, Spring-street, South Fifth-avenue, West Fourth and Macdonnal streets, Waverley-place, Bank-street, Greenwich-avenue; a single track along West Thirteenth-street, Horatio-street, and Eighth-avenue; then double tracks along Thirteenth-street to Thirty-second-st.

The statute under which the consent is given provides that the franchise shall be sold at auction to the highest bidder, which shall be an incorporated railway company, agreeing to give the largest percentage a year of its gross receipts to the city.

THE NEW BROOKLYN ELEVATED.

The petition for a commission to lay out the route of another elevated railroad in Brooklyn was presented to Mayor Chapin yesterday by Henry J. Cullen, Jr. As usual, the names signed to the petition give no hint as to the identity of the backers of the road, but the present Union Elevated is believed to be interested in the new venture.

The idea is to have the new road begin at Greenwood and Fifth-avenue, the terminus of the present Union Elevated, and extend to Third-avenue, and through that thoroughfare to Fort Hamilton in one direction and to the South Brooklyn ferries in the other. The charter of the present "dummy" road on Third-avenue expires in a few years and the proposed elevated road will take its place.

DIRECTORY OF SELECTED NAMES.

The Metropolitan Directory of Selected Names for 1890 has just been issued by the Trow City Directory Company. It has been prepared with great care, and the company believes it to be absolutely correct. It contains 130,142 names and addresses of householders in New-York and Brooklyn and cities and villages in New-Jersey, on Long Island and Staten Island, and in Westchester and Rockland Counties. Society ladies making out their visiting lists will find this Directory of great assistance. Retail dealers can learn from it the names of well-to-do persons residing within twenty-five miles of this city and thus make known the wares they have to sell. The Directory is sent to any address for $6.

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THE NEW QUININE.



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Bad case of malaria. Kaskine cured me.—J. D. Bird, B. A., Chemist Maryland Agricultural College.

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The Overcoats are beauties. They fit superbly, are on the latest lines, and are to be had at from $15 to $30.

Our assortment of Ulsters, Great Coats, and heavy Cape Coats for severe weather is the most complete and reasonable in the city.

Before selecting a Suit elsewhere, remember we make you to measure a stylish Suit at prices little, if any, more than "Ready-made" prices.

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$4 25 DOUBLE-SOLED

SHOES, IN CONGRESS, LACE, AND BUTTON, ARE THE MOST SERVICEABLE OF ANY AND GOOD ENOUGH FOR ANYBODY. WE ALSO KEEP SHOES OF FINER GRADES, WHICH WE SELL AT $5 AND $6 AND UP TO $10. OUR STOCK OF HAND-SEWED SHOES IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY; WE MANUFACTURE AND SELL HAND-SEWED FOOTWEAR FOR MEN AND BOYS EXCLUSIVELY.

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AT $8.75.

Coats made from these goods at the regular prices would cost from $14.00 to $18.00.

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FURNITURE

To reduce stock previous to our annual inventory in January, liberal price reductions have been made on all lines. These desirous of securing Extraordinary Values in Reliable Furniture of every description should not miss this opportunity.

Holiday Presents.

Never before has such a variety of useful, elegant, and substantial articles, suitable for Presents, been seen under one roof. Over 5,000 different pieces of Furniture and B

THE VASTNESS OF BRAZIL

ITS GEOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

THE GREATEST OF REPUBLICS IN POINT OF TERRITORY—ITS PROVINCES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

Within a few days reports will be received from Brazil giving the details of the revolutionary movement. To enable the readers of these reports to understand their purport and meaning it is necessary that they should have a more accurate idea of the geographical and political conditions of the country, generally speaking, than is usually found in the books to which recourse may be had in our libraries, and which it is practically impossible to find in any of the books of current circulation.

In my visits to the chief Brazilian cities I was struck with nothing so much as with the difficulty one encountered in securing statistical data and in finding books either great or small which contained information that a serious investigator of either political, financial, or commercial questions would most wish to encounter.

So far as geographical Brazil is concerned, the best book now extant is one published by Brockhaus in Leipsic, in 1889, written by M. T. Alves Norueira, entitled "Cnmpendio de Geographia e Chorographia do Brazil." And so far as concerne the form of government which has just been abandoned, I know nothing which summarizes it so well as the annual chapters in the "Statesman's Year Book." Although the book has now become somewhat post dated, the chapter on Brazil in Gallenga's "South America" is ona of the most vainable single chapters I know of, and is fnil of interest as summarizing the conditions of the government looking toward a future possicle republic.

Tha vastnass of the Brazilian territory is too little appreciated. It is as large as the entire territory of the United States, provided Alaska be not taken into consideration. It has a coast line of 4,000 miles; from Pernambuco to its Andean frontier is some 2,400 miles. This vast territory has been estimated to be about one-fifteenth of the surface of the earth not covered by water. When this vastness is fully realized and when it is remembered that the country is much in the position that the United States was in immediately after the Lonissnia purchase, or say, at any time prior to the construction of the great tranecontinental railroads; that as between thickly populated points there existed almost impassable mountains or forests of unconceivable depth and almost impenetrable extent; that North and South Brazil have between them absointely nothing in common except their langnage; that there are no railroads whatever which traverse the country throughout its length in any direction; that the telegraph system has been little developed; and that coastwise commerce even is as yet very incompletely developed, it will be realized how difficult of establishment a cohesive federal republic will he; and that the great danger which attends the present enterprise is the breaking up of Brazil into a nnmber of republics.

Any one who is familiar with the great coast cities discovers very early that not only their own particular interest takes precedence of all other leterests, but thut so far as Pará, Pernambnco, Bahia, and San Panlo are concerned, the people in these places all resented the great centralization of interest at the national capital. The feeling for provincial antonomy, which is one that save the Imperial Government much trouble during the years of its existence, is very strong, and may lead to the establishmeut of a nnmber of independent States. On the other haud, the bonds of traditiou and langnage may he sufficiently strong to hold all toxether, and ultimately weld them into a single immeuse federation. The great question is, who is in control of the movement in the different provincial capitals?

If the Church were really an organism full of vitality and vigor, with complete and perfect co-operation among all the members of the hierarchy, thie also would be conducive to the maintenance of Republican forms, now so in the fact. In Brazil, the Church, as it is in all South American countries, is in large measure a mere dependency of the State. We should at all times avoid falling into the error that anywhere in South Amsrica the Church enjoys the immunities from State interference which it possesses in the United States. Only such persons can hecome Bishops as are satisfactory to and meet with the approval of State annorities. As between the different diocesee there is no very strong common interest. The influence of the Church is confined almost exclusively to the poorer and ignorant classes. And the press, which is very much below the level of the press of our greatest cities here and in Europe, is nevertheless quite on a plane with the average provincial press of the world, ie the largest equator and is almost entirely unemancipated from the influence of the Church. There are 12 Archdioceses, with 38 Dioceses and 3 Bishops and 1 Archbishop. And these divisione are, generally speaking, coterminous with one or more provinces, so that they do not conetitute in any practical sesse cross divisions with the political divisions of the country.

In order to get a more complete and accurate view of the vastness of the Brazilian territory the provinces should be taken up in their order, it being borne in mind that the whole territory is in extent some three millions and a quarter of English square miles.

Let us begin with the province of the Amazonas, which lies at the headwaters of the Amazon, on either side of the river, from the Rio Negro west to the Pernvian frontier. Its area is 1,897,020 kilometers, or somewhat over 753,000 square miles, which is equivalent to one-fifth of the territory of all Europe; or say which is equal to all of France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Its population, estimated at 100,000 inhabitants. Manáos, with 6,000 inhabitants, is its largest city. There are two towns of 4,000 inhabitants, one of 2,500, and three or four of 1,000 each. Manáos is the capital, standing at the junction of the Rio Negro and the Amazon. The principal business of the place is in rubber, cacao, sarsaparilla, tonca beans, and nnts. Regular lines of steamers run up the river from Pará to Manáos. In fact, the river is navigable as far as Manáos by ocean steamers, and from Manáos smaller steamers run up the river as far as the Peruvian frontier. It would be hopeless to find that the Amazon and its tribntaries constitute a system of naviasble rivers in all over 24,000 miles in length, or say as long as the circnmference of the earth.

The province of Pará lies on either side of the Amazon from the Rio Negro down to the sea. The territory is 1,149,712 square kilometers, or say 412,000 square miles, which is equal to France, Spain, and Portugal in size. The population is between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants. Its capital, Pará, or Belem, as it is called by the Brazilians, has a population estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000. It is the next largest city in Camata, with 5,000 inhabitants. Tapajez, with 4,000 inhabitants, is the only other large town of this great region. Pará is the natural outlet for the entire Amazon Valley, and consequently a large commercial centre. It exports all of the products of the Amazon, rnther being its chief item of exportation.

Now, following down the long coast line for 4,000 miles you find immediately south of Pará the province of Maranhao, now known as Maranhao in the interior at points as far as the Tocantina River, with a territory of 459,884 equare kilometers, or say about 141,000 square miles, or about five times as much ground as is covered by the kingdom of Portugal. Maranhao, or Sao Luiz, is its chief city, with about 35,000 inhabitants. This city has a good port, the channels of which are now, however, filling rapidly. It used to he a very important mercantile centre, as being the point of distribution for the Amazon Valley, from which position it has, however, been ousted by Pará. As a consequence during recent years the population has been ehrinking and all eignes of activity and buetle have departed from this once energetic centre. The entire province is; little more than a continnation of the Amazon Valley. Its population has approximately half a million people. Its chief products are cotton and sugar. Cotton is only one really important city, the capital, in the entire province.

Next below Maranhao is Pianhy, with a territory of 301,797 square kilometere, or say 81,776 square miles, which is a little less than the British Isles in size. The entire province that we begin to find foothills of the great central range which extende nerth and south parallel with the Brazilian coast from Cape Seo Roque to the southern houndary. The population is not quite a quarter of a million. It has one town of 10,000 inhabitants and another of 8,000, with little or no commerce of any importance. Ceara, with 1,358,238 inhabitants, immediately north of Pernambnco. This is a little triangular province of 204,150 eqnare kilometers, say, 40,000 square miles, with a population of three-quarters of a million. Here for the first time we find cultivation of coffee on a fairly large scale, cotton and sugar being also among the chief products. The country is very fertile, but has of recent years suffered terribly from drought, so much so that the Brazilian Government, to meet the demands of the starving population, has moved the Cearenses in large bodies into Pará and Amazonas, where they are treated as immigrants, and where the natural Government, together with the provincial Governments of the Amazon Valley, offer not only immediate assistance, hnt large ultimate inducements.

Rio Grande do Norte has about 20,000 square miles; is aconn the size of Greece and has a population of 269,000. This, also, is a cotton and sugar country. Its largest city is Natal, of 12,000 inhabitants.

Parahiba do Norte is about the size of Scotland. Its physical conditions are practically the same as those of Ceara and Rio Grande do Norte; low land, rising gradual'y from the sea to the mountain summits, more than two-thirds of which belong to the monntainous and rolling. It has a population of about 483,000, Parahiba, the chief city, having only 15,000 inhabitants. Its principal products, like those of its neighbors to the north, are sugar and cotton.

Pernambuco, which is one of the most flourishing provinces, has a territory about one and two-thirds times as large as Portugal. It is not usually realized that this point is only a few days' sail from the African coast, and that for many years the trade for the coas which is in a great measure for the cane got into

Brazil. It has a population of 1,014,000. It produces sugar, coffee, cotton, and tobacco. The city of Recife is estimated to contain about 130,000 inhabitants, and is a thriving, cosmopolitan, and wealthy place.

Alagoas has 58,491 square kilometers, or a little over 22,000 square miles—say, two-thirds the size of Portugal. The best part of the little territory has an alluvial soil, which yields sugar, cotton, and tobacco. It has an estimated population of 397,400. Its two largest cities have 10,000 each.

Sergipe is about tha size of Denmark, and is the smallest of all the Brazilian provinces. It has a population of 211,000, and is also a cotton and sugar country. Ite capital has a population of 6,000.

Bahia is one of the most important of the Brazilian provinces, its chief city having oee of the finest harbors on the entire coast. It is about three times the size of England, a rolling country, with great valleys and high mountains. The city of Bahia has 140,000 inhabitants. It is the centre of a very active business. The American and many European steamers put in at this port, as they also do at the port of Pernambnco. This is the province whiun supplies Brazil with the greater part of its tobacco. It has important salt mines. It yields a considerable crop of sugar and cotton and is ono of the centres of intellectual and political activity in the State.

Espirito Santo is a little smaller than Switzerland, running back from the sea to the maritime chain of mountains. It has also a sugar, coffee, and cotton belt. It has no large cities, its largest having but 5,000 inhabitants; the population of the whole province being only 100,000.

Rio de Janeiro is a little larger than Holland and Belgium. It has a populatiou of 938,000. Its capital is the city of Nichteroy, with 20,000 inhabitants. Campos is the next most important city, which has 20,000 inhabitants also. Sugar, coffee, and wood, constitute the agricultural staples of the province. Valença has 10,000 inhabitants. There are no other places which deserve to be called cities.

Monicipio Nentro corresponds to our District of Colemula. It is independent of any of the provinces, the national capital, Rio de Janeiro, being its great city. The city of Rio is variously estimated as having a populatiou of 359,000 to 500,000.

San Paulo, lying still to the south and along the coast, is to-day the most active, progressive, and energetic of all the provinces. It has a population of about 1,100,000. It is about as large as all Italy. Here coffee is king. The city of Sae Paulo, of 50,000 inhabitants, is the capital, and is a very liberal and modern city, its market and streets having all the movement and activity that are to be found in a great centre like Bounos Ayres. Santos, with 14,000 inhabitants, is its seaport. Campinas, only a few years ago, had 12,000 inhabitants. The yellow fever of last Winter virtnally depopnated the place. There are several cities with a population of shout 5,000.

Parana is about as large as Sweden, or five times as large as Switzerland. The population is about 200,000. Its principal product is coffee, next to which is Paraguay tea. It has no large cities whatever.

Santa Catharina is about the size of Scotland; it has 200,000 inhnbitants. Desterro, its capital, has 8,000 inhabitants. It has no other large city, the largest having not more than 2,000 inhabitants.

Rio Grande do Sul is, say, eight times as large as Belgium. It has nearly a million population. Porto Alegre, its chief city, has 40,000 inhabitants. Pelopas has 10,000 inhabitants. And after that there are no large towns. This is one of the most flourishing of the southern provinces, having a fine seaboard on the border. These provinces cover the whole coast line.

Lyiog in the interior back of Bahia and Rio do Norte, and north of San Paulo, is Minas Geraes, which is larger than France and Switzerland, with a population of 2,500,000. Its capital, Ouro Preto, has 20,000 inhabitants. There are a nnmber of cities of from 6,000 to 8,000 inhabitants. The population is scattered thinly throughout the entire province. This is not only one of the richest aricultural countries in the world, hut a country of great mineral wealth, being the aurifernus region of Brazil, and also including the diamond mines from which much wealth has been taken during the last and early part of this century. This is, like San Paulo, the great coffee centre.

Back of this, and beyond the central coast range, lies Goyaz, which is eight times as large as Portugal. This is usually considered as the heart of Brazil. Its population is most thinly scattered and does not number over 200,000. We have placed ourselves back again in the rich and cotton regions. Its largest town, Goyaz, has only 9,000 souls. The next largest has only 3,000.

Beyond this, again, lies one of the greatest of all, the Matto Grosso, which is practically an interior forest. It is as large as France and Spain combined. Its population is estimated at only 72,000. Its largest town has only 12,000 inhabitants. It is practically an unknown country.

These provinces together, with all of their physical differences, running from the great salubrious country of the Amazon into high mountain plateaus, crossed and recrossed by great mountain ranges, with almost every kind of climate and temperature, thinly populated, with no roads more than two or three hundred miles into the interior, with no system of highways whatever connecting one part of the country with another—so that it is impossible, for instance, to pass up laed from Rio to the mouth of the Amazon without undertaking a jonrney which would require months for its completion and involve all manner of dangers and hardships—have now become the home of the most heterogeneous race in territorial size it is only exceeded by the British Empire, by Russie, China, and the United States. Of its population of, approximately, 13,000,000, 51½ per cent. are males, 48½ females. These figures, however, do not leoinde an estimated 600,000 of indigenous tribes. The great country was freed in August, 1888, by the passage of a law abolishing slavery, and on Nov. 15, 1889, a year ago, had 12,000 inhabitants. The population is of the most mixed possible kind. By the last census, the white population was given as 4,000,000, whom only 2,000,000 or 246, nowever, were entered as pure blood Portnguese. Probahly 4,000,000 of the inhabitaute are full-blooded Africans, and the remainder a mixed race of every possible shade of color.

Systematic national education has been only slightly developed. The illiteracy of the population is estimated at 80 per cent. The common people throughout the country live mainly upon jerked beef and manioca, this latter being flour made from the root of the manioca plant, which grows everywhere throughout the empire. Indian corn is raised in large quantities for home consumption in all of the provinces. It is also planted on a particularly large scale in the south. The most important crop for the nation from the point of view of international trade is coffee. The average annual production of the coffee belt is somewhat over 40,000,000 kilogrammes, which is somewhat more than half of the entire coffee production of the world.

Sngarcane can be cultivated in all of the bottom lande and cotton as well. In some of the provinces, particularly Bahia, St. Paulo, Pará, and Minas Geraes, tobacco grows wild. In the south—St. Panlo and Rio Grande no Sul—grape culture has become an important industry.

In Southern Brazil cattle raising is also a widely extended occnpation. It is said that there are sometimes as much as 5,000,000 head of cattle in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Horse and mule raising also receives much attention. The country is extraordinarily rich in its mineral wealth, although the mining belt has scarcely been explored. Iron exists in large quantities in the south. Coal and lignite is to be found in all the countries traversed by the mountains. Salt is found in many parts of the country, and much is not imported from abroad, particularly all the salt for table use, is made from the sea water.

The aggregate length of Brazil's railways is only 7,062 kilometers. She has only 10,292 kilometers of telegraphic lines. Her mercantile marine is insignificant, consisting of only a few vessels engaged in general ocean trade, and 1,600 small coasters. Her external commerce, for the year 1887 was approximately $105,000,000 of imports and $132,000,000 of exports. For the last four years the inter-provincial trade has averaged $65,000,000.

There are 8,851 schools, with 285,000 students; twenty secular colleges and lyceums, and nine religious seminaries. There are eleven theological schools and two facnlties) of law. At Rio there is an academy of fine arts, a conservatory of music, a commercial institute, and a Portuguese library. At Bahia there is a school of arts; at Minas Geraes a school of mines. There are military schools at Rio Janeiro and at Porto Delegua, and a military school as well at Rio. These figures differ somewhat from those in the Statesman's Year Book, and are taken from Nogueira.

Such, in short, is the country it is sought to govern in the future by purely republican institutions. Under the Emperor the electornte numbered about two hundred thonsand. With an educational qualification it will, nnder the republic, be about 1,000,000. The changes in the form of government need not necessarily be violent. The Emperor steps aside, a President or Dictator takes his place. The same people who have heretofore directed the destinies of the nation will continue hereafter to direct it. The body of great national leaders being the same to-day as yesterday. The electorate will be somewhat enlarged, bnt the direction of the affairs of the country will remain in the hands of the same governing class. The provinces will become, in all probability, States, corresponding to the States of our Union, with a danger constantly threatening the national integrity because of the vast distances which separate the provincial centres from each other and the looseness of the tie which binds the provinces together, for want of a wider extension, a more extended inter-provincial commerce, and the absence of means of intercourse and communication.

The Brazilian army does not nnmber more than 13,500 men. This is its nominal strength on a peace footing. Tha war footing of the army was 32,000. The navy coetains eeveral modern war vessels. Its nina iron-clads, with its cruisers, gunpoats, torpedoes, and eighteen gunboats, are manned by 5,788 officers and men, including marines.

The national debt at the beginning of this year was about £102,776,100, which incindes the internal and the external debt, and the paper money, of which latter there is about $135,000,000 in circulation. This does not incinde provincial debts, which have been freely incnrred during the past twn or three years. The annnal budget for national purposes averages 150,000,000 of milreis, or say $75,000,000. For many years past there has been a steady annual deficit, ranging all the way from $4,000,000 to $10,000,000. Heavy export and import taxes are levied for account of the national and provincial Governments, these two taxes being the chief sources of revenue, the total rate of taxation, either for export or import of any given class of goods, not necessarily being the same in any two provinces, because of differences in provincial laws.

Of the railway lines referred to, the State owns 10, of which about 1,444 miles have been opened. The chief of these is the Dom Pedro, which runs out from Rio. These 10 State lines cost about £9,600,000—say $48,000,000—and yield a net revenue of about 3½ per cent on their cost. Most of the railroads are built with Government guarantees of interest on the capital, the rate being variously 6 and 7 per cent. The entire telegraph system of the country, with the exception of the cable lines, is under control of the Government. There are only 170 telegraphic stations in the country. The postal system is undeveloped. Of the 13,630,287 letters which went through the Post Office last year, more than half came from the national capital. The parcels post carried only a little over 1,000,000 packages.

The presentation of these data should afford a basis for a more intelligent study of the news which will come to us of what has actually occnrred in the country of which a concise description has here been sought to be given. The Emperor has once said: "If I were not Emperor I should prefer to be a school teacher. I know of no greater, nobler mission than that which directs young intelligences and prepares men for the future." It is to be doubted whether the Emperor, having ceased to be such, will become a school teacher, but it is not to be doubted that the future of Brazil is really in the hands of the school teachers nevertheless.

WILLIAM M. IVINS.

THE CRITICISM IS UNJUST.

SAYS DR. WHITE OF THE YALE MEN'S FAULTFINDING.

Dr. John S. White, President of the Berkeley Athletic Clnb, said to a TIMES reporter in regard to the criticisms that are being made by Yale men on the management of the recent football game between Yale and Princeton:

"Under the circnmstances there was never a more unjust criticism than has been passed upon the menagement of the Berkeley Oval on Thanksgiving Day. In the first place, I wanted to know as early as last April whether the colleges would want the Oval for the football game, bnt heard nothing decisive until Oct. 16, when the agreement for the use of the Oval was signed at my house. It was then very late to put the grounds into the condition I had planned for earlier in the season, bnt I put a force of men at work immediately, moved the athletes' headquerters, and constructed stands as fast as I could.

"It rained nearly half of the time, as every one knows, and the rains delayed us considerably. On the day before the game, it will be remembered, we encountered the heaviest fall of rain of any day during the Autnmn; but notwithstanding this the Oval was in much better condition than any one supposed it would he before the morning game between Wesleyan and the University of Pennsylvania. The real mistake was in having that game in the morning. I was against my wish and judgment, but the committee decided that the game must be played. Besides this the New-York Central started its trains out fifteen minutes earlier than it had planned, and this oriented confusion at the end of the morning game that not been played there would not have been any trouble in getting into the Oval, for the gates would have been opened at 10 A. M., as I wished, and the afternoon game could have been commenced at 1 P. M.

"We could not control the weather, nor could we, under the circnmstances, clear the Oval of the 1,500 people who had gone to witness the morning game. I wish to say that the press, manager of the Oval, and Thomas Butler, the superintendeut, deserve great credit for the work they performed in the time allowed them by the colleges. We tried in every way to please the colleges and the public, and of the colleges Yale is the only one that has complained.

"I have forwarded to Yale and Princeton $5,600 each, which is the greatest amonnt of money ever realized at a foothall game, and I think the greatest at any athletic meeting in this country. All my retnrns are not in yet, and there may be more money forthcoming, but there cannot be much. I have sent the statements of the railroad companies as to the nnmber of passangers they carried, and have econred affidavits and statements from the American Bank Note Company, Downing Vaux, the architect who superintended the erection of stands, and George M. Allen & Co., who also issued tickets, which show the seating capacity of the Oval, and the nnmber of tickets issued, and, as there were less than 20,000 persons present, notwithstanding the statemente made to the contrary, there could not have been many people who saw the game on the afternoon without paying for the privilege."

Dr. White denied emphatically that the managers of either eleven tried in any way to buck out of their agreement. He said they appeared perfectly satisfied. The reason he conld not announce immediately after the game the receipts was that he had not heard from those who had received tickets to sell.

Dr. White showed THE TIMES's repreeentative the statements made as to the tickets, seating capacity and receipts, which show that 6,910 seats were sold at $1 50 each and 7,884 admission tickets at $1 each. The unsold are in Dr. White's possession, and are all nnmbered as they were printed. The receipts from tickets were $14,307 and from gate moeey and coaches about $1,000 more, making the total receipts $15,307. The New-York Central sold 7,136 round-trip tickets to its line at $1 each. Those who had 1,200 tickets were to the morning game. The New-York and Northern Railroad sold 7,539 tickets in the afternoon. That is 13,633 people who went to the Ovni on the railroads in the afternoon. Add to this the nnmber who went up in carriages and coaches, and who were there in the morning, and the result will give the total nnmber that saw Princeton defeat Yale.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

THE GOOD WORK OF THE BIBLE AND FRUIT MISSION.

The mnnagers of the New-York Bible and Fruit Mission yesterday re-elected last year's board of officers. The officers were: President —Mrs. Henry C. Davis; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Rebecca Collins and Mrs. William C. Mott; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Edward Tatum; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Anna B. Day; Treasnrer—Miss Alietta Lent. The Board of Trnstees was re-elected, but there still remain some vacancies to be filled.

This charitable organization is now in need of fnnds to carry on its work. Besides the distribution of Bibles and fruit in hospitals and prisons it conducts a lodging house, where good beds can be had for 15 cents; a coffee house which furnishes wholesome food at very low prices, and a broom factory to furnish employment for people discharged from prisons and hospitals, and unable to find work. It is for the support of this broom factory that the mission is statistics for the coming year.

The Treasnrer's report shows the outstanding bills of the mission to be $3,053 86, which is $1,740 69 more than the cash on hand and the accounts due. The report for the hospital work shows $1,279 90 received, $1,070 93 expended, and a balance of $108 97. For the lodging house and broom factory $34,555 35 was received, and there was a shortage of $314 84.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

JAMES M. LYDDY'S METHODS.

SERIOUS CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HIM BY HIS SISTER-IN-LAW.

Cruel fate and the vigilance of Statesman Thomas F. Gilroy brought an inglorious end to the secret campaign of that ingenious gentleman, Mr. James M. Lyddy, who, before the last election, tore himself from his legal pursuits to make an attempt to capture the office held by Recordar Smyth. The people of the city, with the exception of Mr. Lyddy and his family, thought fate and Mr. Gilroy did well. Mr. Lyddy himself may now feel thankful that he is not burdened by the cares of office, and can thus bring a mind nntrammeled by such weight to dn legal battle in a suit brought against him by Mary A. Lyddy, better known as Mrs. Connelly, the Fifth-avenue modiste, the widow of his brother, Daniel R. Lyddy.

The complaint in Mrs. Lyddy's suit was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office by her attorneys, Coudert Brothers. It is not the sort of a document at which Mr. Lyddy would naturally refer any one seeking a reference as to his character. In fact, it shows Mr. James M. Leddy in an nnfavnrable light.

The story of the complaint, briefly told, is this: Mrs. Lyddy says she is seized in fee of certain property in the Twenty-third Ward, and that these premises on April 1, 1882, were incnmbered by a mortgage for $4,000. In September, 1881, suit was brought to foreclose this mortgage against Daniel R. Lyddy, the holder of the equity of redamption on the property. James M. Lyddy appeared as counsel for his brother. A sale of the property was ordered, but before it took place James M. Lyddy went to Coudert Brothers, the attorneys for the plaintiff in the foreclosure snit, and offered them $3,000 for an assignment of the mortgage and $369 25 as costs and disbnrsements. The offer was accepted.

Prior to marrying Daniel R. Lyddy, Mrs. Lyddy's story goes on, she had acquired a large amonnt of property from the income of her dressmaking business. James M. Lyddy came to this country in 1872 and had been admitted to the bar in 1877. Daniel Lyddy and little means himself, but managed his wife's estate, of which he had almost unlimited control. He and James M. Lyddy did a law business as Lyddy Brothers. In 1877 Daniel Lyddy opened an account in the name of Lyddy Brothers, but intended to reserve its entire control to himself. The account, when finally closed represented $153,121 53—all belonging to Mrs. Lyddy. James M. Lyddy, Mrs. Lyddy alleges, managed to get hold of money belonging to her and the money with which he paid for the assignment of the mortgage was hers, although he claims that he paid for the assignment with his own check.

Just before her hnsband's death, Mrs. Lyddy alleges, he and James M. Lyddy quarreled, and her husband declared then that his brother was largely in his debt and that he had lost all confidence in him. He thought James had about $25,000 belonging to him, (Daniel,) Mrs. Lyddy, as the executrix and legatee of her husband, has been unable to get any money from James M. Lyddy. She now learns that he intends to foreclose the mortgage on the Twenty-third Ward property, and brings snit to have him restrained from so doing or from assigning the mortgage, and for an accounting.

COL. O'BYRNE'S CASE.

JUDGE LAWRENCE REFUSES TO VACATE THE ORDER OF ARREST.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, decided yesterday that the order of arrest against Col. John O'Byrne cannot be vacated, and the Colonel therefore finds himself in precisely the same position occupied by Graham McAdam, who last Spring declined to answer questions put to him by the Commissioners of Accounts in the market investigation. When the matter came up in court Assistant Corporation Counsel Wickes raised a preliminary objection to the argument of the questions involved that O'Byrne was not within the jurisdiction of the court, and the Sheriff had not been able to serve the warrant of arrest on him. He read an affidavit of Deputy Sheriff Tracy showing that Col. O'Byrne could not be found, and an affidavit of John J. Fitzgerald, who affirmed that he met the Colonel in Jersey City. The latter told him he was staying at Taylor Hotel and had no intention of returning to this city until the proceedings against him were terminated.

Under this state of affairs, said Mr. Wickes, the court could not adjudicate on the matter, and even though it would be a disgraceful spectacle for the Police Commissioner to let Col. O'Byrne shake his fist with one hand at Judge Patterson and stretch out the other in supplication to Judge Lawrence.

Richard S. Newcombe, who, with Abraham Gruber, appeared for Col. O'Byrne, argued that Col. O'Byrne was not within the jurisdiction of the court when the order of arrest was issued.

"Bnt," interposed Judge Lawrence, "he was within its jurisdiction when the contempt was committed." The Judge then added that he saw no difference between Col. O'Byrne's case and that of Graham McAdam. Mr. Newcombe suggested that McAdam was an employe of the city, while Col. O'Byrne was not. Bnt the Judge said that McAdam had just the same rights as a citizen that Col. O'Byrne had. Mr. Newcombe then asked if he were to furnish a suitable bond if the order would not be issued pending proceedings until the questions at issue could be finally determined. The Judge said he would not entertain any proposition for a bond as long as Col. O'Byrne was out of the jurisdiction of the court. He then denied the motion to vacate the order of arrest.

Col. O'Byrne's counsel say that his cons will attend to his law practice during his enforced absence from the city.

BURGLAR HOPE IS FREE.

JUDGE WHEELER GIVES HIM TWO DAYS TO GET OUT OF THIS STATE.

Judge Wheeler of the United States Circuit Court yesterday decided that James Hope, the noted burglar, must be given two days to get out of this State and could not be held by the Sheriff of Cayuga County, who had arrested him on an indictment for breaking jail in that county. Mr. Brooke, Hope's counsel, after Hope was discharged by Judge Wheeler last week and at once rearrested on another charge, procured a writ of habeas corpus to test the question whether or not Hope, having been extradited from California to serve out an unexpired term in Auburn Prison, could, after his release, be arrested on the indictment charging him with jail breaking.

In his decision, Judge Wheeler says:

"It is a settled point of law that when a person is brought out of one State into another by extradition proceedings he can be held only for the crime for which he was extradited, except that he served out his sentence for the burglary which is mentioned in the extradition papers. That disposes of the question of burglary. He is held now for breaking out of prison. Mr. Governor says that is a crime in this State. But the warrant recites only that he is an escaped prisoner. Some States make the breaking out of jail a crime; that is another thing than escaping. Breaking out and escaping are two entirely different offenses in law. I am not extradited for escaping. He has broken out of prison. Therefore, looking at tee whole proceedings, I cannot see that he is held now for tee distinct offense for which he was extradited from California. My judgment, therefore, is that he be discharged."

Hope, it is understood, will leave here for California.

THERE WAS NO OCCASION FOR ALARM

Henry A. Blake's friend, whose absence from home had brought dismay to his family, as told in yesterday's TIMES, made his appearance yesterday morning and was surprised to learn that any one had been worried on his account. He said that he was suddenly called out of town on business Tuesday evening and telegraphed his wife to that effect. The message was not delivered, however, and as the gentleman is rarely away from the family circle, his wife was filled with apprehension. Under the circumstances the meeting was a particularly happy one.

Mr. Blake declined to give his friend's name, saying that the incident had descended from the realm to the ridiculous.

FREE UNTIL CALLED FOR.

Thomas Brennan, a lawyer, who was charged by William C. Davidson of 280 Broadway with grand larceny, was discharged on his own recognizance yesterday by Judge Gildersleeve in the Court of General Sessions.

When Delia O'Connor died, in November, 1881, it was found in her will that Brennan was made an executor of the document. In settling up the estate before a referee, Brennan swore that he held some United States bonds amounting in value to $6,100, and was ordered by the referee to deposit the bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company. Davidson made an affidavit that this was not done. Recently, Davidson made another affidavit asking that Brennan be released on his own recognizance.

WHERE IS THE DOLPHIN'S GUN?

According to reports from reliable sonrces the cause of the Dolphin's detention in port is the absence of a rapid-fire gun which several days ago was shipped to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, bnt of which no trace has since been found. Somebody has made a blunder. At least this is what navy officers about the yard are saying, and the general opinion is that the Pennsylvania Railroad people will be asked to look into the matter. The last reports of the gun located it somewhere between Wilmington and Philadelphia. Unless the gun reaches the Brooklyn Yard before the end of the week the Dolphin is to sail without it.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—To-day's bond offerings were as follows: Coupon fours, $100; registered fours, $17,300, $200,000, $300,000 at 127; coupon fours and a half, $150,000, $550; registered four and a half, $1,000, $11,500 at 104½; four per cents registered, $100,000, $50,000 at 127; four and a half per cents registered, $16,000, $300,000 at 104½. All the offers were accepted.

REINSURING THEIR RISKS.

HOW SOME INSURANCE COMPANIES DO BUSINESS.

The movement to prevent fire insurance companies, foreign and American, from reinsnring their risks in companies not snbject to American law, received a set-back at a special meeting of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters held on Wednesday. Vice President Moore of the Continental, representing the distinctively American companies, had introdnced resolutions advocating a prohibition of snch reinsnrance and the imposition of a tax of 10 per cent. on the premiums of foreign companies hereafter admitted to do business in the State of New-York, and providing for the appointment of a committee to draw up such a law. These were defeated by a vote of 27 to 14. But the dshate showed that the movement is a growing one, and it is claimed that the vote in favor of Mr. Moore's resolutions would have been relatively much stronger if there had been a larger attendance.

Mr. Moore said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that it was not intended to strike at the action of foreign companies alone in reinsnring their risks. There were a few American companies that were doing the same eort of business with corporations nnknown to the law of the State of New-York. Bix risks were taken in bulk and then parceled out among several such corporations. The money made by the operation was in the difference between the two commissions. The company taking the original risk paid an agent 10 or 15 per cent. on the excess of the total over what it was itself ready to actually assume. It got 25 per cent. on the other side. The effect on companies that did not attempt to do this was exactly the same as if an American manufactnrer of woolen goods, not satisfied with the "protection" afforded by the tariff, was to snoeed in getting a lot of foreign-made goods into his shop and send them out as his own without paying duty. The movement would he kept up until some legislation had been secured.

On the 10 per cent. tax question he said the same principle applied. The total amount of premiums paid during the year ending Nov. 31, 1888, for fire insurance to foreign companies was $27,848,382 15; to New-York State joint stock companies, $26,707,257 77; to companies in other States doing business in New-York, $36,964,545 28. There was no reason why a further check should not be put upon an increase of this foreign competition.

Most of the foreign companies doing business in New-York deny that they are in the habit of reinsnring in foreign concerns not under New-York law. A representative of one of the strongest of these said yesterday: "We are in favor of the prohibition suggested by Mr. Moore's resolutions. It is an injustice to allow any company in England, Germany, or France to do indirectly what it may not do directly nnder the law. There are only four foreign companies that do snch reinsnring. Bnt as to a 10 per-cent. tax on foreign companies admitted in future, that is another thing. It would benefit us who are already here but is nnnecessary and would be harmful to the interests ineured by cheoking competition. The protection now afforded to mercantile interests against foreign concerns not on a sound footing is ample. We are compelled to deposit $50,000 with the State authorities, and outside of that we hold assets of $500,000 in this country, invested in such securities as the New-York companies are allowed to invest in. In one form or another, to municipalities or to the State, we pay a tax of 2 per cent. on all our premiums."

The manager of one of the four foreign companies who acknowledge that they do reinsure risks in companies which Mr. Moore's proposed law would prohibit, defended the action on the grounl that it did not affect small risks, and that it furnished not merely greater convenience, but greater security to the man who insures. He said that the amount involved had been greatly exaggerated, as it was not enough to fight over; that taxes and expenses ate up all the difference in commissions, and that while the companies who did this didn't propose to be taken unawares by any snch action as Mr. Moore wahted, they could adapt themselves without loss or serious inconvenience to a prohibitory law if snoh a law was ouce placed on the statute book.

DR. RAINSFORD TO ANSWER.

HE IS CHARGED WITH SHOOTING QUAIL OUT OF SEASON.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, has been served with a summons to appear before Justice Berry, at Southamptoe, L. I., to answer to the charge of violating the game laws in regard to the shooting of quail before Nov. 1. Dr. Rainsford, who has a cottage at Southampton, where he is remaining late this season on account of the poor health of his wife, is a skillful sportsman and a member of the Southampton Sportsmen's Club. He is charged by Mrs. Wise, a resident of Southampton, that he saw Dr. Rainsford and a companion out shooting in the latter part of October, and that at one time he saw the doctor shoot a quail, although he was ostensibly in the pursuit of woodcock.

The law does not allow the shooting of quail nntil after Nov. 1, and accordingly Mr. White took it upon himself to lodge information against Dr. Rainsford. The summone was served upon that gentleman on Wednesday.

The high standing of Dr. Rainsford made the case the talk of society everybody, especially in the pastoral region of Southampton, where the sureineea in some quarters that the movements against the doctor was the outcome of jealousy either personal or against his club. It is well known that a warm controverey between Dr. Rainsford and another sportsman took place through the columns of *Forest and Stream*. On the other hand, it had been hinted that a feeling of rivalry had existed between the Southampton Clnb and the Hampton Club, a similar organization in the same neighborhood, the President of which is Gen. Swayne.

Both of these theories are regarded as improbable yesterday by President E. H. Moeren of the Southampton Club. He said: "Of oonrse this trouble hits ns jnst between wind and water, as it is extremely disagreeable to have a member of the club accnsed of a violation of the law. At the same time I do not believe at all that the charge has the least idea of what Dr. Rainsford did. It is probable that White saw a woodcock fall and thonght it was a quail. Mr. White himself is an enthusiastic sportsman, and I do not blame him for being angry if he thought that he saw Dr. Rainsford violating the law. But he is mistaken in this case. There is no reason for suspeotiug any motive of jealousy or epite."

CITY RAILROAD REPORTS.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The following are comparisons of the reports of the railroads named for the past two years:

CENTRAL CAOSS-TOWN, (NEW-YORK.)

	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$224,442 13	$216,607 26
Operating expenses	132,892 94	142,771 77
Net earnings	$91,449 19	$73,795 49
Other income	1,128 54	100 00
Gross income	$92,577 73	$73,895 49
Fixed charges	36,899 30	35,742 13
Net income	$56,178 43	$38,153 36
Dividends	48,500 00	40,500 00
Surplus for year	$12,678 43	$2,346 64
Total surplus Sept. 30	21,507 76	8,829 35

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND.

	1889.	1888.
Gross earnings	$144,699 53	$145,121 71
Operating expenses	116,905 84	111,982 42
Net earnings	$27,288 89	$33,139 29
Other income	36,176 99	42,192 15
Gross income	$63,470 88	$75,245 34
Fixed charges	72,339 18	68,438 92
Deficiency	$8,868 30	*$6,806 42
Total deficit Sept. 30	38,395 81	29,527 01

*Surplus.

ARMORED CR

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch. & T. & S. F.	33⅛	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	7,255
Atlantic & Pac.	5	5	5	5	100
Brunswick Co.	23	23	23	23	825
Buf., R. & P.	90	90	90	90	7
Cameron Coal	7	7	7	7	150
Canada Southern	54	54⅛	53⅞	54	1,150
Can. & Atl. Ben.	5½	5½	5½	5½	200
Can. & Ohio	24	25½	24	25	1,066
C. & O. 1st pf.	83¾	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝	200
C. & O. 2d pf.	48¼	48¼	48	48	860
Chi. Gas Trust.	41	41¾	40	40⅝	6,480
Chi. & Alton	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	100
Chicago & N. W.	109½	110⅛	109⅛	109⅜	2,840
C., R. & Q.	104¾	104⅝	103⅝	104⅜	1,710
C., M. & St. P.	98½	98¾	98½	98½	18,290
C., R. I. & Pac.	97¾	97⅞	96¾	97	7,255
C., C., C. & St. L.	70⅝	72¼	70	72¼	8,000
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	99	97⅞	97⅞	903
Chi., W. & N.	124	124	124	124	100
Colorado Coal	34⅜	37⅜	34⅜	37	11,345
Col., H. V. & Tol.	19¼	19¼	19	19	468
Col. & H. Coal	16¾	17	16¾	17	300
Del., L. & W.	136½	136¾	135¾	136¾	2,708
Del. & E. Ill. pf.	89½	89½	87¾	89	4,050
Com. Cable	102½	102¾	102½	102⅝	100
Del., Lack. & W.	137½	138	137¾	137¾	13,335
D., L. & G.	34⅝	35⅛	34¼	35	3,884
Den. & R. G. W.	18¾	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	180
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	23	23	22	22	50
Kingston & Pem.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	200
Lake E. & W. Coal	21	21	21	21	174
Louis., So. L. & T.	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30½	100
Lake Shore	106¾	106⅝	106¾	106⅝	1,035
Louis. & Nash.	84	84¼	83⅝	84⅛	4,150
Louis., N. A. & C.	53	53	53	53	100
Manhattan Co.	101½	102	100½	100½	710
Michigan Cent.	98½	98¾	98¼	98¾	220
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	113	113	113	113	300
Missouri Pac.	67¾	68¼	66¾	66¾	14,200
Mo., Kan. & T.	9¼	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	1,290
Mobile & Ohio	13	13	13	13	100
Morris & Essex	145½	145¾	143½	143½	70
New Jersey Cent.	104⅛	104⅛	104	104	4,110
Nash., C. & St. L.	102	102	102	102	200
N. J. Central	113¾	116	113⅝	115	700
N. Y. Central	108¾	108¾	108⅝	108⅝	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	43	44	41¾	43¾	23,483
N. Y. C. & St. L.	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	100
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	20
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	1,900
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67¼	67¼	67	67	300
N. Y., S. & W.	8	8	8	8	200
Norfolk & West.	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾	200
Nor. & West. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	700
Northern Pac.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	200
Northern Pac. pf.	74¾	75½	74¾	75	5,150
Ohio & Miss.	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21¾	810
Ohio, Ind. & W.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	150
Omaha & St. L.	14	14	14	14	29
Ontario & West.	18¾	19⅛	19¼	19⅝	6,000
Oregon Imp.	44	44	43¾	43¾	200
Oregon R. & N.	100	100	100	100	150
Oregon S. L.	53⅝	53⅝	53½	53½	100
Oregon & Trans.	33⅞	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	1,350
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	1,000
Phila. & Reading	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	41,000
Pitts. Coal	310⅛	310⅛	310⅛	310⅛	100
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	183½	183½	183½	183½	770
Rich. & Alle.	22	22	22	22	100
Rich. & W. P.	20⅞	21	20¾	21	3,350
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	200
St. L. & S. F.	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅞	500
St. L. & S. F. pf.	37	37	37	37	220
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	110
St. P. & Minnth.	30½	30½	30	30	200
St. P., M. & M.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	300
Southern Pacific	30½	30½	30½	30½	800
Sugar Refin. Co.	81¾	82⅞	80⅞	82¾	12,728
Tenn. Coal & I.	74⅝	74⅝	73¾	73⅞	2,500
Tol. & O. C. pf.	72	73	72	72	100
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	200
Texas Pac.	15	15	15	15	25
Texas Pacific	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	1,500
Union Pacific	67⅞	68¼	67	67⅞	17,425
U. S. Express	85½	85½	85½	85½	50
W., St. L. & P.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	1,500
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30⅝	30⅝	29⅝	30	3,600
Wells-Fargo Ex.	140	140	140	140	25
West. Union Tel.	82⅞	83	82⅝	83	1,345
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65	67¼	65	67	975
Wisconsin Cent.	31	31⅝	31	31⅜	1,800
Total sales					249,541

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s	110	110	110	110	$5,000
At. & Dan. 1st	97	97	97	97	1,000
At. & Pac. 4s	74¾	74¾	74	73⅝	13,000
B., H. & W. 5s	98	98	98	98	9,000
Balto & Ohio	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5,000
Canada So. 2d	97	97	97	97	2,000
Cen. Pac. 1 g	101	101	101	101	5,000
C. & O. 6s, C.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	47,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1,000
Chicago Gas 1st	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	15,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	117	117	117	117	2,000
C., St. L. & N. O.					
1st M.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¼	1,000
Clev. & Can. 1st	96	96⅝	96	96⅝	8,000
C., C., C. & I. gen.	121½	121½	121½	121½	1,000
Col. & H. V. 7s	76½	76½	76½	76½	10,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	4,000
Del., S. S. & A. 5s	94	94	94	94	9,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	4,000
Erie 2d	102	102	101¾	101¾	29,000
Erie 5th g. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	92,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	12,000
Gen. Elec. 1st	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	2,000
G. B. & W. 1st	81	81	81	81	2,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	29,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. gen.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	22,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	104	104	104	104	2,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	85½	85½	85½	85½	1,000
Kan. & W. P. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Kan. C. & Om. 1st	114	114	114	114	1,000
Kan. & Texas 1st	107½	108	107½	107½	30,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	73¾	72¾	71⅝	72	289,000
Lacled. Gas 1st	90	90	90	90	9,000
L. E. & W. 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
L. & N. trust 8s	110	110	110	110	14,000
L., N. A. & Ch.	102½	102½	102½	102½	2,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st	90	90	90	90	5,000
L., N. O. & T. 2d	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
Met. Elev. 1st	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1,000
Met. Elev. 2d	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	6,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st					
M.	113	113	113	113	2,000
Mut. Un. 6s	102	102	102	102	1,000
N. J. C. 1st 6s	119	119	119	119	12,000
N. J. C. 6s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	7,000
N. J. C. 1st 7s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st					
5s	102	102	102	102	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	21,080
North. Pac. 1st	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
North. Pac. 2d	112	112	111¾	111¾	16,000
N. Pac. 3d	109	109	109	109	1,000
N. W. 5. 5s	108	108	108	108	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st	81½	82	82½	82	14,000
O. & M. 1st	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	25,000
Ohio Southern Inc.	57	57	57	57	5,000
Omaha & St. L. 1st	75	75	75	75	3,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	15,000
Read. 1st pf. 10s	77¾	78¼	77¾	78¼	43,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	55	55¾	55	55	41,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	46	46	45¾	45¾	30,000
Read. gen. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	28,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st					
D. & M. certs.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	16,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d					
D. & M. certs.	36½	36¼	36⅜	36½	5,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
Rock Island 5s	106¼	106¼	106	106⅛	40,000
*St. L., N. O. &					
O. C. & T. 6s	89	89	89	89	5,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. A.	111	111	111	111	2,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. B.	111	111	111	111	2,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	4,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
St. L. & I. M. & S. 1st	111	111	111	111	4,000
St. P. & Om. 1st	120	120	120	120	5,000
St. P. 1st 8s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
St. P. 1st, S. M.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	10,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st M. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	15,000
Shen. Val. 1st, r.	109	110	109	110	82,000
Shen. Val. go. r.	45½	46½	45½	46½	39,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st	113	113	113	113	5,000
So. P. of Ariz. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	21,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st	100	100	100	100	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	89¾	89¾	89	89¾	22,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	35⅞	36	35⅞	35⅞	24,000
U. P. L. & M. 1st	104	104	104	104	10,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st	78	78	78	78	29,000
*T., St. L. & K.					
C. 1st	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	13,000
U. P. 1st, r. 1898	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	5,000
Virginia Mid. gu.	86	86	86	86	10,000
Wab. deb., B.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	1,000
Wabash 1st	101	101	100½	100½	21,000
Wabash 2d	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	23,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	30¾	30¾	30	30¾	22,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	104	104	104	104	1,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106	106	106	106	8,000
W. & St. P. 1st	120	120	120	120	1,000
Wheel. & L. E. 1st	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	7,000
Total sales					$1,409,000

*Unlisted. Including $10,000 at 107¾, seller 20. †Including $25,000 at 77¼, seller 20. ‡Seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Astoria	.14	.14	.13	.13	2,000
Alta	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	100
Bodie	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
Com. Ton. bds.	37.00	38.00	37.00	38.00	3,500
Com. T. scrip	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	1,000
Comstock Tun.	.18	.19	.18	.19	4,500
Cen. & Beaver	.02	.02	.01	.01	800
Deadwood	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
El Cristo	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	210
Horn Silver	2.15	2.20	2.15	2.20	300
Little Chief	.31	.31	.30	.30	300
Moulton	.27	.27	.20	.20	300
Mutual S. & M.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	400
Occidental	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	200
Potosi	1.50	1.80	.90	.90	200
Ont. & Miller	.06	.06	.05	.06	500
Rappahannock	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Silver King	.32	.33	.32	.33	300
Silver Hill	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Sutro Creek	.56	.58	.58	.58	2,000
United Copper	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	2,000
Total sales					10,410

OIL.

Pipe Line Certs.	104	104	102¾	102¾	715,800
Clearances					622,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil	29⅞	30¼	29⅜	29⅝	140
Atch., T. & S. Fe	33¾	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	9,100
Cameron Coal	7	7	7	7	200
Chi. Gas Trust	40	40¾	40	40¾	70
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97¾	97⅞	96¾	97⅜	210
Canada Southern	54¾	54¾	54	54	370
Colorado Coal	34⅜	36⅝	34¼	36⅝	2,900
Chi., M. & St. P.	69¾	70¾	69¾	70¾	250
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾	11,280
Chi. & Northwest.	109¾	110	109¾	110	170
Del., Lack. & W.	137½	138¼	137½	137¾	9,610
Louis. & Nash.	83¾	84¼	83¾	84¼	1,900
Missouri Pacific	66¾	67¾	66¾	66¾	16,280
Manhattan Co.	101½	102	100½	100½	200
Michigan Cent.	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	100
New Lead Trust	19¾	19¾	18¾	18¾	220
N. Y. & New Eng.	43¾	43¾	41¾	42½	16,870
North. Pac. pf.	74¾	75	74¾	74¾	6,060
N. Y. C. & St. L.	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	120
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	200
N. Y. & W. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	300
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	300
Ore. & Trans.	34	34¼	34	34¼	200
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	1,000
Phila. & Read.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	41,000
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	183½	183½	183½	183½	770
Rich. & Alle.	22	22	22	22	100
Rich. & W. P.	20⅞	21	20¾	21	3,350
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	200
St. L. & S. F.	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅞	500
St. L. & S. F. pf.	37	37	37	37	220
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	110
St. P. & Minnth.	30½	30½	30	30	200
St. P., M. & M.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	300
Southern Pacific	30½	30½	30½	30½	800
Sugar Refin. Co.	81¾	82⅞	80⅞	82¾	12,728
Tenn. Coal & I.	74⅝	74⅝	73¾	73⅞	2,500
Tol. & O. C. pf.	72	73	72	72	100
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	200
Texas Pac.	15	15	15	15	25
Texas Pacific	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	1,500
Union Pacific	67⅞	68¼	67	67⅞	17,425
U. S. Express	85½	85½	85½	85½	50
W., St. L. & P.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	1,500
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30⅝	30⅝	29⅝	30	3,600
Wells-Fargo Ex.	140	140	140	140	25
West. Union Tel.	82⅞	83	82⅝	83	1,345
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65	67¼	65	67	975
Wisconsin Cent.	31	31⅝	31	31⅜	1,800
Total sales					249,541

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s	110	110	110	110	$5,000
At. & Dan. 1st	97	97	97	97	1,000
At. & Pac. 4s	74¾	74¾	74	73⅝	13,000
B., H. & W. 5s	98	98	98	98	9,000
Balto & Ohio	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5,000
Canada So. 2d	97	97	97	97	2,000
Cen. Pac. 1 g	101	101	101	101	5,000
C. & O. 6s, C.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	47,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1,000
Chicago Gas 1st	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	15,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	117	117	117	117	2,000
C., St. L. & N. O.					
1st M.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¼	1,000
Clev. & Can. 1st	96	96⅝	96	96⅝	8,000
C., C., C. & I. gen.	121½	121½	121½	121½	1,000
Col. & H. V. 7s	76½	76½	76½	76½	10,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	4,000
Del., S. S. & A. 5s	94	94	94	94	9,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	4,000
Erie 2d	102	102	101¾	101¾	29,000
Erie 5th g. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	92,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	12,000
Gen. Elec. 1st	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	2,000
G. B. & W. 1st	81	81	81	81	2,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	29,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. gen.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	22,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	104	104	104	104	2,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	85½	85½	85½	85½	1,000
Kan. & W. P. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Kan. C. & Om. 1st	114	114	114	114	1,000
Kan. & Texas 1st	107½	108	107½	107½	30,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	73¾	72¾	71⅝	72	289,000
Lacled. Gas 1st	90	90	90	90	9,000
L. E. & W. 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
L. & N. trust 8s	110	110	110	110	14,000
L., N. A. & Ch.	102½	102½	102½	102½	2,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st	90	90	90	90	5,000
L., N. O. & T. 2d	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
Met. Elev. 1st	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1,000
Met. Elev. 2d	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	6,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st					
M.	113	113	113	113	2,000
Mut. Un. 6s	102	102	102	102	1,000
N. J. C. 1st 6s	119	119	119	119	12,000
N. J. C. 6s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	7,000
N. J. C. 1st 7s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st					
5s	102	102	102	102	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	21,080
North. Pac. 1st	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
North. Pac. 2d	112	112	111¾	111¾	16,000
N. Pac. 3d	109	109	109	109	1,000
N. W. 5. 5s	108	108	108	108	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st	81½	82	82½	82	14,000
O. & M. 1st	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	25,000
Ohio Southern Inc.	57	57	57	57	5,000
Omaha & St. L. 1st	75	75	75	75	3,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	15,000
Read. 1st pf. 10s	77¾	78¼	77¾	78¼	43,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	55	55¾	55	55	41,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	46	46	45¾	45¾	30,000
Read. gen. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	28,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st					
D. & M. certs.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	16,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d					
D. & M. certs.	36½	36¼	36⅜	36½	5,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
Rock Island 5s	106¼	106¼	106	106⅛	40,000
*St. L., N. O. &					
O. C. & T. 6s	89	89	89	89	5,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. A.	111	111	111	111	2,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. B.	111	111	111	111	2,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	4,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
St. L. & I. M. & S. 1st	111	111	111	111	4,000
St. P. & Om. 1st	120	120	120	120	5,000
St. P. 1st 8s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
St. P. 1st, S. M.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	10,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st M. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	15,000
Shen. Val. 1st, r.	109	110	109	110	82,000
Shen. Val. go. r.	45½	46½	45½	46½	39,000
So. P. of Cal. 1st	113	113	113	113	5,000
So. P. of Ariz. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	21,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st	100	100	100	100	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	89¾	89¾	89	89¾	22,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	35⅞	36	35⅞	35⅞	24,000
U. P. L. & M. 1st	104	104	104	104	10,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st	78	78	78	78	29,000
*T., St. L. & K.					
C. 1st	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	13,000
U. P. 1st, r. 1898	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	5,000
Virginia Mid. gu.	86	86	86	86	10,000
Wab. deb., B.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	1,000
Wabash 1st	101	101	100½	100½	21,000
Wabash 2d	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	23,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	30¾	30¾	30	30¾	22,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	104	104	104	104	1,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106	106	106	106	8,000
W. & St. P. 1st	120	120	120	120	1,000
Wheel. & L. E. 1st	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	7,000
Total sales					$1,409,000

*Unlisted. Including $10,000 at 107¾, seller 20. †Including $25,000 at 77¼, seller 20. ‡Seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Astoria	.14	.14	.13	.13	2,000
Alta	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	100
Bodie	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
Com. Ton. bds.	37.00	38.00	37.00	38.00	3,500
Com. T. scrip	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	1,000
Comstock Tun.	.18	.19	.18	.19	4,500
Cen. & Beaver	.02	.02	.01	.01	800
Deadwood	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
El Cristo	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	210
Horn Silver	2.15	2.20	2.15	2.20	300
Little Chief	.31	.31	.30	.30	300
Moulton	.27	.27	.20	.20	300
Mutual S. & M.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	400
Occidental	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	200
Potosi	1.50	1.80	.90	.90	200
Ont. & Miller	.06	.06	.05	.06	500
Rappahannock	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Silver King	.32	.33	.32	.33	300
Silver Hill	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Sutro Creek	.56	.58	.58	.58	2,000
United Copper	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	2,000
Total sales					10,410

OIL.

Pipe Line Certs.	104	104	102¾	102¾	715,800
Clearances					622,000

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The New-York Times.

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CONGRESSMEN IN POVERTY

PLIGHT IN WHICH SILCOTT LEFT THEM.

NO ATTEMPTS YET MADE TO FIND THE CASHIER OR THE MONEY—TALK OF A DEFICIENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President to-day made the following appointment:

Commercial Agent at Chatham, Ontario.—WILLIAM H. H. WEBSTER of New-York.

The disappearance of Cashier Silcott with all the funds of the House of Representatives which he could easily carry away, has been followed by an examination of the accounts of the office of Sergeant at Arms, but not the slightest effort has been made to ascertain where the thief has gone, or to secure his return or the capture of the stolen money.

Indeed, there appears to be some doubt as to whether Silcott has committed robbery. He has certainly gone away with money that he longed to some one else, but the members say that they intrusted him with it, that he did not break a safe to get possession of it, and that, if an arrest was made, it could be for nothing but breach of trust.

It has struck some observers as strange that not the faintest attempt has been made since the discovery of the loss to catch the man who took the money. The inquiry by the Committee of Investigation makes it appear that the Treasury does not know anything about the Sergeant at Arms and has been advancing the pay of members to him upon the certification of the Speaker, taking the signed authorizations of the members as receipts for the Government. The fifty-thousand-dollar bond of the Sergeant at-Arms is to secure the faithful disbursement of all moneys intrusted to him for the pay and mileage of members, and the bond of the Cashier was in like amount to Mr. Leedom. The Sergeant at Arms says he has not employed a detective or asked for the intervention of the police authorities because he has not a penny left to do anything with.

Altogether there is a great muddle of information about the law in the matter and the responsibility of the officers through whom the loss has occurred, and there is a very general impression among the members that it will be an easy thing to secure the passage of a Deficiency Appropriation bill to make good the loss. They do not regard the prohibition against voting for a bill in which they have a pecuniary interest as standing in the way, because if it did they could not pass the regular Appropriation bill to secure their salaries.

The extent to which the members live up to their salaries was made known to-day by the nature of inquiries made to the Sergeant at Arms, and the distress for ready money was found to be so great that steps will be at once taken to pay the mileage and the commutation of stationery—$125 in each number—as soon as the necessary papers can be made out and sent to the Treasury.

The committee to investigate the irregularities in the office has not yet discovered anything to justify the report that the practice of overdrawing was been permitted, but Representative Houk admits that he was considerably ahead of the Government, and Mr. Adams, the Chairman of the investigating Committee, says that he had overdrawn his November account about $200. One member of the committee said that the investigation had gone far enough to make it plain that the Sergeant at Arms was censurable for knowing almost absolutely nothing about the affairs of his office. If the manner of life of Cashier Silcott was unknown to Mr. Leedom, his superior officer, he certainly failed to see it, and any thing in that would have properly excited reasonable suspicion in the mind of a prudent man.

Gen. Spinola says that the newly elected member, Mr. Turner, may just as well stay in New-York for a while, for it is said enough here without the help of the iceman.

Representative Adams, Chairman of the investigating committee, says that no evidence of ex-Congressman Paige's indebtedness to Silcott has been brought to light. Mr. Adams says that the story that Silcott had gone to New-York to collect money of Mr. Paige is doubtless one of Silcott's lies invented to cover his flight.

Mr. Leedom has made another searching examination of the books of his office, and places the amount of the defalcation at $71,800.

The informal committee of New-York Senators and Representatives, mentioned in these dispatches yesterday as having been formed to agitate the subject of the exhibition of 1892 and to meet the Representatives of other States in an attempt to secure from Congress a bill naming the time and prescribing the scope of the exhibition, did not meet the St. Louis and Chicago men, as was expected.

Mr. Flower, who is determined that the matter shall not be lost sight of, and who is talking it up constantly, hopes to be able to bring about a joint meeting of all the leading men who are interested as soon as Wednesday next. He has an idea that a large number of committees of two members each, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, should be named, to consider the different divisions of the subject and to report suggestions. He is determined that politics shall, in so far as he is concerned, be kept absolutely out of consideration. Mr. Belden, who is becoming more and more interested in the matter, has gone home for a few days, but will return to add his efforts to those of Mr. Flower in behalf the exhibition.

The Naval Medical Examination Board, in session at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, has completed the examination of Assistant Surgeons Norton, Kite, and Stone, and has recommended their promotion. The board will now examine applicants for appointments as Assistant Surgeons to fill five vacancies at present existing in that grade. This is an unusually small number of vacancies for the Medical Corps of the navy to be called upon to fill in full number for some years. The reason for this is that the examinations for admission are so severe that none but exceptionally well qualified young physicians can pass them, and the pay is so small that, unless a man has a special inclination for the service, or has been unsuccessful in establishing a lucrative practice, he is not apt to apply for appointment.

Secretary Windom, in pursuance of the law directing United States vessels to cruise off the coast in rough weather for the purpose of rendering assistance to vessels in distress, issued an order to-day directing revenue marine vessels to cruise within the following limits during the Winter: The Woodbury, from Robinson, Me., to Cape Elizabeth; the Dallas, from Mount Desert to Cape Ann; the Dexter, from Wood's Holl to White Stone; the Grant, from Block Island to Delaware Breakwater; the Colfax, from Bodys to Georgetown, S. C., and the Gallatin, from Portsmouth, N. H., to Wood's Holl.

The President and party left here for Chicago this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and expect to arrive in Indianapolis to-morrow at noon. Mrs. Harrison did not go owing to Mrs. Scott-Lord's illness. They will remain there until midnight of Sunday and then proceed to Chicago. The President will return to Washington on a special train by way of Indianapolis, bringing his daughter Mrs. McKee, and her children with him for a Winter visit to the White House. He will leave Indianapolis Tuesday morning, reaching here Wednesday morning in time to attend the Congressional centennial celebration at the Capitol at noon that day.

Postmaster General Wanamaker, in to-day's list of new Post Offices, announces the creation of one in Michigan called Tanner.

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York.—Mrs. E. C. Holbrook, Brewerton, Onondaga County; C. S. Munson, East Hamilton, Madison County; William E. Randall, Saranac Lake, Franklin County; A. J. Nichols, South Bay, Washington County.

Maryland.—Martin O. Camper, Bozman; R. H. Whittington, Marion Station.

Virginia.—Mrs. J. Massie, Clinch; Caswell Cosby, Globe.

Pennsylvania.—Charles Retzer, Hickory; J. Thornton Fox, Lincoln University; William T. Cox, Sandy Valley; W. T. Antisdale, West Warren.

Delaware.—William A. Price, Delaware City.

New-Jersey.—Richard Lufburrow, Middletown.

Connecticut.—E. Z. Spencer, Pomfret.

MR. PAIGE ASTONISHED.

The name of ex-Congressman Paige has been mentioned in the story of Cashier Silcott's defalcation. Mr. Paige was in the city yesterday. He belongs to the firm of Paige, Carey & Co., and has an office in Aldrich Court. "I was very much astonished," said he, "by the conduct of Silcott. I knew him well, and always thought him above reproach. When I became a member of the Forty-eighth Congress, ex-United States Senator Camden of West Virginia and myself went on Sergeant at Arms Leedom's bond for the session. I have continued on it since then. During the Forty-eighth Congress, my firm was engaged in building Senator Camden's Ohio River Railroad in West Virginia, and we transacted a general banking business through the Sergeant at Arms's office. Mr. Curtis was cashier at that time, and was succeeded by Mr. Silcott. After I left office my firm continued to transact business in the office until almost a year ago.

"We have had no transaction with the office since last Spring, and neither the firm nor myself owe it a dollar. The statement that Silcott came here Saturday for the purpose of collecting $12,000 from me, which amount he loaned me out of the funds in his custody, is misleading. I never borrowed $12,000 through him, and if he came here I did not see him, as I was in Ohio. Since his sudden disappearance letters and telegrams have reached our office from Washington, asking for information, as to his whereabouts. Unfortunately I can shed no light. While I do not care to express an opinion as to the liability of Mr. Leedom's bondsmen, I am willing to say that I do not feel any alarm at present."

WEARY OF THE TASK.

WARNER MILLER RETIRES FROM THE AMERICAN MEAT COMPANY SCHEME.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller has just concluded a Wall-street experience. It hasn't been long; it has been sufficient. He decides that he has had enough. He quits. The Stock Exchange district is likely to know him no more. His friend, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles E. Coon, authorizes this statement.

When the political whirligig had disposed of the ex-Senator's statesmanship ambitions and he was on the lookout for some other enterprise to occupy his time and talent, it happened that there was a deep-felt want in Wall-street for a President of the much-exploited project known as the American Meat Company. That scheme had a variety of relations in and out of Wall-street. It had pleasing plans, it promised wealth to investors. It was heralded with vigorous blasts. One member of the Astor family was quoted as a subscriber to $500,000 of its capital stock before the company's subscription books were even opened. Other names of consequence were, with more or less authority, indentified with it. The $25,000,000 of capital stock was sure to be greatly oversubscribed and—so abounding assurances went—the shares were bound to command a big premium speedily.

But just as hopes were highest, along came a frosty breeze—and Philip D. Armour was charged with blowing it—to chill and nip the budding prospect. The declared purpose of the American Meat Company was to raise cattle upon Western ranches, ship heeves to Eastern markets, and financier retail meat stalls in this and other cities. This sort of a programme naturally had no attractions to the Armour contingent of Western dressed beef magnates who were threatened with competition by it. Yet Mr. Armour averred that he was innocent of the charge of having paid any attention to the scheme; it had collapsed, he insisted, for reasons he had had nothing to do with. All the same—Armour or no Armour—there was trouble of a very substantial sort in the company's affairs; its President resigned; its fiscal agents deserted it. The willingness of Warner Miller to step to the front was, as Moses was, therefore, a decided godsend to the friends who were sitting up o' nights with a languishing boom.

And for a time there seemed fair chances for success fur Mr. Miller in his revivification scheme. He had some well-known names in his list of directors, including ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell and Assistant ex-Secretary of the Treasury Coon. But many months have gone by and so little has been accomplished that finally President Miller—his personal friends announce it—has felt obliged to give up his task.

In the American Meat Company, among its originators are Deacon S. V. White, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, ex-Seuetor Steve Dorsey, J. H. Flagler, ex-President of the Cotton Oil Trust, and one or two of the magnates of the Standard Oil Company. Inasmuch as all of these distinguished gentlemen owned ranches which were put into the American Meat Company on a "ground-floor" basis, there were cynical people in Wall-street who insisted on characterizing the enterprise as a scheme to unload unprofitable ranch speculations upon the public. Warner Miller has nothing to do with any such scheme, however, even if there were such a one. He went into the company as a manager, not as a speculator. It is intimated, in fact, that it has been because of his unwillingness to be a party to speculative plans dear to the heart of Steve Dorsey that by this means he was forced by a majority of the Board of Directors) that Mr. Miller steps down and out. And there are rumors that even the resignation of its President will not be the last of all the troubles that have followed the company in the campaign proclaimed in poetical prospectuses as transporting the succulent beefsteak and rosy rib roast "From Ranch to Table."

Mr. Charles E. Coon, who is a member of the banking firm of Green & Bateman, 71 Broadway, and who has held the position of secretary of the American Meat Company, said last night that Mr. Miller's resignation meant also a practical dissolution of the company. While nothing more would be done on the lines of the plan by which the company had proposed to operate, however, he thought there was some likelihood of work being begun with a similar purpose—that of raising cattle and delivering meat to consumers at some future time. The necessary factors in the successful conduct of such an enterprise would be a general improvement in business, and equable and lower money rates.

Mr. J. H. Flagler said that he really didn't know what was the matter with the American Meat Company. He had as much stock as he was willing to sell them, but somehow or other, he remarked, the appetite which the company used to have for that ranch seemed to have sadly subsided.

STILL TALKING TO THE JURY.

MR. HYNES ASKS THEM TO CONVICT THE CRONIN SUSPECTS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—At the opening of the Cronin trial this morning Mr. Hynes resumed his address to the jury. Referring to the acts of Coughlin and Beggs, Mr. Hynes said: "Those men who were determined to wreck Dr. Cronin, these men who were determined to have his life and silence his tongue, knew that they could go around and breathe suspicions in the ears of men who they felt had the possibilities of murder in their hearts, and this was the reason why Coughlin said that a confederate of Le Caron was among us."

Turning toward the prisoners the speaker continued: "I do not know how these men have been imposed upon, if they were imposed upon; I do not know what villainous means were employed for the purpose of producing the conviction in the minds of some of them that they were dealing with a British spy. We will never know the history of their purpose until some putrid conscience shows forth its phosphorescent light in the dark shadow of the gallows, and tells the inner truth from a men about on the verge of the grave."

In conclusion of his remarks concerning Beggs Mr. Hynes said that the significance of all the testimony against Beggs was thoroughly appreciated by his counsel. If it were not, they would not have gone to the trouble of endeavoring to prove an alibi for him on the night of May 4.

In a deeply impressive conclusion Mr. Hynes asked the jury for a verdict of their conscience, a verdict their judgment would approve, the court ratify, and God sanctify, to vindicate the law and commit the guilty to a just punishment.

At the afternoon session Mr. Foster addressed the jury on behalf of John F. Beggs. He had not concluded his address when the court adjourned.

MR. COLLIER DECLARED INSANE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Fannie C. Collier, wife of Frank H. Collier, the well-known attorney, filed a petition in the Probate Court to-day asking that a conservator he appointed to take charge of her husband's estate. The petition states that Collier is a distracted person, and asks to have him declared so by the court. The amount of his estate, the wife says, does not exceed $40,000.

This evening Mr. Collier was brought privately to the County Court and, after a short examination, ordered committed to Kankakee asylum. The jury were only a few moments in rendering a verdict of insanity.

A BIG TRANSACTION COMPLETED.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 6.—The biggest business transaction of the year in this city was completed last night by the Barr Cash and Package Carrier Company of this place and the Lamson Store Service Company of New-York.

The stock of the first named company was sold to the New-York concern for $200,000. The negotiations have been on nearly a year, during which time there has been some litigation about patents, and a damage suit for $150,000 for libel, brought by the Lamson people, but the preliminary steps of this suit were decided against the Lamson Company. Samuel Barr, the inventor, gets $500,000.

A CONFEDERATE COMMODORE DEAD.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—Commodore J. K. Mitchell died last night, aged seventy-nine. He had lived here in seclusion since the war. He commanded the Wyoming prior to the war, during which he was a Commodore in the Confederate Navy. He was captured by his relative, Admiral Farragut, at the battle of New-Orleans, and imprisoned at Fort Warren. After his release he commanded ironclads in the James River. He went with Jeff Davis's Cabinet to Greensborough. He died without taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

SOME CHANCE FOR EMIN

REGAINING CONSCIOUSNESS AFTER TEN HOURS.

STANLEY'S REPORT OF HIS COMRADE'S CONDITION—REASONS FOR HOPE EXPRESSED BY DR. PARKE.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 6.—The condition of Emin Pasha is slightly improved to-day. He, however, in addition to the injuries to his head, received severe internal injuries when he fell.

Emin Pasha was unconscious ten hours, but was able to speak this morning. He hopes to reach here in ten days.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Stanley, who arrived at Zanzibar to-day, communicated to Mr. Burdett-Coutts by cable that the condition of Emin Pasha is in the greatest degree critical, and that the German naval surgeons who have seen him declare that only twenty in a hundred of such cases ever recover, this percentage including all the cases of men in the vigor of life. Emin's age is not great, but his physical condition is not good. In addition to other bad symptoms, the hemorrhage from the ears continues, and this, though it prevents the immediate formation of a large clot in the brain, menaces life by loss of strength. He is lying in the German hospital at Bagamoyo. Dr. Parke still has some hope.

The Foreign Office has received a telegram from Zanzibar to the effect that Emin Pasha's skull is not fractured and that his recovery is possible. This is probably the judgment of Dr. Parke, and his diagnosis that there is no fracture of the skull is no doubt the basis of the favorable opinion he has given.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The news of the accident at Bagamoyo to Emin Pasha has caused a sensation in this city. Emperor William was deeply pained when informed of it, and he immediately sent a dispatch to Zanzibar asking that daily reports as to the condition of Emin be sent to him.

FOREIGN LABOR TROUBLES.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Delegations of coal miners from Bochum, Gelsenkirchen, and Dortmund, Westphalia, assembled at Essen to-day and decided to submit to a meeting of miners to be held Sunday a resolution providing for a fresh strike, with a view to compelling the masters to discontinue the lock-out against the men who were prominent in organizing the last strike.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—All the coal porters of London will strike Wednesday in conjunction with the gas workers, who gave notice to the gas company three days ago that they would strike in one week if the company did not dismiss the blacklegs.

The strike among the brass and iron bedstead makers of Birmingham has spread to the workmen in that industry at Dudley and Bilston.

FAR FROM PARLIAMENTARY.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6.—The excitement which has prevailed in the Chamber of Deputies for the past few days was added to to-day by M. Janson, who, in the course of a speech, accused the Ministry of hoodwinking the public. The Minister of the Interior, he said, had acted like a fool.

When M. Janson made this statement the Minister of the Interior sprang to his feet and brandished firm as a bear.

A stormy scene followed. The President of the Chamber intervened to preserve order, but his efforts were fruitless and the session terminated with the greatest disorder prevailing.

STATUS OF BRAZIL.

LISBON, Dec. 6.—The Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires at Rio Janiero has been instructed to maintain semi-official relations with the provisional Government pending the recognition of the republic by Portugal. This recognition will be given when a Constitution for the republic shall have been definitely adopted.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Paris Municipal Council has passed resolutions congratulating the people and Government of Brazil upon the organization of the republic.

THE COPPER SYNDICATE.

LODON, Dec. 6.—The copper syndicate holds less than 130,000 tons of that metal taken from the Société des Métaux. It is the intention of the syndicate to maintain the price of copper at from £50 to £55 per ton. Should the price fall below £50, the syndicate will cease selling, and will even buy at the decline. It is believed that the syndicate is competent to sustain its project.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The *Star* states that it has information that Gen. Boulenger has been engaged to lecture in the United States, and that he will deliver the first lecture of the course in the New-York Academy of Music.

Sullivan's new opera is entitled "The Gondoliers; or, The King of Barataria."

The copy of the first folio Shakespeare, just sold at Sotheby's, was bought to go to America. The price was £310.

A palace conspiracy has been discovered at Tangiers, and the Sultan's brother has been put in prison.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The American artists John Sargent, Alexander Harrison, and Ridgway Knight have been appointed Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor in recognition of the merit of their works shown at the exposition. The Order of Agricultura Merit was conferred upon David Ring, T. C. Bickford, James Cheeseman, and Richard Dodge.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 6.—A report issued by the Cotton Association of this city states that the cotton crop is in a favorable condition, except in Upper Egypt, the Province of Fayoum in Middle Egypt, and in one province in Lower Egypt, where fogs and cold weather have damaged the plant. The yield is estimated at 3,250,000 cantars.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6.—Two American missionaries, who were assanited by Moussa Bey, are to place their evidence before the proper authorities. It is believed that Mr. Hirsch, the American Minister, will insist upon Moussa Bey being punished.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 6.—The Chamber has approved, by a vote of 51 to 18, the Government bill for grants to denominational schools and the abolition of free education except for paupers.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—In the Reichstag to-day War Minister Du Vernois announced that the War Office had under consideration the demolition of all the fortifications at Coblentz.

IT LOOKS LIKE MURDER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Samuel Spencer, a Quaker, who conducted pickling works and roomed in the dilapidated building, 7 Exchange-street, was found dead in his shop Tuesday morning with his throat cut. He had a wound back of the ear and one on the cheek, a black eye, two cuts on the left forearm, and two fingers on the right hand were slashed. Disagreeable police pronounced the case one of suicide. The neighbors who had known the old man for a quarter of a century or more, struck to their belief that it was a case of murder.

Spencer's neighbor friends have interested themselves and promise to bring about some developments. Official police disagree with the finding of the district physician, and hold almost entirely to the theory that the case was one of murder. They say that a man of Mr. Spencer's age, over sixty, would not have the courage to hack himself as he was cut.

CASHIER HALIDAY SENTENCED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Mr. E. R. Halliday, late Cashier of the First National Bank at Mount Gilead, pleaded guilty of embezzlement in the United States court to-day, and was sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for seven years. Mr. Halliday had been Cashier of the bank for over twenty years, and was regarded as one of the model bankers of the country, and through his management the depositors and stockholders had been paid large dividends.

Mr. Halliday commenced speculating, however, and finally became short in his accounts and fled. He voluntarily returned last August, and made over to the bank all his property, leaving a deficit of about $15,000.

Halliday is now a prisoner, aged years of age, and has been one of the leading lights in the Methodist Church at Mount Gilead.

MAYOR OF PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6.—In the postponed election to-day Henry R. Barker (Rep.) was re-elected Mayor over Hiram Howard (Dem.) by a majority of 762 in the heaviest vote ever cast in a city election—14,556. At the regular election on Nov. 26, Barker lacked 114 of a majority, his plurality being 61. The vote to-day was increased for Barker nearly 1,500, while Howard's increase was only about 500. The vote stood: Barker, 7,656; Howard, 6,626; Searles, (Proh.,) 291; scattering, 10. The Prohibition vote lacked 25 of holding its own.

PISTOLS IN THE COURT ROOM.

SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN LAWYERS IN WHICH ONE IS KILLED.

MARSHALL, Texas, Dec. 6.—Twelve months ago ex-County Judge W. T. S. Keller entered suit for divorce against his wife, E. S. Keller. Judge Hazelwood, who was District Judge at the time, entered a decree giving two of the children to each of the litigants. On the 29th of November application was made by the wife to the Hon. J. L. Blanton, special Judge in the case, for an order to restore to the wife the youngest daughter.

The order was granted, and an officer was sent to San Angelo, the present residence of Judge Keller, for the child, which was brought back. With it came the father. Judge Blanton was ignorant of the order of Judge Hazelwood. Judge Blanton came down last evening, and commenced this morning to investigate the matter. W. B. Greer and T. B. Yonng represented Judge Keller, and W. H. Pope, Alexander Pope, and James Turner represented the wife. Mr. Greer addressed the court on behalf of his client.

When he concluded W. H. Pope arose and made some remarks at which Judge Keller took offense and replied to Mr. Pope in equally offensive language that so offended Pope that he buried a gold-headed cane at Keller, who instantly drew his pistol and commenced firing.

About this time C. R. Weatherseby, a relative and warm friend of Judge Keller, appeared upon the scene, and, with pistol in hand, opened fire on Pope. The excitement at this time can be better imagined than described. Major James Turner fell early in the action, but, on examination, his wound proved to be only a flesh wound of the abdomen.

W. H. Pope received a ball in the left shoulder and one through the fleshy part of the lower right arm. Three other bullets passed through his clothes. His wounds, though painful, are not considered fatal. Alexander Pope was shot through the bowels and died at 9 o'clock tonight.

Keller and Weathersby were promptly arrested and placed in jail. THE TIMES's correspondent was occupying a seat in the gallery of the Court House while this tragedy was being enacted. Many ladies were among the audience. The bar was full of lawyers and friends of the contending parties. Men took shelter behind desks and under benches, while others fled. The woman fled, screaming with horror at the terrible sight.

The Hon. W. H. Pope is State Senator, while his brother, Alex Pope, represented Harrison County in the lower house. Major Turner is one of our oldest and most prominent lawyers.

THE MOTHER OF TROTTERS.

A MONUMENT IN HER MEMORY ERECTED AT STONY FORD FARM.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Charles Backman of the Stony Ford Stock Farm has carried out the intention expressed at the time of the death of the famous trotting brood mare, Green Mountain Maid, of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the "great mother of trotters." The monument has just been set up at the spot where the mare was buried, on the summit of a knoll near the breeding stables at Stony Ford. The memorial is of red Missouri syenite, rises to the height of twenty-six feet, and weighs about eight tons. Inscriptions on the base read as follows:

"In remembrance of Green Mountain Maid, the great mother of trotters and of the producers of trotters. Born 1862; died 1888, at Stony Ford, the birthplace of all her children.

"Dam of Sterling, Alley, Tror, Storm, Miranda, Elita, Elina, Elaine, Mansfield, Antonio, Elise, Elista, Paul, Prospero, Lancelot.

"This stone was erected A. D. 1889, by Charles Backman, on the ranch dedicated to her worth and honored by her deed."

The sire of Green Mountain Maid was Harry Clay, he by Cassius M. Clay, Jr. Her dam was Shanghai Mary, a Western mare of unknown pedigree. Green Mountain Maid was bred by the late Samuel Cockling of Middletown, and was owned successively by D. B. Irwin, Elijah Dnsenbury, and other horsemen hereabouts, each of whom in turn gave her up as too fractious for the trotting track. Finally she fell under the notice of Charles Backman, who added her to his selection of brood mares for the stock farm which he was then establishing at Stony Ford. Before her death Mr. Backman sold seven of her foals, including Eleotioneer, for $68,830. He still retains five on the farm. She is best known as the dam, by Hambletonian, of Electioneer, the greatest of trotting sires, and the granddam of Sunol, the three-year-old wonder with a record of 2:10½.

PURCHASE OF COAL LANDS

BY THE OWNERS OF THE NEW ROAD TO THE COAL FIELDS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Six deeds have been filed in the Clerk's office of Lackawanna County, Penn., at Scranton, conveying that number of tracts of coal lands to parties interested in the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company's new branch to the coal fields, known as the Ontario, Carbondalo and Scranton Railroad. The deeds cover 400 acres of land in Blakely Township, near the line of the new branch, and the consideration specified is $210,000.

Notice is also given that application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg on Dec. 19 by Henry W. Poor, John B. Kerr, Edward B. Sturges, Edwin S. Dolph, and Edwin A. Clark, for a charter for a corporation to own and operate in coal lands to be styled "The New-York and Ontario Land Company." Also that application will be made at the same time and place by Thomas R. Davie, William W. Patterson, Edward R. Sturges, John R. Kerr, and Benjamin Killam for a charter for a corporation to mine coal and ship the same over the Ontario and Western Railroad and branches, and to be styled "The New-York and Scranton Coal Company." The capital stock of each company will be $500,000.

PREDICTING A SEVERE WINTER.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—The present remarkably open Winter, with its green pastures and running brooks unfettered by ice, throughout Connecticut, induces Manasseh Goodwin, an old resident of Litchfield, to write to a weekly paper that one of the severest Winters he ever knew of opened in a similar manner just fifty years ago. He was in Litchfield at the time. The early days of December were clear and beautiful, and the cattle were feeding on the hillsides.

But before the second week in December opened a storm of snow came on which covered the ground three feet in depth. Mr. Goodwin was a farmer. As soon as the storm cleared away he started out to find his flocks of sheep. This he did by yoking up two heavy pairs of oxen to make a path across the mountain side. He found the sheep under low spreading cedars, huddled together and buried completely out of sight in the snow. He succeeded in getting them and all the rest of his stock safely housed. The snow was added to all Winter and became very deep. Sleighing lasted until April 10 and the snow did not vanish in sheltered places till June. It was the worst Winter for snow ever known in that quarter of the State.

Mr. Goodwin predicts that a similar severe Winter is now at hand, as it has opened as did that of 1839-40, and there are many signs of much snow.

LOST THE MONEY PLAYING POKER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 6.—Charles S. Ostrom, a young married man, who has been in the employ of the *Pioneer Press* as bookkeeper in its Minneapolis department for a year and a half, confessed to-day to having stolen between $2,100 and $2,200. Ostrom makes affidavit that he commenced stealing in August, 1888, his method consisting in appropriating funds from the cash drawer and falsifying the records upon the books in his charge. He says he lost $1,900 playing poker in a Minneapolis gambling hall, and $300 in "playing poker in social parties." The *Pioneer Press* is protected by a bond from the New-York Guaranty Company.

THE POINTER DERBY.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Dec. 6.—The Pointer Derby of the Central Field Trial Club was finished to-day, and the all-aged setter stake commenced. The following is the result of the pointer Derby: Riprap beat Lady Hessian; Riprap beat Joy, Jr. For second prize: Joy, Jr., beat Flirt and won second prize. Miss Mealy was awarded third prize.

Three of the preliminery heats in the all-aged setter stake were run. Cora of Wethnrall and Chance Princess beat Rice and Little Gift, Count Howard and King Leo.

THE CHINESE RESTRICTION ACT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 6.—The Chinese question promises to attract great attention in the House of Commons next month, as a result of the demand of the British Columbia salmon packers for free Chinese labor. The urban population of the provinces has made strong counter-protests against any modification of the Chinese restriction act.

SOON TO BE IN THE FIELD

THE BIG ENGLISH COMPANY AND ITS PLANS.

HOW FINANCIAL CIRCLES TOOK THE NEWS OF THE GREAT ENTERPRISE —NEW-YORK OFFICES ENGAGED.

Wall-street was wholly surprised yesterday by the revelations made in THE TIMES of the plans that the great English company, with $100,000,000 at command, has in view for the development of railway enterprises and industries in general in this country. In some quarters there was a disposition to belittle and poohpooh the gigantic scheme, but the utmost that any doubter of the facts was able to say was that he personally hadn't happened to have heard of it.

In some quarters where the facts were known there were also indirect disputes of the truth of THE TIMES's exclusive story, but in such instances evasions and even downright untruths were prompted by "business reasons." THE TIMES had uncovered the plans of the great deal before the insiders were ready to take the public into their confidence.

Such developments as came during the day—and there were substantial ones—all tended to confirm the published statements and provide further details. Wall-street old not fail to appreciate the far-reaching importance of a project promising to introduce speedily $100,000,000 of foreign cash into active use in this country. The stock market, reflecting the influences of popular feeling on that score, acquired a buoyancy that it has not known for a long time, and there was a sharp advance throughout the whole Stock Exchange list.

The main purpose of this unparalleled enterprise will not be merely the offering of assistance to railway ventures. As THE TIMES made plain yesterday, business projects of every character, promising profits and safety for investment, will be recognized and aided. Some of the most influential members of the new company are in favor, in fact, of devoting more attention to the development of industrial enterprises than of going into railways, thinking to meet less sharp competition there and to be sure of big earnings.

The development of the country's mineral resources will be one conspicuous feature in the company's programme.

Some of the most prominent banking houses in Wall-street are to be identified with the management of the company. Three of these will provide Trustees. One gentleman who knows of the purposes of the new company is a prominent Wall-street lawyer whose knowledge has come largely through professional avenues, for which reasons he is disinclined to discuss the great plan's details. This he was willing to say:

"The company has been organized in England. Its object is the investigation, acquisition, and development of industrial and other enterprises in the United States and elsewhere. Such a company has been organized in England, and back behind it some of the strongest banking and business concerns of Great Britain."

This authority indicated the plan of operation of the company, by comparing it with a similar recent enterprise of the London house of Rothschild. That firm organized a company with the small capital of £5,000 for the purpose of exploring and investigating new fields for investment. The enterprise resulted in the location and development of the now famous Ruby diamond mines, and "the shares of the original exploring company have been multiplied a thousandfold."

The English capitalists behind the present scheme, he said, were some of the largest and soundest in Great Britain. But a small share of the capital has been subscribed in this country. The concern would not confine its operations in this country to this continent if it found an opening elsewhere, but it was originally formed with the primary intention of developing the industrial resources of the United States. Of course, if a safe railroad enterprise was thrown in its way it would engage in it, but that was not the intention nor was it likely that railroad building would form a large part of the company's operations.

The new company is even now almost ready to begin active operations. Offices at an annual rental of $15,000 have been engaged in one of the new buildings in Wall-street, and it is stated semi-officially that the English manager of the enterprise sails to-day from England for New-York.

OPPOSED TO THE NEGRO.

A GRAND ARMY POST ORDERS TWO COURTS-MARTIAL.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 6.—Two courts-martial have been ordered by Nathaniel Lyon Post of the Grand Army of this city in consequence of the disclosures made a few weeks ago concerning the action of that organization in forcing the withdrawal of the negro Frank H. Hamilton's application for membership and his rejection on the ground of color alone as unfit for comradeship with Grand Army men.

Subsequently Robert O. Tyler Post received Hamilton's application, and elected him as one of its members, thereby rebuking the spirit which had dominated Nathaniel Lyon Post. THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent, who defended the rights of the negro and made public the reprehensible treatment which he had received, is one of the members against whom the court-martial has been ordered. The difficulty has resolved itself into this, that if it is an offense to be punished by court-martial, it discloses the bigotry of the Grand Army posts against the negro soldiers of the war.

The action of Nathaniel Lyon Post toward the colored man Hamilton was important mainly from the fact that Gen. Hawley and Congressman William E. Simonds are members and ex-Commanders of the post. So far as known neither of these gentlemen has rebuked the attitude taken by the post toward an honorably-discharged colored soldier.

The present Commander of the post, who, by the way, is one of Congressman Simonds's partisan appointments in the Railroad Postal Service, is authority for the statement that Mr. Simonds has advised the assertion that Hamilton was not rejected by the post and that the organization is not on record as adverse to negro comradeship.

The attempt to throw the responsibility for the rejection of Hamilton on the Democratic members was a dismal failure. The bitterest part of the opposition came from a Republican leader in the post.

TO STUDY ATHLETICS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—M. Pierre de Conbertin, a young man who has been sent to this country by the French Government to study athletics at the American universities, was in this city to-day. He brought letters of introduction to President Dwight, Prof. Dexter, and Prof. Farnam. He was given every facility for a thorough examination of the Yale method of athletics. His object in coming to this country is to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the management of athletics at American colleges, and thereby to devise some means of interesting the students at the French University in athletics.

In order to improve the physique of her young men the French Government has dispatched M. de Coubertin on the mission which brought him to Yale. M. de Coubertin is a slight-built young man of about thirty years of age. He speaks English quite fluently, and seemed to take a great interest in what he saw and heard on the campus to-day. His escort was Charles H. Farnam.

M. de Coubertin manifested considerable interest in the rowing tank, which has been filled with water, and was used for the first time on Thursday. It was a little early for the crew to begin practice, but the oars were in position and the working of the apparatus was explained to the visitors.

THE CHAMPIONS IN WASHINGTON.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The champion football team, with one or two exceptions, left Princeton to-day for Washington, D. C., where they will play a game with the Duponts to-morrow afternoon. The team, as it left, was composed as follows: Rushers—Donnelly, Cowan, Janeway, Jones, Thomas, Cash, and Sharon; quarter back—Poe; half backs—Channing, Ames; full back—Lewis.

In these practice games it is Capt. Poe's intention to train new men for the positions which will be left vacant at the graduation of the present Senior Class. The entire eleven have gone out of training, and will attempt to play four quarters of fifteen minutes each in to-morrow's game.

AGAINST WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—A bill intended to prohibit the sale of Western dressed beef in this State was introduced in the Legislature to-day. It provides that no beef that has been killed for more than twenty-four hours shall be sold in the State. The fine prescribed for violation of its provisions is not less than $100 nor more than $500.

TAINTOR CROWDED OUT.

THE NEW POLICE JUSTICE INFORMED THAT HE IS NO LONGER A REPUBLICAN.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee met last night at 54 West Thirty-first-street and took up the consideration of the new by-laws and constitution, which have been in course of preparation for some time. All the local leaders, or most of them, were present. Col. S. V. R. Cruger presided, and Surveyor George W. Lyon, Deputy Surveyor John Collins, Frank Raymond, Sheridan Shook, Police Justice Patterson, John W. Jacobus, John D. Lawson, and other familiar figures in Republican local leadership were visible. The new constitution and by-laws had been discussed many times before, and the Executive Committee voted on them section by section and recommended them for adoption to the County Committee, which meets in Nilsson Hall Dec. 19.

The conspicuous change made in the laws is abolition of the yearly enrollment, and when the new rules are adopted those who desire to become members of the local Republican organization can do so only by joining the district organization after being proposed at the regular meetings and going through the usual course. This enlarges the power of the district organizations and tends, it is claimed by some politicians, to make the Republican organization of the city more of a close corporation than ever.

When the section was reached which provides that no Republican filling an office the power of appointment to which is vested in a Democrat shall be a member of the County Committee, an officer of the District Committee, a delegate to a nominating convention, or an inspector of election, the meeting was stirred by a little excitement.

Police Justice Taintor, an appointee of Mayor Grant, got up and moved that this section be stricken out. It effected him particularly. John D. Lawson of the seventh hooked Justice Taintor right away. He

fering the President of the Confederacy was always regarded with the highest confidence by the people of this State, and at no time from the opening of the war until it practically collapsed with the fall of Richmond did that confidence flag.

Here, in the former seat of the Southern Confederacy, and the scene of the most thrilling events of that great struggle, it is thought that the remains of a man who in life was such a conspicuous figure of that period should find their final resting place. It has been suggested that the authorities of the State and city should ask Mrs. Davis to allow the body of her husband to be buried in the grounds of what is known as the "Jeff Davis Mansion." This was the "White House of the Confederacy," and was occupied by President Davis from the time of his inauguration until he left on the night Richmond was evacuated.

The property was owned then and still belongs to the city. It is used as a public schoolhouse, and a few weeks ago a proposition was made to demolish it and erect upon its site a more commodious building. Owing to the associations connected with it, the suggestion met with such a decided opposition that it was not at once abandoned. During the war little Jeff Davis, a four-year-old son of the President, fell from a balcony of this building and was instantly killed. The body is buried in Hollywood. Should the remains of the ex-President be brought here and interred on the premises where the most stirring and eventful years of his life were spent, the ashes of little Jeff will no doubt be removed and placed beside the father.

Gov. Lee sent the following dispatch to-night to Judge Charles E. Fenner at New-Orleans:

"I voice the unanimous desire of our citizens in asking that the last resting place of the illustrious statesman, Jefferson Davis, be in Richmond. As the capital of the Confederacy, here he lived; here, then, let him sleep. Watched over by the city which, for so many years, was the object of his loving solicitude."

During the time of his residence here the President's office and the Cabinet rooms and other offices were in the granite building now used as Post Office, Custom House, and for other Governmental purposes. Mr. Davis's house was at the corner of Twelfth and Clay, almost opposite and about a dozen blocks north of his office. It was his custom to walk to the office in the morning. His usual route was through the Capitol square. About 10 o'clock each morning he could be seen coming down the graveled walks to the Executive office. His private office in those days was the one now and almost ever since used as the United States court room. There it was that the President was arraigned before United States Circuit Judge Underwood on the 13th of May, 1865, to be tried for treason. He had been arrested in Georgia and committed to Fortress Monroe, where he remained for weeks. He was finally brought here and came before Judge Underwood, who pulled him, and that was the last ever heard of that famous trial. The Cabinet room—the one in which Mr. Davis held his councils with his official household—was the one just opposite the President's room, and for years has been used by the clerks of the United States Circuit Court. It was there that all of the great military movements were discussed by the head of the Confederacy and his advisers. With the exception of Senator Reagan of Texas, who was Mr. Davis's Postmaster General, all of these have passed away.

No one in Richmond or, for that matter, in the South, outside of his own family, saw more of President Davis in those days than Mr. William H. Davies of this city. That gentleman, when about nineteen, entered the President's service as confidential messenger. He was with him from the time Mr. Davis came here from Montgomery, Ala., until the night of the evacuation. Referring to the Cabinet meetings, Mr. Davies said to-day:

"Gen. Robert E. Lee was the only person ever permitted to enter the Cabinet unannounced. When he reached the door he opened the door and he walked into the council chamber."

Drifting into reminiscences of the ex-President, Mr. Davies continued: "He was one of the most loyal men I ever knew. He was always dignified, calm, and thoroughly well poised, and he treated everybody around him with courtesy. With me he was more like a father than an employer. Mr. Davis was a fine rider, the finest, I think, I ever knew. He was also quiteon to ride out three or four times a week, or as much oftener as the weather and his official duties permitted. A favorite route was up Clay-street in the direction of Camp Lee. He was nearly always alone, never having the slightest fear of his life. In this way, crime, never getting him into trouble one evening. I remember it just as well as if it occurred yesterday. The President rode out the 'Bloody Run road.' When just below Rockett's some one fired a pistol at him from ambush. Luckily, the assassin missed his mark. The man was subsequently found concealed in the roof of one of the shanties in the neighborhood, and arrested. He was never prosecuted, though. This incident never alarmed Mr. Davis, nor did he permit it to interfere with his evening equestrian exercises.

Of Jefferson Davis Gov. Lee said to-night: "He was, in my opinion, in many respects one of the greatest men this Republic has ever produced. He was able, bold, true, manly, conscientious, clear in thought, admirable in expression, attuned in all his actions to a steady rise in his firm belief in the doctrines of the Government, though the very lightning scorched the ground beneath his feet. The Southern people loved him because he suffered for them. They are prepared to protect and guard his memory from the fierce future winds of prejudice, saying to all those who hated him and whose hearts are consumed at this hour by sectional animosities, 'If this be treason, make the most of it.'"

NO OFFICIAL NOTICE TAKEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The War Department has not officially been informed of the death of Jefferson Davis, and has taken no action with respect to it. A large oil painting of the dead man hangs on the wall of the chief clerk's room, which immediately adjoins the office of the Secretary. It is surrounded by portraits of other ex-Secretaries, including Simon Cameron, Gen. Schofield, and Messrs. Floyd and Conrad. It bears the following inscription: "Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, 1853-7, Pierce's Administration." There was no crape about the portrait, and the flag over the building, which has always been half-masted on the death of an ex-Secretary, is now flying in a gentle breeze from its usual place at the top of the staff.

Secretary Proctor, when asked what course the department would pursue in regard to Mr. Davis's death, said: "I see no occasion for any action whatever. It would subserve no good purpose that I can see. It is better to let the matter rest in oblivion—except if it will—and to relegate it to the past than to do anything that would revive memories best forgotten."

Several army officers, in talking about the case, approved the Secretary's determination, and said there was really no other course to take, in view of the fact that the citizenship of Jefferson Davis has never been restored.

TRIBUTES FROM ABROAD.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—All the evening papers have leaders on Jefferson Davis. The *Globe* recalls Mr. Gladstone's eulogium, including the famous phrase so much criticised at the time, "Jefferson Davis has created a nation," and adds that if he did not create a nation it was because such a creation was clearly not possible in the conditions; that if statesmanship, military genius, and devotion on the part of a whole people were sufficient for the foundation of a State a slaveholding republic would have been established. The enterprise failed because success in the conditions was not difficult, but impossible.

The *St. James's Gazette* doubts whether Davis will take a historical position as one of the world's great men. He was a man of great consistency of purpose and keen political vision. He had wonderful luck in discovering Lee—one of the greatest Generals of the age—and Secretary Benjamin, an exceedingly shrewd administrator. The *St. James's* draws a striking comparison between Davis and some of his famous contemporaries, and especially compares Lincoln's unique personality and deeply cherished memory with the absence of enthusiasm for Davis, or even of general interest in him. Lee, it says, is glorified in the Old World as in the New; Stonewall Jackson is almost glorified in England, while as Davis departs from the scene of human activities it is doubtful if a single person outside the immediate circle of his relatives is affected by a passing thrill of emotion.

MISS DAVIS PROSTRATED.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Miss Winifred Davis is prostrated by the news of her father's death. She sails for home next week.

AN ANECDOTE OF MR. DAVIS.

An amusing anecdote of Jefferson Davis is told by Mr. Oliver Dyer, author of "Great Senators of Forty Years Ago," who is perhaps the only person in the city who has a clear remembrance of Mr. Davis as he appeared during the session of the Thirtieth Congress in 1848-9, when he was at the zenith of his Senatorial career. Mr. Dyer read the very full story of Mr. Davis's career as printed in yesterday's TIMES and then told a reporter this story:

"During a speech which was being delivered with characteristic impetuosity by Mr. Davis he concluded a paragraph with the statement that the home of the sailor when in active service is wherever he may be when the sun comes down over his head. The remarkable phenomenon of the sun coming down over the head of a sailor was not a fact to be lightly passed over by the Whig opponents of the Senator, and when Mr. Davis paused impressively in the midst of his glowing eloquence, Senator Mangum of North Carolina, a Whig leader, sniffed audibly, and observed in a theatrical aside:

"'A singular head—when the sun comes down over his head'!'

"The decorum of the Chamber was broken by the glee of the Senator's fellow-legislators, who were tickled at the rhetorical rout of Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis himself joined with good-humored amusement in the general merriment, and when parliamentary order was restored corrected himself by stating: "The home of the sailor when in active service is wherever he may be when the sun sets."

"It is a little incident, but is typical of the good humor, easy nature, and kindliness of Jefferson Davis."

EXECUTION OF GREENWALL

FOR THE MURDER OF LYMAN S. WEEKS IN MARCH, 1887.

John Theodore Wild was the name marked on a plain stained-wood coffin that was carried out of Raymond-Street Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, but the body within it was that of John Greenwall, who at 7:30 o'clock had expiated on the gallows the brutal murder of Lyman S. Weeks. The condemned man had retained his unnatural calm until a second before the black cap was drawn over his eyes. Then his face grew suddenly white and his pinioned knees trembled. Father O'Hara quickly placed a crucifix on Greenwall's lips, and the latter kissed it passionately. The next instant "Joe" Atkinson had rapped sharply on the wooden partition concealing the 552 pounds of weight, a crash was heard, and Greenwall's body was jerked into the air. The subsequent fall broke his neck, and death was almost instantaneous. After a lapse of twenty minutes, during which there was comparatively little convulsive motion, the body was lowered into the coffin. It was taken from the jail to Harper's undertaker's rooms and thence to the Holy Cross Cemetery, where Father O'Hara had purchased a grave.

The crime for which Greenwall suffered death was committed about midnight on March 15, 1887. The victim was Lyman S. Weeks, a retired builder, who lived with his family at 1,077 De Kalb-avenue. On the night in question he was preparing to retire when he heard a noise in the basement. At his wife's request he took a lamp and went down. Opening the door at the foot of the basement stairs he saw a man standing in the dining room near the sideboard, with his (Weeks's) overcoat on his back. Before a word could be uttered the burglar raised a revolver and fired. Mr. Weeks fell across the doorsill, shot through the breast, and his murderer, stepping over the prostrate body of his victim, passed through the front yard. Mrs. Weeks, from her bedroom window, saw him and raised an alarm. When the neighbors reached the dining room Mr. Weeks was dead. Five minutes later his overcoat was found in a vacant lot near the house.

With these meagre facts and no clue whatever, the police started out to find the murderer, and for a time they had no hope of success. Three weeks later Inspector Byrnes arrested Paul Krause, John Greenwall, Charles Miller, and one Baker, for a burglary in New-Jersey, and Krause and Baker made a statement alleging that Greenwall had confessed to murdering Mr. Weeks. They said that he had refused to go to Brooklyn on a "job" because he had killed "that man in De Kalb-avenue." The trial was postponed for months later and Greenwall pleaded an alibi. He and Miller, who was indicted as an accomplice, swore that they were not in Brooklyn at the time of the murder, but were asleep in a lodging house at 53 Chambers. The prosecution produced a Mrs. Chamberlain, who had seen Greenwall and Miller on a Catharine Ferry boat on the afternoon of March 15, and at 11 o'clock that night had seen them standing opposite Mr. Weeks's house. Dr. Atwood identified them as two men he had seen in a saloon near the Weeks house an hour before the murder, and the driver of the car upon which they had ridden from the scene of the murder positively identified them. To complete the chain a detective went over this route on the same car and reached the Bowery lodging house at the very hour that, it was shown, the two prisoners had entered on the night of the crime. Greenwall was convicted.

The Court of Appeals reversed this verdict on a technicality, and on a second trial Greenwall again was convicted. This verdict the Court of Appeals confirmed.

Three weeks ago some local lawyers began an attempt to save the condemned man. They got affidavits from Miller and Greenwall and one Christian to the effect that Paul Krause shot Mr. Weeks. Although all three had sworn on the trials that Greenwall was not in Brooklyn on the night of the murder, in their affidavits they admitted that he was, and Miller admitted in addition that Mr. Chamberlain, Dr. Atwood, and the car driver were right in their identification of him, but pretended that Krause and not Greenwall was with him. There was not a single point of resemblance between Krause and Greenwall, and the court held that if the three witnesses were right about Miller they were right about Greenwell. Gov. Hill was appealed to, but he took a similar view.

YANELL DIDN'T PAY.

WHY A BOARDING HOUSE FAILED TO CHANGE OWNERS.

The Hotel Kolb, an immigrant boarding house at 61 Greenwich-street, is kept by Fred Kolb, a Hungarian. Three weeks ago an immigrant named Edmund Yanell was sent, it is alleged, to Kolb's house by Morris Silberstein, a clerk in the Landing Bureau at Castle Garden.

Yanell remained at the hotel for several days, paying his board promptly every night until his money ran out. Yanell then told Kolb that he expected $10,000 from his father in Hungary. It was to arrive through the Austrian Consul's office. Kolb proposed that Yanell buy him out and take the hotel. After several days Yanell pretended to consent, and on the Sunday morning following a notary public was sent for to draw up the papers.

Yanell then remembered that he had no experience in hotel keeping, but Kolb introduced a man who, he said, was an experienced manager, and would put experience against capital for a half interest. After talking all day Yanell signed the agreement which made the stranger his partner.

For several days after this Yanell received every attention at the Hotel Kolb. One night he went out with his new partner and during their celebration the partner missed $18, which he accused Yanell of stealing. On this charge Yanell was lodged in the Tombs.

It has since leaked out that Yanell had no money coming from Hungary. The people at the hotel refuse to talk about their own side of the case, but are loud in their denunciations of Yanell.

MANY TIMES MARRIED.

Mildred Kraft, a vivacious young woman of twenty-three, who is known to have at least three husbands alive at this time, was made defendant yesterday in a suit brought in the City Court, Brooklyn, by Edward J. Kraft, one of her victims, for an annulment of his marriage. He is a son of George J. Kraft, a wealthy importer, and lives with his parents at 122 Amity-street. He said he married the defendant in Greenwich, Conn., in August, 1888, but soon left her upon learning that she was the wife of William W. Sheffler of this city. Mr. Sheffler identified a picture of Mrs. Kraft as that of his wife, whom he had married in October, 1884. He was eighteen years old, he said, when the ceremony was performed, and never lived with the woman. Counsel produced a certificate of marriage signed by Dr. Deeme of the Church of the Strangers of this city. Proof was then submitted showing that the defendant was married to Richard H. Keller on Dec. 25, 1887, by the Rev. Dr. Scudder.

"Why, this woman ought to be prosecuted," said Judge Van Wyck, "for bigamy. Here she goes around marrying three respectable young men. You must promise me to present the case to District Attorney Fellows." Title counsel agreed to do, and the court annulled young Kraft's union.

MRS. COOK'S JEWELRY STOLEN.

The residence of Lewis E. Cook, one of the managers of Barnum & Bailey's Great Show, at 10 Taylor-street, Newark, was entered by burglars yesterday morning and $2,000 worth of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Cook was carried away. Mr. Cook is in Europe. When Mrs. Cook's servants went into the lower part of the house to begin their morning duties yesterday, they found all the gaslights ablaze. Mrs. Cook suspected at once that the house had been visited by burglars, and upon examining her wardrobe drawers found her jewelry case gone.

The jewels it contained had been selected by her husband in his travels, because of something unique about them. One pair of diamond earrings stolen had been purchased by Mr. Cook in Europe at a cost of $1,100. Three weeks ago the house was raided by burglars and $350 worth of household bric-à-brac was taken.

A STREET NOT OFFICIALLY KNOWN.

"One of the most remarkable things I ever saw in my trips about the city attracted my attention this morning," said Commissioner Gilroy at the meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement yesterday. "I was driving in the annexed district when I found a street called Audubon-avenue, which extends north from the King's Bridge road and is built up with fifty or more houses. The curious thing about it is that the street has not yet been opened and nothing has been done toward opening it." The Mayor said that there probably had been some mistake and the matter will be looked into.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Martin Brimmer of Boston is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale College is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Congressman Levi Maish of Pennsylvania is at the Sturtevant House.

C. Zegarra, Peruvian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. L. de Saldanha and J. de Freitas Vasconcellos of Brazil are at the Buckingham Hotel.

Senator Leland Stanford of California and Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago are at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge George F. Danforth of the New-York Court of Appeals and ex-Congressman Amos Townsend of Ohio are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

EX-JUSTICE KELLY DECLINES TO DIVULGE THOMAS O'BRIEN'S ADDRESS.

When Justice Hogan yesterday resumed the investigation of the case of William L. Smyth, charged with perjury in connection with the suit of Thomas O'Brien, who has figured as the nominal lessee of pier 55 East River, against the Dock Commissioners, ex-Civil Justice William H. Kelly was called as a witness. He said that O'Brien was only the nominal lessee and that Smyth paid the requisite percentage of the first quarter's rent and occupied the pier for his ice and coal business, paying the rent while he remained in possession of the pier under the lease.

Under cross-examination ex-Judge Kelly gave a personal description and something of the history of the much-sought O'Brien, who, he said, was a veterinary surgeon, a manufacturer of patent medicine, and a dealer in paints. The various mentioned various residences of O'Brien for the last seven years, but when asked for his present address the witness took refuge behind his privilege as counsel. While admitting that he knew it, he said it had been communicated to him in his professional capacity, and he declined to make it known unless compelled to do so by the court.

Justice Hogan took the question of privilege under advisement and said he would decide the matter on Tuesday next. Solon P. Rothschild testified that the defendant, William L. Smyth, signed and swore to an affidavit in the injunction suit before him as Commissioner of Deeds, and that it was made in due form.

Miss Amelia Wayl testified that she is a typewriter and stenographer, and that at the request of Mr. Rothschild she made a copy of the injunction order. She was never paid for her work. She identified the original and the copy. Dock Commissioner Post also identified copies of the papers served upon him in the injunction suit of O'Brien against the Dock Commissioners. The case was then adjourned to Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CARING FOR EPILEPTICS.

DR. JACOBS'S SHARP CRITICISM OF THE LEGISLATURE'S COURSE.

Health Commissioner Joseph D. Bryant read a paper last night on the disposition of stable refuse before the public health and hygiene section of the Academy of Medicine. He said that there are 60,000 horses in the city below One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, and the refuse amounted to about nine hundred thousand pounds daily. About three hundred thousand dollars is invested in the business of removing this refuse. He urged that there would be great benefit to the public in compelling all this refuse to be baled before it is carried through the streets. Commissioners Bryant and Smith had agreed on a report recommending that after May 1, 1890, baling be made compulsory. The meeting voted its approval of the report.

Dr. Frederick Peterson read a paper on "The Colonization of Epileptics." He said that for every other defective class some provision had been made, but the sufferer from epilepsy was left to shift for himself. Dr. Peterson urged that separate institutions for these unfortunates should be established in this country.

Dr. A. Jacobi said the State would probably not provide separate institutions for epileptics for ten or twenty years yet. If a bill giving the pauper insane a chance to live as human beings were passed next year it would be all that could be expected.

"This is not a civilized country," Dr. Jacobi added; "it is semi-barbarous." He cited the course of the Legislature in its treatment of the insane as proof of the assertion.

WALL-STREET TALK.

If present prospects hold out, ready money will soon be a drug in the New-York market. The Treasury bought another big block of Government bonds yesterday, and offerings are freer than at any time in months. One party in this city, said to control directly and indirectly over $20,000,000 invested in Governments, is quoted as preparing to ask the Treasury to take the whole amount.

* * *

The tendency toward easier money is proving helpful to the trust stocks particularly. Bankers, who even so recently as a week ago refused utterly to accept trust stocks as collateral of any value whatever, are now consenting to their admission to a more or less restricted extent in mixed loans.

* * *

The stock market manipulators of the Sugar Trust were able to produce a substantial rally in that "security" yesterday, thanks to two or three passing advantages aside from the softening of the loan market. One of the helps was the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend upon the trust's capital. It had been said that this dividend would be enjoined by an order of court, but some people who have talked loudest against this particular combine are not half so dangerous as they would like an applauding world to believe.

* * *

One of the most substantial, as it was one of the most important, moves in yesterday's stock market was in the shares of the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis Company. That property was lately selected for especial attack by bear speculators, and neither laboring their bear campaign in efforts to frighten stockholders out of their investments. Yesterday the company not only declared the usual dividend upon the preferred but declared as well a dividend of 1½ per cent. upon the common, shares out of net earnings that will be more large enough to have even warranted a bigger payment.

* * *

People with opportunities for inside information are not denying now so much as they used to the fact that Jay Gould has become one of the heaviest holders of various classes of Atchison securities.

* * *

Nine more railroads reported November earnings yesterday—all increases.

* * *

A Boston speculator is said to have been caught short of over 8,000 shares of cotton-oil stock, the price of which was put up yesterday nearly two points on small transactions.

FOOLS MAY GO TO CONGRESS.

A Michigan Republican Justice, Judge Grove of the Supreme Court, has decided, first, that there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the Republican Party from sending an idiot or an ignoramus to Congress; and, second, that it is no libel for a newspaper to call the candidate and prove him to be such. The case was an extraordinary one.

A Republican candidate for Congress, C. E. Belknap, whose speech was accurately reported, and one of whose letters was reproduced in the Grand Rapids *Democrat*, sued the editor for libel, alleging that the paper reflected on his ability to grapple with questions concerning the tariff because he was not "built that way." Mr. William Kingsley, for the defendant, demurred and asked that the case be dismissed because no attack had been made upon the complainant's character in business that when he became a candidate for office his intelligence was a matter which a public journal was licensed to discuss. The court, in sustaining the demurrer, said:

"The Constitution has fixed no grade of mind which is necessary to qualify a person for a seat in Congress. * * * There is no moral delinquency, but in effect the imputation is that the plaintiff, a candidate for member of Congress, is ignorant, unenlightened, and manifestly unqualified to represent the people of this district in that body. * * * In view of these publications I think it cannot be held that they were libelous. The demurrer should be sustained."

JOHN E. POPE'S CLOTHES.

John H. Pope of Hoboken, N. J., who left his uncle's house in Seventeenth-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, and whose clothes were found on Wednesday in the possession of Andrew Jackson, a colored man, who had tried to pawn one suit while he wore another, was sufficiently recovered from a drunken spree to appear at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Pope was arrested Thursday night for intoxication in West-street and was discharged at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. He said he had no idea where Jackson got the clothes. When he left Brooklyn he had $123, and went on a spree. This was all he remembered till arrested.

Jackson said he had been with Pope and the latter had given him the clothes to take to Jersey City. Forgetting where to deliver them, he had decided to pawn them. Jackson was held for trial, and Pope was sent to the House of Detention.

IN HONOR OF ST. NICHOLAS

HIS DAY OBSERVED BY HIS LOYAL SONS.

A NOTABLE DINNER OF THE SOCIETY WHICH BEARS HIS NAME—WHAT THE SPEAKERS TOLD THEIR HEARERS.

Jolly St. Nicholas descended upon the city of his adoption yesterday, and after having the most royal time in hearing himself well spoken of on every hand, ended the evening at Delmonico's, where he and 280 of his favorite sons closed the festival with a very big dinner.

In the ballroom the feasters found more flags than they could count, an array of lights which was dazzling, a line of mirrors which multiplied the assembly a dozen fold, and just about tables enough to accommodate them. The long guest table was lined with men who are known all over the country. J. W. Beekman, the President of the Society, sat for the first time and did the honors of his inauguration in the centre of the line. At his right were Bishop Potter, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Rear-Admiral Braine, Frederick De Peyster, Gen. O. O. Howard, F. Hopkinson Smith, T. C. T. Crain, who was present to respond in behalf of Mayor Grant, and at the left of the President were John Sohnyler of the Society of the Cincinnati, John Sloane of the St. Andrew's Society, Shipman Greene of the St. George's Society, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, of the New-England Society, Joseph J. O'Donohue, of the St. Patrick's Society, and Robert B. Roosevelt of the Holland Society.

At the other table were S. H. Talcott, E. N. Tailer, H. S. Rapelye, C. Van Santvoord, Thomas C. Acton, J. Brokaw, Joel B. Erhardt, J. D. Vermilye, Walter Stanton, the Rev. W. A. Packard, D. J. Kaufman, H. Van Schaick, J. Colmean, J. Edward Simmons, R. M. Galloway, A. H. Green, Thomas C. Platt, Judge Lawrence, W. W. Astor, H. J. Davidson, M. R. Vedder, J. W. Duryea, Edward Wood, J. C. Westervelt, Dr. L. Whittemore, G. De H. Barlow, Dr. J. Seaver Pare, Warner Miller, C. H. Foorde, R. McLean, B. B. Kirkland, J. Austin Stevens, C. H. Clark, Dr. E. S. Quintard, S. W. Dexter, C. A. Schermerhorn, Conrad N. Jordan, the Rev. W. R. Duryea, M. E. Havilland, W. J. Quintard, W. F. Brush, A. L. Clark, C. E. Jones, W. Greenwall, Charles Alter, Barry J. V. L. Pruyn, John Duer, George Wadnington, R. P. Lounsbury, F. Roosevelt, J. F. Van Wyck, Henry Wemple, J. H. Purdy, E. S. Bogert, D. L. Kirby, Nicholas Fish, H. W. Bibby, A. H. Bibby, T. J. O. Rhinelander, A. J. Underdonk, and L. Rhodes.

When everybody had toasted St. Nicholas, a dozen colored men, headed by William Freeman, marched into the dining room, bearing aloft the gilded cock which many years ago showed the direction of the wind from the cabin cupola of the long-side, high-sterned sailing old homes. President Beekman received it with due honors. Then he was fully prepared to announce the toast: "St. Nicholas, bring back to us to-night the sweet fancies of the past." Mr. De Peyster responded to this.

When the "President of the United States" was proposed, and Frank with the loyalty of true New-Amsterdamers. Just before it was proposed, however, Mr. Depew appeared and was greeted with considerable more enthusiasm than the toast was. Mr. Depew's response was to the toast of the "Governor of the State of New-York." He declared that he scarcely understood the appropriateness of the selection. "The people of this State," he went on, "have never expressed a desire to have me as a Governor, but the Governors have frequently expressed their desire to have me represent them. The fact is that having done this for the past twelve years, I am in no sense in my politics than in my races. The politics of the present Governor and his personal appearance are just like mine—with a difference—thank God for the difference."

At this particular period, when everybody is celebrating his ancestor, regard with respect Christopher Columbus, and do not forget that other Columbus who was a Dutchman. While he, the great Columbus, saw this continent with its possibilities, the Dutchman delved and developed this country, the city of New-York on the pearl of the oyster." Mr. Depew concluded with a reference to the World's Fair, and declared that it certainly would be held in this city.

To "Our City, benignly fostered by the good St. Nicholas, our fair city thrives apace," Mr. Crain responded for Mayor Grant and declared that the history of the society was closely interwoven with that of the city.

It was to the toast of "Holland, the envy of less happier lands, this blessed spot, this earth, this realm, this Holland," that George William Curtis responded. He said, in part: "As I sit here, a charmed captive of your eloquence and good-fellowship, I know what to expect—free schools, free libraries, free speech—all the gifts of the Dutch, just as at our dinner—the New-England—we attribute them to the New-Englander and the Yankee. The night is yet yours. You shall sail the undisputed seas and make a clean sweep of the Yankees.

"But this controversy between two nations is merely concerning which has produced the New-Yorker, the elder son and heir of liberty. Remember, too, that it was in that romance which we New-Englanders cherish so deeply that the Pilgrim Fathers went to Holland, and to the heart of Holland, the city of Leyden, before they sailed abroad to found a new land of freedom in the new and untried world."

"The Army" and "The Navy" were responded to by Gen. Sherman and Rear Admiral Braine, "The Founders of New-Amsterdam" by F. Hopkinson Smith, and "Our Guests" by the Rev. Dr. Faunce and John Jay.

The schnapps and long Dutch pipes were passed around among about 150 guests of the Brooklyn St. Nicholas Society in the Pierrepont House last night. The large dining room was handsomely decorated. The venerable John W. Hunter, the President of the society, made his first public appearance after his recent illness and was warmly greeted.

About him were the Rev. Dr. E. P. Terhune, Judge Moore, District Attorney Ridgway, Controller-elect Jackson, John C. Maguire, Mark Storm, Frederick V. Brower, Public Administrator Dawnport, Hasan R. Wheeler, ex-Senator Murtha, Holmes Van Brunt, Judah B. Voorhees, H. D. Polhemus, H. B. Hubbard, and W. T. Lane.

Among the speakers were Dr. Terhune, Judge Moore, District Attorney Ridgway, Maj. Maguire, Mr. Wilber, and ex-Senator Murtha.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, slightly warmer, northwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, fair, warmer, except stationary temperature in South western Virginia, southerly winds, warmer, fair on Sunday.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, warmer, fair, southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	42°	39°	3:30 P. M.	44°	42°
6 A. M.	41°	38°	6 P. M.	41°	40°
9 A. M.	37°	38°	9 P. M.	26°	37°
12 M.	37°	43°	12 P. M.	27°	35°

Average temperature yesterday.....38½°
Average temperature for same date last year..34½°

A CHURCH FAIR.

A fair for the benefit of the new Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, on One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, near St. Nicholas-avenue, was opened yesterday by the ladies of the parish in Coleman's Hall, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and will continue until Dec. 14. There are seven handsomely-decorated booths, in which many valuable and useful articles are displayed. The hall is festooned with flags, and presents an attractive appearance. A good band furnishes music for those who wish to dance.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire at Plattsville, Ontario, yesterday destroyed several stores, including Wagonatt & Robertson's tailoring establishment and Deaton's harness shop. The Post Office was also destroyed. The loss is $25,000.

The Hudson River Woolen Mills in New-Windsor, owned and operated by Mendelsohn & Son, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $50,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Yesterday being St. Nicholas Day, the memory of the city's patron saint was honored by the flying of flags from the City Hall.

SCHWARZ'S TOY BAZAAR,

42 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

GRAND CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION.

WE TAKE THE LEAD IN HIGH-CLASS

TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, &c.

AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION REGARDING

LOWEST PRICES AND PERFECT GOODS.

Store will be open evenings until 9:30 from Monday, 9th inst., up to Christmas.

TWO BABIES SUFFOCATED.

HEROIC EFFORTS OF THEIR PARENTS TO SAVE THEM.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Jane Lilly, janitress of the flat 160 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, went to a neighboring grocery to make some purchases, leaving her only two many boys, Robbie and Joseph, four and five years old respectively, at play in her apartments in the basement. When she returned ten minutes later, dense volumes of smoke were pouring up from the basement area, and the tenants were in a panic. They thought the house was doomed, for the smoke was black and stifling, and indicated a destructive fire.

Mrs. Lilly's first thought was of her babies, and, with her husband, she made a dash through the blinding smoke which rolled up the basement stairs. Groping their way through the darkness they found they children unconscious in the back room, which was used as a bedroom. They were almost overcome by the suffocating atmosphere, but with a brave united effort they reached the sidewalk with their children and carried them to Herman Oriewitz's drug store across the street.

Just then an ambulance that had been summoned arrived, and the surgeon seconded the druggist's efforts to restore the children to consciousness, but all to no purpose. They had been suffocated by the smoke, but no burns were found upon their little bodies.

The fire appears to have started on a tenpenny in the front basement, and to have been communicated to the portières separating it from the bedroom of the family. The tenants of the flat say that the children themselves set fire to the place, probably playing with matches.

The bodies were removed to Undertaker Martin's establishment, on Seventh-avenue, and the Coroner was notified. The family is in needy circumstances, and a gentleman who heard of the occurrence and gave his name as Mr. Quinn of 1,484 Avenue A handed Capt. Hooker of the Thirtieth Precinct a five-dollar bill, which Policeman Callahan later in the evening carried to Mr. Lilly. The tenants of the flat will bear the expenses of the double funeral. The flat is the property of Mr. Isaac D. Wright, and owing to the prompt arrival of the department the damage was slight.

JUST FROM HAYTI.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW HAYTIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

The steamer G. W. Clyde, which arrived yesday from Turks Island and Haytian ports, brought no confirmation of the reported trouble under the new Haytian Government. On the contrary, she brought as a passenger the new Haytian Minister to Washington, Mr. Hannibal Price, who was emphatic in his declaration that everything is quiet in Hayti. He says that there is every evidence that the turbulent little island, which seems to have been in hot water most of the time since the days of Columbus, is about to settle down at last to an era of peace and prosperity. According to Minister Price the Haytian people are tired of the uncertainties and distractions of civil war and are glad to carry on pursuits somewhat less harrassing.

Minister Price himself is a fine-looking Haytian of imposing presence. His complexion, like that of all his countrymen, is very dark, but his features are delicate and refined, entirely of the Caucasian type. He is about forty years of age, and has already held several positions of trust in behalf of his country. For five years he was connected with the Panama Canal enterprise. He is well educated and a master of the English language. His family remains behind at Hayti for the present. Minister Price will proceed to Washington in a day or two.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

George E. Beandet, builder, of 1,980 Seventh-avenue, has submitted his affairs to his principal creditor with a view of obtaining an extension of time on payments. He has under way three large operations—a block of nine flats on St. Nicholas-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixty-second to One Hundred and Nineteenth street, to cost. It is said, about $412,000; six flats on Lenox-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, to cost $78,000, and a five-story tenement at the corner of Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first-street, to cost $40,000. The rainy weather has delayed his work over fifty days, thus preventing him from obtaining the permanent loan at the time he expected. At a consultation of some of his principal creditors it was learned that the general liabilities were about $90,000. The creditors thought Beandet would be able to arrange matters if an extension of four months' time was given him, and will recommend this course to all the creditors. On the 3d inst. Mr. Beandet filed mortgages against the property at Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first-street to the amount of $110,000 to secure John W. Hasen, John J. Sperry, Abraham Steers, David Tallock, and other creditors. Mechanics' liens amounting to $25,577 have been filed against him in favor of the following creditors: John bell & Son, $6,082; Bonner & Van Court, $7,200; Abraham Steers, $5,500; Anton Landon, $1,430; Charles Lehman, $3,278; Fritz & Hafner, $835; Don A. Gaylord & Co., $1,245. A meeting of creditors will be held shortly to decide upon the extension. Work was still going on at the several buildings yesterday, every advantage being taken of a fine day. Mr. Beandet was for many years a mason, and started building on his own account about two years ago.

Bradstreet's reports 281 failures in the United States during the week, against 285 in the preceding week, and 272, 239, 209, and 214 in the corresponding weeks of 1888, 1887, 1886, and 1885 respectively. The Middle States had 98, New-England 28, Southern 61, Western 78, Pacific and Territories, 16. Canada had 35, a decrease of 1 from the previous week. The total number of failures in the United States so far this year shows an increase of 1,214 over 1888.

At a meeting of the creditors of A. Parker & Co., boot and shoe dealers, of Laconia, N. H., held at Boston yesterday, it was voted not to accept Mr. Jewell, a Laconia lawyer, as assignee; also it was decided to reject the firm's offer of 20 cents on the dollar. The firm's liabilities are about $12,000.

A deed of assignment was filed in the County Court at Chicago yesterday by Hapgood & Smiley of the firm of G. A. Harmount & Co., dealers in electrical supplies. The assets are said by Smiley to be $4,800 and the liabilities $10,000.

Nichols, Bellamy & Co., hardware dealers, of Boston, offer their creditors 50 cents on the dollar.

PASTIMES OF AMATEURS.

Teams of six men each from the West Orange Gun Club and the Blooming Grove Park Association will shoot at twenty-five live birds at 1 P. M. to-day. The match will be for a cup, and will occur at John Day's shooting grounds, Bloomfield-avenue, Newark, N. J. The grounds can be reached by the 12:10 train over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad by way of either Barclay-Street or Christopher-Street Ferry. Excursion tickets can be bought to Grove-street, East Orange, where conveyances will carry people to the shooting grounds.

Mr. G. D. Yeomens, President and manager of the Yale University Football Association, has written a letter to Dr. John S. White, President of the Berkeley Athletic Club, disclaiming all knowledge of the author of the New-Haven dispatch printed in a New-York paper, charging dissatisfaction with the Berkeley ground management. So far as the dispatch quotes him, Mr. Yeomans says, it does so

DEAD HEAT AT ELIZABETH

SANTALENE AND MARTIN RUSSELL IN A HOT RACE.

PELHAM WINS A RACE, BUT IS DISQUALIFIED FOR FOULING MANOLA AND TIPSTAFF.

Free admission to the course and pleasant weather brought the largest crowd to the New-Jersey Jockey Club's track yesterday since last election day, fully 4,000 people witnessing the sport. As to the racing, a more interesting day's sport could not be asked for at this time of the year. The finishes in all but two of the events were hotly contested, and in the last race Santalene and Martin Russell, with both their jockeys riding as best they knew how, finished en even terms. The race was a hard one for both animals, and their respective owners considered to divide the purse. Santalene was a big favorite for the race, and but for being caught in a pocket when moving into the stretch he would have won handily. The performance of Martin Russell was surprising to many, as on Wednesday the selling plater Wilfred beat him handily.

Pelham was well backed by his people for the fifth event, a three-quarter-mile dash, as he had worked the distance in 1:16 on Thursday. So they thought the game was all over for them and that they had nothing to do but cash their tickets. Pelham did win, but Bergen and Soden both claimed that Riley fouled them in the stretch. This claim the judges allowed, thus disqualifying Pelham and placing Manola first and Tipstaff second. And Pelham's backers were very sad.

Re-Echo was en overwhelming favorite for the first race, as was Clay Stockton for the second. The former won after a driving finish with Caspar, but Clay Stockton made a poor show, finishing next to last and King Idle winning in a gallop. Bergen landed the favorite, Kenwood, a winner in the fourth race, after a hard finish with Harry Faustus.

The details of the betting and racing follow:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for maidens of all ages and horses that have not won this year. (selling races not counting.) Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:05¾.

Beverwyck Stable's br. f. Re-Echo, 3 years, by Glenelg-Echoless, 109 pounds.....(G. Covington) 1
W. Kane's b. c. Caspar, 3, 100.....(Riley) 2
H. Hentz, Jr.'s, ch. m. Winona, 6, 115.....(Lowney) 3

Frantic, 117; Lilly Kinney, 99½; Sophist, 106; Mabel, 114, and Pall Mall, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Re-Echo, even money; Lilly Kinney, 8 to 1; Caspar, Hermes and Winona, 10 each; Pall Mall, 3 to 1; Frantic and Sophist, 50 to 1 each; Mabel, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Re-Echo, 2 to 5; Caspar, Hermes, Winona and Lilly Kinney, 3 to 1 each; Pall Mall, 12 to 1; Frantic, Mabel and Sophist, 20 to 1 each.

Won by a neck; a half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:46. No bid for the winner.

G. B. Morris's b. c. King Idle, 4 years old, by Wild Idle, Agnesita, by Kyrle Daly, 98 pounds.....(Griffin) 1
Castle Stable's ch. f. Sunshine, 3, 94.....(French) 2
W. C. Daly's ch. f. Glory, 3, 95.....(Lamoley) 3

Bill Barnes, 63; Clay Stockton, 105, and Cortland, 91, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Clay Stockton, 3 to 5; King Idle, 3 to 1; Glory, 7 to 1; Cortland, 8 to 1; Bill Barnes, 15 to 1; Sunshine, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Clay Stockton, 1 to 3; King Idle, 4 to 5; Glory, 9 to 5; Cortland, 2½ to 1; Bill Barnes, 5 to 1; Sunshine, 6 to 1.

Won by three lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17. No bid for the winner.

Dwyer Brothers' h. c. Kenwood, 2 years, by Falsetto-Katie Creel, 106 pounds, $1,200.(Berzen) 1
E. Corrigan's ch. g. Harry Faustus, 4, 120...
(Griffin) 2
J. Harris & Co.'s ch. g. Cupid, 5, 117.....(Jarai) 3

Barrister, 132; Amos, 123; Later On, 107; Al Reed, 97, and Hub S., 101, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Kenwood, 11 to 10; Harry Faustus, 14 to 5; Barrister, 5 to 1; Hub S., 7 to 1; Cupid, 8 to 1; Amos, 25 to 1; Later On, 40 to 1; Al Reed, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Kenwood, 2 to 5; Harry Faustus, 4 to 5; Barrister, even money; Hub S., 2½ to 1; Cupid, 3 to 1; Later On and Amos, 10 to 1 each; Al Reed, 40 to 1.

Won by two heads; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third, for beaten horses. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:25¾.

G. Forbes's b. h. Fred R., 6 years, by Princeton-Rosaline, 108 pounds.....(Gschardy) 1
Dwyer Brothers' h. c. Newburg, 3, 106½.(Bergen) 2
C. Cornshlasen's ch. g. Carnot, 3, 110...
(G. Covington) 3

Dalsaihre Lass, 94; Zephyrus, 110, and Edward F., 108, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Carnot, even money; Newburg, 13 to 6; Fred R., 3 to 1; Edward F., 20 to 1; Zephyrus, 25 to 1; Dalsaihre Lass, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Carnot, 2 to 5; Newborg, 7 to 10; Fred R., 4 to 5, Edward F., 9 to 1; Zephyrus, 7 to 1; Dalsaihre Lass, 10 to 1.

Won by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two and three-year-olds that have not won a stake race this year. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17.

J. F. McDonald's ch. g. Manola, 9 years, by Macaroon-Inquiress, 104 pounds.....(Sergen) 1
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 3, 112.....(Soden) 2
W. C. Daly's ch. c. Pelham, 3, 97.....(Lamley) 3

Elizabeth, 101; Frejols, 107, and Pelham, 107, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against Tipstaff, 4 to 5; Manola, 9 to 5; Frejols, 7 to 1; Elizabeth, 9 to 1; Pelham, 10 to 1; Mamie B., 40 to 1.

For place—Against Tipstaff, 1 to 3; Manola, 1 to 2; Frejols, 7 to 5; Elizabeth and Pelham, 3 to 1 each; Mamie B., 8 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile.
Chicago Stable's ch. g. Santalene, 4 years, by St. Martin or Harry O'Fallon-Olena, 116 pounds...
(G. Covington) 1
R. Lewis's ch. g. Martin Russell, 3, 97.....(French) 2
W. C. Daly's ch. c. Glenmouno, 5, 99.....(Lambley) 9

Lavinia Belle, 110, and G. W. Cook, 104½, finished as named.

Dead heat.

Betting.—To win—Against Santalene, even money; Glenmound, 9 to 5; Lavinia Belle, 5 to 1; G. W. Cook, 8 to 1, and Martin Russell, 10 to 1.

For place—Against Santalene and Glenmonnd, 2 to 5 each; Lavinia Belle, 3 to 5, and Martin Russell and G. W. Cook, 2 to 1 each.

Dead heat for first place; three lengths between second and third.

THE CLIFTON RACES.

The races at Clifton yesterday were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. King Arthur won, with Keystone second and Bay Ridge third. Time—1:05.

SECOND RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Mabel Glenn won, with Mattie Looram second and Lancaster third. Time—1:33¼.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. King Idler won, with Remembrance second and Consignee third. Time—1:34.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and three-quarters. Eleve won, with Charlie Russell second and Pegasus third. Time—3:13½.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Supervisor won, with Ofalsce second and Redlight third. Time—1:26½.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Deception won, with Van second and Speedwell third. Time—1:45½.

Following are the entries and weights for today's races:

FIRST RACE.—Seven and one-half furlongs. King of Norfolk, 120 pounds; M. J. G. B. and Mareh Redon, 110 each; Lucy M. Adonis, 105; Dell Perry, 105 each; Meade, Groomsman, and Brier, 100 each; Wilfred Jay, Redstone, Free Lance, J. J. Healy, Seatlok, and Ten Rooks, 95 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Waterloo, Antraland, and Village King, 108 pounds each; Vivia, 105; Gratitude, 100; the Filter cott, 99; Fantine, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Brait, 122 pounds; Mattie Looram, Bills, and Romance, 112 each; Armand and Sea Spray, 110 each; Archery, Tom Kearns, Englewood, and Prince Edward, 107 each; Redlight and Highland Mary, 107 each; Eatontown, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. John Arling, 130 pounds; Maidorama, 127; Buhlsman, 122; Jim Murphy, George Corbett, Gallus Dan, Bonnie S., Red Leaf, and Courtier, 117 each; Flitaway and Hairspring, 114 each; Sperling, 112; Queen Hattie, Consignee, and Annie M., 109 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Speedwell, 115 pounds; Milla, 103; Gramercy, 97; Fannie H., 93; Adonia, 92.

SIX. H RACE.—Hurdle race. One and a half miles. Bassanio, Zangbar, and Linguist, 159 pounds each; Killarney, Sandford, and Elgin, 142 each.

SPENDTHRIFT NOT SOLD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 6.—A big sensation was created among horsemen here to-day when Samuel Boocock, the owner of the Spendthrift stud, stopped the auction sale of that establishment by telegraph. It was something new in the history of horse sales in Kentucky, and the hundreds of turfmen present, some of whom had come here at much trouble and expense to buy the horses, were loud in their denunciation of Mr. Boocock's action. Treacy & Wilson had just bid $14,000 for the stallion Spendthrift, when the telegram was produced that ordered the sale closed.

In the afternoon C. W. Bathgate, Boocock's agent, offered Spendthrift to Milton Young for $13,500, but although that gentleman had bid $13,605 on him, he refused Bathgate's offer because he thinke there was by-bidding. It is learned that the telegram from Boocock was received by Bathgate last night, and ordered the sale stopped unless Spendthrift brought $15,000, an exorbitant price for a horse that never cired but one racer—Kingston.

THE GUTTENBERG ENTRIES.

Entries for the races of the Hudson County Jockey Club at Guttenberg this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Chancellor, 114 pounds; Pontico and R. K. Fox, 110 each; Cheney, 109; Hot Scotch, Trylan, and Hopeful, 107 each; Lizzie Scott, 105; Ben Ik., 104; Sherwood and Jeff, 103 each; Easterbek, Scoks, and Nita, 101 each; Volatile, 100. Don't Know, 99; Festus, Alida Golding, Harry Brown, and Katie, 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Civil Service and Passenger, 107 pounds each; Sam Morse and Morristown, 115 each; Marie Lovell and Belle Kennedy, 107 each; Shakespeare, Barrister,

Frederick L., and Amethalite, 100 each; Phebie Imogen, (formerly Wanda West filly,) Felix, and Bengaline, 97 each.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Bettie L., Stephanie, and Quasal, 115 pounds each; Gold Fish, 108; Nattie, 105; Barnaida, 98; Gendarme, and Jim Gates, 95 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Glendale, 107 pounds; Hamlet, 105; Larchmont, 104; Hamboyne, and Glenmound, 103 each; Pyras, 98; William Daly, Jr., 92; Rapine, Bela, and Big Brown Jug, 90 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Benedictine, Ocean, and Glenmound, 110 pounds each; Miss Rook, 108; Elkton, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Wayward, 116 pounds; Thad Bowe and Dr. Jekyll, 114 each; Extra, Snitor, and Glenlone, 113 each; Carlow and Landseer, 110 each; Hearst, 108; Tyrone, 107; Velvet and Joe Reisenman, 104 each; Artsona and Sophia, 102 each; Miller, 101; Artiera, 99; Pommery Sec and Capstone, 96 each; Millet R., 82; Gypsy filly, 76.

CHANGES SUGGESTED.

THE INVESTIGATION OF NEEDS OF THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

All the members of the Senate committee which is investigating things in the annexed district were present at yesterday's session. The first witness wee James L. Wells, a real estate owner and dealer who has represented the district in various official positions, and who spoke as the mouthpiece of the Taxpayers' Association. Mr. Welle said, in reply to Mr. Delafield and others who had appeared and stated that they owned or represented more property than the Taxpayers' Association, that he would say that the property represented by the association was in the popnlona district and was worth more a lot than the others was an aore. He than went on to repeat the story of the grievances suffered during the last sixteen years under the administration of the Park Department, saying that as a resnit of the stagnation in street improvements owners were afraid to eouetrnot fine houses, and the district had consequently become little better than a shanty town.

Senator Arnold asksd: "Who is responsible for the snifting and changing of these strset lines?"

"The Department of Public Parks."

"Suppose a man should build on wnat he had every reason to believe were the proper street lines and upon which those lines should be changed, is there not a law which would prevent the owner from recovering on the property covered by the new street lines?"

"There is, and for that very reason I believe the city suffers severely in its tax receipts, and the property owners feel their rights abridged. What I complain of is that our streets, having been sixteen years under the charge of the Park Department, should now be so enrveyed and laid down that property owners should not be harassed and hanuicapped by these continual changes."

In answer to a question by ex-Judge Angell, the witness suggested that as a remedy for these evils an act should be passed emoodying these points:

"The completion of the entire official map of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards within three years. A modification of present laws controlling nearly a pueslio to be rectangular in stem of streets and avenues, and as far as practicable to the lines of all established thoroughfares and former proper subdivisions, especially where people have built their homes. This can also be done under existing laws.

"The grades of all streets and avennes now in use and which are retained on the official map to be perm anently established, and not to be changed without due legal orocess.

"The completion of the maps and plans for sewerage syste n for the thickly-settled portions of the district without further delay.

"The appointment by the Supreme Court of a Board of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment whose duty it shall be to legally open within one year all streets or avennes or parts thereof shown on the official map, and the lines of which coincide with streets and avenues now in use, and which are required for the fee of the land within said bounds would be merely nominal.

"Streets and avennes and parts thereof, now satisfactorily in use, and the lines of which differ only slightly from the lines now on the official map, to be so changed by the new commission and the Board of Street Openings as to correspond with existing lines. Such streets and avenues and parts thereof, when so changed to be legally opened within one year by a Commissioner of Estimate and Assessment.

"Streets and avennes or parts thereof which must be opened immediately in order to furnish proper sewerage to the thickly-settled portions of the district also to be legally opened within one year by a Commissioner of Estimate and Assessment.

"In cases where owners have embdivided their land and have lots fronting on any street or avenue shown on the official map, and when said snodividers do not avail themselves of the privilege to dedicate to the city the fee of the land within said street, and where, in consequence of such sales, the said owners would under the law be entitled only to a nominal award for said fee, such streets to be laid out by a Commissioner of Estimate and Assessment within said time.

"Amend Section 955 of the Consolidated act so that the Mayor or Controller may certify for the Board of Street Openings proceedings in said board, instead of the signatnres of all as now required, viz., the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, President of the Department of Public Parks, and President of the Board of Aldermen.

"Amend Chapter 514 of the Laws of 1681, being an act providing for the payment in installments of assessments for street opening and improvement in the Twelfth Ward, north of One Hnnored and Fifty-fifth-street, and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

"Amend, if necessary, Section 562 of the Consolidation act, known as the Drainage act, and place its duties nnder the general charge of the General Commissioner of Estimate and Assessment.

"Possibly a repeal or modification of the act relating to the assessment of one-half for street improvements in these warde npon the wards below the Harlem River.

"A prompt enforcement of the ordinances of the Board of Aldermen and the acts of the Legislature in relation to these wards."

Park Commissioner Waldo Hutchins was then given an opportunity to have his say, and put on as his first witness Col. Chalfin, the topographical engineer of the Park Department, having special charge of the streets of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Mr. Hutchins admitted that the grievances of the property holders were well founded, but he wanted to show that the Park Department had done its best. "What we need," he said, "is more or less power in that department. I am ready to support any change that would benefit the district, but I think this Taxpayers' Association is the wrong line."

Col. Chalfin's testimony took nearly two hours. It was devnted to figures and details regarding the preparation of maps. The evidence of Charles de Mores, engineer of construction, the son of the Marquis de Mores, was admitted that he only put these witnesses on to refute the charge that the Park Department had been neglectful or extravagant.

A communication was read from ex-Senator William Cauldwell opposing the plan proposed by the Taxpayers' Association and supporting the Department of Parks' administration. This closed the testimony. The committee will hear arguments from representatives of any bodies of citizens at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel on Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The following business was transacted in the Court of Appeals to-day:

Causes Argued.—Robert N. Rickel, an infant, &c., appellant, vs. Robert B. Ferguson, respondent.—Argued by Hugo Hirsch for appellant, Albert G. McDonald for respondent. Charles W. Cooke, an infant, &c., appellant, vs. The Lolance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company, respondent.—Argued by Charles J. Patterson for appellant, Samnel D. Morris for respondent. The Oregon Improvement Company, appellant, vs. John B. Roach and another as executors, &c., respondents.—Argued by George H. Adams for appellant, Edward Gebhard for respondents. Arthur Blodgett et al., appellants, vs. Rufus Seofield and another, respondents.—Argued by W. Sutherland for appellant, George P. Decker for respondents.

Following is the motion calendar for Monday: Nos. 434, 771, 773, 783, 800, 789, 792, 783, 125, 702, 798, 800, 801, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 783, 815, 441, 818, 817, 818, 819, 820, 623, 824, 825, 837, 834, 826, 929, 636, 821, 840, 831, 835, 838, 839, 841.

The day calendar for Tuesday is as follows: Nos. 106, 122, 59, 853, 16, 752, 14, 67.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

Causes Argued.—Leonard J. Quinlin and another, respondents, vs. Mary Seymour, appellant.—Submitted. A. S. Hatch, respondent, vs. Henry Y. Atterill and William K. Sontter, appellants.—Argued by Dsloe McCrndy for appellant Sontter, Coles Morris and James C. Carter for appellant Atterill, W. W. Macfarland for respondent. Collis P. Huntington, respondent, vs. Henry Y. Atterill and William K. Sontter, appellants. Argued as preceding case. Argument nntinished. Robert L. Carpenter, appellant, vs. Orville G. Jones et al., respondents.—Submitted.

The day calendar for Monday is as follows: Nos. 515, 827, 932, 617, 831, 593, 634, 665.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Lieut. R. Jasper has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey. Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith, from duty at Crampe Yard and ordered to duty in connection with the machinery for Cruiser 9 at Baltimore; Civil Engineer H. S. Graves from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to duty at the Pensacola (Fla.) Yard; Carpenter S. N. Whitehouse, from the New-York Navy Yard and placed on sick leave.

Lieut. R. Henderson has been ordered to the Washington Yard for instruction in ordnance. Lieut. R. Glover to duty in the Hydrographic Office. Paymaster G. W. Beaman to the Baltimore, Paceed Assistant Engineer J. Pemberton to duty in connection with the machinery of the Philadelphia.

Capt. Cnilen Bryant, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to duty at Dupont's Power Mills, near Wilmington, Del., on business in connection with the manufacture of small arms powder.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Coupon fours, $10,000 and $30,000 at 127; registered fours, $40,000, $22,700, $50,000, $20,000, $10,000, $55,000, $300,000, $700,000, and $10,000 at 127; coupon four and a half, $2,000 and $1,000 at 127½; registered four and a half, $5,000, $1,000, $10,000, $14,000, $5,000, $1,000, $7,000, $2,000, $10,000, and $100,000 at 127½. Of the above $2,200,000 are bonds held as security for public funds in national banks.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The plant of the *Daily Graphic*, including presses, lithograph machines, cameras, ideas and office fixtures, was sold at auction for $5,000, subject to a mortgage of $50,000, yesterday, W. T. Schley of the law firm of Bliss & Schley bid it in for Thomas Moore, Jr., Secretary of the *Graphic* Company before its suspension and now in the office of Stephen B. Elkins, 1 Broadway. It is a current rumor that the paper will be started as an illustrated weekly and changed to a daily about the opening of the World's Fair. The sale was made under foreclosure of a mortgage held by the American Loan and Trust Company.

The New-York Alumni Association of Drew Theological Seminary of Madison, N. J., which was but recently organized and includes the graduates resident in New-York and the immediate vicinity, had their first annual Alumni dinner last night. It was given at Clark's, in West Twenty-third-street, and was attended by about fifty members. The Rev. Dr. B. A. Butts, President of the seminary, acted as toastmaster. The orators were President Butts, the Rev. Dr. John Miley, the Rev. Dr. George R. Crooks, the Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham, William White, James Boyd, the Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew, and Prof. William Wells of Union College.

A number of the principals and teachers of the evening schools of this city have sent a petition to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment asking that their salaries be increased to the scale paid prior to 1877, which were reduced at that time in order to make up a deficit of $80,000 in the budget fixed by the board. The petition is signed by 332 teachers, 47 Trustees, and 9 inspectors, and also asks the approval of the board of the $175,000 asked for by the Board of Education for the above purpose.

H. Seppings Wright, one of the special artists of the *Illustrated London News*, will arrive in this city to-morrow on the Aurania. Mr. Wright will remain in this country at least six months, and his work while here will include the sketching of objects of interest and the portraiture of leading citizens of the United States. His sketches, which will be of special interest to the public, will appear from time to time in the American edition of the *Illustrated London News*.

The trial of John Clark, charged with the murder of John Carey, the "Cowboy of Avenue D," was begun yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. Clark was the Captain of a sand schooner, and during the afternoon of Oct. 10 had a quarrel with Carey as to the best way of docking a schooner. They were parted by friends, but later met in the saloon at Avenue C and Fifteenth-street, and Carey was shot.

The Police Commissioners yesterday voted to request the Seventh Regiment authorities to allow them to use their armory when the Pan-American delegates visit New-York. On that occasion an exhibition drill of the police force will be given. Commissioner Martin said yesterday that perhaps nothing could better show the observance of law and order in this big city than an exhibition of the New-York police force.

United States Commissioner Deuel yesterday discharged Harris Hoyt and his wife, Marie E. Hoyt, who were arrested a few weeks ago, charged by the Government with having committed perjury in signing a bond in a suit involving fifty barrels of whisky. West Virginia. The suit in West Virginia has just been decided in favor of the Hoyts' claims of ownership, and the charge of perjury fell flat.

A libel for about $33,000 was filed in the United States District Court yesterday against the British steamship Vertumnus by Handren & Robins, the owners of dry docks in the Erie Basin. The Vertumnus was put in one of their docks for repairs after she ran ashore on the Long Island coast on Sept. 17. Handren & Robins's claim for repairs is $30,555 84, and for wharfage, $2,946 70.

The fair now in progress at the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House in aid of the Church of the Redeemer is attracting large numbers of ladies and gentlemen every evening. This fair offers abundant chances to procure holiday gifts and at the same time be entertained. A feature of the evening will be the eleaning of the Columbia College Glee Club.

The Meridian Club, an organization composed exclusively of ladies and which has been in existence for some time, met in one of the drawing rooms of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday shortly after midday, and after a short business meeting, at which Mrs. Fisher was elected Secretary, partook of an elaborate luncheon. The club is thoroughly social in its characteristics.

Lawrence Messert, who was lately sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for eight years on a charge of robbery, was brought before Judge Maenaa yesterday and discharged. The General Term decided, upon an appeal of his case, that the evidence was insufficient to sustain the conviction.

The Rev. R. Walpole Warren, rector of Holy Trinity Church, will deliver an address to young men on the subject of "Disability," in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Anti-Poverty Society held a crowded meeting last evening at Bricklayers' Hall, in East Twenty-fnnrth-street, and sang and listened to speeches. The subscriptions for a Christmas present to Dr. McGlynn now amount to over $1,200.

The lithographers of this city, having succeeded in making an agreement with their employers to work nine honre a day and eight hours on Saturday, are now agitating to make this rule nniform throughout the country.

Dr. L. Bolton Bange will deliver an address to the students of this city and all others who are interested in the students' movement, in the concert hall of the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York City Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War will be held at 8 o'clock next Friday evening at the association's headquarters, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger will read a paper in the Columbia College Law School this morning at 11:30 o'clock. His subject is "America's Practical Philosopher, Benjamin Franklin."

The New-York Alumni members of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity will hold their sixth annual reunion at Martinelli's, 136 Fifth-avenue, on the evening of Dec. 10, at 8:15 o'clock.

Mr. Clarence Pnlsn of Boston will deliver an illustrated lecture this evening in the Cooper Union free course on "The City of Mexico."

At the Arabian Nights' Fête at Ortgies Gallery an enormous Turkish rug is to be suited to the most popular clergyman of the city.

Jane Henry, a four-months-old infant, swallowed the rubber nipple of a nursing bottle yesterday and was choked to death.

BROOKLYN.

The course of lectnres being given by the Long Island Historical Society this season has proved of so much interest that the hall of the society is too small for the comfortable accommodation of the audiences. The Leoture Committee have, therefore, secured the Baptist Church opposite the society's building, on Pierrepont-street, for the coming meetings. This change has involved a change in the night for the meetings, which will hereafter be held on the second and fourth Mondays in the month instead of Tuesday evening as formerly. The next meeting will be held on Monday, Dec. 9, when Mr. F. S. Dellenbaugh will give an illnetrated leetnre on "Finisterre, the Artier's Corner, and Brittany."

Mrs. Nellie Hart, who for years was known as the wife of the late Eugene Gill, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $1,100 from Mr. Gill's estate for services as the dead man's housekeeper. The real defendant is Mrs. Maria Gill, the widow of Eugene Gill. Mrs. Hart bore Mr. Gill three children, and upon his death collected the money on several life insurance policies, receipting them as Mrs. Gill. The defendant moved yesterday to compel Mrs. Hart to give security for costs. Justice Cullen reserved his decision.

Police Justice Tighe, representing a large number of property owners, proposed to Mayor Chapin yesterday the construction of a new public park. His plan is to buy the land between Thirty-ninth-street and Hamilton-avenue and Second-avenue and the bay, a distance north and south of about two miles and a half. A portion of this region is now swamp land.

Mr. George H. Bell, dealer in printing presses at 21 Beekman-street, New-York, is seriously ill of typhoid fever at his home, 122 First-place. He attending physician, Dr. J. H. Watt, said yesterday that Mr. Bell's temperature was alarmingly high, but he hopes, with the assistance of Mr. Bell's robust constitution, to successfully combat the disease.

Internal Revenne Collector Nathan officially beheaded Deputy Stephen Powell yesterday and appointed Samnsl Bowden to enooeed him. The salary is $1,300 a year, and Mr. Bowden will assume charge Dec. 11. He is an astute politician and secretary of the Seventh Ward Republican Association. Powell is a Demeorat.

Justice Pratt yesterday granted an order, returnable at Supreme Court, Chambers, at 10 o'clock this morning, to show cause why the attachment issued on Thursday in favor of John Devlin against money of George F. Swift should not be vacated.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Lawyer John H. Clapp, who lives on Westchester-avenne, Port Chester, thinks somebody has been trying to blow him and his house up with dynamite. On Thursday evening, as he was sitting by one of his windows at 7 o'clock, he saw a bright flash of light in the darkness, followed by a loud report. As it was close to his front piazza, he went out to investigate. He could see no one, but did find what he believes to be the shell of a dynamite cartridge such as is used in blasting, about eight inches long by three inches in diameter, and some papers. The front of the piazza was slightly damaged. Mr. Clapp does not know of any one who has any enmity toward him and should wish to injure him.

The Westchester County Board of Supervisors has appointed Michael Rauch Superintendent of the bridges on the Bronx River in the town of Westchester. Isaac Purdy was appointed superintendent of the bridge over Croton River at Purdy's Station, Dean's bridge over the same river and the four bridges on the east and west branches of the Croton River at and near Croton Falls.

The handsome new stone railroad station at Dobbs Ferry has been opened, and it makes the third building Station Agent Charles Gesner has presided over during the thirty-six years he has been station agent there. The interior is finished in hard wood, most of it being quartered oak, and at night it is lighted up with electric are and incandescent lights.

Miss May Blandford, daughter of James T. Blandford of Sing Sing, gave her annual ball last evening in Olive Opera House in that village, and it was the fashionable opening of the social season. There were a large number of guests from out of town.

A public meeting has been called by the Mount Vernon Trustees for Dec. 20 to give the taxpayers an opportunity for voting on the question of appropriating $60,000 for the purchase of a suitable lot and the erection thereon of a village hall.

The Rev. W. W. Montgomery is seriously ill at his residence in Mamaroneck, where he is the rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church.

The sum of $6,500 is to be expended on the roads of Mamaroneck during the ensning year.

NEW-JERSEY.

For some months past the New-Jersey Medical College of Jersey City has been asking recognition at the hands of the Hudson County Health Board, but that body has refused to recognize its diplomas. To test the matter, Dr. Emil Kirchgessner, claiming to be qualified to practice because of his diploma from the college, has begnn suit to enforce his claim. The hearing is now in progress before Master in Chancery Romine.

Wardner J. Knight, a well-known law stenographer of Newark, caused the arrest yesterday of Herman Ernest for assaulting him. Mr. Knight was crossing Ernest's lands at Lyon's Farms, when Ernest ordered him off. Because Knight insisted upon explaining that he meant no trespass Ernest knocked him down and kicked him brutally.

Mrs. Leckner of West New-York left her three-year-old child looked in her apartments while she went on an errand Thursday. When she returned she found the baby burned to a crisp. It had evidently played at the open grate of a stove until its clothing caught fire. Another child of Mrs. Leckner's was burned to death a year ago.

Bishop Scarborough has appointed Dean Rodman of Plainfield as Vice President and the Rev. Mr. Miller of Perth Amboy Secretary of the Episcopal Sunday School Teachers' Institute, which met at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, on Thnrsday.

County Counsel McGrath has advised the Hudson County Board of Freeholders that Directors Brokgemann, the presiding officer, has a right to vote as a member of the board. This decision increases the membership of the board to eleven.

A fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, yesterday afternoon destroyed the house and outbuildings of Charles de Jehl at Elberon. This is the second time that Mr. Jehl's house has been destroyed by fire within a year.

Grafton Norrie, Treasurer of Centennial Lodge, Knights of Honor, of Newark, is missing. He has $100 of the lodge's money in his possession. His wife expresses the opinion that he has eloped with a woman.

The Rev. Lewis C. Osborne, formerly of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, has accepted a call to the rectory of Trinity Church in Newark.

Gov. Green last night entertained the members of his staff and other guests at dinner at his home in Elizabeth.

HORSE MEAT IN SAUSAGES.

The residents of Williamsburg are disconsing a harrowing report concerning the material of which bologna eansage is manufactured in Newtown. Henry Meyer of that place has been found by Health Officer Wickham using an abundance of jniey horse meat in the make-up of his eausages. The Newtnn Board of Health met on the Meyer sausage, and eagerly decided that there was no law to cover the case.

But Newtown folks were yesterday dissatisfied with such a decision. In Williamsburg there has been a decided revulsion of feeling. The Newtown eausake is no more prized as a family eonvenient.

Over the big bridge the disastrone newe has traveled quickly. At this very time, when the fascinating Frankfnrter is showing up on every Bowery corner, the dread of equioe sinew is threatening trade. For those New-Yorkers who are distrustful of bolognas and Frankfnrters, however, Dr. Jacson and Chemist Martin of the Health Board have a reassuring word. "Your wurst are no horse-meat saneages made in New-York City," they say. It is a matter of conjecture whether any are imported.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 6—4 P. M.—Console, 97 3-16 for money and 97 7-16 for the account; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 36; Canadian Pacific, 74¾; Erie, 28½; do. second consols, 104⅝; Mexican Central, 43⅝; St. Paul common, 71½; Reading, 20½; Canada Southern 4s, 72⅝. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 3⅜@3 16-16 ₱ cent. Paris advices quote 9 ₱ cent. Rentes at 97f. 77½c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 23½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—3:45 P. M.—Beef and Pork —in poor demand. Hams and Bacon—The demand is improving. Cheese—In poor demand. Tallow and Turpentine—Quiet and steady. Rosin in good demand. Lard—Spot and futures—In poor demand. Wheat—In fair demand; new No. 2 Winter steady at 6s. 9½d. Flour—In fair demand. Corn—Spot and futures—In poor demand. Mixed Western spot old at 4s. 1½d. Hops at London—Pacific Coast—In good demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; hut steady; American, Middling, Low Middling clause, December delivery, 5 37-64d., sellers; December and January delivery, 5 37-64d., sellers; January and February delivery, 5 37-64d., sellers; February and March delivery, 5 37-64d., buyers; March and April delivery, 5 38-64d., buyers; April and May delivery, 5 40-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 5 42-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 5 43-64d., sellers; July and August delivery, 5 46-64d., sellers.

4:30 P. M.—Texas Cattle Liverpool Beef—Fore quarters, 4½d.; hind quarters, 5½d. ₱ lb.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—At the wool sales to-day there were offered 10,526 bales of good class. The attendance was fair and the bidding more spirited. Greasy stretched cross-bred sold 2d. lower. Scoured was steadier. Following are the offerings in detail and the prices obtained: Victoria, 3,200 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1d.@1s. 11½d.; do., locks and pieces, 11½d.@1s. 10½d.; greasy, 8d.@1s. 2d.; do., locks and pieces, 7½d.@1s. 2d. New South Wales, 1,600 bales—Scoured, 1s. 4d.@1s. 10d.; do., locks and pieces, 1s. 3½d.; greasy, 8½d.@1s. 2d.; do., locks and pieces, 6¾d.@1s. Queensland, 2,700 bales—Scoured, 1s. 4d.@1s. 8d.; do., locks and pieces, 1s. 1½d.@1s. 4½d.; greasy, 6d.@1s. 2½d.; do., locks and pieces, 5½d.@10d. New Zealand, 1,200 bales—Scoured, 9½d.@1s. 10½d.; do., locks and pieces, 6d.@10½d.; greasy, 5½d.@1s. 3½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 200 bales—Scoured, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 4d.; do., locks and pieces, 10d.; greasy 9d.@9½d.

4 P. M.—Provisions—American refrigerator Beef —Fore quarters, 2s. 6d.; hind quarters, 3s. 6d. ₱ lb., by the carcass. Produce—Australian Tallow—Best, 24s. 9d.@25s. 9d. ₱ cwt.; Mutton, 26s.@27s. ₱ cwt. Linseed Cake, £9 15s.@£9 17s. 6d. ₱ ton for Western. Refined Petroleum, 8 1-16d. @8¼d. ₱ gallon. Sugar—14s. 8d. ₱ cwt. for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 98° test, and 13s. for Cuba Muscovado, fair refining. Soirits of Turpentine, 33s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Whale Oil, £24 10s. ₱ ton. Beet Sugar—December, 12s. 9d.; April, 12s. 5½d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 6.—Petroleum—Fine pale American, 17f. 50c. paid and asiiera.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The market has ruled firmer this week for cert

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—6TH PAGE—5th col.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—3D PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—1st col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—1st col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—3d col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
DANCING—6TH PAGE—5th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—3d col.
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DRY GOODS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th cols.
FOR SALE—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—2d col.
INSTRUCTION—6TH PAGE—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—6TH PAGE—5th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—3d col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
SAVINGS BANKS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—7TH PAGE—2d col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
STEAMBOATS—5TH PAGE—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
STORES, &c., WANTED—7TH PAGE—1st col.
TEACHERS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—4th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—FABRICIUS and GEBILDETE BERLINER. Matinée—MARTHA.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FOOL'S REVENGE and DONNA DIANA. Matinée—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
CHICKERING HALL—At 2:30 and 8—TABLEAUS AND READINGS FROM "BEN HUR."
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERBELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—THE SILVER KING. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HANDS ACROSS THE SEA. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—BOOTLES'S BABY. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT. At 2—DON GIOVANNI.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Day and evening—CHURCH FÊTE.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA. Matinée.
ORTGIES GALLERY—From 12 to 10:30 P. M.—AN ARABIAN NIGHT'S FÊTE.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—WILD OATS and TRYING IT ON. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—MYLES ABOON. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,359 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

Civil Service Commissioner ROOSEVELT in a letter to Mr. LUCIUS B. SWIFT of Indianapolie takes the tronble to answer some of the ridiculons misstatements which continue to he made in spite of frequent exposures in regard to the civil service examinatlous. Silly storiee of the kind to which he refers have been eet afloat by enemies of the reform ever since the examinations were instituted, and they emanate either from willfnl falsifiers or incurahlo ignoramuses. Mr. ROOSEVELT is quite right in using every opportunity to expose thoir absurdity, because their persietent repetition does, as he says, have a mischievone effect npon the minde of honest bnt ill-informed persons, who are apt to assumo that what is repeatedly said and attrihnted to well-known public men is true. But this weapon of misrepresentation is losing its edge, for the means of information regarding the civil service examinations and their resnlts ie constantly extending, and in the long run the truth will prevail.

It is quite possihle that the disappearance of Cashier SILCOTT, taking with him some $72,000 of the salaries of Congressmen, may awaken the representativee of the people to the necessity of providing for some responsible distributing agent to handle their money. The Treasury Department has called attention often to the loose system under which SILCOTT'S defalcation was made easy of accomplishment, but no notice has been taken of the Secretary's warnings, and now there is a good chance for those members whose salaries SILCOTT has appropriated to wait for their money, at least until the investigation ordered by the House is completed. Anybody bnt a Congressman holding a monthly warrant for $417 would be content to present it in person or by some trusted hand at the Treasury and receive the money; our representatives have intrusted the work of collecting their salaries, however, to the Sergeant at Arms, and now that his cashier has betrayed his trust it is questionable if they can look to the Government to replace the stolen funds. Their certificates, which SILCOTT presented, signed by them, were in the nature of receipts, so far as the Government was concerned, and have always been so held. The hondsmen of the Sergeant at Arms are doubtless responsible for the stolen money, bnt it takes time to collect from hondsmen, and the Congressmen affected are likely to wait some time after the holidays hefore they can recover their November salaries.

Senator PLUMB of Kansas has asked the Senate to make a rather impertinent inqnlry of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is whether the employés of the "Sub-Treasurer" in this city have given as security for the performance of their dnties the hond of a foreign corporation, and, if so, how it happens that snch preference has been given to a "foreign corporation." The Government requires no hond of tliese employés, but only of the "Sub-Treasurer" himself, and the present incnmbent of that office has for the first time reqnlred for his own protection a hond from his snhordinates, having in mind a serions loss incnrred by his predecessor on acconnt of a defalcation. How these honds are secured is the business of those giving them, provided Assistant Treasurer ROBERTS is satisfied with the secnrity, and not the business of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Senate or of Senator PLUMB. Perhaps this gentleman may imagine that the motive of his inqnlry is impenetrable, but he is a large stockholder in a guarantee company which tried, in combination with the only other one in the city having an American charter, to "get the job" of fnrnishing these bonds at an exorhitant rate. The result was that another company, chartered in Canada, hnt having the bulk of its business in the United States and its most important office here, offered to furnish them at the ordinary rate for bank employés and "got the joh." This acconnts for the milk in Mr. PLUMB'S mysterions cocoanut.

The nnnsnal aocnmulation of war ships in New-York waters which has heen a feature of the greater part of the present year is now at last ended, and the departure of the vessels ordered to the West Indies, following that of Acting Rear Admiral WALKER'S squadron for Europe by way of Boston, hae reetored the harhor in that respect to ite ordinary condition. The quartet in the Gulf, composed of the *Galena, Kearsarge, Dolphin,* and *Yantic*, might make a second good squadron of evolution, althongh only the *Dolphin* is a modern craft. It is not unlikely, perhaps, that ehould their mission at Hayti be finished eatisfactorily this Winter, they may move northward gradually hefore the approach of warm weather, indulging in squadron practice first on the Florida and Alahama coast and then at more northerly points, as was the custom when the North Atlantic station was under the commaud of Rear Admiral LUCE. If the *Baltimore* should eventnally hecome the flagship of tho station, she would be so wonderfully enperior to all the remaining vessels in speed and hattery power as to give a very vivid idea of the contrast between the old navy and the new.

THE "DEPENDENT PENSION" SCHEME.

President HARRISON in his annual message made a specific recommendation in behalf of the "dependent pension" scheme which was vetoed hy President CLEVELAND with the general approval of the conntry. He says that there is a class of veterans who served in the army and "escaped the casualties of hattle and the assaults of disease" and who were "mustered out in sound health and have, since the close of the war, while fighting with the same indomitable and independent spirit the contests of civil life, been overcome by disease or casualty." He recommends that pensions be granted to such as "are now dependent upon their own labor for maintenance" and are incapacitated hy disease or casualty from earning it? Provision ie made for ench by local anthority; but President HARRISON thinks that it does not "consist with the national honor" that former soldiers should "continue to subsist npon local relief given indiscriminately to paupere instead of upon the especial and generons provision of the Nation they served so gallantly and nnselfishly." It ie hard to see why the improvident or nnfortunate who subsist upon local relief should be characterized as paupers if they did not serve in the army, while those who did and are in precisely the eame condition from preciely the same canses shonld be favored recipients of the national bounty and honored with the name of "pensioners." It does not make them any the less "paupers," and it degrades the honorahle name of pensioner.

There ie jnst one gronnd on which a soldier can with honor and self-reepect expect and receive snpport from the Government, and that is that in serving the country in time of war he incnrred injnriee which impaired his capacity or his opportunities for self-support. Those who came out of the army in "sonnd health" had presably the same capacity for earning their own living that their fellow-citizens had, who were all the while eerving their country in the "contests of civil life," and their opportunitiee were rather improved, for they have very generally been favored in private as well as public employment. It was our boast that the armies of the Union were recruited from the ranks of oivil life, that the soldiers "rushed to the defense of the country" from motives of patriotism, and that when the contest was over they went cheerfully back to the occupations of peace on an equal footing with their countrymen. We know very well that some of them were induced to enlist by generous bonnties, that some had to be drafted into the service, and that all sorts of motives besides patriotism operated to take them into the army, but we may as well maintain ths olaim that for the most part our "citizen soldlery" really served the Nation "gallantly and unselfishly."

No country ever treated ths veterans of any war with the lavish generosity that has characterized our pension policy. Twenty-four years after the contest we are paying ahout $100,000,000 a year, nearly one-third of the revenne drawn from the people, for the support of disahled soldiers, or the widows and dependents of those whose lives were sacrificed. Onr laws are lavish in their liberality, and their administration has been still more so. Thers is scarcely a donht that thousands of persons are horne on the pension rolls to-day who are not fairly entitled to the honnty they receive, hnt in the difficulties of proving claims they receive the benefit of every douht, and the evidence of injury in the service is not judged too strictly. But snppose that the evidence required were simply present "dependence." Aside from the fact that that is not a legitimate ground for granting a pension, the door wonld he opened wider still for false claims. How easy it would hecome for the thriftless and the shiftless, the least meritorious of all those who were in the military service, to become nominally "dependent"! Such a pension law would pauperize thonsands who, if they were forced to be self-dependent, could find means of snpport. There is no means of connting the cost to a people already overburdened with national taxation, and the effect npou a large class of veterans would be demoralizing in the extreme. Not only would this policy make panpers of old soldiers, but it would degrade the whole class of pensionors and impair, if not destroy, the respect in which they are held. The honorable veterans of the war onght to protest against this policy of creating a class of recognized panpers and dependents in their ranks. It would he more to their honor to permit these "dependents" to he lost among those in the same condition of life who have no gronnd npon which to turn their patriotiem, real or supposed, to pecnniary account.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The death of JEFFERSON DAVIS, at more than fonrscore years, brings sharply to our minds the sense how far away is the war upon which he entered as the chosen leader of the South in the primo of his powers and at the age of fifty-three. It is almost a whole generation away from us, and the interval ie even wider than the mere lapse of time would denote, for it has been crowded with events that have transformed the country, indnstrially and socially as well as politically. The American Repnblic of 1889 has scarcely more than a hereditary likeness to the American Republic of 1861. It would be quite inexcusable for us now, in passing judgment upon the character and the career of the leader of the lost canse, to confnse ourselves by admitting the passione of the period when for many months it looked so like a winning cause. On the other haud, it was qnite oxcusable; it was, indeed, inevitable for JEFFERSON DAVIS himself to retain and to intensify, to the close of his life, the sentiments that had actuated him np to the close of his career a quarter of a century earlier, and to keep ou promnlgating the opinions that reenlted from thoso eentiments. Up to the time of his death he was the only conspicnous specimen of an "unreconstructed rebel" left within the borders of a reunited conntry, for he was the only man who had staked all his hopes and all his credit upon the snccess of the Confederacy which collapsed. It was inevitable that he should have striven to jnstify the position which was accorded to him by foreign observers after the early successes of the Confederate arms, and to which Mr. GLADSTONE had bnt given expression in his famons and resented eaying that JEFFERSON DAVIS had made tho South a nation.

His labors as a writer after the war, like hie efforts as a statesman before the war, were directed to proving that among the rights reserved to the States when they entered the compact of the Constitntion was the right of secession. What does not eeem to have occurred to him was that this plea, even if it had heen well fonnded, wonld have been entirely futile as a justification of his action. Whatever the more reckless Southerners may have believed or aeserted, and whatever hopes the indecision of BUCHANAN'S Administration may have raised among them, a man of his already long experience in public affairs should have known that the attempt to exercise the right wonld be resieted, that "the North would fight." That the popnlar tumnlt the firing of the first gun was sure to arouse could he allayed by repeating the arguments of CALHOUN on State sovereignty was too childishly pedantic an expectation to be indnlged by a rational adult. The right of secession could not be made good by lawyers' subtletiee abont the nature of State sovereignty. It was necessary to maintain it hy arms. What would have estahlished it was snccess. What wonld have justified the Southern leaders, as practical politicians and men of affairs, leaving out of view altogether the moral merits of their cause, was a reaeonable chance of success. Against the fact of a determination of the North to maintain the Union qnite equal to the determination of the Sonth to destroy it, against resonrces immoasurably superior and against the possession of the machinery of the Governmert and of the nucleus of an army and of a navy, there was nothing to make out euch a chance of success except a vague belief at the South commonly expressed at the time in the saying that "Cotton is King." Expanded, this saying meant that raw cotton was of the first necessity to the industry and the commerce of the world; that it could be grown nowhere to advantage except at the Sonth, and there only by means of slave labor, and that, sooner than go without it, European nations would break down the blockade that kept it from their factories and insist upon the making of peace by a recognition of the Confederacy.

As all the world knows, this hope was delusive, and such aid as the Confederacy obtainsd from European nations fell very far short of the open intervantion upon which alone any reasonable and well-informed Southerner could have counted for success. It is all bnt impossible to set up any other criterion than that of success for judging whether a rebellion is justified—of course we mean from a political, and not from a moral, point of visw—or to say how far those expectations of the Southern leaders can be called reasonable that the event proved to be nnfounded. It remains true that upon its own strength and with only nnlawful and surreptitious aid from abroad the Sonth protracted the war for four years. Considering the difference in the resonrces of the two sections, this was a remarkahle and, to the vanquished, a most creditable feat, and to a large part of the credit of it JEFFERSON DAVIS is nnquestionably entitled. He had the great advantage of a military training and of military experience, not merely in the war with Mexico, hnt as Secretary of War in PIERCE'S Administration, and, in the opinion of professional soldiers, as the most efficient Secretary of War we ever had. When he became President of the Confederate States he doubtless knew far more abont the United States Army and about the character of its officers, not only than President LINCOLN, hut than any disinterested adviser to whom President LINCOLN could appeal. This was a point of capital importance. He was a man of strong prejudices, and these led him, in the administration of the military affairs of the Confederacy, into some mistakes, hnt these were not numerons nor very injurious. Upon the whole the commanders of the Confederacy for the first half of the war were much more judiciously chosen and much more judiciously trusted and sustained than the commanders of the Union, and it is to this difference that the prolongation of the war was mainly due.

Assnredly JEFFERSON DAVIS appeared to much greater advantage as the leader of the Confederacy than as its apologist. In the first character he was a capable and energetio man of affairs; in the second he was a pedantic lawyer searching for precedents hy which to adjndicate the "irrepressible conflict" between progress and reaction, between civilization and barbarism. The real justification of the Southern leaders, from their own point of view, was not that their revolt had a fair prospect of success, but that they were forced to make it. Slavery was already "in the last ditch" before the first gun had been fired on Sumter. The admission of Kansas and the election of LINCOLN had made the exteneion of slavery forever impossible. The fate of the elave States, if they remained in the Union, was to be hemmed in and finally to be overwhelmed by free States, ever increasing in nnmher, in wealth, and in power. Taking the slave States ont of the Union was the only chance that remained of eaving slavery whore it existed, and with it the social and political system that had slavery for its foundation. The chance was taken and it failed, and JEFFERSON DAVIS had tho miefortune of living long enough to know that the people of the Sonth were glad that it had failed. Throngh all the honore that were paid him living in the South this consciousness appeared, and it appears in the elegies that are hestowed npon him now that he has gone. Like a tattered Confederate standard, the broken old man has in these latter yeare served to remind those who were once his followers and their children of a gallant fight that was not worth winning, of a lost cause that did not deserve to succeed.

Of old, unhappy, far-off things
And battles long ago.

FORAKER AND THE FORGERIES.

Some time will pass before we shall hear the last of that most picturesque incident of the recent Ohio campaign, the nse of the fictitions ballot-box contract and of the forged eignatures thereto attached. On the 13th nlt. were pnblished the confeeeions or explanations of Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD, which set forth a considerahle part of the history of the case after the forged papers had come into the possession of Gov. FORAKER. And now Gov. FORAKER has been constrained to publish four colnmns of letters and telegrams that passed between him and the forger, R. G. WOOD. This latest attempt to enlighten the public was snggested by the announcement in Cincinnati that WOOD had made a confession implicating a very prominent Repnblican in the forgery. WOOD was recently arrested, with the approval of Senator SHERMAN and Congressman BUTTERWORTH, and he is soon to have a hearing. The Governor was unwilling to wait for the proceedings in court.

"No human being can truthfully say one word or prodnce any letter or telegram from me," said Gov. FORAKER in his dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* on the 4th inst., "that can by any possihility reflect npon me in the slightest in connection with that matter." In the etatement now given to the public the Governor says that ne first heard of the existence of the contract in June. In August WOOD asked that he shonld procure his appointment to he Smoke Inspector in Cincinnati. At the Governor'e request the man called npon him at the Capitol and talked with him about the contract. The Governor says:

"I had an interview with WOOD *at the Governor's office.* He promised on his return to Cincinnati to procure for me the contract and send it to me. I promised, on receipt of the same, to recommend him for Smoke Inspector."

Of course there ie nothing in this that "can by any possibility reflect npon" FORAKER "in tho slightest!" His recommendation was eqnivalent to an appointment, and the salary of the office was $2,500. It soon appeared that WOOD must go to Washington for the contract. He desired that his appointment ehould be made before his departure. The Governor pnblishes the following letter, written by him to WOOD on Aug. 19:

"Answering your letter of the 16th, you will get a letter of recommendation from me as I promised you, when I get the information you promised to give me, but not before."

WOOD went to Washington early in September, having procured from FORAKER a letter of introduction to President HARRISON, in which he was commended as "a good citizen and a hard-working man" who had "exhibited considerable genius as an inventor." The Governor publishes many telegrams and letters that passed between himself and WOOD before the latter's return. They are unimportant. WOOD reached Columbus on Sept. 11, "and delivered to me," writes FORAKER, "what I supposed was a genuine paper." On the 14th the contract was shown to Mr. HALSTEAD, who snggested that it onght to be photographed. FORAKER had a photograph of it made, and the photographio copy was in his pocket when he attacked CAMPBELL in a speech at Cincinnati on Sept. 28. That night the papers were given to Mr. HALSTEAD.

Ahont the middle of September WOOD complained that Mayor MOSBY of Cincinnati wonld not make him Smoke Inspector. It appears that his appointment was actually announced, and that the indignant protests of many prominent citizens who knew something about the man caused it to be withdrawn. "If you had him (MOEBY) at Columhns," writes WOOD to FORAKER, "I believe you could make everything satisfactory." He also remarked that he had been "advised to bring pressure on HALSTEAD," and would "proceed to do so." Bnt WOOD remained ont of office. On Oct. 1, eome days after the forged papere had been delivered to Mr. HALSTEAD, hut before the fac simile was published, WOOD said in a letter to FORAKER:

"I wish yon would drop some one a line to see that snch funds as are necessary for expenses are provided, as proposed by you the last time I was in Columbns. I am pushing things as fast as possible, hnt could, I believe, hasten matters by going to Washington a few days."

He called npon FORAKER on Oct. 6, two days after the publication of the contract and fac similes. The Governor says:

"The purpose of his visit seemed to be to elaborate *the necessity for his going to Washington* to assist WALTERS to look up testimony in the gnn contract matter and pension matters, and to say he would need $200 to pay expenses already incurred. I told him that on the following day I would have the committee send him by Mr. PRIOR, who was going to Cincinnati, anyhow that snm of money. I did so, and Mr. PRIOR delivered it to him on the morning of Oct. 8."

There is no longer any mystery, therefore, as to the source of the fnnds hy which WOOD was snpported during his absence from Cincinnati when and immediately after the forgery was disclosed. FORAKER saye that WOOD went to Washington and that he felt it his duty "to keep track of him," and that one MCGREW of Washington was instructed "to keep WOOD in hand to the extent of keeping himself or somehody else continually with him, so far as might be necessary to know all abont whom he might meet with and what statements, if any, he might make."

This is the substance of the Governor's explanation. Mr. THOMAS C. CAMPBELL, connsel for WOOD, eays that several interesting letters have been omitted. Probably they will eventually see the light of day. As it is proposed that the whole matter ehall be investigated by Congress all the evidence will sooner or later come ont. We notice that Gov. FORAKER again directs attention to his belief in the wickedness of Senator SHERMAN, Senator STOCKBRIDGE, Congressman MCKINLEY, and Congressman BUTTERWORTH. He eays:

"Until that moment [of Mr. HALSTEAD'S retraction] I never snspected the genuineness of the signatures. The thought that they were forgeries had not entered my mind."

And yet he had then been familiar with the namee on the subscription paper for jnst thirty days! In all that time no doubt as to the gnilt of these men had crept into his head! In his letter of Nov. 10 to Mr. HALSTEAD he had advertised his belief as to the corrupt purposes of theee gentlemeu, eaying that the circumstances led him to "accept the contract, signatures and all, without a snspicion as to their genuineness." "In fact," he added, "it never occurred to me that they were otherwise." And Mr. HALSTEAD wrote on Nov. 13:

"Of course it never occnrred to me that the document could be a forgery. There appeared to be no reason upon which *to found a hope* that the paper could be bogus. The absolute confidence of the Governor that 'the worst of the thing was it was true,' deeply impressed me."

We are very mnch disappointed that in his statement Gov. FORAKER has not explained why he believed at once, npon the word of this fellow WOOD, and continned for one month to believe without qnestion or a shadow of a donht, that Senator SHERMAN, Congressman MCKINLEY, and Congressman BUTTERWORTH were corrupt and engaged in a corrupt conspiracy for dividing the profits of the job that was to be pnshed and lobbied throngh Congress hy tho two Democrats, JOHN R. MCLEAN and JAMES E. CAMPBELL. The hospitality of his mind, and of Mr. HALSTEAD'S mind, toward the forgeriee and the very serione chargee indicated by them, afford material for a curions psychological etndy.

SMOKELESS POWDERS.

The War and Navy Departments are simultaneonsly on the track of emokeless powders. Secretary TRACY hopes to make an arrangement for the manufacture in thie country of a powder that has been sucoessfnl in Europe, while Gen. BENÉT has prepared for the trial of an American invention—that of Capt. ELLSWORTH. The navy keeps in view the wants of the heavy batteries of the war vessels, while the army needs a new powder for its small arms and field artillery. The special signifioance of these recent annonncements is that they may very eoon give our country the magazine gun, beeides greatly aiding the rapid-fire single-shot hreech-loader of large calihres.

It is trne that neither the repeating rifle nor the qniok-fire gnn depends on smokeless powder. The introduction of both preceded the invention of such powder. Bnt with their enormous increase in the number of discharges, and hence of smoke, the additional obscuration would largely counterbalance the advantages expected from their use. That was one of the objections first made to the employment of the new weapons, another being that the soldier, when firing at will, would use up his ammunition too rapidly, and thus become defenseless. This drawback was partly obviated by adopting a much smaller calibre, so that about twice as many cartridges could be carried, while compressed powders were invented to give this small projectile a far higher initial velocity, and therewith much greater range and penetrative power. Then the volume of smoke produced was also diminished, and the magazine arm as thns improved was everywhere adopted in Europe. The term "smokeless" is employed only relatively, like "noiseless," the trifling pnff and scarcely audible sonnd making these epithets, however, appear perfectly just, at least to a person at the distance of only a few hundred yards.

So great would be the disadvantage of our country in carrying on war against armies supplied with repeating rifles that Gen. SHERIDAN two years ago recommended that, rather than wait much longer, we should adopt the best attainable pattern of foreign magazine gun. Gen. BENÉT, however, while admitting that a magazine gun had "become a necessity," insisted that no satisfactory one had been brought to his attention; and last year he nrged that the first reqnisite was a suitable compressed powder. This year he goes a step further, and says that "it is not deemed expedient to prodnce a small calihre rifle for compressed powder cartridges. Snch a rifle, however excellent in itself, would be inferior to foreign arms using smokeless powders." Bnt he adds that "a thirty-calihre magazine arm is now in progress of construction in anticipation of the final construction of the much-needed powder." A single-shooter of thirty calibre had already been made, and, accordingly, should the smokeless powder ahout to be tried prove satisfactory, there will be no further excuse for delay in supplying repeating rifles to our troops.

Magszine rifles of American or foreign invention have now been adopted by most or all of the nations of Europe, and the acqnisition of smokeless powders is also proceeding very fast among them. In the German manœnvres of this year at Hanover one corps, snpplied with snch a powder, obtained an enormous advantage over another using ordinary powder; and there were earlier successes with it in the Prussian artillery practice at Hammerstein. The Frenoh powder invented by VIEILLE, and nsed in the Lebel rifle, ie perhaps the most famons of the chemical oompounds. The English experiments with the Maxim powder at Dartford have demonstrated its success, while Capt. NOBLE'S smokeless powder, both for small and quick-fire guns, is very promising. Switzerland has just made a large appropriation for smokeless powder. Italy ie said to have ordered fifty million cartridges of such a powder. Russia has fonnd oue for herself, and will accordingly have her troops armed with repoating rifles. Anstria also has one, if not two, emokeless powders, the one successfully tried during the manœuvres at Bruck giving ont only a thin, hluish, transparent haze, qnickly vanishing. Undonhtedly there are differences between these powders, as some will not keep in all climates, or in all temperaturee or degrees of moistnre, or under all conditione of storage, while eome are also very offensive in odor. Bnt it is quite certain that smokeless powders have, liko magazine guns, come to etay, and that our Government ought not to dolay longer in securing a good snpply of both powder and guns.

Within a few days the promoters of the proposed Trust of the barhed wire and wire nail factories have enconntered eome obstacles, and it ie now reported that the defection of the ROEBLINGS indicates a change of opinion on the part of other prominent manufactnrere who have been interested in the scheme. It was intended that the Trust ehould be made nndor the guise of a corporation named the Federal Steel Company, and that its headquarters shonld be in Chicago. Bnt since the promoters' plans were laid the notable decision of the Illinois Supreme Court concerning Trusts that seek shelter nnder corporate charters has been announced. There is nothing in this decision or in the recent decisione of other courts or in the attitude of the people toward combinations to encourage the carrying ont of such plans as the wiremakers have made. On the contrary, thore ie everything to discourage such echemes, and we ehall be surprised if the projeot shall continne to live.

The post schools of the army may receive some attention from Congress during the current session. It is not likely that any attempt will be made to carry ont Gen. LEW WALLACE'S idea of converting every military station into an academy; hut the view is gaining adherents that a somewhat hetter use could be made of a part of the time of the enlisted men than employing it in endless repetitions of rudimentary drills. The recrnit must of course be made first of all a good soldier, and have such daily training as will keep him a good soldier; but it is only necessary to look at West Point to see about what proportion of the day ie really required for that and how mnch is left for mental improvement. The gnard dnty and police or fatigue dnty exacted of the troope in garrison make the two cases quite different, but army life might be utilized rather more largely for giving the soldier some useful knowledge which would help him to rise either in tho military profession or in civil life. Tho striotly military purposes, for whioh the army is maintained, meanwhile would remain foremost and be in no respect diminished. But the post schools as a whole would of course need to be organized somewhat differently, and more made of them.

WANT BALLOT REFORM IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 6.—The *Advertiser* this afternoon publishes letters from the Mayors of Maine cities, County Attorneys, and prominent Repnblicans on the subject of ballot reform as applied to this State. All except four replies favor the adoption of the Australian system.

The *Advertiser* says editorially:

"Now that this system has operated snccessfully in Massachusetts, there can no longer be any donht that the next Legislature in Maine will pass a similar law without serious opposition."

A MUCH-NEEDED CAMPUS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—The Sheffield Scientific School is to have a long-needed campus next Spring. The ground east of North Sheffield will be graded and laid ont into eight tennis courts and a baseball ground. The lot south of East Sheffield will probably be devoted to a similar use later.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Verdi's "Il Trovatore," or as it becomes in the mellifluous tongue of the Fatherland, "Der Tronbadour," was given for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. The house was crowded, and the people in the boxes, especially on the left, did near the stage, demonstrated very forcibly that it is not Wagner who makes them talk.

The performance was in general a good one, though it had serious defects. It may as well be conceded at once that Fran Sontag-Uhl not a valuable addition to the forces of the house. Her Azuena was lamentably weak and the more she is kept in the backgronnd the better the regular opera-goers will he pleased. Her voice is very small and her singing pain fnlly uncertain in method, and without dramatic force.

Fräulein Betty Frank was not as nnsatisfactory a Leonora as one would have expected after hearing her Zerlina on Wednesday evening. She apparently has more voice than she then displayed, though it must be confessed that she resorts a good deal to forcing. Her vocalization is not especially facile, but she is wise enough not to attempt much in that line.

The men were all worthy of praise last night. Herr Perotti, though he is absolutely without mezzo voce, is one of the most satisfactory Manrices this public has heard in some time. His powerful upper register comes out with good effect in the duets and concerted numbers, and his high C can always be depended on. It was in good order last night, and his "Di quella pira" had to be repeated. He gave the audience two C's ths second time and Italian words.

Herr Reichmann was the Count de Luna, and was an exceedingly good one. This singer suffers somewhat from an oversupply of hands, with which he hardly knows what to do. But he knows how to display his rich, resonant voice to good aavantage, and his "Il Balen" won a deserved onoore.

The chorus discharged its duties in a commendable manner, and the orchestra, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, managed to struggle snccessfully through the complicated score. This afternoon the performance of "Don Giovanni" will he repeated.

LESSING'S "NATHAN THE WISE."

The Germans have a peculiar tenderness for Lessing because with him their literature, regarded as something more than merely curious for students of letters, began to put forth works that other nations could admire. German literatnre does not begin with Goethe and Schiller, but with Lessing, to whom the latter were beholden for breaking through the pedantry and French formalism that ruled Germany dnring the latter half of the last century. Singularly enough, "Nathan der Weise" was written because the formalists had won, rather late in Lessing's life, a victory over their brilliant critic, and by working upon his patron, the Grand Duke of Brnnswick, caused Lessing to stop the pnhlication of certain volnmes in which they fonnd grievous cause for complaint. Lessing was likewise at Wolfenbüttel; he was in debt, and he was sorely poor and without rich friends; so he obeyed the hint from the powers above him. But he merely changed the method of his attack, returned to his old love, the drama, and produced "Nathan the Wise."

Produced under such circumstances, it is no wonder that the drama is one for thinkers and scholars rather than for spectators. It is a drama to read, not to hear. People go to see it out of respect for German literature and Lessing, not because they are interested in the career of Recha, a young Jewess who is not a Jewess at all, but a Christian of German descent, or would he if her father did not turn out to be the brother of Saladin. Nor is her lover, the Young Templar, who is proved to he her brother in time to avert a wedding, a particularly pleasing youth. Nathan alone supports the play when he is not being insupportable, because of his ohtrusive goodness and wisdom. As a novel cast in the form of a play the story may he accepted, hnt as a drama for the hoards it is very dnll.

Herr Possart does what he can to give dignity and expressiveness to Nathan's words. Then Herr Walter interjects a few oases of merriment in the character of the lay brother, which oases the audience, wearied with harangues and a purposeless shifting of scenes, hails with rapture. Herr Walter's by-play, while the Templar and the Patriarch of Jerusalem are having their interview, is fairly good farce. He pretends to fall asleep standing up, and awakes very naturally. The lay brother has also the advantage of being the only person on the stage who looks his part and is dressed for it. The dresses of Saladin and his sister, of Recha and her governess, of the Oriental attendants, and of the dervish made Vizier by Saladin are triumphs of absurdity. The play being dull of itself and the occasions for emotional acting being few, there is nothing left but Herr Possart's delivery and pronunciation, which are indeed excellent, save that at times he dwells too mnch on his vowels and rolls his r's with a trifle too much insistence. Fräulein Leithner as the Sultan's sister and Fräulein Christien as Recha did not distinguish themselves in those ungrateful parts, as indeed it would he hard to expect of them. Herr Hillmann as the Young Templar had a better chance which he did not know how to seize. But, with all its drawhacks as a play, "Nathan der Weise" must have some power over the imagination to bring ont so large an audience. It was a cold audience for the greater part of the time, but the house was packed.

"THE GONDOLIERS."

The title of the new Gilhert and Sullivan opera is "The Gondoliers; or, The King of Borataria." A dress rehearsal of it was given in London yesterday and the first performance will be given in London to-night. To-day an English company will sail for New-York to present the opera in this city at the New Park Theatre on Dec. 30.

Scenic artists are now busily engaged at the New Park, and it was said there last night that the work would be continued day and night, Sundays included, in order to get up the scenery, which is very elaborate.

The scene of the first act is laid in St. Mark's square, Venice, and the story deals with two brothers, gondoliers. They are in love with two pretty *Cantadine*, and the quartet of lovers is introduced on the morning of the wedding festivities. At this juncture there appear on the scene a Spanish ex-Duke, his daughter Carlotta, and his ally, Don Alnambra del Bolero. They are searching for the hereditary King of Borataria, who was wedded to Carlotta in his infancy and subsequently disappeared.

Through the woman who brought up the juvenile monarch it is learned that the missing King is one of the gondoliers, but it cannot be determined which. The Duke and his companions meet this dilemma by making both the gondoliers to Borataria, where they are jointly installed as a sort of Siamese twins monarch.

Meantime their Venetian wives tiro of their absence and come to Baratarla in search of them. This brings together the gondoliers, their wives, and Carletta, who is wife to one of them, but which one she does not know. Mr. Gilbert is said to bring the dramatis personæ out of their difficulties by removing

REBUKING THE SPOILSMEN

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ABLY DEFENDED.

MR. ROOSEVELT EXPOSING THE MISSTATEMENTS MADE BY THE ENEMIES OF THE WORK HE IS DOING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Indianapolis *Journal* is the home paper of the President. It is one of the few papers that he is allowed to read unreservedly, and that he reads pretty thoroughly.

It is not apt to print anything that the President would not like, and it has happened that, when it has printed matter that was true, but not palatable at the White House, the authors of it have learned of the Executive disapproval.

It would look well, therefore, if the President is desirous of seeming to be in favor of the civil service reform, that the *Journal* should, in speaking of the operations of the law, treat the subject with the skill that is born of knowledge. It unfortunately falls into the way of Senator Gorman and other ontspoken opponents of the merit system, in holding something else up to ridicule and calling that thing civil service reform.

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt was probably unaware when he wrote the letter that follows to Mr. Swift of the family character of the *Journal*. That paper, however, is plainly not favorable to a system that Secretary Windom has just taken the trouble to praise in a very explicit paragraph in his report to Congress. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1889.

Lucius B. Swift, Esq.:

SIR: I have just received your letter asking me what there is to be said in answer to the charges contained in the following editorial from the Indianapolis *Journal* of Dec. 2:

"There is no doubt that the system of civil service examinations is capable of improvement in several particulars. Commissioner Roosevelt recently complained of Postmaster General Wanamaker because he was reported to have criticised the character of the questions pronounced to applicants for admission to the Railway Mail Service. Mr. Roosevelt is an enthusiastic young man and an ardent supporter of present methods, but, though he means well, he is hasty. There is abundant proof that the criticisms are well founded. The latest comes from Senator Gorman, a man who is no friend of the reform, but whose testimony in individual cases is not less worthy of attention than if he were its supporter. Said Mr. Gorman, in a recent talk with a reporter: 'I never pay any attention to the small appointments, but there was one case in Baltimore some time ago that attracted my attention. A very bright young man of splendid physique, and perfectly familiar with every street and number in the city, submitted himself for examination for a position as letter carrier. He could read and write, and had been attending night school, and was in every way fitted for a letter carrier, but failed when asked the most direct route from Baltimore to China. He said he had never been in China, nor did he expect to go there, and he only wanted to be a letter carrier.'

"Mr. Roosevelt and other advocates of the system can do more to make it popular and acceptable by looking into such complaints and remedying defects than by ignoring them and berating the critics. The reform is yet in an embryotic state, and all suggestions looking to improvement should be considered."

These statements are doubtless made in perfect good faith, but they show a complete misapprehension of the facts. I have no intention whatever of "ignoring" any "complaint," and if it proves well founded, will do my best to remedy the defect, and will gladly welcome any suggestion looking to improvement, but if (as in the present case) the complaint is made in absolute ignorance of the facts, I feel quite at liberty to "berate the critics."

In the first place, I did not complain of Mr. Wanamaker at all. When a reporter showed me some very extraordinary remarks and criticisms on our system of competitive examinations which were attributed to him I at once said that I did not for a moment believe that he had made them, and then proceeded to show, by actual exhibition of our examination papers, that there was not a syllable of truth in the allegation. Since then I have seen Mr. Wanamaker, who tells me that he never made the remarks quoted, nor any remarks resembling them. So far from there being "scandant proof that the criticisms are well founded," there is not a scintilla of proof that can be advanced in support of them. I challenge any man to produce an examination paper submitted to any applicant for entry to the Railway Mail Service which will bear out in whole or in part the "well-founded" criticisms contained in the apocryphal interview to which the *Journal* refers. They are absolutely false and they are very foolish to boot, and they can only have been made by some mischievous person too ignorant to realize how foolish were the falsehoods he was inventing.

Our examinations for the Railway Mail Service are of an emioently common-sense and practical character. A third of the marks are given on tests of spelling and penmanship, of skill in geography, and of ability to state clearly and to write an intelligent letter. The remaining two-thirds, or, to be exact, 65 per cent., of the marks are given on subjects which are admirably fitted to test the candidate's fitness for the special work he has to do. If these tests are not common sense and practical then it is impossible to find tests that are. It seems to me that they will come much nearer to satisfactorily testing who will make good railway mail clerks than will inquiries as to how much political backing a man can get or how much party influence he can command, and these were the questions asked under the spoils system.

Now as to the alleged remark of Senator Gorman. I say alleged, for I cannot believe that so astute a man and able a politician as Senator Gorman could have been so egregiously duped and hoodwinked as must have been the case if he really spoke as reported. No letter carrier is ever asked in any of our examinations what is the direct route from Baltimore to China. I defy any one to specify any such examination where this or any similar question has been asked during my term of service as a Commissioner, and my colleague, Mr. Lyman, authorizes me to state in the broadest and most emphatic terms that none of our examinations of this character ever have contained any such question.

The silliness of the assertion can best be appreciated when it is remembered that in examinations for clerks, letter carriers and the like we never ask any questions about geography outside of the United States. In fact, all the assertions that we ask questions about "how far the Earth is from Mars," or "the climatic conditions of Africa," or "the route from Baltimore to China," are simply ridiculous untruths, easily ascertainable as calling attention to the intellectual capacity of those who utter them. They are about on a par with the popular superstition that credits respectable middle-aged men who join secret societies with riding on a goat or climbing a greased pole; and I am as loath to believe that Senator Gorman would be taken by the class of reports used by the critics.

Any man in or out of Congress who talks about our examinations as "impractical," or as containing "impractical and irrelevant questions" should give specifically the facts on which he bases his belief. In reality he never does give these facts, for the very good reason that he can't.

I freely admit that, as is inevitable in the introduction of a new system, there are defects in the working of the law—defects which we are continually, and, as a rule, successfully, trying to remedy, and I welcome all honest criticism; but the men who make such preposterous assertions as those quoted above either deliberately state what they know to be false, from a natural dislike of decent and honest methods of government, or else err through an ignorance which can hardly be called honest, since they ought not to speak on the subject at all until they have found out the truth. In themselves comic, rather than of serious consequence, they nevertheless work great mischief by their incessant clamor and interested hostility to the reform, for, unfortunately, multitudes of honest and upright men grow to believe that their repeated misstatements have some foundation in fact, whereas they are wholly and absolutely baseless, and do not rest on even the frailest substructure of truth. Very respectfully,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY DINNER.

The Holland Society will hold its annual banquet in the Equitable Building on the evening of Jan. 10, and the committee anticipates one of the most successful feasts the society has ever had. Owing to the great height of the ceiling of the grand hall in the Equitable Building Christmas trees will be used for decorating. "Alf-en-alf," the old Dutch drink served at Wynant Fookinck's, Dam Straat, Amsterdam, will be served in the reception room before the dinner. The large wineroom of the Café Savarin will be used as a hat and cloak room, and the 400 guests will thus not be cramped in obtaining their wraps at the close of the festivities.

There will be music by a string band, and arrangements have been made to photograph the banquet scene. The Manhattan Elevated Road will run a special train to take the guests home.

MONEY FOR THE ARCH.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund was still further increased yesterday by subscriptions which bring it very near the sixty-two-thousand-dollar mark. An increasing demand was also observable for lists to secure small popular subscriptions. This is a good move in the right direction, for there is no doubt that many desire to contribute who do not feel able to subscribe large amounts. From present indications the interest in the proposed movement is on the increase, and a steady growing of the fund can be looked for. Only about $38,000 is needed now to complete the amount asked for. Treasurer William E. Stewart acknowledges the receipt of $100 from Frederick Billings, through the *Commercial Advertiser*, and also $4 from the women's list, which makes the total to date $61,462 60.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB MEETING.

The special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, announced to be held next Tuesday evening, has been postponed to Friday evening of next week.

THE BABIES' NEW HOSPITAL.

FORMALLY DEDICATED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The Babies' Hospital, a charitable institution, which from its very nature appeals strongly to the generous people of this city, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon. After three years of hard fighting the promoters of this most excellent enterprise have secured a building of their own in which friendless little babies may be cured of infantile diseases, and they have fitted it up in a manner which shows on its face how well the little people intrusted to their care will be taken care of. The house is on the northeast corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street. The first floor is to be used as a reception room, parlor, and offices of the management. The next floor and the one above it are fitted up as wards, where the babies are domiciled.

Each little child has its own little crib, so neat and clean and pretty that a King's child might revel in its possession. The cradles are, most of them, constructed of prettily-painted iron, with white canopies over them, and about each some gentle girl has spent hours in tastefully arranging bows of ribbon of many colors, which seem to brighten up the wan little faces of the babies. The waits of the little creatures are looked after by a staff of bright-faced young nurses, dressed in crisp linen dresses and white linen caps, and no mother could be more tender with her child than are these young women in nursing the homeless children who come under their care.

The services yesterday, which were attended by a large number of ladies interested in the work, were very simple. The officiating clergymen were Archdeacon McKay Smith, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall. The services consisted only of the reading of the Scriptures, a dedicatory prayer, the reading of the annual reports, and short addresses, after which everybody inspected and admired the arrangements of the hospital. Twenty-one little babies are already being taken care of, and the capacity of the hospital is about forty-four.

This is the only institution in this city where babies are exclusively attended to, and it is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. It costs very little to support a bed, and perhaps to save a little life, and the management hope that subscriptions may be generous during this year. There is still a mortgage on the new house, and there are many necessary expenses to be met. A fair for the benefit of the hospital was begun in its parlors yesterday, and will be continued to-day. This affords an opportunity for generous people to do great good to the hospital and at the same time to give some pleasure to themselves.

A novel feature of this work is the training of girls for children's nurses. A fund for this purpose has been provided by Mrs. Robert W. Chapin. There is also a post-graduate course for instructing trained nurses in the special nursing of children.

MR. VANDERBILT'S NEW HOME.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE BLUE RIDGE PALACE.

A gentleman who is somewhat interested in the progress of the work now going on upon George Vanderbilt's palace on the summit of one of the peaks of the Blue Ridge in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday gave some interesting particulars about a place which will be, when completed, one of the most beautiful homes in the world.

"You have no idea," he said, "of the grandeur of the scenery which is on every hand and within the range of vision from the site of Mr. Vanderbilt's prospective home. The workingmen are now hard at their task, which is being hurried forward to completion as fast as unlimited money can do it. The great difficulty which the architect and the men in charge there have had to encounter is the dearth of men to push the work forward. There has been opened near the site of the dwelling a quarry of granite which closely resembles the rock which extends through the western side of Manhattan Island. It is light in color and exceedingly handsome when cut. This will be used for the structure, all the foundations and walls will be built of it, while the facing will be of a limestone, whose very beautiful fawn color will make the great buildings peculiarly warm-tinted and inviting.

"The workingmen are at present laying out the ie numerable drives, and are busy at landscape gardening on about as grand a scale as has ever been attempted. By next Spring the grounds, it is expected, will be in such shape they will be when the park is completed. As nearly as I can judge the site of the house is at an altitude of 2,500 feet, and it will be reached by a most beautiful drive from Ashville Junction, a little more than five miles away. Mr. Vanderbilt seems in some way to have won his workmen over to his interests, and they are doing for him a class of work which it is very doubtful if money alone could buy. Surely with an outlay of $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 on a home Mr. Vanderbilt should be well rewarded with a beautiful one."

GOV. HILL STILL LIVES.

BUT THE REPORT OF HIS DEATH DIDN'T TERRIFY WALL-STREET.

Wall-street assassinated Gov. Hill yesterday. It had been a good while since anybody of consequence had been dispatched for the sake of a stock-jobbing profit, and the killing of Gov. Hill was a testimonial to the new vigor which, it is proclaimed, is coming into Wall-street. In old times William H. Vanderbilt or Jay Gould's obsequies were usually celebrated about once a day, but industry in this direction has suffered, along with other Wall-street business.

Somehow or other, however, yesterday's stock market refused to go to pieces upon the sad shooting announcement, ignories one of the best opportunities it can ever have to become supplementary to the importance of the Governor. Soon after the first report got abroad these dispatches were bulletined on the Stock Exchange:

"Albany special to Spencer Trask & Co.—The Governor is in the Executive Chamber and is all right."

"Albany special—'Gov. Hill is annoyed over the Wall-street rumors about his having been shot. He is in his usual good health; knows of no foundation for the story.'"

It is to be hoped that the Governor will recover from his "annoyance." He can go right on dying. Yesterday's experience taught Wall-street bears that there's no profit to be made out of dispatching him. Something, perhaps, is the matter with the dear public's sensibilities, and David B. can keep right along pulling wires in the Executive Chamber for many days to come.

SUING THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

Judge Wallace, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, heard argument yesterday in a suit brought by Mr. Richard S. Newcombe, as administrator of the estate of Isaac Bernstein, against the Louisiana State Lottery Company for something over a million dollars, representing a one-sixth interest in the original company. John A. Morris, Charles H. Murray, Zachariah E. Simmons, and the estate of Charles Howard are made joint defendants, and ex-Judge Curtis, who appeared for Mr. Newcombe, asked for an injunction restraining the defendants from operating the franchises of the lottery company except for the benefit of the shareholders.

The answer of the company made by its counsel, Bangs, Steteon, Tracy & MacVeagh, was a general denial, and on the part of the defendant Morris a special plea was entered denying that he is a resident of this State. Judge Wallace took the papers and reserved his decision.

SUBMITTING FALSE PAY ROLLS.

One of the Jersey City papers last evening published a statement to the effect that great frauds had been discovered in the pay-rolls of the Cattle Bureau of the Federal Government, and that investigations are now on foot. These frauds are made possible by the insertion of fictitious names upon the pay-rolls. A clerk in the bureau, who is said to have made them up, was taken sick recently, and it was through his inability to attend to his duties that the frauds became known. He is said to have sent a message to a fellow-clerk to fill up the pay-rolls and to supplement them with a statement to the supervising officer that the men whose names were upon it were regularly employed in the bureau. The frauds are said to have been going on for two or three years.

Dr. J.W. Hawk, at the bureau on Montgomery-street, Jersey City, professed yesterday to know nothing either of the alleged frauds or of the investigation.

THE BROOKLYNS INCORPORATED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—To-day there was filed in the office of the Secretary of State the certificate of incorporation of "The Brooklyns, (Limited,)" formed for the purpose of giving exhibitions of baseball playing and other athletic contests in Brooklyn. The capital is $20,000. The incorporators are Wendell Goodwin, John Mnntgomery Ward, and John Wallace of New-York and George W. Channcey and Edward F. Linton of Brooklyn.

John Ward, the President of the Brotherhood, who is one of the incorporators, said last evening that the name "The Brooklyns, (Limited)," had to be used on account of the corner in titles now being made by League clubs. He says that good grounds have been secured in Brooklyn, and in a few weeks work will be begun to get the diamond in readiness. The new league, Mr. Ward says, has got everything in readiness to fight the old magnates in the courts.

WORKING ON THE RULES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The first article of the report of the Committee on Committees, providing for the appointment of an Executive Committee, was adopted to-day by the Pan-American Conference. The second article, which provoked so lively a discussion yesterday, providing for the appointment of a Committee on a Customs Union, was not reached to-day. The election of a First and Second Vice President was postponed until to-morrow.

NO STEAMING.

A delicate and nutritious preparation of the whole wheat is Grainlet. Without steaming or desiccation.—*Exchange.*

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION CURED and the bowels strengthened by the regular use of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS in small doses. Don't forget this.—*Advertisement.*

Republicans and Democrats
are agreed upon this fact that SMITH & ANGELL'S BLACK STOCKINGS will neither turn green, crock, nor fade.
H. O'NEILL & CO., Selling Agents.

A 4-button Mens Suede for $2.97, fine kid or Patent Leather, Hand sewn, (we mean it.) Finest French kid hand sewn $4 98, worth $7. KENNEDY, 28 Cortlandt street, up 1 flite.

Holiday Goods, Men's Winter Underwear,
Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets. J. W. Johnston, 379 6th-av., sb. 23d-st.

Colgate's Gifts for Children.
"YOUNG PRODIGIES PERFUMES," four miniature bottles in a beautiful box, for 25 cents.

A Luxury for Tourists.
DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER in metal boxes, with patent measuring tube. Neat and portable.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure 6 for $9;
none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LEIPER—SMITH.—On Dec. 4, by the Rev. Daniel Merriman, D. D., JOSEPH MCC. LEIPER of Tahlequah, Indian Territory, and FANNY HAYWOOD, daughter of Hon. Henry M. Smith of Worcester.

PARSONS—INGERSOLL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1889, at the residence of the bride's parents, Cleveland, Ohio, by Rev. Henry M. Tanney, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. D. Williamson, MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of George L. Ingersoll, to Rev. EDWARD S. PARSONS of Greeley, Col., formerly of Brooklyn.

SETON—BARBEY.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Green, MARY LOUISE, daughter of Henry I. Barbey, to ALFRED SETON, Jr.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—At her residence in Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 5, E. BRIDELL BENJAMIN, wife of Frederick A. Benjamin and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gregory Townsend Bedell of Philadelphia.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Stratford, on Monday, at 3 P. M. The train leaving New-York at 1 P. M. connects at Bridgeport with Naugatuck train for Stratford.

BLACKWELL.—On Friday morning, Dec. 6, THOMAS LAWRANCE BLACKWELL, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, 75 Wilson-st., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment Monday morning.

DEWEY.—Friday evening, Dec. 6, at the Winthrop, 125th-st. and 7th-av., DEMAS B. DEWEY. Interment Oberlin, Ohio.

ELMENDORF.—Dec. 4, at Millstone, N. J., MARTHA, wife of James Y. Elmendorf.

Funeral at her late residence Saturday, Dec. 7, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

FIELD.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sixth day, morning, Twelfth month, 6th, MARY JANE, widow of Uriah Field, of typhoid pneumonia, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Peace-st., Plainfield, N. J., on Second day, (Monday,) 9th, at 2 P. M.

GILBERT.—At Troy, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1889, FRANCES HARRIET GRANGER, widow of Uri Gilbert.

Funeral from St. John's Church Monday, Dec. 9, at 2:30 P. M.

GILES.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, 1889, WILLIAM M. GILES, aged 60 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 304 West 70th-st., on Monday, Dec. 9, 1889, at 10 A. M.

LAWRENCE.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 6, at Mastic, L. I., JOSEPH BAYLEY LAWRENCE, son of the late Richard Lawrence.

Funeral at Mastic on Monday, at 12 o'clock. Train leaves for Forge station at 8:30. Returning train, 3:30 P. M.

LAWTON.—On Friday, Dec. 6, JANE LAWTON, widow of Asher Lawton.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 319 Varick-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, Dec. 8, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

LOOMIS, JOHN V. D.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services and interment at Woodlawn Cemetery at 12 o'clock Saturday, 7th inst. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 11:20 o'clock.

MONTGOMERY.—On Friday morning, Dec. 6, 1889, CAROLINE HODGES, widow of John C. Montgomery, Esq.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOORE.—On Monday, Dec. 6, MINNIE L., wife of John Moore.

Funeral from her late residence, 128 West 85th-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1 P. M.

MCVICKAR JAMES.—At his residence, No. 41 West 49th-st., on the 6th inst., JAMES MCVICKAR, aged 40, son of Dr. John A. McVickar and son-in-law of Edward S. Jaffray.

Funeral on Monday, the 9th, at the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 55th-st., at 10 A. M. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown.

SILL.—At Geneva, N. Y., on the 5th day of December, 1889, ANNA SUTHERLAND, widow of William E. Sill and daughter of Jacob Sutherland, deceased.

TELFORD.—In this city, Dec. 5, of pneumonia, MARK, daughter of John M. and Kate A. Telford, aged 9 years.

Funeral private.

TOWNSEND.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, 1889, at his late residence, JOHN J. TOWNSEND, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church on Saturday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock. It is kindly asked that no flowers be sent.

HOLLAND LODGE, No. 8, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Past Master, at Trinity Church, on Saturday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of JOHN H. HARDAWAY, Master.
JOSHUA W. CROSBY, Secretary.

WALLIS.—At East Orange, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 6, 1889, ELIZABETH, widow of Alexander H. Wallis, formerly of Jersey City, aged 68 years.

Funeral at her late residence, 33 Munn-av., East Orange, on Monday, Dec. 9, on the arrival of the 2:30 P. M. train from New-York via D., L. and W. R. R. Carriages in waiting on the arrival of the train. Please omit flowers. Interment at Greenwood at convenience of family.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A." OPEN SUNDAYS "A."

FROM 2 TO 6 AND 7:30 TO 10 P. M.

"THE ANGELUS."

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
6 East 23d-st., (Madison-square.)
FAMOUS BRONZES AND PAINTINGS.
WORKS OF BARYE
and
HIS CONTEMPORARIES,
including the world-famous masterpiece,
"THE ANGELUS."
Galleries open daily 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7:30 to 10 P. M.
SUNDAYS from 2 to 6 and 7:30 to 10 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents.
Catalogue of Entire Exhibit, 25 cents.
Illustrated Book of "The Angelus," 25 cents.
The above mailed on receipt of price.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 EAST 23D-ST.
"A." "THE ANGELUS." "A."

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN great variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton-st.

LADIES' AND MISSES' NEW STYLE SHOULDER BRACES; no buckles behind; lady attendant. RIKER, Broadway, corner 30th.

CONGESTED LIVER IS FREQUENT IN the Spring, and is relieved by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CLOSING OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 11 A. M. for Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos direct, also the La Plata countries, via Rio de Janeiro, per steamship Florida, from Baltimore; at 1 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 2 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, must be directed "per Etruria";) at 8 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 8 A. M. for Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia and Turkey, per steamship Werra, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) 10 A. M. for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix for St. Kitts, Martinique, and for Guadaloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Hugio: at 12 M. for Norway direct per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship City of Columbia, via Havana, (letters must be directed "per City of Columbia";) at 2 P. M. for Porto Rico, per steamship Caimarata; at 3 P. M. for Blnefields, per steamship Harlan, from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At 3 P. M. for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 1, at 7 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 9, at 7 P. M. for arrival at New-York of steamship Arawata, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 9, at 7 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 23, at 7 P. M. Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, via Key West, Fla., close at the Post Office daily at 2:30 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

1889. 1889.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the New-England Society will be held at Delmonico's on Monday, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, to nominate a Board of Officers for the ensuing year and to elect new members.

The eighty-fourth annual meeting of the New-England Society will be held at Delmonico's on Monday evening, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the election of a Board of Officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other business.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, President.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary, 78 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1889.

COD LIVER OIL.—THIS INVALUABLE medicine for weak lungs and debility is frequently rendered unavailable by its strong odor and taste. Caswell, Massey & Co.'s EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL, with PEPSIN and QUININE, entirely overcomes these objections.
SEE LETTERS FROM LEADING PHYSICIANS TO CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
1,121 B'way, 578 5th-av., and Newport, R. I.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

THE DIARY OF PHILIP HONE.
Edited by Bayard Tuckerman. In 2 vols., large 8vo, with portrait, $7 50.

THE ABBE CONSTANTIN.
By Ludovic Halévy. With illustrations by Madelaine Lemaire. Large 12mo, paper, $1 75; cloth, $2 50; silk, $4; half levant, $5.

LETTERS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO MISS J.,
1834-51. 12mo, boards, with label, uncut, $1 75.

CONSUELO.
By George Sand. Translated from the French by Frank H. Potter. 4 vols., 12mo, cloth, full gilt, $6; half calf, $12; half levant, $15. A small number of large paper copies at $18 50 per set.

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.
By Austin Dobson. 2 vols., 12mo, rich gold ornamentation and gilt tops, or in plain boards, uncut, $4; half calf, $8; half levant, $9; full calf or levant, $12.

FEET OF CLAY.
By Amelia E. Barr. A story laid in the Isle of Man. 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

BATTLEFIELDS OF '61.
A narrative of the military operations of the War for the Union from its outbreak to the end of the Peninsular Campaign. By Willis J. Abbot, author of "Blue Jackets of '61," "Blue Jackets fo 1812," "Blue Jackets of '76." 4to, with 28 full-page illustrations by W. C. Jackson. $3.

EMMANUEL. A STORY OF THE MESSIAH.
By William Forbes Cooley. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

THE LIFE OF JOHN DAVIS, THE NAVIGATOR,
1550-1605. By Clements R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S. 12mo, cloth, with maps and illustrations, $1 25.
Being the initial volume in the series of Great Explorers and Explorations.

PALESTINE.
By Major Conder, R.E. Leader of the Palestine Exploration Society. With maps and illustrations, 12mo, $1 25.
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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 6, 1889.

COFFEE—Had more attention and left off more steadily in private trade; fair invoices of Rio quoted at 19½c., and No. 7 at 16⅞c.....Sales embraced 1,400 bags Rio, 91 which No. 7 (mins 250) at 16¾c., and No. 8, afloat, at 15⅞c., and 250 bags Santos, No. 9, (plus 10,) at 15¾c., and 700 bags Maracaibo at previous prices.....And in the option line the movement was on a restricted scale, and at the outset showed depression, influenced in part by the issue of December notices, reported to a moderate extent and freer local offerings, leading to decline of 5@10 points, (early cables unfavorable,) followed by a rally, partly on intimations from London of a heavier shrinkage in the stocks there in November than had been generally anticipated, and indicating a probable decrease of well on to 930,000 bags in the world's visible supply, and here the market woend up firmly on a partial gain for the day of 5@10 points, delivery as to Brazil ports fair, (to Rio Janeiro 4,000 bags and to Santoe 10,000 bags.).....Option sales here for the day, 40,000 bags.....December options closed at 15.55c.@15.80c.; January, 15.60c.@15.70c.; February, 15.35c.@15.70c.; March, April, July, and August each at 15.70c.@15.75c.; May and June, each 15.75c.@15.80c.; September at 15.50c.@15.55c.; October at 15.30c.@15.35c., and November at 15.40c.@15.50c., (December, 1890, sold at 15.30c.).....Stock of Brazil Coffee here, 211,589 bags, (increased by the arrival of 10,000 bags Santos from Havre by the steamship Richmond Hill.)

COTTON—Business in the speculative line was again comparatively tame and indicative of very slight changes—for the day a partial rise of only 1 point, though leaving off easy, (duties somewhat firmer.....Interior movement for the week beyond anticipation.....Option dealings for the day here, 45,300 bales.....And for prompt delivery only 73 bales to spinners, and unchanged prices.....Sales at the shipping ports to-day down to 32,218 bales, and for the week given as 258,574 bales, (against 288,652 bales last week and 249,008 bales same week last year, and since Sept. 1, 1889, 2,337,681 bales, against 2,815,127 bales same time last year).....Exports for the week, to Great Britain, 55,267 bales; Continent, 93,136 bales; France, 17,799 bales.....Stock at all ports, 718,418 bales, of which here 108,134 bales, including 90,335 bales in warehouse.....Week's exports hence, 21,843 bales.

RYE AND BARLEY—WHEAT FLOUR was generally unchanged as to values and a fair, though not especially active, movement, for home use and shipment—the business having been more connected, (many purchases reported as for Copenhagen, hesitating inquiry, even for job lots.) Cables from Great Britain continued of a discouraging tenor—the markets there suffering from the unusual pressure of recent consignments and shipments.....Arrivals here, 10,660 bbls and 14,000 sacks, and clearances hence, 1,628 bbls and 40,459 sacks, (of which latter were 22,569 sacks for Glasgow, 10,249 sacks for Leadenhall, and 7,848 sacks for Rotterdam,) and from four Atlantic ports, 82,598 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 29,850 sacks and bbls, to arrive and here, (11,900 sacks and bbls credited to shipments,) within our previous range.....And of RYE FLOUR, 900 bbls., and of CORNMEAL, 750 bbls. at firm prices.....State of Canada RYE quoted up to 65c. Sec., and very scarce and wanted, (a load-lot of Western rumored sold at 60c., afloat, but this unconfirmed.).....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in rather more request at from $1 80@$1 85.....FEED as last quoted, quiet, &c.

WHEAT—In addition to the comparatively free dealings in Wheat, on prompt and early deliveries, mainly by local millers, referred to in our last, (milling mixed was given as 136,000 bushels, the bulk choice to fancy Red, and export takings about 84,000 bushels,) a moderately active movement was reported to-day, covering about 104,000 bushels Red and Spring Wheat for shipment, and about 48,000 bushels for milling account, but at somewhat irregular prices, though the changes for the day were unimportant.....Cables afforded no special encouragement to the exporting houses, and the scarcity of freight accommodation for early use was decidedly adverse, and on options, on a moderate and very dull speculation, (aggregate for the day 3,192,000 bushels,) and through various fluctuations not especially wide, prices wound up about steady and ⅛c.@⅛c. over last evening's figures.....Deliveries to prominent interior spring Wheat points, 523,256 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 65,292 bushels.....Receipts here, 43,450 bushels, and export clearances hence reported at 15,986 bushels, (the bulk for London,) and from near-by ports only 3,587 bushels, and for the week hence to Europe, 253,430 bushels.....And here the December option on contract Wheat stood at the regular close at 84¼c. January, regularly, at 85½c., (range 85⅛c.@85¾c.,) February at 86⅝c., March at 88c., (range 87 11-16c.@88c.,) and May, 1890, regularly closed 93c., range to-day, 88⅞c@89⅛c., and consequently 89⅛c.@ 89¼c. latest 89⅛c. on sales and exchanges for the day of 1,008,000 bushels, (and, here, regularly, at 86⅜c., (range 85⅝c.@ 86 5-16c.).....And here contract grades of Red Wheat, afloat, at the close, was quoted at 85⅞c.@86c., (18,000 bushels to local millers at 5c. over the January option,) and of No. 2 Red, free on board from store, at 85⅜c.@85½c., and No. 1 Hard Spring, delivered, afloat, quoted at the close at 90c @93¾c.; No. 1 Northern, Spring, delivered here, at 92c.@92 000 bushels to-day to shippers for England, partly in resale, in addition to 16,000 bushels on recent contract, to cover old freight obligations,) and ungraded Red and White Wheat and Spring Wheat within range of 75¾c.@90¾c., as to quality, (mostly to shippers at 78c.@82¼c.,) in addition to moderate export takings again reported from near-by ports, chiefly from Baltimore.

CORN—Was in rather more urgent request and on early deliveries (wanted by shippers and local buyers, the latter party on contract needs) quoted up for the day ½c.@¾c., while on options showing a rise on December of 3c., January of ¾c., and February of ⅝c., closing steadily. Western accounts of irregular markets, (freer deliveries noted to prominent points.).....A private sale here on 24,000 bushels and clearances hence 73,403 bushels, and from four Atlantic ports, 614,192 bushels, (of which latter from Baltimore, 112,000 bushels, reported by the steamship Hermosa de Larrinaga for Copenhagen, and 107,201 bushels by the steamship Alvah for Dunkirk,) and for the week hence to Europe, 3.7,-290 bushels.....Sales reported of 1,245,000 bushels, of which, on options 926,000 bushels No. 2 and 40,000 bushels steamer Mixed, (the latter for January,) and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 289,000 bushels, about 156,000 bushels credited to shippers, and part special forward deliveries.....Included in reported sales here were No. 2 Corn, afloat, prompt and near by, at 43¾c.@43⅞c., closing for prompt delivery at 43¾c.; do., in elevator and store, at 42⅝c.@42¾c., mostly at 42¾c., (40,000 bushels railroad Corn at 42¾c. to a prominent local buyer.) No. 2 Corn, December, at 42⅛c.@42 11-16c., closing at 42¾c. do., January, at 41⅝c.@41⅞c., closing at 41⅞c.; do., February, at 41⅜c.@41⅝c., closing at 41⅝c.; do., March, at 41¼c.@41⅜c., closing at 41¾c.; do., May, at 41⅜c., closing at 41⅝c.; No. 2 White, in store, at 42¼c.; do., steamer Mixed, delivered, early January, at 41½c., and January option at 39¾c.; No. 3, old crop, in elevator, at 42c., (10,000 bushels,) and delivered at 43½c., (16,000 bushels for shipment;) Rejected, afloat, at 37c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow, to arrive and here, within the range of 38c.@43½c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Though attracting much less attention, held their own very well as to prices, hardening, in instances, slightly on restricted offerings. Export call now moderate, checked to some extent by the full prices asked and strong position of ocean freights.....Western accounts again rather stimulating.....Arrivals here, 47,000 bushels, and clearances hence unimportant.....Sales reported here of 506,000 bushels, of which 318,000 on options 305,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and for prompt and early delivery about 201,000 bushels, of which 20,000 bushels for shipment, (these of No. 2 White to cover No. 2 contracts,).....Included in sales here were No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 31c., and delivered at 32c.; No. 3 White at 30c.@30¼c., No. 2 Oats, to arrive and elevator, at 28⅞c.@29c., and delivered at 29½c.@30c., (of which about 65,000 bushels reported to local buyers;) do., December, at 28 11-16c.@28⅞c., closing at 28⅞c.; do., January, at 28⅝c.@28¾c., closing at 28⅝c.; do., February, at 28½c.@28⅝c., closing at 28½c.; do., May, at 28½c.@28⅝c., closing at 28½c.; No. 3 Oats at 26c., Rejected at 27c.@27½c., ungraded White at 30c.@33c., and ungraded Mixed at 27c.@ 30c., as to quality and condition.

NAVAL STORES—Quiet, with Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@45½c., and Resin as previously reported.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petrolenm rallied for the day 1¼, though comparatively easy, (sense off steadily at 104¾, having ranged today from 102½@104¾,) and at the Exchange dealers reached 475,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, moderately sought after and held to former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Business in Hog products was somewhat brisker, but at variable prices, leaving off more steadily.....Week's exports hence to Europe, 461 tcs. and bbls. Pork, 4,492 tcs. and bbls. Beef, 15,140 hxs. Bacon, 13,800 tcs. and 23,561 small pks. Lard, 14,499 hxs. Cheese, 7,807 pks. Butter and Tallow, 1,932 pks. Tallow, and 8,342 bags Oil Cake.....Pork sold to the extent of 500 bbls., Mess and Short Clear within our previous range.....DRESSED HOGS less active, with city down to 7½c.@7¾c., as to weight.....Inside prices, 63,415 head.....CUTMEATS were quiet but steady here, including Pickled Bellies, 12-lb., at 5½c., and 10-lb. at 5¾c., Pickled Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c., Pickled Hams at 8¼c.@9c., and other kinds as before.....At the West, 500,000 lb. Short Rib Middles reported placed at former prices, and 25,000 lb. fresh Hams, on private terms, quoted at 7¾c.@7¾c.....Western Steam Lard was again firmer and in more demand for early delivery, closing at $6 35. (1,850 tcs. reported sold at $6 30@$6 35.).....And in the options lies Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 3,000 tcs. and hardened for the day 125 points, closing steadily, with December at $6 30, January at $6 34, February at $6 39, March at $6 44, and May at $6 53.....Refined Lard in pails, 7¼ tcs. sold at $5 95.....Refined quoted for the Continent at $6 45@$6 85 and for South America at $7 15.....BEEF and BEEF HAMS unchanged, but dull.

BUTTER was in better request for better qualities, which ruled somewhat firm.....CHEESE and EGGS without further material change, but in less demand.....Coolee city TALLOW quoted at 4¾c. (90 hhds. sold at 4⅝c.@4 7-16 c.).....And CRUDE STEARINE Western Oil CAKE, in bags, dull and down to $28 50 per ton.....OILS in very moderate request at about former quotations.....Of Italian Olive Oil, 2,000 gallons sold at 73c.

SUGARS—Raw again in very good demand on a firm basis: a cargo of Brazil, (at Brooklyn,) 87° test, sold at 5¼c.; 330 hhds. Porto Rico Muscovado, 87°@88° test, at 4¾c.@5⅛c., and 650 hhds. English Island do., 87° test, at 5¼c.....Refined Sugars unaltered.

FREIGHTS—Though showing less animation, yet ruled steady to firm, and in the instance of coal-ra, which, as in better supply and urged for business, again declined.....Wheat for Liverpool, hence by steam, 24,000 bushels, (relet room,) at 4¾d., with room for 40,000 bushels more sought after, and bids on compressed made of 7-32d. from local sources, (175 tons Leather at 50s.).

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 6, 1889.

The arrivals of live stock this morning were moderate and trade therein as follows: Beeves, which were slow of sale, declined 10c. ₱ cwt.; Sheep remained unchanged and were steady as to demand; the tone in Lambs was weak; Veals and Calves were firm: milch Cows were held on sale, the feeling being dull. At Sixtieth-street Yards the Beeves to hand were sent direct to slaughter. At Harsimus Cove Yards hundred Cattle sold at 7¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 4 to 11 cwt. From 53 to 55 lb. was allowed nat. Prices on live weights were: Native Steers, 4c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; Oxen, 2c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.; slow, Western, $3 25@$3 90; very Choice, $4 00@$4 75 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, $1 75@2 85 ₱ cwt. Quality of the herds as above reported poor to fair, in the aggregate coarse. Sheep sold at 4¾c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; mill Sheep, 3½c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.; Ewes, 5½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 5c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; also late yesterday one sale was reported at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Quality of the flocks as above reported poor to good, with a choice lot, Western Clipped, $5 25@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; Calves, part meal-fed, 4c.@5c. ₱ lb.; Veals, coarse and lean, 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; Veals of fair quality, 7c. @7½c. ₱ lb. There were no live Hogs offered for sale at this forenoon's market, when the result was strong. City-dressed Hogs quoted at 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 9½c. ₱ lb.

RAILS.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 41 mill Sheep, 60 lb., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 151 mixed Lambs, 57 head, 48¾ lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb., 124 head, 73 lb., 6¾ @ 7¾c.; J. N. Pidcock sold 290 Kansas Sheep, 100 head, 80 lb., 5½ @ 6c.; 100 head, 100 lb., 5 @ 5½c.; D. Harrington sold 16 mill Sheep, 66 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb.; 88 State Sheep: 54 head, 93 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb., 18 head, 85 lb., 5c. ₱ lb., 42 head, 101 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 377 State Lambs: 159 head, 56 to 62 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb., 215 head, 92¾ lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb., 204 head, 97 to 98 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 216 Michigan Lambs, 70 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 147 Canada Lambs, 92 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb. J. J. Hallenbeck sold 57 Western Calves, 390 lb., $2 55@$4 55 ₱ cwt.; 5 Calves, 510 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 13 Veals, 151 lb., 8c. ₱ lb.; 21 Veals, 149 lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 9 State Sheep, 88¾ lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 332 Canada Lambs: 166 head, 69 lb., 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 157 head, 72 lb., 7c. ₱ lb. Dillenbeck & Dewey sold 3 Calves, 156 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 10 Veals, 146 lb., 8½c. ₱ lb.; 201 Western Sheep, 108 lb., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 205 State Lambs, 88 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.; 213 Western Lambs, 78½ lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 177 Canada Lambs, 95½ lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—D. McPherson & Co. sold on commission 59 dry Cows: 4 Cows, 988 lb., $1 65 ₱ cwt.; 13 Cows, 947 lb., $1 75 ₱ cwt.; 1 Cow, 970 lb., 1¾c. ₱ lb.; 14 Cows, 1,038 lb., 2c. ₱ lb.; 7 Cows, 1,048 lb., $2 35 ₱ cwt.; 20 Cows, 1,043 lb., $2 40 ₱ cwt.; 1 Bull, 890 lb., 2c. ₱ lb.; 5 Oxen, 1,643 to 1,850 lb., $3 25@$3 60 ₱ cwt.; 17 State Steers, 1,300 lb.; 4c. ₱ lb.; 8 Virginia Steers, 1,452 lb., $4 80 ₱ cwt.; 65 Ohio Steers: 18 head, 1,304 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 5 head, 1,350 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 18 head, 1,271 lb., $5 05 ₱ cwt.; 24 head, 1,420 lb., $4 60 ₱ cwt. J. Shumberg sold on commission 18 dry Cows, 1,036 lb., 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 22 Virginia Steers, 1,135 lb., 4c. ₱ lb. S. Sanders sold on commission 85 bulls: 7 bulls, 1,407 lb., $2 10 ₱ cwt.; 18 bulls, 1,375 to 1,483 lb., 2¼c. ₱ lb., 6 bulls, 1,333 lb., $2 30 ₱ cwt., 8 bulls, 1,460 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 2 Oxen, 1,895 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 16 Ohio Steers, 1,292 lb., $3 30@$3 40 ₱ cwt.; 40 Virginia Steers: 4 head, 1,412 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb., 36 head, 1,310 lb., $3 95 ₱ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 16 creatures, terms not reported. J. Swaddle sold on commission 85 Kentucky Steers: 20 head, 1,292 to 1,440 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 18 head, 1,378 lb., $4 20 ₱ cwt., 31 head, 1,337 to 1,478 lb., $4 30@$4 45 ₱ cwt., 17 head, 1,483 lb., $4 50 ₱ cwt.; 19 head, 1,247 lb., 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 190 Kentucky Sheep, 105 lb., 5¾c. ₱ lb. Newton & Gillette sold on commission 2 Bulls, 1,210 to 1,470 lb., $1 75@$2 ₱ cwt.; 23 dry Cows, 1,099 lb., 2¾c. ₱ lb.; 19 Cows, 1,013 lb., $1 90 ₱ cwt.; 1 Ox, 1,200 lb., 2c. ₱ lb.; 9 Oxen, 1,507 to 1,580 lb., 3c.@3½c. ₱ lb.; 4 Michigan Steers, 1,100 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt.; 1 Veal, 130 lb., 9c. ₱ lb. Kuhl & Bro. sold 195 Kentucky Sheep, 101 lb., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 117 Jersey Lambs: 20 head, 60 lb., 5c. ₱ lb., 97 head, 77½ lb., 7c. ₱ lb. Sherman & Culver sold on commission 8 Illinois Steers, 1,200 lb., $3 85 ₱ cwt.; 52 Illinois Steers: 18 head, 1,229 lb., $3 85 ₱ cwt., 34 head, 1,208 to 1,247 lb., $3 80@$3 85 ₱ cwt.; 7 State Steers, 1,200 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 19 Kentucky Steers, 1,361 lb., $4 10 ₱ cwt.; 17 Ohio Steer, 1,343 lb., $4 15 ₱ cwt.; 20 Veals, 133 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 239 Ohio Sheep, 78½ lb., $4 80 ₱ cwt.; 91 Michigan Sheep: 73 head, 104½ lb., $5 05 ₱ cwt., 18 head 83 lb., $5 65 ₱ cwt.; 123 Michigan Lambs: 68 head, 79 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb., 55 head, 74 lb., 7¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 769 head of horned Cattle, 9 Cows, 406 Veals and Calves, 4,566 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for ye-terday and to-day: 6,745 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,298 head of horned Cattle, 20 Veals and Calves, 3,122 Sheep and Lambs, 4,231 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Weehawken Yards: 186 Beeves.

BUFFALO, Dec. 6.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,000 head; total for week thus far, 13,120 head; for same time last week, 12,480 head; consigned through, 1,980 head, 1,200 head of which to New-York. 100 head on sale; market steady. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 10,800 head; total for week thus far, 43,120 head; for same time last week, 32,000 head; consigned through, 3,400 head, 2,000 head of whi h to New-York; 7,000 head on sale; buyers and sellers apart; good demand at nsual quotations; sheep, choice to extra, $5 25@$5 50; medium to good, $4 60@$5 15; common to good, $3 25@$4 75; Lambs, good to choice, $6 25@$6 60; fair to good, $6@$6 20; medium to fair, $5 80@$5 75; Canadas, $5 50@$6 85. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 20,300 head; total for week thus far, 70,100 head; for same time last week, 66,780 head; consigned through, 3,780 head, 2,380 head of which to New-York; 19,800 head for sale; heavy receipts have depressed the market; medi ms, unsafy, and mixed, $3 75; Yorkers, $3 70@$3 75; Pigs, $3 60@$3 70.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,120 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market steady; prospects look fair for Monday; no Cattle shipped to New-York. Hogs—Receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market firm; all g ades, $3 70@$3 80; 10 cars shipped to New-York. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, none; market steady; in good demand.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 6.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 41½c. Resin firm; Strained, 90c. bbl; Good Strained, 95c. Tar firm at $1 25. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 20; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 20. Receipts to-day: Spirits, 47; Yellow, 45.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—Turpentine firm at 41½c. Resin—Nothing doing; Good Strained, $1 20

SAVANNAH, Dec. 8.—Turpentine steady at 41½c. Resin dull at $1 15@$1 20.

FINANCIAL

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY,

Reorganization.

The holders of FIVE and SIX per cent. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BONDS, and of the STOCK of the COMPANY, are invited to reorganize the said Company on the following basis:

New Securities.

First Mortgage 4 Per Cent	$40,000,000
Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent	20,000,000
Preferred Stock	13,000,000
Common Stock	47,000,000

Assessment on Stock, 10 Per Cent.

The SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED BONDS and the underlying bonds TO BE PAID O F, $22,500,000 of the First Mortgage Fonrs and $4,500,000 of the Preferred Stock, being applied to this purpose.

A circular coetaining full details, showing the apportionment of the remaining securities among the "Fives," "Sixes," and stockholders, and in payment of the assessment, and copies of the AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION may be obtained at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST., or from any member of the Reorganization Committee.

The 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1889, is the last day for the deposit of bonds and stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUOGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
COMMITTEE.

Reorganization OF THE OHIO, INDIANA & WESTERN RY. CO.

23 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1889.

To the Holders of
1ST MORTGAGE, NON-PREFERRED 5 PER CENT. BONDS AND SCRIP
2D MORTGAGE, 5 PER CENT. BONDS AND SCRIP
PREFERRED STOCK
COMMON STOCK
of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway Co.

Holders representing over a majority in amount of each of the foregoing series of bonds and scrip having accepted the provisions of the reorganization agreement, notice is hereby given that December 12, 1889, is fixed as the date on or before which all ontstanding securities must be deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co., 23 Wall-st., New-York, pursuant to said agreement, and in order to participate therein. Deposits after that date will only be received subject to such penalties as the committee may prescribe.

Copies of the plan of reorganization, and any further information desired by security holders, may be obtained from any of the undersigned.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.
C. H. COSTER,
SAMUEL SPENCER,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED FIRM, DOING A successful and profitable Western mortgage loan business, desires an active or special partner with $100,000. Money to be used for investment in selected mortgages to be resold in the East. Large profits assured with absolute security. An opportunity rarely offered for a conservative business man.

Address Post Office Box 2,519, St. Paul, Minn.

INTER-STATE INVESTMENT Co.
7 PER CENT. MORTGAGES.
IMPROVED INSIDE PROPERTY.
Kansas City, Mo. Kansas City, Kan.
Selected borrowers. Absolute safety.
Titles guaranteed by
LAND TITLE GUARANTEE CO.,
Five instruments so loaned. Best security in the market. Long experience. Strongest references. Address
NEW-YORK OFFICE, 11 WALL-ST.

FINANCIAL

Reorganization ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE Railroad Company.

Office of the
ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Nov. 23, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Stockholders of the Company have provided for the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the Company, subject to the terms of Circular No. 63; and

WHEREAS, The holders of a majority of all the outstanding bonds of the Atchison System, both in Europe and the United States, have assented to the Plan of Reorganization, dated October 15, 1889; therefore be it

VOTED, That the said Plan of Reorganization be and is hereby declared effective, and that official announcement of this fact shall be made by the Chairman, accompanied by notice that Bondholders to secure participation in the benefits of the Plan should deposit their bonds on or before December 15, 1889, and that after that date bonds will only be received under such equitable conditions as the Board of Directors may establish.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman.

THE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING-NAMED ISSUES ARE INCLUDED, AND SHOULD BE DEPOSITED FOR EXCHANGE, UNDER THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company:
First mortgage, 1889, 7 per cent.
Five per cent. bonds, 1890, 5 per cent.
Consolidated mortgage, 1903, 7 per cent.
S. F. five per cent. bonds, 1920, 5 per cent.
Four and one-half per cent. S. F. bonds, 1920, 4½ per cent.
Six per cent. S. F. seonred bonds, 1911, 6 per cent.
Collateral trust five per cent. bonds, 1937, 5 per cent.
Land grant mortgage, 1900, 7 per cent.
Cowley, Sumner & Ft. Smith R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1903, 7 per cent.
Florence, Eldorado & Wal. Val. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1907, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Emporia & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1908, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1905, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
Income, 1906, 7 per cent.
Marion & McPherson R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1908, 7 per cent.
The New-Mexico & Southern Pac. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
The Pueblo & Arkansas Valley R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1905, 7 per cent.
Wichita & Southwestern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1902, 7 per cent.
Kan. City, Lawrence & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 6 per cent.
Southern Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Sumner County R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Ottawa & Burlington R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 6 per cent.
The Southern Kan. R'y Co.—Gulf Div.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co.:
Income, 1927, 6 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co. of Texas.
First mortgage, 1927, 5 per cent.
A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. in Chicago:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
Chicago, Santa Fe & California R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 6 per cent.
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
Second mortgage, 1923, 6 per cent.
Sooora Railway Co., Limited:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Leaven., Topeka & Southwestern R'y Co.:
General mortgage, 1912, 4 per cent. For one-half guaranteed by Atchison Co.
The Wichita & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1914, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 791, incl.)
The Kingman, Pratt & West. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1916, 8 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 956, incl.)
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1926, 6 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1926, 6 per cent.

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE AND CERTIFICATES RECEIVED THEREFOR AT
UNION TRUST COMPANY, 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, ROOM 9, 95 MILK-ST., BOSTON.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., 113 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.
MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO., CHICAGO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., 8 BISHOPSGATE-WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

Circular 63, containing full details, can be had at above addresses and also at offices of Kidder, Peabody & Co., No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York, and of Atchison Company, 93 Milk-st., Boston.

J. W. REINHART,
4th Vice Pres't.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman of Board.

TO INVESTORS.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company always has good New-York and Brooklyn mortgages for sale.

They afford absolute security.

Interest commences immediately.

They are negotiable and available as collateral at bank or trust company.

They are the best investment available to-day.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

John W. Murray, President.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,

BANKERS

and dealers in

Investment Securities,

44 WALL-ST.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
LESSEE OF THE MICHIGAN AIR LINE R. R.,
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1889.

The 6 per cent. bonds of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. COMPANY, secured by Mortgage on the MICHIGAN AIR LINE R. R., and maturing the 1st day of December, 1889, will be paid on and after January 2, 1890, on surrender to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK CITY.

HENRY PRATT, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by

J. N. KNOWLES,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

FINANCIAL

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stock OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMITTEES, REPRESENTING RESPECTIVELY THE INTERESTS OF THE SEVENS, SIXES, AND FIVE PER CENT. BONDHOLDERS, HAVE AGREED UPON THE FOLLOWING PLAN OF REORGANIZATION:

It is proposed to issue a First Mortgage upon the whole line of $20,000 per mile, to secure bonds bearing 4 1-2 per cent. interest, running fifty years, payable principal and interest in gold, aggregating $32,500,000. Also an Income Mortgage securing bonds bearing 4 1-2 per cent. interest, non-cumulative, amounting to $32,500,000, and to make an assessment of 10 per cent. upon the stock.

APPLICATION OF THE ABOVE SECURITIES.

M., K. & T. 7s to receive for each $1,000
new 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Bonds....$1,100
Income Bonds.....150
and 16⅔ per cent. interest to June 1, 1890, in cash from the assessment.

U. P. Southern Branch 6 per cent. Bonds
to receive for each $1,000 new 4½ per cent.
First Mortgage Bonds.....1,100
Income Bonds.....50
and 14⅔ per cent. interest to June 1, 1890, in cash from the assessment.

General Mortgage Sixes, for each $1,000 to receive 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. 450
Income Bonds..... 885

General Mortgage Fives, for each $1,000 to receive 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. 450
Income Bonds..... 665

The stockholders to receive Income Bonds at par for the amount of their stock assessment and share for share in the new stock of the reorganized company.

Under this plan the fixed charges secured by the first and underlying mortgages amount to, per annum.....$1,493,755

The contingent charges under the income mortgage bonds amount to, per annum. 1,462,500

This includes interest upon about $2,400,000 of Income Bonds reserved for contingencies.

Income Bonds to elect a majority of the Board until the interest upon them becomes a fixed charge upon the revenue of the Road.

Proper provisions for the application of the Land Grant to be made for the benefit of both classes of bonds.

The following gentlemen have agreed to serve as a Reorganization Committee, with power to add to their number:

EDWARD KING, Chairman.
EDWARD D. ADAMS.
PETER GEODES.
WM. L. BULL.

Copies of the reorganization agreement are in preparation and will be found at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Friday, Nov. 29.

Holders of Bonds and Stock who desire to participate in the benefits of the above plan are requested to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1889.

Committee: EDWARD KING, Chairman. WM. LIBBEY. R. FULTON CUTTING. WM. A READ. PETER GEODES.
representing 7 per cent. bonds

Committee representing 8 per cent. and 5 per cent. bonds: EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman. WILLIAM L. BULL. WILLIAM MERTENS. WILLIAM E. STRONG.

Reorganization of the AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST.

At a meeting of the REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, this day held, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There are now on deposit with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, under the agreement of reorganization, more than NINETY-FIVE per cent. of the entire issue of the AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST Certificates.

RESOLVED, That all such deposits are hereby declared absolute and binding under the terms of said Agreement; that this Committee hereby determines that such deposits are sufficient to carry out the Reorganization and declares its intention of executing the purposes of the Agreement.

RESOLVED, further, that AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST Certificates be hereafter received on deposit with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY up to and including DEC. 10, 1889, only upon payment, in cash, of a penalty of one-half of 1 per centum upon the par value of such certificates.

The engraved certificates of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, issued on deposit of AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST Certificates, have been LISTED on the STOCK EXCHANGE to the same manner as the certificates of the AMERICAN COTTON OIL TRUST.

DATED NEW-YORK, DEC. 2, 1889.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
SAMUEL THOMAS,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
JAMES H. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
NICHOLAS SHELDON,
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
JAMES H. BENEDICT, SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York,
December 6, 1889.

To the Preferred and Common Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors the privilege will be offered, on Dec. 20, 1889, to stockholders of record of that date, to subscribe at 85 and accrued interest for an amount of the new Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this Company equal to 15 per cent. of their respective holdings.

For the exercise of this privilege the transfer books of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at 3 P. M. Dec. 20, 1889, and reopened at 10 A. M. Jan. 20, 1890.

Further particulars

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, Dec. 6:

William Kennelly & Brother, under a foreclosure decree, Frederick W. Diehl, Esq., referee, sold the three-story frame and brick house, with lot 25 by 100, 156 Wooster-st., east side, 120 feet south of Houston-st., for $23,000, to James G. Wallace.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., under a foreclosure decree, John Delahunty, Esq., referee, sold the five-story iron-front building, with plot of land 50 by 134.2 by irregular, by 111.2, 419 and 421 Broadway-st., south side, 75 feet east of Crooby-st., for $143,000, to F. H. Johnson.

E. F. Raymond, under a foreclosure decree, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, sold one lot, 18.2 by 70, on 4th-av., west side, 84 feet south of 75th-st., for $15,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

A. H. Muller & Son, sale of the building, with lease of lot, 163 Chrystie-st., was adjourned to Dec. 13, and sale of the building, with lot, 76 Oliver-st., was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 6.

Burnhrban-st., e. s., 96 ft. s. of Decatur-av., 51x121; Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association to Mrs. Mary E. Moulton $2,750

Hill-av., s. w. corner of Gun Hill road, 116x100; John H. Eden and wife to Henry D. Purroy and another 3,000

Perry-av., s. e. corner of Gun Hill road, 125x100; same to Catharine M. Purroy, and others 3,250

Interior lot, 81 ft. w. of Willis-av. and 50 ft. s. of 141st-st., 25x25; Samuel E. Fuller and wife to Alexander S. Pullman 500

Sheriff-st., 63; Bernhard Galewski and wife to Wolf Mitz 27,500

Ludlow-st., 82 and 84; Henry Rendel and wife to Wolf Mitz 42,300

Sheriff-st., 63; Wolf Mitz and wife to Henry Rendel 29,000

Bowery-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5; John T. Farley and wife to Henry D. Brewster 43,750

127th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x99.11; Linda L. McElroy and another to Albert F. Hayward 1

91st-st., n. s., 433.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9; Margaret Canulig to Thomas A. Gillespie 11,500

125th-st., s. s., 112.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 82.6x201.10 to n. s., 124th-st., x99.10x16.6x111.10; Samson Lachman and others to Henry Morgenthau 1

Same property; Henry Morgenthau and wife to Ida Ehrich and others 1

2d-av., 1,885; Solomon Mehrbach and wife to Jeannette Mehrbach 1

3d-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 98th-st., 53.5x100; Thomas J. McCahill and wife to Solomon Mehrbach 1

3d-av., e. s., 76.8 ft. n. of 97th-st., 24.3x74.6; Jeannette Mehrbach to Solomon Mehrbach 1

College-av., s. e. s., 85 ft. n. e. of Powell-place, 20x95; Margaret Shea and others to Joseph Shea 1

College-av., n. w. corner of Powell-place, 85x95; Joseph Shea and wife to Margaret Shea and others 1

24th-st., e. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; Abram Kling, referee, to Bernard J. Berry 12,500

116th-st.,* (100.11 ft. n. of) 120 ft. e. of Manhattan-av., 31.3x26.1x31.3x9x25; executors of Benjamin H. Hutton to David Frank.. 1,000

Madison-av., e. w. corner of 64th-st., 28.3x100.5; E. S. Clapp and Wife to Smith Low 100,000

102d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Ferdinand Boch and wife to Randolph Guggenheimer 1

Hawthorne-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Broadway or King's Bridge road, 25x100; Edmund T. Oldham, referee, to Duncan S. Everson.. 795

Hawthorne-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Broadway or King's Bridge road, 50x150; same to same 3,175

Hawthorne-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Broadway, 75x100; same to Peter W. Shafer 2,200

Cooper-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hawthorne-st., 100x100; same to same 2,990

Lexington-av., s. s., 50.11 ft. e. of 97th-st., 50x75; William Demosey and wife to Rosanna Toner 50,000

76th-st., n. s., 116.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x81; Rosanna Toner and another to William Dempsey 36,000

2d-av., n. w. corner of 107th-st., 20.5x100; William Crawford and wife to Hyman Sarner 32,000

5th-av., e. s., 64.3 ft. n. of 8th-st., 20x77.7; Samuel A. Noyes, referee, to Charles Perceval 30,600

8th-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 36st., 16x80; Mary A. Mason to David Silberstein 12,000

122d-st., n. e., 242 ft. w. of 2d-av., 37.6x100; Rose McGee to Kete A. Cummisky 24,000

Madison-st., 148, s. s., lot 44.1, map of Henry Rogers, 25x100; Lippe Lunetz and wife to Louis Goodman 28,000

Eldridge-st., 143; Louis Goodman and wife to Lippe Lunetz 37,000

Pike-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Bayard-st., 50x148; Hugh Dern and wife to David Magnus 1,600

38th-st., 272 West; Elizabeth Darcy and others to Elizabeth Darcy 7,022

3d-av., s. s., 80.4 ft. s. of 60th-st., 20x95; Louis Hanneman, referee to Isaac S. Isaac. 3d-av., w. s., 80.3 ft. s. of 60th-st., 20x95; Louis Hanneman, referee, to same 38,000

1st-av., 420; Bernard Fisher and wife and others to Marcus A. Adler 21,500

Clarke-place, Central-av., end Gerard-av., lots 40 to 47, map of Inwood; Arthur Simonson to William A. Chanler 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LOT IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY located in the most desirable portion of the cemetery. For particulars address L. B. W., 16 Broadhead-av., Jamestown, N. Y.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE DOUBLE TENEMENT flat and store, Evergreen-av., Brooklyn; pays 10 per cent. clear.

E. A. TREDWELL,
Room 19 Times Building.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY AND basement house, 55 West 33d-st., to good order; decorated; pantry extension; excellent neighborhood; near Central Park and convenient to elevated station; rent reduced. Apply on premises or at 20 Nassau-st., Room 58.

A NEWLY-DECORATED, FOUR-STORY brownstone, 5th-av., facing Mount Morris Park; rent reduced. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st,

NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS, 58TH, 59TH STS., AND 7TH-AV.

Comprising the eight palatial buildings known as the
MADRID, LISBON, CORDOVA, BARCELONA, SALAMANCA, GRANADA, VALENCIA, AND TOLOSO.

Having a frontage of 800 feet on Central Park and 58th-st.

Desirable suites, small and large, to let.
Apply at office, 175 West 58th-st.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

ALL LIGHT FLOOR, 3-ROOM 25-FOOT DECORATED flat, $40; 215 West 104th-st. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

THE LIVINGSTON,
126 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.
Second flat; all light rooms; steam heat.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURNISHED and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 and 50 Broadway.

STORES, &C., WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF A STORE, WITH ONE show window, on Broadway, between 14th-st. and 20th-st., after Jan. 1. Address W., 140 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO LET, ONLY 14 minutes from City Hall, New-York; all light rooms; elevators, steam heat; first-class neighborhood; the "West End" and "Columbia." Hicks and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Address Engineer, on premises, or S. F. RANDOLPH, No. 9 Murray-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

EXTRA LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., about 37x100, to rent at moderate rental. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 64 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE MONTHS OF January and February next a small furnished flat in a pleasant neighborhood; or would hire a small house or part of house furnished; a good opportunity for a family desiring to be absent from the city for those months. Address, with particulars, price, &c., B. C. G., Post Office Box 272, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, sunday inclnded, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving the city desires a place for her chambermaid; has lived four years with her. Apply at 202 Madison-av., for two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; is a good operator on sewing machine; has excellent references. Call at present employer's, 139 5th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Englishwomen as chambermaid or chambermaid; assist with care of children; good reference. Apply, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 24 West 12th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl; understands her business; has best reference. Address Miss G., Box 142 554 3d-av.

COOK.—First-class; by a French person by the month or day in private family; do every description of pastry; first-class city reference. Address Constance, 162 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By a young Welsh Protestant women as first-class cook in a private family; present employer can be seen. Address A. D., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant young woman as cook in a small family; or as chambermaid and help in laundry. Call at 248 East 31st-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent family cook; good baker; no objection to large family; city or country; good reference. Call at 242 West 30th-st., store.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman; first-class cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all company dinners and luncheons; city reference. Address E., 307 East 55th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class cook to go out by the day; best of reference. Call at 144 East 43d-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; will assist with washing in private family; good city reference. Address M. C., 147 6th-av.

COOK.—By a girl as cook and laundress; city reference. Call at 213 East 26th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent laundress; or do cleaning; woman willing to go by day or week; highest personal references. Address 389 3d-av., third hall.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman work to go out by the day to wash or iron. Call at 423 West 17th-st., third floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable colored woman; wants day's work. Call at 323 West 37th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—As first-class laundress by the day; good reference. Call at 320 East 36th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—A good dressmaker would like a few more customers by the day; terms, $1 50. Call at 322 West 42d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Housekeeper, companion, or governess; perfect Parisian French; by a competent Englishwoman. Address Mrs. De la Mare, Post Office, Orange, N. J.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a Protestant woman, 25, housework, or as seamstress and care children; best references; respectable home more object than high wages; temperate woman. Address Lodging, 234 West 4th-st., corner 10th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By North German Protestant girl; is good cook and laundress; city or country. Call at 301½ Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

LADY'S COMPANION.—A young lady, Parisienne, well educated, speaking on English, composition, desires position with American lady; city reference. Address A. D., 206 East 32d-st., care Madame Pasqnali.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of wardrobe; best of references from London and Paris. Call or address G. E., Box 354 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced lady's maid; French; good seamstress and packer. Address O. C. V., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with children; two years' city reference from last place. Address K. L., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; accustomed to travel; city reference. Address A., Box 202 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French maid; desires to travel to Europe; accustomed to travel; good references. Address H. C., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; personal city reference. Address C. T., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, Protestant; a prize in family; best city reference. Call or address C. H., 308 West 16th-st., Room 9.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—City reference. Call at 336 West 49th-st.

NURSE.—By French person as nurse and seamstress to growing children; slight years' city reference from last place. Address L. M., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates good buttonhole maker; neat hand sewer. Address S., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Would like a few more engagements by the day; terms moderate; can be highly recommended. Call, for two days, at 2,313 2d-av., store.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; all kinds of plain sewing; good knowledge of dressmaking. Call at 322 West 42d-st.

UPHOLSTRESS.—By French woman; understands altering, making slip covers, curtains, and portières, mantel boards, &c.; best reference. Address M. T., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; has first-class city references; willing and obliging. Address M., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—In private family; by young woman; thoroughly understands her business; assist with chamberwork; best city reference; city or country. Call at 156 West 33d-st., third floor.

WAITRESS.—Waiting only in a gentleman's family; fully understands her duties; best city reference; country or city. Call at 150 West 14th-st.

WANTED—By young American lady position as traveling companion; informed in all branches and can give good references. Address H. L. A., 68 Washington-place.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman some family washing to do at her own home; clean and excellent laundress; can be highly recommended. Address A. F., Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES POSITION AS salesman of bonds, securities, investments, or enterprises, or will represent a responsible house on the Pacific coast, in the New-England States, New-York, or elsewhere; is a practical Secretary, railroad manager, salesman, and Traveler. Address Responsible, Box 3,867 New-York City.

A FRENCH-GERMAN PERSON WILL WORK in hotel or restaurant; city reference. Address L. M., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN, SWEDE, (18,) DESIRES A position in a club or hotel; best reference. Address S. G., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man; Protestant; has preference from last employer; city or country. Address, for two days, Butler, Box 191 Times office.

BUTLER.—By an experienced English butler; city or country; has excellent city references. Address E. M. R., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young colored man; good city reference. Address H. J., care of Mrs. Ford, 151 West 26th-st.

BUTLER.—By a newly-landed French butler, 36 years old, in a private family; best of references. Call or address J. Bonnacase, 949 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; sober and honest; best city reference. Address T. G., 751 6th-av., care Grant.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city reference; refers to last employer, with whom he has lived 10 years. Call or address M. Nicolson, 221 East 41st-st.

GROOM.—Generally useful; by young man; thoroughly trained in his business; respectful, temperate, and industrious; best of references in regard to character; last employer will personally recommend him. Address J. S., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—Willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; well recommended by last employer. Call at 107 East 38th-st. R. C.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
AND
BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION foot of Deshroses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Richmond, Ind., Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago and Pittsburg to Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking and cafe car, standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car, and a dining car for Buffalo. Connects at Buffalo for Niagara Falls. Limited train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

†11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

†11:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:55 P. M.—Accommodation for Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*†6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canadian Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sunday.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*†1 :00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York on Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

†10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, No. 1,413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

Western Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Runs daily. Others daily except Sundays.

†Stop at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for Pittsfield and New-York.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE—NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M. For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

ROUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 3:20, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12 15 night have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW-YORK, N. W. HAVEN AND HARTFORD, R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 8:01, 7:01, *8, *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 14:02, *5, 15:02, 16:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:06, 6:30, 10:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time tables.

*Express. †Local express.

THE TURF.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.—EVERY DAY this week.—Six races, commencing at 1:30 P. M. Thirty minutes from New-York by special train via Erie R. R. direct to grand stand, leaving foot Chambers-st. 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1 P. M., and five minutes earlier foot 23d-st. AN EXTRA SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Chambers-st. at 1:30, 23d-st. 1:25, arriving at track in time for five races. Round trip, including admission to grand stand, $1. Trains leave for New-York immediately after races.

Monday, Dec. 9, INTREPID HANDICAP. Purse $1,000. One mile. And great Two-mile Race.

C. V. Sass, Secy. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

HUDSON COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB.
GUTTENBERG, N. J.

Racing every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, rain or shine. Boats leave Jay and 42d sts. every 30 minutes, connecting with steam railroad direct to track. Also from Barclay, Christopher, and 14th sts., connecting with horse cars direct to track.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10, Santa Claus Handicap. Purse $1,000. One mile. S. WHITEHEAD, Sec.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited"

to
CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth Ave. and Forty-second St. New York,

Largest and Finest Passenger Station in America, and the only one in the city of New York.

On and after Dec. 1, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

†2:00 A. M.—Syracuse and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson R. Road. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

FAST MAIL AND STATE EXPRESS.

*†8:50 A. M.—For Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 5:20 P. M. New Wagner palace drawing-room cars to Buffalo daily, also to Canandaigua daily except Sundays. Buffet smoking car New-York to Buffalo.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:50 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*†10:30 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking and cafe car, standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car, and a dining car for Buffalo. Connects at Buffalo for Niagara Falls. Limited train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

†11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

†11:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:55 P. M.—Accommodation for Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

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*†6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*†6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canadian Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*†1 :00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York on Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

†10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, No. 1,413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

Western Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Runs daily. Others daily except Sundays.

†Stop at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for Pittsfield and New-York.

JOHN M. TOUCEY. GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE—NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M. For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

ROUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30,

AS CONGRESSMEN SEE IT

NEW-YORK MUST PUSH ITS CLAIMS SPEEDILY.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, AND WASHINGTON ARE WORKING TO CAPTURE CONGRESS—ADDED TO THE FUND.

The World's Fair Committee on Legislation met yesterday afternoon in THE TIMES Building. There were present John C. Calhoun, W. E. D. Stokes, F. B. Thurber, Alonzo B. Cornell, James E. Tappin, Ambrose Snow, Elihu Root, and H. S. Mendelson.

Congressmen Ashbel P. Fitch and Edward J. Dunphy appeared before the committee and urged upon its members the necessity of some action in Washington. Mr. Fitch said that the time had come when New-York must give an evidence to Congressmen of the sincerity of her desire to have the fair. Up to the present time no one had spoken in Washington for New-York except the eight Congressmen from New-York City. Chicago was represented in Washington by prominent merchants, the President of the Board of Trade, the Governor of Illinois, the Mayor of Chicago, and many other people of influence, who were doing all in their power to obtain pledges from Congressmen. St. Louis was making a similar earnest effort, and Washington was exerting powerful local influences to obtain the fair.

The Washington real estate men were conspicuous in trying to have the exposition given to the national capital. The fact that all the rivals of New-York were making strenuous efforts, while the metropolis was doing almost nothing, was being used in argument as an evidence that New-York did not want the fair at all. The Congressmen from the city of New-York said that their inexperience counted against them. None of them had been in Congress more than two years, and four of them had had no experience of Congress at all. As a consequence, they could not battle as successfully as men who had long experience in national politics and a wide acquaintance among Congressmen.

Mr. Fitch felt confident that if each men as Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas C. Platt, James W. Husted, Alonzo B. Cornell, William C. Whitney, Abram S. Hewitt, and John C. Calhoun would go to Washington and advocate New-York's claims, even though they spent only a day or two each week, it would make a difference of at least a hundred Congressional votes. Ex-Congressman John J. O'Neill of St. Louis had said to Mr. Dunphy that if New-York were really desirous of having the fair she would have already a thousand men on the field at the capital. Both Mr. Fitch and Mr. Dunphy felt that New-York could not afford to neglect Washington any longer. Mr. Fitch said that one man on the committee could get a hundred votes in Washington within twenty-four hours.

After listening to the views of the Congressmen the matter was referred to the Executive Committee of the Committee on Legislation, with power. This committee consists of John C. Calhoun, Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas C. Platt, Alonzo B. Cornell, Warner Miller, Elihu D. Root, F. B. Thurber, Chauncey M. Depew, William C. Whitney, and W. E. D. Stokes. Mr. Stokes said that the Executive Committee would meet as soon as possible, and would try to have the memorial bill and the memorial in Washington by Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. Mr. Stokes had just received a letter from Congressman Roswell P. Flower, in which a meeting of New-York State Congressmen and Senators was advised and urged.

The money credited by the Chamber of Commerce to the World's Fair guarantee fund as the total receipts of yesterday was $101,457, most of which had previously been acknowledged in THE TIMES. The names of the subscribers and the amounts of the subscriptions were as follows:

By Bank of New-Amsterdam:		By J. M. Cornell:	
H. Rohrs	$100	Yale Safe & Iron Co., S. C. Johnson, President	$100
F. Swaine, M. D.	5	By the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*:	
By the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange:		Wm. A. Ferris	1,000
H. Maurer & Son	500	By H. S. Mendelson:	
By Hardware Bd of Trade:		Shreve Bros. & Co	100
Patterson Bros.	500	Hippolyte Tillard & Wenk	250
Gilbert & Bennet Mfg. Co	250	Valentine & Rahinowitz	250
Subscriptions already published	104,896		
Less subscriptions entered on the New-York *World's* book, but repudiated			6,500
Total Dec. 6, 5 P. M.			$101,451
Previously reported			$4,837,912
Grand total			$4,939,363

At the Mayor's office there was received the usual quantity of mail. Messrs. Clifford, Scott & Lawton, publishers of the *Upholsterer*, Philadelphia, Penn., wrote this:

"If you authorize us to do so, we will invite the great carpet, upholstery, and furniture manufacturers of Philadelphia to subscribe through the medium of our magazine to your New-York fund, and will report results to you."

Mr. Munro Ensten suggested that the World's Fair should be held at or near the world's largest metropolis, and that all the other business centres contribute their portion to the necessary expenses. He said:

"Let Chicago furnish about $2,000,000, and most likely that is all she can raise when her froth can blown off. Let New-York give $5,000,000, and London furnish $10,000,000, and other commercial cities give in proportion to the capability and number of their inhabitants. By this means $75,000,000 or $100,000,000 could be raised. Let the fair be perpetual, and put $25,000,000 of this sum aside as a contingent fund. This would go more toward calling out man's ingenuity than any other influence, because by this means the poorest man could put an invention before the world."

The following subscriptions were received at the Mayor's office:

John F. Shepperd	$25	Thomas & Eckerson	$500
Charles Weisker	200	P. Waidemar Lind	100
Charles E. Bentley	100	Tracy & Mansell	1,000
John J. Moriarty	100	James Stroud	50
Charles Wolingki	100	By the Ale Brewers' Association:	
Crane's American Atlas	5	H. Koehler & Co.	2,000
H. A. Schneekloth	50	C. Feigenspan, Newark, N. J.	400
O. L. Jones	3,000		
John A. Moller	100		

The Mayor has appointed Mr. John Claflin a member of the Committee on Site and Buildings, in place of Mr. D. Willis James, resigned.

TALK ABOUT TWO FAIRS.

MR. TUCK THINKS NEW-YORK SHOULD WASTE NO TIME.

Somerville P. Tuck, Assistant Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, reached this city on Thursday on the steamer Westerland of the Red Star Line. To a reporter of THE TIMES he talked yesterday about his experiences at the big French fair.

"It will give you some idea of the American exhibit, as compared with others," he said, "when I tell you that there were fifty foreign nations represented. Of these only England and Belgium had more space than ourselves. The United States had about 113,000 square feet, Great Britain had 225,000, and Belgium rather more. The United States received 1,026 prizes, Great Britain less, and Belgium about 1,100. Of the awards given the United States the greater proportion were grand prizes and medals of the first and second class, and we received between fifty and sixty grand prizes, as against seventeen in 1878.

"In the fine arts department we had 108 awards out of 254 exhibitors. In the educational department the percentage of award was higher than that given to any other nation. We held our own in the industrial exhibit and in Machinery Hall, while in electricity our percentage was again the largest of any nation, as there was but eleven grand prizes given in the whole world, of which the United States exhibitors received four. It seemed to be admitted that the straight-line engine was the most novel and ingenious steam engine of the many exhibited, and that the American mechanic art section had more novelties than that of any other nation.

"The agricultural exhibit made by the National Department of Agriculture was the admiration of all who examined it. Among the grand prizes won on grains were those on oats, buckwheat, and corn, but this notwithstanding the fact that our pork is now excluded from France. Our wines received gold and other medals, although brought into competition with the best vintages of the world. I do not mention any particular names, because the full list of awards has already been published. It should be borne in mind that of the 60,000 exhibitors more than one-half were French; that each of these was admitted only after careful scrutiny by a jury of admission, the work of which had to be approved by an intermediate jury and a superior council of revision. It was therefore necessary for us to compete with exhibitors selected as most worthy to represent the products of France, and it is no small satisfaction to be able to state that our percentage of awards fell but little behind that of France, while we were excelled by no foreign country present at the exposition.

"We had but one year to do our work and an appropriation of $250,000. Mexico and the Argentine Republic had about one year the start of us and over $1,000,000, but their awards fell far behind ours, both in number and quality. While it was evident that we did not by any means occupy the space or make the show that this great Nation should have made, nevertheless all was done that possibly could have been accomplished with the time and money at our disposal, handicapped as we were by the fact of the late acceptance of the invitation of the French Government and the small appropriation. If it had not been for the good-will of the French Government, which held space for the United States long after it had been applied for by other foreign nations, we should have been prevented from taking part in the exposition.

"Every one now knows of the phenomenal success of the exposition. Things were very different a year ago, even, and I was repeatedly assured that the official participation by the United States had an effect which it was difficult to overestimate.

"To foreigners in Paris this Summer were treated with more consideration and courtesy than we were. Gen. Franklin, who was selected as President of the Association of Foreign Commissioners General, presided at the great banquet given by the fifty-one Commissioners to the French Government at the Continental Hotel, the grandest fête of the Summer. At all public places he was received with the greatest attention and honor, and, if I mistake not, he is the only foreigner not of a royal house who was created Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor without passing through any one of the three preliminary grades. Our relations with the Government and French Administration were of the most cordial and pleasant character, and I can recall no instance where any suggestion or just complaint on our part did not receive satisfaction.

"It is a physical impossibility to bring fully before each of the eighty-seven juries the full claim and merit of 1,500 individual exhibitors, and especially in the case of an exhibit like ours, when many of the owners sent their exhibits to be looked after by the commission. Naturally, therefore, certain exhibitors failed to have sufficient recognition, and this will be understood more readily when I state that under the regulations of the exposition we had a representative upon but fifty-five of the eighty-seven juries. Notwithstanding this the result proves that the best was done under the circumstances and that the commission did its duty.

"I am positive that there is yet time to have an exposition here in 1892, but there is not a day to be lost, and it is absolutely necessary that between now and April all legislation should be obtained, the working organization perfected, and a sum of not less than $10,000,000 absolutely guaranteed.

"I talked this matter over with Director General Berger, who agreed with me on the subject, but insisted that April 1 was the latest possible date within which the preliminaries which I have mentioned should be settled.

"As to rivaling Paris, from my point of view that does not enter into the subject. That exhibition was a thing of beauty both as regards architectural design, construction, arrangements of exhibits, and the articles themselves. It was the great *ensemble* which impressed you, together with the crowd, composed of representatives of every race and clime. This it would be very difficult to equal, but I am convinced that we would have no difficulty whatever in getting together as good an exhibit from nine-tenths of the foreign nations as they made at Paris. I know that France will make a grand display, and I do not think it unbecoming to say that while we could in no way equal the display made by France this Summer in the fine and liberal arts, as regards general industries, mechanics, and agriculture, we can show the world more than has yet been seen at any international exposition."

LITTLE M'GINTY MURPHY.

HE DIED YESTERDAY MORNING OF PNEUMONIA.

McGinty, the baby hippopotamus, is dead, and Mr. Richardson, the taxidermist of the Museum of Natural History, has skilfully removed the poor little fellow's best suit of clothes preparatory to stuffing them for exhibition in the showcase alongside of Crowley.

Dr. Conklin, the Superintendent of the Central Park Menagerie, was almost inconsolable yesterday afternoon over the death of the only hippopotamus that was ever born in this country, and there was a strain of superstition in his sorrow which the facts seemed to warrant. He felt that a mistake had been made in naming the baby after an individual whose life, as far as publicly known, was a succession of disasters, and that sober second thought would have suggested the greater propriety of calling him Stanley or Emin Pasha. At the same time he was of the opinion that there would have been no saving grace in rendering this much homage to the gallant explorers of the former home of the dead baby's progenitors.

Circumstances were against McGinty. He weighed only forty pounds at birth, which is sixty pounds short of the average weight of baby hippopotami. He was a delicate child, and when it became apparent that Fatima Murphy, his fond mother, was not equal to the strain of nursing him, Dr. Conklin and Keeper Hugh Downey knew that in raising the infant on the bottle they had a delicate task on their hands. It is an interesting fact in this connection that this is the way in which all hippopotami found on exhibition have been raised. The Arabs who procure the animals have learned that when a young "hippo" has been raised by its mother in the natural way it has imbibed so fully the wild instincts of its progenitors that tame submission to confinement is an impossibility. Hence their practice is to kill the mother as soon as it has given birth to its young, capture the latter and bring it up by hand. But toe bottle-fed infant of all kinds is what the insurance people call a "risky life" and the Arabs fail to bring to maturity all the hippopotami they catch, even though the conditions of climate and their intimate knowledge of the proper course of procedure are in their favor. So in the case of McGinty the odds were all against him from the start, and when the weather changed his doom was practically sealed.

On Wednesday he was removed from his mother's side in the Carnivora Building because Fatima Murphy worried so much in his presence that it was feared that she would become ill, and was placed in a room next to the Superintendent's office in the Arsenal Building. The chill draughts to which he had been exposed had, however, already done their work. Thursday morning Dr. Conklin first noticed that the baby was ailing. He took to his bottle languidly and seemed to be depressed by a heaviness that he could not shake off. There were decided symptoms of fever, and Dr. Conklin sought to check it with a dose of quinine. That the trouble was in the nature of a cold was shown by copious watering at the nostrils, and an attempt was made to bring about a reaction by giving the patient a couple of mustard baths. He failed to respond to this treatment, however; during Thursday night he sank into a lethargy, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning he died, wrapped up in blankets which failed to keep the warmth of life within his round little body. Had the poor little fellow lived through his first year he would have been worth $5,000 at least.

AREA OF HIGH BRIDGE PARK.

The area of High Bridge Park, over which there has been much contention, is to be reduced from the original plans. The special committee of the Board of Street Opening and Improvements, made up of Controller Myers, Commissioner Gilroy, and Park Commissioner Hutchins, has had the question under consideration for some time, and yesterday they reported back to the board in favor of the petitioners for the compression of the area. The committee explained that there was no necessity from a sanitary point of view for so large a park, because of the proximity of the Harlem River and Morningside and Riverside Parks. The proposed area was seventy-nine acres, and the report of the committee recommends that it be reduced to fifty-two and sixty-two-one-hundredths acres. When so reduced it will extend from One Hundred and Seventieth-street, or the south line of the present High Bridge Park, to One Hundred and Eighty-first-street, and from Tenth-avenue to the Harlem River.

The report was accepted and sent back to the committee for a correction as to a minor detail of the boundaries.

THE AFFAIRS OF SUSSKIND & CO.

Louis Susskind and Herman Cohn, the Canal-street Jewish bankers who are charged with defrauding many Hebrews of small sums of money aggregating $50,000, were arraigned before Judge Gildersleeve in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. They pleaded not guilty to indictments of grand larceny and receiving money after having been declared to be insolvent. They were committed to the Tombs.

Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on motion of Col. J. E. Bloom, representing creditors of Susskind & Co., granted an injunction restraining Herman Cohn, Mrs. Cohn, Louis Susskind, Jacob Bachrach, and others from transferring any property in their possession belonging to the firm or any of its members. It was further ordered that those named appear before John F. McIntyre, as referee, to testify as to their knowledge of the whereabouts of any of the firm's assets. Col. Bloom is acting on behalf of about 150 creditors. Mr. Bachrach, the assignee, is going to apply to the court to be relieved from the assignorship.

FOR SHOOTING HIS WIFE.

After three hours' deliberation a jury in the Court of General Sessions yesterday found Charles Wilson guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. He shot his wife in Tenth-avenue, near Eighty-first-street, last June.

Wilson, on the night of the shooting, met his wife with her cousin, John Sinning, and asked her to go with him. She refused, and he then shot her. She died soon after. He escaped at the time, but the next day gave himself up.

Wilson testified in his own behalf yesterday, and made an excellent witness. He denied that he had quarreled with his wife. On the night of the shooting, he was going to the elevated railroad to go down town, when he met his wife and Sinning. He got into a scuffle with Sinning and his pistol was accidentally discharged.

Joseph Moss summed up for the prisoner, and Assistant District Attorney Jerome for the people. Wilson was remanded for sentence. He may get twenty years in prison.

LOOKING FOR PROSPEROUS ELEVATORS.

An English syndicate representing about $5,000,000, has been negotiating for the purchase of grain elevators in this city. Several representatives of the syndicate visited the Produce Exchange yesterday and discussed the matter with Mr. Annam of Annam & Co., George Puffer, and Milton Knapp, who represent the principal elevators. The Englishmen made a proposition on the basis of the elevators earning 10 per cent. As the elevator men were unable to show that they earned that, the negotiations are suspended.

JERSEY CITY TAXPAYERS.

THEY CLAIM THAT THE TAXES ARE NOT LEVIED FAIRLY.

A public meeting was held in Kessler's Hall, Jersey City, Thursday evening, to protest against the present methods of assessing property for taxation in that town. It was called under the auspices of the Fourth Assembly District Taxpayers' Association, and was attended chiefly by taxpayers of that district. Every seat in the hall was occupied and a considerable number of persons were compelled to stand. Among those present were M. P. Mercelles, George W. Heritage, Thomas McEwan, Christian Weber, William Wheeler, Joseph Nash, George McEwan, Henry Smith, William F. Kern, Alvin Edelman, James Henry, A. Franck, George Taylor, Herman Bruckner, Henry Rogers, John M. Van Tassel, William Kalshoven, and August Zoeller.

Mr. Mercelles was made Chairman and A. Franck Secretary. The Chairman said the object of the meeting was to take measures to procure redress from grievances which the people suffered from unequal assessment. It was plain that certain persons were discriminated against, and it was believed that the entire Fourth District bore a greater share of taxation than any other in the city. He declared the matter to be the concern of all, since no one could tell who might suffer injustice in the future, even if they do not now.

Thomas McEwan, Martin Logan, George Heritage, and George McEwan followed with remarks denouncing the action of the Board of Tax Commissioners, who act as assessors and then act as a Commission of Appeals to hear complaints against their own valuations. The Board consists of David W. Lawrence, Michael J. O'Donnell, and John Priest. It was declared by nearly all the speakers that these Commissioners were not only unjust, but were incompetent and grossly insulting in their treatment of people who protest. Many instances were cited, showing their injustice. One man in the audience was said to be the proprietor of two houses standing on lots of equal value. One of the houses cost $1,200, and the other $1,500. The $1,200 house was assessed higher than the $1,500 house. On Hancock-street are two houses, one of two stories standing on posts, and the other of three stories with a brick basement. Though the latter is much more valuable, they are assessed in the same amount.

On another street is a house worth $4,000 assessed at $1,800, and near it a house worth $1,500 assessed at $1,200. On Summit-avenue is a house which cost $4,600 assessed at $2,500, and another house which cost $6,500 assessed at $2,700. Still another house that cost $8,500 is assessed at $9,000. Lawrence, the President of the Tax Commission, is the owner of a house worth $4,000 assessed at $2,000. Yet the Constitution of New-Jersey requires that property shall be assessed at its full value. When protest is made against assessments, the Commissioners invariably ask: "Are you prepared to swear that you are assessed above the market value?" If the protestant will not so swear he gets no further notice. If all property was assessed at its market value there would be no ground for complaint; but the most of the property is assessed far below its market value.

It was stated that there had long been complaint of unfair assessment in Jersey City, but that it had never been so glaringly outrageous as now. The Assessors had never before been so insolently, for they had never before had the full power in their hands. The Commissioners are now, it was charged, "a lot of mean, snivelling, ungentlemanly fellows who hold sessions to pass on their own valuations and abuse those who complain of them."

"Only to-day," one of the speakers said, "Dave Lawrence, President of the board, said to me: 'Yes, you can kick, and be damned with your kicking. I don't care; I can stand it. An appeal will do you no good unless you swear that you are assessed above the market value of your property.'"

It was alleged that $6,000,000 had been added to the city's valuation, and this added valuation increased taxes by $168,000. This money was needed to pay the increased expenditure caused by the increase in the Mayor's salary and in the cost of all the departments. The rate of tax is limited by law to 3 per cent., and was nearly up to that maximum before these additional expenditures were incurred. Hence the only way to raise taxes was to raise the valuation, which was promptly done.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Whereas, The committee appointed by the Taxpayer's Association of the Fourth Assembly District of Jersey City have ascertained from the record that unjust discrimination has been made in levying taxes; and whereas, the Fourth District has been assessed higher than other districts of the city; therefore be it

Resolved, That your committee recommend that counsel be engaged to advise as to the best methods to be adopted to the end that all property in the city should be fairly and equitably assessed.

A motion was also passed to open a subscription to raise the money needed, and a crowd immediately gathered about the Secretary's desk to pay in their contributions. It is believed that the Tax Commissioners can be compelled by law to correct the gross injustice charged against them.

THE BARB-WIRE TRUST.

AN IMPORTANT SECESSION FROM THE COMBINATION.

There are some well-founded probabilities now that the barb-wire manufacturers are not to have so smooth an experience in establishing the big combination to be known as the Federal Steel Company as they first expected. It was the intention of these gentlemen to combine the barb-wire and wire-nail makers into a corporation, with a capital of $8,000,000 or $10,000,000, to have its headquarters in Chicago, and in the course of its operations to control the prices and output of this class of manufacture. The steady decrease in prices because of competition on the part of the large companies and the continual struggle for existence of the smaller corporations made, according to the statements of the representatives of several of the great western factories, such a combination or "trust" absolutely necessary.

It was declared at a recent meeting at the Gilsey House that the perfection of the organization was merely a matter of a few days, when the representatives of the various companies would meet in Chicago, elect officers, and proceed at once to work. It was said yesterday that within the last week there has been a decided revolution of sentiment concerning the proposed trust, especially on the part of one of the most important proposed members. It was a part of the scheme of the promoters of the Federal Steel Company that Roebling's Sons & Co., the great wire manufacturers of Trenton, would enter into the combination and become, so far as the barb-wire and nail industries were concerned, a part of it. It was recently asserted, however, that this firm had withdrawn, and this statement was substantiated yesterday by their agent in this city that the Messrs. Roebling's Sons & Co., were "not interested in that combination."

According to the statements of one of the gentlemen who are still concerned in the federation of the manufacturers, this disaffection is somewhat of a surprise, "but," he said, "it cannot do anything else than simply delay the completion of the organization of the steel company. The enterprise has gone too far toward completion and has become far too necessary to be made impossible by the refusal of any one corporation to enter into it. It is safe to say that the Federal Steel Company is now an accomplished fact and that it will fulfill the expectations of its corporate members. There was a meeting of the companies interested in this scheme this week, though I was not at liberty to say. At this meeting the final arrangements of beginning work under the new system were made."

"CHEAP JOHN'S" POSTAL SERVICE.

Another instance of the blundering that appears to be the order of the day in the New-York Post Office was brought to THE TIMES's attention yesterday. A letter plainly directed to "The Editor of THE TIMES, New-York," was posted in this city on Wednesday, and postmarked "New-York, Dec. 4, 7 P. M." Instead of being delivered at this office, however, it was sent to Boston, reaching the Post Office there Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, and two hours afterward was started back to New-York, where in due time it arrived and was delivered with the words "Missent to Boston, Mass.," stamped on it. People who do not get their letters when they expect them should not despair. The letters may arrive when the Post Office officials tire of sending them about the country; and, of course, some letters are better late than never.

MRS. WILKIE'S RETURN TO SCOTLAND.

Collector Erhardt has procured from several officers of the steamship Nevada, on which Mrs. Nellie Wilkie was returned to Scotland on the order of the Commissioners of Emigration, statements to the effect that Mrs. Wilkie did not return voluntarily. Purser Charles H. Heitzen, Dr. John S. Boyd, and Colin Campbell, the steward on the ship, state that the Castle Garden officer who took her aboard the steamer appeared to keep her under restraint. Inspector J. B. Prior has also received a letter from the Edinburgh Vigilance Association saying that Mrs. Wilkie had told one of its officers that she would rather have died than return to Scotland. Mrs. Wilkie is on her way back to America. Her husband, who accidentally learned of her detention at Ward's Island, is here awaiting her.

THE GOETHE SOCIETY.

The Goethe Society will celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of its organization by a dinner at the Hotel Brunswick on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. Previous to the dinner a business meeting of the society will be held at which the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. Among the speakers at the dinner will be Mr. Rupert G. Ingersoll, Mr. Charles R. Miller, and others.

DECEMBER HUNTING NO

RABBITS AND DUCKS STILL FURNISHING SPORT FOR THE HUNTER.

Rabbit and quail gunners have had a little better weather for their favorite sport recently, and the golden opportunity was not allowed to pass by many. Indeed, every bright day the merry crack of the breech-loader was heard all over Northern New-Jersey. If every report meant a dead bird or rabbit, the slaughter would have been immense, but, fortunately for the game as well as the powder and shot dealers, many were misses.

Most of the hunting in that section is for rabbits, which have been numerous this Fall, and furnished excellent sport for the sportsmen with good dogs. It is a season when tramping through the woods is pleasant and agreeable. The leaves are all off the trees and form a dry carpet to walk on. The hunter is thus enabled to see great distances, and when a nimble rabbit jumps up, to secure a fair shot at him. Often a squirrel can be spied as, perched on the topmost limb of a stalwart tree, he takes his sun bath.

There is a mean way to get squirrels at this time of the year. In New-Jersey and on Long Island they usually live in nests of leaves. An old crow's nest is often made over into a squirrel's home by lining it with soft leaves and moss. When these nests are in small trees a vigorous shake will make Mr. Squirrel jump out. Sometimes they come leaping all the way to the ground, upon striking which they trot off at a timid gait. It requires good shooting to knock over a squirrel while running on the ground. If the tree containing the squirrel's nest is too big to shake, a liberal jarring by striking it with a club will often drive him out. Not infrequently two or three squirrels bunk together in one nest. Such a method of getting squirrels is not sportsman-like, but it is one often used. The squirrels will be found a little tougher for eating purposes than earlier in the season, but the hot water of the stewpan will soften them and make the meat palatable.

There are always chances to try one's marksmanship in the December woods. Hawks are circling about in the air and sometimes delight to alight on a dead branch of a tall tree. To sneak up and leave a shot at one of them requires great skill and provides lots of fun to the gunner. A harsh shrieking hubbub of blue plumage offers itself as a mark in the cedars. If the day is dark a big owl may be stimping around in the deep woods. Crows remain all Winter in this climate and no one objects to having a crow or hawk shot. Robins and blackbirders are late birds and are still in the woods, feeding upon wild grapes and the cedar berries. There are people mean enough to shoot them. A woodcock may be digging up the dry leaves "two or yet, so there is always a chance for a nice bird or animal.

Rabbits, however, are the standby, and it is fortunate that they are so abundant. Bags of fifteen and twenty have been brought in by some of the hunters. Small boys in the rural districts are beginning to wonder whether they are going to have a chance to track rabbits in the snow. With four or five inches of snow in the woods it is easy work to track them, and boys who have no dogs to hunt with quite frequently get several by tracking. It is sometimes tedious work, as a rabbit does not mind the snow much, and his tracks on a pleasant night will resemble the pattern of a crazy quilt. Finally, they will end up in a brush heap, in a tuft of grass, under a rail fence, or in a brier patch, and a little forcible tramping about with the feet starts him.

Moonlight nights are often great for rabbit shooting. They come out to feed and play on the turf at such times. A little patch of grass land in the woods will often be covered with them. The shooting is difficult in the moonlight, but gunners like to try it for a chance now and then. When a pond is met with the moonlight hunter often gets a shot at a muskrat.

Quail have been scarce all the season, and of course are now harder to get than ever, for the cold weather keeps them in the coverts. When huddled together they keep well out of sight. Once in a while a hunter will stumble on a brush heap whence a covey will start out. They scatter at such times and half a dozen may be obtained with a dozen. Very few are brought in by the hunters, however.

Two or three weeks more remain for the Great South Bay duck shooting if the weather is good. Some good bags have been made since Thanksgiving, but as the season nears its end the shooting gets poorer. The ducks were late in working South this Fall, and they are not all down from the North yet. When the last flight comes it will probably not rest long in the Great South Bay, if it stops at all. A good many flocks have flown high over the bay this Fall and kept right on without stopping. The boatmen have noticed some of the rarer ducks doing this. Indeed, comparatively few redheads and canvas-backs have visited the bay this Fall. The broadbills have held the sway, and black ducks have been very abundant. Further South the same state of things is said to exist, the rarer ducks growing rarer and wilder. Until the ice comes there will be duck shooting on the Great South Bay, and they will return early in the Spring. Brant will then come in large numbers.

Wild geese have been scarce this Fall.

The duck shooting at Currituck and the Virginia and Carolina resorts is now excellent. There are plenty of ducks, mostly of the common species, but they make as good shooting as the more choice varieties.

Residents of Richmond County have petitioned the Board of Supervisors to prohibit the shooting and trapping of rabbits in January, as the rabbits are becoming scarce in that section. Francis Endicott, the President of the Game and Fish Protective Society, headed the list of signatures. The petition was placed on file.

Tomcods still bite in Pelham Bay and other resorts near the city. They have toe whole bay pretty much to themselves now, as the eels have gone down into the mud and the striped bass are hugging the bottom in deeper water.

Anglers are now preparing for Southern trips. Channel bass, bluefish, and weakfish are biting off the Florida coast.

IT FETCHES ONE UP VERY SHORT to be seized with pleurisy, pneumonia, or any acute throat or lung affection. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT proves a handy help in such attacks, and is besides a good old-fashioned remedy for all coughs and colds.—*Advertisement.*

WHEN THE HEAD feels dull and heavy, the skin appears sallow and greasy, and the stomach refuses food, take CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Don't forget this.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF A slight irritation of the throat. BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.—*Advertisement.*

Diamonds.
Gold and Silver Jewelry,
Porcelains,
Clocks, Bronzes,
Watches,
Silverware
For Table and Toilet.

Buyers are reminded that stocks in every department are now at their fullest, the main importations and the domestic productions for this season having arrived, and that purchases for the holidays, which can be made with greater convenience now than later in the season, will be held for delivery until wanted.

Theodore B. Starr,
206 FIFTH-AV., Fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th and 26th Streets.

STEINWAY
The Standard Pianos of the World!
The Largest Establishment in Existence.
Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York.

GOOD COOKING.
GOOD COOKING.
All who desire GOOD COOKING.
good cooking in their homes should use
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
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EXTRACT OF MEAT.
EXTRACT OF MEAT.
EXTRACT OF MEAT.
A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.
One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef of value of about $7 50.
Ask for Liebig COMPANY'S and be sure you get the genuine, with signature of Justus von Liebig printed in blue across label.

1890. Now is the Time to Subscribe! 1890.



"The Best Periodicals for Family Reading."

Harper's Magazine,
$4 a year. Issued monthly.

Harper's Weekly,
$4 a year. Issued weekly.

Harper's Bazar,
$4 a year. Issued weekly.

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$2 a year. Issued weekly.

Postage Free in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

"No Family can afford to be without them."

APPLY TO YOUR BOOKSELLER, NEWSDEALER, OR TO THE
PUBLISHERS, HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

A. H. KING & CO.



You must call to-day, sure, and see the bargains we are offering.

The immense stock which we purchased Monday from the largest clothing manufacturing firm in the city is to be closed out to-day.

The stocks purchased are absolutely the finest clothing ever displayed on a clothing counter in New-York. We purchased the lot at a nominal figure—about one-third of the real value. All they demand is that we withhold their names. This is imperative. In destroying the firm label the superior value of the garment is not detracted from, however.

Positively you can to-day secure the most superb clothing at figures representing a saving of more than 50 per cent.

Whatever may have been the original cost of these Suits and Overcoats, we to-day permit a choice from the finest, which are on twenty counters on both sides of our stores, for $15 and $20.

Fine Calfskin Shoes, $1 50, to-day only.

We are determined to push our Shoe Department into the prominence it deserves. To that end we offer them the same Shoe which we have been advertising for $4.50—at the remarkably cut price of $1.50. This is about one-third of the real cost of this Shoe.

The entire stock for to-day and to-morrow is reduced proportionately.

An Imported English Derby.

We are selling an imported English Derby for $2.00. Swell hatters charge $5.00 and $6.00 for this hat. The duty on these hats amounts to about the price asked. The "Moveo et Proficio" Hat is offered to-day at $2.00 and $2.90; worth elsewhere $2.50 and $3.50. See our $1.65 Derby and our $3.75 Silk Hat. They are worth double the money asked.

HERE YOU ARE.

A PENNY PURCHASES A FINE HEMSTITCHED GENT'S HANDKERCHIEF.
ONLY ONE CENT EACH.
We are determined that the men shall purchase their furnishing goods from us, and offer them Handkerchiefs worth 35c. for "a penny."
Offer number two is equally a big value. Our Shoe Department adjoins the Furnishing Goods. Walk in and purchase a pair of our $4.50 Shoes for $1.50. This is to compel attention to this line and the offer is good for to-day only.
OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

A. H. King & Co.,
THE LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS,
627 and 629 Broadway,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.

The Only Retail Agent for
WALTHAM WATCHES,
F. SCHNEIDER,
68 Bowery, Canal-st. L Station.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES IS AT 1,359 BROADWAY, between 37th and 38th Sts.

RIDLEYS,
Grand-St., N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
TOYS,
DOLLS,
GAMES,
China and Glassware, Pottery, Bisque Figures, Cut Crystal Decanters, Furniture, Fancy Rockers, Chairs, Cabinets, &c.

Gold and Diamond Jewelry.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FINGER-RINGS, CHAINS, BANGLES, &c.
GENUINE DIAMOND JEWELRY.
ENAMELED AND FANCY BRONZE CLOCKS.
BRONZE AND BRASS WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Holiday Goods Selected now Stored Free of Charge until Dec. 18.

200 PIECES BLACK SILK PLUSH,
24 inches wide, at
58 Cents a yard; worth $1.

FURS.
1 LOT MUFFS AT 38c., 59c., 75c., 95c., AND $1 25.
CHILDREN'S WHITE ANGORA SETS, $1 95; REGULAR PRICE, $3 50 A SET.
CHILDREN'S NATURAL LYNX SETS, $2 50; REGULAR PRICE, $4.

LADIES' CLOTH NEWMARKETS.
WIDE WALE RIB CLOTH, BLACK AND NAVY BLUE, SATIN FACED, COAT BACK, FRONT WITH PLEATS, $6 90; COST TO MAKE, $10.
LADIES' ENGLISH SEAL PLUSH JACKETS, GOOD QUALITY, SATIN LINED, AT $8 75, $10, AND $12 75. SPECIAL PRICES.
MISSES' GRETCHEN CLOAKS, FULL SKIRT, CAPE AND BELT, MADE OF ALL-WOOL PLAID AND STRIPE CLOAKING CLOTH, SIZES 4 TO 8 YEARS, AT $3 75; 10 TO 14 YEARS, $4 90.

LADIES' ENGLISH FELT HATS,
All New Shapes and Colors, 33c.
BOYS' SILK PLUSH WINDSOR AND STEAMER CAPS, CARDINAL, BLUE, AND DRAB, AT 59c.; WORTH $1 10.

SHOES.
SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!! YOUTHS' STORM KING LACE AND BUTTON SKATING SHOES, 12 INCHES HIGH, DOUBLE SOLES AND TOE CAPS, SIZES 11 TO 2,
AT $1 50 A PAIR.
MEN'S EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, 90c. A PAIR.
MEN'S BLACK AND TAN GOAT SLIPPERS, $1 50 A PAIR.
MEN'S ALLIGATOR SLIPPERS, $2 50 A PAIR.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SLIPPERS, 85c. AND $1 A PAIR.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
309 to 321 GRAND-ST.,
56 TO 68 ALLEN-ST., 59 TO 65 ORCHARD-ST., NEW-YORK.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square,
will keep their establishment open in the evening, from Monday, 9th inst., until Christmas.



No argument is needed to prove that good clothes are preferable to "cheap."

Our rightly-made garments cost little if any more than the other sort, and compared side by side the difference in trim and tailoring is apparent even to the inexperienced. There's also this about ours, you can bring them back and have the price refunded without the slightest objection. Good-will is esteemed rather than money.

An Overcoat for as little as $15; but you'd better choose one of these at $18 or $20; or, better still, one at $22 or $25. There you get to a point where we give about everything needful in quality and looks. If you wish finer fabrics and trim here are the finest that money can produce; $30 to $50; but they'll wear no better, perhaps not so well, as those we call our "stand-bys."

Surprising how popular Ulsters and Cape Coats have become. We made as many as we dared. Apparently we had more courage than other dealers, for customers say they find no such variety elsewhere. Ulsters, $15 to $35; Cape Coats, $16 to $35.

Everything in Suits. Perhaps Black C

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX.....NO. 11,943. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1889.----TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

To help men and women in moderate circumstances to get homes of their own,—to encourage the habit of saving and investing small sums with periodical regularity,—to thus create accumulated capital, by the co-operation of numbers, for the building of these homes,—for enabling the individual to pay for the same within a reasonable period,—and still further, to afford a life Insurance, so that in the event of the death of the husband or father, the wife and children will come into possession of the home without any further payment,—is a purpose so plainly good that one deserves no credit for encouraging it. The scheme set forth in the following prospectus is an outgrowth of the phenomenal development of Building and Loan Associations, on a scale more than usually comprehensive and rational in its extent, eliminating objections hitherto existing, but still combining with all the best principles of these organizations the special feature of Short Term Life Insurance, paid for gradually, by the smallest installments. In all this it fulfills the foregoing high purpose to so great an extent that it can hardly fail to attract attention. Having for many years given much thought to the enbject of homes, and for by installments and insured to anrvivors, and having by the public press been identified in some degree with a movement having this object in view, it seems appropriate that in accepting the Presidency of this Association, after months of investigation, I should not only indorse the project, but express to Messrs. BEALL and DESHON, the Secretary and Counsel respectively, my sense of obligation to them for having originated and worked out a plan that seems likely to more than fulfill all that I had ever dreamed of accomplishing, and at the same time put into active and beneficent operation an undertaking which, under the control of such a group of sagacious business men as comprise this directory, is worthy of the highest commendation, not only in the security and possible profit to participants, but in the facility which is afforded to those who avail themselves of its operations to acquire a home, and make its possession a permanence, vested in those for whom it is the duty of every man with a heart in him to provide.—ERASTUS WIMAN.

THE ASSURED BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, Chapter 122, Laws of 1851.

DIRECTORS.

ERASTUS WIMAN.....President
J. H. PARKER.....Vice President (President Staten Island Railway.)
(President New-York Cotton Exchange.)
TURNER ASHBY BEALL.....Secretary (Secretary Produce Exchange Building Loan Asso.)
GABRIEL MORTON.....Treasurer (Treasurer Mexican National Railroad Company.)
CHARLES A. DESHON.....Attorney (of William Hildreth Field & Deshon.)
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R. M. JOHNSON, General Agent Travelers' Insurance Company.
WALTER L. McCORKLE, Attorney, 3 Broad-st.
Office: Room 108, Produce Exchange Building, New-York.
TRUSTEE: THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, 50 Wall-st., New-York.

WHAT IS A BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION?

It is the simplest form of practical co-operation. Experience in the United States and in England has proved this to be the most successful and profitable application of the co-operative idea. It is now estimated that there are 5,000 of these associations in the United States, with a membership of over 600,000 persons and an aggregate capital of $700,000,000.

There are many different methods of conducting these associations, but in nearly all of them the co-operative feature is the basis of its organization. Each member shares, in proportion to his investment, the burdens, responsibilities, profits, and settlements of the general business. Co-operative banks is what they are called in Massachusetts, and the term expresses their functions correctly. A large number of persons of small means pool their savings, and apply their aggregate to safely invest these savings for the joint benefit of all the members, according to each member a share of the whole profits proportionate to his savings invested.

Each member subscribes for a number of shares of the maturity value of $100 each, agreeing to pay into the association $0 cents per month on each share until these payments with the profits apportioned to the share shall amount to $100. The accumulated savings of all the members, and the profits thereon as they accrue, are loaned by the Directors to members desiring to buy or erect homes. A first mortgage is taken by the association for the amount loaned, with interest at the legal rate. The interest is payable monthly and a fine is imposed for any delay in payment, thus securing the investment of the funds of the association at monthly compound interest. When the accumulated savings and the profits thereon reach a sum equal to the maturity value of the stock in any series the mortgages of the borrowers are cancelled and those non-borrowers are paid the maturity or par value of their shares. Proper provision is made for the withdrawal and assignment of shares before their maturity and stock is issued in monthly series.

THE AMERICAN BIRKBECK.

The largest and most successful building society in the world is the Birkbeck of London, whose receipts for a single year equaled $50,000,000, and through whose agency thousands of persons have become owners of their own homes. This success of that association has been largely attributed to the careful consideration for and preservation of the equitable rights of its members. It has not been a money-grabbing, but a fair, equitable, home-getting society. It is the intention of the management of the Assured Building Loan Association to follow closely after the plan of the Birkbeck, especially in an endeavor to secure success by an equitable adjustment of the various interests of its members. The practice of our plan, as well as the success of our business, was proposed to become "The American Birkbeck."

SPECIAL FEATURES.

As incident to, and in furtherance of, these general objects, the association has adopted these special features:

First—To abolish premiums for loans, forfeitures, withdrawal fees, and all other inequitable attributes of existing associations.

Second—To cause the lives of its members to be insured in such sums as shall secure, upon the death of a member, the payment to his family of the full maturity value of his stock in cash, if he shall not have borrowed from the association, or by cancellation of the mortgage, if he be a borrower.

NO PREMIUMS.

This association, by enlisting funds for investment, through its provision for the payment of dues in advance and the declaration of dividends on stock which shall be full paid, will provide the necessary capital for loans to its borrowing members, without the imposition of any tax, exaction, or misnamed "premium."

PROTECTION FOR THE FAMILIES OF DECEASED MEMBERS.

One of the special features of this association, which renders it distinctly superior to and in advance of every similar organization, is that it offers to its members a simple, feasible, and reasonable plan for the protection of their families in the event of the death of the bread winner. A serious drawback to persons desiring to provide homes through these associations has heretofore been that, should the member die before maturity of the stock upon which he has secured a loan and should his family be unable to continue the payment of the monthly dues, the foreclosure of the mortgage would not only rob them of the home, but in some cases involve the loss of all the savings accumulated upon his stock. To avoid this misfortune various associations have recommended their members securing loans to obtain life insurance, and assign the same to the association, so that in the event of death the loan might be paid from the proceeds of the policies and the mortgage upon the home be canceled. This has entailed upon a member necessarily burdened by a mortgage a large additional expense for life insurance, as no general plan has been adopted for that class of business, and the usual rates for insurance for life have been exacted.

This association presents a system by which, through contracts with a life insurance company, the life of its member may be kept insured for the unmatured portion of his shares. An insurance runs only for a short term of years, with a risk decreasing annually, and as this insurance is purchased wholesale, upon our equitable plan, the cost to each member for the assurance of his shares is insignificant.

In case of the death of a borrower, his mortgage is canceled, and the freedom from anxiety which this assurance gives is worth many times its cost. If a member be not a borrower, he may, upon the same terms, assure his shares and thus secure the payment to his family in the event of his death of the full matured value of his shares.

COST OF ASSURANCE OF SHARES.

The rates for assuring shares, upon the plan mentioned above, are as follows:

Between ages of 20 and 30, 10 cents per month per share.

Between ages of 30 and 40, 15 cents per month per share.

Between ages of 40 and 50, 20 cents per month per share.

Over 50 years of age, special rates.

DUES.

The monthly dues are 50 cents per share, payable on or before the last business day of the month, commencing with the month following the date of application.

Dues may be paid in advance, and such payments will draw their proportionate share of the profits of the association.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any person of full age may become a member by enbscribing an application for membership. An entrance fee of $1 per share is charged, which is payable upon signing the application for membership. Persons or guardians may become members in trust for their children or wards, and possess all the rights of membership. A member may hold from 3 to 300 shares of stock.

In the event that any application for membership is rejected by the Board of Directors, the entrance fee will be returned to the applicant.

LOANS.

Loans will be made to members upon applications approved by the Board of Directors. All loans shall be regarded as advances upon the matured value of the shares borrowed upon, and will be made only upon the pledge of said shares. The security for the matured value of said shares. The security for all loans to members will be a bond, secured by first mortgage upon unincumbered real estate, or in lieu of a mortgage the borrower or assignor may, at the option of the association, deposit the withdrawal pledge to the association, shares of the withdrawal value of which shall be at least 10 per cent more than the amount loaned.

CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF THE Highest Grade London-dyed Alaska Seal Garments AND LADIES' AND GENTS' FURS.

RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

W. H. HALL, 261 and 263 Greenwich-st.;

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING FURRIER, ESTABLISHED 1856.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE OF SEALSKIN SACQUES, COATS, NEWMARKETS, AND JACKETS.

ALL THE STYLES IN SEAL GARMENTS IN STOCK, ALL SIZES AND LENGTHS. ANY LADY CAN BE FITTED.

ESPECIALLY LOW PRICES IN MUFFS, BOAS, SHOULDER CAPES, GENTS' FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, SEAL CAPS, GLOVES, AND ROBES. WE HAVE TWO ENTIRE FLOORS DEVOTED TO SEAL PLUSH AND CLOTH GARMENTS.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS ON MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1889,

and for the Balance of the Week, IN

Seal Skin, Seal Plush, AND CLOTH GARMENTS.

Alaska Sealskin Coats, $110, $125, and $140; worth $145, $165, and $180.

Alaska Sealskin Jackets, $65, $80, $90, and $100; worth $95, $110, and $135.

Alaska Sealskin Sacques, all sizes and lengths, $140, $160, $180, and $200; worth $170, $195, $220, and $250.

Alaska Sealskin Newmarkets, $225, $250, $275, and $300; worth $300, $340, $370, and $400.

SHOULDER CAPES

MARKED DOWN 30 PER CENT.

CANADA SEAL, $8; WORTH $13.
ASTRAKHAN, $9; WORTH $16.
NUTRIA BEAVER, $13; WORTH $20.
BEAVER, $18; WORTH $22.
MONKEY, $16; WORTH $22.
MINK, $22; WORTH $28.
ALASKA SABLE, $30; WORTH $38.
ALASKA SEALSKIN, $30; WORTH $38.

Seal Plush Sacques, Wraps, Jackets, and Newmarkets.

HANDSOME PLUSH JACKETS, SATIN-LINED, PERFECT FITTING, $8 50, $9 75, $12 50, TO $15; WORTH $10, $12, $14, TO $20.

ENGLISH TOP COATS OF FINE SEAL PLUSH, HEAVY SATIN LINING, SCHOLL EDGING, $15 75, $18 50, TO $25; WORTH $18, $25, TO $30.

ENGLISH SEAL PLUSH WALKING COATS, IN DIFFERENT STYLES, WITH HANDSOME SATIN LINING, SEAL FASTENINGS AND TRIMMINGS, AT $19 75, $22 50, $24, AND $27; WORTH $24, $28, $32, AND $36.

ENGLISH PLUSH MODJESKAS, FINE SATIN LINING, WITH FUR OR SEAL PLUSH TRIMMINGS, $12 75, $15 75, $18 50, TO $22 50; WORTH $15, $18, $22, TO $26

ENGLISH SEAL PLUSH SACQUES, HANDSOME SATIN LINED, SEAL ORNAMENTS, CHAMOIS POCKETS, $15, $18, $22, $25, $28, $30, TO $40; WORTH $18, $22, $25, $28, $32, $35, AND $45.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR VERY FINE SATIN-LINED PLUSH NEWMARKETS, WITH SEAL TRIMMINGS, AT $30; WORTH $40.

EXTRA FINE GRADES, $33 50, $36 75, $38 50, AND $40; CANNOT BE SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR LESS THAN $37, $42, $45, AND $50.

CLOTH GARMENTS.

300 VERY FINE LADIES' JACKETS IN THE LEADING SHADES AT $4 75 TO $9 75.

LADIES' NEWMARKETS IN ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND LEADING SHADES FROM $4 98 TO $13 75.

A SPECIAL LOT OF MISSES' SCHOOL NEWMARKETS FROM $4 25 TO $7 75.

MISSES' FANCY NEWMARKETS IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES, DIRECTOIRE FRONTS, JAUNTY EFFECTS, TAILOR-MADE, FROM $8 75 TO $15.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF GARMENTS TO ORDER FOR STOUT LADIES AND KEEP IN STOCK SIZES FROM 32 TO 45 BUST MEASURES.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVED THROUGH THE MAILS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION, AND EVERY GARMENT SOLD SHALL BE ONE THAT WILL RECOMMEND OTHERS.

SEALSKIN CAPS.

WE ARE OFFERING
FOR $12—DOUBLE ROLLING BAND ALASKA SEALSKIN CAPS; WORTH $18.
FOR $9—DOUBLE ROLLING BAND ALASKA SEALSKIN CAPS; WORTH $12.
FOR $7—DOUBLE ROLLING BAND ALASKA SEALSKIN CAPS; WORTH $10.
ALL OTHER NEWEST STYLES THAT WILL BE WORN THIS SEASON SOLD AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
GENTS' CANADA SEALSKIN CAPS, SAME SHAPES AS THE ALASKA, $5, $6 50, $7, AND $1 50; WORTH $4 50, $5 50, $8, AND $2 50.
LADIES' AND MISSES' SEALSKIN HATS AND CAPS, $12, $10, $8, $6; WORTH $16, $14, $12, $10.

FUR GLOVES.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SEALSKIN GLOVES, $13, $11, AND $8; WORTH $18, $15, AND $12. ALSO GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS OF BEAVER, SEAL AND NUTRIA FUR, AT $2 50, $3 50, $4 50, AND $5; FORMERLY SOLD AT $3 50, $4 50, $5 50, $6 50, AND $7 50. ALL THE ABOVE LINED WITH LAMB'S WOOL LINING AND SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR DRIVING OR OTHER PURPOSES, AT PRICES FULLY 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

ROBES, ROBES, ROBES.

GENUINE BLACK BEAR, WOLVERINE, SIBERIAN WOLF, AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF FINE FUR CARRIAGE AND SLEIGHING ROBES AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES.

GENTS' FUR-LINED OVERCOATS FROM $15 TO $125.

COACHMEN'S COLLARS AND CAPES FROM $5 UP.

HORSE BLANKETS IN ENDLESS VARIETY AND SHAPE FROM 75 CENTS UP.

W. H. HALL,

Manufacturing Furrier for the past 33 years.

261 AND 263 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, BETWEEN PARK-PLACE AND MURRAY-ST., THREE BLOCKS WEST FROM BROADWAY, ONE BLOCK FROM PARK-PLACE STATION, ON 6TH-AV. "L" ROAD, AND ONE BLOCK FROM BARCLAY OR WARREN-ST. ON THE 9TH-AV. "L" ROAD; ONE BLOCK FROM N. R. FERRY AT WARREN-ST.; ALSO ONE BLOCK FROM D., L. & W. R. R. FERRY, BARCLAY-ST. AND FOUR BLOCKS FROM PENN. R. R. AND N. J. CENTRAL R. R. FERRIES, AT CORTLANDT AND LIBERTY-ST.

OPEN EVERY EVENING until 7 O'CLOCK, & SATURDAY EVENINGS until 11 O'CLOCK.

TALK OF THE DAY ABROAD

STRIKES TO COME; INFLUENZA, AND EMIN'S FALL.

SNOW IN EUROPE—TALK OF CHOLERA—RUSSIA IN A RAGE AND PORTUGAL TOO—SHELLEY'S SON DEAD.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—England awoke this morning to find everything white with snow, and though there is no likelihood in the air of a heavy fall, the effect is arctic enough to bring these islands into line with the rest of Europe, where what promises to be an exceptionally severe Winter has set in in good earnest. Judging by ordinary business standards, this has been a very prosperous year for the British people, and the natural assumption would be that we shall hear less than usual of London's bitter cry. But, as a matter of fact, there bids fair to be more than the usual amount of suffering and discontent among workers and unemployed alike, not only in this huge metropolis, but in other large towns.

It is many years since there was so general a disposition to rebel against employers' conditions as now permeate the trades unions. Manchester is in the middle of a business strike of the gas workers, with the consequence of a good deal of turbulence between the strikers and non-union men. To-night we get doleful dispatches about the city being in practical darkness, with candles and lamps at a grotesque premium and gas retorts empty. A much more imposing strike of gas workers in the south of London begins to-night, and their union has funds enough to last them three weeks, after which they count on public offerings. Out of this movement is likely to spring a wholesale series of strikes among coal porters and other toilers in the all-important fuel department. The railway employes at Newcastle all go out in the middle of the month, and half the tradee organizations in London are simmering with notions of a revolt. This the appearance of snow, which always means misery to tens of thousands in London, seems ominous of more suffering than usual this year.

In these circumstances it is devoutly to be hoped that the contagious influenza now spreading into Finland and Eastern Prussia from Russia may not reach John Bull's island. The home climate and his temperament combine to make him splenetic and morose enough in the Winter time without any epizootic aggravations. This strange disease found its way here last in 1847-8, when more than one-fourth of the whole population suffered from it, and Paris had it even worse. All over Europe the malady ran its course from December to April, and for years afterward superstitious people traced a connection between it and the revolutionary impulse which shook the whole Continent so shortly afterward.

It is more significant that this epidemic has generally been followed closely by a cholera wave, and though the *British Medical Journal* this week devotes a long leader to discrediting the possibility of any relation between the two, popular belief in the idea is firmly rooted. There certainly is cholera now in Persia, and if it finds its way through South Russia into Europe next Spring nobody would be surprised.

The present disease is, however, more irritating than dangerous. Even in 1837, when it attained its most virulent form, the mortality was only 2 per cent. This year a much smaller percentage of deaths is reported, but the contagion is spreading with unparalleled swiftness. The Czar himself has been ill with it a whole week, and the British Legation at St. Petersburg are all down with it. The symptoms begin with headache, an acute chill developing into a high fever lasting several days, and then a fortnight of great lassitude. Death intervenes only when pulmonary oedema is superadded in cases of weakness. It is generally confined to the old and the very young, but the most prominent effect is to render the whole community and nation depressed and surly.

Perhaps this is the reason why the St. Petersburg papers have suddenly raised a phenomenal cry about Austria's having allowed the Bulgarian loan to be officially quoted on the Vienna and Peath Exchanges. A cipher dispatch came through to London last night, saying the funds had fallen heavily in St. Petersburg during the day on account of a rumor that the Russian Foreign Office had sent a note to the signatory powers of the treaty of Berlin protesting vehemently against the action. What truth there is in the report it is impossible to say, but there is no doubt that all the papers, official and unofficial, in Russia are worked up into a remarkable state of wrath over the affair. Russia has already repeatedly violated the treaty of Berlin, notably in fortifying Batoum, but this does not prevent her from making a great point over even such an indirect evasion of it as is involved in the lieting of the Bulgarian loan on the Vienna Stock Exchange, and possibly something serious may grow out of this.

England and Portugal suddenly find themselves involved in one of those peppery little rows that occur from time to time between nations which have no idea of fighting, but who bluster furiously for a space and then refer their quarrel to an arbitrator and forget all about it long before the award is given. It is a dispute about territory in Southeast Africa, and Lisbon dispatches say the Portuguese have quite dropped their excitement over Dom Pedro and Brazil in the frenzy of their resolve to stand by their guns against England over this new issue. But nobody else is stirred up in the least, and not one Briton in a hundred thousand knows or cares what the wrangle is about.

Stanley continues to loom up as a picturesque and commanding centre of European interests, and poor old Emin's luckless catastrophe was yesterday the most prominent topic of discussion in the types and on tongues alike. Reports are still very conflicting as to the gravity of his injuries.

It is highly characteristic of Englishmen, who have taken such deep concern in Emin and who have raised a great bulk of the money for his rescue, that they should now fall to scolding Major Wissmann for taking out a lot of poisonous Hamburg champagne to destroy poor Emin's unaccustomed stomach and mislead his blinded footsteps off the balcony. It is the firm belief here that the Germans have gone to Africa solely to create a market for their violous Hamburg brandy and wine, and every English brain has leaped instinctively to the conclusion that it is this which has hurt Emin. Of course no English firm would send out to natives anything but the choicest and purest brands of old and fruity beverages.

The controlling personal interest which Stanley now excites and directs toward Africa will very soon be turned into a more urgent channel. News begins to filter down into Egypt that the dervishes are already beginning concentration, preliminary to a descent into the Nile Valley. Osman Digma, who was satisfactorily killed for the eighth or ninth time outside Suakin a while ago, has risen once more, and le known to be at Dongola, where the vanguard for the new advance is now forming. Whenever this advance is made, England will have to go and repel it, and the idea is already mooted of trying to enlist Stanley in the work, giving him some such extra military position as was created for Gordon. Opinions differ among his friends here as to the likelihood of the project attracting him.

E. G. Jeffrey, the railroad official whom Chicago sent over on the World's Fair mission and who will be the general manager of the exhibition if Chicago gets it, sailed for home to-day, accompanied by Engineer Channte. He spent five weeks in Paris, making an exhaustive study of the exhibition in all its aspects, and has prepared a voluminous report which those who have seen it declare to be the acutest and most valuable groping of lessons taught by the recent exhibition yet made. It gives special attention, of course, to those features in the Paris work which can be adopted or adapted for American use, and has complete tables of the cost of all the buildings, the working expenses, and details of the sub-letting arrangements with exhibitors, &c.

Mr. Jeffrey left London in full confidence that Chicago had a clear majority of Congressmen favorable to its selection as a site for the fair, his cable advices stating this with great positiveness. He said, however, that if New-York should secure the site instead, his report and the services of the Chicago organization generally would be promptly put at the disposal of the New-York committee. One phase of Mr. Jeffrey's and Mr. Channte's plans made an unpleasant impression here. Their idea is to make the structures purely temporary and utilitarian, save in the single matter of the art gallery. It is felt by engineers here that the display in Paris of architectural magnificence and grace has made any such scheme of rude sheds and gas-pipe barns impossible in the future.

One curious and unlooked-for effect of the Paris show is that the passenger traffic from England and Northern Europe generally to the Riviera has thus far been about one-third the normal volume. Unless there is a sudden and enormous change Nice and Monte Carlo will have the worst season they have known since the Franco-German war. Railroad authorities agree in the explanation that this is due to the fact that a great number of families spent their annual vacation and money in visits to Paris instead of saving it for the Riviera.

Visitors to the ruins of Dunfermline Abbey, so long the burial place of Scottish royalty from the days of St. Margaret and Malcolm Canmore, will not fail to remember an exquisite piece of statuary by Foley in the modern church adjoining, which represents a veiled widow weeping over the corpse of Gen. Robert Bruce, brother to a former English Minister at Washington, and himself celebrated as the governor of the Prince of Wales. It is one of the loveliest productions of modern sculpture and is recalled now by the incident of the sudden death in a railway station of Mrs. Bruce, the widow depicted on the tomb. She was a great favorite of the Queen and held a position in the royal household to the last. Curiously enough, she will be buried here in London instead of at Dunfermline, where her effigy is the most striking thing in even this historic town.

The death of Shelley's son, Sir Percy Florence Shelley, has served to fill the papers once more with a mass of reminiscent literature about the poet, and to emphasize afresh the fact that his reputation is growing and his personality waxing in interest, to the prejudice of all the rest of the writers of his generation. Nobody cares about Byron now, and the other literary lights of that epoch are neglected more and more as the years thicken the duet on their shelved volumes; but Shelley grows steadily upon the imagination of men. Every season brings new books about him, new editions of his works, new essays on that tragic romance of his life. This son, just dead, was a portly, rubicund, cheery country Squire, without a trace of genius from either the father or the mother, and the title now passes out of the poet's direct line to a cousin.

The Comte de Paris has evidently concluded to have to spend the rest of his days in England, for he has taken a long lease of that superb example of English rural palaces, Stowe House, at Buckingham, and will begin at once refurnishing it. The mansion was the seat of the late Duke of Buckingham, with whom the title and entail failed, but he was only able to keep up one wing of it, and the rest was pretty well made bare by the famous Stowe sale, some years ago, the fabulous proceeds of which went to free the estate from the debt incurred by the Duke's ancestors. The Duke had lived in heroic poverty till the was done. Then he married again, with the hope of a male heir who would utilize this splendid start to make the family one of the greatest and richest in England, but the hope failed, and the Duke died within a year or two.

Capt. Plunkett's death will be told from mouth to mouth wherever Irish exiles have found new homes the whole globe over, and not one kindly word will be uttered of him anywhere. No other man of his generation was responsible in person for so much cruelty and suffering to the poorest Irish districts, and it was his brutal telegram to the police, "Don't hesitate to shoot," which directly caused the youth Hanlon's murder at Youghal. During his last personal work at eviction an aged bed-ridden woman cursed him with the old Gaelic formula peculiarly impressive to the peasant mind, and almost immediately thereafter he fell a victim to blindness and a loathsome skin disease, which has now killed him. I need scarcely say his death will be regarded as a judgment by the whole Irish peasantry. H. F.

Quick Time to Washington.
via Jersey Central, Reading, and P. & O. No transfers; no changes; parlor car service; pullman parlor and sleeping cars. See P. & O. and Jersey Central time tables this paper.—Adv.

The Cambridge, 114 W. 44th-st., is a palatial modern home, with all hotel conveniences. Offers unsurpassed table. Rates moderate.—Adv.

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Quality delicious. Sold by druggists everywhere.—Adv.

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Thousands of people are afflicted by these diseases. The celebrated Sozoden Mineral Pastilles are used with the greatest success against asthma and kindred affections, as they thoroughly dissolve the phlegm, and their beneficial influence on the organs of the chest are of the most satisfactory order.—Adv.

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KILLED BY FIRE AND SMOKE

MEN CAUGHT IN THE LOFT OF A BLAZING PIER.

FOUR LABORERS DEAD, SEVEN IN THE HOSPITAL, AND THE NATIONAL LINE PIER PARTLY DESTROYED.

The two-story covered pier of the National Steamship Company on the North River, foot of Houston-street, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, and four men lost their lives and ten others were more or less seriously injured while attempting to extinguish the flames.

Of the injured, the recovery of four will be problematic for some hours to come, and the fact that another man is missing increases the possibility of the list of the dead being swelled to nine persons. Almost all of the victims were employes of the company. They were working on the pier at the time the fire was discovered among cotton bales on its upper deck, and the swift rush of the flames and the enormous volume of smoke made escape a very difficult matter for those caught in that part of the structure.

The pier is what is known as a "double-decker," and the fire started in the northwest corner of the upper deck, where there were a lot of cotton bales, which had been received on Friday and yesterday morning from the Morgan Steamship Company for transshipment to England. On the upper deck also were nearly two thousand packages of tea, which had been brought into port by the steamer France and consigned to dealers in this city.

There were about fifteen laborers and longshoremen, nine of whom were colored men, at work tiering up the tea chests and cleaning up generally, making room for the cargo of the steamship Holland, which arrived from London yesterday morning, and had been docked on the north side of the wharf at 11 o'clock. Foreman John Dunn had charge of the men. The nine colored men had a special foreman, Richard R. Johnson, himself a colored man. The men in the gang were James W. Jefferson, John Turner, Samuel Digge, James Hopkins, Gilbert Farmer, Thomas H. Green, Walker Ferguson, and George Booker.

About 1 o'clock, while the men were at work, a blaze suddenly appeared among the cotton bales. It came out in puffs between two bales, both of which appeared to be on fire. Dunn shouted to all hands to drop their work and to turn in and fight the fire. The big bell at the river end of the dock sounded an alarm, and all the men employed on the wharf rushed up stairs to see what was the matter. Lines of hose were stretched from the hydrants on the dock, fire extinguishers were brought into use, and a determined effort was made to control the fire without sending out a regular fire alarm. The doors at the extreme river end of the shed were open, and a brisk breeze was blowing inshore, which served to fan the flames, and blew the dense smoke into the faces of those who were attempting, with the limited means at their command, to check the progress of the fire.

DEADLY WORK OF THE FLAMES.

The heat became so great as the cotton got fairly ablaze and the smoke grew so dense, that the men were finally compelled to abandon all further endeavor and fly for their lives. There were but two narrow stairways leading from the upper to the lower deck. One was situated at the extreme river end of the pier and the other at the shore end. The first was useless, as the fire was between it and the men in danger, and all made a rush for the other stairway. Jefferson, a tall, stalwart negro, was in the lead. He says that Turner, Green, and Ferguson were close behind him. Just as they reached the head of the stairway there was a rush of flame and smoke, caused by a back draught, and the whole left was filled with hot air and smoke.

Hopkins jumped out of a window and was picked up in the front of the main entrance to the pier badly burned. Jefferson, Turner, Green, and Ferguson made their way down stairs in safety, and they helped to rescue Digge and Farmer, who were badly burned about the hands and face.

Many of the other employes had narrow escapes. Hallock Kipp, a clerk in the office, who went up stairs to save the papers and books, was surrounded by the flames and almost suffocated by the smoke, but he succeeded in reaching a window and was helped down a ladder raised against the front of the pier by the firemen.

Two white men and two colored men lost their lives, and after the fire had been subdued the firemen found their burned and blackened corpses near the stairway down which they had hoped to escape.

FIGHTING THE FIRE IN EARNEST.

The first regular alarm was sent out at 1:18 P. M. from the box at the corner of Washington and Clarkson streets by Patrolman Cronin of the Steamboat Squad, who was stationed at the pier. Engine Company No. 24 was the first company to respond and by that time the flames had possession of the entire upper deck of the pier. Twelve minutes later a second alarm was sent out and this was followed by a third alarm after an interval of ten minutes. These repeated alarms brought the two powerful fireboats Zophar Mills and Havemeyer, the police boat Patrol, and nine land engines and four hook and ladder companies to the scene. Besides these nearly a dozen tugboats, many of them with quite respectable fire apparatus on board, were quickly on the spot and rendered efficient service.

The steamship Holland, which was lying alongside the wharf to the north slip, was in danger for a while, but five tugs made fast to her and towed her out into the stream. Then the Zophar Mills and two powerful tugs entered the north slip and concentrated several heavy streams of water on the burning pier. The Havemeyer and the Patrol were stationed at the extreme river end of the pier, and did good service there. Several tugboats, headed by the Pittsburg of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, entered the south slip and headed off the fire in that direction.

The steamer Alaska was lying on the north side of the Union pier, No. 38, but she was not in any danger. There was no steamer at the Cunard pier, the one immediately to the north of the National Line pier. The land engines were massed along West-street, and nine powerful streams of water were thrown by them into the burning structure.

The firemen fought the fire here at very close quarters and several of them were injured. Driver Robert Wallace of Engine No. 33, who had made his way into the upper deck of the pier with the pipe of the steamer, was caught by a rush of fire and smoke and was carried into the street insensible. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Chief Bonner had charge of the firemen, and the men were handled with great skill and coolness. By 3 o'clock the fire was under control, but it was not extinguished entirely until after 5 o'clock.

FOUR BODIES FOUND.

While the crew of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8 were working in the northeastern corner of the second floor of the building they came upon the bodies of four men lying close together near the top of a staircase. They immediately lifted them up and carried them with haste to the street, where they were laid in a row upon the flagging. Ambulance Doctor Hanhold made a thorough examination of each of the bodies and found no sign of life in any. Their faces and hands were horribly disfigured by the flames, and their attitudes showed that they had suffered great pain before death brought relief. Notwithstanding their disfigurement, it was not long before each was identified, the list of unfortunates being as follows:

JAMES BARRY, watchman on the second floor of the pier, fifty-one years old, residing at 41 Downing-street; married.

JAMES WALKER, carpenter, thirty-eight years old, residing at 41 Downing-street.

RICHARD R. JOHNSON, colored, foreman of the colored stevedores employed on the pier, twenty-eight years old, residing at 15 Cornelia-street; married.

GEORGE BOKER, colored, longshoreman, thirty-two, residing at 224 Sullivan-street; single.

From the position in which the bodies were found it was clear that the four men had lost their lives while engaged in a vain endeavor to find their way to the staircase in the northeastern corner of the building, and the truth of this supposition was proved by a clerk in the company's employ, who barely escaped sharing their fate. He said:

"I was at work in the office on the lower floor when I was startled to hear the fire bells on the pier, I ran up stairs and started to go to the end of the upper deck of the pier, but when I had got about half way down a great sheet of flame suddenly rose up and enveloped the western end of the pier. I could see Barry, the watchman, standing in the midst of the flames. Just then "Dick" Johnson, the foreman of the colored stevedores dashed by me with a portable fire extinguisher on his back. He was making directly for the place where poor Barry was standing. In a moment the view of the flames and of the two men was obliterated by a dense smoke which rolled rapidly toward me. I turned to run for the stairway and saw half a dozen other men making the same attempt. Before I reached it I was enveloped in a blinding, stifling smoke, and in the mad rush I made in the dark I ran beyond the head of the staircase. Luckily, by feeling the wall I found out just where I was situated, and by groping my way along it I managed to reach the exit and save myself. From the position in which their bodies were found I can see that the men who died were caught just as I was. The two white men were found lying near one another a few feet west of the staircase. The two colored men had, like myself, run beyond it in the darkness, and their bodies were found huddled close together in a new partition. It was very hard luck that death should have overtaken them when they had so nearly reached the means of safety."

SEVEN MEN TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.

The list of men injured in the fire is as follows:

JOHN B. HOTALING, fifty years old, widower, elevator engineer, residing at 178 Christopher-street, burned in the face and neck.

ROBERT WALLACE, twenty-six years old, fireman, driver of Engine No. 33, single, residing at 202 Wooster-street, overcome by smoke and heat and in a precarious condition.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS, forty-nine years old, married, carpenter, residing at 51 Elizabeth, N. J., burned on the hands and face.

HALLOCK KIPP, twenty-six years old, single, clerk, residing at 36 Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn, burned in the hands and face.

GILBERT FARMER, (colored,) thirty-two years old, single, longshoreman, residing at 15 Minetta-street, burned in hands, face, and larynx.

SAMUEL DIGGS, (colored,) seventy years old, married, longshoreman, residing at 11 Cornelia-street, hands, face, neck, and larynx burned.

JAMES HOPSON, (colored,) forty-two years old, married, lodgehouse, residing at 12 Minetta-street, hands, face, and larynx burned.

The above were all taken to the St. Vincent's Hospital. When Williams arrived he was in a comatose condition, but was brought around by vigorous treatment. He will probably recover, though Dr. P. Beekman thought last evening that there was a possibility of his succumbing. The doctor said that it would be impossible for twenty-four hours to give an opinion regarding the chances of those who had inhaled the flames, but he was inclined to think they would pull through unless a dropsical condition of the larynx appeared, which would be almost certain to be followed by death from suffocation.

Edward Fitzgerald and C. H. Thompson firemen of Engine Company No. 13, were burned about the face and eyes, but were attended by Ambulance Doctors Wallace and Gildea and quickly returned to duty. Another fireman had his left hand slightly scorched.

Too much praise cannot be given to the ambulance service of St. Vincent's Hospital, which was in charge of Dr. Hanhold. Two of the ambulances belonging to the hospital were in constant service during the fire and the injured were promptly and carefully carried to the hospital.

The bodies of the dead were removed to the Morgue. Coroner Schnitze assumed charge of the case. He secured a number of witnesses among the men who had worked so hard to check the fire, and their testimony will be taken at the inquest, which will be held at some future day.

Mr. Hurst, the agent of the National Line, said yesterday that the company would assume the funeral expenses of those who lost their lives by the fire.

A BOY MISSING.

James McGuire, one of the elevator boys employed on the pier, was reported missing last evening, and superintendent Andrews of the wharf said that he feared he also had perished in the flames. He was seen running the elevator in the centre of the pier just as the fire broke out, and he assisted in carrying up the hose, but after the fire was out could not be found. The firemen, however, made a thorough search of the ruins, but failed to find any trace of the missing lad.

DAMAGE TO THE PIER AND FREIGHT.

The pier is considered one of the best of its kind along the North River. It is 550 feet long, 80 feet wide, and two stories high. The interior beams and framework are of iron, and the outside of the entire pier is covered with corrugated iron. It was built in 1877, and cost in the neighborhood of $200,000. In September last the company commenced work on some extensions and improvements, which were only just completed and which cost $30,000. The roof of the structure was completely destroyed by the fire yesterday, and the entire upper deck or second story is wrecked. It will probably cost between $40,000 and $50,000 to put the pier in proper repair. The structure is insured for $100,000.

There was a comparatively small lot of goods stored on the upper deck. There were 690 bales of cotton, valued at $35,000; 2,000 packages of tea, valued at $30,000; 25 bags of almonds, 15 bags of black pepper, and other scattering freight, valued at $2,000, making the total value of the goods $67,000. The tea, pepper, &c., will prove a total loss, but it is expected that there will be a good salvage on the cotton, so that the loss on pier and goods will not exceed $80,000. The company holds a floating policy of $200,000 to cover all goods on the wharf.

The origin of the fire is a mystery which will probably never be satisf

him Gen. da Fonseca's decree proclaiming the republic.

After the reading of the decree Dom Pedro held a meeting of his Ministers and Counsellors of State. He tried to form a new Ministry, with Senhor Saraiva at its head, but to this Gen. da Fonseca objected, saying that a republic had been declared and was supported by the military; that the presence of the imperial family in Brazil was incompatible with the existing state of affairs, and that they must soon leave the country. The Emperor, after consulting with his friends, decided to agree to the demands of the republicans. No communications were allowed to pass between Dom Pedro and the foreign representation.

At 2 o'clock the following morning Major Taporsel, with a detachment of soldiers, went to the palace and placed the members of the imperial family under arrest while they were still in bed. He bore written orders from Gen. da Fonseca that the Emperor and his family should embark forthwith. The Government would not allow them to wait until daylight, as they feared that any demonstration in the streets in favor of Dom Pedro might result in bloodshed. This measure was considered doubly necessary by the republican leaders as the students in the city were well supplied with arms and were greatly excited. Count d'Eu and his wife, Princess Isabel, the Emperor's daughter, and their children were compelled to leave the palace at 3 o'clock Sunday morning and walk to the quay. Dom Pedro and the Empress followed them immediately in a carriage, under escort of a body of troops.

The imperial party embarked on a steam launch and were taken to a man-of-war, which immediately proceeded to Ilha Grande, an island sixty-eight miles from Rio Janeiro, where the party were kept as prisoners until the afternoon, when they were transferred to the Alagoas. The latter vessel at once sailed for Lisbon. The ironclad Riachuelo accompanied the Alagoas to prevent the landing of the royal prisoners at Bahia or any other Brazilian port.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Premier Preto, now at sea, is expected to land at Hamburg, whence he will go immediately to Cannse for conference with Dom Pedro. The meeting of the adherents of the monarchy to decide the line of action to be followed will not be held until Dom Pedro reaches Canoes. In the meantime Dom Pedro is advised to maintain absolute silence in order that no utterance of his may prejudice the monarchist cause.

AFFAIRS IN THE PROVINCES.

THE REPUBLIC DECLARED WITH LITTLE OPPOSITION.

The steamer Finance of the Brazilian Mail Line arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro and other Brazilian ports. Although the revolution had not broken out when the steamer left Rio, several of the other Brazilian ports at which she stopped were found to be under the control of the Republicans. At Maranham there had been an outbreak which had resulted in the loss of six lives and wounding of some fifteen persons; but at the other ports the change of government had brought about no serious conflict.

Capt. Baker reports that the Finance left Rio Janeiro on Nov. 10. There were then no indications in the city of the impending revolution. Bishop Walden of the Methodist Church, who was a passenger on the Finance, says that he passed the fortnight preceding Nov. 10 in Rio, and during that time talked with a number of prominent Brazilians, all of whom spoke favorably of the condition of Brazil under Dom Pedro, and said that a revolution in Brazil would not take place for a number of years yet.

The Finance called at Bahia on Nov. 14. All was quiet there and no suspicion of the coming upheaval seemed to be entertained. At Pernambuco, which was reached on Nov. 17, the first news of the revolution was received. After the news of the revolution was received there parties of students had promenaded the streets crying out "Long live the Emperor," and manifesting their sympathy in various ways with the old order of affairs. Business was suspended and great excitement prevailed. Many rumors were abroad, but it was understood that the army had declared for the republic, and the great majority of the citizens seemed disposed to accept the new order of things without question. Matters on the Exchange, however, were very unsettled. The banks loaned no paper, and accepted notes only upon a discount of 28⅜d. to the pound.

AN OUTBREAK AT MARANHAM.

On Nov. 21 the Finance reached Maranham. The Republicans were in complete control, but in order to secure their ascendency they had been obliged to resort to strong measures. Upon the announcement that the republic had been proclaimed there were manifestations of decided disapproval on the part of the poorer element of the Conservatives. Many of the malcontents were freedmen who were grateful to the old Government for their liberty. The better classes, upon the other hand, seemed to be satisfied with the change of Government. Dr. Paulo Bedford Duarte, the editor of a newspaper named the *Globe*, displayed on its bulletin board on the 17th an announcement of the success of the revolution. This fact aroused the ire of the malcontents, with whom Dr. Duarte had not been a favorite.

All day during the 17th there were indications of trouble, and it was openly stated that the *Globe* office would be attacked that night. There were about seventy-five soldiers in Maranham, and these, with their commandant, had declared for the republic, and it was known that they could be relied upon to support the Republican element. Some twenty-five of the soldiers were placed during the afternoon of the 17th within a short distance of the *Globe* office. Early in the evening the malcontents began to gather in the Vira Mundo, which is two blocks of the Square Large de Carma, in which the office of the *Globe* was situated. The mob was armed for the most part with thick, heavy clubs and stones, but many of them carried revolvers. About 7 o'clock the mob numbered fully 8,000 people. A steep grade led down the Vira Mundo to the square. The leaders of the insurrents had addressed their followers in violent language, and the mob was beside itself with anger. At a signal from their leaders the furious crowd surged down the street in the direction of the *Globe* office. Clubs and revolvers were brandished, while the men shouted out defiances to the republic, coupled with denunciations of the *Globe* and of its editor. Had the mob reached the office of that journal the building would have been wrecked in a few moments.

But while the mob was pouring down the steep grade of the Vira Mundo the detachment of twenty-five soldiers had been drawn up in front of the threatened building. They were armed with seven-shot Remington rifles. The mob entered the square and, coming upon the soldiers, the leaders halted for a moment. The commander of the troops ordered the rioters to disperse. They replied with defiant cries, and, waving their clubs, prepared to attack the soldiers. The latter then fired a volley of blank cartridges over the heads of the crowd. This only served to infuriate the rioters. A number of the foremost among them drew their revolvers and fired into the soldiers, killing two. Then, as the mob rushed forward again, the commander of the troop ordered his men to load with ball cartridges. The mob was now close upon them. The soldiers raised their rifles and fired a deadly volley into the crowd. They paused, and then, toruing, fled in confusion. Six rioters had been killed outright and some fifteen wounded.

In a few moments the square was clear, the defeated rioters having dispersed, carrying off their dead and wounded with them.

CHEERING THE STARS AND STRIPES.

No further attempt to resist the Republican Government had been made at Maranham up to Nov. 21, when the Finance sailed. On Nov. 19 the Republicans of Maranham orgaoized a provisional Government for the province. The leading officers of the new administration were Colonel Farales, President of the Military; Tenente Wanelco, Captain of the Port; D. C. Dias Vieca, Chief of Police, and Dr. Paoli Duarte, Dr. Viveires Castor, Cajntar Milaney, and Carenal Carvalho. The following proclamation was issued by them:

"Town of Maranham. Fellow-townsmen, Long live the republic! Public order is completely restored, as the interior provinces peace reigns. In all the districts the provisional Government has been proclaimed and recognized. Let us rejoice. Let this day be one of rejoicing for the capital. Great festival will be organized by various citizens. All are invited to join it, the masses to meet at the armory square at 3 P. M. Let all the windows be opened. Cover the Republicans with blessings and flowers. Let henceforward patriotism be the dearest patrimony of our province."

During the troubles at Maranham American Consular Agent Tarares helsted the Stars and Stripes over his house, and the flag was enthusiastically cheered.

The Finance called at Pará Nov. 24. All was quiet there and the government of the province under Justo Chermont. The report that one of the adherents of the Emperor who had cheered for him on the occasion of the inauguration of Chermont had been nearly beheaded and afterward executed was pronounced to be false. It was reported at Pará that the Provinces of Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul were opposed to the republic. It was then thought that the first of these disaffected provinces was likely to prove a La Vendée. An adherent of the Emperor at Pará, named Joaquim Victorina de Sousa Cabral, had been rash enough to denounce the republic. He was warned that Bahia was not a safe place for him, and he took passage for the Barbadoes on the Finance.

DOM PEDRO PREPARED THE WAY.

Mr. H. P. Mapes, a Brazilian who arrived from Maranham on the Finance, said that Dom Pedro probably had done as much as any one in preparing the way for the republic. His ideas and his methods of government were very advanced. His moderate views, and his efforts towards general education and improved public works had done much to elevate the character of the people, and to render them equal to the task of self-government. The fact that the emancipation of the slaves had succeeded so well showed that a great movement could be accomplished in Brazil without bloodshed. It had seemed very clear that Dom Pedro's grandson would never succeed him, but it was not generally supposed that the revolution would take place before the death of the Emperor. Although Dom Pedro was respected, as the very liberal provision which had been made for him would show, the rest of the imperial family were extremely unpopular. It was reported that the Count d'Eu had made a large fortune in Rio Janeiro by disreputable means.

It was probable that the Brazilians would shortly hold a popular election and choose rulers for themselves. The idea of leaving each province to govern itself would probably be abandoned. It was not thought that Deodoro Fonseca, the present head of the provisional Government, would become the Chief Magistrate of the country. The probable President would be Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, who recently came from Brazil to this city, and who sailed yesterday for France on the steamship La Champagne. It was said that some time ago, when Cotigite, the then Prime Minister of Brazil, undertook to have Fonseca prosecuted, the recent Prime Minister, Visconnt Onropeza, interceded for him. Fonseca said at that time that Ouropete was preparing an axe for his own head.

SHERMAN ON THE WARPATH.

THE CONFIRMATION OF AMOR SMITH TO BE SHARPLY OPPOSED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—The *Times-Star* in an extra edition publishes what is regarded as the biggest sensation in local politics for a long time, and another step toward getting at the bottom of the ballot-box forgery which now, more than ever, promises to involve some of the most prominent citizens of Ohio. The paper says:

"There is war at Washington. It is over the confirmation of the appointment of Amor Smith as Surveyor of the Port. And the astounding part of the matter is that Senator Sherman, who has been regarded as the first and foremost supporter of the ex-Mayor, now figures as his opponent. It was supposed that the confirmation of the Cincinnati officials would be a mere matter of form, and hence this news will be the more startling because of its unexpectedness.

"The primary trouble between Senator Sherman and Mr. Smith grew out of the ballot-box forgery, and this has led to a general investigation of the way in which the other here has been run. It is now claimed that Amor Smith was the mysterious messenger who carried the forged contract to Mr. Halstead. It was on the 14th of September that Mr. Halstead first saw the forged document. On or about that time a conference was held between Gov. Foraker, Amor Smith, and Mr. Halstead. The forged Callot-hox contract was under discussion. Mr. Smith saw it and studied it.

"'What do you think of it?' asked one of the party.

"The ex-Mayor laughed, and then said: 'It looks like a counterfeit bill,' but his remark did not make it plain that he regarded it as a counterfeit.

"A week or two later Sherman was in the city. Among the first of his callers was Mr. Smith. Did the Surveyor of the Port, who owed his official position to the kindness of the Senator, immediately tell him of the ballot-box forgery which Mr. Halstead had on hand? Did he tell him of the existence of the document and ask him what to proceed? Did he do as the years of friendship between himself and Mr. Sherman would seem to have dictated that he should? No. he did not do as he might have been expected. On the contrary, he kept quiet.

"This is why Sherman has soured, so to speak, on Amor Smith. And the news that the confirmation of Mr. Smith was to be opposed, woke the Law and Order League to activity. It made a vigorous onslaught on Mr. Smith when he was appointed, and now it will fight his confirmation. New evidence is being gathered to send to Washington to show that Mr. Smith has not been as careful in the management of his office as he should have been. These things the Law and Order League will investigate, and bring to the notice of the Senate.

"Mr. Smith has just returned from Washington, where he has been doing all he can to make his calling and election sure. But unless he can satisfactorily explain to Senator Sherman there is apt to be a remarkably lively time in Washington during the next few weeks."

The publication produced a widespread sensation. It is said other developments have been unearthed by friends of Sherman, and that several arrests will follow.

THREE SHOTS AT GOV. TRASK.

AN OLD SAILOR ATTEMPS MURDER AT AT SNUG HARBOR, L. I.

Governor G. D. S. Trask of Sailors' Snug Harbor was yesterday made the target for three bullets from a revolver fired by Enoch B. Anderson, an enfeebled old mariner, who was expelled from Soug Harbor last Spring for violating certain house rules.

This attack may serve to call to the mind of the public and of the Trustees of Soug Harbor the state of affairs at that institution exposed last Spring, at the time when Anderson and six or eight other inmates were expelled by Gov. Trask. The Governor was charged with tyranny and brutality, with coercing the large number of votes in the institution to serve his own local political interests, and with mismanagement generally. The Trustees were asked to publicly investigate the charges, but no investigation has been made.

Since his expulsion Anderson has been wandering around West New-Brighton living mainly on charity. Gov. Trask had just escorted Trustee Ambrose Snow to the train yesterday afternoon and was returning when old Anderson, meeting him, whipped out a thirty-four-calibre revolver and fired three shots at him. Only one reached its mark, and that did no serious harm. It passed through Mr. Trask's overcoat on the right side and spent its force getting through a thick packet of papers in his coat pocket, thence dropping down into his trousers pocket. Only a skin wound was inflicted, thanks to the package of papers, which the doctor says saved Gov. Trask's life.

Anderson was held by Trask until assistance came and was then looked up by the police. He says he is sorry his revolver did not do its work, as he declares that it was wholly due to Trask that he was expelled from the Snug Harbor.

RAILWAY SUBVENTION LOAN.

MEXICO, Dec. 7.—Leading bankers declare that the report published in a morning paper that the railway subvention loan had been arranged for in Europe is incorrect. The first move will be made in the direction of effecting an agreement with the railway companies. The President and Minister of Finance have the matter under consideration and study, but no proposition for a loan has yet been accepted. The State of Chiapas has agreed to give the Mexican Pacific Railway for each portion of the line as shall be built in that State $1,000 subsidy per kilometer, payment to be made in 6 per cent. State bonds which they will take at 90.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Surgeon J. W. Ross has been detached from the Navy Yard, Pensacola, and placed on waiting order. Assistant Surgeon L. W. Kitt from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the navy yard, Pensacola; Paymaster Arthur Burtis from the Vermont, and ordered to settle accounts and hold himself in readiness for orders to the Charleston.

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieut. Edward P. Lawton, Thirteenth Infantry, is still further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The Superintendent of the Recruiting Service has been ordered to forward thirty recruits to the Department of the Missouri, to be assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry.

Paymaster John Furay has been ordered to the Vermont; Assistant Engineer R. S. Griffin to examination for promotion.

First Lieut. L. L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to temporary duty at Sandy Hook, N. J.

Commissary Sergeant John Murphy has been retired.

THE CONFEDERATE CHIEF

VIEWING THE BODY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE DEAD SOUTHERN LEADER LYING IN STATE IN NEW-ORLEANS—TRIBUTES FROM HIS ADMIRERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Fully 20,000 people, of all ages, colors, conditions, and opinions, filed into the Council Chamber at the City Hall to-day and gazed upon the calm and peaceful features of Jefferson Davis. The face is but little different from its aspect in life. The plentiful white hair, the full white beard, and the distinct features are just as they were often seen by the populace of New-Orleans. The eyes are more sunken, the face a little more emaciated; that is all. The body is clothed in that bluish-gray cloth which has become emblematic of the Confederacy, in a suit which he ordered just a few weeks before he made the trip up to his farm at Briarfield, on the Mississippi—the trip which eventually caused his death.

The coffin incasing the remains is a marvel of rich simplicity. There is no attempt at effect; no extravagant decorations. Severe, sombre in color, chaste in silver and gilt ornaments, the casket is covered with deep black and heavy velvet, relieved at the top with a ruching of cream white satin. Both sides are fitted with a bar of polished metal, clasped at intervals by substantial and plain silver handles. At the head and foot one large clasp of silver workmanship is attached. A plate glass coopiece about one-third of the bier, allowing a good view of the head and part of the bust of the dead. Thrown across with studied and effective carelessness reposes the flag of the Fifth Company Washington Artillery of historic fame. Just below the old flag a couple of stately palm leaves and ferns are disposed.

Here on the coffin will be placed to-morrow the sword of the dead soldier. Mrs. Davis having expressed a wish that Mr. Davis's sword should be buried with him, Mayor Shakespeare has sent a special courier over to Beauvoir for it. The sword is the one young Lieut. Davis wore in the Black Hawk war and is the oldest of the many he possessed.

The chamber was given an additional military appearance by the bringing in of two veteran howitzers belonging to the Washington Artillery, and of a number of stacks of arms. The mourning decorations were also added, and the mass of floral tributes was made mountainous. All the veterans paid their respects to-day, and delegations of them from the country are beginning to arrive.

The indications are that the funeral, on Wednesday, will be the grandest that has ever taken place in the South. The southern Governors and their staffs will be in attendance, and dispatches from the States around say that all the military companies will come. The Houston Light Guards, who once acted as a guard of honor for Mr. Davis, have applied for a place in the procession, as well as the historical military companies from Montgomery, Vicksburg, Atlanta, and Mobile. All the local military organizations, the veteran commands, whose membership here is over a thousand, the sons and daughters of veterans, the State, Judiciary, and municipal authorities, the numberless social and benevolent associations, as well as the local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be in the procession.

There was a question among the latter whether they should officially participate, and at one time it looked as if they would not do so. They took part in the unveiling of the Albert Sidney Johnston monument some years ago, and were therefore severely censured by their southern comrades. In view of this fact, several members were opposed to the organization parading at the funeral of the ex-Confederacy's President. The Grand Army men here, however, are all liberal-minded, unprejudiced men, and desirous of promoting harmony and avoiding ill feeling. They decided to participate, and it is probable that on Wednesday every post in New-Orleans will have its full membership in line.

The reported action of the Secretary of War in refusing to lower the flag on his building, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Davis, one of his predecessors in office, has led Mayor Shakespeare to formally telegraph to the Secretary the information of Mr. Davis's death.

Mrs. Davis is in a state of affliction bordering closely. She has received hundreds of telegrams from all over the South, expressing sympathy for her and her family. Mrs. Hayes, her married daughter, arrived this morning and is with her and Judge Fenner's household. Mr. Paul Pelham, New-York *World* telegraphed Mrs. Davis to-day that Miss Winnie Davis is in Paris, anxious to return home. Her weakness and illness continue, however, and he asked Mrs. Davis to telegraph her daughter not to come, and, if necessary, on the morning home, to go over to Europe to be with her.

The details of the funeral on Wednesday have not all been arranged. It will take place at noon and the temporary tomb will be that of the Association of the Veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia in Metairie Cemetery. John N. Galleher, Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana will have charge of the religious ceremonies. The opening services will be held at the City Hall. The Episcopal form of worship will be observed, though short prayers from illustrious visiting clergymen will probably be said. At the cemetery the full ritual of the Episcopal Church will be carried out. The Rev. Bishop Galleher will be assisted by Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson of Mississippi and other clergy, including the Rev. Ebenezer Thompson, rector of Biloxi, Miss., being related to Mrs. Davis.

There is great competition among the Southern cities for the burial place of Mr. Davis. New-Orleans, however, does not propose that the remains shall be removed. A popular movement was started this morning by the *Picayune* to erect a monument in the city, and by dollar subscriptions from all over the South, the monument to entomb the remains and to be equal to that of Lincoln at Springfield or that which may cover Grant at Riverside Drive.

The handsome and characteristically Southern residence of Judge Charles Fenner, at the corner of First and Camp streets, is at present an object of interest to every friend of Mr. Jefferson Davis, because it is in the pleasant guest chamber of this elegant home that the beloved old Confederate chieftain died. The Fenner residence, built by Judge Fenner's brother-in-law, J. U. Payne, is one of the most comfortable and interiorly artistic in all the city. It is of brownstone stucco, two stories high, with broad verandas, and set in lovely grounds, where camelia, bushes are spiked with bloom and oranges hang in clusters on the trees.

The house has a wide hall running through the centre, with drawing rooms on one side, a library on the other, and on the rear corner of the house, in a lovely and cheery apartment, into which the sunbeams and breezes gently all day, the distinguished invalid passed his last days. It is a wonderfully pretty room, with a rich-toned, Persian-hued carpet on the floor, shades and delicate lace curtains at the four windows—two frontline to the east and two to the south. Pictures are on the walls, and there are a lounge, easy Turkish chairs, and pretty carved tables and a huge carved oak Victoria bedstead, on which the ex-President of the Confederacy died.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 7.—Savannah is in mourning for the dead ex-President. The Confederate monuments in the park and in the cemetery have been draped, and the military armories are being hung in black. The Confederate Veterans' Association met to-day and arranged to send a tribute to New-Orleans. Gen. Henry R. Jackson, ex-Minister to Mexico, who was a brother officer of Mr. Davis in the Mexican War, as Vice President of the association delivered a brief address.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 7.—Gov. Seay to-day issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, The Hon. Jefferson Davis, by his gallant conduct as a soldier on numerous fields of battle, by his bold, statesh, and unselfish devotion to his ideal of public duty, and by his stainless private character has made his fame the common heritage of the people of every Southern State; and

Whereas, His recent death in New-Orleans has carried a feeling of profound bereavement to his fellow-citizens throughout the South, who cede gladly acknowledged him their chosen leader; now, therefore,

I, Thomas Seay, Governor of Alabama, in conformity to the desire of the people of this State, do hereby make proclamation and name Wednesday, the 11th of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, as a proper and fitting time for them to meet together in their several places of public assembly and there show by appropriate exercises of a solemn and patriotic nature their reverence for the illustrious dead.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 7.—The Ladies' Memorial Association held a meeting to-day and passed resolutions expressive of their sorrow at the death of ex-President Davis, and resolved to attend memorial services in a body on the day of the funeral.

The Wilmington Light Infantry, of which the dead ex-President of the Confederacy was an honorary member, met and resolved to hold memorial services at some future day. The Rev. Dr. Carmichael, Chaplain of the company, was instructed to forward a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. Davis. The Confederate Veterans' Association met to-night and made arrangements for holding a memorial meeting of citizens on Wednesday, the day of the funeral.

SELMA, Ala., Dec. 7.—The Confederate Veterans' Association met this morning. After a feeling address by Major W. E. Walles, First Vice President, resolutions eulogizing ex-President Davis, introduced by Capt. R. M. Nelson, President of the Commercial Bank, were adopted unanimously and ordered forwarded to Mr. Davis's family. Memorial services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Wednesday next, the day of the funeral.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 7.—The public buildings of the city were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the late Jefferson Davis. The City Council met and adopted resolutions, as did the Camp of Confederate Veterans. Several of the city churches will be draped in mourning to-morrow.

The New-York Southern Society sent the following telegram to Mrs. Jefferson Davis last evening:

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, New-Orleans, La.:

The New-York Southern Society beg leave respectfully to tender you their heartfelt sympathy in the loss of your illustrious husband.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, President.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.

POLITICIANS ALL AT SEA REGARDING HIS VISIT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—President Harrison's arrival to-day was as quiet as if he were the humblest citizen of the Republic instead of its Chief Executive officer. None of his political friends were at the station, even Michener, who is the great force which combined with Hueton to carry Indiana for Harrison, being absent. William Wallace, the Postmaster, and T. P. Haughey, a banker, who is not in politics, and was not Harrison's friend in any sense, were the citizens' committee who met the Presidential party. Son-in-law McKee was on hand, of course, but there was no politics in any of the reception.

There has been considerable speculation among politicians as to the prompting cause (if any in particular existed) of the President's visit to Indianapolis at this time. The President loves his Hoosier home, yet it excited curiosity that he should at this time, when Congress is just beginning its work, absent himself from the national capital for nearly a week, and spend nearly two days of that time in Indianapolis. At first the politicians believed that the visit had some political significance, and to-night there were inquiries among them as to whether or not there had been a conference of any kind called. Everybody in authority denied having any knowledge of any arrangement for a conference, and it was maintained that the President's visit was purely of a social nature. It is the belief, however, that the President's idea in coming West was to exert what personal influence he may have toward alleviating the sufferings of the disappointed.

He has a Pension Commissioner to appoint for this State, and that, too, is to be consulted. The appointment will probably be made upon the President's return East. The mixed state of affairs at Chicago and the Farwell complications make it not pleasant for the President to visit the Windy City, but he promised to see the Auditorium opened, and he has a sentimental regard for the place in which he was nominated. He could not spend Sunday in the Illinois capital because of the deluge of politicians who would pour down upon him. This explains why Mr. Harrison desired to come by way of Indianapolis, although the city is off the direct route to Chicago, and why he had arrangements made for spending Sunday here.

It is known here that the President is greatly disturbed over the mixed condition of affairs in Chicago. To-night he received a number of personal friends at his son-in-law's residence. A few of his old neighbors and professional friends were entertained at dinner by Mr. McKee.

HELPING THE REFORM.

A CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION HELD IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—An intelligently-conducted civil service examination took long strides here today, and in a way to make an impression upon the inhabitants and lend encouragement to the reformers. One hundred and fifty contestants appeared at Mozart Hall to-day for examination. The applicants came from Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. Among them were about fifteen girls. Of the applicants 81 wished to become railroad mail clerks, 22 copyists, 21 special pension examiners, 4 Post Office inspectors, 1 a law clerk, and 1 a meteorological clerk.

The examination was conducted by Frank W. Higgins, from Washington, representative of the Civil Service Commission, assisted by a local board, W. P. Fishback, Noble C. Butler, Sheldon C. Woodward, John F. Lane, and Robert Taylor. It was not concluded until 10 o'clock to-night, and the work of marking the papers will require several days.

The reform of the civil service here has moved forward actively during the past few months, both as regards the enforcement of the law in the State and as to respect for its purposes. The time for the annual meeting of the State League is not set, but it will be held soon in this city. Mr. Lucius B. Swift, who is at the head, hopes for a large meeting. A banquet will be one of the features.

GEN. ISRAEL VORDES DEAD.

ATTACKED BY A HEMORRHAGE AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

Gen. Israel Vordes, a retired officer of the United States Army, died quite suddenly yesterday afternoon in the New-York Hotel. He was in normal health at 1 o'clock, and transacted some business with his son, Capt. A. W. Vordes, about that time, with nothing in his physical condition to suggest even the need of a physician; but a slight attack of coughing about this time was followed, a few moments after Capt. Vordes had gone upon a short mission for him, with a hemorrhage from the bowels, which indicated the rupture of a blood vessel. Dr. A. K. Smith, Medical Director of the Army for the Division of the Atlantic, who also resides in the New-York Hotel, was summoned, but he could not stop the hamorrhage, and the aged General died at 3 o'clock of heart failure. He was attended at his death by his wife and son.

HE WAS FINED FOR PEDDLING.

Edward O'Halloran, a salesman in the employ of A. McBride, a New-York tea merchant, was recently fined $2 by the Union Hill, N. J., authorities for peddling without a license. His custom was to solicit orders one day from a regular round of customers, and deliver the next. This was held by the authorities to be peddling, and so the fine was imposed.

O'Halloran claims that he was not a peddler, and began suit in Judge Smith's civil court in Hohoken yesterday to recover the amount of the fine. All of the town officials were in court as witnesses, and much interest was shown in the several cases. In rendering his decision, Judge Smith doubted whether he had jurisdiction in the case, but reserved his decision.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Jones Mills at Franklinville, N. Y., owned by Thomas Case, were burned Friday night. The entire plant, consisting of saw mill, feed mill, and adjoining buildings, was destroyed. The loss is $10,000; insurance, about $7,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Fire started in the card room of the Fonda Knitting Mill at Fonda, N. Y., yesterday. Through the efforts of the Fonda and Palatsville Fire Departments the fire was gotten under control. The loss is between $10,000 and $15,000; fully insured.

Fire yesterday morning in the second story of the tenement house at 73 Beech-street, occupied by John Hennessy, did $600 damage to furniture and $100 damage to the building.

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4 CHRISTMAS SPECIALTIES IN FURNITURE.

DRESSING & SHAVING CABINETS, $13 AND UPWARD.

Reproductions of the latest French styles in Antique Oak and natural finish Mahogany. Trimmings of old silver and oxidized brass. These shaving cabinets are fitted with locked compartments for mugs, lined drawers for razors, and every toilet convenience. Adjustable mirrors of French beveled plate; broad top of richly-grained wood; compartment drawers with dust-proof finish and every latest device.

ANTIQUE WRITING DESKS, $10 AND UPWARD.

Selected English Oak, cut quartered grain, with 18th and 18th century finishes. Fitted with upper and lower shelf for books, and wide deep drawer; carved lid, richly decorated, with firm sliding supports. The inside arrangements of these desks include wide shelves, drawers, pigeon holes, square compartments, secret drawers, racks for books, &c. The workmanship is the finest throughout.

MUSIC CABINETS, $8 AND UPWARD.

The very latest styles, with curtained front, with glass lock of door and with carved door, and beveled French mirror in panel. Our Music Cabinets are fitted with adjustable shelves and can be used for books, music, or unmounted photographs. Mounted on light, strong castors and finely finished.

BOOKCASES, $8 AND UPWARD.

Made of the finest English Oak, quartered grain, with polished brass rod and rings for curtain in front. The shelves have flatted edges and are adjustable to any height. The top is bread for ornaments, with beveled edge mirrors in back panels. The most extensive assortment of Bookcases and Cabinets in this city. Lowest prices.

SECURE OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO., 47 AND 49 WEST 14TH-ST.

REFORM SURELY COMING

WAYNE MACVEAGH ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE CAUSE COMING SOONER THAN EXPECTED—DISCUSSION BEFORE THE MASSACHUSETTS REFORM CLUB.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The Massachusetts Reform Club had a noteworthy discussion to-night at Parker's, on "Administrative Reform," at which Wayne MacVeagh, John K. Cowan of Baltimore, and Col. Charles R. Codman, Robert M. Morse, Jr., John E. Fitzgerald, Dr. William Everett, and William E. Russell of this city were the principal speakers. The attendance included 125 of the choice spirits of the Reform Club, with numerous guests from abroad, and letters of regret were received and read from ex-Minister Phelps, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, President Andrews of Brown University, and others.

Before the dinner the annual business meeting was held, and the old board of officers, headed by John S. Farlan, was re-elected.

President Farlan briefly opened the after-dinner talk, and then presented Wayne MacVeagh, who said that slowly, but very surely, the American people have awakened to a consciousness of the gravity of each political problem which has confronted them each in its turn, and with sublime common sense the people of America have addressed themselves to a solution of these problems each in the order of its importance. It is one of the qualifications of an enthusiastic spirit that it loses some of the sense of proportion, but the American people, upon whose decision ultimately rests its welfare, did not lose their sense of proportion. "At last, in due order and in due time, it seems to me, they are awakening to the gravity of the condition which now confronts them. They knew that this Government is their Government, and not that of the politicians they appoint to administer it. [Applause.] They know that every dollar in the public treasury is merely the sum that they subscribe to the common fund and belongs to them only and not to the politicians who propose to squander it.

"They knew that the immortal truth underlying the Declaration of Independence is a decided truth, and means free institutions, so that each man shall have an equal chance before the law, and that it is a denial of an equal chance when my impoverished industry is unduly taxed to enrich your industry. [Applause.] These questions are questions of supreme importance, and although there has been a wide range on honest difference of opinion. Goodwise, and honest men believe that they must close their eyes to questionable practices about the ballot, so long as the result enriches or benefits the party of their choice. So, too, many American people believe that it would not be improper to tax the great body of the American people in order to secure a diversified national industry, which they believe indispensable to the great and controlling nationality of the new world. Now, in the year of grace in which we live they have decided to take up and settle the underlying question of administrative justice and administrative reform in this country. [Applause.] I believe I am the third advocate of civil service reform in America. For one, I had no idea that the triumph of the cause would come so soon. I have lived to see each of the political parties blatantly accusing each other of infidelity to that noble cause, [Laughter,] and I have witnessed the dedication of a great number of American pulpits on the day of thanksgiving and praise to a discussion of that question.

"In one of our pulpits in Philadelphia the clergyman insisted that the practice of the spoils system necessarily involved two cardinal crimes—one of bribery upon the person, and the other of larceny in stealing the money from the public Treasury to pay the bribe. [Applause.] An economical truth will not come in a day. There will be many men whose hearts will fail them, and a number of men like Senator Hoar who really believe in reform, who see the glittering prize of a Collectorship dangling before their eyes and will be unable to resist pursuit of it. A man like Mr. Lodge, sincerely devoted to reform, will suddenly cast his eyes around and see the loot of a navy yard within reach. After all, the sense moves forward. If I were on such confidential relations with Mr. Harrison as to give unasked advice I would tell him the next time Senator Hoar called to read to him those seathing words with which he treated me during the impeachment of Belknap. [applause,] and when Mr. Lodge next called I would ask him to have ready a trenchant and aggressive note upon the spoils system in the life and letters of George Cabot Lodge."

The next speaker was John K. Cowen, who dwelt at considerable length upon the progress of the reform movement in the country, and more since the formation of a reform club in 1875. "The movement," said the speaker, "was extremely slow, and made but little progress until 1885. During this time various bills had been presented to the Legislature for the purpose of securing honest and fair elections in Baltimore, but they were invariably lost." The speaker told of various elections which had been held in the city, and how the reform candidate had been cheated out of his office, although he had several thousand majority over the opponent, but they had gradually gained ground, and now demanded specific legislation upon elections, among other things the Australian ballot law, which the speaker was confident would be passed at the next session of the Legislature.

Col. Charles R. Codman said that he hoped to see another President—and believed it would be Mr. Cleveland—who should undarstand the lesson of this reform in Baltimore and all over the United States, so as to have no officer in his Cabinet who was not a thorough believer in civil service reform. [Applause.]

Robert M. Morse, Jr., said that the greatest failure of public men to-day was that they lacked the courage of their convictions. He alluded to the President's message, saying that in a portion of it he had tried to put himself beside the demagogues of the country, instead of showing his independence. I wish to wake up an independent, courageous sentiment against the imposition which the President would make upon the people in the matter of pensions. When he proposes to pension everybody who, having served during the war, becomes disabled from any cause at any time after the war, I feel it is time for independent men to speak out their sentiment upon that subject.

John E. Fitzgerald alluded to the difficulty in enforcing a civil service law.

Dr. William Everett said it was not enough simply to carry out laws which are put on the statute books, but there was much to be done in carrying out the spirit of the laws we hope to enact in the future. There were calls for William E. Russell, who stepped forward, giving a ringing address, which closed the meeting.

LEW DOCKSTADER VERY SICK.

Lew Dockstader, the well-known negro minstrel and manager, who recently left New-York on account of the failure of Dockstader's Theatre in this city, is now at Parkersburg, Penn., where the parents of his wife reside. From that point Mrs. Dockstader sent a telegram yesterday to THE TIMES in which she said that her husband was very ill and referred any one desiring to know his condition to Dr. J. L. Dickinson of Parkersburg. Mr. M. Tobin, who was Dockstader's business manager at the theatre in this city, has arranged to reopen that theatre next Wednesday night with a full black-face entertainment. The original company of minstrels will be presented intact, with the exception of Mr. Dockstader. Mr. Tobin has been moved to this action by a desire to help the company to work as well as by a belief that he can make money when Dockstader failed. He will have nothing to do with comic opera, however.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Cunard Line steamship Servia, Capt. Walker, from New-York Nov. 30 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 6 P. M. to-day.

For My **XMAS** Gifts

Who will tell me what to buy?

S D & C

Offer to help you out. They have

Shot Guns,
Repeating Rifles,
Flobert Rifles,
Fishing Rods,
Skates,
Tennis Rackets,
Bicycles,
Leather Riding Coats,
Air Guns,
Revolvers,
Foot Balls,
Boxing Gloves.

Everything in the sporting line at bottom prices.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales, 302 Broadway.

Paris Exposition, 1889.

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A complete assortment of Furs and Fur Garments of exclusive styles and superior workmanship.

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ONCE USED, NEVER WITHOUT IT.

ASK FOR YELLOW WRAPPER.

40 CENTS—A POUND—40 CENTS.

BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

4

**

RACING AT GUTTENBERG

HAMLET WINS THE EQUITABLE HANDICAP EASILY.

FATHER BILL DALY GIVES THE HUDSON COUNTY PEOPLE A SURPRISE PARTY WITH CIVIL SERVICE.

There was an unusually large crowd at the Hudson County Jockey Club's track yesterday, and there was some excellent racing. The surprise of the day came in the second race, a run of five-eighths of a mile for two-year-olds, in which Rancocas, the best horse at the Guttenberg track for his age, was beaten by Civil Service of "Father Bill" Daly's string, who was brought over from the Elizabeth track for a coup, and also by Anstralitz, who was an 8 to 1 chance for a place in the betting.

The Western crowd sent Hamlet loose, after having backed him all over the country at odds of 2 to 1, and won the Equitable Handicap at a mile and a quarter, and a "barrel" of money. Larchmont quit at seven-eighths of a mile and then Hamlet had things his own way and won as he pleased.

"Italian Joe" furnished the knowing ones with a surprise in the last race, his horse Tyrone winning very handily.

Bergen was the successful jockey of the day, riding three winners, a place horse, and finishing third in the other two races in which he had a mount.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22¾. No bid for the winner.

J. W. Pryor & Co.'s br. m. Cheeney, 4 years, by Jim Johnson, out of an Enquirer mare, 109 pounds, $900.....(Soden) 1
J. Ransom's b. g. Festus, aged, 97.....(Stevenson) 2
Excelsior Stable's ch. f. Don't Know, 3, 99.....(Barton) 3

Sock 4, 105; Trojan, 107; Chancellor, 114; Volatile, 100; Lizzie Scott, 105; Esterbrok, 101; Ben B., 104; Nita, 105; Herman, 109; R. K. Fox, 113½; Sherwood, 103; Harry Brown, 97; Hattoo, 87, and Duff, 103, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Cheeney, 2½ to 1; Chancellor, 4 to 1; Festus, 6 to 1; Herman, 12 to 1; Volatile, Pontico, Don't Know, and Hattoo, 20 to 1 each; Lizzie Scott, Nita, the Alida gelding, Harry Brown, Sherwood, and R. K. Fox, 50 to 1 each; Socks and Duff, 100 to 1 each.

For place—Against Cheeney, even money; Chancellor, 3 to 5; Festus, 2 to 1; Herman, Volatile, Pontico, Don't Know, and Hattoo, 5 to 1 each; Lizzie Scott, Nita, the Alida gelding, Harry Brown, Sherwood, and R. K. Fox, 20 to 1 each; Socks and Duff, 40 to 1 each.

Won by half a length; the same between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Time—1:06¾.

W. C. Daly's b. c. Civil Service, 2 years, by Reform-Ronella, 102 pounds.....(Soden) 1
New-York Stable's b. c. Anstralitz, 2, 105.(Kelly) 2
G. Walbanm's ch. c. Rancocas, 2, 120....(Bergen) 3

Belle Kennedy, 107; Barrientos, 105; Bengaline, 97; Marie Lovell, 107; Morristown, 115; Felix, 87; Imogen, 97, and Phœbe, 101, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Rancocas, even money; Civil Service, 3 to 1; Maria Lovell, 4 to 1; Belle Kennedy, Anstralitz, and Imogen, 30 to 1 each; Morristown, 40 to 1; Phœbe and Felix, 50 to 1 each; Barrientos and Bengaline, 100 to 1 each.

For place—Against Rancocas, 1 to 2; Civil Service, even money; Maria Lovell, 3 to 5; Belle Kennedy, Anstralitz, and Imogen, 10 to 1 each; Morristown, Phœbe, and Felix, 15 to 1 each; Barrientos and Bengaline, 40 to 1 each.

Won by three lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for three-year-olds. Seven furlongs. Time—1:35½.

R. Dwyer's br. f. Quesal, 3 years, by Hunyadi-Queen Ban, 115 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
J. B. Dyer's h. g. Jim Gates, 3, 98.....(Brennan) 2
J. H. Ratchelor's ch. f. Stephanie, 3, 115.(Murray) 3

Burnside, 98; Gendarme, 95; Gold Fish, 108; Bettie L., 110, and Natur, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Quesal, 8 to 5; Stephanie and Borneide, 4 to 1 each; Genderme, 5 to 1; Jim Gates, 6 to 1; Gold Fish and Bettie L., 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Quesal, 1 to 2; Stephanie, 6 to 1; Burnside, 7 to 5; Gendarme and Jim Gates, 2 to 1 each; Gold Fish and Bettie L., 8 to 1 each.

Won by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Equitable Handicap; purse $500, of which $100 to second. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:21.

G. W. Poole's br. c. Hamlet, 4 years, by Regent-Nannie Halton, 105 pounds.....(Soden) 1
G. Walbanm's b. g. Larchmont, 4, 108....(Bergen) 2
W. Lovell's br. g. Big Brown Jug, 5, 90.(Merrick) 3

Rapine, 90, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against Hamlet, 8 to 10; Larchmont, even money; Rapine, 10 to 1; Big Brown Jug, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Hamlet, 1 to 4; Larchmont, 2 to 5; Rapine, 4 to 1; Big Brown Jug, 8 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second; for all ages. Seven furlongs. Time—1:33.

G. Walbaugh's b. h. Blue Rock, 3 years, by Billet-Calcmel, 108 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Castle's Stable's ch. c. Elkton, 2, 85....(Stevenson) 2
W. H. Timmon's ch. g. Benedictine, 4, 110.....(H. Lewis) 3

Ocean, 110, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against Blue Rock, 2 to 5; Elkton, 2 to 1; Benedictine, 10 to 1; Ocean, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Blue Rock, no betting; Elkton, 1 to 2; Benedictine, 2 to 1; Ocean, 4 to 1.

Won by a length; fifty lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; selling. Six furlongs. Time—1:21. No bid for the winner.

Fordham Stable's br. h. Tyrone, 5 years, by Mortemer-Gypsis, 107 pounds.....(Millet) 1
M. J. Daly's ch. g. Thad Rowe, 3, 114.....(Daly) 2
A. Ittren's ch. c. Landseer, 5, 110.....(Bergen) 3

Carlow, 110; Scitor, 113; Millet, 101; Dr. Jekyll, 114; Glenlnoo, 113; Capstone, 96; Millie R., 92; Velvet, 104; the Gipsy Ilily, 76; Topeka, 102; Artless, 89, and Joe Heineman, 104, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Dr. Jekyll, 2 to 1; Landseer, 2½ to 1; Thad Rowe, Glenlnoo, Snitor, Carow, Pommery Sec, and Millie R., 6 to 1 each; Tyrone, 10 to 1; Millet, 15 to 1; the Gipsy Ilily, Artless, and Topeka, 30 to 1 each; Velvet, 40 to 1; Joe Heineman, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Dr. Jekyll, 2 to 5; Landseer, 1 to 2; Thad Rowe, Glenlnoo, Snitor, Carow, Pommery Sec, and Millie R., 2 to 1 each; Tyrone, 4 to 1; Millet, 5 to 1; the Gipsy Ilily, Artless, and Topeka, 8 to 1 each; Velvet, 10 to 1; Joe Heineman, 30 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

RESULTS AT CLIFTON.

The races at the Clifton track yesterday afternoon were run in the presence of a fair crowd, with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Redstone won, with Groomsman second and J. J. O. B. third. Time—1:39¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for maiden two-year-olds. Village King won, with the Fitter colt second and Gratitude third. Time—1:05.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Mattie Looram won, with Eatontown second and Prince Edward third. Time—1:25.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Flitaway won, with Melodrama second and Bonnie S. third. Time—1:32½.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Hilda won, with Agonis second and Speedwell third, beaten a head. Time—1:37¾.

SIXTH RACE.—One and a half miles, over hurdles. Bassanio won, with Zangbar second and Linquist third. The three other starters, Sanford, Killarney, and Elgin, fell and did not go over the course.

RESULTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—The races here to-day were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Dutchman won by a length from Poente, with Mollie Hardy a poor third. Time—1:02½. Four others ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Harry Ireland won by a head from Koko, who was a head in front of Relievo. Time—1:16.

THIRD RACE.—Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Rowland won by a length from Tommy R., Zah Wand a poor third. Time—1:10.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Cruiser won by a neck from Arnnuel, beating Cashier three lengths. Time—1:42½.

JOCKEY REAGAN DEAD.

Willie Reagan, the young jockey, who was injured at the Clifton race track while riding Mr. Belmont's filly She, last Monday, died yesterday morning as a result of the injuries then received. The accident occurred in the third race, She, who was leading at the time, getting her legs tangled up in some way and stumbling went down in a heap. The filly rolled over Reagan, breaking his collar bone and injuring the lad internally. Reagan was a bright lad who for the past two years has been riding for Jimmy McCormick, in whose residence at the track he died. The Passaic County Agricultural Society have contributed $200 to pay the funeral expenses of the lad, who will be buried from the home of his parents at Brighton Beach.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Col. George L. Andrews, United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Senator Preston B. Plumb of Kansas is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong of Hampton, Va., is at the Everett House.

Count J. de Kergorlay of France is at the Victoria Hotel.

Prof. O. C. March of Yale College is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Chancellor Henry R. Pierson of Albany is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Henry Libbey of Virginia is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE CENTRAL FIELD TRIALS.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Dec. 7.—The first series of heats in the all-age setters stakes of the central field trials was finished to-day and the second series commenced. They were as follows: First series—Count and Deamood, Rowdy Red and Roger, Kent and Whitie, Bine Mark and Miss Moore, Jack and Dan and Dash.

The following are the dogs selected to run in the final heats in drawing: Little Gift against Deamood, Chance against Cassie against King, Dan against Rowdy Red, One in this series. Roger beat Little Gift.

OBITUARY.

JULES FLEURY-HUSSON.

Jules Fleury-Husson, whose death was announced in these columns yesterday, was born at Laon in 1821. His father was a printer, his elder brother editor of the *Courrier de l'Aisne*. They sent him to Paris to be a clerk in a book shop, where he met in a fellow-clerk, Chintreuil, a poet of white cherry trees, pink peach trees, and apple blossoms. Then he quitted the counter for the seductive circle of Bohemians illustrated by Murger. Arsène Houssaye was editor of the *Artists* and changed the signature of the newly-enrolled to Chamfleury that ever after evoked visions of lilacs, roses, forget-me-nots, and periwinkles. The reality, a life of days without bread and nights without bed, that Murger had the heart to idealize, Champfleury expressed in "Chien-Caillou," that Hugo called a masterpiece; the "Confessions de Sylvius," and the "Aventures de Mariette." Chien Caillou was a real personage, Bredin an engraver who had fallen in love with Cooper's "Mohican," and pronounced his name as Champfleury's work caused him to be called. Bredin died in his poverty a year ago, protesting that to rise from it would be to lose his identity, and affecting to detest in Champfleury the creator of a miserable Bredin.

With Janin, Nodier, and Banville, Champfleury was a Pierrot lover, and it served him well, because at the Théâtre des Funambules Paul Legrand, son of the immortal Deburcau, played his trilogy of "Pierrot Marquis," "Pierrot Valet de la Mort," and "Pierrot Pendu," and made their author richer than an American, with a percentage of the receipts at each performance amounting to at least 200 francs. Champfleury wealthy, could be independent, and he was. He followed neither the classicists nor the romanticists, wrote novels that were psychological studies, like Stendahl's "Bourgeois de Molinchart," the "Sensations de Josquin," the "Soufferes du Professeur Deltell," fought for Courbet and Richard Wagner when their eulogizing compromised an artist and the reputation of a critic, called Mr. Armand de Pontmartin, the tyrant. "Pot-martin," hissed Ponsard at a performance of "Lucrèce," favored his predilections for music, faience, and eats, and went into the retirement of the Sèvres factory in 1872 as its Director. "Le Violon de Faience," "Les Faiences Patriotiques," that charming work, "Les Chats," which Ernène Lambert has recently illustrated in his best manner, and his Wagnerian canvas are his chief titles to fame, now that Paul Bourget is a greater psychologist and Goncourt the greatest realist among novelists.

He was married to a godchild of Eugène Delacroix, three weeks after she had sent him a pair of scissors in answer to the following declaration of love: "If you believe, as they say, that an unmarried man is like a half of scissors, which is useless without the other half, I offer you my sympathies, my friendship, and my efforts to end together, in the best manner possible, the goods of life."

He was one of the founders of the *Evénement*.

HENRY S. FRIEZE, LL. D.

Henry S. Frieze, LL. D., Professor of Latin and Literature and Dean of the Literary Faculty of the University of Michigan, died yesterday morning in Detroit, after a long illness.

He was born in Boston Sept. 15, 1817, and received his early education at Newport, R. I. Later he entered Brown University, where he supported himself by his skill as an organist, and was graduated in 1841 as valedictorian of his class. For the next thirteen years he was an instructor at Brown. Since 1854 he had held the chair of Latin in the University of Michigan.

In 1869, on the resignation of President Haven, he was made Acting President of the university. During to next two years he introduced reforms that have shaped the whole after history of the university and gone far toward giving it the high position it now holds. All departments of the university were thrown open to women. The diploma system was established. The requirements for admission to the Academic Department were made more severe. A library of political science was purchased and presented, and the Legislature made toe first very liberal appropriation to the college, in amount $74,000. At this same time Dr. Frieze advocated the extension of the diploma system to schools outside the State, but this was only adopted so late as 1884. He had previously visited Europe and made a collection of engravings and casts, which was the origin of the present extensive Museum of Art. While President Angell was absent as Minister to China in 1880-81 Dr. Frieze was again made Acting President, and during this period the schools of Political Science and Mechanical Engineering were organized and a department of music was founded.

Dr. Frieze published works consist of editions of the Æneid, (1860,) of a portion of Quintilian, (1865,) a complete edition of Virgil, (1883,) several translations from the Italian of essays on art, and a life of Giovanni Duprè. At more than one period Dr. Frieze could have been elected President of the university, had not his own studies and tastes interposed a decided negative. He was probably the best loved instructor by the students in the Faculty. He leaves a widow and daughter.

DEMAS B. DEWEY.

Demas B. Dewey, who died on Friday evening at his home in the Winthrop, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, was well known as the President of the Centaur Company, which has controlled for many years the proprietary medicines Castoria, Centaur Liniment, &c. Mr. Dewey was born in Rochester, New-York, Aug. 27, 1852. He was the son of the late Rev. William Dewey of that place, and a nephew of the late Demas Barnes, for whom he was named. He received his education at the academy in Le Roy, this State, and at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, where he was a student for a year or so, but did not graduate. From Oberlin Mr. Dewey came to New-York.

After a few years spent in mercantile business of different kinds he became associated with C. H. Fletcher, and in 1878 they formed the Centaur Company, Mr. Dewey being elected President. Since that time he has devoted nearly all his attention to this company's interests. Eight months ago Mr. Dewey became seriously affected with bronchial troubles, which became aggravated as time went on. He was obliged to give up business. Tuberculosis was afterward developed, and this disease caused death.

In 1882 Mr. Dewey married Miss Hattie Brownson, who, with one daughter, a child of six years, survives him. Mr. Dewey was a member of the Congregational Club and an attendant of the Pilgrim Church. Short services were held at Mr. Dewey's late residence last night. The funeral and burial will take place at Oberlin.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Walter Oakley, who died Friday morning at his home in this city at the age of seventy-two years, had been in his time a wealthy and successful business man. He was the son of the late John W. Oakley, formerly Cashier of the Chemical Bank and previously of a bank in Poughkeepsie. Mr. Oakley was born in Poughkeepsie in 1817. He came to New-York in early life and was employed by the Mechanics' Exchange Bank, later becoming its Cashier. He was afterward Cashier of the Central Bank, on the spot where the Shoe and Leather Bank now is. In 1854 Mr. Oakley went into business in Wall-street as a broker and became a member of the firm of Van Alen & Oakley. Business troubles overtook Mr. Oakley, and in the last twenty-five years he had suffered very heavy losses. His last connection with business was as the confidential clerk and bookkeeper of Willard Bronson, doing business on Exchange-place. The funeral will take place at the Methodist Episcopal church, Park-avenue, corner of Eighty-sixth-street, this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

Otto Speck, the best known druggist in the upper part of Rockland County, N. Y., died suddenly in Haverstraw Friday night. In the afternoon Mr. Speck attended the funeral of William R. Lane, a prominent citizen of Haverstraw feeling in perfect health. Friday night, while in a market in the village, he was stricken with paralysis, and died in fifteen minutes. He leaves a widow and three children.

Mrs. Sarah Taylor, wife of the Hon. Michael Taylor, President of the Keyport Banking Company, died at her home at Holmdel, N. J., on Thursday, aged sixty-five years. She had been ill for a long time. The funeral will be held at her late residence to-morrow at noon.

Mrs. Deborah Tilton died recently at the residence of her son William, at Holmdel, N. J., aged eighty-five years. She was the widow of John H. Tilton, who died about twenty-five years ago. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for seventy years.

The Rev. Melancthon M. Williams, aged ninety-two years, died Friday at his home in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y. He was the oldest living graduate of Princeton College.

WEST ORANGE WON THE MATCH.

The live bird shoot between teams of six men from the West Orange Gun Club and the Blooming Grove Park Association for a silver cup costing $150, yesterday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the Orange team. Each man had twenty-five birds. Ten-bore guns shot at thirty yards and twelve-bore at thirty-two rise.

The day was perfect for the sport, and about fifty members of the two clubs were present. The men shot under Hurlingham rules, and during the last fifteen rounds a two-dollar sweepstakes, twelve on a side, was shot. Orange won the match by a score of 115 to 96.

FRESHMEN AT THE THEATRE.

The Columbia Freshmen took last night off. To the number of about one hundred they occupied four boxes and several rows of orchestra chairs at the Standard Theatre. There they saw Dizey in "The Seven Ages," and made their presence felt in the ways dear to Freshmen.

They left the theatre expecting to find a body of Sophomores waiting to receive them, but in this they were disappointed. There was nobody to oppose their triumphal march.

SEVENTH REGIMENT GAMES

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE SEE THE CONTESTS.

DAY'S BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE IN THE TWO-MILE INVITATION RACE—WINNERS OF OTHER EVENTS.

About five thousand people flocked into the Seventh Regiment Armory last night to see the annual indoor games of the regiment. About one-half of the assemblage was made up of ladies, and it was generally a distinguished gathering. Among the spectators was ex-President Cleveland.

The contests were open only to members of the regiment, with the exception of a two-mile invitation race. The prizes offered in all the events were unusually costly, the members of the Seventh being determined to outdo their previous efforts in every detail.

A string of many tennis nets formed the outside limit of a track of boards, and outside of it were arranged the majority of the spectators, while the galleries at the ends of the armory were comfortably filled. The middle of the armory floor, inside the track, was the "field." The Seventh Regiment Band played inspiring airs.

The two-mile bicycle race created the greatest excitement. Several men fell, but were not injured, and received great applause when they got up and rode on. Their vehicles slipped on the turns.

The two-mile invitation race was contested by W. D. Day, W. S. French, and E. Hjertberg, New-Jersey Athletic Club; C. O. Wells of Amherst College, P. D. Skillman, New-York Athletic Club, and Sidney Thomas, Manhattan Athletic Club. All are well-known dista nce runners, although Hjertberg is the only one with any claim to indoor performances. Day was a general favorite, and his work from the outset was admirable. He led from the start, with Hjertberg at his heels until only a quarter of a mile remained, when Day let himself out and won easily. Thomas held third place, and Hjertberg secured second with little difficulty. Day's time—9:15 2-5—is the best on record for an indoor rne of two miles.

The officials were: Referee—Col. Daniel Appleton; Manager—Sergt. Waldo Sprague; Judges—Lieut. Col. G. M. Smith, Capt. A. W. Conover, and Capt. A. E. Allen for track events, and Capt. G. W. Rand, Lieut. W. S. Wilson, and Lieut. J. B. Holland for field events; Judge of Walking—S. C. Austin; Announcer—F. W. Burne; Starter—W. H. Robertson; Handicapper—E. C. Carter; Scorers—First Sergt. J. E. Schnyler, E. D. Appleton, A. B. Wilson, and C. F. Muller; Timers—Sergt. W. A. Jennings, J. H. Abeel, and W. Wood; Clerk of the Course—Quartermaster Sergeant W. M. Ballard.

The winners of the contests and prizes were as follows:

Ninety-three-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First heat—Won by Samuel Duncan, Company D, 8 feet, in 0:10 1-5; C. J. Jacquelin, Company G, scratch, second. Second heat—Won by J. Davidson, Company H, 6 feet, in 0:10 2-5, with C. E. Dunscomb, Company H, 8 feet, second. Third heat—Won by G. H. Martin, Company H, 6 feet, in 0:10 2-5, with H. C. Jones, Company G, 4 feet, third. Heat for second men—Walkover for Jones in 0:10 2-5. Final heat—Won by Duncan, with Davidson second and Martin third. Time—0:10.

One Thousand-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. R. Irwin, Company K, scratch, in 2:31½, with W. M. Moore, Company I, twelve yards, second, and F. A. Ware, Company B, scratch, third.

Half-mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by W. E. F. Smith, Company E, 80 seconds handicap, in 4:01 2-5, with C. E. Miller, Company D, 25 seconds, second, and W. A. Darling, Company D, 30 seconds, third.

Mile Bicycle, scratch, for Novices; two starters—H. Canfield, Company H, first, in 3:28; H. C. Senior, Company H, second.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by W. Gray, Jr., Company I, 125 yards, in 7:12; G. J. Ames, Company F, 100 yards, second, and O. F. Burbaos, Company B, scratch, third.

Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Stewart Duncan, Company H, 3 yards, first, in 0:57; P. R. Irving, Company K, 11 yards, second, and W. M. Moore, Company I, 15 yards, third.

Two Hundred and Twenty-Yard Run, Novice.—Final heat won by G. H. Moore, Company F, in 0:28 1-5; H. L. Bloomfield, Company K, second, and F. C. McMaster, Company B, third.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by C. F. Bostick, Company B, 15 yards, in 0:30 3-5, with C. O. Woodhouse, Jr., Company F, 10 yards, second, and C. S. Brasé, Company F, 18 yards, third.

Three-legged Race, Handicap, One Lap.—Won by L. E. Lahens and F. R. Owynn of Company K, with 3 yards, in 0:26; C. S. Brasé and C. O. Woodhouse, Jr., Company F, scratch, second, and H. Walton, Jr., and E. E. Vannier, Company A, third.

Half-mile Roller-skating Race, Handicap.—Won by H. J. Dists, Company B, scratch, in 1:57 3-5, with C. F. Burhans, Company B, 25 yards, second, and F. A. Ware, Company B, 40 yards, third.

Half-mile Run, Novice—Won by J. N. Ryan, Company B, in 2:24; B. W. Kiernan, Company E, second, and F. F. Eggers, Company C, third.

Wheelbarrow Race, Handicap, Two Laps—Won by C. S. Brasé, Company F, scratch, in 0:55; J. S. Woodhouse, Company F, scratch, second, and J. P. Thornton, Company C, 3 yards, third.

Potting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap—Won by J. P. Warren, Company A, 8 feet handicap, with a throw of 30 feet 3 inches; E. A. Wolf, Company O, 8 feet 6 inches, second, with 29 feet 8 inches; C. A. J. Quackenbush, Company A, scratch, third, with 36 feet 7 inches.

Sack Race, Scratch, 50 Yards.—I. C. Westlake, Company K, first, in 0:08 1-5; C. S. Brasé, Company F, second, and C. L. Jacquelin, Company G, third.

Potato Race, Scratch, 10 Potatoes 2 Yards Apart.—Won by H. C. Senior, Company H, in 0:53 3-5, with F. A. Ware, Company B, second, and G. R. Martin, Company H, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by I. McLelland, Company E, 6 inches, with 4 feet 10 inches; W. M. Moore, Company I, 6 inches, second, and E. A. Wolff, Company G, 4 inches, third.

Inter-Company Tug-of-War, Limit 850 Pounds.—Company A defeated Company C by 2 inches. Company F defeated Company H by 2 feet 9 inches, the latter losing on the drop. Final pull won by Company A by 2 inches.

THEY DID NOT OBEY ORDERS.

WEST PORTAL, N. J., Dec. 7.—An accident occurred in the Pattenburg Tunnel yesterday by which one man was killed and two others were injured, one seriously. Six Hungarians were ordered to push a car a short distance on a siding. Instead of obeying orders they pushed the car nearly half a mile. A shifting engine with one car backed on the siding and struck the car that was being pushed. One of the men was killed outright, another had his back crushed, and the third had his right leg broken. The other three escaped with slight bruises.

The darkness and the smoke in the tunnel prevented the engineer from seeing the men. The cars were thrown from the track, and blocked the main line so that traffic was suspended for two hours. The names of the men are unknown, as they were only known by nnmoers. The injured men were removed to St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Penn.

TYPHOID FEVER AT YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 7.—Fred W. Williams, a Senior in the Yale Scientific School, has just died at his home in Norwich, Conn., of typhoid fever. He was taken sick while at college a few days before Thanksgiving and was sent home. He had been studying hard and took but little exercise. While in college he lived at the "Closter" on Grove-street.

Of the seven students connected with the Yale University who have died since the Fall term opened the deaths of six have been ascribed by the attending physicians to typhoid fever. At least twenty other students have been ill with the same disease, ten of them seriously so. Several of them have not yet returned to college.

CAPT. DANIEL SHEA DEAD.

Capt. Daniel Shea, a well-known towboat man of this port, died yesterday at Albany. For a number of years Capt. Shea has been a familiar figure along South-street. He owned the Henry Smith and several other tugs, which were used in transporting heavy ordnance and Quartermaster's supplies to the various military posts in the harbor.

Capt. Shea was quite popular among those with whom he was thrown in contact. He was about fifty years of age. His health became poor about a year ago, and he then placed his business in other hands and went to Albany, where his wife's family reside.

MR. PLATT DENIES A RUMOR.

The story came from Brooklyn yesterday that Senator Hiscock, Secretary Tracy, and Thomas C. Platt were to have a conference last night as to the bestowal of certain patronage affecting Brooklyn Republicans, and the settlement of other matters. Mr. Platt said last night that he knew nothing about any such plan. No conference had been arranged, and Senator Hiscock was not in town. Secretary Tracy had been here but had left town again.

PRINCETON WINS AGAIN.

WASSINGTON, Dec. 7.—About twenty-five hundred people assembled in Capitol Park this afternoon and saw the Princeton champion football team defeat a picked local eleven by a score of 57 to 0. A number of well-known people and a fair sprinkling of ladies were in the grand stand. The local men played a pinoy up-hill game, but were greatly overmatched by Princeton's invincible rush line and "Snake" Ames's fine running.

THE POPULAR SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

The best service to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis is afforded by the superb new Southwestern Limited, leaving Grand Central Station every day at 10:50 A. M. via the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.—Advertisement.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

Following is the text of the new agreement between the Government of Nicaragua and the canal company, putting an end to the difficulties that arose in consequnance of the canal company considering it necessary to obtain a concession from the Republic of Costa Rica, by which act Nicaragua felt that her rights were impaired.

The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, desiring to terminate the difficulties which have arisen between them on account of the latter having contracted engagements which the first, in its contention with the canal company, has pointed out and objected to as violating the rights of the republic and incompatible with the Cardenas-Menocal contract, and on account of the insufficiency of the definitive plans for the construction of the canal, submitted by the company for the approval of the Government, have agreed in making mutual explanations, and for this purpose have authorized Don Francisco Taviar Medina, Minister of Public Works, on the part of the Government of the republic, and Mr. Henry C. Hall, representative of the Maritime Canal Company in Nicaragua, on its behalf.

Consequently Mr. Hall, in the name of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, and in execution of the orders and instructions received from it, makes the following declaration:

The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, constituted and organized in virtue of the Cardenas-Menocal contract, ratified April 24, 1887, and incorporated by an act of Congress of the United States of America dated Feb. 20, 1889, declares:

First—That in the execution of the work of construction, as well as in the administration and operation of the Maritime Canal on its completion, the company shall adhere strictly to the stipulations of the said contract.

Second—That, consequently, the said company will regard as null and of no value whatever any other engagements contracted by it, under whatever form, in all that may be incompatible with the said Cardenas-Menocal contract, or contrary to the rights of Nicaragua, of whose exclusive sovereignty over the canal and its ports, and whose dominion and sovereign jurisdiction over the port of San Juan del Norte and the waters of the River San Juan, from its source in the lake to its debouchment in the Atlantic, the company recognises and binds itself to respect.

And Señor Medina, in name of the Government of Nicaragua, declares:

First—That the said Government revokes from to-day the orders which prohibit the formal commencement of the works of construction of the maritime canal, and approves the definite plans as they have been presented, with the exception of the location of the port on the Atlantic, which must be constructed on shores and in waters exclusively Nicaraguan, in conformity with article 5 of the said Cardenas-Menocal contract; and the Government will guarantee to the company of the maritime canal all the rights necessary for the construction of the canal, in accordance with said contract, and to the extent of the legal power of the republic.

Second—That from this same date the works of construction of the maritime canal of Nicaragua will be considered to have commenced.

In confirmation of which this agreement has been signed in triplicate Oct. 8, 1889.

F. L. MEDINA.
HENRY C. HALL.

Mr. L. B. Misser, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Government of the United States of America in Central America, adds a memorandum to the effect that it was partly owing to his good offices that the foregoing arrangement was concluded, and that the terms, as stated, are in conformity with the views of both parties. The last chapter in the document is the official approbation of Señor Don Roberto Sacasa, President of Nicaragua.

PLANS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

READY TO JOIN THE BROTHERHOOD AS SOON AS THEIR PLAYERS ARE SECURE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 7. The true reason for the postponement of the American Association meeting has leaked out. At present the Association has no intention of taking in any more cities. The story that it is waiting on the decision of two good cities whose baseball people expressed a willingness to come into the Association was merely a ruse. Unless something unforeseen happens, the Association and Brotherhood will soon unite for weal or for woe.

The Association, however, had already received intimation of the League's intention Gastright, a young pitcher who developed wonderfully in the Columbus Cincinnati last year, and Marr, one of the surest hitters and most fearless all around players in the Association, have been approached by League agents, and a specific offer has been made Gastright to sign with the League in case the Association jumps the national agreement. Gastright informed the Columbus management of this, but Marr was said to be willing to go, as he was not treated well by the Columbus public at the close of the season. The Association managers took alarm, postponed their meeting, and immediately started their agents out to sign all the Association players as fast as possible.

As soon as the old men have all been gathered in, a meeting will be called, and, unless the cup clips twixt now and then, the amalgamation will be formally announced.

"LABOR DAY" IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—This was "Labor Day" at the International Maritime Exhibition, and the various labor organizations of this vicinity were invited to listen to addresses by a number of prominent speakers. Being unable to remain until evening, the Hon. Amos J. Cummings of New-York spoke this afternoon on "The Decline of American Commerce." He said the remedy was found in the Shipping Bounty bill now before Congress, which he warmly approved.

This evening Major Charles S. Hill of Washington, Frank F. Foster, Henry Lemon, and other labor representatives made addresses.

MR. J. H. RATHBONE VERY ILL.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 7.—The condition of the Hon. J. H. Rathbone has changed materially for the worse, and last evening telegrams were sent to all the Grand Lodges, Knights of Pythias, officials asking that they come at once. Mr. Rathbone is not expected to live more than twenty-four hours.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Roe L. Hendricks and Edward Mills, who were arrested in Buffalo Friday night for an alleged attempt to blackmail the family of Judge Lewis, were arraigned for examination yesterday. They pleaded not guilty, and were held for trial in $1,500 bail, which was furnished. The trial is set down for Dec. 18.

The funeral of Brig. Gen. Stephen R. Smith, which occurred yesterday afternoon at New Haven, Conn., was largely attended. The body was taken to St. Thomas's Episcopal Church by the Second Regiment, C. N. G., where public services were held.

William A. Miles, Henry D. Miles, James W. Taylor, William B. Miles, and James Wolhersposon are the Trustees of a new bowling company, "William A. Miles & Co.," incorporated to operate in this city. The capital is $150,000.

Mrs. J. A. Rube, wife of the New-York capitalist who died from bites, Ark., recently, was bound over yesterday in the Justice's court at Little Rock, Ark. She was charged with being accessory in a forgery.

All the union men at the shoe factory of Miller Cook, Jr., at Whitman, Mass., struck yesterday because of the firm's insisting on teaching new help and hiring non-Union men.

The schooner Kate S. Flint was launched, fully rigged, at John McDonald's yard, at Bath, Me., yesterday. She is 160 feet on the keel, 35 feet beam, and registers 580 tons.

Gen. Sir John Ross left Halifax for Liverpool yesterday. He will be absent three months.

WHY CARE IS REQUIRED.

Because the Taste of the Giver is Shown in the Gift—A Few Timely Suggestions of Great Value.

There is no subject more vexing at this time of the year than to determine what is the most appropriate present for the holidays. To send an oil painting to a blind man would seem ridiculous, and yet many people, of presumed good taste, do things equally absurd in the selection of presents every year. There is one article, both of use and artistic merit, which is always in good taste and always appropriate. This is a Music Box, which modern invention and skill have made really a work of the highest art. People of the best taste to-day are selecting music boxes in preference to their many former holiday presents. They are as appropriate in the parlor as a piano, and are fast becoming more fashionable.

But while a perfect music box is of the highest order of taste as a present, one of poor quality is as inappropriate as a paste diamond. They must be perfect or they are worthless. It is admitted by the best musicians and by people of the highest taste that in every artistic requirement Paillard's music boxes are the best. This is the only house in America that manufactures its own goods, and it is because of the headquarters for every conceivable thing in the line of music boxes or musical fancy articles. The forms in which the delicate mechanism which produces the harmony is concealed are innumerable. They include every variety of toys, clocks, albums, work-boxes, dolls, singing birds, chairs, decanters, fruit plates, toilet sets, automatic figures, and, in fact, everything which the ingenuity of man can devise. They should be seen to be appreciated, and a visit to the extensive store of Messrs. M. J. Paillard & Co., 680 Broadway, will well repay any one. Equal courtesy is shown to all, whether purchasers or visitors, and no one can afford to neglect an inspection of the artistic display which can there be found.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

1,269 BROADWAY.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 8, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

It is asserted in Cincinnati that Senator SHERMAN will oppoee the confirmation of a Republican politician of that city who wae appointed at the Senator's own requeet to be Surveyor of the Port. The Senator has discovered, it is said, that this man was interested with Gov. FORAKER and Mr. HALSTEAD in the publication of the fictitious ballot-box contract and the forged signatures attached to it, and he is annoyed by the disclosure that a person who obtained an important office on his recommendation should have believed that he had corrnptly conspired with JOHN R. MCLEAN to divide the profits or the ballot-box job. It is not surprising that he is annoyed. We now have three prominent Republicans of Ohio —Gov. FORAKER, Mr. HALSTEAD, and Surveyor SMITH—who believed for weeks that SHERMAN, MCKINLEY, and BUTTERWORTH were parties to this corrupt conspiracy, and were paying Mr. MCLEAN 10 per cent. of the profits for his work. This belief of these men was so strong that no doubt entered their minds, and they eought no further information from the persons affected or their friends. The eignature of Mr. CAMPBELL was the only one published, hnt it was intended that the other signatnres should be used in due time. Mr. HALSTEAD has said that this was his purpose. They were to be held "in reserve." During all this time SHERMAN, BUTTERWORTH, and MCKINLEY were in ignorance of the fact that their friends in Ohio had so poor an opinion of them. The history of politics affords no more remarkable example of delusion.

Ex-Senator CHACE, at the copyright breakfast yesterday, in connection with mnch very sensible and practical advice as to the means for promoting the cause of international copyright, chaffed the New-York editors present for giving so much space to and spending so much money on the Sullivan "mill" last Summer. But the speaker forgot that there are papers and papers in New-York, jnst as there are Senators and Senators in Washington, and all the ink or money spent on any prize fight whatever by THE TIMES would not suffice to give to the public one of Mr. CHACE'S speeches. And there is another view of the relative publicity given in some jonrnals to the two classes of subjects. However debased it may be, the American people do love a fair fight of any kind. It is a mistake for which the peaceful Friend from Rhode Island may be pardoned to say that prize fighting is gaining in popularity; it is loeing, rather, because there is more intrigne and humbng and "hippodroming" in it and less brnte courage than there nsed to be. If the cnltivated gentlemen who are very jnstly indignant over the wrongs of authors should show more genuine combativeness than they have yet shown, their canse might or might not be better understood; but their efforts wonld attract more general attention in that portion of the press that fairly comes nnder Mr. CHACE'S criticiem.

We note that some of the American papers, following the lead of the more reckless Tory journals in England, are snggesting that Mr. PARNELL is to blame for the fact that his mother, in this country, is in a state of want and is the recipient of the form of charity known as "benefits." The explanation is made in his behalf that the old lady takes no care and makes no proper use of money and has repeatedly declined offers to return home and be cared for. This is very probably the truth of the matter, but whether it is or not, private affairs of this sort, as to which it is so extremely difficult for any one with the best opportunity for information to form a correct view, are not proper subjects for public discussion. Whether Mr. PARNELL does or does not take care of his mother is not a matter of indifference certainly in a judgment as to his personal character, hut it is a matter that it is next to impossible to get the trnth about, and which, therefore, not only may properly be, bnt ought to he, let alone.

A cnrious instance of a Grand Jury allowing sympathy, factitiously worked up, to take the place of evidence, comes from Herkimer County. It appears that a dentist named BARNES was practicing there without the license or registration required by law. When he was first reported to the Ceneors of the State Dental Society they warned him and gave him an opportnnity to qualify, which he failed to do. After two years the matter wae finally laid before the Grand Jnry, whose duty it was to see that the law enacted for the protection of the people was enforced. The facts that BARNES was not qualified nnder the law and that he had persisted in practicing in spite of it were clearly shown, hnt the jnry ignored the evidence and refused to indict because BARNES had caused articles to be published in the county and in the city of Utica which excited sympathy in his behalf. As a matter of fact he was deserving of no sympathy, having a particularly nneavory record and having on one occasion, when testifying as an expert, falsely sworn that he was a gradnate of the Boston Dental College. BARNES may be yet forced into a respect for law, as he has been arrested and held to answer a charge of violating it since the Grand Jnry of Herkimer paid more regard to nndeserved sympathy than to evidence and their oaths in refusing to indict him.

The proposal of Secretary TRACY to allow men to enlist in the navy for life and then to insnre them retirement after thirty years' service seems to be a very good one. There is no reason why Jack Tar shonld not have the benefit of a retired list liko his brother of the land service, and it is an excellent plan to couple with this privilege measures for insnring long and faithfnl eervice. If at the end of four years he shonld tire of his life enlistment, he is then to have a full chance to pnt an end to it and be discharged; and this option will prevent him from being alarmed at the prospect of entering into a life agreement to begin with. Bnt if he does take a discharge at the end of four years, he is to forfeit the privileges connected with a life enlistment. On the other hand, he ie to be allowed a month's leave of absence in each twelve, and he can accumnlate these leaves for as many ae four years together, and then take a long four months' vacation without forfeiting his rights. The system is simple, yet promising, and we shonld judge that it would at least have the effect of inducing Congress to establish retired pay for the enlisted men of the navy.

The decision to sell the *Brooklyn*, nnder the regnlation prohibiting the repair of vessels that will cost more than a fixed percentage of the expense of constructing new ones, will strike from the naval register a historic craft. Built a little over thirty yeare ago in the city from which she took her name, the *Brooklyn* began her career under FARRAGUT ae her Captain. She made a fine record in the civil war, including not only plenty of blockading, but participation in many of the great naval battles, among them the engagement with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the fight in Mobile Bay, and the bombardment of Fort Fisher. In these battles she was conspicuons for close work with the enemy. At the great Mississippi River fight she was rammed by the Confederate armor-clad *Manassas*, but escaped without injnry, and immediately drove the harhette gnnners from Fort St. Philip by her tremendons fire. She was the flagship of the squadron that went further up the river and received the snrrender of Baton Ronge and Natchez. At Fort Fisher she led the first line of veseels in the second and snccessful attack, and in the earlier operatione had set a good example to some smaller vessels. Now she meets the fate of many another relic of the war; bnt, fortonately, the still more renowned *Hartford* and *Kearsarge* remain.

THE DEMANDS OF THE SILVER MEN.

Mr. WINDOM'S proposition for silver certificates is serving what we venture to think was one of its main purposes; it is eliciting very earnest discussion among all the friends of silver. Mr. BLAND, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and Senator STEWART have already made qnite detailed comments upon it through the press, which Mr. HARRISON so pathetically accused of taking all the interest out of Presidential Messages. The views of these gentlemen have not been very favorable to the Secretary's plan, but that was to be expected. Mr. BLAND and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE are very earnest bimetallists; they are wedded to a theory rogarding eilver which to them involves considerations quite different from those indnlged in by ordinary cold-blooded men of bnsiness. Not only do they look upon it as a moral question, but with something akin to religione eentiment. It ie not merely that they regard a cnrrency in which silver shonld circulate freely along with gold as extremely convenient, as making exchanges easier, as rendering the discharge of debts more comfortable to the debtors, and, incidontally, as giving a special valne to a prodnct of American industry, but they have for silver a certain affection and reverence, as for a mysterious spiritual force of which they are inclined to make a minor deity. To treat it, or to propose to treat it, in any way with disfavor or disrespect, to show toward it what they call unfriendly discrimination, is not simply an economic mistake, or a wrong with reference to definable interests; it is a species of sacrilege, an offense against nature, that will bring trouble not only to the offender, bnt to the whole Americau people. In their critioism of Mr. WINDOM there is a tinge of the feeling with which Athenians thought of SOCRATES who had "spoken against their gods."

Mr. STEWART represents another olass, who is even more unreconcilable. He is not merely a worshipper, he is a priest of the silver cnlt, and makes a good thing of it. Being a mine owner, he may be said to share in the sacrifices laid upon the altar by the believers, or those who can be made to contribute as if they believed. But with different motives, he holds the same language. The one thing that seems intolerable to all these devotees of silver is, that silver should be regarded or treated as if it were a "mere commodity." That is the burden of their complaint against Secretary WINDOM. He talks, they say, as if silver were a metal like copper. That is not quite trne. We can readily imagine that a proposition like Mr. WINDOM'S from the chief financial officer of a great Government wonld be very agreeable to the owners of copper mines. If it were offered to them to take all of their prodnct they ohose to deliver at market prices at the time of deposit, so long as they did not "rig" the market to make artificial prices, and to give them certificates which should be a tender at their face value for all pnblio dnes, and shonld he oonnted as a part of the legal reserve when held by the banks, and to redeem these certificatee whenever presented, not with the amonnt of metal originally deposited, but with whatever amonnt their face valne would bny at the market rates when the certificates were presented—if, we say, an offer of this sort were made to the copper owners of the country, we are snre that they would be immensely pleased. They would not think that their copper was being treated like a "commodity" in the least. They would think that the Government was doing for them, at its own cost and risk, and with its practically limitless resonrces, what the Copper Syndicate tried to do and failed.

If the eilver men could be persuaded to look at the matter as it really is, they would see that Mr. WINDOM'S proposition is very favorable to them, precisely because it does not treat their pet metal as a commodity. Gold wonld be so treated under it, hnt not silver. Gold would be left to stand on its own legs. It would not be propped with any Government guarantee. The mint stamp on it would be merely a certificate by a competent authority of its weight and fineness. As coin it wonld bny no more and no less than as bnllion, save for its more convenient form. It is as a commodity, because of its stable value, its hardness and lightness, that it is neefni as a money metal. Not because of its iesne by the mint is it good "money;" because it possesses these intrinsio qualities, it can be safely and freely coined. If silver were really treated as a commodity exactly on an equality with gold, the owners and producers of that white metal would not be so well off as they now are. What Mr. WINDOM asks Congress to give them is a special and marked advantage over what the producers and owners of gold have ever received or are now receiving. If they will not accept this proposition, what can they expect? We hardly think that they will get anything better. We are by no means eure that they can get this. Bnt if they reject this the country may well ask whether it is worth while to try to suit them.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION.

We had hoped when an investigation into the affairs of the Dock Department of this city was begun by the Commissioners of Accounts that it would he so conducted as to enlighten the pnblio fairly with regard to the administration of that important branch of the mnnicipal service. If there were defects in the syetem or methods of the department, if there was lack of efficiency or of honesty in carrying them ont—in short, if anything was wrong and anybody was to blame for it, the pnblic was entitled to as fnll information in regard to it as could be got by fair inquiry with a view to a remedy of existing evils. In order that an investigation should serve its legitimate purpose, it mnst be conducted with entire fairness and impartiality, with a view to revealing the exact state of things. It should not he an attack for the purpose of injnring somebody or of promoting a reorganization in the interest of a faction, but an inquiry for the benefit of the public and in the interest of sonnd administration. The investigation had not gone far under the direction of Corporation Counsel CLARK before it became evident that it was of qnite a different charaoter from what we had hoped. Inquiries have not been directed to secnre fnll and complete information, but witnesses have been led or driven to make statements that showed things in an unfavorable light and then not permitted to make snch explanations as would give their evidence its jnst valne.

Take, for instance, the qnestion of letting contracts for work and snpplies and of leasing piers. That is a qnestion of policy, and what the public wants to know ie whether the policy pnrsned has in practice worked for the best intereets of the city or not. The Corporation Connsel has appeared to assnme that the letting of contracts otherwise than to the lowest bidders under open competition and the leasing of piers otherwise than to the highest bidders under open competition were in themselves bad practices, and has seemed to conoider a case made out against the Commissionere when it was shown that these methods had in some cases been pnrened. This is by no means true, bnt no effort has been made to ascertain whether, in point of fact, the public intereets have been served or injured by the Dock Department policy in that respect, while that is in reality the main question. As to the dredging contract, it has not yet been made clear whether this was honestly carried out and whether the work was worth what it coet by a fair standard of judgment. Much weight has been apparently attached to the evidence of an employé of the dredging company, discharged six years ago for drunkenness, though it was contradicted by officers of the company and officials of the department. The object has evidently been to make out a case against the department rather than to get at the exact truth.

The investigation has shown pretty plainly that Commissioner MATTHEWS has an easy and perfunctory way of going on in routine fashion without exercising any vigilance or showing any energy in caring for the public interests. Commissioner POST has appeared to poor advantage in testifying to his knowledge of the affairs of the department and to his efforts to have them properly conducted. The Tammany Commissioner, CRAM, has appeared in a more favorable light as striving, according to his own statements, in vain to institute reforms and improvements. Bnt the methods of examining the officers of the board have not been snch as to bring ont facts fully and clearly. It is not to be expected that they would have an accurate knowledge or precise recollection regarding such specific details as an unfriendly examiner might select to inquire into. No man with a multiplicity of such details in the affairs under his direction for a considerable period can carry snch a knowledge or recollection in his mind so as to answer exacting questions satisfactorily without being able to anticipate them. Bnt if allowed to make explanations and set forth his general knowledge in his own way he can make matters tolerably clear. As a rule, Mr. CLARK has picked ont various details that wonld serve his purpose, has asked questions that wonld pnt the conduct of affairs to which they related in an unfavorable light, and then confined the witnesses to answering those questions without such explanation as would cast a fuller light upon the transactions inquired about.

The trouble with an investigation conducted in this way is that, while it may be made to serve some special purpose for which it was instituted, it cannot give the public the information to which it is entitled. It is likely to mislead it very seriously as to the actnal condition of affairs, and do a good deal of injnstice. We have a decided impression that the political motives that have inspired the appointment of Dock Commissioners and the employment of many of their subordinates, and the peculiarity of the system that leaves these Commissioners largely to their own discretion and free from a constant scrutiny of their doings, have resulted in a good deal of looseness and inefficiency, if not extravagance and fraud. There is ground enough for snch an impression to call for a thorough investigation of the department's affairs, in which its officers ought to be glad to co-operate. But such an investigation, to be of any valne, mnst not be restricted and one-sided, or directed to getting rid of one eet of officers to make way for another, without any real effort to remedy the defects that have led to abnses. The method in which the investigation by the Commissioners of Accounts has been thus far carried on make it of very little use to the pnblic. No confidence can be placed in the conolnsions which may be reached, and the designe which are apparently at the bottom of it will not be entitled to pnblio support.

PROPOSED RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

The progressive statesmen of China who urge that the Empire cannot afford longer to be deprived of a railroad system are contending against forces that are not easily overcome. The Imperial ediot authorizing the conetruction of a trunk line 700 miles long, from Pekin to Hankow, was promnlgated on Aug. 27, bnt no work has been done. The appearance of this edict was followed by a fire in the Temple of Heaven, the most sacred of all the religious bnildings of China, just as the preparations for extending the Tien-Tsiu Road wore followed by a fire in the Imperial Palace. Work npon that extension was immediately discontinned and has not been resumed. Since the fire in the Temple no progress appears to have been made with the later and greater project.

It is reported that the delay has been caused by a lack of money and by a demand on the part of France that China shall respect the terms of a treaty in which it wae provided that France shonld furnish the material and the staff for any railway that should be built. But there is reason to believe that since the fire in the Temple the conservative and ignorant element near the throne has again become dominant. The people have been reminded that dire calamities—such as the floods in the Yellow River, the fire in the Palace, and the fire in the Temple—have followed the accession of the young Emperor, and have been directly associated with the introduction of European inventions. It is reported that for this reason the Emperor and his snpporters are now chiefly intent npon preserving his popularity and the loyalty of the people to his authority.

The Imperial edict of Aug. 27 was based upon a report from the Board of Admiralty npon the memorial of CHANG CHIH-TUNG, Viceroy of Canton, concerning railways. This is the report to the snbstance of which we directed attention a few weeke ago. The Admiralty recommended that the suggestion of CHANG CHIH-TUNG as to the building of a road from Lnkow (a place five miles south of Pekin) to Hankow shonld be carried ont; that work "should be commenced from both ends as a tentative measnre"; that the northern half ehould be built under the direotion of LI HUNG CHANG, the first statesman of the Empire, and that the officer in charge of the southern half shonid be CHANG CHIH-TUNG, who ehonld give up the office of Viceroy of Canton to beoome Viceroy of Hunan and Hupeh, the provinces through which the road wonld pass after leaving Hankow. A part of thu edict was as follows:

"LI HUNG CHANG will consnlt with the Admiralty on the details of the necessary arrangements to be made with a view of at once giving effect to the scheme proposed. CHOW FU, Provincial Jndge of Chihli, and the Taotai PAN CHIN-TEH are selected for their experience in railway affairs to superintend the carrying ont of the preliminary steps. *The sovereign is of the opinion that to make a country powerful railways are essential;* bnt, recognizing that at the ontset the people will have doubts and snspicions, orders the Viceroys and Governors of Chihli, Hupeh, and Hunan to issue explanatory proclamations to them, exhorting and commanding them to throw no impediment in the way. It is the Imperial desire that all shall work together to make this great work a success."

Before work upon this proposed road was indefinitely postponed it was the intention of LI HUNG CHANG to borrow in China the money required for the first section, but it ie now stated that citizens will not lend money to be used in an official project. The Government is constrained by popular opinion to oppose the borrowing of large sums abroad. Said the *North China Daily News* of Oct. 14:

"Nothing could be more hopeless than the present state of things in Pekin. The Empress Dowager, the Emperor's father, and the more intelligent high officials are strongly in favor of building railways, but there is an immovable mass of ignorance and stupidity at the capital, against which the waves of progress beat in vain."

It is curious that while there is so much opposition to the building of railways in China, the development of telegraph lines in the Empire dnring the past few years has been marvelous. These linee have spread over all the provinces except three. They extend to Seonl, the Corean capital, to the Tonquin frontier, to the Amoor River, and to a point at the jnnction of the Corean, Russian, and Chinese boundaries, where connection with the Russian Siberian lines is made. A comprehensive telegraphio system could not long exist in any other part of the world without compelling the constrnction of a railway system to be used in combination with it.

UNMARRIED PRINCES.

The latest edition of the Almanach de Gotha is the handbook to which every royal mother in Europe turns when she wishes to marry a son or a daughter. It contains a complete list of all the marriageable Princee and Princeeses, and hy its aid the Empress of Russia or the Qneen of Denmark can know at a glance who are the specific yonng people who are eligible as sons-in-law or daughters-in-law. Jnst at present the Almanach must be rather depressing to royal families who are determined to adhere to the best matrimonial traditions, for it shows that the market for marriageable Princes is by no means in a flonrishing condition. Of direct heirs to European thrones who are at this moment of marriageable age and are as yet unbetrothed there are twelve. Each one of these is expected to marry a Princess, and the list of unmarried Princesses extends to nineteen. While a Prince who is in the line of succession, and is therefore reasonably eure—barring dynamite or revolutions—to wear a crown, must marry one of those nineteen Princeeees if he wiehee to obey the rnles of good monarchical society, the nineteen Princesses are not limited in the matter of husbands to the twelve Crown Princee, but they can marry any Prince who is of marriageable age and unprovided with a wife, even if he is only the son of a Prince of Monaco. Now, there are at least seventy European Princes who are looking for wives, or, rather, for whom that duty is performed by a royal mother or an astute Chancellor. Adding these to the twelve Crown Princes, we find that there are eighty-two Princes who have to confine themselves, so far as the selection of wives ie concerned, to nineteen Princesses. The slightest acqnaintance with arithmetic will show that only nineteen of the eighty-two Princes can, in the nature of things, obtain a wife, except in the shape of a widow of some one of the fortunate nineteen. That this etate of things shonid be extremely depressing to royal mothers with families of unmarried Princes need hardly be pointed out.

As may be readily surmised, this dearth of marriageable Princesses is dne partly to the steady demand for them which has characterized the British royal matrimonial market since Qneen VICTORIA'S family began to arrive at a marriageable age. The Continental monarchs took alarm some years ago at a similar demand in England for German Princes, and, as is generally known to those who are acquainted with the facts, Prince BISMARCK notified the English Prime Minister that the export of marriageable Princes from Germany to England would be, on and after such and snch a date, absolntely prohibited. This is why the Queen nndertook the hopeless task of introdncing Scotch goods into the royal matrimonial market. She attempted to convince her brother monarchs that a stont Tweed Marquis or a sober Balmoral Dnke wonld ontlast two ordinary Princes, and wae far better and cheaper. Bnt so far no one outside of Queen VICTORIA'S family has showed any taste for Scotchmen. The German Chancellor sent over his son Connt HERBERT some years ago to see if the Scotch nobility could be made available as hnshands for the daughters of several dispossessed Grand Dnkes, bnt Count HERBERT reported that, however cheap a Scotch Duke or Marquis might be at the start, he wonld prove to be dearer in the end than a real Prince. Thereupon the Chancellor dismissed the snbject from his mind, remarking that if the English Queen thought that by investing in Scottish noblemen she conld rednce expenses, she had a right to do it, bnt that he did not propose to follow her example.

As the substitution of Scotchmen for Princes was not successful, the proposal to provide the Enropean Princes with Scotch wives is not for a moment to be dreamed of. Those unfortnnate sixty-three Princee who see the complete series of nineteen Princesses married and withdrawn from the market mnst either live and die in single blessedness or they must marry girls who are not Princesses. Hitherto, with a single exception, it has only been a parvenn or a diesipated Prince who has married outside of the sacred circle. NAPOLEON III. married a casnal Spanish Countess, but he was merely a man of ability and the representative of a man of genius, and he was not therefore expected to act like an ordinary Prince. The ex-Prince of Bnlgaria, the gallant ALEXANDER, recently married a lady of the ballet, either because he wanted a wife venerable in point of years who would be a mother to him, or because he wanted to spite the German Emperor, who had refused to let him marry the Princess VICTORIA. Bnt ALEXANDER is a reckless young fellow and notoriously cares nothing about the dignity of his position. Some years ago Prince AMADEO, the brother of the King of Italy, did marry a lady without a drop of royal blood in her veins, and subsequently made her the Queen of Spain, but a Prince of the House of Savoy can afford to do things which smaller Princes with ancestries reaching back only a few centuries cannot afford to do. A man like Mr. EVARTS can wear without injnring his position a hat which it would ruin a young lawyer to wear.

There is a matrimonial opening for the sixty-three Princes, provided they have the intelligence to perceive it. If they cannot without loss of dignity marry European girls without titles, they can marry American girls, for nothing is better established, at least in American opinion, than that every American girl is the daughter of a sovereign—or rather would be were ballot reform to be universally adopted. There are quantities of fair American girls with imposing dowries, who are ready to marry reputable Princes. The market, in fact, is so overstocked with them that they will readily accept a mere Duke, or even a casnal Connt. The sixty-three Princes will have no difficulty in obtaining wives here who will not only be good wives, but will also be far superior in good looks and ready money to any of the nineteen marriageable Princesses. There is hope for the Princes yet, and some charitable person ought to remind those of them—if there are any—who do not read THE TIMES of the glorione matrimonial possibilities which await them in these United States.

THE RELIGIOUS PROBLEM IN CITIES.

The note struck by the Evangelical Alliance at its Boston meeting, whioh is jnst concinded, is one which not only lifts this organization into the position of an active and helpful force in social life, hnt indicates that one of the most important defects in the religious development of large cities has been taken in hand. The religious problem in the city is very largely the social problem, and the course taken by the Evangelical Alliance since its Washington conference of two years ago indicates that the development of the social and religious life of American cities is under consideration by clergymen and laymen connected with the different denominations who are able to do something toward making the Christian churches in citiee something more than Snnday clnbhouses for people who are well off. Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, the President of the Alliance, described it at the Boston meeting as an association of individnals, not claiming to represent any branch of the Church, not aiming to constrnct any new organization, but seeking to promote unity of feeling, wider sympathies, and more effective methods of cooperation. He struck the right chord in his opening address when he said that none of the hereditary ecclesiastical divisione of Christendom, as they are represented in America, should be allowed to stand in the way of the heartiest co-operation in Christian work and social reforms. He believed, as all intelligent men are coming to believe, that "everywhere people are restless and looking for a higher good and a fuller brotherhood of man." This was the keynote of the Boston meeting, and it furnishes a basis for the co-operation of religions people of all names in measures which may be brought to bear upon the social life of the individual and the family as they have never been employed before in this country. The traditions are for the churches to work apart and care for their own. The new mission or demand is that they shall work together for the practical carrying out of the purposes which the socialists are trying to realize by an ideal or impracticable method.

The problem of social assistance and broader co-operation between classes has been largely considered in connection with the country town, bnt it has yet to be met by the Christian churches in cities on the basis of the sociological facts which have received large treatment by men like Mr. HERBERT SPENCER and onr leading social economists. The Christian factor is not considered by these thinkers beyond its ethical bearings, and yet in the regeneration of society it is an element that oan be employed at an immense advantage by the religious people who are willing to work by more comprehensive methods than the building up of a denomination at the expense of the community. The attitnde of the Evangelical Alliance to-day toward the needs of cities, as illnstrated by what was said by Dr. STRONG, Prof. R. T. ELY, and Bishop HUNTINGTON at the Boston meeting, is of great significance. It shows that the men who are conducting this organization have their grip upon a live issne, and that they are handling it by methods which indicate Christian statesmanship. This was illnstrated admirably by Prof. ELY as a Christian economist and socialist; it was also handled by Dr. L. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, and Dr. C. H. PARKHURST. The Alliance spent no time in pointing ont evils, bnt addressed itself almost exclnsively to the methods by which they are to be removed. The address of Bishop HUNTINGTON tore into shreds the common and flimsy talk about reaching the masses. He dared to say that the fault lay chiefly with the methods pnrsued by the churchee, not with the people who do not frequent them. The utterances of these men are representative. They speak for every Protestant denomination in the conntry. The gist of the Boston conference was in the exhibition of the practical importance of these co-operative methode which it emphasized.

While the Alliance has no power to bind the Christian churches in cities to particular methods of work, it is free to make suggestions and invite co-operation for the building up of the individnal, the family, and the social interests, which are conetantly left to take care of themselves in a dense popnlation. The method by whioh the Allianoe hopes to reach important results is Christian co-operation, and by this is meant that sort of contact between religious men and women and the non-churchgoers, by which the one party is made to appreciate the valne of the acqnaintance with the other, and mutual interest is developed along the common lines of sympathy and action between man and man. The method is similar to that which obtains where the city charities are managed by a common bureau and the personal contact with individuals is depended upon for the purpose of self-help and social renewal. This is in one sense a flank movement aronnd the antagonisms between the Churches, bnt in another light it is the rising above these differences, so that they practically disappear in the earnestness of men and women, who put new life and strength into the lives of people who need them. While the Churchee are discussing methode of unity along the historical lines, the people in the Churches, represented in the Evangelical Alliance, are coming together in methods of practical co-operation, in and through which they are more and more realizing that Christian unity is an accomplished fact in social experience. The problem of the social building up of the people in the cities is partly indnstrial and economio and partly a matter of sympathy and brotherhood, and by both these lines of approach the Christian churches, through the high-minded conduct of individnals, can bring influences into the very heart of the population which are more vital and expansive and uplifting than any other agencies that can be made operative in American life.

HUMOROUS AND ANECDOTAL.

In the early regiments recruited from the freed slaves of the Southern States nothing was at first a greater obstacle than the unwillingness of the ignorant blacks to be snbjected to one another. Not only had the commissioned officers at first to be taken from the white race, bnt in some cases the Sergeants were similarly appointed, and it was only very gradually that the colored soldiers could be brought to obey any one of their own race. "I don't want him to play the white man over me," was the frequent protest. By degrees they came to understand that they were not to obey their officers by reason of color, but because they were officers, and then they gradually learned to take pride in having Sergeants and Corporals of their own hue.—*Col. T. W. Higginson, in Harper's Bazar.*

How Tom Reed awoke one day, or rather read the newspapers one morning, to find himself famous, is pretty generally known. Eighteen words did it. Not long after having taken his seat in Congress, he was making a little speech, when some member interrnpted him with an annoying question. Reed answered him, then in his high nasal tones drawled ont "And now having embalmed that fly in the liquid amber of my remarks I will go on again." This shaft of wit hit the newspaperial bull's-eye, and from that time Tom Reed's name was a familiar one throughout the country.—*Washington Star.*

During the civil war a man, great in his own eyes, was, by some influence, appointed a Brigadier General. His sense of his own importance was greatly increased. He could hardly speak of anything else but his new dignity. Meeting a "homespun" Yankee one day he accosted him thus: "Well, Jim, I suppose you know I have been appointed Brigadier General?" "Yes," said Jim; "I heerd so." "Well, what do folks say about it?" "They don't say nothin'," replied truthful James; "they jest laugh."—*San Francisco Alta.*

A farmer read in an agricnltural jonrnal: "A side window in a stable makes a horse's eyes weak on that side; a window in front hurts his eyes by the glare; a window behind makes him squint-eyed; a window on a diagonal line makes him shy when he travels, and a stable without windows makes him blind." The farmer has written to the editor of the agricultural paper asking what effect a window without a stable would have on his horses' eyes.—*New-York Ledger.*

One of onr district secretaries not long since took a onp of coffee at a lunch counter kept by a colored man in Northern Ohio. After paying, he spoke of the work of the American Missionary Association. The colored man's face lit up at once. "Are yon in that work?" "Yes, I am." "Take back that 15 cents, Sir."—*American Missionary.*

The country should invite Dom Pedro to come over and sit on a platform where we can all get a good look at him. Everyone of us would like to see an Emperor who had the good sense to skip when told to and let the people form a Government of their own. Many a dethroned Alderman has taken it worse than he did.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Countryman, (in dime museum)—I see yon advertised that any one who paid admission to this here show would get a free shave. Manager—Yes, country. "Well, I don't see where your barber is." "There isn't any—that's where the shave comes in."—*Time.*

A letter was received at the Post Office the other day addressed to a yonng lady living on "Lunatic-avenue." Its destination proved to be Asylum-avenue. The writer, a foreigner, was innocent of any attempt at raillery.—*Hartford Courant.*

Attorney—And now Mr. McCarty, we will hear your opinion, as an expert, of the building. Contractor McCarty—It was bad, very bad, Sor. It couldn't have been a worse job, your Anner, if it had been paid for in advance.—*Terre Haute Express.*

Visitor (to hospital nurse)—Any new patients brought in to-day? Nurse—Only a few thumb cases. Visitor—What are thumb cases? Nurse—People who get their thumbs mashed by the slamming of the elevated railroad gates.—*The Epoch.*

A new merchant starting business in a new house has formed a new sign board. It reads: "Esculent Repository." The esculent repository is nothing but a grocery store.—*Philadelphia Times.*

One of the eminent lawyers for the defense in the Cronin case uttered a noble truth in closing a speech a day or two ago. He said: "The jury is tired."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Many a man has cast a shadow on his life by standing in his own light.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, followed by rain, stationary temperature, southerly winds.

For the District of Colnmbia, Delaware, and Maryland, fair, followed Sunday night by light rain, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

For Virginia and West Virginia, fair, followed in West Virginia by light rain, slightly warmer in West Virginia, stationary temperature in Virginia, southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperatnre for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	29°	3:30 P. M.	43°	47°
6 A. M.	30°	8 P. M.	41°	45°
9 A. M.	33°	9 P. M.	39°	44°
12 M.	38°	12 P. M.	39°	42°

Average temperature yesterday.....40½°
Average temperature for same date last year..36½°

A DINNER TO ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

Abont the round table in the principal private dining room of the Union League Club Gen. Thomas L. James gathered a score of his friends on Thursday night at a dinner given by him to Archbishop Corrigan. Gen. James sat with the Archbishop on his right and the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh on his left. The other gentlemen present were Father John J. Hughes, ex-Senator Warner Miller, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel Barton, H. Walter Webb, F. W. Vanderbilt, Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia *Press;* M. C. D. Borden, A. Van Santvoord, John R. Van Wormer, Charles R. Miller, Father J. F. Dealy, William R. Grace, A. M. Palmer, W. T. Cornell, J. D. Layng, and Col. George Bliss.

Many things were said which must have fallen agreeably upon the ears of the host and of his principal guest, the Archbishop. Upon things spiritual the talk was edifying; upon things temporal it was frequently witty, and upon things political it was occasionally startling in its candor and in the novel light it projected upon public men and public affairs. The menu was of notable excellence, and its composition evinced a profound understanding of the nature of man.

DUST LOOKED LIKE SMOKE

IT STARTLED WOMEN AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

MANY PEOPLE LEFT THE HOUSE, AND SEVERAL WOMEN FAINTED—TWO VERSIONS OF HOW IT HAPPENED.

What might have been a serious panic occurred in the Lyceum Theatre during the matinée performance yesterday. The third act of "The Charity Ball" was in progress, and Herbert Kelcey was in the middle of his exhortation to his brother to reform and get out of Wall-street, when several women in the audience detected an odor which they took to be that of burning paper.

In an instant every one else got the same impression, and, according to several eye witnesses, about one-third of the audience arose and made for the doors. There were no screams, and, aside from the scramble to get out, there was comparatively little excitement. What there was attracted the attention of those on the stage, and Kelcey stepped to the footlights, and, raising his hand, said: "Be seated, ladies; pray be seated. There is nothing wrong."

This had a very reassuring effect, and about one-half of the people who had risen returned to their places. The other half hurried out to the lobby and stood there in groups chattering at a lively rate. In fact, for the rest of the act very little that was said on the stage could be heard beyond the first row in the orchestra owing to the excited talking among the half-frightened women. During the interval between the third and fourth acts confidence was restored, but for the rest of the play there were many vacant seats.

In the balcony there was considerably more excitement than was manifested down stairs. One lady, who sat on the last row on the right of the stage, said last night: "The smell of burning paper was very perceptible where I sat, and every one seemed to notice it, for without a cry or a word of warning nearly every woman on that side of the house rose from her seat and made for a stairway running down the side wall. I was at the head of these stairs and saw the crowd go down. The doors at the foot of the stairs were locked, and no one would open them. One large, middle-aged woman fainted away at the foot of these stairs, and that seemed to quiet those in the rear, for they returned to the balcony. Mr. Kelcey's action in continuing his lines after speaking to the audience, also restored confidence.

"After the curtain went down on this act, with several others I went down to the box office to get an explanation of the real trouble. The gentleman there talked through a tube with some one on the stage, and at our request asked that some announcement of the cause of the excitement be made from the stage. What answer he received I don't know, but no explanation was forthcoming. On my return to the balcony we met a uniformed fireman and asked him the cause of the fire. He denied that there had been one, but finally said that there had been a slight explosion behind the scenes.

"As far as I know only two ladies fainted, the one who fell on the stairs and one whom I saw on a sofa down stairs. She was just reviving then, and some ladies were trying to induce her to let them lead her outdoors. She declared that she could not walk, and they had been unable to get her off the sofa when the curtain rose on the last act."

A reporter of THE TIMES saw F. D. Bunce, business manager of the theatre, in his office last evening. With him was F. M. Fuchs of Engine Company No 8, the fireman who had been in the house during the afternoon performance. Mr. Bunce denied that there had been anything like a fire, and said that one could not have started, as only electricity is used to illuminate the house.

According to the statement, which the fireman indorsed, the fright was the result of a combination of an excited woman, a calcium light, and some dust. The house was dark in one scene of the third act, and the stage would have been so but for what appeared to be a grate fire, made bright by several calcium lights. Mary was sweeping another part of the stage, and a thin spiral of dust arose so that the calcium light played upon it. It certainly looked like smoke, and when a lady who sat near saw it she stood up, gazed at it intently, and with a half muttered "Fire!" started to leave the house.

Her action alarmed the rest of the audience. Mr. Bunce heard the noise up stairs, and, fearing that something was wrong, threw the exits wide open, and then started to learn the cause of the trouble. Before he had succeeded in this the audience had begun to quiet down. Miss Georgia Cayvan appeared upon the stage during the excitement, believing that if the audience saw a woman on the boards they would realize that there was no cause for alarm. She said afterward that she thought there was a fire herself.

The young colored girl who has charge of the reception room just off the lobby says that three ladies fainted after they had reached a place of safety, supposing that they had been in great danger. They pushed along bravely until they found themselves out of harm's way, when, according to the young woman, "They jess bleached out and drapped down."

BETTER ROADS WANTED.

THE LEAGUE OF WHEELMEN WILL STIR UP THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Committee on Rights and Privileges of the League of American Wheelmen held a very important eight-hour session yesterday at the office of President Charles S. Luscomb, in the Stewart Building, the object of which was to consider the introduction of road-improvement acts into the Legislatures of several States. There were present President Luscomb, Sanford Lawton of Springfield, Mass.; Charles S. Butler, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles F. Kossum of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; James S. Dunn of Ohio, Howard L. Perkins of Cambridge, Mass.; Julius E. Beal of Ann Arbor, Mich.; W. W. Shure of Brooklyn, and Dr. G. Carlton Brown of Elizabeth, N. J.

As a result of the conference it was decided to introduce measures to the Legislatures of New-York, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio as soon as they shall convene. The work already done through the Legislatures of New-Jersey and Massachusetts was commended, and will be continued on the same lines as at present. The measures to be introduced in the other States named will call for the appointment of a State Road Commission, of which the Governor shall be the head, which commission will appoint a State Supervisor, who will appoint a County Supervisor in each county. The plan under which this machinery will work proposes a direct tax upon owners of property on public highways in the country, which tax, according to present figuring, would amount to $7 50 on $1,000. Under the present law property owners are taxed, but they pay the tax by work upon the roadways. The hills will be prepared by Messrs. Koseum and Perkins.

MORMONS IN THE NORTHWEST.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 7.—Unpleasant reports are coming East respecting the Mormon settlement in Alberta, Northwest Territory. In spite of the declarations of the Mormon leaders that the British custom of one wife to each husband would be observed, polygamous practices are inferred from the fact that the women are far in excess of the men. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the usual accessories of Mormonism are already following the invasion of British soil. The newcomers would not be Mormons if it were not so. The pretense that the extra women in each household are unmarried relatives of the orthodox wives or of the latter's husbands is not believed here, and legislation on the subject will be entertained at the coming session of Parliament.

While the authorities are discussing whether our Mormons are to be trusted to keep their pledges to give up their practices or not the the strangers are settling the problem by bringing in their supplemental wives as fast as they can get them. If Canada is indifferent to polygamy the Mormon immigration will grow and prosper.

The Government officials in the Northwest deny that the Mormons practice polygamy.

MURDEROUS ACTS OF A CRAZY LOVER.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Casper Clispy was a machinist, twenty-seven years old, and loved Mary Anson, aged twenty-two, a daughter of John Anson, also machinist and co-worker of Clispy in the Missouri Pacific Railroad shops. Clispy was a confirmed opium eater, and Anson had ordered him not to visit his daughter. A few minutes before 6 o'clock this morning Clispy went to Anson's house, 3,134 Hickory-street. The family were at breakfast.

Some angry words passed between the men, when Clispy drew a revolver and fired at Anson, inflicting a mortal wound, of which he died soon afterward. He then shot his sweetheart, Mary, and her younger sister, Agnes, fatally wounding the latter and seriously injuring the former. All fell to the floor, and while they lay there bleeding the murderer placed his pistol to his own head, blowing his brains out. His body was taken to the morgue and physicians were called to attend the wounded Ansons.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The Photogravure Company, whose office is at 853 Broadway, New-York, and factory at 484 and 486 Third-avenue, Brooklyn, has become financially embarrassed, and judgments aggregating about $6,000 have been entered against it, on which the Sheriff took possession. The company was incorporated Jan. 27, 1885, with an authorized capital of $100,000, and, it was claimed, had over $50,000 invested in the business. A number of suits have been commenced against the concern.

Richard S. Kingman, dealer in furniture at 264 Canal-street, made an assignment yesterday to W. Conselyea. His liabilities are reported to be about $5,000.

BANKS WITH "THE MIKADO."

THE NEW GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERA TAKES LONDON BY STORM.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Gilbert and Sullivan have triumphantly revived their youth. I have never heard in a London theatre louder or more spontaneous applause than punctuated to-night's presentation of "The Gondoliers." The opera distinctly takes rank with "Pinafore," "Patience," and "The Mikado," alike in quality of music, humor of libretto, and picturesque setting. As a musical work, indeed, it is as bright and charming as Sullivan's best inspirations in his earlier style, and perhaps contains more really likable tunes than any other of the long series, though only one or two which the public will catch and memorize.

Sir Arthur bestowed far more than ordinary labor on his part of the work and is naturally overwhelmed with delight at the splendid recognition to-night's audience gave it. The story is whimsical enough to give Gilbert his necessary key, and for the most part it is turned to delightful purpose. There is a touch of boldness at the finish, in the bringing in of a sort of Mediterranean Buttercup, who in a solitary song confesses to a deed which is the Baratarian equivalent for "mixing those children up." But a vast lot of brilliant fun is scattered through the whole opera, and there is not a dull three minutes in it anywhere.

The cast was the strongest ever assembled at the Savoy Theatre, the regular company being supplemented by two newcomers, Decima Mogre, a remarkable débutante of eighteen, who won great applause, and deserved it all, and Frank Wyatt, not to mention the return of the old favorite Rutland Barrington. The most marked personal success of the evening was scored by Geraldine Ulmar, who, under the stimulus of a perfectly fitting part, looked prettier, sang better, and acted with greater effect and force than she ever did in London before.

Everybody is agreed in predicting for "The Gondoliers" a success equal to the most conspicuous of the authors' previous triumphs.

Max O'Rell sails on Christmas Day for America, where he has engaged for a lecturing tour, which will extend into June.

NEWS FROM CHILI.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 2.—Great dissatisfaction arises from the manner in which the Immigration Department has been administered. The class of immigrants is, with few exceptions, of too ignorant a character to be of advantage to the country, and they all expect high wages, or to be placed in positions which they are not competent to hold. The colonization agents appointed by the Government in Europe are careless in performing their duties, and in the last batch there arrived some who were not capable of earning their livelihood, some being even infirm.

Railroad construction proceeds actively. On the line from Victoria to Temuco there are employed more than 1,800 men, and on the Huasco to Vallenar line 237 men.

A telegraphic dispatch has been received from Buenos Ayres announcing that the Carrazon Railroad concession had been approved in the Chamber of Deputies and was now a law, which, when carried out, would constitute a second trans-continental connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific by way of Copiapó.

The line in question runs from Tinogasta to the Andes, which it will cross by the San Francisco or San Antonio Pass, and is recognized by engineers as perhaps the best route across the great mountain backbone of South America, and was as such selected by the late Mr. Wheelwright many years ago. Mr. Wheelwright was the best authority on such subjects in his day, and had studied the question thoroughly.

The railroad is to be completed within five years and a half from the date of the concession, and the capital employed up to $30,000 in gold per kilometer is guaranteed 5 per cent. by the Argentine Government for twenty years. This appears a very liberal guarantee, but it must be remembered that, although many kilometers of the road can be built and equipped for $30,000, and even considerably less, there are mountainous sections which will cost much more. On the expiration of the guaranteed interest period the Government has the option of purchasing the road and rolling stock at a cost plus 20 per cent.

THE SQUADRON SAILS.

THE EVOLUTION FLEET LEAVES BOSTON BOUND FOR LISBON.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The squadron of evolution, which has been anchored in the harbor for the past two weeks, sailed this morning for Lisbon, getting under way soon after 10 o'clock, and steaming quietly away without other attention than the dipping of colors from a few tugs which followed the fleet to the narrows. No salutes such as marked the arrival were given for the departure, and the only official notice taken of the fleet was by the navy yard tug Rocket, which, with officers from the yard on board, went from vessel to vessel just before the anchors were weighed.

The revenue steamer Hamlin, with several gentlemen from the Custom House on board, followed the fleet, but the trip was not an official one. The Dorchester Yacht Club had the tug Samuel Little, which, with Commodore Soley and a party of members on board, completed the little fleet which did escort duty.

The squadron passed out by Hull at 11:30 o'clock, and at 3:30 P. M. was passing the Cape.

EXCESSIVE PORT CHARGES.

The Committee of Representative Canal Carriers chosen by the Canal and Harbor Protective Union of the State of New-York to confer with the Mayor in reference to the excessive port charges imposed upon shipping has sent a letter to Mayor Grant, asking for his co-operation. "As you are aware," says the letter, "investigations of the working of the Dock Department for the Port of New-York show that rampant looseness of management bordering on wholesale corruption has been the order for years in that branch of the City Government."

The burdensome port charges are bitterly complained of and "it behooves New-York," says the letter, "now to arouse from her Rip Van Winkle slumber and radically reduce the antiquated burdens levied upon commerce if she expects to hold her commercial footing in this fierce rivalry for the bulk of the carrying traffic of the great West and Northwest.

The committee consists of Alfred Hamilton, M. Kelly, A. C. Kreitzmer, and W. C. Clark.

A PRESENT FROM EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Capt. Foote of the National steamship Holland, which arrived yesterday from London, was presented while in that port with a magnificent gold watch with a chain and locket. The gift was from the Emperor of Germany in recognition of Capt. Foote's services in rescuing the crew of the German bark Emily in mid-ocean on April 7 last. On the back of the case of the watch are engraved the Emperor's monogram and the Imperial crown. On the inside of the case is a medallion of the Emperor and the inscription. The presentation of the watch was made by the German Minister in London.

A very rare piece of furniture which has been patiently watched for several years, until the opportunity came to secure it, is a cabinet desk once owned by Prince Murat, King of Naples and brother-in-law of the First Napoleon. It is mahogany, with many interior drawers and several cleverly hidden ones; the trimmings are elaborately chased ormolu. The distinctive feature is the Sèvres plaques in the doors, in soft colors, so admirably done that the figures seem almost in relief. Such a specimen of art craft as this is not only beautiful in itself and beyond what can (or is) done at the present day, but is unique; there is but one, for although time can give age, time cannot duplicate history. Special pieces of art work (of which this is one remarkable example) do more than occupy space in a house—they really furnish. This may be seen at the store of Sypher & Co., where rarities and special excellences can always be found, and where collectors may also obtain suggestions, arising from the longest and widest experience.—*Exchange.*

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The chance to pick up cheap stocks came as expected. It was chiefly in the trusts, however. The railway share list had, as a whole, comparatively little decline, not as much as had been looked for. Had it had more, had there been a more severe shaking out of weak holders, and of timid holders; then it would have been safe to say the market had gone through the worst it was likely to see for a considerable time. This now is doubtful. The sanguine may imagine it is not, but it is hard for conservative observers not to think so. True, there is little reason to fear such another week of bear events as that ending a week ago Saturday; but the money market continues a main controlling force, and that is not yet in a condition to justify a bull movement in stocks. Therefore it would seem that any general rally in the prices of those must be short lived, because the banks can give no help to it. A Chicago bank President says that in three weeks money will be easy as an old shoe. All right, if this be true; but it is a safe guess that the same bank President is making no time loans at this moment for anything under 6 per cent., and only first-chop collateral at that. Now 6 per cent. on time, with select collateral, is not money easy as an old shoe by any means, considered with respect to the present prices of stocks and bonds. In fact it represents a very uneasy fit; and it is also to be remembered that three weeks will bring us so close to the close of the year that the banks will be drawing in their loans preparatory to the January disbursements, which disbursements do not usually get back again into the ordinary channels until some ten or twelve days after Jan. 1. Consequently, there is little reason for expecting the stock market will get much help upward from changes in the money situation for the balance of the year. It will have to go up in despite of the money market, hence the rise must be limited, either in extent or degree. It was doubtless with a wish to spare the feelings of the traders who were assisting the rally now on in the market, that the bank statement was held back yesterday till 11:59 o'clock; which statement showed that the banks had diminished their loans and yet had lost in reserve. It was not much, but then they have not much to spare. The large bond sales of the week will appear more in next week's statement. Secretary Wisdom's policy of withdrawing the Government deposits is making out these bonds with some freedom; notwithstanding, however, it would have been better had as started his policy early in the Summer, when money was not in sharp demand at 6 per cent. on time.

The trust stocks have been the main features in the week's trading, and the liquidation in them has been thorough. Their rapid rebound shows this. It was their fall which dragged prices down on Monday and Tuesday, and their rise which started the market upward into on Thursday afternoon, when the rumor came that the Sugar Trust had declared its dividend of 2½ per cent. for the December quarter. It was not officially announced till the next morning, and the semi-official assurance then accompanied it that the dividend had been earned in the month of November alone. If there were any accessible data to go upon, outsiders might be better able to tell whether this was true or not, or whether the dividend had been earned at all. As it is, all things must be accepted on faith, or nothing. The Chicago Gas Trust also declared its quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., and its stock recovered a little of its recent losses. The insiders seem reticent as to its immediate future, but insist that the earnings will never be less than they now are according to all ordinary calculation. They are over one million in excess of fixed charges, as reported, which is 4 per cent. on the stock. A gas stock which pays 4 per cent., and can pay it, is not likely to go begging below 50 for very long, even if it be a trust. It will pay to hold at that figure for the returns on it, although the banks do look askance on it as collateral. Cotton Oil has gone through its troubles and got a fresh start as a respectable New-Jersey corporation; while Lead Trust is down so low, that the ingenuity of the insiders will be wholly exercised in discovering some way to surprise the Street by a sudden rise in it. They may even be desperate enough to pay a dividend. There is one thing those trust managers will certainly have to do sooner or later—supply the public with figures. Reports of some kind, meagre though they may be, are still better than nothing. People like to think they know what they are dealing in, though they don't. It is some salve to a man's conscience when he has figures on something he is buying, or his broker has them, because he secretly persuades himself he is noting on judgment based on knowledge; whereas if he buys where there is nothing whatever available, it is so much like a blind gamble that he almost feels guilty in making the venture. It has been argued that there are stocks on the regular list largely traded in, that give reports only once a year, and then not complete. The Lackawanna is cited as an example, and properly so. But there are a hundred ways of finding out what that company is doing, where there would not be one for getting at what the Sugar Trust is. For instance, although the Lackawanna Company has issued no report, we know already that up to Sept. 30 last, the Lackawanna had suffered a heavier loss in coal tonnage this year as compared with last, than any other anthracite company on the list, the decrease being over 1,100,000 tons. The Reading Company made a small gain, but for all that its earnings are less, both gross and net. Coal is cheaper than before, no matter what the official schedule prices may be; and it has spent so much money for necessary improvements that the net earnings are eaten up. The stock touched 38 when the heavy drive was made at the market the other day, but at that level there was large covering of shorts by big operators.

It was quite apparent that these same operators closed up their deals in the first part of the week, and it was also plain that they got their stocks with very little trouble. The supply was abundant for all needs, and the market remained stagnant and weak until the rally started by the declaration of the dividend on Sugar stock. The strongest support was given to the Vanderbilt stocks, the orders to buy three C's coming, it is stated, direct from Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The dividends on these were declared on Friday, the regular quarterly 1¼ per cent. on the preferred, and a six months' dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common. This makes it a 3 per cent. stock, but it is said to be earning nearly double this, hence the earnings rather than the immediate dividend will mainly determine its price. The preferred may be considered as good as a guaranteed 5 per cent. security, and will sell higher when money gets easier. As to the general run of railroad earnings, they continue large as ever. It seems that the wheat crop in the Northwest was much underestimated, and wheat is pouring in over the wheat-carrying roads in enormous volume. The earnings of the Manitoba system for November were $1,426,881, an increase of no less than $406,894 over the same month last year. While the movement of such a volume of grain is good for the railroads, it will probably have the effect of depressing, temporarily at least, the price of wheat in the markets. The recent heavy increase in the earnings of the Northern Pacific may be attributed to the grain movement; but the low percentage of operating expenses (as shown by the October report) tends to raise some doubts. Is everything going into operating expenses on that system which ought to go there? The New-York Central shows up well in its gross for November, the increase being $119,162 for the month; and it may be presumed the Lake Shore is doing as well or better. The way the stock acts indicates it. Scarcely any railroads reporting report anything but increases as compared with last year. If there were only some way of finding out what the Missouri Pacific is doing it would be interesting. The chief function the stock appears to be discharging in the market at present is to break it. As a cheerful item of news for those long of it, it may be stated that the Street is full of points that the stock is good for a 10 per cent. drop. One might be suspicious of them were it not that Mr. Gould has just been talking in a published interview of the remarkable prosperity of the Missouri Pacific's territory. He was, however, more emphatically bullish on Manhattan. One feels inclined to look out extra sharp for the Gould stocks the coming week, being apprehensive that the rally which the market is having will get its first set-back from their direction.

SUNDAY AT THE EXHIBITION.

MANY VISITORS SEE THE BARYE COLLECTION—THE FATE OF THE "ANGELUS."

Although the loan exhibition of the Barye Monument Association is open on Sundays from 2 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 10 P. M., it has a fair proportion of visitors, say from 900 to 1,000 persons. The opening of art collections on Sunday is in this country still a novelty and an experiment, while in Great Britain it has passed to an assured success, notably in Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, where the working people take advantage of the only day in which they are at leisure to see works of art that are usually reserved for the well-to-do.

Inquiry at the American Art Galleries brings out the fact that the loan exhibition is much visited on Sunday evenings by people whose work keeps them confined to their offices all day throughout the week. On week-day evenings they are too tired to leave their homes. Sunday mornings they go to church; a walk is the rule in the afternoon, and then at night they are in condition to enjoy a treat of painting and sculpture.

Among the visitors on Sunday evenings the bronzes, by Barye, are not the favorite part of the exhibition. The man are not educated to enjoy sculpture on a small scale, but they examine with great curiosity the combats of animals which form so prominent a part of Barye's work. The women, on the other hand, often show a positive dislike and horror of such groups, and pass soon to the paintings in the upper galleries.

Here the "Angelus" is, of course, the centre of attraction, for it has a story to tell, and that story a religious one. The comments on the "Angelus," if they could be collected, would fill an interesting book. Some zealous Protestants regard it with disquiet, because it suggests Catholicism, while those who have nothing for Christianity in any form are naturally but little moved by the devout attitude of the awkward toilers of the field. The "Angelus" is one of those pictures which is destined to excite controversy always.

On being asked what would be done with the "Angelus" at the close of the loan exhibition on the 15th of January, Mr. James F. Sutton answered evasively. But when asked whether the reports from Paris were true, that it would appear in London in April or May next, Mr. Sutton said that it was possible.

The report runs that a place for its exhibition has already been engaged in London, so that in all probability the English critics will have a chance to examine it. This means that it will be re-exported before the lapse of the six-month permit under which it was imported, the Art Association giving bonds for that purpose double the amount of the duty. It also means that perhaps the picture may never return to America, should the Art Association conclude to sell it abroad.

PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEES.

A SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE WHICH ACCOMPLISHED SOMETHING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The session of the Pan-American Conference to-day was the most satisfactory held so far with respect to the amount of business transacted. The entire report of the Committee on Committees was approved, there being but little debate on the matter. The report provided for the appointment of sixteen committees as follows:

An executive committee on customs union; on the best means of extending and improving the means of rapid and cheap telegraphic communication and transportation between the countries that border on the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, respectively; on a railway communication; on uniformity and simplifying customs regulations; on uniformity of harbor dues; on uniform weights and measures; on establishing and maintaining sanitary regulations; on protecting patents, publications, trade marks, and rights in mercantile production; on monetary conventions; on banking; on international law; on general welfare, including arbitration of international disputes.

When the report had been disposed of, Gen. Harrison of the United States moved the appointment of a committee of seven upon whom should devolve the duty of arranging the membership of the committees provided for in the report.

To this Mr. Quintana of the Argentine Republic objected, saying that the conference had full and ample confidence in the President and Secretary Blaine, and that any proposition to appoint committees other than by his act would not meet the approval of the delegates. He therefore moved to lay Mr. Henderson's motion on the table, and it was done by a unanimous vote.

The conference then proceeded to elect a First and a Second Vice President. For the first place the vote was a tie between Mr. Zegarra of Peru and Mr. Romero of Mexico. A choice was made by lot, and Mr. Zegarra was successful. Mr. Romero was then chosen Second Vice President and at once took the chair.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

No gift that may be offered will be so much appreciated as a music box.

As the season when tokens of good will are interchanged approaches many people find themselves at a loss to decide what to give their friends. If they will walk down Broadway and join the crowd blocking the sidewalk in front of Jacot & Son's window, at 29S, their difficulty will vanish.

That window is the prettiest in New-York just now. It is filled with musical boxes disguised in many attractive forms, such as marionettes, caged birds, albums, decanters, work boxes, teapot stands, chalets, chairs, &c. Artistic taste and the resources of mechanical art have been exhausted in the production of these beautiful articles intended for holiday presents. The variety is endless, from the toy to the great instrument of swelling harmonies.

Musical boxes nowadays are not the disappointing contrivances of old time. Their mechanism has been so simplified and perfected that they now last for a lifetime. The music is of all descriptions, from the simplest melodies to the most intricate harmonies. Some of the instruments made by Jacot & Son produce effects similar to those from a full orchestra.

They have all the latest improvements, several of their own invention. Among the latest is the Ideal Music Box, which is the most perfect musical instrument for the parlor, and for which any number of cylinders can be obtained, so that the repertory is unlimited, including charmed and secular airs and selections from classic and comic operas. The cases are handsomely inlaid and of the finest workmanship. But a description cannot do them justice; they must be seen and heard to get an accurate conception of their beauty. Everybody purposing to buy holiday gifts should visit the store of Messrs. Jacot & Son before deciding what they will buy.—*Exchange.*

THE LIMITED FAST MAIL.

The Union Pacific Railway, the Overland Route, has just put on a limited fast mail train to carry the United States mail between Council Bluffs and San Francisco and Portland. This daily fast mail train will carry a limited number of passengers, and in addition to the United States mail cars and a baggage car, will be composed of a Pullman palace sleeper and Pullman dining car for Portland, and a Pullman sleeping car for San Francisco, thus accommodating a limited number of passengers.

The sleepers and the diner will run through from Chicago via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Only first-class tickets will be honored on this train.

This train, with its connections, makes the extraordinary time of 107 hours, New-York to San Francisco, and 104 hours to Portland.

As accommodations are limited, early application for same should be made to the Union Pacific Agents in New-York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, or to E. L. Lomax, General Passenger Agents, Omaha, Neb.—*Exchange.*

THE AWARDS OF THE EXPOSITION.

The Ed. Pinaud house is the leading perfumery concern. It has obtained at the Exposition the Grand Prize, Medal of Honor; that is to say, the highest award granted to this industry. Let us say, besides, that the Ed. Pinaud house has also obtained a medal in the class of Social Economy in consequence of its institutions for the welfare of its workmen.—*Paris Figaro.*

THE QUEEN OF AMERICAN RAILWAY TRAINS.

The magnificently-equipped New-York and Chicago Limited, via the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, is unapproachable for speed and elegance of appointment by any passenger train in the world. It leaves Grand Central Station daily at 9:50 A. M. and arrives at Chicago at the same hour next day.—*Exchange.*

THE ARCH FUND INCREASING.

The employes in the Naval Office of the Custom House have sent to the Washington Memorial Arch fund, through John M. Comstock, auditor of the office, the sum of $49 50 raised among them by popular subscription. These combined efforts, in which the lists show many twenty-five-cent subscriptions, are being relied on greatly to bring the fund to the desired amount, the opinion being that it will be far easier to find 100,000 salaried workers to contribute a quarter of a dollar each than 25 millionaires each willing to part with $1,000 for the same patriotic purpose. Other subscriptions acknowledged by Treasurer William B. Stewart of 54 William-street are $25 from William Jay, through the *Commercial Advertiser*, and $4 additional to the "Women's List," bringing the grand total to $61,541 10.

The bride is at the altar, the bridal gifts at home, and among them all none so like her as the piece of pure, chaste, brilliant, and graceful cut glass. It is the handiwork of the Dorflingers.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

IT FETCHES ONE UP VERY SHORT to be seized with pleurisy, pneumonia, or any acute throat or lung affection. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT proves a handy help in such attacks, and is besides a good old-fashioned remedy for all coughs and colds.—*Advertisement.*

BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be by far the best and finest Stomach Bitters made, whether taken pure or with wine or liquor.—*Advertisement.*

The Snow Flake.

The north wind caught the snow flake,
As it drifted slowly down,
And whirled the fleecy stranger
Over the sleeping town.

And on my true love's window
The fragile snow flake lay,
To greet her at the dawning
Of the sullen Winter's day.

And she smiled as she saw the snow flake,
For SOZODONT had given
Her teeth, to rival the whiteness
Of this snowy child of heaven.

THE SNOW OF MONT BLANC

Is not whiter than teeth that are daily rubbed with SOZODONT, and coral gathered in ocean depths cannot surpass the hue of gums fresh from spongeless by the same salutary agent. American ladies visiting foreign lands excite the admiration of beholders and the envy of their transatlantic sisters with the surprising excellence of their teeth. When asked to what they owe this charm they murmur the talismanic word SOZODONT!

No Mixed or Imitation Goods.

All the reliable brands.
Sole Agents for the Pleasant Valley Wine Co.
Sole Agents for the IMPERIAL WINES.
The leading SOUR MASH WHISKY houses.
No other house has "OLD CROW RYE."
Established 1853. H. B. KIRK & CO.

Men's Underwear, fawn colored, all-wool Cashmere, $1 16 each; worth $2 50. Unmarked Kid Gloves, point backs, new st shades, 2 patent fasteners, 67c.; worth $1 25. KENNEDY, 26 Cortlandt.

Holiday Goods, Men's Winter Underwear, Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets. J. W. Johnston, 379 6th-av., sb. 23d st.

Clark's Restaurant, 23d-st. opp. 5th-av. Hotel. Banquet hall suitable for large dinners, receptions, theatre parties.

"Otego." E. & W. "Otego."
A new collar.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DUNCAN—CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, 1889, by the Rev. Madison C. Peters, at the residence of the bride, No. 355 West 56th-st., HATTIE L. CAMPBELL to Dr. WM. F. DUNCAN of this city.

SETON—BARBEY.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Green, MARY LOUISE, daughter of Henry I. Barbey, to ALFRED SETON, Jr.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—At her residence in Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 5, ELIZABETH E. BRIDELL BENJAMIN, wife of Frederick A. Benjamin and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gregory Townsend Bedell of Philadelphia.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Stratford, on Monday, at 3 P. M. The train leaving New-York at 1 P. M. connects at Bridgeport with Naugatuck train for Stratford.

BLACKWELL.—On Friday morning, Dec. 6, THOMAS LAWRANCE BLACKWELL, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, 75 Wilson-st., Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment Monday morning.

FIELD.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sixth day, morning, Twelfth month, 6th, of typhoid pneumonia, MARY JANE, widow of Uriah Field, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Peace-st., Plainfield, N. J., on Second day, (Monday,) 9th, at 2 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock. Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

GILBERT.—At Troy, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1889, FRANCES HARRIET GRANGER, widow of Uri Gilbert.

Funeral from St. John's Church Monday, Dec. 9, at 2:30 P. M.

GILES.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, 1889, WILLIAM M. GILES, aged 60 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 304 West 70th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 8, 1889, at 3 P. M. precisely.

LAWRENCE.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 6, at Mastic, L. I., JOSEPH BAILEY LAWRENCE, son of the late Richard Lawrence.

Funeral at Mastic on Monday, at 12 o'clock. Train leaves for Forge station at 8:30. Returning train, 3:30 P. M.

LAWTON.—On Friday, Dec. 6, JANE LAWTON, widow of Abner Lawton.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 319 Varick-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, Dec. 8, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

McVICKAR, JAMES.—At his residence, No. 41 West 49th-st., on the 6th inst., JAMES McVICKAR, aged 40, son of Dr. John A. McVickar and son-in-law of Edward S. Jaffray.

Funeral on Monday, the 9th, at the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, 51st-av. and 55th-st., at 10 A. M. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown.

MONTGOMERY.—On Friday morning, Dec. 6, 1889, CAROLINE ROGERS, widow of John C. Montgomery, Esq., and daughter of the late Nehemiah Rogers, Esq.

The funeral services will be held on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension.

MOORE.—On Monday, Dec. 6, MINNIE L., wife of John Moore.

Funeral from her late residence, 128 West 85th-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1 P. M.

PARSONS.—On Saturday morning, from pneumonia, KATHARINE, wife of James A. Parsons and daughter of the late Hon. John Hogan.

Funeral services from her late residence on Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock.

SILL.—At Geneva, N. Y., on the 5th day of December, 1889, ANNA SUTHERLAND, widow of William E. Sill and daughter of Jacob Sutherland, deceased.

SOTO-VILLAMIZAR.—Suddenly, in this city, on the 7th inst., FRANCISCO SOTO-VILLAMIZAR of Bogotá, Republic of Colombia.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends and fellow-countrymen are respectfully invited to attend.

SUTTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 7, of pneumonia, GREGORY SUTTON, son of the late Cornelius K. and Clara B. Sutton, aged 37 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALLIS.—At East Orange, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 6, 1889, ELIZABETH, widow of Alexander H. Wallis, formerly of Jersey City, aged 68 years.

Funeral at her late residence, 33 Munn-av., East Orange, on Monday, Dec. 9, on the arrival of the 2:30 P. M. train from New-York via D., L. and W. R. R. Carriages in waiting on the arrival of the train. Please omit flowers. Interment at Green Wood at convenience of family.

WILKESON.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, held on Dec. 5, the following action was taken relative to the death of its Secretary, SAMUEL WILKESON:

Whereas, By the removal of SAMUEL WILKESON by death the stockholders of this association have been deprived of a most faithful and efficient servant, the officers of a valued co-worker: therefore, be it

Resolved, That this board does express its deep appreciation of the absolute fidelity and great ability with which the deceased, as its original charter officer served the company for twenty-one years, and that we recognize in the faith of SAMUEL WILKESON, in the future of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in its policy of patriotism, since he believed in the enterprise as a national as well as a commercial necessity, and convinced his countrymen of the correctness of his judgment.

Resolved, That no tribute this board can pay to the memory of SAMUEL WILKESON would be complete that did not voice our respect and affection for the man as well as our appreciation of him as an officer: that we therefore express at this time our obligation to his kindness of heart as well as our admiration for the intellect that directed the impulses of his heart. The remembrance of these qualities brings us a sense of personal loss.

Resolved, That we extend to the members of his family our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that a copy, appropriately engrossed, be presented to Mr. WILKESON'S family.

Attest:
H. VILLARD, Chairman of the Board.
GEO. H. EARL, Assistant Secretary.

WILLETT.—In Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 6, JENNIE F., wife of Charles K. Willett and youngest daughter of the late Samuel Daniels of Brooklyn, in the 37th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 305 Fairfield-st., Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Prevents the hair from falling off, restores gray or white hair to its original color; being delicately perfumed it leaves no unpleasant odor; it is not a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin or white linen, and is for sale by druggists EVERYWHERE. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Limited, Proprietors, 33 Farringdon-road, London, England.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A." OPEN THIS SUNDAY "A."
FROM 2 TO 6 AND 7:30 TO 10 P. M.
"THE ANGELUS."

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
6 East 23d-st. (Madison-square.)
FAMOUS BRONZES AND PAINTINGS.
WORKS OF BARYE
and
HIS CONTEMPORARIES,
including the world-famous masterpiece,
"THE ANGELUS,"
Galleries open daily 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and

DENIALS MET ON ALL SIDES

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH NOT TO ENTER BANKING.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S OPINION OF A STORY OF A UNIVERSAL FINANCIAL PROJECT—WHAT BANKERS SAY.

A page of the New-York *Herald* was devoted yesterday to what purported to be the details of a scheme said to be projected by Col. George William Cameron Leybourn, C. E., to start a banking and trust company under the guidance and patronage of the Pope. The article was illustrated with a seal of the proposed company, to be known as the Universal Association Bank and Trust Company, and a fac simile of the Papal benediction upon Leybourn and his scheme.

It was set forth that Leybourn had been antagonized by Archbishop Corrigan, who wanted the Pope's sanction for a similar scheme which the Archbishop proposed to oversee. After negotiations extending over two years or more, Leybourn was said to have secured the charter of the Commercial Trust Company, which, in the opinion of Col. Ingersoll, authorizes its holders to do everything except to commit manslaughter. The article declared that the project as matured would be put in operation within a short time with a capital of $100,000,000, subscribed by Catholics, and that contracts had been entered into to devote about $34,000,000 of the capital to building a ship canal to Rome and $21,000,000 to insuring the mortgages of weak railroads in this country.

Archbishop Corrigan was indignant yesterday at the idea of having his name connected with the scheme. He utterly discountenanced it, and did not believe that the Pope had blessed the project or intended to enter into it.

The Archbishop said that Col. Leybourn first called on him in December, 1887, and presented two letters from the Rev. Father Saccheri, the Secretary of the Congress of the Index in Rome. One of these letters was a public letter, the other a private one. In the public letter Father Saccheri introduced Col. Leyboorn, in a formal way, as a gentleman who had come to see the Directors of the Emigrants' Savings Bank, and ask whether he might not open a branch of that establishment in Rome. In the private letter Father Saccheri asked the Archbishop to advance to Col. Leyboorn whatever money he might need. To the private letter the Archbishop replied that if the Colonel wanted money for business in the country he ought to bring a letter of credit with him and the banks would advance him the money. In regard to starting a branch of the Emigrant Savings Bank in Rome, the Archbishop said that the laws of the state of New-York did not permit the bank to open a branch outside of the country.

Col. Leyboorn, however, gave an entirely different view of his mission. He said that his object was to establish a universal bank with branches in all the principal cities in Europe. The Archbishop at once decided not to have anything to do with Leyboorn's schems. Leyboorn had come on to New-York without waiting for letters that had been promised him by an American and which no doubt would have forestalled him from starting.

Archbishop Corrigan believes Father Sacchari to be the victim of designing men. Large sums had been intrusted to Father Sacchari by different friends, and he was persuaded to invest them in wildcat specialties, and consequently at last year he came to grief. In March, 1888, he wrote to Archbishop Corrigan in reference to these schemes that he himself was responsible, and that it was an affair that he alone had recommended.

The Archbishop has not received any communication whatever in regard to Leyboorn's universal bank project from the Vatican.

Joseph Pool, of whom Leyboorn is said to have purchased the charter of the Commercial Trust Company, denies that there was any such purchase. He says Leyboorn came to his office some months ago and talked of his schemes, but that all negotiations for the transfer of the charter were contingent on Leyboorn's getting money to buy with. That ended the matter, Mr. Pool has no disposition of his interest in the charter, but Leyboorn did not secure it.

The charter of the Commercial Trust Company is now owned by Frank C. Hollins of 11 Wall-street, who paid $15,000 for it. During the summer, he says, Mr. Pool made him an offer of $10,000 for it. On that basis Mr. Hollins signified his willingness to let Mr. Pool in on the ground floor. The option, however, expired in September. Mr. Hollins still owns the charter.

With such a scheme on foot it was to be supposed that financiers, especially those of the Catholic faith, would have heard of it.

"It sounds like a tale from Munchausen," said Mr. Henry Hogue, Jr editor of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "Such a scheme is out of the range of practical business. Where could the money come from? Who will advance so much money, especially after the announcement that a good part of it is to be applied to building a canal to Rome and to insuring the mortgages of decrepit railroads? If such a scheme has been projected at all it may be depended upon that it has no substantial backing.

"As to the Papal indorsement, I hardly know what to say. One of the functions of the Pope is to bestow benedictions. He has given his blessing to many things and persons. My son here has one hanging in his room. They are to be had upon application. No special significance, therefore, is to be attached to that document. But even assuming that this man possesses such a paper, and that, as is claimed for him, it was given by the Pope with knowledge at the Vatican of his purposes which is much to be doubted—all I have to say is that while I feel the greatest respect and reverence for the Holy Father in matters religious, I feel tainted financially. Goldsmith had a brother go to Jay Gould. The Pope's mind has not been trained in that direction.

"The only thing that seems to be authentic in the *Herald* story is a letter from the Archbishop, in which he refers to this bank of ours as a Catholic bank. This letter appears to have been a private letter to Father Saccheri. Well, this is not a Catholic bank, and never was one. Our Trustees have always included Protestants as well as Catholics, in about equal proportions. We do business without the slightest regard to religious sect. A few years ago also James Lynch, who was one of our Trustees, came to me and asked if the bank could entertain a proposition from a person well accredited to become the agent in this country for a financial institution in Italy. I replied that we had better confine ourselves to the business designated in our charter.

"I never heard of this man Leyboorn. If he had been talking of his project among financiers it seems as if I must have heard of it. But the first intimation of the scheme and the man came to me in the entertainment furnished by the romance in the *Herald*."

Eugene Kelly had to give most of his time yesterday to callers from the newspapers. He seemed to think the story amusing.

"We have all heard of Col. sellers," he said—millions in it. This scheme is one of his kind. I know nothing about it, but I have heard of schemes with some such object in view. Always having maintained that no business could succeed which was sustained only by a creed of religion or morals, I feel confident that this thing can never be pushed to success, even if what is claimed for it be true. But I cannot believe it true. It is simply absurd.

"The Union Universal was the only scheme of the kind ever put in practical operation. It flashed out a glowing prospectus, followed by reports of enormous profits. In eighteen months the crash came, carrying fortunes with it and wrecking homes. A younger member of the family of the Rothschilds, whose private fortune was part of the wreckage, took his life rather than face the shame of such an alliance. There was a man thus living in this city, a Marquis, with large means, who went down in the crash, losing everything he had. M. Feder, the projector of the scheme, was the worst cursed man in Europe. That company wanted me to act as American agent. I declined, but we bought, for several months, did some business for the French Cable Company. When the time came for a settlement, the cable company asked me to make the statement for the Union General, which controlled the company, refused, and ceased business with the cable company. While I was doing business for the cable company I received notice from the Union General at Paris that $40,000 had been placed to my credit in London. I paid no attention to the notice, Probably that money remained subject to my draft until the crash.

"I heard no more of any financial scheme with Church backing until about eighteen months ago, when I received a letter saying that some one had come from Rome with letters to the Archbishop and asking if I would entertain some such proposition as seems to be current in to-day's story. My impression is that if I had allowed the matter to go further this man Leyboorn might have called to see me. But we never met.

"The scheme is a crazy one. No one but a crank could work himself up to a belief that such things as this man proposes are possible.

"The Papal benediction which he parades will not mislead any one who knows that such a paper can be obtained by any Catholic who asks for it. A letter to Rome from a Catholic, announcing a start in business and imploring the Pope's blessing for himself and his business, will yield a fac simile of the *Herald's* big print."

Neither Thomas Hillhouse, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, nor George Bliss, Vice President of the United States Trust Company, nor Vice President Sherman of the Central Trust Company, had heard anything of the project. When a reporter for THE TIMES told Willis S. Paine, President of the State Trust Company, that it was reported that he was to be the head of the new company, Mr. Paine smiled and answered, "That is news to me."

VASSAR STUDENTS' AID SOCIETY.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the Alumnæ of Vassar College here to-day the organization of the Vassar Students' Aid Society was effected. The officers are as follows: President—Miss Abby R. Loring; Vice President—Mrs. Frank H. Monks; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. Ella L. Dexter; Directresses—Mrs. Herman Bird and Miss K. G. Houghton.

BASEBALL NEWS.

THE OLD AND THE NEW LEAGUE TRYING TO GET TIERNAN.

Efforts are being made by both the New-York League and the New-York Players' Clubs to secure the services of Michael Tiernan, the clever right fielder of the Giants. Since the season closed he has been sojourning at Mount Clements, Mich., and up to date has refused to sign a contract with either organization. As soon as he arrived in town representatives of the two factions sought interviews, but nothing definite was done. Tiernan said that baseball was his profession and he would go where he could get the most money.

Under a rule passed by the Brotherhood players are compelled to sign their contracts at the same figure received this year. Tiernan's salary was $2,500, and the Brotherhood people cannot pay him any more. The regular League club, however, can, and from present appearances he may not join the new organization. With the latter he is in sympathy, but he declared that he could not afford to lose money by joining the Brotherhood movement. Like many others he has signed an agreement and he will not break it if the Brotherhood people pay him the same wages offered by the Giants. The same trouble exists in the case of Clarkson, the Boston pitcher. Last season he received $5,000 and next year he wants an increase of $1,000, claiming that he can get that figure from the old management. The Brotherhood people have offered him $5,000, and they say that if he refuses to play for that sum he can there he pleases. Many of the Brotherhood people believe that Clarkson has already attached his signature to a Boston contract, and there is an impression that his request is only a subterfuge. "Miko" Kelly, who went to San Francisco, has secured Richardson and Buck, and in a private letter received the information that the chances of getting Clarkson were slim.

Murphy, one of the catchers of the Giants, is at his home in Worcester, Mass. He, too, has not been signed for next year. An agent of the New-Yorks called on him a few weeks ago, and he said that while he was not ready to desert the Brotherhood he would agree to sign a contract with the Giants providing that the latter give him one for three years. Murphy lives with his mother and owns his own home. To this embassy he said that John B. Day advanced him the money to buy the property and build his house, and while he does not relish the idea of being called a traitor, yet he prefers that in preference to being accused of turning his back on a friend in time of need. Murphy thinks Captain Anson will be elected President. Day is satisfied that he can get Murphy when needed. The Brotherhood people do not appear to be anxious about him.

There is a strong impression that the American Association will join hands with the League and fight the new organization. In Philadelphia, however, the Athletics are in sympathy with the players, and there is a strong probability of their joining the Players' League. Rumors of all sorts are current. The latest is that the St. Louis Browns will take the place of the old Chicago Club and that the National League will declare war on both the Brotherhood and the American Association. One thing, however, is certain—there are lively times ahead in baseball.

"DANNY" RICHARDSON'S VIEWS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—"Daony" Richardson, the famous second baseman of the New-York baseball team, gives the following letter to the public on the baseball situation as developed by the misunderstanding between the Players' Brotherhood and the National League and American Association:

In response to a request from the press and public for my views on the differences between the Brotherhood of Baseball Players and the League and Association, permit me to say that there is but little to add to what Hoyer, Ewing, Day & Co. may not be familiar with the causes which led to the organization of the Brotherhood, and, as certain newspapers have persistently misrepresented the facts in the case, it may be well to state in the commencement that the original cause for the formation of the Brotherhood was not a desire on the part of its friends to do away with the National League, as the managers of that association claim, but was the result of an effort to break the two-thousand-dollar salary limit which had been established by the officers of the National League.

There were six or seven of the New-York Club present when the Brotherhood was organized, and we met in the Harlem Hotel in New-York City, at the corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and Third avenue. John Montgomery Ward was elected President of the first chapter, and Timothy Keefe was chosen Secretary and Treasurer. After we had formed the Brotherhood we sent one of our men to John B. Day, President of the New-York Baseball Club, to ask him to raise the salary list above the limit fixed by the National League rules. When this gentleman told Mr. Day that he would not pay baseball for a salary of $2,000 a year, Day immediately offered him more than enough to break the limit fixed by the National League. The salary limit worked all right with certain League ball clubs, but not with the New-York team, and in 1887, for the purpose of assisting the Brotherhood in other cities to better their financial condition, we caused to be organized a chapter in every club in the League, and before the season closed nearly every baseball player in the National League and in the United States had enrolled his name among the Brotherhood.

In 1888 we submitted to the rules prepared for our government by the National League officers, though we had sufficient cause to rebel against some of the arbitrary laws which oppressed us. Before the season of 1889 opened we sent word to the League officers that we desired to have a conference with them upon the various League regulations regarding the classification, the buying and selling of players, &c. As we have stated before, we have honestly fulfilled our contracts with the League, and all we ask now is a square show. We will put up an honest game of ball, and will make a manly struggle to win the confidence and support of our friends, the American public, and allow them to be the judges.

A special meeting of the Brotherhood has been called in New-York City for Dec. 10, and after the conference has been held we will be able to give the public more definite information regarding our plans for the season of 1890.

DANIEL RICHARDSON.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1889.

A BRUTAL SPORT STOPPED.

The first meeting of the Eastern Conrsing Club at Hicksville, L. I., yesterday, was brought to a sudden close by the arrest of the slipper and starter, officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals holding them before the Justice of the Peace at Hicksville. Mr. Watson's fawn-colored dog Waverly beat the black bitch Fleet of the Woodhaven Kennel easily. As soon as the rabbit was killed and the starter and slipper arrested it was decided to suspend the meeting.

The next meet will be held on Wednesday. Mr. Jones of Philadelphia acted as judge. The entries were as follows.

Woodhaven Kennel's blk. b. Fleet vs. Watson's fawn d. Waverly; Huntington's blk. and w. d. Balkins vs. H. Harmony's blk. d. Hazelhurst; Carmioni's blk. b. Wanda vs. Huntington's blk. and w. d. Highland Chief; C. Harmony's blk. and w. b. Harmony vs. Lambert's blk. d. Jones; Griffith's br. d. Gipsey vs. Huntington's blk. d. Andy McGregor; Weber's Sister in Black vs. I. & McC. Fin Gleaning; Blackburn's b. and w. b. Clio vs. Garbutt's l. b. Forest Queen; Work's br. d. Prince vs. Weber's w. and b. b. Mother Dearieke.

PHILADELPHIA'S ART CLUB

FIRST MEETING IN ITS NEW QUARTERS.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND ARTISTIC CLUBHOUSES TO BE FOUND IN THE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The first meeting of the Art Club of Philadelphia was held this evening in its splendid new clubhouse on Broad-street, and was attended by about five hundred of the members of the club, who united in testifying their satisfaction and surprise at the appointments of the new house. The House Committee, the architect, and the Building Committee of the organization were all loudly praised for their efforts in securing for the club as artistic a building as is to be found in the country.

The guests were invited to the meeting, as a special reception will be held next week for the friends of the members. A standing collation was served during the evening, and at the business meeting held previously it was resolved to increase the membership from 750 to 1,000.

The old house of which the Art Club possessed itself when it was formed two years ago was on Broad-street, adjoining what is now the Stratford Hotel. It originally belonged to two brothers, the Drs. Townsend. From them it was bought by a Mr. Flinn, and for over twenty years was rented by Mrs. Susan Griffiths, who kept a fashionable boarding house there. Many prominent army and navy officers lived there with their families. Paymaster Elting died there. Admiral Scott, Admiral Stembell, Gen. Rucker, and Gen. Van Vliet made it their home. It was afterward purchased by J. E. Lippincott, from whose estate it was purchased by the Art Club for $100,000.

It was expected that the Art Club would take an advanced position in the matter of an ornamental house, and it did. Quickly after the start the old building was found to be entirely inadequate. The first improvement consisted in tearing down the back building and covering the entire lot, now 65 feet front by 115 feet in depth, with a new building, containing three and a half times the space of the old edifice. Then the new front, such as is now seen in all its beautiful symmetry, was added.

It was quite a precarious matter for a club containing most of the architects of the city to start upon the project of ornamental improvement, in which all would naturally feel a pride and desire, if possible, to have a share. It was determined to invite competition on a uniform basis from members of the club. The plan devised by Prof. William R. Ware of Columbia College, New-York, which had operated satisfactorily in two or three Western cities, was adopted, and Prof. Ware himself made the examinations. Frank Miles Day, a gentleman unknown to members of the board, with whom Prof. Ware acted, and the youngest of all the competing architects, was the successful one.

The club being a social as well as an art organization, it was necessary to provide for both of these features. The difficulties were happily met, and on public occasions for exhibitions a distinct entrance can be used, and the picture galleries cut off entirely from the rest of the club. Both the general and special and artistic is carried out all through the house, though they are kept as far as possible distinct.

The new parlors are double the size of the old ones, and are admirably lighted. In the rear, on the first floor, is the billiard room, and a room adjoining is set aside for the gentlemen's café. It is most beautifully fitted up and furnished, but not a sign of glass, bottle, or decanter is visible. Everything, however, from a cocktail to the choicest vintage of *la belle France*, may be had by touching an electric bell. From an aesthetural point, this café is notable. It is raised three steps above the spacious billiard room, which it overlooks, and its distinguishing feature is an odd, arched fireplace and mantel of Pompeiian brick and English redstone, making a most artistic combination. The windows, as indeed of the whole house, are of stained glass and very beautiful.

On the second floor of the Broad-street front the large room used formerly as a restaurant is now appropriated to the library. This room is decorated in dull red and olive, and is furnished with a set of chairs and tables that once graced the old Bohemian room, will be hereafter called the studio. It is furnished with a variety of easy chairs, and is just such a cozy, sociable apartment as one finds in a London club. Plenty of light in. Opposite this is the members' dining room, in which the notable things are the carvings and the rugs. Throughout the house a remarkably effective use has been made of white pine. This ordinary wood has been so treated and finished in the dining room, Cooper Union, next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

"J. J. K."—He denies having been a member of the Salvation Army, and was not graduated from Columbia College.

"Reader of THE TIMES."—Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers-street.

"Constant Reader."—The second sentence is correct.

"Herlem."—The Metropolitan Opera House.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company is perfecting a plan to extend its system of surface cars through Bath Beach and Bensonhurst to Gravesend Bay. Beyond the Brooklyn city line the motive power will be "dummy" engines, similar to those now in use to Fort Hamilton.

Pasquale De Nolos, an Italian laborer, forty years old, of 153 Twenty-fifth-street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed by a gravel train in the new Thirty-eighth-street "cut" yesterday afternoon. The engineer of the train was arrested.

Richard Bates, aged sixty-two, fell dead yesterday in front of his home, 149 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn. He had been on an extended spree, and death, it is supposed, was caused by an excessive use of liquor.

There will be a meeting of the Emerald Association in the Columbian Club Parlors, Clinton and Joralemon streets, next Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

EMIN PASHA MAY LIVE.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES BETWEEN EMPEROR WILLIAM AND STANLEY.

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BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The latest news from Emin Pasha is that there are strong hopes of his recovery. The hraia is now known to be uninjured and the fever is reduced.

In response to an inquiry from the Emperor, Major Wissmann yesterday cabled:

"I min Pasha is much better, but he must for the present remain at Bagamoyo. He charges me to tell your Majesty that the Emperor's congratulations and your Majesty's reward for all his work and labors are the best reward for all his work; and he begs leave to express his humble thanks for them."

The Emperor left Dessau Thursday for Darmstadt, where he cabled to Emin:

"Now you have at last returned from your post, where you have remained over eleven years with truly German loyalty and devotion to duty, I am glad to greet you, sending my congratulations and imperial approbation. I feel personal satisfaction from the fact that it was through territory under our protection that German force's were able to smooth the way to the coast for your return."

At the same time the Emperor cabled to Stanley as follows:

"Thanks to your perseverance and indexible courage, you have now, after repeatedly crossing the Dark Continent, overcome new and long succession of exceeding perils and almost unendurable hardships. That after surmounting those, your return journey should lead you through lands covered by me, affords me great satisfaction, and I welcome you heartily to civilization and security."

Stanley wires the following answer:

"IMPERATO ET REX: My expedition has now reached its end. I have had the honor to be hospitably entertained by Major Wisman and other of your Majesty's officers under him. Since arriving from Mpwapwa our travels have come to a successful conclusion. We have been taken across from Bagamoyo to Zanzibar by four Majesty's ships Sparber, Schwalbe, and all honors, coupled with great affability, have been accorded me. I gratefully remember the hospitality and princely affability extended to me and Mrs. Stanley at Sandringham, Marlborough House, with your Majesty's condescension, kindness, and gracious welcome. With a full and sincere heart I exclaim: Long live the noble Emperor William!"

The Emperor was very much pleased with Stanley's reply, by which it is seen that the explorer has caught the ringing style agreeable to imperial ears. He read it aloud, encircled by a brilliant party, at a supper given last night by the Grand Duke of Hesse. Before startlog for the deer park at Grossexaen to-day, the Emperor again called Stanley, urging him to make an early visit here, and giving him hearty assurance of a warm German greeting.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7.—Mr. Henry M. Stanley has sent a telegram from Zanzibar expressing his warmest thanks to his many devoted friends in Belgium for the interest they have taken in his welfare.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 7.—Consul Evan Smith, who was expected here to-day to meet Stanley, has not yet arrived, and whose absence caused much anxiety, arrived to-day. His delay was due to the fact that the steamer in which he came was ashore five days.

SHOT DOWN BY A DRUNKEN MAN.

FRANKLIN FALLS, N. H., Dec. 7.—For several years there has been trouble between Madison G. Colby and William Fourter over the boundary line between their house lots. Colby is a butcher, and has used a portion of his buildings for a slaughter house. Recently, through the influence of the neighbors, he has been obliged to remove his slaughter house to a place outside the village.

This evening about 8 o'clock Colby walked into Fourter's house unannounced. He found Mrs. Fourter in with her two daughters, and asked for Fourter. One of the daughters, seeing he was under the influence of liquor, said he would call her father, and went to seek help.

Colby immediately drew a revolver and shot Mrs. Fourter through the heart. She fell to the floor and expired almost instantly. Colby returned to his house, where he was arrested soon after.

The village is much excited over the murder. Colby is about thirty-five years old and unmarried. Mrs. Fourter was an estimable woman of sixty years.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

At the annual meeting of the Reform Club, which will be held Tuesday evening at the club house, 12 East Thirty-third-street, five Trustees are to be elected, to serve for a term of three years from Jan. 1 next, to take the places of those whose terms expire on that date. The Nominating Committee have named Messrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Jason Hinman, William S. Opdyke, Gustav H. Schwab, and Louis Windmuller as candidates to be voted for. There will also be three inspectors of election elected for 1890, for which offices Francis Farquhar, Edward S. Kaufman, and Samuel H. Ordway have been named by the Nominating Committee. The polls will be open from 3 to 10 o'clock.

The Assured Building Loan Association, one of the most prominent organizations of the kind in the world, is now prepared to help man and women in moderate circumstances to get homes of their own. It has abolished premiums for loans, and the lives of its members are insured in such sums as shall secure the payment to the heirs of the deceased the full maturity value of his stock in cash. The association is a benefit society and is conducted upon the mutual system.

Last night an entertainment, consisting of tableaux and reading from "Ben-Hur," (by permission of Messrs. Harper & Brother,) took place in Chickering Hall for the benefit of the Society for Aiding Self-supporting Women. The entertainment was well patronized, and the tableaux were pronounced most successful. Among those who took part in them were Misses Etta Warren, Holmes, Koues, and Taylor, and Messrs. Young, Allen, and Prescott.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at noon yesterday shows that the maximum temperature in that time was 49°, attained at 3 P. M. Dec. 2, and the lowest 13°, recorded at 7 A. M. Dec. 4. The mean was 33.4°. A snowfall of half an inch in depth occurred between 2 and 9 P. M. Dec. 3. The wind traveled 1,376 miles during the week.

Dr. Edward C. Spitzka visited the American Museum of Natural History yesterday and obtained the spinal column of the late lamented McGinty Murphy, the dead infant hippopotamus. Dr. Spitzka's purpose was to study the nervous construction and character of the hippopotamus. The brain was reserved for two other scientists.

Albert Loser, forty years old, of 119 East Fifty-third-street, was assaulted at One Hundred and Fourth-street and Third-avenue yesterday by John Smith, a carpenter, who not only struck him on the head with an axe but also hit him. Loser, after being attended by a physician, was taken home. Smith was arrested.

The steamer China arrived at San Francisco Dec. 6, with mails from Hong-Kong of Nov. 14; Shanghai, Nov. 15, and Yokohama of Nov. 23. The mails will be due here Dec. 11. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the Post Office in this city at 7 o'clock P. M., Dec. 9.

Mayor Grant announces that all the city departments which need stationery for next year must have their requisitions in at the meeting of the Board of City Record to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Those who do not out in requisitions will have to go without supplies.

While Hook and Ladder Truck No. 16 was on its way to a trifling fire in East Sixteenth-street yesterday afternoon it was upset at Third-avenue and Sixty-fifth street. Thomas Reynolds, the driver, was slightly injured. His wounds were dressed at Mount Sinai Hospital.

Many life-like representations of well-known native and foreign artists are to be found in the Eden Musée's collection of waxworks, which was on exhibition in its new quarters at present. The fencing and dancing girls and the Hungarian orchestra continue to delight visitors.

A sacred concert will be given this evening at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh-street, near Broadway. During the evening an exhibition of electric illumination on a grand scale will be provided.

District Attorney Fellows has issued an order that his assistant and deputy assistants shall be in their offices during business hours hereafter, when not actually engaged in court.

Mayor Grant will probably make up his mind to-day as to what to do about the street music question, and the Board of Aldermen will be informed of his stand on the matter at Tuesday's meeting.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Press Club yesterday, Henry M. Stanley was unanimously elected an honorary member of the club.

"J. N. H. W."—Mr. Raymond died in 1869. The Tweed Ring exposures were made in the Fall of 1870 and Summer of 1871.

The County Committee of the County Democracy will meet at Cooper Union, next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

"J. J. K."—He denies having been a member of the Salvation Army, and was not graduated from Columbia College.

"Reader of THE TIMES."—Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers-street.

"Constant Reader."—The second sentence is correct.

"Herlem."—The Metropolitan Opera House.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company is perfecting a plan to extend its system of surface cars through Bath Beach and Bensonhurst to Gravesend Bay. Beyond the Brooklyn city line the motive power will be "dummy" engines, similar to those now in use to Fort Hamilton.

Pasquale De Nolos, an Italian laborer, forty years old, of 153 Twenty-fifth-street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed by a gravel train in the new Thirty-eighth-street "cut" yesterday afternoon. The engineer of the train was arrested.

Richard Bates, aged sixty-two, fell dead yesterday in front of his home, 149 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn. He had been on an extended spree, and death, it is supposed, was caused by an excessive use of liquor.

There will be a meeting of the Emerald Association in the Columbian Club Parlors, Clinton and Joralemon streets, next Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cromwell Post, G. A. R., of White Plains, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander—Edward S. Young; Senior Vice Commander—C. F. Smith; Junior Vice Commander—Thomas F. Hart; Quartermaster—B. H. Palmer; Surgeon—M. B. Crosby; Chaplain—D. W. Bogart; Officer of the Day—George W. Brown; Officer of the Guard—Henry J. Williams. Four new members were inducted into office.

The following have been elected officers of the White Plains Lyceum: President—William E. Tibbits; Vice Presidents—Charles Horton, James L. Ferris, Martin O'Rourke, William R. Brown, Howard E. Foster; Secretary—James B. Lockwood; Librarian—Harry Buckhout; Assistant Librarian—Mrs. F. C. Bennett.

The Fort Chester Trustees have decided to give William F. Ackerson permission to examine the books of the village Treasurer.

STATEN ISLAND.

The trial of the three inspectors of election, Frank Freau, Peter Devlin, and Jusoph Oliver, received a setback yesterday, when the decision of the election returns in the Fifth District of Middletown, will take place in the Court of Sessions at Richmond to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

The fifty-sixth annual session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of New-Jersey, has elected and installed the following officers: Grand Master—H. M. Jewitt of Winslow; Deputy Grand Master—Howard Suthpin of Flemington; Grand Warden—J. W. Trenchard of Bridgeton; Grand Secretary—Lewis Parker of Trenton; Grand Treasurer—Joseph L. Lamb of Jullustown; Grand Representative—August Grassham of Hoboken; Grand Chaplain—J. K. Manning of Red Bank; Grand Marshal—William H. Alleu of Jersey City; Grand Conductor—A. King of Paterson; Grand Guardian—R. F. Tweeke of Butler; Grand Sentinel—W. H. Biddle of Atlantic City.

The annual election of officers of the Long Branch Council, No. 429, R. A., was held Friday night with the following result: Regent—H. B. Sherman, Jr.; Vice Regent—Auditor H. B. Banuard of New-York and Long Branch Railroad; Past Regent—W. S. B. Parker; Collector—J. H. Woolley; Secretary—E. B. Blaisdell; Treasurer—Charles L. Edwards; Orator—J. V. Allstrom; Chaplain—J. H. Huleart; Guide—A. T. Woolley; Warden—Oscar L. Smith; Sentry—Henry Conover; Trustees—A. P. True, L. G. Elles, and W. D. Hendrickson; Representative to Grand Council—W. S. B. Parker; Alternate—A. D. Sherman.

Charles W. Bligh, a United States weigher, who was arrested in Brooklyn recently for bigamy, was lodged in the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City yesterday for trial. The complaint is made by his first wife of 292 Summit-street, Brooklyn, whom he married eight years ago, and by whom he has had three children. Last August he married Bella Gernart of 799 Third-avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. J. White of Jersey City performed the ceremony. He claims to have been divorced from his first wife in Chicago.

Paterson is all agog over an entertainment novel to the people, of that place called "A Week in the Orient," undertaken for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. Last evening Miss Kraerr, said to be the only Christian Esquimau woman in America, gave an interesting address on the manners and customs of her native land. She is a little booy, only 40 inches in height, but exceedingly attractive. The affair is a sort of bazaar of all nations, and Apollo Hall has been most attractively fitted up for the occasion.

Some time ago Mrs. David Rice brought suit for $10,000 against E. H. Emmons, proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel at Long Branch for retaining her trunks and personal effects. Colonel and Mrs. Rice stopped for several months at the hotel, and when they left without paying their board bill of $232 Mr. Emmons held their effects and advertised them for sale. The court has decided that Mrs. Rice must either pay the board bill or lose her trunks.

At the annual meeting of Arrowsmith Post, No. 61, G. A. R., of Red Bank, Friday night, the following officers were elected: Commander—Charles Curtis; Senior Vice Commander—William Siokies; Junior Vice Commander—Everett Miller; Chaplain—The Rev. Charles E. Hill; Surgeon—Edward E. Roberts; Officer of the Day—James H. Siokies; Officer of the Guard—John Bainton; Quartermaster—Samuel Hughes.

The Legislative Committee of the Hoboken Common Council has decided to recommend some radical changes in the Municipal Government. The Chief of the Fire Department, now elected by the people, is to be appointed by the Mayor and Council, there is to be a Board of Finance appointed by the Mayor, the police force is to be increased fifteen men, and $1,000 is to be added to the Mayor's salary.

Capt. William H. Bush of Keyport has received from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company $1,837, the amount of damage sustained by the loss of his sloop Harriet and her cargo, On April 28, 1888, the sloop was run into and sunk by the ferryboat Hudson City, and Capt. Bush brought suit against the company to recover damages.

Jacob Leyrer, Jr., who was so terribly burned at the Keyport fire, is still confined to his bed, but is rapidly recoving. His mother, who sprained her ankle when she fell down stairs, has been told of her husband's death. Yesterday morning Mrs. Leyrer went to New-York to remain with a daughter until her son Jacob recovers.

The annual meeting of the Keyport Oystermen's Protective Association was held recently and the following officers elected: President—William McConkey; Vice President—R. G. Taylor; Secretary—James L. Hammer; Treasurer—James H. Beden; Executive Committee—James G. Brown, Kenny Ward, and William De Groff.

The Jersey City Board of Finance last evening appointed the Jersey City *News* an official paper of the city, in place of the *Argus*.

EDITOR M'KEAN HONORED.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF FAITHFUL WORK ON THE "PUBLIC LEDGER."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of George W. Childs's ownership of the *Public Ledger* and of its direction by William V. McKean as editor in chief was celebrated this afternoon by a testimonial reception to Mr. McKean at the Academy of Fine Arts. Fully two thousand invited guests from the city and vicinity passed through the flower-decorated galleries and congratulated Mr. McKean upon the auspicious occasion.

The floral decorations were beautiful. The main stairway was lined with exotics and blooming chrysanthemums, clusters of potted flowers and foliage plants were placed in every alcove and corner of the spacious building, and wreaths of evergreen and laurel festoone gave a further rich esthetic effect.

The reception hour was past in the northwest gallery. A platform was elaborately decorated with palms and potted plants. Upon this Mr. McKean stood with the following committee of ladies assisting him to receive: Mrs. William V. McKean, Mrs. Sarah C. Hallowell, Miss Edith A. Butler, Mrs. J. Hampton Moore, Mrs. Joel Cooke, Mrs. John G. Johnson, Mrs. Charles H. Black, Mrs. Morris Rosenbach, Mrs. Edwin Robins, Jr., and Mrs. Edmund Stirling.

During the reception the Germania Orchestra played choice selections of opera and waltz music. The ladies of the Reception Committee appeared without hats, and each with a handsome bouquet. On the lapel of the coat of each of the Executive Committee was a purple silk ribbon, bearing the inscription "1864—1889."

A pleasant feature of the reception was the presentation to Mr. McKean, by Joel Cook, of a handsome silver vase, the gift of George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, as a token of their appreciation of his services as editor in chief of the *Public Ledger*. Mr. McKean received the token in silence, but the welling up of his eyes spoke more eloquently than words of his happy appreciation of the gift.

The vase is of solid silver lined with gold, elaborately ornamented and bearing the following inscription:

"1864-1889. Presented to William V. McKean by George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, in testimony of their appreciation and affection."

At the close of the reception Mr. McKean made a brief address, in which he acknowledged the honor done him on the occasion, and said that he felt as much as he really due to the "*Ledger* family," of which he was the head, for it was to their efforts that the success of the paper was chiefly due. He closed by outlining the ethics of the *Ledger*, defining its mission in the community.

IT WAS LADIES' DAY.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION AT THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE.

The New-York Athletic Club's handsome city club house at Fifty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue was crowded from bottom to top with ladies yesterday afternoon. There were a thousand of them and they had responded to invitations issued by members of the club to attend the first ladies' day entertainment for this season.

The ladies all wore good-looking smiles and fashionable street gowns and were as interested in the various athletic feats performed and exhibitions of muscular development and action as they could be. They gathered around the long swimming tank and eagerly watched the antics of about a dozen young lads, sons of members, during many innings under the direction of Prof. Hutchins, and then all went up into the gymnasium and clapped their hands and enjoyed themselves immensely as the athletes of the club gave clever exhibitions of boxing, fencing, and gymnastic exercises.

There were only about three hundred members of the club present, but there was an orchestra, which made it very pleasant for the ladies. The programme was two hours in being carried out. Messrs. F. M. Hartshorne, Robert Stoll, A. M. Herring, J. H. Clark, and Prof. Dr. Enos gave an exhibition on the double rings; Prof. Senao and his son, S. T. Shaw, and Dr. Hammond, Clarence Goadby and J. W. Gerard, Jr., fenced with foils; Messrs. Hartshorne, J. A. Ward, Jr., E. J. Gianuini, H. K. Enos, A. M. Herring, and George Goldie, Jr., did some tumbling; Messrs. Hartshorne, Gianuini, Ward, Enos, Herring, Sharp, Prof. Goldie, and Stoll performed on a horizontal bar, and Prof. Donovan, the instructor of boxing in the club, and Maxwell E. More gave an exhibition of boxing. The programme was very creditably carried out.

The club will give four more entertainments for the ladies, one each month during the Winter.

Among those present yesterday were:

Mrs. C. E. Wilmot, Mrs. W. H. Young, Miss McCoy, Miss Violet Buel, the Misses Boyd, Miss Sprague, Mrs. George W. Carr, Mrs. Walton Storm, Miss Ida Storm, Miss Bessie Morgan, Mrs. Ann Ponder, the Misses Stevens, Mrs. T. W. Sheridan, Miss Packard, Mrs. G. B. Ferris, the Misses Berge, Miss Hawkins, Miss Buchanan, Mrs. George M. Smith, Mrs. A. Cockerill, Mrs. H. T. W. Davis, Miss Dnrand, Miss Wells, Mrs. N. Peck, Miss Peck, Mrs. James R. Pringle, Miss Limbeck, Miss Rooke, Miss Inman, Miss Tunnard, Miss Brewster, Mrs. Goldsmith, Miss Goldsmith, Miss Lee, Miss Thorn

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



10 CENTS. WARRANTED 20 YEARS

No watch like this was ever advertised in a paper before. Hasnot been quite ever offered. This is a genuine GOLD PLATED WATCH, made of two heavy plates of 18 karat solid gold over composition metal and warranted to wear 20 YEARS. It has solid bow, dust, crown, and thumb pieces, beautiful hunting style, elaborately engraved and decorated by hand. Joints, cap, crown, bezel and center are all accurately made, fitted and warranted. (Beware of Imitations.) The movement is a fine LEVER style, fully jewelled, quick-train (18,000 beats per hour), expansion balance, patent pinion, patent escapement, full plate, beautifully finished, heavy rately regulated and adjusted, and warranted an accurate time keeper for 16 YEARS. A guarantee is sent with each watch. These watches are sold everywhere for $25—but for 60 days, to introduce them and get our mammoth catalogue in the hands of agents, we will sell them at $5.98. Cut this out and send to us, with 50 cents in postage stamps as a guarantee of good faith, and we will send you the watch by express, C. O. D., subject to examination, if perfectly satisfactory you pay the express agent the balance, $5.48, otherwise nothing. *As a guarantee that this is the greatest bargain ever offered, that the watch is worth FAR more than the price asked, that we are making this unheard of price for 60 days to get agents; that if $5.98 is sent with order you can have the agency of any county you wish (if not taken), that nothing like this is or was ever offered before, we refer you to any* NATIONAL BANK IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA. Address, THE WARREN COMPANY, 819 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

WE RECOMMEND THIS WATCH TO ALL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Compare prices of lots of any other suburb similarly situated, developed and accessible, with Bensonhurst and you will realize how low the present prices are here relatively.

Illustrated Circular Sent.

G. B. F. RANDOLPH, 41 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

Four-story cutstone house No. 64 West 68th-st.; butler's pantry extension; fully and elegantly furnished; ready for immediate occupancy; purchaser can go in same as at a hotel, except his help and stores; size of house, 18 feet 9 inches by 70.1 feet, size of lot, 18 feet 9 inches by 105 feet; easy terms; about 20 per cent. cash. For full particulars, prices, terms, &c., address W. H. RIKER, 353 6th-av.

Occupant would be under a virtual rental of only about $2,500 for one of the best furnished and most convenient houses in New-York.

$2,500 CASH, BALANCE VERY EASY Terms. — Three-story brick-basement flame house; eleven rooms; all improvements; burglar alarm; large piazza, conservatory, stables, chicken house, eleven large trees; magnificent view; lot 25x125 or plot 75x125; one block from L station; a city and country home combined; also furniture, cow and chickens at great bargains; will exchange. Call or write BACON, Eagle-av. and East 161st-st.

FOR SALE
OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
FIVE-STORY BRICK
DWELLING HOUSE,

100x100, and seven lots of land on West 49th-st, running through to 48th-st.
Apply to
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

8d-av., near 86th-st., 25x90x100; rental..... $4,300
6th-av., near 52d-st., 50x55x75; rental..... 6,000
9th-av., near 23d-st., 92.8 feet front..... 8,400
9th-av., corner below 23d-st., 3 families on floor; rental about..... 7,400
St. Nicholas-av., corner above 125th-st., 32x100; price $67,000; yearly leases; would trade for lots.
I. CRIEPER,
41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

FOR SALE,

West 52d-st., near 5th-av.—A very attractive medium-width four-story dwelling, recently overhauled and tastefully decorated throughout; price moderate.
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—EAST 56TH-ST.,

between Madison and Park avs.—An exceedingly desirable four-story brownstone dwelling, 20x80, lot 100.5; will be sold low for prompt buyer.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE,

Close to 5th-av., below 20th-st.—An exceedingly desirable three-quarter house; possession May 1 next.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

BROADWAY, ABOVE CHAMBERS-ST.—A large fine corner property; price very reasonable. Also other desirable investment properties on and near Broadway and Wall-st. Exchange-place to 42d-st. WM. P. SEYMOUR,
171 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

A SUPERB CORNER.

Double house on the best part of Lenox Hill, built especially for the owner's occupation, is for sale, and full particulars will be given on application.
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

5TH-AV., NORTHEAST CORNER 59TH-ST.

—Five lots. Also, business block fronting Chatham-square, East Broadway, and Catharine-st.
OWNER, 178 Broadway, Room 8.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,

the ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES on MANHATTAN-av., near 121st-st., a short distance from Morningside Park; houses of medium size; neighborhood A1.
J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop 20-foot-front dwellings, with dining-room extension, in the best location of the west side; exceptionally nice interiors; best workmanship; only $38,000. Nos. 41 and 43 West 76th-st.; always open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

ONE OF THE VERY FINEST AND LARGEST west-side dwellings in the market now open for inspection; fronts Manhattan-square and overlooks Central Park, No. 42 West 77th-st. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, owner.

FOR INVESTMENT. — TWO ELEGANT apartment buildings, just completed; below 59th-st.; handsomely decorated; steam heat; will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 424 WEST 23D-ST., 25x65x100; elegant order, frescoed, mirrors, &c.; plumbing new and perfect; possession immediate; person in house to show it any time. HALL J. HOW & CO., 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY residence on 22d-st., near Broadway; size, 20x ½ block; also a 20-foot English-basement house.
GONON & MACDONALD,
39 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON, MURRAY HILL, an elegant extra-well-built four-story corner house, 25x100 feet. GONON & MACDONALD,
39 West 31st-st.

A.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—FINE THREE-story brownstone, Madison-av., near 119th-st.; price, $17,000; terms easy; rent, $1,200
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY located in the most desirable portion of the cemetery. For particulars address L. B. W., 16 Broadhead-av., Jamestown, N. Y.

$600 EACH, 4 LOTS, NEAR JEROME-AV., 169th-st.; half cash, balance mortgage. BARGAIN, 1,238 Broadway.

WEST 82D-ST.—VERY HANDSOME, WELL-built four-story dwelling for sale at very low figure. S. H. PURMAN & CO., 137 Broadway.

$33,000.—WEST 86TH-ST.—ELEGANT new four-story dwelling; must sell. S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

$30,000.—WEST 55TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and 5th.—Four-story brownstone. SAML BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK INCOME-PRODUCING REALTY, The elegant residence at the southwest corner of CLINTON-PLACE AND 7TH-AV., BROOKLYN.
With lot adjoining. $20,000. Equity. Full particulars and keys exclusively from
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
105 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—QUEEN ANNE COTTAGES, just completed, on Central-av. and Hill-st., West Hoboken, N. J.; elevation above tide water 230 feet, commanding extensive views of New-York City and surrounding country; avenue 80 feet wide. Also, desirable building plots and lots on Hill, High, Charles, Syms, Malone, and Traphagen sts.; Kerrigan, Summit, Central, and Palisade avs., Bergen Wood road, and other eligible locations in West Hoboken; about 30 minutes from Barclay, Christopher, or Fourteenth Street Ferry and North Hudson County Railroad.
Terms reasonable. Apply, by mail or personally to M. S. KERRIGAN, 187 Clinton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DELAND AND LAKE HELEN, FLORIDA. The most delightful places in Own a home in one of them. You can purchase a house and lot, orange grove or any size or size. Tracts, blocks, and lots of land near and in DeLand and Lake Helen on terms to suit you. For full particulars address H. A. DELAND, DeLand, Fla.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$25,000; AT Newark, N. J., elegant three-story English basement Nova Scotia granite-front dwelling; 15 rooms; all modern improvements; steam heat; 29x60x180. CHAS. B. DUNCAN, Elm and Pacific sts., Newark, N. J.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, TWO HOTELS; 1 corners; best all-the-year-round business; easy terms; near the new race track.
WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
4 choice lots, east side
1ST-AV., BET. 90TH AND 91ST STS.
6 desirable lots, south side
91ST AND 92D STS., BET. 1ST AND 2D AVS.
Also 7 lots, north side
93D-ST., BET. 1ST-AV. AND AVENUE A.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1889,
at 12 o'clock at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
7 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON
southeast corner
PARK-AV. AND 93D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

WM. W. FOGG, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE, TUESDAY, DEC. 17, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st. NO. 154 EAST 131ST-ST.
3-story and basement brick-stoop private dwelling and lot 17x99.11; cabinet trim; every improvement. Maps and particulars of the Auctioneer, 150 B'way.

JOHN E. S. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., MONDAY, DEC. 16,
151 67TH-AV.
Four-story brick house, with store.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 59 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE HOUSE, near Park, between 57th and 58th avs., completely and elegantly furnished, with table linen, china and silver ware, if desired; bath on every floor, with elevator, to let to a responsible family only for the Winter or longer; moderate rent. Address Owner, Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

A FAMILY OBLIGED TO GO SOUTH will rent their newly and beautifully furnished house at a great sacrifice. Address FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET, Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT ON A LEASE.
HOUSE NO. 149 EAST 21ST-ST.
Will be put in perfect order; newly papered, painted, and the plumbing work will be first-class; will make alterations to suit tenant.
MORRIS B. BAER & CO.,
No. 92 West 34th-st.

THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY AND basement house, 55 West 83d-st.; to good order; decorated; pantry; extension; excellent neighborhood; near Central Park and convenient to elevated station; rent reduced. Apply on premises or at 20 Nassau-st., Room 58.

A LOVELY HOUSE WITH NINE BEDROOMS At No. 145 East 89th-st.; new, novel, and attractive; only one left of a group of ten houses; rent low for the accommodations offered. Apply on premises or to owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar-st.

A.—HOUSES TO LET IN ALL LOCATIONS, from $650 per annum and upward.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL HOUSE. Apply on premises, 208 West 43d-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 4 P. M.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 and 50 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

"THE FLORENCE,"
COR. 4TH-AV. AND 18TH-ST.

To let, handsome suite rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all light.
Also small housekeeping apartment to sublet.
Elevators run all night.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, 38 WEST, FIRST Floor.—A handsomely-furnished flat; seven rooms and bath; from Jan. 1. Apply on premises.

TO LET—UNTIL SPRING, A FURNISHED apartment; unusually attractive. Address M. N. O., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

THE GRAMERCY,
34 GRAMERCY PARK.

TO LET—APARTMENT OF SEVEN ROOMS, UNFURNISHED; ALSO, FURNISHED APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING. CALL OR ADDRESS SUPERINTENDENT

NORTHWEST CORNER OF LEXINGTON-av. and 44th-st., nine large rooms; steam heated; $900. 110 and 112 East 47th-st., seven rooms, all light and sunny; $600. 104 and 106 East 81st-st., near Central Park and Art Museum; eight large, pleasant rooms; steam heated, elevators, ball boys; $670. 115 and 117 East 82d-st., near Art Museum; seven large, sunny rooms; elevators, ball boys, coal and wood; $720. Apply on premises or O'REILLY BROS.' storage warehouse office, corner Lexington-av. and 44th-st.

"TO SUBLET"

in "THE FLORENCE," 105 East 18th-st. Gentleman going to Europe desires to lease his flat, furnished.

Six rooms.

IMPERIAL,
57 EAST 59TH-ST.
ELEGANT APARTMENTS; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; STEAM HEATED; MODERATE RENT. APPLY TO JANITOR.

31 WEST 16TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

THE LIVINGSTON,
126 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.
Second flat; all light rooms, steam heat.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURNISHED and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 and 50 Broadway.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE.—The attention of ship builders is called to the advertisement in the City Record, inviting bids for the construction of a tugboat.
CHAS. F. ALLEN, President.

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PINEY WOODS HOTEL
OF FLORIDA,
OR
HARLAN HOTEL,

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FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
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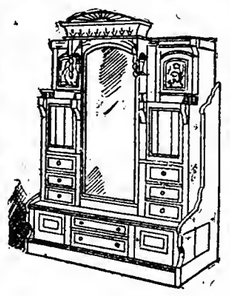
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Colored border, pure linen Damask Lunch Sets, Table Cloth, 2 by 2½ yds, and a dozen Napkins to match,
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The same quality Sets, with cloth 2 by 3 yds, and a dozen Napkins,
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PREMATURE WEAKNESS, EXHAUSTED vitality, escaping secretions, special previous disease, discharges, strictures, varicocele, old ulcers, malaria; diseased prostate and bladder cause kidney diseases, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, stone, and untimely graves, unless the Adelbi Mineral Spring Water and specialist physician's local and internal remedies, perfected by 40 years' practice in them, given in book mailed free, are used; services rendered 10 to 4. 261 Broadway.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT!

CARPETS.

IF YOU WISH TO MAKE A VERY PRACTICAL AND SUITABLE PRESENT TO YOUR WIFE OR FRIEND JUST ORDER ONE OF OUR BEAUTIFUL

ROYAL WILTONS
(THE BEST WEARING CARPET MADE)

OF WHICH WE ARE NOW OFFERING A LARGE LINE AT LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION, OR A WILTON VELVET (ELEGANT NEW DESIGNS) AT LESS THAN THE PRICE OF AN ORDINARY BRUSSELS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

RUGS & MATS,

BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, CONSISTING OF AXMINSTERS, SMYRNAS, AND WILTONS; ALSO, ART SQUARES IN ALL SIZES, WHICH WE WILL CLOSE OUT REGARDLESS OF COST. WE HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE LINE OF MATS, WITH PATENT AXMINSTER BORDERS AND FINE COIR CENTRES, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS.

AN IMPORTER'S ENTIRE STOCK, EMBRACING ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES, AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

CHENILLE AND TURCOMAN CURTAINS, NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, AT POPULAR PRICES.

FURNITURE.

100 PARLOR CABINETS AT PRICES TO INSURE QUICK SALES; ALSO SUITS AND ODD PIECES, FANCY CHAIRS, ONYX TABLES, BRIC-A-BRAC, &c., ALL SUITABLE AS PRESENTS, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sheppard Knapp & Co.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

PIANOS.

We will sell during this month 100 "WATERS" upright pianos, including plush stool and cover, at $250 cash or $275 on installments, only

$10 CASH AND $8 MONTHLY

until all paid.

These are the famous new "WATERS" uprights, (with three pedals,) the best and most durable pianos now made; 7⅓ octaves, 3-stringed, rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality, full iron frame, repeating action, Waters patent harmonic metal, finest ivory keys, and every improvement. Warranted six years to give entire satisfaction and kept in tune one year free of charge.

Please call or send postal for new catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 5th-av., near 18th-st.

C. C. SHAYNE, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, offers at retail the leading fashionable styles in Furs and Sealskins at lowest possible prices for strictly reliable goods. 124 West 42d-st. and 103 Prince-st. 42d-st. store open evenings until Christmas. Fashion book mailed free.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

STERN BROTHERS
WILL PLACE ON SALE MONDAY

Large assortments of very desirable goods, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

in all departments throughout their establishment.

DRESS GOODS.

Dress Patterns
of Serge, Cashmeres, and Camel's-hair
at $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, and $3.50.

Cotton Dress Fabrics in Dress Patterns
at 85c., 97c., $1.20, and $1.30.

With the remainder of their
High Cost Dress Goods
at specially reduced prices.

CLOAKS.

In addition to further reductions in the Highest Grades
Paris and Berlin Garments
they will offer several lines of entirely new
Ladies' Newmarkets,
with and without Fur and Astrakhan Trimmings,
at $5.75, $8.50, $10.50, $12.50, $14.50, $19.50.

The Best Values Offered This Season. Also
Ladies' Plain and Changeable Silk Japanese House Robes at $9.00.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Very large assortments of Ladies', Men's, and Children's Handkerchiefs, including a special purchase of
300 Doz. Ladies' Hand-Emb'd, Hemst'd, and Scalloped Silk Handkerchiefs at 37c.
And an importation of
225 China Silk Hand-Emb'd Shawls at $2.95.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

An unusually choice stock of
Neckwear, Mufflers, Suspenders, Full-Dress Vests, Emb'd Night Shirts.

32 to 36 West 23d st.

FUR SHOULDER CAPES.
Special Sale
MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Persian Lamb Cape and Muff, complete set, $30.00.



Mink Capes and Muffs, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Capes and Muffs, Sable and Mink-Tail Capes and Muffs, Sealskin, Alaska Sable, Beaver, Otter, Monkey, entire Stock of Shoulder Capes.

PRICES MARKED DOWN.

Fashion Book Mailed Free.

C. C. SHAYNE
MANUFACTURER,
No. 124 West 42d-St.
No. 103 Prince-St.

N. B.—42D-ST. STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$8 00
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DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 50
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DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday	75

WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents

SOMETHING NEW.

Elegant rich Holiday Goods now on exhibition at our warerooms; all in the newest designs, made specially for this season, and are neither obtainable nor equaled elsewhere, at moderate prices.

Purchases retained and delivered as ordered.

J. S. Conover & Co.,
28 and 30 West 23d St.

SELECT
Holiday Presents.
SCHAUS' ART GALLERIES.

OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTINGS BY THE BEST MODERN MASTERS. ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. BRAUN'S CARBON PHOTOGRAPHS. FAC SIMILES. VIENNA BOUDOIR PHOTO FRAMES. COMPLETE ARTISTS' BOXES IN GREAT VARIETY, AND ALL THE CHOICEST ARTISTIC NOVELTIES.

WILLIAM SCHAUS,
204 5th-av., Madison-square.

Arnold Constable & Co.

UMBRELLAS.

Will offer this week a Choice Selection of
NATURAL WOOD and FANCY-HANDLED UMBRELLAS,
suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Broadway & 19th st.

Daniell & Sons.

The first break in prices of this season's importations of

RICH HOLIDAY GOODS

WILL BE MADE ON
MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1889

ONE OF THE CHIEF ATTRACTIONS AT THE PRESENT TIME IS AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

FINE JEWELRY

NOW ON SALE, CONSISTING OF GENUINE DIAMONDS, FINE GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, ONYX AND GOLD, GENUINE GARNETS, GOLD PLATE AND STERLING SILVER JEWELRY, WATCHES IN SOLID GOLD, STERLING SILVER, AND NICKEL.

SOLID GOLD PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS CHAINS, ORNAMENTS, REAL SHELL JEWELRY, &c., &c.

AN ASSORTMENT IN RICHNESS AND DESIGN UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY STORE IN NEW-YORK, AND WHILE THE GOODS ARE OF STANDARD QUALITY THE PRICES SHOW A SAVING OF FULLY ONE-HALF.

FINE LINEN HANDK'F'S,
IN FANCY BOXES,
FOR GENTS.

1 LOT ALL-LINEN INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS,
21c., 25c., 35c., 45c., to 70c.
1 LOT HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
19c. to 75c.

1 LOT TAPE BORDERS,
13c. to 30c.
1 LOT COLORED BORDERS,
12 1-2c. to 48c.

FOR LADIES.

1 LOT INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS
25c., 45c., to 70c.

1 LOT EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, AT 200 DIFFERENT PRICES, RANGING FROM
15c. to $5 00 Each.

FOR CHILDREN.

300 DIFFERENT STYLES, AT PRICES FROM
4c. to 48c.

1 LOT CHRISTMAS BOXES, WITH THREE AND SIX HANDKERCHIEFS IN A BOX,
20c. to 63c. Each.

WE ARE CONFIDENT A VISIT TO THIS DEPARTMENT WILL REPAY OUR CUSTOMERS.

MADE-UP LACES

NOVELTIES IN LADIES' NECKWEAR. BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT TOILET SETS, WORK BASKETS, SCRAP BASKETS, CHOICE SMALL ARTICLES.

MOUCHOIR AND GLOVE CASES, TIDIES AND SCARFS.

BLACK SILKS,
ELEGANT BROCADE,
98c. YARD.....WORTH $1 25
$1 25 " ..... " $2 00
$1 44 " ..... " $2 50

FAILLE FRANCAISE,
98c. YARD.....WORTH $1 25

RICH GROS GRAIN,
(24-INCH SPECIAL,)
98c. YARD.....WORTH $1 25

SATIN RHADAMES,
$1 25 YARD.....USUAL PRICE $1 50

COLORED SILKS.
FAILLE FRANCAISE,
For Evening and Reception Wear,
89c. YARD.....WORTH $1 00
98c. " ..... " 1 25
$1 19 " ..... " 1 48

24-INCH GENUINE INDIA SILK, FOREIGN DYED, EVENING SHADES,
54c. Yard.

24-INCH LIGHT FANCY BROCADES,
59c. Yard; WORTH 98c.

75 SHADES SATIN DUCHESSE FOR FANCY WORK,
48c. Yard.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND BOOKLETS.
A LARGE AND RICH ASSORTMENT.

N. B.—HOLIDAY PURCHASES MADE NOW WILL BE STORED FREE UNTIL WANTED.

Daniell & Sons
BROADWAY,
8th and 9th sts., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

HENRY SIEDE,
RICH FURS,
at lowest possible prices.
5th-av. and 45th-st., and 14 West 14th-st.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

Partial Opening of New Buildings,

Increased Attractions in Every Department,

At Our Well-Known Popular Prices.

Ten Thousand Dress Patterns,
Cotton, Wool, and Silk,
in the greatest variety ever shown,
at 39c...69c...75c...89c...98c.
Sateen, Gingham, Serge, and Calico
DRESS PATTERNS
in all the best colors and styles
at 99c...$2 95..$3 39..$4 85.
Plain and Bordered
Cashmere, Henrietta, Tricot, and French Serge
DRESS PATTERNS.
Nine to fourteen yards in each according to width.

Five hundred
Black and Colored Silk Dress Patterns
various qualities and weaves.
ALSO
the following great values in
GOODS BY THE YARD.

At Thirty-nine Cents,
200 pieces
LUSTROUS CHINA SILKS,
for Dresses, Draperies, Curtains and Fancy Work, fancy shades as well as white and delicate tints; worth 75 cents.

At Thirty-three Cents,
Twilled Camel's Hairs, Fifty-four inches wide.

At Twenty-six Cents,
Double width all-wool Flannels, were 50 cents.

At a Dollar Thirty-three,
Fancy Striped Cloaking, worth $1 75.

ARTICLES FOR
HOME COMFORT AND DECORATION
make acceptable gifts.
Here are some Specialties.

BEST QUALITY NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, double and twisted thread—dotted, figured, and striped centres, with rich and effective borders.
$1 49 worth $2 50; $2 49 worth $4 00
1 98 worth 3 00; 2 98 worth 5 00

REAL IRISH POINT CURTAINS,
scroll designs on lace centres——full length and width,
$3 98 worth $7 50 | $4 98 worth $8 50

TAMBOUR, CLUNY, AND BRUSSELS,
$5 98.....$9 98.....$11 98.....$14 98.....$17 98
Remarkable value.

REVERSIBLE EXPOSITION PORTIERES,
bordered all around—hand-knotted fringe.
$2 98 were $6 25 | $3 98 were $7 19

SILK STRIPE AND ALL SILK CURTAINS,
damask and snowflake effects.
$3 98 were $6 00; $9 98 were $17 00
5 98 were 9 50; 14 98 were 23 00
7 98 were 12 00

DERBY SATIN CURTAINS,
rich effects, alike on both sides.
$14 98, worth Twenty-five Dollars.

Of Heavy Curtains we have without exception the finest and the best assortment to be found.

SPECIALTIES ABE

Turcoman—fancy chenille dado,		$1 79
All over chenille,	all colors,	3 98
Extra heavy,	high art dados,	5 47
Fine Sheila,	neutral tints,	7 98
Saxony chenille,	magnificent effects,	9 69

BROMLEY'S BEST SMYRNA RUGS,
all sizes, latest colorings and effects.
FAR BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

MANTEL LAMBREQUINS,
Felt and Plush—Appliqued and hand embroidered, NINETY-EIGHT CENTS to FORTY DOLLARS.

TABLE SCARFS,
Felt and Plush, appliqued and embroidered, ONE SIXTY-NINE to FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

TURKISH EMBROIDERED NOVELTIES.
Scarfs—Covers and Lambrequins, $1 39 to $20 00

Hand-painted Silk Scarfs, 69c.; worth $1 00
Hand-painted India Silk Head Rests, 98c.; worth 1 50
Chair and Easel Scarfs—knot fringe, 25c.; worth 50

FINE LINEN TABLE SETS,
white, cream, old gold, cardinal, pink, steel, pale blue, and navy blue—with plain and fancy borders and plain and knotted fringes,
ONE ninety-eight to THIRTY DOLLARS.

Fancy colored Cloths—2½ yards, $1 98; worth $1 79.
Pattern Damask Cloths—4 yards long, $3 69; worth $7 00.
Cream Lunch Cloths—3 yards long, 98c.; worth $1 39.
Fine Huck Towels—knot fringe, 12½ cents
Extra fine and large, 21 cents

BOOKS.
At Twenty Cents Each.
Three Thousand
Standard Works of Poetry and Fiction,
Cloth and Gilt Bound.

Popular 12mo Books of Fiction, History, Poetry, Essays, &c.—Large, clear type—handsomely bound	25 cents
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Uncle Nat's Series,	$1 38	Madcap Series,	$1 25
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Instructive Library,	2 25	Boys' Library,	2 55
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Champion Library,	3 40	Our Boys' Library,	2 63
Young Folks' History of the Rebellion—illus'd			3 13

At Ten Cents and Twenty-five Cents.
Five thousand
Juvenile Books.....worth double

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OPTICALS AND STATIONERY.

Eye Glasses.		Spectacles.	
Fine Steel Rim,	53c.	Fine Steel Rim,	49c.
Skeleton,	89c.	Fine Pebble,	$1 08
Gold Rim,	$2 98	Fine Gold Rim,	3 49
Gun-plated Eye Glass Chains,	59; worth		1 00
Fine Kid-bound Opera Glasses,	$2 49; worth		4 50
White, Smoke, and Oriental Pearl Opera Glasses,	4 98; worth		8 00
	2 98; worth		5 00
Fine Lorgnettes,	2 74; worth		5 00
Gilt-bent Opera Glass Handles,			75 cents
Pins and 50 Visiting Cards,			11 cents up
Fancy Boxes of Writing Paper,			59 cents up
Plush Boxes of Writing Paper,			19 cents up
Plush Autograph Albums,			78 cents up
Children's Alphabet Blocks,			10 cents up
Children's Card Games,			39 cents up
Games of Natural History,			8 cents up
Diaries for 1860,			

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

LADIES' CLOAKS.
Five Thousand at Half Value, bought
AT HALF VALUE,
will be sold.

Cloth Jackets,	$2 98	to $19 00	half value
Plush Jackets,	9 00	to 35 00	half value
Cloth Newmarkets,	5 50	to 25 00	half value
Plush Sacques,	13 75	to 50 00	half value
Plush Newmarkets,	25 00	to 98 00	half value
Plush Wraps,	12 00	to 79 00	half value
Fur-Lined Circulars,	17 00	to 98 00	half value
Wrappers & Tea Gowns,	3 75	to 35 00	half value
Gossamers, cloth & silk,	1 59	to 16 00	half value

As extras we quote:

At SIX SEVENTY-FIVE,
three hundred
ALL-WOOL NEWMARKETS,
Fancy Stripes and Plaids—Empire and bell sleeves; were Fourteen Dollars.

At NINE NINETY-EIGHT,
FRENCH BEAVER NEWMARKETS.
Double breasted——tailor bound——were $18 00

IN MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
ALL TRIMMED STOCK
AT HALF AND LESS THAN HALF VALUE,
and as additional attraction

Three hundred dozen
FINEST BLACK OSTRICH PLUMES,
magnificent quality,
$1 98; worth Three fifty.
$2 49; worth Four dollars.
$3 48; worth Six dollars.

Thousand Bunches
BLACK OSTRICH TIPS,
extra quality.....59 cents; worth $1 00

We have just completed a purchase of
MISSES' FINE CLOAKS
at such advantageous terms as enable us to offer Heavy Wool Plaid, Stripe, Jacquard, and plain Cloth Newmarkets,
At $4 98.....value $8 and $9
At 6 98.....value 11 and 13
At 7 98.....value 14 and 15
At 8 98.....value 16 and 18
All made of finest materials—
with and without full skirts, Directoire fronts, and Empire sleeves, (some with velvet sleeves;) with and without capes, large pocket laps, and silk cords and girdles.

Also four hundred
CHILDREN'S FINE CLOTH GRETCHENS,
best and most fashionable fabrics—with capes and revers—such as have readily sold at Eight and Ten Dollars—
Three ninety-eight and Four ninety-eight.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
SUITS, OVERCOATS, WAISTS, AND HATS
all make welcome presents.

At Three Ninety-eight,
a thousand
Two-piece All-Wool Cheviot Suits,
Plaids, Stripes, and Mixtures——plain and pleated Jackets; worth $6——ages 4 to 14.

At $4 98.....others.....worth $7 50

At Five Ninety-eight,
Four hundred
Three-piece Cassimere Suits,
Imported Goods——worth $8 50——ages 10 to 15

At Three Ninety-eight,
a thousand
All-wool Overcoats,
double breasted, deep capes, worth $8

At Two Forty-nine,
Three hundred
BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS,
Single and double breasted—stylish stripes and plaids—finely made and finished—equal to any you can elsewhere buy at four dollars.

At $5 98..Beaver Overcoats; worth $9—ages 4 to 12

Hats and Caps,	29 cents upward
Flannel Waists,	49 cents upward
Knee Pants,	47 cents upward
Kilts—one piece,	98 cents upward
Kilts—two piece,	$2 98 upward

Three Thousand
NURSES' APRONS,
Entire stock of a retiring manufacturer, as follows:

Deep Hem, two tucks,	19c.; worth	30
Extra wide—deep hem,	29c.; worth	50
Embroidered insertings,	39c.; worth	60
Revere sides and hem,	49c.; worth	75
Extra fine embroidery,	59c.; worth	$1 00
Fine French Hemstitching,	98c.; worth	2 00

Ladies' Fancy Aprons,
French Mull—embroidered or hemstitch and fancy lace and ribbon run—
49 cents to $2 75.....Special values

Children's Aprons,
Plain and checked and lace checked—Directoire Surplice, Gretcheo, and Bretonne—with and without sleeves—a hundred styles—
29 cents to $1 98.....worth 40 cents to $3 00

Ladies' Fine Knit Skirts,
White, colored, and fancy.....98 cents to $3 25

Ladies' Fine Flannel Skirts,
Tucked, silk-stitched, and embroidered,
$1 39 to $4 99

NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS.
Plush, Leather, Oxydized, and Silver,
in bewildering variety.

Work Boxes,	49 cents	to	$2 98
Work Baskets—satin lined,	89 cents	to	3 00
Perfume Sets,	49 cents	to	2 98
Jewel Cases—plush and oxydized,	59 cents	to	6 98
Shaving Sets,	$2 25	to	7 98
Manicure Sets—celluloid mountings,	98 cents	to	2 98
Manicure Sets—oxydized mountings,	1 98	to	5 98
Toilet and Manicure Sets—combined,	2 98	to	18 98
Toilet Sets—oxydized case,	2 98	to	10 98
Celluloid Sets—3 pieces,	79 cents	to	3 00
Plush Collar and Cuff Boxes,	1 49	to	3 00
Leather Collar and Cuff Boxes,	98 cents	to	2 49
Handkerchief Cases,	98 cents	to	3 59
Glove Cases,	98 cents	to	3 59
Shaving Mirrors,	1 98	to	2 98
Whisk Broom Holders,	39 cents	to	1 00
Plush Albums,	59 cents	to	2 49
Leather Albums,	1 19	to	15 00
Album Cards,	49 cents	to	1 98
Plush and Metal Clocks,	90 cents	to	2 49
Music Rolls,	70 cents	to	1 49
Portfolios,	98 cents	to	4 80
Writing Tablets,	79 cents	to	2 98
Photograph screens,	89 cents	to	2 50
Gentlemen's Traveling Cases,	98 cents	to	6 49
Cigar Cases,	49 cents	to	1 98
Necessaires,	42 cents	to	1 50
Letter Cases,	49 cents	to	2 98
Card Cases,	25 cents	to	2 98
Gentlemen's Wallets,	59 cents	to	3 98
Gentlemen's Pocketbooks,	42 cents	to	2 98
Ladies' Purses and Pocketbooks,	5 cents	to	5 00
Handbags,	49 cents	to	7 25
Chatelaine Bags,	49 cents	to	4 79
Traveling Bags,	1 98	to	3 49
Opera Glass Bags,	69 cents	to	89

TOYS ARE ON MAIN FLOOR.

Keeping Toys simply as an attraction, we can and do sell at lower price than they who have profit to consider.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL).

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

(SECOND FLOOR).

FINE FURNITURE IN

ARTISTIC WRITING DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, ROCKERS, MUSIC CABINETS, BOOK CASES, SIDE BOARDS, &c.

SPECIAL LOTS OF LADIES' DESKS,
IN OAK AND CHERRY,
at $9. & $13. each; regular prices, $12. & $17.

PLUSH ROCKERS, WITH SPRING SEATS,
at $5.50 each; regular price, $8.50.

(THIRD FLOOR).

ELEGANT ORIENTAL RUGS

IN GREAT VARIETY,
FROM $7.00 EACH UPWARDS.

WILTON VELVETS, - - - $1.10 per Yard.
BODY BRUSSELS, - - - $1.00 per Yard.
All-Wool Extra Super Ingrains, - - - 55c. per Yard.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
At $7.00 per pair; reduced from $10.00.

ALL CHENILLE PORTIERE CURTAINS,
At $5.00 per pair; reduced from $7.00.

RAW SILK TABLE COVERS, TWO YARDS SQUARE,
with fringe, at $1.75 each; reduced from $3.75.

FURNITURE TAPESTRY, $3. per yard; reduced from $5.00.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR REUPHOLSTERING.

PURE SOUTH AMERICAN HAIR MATTRESSES,
FROM 40c. PER POUND UPWARD. SPRING BEDS, &c.

WINDOW SHADES A SPECIALTY.

HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

(BASEMENT).

A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF
UNIQUE FANCY ARTICLES,
WORKS OF ART, BRIC-A-BRAC,
JAPANESE WARE, BOOKS, TOYS OF ALL KINDS, SILVERWARE, CHINA, CUT GLASS, CUTLERY, LAMPS,
AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE HOUSEHOLD.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

$80 SUITS FOR $20.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK OF ONE OF OUR HIGHEST-PRICED NEW-YORK TAILORS, CONSISTING OF SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, AND TROUSERINGS, SUITABLE FOR THE VERY FINEST DRESS WEAR, WE WILL OFFER

SUITS TO ORDER, $20.
OR
TROUSERS, $5.

SOME OF THESE GOODS COST MORE THAN WE CHARGE FOR THE GARMENTS. ALSO,

OVERCOATS AT $20

THAT WERE FORMERLY SOLD AT $80 TO $100.

ALL THESE GOODS ARE MARVELS OF EXCELLENCE. THE QUALITY OF WHICH ANY ONE CAN SEE AT A GLANCE.

OUR WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS HANDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER, WHETHER ASKED FOR OR NOT, WARRANTING OUR GARMENTS IN EVERY PARTICULAR FOR ONE YEAR.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, TAPE MEASURE, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,

BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.

SCHATTENBERG KILLS HIMSELF.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—August Schattenberg, Secretary of the School Board, shot himself this morning at his residence on Reservoir-avenue, because of the discovery of crookedness in his accounts. Schattenberg raised the bill of a Boston publishing house from $8 34 to $808 34 and drew the money. When the discovery was made last evening he refunded the money, but an investigation of his books was ordered, and he killed himself rather than face other crooked developments.

Schattenberg was a reckless poker player, and it is believed he has lost thousands of dollars of school money in gambling. Schattenberg's death was instantaneous. He leaves a widow and several children.

AN EXPERT BANK THIEF.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 7.—While John C. Patterson was standing at the Delaware Bank counter this morning clipping coupons from bonds which he kept on deposit there, an unknown man seized Mr. Patterson's deposit book, containing about $15,000 in securities, and ran out and away. The police are trying to find the trail of the thief. No one in the bank saw the theft committed.

Mr. Patterson had just cut off two coupons and presented them at the cashier's desk, leaving his book on Patterson's desk. While he was thus engaged the box was spirited away, and nothing more is known than that it was there one minute and gone the next.

THE ICE YACHT FLEET.

SOME NEW BOATS BUILDING FOR THE HUDSON RIVER CLUB.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 7.—The offering of a gold cup by the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club, to be given to the winner of a twenty-mile ice yacht race, open to all comers, has excited much interest here and at Hyde Park, where the fastest ice yachts in the world are owned, and the Orange Lake Club will find Poughkeepsie and Hyde Park represented on the occasion referred to. The Huze, belonging to William R. Innis of the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Association, is a big winner of cups, plate, and pennants, and, if sent to Orange Lake, will create a sensation on the day of the proposed race if there is wind enough to carry a man on the windward runner. Then there are the famous racers Northern Light, Icicle, Reindeer, Bob Scott, Jack Frost, and others of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club, either of which will make it hot in such a race for any competing ice yacht.

The Hudson River Club has a big roll of membership and plenty of money, and the yachtsmen have been looking for a grid only to put in their clubhouse. Mr. Jacob F. Buckhout, the ice yacht builder, has been working night and day through the summer on new ice yachts which will be ready in time for the Orango Lake race. He is finishing a second-class boat for Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, built of basswood with cherry trimmings. She will be 46 feet in length, her frame will be 43½ feet, and the spread between the runners will be 24 feet. The length of her spar is 27½ feet, the mainsail hoist is 19 feet, and the boom 27½ feet in length. Her standing rigging is of half-inch galvanized wire. Her sail area is 592 feet.

Mr. Buckhout is also building a new boat for Mr. George Boch of the same dimensions and style and another for Mr. Boch which will be rented in the fourth class. The latter is 33 feet long, and will have a sail area of 291 feet. She, too, is built of basswood, the favorite timber because of its very light, stiff, and strong qualities, and will stand a great deal of hard sailing on rough ice.

Mr. Buckhout has shipped a new ice yacht to R. B. Buckley of Rhinebeck which will attract attention. It is a cross between the noted Bob Scott pattern and the old-style boat—built for comfort. She is 30 feet long, built of basswood, with mahogany trimmings, spar of white pine, and standing rigging of galvanized wire. She is very handsome. The rigging on all the yachts is as nice as it can be made. All the ironwork is made and fitted at a machine shop, and the blocks, of lignum, are made by Buckhout.

Abby Roebling's new and splendid ice yacht Jack Frost is built of basswood, trimmed with cherry, and is 53½ feet long. The mainsail hoist is 21 feet, and she carries 851 square feet of canvass. The standing rigging is of half-inch steel wire rope, and all of the fittings are very strong and of the latest style.

ANOTHER RAILROAD FOR NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—New-York City is to have another iron girdle about its upper wards. It is to be seven miles in length and is to be constructed by the New-York City Suburban Surface Railroad Company, which was incorporated to-day with $500,000 capital. The route is from One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue to Macomb's Dam, over the bridge there to Jerome-avenue, to Sedgwick-avenue, to Burnside-avenue, to Jerome-avenue, to Woodlawn Cemetery gate; also, a branch from Jerome and Burnside avenues to Webster-avenue, to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh-street, to Tremont or Locust avenue, to Railroad-avenue; also, a branch from Burnside-avenue along Sedgwick-avenue to Fordham Landing road, to Jerome-avenue. The incorporators were Franklin Edson, Burr N. Camp, Henry W. T. Mali of Fordham, Max A. and William Fleischmann, J. P. Baiter, Richard Kelly of New-York City, and D. D. Conover of Bay Shore, L. I.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

161, 163, 165, 167, & 169 Sixth Ave.,
Corner 12th St.

THE PROPER CAPER.

NOW IS THE SEASON FOR THE LADIES TO PRESENT THEIR GENTLEMEN RELATIVES AND FRIENDS WITH HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FEW ARTICLES ARE MORE ACCEPTABLE FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY THAN A PAIR OF SLIPPERS, AND IT IS ONE THAT COMPELS THE RECEIVER TO REMEMBER THE GIVER EVERY DAY FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR. AND BY REPEATING THE GIFT EACH YEAR, ETERNAL AND YET DAILY REMEMBRANCE IS SECURED.

I HAVE THE LARGEST LINES OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND BEST MADE SLIPPERS AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY ONE ELSE.

MEN'S SLIPPERS.



MEN'S ALLIGATOR OPERA SLIPPERS.
MEN'S BROWN REAL ALLIGATOR OPERA SLIPPERS.....$2 50
MEN'S COFFEE REAL ALLIGATOR OPERA SLIPPERS..... 2 50
MEN'S RUSSET REAL ALLIGATOR OPERA SLIPPERS..... 2 00
MEN'S BLACK REAL ALLIGATOR OPERA SLIPPERS..... 2 00
MEN'S WINE REAL ALLIGATOR OPERA SLIPPERS..... 2 00
MEN'S WINE IMITATION ALLIGATOR OPERA SLIPPERS..... 1 00

MEN'S GOAT OPERA SLIPPERS.
MEN'S TAN OOZE CALF SLIPPERS....$2 00
MEN'S MAROON GOAT, SLIPPERS.... 1 50
MEN'S MAROON GOAT SLIPPERS.... 1 25
MEN'S BLACK GOAT OPERA SLIPPERS. 1 00

MEN'S GOAT HOUSE SLIPPERS.
MEN'S MAROON GOAT EVERETT SLIPPERS.....$1 50
MEN'S PLAIN GOAT HOUSE SLIPPERS. 1 00

MEN'S PATENT LEATHER PUMPS.
MEN'S ENGLISH PATENT LEATHER PUMPS.....$2 00
MEN'S PATENT LEATHER PUMPS..... 1 50

MEN'S VELVET AND PLUSH EMBROIDERED OPERA SLIPPERS.
MEN'S VELVET EMBROIDERED OPERA SLIPPERS.....$1 50
MEN'S PLUSH EMBROIDEBED OPERA SLIPPERS..... 1 25
MEN'S PLUSH EMBROIDERED OPERA SLIPPERS..... 1 00
MEN'S PLUSH EMBROIDERED EVERETT..... 1 00

LADIES' SLIPPERS.

IF MEN WISH TO REMAIN ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF SWEETHEARTS, WIVES, SISTERS, AND LADY FRIENDS, LET THEM SEE TO IT THAT THEY EACH AND ALL RECEIVE A HOLIDAY PRESENT OF A PAIR OF SLIPPERS. FEW THINGS WILL SO ENDEAR THEM TO THE FEMALE HEART.

I HAVE A DAZZLING DISPLAY OF THESE GOODS, FROM WHICH CAN BE EASILY SELECTED ANY DESIRED COLOR, MATERIAL, SHAPE, OR SIZE, AND AT PRICES THAT WILL COMMEND THEM TO EVERY BUYER.

LADIES' SUEDE OXFORD TIES,
Braided Vamp, Standard Heel.



LADIES' TAN SUEDE, BRAIDED VAMP OXFORD TIES.....$4 00
LADIES' GRAY SUEDE, BRAIDED VAMP OXFORD TIES..... 4 00
LADIES' BLACK SUEDE, BRAIDED VAMP OXFORD TIES..... 4 00

LADIES' SUEDE OXFORD AND NADJY TIES.
French Heel.
LADIES' TAN SUEDE OXFORD TIES...$2 50
LADIES' GRAY SUEDE OXFORD TIES.. 2 50
LADIES' TAN SUEDE NADJY TIES.... 2 00
LADIES' GRAY SUEDE NADJY TIES... 2 00

LADIES' BUCKLED ANDONIS SLIPPERS.
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER VAMP, TAN SUEDE BACK ADONIS.....$3 50
LADIES' SOOLMA KID ADONIS, FRENCH HEELS..... 2 00
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER VAMP, BLACK SUEDE BACK ADONIS, FRENCH HEELS..... 2 50

LADIES' ANDERSON SANDALS.
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER VAMP, TAN SUEDE BACK ANDERSON SANDAL.....$3 00
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER VAMP, GRAY SUEDE BACK ANDERSON SANDAL..... 3 00
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER VAMP, BLACK SUEDE BACK ANDERSON SANDAL..... 3 00

LADIES' BRONZE SLIPPERS AND OXFORD TIES.
LADIES' BRONZE KID SLIPPERS....$2 00
LADIES' BRONZE KID OPEN-WORK BEADED AND TRIMMED SLIPPERS.. 3 00
LADIES' BRONZE KID BEADED SANDALS, SLIDE BOWS ON STRAPS..... 3 00
LADIES' BRONZE KID OXFORD TIES, FRENCH HEEL..... 3 00
LADIES' BRONZE KID OPEN-WORK BEADED OXFORD, LOUIS XV. HEEL. 3 00

LADIES' SATIN SLIPPERS.
LADIES' WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS, FRENCH HEELS, WITH BOWS.....$2 50
LADIES' PINK SATIN SLIPPERS, FRENCH HEELS, WITH BOWS..... 2 50
LADIES' CARDINAL SATIN SLIPPERS, LOUIS XV. HEEL..... 3 00
LADIES' BLUE SATIN SLIPPERS, LOUIS XV. HEEL..... 3 00
LADIES' PINK SATIN SLIPPERS, LOUIS XV. HEEL..... 3 00
LADIES' WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS, LOUIS XV. HEEL..... 3 00

LADIES' TOILET OPERA SLIPPERS.
LADIES' RED GOAT TOILET OPERA....$2 00
LADIES' MAROON TOILET OPERA..... 2 00
LADIES' RUSSET GENUINE ALLIGATOR TOILET OPERA..... 2 50

EVENING DRESS SLIPPERS.
LADIES' KID OPERA SLIPPERS.....$1 00
LADIES' WHITE KID SLIPPERS..... 1 50
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS..... 1 50
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER VAMP, RED GOAT BACK NADJY SLIPPERS.. 2 00
LADIES' RED GOAT OPERA SLIPPERS. 1 75
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SAILOR TIES..... 2 00
LADIES' KID STEEL-BEADED AND TRIMMED SLIPPERS..... 2 00
LADIES' KID BLACK-BEADED AND TRIMMED SLIPPERS..... 2 00

A LADY WOULD INDEED BE BEHIND THE FASHION TO APPEAR AT A RECEPTION, TEA OR DINNER PARTY WITHOUT A PAIR OF DRESS SLIPPERS. THE COMFORT IS SO GREAT AND THE EFFECT SO PRETTY THAT NO LADY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

I SELL ALL KINDS OF RELIABLE BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, AND OVERSHOES FOR LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN, MEN, BOYS, AND YOUTHS, AND FOR LESS MONEY THAN SOLD BY ANY OTHER DEALER.

Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

Sixth Avenue, cor. 12th St.

EHRICH BROTHERS.

Read and Remember!

We propose to make this week notable in the history of the Dry Goods Trade of New-York City. Throughout our whole vast establishment we shall offer the choicest and most seasonable Merchandise at prices that cannot fail to induce purchase. We shall make especially tempting inducements in the line of

Fine Holiday Gifts.

All the below-mentioned are specially adapted for Holiday Presents, and all are really exceptional values.

TURKISH AND INDIAN ART EMBROIDERIES, WERE $3.50.....	$1.95
SILK SLUMBER DOLLS, HAND PAINTED.....	.89
RICH ONYX CABINETS, COMBINED WITH BEVEL GLASS.	27.50
OLD DUTCH SILVER ART OBJECTS AND CABINET PIECES AT.....	1.25
SILVERED METAL SHOE HORN SETS, IN SILK PLUSH CASES, AT.....	1.25
PIANO LAMPS, SOLID BRASS, WITH BEST BURNERS; EXCEEDINGLY ELABORATE, AT.....	9.00
CROTON OR BATH SETS, BEST ENGLISH GOODS, AT..	.98
REAL JUMEAU DOLLS, DUPLICATES OF JUMEAU'S EXHIBIT AT PARIS EXPOSITION, MANY OF WHICH WILL BE PROMPTLY RECOGNIZED, FROM $45 00 AS LOW AS.....	2.48
AN ASSORTMENT OF BISQUE FIGURES, VICTORIA AND POMPEII WARE, SUITABLE FOR CABINET ORNAMENTS.....	.98
200 GENUINE LEMAIRE PARIS-MADE OPERA GLASSES, ALL ACCURATE AND GUARANTEED.....	2.85
300 PLUSH CARD CASES, CONTAINING PACKAGE GILT-EDGED PLAYING CARDS.....	.42
SILVER HANDLE UMBRELLAS, LADIES' OR GENTS', EXTRA HEAVY SILK, CHOICE MOUNTINGS.....	2.25
FOWNES BROTHERS' ENGLISH WALKING GLOVES, FOR MEN, WILL BE SOLD AT	1.23
MEN'S FINE IMPORTED SMOKING JACKETS AND HOUSE COATS AT.....	4.95
300 GINGHAM DRESS LENGTHS, ALL PRETTY PATTERNS AND NICELY ARRANGED, AT.....	1.00
300 PAIR MEN'S VELVET EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, KID LINED.....	.98
AN ASSORTMENT OF EXCELLENT QUALITY ROLLED-GOLD HAIRPINS, ARE REALLY WORTH 89c., AT....	.25
WELCH-MARGETSON'S SILK SCARFS FOR GENTLEMEN, KNOTS AND FOUR-IN-HANDS	.68
LADIES' AND GENTS' PURE HAND-EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, PURE LINEN, PER ½ DOZEN.	1.50
BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, WELL MADE, FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.....	2.95
LAWN APRONS, TRIMMED WITH LACE AND RIBBON BOW, AT.....	.19
OAK AND MAHOGANY SCREENS, WITH SHIRRED SIMILSEDA PANELS.....	$3.95
50 MEXICAN ONYX TABLES, HANDSOMELY BRASS MOUNTED, WITH MIRROR SHELF.....	8.95
REAL ONYX CLOCKS, FINE 8-DAY MOVEMENTS, FULL SIZE, AT.....	16.88
300 PLUSH ALBUMS, WERE $1.25, WILL BE SOLD AT.....	.79
WALKING CANES, IMPORTED STICKS, SILVER HANDLES.....	1.25
SILVERED METAL MANICURE SETS, LARGE AND COMPLETE, IN LEATHERETTE CASES, AT.....	.98
TOILET BOTTLES, EXCEEDINGLY PRETTY AND TRIMMED WITH RIBBON BOWS, AT.....	.50
BANQUET LAMPS, 30 IN. HIGH, WITH SILVER BURNERS WITH ACCORDION-PLAITED SHADES, AT.....	7.50
KID BODY, JOINTED, AND INDESTRUCTIBLE DOLLS, DRESSED AND UNDRESSED	.98
GENTS' LONDON-MADE DRESSING GOWNS AT.....	6.50
ALL-WOOL DRESS PATTERNS, NONE LESS THAN 8 YARDS IN LENGTH, NEW PATTERNS, PER PATTERN..	3.25
300 PAIR OF ALLIGATOR SLIPPERS, IN REAL ALLIGATOR, AT $2.48 PAIR; IN IMITATION AT.....	1.23
SPECIAL LOT OF LEATHER WRITING CASES AT.....	1.35
300 FINE MOROCCO POCKET-BOOKS AND COIN PURSES, ARE REALLY CHOICE, AT..	.48
200 PIECES ASSORTED FANS, SUITABLE FOR STREET OR EVENING WEAR, AT.....	.75
300 MUSTACHE CUPS, PRETTY DESIONS, AT.....	.25
WHITE AND GOLD FRAMED ARTOTYPE ENGRAVINGS, WITH SUBJECTS AFTER THE BEST FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MASTERS.....	3.50
REAL ROUND POINT AND DUCHESSE LACE COLLARETTES AND GILETS, WORTH $12.00.....	5.75
LONDON-MADE MUFFLERS, NEWEST COLORS, VALUE $3.25.....	1.98
BROAD-WALE DIAGONAL CLOTH ULSTERS, NAVY AND BLACK, ALSO CAMEL'S HAIR CONNEMARAS, THIS WEEK ONLY.....	5.95
MISSES' ALL-WOOL NEWMARKETS, WERE SOLD THIS WEEK AT $11.00.....	6.95
PICTURES FRAMED IN CARVED OAK, CHOICE SUBJECTS.....	7.5

The above items are only a fraction of the many desirable offerings we will make to-morrow.

6TH AVENUE, 22D AND 23D STS.

23d-st. Station Elevated Road.

STUDENTS ON A LARK.

RUTGERS "MEN" AMUSE THEMSELVES BY STEALING SIGNS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 7.—The students of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, engaged in a sign rush here last night, which came near terminating disastrously for those taking part in it.

The College Glee Club gave a concert at the Temple Opera House, and at its close a large delegation of the students who came to this city to "whoop" things up for the singers became hilarious and raided all the signs in front of the stores on Broad-street and Morris-avenue and carried the signs to the Union station, where they ranged them along the platform and then held a jollification over their achievement.

The uproar brought Officer Walsh and Roundsman Smith to the scene,

SUCCESS IN SPECULATION

PRACTICAL HINTS ON STOCK EXCHANGE OPERATIONS.

A WORD ABOUT TRUSTS—THE BOOM AND ITS ANTITHESIS—PRIVILEGES AND POOLS—A FORECAST.

III.

Swimming is easiest with the tide, but it is hard to get on when the tide turns. A close of speculators endeavor to feel the tide rising or falling and join in with it. It is a good method, but hard to follow. One is apt to get so identified with a running tide that he cannot feel or turn with the ebb. Much money is lost by following the tide too long and too eagerly. A proprietor of a bucket shop once said that in an advancing market they always paid out large sums in losses, but the speculator in tenshare lots at the beginning of the rise held hundreds at its end, and the first collapse returned them all their money and more.

New securities are often a snare. When money is cheap and general business animating and unprofitable many schemes are offered on the markets to catch the capital which, not demanded for ordinary business uses, is attracted for promised profits into speculation. Quite recently a new form of speculative security has been manufactured for the American public—the trust certificate. The success of the Standard Oil Company, operated on the methods of a trust, had united in the public mind the term trust with profit or success. This fact made an opportunity of which certain shrewd business men were ready to avail themselves. Manufacturers and owners of mills which had still retained a general reputation for making handsome profits, while, in fact, through competition and low prices, they were making little or no profit, anxious to either resuscitate their somewhat decayed industries or to turn their unprofitable plants into more useful coin, combined to form trusts in which the plants were valued (preposterously) and surrendered for certificates in the new trust organization. The former owners were made officers or managers of mills at handsome salaries, and all went to work with a will to remedy the evils of competition and the power and successful combination. The opportunity being ripe, a temporary craze for trust certificates was developed, but it was short lived.

It may not be inappropriate to say a word more on the subject of trusts. Besides being at bottom illegal, as combinations in restraint of trade, very few products of manufacture can be made the basis of successful trusts or combinations. Though peculiar circumstances, principal among which are the limited field producing oil and the control of the best and readiest means of transportation for it, the Standard Oil Company has for a time been successful in the use of trust methods. But articles of general distribution which can be produced over large extents of territory or obtained from different sources, like sugar, lead, copper, wool, coffee, grain, &c., cannot be successfully regulated by combinations of the character of trusts. Indeed, the formation of a trust in them is a sure step toward ruin for the manufactories associating in the trust. The independent competitor gets every advantage of prices made by the trust, while his individual energy and his economy of production, and the prejudice of all fair-minded people among consumers against the monopoly and in favor of the competitor, give him immense advantages, which on the end must result in death to the combination.

Letters patent for inventions create the only legal monopolies in this country, and the constant terror of public opinion is ever ready to punish all others. No good manufacturing business paying 10 per cent or over ever sought to combine with its rivals and admit the public to an enjoyment of its profits without that public performing any of the labor incident to their manufacture, and without risking any investments in trust certificates. No one has been known to be short or some at periods of high elation.

Among the snares is the "boom." The boom is the successful arousing of high popular excitement and great expectations as to the value of a commodity or stock producing great demand and high prices for it. Comparatively few countries are the best habitat for the boom. It requires for its best development a certain amount of ignorance and a considerable element of the unknown. That of which full knowledge is easily procurable and to which the rules of finance can be readily be applied can rarely be the subject of the boom in its culminating scenes. Thus bonds of England, Germany, or France, being comparatively steady in their rates of earnings, their dividends, and their rates for carriage, are no longer liable to be affected with this feverish state. But land, railroads, oil and gas territory, trust certificates, mining locations, and visionary new schemes of which great promises can be made without positive facts to refute them are its ready subjects in America.

In this country of great possibilities the boom is part of our routine of life. Given a determined cabal, with sufficient capital or credit, a certain amount of mystery or uncertainty, an opportune time, and vigorous puffing and a boom can here be readily created. The boom, however, is a disease—a fever. It is abnormal. Its occurrence is the prelude to either panic or stagnation. While the boom exists, though natural progress is delayed in the ratio of the extent of the excitement produced at its height.

The boom is valuable to the speculator when he can anticipate it. Whenever it is about to occur there is an opportunity for the legitimate speculator. He can buy himself and sell during the boom's progress, not getting intoxicated with ideas of unending advance and illimitable profits, properly availing himself of the feature called boom. But while the boom exists it is dangerous ground for the buyer. Sometimes some combination may in its midst must be prepared to watch with the eyes of Argus and be prepared to sell at any moment, for if he overstays the climax which is his opportunity, he finds himself a holder at a high price of what he can scarcely sell at all at any price.

Land booms furnish many examples. Some months ago Los Angeles, Cal., had it boom. Near that town is a property that was purchased at $75,000, then laid out with asphalt and held for dwelling sites at an aggregate of considerably over $100,000. Over this boom has entirely disappeared. Its market value sunk to $1,000, and it is rented at $75 per year for grazing cattle. In Wichita, Kan., a suburban house built during the boom at a cost of some $60,000 and furnished in luxurious fly, had lately to be disposed of to put to some productive use. It is rented to a lady at $30 per month and used as a boarding house. In land booms the loss of a market comes with startling suddenness; in stocks more gradually. In these there is usually the mitigating influence of the short seller with his demand to cover his short contracts.

There was a culmination of a stock boom in 1854. During it a combination of mostly unprofitable roads was made and certificates issued. In the excitement of the time it was believed that the combination of a number of valueless roads into one organization would enormously increase the value of the combined roads. Wabash preferred sold near $100 per share. The real estate since then has been unsalable. Canada Southern Transcontinental was the subject of a boom near the time of competion of the Northern Pacific. It is now about to be wound up. Trust certificates had a boom during the present year. One of the trusts is already being wound up, its stock reduced, its character changed. Besides having in anticipation, or at the inception of a boom, the operator has another use for them, which is to sell freely short as near us possible to the climax.

Beside the anticipations of boom. As hope or faith and mystery contributes to make boom, so despair and mystery lead to panic. Panic is an unreasonable sudden decline in prices arising from a general despair pervading the sentiment of the public. It occurs after a boom, or when for a considerable time the circumstances surrounding the market have been discouraging. When the star of hope is entirely obscured in the speculative firmament we have panic.

What we usually designate as panics are generally but preliminary movements to greater but more gradual declines. Thus, the so-called panic of 1873 was followed by far lower subsidence of prices in 1877, and the so called panic of May, 1884, was the prelude to much lower prices in December of that year. Panic may be considered the warning bell announcing the approaching flood when it occurs after a period of active high prices. Panics are always opportunities for buying the better class of stocks. These can be bought with the certainty of a reactionary advance, and, at the end of the depression, of within the panic sounds the note of warning, is the golden opportunity of the buyer. It is the turn of the tide which leads on to fortune.

The pool is a combination of persons with capital to buy a certain amount of a particular security for the purpose of advancing the price, creating a demand at the increased price, and selling out. The methods and objects of the pool and of the boomer are very similar. The pool is a potent influence in a market with a rising tendency, that is, when the sentiment of the public favors an advance to the extent of assisting it. At such times the pool can successfully accomplish its object of creating a demand for the security at an advanced price. The fact of the existence of the pool will even then construct as a reason for buying. The speculating public at such times will buy at any price, hoping on hoping ever that the rise will go another point higher. When the *encoethes operandi* is present among the people, the activity and advancing prices caused by the purchases of the pool will attract speculators as the moth is drawn to the light. The excited speculator who is flushed with victory at seeing an advance in the price of the stock he has bought, which he counts as profit, though he has not yet sold, will never stop to reflect that the pool has one great object in view only, which is to sell at a profit. The pool will not hold the price up for the outsider to sell. Is only inhere till its own stock is sold, and, when that is accomplished, the market is left to follow its own sweet will.

It is hard in the dark and heavy the lose of the pool that attempts its work when the temper of the public is against it. The pool may buy and buy, but when it has scoared all the stock it intended, it finds no other buyers ready to take the stock at higher figures. In such cases the pool is forced to sell at a loss or carry its purchases to some more favorable time. The greatest leaders in Wall-street are frequently placed in this position, and many an instance has occurred where Mr. Gould, in his best days, with a few of his adherents, has pooled only losses instead of anticipated profits.

As a rule the pool is to be avoided by the intelligent operator. Jones and Robinson once formed a pool in Rocking Valley. The price went swimmingly upward. But suddenly it broke. Robinson asked Jones whether he did not think it about time for them to sell. Jones coolly remarked: "Don't know. I haven't any of it." This is the ordinary degree of faith among pool members. In the formation of any pool there are many chances against its succeeding, and if it does succeed there is always money to be made by selling on the highest range of prices they make.

The corner is an extraordinary and sudden rise in price caused by short sellers, who, finding themselves unable to deliver the article sold, raise the price enormously in frantic efforts to buy the thing oversold. In the case of the corner we have about the only instance where one man or one set of men may be stronger than the corner of the year by making temporary prices. Excessive short selling of an article of which, from any cause, the immediate supply is limited is always liable to produce a corner, particularly if some person or set of persons steadily buy till they accumulate most of the supply. Ultimately there results double the anxiety, then frenzy, among the shorts, and when they are thus panic-stricken the corner is begun. If aided by a buyer or a clique of buyers, they add to the excitement and dismay of the bears by continuing to bid up the higher prices made, selling at some fixed limit, or selling continually through specially retained brokers other than those engaged in bidding.

Corners occur in markets in which the tendency is to decline, or, after a period of declining prices, near the time when an advance would naturally occur. They are most likely to occur in a stock or commodity which, having been for a long time continuously declining, has become a favorite subject for short sales, and which, when a rally in its price occurs, invites more sellers. When, under these circumstances, there appears some scarcity of supply there is a rush to buy for the purpose of covering the previously-made sales, which are in effect contracts for future delivery, and a corner is begun. Such were the conditions under which the corner in wheat for September delivery occurred in 1888. Wheat had been low and declining in tendency for several years, and selling on rallies or for storage charges had become a habit with many speculators. It proved in that case expensive.

A corner in stocks may sometimes occur when a stock is kept at a high relative price when other stocks have been for a time declining. The relatively high price will attract the attention of sellers and make it a shining mark for their sales. If in limited supply and closely held, the sellers will, under such circumstances, probably take fright, if it continues firm, and produce a corner in efforts to cover. The latest corner in stocks, that in the stock of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway, was of this character.

The put, the call, the straddle, and the spread are utterly worthless to one who has the judgment and capital requisite for successful speculation. They are an agreement by the writer and seller of it that he will take a given amount of a certain security or commodity, and pay for it a named price if delivered to him within a fixed period, usually either thirty or sixty days. It is usually issued agreeing to take the article at a price from 2 to 5 per cent. below the market price at the time of issue, and its price is usually from $1 to $2 per share on stocks. A call is a similar agreement to deliver the article within a certain time, on payment of a named price. The put may be considered as an assurance, for a limited time, that the price will not go below the put price; a call, that it will not go above the call price. A straddle is both a put and a call. Spreads are combinations of puts and calls.

The put and call, however, have also a speculative feature. Thus a put, close to a high extreme of prices, may become valuable on the decline to a level below the put price. But the speculator who would buy the put in expectation realize in the decline of a stock to below the put price would realize a far greater profit by selling the stock at close to the extreme price. And so he would procure a much greater profit by buying a stock than by buying a call upon it before the rise to extreme prices. The privilege which it would prove the most valuable is the most likely to be defaulted upon. A call is of little value as a protection against a corner, as the writer of any number of calls in a stock which happened to be cornered within the period of limitation of the calls would be almost certain to be ruined, obliging him to default and rendering the call valueless. On the whole, therefore the privilege may be considered merely built for the unwary and inexperienced.

Many credulous people have pinned their faith to a theory of cast-iron rules which have been announced as regulating the rise and fall of prices of iron and other commodities and as applying also to the condition of commercial activity and prosperity. The cast-iron rules apply so far as to establish that high prices will be followed by low ones and low ones in turn be followed by high ones. But that an advance in price will begin for a certain year at a fixed period after a prior apex or high extreme in prices, a decline will begin at a fixed period after a bottom or low extreme in prices has occurred, cannot be proved.

Under very similar circumstances extending through a period of over a score of years, advances and declines would occur in almost regular periods from quite similar causes. Business activity would grow to a point of overproduction, excessive prices, and too liberal credits, and would decay from overconsumption, lessened demand, and bad debts, and would rise again from the lessening of production, careful credits, and the survival of the better business houses and their maintaining prices at a profitable figure till the renewed demand advanced them again, and the periods of advance and decline would be nearly equal with the prior periods of advance and decline.

But although history repeats itself it does not repeat the events of 1800 in the year 1900, nor does it make the year 1890 the duplicate in events of 1880. The course of events and the conditions of a decade or a score of years are not so regular as to run through decade after decade, and particularly is this the case in late years, when extraordinary progress has been made in the arts and sciences. Electricity worked some what of a revolution. Natural gas, petroleum, and the substitution of steel for iron have all been new agencies in making history, and have all had some influence upon commerce and upon the epochs of commercial prosperity and the sympathetic subject of prices of securities and leading commodities, particularly iron. There is among a large class a popular superstition that the price of iron is about to advance and that the advance will be followed by a boom or two or three years. These assumptions are assumptions of the impossible. New fields for the production of iron have recently been developed in the South, adding to the country's facilities for production. Natural gas has cheapened production and the substitution of steel for iron would greatly increase the durability of steel, particularly when used for purposes where the metal is subjected to friction, as in the case of the rail of the railway, to less rapid wear and a consequent restriction of demand.

But above all, the extensive railroad building and the extensive structural or house and bridge building for the present epoch has reached its height and is on the decline. All those tend to limit the demand for iron and prevent so early or permanent a rise in price. Iron is likely, with moderate fluctuations, to be low and dull for several years yet, unless we shall be called upon for heavy exports of iron or manufactured iron. With an abatement of extensive railroad building and structural building, it is impossible for a new and renewed industrial activity to arise and extend to the dimensions of a boom for at least two years. Booms are made for low prices; the impetus attained in getting up to a reasonable level carries them up into the extraordinary level of a boom. With stocks selling at 75 per cent., which produce no income; with doubtful incomeproducers at and above par, with a most valueless stocks at prices about 50, prices are in no condition to receive the impetus necessary to create boom. The accidental occurrences of booms and depressions in some sort of irregular order at any time in the past cannot make a cast-iron rule which will outweigh these circumstances. The occurrence of extreme prices in stocks or the length of time of a tendency downward or upward cannot be prophesied for a long period in the future, nor can any rule be discovered governing the periods of advance and decline or the occurrence of the extremes. Were there such a rule, and were it known, the expectation of its occurrence would be general, and the mass of traders anticipating it would defeat it.

From 1887 to 1889 New-Jersey Central advanced from 70 to 150 because the business of the road increased through certain circumstances peculiar to it till its surplus earnings were enough to give dividends to the stockholders. From 1887 to 1889 St. Paul declined from 95 to 60 and Atchison from 110 to below 30 because the roads had overburdened themselves with debt to build branches and extensions which were for the time unprofitable. The circumstances named were the principal reasons for the advance in price of the one and the decline in price of the others, and similar circumstances would similarly affect the price of stocks of other roads regardless of a cast-iron rule. A low rate of interest has tended to advance the price of stable dividend-paying roads, but a strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, together with some unprofitable extensions and improvements had a reason affected its earnings to the extent of depressing the price of its stock, notwithstanding the general tendency.

The decline in railroad and structural building will limit the demand for labor and the purchasing power of the laborer in the near future. This will affect unfavorably all lines of business based on supplying the laborer's wants. The Western farmer has been invited, even urged, to borrow on his farm, and is deeply in debt. His efforts must be directed to paying his interest and heavy charges attending the loans urged upon him, and he cannot be a liberal buyer. The Eastern farmer has had his prices for his products reduced by Western competition and cannot buy freely. Many factory hands have been deprived of work by failures of manufacturers, particularly among woolen manufactories. The banks have been too trustful lenders, and have loaned too largely on single name paper. From competition and low interest they are extended and must contract. The probabilities, therefore, regardless of crops which, were they good, could ameliorate but cannot at once reverse the situation, are that for the immediate future we cannot have any sustained boom. But the crops of 1888 are not notably good. The September report of the United States Agricultural Bureau places the average condition of Spring and Winter wheat at 87 per cent., which is quite a moderate crop condition. The same report places the condition of the corn crop at 91, being a decline of five points from the condition as reported in August, and which does not allow for the possibility of frosts after the first week of September. With these facts under consideration the probabilities for the immediate future, at least for the year 1890, are that we will have a depression in prices, a settling of accounts, the survival of the strongest among merchants and manufacturers accompanied by more failures of the unfit; then a steadying, a rock basis, a glimmer of improvement, a start upward, and then perhaps a boom.

A LADIES' CLUB AT NEWPORT.

THE "WINTER COLONY" TRYING TO AMUSE ITSELF—PERSONAL GOSSIP.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 7.—Newport's Winter population of society people has a new fad in the form of a ladies' club. Not long ago a young girls' club was formed with the material improvement of its members in all matters pertaining to their welfare as its object. This has been followed by the organization of a social club composed exclusively of ladies, and these ladies are members of what is familiarly known as the "Winter colony" or "hill people"—a term which includes all those permanent residents of wealth who have entrée into the fashionable society of the Summer as well as those of the latter class who may stay here through an entire Winter for some reason, and also the quite large circle of army and navy officers stationed here, together with their families.

It is quite a large colony, therefore, and of course includes a goodly number of ladies. These ladies naturally desire companionship and mutual social intercourse, and why should they not obtain it in the same way that their husbands and fathers and brothers do, by means of a club? So reasoned these ladies and the result is a ladies' club. The clubrooms have been open but a week yet, and the membership already exceeds half a hundred, and is rapidly increasing.

The clubrooms are on Touro-street, just below the point where it becomes Bellevue-avenue, in the convenient location between the latter and only a stone's throw from the favorite Winter resort of the male members of the "Winter colony," the New-York Reading Room, as it is modestly called. The rooms are open from 2 to 6 o'clock each afternoon. They have been made very cozy and attractive by the use of handsome furniture and pretty feminine devices, and they make a charming place to while away an hour or two in the afternoon. The Managing Directors are Mrs. Walter L. Kane, who acts as President; Miss A. W. Stevens, and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

Joseph Barrett, Superintendent of the Casino, has taken Prof. Phillis's place in the latter.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have closed "The Brenkers" and gone to New-York.

William M. Franklin of New-York has purchased of the estate of the late Gov. Swann of Maryland the property on Cliff and Sea View avenues. The price is stated.

Mrs. Humphrey, wife of the late Capt. B. S. Humphrey, Ninth United States Cavalry, has arrived here from Fort du Chesne, Utah, and will reside with her brother, Chief Engineer M. T. Ogden of the Revenue Marine Service.

The work of grading the southern portion of Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt's grounds at Rough Point is being rapidly completed. It will not be given the appearance of a smooth lawn, but the slopes will be graded. A stone wall like the house is to be built on the Bellevue-avenue side of the estate.

Capt. and Mrs. Beamont, *née* Perkins, spent the first few days of their honeymoon, before sailing for Europe, at the Brnen cottage, on Bellevue-avenue.

Mrs. Eden M. Greene has gone to New-York for the Winter.

Ex-Gov. Charles C. Van Zandt and Mrs. Van Zandt have gone to Hot Springs, N. C., for the Winter.

Dr. Le S. F. Arnold, who has been superintending repairs to his cottage on Carroll-avenue, has returned to New-York with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, who have remained late directing the work upon their new estate, have gone to New-York for the Winter. Their schooner yacht Constellation has gone to Port Jefferson, L. I., to be laid up for the Winter.

Rear Admiral S. R. Luce, United States Navy, has arrived, and with his family will spend the Winter here.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PROF. BICKMORE DESCRIBES SOME OF ITS BEAUTIES.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lectured on "British Columbia" yesterday morning at the American Museum of Natural History. Prof. Bickmore was particularly happy in this lecture, for it included a territory which the lecturer had traversed only last Summer. He started out with a map of Canada and the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway, illustrated Winnipeg, the Cree Indians, and Manitoba, and then came to the Canadian National Park, whose natural beauties he exhibited by means of his stereopticon and graphically described.

The scenes chosen were the Bow River, the Bow River Falls, the Cascade Mountain from Upper Hot Springs, Devil's Lake, Kicking Horse Pass, Mount Stephen and Cathedral Peak, front and west views from Field, and the Ottertail Mountains. The Columbia River afforded some beautiful views, and then the lecturer passed to the Selkirk Mountains, showing Mount Carroll, the Hermit Range, snow sheds and Glacier Range, and Glacier Station. Mount Cheops was shown, and then came the Great Glacier, of which an exhaustive description was given. The front of the Great Glacier was an imposing picture.

The glacier and Mount Sir Donald made an admirable combination. The glaciers were seen from the north and Emerald Lake, and Mount Sir Donald was shown from the Loop, as were Mount Atkin and Rose Peak. There were also the mountains at Revelstoke, the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, the bridge over the Fraser, Fraser Canon, below North Bend, above Spuzzum, and at another point above Yale. The banks of the Lower Fraser made a pretty picture, as did the old Cariboo road.

A burnt woods, a loggers' camp, a forest at English Bay, a log jam, and saw mills at New-Westminster completed to give a definite idea of the amount and character of the vast timber resources of this region.

The lecture closed with views of New-Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, and Esquimault.

The attendance was so large that the seating capacity of the lecture room was severely tried. Next Saturday Prof. Bickmore will continue his journey from Vancouver to Alaska, and will fully explain and illustrate the geological character of the latter.

KILLED BY A PEANUT.

William E. Allwood, son of Michael A. Allwood of 212 East Twenty-seventh-street, bought peanut candy on Thursday evening and began to eat it. He suddenly choked and complained that something had stuck in his throat. He suffered greatly during the night and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where an attempt was made to remove the substance in his throat with forceps, but it afterward appeared that it was a whole, unshelled peanut and so smooth and oval that the instruments could not grip it. Tracheotomy was resorted to, but the lad died. Deputy Coroner Jenkins made an autopsy and found the peanut in the left bronchial tube.

STEVENS INSTITUTE.

The Stevens Engineering Society held its last meeting of the term last Friday. A. E. Whiting, Jr., '90, read a paper on the manufacture of wire nails. After the lecture a business meeting was held and the following officers were elected: Officers for the next term: President—F. T. Thuman, '90; Vice President—W. S. Barlager, '91; Secretary—William M. Farrar, '90; Executive Committee—Torrance, '90; Twitchell, '90; Willcox, '90; Membership Committee—Kennedy, '91; Atwater, '91; Perkins, '91. The following new members were elected: Gause, '91; H. W. Smith, '91; Knox, '91; De La Rosa, '91; Degress, '91. At the next meeting on Jan. 17 papers will be read by Farrar, '90, and H. P. Jones, '90.

The football team held a meeting last Wednesday, and Louis Whitlander, '92, was elected Captain of the team. Whitlander has played on the University team in the last few games, playing full back, where he proved to be a good kicker. He has played an excellent game of quarter-back on the class team, and will play in that position next year.

The Stevens Glee and Banjo Clubs gave their first concert this Fall on Wednesday evening at New-Rochelle, N. Y. The audience was not as large as it should have been, being not more than 250 persons present, but it was an exceedingly appreciative one, and both clubs were encored again and again.

The Freshman Class appeared last Friday in their new class caps. The caps are solid crimson, with S. I. T., '93, worked in white silk on the front. The caps were chosen by Craft, the class President, and are the most attractive class caps in the college.

The undergraduate editors for the *Stevens Indicator* for the ensuing year have been elected as follows: E. W. Frazar, '90; J. C. Smith, '91; Fred Gardiner, '92; Chandler, '93.

TWO NIGHTS IN THE SWAMP

A SETTLER'S EXPERIENCES ON THE OCKLAWAHA.

THE TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS OF A LUMBERMAN AND HIS FAMILY—LIFE IN THE FLORIDA BACK-WOODS.

The pleasing picture of profits to be made in lumbering in the Ocklawaha River region has its offset in the hardships to be endured. That word hardships must be taken in a somewhat different sense from its meaning as applied to this life of a settler in the far West. Or, if the word is the same, the hardships are different. Cold and hunger stare the Western settler in the face, but severe cold and actual hunger are never to be feared in Florida. While it is very unusual for people to leave the luxuries there that most of us enjoy in the North, it would be impossible for them to starve, and when cold and hunger are abolished by the bounty of nature the hardships of poverty are greatly mitigated. I realize this myself severely when I think of my cool hill. Still, there are hardships to be endured even in Florida, and they make the rewards of labor perhaps taste all the sweeter.

The experiences of a new settler are always interesting, and I listened with pleasure to the stories of an old lumberman who took his family to the shores of the Ocklawaha some years ago, after being nearly ruined by a "boom" in Northern Pennsylvania. It was not the sort of boom that is supposed to build up a new town, but a boom made of timber and stretched across a river, to hold back the logs that were gathered behind it. He had a few thousand logs in the river ready for sale, when there came a heavy freshet, and boom and logs were swept away together. The logs were all branded, of course, but they were scattered for untold miles along the shores of the Tioga and the Susquehanna Rivers, from the New-York line to Chesapeake Bay, and to find and claim them would have cost more than they were worth.

Tois was the beechwood straw that broke the lumbering camel's back, for it was not the first nor the second time that his logs had thne gone voyaging off without his leave; but this time they went in such numbers, and went so far beyond recall, that they settled a question which had been in dispute in the family for some time, and a few weeks later the lumberman and his family were off by schooner for Florida. This was twenty years ago, before Florida was anything like the State it is now, when Jacksonville was only a little town, and Palatka still smaller. I shall tell the lumberman's story as nearly in his own words as possible.

"I hear," said he, "that you can get in the cars in New-York now and come right down to Jacksonville in a few hours, but you could not do that when I came. We got passage in a lumber schooner for Jacksonville, and it took us about five days. It was early in the Fall, and the weather was good, so we had a pleasant little voyage that we enjoyed very much, for none of us had ever seen the ocean before. There were five of us—my wife and myself, two girls, and a sixteen-year-old boy big enough to do almost a man's work. We were bound for the Ocklawaha River country, and you will want to know how we came to go there. One of our neighbors in Pennsylvania had come down there a few years before, and was doing well, and he thought we might as a little more ahead of the world here than there. I was doing well enough with hurd work in the North, but there did not seem to be much ahead for the boy, and he was anxious to try his luck in Florida, so we sold out.

"When we reached Jacksonville we found a little steamboat running up the St. John's River as far as Palatka—no such fine boat as they have nowadays, but a small stern-wheeler that made very slow time against the current. There were no boats at all then running up the Ocklawaha River, and we had to carve out the best way we could. I had made up my mind about what part of the river I was going to settle on, although I had never seen it, for my friend had described it to me so well that I knew what was good as another as far as the lumber went, but the nearer a man was to market the less time he wasted rafting his logs. The nearest sawmill then was at Jacksonville, and I settled to go up the Ocklawaha to just above where Orange Creek runs in—about ten miles above that sharp turn.

"We bought two boats in Palatka. One was a big flat-bottomed affair to carry what little we had brought along and the provisions, and the other was a small rowboat. These were both pretty well loaded down, for we had provisions for six months. The St. John's River gave us a surprise when we first saw it, for we did not expect to see a great river in Florida as big as the Hudson. But the Ocklawaha surprised us more. None of us had ever seen such a muddy river, nor one so crooked, nor with such swampy banks. But we knew we were going into a swamp, and were not afraid of it. Both the girls helped row the boats, for we were not city folks, you know, and they had always lived by the water, and were as strong and useful as a pair of boys.

"We slept three nights in the boats, taking it easy rowing against the current, and on the fourth day passed Orange Creek. By the time we were in the alligator and moccasin country, and we soon got used to seeing them, though the first one made me feel a little queer at first. Then I began to look around for a place to settle. We could go anywhere we liked, for so far we had only seen one man on the river and stopped a while to talk with him.

"You understand in those days you couldn't go to the Land Office and buy so many acres of Government land and be sure you owned it. The General Government and the State both claimed the wild lands, and besides that there were the county lands and the school-tax lands and the Spanish grants, the consequence of conquering the same territory, and as nobody could tell what he was buying nobody bought anything at all. You just settled on any land that suited you, and that was safe enough then, for there was so much of it no one settled on it, and if the State of Florida or the county or the school tax or the old Spanish grants coming to drive you off. That was how I got my first land in Florida, and it was a big tract of land, for it had no limit in any direction.

"It was a little the swampiest swamp we'd ever seen, but I felt sure some ways before we found a piece of hank high enough to settle on. I knew how the river ruised and fell in wet or dry times, and could tell by the marks on the trees how high it ever went. At last we found a fine place ten or twelve feet above high-water mark, and almost covered with handsome big trees. We were all agreed that that would suit us, and there we stopped. We made a camp on shore and lived there in the daytime, but the women folks slept in the boat every night for more than two weeks. They declared they were not afraid of snakes, but nothing would induce them to sleep on shore till we had a house that would keep the snakes out.

"The first thing was to get a house to shelter us, and I set to work to build one. There was no mill up the river where we could buy boards and raft them down, and to bring them from Jacksonville against the current was out of the question. The only thing to do was to saw a log cabin, and that we must have as soon as possible. I had never built a log house, but I had seen some, and before we started I took pains to examine one and see how it was built. After two weeks' work for myself and the boy our house was done, chimney and all. Two weeks was a long time, you think? Not when you know what we had to do.

"Just put yourself once in the woods among a lot of big trees, with a saw and an axe, and you'll soon find out what a job it is to turn them into a house. We had a few nails, but did not use many; nearly everything was put together with pegs. If we'd had a dozen boards we could have done the work in half the time. Everything had to be chopped or sawed out by hand. When it was done it was not much of a house, but it answered the purpose, and made a home for us for several years. It was about fourteen feet by twenty, all in one room, and had a good, solid clay floor laid on logs. I know you city folks don't understand how a family can live and eat and sleep all in one room, but if you ever had to do it you'd find it was easy enough.

"That Fall and Winter we had more time to be lazy than we ever had before or since, for there was nothing to do in the swamp the first year but girdle trees; and as everything was new to the boy he enjoyed it all we could. We never knew before what fishing was, though we thought we did; but here all we had to do was to sit on the river bank and in five minutes catch all we wanted. The fish were a great saving to the pork barrel, and that Fall and Winter we killed a good many wild ducks. The girls generally did the fishing and the boy and I were at other things, and sometimes we did the cooking, when the women folks were all out in the woods. There was no stove in the house, but could cook a meal good enough for a hungry man. That's the way we always lived; and when you live away from everything so it's the only way to do. Before we came we knew very little about it, but we had a plan, our two girls weren't boys, but I've always found it just the other way. In a new country you can generally hire a man to do man's work, but you can't hire a woman for love or money, because they are so scarce.

"Toward Spring I took a week to make a trip to Palatka to buy more provisions, and took the oldest girl along. Palatka was the nearest place where we could buy anything; I don't think at that time there was a store of any kind on the whole Ocklawaha river. I didn't want to take the boy along and leave the women folks alone, but I needed somebody to help row back, so I took the big girl, and she was as good as any man with an oar. That time, with the other provisions, I brought back a barrel of coarse salt. Ever since I was beginning to learn something about life in the swamp. We had plenty of fresh fish, but you soon get tired of eating fresh fish every day. After I had the salt we caught a lot ahead and salted them and dried them in the sun, to give us more variety. You may think it was a hard life to get along this way, but I tell you I had as good a time that first Winter as I ever had in my life.

"We could not expect to go to work in a new place without making some mistake, and of course we made some. That Winter we girdled a great many trees, and about half our work was thrown away. We had not learned yet to tell a good tree from a bad one. A great many of the cypress trees are rotten at the heart, though they look all right ontside. But you can generally tell a poor one when you know how. There are most always some dark-colored spots on the bark of a poor tree; and if you take a hard-wood peg you can drive it into the spot true or four inches. As we did not know this we girdled all the trees we wanted that looked well, and when we afterward cut them a great many were rotten at the heart and not good for anything. But that was only a little labor lost, and we had plenty of trees girdled and killed to give us a good first 'crop.'

"You understand that the trees are girdled to kill them, and then left standing about a year to die, because live cypress logs are so heavy that they hardly float, and rafts made of them are very hard to manage. It is the same with live oak; live oak is even heavier than cypress, and will not float at all. Live oak is the name of the tree, and it is still live oak after it is killed, though when it becomes dead live oak.

"Adventures? We had some little ones at first, but none of much account till the Spring after our arrival. We killed some alligators, and any number of snakes. One of the latter killed our first moccasin, and after that they were not so much afraid of them. I do not think there is much danger with the moccasins, though they are said to be very poisonous. They will run away from a man as fast as any other snake, and about the only danger is in stepping on one before you know it. The lad killed a big alligator and anchored him in front of the house for a curiosity, but when he began to spoil we were glad to cut him loose and let him go down the river. The adventure we had in the Spring, I suppose, was not a very dangerous one, but it was unpleasantat the time. I must tell you something about going into the swamp before you can understand how it happened.

"There is no tide in the Ocklawaha River, you understand, and the state of the water depends entirely upon the amount of rain that falls. This differs with the season of the year. The midsummer rains raise the water through August and September, and then it falls again, and is generally low in October and November. In December and January and February there is almost always rain enough to keep the water high through the Winter and early Spring. Then it falls again, and is mostly low in April and May, and in June and July it is sometimes so low that you can go all over the swamp on foot, if you dodge the holes and ditches.

"Through the Winter we always went into the swamp in the boat, of course, and girdled trees standing up in it. We were fortunate enough to find a natural canal—a sort of mud creek, running for several miles into the swamp on the opposite side of the river from the house, and this was the basis of all our operations. You always have to have an outlet of that sort to float the timber to the river, where it is made into rafts. If there is not one naturally it has to be made, for there is no possible way to get the timber to the river but to float it.

"We had girdled pretty much all the trees we could reach from this muddy creek in the Winter, and early in May, when the water was so low that a large part of the swamp was almost dry, we set out to make a trip some distance further than we could go in the boat, to see what kind of timber we had there. There is always water in the creek, even when the remainder of the swamp is dry, and we were in as far as our natural canal went, perhaps a mile back from the river, and then left the boat and went ahead on foot. Fortunately we had some provisions with us, for we expected to be gone some days.

"Traveling through the swamp, even when it is dry, is slow work, stopping here and there to examine a tree, and often making a detour in search of a ditch to float it out when out. At the end of the first day we were about three miles, I should think, from the boat, and toward the end of the afternoon we found as dry a spot as we could to make our bed of branches on—for when you say 'dry' in the swamp, you don't merely means that it is not under water, it is never dry, and the mud at least is always deep. We lighted a fire and cooked our supper, and after smoking our pipes wrapped ourselves up in blankets and went to sleep—for there is not much inducement to keep late hours in the swamp, and we were tired.

"Some time in the night I was waked by being wet. I suppose—at any rate, both my feet were soaking and one hand lay in a pool of water. When we were not raised above the ground by the boughs we were wet. I woke the boy and we built up the fire as well as we could with the wet wood. We were on the highest ground in sight, and by the firelight I saw that every bit of it was afloat. I notched a stick and stuck it in the ground, and in the few minutes that it took us to get our provisions and axes safely stored out of the wet the water rose an inch. We had had no rain at our place for several weeks, and the only way I could account for it was that there must have been heavy rains up above us, and the river was rising. But how much would it rise? was the question. By the water marks on the trees I saw that it had at times been six feet higher than it was now, so I said to the boy that we should come up to that now. We would have a chance to swim for it. I looked at the stick soon again, and the water was three inches higher than when we woke up. It was rising very fast.

"I don't know what put the idea in my head, for I had never heard of it, but I stumbled upon the plan to make ourselves a raft in case they were caught in such a fix. If it had been a moonlight night I should have started at once for the boat before the water got too high, but it was dark as pitch, and away from the fire we could hardly see our hands before our faces. It would have been little better than suicide to try to go through the swamp on such a night, with the water rising. So I determined to carry out the idea that occurred to me, and even to do that we would have to work fast.

"I made the fire as big as bright as I could get it, and set the lad to work to cut down one of the tall trees that stood near, and I took another. We cut two trees each and chopped the trunks into logs about 8 feet long. With these we built a platform, laying two logs one way and two another, and so on, and up till we had a structure like a log jail pen 6 or 8 feet high. The top of the whole thing we covered with logs small enough for us to lift—and by the time it was done there was nothing but water and trees all around us—even our little island had disappeared.

"We had nothing to do now but climb up and wait; but we stuck it out in the mud till daylight, trying to keep the fire going to warm us. By daylight we were knee deep in water, and as we had thought everything that was not soaking wet we let the fire go and climbed up. We had provisions enough to last for two or three days, and there was no danger of any current strong enough to tear down our heavy platform. But it was not a pleasant situation, sitting on an artificial island eight feet square and not knowing how long you might have to stay there. However, it was better there than anywhere else we could go, and we had to stay. Our provisions were all uncooked, and about noon we chipped off splinters enough to make a little fire to boil our coffee and fry some bacon. Just before dark I measured the water, and found it three feet and a half deep and still rising.

"We spent the night on the platform, and next morning the water was less than two feet below the top of it. Well, you can imagine how we lived, and how we wondered when we were going to get away, or whether the water would remain till we were starved out. But a little after noon that day we heard a distant shout, and you may depend we were not slow to answer it. We heard it again and again, always coming nearer, and kept answering it, and before long a boat came in sight. It was our rowboat, with the girls in it. When the water rose so high they were afraid we would be drowned, and they took the big boat and rowed up the canal till they came to the little boat. Then they left the big boat and took to the skiff, and had not much trouble in following us, because we had girdled a good many trees as we came along, and the marks were fresh.

"The water staid up that time about three weeks, and if the girls had not come after us we'd have had our choice between starving and drowning. But we don't get caught that way nowadays, because we know how to read the signs better. This girl? Oh, no, she's not one of the girls; but she's the daughter of one of them."

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Great interest is manifested among the Princeton professors in the work of excavation at Delhi. Prof

ICEBOATING IN JERSEY

YACHTSMEN PREPARING FOR THE WINTER.

A HISTORY OF THE SPORT IN AND ABOUT RED BANK—SOME OF THE BOATS AND THEIR RECORDS.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 7.—The members of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club are just now greatly interested in the predictions of the Signal Service Bureau. They are patiently waiting for the announcement that the coming Winter will be wet and warm, and if such an announcement is made by the weather sharps the yachtsmen are confident that they will have a good icehoating season. Last Winter was to he, according to the Government weather prophets, cold and unusually dry, and the "hoys" had only two or three good days for iceboating. But notwithstanding predictions and weather signs, the club is ready to launch its yachts as soon as the season begins—that is, if there should be any season. All the improvements to the yachts have been added and the new boats are nearly finished. A person who happens to loiter around the river front will see in the various hoathouses newly-varnished boats on the ways, sharp, shining steel runners, and snow-white suits of sails. Groups of boatmen stand around admiring the delicate lines of the fleet-winged craft and speculate upon the sailing qualities of the yachts.

The history of ice yachting on the North Shrewsbury River is, indeed, an interesting one. The slow, lumbering "skates," which were so common half a century ago, have all disappeared, and in their place are light, graceful boats that seem to move as if propelled by winged feros. Squire Lawrence Earle and Jacob McClane kept a store here fifty years ago, when Red Bank consisted of one or two trade marts and three houses. Earle & McClane, however, were kept busy waiting upon customers who came from the farming communities for miles and miles around. They read the reports of the ice-yachting races which took place in the Northwest, and one of the firm suggested that they construct an ice yacht. The idea struck them forcibly, and a week later the cellar of their store was made into a boat-building apartment. The two men worked nights and at odd moments during the day. They became so interested in their work that they neglected their regular business, and customers said that they were getting crazy. When a customer came in one of the storekeepers would emerge from the cellar, covered with shavings and sawdust, muttering something that sounded like "runner planks, mast step, runners, &c."

They told no one what they were doing, and four weeks after beginning their work the yacht was finished. The two men called in two or three confidential friends to help carry the boat out of the cellar. When they had carried the yacht as far as the cellar door it was found that the door was not wide enough to let the boat through, and the yacht had to be taken out in sections. It was finally put on the ice, and truly it was a remarkable yacht. As no one had ever seen an iceboat before all faults were overlooked and a day was set for the experimental sail. The boat was made out of barrel staves and shoe boxes, with skates for runners, and the sail was of stout muslin, with two spliced broomsticks for a mast. It was a four-runner box-body yacht, with only a makeshift. The bont was almost square, and it was steered by the yachtsman leaning over the stern and taking hold of the rear runners with his hands. There was a big crowd of people present on the day announced for the first sail and all were anxious to take a ride. Earle & McClane's store was closed and the occasion was made a holiday. The boat sailed well notwithstanding her square build and unhandy steering gear, and from that day to this iceboating has been one of the leading sports in this part of New-Jersey. Squire Earle is dead, but his partner is living. Mr. McClane is blind, but he is a jovial old fellow despite his affliction, and he has many a good laugh on his first iceboating experience.

For years afterward icehoats were built here that were on the "skate" pattern, but it remained for Nathan Cook to build a boat that was well-shaped and really speedy. Mr. Cook's first boat was built thirty years ago. It was a four-runner boat, with a box body and mainsail. The runners were short and made of steel, and were a great improvement on the clam runners. A short time afterward Capt. David Stevens of this place, the builder of the Ahlie and other fast sailing yachts, made a boat like Cook's, and there were several brushes between the two yachts. The boats were considered fast, although they sailed only about twenty miles an hour. Capt. Stevens made the first ice yacht that Wright Sanford of the Hudson River Club ever owned. The next style of iceboats was the three-runner jib and mainsail class. These were built by Fair Haven and Oceanic fishermen. The principal boats were owned by Robert and William Chandler and Charles and Benjamin Donguty of Fair Haven and Charles Allen of Oceanic. There was no racing at Red Bank then, all of it being confined to Fair Haven and Oceanic. Charles Throckmorton of Red Bank built a three-runner yacht about that time and pitted it against the Fair Haven and Oceanic boats. During the races there were several serious accidents and these frightened the yachtsmen off the river for some time.

About fifteen years ago the Borden Brothers of Little Silver built the Phantom, the first cranck boat constructed hereabout. She was a jib and mainsail yacht and was very fast. The same season the North Shrewsbury yachtsmen had boats built. Among them were Capt. James B. Weaver's Hubbard's Bridge, Sid West's War Eagle, and Alonzo Longstreet's Black Prince. Toward the latter part of the season John Purdue of the Fair Haven Hotel got up an ice yacht race, to the winner of which he was to give a silk pennant. The Phantom won the race, and since then there have been pennant races every season. The following year Capt. James B. Weaver, the most enterprising and popular yachtsman of the Shrewsbury Club, built the Scud, a three-runner frame jib and mainsail yoat, which is now called the Kittie. Another pennant race was sailed at Fair Haven that year and it was a close race between the Scud and a frame yacht built by Thomas Riddle of Deepport for the Sea-craft Club. The latter was called the Shadow and it was unanimously a flier, but it had a hard time to beat the Scud, which was only two lengths behind at the finish.

An ice yacht club was organized among the South Shrewsbury boatmen the following year, and they had a handsome silk challenge pennant made. The same season Thomas S. Hubbard of Red Bank bought of Fred Oakes of Little Silver the frame yacht Zero. During the Winter the Kittie and Zero, the representative yachts of the North Shrewsbury Club, were shipped to Little Silver, and they succeeded in bringing the South Shrewsbury pennant home with them. The next year the South River Club won the pennant, and the following season it was again won by the North Shrewsbury yachts. This was seven years ago, and the pennant has been held here ever since. At one time it was made to capture it two Winters ago by Edward Taber of Long Branch, owner of the Leroy, but his yacht was not fast enough. There were two races for the pennant that season. The first was won by the Kittie, which sailed over the twenty-mile course in 31:45. The other race was won by Charles Irwin's Georgie, a third-class yacht. The ice was soft, and she covered the same distance in 1:03:00.

In 1883 Capt. Charles Throckmorton built the Dreadnaught, a cook-pit and keel yacht, modeled somewhat after the Hudson River boats, and she won all the races of the year. The next year Capt. George Coley built the Idler, an old-style three-runner yacht. In the Winter of 1884 the Dreadnaught was sent to Poughkeepsie to race for the champion pennant of America, and the yacht came in second. The following year Capt. Weaver built the big yacht Scud, the famous lateen boat. The Scud carried 800 square feet of canvas, and was the largest lateen-rigged yacht ever built. The yacht had heavy beams and was a success in a hard blow, but she was too heavy to sail in a light breeze. The season after she was built she beat the Dreadnaught in a ten-mile race, and sailed the last five miles in six minutes. The wind blew a gale and while the Dreadnaught was reefed the Scud easily carried her whole sail. The same year the Scud was sent to Poughkeepsie to compete for the pennant. She did not finish the race, as the wind was very light. In 1886 the Scud sailed on the Hudson with a larger rig, but it was satisfactorily proved that a lateen rig was was not a practical sail, and the following season Capt Weaver sold his yacht jib and mainsail. That year the Scud came in second. Last season the Scud came in fourth, although the big boat was in the first four different times. She was handicapped by too many yachts, and this unquestionably lost her the race.

The opinion of a good many of the iceboatmen of the Shrewsbury is, that in order to have a fair race the conditions in sailing for the championship pennant should be the same as those under which the America's Cup is sailed for. Each of the contesting clubs should have a race to determine the fastest boat in the respective fleets, and then a race between the representative yachts would do away with all unfairness as regards the sailing of one yacht against the entire fleet of another club. The Scud is still at Poughkeepsie in charge of Richard Knight, and she will again try conclusions with the Hudson River yachts during the coming season.

Augustus W. Haviland is building a new boat for racing this Winter, and a number of persons who do not belong to the club are also building themselves yachts. Capt. Coley built a keel cockpit boat last year of 25 feet spread, and cockpit boat last year of 25 feet spread, and which carries 900 square feet of canvas. He could not give the yacht a fair trial last Winter, but she is undoubtedly a fast one. All of the club boats have been thoroughly overhauled. Interest in ice yachting is gradually increasing and some good sport may be expected the coming season. Following is a list of the club boats and their owners:

FIRST CLASS.

Scud.....Capt. James B. Weaver.
Dreadnaught.....Pierrepont and Sanger.
R. —.....Capt. George Coley.

SECOND CLASS.

Uncle Reb.....Club.
Cat There.....Robert D. Chandler.
Kittie.....Capt. James B. Weaver.
Now Then.....Charles Allen, Jr.
Zero.....Club.
Glide.....Charles Curtis.
Typhoon.....William Chandler.

THIRD CLASS.

Georgie.....Charles Irwin.
Ice Owl.....Charles Allen, Sr.
Zip.....Thomas Riddle.
Fleetwing.....Commodore Samuel W. Morford.

The North Shrewsbury Ice-Yacht Club was organized about five years ago, and it now has fifty-five members in good standing. The annual meeting of the club will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 11, when the following officers will probably be re-elected: Commodore—Samuel W. Morford; Vice Commodore—James C. Doughty; Secretary and Treasurer—James B. Weaver; Regatta Committee—Augustus W. Haviland, Charles Throckmorton, and Edward Bassell; Reception Committee—William A. Cole, Frederick Wirgot, and Dr. Edwin Field. The club owns a handsome clubhouse on the river bank in the central portion of the town. It is elegantly furnished, and in the second story are billiard and pool tables.

BETTER ROADS DEMANDED.

QUEENS COUNTY FOLLOWS NEW-JERSEY IN SEEKING IMPROVED HIGHWAYS.

Interest in improved country roads is becoming general in the suburbs of the city, and more attention is being paid to the subject than in years past. This is largely owing to the results of the new Road act in New-Jersey, on account of which, especially in Union County, many good roads are to be found.

Mr. Chauncey B. Ripley, who, from his activity in aiding to secure the passage of the New-Jersey law, is looked upon as a public benefactor in his own county and is considered an expert on the subject of roads, said yesterday in a talk with a TIMES reporter that the publication concerning the Jersey roads in THE TIMES of Nov. 23 had awakened much interest in the matter, judging from comments of the press, from many letters he had received, and from observations and inquiries made by TIMES readers, who seemed to regard country roads as fifty years behind the age. A number of newspapers within a circuit of twenty-five miles of the city had printed the article under the head of "Jersey Roads" and many letters had been received by Mr. Ripley.

"These letters," said he, "were from Queens County, Westchester, Ulster, and even from New-England towns, asking for copies of the New-Jersey Road act, for specifications, and other information respecting the cost of the roads, and for advice as to the best practical means of securing the needed legislation. In Queens County a meeting was recently held in the interest of improved roads. Mr. John O'Donnell of Jamaica wrote me for a copy of the New-Jersey bond act, and afterward he said it served him well at the meeting, which proved to be a spirited one, and well attended by representatives from the towns in the county. A committee of five was appointed from each town to confer with the Board of County Supervisors for authority to act. If they have not the power or refuse to act, application will be made to the State Legislature. Queens County, according to Mr. O'Donnell, was bound to secure at once improved roads, which ought to have been built fifty years ago.

"What is the effect of improved roads on real estate?" was asked.

"A dealer in coal and masons' material at Orange, N. J.," replied Mr. Ripley, "states that Telford roads are in use from Orange to Dover, running through Milburn, Madison, and Morristown, a distance of twenty miles or more, and the value of real estate is double, treble, and quadruple what it was before the construction of the roads.

"The roads benefit every person who keeps a horse or team, either for riding or driving. They benefit every person who keeps draught horses. They benefit all farmers. They benefit those who ride horseback, those who ride the bicycle, those who travel on foot; indeed, every person who uses a public road. Last year Gov. Beaver, in his annual message, urged upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania radical improvement of public roads in that Commonwealth, referring to a maxim, than which none is more universally true, 'The degree of perfection of public roads in any community is commensurate with the civilization of the locality.'

"No wonder that the citizens of Westchester County of Ulster County and of Queens, and the inhabitants of counties of other states adjoining this city are in earnest respecting the present condition of their public roads. The Romans had their Appian Way 3,000 years ago, and it is in good order to-day. Gov. Beaver's address applies to that city that Rome ruled the world, and was the centre of civilization."

According to the New-Jersey law the Freeholders of any county in that State are allowed to acquire, maintain and improve, and assume full control of public roads in their county by preparing a map of the roads they intend to assume the care of and filing the same in the clerk's office. The roads so acquired become known as county roads. The roads may then be graded, paved with Telford, macadamized, or otherwise improved, the work being done under contract to the board under its specifications and plans. To raise the money to improve the roads the board may issue a special tax to be levied, which shall not in any one year exceed the sum of $25,000, nor one-fourth of 1 per cent. of the assessed value of taxable property in the county, or to issue bonds of the county bearing interest not to exceed 5 per cent.

Other directions are made in the act to guard property owners from undue extravagance or power by the Freeholders, or extravagant expenditure of money. The best thing that can be said of the law, however, is that it is proving satisfactory in every respect. In Union county $150,000 has been raised for macadamizing and keeping in repair the roads, and taxpayers are not now suffering from poverty in that section.

SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

The débutantes are at present enjoying a monopoly of luncheons and teas, and their elder friends have just cause to envy the prodigality with which they are being feted. Many of the entertainments of the week were given in their honor, and some of these were of no common brilliancy. At the luncheon given by Mrs. Frank Brown of North Charles-street on Thursday a handsome bracelet was found at the plate of each of the "buds," but such a departure as this, while doubtless exceedingly popular, will scarcely meet with general adoption. Mrs. Brown had as her guests, among others, Miss Harriet Buchanan, Miss Campbe Robinson, Miss Kate Harrison, Miss Etta George, and Miss Minnie Taylor.

Mrs. Alexander Brown gave a dinner at her residence on Cathedral-street on Monday evening in honor of Baron and Baroness de la Grange. There were present Mrs. William Yates Perot, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Jackson, Miss Lottie Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Miss Adele Horwitz, Miss Louise H. Morris, Miss Robinson, Mrs. McDowell, T. Swann Latrobe, Herbert Riddell Brown, and George Mayer.

Mrs. Henry S. Taylor of North Charles-street gave a luncheon on Monday in honor of her daughter, Miss Mamie Taylor. Among those present were Miss Nellie Smith, Miss Adbella Preston, Miss Esther Colston, Miss Carrie Fischer, Miss Sadie Price, Miss Lottie Symington, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Romaine Le Moyne, and Miss O'Donnell.

Miss Adele Horwitz gave a theatre party at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Perot, Miss Lotta Robinson, Mrs. Clarence McDowell, Miss Nellie Robinson, Robert Riddell Brown, T. Swann Latrobe, Livingstone Mims, Mr. Comstock of Chicago, and Sherlock Swann.

Miss James gave a tea at her residence on North Charles-street on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Among the callers were Miss Fanny McLane, Miss Jennie Boussi, Miss Bertha Jenkins, Miss Miss Pleasants, and Jennie Minton of New-York, and Miss Colston.

Mrs. David Bartlett of Mount Vernon-place introduced her daughter, Miss Muzie Bartlett, at a reception on Friday. Miss Windom, a daughter of Secretary Windom, assisted in receiving. A supper followed the reception.

Mrs. Henry Kingsbury has left her cottage at Newport and is now occupying the residence which she has taken for the Winter on Eager-street, where she will soon be joined by Mr. Kingsbury, who is now in New-York.

Mrs. Charles H. Reeves of North Charles-street has issued invitations for a dinner on Monday evening and a theatre party on Tuesday in honor of her guest, Mrs. Knight of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Dascourcey W. Thom gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at her residence, on Charles-street, in honor of a number of the débutantes.

Miss Bessie Shoemaker gave a dinner at her residence on St. Paul-street on Friday evening, at which a number of the debutantes were present.

Miss Mary Perine was married to Dr. Walter B. Platt on Wednesday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

On account of the death of Mr. Nesbit Turnbull the tea to have been given by Mrs. Horatio Whitridge has been indefinitely postponed.

Mrs. Richard Caylor of West Monument-street gave the first of her three receptions on Tuesday evening from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Miss Belle De Ford has issued invitations for a luncheon at her residence, on Mount Vernon-place, on Saturday next at 2 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Paine entertained Arthur Forrest, the actor, at supper after the play on Monday evening.

The second german of the Junior Cotillion Club was given on Tuesday evening and was led by Charles Carter.

A NEW TYPE OF FERRYBOAT

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE BERGEN SUCCESSFUL.

SCREW PROPELLERS LIKELY TO SUPERSEDE PADDLE WHEELS — THE BERGEN'S PERFORMANCES.

The performances of the double-screw ferryboat Bergen of the Hoboken Ferry have been watched with interest by local mechanical engineers. The boat was built and launched at Newburg in the Spring as an experiment. Its service has so well satisfied Col. Stevens and the directors of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company that the building of two new boats of similar pattern is under consideration. To the engineers, however, the question of its success or failure is a matter of less hasty determination. Were the Bergen to establish the practicability and economy of screw propulsion in ferryboats the paddle wheels would be banished, the superintendents of the great ferries would lose no time in introducing the improvement, and the change would mark an important era in steam navigation.

Col. Stevens, in designing the Bergen, hoped to effect all this. The idea has always been his "hobby." He believed that the new boat would accomplish not only economy in working expense, but also greatly-increased speed and safety. Noted engineers were consulted, and finally the Colonel's theory appeared in the form of the Bergen for practical test. The boat has been running on the long trip to Barclay-street since Spring, leaving the service at times for repairs or additions in the way of experimental fixings. Every one interested in the steamabilities of her model has been curiously noting every detail, and the question of her relative merits has been warmly debated. Col. Stevens himself expresses satisfaction. He has just finished a series of practical comparisons between the Bergen and the Orange, the largest paddle-wheel boat of the company. Prof. Denton of Stevens Institute has aided him, and both claim that the conclusions drawn greatly favor the new craft.

Superficial comparison has been long since decided in favor of the Bergen by the ferry patrons. Analytically, the new boat is perfect. The continuous cabins on either side, unbroken by paddle boxes, are divided into three compartments, each fitted in handsome style. There are 296 seats, against 254 in the Orange. The boat moves through the water with a steady, graceful motion, unshaken by ponderous machinery, and while the Orange at two strokes a ship is made with a gain of three minutes over the paddles. The technical tests were made in two trips, one being fourteen hours of regular ferry service, and the other a continuous trip to Newburg and return, a distance of 126 miles. The Orange was built in 1887, and is a perfect type of the paddle boat.

The Bergen's characteristics are summarized as follows: Length, 200 feet; beam, 32 feet; draught, 8 feet 10 inches; immersed surface, 5,783 square feet; augmented surface, 7,524; weight of hull, 720,345 pounds; total weight, 358 tons. The corresponding features in the Orange are: Length, 211 feet; beam, 32 feet; draught, 7 feet 8 inches; immersed surface, 5,371 square feet; augmented surface, 7,612 square feet; weight of hull, 860,000 pounds; total weight, 658 tons. The great difference in the weight of the propelling gear mainly accounts for the greater draught of the Bergen.

The screws of the Bergen, attached at each end, measure 8 feet in diameter. The hubs measure 78 inches. To accomplish a speed of 12.6 miles per hour with both screws in motion, 145 revolutions a minute and 680 horse power are required, as against 24½ revolutions and 642 horse power required for the same speed by the Orange. With but one screw in motion, that of the stern, 152 revolutions and 384 horse power would be required, and with the engines of the Orange use 25 pounds of steam per horse power, and the triple engines of the Bergen only 18.3 pounds. On the 126-mile run the Orange burned 1,171 pounds of bituminous coal per hour and the Bergen 1,116 pounds. The Orange consumed for feed water for all purposes 10,129 pounds per hour and the Bergen 14,284 pounds. In ordinary ferry service the increased quantity of water used by the paddle boat and the economy of the triple engines of the latter nearly change the percentage of water consumption. It then averages 25 pounds per horse-power each hour for the Orange and 21.75 pounds for the Bergen.

The trials fully satisfied both Col. Stevens and Prof. Denton of the practical economy of the Bergen's engines. On the other way they found the boat above the standard. The great strength and rigidity of her hull insured her ability to meet all of the unusual requirements of service in a New-York ferryboat, and her easiest speed exceeded the maximum required. At the same time Col. Stevens admits that the boat is anything but perfect, but argues that as a type for the future boats of the company it is entirely satisfactory. The defects discovered in the course of the several experiments will all be remedied in the model of the next boat to be built, and the screw of that will be perfected before Col. Stevens launches the second exemplification.

The principal fear for the Bergen which still worries the ferry people concerns her conduct in the ice of the river. As yet the boat has plied only in smooth water, and the opponents of screw ships have every sympathetic failure when the ice in the slips becomes most bothersome. When the ice becomes wedged into a slip it pushes downward, forming almost a solid wall. At one time the Monmouths attempted to force its way through a mass sixteen feet deep and instead ran back over the bridge. It is argued that the resistance of the screws will be entirely ineffectual in meeting the ice, and that the blades will snap before the slightest headway is made in the slips. Col. Stevens scouts the idea. He says that guards placed before the screws will prevent injury to them and that the force of their motion will do much pushing as the paddle wheels. It remains for practical test, however, to determine this feature.

The presence of the Bergen on the river has certainly established the practicability of double-screw propulsion as far as clear water is concerned. The experiments under Prof. Denton's direction have solved the question of economy in her favor, and her owners are satisfied. The two new boats to be built will, of course, be more perfect in detail, and with the three operating on the largest of the local ferries the innovation of the screw will have received a substantial start.

The managers of the other great ferries have been deeply interested in Col. Stevens's undertaking, but prior to the recent experiment were inclined to distrust the Bergen. Superintendent Lyon of the Union Ferry Company, who has been connected with river navigation all his life, declares that in his opinion screw ferryboats can never be of any use on either of the rivers, the distance between the slips being too short and the hindrances to navigation too numerous to permit of any unusual speed. He thinks the Bergen a very pretty creature but is certain that, like the Monmouths, in question of her utility before the Winter has passed. Mr. Lyon rates her as an expensive boat, too, and adds that so far as the Union ferries are concerned screw boats are out of the question. Other steamboat men are divided in opinion, some favoring the Bergen idea and others decrying it, but Prof. Denton's figures have changed the tone of the general argument.

The best point in favor of the screw idea is the fact that Col. Stevens is planning the construction of companion boats to the Bergen. This Colonel is a practical man, a careful man, and would hardly continue the development of his theory to such an extent if not certain of its success. It is a historical fact that the first propeller boat ever used for ferry purposes was built by Col. Stevens's grandfather, John Stevens, early in the present century, and its course was the same as that of the Bergen, between Hoboken and Barclay-street. Col. Stevens's uncles, John and Robert Stevens, acted as pilot and engineer. The engines of this vessel are still preserved at the Stevens Institute.

On a 1867 Edwin L. Brady of New-York secured a patent on a screw ferryboat, and two 900-ton vessels were built on his pattern for use on the Mississippi, and at the same time a similar boat was used on the Connecticut River. All these were failures. The ferry across the Straits of Mackinac have used propeller boats for years, often traversing fields of ice three and four feet thick. Two years ago the Bessemer was launched at Detroit for this service. This vessel, 250 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 22 feet deep—is a model of its kind, and has been particularly successful in forcing its way through the ice fields. These are the only instances of the use of screw boats in America.

The idea has been under consideration by the Hoboken Company for years. Early in the seventies Francis B. Stevens perfected a model and preliminary drawings for such a vessel, but the question of the introduction of so radical a change was left in abeyance. Latterly Col. C. L. Stevens turned his attention to the matter, and in conjunction with Capt. C. W. Woolsey, his Superintendent, and other engineers designed the Bergen.

Screw boats have been used on the Mersey between Liverpool and Birkenhead since 1878. They differ in construction from the American idea, having exits for passengers and teams amidships instead of at the ends. Their use has been very satisfactory, and their general introduction in English and other European ferries is gradually being effected.

In New-York Harbor, where the ferryboats must needs be more perfect in design and action and better fitted for the accommodation of immense travel than in any other locality, the question is receiving greater consideration, and its managers move slowly. The building of the Bergen has been a great step forward, but the general idea may be said to be still in the experimental stages. Col. Stevens's new and perfected boats will be subjected to the closest of technical scrutiny, and if the partial success of the Bergen idea is made complete the time-honored paddle wheels must go.

CARP FOR STOCKING PONDS.

GREENVILLE, Greene County, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Two years ago T. J. Slater of this place put fifteen small German carp in his pond. A few days ago he cleaned out the pond. The fifteen original fish were found to average eight pounds each in weight. Over fifteen thousand carp, the increase of the original stock, have already been taken from the pond, and there are hundreds left in the water yet. Mr. Slater is furnishing the carp for stocking ponds in the vicinity.

WOOL IMPORTATIONS.

THE DISADVANTAGES UNDER WHICH HOME MANUFACTURERS LABOR.

The Woolen Goods Association has had a man engaged in watching and noting the effect of the operation of the "worsted decision" on the importation of that class of merchandise. Down to the last of October the hoped-for diminution in importations was not apparent. As indicated in THE TIMES a few days since, the reports of the United States Consul at Bradford showed that the ruling had not apparently affected the import trade at all. But figures have been received from the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia which give Messrs. Ammidown and Plummer and other members of the dry goods cabinet a bit of comfort. These statistics are of the importations at the principal sailings at Philadelphia for the three months ending Sept. 30. Compared with the same period in 1888 they were as follows:

	1888. Yards.	1889. Yards.
Worsteds costing less than 60 cents per yard	137,000	18,000
Costing more than 60 cents and less than 80 cents	148,000	42,000
Costing over 80 cents	20,000	70,000

During the same period the importations at this port were somewhat larger than last year, but hardly enough to make up the deficiency in Philadelphia. The importations for November, 1889, at this port were 1,329 cases of about 450 yards each, as against 1,631 cases in 1888. But the money value of the 1,329 cases was about the same as that of the 1,631 cases, owing to the better class of goods imported.

In accounting for these changes the agent of the association said: "It is apparent that there has been an increase in the importations of first-class goods, while there was a falling off on the whole in the importations of inferior goods. Importers have found that since they are compelled to pay the higher duties it is more advantageous to them to bring in higher-class goods, upon which the specific rate is no larger than it is upon low-priced and inferior goods. An explanation of this change may be found in the fact that wool and woolen goods have been increasing rapidly in value in Europe, while the American market remains stationary. Within the last six months clothing wools have advanced over 35 per cent. in price in Europe, and clothe have in the same time advanced fully 25 per cent. Business is booming at its best just over there, too—the factories running to their highest capacity all the time. I do not quite understand how or why this is so, in the face of decreased exports to America, but it is so, nevertheless. England seems to have a good market somewhere, for the great bulk of her goods are being made to fill orders.

"While business is so brisk with the Englishmen it is quite the other way over here. There has been no increase of consequence in the prices of American wool and none in manufactured goods. The stores seem to be fully supplied with the class of goods that are made of American wool, and the manufacturers are prevented from making the finer grades because of the high tariff on Australian and other fine wools. They have, therefore, had to surrender the market for fine goods to the European manufacturer. The importations of this class of goods this year amounted, duty paid, to about $100,000,000, and the indications are that they will equal or exceed these figures next year. Now, there is no reason why the great bulk of these goods should not be made in this country. They would not be made entirely of foreign wool, for better results could be obtained by mixing. For every four pounds of Australian wool, the American manufacturer would use six pounds at least of American wool, and would produce a stronger and better fabric than the imported article, while the finish and appearance would be fully equal to that of the latter. Thus American manufactures would take the place of importations, and the market now occupied exclusively by the foreigner would be supplied by the American wool grower and manufacturer.

"These facts have not been considered by the political leaders of the wool growers, and it may take time to drill them into the heads of these farmers, but they will get there some time. It appears to me that Delano, Harpster, and Lawrence are sitting on a safety valve. They may keep the machine running at top speed for a while, but if they keep on sitting there, there will surely come an explosion, after which their positions in politics may be uncertain. The explosion may be postponed until the next Presidential election, but it will come then unless these fellows get off the safety valve."

HARVEY M'KENNA DEAD.

THE MAN THAT MADE THE LARGEST RUN IN BILLIARDS ON RECORD.

Harvey McKenna, known among billiard players throughout this country, died on Thursday last at the New-York Hospital. Though only twenty-seven years old, McKenna has long been a conspicuous figure among professional players. He was born in Detroit, Mich., and appeared in San Francisco eight or nine years ago, when billiards and billiard players were as much a craze on the Pacific coast as baseball is in this part of the country to-day. Unfortunately, however, McKenna's name was hailed his time. Daly, Slosson, Schaefer, Lon Maurice, and other great players had just then given up the straight-rail three-ball game because of its tame and had adopted the balk line. At this game McKenna was a mere child, as compared with first-class professionals.

He stuck to the rail game, however, either lacking desire or ambition to master the more intricate and advanced styles of playing. At this rail game none could equal him. He handled the cue and manipulated the balls in and around the table with a delicacy of touch and a skill that was marvelous. He was given exhibitions in every big billiard hall in the country, but has played very few match games. He made the biggest run ever made on a billiard table. In December, 1887, playing in the Boston Music Hall against F. Eames, 5,000 points to 500, McKenna made a run of 2,572 in twelve innings, making one run of 2,572 and another of 2,121. He will be buried in Detroit.

WHAT IS GOING ON.

Another pleasant college reunion will be that of the New-York Cornellians, known now as "The Cornell University Club," who will give their tenth annual banquet at the Hotel Brunswick Saturday evening, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock. As in the banquet will be the inauguration of the new club, special efforts have been made to render it an attractive one. In addition to President Adams and ex-President White and Gen. Horace Porter, Hon. E. G. Bell, the Hon. Henry W. Sage, the Hon. Douglass Boardman, the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, and Gen. Alfred C. Barnes of the Board of Trustees, the following invited guest have promised to attend: Ex-President Grover Cleveland, Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, President Seth Low of Columbia College, President Fraelis A. Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, President E. B. Andrews of Brown University, Chancellor Henry R. Pierson, and Superintendent Andrew S. Draper. Tickets to the dinner may be obtained from Mr. C. H. Johnson, 7 Beekman-street.

At the annual dinner of the Union College Alumni Association of New-York, to be held at Delmonico's to-morrow evening, every class from '28 to '93 will be represented, several of them by eight or ten members. Two hundred seats have already been engaged. The Rev. Dr. Nott, grandson of the famous President of Union, will preside at the dinner, and short addresses will be made by President Anderson, Prof. Wells, the Rev. Dr. A. V. G. Raymond, President of the General Alumni Association; the Hon. Warner Miller, Controller Edward Wemple, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. John Cochrane, Robert Pierce, McVille B. Lansing, (of Perkins,) Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward"; Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, and others. Mr. H. Mesereau will read a poem written for the occasion, and the college glee club will sing some rollicking college songs.

A matinée reading at the Berkeley Lyceum, West Forty-fourth-street, will be given by Mr. George Riddle next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The receipts of this matinée, at which Mr. Riddle will appear for the first time here since his tour of the Pacific coast, will be given to the Home Hotel fund for needy authors, journalists, artists, and other professional people. The Rev. Dr. Eaton and Mrs. M. Louise Thomas will make addresses.

The next meeting of the Commonwealth Club will be held on the evening of Monday, Dec. 16, at Morello's, 6 West Twenty-ninth-street. The rooms will be open at 5:30 o'clock, the business meeting will be held at 7, and dinner will be served at 7. The Hon. William D. Foulke of Indiana will be the orator of the evening and will address the members of the club upon "Present Political Problems."

Gen. Charles W. Darling, Corresponding Secretary of the Oneida Historical Society, will deliver a lecture on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the New-York College for the Training of Teachers, 9 University-place. Gen. Darling's subject will be "The Prehistoric Archæology of America."

Under the auspices of the New-York Letter Carriers' Association the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, author of "The Sabbath for Man," will make an address at a meeting to be held at Cooper Union this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The Tammany Association of the Twelfth Assembly District announces that its annual ball will be held at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms (Tammany Hall) to-morrow evening. Prof. Lemieu will furnish the music.

A "Decoration of Chivalry" and reception will be held by Canton, Jersey City, No. 2, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., at Oakland Rink, Jersey City Heights, on Thursday evening next, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The American Sabbath Union will hold its first anniversary and second National Sabbath Convention at the Broadway Tabernacle on Dec. 10 and 11. Preliminary meetings will be held to-day and to-morrow.

For the purpose of establishing a headquarters a meeting of the First Battalion, New-York State Naval Reserve Artillery, will be held at Columbus Hall, 878 Sixth-avenue, next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

A "popular lecture" will be delivered by the Rev. John J. Reed, D. D., to-morrow evening at the Bedford-street Methodist Episcopal Church the proceeds to be for the benefit of the "Children's Hour."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 1:30 o'clock, at the Church of the Saviour, One Hundred and Ninth-street, east of Madison-avenue.

Prof. Thomas Davidson will deliver an address before the members of the Manhattan Single-Tax Club, at the clubrooms, 30 Clinton-place, this evening, taking for his subject "Methods of Progress."

ZOLA AND THE ACADEMY

WILL THE SEVENTH CHAIR BE THE GREAT REALIST'S?

THE OLD STORY REPEATED AGAIN—AFTER YEARS OF SNEERING AT THE ACADEMY ZOLA WANTS TO GET IN.

Emile Zola is a postulant for the Academic seat of Augier. Before Augier it was occupied by Salvandy, a classicist militant, who when Hugo was made Knight of the Legion of Honor took his classically-won red ribbon how off the lapel of his blue frock coat, and to make public his heroic dissent walked from the Moulin de La Galette to the Arc de Triomphe. Salvandy had taken in 1835 the place of Parseval de Grandmaison. The chronology is Grandmaison 1811, Saint-Aulaire 1810, Domergue 1795, D'Agir 1787, Buffon 1753, Languet de Gergy 1721, D'Argenson 1718, D'Estrée 1711, Boileau 1684, Bazin 1643, Seguier 1634. The dates are of their election. The chair is the seventh, but the number is not to imply an order of merit, the world of the immortals being a world of equality at the Academy, as well as on Mount Olympus. Of the thirteen immortals who occupied the seventh their only Boileau, Buffon, and Augier deserved to be remembered by their works, for even the names of the others have gone into the Lethe.

If Zola is elected the successor to Augier, it will be because it had been decreed by fate that the seventh chair should be naturalistic. Boileau having made it didactic that "only the truth is lovable"; Buffon in lace sleeves, written of the animal kingdom; and Augier absolutely refused, despite all censorship.

It seems odd that Zola should be a postulant for the Academy because he never wrote of it but to write of its candidity. Academic anecdotes are full of this inconsistency, however, and it only pleases, for the Academy's philosophy is, "When we are forty the world of letters makes fun of us; when we are thirty-nine it is at our feet." Did not Musset compare harmoniously the speech of an Academician? and lend his body, and pale, and tremble with a profound humility, which was positively painful to salute Beuve at his reception?

I have been impressed by that trembling timidity of Parisian eminence on several occasions, particularly at the first performance of "Numa Roumestan" at the Odeon and the reception of Hervé at the Academy. Daudet had all the afternoon given to himself, with a thousand reasons to be brave, but at night, fallen inert in his favorite chair by a window that opens on the garden of an old convent, not to be moved by a combination of efforts to attend the play. In his box at the theatre after the first act Mme. Daudet smiled, half reassured at the enthusiasm of Jeanne and Georges Hugo and the blunt, brief, cordial praise of Albert Wolff, but her face was whiter than the "nitrous" costume of "Potito" Bachellery. Hervé—a journalist favorite of the Orientals, a politician accustomed to speaking in public—standing before a whole row of his family and friends, never lifted his eyes from his manuscript, that Janoen with the nervousness of his thin hands in it were his determined answer to rage with it or scream an optical illusion. Tall, thin, dark, beardless, his wig green with the reflection of his coat of ceremony, his voice halting, hesitating, inaudible, in the awful silence of an assembly selected from the Duc d'Aumale's visiting list in the nobility, and the Academy's favored artists, scientists, and literateurs, he made a pitiful figure.

M. Sarcey, to whom I ventured to say that if the timidity was not affected it was absurd, and inhuman, in an artistic, reverend man, one would have to be made of brass to go through the ordeal with the serenity of a martyr. Yet M. Sarcey, whenever he has an inch to deride the Academy, takes an ell.

Mr. Zola's impression of the Dumas reception in 1884, as he tells it, gives a better insight of his nature than all the pamphlets that have been reported of him. It was expected that Dumas would use his best wit to chide the Academy for not admitting his father—admired by Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, by the bye, particularly, for the only work credited to him that it is positive he did not write, "The Vicomte de Bragelonne"—and Zola had taken his place in the line which waits patiently from 10 o'clock or earlier in the morning until 1 o'clock, when the doors are opened, with the valets, mediæval messengers, footmen in gay colors of the wealthy, and common people like himself, the editors, authors, artists, who do not belong to cliques have no reserved seats and are not rich enough to employ substitutes. When the Academicians

VERY NEAR FIVE MILLIONS

THE GROWTH OF THE FAIR GUARANTEE FUND.

MR. TOWNE THINKS MORE TIME FOR PREPARATION IS NEEDED—DOCUMENTS SENT TO WASHINGTON.

The amount of the World's Fair guarantee fund, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce, is now $4,959,538. The total of yesterday's subscriptions was $19,975. Of this amount $17,915 had been previously acknowledged by THE TIMES. This amount included makee the Chamber of Commerce subscriptions as follows:

By Asbel P. Fitch:		By J. J. Little & Co.:	
J. & L. Weber	$1,000	M. P. Front	$50
By Hill Brothers:		C. B. Cottrell & Sons	1,000
S. A. Cohn	10		
Previously reported			4,939,563
Grand total			$4,959,535

Total Dec. 7, 5 P. M. $19,975

The following subscriptions were received at the Mayor's Office yesterday:

J. H. Wolff & Co.	$100	V. H. Hoffmann	5
F. S. Colderman	5	By the Lincoln National Bank:	
A. Van Santvoord	1,000	Pusbe A. Parshall	$50
G. D. Knpor & Brothers	100	Smyth & Schrodar	250

Mr. Henry R. Towne has sent a letter to Mayor Grant advocating more time for the preparation of the exposition of 1892. In this communication he says:

"My suggestion is this: That we would needlessly anticipate the anniversary of the great discovery by Columbus by a celebration as early as May, 1892, more than five months before the proper date, and that it will be better and more fitting to commemorate that event upon its precise anniversary, Oct. 12, 1892, by the unveiling or dedication then of the permanent memorial to the great discoverer, presumably either a statne or a memorial hall: this act to be accompanied by a grand and dignified national celebration, observed throughout the length and breadth of the country, during which official announcement would be made of an exhibition of the industrial achievements of the world, to be opened May 1, 1892, the two celebrations being thus linked together, and the sentiment which underlies both being fully conserved and identified with each. By so doing we shall neither violate nor ignore historical accuracy, and yet will have gained a whole year for the work of preparation, and will have happily separated the period of the exhibition from that of the Presidential campaign of 1892.

"There is no question of our ability to erect by May 1, 1892, or even sooner, all the shedding required, but will mere sheds, however vast or showy, fittingly meet the requirements of the occasion?

"It is an unquestioned fact that since 1876 we have made great progress in all that relates to art, and that we are capable of much higher achievements now than then. But in the meantime the French have given us a far higher standard of exposition design and construction, so that it is incumbent upon us to do the very best of which we are capable if we would avoid unfavorable comparison, and would make good our claim to equality with the nations of Europe in the ability to design and produce great works of architecture and engineering.

"The facts as to time are simply these: That the first advertisement for competitive designs for the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876 was issued thirty-seven months, and that for Paris, 1889, was issued forty-five months, before the date of opening, all the remaining time in each case being utilized in most laborious and active work of preparation, and proving barely sufficient. We have now remaining before May 1, 1892, less than twenty-nine months in which to prepare for an exhibition of a higher order, really more grand than that of 1876, and at least equal to that of 1889. To attempt it in such inadequate time is to invite failure; to postpone it until a year later, thus obtaining a period of forty-one months for preparation, will make success assured."

Copies of the bill as reported by the Committee on Legislation and revised by the Executive Committee have been sent to all the members of the General Committee and to the Congressmen from New-York in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Executive Committee that a copy of the bill and a copy of the laws passed for previous expositions should be sent to each of the Congressmen from the State of New-York, and that they should be asked to act.

The bill for holding the exposition in 1892 in the city of New-York was sent with the changing of only one name from the list as first given out. That change is the substitution of Mr. John Claflin for Mr. D. Willis James, who resigned from the Committee on Site and Buildings. The incorporators are made up by taking the members of the four committees—on Finance, Legislation, Permanent Organization, and Site and Buildings—so when Mr. James resigned from the Committee on Site and Buildings and Mr. Claflin took his place he necessarily took Mr. James's place as one of the incorporators.

With this bill, which takes up six pages, is sent a pamphlet of eighty-five pages, which includes all the resolutions of Congress, the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New-York and the ordinances of the city of Philadelphia in relation to the Centennial Exposition of 1876 at Philadelphia; the acts of Congress and of the Legislature of New-York for the proposed International Exposition of 1892 in New-York, and acts of the Legislature of New-York in relation to the Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1854. Corporation Counsel Clark, Mr. Root, Mr. Depew, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Bowers, and the Mayor got up the pamphlet. It contains no comments and nothing but the text of the bills, regulations, and ordinances.

The question of enbscribing to the World's Fair fund and the means of making the national exhibit of plumbers' work represented at the opening at the rooms of the Master Plumbers' Association, 54 Union-square, Friday evening. President J. A. Macdonald was chosen Chairman of the meeting. The speakers who urged immediate action were T. J. Byrnes, John Mitchell, and Thomas Hudson of Brooklyn.

It was suggested that a subscription of $100 from each of the 1,000 licensed plumbers of this city would make the fund of the association here equal to that of the Association of Master Plumbers of Chicago. The refusal of the association to subscribe as a body was said to be due to the fact that it had not been recognized by the Mayor in his appointment of committees. Definite action was postponed until next Friday evening.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

HOW IT IS REGARDED IN THE DIFFERENT STATES.

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 9.—The revenne of the Government of San Salvador shows a consideranle increase for the first nine months of 1889 over the corresponding period of 1888. The receipts up to the end of September amount to $2,968,740, against $2,510,049 for 1888, an increase of $449,691. The country is prosperous and the crops are good.

The *Fusilon Salvadoreno*, on the subject of the Central American Union, says the result is looked upon by the optimists as a brilliant success, by the pessimists as a monstrous abortion which can never come into life, and by the majority of the population with complete indifference. Fear has been expressed by those who do not thoroughly understand the terms of the compact that for Salvador and Nicaragua the arrangement is a bad one, as they are comparatively free from foreign debt, while the other three States have foreign debts heavy in proportion to their resources. It is pointed out, however, that this is no obstacle, as Salvador and Nicaragua will not be called upon to share the responsibility of the other States, the Union only amounting to federation in which each State bears the responsibility of the debts contracted previous to the Union. The hope of the *Fusilon* is that the Union will be approved by the respective Legislatures.

STATE CHARITIES ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association, held yesterday at 21 University-place, at which members from the city and various parts of the State were present, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. Charles F. Chandler, President; Mrs. William B. Rice, Vice President; Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, Treasurer; Miss Abby Howland Woolsey, Librarian; Mr. John H. Finley, Secretary; Miss E. D. Bininger, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Miss Rosalie Butler, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Mr. Henry E. Howland, Mr. John A. McKim, Miss S. E. Hinton, Mr. J. Hampden Robb, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mr. Henry L. Sprague, Mrs. A. B. Stone.

It was announced during the meeting that the association's bill for removing the pauper insane from county poorhouses and providing asylums to State asylums would be introduced in the Legislature again this Winter. Public sentiment, it was asserted, had grown very much in favor of the project proposed and the bill will have powerful support when it is introduced.

PÈRE VOTET WANTS HELP.

Père George Votet, priest of the Gallican Church in Paris, has issued an appeal for funds with which those Roman Catholic priests who refused to accede to the decrees issued by the famous Council of the Vatican in 1870 may carry on the work they began that year. Père Votet in a long letter reviews the reasons which impelled Père Hyacinthe and the others of his belief to secede from the Church, and gives an account of the work they have performed since in establishing churches and in educating the poor people in the religious doctrines which they hold. The people of this faith in Paris, says Père Votet, now worship in a building they hire and they desire now to build a church of their own in Paris. If the people of America are informed of this lack of funds, Père Votet believes that they will be liberal in their contributions.

THE "WOMAN'S TRIBUNE."

The *Woman's Tribune*, a paper edited by and for women, and the only suffrage paper for which Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton contributes, has issued its annual prospectus. The paper is edited and published by Clara Bewick Colby and sara Winthrop Smith. It is a weekly eight-page paper, published at Beatrice, Neb., and, during the session of Congress, also published in Washington. Its publication in the latter city will be begun next week, and will be continued there until Congress adjourns.

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

As is apt to be the case when the season begins late, it starts off with a rush, and the past week has given the members of the gay world little opportunity to eat and sleep, so constant have been the demands upon their time. With opera three nights and at least half a dozen receptions every afternoon, three weddings and the usual ante-Christmas charitable entertainments, involving a long list of patronesses and usual attendance in consequence, the first week of December in the present year of grace will only be remembered as a mad and not particularly exhilarating rush.

* * *

The opera, which still has the element of novelty after half a year's absence, was the chief rallying place of the social forces again during the week, and on all three nights new regiments of gayly-caparisoned society maids and matrons take their places in the boxes to see, be seen, and chatter. Thus early in the season the talk in the boxes, which, it must be confessed, is more pronounced than usual this year, has begun to excite controversy, and some of the critics have gone so far as to state by number how many times in particular on one side of the house whose occupants have been especially the objects of attention from the audience in the orchestra seats from their incessant and loud conversation. These have been entitled the chatterboxes. During the thinner orchestration and the lighter melodies of "Trovatore" on Friday evening, the occupants were roundly hissed several times. The talk in the clubs varies somewhat on the subject, and the loudest chatterers are boldly defending their right to talk on the ground that the box holders, after all, enable the opera to be given by their lavish expenditure, and that the criticism of people who come to hear the music only does not affect them. There promises to be a merry war on this subject before many weeks are over, between what the box element terms the uncultured Wagnerites and the latter describe as the society magpies.

The dressing has been remarkably rich thne far this year. As a rule, the handsome gowns obtained for the Winter's campaign are reserved for the first Delmonico ball, but the opera has brought them forth earlier this Autumn. On Wednesday and Friday nights many of the curiosity seekers in the orchestra seats, especially the female portion, devoted the most of their time to the study of the gowns in the boxes, which were freely criticised and discussed. On Wednesday night Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Coleman Drayton occupied the Astor box, the former in black, resplendent with diamonds and rubies, and the latter in white, with diamonds. Mrs. Bradley Martin was welcomed after her long stay abroad by a host of friends. She occupied the Martin box and wore white. Mrs. Whitney was again in Nile green and silver, and Mrs. W. W. Astor in black. Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who, with Mr. Cleveland, was in C. C. Baldwin's box, was one of the chief belles of the evening. She wore a most becoming gown of light blue, with corsage bouquet of violets, and a string of pearls around her neck. Mrs. De Lancey Kane, in the Iselin box, wore her well-known diamond tiara.

On Friday night, the ladies who attracted the most attention were Mrs. Robert Goelet, in a becoming gown of light gray and browns; Mrs. W. W. Astor, again in black, who had with her Mrs. Roosy Roosevelt, who returned from Vienna on Monday, and who was in black; Mrs. Whitney, who had with her Miss Turnure, who wore white; Mrs. Dick Irvin, who was in pluk, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who were white, with a white fur boa. Mrs. Henry Clews, who was in white, and who had with her Mrs. Stuyvesaot Fish in a striking gown of brown, with a simple gold band in her hair. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who was with Mrs. Goelet, was in pink, and the box was a centre of attraction to the calling contingent during the evening. The absence of flowers is particularly noticeable this year. It is not very long since when on opera nights, even early in the season, the railings in front of both tiers of boxes were covered with huge bouquets, but although the season of dinners has not yet begun, which will make a change to some extent, it is quite evident that flowers are, comparatively speaking, temporarily out of fashion.

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The brides of the week were more fortunate than their predecessors, because they were blessed with bright sunshine and lovely skies. The two most notable weddings—those of Daniel Kingsford and Miss Fannie Bowdoin on Wednesday and of Alfred Seaton and Miss Barbey on Thursday—were both fully described in THE TIMES on Thursday and Friday mornings. They took place, the former at St. Thomas'e and the latter at St. Bartholomew's, with all the environments of fashion and music with which those two stately edifices oonid surround them. Mr. Seaton and Miss Barbey were a strikingly-looking couple, both being nearly six feet in height. The bridal procession at this wedding was notable for its simplicity. There were no bridesmaids, but Miss Helen Barbey, the bride's sister, attended her. The Iselin connection, which of course attended in full force, apparently filled almost half the church. The following reception at Mrs. Barbey's was, as usual, largely attended, most correct in appointment and charmingly hospitable in atmosphere. The week brinks the wedding of Albert Shattnck and Mise Mamie Stroog, aod then there will be a lull in matters matrimonial for eome weeks.

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One of the most delightful and unique entertainments of the week was the ladies' reception given at the Fencers' Club on Mooday afternoon. This olub has won a firm footbold in New-York, and as the capabilities and benefits of the delightful art of fencing become better known its popularity increases. The ladies' class has been a success, and several members of the club are now expert with the foils. A large representative assembly witnessed some exceedingly graceful and clever bouts, and afterward partook of the club's hospitality at a lunch served in the parlors. These have been without number, and nearly a dozen débutantes made their first bow during the week. One of the most interesting and largely-attended of these coming-out festivities was that given by Mrs. Charlee Lamson for her granddaughter, Miss Hoffman, on Thursday afternoon. Miss Hoffman is a daughter of Robert Hoffman, the musician, whose romantic marriage to Mrs. Lamson's eldest daughter is still well remembered. The many friends of Mrs. Lamson's large family of daughters, including Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Robert Coroell, and Mrs. Lehmann, and Miss Lottie and Katie Lamson, gathered in the hospitable parlors, and Mise Hoffman made her début attended by hosts of good wishes. Mrs. Lawrence Kip, who was Miss Lorillard, brought out her daughter on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Kip was assisted in receiving by Mise Hargous. Yesterday afternoon brought a round of receptions and teas. Mrs. Sheppard Gandy gave one to introduce Miss Gandy. Mrs. John N. Davie one to introduce Miss Davie. Mrs. Bayard Clarke one for the Misses Clarke, while others were given by Mrs. Le Roy Satterlee and Mrs. H. W. Curtis.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord, after a Winter of comparative retirement, began her entertainments for this season by an "at home" on Thursday. The Thursday Evening Club, that perennial institution which renews its youth like the eagles each season, and which, though social dynasties come and go, rose on forever, met last week at the residence of Mies Cismeotine Furniss. The feature of this club is that each person who entertains it in turn must devise some new feature to amuse the guests, and Miss Furniss had secured the services of the Adamowski Quintet from Boston.

Cards have been issued for receptione and teas by Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander and Mrs. C. C. Perkins for to-morrow, by Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn for Tuesday, by Mrs. Robert Crawford and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes for the same day, by Mrs. Harry Hoffman and the Misses de Peyster for Wednesday, by Mrs. Charles Lanier to introduce her daughter for Thursday, by Mrs. J. Fred Pierson to introduce her daughter on Friday, and by Mrs. H. E. Owen, Mrs. Daniel Lord, Mrs. J. H. Watson, and Mrs. Clarence Seward for Saturday. Thursday next will bring the first Assembly ball at Delmonico's, followed on the succeeding Monday by the first Patriarchs'. These will bring out the buds and dowagers in full force. The proposed New Year's ball is still being discussed by its promoters, and promises to be a very handsome affair. There is as yet little talk of the usual dinner dances, which will probably be a feature of the season after Christmas.

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The past week saw the arrival of about the last contingent of the Summer travelers in Europe. The Etruria, which came in on Monday after one of the worst voyages of the year, brought, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Foster, James W. Alexander, C. C. Delmonico, David B. King, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and children, Mrs. Edward Martin and children, Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, Mr. and Mrs. James Otis, Miss Julia Otis, C. C. Pinckney Norris, Mrs. J. M. Reed and Miss Reed, Lady Napier, George Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Townsend. The home-coming of the last-named gentleman was only a home-coming to another world, for his death on Thursday shocked a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Townsend had been abroad a great deal during the past few years, and so was not well known to the younger generation, but for many years he was one of the best-known men in New-York society, in clubs, social, and legal circles, and in the administration of the Union Club, of which he was President when he died. He was always considered a safe and conservative one. At his funeral at Trinity Church yesterday there were gathered a representative assemblage. The French host on Monday brought among others Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Julia Vanderbilt, M. F. De Billier, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Hilton, Mrs. Prince, and Mrs. Schack.

PLAIN AS A PIKESTAFF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. H. K. Thurber worked with might and main, brains and money, to secure the election of the present White House incumbent. He stated broad and wide that he had "no axe to grind"—he was "working only for the good of the country and the laboring man." Now Mr. Harrison favors strongly the granting of subsidies which shall be amply remunerative to steamship lines between Para and South America. Mr. Thurber is largely interested in the New-York and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. Two plus two make four.

H. H. R.

THAT "REBEL" GEOGRAPHY.

EXTRACTS FROM GEN. RICE'S TROUBLESOME WORK.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—Among the treasures of the Kansas Historical Society is a "rebel" geography which was compiled in 1862 by Gen. John H. Rice, then a prominent Georgian, but now equally prominent as the editor of the Republican Fort Scott *Monitor*. Since he came to Kansas and entered the political arena, Gen. Rice has had to endure many attacks based on this publication. Quotations from its pages have been used on many occasions, and there is good reason to believe that those have hnt recently been used effectively by his enemies in opposition to his appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Kansas district.

The book which has proved so disastrous to the political fortunes of its publisher is well printed and of regnlation school size. Its cover bears this inscription:

"A system of modern geography compiled from various sources and adapted to the present condition of the world, expressly for the use of schools and academies in the Confederate States of America: in which the political and physical condition of the States composing the Confederate States of America are fully treated, and their progress in commerce, education, agriculture, mechanic arts, and internal improvements prominently set forth."

The preface includes this paragraph:

"This is the only work in existence which approximates doing justice to the country now composing the Confederate States of America, its actual condition and resources having been studiously concealed by every Yankee work.

This edition is issued without means, or supply a pressing demand for it, for, with mortification, we must state that suitable maps cannot now be procured in the Confederacy. But it is believed that many teachers and pupils will prefer having them the maps than to continue the further use of Northern compilations, with their many imperfections and studied omissions relative to our country."

Gen. Rice must have had ons of those "Northern compilations" before him when he hexae work on this geography, for its general plan is very like that of its predecessors. In his definitions, however, he shows much originality. Under the division, "The races of man," this question occurs: "What is said of the black race?" This is the reply:

"The African or black race is found in all parts of Africa except on the northern coast, and in America, where they have been brought and humanely reduced to their proper normal condition of slavery."

In the political section of the geography the following appears: "Give examples of enlightened nations. The Confederate States, the United States, England, and France." "What is the best example of a Republican Government in the world? The Confederate States of America."

Twenty-three pages of this nniqne publication are devoted to "The Confederate States of America" proper, and the story begins with this paragraph:

"This new Government which claims a place in the family of nations, the independence of which it is resolved to maintain by the bravery of its sons, is composed of the following States that have seceded from the old Government of the United States, and Territories that have cast their fortunes with them in a struggle for freedom and independence, to wit: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Territories, New Mexico and Arizona, and Indian Territory. Maryland can not properly be placed in the list of Confederate States, yet we have in this volume placed it as the constitution of the Confederate States, as we feel satisfied she will ally herself with them so soon as free from the shackles of despotism with which she is now bound."

Then comee this bombastic utterance, which typifies the true Southern spirit of that day:

"Under the influence of a pure political faith, the cornerstone of her governmental fabric, and an indomitable spirit of self-reliance in the hearts of the people, the Confederate States has just commenced a career of greatness so rapidly augmented by the development of her vast agricultural and mineral resources, of which the world may be envious, while the industry and genius of her citizens will soon raise her second to none in the extent of her manufactures of raw material of her own production. * * * Slavery is expressly recognized in the Constitution as it is in the Word of God, and practiced in all the States and universally approved of by the people."

In the description of South Carolina occurs this paragraph:

"Fort Sumpter, in Charleston Harbor, is noted for having been treacherously occupied by a company of United States soldiers nnder Major Anderson in violation of the pledge faith of the Federal Government on the 24th day of December, 1860, and subsequently for the surrender of said fortress to the forces of south Carolina on the 13th day of April, 1861, after a terrific bombardment of thirty hours."

Viewed in the light of the present, the following allusion to the Indians of the Indian Territory is extremely amusing:

"The Indian tribes have entered into treaties, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States, and the Confederate States have entered into a peaceable and permanent residence, and the inhabitants stand in the relation of 'wards' to the Confederate States Government. These Indian tribes pay considerable attention to education. They print books in their own languages; have built churches and schoolhonses; own farms, and many of them own large farmers. They are all slaveholders—many owning quite a large number. Slavery is established by their own laws. For these attainments in civilization they are indebted to the exertions of zealous Christian missionaries."

Virginia is eulogized for operating an extensive iron foundry, where large amounts of heavy ordnance and small firearms are made. Several other of the Southern States contain at that time manufactories of percussion caps and other munitions of war, and this fact is horated upon by the geographer.

All in all, this Confederate geography is exceedingly interesting, and its value as a relic will increase as the years go by.

THEY MAY HAVE TO RESIGN.

A TAMMANY CONFERENCE CONSIDERS THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS' POSITION.

There was a long conference in Mayor Grant's private office yesterday, at which, it is said, the question of the action the Mayor should take in view of the testimony in the Dock Department investigation was discussed. Tammany talent was plentiful in the gathering, which included Mayor Grant, Corporation Counsel Clark, Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy, and W. Bourke Cockran. No positive information as to what was done at the conference could be obtained from any of those interested in it. They confined themselves to refusing to speak about the matter discussed.

Corporation Counsel Clark is thought to have taken the ground that ample proof had been adduced at the investigation to make it clear that the Dock Department was in such a condition that action relating to it could not be delayed much longer. The testimony given by the Dock Commissioners and that of their Engineer in Chief had not explained away the other testimony that was so damaging and it was more apparent than ever that a reorganization was an imperative necessity.

W. Bourke Cockran and Commissioner Gilroy are understood to have urged that some immediate action be taken, and it is among the possibilities that the resignations of Commissioners Post and Matthews will be asked for this week. Should Mayor Grant decide to act this week, there are likely to be some very interesting developments.

Commissioner Barker of the Bureau of Accounts called at the Mayor's office after the conference and informed him that much additional testimony was obtainable. This testimony, it is understood, bears out the belief that official corruption is and will be inherent in any body with the present condition of the department. Should the Mayor ask the Commissioners to resign and he met with a refusal, a hearing would be given the Commissioners by the Mayor, and his future action would depend on the result of this hearing.

CONTRIBUTED TWO CENTS A WEEK.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 7.—A convention to form a district society in connection with the New-York branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held in Calvary Methodist Church at Keyport yesterday. Representatives were present from Freehold, Keyport, Red Bank, New-Brunswick, and Island Heights. The convention was called to order by Mrs. R. T. Lore of Summit, the Conference Secretary. Mrs. Lore said that last year the National Society raised $226,000, an increase of $20,000 over 1887. This amount was raised by each member of the society contributing 2 cents a week.

The convention elected the following officers: President—Mrs. Jacob Oberholser of Red Bank; Vice Presidents—Mrs. W. A. Bevin of Keyport, Mrs. Charles Patterson of Red Bank, Mrs. D. B. Harris of Freehold, Mrs. Hoff and Mrs. Culver of Ocean Grove; District Secretary—Mrs. E. S. Parsons of Island Heights; Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Miss Ella Parsons of Island Heights; Treasurer—Miss Londenslager of Asbury Park.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The season of navigation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which practically closed to-day, has been a successful and prosperous one both for the company and the boatmen. The season opened April 1, nine days earlier than last year, and there have been no serious breaks in the banks of the canal or other mischances to delay navigation. The boatmen are paid by the trip, and inasmuch as they have been enabled to make thirteen to fourteen round trips this season, as against twelve to thirteen last year, their earnings have been correspondingly greater.

The company has employed about 700 boats this year, as against 650 in 1888, and the total shipment of coal by canal from Honesdale has been 10 round numbers, 1,000,000 tons, as against 930,000 tons last season. The company's shipments by rail for 1889, however, have fallen off 400,000 tons as compared with the shipments for the same period in 1888.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

In spite of the unfortunate fact that the performance of Mozart's immortal opera, "Don Juan," was not what it should have been, its reproduction was the most valuable feature of the musical week which has just closed. Every repetition of an opera which has held the stage for one hundred and two years is pregnant with suggestion. It was written in the prime of the classical period, before Weber had revolutionized with "Der Freischütz" the German conception of opera, and before Beethoven had become at once the culmination of the classic and the prophet of the romantic school. It has lived through all the changes of a century, and to-day stands forth in its clear, calm beauty, a thing of joy forever, beside the pulsating creations of the romantic school, even in the presence of Wagner's mighty creations.

"Don Juan" possesses the universality of a work of true genius. Its characters are recognizable as types and its human nature belongs to no period, but to all time. It is uncommon in ideas and unconventional in treatment. Evan Da Ponte did something original when he wrote the book, for he gave us an opera without a hero. Don Juan is anything but a hero, and one hardly feels inclined to accept the imposing ghost of the Commendator as one. Don Octavio is a very estimable person, and is ever ready with his good advice, but it is not of such stuff as he that heroes are made; and as for Leporello he is the prince of cowards. Indeed, so strong is the comedy element in "Don Juan," so free and faithful the character painting, so significant the exposition of human weakness and folly, that, despite the fatal coding of the work, it would require no great ingenuity of argument to establish it as one of the purest and loftiest specimens of true comic opera.

The nobility of its music does not make this classification absurd, for let us remember that in the greatest of all comic operas, "Die Meistersinger," the music is second to none in loftiness of character, beauty of melody, dignity of color, and splendor of instrumental treatment. Mozart's biographer, Jaon, recognizee the presence of the true comedy spirit in Da Ponte's book when he says: "He has endowed his characters with the easy, pleasure-loving spirit of the time; and the sensual frivolity of life at Venice or Vienna is mirrored in every page of his 'Don Giovanni.'" He says further that the librettist furnished the composer with "a number of musically-effective situations, in which the elements of tragedy and comedy, of horror and merriment, meet and mingle in close union. This combination of ground tones, which seldom allows expression to any one pure and unalloyed mood, is the special characteristic of the opera. Mozart grasped the polty of these contrasts lying deep in human nature and expressed them so harmoniously as to open a new province to his art, for the development of which its mightiest forces were henceforward to be concentrated."

Tempting, however, as this comic aspect of Mozart's opera is, we must not lose sight of the fact that the work has a serious purpose. Don Juan, bold and unscrupulous as he is, fails in every attempt and finally meets with utter discomfiture and destruction. There is something here of the spirit of the old Greek tragedy, which always voiced a deep moral truth. After all, there is a term which fits "Don Juan" and roundly describes it. One of the names given to the lyric drama of Italy, when it was brought forth by Jacopo Peri and his associates, was Tragicomedia. Where is there to-day a nobler specimen of Tragicomedia than the "Don Juan" of Mozart?

* * *

As for the music of the opera, nothing better has ever been said about it than what Schink wrote in the *Dramaturgische Monate* in 1790. He says: "How can this music, so full of force, majesty, and grandeur, be expected to please the lovers of ordinary opera, who bring their ears to the theatre with them, but leave their hearts at home? His music has been profoundly felt and thought out in its relation to the characters, situations, and sentiments of his personages. It is a study in language, treated musically.

"He never decks out his songs with unnecessary and meaningless passages. That is the way in which expression is hoisbed from music, expressly against its nature, into mere words, but in the skillful and natural combination of sounds as a medium of real emotion. Of this method of expression Mozart is a consummate master. Each sound which he produces has its origin in emotion and overflows with it."

This last sentence of Schink's is charged with import. One who studies the music of "Don Juan" carefully must be convinced of the truth of the critic's view. It it le true, however, it proclaims the presence of the essential elements of musical musicianship in the whole of Mozart's opera. To some extent what we call romanticism has always been present in art music, while it was and is the vital principle of folk tunes. It was when Weber united to the science and culture of musical art the folk lore and folk melody in which we voiced the poetic imaginations of a people that romanticism threw aside the shackles of tradition and became the ruling element in toe tone art.

But Mozart was not an iconoclast. He made no new forms; he developed those he found. In proceeding on the principle subsequently enunciated by Schumann, that "mastery of form leads talent to ever-increasing freedom," he absorbed all extant forms. There is a saying that if you wish to become an astronomer you must make mathematics your slave. Mozart seemed to feel that if he wished to become a composer he must make form his slave. As a mere child he made himself a consummate contrapuntal scholar. In a word, he became literally a master of form.

When, therefore, he came to the composition of his wonderful operas, he saw no necessity for the creation of new forms, because he did not feel the shackles of the old ones. To him toey were chains of roses, and the impulse had not come which set all composers thundering against the restrictive barriers of mere formalism. With Mozart there was no such thing as mere formalism; and if there is to say lesson which every repetition of "Don Juan" forces home upon us with vital force, it is that fashion is no restraint on genius. Mozart accepted the material of Italian opera as he found it. But he filled the old forms with a new spirit. In the process of the years the spirit waxed too mighty for the old body and took its flight into the infinite regions of free untrammeled expression. Mozart stood upon the boundary of the promised land; Beethoven strode boldly across the border; Wagner feasted upon the milk and the honey.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND BURIED.

A very large number of persons attended the funeral of John J. Townsend at Trinity Church yesterday. A full choral service was sung by the vested choir under the direction of Dr. Arthur H. Messiter, consisting of the proper psalm, "Lord, Let Me Know My End," chanted antiphonally; the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," following the Scripture lesson; Croft's funeral service, "Man thntie Born of a Woman," and "I Heard a Voice from Heaven" at the committal, and for the recessional the familiar hymn, "Hark, Hark, my Soni, Angelic Sonnde are Swelling." Mr. Victor Baier, who presided at the great organ, played as a prelude the "Marcia Funebre" of Rheinberger, during the passage of the corttège from the entrance of the church to the chancel the funeral marches of Beethoven and Chopin, and for a postlude the "Lamentation" of Guilmant.

The opening sentences, "I am the resurrection and the life," &c., and the committal office were recited by the Rev. Morgan Dix, the Rev. G. Ernest Magill assisting. The lesson was read by the Rev. Daniel L. Odell, and the Lord's Prayer and closing collecte were said by the Rev. J. W. Hill.

The body was inclosed in a solid mahogany casket, with silver handles and a solid silver plate, inscribed, "John Joseph Townsend, born May 8, 1825, died Dec. 5, 1889." The top of the casket was entirely covered with rich and costly floral designs. As the Rev. Mr. Odell gave out the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul, Let Me to Thy Bosom Fly," a ray of sunlight irradiated the casket during the announcement, producing a striking and beautiful effect.

The pall bearers were William C. Schermerhorn, Eugene Dutilh, Robert G. Remsen, Jr., Pierpont Morgan, Egerton L. Winthrop, Henry A. Cram, John L. Cadwalinder, Dr. Francis Delafield, Edward Cooper, and Stephen P. Nash. Among those present were the Governore of the Union Club, Clarence Seward, John Bowers, Charles Griswold, William Parsons, and John G. King; members of Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M., James G. Janeway, Master; Kearney Warren, Henry Bibby, Benjamin F. Silliman, John Purdy, George Bowdoin, Henry C. Oakley, and John Jacquelin.

CLAIMANTS FOR AN ESTATE.

If it can be proved that Thomas White, who died at his home in West Fifty-third-street over a year ago, married Margaret Burns when he came to this country, Eliza and Emma Caymo will come in for a pretty piece of property. Mr. White left a large estate. It was generally supposed that White had never married, and at his death a large share of his estate went to his sisters.

It is now believed that he married Margaret Burns at New-Orleans soon after he came from Ireland, and then deserted her to go to California, where he made a fortune. She and Eliza White, the issue of the marriage, are now dead; but Eliza married an Italian named Caymo, by whom she had the two children, Eliza and Emma Caymo. Messrs. Johnee & Wilcox have filed a petition with the Surrogate asking that the decree settling White's estate be set aside.

FURLOUGH FOR A PRINCE.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily News* telegraphs: "The official organ of the army publishes a decree by which the Emperor relieves Dom Miguel, Prince of Braganza, brother to the Archduchess Maria Therese, of his military duties, his pay being withdrawn, for one year. He is allowed to go to Munich, Berlin, London, Paris, or Florence, but nowhere else. He is aged thirty-six and a widower since 1881.

IMPROVEMENTS AT TRINITY.

ELECTRICITY NOW TAKES THE PLACE OF MASCULINE MUSCLE.

Almost the last among the city churches to adopt modern appliances for the furthering of the mechanical part of the musical services is old Trinity, at Broadway and Wall-street. Where latter-day congregations have taken advantage of pnaumatic, hydrostatic, and electrical devices for furnishing motive power in the supplying of wind for their organs, old Trinity has steadfastly adhered to the ancient and antiquated style of blowers and bellows worked by mannal power.

Within the past month, however, Trinity Church has wheeled into line, and its two organs—the great instrument in the choir loft and the smaller organ in the chancel—have been equipped with dynamos or electrical blowing apparatus. As a result of this change opportunity is afforded the organists—Dr. Arthur H. Messiter, who directs the musical services from the chancel, and Mr. Victor Baier, who presides at the great organ—to bring into play all the resources of their respective instruments, powers which heretofore have been circumscribed by the necessity of limiting their endeavors to the physical capacity of their human assistants. Masculine muscles have their limitations; machinery never tires. Consequently, the congregations who worship at Trinity are favored with instrumental illustrations of the choicest works of the masters which erstwhile were impossible.

Accompanying the introduction of the electric blowing apparatus, the Vestry of the church ordered a comprehensive overhauling of the great and the chancel organ. Both instruments have been equipped with a new scale of pneumatic action, many new stops have been added to the great organ. The effect of this revision is disclosed in the enhanced resonance and capacity of the instruments, which now amply fulfill all the requirements of a grand orchestra.

Formerly it was the custom at Trinity to accompany the several high festivals of the church year with instruments, the players of which were drawn from the Philharmonic and Thomas orchestras. Latterly this scheme of accentuating the feast-day services has been restored on Ascension Day. The orchestra is placed in the great organ gallery, and is consequently close upon 150 feet removed from the choir in the chancel. This disposition necessitates the employment of two conductors, and it follows, as a natural sequence, that there are frequently occasions of decided divergence between the vocalists and the instrumentalists. It has been suggested, in order to overcome this disability and to increase the effectiveness of the musical service, that an interior gallery be constructed to open a new province to his art, for the development of which its mightiest forces were henceforward to be concentrated."

Tempting, however, as this comic aspect of Mozart's opera is, we must not lose sight of the fact that the work has a serious purpose. Don Juan, bold and unscrupulous as he is, fails in every attempt and finally meets with utter discomfiture and destruction. There is something here of the spirit of the old Greek tragedy, which always voiced a deep moral truth. After all, there is a term which fits "Don Juan" and roundly describes it. One of the names given to the lyric drama of Italy, when it was brought forth by Jacopo Peri and his associates, was Tragicomedia. Where is there to-day a nobler specimen of Tragicomedia than the "Don Juan" of Mozart?

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AUTHORS AT BREAKFAST

A NOTABLE EVENT IN HONOR OF COUNT DE KÉRATRY.

NEARLY 200 DISTINGUISHED MEN DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT AT DELMONICO'S.

An entertainment which was in many respects the most notable that has taken place in this city this season was given by nearly 175 American authors and artists, most of them members of the American Copyright League, and nearly all of them men of international reputation, to Count Emile de Kératry, who, as the delegate of many leading French literary and artistic societies, is in this country for the purpose of advancing the cause of the proposed international copyright law. The breakfast, for such was the character of the entertainment, was given in Delmonico's.

Preceding the breakfast there was a reception in the rooms adjoining the big ballroom, during which Count de Kératry was presented to the American writers. With him, as he spoke no English, was his interpreter, and through that agency he exchanged many sentiments concerning the advantages of international copyright which showed how deeply he was interested in this protection to authors and artists. It was expected that the breakfast and the subsequent discussion would be presided over by James Russell Lowell, but Mr. Lowell was unable to be present. Bishop Henry C. Potter was therefore selected to do the chief honors to the guest.

Count de Kératry wore a number of decorations. Around his neck was a ribbon, from which was suspended the cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honor; upon his breast was the Grand Cross of Isabella la Catholique and the crosses of the Commander of the Order of Charles III., Grand Officer der Michaen, Chevalier der Medjedgie and of Gnadeloupe, medal of the Army of the Crimea and of Mexico. The Count's seat at the table was at the right of Bishop Potter. On his right sat W. Morton Grinnell, Dr. Edward Eggleston, ex-Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, George Parsons Lathrop, Parke Godwin, and Bronson Howard. At the left of the Bishop were Senator Chace, the Rev. Dr. Patton of Princeton College, Richard Henry Stoddard, E. L. Godkin, Prof. Lounsbury, Prof. Marsh, and Frederic R. Coudert. These gentlemen sat before festoonings of flags in which the French and American colors were impartially blended. There was a shield of red, white, and blue on either side of them, and before them, half screening them from the gentlemen who sat at the other table, was a great mound of chrysanthemums, roses, and mignonette. Electricity and candle light lent a glow to the room which the daylight would have made impossible had it been allowed to enter, but on this international episode all the chairmen of an evening assembly was given.

There were five tables at right angles with the guests' table, and on these, too, the decorations emphasized the meaning of the assembly. There were quite 150 authors, artists, and representatives of great publishing houses at these boards, including A. Stedman, F. H. Hall, W. M. Kegg, T. Buel Berg, R. R. Bowker, Robert Underwood Johnson, H. L. Nelson, T. A. Janvier, J. H. Herper, J. B. Townsend, A. C. Gunter, T. R. Sullivan, G. W. Presbury, John Foord, T. De Thulstrup, Archdeacon Alexander Mackay-Smith, L. Abbott, J. C. Dwight, A. Perry, J. B. Leavitt, J. T. Bixby, T. W. Knox, R. Tuckerman, T. W. Dewing, K. Cox, D. L. Proudfit, F. Lathrop, Henry Marquand, Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton College, Charles Scribner, Horace White, G. E. Pond, Gen. J. B. Fry, P. Bigelow, Richard M. Hunt, E. Johnson, W. A. Coffin, J. D. Champlain, Jr., R. T. Thomas, A. Scribner, Charles E. Miller, E. Kelly, Brayton Ives, Beaufort Benedict, R. Cox, J. B. Walker, J. Pott, B. Van Wagenen, the Rev. Robert Collyer, C. A. Clapp, Thomas Clark, T. Niles, Roseiter Johnson, A. D. F. Randolph, F. E. Elwell, Henry Abbey, J. M. Ludlow, J. J. Little, H. Houghton, L. Valentine, M. Mallory, C. D. Pratt, J. Du Fais, A. W. Drake, C. J. Taylor, C. B. Mapes, W. F. Clarke, W. L. Fraser, William Carey, H. C. Bunner, Brander Matthews, William B. Law, A. St. Gaudens, Richard Watson Gilder, Henry Holt, H. E. Krehbiel, John Lafarge, W. C. Brownell, A. Thayer, J. B. Gilder, E. Cary, W. C. Church, C. C. Buel, H. W. Mabie, Laurence Hutton, Frank R. Stockton, J. W. De Forest, Montgomery Schuyler, Bronson Howard, Robert Underwood Johnson, H. F. Osborn, R. L. Frothingham, C. H. Phelps, H. N. Powers, A. Matthews, P. H. Butler, G. W. Green, Joseph F. Daly, H. Blakeman, C. Barnes, W. H. Appleton, H. R. Elliott, S. L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) F. H. Scott, C. F. Chichester, W. C. Osborne, G. A. Plimpton, C. Lippincott, Dean Sage, C. Baldridge, W. Bispham, C. B. Foote, S. P. Avery, T. L. De Vinne, Gen. Horace Porter, and W. W. Appleton.

There was no hand to accompany the changes of the courses, but the musicians' balcony was filled with ladies in street costumes, most of them relatives of the gentlemen who were below. They thoroughly enjoyed themselves, however, notwithstanding the fact that the elaborate hospitality did not extend to them. Among them were Mrs. Gilder, Mrs. Burton N. Harrison, Mrs. Laurence Hnttou, Mrs. C. C. Buel, and Mrs. Brander Matthews.

When the breakfast had been thoroughly discussed, Bishop Potter arose and energetically rapping for order, said: "Gentlemen and ladies, there is one shadow upon the festivities of this occasion, and that is that the one person who should have presented our distinguished guest to you is unavoidably absent. I refer to the Hon. James Russell Lowell, our President, and our Secretary will now read his letter to you." Mr. Lowell's letter follows:

ELMWOOD, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 3, 1889.

R. U. JOHNSON, Esq., City:

DEAR SIR: I regret very sincerely that it will not be in my power to be with you on so interesting an occasion. But there will be enough earnest and representative men present to convince M. de Keratry that our country will ere long unite with all other civilized nations in recognizing the rights of those who contribute to civilization the element always and everywhere most necessary to the highest and most efficient. I have seen nothing to shake my faith in the permanent good sense and right feeling of the American people, and feel sure, therefore, that they will, however slowly, be brought to see not only that honesty is the best policy from the selfish point of view, but that it is the only policy by which all conflicting interests can be effectually reconciled and agreed. Faithfully yours, J. R. LOWELL.

Ex-President Cleveland's letter was then announced amid cheers which must have startled the habitués of the café. It was as follows:

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: I hope that I need not assure you how much I regret my inability to be with you and other friends and advocates of international copyright on this hour. It seems to me very strange that a movement having so much to recommend it to the favor of just and honest men should languish in the hands of our lawmakers.

It is not pleasant to have forced upon one the reflection that perhaps the fact that it is simply lost and fair is to its present disadvantage. And yet I believe, and I know you and the others engaged in the cause believe, that ultimately and with continued effort the friends of this reform will see their hopes realized. Then it will be a great satisfaction to know and feel that success was achieved by force of fairness, justice, and morality. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Letters and dispatches were received from Thomas A. Edison, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, President Eliot, Dwight, and Low, Chauncey M. Depew, and John Bigelow.

When these letters were concluded and applauded, Bishop Potter said that the question naturally arose in the minds of his listeners why he presided. [Cries of "No! No!"] "But," he went on, "if I have been absent from the meetings of the league in person I have been there in spirit, and I think that I am entitled to resume myself and you, gentlemen, that my interest in this work is a good deal older than many of you to whom I speak." The speaker relnted an anecdote of Thackeray's visit to this country, when he encountered a misedited edition of his worke which had been pirated, and wondered "if some enterprising person has resurrected us now in this shapen brats, why I was not paid for their exposure." He spoke of the increasing friendly feeling between the authors and publishers of various countries, and declared that to "no nation are we deeper indebted for this than the country of the distinguished gentleman who is our guest this morning." In all the countries France stands foremost in the ranks of the nations in favor of the anthor, whether he be literary, dramatic, or artistic. Great in arme and in lettere, we must not forgct to be grateful to this gentleman, our guest, and we must remember that many years ago there came to us another who made the names of Lafayette and France dear to every American—this, our guest, gentlemen, is a new Lafayette—a Lafayette of letters."

Then Connt de Kératry was introduced, was greeted with cheers, and read his response, in French, substantially as follows:

"Some shortsighted persons, I know, have protested against my idea of international copyright, invoking the chimerical fear of the greater expense of books to the detriment of the education of the lower classes. But this objection has been victoriously answered by one of your greatest literary stars, the Hon. Mr. Lowell, whose appointments to Madrid and London were the envy of Paris. I will not dwell upon the petty and interested calculations in favor of the continuation of literary piracy, nor of the pretended injury to your national industry. In your care for elevating the intellectual level of the popular classes you must take care to banish the odious literature culled from the slums of Europe and substitute honest and noble work emanating from our greatest writers.

"If you, on your side, appreciate our theatre, if you appreciate some of our poets and novelists, we do not the less appreciate the old-time poetic romances of Cooper, whose picturesque stories of the Indian and the pioneer have charmed the boyhood of France for more than a generation; the brilliant history of Prescott, the Titan of Peru, veiled in such vivid colors by the magic pen of Prescott; the graphic narrative of the Titan struggles of the Netherlands against Spanish oppression, which has won so many deserved honors for Motley; the weird inspirations of Edgar Allan Poe; the pure and delicious style of Longfellow charming the heart and enrobing the mind; the romance of New Thorne picturing New England of the first half of the century; and among the living the dramatic tales of Bret Harte and of many others of your writers. Does not the "Revue des Deux Mondes" charm us by the historical life and novelty of your new and brilliant writers? Is not the literary and artistic work of your American magazines regarded with admiration and envy in France? And lastly, gentlemen, do not the great honors bestowed on American publishing houses by the International Jury of the Exposition of 1889 show clearly that you have nothing to fear from foreign competition and proves that America and Europe have every interest in exchanging on honorable terms their creations of literature and art?

In the year in which these countries have celebrated the centenary of their emancipation the moment seems propitious to French authors and artists to be allowed to sit by your hearth freely, and let us hope in a near future, without paying the ransom of genius at your frontiers. For the United States are sufficiently rich to pay for the luxury of a broad hospitality, since you admit the possession of greater wealth than you can use.

The International Literary and Artistic Society, a child of our Authors' League, and founded by Victor Hugo, includes in its annals the most illustrious names of every country with but one great exception—your own. Like your American Copyright League, it battles for the good cause incessantly. Since 1878, the date of its foundation, to 1889 it has held twelve international congresses and has rallied under the banner of justice to authors all the Governments of Europe. It has held its meetings in London, Lisbon, Vienna, Rome, Berne, Amsterdam, Brussels, Antwerp, Madrid, Venice, and, lastly, in Paris. Do you not also see the dawn of the beginning of the International exposition which you are organizing and which will attract and amaze all Europe—do you not feel the desire to invite the representatives of arts and letters to a new and peaceful international congress on this classic land of liberty? What more beautiful preface could there be to the golden book wherein you inscribe your latest scientific and industrial achievements?

Cheers were given in honor of the Count, and then the Bishop introduced Dr. Edward Eggleston as Canon Eggleston. "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" spoke in behalf of the Copyright League. He referred to the address of the Count de Kératry, and said that no nation convicted of a succession of highway robbery has ever been told so delicately of its crime. He, too, spoke of this country's indebtedness to France, and declared that had the Revolutionary Fathers not read French literature the Revolution would not have been complete. Dr. Eggleston referred in no measured terms to the disposition of Congress to delay and to defeat the consideration of international copyright. "There is a class of men," he concluded, "who like to get on the cowcatcher of the locomotive, and as it slows up they run into the station to inform the curious that they have brought the train in. These men usually delay active work until the train is very nearly in, and they are appearing in force. They are appearing on every hand. The train is very nearly in."

Ex-Senator Chace of Rhode Island followed, and while he congratulated his associates upon the presence of Count de Kératry among them he declared that there was no time to loiter until international copyright had been absolutely secured. "For," he continued, "literature is the foundation of civilization, and everything we hold most dear is founded upon the profession of literature. Let us see how long this subject has been before the country, and by whom it has been favored. Washington is on record as favoring international copyright. Madison moved early in it; Jefferson supported it; so did James Buchanan before he became President, and joined with Henry Clay in his report upon the measures for some such measure. Garfield and Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison, have all referred to international copyright in their messages. Fifty years ago Clay made a voluminous report recommending action, and Senator Lot M. Morrill did the same. Why has it been delayed so long? The reason is that not all of the interests have been heretofore combined in union. But to-day we have this union of interests all over our broad land of those who will be deeply interested, so far as their actual living is concerned, in the law. And I am prepared to say that if the newspapers will support the law in no half-hearted way, and the people will urge action by their representatives, the act will become a law before the end of the Fifty-first Congress."

President Patton of Princeton College spoke of the many-sided aspect of the subject of international copyright, and said that if Congress could only pass the Chace act, either with or without the reciprocity clause, it would place America even ahead of Great Britain, so far as copyright is concerned. Addresses were then made by Gen. Horace Porter, Frederic R. Coudert, George Parsons Lathrop, and A. D. F. Randolph.

FINE SPORT EXPECTED.

THE NEW-YORK CANOE CLUB AND ITS PROSPECTS FOR NEXT SEASON.

The annual meeting of the New-York Canoe Club at 7 East Forty-eighth-street on Friday evening was one of the best attended and most successful ever held by the club. The prospects for next season are said to be unusually bright, as several new racing canoes are already under contract to be ready by the beginning of April, 1890.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: Commodore—Bernard H. Nadal; Vice Commodore—Dr. B. F. Curtis; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles J. Stevens. During the evening Poultney Bigelow, one of the members, gave an account of some of his queer adventures while canoeing last Summer on the Danube and along the shores of the Black Sea.

It may be noted concerning the new canoes now under contract that the ideas of construction long held by this club have radically changed within the past year. Members who once scoffed at flat floors and sliding seats now just as strongly urge their use. Deadrise has practically been abandoned. Lapstreaks have given place to seams and sides as smooth as glass. The size of the mainsail has decreased and the area of the mizzen has increased, until now two progressive members propose to have the mizzen a trifle larger than the mainsail. Ballast has been discarded.

IMPRISONMENT BY DEPUTY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, telegraphing recently, says: "A curious attempt to shirk imprisonment by substitution came before the Paris Assizes this afternoon. M. Dubusc, the landlord of the Taverne des Roches Noires, one of the many Bohemian cafés fitted up in a conventional Middle Age style which have been opened along the outer boulevards, was sentenced the other day to forty-eight hours' imprisonment for having held concerts without the municipal license. In France a defendant who is a householder is not taken from the court to prison, but is allowed a respite of two or three weeks or a month at his discretion. At the end of this period he receives a polite letter from the Prison Governor requesting him to call at the earliest convenience in order to serve out the sentence. M. Dubusc during this respite found a pauper, who had just been discharged from Nanterre, and induced him to go to prison for 20f. Boisniche—this was the man's name—went off to the Petite Roquette, introduced himself as Dubusc, which name he signed on the visitors' book, and was locked up in a cell. His ragged appearance, however, aroused suspicion, and detection speedily followed. Boisiache was prosecuted for forgery, and M. Dubusc as his accomplice. The jury, however, acquitted them both."

BUTCHERS' SHOPS IN ROME.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Standard.

The Museum of Antiquities at Dresden has come into possession of an interesting marble relief from Rome, which represents an ancient butcher's shop, of oblong shape, and divided by a pillar into two unequal parts. In the greater stands the butcher, with a high chopping block, resting on three substantial legs, before him, while behind him hangs the steelyard and a cleaver, he himself being occupied in dividing a rib of meat with another cleaver. On the wall above him, just as with us, is a row of hooks near to each other, on which bang pieces of meat already dressed; a rib and leg of meat, a pork joint, and entrails—a bit-bit of the stomach, also lungs and liver, and, last of all, the favorite boar's head. On the left, in the smaller division of the shop, the wife of the butcher sits in an easy-chair, with an account book on her knees, engaged in assisting the business of her husband by noting as bookkeeper. Her headdress [points] to the time of Antonine.

EXPULSION OF RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

Sixteen students attending the Military Academy of Medicine in St. Petersburg are to be expelled from that establishment, according to a dispatch to English newspapers, for attempting to have a requiem mass celebrated for the repose of the soul of Tchernieshewsky, a Nihilist writer, who, shortly before his death, was banished. The officers charged with the supervision of the students of the Academy will also be placed under arrest. Several other people have been arrested by the police for political offenses within the last few days, and a number of suspected persons have been expelled from St. Petersburg. It has transpired that besides the students of the Military Academy of Medicine, several pupils at the Technological Institute in that capital were also concerned in the demonstration.

GIFTS FOR THE ATHENS BRIDE.

From the London World.

Of all the gifts which the Duchess of Sparta received on her marriage, that of her brother, the Emperor William, was the most splendid, being a diadem and necklace of large turquoises, all selected stones, set in magnificent diamonds. One of the presents of the Empress Frederick was a silver tea service, which once belonged to Queen Anne, and which, being a perfect specimen of the honse hold plate of that period, is worth more than its weight in gold. The Queen gave a tea service of rare old Derby blue china, the sugar basin being of rock crystal.

THOSE HORSE MEAT SAUSAGES.

President Wilson of the Board of Health sent policemen to Newtown, L. I., yesterday to get a piece of the horse meat used for sausages. He returned with the meat and said everything was ready there for a big business. Seven horses had already been killed and chopped up.

All the Health Board in this city can do is to stop the sale of any sausages in this city made from diseased horses.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

If Mr. Wyndham's powers of expression were equal to his artistic perception, he would indeed deserve the title, recently thrust upon him with great ado, of foremost comedian of the English stage. But Mr. Wyndham is an actor restricted by nature to a very limited range of parts. His understanding is never at fault, but when we see him trying to express the volatile spirits, the effusive sentiment, the airy brngadoolo, and romantic fervor of Jack Rover, we realize how much it exceeds his ability to use it on the stage. His performance of Rover would be a splendid model for a young actor possessing the needful charm of person, flexibility of features, and volume and quality of voice to act O'Keefe's dashing hero properly. Mr. Wyndham, in fact, cannot act Rover himself, but he can show you just how the part ought to be acted. His own portrayal ranks with such intelligent but ineffective work as Charles Coghlan's Macbeth. There is not a false note in it, but Mr. Wyndham does not sound many of the tones of Rover's character. He cannot. His gruff, monotonous, inadequate voice cannot be adapted to Rover's long, bombastic tirades. There is no variety at all in his speech. Some of his admirers, who confuse Mr. Wyndham's artistic character with the excellent personal qualities that have made him one of the most popular of men in public life on two continents, believe that his is a new rendering of the part, but it is the same old Rover so far as it goes. To be sure, Mr. Wyndham does not look like the hero of romance, with a swaggering outside, a heart brimful of passion, and the glamour of mystery always surrounding him. But the swiftness, freedom, and grace of his motions, the breadth of his gestures, belong to the Rover of the past, and Mr. Wyndham's performance only differs from that of the old comedians in its general dullness and lack of vivid effects, which result from the causes we have mentioned.

Why, under the circumstances, he should try to act Rover we cannot understand; for O'Keefe's comedy, even in its present compressed state, contains little to interest an audience except dashing, fervent, jovial, tender-hearted Jack, unless, indeed, an actor like Mark Smith or John Gilbert could be found for Sir George Thunder. The actor who has been playing Sir George at Palmer's Theatre is hopelessly wooden and inflexible. He may have a sense of humor, but he has no skill to communicate it. The revival has, therefore, excited little interest; the audience last Monday night was bored, and only applauded with vim once, when Mr. Giddens, as the rural lout Sim, came on the stage armed with kitchen utensils to burlesque Richard III., and as the stage play supposed to be in rehearsal behind the scenes was "As You Like It," that proceeding was mystifying. It is not worth while to dwell upon the comic sketch of Sim supplied by Mr. Giddens, the amusement afforded by Mr. Blakely in his usual character, the sweetness of Miss Mary Moore's Lady Amaranth, or the deliberate carelessness of the production. For Mr. Wyndham's revival of "Wild Oats" is already a thing of the past, so far as New-York is concerned.

Within his own limited range Mr. Wyndham's acting is beyond reproach, and the very night in which he proved again, as conclusively as he did in Robertson's revision of the "Sullivan" of Mélesville his utter inability to be fervent and to embody the spirit of romance, he furnished new proof of his fine skill in brisk farce. Everybody will be willing to admit "the exuberance, the irresistible conviction in absurdity," to quote one of his London critics, that distinguishes Mr. Wyndham's work in "Pink Dominoes," "The Great Divorce Case," and "Trying It On." His Walsingham Potts is simply delightful. The fun is unceasing from his abrupt and inexonsable entrance into Mr. Jobstock's drawing room until he restores the missing diamonds and explains with exquisite effrontery why they were missing. He carries the absurd situations of such a farce with unflagging energy and spirit.

The bill for this week, the last of Mr. Wyndham's engagement, will be "The Headless Man," a three-act farce by Mr. F. C. Burnand, the hero of which is a forgetful barrister who is a male counterpart of the flighty heroine of "Featherbrain," and the familiar one-act comedy of "Delicate Ground," in which Wyndham may be expected to make a hit as Citizen Sangfrold. The last notable performance of this part in New-York was given by Mr. Charles Coghlan at Wallack's.

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The second series of weekly subscription performances at Daly's Theatre have begun in a manner, and with so emphatic evidence of public interest, that no doubt remains of their permanence, if, indeed, any remained after the brilliant success of the first series last Winter. The subscription nights at Daly's invariably bring out large audiences of cultivated playgoers, and apart from their significance as the occasions of fashionable social gatherings they are of genuine artistic value, for they benefit the artists, who, in this era of long runs, would have otherwise too few opportunities to exercise their skill. The most alert and industrious actor under the prevailing conditions is apt to get into a rut and acquire disagreeable mannerisms as the effect of long association with one character.

Perhaps the principal charm of the performance of "The Passing Regiment" last Tuesday night lay in the vivacity, zealous interest, and spontaneous humor of the acting. The comedy, though slight in structure and lacking a strong pivotal idea, is in its text and situations one of the most agreeable of the whole series of adaptations from the German. It is not, however, so keen and brilliant in its satire, or so irresistible in its humor, as the comedy chosen for the second subscription performance next Tuesday, "A Night Off," in which Mr. Lewis, Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, and Mr. Drew will be seen again in familiar impersonations, will introduce Mrs. Yeamans in a wholly congenial rôle, that of the sympathetic serving woman who is so deeply interested in the production of the professor's tragedy at the rural "opera bonse." On the third subscription night, Tuesday, Dec. 17, the first performance of "As You Like It" will be given.

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It is said that Mrs. Langry intends to have "subscription nights" during her approaching term of management at the St. James's Theatre in London. Mr. William Archer thinks that the subscription plan would be available in his newest chimera, the Afternoon Theatre, in London. Mr. Archer does not urge the establishment of the Afternoon Theatre because there are not already enough matinées at the London theatres, for the trial performances of new plays there average about twenty a month, and most of the theatres have adopted the American custom of Saturday matinées. But the matinée is too early, and when it is a trial performance is often an affliction. Mr. Archer's Afternoon Theatre would be a regularly established playhouse, with a strong stock company. Its performances would be given between the hours of 3:30 and 7 o'clock P. M., closing in time for the fashionable Londoner to dress for dinner. The night performances, beginning at 8 and ending about 11 o'clock, are not arranged to suit fashionable people who dine late or enbarrhan pinygoers who are constantly burdened by the thought of train time. The result is that the first half of an evening at the play is spoiled by late-comers in bad temper because they have hurried their dining, and the last half by early-goers excited by the fear that they will miss their trains.

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Within a short time we are to have three notable Shakespearean productions in New-York. Mr. Mansfield's Richard, Miss Ada Rehan's Rosalind, and Miss Wainwright's Viola are to be seen simultaneously. The first of these portrayals is known to be a thoughtful, subtle, logical, and wonderfully-picturesque example of dramatic art, and its setting is magnificent. What Miss Rehan's Rosalind will be we may imagine from the joyous spirit and grace of her Hypolita, the infectious merriment of her Peggy Thrift, the dainty charm of her Oriana, and the radiant beauty and poetic feeling of her Katharine and Helena. Of Miss Wainwright's Viola nothing can be said in advance. Her production of "Twelfth Night" is said to abound in handsome pictures, and the Sir Toby Belch of Mr. William Owen will be heartily welcomed.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The programme presented at the second public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society on Friday afternoon and at the concert last evening was not distinguished by sensationalism, to speak mildly. The Philharmonic is, indeed, a truly conservative institution. To be sure, that is its vocation. The term Philharmonic has come to be synonymous with the conservation of that which is established as the best in music. On this ground the programme of the concert was wholly commendable. One cannot avoid wishing, however, that the fathers would give us an opportunity of hearing once again some of those notable compositions which Mr. Thomas made known two seasons ago at Steinway Hall—such, for instance, as Philip Scharwenka's "Liebesnacht."

Last night's list was as follows: Wagner's "Meistersinger" vorspiel, the aria "Wo berg ich mich" from Weber's "Euryanthe," Mendelssohn's overture "Melusina," two songs, "Nachtlied" and "Mein," by Schubert, and the last-named composer's Ninth Symphony. Herr Emil Fischer was the soloist. He sang the Wegar aria with vigor and dramatic intelligence. The Schubert songs he gave with feeling and finished vocal style. The work of the orchestra was excellently done. It was a pleasure, after some of the recent performances, to listen to Mr. Thomas's broad and dignified delineation of the "Meistersinger" prelude. What one misses in his interpretation is the impetuous surging up of youthful passion which is so clearly indicated by Wagner's romantic themes. Mr. Thomas's reading seems to be too suave.

The other numbers were heard with pleasure. The work of the wood wind in the Mendelssohn number was delightful. The Schubert symphony is one of those inspired outpourings of melody to which music lovers can always listen with unalloyed pleasure.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

A finer afternoon to lure the matinée-goers from their homes is seldom seen than that of yesterday, and the result was that the theatres all did a magnificent business. "The Great Unknown," Daly's, "The Charity Ball" at the Lyceum, "Aunt Jack" at the Madison-Square, "The Old Homestead" at the Academy, "The County Fair" at the Union-Square, "Kajanka" at Niblo's, and "Shenandoah" at Proctor's all played to the full capacity of the houses, and could have played to more people had more accommodations been available. The last matinée performance of Booth and Modjeska at the Broadway drew a full house, as did Charles Wyndham at Palmer's, Wilson Barrett at the Fifth-Avenue, "Irish Aristocracy" at the Park, "Erminie" at the Casino, "A Brass Monkey" at the Bijou, "Myles Aroon" at the Star, "The Seven Ages" at the Standard, and the minstrels at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre. The business done was somewhat of a surprise to managers themselves, as the holiday shopping is now fairly under way, and this generally has a disastrous effect on the matinées.

"Fanst up to Date" will be presented at the Broadway Theatre by the London Gaiety Company on Tuesday evening, under the management of Henry E. Abbey. Miss Grace Pedley, who will sing Marguerite in place of Florence St. John, is but eighteen years old, and has been very kindly noticed by the English critics. E. J. Lonnen, the comedian, will be the Mephistopheles, and Ada Conyers Faust. The four original Gaiety skirt dancers will do the pas de Quatre, and Charles Danby will be the Valentine. All the scenery for the production has been brought from the Gaiety Theatre in London, and so costly have the sets been prepared for the American engagement. The company will remain at the Broadway six weeks.

One of the most attractive features of "The Old Homestead" has always been the singing by the double quartet, and Mr. Thompson and Manager Gilmore, recognizing this fact, have decided to add to the effectiveness of the musical portion of the play. They have engaged R. J. Joel, who has been for some time connected with Dockstader's Minstrels. Mr. Joel will join the Hir company at the Academy this week. Standing room continues to be at a premium at every performance of "The Old Homestead," and the vitality of this healthy play bids fair to prove inexhaustible.

Frequent changes of bill will characterize the last week of William Barrett at the Fifth-Avenue. "Clito" will be given to-morrow and Tuesday evenings and for the Saturday matinée. Wednesday and Thursday nights Mr. Barrett's own domestic drama "Nowadays" will be presented for the first time in America. When Mr. Barrett will play a distinct rôle, something which he has not before done in this country. Friday night "Hamlet" will be given, and at a special matinée next Wednesday afternoon, "The Color Sergeant," "A Clerical Error," and "Chatterton" will be presented.

"The Exiles" will be the play at Mr. Hemmerslelo's Harlem Opera House this week, presented with the same elaborate scenery and spectacular effects which characterized the recent production at Niblo's. Next week Mr. Booth and Mme. Modjeska will appear, changing their bill at every performance. Christmas week Fanny Davenport will present "La Tosca" for the first three nights and Mr. Florence and Mr. Ackerson will fill the rest of the week. Herrmann, the magician, will close the year at this house.

The first author's matinée of this season will be given at the Madison-Square Theatre Dec. 23. The play will be "Helen's Inheritance," written by Mrs. Lucy M. Hooper and Richard Dnrey, and sent to the Treasurer, L. F. Benson, Nashville, Tenn., will be receipted for.

The list of relics which it is hoped to buy is long and interesting. No less than 363 articles are enumerated. One might very well study these relics with the expectation of seeing in them an indication of Gen. Jackson's taste. They include, naturally, a good many portraits and a good deal of furniture that would be more interesting to look at than to name, but they also include articles the naming of which is highly suggestive. His regard for the Father of His Country is shown by the fact that in the list of relics are "engravings of Washington," "a bronze medal of Washington," "a piece of Gen. Washington's coat," a "cane cut from Washington's tomb," a "pocketder made of a portion of the tree under which Washington first unsheathed his sword in defense of American liberty," and George Washington's office desk, used by him during the Revolutionary war. How much interested Jackson was in Napoleon is shown by the fact that the list includes a "bronze statue of Napoleon," an engraving entitled "Deathbed of Napoleon," a "bronze medal of Napoleon," and a "panel from Napoleon's tomb at Longwood." Washington and Napoleon appear to have been Gen. Jackson's heroes.

The list of relics also includes "Gen. Jackson's Bible, used daily," his hymn book, and a "piece of stone from our Saviour's tomb," articles which show that religion was much in his thoughts. There are pipes and snuff boxes in considerable numbers. Gen. Jackson's silver spectacles, gold watch, seal, watch chain, pen, carnelian ring, worn until death; topaz breastpin, walking stick, slippers, cooks, hat, coat, vest, trousers, dressing gown, and head regalia are all there. A good many state papers are on the list, some in proof sheet and some printed on silk. The student of American history would clearly find the relics an object lesson.

The facts set forth in behalf of the movement to preserve the Jackson homestead and relics will appeal to the general public with a good deal of force.

A NEW CHAPEL BLESSED.

The cozy chapel of the Leo House, at 6 State-street, was well filled yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the ceremonies of blessing the house. Festoons of evergreens hung about the walls, and over the door was written in German "St. Rafael's Verein—for the Protection of German Catholic Immigrants."

Bishop Wigger of Newark officiated, and he was assisted in the ceremonies by the Rev. John Reuland, the missionary of the house, and the Rev. Leonard Malkmus of Paterson, N. J. The Rev. Anton B. Schwenninger of the Church of the Assumption delivered the address, in which he spoke of the house as being a port of peace to the immigrant.

The Leo House was bought last February for $76,000, with the funds raised as an offering for the Pope's jubilee. Among those present at yesterday's service were Henry Amy, Mr. and Mrs. William Sobiokel, Louis Benziger, I. Steinbach, Joseph Schaeffer, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Klein, Herman Hueben, Mrs. Peter Doolger, Miss Doelger, Mrs. Malmon, and Mr. and Mrs. Weynen.

MORE FAITH-CURE RECKLESSNESS.

John Jansen of 666 Henry-street, Brooklyn, called on Dr. Bierworth, the physician of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, yesterday, and asked him to call and see Mrs. Jensen and her child. The doctor found the baby suffering from scarlet fever and Mrs. Jansen ill with a complication of diseases. He prescribed for both, but Jansen, who belongs to a local faith-cure society, refused to have the prescriptions filled. He told Dr. Bierworth that he had been called in solely to enable Jansen to procure a death certificate in case his wife and child died. Dr. Bierworth reported the case to Health Commissioner Griffin, who had the sick people removed to the Flatbush Hospital and procured a warrant for Jansen's arrest for endangering the public health.

GAMBLING TOOLS DESTROYED.

Police Commissioners McClave and Martin, Assistant District Attorney Hartman, Superintendent Murray, and Inspectors Byrnes, Steers, Williams, and Conlin saw $30,000 worth of gamblers' implements, which have been seized in the past two or three years, broken up and destroyed at Police Headquarters yesterday. The materials came from all parts of the city as the result of thirty-five raids. Superintendent Murray, with a sledge, smashed a poker table into kindling wood, and then six Broadway squad men went at the pile with axes. The débris will be used for kindling wood.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The third week of opera in German at the Metropolitan Opera House will begin to-morrow evening with a repetition of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." For Wednesday we are promised a truly unfamiliar feast, for Vardi's "Ballo in Maschera" will be brought forth for the first time at this house. The cast will be as follows: Amelia, Frau Lilli Lehmann; Page Oscar, Betty Frank; Ulrica, Frau Sonntag-Uhl; Ricardo, Julius Perotti; Renato, Theodore Reichmann, and Samuel, Joseph Arden. Friday, Dec. 13, will produce "William Tell," which will have an added interest by the assumption of the title rôle by Herr Reichmann, and, in addition, Fräulein Kaschoska will appear as Jemmy, Fräulein Frank as Matbilde, Fräulein Hubn as Hedwig, Herr Fischer as Walther Furst, Herr Porotti as Arnold, Herr Mittelhauser as the Fishermnn, Herr Schlomann as Melchthal, and Herr Beok as the tyrant Gessler. Special attention has been given to the ballet this season, and in "William Tell" a new divertissement has been arranged which will give Fräulein Theo an opportunity to display her talent to the best advantage. On Saturday, Dec. 14, the "Queen of Sheba" will be repeated at the matinée, with the cast as before.

The first concert this season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given on Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, at Steinway Hall. The advent of Arthur Nikisch in this city will be awaited with great interest. His readings of standard compositions have stirred the musical depths in Boston to an unwonted degree. There may be differences of opinion as to the justness of his conceptions, but there can be none as to his personal force and magnetism.

The next Snrasate d'Albert concert will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening. Sarasate will play Raff's "Liebesfee" and Wieniawski's "Airs Eneses." D'Albert will produce, for the first time in America, his own piano concerto in B minor, and will also conduct the orchestra in a performance of his own "Esther" overture.

The second concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will be given in the Brooklyn Academy of Music next Saturday evening. The rehearsal will take place as usual on Friday at 3 P. M. The programme consists of Schumann's "Manfred" overture and B flat symphony, Liszt's A major piano concerto, with Joseffy as soloist, and the "Les Préludes."

Theodore Thomas, Lilli Lehmann, Paul Kalisch, Victor Herbert, the Liederkranz chorus, and 120 orchestral players have volunteered to give the concert of next Sunday evening at Steinway Hall in aid of the fund to preserve Beethoven's birthplace at Bonn. The programme is to be entirely of Beethoven music, including the Fifth Symphony.

The next concert of the Symphony Society will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday night, preceded by the public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. Miss Lena Little, an American singer who has been singing abroad, will be the soloist, and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony the chief orchestral number.

Mlle. Aline Fehry, dramatic soprano, will make her first appearance here at a concert in the ballroom of the Hotel Brunswick on Tuesday evening.

Walter Damrosch's first Wagner lecture will be delivered at the Berkeley Lyceum to-morrow at 3 P. M. His subject is "Das Rheingold."

The Rubinstein Club will give its first concert this season at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening.

The noted contralto, Marianne Brandt, bes settled in Vienne, where she proposes to take pupils.

GEN. JACKSON'S MEMORY.

AN EFFORT TO PUT "THE HERMITAGE" IN BETTER CONDITION—THE RELICS.

The State of Tennessee has long been the owner of the home of Gen. Andrew Jackson, widely known as "the Hermitage." It is claimed to be the only State in the Union "to purchase and preserve for public use the manor of a distinguished son." But even Tennessee has failed to preserve this property in the good order necessary to make it attractive, and recently the attention and aid of admirers of the seventh President of the United States throughout the country have been asked. It is desired to make the keeping in order of the Hermitage a national instead of a State matter.

The dilapidation into which the Hermitage has fallen some time since moved the patriotic women of Nashville to organize the Ladies' Hermitage Association. The State Legislature recognized the propriety of placing the whole matter in their hands, and at its last session conveyed to that association, through a Board of Trustees, the house, tomb, and twenty-five surrounding acres to improve, beautify, and keep forever in memory of Tennessee's greatest hero. The association now seeks, by interesting the people of the whole country, to raise $150,000. This money it is intended to use in putting the homestead in thorough repair, to purchase the relics now owned by Col. Andrew Jackson, and to create an endowment fund sufficient to make the association self-sustaining. In order to raise the money contributions are asked. It is believed that if each person interested should contribute $1, the sum specified would be easily raised. But no limit to the amount any person shall contribute is suggested. Any sum sent to the Treasurer, L. F. Benson, Nashville, Tenn., will be receipted for.

The list of relics which it is hoped to buy is long and interesting.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES.

THE WRECK OF THE SULTAN AND OTHER ACCIDENTS OF NOTE.

The present year has been a most unfortunate one in the annals of the British Navy. The affair out in Samoa, which caused the fame of the Calliope to be some world-wide, has become entirely overshadowed by series after series of accidents, some of them resulting heavily in the shame of casualities.

The wreck of the Sultan in the Mediterranean was the first serious disaster following the Calliope affair. This magnificent war ship, one of that famous fleet which forced open the Dardanelles during the Russo-Turkish war, was engaged in removing torpedoes off the Island of Malta, in the Cormore Channel. The Sultan was a crack ship, carried a crew of over 400 men, and was in all respects a fine command. Completing her practice drill, the Sultan turned her head toward the island, running down a channel as well known as is Broadway to the pedestrian. Suddenly there was a crash, the big ship heeled, and then settled down firmly on a ledge of rocks. All hands were saved, but in a few hours afterward the Sultan was out of sight in some ten fathoms of water. It was a hard blow to the British Navy, and is a subject not relished in British circles. The case was parallel to a supposed one of an American war ship coming down East River running on the "Man-o'-war's Man Rock" and sinking. The defense in the court-martial claimed that the rock was not laid down on the chart, but old maps dating to the days of Nelson showed the rock, though as a matter of fact some of the more recent ones had left it out. This did not prevent the Sultan's commander from being dismissed his ship. Lately the Sultan has been raised and is now on her way to England.

Following the loss of the Sultan came the collision of two of the big battle ships in the Solent, an affair of not much importance, but highly illustrative of bungling work on the part of the navigators.

Next came the grounding of the Anson in Copenhagen Harbor, a case identical in that of the Boston's grounding in Newport Harbor. But for her water-tight compartments and arrangement of bottom the Anson would have sunk. The vessel managed to make Plymouth and get into dry dock.

Following the Anson affair came the loss of the Lily on the coast of Newfoundland. The Lily was a gunboat cruiser, carrying about 150 men. The weather was extremely bad at the time of the disaster, and the court-martial showed that notwithstanding the knowledge that land was close at hand no precautions were taken in the shape of sounding. The Lily was run ashore and became a total wreck. Nearly a dozen men lost their lives. The commander and navigator of the Lily were dismissed their ship.

But a month or so ago the Buzzard was run ashore at Bermuda, but sustained no demages. Only a few days later another accident occurred which came near losing a fine ship to the British Navy. The Limpidus, one of the best ships in the Pacific fleet, was crossing from Vancouver Island to the mainland with Lord Stanley and party on board, when, during a heavy fog, the vessel was run on a rock. Despite the efforts of all on board the water gained rapidly, but the Amphion was headed full speed for port. The dry dock was open, but at the time that the Amphion got alongside her decks were awash. The ship was got in place, just narrowly escaping destruction.

To attempt to enumerate the vessels of the British Navy that have been grounded during the past year would be a hopeless task, but it all goes to show that others besides American Navy officers manage to bring their vessels in contact with the bottom.

ATTACKING FIFTH-AVENUE.

WOULD-BE RAILROAD BUILDERS ARE AGAIN ACTIVELY IN THE FIELD.

The Fifth-Avenue Railroad Company in its renewed effort to get the consent of property owners in Fifth-avenue to the laying of a railroad track on that thoroughfare is doing very quiet work. Thomas B. Musgrave, President of that company, was asked by a TIMES reporter at the Murray Hill Hotel what had been done and what were the prospects of success. He manifested some irritation, and refused to say a word. William H. Lee, an active worker for the company, was less reticent. "We are going to have the road," he said. "Fully one half of the property owners on the avenue between Fourteenth and Forty-seventh streets have either signed consent or have expressed themselves in favor of the scheme. Many are deterred by fear of offending their neighbors, but the consent sentiment is in our favor and will prevail. The World's Fair, if held on the site selected, will make such a road almost an absolute necessity."

Prominent residents on the avenue regard this statement as part of a game of bluff that is to follow the still hunt above alluded to. The only danger of any result from the renewed agitation lies in the overconfidence of property holders in its futility. One of the latter said "The plan can never be carried out. A majority of the property owners cannot be secured, and the first overt action of the company will be met with such a storm of opposition as will sweep their enterprise out of sight. Fifth-avenue is the only street in the city which processions can use without annoyance. It is not needed for railroad traffic. And public-spirited men will see to it that this great residencing thoroughfare is not encroached upon in the future, just as they have always looked out for its protection in the past."

FOREIGN NAVAL NEWS.

The British are about to establish signal warrant officers in the navy. They argue that nothing in the whole arrangement of a man-of-war requires more promptness, intelligence, and education than the manning and use of the signals, and that if the high quality of the staff is to be maintained it has become a simple necessity that the career of a signalman should have a suitable goal.

Now comes the news that orders have been sent to Fossano from the Italian War Office to stop the further manufacture of cartridges containing smokeless powder. A million have been made; but it is discovered, so it is said, that frost works a radical change in the constitution of the powder. It is further said that the same discovery has been made in Berlin.

The first of the cruisers built by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. of Elswick for the Australian squadron, under the provisions of the agreement arranged at the colonial conference of 1887, was launched Monday week. Originally it was proposed to call the ship the Peloris, but it is now understood that an Australian native name is to be substituted.

Three new British cruisers of the Apollo type are to be built at Devonport. They will be the Æolus, Astræa, and Bonaventure. They will be twin-screw, sheathed-steel cruisers, 300 feet long and 43 feet broad, with 3,400 tons displacement.

OF INTEREST TO MEDICAL MEN.

NEWTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—A young heifer raised by a Mr. Chrispell of this (Sussex) county has developed an original case of cowpox, the third ever noticed in this county. The cow was first particularly noticed on Aug. 21, by Edward Siegel, who found that the udder of the beast was covered with sores of a uniform size and appearance. They were about as large as a dime and soft in the centre. Mr. Siegel informed Dr. Morrison, a well-known physician of this place, who immediately purchased the heifer, when it was found that she was in the twelfth day of the disease.

Dr. Morrison then propagated the virus in a second heifer, when a large number of vaccinations were made in this vicinity, all of which "took." A number of points were sent to Dr. E. L. Pardee, vaccine inspector of the New-York Board of Health, who reports them to be of the very best.

As this is one of three authentic cases of original cowpox in this county, it has excited a great deal of interest among the medical men of the county, and full reports of the case will appear in the medical journals. The heifer is a Holstein about nine months old.

A TIN COMBINATION UNLIKELY.

It is announced by a representative of the Tin Manufacturers' Association of New-England that negotiations are in progress to secure a union of interests of the Massachusetts manufacturers and the great corporations in this State and New-Jersey. The statement is that such a combination has become advisable for many trade reasons, and that it will be probably consummated within the next few weeks, to begin operations the first of the year. The capital involved will be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000.

The greatest tin company in this neighborhood is the Central Stamping Company. Mr. James, its President, says that he does not believe any such combination will be effected. "Certainly," he added, "we have not been approached on the subject, and I fancy any arrangement of this sort would be very incomplete without the Central Stamping Company. Of course there are many persons who might think such a combination very desirable, but I don't. Combinations are useless, and in our especial business absolutely unnecessary."

THE WOMAN WITH THE BIG BILL.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A lady drove up to the Post office in a buggy yesterday and called to a gentleman who was passing: "Would you be kind enough to mail these letters?" "Oh, certainly," he replied, as he bowed and scraped and received them. "Got stamps and put on, please." "Certainly." At the end of five minutes he came out and she fished a twenty-dollar bill out of her pocketbook, and asked: "Can you make the change?" "No, ma'am." "Then I'll bring it back time I come. Thanks and good morning."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. C. O. Tr. cts.	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼	1,850
*Am. C. O. Trust.	32¼	32	32¼	32¼	4,330
Atch., T. & S. Fé	34⅞	34⅝	33⅞	34	3,770
Atlantic & Pac...	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	300
*Brunswick Co...	31	31¼	31	31¼	300
Cameron Coal....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	100
Canada Southern	54½	55¼	54¼	54¾	1,220
Ches. & Ohio....	26	27	25⅞	26⅞	2,130
C. & O. 1st pf....	64⅞	66¼	64⅞	66¼	1,374
C. & O. 2d pf....	43¼	46½	43¼	45	2,300
*Chi. & Alt. Rr....	6	9	6	6	200
Chi. Gas Trust...	41¾	42	41¼	41⅝	2,670
Chi. & Alton....	135½	135½	135	135	24
Chicago & N. W.	110⅞	111½	110⅞	111½	1,405
C., B. & Q....	103¾	103¾	103¼	105¾	1,800
C., M. & St. P....	70	70	69¾	69⅞	4,900
C., R. I. & Pac..	98¼	98⅜	98	98	2,900
C., St. L. & P....	15	15	15	15	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	74	75	73½	73½	2,025
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99¾	99	99¾	600
Colorado Coal....	38¼	39	38¼	38¼	3,130
Col., H. V. & Tol.	21	21¼	21	21	400
Chi. & E. Ill....	37½	37½	37	37	300
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	88⅞	90	88⅞	89¾	1,150
Com. Cable.....	103½	103½	103½	103½	100
Del. & Hudson....	147¼	147¼	147¼	147¼	200
Del., Lack. & W.	139¾	140½	139¾	140⅜	12,218
Denver & R. G....	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	4,287
Den. & R. G. W. 1st ass. t. r.....	93	93	93	93	10,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½	20,000
Erie 4th c.....	115	115	115	115	20,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	106⅜	106	106¾	107	37,000
Georgia Pac. 1st.	114	114	114	114	5,000
Gulf, C. & S. F....	114½	115	114¼	115	35,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s.	75⅞	75⅞	75½	75½	70,000
Harlem r. 1st....	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	26,000
Iron Mount. 1st..	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
Iron Mt. pf. 6s..	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	14,000
Iron Mt. 1st, Ark.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn..	108	108	108	108	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	62⅜	62¾	62¼	62¾	55,000
Kan. & T. gen. 4s.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	50,000
Lake Shore.....	107½	108	107½	107⅝	28,000
Long Island.....	90	90	90	90	200
Louis. & Nash...	85¼	85½	85¼	85⅜	3,519
Louisville, St. L. & T.	30¾	31	30¾	31	200
Manhattan con....	102¼	103	102¼	102⅞	700
Memphis & Chas..	97	98½	97	98	1,470
Minn. & St. L....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	600
Minn. & St. L. pf.	10	10¾	10	10¾	1,800
Missouri Pac....	68⅞	69¼	68¼	68⅝	200
Mobile & Ohio...	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾	20
Morris & Essex.	143½	143½	143½	143½	6,363
*Net. Lead Trust.	26	20¼	19¾	19¾	100
New Cent. Coal...	8½	8½	8½	8½	850
N. J. Central....	121	121½	121	121½	1,000
N. Y. Central....	107½	107½	107½	107½	120
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44⅜	45⅝	44⅜	44⅝	4,100
N. Y. & N. H....	240	240	240	240	5
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	250
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28	28	28	28	500
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	187⅛	187¼	187¼	187¼	200
Northern Pac....	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½	200
Northern Pac. pf.	76¾	76⅝	76⅛	76¼	5,600
Ohio Southern....	14	14	14	14	100
Ohio & Miss.....	22⅜	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	100
Ohio, Ind. & W....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	100
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	35
Ontario Mining..	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	50
Ontario & West..	20⅜	20¾	20¼	20¼	1,132
Oregon Imp.....	45	47½	45	47½	700
Oregon R. & N....	100	100½	100	100½	105
Oregon S. L.....	55	55	54¾	54¾	300
Oregon & Trans.	35¼	35½	35⅛	35⅛	1,525
Pacific Mail.....	35⅜	35½	35⅜	35½	900
Peo., Dec. & Ev...	20	20¼	20	20¼	950
Phil. & Reading.	40⅝	41	40⅜	40¾	24,600
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189	189	189	189	200
Rich. & Allegh....	23	23	23	23	350
Rich. & W. P....	22⅜	22¼	22	22	1,595
Rich. & W. P. pf.	81	81	81	81	150
R., W. & O.....	103½	104	103½	104	200
St. L. & S. F....	16	16	16	16	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	30
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	180
St. P. & Duluth pf.	80	80	80	80	350
St. P. & Omaha..	34	34	33¾	33¾	400
St. P. & Omaha pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	205
St. P., M. & M....	108½	108½	108½	108	1,420
Southern Pacific.	36⅜	36⅜	36	36	1,000
St. L., A. & T....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	100
Sugar Refin. Co.	97½	97⅝	97	97⅝	24,930
Tenn. Coal & I...	75	76⅞	75	76⅝	2,850
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	31¾	32¼	31¾	32¼	400
Texas Pacific....	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	420
Union Pacific....	68⅞	69	68⅝	68¾	6,980
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31	31¼	31	31¼	825
West. Union Tel.	84	84⅛	84	84	1,900
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68	69	67⅝	69	1,750
Wisconsin Cent..	33⅛	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	3,200
Total sales.....					196,032

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. cn. 6s.	122½	122½	122½	122½	$14,000
At., Col. & P. 1st.	90	90	86	86	2,000
At. & Pac. 4s.....	75	75	75	75	2,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	111⅛	111¾	111½	111¾	20,000
Canada So. 2d.....	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾	10,000
C. & O. 6s, 1908..	100¾	100¾	100⅝	100¾	28,000
C. & O. p. m. fd..	116	116	116	116	5,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb.	103½	103½	103½	103½	4,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91⅝	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Den.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	10,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Iowa.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	30,000
C., B. & Q. 7s.....	129	129	129	129	1,000
Clev. & Can. 1st..	96½	97	96½	97	4,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	78	78	78	78	2,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st ass. t. r.....	93	93	93	93	10,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½	20,000
Erie 4th c.....	115	115	115	115	20,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	106⅜	106	106¾	107	37,000
Georgia Pac. 1st.	114	114	114	114	5,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	114½	115	114¼	115	35,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s.	75⅞	75⅞	75½	75½	70,000
Harlem r. 1st....	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	26,000
Iron Mount. 1st..	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
Iron Mt. pf. 6s..	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	14,000
Iron Mt. 1st, Ark.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn..	108	108	108	108	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	62⅜	62¾	62¼	62¾	55,000
Kan. & T. gen. 4s.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	50,000
Long Island 7s....	108½	108½	108½	108½	28,000
L. & N. gen. 5s...	108	106	106	106	2,000
L. & N. cn. 7s....	118	118	118	118	1,000
St. L. & T. 1. 7s.	100½	100½	100½	100⅞	6,000
Louis. So. 1st....	101	101	101	101	10,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910.	107	107	107	107	1,000
M. & St. L. eq. 6s.	60	60	60	60	4,000
M. & Ohio new 1st.	114½	114½	114½	114½	500
Manhat. Con. 4s..	107	107½	107	107½	35,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s, r.	112½	112½	112½	112½	19,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, 5s.....	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	5,000
North. Pac. 1st, c.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	3,000
Northwest co. 7s.	143	143	143	143	15,000
Ohio Ind. & W. 1st	82	82	81½	81½	6,000
Ohio, Inc. & W. 2d.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	18,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103½	103½	103	103	12,000
P. D. & E. 1st, Ev.	101	101	101	101	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	23,000
Read. 3d pf. inc..	48	48	48	48	60,000
Read. gen. 4s.....	89½	89¾	89½	89¾	11,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st, D. & M. certs..	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	5,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d, D. & M. certs..	38	38	38	38	45,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s.....	88¾	88¾	68¾	68¾	5,000
Rockisland 1st, c.	137	137	137	137	5,000
Rock Island 5s....	106½	106½	106½	106½	26,000
St. L. Ark. & T. 1st, 7s.....	87	87½	87	87	66,000
St. L. V. & T. H. 1st.	117	117	117	117	30,000
St. P. & Dul. 2d..	102½	103	102½	102½	1,000
St. P. 1st 8s.....	120	120	120	120	4,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st col. tr. 5s...	101	101	101	101	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, D.	116½	116½	116½	116½	3,000
So. P. of Ariz. 1st.	109⅞	110	109⅞	110	18,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	100	100	100	100	3,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	89¾	90	89¾	90	21,000
Tex. Pac. 1st inc.	37	37½	37	37⅜	33,000
T. A. A. & G. T. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	2,000
T. A. A. & Gulf. 6s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3,000
T. A. A. & N. M. 1st	104	104	104	104	4,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	78½	78½	78	78	80,000
Union Pac. 4 f....	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	116½	116½	116½	116½	1,000
Wabash 2d.....	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	40,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	90	90	90	90	6,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	7,000
Total sales.....					$1,073,500

*Unlisted.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Andes.....	.86	.80	.80	.80	200
Alta.....	1.60	1.80	1.60	1.60	250
Astoria.....	.23	.23	.18	.18	1,700
Bullion.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	400
Best & Belcher.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	150
Com. F. bonds.	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	500
Con. Cal. & Va.	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	320
Consolor K. Tun.	.20	.20	.19	.19	1,000
Exchequer.....	.85	.93	.85	.85	200
Iron Hill.....	.35	.35	.35	.35	500
Julia.....	.53	.53	.53	.53	300
Mutual S. & M.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	300
Mexican.....	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	100
Overman.....	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Occidental.....	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.10	500
Sampson Rock.	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,200
Sutter Creek..	.56	.56	.56	.56	600
Silver Hill.....	.55	.55	.55	.55	200
Total sales.....					6,120

OIL.

Pipe Line Certs.	104¼	105⅛	103¾	104	205,000
Clearances.....					1,112,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil tcts.	32⅜	32⅞	30¾	32½	880
Atch., T. & S. Fé.	34¼	34⅝	33⅞	34¼	3,750
Chi. Gas Trust...	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	60
C., C., C. & St. L.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	100
Chi., R. I. & Pac..	98	98¼	98	98¼	220
C., B. & Q.....	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	50
Chi., M. & St. P..	69⅞	69⅞	69¾	69¾	3,950
Chi. & Northwest.	111	111¼	111	111	160
Del., Lack. & W..	139¾	140¼	139¾	140	4,580
L. E. & W. pf....	64	64	64	64	100
Lake Shore.....	107⅛	107⅝	107½	107⅝	200
Louis. & Nash....	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85⅜	620
Manhattan con....	102⅞	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	100
Mich. Central....	97	97	97	97	100
Missouri Pacific.	68⅝	68¾	68⅛	68⅛	3,900
Nat. Lead Trust.	20	20	19¾	19¾	440
N. Y. & N. H....	17	17	17	17	100
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44⅜	45¼	44⅜	44⅝	7,050
North. Pac. pf....	76⅜	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	50
Ore. & Trans....	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	10
Phil. & Reading.	40⅞	41¼	40⅞	40⅝	11,740
Rich. & W. P....	22¼	22¼	22	22	210
St. P., M. & M....	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	100
Sugar Ref. Co....	68	68¾	68	68¾	880
Tenn. Coal & I....	76⅜	76⅝	76⅜	76¾	3,350
Western Union..	84	84	84	84	60
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68	68	68	68	100
Total sales.....					42,450

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brook. Elev. 1st.	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	$2,000
C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s.	85	85	85	85	1,000
C., C. C. & I. gen.	122	122	122	122	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	106⅜	106⅜	106	106	10,000
G., C. & S. F. 2d.	75¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	5,000
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	114	114	114	114	5,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	1,000
Oregon Trans 6s.	103	103	103	103	2,000
P. & E. 1st pf. inc.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	20,000
P. & E. 2d pf. inc.	48	48	48	48	5,000
P. & R. g. 4s.....	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	7,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d..	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	3,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st.	107	107½	107	107½	13,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	103	103	103	103	5,000
T. A. A. & N. M. 1st.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Tenn. set. 6s.....	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	5,000
Texas Pacific 1st.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	6,000
Texas Pacific 2d..	37	37½	37	37⅜	10,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107	107	107	107	3,000
Total sales.....					$109,000

The bank statement issued to-day showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $1,188,700. The banks now hold $705,150 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.	Differences.
Loans....	$395,993,000	$394,221,100	Dec. $1,771,900
Specie....	75,852,900	75,050,700	Dec. 792,200
Legal tenders....	26,199,800	25,299,500	Dec. 899,800
Net deposits..	400,561,400	398,588,200	Dec. 1,973,200
Circula'n.	4,058,700	4,035,400	Dec. 21,300

The stock market was active and generally strong. The opening was quite buoyant, but later on there was a slight reaction. The close, however, was firm at nearly the best prices of the day. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Pullman, 5½; St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, 4; Oregon Improvement, 3½; Omaha preferred, 2½; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred and Manitoba, each 2; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, 1¾; Evansville and Terre Haute and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, each 1½; Chesapeake and Ohio and Manhattan consolidated, each 1⅜; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, Chicago and East Illinois, do. preferred, and Michigan Central, each 1¼; Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, Minneapolis and St. Louis preferred, Richmond and Alleghany, Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each 1, and Commercial Cable, Lake Erie and Western preferred, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, each ¾. *Declined*—Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, 1½, and Richmond and West Point preferred, ¾.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced 2⅜ and American Cotton Oil ⅜. Lead declined ⅛.

Money on call loaned at 4@5 ℘ cent. The last loan was made at 4 ℘ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged.

Government bonds were unchenged. The sales on call were $10,000 4s registered at 126. In State securities $24,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 93, and $10,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, at 8½@8⅝. In bank stocks 75 shares of American Exchange sold at 164⅜@161, 10 of America at 102, 25 of Central at 146, and 50 of Phenix at 144.

There was a good business done in railway mortgages at advancing prices. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Rock Island firsts, 3; Louisville and Nashville general 5s, 2; Ohio, Indiana and Western seconds, 1; Iron Mountain 5s, ⅞, and Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, Reading first preference incomes, and Richmond and Alleghany firsts, Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s certificates each ¾. *Declined*—Erie fourths, 1, and Northwestern consols, ⅜.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 103½@104½@103¾. In mining stocks Breece sold at .31.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $7,089,236, of which unwards of $1,860,557 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $250,280 and the exports of specie were $334,280.

A dividend of 1 ℘ cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad, payable Jan. 15. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed Dec. 20 and will be reopened Jan. 20.

January coupons of the first general mortgage gold bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be paid at the office of the company.

The United States Savings Bank has declared semi-annual interest on deposits at the rate of 3½ ℘ cent. per annum, payable Jan. 10.

Edward King, Edward D. Adams, Peter Geddes, and William L. Bull, Committee on Reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, propose to reorganize the company upon the following basis: A first mortgage of $20,000 per mile securing 4½ ℘ cent. thirty-year gold bonds, $32,500,000, with provision for control of property until interest becomes a fixed charge; stock to be assessed 10 ℘ cent., for which it is to receive income bonds at par and new stock there for share, the assessment after receiving for payment of back interest in cash on the 7s and Union Pacific 6s and expenses, to be applied to the improvement of the property. The Union Trust Company will issue negotiable receipts for deposits of securities.

Messrs. Heilman & Blaut offer to investors first mortgage collateral trust twenty-year 6 ℘ cent. gold bonds of the City Railway Improvement Company, which, they state, are a first lien on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street and Thirty-fourth-Street Railway Companies. The railroads will cross every horse car road in the city of New-York running from south to north and all elevated railroads.

Messrs. Harriman & Co. are offering to investors a limited amount of first mortgage city railway bonds at prices that not from 5 to 6 ℘ cent.

John H. Davis & Co. recommend to conservative investors first mortgage railway bonds paying about 5½ ℘ cent.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.....	201	Manhattan.....	180
American Exchange	123	Market & Fulton...	210
Broadway.....	300	Mechanics'.....	210
Butchers & Drovers'	135	Mech. & Traders'...	215
Chase National....	250	Mercantile.....	210
Chatham.....	140	Merchants'.....	158
City.....	470	Merchants' Ex....	117
Citizens'.....	180	Metropolitan.....	15
Columbia.....	201	Metropolis.....	325
Commercial.....	137	Montauk Morris...	357
Continental.....	135	Nassau.....	160
Corn Exchange....	235	New-York.....	243
East River.....	170	N. Y. County.....	450
Eleventh Ward....	150	N. Y. National Ex.	130
Fifth Avenue.....	1,000	Ninth National....	150
First National....	2000	North America.....	100
First Nat. of S. I..	110	North River.....	148
Fourteenth Street..	150	Oriental.....	215
Fourth National....	180½	Pacific.....	180

AFFAIRS OF OUR OWN NAVY

THE DEPARTURE OF THE TWO SQUADRONS.

SCIENTIFIC TRAINING AND PRACTICAL SEAMANSHIP — SECRETARY TRACY'S REPORT.

The past week witnessed the departure of the North Atlantic squadron, consisting of four vessels, for the West Indies. The fleet will make the usual cruise, but it is understood that should there be any trouble in Hayti Admiral Gherardi will leave the Kearsarge there and will continue the cruise with the other three vessels.

With the exception of the Dolphin all of the vessels in the fleet are of the old wooden corvette type. The announcement that the Baltimore is to be assigned as flagship of the North Atlantic squadron is received with satisfaction by naval officers.

Up to the last moment before the departure of the squadron of evolution from Boston it was thought possible that Admiral Gherardi would ask to be relieved of his command. This would have given Admiral Walker an opportunity to step in and remain in home waters. But the commander of the North Atlantic squadron himself preferred to stick to coast duty.

With the assignment of the Baltimore as flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, three stations are furnished with new orniers. The Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Yorktown go to Europe; the Baltimore and Dolphin to the North Atlantic, and the Charleston and Petrel to the Asiatic squadron. In all eight cruisers will soon be in commission and on their cruising grounds. During the next year the navy will see the advent of the Vesuvius, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Concord, and Bennington. The Newark also will be off the stocks before long, but it is doubtful if she manages to go in commission before another year has elapsed.

The sailing of the training squadron for the usual Winter cruise in the West Indies is proof that the apprentice system still exists. One often wonders, when listening to so many remarks about scientific naval education and the like, how some officers can bear even the presence of sailors about them. But how often has been heard the order go forth from the bridge during a gale of wind, "Send a seaman to the wheel!" or "send a seaman here," or "Send a seaman there." It is when a ship finds herself in a tight place that scientific education often avails little. It is then that seamen are needed, and unless there are good seamen on the decks and a good seaman on the bridge mischief may result to even the stanchest and finest ships.

It was not many years ago that the United States war ship Idaho was returning home from China. The Idaho was one of the finest ships in the navy at the time. Her log book on more than one occasion had registered sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen knots' speed, a splendid showing for a craft of the Idaho's type. Among the passengers bound for home was a boatswain by the name of Leeds. He was under sentence of a court-martial, and was returning to the United States, having been dismissed the services for breaking certain regulations while out in China. Leeds had the reputation of being one of the finest boatswains in the navy. On one occasion which caused his being court-martialed he had borne a most exemplary character. Although a prisoner on the Idaho, he was allowed the freedom of the vessel.

The Idaho was making the passage from Japan to the China coast when she was caught in a most terrific gale, which gradually developed into a typhoon. The magnificent ship was again and again knocked down, recovering herself each time, until finally, however, it was seen that a few more such blows would end her career. The crew became panic-stricken, the executive officer lost his head, the junior officers became demoralized, and the Captain fled to the cabin, fell on his knees, and prayed for the safety of his vessel. Every one lost his head but one man, and that one man was Leeds. Bursting into the cabin he confronted the terror-stricken Captain and asked to be given charge, absolute control.

"Do it," said Leeds, "and I can save the ship." His proposition was accepted. Leeds himself went to the wheel. Calling a couple of seamen who had become reassured at the sound of his voice, he ordered a tarpaulin to be placed in the weather-rigging. The effect was like a charm. With no other rag showing save this piece of tarpaulin laid flat against the after shrouds the big ship responded to the pressure of her helm in an instant. Up came her head to the sea and there she hung, rising it like a duck, while Leeds handled whole services and the "powers" that were. Leeds's return to the United States was also the occasion of his full restoration to his old rank. But had not the echo of the Idaho occurred, the navy would have lost not only one of its finest seamen, but a man it could ill spare.

There will be many a time in the future when just such men as Leeds will be needed. It will well pay our Navy Department to see that nothing ever deprives the navy of seamen, no matter how far this loud cry of "scientific education" may carry us.

One of the commonest remarks heard from officers nowadays is the expression "I am not out out for a sailor. I hate the life and shall never make a seaman." The whole trouble seems to come from the system of instruction now in vogue at the Naval Academy. Cadets learn to believe that seamanship is the least important and most readily acquired study they have to deal with. In consequence the whole thought of the embryo officer is taken up with abstruse subjects having little or no bearing on the needs or his profession. As a result, the young man goes to sea with a curious idea of what constitutes seamanship.

This does not apply as a rule, for one often sees the practical mind of the man standing in the lower sections realizing what seamanship is far better than the highly-trained mind of the man further up in the class. The best seamen as a rule are lost to the service because the latter half of the class succeed in getting very few men in the service, while the "scientific" members of the class obtain the commissions, go to sea, and suddenly find themselves unequited to the life.

Secretary Tracy's report has furnished plenty of matter for comment in navy circles. The policy of the Secretary appears to have few opponents. The recommendation that a fleet of armored crniscrs and battle ehipe be constructed is considered one of the strongest points of the report. For years naval authorities have insisted that so long as the United States possessed a class of vessels capable of destroying an enemy's commerce the defense of the country would be provided for. But a different notion now prevails. Unarmored cruisers can be stopped by merchant steamers converted into commerce destroyers and provided with a battery of rapid-fire guns. The type of vessel necessary to the proper defense of the American coast, it is argued, is the armored battle ship.

It is proposed that the battle ehipe shall not only be provided with heavy armor, but shall possese high speed qualities and batteries of the most efficient design. Such vessels will be able to cope with the heaviest armored ships of Europe, keep the sea at all times, and, in an engagement, to stand on a fair footing with the best ships that an enemy can send out. The construction of a navy is analogous to the mobilization of an army. The navy must have its infantry, its artillery, and its cavalry—the battle ships correspond to the infantry, the backbone of the army; the armored cruisers are the artillery, the celerity of movement of the armured cruiser making the vessel comparable to the rapidly-moving battery of field artillery. Then, corresponding with the cavalry, there are unarmored cruisers, the dispatch vessels, the gunboat cruisers, and the torpedo boats. So far this country has been building up only the cavalry arm of the service. A fleet capable of running away from a heavy squadron, but ill-prepared to withstand the attacks of battle ships and armored cruisers.

It would be madness for an Admiral commanding a fleet, made up, say, of the Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, to attack a fleet composed of four heavy armored ironclads. The shots of the unarmored cruisers might penetrate in some places, were the unarmored ships to see close quarters. But every shot of the enemy, which struck the unarmored ships, would pass clear through them, if the navy is to be really effective the fleets must be made up of armored vessels.

Secretary Tracy proposes eight armored vessels. To construct each of them would require fully two years, judging from the time allotted to the construction of the Maine and Texas. It is doubtful, however, if the proposed vessels could be built in three years' time.

The British Government has seen to it that the vessels of the new Pacific line will be equipped with gun platforms, magazines, &c., in order that the ships on the outbreak of hostilities might be rapidly converted into armed cruisers. The defenseless condition of the steamers of the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Lines, all of which fly the American flag, makes it possible in the event of a sudden war between this country and Great Britain for the British vessels of the Pacific line to pounce down upon the steamers plying between San Francisco, Japan, and Australia. It is argued in navy circles that, even if the Government does not care to subsidize any line, certain of the American steamers should be required to have gun platforms built in them before the vessels are permitted to take out papers. Gun platforms, with their accompanying strengthening beams, would cost but a trifle. It is even advocated that any such expense might be borne by the Government.

The presence of so many schooners in the list of American merchant vessels has given rise to a good deal of speculation as to ways of using them to make out of the schooners floating coaling stations for commerce-destroying cruisers at sea. A fleet of twenty schooners might be sent out and scattered over the ocean, each vessel having a designated latitude and longitude to repair to.

The President's message also furnishes a theme for discussion in naval circles. Besides indorsing Secretary Tracy's plan for armored vessels, the President goes still further and advocates the establishing of lines of fast merchant steamers, which shall be subject to Government call in time of war.

UP-TOWN BLASTING.

THE BACKBONE OF THE ISLAND IS BEING BLOWN OUT.

Persons who spend their lives in that rock-bound district of Manhattan Island north of Seventy-second-street and west of the line of Sixth-avenue have had occasion for some time now to become acquainted with the perpetual puffing of the ubiquitous steam drill. To the victim of the noises of the steam drill and the blast it seems as if these busy little machines occupied every square foot of territory in the northern part of the island which is not already contained within the confines of Central Park. They seem to be everywhere, and the muffled thunder of the blasts in which their work results is heard at exceedingly short intervals during the day. Yet there are comparatively few of them. According to the statements of the officers of the most important of the manufacturers of these machines there are only eighty at present engaged in breaking up the backbone of Manhattan Island.

New-Yorkers who are familiar with the rocky formation of the west side of the city know how the gneiss sticks above the soil at every possible opportunity, and how a few years ago the hunting of the Yorkville and Manhattanville goat was as exciting as the chase of the chamois among their Alpine fastnesses. Now the goat has emigrated to Mott Haven, where there is plenty of mud and tin cans, and his former haunts are being destroyed as rapidly as steam and dynamite can do it. The district in which this work of drilling is in progress extends from seventy-second-street to One Hundred and Eighty-first-street, and from the Harlem River and Sixth-avenue west to the Hudson River. The rock, which is of a gneiss formation, extends as far as the "strike" is concerned north and south, while the "dip" is almost without deviation slightly to the east.

The quality of this rock is much the same as granite. It is only slightly softer than the New-England granite, and is peculiarly adapted to the work of the steam drills from the fact that there are comparatively few soft spots, so that the uniform resistance of the rock makes it much safer and easier to blast. It is an interesting fact that this same gneiss formation extends along the line of the Croton Aqueduct from Crotou Reservoir to the Harlem River, and the same low grade of granite is found along the entire line, except at Shaft 16, near the Westchester County line, where the gneiss is overlaid by a limestone, and the workmen are obliged to cut their way through rock which is identical with the Tuckahoe marble.

The work which is going on in upper New-York is, with very few exceptions, surface blasting, and therefore the need of a great number of drills is in no sense urgent. In the blasting of bluffs, the opening of streets, and the excavations of cellars the work is almost invariably done from the surface downward, and so when the blast is fired there is usually a great piece of the face of the rock blown off. This is ordinarily so broken by the explosion that little is left for the drills in the way of breaking it up and carting it away. The peculiar "dip" of the rock has a vast deal to do with this facility of explosive destruction, so that the building of houses upon the rocks on Manhattan Island is by no means a herculean undertaking.

A few years ago the rocks which were to be destroyed in order to make way for the erection of buildings were usually covered with workingmen, one-third of whom were engaged in holding drills and two-thirds in hitting them. The result of this process of hitting were at the best a hundred or so tons, while the contractors were compelled to charge $2 50 a cubic yard in order to secure comfortable profits. This has changed in many ways. A blast in Massachusetts was reported a few days ago which resulted in the destruction of 13,000 tons of rock at an outlay of $94 00, or a result of thirty pounds of rock removed for every pound of explosive used.

The cost of removing a cubic yard of rock now is 93 cents, or that is the price which is charged the United States Government by Contractor Satterlee on the proposed Harlem Ship Canal in the great mass of rock near King's Bridge. This price increases to $1 13 a cubic yard for submarine excavations. This work is very nearly done, nearly the whole amount to be removed, some 140,000 tons, having been blasted within two years.

Of course those little machines which appear every where to be so busy are obliged to do an immense amount of work, and a mathematician can ascertain about what they do in a week when these averages are given. The total drilling of one of these machines a day is about 60 feet. The average depth of a hole is about 10 feet. There are usually about 200 tons of rock removed at each surface, or 50 tons at each blast for cellar excavations, the average being fairly put at 100 tons. Thus each machine displaces 600 tons of rock, and the eighty of them remove 48,000 tons of rock a day, or 288,000 tons of rock a week. This is the rate, therefore, at which the destruction of the geological construction of Manhattan Island is progressing.

HOW TENPIN BALLS ARE MADE.

From the Rochester Post-Express.

All the world is now either rolling or talking about teupins. The balls are made of lignum vitæ, which grows in South America. The trees grow to be 15 inches in diameter, but the outside of the wood is not hard enough to make a good ball, and only the heart of the tree is used. The largest balls usually made are 8 inches in diameter, while the smallest ones are 4 inches. Twelve balls constitute a set for one alley, and they are worth from $1 50 to $3 50 each. They are turned in a lathe by a tool which moves in a true circle, and will make a ball from an inch to a foot in size. The block of wood is set in a chuck, and one end is turned into a hemisphere. It is then changed around and the other end presented to the tool and the ball is nearly finished, needing only to be finished with sand paper and polished, all of the work being done in the lathe. The balls get "out of true" from use, and have to be turned occasionally. Tin pins are usually made of maple, and are turned in a lathe.

LET THE COUNTRY KNOW WHO THEY ARE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 6.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate for a repeal of the civil service law, and the friends of the law itself could not do better than to help get a vote on the question of its repeal. There might be some dodgers, who, though perhaps opposed to the civil service law, would vote against its repeal, but a vote on the question would give the public an approximate idea as to the size and quality of the men now in public life, and who, in the nature of things, are liable to come up for re-election for promotion. Let us have a division of the sheep from the goats. It will not hurt the law, but it may hurt those who oppose it.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily. Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

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A RESPECTABLE LONE WOMAN WISHES A position as writer in lawyer's or doctor's office, &c.; correct at figures; honest and obliging. Call or address, for one week, Mrs. J. J. McGuire, 323 East 27th-st.; no cards.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES POSITION of trust; understands nursing thoroughly; sewing; housekeeping; city or country; first-class references. Address F. R., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes employment to take care of ladies' or gentlemen's apartments; best references. Address M. R., Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN wishes a position to take care of children; is a good seamstress. Can be seen at any time at present employer's, at No. 69 West 93d-st.

A RELIABLE WOMAN WISHES CARE OF furnished rooms or gentleman's apartments; neat and tidy. Call at 220 West 47th-st., J. K.

COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English lady, engagement as companion and lady housekeeper; would not object to instruct young children in English and music; highest references. Address P. W. W., 125 Wilson-av., Brooklyn.

COMPANION, &c.—By an educated American girl as companion to lady; read, sew, or write; willing to assist at other duties. Address K., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By an American Protestant as companion to lady; references. Call or address Companion, care of Mrs. Phillips, 157 East 118th-st., between 3d and Lexington aves.

COMPANION.—By a refined American Catholic, age 27, as companion, housekeeper, or teach young child; home more object than salary; references. Address M., Box 162 Times Office.

COMPANION.—To be generally useful. Call at 1,044 3d-av., dressmaker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork or housework. Call at 592 West 50th-st.

CHAMBERMAID (OR) PARLORMAID. — By young woman as thorough chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference from late employer. Address M. K., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as competent chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; has long and satisfactory city reference from present employer. Address M. C., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable young colored girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a gentleman's family; can be seen Monday and Tuesday; first-class reference. Call at 198 West 10th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By competent German Protestant girl in private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. Address S. S., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or wait on lady or children; best city reference from last employer. Address M. E., Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North German girl to do chamberwork and make herself generally useful; no objection to live in a flat. Call Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 2 West 34th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has the best of reference. Call, Monday, at 222 West 31st-st., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, smart girl as competent chambermaid; good sewer if required; highest city reference. Call, Monday, at 17 West 30th-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent colored young woman in private family; best references Address F., 418 West 52d-st., care of Mrs. Johnson.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl in small private family; good city reference. Address A. M., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Danish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. Address A. P., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Englishwoman as chonsemaid or chambermaid; assist with care of children; good reference. Apply, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 24 West 12th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city references; last employer can be seen. Address Advertiser, 835 8th-av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone; over three years' refersnce. Address M. M., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl who can be highly recommended as chambermaid and waitress or as parlormaid and waitress. Apply, by letter, to present employer, 87 West 71st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By competent Scotch girl in first-class boarding houses or private family; good city references. Call at 152 West 28th-st., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID. — By a respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid or do chamberwork and assist with children; city reference. Call, Monday, at 343 West 45th-st.; ring Hewitt's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing; good city reference. Call at 122 East 51st-st.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In a small private family, or chambermaid and take care of children; last year's reference, Adrea L. B., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do general housework, in a small family. Call 652 2d-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid. Apply at 110 East 32d-st., fourth floor, front.

COOK.—By respectable woman in private family; understands French, English, and American cooking, also lunches and dinner parties; two years' city references. Address K., Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in private family; American family preferred; all kinds of cooking; over three years' city reference from last place. Address, three days, F. C., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook and caterer; skilled in finest French and English cooking; not afraid to live in a flat. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 2 West 34th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—By a young German woman as cook and do coarse washing; good reference; city or country. Call at 150 West 13th-st.

COOK OR DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Good city reference. Call at 120 Clinton-place, near 6th-av., top floor.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook; no objection to the country; good reference. Address M. B., 110 West 27th-st.

COOK.—By a competent and very good cook in a private family; best city references from last employer. Call at 341 West 49th-st.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; good city references; city or country. Call at 125 West 29th-st.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; best personal references. Call, Monday, at 222 West 61st-st.

COOK OR DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable Protestant young woman; or cook in a small family. Call at 242 East 22d-st.

COOK.—By the day or week; good reference. Call at 151 East 32d-st., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By an experienced laundress at work by the week or day; nurses shirts; ladies' and children's fine clothes and flannels a specialty; work done satisfactorily; reference given. Address, by postal card, Mrs. Julia Benann, 284 West 52d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out for first or last days in week; do any kind of work; first-class laundress; housecleaning, &c.; best city reference. Address J. B., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—In a private family; understands all kinds of soups, cream, jelly, and pastry; excellent bread and cake baker; city reference. Address J. S., Box 146 554 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as good cook and laundress in a private family; city or country; city reference. Call at 133 West 25th-st., second floor, back.

COOK.—By competent woman; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; in private family; country preferred; best reference. Address B. C., 210 East 38th-st., third bell.

COOK.—First-class; by a French person by the month or day in private family; do every description of pastry; first-class city reference. Address Constance, 162 West 32d-st.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; would do plain washing; five years' best city reference. Address M. H., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook in private family; first-class city reference. Address B. M., Box 339 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Swedish young girl as first-class cook; understands soups, game, pastry, entrées best city reference. Address R. P., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a French person as first-class French cook in private family; understands all unties of French cook. Address E. F., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; would do plain coarse washing; good city reference. Address E. J., Box 222 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; three years' city reference. Call at 856 9th-av., one door from 46th-st., first bell.

COOK, &c.—By young girl; good washer and ironer; good baker; best city references; willing and obliging. Call at 459 West 52d-st., one flight.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city references from last place. Call at 904 6th-av., third bell.

COOK.—By competent German woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 338 West 31st-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and do coarse washing; good reference; city or country. Call at 150 West 13th-st.

COOK OR DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Good city reference. Call at 120 Clinton-place, near 6th-av., top floor.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook; no objection to the country; good reference. Address M. B., 110 West 27th-st.

COOK.—By a competent and very good cook in a private family; best city references from last employer. Call at 341 West 49th-st.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; good city references; city or country. Call at 125 West 29th-st.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; best personal references. Call, Monday, at 222 West 61st-st.

COOK OR DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable Protestant young woman; or cook in a small family. Call at 242 East 22d-st.

COOK.—By the day or week; good reference. Call at 151 East 32d-st., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By an experienced laundress at work by the week or day; nurses shirts; ladies' and children's fine clothes and flannels a specialty; work done satisfactorily; reference given. Address, by postal card, Mrs. Julia Benann, 284 West 52d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out for first or last days in week; do any kind of work; first-class laundress; housecleaning, &c.; best city reference. Address J. B., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day; is a first-class laundress; would do any other work. Call, for two days, at 501 West 40th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young Swedish woman; do washing, ironing, or housecleaning, or any kind of work; first-class city references. Address Mrs. Archur, 312 West 49th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out by day, washing or other work; willing and obliging; good washer and ironer; city reference. Call at 304 11th-av., top floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Protestant woman; work by the day or week; do plain cooking or general housework. Address P., Anderson, 344 West 37th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a widow woman to do washing and cleaning. Call or address Mrs. Doe, 313 East 89th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning. Call, for two days, at 1,684 2d-av., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman any kind of day's work; washing and ironing. Call or address J. Wynn, 124 10th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable English Protestant as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; personal city reference. Address C. T., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class laundress wishes work at home; understands the business in all branches; collars and cuffs done in Troy style; best of city reference. Call or address Mrs. Benson, 247 East 39th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class Laundress in private family; three years' city references. Call, Sunday, Monday, at 413 West 33d-st.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress the first days of the week; would take washing home by the month or dozen; good reference. Address Mrs. Riley, 455 West 46th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. Address K. M., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; would go out by the day or take family washing at home; good references. Call at 204 East 26th-st., top floor, back, fifth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress in private family; best city reference. Address M. M., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—With knowledge of dressmaking, in private family as maid and seamstress, or seamstress and assist with chamberwork; most willing and obliging; highest city reference. Address K. A., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—By a respectable French girl as maid; to take care of children; best city references. Call at 116 West 26th-st., basement. M. P.

MATRON.—By a lady of long experience, position in boarding school or institution; competent to take entire management of household. Address Matron, Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By educated refined German, speaking fluently German, French, Italian, and English; also competent in every way; would like to go to Europe. Address G. L., Box 355 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined American young lady as nursery governess; experienced; English, music, and kindergarten; suburb charge taken; no objections to traveling or country. Address Thorough, Box 111 Times Office.

NURSE.—By superior French person; thoroughly competent; take entire charge of baby or growing children; no objection to go to Europe; best of city reference. Address Julia, 162 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman, thoroughly experienced in all sickness, attend to the sick, day or night; payment modsrate; good city reference. Address A. A., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl; take care of grown children and do the chamberwork. Call or address, Monday or Tuesday, V. B., care of Miss Euvrard, 260 West 11th-st., third floor.

NURSE.—By thorough infant's nurse; take full charge; experienced in bottle babies; reliable and competent in sickness; first-class city reference. Address Reliable, Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young Parisienne as nurse to grow ing children or as lady's maid; good seamstress; city reference; does not speak English. Address D. D., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a woman; experienced infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge at night; bring up on bottle; city references; sews nicely. Address M. N., Box 203 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant North German-American girl to young or growing children; assist in chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Address A. F., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a capable young Scotchwoman as nurse to infant or grown children; best references from present employer. Inquire Room 81 St. Cloud Hotel.

NURSE, &c.—By Norwegian; Protestant; experienced in nursing, taking care of children; can do chamberwork; good sewer. Call or address H., 84 2d-av.

NURSE.—By a neat, respectable young girl as nurse and do sewing in a private family only; good reference. Address M. Wheeler, care of M. Brickley, 439 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By a Catholic woman; experienced nurse; competent to take full charge of infant or a child; bring up on bottle; two years' city reference. Call at 162 West 61st-st.; ring Lee's bell.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse to grown children; do plain sewing or assist with chamberwork; good city reference. Address E. C., Box 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—A lady leaving town desires a place for nurse; competent to bring up child on bottle; two years in present place. Call, Monday, 10 to 4, at 102 West 73d-st.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant woman; thoroughly understands care of infant from birth, or young child; city references; 2 years in last place. L. Box 336 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl; will assist with chamberwork or plain sewing; best city reference from last place. Address K. K., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent young girl as nurse or to do chamberwork and sewing or light housework; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 335 West 59th-st., basement.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a place for an experienced American Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can recommend her highly. Call at 110 West 55th-st.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, just landed, not speaking any English; for growing children and to do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call or address L. D., 325 4th-av.

NURSE.—By competent French middle-aged nurse for infants; good plain sewer; city or country; best city references. Address M. M., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent girl; take care of growing children; no plain sewer; help with upstairs work; good city reference. Call at 327 West 53d-st.

NURSE.—By competent woman as nurse; take entire charge of baby; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call at 164 East 88th-st., third floor.

NURSE.—By French person as nurse and seamstress to growing children; eight years' city reference from last place. Address P. M., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent French person as nurse for one or two children; good seamstress; best city reference. Address Anita, 162 West 32d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR MAID AND Seamstress.—By English girl; excellent city reference. Call at 536 5th-av., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a (Protestant) trained nurse to care for an invalid; best references. Call or address A. Brown, 127 East 31st-st.

NURSE.—By a French Israelite for children and basket with chamberwork; well recommended. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—Would prefer aged couple; eight years' experience; best city reference. Address S. C., 263 Berry-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse or do chamberwork; highest reference. Call or address, for one week, 434 7th-av.

PARLORMAID.—By respectable young girl as parlor or chamber maid; five years' best city reference. Call at 146 West 52d-st., second floor.

RESPECTABLE GIRL, AGE 19; BEST OF references; for respectable family. Address J. M., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; by a respectable woman; assist with children or chamberwork; no objection to country; city reference. Address R., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands all kinds family sewing, children's clothes especially; willing to make herself useful; good city reference. Address M. C., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French woman to do any kind of sewing for ladies and children; by day or week; good cutter and fitter. Call or address Mrs. Louise Marino, 205 East 40th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a middle-aged person as family seamstress; willing to assist in other duties; low wages; reference. Address J. M., 3 Vandam-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent, by hand or machine; good dressmaker, willing to assist with other duties, best city reference. Address 163 East 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress by the day or week; understands all kinds family sewing and dressmaking; can give the best of city reference. Address M. B., 159 East 47th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl, lately landed, as seamstress or chambermaid or assist in other work; one who lived in a wealthy family in Ireland. Call at 324 East 26th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French person to work by the day in private family as seamstress or dressmaker. Address K. F., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—Would like a few more engagements by the day; terms moderate; can be highly recommended. Call, for two days, at 2,313 2d-av., store.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates good buttonhole maker; neat hand sewer. Address S., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French lady; first-class seamstress; in private family; no objection to help in light housework. Address M. F., care of Mrs. Plumereau, 112 West 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced worker children's clothes at her own home. Address M. S., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young lady position in a home, (not in office,) as stenographer and secretary; has a Remington machine, and can refer to employer any one who will address N. A. N., 276 6th-av.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young lady; Remington operator; position to-day immediately; good reference. Address R., 27 27th-av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets, curtains, cushions, silk covers, lambrequins; Turkish rugs mended and other upholstery work; first-class reference. Address Upholstress, Box 396 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

UPHOLSTRESS.—By Frenchwoman; understands altering, making slip covers, curtains, and portières, mantel boards, &c.; best references. Address M. T., Box 238 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by young American woman; understands care of silver; makes all kinds of salads; city or country; in private family; best reference. Address M. A., Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as first-class waitress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Address J. P. Powers, 142 East 97th-st.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly-competent waitress in a small private family; can carve; best city reference; no objection to the country. Call at 100 West 28th-st., third floor.

WAITRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid in private family; best city reference; city or country. Address M. P., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; understands waiting thoroughly; best city reference. Address J. M., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; makes all kinds of salads; takes charge of dining room and silver; best city reference. Address O. C., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; willing to assist with chamberwork or sewing; by respectable young girl; best city reference. Address K. H. G., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; first-class city reference. Address M. L., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Good city reference; city or country. Address M. G., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a French girl as waitress or chambermaid. Address, or call, 224 West 35th-st., second bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a place for her waitress, whom she can recommend highly. Address E. W. Rohy, 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED.—By young American lady position as traveling companion; informed in all branches and can give good references. Address H. L. A., 68 Washington-place.

WASHING.—By French laundress; first-class; silk underwear, laces, curtains, gents' shirts, &c.; special rates for families; highest references. Address Mme. Cousin, 157 East 33d-st.

WASHING.—By a young woman, family washing at her home. Call at 220 East 85th-st., Murray's bell.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to do family washing by the month or dozen. Call or address Miss Morgan, 341 East 36th-st.

WASHING.—By competent person; family washing by the month or dozen; can give good reference. Call or address J. S. T., 414 Madison-av.

WET NURSE.—By a young Swedish woman as wet nurse. Call at 159 East 53d-st. Mrs. Svenson.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION, WHO HAS an knowledge of the French and German languages, also of music, and has had business experience, would like employment. Address L. E., Box 127 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

A YOUNG MAN HAVING SOME KNOWledge of the custom cutting would like to have practical lessons one evening in the week from a tailor and cutter; one cutting J. J. Rouwell's system preferred. Address, stating terms, C. M., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.—With long experience in economical running of electric light and power plants, desires position; can take charge; alternating or direct current plants; will go out of city; low salary for permanent position. Adoress Good References, 265 Keap-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class married man; strictly sober, honest and obliging; good, careful, stylish driver; thoroughly understands the care of carriage and road horses, and all their requirements; has first-class references from last and former employers. Call or address G., 121 West 41st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; accustomed to city or country; very careful driver; long experience in care of horses, carriages, &c.; best city references; can see last employer; would make himself generally useful. Address Walsh, 13 East 39th-st.

COACH

FORGERIES BY SILCOTT

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS MADE HIS VICTIMS.

THE FUGITIVE'S SCHEME TO AVOID EXTRADITION FOR THIS CRIME—MR. LEEDOM TRYING TO FIND HIM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It is becoming perfectly evident, as the recent defalcation in the office of the Sergeant at Arms in the House is investigated, that the members of the House have been entirely too confiding, and that they have afforded to one man of extravagant habits, and perhaps to a good many others with extravagant tastes and imprudent habits, a great deal too much freedom in handling large sums of money without imposing upon the custodians of the money the slightest restraints to prevent them from running off with it at any time.

Cashier Silcott appears to have exposed himself to the charge of having committed a breach of trust in going off with money not procured by theft. He has apparently committed forgery, but as he has taken the trouble to get possession of the forged notes by which he obtained the money, the evidence to substantiate that charge, if one were brought, would probably not be satisfactory.

While there are as yet no well-established facts brought out that Silcott's scheme was not suspected before he ran away, there is a good deal of muttering about what is called the extraordinary facility afforded by delay to permit him to give Washington and the police a wide berth. It is the common opinion that, if the Sergeant at Arms had paid any attention whatever to the business in an office that handles $133,000 a month, it would not have been possible for the disgraceful robbery to happen. The committee of investigation is made up of some good men. They will have the means of learning exactly whether anything that members of the House have done has in any way contributed to the embarrassment and crime of Silcott. There has not yet appeared to be enough of the practice of overdrawing accounts to support any such conclusion. If it is discovered in the examination it will, of course, be known in spite of the charitable desire to keep the facts secret to save a few careless men.

The fact came out to-day that the thirty-five notes which Silcott paid up at the local bank Saturday were so many forgeries. Each was a note purporting to have been drawn by a member of Congress in favor of Silcott for $416, one month's salary. The notes all fell due Dec. 4, and aggregated $14,560. Silcott got them discounted at the bank and, in taking them up, he has unwittingly removed the most direct evidence of an extraditable offense that could have been brought against him. It is believed that he had the advice of somebody fairly well posted on criminal law, and he undoubtedly believed that he was making it certain that he could stay in Canada without being extradited.

That he has not succeeded is the general opinion of the lawyers in the House. There is plenty of circumstantial evidence that Silcott placed forged notes in the bank, though the notes themselves are missing, and it will be an easy thing to secure an indictment for that offense. To convict him of forgery is quite another thing, and there is a wide difference of opinion as to the probable result if Silcott is found and brought back. The prosecution would be handicapped without the notes.

Sergeant at Arms Leedom sent a man to Montreal Wednesday and another to Quebec, and I hopes one of them will succeed in finding Silcott. He puts a good deal of faith in an anonymous letter he has received from New-York in which the writer, who claims to know Silcott, says he saw the absconder in the Grand Central Station on Monday. The Cashier was accompanied by a young man named Muller who bought two tickets to Buffalo. Mr. Leedom thinks Muller is a page who was discharged by Limbaugh some time ago.

The discovery of Silcott's forgery is in one sense pleasing to his victims, for it brings him within the provision of the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and there is an earnest desire to get the defaulter into this country. The list of Representatives whose names were forged by Silcott includes Messrs. Herbert, Turpin, Richardson, Wade, Washington, Cheatham, Crisp, Bynum, Brown, Thompson of Ohio, Kilgore, Ewart, Wickham, Crain, Gear, Boothman, Hayes, Montgomery, Bullock, Conger, Stone of Kentucky, Caruth, Davidson, Anderson, Paynter, Carlton Mansur, Buchanan of Virginia, Sawyer, Stone of Missouri, Gest, Moore, Grimes, and Taylor.

* *

Senator Butler, whose service on the Naval Affairs Committee has given him an insight into the needs of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, wants a Board of Trustees provided to care for the welfare of that institution. In a bill which he has introduced, the Senator proposes the formation of such a board to consist of two Senators, two Representatives, two army officers not below the rank of Colonel, and two naval officers not below the rank of Commodore. The President of the Senate is to name the Senators, the Speaker of the House the Representatives, the Secretary of War the army, and the Secretary of the Navy the naval officers, and the Secretary of the Navy is to be ex-officio President of the board.

The Trustees are to visit the Academy at least twice a year, inquire into all matters concerning it, supervise its regulations, and report annually to the Secretary of the Navy. Their compensation is to be $5 a day for actual service and mileage, and their terms are fixed at two years. As a member of the committee to which the bill has been referred, Mr. Butler will see that it does not die in a pigeon hole. If it should become a law, the President will be relieved of the necessity of selecting an annual Board of Trustees to attend the Commencement exercises.

* *

In the act of Congress providing for the admission of the four new States, $20,000 was appropriated for the use of each, to defray the expenses of its Constitutional Convention. The North Dakota Convention appears to have been a more expensive affair than Congress expected, for Senator Pierce's first official act is the introduction of a bill appropriating $15,000 to reimburse the State for money advanced in excess of the $20,000 first given. The law also provides that any unexpended portion of the appropriations shall be covered back into the Treasury. South Dakota, Montana, and Washington have not yet been heard from, but the accounting officers of the Government are not looking for the return of a balance from either State.

* *

The Gridiron Club gave its first dinner this season at the Shoreham to-night. The table was set in the large dining room of the handsome new hotel, and was decorated with distinctive floral pieces and cut flowers.

The list of invited guests was unusually large. It included ex-Speaker Carlisle, Assistant Secretary Batcheller, Senators Pierce, Pettigrew, and Gibson, Representatives McKinley, Cannon, and Henderson, and ex-Senator Spencer. Membership in the recent contest: Representatives Butterworth, Flower, and Allen, First Controller Matthews, Controller of the Currency Lacey, Assistant Postmaster General Hazen, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Schoonmaker, ex-Representative Wilkins, E. W. Caldwell of Sioux Falls, Judge John H. Drake of South Dakota, Civil Service Commissioner H. S. Toompson, ex-Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson, Dr. Stilson Hutchins, Mr. F. A. Richardson, General Alfred Ordway, and S. C. Kellogg, United States Army; Dr. M. L. Ruth, United States Navy; Col. John L. Thomas of Baltimore, and Mr. Sevellon Brown.

* *

The Navy Department has received a cablegram announcing the arrival of the Pensacola, with the American eclipse expedition on board, at St. Paul de Loando, Africa, to-day. All were well on board. The vessel left New-York in the early part of October, and it was calculated that she would reach St. Paul day before yesterday.

* *

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Gen. Hopburn, Solicitor of the Treasury, to proceed to New-York for the purpose of adjusting, if possible, the differences existing between the State Board of Immigration and the customs authorities at New-York in the matter of immigration.

* *

A naval board, consisting of Chief Engineer Stevens and Assistant Constructor Wood, has been ordered to examine the plant of Samuel L. Moore, Sons & Co. of Elizabethport, N. J., and report as to the capacity for constructing Gunboats Nos. 5 and 6, for which work the firm desires to bid.

JUDGE INGALLS RETIRES WITH HONOR.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The term of Judge Charles R. Ingalls of the Supreme Court of this State is about to expire by reason of the constitutional limit of age. He commenced his term of 26 years of consecutive judicial service by holding his first court in Kingston. He held his last circuit in Ulster County this week, adjourning the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the Circuit Court sine die this forenoon. The bar of Ulster County took appropriate action. The Hon. Frederick L. Westbrook was Chairman and D. B. Deyo Secretary of the meeting. Resolutions were presented by John S. Van Etten. Addresses were made by County Judge-elect Alphonso T. Clearwater, J. Newton Fiero, David M. Dewitt, S. L. Stebbins, E. S. Wood, and others. Judge Ingalls made a happy and impressive response, and, as the resolutions adopted this afternoon set forth, he leaves the bench with the respect and warm friendship of every lawyer in the judicial district. In politics the Judge has always been a Democrat.

A GIFT TO CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—A valuable library of Biblical reference books has been presented to the Cornell Christian Association by Col. A. C. Barnes of Brooklyn. The collection consists of 300 volumes, and Col. Barnes promises to make valuable additions soon.

BISHOP TUIGG DEAD.

CAREER OF A WELL-KNOWN ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.

The Right Rev. John Tuigg, retired Roman Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg, Penn., died at Altoona yesterday. On Thursday he was taken with a congestive chill, and he never rallied. He was conscious up to within a few minutes of his death, and the end was calm and peaceful.

The funeral will, it is thought, take place on Thursday next, the interment being at St. John's Cemetery, Altoona.

Bishop Tuigg was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1820, and received his education at All Hallows College, Dublin. In 1849 he came to this country, in company with Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburg and several young priests who had been selected by the Bishop for his diocese. For some time he studied at St. Michael's Seminary in Pittsburg, and on May 14, 1850, was ordained, becoming an assistant in the cathedral. Three years later, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company laid out Altoona, Father Tuigg was sent there to do missionary work.

A parish was organized without delay and St. Bridget's Church founded. The young priest labored incessantly, and his charge soon showed the effects of his work in rapidly-increasing membership and the organization of new churches. He founded St. John's Church, established a school, a convent, and various other institutions. In 1869 he was appointed to supervise the work in the eastern part of the diocese by Bishop Dominec, and was eminently successful in this part of his work. The last event of importance in his career at that place was the dedication in 1875 of a large new building for St. John's Church, which had been erected under his supervision.

When the Diocese of Pittsburg was divided in 1876, and Bishop Dominec was assigned to the Diocese of Allegheny, Father Tuigg was appointed to take the vacant place in Pittsburg. He was consecrated on March 19, 1876, and from that very day he made himself felt not only in the Catholic but the Protestant part of the community as well. Simple, plain, and unpretentious in his personal habits, he was opposed to the celebration of religious events by street parades, and at his special request a general turnout on the day of his installation was given up.

The new Bishop took a strong stand against secret societies, and worked with great zeal and ability to improve the financial condition of his diocese. In December, 1882, he was stricken with heart disease, and for a long time his life was despaired of. In April, 1883, he was again at the point of death, but again partially recovered. He applied to Rome for an assistant, and the Rev. Richard Phelan was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop with the right of succession.

In May last the announcement came from Rome that the Pittsburg and Allegheny Dioceses had been consolidated, although they had practically been united since 1877, when Bishop Dominec retired. Since 1882 Bishop Tuigg resided at Altoona, while Bishop Phelan has administered the affairs of the Diocese of Pittsburg.

INTER-CLASS FOOTBALL.

COLUMBIA SENIORS WIN THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The inter-class football championship of Columbia College was decided yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Oval. The Seniors won by a score of 8 to 0. C. W. Cutler of the Law School was chosen referee and A. C. Gildersleeve, also of the Law School, recently elected Captain of next year's football eleven, was umpire. The Sophomores won the toss and chose the westerly goal.

The men then lined up in the following order:

Seniors.	*Position.*	*Sophomores.*
Patton	Right end	Bandler.
Brauns	Right tackle	Smith.
Bradley	Right guard	Hazen, (Capt.)
Mollenham	Centre rush	Travis.
Douglas	Left guard	Wotherspoon.
Cairns	Left tackle	Chrystie.
Vosburgh	Left end	Nicholas.
Pierce	Quarter back	Barnard.
Hewlett, (Capt.)	Half back	Sinsheimer.
Gunnison	Half back	Leffingwell.
Borgert	Full back	Trippe.

The Seniors started with the ball in their possession and immediately forced the play. In two runs Hewlett had carried the ball to the twenty-five-yard line of their opponents' goal. He finally carried the ball over the line at the end of seven minutes, thus giving '90 the first touch-down. The try at goal failed, and the score stood 4 to 0 in favor of the Seniors. The "Sophs" then braced up, and for a time carried the war into the enemy's country, but they could not get within fifteen yards of their opponents' rush line. Here they were slowly forced back to the centre. Again they got the ball to the fifteen-yard line, but they seemed unable to advance it another inch. The ball was forced back while in the possession of the Sophomores until they lost it on a fumble. Some pretty work by Pierce and Hewlett, in which the former nearly blocked off the rush re in Hewlett's way, resulted in the ball's being downed within ten yards of '92's goal line, when time was called for the first half.

In the second half the Sophomores were unable to make any progress on the kick-off. But when '90 got the ball they at once forced it down to the ten-yard line. Here, however, they lost the ball on off-side play. They soon regained the "leather," and at the end of seventeen minutes Hewlett scored another touch-down. The try at goal was failed, and the Seniors' score was 8 to their opponents' 0.

The Seniors won chiefly by their superior rushing and better team work. The Sophomores, however, outkicked them. The best playing for '90 was done by Hewlett, Cairns, and Pierce, while for the Sophomores Sinsheimer, Barnard, Trippe, and Leffingwell did well.

MR. CLEVELAND'S VIEWS.

"THE BEST SOLDIER SHOULD BE THE BEST CITIZEN."

From the Lewistown (Penn.) Sentinel.

Col. Hulings Post, No. 176, G. A. R., of Lewistown, Mifflin County, Penn., will hold a fair and festival beginning on Dec. 10. Some time ago letters were sent to several prominent men of the country asking them to contribute something to be voted off at the fair. It was believed that the prominence or popularity of the contributors would give the articles a value beyond their intrinsic worth in the eyes of the patrons of the fair, and cause active competition to secure them. The first to respond to these requests was ex-President Cleveland. His letter in reply was read to the post and gave rise to some comment, and has even been misrepresented for partisan purposes, to correct which, by permission of the writer, the full text of the letter is now given to the public. It reads as follows:

E. W. Foust, Esq.:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1889.

DEAR SIR: Applications such as you make in your letter of the 22d inst. are so numerous that it is impossible to comply with them all. You ask that Mrs. Cleveland or I shall contribute something to be voted off" at the coming fair to be held by Post 176 of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, and you state that the purpose of the fair is to increase the charity fund of the Post.

I do not know what your idea is as to the thing which we should send, and do not care to assume that anything which we might contribute to be "voted off" would be of special value to the cause for which the fair is to be held. But it is so refreshing in these days, when the good that is in the Grand Army of the Republic is often prostituted to low political purposes, to know that at least one post proposes by its efforts to increase its efficiency as a charitable institution that I gladly send a small money contribution to aid in the object.

No one can deny that the Grand Army of the Republic has been played upon by demagogues for partisan purposes, and has yielded to insidious blandishments to such an extent that it is regarded by many good citizens whose patriotism and fairness cannot be questioned as an organization which has wandered a long way from its avowed design. Whether this idea is absolutely correct or not, good patriotic and loyal citizens will grow and spread unless within the organization something is done to prove that its objects are not partisan, unjust, and selfish.

In this country, where the success of our form of government depends upon the patriotism of all our people, the best soldier should be the best citizen.

Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS.

The New-York Southern Society of this city has been presented with a library, which, when completed, will be the only one in the North composed entirely of the works of Southern writers. At the society's last meeting it was informed by Capt. Hugh R. Garden, a former Virginian, that he was collecting a library to be composed entirely of works of Southern writers, many of which were only to be found in the old Southern families, and that his intention was to present it to the society when completed. It was unanimously voted that when it became the property of the club, it should be known as the Garden library, and should be kept entirely apart from the general library of the society.

The library will number about five thousand volumes, and will consist of books treating of the religious, political, and social history of the South. It will contain many volumes of unusual interest, which have never before been accessible to the general public, written by Southern gentlemen before the war, and which could only be obtained by prominent Southerners, many of whom are aiding Capt. Garden in his work. About fifteen hundred volumes have been already secured. It is expected that two or three years will elapse before the collection can be completed.

The difficulty of collecting such a library is necessarily great, and many of the choicest volumes secured have been found stowed away in the garrets of the old family mansions, where they have reposed, forgotten, since the war. Capt. Garden's gift is a valuable one, not only to the club, but to all lovers of books.

ANNOYING TO BISMARCK

THE MINERS' STRIKE CAUSING HIM TROUBLE.

AN APPEAL FOR PROTECTION FROM THE HARSHNESS OF THE EMPLOYERS—BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

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BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The miners' strike, involving as it does new the whole field of mining operations in Westphalia, coupled with the attitude of the Reichstag toward the Socialist bill, threatens to embarrass the Government very seriously.

The motion to repeal the law exacting from workingmen certificates from their last employers provoked in the House a significant debate. Dr. Windthorst warned the Ministers that the feeling of the country was with the miners and that their claims were recognized as just, and that if the law did not interfere to protect them from the tyranny of the companies the men would certainly be driven to the last extremity of starvation and despair; that disorders would follow, and that for such disorders the Government would be responsible.

Herr Baumbach, Progressist, declared the situation to be the gravest he had ever known and said that the miners trusted that the Reichstag would interfere in their favor.

Deputy Hammacher, National Liberal, defended the employers and denied that men were dismissed and refused work for taking part in the great Spring strike. He said only those were discharged who were suspected of fomenting discontent. These measures were necessary to preserve discipline. His defense appeared contrary to its intention, and confirmed the majority in favor of some intervention for the protection of the workmen.

The employers now refuse even to negotiate with delegates sent to them on behalf of the men. Herr Boetticher, Minister, after conference with Herr Furtz, the Socialist Deputy, sent dispatches to the Emperor and Prince Bismarck recommending that an imperial proclamation be issued promising that a commission to arbitrate the differences shall be immediately created.

The agitation and the ferment in men's minds exceeds all experience in the districts of Bochum, Dortmund, Geisen-Kirchen, Hammachi, and Stolzel. The Deputy from Essen has gone to the last-named place to try conciliation. The troops are held in readiness to guard against and suppress any resort to violence. The masters have relied upon the insufficient funds and inadequate resources of the men in their hope to defeat the strike, but they find themselves mistaken. If a general strike is proclaimed to-morrow supplies of money and provisions will pour in upon the relief committees every day.

The men in the Treasury coal mines, in the Saar District, have forwarded a petition to the Emperor appealing for help. They declare their loyalty and patriotism, and say that even the unmarried men cannot live on the present wages. They deny that politics and religion are related in any way as causes of the discontent, and say that the miners, if dismissed, must emigrate or starve. Their last hope is that the Emperor will establish a court to arbitrate the differences.

The relations between the Foreign Office here and at Vienna move in the direction of an aggravation of all the bad features. Count Kalnoky, according to official advices, finds his colleagues rather more than reluctant to follow Bismarck's line of conciliation with Russia, and therefore desires to resign, leaving Baron Kallay in office as his successor. Count Kalnoky is reported to have said in a recent conversation with an intimate friend that Austria had postponed the recognition of Prince Ferdinand out of respect for the wishes of Prince Bismarck, but that the ultimate recognition of Ferdinand was a well settled policy. The delay in the recognition would put Austria at once in almost definite opposition to the Russian policy. It is plain that Bismarck's function as a peacemaker is becoming a point of great friction between Austria and Russia.

Twelve Belgian officers attached to the War Department recently arrived in Vienna. Their visit was kept a secret, and the manufacturers of the Manulicher repeatere were allowed to make a contract with them to supply 100,000 small bore guns, the arms to be delivered in installments, and the whole contract to be finished in March, 1891.

Herr Boetticher has been in consultation with Prince Bismarck in regard to the Reichstag's opposition to the expulsion clause of the Socialist bill. The Chancellor insisted in his usual vehement way upon the necessity of the clause as an integral part of the bill. The rumor that the bill will be dropped is without foundation. On the contrary, the Government is bringing all possible influence to bear to force the Centre and Conservatives and Liberals into line in support of the objectionable expulsion clause on the second reading. As the National Liberals have renewed their understanding with the other groups that support the bill, they are regarded as pledged to act with them on the final decision of this point.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN ROME.

ONE JOURNALIST SHOOTS ANOTHER AND HIS OWN WIFE ALSO.

"The journalistic world of Rome has been painfully impressed by a tragedy in which two of its well-known members played the principal parts," says a dispatch from that city to the London *Standard*. "Signor Arnaldo Bertini, a reporter of the *Messaggero*, and formerly employed on the staff of the *Fracassa* and other papers, in an access of jealous fury has shot his wife, a young lady only twenty-one years of age, and his former friend and fellow-journalist, Signor Mario Fantozzi, killing the former and so severely wounding the latter that his life is despaired of.

"It would appear that the unhappy husband's jealousy was but too well founded, although for some time he tried to put the idea from him, inasmuch as Signor Fantozzi was his fellow-worker and most intimate friend, and the misguided young wife was the mother of two little boys, the eldest only three years of age. But at last he found letters addressed to his wife which left no doubt that a guilty intrigue was being carried on. Leaving the house as usual yesterday morning, Signor Bertini returned, intending to keep a watch on what went on, when he saw his wife hang a white handkerchief to the Venetian blind, evidently as a signal to some one. Maddened by this conviction, he once more pushed back, and the confusion displayed by his wife at seeing him, and her hasty endeavor to remove the signal, confirmed his suspicions.

"Before many words had been exchanged the bell rang softly, and the husband, drawing himself to open the door, confronted his false friend and the betrayer of his wife. A terrible scene ensued. The seducer, base and cowardly even in that supreme moment, tried to barricade himself behind the furniture from the shots fired at him from a revolver by the injured husband, while the young wife rushed between them and, in trying to disarm her husband, received her death wound.

"Bertini, not knowing that he had killed his wife, but believing that he had accomplished immediate vengeance, his fatal passion gave way to try and provide for the care of his children before he gave himself up to justice. But Fantozzi, although seriously wounded, managed to stagger into the street, and was conveyed promptly to the nearest hospital. The servants hastened to the scene on the first sounds of quarrelling. The eldest child, aged three, was at school, and when the officers of justice entered upon the scene the only living person in the house was the baby, just able to walk, who, whimpering with fear and surprise, had just made his way into the room where lay the lifeless body of its mother."

A later dispatch to the same paper says: "The attention of the press and the public here continues to be greatly occupied with the details of the sad tragedy mentioned yesterday. The lover of the deceased lady, who was at first supposed to be mortally wounded, is now pronounced by the authorities of the hospital where he is still lying to be out of danger, and if no further complications ensue he will be cured in four or five weeks' time. He has not yet been informed of Signora Bertini's death, as it was thought the emotion might prove fatal.

"Signor Bertini can with difficulty be induced to touch food in the prison, where he has undergone the preliminary examinations. When he was informed that one of the shots he fired had killed his wife, he broke into a passion of grief, since which he has remained listless and almost apathetic in appearance. Several of the foremost advocates of Italy have offered to undertake his defense gratuitously.

"Signor Bertini has left no provide for the future of the two little Bertini children, but the director and staff of the newspaper on which both Bertini and Fantozzi were employed, together with liberal journalistic friends, have gratefully declined this offer, saying that for the present it is their intention to see that the little ones are properly cared for.

"A curious matter came out in the examination of the *pièces de conviction*. A small sword-stick which Bertini attacked his wife's betrayer (on finding that his first shot had not taken effect) and which was broken in the encounter, formerly belonged to Massimo d'Azeglio, and had often been shown by Bertini to his friends as a highly-prized relic of his great compatriot."

THE LATEST LOST AERONAUT.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 30.

It was Joseph Lawrence, otherwise J. L. Van Tassell, who made the fatal parachute drop on the 16th inst., and not Professor P. A. Van Tassell. The Honolulu papers have nothing to say about the ill-fated aeronaut being deserted by his wife, but say that she was drowned and the body not recovered. Joseph Lawrence (professionally Prof. J. L. Van Tassell) was a native of Salem, Ohio. He has been connected with Prof. P. A. Van Tassell for six months past, during which time he has made several parachute jumps and made four straight balloon ascensions. On one occasion, in San Francisco, while he was ascending for a parachute jump, the rope became twisted, and he could not jump. The balloon soared upward to such a height that the over-inflation caused a split in the balloon and it descended with the aeronaut from a height of 8,000 feet, he fell with such force as to lie stunned. The young man was about twenty-six years of age, and leaves a mother, two brothers, and three sisters. The *Honolulu Commercial Gazette* says, in reference to the Honolulu ascension: "A strong trade wind was blowing off shore at the time, and the certainty of the balloon and the parachute being blown off to sea should have led to the adoption of some safeguard in order to prevent the fatal sounds of quarreling. The eldest child, aged three, was at school, and when the officers of justice entered upon the scene the only living person in the house was the baby, just able to walk, who, whimpering with fear and surprise, had just made his way into the room where lay the lifeless body of its mother."

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COMPLETION OF THE FORTH BRIDGE.

From the London World.

The Firth of Forth is now bridged, but it is not expected that trains will begin to run over the new route until March next at the earliest. It is probable that the Forth Bridge will be formally opened by Prince George of Wales.

Le Boutillier Bros.

Broadway and 14th-st.

Will on Monday offer a series of Extraordinary Bargains in Holiday and Winter Goods. Sale will begin at 9 o'clock.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

1,400 DOZEN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, WARRANTED FAST COLORS, 8c., 10c., AND 12c. QUALITIES, ALL AT

4c.

HANDKERCHIEFS, PUT UP IN BOXES, HANDSOMELY DECORATED, 25c. TO $1.50 PER BOX.

1 CASE HAND-EMBROIDERED SCALLOPED HANDKERCHIEFS, REGULAR PRICE 25c. TO $2.50, AT 10c. TO $1.00.

LADIES' CLOTH.

2 CASES 54-INCH ALL-WOOL LADIES' CLOTH, A GREAT BARGAIN, AT

35c.

7,000 DRESS PATTERNS IN CASHMERES, SERGES, DEBEIGE, PLAIDS, STRIPES, SIDE BANDS, AND COMBINATIONS, AT GREAT REDUCTIONS FROM FORMER PRICES, $1.50 TO $7.50.

UMBRELLAS.

3,500 26-INCH GLORIA SILK UMBRELLAS, PARAGON FRAMES, 14-CARAT GOLD, AND SILVERINE CROOKED HANDLES; WORTH $3.00.

$1.75.

28-INCH GLORIA UMBRELLAS, PARAGON FRAMES, NATURAL STICKS, WORTH $1.85, AT $1.25.

KID GLOVES.

150 DOZEN LADIES' SUEDE AND GLACE KID GLOVES, EMB'D, WORTH $1.00, AT

59c.

300 DOZ. FABRIC WINTER GLOVES.... 25c.
LONG SUEDE GLOVES, $1.00 TO..... $1.50
"FOSTER" HOOKS, REAL KID..... 1.00

BROADWAY AND 14TH-ST.

BRITISH SHAM JEWELRY.

AMERICAN AND OTHER BUYERS IN LONDON—RICH CUSTOMERS.

"Apropos of the sham jewelry business, to which I referred last week," says a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "I have inquired who are the largest patrons of it. 'Americans are good customers here,' said the salesman. 'Those big heavy bracelets you see there are bought chiefly by publicans' wives. We sell plenty of wedding rings at 1s. 3d. each.' 'But marriages don't occur often; surely people can afford a few shillings once in a lifetime for a real gold ring?' 'Ah, you don't understand. These wedding rings are bought by poor people and slipped on when the real thing is at the pawnbroker's. It is not before the marriage, but after, when the rainy day comes, that these rings are bought. We sell grosses of them.'

"'Who are your best customers?' "Well, there are rich women who have their own jewel sets imitated; Americans, the 'profession,' and mashers, and people who have come down in the world. When these latter go away for their holidays to their friends they don't like to show their poverty. For a few shillings they can get such a stock of jewelery that in their own towns and villages they are kings and queens. Then we sell a good deal to mashers on bank holidays, when they go out shilling each. They are some pins, now, that cost a sovereign each. They can have their choice of pearls, corals, and diamonds. A pin like that would gain any young man the respectful admiration of the bank holiday crowds at Margate or Brighton. The masher's favorite jewel, however, is the one-and-threepenny ring, set with rubies and diamonds.'

"This imitation jewelry is cleverly made, and would not arouse suspicion but for one thing. The people who wear it won't confine themselves to what they would naturally wear if their rubies and diamonds were real; they are dazzled by the display, and put on too much. When one sees a young man in a three-guinea suit and what seems to be a thirty-guinea ring, one thinks (1) it must be an heirloom, or (2) that it must be an imitation of the real article. Some of it is certainly very gaudy. Thus, who would think of wearing earrings with ten pearls and a sapphire in each? These cost 5s. 3d. a pair. Ladies' heavy gold Victoria and Alberts rise from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., and a heavy gold ring with a cluster of seven diamonds is sold at the absurd figure of 7s. 6d."

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LORDS MOUNT-CASHELL.

From the London World.

Lord Mount-Cashell has not lived to the advanced age his father did, for he has died at the comparatively early age of sixty-four. His venerable father died in October, 1883, when in his ninety-second year, a few days before his intended second marriage! The family traces its descent from Stephen Moore, who was a friend of William III., and left him on his arrival in England as Prince of Orange £3,000, which was never repaid. The new Earl is the brother of the peer just deceased, and inherits the 12,000 acres in Counties Cork and Tipperary which he possessed; but the new Earl, through his wife, a Smyth of Ballynatray, near Youghal, is possessed of nearly 8,000 acres in County Waterford. If the rents of the two properties were properly paid, Lord and Lady Mount-Cashell might be possessed of nearly £10,000 a year, which is a rather large income for an Irish peer.

SERIOUS OFFENSES IN HUNGARY.

A Reuter telegram from Buda-Pesth says: "In consequence of the discovery by the police that an almost systematic demoralization of school girls, even of tender years, has been carried on for some time past by a number of persons connected with all classes of the population, the Governor of the city has ordered a rigorous investigation, and has given directions for the proper supervision of children on their way to and from school. In Pancsova, a town on the southern frontier of Hungary, several persons, forming part of an organized band, have been arrested for carrying on a systematic traffic in girls in the Balkan States. It appears that the prisoners were in the habit of enticing young girls from their homes by promising to obtain situations for them as domestic servants."

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

Holiday Goods.

Our variety is Legion! They comprise everything in articles useful and ornamental that the most fastidious, as well as those of quiet tastes, can desire. From Dolls to Diamond Jewelry——from Dress Patterns to the very choicest lines of Alaska Seal Garments——with all the intermediary features of the Holiday trade known as Fancy Goods——such is the range we offer. Nowhere in America can larger choice or better values be found in each and every line than at our establishment by those in quest of Holiday Presents for husbands or wives, for fathers or mothers, for sons or daughters, for brothers or sisters, for relatives or friends.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson,

6th Avenue and 19th Street.

EMIGRANTS FROM GALICIA.

SERIOUS ASPECTS OF THE SCANDAL GREATER THAN SUPPOSED.

Further details are at hand from London of the emigration scandal at Wadowice in Galicia, affecting emigrants to this country, of which a report was sent to THE TIMES by cable a few weeks ago. Sixty-five persons are charged with having for ten years carried on a thriving trade, almost from Vienna to Hamburg. *Daily News* says that among the accused are "persons of all ranks, the first on the list being a District Governor. The imperial counsel asserts that a Police Commissioner and Custom House officer has for years been hugely occupied in founding agencies for emigration, and has used his authority solely for extorting money from his unhappy victims, and for aiding deserters to leave the army. A number of other Custom House officials are accused of being employed in this shameless traffic, and the gendarmes acted as touts, and were paid so much for each emigrant.

"This district is on the frontiere of Germany, Austria, and Hungary, and persons in all these countries are implicated in the affair. The prisoners are accused of having fostered and encouraged emigration, and robbed the persons they persuaded to emigrate of what little means they had. Until quite lately Oswiecim, where all these doings took place, was the only Galician frontier town which had communication with the port of Hamburg, and the railway company long directed their attention to the place. At first the business was carried on fairly enough, and by their legitimate business of selling the tickets the agents had obtained as much as 32,000 marks in one year only, and the price they took for railway tickets to Hamburg yielded almost as much again. They obtained reduced prices for the emigrants from the railway authorities, but, of course, made the peasants pay the full price. But after some years several agencies which had been started began to compete with each other, and each attempted to deprive the others of their customers. It was then that the alleged malpractices began and that the officials were drawn into the affair who, under pretext of giving the emigrants their rights, helped one party to their loss."

Later reports to the same paper say the trial promises to lead to revelations of a kind that was not expected when it was begun. At first it was generally believed that the agents and representatives of the Hamburg shipping lines were the most guilty in the affair. The District Governor of the Silesian city of Biala, who was involved in the affair, had been dismissed from his post before the examination was commenced, and his name did not even appear in the indictment. But the examination of witnesses could not but bring his name up again, as also the names of a Custom House Director, a Police Commissioner, a commander of gendarmes, and Custom House officials and police officers in great numbers.

"These are the real culprits, for they appear to have used the power given into their hands for the sole purpose of ill-treating the peasants and extorting money from them. The important background to these disagreeable events is the fact that these things have all happened under the new régime, since an almost autonomous Government has been established in the Polish provinces and exclusively Polish officials have been appointed all over the country. The Austrian gendarme has sometimes been accused of a slight excess of zeal, but never an abuse of power like that which is now proved.

"It is feared that a great many disagreeable surprises are still in store. The witnesses describe the scandalous scenes which were enacted in founding agencies for emigration, and how emigrants, over whom the agents of the different companies fought regular battles. It is shown that the men in power not only closed their eyes to all abuses, but even encouraged them, and as long as they profited by the dispatch of emigrants, helped to send them off without what they were still liable to military duty or not. It was considered as a special feat that while the gendarmes pretended to search a house no fewer than twenty-three deserters were looked up in the cellar like bears in a cage. In the books of the agencies the sums paid to the District Governor and the other officers are put down with great accuracy, but the names are not written out, each being replaced by a pet name. Thus the Custom House Director Srokowski appears as 'Srokerle.'"

LIKES AND DISLIKES.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Affinities and repulsions are queer things. Sometimes they allow analysis or explanation, but just as often they don't. Our likes and dislikes do not appear to be under our control any more than that very powerful emotional impulse toward a particular one which is called love. It may be said generally that where there is esteem there can't be any strong dislike, though there may be no attraction. Yet, curiously enough, there may be love without esteem. Women have been known to love the most worthless characters, for whom they could not possibly have any esteem. It is an enigma after all. The loss of faith in one might seem to shatter affection in one, but it doesn't. Affection survives confidence. People are drawn together whose tastes and pursuits widely differ, by some one strong trait which they hold in common, and persons of wonderful identity of taste and psychological resemblance never contrive heartily to like each other by no collision revolving around some point of radical moral difference which makes all the joint and kindred qualities go for nothing. Again, the queer

The New-York Times.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

SIXTH-AVENUE, THIRTEENTH TO FOURTEENTH STREET.

In making Holiday Purchases it is of great importance for you to bear in mind that your wants at this season consist chiefly of articles known in trade parlance as "fancy goods," on which it is customary to charge fancy prices.

All of our goods, whether Staple or Fancy, are marked at popular prices. This means a saving of from 20 to 50 per cent. Fifty dollars expended in our various departments will procure as many Holiday Gifts as $60.00 will in most stores, $75.00 in many stores, and $100.00 in not a few stores. "A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

Through the removal of our Toys to the third floor, (reached by elevators,) we have procured more room for the other departments, which has enabled us to stock them with greater assortments than in any previous year.

Besides, it renders shopping in them more comfortable, being free from the crush which the Toy Department produced.

SILKS.

1,000 DRESS PATTERNS of rich BLACK SILK, containing 10 yards, neatly wrapped, in handsome boxes, especially adapted for Holiday Presents, $14.22, worth $20; $17.82, worth $25; $22.50, worth $30.

Extraordinary bargains in double-width SEAL PLUSHES: $5.98, worth $9; $7.49, worth $11; $8.98, worth $13.

All the fancy shades in CHINA SILK, 22 inches wide, 49c., worth 75c.

Lister's celebrated ENGLISH PLUSHES, all the fancy shades.

99c.	worth $1.25
$1.25	worth $1.50
$1.59	worth $2.00
$1.99	worth $2.50

All the leading shades in VELVETS, for Dress and Millinery purposes, at attractive prices.

Magnificent collection of rich FAILLE FRANCAISE, warranted not to cut or slip, 97c., worth $1.25; $1.19, worth $1.50; $1.39, worth $2.

150 pieces of INDIA SILK, superior quality, nearly a yard wide, 32 rare and beautiful shades, 69c. per yard, worth $1.50. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in our silk department.

Great reduction in prices of

BLACK CASHMERES.

49c. per yard; worth.....63c.
59c. per yard; worth.....75c.
69c. per yard; worth.....85c.
79c. per yard; worth.....$1.00

50 pieces Extra Fine BLACK CAMEL'S HAIR, 48c., reduced from 89c.

100 pieces Extra Fine FRENCH SERGE, in black only, 49c. per yard; worth 75c.

COLORED DRESS GOODS

300 pieces double-width Striped SERGES, in a great variety of colors, 29c. per yard; worth 50c.

MILLINERY.

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, and TOQUES reduced to half price.

Imported HATS reduced to

$2.99	from $5.49
$4.15	from $8.29
$4.99	from $9.80
$4.99	from $9.98
$5.49	from $10.98
$7.39	from $14.99
$9.49	from $19.97

Our EVENING BONNETS and FLOWER HATS are very pretty.

The new London chapeau, "LA MILITAIRE," at $8.98, is the latest style, and thus far has been remarkably successful.

TRIMMED BASKETS in same department at $1.59 and $2.49 are worthy of notice.

HEAD RESSES, SOFA PILLOWS, SACHETS, and choice little gifts for the holidays at popular prices.

TOILET ARTICLES.

A complete stock of the above goods at prices much lower than elsewhere.

A fine line of MANICURE SETS, among which we have as special bargains sets in Plush and Leather Cases, 71c., $1.12, $1.98, and $3.59.

One of the most acceptable of Holiday Presents is a TRIPLICATE MIRROR, of which we have an attractive assortment at $2.49, $3.99, $4.21, $5.46, $6.24, $7.81, $9.61, $10.21, $13.61, and $16.88.

FANS.

Special bargains in this department.

MARABOUT and GAUZE OPERA FANS, 81c., better value in fine OSTRICH PLUME OPERA FANS, $3.61.

Novelty in MISSES' OPERA FANS, $1.81.

White OSTRICH FANS, $2.99, $4.21, $7.21, $10.21, $16.31, $17.99, $25.21, and $28.99.

All of these goods at fully 25 per cent. less than elsewhere.

Just opened, a line of hand-painted black, white, and colored GAUZE FANS; also a specially fine lot of spangled black and white GAUZE FANS.

UMBRELLAS AND CANES.

The greatest bargains ever offered in the history of the umbrella trade will be placed on sale to-morrow and through the ensuing week.

Large line of very fine ALL-SILK UMBRELLAS, with elaborate silver handles, $3.21; actual value, $5.

The same in 28-inch size, $3.56; worth $7.

Very large line of ALL-SILK UMBRELLAS, with silver and gold handles, $2.22, worth $3.75; and $2.74, worth $4.75.

MEN'S GOLD-HANDLE UMBRELLAS, $8.32; worth $9.

MEN'S GOLD-HANDLE UMBRELLAS, $5.99; worth $12.

LADIES' GOLD-HANDLE UMBRELLAS, $8.32; worth $12.

LADIES' GOLD-HANDLE UMBRELLAS, $6.39; worth $10.

Extra heavy reinforced SILK UMBRELLAS, with elaborate mountings, $3.24; worth $8. Especially recommended for wear.

MEN'S ALL-SILK SILVER-HANDLE UMBRELLAS, $3.79, $4.09, $4.38, $4.84, $5.24, $5.99, $6.42, $6.88, and $7.59; worth fully half more.

LADIES' ALL-SILK SILVER-HANDLE UMBRELLAS, $3.09, $3.21, $4.09, $4.84, $4.96, $5.24, $5.72, $5.84, $6.13, $7.29, $7.59, $7.76, $8.17, and $10.21; worth one-half more.

GOLD-HANDLE CANES, $2.82, $3.38, $3.74, $3.99, $3.07, $6.19, $7.32, and $10.13; worth double.

SILVER-HANDLE CANES, $2.82, $3.44, $3.49, $3.74, $4.07, $5.99, and $6.88; worth double.

SMOKING JACKETS.

(Second floor.)

Full assortment SMOKING JACKETS and GOWNS, JAPANESE SILK, $3.49.

Cloth, in plaid and plain, $3.79, $5.84, and $7.88.

SHOES.

Special sale of MEN'S SLIPPERS for holiday presents.

MEN'S MAROON GOAT SLIPPERS, patent leather trimmed, $1.49, $1.88, and $2.49; worth respectively $2, $2.50, and $3.

MEN'S WINE GOAT SLIPPERS, $1.88; worth $2.50.

MEN'S BROWN GOAT SLIPPERS, fancy trimmed, $1.57, $1.94, and $2.63; worth from $2 to $3.

MEN'S TAN OOZE SLIPPERS, goat trimmed, $2.19; worth 2.50.

MEN'S ALLIGATOR SLIPPERS in several different colors, trimmed with patent leather, $2.49; worth $3.

MEN'S Extra Fine Quality REAL ALLIGATOR SLIPPERS, in Russet, Wine, and Black, $3.74; worth $5.

Large assortment of PATENT LEATHER OXFORDS and PUMPS for Men's, Boys', and Youths' wear at lowest prices

LINEN.

[illegible] NAPKINS, $1.59; worth $2.

[illegible] NAPKINS, $1.44; worth $1.90.

White and Colored Bordered LINEN SETS, 8-10, $4.21; worth $5.25.

UNDERWEAR.

Lot of QUILTED SKIRTS, 89c.; worth $1.40.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTLEMEN'S white Japanese initialed SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 43c., 59c., 69c., and 84c.

SILK and SATIN MUFFLERS in white and colors, from 69c. to $4.99; best value in the city.

200 dozen LADIES' colored embroidered Japanese SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 37c.; worth 70c.

150 dozen LADIES' white Japanese initialed HANDKERCHIEFS, 1-inch hem, 39c.; worth 60c.

LADIES' colored embroidered Japanese SILK HANDKERCHIEFS at prices ranging from 49c. to $2.49; all of which are special bargains.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Our stock has been selected from all the desirable styles in the market, and embraces the choicest designs and colors in Plush and Leather. Prices ranging from $1.41 to $11.22.

PICTURE FRAMES, in leather, 46c. to $2.99.

PICTURE FRAMES, in wood, 75c. to $1.24.

PICTURE FRAMES, in celluloid, $1.49 to $1.71.

PICTURE FRAMES, in glass, 48c. to $1.99.

PHOTOGRAPHS mounted on silvered panels, $1.36.

UPHOLSTERY.

(Third floor, reached by elevators.)

Nothing more acceptable for holiday presents can be found than rich Oriental Embroideries, of which we have a very large and choice selection, consisting of TIDIES, CUSHION COVERS, TABLE COVERS, MANTEL COVERS, PORTIERES, &c., at prices from 25 to 40 per cent. less than similar goods can be purchased for elsewhere.

Special attention is called to our importation of TAPESTRIES for Furniture Coverings and Draperies at exceptionally low prices.

We quote in part:

French Silk Stripe TAPESTRY, $2.79 per yard; worth $5. Especially adapted for Bedroom Furniture, Draperies, and Canopies.

French TAPESTRIES, very fine quality, all new designs, $5.84 up to $17.49 per yard, which is much less than the import cost.

Silk BROCATELLE, new colorings, $3.69; worth $8 per yard.

Figured All-wool DAMASK, five colorings, $1.34 per yard; worth $3.

Estimates furnished free for all kinds of CURTAIN and DRAPERY work, also for Shades and Furniture Slip Covers.

5,000 Holland Window SHADES, all colors, size 3x6 feet, mounted complete on spring rollers, 24c. and 27c.; worth 65c.

Nottingham LACE CURTAINS, 89c. up to $6.39 per pair; worth from $1.50 to $10.

50 pairs Antique LACE CURTAINS, 3½ yards long, $1.99; worth $3.50 per pair.

Irish POINT LACE CURTAINS, $4.38 to $35.79 per pair.

Figured Satin Derby PORTIERES, 5 colors, $11.49; worth $22 per pair.

Chenille PORTIERES, $4.67 up to $93.34 per pair.

Embroidered VELOUR SQUARES for Sofa Pillows and Cushions, $1.08; worth $3.

100 Spun Silk COUCH COVERS, 12 yards wide by 2½ yards long, 5 colors, $4.48; worth $4.50.

Embroidered Felt MANTEL LAMBREQUINS, 36c. up to $1.49; worth $1.50 to $3.

Embroidered Silk Plush MANTEL LAMBREQUINS, $2.34 up to $9.21; worth $4 to $15.

Bamboo and Japanese SCREENS, $1.46 to $16.34 each; worth $3 to $25.

ORIENTAL RUGS

(13th-street annex—Main floor.)

25 Per Cent. Reduction.

NO SUCH OPPORTUNITY HAS BEEN OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC ON THIS CLASS OF GOODS BEFORE.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

(Third floor.)

Most complete line of the above goods in the city at prices ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. less than similar goods are sold for by exclusive dealers.

We call special attention to a line of IVORY-HANDLE WHIPS, suitable for Holiday Presents, which we have just received. Prices range from $11.24 to $31.24.

FANCY ARTICLES.

As fine a line of Cut Silver Bangles, Pins, &c., as has ever been shown in the city.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, HOLDERS, CIGAR CASES, and SETS of SMOKERS' ARTICLES in cases at astonishingly low prices.

An attractive assortment of WRITING TABLETS, CARD and LETTER CASES. Many of them are of our own design, and all are made expressly for us.

A complete line of LADIES' and BOYS' GOLD, SILVER, and NICKEL WATCHES. GOLD RINGS with DIAMONDS, and all kinds of fancy stones. GOLD CUFF BUTTONS, SCARF PINS, and all Jewelry for Men's Wear at very low prices.

MUSICAL BOXES at one-third less than regular prices.

A special bargain of 33 dozen BROOM HOLDERS at 42c. each; worth $1.

20 dozen CIGAR CASES, 47c.; worth $1.

OPERA GLASSES, in leather, $4.24 to $13.62; in pearl, $8.24 to $14.48.

OPERA GLASSES, with handles, $6.14 to $11.99.

OPERA GLASS HOLDERS, $2.34 to $3.74.

GOLD and SILVER THIMBLES, from 29c. for silver to $4.61 for gold.

GOLD EYEGLASSES, $4.27.

GOLD SPECTACLES, $4.99.

PLAYING CARDS, 12c. to 69c.

CHESS, 29c. to $3.19.

DOMINOES, 24c. to $1.24.

BLANK BOOKS, 5c. to $4.24.

POCKET KNIVES, 13c. to $7.34.

SCISSORS, in cases, $2.19 to $4.24.

WHIST MARKERS, 14c. to $1.34.

POCKET BOOKS, 32c. to $1.04.

POKER CHIPS, 24c. per 100; all sizes.

CRIBBAGE BOARDS, 79c. to $4.24.

STATIONERY.

Large line of novelties for Holiday Gifts.

MEN'S LINEN PAPER, with envelopes, 71c., 87c., $1.81, $2.11, and $2.71; worth double.

Fine STAMPED BOXES of extra quality paper, 91c., $1.21, and $1.49.

Fancy PEN WIPERS, 36c., 46c., worth 75c.; 61c., sold elsewhere for $1.

Large lot of CHILDREN'S PAPER, 9c. per box; worth 15c.

Large lot FANCY BOXES PAPER, 11c. and 15c.; worth double.

DIARIES, 9c., 23c., 31c., 42c., 61c. to $1.16; worth one-half more.

SKELETONS for performing stationery, 61c., sold elsewhere for $1.

PAPER CUTTERS, 24c.; worth 50c.

WHIST SCORE TABLETS, (our own importation,) 59c. and 69c.

ENGRAVED PLATE and fifty cards, 76c.

ENGRAVED PLATE and fifty cards, extra quality, 91c.

The following bargains at our

CANDY COUNTER:

Choice assortment of CANDY BASKETS, 15c. to $1.17.

SNAPPING MOTTOES, 10c. to $2.14 per box.

GERMAN FAVORS, 4c. to 39c.

BON-BON BOXES, 4c. to 19c.

CORNUCOPIAS, 5c. per dozen to 12c. each.

Take elevators for third floor and see one of the Misses Long to perfection by POLLOCK'S GARMENT-FITTING FRAME.

BOOKS.

Special bargains for the Holiday season.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, $2.11.

ST. NICHOLAS, $2.94.

CHATTERBOX, 59c.

BEN HUR, 73c.

ALCOTT'S BOOKS, 79c.

YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORIES, 31c.

BLUE JACKETS, $1.19.

E. P. ROE BOOKS, 78c.

DICKENS, half calf, $13.41.

WAVERLEY, half calf, $12.96.

THACKERAY, half calf, $8.99.

THACKERAY, half Russia, $5.99.

DICKENS in cloth, 15 vols., $3.56.

ALL AROUND THE CLOCK, $1.31.

SHAKESPEARE Handy Volume Series, $3.31.

DUMAS, 15 vol. set, $8.99.

Large line of PRAYER BOOKS and HYMNALS, PRAYER and HYMNAL COMBINATION SETS, 76c., 97c., $1 06, $1.26, $1.68, $2.11, $2.52, $2.94, $3.36, $4.21, $4.62, and upward.

Very large and choice line of ROMAN CATHOLIC MANUALS, including KEY OF HEAVEN, GARDEN OF THE SOUL, ALL FOR JESUS, and LITTLE PATH TO HEAVEN, 68c., 76c., 84c., 97c., $1.18, $1.26, $1.47, $1.73, $2.32, and upward.

Prices of these in many cases are about one-half the real value of the books, and in all cases much below what they can be procured for elsewhere.

GOLD PENS, pearl holders, $1.66, $1.96, $2.46, $3.69.

GOLD TOOTHPICKS, 91c., $1.21, $1.49, and $2.11.

GOLD and SILVER PENCILS, 91c., $1.21, $1.49, $1.81, $2.11, $2.99, and $3.61.

INSURES AN ABSOLUTE FIT EVERY TIME. The beauty is that a lady is fitted over her dress without removing a garment.

This fitting process scarcely occupies more than five minutes, and perhaps another five minutes will be consumed in trying on the lining a few days later, when it will be ready for delivery. The process is fantasmont: to enveloping a lady in a plaster cast, in which the waist is, so to speak, molded, and hence there is absolutely no possibility of turning out anything but a perfect model of a form in every detail.

94c. procures a lining with sleeves basted, we furnishing the material, or for $1.88 we will cut a lining and the cloth, and baste cloth on lining, we furnishing the material for lining and you the cloth.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Awarded Grand Prix at Paris. Best chocolate in the world; absolutely pure; 38c. per pound.

LAGUNA IN THE CANARIES

AN ANCIENT CAPITAL NOW OLD AND FORLORN.

THE WAY UP TO IT FROM THE WATER FRONT—REMAINS OF NOBLE FAMILIES—ARCHITECTURE AND ART.

LAGUNA, Island of Teneriffe, Nov. 12.—The voyager to or from the Australasian colonies who takes passage by the Shaw Savill and Albion Line—coming to England by way of Cape Horn, and returning by the Cape of Good Hope—finds a pleasant port of call in either direction at Teneriffe. I take advantage of this my second call at this beautiful island to give some notes of my bird's-eye views of it, and particularly of the ancient capital, Laguna, which is less visited by tourists than its quaint attractions deserve.

For my own part, I never heard of the town until I got ashore at the seaport of Santa Cruz. It is the shrewd policy of the Santa Cruzians to hide the fact of its existence as far as they can and to decry its attractions when concealment is no longer possible. "Laguna! Oh, yes, there is such a place, but it is far up in the hills; a moldy, deserted place which has seen its best days. The way to it also is all up hill; and the hotels!" A shrug of the shoulders which hides the ears of Signor Camacho, hotel keeper in Santa Cruz, who imparts this information, expresses the inability of words to describe the badness of the Laguna hotels. To the worthy boniface's great surprise these facts but inflamed the more our desires to go to Laguna—or San Cristobal de la Laguna, as is the euphonious name of the town in full.

"A moldy, deserted place," did you not say? Capital! Far up amid those sternly beautiful hills, also! Good! The road all up hill, too? Immense! What views may we not catch of the sea, and of the mountains about us—perhaps of the famous "Peak" itself, invisible from the port, and of the cloudlike bulk of Grand Canary, far off on the horizon! As for the hotels—man was not made for bread alone, and if worst comes to worst we can rattle down those same hills which, by your account, we must slowly drag up, and dine on shore before the ship sets sail again.

So we covenant with a local Jehu to take us to Laguna and back for $2, which, considering the fact that there are five in our party and the round trip is twelve miles, cannot be called exorbitant. In fact, the prices of all commodities and conveniences here are moderate at Teneriffe. Both in Santa Cruz and Laguna board at the principal hotels (and very good they are, too) is $2 a day, with considerable reductions for a protracted visit. Wines are cheap and good, although the Madeira vintages are better than the Canarian, and capital cigars can be bought at prices ranging from 4 cents to 4 cents each. Altogether, from what I saw of Santa Cruz and Laguna, I should think that no one could desire a more charming place for a Winter holiday than Teneriffe. Many English people visit the island yearly, and I wonder that Americans, who find it so easy to "run over to Europe," do not follow their lead.

The island is reached in five days from Plymouth, or in a week from London, and there is frequent communication to the Grand Canary, Madeira, France, and Spain. Between Santa Cruz and Laguna one can select whatever climate he chooses. It turns hot in the shore in an hour one may be breathing the cool and refreshing airs of the hills. If it turns cold in Laguna, lo! there is Santa Cruz almost in sight, gently circulating about the sea wall in white ducks and under green sun umbrellas waiting for a chilly Laguna visitor.

We found it warm in Santa Cruz, as a matter of course, the season being midsummer, but a delightful sea breeze tempered the heat, and a haze over the sky robbed the sun of some of his power. Making our way from the hotel entrance to the carriage through a crowd of the beggars who infest the town, we found Santa Cruz, as well as every other Spanish town—the churches, of the one-eyed, the noseless, each prominently displaying his particular deformity or monstrosity as his stock in trade—we started through the town attended by a slowly-dwindling train of mendicants, who had nothing the matter with them, but thought alms on general Socialistic principles. We passed through the market, and hought fruit, thus attracting another detachment; stopped to look at the castle and barracks, picturesque, ancient structures, which may have looked seaward in dread of the galleons of Frobisher and Drake long years ago, and, more or less unsuccessful destruction of some of Nelson's craft nearly a century ago, of which the flags hang yet in yonder cathedral—and here had our followers reinforced; paused a moment in the plaza, where a third auxiliary baud was lying in wait, and saw and heard the last of them only when we were fairly in the open country.

Even here we were followed by stray hodies of scouts, as it were, pickets on the edge of the main army, who, when we stopped to breathe our horses, left their employment in the fields and by the roadside to offer a few flowers hastily plucked from the masses of the hedgerows, thus giving a touch of color and commerce to their whining solicitations. There was no evidence of necessity in these rustic beggars; their mendicity seemed but the expression of a principle which travelers in Italy and Spain come to regard as latent in the Latin blood. It certainly manifested itself in Teneriffe as soon as a child gets on his legs, nor did we see one of all the other faculties have hidden farewell in due order to the westing frame.

There is little that is attractive on the road between Santa Cruz and Laguna save the superb views that are caught of the sea. The country is of barren lava formation, showing here and there vineyards and patches of fruit trees, or field of grain; but mostly given over to straggling masses of prickly pear, upon which grows that curious crop which is the most lucrative in Teneriffe, the cochineal insect. It appeares on the plant in great patches which give the smooth leaves the appearance of being smitten with mildew. These patches are made up of vast numbers of insects, each enfolded and joined in a mass to the others by a glutinous, silky mass of cobwebby fibre, by which they are firmly held in place. The cochineal seems about as low in the scale of insect life as possible. It is fixed to the land and round on the other, has no apparent means of locomotion, and, on the whole, seems to lead the most uneventful life that can be imagined.

We gave a number of them a change of scene by scraping them off into our matchboxes—an action for which they showed their gratitude by speedily delivering themselves of myriade of infinitesimal creatures like infant spiders, which manifested much ingenuity in escaping from their prison and exploring the intricacies of our pockets. A doubt then arose in our minds as to whether the fine, spidery brood, so marvelously nervous, spider-like creatures were the true cochineal insects—a doubt which still remains, since nobody hereabout seems any wiser than ourselves. The phlegmatic "bugs," being crushed in water, exude freely the unmistakable cochineal color; however, for the solution of the further life and habits of this curious product of nature the inquiring reader may make from some cyclopedia the digest on the subject which I should prepare for him if any work of the sort were here obtainable. The only publications at the moment before me on the table of the hotel drawing room are a fashion-plate of yellow-covered novel and a volume of sermons, (strange neighbors!) both in Spanish, and, although doubtless excellent authorities upon widely-differing subjects, singularly reticent in information concerning the cochineal.

As for the people in the hotel, I can convey to them no idea whatever except that I seem to desire knowledge of the hour for dinner and would order wine to the profit of the house—to facilitate which intention they bring the wine card and retire obsequiously. Thus I abandon the project of further illumination concerning the inmates of the box of mixed matches, "bugs," and apparent spiders that lies before me and turn to Laguna itself.

Travelers in Northern Spain will remember the sense of unreality with which, after a long drive through the barren, verdureless country, they suddenly found themselves rumbling through the narrow streets and between the opulent, whitewashed walls of some quaint town, catching glimpses through open doorways of square, cool courtyards, seeing the green-rusted bronze bells hanging in the open towers of hoary old churches, and trees, gardens, and fountains affording grateful contrast to the sun-baked plain just quitted. A similar sensation is experienced on turning from the dusty roads of Teneriffe into Laguna, and one even more positive, since no reasonable expectation of the peculiarities of the island could have included the existence of such a place as this.

We rub our eyes as if awakened from a magic sleep. This is Spain itself! How familiar, and and yet how strange, it is! A curious feeling that we have seen these things before is mingled with an assurance that we have done nothing of the sort—yet this half dozen of splendid churches, this old, old Cathedral, these noble once residences of noble families, as is shown by exquisitely-ohiseled heraldic hearings over the doors, fractured escutcheons still clinging on the walls of chops and tenements, all show that Laguna demands an admiration and respect equal in kind, if less in degree, to that which is called forth by Cordova and Toledo. We rattle through streets which show, as those of all Spanish towns do, the principles of narrow spaces and lofty buildings which the Moors brought from torrid Africa, to promote coolness during the heat of tropic noons—principles unnecessary here, but interesting in their application as a link in the conservatism which is characteristic of the Spanish mind.

Ranging over cobble stones with a din which brings dark-eyed señoritas to the windows of the ancient palaces, and causes swarthy caballeros loafing in doorways to glance up at us under broad-brimmed sombreros, we pass by a square set with plashing fountains, and courtyards tangled with luxurious orange groves, and draw up at the doors of the Hotel Aguere. We call for the proprietor, ask the price of dinner, inspect the bill of fare, select our wine—a good claret "of the country," and anno Pommery Sec as an alterative draught, to give company to the local product if the latter be good, to correct possible derangements of the system if it be bad. A neat-handed Phyllis, of English birth and speech, interprets, and commends herself to our company by gracious manners and winning smiles. Our host at Camacho's, in Santa Cruz, speaking in derogatory wise of thy rivals in ancient and honorable San Cristobal de la Laguna, thou hast this day lost five good customers!

Pending the preparation of dinner, which we learn is immediately set on foot by hearing the cackling of devoted hens and the quacking of spit-appointed ducks in the poultry yard and by the rapid diving into the kitchen and reappearing of two shook-headed waiters in white aprons, we reenter the street to inspect the town. Nowhere shall we go! Half a dozen urchins who have been lying in wait for us unanimously appoint themselves as guides and propose to accompany us en masse. We disabuse ourselves of all but one, and he leads us to the nathedral, where we set him upon a seat by the door and threaten him with pains and penalties unless he remains there until we are ready to have him take us elsewhere.

We could not conceal our wonder and admiration at sight of this beautiful sanctuary, very lofty and spacious, with its Gothic roof supported upon stone pillars of massive and graceful form. The choir showed some rich, if rather plain, carving in a bad state of repair, and the desks held ancient books of litany and mass heavily bound with boards and held by great clasps and bands of brass. At the opposite end of the church—an unusual arrangement in Spanish cathedrals—was the magnificent high altar, covered with slabs of exquisitely-variegated marble, and with its sides, front, canopy, and the front of the flight of steps that led up to it faced with heavy sheets of solid silver, most beautifully embossed with intricate and artistic designs. The altars in two side chapels were similarly adorned, and covered, moreover, with spreads of the richest linen so heavily embroidered with gold that they had almost the weight and stiffness of pure metal.

In the sacristy were embroidered velvets of great age from Venice, and ancient damasks from Milan, as well as tables and chairs of quaint and remarkable workmanship. The pulpit, of pure white Carrara marble, is a masterpiece which would attract attention in any church of Italy. It was sculptured in Genoa, and is divided into four decorated panels, at the angles of whose junctures stand the Evangelists, the whole being supported by the statue of an Apostle. On one side the church is the tomb of Alonso de Luxo, leader of the Spaniards in their victories over the native King, Bencomo, and over the high altar are some paintings of the Flemish school, of about the latter part of the fifteenth century, of fair merit.

The cathedral is under the control of the Dominicans, the black and white dresses of which order we caught glimpses of in the shadowy cloister, and adjoining it is a nunnery. About a score of maidens are therein incarcerated, who hear the church services behind a stout iron trellis, through which mysterious the outer world catch vague hints of their presence. Through a small aperture the Eucharist is daily passed by the officiating priest within the church, and at another the confessor listens while unseen penitents unburden their consciences of their sins. A light load which these poor creatures must bear away with him! I cannot imagine a place more unpromising from the devil's point of view than the Dominican convent in sleepy old Laguna.

The Church of the Conception runs the cathedral very hard, but is generally considered second in the race. Less pretentious than its rival in its forms and proportions are very lovely, and it has the distinction of being older, and of having enlisted in its building the personal labor of the conqueror, Don Alonso de Luxo, himself. It contains much rich furniture and many rich vestments, and a magnificent pulpit of carved wood, which seemed to me in artistic merit to be superior to that in the cathedral, although of less beautiful and valuable material. Here also is an "Assumption" attributed to Murillo, of whose hand, however, I can see no trace, and a unique curiosity in the shape of a quaint earthenware font in which, after the Spanish custom, several of the native Princes were baptized.

The greatest treasure of the church, however, is a miraculous picture of St. John the Evangelist, which at one time seemed likely to set this institution safely ahead of the cathedral. One morning in the middle of the seventeenth century the face of this picture was found to be bedewed with bloody sweat, to be ordinary human sweat. The ecclesiastical dignitaries assembled in great wonder, but could make nothing of it. The learned savants from the Institute were summoned, but shed no further light on the situation than was involved in the statement that it was very extraordinary, and, doubtless, portended some event of importance, the nature and occurrence of which "no fellow could find out." With this sage scientific opinion—which was singularly like many sage scientific opinions of the present day—they departed with a superior air. The picture was carefully wiped, but without effect; it broke out again directly, and continued in a state of violent perspiration for the regulation period of forty days, after which it resumed its wonted appearance.

If anything out of the ordinary had occurred directly after this phenomenon, the church would permanently have had the bulge, to use an Americanism for which I cannot but all any similie equally expressive, over the cathedral; but as nothing whatever happened, the Church of the Conception finally fell back to its usual secondary position, and has held it ever since. Other ecclesiastical edifices of note in Laguna are the Convent of Santa Monica de la Gracia, the oldest in the island, and built by the ubiquitous Alonso de Luxo in thanksgiving for his decisive victories over the united forces of the native Kings, and the Church of San Miguel de las Victorias, attached to the Monastery of San Francisco, which holds upon its high altar a Santo Crucifix, formerly belonging, of course, to the worthy Luxo, and credited with certain stupendous prodigies which, in view of the entirely purposeless story of the perspiring picture in La Concepcion, it will be the part of a wise chronicler to omit. Added to these important buildings are many chapels, or hermitages, which surround the town, and, situated on small eminences and shaded by trees which have stood in perpetual verdure for many centuries, add greatly to the picturesque effect of this most fascinating place.

Although no longer the capital of Teneriffe, Laguna still retains the hishoprik of the island, and the Bishop resides in the town. The ancient University of San Fernando—the official centre of public instruction in the Canaries. This establishment contains a library of nearly 20,000 volumes, and beneath a slab in one of its corridors rest the mortal remains of Juan Nuñez de la Peña, the famous historian, a native of Teneriffe, and corouloior of Castile and Leon, as well as of the Canary Islands. In that part of the great hall which is reserved for the professors, are full-length portraits of Ferdinand VII. and his Queen, Maria Christina, mentioned in the sanguinary methods of the Fnia, preferring more peneeful tactics in propagating their faith. Unfortunately, the party of force prevailed over the whole of the Upper Niger, and the slave trade followed in the footsteps of religion.

"It was otherwise, M. Spont points out, on the Upper Nile, the second great theatre of the slave hunter. There, he maintains, it has been partly commerce and partly war that has led to the great extension of the slave trade. European traders, we are assured, finding that very aloes and ivory added much to the trade in the natives themselves. Again the successive expeditions from Egypt for the conquest of the countries of the Upper Nile necessitated a constant influx of recruits, which could only be obtained by compelling natives of the Soudan to become Egyptian soldiers. When the trade and war machine of all the famous printing presses of Europe. There are more than sixty black-letter books, nearly all in perfect condition, and superb editions from Venice, Valencia, The Hague, Amsterdam, and Madrid, all with dates previous to 1510.

There are also many ancient manuscripts, but all these treasures of handwriting and print are here as much out of the general world of scholarship as if they were in the Desert of Sahara. From year's end to year's end they remain untouched on their shelves in the lonely and pathetic state which is peculiar to unused literature. The archives of the Town Hall—Las Casas Consistoriales—are also extensive and valuable, and among a large number of archæological objects of interest is the ensign of the Conquest of the Canaries, which is said to have been embroidered by Queen Isabella of Castile and her ladies during the preparation of that era of discovery and adventure which succeeded the capture of Granada and the expulsion of the Moors from Spain.

Added to these public buildings are many private residences of rare beauty—veritable palaces, indeed—once the occupied by representatives of some of the noblest families of Spain. These, with numerous groves outside the town and charming gardens within, give Laguna a picturesque character which few towns in the world can rival, added to which are its unique surroundings—crowned with the noble, cloud-wreathed peak of Teneriffe towering high over all the rest of the landscape a score of miles away. This famous mountain did not deign to show itself to me, however, either on this or a former visit. It is his customary pleasure to wrap himself sulkily in clouds for weeks at a time, so that long residence is usually necessary to obtain a glimpse of him. It is believed that he has been subsidized by the hotel keepers to discourage brief visits.

If I have not mentioned our dinner again since ordering it, it is not to be supposed that we have not long ago eaten it. No human organization could do so much exercising without an interval for food. I am bound to say that we dined as well as we could have expected to do in Santa Cruz in a saloon looking out upon a garden full of flowers and fountains, and had no occasion to regret having disregarded the dismal predictions of mine host at Camacho's.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVES

MODERN ORIGIN OF THE TRADE AND ITS VAST SCOPE.

ITS CONNECTION WITH THE MOSLEM FAITH—GROWTH OF THE ONE COINCIDENT WITH THE OTHER'S GROWTH.

Beginning on Nov. 18, there has just been held at Brussels a slavery congress, at which the state of affairs in Africa was a chief topic of consideration. This meeting and the return of Stanley, as well as the fate of Emin Pasha's province, give interest at this time to an extended account of the origin and present condition of this African trade in human flesh printed in the *Times* of London. At the outset it should be remembered that the evil to be suppressed is of comparatively recent origin. The old slave trade which supplied the British colonies and the American States was abolished long ago. So recent, indeed, is the growth of what may be called the Eastern slave trade that it was only in 1865, when the history of slavery in this country had but recently been closed forever, that Europe and America learned with certainty that Central and Eastern Africa exported annually a great number of natives to Moslem countries, and that the renewal of this traffic coincided with the revival of the Mohammedan religion. The latter, after a long eclipse, was suddenly rekindled, and a double movement of reform and propaganda was initiated toward Senegal on the one side and the Malay Archipelago on the other.

The article to which reference has been made is based on a paper by M. A. Spont, a French writer, in the *Revue de Géographie*. Making due allowance for M. Spont's tendency to minimize the statistics of the slave trade, his memoir, says the *Times*, "may be taken as a well-timed and useful summary of the facts, so far as known, of this devastating traffic. The old abolitionists were just beginning to congratulate themselves on the success of their long efforts when attention was drawn to the growing evil in East Africa. The American markets had been closed one after another; the English cruiser had no longer any excuse for acting as sentry on the Atlantic Ocean. In 1863 1,475 blacks were captured and liberated, 45 in 1864, and 35 in 1865, in which year it may be said that the old slave trade expired, even though Brazil continued to use slave labor up to 1888. The mixed commissions were finally dissolved in 1869, but it was premature to rejoice over the suppression of the slave trade.

"The missionaries, Krapf and Rebmann, were the first to reveal the horrors of the Eastern traffic, and their statements were confirmed by succeeding explorers. Livingstone, Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker, Schiffe, Barth, and others showed how widespread was this new traffic over the whole of Northern and Central Africa. The Musculman slave trade is, in fact, quite recent in its origin. No doubt negroes have always been exported from Africa to the East, but in comparatively insignificant numbers. The slave trade, as M. Spont points out, only assumed serious dimensions about the middle of the present century under the influence of various causes. The Soudan has always been a slave market, but it now exports more in a few years than it formerly did in a century. The cause of this duel. The Soudan supplies Morocco, Tripoli, and Turkey, but Morocco has never been a great consumer. It has imported from time immemorial the same number of slaves annually. But what about Tripoli and Turkey?

"As to Tripoli, according to M. Spont, the increase in recent years has been due to the foundation of the religious order of the Senousseya, of which we have heard so much during the last two years in connection with the Mahdist movement, and about which so many misconceptions have been propagated. Mohammed-ben-Ali-el-Senoussi, the founder of the order, a native of Tlemcen, left Algeria about 1830 and went to Arabia to join the sect of the Idrissya, but his principles were so rigid that he was at last forced to leave Mecca, settling in Tripoli, first in the Jebel-el-Khadra, and then in the oasis of Jarabub, (1843-1855.) His preaching and his saintly renown drew to him many disciples. At the present time his son and successor, Sid-el-Mahdi, is the chief of a vast theocratic empire, which includes Cyrenaica, a part of Tripoli, Fezzan, the Eastern and Central Sahara, the basin of Lake Chad, (Wadai, Kanem, and probably Bornu,) numbering about 8,000,000 people. The Pope of Freedom is an absolute monaron, and he takes no cognizance of his omnipotence, M. Spont tells us, to encourage and profit by the trade in slaves. Several times a year, we are assured, he receives a tribute consisting of a number of slaves, the nature and occurrence of which "no fellow could find out." With this sage scientific opinion—which was singularly like many sage scientific opinions of the present day—they departed with a superior air. The picture was carefully wiped, but without effect; it broke out again directly, and continued in a state of violent perspiration for the regulation period of forty days, after which it resumed its wonted appearance.

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CURRENT LITERATURE

THE DEATH OF THE COUNT OF ARMANIAC.

"There's nothing in the world so dear
To a true knight," he cried,
"As his own sister's honor!
Now God be on our side!"

The walls of Alexandria
That stand so broad and high,
The walls of Alexandria
They answered to the cry.

And thrice, his trumpets blaring,
He rides around these walls:
"Come forth, ye knights of Lombardy,
Ye craven knights!" he calls.

Armaniac, O Armaniac,
Why rode ye forth at noon?
Was there no hour at even,
No morning cool and boon?

The swords of Alexandria
He kept them all at bay,
But oh, the Summer sun at noon
Is strikes more deep than they.

Oh for a drink of water!
Oh for a moment's space
To loose the iron helm and let
The wind blow on his face!

He turned his eyes from left to right,
And at his hand there stood
The shivering white poplars
That fringed a little wood.

And as he reeled along the grass,
Behold, as chill as ice
The water ran beneath his foot,
And he thought it Paradise.

"Armaniac! O Armaniac!"
His distant knights rank ont;
And "Armaniac" there answered them
The mountains round about.

Armaniac, O Armaniac,
The day is lost and won;
Your hosts fight ill without a chief
When the foe is three to one.

At dusk there rides a Lombard squire,
With his train, into the copse,
And when they reach the water side
His horse whinnies and stops.

For dead beside the white water
A fallen knight they find;
His helmet lies upon the grass,
His locks stir in the wind.

"Now speak a word, my prisoners,
What great Captain is he
Who died away from battle
Alone and piteously?"

Woe! and woe for Armaniac,
And woe for all of us,
And woe for his own sister,
That he be fallen thus!

For "Where's the Count of Armaniac?"
The Lombard women sing;
"He died at Alexandria
Of the water of a spring!"

Thy name is made a mock, my lord,
Thy vengeance still to pay,
And we must pine in Lombardy
For many and many a day.

A. MARY F. ROBINSON.
—*The Athenæum.* (Mme. James Darmesteter.)

"BENEFIT OF CLERGY."

PART I.

"Mary said you wanted me, uncle."

"Oh, yes; I sent her. Wait a moment, child. I must verify this before I close the book. His references are really most untrustworthy."

Lily climbed up, without saying a word, to the highest step of a library ladder which was near her, and having settled herself there, with an impatient twist of her little figure, she took a bit of string from her pocket and began to make various string puzzles.

The study was very dark, partly from a large quelder rose tree which overshadowed the window, and partly because it was lined with books, the leather bindings of which, dulled with years and use, were darker in their general effect than the heaviest of oak wainscoting; and Lily made a curious, fascinating picture, as she sat there, in her light cotton frock, with a background of old brown commentaries on long-forgotton theological works to show up her small oval face, which was delicately colored, under its brown tint, with a bright flush, and framed by a kind of rough aureole of very curly golden-brown hair—hair which was one of Lily's trials. It would not grow longer than a boy's, and it was altogether wrong with her complexion.

In the solitude of her chamber she had once thought vaguely and darkly of such wicked vanities as dyes. However, frightened at the irrevocableness of the step should she yield to that particular vanity, she went no further. Fortunately, for Lily was lovely. All the more lovely for the irregularity of her coloring.

She had come to the end of all available games with the string, when her uncle's voice made her look up, or, rather, look down at him, quickly. But he was not speaking to her, not thinking of her.

"Ah," he said, eagerly, "as I thought—wrong, quite wrong. He never should have undertaken an annotated edition like this. Some of his things are good—that pamphlet on the meters of Horace showed considerable clear-headedness—but these notes are far too slight and cursory, and the references are faulty. I must call public attention to their defects; a work like mine is greatly hindered by—"

Lily's string, rolled into a tiny ball, slipped from her fingers, as she gave it a final toss, and alighted on her uncle's writing table. Lily's foot gave a short, impatient tap on the ladder.

"Dear me! What is that noise? And what is this? String! String! Most extraordinary! I don't understand it."

The Vicar's dim, short-sighted eyes peered about him, and suddenly fell on the incongruous spot of light in his dark little study, and its still more incongruous position.

"Lily! What on earth are you doing there? Oh, yes, yes, I remember. You are waiting, of course. Come down, child, come down, and find my glasses, and where did I put that letter? Oh, here they both are. Lily, this came this morning."

Lily was standing in front of her uncle's writing table now, with her hands behind her like a child saying a lesson, and a mischievous look in her eyes, which rested for a moment on the letter. She did not say a word to break the pause he made, and he went on again, rather slowly:

"It is the third letter of the kind I have had to answer since you came to me—the third within two months. It really becomes both embarrassing and annoying. Such a serious waste of my time, too. Who is this Mr. Mason? Where have you met him? Put sit down; I wish to read you the contents of his letter."

"Oh, uncle, don't mind about that," Lily interposed, with a little twist of the corners of her mouth, which gave her face a curious expression, composed of a longing to laugh and a faint suggestion of consternation.

Mr. Heathcote put on his glasses, unfolded the letter very slowly, and began:

DEAR SIR: I write to ask you to allow me to call upon you, with a view to my obtaining your consent to my paying my addresses to your niece, Miss Heathcote. I venture to think I am not wholly indifferent to her, and she has it in her power to make me the happiest of men. If you would be good enough to appoint any day and hour at which it would be convenient for you to see me, I can, I believe, lay before you satisfactory details as to income, &c. Faithfully yours,

G. H. MASON.

There was perfect silence in the little dark room when Mr. Heathcote finished. He himself was thinking what to say to Lily. It was so difficult to impress young minds, he found. But his thoughts were all scattered to the winds by a low laugh from the possessor of this particular young mind.

"Uncle, it's so ridiculous of the man," she said, at last. "I only—just talked to him."

"State your facts more clearly, Lily. I repeat my question. Where did you meet him?"

"Oh, he is Emily's cousin. I saw him at Ilfracombe last week, you know."

"You seem to have seen a good deal of him—to have encouraged him to hope, to say the least, Lily."

"I—oh—he wasn't quite so daft as every one else there, that's all, and I—of course, I—was glad; they're so stupid, there. He was rather nice; he got my hat one day when it went into the sea. It was my best one, and I was pleased with him, and I just—said so. Oh, how silly men are!"

"Lilly, keep to the point. You wish me to tell this Mr. Mason—"

"That he is most foolish, uncle. As if one could care for a man like that! I've no patience with men."

The Vicar peered above his glasses at his niece's face with a very puzzled expression on his own.

"Well, well," he said at last. "I don't understand young people of the present day. In my youth—not that I have any practical experience of my own to argue from—but, when I was young, I feel sure no man would have addressed such a letter to a young lady's guardian unless she had given him very sufficient reason. And I cannot believe that you, Lily, could in that short space of time give a sufficient reason to three men. For that is what it amounts to. In May only, it was, surely, that I received that letter from Dr. Wilson—excellent young man—then—Lily, Lily, what are you doing?"

"I know just exactly what you're going to say, uncle, and I'm going."

She shut the door after her with such a jerk that several engravings absolutely shook in their places.

"All dear James's impetuous ways!" sighed the Vicar to himself. "I wish she had waited a moment, though. I do not recall the young man I intended to refer to, and yet I know there was another. Oh, yes; asked me to give him a curacy. Ridiculous! How could I displace Smith or Maynard? Said he liked the place so much, should like to work under me, and then wrote about Lily. Hardly so sincere as he seemed, I fear, poor fellow! Really, Lily is a great charge. I had no idea of all this when I promised poor James that she should live here when she left school—not that I should have hesitated, but it is certainly both anxious and disturbing. I shall not finish that paragraph before I go to the school. Dear me, no; it is twenty minutes to three now, and I must write to this Mr. Mason before I go out. This is really a terrible waste of my time."

The Vicar set aside his cherished work—a "Commentary on the Fathers, with an Appendix on Gregory of Nyssa"—made his words to the injured Mr. Mason as gentle as possible, placed the letter in his capacious pocket, and five minutes later transferred it to the village Post Office, which, in the Parish of Sweet Ancott, was a tiny opening in the outside wall of the building containing the village shop, an opening so garlanded and surrounded by roses and honeysuckle, that it was absolutely necessary to push them on one side in order to post a letter there, an act which demanded much faith on the part of strangers, who found it difficult to believe that letters so posted ever reached any less rustic and poetic destination.

Then he went on his way; not rejoicing, for his school was a trial to the good man. His scheme of rustic education embraced the three Rs only; and the development of these rudiments as inculcated by an enlightened Government did not appeal to his sympathies.

His ideas had received a shock from which they took long to rally, on the day when the village schoolmistress, in all the glory of a recent successful Government inspection, had made the children repeat to him that part of "King John" which had seemed to their "betters" of the Education Department eminently calculated to improve and enlarge the minds of the rustic rising generation. At the end of the most astounding delivery of blank verse with which his ears had ever been assailed comments failed him; words were wholly inadequate to his feelings. He took refuge, after a few moments' silence, in a cross-examination on the Tree of Knowledge and the Fall of Man.

After that experience—thinking that these dangerous tendencies, against which he was powerless to rebel, should at least have all the counteracting influence he could bring to bear—he made his former weekly visit to the Temple of Erudition daily ones.

On this afternoon he finished his lesson in peace and came away. But one and another, on his way up the steep, straggling village street, called him eagerly into their houses, for his beloved commentary did not absorb quite all his thoughts. Those dim, shortsighted eyes could shine with sympathy when necessary, and the claims of Gregory of Nyssa could go into the background before the claims of many a struggling, patient man and woman. So it was nearly six o'clock before he came within sight of his own gates.

He had just reached them when he saw before him one of his young women parishioners. They were a trial even greater than the school. Their curtseys had grown small by degrees and beautifully less, till they curtseyed no longer, but bowed to him with an inclination so dignified that the good man did not always recognize the girls he had held in his arms in their infancy, and more than once had taken off his hat to them—or their dresses. Their dresses were another grief to him in their brilliant hues, arranged in the latest fashion, or what was understood as such by the time that mysterious entity had found its way from its birthplace to Sweet Ancott.

To this particular girl he had given many a word of fatherly exhortation on the subject of dress, but his words had, apparently, not sunk deep into the heart of Jennie Brown, whose garments at that moment were wonderful and startling indeed.

Tenderly, wisely, and gently, he flattered himself, he approached his subject now. Jennie was certainly growing impressed by his theories of what quiet, womanly dress and behavior should be, when, suddenly, the Vicar felt that he had lost her attention completely, and, looking up, saw before him, walking toward home with short, rapid steps, Lily—Lily, clad in the brightest of scarlet cotton gowns, her hat set on the back of her rough, tossed hair, her fishing rod over her shoulder, and beside her, struggling with the weigh of a heavy basket of trout, the junior curate, Mr. Maynard, untidy, dishevelled, his soft fet bat dented all over, and his hands very dirty from winding up Lily's line.

Jennie Brown departed abruptly. Lily seized the Vicar's arm with both her hands and exclaimed:

"Oh, uncle, don't you want some trout for supper? Mr. Mayuard caught only two of these, I caught the rest, and they're beauties. He's coming to supper, too."

"I donbt if Mr. Maynard has time," said the Vicar in a mild, but distinctly crushing manuer, "the library opens at seven, and I think Mr. Smith is at Esdale."

Mr. Maynard looked rather more dishevelled, more dented, more untidy, and said in a subdued voice:

"Certainly, Sir; I am going to the library at once. Good-night, Miss Heathcote."

Lily seized the basket of trout and flew into the house. The Vicar followed slowly, perplexed, anxious, wondering. Maynard—Maynard, who had been so hard-working, so energetic in the parish always—Maynard wasting a whole afternoon like this!

Mr. Heathcote began to think of it all carefully. Every day, on his return from the school, he usually met Mr. Smith or Mr. Maynard in the village engaged in some sort of parish business. But now he remembered slowly that he had very seldom done so lately; and though he had, of course, seen them in their places in church and at meetings, he had seen little of either of them incidentally for weeks past. And he had himself, two days before, paid a pastoral visit to the distant outlying hamlets of his parish. He had thought of her words as chronic discontent when a very grumbling denizen of those regions had told him, "We ain't seeo none of the parsons here lately." But now, as he remembered, he thought they might be true.

Dimly these and one or two other smaller details began to dawn on the Vicar; dimly and faintly he began to perceive that this diminution of energy had occurred only since Easter—that, in fact, it coincided more or less with Lily's arrival at Sweet Aucott in April.

The good man's head went around at this discovery, and he stood quite still in the middle of his gravel drive to try and think it over.

If he had thought of Lily at all when he was not actually with her he had thought of her vaguely as sewing, playing the piano, or as doing "something women do," said he to himself almost piteously. "But apparently she has been making mischief everywhere. Only to-day—only to-day I wrote to tell that unfortunate man that her careless thoughtlessness had let him into a mistake! And now, here is Maynard's time wasted, and his head turned, probably. Smith's, too, for all I know. Well, certainly, this won't do. I must speak to Lily very seriously—far more seriously than I have ever yet been called upon to speak to her of anything."

With this resolve fresh in his mind the Vicar hastily extricated his stick from the hole in the gravel into which he had inserted it in his agitation of mind, and went on his way to the drawing room, thinking vaguely that at any rate that was the spot in which he ought to seek Lily.

She was there. She had taken her spoils to the kitchen and was sitting peacefully on the broad window sill behind the curtain reading.

"Lily, my dear child," began the Vicar very solemnly, from the further end of the room.

There was no answer. He came a few steps further, and went on:

"Lily, give me your careful attention for a few moments. Lay your book aside. I wish to speak to you on a grave matter. I cannot express to you my feelings when I discovered just now that Mr. Maynard's time had been wasted thus. Before I go further I must really request that you never accompany him—"

He accompanied me," Lily put in.

"That you do not go out with him again. Setting aside the waste of time, it is altogether unseemly that you should do so. I must ask for your promise, Lily, that this does not occur again."

There was no answer.

"Lily!" the Vicar repeated; but still she did not speak.

There was a slight movement somewhere; but no words came. The Vicar waited an instant, then he walked up to the window and pulled the curtain aside.

No Lily was there. Down on the lawn below stood a small scarlet figure, panting with the jump down, and holding up a laughing face. After one or two exaggerated gasps for breath, Lily said, looking up at him sancily:

"I don't want to waste your time, uncle, in talking; but it's no good for me to promise. I might want Mr. Maynard, again, you know. He's very strong, and carries the basket much better than Harry Blake."

With that the scarlet figure raced down the lawn and out of sight. The poor Vicar turned back into the drawing room utterly at a loss—except for one resolve, which took the clearest and most determined form in his mind, namely, that he would find for both curates plenty of work through all the next day, and for many a day to come.

With that end in view he sallied forth early next morning, and having laid his commands on Mr. Maynard, and, indeed, seen him start for the furthest houses in the furthest hamlets to look up truant children, he then proceeded to the dwelling of Mr. Smith, for whom he had arranged an equally engrossing mission. He knocked for some time at the door without receiving any answer, and when the landlady at last appeared all the information he could gain from her was that Mr. Smith was "out."

"Went out at half past ten, and never said nothing about his dinner," concluded the much-injured woman.

It is always dangerous to judge from appearances; but to do so in her case would inevitably have led to the inference that it was almost a farce for Mr. Smith to mention the meal in question, so incapable did she look of thinking of dinner, much less of cooking it.

The Vicar ignored that delinquency on the part of his curate, and simply said that he would go up to Mr. Smith's room and write him a note. He ascended the narrow stairs and opened the door of that sanctum. From the mass of litter, clerical and otherwise, upon the table he extricated writing materials and sat down.

Something fell out of the blotting case as he opened it, something that fluttered to the ground. He picked it up carefully. It was a note in a small, square envelope.

Surely he knew the dashing handwriting, which nearly covered the limited surface; the enormous capital R. of Reverend was familiar enough. It was—yes, it was, most certainly, a note from Lily to Mr. Smith.

The Vicar looked aghast, indeed, as he laid it down on the table. Decidedly, he had not taken the matter in hand a day too soon. Taking up his pen, he wrote his note quickly, making it shorter, sterner, and more peremptory than any note from him to his curate had ever been before. Fastening it up he laid it in a conspicuous position on the closed blotting case, and then turned round to see what time it was by the mantelpiece clock before he rose to go. But there was something propped up against it so that he could only see the minute-hand—some dark object or other. He got up and went toward the mantelpiece to remove it; but not until he actually stretched out his hand to take it did his short-sighted eyes see what it was. Then they saw too clearly, too well. It was a photograph of Lily—Lily herself! The same that graced his own drawing-room table!

"Bless my soul!" cried the agitated Vicar; "can she have given it him? What are things coming to? To think—to think that I never dreamt of this! I must hurry out and look for Smith at once. He must be somewhere. And then—but, dear me, dear me! what can I say to Lily?"

But Smith was apparently nowhere. Every haunt the Vicar tried knew him not. Not even the aid of various zealous urchins set free from school, and only too willing to help Muster Heathcote find the tall "un," as Mr. Smith was familiarly known, could produce him.

With a vexatious sense of failure and worry the Vicar was fain, at twenty minutes to one, to seek his own mansion for luncheon. As he strolled, hot and tired, up the drive a faint sound of voices fell on his ear from the thicket of rhododendrons on his right. Voices, no; it was one voice—a rather monotonous one. Mr. Heathcote stood still for a moment to listen. Then he pushed aside the rhododeudrons hastily and went through. Half a dozen paces brought him to two great ash trees. They were very thick, and a tiny murmuring brook ran close beside them, making that part of the garden cool even on the hottest days. But the sight that met the Vicar's eyes at this moment took away from him all thought of cool, rest, or calm.

In her hammock between the two ash trees, swinging slowly, lay Lily; on a low branch of one of the trees sat Mr. Smith, reading aloud. Between them was a table with tumblers and lemon squash.

Both became aware of the Vicar's presence at the same instant. Mr. Smith started and let his book fall. Lily looked up and said, slowly:

"Why, uncle, how hot you look! Why don't you come and sit here? Mr. Smith is reading me the 'Children of Gibeon.' It's much too hot to read to myself, and it's good practice for him. I think he reads very badly in church, don't you? I've told him so. Oh, is it lunch time?" as the Vicar said, with a sort of gasp:

"Smith, there's a note at your rooms from me; Lily, it is one o'clock," and strode indoors forthwith.

PART II.

Lily was "setting her room tidy." This process often took place, and was extremely simple. It consisted in turning out on to the floor the contents of every drawer and box she possessed, contemplating the heap thus made from every possible point of view, and then thrusting the component parts back into their respective receptacles in a confusion slightly increased by their temporary sojourn elsewhere.

On this particular occasion that consummation had been delayed. For nearly an hour Lily had been sitting on the floor beside the heap, her hands clasped round her knees, which were drawn up to make a resting place for her head. Her face was turned toward a low window opposite to her, and there was an odd gravity about her eyes, an unusually serious turn in the corners of her mouth. She was in an irritated frame of mind. Throughout luncheon Mr. Heathcote had been absolutely silent, and had resisted all her efforts to make him talk. She had tried various subjects. The parish first, but that had been promptly let drop by her uncle. The curates; but that had not been so much as taken up by him. Finally, and very tentatively, she had tried to begin a literary discussion by the somewhat wide remark that she liked Besant's novels. To which the Vicar had responded irrelevantly:

"Did you ask me if I had done, Lily? I am quite ready, my dear," and had forthwith risen and gone to his study.

It was very stupid of him, Lily said to herself, indignantly—very stupid. He was always thinking of those dry old books in the study, or the papers covered with small crabbed writing, which, as Lily put it, "bored him so" to talk about.

"People should sometimes amuse other people," said poor Lily, aloud and incoherently, but pathetically. She was feeling decidedly bored. There was nothing interesting to be done. It was dull to go for a walk alone; and Mr. Maynard was out, she knew, somewhere; and Mr. Smith had probably got something tiresome to do for her uncle. It must be so, for if it had been possible he would have turned up again to play tennis, as he had promised her.

It was all very provoking, she thought. She gave herself a twist round and began idly playing with some of the odds and ends which were nearest to her in the heap at her side.

Lily possessed no jewel case. If she had it would assuredly never have contained its lawful contents, for she threw each and any of her trinkets into the nearest drawer or box when she had done wearing it, and never thought of it till she wanted it again. So, mixed with ribbons, laces, and so forth, her brooches, necklaces, and bangles at this moment strewed the floor. She picked up one after another idly and put them down again quickly. Suddenly she gave a pleased exclamation.

"What ages since I saw that!" she said. "Who would have thought of its being twisted in that lace?" and her fingers hastily disentangled a little, delicate gold bangle. "When did I have it last?" she went on musingly. "Oh, I remember. I don't believe I've ever seen it since last Summer, not since I was at Farnborough. At Mrs. Rose's garden affair I wore it. I remember—I remember, quite."

Lily turned the tiny thing over and over slowly, but she was not looking at it. Her eyes were fixed on the bit of bright blue Summer sky she could see through the low window, but they grew graver and softer somehow. The wild, mischief-loving light died out of them. Suddenly Lily hid her face on her knees, and the bangle slipped unheeded to the floor. It was a long while ago since that garden party; but she remembered it well, very well. She had lost that bangle in an exciting set at tennis. Who was it who had looked for it and brought it to her? Lily pressed her face lower and lower on to her knees; but she saw, far more distinctly than she had seen the blue sky, a tall, upright figure, a pair of keen eyes in a dark, resolute face; a face which she knew had worn a very different look for her from that which it bore for any one else. But no—and Lily shook herself indignantly—no. It must be her fancy; it was only fancy; he had never cared for her; he would have come and told her so, surely, if it had been true; but he had made her think so, he had, indeed. Then Lily's face turned a brighter crimson in its hiding place. What was she thinking of? The head master of a great public school had other things to think of than a little girl whom he had met by chance when she was staying with one of his house-masters. Then he knew so many people, nice people, nice girls; and they all liked him, every one did. Perhaps he was married by now to one of them. Most likely, Lily thought, with a curious aching feeling; but she wished she knew. She thought how foolish she had been not to write to Mrs. Rose more often, to keep up a correspondence which would at least remind her of that happy Summer visit, and tell her what every one was doing at Farnborough. Every one? No; only what one person was doing.

All at once Lily jumped up from the floor and unlocked a small drawer in a queer little tiny cabinet, the contents of which had not shared in the common earthquake. But when she had unlocked it, she took out what she wanted rather slowly. It was a photograph—a group of all the masters at Farnborough, including Mr. Rose. It was not to look at Mr. Rose, however, that Lily had taken it from its place. Her eyes here fixed on the tall, thin figure which stood behind all the others, leaning one firm hand on the shoulder of the man who stood nearest to him, but looking—or she fancied so—rather lonely. She looked, and looked, and her face grew graver and graver—it altered into a face that Mr. Smith and Mr. Maynard had never seen.

Suddenly the tea bell rang. Lily glanced incredulously at her little American timepiece; but it was indeed five o'clock. She put her photograph away carefully first; then with both arms seized the heap on the floor, forced into three drawers the contents of six, and rushed down stairs to make tea.

Mr. Heathcote's afternoon had been troubled, indeed, and it was followed by a nearly sleepless night. He could think of no satisfactory way of arranging matters, and the next morning came without his having arrived at any conclusion whatever. He had thought of sending Lily away; but he dismissed that thought almost without consideration; he could not turn his brother's child from the only home she had; this was not to be thought of under any circumstances. His second impulse was, naturally, to dismiss Smith and Maynard. But a little reflection showed him that this course was almost as impracticable as the other. Mr. Smith and Mr. Maynard would most assuredly refuse to leave Sweet Ancott without some really well-founded reason; and what could he give them? He could not simply say that they were idle; he could not say that they ran after his niece; neither of those reasons, cogent as they were in practice, was solid enough in theory to justify him in taking a step which would seriously injure both men in their future career as lights—or otherwise—of the Church.

All these arguments went through the Vicar's mind, again and again, in the same hopeless, inconsequent way.

Finally, next morning, after a still more abstracted and silent breakfast time, he decided to dismiss the whole subject from his thoughts for the time being, and to seek some rest and peace in reverting to Gregory of Nyssa.

He sought the calm of his study, and in the course of his first half hour's study made an important discovery of a hitherto unremarked incident in the early career of that father. He was triumphantly proceeding to condense this invaluable information into two neat paragraphs—he had completely forgotten the existence of such modern subjects of interest as Lily or his curates—when his first sentence was scattered to the winds by a hasty, not to say rampant knock at his study door, followed by the instant appearance of the parish clerk, John Griffiths. He was old, and at this moment breathless, and his words came in gasps:

"Will you—excuse me being so hasty, Sir—but will you come along to the church and marry that there couple, Lucy Brown and them? They've been waiting most an hour, and I can't get no one else. I'll tell you, Sir—afterwards—excuse me a-hurrying of you, but they're that nasty about being kept waiting."

The Vicar grasped only the bare fact that he was wanted at the church. Seizing his hat and coat, he meekly followed his impatient henchman across the field which separated his house from the church, donned his surplice, and began the service mechanically, went through it in a bewildered way, and finally, having bidden the rosy, laughing girl who was the bride to "go not afraid with any amendment," and superintended the efforts at penmanship with which she and her new-made lord graced the register, he sat down in the vestry chair to think over things, with the old clerk to help him, while she was escorted into the Summer morning air and wedded life.

John Griffiths, after years of service, considered himself, and wished the parish to consider him, as the active partner in the ecclesiastical concern which embraced the Vicar as its useful, but unimportant member. As to the curates, they were his thorn in the flesh. He disobeyed their orders on every possible occasion, gave them, in their presence, most grudging deference, and, among his associates in the village, invariably referred to them in their absence as "them boys." This morning he was thoroughly happy. He had a flagrant case of defection on their part to bring before their master, and he meant to impart the details with all impressive care and deliberation.

"I was a-settin' on the beuch in my back garden," he began, as he took the Vicar's surplice from his shoulders and hung it on the old pegs which had held surplices for at least three hundred years—"I was a-settin' in the sun, when my missus says to me, 'John,' she says, 'that there couple 's gone along. I see them from the window. You go on up to church, or you'll be late.' But they was so early like I didn't hurry for all she said, and when I got there it was ten minutes to eleven still. So I waited and they waited till it had gone eleven. Then I went to the gate to look for Mr. Maynard, knowin' as how you said a Sunday as he was to marry them—"

"And he perfectly understood me," put in the Vicar.

"But I couldn't see him; and I went back and waited a bit by the door. It was near half-past eleven when the young man as was to be married came to ask me if no one weren't coming to do it. So I went along to fetch Mr. Maynard; but he weren't at home. So then I went up to Mr. Smith's, thinking he might be there; or, if he weren't, I could tell t'other to come along. But they wasn't there— Yes, Sir, I'll see to them pens, Sir," as the Vicar made an impatient sound over the copying of the certificates, which was sot down by his clerk to shortcomings for which he himself was greatly responsible, having used the pens the day before in oiling a refractory lock. "Well, Sir, as I was a-saying, they wasn't there, and Mrs. Brown, she says to me—never could abear that woman—she says: 'Go and tell your master to look arter 'em,' she says. 'Mr. Smith, he went out with Miss Heathcote at ten o'clock, to Friar's Dell; so I heard her say when she was waitin' in the road. And Mr. Maynard, he come along here askin' for Mr. Smith, and when I told him where he was, he just out and run after 'em like mad. That's where they are, both on 'em; and if you want 'em I'm sorry for you.' So I came my ways, and never said good morning nor nothink to her, never could abide her imperence, and I fetched you, Sir, so it's all right as far as the couple's concerned."

The old clerk turned round from fumbling with the surplices and cassocks, and met the Vicar's face. The look he saw there apparently changed the current of his thoughts, for the old man began hastily to plead for his enemies.

"Bless you, Sir, they ain't nothink but two boys, and not much at that. I wouldn't worrit myself so much; we was young once; and Miss Lily—well, begging your pardon, Sir, I never seed nothink so pretty for a girl."

"Good morning, John," was all the answer the Vicar gave to him; he was absently looking for his hat and stick. When he discovered them he took them still more absently into his hand, and not until he was half way across the churchyard did it occur to him that a hat was more useful when worn on the head than when carried in the hand. As he stopped to put it on, his eyes wandered over the hills and moors before him; perhaps, unconsciously, they directed his thoughts toward the part of the clerk's story which he had hardly remarked in the telling—the place which was the destination of the disturbers of his peace.

Friar's Dell was a tiny copse, about three miles out of Sweet Ancott. It was covered in Summer with the rarest and loveliest ferns in the whole of Devon, it was said.

The Vicar remembered, with a groan, that Lily had said a few days since at tea time that she meant to make a fernery. Little had he dreamt of all the words implied. As he stood there thinking it suddenly occurred to him that he, too, would go to Friar's Dell; go to Friar's Dell for no ferns, no exercise, no diversion, but to meet them on their way home, and at least to say to Mr. Maynard what no thought of his—the complete oblivion of duty. Smith, too, would certainly profit by the firm, calm, verbal chastisement the Vicar felt at that moment able and even inspired to give.

So he started briskly enough, and kept up a pace which lasted quite through the first mile. Energetic action was a relief in his present state of agitation, and, step by step, moment by moment, the spoken reproof for Maynard grew more forcible and well arranged in the Vicar's mind; so much so that he felt it would settle everything, and there would be no need to have recourse to that last resort which had, in the watches of his sleepless night, suggested itself to him, namely, to consult the Bishop, who was coming in two days to Sweet Ancott to hold a confirmation. This was really unnecessary, he thought now, with a glow of satisfaction. Every man ought to be able to settle the affairs of his own parish; he of course would be able to do so.

He was strolling now in the middle of the road, gazing on the ground, as was his custom, suddenly when a rushing in the air made him look up. Three figures dashed round the corner just in front and past the startled man, without looking at him, gasping as they flew. One was hatless. The hat of the second was jammed onto his eyes, and the third, a little in advance of these two, was a girl—a girl with curly hair standing out all round her hot face.

On they flew, and the girl's scarlet frock flew on in front to the bottom of the hill, where they stopped short at what was evidently a winning-post—some broken old wayside riding steps. The owner of the hat tore it off, mopped them, and, waving it in the air, said in stentorian tones—borne on the wind to the breathless Vicar—"Three cheers for Miss Heathcote. Maynard, you didn't run fair!"

Settle things in his own parish! The Vicar sat down on the nearest stone heap and began to count the hours to the confirmation day. He would wait till then.

That evening, two other individuals in Sweet Ancott came to precisely the same decision. Mr. Maynard and Mr. Smith were sitting together in the rooms of the latter. They were having tea together in a fashion peculiarly their own, and much practiced by them. The teapot reposed on the feuder, their cups on the mantelpiece. From time to time one or the other of them rose, grasped the teapot, walked about contemplatively for a few moments, then, suddenly filling his cup, filled it, drank thereof, and returned to his easy chair. They had been arguing so hotly that a kind of exhaustion had reduced them to temporary silence. But it was very temporary, and Mr. Maynard broke it by saying, as he brandished the teapot in his hand:

"Well, Smith, you'll let me have the first chance with him."

"With her, do you mean, old fellow?"

"No, you know I don't mean with her. Haven't we just had that out? You're so abominably giveo to saying a thing fifty times. We've just decided that it is utterly impossible to tell from her manner which of us has the best chance, or if either of us has the faintest. She always just the same to you as she is to me."

"She gave me her photograph."

"She's sent for one for me, so there. Come, this is childish. I mean to speak to him. I'm sure to get straight with him is the thing, and if you do that first I shan't have a chance, Smith. He's put out with me about that unlucky wedding this morning, you see."

Mr. Smith put down his teacup carefully.

"What do you say to tossing for it?" said he. "It's fair at any rate."

"Your landlady will come up or something."

"Not she. Come on."

"All right; but it's agreed we leave it till after Thursday any way."

"We've settled that. Here's a shilling. Heads you; tails me."

Mr. Smith proceeded to toss with a gravity befitting the occasion. The first time it came down heads; the second, tails. The third time, by some unexpected twist of Mr. Smith's hand it fell into the tender. Instantly might be beheld the spectacle of two reverend gentlemen in clerical garb peering eagerly and intently into the ashes of a very untidy grate. Mr. Maynard rose first, in triumphant energy.

"Heads!" he exclaimed joyfully. "Friday morning I shall tackle him, when the Bishop and all the confirmation is well off his mind. Friday morning! Cheer up, Smith, it might just have easily have been you. You can have your turn at him in the afternoon."

This reasoning hardly appeared to cheer Mr. Smith, who relapsed into the depths of his armchair, and did not arise from it again till his clerical brother parted from him at ten o'clock.

The confirmation day was bright and sunny, and Sweet Ancott wore a kind of refined and elevated bank-holiday air, owing chiefly to the lingering groups of friends and relations who had brought the girls and boys who stood waiting by the churchyard gate—waiting for the Bishop, who was rather late.

Ten minutes went by, and then his carriage drove into the vicarage gates, and the Bishop got out quickly. Mr. Heathcote met him at the door and led him into the dining room, which was full of clergy, who presented that ill-assorted, confused appearance inseparable from a body of men whose only similarity lies in their dress. They wore rather eagerly awaiting the Bishop. He had recently been appointed, and had not yet undergone the ordeal by fire of scathing criticism, through which the clergy are wont to pass their chief shepherds. His outward appearance told them but little. The man who faced the critical roomful as if he were unaware of any scrutiny was a man in the prime of life; young, he might have well been called, for at forty-two he looked thirty-two, and yet there was a dignity and a firmness about that tall, thin figure, and the resolute, dark face, the keen eyes, that showed that whatever, in the eyes of his clergy, the Bishop might lack in years was fully made up for in power. He came rather slowly up the long room, and stood looking keenly about him, while a long five minutes went by in the arrangement of details. Then Mr. Heathcote carried him off to robe; and the confused group of clergy sorted itself into a still more confused procession—for into the clerical mind but little idea of scenic effect seems to enter; and variously on these occasions the tallest man presents will request the shortest available brother to walk with him; while the broadest, and most aggressively cheerful person, whose whole physique speaks of a wide enjoyment of all mundane delights, will find some young emaciated Saint Anthony to bear him company.

On their return from the church they reassembled in the rectory dining room, where, as they drank their coffee, one after another of his flock sought the Bishop's pastoral aid. These moments are jealously seized and eagerly used by vicars with refractory schoolmasters, impending school boards, obstructive church wardens, and all the thousand and one hitches which occur in ecclesiastical machinery, and which, by virtue of his office, apparently, the Bishop must put right with a touch. But their diocesan won no golden opinions from his clergy on this his first public appearance in his diocese. He listened, but he listened absently to the many stories which came before him. He manifestly gazed, during their recital, at some object over the reciter's shoulders. His attention was obviously elsewhere; he confused schoolmasters, church wardens, and aggressive dissenters together in his comments in a manner which greatly injured and insulted the sufferers under each separate infliction.

One by one his flock left him, with their grievances unredressed; and most of them spent the period of their drive home in saying, with variations, to the wife, sister, cousin, or aunt who had accompanied them:

"Most unsatisfactory; quite unequal to the duties of the position! Often the way with these new appointments though; too young, far too young, and fresh from a head-mastership. No parochial experience whatever—none."

Mr. Heathcote himself was taken aback when, the last of these ill-used mortals having departed, he said anxiously to the Bishop:

"I have several matters I should wish to talk over with your lordship, if you have half an hour at your disposal." And only received the answer:

"To-morrow, Mr. Heathcote, to-morrow. I am staying, as you know, at Elmfield to-night, and shall have the pleasure of calling on you to-morrow morning."

Then the Bishop turned hastily round.

"Where is Miss Heathcote?" he said. "I have not said good-bye to her."

At about five minutes before twelve on Friday morning Mr. Maynard arrived, asked for the Vicar, and was shown into the study, where Mr. Heathcote sat with a blank sheet before him. He had done no work that morning as yet. Ideas failed him; argument, even on the well-beloved theme, was beyond his power.

Mr. Maynard sat down, leaning his stick slowly and carefully against the Vicar's writing table. During his introductory remarks on the weather the subject of his visit had rapidly divested itself of all that flowing drapery of graceful phrases in which he had clothed it during his walk thither, and while he sought for it fresh garniture of words he paused. In the pause, the mantelpiece clock struck twelve. The same instant the doorbell rang, sounding rather loudly through the quiet house. Another moment, and Mr. Smith was shown in.

"It's afternoon, Maynard," he said, sotto voce, as he passed him. "Afternoon now. You had the morning, you know."

Mr. Maynard glared grimly, but preserved a freezing and foreboding silence.

Then, after greeting the Vicar, Mr. Smith drew up a chair on the other side of the good man. The position of the trio was sufficiently remarkable. Mr. Heathcote sat at his writing-table, facing the door, his eyes fixed musingly on the old brown volumes which were all that came within his range of vision.

Mr. Smith, who was on the right hand side and exactly opposite the window, had the wide, sloping, sunshiny lawn and the rhododendron thicket in the vicarage garden to assist his imagination. Mr. Maynard, at the other corner, found his horizon limited to Mr. Smith's profile, upon which he gazed without any of the attention which that interesting object demanded.

There was a silence after Mr. Smith's greeting, and the Vicar glanced, a trifle wonderingly, at his two curates.

"Mr. Heathcote," began Mr. Maynard at length, with a jerk which became a kind of twist of his whole person, when the Vicar turned his dim, inquiring gaze full on him. "I wish—to ask you—I wish to—to—hurry—"

"Excuse me, Sir," broke in Mr. Smith, with a contemptuous look at Mr. Maynard and a serene consciousness of his own prepared and perfect phraseology. "I am here to propose to you formally for the hand of—"

But Mr. Smith broke off all at once, got up with a suddenness that sent his chair backward to the floor, and walked to the window without saying another word.

Mr. Maynard lifted his eyes from the carpet, whence he had been trying to extract a crushing declamation, and glanced in astonishment at his fellow-worker.

Mr. Smith's expression was undergoing a rapid and remarkable series of changes. It altered from amazement to incredulity, and from incredulity to stupefaction. Mr. Maynard looked steadily at him for an instant; then being unable, even at that moment, to resist the craving of his own mind for information, rose and followed him to the window, when his own expression rapidly underwent the same process as he caught at the window frame and gasped for breath.

The Vicar, having realized slowly that his curates, who had come to see him, were now concentrating their attention on some wholly different matter, and that matter one in his own garden, turned round his chair, left it, and joined them. Together the three men gazed out of the window on to the sloping lawn; together the three pairs of eyes met the sight before them. Coming up the grass was the tall, thin figure of the Bishop. But his lordship was not walking with his usual long, firm stride, his step was not his own rapid tread.

For one of his arms encircled a slender wa

ing an indemnity in case the note should turn up and should have to be cashed. This the Gillets were willing to do, and the bank has therefore been ordered to pay them the sum demanded. This is obviously fair, for nobody loses, whereas if the plaintiff had failed, there would have been a dead loss to the family of £1,000.—*The Saturday Review.*

ST. PATIENCE'S DAY.

Merrily bounded the usher's heart
Yestere'en as he bore his part.

Merrily beamed the usher's smile
Greeting fair faces in the aisle.

Rosily one sweet bridesmaid blushed
As that vast throng in the church was hushed,

And the man of God, by the altar side,
Called benisons down on groom and bride.

For the usher had caught the bridesmaid's eye,
And he gave a little impatient sigh.

She whispered no word, and she made no sign,
But her message came back from the sacred shrine:

"Be patient, patient, my love, to-night;
To-morrow is coming on wings of light."

Love makes the world go round, they say,
But it couldn't go fast enough to-day;
For the bells are ringing at eventide,
And usher and bridesmaid are groom and bride.
—*The Century.* KEMPER BOCOCK.

THACKERAY'S FATHER.—There is a picture we used to look at as children in the nursery at home, and which my own children look at now, as it hangs upon the wall. It is a water-color sketch, delicately penciled and tinted, done in India some three-quarters of a century ago by Chinnery, a well-known artist of those days, who went to Calcutta and depicted the people there with charming skill.

This picture represents a family group—father, mother, infant child—a subject which has been popular with painters ever since they first began their craft. Long before Raphael's wondrous art was known, this particular composition was a favorite with artists and spectators, as I think it will ever be from generation to generation, while mothers continue to clasp their little ones in their arms. This special group of Thackerays is almost the only glimpse we have of my father's earliest childhood, but it gives a vivid passing impression of his first home, which lasted for so short a time.

My long, lean, young grandfather sits at such ease as people allowed themselves in those classic days, propped in a stiff chair, in tight white ducks and pumps, and with a kind, grave face. He was Mr. Richmond Thackeray of the Bengal Civil Service, the then Revenue Collector of the districts called "the twenty-four Pergunas." My grandmother, a beautiful young woman of some two and twenty Summers, stands, draped in white, with a certain nymphlike aspect, and beside her, perched upon half a dozen big piled books, with his arms round his mother's neck, is her little son, William Makepeace Thackeray, a round-eyed boy of three years old, dressed in a white muslin frock. He has curly, dark hair, an innocent face, and a very sweet look and smile. This look was almost the same, indeed, after a lifetime; neither long years of work and trouble, nor pain, nor chill Winters of anxiety ever quenched its clear simplicity, though his spectacles may have sometimes come between his eyes and those who did not know him very well.

He used to take his spectacles off when he looked at this old water color. "It is a pretty drawing," he used to say; but if his father, in the picture, could have risen from the chair he would have been about nine feet high, according to the length of the legs there depicted. My own father used to tell us he could just remember our grandfather, a very tall, thin man, rising out of a bath. He could also remember the crocodiles floating on the Ganges, and that was almost all he ever described of India, though in his later writings there are many allusions to East Indian life. In "The Tremendous Adventures of Major Gahagan," for instance, there is enough meaning and intention in the names and Hindustanee to show that he still retained something of his early impressions.

A year after the sketch in question was painted the peaceful home in India was broken up forever. The poor young collector of the twenty-four Pergunas sailed off a fever on board a ship, where he had been carried from the shore for fresher air; this was about 1816, when my father was five years old.

Richmond Thackeray was himself little over thirty when he died. His young widow remained in India with her mother, and married a second time. Two years after her first husband's death her little son came back to England with a cousin of the same age, both returning under the care of an Indian civilian, Mr. James McNabb, who had promised to befriend the children on the journey home, and of whose kindness we were often told in our childhood.—*Anne Thackeray Ritchie, in St. Nicholas.*

AT A NATIVE LADY'S DINNER PARTY.—Our first proceeding was to dress ourselves properly for this festival, and as soon as we got to the house we were taken into a dressing room, were divested of our own gowns, and were draped in saris. Mine was a most successful arrangement. The sari was lovely, being made of a sort of silk muslin with silver borders, and I submitted entirely to the hands of the costumer, so that when I was finished I found myself in a very pretty and cool costume. We also put on a little extra jewelry, which was lent us, and proceeded to the dining room. The floor-table was very large, for each person requires a great space to dine in this fashion; the cloth laid on the carpet nearly filled the room, and on it were candelabra and in front of each seat from twenty-five to thirty little silver bowls filled with all sorts of, to our eyes, rather messy foods. One large silver dish with a pile of rice in the centre of it was before each person, and the edges of this we had to use instead of ordinary plates.

I was seated at the top of the "table" by myself, with a velvet cushion behind me, and I was afterward much complimented on the ease with which I managed my dinner, seated like a Buddha on a mat. I was told that I did it "as well as any Bengali," and that I looked like a "Hindu goddess." It was difficult to eat, for the food had to be manipulated with unaided fingers, and yet the dishes were of rather a soft and greasy kind, and some of them would have required a spoon rather than a fork to lift them with, had either implement been allowed. The native ladies showed great dexterity in working up these savory morsels with the dry rice, so as to form little balls, but we were not equal to that, and had to eat in a much more untidy fashion.

I can scarcely tell you what the things were, but there were very small portions of a great number of dishes, and when one came to eatables which one could recognize one found about twenty samples of fruits on the same plate. Two strawberries, two slices of cucumber, two bits of tomato, a few almonds, part of a rose apple, a bit of melon, a pistachio nut, &c.—homeopathic helpings of each variety. Then, in the way of sweets, there were dishes of all sorts of sugary cakes and cocoanut-paste fruits, and bowls of sweet milky stuff with bits of green nut floating in it. I dipped my greasy fingers into one dish after another, and finally washed them in a silver basin provided for the purpose.

We all enjoyed this dinner very much, and when it was over we received, in addition to the wreaths of flowers which already adorned our necks and heads, large bouquets, and a piece of pan, to say nothing of bits of spice handed round in a silver vessel. Our hostess's sweet-looking mother, pretty young sisters, and sister-in-law talked to me in the drawing room, while the band played outside, and about 10 o'clock we took off our native costume and returned home, our hostess insisting upon presenting us each with the saris we had worn.—*Our Viceregal Life in India—the Marchioness of Dufferin.*

FITZGERALD'S YACHT.—The fishing lugger built at Lowestoft was named the Menm and Tnum, commonly called by the fishermen there the "Mum and Tum," much to Mr. Fitzgerald's amusement; and the ship alluded to by Mr. Gosse was the pretty schooner of fifteen tons built by Harvey of Wyvenhoe and named the Scandal, after "the main staple of Woodbridge." My friend, T. N., the skipper, gave a different account of the origin of the name. I was standing with him on the Lowestoft Fish Market, close to which the little Scandal was moored, after an early dive from her deck, when Tom was addressed by one of two ladies: "Pray, my man, can you tell me who owns that very pretty yacht?" "Mr. Edward Fitzgerald of Woodbridge, ma'am," said Tom, touching his cap. "And can you tell us her name?" "The Scandal, ma'am." "Dear me! how came he to select such a very peculiar name?" "Well, ma'am, the fact is, all the other names were taken up, so that we were forced to have either that or nons." The ladies at once moved on.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE ABANDONED FARMS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Some of the abandoned farms belong to men who left them in early life and have established occupations and homes elsewhere. There is nothing mysterious or remarkable in their having remained away; the point of interest is in the fact that nobody has cared to buy and work these farms, as many of them have long been for sale on extremely easy terms. One of the chief reasons why men who could have bought such farms have not done so, is that they have preferred to go West and take the chances of bettering their condition there. I have seen many of them, in all the Western Iowa and Minnesota to the Pacific coast; most of them working harder than they would have to work here, and having a much poorer living, the life of the women a long starvation from homesickness and hunger of mind and heart. But a few of these emigrants have grown rich, and they all leave their old homes in the hope of being among the few fortunate ones.

The conditions of soil and climate in this State are such that farming will yield a living on most of the land that has been brought under cultivation, if the farmer and his family do all, or nearly all, of the work, and practice reasonable economy. Some accumulation would be possible, but the gain would be slow. Some of the best farms would admit of the employment of a hired man, during a part of the year at least, if he would work faithfully and efficiently for moderate wages, as in earlier times; but, in general, the farmer and his wife and children would have to do nearly all the work. The return for their toil, the prospect or outlook for them, would be the possession of a home of their own, with the same steady hard work kept up till age unfits them for it, when they may hope to have laid by something for the support of their later years.

Now the race of men and women who will go on thus toiling patiently and practicing small economies all their lives for the sake of a mere living is very nearly extinct in this region. The young men and women will not stay here under such conditions; they will go elsewhere for the chance of doing better. Illusion is an important element in the life of most Americans. We do not value security very highly, but prefer the possibility of splendid fortunes to the certainty of moderate gains. Usually the possibility is only imaginary, but the fascination of the game lures young men on, and there is still an element of inflation and romance in the practical life of our country.

It is also to be noted that the growth of manufacturing industries has brought about great economic and social changes. In many instances the former town organization has been modified by the development and dominence of the manufacturing villages, with their population of operatives, often largely a floating or changing one, in the employ of the proprietors of the mills; and it is often apparent that the farmers have less interest and prominence in town affairs than they had under the old order of things. One effect of the change is that the sense of community, of a common interest in the welfare of the town, has been to a considerable degree eliminated. There appears to be less of public spirit, and, at any rate, what remains is not distributed among so many citizens as formerly.

The truth is that the old New-England civilization and organization of society has here mostly come to an end. It has run its course, has completed its cycle, and we are beginning again with new and very different materials. We have already large populations of French Canadians and other foreigners, and it is plain that for a long time to come we shall have in the principal communities of this State the civilization and the intellectual and social life which these people and the Roman Catholic Church will produce under the new conditions of life in New-England. The farmers still stand by the churches of the earlier time, but the bond which they formerly supplied for the social life and public spirit of the towns has become less vital and efficient with the decline of the rural population.—*Garden and Forest.*

FIVE MILLIONS OF SOLDIERS.—Some years ago an idea suggested itself to an obscure workman of Belleville, an idea that since then has engendered an army, amply qualified, were it a question of numbers alone, to realize the dream of eternal peace, by keeping in check the assembled armies of Europe. He sets on foot 5,000,000 soldiers a year. These soldiers are of humble origin, but so was Napoleon. They spring from old sardine boxes. Relegated to the dust hole, the sardine box is preserved from destruction by the dustman, who sells it to a rag merchant in Belleville or in Buttes Chaumont, who in his turn disposes of it to a specialist, by whom it is then prepared for the manufactories. The warriors are made from the bottom of the box, the lid and sides are used for guns, railway carriages, bicycles, &c. All this may seem unimportant at first sight, but the utilization of these old sardine boxes has resulted in the foundation of an enormous manufactory, at which no less than 200 workmen are employed. I went there the other day, and, no one suspecting me of being a political correspondent, I was admitted without difficulty to a view of the great arsenal and its 5,000,000 warriors. The poor workman, out of whose head the armed tin soldier sprang—via the sardine box—is now a rich man, and, what is more, an eager and keen-sighted patriot, who in his sphere deserves the gratitude of his country. After retreating for years, the French tin soldier takes the offensive again; every year the German spiked helmets retire from positions conquered in French nurseries, and the time is not far distant when the tricolor shall wave over the Berlin toy shops—a slight revenge *en attendant* the great.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

BANG!—Sothern was playing with one of the famous tragedians of the day in that lugubrious but then popular drama entitled "Pauline; or, A Night of Terror," in which, it may be remembered, two men, resolved to fight to the death, confront each other in the last act over a table on which lie two pistols, the one loaded, the other empty and harmless. With their backs to the table the men select their weapons, then face each other, and shoot. Sothern was to take up the dead instrument, and as he fired the tragedian, with a splendid "back fall," was to drop down, a corpse. Alas! alas! the pistols were equally innocent of anything that would cause a report, and Sothern in dismay saw the almost noiseless fall of the two triggers, followed by the tragedian still standing and staring at him in mute and helpless dismay. In a moment Sothern became inspired, again presenting the pistol, clicked the offending trigger, and, with all the force of a good pair of lungs, roared "Bang!" The effect was instantaneous. The tragedian fell as if he had been shot through every vital part of his body, and the curtain came down to deafening applause.—*A Memoir of Edward Askew Sothern.*

HOW BROWNE GOT HIS SHERRY.—For several years before his death, in 1850, frequent draughts of sherry became a necessity with Browne. Owing to poverty, however, he was ill able to provide it. Attracted by the announcement "Funerals supplied," Browne one day, when fatigued in his rambles, waited upon an undertaker, his face buried in a handkerchief, his voice inaudible from emotion. The man ran for a decanter of wine; Browne drank and was relieved. He asked several questions about scarves and hatbands, coffins, hearses, minutes, and coaches. The undertaker assured him that he would provide all. Browne at last stood up to leave. "But you have not told me where I am to find the remains," remarked the undertaker. "You said you would find everything—find the body," exclaimed Browne, as he left the house and rapidly turned the corner.—*Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

TWO ARCTIC PIONEERS.

A LIFE OF JOHN DAVIS, the Navigator, 1550-1605, Discoverer of Davis Strait. By CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM. The World's Great Explorers and Explorations Series. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

VITUS BERING, The Discoverer of Bering Strait. By PETER LAURIDSEN. Translated from the Danish by JULIUS E. OLSON. With an introduction by FREDERICK SCHWATKA. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1889.

John Davis and Vitus Bering are names which may be said to have survived to our times only because they have places in the geographies and atlases. Except for those waters of the North, the one on the Pacific, the other on the Atlantic side of our globe, which bear their names, they would long ago have quite passed away from the recollections of men. And yet each was a valiant, original, and successful explorer in regions of which the world in their days knew nothing. In a sense they had the faith and the enterprise of Columbus. While neither of them actually discovered a continent, they both made considerable additions to our knowledge of continents already discovered. Continents undiscovered, moreover, were then scarce.

John Davis belonged to a great age, and was a worthy contemporary of great Englishmen. Not only were Shakespeare and Bacon living at the time he was, but memorable men of tastes and professions similar to his own, among them Raleigh, Drake, and Hawkins. While the England of his day in Drake and Cavendish gave the world the first Englishmen who went round the globe, and in Raleigh supplied the man who should make known Guiana in South America, and Virginia in North, it was John Davis who first explored the western coast of Greenland, who first carried a European flag on that coast to 72° 12' north latitude, and who, in a search for a northwest passage to China and India, discovered four possible ones, two of which later navigators proved to be actual passages.

Davis's life nearly coincided with the reign of Elizabeth. At his birth, the daughter of Anne Boleyn had eight years to wait ere Mary should die, and at Davis's untimely death (at the hands of Japanese pirates) Elizabeth had been two years at rest in the glorious chapel that owes its existence to her royal grandfather, the first of England's Tudor Kings.

When John Davis's enterprises in the north were first undertaken, about all that Englishmen knew of the North Atlantic coast was derived from the Cabot map of 1497, a copy of which hung in the private gallery at Whitehall. Cape Breton and Newfoundland and the Labrador coast as far as 60°. Associated in a certain way with John Davis in the organization of his first Arctic expedition, was Sir Walter Raleigh, and it was a curious coincidence that they should have been boys together. On the wharf at Dartmouth they had often as children sat in the sun listening to the tales of returned sailors and dreaming perchance that at some future day they might return from far-off seas with tales for the world to cherish forever.

It is curious also that an important meeting preliminary to Davis's first voyage was held in the house of one Thomas Hudson, who was probably the uncle and guardian of a certain youth then known as Henry Hudson. Davis was not only the predecessor of Henry Hudson in American discovery, but the man who discovered the waters we now know as Hudson Strait and which lead to that vast inland sea upon whose arctic waters the great explorer was at last to meet his tragic fate. It is not impossible that at this meeting in Thomas Hudson's house one of the eager listeners to all that was said was the same boy Henry. Davis first set sail for the North in June, 1585, a year otherwise memorable in English explorations, for it was in 1585 that Raleigh sent out his first American expedition and gave the name of Virginia to the coast he was to colonize, and it was in 1585 also that, so far as known, the first man of English birth and blood set foot upon the soil of India.

When Davis discovered what we know as Cumberland Gulf he supposed he had found the northwest passage he was seeking, but the time was too late to proceed further. A later visit led him to lose faith in Cumberland Gulf, but he found Hudson Strait, and then pinned his faith on that. His second voyage enabled him to explore an immense line of unknown coast, and he formed a conclusion which further explorations have confirmed, that "the north parts of America are all islands."

It was the third voyage of Davis that first carried a European flag to 72° 12' north latitude. "Sanderson his Hope" was the name he gave to this point on the icy coast of Greenland. The word "Hope" in this name indicates the hope of a northwest passage onward from that point. "No ice toward the north," wrote Davis in his account, "but a great sea, free, large, very salt and blue, and of an unsearchable depth." It is idle now to conjecture what Davis might have done to explore that unknown sea which is known to us as upper Baffin's Bay had not a strong northerly wind sprung up and obliged him to turn to the west. Otherwise the season was yet early enough to permit him to find Lancaster Sound, and thus to be really en route to the shores of Alaska and to India and China by way of Bering Strait.

Mr. Markham accords to Davis the credit of having rediscovered and made known the continent of Greenland, while on the American coast he really rediscovered all those regions which he did not actually discover. When his vessel stood at Hudson Strait, there really lay before him a route to the Pacific, and hence a northwest passage to China. From Sanderson's Hope, by way of Lancaster Sound, as already stated, was another northwest passage. Davis, in a letter to Sanderson, affirmed that he had found four openings, any one of which might prove to be the one long sought. Of these four we know now that two actually are northwest passages. One of these routes was the route taken by Sir John Franklin, and the reason that famous victim of arctic travel failed of his object was the simple fact that he did not know King William's Land was an island. Davis, in fact, "converted the arctic regions from a confused myth into a defined area, the physical aspects and conditions of which were understood so far as they were known."

Davis arrived home from his third voyage to find England absorbed in preparations for her conflict with Philip of Spain. In that conflict he had a share. When it was ended he undertook his arctic labors again by attempting to explore from the Pacific side. But in this undertaking he got no further than the Straits of Magellan. There misfortune overtook him. Out of seventy-six souls who had sailed from England, only twenty-seven survived when they had reached Rio on their return. Had they actually gone into the Pacific and thence to the shores of Alaska, the achievements of Davis might have been crowned with an extraordinary combination of arctic enterprises. But as it is, the honors he won deserve a better remembrance than they have had. As Mr. Markham observes, the discoveries of Hudson and Baffin were direct consequences of the work Davis had done, and they "form the sequel of his life story." Mr. Markham has told this memorable story with appreciation and care, and the volume is a worthy first volume in a series promising much useful and entertaining information.

Vitus Bering belonged to another era than Davis; his also was another nationality, and the land under whose flag he sailed was not only another land, it was not the native land of Bering. Bering was born seventy-six years after Davis died; he was by birth a Dane, and the vessels in which he made his voyages were Russian vessels fitted out by Russian monarchs. Bering's great achievement was first to prove that the continent of Asia was distinct from the continent of America. Had Davis succeeded in his Straits of Magellan route to the North Pacific, this distinction might, however, have been won by Davis and not by Bering. Bering, like Davis, had planned great deeds which he never lived to accomplish. When he had successfully doubled the northeastern peninsula of Asia, and there had discovered the strait that bears his name, he conceived the magnificent plans for exploring the whole northeast passage from the White Sea to Japan, and in this work his days were ended, although he lived long enough to see some approach to the realization of his hopes.

Bering's life and death constitute a chapter in exploration that is full of human interest. In many ways were his labors more difficult than Davis's, while the manner of his death is far more interesting and pathetic. To die at the hands of pirates in a far-off sea has been the fate of many men. Davis's end does not materially differ in its claims upon our sympathies from the last moments of scores of other men, though few were of equal eminence. Bering died actually a martyr to the enterprise in which he had engaged. He died of disease due to the hardships to which he was exposed, and he found a grave, not like Davis, in the hospitable sea, but on the lonely shores of a North Pacific island to which he made voyage and to which he gave a name, and that name his own.

One of the last administrative acts of the great Peter was the equipment of Bering's first expedition. Before so much as a beginning could be made by Bering in the Pacific, it was necessary for him to traverse the vast solitudes of Siberia. Across this dreary land he had to lead an enormous provision train, with vast quantities of material for shipbuilding. Arrived at last on the Kamtchatka shore, a region then as wild as Smith's Sound is today, he was in a land known only to the hunter and really more distant from his starting point at St. Petersburg than is now any point on the earth that we know. Here on these desolate and forbidding shores Bering built his ships. Timber was hauled to the yard by dogs, the tar was prepared on the spot, while the rigging, cable, and anchors had been dragged from the Gulf of Finland across nearly 2,000 miles of wilderness. Fish oil, we are told, was his butter and dry fish his solid food. Salt he got from the sea and from "sweet straw" distilled his spirits.

It was Bering who discovered and gave a name to Mount St. Elias; he thus discovered America from the west. At that time our western coast had been explored and charted no further north than Cape Blanco, which lies just above the northern line of California. As for the east coast of Asia, it was known only as far as the island of Yesso. Practically, the North Pacific beyond those points and its relation to the polar sea offered an entirely fresh region for the explorer. Having found Mount St. Elias, Bering then discovered the Aleutian chain of islands, and prepared a chart of them.

Our author claims for Bering an eminence among pioneer navigators which has been generally lost sight of completely. Justice has scarcely ever been accorded him, though the simple facts exist to supply his eulogy. "Through his enterprise," says he, "a great continent was scientifically explored, a vast arctic coast, the longest in the world, was charted, a new route to the Western world was found and the way paved for Russian civilization beyond the Pacific, while enormous sources of wealth—a Siberian Eldorado—were opened on the Aleutian Islands for the fur hunter and adventurer. Russian authors have compared Bering with Columbus and Cook. He certainly was for Russia, the land of his adoption, what the two former were for Spain and England—a great discoverer, an honest, hardy, and indefatigable pioneer for knowledge, science, and commerce."

Bering's death on that desolate shore of Bering Island early in December, 1741, was as pathetic as any explorer's death we know. Sorely in need of warmth, he was allowed to lie in a sand pit on the shore of the sea. Sand rolled down upon him constantly and covered him gradually; at first his feet were covered, then half his body was in the sand, and finally, when life was extinct, scarcely any part remained above the surface. He had been buried alive, in one sense, and the remains had to be exhumed by his comrades. At the last breath of the time lacked two hours of sunrise. When buried, a Russian cross was set up to mark the place. It served also to show that Bering Island was now a part of the empire of the Czars of Russia.

THE BUSY CORAL INSECT.

THE STRUCTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF CORAL REEFS. By CHARLES DARWIN, F. R. S., &c. Third edition, with Appendix by Prof. T. G. BONNEY. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1889.

The views of Charles Darwin on the origin of coral reefs, more especially those which form the greater part, if not all, of the circular islands in the South Pacific, called "atolls," were formed more than fifty years ago. He visited the South Pacific in the Beagle, and laid the foundation of a fame as a naturalist which shows at present no signs of wane. The main points of his reasoning on the method of formation of coral reefs were read to the Geographical Society in 1837. Five years afterward appeared the book, and in 1874 it went to a second edition under the care of Darwin. Now comes the third edition, which is practically the same as the second, with the addition of a second appendix giving objections against and arguments for Darwin's reasoning, written by Prof. Bonney with the sanction of Mr. Francis Darwin, who himself is a scientific man of high rank. Thus the subject has been brought down to date.

Observing that the corals, of whose hard parts the islands are mainly constructed, do not thrive below a certain depth in the sea, and die when no longer supplied with plenty of salt water, Darwin concluded that the ring-shaped "lagoon islands", or atolls were the result of a very slow sinking of submerged land, a sinking so slow that there was time for corals to grow and their broken fragments to be consolidated into reefs, the outer or ocean side constantly producing corals while their inner or lagoon sides became gradually choked with sand, silt, and the remains of animal and plant life. He saw islands which seemed to have the top of a submerged mountain in the centre, with surrounding lagoons bounded by coral reefs on which palms grew. He saw similar formations with the lagoon converted into plains, and he found others in which the central land or mountain appears to have sunk under such circumstances that corals could not grow on it as on the surrounding reef, so that it left a ring of land around a lake of brackish water. In some of these the inclosed water is of enormous depth. In all cases the soundings toward the ocean are the same. Hence it seems plausible that land of such materials and forms so extraordinary must have grown through a constant but slow depression of the earth. From a great depth the coral could not have pushed itself upward. How otherwise could it form lands of such extent?

In this (now classic) work Darwin describes first the principal kinds of coral reef. An atoll differs from an encircling barrier reef only in the absence of land within its central expanse. A barrier reef differs from a fringing reef only in being placed at a much greater distance from the land and having a deep lagoon-like space within the reef. He then considers how fast the coral animals grow and deposit their calcareous stems or branches, and the depth under water at which they can exist. Arguing that over a vast area of sea bottom it could not be possible that mountains should stand so as just to reach the same height, namely, that at which corals will grow, he concludes that the mountains have been slowly falling and the builders of reefs have been busily erecting until each reef and each atoll is a monument on the ocean surface to some dead giant of a hill.

This theory was in substance accepted by the venerable Prof. Dana of Yale University, one of the earliest authorities on corals, but it has been controverted by John Murray in his volume "On the Structure and Origin of Coral Reefs and Islands"—Edinburgh, 1880—and by Alexander Agassiz in "Three Cruises of the Blake." Prof. Bonney takes up the objections of these and other investigators, and sets them aside to his own satisfaction. Murray attributes the foundations for atolls and barrier reefs to volcanic action, which prepares the ground. Atolls take a round form, because the coral gets food from the lively currents of the ocean and builds outward, while within the lagoon it dies, and the water dissolves its hard tissue by the action of the carbonic acid in the currents. Barrier reefs can be built out from a shore by the same process and the inner channel formed in the same way. Alexander Agassiz finds no subsidence theory possible for the reefs of Florida, and considers them chiefly due to the Gulf Stream, which supplies the food for the corals. Those who favor the theory include Prof. Dana, Bayley Balfour, and W. O. Crosby of Boston. "That theory," says Prof. Bonney, "is regarded by some enthusiastic opponents as already on the threshold of the limbo appointed for exploded hypotheses. To this opinion I cannot declare myself a convert."

The volume is uniform with the other books of Charles Darwin and has charts and woodcuts in the text, together with three large colored plates, giving a view of the distribution and nature of the principal coral islands in the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific.

MR. LATHROP'S NOVEL.

WOULD YOU KILL HIM? A Novel. By GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

If our antipathies were to have their fullest expression we should say kill Lilly Britton, "the Maiden Vampire," who, besides being a treacherous busybody, arrogated to herself the position of a supernumerary mother-in-law. The unanimous verdict of readers would have been justifiable homicide. But poor Frank Vail, Ida's silly brother! It was hardly worth while making him the victim.

Holscraw? That is a queer name. Mr. Lathrop knows his romantic business too well to have manufactured that name from his inner consciousness. Holscraw is Polish, and at once the reader has a suspicion that Roger Holscraw must be an ugly man to tackle. The Holscraw family had for ancestor a Pole who followed Pulaski, and when Pulaski was killed at Savannah in 1779, "the Holscraw of that period took an oath to avenge the death of his commander by slaying with his own hand twenty British officers." The present Roger is a West Pointer, a Lieutenant, stationed at some town on the lake in New-York State, and he falls in love with Ida Vail, the daughter of the rich miller and speculator, Leonard Vail. Once when Roger had Ida Vail in a boat and the Lieutenant had lost his oars, Frank Vail, Ida's brother, swam out from the shore, intent on rescue, and would have been drowned but for Roger. That act won Ida's affection. Old Vail, who is a politician, plunges into a wheat deal, Roger's suit is accepted, and the future father-in-law induces the Lieutenant to resign, go into business in New-York, and to embark most of his fortune in a grain speculation. Mr. Lathrop's study of a wheat deal is carefully worked up. He gives us the music of a grain corner, presenting the harmonic score of it, the scherzo, the andante, and finally the crash—when "July futures," from 128 slump down in an hour to 103. Vail and Holscraw are ruined. Roger, with his Polish blood, now hates old Vail, but he holds on to the daughter, and why he should hate the speculator is not understandable. Ida gives up Roger, and their letters are exchanged. Frank, the brother, believes that Roger has thrown his sister over, and meditates revenge. Roger, whose losses have been made up by a good commission business, falls in love with Alice Raymond, a young woman who yearns for the emancipation of her sex and aspires toward social distinction. The two are married. The trouble is in Alice's friend, Lilly Britton, who has fastened herself on Alice. She is always in the way. She does not like Roger. Holscraw has never told Alice the Ida Vail episode. Ida is dead—and died of a broken heart.

"Would You Kill Him?" has a sinister side to it. It is by no means a pleasing story. Roger, though his wife forgives him, is certainly not an amiable character. The reader's mind may be left in doubt as to whether the killing of Frank Vail was or was not justifiable. Nevertheless, it was but yesterday when two men of seemingly fair repute shot and stabbed one another to death, and public opinion in the United States is divided as to the merits of the combatants. Lilly Britton is a rather commonplace Cousine Bette. In his strictures on social fads Mr. Lathrop shows cleverness, and Mr. Gavel Raymond, with his "caboodle in China," seems taken from the life. A keen insight is shown of the political trickery of the day, and how reform is possible within reform is something those who strive to attain perfection often overlook. The merits, then, of "Would You Kill Him?" though they must be conceded, are somewhat neutralized by the unpleasant structure of the book. The long particulars of the corner in July wheat diminish the dramatic episodes. A little more of the commonplace would have made Mr. Lathrop's romance natural.

GERMAN SCHOOLS.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS; OR, WHAT I SAW IN THE SCHOOLS OF GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, AND SWITZERLAND. By L. R. KLEMM. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

Mr. Klemm may have certain prejudices born with him which he is unconscious of possessing. We might call Mr. Klemm German with certain American modifications, but with these mixed characteristics he possesses experience in the difficult art of teaching, and a keen insight into the methods of school work. Most especially is the author of "Chips from a Teacher's Workshop" to be commended for this, that the work under notice, if it is properly studied, is exactly the one which will take a great deal of the conceit out of us. If there is anything we pride ourselves about it is our system of public schools—grand enough in its general conception, but full of defects in its practical application.

We are led to believe that our children are the brightest, our teachers the most intelligent; in fact, that the raw material we possess is of finer clay than that alloted to other parts of the globe, and that as to instructors such paragons never existed. Per contra, it is imagined that all German and French children are dullards, and that if their school masters and mistresses were only to come over to the United States and be pupils for a while themselves they might go home and be somewhat more competent. Mr. Klemm never has written anything of this kind, but if you read his "European Schools," the inference you arrive at is that there is a great deal to be learned from European teachers, very particularly the German ones, and that many methods of common instruction abroad are better—not a little, but very much better—than in the United States. Take the very start of it all—the appointment of teachers in this our blessed land of liberty. That depends on a Board of Education. If just for once Mr. Klemm departs from his usual philosophical manner, he has cause for his ire. He is describing the teachers in Berlin. He tells us that these teachers are not slow in giving utterance to their ideas. They are ready to stand together to defend their professional interests. "How I should like to see the teachers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, maintain their rights with the aid of a ballot box and a press of their own! How soon some miserable wretches of political tricksters who find their way into the Board of Education would vanish from the surface! As circumstances are now, his Satanic Majesty must have a broad grin on his face, reaching from ear to ear, when he sees some of the vilest of men—men who cannot even write their names—lifted by the grace of popular vote to the dignity of members of the Board of Education. Comparisons are odious, it is said. That may be; but they are very instructive. When I see a school system maintained by wise, conservative legislation, governed by men of unquestioned wisdom and unsullied reputation, and in that system a body of teachers every one of whom is a professional teacher, I cannot refrain from comparing what is or what might be in our country."

As to women teachers in Germany, they "serve their purpose in the lower grades, and only there. Middle and higher grades are closed to them." Thousands were given places in schools because of the war, and because after it men found other employments. Mr. Klemm asked "if the women teachers could not be promoted and in due time be elected Principals." The answer was really that which a barbarian, and an ungallant one, could have given. It was an inspector who replied: "No, never as long as the father is the head of the family. It would be as unnatural as growing up of a weak, indulgent man may surrender his breeches to his wife. Such cases are found, of course, but these exceptions do not shake but confirm the rule. Besides, the Government is fully aware that the women cannot govern the men." Mr. Klemm, let it be distinctly understood, believes that women have a natural right to rise and take a hand in the government of the world, and that the "school as a world in miniature is the proper place for women to begin to show their executive and administrative powers." It is probable that the author in conversation with German teachers was brave enough to express himself in favor of women as teachers, but he writes: "I was looked upon with suspicion, and the confidence of the otherwise pleasant and kindly-spoken man was as though it had dried up." It was hoorish of the masculine German teachers to exclude entirely from their associations the female sex, and senseless, but, apart from the ethics of it, we may assure Mr. Klemm that there are a great many Americans who do not believe in the efficiency of women as teachers for children of either sex after the pupils are over ten years of age.

Germans may be "barbarians," but Germany, Mr. Klemm tells us, is "one great educational institution." "Churches have reserved seats for school children, theatres offer classic performances for students, gardens and parks are open for children, playgrounds and flower beds are open for children, gymnastic halls and apparatus are erected for the use of pupils in the city schools, in fine, all efforts are made to put public instruction upon a rational basis and to make education contagious." We Americans have much to learn from these "barbarians."

There are no end of "isms" in the method of instruction both at home and abroad, and an amusing one is that which begins and ends with Robinson Crusoe and his adventures, which is employed in some schools in Saxony. A child is told of Defoe's hero, and around Robinson a whole system of instruction is ding-donged into him. Friday and the parrot and the cannibals are all worked up for the edification of the child. Robinson is not an Englishman, but a German to German children, and he returns to Hamburg. "This narration," writes Mr. Klemm, "furnishes the *gesinnungs stoff* (material for sentiment) of this class" as other tales do in lower and Biblical history in higher grades. We do not see, however, why Mr. Klemm should find fault with the French for cultivating the emotional qualities of their pupils. Possibly the happy medium would be to develop it in the Teuton and suppress it in the Gaul.

One thing that struck the author was that nowhere in Europe did he find the daily marking of lessons resorted to. The teachers are not marking machines, but are earnestly engaged in teaching, helping, suggesting, asking, directing, watching." At West Point gradings of hundredths make the difference in appointments, but it is waste of time in a public school and an annoyance to teachers. What a disturbance it would make in our public schools if anything like this were attempted, which is known as the promotion of the class and its teachers! Do we not always say that the worst thing with a child is to change its teacher?

"Before the new teacher has acquainted himself with the peculiarities of each pupil much valuable time is lost, many vital errors are committed, though unintentionally; many points of hostile contact are established before he is aware of it. Even one new teacher in a year is too frequent a change, as was found by those thoughtful Germans. They hit upon a remedy which I am glad to say is in vogue in America in a few places. It is this: In the primary grades the teacher is promoted with his class. He steps into the next higher class with all his little ones as presented for promotion. When the second year is over he takes that class into the third year's work, and in some cities further up, into the fourth. (Mr. Klemm is describing the Düsseldorf school); after that he promotes his class into the intermediate school and steps down again to the new chart class which has just entered school."

Of course, a method of this kind starts with the idea that the teacher is of the best. In such a case progress would be wonderful. If he were a poor teacher it would be the ruin of the pupils.

Horace Mann wrote: "In Germany I never saw a teacher hearing a recitation with a book in his hand, nor a teacher sitting during recreation." Mr. Klemm says this holds good to-day in Germany. There is no lesson a teacher gives that he or she ought not to have by heart. He and she are deficient when they do not remember the book from page 1 to finis. If their memories want freshening it is their duty to refresh them and keep a day ahead of their class. This seems quite harsh to write, but a teacher is wanting in general proficiency when he cannot take a bit of chalk and draw decently on a blackboard. "I can't draw a hue;" when a teacher says that, is to give an honest answer of course, but one which singularly diminishes efficiency for a public school career. Music is an accomplishment, but drawing—some conception of it at least for class illustration—is a necessity.

Mr. Klemm's "European Schools" presents many points novel to the general reader on a subject of vital importance. For the interesting way the author has presented the topic, parents and teachers must feel much indebted.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Winters in Algiers. Written and illustrated by Frederick Arthur Bridgman. New-York: Harper & Brothers.*—Mr. Bridgman has been a frequent visitor to Algiers, and as a *savant*, or artist, must be well known to the Moors, for "Alger la Blanche" has for the painters many alluring charms. In Mustapha Supérieur, if you can get a room there and establish your easel, you have the most glorious of views. Mr. Bridgman, who has *la clef du pays*, is perfectly familiar with the many aspects of the Moorish town. It may be permitted to few to share what is *la vie intime* with the inhabitants, but the artist once camped in working headquarters tells us pleasantly of his experiences. It was Baia, once a model, now too old to pose, and her daughter Zehr, a child of twelve, who took care of the house. If Badroulboudours to be painted were rare, ample opportunities were presented to the artist. Knowing what are the variedness of costumes in Algiers, Mr. Bridgman gives no end of information as to color and cut of haiks. "With one of these, with their veils to the eyes and falling about fourteen inches and made up of seventeen yards of white cotton tied at the waist and ankles, the reader will have little difficulty in understanding how they [the women] can conceal their figures and keep themselves warm. But such ample drapery is comparative luxury and enjoyed by the wealthy only." So humbled up when on the street, how does an Algerine know his wife or wives? The man had studied the matter, and recognizes his women by their gait and bearing. There must be many disappointments for the unbeliever. As the eyes of the woman are alone visible, or one eye only, and its lustre "enhanced by kohl-blackened lashes," there may be great exceptions, but as often as not the face is coarse, even vulgar. The amplitude or skimpiness of pantaloons determines the age of the wearer, for when a woman is old their

SHALL CHANGES BE MADE

IN YACHT MEASUREMENT AND CLASSIFICATION?

A QUESTION TO BE DISCUSSED AND VOTED ON BY MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The members of the New-York Yacht Club have been called to attend a special meeting in the model room of the clubhouse, 67 Madison-avenue, on Friday evening of this week. The meeting will be an important one. Its purpose is to give the members of the club another chance to vote upon the changes of measurement and classification of yachts for racing, proposed by several members who are conspicuous in yachting circles, and served all summer on a committee appointed to consider the points in question.

The report which these gentlemen—Messrs. John Hyslop, A. Cary Smith, Edward Willard, and L. A. Fish—submitted at the last meeting of the club was printed and forwarded to every member of the club, so all could know the new measures which the committee has recommended. There were only a few members present at the last meeting when the report was read, and it was considered quite essential that the changes proposed should be made familiar to all, so that an intelligent and representative vote can be obtained at the meeting Friday evening. At the last meeting the club voted in favor of adopting the formula of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club in the measurement of yachts for time allowance, thus taking a step toward placing a greater tax upon sail area. That did not vote at all upon the question of classifying the yachts for racing according to their corrected or racing length. The club also favored the plan to tax big spinnakers and to increase the time allowance from 46 to 50 per cent. of the square roots of the various lengths considered.

It will require another vote of the members to alter the by-laws so that the increased tax on sail area, which means the curtailing of the racing rigs, will go into effect. The movement, based as it is merely on scientific theories of yacht racing, and by no means desirable at present, has met with the strongest opposition, and it is now doubtful if it will ee carried out. In the development of the present American fleet of racing yachts great strides have been made in the science of designing, and consideration that what is termed the American type of yacht has grown up under the present rules, and that there still remain unsolved problems in designing, it is argued by those who oppose the committee that there is no need of a change in rules.

Legislation in yacht clubs, as far as it pertains to a racing handicap, is in itself an extremely difficult matter to adjust fairly. There are so many conditions which influence a yacht race, and such a great variety in the type of yacht to encourage, that it is almost impossible to determine the rules which will be the most satisfactory. As new rules are generally intended to influence future designing and racing, the less the existing rules are tampered with the greater will be the justice to the yachts that have been built under these rules. Any radical change in a set of racing rules under which have been built swift, seaworthy vessels, would be a dangerous experiment in this country, where legislation in this direction is done by a vote of the members of yacht clubs, instead of by an organization composed of racing men.

The New-York Yacht Club is the leading racing club of the country, and has devoted more money to the encouragement of racing during the last eleven years than any yacht club in the world. Since 1875 it has appropriated for races $46,200, besides the money given by its leading members. Mr. Ogden Goelet has given since 1881 $12,000 for the annual Goelet Cup races, and other sums have been contributed by members for prizes. Occupying its present position, and having enrolled on its books a fleet of the finest yachts ever built, the club does not need to adopt the customs and rules in vogue anywhere else, on the plea that they are superior.

The proposed changes in the club's rules are now very generally understood among yachtsmen. At first the representative racing men in the clubs paid little attention to them, for they are the least apt to worry and fuss over the rules, although they are the ones affected by them. The rule of measurement adopted in May, 1883, which taxes length twice as much as sail area, has been satisfactory, having allowed the production of the swiftest yachts afloat, and the men who have furnished the grand races during the past season did not worry over the enlarged sail-spread scare. Even the owner of the tremendously-rigged Liris, Mr. C. W. Wetmore, said that he has just the kind of a yacht he desires, and the boat is now under cruising sails, fearlessly making a trip in southern waters. Mr. Wetmore is a racing man all through, and though he had more bad luck in smash-ups than any other yachtsman last season, he pluckily kept at work repairing damage, and declared that he was determined to beat the little Scotch cutter, Minerva, again before the season closed. The Minerva would not race, however, and now Mr. Wetmore is waiting to get a chance at her next year. Other men, owning boats in the forty-foot class, are also anxious to get out on the water again and go through a siege of racing, with the hope of turning the tables on the Minerva, the light-powered boat of the fleet of the forties. Mr. Auchincloss of the Katrina said, when the measure of taking sail more heavily was first proposed, that as far as he was concerned he wanted to carry all the canvas possible or useful in racing, but when it came to cruising it was another matter. Mr. E. D. Morgan of the big schooner Constellation and forty-foot Tomahawk is strongly opposed to the plan, and others are of his sentiments.

This shows that the cloud-no-canvas scare which was sprung on the yachting public at the beginning of the season did not originate with the yachtsmen who race, or if it did they have gotten bravely over their opposition to the use of canvas. Now, however, the scare is in another direction. The one who is most interested are afraid the new scheme is going through the club and have started an aggressive opposition which will probably carry the vote with it unless it is defeated by those who are antagonizing Designer Edward Burgess of Boston and are trying to introduce English ideas into the New-York Yacht Club.

The committee is unwilling to draw the line between the racing yacht and the cruiser, and points a warning finger at the fact that since 1883, when the present rule of measurement was passed in the club, the list of the winning yachts are larger in proportion to their water-line lengths. The committee does not say in its report that the yachts are faster as well, and that yachtsmen are learning how to handle big sails, if they have not known how before.

The question of changing rules is a serious one to the leading racing club, especially as the racing fleet of the New-York Yacht Club has been built up under rules which encourage the development of power and the production of the swiftest of boats of different lengths. The injustice of placing a greater tax upon the sail area of the American forty-foot yachts is apparent. It is to give the Minerva a greater advantage in the matter of a handicap than she has enjoyed during the past season, when she has even beaten the American boats on even terms and been allowed time besides. As to the contemplated adoption of the classification by racing length, the idea is an English one, pure and simple, and was probably the outcome of previous mistakes in English legislation, which had developed the long narrow cutter. Under a classification which makes the stable element of length and sail-area bear a great tax upon sail area, the tendency would be to abandon the centreboard type, especially in small boats, and go into the longer, narrower-boats. The New-York Yacht Club would lose the prestige it has acquired by the encouragement of sea-going and the development of swift yachts, and instead of possessing this "racing individuality," it would be put on record as copying the English system. Dixon Kemp of the London *Field* has already published that the New-York Yacht Club has followed the example set by the Englishmen, and he is evidently greatly elated.

In an interview with a TIMES reporter last Summer, Designer William Gardner, who received his instruction in naval architecture in England, said that the courses raced over by English yachts are such that smaller rigs are an advantage. The prevailing winds there are stronger than those of our courses. It must be considered that last season the prevailing winds here were unusually heavy.

Designer Gardner is now working for the changes, although he designed last year a boat of the most powerful proportions ever seen upon the water, and when she—the Liris—was beaten at Newport by the Minerva, Mr. Gardner admitted that he had exceeded the limit of an economic use of power. Designer A. Cary Smith also favors the changes, although he has been the firmest of believers in the American centreboard, and was represented in the forty-foot class last season by the Gorilla, a powerful centreboard sloop.

Designer Edward Burgess claims that the proposed legislation would handicap the centreboards, and is fighting the measures with all his energy, on practical grounds, with little regard for the scientific theories on which the changes are based. The contest is between Designers Gardner and Smith and English and Seawanhaka Corinthian influence on the one side, and Designer Edward Burgess and the racing element in the club on the other.

The Yacht Racing Association of England, whose rules are held up as examples of perfection, was organized in 1875, and is given in the following table. The New-York Yacht Club's appropriations include all of its expenses for races, while the others of England are exclusive of steamboat and band expenses:

Year.	New-York.	Royal Thames.	Royal London.	New Thames.
1879.....	$3,000	2527	2133	2490
1880.....	2,500	485	882	440
1881.....	4,100	430	365	290
1882.....	3,000	410	425	480
1883.....	3,350	640	340	430
1884.....	2,950	450	340	225
1885.....	7,500	500	430	320
1886.....	5,000	350	425	221
1887.....	4,500	345	600	170
1888.....	6,600	380	320	165
1889.....	3,950	470	275	180
Total.	$46,200	$24,431 22	$19,522 62	$15,480 26

The average yearly appropriation is: New-York Yacht Club, $4,200; Royal Thames Yacht Club, $2,221 02; Royal London Yacht Club, $1,774 78; New Thames Yacht Club, $1,499 11. This does not include the $12,000 given by Mr. Ogden Goelet for cups, nor any of the many prizes given by members of the New-York Yacht Club. In the years 1881, 1885, 1886, and 1887 were America's Cup races, which increased the expenses of the New-York Yacht Club considerably. There is a yearly appropriation of $3,000 made by the club for racing purposes, and this amount is added to as occasione may demand.

The New-York Yacht Club is constantly increasing its trust fund, which is now upward of $20,000. The object is to build, at no distant day, a large clubhouse near New-York, which shall have every convenience for yachtsmen, including an adequate anchorage and landing.

TUFTS COLLEGE.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The report of President Capen of Tufts College for the year ending September, 1889, will show that there are at present three vacancies on the Board of Trustees, caused by the death of Zebulon L. White, the resignation of J. B. Winslow, and the removal of the Rev. E. C. Bolles to New-York. On the Faculty several changes have taken place. The whole number of students enrolled is 142, two more than last year. In respect to patronage the condition of the college was never better, and the patronage could be easily increased if the facilities of the college would permit it. The Faculty submit a proposition to the Trustees to increase the requirements in the philosophical course and give the decree A. B. for this course as well as the classical.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

What may be taken as the feeling of a small minority of students at Yale concerning the Intercollegiate Base Ball Association is expressed in the *Yale News* by an undergraduate, who says: "No one can rightly hold that Harvard is an unworthy competitor of Yale. To withdraw would not be nearly so contrary to the Yale spirit as to fear that some friend of Princeton would say, 'Yale has crawled.' Before the Princeton game the sentiment of the college, as shown in the university meeting, was opposed to the dual league. Should one defeat change that opinion? The good of the university should be the first consideration. Allowing Harvard the option to compete with them Yale and Harvard virtually recognize her as being on a level with themselves. If the sentiment of the college before the game was in favor of a dual league, would it not be equally silly and ridiculous for Yale, who is in a position to dictate in regard to every branch of athletics, to change this opinion now or to pay any attention whatsoever to the charge of 'crawling?' These statements clearly set forth the opposing sentiment. It is generally admitted by the students that Princeton used questionable methods in the recent wrangle, and to withdraw from the championship from Yale, and if she had been defeated at Berkeley Oval she would probably have been further punished by being crowded out of the league. But now Yale will not have the opportunity, and should who refuses to play with a successful opponent.

In order to create interest in the tug-of-war so that Yale may be represented by a team at the intercollegiate games next Spring, the managers of the navy have decided to give a boat-race with inter-class pulls after the Christmas vacation. No tug-of-war team was entered from Yale last year. Weekly contests to the high jump and putting the shot will soon be in progress in the gymnasium, and a silver cup will be given in each contest to the man scoring the highest number of points, and new men will be encouraged by being given the limit in the handicaps. By this method it is hoped to discover good new material of which the possessors themselves are unconscious.

Circulars have been sent to the Yale Alumni asking for $1,000 to add to the *New-Englander and Yale Review*. The magazine has not received the support it deserves.

The candidates for the baseball nine will begin regular Winter practice in the cage some time in January.

Prof. Bergeron will take Prof. Knapp's classical French division of the Freshmen Class after Christmas.

DULL TIMES IN PROPERTY

GENERAL FINANCIAL CONDITIONS THE CAUSE.

CONTRASTED WITH PAST ACTIVITY, THE SITUATION LOOKS AS IF POLITICS HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH IT.

Business in real estate has taken a turn toward dullness, with every prospect that it will continue so until after the beginning of the new year. This condition of the market is in marked contrast to that of the corresponding period of last year. At that time the market was excited and buoyant. The sale of part of the estate of Joanna Jones had put several blocks of vacant property in a valuable section of the city upon the market at excellent prices. Most of this property had been bought by men who make a business of selling again and advancing builders' loans, and for several weeks after the sale at auction they were busy disposing of their holdings to builders. The fact that the sale of the remaining portion of the Jones estate was also then in prospect lent added zest to the market.

Until within about three weeks there has been a good deal of activity among builders who were looking about to make arrangements for the coming season. Unimproved property was in demand by this class of buyers, and some of the sales recorded were enough to give tone to the market and to indicate possibilities of continued activity throughout the Winter. From present appearances it looks as if the builders had become satisfied, having supplied themselves with all the land which they could conveniently carry, and that with their withdrawal from the market interest had almost completely disappeared.

As a matter of course business goes on whether the market be active or dull. The growth of the city is continuous, and is no longer interrupted by conditions which formerly might have hampered it. The difference, however, between a market in which the buyers and sellers are eager and one in which they are comparatively listless is now made manifest to nearly all who depend for a livelihood upon buying and selling real estate.

Considering the natural growth of this city, such growth affording to a very large class of the community occupation and profit, it might be supposed that, perhaps during the vacation months, business in real estate would be steadily good. It has been demonstrated in this city that whenever there has been a departure from average prosperity in this line of business the cause is usually traceable to general rather than local conditions. It may seem a little far-fetched to attribute present and prospective depression to the supremacy of the Republican Party in national politics. It is nevertheless conceded to be the fact that the party which sustains the present Administration is the party of the rich who are intent upon becoming richer, and who, to that end, will pinch industries, exact high tariff charges, and otherwise do everything in their power to divert revenues in favored directions, and in this sense to restrict opportunities in general trade.

There is quite enough real estate in this city awaiting buyers to keep the market in constant activity. Estates like that of Joshua Jones are certainly not offered at auction every season, but under ordinary circumstances there would seem to be no reason why offerings of property should not be made at auction through private agencies which, in the aggregate, would quite offset any such spurt in the market as that which was furnished by the sale of the Jones estate. Making due allowance for the natural increase in the value of property within the city limits, and for the action of owners to exact for themselves the full benefit of that increase, it would certainly seem now as if scarcity of money among the general class of buyers, rather than the extortionate demands of owners, was the cause of the market's present condition.

To property owners who take pains to keep themselves fully informed in regard to everything happening in the real estate line in this city the fact that during the four years of the last Administration real estate was remarkably good appeals with much force. The disposition on the part of that Administration to lift burdens from the people and to scatter favors broadcast was felt in the real estate business by making people eager to buy and ready to sell at reasonable prices. A good market was the inevitable result. Business in real estate must go on, whatever may happen in politics or finance, but from whatever cause it is undeniable that since the present Administration came into power the spirit that characterized the business for the four years previous to that time has been ebbing.

While real estate men are disposed to brood over the condition of the market and to speculate upon the causes behind this condition, the announcement of foreclosure judgments upon properties within the city limits that have heretofore thrived startles the market. It may, of course, happen that the judgment of foreclosure obtained against the houses in Eighty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, may result in the sale of the equity, but that property got into financial straits and was unable to bear up any longer. In that case the foreclosure might not be significant. On the other hand, there are those who fear that the misfortune to the holder of that property may not stop there. Of late it has been noticed that builders of certain valuable property in this city have been talking despondently over their situation. Putting the two things together, there are many who apprehend that perhaps this single foreclosure may be only the beginning of a break which may seriously affect the market.

The result of the proceedings in the case of the Eighty-second-street houses would seem to give plausibility to this view, for when it was found that the foreclosure suit would result in the market might receive a severe blow by precipitating similar proceedings in other quarters, the mortgagees signified their willingness to withdraw their proceedings upon a basis of settlement that has been carefully withheld from the public.

Perhaps the feeling may be largely reflective of general depressing conditions, but it seems to be the opinion among property owners and others interested in real estate that if a World's Fair shall be held in 1892 some other place than this city may be selected for it. The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Ingalls, proposing that Congress shall appropriate $5,000,000 for the purchase of a site of not less than 300 acres for the World's Fair is commonly construed as an indirect blow at this city. Leaving out of account the public lands which it is proposed to locate within the limits of the city, it will be impossible to find 300 acres of land available for this purpose south of Fort George and the Dykman meadows. Property in that section at the present market value could not be bought for less than $300 an acre, and if it were understood that the Government were the intending purchaser there is no telling how much more than the sum property owners might demand.

Although there are several sites further distant from the centre of the city than Fort George which would provide the necessary amount of land and could be bought for the sum mentioned, the Committee on Sites seem to have expressed the opinion generally held when they decided that a site further removed from the centre of the city than that which they have selected would not be desirable. It is the opinion of property owners that Mr. Ingalls's bill has behind it a Washington syndicate with 300 acres of land on hand which the syndicate would be delighted to turn over to the Government for this amount of money.

Applying the provisions of the bill to the site now in question, it will readily be seen that New-York must be left out of account if any enoh bill shall seem to have a fair chance of passing both houses of Congress. In the site selected are 193 acres of private land and 109 acres of public squares. The private land is valued at a minimum estimate of $7,000 per lot or $74,000 per acre, making $14,000,000 for the entire tract, or, at a maximum estimate of $10,000 per lot, $120,000 per acre or $23,000,000 for the tract.

Pending legislation or something equally significant, property within the proposed site seems likely to augment the general depression. This is a serious matter, because the land thus practically held out of the market is the most valuable and important speculative area south of Harlem. It seems scarcely possible that anything can happen in the near future to quiet apprehension and restore the equilibrium of the market for that section.

The most interesting private sale of the week was made by John R. Mapes & Co., who sold thirteen acres of upland and meadow at Bath Beach, bolonging to the estate of Madison S. Arnow, lying between the course of the New-York Jockey Club and the property of the Country Club at Westchester. George F. Jarrett was the buyer and $70,000 was the price. Already the property has been mapped off into 188 building lots to be marketed at retail.

BOSTON'S NARROW STREETS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your very able editorial on Boston's Thanksgiving burnt offering, wherein you state that, construction standards being equal, "our immunity can scarcely be attributed to good luck, and the obvious inference is the superiority of our Fire Department."

Will you allow me to call your attention to a very important point in connection with the matter in hand, which seems to—although it should not—have escaped your notice while drawing your comparisons?

The thoroughfares of the business section of Boston, especially that portion just swept by fire, are very narrow and tortuous, making it a matter of the greatest difficulty in many instances to "surround" a fire. Imagine Broadway reduced to nearly half its present width, flanked on each side by the same buildings as now, and you have an idea of Chauncey-street, Bedford-street, and, in fact, any of the Boston streets embraced in the recently devastated district; and then consider how irregular they are as to direction.

This state of things would in itself prove a serious handicap to the best Fire Department in the country. These facts, of course, will known to you and to everybody who has had occasion to visit the heavy business portion of the "Hub," and in justice to the Boston Fire Department they should be taken into consideration when comparison is drawn with a city like New-York.

EX-BOSTONIAN.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

The burden of comment in military circles continues to concern itself with the series of annual inspections and musters just concluded, and the manner in which at least two leading organizations of the National Guard managed to secure commanding places at the head of the list in respect of numbers present. Both the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments have been the subject of unobjectable strictures, and charged with possessing undue advantage over companion organizations by reason of their several companies being provided with "waiting lists," from which active men were capable of being drawn to supply the places of members of the command who were assured of being absent at the inspection. By this means, it is claimed, the percentages of those organizations were capable of being carried to within a fraction of the maximum.

The strictures have gone so far in certain quarters as to resolve themselves into definite assertions, closely approaching charges, that in several instances the requirements of the military law in regard to enlistments and the dropping of men from the rolls have been violated in spirit, if not in letter; and the consensus of opinion is to the effect that a modification of existing methods would be of decided benefit.

It has already been pointed out in this column that the revision of rolls preliminary to the annual inspection was carried to an unprecedented extent this year. Throughout the First and Second Brigades the practice was universal, and in several instances so marked as to attract more than ordinary attention. Naturally, from its acknowledged position as the foremost militia organization not only of this country but of the world, and its unparalleled showing at the recent muster, the Seventh is singled out for invidious comment. This comment, in effect, assumes the form of challenging the legality of the enlistment of recruits held by the regiment as reserve men and enrolled on what are technically known and designated as "waiting lists."

It is asserted that the substitution of one or more of these men, within a brief interval of the stated inspection for a member or members of the company who have been dropped or discharged, cannot be legally done because of a lack of time in which to comply with the statutory requirements of enlistment. This is a clear assumption, based upon lack of knowledge of the facts in the case.

It will interest members of the National Guard to learn that the reserve men of the Seventh Regiment from the moment their names are enrolled on the "waiting lists," are to all intents and purposes duly enlisted members of the State military force. In their case every statutory requirement, both as regards time and law of the State and the rules and regulations of the regiment, are rigorously complied with. Enlistment papers are made out and signed by the recruit in regular form. In the instance of minors the consent of parents and guardians is officially secured in writing. The registrations as to physical examination and inquiry into the moral and social qualifications of the recruit are strictly enforced. The reserve man uniforms and equips himself, and is held to duty the same as if he were a regularly enrolled member of the National Guard.

The obligation taken by the reserve man is as binding upon him as if he had been mustered into the State service at the time of his signing the enlistment papers. The fact does away with the time limit. It has been urged that, should the men on the "waiting lists" decline to do further duty when called upon to enter the ranks of the company, they could not be held for service. An instance of this kind has yet to happen, and never will be, disclosed.

When a vacancy, from any cause, occurs in the company the recruit first on the waiting list takes the place of the dropped or discharged member. His enlistment papers, which meanwhile have been kept on file by the commanding officer of the company, are officially indorsed by that officer and transferred to regimental headquarters, and the recruit begins from that date to be carried on the rolls of the company and regiment and to be credited with the duty performed by him on behalf of the State.

"If there could possibly be any question as to the legality of the methods of administration in the Seventh Regiment," said a company commandant who is particularly well qualified to speak with authority on this subject, "the records of the regiment are open to any and every body who is authorized to inspect them. Men are 'dropped' in the several companies solely for the sanitary cause—removal from the military district, or State—and then only by request, approved at regimental headquarters. Enlistments from the 'waiting lists' are made in the manner outlined above, and discharges are issued simply for cause. It stands to reason that if a Captain has a man who fails to do duty he will get rid of him and put a reserve man in his place who can be relied upon for 100 per cent.

"The Seventh naturally is proud of its record at inspection; but it is not satisfied. Such a showing as was made in the late annual muster counts for but little. What the Seventh Regiment would like to see inaugurated as a test of duty-doing strength is to have an inspection ordered at a day's notice. Officers and men would be content to stand on even a six hours' notification. To that end either would be a system of rating on the part of the State authorities based upon the average attendance at all drills and parades for the calendar year.

"See how a scheme of this nature would operate, taking my own company as an example. It has commanded for the annual inspection 100 per cent. present, that is, 103 officers and men. But that was only one parade in the year. During the entire drill season the average number of absentees has been six and eight. Now, what is the result? The men of my company are doing close upon 95 per cent. of duty right along. The State demands that they shall do but 60 per cent. So that we are exceeding the statutory limit by over 50 per cent., taking the per cent. as the maximum, the company, as a whole, is performing 150 per cent. of duty actually. The time is ripe for a change in inspection methods. In the twenty days now allowed for the making out of muster rolls numerous changes are bound to occur by death, removal, non-payment of dues, and so a somewhat less degree, may be said of the regimental Quartermaster sergeant.

"He line should, as far as it is able, second the efforts of the Adjutant General to secure a reasonable and just increase of pay for this deserving class of soldiers. It would undoubtedly attract into the service many well-qualified men, and operate in a variety of ways to increase efficiency."

This subject of extra-duty pay presents a few amusing anomalies. Under the regulations a commanding officer may detail a private on extra duty as clerk in his Quartermaster's department. Such a citizen clerk receiving $100 per month and a Post Quartermaster Sergeant receiving $37 per month, and he may make it stellar detail in his commissary's office, where there is a Sergeant also receiving $37 per month, but he cannot detail a private on extra duty in his own office, although his Sergeant Major receives a less sum than any of the Sergeants enumerated. The commanding officer must be detailed on daily duty and receive no extra pay whatever, though they perform as much, if not more, work than similar clerks in either of the staff departments.

E. A. G.

FORT RILEY, Kansas, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1889.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

A letter has been received from the Hon. William Walter Phelps, United States Minister to Germany, formally accepting the degree of LL. D. recently conferred on him by Rutgers College, and Mr. Phelps has also sent a note to President Gates thanking the Trustees for the honor. He thinks "the question as to which college in the United States has the most to be proud of in the achievements of its Alumni rests between Rutgers and Williams," which institution has furnished many trained more men who have attained conspicuous success in life, but not so many, in proportion to the large number graduated, as has Rutgers or Williams.

The Historical Society of the Theological Seminary, which was recently organized for the formation and preservation of a museum of Christian history, illustrating the history of the Christian Church in Holland and America, has elected the following Board of Officers: President—George Schuling Talmage; Curator—W. Armitage Beardsley; Treasurer—Charles S. Wyckoff; Secretary—Cornelius R. Wyckoff; Advisory Committee—The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Woodbridge, the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, and W. A. Beardsley.

Nearly all the seminaries, most of the members of the college faculty, and scores of students were witnesses in the election contest during the week. The petition for an investigation was headed by the members of the college faculty.

A. W. Buryee, the Vice President at the Agricultural Experiment Station, in signing the reports of the station and issuing them, since the death of Dr. Cook.

The examinations for the present term will begin on Wednesday, and the students will have two weeks' Christmas recess.

Prof. Shumway lost over two thousand books in the Boston fire. They had been stored in one of the burned buildings.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Cornell has made a remarkable record at football in the third year of that game on her campus. With the exception of two games with Yale, only 4 points have been scored against her, while her total is 345. The football management is now $500 in debt, having had extremely hard luck in the matter of weather. To meet the expenses of a visit to Yale, Princeton, and Harvard from the Intercollegiate League, an excellent league can be formed by Lehigh, champions of Pennsylvania; Cornell, champions of New-York; Princeton, Wesleyan, and, perhaps, Columbia, Trinity, or Dartmouth.

There will enter the university as soon as he becomes sufficiently proficent in English a Russian named Baheau, who has found his way here from the ranks of Russia. He escaped from Russia by pretending to visit the Paris Exposition. He had expected, misled by articles written in a Russian journal on Cornell, to pay his way by working in the dining rooms. He is disappointed in this, but is delighted to find that students can speak what they wish without fear or molestation by the police.

The Star Football League among the secret societies has finished its series of games, and Alpha Delta Phi won the championship on Thursday by defeating their rivals, Kappa Alpha, by a score of 8 to 0 in a fiercely contested game on frozen ground.

The classical performance given by the students for the benefit of the Cornell Navy was a great success and netted more than $300.

IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD

WHAT THE AMATEURS ARE DOING IN VARIOUS FIELDS.

WHEELMEN PREPARING TO PUSH THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—TALK OF THE CLUBS.

The attention of the League of American Wheelmen is being directed to the subject of improving the public highways to such an extent that everything in the league is made subservient to this one issue. In the canvass for candidates for the various offices those who are interested in the "road improvement movement" demand that this issue determine the result of the next annual election of the league, and it looks as though any enthusiastic advocate of the proposed great reform will be quite sure of some place on the official roll.

At first several members of the League of American Wheelmen decided that the improvement of the country roads should be made a national issue; but as it has been learned that such a measure would require an amendment to the Constitution of the United States a more modest course has been mapped out. Bills calling for the collection and expenditure of the road tax by a competent commission will be introduced in the Legislatures of the several States, and then the league will work to secure their passage.

President Luscomb of the League struck a snag at the outset when he ordered Mr. I. B. Potter to prepare a bill for the consideration of the law makers of this State, and demanded Mr. Potter's resignation from the National Committee on Rights and Privileges when the latter refused to comply with his request. Others in the league, however, are at work on a solution of the problem how to make bicycle travel more convenient and easier while the roads improvement element is hustling for the offices to be distributed at the next election.

The Star Athletic Club's boxing tournament, the finals of which were decided last Monday evening in Long Island City, was very successful. H. E. Buermeyer, New-York Athletic Club, acting as referee, took from the contests the disagreeable features so often seen at like exhibitions, and made the contestants confine themselves to boxing for points, thus carrying out the spirit, although not the letter, of the boxing rules of the Amateur Athletic Union. When a contestant had shown his superiority and a knock-out blow was only a matter of time Referee Buermeyer stopped the competition and awarded the bout to the best man.

There were six up and down in these contests on which there is a difference of opinion. The rules provide for two judges, and in case they disagree the referee has authority to decide the competition or order another round of two minutes. On several occasions one judge called for another round while the other decided the winner. Referee Buermeyer said the judge who called for the supplementary round had no authority to do so, and told him he must name a winner, when, if he disagreed with the other judge, he (the referee) would decide what should be done. It has been the custom on many occasions for the referee to allow a judge to call for a round after three have been contested. Secretary Sullivan of the union, who is one of a committee to prepare a new set of boxing rules, says that Mr. Buermeyer is right in his interpretation of the present rules. The committee will act as referee at the coming boxing championships, and this insures fair competition, in which the general form and skill of the contestants will be taken into account in the decisions. Entries to the championships closed yesterday, and will be made public this week.

The annual meeting of the Manhattan Athletic Club will be held to-morrow evening. There is such strong opposition to several candidates that the meeting is sure to be a lively one. The office of First Lieutenant will probably decide the influence of the opposition to the regular ticket. O. Perry, the present official, is running against Eugene Van Schaick, the latter being the candidate of the opposition. The main question at issue pertains to the policy of the club. Those opposing the regular ticket represent the aggressive element that believes in making athletics more conspicuous than the club's social feature.

Now that J. S. Mitchell of the New-Jersey Athletic Club has got his watch from the Manhattans, which he won last Winter by making a new record for throwing the fifty-six pound weight for height, and the Manhattan Athletic Club has moved, there is fear that there will be no more sensations in athletics until C. A. J. Queckberner announces again that he expects to retire from weight competitions.

Several Harvard men remarked recently that Harvard has been cruelly played by Yale this year. It was asserted that about every action on the part of Harvard's football men was taken with the understanding that Yale would follow Harvard's example. Yale didn't follow, and the feeling at Harvard seems to be that she was hasty in withdrawing from the Intercollegiate Football Association. It may now result in a "freeze out" for Wesleyan and the University of Pennsylvania.

NO CLOSED ROOMS.

ALL PARTS OF THE MUSEUM OF ART SHOULD BE KEPT OPEN HOLIDAYS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being a frequenter of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, visiting it on as many holidays as I possibly can, (these being my only opportunities,) and appreciating the excellent gifts of our wealthy and liberal people who have made the museum what it is, it has lately come to my notice that two rooms leading from the Wolfe Gallery are closed on these days. The rooms spoken of contain jewels, &c., the gifts of some very generous ladies, who, I know, would not deprive the working class of the only chance they have of viewing their magnificent gifts.

At the museum the only information obtainable in this regard is that the rooms contain jewels and are closed on holidays. Now, whatever may be the motive in closing these rooms while the picture galleries and other departments exhibit no such, it seems to me unaccountable. Perhaps it may be argued by the Trustees that on account of the crowds who visit the museum on these holidays it may be too tempting to some to steal articles in view. But I think that the people who visit the museum are, for the most part, cultivated, and look at these valuable articles with admiration, and marvel that their possessors were so generous to part with them that all who are interested may view them to their benefit, and are not tempted to possess them, but would, if they had them, place treasures there themselves for the good of all.

I hope that this may be brought to the notice of the generous people who have placed these treasures there through the columns of your paper, and that they may insist that these rooms may be opened on holidays for the good of all.

H. K.

MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1889.

AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

His associates on the Court of Appeals Bench will give a testimonial dinner to Judge George F. Danforth, at the Fort Orange Club, Dec. 18. There will be about forty invited guests. Judge Danforth, because of age limit, will retire from service on Jan. 1 and will be succeeded by Denis O'Brien. Judge Danforth has served since November, 1878.

Dr. Samuel B. Ward gave a reception last week at his residence in Dr. Wilson's Mills, the new President of the State Normal School. Dr. Ward was assisted in receiving by his charming daughters, Misses Nina and Anna Ward. The gathering was a notable one, being attended by more than two hundred persons.

The first assembly of the season will be held Dec. 31 at Bleecker Hall. Several small dancing parties are announced to take place in the parlors of Harmanus Bleecker Hall, the night of Dec. 31. These will be especially for the benefit of the "hubs."

The Old Guard of the Albany Zouave Cadets had its annual banquet at the Kenmore Wednesday night.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

The victory over the University of Pennsylvania was celebrated on Monday evening by a parade and a bonfire on the campus. In the bonfire, by some mishap, were burned two chicken coops and a board fence, and at the same time some of the wheels of the janitor's wagon disappeared. The college now has a bill of some $30 on its hands.

The college will close for a two weeks' vacation on the 18th. A few examinations will be held at the end of this term, but most of them will be deferred until the regular midwinter examinations.

President B. P. Raymond will attend the meeting of the New-York Alumni Association to New-York next week, and Prof. Van Vleck the meeting of the Boston Association.

The Gramma Phi Chapter of the Delta Kappa Upsilon fraternity will give a reception at its chapter house on Tuesday evening.

STEAMBOATS.

Fall River Line. Boston, $3,
For First-class Limited Tickets.

Fares reduced to all points. Steamers PURITAN and PROVIDENCE leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st, at 4:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included. Connection by Annex boat from Brooklyn and Jersey City at 4 P. M.

NEW HAVEN, trains connecting with steamers at Fall River leave Boston week days at 8, Sundays at 7 P. M. Steam heat in staterooms. AN ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st, daily at 4:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Insured bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

NORWICH LINE.—FAVORITE INSIDE route. Fares reduced. To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2; corresponding reductions to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, foot of Watts-st, (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn; at company's office, 347 Broadway, at Pier 40, North River, and on steamers. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

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Forward Packages, Valuables, Presents, Game, &c., to any point in Europe. Fast mail steamers twice a week.
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ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Ethiopia, Dec. 14, 10 A.M.; Devonia, Dec. 28, 10 A.M.
Ancheria, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.; Furnessia, Jan. 4, 3 P. M.
Cabin to Glasgow, $60. Second cabin, $30.
Cabin, $45 and $55. Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE VIA AZORES.
Best route to Algiers and coast of Morocco.
TO FAYAL, PORTO, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, VENICE, and TRIESTE.
S. S. VICTORIA, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
Cabin to Azores, $65 to $80; Med'l Ports, $85 to $120.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE,)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF INDIANA, Thursday, Dec. 12, 12 noon.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Th. D. 19, 6:30 A.M.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From the Continent, Queenstown, Liverpool, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N.Y.

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Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX.....NO. 11,944. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PROBLEM FOR SPOILSMEN

THEIR ATTACKS UPON THE MERIT SYSTEM.

BLIND IN THEIR DESIRE TO REPEAL THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW—THE DEFRAUDED CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Washington *Post* has become one of the most vehement opponents of the civil service law and the merit system, and is daily advocating the repeal of the law, as an impertinence and an infringement upon the office-getting privilege of the members of Congress. With increasing enterprise and popularity it might expect to gain influence, but there are some signs that indicate deep concern among its readers who serve the Government, lest its attacks upon the merit system may prove successful in procuring the repeal it demands, or practically the same thing, through a refusal by this Congress to make the appropriation for the support of the Civil Service Commission.

If its purpose should be achieved and the civil service law wiped off the books before the close of the present session of Congress, the opportunity would be afforded to the men who are now in power to "cleanse" the service of all persons who come into it without partisan hands, either under a Republican or a Democratic President, and to replace all persons removed with others who would be willing to promise to uphold and continue in power the men who furnished them with employment.

If a change of administration should take place when the term of Mr. Harrison ended there would be nothing to prevent another complete renewal of the clerical force, to say nothing about the assumable loss of efficiency that would follow frequent changes of this kind.

The business men of Washington would have to face another embarrassing state of things. The clerks who now hold office with a degree of security and who have, in the hope of remaining so long as they are efficient, been buying homes, furnishing them, arranging for the education of their children, and ruining in debt to do all these things, will be thrown into a great deal of distress. The dealers in all sorts of wares, who are advertising in the Washington papers to attract the attention and patronage of the Government employes, will unquestionably find themselves with a great many worthless due bills in their hands, with a new and untried lot of customers asking for credit, and with the chance of changes still to come, and more bad bills threatening in the future.

It begins to look to some of these clerks as if the *Post* was determined to force a large part of the population of this city into unwilling bankruptcy, simply to gratify an unreasonable opposition to a system that contrives to keep dense ignoramuses out of office. It does not seem to make much difference whether the turning out of ten or twelve thousand clerks, many of whom are honest owners, might depress the prices of real estate. That would be a good thing for the first set of partisans brought in with a resumption of the old spoils system, but it might be a very melancholy thing for the second set of "workers" introduced after the reactionary contest had been decided. Nevertheless, it would not be possible for the clerks now in office to give assurances satisfactory enough to secure their retention.

If all the friends of the civil service system who now read the papers that are advocating the abolition of the system would withdraw their support, and the papers were compelled to rely upon the patronage of the men in Washington who are openly favorable to repeal, those papers would not have readers or advertising patronage enough to warrant them in undertaking the task for more than a very brief week. Washington is not favorable to a return to the brutal spoils system, and it has in its power to make its disfavor felt in a very forcible way.

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The special committee which has been looking into the Silcott defalcation will not be ready to report to the House of Representatives before the middle of the week. But it has already prepared a bill providing for a new system of paying Congressional salaries, which Mr. Payne will introduce to-morrow.

The committee proposes to make the Sergeant at Arms of the House the direct disbursing officer and to make him accountable to the Government, throwing all necessary precautions around his acts. The House will be left to decide whether to put the bill upon its passage at once or to refer it back to the committee. If the latter course is taken the measure will be returned to the House with the committee's report upon the defalcation.

The committee's investigation has revealed the fact that Silcott committed two offences which render him liable to be extradited, if caught in Canada. These are the forging of notes, which he had discounted by one of the local banks, and the theft of a considerable sum of money from Sergeant at Arms Leedom. The latter offence comes under the head of grand larceny and it is expected that he will be indicted for both. Mr. Roger Q. Mills appears to have lost more by Silcott's defalcation than any of his colleagues. He had allowed his account to accumulate until there was about $5,000, a year's salary, due him. Mr. Roger Q. Mills was another heavy loser, there being $2,900 due him when Silcott carried off the funds.

***

Director of the Mint Leech has prepared a statement in which he expresses the belief that Secretary Windom's proposed silver measure contains the solution of the silver problem in affording a ready market for the surplus silver product of the world. The effect of which would be to enhance the value of silver until it reached a point so nearly corresponding with its value in coinage as to cause a withdrawal of all temporary measures. The plan was original with Secretary Windom and was not similar to that suggested by Senator Sherman. Mr. Leech does not believe in the objection of advanced silver men that it would degrade silver. The currency issued under the measure would be absolutely safe, he thinks, having behind it always a dollar's worth of silver, as well as the faith of the Government to redeem it in silver bullion or gold.

ABSORBED BY THE STANDARD.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—A number of statements have been made concerning the reported sale of the Globe Refining Company of this city to the Standard Oil Company, and they have been as constantly denied.

It was learned to-day, however, on the authority of an attaché of the Globe Company that the plant in question was sold some time ago to the Standard Company, the consideration being $4,000,000.

The Globe Oil Works was rebuilt about a year ago, and has a capacity of nearly 20,000 barrels per week. The tanks for storage of crude and refined oil will hold over 100,000 barrels, and in addition to this there is a first-class cooper shop. The refinery consists of 370 tanks, mostly iron tanks, and valued at $250,000. It is said that the Globe Company was just negotiating to put down a six-inch pipe line from the oil territory to the seaboard at a cost of $3,000,000, the object being to supply independent refiners. It is probable that the refinery will continue as usual, as the Standard Oil Company has offered many of the 150 employes positions.

BISHOP TUIGG'S FUNERAL.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—A special from Altoona says: "The funeral of the late Bishop Tuigg of this city will take place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia will probably preach the sermon, and Bishop Phelan of Pittsburg will celebrate mass.

"All the societies connected with the Church here held special meetings this afternoon, and appointed committees to complete the funeral arrangements. Capt. John McNevin, a prominent merchant of this city, was selected as Chief Marshal for the occasion. Invitations will be extended to all the Catholic societies in the diocese to participate in the exercises. The Catholic business people will close their stores on the day of the funeral as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased prelate. One hundred priests are expected to take part in the ceremonies. The Altoona City Band has been secured to head the procession, and it will be the largest funeral that has ever taken place in this city."

CANADIAN COASTING PRIVILEGES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 8.—The Minister of Customs has made a change in the departmental order recently made with reference to the enjoyment of coasting privileges by the United States on the Pacific coast.

The Government undertook a short time ago to enforce the coasting laws strictly on the Pacific coast, and prevent United States vessels from carrying bonded goods from the terminus of the Northern Pacific to Victoria, B. C.; but no sooner was the order passed than Victoria cried out and declared that it would be very injurious to trade.

The result of this has been that the Minister has instructed the Inspector of Customs, now at Victoria, to allow things to go on for the present, as the order was annulled.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

AT THE SCENE OF JIMMY HOPE'S ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 8.—The National Bank of Delaware, in this city, which has enjoyed immunity from burglarious attempts since "Jimmy" Hope and his three companions nearly succeeded in walking off with its entire funds on the night of Nov. 7, 1873, was the scene yesterday morning of a most daring and successful robbery.

About 10 o'clock ex-District Attorney John C. Patterson entered the bank and procured from the vault a tin box he had on deposit there containing securities to the value of between $12,000 and $13,000. Opening the box, he took out two interest coupons of the Equitable Mortgage Company of Kansas City, Mo., amounting to $21, and a mortgage for $800, placing the latter in his pocket. Locking the box, he left it on a desk and stepped to the cashier's window, a few feet distant, where he handed in the coupons to be deposited to his credit. As he did so he saw a man pick up his box of securities and walk quickly out of the bank. So suddenly did this bold action occur that no one in the bank had any opportunity of observing the robber or taking a note of his appearance. It is known, however, that he was accompanied by two confederates, as three strangers were in the bank at the time, one of whom, at the instant Mr. Patterson presented his coupons to the cashier, stepped to the paying teller's window and handed in four five-dollar bills, for which he asked and received a twenty-dollar note in exchange.

As far as Mr. Patterson could recall, the securities contained in the box at the time were as follows: Debentures of Equitable Mortgage Company of Kansas City, Mo., Nos. 100-101, $500 each; do., Nos. 197-200, $200 each; do., No. 143, $300; Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad mortgage bond, No. 682, $1,000; J. M. and Mary Cassett, private mortgage bond, No. 3,822, $700; mortgage and bond of V. H. Stone, No. 805, $750; mortgage and bond of J. F. J. Richardson, No. 4,923, $1,200; mortgage and bond of Joseph Wandra, No. 774, $250; Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad bonds, Nos. 352-353, $1,000 each; two Sanford and Lake Eustis Railroad bonds, Nos. 45 and 55, $1,000 each; certificate of stock in the Equitable Insurance Company of Kansas City, Mo., $1,900. All except the last-mentioned are negotiable.

A curious feature of the affair was the almost mysterious manner in which the robbers escaped. The bank officials had only obtained a fleeting glimpse of the man with the box as he leisurely walked out of the front door, but before any of them could reach the street the three thieves had disappeared. The police went promptly to work, but were not able to obtain a single clue yesterday.

The National Bank of Delaware is one of the oldest in the country, its existence dating back to the time when cropping of the ears was the penalty for a defaulting cashier. Though in the heart of the business centre of the city, it occupies a plain and unpretentious building, its appointments being of the most severe and antiquated character, with none of the provisions for public safety and the convenience of patrons that mark modern banking institutions. It is not a safe deposit institution, but customers are permitted to store boxes containing valuable securities in the bank vault.

ACCEPTING THE INEVITABLE.

IOWA REPUBLICANS EXPECTING THE REPEAL OF PROHIBITION.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 8.—Nine Republican Senators held a conference here yesterday. They were Messrs. Barrett, McCoy, Wooleon, Vail, Parrott, Funk, Smith, Lawrence, and Caldwell. While the meeting was private, it is known that the matters considered covered a wide range of subjects. Some of these Senators are hold-overs and some of them were re-elected, and they include the most conspicuous Republican members of that body.

One subject discussed was the selection of officers of the Senate. The attempt to agree upon a slate failed on account of the unusual number of anxious patriots who are candidates, these places being about all that is left in the way of patronage for the Republicans. The prohibition question was also discussed, and Senators Lawrence and Smith are reported to have declared emphatically for repeal, while several others admitted that that would be the logical effect of the election of Gov. Boies, but would not cast a vote this way themselves. As the ministerial brethren were making it too interesting for them to do so.

Senator Allison's chances were also discussed, and, while those present at the conference will no doubt support him, none of them could see more than a dim hope of his re-election. With just the sufficient number of votes necessary to his election, and with some of these ready to trade him off for some minor consideration in the House, there is little in the situation to inspire hope. The conference was a very melancholy one.

After the Senators had adjourned their own private conference they went to the Grant Club rooms, where they had a joint conference with eight members-elect of the House and a number of local Republican politicians of note, among whom were Judge Mitchell and Dr. Hutchins, Commissioner of Labor. The subject of this consultation was the repeal of prohibition. There was a thorough interchange of views and the consensus of opinion was that it is the duty of the Republicans to acknowledge the force of the election of Gov. Boies and so shape the inevitable legislation that it will be divested of all partisan character. This proposition was put to a vote and carried by a large majority, whereupon "Doc" Hutchins and another Prohibitionist got up and hoisted the action of the conference. The liberal Republicans had everything their own way.

ROSE EYTINGE SURPRISED.

SHE IS ABRUPTLY DISCHARGED FROM THE "CAPTAIN SWIFT" COMPANY.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—There has been a breech in the "Captain Swift" company, which closed its second engagement here last night. Miss Rosa Rand of Baltimore left yesterday for Chicago, where she will join the company and take the place of Miss Rose Eytinge. The severance of Miss Eytinge's connection with the "Captain Swift" company is rather a surprise. She was joint star with Mr. Forrest, and every one expected that she would finish the season with him, but last week Mr. Forrest notified her that her engagement would cease at the close of the week in Toronto. The company left for that city last night. Miss Eytinge was rather surprised and considered herself very badly treated, as she was under contract for the season. She left for Toronto with the company last night, but will go to New-York at the close of this week, and a suit will probably be entered by her.

Mr. Forrest declined to say anything about the matter, except that as it was rather a disagreeable affair probably more would be heard of it. Miss Eytinge also declined to say anything, except that she had been badly treated, and that she had the case under advisement and would consult her lawyer.

SERVICES IN THEIR OWN TONGUE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Dec. 8.—The cornerstone of St. Henry's German Roman Catholic Church at Bayonne was laid at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Father J. J. Shandel of St. Paul's Church, Greenville, conducted the ceremony. Seven local organizations attended. There was a heavy downpour of rain, which 500 people faced for over an hour. St. Henry's Society has thirteen lots, on which a temporary building is being erected. Father Shandel will have charge for the present. The society was organized because the large German population wanted to be addressed in their own language.

Through a special dispensation from Bishop Wigger, St. Joseph's Hungarian Roman Catholic Church at Constable Hook was dedicated this morning by Father Samuel Balla. The old Lutheran church property had been purchased by the Society of Hungarians, who will now be addressed in that tongue.

WELCOME RAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—One of the heaviest rainstorms for years has prevailed throughout California for the past two weeks. In a few portions of Northern California the rainfall has been the heaviest ever known, some damage having resulted therefrom, especially in the lowlands of the Sacramento Valley. In general the rain has been most welcome and the grass and grain are springing up from the ground as they have never done before at this season of the year. A largely increased area of fall-sown grain will result.

Telegraphic advices indicate that thousands of acres of orange and fruit trees will be planted in Northern and Southern California, and hundreds of new vineyards will be started in the Fresno district.

If in want of bargains in furniture you can obtain them at Flint's, 104 14th-st., near 6th-av. Their stores are overcrowded with new goods.—*Adv.*

CROWDS VIEW THE BODY

PASSING BY THE BIER OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CLERGYMEN WHO WILL OFFICIATE AT THE FUNERAL ON WEDNESDAY—MEMORIAL SERVICES IN THE SOUTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—To-day has been most pleasant. The thermometer showed 80°, the sun shone cheerily, and the unusual throngs on the streets made the city bright and gladsome. Notwithstanding the fact that mourning hung on every building, that the crowds were bound for a death chamber, and that in this city lay in state the body of the ex-President of the late Confederacy, from early morning the streams of people filing into the Council Chamber at the City Hall were constant, and at times there were awful jams, but every one succeeded in getting a glimpse of the face of Jefferson Davis.

A careful tally of the visitors shows that about 40,000 persons, mostly women and children, viewed the remains to-day. This crowd included, in solemn and respectful attendance, all conditions of whites, blacks, ex-Confederates, ex-Federals, and even Indians and Chinamen.

At midnight last evening the chamber was closed, and Mrs. Hays, the eldest daughter of Mr. Davis, visited the body of the father she had not seen for several years. When she had recovered from her grief, an Atlanta sculptor named Frazee examined every one from the room and made a plaster cast of the face of the dead. This will be used in the construction of a monument to Jefferson Davis in Atlanta.

The sword carried by Lieut. Davis in the Black Hawk war was received to-day from Beauvoir and placed beside the coffin preparatory to burial with it. To-day was also received and placed beside the casket a musket carried by Sergt. Hollingsworth of Shreveport, La., in Col. Jeff Davis's regiment in the Mexican war. The Rev. Father Darius Hibert, the venerable Jesuit priest who went through all the campaigns of the Louisiana troops in Virginia as Chaplain of Hays's brigade, visited the remains. He came in quietly, but when he reached the catafelque gave way and fell on his knees in tearful prayer. When he arose he appeared refreshed, and, taking a last tender look at the features in the coffin, he lost himself in the crowd.

Mrs. Davis appears much better to-day. She is refreshed by the rest she has had, and is recovering her strength. She is receiving the very best of care and the tenderest attentions from every one.

Bishop Gallaher has selected to assist him in the funeral services, Wednesday, Bishop Thompson of Mississippi, the Rev. E. Thompson, Mr. Davis's rector; the Rev. Father Darius Hobert of the Jesuit Catholic Church, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Markham of the Lafayette Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. E. Martin of Grace Episcopal Church, and the Rev. A. Gordon Bokewell of Trinity Episcopal Chapel. The four last named were chaplains in the Confederate armies.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 8.—All action was made in several of the city churches to-day to the death of Mr. Davis. A meeting of the Citizens' Committee was held to-night and arrangements completed for holding a memorial meeting on Wednesday next at noon. The meeting will be held in the Opera House and from 12 M. to 5 P. M. business will be suspended.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 8.—A large mass meeting of citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and surrounding counties was held at the Academy of Music this afternoon to take suitable action for the observance of next Wednesday, the day selected for the funeral of Jefferson Davis. Resolutions of sympathy and affection to the memory of the dead were adopted, and committees were appointed to co-operate with various ex-Confederate camps of the community to arrange for Wednesday's ceremonies. Resolutions were also adopted that it was the sense and desire of the meeting that the remains of Mr. Davis be buried in Richmond, Va., the former capital of the Confederacy.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—An effort is to be made to raise funds to erect a monument here to the late Hon. Jefferson Davis. It is thought that if such recognition is to be accorded this distinguished statesman that no city in the South can lay greater claim to it than this the capital of the Confederacy. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser of Albemarle County has offered to start the subscription list with $1,000.

A monument to Gen. Robert E. Lee, who, next to Mr. Davis, was the most conspicuous figure connected with the Confederacy, is now nearing completion here. This is in the western part of the city, and consists of a handsome granite pedestal. This is to be surmounted with a bronze equestrian statue of the Commander in Chief of the Southern armies. On Libby Hill, in the eastern part of the city, a monument is to be raised to the private soldiers of that army. Now it is suggested that the monument proposed to be erected to the late President of the Confederacy shall be placed either in close proximity to Gen. Lee's or in the central part of the city.

Gov. Lee has issued a proclamation recommending that memorial services be held throughout the State on the day of the funeral.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 8.—Gov. Eagle told THE TIMES's correspondent yesterday that he would issue no proclamation in relation to Jefferson Davis's death. He did not think such action necessary, although he had been urged to do so. Much sympathy was expressed throughout the State, and in it was to be found a better expression of sentiment than could come from any other source.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following telegram was received to-day by Secretary Proctor:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 7, 1889.
To the Honorable Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have officially to inform you that the Hon. Jefferson Davis, at one time Secretary of War of the United States, died in this city yesterday. His funeral will take place here on Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
JAMES A. SHAKESPEARE,
Mayor of New-Orleans.

In response thereto Secretary Proctor to-night sent the following message:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1889.
The Hon. James A. Shakespeare, Mayor of New-Orleans:

Your telegram informing me of the death of Mr. David is received. In refraining from any official action thereon I would not, and hope I do not, add to the great sorrow of his family and many friends. It seems to me the right course, and the best one for all. You will, I am sure, understand that its adoption is prompted also by a sincere wish and purpose to act in the spirit of peace and good-will which should fill the hearts of all our people.
REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

IN HONOR OF THE DEAD.

SOUTHERNERS PAY TRIBUTES TO JEFFERSON DAVIS'S MEMORY.

Nearly a hundred Southerners, who had been personal friends of Jefferson Davis or had been his stanch supporters, met at the New-York Hotel yesterday afternoon to show their deep respect for the leader of the Southern cause and make arrangements for a public expression of their sorrow in his death. Words of eulogy were listened to with close attention and resolutions of sympathy with Mrs. Davis were adopted.

F. C. Moorhead called the meeting to order, and upon his suggestion John C. Calhoun, the President of the Southern Society, was unanimously chosen to preside. Burton N. Harrison, who was for several years Mr. Davis's private secretary, was made Secretary of the meeting. Among others present were Col. Ray of Savannah, Dr. W. M. Polk, Judge John Bacon, Gen. John P. Abney, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, T. G. Stewart, Col. Francis of Alabama, William Wilner, Patrick Calhoun, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Livingston Mims, W. L. Kent, H. C. Glenn, Col. A. W. Hamilton, M. J. Verdery, J. W. Nash, Henry Jackson, Joshua Brown, and Alexander K. Chisholm.

A committee was appointed at once to prepare resolutions to be sent to Mrs. Davis, and to arrange for a memorial service, if such a service should be held. While the committee were deliberating, Col. W. H. Hardy of Mississippi, in behalf of the Mississippians in the city, delivered a fervent eulogy of the Southern leader.

"Speaking for my State," said Col. Hardy in closing, "if the country were menaced by a foreign foe we would emulate the example of Jefferson Davis and uphold it with every energy upon the field of conflict. God speed the day when all the asperities engendered by the late war shall be buried in the deep sea of oblivion, and we shall cherish as a common heritage the courage, valor, and patriotism displayed by both sides."

The committee, which consisted of Mr. Calhoun, Clarence Cary, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, John R. Abney, and A. R. Chisholm reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we share with our countrymen of the South in the sentiment every where expressed by them of appreciation of the character of Jefferson Davis and of the fidelity and steadfast courage with which, through a long life, he was devoted to the performance of every trust they confided to him.

Resolved, That we tender to Mrs. Davis and to his family the assurance of our sincere sympathy in this bereavement.

The committee will consider the question of holding a memorial service on the day of the funeral in the South.

TO SUCCEED SENATOR PAYNE.

THE BRISK FIGHT IN PROGRESS AMONG OHIO DEMOCRATS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 8.—There were stirring times at the Buckeye capital six years ago. The Hon. George Hoadly had been elected Governor, and the Democratic managers were congratulating themselves and rejoicing over the victory. It was firmly believed at the time that the party workers would have a long term at the crib and the boys would enjoy the opportunity to warm their toes at the expense of the dear people for many years. George Hoadly won a great victory; there was no doubt of it.

The first black eye that the Democracy received, and from the effects of which they never fully recovered, was in the election of Mr. Henry B. Payne as Senator. After the sale of the Senatorship had been clinched and the banquet had become a thing of the past, many members of the General Assembly secured cheaper quarters, but the demoralization of the Democracy was beyond precedent.

Many changes have taken place since that very eventful Winter. Gov. Hoadly was defeated, with the rest of his party friends, two years later, and the Republicans have held undisputed control of affairs from that time. The Hon. George H. Pendleton, one of the central figures in the contest for Senator in 1883-4, was wickedly betrayed and defeated. He was grievously disappointed, but during the remainder of his life referred with great reluctance to this, one of the greatest of outrages. The stern old Democrat, Gen. Durbin Ward, died three years ago. He was always in the harness, but never honored as his merits deserved. He died of a broken heart. John G. Thompson, the firm and tried friend of Mr. Pendleton, was swept aside in the excitement of the hour—Mr. Payne's supporters had been too well trained for even the great organizer to reason with. Mr. Thompson has also joined the great majority.

After his defeat for re-election Judge Hoadly moved to New-York. He had had enough of Ohio politics.

The Hon. Allen G. Thurman is the only prominent figure left that belonged to the old school, or, as they are better known, the "Mossbacks." He raised his voice against the corrupt methods that were being brought to bear, but even it was drowned by the song of the boodle crowd. New men have come to the front with every turn of the wheel. Since the sale of the Senatorship Gov. Foraker has been elected twice, and one month ago was defeated for a third term by James E. Campbell, who at the time referred to was just beginning to attract public attention. Mr. Calvin S. Brice, now the leading candidate to succeed Mr. Payne, was a warm personal and political friend of George H. Pendleton, and supported him to the best of his ability. It is quite probable that Mr. Brice never took a thought at that time that he would ever be a candidate for the Senatorship, but events have placed him in that position to-day, and he will probably succeed where his friend Mr. Pendleton failed.

The Hon. John A. McMahon, now one of the field candidates, it is understood was a Payne man in disguise.

The Hon. John H. Thomas, the millionaire manufacturer of Springfield, was then giving his business the closest attention, and it is probable he never cast a vote or spoke a word in favor of Mr. Payne until a few months ago. Mr. Thomas has the "cee" sneely, and is a vigorous pusher but a decidedly poor manager of his own campaign. He claims that he went into twenty-one of the close counties and, by his own contributions to legislative campaigns, secured the election of that number of representatives, and he proposes to have those twenty-one votes or know the reason why.

A member of the State Executive Committee, whose name is withheld, says that "Thomas's claims are a reflection on every Democrat in the State that worked for the success of the ticket. If what he says is true, he should be defeated. Instead of aiding in the election of the State ticket he ignored that and only selfishly placed his money in close counties for his own personal benefit. He might with quite as good grace say that he bought the votes of the twenty-one members he claims to have elected. We will see who wears collars made by the Springfield gentleman when the members come to Columbus."

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

A PITTSBURG MERCHANT ARRESTED BY HIS CREDITORS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—A. W. Ware, proprietor of the Louvre Glove Emporium, this city, was arrested on a bench warrant yesterday and taken before Judge Ewing. The warrant was issued at the instance of New-York creditors of Ware, who alleged that he had attempted to defraud them. The creditors who brought the suit are: H. P. Plante & Brother and Hardt, Von Bemuth & Co. They allege that Ware purchased $20,000 worth of goods from various firms on long terms of credit. He then gave judgment notes to various parties, who issued executions and had him sold out by the Sheriff. These notes, it is claimed, were given with the intent to defraud the bona fide creditors.

At the hearing before Judge Ewing, the plaintiffs showed that the judgment notes given by Ware were to W. L. Konn, his father-in-law, for $6,951; Gustave Konn, his brother-in-law, for $1,500; E. David for $433 30, and Charles Kaufmann for $350. When Ware's effects were sold at Sheriff's sale they were bought in by W. L. Noun, who in turn sold them to Ware's wife. Mr. Konn testified that he had loaned Ware $5,000 without a scrap of paper for security, and he could not produce a note or other evidence. Ware claimed that all the notes had been given for value received, and that no fraud was intended. He states that he did a large business, spending at least $3,500 a year for advertising.

Judge Ewing admitted Ware to bail in the sum of $5,000 until Monday, to give him time to make some arrangement with his creditors. W. L. and G. Konn went on his bond. If a satisfactory arrangement is not made by then, Ware will be sent to jail.

BONDURAS JOINS THE UNION.

TEGUCIGALPA, Nov. 15.—The Government of Honduras, by the unanimous vote of the Council of Ministers, has approved the terms of agreement for the establishment of the Central American Union. The following Presidential decree has been published:

ARTICLE I. Approved, in all its terms, the agreement for provisional union of the States of Central America, executed in San Salvador by the third Central American Congress, on Oct. 15 of the present year.

ARTICLE II. Report the agreement, together with this decree, to the Sovereign Congress at its next assembling, recommending it warmly for its approval.

ARTICLE III. Communicate our approval to the other Central American Governments at the earliest date possible.

Signed at Tegucigalpa Nov. 5, 1889.
LUIS BOGRAN, President,
and the Secretaries of State.

CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The *Farmers' Review*, in its current issue, will summarize the reports of correspondents regarding acreage and condition of Winter wheat, as compared with last year, as follows: Illinois, acreage 110 per cent., condition 96 per cent.; Indiana, acreage 101, condition 94; Ohio, acreage 98, condition 93½; Kentucky, acreage 108, condition 96; Missouri, acreage 100, condition 99; Kansas, acreage 120, condition 99½; Iowa, acreage 103, condition 101; Wisconsin, acreage 98, condition 85; Michigan, acreage 95, condition 79.

THE ANACONDA ON FIRE AGAIN.

BUTTE, Mon., Dec. 8.—At 1 o'clock this morning smoke began to make its appearance in the shaft of the Anaconda, up which a draught had been coming ever since the bulkheads were opened in the 100 and 600 levels of the St. Lawrence. It soon became evident that the creating of a draught through the two mines had fanned the supposed extinguished fire into activity, and orders were at once given to close up the bulkheads again.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At a mass meeting of colored people held at the Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago, yesterday afternoon, resolutions were adopted protesting against the organization of a colored Young Men's Christian Association and insisting that such a movement was calculated to "draw the color line" in this great religious organization.

George Howze, a Swede, of Malone, N. Y., who was badly burned while asleep Thursday night by a potato car taking fire, died of his injuries at the hospital in New-Haven yesterday morning. He was thirty years old and was employed in keeping fire in the car to keep the potatoes from freezing.

Rush! Whizz! Bang!

As a nation we are always in a hurry. The great American Railway or Life puts speed ahead of comfort. But there are two important occasions when haste is harmful. They are when we sleep and when we eat. A good Oroway mattress and springs will cure one, and extra comfortable dining room chairs will always cure the other. We keep both. We are so far in the patent medicine business that we sell a cure for hasty meals and indigestion in dining room chairs. De Graaf & Taylor Co., 47 and 49 West 14th-st.—*Adv.*

DOM PEDRO'S LOST THRONE

COUNT D'EU'S STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

LITTLE INTEREST SHOWN BY THE PEOPLE OF BRAZIL—WHY THE ARMY WAS ESTRANGED.

LISBON, Dec. 8.—The steamer Atrato has arrived with advices from Rio Janeiro to Nov. 22. The dispatches she brings confirm the statement that the revolution in Brazil was precipitated by the attempt of the Government to remove disaffected troops stationed at Rio Janeiro to the provinces. The revolt was confined to the military and students. The populace were passive. The only act of bloodshed was the attack upon Minister of Marine Ludario, who was shot in three places. He is recovering from the effects of his wounds.

In Bahia and Pernambuco business proceeds as if nothing had happened. The Bank of Brazil addressed a letter to the Chief of Police advising him that a guard for the bank was no longer requisite.

The Comtesse d'Eu issued the following declaration:

"With a broken heart I part from my friends, from the whole people of Brazil, and from my country, which I have so loved and still do love, toward whose happiness I have done my best to contribute, and for which I shall ever entertain the most ardent good wishes."

The passage in the Comte d'En's letter to the provisional Government, in which he offered to serve no matter what form of government, produced a painful impression among the monarchists in Rio Janeiro. Others defend his course on the ground that a military man in active service could not do otherwise.

The order of expulsion extends to Admiral Prince Augustus of Coburg, the commander of a Brazilian iron-clad which is expected to reach European waters soon via the Suez Canal.

The action of Dom Pedro in sending a dispatch to his major domo refusing the subvention offered him by the provisional Government and accepting only that which the laws allow has gratified the imperialists.

On quitting the Alagoas Dom Pedro thanked the Captain for his unremitting attention and kindness throughout the voyage, and presented him with the portraits and autographs of himself and family. The Alagoas hauled down the old Brazilian flag on the Emperor's departure. She flies no colors now.

Comte d'Eu said to-day that the Republicans in Brazil were few in number, but that they profited by the immediate abolition of slavery, which measure estranged the land owners and merchants who had hitherto been Conservatives. The Republicans pretended that the abolition of slavery was entirely due to the throne. Meanwhile the army had become tyrannical and insolent, and the only means of checking it was to revive the Garde Nationale, which had always been a conservative body, the Crown nominating its officers. The Government therefore resolved to create a regiment in Rio Janeiro, whereupon Republicans spread a report that the authorities intended to revive the Garde Nationale generally and to disarm the regular army. The military then acted upon decided to revolt, under the leadership of Gen. da Fonseca, who is a weak man and easily led. At the beginning of the uprising the election of that number of representatives, and he proposes to have those twenty-one votes or know the reason why.

A member of the State Executive Committee, whose name is withheld, says that "Thomas's claims are a reflection on every Democrat in the State that worked for the success of the ticket. If what he says is true, he should be defeated. Instead of aiding in the election of the State ticket he ignored that and only selfishly placed his money in close counties for his own personal benefit. He might with quite as good grace say that he bought the votes of the twenty-one members he claims to have elected. We will see who wears collars made by the Springfield gentleman when the members come to Columbus."

The Empress appeared worn, but was cheerful, especially at seeing her husband bear his trouble so nobly, with such admirable fortitude. She said: "Dom Pedro has been a saint on the voyage, attending to nursing Arinhild, and showing us an example of moral courage and patience; cheering us and teaching us wherein true greatness lies." She said her favorite reading during the voyage had been "The Life of St. Vincent de Paul and his Maxims."

At breakfast this morning all partook of the meal with good appetites. Dom Pedro conversed gravely, sometimes with members of his family and sometimes with visitors.

The Emperor, talking with Count Neri, said that he would return if recalled by Brazil, to which he had striven since babyhood to do his duty. He had done so in prudence aside, and had ably aimed at knowing and loving the truth, and taking it for the law of his life. Of course he was not always successful. His wife had aided him with her whole heart.

The Emperor's entourage do not express any hope of the restoration of the Brazilian Empire. They declare that Dom Pedro was too poor and that he was always paying out of his own pocket for things which the State ought to have paid. The revolution was brought to a head by Benjamin Constant, in whom, though a republican, the Emperor had always taken a deep interest and whom he had made Director of the Blind Asylum.

The meeting between Dom Pedro and the Dowager Queen of Portugal was deeply affecting. The Dowager Queen broke down while talking of her late husband, and the ex-Emperor wept.

On arriving at the hotel Dom Pedro was almost in a fainting condition, owing to emotion and the day's fatigues. He had to be assisted up stairs. There he received only intimate friends, desiring to rest as much as possible.

An Englishman, the agent of an important English bank at Rio Janeiro, who was aboard the Atrato, said: "The Ministers were made prisoners. Before the arrival of the Emperor the Premier handed in his resignation, but said nothing to the Emperor about it. He knew nothing of the provisional Government. Business was suspended. The greatest fears were entertained, not of the soldiers, but of the blacks. On Sunday the telegraph was seized. No messages were delivered, not even those addressed to the British Consul.

"I went to the Consulate at 10 o'clock in the morning and was stopped by soldiers. Mr. Scholtz, the acting British Consul, was stopped also. We feared that exchange would fall to nothing, but the provisional Government notified the English bank managers that if they allowed exchange to fall, their establishment would be suppressed. The provisional Government also offered to guard the bank, but this offer was declined. The next day exchange only fell from 27¼d. to 27d."

ARRIVAL OF THE CAPUA.

WHAT PROVINCIAL PAPERS HAVE TO SAY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The steamship Capua arrived yesterday from Brazil, but as she had touched at only one port of that country since the declaration of the republic, her officers possessed little information in regard to the revolution. Capt. Kuckenthal says that he left Santos Nov. 5 and Rio Janeiro Nov. 9. There were then no rumors current of impending trouble in the Brazilian metropolis. The Capua had also a small cargo of coffee, and she stopped at Maceio in order to take on board a large quantity of sugar. She arrived there Nov. 13, and anchored well out in the harbor. The sugar was brought out to her in lighters.

The news of the revolution reached Maceio about Nov. 16. It seemed to cause little excitement, the people calmly accepting the republic without question. The town is the capital of the province of Alagoas and has a population of about 10,000. Alagoas is one of the smallest of the provinces of Brazil. After the announcement of the revolution the leading republicans named for the Chief Magistrate of the province one of their number, the former incumbent of the office having quietly made room for his successor. None of the other officials at Maceio were replaced by new men. Business went on as usual and no disturbances occurred. When the Capua sailed on Nov. 20 everything was as quiet at Maceio as if there had been no change of Government. The Capua brought mail from Rio Janeiro which was put on board before the revolution broke out. At Maceio a few letters of a business nature for New-York merchants were placed in the care of the Captain. The steamer brought no passengers.

It is evident from the utterances of the Para *Liberal*, one of the newspapers received by Mr. Charles R. Flint of the Commercial Company by the steamer Finance on Saturday, that there is no inconsiderable amount of dissatisfaction among the people of the Brazilian provinces at the high-handed way in which the promoters of the new republic have conducted things from the seat of the Government. The appointment of the Governors of the provinces by the provisional Government at Rio Janeiro is one of the grievances, and in discussing it the paper even goes so far as to threaten indirectly secession. The *Liberal*, in an editorial on Nov. 20, said:

"A disagreeable impression has been created among sincere republicans by the action of the central provisional Government in appointing the Governors of the provinces. It is repugnant to good sense that the provisional Government, abusing the authority invested in it by the people, the army, and the navy, pretends to impose on the statesmen who are not popular. We have no doubt as to their eminent qualities, as to their patriotism and civic virtues, as the official telegram naming them states, and we do not discuss them personally. Our object is loftier. It is a question of principle.

"Under the monarchical régime Liberals and Conservatives understood the necessity of giving greater power to the provinces and of freeing them from centralization, in order to allow them to develop themselves with the impulse of their own autonomy. For a long time the most advanced politicians have admitted the mistake of the Presidents of the provinces being mere delegates of the Imperial Government. It is now believed, therefore, that to continue with the Governors nominated by the executive power would be the centralization of a dangerous force and would compel the provinces to satisfy their most legitimate aspirations.

"If we turn our eyes to the United States of America, which we take as the most perfect model of a federal Government, we see that in that country for about a century the system to the independence of the powers of the States has been President

POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY

MEASURES TO COME BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

BALLOT REFORM, EQUAL TAXATION, AND A "SPECIAL LEGISLATION" AMENDMENT THE MOST IMPORTANT.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Col. William C. Heppenheimer, who will be Speaker of the next Assembly; Assemblyman Frederick C. Marsh of Elizabeth, who will be the Democratic leader on the floor, and Assemblyman Voorhees of Elizabeth, who will be the Republican leader, agree on three points as to the coming legislative session. The session will be a short one, they think, and ballot reform and equal taxation will be the chief topics under discussion. A measure of equal importance, which does not seem to be attracting its proper share of attention, is the constitutional amendment permitting special legislation for cities and counties. A constitutional amendment in New-Jersey requires the sanction of two succeeding Legislatures and then ratification by the people before it can become a part of the State's organic law. This particular amendment has already been approved by one Legislature. If again approved this Winter it will be submitted to the people next Fall, and by proclamation go into operation before the Legislature of 1891 meets.

The amendment in the present Constitution providing special legislation is broad in its application and stringent in operation. It reaches pretty nearly all classes of possible legislation. It has borne with special vigor against movements for changes in the forms of municipal or county governments, or even modifications in them. The Supreme Court has construed it in every possible way and dodged behind all kinds of subterfuges in order to sustain special legislation for cities and counties that would not work advantageously everywhere, but which seemed, nevertheless, to be demanded by the locality for which it was enacted.

Within an hour of defeating the overthrow of the old commission charter that was universally conceded to be a curse to Jersey City and has stood in the way of municipal reforms that could not be escaped. Finally the court agreed upon a classification of cities and counties according to population, and then further released legislation from the restraints of the inhibition by declaring local option constitutional—that is, a new charter, for instance, that might be applicable to all cities should be operated only in the city or cities that should accept it by popular vote. Thus it is that Jersey City was able to secure her new charter at the hands of the last Legislature.

If, however, the constitutional vote on special legislation has been found to make things awkward at times for the municipalities, it has been extremely beneficial in choking off unnecessary and iniquitous personal schemes that the politicians have presented to almost every Legislature during the last fifteen years. Under the old system of special legislation, by which all measures were overturned in a night, and men in office who were distasteful to the powers that controlled localities were unceremoniously thrown out by a law leveled only at them. The decisions of the courts on pending municipal litigation were forestalled by a decree of the two houses, and it was the constant abuse of the political rights of the people that induced the Constitutional Convention to insert the stringent clause in now sought to repeal. The wisdom of a return to the pernicious old system is very seriously debated in many quarters. The fact that the Supreme Court has relaxed its rigors by sustaining the classification and local option schemes of dodging it bids fair to make it less necessary and the more unwise and unnecessary. Both sides, however, favor the passage of the new amendment, and, if it is to be defeated at all, it can only be at the polls, when the people are called upon to vote upon it.

On the question of ballot reform a wide divergence of opinion is manifested, though all agree that there is a strong popular demand for the passage of some kind of an act having such a reform in view. The Republicans generally favor too adoption of the Australian system, and it is probable that the Senate, which is the control of that party, will support that scheme. The Democrats are non-committal. If they have any particular project in view, they are not making it public just yet. They are probably waiting upon Gov. Abbett, who, in his inaugural address, is expected to startle the Nation with a new plan for correcting the abuses of the popular franchise. It is doubtful if the Governor has himself yet formulated his plan in all of its details, and he is generally regarded as being in a captive mood upon the subject. His suggestion in his letter of acceptance of the nomination would probably reach the rich corporations and individuals who corrupt voters; but the Republicans will insist upon more radical reforms that will make impossible what is now known all over the State as the Hudson County method of ballot-box stuffing. The chief interest of the coming session of the Legislature will, in all probability, grow out of the differences between the two houses on this subject.

The question of railroad taxation did not assume any very large proportions in the public mind in spite of all the attempts to force it to the front during the recent campaign, but the discussions of the coming session may bring it conspicuously to the front again. The State is short of funds and the threat of a direct state tax appeals to the pocketbooks of the people. The only apparent remedy is to squeeze more money out of the corporations on the plea that they should pay an equal tax on their holdings with the individual. There had always been a State tax until Gov. Abbett assumed the Executive chair six years ago. The railroad taxation laws which he forced the Legislature to pass prevented enough funds to meet all legitimate State expenses, and so the imposition of a State tax became unnecessary. The extravagances of the last three Legislatures have not only drained the State's purse dry, but driven her to the necessity of borrowing. At the close of the session last year the deficiency was so large that it became a question of how it was to be met. The Republicans brought in a bill imposing a State tax. An election was at hand, and the Democrats, who controlled all the branches of the State Government, sat down on it with an emphasis that attracted the attention of all the people—as it was designed to, of course. The deficiency has been growing larger and larger, and one of the most important contests in this Legislature will be the Ways and Means Committee.

Some hope of making up the deficiency is based on the suit against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which is now being heard by arbitrators. The State claims over a million of dollars out of which, it alleges, the railroad company cheated it by false returns extending over years, but it scarcely expects to realize that much. But in spite of ex-Gov. Bedle's declaration that the State will not get enough out of the suit to pay expenses, the indications are that its award will be for a substantial sum. If this hope is not realized the Legislature will be called upon to take decisive action toward more stringent railroad tax laws. It is assumed that if Gov. Abbett can help it there will be no State tax levied during the term he is about to enter upon.

The preparations for the inauguration of this new term are in progress in all parts of the State on a scale of unusual magnitude. The second inaugural of Gov. Abbett will probably be one of the most imposing demonstrations the State has ever seen. A thousand Democrats from Hudson have already subscribed to the list of those who are to go on special trains to the State capital. Essex and Union are recruiting an army of enthusiastic Democrats to marshal at the ceremony, and the day will probably be kept all over the State as a sort of holiday. The night before the inauguration the Associated Democratic Club will give the Governor a banquet in Masonic Hall, at which Col. Edwin A. Stevens, the President of the State Association, will preside. On the evening of inauguration day a grand ball is to be given in the same hall. The wives of Chief Justice Beasley, of Gov. Green, of Bishop Scarborough, of Gen. Gilpatrick, of Gen. Robert F. Stockton, and of Judge Van Syckle will be among the patronesses of the affair.

MATHEMATICIANS ELECT OFFICERS.

The New-York Mathematical Society has elected the following officers for the coming year: President—Prof. J. H. Van Amringe of Columbia College; Vice President—Dr. Emory McClintock, Actuary of the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. Thomas S. Fiske of the Graduate Department of Columbia College and of Barnard College. The other members of the council are to be H. J. Messenger, Jr., Professor of Mathematics at the University of the City of New-York, and Dr. Michael Pupin of the Course of Electrical Engineering in the School of Mines.

Among the new members elected were Israel C. Pierson, Actuary of the Washington Life Insurance Company; Mr. J. Tatlock, Jr., well known in astronomical circles, and Mr. Gustav Legras of the College of the City of New-York.

MUSIC AT ST. JAMES'S.

A charming musical service was given at St. James's Church, Madison-avenue and Seventy-first-street, last evening. It was the seventeenth musical festival of the church choir, a body of forty voices, that stands very high among surpliced choirs of this country. The feature of the programme was a rendition of Weber's Jubilee Cantata. This work has been heard but little in this country, especially of late years, and to the people who thronged the church last evening it was a treat which had the added charm of novelty. It was given in a way that delighted the audience.

The eighteenth choir festival will be on the evening of Jan. 12. The anthem from Part II. of Gaul's "Holy City" has been announced as the feature; but by request this will be supplanted by selections from "The Messiah."

AMERICAN OFFICERS ABROAD.

A PROPOSED LONDON COMMANDERY OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Col. Gourand has initiated a patriotic movement which will interest members of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a society composed exclusively of those who served as commissioned officers in the war of the rebellion, and whose record, officially certified by the Secretary of War, proves them to be in every way worthy of the honor of membership. Each State in the American Union has its "commandery," constituted under authority of an "official commandery," which latter includes in the roster of its Past Commanders in Chief, among other shining lights, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan.

Col. Gourand is one of the many whose lot has cast their lives in foreign lands, and who are thus deprived of the privilege of attending the interesting reunions of the order here. The remarkable gathering last Summer at Little Meulo, the Colonel's English home in Surrey, where some half a hundred veterans responded to his call to do honor to the memory of their lamented chieftain, Phil Sheridan will doubtless be remembered. This was probably the first meeting of American soldiers that ever occurred in Europe, and it was the satisfaction which that reunion gave to those who participated in it, tempered though it was with sadness, that gave rise to the idea which led to the application of the constitution of a "London Commandery of the Legion," a step which is much appreciated and cordially supported by eligible candidates to quite a considerable number. Numerous prominent members of the American commanderies, including several Past Commanders, having signified their warm approval of Col. Gourand's proposal, including Gens. Howard, Sickles, Horace Porter, and Louis Fitzgerald. The Colonel is well fitted and qualified for such an initiative, having served turpentout the war with more than ordinary distinction, as his record shows. Rising from the ranks of a dashing cavalry regiment, (the Third New-York,) he was successively aide de camp, Inspector General, having command of troops, being several times specially mentioned in general orders, and more than once thanked for personal gallantry on the field of battle. At Ball's Bluff he rescued a comrade at the risk of his own life, for which he was promoted at once to the staff of Commanding General Charles B. Stone, and at Honey Hill, when Fetter-Hall at the head of his brigade which was repulsed in an assault on the enemy's earthworks, Col. Gourand rallied and re-formed the brigade in time to check the enemy in its counter-assault. His long residence in England and his prominent identification with such enterprises, the telephone, the electric light, and the phonograph, arising out of his partnership interests with Edison, have made him perhaps more widely known than any American residing abroad not in official life, while his social position is correspondingly prominent. He was recently the subject of one of Edmund Yates's "World Celebrities at Home," and *Vanity Fair* presented his well-known figure in the unfinished state in which it was found on the easel of the caricaturist Pellegrini.

BAD WEATHER AT SEA.

INCOMING VESSELS BRING REPORTS OF HEAVY GALES.

Several steamships which arrived here yesterday reported having encountered very severe weather. Capt. Kuckonthal of the German steamship Capua, which arrived from Brazil, says that on Dec. 2 he ran into a severe gale, which was accompanied by squalls of terrific force. The sea became extremely confused and the ship rolled heavily. During the afternoon the squalls grew still more violent. As the evening advanced the Capua shipped a great deal of water, and it was found necessary to heave to until the following day. The storm continued until Dec. 4.

The steamship City of Chester of the Inman Line, from Liverpool, met with a series of head gales, which began soon after the vessel left Queenstown, on Nov. 28, and continued until Thursday last. Great quantities of water were shipped, and the passengers were obliged to remain below the greater portion of the time.

The Helvetia of the National Line, from Liverpool, had a stormy passage of fourteen days. Head gales and high seas prevailed throughout the voyage, and the vessel was delayed in consequence.

Capt. Peterson of the steamship Barrcrmeister from Bremen reports that on Nov. 28 in latitude 39° and longitude 49° he encountered a hurricane from southeast to northwest, causing a terrific cross sea, which frequently broke over the decks and caused some slight damage to the upper works.

The crew of the life-saving station near the mouth of the Shrewsbury River reports that the spars of the barge Benefactor, which sank about a mile and a half southeast of the Shrewsbury Rock Buoy, have worked up and stand six feet above the surface, making a dangerous obstacle to navigation.

MISSING FROM HIS HOME.

THE POLICE TRYING TO FIND JOHN A. BELVIN.

John A. Belvin, a wealthy wholesale cigar merchant, having an office at 168 Duane-street, has been missing since Nov. 30, and every effort of Inspector Byrnes to find him has failed. He left the office at noon to get his lunch, saying he would return in half an hour, but did not do so. Before leaving he drew $150, but that amount was not more than he usually carried about him.

Mr. Belvin lived in a handsome house at 372 Halsey-street, Brooklyn, and when he did not return to his home one of his sons notified Inspector Byrnes of his disappearance. The latter has had a man on the case since Wednesday last, but no trace of Mr. Belvin could be discovered.

The missing man is about forty-nine years old, tall, and very dark. He had considerable jewelry on his person when last seen, and it is feared that he may have met with foul play. He has a wife and six children. Mrs. Belvin said last night that her husband might have gone to see a friend off on some steamer, and have been carried to sea.

The Brooklyn police were requested last night to look for Grace Cooley, a young girl of nineteen, 5 feet 3 inches in height, with light sandy hair and a mole on her left cheek. She disappeared from 237 Stockton-street, where she had been stopping with a Mrs. Caldwell, on Nov. 20, and inquiries at the houses of her friends have failed to discover her. When she went away she wore a light blue dress and a turban hat trimmed with green velvet.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

NATIONAL ASSETS ESTIMATED BY THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.

The Government commission appointed to make an inventory and valuation of the Argentine national property has completed its labors. The total amounts to $705,793,172; property pertaining to the War Department, $21,923,224; Naval Department, $8,718,595; Department of Foreign Affairs, $2,095,782; Department of Justice and Public Instruction, $272,691,622; Department of the Interior, $372,190,474. Property not valued is estimated at $25,000,000 additional.

From a memorandum recently issued by the Government the available resources are stated to be:

Deposits in National Bank	$54,495,756
To order of Treasury	5,445,738
Bills	4,671,650
National Bank shares (par)	34,000,000
Central Argentine Railroad shares (gold)	9,576,000
Sale of Andine Railroad and Improvement Works (gold)	21,395,000
Gold in National and Provincial Banks	19,200,000
Gold due by other banks	28,304,377
Total	$177,148,521

As, however, $64,613,144 is in legal currency, which is at a heavy discount from gold value, this cash balance is not quite so large as it appears to be.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

The little village of Whitestone, L. I., is at present the sent of a lively and interesting local political fight. When the election of village officers was had last week, the candidates for Police Justice were T. C. McKenna and Alfred Mitchell. The former received 345, and the latter 35 votes. Despite the vote, Mr. Mitchell claims the office. After the votes had been counted, President Talmadge declared that those cast for Mr. McKenna were illegal, inasmuch as they did not conform with the statute. The ballots cast for Mr. Mitchell, he held, were regular.

The board, however, took a different view of the election and favored Mr. McKenna, and to him the clerk gave the certificate of election. Mr. Mitchell appealed Saturday with President Talmadge's certificate and requested to be sworn in. This was refused, as he did not present the certificate of the Village Clerk that his bond had been approved and filed.

THE TALE OF A CARD.

Some cast-off clothing, three empty whisky flasks, and a card were found in a wooden box lying on the front steep of 540 Lexington-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. On the card was written:

My body will be found at Spuyten Duyvil since.
WILLIAM H. McGEEHAGAN.

Morrisania.

ALL THE WAY FROM CHINA.

WHY THE EMINENT SCHOLAR, WONG FOO CHING, IS CALLED THE "DOG BOY."

The following story has just reached Wong Ah Hi of 5 Mott-street from a cousin of his at Canton, China. The letter was from Woug Ah Biok of Canton, and the hero of this story is Wong Foo Ching of the village of Ha Ning, who has just been decorated with the degree of Han Lin Yuee, although only twenty years old. The degree of Han Lin Yuen can only be obtained by years of studious labor at college. With the exception of the degree of Chun Yeen it is the highest literary honor that the people and the Emperor of China can confer on a scholar. There goes with it also a high political office.

It was through the extraordinary literary attainments of so young a man that his early romantic career came to be publicly noticed.

Wong Ah Kim, the father of Wong Foo Ching, died at the early age of eighteen. On his death-bed his devoted wife, then only seventeen, made a vow in the presence of the other members of the family that if the child soon to be born to her should be a male she would never again marry, but would devote her life to the care and education of the son. Should it be a girl she would drown it immediately, to end its possible misery, as she would then be compelled to remarry, as girls are not required to support their own parents when the latter become old.

Seven days after the death of her young husband Mrs. Woug Ah Kim gave birth to a son. With her Was Mrs. Wong Ah Dee, a sister-in-law, who was a widow with four sons and a daughter. She had heard the young woman's vow to her dying husband, and did not like the idea of her remaining a burden upon the family's reduced estate. The family was at one time a titled one, but that was several generations ago, and the once immense estate was then but a mere trifle, of which, by reason of her husband being the firstborn, she had control.

The moment Mrs. Woug Ah Dee saw that it was a male child she became frightened. But soon a happy thought struck her fertile brain. The young mother faintly whispered, "Is it a boy?"

"No, it is a girl," bastily replied the cruel relative. The disappointed mother fell back upon her pillow, and for a moment great tears began to roll down her cheeks.

"It's time to bed," she again whispered. "It's no use for me. I can never depend upon it in my old age. My poor fate is sealed, and I will have to find another husband. Threw the poor thing into the river, sister."

The cruel sister-in-law was so happy that her stratagem was successful that she made haste to obey the wishes of the equally cruel mother, and carried the little waif in the darkness of the night toward the banks of the nearest river. The baby was wrapped up in a bundle of fine rags. In her haste she had not noticed the bundle sing. Ah Dow, a pet of the younger woman, following her.

Ah Dow had quite a family of young puppies. Still she loved her mistress so well that she did not think it was any burden to her to have one single additional mouth to feed in the family. So the moment she saw the infant was thrown into the rushes Ah Dow pulled the little bundle out with her teeth and landed it safely upon the river bank. She found a little cave near by and carried it there. She kept running for three or four days and nights between the outcast infant and her own family.

Upon the fourth day the child's mother was able to be up. Ah Dow was so delighted that she whined and howled and scratched her mistress until her actions led to the child's custody. Finally the widow followed the dog, and the animal led her straight to the cave where the child was hidden.

Without letting her relative know anything about her wonderful find Mrs. Ah Kim asked her where she had thrown the infant, and was told in such and such a point of the river. For fear of further treacheries on the part of her relatives Mrs. Ah Kim hid the child at a friendly neighbor's and then demanded her share of her husband's property, saying that she had resolved not to marry again in any way for the sake of her dead husband. Before she could obtain anything of her share, she had to make a solemn public vow before all elders of her husband's family. Then she only got about half of the property. With it she erected a little home of her own in another town, where she secretly brought up her own lost child.

When Wong Foo Ching was twelve years old he came home one day crying. "Mother, why do the other children continue to call me a 'Dog Boy?' I have to be asked. Others call me by another day until you tell me why I am called a 'Dog Boy.' I hate that name, and it hurts me."

In despair the poor mother told him how his own aunt tried to murder him, and even now their lives were in danger. It was not in Wong Foo Ching's power to obtain redress until he had obtained at least one literary degree. From that moment Wong Foo Ching put renewed energy into his lessons, with very successful results—the attainment of the august degree of Han Lin, to whom even the great Governors of Viceroys of Provinces would bend their knees and bow their official heads. If not actually kneeling down, they would at least have to stand while the twenty-year-old literary monster sat upon his chair of state.

In the meantime the aunt and all her family died in poverty, except the eldest son, who suddenly learned of his young cousin's ascension to power, and disappeared to avoid the responsibilities of his mother's crimes, for which, according to Chinese laws, he is held responsible.

In grateful remembrance of Ah Dow, Wong Foo Ching has already ordered a great monument to be erected upon the spot where lie the bones of the dog.

The newly-made Han Lin Yuen is still popularly known as the "Dog Boy," as his intimate friends call him. That name is this day. Poems and histories have recently been published about him, prophesying of his future greatness as a reformer and ruler.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Lawrence Barrett and his company will rest during the coming four weeks, resuming their tour in Boston Jan. 6, when "Ganelon" will be seen for the first time in that city. Mr. Barrett went to Boston yesterday to visit his family, but expects to return to New-York soon to meet Mr. Booth, and complete the arrangements for next season, when the two actors will again appear together.

Joseph Arthur's play, "The Still Alarm," has been selected as the attraction for the firemen's benefit, to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House Dec. 21. The play is to be presented in magnificent style, the fire patrol of the city appearing in evolutions. The company will be brought from Chicago in a special train. Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, the Vanderbilts, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and Mrs. Frank Leslie are among the patrons of the benefit, and about $15,000 is said to have been pledged already for seats and boxes.

One of the largest theatre parties ever entertained in the Casino will witness the performance of "Erminie" next Monday evening. It will consist of the delegates to the Pan-American Conference, Mayor Grant, and city officials, and the Citizens' Entertaining Committee. They will occupy several rows of seats in the body of the house and ten of the private boxes. Manager Rudolph Aronson is making extensive preparations for the reception of his guests, and the entire house will be handsomely decorated in honor of the occasion.

Rufus Thompson of West Swansea, the veteran father of "Uncle Josh," was married a few days ago to Mrs. Sarah A. Walker of Westminster, Vt. Mr. Thompson is eighty-three years old and the bride is seventy-five.

Funny Davenport begins a two weeks' engagement at the Star Theatre Dec. 30, presenting Sardou's "La Tosca." Next season she will add "Théodora" and "Fédora" to her repertoire, appearing alternately in Sardou's three powerful parts.

Helen Bancroft has been added to the supporting company of Rose Coghlan and makes her first appearance this evening in "Jocelyn" at the Walnut-Street Theatre in Philadelphia. Miss Coghlan's engagement in this city will be played at the Fourteenth-street Theatre in February, when her brother's romantic play will be given a special production.

"A Brass Monkey" has made such a hit in its revival at the Bijou that Manager Rosenquest has arranged with Hoyt & Thomas to give it a continuous run of six weeks. The new comic song, "The Wild Man of Borneo," sung by the trio, has become as popular as "Razzio Dazzle," and has to be repeated at every performance.

Ulla Lervig will be at work on her new play, which she is to present at Niblo's after the holidays for a few weeks' run, after which she will go to California to fill a series of engagements.

FOOTBALL IN THE RAIN.

The Longfellow Football Club of Brooklyn defeated the Nonpareil Football Club of this city in a one hour's game in the rain at the Ridgewood Baseball Grounds yesterday by a score of 4 goals to 2. Before the Longfellows agreed to play they lodged a protest against some of the visiting players, who, they averred, had been substituted for men playing with the team on Thanksgiving Day.

Robertson scored one goal for the New-York team in the first half, Leonard making three and Short one in the second half for the Brooklyn team. Leonard made the good one New-York in the second half, the score standing 4 to 2 in favor of the Longfellows at the call of time. The Nonpareils will probably protest the game because it did not last the regulation hour and a half.

PERHAPS THEY ENJOY IT.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 3.

The civil service reformers who turned against President Cleveland ought to enjoy Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson's report that he has succeeded in making 20,000 changes of Postmasters in eight months, at a saving of 12,000 made by the Cleveland Administration in the same time.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

ART'S FUNCTION IN WORSHIP.

THE REV. R. HEBER NEWTON'S SERMON IN ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

Again yesterday morning was All Souls' Church unable to seat the great congregation that gathered to hear the Rev. R. Heber Newton. The subject of his sermon was "The Altar," which the preacher referred to as "signing in stone or in wood the function of the church itself, its raison d'être." Continuing, he said:

"It is the abiding testimony against materialism, which has been the great danger of the world in all ages. Never has a civilization become materialistic intellectually but that it has become materialistic morally, and with its loss of faith in the reality of the unseen has abandoned itself to the good things which the unseen could recognize.

"All the worship are words thrown out at a mystery transcending all human thinking, but not transcending our human feeling. Worship thus passes out of the sphere in which reason can find voice for it—into the sphere in which the imagination alone can interpret and express it. In all times, and in all lands, imagination has been the priest, lifting the veil of the most holy place, leading man within, and disclosing that mystery before which he bows in awe.

"Thus the architect has reared the massive temple and the beautiful minster, the sculptor has adorned them with the noblest figures of the saints and heroes, with dim visions of angels stooping from the shadowed niches in the walls; the painter has lifted above the altar the seraphic form of the Mother and the Child, through the rich rose window the golden light streaming in upon the frefted vault and long-drawn nave and shadowy aisle, on the choicest symbols which man has fashioned through the ages wherewith to express his awe and reverence, his thought and feeling, before the infinite Mystery, while the music of the masters has filled the vast building with tumultuous waves of sound, thrilling the soul with joy unspeakable and full of glory, whispering secrets of peace to hearts bowed down with woe, bearing echoes of that voice heard of old: 'Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.'

"The moment that the symbol observes the reality; the moment that the music tickles the fancy instead of rousing the aspiration and breathing peace; the moment that the picture above the altar arrests the soul as well as the eye, and one stops with thinking about it instead of through it feeling the way into that which it signs in form and color; the moment that the things round about the altar absorb the attention of the worshippers, and the tender enhancements of the scene of worship is discharged—that moment the presence of art is an impertinence, and being an impertinence, becomes a blasphemy. Then the stern, grim Puritan needs to enter our temple, hew down our statues, tear our pictures from the walls, whitewash the frescoes stained in the plaster, strip the altar, rear the table again, banish the choir and the organ, and bring us back to the stern simplicity of mind and conscience in which we worship, that 'God who is spirit, in spirit, and in truth.'"

SIX DAYS SHALT THOU LABOR.

THE LETTER CARRIERS PROTEST AGAINST SUNDAY WORK.

Cooper Union hall was well filled yesterday by those letter carriers who could find time to attend a meeting to protest against working on Sunday. It was for the purpose of emphasizing the work which has already been done in preparing a petition which is now before the United States Senate praying for a discontinuance of all labor on Sunday, save that of real necessity and mercy. They were addressed by the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts concerning the progress which the cause is making.

He spoke as follows: "A Sunday law is a six days law. All of the States except California has such a statute upon their books. Such a law protects the employer as well as the employe, and the just employer from the unjust employer. People say in mistake that we want this law because we want all persons to go to church. The civil Sunday and the religious Sunday are two very different things. It is both we desire. Some persons have declared that our proposed law is unconstitutional. It is not. It is authorized by the Constitution of the United States, for in its seventh section it says: 'The President shall have ten days, Sundays excepted, in which he shall consider any bill which shall be submitted to him for his signature.' Shall the 150,000 men in the Postal Service be deprived of the privilege which is thus given to the President? At present he has the monopoly of Sunday rest. It is special legislation and the President should broaden it to general legislation.

"There are 3,000,000 out of the 19,000,000 wage earners who are compelled to labor on Sunday. Two millions of these are engaged in works of necessity and charity. The other 3,000,000 are compelled to work strenuously and unavoidably. Of the 1,000,000 men in the railway service, 350,000 are working money for the 25 millionaires who control this branch of industry."

Resolutions were passed calling the attention of the Postmaster General and Congress to the need of the reform, and Mr. Crafts added an amendment that a strike be begun May 1 for Sunday rest.

A JESUIT'S JUBILEE.

SPECIAL SERVICES AND A BANQUET IN FATHER MERRICK'S HOUSE.

The silver jubilee marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. David A. Merrick, S. J., rector of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth-street, was celebrated yesterday with impressive ceremonies in the church and with a banquet in the College of the Jesuits.

The religious ceremonies began with a solemn high mass at 11 o'clock in the morning, at which Father Merrick officiated as celebrant. The Rev. E. X. Fink, S. J., was deacon, the Rev. W. H. Russell, S. J., sub-deacon, and the Rev. C. J. Corbett, S. J., master of ceremonies. The church was magnificently decorated for the occasion. The congregation was so large that hundreds were unable to gain admission to the church edifice. The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. J. O'Connor, S. J.

A solemn musical vespers in the evening, at which the Rev. P. S. Halpin, S. J., officiated, brought the religious ceremonies of the day to a close. A banquet in honor of Father Merrick was given in the large refectory of St. Francis Xavier College, at which over two hundred guests were present. Among them were Mgr. Preston, representing Archbishop Corrigan; Father Frauciolli of Brooklyn, Fathers Healey, Tandy, and Lancaske, who were ordained with Father Merrick; Lieut. Furey of the receiving ship Vermont, Father Merrick's brother-in-law, and a large number of Jesuits from this and other cities.

THEIR SEMI-CENTENARY.

The fiftieth anniversary of the coming of the order of the Fathers of Mercy to this country was celebrated by appropriate services yesterday morning and evening at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in West Twenty-third-street. In the forenoon high pontifical mass was celebrated by Bishop Conroy, with Father Pratt as assistant priest, Father Rivoallen as deacon, and Father Gallagad as sub-deacon. The music was unusually fine, consisting of P. Glorza's Second Mass, the offertory, "Reine du Ciel," by Gounod, and the sortie, "March Religieuse," by the same composer.

Vespers took place at 8 P. M., his Grace Archbishop Corrigan presiding. He was assisted by all the Fathers of Mercy, including the Provincial, Father Porcille; the Vice Provincial, Father Rivoallen, the rector of the church; Father Septier, and Fathers Wuehler, Galland, and Sheehy. Father Sheehy preached the sermon in English, contrary to the usual practice, by which this part of the service is rendered in French.

The soloists were Mrs. T. W. Finn, Mr. T. Keough, J. Tamaro, and S. A. Walker. Mme. G. L. Fenardent was organist.

FAITH CURE ADVOCATES LOCKED UP.

John Jansen, the follower of the faith cure system whose sick wife and child were removed from their home at 666 Henry-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, because Jansen refused to give them any medicine, was arrested yesterday. The police tried to find him on Saturday night, but he had gone to a meeting of the faith curists at 155 Hamilton-avenue. With him, when he returned, were Maria Paterson, aged thirty-three years, and Mary Janssen, aged twenty-eight years, of 205 Sackett-street. They had attended Mrs. Janssen and had advised that medicine be withheld from her, so they, too, were arrested. All three will be arraigned before Justice Tighe.

At the meeting at 155 Hamilton-avenue yesterday these arrests were talked of as acts of persecution. Several speakers said that jails and penitentiaries could not daunt them as long as God stood by them.

THE SABBATH UNION.

The American Sabbath Union, of which Elliott F. Shepard is President, will be a year old on Thursday. It was started Dec. 12, 1888, at Washington. The anniversary is to be celebrated by three successive evening meetings, beginning with one to-night at St. Paul's Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. On Tuesday and Wednesday nights meetings will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle.

Among the speakers expected at St. Paul's to-night are Mr. Pewderly, President Gates of Brunswick, N. J., and Gen. O. O. Howard. Mr. Pewderly is interested in the "Sunday rest" question.

THE PICTURE TAKERS.

GOSSIP OF THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS AND THEIR WORK.

"History of Flash-Light Photography" is the subject of a paper that A. Peebles Smith will read at the meeting of the Society of Amateur Photographers, at 122 West Thirty-sixth-street, to-morrow night. The paper will be illustrated by lantern slides. Some of the new, big, Kodak cameras will be shown by G. D. Milburn, and there will be a discussion upon stereoscopes. Members of the society are now enjoying new printing facilities provided for them.

There are now eleven camera clubs associated in the American Lantern Slide Interchange. They are the Philadelphia Photographers' Society, Society of Amateur Photographers in New-York, Pittsburg Amateur Photographers' Society, Cincinnati Camera Club, St. Louis Camera Club, Chicago Lantern Slide Club, Louisville Camera Club, New-Orleans Camera Club, Newark Camera Club, Syracuse Camera Club, and the Amateur Photographers' Society of Baltimore. The slides this year have averaged better than before as far as received and many have proved especially interesting. It is believed by the officers of the interchange associations that the German, France, and other foreign countries will soon be exchanging slides with the societies in this country.

The Brooklyn Academy of Photography has its meetings in the new Hoagland Laboratory in Henry-street. The lecture room used is a large one and is admirably adapted for lantern-slide exhibitions. It is the custom of the academy after the business of the meeting is over to have a number of slides shown. The exhibitions have proved very successful and interesting.

Highly-sensitive plates are used for photographing fireworks and lightning. To catch a flash of lightning the plate is simply exposed in the dark till the flash comes. There is considerable experimenting in this kind of photography now. Mr. Lerisan of Brooklyn on the morning of the burning of Talmage's Tabernacle got up and started out with his camera. He secured three views.

The statue of Liberty has been photographed by flash light recently.

Transparent films are giving satisfaction to many who have recently tried them. The annoying spots that bothered amateurs at first seem to have been eliminated in the new process.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

AN EXHIBITION OF THAT COUNTRY'S PRODUCTS PROJECTED.

The Spanish steamship line is arranging for an exhibit of Mexican products at its office, 31 Broadway, which is intended to be merely a preliminary of the display which the sister republic will make at the World's Fair in 1892. Correspondence has been entered into with the Governors of the different States of Mexico with a view to making this exhibition one of general significance. Gen. Rosendo Marquez, Governor of Puebla; Col. José Vicente Villada, Governor of Mexico; Gen. Mariano Jimonez, Governor of Chihuahua, and Gen. Rafael Cravioto, Governor of Hidalgo, have been heard from, and each of them promises to do all in his power to make the preliminary exhibition a success. All the staple productions of the country will be represented.

Señor Felipe G. Canton, the agent of the company, leaves to-morrow for Mexico to give his personal attention to arranging for this exhibition. He said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"We are satisfied that a great deal more can be done to develop trade between the United States and Mexico. The latter country for those things of which the United States produces an excess are constantly growing, and, in spite of the fact that British commercial and financial connections are very strong in Mexico, the easier communication with this country as well as the excellent reputation of goods produced here can hardly fail to eventually give the United States a practical monopoly of that trade. Of course, reciprocal trade will be necessary, and this exhibition, which will hardly be under headway before the first of next July, is intended to aid in the development of such trade. Even merchants in the United States know too little about the wonderful resources of Mexico.

"The first express line to the peninsula of Yucatan is now being established. This will receive and deliver goods to that section of Mexico three times a month."

Señor Canton thinks that Mexico is prepared to take an active interest in the World's Fair.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

OBJECTS SOUGHT BY THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS OF THE CITY.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Federation a communication was received from the International Marine Congress stating that the resolution of the federation in favor of a universal load line for ships had been referred to the American delegates. A motion was passed to boycott the Knickerbocker Brewing Company, because the foreman there is alleged to have ill treated the union's employes. The waiters complained that the head waiter at Webster Hall exacted commissions from the men there, and that similar grievances existed in other places. The waiters intend to hold a mass meeting to protest against such exactions.

Yesterday was the last meeting of the Central Labor Federation, and next Sunday the amalgamation of this organization and the Central Labor Union will take place.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union, the School Conference Committee reported that they had called on City Superintendent Jasper and asked him what could be done for the 20,000 children who could not get into the public schools. Mr. Jasper replied that he was powerless in the matter, so the committees called on Mayor Grant, who asked them to make a written statement of the grievance.

The Ale and Porter Brewery Employes' Union met yesterday, and it was reported that delegates from the Central Labor organizations had been sent committees to ask the brewery firm of Tracy & Russell to employ union men. The firm refused to do so. A strike in this brewery will probably be ordered this week, and the strikers will be supported by assessments to be levied on the members of the union.

The strike of the clothing cutters of Rogers, Peet & Co. is still on. Their union has appealed to the Cenial Labor Federation, the Central Labor Union, the Knights of Labor, the Typographical Union No. 6, and other labor organizations, and these have appointed committees who will call on the firm this week and try to effect a settlement.

HARVARD SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

Many of the college societies and clubs have elected new members lately. The sixth ten of the Institute of 1770 from '89 are Bates, Greenough, E. B. Webster, Boardman, Mackay, Tabbets, Ingalls, Allen, Coolidge, and Motte. The seventh ten are Duffield, P. Spaulding, Stearns, Dane, G. McKay, Cromwell, Kennedy, R. Jones, Seidhof, Walcott. The first eight of the Phi Beta Kappa from '90 are P. S. Abbott, R. D. Brewer, L. H. Dow, N. Hopgood, A. W. Hodgman, M. W. Mather, H. T. Perry, and G. P. Wardner.

There have been admitted to membership in the Choate Club: From '90, Jones; from '91, Dr. Gresan, J. Duff; from '92, J. T. Heard, C. Walker, A. M. White, W. C. Forbes, S. White, E. Lincoln, H. Fahnestock, J. C. Hubbard, A. E. Benson, F. S. Newell, S. P. Duffield, T. W. Lamont, E. Breer; from '93, W. Potter, J. A. Wilder, D. Blogden, E. S. Mullins, R. Brown, C. H. Fiske.

The officers of the Boylston Chemical Club will hereafter be W. L. Jennings, President; Dr. T. W. Richards, Vice President; W. H. Warren, Secretary; W. B. Bentley, Treasurer; D. N. Herman, Librarian; the first three named and W. B. Henderson Executive Committee.

Sloss, '90; Calkins, '90; Shurz, '93; Brackett, '91; Shelton, '92, and Prof. Vernon Lee Agamain are now members of the Deutscher Verein, of which H. G. Villard, '90, has been chosen President to fill the place resigned by R. E. N. Dodge, '89.

The Harvard Electric Club now has on its roll as new members W. Wells, C. E. Eastman, F. H. Small, C. T. Jenkins, G. F. Steadman, H. B. Lloyd, F. H. Williams, O. H. Arnold, G. Patilio, W. H. Young, and P. K. Brown.

The following men have been elected into the Conference Francaise: '90, J. Corbin, '90; W. M. Gibson, '91; N. G. Howard, '91; W. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

INDIAN STORIES.

PAWNEE HERO STORIES AND FOLK TALES, WITH NOTES ON THE ORIGIN, CUSTOMS, AND CHARACTER OF THE PAWNEE PEOPLE. By GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL. New-York: FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

It might seem an easy task to those who have never tried it to write the simple record of an Indian's story just as the average man tells it, and to translate into simple English the words which fall from his lips. European, American, or civilized thought will tend to elaborate, and inadvertently we write what we think the man might want to say, and not what he exactly does say. "To scrupulously avoid," as Mr. Grinnell puts it, putting into the narrative anything "of my own," is what the author has tried to do. What Mr. Grinnell is striving after is "to show how Indians think and speak, rather than to make their stories more entertaining by dressing them up to suit civilized taste."

Habits of thought acquired in scientific research, which give accuracy of judgment, an excellent acquaintance with American archæology, a practiced literary style, and, above all, love of the subject, have all tended to give Mr. Grinnell the best preparation for the study of a subject such as is found in this volume, the ethnological value of which cannot be questioned. The reader must first settle in his mind this, that the stories of Indians in the volume are told by Indians.

There are good and bad Indians. In fiction we find typical Indians sometimes, but mostly those of romance. Blessed good people believe that the Indians, simple children of nature, have been contaminated by contact with vicious whites. This is incorrect in a measure. "The Indian is neither a fiend nor a saint. There are good ones and bad ones." Nothing is greater nonsense than not to acknowledge that the standard of what is right or what is wrong comes to humanity only through a long process of time. Civilization is growth, the product of the experiences of thousands of years, but controlled by accidents. The Indian has not our mode of thought. It has only been by bitter experience that we know the necessity of self-control. The individual civilized man may have the thews of Hercules, but he controls his anger and does not slay him who differs with him. The Indian knew no law but his own strength, and had been taught that war was the noblest of pursuits, "the only one worthy of man. To steal his enemies' horses "was an achievement creditable and also profitable." We land on the modern battlefield the capture of cannon, and so do the Indians the taking of horses. Where is the difference? The horse was above all property. Germany made France pay an indemnity of many millions, and so when the Skidi broke treaties and were conquered the Pawnee, made the vanquished compound with horses.

In these Indian stories the subject has often for its theme the prowess of the individual in war, but this is not invariably the case. The poetic element is rarely wanting, and the heroic in the war story is never absent. An excellent type of the Indian story is the first one, "The Peacemaker." Kut-a'wi-Kutz, the Hawk, was but sixteen, and went for the first time on the war trail to strike the Comanche camp. There was a chance to capture or steal horses, and so, selecting a fighting friend, the Hawk at nightfall stole into the Comanche camp. Tied near a lodge stood two spotted horses and a gray. The Hawk cut the lariats of the spotted horses, when looking inside the lodge he saw, by the light of the expiring fire, a young girl combing her hair. He had not time to get the gray horse, and so carried off the spotted ones. These he returned for the gray horse. It was gone, but there was the Indian girl. Reaching the Pawnee camp the Hawk was extolled for his success, but he was not happy. The Hawk then commenced making a collection of all "the nice and pretty things" he could buy. He bartered his horses for "medals, finger rings, beadwork leggins, bracelets, necklaces, wampum, beads—things the Comanches did not have." "For one year he went on like this, gathering together these pretty things." When he had no horses left he packed all the things in a bundle and said to his friend: "I intend to go off on the warpath again, and I would like to have you go with me. We two will go alone." For a long time the Hawk sought for the girl at whose lodge had been tethered the gray horse and could not find her. At last he discovered the Comanche camp in which she dwelt. Then he told his friend:

"My brother, when we were on the warpath a year ago, and I took those two spotted horses, I heard a little child in the lodge by which they were tied. I looked in and I saw there a girl sitting by the fire combing her hair. She was very pretty. Then I took the spotted horses away. I could not put that girl out of my mind. I remembered her. Brother, when we went back home the girl was constantly in my mind. I could not forget her. I came this time on purpose to get her, even if it shall cost me my life. She is in this camp, and I have found the lodge where she lives."

The friend agreed to wait outside the camp for the Hawk, and would watch coming events, but he said, "If I hear shooting and see lots of people running to the lodge I will know that you are killed, and I will kill myself. I will not go home alone. If I do not see you at noon I will kill myself." The Hawk stole within the lodge where the girl was sleeping. He was painted and finely dressed, and he hung over the girl's bed "strings of beads, then five or six medals, bracelets, ear-bobs, beaded leggins, everything he had." The girl woke up and saw that he was "a Pi-ta'-da—a Pawnee and enemy—and she called to her father and said, "Father, there is a man here!" The father woke, saw the Hawk, and called the others to the lodge. The Hawk knew that death was near, but he spoke up boldly. He told them that he had stolen their horses; that he had seen the girl, had loved her, and that for her sake he was poor, having sold all he had for the ornaments he now had brought her. "I made up my mind to do this thing. If her relations do not like it they can do as they please. I should be happy to die on her account." There was hesitation, and the council pondered long. The whole camp came to hear of it. There were Cheyennes in the camp, allies of the Comanche, and they were thirsty to drink the Pawnee's blood. The Cheyennes now found, fired guns, and the friend of the Hawk, believing that his brother had been slain for, drew out his knife, tied it to a tree, bared his breast, and taking the trunk of the tree in his arms, embraced it, and so found death. But the Hawk found a wife in the Comanche girl, for Kut-a-wi-Kute was so brave that he won the respect of even his enemies, and so there was an alliance and peace afterward between the two tribes. Can there be any truth in this story, which has no element of romance wanting? The old Indian chief who told it added that the Hawk became progressive in time, as leader of the Skidi band, that the Hawk sent his children East to Carlisle, Penn., and that he died last year.

"The Dun Horse" is a legend of great force. The Indian steed has a heroic and magical contour which even Bucephalus does not possess. His owner is a poor boy, the drudge of the tribe, who lives with his old mother. The horse is found blind, with a sore back, and ons of his fore legs badly swollen. The old horse, who has been left to die on the prairie, tells the lad how to care for him, and requests that he be washed in a certain creek, and be plastered with mud. "Cover my head and neck and body and legs with mud." Then at once a noble animal comes forth after the treatment, and on his back the lad accomplishes wonders. He is the Indian Centaur. Once the lad does not obey the horse's instruction, and the animal is killed by enemies, hacked into small pieces, but that occult power Ti-ra-wa joins together the dispersed bits, and the horse comes back more superb than ever. "The Ghost Wife" has its weird, yet tender side, and so has "The Snake Brother." The similarity in these Indian stories to European folk lore is often salient.

The archæological portions of Mr. Grinnell's book are interesting. As to the Indians' stone arrow heads, the author writes: "No Pawnee now alive can remember when these were in common use, but there are men who have heard their fathers and their grandfathers tell of them, and who say these arrows were good for war and for the chase. 'You could drive them through a think shield,' said Bear Chief. As soon as they began to trade with the whites arrow heads of sheet iron came into use. They say that as long as the Pawnees used flint for making arrow heads they could find plenty of these stones lying on the prairie. But then when the whites brought them iron Ti-ra-wa said to himself: 'The Pawnees no longer need these flint stones: I will make no more of them.'" Of course the Indians no longer looked for flints. Mr. Grinnell believes that in the sacred bundles treasured by the Pawnees there must be flint arrows. After they ceased to be used for general purposes they took on a sacred character, and were employed to slay the sacrifices; among the Skidis to kill the captive, and in the Lower Village the buffalo and deer for sacrifice. One very curious idea, still entertained, was that injuries from a stone arrow head were likely to be more fatal than from any other. There is reason for this. Regarded as a cutting implement, a wound inflicted by the jagged edge of a flint arrow would be more difficult to cure than one given by a sharp metal arrow head.

The Pawnee must have come from the south, for there are ways and habits, not as manifest to-day as in the past, which recall the old Mexican. Many other points of interest are discoverable in this volume which want of space prevents further commenting on.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. John Bigelow has written a life of William Cullen Bryant which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish at an early day.

—Mr. George E. Woodberry, whose biography of Poe gave him a substantial reputation, since it was the only satisfactory life of the poet that had been produced, has in press at Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s a volume of verse entitled, "The North Shore Watch."

—A second edition has been called for of Donald G. Mitchell's "English Lands, Letters, and Kings." The sale of Mr. Mitchell's "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life" in the new Cameo edition has been large. A second edition of 3,000 sets is just ready.

—Mr. W. D. Howells's Christmas farce for this year will be "The Albany Depot," illustrated by W. T. Smedley. It will be issued in *Harper's Weekly* on Dec. 11. In the same number will be printed an elaborate account of the new Croton Aqueduct.

—A volume on Warren Hastings by Sir Alfred Lyall will be the next issue in the English Men of Action Series. It will be ready in a few days.

—Miss Ethel Arnold, a sister of Mrs. Humphry Ward, and, like her, a granddaughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, has written for *Harper's Monthly* an article on Oxford, which will be illustrated properly.

—Mr. Ruskin is preparing for English readers, who sorely need it, a handy and rather inexpensive edition of his "Seven Lamps of Architecture."

—The letters of Frederick Schlegel to his brother, William Schlegel, which have long been in the possession of the library at Dresden, are announced for publication in Germany.

—A second edition of "The Story of Music," Mr. Henderson's successful volume, will be ready in a few days. The first edition, which comprised 1,250 copies, was issued only a few weeks ago.

—A history of American literature, by Karl Knortz of this city, will be published in Berlin shortly by Hane Lüstenoder.

—Mr. William W. Story expects to have published early next month a work in two volumes entitled "Conversations in a Studio." Art and literature are the principal topics discussed in the work.

—Mr. Mallock's new book, "In an Enchanted Island," is a book about Cyprus, an island which many English writers have found anything but enchanting.

—Translations of Hawthorne's short stories will be published in the French periodical, the *Revue Bleue*, by Paul Masson.

—A granddaughter of Dickens, Miss Mary Angela Dickens, has a story in the Christmas number of *All the Year Round* entitled "A Social Success."

—The *Saturday Review* (no friend of his politically) says of John Morley's "Walpole:" "He has written as good a book as, for the honor of letters, we could have wished him to write, and one which will, we hope and believe, do him credit when he has long been disinfected of his association with the Gladstonese and the Harcourts, the Labouchères and the Jacobys, by the greatest of all disinfectants—churchyard mold."

—*Scribner* for January will have an article by W. C. Brownell, the author of "French Traits," on "The French Exposition," and one by Henry T. Fink, the author of "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty," on "The Beauty of Spanish Women," the outgrowth of a recent tour in the provinces of Spain. To this number will be added a new department called "The Point of View," in which will be discussed "The Barye Exhibition," "Thackeray's Life," "Social Life in Print," and "The French as Artists."

—"Fact, Fancy, and Fable: A new Handbook for Ready Reference on Subjects Commonly Omitted from Cyclopedias," which has been compiled by Henry F. Reddall, and published by A. G. McClurg & Co. of Chicago, is a valuable publication; it fills a place among books of reference that was vacant.

—The latest figures of the sale of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" give 215,000 copies as the total.

—*Good Housekeeping* for Dec. 21 will print a portrait of Mr. Bellamy with a sketch of his life. He has written for this periodical a paper on "What Can Be Done with the Servant Girl." Mr. Bellamy believes nothing can be done with that curious being and that without her everything can be done.

—When Thomas Hughes was in this country the head of the Lippincott house in Philadelphia conducted him through his vast establishment. The *Press* of that city reports that the tour and conversation terminated in this wise: "Now, Mr. Hughes," said the publisher, "I want to show you one of our greatest publications—Allibone's Dictionary. It contains some information about every author of any account in England and America. Now let us see, for example, what it says about Mr. Thomas Hughes." He then turned to look for the name, only to find that it was not in the book. This unfortunate incident might not have happened if Allibone's Dictionary had been properly revised since its publication, more than thirty years ago.

—Emile Augier's will, leaving the income of all his moneys and possessions bodily to his wife, according to the London *World*, is technically void in law, inasmuch as in it Augier spoke of his lady as his wife, using her married name. His union with her was purely religious. It took place privately in Rome, in Santa Maria del Popolo, and was blessed by a high ecclesiastic; but of a civil ceremony in France, which would be known to all his friends, Augier would never hear. The majority of his associates never knew of the Roman wedding.

—The *New-Englander* appears to be in trouble. That at least is the inference from a circular hinting that it cannot go on unless an endowment of $6,000 annually for three years is provided. The precedents of the *Princeton*, *Andover*, and *Church Reviews* are cited, and it is pleaded in justification that organs of culture dispensing with fiction, pictures, and such popular lures cannot hope to be a financial success. Appeal is made especially to the 14,000 Yale Alumni, excepting, singularly enough, those who have found hospitality in its scholarly pages. A good word is easily said for this solid, respectable magazine, and it is to be hoped its friends will rally to its support.

—The *Path*, a monthly publication edited by William Q. Judge, and devoted to theosophy, occult science, Aryan literature, &c., now near the end of its fourth volume, is carefully conducted and must be valuable to all who are interested in the topics discussed in its pages.

—No number of the *Business Woman's Journal* has shown better than does the Christmas number with what good judgment and painstaking attention this periodical is conducted.

—The advance made by the *Cosmopolitan* during the past year is great. The December number contains not a dull article. Subscribers must now eagerly await the surprises which each month brings forth in the *Cosmopolitan*.

—Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., has just completed his study of a barrel cylinder, which has furnished him with the name of a Babylonian King, which, to his knowledge, has not yet been met with. The cylindor, the property of Mr. Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, is of very hard clay and had originally inscribed on it three columns, each of 30 or 32 lines, which would have made up in all an inscription of from 90 to 96 lines. The cylinder if perfect would have had a length of 7 inches with a diameter of 3½ inches. Unfortunately there has been much obliteration of the characters, which are close to the type of the archaic Hammurabi inscriptions, and bears a resemblance to the Nebuchadnezzar variety of letter. As read by Prof. Jastrow the cylinder vaunts the deeds of a many-syllabled King, Marduktabikzirim, who strengthened Babylon, building a great wall in the city. The name of this King, Prof. Jastrow states, is singular only as to its termination, as there have been others of the same dynasty with the prefix Marduk. Many intricate problems had to be solved in order to establish even approximately the period when this particular King reigned. The Professor of Semitic in the University of Pennsylvania is of the opinion that Marduktabikzirim might have been the founder of the Fast dynasty, and that he reigned during the middle of the twelfth century B. C. Notices of the wall read in the inscription: "In [the midst of] Babylon built, I strengthened wall Imgurbel great [?] wall." Prof. Jastrow recalls the record of a King who rebuilt this wall from its foundation. Tracing back the various dynasties the cylinder, it is believed, shows that there is much probability that Marduktabikzirim was the first builder of the wall. The amount of patience necessary to read the characters on this old relic is only to be understood by an acquaintance with prior researches relating to the Kings of Babylon. In a pamphlet of some twenty-five pages Prof. Jastrow condenses the results of many months of close study.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY OF UTAH. By HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT 1540–1887. San Francisco: THE HISTORY COMPANY. 1890. 8vo. cloth, 808 pages.

SALLY IN OUR ALLEY. Illustrated by JOSEPH LAUBER. New-York: WHITE & ALLEN. 1890. Leaflets tied in box.

A LOVER'S REVERIE ON NEW YEAR'S EVE. A Poem. By HENRY LINDEN. Minneapolis: THE AUTHOR. 1889. Pamphlet.

GUY ORMSBY. A Romance. By MARIAN CALVERT WORTH, Author of "Renée." New-York: CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM. 1889. Cloth.

FROM OVER THE BORDER; OR, LIGHT ON THE NORMAL LIFE OF MAN. By BENJAMIN G. SMITH. Chicago: CHARLES H. KERR & Co. 1890. Cloth.

IMAGO CHRISTI. The Example of Christ. By the Rev. JAMES STALKER, M.A. Introduction by the Rev. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D.D., LL.D. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON. 1889. Cloth.

HYPATIA. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889. Paper.

THE TREASURY OF SACRED SONG. English Lyrical Poetry of Four Centuries. Selected, with notes, by FRANCIS T. PALGRAVE, Professor of Poetry in Oxford. Oxford: CLARENDON PRESS. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889.

PEN DRAWING AND PEN DRAUGHTSMEN. Their Work and Their Methods. A Study of the Art To-day, with Technical Remarks. By JOSEPH PENNELL. Nearly 300 Illustrations. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889. Folio, white vellum.

THE OLD FAIRY TALES. Collected and edited by WALTER VALENTINE. Original colored illustrations. London and New-York: FREDERICK WARNE & Co. 1889. Cloth, $5.

EMMANUEL: THE STORY OF THE MESSIAH. By WILLIAM FORBES COOLEY. New-York: DODD, MEAD & Co. 1889. Cloth.

MANUAL OF EMPIRICAL PSYCHOLOGY AS AN INDICATIVE SCIENCE. By Dr. GUSTAV AUGLE LINDNER. Authorized translation by CHARLES DA CAMBRO. Boston: D. C. HEATH & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE LATEST PLEA FOR A "COMMUNION WINE." By Dr. G. W. SAMSON. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

PORTRAITS OF FRIENDS. By JOHN CAMPBELL SHAIRP, author of "Culture and Religion," with a sketch of his personal history by WILLIAM YOUNG SELLARS, and an etched portrait. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. 1889. Cloth.

MIZORA, THE NARRATIVE OF VERA ZAROVITCH. Written by herself. New-York: G. W. DILLINGHAM. 1890. Paper.

MRS. BOB. By JOHN STRANUS WINTER. New-York: F. F. LOVELL & CO. 1888. Paper, 80 cents.

OUR BOOK. By WASHINGTON FROTHINGHAM and CHARLEMAGNE TOWER. New-York: G. W. DILLINGHAM. 1889. Boards.

SUPERNATURAL REVELATION. An Essay Concerning the Basis of the Christian Faith. By C. M. SEAD, Ph. D., D. D. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. 1889. Cloth, 8vo, $2 50.

HERE AND THERE IN YUCATAN. By ALICE D. LE PLONGEON. New-York: JOHN W. LOVELL COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS. By AUSTIN DOBSON. In two volumes. New-York: DODD, MEAD & Co. 1889. Cloth.

A NEW-ENGLAND GIRLHOOD OUTLINED FROM MEMORY. By LUCY LARCOM. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. 1880. Cloth, 75 cents.

HEDRI. By HELEN MATHERS. New-York: F. F. LOVELL & Co. 1889. Paper, 30 cents.

THE TARTUFFIAN AGE. By PAUL MANTEGAZZA. Translated by W. A. NEILLETON, assisted by PROF. A. D. VERTA. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. New-York: CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM. 1890. Cloth.

THISBE. By PAUL DE RÉMUSAT, Senator. Translated by MELVILLE B. ANDERSON. Chicago: A. C. MCCLURG & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE. Compiled for Popular Use. By LELIA JOSEPHINE ROBINSON, LL. B. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. New-York: CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM. 1890. Cloth.

THE STORY OF EARLY BRITAIN. By ALFRED J. CHURCH, M. A. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Cloth.

THREE DRAMAS OF EURIPIDES. By WILLIAM CRANSTON LAWTON. (Alkestis, Medea, and Hippolytos.) Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1889. Cloth.

WILBUR FISK. By GEORGE PRENTICE, D. D. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1890. Cloth, $1 25.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED. By FRANK R. STOCKTON. Illustrations by Sol Eytinge, Sheppard, Hallock, Beard, and others. New-York: DODD, MEAD & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. The "Cranford" Edition. Juliet and Desdemona. 12 volumes in cloth box. London and New-York: FREDERICK WARNE & Co. 1889. Cloth and morocco covers.

THERESA, AT SAN DOMINGO. A Tale of the Negro Insurrection of 1791. By MISS A. FISKE-KNAB. From the French by EMMA GEISER MAGRATH. Illustrations. Chicago: A. C. MCCLURG & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THE COLLECTED WRITINGS OF THOMAS DE QUINCEY. New and enlarged edition. By DAVID MASSON. Vol. I. Autobiography, 1785 to 1803. Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK. 1889. Cloth.

DREAMS AND DREAM STORIES. By ANNA BONUS KINGSFORD. New-York: JOHN W. LOVELL COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

MUSICAL MOMENTS. Short Selections in Prose and Verse for Music Lovers. Chicago: A. C. MCCLURG & Co. 1889. Cloth.

MIKE FLETCHER. By GEORGE MOORE. New-York: MINERVA PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

HIERO-SALEM: THE VISION OF PEACE. A fiction founded on ideals. By E. L. MASON. Illustrated. Boston: J. G. CUPPLES COMPANY. 1889. Cloth, $2.

ANCIENT ARMS AND ARMOR. By CHARLES ROLLIN. BOXING. By E. B. MITCHELL. WRESTLING. By WALTER ARMSTRONG. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. London: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1889. Cloth.

A BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS; OR, COUNTRY RHYMES FOR CHILDHOOD. By JOHN BUNYAN. Fac simile of Unique First Edition, 1686, in British Museum. New-York: A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON. 1889. Cloth.

EAST COAST DAYS AND MEMORIES. By the author of "The Recreations of a Country Parson." London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1889. Cloth.

THAT DOWDY. By Mrs. GEORGE SHELDON. New-York: STREET & SMITH. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

MRS. ANNIE GREEN. By ONIE P. READ, (The Arkansaw Traveler.) Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & Co. 1889. Paper.

FOR LOVE OF HER. By the author of "Vere: the Leading Lady." Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & Co. 1889. Paper.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA IN 1889. And the Anglo-Russian Question. By the Hon. GEORGE N. CURZON, M. P. Appendices. Maps, index. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1889. Large 8vo, cloth.

AMONG CANNIBALS. Four Years' Travels in Australia. By CARL LUMHOLTZ, M. A. Translated by RASMUS B. ANDERSON, Ex-United States Minister to Denmark. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889. Large 8vo, cloth, $6.

GOBI OR SHAMO. A Story of Three Songs. By G. O. A. MURRAY. In one volume. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1890. Cloth.

WHITHER, O WHITHER? TELL ME WHERE. By JAMES MCCOSH, LL.D., D.D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889. Pamphlet.

THE LIFE OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL. By SPENCER WALPOLE. Two portraits. In two volumes. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

HISTORY OF PHŒNICIA. By GEORGE RAWLINSON. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1889. Large 8vo, cloth.

A PROFESSION DIRECTED TO JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS. Seven Letters Written in the Spirit of Robert Elsmere. By "MICH. DA GAVARELLI, P. V. N." New-York: POLYTECHNICAL NEWS COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

A HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Superintendent Murray is to receive a diamond badge as a Christmas gift from members of the department that will make his eyes shine. The design is a five-pointed star of blue enamel, with each point surmounted with a one-and-one-half-carat diamond. Along the outer edge are 114 half-carat diamonds, and in the centre a three-carat gem fixed on a pivot so that it can be revolved. Many more diamonds are set in the ornamentation. An inscription on the badge reads "Chief of Police." The badge cost $1,600 and is now on exhibition in a jeweller's store in Jersey City.

RACING IN NEW-JERSEY.

A GOOD PROGRAMME FOR THE SPORT AT THE ELIZABETH TRACK.

There will be racing this afternoon at the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club, and a good crowd is certain to be present, as admission to the grounds is free to all who buy an excursion ticket over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The entries for the several races to be decided are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, for all ages. Edward F., St. Valentine, and Battersby, 107 pounds each; Famous, 104; Newbury, Lotion, the Maid of Woodland gelding, Girondes, and Rit Barnes, 102 each; Sunshine, William Main, and Little Barefoot, 98 each; Sam Morse, 89; Express, 76.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. King Idle, 142 pounds; Amos, 138; Fustic, Cupid, Adolph, and Richelieu, 137 each; Cortland, 113; The Abbess, 102.

THIRD RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Wheeler T., 112; Rob, Autumn Leaf, 99; Gallatin, Sotovet, Mirabeau, and Al Read, 98 each; Mabel, and Winona, 92 each; Prince Karl, 90; Elizabeth, 84.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Freedom, 112 pounds; Barrister, and Manola, 100 each; Red Leaf, 98; Jessie, 100; Freiola, 97; Meanwood, 95; Mamie B., 84.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Santalene, 118 pounds; Now or Never, 114; Golden Reel, 109; Tarapon, 106; Martin Russell, 100; Clay Stockton, 97; Frozie, Wilfred, Guy Gray, and Jim Mulholland, 95 each; Glory, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. G. W. Cook, Tipstaff, Oregon, Glenmound, Lantana, Lola May, and Carsman, 110 pounds each.

THE CLIFTON ENTRIES.

The entries and weights for the races at Clifton to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Mollie Thomas, 119 pounds; Highland Mary, 109; Little Mickey, Domain, Repartee, and James C., 107 each; Scotick and Prospect, 102 each; Gipsy, 99; Jacobus, Woodcutter, Harlulph, and Jarvis, 97 each; Little Falls and Lady Archer, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Ariel, 127 pounds; Richland, Persuader, George Corbett, Bonnie S., Lorris, Jim Murphy, and Blackthorn, 122 each; Alveda, 119; Dalesman, John Arkins, and Sparling, 117 each; Annie M. and Utility, 114 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Iceberg, 118 pounds; Firefly, 112; Bralt, 109; Van, 103; Pericles, Mulligan, and Can't Tell, 97 each; Blessed, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Jingler, 117 pounds; Lafitte, 110; Lancaster, 104; Dunboyne, 107; Wild Cherry, 101; Eleve, 100; Victrix 84; Specialty, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Manhattan, St. Paris, Radiant, Seldom, Chapman, King of Norfolk, Wanderer II., and Pocatello, 105 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Grand Mistake, 93 pounds; Folly, 91; Lady Agnes, 89; Feustina, 85; Ban Lassie, 82; Mabel Glen, 81; Owen Golden and Grameroy, 80; the Madeline colt, 75; Viva, 70.

Secretary Sass announces the following list of entries for the Intrepid Handicap, to which $1,000 is added, and which is to be run at Clifton to-morrow. The weights will be announced this afternoon:

Badge, She, Firefly, Sparling, the Cathedral geldina, Philip D., Barnum, Thoofa, Pericles, Groomsman, Peregrine, Odience, Decoptisu, Prodigal, Duboyne, Grimaldi, Remund, St. Paris, Penance, St. John, Jennie McFarland, Clay Stockton, Lavinia Belle, Mattie Leoram, Dalesman, the Madeline colt, Pocatello, Falcon, Speedwell, Van, Eleve, Wild Cherry, Bellwood, Carnegie, Swill, Frank Ward, Lafitte, Capulin, Grey Cloud, Bonnie S., Maggie K., Hallsmring, Victrix, Sam D., Brown Charlie, Juggler, Supervisor, Flitaway, Little Barefoot, Mabel Glen, Young Duke, Blessed, Brall, and Raymond G.

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

VERY LITTLE ACTIVITY IN INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION SHOWN.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Discount was weak during the past week at 3¾ and 3. On the Stock Exchange business was limited, with stagnation in investment and apathy in speculation. No revival is probable until after the beginning of the new year. Brazilian securities continue to be sold, the average decline for the past week being 2¼ per cent. English railways were steady, though there was little done. In the foreign railway market Argentine dropped 3 per cent, on the Government suspending the guarantee on the East Argentine lines.

American railroads were irregular, with a tendency to weakness, owing to New-York selling orders, which checked buying here. Yesterday's prices were the firmest of the week, opening above the New-York quotations and keeping strong throughout. The week's variations in the prices of American railroad securities include the following: Increases—Mexican Central priority, 2; Norfolk, gold mortgage, Northern Pacific, Sault Ste. Marie, and Mexican National, 1 each; Lake Shore, Mexican Central firsts, and Norfolk Improvement bonds, ¾ each; Erie preferred and Baltimore and Ohio, ½ each. Decreases—New-York, Ontario and Western, 2¾; Union Pacific, 1¾; Wabash preferred, 1½; Denver preferred, Ohio and Mississippi, and Wabash general bonds, 1 each; Norfolk preferred, ¾; Denver common and Wabash ordinary, ½ each. Canadian securities were depressed: Grand Trunk, third preference, relapsed 1½; do. seconds, 1, and do. first and guaranteed, ½. Of the brewery securities Guinness has risen 2, while New-York and Frank Jones have dropped ½ each. Cable securities were strong; Anglo-American preferred advanced 2½, and do. deferred and ordinary 1¼ each. Nitrates were firmer. Primitivos having risen 2¾. Copper is a leader. The issue of new securities during the week include St. Louis brewery shares.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—During the week past business on the Bourse was inactive, and the tone of the market was heavy. Three per cent. rentes show a fall for the week of 7c., Banque de France shares a fall of 26f., and Banque de Paris shares a fall of 10f. Brazilian securities are still sold. Rio Tinto shares show a rise of 2¾f. for the week, and Crédit Foncier shares of 7½f. The advance in the list of liner shares was owing to a rumor of an increased dividend.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—On the Boerse business was dull during the week past, and a tendency to realize was manifested. Yesterday's closing prices include: Prussian consols, 106.50; Deutsche Bank, 173.50; rubles, 218; short exchange on London, 20.36; long do., 20.16½; private discount, 4¾.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8.—General stagnation prevailed on the Bourse during last week. Money was easier. The final quotations include: Italian fives, 93.75; Russian fours, 92.75; Spanish fours, 72 30; short exchange on London, 20.37; private discount, 5.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—INGRAHAM, J.—Demurrers—Nos. 43, 42, 4, 17, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54. Actions for Divorce—Nos. 692, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707. Law and Fact—Nos. 103, 247, 309, 332, 341, 361, 171, 240, 242, 138, 139, 147.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—Nos. 2812, 655, 2455, 1024, 1103, 210, 202, 200, 812, 903, 993, 990, 1148, 1203, 1135, 1100, 751, 1144, 1115, 1177, 671, 813, 999, 1013, 1332.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 916, 463, 803, 1081, 887, 010, 1255, 1079, 983, 1074, 1091, 890, 1095, 819, 641, 864, 1056, 934, 516, 1542, 762, 1073.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—O'BRIEN, J.—Nos. 735, 1360, 1164, 860, 788, 837, 1225, 2303, 1226, 808, 1313, 1253, 2572, 1236, 1220, 1220, 1231, 1150, 1167, 1071, 637, 813, 999, 1013, 1332.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—BRACH, J.—Nos. 1346, 1293, 948, 1183, 1300, 1180, 941, 305, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1302, 1281, 752, 1347, 1348, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1182, 1302, 1273, 1267.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRUAX, J.—Nos. 39, 144, 78, 26.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM—SEDGWICK, C. J., FERGUSON and INGRAHAM, JJ.—Motions—Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive. Appeals from Judgments—Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive. Appeals from Judgments—Nos. 21, 23, 30, 37, 20, 25.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 590, 752, 795, 555, 720, 733, 908, 686, 915, 964, 489, 533, 534, 993.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 751, 1042, 1023, 888, 701, 592, 971, 958, 1049, 992, 1348, 784, 660, 941, 776, 843, 810, 684, 723.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RAMSON, S.—No. 335, contested will of Catharine Dartagh, and No. 542, contested will of Agnes J. Cuss, at Bond St. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of Margaret Hoerle, William Quinn, Leonard Van Pall, Mary Pease, Victorine Mills, R. L. Smith, Caroline Struth and Felix Stoiber at 10 A. M. Robert Phillips, 1 Springstead, Kalarina Neuretther, John Gorman, C. B. Moore, and Heinrich Weiss at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—VAN HOESEN, J.—No. 5.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 16, 14, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 881, 905, 1007, 1078, 1647, 1183, 171, 1778, 375, 1448, 1437, 1270, 1651, 1083, 1468, 1431, 1469, 1455, 1611, 1916, 373, 408.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—LARREMORE, J.—Nos. 1358, 1390, 1440, 1467, 1604, 1579, 1297, 1541, 1210, 1376, 1597, 1085, 1198, 978.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—HOLME, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—NEHRBAS, J.—Nos. 160, 830, 180, 741, 819, 320, 188, 2065, 91,—2326, 2345, 917, 129, 702, 1484, 1483.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—EHRLICH, J.—295, 310, 337, 361, 259, 362, 365, 252, 267, 372, 373, 379, 380, 1496, 2405, 2406.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—HOLME, J.—Special calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred causes.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 8 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net receipts, 10,114 bales; gross, 15,540 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 25,808 bales; to France, 3,095 bales; to the Continent, 3,296 bales; coastwise, 3,045 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 271,279 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9 11-16c.; Low Middling, 9 1-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8 15-16c.; net and gross receipts, 4,987 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,700 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 912,066 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 7.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11-16c.; Low Middling, 9 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net and gross receipts, 6,037 bales; exports, 746 bales; stock

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—FABRICIUS and EIN GEBILDETER BERLINER.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—From 3 to 6 and 8 to 11 P. M.—HEBREW EDUCATIONAL FAIR.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A RAG BABY MONKEY.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—CHIMPO.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—2d SECOND FLOOR.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MRS MERRILIES.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE EXILES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinee.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—UNCLE JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Afternoon and evening—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—HEADLESS MAN and DELICATE GROUND.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—HERMINIE.
THE CASINO—At 8—FEMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, followed by clearing weather.

MR. LEECH, the Director of the Mint, is as may be supposed, very strongly in favor of the silver plan of Mr. WINDOM. The Secretary would hardly have made so elaborate a scheme without consulting the Director, and if the latter had not approved of it he would probably have kept quiet on the subject. Mr. LEECH says that every objection that has been made to the plan was carefully considered and provided against. This is true in a measure. The Secretary undoubtedly considered carefully the objection that combinations would be possible to fix prices for the Government to pay, and thought he had provided against it in giving the Secretary power to suspend the receipt of deposits; but he can hardly have considered the objection that this gave to the Secretary an undue, dangerous power, sure to expose him to suspicion, and liable to expose him to temptation. That is a very serious matter, and we have not as yet seen it treated in a satisfactory fashion.

Senator FARWELL of Illinois and of Chicago has a relative claim to the title of prophet—he appears to be without honor in his own country, so far as concerns his new National Bank bill. We have not seen a full copy of the bill, but, as we understand it, it permits the issue of bank notes on a variety of State, local, and other bonds, of the value and sufficiency of which the Secretary of the Treasury, Controller of the Currency, and United States Treasurer shall be the judges. Various bankers and capitalists in Chicago pronounce the currency that would be obtained under such a bill as "wild cat" and "stump tail," terms in some degree technical, but obviously not indicative of profound confidence in the scheme or deep admiration for its author. But Mr. FARWELL may console himself—apparently, from a letter to the Chicago *Journal*, he is inclined to do so—with the assumption that these critics have not read his bill; but that fact in itself is not complimentary to so distinguished and conspicuous a statesman as Mr. FARWELL would like to be.

MR. SHAKESPEARE, the Mayor of New-Orleans, seems to have felt it incumbent upon him to address the Secretary of War and inform him that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, formerly an incumbent of Mr. PROCTOR'S office, had died. The Secretary of War replies, in a perfectly dignified and proper manner, saying that it was deemed "right and best for all" that no official notice should be taken of Mr. DAVIS'S death, and expresses the hope that this decision will not wound the feelings of the family of the dead man. We doubt very much whether the family of Mr. DAVIS desired any notice to be taken by the United States Government of his death, and feel confident that they would regret at this moment of private and personal bereavement anything that should be done that would involve discussion of his relations with the National Government. It would have been, perhaps, more considerate, and certainly more sensible, in the Mayor of New-Orleans to withhold his communication.

It is due to Mr. WANAMAKER to say that, in reply to an inquiry from the editor of the *Civil Service Record* as to certain very extravagant and unjust comments on the examinations for the Railway Mail Service attributed to him, he replies that "he has made no public criticism whatever of the questions asked by the Civil Service Examiners."

Mr. CAMPBELL, the Governor-elect of Ohio, said to a TIMES reporter last Friday that all the persons whose signatures had been forged on the fictitious ballot-box contract used in the Ohio campaign were of the opinion that the forgery should be the subject of a Congressional investigation, and that he should demand such investigation, because it was intimated that there was in existence a genuine contract or certificate of stock in such a scheme to which his real signature and the real signatures of Senator SHERMAN and two Congressmen were attached. This directs attention to one of the most curious features of this very curious political incident. It is true that since the forgeries were exposed it has repeatedly been intimated by some of those who were misled by them that a real paper of the same kind might be found if search for it should be made in the right place. In spite of the complete and disastrous disclosure of the fraud, they cling to the idea that there was somewhere a genuine paper, of which the forged paper was a kind of duplicate. They cannot give up the assumption that there was a job behind the bill introduced in Congress by Mr. CAMPBELL, and that prominent men were in it. We fear that this indicates a survival in the hearts of two or three eminent Republicans in Ohio of the belief that JOHN SHERMAN and WILLIAM MCKINLEY were engaged with JOHN R. MCLEAN in a disgraceful and corrupt conspiracy. Will nothing short of an investigation by Congress uproot this belief?

Senator DOLPH is on hand again with his famous bill appropriating $126,377,800 for fortifications and other sea-coast defenses, which he has introduced at the beginning of each session for several years. The bill will go no further, since, although founded on the report of a board of experts as to the aggregate sum required for coast defense, the actual work has since been begun in another way. Instead of setting apart this enormous amount to be drawn on by installments in the course of twelve years, the system has been adopted of appropriating each year as much as can be wisely expended, while a new Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has been constituted to supervise the expenditure. In this matter, as in the building of a new navy, the first step was the difficult one. A contest between such a measure as the one to which Senator DOLPH is still faithful and the proposal to give about $100,000 a year to the forts naturally led to wrangles, during which nothing whatever was done. Now a good start has been made, and probably no difficulty will be experienced during the coming session in obtaining whatever amount can be laid out to advantage on forts and guns during the next twelve months.

THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

The statistics of the exports of worsted from Bradford, England, (the chief seat of that industry in that country,) to which we called attention a few days ago, told a different story from that of the statistics of the Custom House at Philadelphia, which were cited in our columns yesterday morning. These covered the three months of July, August, and September, 1888 and 1889. They show that imports of worsteds costing less than 60 cents a yard have fallen off from 137,000 yards to 18,000 yards, and those costing from 60 cents to 80 cents a yard from 146,000 yards to 42,000 yards, while those costing over 80 cents have increased from 20,000 yards to 70,000 yards. The manufacturers are of the opinion that this very nearly corresponds to the course of things at other ports, though there has not been so marked a decline in low-priced goods in the importations at New-York. In a general way, however, they believe that the increase of duty brought about by the decision of the Treasury Department has decidedly checked the importation of cheaper goods, and on the other hand has somewhat stimulated that of the higher-priced goods.

If this be the correct view—and it is quite likely to be so—there is one very obvious conclusion to be drawn from it, and that is that the people who are obliged to wear cheap worsted goods will have to pay the advance in the duty. These people are very largely the class of American workmen who are supposed to be especially benefited by the tariff. They also include a very large number of the agricultural class, for whose special benefit it is claimed that the whole system of wool and woolen duties is maintained. It would be extremely interesting to know, if it were possible, in detail, the exact amount paid by the farmers of New-York in the increased cost of clothing for themselves and their families in consequence of the higher duty on worsteds and the amount received, if any, in the higher price of the wool raised in New-York. We imagine that if any such comparison could be made, it would give some of our farmers a new light on the advantages of a high tariff to their own pockets. Nor can we persuade ourselves that they would be compensated for the loss to them by the fact that richer men continue to wear, or to buy for their families, foreign worsteds and have a fair relative return for their outlay in the fact that they get better goods.

On the other hand, any fairly-intelligent farmer who raises wool or operative who works in a woolen mill can see the force of what was said by the agent of the Woolen Goods Association to the reporter of THE TIMES, and printed in our columns yesterday morning. Speaking of the large importations of fine goods, he said:

"The manufacturers are prevented from making the finer grades because of the high tariff on Australian and other fine wools. They have, therefore, had to surrender the market for fine goods to the European manufacturer. The importations of this class of goods this year amounted, duty paid, to about $100,000,000, and the indications are that they will equal or exceed these figures next year. Now, there is no reason why the great bulk of these goods should not be made in this country. They would not be made entirely of foreign wool, for better results could be obtained by mixing. For every four pounds of Australian wool, the American manufacturer would use six pounds at least of American wool, and would produce a stronger and better fabric than the imported article, while the finish and appearance would be fully equal to that of the latter. Thus American manufactures would take the place of importations, and the market now occupied exclusively by the foreigner would be supplied by the American wool grower and manufacturer."

This is plain enough. Here are $100,000,000 worth of woolen goods brought from abroad, and every dollar's worth of wool or labor that goes into them is foreign. According to this expert opinion, were wool free of duty, these goods could be made here and three-fifths of the wool and all the labor used in them would be American. All question of the cost to the consumer put aside, here is the distinct vantage in free wool to the farmer and the workmen who were to get advantage from the tax on wool and woolens; not a penny is lost and all is pure gain. Yet it is in the face of such facts as these that farmers and workmen are asked to vote for putting a still higher duty on woolen goods, still more increasing the cost to the consumer, and still further interfering with the natural course of trade which would be so decidedly advantageous for them.

THE WAR AND POLITICS.

The remarks of the press upon the death of JEFFERSON DAVIS, so far as they have been received, are of an unusual and hopeful interest. In a survey of them it is not necessary to take account of the "organs," which are written according to their retainers, and in which the President of the Confederate States accordingly appears as a monster, either of unmitigated depravity or of unmitigated virtue. But in all the newspapers that have opinions of their own and express the same, there is an evident effort to estimate the career of DAVIS with entire fairness and without reference to any hearing it may have upon our present politics. The articles of intelligent and honest American papers are conceived and written in a spirit as purely critical and historical as the articles of European newspapers that have been transmitted to us by the cable. The opinion of foreigners was long ago said to foreshadow the opinion of posterity. In each case the lack of the knowledge of events that is had by the actors in them is more than compensated by disinterestedness. In this country at this time we have the advantage of both these helps to right conclusions. The facts themselves of the war are very much better known now than they were while the war was in progress or immediately after its close. All the conspicuous survivors of the actors in the events of the years between Summer and Appomattox have put their countrymen in possession of all that they knew, and their countrymen have dispassionately drawn their own opinions from the facts thus furnished. Though a man need not yet be advanced in years to remember the war, or even to have taken part in it, we are, in fact, posterity to the generation of men by whom the war was carried on in council or in the field. As the death of DAVIS has shown, in a more striking and conspicuous way than any event that preceded it, we are prepared to exhibit toward these men the dispassionate temper of posterity, and to judge them as fairly as if the war were five generations away from us instead of only one. Indeed, the people of the North are now much better prepared to do justice to the Southerners of a generation ago than Americans of any section are to do justice to the loyalists of a century ago.

This showing ought to have important practical consequences. It means very emphatically that the civil war has at last been "taken out of politics." It is really, in the view of the great majority of voters, as idle to talk about the "Southern policy" of an Administration as to talk about its Western policy. Doubtless the war has left results that now constitute political problems, or rather it would be more accurate to say that the institution of slavery has left such results. It is difficult to see, however, what the General Government either can do or should do toward the solution of these problems, which must be solved, at their own peril, by the communities in which the blacks are numerous enough to raise a "negro question." It is certain that when the General Government undertook to promote the solution of this question, in the lawlessness of the period of reconstruction, it did nothing but mischief and reduced several Southern States to a condition nearer anarchy and barbarism than had ever prevailed on American soil before.

Nevertheless, neither the blunders of the period of reconstruction nor the much less excusable blunders of the period that followed it availed to shake the popular confidence in the Republican Party or the popular distrust of the Democratic Party. The Republican Party, to use the expression of its own platforms, was the party that had saved the Union, and the Democratic Party was the party that had tried to destroy it. As an excuse for Republican blunders and a cover for Republican scandals this claim recalled the funeral oration upon Col. Yell of Yellville, who had not accounted satisfactorily for the funds of the bank of which he was President, but whose remarks upon the occasion of its failure "showed that his heart still beat warmly for his native land." In spite of its absurdity the claim was admitted by the voters of the country, who virtually licensed the Republican Party to misgovern it. No set of men that ever lived could be trusted with such a license, and it was quite natural that after the successful inauguration of HAYES and the election of GARFIELD the holders of the license should proceed to such an extreme affront to the public conscience as the nomination of Mr. BLAINE. His defeat broke the spell, but it did not prevent the Republican leaders from trusting to the "war record" of their party to save it from the consequences of any crimes or blunders they might commit. Now they understand that the party must stand or fall by its present merits, and not by its historical merits. We have been a long time reaching this desirable point, but we have now arrived there. With the press of the country discussing JEFFERSON DAVIS as calmly as if he had been dead a hundred years, and with Iowa "gone Democratic," the most fervid Republican must own that it is necessary to the party to think a little about its present and its future instead of losing itself in a rapt contemplation of its past.

THE MEN WHO GUARD THE LANDS.

The chief purpose of Acting Commissioner STONE of the General Land Office in making his annual report, recently published, was to abuse his two predecessors who held office under President CLEVELAND, Mr. SPARKS and Mr. STOCKSLAGER, because of their attempts to keep the public lands out of the hands of speculators and thieves. The Acting Commissioner has been assisted in this by Secretary NOBLE, whose righteous hatred of those who steal public land has been shown by his dismissal of CONRAD, the faithful special agent who had prepared the case against the Benson ring, at the request of counsel for the defendants and just at the time when the Government could not afford to be deprived of his services and testimony. But while the Acting Commissioner had his purpose clearly in mind, it appears that his report would have been weighted with inconsistency if some censor had not cut out certain passages at the last moment.

The Acting Commissioner desired that the country should understand that there had been scarcely any foundation for all the talk about fraudulent entries, and that Commissioner SPARKS had maliciously slandered the people of the far west by taking the action suggested by the reports of his special agents, his Republican predecessor, and the Republican special agents employed by that predecessor during President ARTHUR'S term. It appears that the press associations and correspondents in Washington were permitted to take extracts from his report while it was in manuscript, and the Washington *National Democrat* points out that it contained then some statements that cannot be found now in the report as published by the department. For example, after the Acting Commissioner, who had spoken of Mr. SPARKS'S "useless guards against improbable or impossible irregularities," had said that few new cases of fraudulent entries had been reported during the year, he thoughtlessly wrote the following paragraph, which, the *National Democrat* says, has been omitted in the printed report:

"This is due partly to the fact that *the time of the special agents has been taken up principally in investigating and developing facts in cases already reported*, and in representing the Government at the hearings before the registers and receivers. The fact that fewer cases of fraud have been reported is not indicative that the practice of making fraudulent entries has altogether ceased. *On the contrary*, this office has information showing that the practice is still continued in a somewhat different form, *and undoubtedly will be continued* so long as the land laws remain as they now are. But it is now practiced in a more secret and adroit manner, and it is consequently more difficult to unearth the facts than formerly, when operators were less skillful and more open in their transactions."

This would not have been in harmony with the attacks on Commissioner SPARKS. It would have shown that the agents' time had "been taken up principally" in work upon cases of fraud unearthed during Commissioner SPARKS'S term, and that his sharp pursuit of the thieves had caused them to proceed in a "more secret and adroit manner." It would scarcely have been in accord with the report's assertion that Commissioner SPARKS in his attempts to preserve the lands for honest settlers had been moved by "an unwarranted and unfortunate suspicion." The *National Democrat* also says that the following passages were in the manuscript report, but do not appear in the printed report:

"One of the special agents in New-Mexico writes: 'The difficulty of procuring the attendance of witnesses for the Government at hearings ordered to determine the validity of all fraudulent entries is a matter well understood and often referred to by your [this] office. Every expedient from bribery to intimidation is practiced in order to prevent the attendance of such witnesses, and here in New-Mexico exists more defiantly than anywhere that I have seen. It seems to me that in most instances here the principal line of defence to defeat the cancellation of fraudulent entries is to prevent witnesses for the Government from testifying at the hearings.'

"Another special agent in New-Mexico writes: 'I found in these cases that the alleged entrymen, with hardly a single exception, lived in Santa Fé, and I saw some of them and they told me that they were in the employ of the said transferree at the time these entries were made, and that they signed the papers at the Land Office at his request; that they never lived upon the claims in question, nor did they ever claim the ownership thereof. But when the hearings were held I could not get any of these parties to testify before the Land Office, showing clearly that they had been tampered with.'"

It is not likely that the cutting out of these passages was done by the Acting Commissioner, for he had already shown them, and he seems to be intellectually a slow person. Probably the work was done by Secretary NOBLE, who saw that the report as it stood was not a model campaign document.

The Secretary should now induce Senator DOLPH of Oregon to withdraw the bill introduced by him last week providing for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws. This bill is one reported by a Republican committee of the Senate in 1886, and the repeal of these laws was urged upon the ground that they were used mainly for the fraudulent acquisition of land. The facts cited were those furnished by the Republican Commissioner, McFARLAND, and the Democratic Commissioner, SPARKS. That committee's reports are interesting papers. We advise Secretary NOBLE and his subordinates in the Land Office to read them.

NICARAGUA AND THE UNION.

Honduras, San Salvador, and Guatemala have already signed the treaty under which the United States of Central America is to be formed. Under the treaty the union for the first ten years is to be simply a confederation, an offensive and defensive alliance, and the President of the confederation is to have no power except in the diplomatic and foreign relations of the allied States. At the close of this provisional period, if the Central American States find the experiment satisfactory, a union will be formed, based largely upon the principles of our own Government. A Constitution will be adopted covering all political, commercial, and other relations between the five republics and foreign powers. A common monetary standard and common tariff laws will be established by the Federal Government, which is to have under the proposed plan very similar powers and prerogatives to those enjoyed by the National Government at Washington; so that the Central American republics will be cemented together strongly as one nation, while they will still enjoy, through their reserved rights under the Constitution, the largest measure of freedom as regards their home affairs.

The plan is a wise one, based upon the experience of the greatest republic in the world, but it is already threatened with failure. Costa Rica is ready to enter the confederation as soon as her chief rival, Nicaragua, signs the compact; but here comes the rub. President SACASA of Nicaragua is thoroughly in favor of the union—or he was a few days ago—and he formally signed the treaty; but the Nicaraguan Congress promptly reviewed his action and declared it null and void. That body wants more time to discuss the proposed change, and up to the present it has steadily refused to give its consent to the joining of the confederation by Nicaragua. As a result but three of the five republics of which the proposed union was to be formed have thus far given their consent to the ten years' experimental federation, and unless these three decide to form a union of their own the chances are very good for the collapse of the whole scheme.

The reluctance of Nicaragua to enter into the new confederacy can be easily understood, and the wonder is that President SACASA was so hasty in pledging his Government to the plan before consulting the law-making and treaty-ratifying power of the republic. The stumbling block of Nicaragua in her progress toward union with her sister Republics is the very thing which promises to make her future as a State—the Nicaragua Canal, now begun with every prospect of being pushed to a speedy and successful termination. This great waterway, to be built by American capital and American energy, is at no point to pass without the boundaries of Nicaragua, and when it is finished Nicaragua will command a connecting link between the Atlantic and the Pacific which will bring the commerce of the world to her very doors. The material advantage which this great canal will prove to the little Central American republic can hardly be overestimated, and to gain it she might profitably have made even greater concessions than she has to its American projectors.

This canal and its vast possibilities Nicaragua will control so long as she maintains her independence, and incidentally it brings to her the moral prestige of protection by the United States of America in case of threatened danger to the property by invasion or otherwise. Should she join the projected union, however, it is more than likely that the General Government would claim the right to control or govern the canal on the double ground that it was a highway of commerce and that it properly came within the meaning of the Constitution regarding foreign relations. Indeed, this Government would regard very jealously the entrance of Nicaragua into any union unless special stipulations were made protecting the canal from any interference by the new general authority. This is why the statesmen of Nicaragua are opposed to joining the new confederacy, and unless the canal is expressly exempted from all conflict of authority in the future, and made the property, in a governmental sense, of the State of Nicaragua forever by the Constitution of the union, we may be sure that Nicaragua will not become a part of the Central American Union.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 8, via Galveston.—The Chamber of Deputies has approved the contract between the Government and Mr. Malo for the establishment of a steamship line between Mexico and Asiatic ports.

The Senate has approved the concession made to Señor Justino Martinez for colonizing Yucatan.

The press has united in demanding the abolition of gambling.

A thirty-page pamphlet, signed by Gen. Barundia, the Guatemalan exile, has been circulated here. It accuses Gen. Barillas, President of Guatemala, of atrocities innumerable.

The jubilee of Archbishop de Labastida was celebrated to-day. The city was crowded with strangers and the cathedral was filled to overflowing, it being estimated that there were over twenty-five thousand persons in and about the church. A pontifical mass was celebrated, and a sermon was delivered by Bishop Ygnacio Montes de Oca of San Luis Potosi. The entire ceremony lasted nearly three hours. Thousands of visitors are encamped in outlying towns, and the proprietors of hotels are asking exorbitant prices for sleeping places. Five hundred policemen were employed in keeping order in the cathedral during the services. The people are indignant at the Archbishop for his action in establishing a difference between the poor and the rich in the matter of admission to the cathedral.

The coffee lands in Oaxaca are being taken up, and it is stated that a New-York company is trying to purchase 200,000 acres of coffee lands in the states of Chiapas and Oaxaca.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale College is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Judge Stephen L. Mayham of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Grand Hotel.

Stephen Preston, Haytian Minister at Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel.

John O'Day, Vice President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, is at the Hoffman House.

NEAT IF NOT ALL JUST.

I was talking with several authors and painters at the club the other night when one of them, and an exceedingly clever and successful man he is, too, ex claimed: "I wish to Heaven that I hadn't a single taste in the world beyond my own special work." This seemed a rather queer declaration for an artist, but he went on to state his meaning as follows: "I dare say that some of us here might do something really good on our respective lines if we gave ourselves up to it body, soul, and mind. But it is the taste for music, for poetry, for society, for horses, for pictures, for reading, for scenery, for a dozen things, all well enough in their way, that prevents us from concentrating our strength. Of course, I don't mean," he continued, "that each man has all these tastes that I have mentioned and others besides, but each man has at least one and usually several of them."—*Boston Post.*

The death of Mr. Tupper has set every one to talking about his "Proverbial Philosophy" and wondering what gave it its popularity. The reason is not far to seek; it was entirely commonplace, and as there are more commonplace people in the world than any other sort, it had a wide audience. Mr. Tupper was a good man, and he took himself very seriously. People who persist in doing this always find a certain number who will take them at their own estimate, and they are always sure to get a following. The "Proverbial Philosophy" was Mr. Tupper's monument. He reared it before his death, but now that he has a grave to place it over, it is crumbling away.—*The Critic.*

There is a genius in the advertising line who keeps a jewelry store on Market-street. Next door to him there is an immense building operation going on and in front of his shop a mountain of bricks is piled up that entirely shuts him out from view. It worried him until he devised the scheme of placing on the brick pile an enormous sign, some twenty feet high, which notifies everybody that he is doing business "behind this pile of brick." His original idea is a success.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

In 1900, when the steamer time between New-York and Liverpool will be only thirty or thirty-six hours, passengers will look back and wonder how they worried along with the six and seven days' schedules. It will be as easy and cheap to run over to London as it is now to go from an Atlantic city to St. Louis or Chicago. A Richmond man will be able to go to London or Paris, attend to business, and return, all inside of a week.—*Richmond State.*

The more knowledge a man has the more he wishes to know and the more he sees how little he does know. The more wealth a man has the more he wishes to acquire and the more he realizes that he has at best but a small portion of this earth. The poor and ignorant man is, perhaps, better satisfied, although he may not think so. Yet these are not reasons why knowledge and wealth are not good things.—*Rome Sentinel.*

A reporter who tried to find out something about the private affair the brass manufacturers are believed to be arranging among themselves in Chicago existed in the form of a Boston delegate, who must be totally devoid of a sense of the fitness of things. When it comes to a meeting of brass men, the reporter, according to a popular notion, belongs right there.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

An old criminal lawyer says that cold-blooded crimes are planned and executed in the Winter. In the Summer crimes are the result of impulse. Most of them occur in the open air, and are the result of accidental contact. This is worth knowing. In the Summer the timid citizen should keep his eyes open. The same advice holds good for the Winter.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The old doctor was in rather a sentimental mood. He had been talking very sentimentally about sick people and death and other cheerful themes. "Ah! well," he said, "I've been a doctor for many years, I have seen many sad scenes, but I never stood at a death-bed without mourning for the living."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Our artists looked in vain through the President's message for a word against the duty on works of art. Here is a case where the manufacturers ask for free trade, and are given a stone-cold stare. The authors fare better in the recommendation of an international copyright.—*Springfield Republican.*

If you know of any way outside of fire, flood, avalanche, tidal wave, earthquake, cyclone, or cave-in that can be used in China to destroy several hundred lives at once please forward the same to Pekin. They have tried everything they can think of, and now want something new.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Ignatine Donnelly is said to be a disappointed man. He thought to gain great fame by undermining a great man. Shakespeare was great enough, but somehow the rest of the programme fell through. Shakespeare is where he was, but Donnelly—where is he?—*Washington Post.*

The man who doesn't know where his next dollar is to come from always sends it where his last went.—*Philadelphia Times.*

First Moth—Are you there, neighbor? Second Moth—Yes; how do I look in this new dress suit?—*Yonkers Statesman.*

It is odd how often a brave man will face a thing after he has refused to countenance it.—*Baltimore American.*

If the small boy was born with stilts he would then want to try walking on legs.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

NAVAL FACT AND GOSSIP.

The American marines who did duty at the Paris Exposition guarding the American exhibit were accorded a brilliant reception on the 19th ult. in Paris. Each officer and man was presented with a medal commemorative of his service during the exposition. President Carnot and the Ministers of Marine and Foreign Affairs were represented, as were officers of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of the Line, an infantry regiment which served in America during the Revolution. The marines will soon return home. They have received much praise because of their hearing and martial appearance.

The assignment of all the revenue cutters on the Atlantic coast, as recently announced, disposes of the alleged unprotected coast line on Long Island Sound. The Dexter is assigned to the protection of this part of the coast, more particularly to quiet the apprehensions of those to whom false reports of smuggling in the Sound have been related. The revenue marine officer who started this report has received, it is said, well-deserved censure from the customs officers of New-York.

The squadron of evolution, which sailed Saturday from Boston, will steam at about a ten-knot speed across the Atlantic, that being considered an economical coal expenditure. Whenever it is found that the sea is too heavy to allow the Yorktown to keep up with the other vessels at that rate of speed the flagship will regulate the speed of the squadron by that of the Yorktown.

As a result of navigation closing on the lakes, the four revenue cutters doing duty there have been laid up for the Winter. The Bibb goes into Winter quarters at Ogdensburg, the Perry at Erie, the Fessenden at Detroit, and the Johnson at Milwaukee. With the exception of the commanding officers all officers have been detached and placed on waiting orders.

An attempt will be made during the present session of Congress to obtain a "Retiring bill" for the mates in the navy. No more appointments are now made to the grade of mates, the law prescribing that the grade shall die out with the present incumbents. The mates are the only officers in the navy not accorded the benefit of retirement.

It is proposed that a series of manœuvres shall take place next Summer, comprising joint military operations on the part of army and navy details. Major Gen. Schofield and Capt. C. H. Sears are a committee in behalf of the army to confer with the navy on the proposed plan.

The oldest officer in the United States Navy, according to the *Army and Navy Journal*, is Commodore Henry Bruce, retired, who lives in Boston. He was born Feb. 12, 1789, and entered the navy Nov. 9, 1813. He was retired in 1855.

THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION.

The Lexington-Avenue Opera House held a gay company last night, which had gathered there as the guests of Twentieth Assembly District Young Men's Independent Association. About three hundred people were present, and dancing and the pleasure to be found at a sumptuously-provided supper table kept the party merry until an early hour this morning. The association is in a vigorous condition, and the success of last night's reception and ball will tend to increase its popularity.

GEORGIA'S CHRYSANTHEMUM.

From the Hartwell (Ga.) Sun.

Some one objects to the name chrysanthemum because it is so long and hard to spell, and suggests that as chrysanthemum is Greek for gold-flower, gold-flower be substituted instead. The people in this section in the olden time called this flower Winter pink.

OBITUARY.

GEN. ISRAEL VOGDES.

Gen. Israel Vogdes, whose sudden death at the New-York Hotel was noted in these columns yesterday, was born in Williamstown, Penn., Aug. 4, 1816. He was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1833, and was graduated from that institution in 1837 with the rank of Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the First Artillery. He served as Assistant Professor and Principal Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point for the succeeding twelve years, being promoted in the meantime to First Lieutenant in 1838 and Captain in 1847. In 1849 he was assigned to active service in Florida in garrison duty at Key West and in the operations against the Seminole Indians, after which he was in command at Fort Monitrie, S. C., in 1856-57, and connected with the Artillery School for Practice at Fortress Monroe in 1858-60.

In 1861 he was ordered to reinforce Fort Pickens, Florida, but was interdicted by orders from the War Department after he arrived there, and it was not until after President Lincoln's inauguration and the consequent Department had been transferred to loyal hands that he was permitted to proceed with the work. He was promoted Major May 14, 1861, and on Oct. 9 of that year, while engaged in repelling a rebel attack on Santa Rosa Island, was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison, from which he was released upon an exchange of prisoners in August, 1862. He entered the volunteer service with the rank of Brigadier General Nov. 29, 1862, after serving a few weeks on the staff of Major Gen. J. F. Reynolds, in Pennsylvania and Maryland. In September, 1862, he was put in command of Folly Island, S. C., and constructed the batteries on Lighthouse Inlet for the attack on Morris Island, on July 9, 1863, in which action he participated. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Artillery June 1, 1863, and Colonel of the First Artillery Aug. 1, 1863, continuing in the operations against Fort Sumter and Charleston until February, 1864, when he was ordered to Florida. From Jan. 18, 1866, he was in command of the First Artillery at Fort Hamilton, New-York, until Jan. 2, 1881, when upon his own request he was retired, having given over forty-three years of active service to his country.

Since his retirement Gen. Vogdes has written a little upon military matters for the press, but chiefly for diversion, having sought no systematic employment. He was essentially domestic in his tastes, and beyond membership in the Loyal Legion of the New-York Commandery of which he was one of the first Commanders, he was attached to no social or other organizations. His Summers were usually spent in travel; in Winter he resided in this city, where he had a host of friends, who will deeply mourn his sudden taking off. He leaves surviving him his widow and five children, all of whom are married. His sons, Capt. A. W. Vogdes of the Fifth Artillery and First Lieut. C. B. Vogdes of the First Infantry, United States Army, have followed their father's chosen profession. Lieut. Vogdes is at present stationed on the Pacific coast. The daughters of Gen. Vogdes, Mrs. Dr. Hansell of Philadelphia and Mrs. William Lord of Brooklyn, will attend the funeral, which will be held at West Point, whence the body will be taken for interment in the Military Cemetery.

FRANCISCO SOTO-VILLAMIZAR.

Señor Francisco Soto-Villamizar died on Saturday of heart failure at his residence, 80 Lexington-avenue. He was in his fifty-eighth year, and two years ago was one of the most prominent and most progressive capitalists of the United States of Colombia. Señor Soto-Villamizar was a native of Cucuta in that country, and was educated in his native land. He was identified with the earliest railroad enterprises of Colombia, and was the chief promoter of the road between Cucuta and Porto-Villamizar—the latter of these towns having taken its name from that of his ancestors. He was also engaged in a big banking business in Bogota.

Señor Soto-Villamizar was actively interested in the politics of his country, though not as an officeholder. He was, of course, chiefly concerned with the maintenance of a form of government capable of stability, but having closely studied the system on which the Government of the United States and that of Mexico are based, he believed that either a nominal or an actual dictatorship was incompatible with such stability. Therefore he was an energetic and uncompromising Liberal, and when, in 1884, the practical dictator, Rafael Nuñez, obtained power that was really absolute, through a combination with the Conservative Party, life as a capitalist, a banker, and a railroad man in Bogota began to be made unpleasant for him. He was not decreed an exile, but was in perpetual fear of renewed political disturbances and of a war tax that would be ruinous to capital, even if no less local form of pillage should result. He therefore determined to leave the country and to withdraw his fortune so far as possible from a land which he knew was insecure. He took the Presidency of the Electric Light Company of the City of Maracaibo, Venezuela, and in his effort to develop the interests of that corporation came to New-York a year ago last July. Since that time Señor Soto-

RUINS OF THE FATAL FIRE

SCENES ABOUT THE PIER OF THE NATIONAL LINE.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION THE CAUSE OF THE BLAZE—THE INJURED MEN IMPROVING.

Scores of men, women, and children yesterday visited the National Line Steamship Company's pier, foot of Hoseton-street, North River, to view the ruins of the fire of Saturday. From the outside the upper part of the two-story pier retains little of its original form. The ravages made by the flames could be seen from one end to the other of the 550-foot building. Huge sections of the roof and sides are gone, and the upper parts standing are blackened and charred. There are numerous evidences of the fury of the flames, the intense heat of the fire, and of the admirable work of the firemen.

To appreciate fully the commendable efforts of those who fought the fire it was only necessary to inspect the pier from the inside of the ruins. After doing that, one wonders that the National Line Company escaped with such a comparatively small financial loss. Half way down the pier on the north side was the fire-tug Zophar Mills. The crew had been on duty since the outbreak of the fire and they were still playing two streams on the smoldering cotton in the second story. The only other evidence of the fire was found at the elevator openings, where débris had fallen with the carriages. The main part of the whole pier is apparently as good as ever, or will be when the water dries up.

The second floor was reached by the narrow stairs near the northeast corner. This is where Barry, Whalen, Johnson, and Baker, the watchman, carpenter, colored foreman, and colored longshoreman, perished in trying to escape after their heroic but futile battle with the fire. Evidently the flames had rolled at one time through the long inclosure and were fanned by draughts from the west and through the hatchways. The fire found plenty to feed upon apparently and had made rapid progress before the firemen became masters of the situation. A more picturesque ruin it would be difficult to imagine. So thick was the débris piled over 500 feet of the area that it was both difficult and dangerous to walk about.

Mountains of tea, broken chests, almonds, broken bales, cans of varnish, horseshoes of glue, horse blankets, bales of cotton, bags of coffee, burned hose, and miscellaneous stuff were mixed in an indiscriminate mass with the remains of the roof. Some of the iron girders which supported the peaked roof had fallen and were twisted into fantastic shapes. A big iron safe stood intact in the middle of it, and near it was a wooden case filled with charred papers. The doors of the case were wide open and some of the papers were on the floor, as if an attempt to remove the contents had been abandoned in a hurry.

"It will take a week," said Superintendent Andrews, "to clear out this wreckage. I shall put a force of men to work to-morrow and not use the pier for business until next week. The White Star and Guion Line Companies have offered us the use of their piers and I shall accept the offer. The steamship Holland, which was towed away from the pier during the fire, is lying at anchor off Sixtieth-street. The Helvetia got in this morning and is up there too. We shall begin unloading them to-morrow at the White Star Line pier here and the Guion Line pier in Jersey City. The few steerage passengers who were to have been landed at Castle Garden before she went up to the anchorage ground. I expect lighters here to-night to remove the cotton and just as soon as we get the second floor cleared repairs will be begun. Our architect is making an inspection now and will soon be given an estimate of the cost. Much of the iron material of the structure can be utilized. No, I can't even approximate the loss by the fire. The West-street front has just been completed at a cost of $30,000, and the upper part of that is damaged. It may take $60,000 of insurance to pay the bills. I have no doubt that the company is fully protected by insurance.

"How did the fire originate? That is the mystery. The only theory I can advance is that it was a case of spontaneous combustion in one of the bales of cotton. Bale is one of the busiest piers on the North River. We are generally overcrowded with freight and frequently one a gang of five hundred men, but, very fortunately for us, the pier was comparatively empty yesterday. I can't recall a period in six years when we had such a small quantity of freight to handle. It was different a week or two ago and it will be quite different a week hence. I did not believe we could have a disastrous fire on this pier. Every possible precaution to prevent an accident of the kind was taken. We had an extinguishing plant embracing 1,500 feet of hose and a dozen hand chemical extinguishers. I bought two new ones Saturday morning. We don't use electricity on the pier because of the risk, and our gaslights at night are so arranged as to make fire from that source almost impossible. The rule prohibiting smoking on the premises is strictly enforced and it does not allow any violator. The boiler and engine are housed by themselves at the extreme west end, and there never was an outbreak in that quarter. The storehouse, also at the west end, I had housed with corrugated iron for safety. Great care is taken in handling the stores.

"There isn't the slightest suspicion in my mind that the fire was the work of an incendiary. We have had no trouble with hands, and the best evidence that the fire was not of malicious origin is the splendid way the men fought it. Poor fellows! some of them lost their lives through their loyalty. I have sent word to the relatives of the luckless four that the undertakers' bills will be settled by the company. It is not much that we can do for the sacrifice, but such as it is we shall do it in the right spirit. It seems unaccountable that any life should be lost by the burning of an ocean steamship pier like this.

"It is almost surrounded by water, and has numerous exits. The only conclusion we can reach is that the men were overcome by the stifling smoke. They were so intent upon their work at the west end of the pier that they did not realize the danger. The smoke probably rolled in clouds along the ceiling until it encountered a draught at the east, when it was forced back along the floor. It found outlets through the five elevator shafts, where other draughts whirled it back. When the men discovered how they had been entrapped a panic seized them, and almost a moment's reflection they dashed wildly for the stairway furthest from the fire. There were probably inches of dry dust on the rafters and girders, which, once ignited from the heat, flashed fire like powder. Under the circumstances the only wonder is that more of the men did not succumb. The escape of any human being on that floor is providential.

No more victims of the fire were found yesterday. James McGuire, the missing elevator boy, and all the other employes have been accounted for. Daniel Hatton, a one-armed man who is employed as a timekeeper on the pier, was believed to be in the ruins until yesterday. He went up to the second floor at the outbreak of the fire and helped fight it. He was among the last to give up the battle, but instead of trying to escape by the West-street end he made his way to the other stairway and got aboard a tug moored to the outer end of the pier. This was one of the tugs which assisted in towing the steamship Holland out of the slip and up the river. He was taken along and could not get ashore until after the steamship was safely anchored off Sixtieth-street.

Acting Captain Gayler of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and Roendeman Flannery and half a dozen men were on duty at the pier all day. They made a diligent effort to investigate the fire on the theory that it might not have been of accidental origin, but were forced to agree with Superintendent Andrews. Many words of praise were heard at the pier yesterday for the crew of the fire tug Zophar Mills. Never before, it was said, did the crew do more effective work. If the various opinions could be crystallized the sentiment would probably be in favor of increasing the floating section of the Fire Department by the addition of several more tugs like the Mills.

The seven injured men who were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital were quite comfortable yesterday, chiefly because they had been kept under the influence of anodynes from the moment they passed into the charge of the sisters. James Hopson, Samuel Diggs, and Hallock Kipp, the clerk, had been the greatest sufferers, and the chances for the recovery of Diggs were considered rather poor by Dr. Beekman.

Late Saturday night Hopson's breathing grew laboured. At 3 o'clock Dr. Beekman performed the operation of tracheotomy, œdema of the glottis having set in. The sufferer improved directly. The tube was placed in his throat just above the larynx, and it was said that his chances of getting well were good.

Poor old Diggs, the colored man, finds that his seventy-one years are a heavy handicap in his race for life, and as symptoms of œdema of the glottis began to develop yesterday afternoon, the surgeon said that his life hung on a much slenderer thread than any of the others. Still it was possible that he might recover. His burns about the face, throat, and hands are very severe.

The men occupy a ward by themselves and have a special corps of nurses to minister to their wants. Each is swathed in linen cloths from head to foot, and they all look more like Egyptian mummies than men who only a few hours ago were hard at work. Over the face of each is a linen mask. Under the linen is a cooling dressing of carbolized vaseline, at once soothing and healing. Visitors, provided they were relatives of the sufferers, were permitted to see and talk with all except Hopson. This operation gave him a lonely day, and the others held quite a reception and seemed to enjoy it.

Coroner Messemer is again meddling in other people's business. Coroner Schnitze and his deputy, Dr. Weston, were at the fire, took testimony, viewed the bodies of Barry, Whalen, Johnson, and Baker, and sent them to the Morgue. Where is room for the usual course of duty, Dr. Weston would have made out certificates of death on which burial permits would have been obtained. Saturday morning Deputy Coroner Jenkins went to the Morgue for D. Conway, Coroner Messemer's deputy, who is disabled, performed his duties, and did not interfere in any other Coroner's cases. The entry book was left so that the men who lost their lives at the fire were entered by Coroner Schultze. Late at night Coroner Messemar went to the Morgue with the keys obtained from the Captain of the night watch, altered the entry book so as to explain the four bodies, and made out four certificates for them.

Coroner Schultze learned of this yesterday morning and promptly notified the Morgue keeper not to use the certificates, and in the afternoon Dr. Weston went to the Morgue, took two of Coroner Messemer's certificates and cancelled them. Then he made out proper certificates for Coroner Schultze and notified two undertakers, who had taken Coroner Messemer's, to return them and get Coroner Schultze's. Coroner Schultze will hold the inquest on Thursday at 11 A. M. The bodies of the unfortunate men left the Morgue in a very irregular fashion, because of the muddle in regard to the Coroner in charge of the case. Barry's was taken to 41 Downing-street on an order of Coroner Schultze, Whalen's to an undertaker's on an order from Coroner Hanly, and Johnsee's and Baker's to other places on orders from Dr. Jenkins.

PRANKS PLAYED BY GAS.

A PAVEMENT TORN UP AND A WALL CRACKED BY AN EXPLOSION.

At 619 Sixth-street is a five-story tenement house belonging to the David Jones estate. In its construction part of the walls of an old brewery foundation was utilized, and the sidewalks before this and several other houses near it are over the old and massive vaults.

Henry Klippel, a baker, has his store on the ground floor of 619, and his oven was in the vault. Nine families live up stairs. At 6 o'clock last evening Klippel and his employes began to prepare for this morning's bake, and the oven was charged and fired. Through the vault in which it was runs a gas service pipe. This was leaky, and enough gas got into the vault to mix with the air in explosive proportions. An explosion occurred which was loud, violent, and destructive.

The sidewalk in front of 619 and 617 was upheaved, the paving for a space 10 feet by 5 was thrown out, and a flagstone was cast into the show window of the bakery. At 617 the windows of John Conrad's house were broken. No one was injured. Foreman Sullivan of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 sent for James Duffy, the Building Inspector of the district, who surveyed the foundations and discovered that the base of the front wall of 619 was cracked and slightly bulged. It will cost $700 to $800 to repair damages and relay the sidewalk.

Klippel has a theory that the cause of the accident was gases generated from a barrel of sauerkraut.

A leak in a gas main in front of 574 Madison-avenue ignited last night, but the flame was at once extinguished without damage.

Gas set fire to clothing last night in the apartment of Charles L. Dixon at 351 West Forty-fifth-street, and $100 damage was done.

A certain was blown against a gas jet last evening at 43 East Twenty-ninth-street, and about $50 damage was done to the property of Virginius Dabney, who keeps a boarding house there.

THE HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

ITS STUDENTS AND OFFICERS ADDRESS A LARGE AUDIENCE

An interesting and well-attended meeting in behalf of negro and Indian education was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, rector of the church, presided, and interest was added to the meeting by the participation in the exercises of the afternoon by several of the negro and Indian students from the Hampton school.

After the usual evening service of the Episcopal Church, members of the Hampton Quartet sang slave songs of the South. This was followed by a short address by Arthur Boykin, a negro, of the Class of '91, on "Africa and America." Henry Kingman, a Sioux student from Dakota, in native costume spoke on "The Old Life and the New Life." John Potter, another Sioux student, acted as his interpretor.

"My father was killed," said Kingsmae, "when I was six years old. It was in Custer's massacre. I do not remember much about that massacre, but I saw it and I will tell you what I know about it. The soldiers came up the hill. They covered it. The fight lasted all day. Company after company passed up the hill. I saw them through the trees. All night the fight went on, and all the next morning, ending about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All the soldiers were killed. They lay stretched out on the hillside like Autumn leaves. My father was killed among the soldiers. He was one of the leaders of my people."

W. H. Daggs of the Class of '78 spoke on "The Southern Field." Gen. S. C. Armstrong followed with a few remarks on the needs of the Institute. The Rev. H. B. Frissell, Vice Principal of the Institute, also spoke of the work done, and the need of an increased interest in it on the part of the public.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

SUPPOSED RELICS OF COONEY DISCOVERED IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—Supposed bloody relics of the Cronin tragedy have been discovered in this city and are now at the Milwaukee Police Headquarters. They are clothes thought to belong to the missing suspect Coonsy, and with them in a trunk were four blood-stained handkerchiefs, a number of photographs, and a bundle of letters.

Capt. Schoettler of Chicago made the find acting on an anonymous letter from Milwaukee calling attention to the fact that the suspicious articles were in the possession of a Milwaukee expressman, James H. Mooney. Capt. Schoettler left Milwaukee to-day, taking with him the letters and photographs. His destination could not be ascertained, and the inference was drawn that he has started to run down a clew furnished by the letters.

On May 20, the Sunday following the discovery of Cronin's body, Expressman Mooney was accosted by a stranger at the Union Station looking for a quiet boarding house. The stranger was taken to Mooney's home, and remained there a few days, but went out for a stroll one night with another stranger and has not since been seen. The boarder forgot to pay his landlord and never claimed the trunk. The Mooneys broke open the trunk, and the mysterious circumstances have been a matter of gossip in the neighborhood for some time. One of the pictures in the album and Mooney's description of his boarder both tally, it is said, with the missing Cooeey.

HEAVY TWEED SALMON.

From the London World.

The four heaviest salmon which have been taken from the Tweed this year have been killed during the last ten days; one, which weighed 48 pounds, at the celebrated Birgham Dub cast, by Lord Alexander Paget, who was one of Lord Home's guests at the Hirsel; another, which weighed 43 pounds, by Capt. Bridges, on the Headeryde water, which belongs to Sir Richard Waldie Griffiths; the third, by Mr. Brereton, on Lord Polwarth's Mertoun water, which weighed 35 pounds, and it was the heaviest fish that has ever been caught in the St. Boswell's district; the fourth, by Capt. Pepys, at Wark, below Coldstream; it weighed 44 pounds.

THE WORK AND THE MAN.

From the Providence Journal, Dec. 3.

The resolution adopted by the caucus of Democratic members of Congress, pledging their continued devotion to the cause of tariff reform as embraced in President Cleveland's message, was sound and timely. It means not only that the Democratic Party will go on in the direction of industrial and commercial reform, but that Grover Cleveland will lead it and be its personal representative. The tariff reform message of President Cleveland will be a very vital document in the history of the United States.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the Corner Paper Mill belonging to Thiesten & Hollingsworth, Milton, Mass. The building has been used as a storehouse for some time. It is supposed that the fire resulted from spontaneous combustion among some foreign rags stored in the lower story. The upper story was used for storing paper, and a large stock of it was burned. The damage to stock and machinery was about $8,000, and the loss on the building was about $5,000. A very large portion of the building was saved. The building was insured.

The large seven-story flouring mill in Lockport, N. Y., owned by Saxton & Thompson of Troy, was destroyed by fire yesterday. There were 35,000 bushels of wheat and about 7,000 barrels of flour in the mill. A large portion of the wheat ran into the canal. The canal bridge adjacent to the mill was ruined. The total loss is estimated at $250,000. The insurance is believed to be more than $100,000.

The most extensive fire that has visited Roslyn (L. I.) Village in many years broke out in the business section early yesterday morning. It started in the residence of Henry Brown and communicated to adjoining property, causing damage estimated at $8,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fire last night did $2,000 worth of damage to the dock of the Knickerbocker Ice Company in Philadelphia. The new schooner E. S. Crosby, on her first trip to that port from Bath, Me., was also damaged to the extent of $1,000.

The building of the Long Island Railroad Company at Patchogue, L. I., in which were the pumps and boilers for supplying the locomotives with water was entirely destroyed by fire Saturday. The loss will not exceed $1,500.

A large storehouse at Montvale, Mass., owned by Reader, Adams & Co., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It contained hair and machinery. The loss is estimated at about $3,500.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

"SOCIETY" AND THE OPENING OF THE AUDITORIUM TO-MORROW.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—A society fad will work havoc with the receipts of the Chicago playhouses for the coming four weeks, and its influence is already felt. Nobody will deny the excellence of Mr. Abbey's Italian Opera Company, which opens a season of twenty-one performances at the Auditorium next Tuesday evening, nor that it deserves a big business; but the clever way in which the adroit advertisers of the Auditorium enterprise have snared society and coed it to boom their speculations is the feature of the coming season that compels admiration. The Auditorium is the purely private venture of some money-making gentlemen, who hope out of it to make more money. Because the first shovelful of earth was turned on the ground where the magnificent structure now stands it has been persistently represented as a great public enterprise. To cap all, the boomers have now secured the presence of the President of the United States to assist in a "dedication" Tuesday evening. The invitation to the President is only equaled in importance by that extended to President Cleveland to open a Summer resort at Cheltenham Beach, a few miles south of Chicago, several years ago. It is worth remembering that a few scenes of the fitness of things led the President at that time to decline to lend himself for advertising purposes.

But society has taken up the Patti engagement, and it is bound to be a tremendous success. It is stated on excellent authority that before the curtain is raised Tuesday night $200,000 worth of seats will have been sold. This is probably the largest advance sale ever known in this country. The engagement means the expenditure of more than a quarter of a million dollars, for everybody "in society" is going, and toilets and the attendant expenses will make a large item. The straits to which the people in moderate circumstances, but obliged to keep up appearances, are put by the opera season, are fairly pitiful. The leading pawnbroker of the city said a day or two ago that the pawnshops expect to do the largest business during the next fortnight they have enjoyed in many a year. Already the business places of these honest tradesmen are becoming known to a class of people never before appearing as customers at pawn shops. Watches, jewels, and clothes are being pledged to raise money with which to meet "society's" demands. These victims are not lovers of music, but poor fellows who are hanging on to the charmed circle of society, and must do what they can ill afford, bet what their precarious standing in the social world compels.

There is, as might be expected, a monstrous amount of

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw Hard Bricks are worth $6 75@$7 25 ₱ 1,000; Fishkills, $6 50@$6 75; Up-river Hard, $6@$6 50; Jerseys, $6 75@$6 75; Pale Bricks, $3 50@$4; Croton Dark and Red, $15@$15; Croton Brown, $14@$15.... Rosendale Cement is worth 95c.@$1 10 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2 30@$2 70.... Rockland Common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and do., finishing, $1 20; State Lime, 85c.... Laths are worth $2 30 ₱ 1,000.... Goats' Hair is worth 23c.@26c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 12c.@14c.

COFFEE—Exhibited more firmness in private trade on restricted offerings and a fair inquiry, with fair invoices of job quoted up to 19¾c. @ 19¾c. and No. 7 at 17c.... Sales embraced 2,000 bags Rio cvlost, of which No. 8 at 15½c. and No. 9 at 15¾c.... And in the option line the movement lacked spirit and the drift was to heaviness, prices yielding for the day 5@10 points, and leaving off easy, partly on private cable of an enlarged aggregate crop estimate, (for Brazil of about 6,500,000 bags,) and despite the slightly firmer cables from Antwerp the actual reduction in November of the world's visible supply, proving not much beyond the current estimates recently.... Option sales here for the day only 25,000 bags. ....December options closed here at 15.50c.@ 15.55c., January at 15.55c.@15.60c., February at 15.60c.@15.70c.; March to June, each at 15.70c.@ 15.75c., July at 15.85c.@15.70c., August at 15.90c. @15.70c., and September at 15.50c.@15.60c.... Deliveries to Brazil ports again fair, (to Rio Janeiro 4,000 bags, and to Santos 8,000 bags,) and sales, since July 1st, 1889, to foreign ports, nv. 908,000 and 1,090,000 bags, against, in same time last year, 2,131,000 and 880,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro to-day, 190,000 bags, against 348,000 bags a year ago, and at Havre, stock of Coffee, 348,000 bags, (232,000 bags Brazilian,) and stock of Cofee here 204,401 bags, and at all the distributing ports 287,265 bags.... Rotterdam reported the stock in Europe on Dec. 1st, 214,000 bags, against 1,153,200 bags Nov. 1, 1889, and 1,196,000 bags Dec. 1, 1888, and deliveries there in November of 570,700 bags, against arrivals of 439,700 bags, thus making the aggregate visible supply at the world 2,625,836 bags, against 2,877,801 bags Nov. 1, 1889, and 2,788,759 bags Dec. 1, 1888, and 3,455,053 bags Dec. 1, 1887.... Coffee Exchange statistics make the consumption of Coffee in the United States and Europe from July 1 to Dec. 1, 3,031,080 bags, (five months,) against 3,971,516 bags same time in preceding crop year.

COTTON—Was extremely dull in the speculative line and the changes on options very slight—depressed partially 1 point. Cables again spiritless.... The December option here closed at 10.14c.@10.15c.; January, 10.13c.@10.16c.; February, 10.15c.@10.16c.; March, 10.21c.@10.22c.; April, 10.27c.@10.28c., and May to August within the range of 10.34c.@ 10.51c., and September at 10.06c.@10.10c.... Option dealings for the day here, only 18,200 bales.... And for prompt delivery no sales transpired and quotations were nominally omitted.... Middling stood at 10¾c.@10¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR had a moderately-active call from home and export buyers, and ruled generally steady.... Arrivals here today, 15,425 bbls. and 17,831 sacks, and clearances hence, 2,020 bbls. and 650 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 5,003 sacks and bbls.... Sales reported of 22,425 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 8,300 sacks and bbls. to shippers).... Of the sales were 1,300 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 35@ $2 85; about 2,800 bbls. City Mill Extras, mainly for West Indies and South American, within the range of $4 25@$4 45; about 1,100 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which good to fancy Patent Extras at $4 85@$5 15, mainly at $4 85@$5 15, and Straights and Clears at previous figures, (2,800 sacks do. sold at $3 75@$3 90 for export); about 7,350 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat do., (of which 3,450 bbls. Patent Extras, mainly good to very choice, at $4 50@$4 85,) and Straights, chiefly in barrels, at $4 15@$4 40, and at $3 25@ $4 35, and Clears, mostly at $3 85@$4 15; 1,075 sacks and bbls. Southern do, (of which mainly Clear and Straight Extras at $3 90@$4 35;) 900 sacks and bbls. Superfine, mainly at $2 40@$2 75, and 1,200 sacks and bbls. Fine at about former quotations; 550 bbls. Superfine Rye FLOUR, good to fancy, at $3 15@$3 50, bulk at $3 20@$3 35, and 700 bbls. CORNMEAL in steady prices, (200 bbls. Brandywine at $2 85).... City coarse Yellow Cornmeal, in bags, at $2c.@34c., and fine Yellow and White at 90c.@$1.

WHEAT—Was further advanced slightly, on a fair business, chiefly speculative, though shippers were reported quite free buyers for the market, and were said to have taken refusals to a respectable aggregate, which rumor converted into actual acceptance, (these, however, failing to receive the confirmation of reports of definite purchases.) Receipts here, 124,000 bushels, and clearances hence unimportant.... Sales reported here of 608,000 bushels, of which on options 440,000 bushels, No. 2 Oats, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 White, (the latter for December,) and for prompt and early delivery about 163,000 bushels, of which only 30,000 bushels did not come into consumptive hands, (though had it that well on to 200,000 bushels—part options to cover maturing freights, and all Red Wheat, graded and negraded, and partly in resale for Great Britain and the Continent, partly for France, with considerable amounts, chiefly of Spring Wheat, again represented as going forward to the United Kingdom on Western account,) while millers seemed passive. Shippers were said to have made somewhat firmer bids on Hard Spring wheat, but found it difficult to place orders, from scarcity of prime stock.... Deliveries to prominent interior Spring Wheat points, 441,931 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 78,885 bushels, while the week's deliveries to all these points were 3,843,843 bushels, against 4,113,000 bushels in the preceding week, and 2,315,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1888.... Receipts here, 17,800 bushels, and no export clearances hence reported, while from near-by ports the clearances were given as 125,448 bushels, of which from Baltimore 16,000 bushels reported by the steamship Missouri for London, 42,857 bushels by the steamship Bewmore for Belfast, and 62,571 bushels by the steamship Montauk for Harwich.... And here the December option closed at 84c., January at 85¼c., (range 85¼c.@85 7-16c.,) and subsequently up to 85¾c. and asked, February regularly, 86¾c., (range 86½c.@86¾c.,) March at 87¾c. (range 87¾c.@87¾c.,) and subsequently up to 88c. asked; May, 1890, regularly closed 88¾c., (range today, 88¼c.@88¾c., and subsequently 88¾c.@ 89 1-16c. latest 89c. bid) and sales and exchanges for the day of 1,144,000 bushels,) and June, regularly, at 87¾c., (range 87¾c.@ 88¼c., and subsequently as to 88c. asked.).... And here contract grade of Red Wheat, afloat, at the close, was quoted at 85¼c.@86c.; No. 2 Red, free on board from store, sold at 85¾c.@86¼c., (about 48,000 bushels for special delivery in December for export,) and No. 1 Hard Spring, delivered, afloat, quoted at the close at 90¾c.; No. 1 Northern Spring, delivered here, at 92¾c.@92¾c., and negraded Red Winter and Winter Wheat and Spring Wheat within the range of 87c.@90c., as to quality.

COIN—Was to fair sale, especially for early delivery, again in good part to shippers, and a trifle dearer on moderate offerings.... Arrivals here 7,200 bushels, and clearances hence given as only 455 bushels, (though several steamers had cleared, having Corn on freight, but manifests not available in season,) and from four Atlantic ports, 197,199 bushels, (of which from Baltimore, by steam, 34,285 bushels reported for Liverpool, 16,000 bushels for Belfast, 42,857 bushels for Dublin, and 80,571 bushels for Hamburg.).... Sales reported of 761,000 bushels, of which on options 456,000 bushels No. 2 and 48,000 bushels steamer Mixed, (the latter for January,) and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 247,000 bushels, about 160,000 bushels credited to shippers, and part special forward deliveries.... Included in reported sales here were No. 2 Corn, afloat, prompt and near by, at 43¾c.@43¾c., closing for prompt delivery at 43¾c., and special deliveries to early January up to 44c.@44½c.; do., in elevator and store, at 42¾c.@42½c.; No. 2 Corn, December, at 42 9-16c.@42¾c.—partly to meet contract needs—closing in the afternoon at 42¾c.; do., January, at 41¾c.@42c., closing at 42c.; do., February, at 41¾c.; do., May, at 41¾c.@ 41¾c., closing at 42c.; No. 2 White, in store, at 42½c.; do., steamer Mixed, special deliveries late in December and in January, at 42c.@42½c.—the latter for late January—and January option at 40c., with on December 40½c. bid, and ungraded Mixed and Yellow, to arrive and here, within the range of 38c.@42½c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Were

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attractions at the Exchange and Auction Room during the past week have been few in number and unimportant. The total value of city real estate sold on 'Change during the past week ending with Saturday, Dec. 7, was $751,750, as against $677,900, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange and Auction Room the following auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Dec. 9.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lucas L. Van Allen, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 15 by 92, 211 East 17th-st., north side, 436 feet east of 2d-av.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of two three-story brick dwellings, with two lots, each 15.4 by about 75, 162 and 164 West 99th-st., south side, 155.9 feet east of 10th-av.; plot of land, 102.7 by 101.2 by 97.5 by 100.11, on West 99th-st., north side, 125 feet west of Graud Boulevard; thirty-two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 138d-st., between Grand Boulevard and 10th-av., and two lots, each 25 by 120, on Babgate-av., east side, 100 feet south of 174th-st.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence Francis, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 18.9 by 66.11 oy 19 by 67.4, 334 Water-st., north side, 48.6 feet east of Roosevelt-st.; four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 21 by 102.2, 5 East 73d-st., north side, 150 feet east of 5th-av., and one lot, 25 by 100.8, on West 94th-st., north side, 275 feet west of 8th-av.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Joseph E. Newberger, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick flat, with lot 18 by 89.10, 152 West 20th-st., south side, 174 feet east of 7th-av., and a title and interest in strip of land 3 by 93.10, adjoining above on east side.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the four-story stone-front house and three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98.9, 329 West 26th-st., north side, west of 8th-av., and two four-story stone-front tenements, with lots each 25 by 102.2, 337 and 339 East 80th-st., north side, east of 2d-av. Also, Brooklyn property, comprising the three-story brick flat, with lot 20 by about 80, 2,001A Fulton-st., north side, east of Saratoga-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., partition sale of two five-story brick tenements, with lots each 25 by 100, 321 and 323 East 114th-st., north side, 228 feet east of 2d-av. Also, Brooklyn property, three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 100, 539 Putnam-av., north side, 298 feet west of Sumner-av., and Staten Island property, house, with plot of land 50 by 150, 14 Trinity-place, West Brighton.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, 322 West 45th-st., south side, 475 feet west of 8th-av. Also, a similar sale, Thomas D. Husted, Esq., referee, of eight three-story stone-front dwellings, with plot of land 132 by 83.1 by 132 by 88.8, on West 93d-st., north side, 168 feet east of 10th-av.

Friday, Dec. 13.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Leopold Moscowitz, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick building and five-story brick factory, with lease of lot 25 by 146, 163 Chrysne-st., west side.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 22 by 71.11 by 14.7 by 69.5, 403 Canal-st., north side, 45.9 feet west of Thompeon-st.; four three-story frame houses, with lots together in size 88 by irregular by 80 by 90.5 to 11 Sullivan-st., south side, 93.5 feet east of Canal-st., and similar house, with lot 19.9 by irregular by 37 by irregular, 15 Sullivan-st., south side, west of Grand-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Dec. 7.

81st-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x— to 82d-st.; executors, &c., of Marshall O. Roberts to Richard Deese..... $120,000

3d-av., 1,000 and 1,002; Isaac S. Isaacs to Lyman G. Bloomingdale and another..... 62,000

67th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 3d-av., 27.6x100.10; Isaac Stern and wife to Louis Stern..... 1

3d-av., s. w. corner of 55th-st.; Coaries K. Lexow to Rudolph Lexow..... 1

76th-st., s. s., 283.2 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20.6x102.5; Laura V. Appleton to George C. Van Brunt.... 500

Same property; Samuel S. Pell to same..... 1

Same property; Thomas C. Van Brunt to Edward Kilpatrick..... 1

Cordova place, w. s., 213.4 ft. s. of Van Courtlandt-av., 25x100; William St. C. W. Ondyke to Bernhard Freeman and another. 25

21st-st., s. s., 540.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22.10x 92.; executor of Mary A. Perry to Charles Stewart..... 16,500

Avenue C, n. w. corner of 2d-st., 100x250; John H. Dundon to Arthur H. Dundon.... 1

Avenue C, s. w. corner of 2d-st., 100x50; same to same..... 1

Manhattan-av., n. e. corner of 112th-st., 100.11x70; James N. Brady to Smith N. Pendleton..... 69,000

135th-st., n. s., 157.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 22.6x 103.3; George Eisecjart to Clara H. Flockn..... 1

32d-st., n. s., 123.5 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25.6x 98.9; trustees of John C. Brown to George W. Matteson..... 1

55th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.11 x25.2x98.5; Thomas K. Wyckoff and Ambrose Mnnell, to Celeste W. Herrick..... 1

Same property; Celeste W. Herrick to Nathaniel McBride..... 1,000

21st-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 5th-av., 24.6x92; William L. Kendall to Mary F. Jenkins.... 1

56th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x 99.8x25.2x96.5; Henrietta L. Warner to Jessie Clark..... 694

41st-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24x98.9; George P. Gifford to James M. Gifford..... 1

Walker-st., 15; Barnard S. Levy to Jacob B. Weinberg..... 225,000

81st-st., n. s., 233.11 ft. w. of 9th-av.,— to 9th-av. x— to 82d-st. 1140.3x20x4.4; James F. Ruggles and wife to executors of Marshall O. Roberts..... 1

95th-st., e. s., 225 ft. w. of West End-av., 125x100.8; Thomas S. Garrett and wife to Patrick H. McManus..... 105,000

24th-st., 18 East; Elizabeth D. Amee to Mary A. Qeinlan..... 1

14th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x104.3; Fred J. Middlebrook, referee, to Joel B. Wolf..... 80,000

Essex-st., 9; Benedict A. Klein to Joseph A. Buttonwelser..... 27,000

130th-st., n. s., 282 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18x 99.11; Sarah E. and Irving Ward to Charles A. Tronp, trustee..... 1

Walker-st., 15; Jacob B. Weinberg and wife to Bernard S. Levy..... 23,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—DECIDED BARGAINS!!!!!! 22d-st., near Broadway.
53d-st., near Madison-av.
55th-st., near 5th-av.
Terms can be arranged. Very satisfactorily.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Make a choice investment in FLORIDA Own a HOME IN Grow an orange grove in Florida. Great bargains at DeLand and Lake Helen, Florida, in orange groves, all ages and sizes. Houses and lots and blocks and lots of land of all sizes, improved and unimproved. Terms to suit purchasers. Send for Florida papers, circulars, and full particulars to H. A. DELAND, DeLand, Fla.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st., NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; steam; perfect ventilation; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLINTON, Agent.
late manager Navarre Building.

$1,200—WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to janitor or to CROZER T. BEARN, 99 West 15th-st.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO LET, ONLY 14 minutes from City Hall, New-York; all light rooms; elevators, steam heat; first-class neighborhood; the "West End" and "Columbia," Hicks and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Address Engineer, on premises, or S. F. RANDOLPH, No. 9 Murray-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—GEORGE LUKE, plaintiff, against WALTER LUKE and Ellen M. Luke, his wife; Andrew Luke, Lizzie L. Brush, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in this action on the 30th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, hereby give notice that on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of December, 1889, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, (Limited,) numbers 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city and county of New-York, by John F. B. Smyth, auctioneer, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, or bidders that portion of the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned, which is therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the dwelling thereon, in the city of New-York, described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-fourth-street with the easterly side of Park or Fourth avenue, thence running northerly along the easterly side of said Park or Fourth avenue one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly, parallel with Sixty-fourth-street, twenty feet two inches; thence southerly, parallel with said Park or Fourth avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches, to the northerly side of sixty-fourth-street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Sixty-fourth-street twenty feet two inches to the corner, the point of beginning. Subject to restrictions and covenants against nuisances referred to in deed of property, intending said premises recorded in the Register's Office of the city and county of New-York in Liber 1,577 of Conveyances, page 186; this parcel being also subject to a mortgage for twenty thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, in the city of New-York, known as number one hundred and eighty Fulton-street, in said city, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fulton-street, distant thirty-three feet one inch easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fulton and Church streets, running thence southerly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Church-street, seventy-seven feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Fulton-street, twenty-five feet one inch; thence northerly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Church-street, seventy-seven feet to the southerly side of Fulton-street, and thence westerly, along the southerly side of Fulton-street, twenty-four feet nine inches to the point of beginning; this parcel being subject to a mortgage thereon for fifteen thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and also subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1891.

Also all those four certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the city of New-York, which, taken together, are described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, distant one hundred and forty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Twelfth-street and First-avenue; thence running northerly, parallel with First-avenue, one hundred feet; thence eastward seven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line, parallel with One Hundred and Twelfth-street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with First-avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, and thence westerly, along One Hundred and Twelfth-street, one hundred feet to the point of beginning; this parcel being subject to mortgages amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars bearing five per cent. interest per annum, and to a lease expiring May 1, 1890, and to be sold together as one parcel according to said judgment.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, in the city of New-York, which, taken together, are described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue; thence running northerly, parallel with Sixth-avenue, ninety-nine feet and seven inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, eighteen feet seven inches; thence southerly, parallel with Sixth-avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and seven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, eighteen feet seven inches, to the point of beginning. Subject to the covenants in relation to the easterly wall of said dwelling and as to the adjoining building contained in an agreement dated April 17th, 1888, between said Andrew Luke, Lizzie L. Brush and Anthony McReynolds. This parcel being subject to a lease thereof expiring May 1, 1890.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, in the city of New-York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, one hundred and fifty-five feet east of the northeast corner of Fourth-avenue and said One Hundred and Ninth-street, running thence northerly parallel with Fourth-avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence east, parallel with One Hundred and Ninth-street, thirteen feet and nine inches; thence southerly, parallel with Fourth-avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, and thence westerly, along said northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. This parcel being subject to a mortgage for eight thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.—Dated December 3, 1889. GERARD M. STEVENS, Referee.

JOHN H. STITT, Plaintiff's Attorney; OHAS. STEWART PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Att'y.
d5-2awSwM1&Th&26

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, the receiver of the Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, No. 59 Liberty-street, in the city and county of New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly & Bro., auctioneers, all the property of the Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company, namely:

(1.) All those certain mining rights and property situate, lying, and being in the mineral district of Santa Eulalia, State of Chihuahua and Republic of Mexico, described as follows, viz.:

All that certain tract or parcel of land located in the said mineral district of Santa Eulalia and situated and lying on both sides of a straight line drawn from the Arroyo, known as the "Parcionera," to the south, with a magnetic variation of 43° 30' northeast, up to and including the mine called "Coronel," including and comprising one league on each side of the aforesaid straight line; the said tract being a quadrilateral which from north to south is measured by the length of the said straight line drawn from the Arroyo of Parcioneru up to and including the Coronel Mine, and from east to west is two leagues in width. Also, that tract of land situated and lying on both sides of a straight line running towards the north, two leagues in length, measured from the above-mentioned point in the Arroyo of Parcioeru to the said Coronel, said last-mentioned tract being two leagues in width from east to west, one league on the easterly side and one league on the westerly side of said line running from south to north and le form a perfect square each side of which is two leagues in length; together with all deserted, abandoned, or ruined mines contained in the tracts of land above described. Also, the following mines, or such of them as were owned by the Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company at the date of its dissolution on the 21st day of June, 1888, situated and being in said mineral district of Santa Eulalia, to wit: Santo Domingo, Guadalupe, Bustillos, San Matias, Vieja, Dolores, San Antonio, La Parcionera, Arragon, San José, Santa Gertrudis, Santa Rita, Negrita Grande, Guadalupe, and Negrita, Chico, and all other mines, mining rights, and real estate that have been acquired, and on said 21st day of June, 1888, were owned by the said Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company, together with all the lands, buildings, structures, machinery, haciendas, patios, domps, tunnels, improvements, mining and water rights, privileges, franchises, and appurtenances belonging or appertaining to or used in connection with the said mines and property or any part thereof, including all the right, title, and interest which the said Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company on said 21st day of June, 1888, had of, in, or to the dam and aqueduct and the railroad used in connection with said mines and property.

(2.) All the tools, supplies, materials, live stock, teams, vehicles, rolling stock, ore, and other personal property owned by said Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company on said 21st day of June, 1888.

Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1889.

JOHN R. DUNNISON, Receiver.
ARNOLD & GREENE, Attorneys for Receiver, 18 Broad-st., N. Y. n25-law8wM

CHANCERY SALE OF THE PROSPECT Park and Belt Railroad.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County.—THE KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT, AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY versus 7,064. THE MEMPHIS, GREENWOOD AND PROSPECT PARK RAILROAD COMPANY, and others, and other cause consolidated therewith.—By virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above consolidated causes on the 19th day of November, 1889, Minute Book 70, page 18, I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in Memphis, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1890, within legal hours, the following described property belonging to the Prospect Park and Belt Railway Company, to wit: All of the property, real and personal, of the Prospect Park and Belt Railway Company, consisting of tracks, roadbed, right of way, contracts with the company, and any, franchises, depots, engine houses, turnouts, turn tables, frogs, switches, lots, machinery, engines, cars, office furniture, and all other rights and property of every nature, kind, and description.

The above property consists of a standard gauge line on road, beginning at the intersection of Second and Bayoss streets, in the city of Memphis, and extending to Prospect Park, a distance of about nine (9) miles south of Memphis, with a branch line from Crosby station on the main line to Magnolia station, a distance of about one (1) mile; these two lines make about 9¾ miles of track. Also 1¼ miles of road is equipped with two (2) twenty (20) ton Baldwin locomotives, two (2) others of same size and many under lease, two (2) open summer passenger coaches, one (1) closed passenger coaches, one (1) flat car, two (2) pavilions at Prospect Park, three (3) small station houses, one (1) car shed, and eleven (11) acres of ground at Prospect Park, one lot of machinery, consisting of a steam launch, and shop, also fifteen (15) acres of land near Prospect Park, one water tank and pump at Brasnect Park, together with all the necessary tools and implements generally used in running a road of this description.

This road runs through a thickly-settled suburb of Memphis, and thence a section of country which is being rapidly settled by a thrifty class of people.

No bid of less than $35,000 to will be taken.

Terms of sale—Cu a credit of six (6) and twelve (12) months, purchaser to execute notes with good personal security, a lien being retained on the property as additional security, all rights of repurchase or redemption barred, and the sale will be absolute.

Further information will be furnished upon application to Wm. Rattenbergor, Receiver, Memphis, Tenn., or to the undersigned.

E. B. McKENNEY, Clerk and Master.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7th, 1889.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE.—The attention of ship builders is called to the advertisement in the City Record, inviting bids for the construction of a tugboat.
CHAS. F. AILEN, President.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Richmond, Ind., Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati Express.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Coach and Parlor Car Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Kenova via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, 10:00 and 11:30 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 6:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 11:30 P. M., 12:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleeping, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M., daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, (Through Car) P. M. week days. For Cape May, 4:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and Intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 9:10 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, as far as Fort Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 2:00, 4:00, 9:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Coert-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Vice-President and General Manager. WM. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Deebrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

11 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 P. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:20, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M. For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Manasquan, Spring Lake, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M. Express, 2:10 P. M. week days.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 excess Sunday) A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 7:30 P. M., 12 10 night have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 711, 261, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 284 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, *9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 14:02, *5, 15:02, 18:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:03, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:08, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:06, 8:30, 10:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see three tabls.

*Express. †Local express.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES

NEVER FAIL TO CURE
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
and
COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.
Sold by all druggists.
Small boxes, 25c. Large boxes, 50c.

PATENTS Trade Marks, Caveats, Copyrights promptly secured; reasonable terms. MUNN & CO., Solicitors of Patent Agency, 361 Broadway, N. Y. Free.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

— & —

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited"

TO

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth Ave. and Forty-second St. New York,

Largest and Finest Passenger Station in America, and the only one in the city of New York.

On and after Dec. 1, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

‡8:00 A. M.—Syracuse and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

FAST MAIL AND STATE EXPRESS.

*‡8:50 A. M.—For Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 8:20 P. M. New Wagner palace drawing-room cars to Buffalo daily, and to Canandaigua daily except Sundays. Buffet smoking car New-York to Buffalo.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:50 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of Wagner buffet smoking and sleeping car, dining car, straight 18-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. the next day. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*‡10:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and café car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car, and a dining car for Buffalo. Connects at Buffalo for Niagara Falls. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

‡11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, and Troy. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

‡11:50 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse, Wagner parlor car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago, Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

‡3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

‡3:55 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points at Albany. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibuled sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express, Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua. Connects Sunday at Fonda.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Columbus, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturday, and to Canandaigua on Sunday night only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with parlor cars for Troy and Saratoga. Through coaches at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE EXPRESS VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

‡10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

‡3:25 P. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. No change to Superior cars. Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 413, 789, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 96 West 125th-st., and 184th-st. Station, New-York; 338 Washington-st., 720 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Runs daily. Other trains, Sundays.

‡Stop at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:20, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport

MOODY ON DIVINE GRACE

THE EVANGELIST TALKS TO DR. TALMAGE'S FLOCK.

AN ADDRESS FULL OF CHARACTERISTIC ILLUSTRATIONS DELIVERED TO THE TABERNACLE CONGREGATION.

Before Dr. Talmage left his Brooklyn flcok for a Winter trip to the Holy Land, he arranged that his place should be filled until he return by a number of well-known ministers and evangelists. Yesterday was Evangelist Moody's turn to conduct the services of the Tabernacle congregation.

They were held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and the worshippers filled the hall, including the private boxes and the stage, level with which a floor had been laid that extended over the orchestra chairs back to the surrounding aisles. "Strangers to the galleries," was the invitation of a strong-lunged usher as th congregation poured through the entrances, and if all those who accepted it were really strangers they made a numerical showing equal to that of the regular members of the congregation.

Mr. Moody read a portion of the third chapter of Proverbs, beginning, "My son, forget not my law; but let thine heart keep my commandments." As he read he kept up a running fire of comment and explanation and exhortation. "Forget not my law," he exclaimed. "We are living in the days of sham, but forget not the law. It is the hearts, remember, and not the head that must keep the commandments. We must have some of the conceit taken out of us, for we are told to trust in the Lord."

Then he told a story of a man who had admitted that he remembered one of his sermons for forty-eight hours. It was impressed on the speaker's mind because he said it was such an unusual thing.

"A sermon is heard and forgotten in a day," he continued, "and that leads me to remark how little you all know of the good that is being done all over the world by Dr. Talmage's sermons. I don't know what your custom is here, but I do know that there should be special prayers to the throne of the Almighty, to bless his sermons that the seed he is sowing may bear fruit unto Christ. He is preaching to hundreds and thousands of people who never set inside of a church. His sermons are translated into all tongues, and they are printed broadcast every Monday morning, and go into all sorts of places, into the homes of unbelievers, into saloons and thieves' dens. It is the duty of this congregation to pray unceasingly for blessings on his work. Some of you, I hear, complain that he does not do enough pastoral work. He ought not to do any. A man who can preach like him should do nothing else; should keep right on preaching. Let us pray for a blessing on this holy man who to-day is preaching in Jerusalem."

Then the congregation rose and with uplifted hands Mr. Moody prayed for the absent pastor. After another hymn had been sung Mr. Moody read the text for his sermon of the day from the second chapter of the epistle of Paul to Titus: "For the Grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men."

For nearly an hour he spoke of the grace of God, its efficacy for salvation, its power to resist temptation, and its never-failing supply. In illustration of every phase of his subject the preacher interjected homely anecdotes of everyday life and of his own travels. To make clear the desire of God to impart His grace even to the most hardened sinner, Mr. Moody told the story of a rebel spy who, on being arrested during the war, heaped all sorts of imprecations on the head of Abraham Lincoln.

"He cursed every hair of the President's head," said the preacher, "and was so shockingly profane in the language he applied to the man whom all loved that the soldiers were for shooting him on the spot. One morning he was led from the guardhouse. He thought he was going to his execution, and his cursings and revilings of Mr. Lincoln were renewed and redoubled. What was his surprise to be handed a full pardon, signed and sealed by the man he had been abusing. He sat down and wept like a child. So our heavenly Father gives His grace to the most undeserving."

For the people who have no faith in the gift of Divine grace Mr. Moody told of the widow in the Old Testament who, being arrested for a debt, appealed to the prophet, saying she had but a small measure of oil with which to pay it. He told her to borrow all the empty vessels she could from her neighbors and to pour into them her measure of oil until they were all filled, then to sell the oil, pay her debt, and live on what remained. "She never questioned the power of God, but did as she was told," said the preacher, "and she furnishes food for thought to the doubters of to-day."

Speaking of the glory to come for those who respond to Divine grace, Mr. Moody said that probably no passage is oftener misquoted than that referring to the "dark valley of the shadow of death." "There is no such word as 'dark' in that passage at all," said he, "for how could there be a shadow if the valley were dark. You can't have a shadow in the dark. There must be light to make a shadow, and there is light, a glorious light for all eternity for those who here for a little while use the grace that God so freely gives."

CREWS FOR NEW WAR SHIPS.

A draft of 200 seamen was received Saturday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from the receiving ship Wabash, stationed at Boston. The men came down by steamer from Fall River and were taken off by the navy yard tug Catalpa. As is usual with the Boston drafts, the greater proportion of the men are foreigners. They will be sent on to Philadelphia in a few days, together with about seventy-five men from the receiving ship Vermont, and will be assigned to the new cruiser Baltimore. The cruiser will carry in all about 350 men. It was the desire of the Navy Department to form at least three-quarters of the Baltimore's crew of native or naturalized American seamen. It is considered impossible to effect this at present.

Yesterday an additional draft of 100 men arrived from Boston. This draft was made up partly of recruits received from the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The combined drafts now at the Brooklyn Yard will all go to Norfolk, where the details will be finally selected for the Baltimore and Petrel. The Baltimore will be flagship of the North Atlantic squadron. The Petrel will proceed to China for duty in the Asiatic squadron.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

At yesterday morning's service at Temple Emanu-El Dr. Gottheil talked about "The Problem of Divorce." He took very strong ground against the divorce laws as they exist at present. They were radically wrong, he believed, but the evil, he said, did not wholly lie in these laws. The primary evil existed in the loosenese of the manner in which marriages may be contracted.

Every civilized country in the world, with the single exception of America, enforced stringent laws by which marriages were governed. Marriages should be governed by some law, and persons should not be able to rush blindly into a contract that would bind them together for life.

MANNA WAS ONCE Jewish food; Jew and Gentile alike now use Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP.

SALVATION OIL!—Twenty-five cents a bottle is the price of this marvelous remedy. Try it.—*Advertisement.*

MANY FORMS of nervous debility in men yield to the use of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Valuable for nervous weakness, night sweats. Try them.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF A slight irritation of the throat. BROMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.—*Advertisement.*

Tall Clocks.

From all who are furnishing large city or country houses, the new Tubular chiming clocks are deserving of special attention. The bells possess a sweetness and permanence, or unchangeableness, of tone hitherto unattainable. Clocks may be had with full chimes of these bells, or with a single bell only, for the hour and half-hour stroke, as may be desired. Cases of oak, antique oak, and mahogany, of designs not elsewhere obtainable; or cases will be made to order, at scarcely any increase of cost, to harmonize with interior work of hall, when such correspondence in style is wanted.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVE., fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th and 26th Streets.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

36 EAST 14TH-ST., CORNER UNIVERSITY-PLACE,

BEG TO INFORM THEIR FORMER PATRONS THAT THEIR PREMISES WERE DESTROYED BY FIRE ON SUNDAY MORNING, AND, PENDING THE ADJUSTMENT WITH THE INSURANCE COMPANIES, WILL ARRANGE TEMPORARY QUARTERS, AND WILL NOTIFY THEM OF THEIR NEW LOCATION IN TO-DAY'S EVENING PAPERS, THANKING THEM FOR THEIR MANY FAVORS, AND HOPING FOR A CONTINUANCE OF THEIR PATRONAGE. VERY RESPECTFULLY,

C. W. HULL, GENERAL MANAGER.
J. A. BESTOR, MANAGER NEW-YORK STORE.

A VERY COSTLY BLAZE.

FIRE IN THE MAILLARD BUILDING RUINS MUCH VALUABLE STOCK.

The Maillard Building, on the southwest corner of Fourteenth-street and University-place, known as 80 and 82 University-place and 36 East Fourteenth-street, was ravaged by fire yesterday morning and Dempsey & Carroll, engravers and stationers; Simpson Hall & Miller dealers in plated and silver ware; T. W. Stemmler & Co., importers of cordials, silks, and woolens, and Maurice Kahn, agent for the Menier chocolate, suffered severe loss.

The place was closed at 6:45 o'clock on Saturday night by the engineer, D. A. Burlingham. At that time, he says, everything was in order. It is extremely probable that a cigar or cigarette, thrown carelessly into the basement, did the mischief. It was 10:20 o'clock yesterday morning when a policeman saw smoke coming out of the window crevices on the store floor. No time was lost in striking an alarm at Broadway and Fourteenth-street, but the flames had made such rapid progress that when Chief of Battalion Brennan arrived from his Thirteenth-street quarters with Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 and Water Tower No. 2, and Capt. Shay with Engine No. 14 had come from East Seventeenth-street, the fire was up to the mansard roof, and the neighboring buildings were in danger.

To attempt to save anything in the shape of property above the store floor would have been folly, so the firemen drowned out the fire in the basement, where it started, played on the flames to save as much as possible of the structure, and protected the houses in Fourteenth-street and University-place. Their efforts were successful, as the flames were confined to the Maillard Building, and it was so far saved that, although gutted to the core, the better part of it can be utilized in rebuilding, which will be begun as soon as the losses are settled.

The following estimate of losses is based on the statements of the losers. The building can be put in order for $17,000 or $18,000. Dempsey & Carroll had the basement, part of the store floor, and the fourth and fifth floors, and their plant and stock are wrecked. On the presses in the basement they lose $5,000, and on forty-nine presses up stairs they lose $10,000. Their stock of paper and stationery, worth $22,000, is ruined. On card and other plates they lose $3,000, so that their lose in the aggregate is $40,000. It, like the others, is fairly well insured.

Simpson, Hall & Miller's best stock was secure in safes, so that they will not lose more than $8,000. Kahn had a stock valued by him at $25,000, and this is a total loss. Stemmler & Co.'s stock, worth $20,000, is damaged $15,000, so that the total loss is more than $100,000.

Fourteen engines and other apparatus were called into service by three alarms and special calls. Several of the firemen were bruised and partly suffocated. John G. Livingston of Engine No. 25 fainted and was slightly burned, but recovered at St. Vincent's Hospital. Two other members of the company, Assistant Foreman Reilly and Foreman J. B. Kiernan were prostrated, but recovered in the street.

A CENTURY OLD YESTERDAY.

The Methodist Book Concern was just 100 years old yesterday. The anniversary of this important association was alluded to by the pastors in the different Methodist churches of this city. A century ago John Dickens established the Concern at Philadelphia. Within six months it was removed to New-York, where it has since been. Under the direction of its Book Committee publications are issued at New-York, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Chattanooga, New-Orleans, and San Francisco.

The profits of this auxiliary of the Methodist churches are largely devoted to caring for disabled ministers. For this purpose over $2,500,000 has already been expended. The growth of the Book Concern is best shown by the fact that from a small book store down town it has gradually crept to its present commodious quarters at Fifth-avenue and Twentieth-street.

MR. WHITE'S PREDICAMENT.

Isaac W. White, who is reputed to be well to do, was arrested yesterday at his boarding house, 11 Hoyt-street, Brooklyn, and lodged in Raymond-Street Jail. The complainant was his landlady, Mrs. Carrie Abrams, who brought suit to recover $744 alleged to be due her for board since April, 1887.

White was unable to procure $900 bail. He said that Mrs. Abrams was prompted by jealousy in the present proceedings, and would never have brought the civil suit if he had not paid attentions to some other ladies in the house.

Mrs. Abrams denied that statement. In her complaint she says that he has not paid her one cent for board since entering her house.

NO IMPORTANT CONTESTS LIKELY.

Democratic primaries for the election of delegates to the General Committee of 1890 will be held in all the wards and towns in Kings County to-night. The recent victory has greatly strengthened the organization, and harmony prevails in almost every district. There will probably be contests in the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-fifth Wards, but they will be merely local fights of little consequence.

Catarrh

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody, more or less. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Disagreeable flow from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, are the more common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at its cause by removing all impurities from the blood, building up the diseased tissues, and giving healthy tone to the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

DECKER
BROTHERS
MATCHLESS
PIANOS
33 UNION SQUARE.



Linen Handkerchiefs.

AN ASSORTMENT WHICH FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY HAS NO EQUAL IN NEW-YORK.

Strictly Pure Linen Only.

James McCutcheon & Co
"THE LINEN STORE,"
54 AND 56 WEST 23D-ST.

36 EAST 14TH-ST.

DEMPSEY & CARROLL

BEG TO INFORM THEIR MANY FRIENDS AND PATRONS THAT OWING TO THE DISASTROUS FIRE WHICH DESTROYED THEIR PREMISES AT THE CORNER OF 14TH-ST. AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE ON SUNDAY MORNING, THEY HAVE SECURED THE PREMISES TEMPORARILY NO. 80 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THEIR OLD ESTABLISHMENT, WHERE THEY WILL BE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS IN THEIR USUAL PROMPT MANNER, AND WILL DELIVER ALL ORDERS NOW IN HAND WITHOUT ANY DELAY WHATEVER.

TRUSTING THEIR FRIENDS WILL APPRECIATE THEIR GREAT MISFORTUNE IN THUS THEIR BUSIEST TIME OF THE YEAR, THEY HOPE TO RECEIVE A CONTINUANCE OF THE PATRONAGE WHICH HAS BEEN SO HIGHLY APPRECIATED IN THE PAST, AND REMAIN VERY RESPECTFULLY

JOHN DEMPSEY, President.
GEO. D. CARROLL, Treasurer.
C. D. MORTELL, Vice President.
C. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

TO BE CALLED THE MONTEREY.

WHY THAT NAME WAS GIVEN THE NEW COAST-DEFENSE VESSEL.

The Secretary of the Navy has just issued orders that the coast-defense vessel building at San Francisco is to be known as the Monterey, in honor of the place where the American flag was first raised on the Pacific coast. From the fact that the Roach cruisers were named after cities, it was generally supposed on the Pacific slope that the same rule would apply to the coast-defense vessel. Nearly every city on the Pacific coast importuned the Secretary of the Navy for the honor of having its name engraved on the bridge of the new vessel. Oakland was very persistent in her claims, and so were San Diego and Portland, while Monterey, of all the cities on the coast, least expected the honor.

The naming of the coast-defense vessel is in accordance with the rule recently established, which directs that in future battle ships and armored cruisers are to be named after States of the Union, and armored coast-defense vessels after cities of the Union. The Monterey is one of these vessels, whose construction was awarded to the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. The Charleston was the first of the three war ships to be built. That vessel is an unarmored cruiser, much after the order of the Chicago. The Charleston is about to go in commission. She will soon be assigned to duty as flagship on the China station. The second vessel completed by the Union Iron Works was the cruiser San Francisco, a sister ship to the Philadelphia.

The Monterey will be the first heavy armored vessel built on the Pacific coast. She is still under construction, but the work upon her is reported to be progressing rapidly. Her launch may be expected about the middle of the coming year.

ARRESTED ON AN OLD WARRANT.

Hamilton S. Wicks, forty years old, of 142 South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday upon a warrant issued three years ago, charging him with the larceny of $1,000 from Dering Fosdick of 41 East Twenty-first-street. In 1886 Wicks, it is charged, represented himself as manager of the American Land Colonization Association, whose object was to assist settlers in making homes upon Southern and Western lands. Wicks showed papers to the effect that several well-known business men had stock in the association. He succeeded in getting $1,000 from Fosdick. When the latter found the investment was a bad one Wicks had gone to Europe. He returned to the city recently and was arrested.

An examination will be held on Thursday at Jefferson Market Police Court.

DRESS PATTERNS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We shall offer during the interval preceding Christmas, attractive inducements, in Dress Goods of superior quality, in full dress lengths and robe patterns, suitable for holiday gifts:
350 patterns Mohair Twill at $2.50.
400 patterns Wool Suiting (tricot finish) at $3.50.
475 patterns all wool Cashmere at $4.00.
500 patterns, Cadet Serge, at $5.40 and a variety of Checks and Stripes, all wool, 54 inch materials, at very low prices.
800 Pattern Dresses, with ample quantity of plain material and a handsome novelty in Embroidery, Applique or raised velvet figures, at $6.75, $7.50, $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00; these prices represent only half the value of the goods.
The season's accumulation of remnants, from two to seven yard lengths, will be sold at half price.
We regard the above as the best values we have ever offered.
JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Fur Capes
at our Broadway Store.
We will put on sale to-day,
Seal Shoulder Capes,
puffed shoulders, roll collars, very fine quality,
$38.00, real value $55.00.
Monkey Shoulder Capes
extra long haired,
$22.00, former price $38.00.
Muffs to match at correspondingly low prices.
Lord & Taylor

Until Christmas
Messrs. TIFFANY & CO will keep their establishment open during the evenings.
Union-Square, New-York.



Alaska Sealskin Sacques
London dyo, perfect strion, all sizes, 34 to 46 Bust, 37 to 45 inches long.
$185 to $300.
C. C. SHAYNE,
MANUFACTURER,
124 West 42d-st., 103 Prince-st.
Fashion Book Mailed Free.
N. B.—42d-st. store open evenings until Christmas.

O'NEILL'S,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

GRAND DISPLAY

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have on exhibition the finest line of Goods suitable for Christmas Gifts in this city. Seal Garments, Furs, Smoking Jackets, Umbrellas, and Canes.

LAMPS.

Hanging Hall, Piano Extension, and Banquet Table Lamps, in Brass, Silver, Bronze, and Forged Iron.

FANCY GOODS.

Onyx, Plush, and Brass Top Tables, Brass Cabinets with Onyx and Plate Glass Shelves, Smoking Tables and Sets, Bronze Figures, Groups, and Statues, Novelties in French Bronze, Barbadienne, Silver, and Illuminated Finishes, Imported Clocks in Onyx, Marble, Bronze, Silver, Marbleized Iron, and Porcelain, French and German Bisque Figures and Groups, Japanese Satin, Gold Embroidered Screens, three and four fold, Novelties in Bamboo Fire Screens.

LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT

OF

Leather and Plush Albums in this city. Leather Goods, Jewelry, Silverware, Perfumery, Toilet and Manicure Sets, Fans, Opera Glasses, &c. Large assortment of French, Vienna, and Royal Worcester Dinner and Tea Ware, $13 42 to $149. French Tea Sets, 56 pieces, $6 48; worth $8 50.

We have just received a large importation of the celebrated "Beleek" Pottery in Tea Sets, Jardinieres, Pitchers, Sugars, Cups and Saucers, Mirrors, &c.; also a choice line of Royal Worcester and "Crown Derby" Tea Cups and Saucers suitable for Christmas gifts.

RICH LINE OF AMERICAN GLASSWARE

FRUIT AND ORANGE BOWLS, 48c.; WORTH 75c.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Pictures and Picture Frames in Silver, White and Gold, and Chestnut at extremely low Prices. Plain and fancy Scrap Baskets, 19c. to $3. Work Baskets, $1 24 to $5. Dolls' Carriages.

"DELURY'S SPECIALTIES."

The new Evening Dress Jacket, now so popular, no doubt owing to its comfort and convenience, may be worn for dinner *en famille*, and in country houses, hotels, and theatres, for the evening on all ordinary occasions, and on all such where their solemnity does not absolutely require a dress coat. They have a roll collar, either of silk or satin. The ordinary dress waistcoat and trousers are worn with it.

We are making this garment, lined through with silk, for $25; positively the same goods, style and workmanship cannot be produced by any other house under $40 and $50.

Riding Breeches.

We have just received an elegant stock of English riding goods, comprising Stockinettes, Buckskins, Whipcords, Bridlecords, Bedford Cords, Partridge Cords, Corduroys, Riding Twills, &c., which we are making for $10 and $12; former prices, $15 and $18.

No deposit required on orders placed with this house from reliable persons.

Samples, Report of Fashions, and Instructions for measuring sent on application.

Delury

Fine Tailoring for Gentlemen's and Ladies' Wear, 6th ave., bet. 14th & 15th sts., E.S. ELEVATED RAILROAD STATION AT THE DOOR.

New-York "Tribune" says that "Delury's newest Riding Habit is to have been pronounced 'perfect' by the most expert riders."

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,360 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

For My **XMAS** Gifts
Who will tell me what to buy?
S D & G
Offer to help you out. They have
Shot Guns,
Repeating Rifles,
Flobert Rifles,
Fishing Rods,
Skates,
Tennis Rackets,
Bicycles,
Leather Riding Coats,
Air Guns,
Revolvers,
Foot Balls,
Boxing Gloves.
Everything in the sporting line at bottom prices.
Schoverling, Daly & Gales, 302 Broadway.

F. W. BROWER,
DIAMONDS.
PRECIOUS STONES. GEMS A SPECIALTY. DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.
NO. 37 JOHN-ST.

C. C. SHAYNE, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, offers at retail the leading fashionable styles in Furs and Sealskins at lowest possible prices for strictly reliable goods. 124 West 42d-st. and 103 Prince-st., 42d-st. store open evenings until Christmas. Fashion book mailed free.



Children and Parents Alike Interested.

This morning we begin an onslaught on Boys' Clothing. We claim to offer the lowest-priced Boys' and Children's outfits of any house in the city. Conspicuous among the bargain-offers is a line of Boys' Cape Ulsterettes, which we are offering at $3 50, $4 50, and $5 50. They are superlative garments.

Plaited Boys' Suits, made of the best "Hockanum" and "Globe Mills" cassimeres, we let go at $3, $4, and $5.

An elegant line of Boys' Separate Pants, made from remnants of superior "Globe Mills" and "Rock" cassimeres, really worth $2, we are selling at 75 cents and $1.

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters, $15 and $20.

Another lot of those Men's Superfine Cape Coats, Fur-Trimmed Ulsters, Dress Overcoats, and Business and Dress Suits are placed on these Bargain Counters, which were swept clean Saturday night. These are going at $15 and $20. To see these superb values is to covet them. They are positively the finest values ever shown by a clothing house.

Fine Calfskin Shoes, $1 50, to-day only.

We are determined to push our Shoe Department into the prominence it deserves. To that end we offer them—the same Shoe which we have been advertising for $4 50—at the remarkably cut price of $1 50. This is about one-third of the real cost of this Shoe.

The entire stock for to-day and to-morrow is reduced proportionately.

An Imported English Derby, $2.

We are selling to-day an imported English Derby for $2. Swell Hatters charge $5 and $6 for this hat. The duty on these hats amounts to about the price asked. The "Moveo et Profico" Hat is offered to-day at $2 90; equal to any swell hatter's $5 hat. See our $1 65 Derby and our $3 75 Silk Hat. They are worth double the money asked.

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 9 P. M.

A. H. KING & CO.,
THE LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS,
627 and 629 Broadway,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.

Solid Silver
Exclusively.



Whiting M'f'g Co.,
Silversmiths,
Union Square and 16th Street.

As Manufacturers of SOLID SILVER EXCLUSIVELY, we suggest the following as advantages not obtained elsewhere:

I. An entire freedom from false impressions to which purchasers are liable where plated ware and solid silver are found in the same establishment.
II. That the above trade mark is a guarantee of quality as absolute as the Hall Mark of England.
III. The employment of designers and artisans of unequaled skill, as shown in our productions for the HOLIDAYS, which will commend themselves for Exclusiveness, Beauty, Unsurpassed Workmanship, and Moderate Cost.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT!

CARPETS.

IF YOU WISH TO MAKE A VERY PRACTICAL AND SUITABLE PRESENT TO YOUR WIFE OR FRIEND JUST ORDER ONE OF OUR BEAUTIFUL

ROYAL WILTONS
(THE BEST WEARING CARPET MADE)

OF WHICH WE ARE NOW OFFERING A LARGE LINE AT LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION, OR A WILTON VELVET (ELEGANT NEW DESIGNS) AT LESS THAN THE PRICE OF AN ORDINARY BRUSSELS.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

SOLID SILVER
TOILET WARE.

Realizing the growing popularity of Solid Silver Toilet Ware and the desirability of it for holiday gifts, we have been induced to largely increase our assortment of these goods. We have not only added to the number of pieces in our regular Repousse, Louis XVI., Etched, and Old English chased patterns, but have designed and manufactured several complete sets, new in form, and original in method of decoration, the combination of Ivory and Silver being one of the most novel effects. These articles are sold in sets or single pieces, and we offer them as the most perfect goods of their kind.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

THE RECENT GREAT FIRES.

HERRING'S SAFES.

NOV. 26 AND 28, 1889.
TRIUMPHANT WHERE FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS AND VAULTS ARE FAILURES.

LYNN-BOSTON

"Having been induced by other parties to remove my books to the vault of the bank opposite, where they were wholly destroyed, I now feel extremely sorry that I did not leave them in my Herring's Safe, as I found the papers left in it in good condition."
MILTON D. PORTER.

"I am pleased to inform you that the large safe of your make preserved its contents in splendid condition. Besides my books the safe contained $275 in bills. The safe fell from the third story."
B. A. SHUTE.

"Our safe was opened this P. M., and we found everything in first-class order."
M. PLUMSTEAD & SON.

"We found everything in the safe in perfect order. There were several boxes of matches in the safe during the fire, and it was in the fire and ruins over six days, and the matches were not ignited. I am perfectly satisfied."
W. W. CILLEY & CO.

"We had one of your safes in the fire, but find the inside as good as ever."
L. C. GOLDTHWAIT & CO.

"Our Herring's Safe had a very severe test, and, to our surprise, its contents are saved in good condition, the safe being hot six days after the fire. Upon your superior record, together with this experience, we base our preference for your safes."
WOONSOCKET RUBBER CO.,
E. H. Cutler, Agent, Boston.

"The safe fell from the fifth floor and remained in the ruins four days. We find the contents in perfect order, and recommend your safes to all."
CLARKE & WHITING, Boston.

HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 251 & 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANQUET LAMPS.

Now on exhibition, an elegant line of Banquet Lamps in solid metal, combined with Onyx and Marble, Mounted in Gold and Silver---most superb and peculiar patterns from our own special designs, that are neither obtainable nor equaled elsewhere.

J. S. Conover & Co.,
28 and 30 West 23d-st.

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The Largest Establishment in Existence.
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The New-York Times.

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THE SPEAKER NO LAGGARD

THREE IMPORTANT COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

MEN WHO WILL CONSIDER THE WAYS AND MEANS, APPROPRIATIONS, AND ELECTIONS—THE SENATE AT WORK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Whatever else Speaker Reed may be, he is no laggard. It has appeared to him to be desirable to get the House at work upon something. In order to do that, the House must have committees, and, in their order, these committees are three—on Elections, which passes upon the title of claimants for seats; that on Ways and Means, which indicates how revenue shall be raised, and the third is that on Appropriations, which consents to the use of money after it has been authorized to be collected.

To the surprise of nearly everybody in the House, the Speaker this morning announced these three committees, and those also on Manufactures and Mileage.

The Committee on Elections will have some seventeen contests to consider and report on. The Republican majority is so small that it is regarded as very desirable that some of the contests shall be reported on at once and an effort made to seat the men in whose behalf the report is made, and it is to be assumed that the committee Mr. Reed has made will take a strong Republican view of nearly every case that it will become its duty to investigate.

Mr. Rowell of Illinois, who is Chairman of the Elections Committee, was the leading Republican on the committee in the Fiftieth Congress, and is a efficiently strong partisan for all purposes, with opinions about Southern election methods that may fairly be called radical. Mr. Houk will be a good second in that respect. Mr. Cooper of Ohio is a fair man who has permitted himself to stand opposed to the unseating of a Democrat when his vote would have rendered a contest doubtful. Messrs. Hangen of Wisconsin, Lacey of Iowa, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Bergen of New-Jersey, Greenhalge of Massachusetts, and Comstock of Minnesota are all new men at this Republican end of the committee, although Hangen and Dalzell have had service in the House.

At the Democratic end, Mr. Crisp, Chairman of the last committee, holds the leading place, and with him are O'Ferrall of Virginia, Outhwaite of Ohio, and Maish of Pennsylvania, all capable men, and Mr. Wilkinson of Louisiana, Moore having served in the last Congress on the same committee, while Wike had experience in the Forty-fourth Congress. There is a Republican majority of three, which will probably be strong enough to report in favor of unseating every Democrat upon whose title to a seat a shadow of doubt can be cast.

The Ways and Means Committee, as announced, is strong in its Republicans. With McKinley as Chairman, the protected interests may rest securely. Burrows, Bayne, Dingley, McKinley, Payne, La Follette, and Gear will be entirely in sympathy with McKinley, for it is not supposed that Mr. Gear will take the late Iowa election very seriously to heart in disposing of any of the propositions to reduce the revenue that the Democrats of the committee may suggest.

The Mr. Carlisle was to be a member of the committee was indicated when the Committee on Rules was announced. With him are Mills, the Chairman of this last committee, McMillan and Breckinridge of Arkansas, his associates, and Mr. Flower of New-York, who displaces Mr. Turner of Georgia. Mr. Bynum of Indiana and Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, both excellent men in the committee, are crowded off by the reduction of the Democratic side. Breckinridge of Kentucky could have held his place if he had demanded to do so, but he preferred to surrender it to Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Reed has complied with his request and transferred him to the Appropriations Committee.

The Appropriations Committee is not a surprise. Its composition had been pretty well guessed out, and the Speaker has not departed from the well-established custom of retaining, so far as possible, the men who have served before on it, and whose removal is not demanded by very good reasons. Mr. Cannon was entitled to be Chairman. Butterworth, McComas, and Henderson were members of the last committee. Peters of Kansas takes the place of Ryan, now Minister to Mexico, who was on the committee in the last house. Massachusetts was entitled to a place, and Mr. Cogswell gets it. New-York's place in the last Congress was held by Mr. Felix Campbell. It is transferred to Mr. Belden. Morrow of California, and Brewer of Michigan get the two remaining Republican places.

The Democrats on the committee are Randall, Forney, and Sayers, who retain their old places, and Breckinridge of Kentucky and Dockery of Missouri, both admirable men. It is a stronger committee than that appointed by Mr. Carlisle two years ago.

The Committee on Manufactures appears to have been announced principally to make known the disposition that was to be made of Judge Kelley. He had been consulted about the promotion of Mr. McKinley over his head to be Chairman of Ways and Means, and he did not make the indignant protest that had been predicted. New-York gets a place for Sanford on the committee, and Wilson of West Virginia and Bynum of Indiana are retained. The committee seldom has anything to do, and as it made a full investigation of the question of trusts last session, and nothing can be done toward restraining trusts until the Ways and Means Committee takes them in hand, Mr. Kelley will probably find the Chairmanship a place easy enough to fill.

Regarded with reference to the sectional distribution of the memberships, there is not much to furnish comment. The last Committee on Elections contained seven Southern men, six Western men, one member from the Middle States, and one from the East. Mr. Reed has given to the South four members, to the West seven, to the Middle States three, and to the East one. In the last Congress the South had six members of Ways and Means, while it now has four; the Middle States had two, and now gets three—two coming from New-York and one from Pennsylvania—whereas in the last Congress Pennsylvania got both places allotted to the middle section. Instead of four members, as before, the West gets five, and the East has one, as in the last Congress. The distribution of the Appropriations Committee is precisely the same as it was two years ago—two to the Middle States, five to the South, six to the West, and one to the East.

* *

A part of the rules over which there could be no dispute was reported to-day from the Committee on Rules. The remaining clauses, including those regulating the practice by dilatory motions, will be submitted as soon as the majority of the committee can decide what to do. Some of the Republicans are aware of the probability that the rules they make now will be as severe upon them two years from now as they will be on the Democrats if they are adopted now.

It is understood that there are two propositions for the restriction of the power of the minority to interrupt and delay the business of the House. One is to give the Speaker authority to determine when a motion is made merely for delay and to refuse to recognize such a motion. This is similar to the practice in the French Chamber of Deputies and the English House of Commons. The other proposition is to provide that the ordinary dilatory motions can be made but once during the course of a day, and that a motion to adjourn may not be made until the lapse of a certain period from the time of its last being voted on.

Either of these propositions will be vigorously opposed by the Democrats, under the leadership of Mr. Carlisle. Speaker Reed will not recognise any dilatory motions pending the discussion of the rules, but the Republicans will have to keep a quorum of their own members in the House in order to adopt any rule that the Democrats will think to jeopardize seriously the rights of the minority.

* *

The Senate had an uneventful session to-day, chiefly devoted to the introduction of bills and resolutions. Among the memorials was one from the students and citizens of Oberlin, Ohio, in favor of civil service reform. Some amusement was caused by the complaint of John Pope Hodnett of Washington, who asked for an investigation of the conduct of Pension Commissioner Raum in cutting him as "bulldozer" when he wanted a pension. He wished to ask official patronage in the interest of the United Labor League of America, of which he (Hodnett) is President.

Among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. Platt, for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming; by Mr. Quay, to increase rates of pension for various grades of disability; by Mr. Platt, for a Territorial Government for Oklahoma; by Mr. Blair, a Sunday observance law and a bill giving the District of Columbia representation in Congress and the Electoral College; by Mr. Ingalls, the Grand Army's bill for pensions to indigent parents of deceased soldiers; by Mr. Butler, Senator Chandler's bill of last session, transferring the revenue marine to the Navy Department.

Mr. Sherman offered a concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, requesting the President to invite, from time to time, as the occasions arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has, or may have, diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences of disputes between the two Governments that cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agencies may be referred to arbitration and peacefully adjusted by such means.

Mr. Turpie offered a resolution that the proposed penal enactments against trusts, affecting commerce among the several States, should provide for the seizure of trust goods, on lawful writs and information, and for the forfeiture, confiscation, and sale of the same. On motion of Mr. Morgan the Committee on Foreign Relations was instructed to inquire and report as to the best method of increasing trade and commerce between the people of the free State of Congo and the people of the United States, and as to what impediments, if any, exist in our diplomatic relations with the free State of Congo and other powers, standing in the way of such trade, commerce, and intercourse.

* *

The nomination of Judge David J. Brewar to fill the existing vacancy on the Supreme Court bench was taken up by the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, and, after some discussion, it was laid aside for further consideration. Some of the friends of Judge Brewar were afraid that the delay meant opposition to the nominee and a hitch in his confirmation. It is understood, however, that in due time he will be confirmed without trouble. There is no particular enthusiasm in his behalf among the Senators, but he is generally regarded as qualified for the place. It is said that his nomination would have been reported back favorably by the Judiciary Committee to-day if it had not been that Chairman Edmunds thought that the dignified way was to wait a while, so that the Senators could not be accused of hastily acting upon a nomination of so much importance. It is known that at least two Democratic members of the committee will vote for Judge Brewar's confirmation, and, so far as can be learned, there is no expectation that any Republican Senator will oppose him.

Senator Pinmb, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably to the Senate this afternoon, in executive session, the nomination of Messrs. Groff, Stone, and Townsend of the General Land Office. Senator Hale, Chairman of the Committee on Censue, reported favorably the nomination of Robert P. Porter to be Superintendent of the Census.

* *

Mr. Roswell P. Flower is keeping his house constantly warmed for New-Yorkers and for the World's Fair. A night or two ago he had all the Democrats to dine with him and afterward discuss fair matters. To-morrow night he will dine with the Republicans, and later on the Democrats and Republicans from New-York and there will be a non-partisan talk in the interest of New-York's part as the place for the show.

It is probable that the result of this sort of canvassing will be a presentation of a solid front by the New-York delegation in support of their own city as the place for the fair. A resolution introduced to-day, and calling for the appointment of a committee of nine on the fair, was acceptable to the representatives of all the interested cities.

* *

Representative Rainer, Republican, and Wilsy, Democrat, of New-York, are both very anxious to be made members of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads. The Speaker is represented as not exactly sharing their opinion that public necessity demands that they shall be put on that committee. The plea that is made on their behalf, that they are so well acquainted with expedients for delaying action as to be particularly fitted to overcome them, is not regarded as conclusive. At any rate, only one of the two can be put on the committee.

By the way, the Iceman, Charles H. Turner, arrived this morning and was sworn in as the member from the Sixth New-York District.

* *

The Navy Department Board of Bureau Chiefs is at work on the plans of the submerging cruising monitor. It was expected that this ship would be advertised at the same time as the 1,000-ton gunboats, but she was delayed by proposed changes in her plans. Her principal protection is to be afforded by a turtle-back deck, three inches thick on the crown, increasing for four feet a half inch at the side, where it comes down to the water line when in fighting trim.

The principal change proposed is to increase this armor to nine inches on the sides. This would involve an increase in the displacement of the ship, and consequently length, from sixteen to eighteen feet. Other changes involving increased weights are proposed, and the length of the vessel may be increased altogether about thirty feet.

* *

George H. Thobe, who achieved fame as a contestant for Mr. Carlisle's seat in the last Congress, is in the city seeking an appointment under the Sergeant at Arms of the House. Until the rumor of a coalition between the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance got about he was very coolly treated by his Republican friends, but since then Messrs. Butterworth, McKinley, and Grosvenor of Ohio, Osborne and Bayne of Pennsylvania, Henry Cabot Lodge, and other hory-handed sons of toil have taken great interest in his case, and his hopes of success have grown much brighter.

* *

Secretary Tracy has about decided to appoint Commander William M. Folger, the present Superintendent of the ordnance foundry at the Washington Navy Yard, to succeed Commodore Sicard as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance on the expiration of the second term of the latter, Jan. 13. A number of ordnance experts have been mentioned in connection with the place. Commander Folger, by his experience in charge of the gun foundry, is particularly well qualified to fill it, however, and his appointment will be in the nature of natural promotions.

* *

The Congressional Directory appeared to-day, in red, upon the desks of all the Senators and Representatives. It contains about the usual collection of biographical or autobiographical sketches. Representative Bullock of Florida furnishes a brief history, the most interesting fact in which is his announcement that he is the father of a family of thirteen children.

The press representatives are on hand in large numbers. There are 127 men in the "gallery" list, the largest number to whom the privilege of the gallery have been accorded for many years.

* *

Mr. Harry H. Smith, the former Journal Clerk of the House, was to-day restored to his place by Clerk McPherson. At the same time Mr. McPherson appointed T. Evans of Utica, N. Y., formerly Deputy Clerk under Mr. Vrooman at Albany, to be Tally Clerk of the House. Mr. Evans was one of the competitors for the position of Reading Clerk. William H. Smith, the colored man who has long been Assistant Librarian of the House, and who was retained during the Democratic Administration, was promoted to be Librarian.

* *

Senator Chandler to-day introduced a bill to advance Chief Engineer George W. Melville, United States Navy, one grade, in recognition of his services after the wreck of the steamer Jeannette in the arctic exploring expedition. The bill also provides that medals be presented to each of the survivors of the expedition.

* *

Efforts will be made in the Congress to secure the admission of the Territories yet remaining into the Union as States. Senator Jones of Arkansas in a conversation to-day with Senator Platt, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, said he was in favor of admitting all of them except Utah.

* *

The Controller of the Currency has been informed that several national banks now holding Government deposits are contemplating an increase of their note issues by utilizing the bonds now held to secure deposits as a basis for circulation.

* *

Mrs. Scott-Lord, the sister of Mrs. Harrison, is reported to be in a critical condition this afternoon.

* *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—W. W. Brown, Ardsley, Westchester County; G. A. Bonesteel, Quacken Kill, Rensselaer County; E. C. Mott, Sampronius, Cayuga County; John Irwin, Stone Mills, Jefferson County; James H. Steel, Travett, Saratoga County; G. A. Narvin, West Chenango, Broome County; C. B. Willis, West Parishville, St. Lawrence County.

New-Hampshire.—A. P. Quincy.

Maryland.—R. H. Meeds, Royal Oak.

Virginia.—B. S. Barnard, Goodes; D. M. Lewis, Osage; J. S. Walls, Preston; J. H. Lindamode, Sharon Springs.

Pennsylvania.—S. R. Weaver, Highspire; J. K. Wylie, Marwin; John M. Calvert, Renfrew; George T. Ingham, Sugar Run; W. Barker, Tweedle; G. W. McDaid, West Finley.

New-Jersey.—S. M. Robbins, Hamilton Square.

COTTON HOUSES BURNED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—The *Times-Democrat's* Shreveport special says: News has been received here of the burning of several gin houses since Saturday night, as follows: J. R. Arnoldo of Cat Island, Upper Red River, lose unknown; Wallace's cotton house and eight bales near Shady Grove, no insurance; E. W. B. Jacobs's gin house, on the Kipkston place, together with 150 bales of cotton and 150 tons of cotton seed, insurance, $7,500; H. W. Ogden's on Cat Island near Benton, together with 50 bales of cotton, insurance $2,700.

Rooms at The Cambridge, engaged but not yet occupied, can be had temporarily until occupied by the owner.—*Adv.*

DESERTING DOM PEDRO

BRAZILIANS LEAVING THE MONARCHIST CAUSE.

THE EX-EMPEROR ASTONISHED AT THE ACCESSIONS TO THE REPUBLIC—PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

LISBON, Dec. 9.—Dom Pedro to-day visited the Polytechnic School and attended the lectures on chemistry and physics, examined the classes and inspected the mineralogical specimens with a great interest.

In conversation with Brazilian adherents here Dom Pedro has expressed many doubts whether the new Government will contribute to the prosperity of the country. Although he had himself told several prominent persons that they should continue to serve the country, still he had not expected there would be so many desertions from the standard of the monarchy. He declined to refer to his abdication as a possibility.

Advices received by the steamer Atreto, which arrived at Lisbon yesterday from Rio Janeiro, state that the adhesion to the republic by persons of high position who were supposed to be reliable monarchists astonishes and discourages the supporters of the Imperial Government and increases their fears that the republic is founded on a permanent basis.

The imperial family have not decided upon a special policy, but are watching developments. They have not yet fixed upon a place where they will sojourn in Europe. Their entourage favor the abdication of the throne of Brazil by both Dom Pedro and his daughter, the Countess d'Eu, in favor of Prince Pedro, eldest son of the Count and Countess d'Eu, who is now fourteen years old, with a regency under Prince Pedro Angusto, eldest son of Prince Angust of Saxe-Coburg, the other son-in-law of Dom Pedro. Prince Pedro Augusto is about twenty-four years old.

It is stated that the greater portion of the higher officers of the Brazalian Army were monarchists, and joined the republican minority in the recent outbreak in Brazil under the belief that the demonstration was to be merely against the Ministers and not against the empire. They only became aware of the true facts when they had gone too far to retrace their steps.

When the revolution started thousands of students armed themselves with revolvers, rifles, and swords, and threatened to kill the Emperor and his family. A boat manned by gentlemen patrolled the harbor, it being their intention to intercept Dom Pedro while he was embarking and do him an injury.

Prince Augusto, grandson of Dom Pedro and son of Prince August of Saxe-Coburg, who suffered greatly from chills and fever during the voyage from Rio Janeiro to Lisbon, is again ill and suffering from fever.

The Count and Countess D'Eu, after visiting the Duke of Montpensier at Madrid, will return here.

Dom Pedro has sent short telegrams to the Europeans sovereigns in reply to their courtesies sent in the same way; but answers to the remainder of the mass of correspondence will be sent by mail, as wiring is too costly for the ex-Emperor's finances.

THE CABLE POOL.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The report that a breach has occurred in the relations of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company and Direct United States Cable Company to the Western Union Telegraph Company is authoritatively denied. The officials of the Anglo-American Company further state that the opening of an independent office in New-York has no significance, except as indicating the purpose of the associated Atlantic cable companies to give to the public every facility for the promptest transmission of its messages. All the companies have always had separate offices in London and will now have them in New-York, the layin of the short cables to Canso, Nova Scotia, by the Western Union Telegraph Company having given to them ample facilities for doing so.

The officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city corroborate the above dispatch, and state that the two new cables from New-York to Canso, Nova Scotia, make the traffic of the Atlantic pool companies entirely free from interruptions by wind or weather.

THE KAISER'S ASPIRATIONS.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 9.—At a banquet in the Garden of Palms to-night Kaiser William spoke in reply to the Burgomaster's toast. He thanked the people of Frankfort for their enthusiastic reception of him. He said he was aware that their love and devotion were accorded to him, not only as the warder of the restored imperial crown, but also as the grandson of William and the son of Fredsrisk. For himself, he could only merit them after a long life comparable in fame with his ancestors.

"My whole striving and whole labor," he said, "shall be directed to this, that I may see my country great, powerful, and respected throughout the whole world. Inspired by this resolution, I ascended the throne and in this thought I live. To-day convinced myself what fruits were matured in the years during which my predecessors succeeded in preserving peace. May it please God that my endeavors to the same end may be crowned with equal success."

He concluded by calling for cheers for Depnty Miguel and the city of Frankfort.

BOULANGISTS VERY VIOLENT.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—There was a very fierce debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day over the motion of M. Déroulède that the Chamber declare valid the election af Gen. Boulanger. MM. Brisson, Pelletan, and many others spoke. Depnty Laisant was repeatedly called to order. The partisans of Boulanger were more than nsually violent, and his opponents pushed the passion of his partisans to its limit by their constant taunts and references. The proposition was rejected by 370 to 123.

Gen. Cissac's proposition for annual elections was also rejected by a vote of 311 to 243.

Deputy Joffrin's election was formally declared valid, the Boulangists cheering for universal suffrage. The Chamber has also validated the elections of MM. Cafferelli, Vervine, Coulisson, and Bourkaneur.

INFLUENZA MOVING WEST.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—An eminent physician reports that the influenza, which has been quite general in St. Petersburg for some days, has appeared in London, two cases of the disease being under his treatment.

SPANDAU, Dec. 9.—The influenza has fallen upon this city with great virulence. There are 100 cases in the arms factory alone.

PESTH, Dec. 9.—Influenza has made its appearance in Lemberg and Cracow.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—An epidemic of fever prevails among the employes in the Louvre. Four hundred of them are ill.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 9.—The revival of cholera at Bardad has caused a panic and the utmost distress and trade is paralyzed.

OPPOSING ANY TREATIES.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—In the Senate to-day M. Le Breton asked if the Government, before beginning to negotiate new treaties of commerce, would consult the agricultural societies. Minister Tirard responded that he would consult both the agricultural societies and the commercial bodies.

Baron Lareinty declared that treaties of commerce had ruined the country. He deplored the purpose to renew them.

Minister Tirard said that the Government had no intention to make any new commercial treaties, and in revising those already in existence it would be guided strictly by the interests of the country.

THE STRIKES ABROAD.

CHEMNITZ, Saxony, Dec. 9.—There is a strike of the dyers here for an advance of wages. Fifteen hundred have quit work.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The miners in the Saar district will strike on Thursday next, all the schemes for mediation having apparently fallen through.

EMIN'S HOPE OF LIFE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Dr. Parke sends a bulletin from Bagamoyo reporting some improvement in the condition of Emin Pasha.

STUDYING OUR NEW VESSELS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *Morning Post* to-day says: "England, as the holder of widely-extended possessions on the American continent, should not ignore America's naval activity. The appearance of the United States squadron of new ships in European waters will be observed with much interest by experts."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Lieut. Sanford, military attaché of the American Legation here, has obtained leave of absence, owing to sickness, and has gone to the Riviera. It is doubtful if the condition of his health will permit him to reside permanently in Berlin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The *Novoe Vremya* states that an Englishman was arrested at Sebastopol while engaged in making sketches of the batteries and forts at that place. Compromising documents were found in his possession.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10.—A great sensation has been produced here by an article in the Frankfort *Zeitung* to the effect that King Leopold must be cautious if he desires to retain his throne.

PESTH, Dec. 9.—A duel with swords has been fought by Count Karolyi and Coont Lazar, and the letter was severely wounded. The trouble arose over a quarrel in the Diet.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Parnell is ill. He will not speak at the meeting at Nottingham tomorrow, as was previously announced.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.—The Hotel Suisse, in this city, has been destroyed by fire. All the inmates escaped.

VIENNA, Dec. 9.—There was a sharp shock of earthquake in Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina to-day.

SOFIA, Dec. 9.—The Sobranje has adopted the contract for a public loan of 30,000,000f.

LOOKING FOR SILCOIT.

ACTIVE CANADIAN DETECTIVES—CONGRESSMEN VERY MUCH PUZZLED.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Dec. 9.—A rumor was current here to-night, and was generally believed, that the police had arrested Cashier Silcott at the Grand Trunk Station as he was leaving here for Montreal. This is authoritatively denied, and the police say they do not know how such a story started.

QUEBEC, Dec. 9.—All the hotels, lodging houses, and places of questionable resort in this city have been searched by detectives and reporters within the past few days for the Washington defaulter Silcott and his companion, Herminis Thibault, but without success.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The morning session of the special committee investigating the affairs of the office of Sergeant at Arms of the House was devoted to listening to arguments by Representative upon the legal phases of the case.

Representative Mills of Texas proposed that the November salaries should be regarded as lost by the members, and that the amount on hand should be distributed at a rate proportionate to their losses among the members who are not their salaries for the period between March 4 and Nov. 4.

Representative Catchings of Mississippi made a strong legal argument in support of the position that the Sergeant at Arms was the representative of the Government, and that, therefore, the Government should bear the loss and reappropriate the salaries of the members.

The question as to the Sergeant at Arms being a Government agent, or an individual agent of the members, perplexes the committee greatly on account of the complications to which the adoption of either view would lead, and there seems to be a considerable difference of opinion among the members of the committee. No conclusion was reached to-day, but the committee expects to report to the House Wednesday. It is probable that the committee will not report the question of liability, but will present the facts and statutes and leave the House to draw its own conclusions.

Ex-Congressman Thompson of Kentucky, counsel for ex-Sergeant at Arms Leedom, suggests that Congress should reappropriate the money, and suit should then be brought to recover from Mr. Leedom and from the bank, whose action in the matter of the forged notes, it is held, renders it liable for the amount of the notes. It would not be necessary, Mr. Thompson said, to bring suit against Mr. Leedom, for he was ready at any time to surrender all the property he has. His bondsmen, it is asserted, cannot be held, because of a stipulation in the bond that it should cover monetary transactions growing out of the Fifteen Congress, while the stolen money was on account of the Fifty-first Congress.

Mr. Leedom has agents in Montreal and Quebec looking for Silcott, and as soon as his affairs are straightened out he will go before the Grand Jury and seek to have Silcott indicted.

MRS. MANNING'S RECOVERY.

THE INJURED BRIDE ABLE TO VISIT BOSTON FRIENDS.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Mrs. W. H. Manning, the bride of but a month who, with her husband, was a passenger on the first section of the night express that was telescoped by the second section at Yoet's, on the Central-Hudson Railroad, Sept. 27, has recovered sufficiently from her severe injuries to proceed to Boston, where she is visiting friends. Mrs. Manning was married to Mr. Manning at her home in Westport, Essex County, and was on her way to her new home in Marquette, Mich., where her husband was in business, when she met with the accident that deprived her of her husband and inflicted painful wounds upon her person. The shock to her nervous system was very severe, and against bad results from this the physicians had to guard. The officials of the Central-Hudson Railroad at once directed that everything possible be done for Mrs. Manning. One of the two trained nurses that attended her for more than two months was paid by the company, and no doubt toe physicians' bills will also be met by it.

Mrs. Manning remained at the Hotel Wagner, Canajoharie, until she was able to be brought to this city in a car specially fitted up for the journey. Her stay in Albany was at the Antwerp. Her recovery was slow, but, under the great attention she received, sure. Last week the invalid had recovered sufficiently to proceed to Boston, the Central-Hudson people having a car fitted up for the journey.

The surgeon who attended Mrs. Manning, speaking of the case, said her injuries were of the following nature:

"Fracture of the outer third of the clavicle, right side; fracture of the lower angle of the scapula, same side; severe contusions about the back and right arm; fracture of several of the spinous processes of the vertebral column; left leg and thigh very severely bruised in several places, with fracture of the lower end of the tibia, or that leg; laceration of the ligaments of the ankle joint; very severe bruised and lacerated wound of the soft parts of the left side of the forehead and eyebrow."

From all these injuries she has made a very good recovery, and is now, at the present time, at her home or with friends in Boston.

NO MONEY IN THE VAULTS.

THE CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN BANK WRECKING CASE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—This has been one of the most exciting days in the Metropolitan Bank wrecking case. Mr. Means is still unable to be in court. Mr. Moffat of Iowa, who assisted Bank Examiner Sanders in investigating the affairs of the bank after its collapse, told of the failure to find in its vault the $200,000 in greenbacks which Mr. Means swore was there, and told how that gentleman exclaimed: "I might as well tell you there is no such $200,000."

Edward Roth, one of the Directors of the bank, said that on Dec. 10, two days before the bank failed, Deamp told him there was $200,000 in its vaults besides what the teller had. Witness said Means confirmed the statement. That night a meeting was held in Means's room, attended by President Means, Vice President Decamp, and Directors Roth, Gerke, Duckworth, and Ehrenbrecher.

Both Means and Decamp explained that the two-hundred-thousand-dollar story was fictitious, and that the money was not in the bank. Decamp appeared to be the principal spokesman, but Means agreed with him. Decamp said the money must be raised at once. Those present thought it impossible to do so. Decamp then suggested that the books be changed. No agreement was reached, and two days later the bank collapsed.

SHOT DEAD BY HIS FRIEND.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 9.—Marion Crowel, a young machinist, shot and killed his friend Joseph Porter in cold blood this afternoon. There was no cause for the killing except whisky. Cowel got drunk to-day and started for Dunbar with the avowed intention of shooting his friend. When they met he asked Porter in drink. Upon his refusal Crowel drew a revolver and shot him dead. The murderer is under arrest.

The most unique and elegant holiday and Wedding Presents can be had at Flint's, West 14th-st, the great furniture makers.—*Adv.*

THE WIRES' FATAL GRASP

A REPETITION OF THE FEEKS HORROR.

ANOTHER LINEMAN ROASTED TO DEATH BY ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRES, ON A TELEGRAPH POLE IN MORRISANIA.

Peter Claussen, a linsman, was killed yesterday afternoon by a shock from an electric light wire while at work on a pole at the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

The circumstances of his death were much the same as those of the Feeks horror in Centre-street. His body hung in midair for some little time, and it was gazed at by a great crowd of people. The electric light wires are those of the North New-York Lighting Company, the headquarters of which are at One Hundred and Fortieth-street and Ryder-avenue. Claussen, who was in the employ of the company, had been at work running wires into the saloon of Patrick Mansfield at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue. He finished that job just before 4 o'clock, and then went directly to the pole at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street to put up a new glass insulator.

There are two crosstrees on the pole. Claussen clambered up, picked his way cautiously through the ten wires which are strung there, and jammed the spur of the climber on his left leg into the pole, throwing his right leg over the upper crosstree. He leaned over and began to work on a wire which was below him.

Robert Sharps, the ticket seller on the down-town side of the elevated station, sauntered to his window and watched the lineman work. So old Minnie Dahl, a seven-year-old girl, who was playing in the front room of the third story of an apartment house on the corner. They both saw him cut the wire with his pliers and reach for the new insulator, which he had placed on the crosstree. The attention of both Sharpe and the little girl was drawn away from them for a moment. Minnie turned toward him again. She saw that he had fallen forward, so that his head drooped downward. She shrieked and called to her mother.

"Mamma! Mamma!" she cried, "the man is dying."

Mrs. Dahl ran to the window. The little girl pointed at the motionless body and her mother called out to Sharpe. Her screams made the passers-by look up, and several persons who were mounting the elevated stairs gazed about wonderingly. Their eyes fell on a horrible sight.

Six of the wires are regular Western Union wires. Four are electric light wires. Claussen had toppled over to the right. His body had taken the shape of a V, his middle being held up by the telegraph wires. Under his chin was one of these wires. His arms and head hung straight down. The wrist of his right hand rested on an electric light wire, and from the flesh and his red shirt there arose a thin line of white smoke. His face was a bluish black from the rush of blood to his head. His light brown hair, which he had worn long, also hung downward. A man who saw toe sight said it reminded him of old pictures he had seen of heads suspended from poles.

Arthur Cary, a patrolman of the Second Precinct, at Church and Liberty streets, was on his way down town to go on duty. He had purchased a cigar and was walking out to take a train when the cries made him turn. Ticketseller Sharpe told him what had heppened and Cary hurried to the Thirty-third Precinct Station House, in the Town Hall, about four blocks away. A patrol wagon, in which were Roundsmen Thomas Murphy and Patrick Brennen, James Gilday and Frank Kuhtmann, was rnshed to the scene. A big crowd had gathered by this time and the officers had to elbow their way through the people on the stairs and landing. They mounted to the roof of the shed over the stairs. Claussen was then a little below it. He was dead, and about three feet away. His face was quite black by this time, and the wrist was still smoking. The spectacle made several women faint.

The policemen procured a rope, made a noose in one end of it, and tried unsuccessfully to toss it up over Claussen's shoulders. James Smith, a trackman, brought them a broom after a while, and the men succeeded with this in placing toe nooso properly. But one of the electric wires interfered with their pulling the body toward them. The policemen regarded it nervously. Finally Kuhtmann seized an axe, swung it over his shoulder, and severed the wire. Theo they hauled the body carefully down along the telegraph wires and raised it to the roof. Claussen had been hanging by the wires about twenty-five minutes.

Dr. James E. Daly of 563 East One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, made an examination of the body. There were but two marks on the body. One was a deep burn on the forward part of the right wrist. The flesh close by was blackened, and about two inches of the red shirt had been burned off. The other was a burn just under the chin made by the thin telegraph wire. The doctor's supposition was that in shifting his position he must have thrown his wrist against the heavily-charged wire. The current passed through his body, causing death instantly.

The body was taken to the station house and it fell to the lot of Policeman Schulske to go to the home of the dead man and tell his wife of his terrible end. The couple, with their two children, lived at 551 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street. The messenger returned with a sad report. Mrs. Claussen, it said, was completely prostrated. There was no income for the family but the husband's meagre salary, and they are practically now without means. Mrs. Claussen was seriously ill at a late hour last night.

Undertakers York & Swift of East One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street notified Coroner Schultze, and he gave a permit for the removal of the body. It was placed in a coffin and taken from the station house to the stricken home at 8 o'clock.

A short piece of the wire, which was cut away, was taken to the station house. It was said to be covered with what is known as "underwriters' insulation," which was condemned about a year ago by the Fire Department, and on the conclusion of the Feeks inquest the removal of all insulation of this character was ordered. Toe wire was bare in several spots.

None of the officers of the North New-York Lighting Company could be found last night, but one result of the tragedy was that there were no electric lights burning in Morrisania.

Claussen was rather under the medium size and of stocky build. He was a native of Denmark and was twenty-nine years old.

A SPUTTERING WIRE.

AN EXCITING EPISODE AT SIXTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.

The people of this town have not yet become so callously accustomed to electric light wire accidents but that a sputtering, sizzling, flaming wire hanging over their heads and carrying in its 1,000 volts possible death and destruction will attract a throng very quickly. Thus it was last evening, at about 5:30 o'clock, that an excited crowd of people gathered at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street to watch a green, coppery flame emitted by an electric light wire hanging from the elevated railroad structure. So great was the danger that Capt. Reilly ordered out a squad of his bluecoats to keep the crowd within safe bounds.

The point of ignition was immediately under an iron crossarm of the Sixth-avenue elevated road, a hundred feet north of Fourteenth-street, and at the first flash of the wire a cry went up from the passers-by that served as a warning to the wary and as a summons to the curious. Soon the sidewalks and the road way were blocked, car drivers urged their horses on in fear and trembling, and private vehicles were frantically waved aside by the excited crowd.

But the wire blazed away with an intermittent green flame. Now it went out altogether and now it belched forth in all the brilliancy of pent-up electricity escaped from its keeping. The people packed on the sidewalks could see the alleged rubber insulating material sizzle and squirm and drop to the street below in fiery balls, and they wondered how long the wire would hold out. It burned asunder and fell, but would happen? But it didn't break; it burned steadily with fitful flashes for half an hour and made the iron beam under which it passed glow with a white heat. Then up went a ladder and beside it another, and with daring rubber-gloved hands the employes of the electric light company harnessed the lightning and repaired the defective insulation. They took good care, however, to make fast a rope to the repaired wire and draw it so taut to the pillar of the elevated road that the wire would not chafe against the iron crossarm again.

"What was it that caused the blaze?" a TIMES reporter asked of one of the linemen.

"Why don't you see that the wire ran right under that iron crossbeam, and that the constant vibration of the trains wore away the insulating covering until the copper was exposed, and the friction created a blaze."

Under Sheriff Sexton and Mr. Joseph M. Carraher, whose hotel is on the northwest corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, were among the first to realize the possibility of danger that lurked in the blazing wire, and both seconded the efforts of the police to keep the crowds back and to prevent trucks and other vehicles from passing under the flaming wire. "It was a sight to see that wire go off," said Mr. Carraher. "It started with a few sputters, and gradually gathering strength belched forth into a light just as bright as any of the regular lights along the street. Then it would go out altogether for a moment or two, only again to blaze forth with increased brilliancy. I should say the wire was afire for not less than a half hour."

Mr. George A. Waddell, the electrician to the Board of Education, stood beside THE TIMES reporter, on the Sixth-avenue curbstone, perhaps twenty feet from the point of interest, and watched the burning wire. His office is at 101 West Fourteenth-street, and he saw the beginning of the display from his front window that opens on Sixth-avenue. "That bright-green tongue of fire," he said, pointing the reporter to the peculiar color in the heart of the flame that the wire emitted, "means that the copper wire itself is feeding the flame, and if the heat lasts long enough to eat the wire away, why then you want to stand from under. That wire carries a potentiality of 1,000 volts, and it means death to a thousand men if it passed through them. Edison says, and it is true, that it would burn a man to a cinder."

OHIO'S SENATORIAL FIGHT.

THOMAS'S FRIENDS EVIDENTLY AFRAID OF THE RAINBOW CHASER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 9.—The Hon. John B. Abell, until lately editor of the *Daily Democrat* here, recently returned from a tour of the State in the interest of the Hon. John H. Thomas, the millionaire manufacturer of this city, who eagerly desires to don a Senatorial uniform to go from Ohio. In an interview to-day Mr. Abell said:

"Why, the simple idea that Cal Brice, who is using every possible means to show str

THE HEBREW CHARITY FAIR

BRILLIANT OPENING OF A GREAT UNDERTAKING.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING CROWDED LAST NIGHT—AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE SCENE.

In the name of charity the Hebrew societies of this city have again united their energies and have converted the old American Institute building at Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street into a veritable storehouse of treasures, which for two weeks to come will be open to the public under the name of the Hebrew Educational Fair.

The fair was opened last night with a brilliancy that promises to place it in rank with the great Montefiore Home Fair of 1887, which netted that institution $158,000. The direct beneficiary will be the Hebrew Institute, and the fair is under the special auspices of the Hebrew Free School Association, the Aguilar Free Library, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Every Hebrew society, charity, and church congregation in this city, however, is taking an active hand in making it a grand success. So generous have all been in the actual work of preparation that the management now believe they have a fair which will pass all records by clearing $250,000.

So great was the crowd last evening that it was almost impossible to walk about to gain an adequate idea of the articles presented for display and purchase. At 8:30 the door had to be closed because of the jam. All the majority could get was an impression of light, color, and music and a superficial view of details that keenly whetted the appetite for another visit. The avenue in front of the building was thronged with carriages. A large detail of police, under the personal supervision of Superintendent Murray, maintained order.

In the crowd were many of the most prominent Hebrews in this city and many others well known in charitable enterprises. Among these were Mayor Grant, Oscar L. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey; Senator Jacob A. Cantor, the Hon. Joseph Binnenthal, Isidor Wormser, Abraham Schwab, Coetroller Theodore W. Myers, Judge Simon M. Ehrlich, Judge David McAdam, the Rev. G. Gottheil, the Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, the Rev. F. De sola Mandez, the Rev. A. Wise, Prof. H. M. Leipziger, the Hon. Henry M. Goldfogle, and Mark Asb.

At 8:45 o'clock Eben's Band struck up a grand march especially composed for the occasion by A. W. Lilienthal, and Mayor Grant was escorted to the stage by the Executive Council—Henry Budge, James H. Hoffman, S. M. Schaler, Louis B. Schram, Moses Herrman, A. B. De Frece, A. Friedlander, Samuel Greenhnum, Uriah Herrman, A. F. Hoohstadter, Myer S. Isaacs, M. A. Kursheedt, Marcus M. Marks, Henry Rothschild, Police Justice Simon Sternbach, Police Sergeant Samuel Stiefel, Isidor Strauss, William Vogel, Isaac Wallach, and Gabriel Honsman. Henry Budge, as the President of the fair, made a brief address explanatory of its objects, and then introduced Mayor Grant, who, in his usual felicitous style, made the opening speech, in which he said that it gave him great pleasure to declare the fair formally open. The Mayor proved his words by taking a roll of bills out of his pocket, going down among the booths and spending it for goods in a manner more substantial than a sweet smile and a word of thanks. Bashful bachelor that he is, he seemed relieved when he felt at liberty to leave, having spent all he had with him.

A low estimate of the number in attendance last evening is 8,000. The opening took on more the nature of a great reception than of anything else. Nearly all of the ladies and many of the gentlemen were in evening dress, and a bright color was given the scene by the fancy costumes worn by the hundreds of young ladies who presided at the various booths. These booths are too numerous to describe. Suffice it to say that the booths themselves are constructed on a scale of elaborateness never before attempted in this city. All are stocked with an elaborate display of goods, books, &c. The full list of regular booths, with the President in charge of each, is as follows:

Temple Emanuel—President, Mrs. Lewis May; Division No. 1, Mrs. J. Heavenrich. Ahaweth Chesed—Mrs. Dr. A. Koht. Beth-El—President—Mrs. Henry Rice. Shearith Israel—President, Mrs. Albert Bach. Shaaray Tefila—President, Mrs. Solomon. Baal Jeshurun—President, M. Cohn; Mrs. Rev. H. S. Jacobs. Rodef Sholem—President, Sisterhood. Ohabei Shalom—President, Mrs. Lawson. Temple Israel of Harlem—President, Mrs. S. Weil. Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—President, Miss L. Ginzberg. Independent Order of Brith Abraham—President, Hon. F. Levy. I. O. B. B.—District No. 1, President, Myer Hellmas. Floral Stand—President, ... H. Moses. Candy Stand—President, Mrs. Henry Budge; Mrs. Jacob Hart. Hebrew Benevolent Organization Ahawath Chesed—President, H. L. Greenwald. Y. M. H. A.—President, Miss Julia Richman. Y. M. H. A.—President, Mrs. Lawrence Marks. Aguilar Library Society—President, Mrs. S. Greenbaum. Gentlemen's Committee Kindergarten—President, J. H. Hertz. Industrial School, H. F. S. A.—President, R. Offenbach. Kindergarten, H. F. S. A.—President, Mrs. J. G. Cohen. Purim Association—President, M. H. Moses. Montefiore Home Society—President, Mrs S. Borg. Home Circle—President, Mrs. M. Ehrenreich. Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—President, Mrs. S. Teller. Y. M. A. Beth-El—President, I. N. Fair. Louis Down-Town Sabbath School—President, Mrs. M. L. Moses. Montefiore Home Society of H. O. A.—President, Mrs J. Bookman. Ceres Frauen Versin—President, Mrs. L. Peisar.

A feature of the fair is the loan art exhibition, which has over $1,000,000 worth of pictures. C. P. Huntington loans his "Ponies and Sheep," valued at $30,000, and Mrs. Leland Stanford, "Spring," by Godfrey Monheimer his "Antechamber in the Louvre," by Zamacois; Theodore N. Vail "Cupid Disarmed," by Bonguereau; Henry Villard "Polish Wedding," by Kowalski, and Calvin S. Brice a great painting by Vibert. Examples of Meissonier, Detaille, Fevre, Carl Becker, Gérôme, and Adrien Moreau are also on exhibition. This art exhibition in itself furnishes an evening's entertainment.

To all the outside attractions that go to make up a successful fair, such as good music, voting contests, &c., the management will provide an abundance, and for the convenience of patrons there has been everything provided in the nature of restaurants, reception rooms, and cafés. It will be open every day until Dec. 21, evenings from 8 to 11 o'clock, except Fridays and Sundays, and afternoons from 3 to 6 o'clock, except Saturdays and Sundays.

CAUSED BY A FALLEN WIRE.

A TEAM OF HORSES SUSTAIN A SHOCK IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—A detached "trolly" wire to-day caused a good deal of excitement on the Back Bay. As John C. Kennedy was driving a team through Copley-square, just at the corner of Boyleston-street and Huntington-avenue one of the trolly wires of the West End Railway system dropped from its fastenings, striking the team and throwing the horses down. Both horses dropped as if they had been shot. The inward-bound cars were blocked by the fallen wire and the outward-bound cars were blocked by the prostrate animals. A large crowd gathered, and a large number of railroad men were present, yet no one seemed to know what to do. Everybody was giving advice, but no action was taken to relieve the horses till a driver on a Huntington-avenue car took his switch stick and pulled the dangerous wire to one side, thus giving Kennedy a chance to remove the animals.

The driver, after considerable trouble, took the harnesses off his horses, and got both wagon and horses away from the dangerous neighborhood of the wire. Parts of the harness were broken, but the horses themselves did not seem to be the worse for their sudden shock. The Thomson-Houston employes were soon at the scene of the accident, and quickly repaired the damage to the wires. Travel was blocked for about half an hour.

It is said that the accident was caused by a pile driver which was drawn along Boyleston-street at about 11 o'clock, and which caught in the wires overhead, loosening them and causing them to sag down more or less.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Sister Mary Kelly of the Webster-Street Roman Catholic Convent, at Pittsburg, Penn., tried to commit suicide yesterday by jumping from the window in the third story of a house in Wylie-avenue, Pittsburg. Her movements attracted the attention of passers-by, and she was prevented from carrying out her design. She is about twenty-eight years of age, and is believed to be insane.

George Clemens, an insane criminal, confined in the State asylum at Buffalo, N. Y., who was sent there from Steuben County for shooting a man, committed suicide by strangulation Sunday afternoon. Clemens was suffering from suicidal mania and was strictly watched. Sunday he eluded his attendant and twisted a towel around his neck until he strangled to death.

The Grand Jury of the United States court at Richmond, Va., have returned true bills of indictment against William L. Jordan, a clerk in the Manchester Post office, for embezzling and destroying letters, and J. L. Lindley for stealing money from the money order department in the Post Office at Belfield, Greenville County.

The amount of duty paid on Chinese immigrants this year shows how great the number of Chinese entering Canada is increasing. In November of this year the duty paid at Vancouver represented 110 arrivals, against 74 in November, 1888.

Bridget Byrne, aged seventy, who lived at 110 Butler-street, Cincinnati, was murdered Sunday night by John Smith. He attempted to rob the old woman. She resisted, and he killed her.

Thomas McDonnell, flagman at the New-York Central crossing at Child Station, just west of Rochester, was instantly killed by an engine yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Forrest, counsel for the defense in the Cronin trial, resumed his address to the jury yesterday, and had not concluded when the court adjourned.

Jane Dobson, colored, died in Providence, R. I., on Saturday at the reputed age of 118 years.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Drafts—Sight, 22½; telegraphic, 25.

OBITUARY.

SAMSON WALLACH.

The death of Mr. Samson Wallach in his sixty-ninth year, which occurred on Sunday last, has removed an old and well-known merchant in this city, and has taken from the Hebrew charities of New-York one of their most liberal if one of their most unostentatious supporters. Mr. Wallach was born in Hesse Cassel in 1821, and with his parents arrived in this country in 1848. His first business venture was in Hartford, but in 1860 he removed to this city and established the firm of H. Wallach's Sons, shirt manufacturers, which under the same firm name is now conducted by his son Isaac Wallach, Solomon Moses, and Solomon Weil.

In 1880 Mr. Wallach withdrew from the firm and retired from business with an ample fortune, and devoted his life to works of charity and to bettering the condition of his poorer coreligionists. He devoted a large part of his time and attention to the founding and fostering of the Montefiore Home, of which he was a Trustee at the time of his death. He was one of the Governors of Mount Sinai Hospital and of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and he was numbered among the most honored members of King Solomon Lodge of Masons and Mount Nebob Chapter. Earls relegations from these lodges and representatives of the various charitable and benevolent associations of which the dead man was a member will attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, 124 East Sixtieth-street, to-morrow morning. The interment will be at Salem Fields Cemetery, East New-York. Mr. Wallach leaves seven children.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Mr. John Russell, whose death on Sunday at the good old age of eighty-seven years, was announced in yesterday's TIMES, was one of the early builders of the city. A Scotchman by birth, he came to New-York with his parents in his thirteenth year and a few years later engaged with his brothers, Robert and James, in the building business. Few of the buildings that were conspicuous in those days, and in the erection of which the old firm of John and Robert Russell were engaged, remain. The old Carmine-Street Presbyterian Church, the present West Presbyterian Society in Forty-second-street, was one of their buildings, and very well know it was in its day.

Mr. Russell had been out of business many years, but in his reminiscent moments he used to tell of the building of a home in the outskirts of the city at Twenty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, when he had to walk to and from the work from his home in Canal-street, on the site subsequently occupied by Arnold, Constable & Co.'s original store. Mr. Russell was never married. His habits were essentially domestic, however, and he lived in almost perfect retirement with his sisters, one of whom, Mrs. Raymond, alone survives him.

The funeral will take place from the residence at 1 o'clock to-morrow, the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Kerr of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Thirty-first-street officiating. The interment will be in Greenwood.

HENRY E. SEARLE.

A dispatch from Adelaide, South Australia, states that Henry E. Searle, the great oarsman, has died of typhoid fever.

Searle was born at Grafton, N. S. W., on July 14, 1866. He won his first race at Chatsworth on Nov. 9, 1884. In January, 1886, he beat Wallace in a three-mile race at Harwood. In January, 1888, he beat C. Neilson and Hearn, the New-Zealand champion. He became champion of the world on July 13, 1888, when he sculled against Stansbury over the Parawaita course, making the record time for 3 miles 330 yards —19:53¾. His last great race was on Sept 9, last, when he beat O'Connor of Canada on the Thames championship course. He also won races at various other times in Canada. His great power was not in a remarkable muscular development, but in his great skill and the enormous strength of his thighs.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Horace Edward Dillingham, one of Wall-street's well-known brokers and stock market traders, died on Sunday of pneumonia. He was forty years old and his death was very sudden; last week he was regularly at business. Mr. Dillingham got his early business experience in the dry goods trade; he was at one time connected with the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. In Wall-street he was not conspicuous, but he was known as a reliable, pleasant-mannered and he was honest. He was a member of the Lotos and Liederkranz Clubs. He was a brother of G. W. Dillingham, the publisher. Mr. Dillingham held the position of Treasurer of the New-York Baseball Club.

Charles Denis, who had the third flat at 89 West Washington-square, and was the agent in America for Couturat & Co., dealers in milliners' supplies at Paris, went Sunday evening to meet friends at the Cercle Fraegais de l'Harmonie in Clinton-place. He was found promptly at 7 o'clock, and Dr. McNamara of 128 Washington-place was summoned, but he died at the club at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Denis was born at Caen in Normandy, France, in 1833, and came here in 1868. He was well known in French and American society and greatly esteemed. He leaves a widow and three children well provided for.

Col. J. H. Rathbone, founder of the Order of the Knights of Pythias, who had been lying ill for several weeks at Lima, O., died there yesterday afternoon. Grand Chancellor Ellis, Gen Carnahan of Indianapolis, and Rowand Douglass of Cincinnati were with him at his death. Gen. Carnahan will assume charge of the funeral arrangements. He will not decide certain whether the interment will be at Washington or Ithaca, N. Y., where Mr. Rathbone's wife is buried.

John T. Skinner, a Stock Exchange broker, died yesterday after long suffering from consumption. He was not prominent in financial circles, but he had a reputation on the Stock Exchange for alertness and trustworthiness. He was not a speculator, but did a strict commission business. On Thanksgiving Day his fellow-brokers sent him a testimonial of their regard and sympathy in the form of a purse of $4,000.

Jonathan Marshall died at Port Chester on Sunday night aged seventy-six years. He had been a railroad man in the employ of the New-York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the past thirty-eight years, commencing with it when its had its station at Canal-street, this city, then at Twenty-seventh-street. He was ticket agent and Adams Express agent at Port Chester for many years.

William J. Allen, Professor of History in the Wisconsin University, died suddenly yesterday morning at Madison, Wis. He was born in Northborough, Mass., Sept 5, 1830, and graduated from Harvard in 1851. In 1867 he was elected to the Professorship of Ancient Languages and History in Wisconsin University. He had always been a great favorite with the students.

Daniel R. Hudson, a member of the Assembly in 1882 from the First District of Orange County, N. Y., died Sunday at Washingtonville in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

A. F. Williamson, chief of the Criminal Investigating Department of the London Metropolitan Police force, died yesterday.

PLANNING NEW WAR SHIPS.

SELECTING THE BEST FEATURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The action of Congress on Secretary Tracy's recommendations for the immediate construction of eight armored battle ships will be awaited with much interest. Whether Congress will authorize the full number is doubtful, but there is little doubt that at least part of them will be provided for. The Secretary would doubtless prefer that Congress should leave to him the selection of the particular type of vessels to be built, but this is not likely, and there will probably be a lively discussion between the friends of the American monitor and the European high freeboard type.

Secretary Tracy is committed to the latter, and it is understood that he will furnish the Naval Committee with data and drawings for battle ships of 10,000 tons displacement, embracing many of the latest and best features of foreign ships. These will correspond very nearly with the battle ships lately authorized for the English Navy and designed by Mr. W. H. White, the English Director of Naval Construction.

Their main batteries will consist of four twelve-inch guns, mounted in pairs in two barbette turrets placed fore and aft on the medial line of the ship. The secondary batteries will be made up of ten six-inch rapid-fire guns, mounted in two decks of the high superstructure built up between the turrets. The armor on the turrets will be 18 inches thick, and a belt of the same thickness will protect the vital parts of the ship at the water line, and above this will rise the superstructure, protected by 6-inch plate armor. The proposed speed of these vessels would be from seventeen to eighteen knots under forced draught.

Vessels of this description would prove very effective fighting ships, but many of the older officers in the navy who fought in the monitors during the war will not like the idea of the high freeboard and high central superstructure, and would much prefer to go into battle with a modernized monitor, such as the Puritan or the Miantonumoh. The result of the two conflicting theories of armor-clad construction may be that Congress will authorize ships of both types.

"COUNTIES" TO MEET TO-NIGHT.

The call is out for the regular monthly meeting of the County Committee of the County Democracy at the Cooper Institute to-night. It has been a question in the minds of some politicians whether this meeting would be held or not. Some were of the opinion last night that it would be adjourned, while others thought it would transact such business as might come before it.

This may include the calling of primaries and action on the defection of Mr. Voorhis and his followers in the Ninth Assembly District. Possibly other interesting things in the political world will be discussed.



Fac-simile.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower.

ALSO,

Perfume of Garden Heliotrope,
Perfume of Southern Jasmine,
Perfume of English Sweet-Briar.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL AT FOLLOWING PRICES:

Small Size, Gold Plated Sprinkler Top, - - - - - .35
Four-Ounce Bottle, Glass Stopper, - - - - - .75
Eight " " " - - - - - $1.25
Sixteen " " " - - - - - 2.25

For sale generally in New York City, by first-class druggists and dealers in perfumery.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.

CONFESSION OF A THIEF.

LIGHT THROWN UPON A ROBBERY COMMITTED FIVE YEARS AGO.

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—Brief mention has been made in the Associated Press dispatches of the discovery of the author of an express robbery committed at Youngstown, Ohio, five years ago. The story of the crime contains some peculiar features. The United States Express Company's office at Youngstown was robbed of a package containing $7,500 in October, 1884. It was in transit from New-Lisbon, Ohio, to Pittsburg. The agent at Youngstown was one William W. Nivleon, a trusted employe, but the suspicions of the officials fastened upon the chief clerk, Daniel P. Micksell, who had in his keeping the key of the safe from which the money had apparently been stolen.

The young man was watched and finally discharged. After his dismissal detectives hounded him constantly, but nothing could be learned in the matter and was sent to an asylum. All the time, of course, Nivison was protesting his entire innocence of all knowledge of how the robbery was perpetrated. After some time had elapsed Nivison resigned his position as agent, which he had conducted without suspicion, and implicitly was he trusted, and removed to the southern part of this State.

A few weeks ago the officials having charge of the case saw a newspaper item which stated that Nivison had been arrested in Detroit and arrested at Coldwater, Mich., for setting fire to some property of his with intent to defraud. The name made it almost certain that it was the Youngstown agent, and at once aroused the suspicions of the detectives here. His great power was not in a remarkable muscular development, but in his great skill and the enormous strength of his thighs.

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WITH A BULLET IN HIS HEAD.

RALPH KELLAR FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN HIS OFFICE.

A boy with a message for Ralph Kellar, an insurance agent with an office in the Stewart Building, called to deliver it yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. He was directed to Room 157, fourth floor, opposite the office of the fugitive lawyer, Col. John O'Byrne. The boy tried to open the door, but it was fastened.

The boy entered one of the adjoining offices and was told to try a connecting door, as it was believed Mr. Kellar was in. The boy quickly returned with a pale, scared expression on his face and exclaimed: "The man in there is sick—on the floor."

Persons who went into Kellar's office at once found him on the floor, face down, with his feet under his desk. Evidently he had fallen or leaped from his chair. The desk was open and covered with papers. The face of the prostrate man was disfigured by blood which, on a superficial examination, appeared to be flowing from his nose, mouth, and ears. Kellar was called, but he remained without giving any response, and ineffectual efforts were made to arouse him.

When the elevator runner was told there was a very sick man in office 157 he sent a boy out to call an ambulance. The boy found a policeman at the Broadway squad between Chambers and Murray streets, and asked him to summon an ambulance for a sick man in the Stewart Building. The policeman had heard this request so many times and been fooled so often that he told the boy to go to a certain three-story frame hospital. The officer continued his patrol, and when he got back to Chambers-street he says the ambulance was in front of the big building.

Surgeon Hancock, on reaching Kellar's office, discovered that the sick man was unconscious from a bullet wound in the right temple. Under the body was a revolver with one empty chamber. Hancock took charge of the weapon, and after bandaging the wound had Kellar carried on a stretcher to the ambulance. The hospital was reached at 4:42 o'clock. Dr. Proctor pronounced the injuries to be serious, and pronounced the wound extremely dangerous, and later gave it as his opinion that the patient could not recover. Kellar remained unconscious.

The hospital surgeons ascertained that Kellar lived with his wife at 106 East Eighty-first-street and notified Mrs. Kellar. No one in the Stewart Building could be found who would say he heard the report of a weapon. And the strangest part of the case is that even the occupants of the offices adjoining 157 were ignorant of the shooting until the ambulance surgeon reached the spot. No one was seen to enter or leave the insurance agent's office except the tenant during the afternoon. An elevator boy and a veiled lady was a passenger from the fourth floor about 4 o'clock, but whether or not they had to do with the mystery is a matter of pure speculation.

Early in the evening two well-dressed men, who said they were the brother and brother-in-law of Kellar, called at the hospital. They told the surgeon in charge that the accident was the result of an attempt at suicide with their knowledge of Kellar's habits. They declined to talk with reporters beyond saying that it was all a mystery to them.

Soon after their arrival at the hospital the reporter met a pretty young woman in black wandering along Chambers-street. She asked the way to the hospital in broken English she said she was Miss Kellar, a sister of the wounded man. When she entered the hospital the surgeons called her Miss Kellar and greeted her kindly. One of them then conducted her away from the hospital to the Third-avenue elevated railroad station at the City Hall, where she took a train to Fifty-second-street.

Reporters who called at the big apartment house at 106 East Eighty-first-street found no one who could shed any light on the case. Mrs. Kellar was described as a dark, tall, delicate woman who had lived there with her husband two months. They formerly lived at 250 West Twenty-forth-street. It was said that Mrs. Kellar had gone to her mother-in-law, Mrs. Fanuie Hirsch, at 128 East Fifty-second-street. There the German servant who came to the door of the brownstone front declared that no one was in but Mrs. Hirsch, and she had retired for the night.

The Chambers-Street Hospital record of the case gives Kellar's age as thirty-nine years. He was born in Germany and came to the United States fifteen years ago.

Kellar died at 1:40 o'clock this morning, not having regained consciousness since he was brought into the hospital.

W. N. RIDDLE IS DEAD.

HE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE PENN BANK OF PITTSBURG.

William N. Riddle died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday afternoon at the age of forty-two years. His career was out of the ordinary. There are few men of prominence in Pennsylvania who did not know him. It was in that State that most of his life's story was spun out. He was President of the Penn Bank of Pittsburg when it went down in a sensational wreck that was far reaching in its effects.

The Penn Bank was one of those old institutions of high repute, an institution in which the public placed implicit confidence. In his youth Riddle went to it from Washington County, Penn., and started in as an office boy. He got to be a clerk, then cashier, and finally succeeded Congressman James H. Hopkins as President.

The bank was the favorite banking institution of the oil men, and there was great excitement in the oil trade when the crash came. Directors, officers, and Riddle's friends, had been speculating with the funds, and the Directors placed the blame on Mr. Riddle, who was arrested on a charge of using the bank's funds. Ex-Judge Curtis of this city was a great friend of his and volunteered to defend him. There was a trial that attracted much interest, and the result was Riddle's acquittal. He had a fortune of over a million, and this went to liquidate the claims against the bank.

Without a dollar he could call his own Riddle came to this city to start anew. A friend in Wall-street advanced him $500, and Riddle paid a month's board at the Hoffman House in advance, rented desk room down town and went to work placing railroad contracts and railroad bonds. He continued in that business until a few days ago, when the dropsical trouble that had afflicted him for many years compelled him to go to the hospital.

He was noted in Pittsburg as a very charitable man. When the failure came his wife was found to have given away several thousand dollars in charities. He did not have a relative living. He was a great favorite with the newsboys and bootblacks of Pittsburg. One story about Riddle and a bootblack has often been told by his friends.

A few days after the bank failure Riddle was standing on the bank steps looking glum when a bootblack, known as "Jimmy the Tonsh," came along. "Want a shine, Bill?" he said. Riddle was "Bill" to everybody in Pittsburg.

"No," said Riddle, "the bank's broken."

"Don't make a bit of difference, Bill, I'll shine you anyway."

Riddle was sitting in his office a few hours later when a delegation of bootblacks, headed by Jimmy, filed in and Jimmy said:

"Say, 'tain't much, but it's all we could raise, and you're welcome to it."

Then the boys dumped a lot of copper pennies into Riddle's lap and marched out. There was 99 cents in all, and Riddle is said to have kept the money as a highly-prized memento of his little friends.

AN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 9.—The Cranford Casino Association, an organization devoted to the development of athletic sports and the promotion of social intercourse among its members, composed of prominent residents of Cranford, has filed its articles of incorporation with the Clerk of Union County. The capital of the association is placed at $25,000.

It is proposed to erect a fine clubhouse at Cranford for the accommodation of the members. The incorporators are George G. Ely, Charles N. Fowler, Jasper C. Hunt, Henry Wilbur, and George W. Littell.

DAMAGE BY HEAVY RAINS.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, Dec. 9.—The heaviest rainstorm ever known in this section has just ended. The rainfall for five days was 4.76 inches. The bridge across the Verde River on the Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad went down yesterday as a passenger train was crossing it. The engine and one water car went into the river. The dam and ditch of the Rita Mining Company was washed away, and the foundation of the mill was badly damaged. The loss is $60,000. A number of stock is also reported drowned in the Verde Valley.

FEMALE PRISONERS RIOTING.

A KEEPER FATALLY ASSAULTED IN THE LEAVENWORTH PENITENTIARY.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 9.—In the women's ward at the penitentiary a revolt took place this morning which resolved seriously to a guard. As a result a matron and her assistant were forced to resign.

Sunday afternoon, while the women were being escorted from the chapel to their cells, one of them, Mollie Brown, became very violent, and, in her rage, attempted to assault one of the guards. She was sent to the penitentiary for three years, from Topeka, for grand larceny, and since her incarceration has been a very unruly prisoner, once before having attempted to do violence to her guard.

After her escapade yesterday she was placed in the dark cell, and her companions made a demand on Mrs. Ben Hanks, the matron, this morning that she release her. This was refused, and the other women drove the matron from the room and, having secured two hatchets, began an assault on the cell door behind which is Brown. Mrs.

A POSTMASTER PRESIDENT

THE NEW GIANTS MEET AND ORGANIZE.

MR. VAN COTT TO HEAD THEIR ORGANIZATION—THEY SAY THEY DO NOT FEAR LEGAL INTERFERENCE.

At a meeting held in the office of Judge Bacon, at 110 Broadway, yesterday the Players' League Club of this city was organized. There were present John M. Ward, Rodger Connor, Daniel Richardson, James H. O'Rourke, Edward Crane, George Gore, William Ewing, and T. J. Keefe of the players, and Edward B. Talcott, Postmaster Van Cott, and Mr. McAlpin of the backers. At first it was proposed to wait until the suit against the new organization was over before electing officers; but as the counsel for the Brotherhood felt assured that the stand taken by that organization was in accordance with the law it was determined to go ahead.

The following officers were elected: President—Cornelius Van Cott; Vice President—E. B. Talcott; Secretary and Treasurer—Frank B. Robinson; Directors—Van Cott, McAlpin, Talcott, Robinson, Ewing, and Keefe. Mr. Robinson, the Secretary and Treasurer, will be compelled to secure a one-hundred-thousand-dollar bond. He is a friend of Vice President Talcott, and, while not a practical baseball man, has followed the sport very closely for several years. After the meeting the players and backers were jubilant, and declared that the new organization is bound to be a success. One of the financial men of the club was in a very happy frame of mind, and laughed at the idea of the litigation threatened by the League magnates.

"Why," said he, "it is all bosh. The threat is a little game of bluff indulged in to prevent players from signing contracts with the new organization, but as we have got nearly all the men that we want it shows that the attempt is a failure. Mr. Ward assures me that the whole League will be complete when about half a dozen additional men are engaged. Already we have applications from over twenty prominent players, members of the American and other associations, asking for recognition from the Brotherhood and employment in the Players' League. The latter has come to stay and will be managed on business principles. Competent managers will be engaged in the different cities, and the experience gained by the workings of the old League for the past dozen years will be taken advantage of. Now that the club in the city has been organized we will begin at once to get the grounds in condition. The plot of ground on Eighth-avenue, just above the New Polo Grounds, will be transformed into one of the handsomest diamonds in the country."

Col. John I. Rogers of Philadelphia, John B. Day of this city, and C. H. Byrne of Brooklyn, representing the committee selected by the League to test the legality of the reserve rule, will meet here probably to-day and prepare to bring suit against John M. Ward of the New-York Club.

Mayor Grace is not interested in the new League.

Beckley, the heavy-hitting first baseman of Pittsburg, has signed a Brotherhood contract.

Ward says that he will have a strong club in Brooklyn.

Tiernan has not come to terms with the Brotherhood as yet.

There is a strong disposition on the part of the Brotherhood to take in the Athletics of Philadelphia.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 9.—It was developed to-day that the meeting of the American Association was postponed for the purpose of ascertaining what the Brotherhood had to offer. President Born of the Columbus Club was asked to-day when the Association meeting would be called, and replied that no date had yet been agreed upon, but that he did not think there would be any call until after the Brotherhood men had showed their hand.

YALE'S BASEBALL TALENT.

PLENTY OF MATERIAL TO FORM TWO GOOD TEAMS.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 9.—The athletic managers at Yale University are already planning for the coming baseball season, and at the beginning of next term the Winter training will commence. There is plenty of material, and the college will be able to retain at least the baseball championship.

Stagg will not pitch again. He is still in college, but only the most desperate circumstances could induce him to take his old position. He has been in the box so long that there is a sentiment in favor of a new man who could show that Yale's prestige is not embodied in that one famous player. Stagg feels that he has held the position quite long enough, and indeed it was only by the most diligent efforts of the managers that he was prevailed upon to pitch this year. He will do most valuable work next year as coach.

To find a competent successor to Stagg will not be an easy matter, however. Sturtevant, '91 S., is the most promising candidate. He won honors this year while pitching for the Freshman team, and although he was at times unsteady, he showed qualities which, with proper training and development, would make him a very strong pitcher. Dalzell aspired to the position last Spring and is again spoken of as a candidate. He is a good pitcher, with more skill perhaps than Sturtevant, but this year the college found it necessary to rely on Stagg.

Poole, who did such yeoman service during the season, is not considered a candidate for the position, but he will be seen at short stop and right field.

There is plenty of extra material in college to form an entirely new nine. Cushing, '91, played in six of the championship games last year, alternating between short stop and right field. He was third in the batting rank, his average being .285. McClung, '92, also played in both positions. His fielding average was better than Cushing's, his record being six put-outs, eleven assists, and three errors out of seven games, with an average of .850. His batting average was only .181. Cushing's average in fielding was .777. The positions of short stop and third base will undoubtedly be filled by these two. Heffelfinger will train only for the crew.

G. McClintock, '90, will probably play in right field. Graves, '91, played in the field this year, but is not a candidate. Muenzesheimer, '91 S., and Lyon, '92, did good work on the Freshman nine this year and may possibly act on as substitutes. The Freshmen have some excellent players, but the chances for these are hardly inviting enough to induce them to go into training.

This formidable array of baseball talent promises well for several years, and brightens Yale's prospect for her supremacy in athletics. The only possible weak point for next year is in pitching, and though another Stagg may not arise, the same old Stagg remains to coach. Without her old pitcher in the box Yale will merely stand on a more equal footing with Harvard and Princeton. For several years the wearers of the blue have had opportunity enough to display their ability in fielding.

Early in January the candidates will begin with running and gymnasium exercises, and then the cage work will be taken up by squads, so that the cage will not be overcrowded at one time.

MONSTER FOOTPRINTS.

A TREASURE FOR TRINITY COLLEGE FROM THE PORTLAND QUARRIES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 9.—A reminder of the gigantic footprints of prehistoric monsters in the red sandstone of the Portland quarries on the Connecticut River has been presented to the Trinity College cabinet here by Erastus Brainard Bmikeley of the Class of '90. It is a large slab of Portland sandstone, 11½ by 2 feet and 5½ inches thick, having four well-defined footprints of the *Moodis* species. The huge animal is supposed to have walked chiefly on its hind feet rarely touching its forepaws to the ground, and these footprints, having extreme measurements of about 18 by 20 inches, were all made by the hind foot.

While the slab is said to be by no means equal to the famous one at Yale College, either in size or beauty, yet it is a superb addition to old Trinity's cabinet.

Among the recent additions to the college library by purchase are the works of Archimedes, Didymus, Aristotelous, Avianus, Hero of Alexander, the "Index Homericus" of Sobaeus, Diudorf's edition of the scholia on the "Odyssey," the commentary of Eustathis on Homer, Delambie, Oriental astronomy, and German and Sanskrit dictionaries.

Recent gifts include the scientific library of the late Prof. Blackley, theological works through the Rev. E. S. Lines of New-Haven, and books from the libraries of the late Hon. W. E. Curtis of New-York, the late C. F. Johnson of Oswego, and ex-Congressman John Thompson of Norwich, this State. Among other special gifts are reports of the earlier colonial laws of Massachusetts, the works of Walter Baghot, history of the first church in Hartford, and additions to the collections of Sigourneyana.

HALF COUNT MOLTKE.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Daily News.

It will be just fifty years to-morrow since Count Moltke received the highest Prussian military order—the order Pour le Mérite. It was after his return from the Turkish service and subsequent to the battle of Nieib, which the Turkish commander began against his advice, and consequently lost. The aged Field Marshal is at present in excellent health, and to-day it was noticed in Parliament with general pleasure how hale Count Moltke looked as he stood for more than half an hour busily studying the maps of Southwestern Africa, spread out on the table of the House.

MEXICO'S WHEAT TRADE.

PROFITS OF EXPORTS FROM THE STATE OF SONORA TO LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 2.—The expectation of wheat from the State of Sonora to Liverpool is beginning to attract some attention, as an indication of the development of the country and its resources by enterprise and improved means of communication. *El Economista Mexicano* gives the exact figures of the operation, as doubt had been expressed as to the possibility of any profit remaining to the exporter.

The cost of 100 pounds of wheat on board cars of the Sonora Railroad Company is calculated at $1; sacking, 8 cents; customs charges and commission in Nogales, 3 cents; insurance, 1 cent; freight from Sonora to Liverpool, $1 12; total cost in Liverpool, $2 24; or, for one ton of 2,000 pounds, $44 80 Mexican, which is equivalent to $32 70 in gold. Sold in Liverpool at 7s. 6d. per cental, there results per ton $37 40 gold, leaving a profit of $4 70 in gold, from which has to be paid the commission for selling in Liverpool. This result is likely to largely increase the production of wheat in Sonora, for which a large portion of the State is well suited in soil and climate.

There is a possibility of a war of rates between the old Vera Cruz Mexican Railway and the new Interoceanic Railroad Company, which is invading the territory of the former. The Interoceanic on the recent opening of its line to Puebla, about 100 miles, made the passenger rate $3—the rate on the old line between the same points being $6 14. Now the Mexican Railway Company has announced a reduction in first-class passenger rate to $3, in second-class to $2 25, and in third to $1 66. This is cheap traveling for Mexico, more especially for the district served for so many years by the high-priced monopolistic English company, being little over 1½ cents a mile in American money for second-class.

The Two Republics of this city is responsible for the following:

"Lic. Manuel Ramirez Varela, member of the House of Deputies from the state of Oaxaca, who early foresaw the benefits to be derived from foreign immigration, and who is a stanch exponent of the generous and liberal course of President Diaz and his advisers, has recently returned to Mexico after several months' absence in the United States, where he has been engaged in the organization of a company for the sale and colonization of land in the State of Chiapas. A Government concession of 1,500,000 acres of land in this State, made last year to Mr. Ramirez Varela and his associates, has been placed at the disposal of the Chiapas Colonization, Land and Development Company of New-York, of which Mr. Ramirez Varela is the controlling spirit, and the coming year is expected to witness encouraging results. The Mexican Pacific Railway, which has been projected from the port of Frontera on the Gulf coast to terminate at Tonala on the Pacific, will aid immensely in the development of this region. A party of New-York capitalists, who are stockholders and promoters of this enterprise, is expected to visit Chiapas next month to become more thoroughly acquainted with that section, and arrange facilities for the transportation of settlers and their effects to their future homes."

A decree that appeared in the *Diario Oficial* a few days ago was quite a curiosity in its way, and showed that a law looked upon as nearly obsolete can be put in force on occasion. It was to the effect that Gen. Ruiz Sandoval, according to the report of the Commissary of Police of the First Ward, being in a state of intoxication, had insulted Gen. Martin Gonzalez. Condemned to a month's imprisonment by Gen. Ceballos, Governor of the district, Ruiz Sandoval, although born a Mexican, claims Chilian citizenship, and as such is recognized by the Chilian Consul, whose Government he had served. In virtue of the powers which Article XXXIII. of the Constitution confers, the Executive has banished Ruiz Sandoval from the country as a pernicious foreigner.

DRESSED BEEF MONOPOLISTS.

A BUTCHER TELLING HOW HE TRIED TO FILL SOME CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The investigation of the dressed beef business was resumed this morning by Senator Vest's special committee in the rooms of the Senate Committee on Commerce. Senators Vest, Coke, and Farwell were present. W. H. Hoover testified that he had been a butcher in Washington since 1872. Mr. C. Carroll told him last Spring it would not be wise for him to bid on Government contracts, for if he or any of his friends got any part of those contracts the Chicago beef men would not sell him any meat, and would drive him out of the market. The witness, however, did bid, and secured some small contracts, whereupon the threats outlined by Mr. Carroll were carried into effect. None of the agents of the Chicago firms—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Nelson Morris—would sell him meat nor any of his friends who tried to purchase for him.

The witness made complaint to the Chicago houses direct, through an attorney. Armour & Co. and Nelson Morris answered that they did not countenance any such proceeding. In order to test the genuineness of these letters the witness took a friend and endeavored to buy meat of the representatives of these Chicago firms, but could not do so at the market rates. They asked him more than the regular rates, and they have never since sold him any meat.

George N. Onohundro, Washington salesman for Nelson Morris, was asked by Mr. Vest if Hoover's statements were true, and admitted that they were.

"Did you have instructions not to sell to him?"

"I had instructions to sell to him at prices 2 or 3 cents above the market rates."

"For what reason?"

"No reason was given."

"Are these instructions now in force?"

"Yes, sir."

John N. Hoover, brother of W. H. Hoover, confirmed the statement of the latter. This boycott lasted a month or six weeks. It was lifted while the committee was in the West pursuing its investigation. "Any of 'em will sell to me now," he said.

James A. Hoffman testified that his business was that of a butcher, but at present he is not engaged in doing anything. "I was with Nelson Morris until last Summer," he said. He testified that the contracts for Government institutions were divided among the Chicago dressed beef men, and they took turns in supplying it.

The committee left with Chairman Vest the decision of the question as to visiting New-York and inquiring into the dressed beef export trade. Should the Senator decide to go, the committee will visit New-York during the holiday recess.

A RAGE FOR INCORPORATION.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES SPRINGING UP IN GREAT NUMBER.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—In no department in the State service has the work increased so rapidly of late as in that of the corporation clerk in the Secretary of State's office. The increase is not so marked in business corporations as in societies and clubs. For the privilege of filing certificates of incorporation a fee of $1 is exacted from benevolent and charitable corporations. This hardly pays for indexing and copying. Small clubs all over the State, fire companies, military companies, secret lodges and societies send their papers along in a considerable number every day.

The law providing for the filing of the certificates of these organizations is very broad, and under it some societies carry on an insurance business by assessing their members whenever a death occurs. The Superintendent of Insurance, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State looked into the matter some time ago and found that there was no way to prevent such companies as referred to carry on an insurance business so long as they did not incorporate under the insurance laws; then the Superintendent of Insurance could act. The greater number of these benefit societies of late have been composed of natives of foreign countries. On Saturday there were several of these, the following of which are fair examples:

Societa Militare Roma Cavalieria di Mutuo Soccorso di New-York, which in English means the Military Rome Cavalry of Mutual Benefit in New-York. Its Trustees are: Giovanni Anniochiarico, Vincenzo Volpe, Nicola Del Piano, Nicola Sorlano, Lucido Di Jeso, Carmine Fina, and Giuseppe Solatola.

Societa Veepri siciliani di Mutuo Soccorso se de New-York. (Sicilian Vespers Society of Mutual Benefit of New-York.) The Trustees of this are: Gaetano Lagrura, Giovanni Sanfilippo, Salvatore Vitellaro, Ginseppe Nicchia and Vincenzo Modino.

Chevrn Menachim Ansche Zoschler, meaning in English the Congregation of Hope of the People of Zoschle. The object is for public worship under the orthodox Jewish faith. The Trustees are: Benjamin Pictum, Abraham Halper, Morris Romiu, Lipmau Blumberg, Israel Abramowitoh, Amaan Wigewsky, and Reubeu Tarsia.

A NEW TOWN HALL OF COLONIAL STYLE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 9.—The dedication of the new Town Hall in Farmington, which is expected to occur in a few weeks, will be an event of more than ordinary interest. The structure is built in accordance with the old colonial style, being designed by the New-York architect, Russell Sturges, and is situated within a few rods of Miss Porter's school. The ancient Congregational church, of which the father of ex-President Porter of Yale University was the pastor for sixty years, is directly opposite the new hall.

The building will contain a public library, the old town library being incorporated with the new one. D. N. Barney, of formerly of New-York, but now a resident of Farmington, will furnish the library without cost to the town. The main hall will be used for town meetings and assemblies. Ex-President Porter will probably participate in the dedication. The old town of Farmington, which is one of the most important in the State, historically considered, has become one of the pleasantest summer resorts in Connecticut. For two years a Summer school of philosophy has been held there, attracting a good many people of renown. The Farmington River, which beautifies one of the loveliest valleys in the State, runs within a quarter of a mile of the new hall.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

All the departments, with the single exception of the Seventh Judicial District Court, had their requisitions for stationery in when the Board of City Record met yesterday. Supervisor Kenny explained that the change in the Clerkship of that court and Judge Monell's illness were undoubtedly the cause of the delay, and the requisition will be received later. The official canvass will be printed as a supplement to to-day's *City Record*, and the board decided to charge 5 cents for it. The price has usually been 10 cents.

A course of educational lectures especially designed to interest the teachers of this city and vicinity have been arranged for and will be given in the assembly hall of the College for the Training of Teachers, 9 University-place, on successive Tuesday afternoons at 4 o'clock, beginning on Jan. 7. The first lecture of the course will be delivered by James Macalester, Ph. D., Superintendent of the Philadelphia public schools, on "Rohesean's Pedagogic Theories and Their Influence upon Educational Method."

The first anniversary of the American Sabbath Union that was organized in Washington, D. C., will be held at 9:30 o'clock this morning at the Broadway Tabernacle. Col. Elliott F. Shepard will preside, reports will be made by the Rev. J. H. Knowles, the Rev. Dr. W. J. R. Taylor, the Rev. W. F. Crafts, the Rev. L. Williams, and by the Vice Presidents of the union, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. G. S. Mott of New-Jersey and the Rev. J. P. Mills of Cleveland, Ohio.

A special meeting of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New-York is to be held in the chemical lecture room of the college on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock to take action upon the report of the committee appointed to consider and report upon a plan for the organization of a college club. The committee's report shows a large number of the Alumni who have been approached on the subject to be heartily in favor of the movement.

The police Captains were summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday by Superintendent Murray to receive instructions for the exhibition drill of the police force on the 20th inst. before the Pan-American Conference at the Seventh Regiment Armory. The exhibition will be given by a battalion of 500 picked men, and preliminary drills will be held at the armory under the command of Capt. Allaire, the drill instructor of the force.

The next lecture to be given before the New-York Academy of Anthropology in its free course will be a study of the "Prehistoric Archeology of the United States," by Gen. Charles W. Darling of Utica, who has become quite noted as a delver into the mysteries of the past. The public are invited to hear this lecture to-day at 3:15 P. M. in the hall of the Teachers' College, 9 University-place.

Nathaniel Niles, who was indicted last week by the Grand Jury for leasing premises on Twenty-sixth-street which were used for immoral purposes, appeared before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday and pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $1,000, which was furnished by Cornelius Doenein of 763 Carroll-street, Brooklyn.

Officers to be voted for at a meeting of the New-England Society next Monday night have been recommended by the Nominating Committee as follows: President—J. Pierpont Morgan; Vice Presidents—Daniel G. Rollins and Elihu Root; Secretary—F. Hubbard; Treasurer—William Dowd.

The Society for the Protection of Game met at Pinard's last night and after a dinner discussed the law regarding the sale of venison. The society decided that the interpretation of the law by the Attorney General was correct, that venison could be sold to Dec. 15.

"J. S. F."—The picture was copied from a French painting called the "Return of the Bride," by Arthur Jule Goodman, and as reproduced on the curtain contains portraits of members of the families of Messrs. French and Sanger and various other persons.

Miss Lillian Rossell appeared in the Special Term of the Superior Court before Judge Truax yesterday to hear the intentions question, whether she must wear tights or not, decided. She was disappointed, however, as the case was adjourned to the next term.

The hearing of the suit of Miss Ida Fisrine Newcomb against George W. Lederer for annulment of her marriage to him was on the calendar of Part I. of the Supreme Court before Judge Andrews yesterday, but was adjourned by consent to Dec. 16.

The fair of the Adams Memorial Church, Thirtieth-street, east of Third-avenue, opens to-night. Among the many attractions will be a collection of 150 valuable works of art, kindly loaned for the occasion. The fair will continue three days.

Collector Erhardt yesterday ordered the revenue cutter Manhattan, commanded by Lieut. Hanks, to Port Jefferson, L. I., who will be stationed there hereafter to watch for smugglers who have been coming in by way of the Sound.

The hearing asked for by residents of West Thirteenth-street in the matter of the application of the Metropolitan Cross-Town Railway Company will begin in the Mayor's office to-day at 12 o'clock.

"Daily Reader."—The question is one for a lawyer to answer.

BROOKLYN.

The first meeting of the Department of Architecture of the Brooklyn Institute will be held in the institute hall on Friday evening, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting will be to inaugurate the work of the Department of Architecture. Russell Sturgis, Lecturer in the Columbia School of Architecture of New-York will deliver an address on "American Architecture: Its Merits, Defects, and Possible Development." Addresses will also be made by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, the Rev. Charles R. Blake, and George L. Morse of Brooklyn.

John Jansee, Asea Jansee, and Maria Petersee, the Brooklyn faith ourists who were arrested for endangering public health by spreading a contagious disease, were arraigned before Justice Tighe yesterday. They refused to plead, saying God was their counsel. All three were held in $1,000 each for examination.

A lecture on China, with stereopticon views, will be given on Thursday evening, at the Mayflower branch of Plymouth Church, at Jay and High streets, Brooklyn, by the pastor, the Rev. Richard S. Bosworth.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Burglars entered the rectory of Trinity Episcopal Church, in Mount Vernon, occupied by the Rev. S. F. Holmes, on Sunday night, and they carried away some silverware and small articles, together with a small sum of money. They ransacked several rooms thoroughly, but the loss is not very heavy. Early in the week the same house was broken into by burglars. On neither occasion were they heard.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County have adopted a resolution to raise $1,000 outside the incorporated village of White Plains for the repairing and maintaining of the public highways and the additional sum of $250 for repairing and maintaining the bridges in the town outside the corporate limits.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard will deliver this evening at the Young Men's Christian Association hall in Mt. Vernon an illustrated lecture on "Jerusalem and the Holy Land," under the auspices of Trinity Church there, the Rev. Mr. Holmes, rector.

NEW-JERSEY.

Undertaker Henry Coyle of Jersey City has begun suit to recover $10,000 damages from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was in a car which was impinged between two gates at the railroad crossing in front of an approaching train last August. He leaped from the car to escape death, but in doing so injured his leg badly.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which has just entered into a contract to supply Newark with water, renewed its proposition yesterday to supply Jersey City also. The original proposition was for $42 per million gallons. The company says now that in view of its Newark contract it can afford to reduce its bid to $39.

Henry Bucklemann, a night watchman on the dredging steamer Pratt of the National Storage Company, was found dead in his bunk aboard ship off Jersey City yesterday morning. Heart disease is the supposed cause of death.

George F. Robbins, a well-known farmer of Millstone Township, near Freehold, committed suicide Sunday evening while suffering from religious mania. He was forty-four years old. He leaves a wife and three children.

Charles Waleseer of 246 Waverly-place, Newark, was struck and instantly killed by a train at the Chestnut-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 6 o'clock last night. He leaves a wife and six children.

The Pastime Athletic Club, an Elizabethport organization, was incorporated Saturday at the Union County Clerk's office. The organization is designed especially to foster and encourage athletic sports.

No trace has yet been found of Walter Frazer, the eighteen-year-old son of Peter Frazer of Fanwood, who wandered from home last Thursday. He is believed to have been insane.

THE CONNECTICUT REGISTER FOR 1890.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 9.—That instructive and important volume forthcoming annually, "The Connecticut State Register," is now in course of preparation for 1890 by the Secretary of State, R. Jay Walsh. It will be issued in a few weeks. The statistical work, together with the lists of town officials, notaries public, and the vast amount of information which the book is designed to present in popular form, is in the hands of the Assistant Secretary, R. S. Hinman.

A new and particularly important feature of the Register this year will be a classified list of the rulings of presiding officers of the Senate and House during the past twenty years. The Legislature provided for this addition and appropriated $600 for the compilation of rulings. The work has been done by Clerks Eddy and Yates under the Secretary's supervision. The form of the Register will be somewhat changed for 1890.

Following the Constitutions of the United States and Connecticut will be given the State Government and General Assembly. Matters of mere reference for the year will be embodied in an appendix.

IMPROVEMENTS AT HARVARD.

THE NEW GATE DESCRIBED—ADDITIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 9.—Harvard's friends have been very generous to her during the past year, and now the results of their generosity have begun to show themselves in the form of the new and much-talked-of gate, and in additions to the buildings owned by the college. Besides the new gate, money has been given for additions to the University museum. When completed this building will form three sides of a hollow square. It now consists of two parts, the Peabody Museum and the Museum of Comparative Zoology, commonly known as the Agassiz Museum. The ends of the two buildings are brought very near together by the recent additions to the Agassiz Museum, so that only a small space now remains vacant. Funds have also been furnished for a new athletic building, a thing the athletes of the college have needed for some time. Hastings Hall has also been added this year.

When work was partly completed on the gate much comment was made on the style of its architecture, and many people went so far as to say that it would spoil the looks of the whole quadrangle. It is placed on the North-avenue side of the yard, and connects the two oldest recitation buildings that are still in use—Harvard Hall and Massachusetts Hall. The work has at last been completed, and the result is very pleasing. The style is the same as that of Harvard Hall, with which it is intended to harmonize, and is called Flemish Bond. There are eight large, square brick posts, and two others still larger, one of which stands on either side of the middle entrance, a driveway. These are capped with granite coniters and connected by sections of iron work, all of which is hand wrought. Between the two largest posts there is a driveway, and on either side of the driveway, between the middle posts and the rest of the structure, are entrances for pedestrians. All three of these passages are closed by heavy iron gates, those in the driveway being double. The whole gate is intended to be in the style of 1636, the year in which the college was founded. Over the foot passages are lanterns of the old square type, and above the carriage entrance is an iron arch, bearing on its front the seal of the university, the date 1636 in bronze figures, and the date 1889 in similar but smaller figures below it.

In the front of the gate, which is built in such a shape that it forms a sort of recess from the street, are, among other things, two large slabs of sandstone, and on these slabs are inscriptions chiseled in old-fashioned letters with old-fashioned spelling. The one on the left face reads:

BY THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHVSETTS BAY
28 OCT. 1636 AGREED TO GIVE 400£
TOWARDS A SCHOLE OR COLLEDGE, WHEREOF
200£ TO BE PAID THE NEXT YEAR & 200£
WHEN THE WORKE IS FINISHED & THE NEXT COVRT
TO APPOINT WHERE & WT BVILDING
15 NOV. 1637 THE COLLEDGE IS ORDERED
TO BE AT NEWTOWNE
2 MAY 1638 IT IS ORDERED THAT NEWETOWNE
SHALL HENCEFORWARD BE CALLED CAMBRIGE
13 MCH 1638-9 IT IS ORDERED THAT THE COLLEDGE
AGREED VPON FORMERLY TO BEE BVILT AT CAMBRIDGE SHALL BE CALLED HARVARD COLLEDGE

On the right-hand side is this inscription, similarly chiseled out of a square slab of stone:

AFTER GOD HAD CARRIED VS SAFE TO NEW ENGLAND
AND WE HAD BVILDED OVR HOVSES
PROVIDED NECESSARIES FOR OVR LIVELIHOOD
REARED CONVENIENT PLACES FOR GOD'S WORSHIP
AND SETTLED THE CIVILL GOVERNMENT
ONE OF THE NEXT THINGS WE LONGED FOR
AND LOOKED AFTER WAS TO ADVANCE LEARNING
AND PERPETVATE IT TO POSTERITY
DREADING TO LEAVE AN ILLITERATE MINISTERY
TO THE CHVRCHES WHEN OVR PRESENT MINISTERS
SHALL LIE IN THE DVST
NEW ENGLAND FIRST FRVITS

On the front of the left-hand one of the two principal posts is the seal of the State of Massachusetts, while on the back is that of the city of Cambridge. The right-hand post has on its front the seal of Harvard University; on its back that of Samuel Johnson of Chicago, the man who first gave money for the gate. Under each of the inscriptions outside there is a stone bench, while inside there are two drinking fountains.

Samuel Johnson, a graduate of the Class of '55, first gave $10,000 for the building of this gate, but that amount was found to be insufficient and was increased to $18,000 by a later gift. The architects are McKim, Mead & White of New-York. It was been rumored that the whole yard will be surrounded by a fence, similar in construction to the iron work of the gate. The bricks used in the construction of the gate were especially chosen for the purpose.

Work was begun on the first addition to the museum about two years ago, and the laborers have not yet left the second of the new parts, the flooring just been put on. The new wing, part is the botanical department, while the other is given to geology. N. C. Mesh of the Class of '84 has given $20,000 to finish the botanical section, and the money for the geological department is managed by Prof. Shaler of the university.

Twenty-five thousand dollars was given by Reginald Astor Carey, lately a student of the university and now a resident of Cambridge, to the construction of a new building to be used for general athletic purposes. The house is well on toward completion and is situated beside Jarvis Field. It is to contain, among other things, a rowing tank, something of which the crews of the college have long felt the need. The tank will be finished, it is promised, early in January.

Another valuable addition to the athletic quarters of the college is the new boathouse, which is to be a spacious and conveniently-located building, the cost of which will come to $11,000. The ground, which has cost $4,500, was procured some little time ago and is further up the Charles River than the university boathouse. Work on the building is now well under way.

One of the most noticeable additions to Harvard architecture, if it may be so called, is the new and handsome dormitory which was opened to students recently. It is to be known as Wolter Hastings Hall. It has five entries, each of which has from thirteen to fifteen rooms, the rents ranging from $12 to $350. It is situated just outside the yard on North-avenue, and the rear rooms overlook the athletic fields. The materials of which the building is constructed are "old brick" of a dark color and brown terra cotta. The building is on two sides of a quadrangle and has an open space of some size in front of it.

PROSPERITY IN PERU.

THE FESTIVAL IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT CÁCERES.

LIMA, Nov. 11.—The last three days have been given up to rejoicing and public festival in honor of President Cáceres's birthday. To judge from the manifestations of the entire community here and in Callao the Administration of the President and himself personally are most popular. The *Commercio* of Lima remarks that the sentiments of peace and order are now profoundly rooted in the spirit of the country and that the President has done more than any of his predecessors to establish that national sentiment, so predominant to-day, of devoted constitutionalism inspired by the serious and profound conviction that the law alone is the true symbol and only guarantee of tranquility, peace, and progress.

There certainly does seem to be more confidence in the future of the country, and the condition of affairs apparently offers better security for investments, and this has been instanced by the successful launching of a sort of exploration company to investigate and develop mining property in Peru through the means of English capital. The names of the first Directors are a guarantee to that effect, and the enterprise will be well administered, and it is proposed that half the capital of $500,000 gold shall be held in Peru and one-half in England. Of the amount now issued, however, $250,000 gold, Peru holds the larger portion—viz., $150,000.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Cattle were in heavy supply to-day. The total, 19,000 head, would be large for any time of year, while for a day in December the number is altogether unprecedented. One-half the number actually received would have been more in accordance with the requirements of the trade. There were a few lots of Christmas Steers that brought fancy prices, and the limited number of choice shipping Steers on sale sold at about steady rates, but the rank and file sold about 10c. lower than at the close of last week. The demand was fair, and the wide difference between the views of buyers and sellers made trading slow. Although a large amount of stock was worked off during the day, the close of business found many people with Cattle still in the pens awaiting buyers, and the finish was as weak as the opening. Most of the sales were at $3 25@$4 25 for shipping Steers and at $1 75@$2 25 for butchers' and carriers' stock. Ordinary Cows sold at $1@$1 85, and a few fancy holiday Cattle fetched $5 50@$5 75@$6. Not much was done in the stockers' branch of the market, and that little was at lower prices. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $5@$5 35; choice Cattle, $4 40@$4 85; good grade shipping Steers, $3 85@$4 25; medium shipping Steers, $3 30@$3 80; common to fair Steers, $2 75@$3 25; common to choice Bulls, $1 90@$2 60; good to choice Cows, $2 25@$2 65; poor to medium Cows, $1 15@$2 15; stockers and feeders, $1 75@$3; Texas Steers, $2 15@$2 90; Texas Cows, $1 40@$2 20.

There was a pretty full run of Hogs, but the first estimate proved to be not a little in excess of the actual figures. The early postings were around 45,000 head, while further along it was found that 36,000 head would be nearer the mark. As a result, the market closed firmer than it opened, the morning's loss being fully regained. Opening sales were at a reduction from Saturday's quotations of 5c., but under free buying by packers and shippers, and by reason of the discovery of the fact that the receipts were nearly 10,000 head less than at first supposed, the market strengthened and finally closed at Saturday's quotations. Sales were at $3 45@$3 75 for poor to strictly choice. There was not much trading under $3 60, and still less at over $3 70. The quality was fair. Receipts were: Cattle, 19,000 head; Hogs, 36,000 head.

AN ABLE OPINION

from a

Distinguished New-York City Lawyer

What Mr. ALBERT REYNAUD of 70 William-st. says:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1889.

Mr. E. B. HARPER,

President Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association,

38 Park-row, New-York City.

MY DEAR SIR: Having been professionally employed in a small controversy against your Company, I was led to examine into one feature of its organization which seems to me as exceptional as it is excellent.

In my judgment one great objection against all corporate management is the absolute and irresponsible power exercised by the executive officers. It leaves those interested in the Company's welfare wholly dependent upon the personal honesty of the one in control. The corporate rights, property, prestige, and fortunes become, in a sense, the private apanage and perquisite of an individual, the measure of whose integrity, unselfishness, and devotion is the sole safeguard and security for all the other interests involved. So much so that corporations become, both in common parlance and in fact, the property of A, B, or C.

Now, you have not only based your system upon the theory of actual cost of insurance instead of vast accumulations existing only to give the executive large sums to turn over and invest; and you have not only coupled the new departure with a sufficient and wise provision against temporary or accidental distress by the moderate and yet adequate accretion of the Reserve Fund, (in which respect your Company seems to have struck the golden mean and avoided the dangers of other assessment insurance,) but the feature which has particularly fixed my attention is the system of **double checks** upon individual discretion which you appear to have sought and carried out.

No one, even to yourself, is without this controlling restraint, the check of an independent judgment. Thus you present in a moral aspect the security that **double entry does in bookkeeping.** To give but a single instance: Your Reserve Fund is invested not at the discretion or caprice of yourselves alone, but subject to the additional judgment of a Trust Company, in whose hands the money is deposited in trust for your policy holders.

And so at the cost of exclusive power and opportunity, you have surrounded yourself, your officers, and your whole company with independent checks, safeguards, and guarantees, **a moral reserve** which, I repeat, is sufficiently original and unique to deserve attention and commendation.

It appears to me that you have opened up in the government of corporations a method which must more and more approve itself. Experience has demonstrated the insecurity of mere money accumulations against the depredations of unfaithful executives. Under your system it seems almost impossible, so far as human provision can make it so, for any individual, whatever his position, to endanger the interests of the great institution which you have developed upon such thorough and admirable principles. Yours truly,

ALBERT REYNAUD.

COUNSELLOR REYNAUD IS ASSOCIATED WITH ONE OF THE LEADING AND MOST PROMINENT LAW FIRMS IN NEW-YORK, THE REPUTATION OF WHICH EXTENDS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE ABOVE ABLE OPINION REGARDING THE PLANS AND SYSTEM OF THE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION WAS WRITTEN BY HIM WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF ANY OFFICER OF THE ASSOCIATION, AND IS ABSOLUTELY A VOLUNTARY OFFERING ON THE PART OF THIS DISTINGUISHED LAWYER. HIS ATTENTION WAS CALLED TO THE PLANS AND SYSTEM OF THE ASSOCIATION BY REASON OF HIS BEING EMPLOYED BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS TO MAKE A LEGAL INVESTIGATION, AND THE ABOVE OPINION IS THE RESULT OF HIS FINDINGS.

ONE MORE OFFICIAL EXAMINATION.

ONE MORE OFFICIAL INDORSEMENT.

The Insurance Department of the State of West Virginia, After Making a Thorough Examination of Its Assets, Books, System, and Accounts, Pronounces the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association Sound, Solid, and Entitled to the Fullest Public Confidence.

It is said that there is an end to all things; but there seems to be no end to the number of official examinations by Insurance Departments, Experts, Actuaries, and Accountants into the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. What the Old Line High Rate, Monopoly Life Insurance Companies expect to attain by caneing so many Examinations to be made of the Mutual Reserve, and avoiding similar Examinations into their own affairs, is indeed a mystery.

Do they expect that the people will long continue to respect these concerns? Simply take the statements made by the officers of these Level Premium Companies, while the same officers are causing so many false reports to be circulated against their rival, the Mutual Reserve.

The fact is that there will be an end to the almost weekly Examinations by Insurance Officials and Experts into the Affairs of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, and there will be a beginning of Examinations into the inside affairs of the Level Premium Life Insurance Companies.

Official Statement of the Accounts of the

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION

to November 15, 1889, as presented by the

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Balance Dec. 31, 1888		$1,955,753 61

Income Since January 1, 1889.

Admission fees	$3b1 30	
Annual dues	24,892 21	
Fees for alterations in policies	394 02	
Mortuary calls	2,051,407 72	
Interest, Reserve Fund Account, Bond and M

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—NATHAN DER WEISE.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—From 3 to 8 and 8 to 11 P. M.—HEBREW EDUCATIONAL FAIR.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BASE MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—A NIGHT OFF.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELITI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—CLITO.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—22 SECOND FLOOR.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MEG MERRILIES.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE KEILS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinee—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
NIBLO'S—At 8—EZAZNKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—HEADLESS MAN and DELICATE GROUND.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN ACES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—HERMINIE.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent, to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 10, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

Mr. REED has announced a half dozen of the committees, and their composition is about what has been indicated in our Washington dispatches. Mr. MCKINLEY is placed at the head of the Ways and Means Committee, with BURROWS next, but without Judge KELLEY, who is given the Chairmanship of the kindred, but very subordinate, Committee on Manufactures. Mr. RANDALL is not on the Ways and Means Committee, but Mr. CARLISLE naturally heads the minority, and with him are Messrs. MILLS, MCMILLIN, BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas and FLOWER. The minority is much stronger in every way than the majority in this committee, though, doubtless, Mr. REED did the best he could with the material at his disposal. It is not his fault that there is no one on his side of the House so strong as himself. The Appropriations Committee has two Speakership candidates, CANNON, the Chairman, and HENDERSON. It is fairly but not especially strong.

Under the title "The Net in Sight of the Bird," the *Civil Service Reformer* of Baltimore publishes a letter by Mr. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE in reply to one requesting for "a member of the Cabinet" information as to how certain objections to the civil service reform system could be met. It seems now that this request came from Mr. WANAMAKER'S private secretary, and, says the *Reformer*, "seemed to conceal a cinmey attempt to entrap their readers into admissione damaging to the reform." Their natnre is obvious from Mr. BONAPARTE'S letter, in which he says: "Civil service reform has no more to do with a eyetem of superannuation pensions than it has with a eyetem of compnlsory vacciuation," and again: "The fear that 'in ten or fifteen years some of the departments will be seriously crippled by the inefficiency of old clerks who cannot be discharged,' if sincere, is chimerical, why cannot snch clerks be discharged? There ie nothing in the civil service law, or the civil service rules, or in the opinion of civil service reformers, to intertere with their discharge. * * * Is it harder for Mr. CLARKSON, for inetance, to replace a Postmaster who doesn't attend to his business than to replace one that does? I should think that a man who was appointed only because he was efficient was much less likely to retain his place when he became inefficient than one who was originally appointed to please Boss P. or Boss Q." Any one who read Mr. WANAMAKER'S report will see that he was not wise enough to accept these suggestions as to his objections.

It having been reported that the confirmation of the nomination of AMOR SMITH to be Surveyor of the Port of Cincinnati would be opposed on the ground that he was one of those who believed for some time, on the testimony of a forged paper, that JOHN SHERMAN was engaged in a corrupt conspiracy with JOHN R. MCLEAN, Mr. HALSTEAD comes to his defense in several intereeting articles. It appears that Mr. SMITH did have knowledge of the document and the signatures on it. The fac simile of the selected signature of Mr. CAMPBELL was published on Oct. 4. Mr. HALSTEAD had nsed a photographic copy of the paper. He wanted the original and he sent to FORAKER for it. On the 5th Mr. SMITH, "the manager of the campaign," visited Columbns, and he was asked to carry the forged paper to Mr. HALSTEAD. "At the same time the secretary [of Gov. FORAKER] dieplayed it to Mr. SMITH, who wae astouished," writes Mr. HALSTEAD, "and had the eagacity to say it 'looked like a counterfeit,' and wns the only man who saw it before the final exposnre who had that idea and gave it expression." Bnt when Mr. SHERMAN visited Cincinnati a few days later in the conveeation between him and Mr. SMITH "the matter did not come np," says Mr. HALSTEAD, "and Mr. SMITH did not turn the conversation that way." "Why shonld he?" asks Mr. HALSTEAD; "he had no responsibility on the subject at all." Nevertheless, it is reported that Mr. SHERMAN'S face looks cold and hard when he thinks of the failure of SMITH, whoee nomination he procured, to "tnrn the couversation that way" and reveal his knowledge of the forged signatures which FORAKER and HALSTEAD believed to be genuine.

Yesterday the Commissioners of Accounts instified the suspicion that their investigation of the Dock Department had the specifio object of affording gronnd to the Mayor for the removal of the Commissioners who are not Tammany men, and turning the department, with all its patrouage, over to the control of that organization. At the suggestion of Corporation Counsel CLARK they abrnptly snspended the investigation and reported to Mayor GRANT that they had reached a stage where they felt that they should no longer delay in calling his attention to the "inefficiency and maladministration" shown by the testimony. This means that they think they have done enough to furnish the Mayor with the grounds he was seeking for the removal of Commissiouers POST and MATTHEWS, and it hae all along been evident that Mr. CLARK wae directing the inquiry to that specifio end and no other. Perhaps enongh has been shown to justify that object, and we could not complain if we believed the purpose was to effect reforms in the administration of the docks. But the investigation has been one-sided and altogether unfair in its manner and method, and the main object is to put the Dock Department in the hands of Tammany without any change in the system which has led to some evident abuses. That these will be corrected by merely giving Tammany Commissioners the chance to increase and benefit by them we very much donbt. The Mayor will have to get the Governor's consent before he can remove the present Commissioners, and whether it will be obtained or not depends on other considerations than an improvement in the management of the docks. There is a strong likelihood that a legislative committee will take a turn at investigating the department this Winter with a view to legislation, bnt in that caee the inevitable political object will probably be more in view than any real reform.

The efforts of the advocates of ballot reform to get their principles embodied in legislation at the coming session at Albany will be directed by the Ballot Reform Leagne, which has effected a thorongh organizatiou for bringing the force of public opiniou to bear without regard to party. It is nndoubtedly a fact that the sentiment in favor of ballot reform in this State is not divided on the party line at all. It is very general, and the principal obstacle in its way is Gov. HILL and the politicians who support him throngh thick and thin. The question ie whether Democratic membere of the Legislature this Winter are going to place his will above that of their constituents. There is no donbt that he is determined to defeat the reform if he can, for he loses no opportunity of expreseing his obstinate adherence to the poeition he has already taken against an exclusive official ballot, which is of the very essence of the change demanded by all real reformers. It is jnst possible that enough Democrats in the Legislature will conclude that it ie not safe for them to resist the popular will any longer to override his veto.

The opening of the Chicago Auditorium is an event of much more than local importance. In capacity the new building is very far in advance of any theatre or opera house on this eide of the Atlantic, and there are very few in Europe to be compared with it in this respect. If it proves to be successful acoustically, it will provide the city which it adorns with a enitable theatre, not merely for operatio performances, but for great musical festivals, and, indeed, for popular assemblies of every kind, such as every great city requires, but as New-York up to the present time conspicuously lacks.

While the cheerful fortitnde with which DOM PEDRO bears the loss of his crown is the theme of talk in Lisbon, he has yet obvious helps to his philosophical serenity. An old man, broken by sickness, whose life was long despaired of on his previone visit to Portugal, he must find some compensation at least in his relief from the cares of reigning. He has always been deeply interested in science, art, literature, philanthropy, and human progress, and these remain to enjoy. He is tolerably cure of an adequate income from Brazil, and is not wholly without the chance of being called back. He had also long foreseen, and without dread, the possible republican future of Brazil; perhaps the very scene through which he passed has been present to him in fancy. The real sufferers are his daughter and son-in-law, the Count and Countess D'Eu, who had hoped to see the Brazilian dynasty continued in their children. But even they may find some solace in the reflectiou that the republic, like emancipation, was inevitable, circumstauces only precipitating its coming by a few years.

WORLD'S FAIR LEGISLATION.

The act which has been prepared for snbmission to Congress providing for an international exhibition in this city in celebration of the discovery of America is accompanied by a pamphlet containing the various acts of Congress in relation to the Centeunial Exhibition of 1876, the acts and resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and the ordinauces of the city of Philadelphia in connection with the same event, and other documents of a similar natnre. These are apparently intended as an indication of the legislation heretofore deemed necessary and effectnal for the purpose in view, and a justification of the provisions of the proposed act. This, in a great measnre, follows the lines of previous national legislation, but avoids the mistake of creating a commieeion independent of the general corporation.

The main purpoee of the Centenuial Commission provided for in 1871 was to enlist the co-operation of the several States in the undertaking and to establish a general supervision and direction in behalf of the whole country. Bnt it was found necessary the next year to provide for another body, which was called the Centennial Board of Finance, to have corporate powers and to do the actnal work of preparing for the exhibition. The incorporators of this body were named in the act, and it consisted mainly of citizens of Philadelphia. It was the real working orgauization. The bill to be snbmitted to Congress in regard to the World's Fair of 1892 provides for a "United States International Commission," which is to be a body corporate and have both the executive powers of the Centennial Board of Finance and the supervisory functions of the Centennial Commission of 1876. It is to consist of two Commiesioners from each State and one from each Territory and the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the President upon the nomination, in case of the States and Territories, of the several Governors thereof, together with 101 persons named in the act, who are the Mayor of New-York and the members of the four committees already appointed by him, whose selection hae given universal satisfaction. The persons named would constitnte a majority of the commission, bnt the members appointed in behalf of the States would have eqnal power with the others, and would fully serve the purpose of enlisting the interest and co-operation of the States. They would have a much larger share in the direction of the exhibition than the State representatives actually had in that of the Centennial at Philadelphia.

The body provided for will be a large one, conesting of nearly two hundred members, but perhaps none too large for the general purposes of counsel and oversight and the furnishing of committees for the various branches of the work to be done. Much will depend upon its final organization and the distribution of duties, and it is wisely provided that it may delegate to an Executive Committee "full power to act in its stead" under such regulatione as it may adopt. The commission is empowered to receive subscriptione of capital stock not exceeding $20,000,000, to be divided into shares of $10 each. This is a wise provision, as it will enable all classes of citizens to snbscribe in proportion to their means and their interest and confidence in the enterprise, and will result in a wide diffusion of the stock among the people. The raising of the full amount of capital required will be an easy matter under this plan, as intending exhibitors and others all over the country will desire to acquire an interest in the great exhibition, which will doubtless prove a good investment. The subscription to the guarantee fund may be transformed into subscriptions to the capital stock, which will give those who have come forward to support the undertaking in its incipient stage the same advantage as other stockholders, and will insure at the start the $5,000,000 required to be subscribed before the corporation can begin to act. At the close of the exhibition and after the property has been converted into cash and all liabilities discharged the remaining assets will be divided pro rata among the stockholders in "full discharge and satisfaction" of the capital stock. After the organization has been effected its financial interests are to be placed in charge of a Committee of Finance, consisting of twenty-five members chosen by the shareholders from their own number or from members of the commission. This will give the supervision of the actnal collection and disbursement of fnnds to representatives of the stockholders.

While it is provided that the international exhibition shall be "inaugurated in the year 1892" and continne "so long as shall be in the judgment of said commission advantageous," the "precise date" is left to be settled by the commission. The necessity of prompt action on the part of Congress is obvious. Sixty days ie allowed after the passage of the act for the appointment of Commissioners on the part of the several States and Territories. The commission is to be called together in the city of New-York by the Secretary of State of the United States "as soon as convenient after the appointment of Commissioners." "As soon as practicable" after that the commission must submit to Congress for its consideration "a suitable date for opening and closing the exhibition; a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening and dedicating the same; the requisite Custom House regulations for the introduction into this country of any articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition, and such other matters as in their judgment may be important." Then the President must be informed by the Governor of the State when "provision has been made for grounds and buildings" before he can make proclamation of the time and place for the exhibition and the preparations therefor, communicate the details to the diplomatic representatives of other countries, and "invite the foreign nations to take part in the said exhibition and appoint representatives thereto." It is evident that much is to be done before the World's Fair of 1892 becomes so far a settled fact as to have the way clear for an actual beginning of the enormous amount of practical work that it will entail. It ie therefore desirable that the matter should be introdnced in Congress at once and pressed with all the energy and skill that can be brought to bear to indnce speedy action. The fact that the undertaking is so vast and the time so short ought to lead Congress to give it immediate attention, to avoid controversy over it so far as possible, and to reach a final conclnsion with the least possible delay. While it may not be becoming for our Committee on Legislation to resort to any lobbying in Washington or to personal solicitation of members of Congress in behalf of this city as the locatiou for the World's Fair, it shonld be prepared to nrge before committees and in every proper manner in the halls of legislation the overwhelming considerations in favor of holding it at the commercial metropolis and chief seaport of the continent.

A POINT IN MR. WINDOM'S PLAN.

There is one point in connection with Mr. WINDOM'S plan for settling the silver qnestion that will have to receive more attention than the advocates of the scheme seem inclined to accord to it. It is of the most immediate importance, and is the determination of the market price at which silver shall be received and certificates issued. Our readers may recall that some six years ago a plan substantially on the same principle as that of Mr. WINDOM was snbmitted to the pnblic throngh our columns by Mr. I. W. SYLVESTER of the Assay Office, and that we then pointed out what we regarded as its great merits in all its essential features. But Mr. SYLVESTER'S plan presented two provisions as to the issue of the certificates from which to choose. One was redemption in the same amonnt of silver deposited, in which case any gain or loss due to change of price would accrue to the holder of the certificate. The second was redemption in that amount of silver which the face valne of the certificate would buy, by which any gain or loss would be for the Government. The plan as we commended it was with the first provision, against which we saw, and now see, no sound objection. The plan of Mr. WINDOM is based on the second provision, and to this in any form there is some objection, and in the form proposed by Mr. WINDOM, very serious objection.

Mr. SYLVESTER proposed that the "market price" at which the certificates shonld be issued should be ascertained by the Treasury Department from the daily quotatione at London, New-York, and San Francisco, and should be the average of these quotatious for a considerable period; one year was suggested by him, but the essential point was that it should be for a period long enough to make it impracticable by any combination to fix definitely the price at which, at any given time, certificates would be issued. This would seem to be an adequate safeguard against this risk. If the price for the certificates on the first day of April were to be the average price for, say, sixty days previously, or from Feb. 1 to April 1, it is clear that it would be very difficult if not impossible, to "rig" the market for so long a time continuously. If that period were not long enongh it could be made longer, three or four or six months. And the advantage of this arrangement would plainly be that there would be no discretion left in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. He could neither abuse nor be suspected or accused of abnsing a power that he did not possess. This would meet the criticism on Mr. WINDOM'S plan that has seemed to us to be the most formidable, and, indeed, that seems to us conclusive against the plan in the shape in which it is offered by the Secretary of the Treasury. We are not aware of the considerations by which Mr. WINDOM was persnaded to select the particular form finally adopted by him, and it would be extremely interesting to see them fully stated.

It must be remembered that the certificates of deposit are to nearly all intents to be money. They are to be receivable for all public dues and to rank with gold and legal tenders as a part of the bank reserve required by law. There is no doubt that they would, if issued in the same denominations, circulate as freely as the present silver certificates, which, however, represent only coined silver of a market value some 28 per cent. below their face value. The new certificates, with the faith of the Government behind them and backed by the deposit of the silver bullion, would answer all ordinary purposes of money. The point of the greatest importance for the Government is not in any possible fluctuations in the valne of the certificates. There would probably be none. It is in keeping the actnal valne of the bullion as near as possible to the face valne of the certificates issued upon it. This is certainly secured with much greater certainty where the price of the bullion, fixing the amount of the certificates, is determined over a considerable period of time. The presumption is a safe and reasonable one that the average price for such a period will not greatly change. It may do so, of course, as it has done so in the past, bnt there has been no change at once so rapid and so great as to interfere seriously with the disposition of its bullion by the Treasury under the proposed act. If there be any valid objections to such an arrangement—assuming that the general plan le to be adopted or if there be any valid reason why the Secretary's alternative would be a better one—we should be glad to see them clearly stated.

INFLUENZA AND CHOLERA.

It is the popular belief in Europe that the present epidemic of influenza is the forerunner of an epidemic of Asiatic cholera because cholera followed a similar epidemic in 1847-8. That belief appears to be held also by the Superintendent of the Canadian Quarantine Service, who recently urged his Government to insist upon a more rigid quarantine at Canadian ports, because the influenza foreshadowed, in his opinion, the coming of cholera in Europe.

Asiatic cholera will not appear in Europe unless the characteristic germ or microbe of the disease shall be carried to Europe from the East, where the disease is always found. A dozen epidemics of influenza would not be followed by cholera unless these germs should be brought in. The terrible diseaee came as far as the quarantine station in our harbor, bnt came no further, because the germs were kept ont and destroyed. Whenever it has prevailed in Enrope it has been carried westward from India throngh the Mediterranean. Of recent European epidemics one was caused by the introduction of the disease from Tonqnin and Egypt and another by the admission of it at Brindisi.

While there is no direct connection between the influenza epidemic and a visitation of cholera, there is at the present time great danger of the appearance of cholera in Europe, because it is already prevailing in the region just east of the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean. The disease made its way westward from India up the Persian Gulf and the Valley of the Enphrates last Summer. The nnmber of deathe due to cholera in Mesopotamia from Jnly 27 to Sept. 26 was 6,173. In the latter daye of August the mortality in Bagdad was reported to be from 200 to 400 per day. In September several cases were reported in Athens. In October the Russian Government enforced etriot quarantine on the Persian frontier because the disease had reached Reshd, a port on the Caspian in direct commnnication with Baku, and a point from which cholera was brought into Europe many years ago. On the 30th ult. the mortality in Persia was increasing, bnt the disease had not appeared in Teheran.

This plague which is born of the filth of India has not in recent years come so far westward without coming further and traversing the northern shore of the Mediterranean. It is not probable that it will stop now in Asiatic Turkey. Bnt if it shall appear in Russia and Italy and Austria it will not have been caused or brought by the epidemic of influenza. It was at the border of Europe some months before the people of Northern Russia began to suffer from that malady.

HEALTH AND HUMIDITY.

The report for last week of the lowestrate of mortality for New-York, that has been reached in the period covered by the annals for the Health Department is a matter of congratulation to the officers of that department. People generally will be less inclined to inquire curiously into the causes of a very low death rate than they would be into the causes of one very high. Nevertheless, the inquiry is not less useful in one case than in the other. If we have found the conditions of an exceptionally great mortality we may attempt to remove them. If we have found the conditions of an exceptionally small mortality we may attempt to reproduce or continne them so far as they can be supplied by art and man's device.

The inqniry, in either case, belongs to the sanitariane in the first instance; but in the present case they seem to be as much in the dark abont it as anybody else. One fact, however, eeems to stand ont very clearly, and it is a very important fact. A great deal of rain, or of moisture suspended in the air and not precipitated, is not nnfavorable to health. This is important, both because the contrary view has commonly been taken, both within and without the medical profession, and because there eeems to be a progressive change going on in our climate in the direction of greater humidity. Nobody has as yet explained in a satisfactory way the causes of this change, bnt of the fact of it there can be no doubt at all. A single wet season might not prove anything, but the last four or five seasons have been so wet as to surprise people who have lived here all their lives. The change seems to affect only the seaboard. There is room enough in the country, and topographical variety enough to afford several distinct climates, as well as innnmerable kinds of weather at the same time, inasmuch that the Signal Service ie very often seriously out in its predictions from day to day. It is the Atlantic climate alone that seems to be growing more humid, and no meteorologist has as yet shown that there are new conditions on land or at sea which would suffice to bring about this result. Last Summer and the Summer before were more English than American, both in temperature and moisture. Damp heat is far less bearable, of conrse, than dry heat, and the temperature of some Summers we have known, with the excess of moisture, would have been frightfully oppressive, as we know from experience of the few days of steaming heat that we experienced. It is, at any rate, a great relief to know that such weather brings nothing worse than discomfort in its train, and that the end of the wettest Autumn we have ever known is marked by the lowest death rate we have ever known. There are donbtless ailments that are aggravated by damp weather, including all of the rheumatic kind. Persons subject to these have suffered much more severely during the past season, and the seasons that went immediately before it, than they would have done in what we still regard as our normal Summer weather. These maladies, however painful, are not very extensively fatal, and the additional suffering inflicted upon their victims is more than compensated, except of course to themselves, by the higher average of health to which the bills of mortality bear witness.

It does not follow, to be sure, that the exceptional humidity is the cause of the exceptional healthfulness, but it seems quite clear that it can have no tendency to bring about an exceptional unhealthfulness. Moreover, the figures can scarcely be misleading. It has been said heretofore that the excessive rate of mortality reported in New-York was more apparent than real, and was explained by the more accurate registration of vital statistics in the cities with which New-York was compared. Deaths are everywhere recorded with a close approach to correctness, bnt the ratio of deaths to population, which is the death rate, requires an equally correct record of births, and in this New-York has been lacking. There is no doubt that there has been an improvement in this respect, and that the vital statistics are fuller than they used to be, and this fact makes the lowering of the record of mortality even more gratifying than it would be otherwise.

If the frequent washing of the air and of the streets has had the effect of keeping down the death rate, the fact is an additional tribnte to the sanitary efficacy of fresh water, and an additional reason why the free use of it should be encouraged. The execution of the proposal to pnt water meters in tenement houses would directly discourage snch a use, and the very people to whom it is most necessary would stint themselves if they had to pay for water according to the qnantity used. Nothing could be better adapted than snch a measure to increase the insanitary conditions of life in tenement houses, and to raise the death rate that has just now been lowered beyond precedent.

NEW-ORLEANS IN MOURNING.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—The mourning for the death of Jefferson Davis continues. The decoration of buildings is in progress, and the city has an air of gloom, which was augmented by the dreary, damp weather of to-day. Notwithstanding that fact, the crowds in the chamber of death were as large as yesterday, and a count showed that an average of forty persons viewed the remains every minute of the twelve hours they were exposed.

The pall where the casket lies is crowded with flowers in designs of all shapes and sizes. One from the veterans of the Army of Tennessee has fifty square feet of floral surface. Many of the designs were sent by associations and persons from adjoining cities, and are of extreme beauty. One came all the way from Atlanta, Ga.

To-day the pupils of the public schools, inmates of the Catholic and Protestant orphan asylums, and a large number of the local clergy were among those who gazed upon the face of the Confederate leader. All the Southern Governors, excepting those of Missouri, West Virginia, and Texas, have promised to participate in the obsequies. Texas will be represented by a large delegation headed by State Treasurer Lubbock, who was Governor of the State during the war.

The city officials say that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, Secretary Proctor's reply to Mayor Shakespeare's dispatch officially announcing the death of Mr. Davis was very graceful, and written in a kindly spirit. The *Picayune*, commenting on the failure of Secretary Proctor to order the official note of the death of Mr. Davis, says: "We are strongly led to the conclusion that the Secretary of War, so far from intending wrong, has adopted what he believed, and what we believe, was a wise and conservative course in the premises."

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 9.—On Wednesday, the day of the funeral of Jefferson Davis, business here will be generally suspended, and memorial services will be held by all the congregations in the city. The feature of these will be the services in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Davis was a member during his residence here. The sermon will be delivered on this occasion by the venerable Rev. Dr. Charles Minnegerode, who for nearly forty years was rector of St. Paul's. It was from this divine's hand that Mr. Davis first took communion. He was in his pew in that church listening to a sermon on the fateful Sabbath that he received the news which made it necessary to evacuate Richmond.

Dr. Minnegerode also visited Mr. Davis during his long confinement in Fortress Monroe as a State prisoner. For the first few weeks of Mr. Davis's incarceration there the commandant refused to admit Dr. Minnegerode, saying that "the poet chaplain was good enough for Jeff Davis or anybody else." Later on, though, he was freely admitted to the presence of the prisoner.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—The Southern students of the Johns Hopkins University held a meeting in Hopkins Hall this afternoon and passed resolutions on the death of Jeff Davis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The death of Jefferson Davis has aroused curiosity respecting the relics associated with his captnre at the close of the war, and now deposited in the War Department. Many requests have been made in the past few days for permission to see them, but, in pursuance of Secretary Proctor's determination to officially ignore the death of Mr. Davis, all such requests have been denied.

A SMALL MEDLEY.

A Boston girl who knows all the famous literary men and women there told me an amusing little experience of two high lights, James Russell Lowell and Horace Scndder were in a crowded horse car on their way to Cambridge one day. Two very queer dames sat opposite to them, and they were talking in a loud tone. One was speaking of the well-known picture of "Longfellow's Children," and said that the arm of one of the children was "ont off." "But that ain't true!" exploded her companion. "Yes, indeed, it is true," returned the other. "La!" murmured her friend in an awed tone. At this point Mr. Lowell, in his courteous manner, explained to the women that she had been misinformed, &c. She looked at the ex-Minister in a most withering manner and said with loftiness indescribable: "'S no such a thing. I had it from the hard!" Mr. Lowell beat a silent retreat, but he tells the joke with keen relish.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Somebody asked Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Depew's private secretary, who was also at the Buffalo press banquet, how in the world Mr. Depew kept up his stock of stories. "No trouble at all," said Mr. Lloyd. "He gets 'em by dozens in the mail every day. His friends all over the country, railroad men especially, will see something in the papers or hear a new story, and they'll say, 'Depew ought to have that,' and so they send it to him. He doesn't mind it, and sometimes he makes good use of things that come to him in that way. Bnt he doesn't need them; he can make a good story ont of nothing on short notice at any time."—*Buffalo Express.*

A County Treasurer in Nebraska went away from home leaving $350 in the house. He told his wife to look ont for robbers. She borrowed a gun, sat up until midnight, and then shot a man who was trying a window. After her shot she heard her husband call out, and then found he was the chap she drew a bead on. He is trying to make it all clear to the papers, but his wife carries a look of surprise and says nothing.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The sloweet man in the world may be quick-tempered; the dullest talker may occasionally deliver a sharp reproof; the impecnnious giant often finds himself short; the weakest-minded being is likely to be headstrong; the old soldier whose arms have been shot off in the war may, in a case of emergency, come in handy. In fact, no matter how mnch you may say, you can't always tell.—*Boston Post.*

Representative Cannon said the other day that in his fourteen years of service in Congress he had seen more than a thousand men come and go. Three or four of these have gone over to the Senate, a few have died; the large majority would answer to the roll of ex-Congressmen, every one of them representing a disappointed ambition.—*Washington Letter to the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman.*

The girl who has rejected a man never reads his marriage notice two years afterward without saying to herself, "Poor fellow! I really hope he will be happy," and all the time she knows she doesn't mean it.—*Somerville Journal.*

Father—Do you know that it pains me more than it does you to have to whip you? The Terror—No, papa; I didn't know it; but now that you've told me I feel better.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Every man ought to be as good as his word. Nothing is expected of those who never have a good word for anybody.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

A woman is never so badly in love that she does not try to find ont the cost of her engagement ring.—*Atchison (Kan.) Globe.*

"Yours next" is the alluring sign displayed by an East Boston barber.—*Boston Herald.*

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. WYNDHAM.

Mr. Wyndham's talent is employed to the best possible advantage in the two trifling but enjoyable plays presented by him last night, which will form the bill throughont the closing week of his engagement at Palmer's Theatre. He appeared as Citizen Sangfroid in Charles Dance's one-act play called "Delicate Ground," an old and very familiar piece, and as the rattle-brained hero of "The Headless Man," a bnstling three-act farce by F. C. Burnand, the editor of London *Punch*.

As Sangfroid he played the sagacious, ingenious French republican, who, in order to teach his foolish, vain, little wife a needed lesson, pretends to consent to a divorce so that she may marry her old lover, with fine dignity and discretion, and if he did not reveal the existence of an ardent, passionate nature beneath the assumed calm and ironical exterior, he at least suggested it. In this piece Mr. Wyndham received unusually capable assistance from Miss Mary Moore, who imparted to her portrayal of the young wife, Pauline, much more variety of tone than we have been accustomed to expect from her, and contrasted the various moods of the whimsical woman with nice skill. It is needless to say that Pauline was pretty enough to cause the spectatore to deeply sympathize with Citizen Sangfroid during his ordeal.

"The Headless Man" is a piece without a bit of seriousness in it. It is all wildly improbable, and designedly so. There is no development of character, and the plot is a mere pretext, beginning nowhere and ending in nothing. The farce was not very much liked in London when it was produced there last Spring, perhaps for this very reason. Your cockney seems to like to have his fun with a moral attached to it, and there is no moral whatever in "The Headless Man." It is said, also, that London playgoers demand a rational and soberly-developed plot even in their burlesques, though, after seeing "Monte Cristo, Jr.," and "Miss Esmeralda," one may be inclined to doubt that.

But if "The Headless Man" is not rational, (and how could a headless man be rational?) it is amusing from beginning to end, and its brisk, vivacious, and artistic performance last evening was followed with incessant laughter. Samuel Hedley is, by right of birth, the head of a firm of solicitors. He has never practiced law or anything else in particular. He is a nervous, excitable, irrational, forgetful young man, who has studied a book on memory and adopted a system for remembering things therein set forth, by the aid of which he has succeeded in hopelessly muddling his mind for good and all. By an unfortunate accident the affairs of his firm come into his charge for a single day, and that is all there is to "The Headless Man." The havoc he makes with the office arrangements and the inexplicable way in which he mixes up a divorce case, a claim to a peerage, and the custody of a ward in Chancery with his own private affairs, including the purchase and furnishing of a suburban villa for his bride, is bewildering. This extraordinary individual promised his mother in early youth that he would write a letter to his uncle thanking him for the gift of a half-sovereign. He has never yet written that letter, though he is always trying to, and is about to make a fresh attempt as the curtain falls. He is continually taking notes to refresh his memory on his shirt cuffs, in various note books that can never be found when wanted, on odd slips of paper, and these notes, always jotted down with borrowed pencils, of which he accumulates a great store, when they are referred to, only serve to make confusion worse confounded.

Of course it is not so much the quality of the play as the quality of Mr. Wyndham's acting that is delightful. The crispness, vim, and seemingly unconscious humor of his execution of the part of Hedley are not to be equaled on the contemporary stage—at least among English-speaking actors. Mr. Wyndham is at home in farce of this character. He elevates and reduces it, and gives it artistic importance. He lends to it a potent personal charm that is missing in his essays in the domain of sentiment and romance. His manner is hard and inflexible in scenes of tenderness and passion, and the play of his features in such passages is inadequate. But there is no deficiency of suitable facial expression when Hedley, informed by the spinster governess that the mother of her charge died when she was three years old, is constrained to ask how old the father was.

Mr. George Giddens was well placed in both plays, appearing as a foolish young man in the first, and a quaint old person in the other. The amusing personal peculiarities of Mr. William Blakeley were also exhibited.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The performance of "The Flying Dutchman" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was pitched on a high key of excellence. In general effect it was one of the most admirable performances that have ever been given in the house. The cast was unchanged, and it was well that it was, for with the present company it would be difficult to give the work in a more satisfactory manner. Indeed, it may be questioned whether the opera has ever been given here in a manner more earnest and faithful to the composer's intentions. Herr Reichmann's impersonation of the unhappy hero has gained in ease since the first night, when he was naturally somewhat ill at ease about his reception in a new country. Last night he sang with splendid vigor and dramatic effect.

Herr Fischer's Deland is a capital foil to Vanderdecken. It is brimful of breezy jollity, and is vocally full of merit. Fräulein Wiedemann's Senta has also improved, and was last night a very commendable piece of work. Herr Kalisch deserves especial praise for his exceedingly tasteful rendering of Erik's measures. The chorus sang excellently, and the orchestra discharged its duties with zeal. To-morrow evening Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera" will be given for the first time at this house.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

"The Exiles," a play that tells a story of political intrigue in Russia, and of the horrors of Siberian imprisonment, was put on at the Harlem Opera House last night with a good company and plenty of effective scenery. It attracted a large audience, and its exciting situations drew out any quantity of applause. The work of Charles H. Bradshaw as the faithful servant Carcassin, of Henry Aveling as the Chief of Police, and of Miss Adele Belgarde as Mlle.

MARK TWAIN AND HIS BOOK

THE HUMORIST ON THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

THE SPREAD OF FOREIGN NOTIONS NOT TO HIS LIKING—WHAT HIS ENGLISH PUBLISHER DARED NOT PRINT.

"Where is Farmington-avenue?" asked a stranger on arriving at the Hartford (Conn.) station the other day.

"Do you know Mark Twain's?" was the interrogative response, from which it would seem that Mark is a more conspicuous object in the topography of Hartford than the magnificent avenue on which his house stands. If you walk along this avenue for a mile, you come to Mark Twain's on the left, at 351. The house is in a beautiful situation, especially in Summer, but just now the trees about it are bare, the creepers on the veranda are withered, and no evergreen shrubs brighten the lawn.

Two black-and-tan collies, however, guarded the entrance the other day, and a pull at the bell brought a polite negro to the door. Mr. Clemens soon appeared, clad in a light gray suit. His fine profusion of hair is silvering fast, but remains in a state of artistic disorder characteristic of it. His mustache clings to its reddish hue, and his heavy eyebrows appropriately maintain a just equilibrium as to color.

Mr. Clemens, as is his custom, spoke very quietly and slowly. His new book will be published in New-York on the 10th, but before then he will pay a flying visit to Canada. He will just look over the frontier and register on the other side. He could register nearer home with less trouble, but his peep into Canada will secure him copyright there and in England. Mr. Clemens had something to say about this new book, and about how he had been obliged to modify it to suit the English publisher.

Mr. Clemens was one of the first leaders in the modern fight for copyright. Many years ago, when only a young author, he started in like a knight-errant to secure copyright, but the crusade collapsed because the hero was not backed up. He advocated and took an active interest in the Chace bill of last session.

"Had the same party been in power," said Mr. Clemens, "I would have gone to Washington again with the boys. But I don't know the feeling of the present Congress, and I have not much faith in a Republican Congress anyway. They are more likely to clap on more protection where it isn't needed than to pass measures which would do some good. Every one ought to get value for his labor, whether he makes boots or manuscripts."

"What do you think of the opinion held by an eminent American author, that American literature is now on its legs, and does not need protection since it has survived and overcome competition with pirated reprints?"

"That," said Mr. Clemens, "is true as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Publishers, as it happens, are constructed out of pretty much the same material as other people, and they are not likely to pay a royalty on a book by an unknown American author when they can get works by established authors for nothing. I may as well speak out on this question—a month ago I wouldn't have done it,—but now—Yes, I will speak out. This, then, understand, is not simply a question of protecting American authors. What becomes of them, whether they live or die, is of no consequence. It is not merely a question of copyright. It is a question of maintaining in America a national literature, of preserving national sentiment, national politics, national thought, and national morals.

"What becomes of a dozen shockheaded authors, who can go and saw wood if they like, is the merest trifle compared with the great, colossal, national stakes involved. We are fed on a foreign literature, we imbibe foreign ideas. But if I were to go to England and write down what I think of their monarchical shams, pour out my utter contempt for their pitiful Lords and Dukes, and preach my sermon, I would not be able to get my views published. The English publisher would cry: 'But if a foreigner comes along here, and after looking around for few minutes goes home and writes a book, abusing our President and reviling our institutions, his views are published and his book is gobbled up by American publishers, and circulated throughout the country for 20 cents a copy.

"Foreigners after that tell us that we are thin-skinned. 'You Americans are very thin-skinned,' they say. Our skin is not so very thin, but it would be tough if it were not lacerated by such things as these. And then, our newspapers are abused. We are told that they are irreverent, coarse, vulgar, ribald. I hope they will remain irreverent. I would like that irreverence to be preserved in America for ever and ever—irreverence for all royalties and all those titled treasures born into privilege. Merit alone should constitute the one title to eminence, and we Americans can afford to look down and sorry upon miserable titled nonentities.

"But I am sorry that some of our newspapers are losing their irreverence. They publish too much about that puppet at Berlin, the Emperor of Germany. And this dissemination of foreign literature is affecting our women. There are women in America—and perfectly respectable women—who are ready to sell themselves to anything bearing the name of Duke."

Mr. Clemens was carried away by indignation when delivering this broadside. He ceased toying with his watch chain, and fired off his sentences to the accompaniment of emphatic gestures. His conversation in its normal condition is quiet, slow, and deliberate. Sometimes he lingers over one word, and then accelerates especially of the next few words so as to make up for the delay. He has a habit, when talking with you, of peering fixedly at some imaginary object in space, as if he had struck some luminous idea and was determined to hold on to it. Now and then his keen, bright eyes sparkle as he lets off some brilliant sally or unexpected conceit. Having delivered himself on the contamination of American ideas by the spread of foreign literature, Mr. Clemens turned to his new book, which satirizes the shams, laws, and customs of to-day under pretence of dealing with the England of the sixth century.

"I beg," he said, "to get at the Englishman, but in order to do that I must deal with the English publisher. And the English publishers are cowards, and so are the English newspapers. I have had to modify and modify my book to suit the English publishers' taste until I really cannot cut it any more. I talked to Mr. Osgood about it, and he said there were only one publisher in London that would take my book as I wanted to leave it, and that house was not quite reputable. I've got to have a respectable house. And Mr. Osgood said that my London publisher, Mr. Chatto, was one of the bravest of them. Yes; Mr. Chatto will do the best he can, but he will cut my book. All I could do was to appeal to him to cut it as little as possible. I am anxious to know my fate. I see that he has cut my preface. Yes, more than half of my preface is gone, and I think because of a little playful remark of mine about the divine right of Kinks."

Mr. Clemens was very much cut up over the massacre of his preface. This is the part which was considered too shocking for Englishmen:

"The question as to whether there is such a thing as divine right of Kings is not decided in this book. It was found too difficult. That the executive head of a nation should be a person of lofty character and extraordinary ability was manifest and indisputable; that none but the deity could select that head unerringly was also manifest and indisputable; that the deity ought to make that selection, then, was likewise manifest and indisputable; consequently, that He does make it, was claimed to be unavoidable deduction. I mean, until the author of this book encountered the Pompadour and Lady Castlemaine, and some other executive heads of that kind, these were found so difficult to work into the scheme that it was judged better to take the other tack in this book, (which must be issued this Fall,) and then go into training and settle the question in another book. It is, of course, a question which ought to be settled, and I am not going to have anything particular to do next Winter, anyway."

Mr. Clemens is delighted at the way the artist has entered into the spirit of the book in executing the illustrations, and pointed especially to the fine portrait of Jay Gould, the Capacity of "the slave driver," but he fears that some of the illustrations in the English edition will be sacrificed on the altar of English hypocrisy.

"How long were you at work on this book, Mr. Clemens?"

"I projected it four years ago," he replied. "And it has been in manuscript for three years. I put it in pigeonholes and took it out now and then to see how it was getting on, and replaced it again. I began to think several months ago that it was about ripe, and that the times were about ripe for it. And sure enough it was, for there in Brazil goes rid of her Emperor in twenty-four hours, and there is talk of a republic in Portugal and in Australia. And curiously enough, the proclamation of the Brazilian republicans is very similar—I mean in the ideas, not the words—to that which my hero issues abolishing the monarchy."

The sales of Mr. Clemens's books are about the same on both sides of the Atlantic. When a book is first published only a third of the income comes from England and two-thirds from the American edition. But when the work falls into the category of old books, then this order is reversed—probably owing to the fact that cheap editions are published in England. Mr. Clemens cannot say which of his books has had the largest sale, though he is inclined to give the palm to "The Innocents Abroad." That and his other earlier works are pirated in England. A London publisher named Hotten once issued a set of Mark Twain's earlier works, accompanied with a glossary to explain the words or the jokes or something. Mark Twain's reflection on this proceeding at the time was: "I should like very much to blow Mr. Hotten's brains out—not that I have any objection to Mr. Hotten, but just to see."

"Are you persecuted with autograph fiends?" Mr. Clemens was next asked.

"Yes," he said, "I get my share of them. I write out a few hundred cards now and then and give them to my secretary to mail. When I sent them myself I used to discriminate. I would not send my autograph unless the applicants sent addressed envelopes. No matter whether they sent a thousand cards or a hundred thousand stamps, if they didn't write the address I gobbled their stamps and kept my autograph."

Mr. Clemens took his visitor up stairs to what appeared to be his sanctum and a billiard room combined. He had been standing at the billiard table when he arrived. He writes a very man's hand, and better and clearer than most young men. His copy is not likely to make compositors break the third commandment unless they are carried away by ecstasies over it. He not only writes clearly and carefully, but his punctuation is elaborate to a fault. He walked up and down the room smoking a wooden pipe, which had a strong tendency to curl in two and required refilling often. There was a writing desk in the room with a case full of books beside it.

"Do you write at that desk, Mr. Clemens?"

"No; I write there." "There" was a small semi-circular table pushed up close to the wall, strewn with papers, and affording very little elbow room for writing.

"And when may we expect another book?"

"I don't know," replied Mr. Clemens. "I don't write the book. A book writes itself. If there is another book in me, it will come out, and I will put it on paper."

This is the way the works pass through two stages of evolution. First there is a process of mental incubation. Then the work is transferred to paper and remains in a sort of chrysalis condition in pigeonholes until it is ripe for publication.

UNION'S SONS ASSEMBLE.

THEY DINE AT DELMONICO'S AND HAVE AN ELECTION.

About two hundred members of the Union College Alumni Association held a business meeting and dined at Delmonico's last night. W. H. H. Moore presided at the business meeting and was elected President of the Association. The other officers chosen were: Vice President — William H. McElroy; Treasurer—W. B. Rankine; Secretary—R. C. Alexander; Executive Committee—J. Lockwood, Frank P. Loomis, John L. Hill, S. B. Brownell, Dr. D. M. Stimson, A. G. Hull, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, W. B. Chambers, and S. B. Rossiter. A memorial to Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst was read.

The big dining room was decorated as a Union College feasting room should be. Union flags were draped on all sides; "Camp Union" occupied one wall, and on the others were portraits of Dr. Nott, Union's great President; Chester A. Arthur of the Class of '46, and Judge Van Vorst. At one table, facing the others, were seated the Rev. Dr. Nott, who presided; President Harrison E. Webster, Warner Miller, Charles Emory Smith of the Philadelphia *Press*, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Joen H. Starin, Eli Perkins, William H. McElroy, Gen. Butterfield, St. Clair McKelway, the Rev. Dr. William Irvis, the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, Y. Raymond, and Profs. William Wells and Sidney G. Ashmore.

Others present were Edward Cary, Profs. Brown and Maurice Perkins of the college Faculty, Menzo Diefendorf, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Elphalet Nott Anable, William J. Kline of the Amsterdam *Democrat*, John H. Burton, and Dr. Hall.

When the cigar and coffee period arrived the speechmaking began, the addresses being interspersed with songs by the college glee club. President Webster gave a satisfactory account of the condition of the college, at the same time suggesting that donations were always in order from the Alumni. He said that the Freshman class numbered sixty, and he gave it as his opinion that within five years the college property in Long Island City would be yielding a fair revenue.

Dr. Nott introduced Eli Perkins as being two of the three greatest liars in America. Mr. Landon told of his class—'61—which, he said, Bascroft had referred to in his history as "rebellion crushers," saying that the war was held back until the Class of '61 could leave college and get to the front.

Dr. Nott introduced Warner Miller, the Rev. Dr. Hale, Charles Emory Smith, and St. Clair McKelway. Mr. McElroy read a humorous poem.

The eldest Alumnus present was Dr. Whitney of the Class of '28.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A COW.

A WOMAN BADLY INJURED BY A FRIGHTENED ANIMAL.

Mrs. Mary Foster, the wife of George O. Foster, a salesman in the employ of the Eagle Lock Company, at 98 Chambers-street, and living at 415 East Eighth-street, was knocked down and trampled upon by a runaway cow near her home yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Foster was very seriously injured.

The cow which did the mischief was the property of Alfred Picard, a cattle dealer and slaughterer of 325 East Fifty-second-street. Picard has a brother, Leon, seventeen years old, who recently made an excursion into Westchester County to purchase stock to be slaughtered. In Westchester Village he purchased a cow for $15, and yesterday Frank Fah, a German boy in the employ of Mr. Picard, went to Westchester to bring the animal to the slaughter house. He tied a cord about the animal's horns and started for the city.

He came down First-avenue and everything went well until Eighty-sixth-street was reached. There some of the boys in the street began hooting and shouting at the cow until she became unruly. She started down the avenue at a lively trot, dragging the boy after her. The street boys followed and the cow quickened her pace. Patrolman Lawrence A. Moore of the Twenty-seventh Precinct also started in pursuit. At the corner of Eighteh-street Mrs. Foster was crossing the avenue. Before she could get out of her way the cow ran against her, and, knocking her down, trampled upon her.

Max Rothschild, the property man of the Central Turnverein Hall, who lives at 519 East Eighty-second-street, and who witnessed the accident, picked the woman up and, with the help of the neighbors, carried her to her apartments, where she was attended by Dr. O'Connell of 319 East Seventy-ninth-street. He found that Mrs. Foster had received serious injuries. Her collar bone and two ribs on the left side were broken. Her nose was cut through and she had a large wound on her head.

The cow was chased down to Seventy-seventh-street, where she was captured by the policeman and tied to a telegraph pole. The boy Fah was arrested and locked up at the East Eighty-eighth-street station on a charge of leading a vicious animal through the streets.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Commander R. D. Evans, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Warner M. Bateman of Cincinnati and Col. Thomas B. Keogh of North Carolina are at the Astor House.

The Hon. Henry Brand of London is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator George Hearst of California and Col. George C. Gorham of Washington are at the Hoffman House.

Count and Countess de Looquenenille of Paris and Senator G. A. Deane of Copake, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher and ex-Congressman Martin L. Clardy of Missouri, ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia, and Christopher L. Magee of Pittsburg are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CAPTURE OF A JEWELRY THIEF.

A crash of glass at the show window of the jewelry store of Mills & Coleman, at Grand and Mulberry streets, at 8 o'clock last evening attracted the attention of the numerous pedestrians on the sidewalk. On looking round they saw a tall negro strike the thick pane of glass two more blows with a paving stone and break a hole in it. A number of gold watches hung temptingly just behind the glass, but before the negro could reach the prizes the crowd made a rush for him. He ran toward the Bowery. Policeman Lawrence O'Brien caught him. At the station house the negro gave his name as Richard Scott, but refused to give his residence.

Scott answers to the description of the colored man who some weeks ago padlocked the door of D. Silberstein's pawnshop, in Sixth-avenue, smashed the window, and carried off $500 worth of jewelry.

THE FUND FOR THE ARCH.

The members of the Real Estate Exchange are beginning to boom the Washington Memorial Arch fund, and good results are expected. In this course they are following the example of their President, Mr. E. A. Cruikshank, who some time ago headed a subscription list. Treasurer William B. Stewart of 54 Williamstreet acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: H. H. Gammane, $225; Jere Johnson, Jr., $10; from pupils in the Female Art School, Cooper Union, $5 21; through the *Commercial Advertiser*, additions to "women's list," $2; previously acknowledged, $6,221 10; grand total, $61,583 31.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE ELECTION.

The annual election of the Real Estate Exchange was held yesterday afternoon. The polls were open from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., and at 10:30 P. M. it was announced that the following Directors had been elected: Phillip A. Smyth, George H. Scott, Myer S. Isaacs, J. Romaine Brown, George R. Read, Richard V. Barnett, Ira D. Warren, Hermann H. Cammann, Isaac Fromme, Richard Deeves, Cornelius W. Lynster, Charles A. Schermerhorn, and Jeremiah B. Johnson.

VERY QUIET PRIMARIES.

Democratic primaries were held in all of the wards and towns in Kings County last night, and, as a rule, they passed off very harmoniously. The few contests were of little public importance.

WASHINGTON'S SOCIETY.

RECEPTIONS BY THE WIVES OF THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Making the round of calls upon the wives of the Justices of the Supreme Court monopolized the attention of society this afternoon.

Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice, was assisted in receiving her callers by her fourth daughter, Miss Mildred Fuller, who makes her début this season. This young lady is a tall, fine-looking blonde, with a profusion of light hair, which lies in thick ringlets and curls all over her head.

The house which the Chief Justice has leased this season, on the corner of Sixteenth-street and Massachusetts-avenue, though not quite so large as that occupied last year, is more desirable from its location, which is in the most fashionable section of the city. The interior is very picturesque, with a broad oaken stairway at the end of the hallway, broken by several broad landings, upon which fall colored lights from the stained-glass windows at the rear of the hall. Another stained-glass window, representing Marguerite descending the steps of the chapel, with Faust in the distance obtaining his first glimpse of her, ornaments the main wall of the main drawing room on the left of the entrance. Another attractive spot in this apartment is the lower window, which has been fitted up in a luxurious fashion, with divans, tiger-skin rugs, and a carved writing desk on which were several vases of heliotrope and cut flowers, to which an appropriate background is made by a wide-branching palm.

Mrs. Miller was prevented from seeing callers by a severe cold, which confined her to her room. Miss Lucy Cornhill, her granddaughter, was assisted in the duties of hostess, which she discharged in characteristic pleasant fashion, by Miss Squire of Boston.

Mrs. Fields's reception was the objective point for callers on Capitol Hill, and, early as it still is in the season, the street before her residence was well filled with fashionable equipages. Mrs. Fields was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. Condit Smith, and the Misses Smith.

Mrs. Blatchford will not resume her receptions until after the 1st of January.

Mrs. and Miss Rusk, wife and daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, made the round of Justices' calls this afternoon.

THE STATE'S FORESTS.

MEASURES SUGGESTED TO PRESERVE THE ADIRONDACK WOODLANDS.

The subject of forestry was discussed at an interesting meeting at the Academy of Sciences in Columbia College last night. Dr. H. Nicholas Jarohow considered the practical introduction of forest culture in America, the difficulties, and how to overcome them; and Warren Higley, formerly President of the American Forestry Congress, talked about the conditions and needs of forestry legislation in this State. Dr. Jarohow told of the necessity of treating the forests as business investments, and declared that as such they would return excellent profits.

Mr. Higley said that originally the Adirondack region, in which there was 5,000,000 acres of forest, belonged to the State, and that great tracts of it were sold for a few cents an acre. Ten years ago there still remained 25,000 square miles, or 1,600,000 acres, of woodland. The whole was valued at $40,620,000. "Most of the provisions of the State forestry law passed in 1885," said Mr. Higley, "were now dead letters. People have become apathetic. After four years of trial of these laws the people have not felt the benefits of the great Forestry Commission are not preventing the destruction of the forests. The State now owns 855,986 acres in sixteen counties, and of this total 88,000 acres have been added since 1886."

Mr. Higley declared that the present laws, with some modifications and additions, would be adequate for the protection of these great interests. He suggested that the State should acquire absolute right or control over 2,000,000 acres in addition to the land already in its possession. The law should be changed so that there should be one Forestry Commissioner instead of three. A scientific school of forestry should be established in connection with some firmly-founded college like Cornell or Columbia, and its graduates should have the privilege of choosing whether or not they should enter the service of the State.

The Academy elected a committee, consisting of the President, Prof. Martin, and Mr. Chittenden, to prepare a memorial to submit to the proper authorities seeking an adequate change in the present methods of protecting the State forests.

WONDERS OF EGYPT.

MISS EDWARDS LECTURES ON RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THAT COUNTRY.

Under the auspices of the American Geographical Society last night in Chickering Hall Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the English novelist and Egyptologist, gave a lecture on recent discoveries in the land of the Pharaohs. In introducing Miss Edwards to her big audience Judge Charles P. Daly alluded to Stanley's first sighting of the "snowy mountain" he has mentioned in his now famous letter as a rediscovery of territory well known to the ancients as the "land of the mountains of the moon."

Miss Edwards supported this statement, and argued that not only were these mountains known to the Egyptians, but also to the colonies of strangers which were at different periods settled on their soil. A theory of much interest was advanced by the lecturer concerning the possibility of the Cypriots and other foreigners gaining a knowledge of letters and art during their captivity in Egypt.

A rapid glance at the invasions periods of the Nile land, and a description of the Labyrinth and its destruction centuries ago, were supplemented by a series of stereopticon views. The views were mainly photographs of the famous Petrie discoveries, and paintings from the life and in colors of the men and women who peopled ancient Philse. Petrie's examinations of the mounds at Philse have brought to light some wonderful treasures. The best of them were displayed in copy by Miss Edwards last night, and revealed an astonishing art development.

Among those elected to membership in the Geographical Society last night were William Thaw, Jr., Allegheny, Penn.; S. M. Felton, Jr., Isaac Ickelheimer, George A. Jones, Walter Kohbe, Isidor Straus, Orestes Cleveland, Jersey City; S. Endicott Peabody, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. M. Schuyler Elliot, Brooklyn, and Julius Dexter, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Gustave Fuchs and Joseph Krans, composing the firm of Fuchs & Krans, cigar manufacturers at Seventy-first-street and Avenue A, made an assignment yesterday to Michael O'Connell, giving preferences for $28,488, the largest being to Henry M. Benjamin, money loaned, $1,500; John Fuchs & Co., $5,000. The firm began business June 12, 1888. In December following they bought the property at 1,325 and 1,327 Avenue A, corner of Seventy-first-street, for their factory for $4,000, and spent about $12,000 in improvements, the property being mortgaged for $6,000. They claimed a capital in business of $19,000. In the trade the liabilities are reported at upward of $40,000.

John T. Camp and Henry P. Leach, composing the firm of John T. Camp & Co., manufacturers of dress trimmings at 22 and 24 Howard-street, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel Bolton. Mr. Camp has been in business many years and has had several partners. Mr. Leach became a partner in July, 1880. They claimed a capital of about $20,000. It is said that they borrowed money to buy firm debts, expecting to get additional capital in the business, but the latter fell through. The liabilities are reported to be about $25,000. The senior partner has been prominent in military circles for many years, and was well known as the Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Samuel Duncan, dealer in clothing at 142 Fulton-street, made an assignment yesterday to Fred H. Smith. Mr. Duncan, who is seventy-three years of age, has been in business many years and is remembered as one of the old-time New-York merchants. James Dunning, his son-in-law, was a partner for the past five years, managing the business. The partnership was dissolved on Nov. 2. Mr. Duncan is insolvent. The liabilities are about $10,000; nominal assets, $15,000.

E. B. Hemingway, banker, of Whitney's Point, N. Y., has made an assignment to W. D. Edminster. Hemingway also conducts a grocery and drug store and operates a steam sawmill. He was supposed to be worth at least $20,000 clear. The amount of his liabilities is not known, but will be, it is believed, from $30,000 to $50,000. His New-York correspondents are the Chemical and United States National Banks. No preferences are made.

The inventory and schedules in the matter of the general assignment of George E. Harmon to Aldice G. Warren were filed in the County Clerk's office at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday. Following are the figures: Nominal value of assets, $220,601 66; actual value, $111,293 41; nominal value of property, $20,068 97; actual value, unknown; total amount of liabilities, $43,146 04.

The Sheriff will sell to-day the property of Stern & Stern, wholesale jewelers at 13 Maiden-lane, which was seized at the time of the failure. The property consists of watches, jewelry, and some set diamonds, the value of which is not definitely known, but which, it is said, will probably not exceed $30,000.

The effects of the Consumers' Coal Company at the yards, foot of East Forty-third-street, and at One Hundred and Seventh-street and Third-avenue, consisting of coal, horses, trucks, &c., were sold out by the Sheriff yesterday.

The schedules of Nathan Pollock, wholesale dealer in clothing at 536 Broadway, show liabilities, $25,635; nominal assets, $21,384; actual assets, $15,493.

SPELLBINDERS GETTING THEIR PAY.

Charles Lens, the spellbinder who brought suit against the Republican State Committee through Chairman John N. Knapp for $2,500 for work done during the last Presidential campaign, has secured a settlement, and another suit from another orator is said to be pending.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE LEASE MODIFIED.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—The new bond of fellowship was consummated between the Erie, New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Companies at a meeting of the stockholders of the latter company held at Cleveland to-day. President Whitehead came on from New-York with the proxies of the English owners in his pocket, called a meeting, and formally approved the amendments to the lease, which had been under negotiation for some time, and which had been ratified by the Erie stockholders last week. This new lease provides for a reduction of the rental after the rental of the 32 per cent. of the $6,000,000 gross earnings annually has been obtained. The rate of reduction is one-tenth of 1 per cent. for an increase of each $100,000 in gross earnings above $6,000,000 annually until the rental is reduced to 28 per cent. Formerly there was an increase instead of a decrease in the rental at the rate of one-tenth of 1 per cent. for each $100,000 above $6,000,000. The Nypano earnings for the year ending Sept. 30 were in round numbers $6,400,000. The difference in the rental to the Nypano to those earnings between the old and the new terms amounts to $51,200.

Another modification of the lease that is important is the agreement by the Nypano to furnish the Erie with 2 locomotives and 500 coal cars. Also to furnish 500 additional coal cars should the annual earnings reach $6,500,000; 200 more when earnings reach $7,000,000, and 500 more for each additional $500,000 of earnings annually.

"The President of the Erie Road," said Mr. Whitehead to-day, "has written me a letter assuring us in view of this modification of the lease that he will exert himself to have the road managed energetically for the purpose of securing business. The Erie has now accepted her second track and the terminal facilities built during the last year, and we hope that in consequence of the large increase in rolling stock and the second track business will largely increase during the next year."

Sir Charles Lewis, member of Parliament, and one of the Nypano voting Trustees, will reach this country about Christmas, and, in company with President Whitehead, will look over the improvements which have been made.

A SUIT TO RECOVER $100,000.

A suit has been begun in the United States Circuit Court by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company against John H. Inman for an accounting and to recover $100,000. The complaint is made by Thomas C. Platt, now at the head of the company. It is alleged that Inman, who was a Director in the company from 1880 to April last, with Nathaniel Baxter, the President of the company, and H. M. Shook, another Director, had sufficient power to control the company's acts and prevent investigation by others interested in its affairs. In 1886, it is further alleged, the stock of the Pratt Coal and Iron Company was purchased through the efforts of these men. The arrangements were made between Inman, claiming to represent the Tennessee company, and the representatives of the Pratt company, and it was agreed that the purchase price should be $1,000,000 in bonds of the Tennessee company and $4,500,000 in its capital stock.

The capital stock was to be increased from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000. Then, it is said, the men comprising secretly-secured options of purchase on a majority of the shares of the capital stock of the Pratt company, proceeded to buy the property for about $1,000,000, and retained in their hands the balance of the stock and bonds of the Tennessee company which were to have been used in making the purchase. It is further alleged that Inman contracted for the building of a blast furnace, and when opposition was made secured the release of the contract for $100,000, and for this amount, it is claimed, he is liable.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 47,704 tons, against 39,245 for the preceding week, an increase of 8,459 tons, and, against 59,823 tons for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 12,119 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 45.5 per cent. of the business on the Pennsylvania lines 21.3 per cent., the Chicago and Grand Trunk 18.9 per cent., and the Baltimore and Ohio 15.6 per cent.

Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association has written a letter to Chairman Abbott of the Western States Passenger Association urging the co-operation of the Western roads in the movement to discontinue the payment of commissions on the sale of passenger tickets. The matter will be laid before the meeting of the Association at Chicago to-day.

It is reported in Duluth, Minn., upon good authority that the Northern Pacific will make Duluth an operating centre. Word has reached there from New-York that Jay Gould plans regarding the Northern Pacific are to be carried out and that city made the principal terminus of the road.

THE SPRECKELS REFINERY.

WORK TO COMPETE WITH THE SUGAR TRUST ACTUALLY BEGUN.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—The work of refining sugar was commenced to-day in Claus Spreckels's immense new sugar refinery on the Delaware River, at the foot of Reed-street, in this city. The capacity of the refinery is 2,000,000 pounds of sugar every twenty-four hours.

The buildings now completed consist of the warehouse, 155 feet long by 60 feet wide, having an area of 18,000 feet; the finishing house, 83 by 75 feet, with an area of 12,720 feet; the char filtering houses, each 152 by 68 feet, with a total area of 41,344 feet; the pan house, 157 by 60 feet, with an area of 18,870 feet; the boiler house, 265 by 58 feet, with an area of 19,000 feet; the bay filter house, 166 by 60 feet, with an area of 9,960 feet; the machine shops, 200 by 75 feet, with an area of 1,000 feet; the barrel factory, 250 by 130 feet, with an area of 25,000 feet. Besides these are the offices for the engineer, the superintendent, and the staff of clerks; the laboratory of the chemists and his assistants, and the buildings for the electric-light plant and machinery. The actual cost of the buildings, machinery, and site has not been definitely stated, but it is believed that it will amount to more than $3,000,000.

Running on to the refinery property are three distinct lines of railroad, forming direct communication with every section of the country. On the river are three wharves, each 80 feet wide and 600 feet long. Here a dozen of the largest-sized ships and steamers can load or discharge at the same time, there being a depth of water at the lowest tide. The wharves are covered, forming immense warehouses where the raw sugar can be received and stored in bond or delivered without handling into the melting pans. A conveyer runs along the whole length of the dock, carrying sixty tons of sugar to the pans at a speed of eighteen feet per minute. The whole of the buildings are lighted by incandescent lights of the Westinghouse alternating system, supplied from a central station on the grounds. Automatic sprinklers for protection against fire are distributed throughout the buildings, and everything has been done to make the refinery the best equipped and most economically worked, as well as the largest in the world.

Mr. Spreckels a short time ago decided to duplicate the whole of the buildings described above and now in operation. This will give the refinery a capacity of 4,000,000 pounds or 2,000 tons of sugar every twenty-four hours. Work was commenced on the duplication of these buildings a month ago by the erection of a dividing fence, so that the new work now in progress will not interfere with that which is completed. This duplication of the plant will, it is expected, be completed before the end of next year.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, lower temperature, northwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, cooler, fair, westerly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, stationary temperature, winds shifting to easterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	42°	55°	3:30 P. M.	38°	41°
6 A. M.	42°	55°	6 P. M.	38°	39°
9 A. M.	42°	55°	9 P. M.	37°	52°
12 M.	40°	57°	12 P. M.	37°	50°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 53°
Average temperature for same date last year .. 38°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire losses which occurred at Boston and Lynn are being adjusted as rapidly as possible. The Western Assurance Company and the British-American Assurance Company, both Canadian companies, have completed their adjustment, the former paying $25,000 in Boston and $36,000 in Lynn, the latter company paying $12,000 in Boston and $29,000 in Lynn.

A fire yesterday afternoon in the residence of Cornelius Ryan, a two-story brick dwelling, 447 East One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, caused $2,500 damage to the building and contents.

Fire in the Tinney House at Detroit (Mich.) yesterday morning caused a loss of $5,000 to the contents of the hotel and $1,000 to the building. Insurance, $2,000.

The Reed City (Mich.) Roller Mills, owned by E. B. Martin, took fire last evening and was burned to the ground. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

The farm buildings of Willis J. Paul at Montville, Me., were burned Sunday night. The loss is $2,500.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED.

A BAGGAGE CAR AND ONE COACH JUMP INTO A CREEK.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Dec. 9.—The Chicago limited express between Cincinnati and Chicago on the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Road was wrecked shortly after noon yesterday, half a mile south of this city.

While the train was running at the rate of about forty-five miles an hour the rear trucks of the tender left the track, causing a disconnection of the air brakes and leaving the engineer powerless to check the speed of the train, which went plunging on to a trestlework about 300 feet in length. Here the baggage car and one coach left the track, and, after plowing through the ties and timbers for a few feet, went rolling over into the creek 15 feet below, and were completely demolished.

The chair and dining cars, though they left the track also, remained hanging to the trestle and were not badly damaged. Baggageman Warren of Indianapolis was the only one in his car, and he escaped with a few bruises and a sprained ankle.

In the wrecked coach there were four passengers, one of whom, Mrs. Wunder of Chicago, received an ugly gash over her left temple. The other passengers were only slightly bruised. The damage to the company is estimated at $25,000.

The bridge is an entire wreck and a new one will have to be erected, delaying through trains for several days.

A SOLID COMPANY.

Every provident man anticipates the time when he must fall before the shafts of that conqueror of mortality—Death. He does not wait until he is laid upon a bed of sickness before he makes it certain that his loved ones shall not be left destitute, thrown upon a world which little heeds their sufferings, or extends a helping hand in the hour of need. We invite the personal attention of *Dispatch* readers to the remarkable presentations of facts made by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association upon another page of to-day's paper. This association is one of the most successful that has existed in the world's history, and it is an ably and conservatively managed that its name is known in every civilized country on the globe. Costing far less than would an insurance in one of the old line companies, its policies are as good as gold, and are paid with the utmost promptness. Conducted on sound business principles, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association well deserves the great prosperity and popularity it has for years enjoyed.—*Sunday Dispatch, Dec. 8, 1889.*

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN'S BUTLER DEAD.

William O'Brien, who was butler to Secretary of State Frelinghuysen under the Administration of the late ex-President Arthur, who has been suffering from apoplexy and paralysis at Bellevue Hospital since Friday last, died at the institution last night. The body will be forwarded to Washington to-day. O'Brien had a snug fortune, and owns a large amount of real estate in the capital.

CHILDREN THRIVE

Who eat Graielet for breakfast made from pure whole wheat only. They like it, too.—*Exchange.*

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

Around the earth, in every land,
By every stream that I'm aware of,
In every town, they understand
How teeth may best be taken care of.
From Jersey flats to Nirvana's moors
They sing the praise of SOZODONT.

Kennedy's Derby Hats at $1 90 and $2 90 equal to those sold elsewhere at $3 and $4. 100 styles; from maker to wearer; no middle profits. Silk hats, newest fashions, $3 90, $4 80, $5 80; saving $1 50. 25 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

New-Yorkers appreciate the elegant Furniture designed by FLINT'S artists. Stores, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Colgate's Gifts for Men.
"55" EAU DE COLOGNE, TOILET WATERS, matchless shaving stick, useful, luxurious.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cents.

"Otego." E. & W. "Otego."
A new collar.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CROMWELL—ROBERTS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 28, at St. Thomas's Church, Battle Creek, Mich., by the Rev. Arthur P. Greenlear, LUCRATIA BISHOP, daughter of James H. Roberts of Old Mission, Mich., to OLIVER EATON CROMWELL of New-York.

TOMPKINS—TOMPKINS.—Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1889, at the residence of the bride's mother, Stony Point, N. Y., by Rev. J. J. McMahon, CALVIN TOMPKINS of this city to KETTIE NEILLY, daughter of the late Frederick Tompkins.

TOWLE—ODELL.—On Monday, Dec. 9, 1889, by the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, at the residence of the bride, No. 135 East 46th-st., LOUISE R. ODELL to HENRY BREVOORT TOWLE.

DIED.

ALBURTUS.—At Yonkers, Dec. 8, GEORGE W. ALBURTUS.
Funeral at 172 North Broadway, Yonkers, at 2 P. M.

BIDDLE.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 8, 1889, ROBERT D. BIDDLE, in his 29th year.
Funeral services on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, 104 East 17th-st. Relat

RACING IN NEW-JERSEY

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT AT THE ELIZABETH TRACK.

SUNSHINE, CORTLAND, AUTUMN LEAF, KENWOOD, NOW OR NEVER, AND GLENMOUND THE WINNERS.

The free admission system which has been inaugurated at the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club has resulted in more than doubling the customary attendance at the track, and yesterday afternoon between four thousand and five thousand people were present to speculate on the six races run over a sleppy course. The first and third races furnished the liveliest contests of the afternoon, both being driving finishes. In the first race Sam Morse, the favorite, was beaten after a hard fight by Sunshine. In the third Autumn Leaf defeated Elizabeth by a head after a hard fight through the stretch.

How peculiar a game racing is, is shown by the results of the speculation of so shrewd a horseman as Michael F. Dwyer. He was one of the backers of Sam Morse in the first race and lost. He got part of his losses back on Cortland, in the second was beaten out of the money he bet on Elizabeth by a head in the third, and plunged on Manola in the fourth to get even. Then his own horse, Kenwood, beat Manola very handily and much to Mr. Dwyer's surprise, who had no idea how good his colt was. He was reported to be one of the successful backers of New or Never in the fifth race, but lost a snug little sum in the last, when Glenmound furnished a surprise by beating Oregon. The New or Never-Santalene race was one of the heaviest betting races for a month past, and the entire Western party backed Santalene at the last moment until he went to the post the favorite. But New or Never beat him handily, and much to Mr. Dwyer's surprise, who had no idea how good his colt was. He was reported to be one of the successful backers of New or Never in the fifth race, but lost a snug little sum in the last, when Glenmound furnished a surprise by beating Oregon. The New or Never-Santalene race was one of the heaviest betting races for a month past, and the entire Western party backed Santalene at the last moment until he went to the post the favorite. But New or Never beat him handily, and the Western money remained in the bookmakers' boxes.

Details of the day's racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages; beaten allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:22¾.

Castle Stahle's ch. f. Sunshine, 8 years, by Reform-Madge, 99 pounds.....(French) 1
J. F. Carmody's b. c. Sam Morse, 2, 89.....(Barton) 2
S. Collier's br. h. Battersby, 5, 105.....(Bergen) 3
Girondes, 106; Little Barefoot, 99; Edward F., 107; Village Maid, 99; St. Valentine, 107, and Fannua, 109, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Sam Morse, 8 to 5; Battersby, 3 to 1; Village Maid, 10 to 1; Little Barefoot, 15 to 1; Girondes, Fannua, Edward F., and Sunshine, 25 to 1. Sam Valentine, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Sam Morse, no betting; Battersby, 4 to 5; Village Maid, 5 to 1; Little Barefoot, Sunshine, Fannua, and Girondes, 6 to 1 each; Edward F., 8 to 1; and St. Valentine, 10 to 1.

Won by a head; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages; weights, 90 pounds above to be sold; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:55¾. No bid for the winner.

Dwyer Brothers' br. c. Cortland, 2 years, by Hindoo-Katie, 113 pounds, $1,800.....(Bergen) 1
G. Morris's b. h. King Idle, 4, 142..(Garrison) 2
J. M. Jeffcott's br. f. The Abbess, 2, 103...(Riley) 3
Amos, 138; Cupid, 107; Fustic, 137, and Richelieu, 137, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Cortland, 4 to 5; King Idle, 10 to 5; The Abbess, 4 to 1; Cupid, 10 to 1; Fustic, 50 to 1; Bichelieu, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Cortland, 1 to 3; King Idle, 4 to 5; The Abbess, even money; Cupid, 4 to 1; Amos, 20 to 1; Fustic and Richelieu, 25 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; one length between second and second.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Six and a half furlongs.

G. W. Poole's b. m. Autumn Leaf, 5 years, by Hurrah-Sallie Newton, 92 pounds.....(Delong) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Elizabeth, 3, 103.....(Weber) 2
Chicago Stable's br. c. Wheeler T., 4, 112.....(G. Covington) 3

Winona, 93; Gallatin, 95; Mirabeau, 95; Al Reed, 95; Mabel, 92, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Wheeler T., 8 to 5; Autumn Leaf, 2½ to 1; Elizabeth, 5 to 1; Winona, 6 to 1; Mirabeau, 20 to 1; Gallatin, Mabel, and Al Reed, 50 to 1 each.

For place—Against Wheeler T., 8 to 5; Autumn Leaf, 4 to 5; Elizabeth, 8 to 5; Winona, 2 to 1; Mirabeau, 3 to 1; Gallatin, Mabel, and Al Reed, 20 to 1 each.

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:22¾.

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Kenwood, 2 years, by Fallesto-Katie Creel, 95 pounds.....(Freech) 1
E. Corrigan's b. c. Frejola, 3, 97.....(Deloog) 2
W. E. McDonald's ch. f. Manola, 3, 106.....(G. Covington) 3

Barrister, 107, and Lonise, 94, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Manola, 7 to 5; Frejola, 2 to 1; Kenwood, 5 to 1; Louise, 15 to 1; Barrister, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Manola, 1 to 3; Frejola, 3 to 5; Kenwood, 7 to 5; Louise, 4 to 1; Barrister, 5 to 1.

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:51¼.

O. B. McGtee's br. c. Now or Never, 4 years, by Stratford-Bye and Bye, 114 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Chicago Stable's ch. g. Santalene, 4, 118.....(G. Covington) 2
B. Lewis's ch. c. Martin Russell, 3, 100..(French) 3

Glory, 94, and Guy Gray, 95, hnished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against New or Never and Santalene, 6 to 5 each; Martin Russell, 6 to 1; Glory and Guy Gray, 30 to 1 each.

For place—Against New or Never and Santalene, no betting; Martin Russell, 4 to 5; Glory and Guy Gray, 4 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; twelve lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21¼.

W. C. Daly's b. g. Glenmound, 5 years, by Glenmore-Alice J., 110 pounds.....(Moser) 1
Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Oregon, 3, 110.....(Bergen) 2
Chicago Stable's ch. f. Lela May, 4, 110.....(G. Coviarson) 3

E. Corrigan's b. g. G. W. Cook, 4, 120..(Garrity) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Oregon, 7 to 10; Glenmound, 11 to 5; Lela May and G. W. Cook, 10 to 1 each.

For place—Against Oregon, no betting; Glenmound, 2 to 5; Lela May and G. W. Cook, 2 to 1 each.

Won by three lengths; a nese between second and third.

THE CLIFTON RACES.

It was a decidedly sensational day at Clifton yesterday. The track was deep and heavy in mud, and the racing rather slow in consequence. In the second race Sparling, who won, was disqualified for having ridden Leander, much to James McCormick's disgust. In the third race the rider of the winner, Blessed, was disqualified for being a pound short of weight, and the race was given to Can't Tell. Bate were allowed to stand, however, as the horses finished in the order of the day's racing would therefore stand as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Sentiok won, with Deegan second and Little Mickey third. Time—1:08¾.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Forester won, with Ariel second and Jim Murphy third. Time—1:27¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Can't Tell won, with Pericics second and Mulligan third. Blessed, who won, was disqualified.

FOURTH RACE.—The *Guardian* Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth. Juggler won, with Dunboyne second and Eleve third. Time—1:53½.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Wanderer II. won, with Manhattan second and Pocatello third. Time—1:34¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Bao Lassie won, Mabel Glenu second, and Lady Agnes third. Time—1:10¾.

The entries and weights for to-day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Silver Star, Melodrama, Carrie G., Count Luna, and J. J. Doyle, 110 pounds each; Kitty Bess, Isabella Peri, Blanche, and Buy Ridge, 105 each; Radstone, 100; Brier, 95; Rod Leaf and Ceotinede, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Rudolph, 122 pounds; Mamie Nita, 119; Little Mickey and Reporter, 117; Sagando, 115; Shoemer, 107; Dongan, 110; Ivy, 109; Veroea and Triller, 105 each; Raid, Effie Moore, and Consignee, 102 each; Lady Winkle and Lady Archer, 97 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Juggler, 118 pounds; Young Duke, 117; Grimaldi, 114; Galicne and Belwood, 107; Supervisor, 106; Raymond G., 105; Mattie Looram and Clay Stockton, 104 each; Blessed, 102; Fitzsimmons and Pawnbroker, 100 each; Iceberg, 97; Philip D., 96; Daiesman, 93; Mubel Glenn and Falcon, 92 each; Maggie K., 91.

FOURTH RACE.—Two miles. Retaad, 120 pounds; Elsyo, 113; Brae-n-Ban, Adonis, Gallue Dan, Charley Russell, and Broadhead, 108 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Pocatello and Lancaster, 110 poonds each; Wild Cherry, 104; Grey Cload, 102; Jennia McFarland, 90; Equality, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Young Duke, 147 pounds; Ofaiece, 129; Deception, 131; Antocrat, 130; Chapman, 128; Rustic, 125; Memory, 119; Alveda and Beckie Knott, 116 each.

HUDSON COUNTY RACES.

The entries for the several races to be run over the track of the Hudson County Racing Association at Guttenberg, N. J., this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Extra. Bob C., Merlin, Markery Daw, and Trojan, 115 pounds each; Martin, 113; Benedict, 113 each; Little Jim, Waddington, the Remember gelding, Peach Blow, Bonnie Lass, Gendarme, Topeka, and Hallowood, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Basso Viol, 120 pounds; Lord Beaconsfield and Vanities, 118 each; Ralph, 109; Wyswood, Tuchi, Herman, and Clatter, 105 each; Goldisk, 103; Stephanie, Doc't Knew, and Dr. Jekyell, 100 each; Kirton, 95; Imogen, 92.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Mart Gibson, 109 pounds; Enchantress, Watch 'Em, Kate Farrown, and Carlow, 105 each; Bina Rosa, 103; Lillie D., 100; Marie Lovell, 84.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Bradford, 110 pounds; Lavinia Bells, 109; Belwood, 108; Hamlet and Bine Rock, 106 each; Glenmound, 102; G. W. Cook and Sam Morse, 96 each; Lemon, 92; Stephanie, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Sultor and Alva, 118 pounds each; Gloster, Boodle, and Gleniaca, 110 each; Dud, 103; King Crab, 95; Rancocas, 90; the Gipsy Silly, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Hot Scotch, 114 pounds; Banker, 112; Wayward and Macgregor, 110 each; Landgear and St. Clair, 108 each; Joe Holeman, 105; Lizzie Scott, Artemus Ward, Joe Holeman, and Pelham, 100 each; Capetown, Big Brown Jug, and Pemberry Sod, 102 each.

NO COURSE SIGNALS.

CHANGES DEEMED INEXPEDIENT BY THE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The International Marine Conference met at 11 o'clock this morning. Delegate Goodrich called up his resolution, offered last week, which was adopted unanimously, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the conference it is inexpedient to adopt course-indicating sound signals in foggy or thick weather, because, inasmuch as there are other strong reasons presented by the Sonno Signal Committee, it such signals were used to crowded waters danger would result from the uncertainty and confusion produced by a multiplicity of signals and from the false security that would be created in the minds of mariners, and if vessels, when navigated in dependence on such signals, could not see each other, there would be danger that the officer in charge might read the signal incorrectly, or, if read correctly, would interpret it wrongly.

Delegate Goodrich, Chairman of the Committee on Collocation, presented an interlocutory report calling attention to extra Amendment 41 to Article III. of Rules of the Road, proposed by Capt. Flood of Norway, and adopted by the conference. This amendment provides that the green and red side lights shall be placed on steam vessels not forward of the masthead light, and in sailing vessels as near abreast of the foremast as practicable. On the report of the Committee that the change proposed by the amendment is too radical and there are too many difficulties in the way of its adoption, the conference determined to reconsider the amendment, but at Capt. Flood's suggestion it was temporarily postponed.

The conference then took up for consideration the report of the committee on the subject of a uniform load mark, but the matter is not ripe for consideration by this conference, and it was adopted.

The report of the committee upon General Division 13, the establishment of a permanent International Marine Commission, declaring the establishment of such a commission not expedient, was also adopted. The conference will meet again Thursday.

CONNECTICUT FACTORIES.

RESULT OF FIVE MONTHS' WORK BY THE NEW INSPECTOR.

HARTFORD, Dec. 9.—The factory inspection laws in this State which have been in operation for two years have resulted in much good in the manufacturing communities. The new Factory Inspector, William S. Simmons of Killingly, who assumed the duties of his office the 1st of July under Gov. Bulkeley's appointment, has completed his report for the five months, showing that a thorough inspection has been made of 255 factories, employing 40,000 operatives. Of the number inspected 126 were found to be in excellent condition. In the remaining 127 establishments 206 changes were ordered by the Inspector.

Special attention in each case when inspection was made was paid to means of ventilation, cleanliness, dangerous machinery, and water closets. In factories generally good ventilation can be procured. An exception to the rule is met with, however, in most concerns where textile industries are carried on. It is impossible, for instance, to ventilate the weave rooms, where live steam is used in order to keep the warp and filling damp, insuring free and unobstructed operation. In such rooms the windows must be kept closed most of the time, requiring the lungs to work in an atmosphere that is extremely hot, and, in the end, injurious to health. Similar trouble, but in different form, is encountered in the factories where rubber goods are produced.

The existence of dangerous machinery is made the subject of special investigation by the Inspector. Fully 500 orders for the change or repair have been for the purpose of preventing accidents to operatives. There are no statistics of accidents which have occurred among factory operatives in this State in past years, and no means exist for ascertaining the number or character of the injuries suffered. But the Inspector has assumed the work hereafter, and will furnish in his report to the next legislative enactment concerning the matter one year from now.

The imperfect system of water closets in vogue, particularly in the older factories of the State, is responsible for much of the ill health among operatives. Local physicians of long experience attribute a large share of the sickness to this cause. The most intelligent operatives consider it impracticable to secure good sanitary conditions in mills where the old methods and systems of water closets remain. The law relating to the necessary improvements is rigid enough, but its evasion is not visited with punishment. In one-fourth of the factories where the Inspector found it necessary to order changes the trouble was in connection with the water-closet system. It is the new factories the closets are supplied with trace, affording greatly improved sanitary conditions.

The absence of fire escapes is seriously complained of by Inspector Simmons. The Inspector has no authority under the law to order the owners of buildings to provide escapes. This defect to the statute is regarded with appreciation, and the next Legislature will be asked to remedy it.

The industrial interests of the State have been steadily increasing from year to year. The last census showed that 45.7 per cent. of all the people in Connecticut are employed in factories. Only two States have a larger percentage of their people so employed, and the average for the United States was but 25 per cent. The standing of Connecticut in industrial matters is shown by these figures:

In number of manufacturing establishments	16
In value of products	7
In capital	9
In percentage of persons employed in manufactories	3

The whole number of factory operatives at the last enumeration was 112,915. The capital invested was $120,480,375; the annual wages paid, $43,501,518. The material used was valued at $103,769,341. The value of productions was $185,-880,314, and there were more than 200 specified industries.

MR. WHITTIER NEEDS REPOSE.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—An item is published here under the caption of "A Request by the Poet Whittier," in which the hope is expressed that the eighty-second anniversary of the poet's birth, which is near at hand, will pass as quietly as possible, owing to the delicate condition of Mr. Whittier's health. He would gladly welcome his friends, but is scarcely able to bear the excitement, and for the same reason, though appreciative thereof, he may not be able to answer as he could wish all letters and tokens of regard which reach him.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Secretary Proctor yesterday filled the vocancy on the limited retired list of the army, caused by the death on the 26th of January, after retirement, of Capt. George F. Barstow, Third Artillery. This will result in the promotion of First Lieut. George A. Thurston to be a Captain, and Second Lieut. Charles A. Bartlett to be a First Lieutenant, both of the Third Artillery. Capt. Barstow was selected for retirement because of the very large number of artillery Lieutenants who have been waiting a long time for promotion, and who had not served.

Capt. John G. Botler, Ordnance Department, has been ordered on temporary duty from the St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks, to the mills of the King Powder Company, at Warren, Ohio.

Lieut. Commander John S. Newell has been ordered on duty at the Boston yard. Ensign Stoksley Morgan to the Petrel.

The resignation of First Lieut. E. B. Ivas, Nineteenth Infantry, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 3.

Leave of absence hos been granted Sargeon John D. Hall for ten days.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Among the cases before the United States Supreme Court to-day were the following:

No. 120—William Roemer, appellant, vs. Thomas B. Peddle et al. No. 121—William Roemer, appellant, vs. Albert D. Hendley.—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

No. 132—William Roemer, appellant, vs. Charles Knupper. No. 133—William Roemer, appellant, vs. Richard C. Jeckiesou.—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey. Decrees affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

No. 113—The Rio Grande Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. John R. Vioet, D. T., executor, &c.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the petition. Opinion by Mr. Justice Field.

No. 119—Mrs. Nancy A. Bradley et al. appellants, vs. Horace S. Claflin et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

The cases set down for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Tuesday, the 10th inst., will be as follows: Nos. 1281, 150, 152, 153, 155 and 980, 158, 160, 162, 163.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9 11-16c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9 5-16c.; net receipts, 17,423 bales; gross, 18,209 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,800 bales; to France, 9,577 bales; coastwise, 5,570 bales; sales, 8,250 bales; stock, 272,885 bales. Net overland movement for week ended Dec. 6, inclusive, 61,216 bales, against 51,517 bales last year; total since Sept. 1, 355,206 bales, against 422,215 bales last year; Northern mill takings for week, 104,000 bales, against 93,000 bales last year; increase, 10,648 bales; crop in sight Dec. 6, 4,129,290 bales, against 3,791,034 bales at the close of the corresponding week last year.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9 11-16c.; Low Middling, 9 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8 15-16c.; net and gross receipts, 8,867 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 50 bales; to France, 2,375 bales; to the Continent, 4,800 bales; coastwise, 3,371 bales; sales, 429 bales; stock, 89,177 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9 11-16c.; Low Middling, 9 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net and gross receipts, 7,916 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,253 bales; coastwise, 4,066 bales; sales, 1,257 bales; stock, 58,478 bales.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The bond offerings accepted to-day were as follows: Four per cent. coupons, $160 and $8,300 at 127; registered fours, $800, $300, $800, $1,300, $40,000, $12,500, $9,000, $500, $12,000, $7,000, $6,000, $150,000, $20,000 Secretary of deposits, $50,000 account of deposits, $50,000 account of deposits, $145,000, $100,000, Comptrolle, pi 127; four and a half coupons, $900, $2,200 at 10[illegible]; registered four and a half, $32,000, $5,900, $1,000, $5,000, $15,000, $60,000, deposits, at 104¾.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alaska, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Central, Cardal, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cristo, Leith	.....	.....
El Paso, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Exeter City, Bristol	.....	.....
Lessa, Gibraltar	.....	3:00 P. M.
Moravia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Newport, Aspinwall	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Polaris, Stettin	.....	.....
Tangier, Vera Cruz	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.

Acadia, St. Kitts	.....	.....
City of Chester, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Rio Janeiro	.....	2:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Turquoid, Liverpool	4:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12.

City of Belfast, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
George W. Clyde, San Domingo	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rerretta, Liverpool	.....	.....
Holland, London	.....	.....
Rhaetia, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.
Rio Grande, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Indiana, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	6:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14.

Alene, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anaeis, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Besso, Liverpool	.....	.....
City of Atlanta, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Edam, Amsterdam	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ems, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 10.

Bassel, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 17.
City of Atlanta, Havana, Dec. 5.
Colorado, Hull, Nov. 21.
Edom, Amsterdam, Nov. 23.
Ems, Bremen, Nov. 30.
England, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Gellice, Hull, Nov. 24.
Guthsil, Bremen, Nov. 26.
Wyoming, Liverpool, Nov. 30.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.

Adirondack, Kingston, Nov. 24.
City of Alexandria, Havana, Dec. 7.
Effective, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Ethiopia, Mortille, Nov. 23.
Polynesia, Hamburg, Nov. 22.
State of Pennsylvania, Larne, Nov. 30.
Taormina, Hamburg, Nov. 27.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12.

Ohdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 30.
Rhyslana, Antwerp, Nov. 30.
Sorrento, Dundee, Nov. 27.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

Colos, Aspinwall, Dec. 4.
Erin, Londee, Nov. 30.
Germanic, Liverpool, Dec. 4.
Sassinga, Hamburgos, Dec. 3.
Tower Hill, London, Nov. 29.
Trave, Bremen, Dec. 4.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14.

Assyria, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
City of Berlic, Liverpool, Dec. 4.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 7.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...7:14 | Sun Sets...4:33 | Moon rises..7:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..10:12	Gov. Isl...9:35	Hell Gate..11:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..10:49	Gov. Isl...10:10	Hell Gate..11:59

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..2:55	Gov. Isl...3:27	Hell Gate..5:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..3:46	Gov. Isl...4:20	Hell Gate..5:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, DEC. 9.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Anrasia, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool and Queenstown 8 de., with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 A. M.

Steamship Polaris, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Stettin 19 da., with mdse. and passengers to H. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

Steamship La Normandie, (Fr.,) Collier, Havre 6 da., with mdse. and passengers to A. Forged. Arrived at the Bar at 6:03 A. M.

Steamship Semicole, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston 3 da., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion S. S. Co.

Steamship Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, St. Mare, Port au Prince, Petit Goave, Satamilla, Carthagena, Port Limon, Port Le Londee, and Kingston. Sailed from Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

Steamship Persian Monarch, (Br.,) Bristow, Loedon 14 de., with mdse. and passengers to Sandersea & Sen. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 P. M.

Steamship Ems, (Ger.,) Jungst, Bremen and Southamptoo S da., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Josephine, (Marw.,) Burge, Stockholm Sept. 22, with iron and empty barrels to order—vessel in Schn Friedericke, (Ger.,) Orote, London 34 da., with cmalk to order—vessel to Theodore Roger & Co.

Bark Olive Branch, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Manthoro, Barocca 14 da., with cocoanuts to H. Dumois —vessel to H. B. Meller & Co.

Bark Deolma, for Brisbane.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, W.; bazy; at City Island, light, S. W., hezy.

SAILED.

Steamships Pennsylvania, for Antwerp; Viola, for Lisbon; Strathearn, for —; Chaitahoochee, for Savannah.

Bark Deolma, for Brisbane.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Fog Bell at Hell Gate Light Station, East River, New-York.

Notice is hereby given that on or about Dec. 16, 1889, a fog bell will be established in a small framed tower at Hell Gate Light Station, Ballett's Point, East River, New-York.

During thick and foggy weather the bell will be struck by machinery a single blow every five seconds.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
DAVID B. HARMONY,
Rear Admiral United States Navy, Chairman.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1889.

Hempstead Harbor, New-York—Wreck Buoy Removed.

The buoy which has hitharto marked the wreck of the steamer Bay Ridge, Hempstead, Long Island, has been discontinued, all portions of the wreck having been removed.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
FREDERICK RODGERS,
Commander United States Navy, Inspector Third District.
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1889.

SPOKEN.

A Hamburg-American Line steamship, bound east, was passed Dec. 6 in lat. 43 41, lon. 55 20.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The North German Lloyd steamship Elder, Capt. Barr, from New-York Nov. 20, arr. at Southampton at 4 P. M. yesterday and proceeded for Bremen.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Hammonia, Capt. Kahlwein, from New-York Nov. 28, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

The Hamburg-American steamship Suevia, Capt. Ludvig, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Polynesia, (Ger.,) Capt. Franck, sld. from Seattle for New-York Dec. 7.

The State Line steamship State of Nevada, Capt. Steele, from New-York Nov. 26, arr. at Glasgow at 9 P. M. yesterday.

The State Line steamship State of Georgia, Capt. Moodie, from Glasgow, sld. from Larne for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Teiziativa, (Ital.,) Capt. Canzoneri, from New-York Nov. 17 for the Mediterranean, passed Gibraltar Dec. 2.

The steamship Gleadower, (Br.,) Capt. Bommen, from New-York Nov. 23 for Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

The steamship Cuestar, (Br.,) Capt. Tolle, from New-York Nov. 25 for Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

The steamship Lake Huron, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, from New-York Nov. 29 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

The steamship Rook Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parton, from New-York Nov. 24 for Bremen, passed Portland Bill to-day.

The steamship Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New-York Nov. 30 for Hamburg, passed the Scilly to-day.

The steamship Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Parasols, sld. from Naples for New-York Dec. 4.

The steamship Amsterdam, (Dotch,) Capt. Stenger, sld. from Amsterdam for New-York Dec. 7.

The steamship Stag, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from Bremen for New-York Dec. 7.

The steamship Wilhemine, (Ger.,) Capt. Sahasfer, from New-York Nov. 20, arr. at Bremen Dec. 7.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.
WM. KNABE & CO.
have removed to their new warerooms,
148 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.
A number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

EMERSON PIANOS

Are sold at very moderate prices on exceptioent terms. Several second-hand pianos by Steinway, Chickering, sterling, taken in exchange, for sale at great bargain. 92 5th-av., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

45 DAYS TO CLOSE OUR ENTIRE STOCK of Carpetings, Mattings, Linoleums, Oil Cloths, Fancy Furniture, and China Goods linge. We have transferred our Broadway lease from Feb. 1. Everything in our immense stock must be sold before that time. Buy nothing in our line until you have seen us. Extensive assortment of Rugs and Fancy Furniture for the Holidays at our branch stores,
381 AND 383 MADISON-AV.
ANDREW LESTER'S SONS,
739 AND 741 BROADWAY.

DANCING.

80 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons at all hours at OARTICK'S DANCING ACADEMY.

DE GARMO, 30 WEST 55TH-ST., Near Central Park. Classes every day.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, the receiver of the Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, No. 59 to 63 Liberty-street, in the city and county of New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly & Bro., auctioneers, all the property of the Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company, namely:

(1.) All those certain mining rights and property situate, lying and being in the mineral district of Santa Eulalia, State of Chihuahua and Republic of Mexico, described as follows, viz.:

All that tract of metal-bearing land located in the said mineral district of Santa Eulalia and situated and lying on both sides of a straight line drawn from the Arroyo, known as the "Parcioneros," to the south, which an inclination of 42° 30' northeast, up to and including the mine called "Concealed," including and comprising one league on each side of the aforesaid straight line; the said tract being a quadrilateral which from north to south is measured by the length of the said straight line drawn from the Arroyo of Parcioners up to and including the Coronel Mine, and from east to west is two leagues in width. Also, that tract of land situated and lying on both sides of a straight line running towards the north, two leagues in length, measured from the above-mentioned point in the Arroyo of Parcioners, to the said tract, said last-mentioned tract being two leagues in width from east to west, one league on the east only side of said line, and the watercy side of said line running from south to north and in form a perfect square each side of which is two leagues in length; together with all deserted, abandoned, or ruined mines contained in the tracts of land above described. Also, the following mines, or such of them as were owned by the Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company at the date of its dissolution on the 21st day of June, 1888, situated and being in said mineral district of Santa Eulalia, to wit: Santo Domingo, Galdieon, Bustillos, San Matias, Viega, Dolores, San Antonio, La Parcioners, Arragon, San José, Santa Gertrodis, Santa Nicholas, Santa Rosalia, Guadalupe, and Negrita Chica, and all other mines, mining rights, and real estate that have been acquired, and on said 21st day of June, 1888, were owned by the said Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company, together with all the lands, buildings, structures, machinery, haciendas, patios, dumps, tunnels, improvements, mining and water rights, franchises, rights and privileges thereunto belonging or appertaining to or used in connection with the said mines and property or any part thereof, including all the right, title, and interest which has said Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company on said 21st day of June, 1888, had of, in, or to the nam and undedect and the railroad used in connection with said mines and property.

(2.) All the tools, supplies, materials, live stock, teams, vehicles, rolling stock, ore, and other personal property owned by said Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company on said 21st day of June, 1888.—Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1889.

JOHN R. ROBINSON, Receiver.
ARNOLD & GREENE, Attorneys for Receiver, 3 Broad-st., N. Y.

The above sale is adjourned to Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1889, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1889.

JOHN R. ROBINSON, Receiver.

d10-lawSwFA

CHANCERY SALE OF THE PROSPECT Park and Belt Railroad.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County.—THE KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY, versus 7,064. THE MEMPHIS, DENWOOD AND PROSPECT PARK RAILROAD COMPANY and others, and other causes consolidated therewith.—By virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above consolidated causes on the 19th day of November, 1888, Minute Book 70, page 18, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the southwest corner of Monroe and Madison streets, in Memphis, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1890, within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby County, Tennessee, to wit: All of the property, real and personal, of the Prospect Park and Belt Railway Company, consisting of tracks, roadbed, right of way, contracts with the county and city, rights and franchises, depot houses, turnouts, turn tables, frogs, switches, iron, machinery, engines, cars, office furniture, and all other rights and property of every nature, kind, and description.

The above property consists of a standard gauge line on road, beginning at the intersection of second and Gayoso streets, in the city of Memphis, and extending to Prospect Park, a distance of about six (6) miles; these two lines make about three (3) miles of track. Said road is equipped with two (2) twenty (20) ton Baldwin locomotives, two (2) others of same size and make, under lease, two (2) open Summer passenger coaches, one (1) closed Winter passenger coaches, one (1) flat car, two (2) pavilions at Prospect Park, three (3) small station houses, one (1) car shed, and eleven (11) acres of ground at Prospect Park, one (1) car turntable, one (1) water tank, on which is located the station house, office, coal station, water tank

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sale was the only one effected at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, Dec. 9: Richard V. Harnett & Co., under a foreclosure decree, Lucas L. Van Allen, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 15 by 92, 211 East 17th-st., north side, 436 feet east of 2d-av., for $14,250, to Julian L. Morrison.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 9.

Manhattan-av., n. w. corner of 103d-st., 25x100.11; William J. Davenport and wife and another to Albert E. Smith..... $50,000
Riverside Drive, e. s., 26.10 ft. n. of 107th-st., 25x100; Francis De R. Wisman and wife to Samuel G. Bayne..... 12,688
69th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; Moses F. Fowler to Samuel O. Fowler..... 1,000
50th-st., n. s., 99.2 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.2x100.5; Henrietta Sidenberg to Margaret Canning..... 12,250
Grand-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Forsyth-st., 25x87.6; Franz Waldschmitt and wife to Margaret C Peats and another..... 1
Jerome-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Cameron-place, 75x200; James Chappell and wife to Josephine L. Peyton..... 3,500
169th-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x85; John E. Cronly and wife to Wilhelmina Lober..... 1
27th-st., 530 West; James Faley and wife to Mary T. Johnston..... ....
Same property; Mery T. Johnston to Mary Faley..... 6,500
19th-st., n. s., 218 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x92; Amalia Hartmann to Margarete Oltrogge.. 1
2d-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 6th-st., 24x100; George W. Everitt to Rudolph Bauer..... 19,500
76th-st., s. e., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Alfred Wolf to Karl M. Wallach..... 12,000
42d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x98.9; Charles S. Campbell to Augustus Pottier.. 60,368
70th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; Joseph Blumsotbal to Amalia Robinson... 21,000
Henry-st., 117; Harris Rosenthal and wife to Charles Ruff..... 17,000
Walton-av., s. s., 831.7 ft. s. of Stebbins Farm line, 194.2x43 2x209x50; Andrew J. Dam and wife to Fannie E. Lawrence..... 1
149th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x99.11; Charles W. Sloane to Virgilio Del Genovese..... 7,250
148th-st., s. e., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x99.11; Eugene H. McClelland and wife to Albert Thom..... 1
21st-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x92; Ferdinand S. Ferguson and wife to Thomas Orr..... 16,000
Pearl-st., 42; Charles Ommzer and wife to Peter Fress..... 38,500
Willard-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-st., 25x100; James Smiley and wife to Abram G. Morse. 300
10th-av., n. e. corner of 206th-st., 100x100.8; Matilda Weil, executor, and others to Henry Lipman..... 47,000
St. Ann's-av., s. e. corner of 134th-st., 80x100; John F. Normoyle to Anthony McGwen and another..... 10,600
134th-st., s. e. corner of 5th-av., 100x99.11; Mary Ryan and another to John A. Rochford..... 1
27th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9; Samuel A. Noyce, referee, to George Chivvis..... 12,750
112th-st., s. e., 609.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17 10x100.11; William W. Chester and wife to Catharine I. Stapleton..... 9,500
5th-av., e. s., 73.3 ft. n. of 41st-st., 13.8x50; Augnete Pottier to Augustine Pottier....269,088
105th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; Fannie Lowenstein to Newman Cohen..... 7,500
57th-st., e. s., 475 ft. w. of 10th-av.; Thomas Murray to Alexander Moore..... 6,250
3d-av., s. e. corner of 65th-st., 50x105; Thomas McMahon and wife to Charles Moran..... 1
105th-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; Ida Meyer to Newman Cowen ... 7,500
Lalght-st., n. s., 154.8 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 28x100x20.8x75; Sarah M. Starr, executrix, to Hugh N. Camp..... 30,000
163d-st., n. s., corner of Washington-av., 80x100x84.6x50x115.8x150; Benjamin W. Burnet, executor, to William C. Feely..... 7,300
27th st., 245, 247, and 249 West; Charles E. Butler, executor, to Samuel T. Reynolds.. 22,500
Same property; same to same..... 22,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE

Who desire a loan

To complete their purchase.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company will examine, and, on approval, guarantee your title, and at the same time provide any reasonable loan desired without extra expense for securing the loan.

Apply directly to the company. No commissions and no "extras for searches."

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

John W. Murray, President.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Nos. 717 to 725, inclusive, on 137th-st., east of Willis-av., three-story and basement, new and in first-class order.

Also, No. 749 West 122d-st., (between 7th and 8th avs.,) three stories and basement; well finished. Apply to

W. I. QUINTARD, 45 WALL-ST.

A SUPERB CORNER.

Double house in the best part of Lenox Hill, built especially for the owner's occupation, is for sale, and full particulars will be given on application.

GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—FINE THREE-story brownstone, Madison-av., near 119th-st.; price, $17,000; terms easy; rent, $1,200.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

A CHOICE NUMBER OF THREE AND four story dwellings for sale.
S. M. BLAKELY, 1,526 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

OWN AN ORANGE GROVE IN FLORIDA
Own a HOME in
Great bargains at DeLand and Lake Helen. $25 payments and upward accepted. Terms to suit purchasers. For finely wasily papers ano circulars and full particulars adoress
H. A. DELAND, DeLand, Fla.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
2 choice lots, east side
187-AV., BET. 91ST AND 92D STS.
3 choice lots, south side
91ST AND 92D STS., BET. 1ST AND 2D AVS.
Also 7 lots, north side
93D-ST., BET. 1ST-AV. AND AVENUE A.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.
7 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON
southeast corner
PARK-AV. AND 128TH-ST.
Maps at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
By order of the executors of the estates of MARY C. and RICHARD SMITH CLARK, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Choice and valuable improved property,
NOS. 176 5TH-AV., 937 8TH-AV.,
331 GREENWICH-ST., 221 PEARL-ST.,
409 1ST-AV., AND
168 FRONT-ST.

For book-maps, &c., apply to John M. Knox, Jr., Esq., attorney for executors, 145 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A DESIRABLE PIECE OF DOWN-town business property.

E. A. TREDWELL,
Room 19, Times Building.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A LOVELY HOUSE WITH NINE BEDROOMS is No. 146 East 89th-st.; new, novel, and attractive; only one left of a group of ten houses; rent low for the accommodations offered. Apply on premises or to owner, Room 60, 79 Cedar-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st., NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequalled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF LEXINGTON-Av. and 44th-st., nice large rooms; steam heated; $300, 110 and 112 East 47th-st., seven rooms, all light and sunny; $600, 104 and 106 East 81st-st., near Central Park and Art Museum; eight large, pleasant rooms; steam heated, elevators, hall boys; $870. 115 and 117 East 82d-st., near Art Museum; seven large, sunny rooms; elevators, hall boys, coal and wood; $720. Apply on premises or O'REILLY BROS.' storage warehouse office, corner Lexington-av. and 44th-st.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. BEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 884 Broadway, near 19th st.

THE LIVINGSTON,
126 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.
Second flat; all light rooms, steam heat.

BROOKLYN FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO LET, only 14 minutes from City Hall, New-York; all light rooms; service unsurpassed; first-class neighborhood; the "West End" and "Columbia." Hicks and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Address Engineer, on premises, or S. F. RANDOLPH, No. 9 Murray-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST.—Store and basement to let; also offices, with steam heat and elevator; most prominent corner in city; exceptionni light. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

GROUND FLOOR OF THE NEW UNION Trust Company Building, the finest building in the city, 72 feet front on Broadway, adjoining Wall street, to let, low; also, two entire upper office floors. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

Fall River Line. Boston, $3,

For First-class Limited Tickets.

Fares reduced to all points. Steamers PURITAN and PROVIDENCE leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 4:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included. Connection by annex boat from Brooklyn and Jersey City at 4 P. M.

RETURNING, trains connecting with steamers at Fall River leave Boston week days at 6, Sundays at 7 P. M. Quick transit in staterooms. AN ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily at 4:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Inquire for lading given. For rates and information apply to
ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

NORWICH LINE.—FAVORITE INSIDE route. Fares reduced. To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2; corresponding reductions to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, foot of Watts-st., (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn; at company's office, 347 Broadway; at Pier 40 North River, and on steamers. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
G. W. BRADY, Agent.

TO NEW-HAVEN, 75c.
EXCURSION, (GOOD 6 DAYS,) $1 25.
Steamer C. H. Northam and Continental leave Peck-slip, Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting at New-Haven with special trains for MERIDEN, Hartford, Springfield, Holyoke, &c. Through tickets sold and baggage checked through to destination at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A.—RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cranston's, (West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Eeopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware, Soppy Clove, and Catskill Mountain Railroads. The steamer SAUGERTIES will leave Pier 46, foot of WEST 10TH-ST., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Saturday at 1 P. M.

ALL FARES REDUCED VIA STONING-ton LINE. The lueide route; Boston, $3; Providence, $2 50. Wuuster, $2. Steamers Rhode Island and Massachusetts leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 4:30 P. M., Sundays excepted.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER Kaaterskill leaves Pier 38 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad.

ALBANY BOATS, PEOPLE'S LINE.—STEAMers DREW & DEAN RICHMOND leave old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal-st., 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Electric lights and steam heat in rooms.

A.—TROY BOATS SARATOGA AND CITY of TROY leave Pier 48 N. R., second pier above Christopher-st., daily, except Saturday, 5 P. M. Sunday steamer touches Albany.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1871; a partial file will be considered. Address W. P. O., Box 794, New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative refreshing, fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON,
27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMproving the Condition of the Poor.—This old association is an old society devoted to the elevation of the home life of the poor and the judicious relief of their necessities without pauperizing; to race, color, creed, or nationality. All cases worthy receive most careful treatment. The society grants general relief, and has well equipped sanitary, sewing, and fresh air departments. It has just opened a Nursery and Sick Children's Hospital Branch. President—John Paton; Treasurer—Logan G. Murray, No 1 Broadway; Chairman Committee of Ways and Means—R. Fulton Cutting; Chairman Finance Committee—Thomas A. Scrymser; General Agent—F. S. Longworth, 79 4th-av.

ALEX. ROSS' ROSE MACHINE PERFECTS a form of the nose; free by post, $3. His skin tightener for furrows and crows' feet marks, in granulated form, by post, for $1 of ROSS, 21 Lambe Conduit-st., London, England.

BETHESDA

The Fashionable American Table Water.

Acknowledged highly curative in affections of the kidneys, stomach, diabetes, gravel, gout, rheumatism, and malaria.
F. SCHERER & CO., 11 Barclay-st., Agents.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
AND
BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West, Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Richmond, Ind., Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and Slate Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghenies and runs through the Cotemanch Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon 9:00 A. M. and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M. regular trains, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Columbia Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through 3:30 P. M., daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 (Through Car) P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 3:10 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:
4:15, 5:20, 7:20, 9:00, 9:30, (10 Cheago Limited, with Dining Car,) and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:15, 5:20, 7:20, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 73 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Vice-President and General Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Pass't Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Easton and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for L. and R. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tuukhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tuukhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Easton and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 8:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:09 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A. M. Sunday.
For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at Station, foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. M. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Only Solid Train
ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO,
AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS
DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.
3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.
W. C. MURPHY, L. P. FARMER,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jersey City: 9:30 A. M. Chicago, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *10:15, *8:15 P. M., St. Louis *5:15, *8:15 P. M., Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 10:15, *8:15 P. M., Montreal, Canada East, 10:15 A. M., Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:15, 9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and at 11:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Rondout, Catskill, Albany, 9:15, *7:15. *10:55, at 10:15 A. M., and *8:15 P. M. Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:15, 5:35, *8:30, *11:45 P. M. Beaverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:35, 3:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Albany, Troy, Utica, and St. Louis. Daily, (daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. a Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. station, at 11:20 A. M., 3:40 P. M., Hoboken, West Shore station, half and 1 hour later. C. K. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line.

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited"

TO
CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth Ave. and Forty-second St. New York.

Largest and Finest Passenger Station in America, and the only one in the city of New York.

On and after Dec. 1, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

*8:00 A. M.—Syracuse and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson R. Road. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

FAST MAIL AND STATE EXPRESS.

*8:50 A. M.—For Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 8:20 P. M. New Wagner palace drawing-room cars to Buffalo daily, and to Canandaigua daily except Sundays. Buffet smoking car New-York to Buffalo.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:30 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:40 A. M. the next day. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*10:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and chair car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car, and a dining car for Buffalo. Connects at Buffalo for Niagara Falls. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

*11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Rochester, Lockport, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, Suspension Bridge, Canandaigua, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

*11:50 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:55 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express, Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua on Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*11:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with the Night Express for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

*10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:30 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Superior service.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 415, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 96 West 125th-st., and 1,302a Third-av., New-York; 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Ran daily. Others daily except Sundays.

†Stop at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass't Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

9 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 8:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:20, 5:15, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 4, 8:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 787 6th-av., 2564 West 125th-st., 114 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 360 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD, R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond as follows: *8:00, *8:30, *9:00, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 14:02, *5, 15:02, 16:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:03 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:02, 4:03, 5:01, 6:04, 6:06, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 10, 11, 11:30 A. M., 12:02, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 8:03, 6:06, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

THE TURF.

CLIFTON (N. J.) RACES.—EVERY DAY this week.—Six races, commencing at 1:30 P. M. Thirty minutes from New-York by special trains via Erie R. R. direct to grand stand, leaving foot Chambers-st. 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1 P. M. And five minutes earlier from foot 23d-st. ATLANTA SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Chambers-st. at 1:30, 23d-st. 1:25, arriving at track in time for five races. Round trip, including admission to grand stand, $1. Trains leave for New-York immediately after races.

To-day, Dec. 10, INTREPID HANDICAP, Purse $1,000, one mile. And first

FOR ELECTORAL REFORM

FRIENDS OF PURE ELECTIONS ORGANIZE FOR WORK.

THE NEW-YORK BALLOT REFORM LEAGUE FORMALLY ESTABLISHED LAST NIGHT—ITS PLANS, &C.

The New-York Ballot Reform League originated in a resolution which was unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Reform Club, held on Monday, the 28th of last October. This resolution instructed the Reform Club's Committee on Electoral Reform to confer and co-operate with other organizations favoring the principles of ballot reform. Invitations were sent out, and the following clubs responded by sending delegates to the conference: The Commonwealth Club, the Republican Volunteer Association, the City Reform Club, the Manhattan Single-Tax Club, the Ballot Reform League, the Lincoln Club, the Excelsior Labor Club, the Amity Association, and the Federal Club.

The delegates from these organizations met the delegates from the Reform Club, and the conference resolved itself into a committee on organization of the New-York Ballot Reform League and appointed a sub-committee to report a plan for organization. Acting under this instruction, the sub-committee reported that the New-York Ballot Reform League is now composed of the above-mentioned organizations. The purpose of the league is to secure the adoption of a law embodying the following essential points of the Australian system of voting:

First—All ballots shall be official, and shall be printed and distributed at the public expense.

Second—The names of all candidates for the same office shall be printed on the same ballot.

Third—All ballots shall be delivered to the voter within the polling place on election day by sworn public officials.

Fourth—Only official ballots so delivered shall be voted. The voter shall be guaranteed absolute privacy in preparing his ballot, and the secrecy of the ballot shall be made compulsory.

Fifth—Voters shall have the right to nominate candidates by properly-certified petitions.

The efforts of the league will be non-partisan and will be directed to the single end of securing such a law as is described above and of assisting to put the law into successful operation. Other organizations friendly to the reform will be invited from time to time to join the league. A committee representative of the organizations named above will be appointed by the Executive Committee from among the residents of each of the twenty-four Assembly districts in New-York County. Each committee will proceed to form an Assembly district branch of the New-York Ballot Reform League, in which branch will be enrolled all such voters of the district as are prepared to subscribe to the principles of the league.

As far as possible each Assembly district branch will include representatives from each election district in the Assembly district. Each Assembly district branch will have charge of all local work in the district, and will undertake to arouse and increase popular interest in the proposed reform within its district. It will arrange public mass meetings in favor of the reform, and will secure the signatures of as many citizens as possible, within its district, to petitions addressed to the Legislature and the Governor. Signatures will be arranged by election districts within the Assembly districts, so that those to whom the petitions are addressed may readily see the force of public opinion in any locality.

Within this general plan and under the instructions of the league every Assembly district branch will be at liberty to organize and work in such manner as it may decide upon. At a meeting held Tuesday evening, Nov. 26, it was deemed that the delegates from organizations represented in the league should constitute the General Committee of the New-York Ballot Reform League, and that there should be added to the said committee three representatives from each Assembly district when such Assembly district should be organized. Also that the sub-committee originally appointed on organization be made the Executive Committee of the General Committee, with power to add to its number.

The Executive Committee, according to instructions from the General Committee, reported a plan of operation and form of petition, which were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the General Committee held Saturday evening, Dec. 7.

The petition is to the Assembly and Senate of New-York, asking for a Ballot Reform bill which shall embody the principles already enumerated above. The plan of operation embraces an Executive Committee to take the active management of affairs, a Committee on Agitation and Printing to disseminate information concerning ballot reform, a Committee on Finance and a Committee on Enrollment, which shall have general charge over the work of the committees of the Assembly districts, and shall be empowered to instruct the committees of the Assembly districts as to how their work is to be performed, and by keeping in constant communication with the Chairmen of the Executive Committees of the Assembly districts be thoroughly posted as to the condition of the work in the Assembly districts.

A committee shall be appointed in each Assembly district to take charge of the work of the league in that district. The Assembly District Committee shall appoint a subordinate committee in each of the election districts of the Assembly district.

The Executive Committee is composed of Walter S. Logan, (Chairman,) W. M. Ivins, C. F. J. Doody, R. W. G. Welling, Oliver Sumner Teall, Lucas L. Van Allen, Horace Deming, Lawrence Dunham, A. J. Steers, Patrick Rock, John Lace, James W. Pryor, and S. B. Phipps. The Committee on Finance includes Wheeler H. Peckham and Abram C. Bernheim. The Committee on Agitation and Printing: William M. Ivins, (Chairman,) R. W. G. Welling, Lucas L. Van Allen, John Lane, and J. B. Phipps. The Committee on Enrollment: Oliver Sumner Teall, (Chairman,) James W. Pryor C. F. J. Doody, A. J. Steers, and Patrick Rock.

A meeting of the delegates from the various clubs was held last night in Cooper Union and the league was formally organized by the election of Wheeler H. Peckham as President and the following Vice Presidents: Chauncey M. Depew, Henry George, Carl Schurz, William M. Ivins, William J. Coombs, James Redpath, Charles W. Dayton, Samuel Gompers, Thomas C. Dunham, and Julien T. Davies. Mr. Peckham, in accepting the office of President, made a short address in which, after thanking the league for the honor conferred on him, he urged the importance of ballot reform, and expressed the hope that it would speedily be secured in this State.

The meeting then ratified the report of the committee summarized above, and resolved to hold a mass meeting in favor of ballot reform in the great hall of Cooper Union at an early day. The Executive Committee was given power to act in the matter. Brief addresses in favor of ballot reform were made by Horace E. Deming, Lucas L. Van Allen, Louis F. Post, and others. At the conclusion of the general business, a Secretary was appointed for each Assembly district, and authorized to call together the friends of ballot reform for the purpose of forming the nucleus of Assembly district organizations.

BROOKLYN REFORMERS.

A LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND—A BILL TO BE PREPARED.

The rooms of the Single Tax Club in Livingston-street, Brooklyn, were well filled last evening by those who are taking such an active interest in the endeavor to promote ballot reform. Among them were Thomas G. Shearman, Fred W. Hinrichs, ex-Senator Griswold, S. B. Duryea, William H. Williams, Benjamin F. Estes, Philo W. Schofield, E. C. Curley, William Potts, and O. F. Burton.

Mr. Hinrichs presided, and Mr. Curley read the following letter from ex-President Cleveland.

"I have just received your invitation to attend this evening the meeting of your Provisional Committee, constituted to the city of Brooklyn for the purpose of advocating the cause of ballot reform. I shall not be able to attend the meeting, as requested, but I beg to assure you of my hearty sympathy with the movement thus inaugurated.

"I hope that the State of New-York will soon join, with a just and useful ballot reform law, her sister States already in the field."

When the applause that greeted this had subsided, Mr. Hinrichs made a brief speech explaining the main points of the Saxton bill. He advised his associates that that document embodied nearly all that could be obtained just now. Thomas G. Shearman argued that the reformers should ask for all they wanted. Both sides need the reform, he said.

"As far as the benefit or injury to one or the other party is concerned," he added, "we know little. I think the Republicans will be helped by it in Democratic districts and the Democrats in Republican districts. But I do not think the result in this State, for instance, would be changed. Of this, however, I feel assured. If the Republicans had been so fortunate as to have passed the Saxton bill over Gov. Hill's veto Mr. Cleveland and not Mr. Harrison would have been elected President."

Mr. Shearman moved that the committee be instructed to incorporate in any bill prepared the main features of the Saxton bill, namely, that ballots be printed at the public expense, that the names of all the candidates be on each ticket, that the ballots be delivered only inside the polling places, that none but the official ballot be used, and that provision be made for the nomination of independent candidates.

This was adopted by a unanimous vote. The meeting adjourned until Monday next, when the bill will be presented.

THE REV. SAM SMALL.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—The Rev. Sam Small has made application for admission and ordination in the Protestant Episcopal Church. His application is being considered by a committee of ministers, and doubtless will be favorably received. Mr. Small has been a minister of the Methodist Church, but his family are members of the Episcopal Church.

NEW BUILDING LAWS URGED.

ORLANDO B. POTTER GIVES HIS VIEWS TO THE EXAMINERS.

The Board of Building Examiners, who have been for a month or more considering the revision of the building laws, gave a hearing yesterday to Orlando B. Potter. He wanted the present law liberalized in regard to the construction of large buildings for mercantile purposes. The law provides that buildings more than eighty feet high—that is, beyond the effective reach of fire hose—shall be constructed of fire-proof materials, including iron columns and beams. Mr. Potter thought this requirement should be modified, so that wooden beams and floors, protected by sheets of mortar and wire lathing, might be used instead of iron beams. He said builders could not afford to put up fire-proof buildings for business purposes much above Chambers-street. Tenants could get lower rents in buildings of ordinary or old-fashioned construction now standing.

Mr. Potter claims that the style of construction he favors is practically fire-proof; and that wooden beams are preferable to iron. Iron gives way sooner under heat than wood, and with an overhead floor heavily loaded there was more danger of a crash with iron beams than with wooden ones. He further said that the style of construction that he favored cost only about 10 per cent. more than ordinary construction. Builders could put in properly protected wooden beams for one-half the cost of iron beams.

The stringent requirements of the present law, in Mr. Potter's opinion, set a premium on combustible materials. Builders kept within the height that can be effectively reached by fire hose and built on cheap principles. If the law were liberalized they would be encouraged to build better. He urged that the law should permit the construction of higher buildings. Such a law could well be passed, he thought, with the completion of the new aqueduct. If the height of buildings in this city was to be limited to 75 or 80 feet, the commercial metropolis of America would have to be moved elsewhere. With the opening of the new aqueduct, Mr. Potter hoped, means would be devised for the storage of water from 250 to 500 feet above tide, to be brought to the city in separate pipes, for the supply of the upper stories of high buildings and for use in case of fire in such buildings.

In reply to inquiry Mr. Potter said he believed in iron columns because columns of wood were liable to dry rot. Wrought iron columns were much superior to cast iron. He was opposed under all circumstances to covering wooden columns. Automatic sprinklers might do more damage to goods than fire would do, but the automatic fire alarm had abundantly proved its value to him.

While members of the board expressed their dissent from some details of Mr. Potter's views, they seemed to agree with him in the main. Mr. Fryer said he would favor the proposed style of construction, not because he thought it as good as the present law demands, but because he recognized it as practicable and believed that general building would be much improved sooner such a modification of the law. President Moore of the Continental Fire Insurance Company said he would write insurances for such a class of buildings for 33 per cent. less than is now charged for ordinary mercantile buildings.

MOVEMENTS IN THE NAVY.

THE DOLPHIN SAILS—THE GREAT DRY DOCKS AT NEWPORT NEWS.

The United States steel dispatch vessel Dolphin sailed yesterday to join Admiral Gherardi's flag in the West Indies. She was detained in port by the delay in arrival of a rapid-fire gun recently shipped to her from the Washington Navy Yard.

The Dolphin proceeds direct to Cape Haytien to join the flagship at that port. In the event of missing the Admiral there Commander O'Neil will push on to Port au Prince, where it is arranged that the Galena will await his arrival. From this point the Dolphin will cruise to the southward in company with the Galena, sailing in with the Yantic at Jamaica. The Dolphin carries in all about 100 men. She is provisioned for a six months' cruise.

Mr. Horace See, until recently chief of machinery construction at the yards of William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, is now stationed in this city. In addition to being retained by the Chesapeake and Ohio Company, whose shipbuilding works are established at Newport Newe, he is retained by the Morgan Steamship Company, and is even doing consulting work independent of the above. Mr. See had charge of all the construction work on the machinery of the new cruisers Baltimore, Yorktown, and Philadelphia, and also superintended the construction of the machinery of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. He says the new shipbuilding works at Newport News will be ready to begin work by the middle of next year. All the machinery is of domestic manufacture and all of it is now nearly ready for use. Most of the machine shop buildings as well as the bending-plate buildings are finished. Some two hundred men are engaged in getting the yard in readiness for work. Mr. See is especially proud of the new dry dock, which is the largest in the United States. It is the only dry dock in the country that will accommodate both the steamers City of Paris and City of New-York. It is believed that the works will be formidable rivals to the Cramps' in the construction of new war ships.

Senator Chandler's resolution passed in the Senate the other day calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to deliver a statement showing the actual sea service of each officer and also his shore duty has created something of a flutter among the "Coburgers." Chandler is well acquainted with the details of the Navy Department, and will be quick to detect discrepancies.

The corvette Enterprise, ordered to proceed home from the European station, is at present en route to the Belgium coast to receive the body of ex-Minister Pendleton. The Enterprise will start for the United States within a fortnight. She is expected to arrive in New-York some time during the middle of January.

Admiral Walker has privately given out that the squadron of evolution will be anchored in the Tagus on Christmas Day. The fleet sailed from Boston on the 7th inst. This will allow eighteen days in which to make the run to Lisbon.

The Thetis, which arrived in San Francisco on Saturday last, was very late in coming down from the arctic. Both the Thetis and Bear passed far up into the Arctic Ocean during the past Summer.

SHAKESPEARE IS POPULAR.

MISS WAINWRIGHT CONVINCED THAT THE MASSES LIKE HIM.

Miss Marie Wainwright and her company reached this city from Toronto yesterday, and will devote the week to reciting and preparations for the production of "Twelfth Night" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next Monday. This is Miss Wainwright's first season as a lone star, and she talked very cheerfully of her experience and her prospects to a TIMES reporter at her apartments in the Gilsey yesterday. Her talk was not altogether of crowded houses and enthusiastic audiences, which is the burden of the average star's information for the press. On the contrary, she admitted that she had met with indifferent business occasionally, but said that the balance is well on the right side of the ledger. "In some cities," said the actress, "which are noted for poor audiences we drew remarkably well. This was particularly the case in Milwaukee, where, until we arrived for Thanksgiving week, no dramatic attraction had done well. We played to about $4,000, of which $1,500 was taken on Thanksgiving Day."

Miss Wainwright is firmly convinced that Shakespeare is popular with the masses when conscientiously presented. Speaking on this point, she said:

"My belief that the general public have a true love for Shakespearean comedy has been amply justified. But it must be given with the same beauty of setting and completeness of every detail that would be expended on a new play in a leading theatre. It has been customary to say that Shakespeare is over the heads of the people, but I have never heard heartier laughter over a so-called farce-comedy than has been evoked by the drinking and duel scenes in 'Twelfth Night.' We hear a great deal about the decline of the stage, but I think the fact that three important Shakespearean productions will be given in New-York next week is ample proof that the ambitions of managers and stars have not ceased to grow.

"I do not play this week, as the scenery requires some little touching up before it is exhibited to a New-York audience, and on Monday next at the Fifth-Avenue everything will look as if it were shown for the first time. Our tour for the season of 1890-91 with 'Twelfth Night' is already booked."

THE DEVLIN-SWIFT FEUD.

The trouble between John Devlin and George Swift, the two wealthy Brooklyn contractors whose falling out on Thursday last occasioned such a stir and something of a fight among Brooklyn politicians, had an airing in the Supreme Court before Judge Bartlett yesterday. Devlin had secured an attachment against all money belonging to Swift in the hands of the National Transit Company on the ground that Swift was about to assign, dispose of, or secrete his property with intent to defraud his creditors. Counsel for Swift argued that no cause of action was shown.

Judge Bartlett said he did not see anything to warrant the attachment standing, but at the request of Swift's lawyer he granted twenty-four hours' delay that another brief might be provided.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

MEN WHOM GEN. HUSTED WILL APPOINT TO THE COMMITTEES.

Just at this time the question which is agitating the souls of the members-elect of the Assembly is the formation of the committees. Gen. Husted will take the Speaker's chair practically unpledged and untrammeled, except with the possible interference of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, whose choice in several respects the genial General may consult, and of Thomas C. Platt, whose convenience at this time he will have to consider, although he may not be called upon to do so after the Legislature formally elects him Speaker. The General has been very lucky in this respect. He is the only man who has ever been elected Speaker twice without entangling himself with promises that would break the conscience of a truly devout man.

It must be confessed that Gen. Husted is supplied with very scant timber with which to construct his committees, but to New-Yorkers it is not very gratifying to know that the Speaker will go to Yonkers, a very small piece compared with the city of New-York, to find a Chairman of the Committee on Cities, in the person of J. Irving Burns, a very small and a very weak man. It was understood just after election that Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., was slated for this berth, but the pegs have been readjusted, and as Mr. Fish is known for his stubbornness, and Mr. Burns for his pliability and instability, the latter was chosen. The great deal of important legislation in New-York City is expected next Winter, and with Burns at the head of the Cities Committee, and with Gen. Husted behind Burns, bossing the job, affairs will be regulated very much as the Speaker likes.

It is well known that Gen. Husted entertains a sore grievance against the Dock Department, and he proposes, in the language of one of his friends, "to rip it from Alpha to Omega." That, of course, will be highly gratifying to the taxpayers of the city, but any one who looks for reform legislation from any Assembly of which Gen. Husted is Speaker, and in which J. Irving Burns holds the Chairmanship of any committee, will be grievously disappointed. Mr. Burns is not that kind of a man, and he is not working on that kind of a principle. A few years ago Mr. Jay Gould sent to Albany a mysterious railway bill. The newspaper correspondents knew that Mr. Gould had a bill, but were not informed as to its provisions, and hardly expected that it would come from a man who went to Albany so well recommended as Mr. Burns. But Burns was the sponsor, sure enough, and his pleadings of ignorance, when interrogated as to the purport of the provisions of the bill, would have been ludicrous had they emanated from a man shrewd enough to deceive. He knew nothing whatever of the bill; it was only a local affair given to him by a friend. This was the way he tried to explain away a measure that would have allowed Jay Gould to gridiron the annexed district with his elevated system without payment of indemnity to the local authorities. Of course from that time on Mr. Burns was regarded as Jay Gould's man. He was a member of the Railroad Committee then, appointed on it by Gen. Husted, who was Speaker, but every bill Burns introduced ever after was closely scrutinized. This is the man who is to succeed Judge Ernest H. Crosby as Chairman of the Committee on Cities.

If other reports be true, Hamilton Fish, Jr., will take the Chairmanship of Ways and Means—an honor to which he is entitled because of his term of service, for next to Gen. Husted he is the ranking member of the House, and, therefore, the acknowledged leader on the floor. Mr. William Mase of Matteawan, Dutchess County, will preside over the deliberations of the Railway Committee—a vast improvement over Mr. Kimball of St. Lawrence, who is much better fitted by nature to count pennies in his bank at Canton than to pass judgment on railway bills at Albany.

Many of the friends of ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs have been declaring that in point of service he was entitled to the Chairmanship of some committee, citing that of Cities. During his last term in the Senate Gibbs was Chairman of Cities, and when Gen. Husted made an argument to promote him in this Legislature of 1890. If Senator Gibbs is to be believed, he is not a candidate for a Chairmanship. "I did fairly well last year," he said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "without a Chairmanship, and I think I will do as well next year. I have asked for no position, and, what is more, I went one. I think Burns will be Chairman of Cities and Hamilton Fish of Ways and Means. A Chairman nowadays must take the responsibility of the errors of his committee, whether he shares in them or not, and I have submitted to too much gratuitous and unnecessary newspaper abuse in my time to go out looking for a berth that will expose me to more of it. I am satisfied with things as they are, and will not be disappointed if my name is not mentioned when the list of committees is read."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Richard Mansfield and his company are now in the city preparing for the coming season at Palmer's, which begins next Monday evening. Contrary to previous announcements there will be no advance in the price of seats, the sale of which will begin to-morrow. "Richard III." will be presented at all the evening performances next week, and for the Saturday matinée Miss Cameron will appear in Ibsen's "Nora; or, A Doll's House." Mr. Mansfield was compelled to leave one member of his large company, C. W. Macdonald, in a Washington hospital, he having received a sword thrust in the left eye, the wound from which demands careful medical treatment.

The season of "Shenandoah" at Proctor's has been extended, by means of a new contract, from the end of this month until February, this will give the star play 176 performances in this city, and it will necessitate the filling of the holiday weeks in Philadelphia, which this company was engaged for, by the Chicago company, which is to go to California later. Bronson Howard has had several gratifying runs for his plays in New-York. His "Saratoga" was seen here 101 times; his "Banker's Daughter," 138; "Young Mrs. Winthrop," 180; "One of Our Girls," 201, and "The Henrietta," whose run was interrupted by the Union-square fire, 147. In London, six of his plays averaged runs of 156 performances.

Gilmore & Tompkins, the managers of the Academy of Music, deny that another attraction will appear at that house next Winter, as has been announced in some of the city papers. They are confident that "The Old Homestead" will be as popular next season as it has been this, and as matter of fact they have already signed contracts with Denman Thompson to produce the quaint old play for another season, commencing in October next. Frequent requests from Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and other leading cities of the Union for the play have had to be refused on that account. It has been decided to hold special matinées on Christmas and New Year's Days.

The west side is to have the opportunity to see Booth and Modjeska in their repertoire for popular prices. A contract has been signed by which these artists, who have just closed an engagement at the Broadway, at advanced prices, will appear for a week during the season at the Grand Opera House, seats to be sold at the usual figures maintained at that house.

"E. E. Rice has just returned from St. Louis, where he visited his "Pearl of Pekin" company and made arrangements for the organization to start in January for California. It will play in the California Theatre, San Francisco, visit Portland, Oregon, and make a complete tour of the Pacific coast. Last year Mr. Rice covered the same territory with "The Corsair," which closed its season two weeks ago, to resume it about Jan. 1.

The success of "Kajanka" at Niblo's has induced the Miller Brothers, the proprietors of the spectacle, to make new efforts in the same direction. Charles Miller will sail for Europe in February and secure as many novelties as possible to increase the organization preparatory to a return engagement, probably at Niblo's, after the present six weeks' run. It has been demonstrated at Niblo's during the past week that with the best seats at $1 the house can hold nearly $1,500. The Miller Brothers are managers of two theatres in Columbus, Ohio, and with Charles Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre in Cleveland. On his return from Europe Charles Miller will make New-York his headquarters, entering the field as a competitor for theatrical enterprises to send on tours.

Frank McKee, who is managing "The Exiles" and "Mankind" this season for Eugene Tompkins, will next year again associate himself with Hoyt and Thomas, taking the management of all their attractions.

It is definitely settled that the season of the McCaull Opera Company will close in Boston April 26, and that the usual Summer season will not be given.

Alexander Comstock, the popular business manager of the Academy, writes from the Hotel Continental, Paris, that he is "still on earth and enjoying himself seeing the sights." He expects to be at his desk in the Academy about Christmas.

YESTERDAY MADE A RECORD.

Yesterday was a weather record breaker. The books of the Signal Service Bureau show no temperature as high as yesterday's, 57°, for Dec. 9 for the last eighteen years, or since the establishment of the station in this city. At Hudnut's pharmacy the temperature at 3:30 P. M. was even higher, registering 61°.

There have been higher temperatures, however, later in December. For instance, Dec. 20, 1877, the mercury rose to 61°; Dec. 11, 1879, the record was the same; Dec. 4, 1873, the mercury stood at 64°, and Dec. 14, 1881, it reached the same figure.

Yesterday morning the weather was even more oppressive than in the afternoon, when the temperature was highest. This was caused by the great amount of moisture in the air. The moisture decreased as the sun came out, but the average humidity for the day was .80. The unusually warm weather was caused by the high pressure south of the low pressure of the St. Lawrence, the combination centring the warm wave in this neighborhood.

HARVEY KENNEDY DEAD.

HEART DISEASE SUDDENLY CARRIES AWAY A NOTABLE FIGURE.

Harvey Kennedy, for twenty years one of Wall-street's most prominent figures, died early yesterday morning at the Union League Club. He was in vigorous health on Sunday, and his death yesterday was from heart disease, from which hitherto it had never been suspected he was in danger.

Mr. Kennedy's fortune is estimated at over $5,000,000; some estimates are twice that amount. All of it was made in Wall-street. The son of a farmer at West Galway, N. Y., he came to New-York when he was about fifteen years old, glad to get employment at $2 a week. Industry and thrift gave him a good start by the time he had reached his majority, and he started in business on his own account in the stove trade, but he didn't get rich very fast in that line, and nearly a quarter of a century ago he started out to challenge fortune in Wall-street. In 1869 he became a member of the Stock Exchange, and in all the stirring events that America's great financial centre has known for twenty years he was more or less conspicuously concerned.

Mr. Kennedy was one of Commodore Vanderbilt's closest personal friends, and back in the old days when the Commodore was fighting Daniel Drew, Jim Fisk, and Jay Gould for the control of Erie Mr. Kennedy was one of his stanchest friends and one of his most trusted agents.

In 1876 in the famous Chicago and Northwestern corner Mr. Kennedy was an enormous loser, having finally to suspend business. His liabilities were $3,000,000, and few even of his friends were able to believe that he could ever regain footing in Wall-street. Yet so energetic was he and so strong was his grasp of affairs that within three years every penny of the great indebtedness had been paid, and he was once more on the way to riches. Henceforth success after success favored him until he became one of the most notable men of the street. He made all of his money upon the bull side of the stock market. He was never a bear upon anything; it was one of his boasts that he never sold other people's property "short." In his estate are many thousand shares of Chicago and Northwestern stock, for which he paid $20 a share and which now has a market value of over 110. His favorite stock was Lackawanna. He owned over 40,000 shares of it at an average cost to him of less than par against its present market value of about 170.

Mr. Kennedy was conspicuous in the management of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of which he was a Director, and was largely interested, too, in the direction of the Bank of North America.

During the last ten years Mr. Kennedy became a large investor in New-York real estate, and he is reported to have died the possessor of 100 pieces of unincumbered city property; this investment is said to represent a cost of $2,000,000 at the time of its purchase, with a present market value considerably increased. Mr. Kennedy's wife died about two years ago. They had no children. His heirs will be his brothers and their children.

Mr. Kennedy was a member of the Union League Club, the Racquet Club, and some other social organizations. In politics he was an ardent Republican and especially devoted to his friend James G. Blaine, to whom in personal appearance he bore a very striking likeness. He had many friends and no enemies—a rare Wall-street record.

STANDING A FIERY TEST.

THE RECORD OF HERRING SAFES IN LYNN AND BOSTON.

It would not be generally supposed that anybody could derive any comfort from contemplating the smoldering ruins of the recent fires in Boston and Lynn. But such is nevertheless the fact. The people who are thus comforted are not those who delight in other people's ill fortune either, but merely those keen-witted business men who knew enough to put their valuable papers and books in good, fire-proof Herring safes.

Conspicuous among the safes those of Herring & Co. appear triumphant in these recent fires. Not one of their manufacture has been reported destroyed. The company have received most gratifying accounts from both fires. B. A. Shute of Lynn writes:

"I had a large single-door safe of your make in the great fire and am pleased to inform you that it preserved its contents in good condition. Besides my books the safe contained $275 in money and bills, which was uninjured and just as it looked before the fire. The safe fell from the third story and struck the sidewalk, knocking off one wheel, but remained otherwise uninjured. My books are good enough to use, and every scrap of paper is perfect."

The Woonsocket Rubber Company, one of the occupants of the building in Boston in which the recent fire originated, writes:

"We had a safe made by you several years ago. It had a very severe test, and to our surprise its contents—books, papers, &c.—are saved in good condition. The safe was still hot when taken from the ruins, and was opened six days after the fire began."

Clarke & Whiting, a Bedford-street firm, write from Boston that their safe, of Herring make, fell from the fifth floor and was uninjured. W. W. Cilley & Co. of Lynn report that their safe also came through all right, even a box of matches in it being intact.

The reasons assigned by Herring & Co. for the excellence of their safes is their great strength of construction, owing to the solid welded corners and the fire-proof qualities of the filling used by them. The filling consists of a mixture of Epsom salts and whiting, which creates, on the application of heat, an atmosphere in which combustion is impossible.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR AN EXCHANGE.

Brooklyn real estate men are very much interested in their proposed Real Estate Exchange, and subscriptions to the project are being received daily by Leonard Moody. About $40,000 has been raised so far, and many of the subscribers have expressed a willingness to double, and even triple, their subscriptions. The list up to date is as follows:

W. Ziegler, $3,000; E. F. Linton, $2,000; E. J. Grunger, $2,000; Jere Johnson, Jr., $2,000; Leonard Moody, $2,000; D. H. Fowler & Co., $1,000; Daniel Ferry, $1,250; Haviland & Sons, $1,000; D. P. Darling & Co., $1,500; W. B. Leonard, $1,000; J. N. Valley, $1,000; D. & M. Chauncey, $1,000; W. H. Martins, $1,000; J. F. James & Son, $1,000; Charles A. Seymour & Co., $1,000; Paul C. Grening, $1,000; F. T. Johnson, $1,000; Silas Condict, $1,000; Frank Bailey, $1,000; Rustin & Robins, $1,000; W. J. Gaynor, $2,000; Howard M. Smith, $1,000; Richard V. Harnett, $1,000; Henry D. Smith, $2,000; Tunis S. Butler, $1,000; E. H. Nichols, $1,000; J. B. & Remsin Johnson, $1,000; Dewin R. James, $1,000; Edward Packard, $1,000; Milton Robins, $2,000; J. D. Lynch, $2,000; Eugene Blackford, $1,000; F. H. Tyler, $1,000.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Mrs. Seth Low is the President of the Brooklyn Training School for Nurses, but last evening she delegated the duties of presiding over the anniversary exercises of the school to the Hon. Seth Low. Many friends of the school crowded the chapel of the Packer Collegiate Institute, where the exercises were held. The young nurses in gray dresses and white caps and kerchiefs made a pretty picture on the stage, and each looked as if she would be a welcome attendant in a sick room.

After Mr. Low had thoroughly introduced the exercises and Mrs. F. P. Bellamy, the Secretary, had read her report, Marion Harland made a pleasant address, in the course of which she gave a great deal of sage advice to the members of the school.

The members of the graduating class are Miss Tamar Healy, Miss Edith Brandt, Miss Kate Phelps, Miss Olive Winans, Miss Agnes Mowatt, and Miss Grace Spratt.

MR. GEORGE P. KEENY'S CANDIDACY.

There was some surprise in navy circles yesterday at the announcement that Mr. George P. Keeny of California was a candidate for the position of Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department. Mr. Keeny is widely known in military circles, being noted for his scientific attainments and his knowledge of ordnance matters.

Until quite recently Mr. Keeny has been one of the chief engineering experts in the service of the State of California. He has many friends on the Pacific slope, and they will undoubtedly give him a great deal of aid now that he has announced himself as a candidate. His appointment would greatly please both the navy and the revenue marine. It is understood that representative officers in the revenue marine have urged his selection.

Mr. Keeny's appointment, if made at all, will be made within a few days.

A NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 9.—A Greenshurk(Ky.) special to the *Times* says: "Jack Turner, who, last Wednesday, killed Mutley Williams, son of the Hon. D. M. Williams, was lynched near here last night. About twenty-five or forty men attacked the jail last night and demanded admittance, which was refused by Jailer Hamilton; then with a heavy piece of timber they forced the door and dragged out the jailer. Securing the keys they ordered the jailer to open the cell, but he refused to do so. The mob unlocked the dungeon.

"The negro was then taken to Pittman Creek Bridge, four miles from town and hanged. A Coroner's jury cut him down and held an inquest to-day, which resulted in accordance with the facts."

THE WOOL IMPORTS.

LARGE INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR—INFLUENCE OF THE HIGH TARIFF.

Statistics of wool importation during the first nine months of this year at the ports of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia show a surprising increase over the importations of a similar period last year. As reported by the Collectors of these ports, they are as follows:

	First Class, or Cloth.	Second Class, or Comb. ing Wool.	Third Class, or Carpet Wool.
First nine months of 1889, pounds.	27,354,989	6,666,666	62,118,184
First nine months of 1888, pounds.	16,701,001	2,396,440	54,220,511

The increase in first-class wool was 62¾ per cent., in second-class 178¼, and in third-class 14½ per cent. At the same time prices have so increased in the foreign markets that there is now but little relative difference in the prices of Australian wool in London and Ohio wool in Columbus. A wool merchant said that Australian scoured wool was now quoted at 95 cents a pound, which was equivalent to 16d. to 18d. per pound for the unwashed wool in London. This would be in American money about 35 to 36 cents a pound. The price of Ohio wool of the same relative grade was 36 to 38 cents. But Ohio wools were flat at these prices, while the Australian product was in great demand and still increasing in price. The facts showed that the home market was oversupplied with the cheap grades of clothing that are made altogether of American wool, and that the demands of consumers were for better and finer goods. These required the use of a proportion of the finer Australian fibre in combination with the Ohio product, and the largely-increased importations of the finer qualities of wool in the face of a rising market testified to a general effort by American manufacturers to meet this demand. The indications were that there would be a marked improvement in the quality of goods turned out in American mills, and in all likelihood, also, an increase in their quantity, for the entire American product would be consumed, as it always had been.

If raw wool were placed upon the free list, this merchant thought, there would in all probability be a great increase in the importations of raw wool, but this would not supplant American wool; it would only take the place of the foreign wool, which now came into the country in the shape of $100,000,000 worth of finished woolen goods annually. Foreign countries would not contribute any more wool to the American market; they would only contribute wool in a different form. Instead of the finished product of the looms we would receive the raw material, and the money expended in its manufacture into cloth would be paid to Americans and be in turn expended by them in American markets.

THE COLORED ORPHANS.

MEETING OF THE ASYLUM TRUSTEES—STATISTICS OF WORK DONE.

The Trustees of the Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children held their fifty-third annual meeting yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Augustus Taber, 244 East Fifteenth-street. The Board of Officers was re-elected as follows: Mrs. Augustus Taber, First Directress; Mrs. William H. Onderdonk, Second Directress; Mrs. William A. Wheelock, Secretary; Mrs. S. B. Van Dusen, Treasurer; Miss Annie A. Purdy, Assistant Treasurer.

All but two of the managers of last year were re-elected. Mrs. R. L. Murray and Mrs. Powell were elected to succeed Mrs. E. A. Tucker and Mrs. Henry E. Russell, resigned, on the Board of Managers.

The Superintendent's report showed that 72 children had been received during the past year, and 87, of whom 47 were boys and 30 girls, had been released since Dec. 1, 1888. The average number in the asylum during the year was 289. The annual cost, per capita, for each child was $111 82, the weekly cost $2 15, and the daily cost 31 cents. Most of the children admitted were under five years. Thirty-five were committed this year by the magistrates through intervention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The physician's report showed seven deaths during the year. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $1,175 67, and an expenditure of $46,142 15. The teacher's report showed the number of children registered to be 237. The children receive instruction in cutting, basting, plain sewing, cooking, serving, laundry and general house work. They have also taken a primary course in natural history during the year. With $15,000 reinvested, the association is in very good condition financially.

COLLECTING ILLEGAL FEES.

Robert Burke, an assistant foreman in the Street-Cleaning Department, was discovered on Saturday night to have been receiving money from the street vendors on Ninth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-second streets, and reported to Commissioner Coleman. He says he was detailed by the Commissioner to clear away refuse left by the vendors, and occasionally charged something for paying particular attention to certain places. He is said to have been carrying on this system for some time. Controller Myers was informed a month ago that persons, apparently having authority, were collecting extra fees from vendors by claiming that they were due the Market Bureau.

A DEMOCRAT GETS THE SEAT.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 9.—The disputed election for Alderman in the Fifth Ward of this city was decided to-night by the City Council, acting as a Board of Canvassers. They gave the seat to Benjamin Campbell, Democrat. Despite the decision, which gives the Democrats thirteen out of the twenty-four new members, the Republicans are openly boasting that a deal has been effected by which they will be enabled to organize the next Aldermanic Board with a Republican, William H. Corbin, as President and the lion's share of the offices for that party.

HESITATE NOT, MAKE no delay, but buy and use at once SALVATION OIL. It kills all pain.

Goldsmith Maid's time—2:14—was beaten. The sale of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP never.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF A slight irritation of the throat. BROMWELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Genuine have A. H. B. on each drop. —*Advertisement.*

SILKS.

We have purchased 100 pieces of Tapissier Fils & Debry celebrated Cashmere and Drap de France Black Silks, which we are enabled to put on sale, at the following change of price:

Quality			
Z	$2.00,	Import cost	$3.00
Y	2.25,	" "	3.50
X	2.50,	" "	4.00
W	3.00,	" "	4.50

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LEFT IN THE MAYOR'S HAND

THE DOCK INVESTIGATION SUSPENDED.

INEFFICIENCY AND MALADMINISTRATION HAVE BEEN SHOWN SAY THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Commissioners of Accounts Holahan and Barker yesterday afternoon suspended their investigation into the management of the Department of Docks. Then they sent this report to Mayor Grant:

"We have arrived at a stage in our investigation into the affairs of the Department of Docks where we feel that we should delay no longer in calling your attention to the inefficiency and maladministration as shown by the testimony that we have taken under oath, and which we submit herewith for your consideration."

The testimony made a bundle about a foot square, but Dan, the Commissioners' man of all work, being a Tammany Hercules, carried the load, with the written report, from the Stewart Building to the City Hall and deposited it on the Mayor's desk without showing signs of fatigue. The Mayor after a little delay read the report and made it public. He declined to supplement it by any statement as to what he was going to do about it.

Controller Theodore W. Myers was one of two witnesses examined yesterday before the Commissioners of Accounts by Corporation Counsel Clark before it was decided to suspend the investigation indefinitely and submit the report to the Mayor. The Controller said with respect to the bills rendered for dredging in the Dock Department that when they came properly indorsed by the Commissioners he had no alternative but to pay them. If the bills were fraudulent he had no means of finding it out. There is no way in his department by which fraud in the Dock Department in connection with dredging can be checked. It was a subject that had received great consideration from him and his predecessors without any practical reform.

Mr. Clark asked him in 1881 the Dock Board made a special contract to have the dredging done at $1 35 per cubic foot for crib work and 30 cents per cubic foot for mud work. In 1885 these rates were reduced to $1 and 20 cents, respectively. In 1888 the Finance Department had some doubts about the agreement, obtained a release, and rearranged the prices for dredging. The Controller did not know of any written express agreement between the Dock Board and the Union Dredging Company. He took it for granted that an agreement existed when the Dock Commissioners certified to the bills. Since the beginning of the investigation he has refused to pay bills because it had been intimated that they were not honest.

One of the bills for dredging was dated July 3 for work at West Washington Market. It showed that a certain quantity of work had been estimated. He did not know if the work had been estimated, but took it for granted when the bill was certified to. The Controller interpreted the Consolidation act to mean that he had no right to refuse the payment of a properly certified bill from any department of the city on the theory of fraud. He had power "to audit, revise, and pay" all bills submitted. All bills and vouchers are transmitted to the Commissioners of Accounts, and they can go behind the returns if there is reasonable ground for suspecting fraud.

The Corporation Counsel asked the Controller if he ever remarked that "this proceeding by the Commissioners of Accounts against the Dock Department is a mere pyrotechnic display." The Controller did not remember hearing the word, and evaded it by indignantly protesting that his private expressions of opinion were not pertinent to the public inquiry. He said he had no objection to telling Mr. Clark what his private opinions were on this and other topics when not under examination. Mr. Clark replied that he remembered saying that it was the duty of the Commissioners of Accounts to pass on the Dock Department bills rather than the duty of the Finance Department.

Randolph Gardiner, the dredging inspector of the Dock Department who has had some hard things said about him during the investigation, was called. He has been employed in the department for years, earning from $65 to $75 per month. During that time he has done more or less public singing, earning probably $500 or $700 from engagements. Since 1887 he has been a church choir singer in Yonkers, getting $500 a year. He was married in 1880, and is now building a house in Peekskill. The house and lot will cost him $3,400, and the property is mortgaged.

From August, 1887, to January last he deposited $695 in the Bleecker-street Savings Bank. In the Bowery Savings Bank, from January, 1887, to April, 1889, he deposited $652 56. From May, 1882, to September, 1884, he put $508 08 in the Peekskill Savings Bank. In August last he transferred his savings from this city to the Peekskill Bank, his book showing a deposit of $1,332 between the time and Nov. 30. The Peekskill Bank holds the mortgage on his real estate. Gardiner flatly contradicted the statements of the witness McMahon that while drawing pay from the city as an inspector he received money from the Union Dredging Company.

The Corporation Counsel, after dismissing Gardiner, said he thought the proceeding had reached such a stage that the Commissioners ought to report the testimony to the Mayor with such recommendations as they thought necessary. Commissioner Holahan held a whispered consultation with his associates, and said: "Mr. Clark, after discussing the question, the Commissioners of Accounts decide to adopt your suggestion. They think it a good one and accordingly herewith announce that this inquiry is temporarily suspended."

The abrupt suspension of the investigation caused considerable comment in political circles. "We have not got through with the Dock Department," said Commissioner Barker. "The situation is just this: We went into the affairs of the department far enough to show inefficiency and maladministration. We think we have accumulated sufficient evidence to establish something of a case, but if the Mayor tells us to go on we shall obey him without delay. We think the testimony tells the story better than any review we could make. The inquiry is only suspended pending action by the Mayor."

The suspension of the investigation will leave Col. John O'Byrne out in the cold. He is the lawyer who was paid $13,000 to procure Dock Department legislation for the Oyster Dealers' Association. He refused to tell the Commissioners what he had done with the money, and the Corporation Counsel began proceedings in the Supreme Court for an order compelling Col. O'Byrne to testify according to their wishes. The Colonel left the State and is now in contempt. He has not returned and is not likely to. He is in precisely the same position that Graham McAdam, Chief Clerk of the Market Bureau, found himself in at the end of the Market investigation. McAdam died and has not returned to the city since. He is in contempt to the Supreme Court. Before Col. O'Byrne can resume practice at the bar in this State he must make amends to the judiciary and tell the Commissioners of Accounts what he did with the $13,000.

Should Mayor Grant find that Tammany Hall has a case against the Commissioners of Docks he will probably not advise further inquiry but take steps to put Tammany Democrats in the places occupied by Messrs. Post and Matthews. His power is indicated by Section 108, Chapter 5, of the Consolidated act. This reads:

"The heads of all departments except the head of the Department of Street Cleaning, and all other persons whose appointment is in Section 106 provided for, may be removed by the Mayor for cause, and after opportunity to be heard, which however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor, expressed in writing. The Mayor shall, in all cases, communicate to the Governor, in writing, his reasons for such removal. Whenever a removal is so effected the Mayor shall, upon the demand of the officer removed, make, in writing, a public statement of the reasons therefor."

Commissioner Cram has already declared his intention of resigning when vindicated. He may be permitted to do so, as the politicians say Tammany is dissatisfied with him because his policy in the Duck Board was not vigorous enough for the leaders. It is believed that Commissioners Post and Matthews will resist removal from office, and that some writs leading to Albany will be pulled in this effort.

District Attorney Fellows is not going to present Dock Department matters to a Grand Jury right away. He says it is yet a matter entirely out of his jurisdiction, and he must defer action until the Commissioners of Accounts and the Mayor get through.

BOXING AND WRESTLING ENTRIES.

The Boxing and Wrestling Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union met in the Astor House last evening to open the entries which have been made to the boxing and wrestling championships to be held next week. Eighty-seven entries have been made, which is the largest number ever received for similar contests. The present champions are entered, and many new aspirants for championship honors.

The committee selected Messrs. C. C. Hughes and Robert Stoll for timers, and will invite them to serve. Communications were sent to all the athletes entered, requesting them to appear before the committee to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Grand Union Hotel on Forty-second-street, when the committee will reject such entries as it may deem desirable.

DOES NOT WANT TO GO TO JAIL.

E. Berry Wall evidently has no wish to become an inmate of Ludlow-street Jail, and fears that such a result of the examination in supplementary proceedings, under which he has writhed for some time, may be possible. His lawyer, Orlando Stewart, yesterday applied to Judge Holme, in the City Court, and requested that he might be given notice of any motion to have Mr. Wall punished for contempt. He had heard that an attempt would be made to have his client committed for refusing to answer questions put to him on the examination. Judge Holme promised that notice should be given Mr. Stewart if any motion to commit Mr. Wall were made.

BEST YEAR IN ITS HISTORY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE OFFICERS.

There was just a quorum at the monthly meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, held yesterday afternoon at their office in Brooklyn. At the suggestion of Superintendent Martin it was voted to purchase the lot on High-street, adjoining the machine shop, in order that necessary enlargement of that establishment may be made. The President was authorized to make the purchase, and, if necessary, to have a commission appointed by the court to condemn it and appraise its value. The Superintendent also advocated the substitution of incandescent lights in the bridge stations for the gas lights now used, and his recommendation was referred to the President and himself with power.

Mr. Martin then entered an earnest protest against a resolution passed at a previous meeting abolishing the positions of Superintendent of Transportation and Trainmaster, and merging them into one position to be filled by a Chief Train Dispatcher at a salary of $1,800. He said that the safety of the traveling public demanded that there should be two men to perform the work which this new official would be called upon to do. Controller Myers supported Mr. Martin's protest, and after considerable discussion the matter was laid over until the next meeting.

The Finance Committee sent a communication to the board eulogizing Col. William H. Paine, the inventor of the "Paine grip" used on the bridge railroad, announcing the fact of his resignation, and that he had conveyed his right to the grip to the Trustees for a consideration of $1, and suggesting that the sum of $5,000 be paid him for his services. This suggestion was referred to the counsel to the board for a written opinion.

Controller Myers offered a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the charges which have recently been seen frequently in print that bridge policemen were habitually discourteous, rude, and overbearing; but when he learned that a resolution covering that ground had been passed at a previous meeting, he withdrew the motion he had offered. Mr. E. V. Skinner made an attempt to have the promenade on the bridge made free, but when he was informed that such a proceeding would be a violation of the Constitution, he, too, subsided.

The report of the Trustees and officers of the bridge for the year ending Dec. 1, 1889, was made public yesterday. It shows that the business of the bridge has steadily increased during the year. The receipts from tolls have been $1,020,956 63, divided as follows: Promenade, $19,396 12; carriageways, $69,587 12; railroad, $931,973 39. The whole number of passengers carried in the twelve months upon the railroad was 33,954,773, giving an income from this department of $931,973 39, while for the previous year, ending Dec. 1, 1888, 30,331,283 passengers were carried by the railroad, giving a revenue of $833,760 34. The whole number of foot passengers for the year was 3,195,687; the aggregate number of foot and railway passengers was 37,150,460; showing an excess of 4,033,644 over the number reported last year, yielding an increase of revenue from tolls of $102,995 07. The entire income from all sources amounted to $1,120,024 16 and the expenditures to $1,267,115 19. The balance now on hand is $91,619 13, against a balance on Dec. 1, 1888, of $238,710 16.

During the past twelve months certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $231,785, together with interest on the same amounting to $13,652 14, have been paid out of the net income of the bridge. These certificates were issued in April, 1888, in payment for land acquired for the extension of the bridge from Nassau to Concord street. The Brooklyn Trust Company cashed the certificates for the property owners and held them until such times as the bridge could pay them. At the present time no certificates of indebtedness are outstanding. In the item of expenditures is included $100,000 paid to the city of Brooklyn and $50,000 paid to the city of New-York on account of the interest on bridge fines for the past year. In May last the Pullman Palace Car Company delivered six Pullman cars at a cost of $23,400. There are now on hand ready for use sixty cars, each 50 feet in length, and six locomotives.

The travel over the bridge railway continues steadily to increase. There were carried during the three years ending Nov. 30, 1889, the first year 27,940,313 passengers; the second year, 30,331,283 passengers, or an increase of 2,390,970 passengers over the first year, and the last year, 33,954,773 passengers, or an increase of 3,623,490 passengers over the second year. The greatest number carried in one month since the railway was opened was 3,141,165 passengers, in November, 1889, an average daily of 104,706 passengers, and the greatest number carried in one day was 159,259 passengers, on April 30, 1889, when 1,272 trains were run and 2,169 single car round trips were made. The total number carried over the railway to Dec. 1, 1889, is 143,001,749 passengers.

AN INTERNATIONAL DRIVE.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A BOULEVARD AT NIAGARA.

BUFFALO, Dec. 9.—Surveys have been about completed for one of the most satisfactory of proposed improvements which have grown out of the establishment of a free park at Niagara Falls. To make it complete, however, needs the co-operation of the Canadian Government. This may not be easy to obtain. Indeed, it is a matter of great doubt as to whether New-York State could be induced to do its part of the work.

The proposition is to construct an international boulevard from the State Reservation to the Whirlpool, there to connect with a bridge over the gorge to Canada, the boulevard then continuing up the Canadian side to the Queen Victoria Park. Quite narrow is the river just below the Whirlpool, where its oed makes a sharp turn, and the cost of a bridge would not be very great. The completed drive, to be about one hundred feet wide, would add greatly to the attractions of Niagara, for it would open many fine scenes.

Some of State Engineer Bogart's assistants have been making the preliminary survey on the New-York side of the river and this work is now almost completed. These surveys have been made under the direction of the Reservation Commission, and Mr. Bogart has given them personal supervision.

HAIL! SONS OF SUNNY ITALY.

THE MAYOR SIGNS THE HAND-ORGAN ORDINANCE.

The Mayor signed the hand-organ ordinance yesterday. The rhymsters and others who have advised him through the mail on this absorbing question were three to one in favor of the ordinance, but whether this fact had anything to do with his decision is not known. It is a singular thing that all his verse-making advisers were in favor of the music.

Under the ordinance the grinders can chorn out their melodies from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. every day except Sunday, provided they abide by the restrictions of the ordinance and get a license. The Mayor can only license 300, and jokes about "Mayor Grant's 300" will no doubt be prevalent for a few days.

Mayor's Marshal Engelhard will begin issuing licenses to-day, and there will probably be a long list of applicants anxious to get on the list. The street bands are shut out by this ordinance, but some of their champions will try and get a measure through the Board of Aldermen to-day in their interest.

TO SUE THE "DEACON."

The suit of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company to recover $15,000 from T. S. Johnson and A. I. Dupont, alleged to be rent due for the use of railroad tracks on Central-avenue, Brooklyn, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Pratt in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Justice Pratt held that the plaintiff had failed to carry out the contract, inasmuch as it did not obtain the consent of the City Works Commissioner to the laying of the tracks.

The litigation over this matter has been in the courts for several years. "Deacon" Richardson, the President of the Atlantic-Avenue Railroad Company, obtained a franchise from the Common Council for the operation of a road along Central-avenue, and turned it over to Johnson and Dupont for a rental consideration of $15,000 a year.

The contract provided that Mr. Richardson should secure the consents of all the local authorities. Messrs. Johnson and Dupont have taken steps to sue him for breach of contract, laying damages at $300,000.

STORMY TIMES ON THE OCEAN.

The steamships Aurania of the Cunard Line and La Normandie of the French Line, which were due Sunday evening, arrived yesterday morning, and reported having met with severe westerly gales accompanied by high seas. The steamers were retarded somewhat by the storms, but received no injuries. Among the passengers on the Aurania were the Hon. G. Stanley, the Hon. Henry Brand, Dr. Karin, Ballard Smith, the Rev. Ross Taylor, and H. C. Seppings Wright.

The Hamburg-American steamship Polaris, which arrived from Stettin, was twenty days in making the voyage. Severe storms from westward were experienced, and on Nov. 29, when the ship was in mid-ocean, she was caught in a hurricane. A dangerous sea was raked up and frequently boarded the ship, completely submerging her decks. The hurricane continued twelve hours, but caused no damage.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH

THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION MAKES ITS REPORT.

ITS WORK WELL DONE AND LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED BY THE NEW-YORK PRESBYTERY IN JANUARY.

The committee of Presbyterian clergymen and laymen which was appointed a few weeks ago by the New-York Presbytery to consider the advisability of the revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith made its report yesterday in words which will, should its recommendation be adopted, go far toward reconciling the moderate liberals and conservatives. But there will still be left a gulf between the extremists of both parties which the action of the General Assembly will affect very materially. The prevailing sentiment of the persons who heard the report was decidedly in its favor, for it tended toward compromise, and as such it was accepted, to be acted on and discussed at a meeting of the Presbytery to be held the third Monday of January.

There were quite two hundred persons present at the meeting of the Presbytery in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in West Fourteenth-street, in the afternoon. They all appeared to be confident that the question of revision would not alone come up, but that it would be discussed and finally decided at the session. But they were somewhat disappointed, for, on account of a suggestion made by the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, and by the action of the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, it was decided merely to accept such report as the committee had to make, and to defer final action. There was considerable preliminary discussion concerning which of the two up-town churches should control the Manhattanville Presbyterian Sunday School. Then the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings announced his readiness to present the report which his associates on the committee have been working over for a month.

The consideration of this committee had been confined to the question, if the Westminster Confession of Faith to be revised, "in what respect and to what extent" shall it be so revised?

Dr. Hastings prefaced the report of his committee by saying that four meetings had been held and at the first three all of the members of the committee had been present, at the last meeting," he added, "there was one of our members absent, the Rev. Dr. Booth, who is also absent to-day, because of sickness. The report of the committee was taken to Dr. Booth's house and was there read to him, and he agreed with us in its provisions. We were satisfied that any radical change in this foundation doctrine of the Presbyterian Church should not be made, and we have endeavored to fulfill the work which has been given us with no attempt to remodel this beloved doctrine."

Then Dr. Hastings read this report:

Your committee recommend unanimously the following answer to the second question of the General Assembly's overture:

This Presbytery would regard with apprehension any attempt to remodel the Confession of Faith as endangering the integrity of our system of doctrine. We deprecate most earnestly all such changes as would impair the essential articles of our faith contained in that confession which has so long served as our standard, and to which we are bound by so many historic and personal ties. We desire only such changes as are urgently needed and generally desired.

First—We desire that the third chapter after the first section be so recast as to include these things only: The sovereignty of God in election, the general love of God for all mankind, the salvation in Christ of those provided for all and to be preached to every creature.

Second—We desire that the tenth chapter be so revised as not to appear to discriminate concerning infants dying in infancy, or as to omit all reference to them. (Section 3,) and so as to preclude that explanation of Section 4 which makes it teach the damnation of all the heathen or makes it deny that there are any elect beyond the pale of the professed and saved by Christ through the Spirit and who endeavor to walk in penitence and humility according to the measure of light which God has been pleased to grant them. We think that these other points which the Presbytery would be glad to see modified or changed, nevertheless we prefer to confine our suggestions of revision to the third and tenth chapters, as above indicated.

Furthermore, as germane to the subject, which the Assembly had in mind in referring these questions to the Presbyteries, your committee recommend that this Presbytery memorialize the General Assembly to invite the co-operation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches of America and of Great Britain and of Ireland to formulate a short and simple statement, or statements, as may be in Scriptural language and containing all the essential and necessary articles of the Westminster Confession, which creed shall be submitted for approval and adoption as the common creed of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches of the world.

We believe that there is a demand for such a creed, not as a substitute for our Confession, but one to which we can refer in our work of the Church. We would and we must maintain our standards which we have as our family inheritance and as the safeguard of our ministry and of our institutions. But a brief and comprehensive creed at once interpreting and illuminating those standards would be welcomed by our churches as most helpful and beneficent for the exposition of what we have meant through all these years by the "system of doctrine contained in our Confessions." We want no new doctrine, but only a statement of this old doctrines made in the light and in the spirit of our present age and with a view to our high privileges, and our large obligations—a statement in which the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord shall be central and dominant.

On behalf of the committee,

CHARLES THOMAS S. HASTINGS.

When the reader concluded it was suggested that the discussion should take place concerning the report of the committee the third Monday of January, at 10 o'clock, and then upon motion the report was accepted unanimously. No sooner was this done than the Rev. Dr. John Hall arose and said he regretted exceedingly that there had been circulated among the public at large an impression that Presbyterians were opposed to the doctrine upon which the stability of the Church was founded. "I am glad," he continued, "that the committee has resolved that changes may be made, but that the Confession of Faith may not be disturbed. He then propounded that the report be printed and circulated, so that when the discussion takes place it may be conducted with full knowledge of the substance matter before the Presbytery.

Then occurred a somewhat heated debate concerning whether the meeting for discussion should be held at 10 A. M. or 3 P. M. Several clergymen declared that the first would interfere with the attendance of business men because of business reasons, and others declared that the laymen could "give up their business for a time to attend the work of God." Thereupon Mr. Kilgen Van Rensselaer made an energetic protest in respect to the carelessness with which clergymen treated laymen's business responsibilities, and at Dr. Crosby's suggestion the meeting will begin at 3 P. M., last until 5:30 P. M., and be adjourned to similar meetings as many times as may be necessary.

ROUNDSMEN VERY UNEASY.

The roundsmen in the police force were made uneasy yesterday by rumors that at its meeting to-day the Board of Police would take action on a plan, which has been in contemplation for some time, of reducing to the ranks a number of roundsmen who had become lazy and indifferent from their long service as such. It had been noticed by the Commissioners that the greater number of complaints against policemen were made by certain roundsmen in the precincts, while other roundsmen in the same precincts made few or no complaints. The Commissioners, of course, became convinced that the roundsmen who made few or no complaints were lazy officers, or worse, and they ordered the preparation of a list showing the number of complaints made by each roundsman during the past five years or for the term of service as roundsman.

These lists have been in the hands of the Commissioners for several weeks. Superintendent Murray recommended that such roundsmen as had not averaged at least fifteen complaints a year should be reduced to the ranks, and this is what makes so many of the roundsmen uneasy.

BROADWAY A STREAK OF MUD.

One of the dismal effects of the tearing up of Broadway by the subway people was made painfully conspicuous yesterday. In lower Broadway, where the trenches have been filled up, the paving stones were covered over, as is usual in such cases, with loose earth. The rain came pouring down on this dirt all of Sunday and turned it promptly into sticky, slimy mud. The heavy wagons rolling back and down and across the street spread this stuff all over the street and converted that broad thoroughfare into a streak of mud. Lower Broadway yesterday afternoon was more like a country road than a city street, and people who had to cross it on foot plowed their way along and muttered in a strange, uncouth way when they got to the other side and tried to get the splashes off their clothes.

SHOT WITH AN AIR GUN.

Mrs. Susan Paton, aged sixty-five years, was hanging out some clothes in her back yard at 1,349 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, when she was shot in the neck, the bullet breaking her jaw and causing a severe hemorrhage. Mrs. Paton was carried into the house and attended by several physicians, who stopped the hemorrhage.

The bullet was fired from an air gun used in the adjoining yard by two boys, Benjamin Baker and William Blackman. The former lives at 1,351 Fulton-street and the latter at 215 McDonough-street. The boys were arrested.

OLD-FASHIONED RAPID TRANSIT.

At 5:15 yesterday afternoon a man boarded a Broadway car at Bowling Green to go up town. "How far are you going?" asked the conductor as the passenger tendered his fare. "To the Post Office," was the reply. "Well, Sir, take my advice and get out and walk. There is a blockade from here to Chambers-street, and you can beat this car by walking." The passenger put his fare back in his pocket, got out and walked. He beat the car by several blocks.

A RESULT HARD TO REACH.

THE EFFORT TO SECURE MATRONS FOR THE POLICE STATIONS.

"If you ladies want the daily press to print temperance news, you'll have to furnish it to the papers fresh. They won't print it if it's a day or a week old. The New-York papers are printing news nowadays, and anything that's news they are only too glad to publish if it is of general public interest, as temperance news always is."

This is the way in which Mrs. C. H. Peck, who is the Chairman of the Press Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, began her report to the County Convention of that body, which met in the Church of the Saviour, East One Hundred and Ninth-street, yesterday afternoon. A vote was taken and the meeting decided that Mrs. Peck was just the woman for the head of the Press Committee. The delegates promised to take the hints she dropped.

Mrs. I. J. Howard of the committee of the union that has charge of the work in the prisons and jails of the city told the convention in her report of the newly established Police Matron bill was a dead letter and inoperative. The bill was passed by the legislature of last year and provided that when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should make an appropriation for the purpose the Police Commissioners were authorized to appoint two police matrons for each station house in the two cities.

Said Mrs. Howard: "The Board of Estimate never made any appropriation for the support of the police matrons, and that was the apparently valid excuse the Commissioners advanced for refusing to appoint them. When I called on Superintendent Murray to advance the claims of some eligible applicants he told me it was worse than useless for me to trouble myself, as there was no money to pay them with. I called on the Mayor, and his clerk referred me to the Police Department.

"As a last resort and to be furnished with some conclusive evidence of what we might expect in the matter, I at last wrote to the Mayor very pointedly, and this is the answer I received from the Clerk of the Board of Estimate:

Yours received. I presented your communication relative to an appropriation for female attendants in the various police station houses to the board at its meeting this day while they were considering the estimates of the Police Department for the coming year, and in view of the fact that the Police Commissioners would not advocate it the board refused to act.

CHARLES V. ADEE, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28.

"That ended the matter," continued Mrs. Howard, "and my opinion of the whole thing is that as long as the Mayor and other officials of Roman Catholics and most of them foreigners, they have very little in common with and very little regard for American Christian woman. One way to get along without police matrons would be the establishment of a house of refuge for women in the city, where they could be visited and cared for by Christian women of any denomination."

Mrs. Howard's report was accepted, as was also one from Mrs. Doris Helemeyer on the question of the need of extending the work among soldiers and sailors, and another on the question of woman suffrage from Mrs. C. C. Ellerson.

The convention was made up of the Presidents and six delegates from each of the seventeen unions in the city and twenty superintendents of departments. The officers are: Mrs. Buchanan, President; Mrs. A. G. Knox, Vice President; Miss Julia Coleman and Mrs. C. B. Peck, Secretaries, and Mrs. Charles Lord, Treasurer.

THE SHERER INVESTIGATION.

THE BOARD BEGINS ITS WORK—APPRAISER COOPER'S IDEAS.

Gen. O. L. Spaulding of Michigan, W. S. Chance of Philadelphia, and L. M. Montgomery of Boston, the Special Agents of the Treasury Department who were assigned as a Board of Investigation to examine the charges made by certain Bostonians against Dr. Edward Sherer, chemist of the sugar laboratory in the New-York Appraiser's stores, began their task yesterday in a room adjoining Appraiser Cooper's office. It is not believed that the investigation will be a long one, but no information regarding it will be given out by the members of the board. Their report, when prepared, will be made direct to Secretary Windom.

Appraiser Cooper said yesterday that the charges were not well founded, and that the fact would be demonstrated by this investigation. He was glad on this account that the charges were to be investigated, because he believed they would result in needed improvements at all the ports of entry. The charges had arisen in consequence of an error made in the Custom House at Boston. When the polariscopes in use there and in New-York were last adjusted at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, they were reported by the adjuster to be graduated to 91.1°. This was incorrectly read by Dr. Sherer to mean 91° and from 1-10° to 2-10°; whereas in Boston it was thought to mean 91 5-10°. The consequence of this misreading of the report led to the grading of Boston's importations somewhat higher than was justifiable, and the imposition of higher amounts of duty upon the Boston importers.

Mr. Cooper was asked if something could not be done to insure perfect uniformity of appraisement at all the ports of entry. He said he had already made suggestions to the Treasury Department which had been adopted so far as they could be at present, and which would probably insure such uniformity hereafter. Samples with their appraisements had been exchanged by the Appraisers of the various ports, so that each one was in a measure an auditor of the work of the others. But this practice did not produce the results that were expected of it, and would not prevent willful manipulations in favor of any port. He had therefore recommended that the reserve samples be divided, and the parts marked with private marks of identification, and that one of the parts with the figures of its graduation be transmitted to the department at Washington. If this were done at every port the Treasury Department could keep constant watch over all the ports and with a standard polariscope detect any variations from the standard. These suggestions had been adopted, and the Secretary of the Treasury had issued orders accordingly. Mr. Cooper had furthermore recommended that expert scientists from the chief educational institutions be engaged to make regular monthly inspections of the polariscopes in use at the various ports and set them at a standard gauge.

WHITNEY & CO. SUSPEND.

DRY GOODS FAILURE IN WORTH-STREET —LIABILITIES HEAVY.

Whitney & Co., dry goods commission merchants at 73 Worth-street, suspended payment yesterday and made an assignment without preference to David A. Boody, banker, at 57 Broadway. The firm is composed of James W. Whitney, Joseph B. Whitney, and James A. Knapp. *Bradstreet's* reports the liabilities at $500,000, of which $450,000 is said to be on single-name paper and $50,000 on acceptances. The assets are nominally about $500,000, consisting of outstanding accounts, $250,000; cash advances to manufacturers, for which the firm holds goods, $100,000; stock and sundries, about $100,000; shares in Adams Express Company, Wells-Fargo Express Company, and Old Dominion Steamship Company, about $50,000.

Mr. Ritch of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, the firm's attorneys, said yesterday that the failure was caused by doing too much business for its capital, paying too high rates of interest for money it had to borrow to make large advances as commission merchants to manufacturers, and inability to raise money to meet large payments which it had to make about this time. The firm had made large advances on goods received and did not have capital enough to handle its large business. It expected to get additional capital, but was unable to do so, and after a consultation with its friends on Saturday, it was deemed best to make an assignment. It has made some money in the past four months, and its condition is more favorable now than it was some time ago. The liabilities, Mr. Ritch said, were about $500,000, and assets nearly half about the same. The assets are substantial, and he thought the percentage of loss would not be large, as the assignee was a very capable man to manage the assets.

From other sources it was learned that the firm had to make payments this month of about $200,000, for which it was unable to raise its money on account of the tightness in the money market. The liabilities, it is said, are nearly all due to banks. James W. Whitney has been in the dry goods business about thirty years with various firms. The present firm succeeded Whitney & Matthews of Jan. 1, 1886, claiming a capital of $250,000. It did a commission business in woolens and ribbons principally. J. B. Whitney is a son of the senior partner.

THE DESIRES OF UP-TOWN RESIDENTS.

Christian Frink and several other property owners sent a letter to Mayor Grant yesterday showing their delight over the decision of the Board of Street Opening and Improvements to curtail the limits of High Bridge Park. The letter said: "The original limits of the park would be of no use to anybody unless the city furnished balloons to get at it. We are old residents of the Nineteenth District from below Fifty-ninth-street up, and are now emigrating to the upper end. We have already graded several streets at our private expense, and we are now building fine houses on them. So if you will give us sewer outlets above One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street, regulate and grade Andrew-avenue from One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Seventieth-street and

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The following tables show the ranges of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

MONDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. C. O. Tr. rcts.	32	32¾	31¾	32¼	9,221
*Am. C. O. Tr. cts.	32¾	33	32	32	2,426
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	33½	34¼	32¾	34	2,540
Canada Southern.	54½	55	54½	54¾	400
Cameron Coal.	7	7	7	7	100
Canada Southern	54⅞	55¾	54⅛	55⅜	1,907
Canadian Pacific.	72⅝	73⅜	72¾	72¾	200
Ches. & Ohio.	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27⅛	5,840
C. & O. 1st pf.	65¼	67	65	67	1,476
C. & O. 2d pf.	44⅞	45¾	44⅞	45¾	2,230
Chi. Gas Trust.	41⅜	44⅜	41⅜	43¾	19,866
Chi. & Alton.	134	134	134	134	5
Chicago & N. W.	111⅞	111⅞	110⅜	111¼	8,750
C. R. & Q.	104⅜	105¾	104⅜	105¼	1,975
C. M. & St. P.	69¼	69¾	68¼	69¼	16,649
C. R. I. & Pac.	97¾	98	97¾	97¾	1,360
C. St. L. & P.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	100
C. C. C. & St. L.	73¾	74¾	73	73¾	3,359
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	125
Chi., W. & D. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	100
Colorado Coal.	38	38¼	38	38¼	4,745
Col., H. V. & Tol.	20½	21	20½	21	930
Del. & E. Ill.	37½	37¾	37	37	200
Del. & E. Ill. pf.	89¾	90	88	88¼	870
Com. Cable.	103¾	103⅝	103¾	103¾	100
Consol. Coal.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	300
Consol. Gas Co.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	172
Del., Lack. & W.	139	139¾	138¾	139⅝	16,780
D., L. & W.	86¾	87¼	86¾	86¾	3,276
*D. & C. F. Trust.	40	40	40	40	300
*D., N. pf. subs.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	300
Illinois Central.	138	138	137¾	137¾	200
Laclede Gas. Co.	20½	20¾	20¼	20⅜	300
L. E. & West. pf.	64½	64½	64	64	200
Lake Shore.	107¾	107¾	107	107⅜	7,730
Long Island.	91	91	91	91	55
Louis. & Nash.	85	85¾	85	85¾	3,200
Michigan Cent.	87⅞	88	87¾	87⅞	810
Minn. & Sou. M.	23	23½	23	23½	600
Mil., L. S. & W.	89	89	89	89	100
M., L. S. & W. pf.	114¾	116¾	114¾	115½	800
Minn. & St. L.	6	6	5¾	5¾	200
Minn. & St. L. pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	400
Missouri Pac.	67¾	68	66¾	67¾	13,410
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	9¼	9¼	8¾	9¼	100
*Nat. Lead Trust.	19¾	20	19¾	20	6,260
N. C. & St. L.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	100
New Cent. Coal.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	800
N. J. Central.	121	121¾	120	121¾	1,500
N. Y. Central.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	295
*N. J. Southern.	11	11	11	11	400
N. Y. & New Eng.	44⅝	45¼	44⅜	45¼	9,860
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	50
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	88½	88	88¼	200
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅜	27⅞	27¾	27¾	605
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	160
North. & West. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	100
Northern Pac. pf.	32¾	32¾	32	32	800
Northern Pac. pf.	76	78¾	75¾	76¼	4,200
Ohio, Ind. & W.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	337
Ontario & West.	20¼	20¾	19¾	20¼	2,963
Oregon Imp.	45	48	47	47¾	800
Oregon R. & N.	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	150
Oregon S. L.	54¾	55	54¾	55	200
Oregon & Trans.	23¾	24	23¾	24	1,450
Pacific Mail.	35	35	34¾	34¾	300
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	100
Phil. & Reading.	40½	40¾	39¾	40¼	37,300
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	186	186	186	186	42
Quicksilver. pf.	33	33	33	33	100
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	22	21½	22	2,745
Rich. & W. P. pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	200
R., W. & O.	103	103¼	103	103¼	65
St. L. & S. F.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	39½	40	38¾	39¼	1,050
St. L., K. C. & N.	32	32	32	32	100
St. P. & Duluth pf.	80½	83	80½	83	816
St. P., M. & M.	109½	111	109½	110¾	1,800
Southern Pacific.	36	36¾	35¾	36¾	300
St. L. & S. F.	33¾	34	33¾	34	210
*Sugar Refin. Co.	69¼	69¼	67¾	68½	15,050
Tenn. Coal & I.	70	77½	70	77½	1,700
Texas Coal & I. pf.	100	100	100	100	15
Tol. & Ohio C.	40	40	40	40	10
Texas Pac. L. T.	17¾	21	17¾	21	2,731
Texas Pacific.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾	850
Union Pacific.	69¼	69¾	67¾	68¾	7,425
U. S. Express.	83	83	83	83	125
W., St. L. & P.	15½	15½	15½	15½	110
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30¾	31	30¾	31	940
West. Union Tel.	83¾	84¾	83¾	84¾	18,015
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	1,020
Wisconsin Cent.	33¼	33⅝	32¾	33	2,900
Total sales.					237,257

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alt. & T. H. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	$4,500
B., H. T. & W. 5s.	99	99	99	99	1,000
Canada So. 1st.	109	109	109	109	5,000
Canada So. 2d.	97	97	97	97	1,000
C. & O. co. 6s.	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100¼	52,000
C. O. & S. W. 1st.	111	111	111	111	1,000
C. & I. 7s.	99½	99½	99½	99½	1,000
C., B. & Q. 5s.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	93	93	93	93	12,000
C., B. & Q. 4s. Neb.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	13,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	129	129	129	129	50,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	2,000
C., I. & C. 1st.	93	93	93	93	1,000
Col. Coal & I. 5s.	103½	104	103½	104	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	77¼	77¼	77	77	13,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	77	77	77	77	6,000
D., B. C. & A. 1st.	104½	104½	104	104	2,980
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	103	103	103	103	4,000
Erie 2d.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	3,500
Flint & P. M. 5s.	105	105	105	105	6,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	41,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st W.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	11,000
Georgia Pac. 1st.	111	111	111	111	1,000
Ind. Bne. & Ill. 5s.	80½	81	80½	81	15,000
G. R. & W. 1st. ex. c.	80½	80½	80½	80½	5,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	103,000
Han. & St. J. 6s.	113¼	114¾	113¼	114¾	10,000
Housatonic 5s.	106	106	106	106	6,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	20,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	104	104	104	104	5,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	24,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	84¾	85¼	84¾	85¼	24,000
Iron Mt. 1st, Ark.	106	106	106	106	4,000
Kan. & Texas.	69¾	70	69¾	70	57,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	63	63	63	63	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	72½	72½	72	72	80,000
Ky. Central 4s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	1,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	112	112	112	112	5,000
L. & W. B. con. 6s.	114½	114½	114½	114½	2,000
La. & M. R. 1st.	120	120	120	120	2,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	109	109	109	109	5,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	112¾	112¾	112	112	6,000
L. & N. 1st, N. F. & S.	102	102	102	102	5,000
L. N. A. & Ch. 1st.	115	115	115	115	1,000
L. N. A. & Ch. con.	102¾	102¾	100	100	41,000
Louisville So. 1st.	100¾	101	100¾	101	9,500
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	95	95	95	95	1,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	5,000
M., L. S. & W. Inc.	108	108	108	108	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	10,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	119	119	118¼	119	16,000
Mississippi B. 1st.	106	106	106	106	3,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
Mobile & Ohio new 6s.	85	85	85	85	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	10,000
N. Y., C. & St. L.	94¼	94¼	94	94	13,000
N. Y. Elevated.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	8,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st.	112¾	113	112¾	113	3,000
N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	112¼	112¼	112	112	12,000
N. Y., S. & W. 2d.	101	101	101	101	6,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	103¾	104	103⅞	104	15,000
North. Pac. 1st.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	5,000
North. Pac. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	6,000
North. Pac. ext.	109	109	109	109	50,000
Northwestern ext. 4s.	98	98	98	98	10,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	54¾	55	54¾	54¾	9,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	103	103¼	103	103	10,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼	4,000
Rend. 4s.	89	89	89	89	6,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.					
D. & M. certs.	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾	40,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d.					
D. & M. certs.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	5,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s.	99	99	99	99	1,000
R. & W. P. T. con.					
1st 5s.	79	79	78½	78½	35,000
Rock Island 5s.	107	107	106¾	106¾	6,000
R., W. & O. con.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	3,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
St. L. Ark. & T. 1st. ex. c.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	5,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	113	113	112	113	5,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	112	112	112	112	5,000
St. L. & S. F. R. & T. 5s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	4,000
St. L. & S. F. con. 6s.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	4,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	124	124	123½	123½	8,000
St. Paul cu. & f.	128	128	128	128	14,000
St. P. 1st 8s.	126	126	126	126	5,000
St. P. 1st. C. & M.					
1. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	18,000
St. P. 1st. S. M.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	8,000
St. P. & M. 1st.	124½	124½	124½	124½	2,000
St. P. M. & M.					
1st, M. C. 6s.	116	116	116	116	10,000
St. P., M. & M.					
2d, M. & M. 6s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	10,000
S. P. M. & M. Dak.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
San A. & A. P.					
8s of 1925.	87½	87½	87½	87½	1,000
Shen. Val. 1st.	112½	112½	112½	112½	9,000
Shen. Valley 1st.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	10,000
S. C. 1st. ex. c.	94	94	94	94	1,000
S. P. of C. 1st.	102	102¼	102	102¼	16,000
Spo. & Pal. 1st.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	100	100	100	100	3,000
Tex. Pac. 1st.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	2,000
Tex. Pac. 2d.	37	37	37	37	19,000
T., St. L. & K.					
C. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	4,000
Wabash 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	8,000
Wabash 2d.	83¾	83¾	82	82	17,000
W. N. Y. & P. 5s.	90½	90½	90½	90½	5,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	500
Total sales.					$1,256,500

*Including $16,000 at 170, seller 15. †Unlisted. ‡Including $13,000 at 109¾, seller 20, and $30,000 at 109¾, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Asteria.	.20	.20	.12	.18	9,480
Bodie.	.57	.57	.57	.57	200
Bodie, assessed.	.50	.50	.50	.50	100
Chollar.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	100
Comstock Tun.	.19	.19	.19	.19	1,000
Com. T. certs.	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	1,000
Com. T. bonds.	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	200
El Cristo.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	200
Horn Silver.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	10
Julia.	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Mexican.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Potosi.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
Rappahannock.	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Silver King.	.40	.40	.40	.40	400
Sutro Creek.	.57	.58	.57	.57	1,200
Small Hopes.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Sierra Nevada.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	250
Yellow Jacket.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	100
Total sales.					16,240

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pacific 1st.	75	75	75	75	$1,000
Del. & Hud. 1st.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	2,000
D. & R. G. 4s.	93	93	93	93	3,000
Erie 2d.	102	102	102	102	1,000
K. W. D. C. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	7,000
L. S. & M. S. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
L. S. & M. S. 1st.	104	104	104	104	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	104	104	104	104	2,000
Int. & G. N. 2d.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	2,000
Mich. Cent. 7s.	128¾	129¼	128¾	129¼	3,000
Mich. Cent. 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 6s.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	5,000
Nor. P. & M. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
N. Y. & N. E. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	2,000
N. Y. Pac. 1st. 4s.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	2,000
Ohio & Miss. 2d.	118	118	118	118	2,000
Ohio & Miss. con.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2,000
Ore. R. & N. con.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1,000
Ore. Short Line.	75	75	75	75	1,000
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	75	75	75	75	1,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	1,000
Rock Island 5s.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2,000
St. L. & S. F. R. & T.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	2,000
Tex. Pac. L. T.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	4,000
Tex. Pac. 1st.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
Wabash 2d.	82¾	82¾	82	82	10,000
Total sales.					$68,000

OIL.

Pipe Line Certs.	103¾ 104⅛ 103⅜ 104⅛ 205,000
Clearances.	972,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil.	35	37⅝	35	37⅝	110
Am. Sok Oil rcts.	32	33¾	31⅝	32	1,750
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	33¾	34¼	32¾	34	6,120
Chi., R. & Pac.	97¾	98¼	97¾	98¼	250
Chi. Gas Trust.	41⅜	43⅝	41⅜	43¾	110
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97¾	98¼	97¾	97¾	420
C., C., C. & St. L.	74	74	73	73¾	210
Colorado Coal.	38	39¼	38	39⅛	120
Canada Southern.	54⅞	55¼	54⅞	55¾	120
Chi., M. & St. P.	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¼	11,560
Chi. & Northwest.	110¾	111¼	110¾	111¼	180
Cameron Coal.	7	7	7	7	100
Consol. Gas Co.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	80
Central of N. J.	121¼	121¼	120¼	121¼	8,140
Del., Lack. & W.	138¾	139¾	138¾	139¾	7,780
Den., R. G. & W.	36¾	37	36½	36¾	730
Lake Shore.	107¼	107¼	107	107¼	2,339
Louis. & Nash.	85¾	86	85¾	86	970
Missouri Pacific.	67¾	68	67	67¾	100
Mich. Central.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	100
Nat. Lead Trust.	19¾	20	19¾	20	1,920
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	90
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	8,120
North. Pac. pf.	76	78¾	76	78	310
N. Y. Central.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	30
Ont. & Western.	20¼	20¾	19¾	19¾	1,200
Pacific Mail.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	30
Phil. & Reading.	40¼	40¾	39¾	40¾	34,140
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	1,740
Sugar Ref. Co.	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	450
Tenn. C. & I.	77	77¾	76¾	77¼	170
Union Pacific.	68¾	68¾	67¾	68¼	4,110
Western Union.	84¾	84¾	83¾	84¾	760
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69	69¾	68¾	68¾	250
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	10
Total sales.					94,580

The stock market was not active. At the opening prices were fractionally lower, with the exception of Lackawanna, which opened 1⅛ down, on the belief that considerable stock would come on the market owing to the death of Mr. Harvey Kennedy. After the first fifteen minutes prices rallied, and throughout the day remained pretty firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Texas Pacific Land Trust, 4; St. Paul and Duluth preferred, 3; Manitoba, 2¾; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western preferred, 2½; Chicago Gas, 2¾; St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, 2; Nashville and Chattanooga, 1⅝; Western Union, 1; Tennessee Coal and Iron, ⅞, and Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, Colorado Coal, and Richmond and West Point preferred, each ⅝. *Declined*—Chicago and East Illinois preferred, 1¼; Pacific Mail, 1, and Consolidated Coal, ⅝.

In the trust stocks there was a sharp advance of 6 points in the old American Cotton Oil certificates, to 39, but they reacted before the close to 34. The net sales of trust receipts declined ⅝ to 824. Whisky advanced ⅜, and Lead ¼. Sugar declined ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 4@7 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 81 for 60-day bills and $4 85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80½ for 60-day bills, $4 84¾@$4 84⅝ for demand, $4 84⅝@$4 85¼ for cable transfers, and $4 79 for commercial. Continental were quiet. Francs were quoted at $5.23⅛ for long and 5.20⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were firm. Texas coupons advanced ⅛. The sales on call were $10,000 4s (coupon at 127¼). In State securities $10,000 Georgia gold 7s sold at 103, $4,000 North Carolina special tax, Chatham Railway issue, not 6, $1,000 do. special tax, trust receipts, at 7¼, $35,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 74¼@74¾, and $170,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, at 8⅞. Bank stocks were neglected.

The railway mortgage market was dull and slightly irregular. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Colorado Coal 6s, 2; Hannibal and St. Joseph consols, 1½; East Tennessee and 1st. Joseph consols, 1¼; Des Moines and Missouri River firsts, New-York, Lackawanna and Western construction 5s, and St. Louis and San Francisco, Class B, each 1; Chicago Gas firsts, 7s, and Ohio, Indiana and Western firsts, ¾. *Declined*—Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago consols, 2½; International and Great Northern 6s, 1¼; Lake Erie and Western 5s and Louisville and Nashville 6s, each 1; New-York, Susquehanna and Western refunding 5s, Northern Pacific thirds, and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee first 5s, each ⅝, and Erie seconds consolidated, Rending general 4s, and Manitoba, Dakota firsts, each ¼.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 103⅛@102⅞@103⅜. In mining stocks Alice sold at $1.10, Kingston and Pembroke at .02½@.55, and Silver Age at .24.

The dividends on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis stocks are payable Jan. 2 at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 16 and reopened Jan. 6.

A dividend of 4 ₱ cent. will be paid on the stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at the office of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company on Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 16 and reopened Jan. 8.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

American Exchange.	200	Mechanics'.	210
Broadway.	300	Mech. & Traders'.	215
Butchers & Drovers'.	185	Mercantile.	210
Chase National.	100	Merchants'.	160
Chatham.	110	Merchants' Ex.	117
Chemical.	4100	Metropolitan.	14
City.	450	Mount Morris.	358
Columbia.	200	Nassau.	160
Commonwealth.	197	New-York.	240
Continental.	135	N. Y. County.	450
Corn Exchange.	235	N. Y. National Ex.	130
East River.	145	Ninth National.	150
Eleventh Ward.	150	North America.	160
Fifth Avenue.	1100	North River.	148
First National.	2000	Oriental.	215
Fourth National.	150	Pacific.	180
Fourteenth Street.	165	Park.	550
Fourth National.	189	People's.	225
Gallatin National.	265	Phœnix.	140
German American.	120	Republic.	175
German American.	123	Seaboard National.	140
Germania.	270	Second National.	825
Greenwich.	540	Seventh National.	130
Hanover.	310	Shoe & Leather.	152
Hudson River.	146	St. Nicholas.	1000
Irving.	190	State of New-York.	112
Lincoln National.	205	Tradesman's.	99½
Manhattan.	180	U. S. National.	215
Market & Fulton.	210	Western National.	94½

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	104½	105	Cur. 6s, 1886.	117½	....
4½s, '91.	104½	105	Cur. 6s, 1887.	121	....
4s, 1907, r.	126	126¼	Cur. 6s, 1888.	124	....
4s, 1907, c.	127⅛	127½	Cur. 6s, 1889.	125	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	115	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges.....$65,898,180 | Balances.....$4,523,365

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.	53	53½	St. Paul.	69	69⅛
Reading.	20 1-16	20⅛	Read. gen.	89⅛	89⅜
Lehigh Val.	53½	53⅝	Read. 1st pf.	79¾	79⅞
Lehigh Nav.	57⅜	57⅝	Read. 2d pf.	57⅝	58
Nor. Pac. pf.	76¼	76⅜	Read. 3d pf.	47⅜	....
Lehigh Nav.	53½	....			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 9.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st pf.	115.00	Allouez M. Co., n.	.95
At. & Top. l. g.	79.110.00	Calumet & Hecla.	248.00
At. & Top.	34.00	Franklin.	17.25
Boston & Albany.	215.00	Huron.	7.50
Boston & Maine.	205.00	Osceola.	18.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105.00	Pewabic, new.	7.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	24.00	Bell Telephone.	199.75
Boston Land.	8.00	Boston Land.	8.37½
Eastern 5s.	123.50	Water Power.	5.87½
Flint & P. M.	22.00	Tamarack M. Co.	147.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	92.50	Mass. Central.	12.75
K. C. S. pf.	121.00	West End Land.	24.00
Mex. Central.	15.87½	Lamson Store S.	49.00
Mex. Cent. 1st.	68.25	Atlantic.	18.62½
N. Y. & N. Eng.	45.25	Boston & Mon.	45.00
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	127.00	Centre.	30.00
Ogd. & L. Cham.	5.00	N. Fe Copper Co.	1.16
Old Colony.	176.25	Aun. City L. Co.	56.00
Wis. Central.	33.00		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Top official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta.	1.75	Potosi.	1.75
Best & Belcher.	2.75	Savage.	1.70
Bodie Consolidated.	1.00	Sierra Nevada.	2.25
Chollar.	2.00	Union Consolidated.	2.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	5.82½	Utah.	.70
Crown Point.	1.70	Yellow Jacket.	2.30
Gould & Curry.	3.00	Common Wealth.	3.00
Hale & Norcross.	2.70	Navada Queen.	.70
Mexican.	2.75	Belle Isle.	.15
Opnir.	3.75		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 9, 1889.

COFFEE—A livelier inquiry was reported in private trade circulars, and somewhat firmer prices, with fair invoices of Rio quoted 16¾c.@19¾c. and No.

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

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REFORM'S FOOLISH ENEMIES

UNREASONING COURSE OF THE SPOILSMEN.

BETRAYING IGNORANCE IN OPPOSING THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW—REARRANGING THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The dispatch to THE TIMES of Monday referring to the hostility exhibited to the Washington *Post* to the civil service law has attracted the attention of a great many of the clerks in the classified service, and it has been noticed by two of the Washington papers.

The clerks are now, as they were before the dispatch was written, agitated about the constant efforts being made to prejudice ignorant Senators and Representatives who long to enjoy the ancient privilege of spoils distribution again and to induce them to vote for a repeal of the law or to refuse to grant the appropriation to enable the commission to carry on its work.

The *Post*, in its criticisms of what the correspondent of THE TIMES wrote, makes a very feeble and foolish effort to correct its blunder in weakening the sense of security now enjoyed by all of its readers who are in the classified service by advocating, as a necessary reform, a statutory guarantee of tenure to all clerks. If the editor would take the trouble to read the debates upon the bill when it was under consideration, instead of incorrectly assuming that the question of tenure is now brought up for the first time, he would find that the advocates of the law were convinced that, if entrance to the service were properly regulated, and the power of partisans to thrust unfit persons in upon a whim or to pay a political debt was taken from them, the greatest incentive to uncalled-for removals would disappear, and that it would be both unwise and unjust to compel the Government to retain for a term, however short, employes who did not fulfill the promises of efficiency made in their examinations.

The *Post* declares itself favorable to the spoils system, however, even in the same breath that it apologizes for having alarmed its readers by its advocacy of a repeal of the civil service law. It would have all the employes changed as often as Presidents change. If it could have its way there would be a clean sweep of Harrison men when Blaine got to be President, and, if it should be President Hatton after Blaine, there would not be a Blaine Republican clerk on the rolls six months after President Hatton had taken his oath of office in front of the Capitol. If the business men of Washington are at all devoted to this idea of frequent change they ought to go to work among the men at the Capitol to help bring about the reaction.

According to the *Star*, however, among clerks and the business men who depend upon the clerks for patronage all through the year, this notion finds no lodgment. Of the remarks in THE TIMES of yesterday, the *Star* said:

"The persistent effort to secure a repeal of the civil service law, through a dishonorable violation of pledges to the people on the part of both the great political organizations, is giving some uneasiness to the clerks and business men of Washington. The District shares in the material advantages which have been derived from the partial substitution of the merit system of selecting office holders for that under which the clerkships, with their routine duties, were the unquestioned spoils of politics, and it derives also special local advantages from this improvement in governmental methods. Not only does the Republic receive better service for the money which it pays in salaries when the clerk's merits and not the complexion of his politics determine his tenure of office, but the thousands of clerks themselves, who constitute so important an element of the population of Washington, are relieved to some extent of an annoying and demoralizing uncertainty, are more efficient as workmen and less unhappy in their lot as individuals.

"Stable tenure of office for industrious and intelligent employes of the Government is of local importance not only in its direct bearing upon employers and employed, but upon every interest of the city, for such tenure tends to convert a numerous and intelligent element of the capital's population from transitory guests into home-building, reasonably permanent citizens. Any change in this policy of the spoils system proposes a halt and a backward step in political development; invites the Government to act to its own injury and the political parties to act to their own dishonor, and aims a blow at the whole body of clerks and at every local interest of the capital."

Those members of Congress who, like Mr. Amos J. Cummings, are hostile to the law and not very familiar with its provisions or operations, may attempt to throttle the Civil Service Commissioners by refusing an appropriation to enable them to carry on the service. They may make themselves very unpopular by failing to make the appropriation, but failure to make appropriate the money to carry on the civil service machinery will only suspend the making of all appointments, without removing the machinery under which, according to the law, all appointments must be made in the classified service.

Senator Farwell could not be expected to think of this in his busy hunt for spoils. But Mr. Cummings is bright, and he will certainly see that his only hope is in carrying out the policy of the Washington *Post*—turn all the clerks out with every new President or every new Secretary, or even with every new chief of division.

* * *

The Republican Senatorial caucus this afternoon adopted the report of Mr. Platt's committee upon the reorganization of the committees. The new committees with the Republican membership are as follows:

Immigration (Standing)—Messrs. Chandler, Hale, Evarts, Squire, Pettigrew.

Quadro-Centennial Celebration of the Discovery of America (Special)—Messrs. Hiscock, Sherman, Ingalls, Cameron, Hawley, Farwell, Stanford, Wilson of Iowa.

Indian Depredations (Special)—Messrs. Moody, Paddock, Chandler, Allen.

The new Senators are given membership as follows:

Mr. Chandler—Immigration, (Chairman,) Naval Affairs, Epidemic Diseases, Indian Depredations.

Mr. Dixon of Rhode Island—Post Offices and Post Roads, Patents, Revolutionary Claims, Additional Accommodations for the Library.

Mr. Moody of South Dakota—Indian Depredations, (Chairman,) Mines and Mining, Pensions, Immigration.

Mr. Squire of Washington—Coast Defenses, Public Buildings and Grounds, Immigration, Fisheries.

Mr. Pierce of North Dakota—Territories, Pensions, Census, Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. Allen of Washington—Public Lands, Claims, Woman Suffrage, Indian Depredations.

Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota—Indian Affairs, Immigration, Railroads, Improvement of Mississippi River.

Mr. Casey of North Dakota—Railroads, Organization and Conduct of Executive Departments, Transportation Routes to Seaboard, Immigration.

To provide these places the Caucus Committee had, in the first place vacancies on the Committees on Epidemic Diseases, Improvement of the Mississippi River, Naval Affairs, Pensions, Railroads, Additional Accommodations for the Library, Patents, Post Offices, and Post Roads, Revolutionary Claims, and Woman Suffrage. Then the following resignations were secured: Mr. Morrill from the Census Committee, Mr. Manderson from the Civil Service and Retrenchment, Mr. Hoar from Claims, Mr. Frye from Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of Executive Departments; Mr. Stockbridge from Railroads, Mr. Dowee from Transportation Routes to Seaboard, Mr. Allison from Immigration, Mr. Wolcott from Indian Affairs.

Finally the membership of the following committees was increased as stated, some of the more important committees being changed: Mines and Mining, Coast Defense, Public Buildings and Grounds, seven to nine; Fisheries, five to seven; Post Offices and Post Roads, Territories, Public Lands, and Pensions, nine to ten.

The Democratic Senators will meet in caucus soon, to arrange the minority representation on the committees so that they can be reported to the Senate before the adjournment for the holiday recess.

* * *

Senator Morgan of Alabama, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, says that the object of the resolution offered by him yesterday is that the United States should secure its just political power in Congo.

"My reason for desiring this," he says, "is that we may be able to encourage negroes of this country who have wealth and enterprise, but have not standing and never will have here, to engage in trade in that country. Ultimately I have in view a general emigration of negroes from the United States to Congo. They came from that country, and should return. Here their civilization is wasted; there it might be devoted to the building up of a Government and a country that would be a credit to them."

* * *

With the revival of the report of Secretary Noble's early retirement from the Cabinet of the President is heard the story that the Secretary has about the same sort of opinion of the President as that held by "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley and Corporal Tanner. Dudley's offense was not the use of the scheme he adopted for securing a Republican victory in Indiana, but the humiliation of being found out. Tanner and Dudley thought that if the President could stand being cheated in their way, he ought not to be above rewarding the men who made success possible in such way. When Tanner, in his annual report, suggested a service pension, Noble is said to have struck it out of the report. When the President wrote and published his message something like Tanner's rejected suggestion appeared in it.

Mr. Noble's resignation would not have surprised anybody if it had been made earlier. As a matter of fact things are coming to their pass in the Administration and the party of the Administration that nobody's resignation would surprise anybody. It will be only by some extraordinary act that the Administration will be able to arouse interest in an aggregation that interests few and commands the affection of none. Mr. Noble is understood to have had all he wants of it and to be willing to surrender all the opportunities and honors of the Interior Department to J. B. Clarkson if he thinks that he can be happier in the Cabinet than he now is in the post of First Assistant Postmaster General.

* * *

E. T. Becks of Kansas and C. J. McCord of Wisconsin have been appointed messengers in the House Post Office; John S. Kellogg has been appointed clerk of the Committee on Accounts; Thomas N. Bower of North Carolina file clerk in the document room; Robert Woodbridge of Ohio and Walter W. Williams of Michigan have been appointed messengers under the Doorkeeper.

* * *

The bill providing that the World's Fair shall be held in the city of New-York, which was drawn up by the New-York Executive Committee last week, was introduced in the Senate today by Mr. Evarts. Its text has already been printed in THE TIMES. The measure, like all other matters relating to the World's Fair project, will be referred to the Quadro-Centennial Committee, which has not yet been formally appointed by the Senate. It has been decided, however, that the Republican membership of the committee shall include Mr. Hiscock as Chairman, and Messrs. Sherman, Ingalls, Cameron, Hawley, Farwell, Stanford, and Wilson of Iowa.

* * *

The first lot of confirmations of Executive nominations came out from the star chamber sitting of the Senate to-day. The Committee on Public Lands has been the first to get down to real work, and the nominations referred to it are the first to go through the Senate. Among those confirmed to-day were Commissioner of the General Land Office Groff, Assistant Commissioner Stone, and Recorder of the Land Office Townsend. The Census Committee reported favorably upon the nomination of Robert P. Porter for Census Commissioner, and he was confirmed. Pension Commissioner Raum will probably be confirmed before the week is out.

The failure of the Judiciary Committee to dispose yesterday of the nomination of Judge Brewer to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is attributed by some of the Senators to Judge Brewer's impatient friends. The latter proposed to have the nomination agreed to, reported back, and confirmed all in one day, as a special compliment to the nominee. Senators who had no fault to find with Judge Brewer were provoked by the attempt to railroad his nomination through, and they rebuked his friends by delaying action upon the case. The contrast between the action of the Senate in the case of Chief Justice Fuller and that of Judge Brewer is likely to be sharp enough without any display of haste in confirming the pending nomination.

* * *

The Federal Election bill introduced by Senator Chandler to-day provides that whenever in any Congressional district ten voters from each county, or ten voters from each voting precinct where the Congressional district is one county or less, shall make an affidavit that they believe the election will be unfair if held by the State officers, and shall petition the United States Circuit Court Judge to have the registration of voters and the election conducted by United States officials, the court shall be opened as now provided by law for the appointment of United States Supervisors of Elections, and the court shall appoint all necessary officers to carry out the prayer of the petitioners.

Publication shall be made for four weeks of the fact that the Congressional election is to be held by United States officials, and one Commissioner from each political party shall be appointed, on the recommendation of the candidates for Congress, the court, however, to have power to require that another person shall be recommended in place of any person deemed unsuitable. The Commissioners shall make out registration books of the voters in each precinct, and each of them shall also recommend to the court for appointment an Inspector or Judge of election and one clerk for each voting precinct. The inspectors and clerks may select two bailiffs to keep the peace, both not to be of the same political party, and they shall also hold the election, publicly announce the result, and make a return thereof, before adjourning, to the Commissioners of election, and the Commissioners shall canvass the returns, declare the result, and make a consolidated return to the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

In case the State law prescribes no educational qualification for voters, a voter who cannot read or write may call on the inspector to assist him in voting. In no case shall there be any removal of the ballot box or adjournment until the votes are counted and the returns certified. The Clerk of the court shall publicly canvass the returns within thirty days after election, and when the result is ascertained, a certificate shall be made out and signed by the Judge and attested by the Clerk, one to be given to the person elected, and the other sent to the House of Representatives.

* * *

Congressman James S. Cothran, who represents the Third South Carolina District, announced to his colleagues to-day that he has decided to resign his seat in Congress, to take effect Jan. 1, and that he would notify the Governor at once, so that a special election could be called to choose his successor. He resigned to accept the office of general counsel for the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for the States of South Carolina, which is a much better paying place than that of a Congressman.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—Da Loss Stafford, Montague, Lewis County.

Maryland.—J. L. Burns, Washington Grove.

Virginia.—G. J. Rye, Black Walnut; J. W. Thomas, Severn.

Pennsylvania.—F. H. Darit, Arnot; G. R. Stiffler, Canoe Creek.

New-Jersey.—J. Jacques, Sterling.

Maine.—E. F. Atwood, Buckfield; C. F. Poland, New Harbor.

THE SUGAR MEN PLEASED.

SATISFIED WITH THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Speaking of the Committee on Ways and Means, as appointed by Speaker Reed, and its possible attitude on the sugar question, Collector Henry C. Warmoth, owner of the Magnolia plantation in Plaquemines Parish, says:

"The Committee on Ways and Means is an excellent one for the Louisiana sugar industry. Mr. McKinley has always been an earnest friend on the committee and on the floor. Mr. McKenna represents the best growers of California, and made one of the best speeches, if not the best speech, in favor of the protection of the sugar growers during the last session.

Mr. Burrows has always been an up-and-out protectionist. He last trip to Louisiana during the Minor campaign served to inform him of the magnitude of our industry, and he has declared time and again his surprise at its extent, and pledged his future strong support. Mr. Payne of Pennsylvania and Mr. Dingley of Maine will not find it hard to support the lines indicated by McKinley, Burrows and McKenna, now that no attacks will be made on the industries of Pennsylvania and Maine by the committee on which they serve, as was done by the Mills bill in the last Congress. Mr. Carlisle is of course very friendly to our sugar industry, and will go as far to help us as he can consistently with his free trade views. So will Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas and Mr. McMillin of Tennessee.

SENATOR VEST ALARMED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—After a long struggle and much political maneuvring, Frank Walker of Jefferson City was to-day elected Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee. It is an open secret that Gov. Francis wants to succeed Senator Vest at the expiration of the latter's term in 1891, and the election of Walker, who, it is claimed, is a Francis man, is regarded as a victory for the Governor. Senator Vest is evidently alarmed at the outlook, and has written two letters in which he expresses no fear of Francis, but gives voice to grave doubts of Democratic success in Missouri.

THE REGENTS TO MEET TO-DAY.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—The Regents of the University will hold their annual meeting to-morrow to pass upon their report. Rumors have been rife that the session would discuss a lively subject, the difference existing between Chancellor Pierson and Secretary Dewey, caused by Examiner Devlin, a clerk under Mr. Dewey, and a protégé of Chancellor Pierson. The Regents ate dinner with the Chancellor tonight. Some professed to know nothing relative to the trouble, others said there was some friction between the Chancellor and the Secretary, but they were not well enough informed on the subject to talk about it.

Marcus Ward's Holiday Publications.
754 Broadway.—Adv.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION ACT

JUDGE BOOKSTAVER TO BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

HIS ACTION IN THE FLACK MATTER TO BE EXAMINED AND PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

At a meeting of the Bar Association last evening it was resolved to investigate Judge Henry W. Bookstaver's connection with the Flack case with a view to presenting the matter to Legislature.

Joseph H. Choate, the President of the association, was absent, and Alhon P. Man occupied the chair. Among the members present were ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody, Judge Shipman, William B. Hornblower, B. B. Stapler, De Lancey Nicoll, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Charles Henry Butler, President John H. V. Arnold of the Board of Aldermen, Courtland V. Anchel, J. Bleecker Miller, ex-Surrogate Isaac Dayton, Col. John A. Beal, George Welton Green, G. Willet Van Nest, John M. Scribner, and William Jay.

The Bookstaver matter was brought up by the report of the Executive Committee, which was read by William B. Hornblower, and contained the following:

Resolved, That the presentment of the Grand Jury in the Flack matter, so far as it affects the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, be referred to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair, to investigate the matter and report to this committee.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Charles M. Da Costa, William M. Prichard, E. Ellery Anderson, Daniel G. Rollins, and William G. Wilson as such committee.

After the report of the Executive Committee had been adopted, De Lancey Nicoll offered a resolution to the effect that the special committee on the Bookstaver matter be instructed to report at the next meeting of the association, on the second Tuesday of January. He said he noticed that the resolution under which the committee was appointed fixed no time for the committee to report. As the committee had nothing to do but to consider the propriety of the Bar Association's acting in the matter, there could be no reason for it to delay its report. By the language of the resolution it was to investigate, but as it had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, it was plain it could not investigate. The only body that could make any investigation of the matter was the Legislature of the State, and the real office to be performed by the committee would be to present the matter to the attention of the Legislature. He urged the adoption of his resolution because, he said, a large number of members of the Bar Association think that no time should be lost in presenting the matter to the Legislature, and unless the committee was instructed to present its report at the next meeting it might indefinitely delay its work.

Mr. Hornblower said the Executive Committee would probably offer no objection to Mr. Nicoll's resolution, but he begged leave to differ from that gentleman as to the functions of the committee. It was true the committee could not compel the attendance of witnesses, but it could certainly examine such as might be willing to attend. He thought, however, that as it was generally conceded that, if the matter was to be placed before the Legislature at all it should be done as speedily as possible, the committee, without being instructed to that effect, would lose no time in presenting its report.

J. Bleecker Miller raised a breeze which threatened for a moment to swell into a regular cyclone, by suggesting an amendment to the effect that the committee be also instructed to investigate Sheriff Flack.

Half a dozen efforts to get the recognition of the Chairman were made at once in different parts of the hall, but Mr. Hornblower secured it. He said that the association had nothing to do with Sheriff Flack, as he was not a member.

"Neither is Judge Bookstaver!" shouted somebody in the rear of the hall.

"Very true," answered Mr. Hornblower, "but Judge Bookstaver is a member of the judiciary while Sheriff Flack is not, and his acts very properly come within the purview of the association."

George Walton Green also opposed Mr. Miller's proposed amendment on the same grounds, but as the amendment was not seconded, it could not be put to a vote, and Mr. Nicoll's resolution was then unanimously adopted.

A committee appointed by the Executive Committee to confer with the committee of the State Bar Association on the subject of celebrating the centennial of the establishment of the United States Supreme Court reported in favor of tendering a reception to the bench of that court at the rooms of the Bar Association in this city on Feb. 5 next. The report was adopted and a committee appointed to make suitable arrangements.

Judge Shipman read a memorial of the late Roscoe Conkling.

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SANDWICH, Mass., Dec. 10.—It is reported today that ex-President Cleveland and Joe Jefferson, through their agents, have purchased the islands in Wakehy Lake, one of the largest in the State, located in South Sandwich. The spot is most picturesque, and is admired by a great many summer visitors to Cape Cod, the water affording excellent sailing. It is understood that they will erect a commodious clubhouse on the most central of the islands.

READY FOR THE FUNERAL.

THE SOUTH WILL UNITE IN HONORS TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The streets are full of strangers, and every train is bringing in crowds of delegates, of veteran soldiers, and others from the surrounding country and adjoining States. In addition to the stir created by these arrivals, the residents are out en masse, and the entrance to the City Hall is blocked by thousands of people. It is doubtful if there is a man, woman, or child in the city of reasoning age who has not gazed upon the face of the Confederate chief within the past three days. The crowd continues to be thoroughly representative. White, black, American, European, and Asiatic have all been numbered among the throng.

Every Southern State will be represented in the funeral procession to-morrow, either by military or delegations or by residents of this city who are from those States. The First and Second Regiments of Alabama troops, the Vicksburg Southrons, the Warren (Miss.) Light Artillery, the Dallas Artillery, and the Stuart Horse Guards of Richmond, Va., will be in line, while Louisiana will be represented by the famous battalion, Washington Artillery, Louisiana Field Artillery, Louisiana Rifles, and the Italian Tiro al Bersaglio Rifles.

Govs. Eagle of Arkansas, Gordon of Georgia, Richardson of South Carolina, Fowle of North Carolina, Lowry of Mississippi, and Buckner of Kentucky, with their staffs, will participate. Gov. Nicholls of Louisiana is suffering from a sprained ankle, and may be unable to appear, but the Judges of the Supreme and other courts, the State and municipal officials, the foreign Consuls, and all other prominent personages will be in the parade. The Mayor of Richmond, Va., with a delegation of veterans; Mayor Graham of Montgomery, Ala., and delegations from Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, North and South Carolina, Texas, Alabama, and Georgia will be given conspicuous places in the procession.

The religious services will be held on the front porch of the City Hall at 11:30 o'clock. A short eulogy by Bishop Galleher will be the only address. A surpliced choir will sing an anthem, and the procession will then move. The column will be in seven divisions, and will contain more than 5,000 men.

As soon as the funeral is over, Mrs. Davis, after a few days at Beauvoir, will go to Colorado with her stepdaughter, Mrs. Hayes. Miss Winnie Davis will forego her intention of returning home, and, as her doctors advise, remain in Paris.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 10.—The Directors of the Davis Land Company met here to-day, but adjourned to meet in New-Orleans to-morrow, where there will be a full meeting. The suggestion to increase the capital stock from $300,000 to $500,000 has been favorably considered and will doubtless be acted upon, as it is believed there would not be much trouble in disposing of the stock at the higher amount.

The South is determined that Mr. Davis's family shall be comfortably provided for and in a manner that Mrs. Davis cannot refuse to accept.

Gov. Lowry and all the State officers, with many prominent citizens, left to-night for New-Orleans on a special train, under escort of the Capital Light Guards to attend the funeral of Mr. Davis. All the State offices will be closed to-morrow, and business will be entirely suspended.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 10.—The Rev. Dr. J. L. Curry, Mr. Cleveland's Minister to Madrid and the General Agent of the Peabody fund in the South, has been asked to deliver an address on Mr. Davis at the Second Baptist Church tomorrow, but declined to comply with the request. Dr. Curry was a member of the Confederate Congress from Alabama and one of the most prominent Baptist ministers in Virginia. He does not explain why he declined this request.

HILL'S BRIBE TO GOV. LEE.

A BID FOR ONE OF CLEVELAND'S STANCHEST SUPPORTERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 10.—Mr. Elliot Danforth, the Democratic Treasurer-elect, and Gen. James Otis Woodward, the Chief of Ordnance of New-York, who have been hooming Gov. Hill down here for the Presidential nomination, left for Washington to-night. They intended going to Raleigh, N. C., but the prolongation of their visit here prevented them from doing so.

Both of these gentlemen are stalwart Hill men, and during their visit have not failed to speak a kindly word for their chief in places where they were supposed to do good. It is given out that during their stay one of these New-York State officials intimated that in the event of Hill's nomination and election in 1892, Gov. Lee or some other prominent Southerner could be made Secretary of War. Gov. Lee, though, is a great admirer of ex-President Cleveland, and, if the gentleman from Elmira be renominated, it is not likely that he would give his support to any other. Gov. Hill's friends seem to be particularly interested in the Southern leaders just now.

WHEAT IN STORE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—This week there is a large amount of hard wheat in store here—over 3,100,000 bushels. This is the largest amount which has been held at the close of navigation since 1883, and would be amply sufficient for our needs if it were only to stay here.

But the railroads are carrying it off at a great rate. They were able, by the aid of local consumption, to get away with 310,000 bushels last week, and already there is said to be 500,000 bushels ready for shipment, nearly all of which goes to New-York for export.

CUBAN IMMIGRATION.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The efforts of the Spanish authorities to divert the stream of immigration from Spain from the Argentine Republic to this island is resulting in the arrival of a few colonists from Malaga and Granada and the provinces of Galicia. The aid given by the Government to emigrants to Cuba is $25 for adults and $14 for children from two to seven years of age.

The exportation of iron ore for the month of October from the port of Santiago to the United States was 10,300 tons.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Rev. and Mrs. Frederick H. Northrop of Beloit, Wis., started Monday to engage in missionary work at Maravarad, India. Mrs. Northrop was formerly Ida Nind, a Mormon associations with the Salvation Army created a sensation about two years ago. At that time she sold her jewels and silk dresses and donned the uniform of the Salvationists, leaving a good position and friends to engage in missionary work in New-York and Brooklyn.

L. W. & P. Armstrong of New-Haven, Conn., engaged in the West Indian trade, were yesterday notified that the brig Thomas Terrill, owned by them, was wrecked at Porto Rico on Saturday night during a storm. The vessel is a total loss. The Terrill was an old vessel of about 250 tons. She was valued at $3,000, and was uninsured. The crew were saved.

George L. Van Hoesan, manager of the Western New-York department of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, was found dead in bed at his boarding house in Buffalo yesterday. His wife is in St. Paul, at the bedside of her dying daughter. The Coroner is investigating as the whetnar death was due to natural causes or otherwise.

Thomas L. Savin, bookkeeper for J. E. Dall & Co., dry goods commission merchants at Baltimore, left that city Monday, and his friends have not been heard from since. J. E. Dall declares that Savin has ruined him; that he has forged checks, destroyed the stubs, and otherwise embezzled money belonging to the firm.

Capt. George A. Britt, one of the most prominent farmers of Hartford County, N. C., committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself from a small tree on the edge of the woods back of his residence. He was sixty-two years old, and a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

The steamer Amaranth, which arrived at Boston yesterday from Java, brought a cargo of 3,479 tons, or 13,935 baskets, of Java sugar, said to be the largest consignment of Java sugar ever received at Boston. It is consigned to Wm. Spaulding & Co., who are not members of the trust.

The Rev. Dr. E. E. Higbee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was stricken with paralysis at Millio, Penn., yesterday afternoon and was taken to his home in Lancaster last evening in an unconscious condition. His entire left side is paralyzed and his condition is critical.

Yesterday, a few miles south of Crawfordsville, Ind., on the Vandalia Road, a local freight and a work train collided in which Fireman Marvin Buckner of Logansport, was instantly killed and three others badly hurt, including Engineer Edward Tritt of Logansport.

Mrs. Bartholomew O'Neill of 3 Pacific-street, Schenectady, N. Y., gave birth Monday to three children, two girls and one boy. One of the girl babies died soon after birth, but the other two and the mother are doing well.

All the schools at Marlborough, Mass., will be closed to-day, and the High School on Friday, owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever in the town. Twenty cases have already been reported.

Nineteen students in the Freshman Class at the Yale Scientific School were examined in Latin yesterday, and two were summarily suspended.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial, modern home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Terms moderate.—Adv.

CLAUSEN'S TRAGIC DEATH

WAS HE ON THE FATAL POLE WITHOUT AUTHORITY?

AN OFFICER OF THE NORTH NEW-YORK ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY SAYS HIS DEATH WAS HIS OWN FAULT.

The awful death of Lineman Peter Clausen, while at work on the electric light wires of the North New-York Electric Lighting Company in Harlem, on Monday afternoon, brings the fact again before the people that the commands of the Board of Electrical Control are being disobeyed every day by the electric lighting companies in this city. Thousands of persons visited the scene of the accident yesterday and gazed intently at the harmless-looking wires and passed on their way, after dropping their mite in the box attached to the pole for the benefit of the widow of the dead man.

The pole, which stands on the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street and North Third-avenue, supports thirteen wires, eight of which are electric light wires belonging to the North New-York Electric Lighting Company. The pole has only two cross arms, which are insufficient to accommodate the large number of wires, and so three of the electric light wires are suspended from the lower arm by fine wire, which allows them to be swayed to and fro by every passing breeze. The wires are suspended not more than six or seven inches apart. One of those wires, the one supposed to have caused Clausen's death, is an underwriters' wire, or better known of late as an "undertaker's" wire.

It was observed yesterday that in three separate places within twenty feet of the scene of the fatality several of the electric light wires come in actual contact with each other, or are placed crossing each other, so that any disturbance will cause them to come in contact.

Clausen, who is spoken of as a fine fellow, and thoroughly acquainted with his work, had been in the employ of the company at various times since his arrival in the United States from Denmark about five years ago. His latest term of service covered only a few months. Deputy Coroners W. T. Jenkins and P. E. Donlin made an autopsy yesterday afternoon. They found the palm of the right hand burned to the bone in two places, undoubtedly where the prongs of the pinchers he was using came in contact with the flesh. The only other marks were on the right forearm, where, in two places about an inch apart, the flesh had been burned through the muscles. The burns were three inches apart. The general conditions were found in the vital organs that are found in cases where death ensues from an electric current—fluid condition of blood, hemorrhagic punctures on the lungs and heart. The investigation also disclosed the fact that Clausen had valvular disease of the heart, but he bagged leave to differ from that gentleman as to the soundness of the committee. It was true the committee could not compel the attendance of witnesses, but it could certainly examine such as might be willing to attend. He thought, however, that as it was generally conceded that, if the matter was to be placed before the Legislature at all it should be done as speedily as possible, the committee, without being instructed to that effect, would lose no time in presenting its report.

J. Bleecker Miller raised a breeze which threatened for a moment to swell into a regular cyclone, by suggesting an amendment to the effect that the committee be also instructed to investigate Sheriff Flack.

Half a dozen efforts to get the recognition of the Chairman were made at once in different parts of the hall, but Mr. Hornblower secured it. He said that the association had nothing to do with Sheriff Flack, as he was not a member.

"Neither is Judge Bookstaver!" shouted somebody in the rear of the hall.

"Very true," answered Mr. Hornblower, "but Judge Bookstaver is a member of the judiciary while Sheriff Flack is not, and his acts very properly come within the purview of the association."

George Walton Green also opposed Mr. Miller's proposed amendment on the same grounds, but as the amendment was not seconded, it could not be put to a vote, and Mr. Nicoll's resolution was then unanimously adopted.

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DEATH AGAIN IN JOHNSTOWN.

TEN PERSONS KILLED AND SEVENTY-FIVE BADLY INJURED.

JOHNSTOW

COAL FOR NEW-ENGLAND

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW CRITICISED.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE WILL NOT GIVE THE RAILROADS ANY ADVANTAGE IN CARRYING COAL.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 10.—The opening of the Poughkeepsie Bridge has given rise to many rumors about the consequent lessening of freight rates on the coal that it brings into New-England, but none of them seeme to be well foundod. George B. Martin, President of the Empire and New-England Transportation Company, has made a life study of the coal-carrying trade and has watched with interest the possibilities of the overland route from the mines to New-England. To a TIMES reporter he gave to-day some interesting facts which throw light on a peculiar application of the inter-State commerce law by which the railroads are benefited, to the injury of the transportation companies, the dealers, and the consumers.

Mr. Martin says that the Poughkeepsie Bridge does not give the railroad companies any advantage in carrying coal, and will never result in any lower rates. Since 1881 the New-York and New-England Road has been carrying coal across the Hudson River by the ferry cheaper than the coal can now be brought over the Poughkeepsie Bridge. The railroads are now carrying coal at as low rates as they will ever be able to, and they cannot compete with the traffic by water. Mr. Martin also says that seventeen years ago he was told the New-York and New-England Road would kill the Transportation Company's business by the extension of the road to Newburg. Now he can send his barge to Newburg, get the coal just where the New-York and New-England Road receives it, carry it by way of the Hudson River and the Sound to Bridgeport, there load it on cars, and send it over the Consolidated Road to Waterbury so cheaply as to successfully compete with the direct traffic of the New-York and New-England Road from Newburg to Waterbury.

If the Consolidated Road would give lower rates, continues Mr. Martin, nearly all of the coal for Connecticut would be carried by the water routes, but the two roads play into each other's hands, and if the railroads from the mines to tidewater would carry the coal for anything like the rates of the New-England roads the water routes would have a much greater advantage. Those roads, the railroads have a monopoly, and therefore maintain high rates, but the attention of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners has been directed to the matter, and lower rates, with possibly lower prices to the consumer, may result. The railroads will never be safe in any event to compete with the water routes in carrying coal to Boston, Hartford, New-Haven, or other cities approachable by water. The railroads get most of their business by supplying manufacturers and dealers situated directly on their lines. As far as supplying the important manufacturing districts about Providence is concerned, the transportation companies have a great advantage in distance, the land routes from the mines to Boston being from thirty-five to seventy-five miles longer than the water route.

The manner in which the Inter-State commerce law is applied to the coal traffic in Connecticut, says Mr. Martin, benefits only the railroads in an unfair competition. The Hartford Transportation Company delivers coal at Hartford at the rates of 90 cents and $1 per ton. Although the New-York and New-England Road rate to Waterbury and other points on the road (via Newburg) is $1 45 per ton, the road is allowed by law to sustain that rate and charge only $1 per ton to Hartford in order to meet the water-route competition. But if the Hartford Transportation Company attempts to retaliate by sending coal to New-Britain or other points, the inter-state commerce law is strictly applied, and the full rates are demanded.

In the same way and by the co-operation of the railroads the New-York and New-England Road successfully meets competition, even at Holyoke, Mass. The road delivers coal at Holyoke, or it did recently when Mr. Martin last learned the rate, for $1 65 per ton, carrying the coal from Waterbury to Plainville, and thence by the Northampton Road, for only 20 cents more than the rate to Waterbury. The Empire New-England Transportation Company gets the coal to this city for 55 cents per ton, and the Consolidated Road charges $1 10 per ton for carrying the coal to Holyoke. Thus it can be seen that if the Consolidated Road engaged in warfare with the New-York and New-England Road it could successfully cripple the latter's freight traffic to certain points, though it would cut its own rates and meet with retaliation at other points, and a strict enforcement of the inter-State commerce law might benefit the consumers of coal.

THE LEHIGH AND HUDSON RIVER

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 10.—At the annual meeting last week of the stockholders of the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad Company the following gentlemen were chosen Directors: Grinnell Burt, G. W. Sanford, Warwick, N. Y.; Austin Corbin, John S. Martin, G. R. Sheldon, Edward D. Adams, J. R. Maxwell, George F. Baker, New-York or Brooklyn; Josepo S. Harris, Francis C. Yarnall, Edward W. Clark, Edward Lewis, Philadelphia; G. A. Hobart, Paterson, N. J. Grinnell Burt was re-elected President of the company for the thirty-first time with D. B. Halsted of New-York Secretary and John Sayer of Warwick Treasurer.

The Lehigh and Hudson River Road, extending sixty-two miles between Greycourt, N. Y., and Belvidere, N. J., has been operated during the past year as a part of the system controlled by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Control of the Lehigh and Hudson was obtained for the purpose of furnishing the New-Jersey Central Road with a convenient route between Philadelphia and Reading Road and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with a short and direct route to Central New-England, either by the Hudson River bridge at Poughkeepsie, by the Erie Railroad ferry at Newburg, or by the proposed Hudson River bridge at Peekskill.

As part of the programme for opening up a new short-cut line for railroad traffic between Philadelphia and Harrisburg and the adjacent regions and New-England—a line which would avoid the detour by New-York City—the parties interested in the New-Jersey Central combination have built during the past year, and have already partly opened for traffic, the Orange County Railroad, the seven-mile link which connects the Lehigh and Hudson Road at Greycourt with the Poughkeepsie Bridge and New-England Central Road at Campbell Hall. Arrangements are now being perfected for running first-class passenger trains over the Lehigh and Hudson Road between Philadelphia and Harrisburg and the principal New-England cities.

President Burt of the Lehigh and Hudson reports that during the past year extensive improvements have been made toward fitting the road for a heavy through traffic. Briefly, the improvements made or in progress are: Forty-one miles of track laid with new steel rails, four new iron bridges, new machine and repair shops, and the reduction of grades on the eastern-bound tracks to the maximum of thirty-seven feet to the mile. The Treasurer's report show that all improvements made during the past year have been paid for, and that after all other obligations of interest, taxes, &c., have been met, there remains a balance of net earnings of $6,923 to be carried to the surplus fund.

A PEACEFUL ANNUAL MEETING.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the New-York and New-England Railroad was held to-day. The annual report was presented and its reading was dispensed with. Charles A. Prince theo offered amendments to the by-laws by which the fiscal year would end Dec. 30 and the annual meeting to held on the second Tuesday in March, and also providing for the election of an Executive Committee of the Directore at the latters' pleasure. The amendments were adopted, and on motion of Mr. Prince the date of the next annual meeting was fixed for the second Tuesday in March, 1891, thus skipping the meeting which under the amended by-laws would come next March.

Mr. Bostwick spoke briefly of the management of the road, saying it had been on a peace basis, and with the constant improvement of the property and the carrying out of the plans approved at the last annual meeting, the management had secured terminal facilities in New-York as good as any on the East River, and had provided boats and equipments to utilize the same. Everything was about ready to begin operations, every legal difficulty in the way having been overcome. He regretted to announce that Vice President Shinn felt compelled to decline a renomination owing to the state of his wife's health, which more imperatively demanded his attention.

Balloting for a Board of Directors was then proceeded with, the polls being kept open from 12:00 to 12:30 o'clock. The following was the only ticket in the field: J. A. Bostwick, Thomas Rutter, John A. Macauley, Sidney Dillon, Henry Hentz, A. E. Orr, and E. V. Carey of New-York; W. A. Haskell, Charles A. Sinclair, E. C. Ritz, E. V. R. Thayer, Jonas H. French, and Charles A. Prince of Boston; Nicholas Sheldon and B. F. Vanzilan of Providence; James L. Howard of Hartford, D. S. Plome of Waterbury, George M. Landors of New-Britain, and A. Sewell of Portland. The new men are Messrs. W. A. Haskell and C. A. Sinclair, who take the places of R. E. Robbins and William P. Shinn.

This ticket was elected, the number of shares voted being 152,067, all in favor of it.

The resignation of Vice President Shinn was accepted, and after the announcement of the ballot the Directors organized by the election of the following officers: President—J. A. Bostwick of New-York; Vice President—William A. Haskell of Boston; Secretary—J. W. Perkins; General Manager—Charles Howard.

SOLD AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 10.—The New-York and Atlantic Highlands Railroad was sold at Sheriff's sale at the Globe Hotel this afternoon. The road was built a few years ago by residents of the communities through which the road passes, and some of the stock was subscribed for by Red Bank merchants. The stockholders bonded the road in the sum of $20,000, and these bonds were purchased some time ago by Edward D. Adams, representing the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. At to-day's sale the road was bid in by Mr. Adams for $2,500. The line will hereafter be a branch of the Central Railroad.

CONDITION OF THE TERMINAL.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 10.—The Richmond and West Point Terminal Company held a meeting here to-day. New-York stockholders were represented by Edward Lauterbach and Geo. S. M. Logan. Mr. Lauterbach read the annual report of President John H. Inman, which says: "During the past year your company has materially strengthened its position. It has paid off the floating debt incurred in the purchase of the Georgia Company stock, acquired 7,134 shares of the stock of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, taken up $3,429,000 worth of bonds of the Georgia Company, and acquired a sufficient number of shares of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company to give your company practically a permanent control of that property."

The President calls attention to the very low capitalization of the Terminal properties. The average of the bonded debt and fixed charges, as of Nov. 30, 1889, with all leases capitalized on the basis of 6 per cent., is only $16,006 per mile, and the average stock capitalization, including the Terminal stock, is only $16,320 per mile.

The Directors believe that the system can be on uniformed that its capitalization will not exceed $30,000 per mile in bonds and $12,500 per mile in stock, giving a total of $42,500 per mile on a system of 7,520 miles, which earned during the last fiscal year $28,294,461 gross; $9,836,806, net and $1,959,780 above all charges. The cash income of the Terminal during the year exceeded the annual fixed charges by $393,809, and $134,550 will be added to this sum when the coupons on certain bonds accruing this year are paid.

The following Board of Directors was elected: John H. Inman, President; S. M. Logan, James B. Pace, John A. Rutherford, George J. Gould, Simon Wormser, John G. Moore, Edward Lauterbach, George S. Scott, Samuel Thomas, Calvin S. Brice, John H. Hall, James Swann, Charles M. McGhee, John C. Calhoun, W. S. Chisholm, Patrick Calhoun, George Hearst, and Edgar M. Johnson.

THE CAUSE OF THE LOW RATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—High officers of toe Pennsylvania Railroad Company said to-day that until they have an opportunity to speak before the commission they will say nothing in regard to the suit brought by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation against the Pennsylvania Railroad before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It is claimed that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company co-operates with steamship lines in making a lower rate on freight from Liverpool to Chicago than is made by rail from the Atlantic seaboard to Chicago. Inquiry among shippers and importers failed to find that Philadelphians have any grounds of complaint. An officer of the George Bartol Company explained that the vessel rates on merchandise destined for America was less than those upon outward-bound cargoes. While our imports exceed in value the exports, they are far less bulky, and freight is in demand, therefore, by vessels bound for America, and they will accept it at very low rates.

Henry C. Kellogg & Co., 319 South Front-street, importers of groceries, state that the trouble that they experience in meeting the competition of inland wholesale grocers is due to cheap freights obtained by the latter, who get their goods through by canal, and stock up heavily before navigation closes. The Western men have also the advantage of low Canadian freight rates, goods being transported across Canada at rates much below those established by carriers in the United States.

Githens & Rexsamer, importers of groceries, 44 South Front-street, have experienced no difficulty like that complained of by the New-York merchants. The Commercial Exchange, which found the Pennsylvania Railroad on undefiling, is instituting an inquiry to ascertain if there is any foundation for the New-York complaints, with a view of co-operating in the prosecution. It is believed by some of the members that the Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Company is made a cloak of to conceal the low through rates.

A BIG DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 10.—At the seventh annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company, held here to-day, the annual report showed the revenue and expenses for the year ended Sept. 30 to have been as follows: Tonnage revenue, $305,487 46; passenger revenue, $247,041 94; mail revenue, $2,470 79; express revenue, $5,715 60; miscellaneous, $1,842 84; total, $573,458 63; operating expenses, $537,607 99; net earnings, $35,850 64. There were payments, however, on account of taxes and bonded indebtedness, amounting to $243,527 40, showing an actual deficit for the year of $207,676 76.

As compared with the previous year's statement these figures show a substantial increase in the business of the road. Then the operating expenses exceeded the net revenue by $83,700 24. There was an increase for the year just ended of $53,443 07 in tonnage revenue and $90,614 03 in passenger revenue. The road is a competing line with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and persistent efforts are made in the direction of securing the large general and local travel between these cities.

Thomas M. King of Baltimore was elected President in place of L. E. Washington of Pittsburg; J. T. Odell, General Manager; John C. Ferris, Secretary; N. H. Ijams, Treasurer; W. T. Thelin, Auditor. The Directors chosen were William Canby, William M. Canby, and Henry A. Dupont, Wilmington; J. E. Washington and J. V. Patton, Pittsburg; Thomas B. King, Theodore Frothingham, and George De B. Keim, Philadelphia, the latter in place of Lewis C. Cassidy, deceased.

OFFICERS PREFER TO RESIGN.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—W. P. Kirtland, Superintendent, and Thomas H. Dobson, engineer, of the West Pennsylvania Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have resigned and will vacate their offices on Jan. 1. There have been rumors afloat for some weeks that the officials named had used cars and material of the company in the erection of a church and in private enterprises without making proper returns. These charges were indignantly denied, and to-day General Manager Charles E. Pugh, who had come on from Philadelphia, declared that there had been nothing dishonest shown or that reflected upon the character of the officials.

There have been irregularities in meongement that called for discipline, and when this woe attempted the examinations were presented. Mr. Pugh was sorry, but discipline had to be maintained. He thought the West Pennsylvania system had outgrown Mr. Kirtland, but if he remained with the company he would be given a place better suited to him. The report that Mr. Kirtland had used property of the company to peculiarly benefit himself Mr. Pugh declared entirely false. It is said that Superintendent J. B. Hutchison of the Altoona Division will succeed Mr. Kirtland, and that Victor Wetzman, assistant engineer of the Pittsburg Division, will go to Altoona.

THE FORT WORTH AND DENVER.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 10.—The annual meeting of the stockholders and Directors of the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad was hold here to-day. The stockholders elected the old Directory, except that Daniel Carry of Fort Worth was elected in place E. W. Taylor and Gen. G. M. Dodge in place of J. Meyer of New-York. The annual report of President Morgan Jones showed earnings for the year ending Oct. 31, 1889, $638,697; expenditures, $422,450; balance, $216,247. There was an increase of $141,702 in the net earnings compared with the previous year.

From present indications the Pan Handle grain crop of 1890 will be 200 per cent. greater than that of the present year. The new Directory elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Morgan Jones; First Vice President—Gen. G. M. Dodge; Second Vice President—Chauning F. Meek; Secretary—B. H. Calof; Treasurer—J. G. Jones. Gen. G. M. Dodge, who was elected a member of the new Directory and Second Vice President, is also a member of the Executive Directory of the Union Pacific system. B. H. Calof, the newly-elected Secretary of the Fort Worth and Denver, will also be Auditor of the road.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission began at Washington yesterday the hearing in the long-pending complaints of George Rice against a number of railroad companies. There are three of these complaints, the first being that of Rice versus the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company and others; the second versus the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company and others, and the third that of Rice versus the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. The entire day was occupied in the examination of witnesses.

John P. Carrothers, receiver for the American Midland Railroad, with headquarters in Findlay, Ohio, issued the following order last evening making changes in the official force of the road: "Mr. C. M. Haskell has been removed from office as General Manager and no longer has any connection with the company; the duties of that position will be assumed by the receiver. The office of Superintendent has been abolished; the office of Superintendent of Motive Power has been abolished. Mr. James A. Phelps has been removed as Auditor, and Mr. Wilbur Rogers of Toledo has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Charles T. Lewis of Toledo has been appointed general counsel."

An announcement appeared yesterday at Cincinnati of the payment of a 4 per cent. dividend, Dec. 24, to the stockholders of the Little Miami Railroad Company. This means that the strained relations between the Little Miami Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are restored to harmony. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which leases the Little Miami Road, and guarantees a dividend on its stock, refused to pay the dividend some months ago on a dispute about which company should pay for certain betterments. Suit was brought to enforce payment, but meantime a compromise was made and the suits were dismissed on Monday.

The Central Railroad of Mexico has abolished all differential freight rates on the Guadalajara Branch. The war between the Interoceanic and Mexican Railways continues. Both lines have reduced rates, but shippers and travelers, remembering the monopoly of the Mexican Railroad, now favor the Interoceanic, and its travel and freight exceed by 50 per cent. that of the Interoceanic in ordinary times, and the company has not enough rolling stock to supply the demand for transportation.

Superintendent Rufus Blodgett of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad yesterday decided to take up the railroad tracks between Elberon and Deal Beach, N. J., a distance of three miles, and lay them several hundred feet east of the present bed. This will cut off the great curve at that point, and, besides straightening the road, will save a distance of 1,400 feet between the two stations.

An important railway enterprise was inaugurated at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday. The Kansas City, Bentonville and Southern Railway filed with the State authorities articles of incorporation. The road will be 120 miles in length, traversing one of the richest sections of the United States, and a bee-line westward. The capital stock is $1,550,000.

W. S. Bissell, James Adems, E. G. Spaulding, J. M. Richmond, W. H. H. Newmen, Daniel E. Bailey, E. R. Spaulding, Thomas Hodgson, Denis O'Day, Henry M. Watson, Samuel H. Spaulding, Richmond Kinzman, and William H. Barnes were yesterday re-elected Directors of the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad.

The annual report of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company shows that $1,500,000 have been spent in betterments, that the gross earnings were $10,000,0000, the operating expenses $7,000,000, the net income $1,600,000, the dividends 7 per cent., or $1,400,000.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ended Dec. 7 were $314,000. For the same period last year they were $281,000, an increase of $31,000.

The gross earnings of the entire Atchison system for October were $3,040,758, an increase of $197,107. The net earnings were $1,299,514; increase, $408,899.

THE GOOD "COLONEL'S" UNION.

THESE TRANSACTIONS SHOULD BE RECORDED IN LETTERS OF GOLD.

The American Sabbath Union, a noble band of eleven whion objecte to anything being done on Sunday except that which is truly good, and at whose head is the pious "Col." Elliott F. Shepard, held several meetings at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday and denounced Sunday newspapers, Sunday trains, and other unholy objects with great religious enthusiasm. "Col." Shepard was there in person and a new suit of clothes and listened to much broad flattery with his accustomed pleasant anhmisaion. He spent some time in drawing up a Shepardesque resolution asking Congress to have the day of Presidential inauguration changed from March 4 to the first Wednesday in that month, in order that people might attend the festivities without being compelled to outrage his tender feelings by traveling on Sunday, as is necessarily the case when the inauguration occurs on Saturday, Monday, or Tuesday. The "Colonel's" proposition was received with such enthusiasm by the invincible eleven that he proposed that they adopt it at once. But toe Flold Secretary offered unexpected opposition. Only three of the eleven half a dozen of the eleven were entitled to vote, as they had not paid the registration fee of $1 end so were not members. The "Colonel" lightly replied that he hated technicalities; that in the other great convention whioh he had attended they had made rules and regulations and applied good measures by such delays. He did not believe that auroliment was necessary. Heated debate followed, but the rebel side was firm, and carried his point. Then to the bitterness of defeat the truly good "Colonel" showed the power of his versatile mind.

"No one can vote unless he pays his registration fee, eh," quoth he with a downward dip into his capacious pocket, and then he silently but quickly slipped to the side of his two trusty henchmen from late evening publication, to which they had faithfully subscribed, and told them to fill out applications for membership each and he would pay the fee. And thus the "Colonel" secured two more votes, which will be cast in support of his measure when it comes up to-day.

It was suggested that as the attendance at the morning session was not sufficient to spring the walls of the building, "doiners" be immediately circulated for the afternoon and evening sessions. Down went the "Colonel's" hand —Shylock-like—to the depths of his pocket, and a roll of bills went promptly into the hands of the committee, who withdrew to attend to the printing. The result was that a somewhat larger audience greeted the genial leader when he presented himself half an hour late at the afternoon meeting.

Among the sincere and sensible speakers at this meeting was I. D. Woolsey of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who said that people woo had invested their money in railroad stocks and bonds could justly demand that legislation be so shaped that the Sunday trains be deferred until they had time to dispose of their property. He could take no active part in the movement, as it might lead to his discharge. The Rev. Lebbeus Williams, the Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., the Rev. J. A. Hall, the Rev. T. A. Fernley D. D., the Hon. E. L. Fancher, and others talked in favor of a sensible restriction of Sabbath "traffic."

At the evening session L. Edwin Dudley of Boston and the Rev. E. K. Bell of Cincinnati spoke or the war against the liquor traffic in their respective cities. The Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., of this city delivered the closing address and exhorted the delegates not to weaken their cause by bringing in side issues or by insisting upon extreme reform.

A memento of the occasion that must have made the pleid "Colonel" wipe his eyeglasses a bit nervously and look again was a silk bulletin at the doors. It was a bulletin from Prohibition Headquarters, consisting of a reprint from the *Mail and Express* of Nov. 4, 1889. It was headed by the usual scriptural quotation and then followed the names of four of "Col." Shepard's candidates for Aldermen and one for Assemblyman. The original feature was that under each name in bold red type was printed "Liquor Dealer," and below this the saloon address of the candidate was given.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The Sheriff's sale of the property of Stern & Stern, wholesale jewelers at 13 Maiden-lane, which was set for yesterday, was postponed by Deputy Sheriff Kenuman until to-day, a writ of replevin having been served on the Sheriff by the American Waltham Watch Company for $15,000. Later in the day Mr. George C. Comstock, attorney for the watch company, had the big safes opened and found about fifty watches which it was said belonged to the company.

The failure of John McArthur, manufacturer of cotton dress goods and cloths, at Norrit-town, Penn., is announced. Liabilities about $40,000, with practically no assets. Judgments aggregating $6,775 have been entered up against him. Dull trade for the past four years and a number of heavy losses caused the failure, which was luminent for some time.

Herman Ohlmeyer, wholesale grocer at 40 Stone-street, is in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Burns, on executions for about $7,000, of which $4,000 is in favor of W. Munson and $2,000 in favor of John D. Herklotz. The latter is Mr. Ohlmeyer's brother-in-law, who loaned him money to start in business in April, 1886. Two assets are small.

P. S. Hawk & Co., general commission merchants of Kansas City, Mo., will make a general assignment to-day. The company's stock was attached yesterday by Eastern creditors for amounts aggregating $12,000. The liabilities of the firm are about $20,000; assets, $14,000.

Sias & Hull, dealers in boots and shoes at 2,220 Third-avenue, are in the hands of the Sheriff, on executions for $1,800 in favor of W. Fink. They bought out James McCafferty in March last.

The large variety store of Auburn, N. Y., known as "Dick Fair," David Wolf, proprietor, was closed by the Sheriff yesterday. The liabilities are about $10,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The building near Fourth-street and Girard-avenue, Philadelphia, formerly occupied by McNeely & Co., morocco manufacturers, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. Some of the machinery owned by the firm was still in the building at the time. The loss is estimated at $6,000; partly covered by insurance.

The Joliet Manufacturing Company's extensive works at Joliet, Ill., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $100,000; partly insured. The company was engaged in the manufacture of corn shellers, cultivators, corn planters, and barbed wire.

The residence of John Mershon, Baronne, N. J., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The family narrowly escaped with their lives. The loss will amount to about $5,000.

A warehouse in Cardenas, Cuba, owned by Señor Pocotti, was burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at $60,000, on which there is an insurance of $40,000.

A building belonging to D. Lano at Bellville, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $2,500.

DIED IN A WAGON.

Larry Keegan, an oiler employed on the steamship San Marco, which arrived in port a few days ago, went on a spree the day he reached the city and kept it up. He was discharged yesterday for drunkenness, and two of his comrades started to take him home to a wagon. On the way they stopped at a saloon, and while they were in the place Keegan died. Alcoholism was the cause.

RICE—COHEN.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—J. O. Rice of Monroe and Rice's "My Aunt Bridget" company, now playing at the Academy of Music, was married this evening to Miss Sallie Cohen, late of the "Fakir" company. The contracting parties met last Summer in Paris during the exposition and the wedding resulted.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Roanoke, Hniphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Argonaut, Rio de Janeiro 22 da., with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SILVER MEN DISGUSTED.

COMPLAINT OF A FORMER ADMIRER OF SECRETARY WINDOM.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 10.—There are many pronounced silver men in this region, and it is safe to say that every one of these is disgusted with Secretary Windom's recommendations regarding the silver problem. These people believe that free coinage of silver and its general acceptance by the world as an associate with gold as a standard of value would prove the great liberator of labor from the oppression to which it is subjected. One of Mr. Windom's admirers up to this time has been F. L. Dana of Denver, Secretary of the Permenent Deep Harbor Committee, with headquarters in this city.

"My idol is shattered," he said to THE TIMES'S correspondent. "Mr. Windom's views are sufficiently wrong in my opinion, and they certainly will not be acceptable to the West. He would make it possible for a combination of capital to purchase all the bullion of the world, consolidate it at Washington or New-York, and upon a fixed day, run the market value of silver bullion up to any amount the manipulators might see fit, and, depositing the silver bullion, demand of the Treasurer silver certificates for the same at the market value of the bullion. The silver certificates once issued, down goes silver to its actual value, or as corn or wheat is often forced much below its actual value. Then the speculators keep the Government from getting gold bullion in return upon demand for silver certificates, buy up the gold bullion of the world and forces silver down, presents his certificates and receives silver bullion at 75 cents on the dollar, which he has previously sold to the Government at 200 cents on the dollar. Again the process of cornering of silver is resorted to, with its subsequent declines, and millions again are squeezed from the Government.

"No; the recommendations of Secretary Windom are made in the interest of Wall-street, and, if carried out by Congress, will prove one of the most gigantic crimes ever perpetrated upon the American people, to compare only with the demonetization of silver in 1873. The free and unlimited coinage of silver, while not immediately adding largely to our circulating medium, would act as a stimulus to all trade and restore confidence in the Nation. At least $100,000,000 have been extracted from the mining people and covered into the already overflowing Treasury, and nearly ten times as much more lost to the whole people from depression consequent upon the demonetization of silver in 1873 and its partial restoration in 1878.

"The act which demonetized silver was a high crime against our Constitution and our people, since the foundation of our Government and up to 1873, gold and silver were alike coined free. There is no provision in the Constitution which contemplates that which the Government is doing to-day in the matter of the purchase of silver for coinage purposes, but it does expressly say that the National Government shall coin all of the money of the Nation, acknowledging the buels of value of one to fifteen and one-half. The Government should then receive all of the gold and silver offered, and coin it free. There is no great store of silver anywhere in the world except in the Treasury in Washington and Sub-Treasury in New-York, against which silver certificates are in circulation. Therefore, our money masters, the English, need not fear a sudden great increase of the precious metals in the world.

"The movement, however, would stimulate the silver miners throughout America and no doubt edly increase the output for a few years to nearly $100,000,000 per annum. Nearly 40 per cent of the silver output heretofore has been absorbed in the arts. The increased value of bullion would then decrease the amounts used in the arts, so that not over 20 per cent would thus be absorbed. We would then have the pleasure of seeing our silver circulation increased to twice, at least, its present volume, giving us a coin circulation in five years of about $100,000,000, which, with paper circulation, would give our circulating medium to nearly $200,000,000, a sum which would be found then to be too limited for the use of commerce. Silver is the money of the masses, and its coinage should be unrestricted."

Mr. Dana voices the sentiments of every silver man in Kansas.

LIVERPOOL AS A PORT.

SOME CHANGES IN THE HARBOR REGARDED NECESSARY.

All who are interested in the port of Liverpool must be aware that the retention of the ocean passenger trade by that port will depend very much in future upon the facilities offered for the landing of passengers in the docks or at piers where their luggage can be examined and easy access to railways be obtained. In London and Southamptoo ships can enter docks where every opportunity is given for quick dispatch; and if the arrangements on the Mersey are not equal to the requirements of the public, a portion of the ocean passenger trade may find its way to more favored ports.

The inconvenience so long experienced in Liverpool owing to the delay of ships of deep draught at the bar when the tide is not sufficiently high, may be avoided by the use of tugs or tenders such as those in attendance upon the mail steamers. But even this is not sufficient in these days of rapid travelling, and especially so when the advantages derived from a swift ocean passage may be, to some extent, at least, neutralized by this unavoidable delay. The bar itself is in the form of a hill, having a base nearly two-thirds of a mile in length, and its width is so great that about two miles of it would have to be cut away by dredging. The estimated cost for doing this is $35,000,000.

It is remarkable that in twenty-two years the bar has shifted bodily to the westward by about three-quarters of a mile. Whether the building of the dock walls in the river may have produced this effect by increasing the velocity of the current, or what other causes may have been the determining one, no one can positively say. The operations about to be undertaken are not due to any scare in connection with the Milford experiment," and probably will not involve an expenditure of over $50,000. For years the question of deepening the channel has been before the authorities, and it was only in consequence of the reported success of sand pumps in other countries than England that the committee saw their way to take active measures.

A NEW SWINDLING SCHEME.

Here's a new swindling scheme: John Liodo, a saloon keeper at 576 Ninth-avenue, was called upon yesterday afternoon by two men, one of whom said he was an inspector from the Bureau of Incumbrances. He told Liodo that he must have his cellar door altered, as a little girl had hurt herself by stumbling over it. Liodo went outside to look at the door, and the "inspector" took care to make the examination a long one, as a confederate, who was hidden in a doorway near by, had sneaked into the saloon. After this worthy had stolen $185 from the cash drawer and had made his escape, the "inspector" sauntered off, and neither of the thieves have since been seen.

DIED FROM HER BURNS.

Angie Rich died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from burns received on Saturday night last when her clothing caught fire in a house at 43 Eldridge-street. Coroner Schnitze was informed of a report that the firing of clothing was not accidental, but that the woman who kept the resort had thrown a lamp at her. No evidence could be obtained to substantiate this story.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO.

4 CHRISTMAS SPECIALTIES IN FURNITURE.

DRESSING & SHAVING CABINETS, $13 AND UPWARD.

Reproductions of the latest French styles in Antique Oak and natural finish Mahogany. Trimmings of oil silver and oxidized brass. These shaving cabinets are fitted with compartments for mugs, hooked drawers for razors, and every other convenience. Adjustable mirrors of French beveled plate; broad top of richly-grained wood; compartment doors with dust-proof finish and every latest device.

ANTIQUE WRITING DESKS, $10 AND UPWARD.

Selected English Oak, cut quartered grain, with 16th and 18th century finishes. Fitted with upper and lower shelf for books and wide deep drawer; carved lid, richly decorated, with firm sliding supports. The inside arrangements of these desks include writing drawers, pigeon holes, square compartments, secret drawers, racks for books, &c. The workmanship is the finest throughout.

MUSIC CABINETS, $8 AND UPWARD.

The very latest styles, with curtained front, with glass looked door and with carved door, and beveled French mirror in panel. Our Music Cabinets are fitted with adjustable shelves and can be used for books, music, or unmounted photographs. Mounted on light, strong castors and finely finished.

BOOKCASES, $8 AND UPWARD.

Made of the finest English Oak, quartered grain, with polished brass rod and rings for curtain in front. The shelves have fluted edges and are adjustable to any depth. The top is ideal for ornaments, with beveled edge mirrors in back panels. The most extensive assortment of Bookcases and Cabinets in this city. Lowest prices.

SECURE OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR CO., 47 AND 49 WEST 14TH-ST.

OBITUARY.

OLIVER JOHNSON.

After an illness extending over a period of five weeks, Oliver Johnson, the veteran journalist and eminent abolitionist orator, died at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. His death was peaceful and was caused by the gradual filling up of the lungs with mucus. Mr. Johnson caught a heavy cold while out walking on Nov. 10 and never gathered sufficient strength to recover from the resulting bronchitis. Dr. Gorton had attended him constantly since his first attack, and never hoped for a favorable result.

Mr. Johnson's only relative, his daughter Mabel, was with him when he died. She has made all the arrangements for the funeral to take place from the Church of the Messiah in this city, probably to-morrow. Circumstances may necessitate a postponement until Friday. The Rev. Robert Collyer will officiate.

Oliver Johnson made the abolition problem the study of his life, and, for a quarter of a century, worked with only one idea in view—the freeing of the slave. To this object he gave great energy and unusual mental ability. With his death almost the last of the great abolitionists passed away.

Born in Peacham, Vt., on Dec. 27, 1809, he was brought up under the strict eye of his old Puritan parents, and for sixteen years lived on his father's farm. In the district school he obtained the rudest elements of an education and, in 1825, was apprenticed to be a printer. He served the time under Gen. Benjamin F. Walton in the office of the *Vermont Watchman*, in Montpelier, and in 1829 went to Boston and was engaged as a journeyman by Leonard W. Kimball. Two years later he and Mr. Kimball, encouraged by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher and other noted ministers, started a semi-monthly called the *Christian Soldier*, whose object was to oppose the spread of Universalism. Even then his denunciation of slavery was so strong as to attract wide-spread attention, and even to lose him the backing of some of his religious friends.

The paper was sold in 1833 to enable Mr. Johnson to join with William Lloyd Garrison, whom he had met three years before, in his emancipation crusade. He had already aided in organizing the New-England Anti-Slavery Society in 1832, and was the youngest of the twelve men prominently identified with it. Less than two years this movement had developed into the American Anti-Slavery Society, and had brought on an agitation that ceased only with the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Johnson still supported himself by working at his trade as a printer until 1835, when he began to lecture on abolition subjects. In 1836 he was appointed a lecturing agent by the American Society, and traveled through Western Pennsylvania, forming an anti-slavery society in that State. He did a like work in Rhode Island and was mobbed in a little village in that State, called Greenville, narrowly escaping a coat of tar and feathers. In 1838 Mr. Johnson, during the absence of Mr. Garrison, had editorial charge of the *Liberator*, and in one of his articles brought on the discussion which led to the celebrated "clerical appeal." In 1840 he came to this city as local editor of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, and in 1842 returned to Boston, becoming later the corrospondent for the New-York *Tribune*. In 1844 he returned to this city at Horace Greeley's request and became assistant editor of the *Tribune*. He had to give up after four years of hard work owing to ill health, and upon recovering founded the *Chronicle* at Blackstone, Mass. This proved a failure, and in 1848 he became editor of the Philadelphia *Republic*, a free-soil advocate.

After the election of that year he went to Milford, Mass., assuming control of the *Practical Christian*, and doing what he could for the United Practical Christian Ministry. He soon left there, however, and, after editing the *Anti-Slavery Bugle* at Salem, Ohio, for two years, took charge of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in Philadelphia. After serving again on the *Tribune* staff, Mr. Johnson joined Sydney Howard Gay in conducting the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* in this city and remained on that paper until 1865. He then became managing editor of the *New-York Independent*, remaining with that paper for five years, after which he took charge of the *Weekly Tribune*, and upon Mr. Greeley's death went over to the *Christian Union* as the associate of the late Henry Ward Beecher. After three years of this work he bought the Granger (N. J.) *Journal*, and in 1870 sold it. One year later his life's work, "William Lloyd Garrison and his Times," was published. In 1881 he accepted a position on the *Evening Post*, which he held up to the time of his death. He contributed to many periodicals, however, and continued his editorial work for the *Tribune*.

Mr. Johnson was married twice, in 1832 to a daughter of the Rev. Brongkton White of Westmoreland, N. H., and in 1873 to a daughter of the Rev. John S. C. Abbott. A daughter, Helen, by his second wife, is his only survivor.

MRS. ELIZABETH SCOTT LORD.

SUGGESTING A REVISION

THE WORK OF THE BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY.

SOME CHANGES IN THE CONFESSION OF FAITH RECOMMENDED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Brooklyn Presbytery met in special session at the Friedens-Kirche, Willoughby-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and for three hours vigorously discussed the report of the special committee to whom was referred the overture of the General Assembly concerning the revision of the Confession of Faith. The Rev. J. Winthrop Hageman officiated as Moderator and the Rev. Newell Woolsey Wells as clerk.

The report bore the signatures of Henry J. Van Dyke, Darwin G. Eaton, Alfred H. Moment, Robert Henderson, and Newell Woolsey Wells. It declared that while some revision of the Confession of Faith was deemed necessary, no change should be made that "would change or impair the system of doctrine taught in the confession." There are, however, some statements of doctrine which ought to be amended and improved, and some which ought to be omitted.

The following suggestions were then made:

First—That the third chapter of the Confession be amended as follows:

(1) That the words "for their sins" be inserted after the word "foreordained" in the third section.

(2) That the fourth and seventh sections and the last sentence of the sixth section be omitted.

(3) That in place of the seventh section, omitted, there be inserted a clear and explicit declaration of God's infinite love for all men, and of the sufficiency, entableness, and free offer of the Gospel for the salvation of all.

Second—We suggest that the phrase "The justice of His Father," in Chapter VIII., Section 5, and the phrase "His Father's justice," in Chapter XI., Section 3, be changed to "the divine justice." The reason for the amendment is that the words quoted sanction the error that justice is in some sense the peculiar attribute of the First Person of the Trinity.

Third—We suggest the following changes in the fourth chapter:

(1) That the ambiguous and much-disputed phrase "Elect infants dying in infancy" be omitted, and that the third section be reconstructed so as to read as follows: "All elect persons, who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the Word are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when and where and how He pleaseth."

(2) That the following words in the fourth section be omitted: "Much less can men not professing the Christian religion be saved in any other way whatsoever, be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the light of nature and the law of that religion which they do profess; and to assert and maintain that they may is very pernicious and to be detested."

Fourth—We suggest that the Confession contains polemic statements in regard to the Roman Catholic Church which are out of place in a symbol of faith, which cannot be sustained by due weight of Scriptures, and ought therefore to be omitted.

(1.) The declaration in Chapter 22, Section 7, that "vows of perpetual single life, professed poverty, and regular obedience are superstitious and sinful snares in which no one may entangle himself."

(2.) The rule laid down in Chapter 24, Section 3, that "such that profess the true reformed religion should not marry with infidels, papists, or other idolaters."

(3.) The assertion in Chapter 25, Section 6, that "the Pope is that Antichrist, that man of sin, and son of perdition that exalteth himself in the Church against Christ and all that is called God."

With practical unanimity the explicit recommendation that some revision of the Confession be made was accepted. Upon the declaration relative to "statements of doctrines which one and ought to be amended and improved" there was a lively interchange of opinions and views.

The Rev. John D. Wells of the South Third-Street Church urged that there should be no unseemly haste in this matter of revision. Years were spent in the formulation of the Confession of Faith, and years should be spent in its revision. He proposed to vote for revision, not because he believed it was necessary, but because he believed it was impossible to avoid it. The changes need not be many, but changes were, nevertheless, bound to be made. This was the tendency of the times.

Dr. Wells objected to the elimination of the phrase, "Elect infants dying in infancy," because, he said, that to most minds the phrase suggests that some who are infants are not elect, and leave it an open question whether some of these may not be infants after all, whereas what the committee evidently wished to suggest was that some adults may have made themselves incapable of being outwardly called and by turning away reason itself.

Taking up the suggestions that "omit certain statements in regard to the Roman Catholic Church are out of place in a symbol of faith," Dr. Wells said:

"While I would not care to have any of these references to the Roman Catholic Church put into a confession if we were now formulating one, I certainly would not remove the first and second as our testimony regarding the matters to which they refer. I fully believe that the Popish monastical 'vows' to which reference is made are superstitious, and I do believe that the professors of the reformed religion should not marry with infidels, papists, or idolaters, the implication being that papists are idolaters, which, I fully believe, is capable of demonstration beyond all reasonable doubt. If Mariolatry is idolatry, then vast multitudes of papists are idolaters, and professors of the reformed religion should not intermarry with them."

The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke defended the report. The propositions it contained, he said, were simply suggestions to the General Assembly. The committee had not undertaken, nor was the Presbytery authorized to undertake, the work of revision. If Dr. Van Dyke believed all infants and idiots are saved, and he would, he very glad to have that statement in the Confession of Faith. The Church, however, was not yet educated up to that point. He believed in the Westminster Confession of Faith and in every bit of doctrine in that confession.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain of the Classon-Avenue Church was totally and unalterably opposed to any revision whatsoever. The fathers had lived by the Westminster Confession, and those of the present day could live by the same confession. He spoke earnestly in support of the doctrine of foreordination, and said in answer to the question of a brother clergyman that he truly and sincerely believed that God foreordains men to punishment for reasons outside of and apart from sin.

The Presbytery then, by a vote of 28 to 8, adopted the second declaration after agreeing to strike out the word "present" in the phrase "and with the present faith or the Presbyterian Church."

The third declaration was unanimously adopted, and the submission of the suggestions to the General Assembly was agreed to, after some discussion, by a vote of 29 to 4.

A burning question was developed in the proposition to qualify the third section by the insertion of the words "for their sins" after the word "foreordained." Dr. Van Dyke argued that the doctrine that some men are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death were contained in no creed prior to the Westminster Confession. He did not believe that God does foreordain any man to go to heaven and let him do what he will. Nor did he believe that any man is foreordained to eternal death simply for God's glory.

The venerable Dr. Wells said he had searched through the whole Bible, and had come to the conclusion, late in life, that God hates no man, but that He has special love for His elect.

The Presbytery then, by a rising vote of 24 to 11, adopted the suggestion of the committee and agreed to meet weekly hereafter until the remaining sections of the report had been expansively discussed and passed upon.

YOUNG CASSIDY STANDS BY HIS FATHER.

The trial of Henry J. Cassidy, under indictment for arson in setting fire to the Catholic Protectory buildings in Westchester last March, began yesterday at White Plains before Judge T. N. Mills and Justices J. H. Baxter and Henry Carey. The prosecution was disappointed in the testimony of its most important witness, Henry A. Cassidy, son of the accused. Although this young man is now a prisoner at Sing Sing under conviction for a share in the crime with which his father is charged, and had already confessed, so it is said, to Inspector Byrnes that his father was concerned in that crime, he testified yesterday that his father was at home at the time of the fire. He also named as the real incendiary a Dick Lewis of Westchester.

Inspector Byrnes was the next witness and said that the younger Cassidy had made a confession to him. This confession admitted that the fire had been the work of both father and son and been undertaken for revenge. The trial was adjourned until this morning.

AREAS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

From the South American Journal.

According to calculations recently made the areas of the several South American States are as follows, the latest edition of Stieler's Atlas, compiled from the most recent information obtainable, being used as a basis:

	Square Kilometers.		*Square Kilometers.*
Brazil	8,361,350	Peru	1,137,000
French Guiana	78,000	Bolivia	1,334,200
Dutch Guiana	129,100	Chili	778,000
British Guiana	229,800	Argentine	2,778,300
Venezuela	1,043,000	Uruguay	178,700
Colombia	1,203,100	Paraguay	253,100
Ecuador	298,000		
Total			17,813,950

From which it appears—and this is especially interesting just now—that Brazil represents a proportion only short by 545,623 square kilometers of being one-half the total area of the vast South American continent.

HOW TO GET RID OF A COLD.

It may not be as widely known as it deserves to be (writes a correspondent of the *British Medical Journal*) that twenty grains of salicylic acid, given in liq. ammon. acet. three or four times a day, will so far control a common cold that the aching of the brow, eyelids, &c., and during movements of the eye, will cease in a few hours, while the sneezing and running from the nose will also abate and will disappear in a few days, and, more fortunate still, the cold will pass off and not finish up, as is customary, with a cough.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

REASONS URGED FOR ITS CONSOLIDATION WITH THE NAVY.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 10.—The Board of Trade has voted unanimously to recommend the consolidation of the United States Navy and Revenue Marine, as provided for in the bill drawn by Senator William E. Chandler now before Congress. This action was taken after that body was addressed by Lieut. Simms upon the matter at much length.

Lieut. Simms appeared primed with statistics. He said that the Revenue Marine Service comprised to-day 36 Captains and 204 officers, with 40 vessels maintained at an expense of about $725,000 annually. The time appears to be at hand when the people are to decide whether this service, acting as coast guard and assisting distressed marines, is just what is needed, or whether it shall be turned out of the rut, giving the whole corps of officers, cadets, and vessels over to the naval establishment. The officers have decided in favor of the latter plan, as it would give the oldest of them, some of whom are veterans of wars, the benefits resulting in a retiring-bill, and put into active service a complement of physically able officers. It would further open up a new field of duty to the graduates of the Naval Academy, many of whom, after being educated at the Nation's expense, are thrown out of the navy to compete with those who have shaped and adopted other pursuits for a living.

Senator Chandler's bill, the Lieutenant thinks, cannot be regarded by any one who is awake to the necessity of protecting our sea coasts in time of war and looking to the collection of duties and the saving of lives and property other than a proper move. It takes nothing but responsibility from the Treasury Department, yet it gives a great deal to the navy and will bring the revenue cutter sailor upon a footing with Jack of the navy. Men and boys would enlist for a naval term, instead of for one year, as now.

"It has been said," said he, "that the Chief of the Revenue Marine Division opposes the proposed transfer. I would rather hear that statement from other parties than from those who do a great deal of guessing."

In answer to questions the Lieutenant said the navy and the Revenue Service are largely manned by Swedes, who would not make patriotic figuters in case of war. In the Revenue Service a man enlists and he is soon asked if he does not want to make a primary declaration looking to citizenship. This scares him. He has not come to this country to settle, but to make money to carry home. So he deserts, goes across the border 200 miles, and joins under a new name another revenue cutter. He gets better pay then the Captain of a Norwegian ship and his enlistment is only for a single year.

The Revenue Marine Bureau would not lose its identity by the change, and not more than 10 of the 1,200 officers in the revenue marine oppose the obenge. Nominally active senior officers past sea service are now held on "waiting orders" and stand in the way of promotion of officers in active service. In the navy they would be retired. The Revenue Marine school is not inferior to the Naval Academy.

The board has ordered a copy of the vote sent to each Massachusetts Congressman.

A NOVEL CASE DECIDED.

THE FOSDICK SEPARATION IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—The novel case of Jennie P. Fosdick against her husband, C. Baldwin Fosdick, which created considerable talk in Newport and New-York society, was decided in the Second Division of the Court of Appeals today in the wife's favor. Jennie P. Fosdick intermarried with C. Baldwin Fosdick April 11, 1878, and they lived together until Feb. 14, 1883. Then, unhappy differences having arisen between them, they agreed to live separately, and articles of separation were entered into, bearing date Feb. 14, 1883. They continued to live separately thereafter. The agreement provided that the husband and his father, Charles B., covenanted that they would pay to Bainbridge S. Clarke for the support of Jennie P. Fosdick and her two children $2,500 per annum, quarterly, to cease in case of her remarrying, and if the children should die the allowance was to be $2,000. The wife was to have the free custody of the children. The wife went to reside in Rhode Island, and after a year's residence began an action for divorce against her husband. The divorce was granted. The present action was to recover an installment of the allowance due on Dec. 1, 1883, the action being under the title of Bainbridge S. Clarke, as trustee of Jennie P. Fosdick, against C. Baldwin Fosdick and Charles B. Fosdick. The appeal to the Court of Appeals was by the defendant, from an order of the Court of Common Pleas overruling a demurrer to the complaint and affirming judgment for the plaintiffs. The demurrer was that the plaintiff had no capacity to sue, for the trust had ceased and the plaintiff had no longer any interest; that not sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action existed, and that there were defects in the complaint.

The Court of Appeals affirms the judgment below, Judge Potter writing the opinion. He says:

"It seems very clear that the agreement of separation is still valid, and has not been in any wise rendered ineffectual by the decree of absolute divorce granted to the wife. This case is free from the questions often involved in this class of cases, arising from the allowance of a greater or less amount in the decree of divorce than the amount provided in the articles of separation. The decree of divorce was not alimony, nor did the decree change the provision in the articles of separation in relation to the custody and control of the children, as I do not apprehend that the omission of the provision of the children to the father and grandfather from the decree changes at all their right as provided in the agreement. The agreement remains unaffected in that and other respects, capable of enforcement by any of the parties to it by all proper means. Judgment should be granted, with costs in favor of plaintiffs."

A BELL BOY'S THEFT.

CONVICTED OF TAKING MONEY—A STORY OF SILK STOCKINGS.

Joseph Kelly, a bell boy at the St. James Hotel, was sent to the room of William C. Lyon with a note on the night of Nov. 20. He returned to the office saying that Mr. Lyon was asleep, and the note was placed in a letter-box. Later Mr. Lyon came down, and said that $30 had been taken from the bureau. Kelly was examined by Detective Conway of the hotel. He had $116 in his pocket, including a twenty-dollar bill with a little piece torn out of a corner. On Mr. Lyon's bureau the detective found the piece, which fitted the bill exactly.

Kelly was tried for the larceny before Recorder Smyth, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. It was shown that in Kelly's trunk were found a lot of underwear, some costly ties, and one or two pairs of silk stockings. Kelly on his own behalf testified that he saw the money on Mr. Lyon's bureau, but did not steal it. When asked how he came to have so much money in his pocket on the day in question he said he was frugal in his habits, and never smoked or drank. Besides his salary his fees amounted to $2 per day. These he had saved and changed into bills at the bar. In regard to the things found in his trunk he said they had been left in rooms by guests on leaving. "A bell boy always takes what's left," he added. "The silk stockings were left by Judge Morgan J. O'Brien." Kelly was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for nine months.

Recorder Smyth then sent a note to Judge O'Brien stating that he never knew before that the Judge belonged to the silk-stocking Democracy, but that by calling at Police Headquarters he could get the stockings. Judge O'Brien replied that he was decidedly opposed to the silk-stocking faction and never wore a silk sock in his life.

WHERE THE SULTAN HOUSED THEM.

From the London World.

The palace which the German Emperor and Empress occupied during their visit to Constantinople is situated within the extensive grounds of the Yildiz Kiosk, where the Sultan always lives, and, except when he goes once a week to the mosque to attend prayers, he has rarely quitted the park during the last thirteen years. The palace, which is simply a huge Swiss chalet, with cables, cabconies, and corvings, is sumptuously decorated and furnished, the Oriental and modern French styles being cleverly combined. It would have been impossible for the Count of Monte Cristo himself to have conceived anything more gorgeous and luxurious. Yildiz Kiosk—which means the Palace of the Stars—stands on a hill and commands one of the finest views in the world. It is guarded on all sides by a chain of sentries. The vast and richly-wooded park which surrounds the sultan's residence contains, in addition to several palaces, a great number of kiosks, in which the imperial household and body guard, who number 8,000 persons, reside.

VATICAN IGNORANCE OF ENGLISH.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

At present English is practically an unknown tongue at the Vatican. The Pope can neither speak it nor read it. Cardinal Rampolla, the Secretary of State, is in the same plight. So is Mgr. Mocenni, the Under Secretary. Cardinal Simeoni of the Propaganda, who has charge of all the English-speaking countries, cannot speak a word of our language. Mgr. Jacobini is learning it. Of the Cardinals I only met one, Cardinal Macalia, who could talk English, and he, it is worth noting, is a Jesuit. The General of the Jesuits, Father Anderiedy, also speaks English, for the Society of Jesus, whatever its other merits or demerits, is much more up to the time of day than the rest of the Church.

AN EXCITING ELECTION.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB.

The history of the Manhattan Athletic Club never before chronicled such a lively election of officers as occurred at the clubhouse, 524 Fifth-avenue, on Monday evening. For several weeks prominent members in the club had been divided as to the proper persons to put in several of the offices to be filled, and were working for their favorite candidates as they never had worked before in the club.

The Nominating Committee had prepared a ticket for the offices of Secretary, First and Second Lieutenants, and six Trustees. This ticket was indorsed by the Board of Governors of the club. It contained the names of C. C. Hughes for Secretary, C. O. Perry for First Lieutenant, T. A. McEwen for Second Lieutenant, and Messrs. Warren Sage, L. A. Stuart, C. Vanderbilt Cross, G. M. Paley, H. A. Appelius, and E. Biesecker Rathbone for Trustees. The ticket was also supported by President George W. Carr and Treasurer Walton Storm.

An element in the club felt that through mismanagement the athletic enterprise of the club was becoming altogether too dull for the success of the organization and advocated the election of an opposition ticket which concentrated its forces in fighting Messrs. Perry and McEwen. Messrs. W. J. Swan and C. C. Hughes led the opposition, and by their energy carried this election on everything except one Trustee. The opposition ticket had printed on it the names of C. Oelrichs for Secretary, Enoch Van Sohaick for First Lieutenant, F. A. Wane for Second Lieutenant, and Messrs. C. M. Britton, H. A. Appelius, E. Biesecker Rathbone, C. A. Gerlach, Warren Sage, and G. Buckingham Smith for Trustees.

On Monday the opposition men sent out 110 telegrams for voters to be present, and in the evening they had on hand a number of coaches. They packed out two men from a box in the Metropolitan Opera House, one man out of bed, and others from their homes to vote. It was nearly 2 o'clock yesterday morning when it was announced that the opposition ticket had won with the exception of G. Buckingham Smith.

Two hundred and twenty-two votes were cast, 112 being necessary to elect. Mr. Hughes received 208 votes, Mr. Van Sohaick 135, Mr. Ware 128, Mr. Brittea 136, Mr. Appelius 218, Mr. Rathbone 199, Mr. Gerlach 118, Mr. Sage 200, and Mr. Smith 105. On the regular ticket Mr. Perry received 87 votes, Mr. McEwen 94, Mr. Stuart 109, Mr. Cross 111, and Mr. Finley 94. In summing up the votes three for Trustees were not accounted for, and it may be that either Mr. Cross or Mr. Stuart is elected. If there is a vacancy, however, it will be filled by the Board of Governors.

The first boxing entertainment of the New-York Athletic Club for this season will be given to the clubhouse, 104 West Fifty-fifth-street, on Jan. 18. There will be contested bouts in five classes, limited at 105, 115, 135, 158, and 125 pound special, respectively. Joseph J. O'Donohue has offered a gold watch as a prize for the winner in the 125-pound class. All of the prizes, which will be awarded to winners only, will be very costly. Entrance fee will be $1, and will be returned to all who compete. Entries will close Jan. 11 with Superintendent Thomas Toby, 104 West Fifty-fifth-street.

The annual games and reception of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association will be held this evening in the armory, at Sixty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, beginning at 8 o'clock. The events to be contested were made open to all amateur athletes, and the entries number over three hundred.

The annual meeting of the Staten Island Athletic Club for the election of officers will occur this evening at the clubhouse, Livingston, S. I. Members will vote between 5 and 9 P. M.

VARELA'S LAND GRANT.

IT IS GENUINE, BUT AT PRESENT INACCESSIBLE.

The story of a railway called the Mexican Pacific, between Frontera, the Tabasco seaport, and Tonala, the only port of Chiapa on the Pacific, is believed by gentlemen familiar with Mexican railroad methods to signify very little. Edward Isarr of A. Campoe & Co. said yesterday: "Mexico is full of projected railroads. The country would be fairly gridironed with them if all or even a fair proportion were to be constructed. It takes about twelve days by mule at present to get from the nearest railroad point to Tuxtla Gutierrez or San Cristobal, the chief towns of Chiapa. We sent a sectional boiler to the former place some time ago and had any amount of trouble about its shipment. To accommodate the strength of the mules no single package with its boxing could weigh over 200 pounds. There are two ways of getting to Chiapa. You may go by rail to Tehuantepec, thence to Oajaca by tolerable roads, and then in a box swung between two mules over a very mountainous section to Tuxtla Gutierrez, or via Panama up the Pacific coast to Tonala and then by mule. Chiapa once belonged to Guatemala, which it adjoins. It exports indigo and hides at present, but is full of undeveloped mineral wealth, and in some sections is very fertile."

Without this railroad the grant of 1,500,000 acres of land, said to have been made by the Mexican Government to the "Chiapa Colonization Land and Development Company of New-York," and presented by Señor Manuel Ramires Varela, would be of very little value. J. Shepherd Clarke of *El Comercio* said yesterday: "I have heard nothing in New-York about this Mexican Pacific Road from Frontera to Tonala. It has been mentioned in my Mexican newspapers, but not notices often, to fact of importance. Perhaps one line of advertisements. Capital for such a road could only be raised here, if responsible capitalists were actively backing the scheme. If such were the case the road would have been heard of before now."

Jose N. Navarro, the Mexican Consul General, who has a son in Chiapa as agent for an British company, when asked about the grant of Varela's company, said: "Señor Varela called on me and showed me his papers. They were regular. I believe the land grant is genuine. The value of the land is another question. It depends very largely on transportation facilities, which are bad, because the country is mountainous. That the land is fertile, I know. I have seen photographs of people at work picking coffee berries with ladders. The coffee plant, as you know, is ordinarily a shrub. There it grows into a tree. The climate is healthful, as is the case all along the Pacific coast. It is said to be cooler in San Cristobal than in the City of Mexico because of the elevation. But on what conditions this grant of land was secured I cannot tell. Nor can I say what the Varela company has done or is going to do to carry out the colonization scheme. As to the Mexican Pacific Road, I knew nothing about it. I knew that the existing railroads are expected to be extended to Oajaca soon. But that would still leave a big section to be traversed by mule. Señor Varela did not tell me his plans. He insisted, however, that no meant business."

No one was to be found yesterday among those interested in Mexican enterprises in this city who had heard of the Frontera-Tonala Railroad, or who believed that it was ever likely to achieve any other than a paper existence. Varela is in Mexico.

RUSSIA UNHEALTHIEST OF LANDS.

St. Petersburg Dispatch to the London Times.

If St. Petersburg is the most insalubrious of European capitals, Russia altogether is the unhealthiest country in the civilized world. The latest statistics of the medical department for 1887 show a less satisfactory state of the public health than those of the immediately preceding years. The cases of infectious diseases, although far from having been all chronicled, were much more numerous in proportion to the population than in England, Holland, Italy, Belgium, or Prussia; leprosy was found in 65 districts, and 615 fresh cases registered during the year; there were 21 blind to every 10,000 inhabitants—a greater proportion than anywhere else on the Continent; and 27,107 persons poisoned themselves. Every year 15 more persons in every 1,000 die in Russia than in England, which, according to the *Novoe Vremya*, makes an unnecessary loss of 1,650,000 persons annually sacrificed through inadequate medical assistance. An example of this latter deficiency is given in the Caucasus, where there is only one hospital for every 309,000 inhabitants and one hospital bed for every 12,000.

BOLOGNA-SAUSAGE FRAUDS IN ITALY.

The excitement caused throughout Italy by the detection of extensive frauds in the Bologna sausage manufacture is spreading. Other cities, notably Florence, are said to be demanding an immediate inspection of the same articles of food as are vended in Italian warehouses. The public, says the *Nazione* of that city, are entitled to some such inquiry in their behalf as has just yielded such startling results in Bologna. Instead of the pig's flesh popularly supposed to form the main ingredient in the Italian sausage, horseflesh that which is really used—horseflesh, moreover, of more than dubious origin, taken from animals that have died of infectious disease, and even that in an advanced state of decomposition. According to the *Tribuna*, there has been collusion between certain sausage manufacturing firms and the veterinary authority, the latter winking at frauds which it ought to have exposed.

A REVISED OPINION.

From the Boston Herald, Dec. 9.

One of the most eminent jurists in the country remarked when Chief Justice Fuller was confirmed that the position was still vacant. After a year's reflection and close observation the same eminent jurist observes that Chief Justice Fuller is a worthy successor to the long line of eminent men who have occupied the proud eminence. This seems to show that the sober second thought is the best, even in the heat of minds.

THE HOOSIER AND HIS HOME

EARLY DAYS IN THE WABASH COUNTRY.

THE IMPRESS FRENCHMEN LEFT UPON THE REGION—FEW TYPICAL HOOSIERS LEFT—A MIXED PEOPLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—The ideal Hoosier exists no longer as the chief inhabitant of Indiana, but has taken himself far away from the centres of population and dwells not at all within the range of those who would seek him in cities and towns of the State to which his schriquet clings.

With sweeping assertion the Indianian who lives "in town" will say that the old-fashioned backwoods Hoosier is a myth and that the term is a misnomer when it is made to apply to the smooth and raw white man between Lake Michigan and the Ohio. The honest settlement of the question is in a separation of the population into classes, the original Indianian or Hoosier being placed on one side and the cultivated Caucasian on the other.

The pride of all the Indianians and their earnestness in pursuit of culture lead them to put aside as preposterous any question as to their position. The term Hoosier is not often heard within the bonds of Indiana. It is a term so unpleasant in its suggestion that those to whom it may be applied rebel against it most vigorously and disclaim at all times the right of application. The State's sociological development has been peculiar and interesting, and the features of this growth have been poorly understood. This has been because the State has had no historian, (only two serious attempts have been made to tell its story,) and no one has traced in the way the subject deserves the peculiarities of its settlement and the epochs of changes in population.

The French, who knew of the Wabash River as far back as 1679, dipped their paddles in its streams which were soon churned by paddles of the *coureurs debois*, and later by soldiers and settlers who owed allegiance to Louis XV. France had an important part in the history of Hoosierdom. Fort Quiatenon, on the Wabash, near the site of the city of Lafayette, was the first fort established. It floated the French colors in 1720. A few years later Vincennes appeared lower down the river, where it remains a thriving city and landmark. But the historical fruits are not so important and certainly not so interesting as the impress made upon the after life of the people of the State by these early people.

These French were characteristically clever, and among the early colonists along the Wabash were many notable men and women. They planted orchards, raised small fruits, encouraged vineyards, and made wine that was suggestive to the aliens of their homes across the sea. They practiced arts of which their clumsy English neighbors to the east knew little. Their very amusements made an impression that still lasts, and the Catholic faith, introduced to Hoosier soil by early missionaries, made a strong, long-lived, and exerts an influence which must be gratifying to the heads of the Church.

This first period had an effect for good upon the people who came in the wake of the English when the capital of the Wabash region was shifted from Quebec to London. It was not for several years, however, that the easy-going Frenchmen were disturbed in the possession of their quiet homes, which they had made and endowed with the pine if not the fig tree. They had their religion, their homes on architectural plans brought from beyond the seas, their sports, and everything needful to make them happy. Part of the land they held in common, and altogether their life was pleasant, wholesome, and contented. Even when English soldiers came to take charge of garrisons which had long been theirs of right, the ways of the Frenchmen were so thoroughly engrafted upon the customs that changes were slowly made. There was enough of the English away, however, to form the second period of the State's sociology. The French in the Wabash Valley gracefully ceased to rule, but just as gracefully continued to live and enjoy themselves, retaining strong and colored part of the warp and woof of the Hoosier.

Along the Lower Wabash to-day and on the bluffs of the Ohio thousands of people depend upon the fruits and grapes that thrive there for a livelihood. There are orchards which the old Frenchman would rejoice to see if he were permitted a look at the work of his hands. The grapes that would make glad the heart of the queer old fellows who smoked pipes upon the verandas of old Vincennes. The Church, too, has flourished, and the Diocese of Vincennes, so old that its early records are lost from the archives of a Church which guards such possessions closely, is as important a bit of ecclesiastic machinery as is to be found anywhere in the West.

The Frenchman has gone in his proper self, but there are left his musical names every where, from Vincennes on the south to the St. Joseph on the north, the latter stream an important feature of La Salle's exploration. The tinge of the old settlers Indiana still finds descendants of the early French, and is reminded by them how near the Hoosier State came to having the French flag for its banner and the language of its first traders and explorers for its permanent tongue. The Bishop of the Catholic dioceses is to-day a Frenchman, and most of his leading officials are French. There are important schools and colleges in many parts of the State under the wing of the Church, the most notable being Notre Dame, at South Bend.

The Americans who came after the American conquest were of varied kinds. The class chiefly required was that which could endure the simple life, and was quite equal to the need of the hour. The Virginian and the Carolinian came in great numbers, tempted by the promises of a new country, with good soil and a cheap start in the world. The Kentuckian soon lapped over from his region below the Ohio. In a few years it was the people who came into the State; poor in the extreme, so far as world's goods were concerned; but sturdy pioneers, ready to do and dare anything, dying at the harricade, if necessary, to secure a home. Across the border, in Ohio, when the border came to be defined, were a people some what different. There was a New-England people who came into the State; poor in the extreme, so far as world's goods were concerned; but sturdy pioneers, ready to do and dare anything, dying at the harricade, if necessary, to secure a home. Across the border, in Ohio, when the border came to be defined, were a people some what different. There was a New-England people who came into the State; poor in the extreme, so far as world's goods were concerned; but sturdy pioneers, ready to do and dare anything, dying at the harricade. If

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—VICE ADMIRAL.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Even ing—PAINTINGS, &c.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—From 3 to 6 and 8 to 11 P. M.—HEBREW EDUCATIONAL FAIR.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE.
CHICKERING HALL—At 8:30—ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN. Matinee.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—BERDELLI'S ANIMAL WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NOWADAYS. Matinee—COLOR SERGEANT, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—22 SECOND FLOOR. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MEG MERRILIES. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE EXILES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—ANTI JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE MASKED BALL.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—HEADLESS MAN and DELICATE GROUND.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—HEMINIE. Matinée.
THE CASINO—AFS-FERMIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, followed by clearing weather.

We are not at all sure that the Washington *Post* is not doing the country a service in its open and aggressive campaign for the nullification of the civil service law of 1883. It is at least giving every one interested—and there are some thousands deeply interested in Washington—fair notice of the existence of the movement, and a chance to realize what would be the consequences of its success. One of these, as pointed out in our Washington dispatches this morning, would be, that if any Administration should undertake, after an appropriation had been refused for the commission, to make a "clean sweep," it would depopulate the departments until such time as Congress should provide money for the work of the commission again, because under the law no appointments can be made in the classified service except in accordance with the rules as they have been, or shall have been, duly promulgated. It is not surprising that this fact is unknown to the opponents of the system. All that they think it necessary to know about the system is that it interferes with the distribution of the spoils. That is enough to make them rush at it bliudly. But they will hardly find a majority in either branch of Congress, to say nothing of one in each branch, so stupidly ignorant as to follow them.

It would seem that there are some harriers to the "booming" spirit in which certain excellent Western men desire to carry everything. The fact that Judge BREWER came from Kansas, and had climbed to his present eminence with a rapidity characteristic of the State, appears to have convinced some of his friends that the entire process of making him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—nomination, reference to committee, report, and confirmation—should be accomplished within the few hours of a day's session of the Senate. The dignity of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate interfered with this scheme. Its chief members thought that their indorsement of Judge BREWER'S fitness for the high place to which he was named would carry more weight if they took time to examine and consider the evidence, and they have done so. There is no reason to suppose that confirmation will not be recommended and adopted in due time, and it is an excellent plan to follow a line of precedents that can do no harm to good nominees, and may some time save the country from the discredit and damage of bad ones. Judge-making being for life may, like marriage, be performed in haste and repented at great leisure.

It would not be wise to trust too implicitly to the reports sent out from Washington from time to time as to the intention of this or that Cabinet officer to resign his place. They are the natural product of the atmosphere of Washington. But there are rather more reasons for thinking that Mr. NOBLE is ready to get out of the Interior Department than for crediting most of these rumors. He has not had a very satisfactory time since last March. The Tanner incident was exceedingly annoying. He has learned enough of Mr. HARRISON and of his own department to see that the President is in constant danger of plunging him into grave difficulties through excess of zeal and want of careful information. Then, he has not advanced his political fortunes in his own State by the use of the patronage that he had reason to suppose would be so potent; on the contrary, he has got himself into very hot water at home. He may well look back with regret to the time when he was a respected and prominent lawyer with all the glory of being a possible Cabinet officer and none of the embarrassment of being an actual one.

The proposition of the Finance Committee of the Bridge Trustees to pay Col. W. H. PAINE $5,000 as a reimbursement, in part, of expenses incurred by him in defending his cable grip patents against interference suits and for personal and pecuniary sacrifices made in other ways in his effort to make the device useful to the bridge, is one to which the people of the two cities, who are the owners of the structure, can have no just objection. The committee truthfully says that this is a "moderate" compensation. If the bridge were private property, it would be considered even stingy. Col. PAINE'S cable grip was not, in its early days, a perfect instrument. Its failures were unpleasantly frequent, and the patrons of the bridge doubted its perfectibility. But, under the double stimulus of pride in his invention and the criticism of the public, the Colonel, by successive improvements, has developed a grip that does its work with marvelous ease and certainty. It is an admirable piece of mechanism, not to the eye, for it cannot be called pretty, but in its complete adaptation to the great work it has to do, and this valuable device Col. PAINE made over to the Bridge Trustees for the use of the public for the sum of one dollar. The Trustees cannot decently do less than they now propose to do.

Nothing could well be more ludicrous than the spectacle of whole nations trembling before the advance of an influenza. That it is ridiculous, however, does not make it less grievous or less serious. In Russia and in France its ravages are extensive and alarming, and a journal of Berlin feels called upon solemnly to deny that it has yet appeared in an epidemic form in that capital. It is as inexplicable as the "epizootic" of a few years ago, and the symptoms in each case appear to be similar. The business and the life of a whole community may be suspended for a time if enough of its inhabitants are simultaneously stricken with hay fever. There seems to be nothing worse in the epidemic influenza than people with hyper-sensitive mucous membranes undergo every Summer. This means discomfort often amounting to acute distress and to temporary disability, but it is not dangerous, and there is very little fear that it will become chronic.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Those journals which are made confident by the appointment of Major MCKINLEY to the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee that the Republican majority will take an "aggressive" course in regard to the tariff are reasoning rather hastily. The appointment has no such meaning. It has no meaning of any sort, except that Major MCKINLEY, by his zeal, activity, and character, won enough votes to make a decent show of rivalry with Mr. REED in the Speakership caucus. So far as the policy of the party is disclosed in connection with his political fortunes, his defeat for the Speakership is much more significant than his appointment to the Ways and Means Committee, and the significance of that is against rather than in favor of aggressive action. There is no doubt that he would have had better chances for election if he were not quite so radical and fanatical a protectionist, and it is also well known that the defeat of his party in Ohio was in great part due to the extreme views that he had so much influence in getting the party to announce last year at Chicago. In theory Mr. REED is about as much of a protectionist as Mr. MCKINLEY, but he holds the theory much more loosely and he has a much clearer notion of the fact that there are other things in the politics of the United States than protection, and some of them at times of even greater importance.

It is true that Mr. REED has made up the committee that must deal with tariff legislation, so far as it is to be dealt with at all, in such a manner that the majority are all very pronounced protectionists; but he could not help doing that. Any other Speaker, however liberal in his own views—if we suppose such a Speaker to be possible, which he is not—would have had to do much the same thing. There is no other material on the Republican side. The members of the House who have enough influence and experience to command or to permit their selection on so important a committee do not include any that are not pronounced protectionists. The Speaker cannot make bricks without straw, and this is the only kind of straw ready at his hand. A few years ago this was not the case. Mr. BLAINE, when he held Mr. REED'S place, was not so embarrassed, nor was Mr. KEIFER. But the party has been steadily drifting toward the extreme view of the tariff. This is not so much due to a change in public opinion as it might seem. In fact, the tendency of public opinion has been in the opposite direction. But the old war issues have been dying out, and the tariff has been left as about the only one on which a fight could be made. In addition to this fact there has been this other, even more important, that the party has become more and more dependent on money to carry elections and the protected industries have been the only source from which they could get it in any great amounts. Getting it in this way, they have been obliged to pay their debts with extreme protectionist professions and an attempt at an extreme protectionist policy.

But they have now reached a point where they cannot go any further, where they are equally unable to retrace their steps, and where, so far as can be seen, it will be very dangerous to stand still. Major MCKINLEY and his committee will not be likely to do anything, however much they may wish to. They will not dare to try to advance along the lines of the Senate bill of last session, for they realize how complete and severe is the condemnation that has been visited upon that bill. The fact that the bill was only the logical application of the principles laid down by Major MCKINLEY himself in the national platform does not help them any, because in Mr. MCKINLEY'S own State those principles have contributed to the Republican defeat, if they have not actually caused it. This state of impotency is made still more obvious by the character of the President's message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. These do not help the committee at all. It would be impossible to make up any line of action from them. They are barren of any useful suggestion. They talk about "revision," but give no idea of what shall be revised. They talk of the repeal of the tobacco tax and of heavy expenditure, but this would only make reduction of the tariff impossible. Plainly, if Congress does anything on the subject of the tariff this year it will be without the guidance of the accepted leaders, and possibly in spite of them.

PROTECTION OF THE BALLOT.

Evidences are multiplying daily of a steady growth of public sentiment in favor of ballot reform, and they clearly show that this is entirely independent of party lines. The Ballot Reform League, which has been organized in this city for the purpose of promoting the passage of the desired law and of assisting to put it into successful operation, is composed of both Republicans and Democrats. Among its officers and members of committees are such prominent Democrats as WHEELER H. PECKHAM and ex-Senator THOMAS C. DUNHAM, such well-known Republicans as CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN, such conspicuous independents as CARL SCHURZ and HORACE E. DEMING and such advocates of the cause of workingmen as HENRY GEORGE and SAMUEL GOMPERS. These names fairly represent the forces that are working together for the adoption of what is known as the Australian system of voting. To the hesitating members of the Democratic Party there is still more significance in the recent utterances of the most conspicuous representative of that party now living. In a letter read at a ballot reform meeting in Brooklyn on Monday evening ex-President CLEVELAND gave assurance of his "hearty sympathy with the movement," and expressed the "hope that the State of New-York will soon join, with a just and useful ballot reform law, her sister States already in the field."

This was no empty expression in favor of the idea of reform in general, such as Gov. HILL himself is accustomed to reiterate, for Mr. CLEVELAND knows exactly what the "movement" is, for which he gave assurance of his sympathy. The very meeting to which his letter was addressed declared unanimously that the law should include the main features of the Saxton bill, namely, provision for the printing of all ballots at public expense, putting the name of all candidates on the same ticket, the delivery of all ballots within the polling places, the use of none but official ballots, and the opportunity for independent nominations. Moreover the Ballot Reform League of this city and the organizations from which it sprang have made known clearly what they regard as the essential principles of the reform, and they correspond precisely with those declared at the Brooklyn meeting. The platform of ballot reformers is clear and specific and has been made familiar to the public.

It is a good thing that the discussion of this subject has attracted attention to the general lack of safeguards for the ballot box in this State outside of the cities to which the registration laws apply. Since discussing the loose method of conducting elections in the country districts we have received various letters in regard to the corruption that prevails in consequence of the failure to use polling lists containing the names of the qualified voters in the various precincts. We are told of the practice of "voting" tramps and "floaters" at one place after another, these persons being taken in charge by "workers" and "voted" at one place and then sent along to the next. The only check upon this practice is said to be the watch which the workers of one party keep upon those of the other. The election officers, having no list of legal voters, take the ballots of everybody who offers to vote, provided his right is not challenged. Even then, if the person offering to vote takes the prescribed oath as to his qualifications, his vote is taken, and that is generally the end of it. Most of these persons, who are ready to sell their votes, will not stick at perjury, as experience has shown that there is little danger of the penalty being enforced. Party workers on both sides who are engaged in bribing voters, and even in paying men to vote fraudulently, are not very likely to expose each other's tricks by legal proceedings. The result is a contest for the "floating" vote, which is determined by the skill and sharpness of the operators and the amount of funds at their command.

We are told that this corrupt traffic is much more largely carried on in the rural districts than in the cities, the absence of registration making it far easier. The evil is certainly one that should be remedied by requiring both a general registration and a secret ballot. One correspondent makes the point that without registration the Saxton bill would increase the evil by keeping the workers away from the polls, as they are the only persons who put any check upon it now. The point of the argument is that though workers of a certain class do the vote-buying and exploit the fraudulent voters themselves, there is in most places a respectable class of watchers who try to prevent all repeating and fraudulent voting.

We sympathize entirely with the proposition to require a registration of voters everywhere and the use of a poll list in taking the vote, but we still insist that as a measure of legislation it should be kept apart from that providing for a secret ballot in order to avoid all chance of a division of support or of opposition by confusing the two objects. The objection to keeping the workers away from the polls where there is no registration, because they are a check upon fraudulent and corrupt voting under the present system, is more plausible than forcible, for if all workers were kept away alike and the vote had to vote instead of being "voted," that is to say, if he had to go to the polls without being accompanied by a worker, and to cast his ballot in secrecy under the Australian method, there would be nothing for these respectable watchers to do. The motive and object of the corrupt worker would be taken away, and he would not concern himself in getting the votes of tramps and "floaters" when they were bound to pass out of his control and vote without his having any means of knowing for whom they voted. The registration in districts where voters are generally known to each other would be less rather than more important under the reform than under the present system, but it is important under either and should be adopted.

THE "CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR."

Our latest mail advices from the city of Chicago report that up to Saturday night the "actual subscriptions to the stock of the Chicago World's Exposition" amounted to $2,109,960. For a Chicago World's Exposition this is a large sum—probably ample for the purpose. The Chicago world, it must be remembered, though endowed with a faculty of stir and noise which is the wonder of other worlds, is not large, being bounded on the north by Lake Michigan, on the west by St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha, on the south by St. Louis, and on the east by the suburbs of New-York, of which Detroit is one. So let Chicago close her subscription books and open her fair right away.

For the World's Fair to be held in New-York in 1892 there had been subscribed up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon $4,997,335 simply as a guarantee fund. Formal subscriptions to the stock of the fair corporation have not yet been asked for, though the owners of the certificates issued to the guarantee fund subscribers will share ratably with stock subscribers in the assets remaining after the fair is closed. As soon as the public has an opportunity to subscribe to the actual stock of the fair corporation there can be no doubt that another sum much greater than the guarantee fund of $5,000,000 will be put at the disposition of the managers of the fair, and the total thus obtained will present in yet more vivid contrast the dimensions and prospects of the Chicago World's Fair and the World's Fair in New-York.

It will illustrate also the difference between a public spirit which works slowly and quietly to the attainment of great and solid results and a public spirit that wastes itself and rends heaven's concave with preliminary "hollering," and in the end produces a fund too big for a horse trot, and not big enough for a World's Fair—except in Chicago.

TAMMANY AND THE DOCKS.

The investigation of the Dock Department by the Commissioners of Accounts has not been so conducted, at any stage of it, as to command the confidence of the public. The investigators are two political hacks, of whom it is simply ludicrous to suppose that they are interested in reforming anything for the sake of the reform. Moreover, the plan of the investigation, the selection of witnesses, and the questions put were all evidently framed not with the view of really making known the condition of the department so as to devise remedies for whatever might be amiss in it, but with the view of persuading the public that there was something very rotten in the department, so that the public might be prepared for legislation changing the control of it. If Mayor GRANT and Gov. HILL had come to an agreement whereby the docks should be turned over to Tammany for a spoil, and had then looked about for a pretext by which this transfer could be palliated for the public, such an investigation as has been made is precisely the kind of pretext that they would have been apt to select.

No doubt the evidence seems to show a good deal of negligence on the part of the officials of the department, but in order to show how much of this is apparent and how much real a very much more searching and impartial inquiry is needed. Nothing is easier than for an unscrupulous person, armed with the powers of an investigator, to make a case against any public office of which the business is extensive and complicated. A man must be very stupid who cannot raise a strong suspicion against such a department when he chooses his own witnesses to make the charges and puts his own questions to the person against whom the charges are directed if he feels forced to make the pretense of fairness involved in giving them a hearing. If, when so much is done, the investigation thus begun is abruptly closed, without giving the persons incriminated a chance to develop their defense, the conclusion is quite plain that his object is something else than to discover the truth and to effect needed reforms. In this case there is an obvious object in the investigation, and that is to procure the control of the Dock Department by Tammany Hall.

Whatever the suspicions of the public may be about the past management of the department, nothing can be said to have been proved by an investigation so one-sided and so ourtailed. Whatever these suspicions may be, nobody in his senses believes that there would be less ground for them if the department were turned over to Tammany. With boards of politicians in charge of a public work, the only guarantee the public has for efficiency and integrity is the character of the professional man in charge of it. In Mr. GREENE the Dock Department has had an engineer of the best professional and personal standing and character. It is very significant that a direct and fierce attack was made upon him by the investigators. The absence of facts to sustain it rendered the attack quite harmless, but does not change its motive. If anybody chooses to imagine that the attack was made and taken up by the organs of the Tammany-Republican coalition because the investigators desired to substitute a stricter and less political superintendence of the docks for that of Mr. GREENE, nothing can prevent him from doing so, but he will find no adults in the possession of their faculties to agree with him. If the docks are to be turned over to Tammany, they are to be turned over in the interest of the tax-eaters, who certainly will not tolerate the interference with their plans of an engineer as competent and as efficient as the man they are trying to displace.

As for the Commissioners, there is probably not much to be said in their favor, except that a board under the control of Tammany would not be an improvement upon them. The consent of the Governor is necessary to effect their removal, and if this consent has been obtained in advance, it has been obtained as the result of a bargain in which the Governor's equivalent is not likely to be less injurious to the public interests than the equivalent of Tammany. If such a bargain has been made, and if it is carried out, everybody in New-York will perfectly understand its nature, and it cannot be covered with the pretext provided by the Tammany "investigation."

STILL EXPLAINING.

The publication of a report that Senator SHERMAN would oppose the confirmation of AMOS SMITH to be Surveyor of the Port of Cincinnati, because he carried the forged signatures and the ballot-box contract from Gov. FORAKER to Mr. HALSTEAD, and had knowledge of the papers, has directed attention in Cincinnati to certain dates connected with the history of the forgery, and has led Mr. HALSTEAD to begin an explanation of the fact that for so long a time he believed that Senator SHERMAN'S signature to the corrupt agreement was genuine. It appears that the Senator's declaration that he had signed no such paper was known to Mr. HALSTEAD on Oct. 8. "It discredited the entire document," writes a correspondent to Mr. HALSTEAD, "and was first-class proof of the forgery as a whole. Yet you did not expose the forgery until two days afterward. Why did you keep it on ice even for two days?"

Mr. HALSTEAD admits that this is a tough question, but with characteristic courage he sets out to answer it: "Note, please," he says, "that from the first there was a feeling that SHERMAN could hardly have known what he was about to have placed his name upon the paper. SHERMAN has done a careless thing occasionally." And then he publishes SHERMAN'S telegram of denial, which was as follows:

"Does any one say that I subscribed or had any interest in an alleged ballot-box scheme? If so the statement is a lie. Any such subscription is a forgery."

"Here," says Mr. HALSTEAD triumphantly, "was confirmation that his signature was an inadvertence, and that he had actually forgotten in what connection he had written his name?" There are persons who will say that the telegram furnished, on the contrary, some indication that Mr. SHERMAN had not signed the paper at all, inadvertently or otherwise. Probably that is the unbiased opinion of Senator SHERMAN himself.

It threatens to be a difficult matter for the Coroners to keep up with the cases of men killed in this city by the suppressed lightning of electric lamps and the wires connected therewith. The evidence which they take reveals a very disquieting state of things. It is not only improperly insulated wires that are dangerous, but the lamps themselves, with their projecting carbons. Only an accidental means of communication is necessary to send the deadly current through the body of a casual passer under one of these glaring receptacles of electricity. It seems to be the general practice of the companies to ignore the regulations made for the safety of lamps and wires. The former are hung without regard to the restrictions imposed, and the latter are left without the insulation necessary for security. The Board of Electrical Control seems to have made plenty of regulations, but to have done little to see that they are complied with. While their principal function is supposed to be to get all wires under ground, their activity is chiefly displayed in granting permits for stringing wires in the air and preventing any interference with the subway monopoly that is proceeding with such exasperating slowness in providing the underground system. It has long been evident that the board is far more in the service of the electric companies and the subway company than in that of the public, and that it is serving only one of its masters. That one is not the city.

IT WAS ONLY A QUOTATION.

Mrs. I. J. Howard, Superintendent of the Jail and Prison Department of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; whose address was reported in yesterday's TIMES, made yesterday the additional statement that her remark to the effect that the Mayor and other city officials are mostly Catholics was simply a quotation from a recent secular paper. She also says that at all times the Wardens and keepers of the city prisons have treated her with great consideration and commends them for their treatment of persons committed to their care.

AMUSEMENTS.

LONDON GAIETY.

It is about time for the *entrepreneurs* to stop and think. Mr. Abbey's latest importation of London gayety is likely to put a large and respectable portion of this public in a meditative mood. We surely have enough that is inane and vulgar of our own, and there is no excuse for importing more.

The London Gaiety Company that appeared at the Broadway Theatre last evening, opening, to the manifest satisfaction of a numerous and influential claque, the stage lately adorned by Edwin Booth and Helena Modjeska is not the London Gaiety Company that was here last season. There seems to be a good deal of gayety in London and plenty to spare. As a matter of fact the London Gaiety Theatre must be a very large house, requiring many companies; for it has the London Gaiety company that visited us a year ago and the London Gaiety company that is now visiting us, and there are enough members of the London Gaiety company of the female gender, "original skirt dancers," conghdrop vocalists, and the like, now on view at our variety theatres and music halls to make up several more equally large and attractive companies. The quality and quantity of the latest importers have brought over in ships has been so effectual in dispelling the gloom of this Republic that the only thing now needed to make us thoroughly gay, in the British fashion, is the London fog. To be sure, though, the London Gaiety companies bring with them a heavy fog of their own, which envelopes and incrusts their wit and humor as the dust of ages covers old bottles of wine in the bin.

The nimble and well-trained actress, Nelly Farren, who appeared here last Winter in the silly burlesques of "Monte Cristo" and "Esmeralda," and who has the talent of Mr. Fred Leslie, a man who is vastly superior to his work, gave a certain interest to those performances. There is no Nelly Farren in the new company, and Mr. E. J. Lonnen, who has been brought over to supply Mr. Leslie's place, cannot supply it. For Mr. Lonnen belongs exclusively to London. The gayety he represents is assuredly London gayety. The type he aims to reproduce is the coster, whom we only know of through Mr. W. S. Gilbert's touching allusion to his favorite pastime of jumping on his mother. Mr. Lonnen is capable in his way. He works very energetically to please. He dances well, but not so well as Mr. Leslie; he sings well enough for a comic man in burlesque, but Mr. Leslie sings well enough to deserve a high rank as a singer.

The medium used for the exhibition of these persons last evening (besides Mr. Lonnen there was a host of reasonably good-looking women, many of them graceful dancers, and one, at least a pleasing singer) was a travesty called "Faust Up to Date," which was handsomely set and costumed, so that the pictorial part of the performance was satisfactory of its kind. As a frank display of the lower limbs of young women it was as creditable as such a display can be, which is to say that there has been a large expenditure of British gold for silk tights. The travesty, however, is utterly silly and there is little in the performance to redeem its silliness. Mr. Lonnen's own arduous labors ought to be recognized, of course, but we cannot fairly say that he will amuse intelligent folks, for the coarseness of much of the stuff he is employed to speak will not offend the refined. The plump lady who took the part of Martha and shook the foundations of the earth and the sky itself when she unintentionally sat down in Margaret's garden, was perhaps quite as successful in amusing the spectators as Lonnen himself.

Miss Grace Pedley, a pretty woman, who took the part of Margaret in place of Miss Florence St. John, spoke the lines of her part in the customary meaningless manner of the British actress in burlesque, sang very nicely indeed, and kept pace with the limelight man, employed to follow her about the stage with his radiant beams, successfully, but apparently with great effort. A dance, executed by four young women, was really beautiful and ingenious, and was the only offering of the night that deserved all the applause it received.

The music by Meyer Lutz is better than the music often used in productions of this sort, and it is not Mr. Abbey's fault that most of it has been already appropriated by less honest entrepreneurs and used in various trivial productions here.

We have indeed no fault to find with Mr. Abbey. The theatrical director who introduced Henry Irving, Sarah Bernhardt, Constant Coquelin, and a dozen other great artists, musical as well as dramatic, to America deserves only our gratitude. If the enterprise under notice does not pay him good dividends it will be his loss, and he will all deserfully encourage him to bear it manfully. He has imported this latest example of London gayety at great expense, because it suited the London taste. The costermongers, so accurately depicted by Mr. Lonnen, who hissed and reviled our own Mr. Diaz, an artist in his line, went into raptures over "Faust Up to Date." It must be admitted, although it is not conceivable that the cheers which came from remote portions of the Broadway Theatre last night were sincere, that an enormous assemblage of well-dressed people received the burlesque politely. They did not begin to go home until it was much more than half finished, and most of them endured it all. But we are inclined to believe that Americans have had quite enough of London gayety.

DALY'S THEATRE.

Mr. Daly's second subscription night at his theatre brought out an audience that was superlatively select, and so numerous that every seat in the auditorium was occupied. The play was that exceedingly amusing comedy, "A Night Off," which Mr. Daly adapted from the German of Franz von Schönthan and which had a long and profitable run at this house. It was well remembered by many of the people present, and the anticipation of those familiar with the incidents of the play was as enjoyable as the surprise of those who were not. As the amusing complications were unfolded and the laughable incidents were exposed the appreciation of the audience was manifested in ripples of laughter, which gradually increased until the volume of uncontrollable merriment rolled up in a wave that at times temporarily interfered with the progress of the play.

The cast is well known to our readers. Miss Ada Rehan as Nisbe was the same bright, ingenuous, and mischievous creature, whose innocent fun was as delightful as her complete illusion of girlhood was charming. Mr. Lewis was as droll as ever in the rôle of Prof. Jonathan Babbitt and Mrs. Gilbert imparted to the character of Zantippe a brisk acerbity that was irresistible. Mr. Drew's Jack Mulberry has lost nothing of its excellence, and Mr. Charles Leclercq repeated his former success as Marcus Brutus Snap. Miss Isabel Irving as Susan the "brassiest" servant, Mr. Bond as Harry Damask, Miss Sara Chalmers as Ancelina, Mr. Wheatleigh as Lord Mulberry, and Mr. Wilks as Prowl left little to be desired.

The performance, as a whole, closely approximated the perfection of acting, and there was consequently not a dull moment in all the evening. It strengthened the abundant popularity of Mr. Daly's subscription nights, and it emphasized the fact that "A Night Off" can always be depended on to delight the most intelligent and refined element of our amusement-seeking public.

MR. RIDDLE'S READING.

Mr. George Riddle gave a reading at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Home Hotel, projected by a number of charitable ladies as a refuge and asylum for men and women whose labors have been of an intellectual character, and who, through misfortune, illness, or old age, have become incapacitated for self-support." The pretty little theatre was well filled. Mr. Riddle, who has been absent on a professional tour of the Pacific coast, was cordially received, and his programme was pleasantly varied and entertaining. He read "Godiva" and "The Grandmother," by Tennyson; Cardinal Wolsey's last scene from "Henry VIII.," "Annty Dolefal's Visit," Robert Grant's account of a college boat race, and a satirical sketch by John T. Wheelwright called "A Vulgar Fraction." In these selections the abundant resource and versatility of Mr. Riddle, who is one of the most accomplished of platform entertainers, were well illustrated.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, rain, southwesterly winds, and warmer on Wednesday, fair and colder on Thursday.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain, easterly winds, and warmer, fair, colder on Thursday.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, rain, easterly winds, and warmer, clearing Wednesday night, cooler, fair on Thursday.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, rain, followed by clearing weather, westerly winds, colder, except near Lake Ontario, warmer.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, rain, southeasterly winds, and warmer, colder, fair on Thursday.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	36°	46°	3:30 P. M.	41°	49°
6 A. M.	36°	42°	6 P. M.	39°	48°
9 A. M.	36°	42°	9 P. M.	38°	46°
12 M.	40°	45°	12 P. M.	37°	46°

Average temperature yesterday.....45½°
Average temperature for same date last year..37½°

THE PAUNCEFOTE RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote started the social ball to-night by an elegant reception to the International Marine Conference. The legation, thus thrown open for the first time since the arrival of the present Minister, presented a brilliant appearance within doors. Tall palms and blooming plants decorated every nook and cranny. The Marine Band, stationed in the balcony running around the second story and overlooking the immense square entrance hall, played throughout the evening.

A large painting of the Queen, in her coronation robes, occupies the space on the wall at the top of the first landing. From here the stairway ascends on either side to the balcony before reaching the rooms on the second floor, several of which were used as dressing room for the ladies. The dressing rooms for the gentlemen were those on the first floor to the right of the entrance, used ordinarily as office rooms. The diplomatic corps attended in full Court costume. At 11 o'clock a substantial supper was served in the long dining room opening out from the ballroom.

Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote received their guests in the centre drawing room. Mr. Edwardes, Secretary of Legation, made the presentations. Lady Pauncefote's gown was one of the number which she had made in London before her departure for America, and was of a rich green satin, brocaded in magnificent clusters of white lilacs, with stems and leaves in natural shades. Fastened on at the right side with a knot effect was a breadth of moss-green velvet, which swept down, forming part of the Court train. The corsage was cut low neck, with short sleeves formed of a puff of the brocade, plaited into a band of a darker shade of velvet. A fall of rare old Venetian point lace, rose pattern, and an heirloom in the Pauncefote family, finished the corsage about the neck. Diamond ornaments were worn.

Miss Pauncefote stood next her mother and wore a short gown of apple-green satin, brocaded in small, white blossoms. The bodice was cut square neck, with a full vest in folds of white ponite de soie, caught with large beads of clear crystal. A high rolling collar finished the neck of the corsage at the back.

Miss Sibyl Pauncefote, the second daughter, who has not yet made her début, wore a low neck girlish costume of white embroidered silk muslin over white silk, with shoulder knots of white satin ribbon. Miss Lillian and Miss Audrey Pauncefote, who are school girls, thirteen and fourteen years of age, were also present, and wore gowns of red silk under écru lace, made in the simplest manner, with polonaise effect. After greeting the host and hostess, the guests passed into the ballroom, which was thrown open for the purpose of affording the requisite space for promenaders. The number of guests was too large to permit dancing. The guests, numbering in all 600, included the entire diplomatic corps, the Cabinet, the judiciary, and a large contingent of prominent society people.

MILDLY AMUSING.

One woman undertook to pass through the gate in the Union Station to-day with a sled in one hand and a rocking horse in the other. She wanted to go on a belt line train, and started ahead of the others. The sled first caught in the railing, and in whirling around to loosen it, the head of the rocking horse caught on the other side, and the passageway was blocked. She then began to find fault because the gate was not wider. After considerable talk a gentleman aided her by volunteering to carry the sled.—*Albany Times.*

The editor of this paper lectured in a far Southern city. On his asking for a raw egg for hoarseness the lady of the house said: "Dinah, go out and get a fresh egg for the gentleman." When it came it looked like a nest egg a month old. "Dinah, that's not a fresh egg," said the mistress. "Yes, missus, it is. I had it laid for the very gen'man hisself," and she dodged into the kitchen, shaking her fat sides and showing nature's perfect dentistry from ear to ear.—*Christian Advocate.*

The woman who bought a paper of needles, when she was married and set up housekeeping and forty years after had used only half of them may have been a relative of an Aroostook man who moved to Massachusetts a while ago. He sent back the other day for his cap, which is forty-four years old and which he had left behind. He said he felt lonesome without it.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Clifford Tarver, a little fellow, was taken to the Church of the Ascension a few weeks ago and saw for the first time a surpliced choir. His eyes opened with astonishment on seeing the white-robed boys, and turning to his aunt he whispered: "Aunty, are those the angels?"—*New-Haven Palladium.*

Newspapers are publishing recipes how not to have your watch stolen. They cannot improve much on the old rule. He that a watch would keep this must be do: pocket his watch and watch his pocket, too.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

(On the way to

BRAZIL'S EMPTY THRONE

DOM PEDRO WILL INSTIGATE NO UPRISING.

THE EX-EMPEROR MAKING A ROUND OF VISITS—PLANS FOR THE FUTURE—AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

LISBON, Dec. 10.—Dom Pedro and his family ave gone on an excursion to the beautiful eburb Cintra.

The Count d'Eu and his family, after visiting ne Duke of Montpensier in Madrid, will rejoin om Pedro and his wife at Pau. From Pau the x-Empress and the Countess d'Eu will make a ilgrimage to Lourdes. All the members of the mperial family will subsequently go to Cannes, raveling by way of Paris. Count d'Eu will isit Seville Dec. 15. Dom Pedro will go to adrid Dec. 21.

The Captain of the Alagoas, in accordance ith instructions from the Brazilian Governent received by cable, hoisted the new Federal ag, whereupon the maritima commandant informed him that, although Portugal was well isposed toward the Brazilian Republic, ha ould not permit in the port the presence of any ag not recognized by the Government. Thereupon the Captain hauled down his colors. He ails for Rio Janeiro to-morrow.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The *Times's* Lisbon correpondent has a conversation with the Count 'Eu in which the Count distinctly declared hat the imperial family would never instigate ny attempt at restoration by force of arms.

The *Times* prints a letter from Rio Janeiro nder date of Nov. 21 giving further details of se revolution in Brazil. When the army leadrs learned that the imperial authorities inended to disperse the troops at Rio they reolved to resist to the point of deposing the inistry.

The republicans seized the advantage thus fered them and worked hard for a fortnight, aintaining the utmost secrecy regarding their lans. In some way the Government got wind f what was going on, and resolved to send the eventh infantry away on the 15th, instead of he 20th, as han been intended.

The Cabinet met late at night on the 14th. t daybreak on the 15th the Ministers of the avy, Foreign Affairs, and Justice, and the rime Minister were all at the arsenal to witess the landing of the naval battalion, which ad been ordered to mount guard in he barracks. Later several regiments of cavlry and the whole police force joined.

At 8:15 A. M., when the Cabinet considered hat there was a sufficient force at its comland to compel the recalcitrant battalion to march, Gen. da Fonseca appeared on the scene, nd all the officials inside and outside the barracks received him with acclamations and cries f "Down with the Ministry!"

Baron Ladario, the Minister of Marine, on oming from the arsenal, was invited to surrener as the prisoner of Marshal da Fonseca and he army. It was at this moment that the shooting scene already described occurred.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 10.—The report that Dr. arnoza, Minister of Finance under the prosional Government, has resigned, is untrue.

The steamship Beesel, from Rio Janeiro, arved at Quarantine late last evening. She ft Rio on the fourth day of the Brazilian Republic. Capt. Alcott says that on the day the evolution broke out the streets of Rio were lled with infantry soldiers, who marched and countermarched continually.

The Government buildings were constantly rrounded, while the leading streets were ommanded by troops of cavalry and artillery. he citizens appeared to have been taken by omplete enterprise. The freedmen who were rateful to the empire for their liberty, and ight be expected under ordinary circumtances to show fight, seemed to have been completely paralyzed by the suddenness with hich the revolution had burst upon them.

Capt. Alcott says that he made up his mind hat under the circumstances it would be well o get out of the port of Rio as speedily as ossible. No refugees or passengers of any escription applied for passage on the steamer e went ashore on the 16th in order to obtain is clearance papers. Everything seemed uiet then, and the citizens appeared to have ccepted the situation.

A large body of troops was stationed at Matgrosso, a very unhealthy spot. They refused o stay any longer and left. Minister of Marine odoro ordered them back and their commander refused to go. Words followed, and the ommander drew a revolver, firing three times nd wounding the Minister. That was the only lood shed while Capt. Alcott was at Rio.

A prominent Brazilian, whose name was not nown, took passage on the steamer Galileo, ound to England. A large number of wellressed people went out to the steamer to see im off. Upon the following day the vessel set ail.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

SYDNEY, Dec. 10.—Sir Henry Parkes, the Prelier and Colonial Secretary, is following up his roposition for a federation of the Australian olonies, somewhat, as he suggested, upon the odel of the Dominion of Canada. This scheme rew directly out of the proposition for the foration of an Australian army, but it aims specially to overcome many gross evils of misovernment, which seem insenarable from the resent system, and while it has many other apporters than Sir Henry himself there is a onservative element which apprehends that, once the colonists take to organizing a genal colonial Government, they may not land in an inhmissive helm held by Canada, but will esire to emulate the giant steps of the United tates.

Sir Henry, in elaboration of his project, engests the abolition of all border duties and bsolute free trade between the colonies, guaranteed, if necessary, by special inter-colonial eaties; a uniform marriage law to protect the amily from the evils of divorce, as seen in the nited States, and a uniform railway gauge for he whole country. He proposes Albury, in ew South Wales, as the capital of the onederation.

EUROPE'S LATEST SCOURGE.

PARIS, Dec 10.—The influenza, or grippe, is exanding widely throughout this city. One hunred and thirty employes of the Central Telegraph office are now ill with it. There is a reat deal of public alarm about it, much inuiry, and even some small degree of panic, due o notions of its possibly being a forerunner of reater evils. An official medical report nnches especially the case of the large number f employes of the Magasin du Louvre who ave been taken, and says that none of the ases are severe.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The epidemic inuenza seems to be changing its nature somehat. The seizures are becoming of a more alignant type than they were at first, but here are not so many cases.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The *National Zeitung* denies hat there are any cases of the epidemic influza in this city.

EMIN'S CONDITION.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 10.—There is no news to-day rom Emin, and this understood to mean that ll goes well.

Emin's people have sailed to Mombasa to wait at that point the arrival of the steamer ent by the Khédive to take them through the ed Sea.

The Sultan intends to issue an official proclamation or communication to the faithful generally in praise of the devotion of the Zanzibaris who went with Stanley.

The Germans under Lieut. Schmidt attacked he Bushiris Monday. Twenty Bushiri were illed and the others escaped.

IRELAND'S NEW VICEROY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The new Viceroy of Ireland will go to Dublin and enter upon his viceegal duties Saturday next. He was appointed ast Spring. He is Lawrence Dundas, third arl of Zetland, a rich man, an officer in the erse Guards, formerly a member of Parliaent, and holder of a place at Court. Although ot hitherto much distinguished in politics, he ill have now a fine opportunity to exhibit any idden talent he may possess. The programme f that only the official staff shall meet him at ingstown.

BOULANGISTS DISTURBED.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Republican and most of he Radical journals, commenting on the action f the Chamber of Deputies in validating the lection of M. Joffrin, say that the Chamber has chieved a work of high policy and Republican reesight.

The Conservative and Boulangist organs say hat the caprice of an obliging boy has repleased universal suffrage. The Boulangist committees propose to make a demonstration against M. offrin.

A BROWNING VERY ILL.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Robert Browning, the oet, is ill at Venice with an alarming attack of rondhitis.

LABOR'S TROUBLES.

ESSEN, Dec. 10.—The leaders of last Spring's trike have been admitted to the mines throughout the district. This important concession pacifies the men, and there is a better feeling.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—All work has been stopped at the Woolwich arsenal in consequence of the strike of gas workers.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ELBERFELD, Dec. 10.—At the Socialist trials here the prisoner, Rostinghoff, revealed the existence of three clubs at Barmen, which is the very populous manufacturing district at the other end of the long main street of this place. Rostinghoff himself, as Treasurer, dispatched the funds to Zurich, in Switzerland, to pay for the printing and production there of the leaflets in which were set forth the Socialist arguments, and which were adopted as the instruments for propagating the Socialist theories.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—It is reported that the Emperor has signed a decree investing his brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, with the imperial power in the event of the Emperor's becoming incapable of reigning from any cause whatever, or in case of his absence from the empire. This is a natural sequel to the death of Rudolph, the Crown Prince. Charles is the oldest living brother of the Emperor, Maximilian having come between them. He is a cavalry officer.

GENEVA, Dec. 10.—Col. Clibborn Booth, the chief of staff to the Commander of the Salvation Army, has been arrested for infringing the decree by which he was expelled from Swiss territory.

BERNE, Dec. 10.—The Federal Assembly has elected M. Louis Ruchonnet of the Canton of Vaud President and Dr. E. Welti of the Canton of Aargau Vice President of the republic for the year 1890.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Ronvier stated to-day that the Government had decided to adhere to the monetary convention.

WORKING FOR REFORMS.

THE SCOPE OF THE REFORM CLUB'S LABORS—MR. CLEVELAND'S APPROVAL.

The Reform Club held its annual meeting last night, and demonstrated how it has developed as an organization and how it has extended its principles through tariff-reform literature not alone in this State, but in neighboring ones or those which will be the most affected by such a discussion. There was a large attendance. Mr. De Witt C. Wheeler presided. During the meeting the polls were open, and when they were closed at 10 P. M. it was found that there had been 54 ballots cast for members of the Board of Trustees, Class of 1893, as follows: Gustav H. Schwab, 53; ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, 54; Jason Hinman, 53; William S. Opdyke, 54, and Louis Windmuller, 54.

Beyond this election the important business of the meeting was to listen to the report of the Secretary, which described what the organization has done in the past, what it is now doing, and what it promises to do in the future. There are now more than 1,200 members in the club, and of these 342 have been added to the rolls this year. The association has outgrown its present quarters in East Thirty-third-street, and it contemplates the erection of a new house next May on a site which will be in the neighborhood of its present quarters, but which has not yet been selected. The club now has a library of reference and works on economic subjects numbering 2,500 volumes, and the collection is being added to rapidly and continuously.

The club's Committee on Ballot Reform during the year assisted in the preparation of the bill which was passed both branches of the State Legislature, and previous to the election held a notable meeting at Cooper Institute which exerted much influence. It interviewed the various candidates to the State Legislature on the subject of ballot reform, and the results were very widely published. Another was this accomplished, but the committee started the Ballot Reform League, in which there are enrolled fourteen clubs and political organizations in this county, and has perfected plans for the extension of the same work in all the other States.

The subject of tariff reform was very elaborately discussed and the statement was made that quite $15,000 had been raised for the purpose of extending the education of the country in this particular, and the assurance is given that the balance of the sum of $20,000, which is needed to complete the plans of the committee, will be raised the first of next year. Concerning this work the report furnished this interesting information:

"As to the several lines of our work in this city, the preliminary steps have been taken toward organizing local tariff reform clubs with permanent headquarters in several assembly districts. During the last Autumn a series of tariff reform meetings were held in different parts of the city, especially in the more thickly-populated southern and eastern localities. Plans have also been adopted for the organizing of drill classes for tariff reform speakers and writers. While details are not entirely arranged, it may be generally reported that the work for the immediate future will consist (a) of putting on a permanent basis tariff reform clubs in each Assembly district, (b) in holding tariff reform meetings not merely under the auspices of these but in the different quarters of the city where a suitable opportunity is offered, and (c) scouring such a corps of competent speakers as to be able not merely to supply the clubs and meetings proposed, but to be ready for work outside in the National campaign now at hand.

"In New-York State at large the sub-committee in charge has well progressed with the polling of voters throughout the State exclusive of the ten or more largest counties. The numerous details of this work, the widespread co-operation necessary for its successful operation, and the office organization indispensable to keeping it properly supervised have been and hopefully speaking, that work has been completed or is now progressing in two-thirds of the counties of the State. Some 300,000 voters, mainly in rural districts, have been already polled, and full details as to each are at hand with the preliminary correspondence and printing for the whole work have been completed. The amount of expenditure and labor required to finish the whole work is but small in proportion compared with that already expended, on what has been actually finished, and it is proposed to push it through to prompt completion. As fast as a poll is completed for a county, the data are classified and utilized in sending out literature and in systematizing local agitation. The Sub-committee on State Work has already one competent gentleman favoring tariff-reform clubs and arranging for meetings in four counties. Another will have similar work in hand (again well under way in three more counties before the end of this month; and by the 1st of January still another will be commenced in the work for another group of counties. For the first time since the club has been organized, and, so far as your committee is aware, for the first time in the history of tariff-reform agitation, are matters in such shape that the actual propaganda among voters of this State can be economically, intelligently, and effectively carried on.

"Of the practical character and importance of this work the best judges, those, members of the committee, we can give no better idea than by reading a note we have received from one in interested judgment we have confidence:

NOV. 30, 1889.

Chairman of Committee on Tariff Reform of the Reform Club:

DEAR SIR: I have been much interested in an examination of the practical work done by your committee, and I am thoroughly convinced that the further prosecution of that work within the lines which have been laid down is of the utmost importance.

"There is no doubt that now is the time for efforts and activity in this direction. The coming Winter months, when those you look to reach with economic truths, are of infinitely more value in your labor than double the time at another period when leisure and calm judgment are wanting.

I inclose a small contribution in aid of the immediate continuation of the good work.

I wish I felt able to send you a much larger subscription. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

As to other States, the sub-committee in charge declared that it had conducted agitation in every State in the Union save Connecticut, Maryland, and New-Jersey. During the last campaign there was furnished the Massachusetts Democratic Committee literature for "salting" protectionist meetings. In Iowa much literature was circulated among farmers, and in the Ohio campaign orators were supplied with material.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Louis Windmüller, showed the club to be in an admirable financial condition, with plenty of resources and no liabilities.

A DEAD WIRE REVIVED.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—There was a lively commotion in Harvard-square, Cambridge, this afternoon, caused by a "dead" telephone wire. This wire extended between the college buildings directly across the square. The wire had been disused for some time, and this afternoon the Superintendent was engaged in pulling it down. When it dropped upon the West End Trolley wire, then to the ground, making a loud explosion.

The wire tore up the ground and melted the railroad track in places. A number of men, after a hard struggle, succeeded in pulling the wire from its dangerous position with ropes.

A horse, driven by Mr. J. M. Hillier, ran into the dangling wire and was instantly killed. Mr. Hillier was somewhat shocked by the wire, but escaped serious injury.

The wire also crossed five telephone wires and burned out several instruments. The telephone company disclaims any responsibility for the accident, having sold the line to private parties.

BOULANGER'S LECTURE TOUR.

Manager Gilmore of Niblo's and the Academy of Music laughed loudly when he read in the cable news yesterday morning that his live young representative, Mr. Comstock, who went abroad to arrange for the production of "The Old Homestead" at Drury Lane Theatre next season, had secured the signature of Gen. Boulanger to a contract for thirty lectures in the United States. Last week Mr. Comstock sent a private cablegram to the effect that he hoped to get Boulanger, but Manager Gilmore discreetly kept the secret to himself. "It is all right," he said last evening. "If Comstock has got him, but I guess the announcement is premature, because if the engagement was a fact it would have come to my knowledge.

"The funny part of the announcement is that Boulanger says the deal is off if he gets on the throne of France within a specified time. If he had any such expectations I doubt if he would contract to lecture here for $700 per night and expenses."

MR. RIDDLE'S DOWNFALL.

INSIDE HISTORY AS TO HOW THE PENN BANK WAS WRECKED.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—The causes which led to the wreck of the Penn Bank in this city in 1884, and the downfall of William N. Riddle, its President, who died yesterday in New-York, came to light to-day. It appears that Mr. Riddle for a long time worked in harmony with the Tidewater Pipe Line Company, a concern which had pipe lines running from the Pennsylvania oil fields to the sea. This proved a most formidable competitor to the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Riddle, by his activity and shrewdness, secured the enmity of the Standard and gave it considerable trouble. One day early in 1884 the big monopoly quietly gobbled its lively competitor, but said nothing about it. Not long after an agent of the company dropped into Pittsburg and called upon Mr. Riddle. He wanted to buy oil and "do up" the Standard. He had $1,000,000 to start with and assured Mr. Riddle that there was twenty times as much at his call, mentioning Russell Sage, James R. Keene, and others as ready to supply funds.

Riddle accepted the commission and proceeded to buy oil right and left on margin. It wasn't long until the million was gone. Riddle called on the New-Yorkers for more. They asked a few days' time. The money didn't come, however, and then it was that the President made the fatal mistake of borrowing the bank's funds and putting them in oil. One day he woke up to find that the Standard had quietly dumped the certificates upon the market and knocked the bottom clean out of it.

The million from New-York and $2,500,000 of the bank's deposits were swept away. The Standard had really gotten its million back, bought out its chief competitor, and driven an inveterate enemy into bankruptcy.

This story was confirmed to-day by two Directors of the ill-fated Penn Bank, Messrs. Thomas W. Hare and Philip Reymer. It came out through a New-York friend of Mr. Riddle. When the crash came and Mr. Riddle was arrested for embezzlement the Standard scheme was unearthed. Riddle's silence was secured in a peculiar way. He was supplied with a Standard attorney and funds to conduct his defense, and, after a trial celebrated for the talent engaged and the vigor with which it was conducted, Mr. Riddle was acquitted.

He was without money or prospects, and was induced to go to New-York. There he lived in good style at the Hoffman House until he got on his feet. To a friend who asked who was paying the bills he replied suggestively: "I don't know," which, in the light of subsequent developments, is taken to mean the Standard.

The ex-bank Directors seen to-day said they knew Mr. Riddle was engaged in heavy oil operations, but at the time the bank funds had not been touched. It was only after the crash came that it was found he had risked every dollar he could lay hands upon in his efforts to outdo the Standard Oil Company.

MR. TAINTOR EXPLAINS.

HE OBJECTS TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTIONS OF OTHERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was recently stated in the public press that some of my opponents charged that I "resigned from the Board of Emigration in order to become a Police Justice, and thus allowed Gov. Hill to appoint a Democrat Commissioner and thus make a Democratic Board, and this has led to about forty Republicans losing their places."

This is a mean attempt to put upon me a responsibility that belongs to others. The Board of Emigration is not a Democratic board and has not been since 1880. When I resigned as Commissioner of Emigration there were left in the board five Republicans and two Democrats, both of the latter being ex-officio members. These seven members constituted the board for several weeks after my resignation. They could have organized the board with a Republican President, but would not and did not. Four of these Republican members are State Commissioners, and these four then had and now have the power to appoint or discharge at pleasure the clerks of any employes. Hence it will be seen that the dismissals of the Republican employes since I ceased to be a member of the Board of Emigration cannot justly be charged to my resignation, nor did my resignation make the board Democratic.

Notwithstanding the appointment by Gov. Hill of two Democratic Commissioners, the Board of Emigration is primarily Republican, as were before Republicans. The three Democratic Commissioners who have the power to vote on appointments and dismissals cannot discharge any employe without the aid of some of the Republican Commissioners. These facts exonerate me from the charge of responsibility for the recent dismissals of Republican employes in the Emigration Department.

What authority of law Gov. Hill had for appointing Commissioners Ridgway and Wylie is a question the State Senate may properly ask the Governor. Why these two Democratic Commissioners, appointed by Gov. Hill without any authority of law, were allowed to take their seats in the board unchallenged, and why three of the Republican Commissioners now in the board co-operated with them in the dismissal of the Republican employes, questions which these three Republicans and Gov. Hill can best answer. Respectfully,

CHARLES N. TAINTOR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1889.

IN THE POLITICAL SWIM.

The County Committee of the County Democracy held its monthly meeting at Cooper Institute last night, and did all the business that the leaders brought before it in a quarter of an hour. Nothing was done to indicate what the future course of the organization will be. It was the first meeting since the Counties' organization in the Ninth Assembly District followed Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis out of the body, and the absence of the Ninth's delegation left a gap in the assemblage that was commented upon in private, but was not allowed to drop out into public discussion. Maurice J. Power, Thomas Costigan, Col. M. C. Murphy, William P. Mitchell, and most of the other leaders were on hand.

The Secretary read a communication from Police Justice Daniel O'Reilly, leader in the Third Assembly District, in which he resigned his membership in the County Committee. Here was another good leader going out, and those in the committee who were not posted were surprised. The move had been looked for for some time, and Justice Reilly's action was forshadowed in Tammany circles. Then Police Justice Power moved that the resignation be accepted, and it was accepted unanimously. Then the Chairman named a committee consisting of Congressman Quinn, Police Justice J. Henry Ford, and others to audit and examine the financial report and return it at the next meeting.

Judge Power said, in speaking of Justice O'Reilly's resignation: "I regard the course taken by Mr. O'Reilly as a very honorable one. He told me before the election that he thought of resigning, but said that he would stick by the ticket until after election. He did so, worked faithfully for the ticket, and elected his Alderman and Assemblyman."

Mr. O'Reilly's resignation from the County Committee means, of course, his retirement from the Counties, and it probably will not be long before he will join Tammany's forces. Whether he will become leader in the Third Assembly District in place of Register Slevin is a question that has been discussed, but Mr. Slevin does not expect to resign, and there is a belief that should he do so he will be succeeded by Judge Clancy.

Theodore B. Bassellin of the State Forestry Commission came down from Albany yesterday and is at the Fifth-Avenue. He says that the commission will have a number of important bills introduced in the Assembly in the coming year, and that one of them will, if passed, permit a change of venue in petty cases so that woodsmen arrested for damaging the forests can be taken for trial into a county where there will be a probability of convicting them if they are guilty.

Senator John J. Linson of Kingston, father of the Lineou Ballot Reform bill, was in town yesterday. He says that he will introduce his bill again at the coming session and that it will contain no provision for an official ballot. This is the bill that is so popular with Gov. D. B. Hill.

The Harlem Republican Club held its annual election at the clubhouse in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue, last night, and after the hottest fight in its history elected James A. Colvin its President with 119 votes against 100 votes given to his opponent, ex-Assemblyman Charles D. Baker. The Australian ballot system was used, and proved a great success. Mr. Colvin was one of the originators of the club, and has always taken a very active part in its affairs, and the opposition to him was based on the idea that he and one or two friends practically "ran" the organization. The new President is an old newspaper man, is the present managing editor of the Lockwood *Press*, and is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In the fight for Second Vice President John E. Van De Carr came out first with 136 votes, and the following gentlemen were elected without opposition: Washington Winsor, First Vice President; Edward M. Cutler, Corresponding Secretary; William I. K. Kendrick, Recording Secretary; Andrew M. Underhill, Treasurer.

MONEY FOR THE ARCH.

The following additions have been made to the fund for the Memorial Arch, in Washington-square: Through the *Commercial Advertiser*, $6; other subscribers, $10; previously acknowledged, $61,583 31; total received up to this time, $61,599 31.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Drafts—Sight, 22½; telegraphic, 30.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The steamship Kanic, (Br.), Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

REBELLION IN THE RANKS.

A SECRET LEAGUE AMONG THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 10.—It has just been discovered that there is a secret organization of Republicans in Clark County, and that it has in a very short time become of such power as to dictate what shall be done in the party ranks. The main object of the organization is to effect a purification in the ranks of the party, and to overthrow a number of chronic office holders who have by their corrupt methods reduced the Republican majority from 3,000 to less than 1,000. The league was formed about three months ago.

It is well known that Gen. Bushnell was a candidate for the United States Senate. In this Senatorial district, composed of Clark, Madison, and Champaign Counties, the Republican majority is such that a nomination is equivalent to an election. The Republican candidates for State Senator were George C. Rawlins and John F. Locke. Locke opposed Bushnell, while Rawlins made a progg for the millionaire manufacturer. Consequently Bushnell strained every nerve to secure Rawlins's nomination. In this county Bushnell desired to send a solid Rawlins delegation to the Senatorial Convention. The farming elements of the county generally favored Locke. They wanted to select delegates by holding primaries, as had been the custom for years. Of course the Bushnellites saw that this would not produce a solid delegation, so the Central Committee was importuned by them, and a call was issued for a mass meeting at which delegates would be selected. Only about 200 persons were present, and delegates solid for Rawlins were chosen. The farmers rebelled, and a contest at the Senatorial Convention was the result. The details of the Rawlins-Locke controversy have again and again been written up. The farmers thus ignored held secret meetings, and the result is the present organization, which is growing with great rapidity.

All meetings have been conducted very surreptitiously. The membership now is about one thousand. The Young Men's Republican League (colored) has joined the organization. Among those who are to be relegated to the rear are Keifer, Bushnell, and ex-Senator Gunsig, and those who are to be kept out of future political races are Judge John C. Miller, who has held office consecutively for thirty-three years; the Baker family, who have been in the Sheriff's office for years, and many others.

The New-Carlisle Axe in Bethel Township, where the organization was founded, is the mouthpiece of the organization, and its columns teem with charges of corruption on the part of Republican county officials.

FIGHTING REPUBLICANS.

BROOKLYN POLITICIANS WARRING AMONG THEMSELVES.

The Kings County Republican General Committee held its last meeting for the year last night in the Athenæum on Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, and spent most of the two hours it was in session in fighting. The aristocratic First Ward, to every one's surprise, had some internal trouble. The venerable Judge Van Cott presented a petition signed by over two hundred citizens, among them Gen. A. C. Barnes, William H. Williams, A. D. Wheelock, S. V. White, Stephen Cundit, E. B. Candler, and Dr. William Jarvis, asking for a new enrollment. The present roll, Judge Van Cott said, was ten years old, and contained the names of hundreds of men now scattered all over the country from here to California, and of other hundreds now sleeping in Greenwood. Naval Officer Willis and the other defeated Irish in the First Ward, who beat the independent candidate at the recent primary, objected to a new roll book and had the petition referred to a special committee.

Then the regular fight in the Twelfth Ward came up on charges that James Johnson and his "crowd" had placed 173 illegal names on the roll book, and that the returns of the recent primary on file in the County Clerk's office show twenty-seven more names than there were ballots in the boxes. Johnson made a speech, but did not deny the charge, and after Secretary Barrow had denounced Johnson as a "disturbment and disgrace" to the party, the application for a new primary was referred to the Executive Committee.

The fight between the Cadmus and the Fielding factions in the Eighth Ward, based on charges admitted to be true, that each side had conducted the primary illegally, was settled by the appointment of a committee to hold a new primary in the ward on Dec. 23.

The committee accepted the resignation of George Wren, the party's late candidate for Coroner, and adjourned.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The prompt announcement of the members to serve on the Ways and Means Committee by Speaker Reed is doubly gratifying. I am sure the Democratic Party, now in the minority, could not possibly have expected fairer treatment. Of course, there is the "Corporal's Guard party," who persist in calling themselves Democrats, who will be awfully disappointed that Speaker Reed should have filled the minority of the Ways and Means Committee with four of the wool-dyed "tariff smashers" and one jolly good fellow. But after the drubbing this Corporal's Guard got in Ohio, Iowa, and everywhere else during the last elections it must have become ashamed of it. In fact, the "getting-together" clique has become a political Mr. "Toots"—it's of no consequence.

But to return to the Ways and Means Committee. The great strength of the majority members of the Republican on that committee is Major McKinley. Mr. Burrows, Mr. Dingley, and Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dingley, although a new member on the Ways and Means Committee, will be found a very strong and well-informed man. Of course the Chairman, Major McKinley, is a man whose influence on his party friends will be very strong. He, is, moreover, a man of strong convictions, and perfectly honest in his belief—in short, just such a man as honest opponents like to fight.

There is not the slightest chance for either free wool or, in my opinion, even a lower duty on carpet wool. We may perhaps see an attempt at a reduction in the sugar duty, and even free jute and sisal grass, the repeal of the tobacco internal tax, and free spirits in the arts.

In short, the Senate bill of 1888-9 will be the model. Be that as it may, it will most behoove the so-called "tariff smashers" to watch the programme of tariff legislation calmly and treat our opponents fairly. That is, accept any reduction of taxes gratefully, and resist as far as possible any attempt at fastening still higher taxes on the people. J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1889.

A BANK SUSPENDS.

ABILENE, Kan., Dec. 10.—The First National Bank of this city has suspended business. At the close of business last night it was apparent that the suspension must occur, and this morning its affairs were placed in the hands of the Deputy Controller of the Currency for settlement.

Ever since the failure of the bank of Lebold Fisher & Co. confidence in the inner banks has been somewhat shaken. Many Eastern depositors withdrew their deposits from the First National Bank, and yesterday the drafts became so exceptionally heavy that enough cash could not be secured to transact to-day's business.

The liabilities of the bank are placed at $116,000 and the resources at $300,000. The officers of the bank are all Kansas men, J. E. Bonebrake being President, C. W. Hurd Vice President, and H. A. Hahn Cashier.

PERSONS SUFFERING from sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, are asked to try one vial of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—*Advertisement.*

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGES, made from dairy-fed pork, fresh and very fine, for sale by all first-class grocers. Beware of imitations. [Herald.]—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

CONGRESSMEN ROBBED BY CASHIER SILCOTT; THE SPEAKER NO LAGGARD; DEATH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK STATE; THE WIRE'S FATAL GRASP; THE FAMOUS MONONGAHELA HOUSE BURNED.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ABLY DEFENDED; SILVER AND THE TARIFF; KILLED BY FIRE AND SMOKE; A PLAN TO REDEEM ARID LANDS.

BRAZIL'S EXILED MONARCH; EMIN'S LIFE IN DANGER; SUGAR FRAUDS IN KANSAS; ALL THE GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS: TIMBER CULTURE ON FARMS; THE CULTURE OF OATS; FARM EXPERIENCES; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,289 BROADWAY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

Men's $8 Shoes for $4 98 and $4 Shoes at $2 97. Calf, Grain, or Pat. Leather, plain or cork soles. Modern shoemaking machinery does it; the cobbler and his benighted ralies of the past. KENNEDY, 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

Holiday Goods, Men's Winter Underwear, Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets. J. W. Johnston, 379 6th-av., sb. 23d-st.

Don't fail to see the show of unique Furniture now going on at FLINT'S, 104 West 14th-st.

Knox's dress shirts made to measure; 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

POND—BÄTJER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, ALBERT EDWARD POND to JOSEPHINE DEVEREUX, daughter of Henry Bätjer.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At West Newburg, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1889, PETER ADAMS in his 88th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, corner Ward and Cross sts., Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 12, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. Train leaves foot Chambers-st. and Cortlandt-st. at 12 M.

BAILEY.—At Milburn, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1889, LYDIA M. BALDWIN, wife of Samuel M. Bailey, in her 73d year.

Funeral services to be held in the Springfield Presbyterian Church on Thursday, Dec. 12, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

BAKER.—At Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1889, HENRY S. BAKER, in the 66th year of his age.

BEVAN.—At his late residence, 62 West 37th-st., Dec. 10, GEORGE FRAZIER BEVAN, in the 55th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th-av. and 39th-st., on Thursday, 12th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

GASSNER.—At his residence, 48 7th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 8, DANIEL D. GASSNER, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Moravian Church, corner 30th-st. and Lexington-av., on Thursday morning, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Sound Beach, Conn.

HEDGES.—On Monday, Dec. 9, 1889, ANNIE, widow of Henry B. Hedges.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. George Homan, No. 1,701 Madison-av. Interment at Woodlawn at convenience of family.

HOOPER.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, at 71 East 113th-st., GEORGE CHARUM, only son of George G. and Lulu C. Hooper, aged 8 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KENNEDY.—At the Union League Club, on Monday, the 9th inst., HARVEY KENNEDY, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at Amesdam, N. Y.

LA MONTAGNE.—Sunday, Dec. 8, 1889, ELIZE FLEURETTE, wife of Ernest C. La Montagne and daughter of Nath'l and M. L. Jarvis of this city.

Funeral services on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Relatives and friends are invited. Kindly omit flowers.

LUDLOW.—Monday, Dec. 9, 1889, at Aiken, S. C., FRED D., son of Wm. D. and Sara Ludlow of New-York City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCKEON.—On Dec. 10, JEANETTE E., widow of Hon. John McKeon and daughter of the late Rear Admiral John D. Sloat.

Funeral services at the Cathedral, 5th-av. and 50th-st., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MCMANUS.—On Dec. 10, JAMES F. MCMANUS, eldest son of Capt. Thos. McManus and brother of Rev. Thos. F. McManus.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PETIT.—On Monday, Dec. 9, EMMA W. PETIT, widow of Joseph Petit, in the 92d year of her age.

Funeral Thursday, Dec. 12, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. E. Brett, No. 244 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday, Dec. 8, 1889, JOHN RUSSELL, in his 88th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 146 West 28th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 1 P. M.

SMITH.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 9, 1889, CHARLES T. SMITH, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. John's Free Church, Summit-av., Jersey City, N. J., at 8 P. M. on Wednesday, Dec. 11. Relatives, friends, and members of Bergen Lodge, No. 47, F. and A. M., and sister lodges are invited to attend.

Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

SUMMONS.—The members of Bergen Lodge, No. 47, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room at 7 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, the 11th inst., to attend the funeral of our late Wor. Bro. CHARLES T. SMITH.

B. B. MCDOWELL, W. M.

THOS. P. ROCKETT, Secretary.

WALLACH.—On Sunday, Dec. 8, SAMSON WALLACH, in his 69th year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 124 East 60th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 9:30 A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Congregation Beth-El, King Solomon Lodge, No. 276, F. and A. M., and Mount Nebo Chapter, No. 213, R. A. M., are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

WENSLEY.—In Brooklyn, Monday, 9th inst., ROBERT WENSLEY, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 7:45 P. M., at his late residence, 275 Jefferson-av., Brooklyn.

Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

WHITSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, in the 102d year of her age, ARMERELL, the wife of Jacob and mother of Jane E. Burr.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, 989 Madison-av., on Thursday, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Christmas is the season which should especially be made happy for children, and, above all, for the children of the poor. In New-York thousands of boys and girls, but for the lodging houses of the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, would be sleeping in boxes and barrels, or herding in the dens of thieves and vagabonds. Thousands of others, but for our industrial schools, would be roving the streets half clad and hungry and growing up to be ignorant vagrants, if not worse.

We desire at this season to make one happy day for these little victims of po

GRADING THE PRISONERS

AN IMPORTANT PROVISION OF THE NEW LAW.

REFORMATORY METHODS SHOULD BE PURSUED—THE PROPOSED ABANDONMENT OF SING SING PRISON.

The importance of classifying the convicts in the State prisons, as the law of this year, recently quoted in THE TIMES, provides, is evidently greater than many people suppose. Classification is the very first step necessary in any system of reform. No kindness, consideration, attention, education, or religious ministration is likely to prove effective with men capable of reformation while they are in daily association with those whom heredity or long careers in crime, or both, have rendered practically incapable of improvement.

It is much easier to discourage than to encourage, to sneer at right than to do right, to tear down than to build up. A few thoroughly incorrigible men, associated with those capable of improvement, will nullify all that can be done toward bringing about that improvement.

This truth is perfectly understood in all countries among those who have given prison administration attention. The remedy was formerly thought to be the entire isolation of each prisoner, and this isolation has been attempted through solitary confinement. But it is found, even where this system has been applied most rigorously, that it does not entirely prevent communication, but rather stimulates to efforts to communicate secretly. The effect or the, while it may be unsatisfactory to the prisoner, perpetuates most of the evils of open communication, and has the further disadvantage of fostering deceit. It is true that many of the advocates of solitary confinement in this country and Europe do not admit this statement, but the writer's observations convince him that it is true.

In the prisons of Holland every convict sentenced to a long term spends the first five years of the term in solitary confinement. He eats, sleeps, and works in his cell. When he leaves that cell—as he does for an hour of exercise upon day and for chapel twice a week—he wears a mask. His exercise yard is carefully fenced off from the rest of the prison works. His seat in chapel is inclosed in a box that permits him to see no one in the audience, his only view being of the pulpit. When he marches in or chapel and out of it he is ten or twelve feet from the nearest man in line. In short, every means is taken that can be taken to absolutely prevent any sort of communication between convicts.

Yet the keepers of these Dutch prisons freely admit that a system of communication is kept up that cannot be stopped. Any piece of news is communicated through the prison in very short time. The men know each other's step, they exchange signals by raps on the walls, they pass each other notes, and in many ways not immediately discovered by their keepers they keep up communication with each other. Their very isolation sharpens all their wits for the endeavor to overcome it. They know the penalty that detection involves, but it does not deter them. They act as if driven by the cravings of human nature for association to secure some sort of exchange of intelligence.

The result is to make many of them offenders against prison rules who would not be such, to harden them in reckless and demoralizes discipline. The law of Holland provides that convicts may materially shorten their terms of imprisonment by good behavior, but the keeper of one of the largest of the Dutch prisons, where the discipline is very severe, says that during the three or four years aloed that law was enacted no convict has behaved well enough to get any advantage from the law. The fact appeare to tell effectively against that system of discipline.

There is no other practical method of preventing old convicts from corrupting young ones except classification, and that system is gradually being adopted wherever prison management is most enlightened. In England gradual steps have been taken toward it. Youthful offenders are not often sent to the convict prisons nowadays, but go to juvenile reformatories. When adult first offenders, whose past lives give hope of reformation, are sent to the convict prisons they form a star class, the members of which are kept entirely separate from all other convicts.

The State of New-York took a step toward classification when it established, twelve or fifteen years ago, the Elmira Reformatory for the reception of first offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty years. In the State prisons proper the first real step toward classification was taken in the passage by the Legislature last Spring of the act from which THE TIMES recently quoted. The carrying out of that act is now the step to be taken, and all other steps looking to the improvement in prison discipline must wait for it.

A commission created by the last Legislature has been investigating the proposed removal of Sing Sing Prison. The idea appears to be to abandon the present prison and build a new and improved one. That is by the majority of persons that no step should be taken in prison construction until it is known what sort of prisons are needed. It has been proposed, after the convicts in the State Prisons have been arranged in three classes, that the worst or most incorrigible class may be sent to the Dannemora Prison, the two better classes being kept at Sing Sing and Auburn. The Prison Superintendent is given large powers to make transfers "with reference to including all prisoners of one grade as nearly as may be practicable in one prison."

Under such an arrangement, as is here evidently aimed at, one of the prisons at least would become a real reformatory, and another one would be something of the same nature. The highest of the three grades of convicts, that is, the most hopeful ones, would be all of men whom it would be wise to treat very differently from the lowest of the three grades, or the worst. The law provides for making this distinction in the labor of the three classes. It says:

SEC. 99. The labor of the prisoners of the first grade in each of said prisons shall be directed primarily to the production of the greatest amount of such value of useful and salable products; but, secondarily, to affording such prisoners to maintain themselves by honest industry after their discharge from imprisonment as the primary or subsidiary object of labor, and such prisoners of the first grade may be employed at hard labor for industrial training and instruction solely, even though no useful or salable products result from their labor, but only in case such industrial training or instruction can be more effectively given in such manner. Otherwise, and so far as is consistent with the primary object of the labor of prisoners of the first grade, as aforesaid, the labor of such prisoners shall be so directed as to produce the greatest amount and volume of useful or salable products.

SEC. 100. The labor of prisoners of the second grade in each of said prisons shall be directed primarily to the production of the greatest amount and value of useful and salable products; but, secondarily, to affording such prisoners to maintain themselves by honest industry after their discharge from imprisonment, even though their labor be rendered thereby less productive.

SEC. 101. The labor of the prisoners of the third grade shall be directed solely to such exercise as shall tend to the preservation of health, or the manufacturing, mostly for use by the State, of such articles as are needed in the public institutions of the State, or such other manual labor as the Superintendent of State Prisons shall direct, which shall not compete with free labor.

Thus it clearly appears that the best grade of prisoners shall be employed so as to best fit them to maintain themselves after their discharge. The amount they shall earn shall be a matter entirely subordinate to their instruction. This points to something in the nature of an industrial training school or reformatory, and that is apparently what is wanted. The prison for their confinement will naturally be a very different place from the prison for the lowest grades, where production and the preservation of health are the main objects. The inmates of these lowest grades, rude prisons, being the worst and most hopeless class of convicts, the State's main concern with them is to keep them in a safe place, where no unnecessary cruelty will be practiced, but where they will be made as little as possible a burden upon society. If hopeful cases are found among them they can be transferred to the higher-grade prison.

The proposal for the annudonment of Sing Sing at present, therefore, is looked upon as untimely. The prison cannot be said to be in a very bad condition. It keeps convicts safely, and it is conveniently situated to New-York, whence the greatest number of convicts go. There seems to be no reason why it should not be retained for a long time for one of the lower-grade prisons. More prison room is needed, and a new prison is likely to be called for soon in addition to those now in existence. To abandon Sing Sing would be to require very extensive prison-building at a very early day. Moreover, all the prisons are crowded.

Before the classification of prisons under the present law has proceeded very far it will doubtless be seen that another reformatory is what is needed. The present reformatory at Elmira is now greatly overcrowded. It has 730 rooms or cells for prisoners and 1,000 inmates. The number has been rapidly increasing of late years. The Judges of the State courts, more and more as their acquaintance with reformatory methods increased, have been inclined to send young offenders to the Elmira Reformatory rather than to a State prison. It often makes the difference between the salvation and the ruin of the offender.

If he goes to Elmira he is put through a course of training that arouses every particle of manhood in him. He is studied individually, put to an occupation for which he is suited, given the groundwork at an education, and trained to habits of self-control. If he is abnormally developed, physically or mentally, that fact is ascertained, and the sort of physical or mental training best calculated to work his cure is adopted. The result is that a very large percentage of the young offenders who are sent to Elmira go away determined to make a struggle for an honest life. The managers of the reformatory are in constant receipt of grateful letters from the parents of boys who have been set in the right path by a course in the reformatory, and from the boys themselves, who realize the benefits of their training.

All this is in contrast to what happens to a young offender who goes to a State prison to be associated more or less with the worst of convicts, and who becomes one of the great body, with no special attention paid to his particular needs. In view of the state of facts the Judges prefer to send young men to the reformatory, and that institution has become overcrowded.

The law for the classification of convicts is a step toward applying reformatory methods to all men in the State prisons capable of reformation. Its advocates say it is the part of humanity and of sound economy. And all further steps in prison buildings it is argued, ought to be taken with reference to carrying out this law. Any other course would be wasteful and opposed to sound and wholesome policy.

WORKINGMEN IN COUNCIL.

MEETING OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY IN ALBANY YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—The State Workingmen's Assembly met in the courtroom of the City Hall to-day. A large number of representative workingmen from different parts of the State were in attendance. The meeting was called to order by President Thomas J. Dowling, Joseph R. Mansion of West Troy acting as Secretary.

In his annual address President Dowling touched on the subject of weekly pay, and said that although the bill which the labor men were instrumental in having introduced in the Legislature was not passed as a whole, still, part was saved and passed both houses, and was signed by Gov. Hill. The speaker then said that a grave question confronted the assembly. It was that of prison labor. He thought that some of the trades were suffering from the competition of prison labor, and that a system that will take in most of the industries will be the only way the matter can be solved. In relation to the State Printing Bureau, he said the measure was a good one; that he believed that a bureau should be formed to publish uniform school books, so that it would save money for the workingman in case of removal from one city to another.

The speaker referred to the bills passed through the endeavors of the association of workingmen, congratulated the assembly that the next annual meeting was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the association, and urged that the occasion be celebrated by the publication of its history to show to the people of the State the successes of the assembly. In closing, he said the influence the organization could exert would be felt in the manner in which the members conducted themselves, and urged that they so conduct themselves as not to abuse the confidence of friends and to command the respect of enemies.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, the latter showing the receipts to be $349 75 and the disbursements $342 94, leaving a balance of $6 71. The following documents and propositions were reported for consideration:

The bill known last year as the Boss Uniform School Book bill; recommending the appointment of female factory inspectors; favoring the Australian ballot reform system; asking that the duties of the factory inspectors be extended to quarries and mines, and calling for a bill providing for the appointment of a mining inspector, as embodied in Senator Linson's two bills of last Winter; endorsing the proposed anti-Pinkerton Detective bill; calling for a session on the condition of the working classes of the State; urging the Weekly Pay bill as the first measure to be pushed in the coming Legislature; asking railroads to give reduced rates to the Trades Assembly Convention; asking for a reduction of the tariff duties on the products of the farm and the necessaries of life; providing for an increase of the factory inspectors' corps; demanding the enforcement of the alien contract labor law; indorsing single-tax bills and allowing such bills to be reported favorable in the recess; declaring New-York City as the place for holding the World's Fair in 1892, and declaring that no person holding a political position be allowed to act as a delegate to this convention.

George Blair offered a resolution applauding the investigation of the methods of the New-York City Book Department, and, the rules being suspended, it was unanimously adopted.

George Blair and the Rev. George W. Miller of Flatbush, L. I., addressed the convention in turn. The principal point they touched upon was the inequalities of the contract labor in the prisons which still exist. They both referred particularly to the making of shirts and the extensive laundry work done at Sing Sing by the prisoners, to the detriment of outside laborers, composed for the most part of women. The industries in the prisons, they said, should include a larger number than at present, so as to distribute the competition on any one industry, and the effect of prison contracts on outside labor would be greatly lessened.

Delegate Phillips introduced a resolution, which was referred, calling upon the working classes to patronise all merchandise bearing union labels. President Dowling announced the following committees:

Finance—William Barry, James H. Dulin, and F. M. Wyckoff. Resolutions—Address—Thomas Morris, A. W. Hoffman, and Otto Bernhardt; Resolutions—William F. Sax, George Phillips, M. F. Gowan, Swasney, and Mullen; Prison Question—Blair, Coleman, and Keough; Printing—McCann, Webb, Fayne, Hall, Doyle, Feehan, and Harris; Anti-Pinkerton Bill—Buckbee, Reed, and Camp.

CONNECTICUT CREAMERIES.

THE OLD-FASHIONED SYSTEM OF DAIRY FARMING ABOLISHED.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 10.—During the past twenty years a notable transformation has taken place in the methods of Connecticut dairy farming. The old-fashioned system of individual dairy farming which formerly was the leading factor in Connecticut agriculture has practically been wiped out, and it has been supplanted by the associated dreamery methods. The Farmington Creamery Company, which was organized in the Winter of 1869-70, was the initial attempt at associated butter manufacture in the State. Now, there are over seventy-five creameries situated at convenient points throughout the land of steady habits. New ones are being established at frequent intervals, and it is probable that the present number will be doubled during the next decade. The creameries do business on a large scale. Some of them are fed by 900 or 1,000 cows, and annually consume from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 quarts of milk. Most of the companies pay a good dividend on the invested capital. Each creamery is situated near the centre of the territory of its supply patrons. Collections of cream or milk are made at frequent intervals and brought to the factory where the butter is manufactured. Some concerns gather only cream from their patrons, while others collect the milk and separate it from the cream at the factory.

In the early days of co-operative dairying butter and cheese were both manufactured by the same concern, but at present these two industries are conducted independently.

The associated dairy methods yield better returns to the farmers than the former system. The old-fashioned churn has been banished, and the irksome labor of butter making has been eliminated from the monotonous routine of the work of the farmer's wife. The creamery secures to the farmers all the advantages of co-operation. The farmers pool their issues, furnish a factory, hire an expert butter maker, and employ a man to sell and deliver the whole product. The marketing now requires only one person, while under the individual system every farmer who made a pound of commercial butter was obliged to sell it himself.

DESTROYED BY AN EXPLOSION.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—A special to the Post-Dispatch says the entire town of Salisbury, Mo., was awakened at 5:30 o'clock this morning by a terrific explosion in the Post Office Building. The interior of the building was nearly destroyed, the windows at both ends being broken, and the wall between the office and the Salisbury Bank, adjoining on the south, was shattered.

The grocery stock of J. F. Fidler, in the same building, was nearly destroyed, and a drug and jewelry store on the north were greatly damaged. A man sleeping in the jewelry store was blown out of bed, but not hurt, and the family of Sam Morse and Benefit, 67 each; Rainbow, 94.

It is not known whether the explosion was caused by a keg of powder in Fidler's store or whether it was the work of burglars, but the latter theory has the most advocates.

THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Mr. Forrest resumed his argument to the jury at the opening of the Cronin trial this morning, continuing his analysis of the evidence for the defense.

Mr. Forrest again went over the matter of the knives found in Coughlin's pocket and declared that Conklin had committed perjury in swearing that they belonged to Dr. Cronin.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

It is understood that Mr. Forrest will complete his address to-morrow, and the probabilities are that the court will then adjourn till Friday, as Thursday is Thanksgiving day.

Mr. Mills, who is to make the closing address on behalf of the prosecution, has been quite ill, and it is not altogether certain that he will be able to deliver his argument on Friday. In that case a further adjournment may be necessary. Should he be able to proceed, it is hoped that the trial may be concluded this week.

DAIRYMEN IN CONVENTION.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The first session of the thirteenth annual convention of the New-York State Dairymen's Association was held this afternoon in the Court House in this city. Many prominent dairyman from this and other States were present. Among them were Col. F. D. Curtis, the Hon. J. K. Brown, William H. Gilbert, the Hon. Joseph Shull, Jesse Owen, F. M. Edmunds, Dudley Miller, E. S. Munson, and Abram Devendorf.

The convention was called to order by the President, T. F. Roberts of Cornell University. A committee was appointed to receive Gov. Board of Wisconsin, who will arrive to-morrow.

RACING AT GUTTENBERG

BRADFORD WINS THE SANTA CLAUS HANDICAP.

LAVINIA BELLE HAS A TUMBLE, BUT IS NOT HURT—THE FIGHT FOR RACING DATES ENDED.

Yesterday's racing at the Guttenberg track was not wholly a success, for the track was heavy and Mr. Caldwell was sadly out of form in the two first races. Two straggling and poor starts is an unusual record for the veteran, but that must be charged up against him as the result of yesterday's work. In the other four he succeeded in getting the horses off well together, but this did not happen until after he had punished the twelve jockeys who rode in the second race. Pat Fitzpatrick was set down until Jan. 1, and the rest of the lot for ten days.

The feature of the day was the Santa Claus Handicap at a mile, to which $1,000 was added. Six of the lot entered started, and Lavinia Belle, who was ridden by George Covington, was a strong favorite in the betting. But Lavinia Belle proved a serious disappointment to her backers, for just before making the first turn she collided with Stephanie, and fell in a heap on the track, throwing Covington, but fortunately not injuring him any to speak of. The accident interfered with no other horse, and the favorite being thus disposed of, Bradford went on and won as he pleased, beating Lemon home by ten lengths.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $60 to second; for maiden three-years-old and upward. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:08¾.

C. J. Kelly's ch. g. Master B., 3 years, by Spendthrift—My Nannie O, 113 pounds.....(Miller) 1
W. H. Timmons's b. f. Nonie Lee, 3, 113.....2
J. Dwyer's b. g. Topaka, 3, 110.....(Herten) 3
Trojan, 116; Genuine, 110; Bonedict, 113; Little Fred, 110; Bob C., 115; the Remember gelding, 110; Paddington, 112; Margery Daw, 115, and Peach Blow, 110, finished as named.

Extra fell.

Betting.—To win—Against Marty B., and the Remember gelding, 5 to 1 each; Bob C., 7 to 1; Genuine and Bonnie Lass, 8 to 1 each; Peach Blow, Trojan, and Topaka, 10 to 1; Benedict, 10 to 1; Paddington and Little Fred, 20 to 1; Margery Daw, 30 to 1.

Won by one length; three between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $60 to second; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21¼.

Castle Stable's ch. g. Elkton, 2 years, by Eolus—Lady Lee, 95 pounds.....(Frauch) 1
W. H. Timmons's br. g. Herman, 6, 105.....(H. Lewis) 2
A. Worley's ch. h. Rapine, 4, 103.....(H. Penny) 3
Dr. Jekyll, 106; Wynwood, 105; Tunis, 105; Lord Beaconsfield, 120; Bass Viol, 120; Gold Fish, 103, and Imogene, 94, finished as named. Don't Know, 100, and Vaulter, 118, were left at the post.

Betting.—To win—Against Elkton, 7 to 5; Wynwood, 3 to 1; Rapine, 3 to 1; Dr. Jekyll, 4½ to 1; Lord Beaconsfield, 4 to 1; Don't Know, 4 to 1; Herman, 5 to 1; Bass Viol, 6 to 1; Gold Fish, 10 to 1; Vaulter, Tunis, and Imogene, 50 to 1 each.

Won in a canter by ten lengths; two and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21¼.

G. Walbaum's b. g. Bins Rock, 3 years, by Bonnie—Calonel, 103 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
W. Lovell's b. f. Maris Lovell, 2, 87.....(Merrick) 2
H. Naugeaser, Jr.'s b. g. Watch 'Em, aged, 105.....(McDermott) 3
Lillie B., 100; Mart Gibson, 108; Pocahontas, 105, and Harry Brown, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Bins Rock, 4 to 5; Marie Lovell, 4 to 1; Lillie B., 7 to 1; Watch 'Em and Pocahontas, 50 to 1 each; Harry Brown and Mart Gibson, 100 to 1 each.

For place—Against Blue Rock, no betting; Marie Lovell, 4 to 5; Lillie B., 7 to 5; Watch 'Em, Pocahontas, and Harry Brown, 20 to 1 each; Mart Gibson, 30 to 1.

Won by a length; ten between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Santa Claus Handicap; purse $1,000, of which $200 to second; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:50½.

G. Walbaum's b. h. Bradford, 5 years, by Glonger—Fly Brandish, Novana, 110 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
W. H. Timmons's b. g. Lemon, 4, 92.....(Penny) 2
G. W. Poole's br. c. Hamlet, 4, 108.....(Soden) 3
Glenmound, 102, and Stephanie, 95, finished as named. Lavinia Belle, 109, fell.

Betting.—To win—Against Lavinia Belle, 6 to 5; Bradford, 2½ to 1; Glenmound, 4 to 1; Hamlet, 6 to 1; Stephanie, 10 to 1; Lemon, 20 to 1.

Won by a length; two and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second; for all ages. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:28.

C. Cornelisen's br. g. King Crab, 4 years, by Hunnicher-Carita, 98 pounds.....(H. Penny) 1
Ohio stable's ch. g. Boodle, 4, 110.....(Bergen) 2
M. J. Daly's b. g. Gloster, 5, 110.....(Kelly) 3
Rancocas, 90; Alva, 115; Duff, 110; Glenioco, 110, and the Gipsy filly, 86, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against King Crab, 7 to 10; Rancocas, 4 to 1; Gloster, 4 to 1; Boodle, 10 to 1; Alva, 20 to 1; Duff, 30 to 1; Gipsy filly, 200 to 1 each.

For place—Against King Crab, no betting; Rancocas and Gloster, even money each; Boodle, 3 to 1; Alva, 25 to 1; Glenioco, 30 to 1; Duff and the Gipsy filly, 60 to 1 each.

Won by three lengths; one and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Seven furlongs. Time—1:33¾.

A. Hutchens's g. g. Lancelot, 6 years, by Longfellow-Trautella, 110 pounds.....(Merrick) 1
A. Worley's ch. g. Arizona, 3, 106.....(Horton) 2
H. Filppen's ch. g. Benker, 4, 116.....(Daly) 3
Hornpipe, 114; Ranker, 110; Brown Jug, 102; Wayward, 114; Joe Heineman, 105; Capstone, 102; St. Clair, 108, and Lizzie Scott, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Ranker, 8 to 5; Lancelot and Arizona, 4 to 1 each; Big Brown Jug, 5 to 1; St. Clair, 9 to 1; Macgregor, 7 to 1; Hot Scotch, 8 to 1; Capstone and Lizzie Scott, 20 to 1 each; Joe Heineman, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Ranker, 8 to 5; Lancelot and Arizona, 4 to 1 each; Big Brown Jug, 5 to 1; St. Clair, 9 to 1; Macgregor, 7 to 1; Hot Scotch, 8 to 1; Capstone and Lizzie Scott, 20 to 1 each; Joe Heineman, 100 to 1.

Won in a canter by ten lengths; two and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21¼.

G. Walbaum's b. g. Bins Rock, 3 years, by Bonnie—Calonel, 103 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
W. Lovell's b. f. Maris Lovell, 2, 87.....(Merrick) 2
H. Naugeaser, Jr.'s b. g. Watch 'Em, aged, 105.....(McDermott) 3
Lillie B., 100; Mart Gibson, 108; Pocahontas, 105, and Harry Brown, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Bins Rock, 4 to 5; Marie Lovell, 4 to 1; Lillie B., 7 to 1; Watch 'Em and Pocahontas, 50 to 1 each; Harry Brown and Mart Gibson, 100 to 1 each.

For place—Against Blue Rock, no betting; Marie Lovell, 4 to 5; Lillie B., 7 to 5; Watch 'Em, Pocahontas, and Harry Brown, 20 to 1 each; Mart Gibson, 30 to 1.

Won by a length; ten between second and third.

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Betting.—To win—Against King Crab, 7 to 10; Rancocas, 4 to 1; Gloster, 4 to 1; Boodle, 10 to 1; Alva, 20 to 1; Glenioco, 30

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, Dec. 10:

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction two lots, each 25 by 120, on Bathgate-av., east side, 100 feet south of 174th-st., for $3,600, to James Summerville. The sale of the dwellings, with lots, 162 and 164 West 99th-st., east of 10th-av., and four lots on West 99th-st., west of Grand Boulevard, was withdrawn.

James Bleecker & Son sold at public auction 33 acres of land known as Wagoor-place, Westfield, S. I., for $4,400, to Thomas Syms.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

127th-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 81x90.11; Edward Oppenheimer and wife and others to John J. Brierly..... $13,000

49th-st., 344 east; Adolph Steinach, executor, to German Kahn..... 12,000

Same property; German Kahn and wife to Arthur Enock..... 12,850

Cliff-st., 92; Edmund M. Young and wife, and another to Thomas Fraser and another.

Perry-av., n. w. corner of Eclipse-st., 80x94 x16x29x73x111 and other property; John H. Eden and wife to Henry L. Wolf..... 1,975

Hall place, s. e. corner of Drive, 72x75x102x78x50; same to same..... 570

Columbia-av., s. s., 50 ft. east of Jefferson-av., 50x75; Alphonse J. Simeodinger to Albert T. Simendinger..... 1

Same property, 50x75; Albert T. Simendinger to Marie C. Simendinger..... 1

63-st., n. s., 125 ft. west of 8th-av., 25x100.5; Frederick H. Loew and another, executors, &c., to Alfred Van Benren..... 56,000

Dey-st., 44; Erastus E. Marcy and wife to Emanuel Einstein..... 33,000

47th-st., n. e., 640 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.5; Kate G. Riggs to Beatrice H. Phillips..... 21,250

Crescent-av., n. w. corner of Frederick-st., 25.5x87; Lucy Amason to Caroline A. Blair..... 800

North 3d-av., w. s., 162 ft. s. of 178th-st., 54x110; John P. Wennioger and wife to Isaac Anderson..... 8,500

Wooster-st., e. s., 120 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100; Frederick W. Diehl, referee, to James G. Wallace..... 23,000

Bend-st., 37; Charles Pfaff to Philip L. Runkle..... 30,000

95th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 60x100.8; Edward C. Butcher to Frederick G. Butcher..... 1

10th-av., s. e. corner of 144th-st., 99.11x100; Harry B. Van Bouschoten to Jennie Somerville..... 1

10th-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of 99th-st., 20x80.2; Rachel A. Hyatt and others to Henry Lipman..... 6,500

Spuyten Duyvil station to King's Bridge road, 94.2 ft. s. of Isaac G. Johnson's land, 29.11x103.8x irregular; Mary E. Cox and others to Gustavus M. Boden..... 6,000

10th-av., s. w. corner of 99th-st., 20x75.10; Timothy Donovan and wife to Henry Lipman..... 1

57th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x100.5; James C. Mead and wife to Sarah J. Mead..... 300,000

102d-st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Nathaniel H. Wolfe to Robert Douglass..... 1

48th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 11th-av., 16.8x 74.10; Alexander Woods to Silas Pick and wife..... 4,500

44th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.5; Edward R. Laeew and others to Daniel R. Fayerweather..... 1

70th-st., 306 East; Natale Cavinato and others to Caroline B. Kirk..... 22,250

Avenue A, e. s., corner of 3d-st., 24th Ward. 150x106; Caroline Nagel to Amelia W. Trogisch..... 9,000

5th-av., 85; Lorillard Spencer and wife to Eleanor L. Cenci and others..... 55,000

1st-av., 508; Kate Lehmann and another to John Funk and wife..... 20,200

Chrystie-st., e. s., 224 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x75; Charles Lindemann and wife to Joseph Stern..... 53,500

Broadway, 526; Woodbury G. Langdon and wife to Helen Langdon..... 1

15th-st., n. s., lot 95 of William Bayard's, 25 x103; Robert Chrystie and others to Abraham Quackenbush and another..... 17,250

Same property; Jeanne Platt to same..... 1

24th-st., n. s., 180.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 23x92; Blanche Hendricks to John J. Lyons..... 20,000

105th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 4.1x 59.11; Annie E. Brown to Annie Spears..... 250

Butler-av., e. s., adjoining lands of Samuel Thomson, 70x82x87x64; Frederick Smyth, referee, to Peter W. Sheafer..... 2,500

112th-st., 128 East; John S. Scott and wife to Agatha Waldorf..... 28,500

Locust-av., (now Tremont-av.,) n. w. s., lots 1, 2, 3, map Samual Ryer homestead, 83x 100x64x100; Lawrence Casey and wife to Fernando Wood..... 3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Nos. 717 to 725, inclusive, on 137th-st., east of Willis-av., three-story and basement, new and in first-class order.

Also, No. 749 West 122d-st., (between 7th and 8th avs.,) three stories and basement; well finished. Apply to

W. I. QUINTARD, 45 WALL-ST.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL THINGS CONSIDERED, FLORIDA is the best bargains in real estate. DeLAND and Lake Helen. Houses, lots, and orange groves in DeLAND. Blocks and lots of land of all sizes in DeLAND. Orange groves, all sizes and ages, in LAKE HELEN for sale. Terms to suit purchasers. Send for Florida papers and circulars to H. A. DELAND, DeLand, Fla.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY C. COPINGER and Henry Copinger, her husband; Frank C. Miller and Mary Miller, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) William A. Lindsay, Jacob Graff, and Arthur Meggaler, John E. Bulwinkle, Augustus Frey, James M. Smith, John R. Lixey, David Dovale, William H. Nichols, as receiver of the assets and effects of Mary C. Copinger; Edward Chrystie, Ernest Henriot, and Alexander Henriot, defendants.

Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York on the 14th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, New-York City, on the 11th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, to wit:

All that lot of land situate in the city of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Seventy-third-street, one hundred and fifty feet east of the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-third-street; running thence north parallel with Fifth-avenue one hundred and two feet two inches; thence east parallel with Seventy-third-street twenty-one feet; thence south parallel with Fifth-avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the north side of Seventy-third-street, and thence west along the same twenty-one feet to the point of beginning.—Dated November 19th, 1889.

CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.

CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 346 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is adjourned to the 18th day of December, 1889, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, December 11, 1889. CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.

CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

JAS. S. McQUILLEN, Auctioneer.
D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO.
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1889,
at the Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

No. 5 East 73d-st.,

elegant four-story h. & s. p. a. residence, 21x58x102.2, with extension. Magnificently decorated and appointed. Rare opportunity. Particulars at office of HAIGHT & WERNER, Attorneys, 191 Broadway, New-York City, and at the auctioneer's, 73 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WM. W. FOGG, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE TUESDAY, DEC. 17, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
NO. 150 WEST 131ST-ST.
3-story and basement brownstone private dwelling and lot 17x99.11; subject to trust; fully improvement. Maps and particulars of the Auctioneer, 150 B'way.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE GRAMERCY,

34 GRAMERCY PARK.

TO LET—APARTMENT OF SEVEN ROOMS, UNFURNISHED; ALSO, FURNISHED APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING. CALL OR ADDRESS SUPERINTENDENT

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED APARTments, seven rooms, all improvements; 114 and 116 East 54th-st., near Park-av.; $40 to $60. F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 534 B'way.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

$1,300 FURNISHED; 94TH-ST., NEAR 9th-av.; bargain; others, all prices. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—HOUSES TO LET IN ALL LOCATIONS, from $650 per annum and upward. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ORANGE, N. J., ON THE RIDGE OVERlooking monotain and near Highland Station. Excellent modern dwelling, stables, ample grounds. Rent, fully furnished, to May 1, at nominal rent. EDW. F. HAMILTON & CO., 99 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders OF THE CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

We take great pleasure in announcing to our fellow-stockholders that we have finally effected a settlement of the $2,000,000 suit (brought by the Bart heirs) by the payment of $823,000 in cash, and an assignment of a claim supposed to be worth $1,800—this settlement at $823,000 being $7,000 less than any offers heretofore made by the plaintiffs, and $2,000 less than was authorized to be paid by the Directors of the CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY at their meeting held the 2d day of December, 1889. There is nothing now to prevent the immediate distribution of the FITCHBURG PREFERRED to the holders of the CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY stock, and the delivery of at least ninety per cent. of the Fitchburg common stock. (See Contract between the Fitchburg Railroad Company and the CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, in the annual report of the Fitchburg Company for 1887.)

We are informed that a paper is in circulation for the signatures of stockholders approving the entire management of the Directors of the company for the purpose of preventing investigation. We trust that the stockholders will not sign it.

E. C. BENEDICT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1889.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stock OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

IT IS PROPOSED TO REORGANIZE THE COMPANY UPON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

A First Mortgage of $20,000 per mile, securing 4½ per cent. 50-year Gold Bonds $32,500,000

An Income Mortgage 4½ per cent. non-cumulative $32,500,000

With provision for control of property until Intsrest becomes a fixed charge.

Stock to ho assessed 10 per cent., for which it is to receive income honds at par and new stock ehnre for share, the assessment, after providing for payment of back interest in cash on the 7s and Pacific 6s and expenses, to he applied to the improvement of the property.

The application of above securities is detailed in the Reorganization Agreement, copies of which can he obtained from the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

Parties interested are requested to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New-York, who will issne negotiable receipts therefor.

EDWARD KING,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
PETER GEDDES,
WILLIAM L. BULL, } COMMITTEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Funded Interest Certificates.

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, more than a majority of the bonds, and the time within which further deposits can be made under said agreement is extended to Jan. 4, 1890.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
BY F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement and to avoid penalties.

Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1889.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

THE
Washington Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

CAPITAL $500,000
SURPLUS 250,000

DAVID M. MORRISON, CHARLES F. CLARK, President. Vice President.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH F. KNAPP,	WM. H. HALL,
DAVID M. MORRISON,	PATRICK FARRELLY,
HENRY H. ROGERS,	GEO. E. HAMLIN,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	P. C. LOUNSBURY,
GEO. H. PEGRAM,	CHARLES F. CLARK,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,	THEO. A. HAVEMEYER,
L. T. POWELL,	SETH E. THOMAS,
GEORGE L. PEASE,	LUCIUS K. WILMERDING.

By the provisions of its Charter this Company is authorized to receive deposits on time, or subject to check through the New-York Clearing House; allow interest on daily balances, and special rates on deposits remaining a specified time; issue Certificates of Deposit; act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Fiscal and Transfer Agent, and Registrar of stocks and bonds, and do any and all other business usually done by Trust Companies of responsibility and standing.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by

W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY WILL sell 50 shares capital stock of a New-York manufacturing company. Address PATENTED MONOPOLY, Box 140 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE Railroad Company.

Office of the
ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Nov. 23, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Stockholders of the Company have provided for the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the Company, subject to the terms of Circular No. 63; and

WHEREAS, The holders of a majority of all the outstanding bonds of the Atchison System, both in Europe and the United States, have assented to the Plan of Reorganization, dated October 15, 1889; therefore be it

VOTED, That the said Plan of Reorganization be and is hereby declared effective, and that official announcement of this fact shall be made by the Chairman, accompanied by notice that Bondholders to secure participation in the benefits of the Plan should deposit their bonds on or before December 15, 1889, and that after that date bonds will only be received under such equitable conditions as the Board of Directors may establish.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman.

THE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING-NAMED ISSUES ARE INCLUDED, AND SHOULD BE DEPOSITED FOR EXCHANGE, UNDER THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company:
First mortgage, 1889, 7 per cent.
Five per cent. bonds, 1909, 5 per cent.
Consolidated mortgage, 1903, 7 per cent.
S. F. five per cent bonds, 1920, 5 per cent.
Four and one-half per cent. S. F. bonds, 1930, 4½ per cent.
Six per cent. S. F. secured bonds, 1911, 6 per cent.
Collateral trust five per cent. bonds, 1937, 5 per cent.
Land grant mortgage, 1000, 7 per cent.
Cowley, Sumner & Ft. Smith R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Florence, Eldorado & Wal. Val. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1907, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Emporia & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1908, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
Income, 1908, 7 per cent.
Marion & McPherson R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
The New-Mexico & Southern Pac. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
The Pueblo & Arkansas Valley R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1905, 7 per cent.
Wichita & Southwestern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1902, 7 per cent.
Kan. City, Lawrence & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 6 per cent.
Southern Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Sumner County R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Ottawa & Burlington R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 0 per cent.
The Southern Kan. R'y Co.—Gulf Div.:
First mortgage, 1928, 5 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co.:
Income, 1927, 6 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co. of Texas:
First mortgage, 1927, 5 per cent.
A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. in Chicago:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
Chicago, Santa Fe & California R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 6 per cent.
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
Second mortgage, 1923, 6 per cent.
Sonora Railway Co., Limited:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Leaven., Topeka & Southwestern R'y Co.:
General mortgage, 1912, 4 per cent. For the one-half guaranteed by Atchison Co.
The Wichita & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1914, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 791, incl.)
The Kingman, Pratt & West. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1916, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 956, incl.)
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1928, 6 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1926, 6 per cent.

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE AND CERTIFICATES RECEIVED THEREFOR AT
UNION TRUST COMPANY, 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, ROOM 9, 95 MILK-ST., BOSTON.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., 113 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.
MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO., CHICAGO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., 8 BISHOPSGATE-WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

Circular 63, containing full details, can be had at above addresses and also at offices of Kidder, Peabody & Co., No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York, and of Atchison Company, 95 Milk-st., Boston.

J. W. REINHART,
4th Vice Prest.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman of Board.

GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH CO.
N. Y. and N. J. Telephone.
HUDSON RIVER TELEPHONE.
American Speaking Telephone.
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.
Stocks and Scrips.
KANAWHA AND OHIO RAILWAY.
Bonds, Stocks, and Scrips,
DEALT IN BY

J. S. STANTON,
60 BROADWAY, ROOM 209.

6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS CITY RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT CO., NEW-YORK CITY.

Secured by mortgage to Central Trust Co. on securities of 28th and 29th St. R. R. Co., the 34th-st. Ferry and 11th-Av. R'd Co., and the 34th-st. R. R. Co. These stock and bonds aggregate $3,503,000.

28th and 29th st. Roads are now being constructed. Copy of mortgage (EXAMINED AND APPROVED BY OUR COUNSEL) and full particulars at our office.

FOR SALE AT PRICES NETTING OVER 6 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES FINANCE CO.,
15 BROAD-ST.

OFFICE OF THE
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the principal office, in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on the second Tuesday in January, 1890, for the election of Directors and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

For the purposes of this meeting the transfer books will be closed on the 14th day of December, 1889, and remain closed until the 15th day of January, 1890. W. N. COTT, Secretary.

Per Cent. Coupon or Registered CAR TRUST BONDS OF THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY
POST, MARTIN & CO.,
34½ PINE-ST.

72 PER CENT. CAN BE REALIZED BY 3 changing 4 per cent. Government Bonds into 6 per cent. Debentures. Capital, $600,000. Large reserve guarantee fund. Pamphlets. AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY,

Reorganization.

The holders of FIVE and SIX per cent. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BONDS, and of the STOCK of the COMPANY, are invited to reorganize the said Company on the following basis:

New Securities.

First Mortgage 4 Per Cent..... $40,000,000
Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent.... 20,000,000
Preferred Stock..... 13,000,000
Common Stock..... 47,000,000

Assessment on Stock, 10 Per Cent.

The SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED BONDS and the underlying bonds TO BE PAID OFF, $22,500,000 of the First Mortgage Fours and $4,500,000 of the Preferred Stock, being applied to this purpose.

A circular containing full details, showing the apportionment of the remaining securities among the "Fives," "Sixes," and stockholders, and in payment of the assessment, and copies of the AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION may be obtained at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST., or from any member of the Reorganization Committee.

The 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1889, is the last day for the deposit of bonds and stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
COMMITTEE.

Reorganization OF THE OHIO, INDIANA & WESTERN RY. CO.

28 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1889.

To the Holders of

1ST MORTGAGE, NON-PREFERRED 5 PER CENT. BONDS AND SCRIP	of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway Co.
2D MORTGAGE, 5 PER CENT. BONDS AND SCRIP	
PREFERRED STOCK	
COMMON STOCK	

Holders representing over a majority in amount of each of the foregoing series of bonds and scrip having accepted the provisions of the reorganization agreement, notice is hereby given that December 12, 1889, is fixed as the date on or before which all outstanding securities must be deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co., 23 Wall-st., New-York, pursuant to said agreement, and in order to participate therein. Deposits after that date will only be received subject to such penalties as the committee may prescribe.

Copies of the plan of reorganization, and any further information desired by security holders, may be obtained from any of the undersigned.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

C. H. COSTER, SAMUEL SPENCER, GEORGE T. BLISS, ANTHONY J. THOMAS,	Committee.

OFFICE OF
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York,
December 6, 1889.

To the Preferred and Common Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors the privilege will be offered, on Dec. 20, 1889, to stockholders of record of that date, to subscribe at 85 and accrued interest for an amount of the new Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this Company equal to 15 per cent. of their respective holdings.

For the exercise of this privilege the transfer books of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at 3 P. M. Dec. 20, 1889, and reopened at 10 A. M. Jan. 20, 1890.

Further particulars regarding the subscription will be duly communicated by circular.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY VILLARD, Chairman.

CITY RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE COLLATERAL TRUST
6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
20 YEARS TO RUN.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street and Thirty-fourth-Street Railroad Companies of this city, of which lines the road on 28th and 29th sts., across town, is now in course of construction. The railroads named will, when finished, connect with the Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries on the East River; on the North River with the Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, and Fifty-seventh Street Ferries; they will cross every horse car road in the city of New-York running from south to north and all elevated railroads. We consider these bonds an excellent and rare investment security and offer a limited amount of the same.

HELLMAN & BLAUT, Bankers,
39 NASSAU ST.

Tax-Exempt Investments.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA
7 PER CENT. GUARANTEED STOCK,
RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA
8 PER CENT. GUARANTEED STOCK,
and other Prime Investment Securities,
FOR SALE BY
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
30 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1889.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of said company in Denver, Colorado, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Colorado Midland Railway Company of an undivided moiety of the line between New-Castle and Rifle Creek, Colorado, and also a contract between the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and the Midland Railway Company, as parties of the first part, and the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company, for the leasing of the line of the latter company, when completed, and also a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Rio Grande Western Railway Company of the line between Grande Junction and Crevasse, Colorado, and for the purpose of determining whether such leases and contract for lease shall or shall not be assented to and perfected.

The transfer books will close Dec. 19, 1889, and reopen Jan. 2, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

DESIRABLE SUBURBAN, ELECTRIC, AND HORSE RAILWAY SECURITIES FOR SALE BY
MARTIN & BRECKINRIDGE,
15 Broad-st., Mills Building.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.
Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE.—The attention of ship builders is called to the advertisement in the City Record, inviting bids for the construction of a tugboat.

CHAS. F. ALLEN, President.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1.—ELEGANT SUITE ON SECOND AND third floors; superior table; private if desired. 26 West 30th-st.

1.—SECOND FLOOR CONNECTING ROOMS; special rate for family; private table optional; references. 66 West 46th-st.

1.—LARGE ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, with board; references. 329 West 45th-st., near Broadway.

1.—IN SMALL FAMILY, HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on second floor, with board; references. 34 West 51st-st.

23D-ST., 128 EAST.—Pleasant rooms, with board; permanent or transient.

34TH-ST., 28 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suites; private table optional; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 32D-ST.—LARGE SECOND-STORY sunny room; newly furnished; running water; bath adjoining; private family.

130 WEST 42D-ST.—WELL-FURNISHED warm, third floor room; moderate terms; references.

247 WEST 37TH-ST.—SQUARE ROOM, heated; also hall room; private family; references.

WINTER RESORTS.

THOMASVILLE, GA., PINEY WOODS HOTEL.

Season opens December 4, 1889.
M. A. BOWER, Proprietor.
For circulars, rates, &c., address
WM. E. DAVIES, Manager, Thomasville, Ga., or F. A. BUDLONG, Windsor Hotel, N. Y. City.

HOTELS.

BOARD.—MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN Heights, directly opposite Wall-st., N. Y., four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry and Bridge terminus; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms.

AUCTION SALES.

CHANCERY SALE OF THE PROSPECT Park and Bell Railroad.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County.—THE KANSAS CITY FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY versus 7,064. THE MEMPHIS, GREENWOOD AND PROSPECT PARK RAILROAD COMPANY and others, and other causes consolidated therewith.—By virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above consolidated causes on the 19th day of November, 1889, Minute Book 70, page 18, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the southwest front door of the Court House, Madison-street, in Memphis, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1890, within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby County, Tennessee, to wit: All of the property, real and personal, of the Prospect Park and Belt Railway Company, consisting of tracks, roadbed, right of way, franchises with the county and city, depots and franchises, depot houses, turnouts, turn tables, frogs, switches, lots, machinery, engines, cars, office furniture, and all other rights and property of every nature, kind, and description.

The above property consists of a standard gauge line on road, beginning at the intersection of Second and Gayoso streets, in the city of Memphis, and extending to Prospect Park, a distance of about six (6) miles south of Memphis, with a branch line from Crosby station on the main line to Magnolia station, a distance of about one (1) mile; these two lines make about 6¾ miles (6.75) of track. The road is equipped with two (2) twenty (20) ton Baldwin locomotives, two (2) others of same size and make, under lease, two (2) open Summer passenger coaches, nine (9) closed passenger coaches, one (1) flat car, two (2) pavilions at Prospect Park, three (3) small station houses, one (1) car shed, and eleven (11) acres of ground at Prospect Park, one lot of ground at city terminus, on which is situated the station house, office, coal station, water tank, and shop, also fifteen (15) acres of land near Prospect Park, one water tank and pump at Prospect Park, together with all the machinery tools and equipments generally used in running a road of this description.

This road runs through a thickly-settled suburb of Memphis, and into a section of country which is being rapidly settled by a thrifty class of people.

No bid of less than $55,000 00 will be taken.

Terms of sale—On a credit of six (6) and twelve (12) months, purchaser to execute notes with good personal security, a lien being retained on the property as additional security, all rights of repurchase or redemption barred, and the sale will be absolute. Further information will be furnished upon application to Wm. Katzenberger, Receiver, Memphis, Tenn., or to the undersigned.

E. B. MCHENRY, Clerk and Master.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7th, 1889.



W. W. PALEN & CO.,
290 5th-av.,
F. A. LEONARD, Auctioneer.

SALE to-day (WEDNESDAY,) also THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 12, and 13, at 2:30 each day.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, CHINA, CUT GLASS, &c.
INCLUDING ALSO
PORCELAINS, BRONZES, LAMPS, CUT GLASS, CHINA, MUSIC BOX, VALUABLE FIELD GLASS, TELESCOPE, VALUABLE MICROSCOPE, &c.,
From the estate of
THE LATE DR. J. B. HUNTER OF THIS CITY.

ELECTIONS.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, December 5, 1889.—At the annual election of Directors of this company, held on the 2d inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS F. MARBURY, JOHN W. CONDIT,
THOMAS SLOCOTT, LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr.
JOHN M. BURKE, CHAS. H. LOWERRE,
F. F. MARBURY, Jr., ROSEWELL O. ROLSTON,
MAHLON APGAR, HENRY W. CURTISS,
CHARLES H. KENNER, CHARLES H. LELAND
WM. H. MONTANYE, WALTER R. WOOD,
NEHEMIAH TUNIS, HY. G. EILSHEMIUS,
HENRY C. MORTIMER, DAVID J. BURTIS.

For Inspectors of Election for the year 1890:
ELISHA J. DENISON, CHARLES L. FLEMING,
AREUNAH M. BURTIS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. Lindley Murray, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.

DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

GEORGE MONTAGUE, Pres't. J. S. CASE, Cashier.
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
5th-av., corner 23d-st.
Designated Depository of the United States.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th-av., on TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1890. The polls will be open from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

J. S. CHASE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of the bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1890, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of the bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1890, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1889.

TO THE PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, due and payable Jan. 15, 1890, to holders of record Dec. 20, 1889.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1889, and reopened at 10 A. M., J

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT

THE LEAGUE WILL BEGIN A LEGAL FIGHT.

A BILL OF COMPLAINT AGAINST WARD TO BE FILED TO-DAY—KELLY'S VISIONS AND PREDICTIONS.

Col. John I. Rogers of Philadelphia, the legal adviser of the League; John B. Day of this city, the Napoleon of baseball, and Charles H. Byrne, the dapper little President of Brooklyn's pennant winners, met in the law office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman yesterday. They held a long conference with Lawyer Beaman and decided on a plan of action to thwart the efforts of the Brotherhood players, who have decided, in the language of Mr. Hoyle, to go it alone.

This meeting was called some time ago, but Col. Rogers could not attend on account of sickness. He has been engaged, however, looking up the law concerning contracts, and when the meeting was called yesterday it required but a short time to outline the plan of action. A bill of complaint was drawn up against Short Stop John M. Ward and will be filed to-day. It will be purely a test case. At first it was thought advisable to get out injunctions against the players, but Lawyer Beaman, who has given the subject his attention of late, feels confident that the "reserve rule" will stand in court and be declared legal. In consequence it was decided to settle the matter at once by bringing suit against the Giants' short stop. After the meeting the League men appeared to be happy. At least they made efforts in that direction. Charley Byrne says that the "reserve rule" is just as legal as any other clause in the contract, and that the players will realize before long that they have taken a step in the wrong direction. John Day was equally confident of the success of the Leagns, while John I. Rogers, who has not been accused of smiling in two months, really laughed.

After the meeting was over T. J. Keefe, one of the shining lights of the Brotherhood, was seen in his store on Broadway. He was pleased, he said, to think the case would be settled before long. "As regards the result," he remarked, "I have not the slightest doubt. The Brotherhood will win with hands down. Ward is prepared to meet the League men. He will be defended by Judge Bacon and Howland." Just as Keefe finished, "Billy" Holbert, the old catcher of the champion Metropolitans, walked into the store.

"Billy," said Keefe, "I hear that you have signed a contract with the New-York Club. Is the report true?"

"Not much," was the reply. "I'm Brotherhood to the backbone, and I don't propose to do anything detrimental to the interests of the bread winners. The bloated magnates have been feathering their nests long enough, and it is about time that the honest, poorly-paid, overworked ball player had a chance to pocket some of the earnings of his skill. Deny the report at once. Don't imagine for a moment that Billy Holbert is against his old companions in arms."

"King" Kelly, who is in San Francisco acting in the capacity of agent for the Brotherhood, is quoted as saying: "Why, when our ball rises and we go out, no other game will be played. We'll be Jim O'Neill Monte Cristo—the world is ours. The League will be nowhere. Nothing will be able to touch us. We have now all the best men in the country, with the exception of a very few, and we will put up better ball than was ever seen before. I am receiving telegrams every day from the boys in the East, and all of them tell of success and good prospects. Here is a telegram that I received from Ward." The telegram was as follows:

M. J. Kelly:
Telegram received. Go at them. Shoot them through. EWING.
WARD.

"That's the way the boys feel," the king continued. "We've got the game, and we intend to hold it. The people are with us." Speaking of the causes that led to the organization of the Brotherhood, Kelly said: "One of the principal grievances was the selling of players like dogs or slaves, without their consent or without their getting anything out of it. Why, I was sold by the Chicagos to the Bostons for $10,000, and I didn't get a cent out of it. With other men it was the same way. Another grievance was the classification of players. There are eight clubs in the League, of which Nick Young is President. The players were divided into classes A, B, C, and D. All that a man in class A could get was $2,500; in B, $2,250; in C, $2,000, and in D, $1,750. Why, they put a man like Denny, one of the best players in the country, in class B. When the men signed they did not know these classifications, and there was also considerable hard feeling over the fact that the contracts were not what the men supposed they were.

"Some of us had no grievances. For instance, Ward, Ewing, Pfeffer, and myself had no grievances. We were satisfied with our treatment, and it was only to help out these other poor slaves that we went into the Brotherhood. I was offered to sign with Boston $10,000 a year for five years—$50,000 in good money, and by men who were perfectly good, who were worth millions, if I would go with them. But I said 'No, sir!' I'm in for the game with the boys, and I wouldn't quit for half a million. Why, I would have signed with the Brotherhood for $10. Richardson, Brouthers, and Clarkson can also each get $10,000. But with others it was different. There was Danny and Glasscock—see what they did.

"Why, after they had signed with the Brotherhood for a raise of a few paltry hundreds in their salaries they jumped the game and staid with Indianapolis. But we have their contracts just the same, and just say right here that they cannot, they dare not, sign another contract. Why, the Brotherhood was organized to help them out, and see how they have acted."

It is given out on good authority that John Clarkson had bolted from the Brotherhood for a thirty-thousand-dollar contract, $10,000 for three years, and has made terms for Ganzel and "Pop" Smith to stay with him. Clarkson will stay with the Boston League team at largely increased salaries and contracts for three years each. Clarkson made his deal with President Soden of the Boston Club, and negotiated the others through the same triumvir. For two days Mr. Soden has been wiring Clarkson to get Kelly, Nash, and Hardie Richardson at any price, notwithstanding they had signed Boston Players' League contracts. Each has withstood temptation thus far. It became known for certain what was going on through a letter from a Boston man yesterday, and at once a telegram was sent to John Morrill of San Francisco, saying:

"Clarkson is a traitor and is working very hard for Soden. Show this to the boys and watch Clarkson."

The loss of Clarkson and Ganzel is a severe one to the Players' League, but their places will be filled. "Pop" Smith is no loss. The players say that Clarkson needs a team behind him to be a star, and no team for Boston is yet secured.

The new baseball grounds to be located in Philadelphia for the Brotherhood will be at Fifty-first-street, near the railroad. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Railroad will be asked to run their tracks near the new grounds. The idea to secure the grounds of Forepaugh's Winter quarters has been given up, and Mr. Forepaugh said that his grounds will not be used for a baseball park.

The National League has captured twenty of its "reserved" men, as follows:

Boston—Clarkson, Ganzel, and Smith.
Cleveland—McKean and Beatin.
Pittsburg—Sunday.
Philadelphia—Delehanty, Clements, Gleason, Schriver, and Decker.
Chicago—Burns and Hutchison.
Indianapolis—Glasscock, Denny, Boyle, Sumner, Ruhle, Buckley, and Getzain.

SHE HELD ON TO HER SACHEL.

Mrs. Maria W. Mulford of 341 West Twenty-second-street proved herself to be a woman of presence of mind and vigor yesterday afternoon. Although sixty-nine years old, she successfully resisted the attempt of a young thief to snatch her sachel from her hand as she was leaving the building 25 Union-square. The thief was persistant, but Mrs. Mulford was no less so. She succeeded in raising such a commotion that a crowd collected, and a policeman appeared on the scene just as the thief was making off without having succeeded in taking the bag away from Mrs. Mulford.

He was taken before Justice Ford, where he said his name was Frank Wilson, that he was twenty-one years old, and that he was nearly dead for want of food, having been out of work for four weeks. He was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

THE COW THAT GORED MRS. FOSTER.

Henry Foh, who was leading the cow that created such a disturbance on the corner of Eightieth-street and First-avenue Monday afternoon, was brought before Justice Welde yesterday morning in the Harlem Police Court. The owner of the cow, Foh's employer, Alfred Pickard, a butcher, showed that he had a permit from the Board of Health to lead the cow through the streets of the city, and Foh was accordingly released on parole, there having been no violation of the code.

Mrs. Foster of 415 East Eightieth-street, who was gored by the cow, was still in a serious condition yesterday. When she has recovered she will probably bring a suit for damages.

A GERMAN PASTOR INSTALLED.

The Rev. Louis Willferz was last evening installed pastor of the Friedenkirche or German Presbyterian Free Church, at Willoughby-avenue, near Broadway, Brooklyn. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. The Rev. A. R. Foote of the Brooklyn Presbytery presided and delivered the charge to the pastor and the installation prayer. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. A. Nordt of the Newark Presbytery, and the Rev. George C. Siebert, professor in the Gefferal Theological Seminary at Bloomfield, N. J., delivered the charge to the people.

IN THE MARKETS.

POULTRY SCARCE AFTER THANKSGIVING—GAME CHEAPER THIS WEEK.

The provisions markets at this juncture, midway between Thanksgiving and Christmas, are in certain respects quiet and in others they show some briskness.

Immediately after Thanksgiving prices of poultry began to advance. The enormous quantities of turkeys and other fowl that were bought up by charitable institutions and also by private citizens had pretty nearly cleaned out the stock that had been brought for the holiday, and for a while poultry was scarce and prices advanced, to the advantage of the wholesalers. This week there is again a change. Poultry has been coming in in large quantities, and retailers find it too early to stock up for the Christmas trade. Very few of them have large ice boxes, and mild weather would soon spoil any stock that could not be immediately sold.

Complaints have been made of cruelty in the cooping and transportation of live chickens and fowls. The coops in which they are confined are generally too low to allow the fowls to stand upright, and in packing the coops in the railroad cars the railroad companies are too economical in the matter of space. The spaces in the cars between the coops are too small to allow the poor fowl to stick their heads and necks through with any degree of ease. The result is that large numbers of fowls and chickens die on the way, and many more arrive bruised and wounded and exhausted.

These sickly birds and also killed chickens that have become partly spoiled by warm weather or length of time are much sought by Italian women, who sell them to the cheap Italian hotels and restaurants. Spoiled dressed chickens these Italians generally get for nothing. As the merchants' employes sort the fowl they toss the partly decayed and spoiled birds to the Italian women, who are almost always in attendance like carrion crows and vultures. Two or three will rush for a chicken and fight over it.

Game also is cheaper this week except wild ducks, which seem to be favorites this season. The market is fairly glutted with rabbits, and wholesalers sell them at at from 6 cents to 12 cents per pair. Venison will be in the market until the 16th inst.

Eggs do not seem to be in much in favor just now. Although the receipts during the past week have been considerably below the average there has been a reduction in price. Butter is again coming into favor. The receipts are large, mostly of medium grades, but people are eating more, and a slight advance in prices has been made. The increase in price of fine creamery butter has been considerable.

Good State and New-Jersey apples are very scarce. Last season's apple crop in the East was almost a failure, and the great bulk of this kind of fruit is poor. The West this year is supplying us with fine apples—King apples, Northern Spy, Baldwins, Greenings, and Winter varieties. The Western States are becoming dangerous rivals to New-York and New-Jersey in the orchard products line. Cranberry sauce must be in great favor at present, for retailers keep on buying these sold berries, and wholesalers, while raising their prices, have ordered more from the country, confident of an increasing demand until Christmas at least.

Oranges are becoming more plentiful, and are sold quite cheaply at wholesale. If the fruit venders and grocers have not reduced their prices they are robbing their customers. Milk dealers are complaining of dullness in trade. The price of milk paid to farmers has been raised to as high a figure as has ever been paid them in the Winter months. It has been hinted that retail milk vendors are disgusting their customers by putting too much water in the milk, and that people consequently buy as little as possible.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The vaudeville is in the ascendant. The success this season of companies such as the Howard Athenæum and Herrmann organizations means any number of entertainments of this peculiar class next year. An organization backed by Nixon and Zimmermann of Philadelphia, with Marcus R. Mayer and George Lederar associated in the management, has already secured Trewsy, the big feature of the Herrmann show. Ted Marks, a cousin of Mr. Mayer, who was the agent of the Herrmann company, is now in Europe organizing a company of his own, backed by two Chicago speculators. William Harris, who has just returned from a long trip abroad, claims to have secured for his Howard company and Thatcher's Minstrels all the available material in Europe, having gone as far as Russia in his search for novelties. Cinquevalli will return under the management of Rich and Harris next year, and the competition among the vaudeville—otherwise Variety—shows promises to be lively and exciting.

Another species of entertainment that has received a great impetus is the pantomime, and of this, too, we are likely to see more in the future than we have in the past. The success of "Kajanka" is already stimulating the desire of managers to secure pantomimic attractions for next season. One great difficulty, which is not met with in vaudeville, is the great outlay necessary to make a successful pantomime in these days of the reign of spectacle. It is said that $20,000 was spent on "Kajanka" before the curtain was raised on it. Rich and Harris of Boston have already arranged for a pantomime company next season. They have secured the Martinetti Company, with the Hanlon-Volters, and will open at the Academy of Music next August, to remain until Denman Thompson returns to that house in October. An effort is also being made by another manager to secure the Drury Lane pantomime now being given in London for presentation here next season.

A cable dispatch received by Marcus R. Mayer yesterday announces that Miss Florence St. John has entirely recovered her health and will sail for New-York on the Servia next Saturday, to resume her position at the head of the Gaiety Company now playing at the Broadway. This sale of seats for the second week of the company's engagement will begin to-morrow.

The new play which M. B. Curtis is to present next Spring, probably at the Star, was written, it is said, by a cousin of Charles Dockson, the comedian, through whom Louis Morrison and Mr. Curtis secured the work in California last Summer. Curtis has now been idle three years, living at a place called Posen, near San Francisco, where, it is said, he invested his money in expectation of a "boom," which, however, has not yet reached Posen, and so he will again try a dramatic boom. His character in the new play is that of a Hebrew, who makes matches between men and women, "for a consideration," and who, having a young lady on his hands who has paid a fee, but for whom he is unable to make a match, marries her himself to make good his contract and sustain his business reputation.

The scenery of Miss Marie Wainwright's "Twelfth Night," to be produced at the Fifth-Avenue next week, was designed by E. Hamilton Bell, and among the painters are Mr. Graham, the artist of the Harper Brothers, and Maadsr and Schaeffer. The sale of seats for the engagement begins at the theatre this morning.

Little Johnnie McKeever, four years old last August, is to play a violin solo at the Christmas festival to be given to the children of the stage at Tony Pastor's Dec. 29. The little fellow has already played at several entertainments, and is said to be full of music.

R. D. McLean has purchased the manuscript, scenery, and costumes of "The Gladiator," so long a feature of the late John McCullough's repertoire, for $6,000. Mr. McLean intends pronucing the play with himself and Marie Prescott in the leading characters.

CLARA CHESTER WITHDRAWS HER SUIT.

Edmund E. Price, counsel in the case of Clara Chester against her alleged husband, G. W. Lederer, received a letter yesterday which contained the following inclosure to Judge Hogan:

DEC. 4, 1889.

Judge Hogan:

DEAR SIR: I asked you on the last day of the trial instituted by me against G. W. Lederer to withdraw the proceedings against him. I now formally repeat that request in the interest of justice, and trust that you will grant it without further notice.
Yours truly, CLARA CHESTER BINNS.

Justice Hogan said upon reading this note that if Clara Chester failed to appear on the day set for the examination he would dismiss the complaint. The young woman in question has left town and is said to be on her way to California.

KILLED WHILE AT THE WHEEL.

Capt. S. T. Farnsworth of the schooner Avis, who was injured in the collision of his vessel with the steamer Providence on Sept. 26 last, died yesterday at City Island. The Captain was holding the wheel at the time of the accident, and one of the spokes entered his body and mangled him in a frightful manner. He was landed at City Island, where he has since remained. He belonged in St. John, N. B.

Rheumatism

Is believed to be caused by excess of lactic acid in the blood, owing to the failure of the kidneys and liver to properly remove it. The acid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes the local manifestations of the disease, pains and aches in the back and shoulders, and in the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure of rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalizing action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

THE XAVIER CLUB.

A PLACE WHERE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN MAY FIND ENJOYMENT.

An important step in a direction of church work heretofore rather neglected by the Roman Catholics was taken last night by the clergy of St. Francis Xavier's Parish in the formal opening of the new Xavier Club at 50 West Sixteenth-street. The building is a spacious old-fashioned mansion that was some years ago given to the parish by a liberal layman, to be used for parish purposes. The various societies connected with St. Francis Xavier's have occupied it until recently, when Father Van Rensselaer secured the co-operation of his associates in the church in carrying out his pet project of establishing a club for young men. Then the use of the building was given the club.

The building has been thoroughly reconstructed for the new uses to which it is to be put. In the basement is a bowling alley; a reception room and library take up the first floor, the second floor has a room for the glee club and another for cards and other games, the third floor is designed for the meetings of the Literary Society of St. Francis Xavier's Parish, of which Father Van Rensselaer is the Moderator, and the top floor is devoted to billiards and pool, for which three tables are provided, and to smoking. Membership in the club is restricted to Catholics over eighteen years of age. An entrance fee of $2 is charged, and the dues are $3 a year. The government of the club is lodged in a Governing Committee, the power of appointment to which is lodged in the Moderator, who is designated by the parish clergy. Father Van Rensselaer is at present Moderator, James B. Sheehan Recording and Albert F. McKenzie Financial Secretary. James J. Buckley, Joseph Byrne, and Joseph T. Creedon are the only members of the Governing Committee thus far appointed. There will ultimately be fifteen members of the committee.

At last night's celebration there was singing by the glee club and pleasant speeches by James B. Sheehan and Bourke Cockran, to the latter of whom fell the honor of declaring the clubhouse formally opened. To-morrow, from 4 till 10 o'clock, the house will be thrown open to the inspection of the ladies of the parish, who have done much toward its furnishing and decoration.

ORGAN GRINDERS' LICENSES.

THEY WILL BE ISSUED TO THE CHOSEN 300 BEFORE SATURDAY.

The hand organ did not resume work yesterday. "Sweet Violets," the story about Johnny and his gun, the "Boulanger March," and all their kindred will be kept hushed a day or two longer, but by Saturday many of Mayor Grant's 300 licensed grinders will be grinding out songs and waltzes, and the children in the tenement districts will be dancing again. Mayor's Marshal Engelhard will not have his licenses ready to give out before Friday. The Mayor and his Marshal decided that those who needed most to resort to the hand organ for their support should be the first to get licenses, and the able-bodied fellows will have to stand back and take their chances of getting in after the blind, the lame, the Grand Army men, and the aged are supplied with licenses.

Over a little desk in one corner of the Marshal's office has been posted this sign:

ORGAN GRINDERS' CLERK.

Frank Okie and Charles J. Anfarth are in charge of this desk. Many Italians called at the office yesterday to see about the licenses. A sharp lookout was kept for the padrone who might like to corner a number of licenses. Each applicant is asked who owns his organ, and if there is any indication that a padrone owns it the applicant will stand no show. A list of those to whom references will be given was begun yesterday. Of the first six names placed upon it four were those of blind and the other two those of lame men.

ANOTHER CROSS-TOWN ROAD.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE MAYOR FOR AND AGAINST A NEW ENTERPRISE.

There was a hearing before Mayor Grant yesterday on the Metropolitan Cross-town Railroad matter. A number of property owners appeared in opposition to it, and marketmen and people interested in the enterprise were on hand to favor it. The opposing property owners were of the opinion that Delancey-street, Waverley-place, and West Thirteenth-street, which are included in the proposed route, are too narrow for a two-track road, Waverley-place being only 22 feet wide, and a double track takes up 18 feet. George B. Deane, Sr., and George B. Deane, Jr., together with other residents of West Thirteenth-street were the strongest in opposition. It was pointed out by Judge Deane that large amounts of money had been expended improving the streets under consideration, and millions of dollars had been added to the taxable value of the property.

David Leventritt, in behalf of the company, said that the objections were not well founded. The taxable value of West Thirteenth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the river was only $873,000, and it could not be increased millions. Levi Samuels, representing the West Washington Market people, argued in behalf of the company. Mayor Grant will think the matter over.

IT FETCHES ONE UP WHAT SHOAT to be seized with pleurisy, pneumonia, or any acute throat or lung affection. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT proves a handy help in such attacks, and is besides a good old-fashioned remedy for all coughs and colds.—*Advertisement.*

HESITATE NOT, MAKE no delay, but buy and use at once SALVATION OIL. It kills all pain.

Goldsmith Maid's time—2:14—was beaten. The sale of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP never.—*Advertisement.*

BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, nausea, headache, are relieved by small doses of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—*Advertisement.*

Tall Clocks.

From all who are furnishing large city or country houses, the new Tubular chiming clocks are deserving of special attention. The bells possess a sweetness and permanence, or unchangeableness, of tone hitherto unattainable. Clocks may be had with full chimes of these bells, or with a single bell only, for the hour and half-hour stroke, as may be desired. Cases of oak, antique oak, and mahogany, of designs not elsewhere obtainable; or cases will be made to order, at scarcely any increase of cost, to harmonize with interior work of hall, when such correspondence in style is wanted.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVE., Fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADWAY, } Between 25th and 26th Streets.

DECKER BROTHERS

MATCHLESS

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33 UNION SQUARE.

GOOD COOKING. GOOD COOKING.
All who desire GOOD COOKING.
good cooking in their homes should use

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
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EXTRACT OF MEAT.
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A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef of value of about $7 50.

Ask for Liebig COMPANY'S and be sure you get the genuine, with signature of Justus von Liebig printed in blue across label.

FOR WORKING GIRLS.

AN ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS SALE—HOW THE PROCEEDS ARE USED.

The sixth annual Christmas sale of the Working Girls' Vacation Society opened in the Ortgies Art Gallery, on Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, yesterday, and will continue through to-day. It is a very attractive place. All the decoration is of a kind to suggest Christmas, and the articles for sale are beautiful and of considerable value.

The refreshment room, to which the visitor speedily finds his way, has running through its central portion the Russian counter, attended by young women in genuine Russian costumes, and the chocolate counter, the attendants at which are also in costume. These counters are separated by the Christmas tree, very attractively hung with packages, which visitors may pick off with a long pole on paying 10 cents each. On the sides of the room are the refreshment table, candy booth, a soda fountain, a place for blowing soap bubbles, and other attractions.

In the store off this room are a great variety of useful and fancy articles. Conspicuous among them is a display of cut glass from the Paris Exhibition. There is a profusion of dolls, large and small, some of them costly. One of them is provided with a wardrobe that fills a small trunk. There are valuable pieces of crockery, beautiful handkerchiefs, and altogether more pretty things than can be easily enumerated.

Every article offered for sale is contributed, and all the money received will go to the vacation fund. Nothing is sold on commission. There is no raffling in any form.

The Working Girls' Vacation Society has for its President Mrs. James F. Drummond, for Vice President Mrs. S. D. Floyd, and for Secretary Mrs. William Herbert. It is thoroughly non-sectarian. In its Advisory Board are clergymen and laymen of nearly all denominations. Among them are the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Henry L. Sprague, and others. The purpose is, to raise money to enable working girls in poor health to have a vacation. Last Summer the society maintained thirteen boarding houses for girls in country towns in the vicinity of New-York, and aided many other girls to go to friends in the country. It is not a charitable society in the ordinary sense, for it seeks to help those who help themselves. It is therefore an aid society of the most wholesome kind. Last year the Christmas sale yielded about $3,600. It is hoped that the sale this year will do as well.

The society this year, for the first time, publishes a souvenir, a handsome pamphlet of fifty-six pages, with an attractive table of contents. Each visitor who pays 25 cents for admission to the fair gets a souvenir free.

A BIG POLITICAL JOB.

THE BROOKLYN "BOYS" GET THE WATER WORKS CONTRACTS.

City Works Commissioner Adams of Brooklyn awarded the contracts yesterday for the construction of the proposed extension of the water works to Massapequa Pond, a job that is to cost $4,500,000, and he took advantage of the power given him by the Aldermen to award the work to other than the lowest bidders, in such a way as to increase the cost $223,816 70. James F. Gillen, who was the lowest bidder on Sections 7 and 8, got nothing at all, and John H. O'Rourke, the lowest bidder in Sections 3 and 6, had to keep aside.

The awards were as follows:

Section 1.—Cranford & Valentine, lowest bidders, at $1,013,772; sureties, John C. Provost and George Malcom.

Section 2.—Edward Freel, lowest bidder, at $762,673; sureties, ex-Mayor Howell and ex-County Clerk Delmar.

Section 3.—John McNamee, at $75,639; sureties, P. F. O'Brien and P. G. Hughes. Lowest bidder, John H. O'Rourke, at $63,120.

Section 4.—John H. O'Rourke, lowest bidder, at $154,645; sureties, J. W. Moran and J. F. Farrell.

Section 5.—John McNamee, at $463,668; sureties, Congressman Felix Campbell and Francis Markey. Lowest bidder, John H. O'Rourke, at $397,167 50.

Section 7.—Charles Hart, at $394,724 20; sureties, ex-County Clerk Delmar and Daniel Doody. Lowest bidder, James F. Gillen, at $308,145.

Section 8.—Cranford & Valentine, at $432,183; sureties, John C. Provost and George Malcom. James F. Gillen, at $374,965.

The estimates on Section 5 have not yet been made and no bids have been invited.

The politicians were very much pleased yesterday over Commissioner Adams's action. They pointed out the fact that John Delmar's men—Freel and Hart—had obtained two of the most profitable contracts in the list—Sections 2 and 7, and that Congressman Campbell had captured Section 6 for John McNamee.

One of them said: "We were very much afraid Mayor Chapin would refuse to sign the resolution giving Commissioner Adams the power to award these contracts to other than the lowest bidders, and put it on the ground that all the bidders were heavily bonded. Of course, if they failed to carry out their contracts, their bondsmen, and not the city, would lose by it. A good many people urged that view on the Mayor, but he stood by us, and the resolution became a law."

Commissioner Adams refused to talk about the matter yesterday other than to say that he had been actuated by a desire to benefit the public by placing the contracts in reliable hands. Contractor Gillen, whose bids were, respectively, $86,579 20 and $58,218 lower than those of the men to whom the contracts were awarded, was furious when the awards were made public. He denounced the whole thing as a steal, but when a TIMES reporter tried to get some facts out of him he shut up like an oyster.

SILKS.

We have purchased 100 pieces of Tapissier Fils & Debry celebrated Cashmere and Drap de France Black Silks, which we are enabled to put on sale, at the following change of price:

Quality			
Z	$2.00,	Import cost	$3.00
Y	2.25,	" "	3.50
X	2.50,	" "	4.00
W	3.00,	" "	4.50

Large assortments of Colored Dress Silks, at $1.00 and $1.25; reduced from $1.50 and $2.00.

Our wholesale stock of Novelty Silks, Velvets and Fancy Silk Cloakings, will also be offered at a marked reduction in price.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Until Christmas

Messrs. TIFFANY & CO will keep their establishment open during the evenings.

Union-Square, New-York.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT!

CARPETS.

IF YOU WISH TO MAKE A VERY PRACTICAL AND SUITABLE PRESENT TO YOUR WIFE OR FRIEND JUST ORDER ONE OF OUR BEAUTIFUL

ROYAL WILTONS

(THE BEST WEARING CARPET MADE)

OF WHICH WE ARE NOW OFFERING A LARGE LINE AT LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION, OR A WILTON VELVET (ELEGANT NEW DESIGNS) AT LESS THAN THE PRICE OF AN ORDINARY BRUSSELS.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

A CLERGYMAN'S PLAINT.

THE REV. DR. J. F. AVERY BADLY TREATED BY ROUGHS.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Avery, pastor of the Baptist Mariners' Temple, corner of Henry and Oliver streets, complains of various petty annoyances from his neighbors, which have steadily grown until they have become, as he says, utterly unbearable. They culminated Monday evening in a personal assault upon him by several roughs of the vicinity in which, as pastor, he is laboring. Two years ago last October Dr. Avery came from Halifax, N. S., and began his work at the Temple, where he at once became popular with the people of his religious belief, but the "tough" element has been from the first violently opposed to him and to the good working he has been doing.

It seems that on Monday night, just as he was leaving the church, a Chinaman who was being annoyed by a boy appealed to the clergyman to make the boy stop. Dr. Avery caught the boy in front of the church and sent him off. Hardly had he rescued the Chinaman when three hruisers lounged up and with oaths, attacked, and finally began to beat him. Dr. Avery wore a pair of spectacles, one lens of which was nearly driven into his left eye. Another blow cut his lip and a third knocked him down. It was a narrow escape for the doctor's eye, but luckily the blow had not broken the glass. With the attack still fresh in his mind Dr. Avery sat down and wrote the following letter to THE TIMES:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I should not have troubled your readers with these questions were they not to me of vital and painful importance, so much so that, although it is 1 o'clock in the morning, I cannot sleep, not only from mental and spiritual unrest, but from the fact that to-night, in front of my church, I received such a blow in my face that the pain of it is a physical factor in my wakefulness, and forces me at midnight to arise and seek rest of another kind, namely, to ask a few questions and state facts.

First—Why is it that the houses of worship of our denomination, both within and without, should be treated with the greatest disrespect?

Second—Why should the denominationalists themselves show disrespect, by all manner of meanness and petty annoyances, to the house of worship of other professed Christians?

Third—Why is it that the same insults which are known and made manifest by outward visible signs stand unreproved by law or Gospel?

Fourth—Is there not some effective means by which the Protestant rights and the true law of liberty can be maintained for a down-town pastor whose only known offense is zealously preaching the Gospel to the poor and outcast and endeavoring to win them from the surrounding sin?

The church windows are constantly and willfully broken. Sometimes of late, when I am preaching, boys will come in and yell, and by rushing out seek to disturb our gatherings. They pelt the sexton and those who worship, with mistletoe our hooks. Within a month my permanent notice boards have been torn down. I have even been willfully smashed; my front church door, and that on Sunday, broken with bricks, the front defaced with chalk and paint, locks broken from the gates, and rubbish thrown in the yard. Last Sunday my son had his overcoat stolen from my chair in the church at the evening service.

I wish no man harm. I did not even have my assailants arrested, but I do appeal for liberty and protection, both in my private and ministerial character, and that such conduct be discouraged. What do the bullet holes mean in my bulletin board and through my name during the past week? It is time to ask for fair play and religious liberty.

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ALSO, FANCY TABLES, FOOT RESTS, EASY CHAIRS, PATENT ROCKING CHAIRS, HALL STANDS, PEDESTALS, EASELS, MIRRORS, OTTOMANS, DIVANS, WINDOW STANDS, &c., &c.

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(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

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To reduce stock previous to our annual inventory in January, liberal price reductions have been made on all lines. Those desirous of securing Extraordinary Values in Reliable Furniture of every description should not miss this opportunity.

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of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Persian, Black Marten, Seal, Mink, and Beaver. Silk and Cloth Garments lined with fur and trimmed with sable, &c.; also Muffs and Boas. Gentlemen's Fur-lined Coats. A large variety of Cossbmen's Capes, Sleigh Robes, Collars and Gloves. Fur Rugs for hall and parlor.

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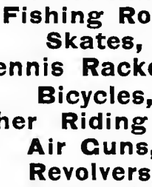
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And bid sweet dreams and gentlest fancies start."

Price each, $8, $10, $12, $15, $20, and $25. St. Andreasberg canaries, $5; Harts Mountain canaries, $2, $2 50, and $3. Every bird guaranteed to sing to suit on trial or can be exchanged. African Gray and Doublia Yellow Head Parrots, great talkers.

NEW-YORK IS THE PLACE

MR. DEPEW TALKS ABOUT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

SOME REASONS WHY IT SHOULD BE HELD HERE—ONLY $2,665 NOW TO BE RAISED TO COMPLETE THE FUND.

When the Secretary of the Finance Committee got word from the Mayor's office at 5 o'clock yesterday that $8,960 had been returned at the Mayor's office during the day he did a little figuring. The receipts of the day at the Chamber of Commerce were $22,205, and this, with the amount credited to the Mayor's office, made the one day's subscriptions to the guarantee fund just $31,165. The fund is now but $2,665 short of the five-million-dollar mark. The deficiency will undoubtedly be turned in before business men have quite gotten the sleep out of their eyes this morning.

Chauncey M. Depew, to whom the Committees on Legislation, through its executive board, delegated all its powers with regard to how, when, and by whom the New-York memorial and bill shall be presented to Congress, has been active in discharging the duties imposed on him. He has practically accepted the memorial. The question of how to present the bill at Washington is vexatious enough to bother even a man of Mr. Depew's spirit, and has not yet been decided by him. If any delegation is to accompany the bill from this city, it will undoubtedly be composed of the gentlemen whom THE TIMES mentioned a few days ago in connection with this subject—W. C. Whitney, Chauncey M. Depew, Hugh J. Grant, Abram S. Hewitt, Elihu Root, and John C. Calhoun. Yesterday Mr. Depew authorized Congressman Roswell P. Flower to determine just when to present the bill to Congress.

The Legislative Committee is understood to be opposed to sending a lobbying delegation to Congress. Mr. Depew himself thinks that as much as it would be a waste of time and energy to do so.

"Congressmen are interested in other matters just now than listening to any claims from any quarter as to where the World's Fair should be held," said Mr. Depew yesterday to a TIMES reporter. "After the monotony of eventually shrouding Congressional work shall have appeared it will be time enough to introduce such a genuinely lively topic as a World's Fair at New-York to our national legislature. Now, everybody has been talking of this fair, and I have had a few points in my mind for some days concerning it. To begin with, $5,000,000 isn't a sufficiently large guarantee fund. To be sure it is over twice the amount Chicago has been trying to raise. But what of that! Even $10,000,000 will not suffice to hold the World's Fair in this city—that is, if it is to be a really memorable exhibition. People must understand this.

"Again, I think that it is supremely ridiculous to think of petitioning Congress for legislation in behalf of a fair here before the Legislature of our State has met. When the New-York Legislature has by enactment put the fair on a sound financial basis this city's strongest argument will have been made. No mere enthusiasm will ever bring the fair here. Our claims must be backed up by cold, hard cash. We must not think of adopting Chicago's methods. New-York is unquestionably the place for the fair, which couldn't be internationl outside of this city.

"Now, there is one important fact in connection with this question which seems to me to have been overlooked. If New-York is decided upon as the site for the fair, no other city could be prejudiced against it, for it is unquestionably the big, unrivaled commercial centre of the country. On the other hand, the Western cities are pitted in competition against each other. They are battling for commercial supremacy. If Congress by enactment and the President by proclamation give the fair to Chicago, that city would become, what it is not now by any means, the dominant power in the West. St. Louis would receive the severest blow, and this city would cease to be the great railroad terminal it now is. It growth would be stopped, its trade paralyzed. The importance of Omaha, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and St. Paul would share in St. Louis's misfortune. They would become mere tributaries of Chicago, just as Hoboken and Jersey City are to New-York.

"Everybody wants to see New-York. Every man, woman, and child, with a mind to think and an ambition beyond the front door, wants to visit New-York. Do you imagine that they wouldn't seize on the fair as a pretext to come here? I don't think it exaggeration to say that 20,000,000 people would come to a stupendous fair here in New-York. People from abroad who never heard of Chicago would be attracted to the great city by the fair. When I was in England I visited the Continental Fair at Liverpool. Well, I thought it was a pretty decent affair, but in London, at the clubs, nobody ever mentioned it. Even the newspapers did not think it worthy of much notice among the events. The great French fair had been held at Lyons instead of at Paris, do you think it would have scored the success it has met with? How many foreigners, for instance, would have gone to Lyons?

"The story of the London exhibitions emphasizes this fact, that only in the pre-eminently latest centres of population do world's fairs be held. And this is why I believe that if an international exposition is to be held in the United States, New-York will be, as it should be, the place in which to hold it."

The subscriptions recorded at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday were as follows:

By the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade: New-Jersey Brewers Association	$5,000	By the New-York Sun: Henry G. Link...	$5
From the Mayor's Office: As already published.....	625	By A. M. Palmer: Samuel French & Son.....	2,000
By E. F. Shepard, O. B. Potter.....	5,000	Opera House...	2,000
By John Cladin: Additional subscriptions from the employes of Sweteer, Pembrook & Co.:		J. S. Hill, Union-Square Theatre	2,000
Jacob Ehrlich.....	100	Frank W. Sanger for Broadway Theatre Co.	2,000
C. B. Loomis.....	50	A. M. Palmer, Palmer's Theatre..	2,000
A. R. Guthridge.....	50	A. M. Palmer, Madison-Square Theatre.....	2,000
Total, Dec. 10, 5 P. M.	$22,830	Theodore Moss, Star Theatre...	2,000
Previously reported.....	4,966,170		
Grand total.....	$4,989,000		

From Chicago W. J. Arkell, proprietor of *Judge*, sent in yesterday a five-thousand-dollar subscription and a telegram to Mayor Grant, in which he said: "If any other newspaper that has already subscribed $5,000 or over will double its subscription our papers will do likewise."

The following subscriptions were received yesterday at the Mayor's office:

George Haas.....	$100	G. Winkert.....	$20
James Henry.....	100	C. W. Brown.....	5
J. C. Osgood.....	2,500	Schw rd J. Repp...	10
James P. Silo.....	100	Stuebner & Woods.	100
Buckley & Wood....	5	John McClave.....	1,000
D. Million.....	20	W. J. Arkell.....	5,000

AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

THE MAYOR HAS NOT MADE UP HIS MIND ABOUT THE DOCK BOARD.

Things were in a simmering state in the Dock Department tangle yesterday. Mayor Grant had no opinion to give. He said that he had not yet finished examining the evidence sent to him by the Commissioners of Accounts. There is a very general opinion that there will be developments of an interesting character before many days, and there are those who feel certain that charges will be made against the Commissioners before this week is over.

Other city departments are likely to divide public interest with the Dock Department before very long. The activity in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts means much. When asked about the Park Department yesterday, Commissioner Barker said that men from the Bureau of Accounts were at work in the uptown as well as the down-town office of the Park Board, but he would say nothing as to what discoveries had been made.

Other experts are looking into the alleged trouble in the District Attorney's office in the matter of forfeited bonds. The Department of Charities and Correction will be looked into before long. Mr. Barker said yesterday that the Commissioners would get at it at the earliest possible moment. The evidence taken last Spring upon the methods of building sidework on Hart's Island will sharpen the appetites of the investigators for discoveries.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The training ship Jamestown sailed from Newport yesterday on her Winter cruise to the Windward Islands. She will remain at sea twenty-five days before making any port. She will go as far south as Trinidad.

Col. Abbott and Lieut. Cols. Gillespie and Mendell have been ordered to proceed to Boston, Mass., to ascertain the extent of the obstruction of the Charles River by existing bridges.

Second Lieut. James W. McAndrew, Twenty-first Infantry, has been ordered to conduct a detachment of recruits from New-York City to the Department of the Platte.

First Lieut. L. L. Brant, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to the proving ground at Sandy Hook to witness the trial of the sight-inch gun.

First Lieut. Simon C. Vedder, Nineteenth Infantry, has been granted six months' leave of absence on surgeon's certificate.

The Dolphin sailed yesterday from New-York for Hayti to join the North Atlantic squadron.

The new gunboat Petrel was put in commission for the first time yesterday at Norfolk.

Assistant Surgeon Jefferson R. Kean has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The bond offerings accepted to-day were as follows: Registered fours, $750,000, $28,000 deposits, $100,000, $150,000, $9,000, $250,000 deposits, and $500 at 127; coupon fours, $400, $10,000, $30,500, and $3,600 at 127; registered four and a halfs, $50,000 deposits, $5,000, $6,000, $700, $71,000, and $6,500 at 104½.

MEASUREMENT OF YACHTS.

CAPT. HENRY GOUGE'S IDEAS ON THE SUBJECT.

Capt. Henry Gouge, founder of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and for some time its measurer, has written a letter to THE TIMES, in which he discusses the subject of yacht measurement. Capt. Gouge has a theory of his own which he claims is the only fair and equitable one on which to base a formula for the measurement of yachts for an allowance of time. He believes yachts should be classified according to water-line lengths, as at present, and that in their measurement there should be considered sail area, water-lines length, and resistance as estimated by a measurement of the midship section of the vessel.

Capt. Gouge takes no stock in any rule which does not take into consideration the resistance of the hull of a vessel, and as for yacht racing as it is done now days pin pulls no faith in. In his letter Mr. Gouge says that every change in measurement for the last thirty years has been taken advantage of by the racing men, whom he characterizes as sharps for this reason. He does not believe the great international yacht races have accomplished enough good in yacht designing and construction, and argues that many of the alleged objections to the present rules for determining the various handicaps would be eliminated if the element of resistance was considered in the formula of measurement.

The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club's Committee on Lectures and Entertainment has announced the following programme for this Winter: Dec. 14—Musical entertainment; Jan. 18—"Cruising Yachts and Yacht Cruising," by Vice Commodore Robert Center; Feb. 1—Annual club dinner; Feb. 8—A lecture on the hurricane at Samoa, by Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, United States Navy, the navigating officer of the Trenton; March 15—"Tides and Ocean Currents."

Members of the Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn are taking steps to reorganize the club. At a meeting held Monday evening it was voted to change the constitution so that the affairs of the club will be in the hands of a Board of Trustees instead of being subject to a vote of the members. It was also decided to abolish the old racing rules and substitute new ones proposed by a committee, of which N. D. Lawton, owner of the forty-foot cutter Chispa, is Chairman. The changes will be voted on again at a meeting to be held early next month.

A resolution has been passed expressing the club's sentiments in favor of the adoption by all the leading yacht clubs of the country of uniform rules of measurement of yachts for time allowance and a uniform classification for racing. George F. Barlow was instructed to inform the leading clubs, such as the New-York, Larchmont, Seawanhaka Corinthian, and Eastern Yacht Clubs of this resolution.

The Pavonia Yacht Club of Jersey City is about to erect at Atlantic Highlands a handsome new clubhouse to cost $5,000. The land upon which the house will stand was purchased by the club from J. S. Stought for $1,900. It runs 250 feet east to Maine-avenue from Bay view-avenue to the bluff, and has a frontage of 50 feet both on Bay view-avenue and the bluff. The site is about three-quarters of a mile from the Government dock at Sandy Hook and about the same distance north of the mouth of the Shrewsbury River. It will have a fine anchorage and will afford accommodation for a large number of yachts.

The new house will be accessible by the Sandy Hook boats and the Matawan branch of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The club will sail the races from the new house, although it will keep the old place at the foot of Jersey-avenue, Jersey City. The course will be twenty miles.

The members have recently elected officers as follows: Commodore—D. W. Kohn; Vice Commodore—W. S. Smith; Treasurer—L. Mittelsdorf; Financial Secretary—B. H. McClain; Corresponding Secretary—S. A. Chester; Fleet Captain—A. P. Curtis; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. H. Schweig; Measurer—R. H. Fowle; Delegates to the New-York Yacht Racing Association—N. L. Rowe, D. W. Kohn, and R. Puhlman.

JOHN H. INMAN TRANQUIL.

HE SAYS HE IS PREPARED TO MEET ALL CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

The announcement in yesterday's newspapers that officers of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company had instituted a suit for heavy damages against the company's ex-President, John H. Inman, was a surprise to Wall-street. There have been rumors in abundance of the grievances of the present managers of the company against their predecessors, and all the charges contained in the complaints now filed in court have been retailed for months past upon down-town street corners.

Mr. Inman and his friends have denied in toto every accusation brought against them, averring that the charges were the outcome of business strifes and jealousies. Yesterday Mr. Inman said he was ready to defend himself in court. He had not knowingly done any wrong to the property once under his management, and he added: "Upon the accession of the present management of the company to power Wall-street was supplied with sensational stories intended to work me injury, but they were uniformly without responsible sponsorship, and I have been unable to hold anybody to account. Some time ago some of the present Directors asked me if I would be willing to submit to arbitration the differences which they said were between us. My answer was that I knew of no ground whatever for any grievance against me or my friends, but that I was quite willing to let any just men pass upon every act of ours.

"I accepted the arbitration proposition and was ready at once to proceed under it; but, all of a sudden there came out a proposal from the gentlemen with a strut-sauce. They wrote me (officially, I supposed) that they doubted their authority to arbitrate as we had arranged, and wanted to know if I was willing to have the whole matter submitted to Judge Wallace and should I be willing? I said I was willing and I said so promptly. I was ready for any plan that seemed to be fair and which had the promise in it of settling for once and all the campaign of whispered slander and innuendo which has been waged against me and my friends. This last proposal came as late as last Friday. And I supposed the whole matter was settled until yesterday, when I was served with a court note, ignoring every past proposition and agreement, notifying me that I was to be sued. Thus the case comes finally to court. Perhaps it will stay there. I don't count anything certain, however, in dealings with such people. For every act in my administration of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company I believe I have a full and adequate justification. I am quite content with the present turn of affairs. Any man can be sued. I believe, but I suspect that getting a verdict requires evidence—something very different from the slanders evolved by unhappy stock speculators."

KILLED BY NITRO-GLYCERINE.

TWO MEN AND A TEAM BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS BY AN EXPLOSION.

BUTLER, Penn., Dec. 10.—At 9:15 o'clock this morning Butler was shaken from centre to circumference by a nitro-glycerine explosion at the Butler Torpedo Company's magazine, two miles south of Pittsburg. The explosion occurred when cans were being put into the wagons at the factory. James O. Woods and William Medill and their wagon and team were blown into unrecognizable fragments.

The woods in the vicinity of the magazine are being searched by hundreds of men for the remains of the men, and the greatest excitement prevails. The larger part of the factory buildings is demolished. The factory was crushed down and only the smokestack remains intact. The rafters of the magazine fell down over the glycerine there, but it did not explode.

Woods's shoulder and right arm have been found twenty rods away. A small part of Medill's trunk was taken from the top of a tree. The theory is that Woods let a can of the explosive drop when handing it up to Medill, who was in the wagon. A great hole was made in the ground where the wagon stood.

THE SEASON ON THE CANALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—The annual report of Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan on the tonnage of the State canals has just been completed. The whole number of tons of freight carried during the past season was 5,370,369, a gain of 427,421 tons over last year. The value of the property carried was $154,584,222. The number of tons of freight shipped via the canals which was destined for New-York was 1,993,774, and was valued at $50,794,878. The number of new boats which were built and put into service on the canals the past season was 58, having a carrying capacity of 11,918 tons.

Included in the traffic on the Champlain Canal it is shown that 132,436 tons were shipped from this State into Canada, while 199,022 tons came from Canada into this State. There were shipped into Vermont 8,551 tons, while 6,765 tons were received from that State. The fastest time ever made upon the canal was that of the steamer Cortlee, which arrived at West Troy on Sunday, Dec. 1. This boat left Buffalo loaded with 6,100 bushels of wheat, and made the trip, a distance of 345 miles, in less than four days and a half.

The canals were opened for public use on May 1 and closed at midnight on Nov. 30.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The United States Supreme Court adjourned to-day until Thursday at 12 o'clock.

The day call for that day will be as follows: Nos. 155, 980, 156, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 168, 240.

THE DOCTOR SHOT A QUAIL

A FINE OF $25 PAID BY THE REV. W. S. RAINSFORD.

INNOCENT OF THE SPECIFIC CHARGE AGAINST HIM, BUT GUILTY OF THE OFFENSE WHEN UNSEEN.

Dr. W. S. Rainsford, the rector of St. George's Church on Stuyvesant-square, this city, was the defendant in an action at Southampton, L. I., yesterday, brought against him by Game Constable Samuel Berry for a violation of the game laws of New-York State. In obedience to a summons Dr. Rainsford went down to Southampton from the city yesterday morning and appeared at the rural court, which was held in the plain little parlor of Justice of the Peace James H. Foster.

There was present the Game Constable, who declared that he brought the action through the demands of his office and not through any desire to put Dr. Rainsford to any unnecessary trouble. In fact, he admired Dr. Rainsford exceedingly, and would have preferred that the unpleasant duty had fallen on some one else. Dr. Rainsford listened to this explanation calmly, and then told Berry that he thoroughly understood the duties and the position of a Game Constable, and that he attached no blame to Mr. Berry for the action he had taken in the matter. There was also present Mr. H. M. Howell, who said he was a lawyer and that he was there to look after the interests of the prosecution.

It was against this formidable combination of Justice of the Peace, Game Constable, and counsellor that Dr. Rainsford appeared. He was alone, and at once disclosed a disposition to make as short work as possible of the case. He inquired of the Justice what was the charge and what the penalty of the offense. Justice Foster replied that Dr. Rainsford had been formally charged with shooting and killing a quail before Nov. 1, which was an offense against the law. The penalty of the offense was a fine of $25 and the cost of the legal proceeding. Dr. Rainsford then said that he was prepared to pay the fine, and to make an explanation either before or after the payment of the fine. Justice Foster said that the defendant could suit his convenience about the explanation, but the fine of $25 was for one offense only, and the reverend doctor was charged with a second offense. Indeed, it had been reported that quail had been seen in the icechest of the doctor's household at Southampton. Here Dr. Rainsford interrupted the Justice, and said that he would pay both fines, and that only on the condition that the matter should end with that. If this proposition was not acceded to he would withdraw it and fight the case. Justice Foster said that he had no desire to press the matter further than was necessary for the preservation of the law, and that he would accept the proposition made by Dr. Rainsford. The latter gentleman then paid the $25 to the Justice, who folded the bills up carefully and tenderly tucked them away in his inside pocket. When this grave proceeding was finished Dr. Rainsford said:

"I desire to make this statement in explanation of the course I have pursued in this matter. I am innocent of the specific charge made against me in this complaint. I did not kill a quail at the time and place mentioned in the complaint, and I can easily prove that fact. But I did shoot a quail out of season this year when no one saw me, and therefore I have paid this fine."

Meantime Mr. Elias H. White, the farmer who furnished the information on which the complaint was based, entered the room. Dr. Rainsford repeated his explanatory statement to Mr. White, who listened to it stolidly without replying. During the repetition of the explanation the dignified Justice had been figuring industriously on a piece of paper. He was summing up the costs of the proceeding, and he announced that they were $2.90. Just then the lawyer for the prosecution, who had hitherto said nothing, arose excitedly and whispered in the ear of the Justice. "Oh, yes," said the Justice in surprise, "that is so. I had overlooked that." Then he added another item to the list and announced that the total costs amounted to $2.75. Dr. Rainsford paid this, and then, bidding each of the men present adieu, took his departure, and this great Autumn sensation of Southampton was at a legal end.

Everybody connected with the case seemed to think well of Dr. Rainsford and expressed a regret after he had gone that it had been necessary to take action in the matter. In addition to the men named there was present at the trial a man named Samuel Rodher, an excitable Englishman, who was highly indignant that the action had been brought and felt deeply chagrined that Dr. Rainsford should have paid the fine. For Rodher was with Dr. Rainsford at the time White accused the latter of shooting the quail and he was ready to swear that the accusation was false.

"Dr. Doctor and I were gunning," said he afterward to the reporter for THE TIMES, "and we got up a woodcock. We both fired, and down came the bird. I'll take my oath I didn't see nor hear a quail, and I can tell, for I follow gunning for a living. Just then, before the Doctor could put the bird in his pocket, this man White came up and charged us with shooting quail. I denied it, and then he produced a quail and said we had shot it. I asked him to let me see the bird so that I could tell whether it was fresh killed or not. This he refused to do, and then he went away and informed on us. Now, if that quail was killed then it was killed by some fellow, and if anybody killed it I am the man, for I fired in the direction whence White came. Dr. Rainsford fired the other way. Oh, it makes me mad to see him pay that fine, for we could have won the case without turning over his hand. He wouldn't shoot a bird out of season! Well, I should say not. He is the best and truest sportsman in all these parts. He can kill more quail than any two men around here, and he don't have to shoot anything out of season. This whole thing is the result of spite. There are those who I might name that couldn't hit a flock of barns, and they are jealous of Dr. Rainsford. That's just where all the trouble lies."

MUST STOP IN JAIL FOR CONTEMPT.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 10.—Judge Marshall J. Clarke to-day decided that J. R. Tollison, the banker under indictment for swindling, must remain in jail until he purges himself of contempt of court. As Tollison has already served one year for this contempt, and the Supreme Court has upheld the right of Judge Clarke to keep him there indefinitely, the question becomes interesting as to how long Tollison will have to stay there.

Three years ago Tollison started the Mercantile Banking Company, and at once did a rushing exchange business. His certified capital was $500,000. Chicago bank about a year ago became suspicious, and a receiver was appointed for the Mercantile Bank. The receiver found nothing in the vaults but 60 cents and a lot of elegant letter heads.

Judge Clarke called on Tollison to make a showing as to what he did with the money. This he declined to do, and was put in jail for contempt. There he has lingered for one year, and there, Judge Clarke says, he will have to linger for the remainder of his natural life, unless he makes the accounting required.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—A large number of delegates were present at the opening of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor in the Common Council Chamber of the City Hall to-day. President Samuel Gompers presided.

Gov. Ames was introduced and addressed the convention. He welcomed the delegates to Massachusetts, saying they could not have chosen a more appropriate place for their meeting. Speaking of the relations of capital and labor, he said there is no natural antagonism between them. Without capital labor is hampered and its results limited in these days of large operations, but without labor capital becomes unproductive. "In your deliberations," said the Governor, "I believe you will bear in mind that these relations are reciprocal, and that to shift the centre of power too far in either direction is to invite disaster."

Mayor Hart made a brief address welcoming the delegates to Boston, and saying he trusted that their deliberations would result beneficially to the country and the cause of labor.

A STOLEN WILL RECOVERED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: "A woman named Mrs. Godfrey, residing at 293 East Fourth-street, brought to the Police Headquarters last evening a cash box that had evidently been broken open and which she said had been found by her daughter under the sidewalk near their home. The box had a label 'W. W. Harrison,' while on one end was affixed a label bearing the figure '4.'

"The contents consisted almost entirely of documents, the most important of which was the will of the late millionaire Thomas A. Harrison of Minneapolis, which was stolen some months ago. It bears date March 7, 1885, and is attested by J. M. Williams, H. F. Harrison, and W. P. Mealey, all of Minneapolis. The will was inclosed in an envelope addressed to 'W. H. Harrison, corner Seventh-street and First-avenue, South, City.' It disposes of property worth over $1,000,000."

HE WANTS $50,000 DAMAGES.

The trial of Supervisor Thomas E. O'Brien's suit to recover $50,000 damages from Contractor Thomas McCann for alleged libel was begun yesterday in the City Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Clement and a jury. The plaintiff's evidence showed that the based his suit on a letter written by McCann to Supervisor at Large Quintard, charging that O'Brien was engaged in a corrupt scheme to make money out of the bids for work to be done on the St. John-land County Farm.

The defense will try to prove the truth of the allegation as well as to show that O'Brien's general reputation was such that none of the charges made could have injured him.

THE COMPANY TO BLAME

TESTIMONY AS TO THE CAUSE OF HARRIS'S DEATH.

SEVERAL WITNESSES SAY THAT THE FATAL ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMP WAS IMPROPERLY INSULATED.

The awful death of young Harry Harris, the Eighth-avenue clerk who was killed by a Brush electric light current while attempting to take in a show case standing on the pavement on Nov. 30, was made the subject yesterday of a sort of official investigation. Coroner Messemer began the inquest in the case in Part IV. of the Superior Court in the morning, and besides the witnesses of the death of the unfortunate man several electrical experts were called, and they gave some testimony calculated to place the responsibility for Harris's death where it belonged.

Policeman Waters of the Twenty-second Precinct described the accident, or, rather, the end of it, the only part which he had witnessed, and a brother officer—Morris—told of an examination he made of the lamp in front of Callan's store, 677 Eighth-avenue, from which the fatal current had come. Harris was killed at 11:30 o'clock at night, and three hours later Morris made his inspection. He measured the distance from the sidewalk to the bottom of the lamp frame, and it was 8 feet 3 inches. One of the rules of the Board of Electrical Control, by which electric light companies are supposed to be governed, requires that all lamps shall be at least nine feet clear of the pavement below. There were three lamps in front of the store, and all of them hung at about the same height—all below the required distance.

Bernard Callan, proprietor of the store in which Harris had been employed, said that he had never received any instructions from the Brush Electric Light Company as to how to manage the lamps in front of his store. The company put up the lights and managed and regulated them. The metal-bound showcase which, touching the lamp above, transmitted the current to Harris's body had been used by him for four or five years and had been taken in regularly every night as Harris was trying to take it in when he was killed. It had always stood under the light from the time the light was put up, and he had never been informed by the company or any of its employes that there might be danger should the two come in contact with each other.

Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler, the electrical expert employed by the Board of Electrical Control, testified to the fact that the lamp in question hung eight inches too low. It was an exceedingly unsafe lamp, not only from the fact that it was hung too low, but because the carbon had come through the bottom of the frame and was left exposed for a length of two inches. Such projecting carbon was practically as dangerous as a naked live wire. Another of the rules of the board requires that there shall be no such exposed part of a lamp, and had this rule been obeyed by the Brush Company, Harris never would have been killed. The fact that underwriters' wire was used in making connections between the lamps in front of Callan's store, Mr. Wheeler did not regard as important. The dangerous condition of this lamp, he said, was obvious to any practiced eye, and if another rule requiring an inspection of currents once every hour had been complied with by the company, its condition would have been remedied.

Harris's companion, Hughes, who helped him in putting in the showcase and who escaped death only because a piece of the metal fastening instead of the iron grating on which Harris was standing when the case touched the light, rehearsed the story of the accident, and then Dr. William C. Campbell, who examined Harris's body just after the accident, was called. He said that the current had entered and charred the flesh on the inner surface of the man's left hand, where it had entered the body, and just at the base of the left little toe, where it had passed into the ground. Just underneath this latter spot a small iron nail in the sole of Harris's shoe had come all the way through, touching the foot. The nail had formed a direct connection between Harris's flesh and the iron on which he stood and formed an excellent outlet for the current. The leather about the nail showed evidence of having been scorched.

Dr. Thomas Killilea, who assisted in the autopsy, corroborated his colleague's testimony, and also told of an experiment made by himself and Charles F. Heinrichs, an electrician, in testing the strength of the current passing over the Brush Company's wires at the point at which Harris was killed. The measurement was taken with instruments borrowed from Columbia College, at 7:30 o'clock on the night after the accident, and the electric lights were burning as usual. The instruments recorded a force of 2,500 volts. Dr. Killilea had also examined the fatal lamp and found that the carbon at the bottom of the frame protruded considerably.

Dr. Clay Morse, an electrical engineer, gave some very interesting testimony. He said that it was inevitable, from the very construction of electric lamps, that some portion of the current-bearing parts should be exposed and impossible to insulate at all. He meant the carbon itself. It was just as dangerous to touch that as any naked wire. He thought that it might work properly—clip down automatically as its end was consumed—it had to be free from covering. The only way it could be protected was by putting the ordinary glass globe around it, and that was poor protection. There was no difficulty, however, to avoiding such an accident as that which killed Harris. It was the easiest thing in the world to cover the lower end of the carbon with a rubber cap so that it would be impossible for a man to come in contact with its bare surface. In such a case as this it was entirely an immaterial question as to whether the wires were insulated or not. It was through the naked carbon, touched by the metal hands of the showcase, that the current had reached the man's body, and the carbon was the agent which killed.

The nail in Harris's shoe, Dr. Moses regarded as one of the most important factors in that poor fellow's death. Forming a perfect circuit, it permitted the current to pass through the body without obstruction. If that tack had not been there, Dr. Moses regarded it as exceedingly probable that Harris would have gotten off without further trouble than a severe shock. Dr. Moses thought that it was culpable neglect, not positive crime, on the part of those who, on the part of its employes, in not seeing to it that the carbon projection had been removed or covered with rubber.

Ralph W. Pope, another electrician, gave testimony of a similar nature and the inquest was adjourned until this morning.

KNIGHTS ON A PILGRIMAGE.

PALESTINE COMMANDERY WILL VISIT POUGHKEEPSIE TO-DAY.

Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, of this city, start on a pilgrimage to-day as the guests of Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 42. The pilgrimage is the outgrowth of courtesies extended by the New-York Knights to the Poughkeepsie Knights during the triennial conclave in Washington in October last. The Hudson River Commandery of Newburg and the Rondout Commandery will also join in the festivities that have been arranged by the Poughkeepsie Knights.

The New-York Knights will assemble at the Grand Central Station in full uniform to take the 3:30 o'clock train, on which they will have special accommodations. A special train will leave Poughkeepsie at 11 o'clock to-night to bring the visiting Knights home. The Poughkeepsie Commandery, under Eminent Sir Knight Henry Haebrouck, have made elaborate preparations for the entertainment of their guests. A reception, banquet, and ball are on the day's programme.

After this little holiday Palestine Commandery will set about completing arrangements for their twelfth annual reception and ball, which will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, Jan. 30, 1890. These balls have come to be features of the Winter social season. Sir Knight Stewart R. Bradburn, generalissimo is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Sir Knight James W. Pringle is Chairman of the General Committee. Nearly all the boxes have already been sold. A special feature this year will be the Knight Templar drill, under the direction of Sir Knight Wallace A. Downes, the Captain General of the commandery, which, it is expected, will surpass all previous efforts in evolution.

NUT AND BOLT MAKERS MEET.

There was a meeting of the nut and bolt manufacturers at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday, at which a considerable amount of routine business was done by this powerful trade combination. The question of prices for the various grades of work done by the different factories was considered, but it was determined, it was said, to make no alteration in the existing list. There were several cases which needed arbitration which were brought before the organization, but these were satisfactorily settled. There have been rumors for some time that in this country, as in almost every other which affects the trade in this country, a large amount of English capital was soon to be employed. One of the members of the association declared that such rumors were utterly unfounded. "We can," he said, "raise sufficient money to carry on our own business."

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE ELECTION.

The annual election of officers of the Mercantile Exchange took place at the Exchange yesterday, and the entire regular ticket was chosen as follows:

President—James H. Snyder.
Vice Presidents—First, E. C. Williams; Second, William L. Smith; Third, F. N. Barrett; Fourth, Charles L. Rickerson.
Treasurer—D. B. Halstead.
Executive Committee—John Rudd, Edward Zimmer, B. Beensberger, W. H. B. Totten, H. B. White, David Hunt, H. M. Bischoff, W. H. Duckworth, Washington Wasor.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS.

SOME OF THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES ON THIS HEMISPHERE.

At the meeting of the Academy of Anthropology yesterday Gen. Charles W. Darling of Utica read a portion of a very comprehensive paper on "The Prehistoric Archeology of America." Starting with California, which is exceedingly rich in prehistoric remains, he gave an account of the discoveries in that State, in Mexico, in some of the States in the Mississippi Valley, and in Central America.

Though it is not usual to go further back than to the glacial epoch to determine the age of man, Gen. Darling said, men appeared to be present in California during a portion of this period. Remains had been found beneath tablets of lava erupted in the pliocene epoch. His existence at this period had been disputed, but it was certainly true that he existed during the life of races of animals now extinct. The prehistoric man lived, built mounds, wrought implements, and left behind records that cannot be deciphered. There is reason to suppose that this was in the very remote past. The opinion is held by Dr. Thompson and others that the time will come when, perhaps by aid of the ancient learning of the East, its records can be read. As yet, however, the riddle of the prehistoric race in America is unsolved.

One of the most remarkable monuments found, Gen. Darling said, is in San Luis Obispo County, Southern California. A great rock rises 150 feet above the plain of Carissa, and in the distance looks rugged and forbidding. On near approach it is seen to have on its eastern side an opening 25 feet broad, which leads into an inner temple, or court, with level floor 225 feet long and 125 feet broad at its widest part. The ceiling is 60 to 100 feet high. This great natural cathedral is a wonder to geologists, but it is more wonderful to archæologists. It was evidently used by prehistoric men as a temple of worship or a capitol of government. On the walls are paintings in red, white, and black, doubtless having a meaning. There are figures representing fields, suns, forts, spears, men, and animals. The colors are apparently as bright as when laid on. The wonder was discovered by Franciscan missionaries a hundred years ago, and there has been no change in its appearance since. When or by whom the walls were decorated no one knows. The Indian tribes had no tradition concerning the work and regarded it with superstitious reverence. The land of the land of the Plain of Carissa belongs to the Government. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad land grant touches it. Until recently the plain was frequented by wild horses, but now the temple affords shelter for the flocks of the shepherds. Four thousand sheep can find protection from the storm at once.

Gen. Darling discussed the buried cities of New-Mexico, of which there are many, and the prehistoric remains in Central America. In Yucatan alone sixty-seven prehistoric cities have been found, though the obstacle presented by climate and savage people make travel in that country nearly impossible. The conclusion was that the remains in all the South west were older than the Aztecs. The older civilization was in many ways remarkable. Ruined cities were found in Mexico, including great palaces of hewn stone 400 to 600 feet in dimensions. They contained sculptured ornaments in bas-relief. Skulls were found that, in their cranial character, were equal or superior to the average modern race. The General named many wonderful things discovered in Nicaragua, Brazil, and Peru. One monument indicated that a ship was wrecked on the South American coast with subjects of Alexander the Great. Skulls were found that showed that the art of trephining was known and practiced in a scientific way.

After reading for two hours Gen. Darling was compelled to stop without having reached the archæology of New-York. A resolution expressing to him the thanks of the academy and inviting him to complete the paper at another time was unanimously adopted.

The next lecture before the society will be on Dec. 24, by Will Carleton.

President Mann of the academy announced the early appearance of the new monthly periodical, the *American Review of Anthropology*.

THE EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL.

MUCH GOOD WORK DONE DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The twentieth annual report of the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, probably better known as the Eye and Ear Hospital, at 46 East Twelfth-street, contains information of the work accomplished during the past year that must be as gratifying to the public as to the patrons and benefactors of this very deserving charity, which is supported wholly by voluntary contributions. In the hospital and the dispensary attached to it there were treated during the twelve months covered by the report, 7,647 cases of eye and ear trouble, and of this number, 7,223 were treated gratuitously.

The discussary is conducted as a pure charity, no compensation whatever being accepted, while patients availing themselves of the benefits of the hospital are charged according to their means. Since the foundation of the institute, in 1873, 112,363 patients have received treatment. The didactic and scientific work of the institute has kept pace with its charity, and its graduates are to be found in all parts of the country. During the year Mrs. Dr. Giovanni Cecarini, formerly Miss Wheeler of this city, founded a free bed in commemoration of her husband. Two other free beds, founded by Miss Henrietta Leuox and Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, are also at the service of the poor.

Mrs. William A. Wheelock is the President of the institute and Dr. Herman Knapp is at the head of the medical staff.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Sugar Trust stock broke over 6 points yesterday. Further information as to the plans of refineries outside of the trust gave Stock Exchange speculators the opportunity to smash trust quotations. Not much work was necessary to precipitate the slump; the stock seemed almost ready to go down of its own weight.

Toward the close of the day's dealings there came a sharp squeeze in the money market, which carried the call-loan rate up to 15 per cent. Largely, of course, this was due to manipulation; there is every prospect that funds from the West and the South will fairly inundate the New-York money market soon. Rich loan rates will not continue; they cannot continue for the reason that natural conditions must dictate ease in the money market.

Chicago Gas Trust stock was next to Sugar Trust stock the most conspicuously weak feature in yesterday's market. A lately-organized bull pool has been obliged to liquidate.

Everybody has the point to sell Missouri Pacific stock short for a bad break. Much of this advice can be almost directly traced to Gould sources, which is rather suggestive of the suspicion that perhaps Mr. Jay Gould would like to see a big short interest in that quarter. There is enough mystery in the Missouri Pacific's affairs at present to enable Jay Gould to toy with its stock quotations just as may happen to please himself. Of course no sensible investor would take the stuff at the present market price, but, for all that, "short" contracts are just now none the less dangerous.

During the last six months the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad earned at the rate of 6 per cent upon its common capital stock.

Deposits of securities continue heavy in

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	161⅞	161⅞	160	160⅜	56
*Am.C.O.Tr.rcts.	32	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	1,920
*Am.C.O. Tr. ctfs.	35¼	36¼	35½	35½	25
American Ex.	114	114	114	114	1,000
Atch., T. & S. Fé.	35¾	36¾	34⅝	16,425	
Atlantic & Pac.	5	5	5	100	
*Brunswick Co.	32	32	32	200	
Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅝	53¼	53¼	600
Canadian Pacific	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	300
*Chi.& At. Pref.	6½	6½	6½	6½	200
Ches. & Ohio	27⅞	27⅞	27⅜	27¼	2,181
C. & O. 1st pf.	66¾	66¾	65¾	66	700
C. & O. 2d pf.	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼	1,700
Chi. Gas Trust.	43⅞	44	42¼	42⅜	16,835
Chi. & Alton.	134½	134½	134½	134½	100
Chicago & N. W.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	100
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	100
C., B. & Q.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,900
C., M. & St. P.	69¾	69⅝	68⅞	69¼	14,100
C., M. & St. P. pf.	118¾	118¾	118½	118½	2,000
C. & I. & Pac.	98	98⅝	96	96⅝	3,400
C., St. L. & P.	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	260
C., St. L. & P. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	74	74	73½	73⅞	705
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	255
Colorado Coal	39½	39⅞	39	39¼	6,400
Col., H. V. & Tol.	20	20	20	20	300
Col. & E. Ill.	35	35	33⅜	33⅜	300
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	88½	88½	87¼	87½	500
Com. Cable	104	104½	104	104¼	400
Consol. Gas Co.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	270
Del., Lack. & W.	139¾	140¼	139¼	139¾	7,100
D., L. & W.	37⅜	38¼	36¾	36¾	1,500
*D. & C. F. Trust.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40½	500
*Gt. N. pf. srb.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	145
Homestake	10	10	10	10	40
Illinois Central	115	115¼	114½	115	900
*Louis.,St.L. & T.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	100
Lake Shore	107½	107⅞	107⅜	107⅜	6,420
Louis. & Nash.	85¾	86⅛	85⅝	85⅝	4,065
Manhattan Con.	104	104	104	104	100
Michigan Cent.	97½	97½	97¼	97½	120
Mil., L. S. & W.	99	99	99	99	100
M., L. S. & W. pf.	118	118	116	118	600
Minn. & St. L.	6	6	6	6	300
Minn. & St. L. pf.	11¾	12	11¾	12	300
Missouri Pac.	67¾	68¾	67½	68¼	14,610
Mo., Kan. & T.	9	9¼	9	9¾	1,020
Mobile & Ohio	13½	13½	13½	13¾	100
*Nat Lead Trust	19¾	20¾	19½	19⅝	10,756
New Cent. Coal	9	9	9	9	100
N. J. Central	122½	123½	122½	123½	600
N. Y. Central	107	107	107	107	340
N. Y. & New-Eng.	45¼	46¾	44⅞	45¼	20,700
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	28	28	27⅞	28	1,600
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	66¾	66¾	200
Northern Pac.	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32½	500
Northern Pac. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	5,430
Ohio Southern	15	15¾	15	15¾	3,775
Ohio. Ind. & W.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	200
Ontario & West.	19½	19½	19¼	19¾	1,460
Oregon Imp.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	170
Oregon R. & N.	101	101	101	101	7
Oregon S. L.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	125
Oregon & Trans.	53¾	54¾	53¾	53¾	1,000
Pacific Mail.	35½	36	35½	35¾	1,875
Phil. & Reading.	40¾	40¾	40	40¾	27,000
Phil. F. W. & C.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Rich. & W. P.	21⅞	22¾	21⅞	22¾	3,612
Rich. & W. P. pf.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	100
R., W. & O.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	100
Rut. & S. F.	100	100	100	100	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	39½	40	39½	40	400
S.L.& S. F. 1st pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	100
St. P. & Duluth pf.	84	84	84	84	100
St. P. & Omaha.	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	100
St. P., M. & M.	110½	111	110½	111	2,000
Southern Pacific	35¾	35¾	34	34	000
So. L. A. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	3,100
*Sugar Refin. Co.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	56,050
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	78	78½	77½	78	2,500
Tol. & Ohio C.	40	40	40	40	100
Tol. & Ohio C. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	100
Tol. A. & A. & N. M.	31½	32	31½	31½	200
Texas Pacific	20	20	20	20	215
Union Pacific	68¾	68¾	67⅞	68¼	5,535
W. St. L. & P.	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
W. St. L. & P. pf.	31¼	31¼	30¾	31¼	100
West. Union Tel.	86	86	85¾	85⅜	23,900
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69¼	69¼	68¾	68¾	200
Wisconsin Cent.	33	33¼	33	33	1,050
Total sales					284,440

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s	110¾	110¾	110	110	$5,000
A. & Ch. A. L. Inc.	109	109	109	109	1,000
At. & Pac. 4s	74¾	74¾	74½	74½	22,000
Beech Creek 1st.	89	89	89	89	7,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1,000
Canada So. 1st	109	109	109	109	3,000
Canada So. 2d	97	97	97	97	8,000
C. & O. 6s	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	40,000
C. & O. 6s, 1911	119½	119½	119½	119½	2,000
C. & O. 6s, 1911	116	116	116	116	1,000
C., O. & S. W. 2d	79	79	79	79	1,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	99½	100⅛	99½	100⅛	19,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	104	104	104	104	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	15,000
Chicago Gas 1st	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	5,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st M.	98	98	98	98	10,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st.	87½	87½	87½	87½	9,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	98	98	98	98	2,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	77	77¾	77	77¾	13,000
D., L. & W. 1st 7s, '94					
& c.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1,000
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	135	135	135	135	11,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st ass.	74¾	74¾	73¾	74¾	20,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st ass. l. r.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	4,000
Dul. S. L. & Atl.	101	101	101	101	5,000
Del. & M. 1st.	110	110	110	110	4,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	103½	103½	103	103	19,000
Eliz. & Big. S. 1st.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	7,000
Erie 1st c.	110⅞	111	110⅞	111	28,000
*Ft.W. & D.C. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	28,000
Georgia Pac. 1st.	114¼	114¼	114	114	11,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	82,000
Gnl. C. & S. F. 6s, l. r.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	8,000
Han. & St. J. 6s.	113	113	113	113	26,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1052.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	85¼	86⅛	85¼	86⅛	39,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¾	18,000
Kan. & Texas 6s.	104¾	105	104¾	105	9,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	63	63¾	63	63¾	72,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	72¾	73¼	72¾	73¼	172,000
Ky. Central 4s.	85	85	85	85	2,000
Lake Shore 1st.	115	115	115	115	100
L. & W. R. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	105	105	105	105	6,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	112	112	112	112	2,000
L. & N. cc. 7s.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	5,000
L. & N. trust 6s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
L. & N. 1st. E. & N.	113½	113½	113½	113½	25,000
L. & N. 1st. N. F. & cn.	102	102	102	102	5,000
L. & N. 2d. N. O. & M.	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
L. & N. 1st. P. & A.	108	108	107½	108	3,000
L. N. A. & Ch. cn.	100	100	100	100	6,000
Louisville So. 1st.	101	101¼	101	101¼	17,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	13,000
Mem. & Char. 6s.	106	106	106	106	2,000
Mut. Elev. 1st.	115¾	115⅞	115¾	115⅞	25,000
M. & N. 1st. 1913, cn.	106	106	106	106	2,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	119½	119½	119½	119½	10,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	116⅞	118⅞	118¾	118¾	17,000
M. & St. L. reg. 6s.	103	103	103	103	4,000
Missouri Pac. cn.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	10,000
Missouri Pac. 3d.	113	113	113	113	4,000
M. & Ohio gen.	79	79	78½	78½	5,000
N. C. gen. 6s.	113¾	113¾	113½	113¾	5,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	103½	103½	103½	103½	4,000
N., Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94½	17,000
N. Y., S. & W. 1st, rfg. 5s.	101	101	101	101	13,000
North. Pac. 1st.	116½	116½	116½	116½	20,000
North. Pac. 2d.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
North. Pac. 1st.	116	116¼	116	116¾	22,000
(North. Pac. 3d.	109½	109½	109½	108¾	30,000
Northwest g. o.	125¾	126¾	125¾	125¾	1,000
Northwest s. f. 6s.	115¼	116	115¼	116	12,000
N. W. 25-yr. sleb.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	54¾	54¾	54	54¾	6,000
Ohio Ind. & W. 2d.	54	54¾	54	54¾	9,500
Ohio & M. cn. 7s.	117	117¼	117	117¼	7,000
Ohio South. Inc.	38	38	37½	38½	37,000
St. P. & Omaha.	102	102	102	102	2,000
St. P., M. & M.	110½	111	110½	111	2,000
Southern Pacific	35¾	35¾	34	34	000
So. L. A. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	3,100
*Sugar Refin. Co.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	56,050
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	78	78½	77½	78	2,500
Tol. & Ohio C.	40	40	40	40	100
Tol. & Ohio C. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	100
Tol. A. & A. & N. M.	31½	32	31½	31½	200
Texas Pacific	20	20	20	20	215
Union Pacific	68¾	68¾	67⅞	68¼	5,535
W. St. L. & P.	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
W. St. L. & P. pf.	31¼	31¼	30¾	31¼	100
West. Union Tel.	86	86	85¾	85⅜	23,900
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	69¼	69¼	68¾	68¾	200
Wisconsin Cent.	33	33¼	33	33	1,050
Total sales					284,440

*Unlisted.

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Beech Creek 1st.	89	89	89	89	7,000
Brooklyn El. 1st.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1,000
Canada So. 1st	109	109	109	109	3,000
Canada So. 2d	97	97	97	97	8,000
C. & O. 6s	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	40,000
C. & O. 6s, 1911	119½	119½	119½	119½	2,000
C. & O. 6s, 1911	116	116	116	116	1,000
C., O. & S. W. 2d	79	79	79	79	1,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	99½	100⅛	99½	100⅛	19,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	104	104	104	104	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	15,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	5,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st M.	98	98	98	98	10,000
C., St. L. & P. 1st.	87½	87½	87½	87½	9,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	98	98	98	98	2,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	77	77¾	77	77¾	13,000
D., L. & W. 1st 7s, '94					
& c.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1,000
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	135	135	135	135	11,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st ass.	74¾	74¾	73¾	74¾	20,000
Den. & R. G. W. 1st ass. l. r.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	4,000
Dul. S. L. & Atl.	101	101	101	101	5,000
Del. & M. 1st.	110	110	110	110	4,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s.	103½	103½	103	103	19,000
Eliz. & Big. S. 1st.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	7,000
Erie 1st c.	110⅞	111	110⅞	111	28,000
*Ft.W. & D.C. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	28,000
Georgia Pac. 1st.	114¼	114¼	114	114	11,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	82,000
Gnl. C. & S. F. 6s, l. r.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	8,000
Han. & St. J. 6s.	113	113	113	113	26,000
Ill. Cen. 4s of 1052.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	85¼	86⅛	85¼	86⅛	39,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¾	18,000
Kan. & Texas 6s.	104¾	105	104¾	105	9,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	63	63¾	63	63¾	72,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	72¾	73¼	72¾	73¼	172,000
Ky. Central 4s.	85	85	85	85	2,000
Lake Shore 1st.	115	115	115	115	100
L. & W. R. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	105	105	105	105	6,000
L. & N. gen. 6s.	112	112	112	112	2,000
L. & N. cc. 7s.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	5,000
L. & N. trust 6s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
L. & N. 1st. E. & N.	113½	113½	113½	113½	25,000
L. & N. 1st. N. F. & cn.	102	102	102	102	5,000
L. & N. 2d. N. O. & M.	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
L. & N. 1st. P. & A.	108	108	107½	108	3,000
L. N. A. & Ch. cn.	100	100	100	100	6,000
Louisville So. 1st.	101	101¼	101	101¼	17,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	13,000
Mem. & Char. 6s.	106	106	106	106	2,000
Mut. Elev. 1st.	115¾	115⅞	115¾	115⅞	25,000
M. & N. 1st. 1913, cn.	106	106	106	106	2,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	119½	119½	119½	119½	10,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	116⅞	118⅞	118¾	118¾	17,000
M. & St. L. reg. 6s.	103	103	103	103	4,000
Missouri Pac. cn.	109	109	109	109	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	10,000
Missouri Pac. 3d.	113	113	113	113	4,000
M. & Ohio gen.	79	79	78½	78½	5,000
N. C. gen. 6s.	113¾	113¾	113½	113¾	5,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	103½	103½	103½	103½	4,000
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North. Pac. 2d.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
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Northwest s. f. 6s.	115¼	116	115¼	116	12,000
N. W. 25-yr. sleb.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	54¾	54¾	54	54¾	6,000
Ohio Ind. & W. 2d.	54	54¾	54	54¾	9,500
Ohio & M. cn. 7s.	117	117¼	117	117¼	7,000
Ohio South. Inc.	38	38	37½	38½	37,000
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So. L. A. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	3,100
*Sugar Refin. Co.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	56,050
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	78	78½	77½	78	2,500
Tol. & Ohio C.	40	40	40	40	100
Tol. & Ohio C. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	100
Tol. A. & A. & N. M.	31½	32	31½	31½	200
Texas Pacific	20	20	20	20	215
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W. St. L. & P.	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
W. St. L. & P. pf.	31¼	31¼	30¾	31¼	100
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Canada So. 2d	97	97	97	97	8,000
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C. & O. 6s, 1911	119½	119½	119½	119½	2,000
C. & O. 6s, 1911	116	116	116	116	1,000
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VOL. XXXIX ....NO. 11,947. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TO OUR FIRST PRESIDENT

IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

BRILLIANT SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER ON THE HERO'S WORK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Congress commemorated to-day in an impressive and dignified manner, with simple proceedings, the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. As a spectacle it was imposing, without being pretentious.

The oration by Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller was at once a surprise and a delight to the vast audience that heard it. It won from his most cordial opponents the meed of hearty praise as a broad, statesmanlike, and patriotic effort worthy of the occasion, thoroughly creditable to the man, and a justification of the President who called him to the head of the highest court in the land.

The Capitol was closed to the general public to-day until after the services of commemoration were over. The persons who had been favored with the large cards of invitation, bearing a handsomely-engraved portrait of Washington and the request to be present, entered the building early and crowded the galleries before noon.

The House was disarranged. The seats of members had been crowded back, additional rows of chairs had been introduced before and behind the regular rows, and upholstered chairs and sofas stood in front around the area. There was a brief session of the House at 12 o'clock and then a recess.

During the recess the diplomatic gallery filled up, Mrs. J. G. Blaine occupying a prominent seat over on the other side of the House. Mrs. Reed, wife of the Speaker, was in the Speaker's pew with Mrs. R. R. Hitt, Mrs. T. M. Bayne, Mrs. Adams, and Mrs. Butterworth. Down on the floor Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson found a seat with Mr. Blount of Georgia and Gen. Mr. O'Ferrall of Virginia. The members of the House were driven into the four rear rows of seats at 12:45 o'clock, and the seats in front, inhaled for the diplomatic corps, International American Conference, Marine Conference, the President and Cabinet, the Judiciary and the Senators, were left vacant.

Just at 1 o'clock the President and his Cabinet were announced. The President walked in with Mr. Blaine, and the two sat side by side at the right of the central aisle. On the other side of the aisle were Secretary Proctor, Attorney General Miller, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Secretary Tracy, Secretary Rusk, and Private Secretary Halford. Secretary Noble was not present. At the right of the desk, beyond the President, were Chief Justice Fuller and the Justices of the Supreme Court in their order. Behind them were the Senators.

On the other side, behind the front row, made up by some of the Cabinet officers and Gens. Schofield, Rosencrans, and Vincent, were the members of the diplomatic corps, some in gold lace and orders and some in evening dress. Still further back were the the delegates to the International American Conference, some of whom wore Court dress and decorations. The same was true of the delegates to the Marine Conference. The American delegates had in mind nothing as to the proper apparel to be worn, some of them appearing in morning dress and others in evening gear. The Assistant Sergeant at Arms, who announced the Chief Justice, provoked some merriment by following that presentation with the statement, "and the Associated Justices of the Supreme Court."

Among the foreigners in the rank were Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister; Mr. Romero, Mexican Minister; Señor Quintena, Envoy of the Argentine Republic; Señor Velarde, Bolivian Minister; Dr. Alfonson of the Supreme Court of Chili; Mr. Tsai Kwo Yin, Chinese Minister; Mr. Hi Sam Yang, Corean Minister; Señor Camano, Minister from Ecuador; Mr. Roustan, French Minister; Dr. Cruz, Minister from Guatemala; Mr. Carter, Hawaiian Minister; Mr. Preston, Haytian Minister; Señor Zelloya, Minister from Honduras; Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister; Dr. Guzman, Minister from Nicaragua; Señor Zegarra, Peruvian Minister.

Speaker Reed surrendered the gavel to Vice President Morton as soon as that gentleman reached the Speaker's desk, and the Vice President presided. Secretary Blaine, who looked very well for a man who has been reported ill, rose up soon after the Justices of the Supreme Court came in, and shook hands with Chief Justice Fuller and several of his associates.

The Marine Band, in the Speaker's lobby, played "Hail Columbia," after the Chaplain of the Senate had made a prayer, and then Vice President Morton announced the orator. Senator Hiscock and Representative Payne, Chairmen of the Senate and House Joint Committee of Arrangements, stepped forward, shook the Chief Justice by the hand, and escorted him to the middle desk, the one occupied by the Clerk.

Justice Fuller swept gracefully with a sweep toward the Vice President, whom he addressed, he turned to the audience and began. He read rapidly but clearly, with discreet emphasis, but without effort at dramatic effect. No speaker in the House was ever listened to more attentively. He was repeatedly applauded during the delivery of his address, and at its close the plaudits continued until he took his seat.

He began his address as follows:

"By the terms of that section of the act of Congress under which we have assembled, in further commemoration of the historic inauguration of the first President of the United States, George Washington, the 30th day of April, 1889, was declared a national holiday, and in the noble city where that event took place its centennial anniversary has been celebrated with a magnificence of speech and song, of multitudinous assembly, and of stately pageantry, and civic display, accomplished by every manifestation of deep love of country, of profound devotion to its institutions, and of intense appreciation of the virtues and the services of the man whose assumption of the chief magistracy gave the assurance of the successful setting in motion of the new Government.

"Washington had become first in war, not so much by victories over the enemy or by success in strategy as by the triumphs of a constancy which no reverse, no hardship, no incompetency, no treachery could shake or overcome. He had become first in the hearts of his countrymen because the people comprehended the greatness of their leader and recognized in him an entire absence of personal ambition, an absolute love of country, of themselves, and of mankind. He had become first in peace by bringing to the charge of the practical working of the system he had participated in creating, on behalf of the people whose independence he had achieved, the same serene judgment, the same sagacity, the same patience, the same sense of duty, the same far-sighted comprehension of the end to be attained that had marked his career from its beginning."

The orator alluded briefly to the brilliant war record of Gen. Washington, but in eloquent words portrayed the growth and value of republican institutions under the Administration. Referring to the restraint of arbitrary power in respect to the Presidential office, Justice Fuller said:

"But no fear, no jealousy, could be entertained of him who had indignantly repelled the suggestion of the bestowal of kingly power, who had unsheathed the sword, and, having accomplished his work, with joy, who had never sought official position, but accepted public office as a public trust, in deference to so unanimous a demand for his services as to convince him of the necessity, whose patriotism embraced the whole country, the future grandeur of which his prescience foresaw. * * * Of the future greatness of the new Nation Washington had no doubts. He saw, as if face to face, that continental domain which dimmered to others as through a glass darkly."

In referring to the international relations existing between the United States and foreign nations, Justice Fuller said:

"It is matter of congratulation that the first year of our second century witnesses the representatives of the three great powers engaged in efforts to increase the facilities of commercial intercourse, 'consulting the natural course of things, diffusing and diver-ifying by gentle means the streams of intercourse, enriching both, and softening those by which must knit closer the ties of fraternal friendship and bring the peoples of the two American continents in harmonious control of the hemisphere.'"

The orator then went into an exhaustive review of the Constitution and the amendments thereto, and cited the civil war as a searching test of the wisdom and lasting quality of our form of Government. In a brilliant peroration the Chief Justice said:

"And so the new century may be entered upon in the spirit of optimism, the natural result, perhaps, of a self-confidence which has found assurance by experience, though it has gained in the moderation of its impetuosity; yet an optimism essential to the accomplishment of great ends, not blind to perils, but bold in the fearlessness of a faith whose very consciousness of the limitations of the present asserts the attainability of the untraveled world of a still grander future.

"No ship can sail forever over Summer seas. The strongest will at last be wrecked, and demonstrate its ability to survive the storms to come, but storms there must be until there shall be no more sea. But as amid the tempests in which our ship of State was launched, and in the times succeeding, so in the times to come, with every exigency constellations of illustrious men will rise upon the angry skies to control the whirlwind and dispel the clouds by their potent influences, while from the 'clear upper sky' this steady light of the great planet marks out the course the vessel must pursue and sits shining on the sails as it comes grandly into the haven where it would be."

The Chief Justice completed his oration at 2:30, having occupied an hour and a quarter in its delivery. A benediction was then pronounced by the Chaplain of the House, after which "Washington's Grand March" was played by the Marine Band. The martial strains having ceased, the Vice President declared the joint assembly dissolved, and to the music of "The Star-Spangled Banner" the invited guests left the chamber.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat. Travelers by sea and land should use it.—Adv.

SUGAR FRAUDS IN KANSAS.

DISCOVERIES THAT SERIOUSLY AFFECT THE STATE'S NEW INDUSTRY.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—The reports of crooked transactions in the Kansas sugar industry, which have been telegraphed extensively to THE TIMES from this region, are fast being confirmed by the sugar men themselves.

The discovery was made to-day that the American Sugar Company, which built and operated a sugar factory at Minneola, Kansas, the past season, introduced imported barrel sugar into its syrup, in order to make a showing to the people. The fraud was unearthed by W. G. Emerson, Capt. Robert Painter, and A. T. Boole of Meade, who have from the first been helping the company introduce its plants. The American Sugar Company uses the Adamson or "roasting" process, which consists principally of an immense oven in which the cane is roasted, and another apparatus which extracts the juice. The mill at Minneola was built by means of bonds subscribed by residents of several townships. The work of soliciting them was pushed by Mr. Emerson and his friends.

A few days ago Emerson and Painter became convinced that the sugar company had been guilty of crooked work, and the investigation they instituted has shown them, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the syrup which has given the mill such a good reputation was "faked" by means of sugar shipped from the East. The men who unearthed the fraud are now doing their utmost to expose the nefarious methods of the mill men. It appears that six different townships have lately bonded themselves in $15,000 each to aid the construction of mills by this same company. These bonds have not yet been delivered, and will be surrendered to the townships.

Judge Price of Clark County, where the bond solicitors have also been working of late, said to THE TIMES's correspondent to-night that the American Sugar Company had induced the issuance of $16,000 in township scrip in one township, and then had an election called for bonds to refund this indebtedness. In another township the bonds were voted and delivered. There are several elections pending in that section and every effort is being used to convey the bonds, with prospects of success in some instances. Judge Price says the farmers are desperate; their farms are mortgaged often for more than they are worth. They intend to leave here, and look upon this voting of bonds as a means of raising money to leave the country with. They can get good pay for working for the bonds on election day, and on leaving will vote against the indebtedness to pay.

Judge Guthrie intimates that this business can be stopped through the courts and says it should be done. Judge Price thinks immediate steps should be taken to put a stop to it. In Ashland, his home, the American Sugar Company has secured an election for the 20th to vote bonds for the "mush," or "roasting," process, which he believes will roast only the farmers and taxpayers. In order to head this off some of the cooler-headed citizens have chartered the American Grist Mill Company, and will have an election on the 18th to vote bonds for the creation of a grist mill at Ashland, not expecting that they will carry it, but to defeat the sugar bonds. If they do succeed the sugar bonds are defeated anyway. The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture is on record as having praised the Minneola mill, and he realizes that the sugar schemers have pulled the wool over his eyes. He is now making a desperate effort to find how far the frauds have gone, so that he can make an accurate report at the January meeting of the board.

DOCKSTADER HEARD FROM.

THE GENIAL MINSTREL READY TO LIVE ON BURNED CORKS.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 11.—Lew Dockstader, the well-known minstrel, who lately suffered financial distress in New-York, was in this borough for an hour or two to-day. He is, with his wife, making his temporary abiding place in Parkesburg, this county. He is not well, but he is not the sick man that he has recently been reported to be. In an interview with him to-day as to his embarrassed condition, he said:

"I have been hurnt, and a hurnt child dreads the fire. I am the only survivor of the wreck, and if you want to hear a pathetic story mine is the one to give an ear to. I am end man, interlocutor, brass band, bones, song-and-dance man, all rolled into one, but in the one 'magnificent aggregation' that held forth for a short time in New-York City. Life is only a lesson, the pages of which I have turned, all of them, one by one, and I am now content to eat burned corks and barren husks while indulging in recollections of my late business failure. And now please ring down the curtain and leave me to my own reflections."

FREIGHT TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 11.—The strike on the Cascade Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, extending from this city to Pasco, a distance of 253 miles, which began last Sunday and up to the present time has been considered a local matter, threatens to assume gigantic proportions and affect the whole road. Not a freight train has arrived at or departed from Tacoma or Seattle for three days and business in the freight yards is practically at a standstill.

Mail trains are not molested by the strikers, but nothing in the shape of a freight car can pass. The entire freight traffic from Helena to Tacoma is practically suspended. The company required the freight conductors to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. The conductors refused to do this, and the brakemen and switchmen then combined with them to settle a long-standing grievance in regard to wages.

HONORING THE DEAD KNIGHT.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The remains of Col. J. H. Rathbone, founder of the Knights of Pythias, arrived in this city from Lima, Ohio, at 11:20 to-night. They were accompanied by the family of the deceased, a uniformed escort of Knights, and several Grand and Supreme officers of the order.

Supreme Chancellor of the World, Gen. William Ward of Newark, N. J., arrived in Utica to-day and took charge of the funeral arrangements. The funeral will occur at 11 o'clock to-morrow from the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. R. L. Bachman, D. D., will conduct the exercises.

The Pythian burial service will be held in the conservatory at Forest Hill Cemetery, where the remains will be interred in the same plot with the dead Knight's parents and wife.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS AT YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 11.—The Yale Catholic Club held its first public meeting this evening in the Cabinet Building. Addresses were made by the Rev. Father Higgins and Prof. William C. Robinson of the Law School. The latter said that Yale College, in its early days, was exclusively Congregational. Students of other denominations began to attend and finally the Catholic Church was represented. Now there are thirty Catholic students in the college organizations.

"You should avoid religious controversies with those outside of your own faith," said the professor. "My experience is that religious controversy arises from pride in the heart and bitterness of spirit."

THE SYNDICATE REACHES DULUTH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The English syndicate, having completed its large investments in mills and elevator property in and about Minneapolis, has moved over to Duluth and is taking in that town, a four-million-dollar purchase having been made this morning.

Mr. Levi Meyer, the attorney who is acting as agent for the Englishmen, received a cable dispatch from his London clients this morning in which it was stated that the Duluth property and the terms of purchase were satisfactory, and he was instructed to close the deal immediately. This was done. The purchase includes some of the largest mills and elevators in Duluth.

ELECTIONS AT PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 11.—At a meeting of the Sophomore Class to-day Joseph M. Huston of Philadelphia was elected as class orator for Washington's Birthday. Bowden Phinizy of Augusta, Ga., was chosen to represent that class in the prize debate to be held on that day between four men, one from each class. The debate will be on a political question. A prize of $50 is offered to the best debater.

The *Brie-à-Brac* Committee were selected as follows: Editor—Varnum L. Collins, England; John G. Wilson, Baltimore; Alfred Evans, Philadelphia; Artists—Richard F. Woods, Philadelphia, and J. M. Huston, Philadelphia.

Rooms at The Cambridge, engaged but not yet occupied, can be had temporarily until occupied by the owner.—Adv.

UNDER A BANDIT'S REIGN

FIGHTING WITH KETTLE JACK AND HIS GANG.

A TIME OF TERROR IN BIG HORN BASIN, FOLLOWED BY A THREE DAYS' WAR AND SEVERAL LYNCHINGS.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 11.—A prospector who has come back to civilization for the winter brings the story of a wholesale lynching in the Big Horn Basin, a garden spot in the mountains of Johnson and Fremont Counties. A reign of terror was terminated by the shooting of several men and the hanging of eleven. A lawless band, led by a desperado called "Kettle Jack," was the cause of the trouble, and punishment was meted out to the cutthroat gang.

"Jack" and four partners appeared in the basin eighteen months ago squipped for prospecting, but they never moved a rock or turned a shovelful of earth. The fellows had reached an earthly paradise and lived in luxurious ease, hunting and fishing. Being reinforced by kindred spirits, they established a veritable mountain castle, building a fine log house in a deep valley. There was a block fort at the head of the entrance leading to the rendezvous.

The settlers only quietly grumbled when the intruders commenced slaughtering beef, but objected when horse stealing began. A squad of desperadoes would drive off stock from the range and dare the owners to interfere. Frequently there were fights, in which the settlers were always worsted. An old man and his two grown sons attempted to retake their bunch of horses, but were cruelly maimed, killed, and left with a brutal note of warning on each breast. The gang came to own the basin, which is 100 miles long by 60 wide, and has 400 people.

Indignation meetings were quietly called, but "Jack" and his gang were always in the majority at these gatherings. A reward of $1,000 was secretly offered for this Robin Hood's head, but he heard of it and defied all attempts on his life. Two men undertook the mission, deliberately planning the assasination of "Jack," but neither ever got a shot at him, and the heads of both were publicly planted on poles in front of the basin store and saloon.

Once "Jack" and a goodly number of his followers came down and ordered a dance. They required the settlers to stack their arms, and each desperado wore two six-shooters in his belt. When the grim merry-making was at its height, "Jack" called for the Justice of the Peace and married the belle of the Basin, a girl of great beauty, and whose family was wealthy, before the ravages of the gang. "Jack" cancelled the father by promising to restore his property, but the mother and a brother would not consent to the union, while the girl said nothing. Later "Jack" was found to have a watch on the brother, for the penniless fellow was in the act of stabbing the outlaw in the back when he was shot down. A big debauch at the robber stronghold celebrated the nuptials of the chief and the death of the designing kinsman of the bride.

"Jack" and his followers had plenty of food and supplies and considerable money, and many of his followers were mated with women decoyed from the settlements. They longed for some new diversion, and the brain of the leader evolved the brilliant plan of establishing an independent Government in the Basin, with himself as Dictator. He sent couriers to unfold the project to the settlers and to announce that a public meeting to perfect the organization of the Government would be held.

The people rebelled at this, and word passed from ranch to ranch that a descent would be made on Kettle Castle at once. Horsemen fully armed, and with ropes, gathered to the number of 150. Before "Jack" could stem the tide of indignation an old artillery man improvised a howitzer, and chains and scrap iron were collected for ammunition.

The hastily-organized army of determined men moved upon the enemy at once. "Jack" and his gang were in waiting. They were intrenched in the block fort and had planned to mow down the settlers as they filed into the ravine. The howitzer was planted on an elevation, and its deadly charges were sent right behind the enemy's breastworks. After a few shots had killed several desperadoes and there was no sign of ceasing, consternation seized the outlaws and they made a disorderly retreat. The settlers, led by the father of "Jack's" wife and the murdered boy, were in hot pursuit. Several men on either side were shot from their horses, but the running fight continued without abatement for three entire days. So soon as an outlaw was caught he was hanged with as little mercy as a wolf would be shot. No mercy was asked as none was shown.

Eleven were hanged and afterward buried, in many cases before the shots were cold. The chase was abandoned the third day. Reports differ as to whether or not the leader was hanged.

"Jack" was a Texan, who fled to South America after killing two men in the Pan Handle. Both murders were unprovoked. He insulted a woman in a ranch room, and was shot for interfering. In the second instance, he and his gang had held high carnival at a dance house. The proprietor finally induced them to leave, but they soon returned. The keeper then said that any man who entered the place must walk over his dead body. "I'm easy enough," said "Jack," as he shot the fellow down.

The desperado got the name of "Kettle Jack" by wearing armor when he first came to this country. The Indians said he carried a camp kettle on his breast. He made no secret of his career, and always thought detectives were after him, but did not fear them. This is the first lawlessness to occur in the Basin, but the people will not be blamed, as the thieves made it impossible for the inhabitants or the country to make any progress.

THE TRADES ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—At this morning's session of the State Trades Assembly the most important matter brought up for discussion was a bill providing for the adoption of a uniform system of text books throughout the State.

The Committee on Resolutions reported favorably on the Bauer bill, presented to the last Legislature, for the appointment of a School Text Book Commissioner to secure uniform text books in all the public schools of the State. Last year's bill got as far as the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, where it remained.

Delegate See of Rochester moved the adoption of the report on this bill, which was carried.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a resolution favoring an election law embracing the official ballot, securing absolute secrecy and State registration.

Mr. Blair, from the Prison Committee, presented a bill which was adopted. It forbids the sale of articles manufactured in the prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories of the State.

THE YALE PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 11.—*The Old and New Testament Student*, a monthly publication, and *Hebraica*, a quarterly, edited by Prof. W. R. Harper of Yale University, will be transferred Jan. 1 by the C. Venton Patterson Publishing Company of New-York (which company has published the *Journal* during the past year) to the *Student* Publishing Company of New-York and Hartford, a company organized for the special purpose of carrying on the work. The business manager will be H. H. Piddock of Hartford. Prof. Harper states that the circulation of both journals is much larger than ever before. The meaning of the change is that Prof. Harper has again largely assumed the responsibility of the publications.

SIX LEATHER FACTORIES CLOSED.

WOBURN, Mass., Dec. 11.—The fight between the Knights of Labor and the Leather Manufacturers' Association is now well inaugurated. At noon all the men in Enetace, Cummings & Co.'s and the Duncan Manufacturing Company's factories were ordered out by the Knights of Labor on account of these firms stopping further blacking and mill stuffing.

This makes six factories now closed, throwing from 600 to 800 men out of employment, as follows: E. I. Shaw & Co., James Skinner & Co., James Houston & Co., Stephen Dow & Co., Enstace, Cummings & Co., and the Duncan Manufacturing Company. Dow & Co. closed their currying shops Saturday night, evidently foreseeing the situation.

DAIRYMEN ELECT OFFICERS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—At the State Dairymen's Convention here to-day the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—W. H. Gilbert of Richmond. Vice President—J. W. Edmonds of Sherman; Secretary—Hon. John Shull of Ilion; Treasurer—G. E. Fowell of Ghent; Directors—Jesse Owen of Elmira, Gen. Edward F. Jones of Binghamton, Hiram Olmstead of Walton, Dudley Miller of Oswego, Frank Blending of Hubbardsville, and E. F. Ladd of Geneva.

"Acorn" brand chocolate creams. Your grocer's, 25 cents.—Adv.

GRAND OPERA AT ITS BEST.

THE FINE WORK OF MR. ABBEY'S COMPANY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Italian grand opera as it was never before presented in Chicago was seen at the Chicago Auditorium last night. It was the opening of the engagement of the magnificent company of artists that Mr. Henry E. Abbey and Mr. Maurice Grau have gotten together, and the surroundings gave a fit setting to a splendid representation of "Romeo and Juliet."

The opera has been sung in this city before, but it is doubtful if it was ever set in such a frame as held it last night. The Auditorium stage is the largest in the United States, and though the entire available space was not used last night, the great area of stage surface occupied was a revelation to playgoers.

The vast Auditorium itself, glowing with electric lights and quietly rich in its decorations in tints of ivory and gold, held over four thousand persons. Such a display of toilets was never before seen in a Chicago playhouse, nor at any social gathering in this city. The cast of the opera was an admirable one. Patti was, of course, the Juliet, and a very lovely one. Her voice was as pure and sweet as of old, though perhaps a husbanded more carefully than in the past. Her interpretation of the rôle was beyond criticism. It was the "divine Patti" smiling to applause, and still the unapproachable queen of song.

Ravelli was the Romeo, and sang the part magnificently. Mme. Fabbri, a contralto, new here, made a marked success with the comparatively unimportant part of Stefano, and Del Puente as Meroutio, Perugini as Tebaldo, Maicasa as Fra Lorenzo, Mme. Bauermeister as Gertrude, and Vaschetti as Capulet completed the list of principals, sustaining excellently the parts assigned to them. In action the chorus showed a lack of harmony, which will disappear after a few performances, but musically it was superb. Saplo as conductor of the great orchestra fully justified Mme. Patti's selection of him for that important position.

The scenery was excellent, particularly that of the last act in the tomb of the Capulets, which for sombre majesty was very striking. The performance was a fitting opening for the great Auditorium, and in turn Manager Millward Adams is entitled to warm praise for his share in the event.

To-night "William Tell" was presented with Tamagno, the great tenor, as Arnold. Its success was fully as great as "Romeo and Juliet." To-morrow evening "Faust" will be put on, with Mme. Albani as Marguerite; Friday night "Il Trovatore," with Tamagno as Manrico, and at the Saturday matinée Patti will sing the title rôle in "Lucia."

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA.

VALUE OF SOME OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE DOMINION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 11.—The official returns for the past nine months show that Canadian trade with the United States continues to increase, despite the tariff restrictions. Exports from the Dominion into the United States also show a corresponding gain over the same period of last year. The statement of the value of some of the more highly-taxed articles imported into Canada during the nine months of the present year includes the following: Agricultural implements, $107,432; Indian corn, $2,967,156; wheat, $1,563,292; flour, $3,215,341; carriages and cars, $182,542; cotton cloths, $91,698; steam engines and machinery, $614,135; leather, $72,698; pork, fresh and pickled, $1,120,789; oleomargarine, $55,596; butter, $303,789.

The duty of 7½ cents per bushel upon corn is a serious tax upon farmers and millers who require it for feeding purposes, but it is not apparently checking importation. The exports of corn from the United States to Canada in the first three-quarters of this year reached 7,898,510 bushels, against 4,207,032 bushels in the previous year.

The large increases in the importations of flour and wheat account in a measure for the depressed condition of the Canadian milling industry. The Ontario millers were promised a monopoly of the Canadian market, but the wheat and flour duties have been arranged in such a way that they find themselves at a disadvantage when compared with their American competitors in the various parts of the Dominion.

THE UNIVERSITY REGENTS.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—The annual meeting of the Regents of the university was held this afternoon behind closed doors. At times the discussion was stormy, but the dignity of the board acted as a lever to prevent the members from disclosing its nature. All the old officers were re-elected and Secretary Dewey was appointed in his plan to make the library useful and accessible at all times and to all persons.

It is understood that the position of examiner of law and medical students, held by Edward L. Daveilh, a protégé of Chancellor Pierson, was taken out of the clerkships and constituted a commission. Mr. Dewey was requested to go on with his proposed reforms. He will have entire supervision over all employes of the Regents, except Mr. Deveilh. The Regents meet again the third Thursday in January.

Seth Low, President of Columbia College, had the degree of LL. D. conferred upon him by the Regents.

BAD FOR THE CREDITORS.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 11.—What was at first considered a simple assignment for the benefit of his creditors by E. B. Hemmingway, druggist and private banker doing business at Whitney's Point, in this county, is now regarded as a matter of grave importance. Hemmingway's assignment was filed Monday afternoon.

Yesterday his creditors, upon learning that he had not been seen since the Saturday previous, became alarmed and instituted inquiries, and it was ascertained that he was an embezzler to the extent of probably $75,000. His safe was opened last evening and only about $300 in cash was found.

Hemmingway is short fifty years old and has lived in Whitney's Point all his lifetime and was universally trusted and respected. His wife and blind daughter, aged sixteen, are completely prostrated by the shock.

CAUSED BY RECENT RAINS.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 11.—Reports from the north of this city show much damage has been done by the water rising in the Sacramento River and the tributaries caused by the recent rains. The river has risen over twenty-six feet above low water mark at Colusa. The levee broke below that town this morning, flooding thousands of acres, and hundreds of men are patrolling the levees watching for danger. Several wash-outs have occurred, and a number of small bridges have been washed away in the vicinity of Marysville, Oroville, and Red Bluff, and Oregon trains are detained at Marysville.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Paulus Verholy, an Austrian, was arrested at Newburg, N. Y., last night for bigamy. His first wife and three children have come to testify against him, having just arrived from Europe. Verholy, after coming to America four years ago, married a girl at Low Point, Dutchess County, and went to Europe to live. On the second marriage two children have been born.

The Rhode Island Creamery Company has not failed as reported. The manager says that the company is in trouble because a large quantity of the milk furnished them has been adulterated with citric acid. The loss by the damaged product and good milk spoiled is placed at $18,000.

John Goodwin of the firm of Goodwin Brothers of Lawrence, Mass., a passenger on the steamer City of Macon on her last trip to Savannah, committed suicide by jumping overboard while temporarily insane. He was a well-known horseman and was en route to Jacksonville, Fla.

James Snavely's large four-story stone mill at Lexington, Lancaster County, Penn., collapsed yesterday from the weight of grain in the upper floors, completely wrecking the structure. The mill hands had narrow escapes, but no one was injured. The loss will be large.

The Board of Trustees of the South Dakota State University have tendered unanimous call to Dr. William R. Harper of Yale to fill the Presidency made vacant by Dr. Olsen's untimely death in the Minneapolis *Tribune* disaster.

Fire at Conneaut, Ohio, yesterday morning destroyed the building of the Conneaut River Paper Company and the *Herald* newspaper office. Loss, $40,000; insurance, about $15,000.

Reports from Port Townsend, Washington, state that the steamer Michigan ran on Enterprise Reef, but got off again without damage, and is now at Nanaimo.

A cloud burst over Perry's Mill, Tuesday night, at Santa Cruz, Cal. Five houses were washed down stream. Joseph F. Paston was drowned.

The wheelhouse of the Ladin & Rand Powder Mills, three miles west of Nawsung, N. Y., was blown up last night. No lives were lost.

The first cable cars in Providence, R. I., ran over the east side hills on the new route yesterday afternoon.

Quick Time to Washington, via Jersey Central, Reading, and B. & O. No transfers; no change; punctual service; pullman parlor and sleeping cars. See B. & O. and Jersey Central time tables this paper.—Adv.

DUDLEY IN THE LION'S DEN

RASHLY MAKING A VISIT TO INDIANA.

A WARRANT OUT FOR HIS ARREST—THE COLONEL GUARDED IN HIS ROOM BY HIS FRIENDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—A Hoosier, whose name was on the lips of the entire country a few months ago, came to town to-day to the surprise of even his old and intimate friends. When the Pennsylvania limited drew into the Union Station this afternoon a lame gentleman of portly figure and of familiar features alighted. He was accompanied by a small boy. It was soon noised about, as the visitor quietly entered the dining room, that Col. William Wade Dudley of "blocks-of-five" fame had ventured upon Hoosier soil.

The news spread to the city that Dudley was in town and would likely be arrested; further, that he feared arrest and would not come down town. The Colonel did not appear greatly troubled, however, and soon he hoarded a car for the Denison House, accompanied by his little son. He scrawled his signature, famous in connection with the historic quintet-of-voters circulars of the Harrison campaign, all over the register, for some strange reason writing "Richmond, Indiana," after his name. He has not lived in Richmond for many years, and his reason for maintaining a Hoosier residence is not obvious.

Col. Dudley was found by THE TIMES's correspondent and stated that he came to the city on private business, which was nobody else's business that he knew of.

"You do not appear to be afraid to visit the city?" was suggested.

"I know of no reason in the world why I should not come here if I want to," he replied in good humor.

The Colonel said further that his business was of no public concern; that he was out of the Indianapolis street railways, with which he was once connected. Such was the Colonel's good nature that he discussed the marvelous progress of the age in railway management, and seemed surprised that he could be whirled from Washington in so short a space of time.

Chairman Michener of the Republican State Central Committee appeared to be cognizant of Col. Dudley's visit and soon called upon him at the hotel. The Colonel held a levee during the evening, many old friends paying their compliments. The object of their attention did not appear concerned at any time over his personal safety, and delicacy forbade any mention on the part of the callers of the possibility of the big Colonel's arrest.

To-night there is a scurrying to and fro and a smell in the air as of danger to somebody. Mr. Michener is standing guard over the Colonel at the hotel, and the author of "blocks of five" is not to be seen. He is in his room waiting for something to happen.

At 10 o'clock the hotel telephone rang up Mr. Michener, who was seen for. The information conveyed was interesting, and the effect that a warrant for Col. Dudley's arrest had been issued.

An interesting bit of information came to light this evening. When the Federal Grand Jury failed to indict on the "blocks of five" circuit, other methods were resorted to to secure an arrest when the wily politician should come within the Marshal's jurisdiction. One of these was by an affidavit sworn to by Capt. J. A. Lang, ex-Superintendent of Police. This the Marshal was unable to serve upon Dudley here, and it was sent to Washington, but the officer was unable to find any means of making a Federal warrant from Indiana good in the District of Columbia.

This warrant became invalid, and, while the popular indignation against Dudley was strong, Judge Solomon Claypool and Leon Bally had filed an information, to lie in the hands of the Marshal until something turned up. This should have been in the hands of District Attorney Chambers, who succeeded Claypool as District Attorney upon Harrison's succession, but when the document was wanted in hot haste this evening it could not be found, and nobody seemed to know anything about it.

However, the Colonel was not to escape so easily, and Mr. Lang was hastily summoned before United States Commissioner Van Buren, and swore to another affidavit, charging Dudley with instigating crooked election work. The *Sentinel* newspaper offered $100 reward for the arrest of Dudley, and it is through its prompt work that the new warrant was prepared. It was not till late to-night that the oath before the Commissioner was administered, and the Marshal could not be secured to serve the warrant at once.

At a late hour it was understood that Dudley would be arrested before morning, and he will certainly be brought for a hearing before the Federal Commissioner to-morrow.

At 11 o'clock Deputy United States Attorney Chambers, Moses G. McLain, ex-County Clerk; Mr. Michener, and a few others were in Dudley's parlors. The action of the Commissioner would not receive his sanction, Mr. Chambers said, and any renewal of the prosecution would be ridiculous, in his opinion.

Col. Dudley said to THE TIMES correspondent, in the presence of these gentlemen, that if any prosecution was begun the instigators would reap the whirlwind.

He will go to Winchester to-morrow to attend the reunion of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment and will return in the evening. The position of the District Attorney complicates the matter, for the District Commission can do little without aid from the Government legal agents.

MINNESOTA'S MEDICAL LAW.

NO DISCRIMINATION MADE AGAINST EASTERN COLLEGES.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 11.—A dispatch received at the *Pioneer Press* office from Philadelphia states that one Dr. George Newgarden, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of that city, says that his application to practice medicine in Minnesota was rejected by Dr. Sweeney, Secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, because the board discriminated against Eastern colleges, and that all Eastern college diplomas were blacklisted on flimsy excuses. Dr. Sweeney was shown this dispatch and promptly stated that the charge of discrimination against Eastern colleges was utterly false. Said he:

"This Dr. Newgarden came here to see if he was eligible for examination. I looked up the catalogue of Jefferson Medical College and found that the length of the term did not fulfill the requirements of the Minnesota law. Our law requires the applicant for examination for license to practice in this State to have attended at least three courses of lectures of six months each. Each six months' course is reckoned at twenty-six weeks, and the Board of Examiners have no discretion in the matter. The course at Jefferson College I found to lack eight or nine days of the required length, and rejected Dr. Newgarden's application. The whole trouble lies in the fact that colleges like Rush, Bellevue, and Jefferson, which are of good reputation, still feel the force of competition of other colleges where the term is only four or five months long, and so purposely shorten their terms a few days."

FOR PURPOSES OF REFORM.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 11.—A number of leading New-Brunswick Democrats who have become disgusted with some of the corrupt practices of the Democratic Party in this city and county, and particularly with the recent scandals growing out of the fraud at the Sixth Ward poll election day, have formed an independent Democratic club. The purpose of the club is to break up the different local rings, and particularly the so-called "Court House ring." And to secure the nomination of better candidates than the mere tools of the ring usually put forward.

There have been many applications for membership, and the club is growing quite rapidly, and bids fair to have a decided effect on Middlesex politics. A number of Democratic officials of the better element of the party are leaders in the movement.

MORGANS DECLARED WINNER.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Dec. 11.—In the match between Prof. Reid of Toronto and Sergt. Major Morgans of the Royal Military College for the championship of Canada in the following contests, (1) foils, (2) swords, (3) bayonets, (4) Morgans with sword against Reid with bayonet, and (5) last competition reversed, Sergt. Major Morgans was declared winner by the score of 17 to 12 points. Reid was once disarmed in foils and Morgans twice in swords. In bayonet against bayonet Reid was squarely thrown on his back by the force of a blow dealt on the breast.

Elegant Side Chairs for holiday presents are now being made up at Geo. C. Flint Co.'s, 16th-st. and 6th-av.—Adv.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

SUGGESTIONS MADE BY PRESIDENT GOMPERS IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The second day's session of the American Federation of Labor was called to order this morning by President Gompers. The following additional delegates were reported as entitled to seats: Henry Lyons of the North Adams Boot and Shoe Workers, William Newroth of the Denver, Col., Trades and Labor Assembly, George Campbell of the New-York Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Machinists, and J. J. Linihan of the Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly.

President Samuel Gompers presented his annual report, of which the following is an abstract

by the surpliced choir of males, the refrain of the hymn being taken up by the multitude and spreading in solemn waves of sound over the beautiful expanse of the cemetery. Bishop Thompson then concluded the services and the body was carried within the mound, where it was laid at rest.

This was the conclusion of the ceremonies. The military, the Governors, and others left for the city, but the mass of the people remained and filed one by one into the tomb to giance at the vault where the body of Mr. Davis will temporarily rest.

The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers:

Honorary—Gov. Francis T. Nicholls of Louisiana, Gov. Robert Lowry of Mississippi, Gov. S. B. Buckner of Kentucky, Gov. John B. Gordon of Georgia, Gov. J. S. Richardson of South Carolina, Gov. D. G. Fowle of North Carolina, Gov. F. P. Fleming of Florida, Gov. James P. Eagle of Arkansas.

Representing the Southern States—Gen. George W. Jones of Iowa, the Hon. Charles E. Fenner of Louisiana, Mr. Sawyer Hayward of Mississippi, and the Hon. Thomas H. Watts of Alabama, a member of President Tyler's Cabinet.

Advices from all over the South are to the effect that to-day has been observed as a general day of mourning, and in all the larger cities memorial services were held at the hour set for the funeral here, while the tolling of bells and the booming of cannon signalized the solemn meaning of the occasion. In Winchester, Charlottesville, Staunton, and Lynchburg, Va.; Rome, Augusta, and Atlanta, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Wilmington and Raleigh, N. C.; Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., and Columbia, S. C., special services were held, and in all these places and many others the public buildings and many private residences were draped in mourning.

By the premature explosion of a cannon used in firing a salute in Columbia, S. C., G. W. Funche was badly burned and blown up. He will probably lose his eyesight. B. W. Blanton had a hand shattered, his arm lacerated, and was otherwise wounded. Several others were slightly injured. The cannon was that used in firing the salute when South Carolina seceded from the Union. It was fished out of the river some years ago, where it had been thrown when Sheridan's army was about to enter the city.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN PRISON.

MEMORIAL SERMON BY HIS OLD RICHMOND RECTOR.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 11.—Of all the many and eloquent memorial addresses delivered on the life of the late Jefferson Davis from the Richmond pulpits to-day the most notable was that of the venerable Rev. Charles Minnegerode at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. President Davis was a communicant of this church during his residance here, and Dr. Minnegerode was his pastor and intimate friend. This distinguished divine also visited Mr. Davis during his long imprisonment in Fortress Monroe.

St. Paul's Church was thronged with the most prominent people of the city to listen to the address of the old rector. Speaking of the ex-President's imprisonment in Fortress Monroe, Dr. Minnegerode said:

"Soon after he was arrested and confined in Fortress Monroe I wrote to President Andrew Johnson petitioning for permission to visit Mr. Davis as his pastor, and minister to him. Mr. Johnson deigned no answer. In October following I received a communication from Washington stating that they thought the time was favorable to make the application again. I did so, but this time gave what I thought was a plausible reason, and it proved so. The Rev. Dr. Hall, Rector of the Epiphany and pastor of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, consented to take it in charge to Mr. Stanton, and he got me a verbal reply that I could see Mr. Davis as his pastor. From that time I went whenever I could to see my beloved and martyred friend, and precious were the days and hours spent with him. I loves that lowly, patient, daring soul.

"Mr. Stanton's permit must have been very liberal, for Gen. Miles, then in command, who received me politely enough, did not act for more than a day, after which he became insolent and refused to obey my wishes. He evidently asked and received fuller directions from the Secretary. I must say that the imprisonment itself was better than those who had ordered it. All at the Fortress were glad that the indignities of putting that man in irons were stopped, even for the honor of the country. The officers were all polite and sympathetic, and the common soldiers, especially the regulars, showed the new practice of even high dignitaries and officers, who seemed to glory in speaking of him disrespectfully in a sneering way as 'Jeff Davis.' Not one of the common soldiers but spoke of him in a subdued and kindly tone as Mr. Davis."

Referring to the first communion he administered to Mr. Davis in his prison, the divine said:

"I found Mr. Davis with his mind made up. Knowing the honesty of the man, and that there would be, could be, no 'shamming' or mere superstitious belief in the ordinance, I was delighted when I found him ready to communs. He had laid the bridle upon his very natural feeling and was ready to pray. So we knelt down and came to the communion—he and I alone, but with God. It was one of those cases where the Rubric cannot be binding. It was night. The fortress was so still that you could hear a pin fall. Mr. Davis, with his back to us, leaning against the fireplace in the sutsroom, his head in his hands, not moving; the sentinels ordered to go around soft and they stood like statues. I cannot conceive of a more solemn communion scene. But it was telling upon both of us, I trust for lasting good."

Alluding to the appeal he made to Secretary of War Stanton for Mr. Davis to have the liberty of the fortress, Dr. Minnegerode said:

"I went to see Mr. Stanton. He had recently lost his son, and had been deeply distressed—softened, one would think. I hoped so. I was admitted. A how and nothing more. I began by exercising my office to him for soothing and to virgin Mr. Davis, and said that, as I was in town I thought it would not be uninteresting to him to bear a report about Mr. Davis. Not a word in reply. I gradually approached the subject of Mr. Davis's health, and said that without the least danger of any kind to his safe imprisonment he might enjoy some privilegee, especially the liberty of the fort, or there was danger of his health failing. That word broken: 'It makes no difference what the state of the health of Jeff Davis is. His trial will soon come on, no doubt. Time enough till that settles it.' I said it in my heart: 'Oh, the pride of this man.'

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 11.—In accordance with proclamation by the Mayor, all public buildings, the schools, and most of the places of business were closed to-day between the hours of 12 and 2. The Academy of Music, where memorial services to the memory of Jefferson Davis were held, was draped with black. A portrait of Mr. Davis hung at the back of the stage, between two columns of black, with the Stars and Stripes above and the Stars and Bars beneath. On one wing of the stage hung a portrait of Lee, and on the other one of Jackson, both draped in black. The table used by the speakers was the same on which Mr. Davis indited his last proclamation.

The hall was well filled with admirers of the dead man. The exercises opened with a fervent prayer by a Presbyterian divine. After referring to Mr. Davis he prayed for the bereaved family, and asked the great God of our country to pour His rich blessings upon the land and make us a united people in love and charity and patriotism. The Rev. Dr. F. A. Peterson, who was with Mr. Davis in Mexico, was the orator. Said the speaker: "If the life of Mr. Davis did not furnish lessons that may be studied to their profit by patriot and Christian, it were better that he had not lived and we might unite in laying his remains away in oblivion." He declared that Mr. Davis's history was not yet written, but that God would see to it that it was written and written fairly and impartially. History would record Jefferson Davis a patriot, as he understood patriotism, and without a sentiment in his heart which was not in accord with those of the forefathers who founded our Government. Other speeches were made, and the meeting closed with a benediction.

TO RAISE THE PRICE OF IRON.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—A meeting of the Western Iron Association, composed largely of manufacturers in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, will be called shortly to pass upon the proposition to advance the card rate of muckbar iron from 1.90 and 1.95 cents per pound to 2 cents. Under the scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, when this point in the price of iron is reached the workmen are entitled to an advance in wages. Usually two wages are fixed in June and left undisturbed for a year, but the unprecedented demand for iron at this time, and the upward tendency of prices, promises to give the men an increase with the scale year but half completed. Such a thing has not been known in the iron trade for ten years past.

The increase will affect, directly and indirectly, about fifty thousand employes, and is taken as a certain indication of the new year's prosperity.

SILCOTT'S DEFALCATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—At the meeting this morning of the special committee appointed to investigate the deficiency in the accounts of C. E. Silcott, cashier of the office of the Sergeant at Arms, the draft of a preliminary report was adopted, and will probably be presented to the House to-morrow.

The amount of the deficit is given at about $71,000. The committee finds that the funds of the office have been used by Silcott for the purposes of discount, but to what extent cannot be stated. Forgeries of the names of members have been committed and these are set forth in detail, so far as known. The report exonerates Silcott's associates in the office, the cellar and bookkeeper, from any connection with his crime.

VALLEY FORGE.

From the Philadelphia Press, Dec. 9.

The suggestion that the historic ground at Valley Forge be purchased and set apart for a national park is worthy of serious consideration. A bill with this object in view has been drawn by Col. Theodore W. Bean of Norristown and forwarded to Washington. It proposes that the Government appropriate $25,000 to the purchase of the site of Washington's headquarters and adjoining historic acres. This country is too careless of its memorials. Private subscription has preserved many of them from the hands of the destroyer. In this instance, considering the almost holy associations which cluster around Valley Forge, it is proper that national aid be given to preserve this spot as a heritage for all time to the American people.

THE EX-EMPRESS'S JEWELS

STOLEN FROM THE PALACE AT RIO JANEIRO.

THE LOSS OF THE TREASURES A SEVERE BLOW TO DOM PEDRO, WHO NEEDED THEM FOR HIS FAMILY'S SUPPORT.

LISBON, Dec. 11.—The ex-Empress of Brazil has received a telegram from Rio Janeiro informing her that all her jewels have been stolen, and that the police are investigating the case. This loss will be a heavy blow to the imperial family. In the collection of jewels were comprised the finest Brazilian diamonds there are in the world. If the Brazilian republic should decline to continue Pedro's income the loss of these treasures will be severely felt, as they were looked upon as the chief immediate resource of the family.

Senhor Bocayura, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has cabled to Senhor H. de Barros Gomes, the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, a formal request that he shall have proclaimed the recognition of the Brazilian Republic.

It is reported that all is not harmonious in the family of the imperial exiles, and that Dom Pedro and the Count d'En have frequent disputes.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to the *News* from Lisbon says that Dom Pedro has engaged rooms at the Hôtel Beau Séjour at Cannes, and that he will refuse to abdicate in favor of his grandson. Exchange on Brazil has advanced to 30¼. The agent in London of the Brazilian Bank has shipped £5,000 to Rio Janeiro which, it is stated, is urgently needed by the Brazilian Government for military purposes.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The influenza epidemic in this city is spreading. The disease has made its appearance in the barracks, the markets, and the Ecole Centrale.

The medical report upon the prevalent epidemic shows that there are 670 cases among the employes in the great dry goods store, the Magasin de Louvre. These are all cases of simple benign influenza, which ordinarily lasts only about four days. Complications arise in some cases which make it more serious. In other large stores it prevails to an extent equal to that in the Louvre. No special preventives are called for, and there is no cause for uneasiness.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Notwithstanding the official denial, published yesterday in the *National Zeitung*, that there was influenza here, the epidemic is making itself severely felt. Prof. Virchow is one of many sufferers.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—The Board of Health denies that the influenza is epidemic in this city. It says there are only a few isolated cases of the disease here.

A PLACE FOR A PRINCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11.—It is reported that the Government will settle the application of Prince Louis Bonaparte, the son of Jerome, in a way not to neglect its obligations to provide for a Prince and not to offend the susceptibilities of the French Government, by appointing him to a regiment stationed in the Caucasus.

This Prince was in the Italian service, and resigned at the request of his father at a time when there was a good deal of irritation in France against Italy because of its alliance with Germany. He subsequently applied for and obtained a commission as Major in the Russian service. He asked that he might be assigned to duty at Irkutsk, in Siberia, but the Czar has now decided against that. It is not known whether the French Government had any hand in the decision reached.

STRIKES IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A conference has been held between the stokers and the Directors of the gas companies, but no agreement was arrived at, as neither side would make any concession. The stokers have appealed to the press, the trades unions, and the public for support. The lightermen have declined to join in the strike.

Lord Mayor Isaacs and Cardinal Manning will act as mediators in the dispute between the striking coal porters and their employers. There is a prospect that they will effect a settlement of the troubles.

The strike of the gas stokers will probably prove abortive, as the companies are obtaining a host of men to take the places of the strikers.

EMIN IN GOOD SPIRITS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Dr. Parkes sends a bulletin reporting that Emin Pasha suffered severely on the evening of the 9th with a distressing cough and great difficulty in expectoration. He was much better Wednesday, and there was no longer any bloody sputa. His injured eye was almost restored. Serum still flows from the right ear, and he requires assistance in every movement, owing to the great number of bruises. He is in good spirits.

SNOW BLOCKADES IN EUROPE.

COLOGNE, Dec. 11.—There is a great snowstorm through all Central Germany. All the Thuringian railways, as well as all those in the Rhine provinces, are so obstructed that travel is for the time at an end.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A committee of the Irish landlords, who are about to hold a convention, waited upon Lord Salisbury to-day and urged that the Cabinet ought not to decide upon a land bill for Ireland until the resolutions adopted by the convention are known.

Two men, Turner and Clark, have been arrested on the charge of forging and uttering Chilian and Alabama bonds. The arrests were made in connection with the theft of $22,000 from Earle Brothers & Co. in 1883.

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.—The fear that a famine would prevail in the Madras Presidency has been averted. There has been a slight rainfall there, and supplies of food have been received from the north, where the crops are abundant.

ROME, Dec. 11.—An English nurse from the American Hospital has gone to Venice to attend Robert Browning. The action of Browning's heart is very weak, but there are hopes of his recovery.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The commission appointed by the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company to examine into the affairs of the company on the isthmus has sailed for Aspinwall.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Frederick Krupp, the head of the great metal and gun foundry, has established a fund of $100,000 to enable his employes to build their own houses.

SYDNEY, Dec. 11.—Kemp, in a published interview, maintains that he is entitled to the championship made vacant by the death of Searle.

PERA, Dec. 11.—The American Legation has decided to demand the trial of Moussa Bey for the murder of a missionary.

TEHERAN, Dec. 11.—The Shah has ordered his Ministers to form a commission to study the laws of European countries.

EMPRESS ELISABETH AT CORFU.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Standard.

Now that the Empress Elisabeth has for a time left Corfu to cruise in the Adriatic on her yacht Miramar, accounts are given of her short stay as the island. Although her Majesty wished to arrive unknown and unnoticed, the people knew for weeks prepared decorations and illuminations for the day of her landing. The Prefect, Governor, and Commander of the Port sailed out of the harbor on a cruiser of the Greek fleet to meet the imperial yacht and fire salutes, which were responded to, and escorted the Miramar past Corfu, where the Empress ordered the ship to stop for some time that she might gaze on the beautiful Acropolis rising out of the blue sea on an isolated rock. The Empress walked from the landing place to Gastury, where her house, the Villa Braila, is built upon the Montenegrine mountain road high above the sea. The Empress rises early, and lives a quiet, simple life. She is learning Greek, and is usually accompanied in her walks by a boy from Corfu, with whom she converses in his native language. Last years the Empress loved to undertake long excursions with large parties, but this year she is always alone. She looks better and more cheerful. On board the Miramar her life is more monotonous still, and even there she takes her meals in solitude, and hardly ever speaks unless it be to exercise her newly-acquired Greek.

THE NEVADA WORM TURNS.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, Dec. 3.

Adolph Sutro, who has been traveling in Europe for several months, has returned to San Francisco. While abroad he purchased a number of books from the Perkins library, which was sold while he was in Europe, together with several thousand rare trees, shrubs, and plants, which will be planted on Sutro Heights, at the San Miguel Nurseries, and in Alameda County, Cal. All these fine things are purchased with wealth acquired as the result of operations in Nevada, but Nevada is not benefited to the amount of a nickel. And with all Sutro is but the tail to the kite of the big millionaires who have used the money dug from Nevada's soil to build up San Francisco, New-York, and other cities. Not only are we deprived of the wealth dug from our domain, but also of the good opinion of those who have prospered through that which made us poor. Those we have made rich now make faces at and revile us. We are "a rotten borough"—"not fit to be a State," &c. Our case is one parallel to that of the young Hoosier who so flattered and praised his "best gal" that "the critter got so tormented proud" that she would no longer speak to him.

TWELFTH REGIMENT GAMES.

SOME WELL-CONTESTED EVENTS IN THE ARMORY LAST EVENING.

From a financial and social point of view the annual games of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association last evening, in the armory at Sixty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, were very successful, but much of the enjoyment they might have possessed was taken from them by the unnecessarily long time they lasted. About two thousand people were in the Armory at 8 o'clock, and many were compelled to leave before the games ended, a little before midnight.

There was an unprecedented number of entries for an indoor regimental meeting, about all the leading New-York athletic clubs being represented. The most exciting contest was a two-mile bicycle race between J. P. Boreland, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, and L. A. Schoefer, also of Brooklyn. They met in the final heat and made a great race, Borsland being unable to pass Schoefer on account of the sharp turns of the course.

The results were as follows:

Two-mile Bicycle, Handicap.—First heat, three starters: J. F. Borsland, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 70 yards, first, in 6:38 3-5; F. N. Burgess, Rutherford Wheelmen, 60 yards, second; C. Boesler, New-York City, 50 yards, did not finish. Second heat, four starters: L. A. Schoefer, Brooklyn, 80 yards, first, in 6:42 1-5; J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, 160 yards, second; H. B. Hallock, Amherst College, 60 yards, third; E. Bohner, Prospect Wheelmen, 195 yards, did not finish. Final won by Schoefer, in 6:37 2-5, with Borsland second.

Two-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—First heat won by C. Puffer, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 1½ yards, in 0:29 2-5, with E. Hascovor, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 8 yards, second. G. Schwegler, the champion, who started 5 yards behind scratch, was third. Second heat won by E. L. Sarra, Manhattan Athletic Club, 2 yards, in 0:31, with P. E. Debnert, Staten Island Athletic Club, 5 yards, second. Third heat won by E. E. Barger, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 1 yard, in 0:30 1-5, with E. M. Vandervoort, Manhattan Athletic Club, scratch, second. Fourth heat won by J. C. Lally, Pastime Athletic Club, 10 yards, in 0:30 2-5, with M. F. Hughes, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 8 yards, second. Final won by Lally in 0:29 4-5. Barger was disqualified.

Obstacle Race.—Won by B. G. Woodruff, New-Jersey Athletic Club, with W. A. Wads, New-Jersey Athletic Club, second.

One-Thousand-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat won by Charles Britton, American Athletic Club, 25 yards, in 2:18 3-5; second, H. Manhattan Athletic Club, 10 yards, was second, and H. Bjertberg, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 22 yards, was third. Second heat won by J. D. Skillman, New-York Athletic Club, scratch, in 2:13. J. F. Robinson, Pastime Athletic Club, 15 yards, was second, and W. M. Moore, New-York Athletic Club, 25 yards, was third. Final heat won by H. Bjertberg, New-Jersey Athletic Club, scratch, in 2:28; second, Treetop, Staten Island Athletic Club, 25 yards, second, and F. C. Petrie, Staten Island Athletic Club, 20 yards, was third. Sidney Hall, Riverside Wheelmen Athletic Club, 15 yards, and W. F. Thompson, Staten Island Athletic Club, 10 yards behind scratch, also started. Final won by Britton in 2:30 3-5, with Skillman second.

Mile-Walk, Handicap.—Won in one heat by J. B. Keating, Pastime Athletic Club, scratch, in 7:12, with G. Wulf, Pastime Athletic Club, 3 seconds, second.

Sixty-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Heats won by H. K. Zust, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 8 feet handicap, in 0:06 4-5. F. E. Kilner, New-York Athletic Club, 8 feet, in 0:07; G. Schwegler, Staten Island Athletic Club, 2 feet, in 0:07; N. Limieux, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 3 feet, in 0:06 4-5; W. M. Griffith, Pastime Athletic Club, scratch, in 0:07; F. F. Norton, Manhattan Athletic Club, 6 feet, in 0:07; H. Marrell, Pastime Athletic Club, 7 feet, in 0:07; H. M. Gardner, Columbia College, 12 feet, in 0:07; T. J. Lee, New-York Athletic Club, 1 foot, in 0:06 4-5; W. H. Morgan, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 6 feet, in 0:07; E. S. De Lam, Pastime Athletic Club, 8 feet, in 0:07. Second heats won by Limieux, Christie, and Morgan. Heat for second men won by Lee in 0:06 4-5. Final won by Lee in 0:06 4-5. Morgan a close second.

Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—First heat won by W. Caffrey, Jr., American Athletic Club, 18 yards, in 0:58, with C. J. Harvey, Star Athletic Club, 13 yards, second. Second heat won by E. E. Barnes, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 3 yards, in 0:57 3-5, with F. F. Sliney, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 9 yards, second. Third heat won by F. S. Greene, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 18 yards, in 0:57 4-5, with J. T. Morton, Manhattan Athletic Club, 6 yards, second. Fourth heat won by M. Remington, Brooklyn, 18 yards, in 0:58, with C. Lenthon, New-York City, 9 yards, second. Final won by Barnes in 0:58 1-5, with Greene second.

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by J. Soroy, Allerton Athletic Club, in 2:17 1-5, with E. Billings, New-York City, second.

ELECTRICAL TRACTION.

THE THREE SYSTEMS OF OPERATING STREET RAILROADS.

At a meeting of the New-York Electrical Society last evening Mr. S. Dana Greene read a paper on "The Developments of Electric Street Car Traction." Among those present were F. B. Crocker, President of the society and Electrical Engineer of Columbia College; Frank J. Sprague of the Sprague Electrical Railway System; H. Ward Leonard, General Manager of the Edison Electric Manufacturing Company; A. E. Kennelly, Edison's chief electrician; F. C. Martin and Joseph Wetzler, editors of the *Electrical World*; C. O. Mailloux, electrical engineer, and others.

The practical use of electric cars, Mr. Greene said, really began about two years ago with the building of the Richmond Road, which is twelve miles long and runs forty cars. There are now in the country over 1,100 miles of track on which are run 1,800 cars with electricity as the motor. The cities of New-York, Baltimore, Boston, Birmingham, Cincinnati, Detroit, Erie, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, Pittsburg, Richmond, St. Paul, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Scranton, and other places have their electric cars.

The system most in use, Mr. Greene said, is that of the overhead wire, with the power at two or more stations. Where the lines are long the road is divided into sections, each ran independently of the others. One section can thus be run out without disturbing the others, from poles with a single wire, (the return circuit being made by aid of the track,) were favored. Perfect safety could be secured by fixing the maximum current at the station at 500 volts. Two lines in Richmond run at only forty volts, but the current is still sufficient. The most approved method of contact is by a wheel or trolly fixed on an arm of the car, and running along the under side of the wire. With this system cars can be run at any rate up to twenty-five miles an hour.

The conduit system differs from the overhead wire in having the conductor laid under ground, and contact is secured by an arm of the car running down to it. A fundamental requirement for this system is good drainage. The failure which has shown itself in Boston last year was due to bad drainage. It must also be well constructed, and by an experienced engineer. The objection to the system is the same as to the cable system—the heavy first cost.

The third system, Mr. Greene said, is the storage battery. Batteries are charged by powerful stationary engines and placed on the cars, each of which then carries its own source of power. Up to the present time the storage battery has not been perfected, but it has been greatly improved, and the speaker looked for further improvements that would bring it into extensive use at an early day. It was necessary to have a battery weighing not over a ton that would carry a sixteen-foot car sixty miles, developing an average of four to six horse power and a maximum of twenty or more horse power. The storage battery ought not to be used, however, where the grade is more than 5 per cent.

These, Mr. Greene said, were the three systems by which electrical traction will be used. He discussed the methods of attaching the motor to the car, the difficulty in the construction of cars that will be necessary. The tendency was to come back to a single motor on a car, and with 36-inch wheels he looked to see a motor of forty or fifty horse power. The hebeing up and down of cars run by electricity would overcome by spreading out the trucks or by three sets of axles. The cost of alteration of an electric road by overhead wire, Mr. Greene said, had been accurately estimated at about 50 per cent, the cost of operating with horses. The cost by the conduit or storage battery was more than by the overhead wire, but less than with horses.

Mr. Greene expressed surprise at the action of the Broadway Company in preparing to lay a cable. Before they had time to put a cable in operation, he thought, the electric motor would be so far developed that it would be preferable to the cable.

In Baltimore a speed of three miles a minute had been developed in electrical motors. He thought this speed practical for conveying mails, and as safe for passengers as one mile a minute.

ATHLETIC CLUBS DOINGS.

The annual election for officers of the Staten Island Athletic Club was held at West New-Brighton, S. I., last night. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph Bird; Vice President—W. A. Leuthhon; Secretary—William C. Davis; Treasurer—Oliver I. Johnston; Trustees for two years—Dr. William C. Weber, Frederick W. Hansen, Robert Mayer, J. H. M. Cobb, James S. Brown, and E. Penn Smith. Robert Bassett was elected to serve on the Board of Trustees for one year in the place of H. Van Vechten, resigned.

The results of the games played in the New-York Athletic Club's pool tournament last night were: C. C. Goss, 50; C. T. Schlesinger, 31; Benjamin Russell, 50; H. F. Andrews, 44; C. H. Cadwell, 50; C. E. Schlieter, 43. The matches were the best of the tourney so far.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Steamship Beiair, (Br.,) Kemp, Port Spain 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to George Christall. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

Steamship Labrea, (Br.,) Fraser, Cape Breton 5 ds., with coal to Peyton & Co.—vessel to P. F. Gerhard & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The steamship Cellingham, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, sld. from Amoy to-day for New-York.

The steamship Gleadowe, (Br.,) Capt. Bowmer, from New-York Nov. 23, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

The steamship Othello, (Br.,) Capt. Mundy, from New-York Nov. 24, arr. at Hull to-day.

NEWS OF FOREIGN FORCES.

The new British war ship Blake has been launched at Chatham Dockyard. The Blake is one of two powerful, swift cruisers designed by Mr. White, Director of Naval Construction. The blocks were laid for building the Blake on July 28, 1888. The Blake is 375 feet between perpendiculars and 65 feet in extreme breadth, and has a displacement of 9,000 tons of 35 mean draught of 25 feet 9 inches. The hull has 126 water-tight compartments and 90 water-tight doors above and below decks. For protection the Blake depends almost entirely on a watertight deck extending throughout the length of hull, having a maximum thickness of 6 inches on the top and a minimum of 3 inches at the sand. This protective deck is about 6 feet below the water line at the sides, but rises amidships. It is stated that this maximum thickness of 6 inches will afford the same protection from the direct blows of shot as would a vertical plate of 12 inches in thickness. The Blake will be armed with two 9.2-inch 24-ton breech-loading guns, two and stern chasers, mounted on Vavasseur carriages, in protected towers; ten 6-inch 5-ton breech-loading guns, six on spoonsers on the upper deck and four mounted in casements on the main deck; eighteen 3-pounder Hotchkiss guns, and ten Nordenfeldt 1-gun distributed on the upper deck. In addition to the guns she will carry a powerful torpedo armament. The propelling machinery consists of a pair of triple expansion engines of 20,000 indicated horse power, which it is anticipated will realize a speed of 22 knots per hour. She has a coal-carrying capacity of 1,500 tons, which can be increased to 1,800 tons to admit of her steaming 15,000 miles at 10 knots—the distance to Calcutta and back.

The contracts for the last four of the eight first-class battle ships, ordered to be built under the recent British Naval Defence act, have been given out. The work has been intrusted to private yards. Two of the vessels have gone to the Palmer Shipbuilding Company, Jerrow; one to Messrs. Laird Brothers, Birkenhead, and one to Messrs. J. & G. Thompson, Glasgow. These ships, which are of the same design as the Hood, Rshown, Repulse, and Royal Sovereign, now building in the royal dockyards, are to be superior in speed and auxiliary armament to all preceding battle ships of the British Navy. Their principal dimensions are: Length, 380 feet; breadth, 75 feet; displacement, (about,) 14,150 tons,; speed on measured mile—Forced draught, (about,) 17½ knots; natural draught, 16 knots. Coal endurance—Speed of 10 knots, (about,) 5,000 knots; speed of 16 knots, (about,) 1,800 to 2,000 knots. The armament of each ship will include 67 12-pounder quick guns in two barbette or barbettes; 10 6-inch 5-ton guns broadside; 18 to 24 6-pounder and 3-pounder quick-fires; 5 torpedo tubes, (above water,) 2 torpedo tubes, (submerged.)

The new British war ship Barossa has completed the trials of her machinery at Portsmouth. The conditions of the trial were four hours' continuous full-power steaming under forced draught. Since her last failure the grate surface in each of her eight furnaces had been lengthened 16 inches, and the exhaust ports of her low-pressure cylinders had been enlarged. The draught of the vessel was 12 feet 9 inches forward and 15 feet 2 inches aft, giving a mean immersion of 13 feet 10½ inches. The trial proved highly satisfactory. The mean pressure of steam in the boilers was 151.2 pounds, the valves being arranged to blow off at 155 pounds. The vacuum in the condensers was 25.4 inches and 25.6 inches, and in the auxiliary condenser 10 inches; the revolutions were 200 starboard and 201.4 port, and the power developed was 5,000 horse power by the starboard and 1,588 by the port engine. This gave a collective indicated horse power of 3,110, or 110 beyond the contract. The speed in the measured mile was 16.868 knots.

The officers of the British war ship Anson have been exonerated of all blame for their ship running on a rock in Copenhagen harbor. The chart showed more water over the rock on which the Anson struck than there really was. This is another case, however, pointing to the imperative necessity of more frequent overhauling of charts. As an instance of some of the discrepancies of the British charts it is pointed out that the last official charts of the Hawaiian Islands, U. S., are based on the official survey made as far back as 1844, and it has been conclusively proved by surveys made in 1874 and 1887 by the engineers of the Canadian Government that shoals marked on such charts do not now exist.

Grave comment has been caused in the British naval circles by the fact that during the past three weeks seven new war vessels have undergone their steam trials at the various dock yards, and in every case the engines or boilers have broken down. What is, if possible, of greater importance, is the fact that utterly incorrect estimates of the speed have been made. In some cases the engines developed several hundred horse power more than was contracted for, and yet the required speed was not obtained. This resulted from the construction of the vessels, the bows being too bluff to admit of a high speed being attained.

The new British torpedo gunboat Seagull is at Portsmouth in preparation for her steam trials. The Seagull was laid down in April, 1888, and displaces 735 tons. Her length is 230 feet and beam 27 feet, with a mean load draught of 8 feet 3 inches. Her engines are under contract to develop 4,500 horse power under forced draught, and 2,500 horse power under natural draught, which power is supposed to drive her 21 knots an hour under the former conditions and 18.75 knots under the latter. She carries two 4.7-inch and four 3-pounder quick-firing guns, besides machine guns and torpedoes.

Says the *United Services Gazette*, (British): "The American revolutionary squadron, consisting of four powerful cruisers, under Rear Admiral Walker, will shortly visit Portsmouth and some of the other principal ports in the South of England. We have occasionally seen the Stars and Stripes borne by a single vessel off our shores, but a whole squadron is such a novelty as has not been seen in the English waters for over twenty years. It is a welcome proof that the secure naval policy inaugurated by the Washington Board of six years ago is bearing fruit."

Capt. Palliser has written to the press correcting the announcement that the French and Germans are about to change their steel guns for gun-metal guns. He believes that the Germans are about to give up powder bags, substituting "fixed ammunition," which means a solid-drawn copper case containing the powder, with the projectile fixed in front.

The Spanker, torpedo gunboat, a sister vessel to the Seagull, was recently taken out of Portsmouth for an eight hours' continuous steam trial. After about three and a half hours' steaming her boiler tubes were found to be leaking to such an extent that the trial had to be abandoned.

The Russian Government, intent upon strengthening the Black Sea fleet, has sent orders to the Belitno Fenderich Shipbuilding Company, near Odessa, to construct five torpedo vessels and six gunboats with all possible dispatch.

The Goldfinch, a gunboat cruiser, was recently tried in the North Sea to test her machinery. The trial was deemed successful. The horse power developed was 796, or 76 in excess of the contract, with a speed of 12.13 knots. The trial was made under natural draught.

The damaged 110-ton guns of the Victoria are to be returned to Elswick to be repaired. The guns will each have long heops substituted for several shorter ones, which, it is believed, will prevent their bending under future firing.

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DRESSING & SHAVING CABINETS, $13 AND UPWARD.

Reproductions of the latest French styles in Antique Oak and natural Polish Mahogany. Trimmings of rich silver and oxidized brass. These shaving cabinets are fitted with locked compartments for mugs, locked drawers for razors, and every toilet convenience. Adjustable mirrors of French beveled plate; broad top of richly-stained wood; compartment drawers with dust-proof finish and every latest device.

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Selected English Oak, cut quartered grain, with 16th and 18th century finishes. Fitted with upper and lower shelf for books and wide deep drawer; carved panels, their specialty, with firm sliding supports. The leslie arrangements of these desks include wide shelves, drawers, pigeon holes, square compartments, secret drawers, racks for books, &c. The workmanship is the finest throughout.

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The very latest styles, with curtained front, with glass locked door and with carved door, and beveled French mirror in panel. The Music Cabinets are fitted with adjustable shelves and can be used for books, music, or mounted photographs. Mounted or light, strong casters and finely finished.

BOOKCASES, $8 AND UPWARD.

Made of the finest English Oak, quartered grain, with polished brass rod and rings for curtain in front. The shelves are hand fitted with an adjustable to any height. The top is broad for ornaments, with beveled edge mirrors in back panels. The most extensive assortment of Bookcases and Cabinets in this city. Lowest prices.

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DR. PETERS'S LAST LETTER.

HOW, IT IS BELIEVED, HE WAS LURED TO HIS DEATH.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—A member of the Plantation Company has received a letter from Dr. Peters, written during his march into the Somali country. He refers in it to a treaty made with certain Somali emissaries before he left Witu. The recipient of the letter believes that this treaty lured Dr. Peters to his doom, and that the emissaries were merely spies.

Dr. Karl Peters was born Sept. 27, 1856, at Neuhaus on the Elbe. His father was a clergyman. His early education was received at a convent school. In 1876 and during the following years he studied history, political economy, and jurisprudence at Göttingen, Tübingen, and last in Berlin, where, in 1878, he received a gold medal from the Berlin Philosophical Faculty for a historical work written by himself, and shortly after was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

After a long visit to London and a tour through the principal countries of Europe he returned to Berlin and began, with a few kindred spirits, an agitation in favor of a more energetic colonial policy based upon his observations of the English colonial policy made during his stay in London.

In 1884 Dr. Peters came prominently before the public in connection with German annexation in East Africa. When he was sent to that country as the chief agent of the Society for German Colonization. He was accompanied by Dr. Jühike and Count Pfeil. They left Zanzibar in their original party, with firm alliances and supports. The leslie arrangements of these desks include wide shelves, drawers, pigeon holes, square compartments, secret drawers, racks for books, &c. The workmanship is the finest throughout.

Dr. Peters was a bold man, little calculated to control a body of independent savages, and it is admitted by his friends that his mode of treatment and management of the Africans was not all it should be. He regarded severity as the best method, and by the severe punishment he inflicted always became unpopular. Dr. Peters was the author of a series of papers, published in the publications published in Berlin in 1887, and also of a philosophical work entitled "Willenswelt und Weltwille," published in Leipsic in 1883. In his death Germany loses one of her boldest travelers and a zealous servant.

LECTURING ON HONESTY.

A SLOT-MACHINE PROMOTER SERMONIZES AT A FERRY HOUSE.

In one of the ferry houses, at noon Sunday, when the crowd from New-York churches was just beginning to surge in, stood an earnest-faced gentleman, in clerical garb, speaking to the people immediately about him in tones not loud, but intense, that suggested the more self-restrained variety of city missionary. The hoats were running on twenty minutes' headway, and his eloquence had fair scope. What was the particular character of the creed which he appeared to be expounding it was hard work for those on the outskirts of the throng to grasp. Directly behind the speaker was a tower like structure that might have served for a very old-fashioned pulpit. It loomed far above tee head of the orator.

Whatever the services might be, it was evident from the more than occasional obink of coins that a contribution was one feature essential to their very existence. A reporter of THE TIMES pressed forward toward the centre of attraction. He got near enough to listen to a homily on the wickedness of pet

MR. ALPERS NOT MISSING

HE HAS BEEN IN JERSEY CITY WITH HIS LAWYER.

THE AFFAIRS OF ALPERS & SWARTHOUT IN BAD SHAPE—AN ASSIGNMENT EXPECTED TO-DAY.

A meeting of sympathising friends and anxious creditors of the embarrassed coal firm of Alpers & Swarthout was in progress yesterday afternoon in their offices on the eighth floor of the Washington Building, Broadway, when a TIMES reporter called. The office is not one of those elegant affairs that most of the coal dealers doing business in the same building affect. The furniture of the single room consists of a carpet, a roll-top desk, a few chairs, a centre table, and the locked safe, the combination of which is known only to the absent Mr. Alpers. Up to the close of business yesterday he had not put in an appearance, and his partner, Mr. Swarthout, was more uneasy than ever at his continued absence.

"I have been here all day," said he, "waiting for some news of my missing partner, but I have nothing to add to the accurate statement already published in THE TIMES. I know no more than I did yesterday, and nothing more can be learned until Mr. Alpers chooses to show up. He may do so to-morrow, and if he does the affairs of the firm will be wound up."

At that point a young man who had been lounging about the office entered into an inaudible conversation with Mr. Swarthout that by degrees waxed so warm and loud as to be heard by all in the room.

"It's none of your confounded business," at last broke out Mr. Swarthout addressing the young man, "and I want you to understand that you are not to interfere in my affairs;" and, turning to the reporter, he continued: "I have absolutely no further news, but something will be done to-morrow."

"Well, all I have to say," ejaculated the young man, who by this time had worked himself up into a state of excitement that he struggled to suppress, "is that Mr. Alpers has not skipped. He is right here close by and can be seen and has been seen to-day by any friends or others who want to see him."

THE TIMES reporter said to the young man, who declined to give his name, that he was one of the "others" who was anxious to see Mr. Alpers, but the young man declined to make known the present whereabouts of that gentleman.

Notwithstanding this youthful person's reticence the reporter had little difficulty in ascertaining that Mr. Alpers was at that moment busily engaged with his lawyer, Mr. James Flemming, and a skilled accountant in going over the books of the firm. The examination of the firm's affairs has been in progress since Monday last, when, notwithstanding Mr. Swarthout's statement to the contrary, the safe in the office was opened and the books transferred by a clerk to Mr. Flemming's office in Jersey City, Room 79 75 Montgomery-street. So far from having decamped, Mr. Alpers has spent a portion of every day since in assisting his counsel to straighten out his affairs. Yesterday he was there all day and left for his home in Westfield by the 6:45 train on the Jersey Central. He said before leaving that the investigation was still unfinished, and until it was completed he had nothing to say for publication.

Mr. Flemming, however, spoke for him. "As one of Mr. Alpers's oldest friends," said he, "he came to me for advice in his trouble. If he had come to me a year or two ago I would have advised him to suspend then, for with the stagnation in the coal trade and the ruinous rates he had to pay for the use of money, the failure was inevitable. He had to have money and he had to stand a heavy shave, sometimes 10 or 15 per cent., and that has brought disaster. As to his alleged disappearance with the combination of the safe, it is all nosh. Last week one note after another went to protest until, when he saw his affairs were in inextricable disorder, he became so demoralized as to be unable to ask a coherent sentence. His clerk unlocked his safe and brought his books over here, and we have been going over them ever since. His principal creditors have had several conferences with him in my office. They are satisfied, as I am, that he is concealing nothing, and is willing to turn over everything he has to them. They are all disposed to be lenient and give him a chance, and I think they will.

"As to any rumors of fictitious or fraudulent paper, I think I can deny them altogether. Of course, the firm has a good deal of paper out, but it has all been discounted in the regular order of business, certain so far as I can ascertain, and most of it is secured by good collateral. The business has been extensive, remember, sometimes reaching as high as $360,000 a month. A business such as that requires money, and to get it the firm had to stand heavy shaves. That's what did it.

"Of course, since the failure of I. K. Wells & Co. he did business in his wife's name, and as that lady is seriously ill she has not even been informed of the trouble, and will be unable to do anything for some time. I cannot, therefore, say whether an assignment will be made to-morrow, and I do not know whether Mr. Alpers will visit his New-York office. I have not advised him to remain away from it, and I see no reason why he should."

Among the more prominent firms engaged in the coal trade there was not so much surprise manifested at the failure as at the statement that it should involve such an amount as $200,000. Most of them doubted that the figures would reach any such proportions, and those of the creditors who consented to be quoted shared this doubt. A representative of the firm of F. A. Potts & Co., 119 Liberty-street, said:

"Yes, we are creditors of the firm, but not to a very large extent. I know the amount of their indebtedness to us, but for the present I decline to say what it is. The present firm succeeded that of I. K. Wells & Co. Alpers and Swarthout were the 'Co.,' and I don't think they have done a very extensive business, but so far as I know they were honest and energetic young men. I think the amount involved must be largely overstated. I shouldn't place it at much over $25,000. If it even reaches that figure." The firm of F. A. Potts & Co. is said to be a creditor to the extent of $10,000.

Whitney & Kammerer, large coal dealers at 111 Broadway, are also placed among the creditors, but Mr. Whitney would not admit it yesterday. "You can't find out anything about them," said he. "I have been down to their office twice and only found a clerk there. He knew nothing and I knew nothing. I think one might hunt for a year and find out very little."

The reporter, however, learned that the firm has a claim amounting to $9,000 against Alpers & Swarthout, and that no inconsiderable part of yesterday was fruitlessly passed in trying to find something of substance.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company was also said to be a creditor of Alpers & Swarthout, but this Mr. Jones, the Secretary of the company, denied. "We dealt somewhat extensively with the firm some time ago," said he, "but always for spot cash. We have had no recent transactions with them, and, indeed, when we heard of the failure I looked up the account and found it closed some two months ago by the payment to them of a balance of $52 that we owed them."

The heaviest creditor is said to be Mr. H. E. Bowns, whose office is in the Washington Building. His claim is placed at $70,000, but when spoken to on the subject he was very uncommunicative. "I suppose I am the heaviest creditor, if the truth were known," he said, "but as I don't yet know to what extent, I don't want to talk about it, and I won't say another word."

The greater part of the amount due Mr. Bowne is said to be on indorsements. It was also said that Mr. Bowne was carrying some accounts of Alpers & Swarthout on the books when the parties were asked to step up to the Captain's office and settle they declared they were not indebted to the firm at all. It was said that Mr. Alpers borrowed large sums of money from Mr. Bowne on collateral afterward found to be fictitious, and that he also gave notes as security for indorsements of his own paper, which is also said to be worthless.

All this was positively denied by Mr. David B. E. Chapman, the confidential clerk and salesman of the firm. "If by fictitious paper is meant fraudulent paper or forged notes—and that is the English of it—I can deny it most positively. There is of course a large amount of the firm's paper outstanding, but it is all straight, and most of it secured by collateral. The secret of the whole thing is the extortionate and usurious rates the firm has had to pay for money, combined with a very depressed state of trade. If Mr. Bowne, who is the largest creditor, has a claim of $70,000, he is 'whole' if he doesn't get a cent. He is ostensibly in the coal business, but to the trade he bears the same relation as the gentlemen of the Bowery who hang out the sign of the three balls bear to the public. He is a note shaver, and when Mr. Alpers danced to his music he had to pay the fiddler."

"There has been a rumor that Mr. Alpers lived extravagantly and bet heavily on the races," suggested the reporter.

"So far from anything of the kind being the case," replied Mr. Chapman, "I don't know that I ever knew a more thoroughly domestic man or one more wrapped up in his family. He is a young man of a little over thirty, has a beautiful wife and three charming children, and lived well but not extravagantly in a pretty Elizabethan cottage a few miles south of Westfield. He is a great lover of horses, and attended the races occasionally, but as for any heavy betting I don't think he ever indulged in that sort of amusement. I wouldn't be surprised at all to see him at the office to-morrow. I saw him to-day at Mr. Flemming's office in Jersey City, and all his creditors have had conferences with him. I look for a speedy settlement of the trouble."

Contrary to expectation no attachments against the firm were issued yesterday. It is said that the exposure of the firm's insolvency was precipitated by the seizure of two cargoes of coal on Thursday last while in transit to protect the interests of out-of-town dealers, who had been advised that the firm was shaky. An inquiry then instituted by a city creditor revealed the fact that Mr. Alpers had been absent from his office since the previous Thursday, and that his partner professed to be ignorant of his whereabouts. This creditor waited a day and then tried to collect some of the firm's accounts which he held. He failed, however, as the preemptive debtors repudiated the claims.

If an assignment is made to-day, as Mr. Swarthout thinks probable, it will have to be made by the wives of the two members of the firm, Mrs. Ida C. Alpers and Mrs. Margaret Swarthout. The ladies were the real members of the firm and their husbands carried on the business for them by virtue of a power of attorney made in October, 1884. It was in the September previous that the firm of J. K. Wells & Co., of which they were members, failed, and they had not been discharged of their liabilities when they organized the new firm.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. VOGDES AT WEST POINT.

The body of Brevet Brig. Gen. Israel Vogdes, who died Saturday at the New-York Hotel, in this city, was taken by the Government steamer Chester A. Arthur yesterday morning to West Point and interred at the Military Cemetery there. The boat, with a large party of the friends of the dead man, left the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second-street at 8 o'clock. The party reached West Point about noon.

On its arrival the casket was placed on a draped caisson, drawn by four horses covered with black velvet housings, and was escorted by the full corps of cadets with reversed arms, under command of Post Commander Col. Wilson, to the historic chapel, in the vicinity of which it lay in state from 1 o'clock until 3 o'clock. The sombre casket, guarded at head and foot by soldiers, made an impressive spectacle. About it was draped the stars and Stripes, and on it were a wreath of flowers and a sheaf of wheat.

The funeral services began at 3 o'clock. The casket was carried down the aisle of the chapel to the chancel by four artillery men, followed by the pall bearers, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. E. L. Viele, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Capt. Henry Ecroe, United States Navy, and Col. John Hamilton. Immediately behind the pall bearers followed Mrs. Vogdes, the widow of the dead General; Mrs. William Lord of Brooklyn, and Dr. and Mrs. Hansell of Philadelphia.

The service was that of the Episcopal Church and was read by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, Hoboken. After the service at the church the body was escorted to the cemetery by the corps of cadets, the dead General's horse with the reversed boots in the stirrups, preceding the casket. At the grave, after reaching the cemetery the casket was lowered into the grave and the final ceremonies were completed by the cadets firing three volleys.

Attending the ceremonies were a number of the members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, among whom were Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. C. A. Carleton, Col. Henry E. Lord, Major Thomas H. Hubbard, Major Lyon Tayler, Major A. M. Clark, Major George De Feyrest Barton, Major Charles Brewster, Capt. L. R. Brackett, Capt. J. M. Andrews, Jr., and Lieut. R. Van Rensselaer. Among the other persons present were Gen. T. Sidney Dodge, Assistant Engineer W. S. Wells, United States Navy; Capt. Anthony Wayne Vogdes, Fourth Artillery; Claude Berard, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beard.

WEEDING OUT THE LISTS.

CAHILL AND OTHER BOXERS REJECTED BY THE AMATEUR UNION'S COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union met at the Grand Union Hotel last evening to pass upon the entries for the boxing and wrestling tournament to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Dec. 19. The most important action it took was to reject Patrick Cahill of the Scottish-Americans. This is likely to provoke criticism, but the boxers themselves will be satisfied.

Others rejected were W. Sent, Union Athletic Club, and W. Horanen, Bridge Athletic Club, 105-pound boxers, for having boxed under assumed names; J. Lustig, wrestler, Metropolitan Athletic Club, as his club is not recognized by the union. Charles Whitland, 115-pound wrestler, West Side Athletic Club, and S. Costello, 136-pound boxer, Ravenswood Boat Club, were ordered to further qualify by furnishing new vouchers from their clubs.

More entries were accepted than at any previous tournament, there being of the boxers seventeen 105-pound men, nine 115-pound men, thirteen 110-pound men, four 135-pound men, and three 158-pound men, and of the wrestlers five 105-pound men, fifteen 115-pound men, thirteen 136-pound men, and five 158-pound men.

A GENTLEMANLY FORGER.

A few days ago a well-dressed man called at the store of M. E. Wygant, Fort Richmond, S. I., and, claiming acquaintance with Wygant, asked if he would cash a certified check for $25. With but little hesitation the check was cashed and the man left. The check was deposited in bank, and in due course of time was returned with a notice that the certification was a forgery.

The check was signed by G. B. Morrill and made payable to and indorsed by W. F. Butler. It was drawn on the Bank of New-Rochelle. W. F. Butler, as he called himself, has not been seen on the Island since. He is of medium height, fair complexion, light hair and mustache, full round face, and of good address. It has been learned that he had made several attempts before to get money on his check.

FIRED BY AN EXPLODING LAMP.

The big building now in process of erection at the southwest corner of Wall and Broad streets was slightly damaged by fire about 10 o'clock last night. A lamp exploded in the hands of Charles Egan, the watchman, setting fire to the toolhouse and builder's office, a small temporary frame building, which had been put up on the ground floor.

It was said that the interior plans of Builders Burke & Byrne were destroyed. The watchman's face and hands were burned. The flames were extinguished five minutes after the arrival of the firemen. There is no more valuable piece of property of its size in the city than that on which the building is being erected.

THE ALL-AGED POINTER STAKES.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Dec. 11.—The All-Aged Pointer Stakes of the Central Field Trial Club was continued to-day. The preliminary heats were finished, and the following is the drawing in the order of running of those selected to run for the prizes: Duke of Hessen against Lalla Rookh, Bannerman against Sally Brass, Lebanon against Rip Rap, and Pontiac against Roger Williams. Two heats were run off. Duke of Hessen winning one and Bannerman the other.

OLD-FASHIONED WINTERS.

FINE SLEIGHING WITH LITTLE SNOW AND ROUGH WITH LOTS OF IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 7th inst. Mr. Goodwin of Litchfield, Conn., speaks of the Winter of 1839 and 1840, saying: "The first week in December was warm, mild weather; the second week snow fell a foot deep and continued more or less throughout the Winter, until it was very deep, sleighing up to April 19."

I was in Cazenovia, N. Y., the Fall and part of that Winter. The first week of December there was mild, pleasant weather; during the second, the weather came on very cold, and it remained so all Winter, with no snow of any amount and no January thaw. The roads had been worn down very smooth by wagons. The occasional falls of snow, 1 or 2 inches deep, made splendid sleighing on the hard, worn track. The snow did not cover the fences on both side of the track until the latter part of the Winter.

Once a week I drove to Syracuse, eighteen miles. The Winter will never be forgotten by me. I had the misfortune to get into the lake there, while skating, two miles from the shore. Holding on to the ice, long enough to be pronounced frozen dead, she was ready for burial when rescued.

The Winter of 1839-'40 was the Winter of deep snow in Central New-York. Snow began falling the last of November and kept it up almost daily all Winter, so that toward Spring the old rail fence, with posts and rider, was out of sight except the tops of the posts. In the latter of the Winter "across neck entirely"; they shut up like a jackknife when going into pitchholes if you did not lean back on the seat.

In the latter part of the Winter the roads were like the waves of the ocean. Your sleigh rose out of one pitchhole to drop down into the next. I remember that Winter well from my being a clerk in a dry goods store in Syracuse, N. Y. Almost every day I had to go on the roof and shovel off the snow.

When I look back I can hardly realize the great changes that have occurred. The railroad, more than any other thing, is the spur that moved me forward, and binds all together as one great nation.

F. H. W.

LISBLEY, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1889.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Surgeon Joseph Y. Porter, whose resignation from the army was accepted by Secretary Proctor last Summer, after a difficulty arising out of his being ordered from Florida to New-Orleans, yesterday petitioned Congress, through Senator Gibson, to place him on the retired list of the army.

Chief Engineer M. M. Haston has been detached from duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, and ordered to duty at the Quintard Iron Works. Passed Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford from the New-Hampshire and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer David Jones has been ordered to the New-Hampshire Dec. 28.

COAL MINERS ON STRIKE.

NEW-CASTLE, Penn., Dec. 11.—The coal miners at the Dunthills Coal Bank, near Wampum, have struck for an advance of 10 per cent. per day. Manager Dunhill asserts that the coal trade will not justify an increase, and has given orders to shut down the works. Miners in other banks will also ask for an increase in a few days.

THE WOMAN IS NOT DEAD.

HOW DR. MURRAY GOT MONEY FROM AN INSURANCE SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—There were some startling developments to-day in the Coroner's inquiry into the supposed death of Annie McIntosh, a young woman who was reported to have died, Nov. 21 last, in the house of Mrs. Ellen Behm, 1,922 Uber-street. The girl's death was advertised in the newspapers, and Dr. F. M. Murray of 1,652 North Tenth-street, with whom she formerly lived as a servant, and who professed to have attended her in her last illness, gave a burial certificate. The Coroner's attention was called to the case the day the death was published by some one who thought the girl had been killed by malpractice.

Dr. Murray was the first witness called to-day. He is a small man, about forty years old. Before coming to Philadelphia three years ago he had practiced medicine in Ohio. He stated that he was called to attend Annie McIntosh last month at 1,922 Uber-street, in the house of Mrs. Ellen Behm. "I first visited her," he added, "on the night of Sunday, Nov. 17. She had symptoms of peritonitis. I prescribed for her and left. I again saw her on the Tuesday following. She was worse. I used poultices. On Thursday her brother told me she was dead, and I issued a certificate of death."

Mrs. Behm was next called to the stand. A timid-looking woman of respectable appearance came forward and kissed the Bible. "I have lived at 1,922 Uber-street," she said, "since July a year ago. I know Dr. Murray."

"Did you know Annie McIntosh?" "No; I came here to tell the truth, and so help me God, I'll do it. Dr. Murray called to see me some time before the death notice appeared and told me that he would put an advertisement in the paper of a death at my house. 'It will be all right,' he said. There was no person sick at my house and no one died there."

"What was he to give you?" "A silk dress or $25."

"And you said you'd take the money?" suggested the Coroner. "Yes; because we were poor; he agreed to get the money for me."

"Then you didn't know any such person as Annie McIntosh?" "No; and my statements that I did and that she lived in my neighborhood were false. Dr. Murray told me to say that. All that was false, so help me God."

Dr. Murray was here recalled. "You have listened to the contradictory testimony, Doctor," remarked the Coroner. "Have you anything further to say?" "Yes; I testified falsely; all that I said was untrue. I was led into this thing by other parties."

The wretched man then went on to explain that he was the official medical examiner of Fidelity Lodge, No. 6, Order of Fraternal Pendulums; that he had got Annie McIntosh's life insured in that order for $625 in his own favor, and that her pretended death was part of a scheme to defraud the order out of the insurance money. He said that Annie McIntosh was not dead, and that she is now living on Fifth-street.

As there was no death the Coroner had no further jurisdiction. So with a scathing rebuke he dismissed the doctor, who slunk out of the office. He told the Coroner that his wife had advised him to make the confession. He will probably be arrested to-night or to-morrow on a charge of conspiracy to defraud.

Annie McIntosh was arrested to-night, and is now in the Tenth District Station House.

SALOON MEN ASTONISHED.

A FEMALE DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Dec. 11.—For the first time on record a lady has been appointed a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. Miss Phebe Couzine has been a Deputy United States Marshal and has wielded a revolver and carried handcuffs, but she never had to visit regularly the tough dives and more decent saloons of a wicked city and inspect Government licenses. This is what Miss Maud Cottom, just appointed Deputy Collector for the Seventh Indiana District by Collector Throop, will have to do. For some time the office seekers of New-Albany have been howling for the Deputy Collectorship, but Collector Throop has made no sign.

Probably the solution of his silence lies in a little sensation which came over the saloon keepers and business men of Jeffersonville Monday. A trim, petite young lady with blonde curly hair alighted from the train and soon made her way into several saloons and business houses which are working under regulations of the national revenue law. Waiting quietly into several saloons she presented her card, which read:

MISS MAUD COTTOM,
Deputy Collector Seventh District.

After this she proceeded to investigate in the most businesslike way, leaving the men too much astonished for words. It was the first time any one had ever heard of or seen a female United States Revenue Collector.

Miss Cottom is a daughter of Charles Cottom, city editor of the New-Albany *Ledger*, and has been Storage Clerk under Capt. Andy McIntosh of Salem, who has recently resigned, since Collector Throop of Paoli was appointed. Miss Cottom's card would indicate that she has stolen a march on her male competitors and quietly slipped into the Deputy Collectorship while they were fighting for it. If this is so, there will be another terrible howl among the Republican brethren of Southern Indiana.

THE WICKED SOPHOMORES

MAKE LIFE A BURDEN FOR THE RUTGERS FRESHMEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 11.—The most amusing rush that Rutgers College men have had in years occurred to-day, when an attempt was made by the Freshmen to have their class pictures taken. The "Sophs" had been waiting their opportunity, and when the Freshmen ranged in groups to be taken the Sophomores bore down on them and they scattered from before the faces of the camera and prepared to defend themselves. The trouble did not last long and the Freshmen were soon grouped again, when it was discovered that during the melée some of the Sophomores had made off with the photographer's plates. Finally the "machine" was put in position, but just as the cap was taken off a shower of water descended on the Freshmen from the third story of Queens College. Thoroughly wet the men scattered, and were ducked again by the Sophomores, who were pouring pails of water from the windows. They then rushed up stairs and disabled with their tormentors, but made off again when they found that no more water remained.

Other attempts to have the photograph taken were interrupted by showers of door mats and ashes from the Sophomores, until all except one of the plates had been used. Just as the cap was removed for this a bushel of corn cobs was dumped on the students, and the plate showed these and the disgusted faces of the Freshmen with an amusing distinctness. The attempt to have the picture taken was then given up in despair.

QUEEN EMMA A GOOD WIFE.

From the London World.

The Queen of the Netherlands is reported to be very much disappointed that King William's physicians have decided that he is too weak to bear removal to the royal palace at the Hague, so that her Majesty will have to pass a second Winter at Huis Loo, their country seat near Apeldoorn, which, although perfectly enchanting place in Summer, is most dreary between October and May, and here the court has now been fixed for more than sixteen months. The King of the Netherlands is a hopeless and helpless invalid, retaining his faculties just enough for him to be most troublesome to all who have to do with him, as he is saturated with senile irritabilities and jealousies. The King might die at any moment in his present state, but, on the other hand, it is quite possible that he may linger on for another year. Queen Emma has been a very good wife to the King, who is old enough to be her grandfather, for she has nursed him most solicitously throughout his long illness, and has always conducted herself with great tact in a very difficult position; but she must feel that while her husband lingers in his present state her existence will be simply a splendid slavery. King William did not propose to his present wife until he had been refused by her elder sister, Princess Pauline of Waldeck-Pyrmont, who afterward made a love match with the hereditary Prince of Bentheim-Steinfurt, and before he went wooing at the Court of Aroison he had been most decidedly rebuffed by Princess Thyra of Denmark, who shortly afterward married the Duke of Cumberland.

FOR THE KAISER'S MONUMENT.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Standard.

Three or four Berlin banks have secured the pre-emption of all the buildings in Schlossfreiheitsstrasse, with a view to pulling them down and fulfilling the Emperor's wish to have his grandfather's monument erected there. Only a few days ago three of the most eminent Berlin architects declared that the place was absolutely unsuited for that purpose. The banks are said to have agreed to pay 3,000,000 marks for the houses, and an equal amount as compensation, and intend to form a lottery of 10,000,000 marks, with prizes to the amount of 30,000,000.

THE TEUTONIC'S WINTER REST.

The White Star steamship Teutonic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, will be laid up at the latter port until February. The Inman steamship City of New-York will probably again be put in that line, and a revival of the race between these well-matched ocean greyhounds may then be looked for.

CRUSHED IN THE PANIC

THE SECOND CALAMITY AT JOHNSTOWN.

TEN PERSONS DEAD AND EIGHTY INJURED—THE TROUBLE STARTED BY A FIRE SOME DISTANCE AWAY.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 11.—The Opera House horror here last night was fully as shocking as first reports made it. The number of dead is ten. The number of injured is about eighty. None of those now surviving are seriously injured, being merely bruised and shocked. The doctors say that the most remarkable feature of the accident is that not a single bone was broken either of those killed or of those injured. The following is a list of the killed:

George Slonaker, aged twenty-three, teamster; Miss Lizzie Claycomb, servant, aged seventeen, from Bedford County; John Miller, colored waiter, of Chambersburg, Penn.; Isaac Foler, aged sixty-eight, coal miner from Bens Creek, this county; Mrs. Wesley Burns, aged forty, of Somerset County, and her daughter, Clara Burns, aged nineteen; George Horner, aged eleven, who jumped from top gallery, thirty feet down to the parquet and had his neck broken; Mrs. John W. Nestor, aged twenty-five, of this city; Eddie Blugler, aged nine. Conemaugh Borough; George Frischorn of Baltimore.

There were 800 people in the house. Two hundred and forty of these occupied chairs in the parquet. Possibly 200 more were in the circle and aisles in the rear of the parquet. In the first gallery all the seats were occupied and the aisles packed. In the second or top gallery all the benches were occupied and many were standing.

The cry of fire was sounded from the top gallery when the last act of the play, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was within a few minutes of completion. Everybody here has been made timid by the flood experience, and since then the town has been largely built up of frame houses, and the citizens have been in a constant tremor lest fire should sweep away the rude homes and business houses. When the alarm came, therefore, the people arose with one wild scream and made a frantic rush for the door.

The crowd outside seemed to think the fire was in the Opera House and made a rush to get in. This resulted in a collision and a jam which no human hand could stay. Little children and weak women were trampled under the feet of desperate men who struggled to save themselves alone. The firemen, who for months past have been stationed on the street corners, came to the scene from all directions and found it necessary to turn the hose upon the shrieking, struggling mass of human beings to clear the blocked passageways.

The manager of the house tried in vain to quiet the crowd and check the panic, but the crush only became worse. One man leaped from a third story window. The police, too, tried to restore order, and there are rumors of brutal clubbing. A colored man in the gallery did much to quiet a portion of the audience. Stationing himself at a third-story window, he hurled back from it one after another of the panic-stricken crowd who came forward to jump for their lives. Thus a number were saved. Postmaster Bauer and Chief of Police Harris also worked heroically and saved many of the weaker ones from being trampled to death.

The dead were borne to Henderson's Morgue, where, since the flood, over five hundred unknown victims of the awful disaster of six months before had been identified and claimed for burial. Here all were promptly identified. The Coroner was hunted up, four miles away, and upon viewing the bodies rendered the decision that death was caused by a crush at Parke's Opera House, and the bodies were turned over to relatives.

The funerals of the victims will take place on Friday. The theatre will not re-open. The city officials are being severely criticised for permitting the use of the building as a theatre, as it is claimed it was known to be unsafe.

The building in which the theatre was situated was undergoing some repairs ago, and it is one of the relics of the flood that was left standing while others and much stronger ones near it were destroyed. The stairway leading to the theatre stairway is 4 feet 7 inches wide in the clear. This is three or four feet from the foot of the stairway. On the second step is a double swinging door. This opening is exactly 4 feet wide. The stairway leading to the first floor is 20 feet and 7 inches in ascent. The stairway leading to the first gallery is 8 feet wide. That to the second gallery is 8 feet 10 inches at the foot and 2 feet 9 inches wide at the first landing above.

The cause of the fire alarm was smoke issuing from the chimney of a kitchen in the rear of the residence of Dr. A. N. Wakefield, several squares away from the theatre.

IMPROVED TRADE IN SPAIN.

WHAT THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NINE MONTHS SHOW.

From the official returns of the commercial movement in Spain for the first nine months of the current year, as given in *Los Novedades*, it is evident that that country is participating to a certain extent in the improved condition of trade general in Europe. The import and export values are compared with the corresponding periods in 1887 and 1883, respectively, as follows:

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Exports.....	$8,800,000	$9,540,000	$11,420,000
Imports.....	8,660,000	8,160,000	8,480,000
Total..	$17,460,000	$17,700,000	$19,900,000

The increase in the importation of coal from 854,638 to 986,611 tons is evidence of improved industrial activity, the increased value under this head being nearly $60,000. In petroleum there has been an enormous falling off in the imports, due probably in great measure to increased duty. The amount of crude oil has declined from 51,000,000 kilos to 23,000,000 kilos. There has been marked increase in iron imports, as also in chemical products, dye and tanning stuffs. Cotton shows an improvement of about 44,000,000 kilos. There is a falling off in wools of all classes.

The decrease in the imports of wheat is very large, the amount being about 104,000,000 kilos against 203,000,000 in the previous year. With this remarkable decrease in the amounts imported under consideration, its deficiency to be made up is considerable, and that the total is turned into an increase of $320,000 shows great improvement in some directions.

MARRIAGE UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

French fathers are usually very careful in the selection of husbands for their daughters, but M. Gallot, a worthy commission agent of Paris, is an exception to this rule. Mlle. Gallot, his daughter, being marriageable, he asked his family physician, a Dr. Ribot, to find a husband for the young lady. The physician introduced a colleague, Dr. Faulquier, on the scene, and this person married Mlle. Gallot, who had a dowry of £1,300. Dr. Faulquier was supposed, of course, to have a good practice, and he wore in his button hole the insigne of an officer of the Academy, which meant "a lot." Shortly after the hymeneal event, however, Faulquier began to borrow large sums from his father-in-law, who, suspecting that something was wrong, made inquiries and found to his stupefaction that his son-in-law was only a chemist's assistant, who had no right either to the title of "doctor" or to that of "officer of the Academy." M. Gallot accordingly obtained a divorce for his daughter, and prosecuted the two medical parsons for swindling. The trial began a few days ago, and the presiding magistrate expressed his surprise at the fact that the prosecutor, who was a sharp man of business, had not investigated the antecedents of his son-in-law before the marriage took place. It was also announced during the hearing of the case that Dr. Ribot had only "an American degree." Judgment was postponed for a week.

A PRINCESS WITH THE NEEDLE.

From the London Daily News.

The needle has not yet wholly given place to the sewing machine, nor is it only in the old folk-lore stories that Princesses ply that ancient implement of domestic use. Lady Wolverton has been telling her friends of the Needlework Guild of a certain red flannel petticoat which she had been permitted to see, wherein the Princess Mary of Teck, the President of the guild, had wrought some excellent specimens of what housewives know as horrinbone stitch. "So," added the energetic founder of the society that has its branches in twenty English counties, besides Scotch and Irish societies, "we begin with her Royal Highness and go down to the little maid-of-all-work who said, 'If I could do with two aprons she would find time to make them.'" The guild, which had its origin in the London society organized by Lady Wolverton only seven years ago, has prosperous offshoots even in America, France, Italy, and Switzerland. As to the ages of the army of needleworkers Lady Wolverton says that her associates have ranged from five to ninety-five years. The youngest, it appears, make pinafores and the like, while the oldest prefer the quiet byways of knitting and crochet.

MR. FORREST'S ARGUMENT CLOSED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—At the opening of the Cronin trial this morning Mr. Forrest resumed his address to the jury in behalf of the defense. He began with a long argument to show that the horse which drew Dr. Cronin away to his death was not Dignan's white horse.

Mr. Forrest closed his argument, which had lasted three days and a half, with an appeal to the jury for an acquittal.

The court then adjourned till Friday morning, to-morrow being election day and a legal holiday.

INTERESTS OF CANAL MEN.

REARRANGING FREIGHT-RATE SCHEDULES—A COMING MEETING.

The Captains and owners of canal boats plying between this city and Ottawa, Montreal, and Lake Champlain held another meeting at 10 South-street last evening to hear the report of its committee appointed to revise the rates of freight between the different points. The schedule of rates as prepared by the committee was adopted. The rates below Montreal, where the railroads do not compete, have been slightly advanced, and at Ottawa the Captains propose to save money by insisting on reductions of commissions and cost of towing.

Capt. Knowles moved to petition Superintendent of Public Works Shanahan to increase the depth of Champlain Canal 4 inches. The depth now is 4 feet 4 inches, and the canalmen want 4 feet 8 inches. Chairman Smith said that such an improvement in the canal would be the best means to enable the canalboats here to compete with the railroads, as it would increase a boat's capacity by fifteen tons, and the Captains would be able to make more money without having to increase rates of freightage. The proposition met with much favor, and the only thing the canalmen seemed to fear was that the opposition of the railroads to the measure in the Legislature would be too powerful. However, a committee to call on Mr. Shanahan was appointed.

It was announced that a grand mass meeting of canalmen would be held at 10 South-street at 1 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon, to protest against the action of the railroad grain elevator combinations of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. At the same meeting the demand will be repeated for free weighers at this port and for a suitable number of State elevators to transfer canal grain at a reasonable cost.

Mayor Grant sent an answer yesterday to the letter received by him from the committee of representative canal carriers delegated by the Canal and Harbor Protective Union, in which excessive port charges were protested against and the Mayor's co-operation was asked for. Through Secretary Crain the Mayor says he will give the matter the consideration which its importance merits.

AN EXTRA DIVIDEND.

JAY GOULD'S POLICY PREVAILS WITH WESTERN UNION DIRECTORS.

At the quarterly meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday Mr. Jay Gould's scheme for distributing an extra dividend upon the company's capital stock was voted through unanimously. As intimated in THE TIMES of yesterday, there are Directors in the company who have been opposed to the plan of distributing earnings in the shape of extra dividends, their position being that if earnings were big enough to warrant such a distribution they must be big enough to permit the increase of regular dividend payments. An extra dividend, they argued, was only for the present while if the regular dividend no raised there would be in such action pledges for the future. The payment of ½ per cent. as an extra allowance makes the distribution for the current quarter 2 per cent. at the rate (if continued) of 8 per cent a year; but, inasmuch as the extra amount to be given in the other quarter, it would leave the stock still upon the 5 per cent. basis. Even a small increase in the regular rate—as much as ¼ per cent. per quarter—would obviate the official basis. Mr. Gould, however, urged that it was best to be "conservative," and he had his way.

The estimated earnings of the company during the quarter ending Sept. 30 were during that quarter put at $1,750,000, but the real figures proved to have been $2,008,045, or $258,045 more than the estimate; this is equivalent to 2.05 per cent. for that term upon the capital stock.

At yesterday's meeting an estimate of the business for the quarter ending Dec. 31 showed expected net revenues of $2,000,000, out of which interest and sinking fund payments of $233,850 must be paid, leaving, after the payment of the regular 1 per cent. quarterly dividend, a balance of $667,762. The extra dividend will require $646,432, leaving still in hand a balance of $42,330.

TO FORMULATE CHARGES.

MAYOR GRANT WRITES A LETTER ABOUT THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

Mayor Grant sent out a new line of action in matters relating to the Dock Board yesterday. After he had overhauled the testimony taken in the investigation and had consulted the members of his Cabinet—Corporation Counsel Clark, Public Works Commissioner Gilroy, and Privy Counselor W. Bourke Cockran—he sent the following letter to the Commissioners of Accounts:

"I have examined the testimony taken by you during your inquiry into the administration of the Dock Department, which was forwarded to me on the 9th inst.

"It has been suggested that on an inquiry such as you are empowered by law to make the testimony taken must necessarily be ex parte, and that opportunity should be afforded the officers who conduct is impugned by the evidence to be heard in their own behalf. In order that such opportunity may be afforded I return the testimony with the request that I be informed whether you would warrant such a proceeding, specific charges being submitted against such officers as appear to have been guilty either of misconduct or neglect of duty in the discharge of official trusts.

The Mayor had nothing to say beyond what was furnished by the letter, but hurried away to inspect the proposed route of the Metropolitan Cross-Town Railroad Company. The letter reached the office of the Commissioners of Accounts after they had gone, but it is not unlikely that they were aware of its purport, for Commissioner Barker was in consultation with the Mayor but a short time before it was written.

That the Commissioners will formulate charges and inaugurate a further investigation of the management—or mismanagement—of the Dock Department is considered a foregone conclusion.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN SPAIN.

Madrid Dispatch to the London Standard.

The debate on the Universal Suffrage bill opened in Congress with a speech from a Conservative Deputy against the Reform bill, which is to give the right to vote to all Spaniards of twenty-three years and upward who possess full civil and civic rights. This measure is presented by Senor Sagasta as the crowning act of the Liberal policy which was inaugurated by the Liberal councilors of the Regency after the death of Alfonso XII.

The debate does not excite much interest in the country, except among republicans and advanced Liberals, as most Spaniards are convinced that a popular suffrage will not give them more genuine elections so long as the Government can continue to bring pressure to bear upon the electors. Universal suffrage is opposed by the Conservative Party and by an important fraction of the Liberal Party, who consider the reform premature and incompatible with the interests and welfare of the monarchy under a Regency.

TWO MAYORS HAVE A CONFAB.

Mayor Hart of Boston, who, according to the dispatches, left Boston last Tuesday before the returns of the municipal election showing that he had been re-elected were made, was

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DRY GOODS—10TH PAGE—7th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—6th col.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE RAUBER.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—From 3 to 6 and 8 to 11 P. M.—HEBREW EDUCATIONAL FAIR.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE BRASS MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 8:30—MINSTRELSY.
EDEN MUSEE—ERRELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—NOWADAYS.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—22, SECOND FLOOR.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—WOMAN IN RED.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE EXILES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ALL-VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—JIM THE PENMAN.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—HEADLESS MAN and DELICATE GROUND.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—HERMINIE.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHERANDOAH.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

Senator CHANDLER'S Federal Election bill is a much milder measure than some that have been proposed, but it is quite radical enough to awaken a good deal of opposition before it gets through the Senate, and some of it from sources not generally recognized. It provides in substance for taking the whole procedure connected with the election of Representatives, when a certain number of voters declare that they think an election under the ordinary system will not be fair, out of the hands of the State authorities, and putting it into the hands of the Circuit Court Judge. The provisions for securing impartiality are quite elaborate, but the main point in the system is the lodgment of purely executive power in the single Judge. That is an arrangement based, of course, on the assumption that the Judge will be a Republican, but he may not be. Whether he be Republican or Democratic, the party to which he does not belong will be likely to suspect his fairness, and both parties may doubt his capacity for duties outside his profession, and for which his judicial character more or less unfits him. An example of how such an arrangement would work can be imagined by Mr. CHANDLER if the Circuit Judge of Virginia, who openly opposed Mr. MAHONE in the recent canvass, were to be called upon to take charge of the elections in all the districts of his circuit. If the law could be passed, which we do not for a moment expect, it would do more to undermine confidence in the Federal judiciary than any measure enacted in fifty years.

The Committee on Political Reform of the Union League Club has prepared a report for submission to the club which urges a strict adherence to the policy of high license and deprecates "any half-way measures or compromises." There is no disputing the force of the committee's argument in reference to the evils of the liquor traffic or the desirability of limiting them as much as possible, nor can the right of the State to adopt the most stringent regulations be disputed. But it is hardly wise to condemn the Prohibitionists for insisting upon their extreme policy, while at the same time refusing to accept anything less than a certain fixed degree of restriction. We believe in the highest kind of high license that the people will support, just as soon as it can be had, but if in the meantime, while there is an insuperable obstacle in the way of that policy, the excise laws of the State can be improved and made more effective, we see no reason why it should not be done. That is why we advocated the acceptance of the Commission bill last year. It would not prevent an advance of license fees whenever the way might be open for it.

It is a little strange that at this late day it should be necessary for Mr. ROOSEVELT publicly to deny that the civil service rules prevent or ignore any inquiry into the character of applicants for places under the Federal Government. But he finds himself called upon to do so in reply to a statement from so considerable a paper as the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, which goes so far as to say that the Postmaster at Chicago would not be permitted to make any such inquiry. This is as completely opposite to the truth as could well be imagined. All appointing officers outside of the departments at Washington are required to make as thorough an investigation on this point as they can. And the Commissioners go so far as to permit such an officer, when he does not get satisfactory evidence as to the character of the three men certified to him from the eligible list, to ask that others shall be certified. In the departments every applicant is obliged to furnish a statement from three reputable citizens as to his character, accompanied with a statement of the extent and character of the acquaintance of those making the statement with the applicant. Moreover, no applicant, though he pass at the head in the examinations, is finally appointed without probation for a term usually of six months, which is required for the express purpose of giving an opportunity to ascertain what cannot be learned by examination, including, of course, character. It is a pure fiction that the old method either did or could provide more security on this point than the reform method.

The Congressional celebration of the inauguration of WASHINGTON as the first President of the United States was necessarily an anti-climax. That event had already been very thoroughly celebrated on the anniversary and at the scene of its occurrence. The pageant of last Spring was, in fact, one of the most noteworthy celebrations in the history of New-York or of the United States. The belated Congressional celebration could be justified only by being more brilliant and successful, and it was decidedly less so. It consisted, indeed, of nothing but the oration of the Chief Justice, and from the reports that are transmitted of it that oration was not so striking and remarkable as to justify the stopping of legislation in order to give the legislators an opportunity of listening to it.

Jefferson Barracks, the well-known recruiting station in Missouri, will probably never again fall into the condition which recently provoked a court of inquiry. There were many hearsay accusations of extreme cruelty before that court which proved to be groundless, and any outcry as to insufficiency of food was also unfounded, but it was shown that the food was not as well cooked and served as it should be, that there was some harsh treatment of men by a few non-commissioned officers, and that some of the latter managed raffles and games of chance for getting away the money of recruits. The buildings were also old and needed overhauling. Quartermaster General HOLABIRD has given this last matter his personal supervision. Several hundred recruits were sent away to allow the replacing of old structures by new ones, the culpable non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks, a new mess hall is under construction, and improvements in cooking and distributing the food have been effected. The post will now doubtless make a decided gain from the very low sanitary condition commented upon by Surgeon General MOORE.

HELPFUL OPPOSITION.

In his admirable speech at the civil service reform dinner, in Boston, Commissioner ROOSEVELT declared that the national reform system was in no danger from an attempt to repeal the law, but that there was some danger that the work might be crippled by a reduction or omission of the appropriation. This would be a method of attack peculiarly attractive to the enemies of the reform. It would suggest itself to them as excellent "politics." They would chuckle over it as "putting the reformers in a hole." It would seem to them at once effective and safe. It could be done in an underhand manner. It might possibly be accomplished without a roll-call, and many a sneaking member of the House would be willing to swell a *viva voce* vote against the reform so long as his voice lost its identity in the general roar who would not dare to put himself on record in the same sense. The scheme would have great charm for the cowards, and its promoters naturally think that the cowards are in a majority. Weak and selfish men are always easily persuaded that their own kind are more numerous than the others.

Happily this plan is in a fair way to be defeated by its own overzealous and overconfident supporters. Senator FARWELL, with the fatuity for which he is rapidly establishing an unenviable reputation, has made himself conspicuous by openly suggesting this way of getting rid of the hateful merit system. The Washington *Post*, in a series of articles to which we have already called attention, is urging the same course. The result is that public opinion is being aroused in a way that the members of Congress will recognize and respect. In the first place, there is awakening a very strong local sentiment in the city of Washington, a large part of the population being made up of employés of the Government who have got their places under the civil service law, and who feel a certain amount of security as to retaining them, and with them the means of providing a decent living for themselves and their families. Many of these have naturally made provision for the future and have been buying houses and furnishing them and indulging in other comforts such as honest and industrious men in private business establishments believe that they may justly and safely indulge in. They look on a policy that would place them at the mercy of the politicians with alarm and disgust, and the Congressmen who are in the city, some of whom have personal friends and even relatives in this class, will learn of the extent of this feeling and will be influenced by it, and they will express it whenever the matter comes before Congress.

In the next place, the open discussion of this policy has called attention to the fact that if the appropriation were to be withheld, the Government service would practically be paralyzed. No vacancy in the classified service could be filled. The spoilsmen would be no better off than they now are, and not so well off. At present they can get places for men who are fit to pass the examinations. Then they could not get any. It would be possible, of course, for Congress to repeal the law, but that is a very different undertaking. We believe it would be quite impracticable to get a majority for any such action in either branch of Congress. But if one could be got in both branches, the veto power would still have to be reckoned with, and Mr. HARRISON, we are bound to believe, would veto a repeal. We do not see how he could help doing so. We shall not insult him by supposing that he would wish to avoid a veto. If he were willing to see the law abolished—which we cannot conceive—he would see that it would be fatal to him, to his Administration, and to the party to abolish it. He has had some lessons in the tendency of political sentiment recently that have not been lost upon him. On the whole, therefore, we welcome the course of the open opponents of the law. They are doing much to strengthen it, and the outcome of their efforts, we are quite sure, will be a much more liberal appropriation than the present one.

MANSLAUGHTER BY ELECTRICITY.

There is certainly a legal responsibility somewhere for the continued slaughter of people in this city by deadly currents of electricity, and the machinery of justice should be put into operation to fix this responsibility and exact the penalty of the law for these repeated crimes. The Coroner's jury in the case of HENRY HARRIS, killed by a Brush lamp in Eighth-avenue, holds the Brush Company "responsible" for the death of HARRIS, and "censures" it for "carelessness" in not having the light placed high enough and properly insulated and examined in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Electrical Control. But "censure" is not enough, and violation of the regulations of the Board of Electrical Control is a mild offense in comparison with that of taking the lives of citizens through culpable carelessness. The latter is nothing more or less than manslaughter, and for that the person responsible for the condition of the Eighth-avenue lamp should be promptly indicted. There have been warnings and recommendations and censures enough. What is needed is the rigid enforcement of the law which makes a crime of the sacrifice of human life by willful negligence.

District Attorney FELLOWS has bestirred himself at last in regard to the killing of Lineman CLAUSEN in the upper part of the city, and the case has been laid before the Grand Jury. The main facts in that case are well known. There are witnesses of the circumstances of CLAUSEN'S death, the deadly wire has been identified, its condition was distinctly dangerous, and the company owning it is known. If an indictment is found it should be for the killing of PETER CLAUSEN, and not merely for maintaining dangerous wires. In his decision in the injunction case of the Brush and United States Companies, which has been so useful to those corporations and so perilous to the public, Judge ANDREWS said nothing about liability for manslaughter. He said if wires were found to be dangerous the companies should be notified to remove them or put them in a safe condition, and if they failed to do so within a reasonable time the matter could be laid before the Grand Jury and they could be indicted for maintaining a public nuisance. Since this decision was rendered we have had painful experience of the inadequacy of the remedy here suggested.

It is an established fact that the currents of electricity used by the companies which furnish arc lights in this city are deadly. Unless the wires which conduct these currents and the lamps in which they are used are most carefully insulated they are liable at any moment to strike down any person accidentally brought in communication with them by any medium that will convey electricity. There are miles upon miles of these wires strung upon poles over the streets and sidewalks and brought to lamps without and within buildings occupied by thousands of people. The companies know perfectly well that their currents are not so guarded as to make contact with the lamps and wires safe, and they persistently disregard the regulations prescribed by public authority for making them so. To save trouble and expense they go on taking chances of the sacrifice of human life, and they will continue to do so unless the penalties of the law are exacted. They are not afraid of the penalties for maintaining a public nuisance when the responsibility for letting them know that the nuisance exists is thrown upon somebody else and a Judge of the Supreme Court tells them that they can keep up their deadly wires until the dangerous ones are pointed out and ordered down "within a reasonable time." But the law against manslaughter is not so considerate of corporate rights as the civil courts appear to be. It takes no note of corporations, but only of individuals, and when a man is killed through negligence the person guilty of the negligence can be punished for the crime, though he is the President of the biggest corporation in the land.

The legal responsibility for these crimes can be fixed. The moral responsibility is divided, and a large share belongs to the Board of Electrical Control, which is about the most inert embodiment of public authority this city was ever cursed with. The chief purpose for which it was created was to get all electric wires put under ground under conditions that would insure their safety. In the meantime it has full control over the maintenance of wires overhead until underground conduits are provided for them. It has made rules and regulations enough, but these will not enforce themselves, and the efforts of the board have been mainly directed to giving permits to put up new wires and to repair old ones, making perfunctory inspections, and issuing notices. The work of providing subways it has given to a single torpid corporation, and has insisted upon allowing it a monopoly, though the process of burying the wires "stretch out to the crack of doom." The members of this board are suspected, with good reason, of being interested in the corporations to which they have granted privileges, and more anxious to protect them than to protect the public. In no small measure are they responsible for the slaughter of innocent men, due to their failure to perform with energy and fidelity the duties intrusted to them by law. If they could be individually held liable to the penalties of manslaughter, or even of murder in the first degree, it would be a public gain, and the deadly current might be put to a good use.

THE TARIFF LEAGUE CHIDES THE WOOL GROWERS.

The attention of Messrs. DELANO, LAWRENCE, and HARPSTER of the Wool Growers' Association should be directed to the fact that by insisting upon an increase of the wool duties in the face of the recent elections and the growing protest of the manufacturers, they have incurred the displeasure of the American Protective Tariff League. This fact may be of interest to other persons as well, for the attitude of this League toward proposed legislation affecting the wool duties is a matter of some consequence.

The League's opinions are expressed in its weekly organ, the *American Economist and Tariff League Bulletin*, and in the latest number of that paper may be found the following remarks concerning the recent meeting of the Wool Growers' Association and the report or address adopted at that time:

"The assertion is again advanced [by the Wool Growers' Association] that the United States is capable of producing the bulk of the carpet wools used in this country. We think this is an unfortunate position for the wool growers to take, for it is very far from an undisputed truth that the lower grades of carpet wool can be produced in this country except under such conditions of Protection as would make the business an absurdity.

"It is well known that the lowest grades of carpet wools are from wild sheep and *could never be produced in this country except at a cost for production which would require from* 500 *to* 1,000 *per cent. of Protection.*

"It would be far better to concede this truth and endeavor to reach a combination with the carpet manufacturers based upon a reasonable and fair statement of facts. * * * If they [the wool growers] would give more attention to the wool consuming industry and make that prosperous, which is the only outlet for the wool production of this country, the chances for successful wool growing would be, in our opinion, very greatly improved."

The League's estimate of the percentage of protection required to cause the production of an ample supply of carpet wool in this country is undoubtedly trustworthy. "From 500 to 1,000 per cent." The duty on carpet wool worth not more than 12 cents a pound is now 21½ cents a pound. The League says that a sufficient quantity of carpet wool of low grade, like that, let us say, which is sold at 10 cents, cannot be produced unless the duty on similar wool imported should be from 50 cents to $1 a pound! Wool actually worth 10 cents would have to be protected by a duty of from five to ten times its real value, so that the domestic grower of such wool could get for it a price high enough to give him a profit.

Messrs. DELANO, LAWRENCE, and HARPSTER have not ventured thus far to ask for a duty of 1,000 per cent., or even one of 500 per cent., but they are moving in the direction of these figures. They induced the Senate last Winter to pass a bill in which the duties on carpet wool were raised 60 per cent. above the present level, and they have warned the manufacturers that they will be satisfied with nothing less than this. Of course under the proposed higher duties the quantity of carpet wool grown in this country might not be increased, and might even fall off. The Association would then be encouraged to ask for more duty, and in time it might be asking for 500 or even 1,000 per cent.

We hope that it will not be forgotten when the present Congress shall take up the tariff and the wool schedules, that the most powerful association of protectionists in the country has declared that the low-grade carpet wools cannot be profitably produced here except under the shelter of a duty of from 500 to 1,000 per cent. And it may be pointed out then that one of the twenty "managers" of the League which makes this assertion is Mr. COLUMBUS DELANO of the National Wool Growers' Association. Some of his associates in the board appear to perceive more clearly than he does the meaning of the Western elections and the danger of a revolt in the Northeastern seaboard States.

JUDGE BOOKSTAVER'S CASE.

Great bodies are said to move slowly, though astronomy furnishes no countenance to the saying. Whether or not the Bar Association is a great body may be open to question, but of its deliberation there can be no doubt at all. Ordinary readers of newspapers will have vaguely recalled to their recollection the Flack divorce case, which they knew about last Summer, and forgot about early in the Autumn, by the announcement that the Bar Association has resolved not necessarily to do anything about it, but to consider the propriety of doing something about it. The Grand Jury last September presented the action of Judge BOOKSTAVER in the Flack case as deserving judicial notice, and in December the Bar Association resolves that perhaps it ought, in its character of the custodian of judicial and forensic morals, to look into the case on its own account.

Some among the cynical critics of the Bar Association will see in this masterly and prolonged inactivity fresh evidence of the uselessness of the Bar Association. They will recall the apostrophe to that body of the late CHARLES O'CONOR on the occasion of its refusal to investigate a charge affecting his professional conduct. "I thought you amounted to something", was the remark of the fervid jurist, and it left an unflattering inference to be drawn by his hearers. That was a good many years ago, and perhaps nobody any longer imagines that the Bar Association amounts to something in the way of a terror to legal, and much less to judicial, evil-doers. Other critics, even more cynical, considering the extreme reluctance of lawyers to take any action that may be offensive to a Judge actually on the bench, will infer that Judge BOOKSTAVER is surely to be removed, or the Bar Association would not have even the courage required to consider the propriety of taking his case into consideration.

In its present aspect, the connection of Judge BOOKSTAVER with the Flack case undoubtedly constitutes such a judicial scandal as very seriously to impair his judicial usefulness. It was shown that a man had obtained, in the name of his wife, a divorce against himself, of which the woman, who was the plaintiff of record, declared that she had not applied for it, did not want it, and knew nothing of it until after it was granted. It appeared from the papers that she was provided by her thoughtful husband with a counsel who, as appeared from other evidence, had never seen her. The referee in the case, whom the law requires to take evidence, was appointed by Judge BOOKSTAVER at the instigation of the nominal defendant, who was really both parties to the suit against himself, and his report was confirmed by Judge BOOKSTAVER.

So far there was nothing to inculpate Judge BOOKSTAVER personally. But as soon as these facts had been brought to light it must have been as apparent to him as it was to everybody else that he had been made the tool of a fraud upon justice. A Judge of spirit and integrity in such a situation would have taken prompt measures to express his indignation and to make his resentment felt. There were at least two, and apparently there were three, members of the bar concerned in the conspiracy by which his court had been tricked, and they were subject to its discipline. Nevertheless, Judge BOOKSTAVER has never taken any steps to punish any of them, nor has he even instituted any inquiry into the facts. The lawyers concerned in the Flack case are still in good standing, and, for all we know, practicing daily in the Court of Common Pleas. Even the presentment of the Grand Jury did not rouse him to demanding an effective and searching examination into his own connection with the case, and it were a fond imagination that the feeble and tardy motions of the Bar Association will be more effective.

This apathy is of itself sufficient to impair Judge BOOKSTAVER'S usefulness. A Judge who is not sensitive to public imputations upon his judicial conduct will not command the public respect, and if he fail to command that there is an end of his judicial usefulness, no matter how accurate may be his discharge of the duties of his office. Nothing could more surely destroy the confidence of the public in a Judge than to see him sitting tranquilly upon the bench waiting for a scandal to blow over. The Bar Association has prevented the scandal from blowing over, and for this service, at least, it is entitled to congratulation.

The property owners in the annexed district are substantially agreed as to the results which they wish to secure, but they differ as to the best means of obtaining them. They wish to have the maps of the streets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards definitely settled, so that they may know what to count upon, and they wish to have streets opened and improvements made when they are needed with more alacrity than has characterized the treatment of that region thus far. Being dissatisfied with the existing state of things some of them throw the blame upon the authorities having charge of laying out and improving streets, and wish to have them displaced by some other. Some have demanded a Commissioner or Board of Commissioners charged exclusively with the regulation of streets in those wards, but there are obvious objections to dividing up public authority among sections of the city in that way. The public expenses of that district must be borne by the whole city, and the work to be done should be directed by the general authorities having charge of similar work elsewhere. Others favor turning the matter over to the Department of Public Works instead of leaving it with that of Public Parks. This ought, perhaps, to be done when the stage is reached which makes it a mere matter of completion and maintenance and not of design and laying out. Possibly the difficulty may lie elsewhere than in the department having supervision. It may be hampered by improper or inadequate legislation or by lack of funds for doing all that ought to be done. The investigation has not yet made the matter altogether clear.

UNEASINESS AT PEKIN.

From the North China Herald, Oct. 28.

We learn from Pekin that there is a feeling there of great uneasiness as to the stability of things in China. The young Emperor and Empress are believed to be unlucky, as there has been nothing but disaster since their accession. There is no loyalty in China, in our sense of the word, and there are great fears that troubles will arise from the general distress inevitable in this coming Winter; and that if there were any man of eminence who saw any advantage to be gained from raising a rebellion it would go hard with the present dynasty. The misfortunes that have happened since the present Emperor's accession have revived the discontent that was felt at the irregularity of his succession, which found its expression at the time, as will be remembered, in the suicide of one of the Censors. We would earnestly echo the remarks of our New-Chwang correspondent, and impress upon the naval authorities that *no treaty port in the empire ought to be left without a man-of-war this Winter.* There is no special animosity to foreigners; but their safety may easily be involved in some tumult that has arisen from causes entirely unconnected with their presence.

ART NOTES.

Frederick A. Stokes & Brother issue a great variety of pretty books for the holidays printed very well in colors. Such is a series of highly-colored children of small size designed by Miss Maud Humphrey, each representing a specimen of the babies of some nation or race. For these "Babes of the Nations" Miss Edith M. Thomas applies appropriate verses. Similar designs by Miss Humphrey illustrate "One, Two, Three, Four," but the verses are by Miss Helen Gray Cone, and very spirited and quaint some of them are. This firm issues calendars delicately printed in colors, such as the "Landscape Calendar," with bits of American landscape, "A Year of Good Wishes," and another series of monthly greetings, each month embellished by designs by Mrs. J. Pauline Sunter. In contrast with these little gift books is the folio called "Venice," which shows in colored prints photographs of various views in that city, while the letter-press is taken from works by M. Charles Yriarte, the French writer. Half-tone engravings also reproduce drawings by Frank M. Gregory.

A new chromo-lithograph issued by the Arundel Society appears with Messrs. E. & J. B. Young & Co., the society's agents in New-York. It is a Carpaccio from the series in the queer little church of the Slavonians in Venice, and represents the calling of Saint Matthew by Christ from private life to the apostleship. The dull warm tints of the old Venetian master are pretty well reproduced. Signor Desideri of Venice took a water color drawing of the original, and this has been printed in colors at Berlin by Wilhelm Greve. The Arundel Society endeavors to popularize the Italian masters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but occasionally publishes a print after works by old German, Dutch, and Flemish masters, together with sculptures like the sepulchral monuments of Doges in Venice. It also issues photographs, engravings, plaster casts, and art books. It was founded in 1848, and retains its original object, the promoting of a knowledge of art by copying and publishing important works by ancient masters.

A peculiar vein of decoration is that of Mr. Reginald Francis Hallward, an English artist, who designs for the colored prints of "Flowers of Paradise," a holiday book issued by the Messrs. Macmillan. There is a touch of Blake in Mr. Hallward's angels and also a suggestion of Burne-Jones. Verses, music, and decorative pages are printed in a dull red; more elaborate cartoons are done in gold, blue, green, and so forth. The verses are simple, sweet, but generally mournful, and so are the faces of the girls, boys, and angels. The most artistic point in the quarto are the decorative borders and larger decorations which occupy entire pages to themselves. These show purity and much little cleverness in the designer. As music and verses are also by Mr. Hallward, the volume may be called all his, save for the printing, and is certainly very creditable. The art and the verses will appeal more to grown people, however, than to the children, as the color is too much that comes from the pre-Raphaelite influence.

So many times has "The Rivals" been issued as a grand gift book for the holidays that an artist might well think twice before hazarding his pencil on the figures of Captain Absolute, Sir Anthony, Lydia Languish, and Bob Acres. But Mr. Frank M. Gregory has not been appalled by previous designers. He fills a handsome folio with drawings, some of which are in water color and reproduced in colored prints. The volume is issued by Messrs. White & Allen, in London and New-York, with red, black, and gold on the covers and a colored portrait of brave Bob for a frontispiece. The quality of the prints in colors is admirable, but the original designs lack much from the standard which may be fairly required for Sheridan's immortal comedy. Faces are not sufficiently expressive and varied, while the groups are too much like the photographs of amateurs in private theatricals.

At Woolley's gallery of Japanese bric-à-brac the young Japanese painter, Norio Komori, exhibits a few more canvases painted by him in New-York. They show better drawing and a touch perhaps more Japanese than American compared with his first efforts. Mr. Komori is a designer for the Sloane firm and merely paints for practice, intending to return to Japan some day and become a professional artist in landscapes and genre, hoping for fame in his own country rather than Europe or the United States. In contradistinction to Mr. Theodore Wores, for example, who goes to Japan to paint Japanese scenes, Mr. Komori paints only themes of Japan, though in America. He has a good deal of self-acquired skill and seems to have the powers of concentration and persistency of aim that go far toward success.

Three water-color drawings of Boston in 1764 are in the possession of the Bostonian Society. They are by R. Byron, supposed to be Capt. Richard Byron, R. N., grand-uncle of Lord Byron, and were presented to Mr. Edward L. Pierce by Lord Carlisle. The supposition is that Richard Byron visited Boston while a Lieutenant of the navy, and gave them on his return to his sister Lady Carlisle. One is a view of Long Wharf, with a part of the harbor; another the South End of Boston and the Neck; the third is taken "from the Hill westward of the Beacon," and shows the north end of the city and Charlestown. These sketches are of great interest and value to local antiquarians, for they fix the appearance of the town from three directions as it was before the British occupation.

The illustrations of a holiday book issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company represent Mr. William Magrath's idea of Ireland and Irish people some fifty years ago. They consist of a number of very careful drawings reproduced by a photographic process, and their theme is the old lilting ballad by Samuel Lover called "The Low-Back'd Car," a ballad once heard everywhere but now rarely sung. Those who have sung it will be surprised to find from Mr. Magrath what a "low-back'd car" really is. The Peggy that Mr. Magrath draws is a very highbred girl for a vendor of chickens at the market of a little town; he has not put any saucines in her face; and the lover, not to make a pun on the author's name, is a very proper fellow indeed, with much lover-like meisuoboly about him.

Meissonier's "Glorification of France." to be spread on the walls of the Pantheon, is a long composition divided by columns into four compartments. The chariot of France drawn by lions is surrounded by genii. Men in the background bear on their shoulders statues of art, science, labor, and industry. Mounted standard bearers in the foreground are hailed by enthusiastic crowds. A frieze in four parts surmounts the main composition. Each part refers to an epoch in the history of France, the first telling of the period between Clovis and Charlemagne, the second between Saint Louis and Charles VI., the third between Joan of Arc and Francis I., and the fourth the period from Louis XIV. to Napoleon.

As usual, the Messrs. Prang of Boston are early in the field with brightly-colored cards, booklets, and tomes for the holiday season. This year they make special boast of the number of books with designs by American artists and verses by noted writers, more particularly women. The booklets are suited to the nursery, to older children, and to adults. "Flower Fancies" is a quaint rich with flower designs, printed in oils, which are used as decorative borders to verses by different writers. The designers include Misses Fidelis Bridges, Lucy J. Bailey, Elsenor E. Morse, Ellen T. Fisher, and Olive E. Whitney, together with C. Ryan and F. Schuyler Mathews.

Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg is a sculptor whose lines are fallen in pleasant places. By grace of Queen Victoria he holds the position of Governor of the Round Tower at Windsor Castle, once held by Albert, the Prince Consort. Prince Victor has a studio in St. James's Palace, that quaint little old building in the heart of London, and there he has just modeled the Prince of Wales for the Royal College of Music. He shows him in the mantle of a Field Marshal, and an attitude which recalls the statues of Wellington.

The presents made by republics to other republics have been increased lately by a peculiar gift, wrought in gold and silver, which comes from one of the Mexican States to the President of France. It is a mournful object, embodying the French Revolution of 1789, and is wrought of gold and silver taken from the mines of Guerrero. The jewelers are Indians of the town of Chilapas.

An etching of the campus at Yale before the recitation building was erected and the famous fence corner disappeared is published by Frederick A. Stokes & Brother. It is by Robert R. Wiseman, and shows the old brick row behind the lines of elms sacrificed for the new building.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Russell, who are disciples of M. Delsarte, will give five more lectures on expression and art criticism at Hardman Hall, formerly Yandell's Gallery, on the afternoons of Dec. 18, Jan. 8, 15, 22, and 29.

Canada is about to follow the bad example set her by the United States and put a tax on art and literature at her ports of entry. Representatives of the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News* have protested against this duty.

The Earl of Dudley has sold Turner's "Grand Canal, Venice," formerly in the Manley Hall Gallery in England, for a price exceeding $50,000. It is said to have been bought for Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

All the paintings, ancient books, silver, and bric-à-brac belonging to the late S. L. M. Barlow will be sold at the American Art Galleries on the 24th of January next.

Machinery Hall at the Universal Exposition will be used as a cavalry riding school, while the Palace of Art will be employed as a Museum of the Decorative Arts.

The *American Architect* publishes a view and ground plan of the building at Athens occupied by the American School. It was designed by Prof. W. R. Ware.

The Union League Club will have another exhibition of paintings, jades, and other objects of art at its galleries on Thursday next.

OBITUARY.

JAMES R. KENDRICK, D. D.

The Rev. James Ryland Kendrick, who died suddenly at Poughkeepsie yesterday, was the son of the Rev. Clark Kendrick and was born in Poultney, Vt., April 21, 1821. His collegiate education was obtained at Brown University, where he was graduated in 1840, after delivering the classical oration. The succeeding two years were spent as a school teacher in Georgia, and in 1842 at Forsyth, Ga., Mr. Kendrick was ordained a clergyman of the Baptist Church. He was called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Macon in 1843; to the charge of the First Baptist Church in Charleston, S. C., in 1847, and in 1854, while still in Charleston, he established the Citadel-Square Church.

Although a resident of the South, Mr. Kendrick was a thorough Unionist throughout the war of the rebellion, and during that struggle he occupied a pulpit at Madison, Ga. For the seven years succeeding November, 1865, he preached in the Tabernacle Church in this city, resigning this pastorate to accept that of the Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie. He was made a Trustee of Vassar College and served as President for a year in 1885-6. In 1886 he received the degree of D. D. from Rochester University.

Dr. Kendrick was a frequent contributor to periodical literature and was at one time one of the editors of the *Southern Baptist*. He also published a number of sermons, tracts, and addresses, and compiled the "Woman's College Hymnal."

GEN. DAVID ATWOOD.

Gen. David Atwood, editor of the *State Journal* at Madison, Wis., and the oldest newspaper man in that State, died in Madison yesterday. Gen. Atwood was born in Bedford, N. H., in 1815. He began work at a printer's case when fifteen years old. Going to Wisconsin in 1847, he became connected with the Madison *Express*, a Whig paper. He was editor and manager of the paper until 1852, when he established the *Daily State Journal*, with which he was connected till the day of his death. The paper under his management soon became very influential in party politics.

In 1870 Gen. Atwood was elected to Congress to serve out the vacancy caused by the death of B. F. Hopkins.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Major Oliver Lyon Terry, who died at his home, 45 Perry-street, Tuesday, after a long illness, was formerly prominent as a woolen merchant in Rochester, Buffalo, and Boston. He was born at Woodstock, Vt., Jan. 1, 1825, and began his business career while 25 cents, going into a country store as clerk at Royalton, Vt., where he staid a while and then went to Buffalo, where he married a Miss Lucy Hitchcock, his first wife, who died in 1879. After his marriage he went to Rochester and started in the woolen business. When the war broke out he was largely instrumental in raising the Thirteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, in Rochester. He served with the regiment as Major until January, 1862, when he resigned and was honorably discharged. He was in Bull Run and was wounded twice. At the close of the war he went to Boston and soon afterward came to this city, where he has been engaged in different kinds of business.

James A. Gray, the oldest piano manufacturer in the United States, was found dead in bed at his residence, in Albany, N.Y., yesterday. He was born in this city in 1815, and after a few years' study at the Mechanics' Institute he entered the piano manufactory of Firth & Hall, 1 Franklin-square. He was then sixteen years old. In 1853 he was called to Albany by W. G. Boardman to oversee his piano manufactory. Two years later he was admitted a partner, and since that time, which covers more than half a century, he was engaged in the manufacture of Boardman & Gray pianos. Mr. Gray made many improvements, and produced a number of valuable inventions, which are covered by patents. Mr. Gray was foremost in developing the present American pianos, contributing probably more original improvements than any one living pianomaker.

William G. Patterson, for many years a prominent salesman in the fancy goods business and at different times a member of the firms of W. H. Carey & Co. and Howard, Sanger & Co., which did business at Broadway and Grand-street, died suddenly on Tuesday. He was born in New-Hartford, in this State, about fifty-five years ago, and has been a resident of this city thir

THE EVER-PRESENT PERIL

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRE STRIKES A STREET CAR.

THE DRIVER IS BURNED AND THROWN FROM HIS PLATFORM — BROKEN WIRES POSSESS THE STREET.

On the northwest corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street the Harlem Electric Lighting Company had one of its regular electric lamp posts. Suspended from it were two wires which ran diagonally across the streets under the elevated railroad structure, carrying their thousand or more volts of electric power to another lamp. Along Third-avenue, on the side where the post stood, the subways are being laid, and there are great, open trenches, such as have been disfiguring and obstructing the streets of this city so long as to become a veritable nightmare to the people.

Though the heavy electric lamp post stood right on the edge of this trench, for some inconceivable reason known only to the wisdom of electric lighting and subway construction companies, it was not shored up, but allowed to stand there in such a condition that a two-year-old babe might have toppled it over. Inoffensive lamp posts, in the same position, which so far as is known are incapable of doing harm, were, however, shored up with a care that would have been commendable if exercised in another direction.

The heavy raine of yesterday morning undermined what little earth was left to support this tottering electric lamp post, and it fell over, leaning against the curbstone at an angle of about twenty-five degrees. This leaning caused the suspended wires to sag down to within about five feet of the ground.

The pole must have toppled over very near to 6:30 A. M., for at 6:35 o'clock a car of the Third-avenue enrface road, driven by Pierce Marx and with John Reed as coedector, came along, bound toward the Harlem River. It carried no passengers. Though daylight was breaking, a thick fog made it impossible to see ahead and Marx let his car go on, with one hand on the brake and the other holding the reine, unmindful of the fact that he was about to buck up against a conple of thoneand volts of electricity. His ignorance was first dispelled by the shying of his horses as the wires ran across their heads and backs. The insulation protected them from shock.

Marx was given no time to think or map out a couree of action. The hanging wires came up against the brake spindle of the car, and by its headway were drawn tant and snapped like cords. As they parted a current passed through the brake that struck Marx down. Marx is unable to tell exactly what followed, as he took no notes at the time, but the facts were easily learned from other sources.

When the tant wires parted their sputtering ends naturally came upon the platform of the car. One end struck Marx's face and gave him a shock that severely burned the fleeh and threw him off the car into the street. The scene that followed was uniqne, to say the least. Conductor Reed, who says his attention was first attracted by "a sort of a streak of lightning," saw Marx throw from the platform, and at once put on the rear brake. The car stopped with its wheels resting on the broken wires. The current took possession of the iron work in its construction, blue flames began to shoot ont here and there, and the car took on the appearance of a spectacular "property" in a Christmas pantomime. This lasted but a instant, however, for the frightened horses speedily dragged the car off the wires.

Even at that early hour a big crowd was attracted to the spot, but the people kept at a respectful distance from the wriggling ends of the wires. They related, when they saw that Marx was killed, but he contradicted this by howling like a Comanche. An officer summoned an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital and there Marx was taken. An examination revealed the fact that the leg that had been touched by the wire was hent at the knee and was as stiff and nnmb as though paralyzed. Marx was also prostrated with nervousness, bet in a few days he will be out again, to take his chances of more serious injury or death while driving his car up and down under the overhead wires on Third-avenne.

Nobody dared to touch the broken wires, but the Harlem Electric Lighting Company was soon notified, and after traffic had been entirely suspended on the avenue for a half hour it sent two linemen who, with rubber gloves, removed the small but effectual obstructions.

BURIAL OF CLAUSEN.

WIRES OF THE NORTH NEW-YORK COMPANY CALLED DANGEROUS.

The funeral of Peter Clausen, the lineman who met his death on Monday while working on the wires of the North New-York Electric Lighting Company at the corner of Ona Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street and Third-avenne, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Young, at 1,761 First-avenue. In the little front parlor on the fourth floor a small nnmber of friends gathered to pay their last token of respect to the dead man.

The Rev. Julius Grimmell, pastor of the First German Baptist Church of Brooklyn, E. D., who less than eleven months ago married Clausen, performed the last sad rites. He said:

"Only a short time ago I placed in onr dead friend's hand the hand of a happy and hopeful bride, and, knowing him well as I did, it is not easy for me to select words fit for the occasion. If he had been slain in battle, or if, like a brave policeman or fireman, he had fallen in saving the life of others, my task would be comparatively simple. A hero he was. He went into the ganger into which his calling took him day by day. He never left his home without the consciousness that he might not return at night; but he never flinched. He dared every danger in the performance of his duty, and I rejoice at his heroism even here in the gloom of death. The question would arise in us, Could not this horror have been prevented? and if so, why, in the name of God and humanity, was it not?

"Let us be protected against further sacrifice of this sort. It is the law of God for man to protect his fellow-beings. The electric light wire may be necessary to dispel the gloom of night, but if it turns into a Moloch, to be fed with human blood, then in the name of God let us have done with it. God's law has been broken either through vanity or cruel greed, and the transgressor will one day be called before the judgment bar of God. The cnree of slavery called for a deinge of blood; home crumbled, and decayed when individual life was in danger of any consequence. May God turn the hearts of our rulers so that they shall enforce the laws to protect life here."

Mrs. Clausen sat near the coffin during the services and seemed completely broken down. She has been constantly attended since her husband's death by Dr. Taylor of Ninety-first-street and Lexington-avenne, who gratuitously offered his services. Her condition throughont Monday night was alarming.

A delegation from Atlantic Council, No. 9, Order of Chosen Friends, of which Mr. Clausen was a member, attended the funeral, and after the services Howard H. Morse, the Supreme Chancellor of the order, placed in the hands of the widow $200 for her immediate relief. Clausen held a certificate for $1,000 in the order in favor of his wife and the balance will he given her within thirty days.

Superintendent Bowen of the North New-York Electric Lighting Company called on Mrs. Clausen Tuesday evening and paid her $15, her husband's salary for the week before he met his death, and also added $10 as a gift from the company. He directed that the bills for the funeral services be sent to bim for payment.

Before coming to this country Claneen resided at Fyan, Deumark, where his father, brother, and sister now live. His mother died since his residence in this country. While living in Denmark he followed the sea for a living, and came to this country about five years ago to better his condition. Since his arrival he has worked for the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and the East River Electric Lighting Company. Last September he was employed as linemen by a new electric lighting company at Long Branch and only returned to this city about two months ago, when he went into the amploy of the North New-York Electric Lighting Company. He is spoken of by his associates as a temperate man, devoted to his home, and a good husband.

The Board of Electrical Control sent an inspector to the scene of the fatality yesterday. After a thorough investigation he reported that the pole belonzed to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was in bad condition; that unineulated telegraph wires and electric lighting wires were strnng side by side. The electric wire so strung was in bad condition, and placing it between the telegraph wires seemed criminally careless. The inspector further said that the wires of the electric lighting company along the whole line were in a dangerous condition. The wire cut by the police in removing the body of Clausen has been replaced by a new section of underwriters' wire, and says as that it almost touches the roof of the Suburban Railway station. Tbo other wires are poorly insulated at the cross-arm, being bare in places, thereby making it possible for a grounding at that point, where Clausen met his death. Why something cannot be done to compel this company to at least put its wires in a safe condition is is difficult to understand.

The Board of Electrical Control says: "Our hands are tied by the injnnction granted by Judge Andrews," and sends the inquirer to the Department of Public Works, where Commissioner Gilroy meets him with a statement that he has no inspectore to point out the bad wires, and thus matters run along and tee wires, improperly insulated and of a kind prohibited by the board, remain in nse, a menace to human life. The Commissioners of the Board of Electrical Control think that if a regulation could be made that no company should use a current of more than 300 volts all danger would be avoided.

The little baking powder box suspended from the pole where Clausen met his death, at One Hnndred and Fifty-sixth-street, with its touching appeal, "Help the widow," was generously patronized by the passing pedestrians all day yesterday, and last night was found to contain $40 52, making a total of $100 08. Tee box will he kept on the pole for some weeks in charge of three reputable citizens of that section, who will forward to the widow the amonnts so collected.

Tha Grand Jury began an investigation into the cause of the death of Lineman Clansen yesterday and will continee it to-day. The witeesses examined yesterday were those who saw Clausen in the wires. Schway Commissioner Gibbens and electrical experts were present, but their examination was deferred till to-day.

The Grand Jury propose to make the iequiry in regard to the electric light wires a thorough one and will not necessarily confine themselves to the Clansen case. It will procably be several days before the investigation is finished.

THE COMPANY RESPONSIBLE.

NEGLIGENCE FOUND TO HAVE CAUSED YOUNG HARRIS'S DEATH.

The ieqeest in the case of Harry Harris, killed by an electric cerrent on Eighth-ave nne Nov. 30, was brought to an abrupt olose yesterday and a verdict was promotly rendered holding the Brush Electric Light Company responsible for the death of the nnfortnate young mae.

Charles W. Pearce, Seperintendent of Lamps for the Brech Company, was the first witnese called yesterday morning. Although he said that he had not inspected the company's lights on Eighth-avenne in front of Callan's store since they had been put np in Fe bruary of last year, he was questioned as to the height of the lamp in question, and promptly admitted that it was only 8 feet 4 inches—eight inches below the reqnired height. He had no explanatioe to offer as to why this state of affairs had been permitted to exist—it was a fact, and that was all he knew abont it. The other lights on Eighth-avenne which hung below the height of 9 feet, he said, were raised immediately after the accident which cost Harris his life.

Deputy Coroner William T. Jenkins, who made the antopsy, testified that Harris had been killed by electric shock, and Assistant District Attorney Maoma then made a little address in which he said he thonght that sufficient testimony to fix responsibility for Harris's death had been heard. He was opposed, he said, to the stretching ont of the inqnest any longer when there was nothing to be gained thereby, and he suggested that the case be given at once to the jury.

Coroner Messemer sorrowfully acqoiesced, the jurymen asserting also that they had heard enough, and in half an honr the following verdict was handed in:

"We find that Henry Harris came to his death by a shock from an electric onrrent while carrying a showcase into the premises of 675 Eighth-avenne, in this city, said showcase coming in contact with an electric light belonging to the Brush Electric Light Company.

"We censnre the said Brush Electric Light Company for carelessness in not having had the light above referred to placed high enough above the sidewalk in accordance with the existing regulations of the Board of Electrical Control, and for not having had the said light properly insulated and examined, as prescribed in the regulations of the said Board of Electrical Control.

"We find that the Brush Electric Light Company is wholly responsible for the death of Henry Harris. We also offer the following recommendations:

"*First*—That the said Board of Electrical Control and the Board of Health be requested to nse extraordinary and speedy measures to have the wires of all the electric light companies of the city laid under ground.

"*Second*—That the said boards nse all necessary care to have the wires and lamps of all the electric light companies properly insulated."

A GENEROUS PHILADELPHIAN.

A gentleman living in Brown-street, Philadelphia, has sent to THE TIMES a check for $25 to be given to the family of Peter Clausen. This gentleman, who modestly requests that his name shall not be mentioned, says:

"Wishing to be of some assistance to the bereaved family, and knowing of no other way of reaching them, I beg to inclose my check for $25 to the order of THE TIMES, requesting you to see to it that the money is paid to the proper person, provided the circnmstances of the family are such as in your opinion wonld make assistance not only desiracle, but necessary."

Some money will be sent to Mrs. Clausen at once.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

GRAND ARMY POSTS RESOLVED TO PUSH THE WORK.

The movement inaugurated by Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of this city, having for its objact co-operation with the Citizens' Committee in the raising of funds for the completion of the Grant monnment, was substantially advanced at a meeting held last night in the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regimeet, at which Gen. Egbert L. Viele presided, and Gen. John Jackson officiated as Secretary. The gathering took the form of a conference of delegates of the Grand Army posts within the Department of New-York. Representatives were present from nearly every post from Brooklyn to Buffalo.

Gen. Viele announced the object of the conference and introduced ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, who gave a brief history of the inception and progress of the Grant Monument enterprise. The Monument Committee had succeeded in securing subscriptions, paid in, to the amount of $130,000, which was within a fraction of one-third of the sum required to build the monument. Voluntary subscriptions have ceased from various causes. An effort had been made by the committee to revive popular interest in the nedertaking by calling for designs for the memorial, and premiums to the amount of $3,500 were offered for the best designs. Abous sixty-five different designe were presented, twenty-three of which were by American artists and the others from Europe.

Gen. Viele stated that while the movement had started with Lafayette Post, it was now proposed to place the consummation of the matter in the hands of the Department of New-York. There was no doubt that, with the assistasce of every post and by going ont among the people, all the money that was necessary to erect the proposed memorial could be secured.

The following resolntions, which are herewith given only in part, were offered by Gen. Charles H. T. Collie and were discussed at considerable length, but were finally adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Up to the present time, notwithstanding the liberal voluntary contributions of our fellow-citizens within and without the State, the sum of $180,000 is the total amount now on hand,

Resolved, That we urge upon the trustees of the Grant monument Association the importance of adopting some general plan of building under which at least that portion of it appropriated for the fonndation may be at once commenced and completed at an early day.

Resolved, That we recommend to our respective posts that upon the adoption of such a plan standing committees be appointed by each post in the Department of New-York to raise funds by voluntary snbscription, or otherwise, from the patriotic citizens of their several localities for the purpose of increasing the amount now on hand.

Resolved, That a committee of seven, of which the Chairman and Secretary shall be members, be appointed to formally present these resolutions to the next State Encampment, and urge official action and co-operation; and the setting aside of Sunday, April 27, 1890, (Gen. Grant's birthday,) for the purpose of initiating the movement by the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New-York.

In reply to a question, Gov. Cornell stated that the amount originally proposed to be raised was $1,000,000. This estimate had subsequently been reduced to $500,000, and later investigation had disclosed that a selfishness memorial could be erected for $400,000. It was determined by the conference that the latter sum should be raised.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy is at the Hoffman House.

George H. Bates of Delaware is at the Victoria Hotel.

Edward J. Phelps of Vermont is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gov. D. H. Goodell of New-Hampshire is at the Astor House.

Railroad Commissioner E. W. Kinsley of Boston is at the Windsor Hotel.

Commodore W. P. McCann, United States Navy, and Milton H. Smith of Lonisville are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Gen. Joseph B. Carr of Troy and Gen. George H. Sharpe of Kingston, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

Gov. Herbert W. Ladd of Rhode Island and ex-Congressman George Weet of Ballston, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenne Hotel.

FIRE IN THE ARLINGTON HOTEL.

A fira broke ont shortly before 10 o'clook last night in the top floor of the Arlington Hotel, 52 and 54 West Twenty-fourth-street, caused by a defective flue. The fire oansed some excitement among the people in the hotel, a few guests having already retired for the night, but no one was injured. The firemen arrived so promptly that the fire was soon under control, hnt before it was extinguished the building and furniture were damaged to the extent of $1,000.

The fire broke ont in a room occupied by Charles Porter, an actor in the London Gaiety Company, and his wife, who were absent at the time. The hotel is owned by Mrs. J. A. Finkleistein.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of the Washington Memorial Arch fund yesterday received contributions of $100 from Henry L. Barbey and of $5 from S. B. and S. C. B., making the grand total to date $61,704 31. He hopes to reach the $65,000 mark before the close of the week.

AMUSEMENTS.

VERDI'S "MASKED BALL."

The revival of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," at the Opera House last evening, was nnquestionably an interesting and instructive feature of a musical season which has already demonstrated its right to be deemed one of the most important in the art annals of the metropolis. To be sure, the familiar scarcity of "la bella lingua Toscana" had been replaced by the unyielding consonants of the Vaterland, and the vocal duties of the evening were assigned to ladies and gentlemen whose earnest devotion to dramatic truthfulness on the operatic stage is beyond question, ont whose skill as vocalists pure and simple is not quite equal to that of the Latins. It was not seoh a presentation of Verdi's opera as we shonld have looked for in the brave days of old in the ocennship of Mapleson, when every ornament would have been elaborated with devoted care and every high note prolonged with passionate intensity; but it was a prodnction much more satisfactory to the mesical taste of to-day, which regards the opera as something greater than a mere "concourse of sweet sonnds."

Perchance the spirit in which last night's prodnction was undertaken would not have pleased the cognoscenti who attended the first performance of the opera in Rome in 1859, or those who listened to it in Paris in January, 1861, or yet again those who applanded it in London in June of that year. Verdi had already achieved success in the English capital with his "Rigoletto," with Mme. Bosio, Mario, and Ronconi in the principal parts, and its popularity was materially deepened by the prodnction of "Un Ballo," the snccess of which was largely dne to Mario's splendid impersonation of the Deke and Graziaci's admirable interpretatioe of Renato. After that it was considered bad taste not to admire Verdi's music.

The last evening's prodnction was undertaken in a spirit that would hardly have delighted any of those audiences, for vocal technique was, if not less, at least no more, conspicuous than dramatic earnestness. A devotion to the truthfulness of the historical elements in opera tends toward the production of good results in Verdi's works. When the maestro's earlier works were composed a reaction from the sweet and sensuous strains of Rossini, Doelzetti, and Bellini was impending, and this feeling had acquired a sufficient impetus to insure the snccess of "Ernani" in 1844. Foreign literature and new theories in art were making themselves felt in Italy thee as they have doee recently. Italian composers began to seek for violent expression of the passioes. The sensuous lyriciem of Rossini and his contemporaries gave way to a melodramatic style, and Verdi was its chief and most accomplished exponent. "Un Ballo" belongs to this melodramatic period, which has happily given way to a higher mood of Verdi's muse in "Aida" and "Otello."

The famous Italian master, before the appearance of these last works, was called the most nervous, theatric, and sensuous composer of the present century. His style was censured as being often spasmodic, tawdry, and meretricious. It was admitted that while there were many passages of genuine dramatic force in his operas, there were also many in which he was led by sensation and violence. It requires no great amount of penetration to fled justification for these criticisms in "Un Ballo." Yet the same penetration cannot fail to perceive that fecundity of melodic invention and command of all the theatrical pomp and circumstance of music which are employed with snch admirable skill and artistic honesty in his last two works.

In his earlier operas, of which the one under consideration is a fair example, the composer coerted too seldnonsly the ephemeral applause of the injudicious. He resorted to cheap and tawdry melody and claptrap situation. He handled his material with marvelous ability, achieving effects which astounded the ear and often paralyzed the judgment; hut he failed to convey the lasting impression that one gets from his "Aida" and "Otello," whara the details are made snbservient to an artistic purpose.

Were it not for the achievements of Weber in "Euryanthe" and Mozart in "Die Zaeherflöte" it might seem absurd to talk about artistic purpose in coenection with such a ridiculone libretto as that of the opera presented last evening. It is unnecessary to remind old operagoers of the remarkable complications of the plot, and if those who were unfamiliar with the libretto before last evening were not amazed at its revelations of the inside history of Boston in the seventeenth century it must have been because they had read upon the fat of English bnrlesques until they could read anything.

The revival of "Un Ballo in Maschera," however, is a novelty in its way, and for it the public shonld thank the husy and capable director, Edmund C. Stanton. The opera has fine moments which may be enjoyed rationally even by lovers of the true mnsic drama. To be sure, we miss a fullness of destan that is found in Verdi's later prodnctions, but we cannot and need not desire to avoid the admission that there is some ground for the work's hold upon life during thirty years. If "Un Ballo in Maschera" can live that long we may reasonably hope that "Otello" will totter through a quarter of a century, and that "Die Meistersinger" and "Der Ring des Nibelungen" will be able to withetand for another decade or two the repeated onslaughts of such powerful organs of musical thought as the London *Musical Times* and the daily papers of Bordeaux.

We have said that the performance was taken seriously last eveeing. An exception must be made in favor of Herr Perolti, who was not in the same mood as his associates. He was evidently without respect for this nondescript opera, and he gamboled through some of its scenes like a young lamb. In the hut of Ulrica, the sorceress, Count Richard, in Perolti's hands, became a reckless young Parisian bent on making a night of it, and determined to incarnadine the multitudinous enburbs of Boston. However, to adopt the technical terms of the brotherhood of red paint, he "braced up" in the subsequent scenes, and was in the same industrious and aspiring teor as of yore. He exhibited his high notes with his usual readiness, and sang powerfully. It was not, however, till after he dnet with Lehmann that he seemed to awake to a realization of the fact that he was not performing the entire opera.

Frau Lehmann's Amelia at the close of the evening, and it is safe to say that the dramatic force of the rôle was never so fully displayed before to a New-York audience. Her singing was equal to anything that could have been done by a great Italian singer, and her acting was far beyond that which the Italian stage has been in the habit of accepting as satisfactory of late years.

Herr Reichmann was the René, or Renato, and his work was only marred by a desire to be truthfully dramatic instead of merely vocal, as Verdi's measnres generally demand in this work. However, he sang the aria known as "Eri tu" in the Italian version with much fervor and with good lyrical effect.

Frau Sontag-Uhl was a sad and solemn sorceress: Fräulein Betty Frank, a diminutive aged soft-voiced page; and Herren Behrens and Arden a decidedly inglorious and foroboding team of unanimous conspirators. The opera was put on the stage enffioiently well, though it was not probable that any of the localities were recognised by those habitués of the boxes who were familiar with Boston in the seventeenth century. Herr Seidl conducted the performance and regarded some of the new departures of the chorus with awe.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

"New-York's Minstrel Entertainers" is the name under which Haverly's former company, minus Dockstader himself, resumed business at the old stand last night. There was a first part, in which George Marion was the bones, Monte Collins the tambo, and Joseph Garland the interlocntor. George Rose, Thomas Ebert, John W. Myers, and J. C. Taylor sang songs, and there came an olio, in which Gns Mills gave impersonations, George Marion did a funny turn, French and Edwards were seen in a specialty, and Master Harri displayed his vocal attainments. The show concluded with an afterpiece entitled "Rival Hotels; or, Saratoga on the Beach." Mr. M. W. Tobin, the manager of the new ventnre, explained the light attendance on the ground that the public had not yet learned that the house had been reopened. He said that he intended to continee the experiment and that he hoped to succeed, as he was prepared to give as good a negro minstrel show as had ever been seen at Dockstader's.

Mr. Wilson Barrett presented at the Fifth-Avenne Theatre last eveuing a play made by himself called "Nowadays," in which he impersonated with vigor and skill a hot-headed, warm-hearted old countryman, John Taxton, who is involved in many of the stock complications of the contemporary melodrama. There is a strong flavor of the snuff in "Nowadays," and a thoroughbred horse, Thunderbolt, is an important personage in it. The plot is of the usual description, hnt there are plenty of incidents and one or two really impressive situations. Messrs. George Barrett, W. A. Elliott, and Austin Melford have congenial rôles, and the scenery is excellent. The play will be repeated to-night, and to-morrow night Mr. Barrett will do Hamlet.

To-night at the Amberg Theatre Possart will appear as Franz von Moor in that classio of the German drama, "Die Ränber" of Schiller.

THREATENED FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Odessa Dispatch to the London Standard.

Deplorable accounts reach Odessa from several districts in the Volga Provinces. The failnre of this year's crope in that region is the fourth consecntive disaster of its kind. The peasant holders are now selling most of their stock for food. Unless the Government comee to their aid, and that quickly, a famine is inevitable. The poorer peasants and laborers are utterly impoverished, and absolutely without means of sustenance for the coming Winter. Thus far the Ministers of Domains has done nothing in the shape of relief organisations. But it is to be hoped that more urgent representations will be laid before him before it is too late.

COMMISSIONER SELIGMAN RESIGNS.

As yesterday's TIMES announced would, in all probability, be the case, Mr. De Witt J. Seligman yesterday sent Mayor Grant his resignation as Commissioner of Education.

GETTING READY TO WORK

ARRANGING COMMITTEES OF BOTH HOUSES.

PROVIDING PLACES FOR NEW MEMBERS —MAKING A BID FOR CUBA—ANOTHER NEW PENSION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Farquhar of the Thirty-second New-York District will probably be announced as Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Shipping when Speaker Reed names his next list of committees. It is expected that among his fellow-committeemen will be Messrs. Dingley, McMillin, and Cummings, all of whom were members in the last Congress. Mr. Dingley is entitled to the Chairmanship of the Merchant Marine Committee, as standing first in the minority membership last year, but the fact that he has been put upon the Ways and Means Committee is regarded as barring him ont from the Chairmanship of another important committee.

* *

In the Senate to-day the first part of the Republican programme in reference to providing positions on committees for the new Senators was carried out by the resignation of Senators Morrill, Hiscock, Dawes, Hoar, Allison, Frye, and Henderson of their positions on the Committees of Finance, Education, Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Claims, Organization and Conduct of the Executive Departments, and on Civil Service and Retrenchment, respectively. Their successors on those committees are still to be announced.

It is the belief among the Honse that Speaker Reed will announce the rest of his committees one week from to-morrow, so that they may be at work during the holiday recess.

* *

Senator Call to-day introduced the following joint resolution:

"That the President be and is hereby authorized and requested to open negotiations with the Government of Spain for the purpose of inducing that Government to consent to the establishment in the island of Cuba of a free and independent republic, such consent to be given upon the payment by Cuba to the Government of Spain of such a sum of money as may be equivalent both to the value of the public property belonging to Spain in the said island and to the relinquishment of her sovereign rights, and also the securing by treaty of such commercial advantages as may be stipulated."

In connection with this Mr. Call presented a petition of natives of Cuba (now citizens of the United States,) and stated that it had been represented to him that nearly all of such persons were in favor of the resolution.

* *

A bill was introduced by Senator Ingalls today to place on the pension rolls, at $8 per month, all soldiers of the late war over fifty years of age who served sixty days or more, or who were disabled in line of duty and were honorably discharged. Those pensioners now receiving $6 per month are to have their pensions increased to that rate. In all cases where the period of service exceeded 800 days pension shall be at the rate of 1 cent for each day's service. The age limitation is not to apply to persons disabled from performing labor by reason of their support having cause not the result of their own vicious habits. In additioe to the pensioe of $8 a month, pensioners are to be given an additional $7 a month for disability rated at one-half of total disability; $12 for three-fourths disability. Arrears are to be paid at the rate of $5 per month.

Female nurses during the war are given a compensatioe of $5 a month from the date of their discharge, and are hereafter to receive a pension of $25 monthly. Widows of soldiers who are married at the time of the passage of this act are to be pensioned at $12 per month. So date from the death of the husband; minor children to receive $5 a month, and crippled, deformed, and lunatic children $12 a month during the period of affliction. Where there is no widow or minor children dependent parents are to receive $12 a month pension.

The Commissioner of Pensions is authorized to be increased to such an extent as may be necessary to adjudicate all claims within two years. It is made a misdemeanor for pension attorneys to receive more than $10 fee for an original pension claim, $5 for an increase of pension claim, or to unnecessarily withhold papers belonging to any pensioner.

* *

Senator Vest introduced a bill to-day, regulating the printing of certain public documents, and largely reducing the number of copies to be printed. He made a statement as to the immense mass of books and documents rotting away in the attic and basement of the Capitol and of the stench arising from such decaying matter. Mr. Hoar remarked that these books and documents ought to be distributed among the public libraries all over the country. Mr. Manderson, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, remarked that the difficulty of which Mr. Vest complained was one of distribution rather than of publication, and that there should be a distributing centre in connection with the printing office.

* *

The Montana complications received notice in the Senate to-day when Mr. Ingalls called attention to the fact that a paper purporting to be a memorial or resolution of one branch of the Legislature of Montana had been presented and had been referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. It was a matter of public notoriety, he said, that there was some difficulty about the organization of the Legislature of Montana, and in order to avoid any committal of the Senate on the subject he moved to a committee of a resolution of either branch of that Legislature, he moved that the order of reference be revoked and that the paper be laid on the table. It was so ordered.

* *

Edward J. Merrill of Maine has been appointed Assistant Librarian of the Honse, vice Smith, promoted; J. C. Houk of Tennessee Assistant Doorkeeper, vice Nichols.

* *

Assistant Secretary Tichen or has again fallen ill and taken to his bed.

* *

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

New-York.—J. L. Tilley, Oakdell, Genesee County. *Virginia.*—Belle L. Parkinson, Leadtown; J. B. Harris, Minerva; A. S. Given, Potts Creek.

Pennsylvania.—T. Waldell, Delmont; S. D. Holts, Eberlys Mills; Abram Hunt, Elora; J. A. Thompson, Hemmerville; P. Storer, Monnsburg; Mary L. Anden, Meadsburyville.

New-Jersey.—T. H. Jones, Irvington; W. P. Lindsley, Caldwell.

MR. KAHN HAS FEARS.

Aaron Kahn, attorney and counselor at law, is filled with grove snepioions. Not only does he believe that his life is in danger, but he feele confident that an effort was made by his political enemies on Tuesday night to hurry his exit from the world. He lays all his troubles to Police Justice McMahon, who, he says, fears that Mr. Kahn will be called npon by an appreciative party to assume the Chairmaeship of the Eleventh District Democratic Committee.

Mr. Kahn says he had a narrow escape early yesterday morning. It was between 2 and 3 o'clook and he was returning to his home in Sixty-third-street. He left the Nieth-avenne elevated railroad at Fifty-ninth-street and started up town, but before he had gone half a block a rough-looking man attempted to assault him. He made his escape by using any harm was done and hurried to the saloon at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixty-third-street, where he asked for protection.

Mr. Blake, the proprietor of the saloon, went home with Mr. Kahn, and just as they reached the sidewalk a man approached and was about to draw a pistol, when, seeing Mr. Kahn's companion, he hesitated and said: "That man tried to rob me." Then he left suddenly, and shortly afterward Mr. Kahn reached his home in safety.

WASHED ASHORE BY THE TIDE.

The body of a thick-set man, five feet four inches in height, light complexioned, and with light hair, was washed ashore by the rising tide yesterday morning and discovered near the Quarantine Boarding Station at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, about 8 o'clock. It had been in the water not more than twenty-four hours. The dead man was dressed in a frock-coat suit of black diagonal, a light flannel tennis shirt, neatly-fitting gaiters, and underclothing of red flannel. He had about his person $7 95 in bills and silver, two plain keys without numbers, and a beokhorn-handled pocket-knife. He wore a badge bearing the letters G. T. encircled by the legend, "We bend, not never break."

Coroner Gorman took charge of the body. In an inside pocket he found a card of Sharp, Alleman & Hill, lawyers at 206 Broadway, this city. This also bore the name of James L. Courter, manager of their collection department. Later in the day Mr. Courter went down to Fort Wadsworth and looked at the body. He did not remember the face.

The Coroner's theory is that the drowned man, who looks like a German, was a passenger on an ontgoing vessel and fell overboard.

PREPARATIONS AT OBER-AMMERGAU.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Times.

The triennial Passion play at Ober-Ammergan will be performed on Whit Sunday next year and continued during the two following days. Preparations have already been begun, and the actors are to be chosen next month. A large building in the form of a Grecian temple has been raised on the ruins of the old one; it will be partly roofed with glass. The stage is 42 meters long, whereas that of the Munich Opera is only 29 metere. The theatre will accommodate 4,000 people, of whom about half will be seated under roofing. It is probable that the old play written by Daisenberger will be chosen again, but it is under consideration whether it shall not be made to end with the crucifixion instead of being followed by an epilogue, as on former occasions.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

It is not generally known that early last Winter when the Saxton Ballot bill was introduced in the Legislature a movement was inaugurated in the County Democracy to have the committee of twenty-four instruct its representatives at the Capitol to vote with the Republicans. Out of the nineteen votes cast in the committee only two, those of Thomas C. Dunham and James Daly, both ex-Senators, were in the affirmative. Both of these men have been earnest advocates of ballot reform on the principle that is the eed snch a law would be of great benefit to their party. The leaders of the organization then argued that it would be nneidal for the party to accept a bill that would work a revolution in the manner of voting, and that if ever the Saxton bill became a law the Democrats never could carry New-York State, because thousands of their people would be nnable to comprehend the complex ballot and, accordingly, thonsands of good Democratic votes would be annually lost. In allnding to this matter yesterday, a well-known Democrat said: "What our party wants is education. It hardly accords with the enlightenment of the nineteenth century for the Democratic Party to oppose a bill franght with so much importance to the voter and demanded by the best thonght of both parties on the ground that thousands of members of that party are unable to understand its provisions or to vote intelligently on the ballot it produces. That is a poor argument. Must the great mass of people be depriv ed of a needed reform because the Democratic Party is burdened with the votes of thonsands of illiterate men? Let the illiterate learn to read and that come better acquainted with our way of doing things."

A prominent Repnblican, who has served several terms in the Assembly and two in the Senate, expressed himself in these words: "We shall have the liveliest session of the Legislature in years. Ballot reform, of course, will be one of the great issues, but mark you, no matter how perfect a bill we pass Gov. Hill never will sign it. He is too much of a demagogue to affix his signature to any measure that appeals to decent and respectable principles, or that will in any way improve the moral tone of the community. You may as well look for his approval of a high-license bill. Ballot reform and high license are both decent and respectable measures, but Gov. Hill has never been identified with them, except in applying his veto. He will stick to the unofficial ballot, and, of course, we shall never agree to that. However, any poor Democrat, young or old, can carry any respect or esteem for Gov. Hill I am at a loss to conceive, for just so long as the Governor withholds his approval from a ballot reform bill just so long will a poor man be debarred from running for political office, with its heavy assessments and oppressive campaign expenses."

There is nothing more interesting in local politics just now than the condition of things in the Third Assembly District, so far as the affairs of Tammany and the County Democracy are concerned. The resignation of Police Justice Daniel O'Reilly from the Executive Committee of the Counties and his proposed alliance with Tammany means much more than simply the secession of one man from one political faction to another. It means practically a repetition of what took place in the Ninth Assembly District when the entire organization of the Counties in that district went out with their leader, Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis. In the case of the Third District, however, an immediate affiliation with Tammany will be made.

Alderman Patrick Napoleon Oakley, Assemblyman James A. Monaghan, Jacob Phillips, and the rest all the Tammany leaders have been in the workiug for the Counties in the Third District have arranged to follow Police Justice O'Reilly, and this means three or four hundred men.

The result will be a very pretty contest for the leadership of the district at the Tammany primaries next month. Register Sievin, the present Tammany leader, is by no means ready to surrender the leadership, and Civil Justice Charles M. Clancy has been urged by his friends for the place. Justice O'Reilly's followers and, it is said, some of the Tammany Committee of Twenty-four, want O'Reilly to be the leader. There are, however, an interesting number of local political problem that nothing but political sagacity of a high order can solve. The Tammany leaders, it is nnderstood, have decided that the primary election furnishes the best method for reaching the solid vote, and the understanding is that the people who form the Tammany accession from the Counties will be allowed to vote at the Tammany primary, and, of course, they will back Justice O'Reilly. Now, there are plenty of Tammanyites in the district who think that the new converts should stay in the ranks some time before aspiring to leadership, but they may be divided between Register Sievin and Judge Clancy, and so the fight cannot well fail to be of interest.

Ex-Commissioner of Jerore George Canfield passes most of his time nowadays at his seventy-five-acre farm at White Plains. He is very fond of animals, birds, and pets of all kinds, and makes a point of feeding his own birds and animals. His live stock all know him. His ducks are always the first to welcome him home and signalize that event by quacking vigorously "three times." His roostere and chickens eat ont of his hand. He formerly had a carrier pigeon—Tom Jefferson—that flew to his shoulder and remained there till he was lifted off. But Tom Jefferson was seized with a cold some time ago, and is now dead, and about the heaven allotted to pigeons. The rest of the band is the number of fifty have adopted a new plan of welcome. One pigeon has been noticed of late perched on one of the posts on the roof and at the front of the house commanding the road up which the veteran policeman returns, and as soon as he or her appears the pigeon flies to the barn and brings back with him the entire flock. The birds describe three large circles and then reach the ground in time to devour the liberal supply of corn that their owner has scattered. Col. Canfield asserts that this pigeon has been specially detailed to perform this duty, and as the same proceeding is seen every evening, no argument can convince him to the contrary.

The fact has just been brought to light that the "Black Horse Cavalry" has opened headquarters in this city for the transaction of business at Albany during the coming Winter. The persons in charge are an ex-member of Assembly and a lawyer who has made a living by providing new members with "rebates" on what he has collected in the revenne. The "Black Horse Headquarters" are in a building not a stone's throw from the new Court House. The ex-Assemblyman is always on hand. He has already sent invitations to several new members elected from this city. When the member calls he is informed that there is a chance to make a big money on an Albany bill, and that this particular firm is already intrnsted with several large schemes that will prove highly remunerative to every one that works with the "Black Horse Cavalry." If the member is dishonest he makes a compact then and there to stand in with the firm; if he is honest he gets what is known as a glimmering idea of the manner in which things are done at the Capitol.

The Ever Wicked Gibbs, who is to represent the Thirteenth District in the next Assembly, achieved a little victory last night that pleased him. There was an annual election of officers of the Union Republican Club of the Thirteenth Assembly District, and Elijah M. Fisher, who has been President for one year, was up for reelection. The opposition centred on James King Duffy, and he made the running against Mr. Gibbs's friend Fisher. Eighty-six votes were cast last night. Mr. Fisher got 50, and Mr. Duffy 35, and Archibald Smith got 1. The other officers elected were: First Vice President—Charles Wilson Smith; Second Vice President—Benjamin Putterson; Treasurer—Henry W.

THE ELIZABETH RACES

A GOOD CROWD AT THE TRACK TO SEE THE SPORT.

THE RACES WON BY BILL BARNES, ARAB, OREGON, KING IDLE, NOW OR NEVER, AND GOLDEN REEL.

More than five thousand sexagenarians braved the terrors of Jersey's malarial swamps yesterday to participate in the sport which a fair day, despite a rather heavy track, promised at the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club yesterday afternoon. Forty bookmakers were at the track, and the attendants therefore had all the opportunity they wished for to speculate on their fancy for the several races. The ring was as lively as on any of the regular days during the past season on any of the tracks, and the racing was fairly good. It would have been very much better had the association insisted upon owners starting their horses in the races for which they had been entered. The scratches were particularly exasperating in the third race, in which all the horses but Oregon and Gloster were scratched, thus leaving it a practical walkover for the first named.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed after the second race because Arab, who won it, was not disqualified for having fouled Frejois at the last sixteenth pole. There the horses were racing neck and neck, when Arab was ridden or swerved directly across Frejois's track, forcing Gerhardy to pull the mount up. The judges would not entertain the claim, however, but placed the horses as they finished, very much to the disgust of the backers of Frejois, who was a lively favorite in the betting.

The fourth race was a rather interesting one, and, until just at the end, it looked as if Rainbow would win. But the filly tired badly in the last sixteenth, owing to the very heavy going, this fact giving King Idle a chance to get to the front and finally win by a good half length. Sam Morse, who was the favorite in the betting, quit on the lower turn, and could do no better than get third place.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:22.

J. E. McDonald's b. c. Bill Barnes, 3 years, by Spendthrift-Conetantinople, 108 pounds.....(Taral) 1

Excelsior Stable's g. b. Cambyses, 5, 113.....(Taral) 2

J. E. Dyer's b. g. Jim Gates, 3, 107.....(Soden) 3

Jim Muiholland, 112; Samaria, 104; Al Reed, 112; the Maid of Woodlands gelding, 103, and Mabel, 109, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Cambyses, 11 to 5; Jim Yates, 13 to 5; Bill Barnes, 3 to 1; Samaria, 7 to 1; the Maid of Woodlands gelding, Mabel, Al Reed, and Muiholland, 40 to 1 each.

For place—Against Cambyses, 2 to 5; Jim Gates, and Bill Barnes, 4 to 5; Samaria, 2½ to 1; Mabel, Al Reed, Jim Muiholland, and Maid of Woodlands gelding, 15 to 1 each.

Won by three lengths; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:24¼.

G. Forbes's b. c. Arab, 3 years, by Dalnscardock.

Rathbution, 98 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1

E. Corrigan's b. c. Frejois, 5, 113½.....(Gerhardy) 2

M. Sharne's br. g. Ralph Black, 5, 112.....(Horton) 3

Buckstone, 166; Little Barefoot, 98, and Newburg, 103, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Frejois, even money; Arab, 2 to 1; Newburg, 10 to 1; Ralph Black, Little Barefoot, and Buckstone, 15 to 1 each.

For place—Against Frejois, 2 to 5; Arab, 3 to 5; Little Barefoot, 3 to 1; Newberg, 3½ to 1; Ralph Black and Bookstone, 4 to 1 each.

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Five furlongs. Time—1:10.

Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Oregon, 3 years, by Onondaga-Skybight, 117 pounds.....(Bergen) 1

M. J. Daly's b. g. Gloster, 3, 117.....(M. Daly) 2

Betting.—To win—Against Oregon, 2 to 5; Gloster, 2 to 1.

Won by five lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:31.

G. B. Morris's b. h. King Idle, 4 years, by Wild Idle-Agenoria E., 115 pounds.....(Soden) 1

Castle Stable's b. f. Rainbow, 2, 94.....(French) 2

J. T. Carmody's b. c. Sam Morse, 2, 97.....(Barton) 3

Battersby, 5 to 1; Zephyrus, 115, and Cupid, 103½, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Sam Morse, 9 to 10; Battersby, 5 to 1; Rainbow and King Idle, 6 to 1 each; Cupid, 8 to 1; Zephyrus, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Sam Morse, no betting; Rainbow and King Idle, 7 to 5 each; Battersby, 8 to 5; Cupid, 2 2 to 1; Zephyrus, 5 to 1.

Won by a length; three between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 in third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:53.

O. B. McGee's br. c. Now or Never, 4 years, by Stratford-By and By, 118 pounds.....(Bergen) 1

R. Lewis's ch. c. Martin Russell, 3, 96...(French) 2

G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 3, 107.....(Soden) 3

Theodosius, 101½; Oarsman, 95, and Glory, 93, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Now or Never, 3 to 5; Oarsman, 3 to 1; Martin Russell, 6 to 1; Tipstaff, 8 to 1; Theodosius, 15 to 1; Glory, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Now or Never, no betting; Oarsman, 4 to 5; Martin Russell, 2 to 1; Tipstaff, 3 to 1; Theodosius, 5 to 1; Glory, 8 to 1.

Won by half a length; one and a half lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:53¼.

Excelsior Stable's b. f. Golden Reel, 4 years, by Spendthrift-Janet, 107 pounds.....(Berton) 1

G. Forbes's ch. c. Gey Gray, 3, 98.....(Jones) 2

Dwyer Brothers' b. f. Meriden, 3, 110.....(Bergen) 3

Lotion, 98; Barrister, 107, and Amos, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Golden Reel, 11 to 10; Meriden, 3 to 1; Gay Gray, 6 to 1; Lotion, 8 to 1; Barrister, 15 to 1; Amos, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Golden Reel, 2 to 5; Meriden, 4 to 5; Gay Gray, 9 to 5; Lotion, 2½ to 1; Barrister, 4 to 1; Amos, 10 to 1.

Won by three lengths; eight between second and third.

The track will be dried out and in good condition this afternoon, and the following list of entries makes good sport a certainty:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Lisimony, Civil Service, and Kenwood, 118 pounds each; Belle Kennedy, 113; Elkton, 103; Index, Frederick L, and Caspar, 98 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Gloster, 124 pounds; Cambyses and Battersby, 122 each; Not Guilty, 113; Cupid, 110; Al Reed, 108; Newburg, 107; Maid, 102; Jim Muiholland, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Sayre, Freedom, Spalding, Thendosius, and Barrister, 122 pounds each; Puzzle, 119; Trastio, 105; Elizabeth, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Bookstone, 112 pounds; Fletch Taylor, 107; Frejois, 107; Reecho and Village Maid, 104 each; Mirabwan, 102; Little Barefoot, 100; Nugget, 97; Edward F., 96; Felix, 93; Fast Time, 89.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Now or Never, 122 pounds; King Idle, 105; Ralph Black, 96; Martin Russell and Minola, 95 each; Oarsman, 92; Sunshine, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Bradford, Glendale, and G. W. Cook, 112 pounds each; St Valentine, 97; Beocft and Louise, 94 each; Glory, 90.

KENTUCKY HORSE NOTES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 11.—Logan Morray, a yearling bay colt by Gambetta Wilkes, dam Eye See, by Nutwood, has been purchased by W. C. McCool of Cameron, Ill., for $2,000, of G. W. Welsh of Danville.

By the payment of $15,000 Leonard Brothers of this city have secured the entire ownership of the trotting stallion Macey, by George Wilkes, out of Amy King's dam. Until this trade a one-half interest in the horse was owned by John E. Madden of this city. Macey is one of the best bred young stallions in the State.

The weanling colt, by Wilkes Boy, dam Mollie, by Kentucky Clay, is dead. He was owned by T. C. Angrin of the Glenarron stud, and was hizhly valued, his sister, Angelina, having made a three-year-old record of 2:23 this year.

FOR JERSEY TROTTERS.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 11.—The annual session of the New-Jersey Association of Trotting Horse Breeders was held here to-day. It was decided to open the gates to the public free at the next exhibition, and a resolution was passed to apply to the next Legislature for an appropriation in order to increase premiums and thus foster an interest in trotting horses. The Committee on Legislation consists of Jacob Klotz, R. N. Sargeant, and Ira Kilburn. Trenton's Inter-State Fair track was decided on for the next races after a spirited debate, in which the claims of the Waverly, Somerville, and Paterson tracks were urged.

THE SCHEME MAY FALL THROUGH.

The death at his home in this city of Charles Crary has aroused interest among those who expected to see an elevated rapid-transit road built from the Jersey Central Ferry, in Jersey City, to Bergen Heights. Mr. Crary was the capitalist who induced other men of money to lend their aid to the scheme, and it is feared that his death may result in their withdrawal. The bearing of his death upon the enterprise was of sufficient importance to induce the local managers to report it to the Jersey City Board of Aldermen, where an ordinance is pending giving the new road a franchise through the streets. A meeting of the promoters of the is to be held at an early day.

DANGERS OF A DRAWBRIDGE.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 11.—Patrick Dorsey, an East Haven laborer, walked off the Quinnipiac bridge to-day while the draw was open and was drowned. A schoolboy was drowned at the same spot and in the same manner two months ago, in consequence of which accident a suit for $5,000 against the town is now pending, as there were no gates on the draw to prevent accident.

A law passed by the local Legislature, attaching a penalty of $50 for each time the draw is opened without notice, has been published by the town clerk.

POINTS ABOUT CRUISERS.

SOME LESSONS TAUGHT BY RECENT BRITISH TRIALS.

There is a feeling among many naval officers that in the case of the new cruisers the element of speed has been regarded as of minor importance so long as the batteries of the vessels came up to the requirements. The speed and turning trials of the Chicago, the Boston, the Atlanta, and the Yorktown at Newport, R. I., showed that none of these vessels possesses a speed greater than 16.8 knots an hour on the measured mile course. The Yorktown then made 16.8 knots. During her four hours of final trial for acceptance she made for a short time the speed of 17.2 knots an hour, but the circumstances must have been very favorable.

The Chicago, Atlanta, and Boston failed to exceed sixteen knots an hour on the measured mile. The Atlanta even failed to exceed fifteen knots. As a matter of fact the navy has a fleet of vessels, styled the "squadron of evolution," the swiftest member of which is not likely to exceed sixteen knots an hour for a chase of several hours' duration. All the vessels of this squadron are unarmored craft. They are provided with wall-appointed batteries, and are complete in point of equipment; but their unarmored sides put them at the mercy of ironplads and battle ships against which they may be pitted.

How would the Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta fare, officers are asking, were they brought into action against armored cruisers capable of steaming seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen knots an hour. Such cruisers are by no means rare. A long list might be made of the armored war ships of foreign countries capable of steaming faster than any of the ships of the squadron of evolution. It may be cited as an instance that the six British vessels of the "Admiral" class—vessels which are powerfully armored turret ships—are capable of steaming seventeen knots or more an hour. There is hardly a country in Europe making any pretense to naval strength which can not mobilize a fleet of unarmored cruisers which can do ever seventeen knots.

The vessels that are soon to join the naval establishment of this country will possess greater speed than have the ships of the squadron of evolution. The Baltimore and Charleston are undoubtedly eighteen-knot ships, under all conditions. The Baltimore surely can do even more than this when driven hard. The Vesuvius has made a mean of 21.6 knots an hour over a measured course, but as she is a novelty in warfare her attainments can hardly be compared with those of fighting cruisers and battle ships.

During the recent quarterly speed trial of the vessels in the British Mediterranean squadron it was found that the light-draught ships, which in a smooth sea could easily distance the iron-clads and battle ships of the squadron, were not only left behind by the latter vessels steaming, as all were, into a head sea, but were badly beaten. Several of the vessels in the Mediterranean squadron were credited on their original artificial trials with speeds varying from 16 to 18½ knots an hour. In the same squadron were several heavy battle ships, having only ordinary speed powers. On the day of the trial the heavy ships forged right by the lighter vessels. The latter were unarmored craft, most of them possessing but little tonnage displacement. The heavy seas reduced the speed of the cruisers fully one-quarter, while the heavy armored vessels forged unconcernedly through the waves.

The British naval authorities were exceedingly exercised over the result of this trial. It showed conclusively that in anything like a seaway the light cruisers would be at the mercy of heavy battle ships possessing only ordinary speed powers. To make cruisers of such type any more only useful, they must have sufficient tonnage displacement to enable them to overcome by sheer weight the force of head seas and contrary winds. The Baltimore and Charleston in a measure meet this requirement, but it is doubtful if the 2,000 or 3,000 ton cruisers will be the fast ships they are designed to be when put to the test of heavy seas and stormy weather. The Petrel type of vessel cannot do over thirteen knots an hour, even in a comparatively smooth sea. What they can do in rough weather is open to conjecture.

The unarmored cruiser is a craft whose merit is yet open to dieonssion, but experience from observation of modern vessels during the last three years points to the fact that cruisers, to be efficient, must possess high speed and a fairly great displacement.

A PAPAL PRELATE INVESTED.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The ceremony of the investiture of the Right Rev. Mgr. McManus as domestic prelate to the Papal household took place at St. Francis de Sale's Church here this morning. Pentifical high mass was celebrated. Bishop McQuaid of Rochester was celebrant; the Rev. Father O'Hare of Rochester, deacon; Father English of Canandaigua, sub-deacon; Father Harrington of Binghamton aed Father Oberholzer of Rochester, deeoons of henor; Mgr. de Keigge of Rochester, master of ceremonies, and Father Seymour of Auburn, assistant.

Among those present were the Rev. Fathers Mulherron of Auburn, Evane of Ithaca, O'Connell of Ovid, McDonald of Seneca Falls, Hickey of Waterloo, Cavaoagh of Lyoce, Gleeson of Clyde, Pagani of Penn Yan, Dr. Sinclair of Rochester, and Dr. Reed of Hot Springs, Ark. About fifteen hnndred persons witnessed the ceremeny, at the conclnsion of which a committee of laymen waited upon Mgr. McManus in the sacristy and presented him with a purse of $1,000 in gold.

A SCHOONER CAPSIZED.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The schooner William H. Barnes, commanded by Capt. Farley and a crew of five men, bound for Haverstraw from New-York for a load of brick, capsized today off Scarborough, just south of this village. The schooner was going under full sail when a squall struck her and upset her. The crew clung to the capsized boat until Capt. Field put out in his tug Jennie and rescued the wrecked party. The schooner William Voorhis has anchored herself to the capsized boat to save her from going to pieces by drifting ashore. She will be raised to-morrow.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The bond offerings accepted to-day were as follows: Registered fours, $25,000, $100,000, $1,500, $50,000 deposits, $100,000 deposits, $200,000 deposits, and $30,000 deposits at 127; coupon fours, $100 at 127; registered four and a halfs, $5,000 deposits and $50,000 deposits at 104⅝, and $16,250 at 104⅝.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Cattle were in good demand to-day, but the continued heavy receipts kept prices weak. There was, however, such free buying that the close of business found the yards pretty well stripped of stock. The offerings of holiday Cattle were less numerous than on the preceding days of the week, nor was there as much inquiry for that class. Sales during the day were at $1@5 for inferior Cows to extra shipping steers, with Christmas stock quoted at $5 25@5 75. Cows sold largely at $1 60@2 25, and most of the trading in Steers was at $3 25@4 25. A few choice Cows and Bulls brought $2 50@2 60, and still higher figures were paid for extra. The stocker and feeder trade was quiet at steady prices. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $5@5 25, choice Cattle, $4 40@4 85, good grade shipping steers, $3 65@4 25; medium shipping Steers, $3 30@3 50; common to fair Steers, $2 75@3 25; common to choice Bulls, $1 50@2 50; good to choice Cows, $2 25@2 65; poor to medium Cows, $1 75@2 15; stockers and feeders, $1 75@3; Texas Steers, $2 15@2 75; Texas Cows, $1 30@2 15.

Opening prices for Hogs were the best of the day. The market grew steadily worse as the morning advanced, and by the middle of the forenoon there was a shrinkage of 5c @10c. Around the close nobody wanted pay more than $4 2½ for the best Hogs on the yards, and good droves were freely offered at $4 55. These are the lowest prices of the year. There were many trades at $3 40@3 50, and the market closed very flat at $3 40@3 65 for common to prime heavy and mixed. A few extra sold early at $3 70. One year ago $3@3 35 was the range of prices. Receipts were: Cattle, 15,000 head; Hogs, 35,000 head.

BUFFALO, Dec. 11.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,550 head; total for week thus far, 13,000 head; for same time last week, 10,020 head; consigned through, 1,500 head, of which 1,300 head to New-York; on sale, 80 head; market quiet and unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,000 head; total for week thus far, 25,200 head; for same time last week, 26,200 head; consigned through, 800 head, all to New-York; on sale, 1,000 head; prices easier, but not quotably lower. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,740 head; total for week thus far, 53,580 head; for same time last week, 47,140 head; consigned through, 840 head, of which 560 head to New-York; on sale, 14,000 head; market heavy; medium and heavy, $3 70, selected medium weights, $3 85; Yorkers, $3 60.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 440 head; shipments, 600 head; market slow; prime, $4 10@$4 30; fair to good, $3 30@$3 75; common, $2 75@$3 25; 5 car Cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market fair; Philadelphias, $3 70@$3 80; Yorkers, $3 60@$3 65; 2 cars of Hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 800 head; market slow; prime, $5@$5 25; fair to good, $4 25@$4 60; common, $3@$3 25; Lambs, $4@$5 25.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

PEORIA, Dec. 11.—Corn steady; new High Mixed, 29c; new Mixed, 28c; new Rejected, 27c. Oats quiet; firm; No. 2 White, 22c@23c; No. 3 White, 21½c@22c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 41½c@45c. Whisky firm; Wines, $1 08; Spirits, $1 05. Receipts—Corn, 68,000 bushels; Oats, 84,000 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 21,750 bushels; Oats, 44,750 bushels; Rye, none.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—Scanish Gold, 240@240¾. Exchange steady, sugar quiet; holders are too high for buyers; a boat of new Sugar, 96 polarization, sold at Cienfuegos at $2 87 gold per quintal. The weather is favorable to the crops.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.—To-day was observed here as a holiday. Turpentine opened firm at 42c. Rosin steady at $1 05@$1 10.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Turpentine firm at 41½c. Rosin steady; [illegible]

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Salina, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
George W. Clyde, Ann	.....	.....
Rodriguez	.....	3:00 P. M.
Helenic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Holland, London	.....	.....
Rhaetia, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.
Rio Grande, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Indiana, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.

MONDAY, DEC. 13.

City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14.

Alene, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auranis, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Bessel, Liverpool	.....	.....
City of Atlanta, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Edam, Amsterdam	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ems, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rhodes, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Portia, Halifax	.....	12:00 M.

MONDAY, DEC. 16.

Assyria, Mediterranean ports	.....	.....
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Delaware, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.

Eldorado, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Wyoming, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 12.

City of Alexandria, Havana, Dec. 7.
Effective, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
England, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Galileo, Hull, Nov. 24.
Gothell, Bremen, Nov. 26.
Obdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 30.
Rhynland, Antwerp, Nov. 30.
Sorrento, Dundee, Nov. 27.
State of Pennsylvania, Lane, Nov. 30.
Thormina, Hamburg, Nov. 27.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

Colon, Aspinwall, Dec. 4.
Erin, London, Nov. 30.
Germanic, Liverpool, Dec. 4.
Santiago, Cienfuegos, Dec. 3.
Tower Hill, London, Nov. 29.
Trave, Bremen, Dec. 4.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14.

Assyria, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
City of Berlin, Liverpool, Dec. 4.
Cumbria, Liverpool, Dec. 7.

SUNDAY, DEC. 15.

Arizona, Liverpool, Dec. 7.
La Bourgogne, Havre, Dec. 7.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Dec. 12.
St. Oswald, Shields, Nov. 30.

MONDAY, DEC. 16.

Alene, Kingston, Nov. 30.
Herrea, Antwerp, Nov. 23.
Rinsala, Hamburg, Dec. 3.
Seneca, Havana, Dec. 12.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.

Anchoria, Moville, Dec. 12.
Valencia, La Guayra, Dec. 10.
Wimbledon, Gibraltar, Dec. 2.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...7:15 | Sun Sets...4:33 | Moon rises..9:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k.10:20	Gov. Isl..10:42	Hell Gate..12:31	
P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k.10:57	Gov. Isl..11:21	Hell Gate...1:19	

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..4:03	Gov. Isl...4:36	Hell Gate....6:09	
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..4:48	Gov. Isl...5:25	Hell Gate....6:58	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Wyoming, (Br.,) Bixby, Liverpool and Queenstown 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. M. Underhill & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

Steamship Galt Stream, Trihon, Wilmington, N. C. 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship H. A. Hartmann, (Norw.,) Wahlberg, Port Maria, Jam., 7 ds., with fruit to O. Wessels & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 4 AM.

Ship Patrician, Kenney, Manila 144 ds., with sugar and hemp to order—vessel to R. W. Cameron & Co.

Bark S. J. Bogart, (of Annapolis, N. S.) Shaw, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Senator Skge, (Ger.,) Hehnholz, Hamburg Oct. 11, with mdse. to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Bark Maria, (Swed.,) Carlson, Port Natal, St. Helena, and Barbadoes 69 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, W. N. W., cleudy; at City Island, same.

SAILED.

Steamships Westerpland, for Antwerp; Saale, for Bremen; Teutonic, City of Chester, and St. Romans, for Liverpool; Hilparthia, for London; Palestro, for London; City of Wilmington, for Havana, &c.; Niagara, for Kingston; Cherokee, for Charleston, &c.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Thames, for Baltimore.

Ship Austria, for London.

Also, Ira Long Island Sound;

Steamship H. F. Dimock, for Boston.

SPOKEN.

The bark Marsden, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirier, from New-York Aug. 14 for Reunion, was spoken Oct. 12 in lat. 8 S., lon. 30 W.

Ship Charles Dennis, Capt. Edgett, from Calcutta Oct. 7 for New-York, was spoken Oct. 26 in lat. 8 S., lon. 91 E.

MISCELLANEOUS

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The ship Marlborough, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from New-York Nov. 14 for London, is ashore below Gravesend.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Hamburg American Line steamship Scandia, Capt. Kopff, from New-York Nov. 30, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

The steamship Oceano, (Br.,) from Spain Dec. 2 for New-York, passed Gibraltar Dec. 5.

The steamship Montanan, (Br.,) Capt. Leighton, from New-York Nov. 20 via Halifax for London, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

The steamship Polynesia, (Ger.,) Capt. Franck, from Stettin Dec. 7 for New-York, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

The steamship Otranto, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, sld. from Newcastle to-day for New-York.

The steamship Circassian, (Br.,) Capt. Tolle, from New-York Nov. 25, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

The steamship Plato, (Br.,) Capt. Coombs, from Santos Oct. 22 for New-York, arr. at Liverpool today.

The steamship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. Fouzen, from New-York for Amsterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 7 P. M. to-day.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization OF THE OHIO, INDIANA & WESTERN RY. CO.

23 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1889.

To the Holders of
1ST MORTGAGE, NON-PREFERRED 5 PER CENT. BONDS AND SCRIP
2D MORTGAGE, 5 PER CENT. BONDS AND SCRIP
PREFERRED STOCK
COMMON STOCK

of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway Co.

Holders reorganizing over a majority in amount of each of the foregoing series of bonds and scrip having accepted the provisions of the reorganization agreement, notice is hereby given that December 12, 1889, is fixed as the date on or before which all outstanding securities must be deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co., 23 Wall-st., New-York, pursuant to said agreement, and in order to participate therein. Deposits after that date will only be received subject to such penalties as the committee may prescribe.

Copies of the plan of reorganization, and any further information desired by security holders, may be obtained from any of the undersigned.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

C. H. COSTER,
SAMUEL SPENCER,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

OFFICE OF THE

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo RAILWAY COMPANY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the principal office of the city of Columbus, Ohio, on the second Tuesday in January, 1890, for the election of Directors and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

For the purposes of this meeting the transfer books will be closed on the 14th day of December, 1889, and remain closed until the 15th day of January, 1890. FRANK R. JOHNSON,
W. S. UPTT, Secretary.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the $218,000 of Mobile and Montgomery Railway Company 6 per cent. income bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1890, will be redeemed at par by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company on presentation at their office, 50 Exchange-place, New-York City, on and after Jan. 2, 1890. EX. NORTON, President.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per cent Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Preference will be given to [illegible]

Chairman Finance Committee, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE Railroad Company.

Office of the
ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Nov. 23, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Stockholders of the Company have provided for the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the Company, subject to the terms of Circular No. 63; and

WHEREAS, The holders of a majority of all the outstanding bonds of the Atchison System, both in Europe and the United States, have assented to the Plan of Reorganization, dated October 15, 1889; therefore be it

VOTED, That the said Plan of Reorganization be and is hereby declared effective, and that official announcement of this fact shall be made by the Chairman, accompanied by notice that Bondholders to secure participation in the benefits of the Plan should deposit their bonds on or before December 15, 1889, and that after that date bonds will only be received under such equitable conditions as the Board of Directors may establish.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman.

THE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING-NAMED ISSUES ARE INCLUDED, AND SHOULD BE DEPOSITED FOR EXCHANGE, UNDER THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company:
First mortgage, 1899, 7 per cent.
Five per cent. bonds, 1900, 5 per cent.
Consolidated mortgage, 1903, 7 per cent.
S. F. five per cent. bonds, 1920, 5 per cent.
Fenr and one-half per nent S. F. bonds, 1920, 4½ per coot.
Six per cent. S. F. secured bonds, 1911, 6 per cent.
Collateral trest five per cent. bonds, 1937, 5 per cent.
Land grant mortgage, 1900, 7 per cent.

Cowley, Sumner & Ft. Smith R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.

Florence, Eldorado & Wal. Val. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1907, 7 per cent.

Kansas City, Emporia & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.

Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1905, 7 per cent.

Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
Income, 1906, 7 per cent.

Marion & McPherson R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1908, 7 per cent.

The New-Mexico & Southern Pac. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.

The Pueblo & Arkansas Valley R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1906, 7 per cent.

Wichita & Southwestern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1902, 7 per cent.

Kan. City, Lawrence & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 6 per cent.

Southern Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.

Sumner County R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.

Ottawa & Burlington R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 6 per cent.

The Southern Kan. R'y Co.—Gulf Div.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.

The Southern Kansas R'y Co.:
Income, 1927, 6 per cent.

The Southern Kansas R'y Co. of Texas:
First mortgage, 1927, 5 per cent.

A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. in Chicago:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.

Chicago, Santa Fe & California R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1937, 6 per cent.

California Southern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 6 per cent.

The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
Second mortgage, 1923, 6 per cent.

Sonora Railway Co., Limited:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.

Leaven., Topeka & Southwestern R'y Co.:
General mortgage, 1912, 6 per cent. For the one-half guaranteed by Atchison Co.

The Wichita & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1914, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 781, incl.)

The Kingman, Pratt & West. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1916, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 958, incl.)

The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1926, 5 per cent.

California Southern R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1926, 6 per cent.

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE AND CERTIFICATES RECEIVED THEREFOR AT

UNION TRUST COMPANY, 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, ROOM 9, 95 MILK-ST., BOSTON.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., 113 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.

MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO., CHICAGO.

BARING BROTHERS & CO., 8 BISHOPSGATE-WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

Circular 63, containing full details, can be had at above addresses and also at offices of Kidder, Peabody & Co., No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York, and of Atchison Company, 95 Milk-st., Boston.

J. W. REINHART,
4th Vice Pres't.

GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman of Board.

Equitable MORTGAGE COMPANY.

Capital subscribed	$2,000,000 00
Paid in (cash)	1,000,000 00
Surplus, undivided profits, and guarantee fund	264,817 65
Assets	3,863,722 02

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

The company has deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company, its trustee for the debenture holders of this country, 3,323 first-mortgage loans upon improved farms, aggregating $3,515,124 37, covering 678,326 65-100 acres of land, with an appraised value of $12,426,826 30.

From these statistics it is apparent that the average amount loaned on each farm is $1,057 81, that the average appraised value is but $18 37 per acre, and that the company has advanced but $5 19 per acre, or 28 per cent. of the appraisal.

6 PER CENT. FARM MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL BONDS,
And all first-class investments.

OFFICES:
New-York, 208 Broad'y. Phila., cor. 4th & Chestnut.
Boston, 117 Devonshire. London, England.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

The Middlesex Banking Company,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,

PAID CAPITAL.....$600,000

Offers 6 per cent. Debentures, secured by deposit of mortgages with the Union Trust Company of New-York. Amounts of loans limited by Law. Connecticut Trustees, Executors, &c., can invest in these bonds.

FRANK R. JOHNSON,
New-York Agent, 31-33 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

$100,000 Minneapolis, St. Paul AND SAULT STE. MARIE

5 per cent. Gold Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds due 1938 at 82½ and accrued interest. This line (about 1,000 miles) is known in the Canadian Pacific system, and the best earnings are now above fixed charges. I recommend these bonds as the cheapest and best on the market. JACOB RUBINO,
3 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRA

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 11:

D. P. Ingraham & Co., under aforeclosure decree, Charles Francis, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 18.9 by 61.11 by 19 by 67.4, 324 Water-st., north side, 48.6 feet east of Roosevelt-st.; for $8,600, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff; one lot, 25 by 100.8, on West 94th-st., north side, 275 feet west of 8th-av., for $9,600, to Isaac Metzger; sale of dwelling, with lot, 5 East 73d-st., east of 5th-av., was adjourned to Dec. 18.

L. J. & I. Phillips, under a foreclosure decree, Joseph E. Newberger, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick flat, with lot 18 by 89.10, 152 West 20th-st., south side, 474 feet east of 7th-av., and a title and interest in a strip of land 3 by 93.10, adjoining above on east side, for $20,000, to Elisa Manson.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

7th-av., s. e. corner of 133d-st., 25x100: Moses Kahn to Thomas Briggs.....$31,000
Same property; Mary A. Hamilton to same. 13,500
Same property; Thomas A. Briggs and wife to John L. Hardee..... 68,000
Pitt-st., 29; Charles Lindemann and wife to Benedict A. Klein..... 24,000
91st-st., s. s., 221.1 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100; Bernhard Bohwerin and wife to Edward Crager..... 25,500
88th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.8; William Schneider to William T. Evans..... 24,500
Tiffany-st., w. s., 458 ft. s. of 167th-st., 22.6 x100; Mary J. McGrath and another to William Schill..... 2,800
Sedgwick-av., s. s., 309 ft. e. of Renwick property, 78x101x75x95; Kieran B. Daly to Frederick C. Beuman..... 2,320
168th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x95; John M. Cahill and wife to John Welcker and another..... 6,000
Willis-av., s. e. corner of 146th-st., 25x100; Lorenz Weiher and wife to John Cavanagh and another..... 55,000
Willis-av., n. w. corner of 145th-st., 25x100; same to same..... 55,000
Willis-av., n. w. corner of 146th-st., 50x100; same to same..... 83,000
Pitt-st., 29; Benedict A. Klein ano wife to Jonas Well and another..... 26,250
11th-av., n. w. corner of 71st-st., 25x100; Jacob Halsted to Thomas J. Brady..... 15,000
102d-st., s. s., 162 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.11; Jonas Well and another to Michael A. Barry..... 15,000
129th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x 99.11; William C. Boyd and wife to Clarance W. Gaylor..... 32,000
9th-av., 149 and 151; Archibald F. Cushman and wife to William F. Cushman..... 1,800
Oquska-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 21st-st., 25x100; Thomas M. Potter to George B. Sealey..... 10
70th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 17x100.5; John P. Higgins to Eliza L. D. Owen..... 30,000
72d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th-av., 66x102.2; Alexander Maitland and others to Dederich H. Buttmann..... 1,000
112th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x 100.11; Peter F. Cornen and wife to Isaac Anderson..... 1
85th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 22.7x98.9; Mary A. Wade to Gordon Wendell..... 40,000
115th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100; Charlotte M. Bullwinkle and another to Isaac Anderson..... 11,500
118th-st., 341 East; Margaret J. Hurst and another to Herman Griesbeber..... 7,700
112th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x 100.11; Isaac Anderson and wife to Charlotte M. Bullwinkle..... 9,000
83d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; Jane Potter and another to Araminta Rockwood..... 13,500
Leonard-st., 164 and 166; Christina Brockhausen to Philip Herzig..... 20,000
112th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 45x100; Margaret Duggan and another to John Remington and another..... 7,000
76th-st., s. s., 302.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 21.4x 102.2; Thomas D. Scribe and wife to William O. Lathrop, Jr..... 30,000
Vermilyea-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Hawthorne-st., 75x100; Jacob Hays and others to Constance I. Uscanyan..... 1,300
87th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x100.5; Henry Lioms to Julius Lipman..... 75,000
129th-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11; Lizzie T. Wilkes and another to Charles W. Dayton..... 1,700
Catharine-st., 19; Francis C. White to Frank D. White and another..... 1
Pitt-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9; George Chivvis and wife to John Hayes... 1
Morris-av., s. s., 75 ft. s. of 162d-st., 25x100; George A. Campbell and wife to Antonietta Schiola..... 3,000
Liberty-st., 62; Alonzo Trask to William Ziegler..... 125,000
Liberty-st., 60; same to same..... 1
Same property; Spencer Trask and others to same..... 115,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO BORROWERS.
On Bond and Mortgage.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company is desirous of greatly increasing its mortgage investments.

All desirable 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. mortgages will be promptly accepted.

Fixed and low fees. No commissions.

The company has abolished the uncertain and unpleasant "disbursement item."

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

John W. Murray, President.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Nos. 717 to 725, inclusive, on 137th-st., east of Willis-av., three-story and basement, new and in first-class order.

Also, No. 749 West 122d-st., (between 7th and 8th avs.,) three stories and basement; will finished. Apply to

W. I. QUINTARD, 45 WALL-ST.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES, THE ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES on MANHATTAN-AV., near 121st-st., a short distance from Morningside Park; houses of medium size; neighborhood ALL.

J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 505 Manhattan-av.

PRINCIPALS DESIRING TO PURCHASE or loan money on income property, are earnestly requested to personally inspect a great new building now about completed, at 42 Morton-st., where owner, McLAUGHLIN, can be seen.

AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE BARGAIN.—Five-story apartment house; rented $3,330; terms easy. EVERSON, 18 Cortlandt-st.

2D-AV. LEASEHOLD, WITH TWO STORES, for sale; very desirable.
PETER A. LALOR, 1,035 3d-av.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — A BROOKLYN HOUSE; brownstone; three stories; all improvements; in Bedford district, 30 minutes from New-York City Hall; can be bought cheap.

E. A. TREDWELL,
Room 19 Times Building.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

MEDIUM SIZE FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent, West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Owner, Post Office Box 1,097.

UNFURNISHED.

A LOVELY HOUSE WITH NINE BEDROOMS is No. 146 East 89th-st.; new, novel, and attractive; only one lot of a group of ten houses; rent low for the accommodations offered. Apply on premises or to owner, Room 60, 79 Cedar-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unsqualed; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF LEXINGTON-av. and 44th-st., nine large rooms; steam heated; $900. 119 and 129 East 47th-st., seven rooms, all light and sunny; $600. 104 and 106 East 81st-st., near Central Park and Art Museum; eight large, pleasant rooms; steam heated, elevators, hall boys; $870. 115 and 117 East 82d-st., near Art Museum; seven large, sunny rooms; elevators, hall boys, coal and wood; $720. Apply on premises or O'REILLY BROS' storage warehouse office, corner Lexington-av. and 44th-st.

SIX ROOMS AND BATH; ALL SUNLIGHT, only $16; healthiest part of city; Washington Heights, near station. Apply RADGLEY, corner 155th-st. and 10th-av., or 72 Wall-st.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED APARTments, seven rooms, all improvements; 114 and 116 East 84th-st., near Park-av.; $40 to $80.
F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d-av.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 884 Broadway, near 13th-st.

THE LIVINGSTON,
126 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.
Second flat; all light rooms; steam heat.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ORANGE, N. J., ON THE RIDGE OVERlooking mountain and near Highland Station. Excellent modern dwelling, stables, ample grounds. Rent fully furnished, to May 1, at nominal rent. EDW. F. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-ST.—Desirable basement to let; safe offices, with steam heat and elevator; most prominent corner in city; exceptional light. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

GROUND FLOOR OF THE NEW UNION Trust Company Building, the finest building in the city, 72 feet front on Broadway, adjoining Wall-street, to let, low; also, two entire upper offices floors. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—FOR THREE MONTHS FROM Jan. 15, a furnished apartment for housekeeping, between 14th and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. address F. D. W., 36 New-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

COMPANION.—A lady, returning to California, would like the care of a child or invalid in compensation for part fare. Address 112 West 21st-st. Mrs. H. Reinhardt.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German girl, with the best of references, in fact for light chamberwork and waiting or as nurse to one or two children. Can be inquired for at present employer's, 124 West 44th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMstress.—By competent young woman; or wait on lady; in private family; five years' good city reference. Address T. M. H., Box 398 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl to private family as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting; three years' city references. 124 West 44th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR Waitress Alone.—By young girl in private family; best city references. Address M. L., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young respectable Swedish girl as chambermaid and assist in washing or housework in small family; city reference. Address Miss Ahl, 421 West 33d-st., rear.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing, or do light housework; good reference from the other side. Call at 271 West 22d-st., rear.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; best city reference. Address M., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl in private family as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Address S. E., Box 391 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately lauded, in private family; no chamberwork and fine washing. Call at 929 6th-av., between 52d and 53d sts., third floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl in private family; excellent city reference. Address B. K., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl who can be highly recommended as chambermaid and waitress or as parlormaid and waitress. Apply, by letter, to present employer, 87 West 71st-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress; flat preferred; best city reference. Address A. M., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid; do plain sewing; in private family; good city reference. Apply or address 119 East 32d-st., care of Mr. Boyle.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—First-class; by experienced young girl; best city reference. Call at 563 West 37th-st., top flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands the duties of maid. Call at present employer's, 536 5th-av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; personal city reference. Address C. C., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; soups, game, entrées, and desserts; good city reference. Address C. C., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; good baker; city reference. Address M. G., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; personal reference; no cards. Call at 39 West 43d-st., Caterer's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; thoroughly experienced in all fine cooking; in a private American family; good references. Call at 225 East 39th-st.

COOK.—By a woman as a thorough cook; no objection to do coarse washing if required; best city reference from present employer. Address M. H., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good cook and laundress in private family; good city references. Call at 126 West 19th-st., one flight; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; no objection to private boarding house; city or country; best city reference. Call at 209 W. 38th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class French and German cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; excellent city references. Call or address 467 West 42d-st., store.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Address M. G., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent baker; best city reference. Call at 243 West 41st-st., third floor.

COOK.—By respectable girl as first-class cook and do plain washing; first-class city reference. Call at 252 West 47th-st., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a colored woman; seven years in present place. Call or address Mrs. Jackson, present employer's, 39 West 71st-st.

COOK.—By a respectable French first-class cook and Kitchenmaid; good city references. Call at 116 West 26th-st., basement.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; assist in washing; city or country; good reference; lady seen. Call at 517 West 36th-st., Room 3.

COOK.—In private family; has over six years' city reference. Call at 349 Park-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; two years reference. Call at 219 East 56th-st.

COOK.—By respectable girl as thorough good cook in private family; best city references. Call at 436 West 25th-st., one flight.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR DO HOUSEwork.—By young girl in private family; best city reference. Call at 434 West 52d-st.

COOK.—By two girls, together; Anna as good cook; soups, meats, desserts, and thorough baker; will do ladies' washing; chore as waitress or do chamberwork and waiting; understands silver and salads; first-class city references; employer can be seen; city or country. Call at 133 West 33d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress work by the day or at home; worked for the best of private families. Call at 159 West 31st-st., all the week, third bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; first-class laundress; any kind of housework; take work home; references. Call at 350 West 25th-st. M. Hannay.

DAY'S WORK.—By strong Swedish woman as plain cook and first-class laundress; by day or week. Call or address 391 4th-av. Mrs. Carlson.

DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman to go out by day; excellent cook and laundress; or do other work; well recommended. Call at 269 West 38th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a French-German person in a restaurant or boarding house. Address Marie K., 72 West 3d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a girl to assist a laundress a few days in the week; best city reference. Inquire at 374 7th-av., candy store.

DAY'S WORK.—By a good washer, cleaner or plain cooking by day or week; reference. Call at 1,382 Broadway, near 38th-st., store bell.

DRESSMAKER AND DESIGNER OF MISSES' and children's costumes wishes customers at her home; fancy costumes a specialty; smocking; hemstitching, and feather-stitching done; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced cutter, fitter, and designer of ladies' and misses' suits, wraps, evening dresses; engagement by day; reference. Address only J. Ennis, 209 West 61st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies desirous of elegantly-made dresses, good fit, style, and work, by thoroughly-competent and experienced dressmaker; best references. Call at 36 East 19th-st.

DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER.—By day; long experience; cutter, fitter, dresser, remodels; terms reasonable; references unexceptionable. Address by letter Mrs. Johnstone, 167 East 100th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Housekeeper, companion, or governess; perfect Parisian French; by a competent Englishwoman. Address Mrs. De la Mare, Post Office, Orange, N. J.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman as general housework or in small private family; reference; no objection to country. Call at Tracy's, 429 West 45th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By strong, willing Polish girl to do plain cooking, washing, ironing, &c., of small family; present employer can be seen. Call or address 219 West 44th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl in small American family, or assist in washing and chamberwork; best city reference. Address, care Charles Lindberg, 751 9th-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged lady to do general housework for gentlemen or lady; no objection to country; best references. Address F. N. M., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman for general housework; reference. Call at 210 East 58th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid or do general housework in a small private family. Address N. D., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; will take full charge of wardrobe; one lady; good hairdresser and packer; wages $25; best city reference. Address, by letter only, 304 West 14th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; good seamstress or nurse; four years' city reference; employer can be seen. Address K. R., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By girl; work in laundry; good washer and ironer. Call at 233 West 19th-st., second floor; no cards.

MAID, &c.—By French maid and seamstress; speaks English; or do chamberwork, best city reference. Call at 212 West 37th-st.; ring twice.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady; good English and German, elementary French, music; enters charge and wardrobe; experienced; references exchanged. Address, Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a reliable person as competent infant's nurse; understands bringing child up on bottle; four years' best city reference. Address K. R., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable young woman as experienced nurse to infant or older children; is also good seamstress; good city references. Address at B., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant as nurse, seamstress, maid, and to assist in chamberwork; good operator; best city references; employer seen. Address Reliable, Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—To infant or growing children; would leave invalid; by a competent young woman; two years' city reference; doctor's reference. Address Z. A., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; takes full charge from birth; many years' experience in bottle babies; trustworthy in sickness; highest city reference. Address Experienced, Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—To growing children, and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and children's clothes; two years' city reference from last place. Address K. L., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By neat Protestant girl to wait on invalid or elderly lady; and sew or do light housework; references. Address H. M., Box 114 54d 3d-av.

NURSE.—By French girl; care of grown children; assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address V. B., 266 West 11th-st., care of Miss Everrard, third floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge from birth; bring up on bottle if required; first-class city reference. Call at 248 West 30th-st., first flight, front.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse; Parisian; capable of taking charge of baby; willing to go to Europe; five years' city reference. Call at 162 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl to take care of growing children; very good sewer; would do little chamberwork; city reference. Call at 17 West 55th-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; competent nurse to grown children, three years' city reference. Call at 254 6th-av.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse to growing children; assist with chamberwork; good city references. Address J. V., 322 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—By a respectable French girl as nurse to grown children; good sewer; best city references. Call at 116 West 26th-st., basement.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for growing children; good plain sewer; city reference. Call at 121 West 26th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By bright young girl of 17 to take care of a child or do light housework in private family. Address 431 West 40th-st.

PARLORMAID.—By a young English Protestant; age 25; good reference from an American lady who employed her in London. Address Louisa Shaw, 254 West 31st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By colored girl as seamstress; willing to do chamberwork; can give good city reference. Address G., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a competent seamstress and dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; can do all kinds of family sewing; best of city references. Call at 226 East 74th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent; by the day or month; understands dressmaking and machine; will assist in other work; best city reference. Call at 313 East 45th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates; good buttonhole maker; neat hand sewer. Address S., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; understands dress making; capable of waiting on lady; will assist with other duties; best reference. Call at 106 East 55th-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands all kinds of family sewing; babies' outfits; growing children's clothes; willing and obliging. Address or call at 130 West 93d-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl, having some experience at dressmaking, as seamstress in private family. Call at 445 West 41st-st., one flight.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable person by the day as seamstress; cuts and fits and makes over dresses and children's dresses; take work home; city reference. Call at 255 West 30th-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By a competent and experienced stenographer and typewriter; reads a little Spanish. Address X., Box 204 Times Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—For growing children; willing to assist. Address Gautier, 224 West 35th-st.

UPHOLSTERESS.—By French woman; understands altering, making slip covers, curtains, and portières, mantel boards, &c.; best reference. Address M. T., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; understands her business; has best of references from last place. Address J. R., Box 129 554 3d-av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by young woman in an apartment house; private family; best city reference. Address M. P., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; understands waiting thoroughly; good carver; best city references. Address M. F., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress, thoroughly competent; private family; best reference. Call at 449 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.; ring first bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress or chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; best reference. Address L. T., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. Address L. F., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; first-class city reference. Address S. M., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WASHING.—A first-class laundress wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her residence, or would go out by the day to wash and iron in a private family; can give the best of city references. Address M. G., 717 2d-av., care of Mrs. Mannan.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; Anna as good cook; soups, meats, desserts, and thorough baker; will do ladies' washing; chore as waitress or do chamberwork and waiting; understands silver and salads; first-class city references; employer can be seen; city or country. Call at 133 West 33d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress work by the day or at home; worked for the best of private families. Call at 159 West 31st-st., all the week, third bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; first-class laundress; any kind of housework; take work home; references. Call at 350 West 25th-st. M. Hannay.

DAY'S WORK.—By strong Swedish woman as plain cook and first-class laundress; by day or week. Call or address 391 4th-av. Mrs. Carlson.

DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman to go out by day; excellent cook and laundress; or do other work; well recommended. Call at 269 West 38th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a French-German person in a restaurant or boarding house. Address Marie K., 72 West 3d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a girl to assist a laundress a few days in the week; best city reference. Inquire at 374 7th-av., candy store.

DAY'S WORK.—By a good washer, cleaner or plain cooking by day or week; reference. Call at 1,382 Broadway, near 38th-st., store bell.

DRESSMAKER AND DESIGNER OF MISSES' and children's costumes wishes customers at her home; fancy costumes a specialty; smocking; hemstitching, and feather-stitching done; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced cutter, fitter, and designer of ladies' and misses' suits, wraps, evening dresses; engagement by day; reference. Address only J. Ennis, 209 West 61st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies desirous of elegantly-made dresses, good fit, style, and work, by thoroughly-competent and experienced dressmaker; best references. Call at 36 East 19th-st.

DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER.—By day; long experience; cutter, fitter, dresser, remodels; terms reasonable; references unexceptionable. Address by letter Mrs. Johnstone, 167 East 100th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Housekeeper, companion, or governess; perfect Parisian French; by a competent Englishwoman. Address Mrs. De la Mare, Post Office, Orange, N. J.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman as general housework or in small private family; reference; no objection to country. Call at 429 West 45th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By strong, willing Polish girl to do plain cooking, washing, ironing, &c., of small family; present employer can be seen. Call or address 219 West 44th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl in small American family, or assist in washing and chamberwork; best city reference. Address, care Charles Lindberg, 751 9th-av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged lady to do general housework for gentlemen or lady; no objection to country; best references. Address F. N. M., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman for general housework; reference. Call at 210 East 58th-st.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid or do general housework in a small private family. Address N. D., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; will take full charge of wardrobe; one lady; good hairdresser and packer; wages $25; best city reference. Address, by letter only, 304 West 14th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; good seamstress or nurse; four years' city reference; employer can be seen. Address K. R., Box 367 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By girl; work in laundry; good washer and ironer. Call at 233 West 19th-st., second floor; no cards.

MAID, &c.—By French maid and seamstress; speaks English; or do chamberwork, best city reference. Call at 212 West 37th-st.; ring twice.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady; good English and German, elementary French, music; enters charge and wardrobe; experienced; references exchanged. Address, Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a reliable person as competent infant's nurse; understands bringing child up on bottle; four years' best city reference. Address K. R., Box 395 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a respectable young woman as experienced nurse to infant or older children; is also good seamstress; good city references. Address at B., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant as nurse, seamstress, maid, and to assist in chamberwork; good operator; best city references; employer seen. Address Reliable, Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—To infant or growing children; would leave invalid; by a competent young woman; two years' city reference; doctor's reference. Address Z. A., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; takes full charge from birth; many years' experience in bottle babies; trustworthy in sickness; highest city reference. Address Experienced, Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—To growing children, and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and children's clothes; two years' city reference from last place. Address K. L., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By neat Protestant girl to wait on invalid or elderly lady; and sew or do light housework; references. Address H. M., Box 114 54d 3d-av.

NURSE.—By French girl; care of grown children; assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; good reference. Call or address V. B., 266 West 11th-st., care of Miss Everrard, third floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge from birth; bring up on bottle if required; first-class city reference. Call at 248 West 30th-st., first flight, front.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse; Parisian; capable of taking charge of baby; willing to go to Europe; five years' city reference. Call at 162 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl to take care of growing children; very good sewer; would do little chamberwork; city reference. Call at 17 West 55th-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; competent nurse to grown children, three years' city reference. Call at 254 6th-av.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse to growing children; assist with chamberwork; good city references. Address J. V., 322 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—By a respectable French girl as nurse to grown children; good sewer; best city references. Call at 116 West 26th-st., basement.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for growing children; good plain sewer; city reference. Call at 121 West 26th-st.

NURSE, &c.—By bright young girl of 17 to take care of a child or do light housework in private family. Address 431 West 40th-st.

PARLORMAID.—By a young English Protestant; age 25; good reference from an American lady who employed her in London. Address Louisa Shaw, 254 West 31st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By colored girl as seamstress; willing to do chamberwork; can give good city reference. Address G., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a competent seamstress and dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; can do all kinds of family sewing; best of city references. Call at 226 East 74th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent; by the day or month; understands dressmaking and machine; will assist in other work; best city reference. Call at 313 East 45th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates; good buttonhole maker; neat hand sewer. Address S., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; understands dress making; capable of waiting on lady; will assist with other duties; best reference. Call at 106 East 55th-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands all kinds of family sewing; babies' outfits; growing children's clothes; willing and obliging. Address or call at 130 West 93d-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl, having some experience at dressmaking, as seamstress in private family. Call at 445 West 41st-st., one flight.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable person by the day as seamstress; cuts and fits and makes over dresses and children's dresses; take work home; city reference. Call at 255 West 30th-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By a competent and experienced stenographer and typewriter; reads a little Spanish. Address X., Box 204 Times Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—For growing children; willing to assist. Address Gautier, 224 West 35th-st.

UPHOLSTERESS.—By French woman; understands altering, making slip covers, curtains, and portières, mantel boards, &c.; best reference. Address M. T., Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; understands her business; has best of references from last place. Address J. R., Box 129 554 3d-av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by young woman in an apartment house; private family; best city reference. Address M. P., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; understands waiting thoroughly; good carver; best city references. Address M. F., Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress, thoroughly competent; private family; best reference. Call at 449 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.; ring first bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress or chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; best reference. Address L. T., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. Address L. F., Box 387 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; first-class city reference. Address S. M., Box 386 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WASHING.—A first-class laundress wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her residence, or would go out by the day to wash and iron in a private family; can give the best of city references. Address M. G., 717 2d-av., care of Mrs. Mannan.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING AND IRONING NEATLY DONE by competent woman; good reference. Address Keely, New-st. 41st-st.

WET NURSE.—By a young woman as wet nurse. Call at 353 East 86th-st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, AGE 24, DESIRES A POSition where by industry and push he will be able to command a good salary. Address G., Box 216 Times Office.

BARTENDER.—By a young man; experienced and good mixer; first-class reference. Address M. Carroll, 338 Canal-st.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—By young man in private family; thoroughly understands serving wines and salads; best care of silver and glass; best city references; late employer can be seen. Address Careful, Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; wages, $40; English; age, 23 years; can set a pretty table; is respectable; willing; best city reference. Address Youth, Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; family of 3; where second man is kept; thoroughly experienced; highest city references. Address B., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; three years' city reference from last place. Address L. A. M., Box 371 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—By an experienced man; first-class private waiter; has thirteen years' city reference. Address, by letter, two days, J. H., 508 West 36th-st., second floor.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended. Address L. M., 153 East 21st-st.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By an Englishman, aged 28, of good appearance; thoroughly efficient in all his duties. Address W. C., 210 West 21th-st.

CASHIER, &c.—By a young woman as cashier or bookkeeper at hotel; three years' experience; first-class references given. Call or address M. M., 175 East 79th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By thoroughly competent single; recommended by last employer as good, careful driver; sober, reliable, and attentive; very close, neat, and orderly in all his surroundings; best of reference in last place; have had fourteen years' experience; city or country. Address G. A., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GENERALLY USEFUL Man.—Single; thoroughly understands handling and proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; experienced and trustworthy; city references as to character. Call or address Coachman, 372 Broome-st., carriage factory.

COACHMAN.—By single married man; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; thoroughly understands care of the horses, harness, and carriages; best references as to honesty, sobriety, &c.; last employer can be seen. Call or address G., 121 West 51st-st., private

THE BASEBALL SITUATION

A LIST OF THE MEN ENGAGED BY THE BROTHERHOOD.

UP TO DATE 106 HAVE SIGNED CONTRACTS WITH THE PLAYERS' ORGANIZATION FOR NEXT SEASON.

While the old baseball magnates are making preparations to begin legal proceedings against the members of the Brotherhood, the latter have been hard at work getting recruits, and to-day they have just 106 men under contract. With that number they could begin the playing season. In the ranks of the Brotherhood are, with the exception of Clarkson of Boston and Glassock and Denny of Indianapolis, all the stars of the old National League.

The shining lights in the Association and the cracks of the minor leagues all show a disposition to join the Brotherhood, and from present appearances the latter is in a fair way to have a monopoly of baseball talent. There has been a corner in stars during the past month, and it is estimated that from the American Association alone the new league has secured nearly $100,000 worth of baseball talent. The list below gives the names of the men engaged and the clubs in which they will probably play. The Central Board may make a few changes, but an officer of the Brotherhood is authority for the statement that the following list is correct:

Boston—Kelly, Nash, Richardson, T. Brown, Sweet, Daley, Radbourn, Brouthers, Bennett, Quinn, Madden, Johnston, Kilroy, and Stovey. Fourteen men.

Buffalo—Krock, Ferson, G. Keefe, Hines, Haddock, Clarke, White, Rowe, Mack, A. Irwin, J. Irwin, Wise, Beecher, Hoy, Carney, and Callahan. Sixteen men.

Brooklyn—A. Weyhing, C. Murphy, W. Clark, Bassett, C. Daly, J. O'Connor, Tucker, Bierhauer, Ward, Andrews, Beery, and McGeachy. Twelve men.

Cleveland—Larkin, Stricker, McAleer, Radford, Zimmer, Sutcliffe, Gruber, O'Brien, Bakely, Snyder, Twitchell, and Robinson. Twelve men.

Chicago—Pfeffer, Williamson, Latham, Ryan, Tener, Van Haltren, Duffy, Farrell, Boyle, Darling, King, Dwyer, Barston, Baldwin, and Bastian. Fifteen men.

Philadelphia—Buffinton, Sanders, Foreman, Milligan, Hallman, Cross, Farrar, Myers, Shindle, Mulvey, Thompson, Fogarty, Wood, and Griffin. Fourteen men.

Pittsburg—Galvin, Staley, Morris, F. Conway, Miller, Fields, Carroll, Beckley, Dunlap, Kuehne, Hanlon, and Maul. Twelve men.

New-York—Keefe, O'Day, Crane, Ewing, Brown, Connor, D. Richardson, Hatfield, Slattery, Gore, O'Rourke. Eleven men. Total, 106 men.

Of the men reserved by the old League, only nineteen have signed contracts for 1890. They are:

Boston—Clarkson, Ganzel, Smith.
Cleveland—McKean, Beatin.
Pittsburg—Sunday.
Philadelphia—Delehanty, Clements, Gleason, Schriver.
Chicago—Burns, Hutchineon.
Indianapolis—Glasscock, Denny, Boyle, Sommer, Rusie, Buckley, Getzein.

McKean, Delehanty, Clements, Gleason, and Schriver have signed contracts with both the new and the old organization. With the exception of Burns and Hutchinson, nearly all of the men were Brotherhood men, and signed agreements to join the new movement. Sunday of Pittsburg asked to be released from the agreement, and his request was granted. The others, with few exceptions, have broken faith with their organization. In addition to the men under contract by the Players' League, Gumbert and Comiskey have agreed to join the Chicago Club, Tiernan, Whitney, P. Murphy, and Welch the New-Yorks, and Faatz and Tebeau the Clevelands.

Rumors have been rife of late regarding the consolidation of the Athletic and Brotherhood clubs in Philadelphia. Manager Sharsig was seen and interviewed on the subject. He said: "At present I am unable to give anything for publication. You certainly have heard what Keefe, Pfeffer, and other Brotherhood leaders have said about consolidation. These men declare that there will be no consolidation, and they certainly ought to know. As far as the Athletic Club is concerned, it is not particularly anxious to amalgamate. There will be an Athletic Club in Philadelphia next season, and it will be playing ball at Twenty-sixth and Jefferson streets, Brotherhood or no Brotherhood."

"But suppose there is no Association, and the Brotherhood does not consolidate, what will become of the Athletic Club?" was asked.

"Permit me to answer that question," said one of the leading Directors of the club, who was present. "I do not know," continued the Director, "that we want to amalgamate with the Brotherhood, and from present indications I do not think we will. We have had no talk with the local Brotherhood people, and from the present outlook it does not look as if they were particularly anxious to form a combination. We have a number of first-class men signed, and if we decide on doing what we are seriously talking about these players will be taken care of."

"What do you intend doing in case you do not consolidate and the American Association disbands?" queried the reporter.

"Why, simply this. We are determined not to be frozen out of the baseball business, and we will never give the club's trademark without a fair consideration. If the worst comes to the worst, we will make an application for admission to the Inter-State League. We can afford to pay every one of our players $100 per month, and I am confident our patronage will be as good as ever. Of course we do not expect to continue as a member of a minor association more than one season, but while the League and Brotherhood are having their war we will be holding our name, and surely something better will present itself for the following year. The Inter-State League is composed of first-class baseball towns where the name of the Athletic Club is cherished most dearly. We will be an attraction, and ought to be very well up in the race. This is how we stand to-day."

In regard to the legal proceedings against the Brotherhood men, it was said yesterday that suits would be commenced in about two weeks. President Day of the Giants said yesterday that he felt confident of the success of the old organization in the courts. He has been assured by eminent lawyers that the "reserve rule" will hold good. The Brotherhood men are equally confident and laugh at what they term "League bluffs."

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Charles A. Weidenfeller, President of the Chicago Players' League team, is mentioned as one of the most available men for the Presidency of the Players' League of America. The annual meeting occurs in New-York Monday, and the players, with whom Mr. Weidenfeller is a general favorite, are determined to push his claims. He, however, states positively that he is not a candidate, and could not accept the office if tendered him. "My private interests," said Mr. Weidenfeller to a reporter, "are such that it would be an impossibility for me to give the necessary time and attention to the Presidency of the Players' League. Who will be chosen President? Well, that is a pretty delicate question; but I think either Mr. McAlpin of New-York or Mr. Corey of Boston will be the man.

MR. CRANE ASTONISHED.

THE SURPRISE PREPARED FOR HIM BY PRACTICAL JOKERS.

When W. H. Crane and his wife arrived in New-York the other day from Boston they proceeded, as is their wont, to the Union-Square Hotel, where their rooms had been put in readiness for them. The Cranes, weary of their journey, went straight up stairs to their rooms. As the boy opened the door and ushered them in they stopped short in surprise at the sight which met their astonished gaze. There in the centre of the floor was a creature which looked as if it had stepped down from a Japanese screen. It was a healthy but somewhat dejected-looking crane.

"Is—is it alive?" gasped the astonished actor.

The bird wearily raised up its head to the full extent of some four feet of neck. "I think it must go by machinery," ventured Mrs. Crane.

The creature seemed to resent the imputation, for it opened a mouth like a pair of scissors and gave a weird squawk, which startled the actor so that he nearly fell backward out of the room. Closer investigation showed a note tied to the bird's neck by a piece of blue ribbon. This missive purported to come from the creature itself, and announced that it had come to stay with its dear namesakes and relatives. The Cranes, however, did not recognize the claims of consanguinity, and the poor relation spent the night in the basement, and next morning was conveyed to the Central Park menagerie, where it may now be viewed by the curious. Its attempt to foist itself on the worthy actor and his wife was due to the evil machinations of Andrew Dam and other humorous friends, one of whom had captured the ornithological specimen on the sands of Coney Island.

UNITED STATES GAUGERS ARRESTED.

Peter O. Brunjes, James R. Byrne, and John A. Dooner were arrested yesterday on warrants issued by Judge Benedict of the United States Circuit Court and held in $2,500 bail for trial for defrauding liquor dealers. The men were United States gangers, and with two others, who have also been indicted but not yet arrested, did, it is alleged, a lively business under cover of their official positions. Brunjes is charged in the indictment with extorting $131 on Nov. 30, 1888, from Cook & Bernheimer as charges for gauging spirits. Dooner is charged with having extorted on Jan. 31, 1888, $10 from Bernard Stahl of Joseph Beck & Co.; $75 on April 15, 1888, from the Ridgewood Redistilling Company; $132 on Jan. 31, 1889, from Cook & Bernheimer, and $10 on Feb. 12, 1889, from Bernard Stahl. Byrne, it is alleged, took on July 31, 1888, from Cook & Bernheimer, $86 60; on May 15, 1889, from Bernard Stahl, $10; on July 13, 1889, from the Ridgewood Redistilling Company, $60, and on Aug. 22, 1889, from Bernard Stahl, $10. They pleaded not guilty to the indictment.

PLEDGED AT THE ALTAR.

THE WEDDING OF MISS WIMAN AND MR. NORMAN S. WALKER, JR.

In Christ Church, New-Brighton, S. I., last evening, before a fashionable crowd that severely taxed the capacity of the edifice, Miss Minnie Affie Morrison Wiman, daughter of Erastus Wiman, was married to Norman Stewart Walker, Jr., of St. George. The rector of the church, Archdeacon Johnson, officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Eccleston of St. John's, at Clifton. The church was prettily decorated with lilies, white hyacinths, and Christmas greens, and the centre aisle, up which the bridal party walked, was marked with broad white silk ribbons.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white brocade and point lace, and her point lace veil was caught with a diamond star, the groom's gift. She wore a necklace of pearls, a family treasure, about her throat, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was her sister, Miss Mattie Wiman, who wore a pretty frock of pink faille and carried a bunch of pink roses. Her bridesmaids were Miss Georgie and Miss Lillie Walker, sisters of the groom; Miss Ada Wenham, Miss Katherine Deere of Moline, Ill., Miss Grace Anderson of Chicago, and Miss Ethel Frothingham of Montreal. They were Grecian gowns of white faille and crêpe and carried bouquets of pink Mermet roses, and their corsages were clasped with white violet lace pins, the bride's gift.

The ushers, who were presented with silver match cases by the groom, were Randolph St. George Walker, brother of the groom; W. D. and Frank G. Wiman, brothers of the bride; Frederick Spedden, Eugene Onterbridge, Proctor Smith, E. Burton Lyon, and John Walker. The best man was De Sanmarez Hamilton.

The majority of the 1,000 guests at the church attended the reception which followed at the bride's home, Tantallon, at St. George. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Miss Norton, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. George William Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Nye, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rayner, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dun, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Emmons, Mrs. Nathaniel Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown, Miss Taintor, Mrs. Jacob Cram, and Elisha Dyer, third.

The house was elaborately decorated with Christmas greens and holly and Southern clematis, and the young couple received congratulations under a wedding bell of white roses. Supper was served on the piazzas, which were inclosed for the occasion. An orchestra played in a bower of palms and ferns.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker will reside at St. George in a house that was one of the bride's many wedding gifts.

Miss Lila Thankful Lyman, daughter of Thomas C. Lyman, the brewer, was married last evening at her father's residence, at 8 East Sixty-fifth-street, to Frederic Gnthrie Cunningham of this city. The ceremony was read beneath a wedding canopy of palms, and the Rev. Dr. Brown of St. Thomas's was the officiating clergyman. The bride wore a gown of white satin and point lace, and her maid of honor, her sister, Miss Anna Lyman, wore a gown of pink mull. The bridesmaids, Miss Davis, Miss Edith Davis, Miss Potter, and Miss Moore, wore frocks of white mull and carried bunches of pink roses.

Francis Cunningham, brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Robert Lyman, Reginald Bishop, Hunt Allen, and Frank Masten. The ceremony was witnessed only by members of both families and a few intimate friends. A reception followed.

HEADS SOON TO FALL.

REPUBLICANS AFTER THE OFFICES OF MESSRS. HENDRIX AND STAFFORD.

If the information received by Naval Officer Willis is correct, Brooklyn Republicans will soon be congratulating themselves over the removal of Postmaster Hendrix and United States Marshal Stafford, as well as over the appointment of Granville W. Harman as one of Collector Erhardt's deputies. The recent visit of Secretary Tracy to Brooklyn was in regard to these matters, and, although there were no conferences, the Secretary impressed upon the minds of a few the absolute necessity of harmony in the local ranks.

Mr. Tracy tried every means in his power to get the leaders to combine on some one man for Postmaster, but could not succeed. The little hosses are divided between James S. Case of the Young Republican Club and W. J. Taylor, the protégé of Col. Andrew D. Baird. The regular machine indorsed Taylor before the recent election, but the disastrous defeat of Col. Baird by Mr. Chapin caused President Harrison to express grave doubts of the representative character of the machine as at present managed. He then pointed out that it would be unwise to remove Mr. Hendrix in view of the great work he had done as Postmaster, but the Republican managers have since showed him that Mr. Hendrix is engaged in a new trust company.

This, it is reported, has decided the President to remove Mr. Hendrix, but whether Case or Taylor will succeed him is still unsettled. The odds are in favor of Case, who is backed up by the Independent Young Republican Club. His friends have urged that he represents the men who now have the controlling influence in Brooklyn politics and who are gradually drifting over to the Democracy when it is led by men like Mayor Chapin, David A. Boody, Gen. John B. Woodward, and Frederick W. Hinrichs.

Marshal Stafford, Mr. Willis says, will be removed about the same time Postmaster Hendrix goes, namely, in a month or six weeks. The only cause assigned will be the charges of extortion in fees. These allegations, it is declared, originated in the law offices of Tracy, McFarland, Boardman & Platt, of which firm Secretary Tracy is the senior member and a son of Thomas C. Platt the junior. As an offset to them, there is on file in Washington a report of Special Examiner Heiskel's investigation of Marshal Stafford's office, in which the highest praise is given to the admirable system inaugurated by that official.

Nevertheless, Mr. Stafford must go, and Robert W. Fielding is slated by the Republican Executive Committee to succeed him. Naval Officer Willis said yesterday that there was no doubt of Fielding's appointment. This Fielding is an Eighth Ward politician and the man who nominated "Dan" Lake for Supervisor at Large on the Republican ticket before the recent election. He figured in the fight in the General Committee on Tuesday night as one of the men accused of holding an illegal primary in his ward. He pleaded in extenuation that W. H. N. Cadmus, his opponent, had done just as many illegal acts as he had. The committee declared the primary illegal and fixed a date for a new one. This is the man who is to succeed Mr. Stafford.

THAT TAP WAS DRY.

At a late hour on Tuesday night a man was beating up Madison-avenue. As he moved along, with difficulty dodging passers-by and deriving temporary support from convenient lampposts by the way, he finally brought up under the shelter of the front door of one of the churches on the avenue. For a moment he straightened up. Then grasping one of the brass handles of the door with its twisted cross bars, he suddenly turned it and held his hand under the handle expectantly.

A passer-by stood a moment to watch the result of the combination of the man and the church door. The man at the church door suddenly reached up to his head and took off his hat. It looked like a sign of reverence for a moment, and the observer, who was an elderly gentleman, nodded approvingly. But the man at the door calmly turned his hat upside down and placed it under the brass handle of the door knob.

This curious performance was followed by several quick thrusts of the wrist which grasped the handle, and then by silent expectancy. After holding his hat under the handle for nearly a minute, he finally drew himself up, pulled away his hat, and muttering, "Well, that's the driest tap I've sheen yet," stumbled away in the darkness.

JUMPED INTO A RAILROAD CUT.

Robert Halliday, a machinist, twenty-five years old, is in the Presbyterian Hospital suffering from severe injuries which he received by jumping into the railroad tunnel at Eighty-seventh-street and Park-avenue at a late hour on Tuesday night. He is a married man, but for the past six months has been separated from his wife. He has been out of work for some weeks, and drank to excess. Shortly after 11 o'clock on Tuesday night he climbed over the railing surrounding the railroad cut on Park-avenue south at Eighty-seventh-street just as a south-bound train came along, and leaped into the cut. He missed the train and fell into the trench which runs along the north wall of the tunnel.

His shouts for help brought Riley Hayford, the switchman at Eighty-sixth-street, to his aid. Halliday was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. His right arm is broken and his right shoulder dislocated. He is detained on a charge of attempted suicide.

A LECTURE AND MUSIC.

An enjoyable entertainment was given last night at the West Forty-fourth-Street United Presbyterian Church. Chief Justice Moadam was the lecturer, and he talked on the subject of "Slander." He likened slander to a snowball—"the further it rolls the bigger it grows." The speaker declared that his experience justified him in saying that slander was responsible for a majority of the assault cases brought before the police magistrates.

"This indiscreet wagging of tongues," said he, "means an annual outlay of over half a million dollars."

The musical programme included an overture by Prof. Appell, songs by the glee club's quartet, a tenor solo by Thomas Hibbart, and a song by I. W. Ansell.

AN AGREEMENT AT LAST.

CHANGES TO BE MADE IN THE CURRICULUM OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday, at which final and harmonious action was taken upon the important and long-considered question of amending the course of study in the common schools. There were three reports before the board—that of the majority of the special committee of eight, a minority report from the same committee, and a report from the standing Committee on Course of Study and School Books.

What the special committee of eight might have done if its ranks had remained unimpaired there is no means of ascertaining, but the resignation some time ago of Commissioner Webb, who was its Chairman, and the death of Commissioner Cole had thinned the ranks of the reformers, and they were, as the board is now constituted, in a hopeless minority, so far as their own report is concerned.

But the energy of that committee and its revelations of the necessity of reform had spurred the standing committee to some show of activity, and some of the new members, notably Commissioner Hunt, who was Chairman of the standing committee, entered with spirit into the work, and produced a report which incorporated most of the amendments and reforms recommended by the special committee of eight. Under the circumstances, therefore, Commissioner Sprague, who was the moving spirit of the reform movement, yesterday voluntarily abandoned the report of the special committee and moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on Course of Study.

This report is voluminous and exhaustive, but while many changes in the curriculum of the schools are recommended there are few innovations. The changes are intended rather to perfect the existing system, and to be more effective in developing the pupils' use of language, both oral and written.

By this piece of parliamentary tactics Commissioner Sprague won for his support all the members of the standing committee, and disarmed completely those who have opposed any change whatever in the course of study. Commissioner Sanger tried to get astronomy substituted for plane geometry in the first grade course, and to have house-wifery and "familiar" science taught in nearly all the grades, but the board clearly showed its delight at the prospect of being able to adopt a carefully considered and presumably improved system as embodied in the committee's report, and he was induced to withdraw his proposed amendments. A division of the question was had so as to afford those who wanted to vote against the teaching of German and French an opportunity to do so. Commissioners Agnew, Dodge, Rowell, and Sprague voted against the German section and these and Commissioner Peaslee voted against the French section. Upon the report as a whole, after an amendment ordering it to take effect Feb. 1 next had been adopted, all the Commissioners voted in its favor except Commissioners Guggenheimer, Schmitt, and Traud. The report was adopted.

A prolonged and heated debate was had over a report of the Committee on Teachers sustaining the appeal of Miss Isabel F. Lewis from the action of the Trustees of the Ninth Ward transferring her from Grammar School No. 3 to Grammar School No. 16. Commissioner Sprague moved the recommitment of the report for the taking of further testimony, and intimated that the report had been made upon an incomplete investigation of the matter in dispute between the Trustees and the teacher. Commissioners O'Brien, Holt, and Schmitt waxed fervent in their defense of the teacher and condemnation of Trustee Tiesdale of the Ninth Ward. But the board was convinced to adopt the committee's report and did so. Commissioners Agnew, Sprague, and Traud only voting against it.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of ex-Commissioner Charles Crary, who died recently, were presented by Mr. Devoe, and were unanimously adopted.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The grand Festival Concert tour of P. G. Gilmore and his band, undertaken as a celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the great Boston Peace Jubilee, is rapidly drawing to a close. It has extended to the Pacific slope, and everywhere large audiences have greeted Mr. Gilmore. The journey has covered over ten thousand miles, and has proved a triumphal march to and from the Pacific. It will close in this city Sunday evening, Dec. 22, when Mr. Gilmore and the full band of the Twenty-second Regiment will give a concert at the Broadway Theatre, assisted by a number of vocalists, among whom are Signorina De Vere, Mme. Blanche Stone, Miss Jennie Dickerson, Boston; Signor Italo Campanini, Mr. Myron W. Whitney, Signor Bolegna, and Signor Dusenzi.

At the theatre party of beautiful ladies and gentlemen, including the Countess de Sala, in whose honor it was given, attended Daly's last evening and witnessed the amusing performance of "The Great Unknown." The party occupied the boxes and a number of the orchestra chairs. That they enjoyed the performance heartily was evidenced by the fact that they led the applause which was freely bestowed on Miss Rehac, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Drew, Isabel Irving, Sara Chalmers, Mr. Bond, and the other members of Mr. Daly's company. The last matinée of "The Great Unknown" will be given next Saturday and the last performance next Monday evening. Mr. Daly's production of "As You Like It" being booked for Tuesday.

At the Metropolitan Opera House to-night Sarasate and d'Albert will bid farewell to New-York. The programme will be in many respects the finest of the season. D'Albert will conduct the symphony orchestra in his own composition, "Esther." Sarasate will play "Liebesfee" and Airs Russes, and d'Albert will play his own concerto in D minor and selected solos.

The great interest which has been awakened in Mr. Mansfield's performances of "Richard III." which are to begin at Palmer's next Monday, was shown by the eager demand for seats made at the box office yesterday.

Fort Sumter and the shot that echoed "round the world" were vividly recalled to the mind of Gen. Beauregard at Proctor's the other evening, and his heart probably beat rapidly when the dashing little rebel in petticoats who is the heroine of "Shenandoah" said prondly: "Gen. Beauregard has promised to open fire on Sumter at 4 this morning, and he will keep his word." The two greatest living Generals of the war have now seen "Shenandoah" and enjoyed it. Gen. Sherman having witnessed it two months ago. Crowded houses are the rule at Proctor's.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are meeting with a royal reception in Boston this week. The audiences have been so large that the musicians' space had to be encroached upon. The Hollis-Street Theatre has seldom had such distinguished and enthusiastic crowds as the Kendals are drawing. They remain in Boston next week, and then go to Chicago by way of Montreal and Toronto.

The addition of Mr. José to the musical part of the cast of "The Old Homestead" has proved a distinct enhancement of the entertainment afforded by this quaint and homelike play. The Academy is still turning people from its doors, and extra matinées are announced for Christmas and New Year's.

The sale of seats for the second week of the engagement of the London Gaiety Company begins at the Broadway this morning. "Faust Up to Date" has been considerably goodened since the opening performance, and the distinctively English scenes, which fell flat with an American audience, have been eliminated.

Miss Fanny Davenport has taken a flat in town for the Winter, her engagements being in and around the city for several weeks. She is to present "La Tosca" at Hammerstein's Opera House in Harlem the first half of Christmas week, reopening the Star Theatre Dec. 30 for an engagement of two weeks. Miss Davenport expects to receive the revised version of "Theodora" on or before Jan. 1. M. Sardou has entirely rewritten the last act of the play for her, and it will be added to her repertory for next season.

THE REV. DR. HARRISON "RECOGNIZED."

The Rev. Dr. R. Marshall Harrison, who has been in charge of the Alexander-Avenue Baptist Church, in North New-York, since Nov. 1, was formally installed or "recognized," as the notices had it, by his congregation last evening. The church edifice, which stands at Alexander-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first-street, was crowded to the doors, and a number of Dr. Harrison's brother clergymen, including the former pastor of the church, the Rev. Walter Scott, who is now Principal of the Literary Academy in Suffield, Conn., occupied the pulpit platform.

Remarks were made by the Rev. Dr. M. H. Pogson, the Rev. J. W. Ashworth, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Simmons, the Rev. Mr. Scott, and the Rev. Richard Hartley. The full choir of the church sang a special musical service. Dr. Harrison comes from Quincy, Ill., and has a high reputation for learning and eloquence.

BOUND FOR EUROPE.

Among the passengers of the White Star steamship Tentonic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, were the Earl and Countess of Meath, Gen. Whittier, William Astor, the Hon. J. Winn, Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, Prof. Waldenstrom, Spencer Trask, Col. Frederick Henshaw, Col. S. H. Alleman, Miss Bessie Bonehill, Dr. W. Hartman, Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Frank Archer, Capt. Willoughby Constable, Capt. McKinstry, William Iselin, and Charles MacIver.

The North German Lloyd steamship Saale, which sailed for Bremen, had among other passengers the Right Rev. Mgr. Virtue, Bishop of Portsmouth; Capt. W. B. Pease, Joseph J. De Long, Dr. Paul Kaufman, the Hon. Paul Newman, and Mrs. Lieut. Mary J. Bates.

Among those who sailed for Antwerp on the Red Star steamship Westernland were Mrs. Admiral John G. Walker, Lambert A. J. Mullenyne, and Alfred De Smet.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

A NEW INDUSTRY RESULTS FROM CONTRACTS FOR WAR SHIPS.

Work on the new coast-defense vessel Monterey is progressing rapidly. The vessel is now about half completed. She will be launched by July, 1890. Over fourteen hundred men are actively at work in the yards of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. Not the slightest delay is being experienced in the receipt of material, the Pacific Rolling Mills keeping up the supply without trouble. The machinery construction is keeping pace with the hull work. The Union Iron Works people are particularly anxious to make a good showing on the Monterey.

Every piece of work on the Monterey will be made in the shops of the Union Iron Works, the idea being to establish works that will have the appearance of a great shipyard. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco is the only concern in the United States which at present does not enlist work.

The cruiser San Francisco has been launched for over a month. Her machinery is finished and is at present being placed in the ship. Officers of the company believe that the vessel will be ready for her preliminary steam trials some time in the latter part of February. The cruiser Cheriestoo has now passed out of the hands of the contractors and is at the Mare Island Navy Yard receiving her outfit. Her crew is to be sent aboard as soon as the detachment of 230 men from the Vermont can reach Mare Island.

The San Francisco, like the Monterey, is to be fitted out entirely at the Union Iron Works, and for the first time in the history of the Naval Service a vessel is to come out complete from the yards of the contractors. The anchors, chains, and batteries are the only appurtenances of the vessel that the Navy Department reserves the right to furnish from the Government foundry. The battery for the San Francisco is all but ready for shipment, but with the exception of minor pieces no attempt has been made to get under way the Monterey's battery. Since the weakness in the 110-ton guns of the British battle-ship Victoria became known, the officials at the Washington Gun Foundry have decided to reconsider the proposed battery of the Monterey. This was originally intended to contain in its 10-inch battery one 8-inch 110-ton breech-loading rifle and also a pneumatic dynamite gun. It has been decided to substitute two 12-inch breech-loading rifles for the 16-inch rifle, and to do away with the dynamite gun and put in its stead a greater number of rapid-fire guns.

The building up of the steel industry on the Pacific coast is considered one of the most important results of the development of the new navy. Four years ago, it is said, there did not exist on the Pacific coast the means to construct the smallest war ship. To-day Californians delight to point out that three of the largest vessels intended for the new navy are either completed or in process of construction at San Francisco.

Mr. Irving Scott, President of the Union Iron Works, who is at present in this city, sees great prospects ahead for the steel industry of the Pacific coast. His company now finds employment for 1,400 men, with the possibility of having to increase this force at a very early date. Mr. Scott especially praises the class of skilled workmen obtainable on the Pacific coast. The climate, cheap living, and a plentiful supply of food are, he says, strong inducements for workmen to go to California.

"The better class of men, on arriving at San Francisco," he continued, "immediately look for work, and since construction work on the new cruisers was allotted to us we have been able to accept their services as fast as applications were made. Ordinarily we pay $3 a day for all general work."

"The steel industry on the Pacific coast took its rise with the awarding of the contract for the construction of the cruiser Charleston. The awarding of the contract for the cruiser San Francisco accelerated the growth of this new industry, while the contract for the Monterey assured its permanency."

Pacific coast men now in this city are enthusiastic over the future of California's steel industry. All that is necessary to make San Francisco an important ship-building port, they say, is the awarding of more war-ship contracts to the West. A strong effort to secure some of the battle ships for the Pacific coast builders will undoubtedly be made.

HARVEY KENNEDY'S FUNERAL.

MANY WELL-KNOWN MEN ATTEND THE SERVICES AT ST. THOMAS'S.

In St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, at Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, there assembled yesterday a large number of gentlemen who have long been prominent in financial circles, and who came to the church to attend the funeral of Mr. Harvey Kennedy. Before the chancel were two large wreaths of pink and white roses from the members of the Union League Club, and a large floral piece representing the "Gates Ajar," in ferns, lilies of the valley, and white roses, sent by members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

A little before 4 o'clock the casket was borne down the aisle of the church. It was followed by the immediate relatives of the dead man, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Kennedy, Martin Kennedy, L. O. Kennedy, and Mrs. C. Stewart. Over the casket was placed a large wreath of roses, interwoven with lilies of the valley and tied with a broad white ribbon. This floral piece was sent by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Phillips. Another handsome wreath resting beside it was of white roses, from S. Fisher Johnson.

The service was read by Bishop Starkey of Newark, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Brown, the rector of the church; the Rev. C. R. Treat, and the Rev. Henry Kirkby. There were no pall bearers. During the service the choir sang "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Among those present were Commodore A. Van Santvoord, H. G. Remsen, Gen. Collis, J. M. Requa, Albert Bierstadt, George Montague, W. Q. Riddle, Dr. Edward Kershner, United States Navy; Dr. Charles Stone, Prof. Kendrick, G. H. Sargent, Dr. Argyle Watson, H. O. Armour, Alexander Taylor, and Marvelle W. Cooper of the Union League Club; William Dowd, William B. Leonard, Salem H. Wales, Elihu Root, Warner Van Orden, D. Honghtaling, and E. H. Kent, Directors of the Bank of North America.

There were also present Milan P. Palmer, P. W. Gallandet, W. H. Lee, Louis May, U. B. Doubleday, Sidney Dillon, Henry F. Spaulding, Russell Sage, Jay Gould, George Gould, Nicholas F. Palmer, Henry Shirley, H. R. Benkard, G. Wetherbee, R. H. Thomas, Frederick H. Pelmer, S. F. Johnson, W. H. Phillips, Randolph Robinson, and E. A. Packer.

To-day the body will be taken to Amsterdam, N. Y., where the burial will take place.

MRS. IVES GETS A DIVORCE.

Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court yesterday confirmed the report of Referee John H. Judge, granting Florence C. Ives an absolute divorce from her husband, Albert C. Ives. The papers in the case were served on Mr. Ives in Paris by Alexander S. Douglas, the manager of the *Morning News*, the paper of which Mr. Ives is editor and part owner. Mr. Ives sent a communication to his wife's counsel, authorizing him to hire a lawyer to represent him generally, but said he did not wish any answer or any demurrer to be put in. To Mrs. Ives is given the custody of Emerson Ives, the only issue of the marriage.

A NEW BANK FOR NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—The Banking Department has issued a certificate of authorization to the Equitable Bank, to do business at 8 West Twenty-eighth-street, New-York. The capital is $100,000. The incorporators are William M. Kildup, New-Dorp, S. I.; Nathaniel S. Bailly, Brooklyn, and Charles E. Wallack, New-York.

NOTHING EQUALS DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP for all cases of sore throat, coughs, colds, &c.

All pains are speedily dispatched by the use of SALVATION OIL. Price, 25 cents a bottle.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF a slight irritation of the throat. BROMWELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.—*Advertisement.*

Tall Clocks.

From all who are furnishing large city or country houses, the new Tubular chiming clocks are deserving of special attention. The bells possess a sweetness and permanence, or unchangeableness, of tone hitherto unattainable. Clocks may be had with full chimes of these bells, or with a single bell only, for the hour and half-hour stroke, as may be desired. Cases of oak, antique oak, and mahogany, of designs not elsewhere obtainable; or cases will be made to order, at scarcely any increase of cost, to harmonize with interior work of hall, when such correspondence in style is wanted.

Theodore B. Starr,
206 FIFTH AVE., Fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th and 26th Streets.

C. C. SHAYNE, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, offers at retail the leading fashionable styles in Furs and Sealskins at lowest possible prices for strictly reliable goods. 124 West 42d-st. and 103 Prince-st., 42d-st. Store open evenings until Christmas. Fashion book mailed free.

DIAMOND JEWELS
SUITABLE FOR ELEGANT HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Sale Saturday, Dec. 14, at 9 o'clock. GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., Art Rooms, 787 and 789 B'way.

"COL." SHEPARD RE-ELECTED.

THE SABBATH UNION DOES ITS DUTY BY ITS PRESIDENT.

The American Sabbath Union continued its meetings yesterday at the Broadway Tabernacle under the leadership of "Col." Elliott F. Shepard, who diversified his rulings from the chair with attacks upon the Roman Catholics and mandates to the commissioners from his evening paper. These faithful emissaries bore the weighty utterances and resolutions to their headquarters, and in due time a ragged newsboy appeared in the church before the chair of the President editor. Most of the pious fifteen present bought a copy of the paper, although they are regular subscribers.

The feature of the morning session was the commendation of the action of the National Baseball League in deciding to play no games on Sunday. This was followed by a malediction upon all other baseball associations which had not followed the League's example. Then the gallant "Colonel" denied the right of Catholics to the name they enjoyed, denouncing them in very strong terms as the most violent of Protestants.

That was the only Church, he said, that insisted upon teaching the Bible to foreign immigrants and Indians in their respective languages, which was an unchristian and an unpetriotic practice and a means of building up Catholic influence. But when the Rev. Dr. Arreggi, a native Italian minister at the Five Points Mission, said he held exactly opposite views, that his experience taught him the only way to reach the lower class of foreigners was by preaching to them in their own language, the "Colonel" made an ungraceful retreat from his former position.

That the Fifth-avenue coaches had been stopped on Sunday and the Vanderbilt system of railroads had reduced its number of Sunday trains was gracefully traced to the President of the union. Then a little breeze was created when some one suggested that a "new deal" in all the offices would be a good time. The "Colonel" evidently felt his throne totter beneath him. His fears were unfounded, however, and he was re-elected by all those awake. The "Colonel" has a queer habit of taking off his glasses whenever he wants to see anything. He did so yesterday when his fellow-members offered their congratulations on his re-election.

The Vice Presidents were elected as follows: Gen. O. O. Howard, Nelson Dingley of Maine, and Mrs. Bateman; Treasurer—R. N. Ferlea of New-York.

If not robust in numbers, the "Colonel's" union is mighty in its Honorary Secretaries, who were provided for all the States and Territories, including Alaska and Oklahoma. It was voted to call the attention of Congress to the fact that the Districts of Columbia and California were the only places in the civilized world where there was not a Sunday law enforced, with the exception of France.

An overworked letter carrier gave a description of his trials, and greatly gratified the enthusiasts by saying that most of the Sunday mail went to houses of ill repute and places that could easily do without letters on that day.

Mr. Coffin of Iowa, representing the brakemen of the country, and the Rev. Charles E. Koox, President of the German Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Bloomfield, also spoke. Representatives of various labor organizations were billed to speak, but did not appear. It was after 7 o'clock when the session adjourned.

TO SUE THE GAMBLERS.

An interesting case, involving the question of the liability of the proprietors of gambling houses for money lost to them, is now under the consideration of two of the most prominent lawyers in this city. Charles B. Wigton, the former Secretary and Treasurer of the Glanmorgan Iron Company of Philadelphia, was recently arrested on the charge of embezzling $90,000 from the company's resources. The evidence concerning the disposition which Wigton made of this money showed that he had lost the greater part, if not all, of it in gambling houses in this city.

One of the lawyers concerned said yesterday that the suit could be sustained on the well-known law that gamblers shall repay money which they won from persons who use as stakes property belonging to a corporation or some other person. It is upon this that the suit will be based. A somewhat similar statute exists making gamblers liable for money won when a demand for its restitution is made within thirty days after the date of loss.

The evidence which has been secured against the gamblers should the case come to trial is calculated to create a very considerable stir in the sporting world.

RARE INDIA EMBROIDERIES.

Sofa Cushions, Pillows, Table Scarfs, Panels, Table Covers, Hangings, all in Oriental Embroideries, handworked, are now on exhibition, in great variety, for Christmas Gifts.

These goods are choice in design, unique in style, and the prices exceedingly moderate, ranging from $2 upward.

The exhibit will be found in the India Goods Department, on the second Floor, near the central elevator.

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OVER FIVE MILLIONS NOW

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND.

TWO OPINIONS ABOUT FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS—MR. DEPEW'S CHECK—AID FROM THE STATE.

The World's Fair guarantee fund yesterday passed the five-million-dollar mark, $9,360 above that figure being recorded at the Chamber of Commerce. The members of the Finance Committee were congratulating themselves yesterday, and some of them said to Secretary Wilson that the books at the Chamber of Commerce should by no means be closed.

This is in the line of the ideas expressed last week by Mayor Grant, Mr. Depew, and other gentlemen connected with the World's Fair committees. It is now evident that the $5,000,000 is to be considered as simply an installment of a larger guarantee fund. The claim that New-York must raise more money is being made everywhere. But there are some good business men in New-York who vigorously oppose keeping the books open. J. Edward Simmons, the Treasurer of the Finance Committee, said yesterday that it was unwise to keep the fund open with the hope of getting $10,000,000.

"People have stopped subscribing," said he, "because it was announced that the fund was to be $5,000,000. I look on this amount as sufficient to show that New-York is in earnest. If Congress votes to have the fair here we can easily obtain $15,000,000 or $20,000,000."

Mr. Simmons's position will be understood when it is known that it was the Executive Committee and not the Finance Committee which voted to keep the books open indefinitely.

The hardest work of the Finance Committee will begin to-day. Its members will examine the list of subscribers, and only the amounts that have actually been pledged will be credited to the guarantee fund. A complete list of real subscribers will be published in a few days. Secretary Wilson will not consider the various unreliable lists of subscriptions published daily in some of the newspapers.

The $5,009,360 recorded in the books of the Finance Committee at the Coombor of Commerce is official, and represents amounts pledged by genuine subscribers. But there are undoubtedly outstanding yet some actual subscriptions. The people through whom they were made, however, have failed to turn them over to the Finance Committee. A committee in point occurred yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. "Col." Elliott F. Shepard got a subscription of $2,500 from Couuncy M. Depew for the guarantee fund some time ago. Mr. Wilson of the Finance Committee repeatedly requested "Col." Shepard to turn in the Depew subscription. No attention was given Mr. Wilson, and he finally appealed to Mr. Depew himself. That gentleman called at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and the situation was explained to him.

"Well, I guess we won't wait for Brother Shepard," he handed in his check for the amount he had subscribed. Half an hour later one of the "Colonel's" young men walked into the Chamber of Commerce and said, "Mr. Wilson, here is Mr. Depew's subscription." He was told to inform the "Colonel" that it had been received from Mr. Depew himself.

It is believed that there can be no trouble in collecting the subscriptions. They are regarded as legal agreements and pledges. And yet a nice little question arose yesterday with regard to the $446,000 pledged by the New-York Brewers' Board of Trade. Something like $40,000 of that amount is yet to be subscribed. Various brewers in New-Jersey agreed to subscribe personally to this fund. They would represent a subscription of at least $50,000. They subscribed $5,000, however, through the New-Jersey Brewers' Association. Although members of the New-York Brewers' Board of Trade, President Joseph Lehmann doubted yesterday if he could prevail upon the Jereeymen to keep their agreement. He will call to day upon the senior member of the big firm of Ballantine & Co. and endeavor to obtain the $18,000 assessed upon it by the Board of Trade.

The question if the city of New-York could appropriate money for the fair was discussed yesterday at Controller Myers's office. To settle it Mr. Myers read from the eighth article of the New-York Constitution, which forbids any county, city, town, or village from giving any money or property or loaning its money or its credit to or in aid of any individual association, or become, directly or indirectly, the owner of stock in or bonds of any association or corporation. Nobody has yet figured out just how to influence the Legislature to making a grant in favor of the big fair.

As soon as the Finance Committee has satisfactorily scrutinized the lists of subscribers those lists will be transferred to the Executive Committee of the Committee on Legislation.

The following subscriptions were received at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday:

By the *Commercial Bulletin:*		E. A. Gillespie,	
Honter, Walton & Co.	$100	Ozone Park, L. I.	100
From the Mayor's office, as already published	8,960	Chas. Wood, Amityville, L. I.	100
Chauncey M. Depew	2,500	By L. Windmuller:	
By Wilson Godfrey:		Joho Good	1,000
Daniel & Fell	1,000	Henry Merz	500
White, Potter & Paige M'f'g Co.	1,000	By the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade, Joseph Liebmann, Pres:	
		A. Hupfel's Son	5,100
Total, Dec. 11, 5 P. M.			$20,360
Previously reported			4,989,000
Grand total			$5,009,360

Only $910 was received at the Mayor's office yesterday, and for once the deluge of letters ceased. An unknown man with a big roll of paper under his arm vainly sought an interview with Mayor Grant yesterday. He desires to have a building erected on the exposition grounds which will be an exact reproduction of King Solomon's Temple.

At the Mayor's office yesterday these amounts were pledged:

Ernest Stedman	$500	John J. McGrath	$100
Sigmund Kurtz	10	John McCabe	75
Cagney Brothers	200	Joseph L. Weil	25

BOYS WORKING FOR THE FAIR.

The International Fair Association, of which Frederick Witt is President Frederick Schwartz Secretary, and Herman Klotz, Treasurer, is an organization of juveolle patriots of the Tenth Assembly District. The purpose of the club, in addition to its social features, is to raise money for the World's Fair, thereby putting to shame some of the delinquent millionaires.

The boys gave an entertainment last night at the Olivet Parlor, 59 Second-street, and raised about $10. They will notify Mayor Grant today that the money is at his disposal whenever he wants it. Among those who contributed to the enjoyment of the audience were Masters W. Fritz, L. Erdmann, J. Lieb, C. Wolf, and R. H. Louie, C. Lechner, H. Armbruster, W. Daab, J. Hartmann, M. Haussler, W. Newshan, and Misses C. Vetter, M. Fleshloger, L. Herrlich, and F. Tscherhardt.

FOR THE RELIEF OF CHILDREN.

A REGULAR MEETING OF MR. GERRY'S SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held last Tuesday afternoon. There were present Chairman Thomas C. Acton and Charles Haight, Benjamin D. Hicks, James A. Roosevelt, James M. Brown, Harmon Handricks, Birdseye Blakeman, Thomas Denny, Darius O. Mills, Henry S. Allen, and Dallas B. Pratt.

Superintendent Jenkins made his report for November, stating, among other things, that the society had secured 191 convictions, and that 255 children had been relieved and sent to homes and institutions.

President Gerry's report told of the work done in England and France for the relief of children, and upon his motion M. L. Herbette of Paris, France; the Rev. Benjamin C. Waugh of London, and T. Frederick A. Agnew, manager of the Bank of England at Liverpool, who have worked for years in the interests of suffering little ones, were elected honorary members of the New-York society.

At the suggestion of President Gerry the Directors also decided to present a bill to the State Legislature this Winter, which shall provide for the review by an appellate tribunal of children's commitments upon the facts as presented in the first instance before the committing magistrate.

A CLUB BECOMES OF AGE.

A good time is promised at the twenty-first annual dinner of the Wesleyan University Club of this city at Clark's restaurant to-morrow evening. The occasion will be a notable one for the club, because, coupled with the reunion of graduates in celebration of the club's twenty-first birthday, will be a reception to Prof. Raymond, the new President of the University. Stephen H. Olin will preside. Among those who have signified their intention to be present are the Hon. George G. Reynolds, the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, the Rev. Dr. James M. King, R. B. Gwillim, John E. Eustis, A. E. Palmer, and about seventy others. Tickets may be obtained of the Treasurer, Wilbur F. Randall, 203 Fulton-street.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

At an auction sale of stocks, bonds, and other securities in the Real Estate Exchange yesterday one share in the Clinton Hall Association, of a par value of $100, sold for $51. A membership in the Cotton Exchange went for $550. Some New-York City bonds were disposed of: Water stock, due Nov. 1, 1902, bearing 7 per cent., brought 143½; Croton water-main stock, 7 per cent., due Feb. 1, 1900, 138; additional 7 per cent. due Feb. 1, 1900, 138; additional Croton water stock, 7 per cent., due Nov. 1, 1891, 107½, and additional Croton water stock, 7 per cent., due Aug. 1, 1900, 137.

STILL FOR HIGH LICENSE.

INTERESTING REPORT OF A UNION LEAGUE CLUB COMMITTEE.

The report of the Union League Club's Committee on Political Reform, which will be presented at the meeting of the club to-night, discusses at considerable length the question of the liquor traffic, and makes some suggestions as to the carrying out of a high-license policy in the State of New-York.

The right of the State to interfere and go to any length in rooting out an evil of this kind is upheld by the committee, and illustrations are given of cases in which the State's interference has resulted only in good. In this regard the committee says:

"Until our sobems of self-government shall prove itself a failure, no damage can result from the exercise of this power of protection by the State. Those engaged in the liquor traffic concede the propriety of State control of their traffic, but they clamor for what they call just and equal laws, which means laws that do not materially affect or limit their business. This is precisely what the good of the State does not require. If the business of the liquor dealers is as harmless as selling corn or potatoes, then there is no occasion for state interference, and one business should be as free as the other. The concession by the liquor dealers that the State should in some measure limit and regulate the traffic is a confession that in some way and to some extent the traffic menaces the good of the State."

The remedy, the committee continues, should bear some proportion to the magnitude of the evil, and to add force to its request for strong and radical measures to limit and cure the liquor evil these statements are made:

"It is stated upon good authority that the number of saloons in this city is about 7,500, and in Brooklyn about 3,000, or a total of about 12,500 saloons and drinking places. It is estimated that the average income of these places is not less than $4,000 per annum each. This seems a reasonable estimate when we consider that rent, attendance, light, fuel, liquors, &c., have to be paid for to carry on the business. At this estimated rate of income, there is taken out of the people in these two cities for this traffic the sum of $50,000,000 annually. If we say nothing of the balance of the State, if such a sum was extorted from the same class of people by a tax it would produce a revolution in our Government. To the people a whole, this money is wasted. It is taken from families, homes, mothers, and children. What $50,000,000 would purchase in comforts, such as improved houses, clothing, food, education, &c., is the major part of it lost to the innocent and helpless.

"Surely here is an evil of sofficient magnitude for the State to seek a remedy, and shall this remedy be only such as these suggested in the statute approve, or such as the good of the State demands? The failure at the late election to carry two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature, so that an expected Executive veto could be forbidden, will be likely to produce discouragement in the minds of many friends of high license and induce them to accept half-way measures or compromises that will be acceptable to those engaged in the traffic. To these we deem will be an abandonment of all the benefits of high license. High license should be of such a character as to bring to the narrowest practicable volume the amount of the business, and compel it to bear as much as possible of the burdens that the traffic now casts unjustly upon the sober and charitable part of the community.

"Experience has established that for the present at least prohibition in this country cannot be obtained. It is equally well established that high license laws do restrain and limit the traffic."

The committee offers this resolution with the earnest hope that it will be adopted by the city:

Resolved, That we deem it unwise and dangerous to the cause of temperance for the friends of high license to accept any measure that does not come up to the fair intent of that policy. That it is better to let the Democratic Party and the Prohibitionists divide responsibility for the present state of intemperance, crime, and poverty until such time as a practicable remedy can be secured. That we earnestly recommend to Republican members of the Legislature, at the coming session, to stand fast for the principle of high license, so that whenever a license law shall be carried the State may secure substantial benefit from such a measure.

The committee is composed of Messrs. E. B. Hinsdale, Chairman; Clarence C. Buel, Secretary; A. J. Paddock, J. K. Cliney, Cephae Brainerd, John Jay Knox, M. M. Buolong, Edward H. Ammidown, R. M. Galloway, D. B. St. John Roosa, and S. V. R. Cruser.

MORE MUD THAN EVER.

THE STREETS IN A VERY BAD CONDITION—WHAT MR. COLEMAN SAYS.

The rain came down smartly for a short time yesterday morning, but then degenerated into a drizzle. When it finally ceased and the sun came out only about .25 inch of water had fallen. The storm, which was central in Iowa on Tuesday, passed to the north of New-York, and yesterday afternoon was central in the St. Lawrence Valley.

The usual rush of air toward the storm centre brought this town southerly winds, and the temperature, which was 50° at 8 o'clock in the morning, was 56° at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As the storm centre receded its effect ceased to be felt here, and the temperature fell. The wind blew at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour. The air was fresh and cool and the afternoon was pleasant.

The condition of the streets was execrable yesterday. This was especially true on the busiest portion of Broadway, which has recently been torn up for the laying of the subway tubes. The rain was sufficient to moisten the loose earth and cover the entire street and crosswalks with thin mud. The mud was tracked upon the sidewalks, covering them in places an inch deep.

The consequences of the rain and mud was recognized by none more emphatically than the Christmas shoppers. Christmas is now but two weeks away, and the shops are more or less thronged. But too shoppers find it most discouraging and disheartening work when they have to go about with muddy feet and draggled skirts.

Commissioner Coleman of the Street-Cleaning Department acknowledged yesterday that Broadway was in a horrible condition. This was due, he said, to the tearing up of the street. There are seven or eight sets of pipes and wires under Broadway, and the street may be torn up at any time to attend to any of these without the Street-Cleaning Department being given notified. There is also a good deal of bolliding, which necessitates the piling of dirt in the streets. Everybody interested in this sort of work is making haste to get through before cold weather. When the pavement is relaid, after the street has been torn up, the sand and gravel must be permitted to lie upon it ten days or even thirty days to work into toe crevices, and mud is inevitable.

The Commissioner did not believe that it was necessary to spend more money on the New-York streets. He thought their bad condition inevitable. The only improvement he could suggest would be either to enlarge the powers of the Department so that it could control so that streets could not be torn up without its knowledge and consent, or else to make it a bureau of the Department of Public Works or Health Department. To make the Street-Cleaning Department responsible for the condition of torn-up streets when it had no power over the time and manner of tearing up was not just.

LAUNCH OF THE EVOLUTION.

The new vessel in which hydraulic power is to be used in place of a propeller was successfully launched yesterday from Lenoox's dockyard at the foot of Twentieth-street, Brooklyn. The craft is the property of the Jackson Navigation Company. The system of hydraulic propulsion was invented by Dr. W. M. Jackson. The idea is to send the vessel along by forcing two jets of water out of pipes projecting from the stern. Similar pipes in the bow will be used to send the vessel backward.

The new craft is called the Evolution, and is 100 feet over all, 23 feet beam, and 6½ feet draught. It has two "skins" of cedar, and is designed to have great structural strength. The keel was laid on "Blizzard Day," in 1887, and the work on the hull has been very slow. The Evolution is intended only as an experimental craft. She will have cost, when completed, about $200,000.

THAT LITTLE BILL OF MR. BURNS.

That "mysterious railroad bill" introduced in the Assembly by Assemolyman J. Irving Burns of Yonkers, and upon which a good deal of stress has been laid whenever the legislative career of Mr. Burns has since been discussed, has not since it became a law proved such a damaging piece of legislation. It received the earnest support of Judge Robertson, and those citizens of Yonkers whose judgment is entitled to consideration now concede that it has proved beneficial to the interests of Westchester County. The measure provoked a deal of criticism when it was proposed. As Mr. Burns has been re-elected and will bear a part in the legislation of the coming session, it is but fair to him to say that no imputation should rest upon him on account of his connection with this partionlar piece of legislation.

IMPORTANT BULKHEAD CONTRACT.

The Dock Board opened yesterday the bids for the build ngiof the proposed crib and bulkhead on the Harlem River from East One Hundred and Thirty-nighth-street to a point north of East One Hundred and Fortieth-street. This is one of the most important contracts which the board has recently given out. It was awarded to Fogg & Scribner, who bid $59,900 for the bulkhead and $27,000 for the dredging. Very little of the Dock Board's work has heretofore been given to this firm. John Gillies, who has hitherto had the Dock Board's patronage, bid $96,000 for the whole work.

MR. LOW'S BROOKLYN HOUSE SOLD.

Mr. Seth Low's handsome residence on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, was sold yesterday to E. F. Knowlton, a straw goods manufacturer, for $60,000. Mr. Low bought the place some years ago, and practically rebuilt it at a cost of $100,000. He has paid that sum for a new house in this city near Columbia College.

PREPARING RELIEF BILLS

PROPERTY OWNERS IN THE UPPER WARDS AT WORK.

VARIOUS VIEWS TO BE FORMULATED AS BILLS AND SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

When the committee of Senators who have been looking into the affairs of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards come here for another hearing they will find the property owners loaded for small game as well as for bear. The lawyers chosen to represent the joint committee of property owners and taxpayers' associations are at work upon a variety of projects which they will draft into bills. Although pursuant to the will of the majority they will submit a bill providing for a Commissioner charged with devoting himself to the affairs of the two wards, they will also take care to indicate to the committee less radical means of reform. Drafts of bills will be submitted as amendments or substitutes for present statutes, the passage of which, even should the main bill be held over by the Legislature, would yet facilitate the completion of maps, the opening of streets, and other needed public improvements.

In addition to the formal presentation by the lawyers, several property owners will have individual suggestions to offer. Such differences among property owners as spiced the former hearings given by the Senate committee have in no way impaired the feeling which prompted 10,000 persons to the Legislature for relief. Property owners are still united in the demand for a change from present conditions. They all want the maps of the district completed and the streets formally opened, so that water and gas may be introduced and pavements laid. Many of them are willing that the assessments for such improvements shall be levied wholly against the property to be benefited.

James L. Wells, who has been a leader in the movement, while not advocating precisely this extreme view, has impressed upon the Senators that there is no desire in the upper wards to saddle large appropriations upon the city at large. Certain improvements would rightly be a common charge, but in respect to those which would be mainly of local benefit he has urged such a charge in the laws as would enable property owners, willing to pay for them, to secure toem. Every patriotic citizen getting improvements for which they are ready and willing to pay is denied to property owners as the laws now stand.

Mr. Wells says that property owners have been misunderstood if it is supposed that they are working for any sort of separation from the city. What they particularly want is closer union and amalgamation. He derides the criticism that dual government is proposed, and does not think such criticism comes in good grace in a city which furnishes abundant instances of the same character of dual government with two police departments, the Boards of Health and Aldermen being each empowered to pass and enforce city ordinances, and the Dock Department having the right not merely to make rules for the docks, but also to issue bonds quite independent of the Finance Department.

In the discussion that has absorbed all other topics in the upper wards since the Senators were here a good deal of feeling has developed against one-man rule. Opposition to the scheme for a single Commissioner has thus sprung up and seems to be growing. Those who have led in this view base their arguments on the dangers of political favoritism. They think that the quality of the Commissioner would be largely a matter of chance, and that he would be quite as likely to devote himself to wire-pulling and to the transactions of ring affairs of the district. Arguments to support this position will be submitted to the Senators, with the plea that it would be better to leave the government of the district where it is or transfer it to the Department of Public Works than hour rashly to rest in a change to a single-headed government.

Fordham Morris believes in a transfer to the Department of Public Works. He is preparing an argument for the Senate committee, in which he may submit forms of bills. Yielding to the majority, he will not urge his views in regard to the government of the Department of Public Works, but will confine himself to other important matters, in regard to which he said yesterday:

"Legislation should be as concise as possible, and wherever it can be done old statutes should be made applicable to new methods of opening streets. In this practice, as in that of aporaisement, and principles of assessment should be left as now, except in regard to assessments. I am for the abolition of the law which authorizes the Commissioners who estimate the cost of improvements and determine the area of assessment, to impose one half the cost of street opening on the city at large. The effect of the repeal of that law would undoubtedly be that landowners would dedicate roadbeds of streets to the city without much more liberality than they have heretofore done. In regard to the new laws because a practical confiscation of property, as some will argue. Facts within my own knowledge prove the reverse. Within a year, clients who could not sell their land for $3,000 an acre, since the opening of one street, without a penny for construction having been spent upon it, have sold the land for $6,000 an acre.

"Another proposition that I shall make to the committee in the direction of celerity is that the Board of Street Opening and Improvements shall have the clerk of Street Openings and the Surveyor who prepares the maps under their immediate control; that the filed maps shall be kept in a accessible office near the City Hall. Instead of at the Arsenal in Central Park; that the clerk of Street Openings and the Surveyor shall both be subject to the mandate of the Board of Street Opening and Improvements and of the Corporation Counsel; that the office of the clerk and Surveyor shall be near each other, in order that much may be accomplished by consultation which now has to be done by correspondence through the obaonnis of different departments. I think I can show the Senate committee that such an arrangement would cost no more than is now expended, perhaps less.

"I have also given much attention to the matter of changes in the present filed maps. The power to change such maps is now vested in the Department of Public Parks. The Commissioners do not want to retain that power. Where should it be vested? It might be dangerous to intrust it to a new commission. An impartial observer, knowing the topographical features of the upper wards and the location of the principal highways and railroads, and familiar also with the present filed plans, must say that as general plans the Park surveys and the Morrisania surveys are good. The changes by the Park Commissioners of late years are on the whole an improvement on the earlier plans filed by the department. But the Park Commissioners leave these matters to their employes and give little personal attention to them. To alter toe general plan would, in my opinion, retard the progress of the district many years. Yet change are no doubt much needed in certain sections. It seems to me that local grievances can be overcome while preserving the general plan substantially intact.

"The Board of Street Opening and Improvements is a conservative body. The majority of the members of that board are elected by the people. Such men can be safely given the power to make the required changes. They have exercised that power for many years over all the city south of Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth-street. Failing to get relief from that body, taxpayers can always appeal to the Legislature. In no event, in my opinion, should the power to change be given to one man or to a board with a majority on it of persons who reside in the upper wards. Local knowledge is a good qualification for a bruch on the consideration of such a matter, but local friendships or other influences might obscure the importance of the general plan from the view of such persons.

"Turne men and one surveyor laid out the largest part of Manhattan Island in 1813. Their work has stood, and the general plan they devised has been extended over the Twenty-third Ward and the Morrisania survey. In regard to the curvilinear plan adopted by the Park Department for the upper wards, it has not worked well in the lowlands, where the rectangular system is again coming back. Where the rectangular plan cannot be used, the northern part of the Twenty-fourth Ward, the other system must be used. Conveyancers describe property in the upper wards according to the Park Department and the Morrisania surveys, and the people have become used to them. As a new plan must entail more or less embarrassment, and as the present general plan meets the requirement of having been devised with reference to the welfare of the section in its entirety, I think that except in the direction and by the means I have indicated there should be no further changes."

The opinion of all who are at work preparing for the visit of the Senators next week is that the session will be the most interesting yet held. Each of the committee has manifested much interest in the matter and seems disposed to favor any practicable relief measures.

FOR THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The annual fair in aid of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital was opened in the Academy of Music in Montague-street yesterday. It will continue until midnight on Saturday, and during that time, judging from past experience, the ladies expect to make about $10,000. This display of attractive goods is better this year than ever before. The committee in charge of the fair consists of Mrs. Camden C. Dike, Miss M. B. Wells, Miss E. J. Arnold, Mrs. H. D. Silvester, Mrs. C. H. De Silver, Mrs. A. J. Perry, Mrs. J. J. Van Nostrand, Mrs. Henry Minton, Mrs. W. S. Searle, and Mrs. Sturgis Coffin.

THE MAILS "HORRIBLY IRREGULAR."

Postmaster Van Cott will be interested in the extract from a private letter written by a young Buffalo lady who recently visited New-York:

"It took my first letter from 8:30 Thursday evening until Sunday to get to Buffalo. The mails are horribly irregular out of New-York. I posted three letters in New-York on a Monday at 1:30 P. M. Two got to Albany the next Wednesday P. M. and the other to Buffalo on Thursday. I also posted two letters in New-York at 8:30 P. M., and they got to Albany at 9 P. M. next day. Still up that Postmaster down in your town."

CITY OFFICERS AT ODDS.

MESSRS. GRANT AND MYERS DISAGREE —MONEY FOR THE MUSEUM.

As a rule the meetings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are not very exciting, but the one held yesterday was breezier than usual and developed an interesting contention between Mayor Grant, Controller Myers, and Corporation Counsel Clark. Mr. Clark came before the board with an application for the transfer of $3,500 from his general contingency fund to the special counsel fund. He complained that the deficiency in the latter fund was due to the expenditures made for special counsel by his predecessor.

Those who think that there are strained official relations between Mr. Clark and Mr. Myers believed when the Controller objected to the immediate passage of the resolution that this was an evidence of it. Mr. Myers said that the application should be referred to him for examination. This, he said, was the usual custom. It was not actually necessary to pass the matter at once.

"Do you mean to say," said the Mayor, "that there is any doubt in your mind as to the propriety of this request?"

"None whatever," said the Controller: "but it seems strange that this should be passed in this haste without investigation. We have always had a custom in the board of referring such matters."

"The idea that this board must refer everything to the Controller is absurd," said the Mayor. "We might as well abolish the board altogether."

"If you don't want the figures verified you can do as you please," said Mr. Myers.

Mr. Clark said that the figures did not warrant it he would not ask the board to make the transfer. The Controller said that he wanted to be recorded on the minutes as having voted against the appropriation because there had been no verification of the figures. "It is a peculiar thing," said he, "that the Controller, who is the chief financial officer of the city, should not be consulted in such a matter."

"We had better transfer the board into your hands at once," replied the Mayor.

The resolution empowering Mr. Clark to make the transfer was carried by a vote of 3 to 1.

The Board of Education asked for a transfer of $3,000 to repair Grammar School No. 38 and to make other repairs. It was referred to President Coleman. A transfer of $6,800, which included $1,500 for the parade of the schoolboys at the centennial celebration, was passed. Other transfers were made by the Board of Education, and one of $4,500, at the request of Police Commissioner Voorhis, to complete the stable at the Thirty-third Precinct Police Station. Corporation Counsel Clark was requested to insert an insurance clause in all the contracts for school buildings hereafter, it having come out that these were only insured in part while in course of erection. The appropriation of $30,000 asked for by the Park Commissioners to build a retaining wall at Riverside Park was objected to by Mayor Grant, although he said something should be done with the bank at Claremont. No action was taken on the matter.

The resolution appropriating $400,000 to the American Museum of Natural History came up for final action, and Morris K. Jesup stated that the money was to be used in the construction of the new wing and the construction of drives and pathways. Mayor Grant did not want this appropriation to pass without exacting the condition that the museum be open on Sunday, but he has been advised by the Corporation Counsel that this condition could not be exacted. He said yesterday that he voted for the appropriation under the law with regret. The resolution went through, and the Controller will issue 2 per cent. bonds to run for thirty years to raise the money.

Mr. Jesup objected to the language of a resolution passed some time ago appropriating $10,000 in toe provisional estimates for the expenses of the museum on condition that the museum was "open on Sundays and two evenings in the week." He wanted to know if the Secretary had not misunderstood the resolution and made it read "in way instead of "or two evenings in the week."

The Mayor said that there had been no misunderstanding. "I think it is an outrage," he added, "to deprive a large portion of the public of the only opportunity they have to look upon and be interested by the exhibits of the museum. I am in favor of the Sunday opening."

Mr. Jesup said that the Trustees were arranging for a course of lectures to which the public would be invited, and told the Mayor that with the exception of the Sunday question the Trustees were willing to go even further than the Mayor.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD'S FLAGS.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BUTCHER INDUSTRY GETS A BANNER.

Delegations from the eight organizations comprising the German-American butcher industry of New-York and Brooklyn, counting close upon 300 persons, met in the Lexington-Avenue Opera House yesterday afternoon to receive the banner awarded to them by the Grand Marshal of the civic and industrial parade in connection with the Washington centennial for fine appearance and superior organization.

The industry is composed of the Washington Butcher Guard, Capt. Charles F. Fischer; the Independent Butcher Guard, Capt. E. Leef; the East River Butcher Guard, Capt. Henry Rube; the New-York Butchar Light Guard, Capt. D. Schnaebel; the Bloomingdale German Butcher Guard, Capt. Daniel Kiel; the Brooklyn, E. D., Butcher Guard, Capt. Louis Dietz; the Brooklyn German Butcher Guard, Capt. Gustavne May, and the Brooklyn, E. D., Young Butcher Guard, Capt. Philip Hauser.

The superb banner was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and instrumental and vocal music by Prof. Leach's orchestra and the Geislioer Quartet, composed of members of the Amberg Opera Company, enlivened the proceedings. The officers of the organization are Fred Graff, President; Charles Schoenwald, Vice President; Charles Buehler, Secretary, and Henry Ruhe, Treasurer.

Gen. Butterfield was received with an elaborate ceremonial, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Following a brief introduction by President Hauff, the ex-Grand Marshal presented the banner. On the gold silk are awarded to the Butchers' Industry, bearing on its obverse a medallion of the Stuart portrait of Washington and on the reverse an appropriate inscription. The award was formally received on behalf of the united organizations by Coroner Levy.

Advantage was taken of the opportunity to present the Secretary of the Conference Committee of Citizens which provided Industrial parade prizes with a bronze medal, following which the members of the Butchers' Industry and their guests sat down to a sumptuous banquet.

A SCHOONER CAPSIZES.

HER CAPTAIN FISHED OUT OF THE ICY WATER ALMOST UNCONSCIOUS.

As the revenue cutter Chandler was proceeding up the East River yesterday afternoon her pilot saw a schoonnr capsized by a sudden squall in the stream off the Roosevelt-street ferry slip. Capt. Smith, who was then in the pilot house with Surveyor of the Port Lyon, directed the pilot to head for the capsized vessel. In the water near by the latter struggled the Captain of the schoonnr, and upon the upturned keel of the vessel stood the deckhand. Who the owners were, the members of the crew, His clothing was still dry, he having walked out upon the bottom of the schooner as she gradually went over.

A life line was thrown from the Chandler to the struggling Captain, but he was so benumbed by the cold water that he could not grasp it. A ladder was then lowered over the side and two deckhands fished the Captain out of the water in an almost unconscious condition. He was taken into the cabin, where he received the most kindly attention. A passing tugboat took off the more fortunate deckhand from the upturned schooner.

The Captain gave his name as Charles E. Norton. His schooner, the H. L. Rogers, hailed from Stoney Brook, N. Y. She was in ballast and could not stand up before the heavy squall which struck her. She was picked up shortly after by a tug and towed to Brooklyn.

COL. FELLOWS'S TENDER HEART.

Mrs. Olive E. Friend, George Halstead, Orrin Halstead, and Emily Howard, who recently pleaded guilty of larceny in connection with the electric sugar frauds, will probably escape further punishment. Col. Fellows appeared before Recorder Smyth yesterday and asked that sentence be suspended in their cases. The District Attorney said that Prof. Friend, who was the chief instigator of the fraud, was dead, and Howard, his assistant, was in State prison for nine years. The two women had undoubtedly acted under the direction of their husbands. The Halsteads were simply employes, and their share in the conspiracy was light. They had already been confined in the Tombs nine months. The cause of justice, he thought, would be satisfied by a suspension of sentence.

Recorder Smyth reserved his decision.

BIDS FOR "CITY RECORD" PRINTING.

Supervisor Keating of the *City Record* will advertise to-day for bids for the printing of that journal. It was decided to take this course this year at yesterday's meeting of the Board of *City Record*. Martin B. Brown has done the printing since 1873. He made a proposition to the board to do the printing at the same rates in 1890 as have prevailed this year. The expenses under this arrangement has been about $67,000.

Mayor Grant thought that it would be best to ask for bids, and it was decided to do so. The requisitions made for stationery for the coming year by the Health and Finance Departments were passed by the board.

PERILS OF SHIPWRECK

THE MEANS TO BE ADOPTED IN SAVING LIFE.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE MARINE CONFERENCE AS TO THE DUTIES OF CAPTAINS AND SIGNALS FROM SHORE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The report of the committee appointed by the International Marine Conference on life-saving systems and devices, of which Mr. S. J. Kimball, Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, is Chairman, has been completed, and will be laid before the delegates when the conference meets again to-morrow.

The committee first discusses the duties of vessels after collision. Experience shows, however, that masters of vessels frequently take advantage of the circumstances attending such disasters to escape from the scene without identification in order to avoid responsibility.

The committee is of the opinion that the master or person in charge of each vessel should be required, so far as he can without danger to his own vessel, crew, or passengers, to stay by the other vessel until he has ascertained that she has no need of further assistance, and to render to the other vessel such assistance as may be practicable and necessary in order to save it from any danger caused by the collision, and also to give to the master or person in charge of the other vessel the name of his own vessel and of her port of registry, or of the port or place to which she belongs, and the name of the ports or the places from which and to which she is bound.

The laws of those countries which have taken action upon the subject are to the above effect.

In regard to apparatus for life saving to be carried on board ship the committee believes that the basis upon which an agreement between the several nations is most likely to be established is to be found in the "Rules of the Board of Trade" of Great Britain, under the "Merchant Shipping [life-saving appliances] act of 1888," which are to go into effect March 31, 1890. These rules provide for almost all cases that may arise under the vicissitudes of navigation, while they are sufficiently elastic to admit of the adjustment to the various conditions existing in the countries interested, without violating their spirit.

The means of extinguishing fire on vessels having become, to a considerable extent, a matter relating to their construction, the committee thinks there is no great necessity for action on the subject.

As to the use of oil and the necessary apparatus for its use the committee says that it is led to the conclusion that there need be no longer any doubt that the proper application of oil is efficacious on the open sea, but that there are conditions under which the breaking waves is not thereby much, if at all, modified. Its effect on the surf over bars at the months of rivers and those lying off beaches is especially doubtful. The committee is of opinion that all vessels should be supplied with a proper quantity of animal or vegetable oil, (which seems to be more effective than mineral), and with suitable appliances for its distribution. For ordinary voyages the quantity need not be large.

As to toe saving of life and property from shipwreck by operations from shore, the committee had before it a number of papers describing the organization and methods of institutions for this purpose. After an examination of them, the committee deems it impracticable to formulate any definite rules which would be applicable to all countries. It appears desirable, however, that the officers of every organization should study the features of the others, in order that they may adopt such improvements as seem suitable for their own. Some of the establishments appear to have been brought to a high degree of excellence.

It seems desirable that careful attention should be given to the frequent drilling and exercising of life-saving crews. It is also deemed important that a watch or patrol should, wherever practicable, be established upon dangerous coasts at night and during thick weather by day, not only for the early discovery of wrecks, but in order to warn off vessels that may be incautiously standing into danger.

As regards uniform means of transmitting information between stranded vessels and the shore, the committee suggested that the conference recommend that all institutions for saving life from wrecked vessels issue to them instructions to mariners with reference to their co-operation with those attempting their rescue from the shore, and that said instructions include the following signals:

Upon the discovery of a wreck by night the life-saving force will burn a red pyrotechnic light or a red rocket to attract attention as soon; assistance will be given as soon as possible."

A red flag waved on shore by day or a red light, red rocket, or red roman candle displayed by night will signify "Assistance."

A white flag waved on shore by day or a white light slowly swung back and forth, or a white rocket or white roman candle fired by night, will signify "Slack away."

Two flags, a white and a red, waved at the same time on shore by day, or two lights, a white and a red, slowly swung at the same time, or a blue light burned by night, will signify "Do not attempt to land in your own boat. It is impossible."

A man on shore beckoning by day, or two torches burning near together by night, will signify "This is the best place to land."

Any of these signals may be answered from the vessel as follows: In toe daytime, by waving a flag, a handkerchief, a hat, or even the hand; at night, by firing a rocket, a blue light or a gun, or by showing a light over the ship's gunwale for a short time and then concealing it.

The committee submits that the conference recommend that the several nations provide by legislative enactment for official inquiry into toe causes and circumstances of all shipwrecks and other serious casualties happening to their vessels.

WOOL GROWERS WANT PROTECTION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The State American Merino Sheep Breeders' Association held another session this morning. The report of the Secretary was read, and President Coesitt delivered his annual address, which provoked a warm discussion. Everybody favored protention to the wool grower. A few spoke of the rapacity of the wool manufacturer in demanding all the protection for himself.

One member said that if protection could not be accorded equally to the wool grower and the manufacturer, toen there should be no protection at all. Another member asked how the tariff could be revised to reduce the surplus without touching the wool industry.

Mr. Hunt said that the internal revenue system should be abolished. There should be no tax on spirits, oleomargarine, or tobacco. A resolution was adopted demanding of Congress adequate protection of the wool growing industry.

CONTRACTOR M'CANN'S DEFENSE.

Contractor Thomas McCann testified in his own behalf yesterday in the City Court, Brooklyn, in the suit brought by Supervisor O'Brien to recover $50,000 for libel. He swore positively that he met O'Brien, after submitting his bid for a certain contract, and that O'Brien asked: "How much have you put in for us?" meaning the members of the committee to which the bid would have to be referred. Thn witness replied: "Not a cent."

A few days later thn Board of Supervisors decided to send back all bids unopened, and did so. Counsel for McCann introduced thn message of Supervisor at Large Quintard, denouncing such action on the part of the board, but the court ruled out an answer going to show that another contractor had told the committee that there was 5 per cent in his bid for the members of that committee.

THE STEWART MANSION.

With the practical settlement of the Stewart will litigation come rumors of renewed efforts by the Manhattan Club to secure the white palace at Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. It is known that thn protracted litigation has embarrassed the negotiations more or less and that

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	35¼	35¼	35	35	345
Am. Cot. Oil Trust.	31¾	31¾	31	31	800
Am. Tob. Trust.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	100
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	34½	34¾	33⅝	33¾	10,920
Brunswick Co.	32	32	32	32	400
Canada Southern	55	56¼	55	56¼	3,850
Canadian Pacific.	73½	73½	73¼	73¼	500
Central Pacific.	33¾	33⅝	33¾	33¾	250
Ches. & Ohio.	27	27⅝	26¾	26¾	2,200
C. & O. 1st pf.	66	66	65¼	65½	1,616
C. & O. 2d pf.	45	45	43	44	520
Chi. Gas Trust.	42½	42½	40¼	40⅝	18,660
Chi. & at Issue.	63	63¾	63	63¾	300
Chicago & N. W.	111¾	111¾	111	111¾	1,210
Chi. & N. W. pf.	141½	141½	141½	141½	150
C., B. & Q.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105⅝	1,150
C., M. & St. P.	89¼	89¾	89⅛	88¾	13,530
C., R. I. & Pac.	98	98½	97½	97½	1,561
C., St. L. & P. pf.	85	85½	84½	84½	400
C., St. L. & P. pf.	37	37⅞	37	37⅞	600
C., C., C. & St. L.	73¾	73¾	73	73	340
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	300
Colorado Coal.	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	3,800
Del., H. V. & Pol.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	175
Del. & R. 1st pf.	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¼	300
Den. & R. G.	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	100
General Gas Co.	89	89	89	89	100
Del. & Hudson.	147	147	145¾	145¾	350
Del., Lack. & W.	139½	139½	138¾	138¾	28,129
Den., Tex. & F. W.	36	36	35	35	5,800
Dis. & C. F. Trust.	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¾	200
Evans. & T. H.	98	98	98	98	200
Ot. Nor. pf. sub.	42	43	41¾	41¾	607
Gen. Electric.	118	118	118	118	50
L. E. & W. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	200
Lake Shore.	107⅞	108⅛	107¾	108	8,980
Long Island.	90	90	90	90	175
Louis. & Nash.	83¾	83¾	83⅝	83⅝	4,150
Louis., N. A. & C.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	100
Michigan Cent.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	600
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	300
Min. & St. L. pf.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	10
Missouri Pacific.	98	98½	97½	98	6,950
Nat. Lead Trust.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾	7,480
N. J. Central.	123	123	122¾	123	600
N. Y. Central.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,036
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¾	45	44¼	44½	17,995
N. Y., C. & St. L.	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼	1,260
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	400
N. Y., S. & W.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	100
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	400
N. Y., S. & W. 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	100
Northern Pac.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	100
Northern Pac. pf.	76¾	77	76	76¼	8,838
Ohio Southern.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	500
Ohio Central.	8	8	8	8	3,000
Ohio, Ind. & W.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	470
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	20	20	20	20	150
Ontario Mining.	38¼	38¼	36¼	36¼	14
Oregon Imp.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	200
Oregon R. & N.	100	100	100	100	35
Oregon S. L.	55	55	54¼	54¼	400
Oregon & Trans.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	600
Pacific Mail.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	1,025
Phil. & Reading.	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	30,300
Pitts., F. W. & C.	156¾	156¾	154¾	156¾	15
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	22	22	2,755
St. L. & S. F.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	105
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	89	89¼	89	89¼	210
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	84	84	84	84	120
St. P. & Duluth.	84¾	84½	83¾	84½	405
St. P., M. & M.	111	111¾	110¾	111	1,520
Southern Pacific.	34	34	33	33¾	1,180
Sugar Refin. Co.	82¼	83¾	82¾	91	36,880
Tenn. Coa. & Iron.	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	550
Tol. & Ohio C.	39	39	39	39	113
Texas & Pacific.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	985
Union Pacific.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	4,810
U. S. Express.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	125
Wab., S. & P. pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	1,000
West. Union Tel.	86	86¼	85¾	85¾	3,357
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	300
Wisconsin Cent.	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	700
Total sales.					252,091

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. con. 3s.	125½	125½	125½	125½	$3,000
Amer. Dock 5s.	110	110	110	110	1,000
At. & Pac. inc.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	10,000
Brook. Elev. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
Cent. Pac. 1st.	102	102	102	102	11,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st.	102	102	102	102	11,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s.	101	101	100⅜	100⅜	51,000
Chi. & Mil. 1st.	123	123	123	123	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	103	103	102⅝	102⅝	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	5,000
Chi. Gas 1st.	93¼	93¼	92¾	92¾	35,000
Chi., San F. & C. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½	2,000
Clev., C. & Cin. 1st.	98	98½	97½	97½	1,581
Col. & H. V. 5s.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼	2,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¼	1,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, 1106	106	106	106	106	5,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, R.	106	106	106	106	4,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.	98¾	99¼	99¼	99¼	16,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	11,000
Ga. Pac. 2d 5s.	81	81	81	81	3,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	192,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	28,000
Hending. & Imp.	103½	103½	103½	103½	3,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	85¾	86¼	85¾	85¾	5,000
Iron Mtn. con. 6s.	86¾	87	86¾	87	65,000
Kan. Pacific con.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	42,000
Kan. & Tex. con.	109	109	109	109	75,000
Kan. & T. Ken. 6s.	73	73	73	73	76,000
Lake Shore 1st.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	14,000
L. & W. R. 5s.	108	108	108	108	1,000
L. & W. B. con. 5s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
Long Dock 7s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2,000
L. & N. trust 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3,000
L. & N. 1st N. O. & T.	102	102	102	102	15,000
L. & N. 2d, N. O. & T.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2,000
L. & N. 1st, P. de A.	107¾	105	107¾	105	15,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Louisville 5s.	101	100	101	101	5,000
Mex. Cent. 4s, 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	4,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	3,000
Mo. & Ohio gen.	57½	57½	57½	57½	5,000
Mor. & Essex 1st.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	2,000
Mor. & Essex 2d.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Nash. & Chat. con.	107	107	107	107	5,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	7,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, reg.	111	111	111	111	7,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
7s.	133½	133½	133½	133½	6,000
N. Y., Out. & W. 1st.	112	112	112	112	1,000
North. Pac. 1st.	116¾	116¾	116	116	2,000
North. Pac. 2d.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	10,000
North. Pac. 3d.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	20,000
North. R. Ter. 1st.	100	100	100	100	3,000
Northwest'n.	126	126	126	126	1,000
Northwest'n. 5s.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Northwest'n. deb.	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
N. W. 25-yr. inc.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	15,000
Chi. Ind. & W. 1st.	82¾	83¼	82¾	83	31,500
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	53¾	54	53¾	54	7,500
Ohio Ind. inc.	69	69	69	69	37,000
Ohio South. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103	103	5,000
Peo. & W. 1st.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	1,000
R. W. & O. con.					
5s.	69	69¾	69	69¾	54,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.					
6s.	69	69¾	69	69¾	7,000
R. & W. P. Ter. 5s.	103	103	102¾	102¾	2,000
Rock Island 5s.	107	107	106¾	107	28,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	23½	23½	23	23½	2,000
St. P. & Dun. con.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	4,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
St. Paul con. 7s.	128½	128½	128½	128½	18,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.					
6s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	20,000
St. P., W. & M.	107	107	107	107	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 5s.	105	105	105	105	1,000
St. L., M. & M.					
1st con. 6s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	43,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, D. & A. P.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	10,000
San A. & A. P.					
4s of 1926.	91	87⅞	90	87⅞	3,000
Shen. Val. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	3,000
Shen. Val. gen.	47	47	47	47	6,000
So. Pac. of A. 1st.	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	2,000
Tenn. Coal 1st.	100	100	100	100	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st.	90	90	90	90	1,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37	37	37	37	40,000
T., A. & A. C. 6s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
T., A. & A. N. 1st.	104	104	104	104	11,000
Union Pac. 1st.	116	116	116	116	2,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107½	107	107	107	21,000
U. S. 1st of 1898.	116	116	116	116	2,000
Wabash 1st.	101	101	101	101	17,000
Wabash 2d.	82¾	83	82¾	82¾	6,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	30	30⅞	30	30⅛	34,000
W. C. con. 1st.	104	104	104	104	1,000
West Shore 4s.	102½	102¾	102¼	102¼	10,000
West. Un. 1st.	104	104	103¾	103¾	54,000
Wis. Cent. 1st.	89½	89¾	89¼	89¼	5,000
Total sales.					$1,489,000

*Including $5,000 at 104¾, seller 10. †Including $5,000 at 109, seller 20. ‡Including $4,000 at 105¾, seller 30; and $12,000 at 106¾, and $5,000 at 106⅝, seller 30. §Including $8,000 at 101½, seller 20, and $13,000 at 101¾, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.15	.15	.10	.10	1,800
Andes.	.50	.80	.40	.80	100
Brunswick.	.02	.02	.02	.02	500
Best & Belcher.	2.35	2.40	2.25	2.35	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	100
Crown Point.	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.90	100
Com. F. Bonds.	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	1,000
El Cristo.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Gold Cup.	.13	.12	.12	.12	200
Horn Silver.	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	100
Lacrosse.	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,300
Mexican.	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.53	200
Mono.	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Mexican.	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	150
Oriental & M.	.06	.06	.06	.06	600
Occidental.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	300
Rappahannock.	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Sutter Creek.	.57	.57	.57	.57	500
Silver Hill.	.50	.50	.50	.50	200
Silver King.	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Stormont.	.02	.02	.02	.02	2,700
Total sales.					17,430

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. D. & I. 5s.	110	110	110	110	$2,000
Brook. Elev. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	5,000
Erie 2d con.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2,000
G., C. & S. F. 5s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
J. C. & S. F. 6s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	3,000
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
M., K. & T. 7s.	109	109	109	109	10,000
M., K. & T. 6s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	2,000
Mut. & Ohio 8s.	57½	57½	57½	57½	2,000
Nor. Pac. 3d.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	50¾	50¾	50	50	13,000
Rens. & W. Inc.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	1,000
Rens. & Sar. 1st.	120	120	120	120	1,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	3,000
St. L. & A. T. 2d.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	90	90	90	90	5,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	29,000
Utah South 4s.	120½	120½	120½	120½	1,000
Wabash Inc.	101	101	101	101	1,000
Wabash 5s.	84	84	82	82	2,000
Wis. Cent. 1st.	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	5,000
Total sales.					$102,000

*Consols.

	First Bid.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil.	32	32	31	31	500
Chi. & Atl. pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	10,110
Chi. Gas Trust.	40¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	300
Colorado Coal.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	200
Chi. & L. & E.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	710
Canada Southern.	56	56	56	56	368
C., M. & St. P.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	11,380
Del., Lack. & W.	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	27,000
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	500
Northwestern.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
Ohio & Miss.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	1,500
Ohio, Ind. & W.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	20	20	20	20	150
Ontario Mining.	38¾	38¾	36¾	36¾	14
Quicksilver.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	200
Oregon R. & N.	100	100	100	100	35
Oregon S. L.	55	55	54¼	54¼	400
Oregon & Trans.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	600
Pacific Mail.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	1,025
Phil. & Reading.	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	30,300
Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	22	22	2,755
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	89	89¼	89	89¼	210
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	84	84	84	84	120
St. P. & Duluth pf.	84¾	84½	83¾	84½	405
St. P., M. & M.	111	111¾	110¾	111	1,520
Southern Pacific.	34	34	33	33¾	1,180
Sugar Refin. Co.	82¼	83¾	82¾	91	36,880
Tenn. Coa. & Iron.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼	550
Tol. & Ohio C.	39	39	39	39	113
Texas & Pacific.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	985
Union Pacific.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	4,810
U. S. Express.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	125
Wab., S. & P. pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	1,000
West. Union Tel.	86	86¼	85¾	85¾	3,357
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	300
Wisconsin Cent.	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	700
Total sales.					252,091

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. con. 3s.	125½	125½	125½	125½	$3,000
Amer. Dock 5s.	110	110	110	110	1,000
At. & Pac. inc.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	10,000
Brook. Elev. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
Cent. Pac. 1st.	102	102	102	102	11,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st.	102	102	102	102	11,000
Ches. & O. con. 6s.	101	101	100⅜	100⅜	51,000
Chi. & Mil. 1st.	123	123	123	123	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s.	103	103	102⅝	102⅝	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	5,000
Chi. Gas 1st.	93¼	93¼	92¾	92¾	35,000
Chi., San F. & C. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½	2,000
Clev., C. & Cin. 1st.	98	98½	97½	97½	1,581
Col. & H. V. 5s.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼	2,000
Col. & H. V. 6s.	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¼	1,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, 1106	106	106	106	106	5,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, R.	106	106	106	106	4,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.	98¾	99¼	99¼	99¼	16,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	11,000
Ga. Pac. 2d 5s.	81	81	81	81	3,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	192,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	28,000
Hending. & Imp.	103½	103½	103½	103½	3,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
Iowa Cent. 1st.	85¾	86¼	85¾	85¾	5,000
Iron Mtn. con. 6s.	86¾	87	86¾	87	65,000
Kan. Pacific con.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	42,000
Kan. & Tex. con.	109	109	109	109	75,000
Kan. & T. Ken. 6s.	73	73	73	73	76,000
Lake Shore 1st.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	14,000
L. & W. R. 5s.	108	108	108	108	1,000
L. & W. B. con. 5s.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
Long Dock 7s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2,000
L. & N. trust 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3,000
L. & N. 1st N. O. & T.	102	102	102	102	15,000
L. & N. 2d, N. O. & T.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2,000
L. & N. 1st, P. de A.	107¾	105	107¾	105	15,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Louisville 5s.	101	100	101	101	5,000
Mex. Cent. 4s, 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	4,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	3,000
Mo. & Ohio gen.	57½	57½	57½	57½	5,000
Mor. & Essex 1st.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	2,000
Mor. & Essex 2d.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Nash. & Chat. con.	107	107	107	107	5,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	7,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, reg.	111	111	111	111	7,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
7s.	133½	133½	133½	133½	6,000
N. Y., Out. & W. 1st.	112	112	112	112	1,000
North. Pac. 1st.	116¾	116¾	116	116	2,000
North. Pac. 2d.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	10,000
North. Pac. 3d.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	20,000
North. R. Ter. 1st.	100	100	100	100	3,000
Northwest'n.	126	126	126	126	1,000
Northwest'n. 5s.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Northwest'n. deb.	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
N. W. 25-yr. inc.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	15,000
Chi. Ind. & W. 1st.	82¾	83¼	82¾	83	31,500
Ohio, Ind. & W. 2d.	53¾	54	53¾	54	7,500
Ohio Ind. inc.	69	69	69	69	37,000
Ohio South. 1st.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103	103	5,000
Peo. & W. 1st.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	1,000
R. W. & O. con.					
5s.	69	69¾	69	69¾	54,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.					
6s.	69	69¾	69	69¾	7,000
R. & W. P. Ter. 5s.	103	103	102¾	102¾	2,000
Rock Island 5s.	107	107	106¾	107	28,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	23½	23½	23	23½	2,000
St. P. & Dun. con.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	4,000
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
St. Paul con. 7s.	128½	128½	128½	128½	18,000
St. P. 1st, C. & M.					
6s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	20,000
St. P., W. & M.	107	107	107	107	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 5s.	105	105	105	105	1,000
St. L., M. & M.					
1st con. 6s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	43,000
St. P., M. & M.					
1st, D. & A. P.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	10,000
San A. & A. P.					
4s of 1926.	91	87⅞	90	87⅞	3,000
Shen. Val. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	3,000
Shen. Val. gen.	47	47	47	47	6,000
So. Pac. of A. 1st.	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	2,000
Tenn. Coal 1st.	100	100	100	100	10,000
Tex. Pac. 1st.	90	90	90	90	1,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	37	37	37	37	40,000
T., A. & A. C. 6s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
T., A. & A. N. 1st.	104	104	104	104	11,000
Union Pac. 1st.	116	116	116	116	2,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107½	107	107	107	21,000
U. S. 1st of 1898.	116	116	116	116	2,000
Wabash 1st.	101	101	101	101	17,000
Wabash 2d.	82¾	83	82¾	82¾	6,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	30	30⅞	30	30⅛	34,000
W. C. con. 1st.	104	104	104	104	1,000
West Shore 4s.	102½	102¾	102¼	102¼	10,000
West. Un. 1st.	104	104	103¾	103¾	54,000
Wis. Cent. 1st.	89½	89¾	89¼	89¼	5,000
Total sales.					$1,489,000

*Including $5,000 at 104¾, seller 10. †Including $5,000 at 109, seller 20. ‡Including $4,000 at 105¾, seller 30; and $12,000 at 106¾, and $5,000 at 106⅝, seller 30. §Including $8,000 at 101½, seller 20, and $13,000 at 101¾, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.	.15	.15	.10	.10	1,800
Andes.	.50	.80	.40	.80	100
Brunswick.	.02	.02	.02	.02	500
Best & Belcher.	2.35	2.40	2.25	2.35	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	100
Crown Point.	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.90	100
Com. F. Bonds.	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	1,000
El Cristo.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Gold Cup.	.13	.12	.12	.12	200
Horn Silver.	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	100
Lacrosse.	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,300
Mexican.	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.53	200
Mono.	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Mexican.	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	150
Oriental & M.	.06	.06	.06	.06	600
Occidental.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	300
Rappahannock.	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

VOL. XXXIX....NO. 11,948. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY,

with

CHRISTMAS ATTRACTIONS

from

SIXTY-FIVE DEPARTMENTS.

LACE CURTAINS.

Three hundred pair,
Scotch Lace Curtains,
Twenty styles,
of which we have from two to eight pairs each——
all bought within the past four weeks, will be sold
at 87 cents.....$1 49.....$1 98.....$2 98

They were
$1 50.....$2 19.....$3 00.....and.....$4 50

and
at about half price,
a hundred pair
Irish Point and Real Tambour Curtains,
of which, like above, we have but two to eight
pairs each.....all new....Bargains!

Also,
a specially attractive offering of
ALL-CHENILLE PORTIERES,
Plain, Corduroy, Mottled, and Moire effects,
with rich contrasting Dados——
Just bought——real value $5,
for to-day——
Three Ninety-eight.

As Christmas Gift a pair or two of FINE SILK CURTAINS are not half bad——We offer the balance of a large purchase, recently made at less than Import Cost—as follows:

Damask and cross stripes—fine silk—reversible, } $7 98; were $15 00

Finest Italian Silk—double warp—hast colors, } $9 98; were $20 00

Special values in
Beaded Bamboo Portieres, $1 98 to $7 00

Extra heavy Raw Silk Tapestries—splendid assortment—20 styles, } 74c.; were $1 19

Rich Satin Warp Tapestries, $1 98.....$2 98
60-inch French Satin Brocatels, 3 98; worth 7 00
24-inch Crushed Plushes, 89c.; worth 1 25
Fancy China Silks, 69c.; worth 1 00
Fancy Silkolines—all colors, 97c.; worth 15
French Momie and Ottoman Cretonnes, 12½c.; worth 20
Tapestry Borderings—4-inch, 5¾c.; worth 10
Tapestry Borderings—9-inch, 15c.; worth 25
Plush Borderings—10-inch, 29c.; worth 50
Silk Scarf Edgings, 10c.; worth 15
Silk Ball fringes—5-inch, 25c.; worth 40
Hand-painted Head Rests, 88 cents
Chenille Table Covers, 4-4, 69 cents
Tapestry Table Covers, 6-4, 74 cents
Jute Velour Squares; worth $2 00, $1 07
Tinseled Tapestry Velour Squares, 8-4, 1 49
Chenille Table Covers, 8-4, 2 97
Elegant French Velour Covers—rich effects—1½ yds. square; worth $10 00, } 5 98

Ladies' Wraps and Jackets.

At Three Ninety-eight,
French Beaver Jackets—with and without vests,
Tailor-made—braid and silk cord trim; were $5 and $9

At Five Seventy-five,
Double-Breasted Newmarkets—plain and Jacquard
Stripes—close and bell sleeves; worth $13.

At Six Ninety-eight,
Ribbed Chinchilla Newmarkets; worth $15.

At Eight Ninety-eight,
Colored Beaver Newmarkets, with applique cuffs,
collar and pocket laps; worth $17.

At Nine Ninety-eight,
Peasant Garments—stylish rough cloths—handsome silk cord ornaments; worth $19.

At Eight Dollars,
Seal Plush Jackets—splendid quality—were $14.

At Seventeen Dollars,
Seal Plush Wraps—real seal ball trimming—finest satin lined; were $27.

At Twenty-two Dollars,
Seal Plush Sacques—42 inches long—real Seal ornaments—no finer sold at $35.

At Twenty-four Dollars,
Seal Plush Newmarkets; were $37.

All our
TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS
are now half former price,
which means quarter value.

All new—made and bought within the past month—the most extraordinary value ever offered—

$2 98 will buy Hats that were $6 00 and $7 00
3 98 will buy Hats that were 8 00 and 9 00
4 98 will buy Hats that were 10 00 and 11 00
6 98 will buy Hats that were 12 00 and 14 00
8 98 will buy Hats that were 15 00 and 17 00
10 98 will buy Hats that were 18 00 and 20 00
12 98 will buy Hats that were 22 00 and 25 00

Included in above are Bonnets, Toques, Turbans, and large Flares—with rich Ostrich Tips, Pinmes, and other garnitures—all artistic production.

Children's Hats
at same great reductions.

Long Ostrich Plumes, 69c.; worth $1 25
Long Ostrich Plumes, $1 49; worth 2 50
Long Ostrich Plumes, 2 49; worth 4 50

A thousand Bunches
Fine Ostrich Tips,
Black and colored——three in a bunch,
Twenty-nine Cents; were 79c.

Misses' Garments.

At a Dollar Ninety-eight,
Three hundred
French Satinr and Gretchen Dresses;
worth $4 and $4 50.

The "Sailors" are of fine navy blue flannel, with deep rolling collar, with anchor designs.

The "Gretchens" are of flannel and Cashmere—all shades—braid and velvet trimmed skirts and waists.

Boys' Clothing.

The best value in all this city are the
Double-Breasted Cape Overcoats
we offer
At Two Forty-nine.
They comprise the best styles in Plaids, Stripes, and fine Checks, lined throughout with serge or wool;
worth $4 50——4 to 12 years.

In Dress Goods

we offer five hundred
WOOL DRESS PATTERNS
at the following special prices:

Wool Cashmere colors and black 99 cents
Wool Henrietta colors and black $1 92
Bordered Wool colors and black 2 30

ALSO
Three hundred pieces
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods
as follows:

Camel's Hair Stripes 49 cents; worth 65
Silk and Wool Plaids. 39 cents; worth 50
54-inch Scotch Cheviots 63 cents; worth $1 25

JEWELRY.

Babies' solid gold Rings, 69 cents
Band Rings, solid gold, 98 cents
Scarf Pins, solid gold, 69 cents
Mosaic Stone Earrings, solid gold wire, 98 cents
Ladies' Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, $1 98.
Gentlemen's Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, 3 89
Gold-front Lace Pins, } 49 cents
with and without Rhine Stones,
Gentlemen's Rolled Gold Bracelets, 98 cents
Shirring Silver Thimbles—20 styles, 31 cents
Russian Cuttsilver Bracelets, 5 cents
Gold Side Combs, } 29 cents
finest steel and gilt tops,

HINTS FOR SPEAKER REED

REPUBLICAN INDEPENDENCE IN THE HOUSE.

THE BALLOT-BOX CONTRACT FORGERY TO BE INVESTIGATED—THE WORLD'S FAIR IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day:

United States Marshal for the District of South Dakota—CYRUS J. FAY of South Dakota.

The disposition of the House Republicans to be independent in action, which was made known on the first day of the session by the election of a Democratic Chaplain, seems to be developing, and it is just possible that it may yet give Speaker Reed a good deal of trouble. Mr. Reed has always been impatient about the conduct of a presiding officer who lacked decision. If a thing was to be done on the Republican side he wanted to have it done at once. When he was a candidate and the Democrats were afraid that he would not be chosen, their concern was expressed, not because they hoped for the election of a judicial officer, as they knew McKinley would be, but because they feared that they would lose the opportunities that a positive and perhaps arrogant man would afford them for making capital. The Democrats are likely to watch with all the care they can exercise for examples of the Speaker's unfairness.

They thought that they discovered two instances of the manifestation of this tendency this morning, and they made good use of their opportunities to check him. Mr. Payson had a resolution calling upon the House to transfer to the special committee investigating the affairs of the Sergeant-at-Arms's office the custody of the money that Silcott did not carry away with him. The Speaker, who had evidently been made aware of Mr. Payson's purpose, exhibited a disposition to move the resolution through the House. The Democrats suggested that it would be well to avoid complicating matters in the Pay Department, and there were enough Republicans of the same mind to defeat the resolution at its first presentation and at its second, when it was offered with the laughable provision added that such action as that proposed should not affect the legal status of the case.

But there was a more pointed refusal to sustain Mr. Reed when Mr. Dingley offered for immediate consideration a resolution to permit the introduction of bills on Monday next, and their reference, when introduced, to the committees when appointed. Mr. Reed did not ask for unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution. Mr. Crisp of Georgia directed his attention to that fact, and to the rule already adopted, under which it was ordered that all propositions touching the rules of the House should go to the Committee on Rules without debate. Mr. Reed held the floor for Mr. Dingley, but after that gentleman had asked for the submission of his motion, Mr. Crisp moved to amend by sending it to the Committee on Rules. On a viva voce vote, the Speaker was of the opinion that the "noes" had it. Mr. Crisp demanded a division. The Speaker counted 120 in the affirmative, 15 the Democratic side and 122 on the Republican. Tellers were demanded by the Democrats, who were astonished at the Speaker's count, for they had seen all the Democrats and several Republicans voting together. The House passed between the tellers, and the motion of Mr. Crisp was carried by a vote of 142 to 138. The Speaker was beaten. It was not a great engagement. It would possibly have indicated nothing very serious if the Dingley resolution had prevailed. The result was chiefly important as indicating the Democratic purpose to make it hot for Reed, to exercise extreme vigilance in restreining any attempt to make off-hand changes in the rules of practice of the House.

The Honse of Representatives will investigate all the circumetances connected with the ballot-hox-contract forgery which played such an important part in the Ohio camnaign. It will do so at the instance of Mr. Butterworth, whose name was among those attached to the forged document, and also at the request of Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge, whose name was also among the forged signatures. Mr. Butterworth offered the resolution calling for an investigation, and both gentlemen made sneeches before it was adopted. The Ohio member recited the facts of the publication of the forged contract in the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, and the subsequent admission by that paper that it had been deceived. He explained that his resolution was nnanimously indorsed by the three Senators and all the Representatives whose names appeared on the forged contract, with the exception of S. S. Cox, who had died while the infamons forgery was being concted. Mr. Breckinridge brought down the house by declaring that he was anxions for the investigation in order to show that a Democrat lost his character ween he associated with snch leading Republicans as those whose names appeared on the ballot-box contract. Then, speaking seriously, he referred to the death of Mr. Cox, and desired to put on record now his utter denial that he had ever been connected with the ballot-hox matter, directly or indireotly, or hy expressed or implied intimation. The resolution was adopted without opposition. It provides for a committee of five Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, who are instructed to make a full and thorongh investigation of the whole matter and report back to the Honse the evidence and their findings thereon.

The Senate decided to-day that the Quadrocentenniel Committee which it is about to raise to consider all matters relating to the proposed World's Fair shall consist of sixteen members. There will be nine Republican members, and it will be gratifying to those who think the fair should be held in New-York to know that Senator Hiscock will be the Cheirmen. Chicago's interests will be looked after by Senator Farwell, and it is quite likely teat either Mr. Cockrell or Mr. Vest will be among the minority members, so that St. Louis will also be represented. The task of looking out for Washington's interest in securing the fair may fall upon Mr. Ingalls, because he happens to be Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. A bill calling for the location of the fair in this city was introduced to-day by Mr. Gorman, and by the time the committee is appointed it will have plenty of material for work before it in the shape of petitions, bills, and memorials concerning the fair and everything relating to it.

Representative Belden to-day appointed the members of the committee of five authorized at the meeting of Democrats and Republicens held at Representative Flower's house last night. Including the Chairman, who is a member ex officio, the committee consists of Belden, Baker, Wallace, Flower, and Spinola. These gentlemen will arrange the rest of the delegation in pairs, so far as such en errangement is practicable, and they will push the claims and advantages of New-York so actively that the ground will be well prepared for the committee which is expected to reach the capital later on to ask for Congressional sanction of the steps that have been taken in New-York by the local committee. In the meantime the Speaker will be urged to induce the Committee on Rules to report the resolution offered a day or two ago by Mr. Hall of Minnesota, so as to provide for a House committee of thirteen or fifteen members, instead of nine as proposed. The Senate has decided to have a committee of fifteen Senators and it is considered desirable by some of the House members that a committee representing the lower branch shall be as large numerically as the committee with which it will be required to co-operate.

Judge David J. Brewer's friends are entirely confident that his nomination to the vacant seat in the Supreme Court will be favorably acted upon by the Senate Judiciary Committee on Monday next, and that he will be confirmed before the holiday recess is taken. The report that objections to the Judge had been filed with the committee is declared to be wholly without foundation, and it is the general expectation that no vote will be cast in the negative when his case comes up in the Senate.

The holiday recess of Congress will probably begin one week from to-day and last until the first Monday after New Year's. A concurrent resolution fixing these dates for the recess was offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Ingalls and was laid over until Monday at his request.

Corporal Tanner's popnlarity appears to be steadily maintained. The State of Indiana, whose President removed the Corporal from the Pension Office, has ohosan his name for one of its new Post Offices. Postmaster General Wanamaker has approved the selection, and hereafter Indiana will heve a Post Office named Tanner.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations: Green B. Ranm of Illinois, to be Commissioner of Pensions; Josaph A. Clark, to be Pension Agent at Anausta, Me.; Frank C. Loveland, to he Pension Agent at New-York; William H. Shelmire, to ba Pension Agent at Philadelphia.

The House Appropriations Committee met this morning and completed its organization by the unanimous re-election of James C. Courts as clerk. Mr. Courts has been the clerk of this committee for many years. It was decided that the regular day for the meeting of the committee should be Tuesday. The following sub-committees were appointed:

Sundry Civil—Messrs. Cannon, Cogswell, Mo. Comas, Randall, and Sayers.
Legislative, &c.—Messrs. Butterworth, Cannon, Brewer, Forney, and Dockery.
District of Columbia—Messrs. McComas, Henderson, Morrow, Clements, and Dockery.
Pensions—Messrs. Morrow, Belden, Peters, Sayers, and Breckinridge.
Fortifications—Messrs. Brewer, Butterworth, Cogswell, Randall, and Sayers.
Deficiencies—Messrs. Henderson, Cannon, Peters, Breckinridge, and Clements.
Permanent Appropriations—Messrs. Belden, Peters, Morrow, Dockery, and Forney.

The first session of the Ways and Means Committee was held this morning, when an organization was effected. Tuesdays and Thursdays were selected as the regular days of meeting. The usual order in regard to the distribution of the President's message was made, and the present tariff law was ordered printed in the shape of a bill to serve as a basis for the preparation of a new tariff measure. Mr. Charles Bawsel of this city, who acted as Major McKinley's private secretary during the last Congress, was appointed assistant clerk to the committee. The following sub-committees were appointed:

On Public Debt, Funding and Payment Thereof—Messrs. McKinley, Dingley, and Carlisle.
On Revenue, Provisions, and Commercial Treaties—Messrs. Burrows, Payne, and Mills.
On Amendments of Customs Laws—Messrs. Payne, La Follette, and McMillin.
On Amendments of Internal Revenue Laws—Messrs. McKenna, Gear, and C. R. Breckinridge.
On Relief Bills and Claims—Messrs. Dingley, Burrows, and Flower.

None of these sub-committees will have charge of the question of rates upon imports or internal taxes, the full committee having charge of this subject and the sub-committees concerning themselves with administrative affairs. The principal clerk to the committee has not yet been appointed, but it is generally understood that John Carson, the well-known correspondent, who was clerk to the committee in the last Republican Congress, will be again appointed.

At the earnest solicitation of his Democratic colleagues, Representative Cothran of South Carolina has consented to reconsider his determination to resign his seat in Congress. It was represented that his action might injure the party in view of the close political complexion of the House. He will remain in Congress until the work of the House is well advanced, and may not resign at all.

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Pennsylvania.—J. A. Hoover, Chambersville.
Delaware.—L. H. Cox, Bowers.
Maryland.—James W. Ivees, Worton.
Virginia.—R. H. Bowers, Sewaysville.
Rhode Island.—E. A. Johnson, Washington.

IOWA REPUBLICANS ALARMED.

ONE OF THEIR NUMBER HAS MADE A STARTLING PROPOSITION.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 12.—The Iowa Republicans are alarmed over the discovery of the fact that a Republican member of the House who desires to be Speaker has made a proposition to the Democrats that if they will elect him Speaker he will vote for them for the nther offices and make up the committees to suit the Democrats. The proposal is that the deal be carried out publicly and above board and without apology. The proposal was submitted to the Democratic State Central Committee at its recent meeting by a member representing a county in the northern part of the State. It is reported to have considered the matter favorably, though without taking action.

This discovery has brought the Republican leaders down a peg or two in their calculations. A few days ago, the Republicans, with their old-time disposition to grab everything in sight, were preparing to make a clean sweep organization of the Iowa House and to force the Democrats into meek submission. But now they have called a halt on this kind of talk, and are coming down from their high position.

The Sioux City *Journal*, the leading Republican paper of the State, led the march down the hill by saying that the members of the Legislature, like any other body of sensible men, must get together and adjust the matter fairly and equitably, and it might as well be done the first day as the thirtieth. That was the first sensible suggestion that had been made by a Republican paper.

The Des Moines *Register* follows suit and suggests "a Republican Speaker, a Democratic Clerk, and a fair division of the committee Chairmanships."

There is no reason why the business of the State should be delayed by dead-lock. Each caucus could appoint a committee to confer together and arrive at a basis of settlement. With the decision of that joint committee Democrats will na content. The willingness of one Republican to take the Speakership and give the Democrats everything else will cause the Republicans to come to terms and accept what they can get.

DUDLEY IS JOCULAR.

HE AND JUDGE WOODS LAUGH ABOUT THE BLOCKS OF FIVE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 12.—If W. W. Dudley came to Indianapolis to bluff the Federal officers he succeeded, and if he came npon information from the Republican Federal officers that he would not be molested, then, too, all went as well as he could have wished. The warrant which John A. Lang had issned by the Federal Commissioner was headed off by Smiley N. Chambers, the United States District Attorney, and the doonment itself remains in Commissioner Van Buren's pocket. Mr. Chambers frankly assumes the responsibility. The Grand Jury is called to indict when other Republicans were spotted.

It is an easy matter to charge the District Attorney with not doing his dnty, but under Judge Woods's ruling no case could have been maintained against Dudley on the affidavit made by Lang. Judge Woods held that the affidavit or indictment must show that some one acted upon the advice given in Dudley's letter. The Lang affidavit does not comply with that ruling.

Dudley went to the friendly shelter of the Federal court this morning and joked with Judge Woods and the officers about the "blocks of five." In a statement for the press to-day the District Attorney said he would not suffer Col. Dudley to be annoyed by a gadfly like Bailey. Bailey is the late Democratic Assistant Federal Attorney.

Capt. Lang is indignant that his affidavit should not be acted upon. He said to-day: "In all my experience I never heard of a case where any one could hinder the receiving of a warrant or an affidavit made according to the law."

The episode has caused a great deal of comment and there is much indignation against the Republican Federal officers.

DEMOCRATS DISCOVER A LAW.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12.—The newly-elected Democratic Board of Selectmen, James T. Reynolds as the head, to-day ordered Town Agent Todd and the old Republican board out of office, and though the Republicans protested they organized and proceeded to business. The incoming boards have heretofore taken office on Jan. 1, but the Democrats have just discovered a law in the revision of 1878 which gives them office the day after election. Town Agent Todd still holds the keys. Eminent lawyers have been consulted, but no other alternative for the Republicans than to surrender three weeks of town government is found. It is considered a strange fact that the law has never been discovered before, and if the interpretation of it is correct it will apply to other towns in the State.

A NEW SECRET ORDER.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—There is to be a new national secret order, with headquarters in New-York city. The Supreme Council of America, Knights of the Grand Cross, College of Ancients, has been incorporated, with objects of a social, beneficial, historical, and literary natnre. Among other things proposed is the study of history, symbolism and rites of the ancient military and benevolent order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the chivalry of the Middle Ages. Branches, to be called preceptories, are to be established in all parts of the country. The Trustees are: Robert E. A. Land, Joseph F. Waring, James J. Freeman, Christian Armbruster, Alfred D. Smith, Jonas L. McElroy, and William D. Murphy.

ELIZABETH'S FREE LIBRARY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 12.—The annual report of the Free Public Library Association of this city for the past year shows a gratifying increase in the patronage of the library. During 1888 there were 20,374 books in circulation, while this year the circulation ran up to 34,569, or an average of 116 daily.

The receipts from all sources for the support of the institution were $1,289 51. A balance of $30 18 is all that remains on hand. The total number of books now in the library is 4,379.

See the great bargains offered by Geo. C. Flint Co., 104 & 106 West 14th-st., who have made a "rush" all through their immense stock of furniture.—Adv.

BANKER DITMAN MISSING.

HE GOES FOR A DRIVE IN FAIRMOUNT PARK AND FAILS TO RETURN.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—A great sensation was created in this city this morning by a report that Joseph G. Ditman had been drowned in the Schnylkill River some time during last night. Not only were banking and business circles excited, but the news spread with great rapidity among the politicians, clubmen, and throughout the city generally.

There are very few men better known in this city than "Joe" Ditman, as he is popularly called. Formerly one of the biggest paper merchants and manufactnrers in Philadelphia, he retired from business about five years ago with a fortune estimated at nearly $1,000,000. He afterward became President of the Qnaker City National Bank, and holds that office yet if he is alive. He was frequently nominated for high office in this city, bnt, being a Democrat, he was never elected.

Later developments to-day failed to make it clear that Mr. Ditman has been drowned, but that he is missing mysteriously there is no doubt. Mr. Ditman is a regular driver in Fairmount Park, and from that popular resort he yesterday dropped out of sight. He went out to drive in the afternoon, stopped to talk with a park policeman near the Falls of Schuylkill Bridge, and never returned home. His horse and carriage were found by park policemen. This is the foundation for the story that Mr. Ditman had been drowned. He was at the Qnaker City Bank all day yesterday until shortly after 4 o'clock, when he announced his intention of leaving so as to take a drive. He went to his home on Spring Garden-street, below Twentieth, and about twenty minutes before 5 o'clock started out in his carriage. He remarked before leaving home that it was rapidly growing dark and that he would not be away more than an hour.

As he did not return home last night, the family were alarmed, but waited until morning before letting their fears become known. Early this morning they notified Vice President Needham of the Qnaker City Bank, who in turn notified Capt. Chatelan of the Park Guard, giving him a full description of the horse and carriage. Within a very short time after these steps were taken, word was received that the vehicle had been found some distance off the river road, near the angle on the west side of the Schuylkill, bnt a short distance from the Columbia Bridge. The carriage had been overturned, but did not show much evidence that it had been in a runaway.

After the first excitement had passed away it began to dawn npon the park policeman and the friends of Mr. Ditman who had flocked to the scene, that it was next to an impossibility for Mr. Ditman to have been thrown from the carriage into the river. He was on the west side, where the drive does not run close to the river bank, and there was no evidence that the carriage or horse had been in the water. Nevertheless the river was dragged all day, but without any result. Since it has been generally understood that the banker could not have been thrown from his carriage into the water, there have been vague hints of financial difficulties, but these when run out have not so far been verified. Thomas W. Price, a very wealthy printer, who knows Mr. Ditman well, said this afternoon that there was no dissatisfaction in the Qnaker City Bank with Mr. Ditman, and that there was a movement on foot to remove him from the Presidency, and there was a report afloat that he, Mr. Ditman, had floaten a large amount of accommodation paper, but that report had not been verified.

There are some who think he has committed suicide, others who think he has run away, bnt so far no adequnte motive for either act has been made apparent. A reporter made a visit to the cashier of the Qnaker City Bank and said there were some ugly rnmors in circulation affecting the financial standing of Mr. Ditman.

"He is something of that sort, is he not?" was tee answer of the Englishman.

Another sign of Robert Browning's lack of popularity in England was the persistence with which people mixed him up with Mr. Oscar Browning, a writer for encyclopedias. Few things angered Robert Browning more than to dotect in acquaintances the fact that they were attributing to him, Robert, the useful essays of the versatile Oscar Browning. It was like Mr. Matthew Arnold's disgust at persons who insisted on commenting him for Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia."

Yet Robert Browning did, in a way, have some connection with America, if the West Indies be included in that term. His mother was born either in the Azores or in England of West Indian planters. London saw Robert's birth in the year 1812, so momentous in American as well as European history. His father was a clerk in the Bank of England. The son was a native of Camberwell, went to school in Dulwich, studied with a private tutor, and graduated at the new London University, an establishment to be due to the envy of the poet Campbell. Some years ago London University appointed Robert Browning a Governor for life. Italy formed Browning rather than England. He sought Italy on graduation and when he married Elizabeth Barrett, soegetness and sleger followed the example of Shelley, Keats, and Byron, and fled from English fogs and rain. How much Browning loved Italy, or, shall we say, how much he was bored ey England during ten months of the year, we can imagine from tha fact that it is in his foreign home on the Grand Canal of Venice that he has breathed his last.

Italian are also the very finest of his poems, not his finest short pieces alone, which to most readers are the cream of his verses, but his best long poems also, which exasperate and weary many of his admirers by their length and involution. And yet Browning did not begin with Italian themes in verse or persons. His first work was "Pauline; a Fragment of a Confession," published in 1832. Then came "Paracelsus," followed in 1837 by "Strafford," a historical drama which was astutely played in Covent Garden by Macready and Helen Faucit. This play, the first edition of which is excessively rare, is not only ill fitted for the stage, but is a dull piey to read. It may safely be ranked below "Paracelsus" and even lacks the small measure of mystery and dramatic intensity that flows in "Pauline." Save for the curious fact that "Strafford" really got as far as the footlights, there was nothing to encnurage young Browing to continue to write save his indomitable will and the inner consciousness of having somawhere in his breast the sacred fire of poesy.

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ROBERT BROWNING DEAD

HE BREATHES HIS LAST IN HIS VENICE PALACE.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE AS A POET AND A MAN OF THE WORLD—HIS LAST VOLUME OF VERSES.

Robert Browning, the poet, died in Venice at his palazzo on the Grand Canal at 10 o'clock last night, without any suffering. He had been ill but a short time with bronchitis.

No one who has had the privilege of knowing Robert Browning can easily imagine him dead—that is to say, without movement and without speech. So alert was he on his feet, so ready of head with a gesticulation, and so steady was the stream of talk from his lips, that it gives one a shock to think how all that energy is still. Robert Browning was as little as possible the conventional Englishmen in looks, speech and manner. Rather was he like an American in the vehemence of his talk and his brisk gait. The resemblance extended even to his choice of words, for many terms that one rarely hears in England, bnt often in the United States, were common in his month. This may have come from the fact that during his long stays in Italy he may have fonnd more appreciation and more frieeds in the American colonies of Florence, Rome and Venice than among the Eoglish.

Certainly in England this poet never enjoyed popnlarity. We have just heard of the death of Martin Farquhar Tupper, him of the "Proverbial Philosophy." A smile comes to the ednoated cultured person at a comparison between Tupper and Browning. Yat Tupper was popular, hugely popniar, and Brewing was not. Tupper formed in cultivated sets a convenient standard by which to measure foolish end tiresome writers. "A Tupper"—"Tupperien"—snob a description was too damning for farther arganment; the writer to whom it was fitted need hope nothing more. Browning, on the other hnnd, was conceded a great poet by thousands who would not read a line of him, and was acclaimed a genius by the best minds of his epoch. He had no readers at all among the young, the simple, the uncultured, and even educated mon sapplied only a certain small proportion of readers who enjoyed his work. Both made a mark on their period. Yet it might be said of both that they have small chance of being read to any exteet half a centnry heece. And as there is a Frenob proverb that extremes touch, so one may make the curious observation that Browning and Tupper a ppreached each other on the technical side, namely, in their lack of poetic form. But the contents of their foruless verses are as far apart as zenith and nadir. Tupper is all goody-goody simplicity; Browning is all passion and metaphysics, often straining the intellectnal faculties till they crack. It is not surprising, therefore, that even after Oxford and London University gave Browning public recognition and he held among thinking men an exalted rank as a poet these forty years—It is not surprising that there should be thousands of his countrymen who have only the vagnest idea of the man and his books. It happened to the writer of this notice that he was speaking to a certain worthy English people in London about Robert Browning and alinded to his resemblance to an American.

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CLEVELAND WAS THE LION

THE CENTRAL FIGURE AT A NOTABLE BANQUET.

HE ADDRESSES THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION AND IS RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM—THE OTHER SPEECHES.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The Boston Merchants' Association has made it a custom for many years to invite to its annual banquet men who are distinguished in the mercantile or financial world, and to listen to the expression of their particular views. This year the invitations were more widespread, and among those who sat at the dinner tables to-night were ex-President Cleveland, Mr. Henry W. Grady of Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and the Hon. William Putnam of Maine.

The association is entirely non-partisan, and the meeting of so many distinguished gentlemen who were so widely at variance in their political beliefs was brought about easily and naturally, although the company gathered together was the largest in the history of the organization. The large banquet hall of Hotel Vendome was secured and was tastefully decorated with flowers and bunting in honor of the guests, who were seated on a platform between the two large tables.

There were perhaps 400 gentlemen present representing almost every business interest of the city and including many prominent members of both political parties. Among them were P. A. Collins, John Lowell, William E. Russell, Leopold Morse, Gov. Oliver Ames, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of New-Jersey, the Hon. Homer Rogers, President of the Boston Board of Aldermen; Francis Lynde Stetson of New-York, Collector Saltonstall, the Hon. Frank Jones, E. B. Haskell, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, ex-Gov. William Gaston, Gen. John M. Corse, Postmaster; the Hon. Alden Speare, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Henry B. Goodwin, President of the Boston Executive Business Association; Richard Briggs, President of the Merchants' Club; C. F. Choate, President of the Old Colony Railroad; Speaker W. E. Barrett, the Hon. George G. Crocker, the Hon. Thomas L. Jenks, Charles S. Smith, President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Joseph Burnett, Edward Atkinson, the Hon. S. N

sociation that favoritism for the sole advantage of any section of our membership inevitably results in an encroachment upon the benefits justly due to others. But these things sit so lightly upon the consciences of many that a spirit of selfishness is abroad in the land, which has bred the habit of clamorous importunity for Government aid in behalf of special interests—imperfectly disguised under the cloak of solicitude for the public good.

Can we see no contrast between the sturdy self-reliance of the Boston merchant in the days that are past and the attitude you are invited to assume as dependents upon the favor of the Government and beneficiaries under its taxing power? Is there not a difference between the ideas that formerly prevailed concerning the just and wholesome relations which should exist between the Government and the business of the country and the present tendency toward a Government partnership in trade? And was there a hint in former days that especial advantages thus once secured constituted a vested right which in no event should in the least be disturbed?

Political selfishness creeps in the minds of the people their apprehension of the character and functions of the Government; it distorts every conception of the duty of good citizenship, and creates an atmosphere in which iniquitous purposes and designs have their odious features. It begins when a perverted judgment is won to the theory that political action may be used solely for private gain and advantage, and when a tender conscience is enlisted by the ingenious argument that such gain and advantage are identical with the public welfare. This stage has been reached and self-interest being now fully aroused, agencies are used and practices permitted in the accomplishment of its purposes which, seen in the pure light of disinterested patriotism, are viewed with fear and hatred. The independent thought and free political preference of those whose fate has made dependence upon daily toil for hard-earned bread are strangled and destroyed by intimidation and the fear of loss of employment. Vile, unsavory forms rise to the surface of our agitated political waters, and gleefully participate in the anxiety of selfish interest their opportunity to fatten upon corrupted and debauched suffrage.

THE CORRUPTION OF VOTERS.

This train of thought leads us to consider the imminent danger which threatens us from intimidation and corruption of our voters. It is too late to temporize with these evils or to speak of them otherwise than in the plainest terms. We are spared the labor of proving their existence, for all admit it. That they are terribly on the increase all must concede.

Manifestly, if the motives of all our citizens were unselfish and patriotic, and if they sought in qualification only their share of the advantage accruing from the advance of our country at all points toward her grand destiny, there would be no place or occasion for the perversion of our suffrage. Thus, the inauguration of the intimidator and the corruptionist of our voters may be justly charged to selfish schemes seeking success through political action. But these evils have been neglected by honest men disgusted with all political endeavor; they have been tolerated by respectable men who, in the excess of patriotic enthusiasm, have regarded them as only phases of shrewd political management, and they have been actually encouraged by the honors which have been bestowed upon those who boast of their use of such agencies in aid of party supremacy.

Most of us, therefore, must take to ourselves a share of blame when we find confronting us these perils which threaten the existence of our free institutions, the preservation of our national honor, and the perpetuity of our country. The condition annexed to the founding of our Government upon the suffrage of the people was that the suffrage should be free and pure. We consented to abide by the honest preponderance of political opinion, but we did not consent that a free vote, expressing the intelligent and thoughtful sentiment of the voter, should be outbalanced by a vote of intimidation and fear or by an unclean, corrupt vote disgracefully bought and treacherously sold.

Let us look with a degree of pity and charity upon those who yield to fear and intimidation in the exercise of their right of suffrage. Though they ought not thus to yield, we cannot forget that as against their free ballot they see in the scale their continued employment, the comforts of their homes, and the maintenance of their families. We need not stifle our scorn and contempt for the wretch who basely sells his vote, and who for a bribe betrays his trust of citizenship. And yet the thought will intrude itself that he but follows, in a low and vulgar fashion, the example of those who proceed upon the theory that political action may be turned to private gain.

But whether we pity or whether we hate, our portrayal is none the less complete; nor will either pity or hate restore our birthright. But we know that when political selfishness is destroyed our dangers will disappear; and though the way be long and the stronghold may be long and weary, we will follow it—fighting as we go. There will be no surrender, nor will there be desertions from our ranks. Selfishness and corruption have not yet achieved a lasting triumph, and their hold defiance will but hasten the day of their destruction.

THE ADVENT OF BALLOT REFORM.

As we struggle on and confidently invite a direct conflict with these intrenched foes of our political safety, we have not failed to see another hope which has manifested itself to all the honest people of the land. It teaches them that though they may not immediately destroy at their source the evils which afflict them, they may check their malign influence and guard themselves against their baneful results. It assures them that if political virtue and rectitude cannot at once be thoroughly restored to the Republic the activity of baser elements may be discouraged. It inspires them with watchfulness and a determination to prevent, as far as possible, their treacherous betrayal by those who are false to their obligations of citizenship.

This hope, risen like the Star in the East, has fixed the gaze of our patriotic fellow-countrymen; and every night—in our busy marts of trade and on our farms, in our cities and in our villages, in the dwellings of the rich and in the homes of the poor, in our universities and in our workshops, in our banking houses and in the ranks of the honorable toil—they greet with enthusiastic acclaim the advent of ballot reform. There are no leaders in this cause. Those who seem to lead the movement are but swept to the front by the surging force of patriotic sentiment. It rises far above partisanship, and only the heedless, the sordid, and the depraved refuse to join in the crusade.

This reform is predicated upon the cool deliberation of political selfishness in its endeavor to prostitute our suffrage to the purposes of private gain. It is predicated upon the perception of the voter is entered upon with each business calculation that the corruptor will only pay a bribe when he has ocular proof that the suffrage he has bargained for is cast in his interest. So, too, it is reasonably expected that if the employe or the laborer is allowed to cast his ballot removed from the immediate control of his employer, the futility of fear and intimidation will lead to their abandonment.

The change demanded by this reform in the formalities surrounding the exercise of the privilege of suffrage has given rise to real or pretended solicitude for the rights of our voters, and the fear has been expressed that inability on the part of electors to conform to the requirements of the proposed change might produce great inconvenience, and in some cases result in disfranchisement. It has even been suggested that the inauguration of the new plan might encroach upon constitutional guarantees.

It will not do to accuse of hostility to the reform all those who present these objections; but it is not unfair to suspect their ranks for enemies in disguise. Though the emergency which is upon us is full of danger and though we sadly need relief, all rights should be scrupulously preserved. But there should be no shuffling, and no frivolous objections should be tolerated. When a dwelling is in flames we use no set phrase of speech to warn its inmates and no polite and courtly touch to effect their rescue. Experience has often demonstrated how quickly obstacles which seemed plausible, if not convincing, when urged against a measure of reform, are dissipated by the test of trial, and how readily a new order of things adjusts itself to successful use.

OUR GREATEST SAFEGUARD.

I remember the inauguration of another reform, and I have seen it grow and extend until it has become firmly established in our laws and practice. It is to-day our greatest safeguard against the complete and disgraceful degradation of our public service. It had its enemies, and all of them are not yet silenced. Those openly and secretly unfriendly said in the beginning that the scheme was impracticable and unnecessary; that it created an office-holding class; that it established burdensome and delusive tests for entry in the public service which should be open to all; that it put in the place of real merit and efficiency, sebolastic acquirements; that it thralled the discretion of those charged with the selection of public employes, and that it was unconstitutional. But its victory came—wrought by the force of enlightened public sentiment—and upon its trial every objection which had been urged against it was completely discredited.

As it has been with civil service reform so will it be with ballot reform, except that the coming victory will be more speedily achieved and will be more complete. And as the grand old State of Massachusetts was foremost to adopt and demonstrate the practicability and usefulness of civil service reform, so has she been first to adopt a thorough scheme of ballot reform and to prove in practice its value and the invalidity of the objections made against it. We thank Massachusetts to-night for all that she has done for these reforms, and we of New-York hope that our Empire State will soon be keeping step with her sister States in the enforcement of an effective and honest measure of ballot reform.

NO CAUSE FOR DISCOURAGEMENT.

In conclusion, let me say that good men have no cause for discouragement. Though there are dangers which threaten our welfare and safety, the virtue and patriotism of the American people are not lost, and we shall find them sufficient for us. If in too great confidence they slumber, they will not always sleep. Let them but be aroused from lethargy and indifference by the consciousness of peril, and they will burst the bonds of political selfishness, revive their political freedom, and restore the purity of their suffrage.

Thus will they discharge the sacred trust committed to their keeping; thus will they still proudly present to the world proof of the value of free institutions; thus will they demonstrate the strength and perpetuity of a Government by the people; thus will they establish American patriotism throughout the length and breadth of our land, and thus will they preserve for themselves and for posterity their God-given inheritance of freedom and justice and peace and happiness.

Mr. Henry W. Grady made his first bow to a Boston gathering to-night and he won many friends by his eloquent words and evident earnestness. His subject, "The Race Problem in the South," was a most comprehensive one and he treated it with clearness and force, holding his listeners' undivided attention for over an hour. Following are some extracts:

The President of the United States, in his late message to Congress, discussing the idea that the South should be left to solve this problem, asks: "Are they at work upon it? What solution do they offer? When will the black man cast a free ballot? When will he have the civil rights of a freeman?" I shall not here protest against a partisanry that for the first time in our history, in time of peace, has stamped with the great seal of our Government a stigma upon the people of a great loyal section. But, sir, backed by a record on every page of which is progress, I venture to make earnest and respectful answer to the questions that are asked. We give to the world this year a crop of 7,500,000 bales of cotton, worth $450,000,000, and its cash equivalent in grain, grasses, and fruit. This enormous crop could not have come from the hands of sullen and discontented labor. It comes from peaceful fields. It is claimed that this ignorant labor is defrauded of its just hire. I present the tax books of Georgia, which show that the negro, twenty-five years ago a slave, has in Georgia alone $10,000,000 of assessed property, worth twice that much.

Does not that record honor him and vindicate his neighbors? What people, penniless, illiterate, has done so well? For every Afro-American agitator stirring the strife in which alone he prospers I can show you a hundred negroes, happy in their cabin homes, tilling their own land by day and at night taking from the lips of their children the helpful message their State sends them from the schoolhouse door. And the schoolhouse itself bears testimony. In Georgia last year we added $250,000 to the school fund, making a total of more than $1,000,000, and this in the face of prejudice not yet conquered, of the fact that the whites are assessed for $368,000,000, the blacks for $10,000,000, and yet 49 per cent. of the beneficiaries are black children. And in the doubt of many wise men if education helps or can help our problem. Charleston, with her taxable values out half in two since 1860, pays more in proportion for public schools than Boston. Although it is easier to give much out of much than little out of little, the South with one-seventh of the taxable property of the country, with relatively larger debt, having received only one-twelfth as much of public lands, and having back of its tax books none of the half billion of bonds that enrich the North, yet gives nearly one-sixth of the public-school fund. The South, since 1865, has spent $122,000,000 in education, and this year is pledged to $37,000,000 more for State and city schools—although the blacks, paying one-thirtieth of the taxes, get nearly one-half of the fund.

In the South there are negro lawyers, teachers, editors, dentists, doctors, preachers, working in peace and multiplying with the increasing prosperity of the race to support them. In villages and towns they have their military companies equipped from the armories of the State, their churches and societies built and supported largely by their neighbors. What is the testimony of the courts? In penal legislation we have steadily reduced felonies to misdemeanors, and have led the world in mitigating punishment for crime, that we might save, as far as possible, this dependent race from its own weakness. In our penitentiary record 60 per cent. of the prosecutors are negroes, and in every court the negro original strikes the colored juror, that white men may judge his case. In the North 1 negro in every 185 is in jail—in the South only 1 in 446. In the North the percentage of negro prisoners is six times as great as that of native whites—in the South only four times as great. If prejudice wrongs him in Southern courts, the record shows it to be deeper in Northern courts.

Now, Mr. President, can it be seriously maintained that we are terrorizing the people from whose toiling hands comes every year $1,000,000,000 of farm crops, or have robbed a people who twenty-five years from unrewarded slavery have amassed in one State $20,000,000 of property? or that we intend to oppress the people we are arming every day? or deceive them now in order that we may enable them to the utmost limit of our ability? or outlaw them when we work side by side with them? or re-enslave them under legal forms when for their benefit we have even imprudently narrowed the limit of felonies and mitigated the severity of law? My fellow-countrymen, as you yourselves may sometimes have to appeal at the bar of human judgment for justice and for right, give to my people to-night the fair and unanswerable conclusion of these incontestable facts!

Mr. Andrew Carnegie was next introduced. Prior to speaking upon the discussion of his topic he referred to Mr. Cleveland as one whom history would declare had tried to do his duty and who possessed the respect of the entire country, regardless of party. He said that Mr. Cleveland had demonstrated one answer to a question of his own asking—what to do with ex-Presidents. He had shown that one good thing to do with them was to invite them to all banquets, and in his connection the question occurred to him, "Why not run them again?"

At this there was a storm of applause, with cries of "Good!" "That's so!" and renewed cheering.

Mr. Carnegie then proceeded to a brief exposition of the wonderful progress made by this country during the past thirty years in commerce, manufacturing, and all that denotes that in the last two industries this country now leads the world, while its credit is first among nations.

His address, which was brief owing to the lateness of the hour, was confined almost wholly to statistics. He took occasion to say, however, that he did not share the fears of some persons that the Republic was surrounded by any serious dangers. He believed nothing could prevent it from achieving its destiny. He was not a grumbler, and if he had charge of the gate of Paradise he would shut all grumblers out of Heaven.

Mr. Carnegie was followed by the Hon. W. L. Putnam, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, who spoke briefly on "Merchant Marine and Fisheries," emphasizing his well-known views on that subject.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 12.—Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland were passengers on the Shore Line Boston train which reached here at 1:30 P. M. Fully two thousand persons assembled at the station, and they gave the distinguished lady and gentleman a hearty reception during their five-minutes' stay.

Mrs. Isaac M. Walrath, a great-granddaughter of Gen. Herkimer, the hero of Oriskany, died at Little Falls, N. Y., yesterday morning, aged fifty-six.

1889.

The United States Official Investigation of Baking Powders

made under authority of Congress by the Chemical Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and just completed, shows the

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

to be a cream of tartar powder of the highest quality, pure and wholesome, and

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

in strength, leavening power, and general usefulness. The Royal Baking Powder is thus stamped by highest official American authority

THE LEADING BAKING POWDER OF THE WORLD.

IN THE STREETS OF RIO

A BRIEF NEWSPAPER STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE STATEMENT THAT THE CHURCH AND STATE WOULD BE DIVORCED TRUE—DEALERS EXCITED.

Private advices received in this city from Brazil yesterday confirm the dispatch published in THE TIMES a few days after the proclamation of the republic, to the effect that the new Government proposed to sever the connection between the Roman Catholic Church and the State that had existed under the monarchy. From a perfectly reliable source this oablegram was received: "Brazilian Government proposes separating Church from State."

Under the monarchy the established religion was the Roman Catholic, but the Constitution guaranteed the toleration of other religions so far as the performance of worship was concerned, in buildings provided for the purpose, but without the exterior form of churches. The Roman Catholic clergy and their educational institutions were maintained by the State, the annual cost exceeding the cost of public education. Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a Metropolitan Archbishop, whose seat is at Bahia, and 11 Suffragan Bishops, 12 Vicars General, and 2,000 curates. There are 11 Catholic seminaries, most of which have been under Government subsidy. For the support of these ecclesiastics and their various institutions the appropriation for 1887-88 was $454,000. In the same budget the appropriations for the Protestant worship was $20,000. Under the new Government the Church will be thrown back upon its own resources.

Further dispatches from a guaranteed source say that the "Companhia Mercantil," a native company, have asked the Park authorities in compel all other buyers of rubber to pay 20 reis for their account, with a view to helping sustain prices. (This subsidy would be equal to about three-eighths of a cent a pound.) Buyers in Para are said to be greatly excited. The dispatch means that the native company have asked the Government of Para to collect three-eighths of a cent a pound on all rubber bought by other buyers and pay it over to them as a contribution to build up their business to the prejudice of all their competitors.

Additional particulars of the revolution are furnished by Brazilian newspapers which arrived in the last mail. The *Cidade do Rio*, an afternoon newspaper in Rio, gives an interesting account of the events of the memorable 15th of November. The populace, it says, awoke that morning with the news that the army had refused to obey the orders of the Government, considering said orders illegal and offensive. Two battalions which had received orders to go to distant points in the empire decided to refuse obedience to the order.

Cidade do Rio gives the following account in detail of the occurrences of the morning:

At 2 o'clock this morning the Adjutant General and several officers met at the headquarters barracks of the army, where were stationed a battalion of infantry and a regiment of cavalry. There was also built in readiness a force of more than four hundred of the police. The Ministry had been in conference since midnight.

6 A. M.—A force of marines is stationed in the street corner, the men in fighting order, and the officers with revolvers.

8 A. M.—A force of the Tenth Regiment has been posted across the Lapa to prevent the probable passage of the cadets of the military school. From the windows of the Itamaraty palace shots were fired at the populace.

9 A. M.—At the door of a saloon at the corner of the street leading thereto the Minister of Marine, Baron Ladario, is sitting wounded in the forehead. The Second Artillery and the First and Ninth Cavalry have arrived on the scene of action. All the police stations have been closed.

9:30 A. M.—In front of the Santa Anna Barracks a park of artillery is drawn up. Behind it are a battalion of infantry, marines, and firemen; in the Nictheroy police, city police, and picket of cavalry. The barracks are closed, and within is the battalion which refused, as was reported, to obey orders as to the line of march. The Ministry is still in conference.

10 A. M.—At this hour the force is drawn up as follows: The city police close to the railroad station; within the barracks the corps of firemen; in the street Marodio Dias, a body of the First Cavalry under the command of a colored Sergeant; in front of the Normal School, a force of carabineers and the police of the Nictheroy; the Nictheroy police, Second Artillery, and First Cavalry; a little beyond the Normal school, artillery cadets; between the barracks and the railroad station, sailors from the Imperial navy, and in front of the street Senador Euzebio, a body of marines.

The Baron Ladario received two wounds, one in the forehead and the other in the leg. He was wounded by the corporal of the Municipal Lounge. In the door near which he stood two bullets were found. The Baron was carried into the Palace Itamaraty, in the street San Joaquim. The battalions which refused to Servando and the Twenty-fourth. In support of these battalions and against the Government were Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca, the First Infantry, the First Cavalry, the Second Artillery, and Lieut. Col. Wenceslau, who is due to arrive from Ouro Petro. It was further reported that the Ministry was confined to the palace by the army, and the news was confirmed that the Viscount de Ouro Preto had left Petropolis.

In the city of Nictheroy [which is virtually a large suburb of Rio de Janeiro] there were neither regular troops nor police, but the National Guard was called out to patrol the streets, and efforts were made to press citizens into the service. There was also some disorder there.

10:30 A. M.—Military School cadets, armed, but without order, headed by a cornet of the Twenty-second, proceeded to the Campo Santa Anna, cheering the Brazilian Nation and the army.

The Ministry, which was held imprisoned and guarded by the army, surrendered, and Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca entered the barracks in triumph, amid enthusiastic acclamations. The army cheered for the republic, and the military School cadets gave vivas for the Republican Party and press.

The cadets numbered 400 and were under the command of Major Marolano Botelno de Magalhaes. The police stations still remain closed.

Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca was carried on the shoulders of the men in triumph, and the Second Artillery fired a salute of twenty-one guns. Populace, army, and navy cheered for the Brazilian Nation.

11 A. M.—The proclamation of the republic was proposed by various citizens, and Senor Jose do Patrocinio proposed that the municipal buildings be opened for reception of the people for protection in case of need.

11:30 A. M.—The enthusiasm for the victory of the army is enormous. From one of the windows of the Paiz the citizen Aristides Lobo addressed the populace, the army parading in the street Ouvidor.

"The army marched through the streets accompanied by the people."

The *Journal do Commercio* of the 16th of November explains the wounding of Baron Ladario by his refusal to surrender himself a prisoner and his armed resistance when his arrest was ordered by Gen. Fonseca. After the resignation of the Ministry Gen. Deodoro ordered the arrest of Visconde de Ouro Preto, First Minister of State, and Senhor Candido de Oliveira, adding that they would be kept confined until they left the country.

The Ministry transmitted its resignation by telegraph to the Emperor at Petropolis, in the following terms:

"Sire, the Ministry held in confinement in the headquarters of the War Department, with the exception of the Minister of Marine, who, it is stated, is lying wounded in a neighboring house, in consequence of the declaration of the Gens. Visconde de Maracaju, Floriano Peixoto, and Baron do Rio Apa that the forces at their disposal are wanting in confidence, as there is no possibility of resisting with efficiency the demands made upon it by Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, in spite of the orders given for resistance, places in the hands of your Majesty its petition to to be relieved from responsability."

In the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 16th the proclamation of the republic by the provisional Government is published, and the editorial article is naturally devoted to the subject of the new republic. In it, though it is clear that the suddenness of the event created doubt in the minds of some as to the completeness of the movement, the conclusion reached is that the only Government which can offer guarantees of stability is a Government on a frankly republican. The only additional news with reference to the establishment of the republic was the publication of telegrams from Campos, Macero, San Paulo, Pernambuco, and Luiz de Fora, announcing the adhesion of those cities to the republican form of government with great enthusiasm.

A BRAZILIAN MAN-O'-WAR.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 12.—A man-of-war flying the new Brazilian flag passed in for Norfolk this morning.

A BITTER CHURCH QUARREL.

THE PASTOR'S DISCIPLINE FOUND TO BE ENTIRELY TOO STRICT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 12.—One of the largest and most wealthy churches here, the First Congregational, is on the point of being seriously affected in its membership. A quarrel as to whether candidates for admission to the church should be required to give up card playing, going to theatres, and dancing has been going on there for the past six months.

The pastor, the Rev. E. B. Furbish, leads one faction condemning these amusements, and thinks members should give up these worldly allurements. The oldest member of the church, the venerable Judge Holmes, the Nestor of the Niagara County Bar, and the oldest practicing lawyer in Western New-York, champions the cause of the younger members of the church. The Advisory Board before whom candidates have to go, is controlled by the pastor, hence the church has lost a large number of eligible members who have joined other congregations on this account.

At a business meeting of the church last night a resolution was introduced by Judge Holmes, not requiring candidates to make such promises, per se, but stating that the friends in love, and in nearly midnight old and respected citizens and matrons, young married men and women became angry, called names, and twitted of skeletons in closets that would have put to shame any other social organization.

Many left the meeting in disgust, and threatened never to enter the church again. Finally, the resolution was voted down by the pastor and his crowd.

The most bitter feeling prevails, and many young couples have withdrawn from the church. Judge Holmes feels badly, and says he knew the result would disrupt the church and, perhaps, cause its disbandment, if such radical and austere measures were adopted. It is noised about that the pastor will resign.

A FREIGHT STATION BURNED.

THE NEW-HAVEN ROAD LOSES ONE OF ITS BUILDINGS.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 12.—The freight station of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad in this city, a large wooden structure, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Shortly after 2 o'clock Agent Chapman and his assistants in the office building in front of the station discovered a fire in the further end of the station, 200 feet from the office. It spread with such rapidity that they barely had time to leave the office before the building was a mass of flames, and when the hose companies arrived it was beyond saving. By good management all the tenement houses near by except one were saved, although the occupants removed all their effects.

While the fire was progressing sparks set fire to the Old Pequot Glass Works, and it was feared that all that portion of the city would be destroyed, as a strong wind was blowing from the northwest. An alarm was sent in for steamers, but before their arrival the fire was under control.

The cause of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion in some bales of cotton "waste sweepings" which were in the further end of the station. All freight in the station was destroyed and three freight cars were partially burned. The loss is estimated at $12,000.

A THRILLING ACCIDENT.

HOW THE PASSENGERS ON A RAILROAD TRAIN WERE SAVED.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 12.—A Winnipeger who just arrived from the Pacific coast tells of a thrilling accident to the Canadian Pacific through express in the mountains on Saturday last. A rail gave way at a point on the mountain side high above the Columbia River. The engine passed over safely, but the two coaches following swung about and toppled over.

The bank was very perpendicular, and the cars would have tumbled several hundred feet below into the flowing river had it not been that the coupling twisted around and held the tremendous weight. There were the two cars, one with its load of passengers, suspended between heaven and earth. The weight of the engine and the balance of the train prevented the suspended cars from drawing the whole train down. The suspense was said to be dreadful.

The frightened passengers were compelled to remain in their perilous position until the train hands built a platform around and underneath the hanging cars, enabling all to make their escape. The place where the accident occurred is considered the most dangerous in the mountains.

GOV. FRANCIS IS ANGRY.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—The publication of the letter of Senator Vest to ex-Secretary of State McGrath has caused an excitement in political circles throughout the State which has not been equaled for years. It has made Gov. Francis angry. He is inclined to cast reflections on either Mr. Vest or Mr. McGrath or both. One day last week McGrath wrote a letter to Senator Vest, in which he said among other things: "I see by the Republican papers in the State that you and Dave Francis have come to an understanding and fixed up matters." To this the Senator replied with the letter which has caused all the trouble.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE PURCHASE.

The Bergen estate in Bay Ridge, consisting of about one thousand feet frontage on the bay, was sold yesterday to Frederick A. Chase, representing a New-York syndicate, for $168,000. The property adjoins the Sea Beach Railroad terminus, and is to be used for piers and docks for a new ferry to be run from this city. A syndicate bought the estate several years ago for $240,000, intending to use it for steamship piers, but the scheme fell through, and the Bergen estate regained possession by a foreclosure sale.

BOISSEVAIN—MAGEE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The marriage of Miss Anna Magee, daughter of Gen. George Magee, President of the Fall Brook Railway, and D. A. Boissevain, a London banker, was celebrated to-day in Watkins. Several hundred invited guests were present from New-York and other cities. Following the ceremony came a reception at Glenfield, the Magee homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Boissevain will reside abroad.

ELOPED WITH A NINE-YEAR-OLD GIRL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 12.—A special to the *Appeal* from Waterford, Miss., says William Bailey, twenty-five years of age, eloped with Sallie Wallace, the nine-year-old daughter of Mrs. S. W. Wallace of this place, and was married to her at Bolivar, Tenn., this morning. Great indignation is manifested here. Both parties are under arrest at Bolivar.

THE INFLUENZA IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The influenza is spreading through the country. The administration of justice in the courts is suspended because all the Judges are down with the epidemic. It is proposed to close all the schools, especially at Dantzic, where at least half the children are affected.

TENNYSON'S NEW POEMS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Tennyson's new volume is published. All the poems are short. One is dedicated to James Russell Lowell. All the dailies declare that many of the poems are equal to any of Tennyson's former efforts.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN MEXICO.

THE INVESTMENTS GROWING—MEXICO'S NEED OF IMMIGRANTS.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Dec. 12.—It is officially denied that the son of the Minister of Finance has negotiated a railway subvention loan at Paris. The Government has several propositions for such a loan before it, English, French, and German, and when once a plan is settled on all, the capital required can be had at a moderate rate of interest.

Advices from London indicate that English investments in Mexico, large as they already are, have only begun. A great deal of money that would have gone to Brazil will be sent here, where the Government is stable and where there is no danger of political overturns.

President Carnot has sent a marble bust of himself as a present to Gen. Diaz. French diplomatic influence is continually growing here, and it is rumored that a permanent exhibition of French manufactures, especially of machinery, will be established in this city.

Interior journals show great willingness to discuss the reciprocity treaty with the United States, but they all demand that sugar be put on the free list on the part of the United States. The present sugar crop is a good one. Planters, encouraged by high prices, are putting more land into coffee.

The agitation of the country in immigration, and journals of all parties urge that practical measures be adopted to bring in immigrants. The success of the Chinese miners in the Territory of Lower California attracts much attention. The Chinese have shown remarkable aptitude for mining operations, and as the supply of miners is inadequate in the border States there is a growing sentiment in favor of their more extensive introduction. The Government is said to be negotiating a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the Pekin Government, and Mexico will assume cultivate friendly relations with a country which to-day is her greatest market for silver dollars. The Government has a well-defined and particularly friendly Asiatic policy.

OHIO FARMERS IN SESSION.

A LONG AND WARM DEBATE ON THE TRAFFIC IN STRONG DRINK.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 12.—The seventeenth annual convention of the State Grange closed here to-night. There were about 250 delegates present, representing 374 granges or lodges, with a membership of 12,000. The session to-day was devoted to a discussion of the traffic in strong drink and was prolonged by differences of opinion. One-third of the delegates present were out-and-out Prohibitionists and about half of the remainder were temperance but not third-party people. The other half were disposed to be liberal in treating the questions. Finally, after a warm debate, the following was adopted:

"We recognize that the traffic in intoxicating drinks is an evil that is sapping the morals, destroying the prosperity, and threatening the liberties of our country; is the prolific source of poverty, crime, wretchedness, and death. It is estimated that the direct cost to the people of Ohio is over seventy million dollars per year.

"In addition to this, the traffic multiplies many times the expense of courts, prisons, and asylums, a large portion of which has to be paid by the already overburdened farmers. Any revenue which can be collected from this traffic sinks into insignificance in comparison with the enormous cost and attendant evils.

"We therefore declare that all legislation on this subject should look for the restriction and immediate suppression of the traffic."

The election of United States Senators by popular vote was indorsed. Women's suffrage and the Australian system of balloting were approved.

IS BAKER INNOCENT?

CONFESSION OF A CRIME FOR WHICH ANOTHER IS PAYING THE PENALTY.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 12.—About a week ago the Supreme Court of this State affirmed the decision of the Brooke County Circuit Court, adjudging Van B. Baker guilty of the murder of his wife and her mother, and the defendant was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. He was removed to the penitentiary last Monday while papers were being prepared for carrying the case to the Supreme Court.

To-day a long confession was received through the mails from Columbus, Ohio, in which the writer, who signs himself "Man Number One," says that he and two companions killed the women by beating their brains out with freight-car bolts and robbed the house of about $600. The crime is minutely described, and the history of the capital clearing up mysteries which defied solution in the two trials in the Circuit Court, and there is every outward indication that the statement is true, and that Baker is entirely innocent of the terrible crime.

The murder was committed on the night of May 9, 1887, and was the most atrocious ever known along the upper Ohio Valley. The murdered women were widely known and were possessed of large means in their own right, which Baker was the heir, and hence the presumption of his guilt. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, having presided over a number of minor colleges and seminaries in the Middle States. His defense cost him over $15,000, and he landed in the penitentiary ruined in health, reputation, and pocket. The confession has created the greatest excitement over a wide area.

DRIVING CLUB ELECTION.

The Driving Club of New-York held its annual meeting at the Hotel Metropole last evening. There was a larger attendance than on any previous similar occasion, owing to the existence of a hot but friendly rivalry between two sets of nominees, one headed by D. S. Hammond, proprietor of the Murray Hill Hotel, as President, and the other by A. De Cordova. J. C. Delavergne presided. On the ballot 114 votes were cast, resulting in a count of 70 to 44 in favor of the following ticket:

D. S. Hammond, President; Henry Hughes, Vice President; Augustus Raymond, Treasurer; A. A. Bonner, W. G. Schenck, John H. Shults, George T. Putney, Nathan Straus, Executive Committee. Bonner, Schenck, and Shults received 114 votes each.

A resolution to abandon the Grand Circuit was offered, but only received 14 votes.

TWO YOUTHS ON THE WARPATH.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 12.—While crossing the field of Fielding Hall to-day George and Joe Hess were ordered off by Hall and his wife, both of whom made threatening demonstrations. Thereupon Joe Hess drew a revolver and opened fire on both, but without effect. Hall ran to the house, secured his shotgun, and emptied one charge into George and discharged the other barrel at Joe, who escaped by getting behind his horse, who received the entire charge in its body.

The brothers went home, and after securing the assistance of a friend armed themselves heavily and started on a hunt for Hall. All are desperate characters and bloodshed may be expected.

DE ANGELIS GOES TO THE CASINO.

Jefferson De Angelis, the second comedian of the McCaull Opera Company, has followed the example of De Wolf Hopper, in declining to sign a contract for next season with the company. He has been engaged by Manager Rudolph Aronson to join the Casino forces on May 1 next, at the expiration of his contract with Cal. McCaull. Mr. De Angelis is the man who, Mme. Cottrally suggested a few days ago might take the place which Hopper is to vacate, as the leading comedian of the company.

B'NAI B'RITH AT THE FAIR.

The order of B'nai B'rith has taken a prominent part in the Hebrew educational fair, now in progress at the American Institute Building. It is represented prominently in the management and at nearly every table and booth. Next Monday evening, however, the order will come to the front. At that time it will have an especial and distinctive gathering at the fair, at which its members are expected to be present in full force.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The coal sheds of Thomas and John Dillon, at Holyoke, Mass., with a large quantity of wood and coal, a steam boiler, chopping machinery, and other equipments, were destroyed by fire Wednesday night, the loss is $8,000 to $5,000; insurance, $5,000.

The factory of the Miller-Beger Cracker and Candy Company, at Quincy, Ill., caught fire Wednesday night and was totally destroyed. The loss will be over $50,000.

The farm buildings of George Schoise of New-London, N. H., were burned Wednesday night. The loss is $3,500. The fire was caused by a defective chimney.

A fire last evening on the top floor of the five-story brick building 21 and 23 Dey-street, occupied by Thomas J. Furlong, printer, did $1,000 damage.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The White Star Line steamship Adriatic, Capt. Cameron, from New-York Dec. 4 for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1:12 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Croma (Br.,) Capt. Lord, sld. from Dundee yesterday for New York.

The steamship Gloucester City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

The steamship Lindgate Hill (Br.,) Capt. Brown from New-York Nov. 27, arr. at London yesterday.

The steamship Rock Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parker from New-York Nov. 24, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

A dispatch from London says that Edward Bradley is dead. He was more commonly known as "Cuthbert Bede." He was a favorite contributor to nearly all the English periodicals.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

MR. RICE VS. THE RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—All the evidence in the several cases of George Rice against the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company and others which have been heard before the Inter-State Commerce Commission for several days, has now been taken. The question as to whether the arguments shall be made orally or by printed briefs has not yet been decided.

There are two other cases against several railroads, in which Mr. Rice is the complainant, that were set for hearing to-day. One is a complaint against the Mobile and Ohio, and involves the question of the classification of petroleum and its products. There was no evidence taken in this case, it being settled for the present by the submitting of a statement on the subject by the defendant. The case was taken under advisement. The other case was for to-day was a complaint against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company and others, and involved the question of the violation of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act.

A RAILROAD FORECLOSED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Upon the bill in equity filed in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 11, last June by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that court to-day entered a decree of foreclosure against the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad Company on its mortgage of Feb. 1, 1868, and the supplement to it, dated March 25, 1875. The decree declares the mortgage a first lien on the property, rights, privileges, and franchises of the road; that the Columbia and Port Deposit Company pay to Trustee Roberts $1,882,000 principal and $1,185,660 unpaid interest coupons within five days, and that in default of such payment George H. Roberts be appointed Commissioner to make public sale of the property of the company at the Merchants' Exchange, after giving sixty days' notice by advertisement in this city and Baltimore of the time, place, and conditions of the sale.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The announcement from Chicago that the Chicago and Alton Railroad has determined to reduce cattle rates occasions considerable surprise among railroad men in this city. It is the general opinion here that the Alton Company has been unjustly assailed over the petty competition scheme of certain small guerrilla roads, and should not precipitate a rate war into which other big roads may be forced on such grievances as now exist. Friends of the Alton Company, however, say that the company is in earnest, that it has been grossly imposed upon, and that its biggest competitor has violated and abused the system of rate cutting now "making the Alton's reduction necessary." Dispatches from Chicago yesterday suggested that the difficulty would be quickly settled. The Alton's friends think, however, that it will continue until the Alton can dictate a settlement in accordance with its own demands.

A conference of the general passenger agents of the lines in the Central Traffic and Western States Passenger and Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Associations was held in Chicago yesterday for the purpose of revising single-trip rates to California points. The situation was fully discussed, but owing to the absence of the proper representatives of the Indianapolis, Louisville and Cincinnati initial lines, the whole subject was referred to a committee with instructions to arrange and put into effect as soon as practicable such advanced rates as might be agreed upon.

A report comes from Monterey, Mexico, that the Mexican National Railway Company has negotiated a loan of $8,000,000 for the purpose of buying new rolling stock and to lay a third rail from Laredo to the city of Mexico, making that line both broad and narrow gauge. Work will begin on the line at once.

President Adams of the Union Pacific Railroad Company says that he has heard nothing whatever of the reported purchase by the Union Pacific of the projected Dallas, Pacific and Southeastern Railroad.

ATTACKING SECRET SOCIETIES.

A LIVELY D

SENATOR HIGGINS'S PLAN

A NEAT SCHEME TO GET VOTES IN DELAWARE.

REPUBLICANS WANT TO PAY THE POLL TAX FOR DELINQUENTS AND MAKE THEM VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 12.—Senator Anthony Higgins has spared sufficient time from his thus far not very arduous Senatorial duties during the past week to aid the Republican politicians of Wilmington in their attempt to secure from the Superior Court a mandamus compelling a county Tax Collector to issue to them in "blocks of five" or more the tax receipts that are a prerequisite to the exercise of the elective franchise in this State.

These legal proceedings are the culmination of various desperate attempts on the part of the Republican politicians duly to qualify the colored voters for the State election next year. The poll tax receipt insures to the holder suffrage for two years from its date. A failure to pay disfranchises the delinquent for one year subsequent to the expiration of the year for which the tax is due. With taxpaying bearing this important relation to suffrage, the Democratic collectors very naturally have done nothing to encourage or aid the payment of poll taxes by Republican taxables. On the contrary, they have thrown every possible obstacle in the way.

But it was not this fact that induced the Republican managers to invoke the aid of the courts in behalf of the Republican Party. The plain truth of the matter is that the people were provokingly slow in coming forward and paying their taxes. So conspicuously was this the case with the colored citizens that the Republican committee opened a taxpaying bureau at the party headquarters, and secured the city after their colored voters, who, by applying at the bureau, were furnished money with which to pay their taxes. Then, as the bulk of the negroes did not take sufficient interest in their political rights to walk to the bureau and procure the money for their tax receipts, a scheme of getting them promiscuously to attach their names or marks to powers of attorney authorizing certain members of the committee to pay their taxes and secure their receipts was devised.

The papers were prepared, circulated among white and colored citizens, principally the latter, for their signatures, and then presented to Collector John J. Dougherty, together with sufficient money to pay the poll taxes of the one hundred and fifty or more citizens who were thus willing to delegate their young qualifications in the care of a partisan committee. Collector Dougherty refused to recognize these powers of attorney, and then Senator Anthony Higgins, in company with William C. Spruance, carried the fight of the Republican Party to the courts.

The petition for the writ of mandamus was drawn up in a purely partisan spirit, and utterly ignored the main question involved. That was as to whether a political drummer should be allowed to gather in the proxies of scores of citizens too ignorant or indifferent to take the trouble or qualifying themselves for the right of suffrage, and have them recognized to the extent of placing in his hands the power of preventing these men from voting even after they were thus qualified, unless they voted in accordance with his will. This strikes at the underlying principle of the Republican contest and the incentive of the extreme measure that have been adopted. For, once that these tax receipts are in the possession of the Republican committee, they will be carefully stowed away until election day, when it will be made sure that each receipt will be good for a Republican ballot or for no vote at all.

And so Mr. Higgins based his petition upon the purely mercenary reason that the money of the Republican committee should be accepted for tax receipts in bulk, simply because the county has need of the $3,000 or $4,000 involved, coupled with the declaration that if this pittance of poll taxes was not collected real estate owners would have foisted upon them more than their just share of the public taxation. The petitioner who consented to make the required affidavit was City Councilman John W. Hawkins, a worthy old citizen who possesses very antiquated notions of political affairs, and who is made to subscribe to the statement that "he has an interest" that all county taxes be collected and paid into the County Treasury, "to the end that the burden of such taxation may be equally and fairly borne by all persons liable to the same, and that your petitioner may be required to bear no more than his just proportion of said taxation." Further on the mandamus is prayed for "to the end that all citizens who are entitled to qualify as electors at said next year's election shall have a fair and equal opportunity to qualify as such electors by the payment of a county tax as required by the Constitution of said State."

A number of affidavits were filed in support of the petition, all tending to prove that the collectors had thrown obstacles in the way of citizens qualifying themselves for voting by the payment of their taxes. One was from Job H. Jackson, President of the Jackson & Sharp Company, an extensive car and building concern, who grew righteously indignant because the Collector would not accept his check and in return place in his possession the suffrage qualifications of the thousand or more workmen in his company's employ, "without regard to party considerations," as he stated in his affidavit. Another was from James L. Hawkine, formerly letter carrier and Chief of Police, and now an applicant for the office of United States Marshal. Another affiant was Henry C. Mahaffy, who is said to be Senator Higgins's favorite in the fight for the Wilmington Post Office, and several other local Republican politicians joined in the affidavits to strengthen the application for the aid of the court. The petition was presented to the court last Monday morning, and asked for a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling John J. Dougherty, County Tax Collector, to honor and comply with all powers of attorney for the payment of poll taxes that may be presented to him. The court granted a rule on the Collector to show cause why the writ of mandamus should not issue against him, returnable this morning.

The objection urged against permitting the payment of poll taxes by powers of attorney vested in certain Republican politicians is that it would be practically placing in their hands the suffrages of a large number of citizens. Political brokers are not so immaculate as to be above the use of political tricks in order to secure partisan advantages, and the Republican politicians in Wilmington are not exceptions to the general rule. In days past they have been known to go to the extent of having county tax receipts lithographed, and of distributing these fraudulent qualifications among their colored followers for use at the polls.

With a legal force and status imparted to powers of attorney for the payment of poll taxes, there is no doubt that these politically-valuable documents would be fairly showered upon the Tax Collectors, and as many as received citizen in New-York has gone to the polls on election day only to find that some accommodating broker had forestalled him by voting on his name, so many a citizen of Wilmington not in sympathy with Republican principles or Republican candidates would find his voting credentials safely in the hands of the Republican Committee when he came to secure them himself. Powers of attorney can be manufactured as well as lithographed tax receipts, and no one at all conversant with the political methods that have prevailed in this city denote that they would be forthcoming as often as occasion might require.

The Tax Collectors do not escape their share of censure for the present condition of affairs, as it cannot be denied that they have deliberately attempted to obstruct the payment of poll taxes by white and colored Republicans. They have refused to open their office during the evening for the accommodation of workingmen who cannot afford to lose time during the day, and time and again at the expiration of their day office hours have arbitrarily closed their books and returned, leaving men in waiting who had gone to trouble and expense to make the attempt to secure their tax receipts. Many Democratic politicians blame the Collectors for their unfairness, and argue, with apparent reason, that had they performed their plain duty by affording all citizens full opportunity of qualifying themselves for voting there would have been no pretext for the step taken by the Republican managers.

It was the indifference of their followers, particularly of the colored persuasion, to the importance of taxpaying that incited the Republican committee to almost frantic efforts to force them to the Collectors' office, and the dilatory tactics of these officials suggested the idea of securing powers of attorney and then striking the aid of the court in making them effective. But with all their obstructive tactics the Collectors could not prevent the people from qualifying themselves if the latter employed ordinary tact and determination, and so public sentiment is ill-inclined to indorse a proceeding that would place in the hands of a partisan Republican committee the power to control the suffrages of citizens without number.

Contrary to expectation, there was no evidence of public interest or political excitement when the mandamus proceedings came up in court at 9 o'clock this morning, at which hour the rule on the Collector to show cause why the writ of mandamus should not issue was returnable. Senator Higgins was not present, having remained in Washington, but his colleague in the case, William C. Spruance, represented the petitioners. Tax Collector Dougherty was on hand, and was represented by his counsel, John H. Rodney.

Mr. Rodney opened proceedings by asking for an extension of time for filing his answer to the rule, as the proceeding had been a complete surprise to him, and he would need more time not only to prepare his answer but to submit the case to the court in proper form. Mr. Spruance having no objection, the time for filing the answer was extended until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. When the answer is filed the argument will be postponed until a later date, and a decision upon the motion for a writ of mandamus is not expected for a month at least.

THE DECREE NOT GRANTED.

PUZZLING FEATURES OF THE WADDINGHAM DIVORCE CASE.

There seems to be promise of further complications in the divorce suit already incorrectly reported as having been decided in Chicago in favor of Mrs. Emma Waddingham against her husband, the millionaire cattle king, Wilson Waddingham. Dispatches from Chicago now declare that the decree of divorce has been refused by Judge Horton in the Circuit Court, in spite of the report already published to the contrary.

There also seems to be some mystery about the way in which the action for divorce was brought. Mrs. Waddingham is now living in this city at 571 Park-avenue. She was too ill to be seen yesterday, but her daughter, Miss Waddingham, made a statement, authorized by her, which is somewhat puzzling. When asked if W. H. Buttner of 322 Broadway, who has represented himself as having acted as Mrs. Waddingham's counsel in the divorce proceedings, was entitled to act as such, Miss Waddingham said: "I must beg to be allowed to remain silent in regard to this matter. I will say, however, that the statements in regard to the divorce proceedings, which have appeared in the papers and which, apparently, have been learned through Mr. Buttner, are, all of them, incorrect. Mr. Buttner does not represent either side in this matter, and is not in a position to relate truthfully the facts in the case."

As to whether Mr. Buttner had been employed as counsel to obtain the divorce, Miss Waddingham would not say.

Mr. Buttner still claims, however, that he has acted as Mrs. Waddingham's counsel. In regard to the premature publication to the effect that a decree of divorce had been obtained in Chicago, he said:

"I supposed Tuesday afternoon that I was warranted in concluding that the decree of divorce had been granted. I knew that Mr. Waddingham had entered no defense, and although Mrs. Waddingham was too ill to be present at the trial a certificate of her physician to that effect was among the papers, and there was such a mass of evidence submitted on our side that I did not see how the decree could be withheld. Accordingly, when I received Tuesday a telegram saying, 'Waddingham case on; everything O K,' I supposed the thing was settled."

Mr. Buttner added that he had at once telegraphed his associate counsel in Chicago to begin proceedings to obtain a writ of mandamus commanding Judge Horton to grant the decree of divorce. The evidence submitted proved, he said, beyond a question that Mr. Waddingham was a resident and had been a resident for three years of the city of Chicago. Desertion, the only cause for divorce mentioned in the petition, was proved also to have taken place practically six years ago, although until less than two years ago Mrs. Waddingham lived in the West Haven mansion. Besides these proceedings, Mr. Buttner said that he intended to take Mrs. Waddingham to Chicago Monday if her health would permit, as non-failure to appear in court seeme to have been the only possible justification Judge Horton could have had in refusing to decide the case at once in her favor.

"The Judge," said Mr. Buttner, "appears to have taken it upon himself to protect the interests of the plaintiff in order to grant her petition on the ground that she may not be asking for enough alimony. Now the question of alimony did not come up at all. That had all been really settled under the previous separation and was fixed at $25,000 a year. I know that Mrs. Waddingham is not desirous of having this amount increased, and even if the court should double it she would be just the kind of woman to release Mr. Waddingham from paying her any more than he does now."

The knowledge of the existence of a serious family difficulty between Mrs. and Mrs. Waddingham has long been the subject of gossip in New-Haven, and at West Haven, Conn., where the palatial Waddingham mansion is situated. It is said to have become general when, about a year ago, Mrs. Wilson Waddingham invited Major Burrows and his daughter to take up their residence there. Mrs. Waddingham immediately left the house and, it is said, refused to recognize the Barrowses in any way. The house is now occupied by the Major and Miss Barrows.

THE JOBBERS' PLEA.

AN INCIDENT AT THE DINNER OF THE PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH CLUB.

A trust, which is a corporation of corporations, may, under ordinary circumstances, be quite as hard of heart as the hardest hearted of its constituent corporations, but there are times when it relents a little, and joins its effort with others to ameliorate the hard conditions it has imposed upon its victims. So it is with the White Lead Trust—a title, by the way, which its members indignantly reject as too disconsolate to be tolerated; they prefer to be called the American Corroders' Association.

There are seven Paint, Oil, and Varnish Clubs in the country, located at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, and Detroit, and they are all bound together in a national association, the next annual meeting of which will be held in Detroit in January. Although its membership does not appear in the titles of these clubs, the White Lead Trust has its representatives in every one of them. In the New-York Club one of the members of the trust enjoys the distinction of being President. The great majority of the members of the clubs are jobbers and dealers who are directly dependent upon the trust for their business, and who have suffered under it a gradual paring down of their profits. But they have had the temerity to protest and pray for some amelioration of their hard conditions.

Last night there was a dinner at the Down-Town Club to the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club of this city, over which R. P. Rowe presided. There were present M. D. Eger, W. B. Templeton, C. T. Pierce, Henry Merz, S. P. Wetherell, W. Balbach, W. E. Lucas, E. H. Kohnstam, W. H. King, A. B. Rogers, Runyon Pratt, Louis Windmuller, George Fortmeyer, J. A. Elmendorf, George F. Swain, W. Swarwout, Victor S. Allien, G. C. Lizka, W. H. Lambert, G. M. Breinig, and C. B. Kiessig. After an excellent programme of gastronomical numbers, composed by Steward Kaufman, had been enjoyed, the gaste talked business according to a prearranged programme.

The ninth number on the programme was "That the National White Lead Trust be asked to allow jobbers a more liberal rebate for the coming year, and also take into consideration the claims of paint grinders for an equitable price on dry lead." This supplication to the White Lead Trust was published, had emanated from Chicago, where it had been adopted by a club. After the jobbers present had told their tale of the hard conditions imposed upon them Mr. Rowe was called upon to speak for the trust.

"The Corroders' Association," he said, "has been for three days wrestling with the problem of the jobber, and it is a very diffienlt problem to solve. We are disposed to do the best we can. It is a mistake to think that we have any hard feelings toward the jobbers. They are our best friends; they sell the open tons of our products and distribute them over the country, and pay their bills promptly. They are the cheapest salesmen we have, selling large quantities on small margins. They must not think we are antagonistic to them. We will probably see our way to do something for them, though probably not as much as they would like. It will be impossible for us to please everybody, but we hope everybody will be satisfied with what we shall do."

Then Mr. Rowe explained that any communication addressed to the American Corroders' Association would have the trust. With these remarks the debate closed, and the application was formally adopted.

POLICEMAN GALLAGHER'S NIGHT OFF.

Policeman Edward J. Gallagher of the Prince-street station had a night off Wednesday, and celebrated it in a way which may cause him some trouble. After Gallagher had found a pugilist in whom he is interested, he took him to the saloon of Jefferson Carpenter, at Delancey and Forsyth streets; and on entering, it is charged, announced that he was ready to bet $100 that his unknown could down Michael Jarvis, a pugilist who fights for long exhibitions in Bowery concert halls, and of whose prowess Carpenter had boasted. Carpenter sent for Jarvis, and when he entered the saloon Gallagher cried to his fighter: "That's your man. Down him!"

Jarvis was knocked down, but as soon as he recovered from his astonishment he got up and proceeded to knock Gallagher's man out. This did not please Gallagher, who had bet $5 with Carpenter on the fight, and he arrested Jarvis. The pugilist was locked up over night, but Justice Duffy in the Essex Market Police Court, dismissed him in the morning, after hearing his side of the story.

A CIGARETTE SYNDICATE.

Articles of incorporation, which are believed to indicate that a cigarette syndicate is about to be established, were filed in County Clerk McLaughlin's office in Jersey City yesterday. The capital stock is only $100,000, however, divided into 1,000 shares. The incorporators are: George W. Augustine, Louis Gunter, James B. Duke, William H. Butler, William S. Kimball, and John D. Little, who have associated themselves together under the corporate name of "Allison Machine Company."

The purpose of the incorporation is said in the articles to be "to buy, own, hold, manufacture, develop, lease, sell, and license cigarette machines and similar devices, and other machines and their products, and to purchase, hold, lease, sell, and license to use letters patent for the same, and for improvements, apparatus, devices, and processes applicable to the manufacture and sale of cigarettes."

The principal offices are to be in this city and there are to be branch offices in Jersey City and elsewhere.

SUITS AGAINST THE PLAYERS.

THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB WILL TAKE ACTION AGAINST BUFFINTON.

It leaked out yesterday that John M. Ward, the short stop of the New-York Club, will have company when the suits are brought by the League. Buffinton, the Philadelphia pitcher, will be sued in Philadelphia. Col. Rogers of the Philadelphia Club says that he will file a bill of complaint in a few weeks, and papers will be served on the pitcher. Buffinton, like Ward, is an ardent admirer of the Brotherhood. He attended all the meetings of the organization, and he was instrumental in getting the Philadelphia players to sign Brotherhood contracts.

President Day of the New-York Club says that it is highly probable that the action against Ward will be commenced in this city next week. At first it was thought advisable to wait for a few weeks to see what action the Brotherhood would take at the meeting. But the counsel for the League think that they have a strong case and they want to begin proceedings at once. Lawyer Beamen says that he is almost positive that the courts will compel the players to fulfill their agreements with the different clubs. In his opinion the reserve rule in the contract signed last year is legal, but he does not think that the clubs can force a player to again sign a contract giving the managers the right to name his services as they see fit after the period stipulated. According to his views the players may be restrained from fulfilling their Brotherhood contracts for 1890, but they can play wherever they may choose in the year following.

In the hopes of getting the players for one year the League men will spend time and money. If they can succeed they will begin war on the players' organization and try and wipe it out of existence. The players will be taken back, but the ringleaders, such men as Ward of New-York, Pfeffer of Chicago, Fogarty of Philadelphia, and others will look for retirement. One of the officers of the Giants is authority for the statement that Ward will never throw a ball for the New-York Club again. If the courts decide against the players the New-York Club will be forced to engage and pay him a salary of $4,500, but he will be compelled to work the rate, collecting tickets and handling the turnstile. When Ward signed his contract last year he made a private agreement with the club. It calls for the same salary paid in 1889 in the event of being reserved for another season.

A meeting of the Thirteenth Regiment was held last evening in the Armory on Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, for the purpose of forming an indoor baseball league to play games during the Winter months. On account of pressure of other business the meeting was adjourned for a week.

CAPT. EWING MARRIED.

A SAVANNAH BELLE CAPTURES THE WELL-KNOWN CATCHER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 12.—Capt. Ewing of the New-York Club, the well-known catcher, was married here to-day. The bride is Miss Annie Caig Sevening. She is a handsome brunette and a resident of this city. A large number of friends of the bride witnessed the ceremony, and the presents were numerous and costly. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Ewing started on a wedding tour. They will stop in New-York for a few days.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.—President W. A. Nimick of the Pittsburg National League Club this afternoon received word from Secretary Soandrett which caused him to wire to President N. E. Young of Washington, D. C., to forward a contract to C. P. Beckley, the big first baseman of last season's club. Beckley some days ago had signed a Brotherhood contract, now in Manager Hanlon's possession, and was considered all right. George Miller, the catcher, also placed his signature to a League contract this afternoon. The officials are after two others, and express confidence in winning them from the Brotherhood. It is understood that Beckley and Miller will get about $4,000 per year each for three years, and that a liberal sum was advanced Miller. Three hundred dollars was telegraphed to Beckley at St. Louis today by local backers to bind their contract, but the money was returned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 12.—John Bessinger this morning engaged Saul Cook of this city on behalf of the Brotherhood club of Brooklyn. Cook was the best catcher Lonieville had last season. He stood tenth in the list of catchers, with an average of .919. His batting average was .235.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—President Love today announced that Bart Cunningham of last year's Baltimore team and W. J. Husted, formerly with the London (Ontario) Club, have signed contracts to play with the Brotherhood club of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President Young of the National League has received a dispatch from Pittsburg saying that Beckley and Miller have been engaged by the League Club of that city for the coming season.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Al Johnson, President of the Players' League, received the following dispatch-to-day from Gen. Dixwell: "Ganzel, Clarkson, and Smith are with the National League Club."

RACE-TRACK IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW BUILDINGS TO BE ERECTED BY THE MONMOUTH PARK RACING CLUB.

The Monmouth Park Racing Association proposes putting up some wooden buildings on its property in New-Jersey, and with that end in view contractors have been informed through the advertising columns of the daily papers, where the plans can be seen. A reporter for THE TIMES visited the association's offices at Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street yesterday and asked for some information concerning the plans.

He did not get it at that time. H. G. Crickmore was in charge, and he, with an air of mystery, assured the reporter that there was nothing to learn from the plans that would be of interest to any one. The reporter was anxious to see THE TIMES rule as to the value of the plans as a matter of news, but to this the latter objected so strenuously that one would almost be inclined to believe him an interested party opposed to publicity because of his desire that some favorite should receive the contract unembarrassed by rival bids.

After perhaps the Manager Lovecraft entered the office and very promptly gave the reporter all the information wanted. The wooden buildings to be constructed are ten large stables, with 24 stalls in each; 96 stalls in the saddling paddock; the members' stand, which is to be 400 feet long, and the betting stand, which will be 350 feet long by 250 wide.

DETECTIVE LOONEY DEAD.

Detective Edward Looney, formerly of the Brooklyn Central Squad, who was confined in the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum about a year ago, died there yesterday. Paresis was the immediate cause of death. He was first taken ill in July, 1888. He imagined that he was enormously wealthy. He drew checks for millions of dollars and tried to get several banks to cash them. While suffering in this way he left his wife and soon had to be sent to the asylum.

Detective Looney was about forty-five years old, and first went on the force twenty years ago, serving under Capt. (now Inspector) Reilly in the old Van Brunt-street station. He did all the work on what was known as "the Erie Basin mystery," when Bernard Karsen, a sailor, was thrown overboard with heavy weights on his body. Looney finally arrested the murderer. For this he was made a detective and assigned to the Central Squad.

Eight years ago, while following up Paul Harrington, an escaped burglar, Looney was shot in the neck. He and Detective Corrigan tracked Harrington to the corner of Sixty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, this city, when Harrington turned on them and fired. Both detectives were wounded. Harrington was subsequently captured and sent up for ten years.

DE WITT J. SELIGMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Nathan Straus was appointed a member of the Board of Education yesterday by Mayor Grant immediately upon his receipt of Commissioner De Witt J. Seligman's resignation. Mr. Straus is a brother of Oscar Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, and is a man of good business ability and many business connections. He is at the head of the pottery firm of L. Straus & Co., is a member of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. He has several potteries in Germany, and his interest in that branch of trade is widespread. He is forty-two years of age, and was brought up in Georgia, whence he came to this city with his father after the war. He is a Director of the Gentlemen's Driving Club, a member of the Manhattan Club and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. He is an independent Democrat in politics.

AN INSURANCE AGENT MISSING.

The police were asked yesterday to look for Francis S. Emmons, a real estate insurance agent of 68 Monticello-avenue, Jersey City, who disappeared Tuesday afternoon. He had not been considered in his right mind for some time, and when he left his home he said he was going to visit a friend in Yonkers, but did not appear there. He is described in a general alarm as thirty-eight, 5 feet 10, fair complexion, black hair, medium build, short auburn beard, dark overcoat, black cutaway undercoat, black derby hat, woolen underwear, and laced shoes.

DOCTORS ON THE WARPATH

TROUBLE OVER A HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES ASKED TO MAKE CHANGES IN A WARD'S ISLAND MEDICAL BOARD.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York at its meeting last night adopted a resolution of a good deal of interest to the medical profession. It was addressed to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to whom the Chairman of the society's Committee on Public Institutions was instructed to submit it at the earliest possible moment. This resolution said:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are hereby respectfully petitioned to dissolve the present Medical Board of the Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital, and to make reappointments from the following list of members of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York:

E. Carlston, H. M. Dearborn, J. B. Garrison, C. W. Cornell, Malcolm Leel, C. McDowell, W. H. Woods, T. B. Smith, F. H. Thompson, J. R. White, C. C. Boyle, J. McE. Wetmore, S. E. McDonald, G. W. McDowell, B. G. Clark, J. T. O'Connor, E. H. Porter, H. W. Paige, J. W. Dowling, H. J. Ostrom, C. E. Tsche, G. W. Winterburn, W. H. Perry, J. F. Laud, A. K. McMichael, J. B. Norton, G. G. Shelton, A. E. Cassort, J. H. Demarest, and J. B. Darrie.

This communication was signed by Dr. J. Montfort Sobley, Chairman, and Drs. N. A. Moseman, A. R. McMichael, J. G. Baldwin, and St. C. Smith, members of the Committee on Public Institutions. It was to be signed by the President and Secretary of the society. Of the names presented eighteen are of present members of the Hospital Board.

The resolutions were adopted after a motion to lay them on the table had been voted down by 21 yeas and to 5 nays. Among those favoring tabling the resolutions were Drs. Charles McDowell, J. H. Thompson, and C. W. Cornell.

The developments that have led to this action by the society form an interesting story:

About fifteen years ago the Commissioners of Charities and Correction set apart a hospital on Ward's Island "to be under the medical care of homeopathic physicians." This action was taken at the request of the Homeopathic Medical Society of this county, supported by the petition of many citizens. At that time the differences and antagonisms between the regular or allopathic physicians and the homeopathic physicians were greater than they now are, and the latter school had not been long accorded a chance to practice in any public institution.

The medical care of the hospital has been in charge of a Medical Board of twenty-four members. The physicians forming the board were originally selected from the County Homeopathic Medical Society. As vacancies have been filled by the Commissioners on nomination of the board—to that is, for every vacancy, the board nominates two or more physicians and the Commissioners make their own selection from them. Partly through the filling of these vacancies it has come about that five of the twenty-four members of the Medical Board of the hospital are not members of the Homeopathic County Society.

This situation has not led to any differences in the board itself, which has gone on doing its work peacefully, but it long since stirred up the Homeopathic County Society, and for nearly a year there has been a good deal of discussion of the matter in medical journals.

Finally, at a meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on Wednesday the difference was brought to official notice. A communication from Dr. J. M. Schley, Chairman of the Committee on Public Institutions of the Society, had been received asking:

"(1) If the Commissioners intended that the Medical Board of the hospital should be composed exclusively of homeopathic physicians? (2) What was their criterion of judging if a physician were homeopathic? (3) If the Homeopathic Medical Society of the county were that criterion? (4) If a physician who does not comply with the law of the State is eligible? and (5) If the Commissioners intend that a physician who has left the Homeopathic Medical Society should continue a member of the board?"

These questions evidently applied to the five members of the Medical Board who are not members of the society. The five are Drs. Winston T. Bagg and Malcolm Leel, who never belonged to the county society, but were students with Dr. Egbert Guernsey and internes in the hospital, and Drs. Alfred T. Hills, Arthur K. Hills, and H. M. Hitchcock, who had seceded from the county society. The questions had been referred to Dr. Guernsey, President of the Medical Board, and he had replied that he believed there was no exclusively homeopathic physician in New-York; that the law requiring physicians to belong to a society was a dead letter, and that the reasons why two members had left the county society were more creditable to them than to the society. Dr. Guernsey also said:

"As none of the present members of your honorable board were in office when the hospital was placed in our hands a word of explanation may place the matter more clearly before you. When the philosophy of Homeopathy was first introduced into the city by Dr. Gram the mere study or practice of it in any degree or with any manifestation of approval was sufficient, so great was the opposition of the old school to secure expulsion from association with it. This action of the medical profession,' said Dr. B. St. John Roosa in his address before the New-York Academy of Medicine, 'could easily have been avoided with more tact, wisdom, and toleration on the part of the old school.

"A new society was organized, called the Hahnemann, whose sole object was the study of homeopathic therapeutics. Not one of its members, which included more than a dozen, Wilson, Cook, Freeman, Dunnell, Gerald Hall, Hemphill, all of whom have passed away, and among the living John C. Peters, McVicar, Belcher, Hallock, myself, and a few others, devoted himself exclusively in his practice to homeopathy or believed to it as a universal law of therapeutics. We were careful students of medicine, and found, as we believed, in homeopathic therapeutics a principle of truth and great aid in our treatment of the sick.

"A law, through old-school influence, was introduced into the Legislature compelling every physician to belong to a county society. The legislature, in a spirit of retaliation, decreed that any school of practice might form a county medical society, a membership of which would answer the requirements of the law. Here occurred the first morbid step in the so-called Law of Similars, and for the insults and persecution they had received, and in a spirit of bravado, they organized under the name of the Homeopathic County Medical Society, instead of retaining their old medical society. The practice of its members was, however, the same as before, and notwithstanding they have assumed in their societies a sectarian name, they are acknowledged in name only. Dr. Wyeth, while he did the resources and appliances of the thousands of investigators in the great fields of science. These investigations are clearing away the chaff of theories, and on the principles of truth bringing all the schools into closer relations and more intimate fellowship with each other.

"We were shut out of old-school societies, of public hospitals, and of all places of public trust. When at last, on a respectful petition of citizens of New-York representing more than $400,000,000 of property, presented to your honorable board by A. T. Stewart and William Cullen Bryant, the Ward's Island Hospital for homeopathic practice was areas as to the name. I requested that it might be called the Charity Hospital, Ward's Island, and in this request all of my fellow-members of the committee concurred. It was the name first selected, and insisted that the name should be the Homeopathic Hospital. I urged that I could see no reason why our hospital should be designated by the name of a school any more than the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island; that while we believed the homeopathic principle was far-reaching and the dominant principle in scientific therapeutics, still we did not believe it to be an exclusive law, and claimed the right in all cases to use our individual judgment in the treatment of the sick. Mr. Bailey said there would be no trouble on that score, and the name was adopted with the protest of our entire committee."

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, after considering the subject, decided not to take any action whatever, and notified Dr. Schley by letter that they were of the opinion that "the settlement of these differences should be left to the decision of the proper representatives of your profession."

Dr. J. M. Schley was not at his office when a TIMES reporter called yesterday, but Dr. George M. Dillow, ex-President of the county society, and chief editor of the *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, was seen, and spoke freely on the subject. He said that the society desired to retain the privilege of having the medical corps of Ward's Island hospital under homeopathic control. There were five members in the board who were not homeopathists, and the society was dissatisfied. The talk about there being no exclusively homeopathic physicians, he said, had no force. Many physicians were not restricted in their practice by set rules. They had liberty to act as their judgment directed, but whether or not they intended to follow homeopathic principles was determined by their belonging or not belonging to a homeopathic society.

The law of 1813, requiring all physicians to belong to some society, he added, was still in force, and if a physician did not belong to the Homeopathic Society it was good evidence that he was not a homeopathist. It was understood that Dr. Guernsey, President, and Dr. Alfred K. Hills, Secretary, of the Medical Board of the hospital, were seeking to bring about a union of the homeopathic and allopathic schools, and were willing to abandon a vital principle of homeopathy to accomplish the union. Their influence in the board appeared to be great. He (Dr. Dillow) believed the schools were less antagonistic than formerly, and that they might come together when the allopathic physicians were ready to acknowledge the value of the homeopathic principle. That principle was the same, Dr. Dillow said, minute doses, but "like cures like."

Dr. Alfred K. Hills admitted that he thought a union of the medical schools desirable. He was himself a graduate of the Hahnemann College in Philadelphia, but did not think there was enough in the homeopathic principle, valuable as it might be, to found a school of medicine upon. He referred to the fact that those who call themselves homeopathists do not confine themselves within the homeopathic principle, and said that in the Ward's Island Hospital the house staff of physicians, who were young men from homeopathic colleges, had been using large quantities of sulphate of magnesia and castor oil without the knowledge of the Medical Board. Such practice was not strictly homeopathic. It showed how the recent graduates of the school practice. Dr. Hills said that he was one of the prime movers in securing the Ward's Island Hospital for homeopathic practice. It was named "homeopathic" through the mischievous persistency of Commissioner Brennan. Had it not been so named the present trouble would not have occurred.

It was desirable to have the hospital, he went on, as a place where smaller doses might be given than the allopathic physicians gave, but there had been much change in the practice since that time, and good physicians of both schools now gave large or small doses, as the case required. It was absurd to talk about the necessity of belonging to a county society. In the Randall's Island Hospital board there were two members belonging to no society. Such eminent physicians as Austin Flint and Stephen Smith belonged to no society. The old law was a dead letter.

The Homeopathic County Society last evening also elected the following officers: President—Dr. George S. Norton; Vice President—Dr. Malcolm Leal; Secretary—Dr. Charles Dendy; Treasurer—Dr. C. S. Macy; Librarian—Dr. Charles McDowell; Censors—Dr. C. W. Cornell, Dr. J. M. Schley, Dr. H. M. Dearborn, Dr. J. T. O'Connor, and Dr. George M. Dillow.

Dr. Schley, from the Committee on Colleges, Hospitals, and Dispensaries, reported that there were seventeen hundred and fifty-two patients in this city, with 37,981 patients. He remarked that that did not look as if homeopathy was dying out.

Dr. George M. Dillow, from the Committee on Legislation, presented a bill which it was proposed to ask the next Legislature to pass. It is entitled, "An act to establish Boards of Medical Examiners of the State of New-York for the examination and licensing of practitioners of medicine and surgery; to further regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, and to amend section 2 of Chapter 647 of the Laws of 1887." The chief section of the bill creates three boards of Medical Examiners of the State of seven members each. The members of the first board are to be nominated by the Medical Society of the State of New-York, of the second by the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State, and of the third board by the Eclectic Society of the State. All appointments are to be made by the Regents of the University of the State of New-York. These boards shall examine all candidates for medical licenses and report the result to the Regents.

"DAD SARRISSY'S" DEATH.

THE VETERAN MINSTREL'S BODY FOUND AT FORT WADSWORTH.

"Dad Sarrissy" was a star banjo player, whose name was familiar to all lovers of minstrelsy a quarter of a century ago. He had been off the stage for twenty years. Wednesday morning his body was washed in by the waves at Fort Wadsworth. On Sunday, at 2 P. M., his funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph Hedge, 498 Central-avenue, Jersey City Heights, the Rev. Mr. Fletcher of the First Baptist Church, Jersey City, officiating.

Sarrissy's real name was William H. Hackleidge. He was a native of New-York City, having been born in the Ninth Ward in 1829. From a mere child he exhibited a marked taste for music and minstrelsy, and was very young when first identified with a minstrel company. He played for years with Bryant and White, visiting nearly all the important cities of the United States. Afterward he was for a long time with Frank Chanfrau in "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," still playing the banjo with a song and dance.

Still later Sarrissy was connected with the first "Black Crook" company in a similar capacity, but this was the last of his minstrel work. He gave up the stage in 1869 and went into the service of F. A. Ferris, a wholesale provision dealer in Fulton-street. He remained there up to the time of his death as a buyer. He appears to have been successful in business life, as he had accumulated some money and was in prosperous circumstances.

Mr. Blackledge and his wife lived with their daughter and her husband in Jersey City. For two or three years age he began to suffer from a kidney difficulty, which is said to have depressed him greatly. He was very fond of fishing, and Clifton, S. I., was his favorite ground. He would often start off early in the morning to spend the day there. Therefore, on Wednesday morning, when it was found that he had gone out, there was nobody alarmed. But toward night, as he had not returned, the disappearance was reported to the police.

Whether the drowning was accidental or the result of suicidal impulse in an hour of mental aberration it is impossible to tell. Mr. Hedge thinks it was accidental. Mr. Blackledge leaves a widow and two children.

THE JOHNSTOWN ACCIDENT.

HER PEOPLE REGARD IT AS ALMOST INSIGNIFICANT.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 12.—The investigation into the cause of the theatre disaster was concluded last night shortly before midnight and a verdict rendered. The jury found that owing to the insufficient number of exits, the narrowness and faulty construction of the only one to the house, the building is entirely unsafe for any public gathering, and request the authorities to take proper measures to prevent any public assemblies in the building as now constructed.

The visitor to Johnstown was forcibly struck by the unconcern and coolness with which citizens on every hand viewed this last disaster. There were no weeping women lingering about the Morgue, no knots of men standing around the corners discussing the affect. People approached for information gave it without a touch of pathos or of sentiment, and treated the whole affair as an every-day occurrence.

There is a logical explanation of all this. For over six months the people of Johnstown have seen more dead bodies probably than any other community in the world. It has been a daily spectacle to see a wagonload of victims of the great flood borne through the town from one cemetery to another. Piles of coffins stacked on the pavement in front of some undertaker's place or at the graveyard gates long ago ceased to excite comment. So it came that people began to compare the loss of ten lives with five thousand, and draw the conclusion that Tuesday night's disaster was a slight one.

Although the Parke Opera House has for years been condemned in public opinion, if not officially, there was to-day no suggestion of prosecution against the owner or manager for the loss of life. Inquiries as to the probable course of the victims' families brought the opinion that it was not likely anything would be done.

All those injured in the panic are doing well and the physicians report that all will recover. Mrs. Mack and Flinn, the lessees of the opera house, have canceled all engagements and the house will remain closed until the hall has been remodeled and better exits provided. As this was the only theatre left in the city after the flood, no more theatricals will be witnessed in Johnstown this Winter.

HOODQOED BY A BLACK CAT.

The belief of John Keenan in signs and omens is considerably strengthened. He was returning home with a friend early yesterday morning from a wake. At the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street a black cat suddenly appeared. It crossed the path of the two friends twice. To have a black cat persist in crossing his path Keenan regarded as an omen presaging bad luck. Accordingly, he picked up a stone and hurled it at the animal. The cat ran away unscathed, but the stone crashed through a window in Fletcherman's wine store, in the Grand Opera House Building, and Keenan was arrested by a detective.

Keenan was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, but was discharged on agreeing to pay the $90 it will cost

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DER BRAUT AUF EINMAL.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—From 3 to 8 and 6 to 11 P. M.—HEBREW EDUCATIONAL FAIR.
ASSOCIATION HALL—At 8—LECTURE.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—THE BRASS MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE.
BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC—At 3—REHEARSAL.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
DOCKSTADER'S—At 6:30—MINSTRELS.
EDEN MUSEE—EDERLYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—HAMLET.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—22, SECOND FLOOR.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MARY STUART.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE EXILES.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—WILLIAM TELL. At 2—PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—PAINTINGS.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—HEADLESS MAN and DELICATE GROUND.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 6:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—HERMINIE.
THE CASINO—At 6—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 6—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 6:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

It was to be expected that subscriptions to the World's Fair guarantee fund would practically cease when the announced limit of $5,000,000 was reached. It was intended to be in a strict sense a guarantee, and it was believed that it would be subscribed mainly by wealthy citizens and by business interests which would benefit by having the fair held in this city. It is proposed, when the permanent organization is set on foot, to issue shares of capital stock at $10 each, and the large number of people who desire to invest a moderate amount in the enterprise will naturally wait for these. It will be far easier to place a million such ten-dollar shares than to obtain subscriptions to the extent of $5,000,000 to a guarantee fund. Considering the fact that the Paris Exposition has shown a financial surplus of about 14 per cent. on the outlay it would not be surprising if all the capital stock of the proposed International Commission were taken very promptly. Questions of State legislation are beginning to be agitated, but the State can make no appropriation except for its own part in the exhibition. It will probably only be asked to give the commission such corporate powers as it will require under State authority and to authorize the city to acquire such land within the limits of the proposed site as may be deemed advisable for public purposes. That is about the only way in which the city can give substantial aid to the fair under the constitutional restrictions, and in that way may be made to redound to the permanent benefit of the public.

The funeral of JEFFERSON DAVIS and the observances that attended it throughout the South were very noteworthy for the spirit manifested in them. There is no fear now that any vindictive political action can be taken against the South, and there is thus no reason of prudence why any Southerner should refrain from speaking his whole mind. Yet, though certainly the proceedings denoted that the Southerners were not in the least ashamed of the course that they or their fathers took a quarter of a century ago, there has not been, that we have observed, a single word uttered of regret that their cause was lost or that the South was coerced into rejoining the Union it attempted to break. It would be difficult even for any person so fanatical as the late Gov. FORAKER or the late Mr. HALSTEAD to find fault with the temper displayed by the people of what were once the Confederate States.

The gains of the Republicans at the late municipal election in Boston, both in the majority for Mayor HART and in the membership of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, seem to have been due to the fact that the course of the party in making nominations was a practical invitation to the independent element for support, while the Democrats took a strictly partisan course. The candidate of the latter for Mayor, GALVIN, was a "machine" politician and represented the "spoils" element. He had no attraction for voters who are averse to partisan politics in municipal administration or for the better class even of Democratic partisans. Mayor HART had not fully justified the expectations of the independent citizens who supported him last year, but he was regarded as altogether preferable to a mere Democratic politician of a rather sordid type. The new ballot law worked as smoothly and successfully as at the State election and was strengthened in the estimation of the people.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Evening Post*, observes that "it is as much as one's eyes are worth of a Winter morning to read a column" of a newspaper printed in fine type. The worth of one's eyes on a Winter morning is probably less than on a second Summer's day, for there are fewer beautiful things to see, and less light to see them by. Nevertheless, we agree with the *Post* that persons of weak and watery orbs should stick to the prints that still retain the old-fashioned garb of long primer and two-line pica, for in truth blindness is a fearful doom, even in Winter. CICERO bitterly bewailed his dimmed vision, which he attributed to his habit of reading Greek books in the horse cars—always a practice fraught with peril, but doubly imprudent in his day, since Greek texts were not then printed in the clear and legible Porson type, but were the work of palsied scribsners. FLETCHER of Saltoun, too, bewailed his growing blindness. "I admire the typography of the *Evening Post*," wrote he in one of his letters to the Duke of Toppenham, "and had not the biliary derangement and consequent incurable headaches of that journal made its daily perusal an unspeakable weariness to me I should never have laid my priceless eyesight an extorted sacrifice, upon the altar of solid nonpareil." But as CYRIAC SKINNER once remarked to poor blind MILTON, "a man ought to be cheerful, even when his eyes are gone, for a stored and exalted mind hath at least this duty to itself, lest it beclond its outgivings with pent-up sourness and put the world out of listening."

A new light has been thrown on the manner of life of our Congressmen by the report of the committee on the Silcott defalcation. It appears that to his other sources of revenue the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives adds the business of a note shaver, and that Congressmen who desire to anticipate their monthly salaries of $416 can do so by giving a note to the Sergeant at Arms, which he discounts for them at the rate of $3 50 per month. This amounts to an interest of about 10 per cent. per annum, and is or has been a very profitable part of the business of the Sergeant at Arms. The committee reports that Mr. LEEDOM's income from this note-shaving branch of his duties amounted, from Sept. 4, 1888, to Dec. 5 last, to the snug little sum of $1,859 50, which represents the tax paid by Congressmen for drawing their salaries in advance. The report is prudently silent as to who the people's representatives are who contributed of their substance to swell this revenue. The rush for the position of Sergeant at Arms can be better understood, now that this side light has been thrown upon the office. If the incumbent enjoys other perquisites of proportionate profit, the office is a prize well worth struggling for.

CLEVELAND'S BOSTON ADDRESS.

The most notable public utterance of ex-President CLEVELAND since he left the office of Chief Magistrate of the Nation is his address in Boston last night at the dinner tendered by the Merchants' Association of that city to certain prominent visitors from the South. It is characteristic of the man in its straightforward candor and force and its direct application in a broad and statesmanlike way to the leading public questions of the time. It was not a political speech, and it was free from the tone and spirit of partisanship, and yet it dealt frankly with considerations affecting the public well-being which bear directly upon the issues with which parties are concerned.

Beginning with an effort, such as he has made before, to impress upon business men a sense of their deep responsibility in their relation to the administration of public affairs, the ex-President led skillfully up to an earnest deprecation of what he aptly called "the present tendency toward a Government partnership in trade." He did not mention the tariff or subsidies, but he spoke of the attitude that merchants and business men are invited to assume "as dependents upon the favor of the Government and beneficiaries under its taxing power," and left no doubt as to the application of his remarks. In this part of his address he touched upon what is really the most serious consequence of the so-called "protective" system of taxation. It enlists men in political activity, not from patriotic motives or an attachment to sound principles of public administration, but through personal and pecuniary self-interest, and thereby demoralizes the standard of judgment in political action. It breeds a political selfishness, which, in the language of the ex-President, "cheapens in the minds of the people their apprehension of the character and functions of the Government, distorts every conception of the duty of good citizenship, and creates an atmosphere in which iniquitous purposes and designs lose their odious features. It begins when a perverted judgment is won to the theory that political action may be used solely for private gain and advantage, and when a tender conscience is quieted by the ingenious argument that each gain and advantage are identical with the public welfare."

To this evil of a "Government partnership in trade" for the benefit of favored interests, displacing a patriotic regard for "equal rights and impartial justice" with the motives of "private gain and advantage" in political action, Mr. CLEVELAND rightly traces the debauchery of the suffrage which is one of the greatest evils of the time. It furnishes the incentive for affecting the vote of the people on a large scale by the influence of coercion, intimidation, and corruption. Men whose moneyed interests are made dependent upon Government action are led to exercise their power as employers of labor and to use their money in corrupt ways to affect political results. The spirit of party and the keen desire of political success lead others to condone wicked and corrupt practices, and the public conscience is seared, until these practices are regarded as "only phases of shrewd political management," and are "actually encouraged by the honors which are bestowed upon those who boast of their use of such agencies in aid of party supremacy." These general remarks of the ex-President can only be assumed to have a party application by the admission that one party has benefited more than the other by the evils of which he speaks and the existence of which cannot be denied.

Mr. CLEVELAND exhibits the far-seeing sagacity and sound political sense that have characterized his whole public career by hailing the "advent of ballot reform" as affording the best hope of checking the "malign influence" and guarding against the "baneful results" of intimidation and corruption at the polls. He accepts it with confidence and without qualification, declaring that it "rises far above partisanship, and only the heedless, the sordid, and the depraved refuse to join in the crusade." While "all rights should be scrupulously preserved," he says, "there should be no shuffling, and no frivolous objections should be tolerated." He cites our experience with the civil service law as demonstrating how quickly obstacles which seemed plausible if not convincing are "dissipated by the test of trial," and congratulates Massachusetts on being the first to adopt a "thorough scheme of ballot reform and to prove in practice its value and the invalidity of the objections made against it." The position of ex-President CLEVELAND on this great question is not without significance, and will not be without influence. His whole address is one that deserves the thoughtful attention of the whole country, and is likely to command it.

A HALF LOAF OF SILVER.

The special advocates of silver money have, so far as we have seen, not taken kindly to Mr. WINDOM's plan, which, nevertheless, was designed avowedly to satisfy them, as far as it is possible to do so without seriously endangering the stability and security of the currency of the country. But the accusation that Mr. WINDOM has not gone far enough in the path of compromise has not so much to enstain it as the fear that his proposition would really carry the country much too far. The silver men ought to consider very carefully the facts that bear on this phase of the question, because, whether Mr. WINDOM's plan can be adopted or not, we think that two things are pretty well settled. One is that free coinage will not be accorded, and the other that, if it were accorded, it would not be nearly so advantageous for the owners of silver as Mr. WINDOM's plan would be.

To take the second branch of this statement first. Let us suppose for a moment that a law could be passed opening the Mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1. (The actual legal ratio is 15.98 to 1.) It is as certain as anything can be, that so soon as any considerable amount of silver was coined it would cease to circulate as money at par with gold. Both being legal tenders, the cheaper metal would be used to pay debts with, and the dearer would either be hoarded or would be sent abroad for use where its full value could be obtained. And this would be true even if the depreciation of silver were very much less than it is now. There were many years, previous to the passage of the law of 1873, when silver was sent constantly from this country because it was worth only some 3 per cent., and at times only 2 per cent., more than gold. The same thing would happen to gold if that metal were worth more than silver, not, as at present, nearly 39 per cent. more, but less than one-tenth of that excess. Indeed, the exportation would take place, in all probability, long before the law had had an opportunity to produce any actual effects. Some five years ago, when the agitators for free coinage were stronger than they are now, and when it was thought that there might be, at least, an increase of the monthly coinage when the Democratic President took office, a very considerable quantity of gold was sent across the Atlantic for investment, and so cool-headed a financier as the late Mr. TILDEN was reported to have joined in such action, which, at all events, he certainly sanctioned as prudent. If this result could be produced by the mere fear of a much less radical measure than free coinage, the consequences of free coinage itself would not only surely be greater and more decisive, but they would be anticipated. Among those consequences would be a steady and probably a rapid rise in all prices measured in silver. But that means a loss of purchasing power in silver. In exchanges of all sorts silver would buy less and less until its depreciation reached the point where it would pay simply for what it was worth as bullion. Then free coinage would be of no advantage to silver owners, who would share in the damage done to the general business of the country.

In fact, then, free coinage would not help, but would ultimately hurt the silver men. In standing out for that they are not really advancing, but are injuring their own interests, even if they could hope to attain it. But as affairs now stand, they cannot hope to attain it, and whatever they may think of its possible benefit to them, they make a serious mistake in insisting upon it. The course of public opinion has been steadily against them, and that fact has been shown whenever there has been anything like a decisive test. For instance, in 1885, when the silver-coinage law had been in operation less than seven years, and the coinage was only about three-fifths of what it now is, they were confident that with the accession of a Democratic President their claims would be more favorably considered, and this view was shared by such shrewd judges of party feeling as Mr. TILDEN. But the actual fact turned out to be just the other way, and all through Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration the Treasury policy was distinctly shaped to preserve inviolable the pledge of the Government to pay in gold and not in silver. Again, when Mr. HARRISON was elected, and when it was thought that he would have Mr. ALLISON as his Secretary of the Treasury, and afterward, when he took Mr. WINDOM, the silver men were sure that now, at any rate, they would get all the consideration they demanded. They were encouraged in this by the language of the Republican platform, which contained a very high bid for their support. Their confidence was not shaken even at the opening of Congress, and they called a great silver convention to meet on the eve of the session, and then went down in force to Washington to secure the election of a silver man as Speaker. Their convention was not imposing, and their candidate for Speaker got less than a dozen votes in the caucus of the Republican Representatives. When the message and report of the Treasury came in, the Administration was found to be flatly opposed, not merely to free coinage, but even to any increase of the present rate of coinage. If this course taken by the Administration and by the Republicans in the House had been out of harmony with the opinion of the country, the case of the silver men would have been different, but plainly it is not so. There has not been a whisper of dissent from any source except from the extreme silver men themselves, and obviously in this matter they don't count. The question is not whether they are pleased, but whether any one else cares if they are displeased, and clearly no one does. These facts should make them ask themselves whether they are wise in opposing Mr. WINDOM's plan. No one will support it if they do not, and they will not get anything better.

STILL LOOKING FOR A CONTRACT.

The use of the ballot-box contract forgery in the Ohio campaign is now to be the subject of inquiry in Congress. The committee to be appointed under Mr. BUTTERWORTH'S resolution will take testimony not only concerning the forged paper procured from WOOD by Gov. FORAKER and afterward published, but also with reference to the charges, hints, or insinuations made since the exposure of the forgery to the effect that there is now or has been in existence a similar paper upon which the signatures of some or all of the persons whose names were forged by WOOD were actually written by these persons.

After he had read his preamble and resolution yesterday Mr. BUTTERWORTH spoke of these surviving charges or insinuations. He remarked that after Mr. HALSTEAD'S frank admission that the signatures had been forged it was "bruited about" that the persons whose names had been used had really been interested in a scheme for the division of the profits of a ballot-box project. He had directed Mr. HALSTEAD'S attention to this and to the report that the forgery had been proclaimed in order that certain men might be protected, and Mr. HALSTEAD, he said, had again declared in his paper that the paper had been discredited and withdrawn for the sole reason that it was a forgery.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Governor-elect of Ohio, as well as Mr. BUTTERWORTH, desires that the inquiry in Congress shall finally dispose of these hints and insinuations. He said a few days ago he had been led to demand an investigation by the intimation that there was in existence a genuine contract or subscription paper like the fictitious one and bearing his name and the names of SHERMAN, BUTTERWORTH, and MCKINLEY.

It is one of the most curious features of this very curious political incident that Mr. HALSTEAD himself and the *Commercial Gazette* appear to believe that there is or has been such a genuine paper, and it is possible that Mr. BUTTERWORTH and Mr. CAMPBELL have in mind certain expressions of that belief. It was on Oct. 11 that Mr. HALSTEAD admitted in the *Commercial Gazette* that the signatures on the subscription list were forgeries. On the 15th, four days later, Mr. HALSTEAD said in the *Commercial Gazette:*

"We thought it the most natural thing in the world that there was business behind the [ballot box] bill, and came into possession of a document that appeared to show just how it was fixed. There were some probabilities and some strange things about this.

"But the one thing certain was that there was business somewhere. *How was it proposed to divide that million dollars to be gobbled from the Treasury?* Was there no understanding about that? Mr. CAMPBELL should know, but he will not tell. What did he introduce the bill for? Who was to profit by it?

"We have mentioned that our list of subscribers was forged. *Where is the true list?* We have told the truth about the forged signatures. Will some one tell the truth about the thing as it was?"

And on Oct. 23 it was pointed out in his paper that the fictitious contract and the subscription paper "read remarkably like carefully-drawn business documents." Complaint was made that Mr. CAMPBELL did not disclose something that was obscure—"we mean," said the *Commercial Gazette*, "the actual shape of the business that was in the bill he introduced. Whether the Contract No. 1,000 was *a counterfeit or a wholesale fabrication* he does not enter into detail of explanation." At the end of his long statement, published on Nov. 12, with a fac simile of all the forged signatures, Mr. HALSTEAD said:

"There is still, I think, a chapter to be written, for whatever may have been the object of Mr. CAMPBELL in introducing his bill, though he was known to have taken an interest in it for some time, the actual purpose could hardly have been to promote 'the purity of the ballot.'

"I trust with confidence this publication may jar together facts unknown to me—that we may find how far the forged paper is an absolute invention and how far it is a counterfeit."

In the same column of the statement the following may be seen:

"It should be noted the proof is that all the names on the paper were forged—that there is no evidence that any one of them can be found upon a genuine paper that may or may not be in existence relating to the same subject."

On Nov. 17 Mr. HALSTEAD wrote as follows in one of his many reviews of the case:

"WOOD said there was a paper that would prove what he said, and that his personal connection with the company gave him access to the most private pigeon hole, and he would get it. He did not claim that the paper would do any more than connect CAMPBELL with MCLEAN and convict him of a misdemeanor. He said nothing more than that prominent persons were in it. It seems WOOD did not get the paper, and then concluded to fabricate one. * * * WOOD, *fasting to get the real paper*, caused the one familiar to the public to be prepared."

In another review, published on Nov. 18, he wrote:

"Why the delay of Mr. CAMPBELL in denying his signature until he could send and see about a paper? What was that other paper, and where was it?

"If Mr. CAMPBELL was not a party to the production of the forged paper—according to the testimony of his admiring friend LEEDOM, Sergeant at Arms—the weight of evidence is that he knew of another contract, materially differing from WOOD'S counterfeit, and yet that would be too much for him, as a candidate for Governor. This is a striking specimen of dilemma for him. He can take either horn."

And there should be added the following, of later dates, also from the *Commercial Gazette*, and presumably written by Mr. HALSTEAD:

Dec. 7.—"Where is the real contract that was behind the ballot-box bill that he [Mr. CAMPBELL] presented to Congress? * * * We think witnesses other than WOOD will show that there was an actual paper that was at least a memorandum of contract."

Dec. 8.—"There was something behind that ballot-box bill more than has met the eye. What was it? The paper that we accepted as true and published was a base forgery. The stories told in connection with it about a real contract were as plausible as those about the fabricated and fraudulent paper. Why not show up the bottom of the case, and do it right away?"

It will be observed that up to a very recent date Mr. HALSTEAD was moved by this harrowing suspicion as to a real contract. But it does not clearly appear whether he suspects that it bears the real signatures of Senator SHERMAN, Congressman MCKINLEY, Congressman BUTTERWORTH, and Senator STOCKBRIDGE, or whether he would expect to find on it the names of Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. MCLEAN alone. The committee of investigation will not neglect this side of the case.

THE LEAGUE AND THE BROTHERHOOD.

The down-trodden baseball player is about the queerest example extant of Labor crushed under the iron heel of Capital. It is quite true that a good deal of money has been made out of him, but it is also true that he has absorbed a very large proportion of it himself, and his present yearning is for all of it. This is what the opposition of the Brotherhood to the League seems really to mean, and, judging from analogy, it will not succeed in its modest object.

Public performers of all kinds need managers, and in the long run the managers get the money. Italian opera seems an exception to this rule. Prima donnas and even tenors have been known to retire on fortunes after singing in the service of managers who were continually on the brink of insolvency, if they had not tumbled into its abyss. But the man in the box office commonly secures the earnings of the star actor, and works the actor's popularity to his own advantage. The popular baseball player is very nearly as much pampered as a prima donna and more than a tenor, except, of course, at a matinée. His sprained thumb is often taken to be as illusory as the medical certificate with which the lyric artist resents the smallness of her dressing room, or the manager's illiberality with respect to carriage hire. The frequenters of his entertainment hold that it denotes merely that he is sulking in his tent.

It is easy to see that the baseball player has been injured by prosperity, and that his present defiant attitude is the result of his success. He has waxed fat and kicked. If he were still exerting his indurated palms and his able legs for $5 a game or less, as he would be but for the furore that has made his specialty the national pastime, he would be accepting it thankfully. But when his income equals that of a professional man in good practice, he is touched and grieved because he does not get all the money there is in the business, and because bonnsee are paid for him of which he gets no share. He goes so far, in heated moments, as to compare this transaction to African slavery.

It is not so easy to see wherein he expects to profit by becoming his own master, or to succeed in an attempt in which other public performers have almost invariably failed. It is true that he is not supposed to possess the "artistic temperament" which prevents other performers from battling successfully for their own interest, but on the other hand he is not supposed to have any brain or to be able to "judge" anything but a high ball. "Upon some men," Dr. JOHNSON is reported to have remarked, "Providence has bestowed reason and judgment; upon others the art of playing the violin." This contention's observation has been resented by musicians upon the ground that as much reason and judgment were exercised in playing the violin as in any other operation of the human faculties. But it can scarcely be resented by the baseball players without a betrayal of its accuracy, in its application to themselves. The baseball player may have been endowed by nature with his share of the faculties required to select the towns in which baseball could be played with most profit, to select and secure suitable grounds at a reasonable rate, to enlarge receipts by alluring the public through various arts, and to diminish expenses by vigilant attention to all economies, including the engagement of players on the lowest terms. But these mercantile faculties have been allowed, as Shakespeare has it, "to rust in him unused," what time he has been hitting high flies and stopping hot grounders, and if he undertakes to exercise them himself, evidently he will be at a disadvantage with men who have been doing nothing else. If it be his purpose to hire persons of commercial qualities to take care of the temporalities of baseball, instead of being hired by them as heretofore, it should occur to him that among their commercial qualities is likely to be a desire for a large share of the proceeds and an ability to accomplish that desire.

The outlook of an organization in which the performers are to represent Capital, Enterprise, and Labor, and to absorb the revenues in the forms of Interest, Profits, and Wages, as the economists put it, does not, therefore, seem to us very brilliant. It is to be apprehended that the prosaic business men of the League will somehow contrive to circumvent the artists of the Brotherhood. They may even go so far as to found a seminary for baseball, if the colleges in which this is not an elective course do not supply the demand for educated players. In that case the firmament of baseball will "shine in the sudden making of splendid names," and the athletes of the Brotherhood, now in their prime or past it, will shortly be superannuated. In any case the contention assures the country of a great deal of baseball in 1890, though it might be more profitable to the players if it were less.

English capital was not invested in American breweries until such investment had been suggested and encouraged by the profitable use of money in the same industry at home. There have been converted into joint-stock companies in Great Britain eighty-seven breweries, the par value of their capital stock and other securities being more than $250,000,000. The market value is much larger, for a list of the last dividends paid by those companies in no case shows a distribution of less than 5 per cent., while 8 and 10 per cent. are quite common, and in several cases 15 and even 20 per cent. has been divided. We showed a few days ago that the return upon English money invested in breweries in this country had been very satisfactory in the cases of certain companies that have been in existence long enough to permit a division of profits. The Frank Jones Brewing Company is paying the fixed interest on bonds and preference stock and 12 per cent. on the common stock. The dividend on the ordinary shares of the New-York Breweries Company for the first year was 15 per cent. So long as such profits shall be reported officially, English money will seek the breweries. But it is probable that the early dividends of some of these transferred properties will exceed those of later years.

ODD AND PECULIAR.

One whose testimony is worthy of all confidence writes us: "A clergyman from a distant city, accompanied by his wife, entered a Boston church one Sunday morning, and being a little late, walked down the aisle a short way hoping they would be invited to a seat. The occupants of the pews looked at them as they passed, but made no sign. They continued the walk until near the pulpit, when, in a pew with but one occupant, they ventured in and took seats. The gentleman in the pew put his glass to his eye and leisurely surveyed the intruders from head to foot. The clergyman, being a modest man, whispered to his wife: 'Let us go out.' She replied: 'I am willing.' So they quietly walked down the aisle again, but when near the door repented the thought of leaving God's house although they had been treated so discourteously, and made their way to the gallery, where they enjoyed the services, unmindful of the culture by which they were surrounded."—*Christian Inquirer.*

The daughter of a well-known bank President was recently, for reasons satisfactory to him, put on a monthly allowance which was to be deposited by him to her credit in his own bank. The young lady was given a checkbook, of course. The second week of the new arrangement she went to the bank to get some money, and the teller gravely informed her when she presented her check that her account was over-drawn. "Overdrawn!" exclaimed the pretty maiden. "Well," with great severity, "will you please tell the President, with my compliments, that I hope he will not allow such a thing to occur again." And the clerks had immediate engagements under their desks.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Is reading, indeed, a lost art, that we must all flock to a public hall and be read to at a given price per hour? There seems to be a tendency in this direction. The gregarious reading is the fad of the hour. It cannot be denied that to hear a great play or poem read by one with whom expression is an art, whose interpretation vitalizes and vivifies each individuality and lends color to a scene, is one of the great artistic enjoyments; but this is the exception and not the rule, and so one still reverts to the question, Is reading becoming a lost art to the dwellers in cities?—*Boston Traveller.*

In a Chicago store there are for sale some shoes marked on the sole "Gans Rue Valois, Paris." Numbers are put on from 20 to 32, and in other ways they are made to resemble an imported shoe, and are sold as such at $6 a pair. A woman who had traveled some, and was rather suspicious withal that the shoes were not as represented, looked inside of a pair and saw "Patented July, 1885," marked on the lasts. She said to the clerk: "You can't pass these oh me for French. They don't make shoes in Paris in two languages."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

"No," said Nannie in confidence to her best friend, Katie; "if Charlie should propose to me before Christmas I would tell him to wait, because if I accepted him he would make the ring do as a Christmas present, and otherwise he would be sure to send me something else nice. After Christmas I'll accept him and get the ring anyway. He needn't try any such economical dodge with me."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A brother who was trying to buy a cow from a poor widow at less than it was really worth, suspended conversation with her for a moment to raise a point with a friend standing by as to "the sin of dancing." Quick as thought came the reply: "Certainly it is not as much of a sin to dance as it is to cheat a poor widow out of her old cow."—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

What the public would welcome with cordial applause would be a thoroughly good novel. This year's crop has not been encouraging. In the multitude of chaff the wheat has been painfully scarce. What is the matter with our creative literature?—*Baltimore American.*

At Siletz Agency, near Yaquina, an Indian drove his team and wagon into the Siletz River for the purpose of cleaning his wagon, and on account of a rise in those waters, the whole bunch were sent to the happy hunting grounds.—*Portland Oregonian.*

"If," said a down-town school teacher to a very bad little girl in school, "if you don't behave yourself I'll write a note to your father." "Well," said the child, "if you write a note to my father my mother will get jealous."—*Philadelphia Record.*

The umbrella is a point of genuine human sympathy. Hence its gift-fitness. Knives and scissors share with umbrellas the human kinship of universal need as objects for gifts.—*John Wanamaker in Yesterday's Philadelphia Papers.*

Merchant—James, go down in the cellar and see what is the matter with that gas meter. James—Hadn't you better go, Sir? I think it's easier for you to find fault than any one else.—*Kearney (Neb.) Enterprise.*

It's generally the man who doesn't believe in either heaven or the other place who wants the earth.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

AMUSEMENTS.

D'ALBERT AND SARASATE.

The two famous virtuosi, Sarasate and d'Albert, appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening before an audience which evidently was wide awake to the fact that the two players would not be heard here again immediately. The concert was an admirable entertainment, and the enthusiasm of the auditors was honestly aroused. D'Albert, whose modesty seems to be equal to his worth, introduced two of his compositions, which he has hitherto kept in the background. Probably a goodly number of those who have been amazed by his magnificent piano playing were hitherto unaware that his creative ability was so large, but those who watch the course of musical events have known for some time that he is one of the rising composers of our time.

The works brought forward last night were his piano concerto in B minor and his overture to Grillparzer's "Esther," the latter performed under his own direction. The piano concerto is pregnant with suggestion. Indeed, it is provocative of reflections which cannot be hastily disposed of in the time at disposal after a concert. The immediate impressions of the hour, however, may be recorded. The work is in four connected movements, and is less like the conventional piano concerto than like a symphonic fantasia with piano obligato. It is intensely modern in matter, form, and treatment, and its special mood is powerfully dramatic. The orchestra has quite as much to do with the development and exposition of its thought as the piano, and instrumental effects are employed with imposing results. Indeed, its tremendous marshaling of forces and array of technical resources justify a figurative use of the term special similar to any used to describe it.

The question may fairly arise whether the composer has not stepped outside the domain of the piano, or at least of the concerto, in his desire to build a work symphonic in contents and in scope. The themes make a forcible appeal for orchestral treatment, to which the composer has largely yielded, leaving to the solo instrument the performance of colossal obligato passages. These add to the impressiveness of the composition, but are not strictly consistent with its special attitude as a piano concerto, in which we naturally look for ideas that demand pianistic elaboration with the orchestra in the obligato rôle. Yet the piano has a fair share in the treatment of the themes, and its technique is exhausted in their massive involution and evolution. To summarize, d'Albert's concerto may not be a model concerto, but it is undoubtedly a strong and vivid composition. The composer's performance of the piano part was titanic, and won him four or five unanimous recalls.

The overture is an admirable piece of writing, full of refined, elevated melody, and scored in a masterly manner. D'Albert conducted its performance with a firm hand, and the orchestra lent him most sympathetic and efficient assistance. His share of the evening's work concluded with a neat rendering of Grieg's Norwegian wedding march and a marvelous performance of Liszt's twelfth rhapsody, which he was obliged to supplement with one of his stock of embroidered waltzes.

Sarasate played Raff's "Liebeslee" and Wieniawski's "Airs Russes." His wonderful pyrotechnic displays fairly carried the audience away, and he was forced to play three extra numbers, the audience being finally satisfied only when he played his bewildering "Zapateado."

SCHILLER'S "ROBBERS."

The perennial popularity of "Die Räuber" by Schiller was shown last night at the Amberg Theatre. All parts of the house, except the proscenium boxes, were crowded, and the curtain rose thrice after each act. To be sure, it is not always that there is an actor who can take to well as Possart does the ungracious part of Franz von Moor. Meanness, jealousy, revenge, and cowardice are not nice qualities to portray, and the ordinary actor, of course, overdoes them and sinks into the common stage villain. Not so Possart. His knowledge of the business of the boards is great, and he seldom fails to use the well-known methods to express by gesture and turns of body the various malevolent and odious passions that belong to the character. But he adds to this a personal quality of force that lifts the bad son above common malefactors.

It is probable that Schiller never wrote a more notable play than this, one more suited to the public that frequents theatres with a great thirst for contrasts of passion and variety of scene. He afterward wrote plays of greater artistic balance and deeper thought, but they do not hold the boards so well. It is the dime-novel element in "Die Räuber" that keeps it still popular, filling the upper galleries to suffocation, though the boxes may do here.

Last night Herr Possart was supported by Herr Krüger as the wild but good brother, Herr Walter as the old father, and Fräulein Christian as the niece. The others were not of sufficient strength to deserve notice. Herr Krüger showed a tendency to declaim. Herr Walter was somewhat out of his element in a part which has no comedy to show, and Fräulein Christian as Amalie was somewhat too sartil, turgent, and lachrymose. Possart's acting was particularly good in the death scene, when the old father appears to succumb to the shock of the story told by the impossible soldier, how Carl von Moor died on the field of glory. He was also excellent when Herman, the bastard, his tool, turns against him and threatens to divulge this plot.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Rossini's masterpiece, "William Tell," will be brought forward at the German Opera this evening, with Herr Reichmann in the title rôle, Herr Perotti as Arnold, and Herr Fischer as Walther. The famous trio ought to go finely in their hands.

The Symphony Society's second public rehearsal will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House this afternoon. Miss Lena Little, an American singer, will be the soloist.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will give a public rehearsal in the Brooklyn Academy of Music at 3 P. M. to-day.

The first concert of the New-York Banks' Glee Club will take place at Steinway Hall this evening.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

Over in the Fifteenth District last night the County Democrats made merry. The organization of the district held its regular monthly meeting, and the fairylike figure of "Tom" Costigan filled the chair. There was a good bit of enthusiasm in the gathering and the suspicion got about that Mr. Costigan's recent appointment as chief clerk of the District

THE QUEEN TO STANLEY

ROYALTY GREETS THE BRAVE EXPLORER.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO BE PRESENTED TO HIM—A RESTLESS NIGHT FOR EMIN PASHA.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Queen has sent a cable dispatch to Mr. Stanley, in which she says: "My thoughts are with you and your brave followers, whose hardships and dangers are at an end. I again congratulate you all, including the Zanzibaris who displayed such devotion, and fortitude during your marvelous expedition. I trust Emin Pasha is making favorable progress."

The corporation of London has invited Mr. Stanley to accept the freedom of the city. The ceremony of presentation will take place in the Guildhall. The parchment conferring citizenship upon Mr. Stanley will be inclosed in a gold casket. On the evening of the day on which the presentation is made a reception will be given to Mr. Stanley in the Guildhall.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 12.—The British India Steam Navigation Company to-day gave a luncheon to Henry M. Stanley on board the steamer Arawatta, which has arrived here as the pioneer vessel in the direct service between Great Britain and East Africa. Mr. Stanley made a speech, in which he predicted the rapid growth and prosperity of East Africa.

The Zanzibaris who accompanied Mr. Stanley on his expedition through Africa were received by the Sultan to-day. The Sultan thanked them for the splendid service they had rendered and rewarded them with presents.

All Zanzibar is engaged in fêting Mr. Stanley and the members of his expedition.

Emin Pasha had a restless night, disturbed by frequent and very severe paroxysms of coughing. He is unable to swallow solid food. His bruises continue very painful. Otherwise his condition is unchanged.

Major Wissmann, German Imperial Commissioner to East Africa, is suffering from an attack of asthma.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 12.—The natives of Swaziland have agreed upon a triumvirate to govern their country. It will consist of two British members and one resident of the Tranevaal. The chiefs of Swaziland have also joined in a petition for the abolition of the liquor traffic in their country.

LABOR TROUBLES IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A conference was held at the Mansion House this afternoon between Sir Mark Wilks Collet, Sir John Lubbock, and Lord Mayor Isaacs, acting as arbitrators, and representatives of the gas companies and their employés. The conference resulted in an amicable arrangement of the existing troubles, and a general strike of the coal porters is thereby averted. The coal porters in the employ of the South Metropolitan Gas Company will not, however, return to work until the agreements entered into by some of the men to work for the company for a year, and for signing which the men were paid a bonus, are cancelled. The Sailors' Union, the Firemen's Union, the Gas Stokers' Union, and the Coal Porters' Union are acting in concert against the South Metropolitan Company.

The gas stokers issued a manifesto to-day stating that the employment of soldiers to take their places would result in a social revolution.

The second shift of men employed in the gas works struck at 11 o'clock to-night. There was no disturbance, and they went out in an orderly way. The company is engaging "blacklegs" in the provinces. It offers a bonus of 22 for the first week, and 21 a week for each succeeding week during the strike, in addition to the regular wages. The pickets working for the strikers got hold of nearly 200 men from Portsmouth by the company, and induced them to refuse to work. The committee organizing the strike has appealed to the public for funds.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The miners in the Saarbrücken district have decided to strike. Those in the Louis Enthal and Vonderheydt pits struck to-day.

BERNE, Dec. 12.—The printers in this city have struck for higher wages. Several papers found it impossible to issue their usual editions to-day.

CHEMNITZ, Dec. 12.—The dyers on strike have resumed work, having obtained an advance of 15 per cent. on their former wages.

CORK, Dec. 12.—The railway porters who were on strike here have gained their point and resumed work.

SPAIN WILL CLING TO CUBA.

MADRID, Dec. 12.—The papers here manifest a great deal of irritation at Senator Call's proposal in regard to Cuba, and roundly denounce it. This is a subject upon which Spain is very sensitive, and the mere suggestion of any change in the ownership of Cuba is apt to be regarded as an offense to the national dignity. The proposition was that the Washington Government should open negotiations with Spain to secure her consent to the establishment of a Cuban republic and the payment of an indemnity to Spain, and the newspapers are indignant that any one should imagine that Spain would listen to such a proposal. The *Epoca* says:

"This is a mad idea, and it cannot be that any one in Washington takes it seriously. Even if a republic were established in Spain she would not consent to the separation of Cuba. Spain is resolved at all hazards to maintain the integrity of the national territory, and political divisions do not exist thereon."

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

SYDNEY, Dec. 12.—The present session of the New South Wales Parliament was called especially to provide for the Government service, and the elaboration of the budget has been the main point of interest. An important minority is not satisfied with the Government's financial scheme, and desired to associate its objection to the budget with a definite vote of censure. But the proposition of this party was negatived by a majority of twelve.

It is decided that a conference for considering the subject of the federation of all the Australian colonies will assemble at Melbourne in February.

JAPAN WHEELING INTO LINE.

VIENNA, Dec. 12.—The *Neue Freie Presse* has information that a Japanese envoy will be sent to Europe to negotiate treaties with the maritime States on a very liberal basis. The points proposed will be that all Japanese ports shall be opened; that the tariff shall be raised to 12 per cent. ad valorem; that consular tribunals shall be established, and a Supreme Court so composed that the Europeans sitting upon it shall be in the majority.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The amnesty granted by the Sultan of Turkey to the Cretan insurgents and political offenders does not include those who were tried by court-martial and condemned prior to the issuing of the firman granting amnesty. The leading fomentors of the disturbances on the island are common law criminals.

Mr. Parnell has written a letter in which he says he is recovering from the cold from which he is suffering, and that he hopes to be able to speak at Nottingham on Tuesday.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The Landrath of Neisenkirchen has announced that he is ready to provide work for all unemployed miners.

The Reichstag, by a large majority, approved the motion to repeal the law of 1874 which gives the Government authority to expel from the country any clergyman who, having been officially deprived of his clerical charge, yet persists in the performance of his clerical duties.

CAIRO, Dec. 12.—The corvée has been abolished throughout Egypt. It has been replaced, however, by an addition to the land tax. If France will give her consent to the proposed conversion of the Egyptian debt no further addition to the taxes will be necessary.

GENEVA, Dec. 12.—Col. Clibborn Booth, chief of staff to the commander of the Salvation Army, who was arrested for infringing the decree by which he was expelled from Switzerland, was arraigned to-day and liberated upon the payment of £5.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—At the Armagh convention a letter from the Catholic Primate was read approving the organization and objects of the Tenants' League.

ADDING TO THE ARCH FUND.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of the Washington Memorial Arch fund yesterday received two contributions to the fund, one of $10, from Mr. John Duer, and the other of $50, from Mr. Clifford A. Hand. The latter was accompanied by the following letter: "Herewith I send you my check for $50, as a modest contribution to the Washington Memorial Arch fund, with all good wishes for the success of the enterprise, which certainly deserves the co-operation of every citizen."

Mr. Stewart says that not a day goes by without bringing some new encouragement to the committee in charge of the fund. Up to yesterday the total amount of contributions received reached the very respectable figure of $61,764 31.

BOND PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The bond offerings at the Treasury to-day were as follows: Coupon 4 per cents, $15,000 at 127; registered fours, 270,000 deposits, $100,000, $100, $20,000, $500, $1,000, as 127; registered four and a halfs, $12,150, $10,000, $900, $600, at 104⅝; four per cents, registered, $6,000, $100,000 at 127; 4½ per cents, registered, $16,000 deposits at 104⅝; $10,300 at 104⅞. All the offers were accepted.

AMID FIRE AND SMOKE.

A NARROW ESCAPE FOR THE VILLAGE OF ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—A fire which threatened to be most disastrous broke out in the Star Shoe Store, on Main-street, late last night. A strong westerly wind was blowing, but fortunately the flames were confined to the building in which it started and the adjoining one, owned by Reesan Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Applegate and their two children, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant and their infant child, Henry Naftal, William Naftal, and Isaac Naftal, who occupied apartments over the shoe store, were in bed when the fire broke out. Most of them were asleep. They all succeeded in making their escape from the burning building. Henry Naftal was told that one of Mr. Applegate's children had been left in its bed. He ran up stairs in his bare feet, although the stairway was on fire. Mr. and Mrs. Reesan Brown were asleep in their bedroom in the rear building when it, too, caught fire, and they were forced with great difficulty.

The firemen fought the fire step by step, and finally succeeded in extinguishing it. The rear of Brown's building was gutted. The building in which the fire originated was also entirely ruined. Henry and William Naftal, the proprietors of the Star Shoe Store, lost most of their heavy stock of boots and shoes. Mr. and Mrs. Applegate and Mr. and Mrs. Grant lost all their clothing and furniture.

The loss foots up about $12,000. The insurance is as follows:

Girard, $500; Norwich Union, $500; Mount Holly (N. J.), 1,000; Hamburg Bremen, $2,000; Commercial, $500; London and Liverpool and Globe, $1,000; Royal, $2,000; Lancashire, $1,000; Standard, $1,000; Guardian, $1,000; Queen, $500; Home, $1,500; California, $1,000.

The insurance adjusters came here to-night and began estimating the losses. The stock of the Star Shoe Store was worth about $1,100.

WEDDED AT PEEKSKILL.

CALVIN W. STARBUCK TO MISS EMMA WELLS SOUTHARD.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Miss Emma Wells Southard and Mr. Calvin Washburn Starbuck of Cincinnati were married at 6 o'clock this evening in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Peekskill-on-Hudson, by the Rev. William Fisher Lewis. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Fred H. Southard. She wore a gown of heavy white satin, en train, with entire front of point duchass lace, bodice cut decolletée, trimmed with point lace. The veil was of tulle, caught up with orange blossoms. The ornaments worn were diamond necklace and bracelet, the gift of the groom. The bride carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and roses.

Miss Southard of Peekskill, cousin of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and was dressed in white crêpe de chine, with bodice cut décolletée, edged with feather trimming. Mr. E. K. Camp of New-York was best man. The ushers were Stanley Southard of the Railroad Commissioners' office, Albany; Frank Southard of Peekskill, William N. Johnson of Peekskill, and J. Smith of New-York.

Immediately after the ceremony the guests assembled at the home of the bride's mother, where a reception followed.

The bride is an only daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Southard of Peekskill. Among the prominent persons present were the Hon. J. W. Husted and Mrs. Husted of Peekskill, Mrs. Julia A. Young of New-York, the Misses Moffat of Chatham, Capt. A. L. Judson of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Whittemore of East Orange, Mrs. Starbuck of Cincinnati, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sprague.

RECITING FOR MEDALS.

NINE LITTLE GIRLS DECLAIM ON TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

An interesting competition in declamation took place last evening at the Trinity Baptist Church, Fifty-fifth-street, near Lexington-avenue. The speakers were nine little girls, who have been winners of the Demorest silver medals for declamation of temperance "pieces." Mrs. C. F. Woodbury, General Superintendent, explained before the contest began that the Demorest medals are a series of prizes for the best juvenile speakers of temperance speeches or recitations. Those who contest for the first time and are successful receive silver medals. Classes for competition are then formed among winners of the silver medals and the winners receive gold medals. These again compete for larger gold medals, and finally for diamond medals.

Under the Demorest gift 4,700 silver medals have already been distributed, 240 gold medals, 15 large gold medals, and 1 diamond medal. The contestants last evening were Mery Hackley, Ida Gray, Violet MacElwee, Grace Higgins, Isabella Rough, Grace Odell, Annie Wensting, Kitty Kelsey, and Kate Falk. The judges were Thomas D. Stetson, Orrin R. Judd, and W. C. Gober, and they decided that Annie Wensting was the successful orator, her recital being remarkably well delivered. It was entitled "Evening Scenes at Sea Shore." Miss Kitty Kelsey was named as second in the race, though only the first received a medal. The unsuccessful competitors were then each presented with a handsome book. Two gold medal winners of previous contests—Miss Marguerite Coben and Miss Rosa Haas—also gave recitations.

PRINCETON'S CLASS-DAY OFFICERS.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12.—The Senior elections for Class Day and Commencement honors were held last night in the Old Chapel. Everything passed off very smoothly until the nominations for Class Day Committee were called for, when fifty-five men were put in nomination. The balloting began at 9 P. M. and the fifteen members of the committee were not chosen until 11:45. The election closed at 2 A. M. It is customary at this time to elect the Captain of the football team as master of ceremonies, but as Capt. Poe is a member of the Junior Class the famous "Snake" Amos of Chicago, who, at the opening of the season was elected Captain of the eleven, was chosen to fill this honored position on Class Day.

The following men will hold their positions for life are: President—J. J. Charlton of Oregon; Secretary—L. D. Spier of New-Jersey.

The other elections are as follows:

Class Orator—Francis Palmer of Maine; Poet—D. L. Pierson, Philadelphia; Ivy Orator—Tileston F. Chambers, Washington, D. C.; Historian—J. W. Bird, Trenton, N. J.; Presentation Orator—Hugh R. Janeway, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Prophet—Isaac K. Smith, Iowa; Censor—Howard W. Perrin, Pennsylvania; Washington's Birthday Orator—Walter Lowrie, Philadelphia; Prize Debater—John M. Yeakle, Pennsylvania.

The Class-Day Committee are Charles G. Bickham, Ohio; George G. Bell, Iowa; Daniel D. Casement, Ohio; Frank S. Anthony, Ohio; George M. Galt, Illinois; Craig R. Gnerin, New-Jersey; Albert G. Jennings, New-York; Winfield S. Kimball, New-Jersey; Joseph W. Lewis, Jr., Missouri; Mark L. McDonald, Jr., California; Malcolm McLaren, New-York; William L. Phelps, Ohio; Eugene B. Price, Ohio; George Rickert, Pennsylvania; Grant Weidman, Jr., Pennsylvania.

Nassau Herald Committee—Arthur J. Collins, New-York; Frederick W. Hagney, New-Jersey; Edwin W. Shultz, Pennsylvania; Loury W. Sibbet, Pennsylvania.

Class Ode Committee—Alfred S. Baker, New-Jersey; William S. Conant, New-Jersey; Robert T. Townsend, Pennsylvania.

Committee on Class Memorial—Benjamin H. Adams, New-Jersey; Louis E. Livingood, Pennsylvania; Samuel W. Thurber, New-York.

AN ODD FELLOWS' ENTERTAINMENT.

Oakland Rink, on Jersey City Heights, contained last evening a goodly company which had gathered to view the conferring by Canton Jersey City, No. 2, Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the decoration of chivalry upon a number of ladies and two gentlemen. The ceremonies were of a peculiarly interesting character and the drill which the handsomely accoutred Odd Fellows went through was loudly applauded by the audience. The decoration of chivalry was conferred upon the following-named persons: Mrs. Jennie Zimmer, Mrs. Mary Stapleton, Mrs. Annie D. Hopper, Mrs. Maggie Ely of Lincoln Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 32, Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. Carrie Cosgrove, Mrs. Annie Rutan, Evergreen Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 3, Jersey City; Mrs. Johanna Gartmann, Augusta Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 25, Jersey City; Mrs. Eliza F. Butts, Martha Washington Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 15, of Hoboken; Lieut. Col. George Stevens, First Regiment, New-Jersey; Capt. Lewis H. Marinne, Canton Jersey City.

After the conferring of the decorations was over the company devoted their time to dancing, the only interruption to this enjoyment coming in the welcome shape of an exhibition drill in which the Canton Patriarchs went through a number of intricate movements.

PIGEON SHOOT AT NEWARK.

The South Side Gun Club of Newark, N. J., defeated the Amereford (Long Island) Gun Club in a clay pigeon shoot yesterday afternoon. The score was: South Side, 292 killed, 83 missed; Amesford 244 killed, 131 missed. A team of fifteen from each club shot in "blocks of five." Twelve-bore guns shot from 16 yards and ten-bore from 18 yards rise. American Association rules governed. The event took place on the grounds of the South Side Gun Club, and was the third contest between the rival teams, this being the second victory for the South Side Club. Each man shot at twenty-five birds. J. and O. Van Langerke of Trenton tied for first place with but one lost bird, and Mains stood second with three lost. G. M. K. Remsen of the Amerafords led his team with five lost and three tied for second place with six lost.

SILCOTT AND HIS METHODS

LIGHT ON THE OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS IN "SHAVING" NOTES OF CONGRESSMEN—INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The report in regard to the Silcott investigation, submitted in the House to-day by Chairman Adams, states that the select committee appointed to examine the accounts of John P. Leedom, late Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, having had the same under consideration, submit, as a partial report the following statement of assets and liabilities as of said office on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 5, 1889:

LIABILITIES.

Amount due members and officers per ledger balance	$158,271
Amount of overdrafts per ledger	4,153
Total liabilities	$154,117

ASSETS.

Cash in safe	$60,704	
Cash in safe from bank	16,657	
Total cash	$77,361	
Clerks' and pension checks..$1,449		
Treasury checks	2,610	
Leedom's checks	301	
Leedom's checks	850	
Total checks	$4,610—	4,610
Quick assets	$81,972	
Collections	1,435	
Total	$83,408—	83,408
Short		$70,798

The total of liabilities shown above, amounting to $154,117, is made up partly of balances due members and delegates on account of salaries, and partly of checks or drafts deposited for collection and the amount credited to the members depositing the same on the books of the Sergeant at Arms. Checks and drafts thus deposited were generally forwarded to the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, D. C., for collection. In a few instances, however, the collection drafts remained in the Sergeant at Arms's office on Dec. 5, and are now in the vault. Balances among the assets above stated the individual check of J. P. Leedom for $1,000, on which there has been paid the sum of $150, and the balance of $850 is unpaid, which was made by Mr. Leedom and deposited with the cash in the safe in his office for $1,000 drawn by him out of the moneys drawn from the Treasury for the payment of salaries of members.

Mr. Leedom has stated that he was ready to pay the balance, $850, and take up the check. There appeared attached to this check a bond of the Trenton Watch Company for $1,000. The committee is informed that this was attached to the check on Saturday, Dec. 4.

A discrepancy of $3,244 is stated to exist between the balance of $16,657 which the committee found remaining in the National Metropolitan Bank to the credit of C. E. Silcott, cashier, and $19,902 which should have been there according to the books of the Sergeant at Arms. This discrepancy, the report says, may be accounted for in part by the fact which appears from an examination of the bank book that Mr. Silcott sometimes made deposits in and drew checks on said bank without entering the same on the books of the Sergeant at Arms. This account of C. E. Silcott, cashier, with the National Metropolitan Bank has not been as yet sufficiently investigated by the committee. It consisted, in part, as already stated, of checks or drafts on other cities deposited by members with the Sergeant at Arms and forwarded to the bank for collection. It also consisted partly of notes of members of Congress discounted by the bank.

It appears that it has been the custom of the Sergeant at Arms to discount the notes of members given to anticipate their salary at the rate of $6 per month on a note of $416, which amounts to a little more than 19 per cent per annum; that the amount of discount received by Mr. Leedom from the 4th of September, 1888, down to the 5th of December, 1889, was $1,339 50, as appears from the books kept by Mr. Silcott. It also appears from the evidence that not all of the discounts were entered upon this book. It is claimed by Mr. Leedom that some of these discounts were made from his present funds deposited in the safe, but the committee finds that in several instances where notes were discounted, the money was taken from the drawer in which Mr. Leedom paid over the counter by the paying teller, and that in general the amount of the note, less the discount, was placed to the credit of the maker in his account and the amount of the discount appropriated by Mr. Leedom. It appears in one case that on the 20th of September a number of these notes, amounting to $6,340, were discounted by the National Metropolitan Bank and the amount credited to the account of C. E. Silcott, cashier. It also appears from the books of the National Metropolitan Bank that on the 17th day of September last they had in their possession, belonging to the Sergeant at Arms, checks of members, and receiving the money for which they called, and of his having paid and taken up forged notes at the bank to the amount of $14,250. The report says that at the time Mr. Silcott left the office on the 5th of December, Nov. 30, it was suggested to him that Mr. Roberts, the messenger of the Sergeant at Arms, had returned the afternoon previous, and would go to the Treasury Department with the certificates, and that Mr. Silcott said he would go himself. At the Treasury Department Mr. Silcott desired payment to be made as far as possible in bills of the denomination of $1,000. These not being obtainable at the time, he was paid in bills of smaller denominations. Mr. Silcott delivered the Treasury drafts to Mr. Ballentine, the paying teller. There is some reason to believe that Mr. Silcott returned two packages, each containing 100 one-dollar bills and on the outside one one-hundred-dollar bill to the safe in the office of the Sergeant at Arms. There is no evidence that any portion of the balance on hand was ever returned to the office of the Sergeant at Arms by Mr. Silcott.

It also appears that Mr. Silcott left the city of Washington on the evening of Nov. 30, on the 11:20 train, for New-York, and that he carried with him from the hotel to the station a valise. Mr. Silcott informed Mr. Leedom on Saturday of his proposed trip to New-York, and stated that he was going to collect a draft due from a gentleman there amounting to about $10,000; that he proposed to return Sunday evening or Monday. "Mr. Silcott did not return," the committee says very abruptly and naïvely. The report says:

"It appears that the books were kept by J. D. Selzer, the bookkeeper; that they were balanced during the sessions of the House generally every day, and during the recess at reasonably frequent intervals. These balances would show from time to time the amount of cash that ought to be on hand. The cash was kept in two distinct compartments of the safe, one under the control of the paying teller and the other under the control of Mr. Silcott. The paying teller kept an account of the receipts and disbursements of cash under his control and counted his cash from day to day. There is no deficiency in the cash under his control. These balances and drafts during the absence of cash on hand from day to day under the control of Mr. Silcott and in his compartment of the safe. It appears that that portion of the cash has never been counted during the six years of Mr. Leedom's incumbency by any one person than Mr. Silcott, and it does not appear that Mr. Silcott ever counted the cash, or that Mr. Leedom ever required or asked for a count of the cash during the whole time, until the evening of the 5th inst., when the deficiency as stated in the foregoing report appeared. Mr. Lsedom seems to have exercised no careful supervision of the interests committed to his charge by the House.

"Your committee have no criticism to make upon the manner in which Henry L. Ballentine, the paying teller, and J. D. Selzer, the bookkeeper, have discharged their duties during the entire period of their services. They appear to have done their whole duty. The committee have restricted themselves to a presentation of the facts, so far as they have yet appeared, believing that they are confined thereto by the terms of the resolution under which they were appointed."

Mr. Payson of Illinois, immediately upon the conclusion of the reading of the report, offered a resolution for which he asked immediate consideration, authorizing the committee on accounts to examine the accounts of the Sergeant at Arms's office and to report thereon, but to take charge of all the assets of the office until the further order of the House, to receive any proposal from Mr. Leedom, or any one with authority to act for him, for making good any deficiency, and also to make full report as to the effect of any deficiency, and especially as to any unpaid salaries of the members of this House, accompanying the report with a bill if necessary.

Mr. Payson said that the concluding paragraph of the report of the select committee was the explanation for the offering of the resolution. Quite a number of members of the House having been advised yesterday evening after adjournment of the conclusion to which the committee had come, that under the appointing resolution its jurisdiction ended with simply stating the account, it was thought advisable that a resolution of this character should be presented. It was thought that the committee which had already investigated the office could with more propriety, and perhaps with better efficiency and greater celerity, take charge of the matter than any other. There seemed to be two opinions prevailing—that the Sergeant at Arms was a disbursing officer, and that he was not, but was simply the agent of the individual members of the House. Speaking only for himself, he believed—and had no more doubt about it than about any other matter in regard to which he had ever reached a conclusion—that the late Sergeant at Arms was a disbursing officer of this body, and that the loss, whatever there might be, growing out of this unfortunate transaction, was a loss the Government should carry. For the present there is the sum of [illegible] in the custody of [illegible] the House had absolute control.

Mr. Bland of Missouri said that if the Sergeant at Arms was a disbursing officer of the Government, a part of the Treasury system itself, the money belonged to the Government and should be in the custody of the Treasury. How had the House, by a committee or otherwise, a right to take custody of that money unless the Sergeant at Arms had been acting as its agent?

Mr. Payson said that the answer was this: The money was there and there was a dispute as to who had a right to receive it. The Treasury disclaimed responsibility. It could not be given to the new nor to the old Sergeant at Arms, and the thing seemed to stand as a waif, nobody claiming to have charge of it. He did not by this resolution propose or assert which view of the Sergeant at Arms's office was right or wrong, but simply proposed to place this money, in which the House had an undetermined interest, in the hands of somebody in whom the House had confidence.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky asked what right under the Constitution or statutes the House had to take possession of the money. If the Sergeant at Arms was a disbursing officer, then his duty was to turn it over to his successor; if it was the individual money of the members of the House, it was the duty of that officer to pay it to members in such proportions as he thought they were entitled to, and if he did not do this they could take legal steps to recover it.

Mr. Payson answered that it was because the House found the money in its possession or in the possession of one of its agents. It was in a Government office, in a safe provided by the Government, and nobody would assume legal responsibility for its care. If there was a question of doubt, he preferred that the money in which he was interested should be illegally in custody where it would be safe rather than in the custody of gentlemen who might possibly treat it as Silcott treated the money which was gone. Nobody could possibly be injured by the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky suggested that if the House gave the funds into the charge of the committee, it instantly discharged Mr. Leedom's bondsmen.

Mr. Payson replied that that question had been considered by some of the lawyers of the House and they had concurred that the legal status of affairs would not be altered.

Mr. McComas of Maryland suggested that the resolution be so amended as to request the Treasurer of the United States to receive the assets of the Sergeant at Arms's office as a special deposit.

Mr. Payson replied that he understood it was the purpose of the committee, in case the resolution were adopted, to take the responsibility on itself of having the funds deposited in the Treasury as a special deposit.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois suggested that the Sergeant at Arms might distribute such funds as he had on hand. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bontelle of Maine then offered as a substitute for Mr. Payson's resolution a resolution directing the committee to report as to the effect or result of any deficiency in the cash of the Sergeant at Arms's office, and especially as to unpaid salaries to members, accompanying their report with a bill if necessary. The substitute resolution was adopted.

OBITUARY.

OLIVER R. KINGSBURY.

Oliver R. Kingsbury, until recently Treasurer of the American Tract Society, died at his home, 239 West Fifty-fourth-street, on Wednesday morning. More than sixty of the eighty years of his life had been passed in the service of the society which the Rev. Dr. M. A. Hallock, in 1825, founded on the site of a groggery at the corner of Spruce and Nassau streets. With Dr. Hallock were associated in those days the Rev. O. Eastman and the Rev. Rev. S. Cook. Just two years after the groggery had been superseded by the Tract Concern, Oliver Kingsbury left Worcester, Mass., where he was born March 15, 1809, and was hired as office boy by Dr. Hallock, his duties being to light the fires, scrub the floor, and to make himself generally useful.

In 1834, just seven years after he began his apprenticeship, he was elected Assistant Secretary of the association. A year later, at the age of twenty-five, the Assistant Treasurership was added to his duties. Although the formal title of Treasurer was not adopted by the Tract Society until 1870, Mr. Kingsbury was its chief financial officer until 1887, when old age forced him to decline a re-election. At its annual meeting in May of that year the society passed resolutions which were a well-deserved tribute to his long and faithful service.

During the sixty years of Mr. Kingsbury's service there passed through the Treasury nearly $20,000,000, and not a dollar was lost during his connection with that department. During those sixty years, too, he had been out of the office only once, from illness, for any length of time. His annual vacation was never longer than a week.

Not a little of the untarnished reputation of the Tract Society is due to the calm judgment, clear view of financial questions, and incorruptible integrity of Mr. Kingsbury. In the variety of the varied interests involved, the amount of money handled in small sums, the absence of loss or failure in payment of notes, and the length of unbroken service, it will be difficult to find a parallel to his career in the religious or financial institutions of the country.

The society, as a token of its estimation of Mr. Kingsbury's services, had conferred upon him the title of Treasurer Emeritus.

The deceased was distinguished by a practical bent of mind. He was a man of sound sense, a retiring disposition, a man of orderly ways and quiet habits. His home life was as carefully ordered as his church, and there the responsible duties of his earnest life were faithfully performed. He was an Elder of the Presbyterian Church and active in its work.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton of the Forty-second-Street Presbyterian Church will conduct the funeral services at the deceased's residence on West Fifty-fourth-street to-morrow morning. The lifelong associate of the deceased, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society, will also take part in the services.

Two sons, the Rev. O. A. Kingsbury and George Kingsbury, an insurance inspector, and a daughter, Helen, survive their father.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Andrew J. Denison, one of the best known residents of Chicago, died Wednesday of pneumonia, after a very short illness. Mr. Denison was fifty-four years of age. He was a native of Gayton, Mass., in which State his paternal ancestors settled in 1680. He had been a resident of Chicago thirty years. For some time he was engaged in the grain business, his partner being John T. Lester; but about 1883 he went into the railway supply business, in which he was engaged at the time of his death. He was an enthusiastic Dalmocrat and was a delegate to the convention which nominated Grover Cleveland in 1884.

Joseph Kinsey, a well-known business man, President of the Post & Co. Manufacturing Company, died yesterday at his residence in Mount Auburn, Ohio, aged sixty-one years.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

John B. Carson of Chicago is at the Gilsey House.

Prof. Elisha Gray of Chicago is at the Windsor Hotel.

Surgeon John S. Billings, United States Army, is at the Grand Union Hotel.

Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota is at the Astor House.

Judge George A. Hardin of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Hotel Metropole.

A. von Mumm, German Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Senator D. H. McMillan of Buffalo and Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman House.

Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse and Senator John S. Barbour of Virginia are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

JOHN GILBERT'S BOOKS.

From the Boston Post, Dec. 12.

Through the considerate courtesy of his widow the Boston Public Library has recently acquired the books of the late John Gilbert. The gift will be highly appreciated in the community. Although of late years Mr. Gilbert lived and acted chiefly in New-York, he was a Bostonian by birth, and was deservedly popular here; he was admired as an artist and respected as a man. His library consists of about 650 bound volumes, and over 400 unbound books of plays. A very hurried examination shows, besides such miscellaneous books as would be gathered by a reading man, a fine collection of American imprints. Among them are the first American edition of Souther's poems, published in Boston in 1799; Pope's complete works and Goldsmith's poems, both published in Boston in 1808 and 1809, respectively, in addition to single plays prepared for the stage and appearing in no other form. All these, together with many playbills and periodical publications relating to the stage, richly supplement the already very handsome collection of dramatic literature in the library.

AN EVENING WITH SHAKESPEARE.

An "evening with Shakespeare" was pleasantly passed by a large audience last night at the Mendelssohn Salon, 108 West Fifty-fifth-street, the occasion being the first of a series of evenings with the poets to be given by the Ideal Concert Sextet of this city during the Winter season. The vocal numbers of the programme consisted of some of the choicest compositions of the Bard of Avon set to music. The vocalists were Mme. Ella Pfeff, soprano; Mme. Mathilde Gallavan, contralto; W. A. Prime, tenor, and Frederic Reddall, basso.

The wooing scene from "King Henry V." was finely given by Miss Laura Sedgwick Collins, Mr. Frank Treat Southwick artistically executed two piano solos.

A SCAROITY OF ICE.

ROXBOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12.—To-day the last cake of ice was taken from the Knickerbocker Ice Company's Rondout Creek house. This forenoon an official of the company said: "All of the houses along the Hudson River owned by the Knickerbocker Ice Company are empty, and there is but little ice remaining in any of the houses owned by other companies."

During a quarrel at the house of Riley Bates, (colored,) near Walnut Grove, Ga., Bates was shot and killed by a white man, named Frank Hudson. A general shooting affray occurred, in which Hudson was shot in the leg. The negroes are greatly excited.

DEATH OF E. N. DICKERSON

CLOSE OF THE LIFE OF A NOTED LAWYER.

PATENT SUITS INVOLVING MILLIONS AND OTHER FAMOUS CASES IN WHICH HE WAS ENGAGED AS COUNSEL.

Edward N. Dickerson, the noted patent lawyer, died early yesterday morning at his country residence, Wave Crest, near Far Rockaway. While his was not confined to his bed until a few days ago, he had been in poor health for some months and had withdrawn from active practice.

Edward N. Dickerson was the son of Philemon Dickerson, Governor of New-Jersey in 1836. The founder of the family in this country, Philemon Dickerson, was a stanch old Puritan, who was made a freedman of Salem, Mass., in 1638, and in 1646 purchased a large tract of land in Southold, L. I., taking his title from the Indians, and made a permanent residence there. Mr. Dickerson's scientific bent was derived from his father's line, one of his parental ancestors, Jonathan Dickerson, having developed a genius for invention, and having during the Presidency of Washington recorded two patents, one on hydraulics, the other relating to numerical order issued by the Government, and which, bearing the signature of Washington, is still in existence.

Edward N. Dickerson entered Princeton College at an uncommonly early age. At eighteen he was graduated with high honors, and he at once began the study of the law in the office of Judge Ogden. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar.

The first important case in which Mr. Dickerson was engaged was the suit of How against Law, under the California mail contracts. The case was tried in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Wilson and Ball. George Ward, Charles O'Conor, and Francis B. Cutting were opposed to Mr. Dickerson. Then he was engaged in the suit which established the Colt arms patent, and laid the foundation of Colt's great fortune. This suit was tried before a jury; it lasted three weeks, ending in sustaining the validity of the patent and securing injunctions against all infringers. The opposing counsel was Rufus Choate. Another celebrated case, which followed almost directly, was the Wells-Hat-body case, in Philadelphia. Notwithstanding his brilliant success in these cases, Mr. Dickerson's reputation was perhaps more firmly established by his defense in the case of Sickles against Burden, in which he was opposed by Francis B. Cutting.

An inherent love of scientific studies induced Mr. Dickerson to give up active practice for a time and devote himself to travel and investigation. He made a tour of Europe, during which he was for a considerable period the guest of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, who in parting with him presented him with a ring, in which the imperial initial was set in diamonds. Mr. Dickerson visited Central and South America, gaining knowledge wherever he went. On returning home he devoted himself to scientific studies, which soon developed into invention. Many valuable improvements in steam were the result. The engines of the steamers Bristol, Providence, and Rhode Island were built under his patent, which is also in use in China. He also recently increased the powers of the microscope, having made optics a special study.

Perhaps the most important incident of this period was a contest which arose between Mr. Dickerson and the Navy Department, when Gideon Welles was Secretary. For as the rebellion broke out the Chief Engineer of the United States Navy thought he discovered that James Watt had made a gross error when he demonstrated that steam produced more power when worked expansively than when worked without expansion. Upon this theory the Secretary ordered the engines of the fleet which was to be built. This proceeding provoked the public and determined opposition of Mr. Dickerson, who in public journals and in letters to the Secretary and to Congress protested against the fatal course, foretelling the evil consequences which soon ensued.

Mr. Dickerson returned to the bar in 1873. His return was signalized by a masterly defense in the suits growing out of the terrible explosion on the Staten Island ferryboat Westfield, in which so many persons lost their lives. From Mr. Dickerson's knowledge of machinery and searching inquiry into the circumstances of the case he demonstrated to the jury that no blame could be justly attached to the company, and in each case he won a verdict in its favor.

One of the most noted of the important cases in which Mr. Dickerson was engaged was the suit of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company against George B. Prescott and others, involving the right of the Western Union Company to the quadruplex system of transmitting telegraphic messages. The case was tried before Judge Sanford in the Superior Court in 1877. On behalf of the Atlantic and Pacific were Messrs. Meredith of Baltimore, Benjamin F. Butler, Myers of Philadelphia, and Wheeler of New-York, against whom were arrayed Judge Porter and Messrs. Dickerson and Lowery of New-York, who defended the rights of the Western Union. The trial lasted seven weeks covered by this trial Mr. Dickerson led the cross-examination of his opponents' witnesses. The records in the quadruplex case fill five large closely-printed volumes.

Mr. Dickerson was the counsel of the American Bell Telephone Company in the suits against the New-Electric Company, Edison's, the National Improved, the Molesnlar, the Clay Commercial, and the Dolbear Companies. He argued the appeal before the United States Supreme Court, in which all the telephone suits were consolidated, was counsel for the plaintiffs in the case against the National Improved Telephone Company, tried in New-Jersey, and was also engaged in the Tilley-Foster Iron Company suits.

Mr. Dickerson continued to prosecute his professional labors with unremitting zeal up to May of this year, when

ON THE STAGE IN PARIS

THE VARIÉTÉS REVIEW AND THE VAUDEVILLE PLAY.

SUCCESS OF THE FORMER AND THE GOOD FEATURES OF IT — OTHER EVENTS OF THE TIME.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Messrs. Blondeau and Monreal have so long been the undisputed czars of the revue realm that their methods are entirely familiar, and their popularity gives them an assurance and facility, a ohio, as it were, in the selection of points, which goes very far from the outset to establish success. By all odds, and with ease, theirs is the best effort of the year, for even the Comédie has come within the ostracism of public discontent.

It was in 1868 that these authors started out, as history tells us. Of late years they have made Paris eancans and Paris heulevards like Sardon, they began to believe in fetichism, and this new attempt is for the Variétés. The American illuetrations, as represented at the Champ de Mars, come in for their nsnal ehare of attention. Edison, of conrse, and again Brown-Séquard, who gives inetant yonth this time with the marrow of guinea pigs. There is of necessity a godfather—Raymond—who is constantly on the qui vive of good humor, nature, and fun; and the godmother—the really-beautiful Lender—superb in dazzling undress costumes. She has more voice than nsual to the godmother tribe, and a vaet amouut of dash and go. She alwaye does the right thing at the right time, and enjoys those snperlative necessities for such business—persistent good humor and graceful presence. You don't have to worry about either of the couple, or wonder if they are not bored in their waits. This is eminently satisfactory for a three-act and two-tableau review.

The Variété stage is small, and it is snrprising how the effective luminous foutain act was constructed, with its real water changing in color and form just like the original splendor at the exposition, while in the foreground the long, thin lace line of the Eiffel Tower gives a capital idea of the genuine spot. It is in thie act—and as I am here, in trne review style, forgetting all that went before, I might as well speak of Granier's great scene at once. The crowd assemble to see the Gitanas; the guitariste come in and take their seats, the handclapping begins, and la Maccarona enters.

Is it Granier or is it not? Only the twinkle of her eye can dieeover her identity. Her ekin is dark, her hair hrought forward curled up, dashed with scarlet flowers, and her gliding figure is clad in gorgeously-embroidered orange satin jupe and light blue crêpe shawl wronght in brilliant colors and twisted and pinned to the life. All this is bewitchingly Parisian, clean and luxurious; with dainty laee skirts, enly the Spanish ideal, with French variations. I suppose that it is easy to make up here, and Granier may owe this portion of her charture to the costnmer, wigmaker, or clever designer, hut when she tucks on the felt sombrero and begins to advance to the footlights she is all herself and her creation is as artistic as it is true.

With delicate suggestion, she complains that the Javanese were too lazy to use their feet, and she outlines their qucer hand gestures; and thus, for the *danse du ventre*, by a sudden turn and motiou of the head, she gives a silhouette of the Egyptian Chomda. They are but flashes, qnick revolations of true instinct and entire command of the actor's skill. Then the Spanish song begins, half real, half make-believe, with an accent absolutely true, and the usual peculiarity of voice constantly maintained. If were good to see a gitana if only to delight in the better fuished picture of the French actress. Had Granier never doue anything else but this ten minutes' refinud imitation, her repute would be made. She is applauded to the echo, and her one sceue would be worth double the price.

Besides Granier, the next *clou* is Baron, with one song, the Consure having scissored the second one, as it did the trumpet of the exhansted member of the republican guard, who was to play over and eternally the "Marseillaise," oven giving the time when etood up in the cornor, from mero force of habit. Lassouche, the incomparable Lassouche, the amusing player, but he had to coin a new word and a bad pun to bridge over the patriotism of dame Consure; instead of *Mars—eillaise*, he says *Mars—indienne;* the audience catches on, and the fun is great.

To come back to Baron—who might be singing yet his one song, did he start out to satisfy public demand—he is a Mayor, in black satin vest, the tricolor ecarf sticking in his pocket. His tune is an old one, but the words are modern and full of political allusions, and every one of them, for a wonder, witty and true. Baron never had a voice; he grinds out a guttural sort of tune from about one and a quarter hoarse notes; he makes few gestures, but gives a volume of meaning to those; he always the same, never alike, and a host in himself. Baron, Dupuis, Lassouche, and poor Christian—who is now hovering between life and death, having been struck with apoplexy on the stage the first night—are four of the best comic aetors living.

The first two acts are bubblingy over with fun, and of their kind are perfect: the last one is weak, although the theatrical imitations and the take-off of Daudet's "Struggleliffer" is amueing and capitally doue. In the first act there is a marvelous tahleau vivant of the "Angelus"; it is on its way to America, and the *compère* bribes the men to unnail the huge case and give a look. The landscape and figure of the man are wonderful; the woman is not as perfect. Then there is au amusing scene, if a trifle long, in the Terminus Hotel; and, of course, we have a glimpse of Buffalo Bill and the Torreros. The Variétés can boast of the only enccess of the season thus far, and the enthusiasm is entirely justified, for beeidoe sarcasm, wit, and point, there is muoh real artistio value, and the interpretation is heyond praise.

It ie not as easy to speak of the Vandeville's new play, "The Respectnbles" of M. X., read Janvier de la Motte and Alexandre Dumas. Before the premiere the landre share was given to the latter, now nearly all of it goes to the former, and I have yet to find some one who really knows which was and who wasn't.

Ferdinand Verrier, a distinguished member, as we are told, of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, has long had a liaieon with the Baroness of Fermanville. The world has accepted it, and would almost rather criticise the legitimate connection between the Baron and his wife than be called upon to note the dieconnection, after so long a lease, of the friendship of the *amie* and her satellite, M. Verrier. In this there is also raised and auewered the question of the marriage of the only daughter of the Baroness. Do not jump to the concinsion that this ie an illegitimate trace of the collection; not at all. The friendship of her mother for the savant took date after the birth of this only child. She has always known this kind, adopted uncle; and as Aline nas very little to do with the story, I may as woll add at once that she finally married the nephew of M. Varrier, thanks to the aroused energy of papa, who thus manages to end the play, soothe the scandal of the contemplated separation, and make the *ami*—to the latter's regret—continue to be one, the third one of the family.

It does not appear to be an unpleasant life; while the husband attends strictly to his business, which almost constantly keeps him away from home, the *ami* and wife preside at horticultural showe, give prizes in the public schools, organize charitable fairs, and—openly, at least—subetantiate the good opinion and blindness of the world.

From the etart there is nothing to interest one in any of the characters. The Baroness is colorless, hut far too distingné, too elegant, pretty, and refined ever to love the unintereeting, stupid savant, who is made still more offeneive hy the singular make-up of the usually excellent Dieudonné. This actor was never a star, but he has been constantly before the public, always giving good emphasis to his rôles, always useful and conventions. To play this new part, he hae sacrificed his mustache, taken to bald head, long hair, and general unkempt appearance. He has succeeded in becoming a caricature of Brown-Séquard, and this fails to explain the passion of the stylish and refined Baroness. The situation turns to broad farce, and the actors play it with supreme gravity.

The first act sparkles with wit, and there seemed to be fair promise of reasonable enjoyment; but the remaining two acts blunt all this and chalk out a vacant line of easel. It is rambling fun, exasperating to the nerves, and nothing to the play. It was a crude, ill-subject to grapple, and the author's powers were too weak or too timid to clinch it with vigor. The whole business might easily be condensed into one act and turned into a vaudeville.

The Baroness has one scene of jealosy which was admirably played by Mlle. Magnier, who is certainly improving in every way. She has learned to be composed, to listen; and vivacity, dash, underlining, and absolute stage presence were always her best gifts. There is no one at the Vaudeville to divide the kingdom with her, and she will certainly have good opportunity for herself and for the satisfaction of her many friends. The women all like her for her beanty and wonderful clothes. A new play must soon of necessity come here, and in all probability it will be with Jolly again. The Vandeville seems of late only to have luck in funny pieces.

At the Gaité, Simon-Girard has taken the part of Irma in the "Grand Mogul," so as to gain time to bring out the new opera bonffe. It would be hard for the *diecte* to do anything unacceptable, and it is au old-time story for the singer to repeat all her solos twice and thrice. She ie deliciously costumed. The oast is good, and thero will he ample time to prepare novelties.

Melba is bottor. She is to eing Juliette this week once, and in eight days "Lucie" ie to appear. Everybody is wondering and eqnabbling abont the revival of this old Italian score; but every one is going, and the management, I learn, expect to make the venture a paying one. Ascanio" of Saint-Saëns is again checked by illness, and in its immediato stead a new two-act opera is to be brought forward with a ballet. At the Opéra Comique Gounod's "Mierille" is revived last evening, with little Simonnet—the heroine of the "Roi d'Ys"—as the soprano. The now Rosina here, Mme. Landonzin, is meeting with fair success. The sensation of the week, however, will be the Théâtre Libre to-morrow. L. K.

RICHARDSON'S MEMORY.

A BRASS TABLET SET NEAR HIS BURIAL PLACE.

"St. Bride's Church in Fleet-street will be the scene to-day of an interesting ceremony," saye the London *Times* of a few weeks ago: "Samuel Richardson, printer and novelist, is buried on the south eide of the centre aisle. Though an inscription on the pavement marks the place, it has been thought by his admirers that he deserves more eolemn and artistic sommsmoration. A brass tablet has been prepared, and is to be unoovered in his honor. St. Bride's Church and churchyard have offered a last resting place to many famous personages. Not all of them ohose it voluntarily. The Fleet Prison for debtors was within the parish, and several celebrities, like Sir Richard Baker, the chronicler, and Francis Sandford, the genealogist, were carried straight thither in their coffins from their jail.

"Happily no such flavor of compnision hange about the grave of the author of 'Clarissa.' When he established himself in business he selected Fleet-street and the courte adjacent willingly enough, for his choice. In salsbury-court he finally settled himself and throve. There, by the patronage of Mr. Speaker Onelow, he rose to the profitable dignity of printer of the House of Comuons Journal. There he gradually grew to be wealthy by his trade, and endeared by bonable temper of the patoet of Law Printer to the King. He lived as an affluent tradesman in St. Bride's Parish with his first wife, the danghter of the master printer he had obedlently and with fear served as apprentice. 4 "When in after years he had amased enough riobes to afford the luxury of a villa at Hammersmith, ne remained faithful in affeotion for the echoes of the gay and lucrative bustle of Fleet-street. At his death in 1761 he directed that he should be buried in St. Bride's Church by his wife's side. He had fulfilled all the duties of a good citizen. He had married his master's daughter, and been elected to the Presidenoy of hie company. His integrity in his dealings was proverbial. He had brought up two large families. He was ae charitable and public-spirited as he was commercially honest and diligent. Hogarth, his oontemporary, could have taken no more complete patturn than he for the Industrieus Apprentice. Nothing was more entirely in accordance with the fitnese of things than that he should have oeen respectfully interred there, at a large flat stone in the middle of his parish church. Nothieg could be more surprising than that, a hnedred and twenty-eight years after, his interment, hie memory should be dug up from its peaceable repose, and hiazoned in brass, and proclaimed by eulogistic panegyrists, for the admiration of two hemispaeres."

EXPATRIATED AND FORGOTTEN.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 6.

There died the other day in Paais, in his ninetieth year, and with menral faculties unimpaired, an American of the name of Ambrose Dudley Maen. The great mass of bie country men will, no donbt, recall with difficulty the man or the name, while those of the present generation will probably recall neither, however indistinctly. Yet Col. A. Dudley Mann was once a very prominent figure in American politics. He was a warm, close friend not only of Andrew Jackson, but of Henry Clay. During President Tyler's Administration he was assistant Secretary of State, and is credited with having organized the present Consular Service. Between 1829 and 1839, it is stated, "he was variously engaged in the foreign service, negotiating many important treaties and consuming himself to the Department of State as a man to be trusted with large and difficult transactions." Col. Mann was a Virginian, and was amoog the first of those summoned to Montgomery to assist Jefferson Davis with his counsel. He was appointed by the Confederate President chief of that commission of which Rust of Louisiana and Yancey of Alabama were originally members, and of which Mason and Sildell subsequently became members. Its mission was to represent the Confederacy abroad, and, if possible, to induce the foreign powers to recognize it. Col. Mann was appointed Commissioner in the first year of the war, and then takinp up his residance in Europe, he never returned to his native country, preferriog to live in voluntary exile after the failure of the South to maietain the Confederacy. Col. Manu's original promieence was due to hie great abilities, and, had he not made the mistake of going out of the Union," his subsequent career might probably have been even more brilliant and useful than was thet of his earlier years, as the opportunities for nsefulness were largely inoreased by conditions growing out of the war.

MORE POLICEMEN FOR PARIS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

The Parle police force, which now numbere 6,100 men, is about to he increased to 7,300. The metropolis will thns, let us hope, be better protected after dark than it hae hitherto oaen, and midnight barglaries, garrotings, aud murders may become of rare occurrence. At the present moment the nnmber of *gardiens de la pair* is altogether inefficieut for night duty, and you may wander half a mile sometimes, after midnight, in the left bank without meeting a policeman. Moreover, the perilous parts of the city—places like the old Boulevard du Crime—are usually the worst guarded after the shades of evening begin to deepeu. It is true that at night the policemen go about in twos, but then they have longer beats to traverse. The usual extent of ground covered by a policeman in his *filoi*, or "beat," is one kilometer during the day. At night the two men tramp over two kilometers, or one mile and a quarter, and thus it frequntly happens that they are half a mile or more from the scono of a midnight brawl or an organized attnck of marauders on some belated citizen. The proposed increase in the police force will not cap the evil in this etate of things, but it is rather strange in the meantimo that the angeotation was not thought of before, oousidering that, as M. Lozé, Prefect of Police, points out in his report on the snbject, the number of *gardiens* has remained the same since 1871, although the population of Paris has been increased within that time by 400,000 souls.

BALLOT REFORM IN NEW-JERSEY.

From the Newark Advertiser, Dec. 9.

Gov. Green is quoted as saying that he is in favor of a secret ballot law; but he thinks the Australian eystem "is too ombrous for New-Jersey." This is precisely the position taken by the New-Hampshire man who was "in favor of the Maine liquor law but ag'in ite execntion." The essential principle of the Auetralian ballot eystem is ite secrecy. This can only be secured by isolating the voter while he prepares his ballot and by so printing the ballots as to make that they shall all have a uniform appearance. These thiuge involve the erection of booths and the printing of the ballote by the State. It is these two features which, in the opinion of Democrats politioal, make the law "too cumbrous." What there is in the character of New-Jersey people that unfits us for a system of balloting that snoceeds in a deuely-populated State like Massachnsetts or a sparsely-settled one like Montana nobody has yet vonchsafed to explain.

ROYAL RECONCILIATIONS.

From the London Truth.

The usual memorial service is to be held in the Mausoleum at Frogmore on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 14, the anniversary of the deaths of the Prince Consort and of Princess Alice. The Queen and all the members of the royal family who are in England will be present. The prayers will be read by the Dean of Windsor, and the boys of the choir of St. George's Chapel are to sing the two anthems. Her Majesty intends to have a great reconciliation party at Windsor Castle on the occasion of this anniversary.

FOOD FOR THE POOR.

INTERESTING WORK THAT HAS DONE IN VIENNA.

An association, under the patronage of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, called Erster Wiener Volkskilchen Verein, opened, in 1872, a central cooking kitchen for the benefit of the poorer olasses. It has new five snoh kitchees, eays the Vienna correspondent of the London *Standard*, in different parts of the city. Several district associations, founded later on the same principle, have established five more such kitchees, amoog them oee where food is cooked according to the Jewish rites, so that altogether ten cooking kitchens exist at the present moment in this capital. The parent institution only a few weeks ago transferred its offices and oee of its kitchens to a spacious building of its own, erected at a cost of 40,000 florins, while the other kitchens and eating houses are still in hired premises.

These kitobees, the correspondent explains, "are distinct from the soup kitonens, of which we have many in Vienna. As to these, it is unnecesary to say more than that soup, tea, coffee, and bread are served morning and evening at fixed prices. Several million cups of tea are thus yearly sold, and the institution, which is worked by the Soup Kitchen Association, has been self-supporting from the beginning. That is exactly what Mrs. Frank Smond suggested in regard to cooking kitchens, and the idea has been realized in Vienna in a way which deserves imitation. The Wiener Volkskilchen Verein has 373 life members, (or founders,) who gave 500 florins each, and ordinary members subscribing yearly between 1 and 5 florins, (2s. to 10s.) The 40,000 florins spent on the new building were provided in commemoration of the Emperor's jubilee of forty years' reign. The kitchen appointments are provided from the founders' donations, and the association requires no monetary help to carry it on; indeed, it even makes a small profit, when amounted in the year 1888 to 1,823 florins, (about £182.) This surplue will be used this year in increasing the quantity of meat and dainties supplied to the customers. The money turned over last year was not less than 400,000 florins, (£40,000,) and this sum, as all the others I shall use, refers oely to the five kitchenes kept by the Erster Wiener Volkskilchen Verein, so that the total must be doubled if applied to all the kitchens existing in Vienna.

"I am indebted to Dr. Joseph Kühe, the President of this association, for some interesting details. This gentleman will be happy to furnish further perticulars, if any one connected with the London scheme communicates with him at the address, IV. Hechtengasse, 4, Vienna.

"The association is under the management of a committee of ladies and gentlemen. Meals are served in each of the kitchees three times a day—from 9 to 8 in the morning, from 11:30 to 2, and from 5 till 8 or 9 in the evening. On eooh occasion two lady members of the committee, or two members of a 'snpporting committee' of young ladies, can he seen in the kitchen during the whole time it is open. One of the ladies sells tickets, without which no customer can be served; while the other lady superintends the serving out of the dishes, correspondieg to the tickets, by the paid servants of the association. There are tickets for 1 kreuzer, (equal to a fifth part of a penny,) for which ten decicrame of good bread can be bought; there are tickets for 3 kreuzers, (the price of a plate of soup,) of 4 kreuzers, (the price of a plate of vegetables,) of 9 kreuzers, (the price of a portion of meat with vegetables,) and of 8 kreuzers, (the price of a portion of 'Mehlspeisen,' a dish very popular in Vienna, made of flour, sugar, &c.) The greatest sum any visitor can spend in any one of the kitchener time is 25 kreuzere, (4½d.,) as the menu for each day consists of soup, meat with vegetables, joint, and sweets; but Dr. Kilbn assures me that it has never occurred that a customer has required more than one meat, as the best appetite can be satisfied with one.

"The average cost of a dinner at these kitchens is 13 kreuzers, (3¾d.,) including bread, and the average cost of a supper is 10 kreuzers, (2d.,) and for such a supper a piece of meat, with vegetables left from dinner, can be had, and even cooked dishes only vegetable soup is served in the evening, besides tea and bread, as at breakfast in the morning. What a variety of dishes, however, is in the yearly menu of the association! A calendar is published giving the three dishes for dinner (or supper) for each day of the year. Not less than fifteen kinds of soup, sixteen different vegetables, fifteen kinds of ordinary meat, five of roast meat, two of fish, six of salads, and twenty-nine of 'Mehlspeisen,' are mentioned in this list, and every one so about in twos, but then they have longer beats to traverse. The usual extent of ground covered by a policeman in his *filoi*, or "beat," is one kilometer during the day. At night the two men tramp over two kilometers, or one mile and a quarter, and thus it frequntly happens that they are half a mile or more from the scono of a midnight brawl or an organized attnck of marauders on some belated citizen. The proposed increase in the police force will not cap the evil in this etate of things, but it is rather strange in the meantimo that the angeotation was not thought of before, oousidering that, as M. Lozé, Prefect of Police, points out in his report on the snbject, the number of *gardiens* has remained the same since 1871, although the population of Paris has been increased within that time by 400,000 souls.

A NEW GAS PURIFIER.

From the London Engineer.

Oxygen produced by the Brin process is now being successfully used in gas works for gas purification. Mr. Valon, Ramsgate, England, who had abandoned lime purification because the gas works are situate in the centre of the town, found that not only was the purification effected much more rapidly by using oxygce, but that oely half the purifying space was required. The erude gas at Ramsgnte contains 800 grains of sulphnr per 100 feet of gas. This was reduced to eight grains and the carbonic acid entirely removed. Ralph Black, 112 Bauscle Batterby, 102; Hittaway and Winona, 99 each; Newbnrg and Carnot, 87 each; Village Maid, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Sonvenir, 109 pounds; Al Reed and Not Guilty, 95 each; Cortland, 94; Cheeney, 92; Tbad Rows, 90; Rainbow, 61; Frederick I., 66.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Jim Mulholland, 110 pennds; Count Lnna, 107; Refund, 101; Carrie Wells, 98; St. Valentine, 93; Bracelet and Galleia, 92 each; Bela, 68.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Glendale, 110 poonds; Belwood, 107; Barrister, 105; Martin Rnssell, 100; Pnesis and Theodesius, 95 each; Clay Stockton, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Bonnie Lad and the Lark; Murray yelding, 112 peneds each; Alfred B. and the Maid of Woodlance geldiog, 107 eaoh; Hazel Dell and Samaria, 104 each; Barrientos and Felix, 89 eech; the Mary B. filly, 86.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quartere of a mila. Shotover, 123; Fred B., 120; Fred R., Stanley Sharpe, and Adelph, 127 each; Prince Kerl, 122; Little Barefoot, 119; Printer, 108.

RESULTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The racee here today were run over a fast track in the presence of a good crowd and with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Tem Karl won by a length, with Crispino second and Winnie Davis third. Time—1:02¼.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Dnhma won very easily by three lengths from Colonel Tim, who was a good third. Time—1:15.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Neva C. won by a nack from Little Bess, with Tommy K. third. Time—1:10¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Somerset, an 8 to 1 chance, beat the favorite, Bertha, by a head, the last a half length in front of McMarty. Time—1:21¼.

A LOT OF NEW STAKES.

THE NEW-YORK JOCKEY CLUB'S PLANS FOR NEXT SEASON.

Profiting by the disaster which overtook the American Jockey Club because of its old foxyism, the New-York Jockey Club, which may now be looked upon as the successor of the American Club, takes the right sort of a course to insure success. It has just announced a number of stakes for the Spring and Fall meetings of next year, and is as liberal in adding money to its stakes as are any of the older clubs of the East. For the Spring meeting, beginning on Memorial Day, May 30, and continuing to June 14, there will close on Jae. 2 next six stekee for two-year-olds, four for three-year-olds, and five for a l ages. To these fifteen stakes the club adds $27,500, besides guaranteeing one stake—the Tehoggan Slide Handicap—to be worth $10,000. The latter promises to be the sensational race of the meeting and is very properly named. It is to be at three-quarters of a mile and will be run over the straight courss and down hill, so that something terrible in the way of time may be expected. Weights for it will be announced Feb. 1, and declarations will be due Feb. 20 at $20 each, the conditions being $100 each, half forfeit, for horses not declared. This should prove to be fully as sensational as the Brooklyn or Suburban Handicaps.

For the Fall meeting the olub annouuces the closing on Jan. 2 of four stakes each for two and three year olds and two for all aged horses. To these ten events the olub adds $15,250, besides guaranteeing the White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds, to be worth $10,000, and the Pelham Bay Handicap, for three-year-olds, to be worth $5,000 gross.

Futurity stakes have proved to be so popular wherever established that the New-York Jockey Club inaugurates one, which it calls the Matron Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, to close with it on Jan. 2 next, and to be run for the first time at the Fall meeting in 1892, and to open by the produce of mares covered this year, by subscriptions of $20 each if declared Jan. 1, 1891; $20 if declared Jan. 1, 1892, or $30 if declared Aug. 1, 1892. The weapeake is to be worth a total of $5500 each, $100 forfeit, so that it will equal in value the Coney Island Futurity Stakes. The club very sensibly decides to give $1,000 to the breeder of the winner and $500 to the breeder of the second horse, an extremely liberal provision, which should secure a full and early entry from breeders of racers all over the country.

The new stakes announced for the Spring meeting are as follows:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Stake.	Entrance.	Distance. Miles	Added Money
Gallard	$50	¾	$1,500
Larchmont	50	¾	1,500
Anticipetion	100	¾	2,000
Van Nest	50	¾	1,250
Dodd Stakes, (filliee)	50	¾	1,250
Casanova, (fillies)	100	¾	2,000

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Trial	$100	1¼	$3,000
*Bowling Brook	100	1¼	2,000
Bavchester	50	1	1,250
Trogg's Neck	50	7/8	1,250

FOR ALL AGES.

*Tebogcan Slide	$100	8	$10,000 and $ cup.
*New-York Jockey Club	150	1¼	5,000
Westchester Cup	100	1½	3,000
All Breeds	50	7/8	1,250
Fort Schuyler	50	1	1,250

*Handicap races.

These are the stakes for the Fall meeting:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Stake.	Entrance.	Distance. Miles.	Added Money
*White Plains	$100	¾	$10,000 and $ cup.
Dunmow	100	¾	5,000
Fashion, (filliea)	50	¾	1,250
Farewell, (seilling)	50	¾	1,000

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

*Pelham Bay	$100	1⅛	$5,000 and $ cup.
Protectory	50	1	1,250
Kobe, (filliee)	50	1 1-16	1,000
Peytona, (fillies)	50	1⅛	1,250

FOR ALL AGES.

*Country Club	$100	1⅛	$2,000
New-Rochelle	100	1⅛	2,500

*Handicap races.

When to the above stakes are added the already closed stakes of the American Jockey Club, which are to be run off over the Westchester track, it will be seen that the New-York Jockey Club goes into next season's work superbly equipped for a sensational season's racing.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 12.—Milton Young of this city has sold to Jobu Campbell of the Beverwyck Stable the bay three-year-old colt Once Again, by Onondaga-Black Maria, for $1,500. William Preston, also of this city, has sold to a New-York gentleman the weanling bay colt by King Alfonso-Sequence for $1,200.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Provisione commanded more attention to-day, and were also more active than on any of the former days of the week. The feeling was easier, and in sympathy largely with another decline in Hogs, product sold at lower prices. The shrinkage suffered, however, was comparatively small. It was limited to 5c. on Pork and 2½c. on Lard and Short Ribs. Peckers increased their offerings of property for delivery in January and later months. Hutchinson was the largest individual buyer of May Short Ribs. For cash delivery buyers took 1,050 tcs. of Lard at $5 67½@5 90, several carloads of green Hams at 6¾c.@6¾c. for 20-lb. and $7 12½@7 20 for 16-lb. averages, and a round lot of boxed Short Clears at 5½c. Four purchases of Long and Short Clears were also made on private terms. For 16-lb. sweet-pickled Hams, partly cured, 8½c. was paid for cash, 8¾c. for March, and 8¾c. for May delivery. Speculation indulged in was confined largely to the January and May options. For January, Pork sold at $8 25@8 32½, Lard at $5 87½@5 90, and Short Ribs at $4 72½@4 75. Pork for the same month closed at $8 30. Lard at $5 87½, and Short Ribs at $4 72½@4 75. Pork for May delivery closed at $9 67½ for Pork, $6 07½ for Lard, and $4 95 for Short Ribs. December property was dull.

Speculative operations in Wheat were on a little more extensive scale, and the feeling was somewhat unsettled, and the advance of ¾c. or so in prices established before noon was lost during the last hour of the session. Final closing figures showed an actual loss for the day of ¼c. May opened at 68¾c., sold at a range of 82⅝c.@83¾c., and closed at 83c., fluctuations within the limits named being quite frequent. December ranged at 79¾c.@79¾c., and closed at 79¾c. Corn was in demand for the split, and July closed nominally at 81¾c., after selling at one time up to 82c. One of the early bullish local influences was a report that Hutchinson had been buying Wheat freely in New-York, St. Louis, Toledo, and Minneapolis for several days, while trying to hold down prices here, and that his now was working for an advance. This story caused some people to buy a little Wheat, and while the volume of trade was not large in the aggregate, there was more disposition by prominent bonnes to operate in round lots. Millmen Bedman, L. W. Dupuy, Lamb, Hutchinson, Blom, Baxter, and Mitchell were all buying, and Partridge and Beenan sold quite freely. In the Northwest receipts are still on the decline, the offerings at Duluth and Minneapolis aggregating only 316 cars, against 716 for the corresponding day last week. The cash market bore sympathized with futures at rulling higher early and about ¾c. lower at the close, both No. 2 Red Winter and No. 2 Spring Wheat closing at 78¾c. in store. No. 2 bard Spring sold, in store, early at 80c.@80¾c. Samples were in fair request and steady, sales free on board cars ranging as follows: No. 3 Spring at 84c.@75c., the outside for hard: No. 3 White at 84½c.@87c., No. 3 Red at 85c.@76½c., and No. 4 Rod at 55c.@85c.

Corn was quiet and steady, trading being moderate at easier prices. The fine weather conditions for curing and handling helped to engender a more bearish feeling, and offerings for both cash and delivery were largely increased. December sold off from 32½c. at the opening to 31½c., and closed at bottom, or ¾c. lower. The shrinkage in the more distant months was ¼c. to ⅝c. May opened at 33¾c., receded to 33½c.@33¼c., together, and closed at 33¼c. bid. Seller January ranged from 31½c.@31¾c. at the opening off to 31c. at the close. It was asserted that Schlitz's sec'e sales of December were upward of 500,000 bushels. Out of 198 cars inspected in only 13 graded No. 2. The withdrawals from store were small. The cash market was only moderately active and prices averaged ½c.@¾c. lower. No. 2 sold, in store and to go to store, at 32½c.@32¾c., and No. 2 Yellow at 31¾c. @32c., in bulk, at and free on board cars. No. 4 ranged at 28½c.@29½c., No. 3 at 29c.@30c., No. 2 Yellow at 30c.@31c., and No. 3 White at 29½c.@30¼c.

Oats were traded in with mere freedom and a pretty firm feeling prevailed early, one line of shorts amounting to about 350,000 bnshels being covered. A reaction took place later and prices for this and next month's delivery eased off ¼c. A good many selling orders at 28c. for May could not be executed, and that future closed at 27¾c., or the same as Wednesday. But little demand existed for carlots of No. 2, in store, regular honsee being quoted at 20¾c., and special location at 21¼c. Samples on track and free on board cars ranged as follows: No. 2 at 30½c.@32c., No. 3 White at 29c.@29½c., No. 2 at 21½c.@22½c., and No. 2 White at 28c.@29½c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Cattle were in fair request to-day, and the market had a somewhat steadier tone, with liberal trading at former prices, medium to pretty good Steers constituted the bulk of the offerings, and the prevailing prices were $3 25@$4 25. Here and there was a sale of Cattle at $4 50@$4 65, and a few fetched $5@$5.50, the latter being of the holiday class. Trading in Cows and Bulls was at steady prices, and stockers and feeders sein quite as well as before; sales of the latter were principally at $2 25@$2 75. The few bunches of Texas Cattle on sale changed hands on a basis of $1 25@$2 10 for Cows and $2 15@$2 65 for Steers. There was a steady tone to the general market at the close, prices ruling as follows: Extra Cattle, per 100 lb., $5@$5 25; choice Cattle, $4 40@$4 65; good grade shipping Steers, $3 85@$4 25; medium shipping Steers, $3 30@$3 50; common to fair Steers, $2 75@$3 25; common to choice Bulls, $1 50@$2 75; good to choice Cows, $2 25@$2 75; poor to medium Cows, $1 15@$2 00; stockers and feeders, $2 30@$3 25; Texas Steers, $2 15@$2 85; Texas Cows, $1 25@$2 10.

Hogs sold at the lowest prices of the year. They opened 5c. lower than Wednesday, and a little further along showed a decline of 10c., $3 55 being the extreme top of the market at the close. The fresh receipts were not unusually large, but there were enough state hogs to swell the supply to fully the usual limit. Although there were fair sales at the opening of business at $3 57½@$3 60, the latter movement was at $3 50@$3 55 for similar qualities. Speculative buyers were out in force to-day, and packers also wanted the Hogs at the lower prices. Closing quotations were $3 40@$3 55 for common to choice. Receipts were: Cattle, 14,000 head; Hogs, 36,000 head.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,780 head; total for week thus far, 14,700 head; for same time last week, 18,120 head; consigned through, 1,780 head, all to New-York; 60 head on sale; prices ruled steady, with $4 40 asked. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,000 head; totalsfor week thus far, 30,200 head; for same time last week, 33,600 head; consigned through, 3,600 head, 2,000 head to New-York; 2,200 head on sale; prices steady, with a good demand. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,440 head; total for week thus far, 38,240 head; for same time last week, 48,560 head; consigned through, 840 head, 640 head of which to New-York; 7,000 head on sale; prices firmer, but not quotably higher; medium and heavy, $3 65@$3 70; selected medium weights, $3 65@$3 70; selected Yorkers, $3 65@$3 70; Pigs, $3 60@$3 65.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,100 head; strong; good to fancy Steers, $4 40@$4 75; fair to good, $3 75@$4 40; Stockers and feeders, $1 80@$3 20; range Steers, $2@$3 10. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market weak; fair to choice heavy, $3 45@$3 60; packing grades, $3 40@$3 55; light, fair to best, $3 35@$3 50. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 600 head; market firm; fair to choice, $3 70@$5; Lambs, $4 50@$6 60.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,550 head; shipments, 1,450 head; market—nothing doing; all through consignments; no Cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market active; Philadelphias, $3 75@$3 80; Yorkers, $3 65@$3 70; pigs, $3 60@$3 65. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 600 head; market slow at unchanged prices.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of San Antonio, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14.

Alene, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anrania, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Rassel, Liverpool	.....	1 P. M.
City of Atlanta, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Edam, Amsterdam	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ems, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hudson, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Portia, Halifax	.....	12:00 M.

MONDAY, DEC. 16.

Assyria, Mediterranean ports	.....	.....
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Delaware, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.

Eldorado, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Wyoming, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.

City of Alexandria, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Berlin, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
Coban, Trinidad	.....	.....
Derian, Kingston	.....	.....
Germanic, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Muriel, St. Croix	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rhenish, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Tower Hill, London	.....	.....
Trave, Bremen	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 13.

Effective, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
England, Liverpool, Nov. 28.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
ATCHISON, TOPEKA
AND
SANTA FE
Railroad Company.

Office of the
ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Nov. 23, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Stockholders of the Company have provided for the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the Company, subject to the terms of Circular No. 63; and

WHEREAS, The holders of a majority of all the outstanding bonds of the Atchison System, both in Europe and the United States, have assented to the Plan of Reorganization, dated October 15, 1889; therefore be it

VOTED, That the said Plan of Reorganization be and is hereby declared effective, and that official announcement of this fact shall be made by the Chairman, accompanied by notice that Bondholders re secure participation in the benefits of the Plan should deposit their bonds on or before December 15, 1889, and that after that date bonds will only be received under such equitable conditions as the Board of Directors may establish.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman.

THE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING-NAMED ISSUES ARE INCLUDED, AND SHOULD BE DEPOSITED FOR EXCHANGE, UNDER THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company:
First mortgage, 1899, 7 per cent.
Five per cent. bonds, 1909, 5 per cent.
Consolidated mortgage, 1903, 7 per cent.
S. F. five per cent. bonds, 1920, 5 per cent.
Four and one-half per cent. S. F. bonds, 1920, 4½ per cent.
Six per cent. S. F. secured bonds, 1911, 6 per cent.
Collateral trust five per cent. bonds, 1937, 5 per cent.
Land grant mortgage, 1900, 7 per cent.
Cowley, Sumner & Ft. Smith R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1902, 7 per cent.
Florence, Elderado & Wal. Val. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1907, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Emporia & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1903, 7 per cent.
Kansas City, Topeka & Western R. R. Co.:
Income, 1906, 7 per cent.
Marion & McPherson R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
The New-Mexico & Southern Pac. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
The Pueblo & Arkansas Valley R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1905, 7 per cent.
Wichita & Southwestern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1902, 7 per cent.
Kan. City, Lawrence & South. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 6 per cent.
Southern Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Sumner County R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Ottawa & Burlington R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 6 per cent.
The Southern Kan. R'y Co.—Gulf Div.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co.:
Income, 1927, 6 per cent.
The Southern Kansas R'y Co. of Texas:
First mortgage, 1927, 5 per cent.
A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. in Chicago:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
Chicago, Santa Fe & California R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1937, 5 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 6 per cent.
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1926, 5 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
First mortgage, 1909, 7 per cent.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R'y Co.:
Second mortgage, 1923, 6 per cent.
Sonora Railway Co., Limited:
First mortgage, 1910, 7 per cent.
Leaven., Topeka & Southwestern R'y Co.:
General mortgage, 1912, 4 per cent. For the one-half guaranteed by Atchison Co.
The Wichita & Western R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1914, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 791, incl.)
The Kingman, Pratt & West. R. R. Co.:
First mortgage, 1916, 6 per cent. (Nos. 1 to 956, incl.)
The Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1926, 6 per cent.
California Southern R. R. Co.:
Income bonds, 1926, 8 per cent.

DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE AND CERTIFICATES RECEIVED THEREFOR AT
UNION TRUST COMPANY, 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, ROOM 9, 95 MILK-ST., BOSTON.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., 113 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.
MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO., CHICAGO.
BARING BROTHERS & CO., 8 BISHOPSGATE-WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

Circular 63, containing full details, can be had at above addresses and also at offices of Kidder, Peabody & Co., No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York, and of Atchison Company, 95 Milk-st., Boston.

J. W. REINHART,
4th Vice Pres't.

GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman of Board.

THE OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UTAH CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, DUE JAN. 1, 1890.

By resolution of the Executive Committee of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company the holders of Utah Central Railway Company First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds (the principal of which is payable Jan. 1, 1890,) are offered the right to surrender their bonds on or after Dec. 18, 1889, at either of the offices named below, receiving in exchange for each bond of $1,000 so surrendered $1,000 Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from Jan. 1, 1890, and $40 in cash, (in addition to $30 received in payment without discount for Utah Central Railway Company coupons due Jan. 1, 1890.) All bonds not presented for exchange in accordance with these terms will be paid in cash at maturity at the offices named below.

The principal of Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds is payable April 1, 1919. The issue is limited to $25,000 per mile of completed railway, with provisions for issuing additional amounts when necessary for terminals and second tracks, not exceeding in the aggregate $35,000 per mile of double track, and is secured by first mortgage on 143 miles of railway, (including 36.5 miles which will be immediately released from the lien of the Utah Central first mortgage,) and by second mortgage (with provisions for retirement of all underlying first mortgage bonds) on the remaining 1,315 miles of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company's system. The prompt payment of interest on the first days of April and October of each year is guaranteed by the Union Pacific Railway Company under a traffic agreement in which a sufficient part of the gross earnings of the Oregon Short Line Railway Company 6 per cent. bonds is now guaranteed. It is not expected that the Union Pacific Railway Company will be called upon to make advances for payment of interest inasmuch as the net earnings of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company are more than sufficient to pay taxes and interest on all bonds now outstanding.

Copies of the mortgage and traffic agreement will be furnished on application at the office of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, 44 Equitable Building, Boston.

Application will be made to the New-York Stock Exchange to place the bonds on the regular list when issued.

Bonds can be exchanged at the following offices:
The American Loan and Trust Company, 55 Congress-st., Boston.
Office of Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, 40 Wall-st., New-York.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, President.

BOSTON, Dec. 9, 1889.

DESIRABLE SUBURBAN, ELECTRIC, AND HORSE RAILWAY SECURITIES FOR SALE BY

MARTIN & BRECKINRIDGE,
15 Broad-st., Mills Building.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY,
Reorganization.

The holders of FIVE and SIX per cent. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BONDS, and of the STOCK of the COMPANY, are invited to reorganize the said Company on the following basis:

New Securities.

First Mortgage 4 Per Cent	$40,000,000
Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent	20,000,000
Preferred Stock	13,000,000
Common Stock	47,000,000

Assessment on Stock, 10 Per Cent.

The SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED BONDS and the underlying bonds TO BE PAID OFF, $22,500,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds and $4,500,000 of the Preferred Stock, being applied to this purpose.

A circular containing full details, showing the apportionment of the remaining securities among the "Fives," "Sixes," and stockholders, and in payment of the assessment, and copies of the AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION may be obtained at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST., or from any member of the Reorganization Committee.

The 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1889, is the last day for the deposit of bonds and stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
COMMITTEE.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stock
OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

IT IS PROPOSED TO REORGANIZE THE COMPANY UPON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

A First Mortgage of $30,000 per mile, securing 4½ per cent.
50-year Gold Bonds $32,500,000
An Income Mortgage 4½ per cent. non-cumulative $32,500,000
With provision for control of property until interest becomes a fixed charge.

Stock to be assessed 10 per cent., for which it is to receive income bonds at par and new stock share for share, the assessment, after providing for payment of back interest in cash on the 7s and Union Pacific 6s and expenses, to be applied to the improvement of the property.

The application of above securities is detailed in the Reorganization Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

Parties interested are requested to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

EDWARD KING,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
PETER GEDDES,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
} COMMITTEE.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY,
50 WALL-STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
SURPLUS 500,000

WILLIS S. PAINE, President.
WILLIAM L. TRENHOLM, 1st Vice Pres't.
WILLIAM STEINWAY, 2d Vice Pres't.
JOHN Q. ADAMS, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine,	William Steinway,
Henry T. Cook,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Charles R. Flint,	George W. White,
William L. Trenholm,	Ebenezer K. Wright,
William B. Kendall,	Wm. H. Van Kleeck,
Walter S. Johnston,	William A. Nash,
Joseph N. Hallock,	Geo. Foster Peabody,
Charles Hansell,	John D. Probst,
Frederick Kuhne,	Henry Steers,
Edwin A. Moalpin,	George W. Quintard.
William Rockefeller,	Forrest H. Parker,
Andrew Millis,	Charles Scribner.

Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver; also Fiscal and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds. Takes the entire charge of Real and Personal Estates. Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds. Allows interest on deposits.

$2,400,000
50-YEAR 4 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

ISSUED TO REPLACE 6 PER CENT. BONDS FALLING DUE JAN. 1, 1890.

THE UNDERSIGNED SOLICIT BIDS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS.

FOR CIRCULARS, CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

J. W. DAVIS & CO.,
66 BROADWAY,
OR 30 EAST 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.

$60,000
WATERTOWN, SOUTH DAKOTA,
WATER WORKS
20-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

S. A. KEAN & CO.,
100 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.
115 Broadway, New-York.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1889.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of said company in Denver, Colorado, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Colorado Midland Railway Company of an undivided moiety of the line between New-Castle and Rifle Creek, Colorado, and also a contract between the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and the Midland Railway Company, as parties of the first part, and the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company, for the leasing of the line of the latter company, when completed, and also for a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Rio Grande Western Railway Company of the line between Grande Junction and Crevasse, Colorado, and for the purpose of determining whether such leases and contract for lease shall or shall not be assented to and perfected.

The transfer books will close Dec. 19, 1889, and reopen Jan. 2, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.

Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by
W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

7½ PER CENT. CAN BE REALIZED BY purchasing 6 per cent. Government Bonds into 6 per cent. Debentures. Capital, $600,000. Large reserve guaranteed thereby. Pamphlets. AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,255 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Funded Interest Certificates.

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, more than a majority of the bonds, and the time within which further deposits can be made under said agreement is extended to Jan. 4, 1890.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
BY F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement and to avoid penalties.

Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1889.
HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1889.

To the Stockholders of the
Edison General Electric Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the stock of this company (except such stock as is held in trust by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company) due and payable Jan. 3, 1890, at the office of this company, to holders of record Dec. 20, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Dec. 20, 1889, and reopened at 10 A. M. Jan. 4, 1890.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1889.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. on the preferred stock, and a dividend of One and One-half per cent. on the common stock of this company, both payable from earnings of the company, Jan. 2, 1890, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York.

The transfer books for both classes of stock will be closed Dec. 16, 1889, at 2 P. M., and reopen on the morning of Jan. 6, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. P. OSBORN, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

THE BRUNSWICK COMPANY.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the company's office, in the city of Brunswick, Ga., on the 21st day of January, 1890, at 12 M. of that day, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books will close on Jan. 11 and open on Jan. 25, 1890.

N. S. FINNEY, Secretary. W. W. NILES, President.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, TUESDAY, 14th January, 1890. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. By order of the board.

C. V. B. SANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1890. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of the bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1890, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

COMPANION, &c.—By an English lady, an engagement as companion and lady housekeeper; good reader, and would not object to teach young children English and music; highest references. Address P. W. Wood, 125 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl who can be highly recommended as chambermaid and waitress or as parlormaid and waitress. Apply, by letter, to present employer, 57 West 71st-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR Waitress Alone.—By young girl in private family; best city references. Address M. L., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing, or do light housework; good reference from the other side. Call at 271 West 22d-st., rear.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid; do plain sewing; in private family; good city reference. Apply or address 116 East 33d-st., care of Mr. Bayle.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl in private family as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call, two days, at 444 West 45th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—Experienced; has lived with first-class families; no objection to country; highly recommended from last employer. Call or address 243 West 55th-st., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to get a place for her chambermaid. Call to-day at 69 Madison-av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very respectable, neat girl; good reference from present employer. Call at 57 5th-av.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By a competent nurse for a baby or young children; neat sewer; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at 252 West 40th-st.

COOK.—By first-class meat and pastry cook; all kinds of salads and made-up dishes; understands private tables; large or small establishment; reference. Address H., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman in a private first-class family, where a servant is kept; understands all kinds of cooking; city reference. Address J. B., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable German woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; by the day, week, or month; excellent city reference. Call or address 350 West 38th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By competent young woman as cook, washer, and ironer or do housework in flat or private family; best city reference. Call at 180 West 19th-st., top floor.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; no objection to a flat; good city reference. Call at 151 West 16th-st.

COOK.—First-class; understands creams, jellies, cake, ices, soups; is excellent bread and cake baker; city reference. Call at 338 East 40th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—By English Protestant woman, just returned from London, as excellent cook; pastry maker. Call or address Hassanie, 213 East 25th-st., grocery.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. Address J. K., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By capable woman as first-class cook in private family; best city references. Address G. W., Box 351 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a colored woman; seven years in present place. Call or address Mrs. Jackson, present employer's, 58 West 71st-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; will do coarse washing; private family; best city reference. Call at 222 West 27th-st., Room 5.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress in a private family; good city reference. Address M. M., 129 West 15th-st., rear.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook and laundress; private family; best city reference. Call at 159 West 33d-st., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook to go out by the day; get up dinners; best city reference. Call at 258 9th-av.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; best city references. Call at 425 West 52d-st., first floor, front; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and laundress or do housework in private family; best city reference. Call at 434 West 52d-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By young French woman by the day to sew or cook; can dispose two or three days in the week. Call at 289 West 53d-st., third floor, Mrs. Vandercam.

DAY'S WORK.—By a good laundress; the first days of the week; take washing home; month or dozen; good reference. Inquire for the housekeeper at 165 West 81st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Daily or at home; all kinds of alterations; perfect fit; car fare. Address Gertrude, Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter; desires more engagements in private families; $2 50 daily; party and dinner dresses a specialty. Address Mrs. Gaspher, 177 84-st.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

1—IN SMALL FAMILY, HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on second floor, with board; references. 34 West 51st-st.

1 GRAMERCY PARK.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished rooms; house and surroundings unexceptionable; references.

1—DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR LARGE connecting rooms, with board; small family; reference. 68 West 46th-st.

19 WEST 38TH-ST.—SQUARE AND TWO large second-floor rooms; dine parlor floor; references; will separate.

24 WEST 32D-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms with board; references given and required.

34TH-ST., 28 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suites; private table optional; references exchanged.

47TH-ST., 16 EAST.—FOURTH FLOOR front and hall; also third floor hall room; heated; references.

48 EAST 21ST-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with board.

67 WEST 34TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on second and third floors, with board; references.

144 MADISON-AV.—WITH BOARD, DEsirable suites and rooms for families and gentlemen; reasonable terms.

MADISON-AV., 36TH-ST.—REFINED home offered to adults; parlor dining room; references. Address D., Box 389 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, ON CENTRAL Park, west, an elegant second floor in a private family. Address MORTIMER, Box 208 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 32D.—LARGE, SUNNY, NEWLY-furnished rooms; all conveniences; also physician's office; private family; references.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

N. Y. INSTITUTE
FOR
ARTIST-ARTISANS,
140 and 142 West 23d-st.

The most national, organic, thorough, practical, and central Art School in New-York City. Founded for American Arts by leading art guilds and art specialists. Principles of design, decoration, illustration, drawing, painting and modeling from antique, still life, and life models, sculpture, stained-glass, wood carving, ceramics, textiles, jewelry, and metals. Instruction inexpensive, thorough, personal, constant, every day and three evenings per week.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, No. 1 West 25th-st. Conversational knowledge in few terms; $10 each. Trial lessons free. Branches in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Berlin, and Paris.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFURD Place, Opposite Stuyvesant-Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough course of study preparatory for Columbia College or for School of Technology. No extra charges. Catalogues upon application. Opens 9th month, (September) 17th.

EDWARD A. H. ALLEN, C. E., Principal.

BANJO.—HENRY C. DOBSON'S PATENT silver ball parlor, stage, and orchestra banjos for holiday presents. Instruction at rooms, private lessons. Send for circular. HENRY C. DOBSON, 1,270 Broadway, near 32d-st.

THE PARK COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 63 East 59th-st., prepares for college, scientific school, and business; primary department; number limited. ELMER E. PHILIPS, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL,
24 East 22d-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE.—NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson; both sexes. Enter at any time. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M., Principal.

$200 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; boys, girls. Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR, GRADUATE OF YALE AND Columbia; recommended by Rev. Dr. Taylor, "A successful teacher, eminently qualified." Address HEADMASTER, Box 296 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

THOROUGH EDUCATION AND REFINED home for two more boys. WILLIAM L. EVANS, M. A., 122 West 36th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CHANCERY SALE OF THE PROSPECT Park and Belt Railroad.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County.—THE KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY versus 7,084. THE MEMPHIS, GREENWOOD AND PROSPECT PARK RAILROAD COMPANY and others, and other causes consolidated therewith.—By virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above consolidated causes on the 19th day of November, 1889, Minute Book 70, page 18, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the southwest corner of Court and Main streets, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1890, within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby County, Tennessee, to wit: All of the personal, real, and personal, of the Prospect Park and Belt Railway Company, consisting of tracks, roadbed, right of way, contracts with the county and city, rights and franchises, depot houses, turnouts, land, rolling stock, wrecks, tools, machinery, engines, cars, office furniture, and all other rights and property of every nature, kind, and description.

The above property consists of a standard gauge line on road, beginning at the intersection of Second and Gayoso streets, in the city of Memphis, and extending to Prospect Park, a distance of about six (6) miles south of Memphis, with a branch line from Crosby station on the main line to Magnolia station, a distance of about one (1) mile; these two lines make about 9¼ miles of 35-lb. steel T rail. The road is equipped with two (2) twenty (20) ton Baldwin locomotives, two (2) others of same size and make, under lease, two (2) open Summer passenger coaches, nine (9) closed passenger coaches, one (1) flat car, two (2) pavilions at Prospect Park, three (3) small station houses, one (1) car shed, and eleven (11) acres of ground at Prospect Park, one lot of ground at city terminus, on which is situated the station house, office, coal station, water tank, and shop, also fifteen (15) acres of land near Prospect Park, one water tank and pump at Prospect Park, together with all the necessary tools and equipments generally used in running a road of this description.

This road runs through a thickly-settled suburb of Memphis, and into a section of country which is being rapidly settled by a thrifty class of people.

No bid of less than $50,000 will be taken.

Terms of sale—On a credit of six (6) and twelve (12) months, purchaser to execute notes with good personal security, a lien being retained on the property as additional security, all rights of repurchase or redemption barred, and the sale will be absolute. Further information will be furnished upon application to Wm. Katzenberger, Receiver, Memphis, Tenn., or to the undersigned.

E. B. McCREARY, Clerk and Master.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7th, 1889.

HOTELS.

BOARD.—MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN Heights, directly opposite Wall-st., N. Y., four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry and the bridge terminus; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms.

"THE LINCOLN."
Family Hotel, Broadway and 52d-st.
Rooms, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements; table d'hôte; a la carte.

HOTEL DU LOUVRE, 53 WEST 28TH-ST.—First-class 50c. dinner, from 5 to 9 P. M.; furnished rooms to let for gentlemen.
G. PONS, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—SPECIAL IMPORtation! Most exquisite choice of Batiste and Monseline Handkerchiefs, hand-painted gauze and lace Fans, Paris Perfumery, Suede and Cheverette Gloves; unique styles; finest qualities; positively lowest prices. JAMMES, 13 West 30th-st.

---

500 ITALIAN SILK BLANKETS, DELIcate colors, half value, $2 25 each. Our entire stock of Carpetings, Rugs, Mattings, and fancy Furniture must be sold before Feb. 1. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 739-741 Broadway.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO questions asked for the return of a GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH lost or stolen at the Cortlandt-Street Ferry on the evening of Nov. 14; the watch is No. 50,022, made by the American Watch Company, and has the initials of the owner, "J. M. S.," in a square on the bottom of the case. Address J. M. S., Room 58, 1 Broadway.

THE TURF.

NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB.—SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. SPECIAL RACE TRAINS via Central R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty-st., at 12:30, 1:20, and 1:50. Round trip tickets, including admission to grand stand, $1 50.

H. D. McINTIRE, Sec. M. F. DWYER, President.

PERSONAL.

MICHAEL GARIETY, LATE OF ROCHester and Oswego, N. Y., will hear of something to his advantage by addressing MARY GARIETY, care of Miss Lynch, 224 East 21st-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

$1,500,000.—"EX-MAYOR" SMITH'S 27-ton yacht, 97 feet over all, new last year, $12,000. Address SMITH, Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, N. Y.

MONUMENTS.

$1,000,000 WORTH OF MONUMENTS and Statuary. Send for illustrated circular. W. ROBINSON, Lisle Granite Works.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.....Tuesday eve., Dec. 17.
FIRST CONCERT THIS SEASON.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
OF
Herr Arthur Nikisch.
Soloist,
MR. FRANZ KNEISEL.
Seats, $1 50 and $1; admission, $1.
Sale of seats now progressing at Steinway Hall.
C. A. ELLIS, Manager.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Musical Director
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY AFT., Dec. 13, at 2, Public Rehearsal.
SATURDAY EVE., Dec. 14, at 8:15, Concert.
Soloist,
Miss LENA LITTLE, Contralto.
PROGRAMME:
Symphony No. VII. in A.....Beethoven
Aria.....
Miss LENA LITTLE.
Overture "Spring" (New; first time in America.).....Goldmark
Concerto Grosso for String Orchestra.....Händel
Songs.....
Miss LENA LITTLE.
Ride of the Valkyrie.....Wagner
Reserved seats, 50 cents to $2; now on sale.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA IN GERMAN.
To-night, Friday, Dec. 13, at 8,
First Performance this Season of
ROSSINI'S OPERA,
WILLIAM TELL.
The cast will include Frl. Frank, Hinn, Kaschoska, Herren Beck, Fischer, Kalisch, Perotti, Reichman, &c.

SAT., DEC. 14. THIRD GRAND MATINEE
QUEEN OF SHEBA.

Monday, Dec. 16, VERDI.	VERDI'S OPERA, THE MASKED BALL.
Wednesday, Dec. 18, VERDI.	VERDI'S OPERA, IL TROVATORE.
Friday, Dec. 20.	HALEVY'S OPERA, THE JEWESS.

Saturday Matinee, THE MASKED BALL.
Box Office Open Daily from 9 to 6.
☞ Steinway's Pianos Used Exclusively.

Metropolitan Opera House.
FIREMEN'S TESTIMONIAL
For sick and injured firemen and fire patrolmen, under the management of H. C. MINER,
EVENINGS OF DEC. 17 AND 21.
Boxes and seats can be had of Mr. W. H. Neilson, 185 East 21st-st., at the Opera House, Dec. 13, 19, and days of the performances.
PARTICULARS, SUNDAY PAPERS.

HEBREW EDUCATIONAL FAIR.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING,
3d-av., 63d and 64th sts.
Open THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON only from 1 to 4 o'clock. CLOSED THIS (FRIDAY) EVG. TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, the Fair will be open at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

To Preserve Beethoven's Birthplace.
GRAND CONCERT, Sunday Ev'g, Dec. 15, at 8, STEINWAY HALL.
Mme. Lilli Lehmann; Soprano.
Herr Paul Kalisch, Tenor.
Mr. Victor Herbert, Violoncello Virtuoso.
The Male Chorus of the German Liederkranz.
Grand orchestra of 120 musicians.
THEODORE THOMAS, CONDUCTOR.
BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME.
Seats, $2, $1 50, $1. Box Office now open.

DEC. 28 IS THE DATE OF OUR LAST APPEARANCE AT The New Park Theatre, Until then IRISH ARISTOCRACY
Will be played every evening, Wed. and Saturday afternoons.
BARRY & FAY.

BIJOU THEATRE, B'WAY, NEAR 30TH-ST. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. 2d Week of Hoyt's Greatest Success,
A BRASS MONKEY.
"A WHIRLWIND OF FROLICSOME FUN."
NEW SONGS—HOWLING SUCCESS OF "THE WILD MAN OF BORNEO."
Gallery, 25c.; Reserved, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50.

STANDARD THEATRE, 3D MONTH. DIXEY. THE SEVEN AGES.
Supported by Mr. E. E. RICE'S COMPANY.
Music by Mr. E. E. RICE.
Every evening at 8:15. Saturday Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Reserved seats, orchestra circle and balcony, 50c.
JANAUSCHEK. TO-NIGHT. JANAUSCHEK.
"MARY STUART."
Next Week—Wm. A. Brady's "AFTER DARK."

5TH-AV. THEATRE. LAST WEEK OF To-night, HAMLET.
WILSON BARRETT. Saturday, mat. and evening, CLITO. Next week, Mary Wainright. Sunday eve'g, Prof. Cromwell, "The World Fairs."

AMBERG THEATRE, IRVING-PLACE. To-night, first time, Possart, Drei Brüte auf Einmal. Saturday, matinée, at 2 o'clock, Possart, Fabricius; evening, Possart, Die Räuber.

COL. J. P. SANFORD LECTURES IN Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Friday, Dec. 13, 8 P. M.; subject—"OLD TIMES AND NEW." Reserved seat tick

STIRRED UP BY THE WIRES

MR. GILROY AND MR. MOSS EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS.

A DISPUTE CONCERNING THEIR RESPECTIVE DUTIES IN THE MATTER OF REMOVING WIRES.

The death of Lineman Clausen on the electric wires at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street has been the means of again arousing the poor, unfortunate, debilitated Board of Electrical Control out of its chronic apathy. This time the board has involved itself in a personal dispute with Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy. As Mr. Gilroy has heretofore had the sympathy and support of Mayor Grant in dealing with electrical as well as other matters, it is safe to assume that his Honor will support him in this case and thereby widen the breach that already makes the President of the Board of Electrical Control (Mayor Grant) and his fellow-Commissioners not one and the same but two and radically different.

Commissioner Theodore Moss was the fuse which directly, though perhaps innocently, caused the present explosion. On the day of Clausen's awful death a reporter went to Commissioner Moss and asked him to fix the responsibility, and the Commissioner did so, his reflections in the main falling upon Commissioner Gilroy. To those familiar with the history of electrical affairs in this city it is not surprising that Mr. Gilroy took umbrage at the statements made by Commissioner Moss, and, being a man who generally says what he thinks, he sat down and sent a letter to Commissioner Moss, the Secretary of the board, which was in substance as follows:

"You are reported to say that the responsibility for the non-removal of an electric light wire at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, which yesterday caused the death of a lineman, rests with me, and that this only power your board has in relation to wires is when your expert finds one that is dangerous to report the fact to the Commissioner of Public Works and request its removal, and that such action was taken in regard to the wire which caused the death of the lineman, (Clausen.) Furthermore, that I paid no attention to this notice, nor to numerous other notices that I have been served with.

"I received no notice from your board in regard to this particular wire. As to the removal of dangerous wires generally I must disclaim any responsibility for accidents of which they are the cause and must stand by the views expressed by letter to Mayor Grant on Nov. 27, viz.: That I have no official knowledge or information that the injunction granted by Judge Andrews restraining me from interfering with electric wires has been vacated; that it is the duty of your board to send the first notice to the companies for the removal of dangerous wires, and also to use process of law to compel the removal before calling upon this department to make the removals; that when removals of dangerous wires are properly ordered your board must furnish an expert inspector to accompany the employes of the Bureau of Incumbrances, as those employes are not experts in the handling of wires, and cannot be called upon to incur the risk and danger of picking out dangerous wires without the presence and advice of experts, for the employment of which I have no means.

"You are further recorded as saying that when Commissioner Gibbens and Expert Wheeler called upon me for the purpose of urging me to remove wires I emphatically refused to do so, saying I would not move a step until the injunctions that had been obtained by some of the electric companies had been disposed of, and that I also refused to remove dangerous wires that were not protected by injunction, saying that until I could treat all companies alike I would remain passive.

"This is an absolute misrepresentation of what I said. What I did say was that I could not and would not remove wires where I was restrained by an order of Judge Andrews; that I could not order the employes of the Bureau of Incumbrances to remove dangerous wires from a network of wires upon the vague description given by the reporter, and without the presence and guidance of experts to be provided by your board; but that if this board would furnish such experts to accompany the employes of this department I would put fifty men at work to proceed with the removals.

"In conclusion, I would say that to remove all doubt as to my position on this question at this juncture, I now state that as soon as your board will furnish an expert inspector to accompany the men of this department and point out to them the wires to be removed, I will proceed with their removal irrespective of the injunction."

This letter was received by Commissioner Moss on Wednesday morning. So great an effect did it have upon him that when Commissioners Gibbens and Hess strolled into the board office, as they occasionally do, Mr. Moss requested them very politely for a few moments, as one of those exigencies had arisen which called for some explanation from the board. The result was a conference and the preparation of a nineteen-page type-written communication to Commissioner Gilroy, in which the board defined its duties with an understanding so lucid that critical minds might view the document as an attempted justification of the previous existence of the board. It is needless to say that the duties of the Commissioners, as defined by themselves, differed radically from the opinions expressed by Mr. Gilroy on the subject in his letter.

Mr. Moss opens his letter by stating that the Board of Electrical Control did inform the Commissioner of Public Works of the dangerous condition of the wire that killed Clausen, but that no attention was paid to the notice. Mr. Moss continues that his board, as a ministerial branch of the State administration, has two specific and well defined duties only to perform, viz.:

"The preparing of subways, and the issuing of notices to electrical companies when such subways are completed, to place their electrical conductors in such subways within ninety days; and

"To make rules and regulations and pass upon applications for permission to construct and maintain electrical conductors overhead in the city of New-York. He argues that the Board of Electrical Control has absolutely no power whatever to remove any wires or poles from the streets for any reason whatever; nor to take away the right to hang the poles or wires for the purpose of compelling companies to occupy the subways, or for enforcing the rules and regulations of the board; that if such power had been vested in the board the many deaths which have occurred of late, due to neglect on the part of electrical companies, would have been avoided."

Continuing, Mr. Moss says: "The opinion of the board upon the whole subject may be summed up, as follows: It is the duty of the Department of Public Works to remove from the streets and avennes and highways of the city all unlawful structures existing therein; and all poles, wires, fixtures, and devices of an electrical nature which you are requested to remove by the Board of Electrical Control are unlawful structures, and constitute a nuisance and an obstruction. * * * Any assistance which is given to your department by the Board of Electrical Control is in the nature of voluntary assistance, such as has always been extended to the Department of Public Works by this board; and I take occasion at this point to remind you that the contractors who are at work under your department in removing poles and wires have invariably had the assistance of inspectors from this board—the other duties of such inspectors being neglected in order to afford you that assistance—and at the present time two of the three inspectors of this board are engaged in offering such assistance to the contractors of your department."

Mr. Moss goes on to say that he appreciates the fact that Mr. Gilroy could not act on the 5,000 notices of dangerous wires he has received until the injunctions were vacated, but adds that there has been a modification of the injunction under which the Department of Public Works should have acted, and quotes the modifying passages as follows:

"Further ordered that the defendant, Thomas F. Gilroy, * * * is hereby restrained and enjoined during the pendency of this action, and until the further order of the court, from removing or causing to be removed or interfering with * * * without first giving to plaintiff written notice, specifying in detail the particular wire or wires defectively insulated * * * and only upon the default of plaintiff to make such repairs or replacements, after such reasonable time has elapsed after the giving of said notice."

Then Mr. Moss gives Mr. Gilroy the following hot shot:

"In place of procuring a copy of the modified injunction order and ascertaining from your legal adviser what it was your duty to do under the circumstances, you told the Mayor that your department could not assume the removal until it was served with an official order of the court discontinuing or dissolving the injunction, and could not proceed upon an order which failed to indicate that such removals could be resumed, of which order it had no official copy or information. It is possible that your legal adviser might not have taken the same view of the modification of Judge Andrews's injunction as that which I take, but, inasmuch as you were addressed by the Mayor on this subject on the 22d and did not reply until the 27th of November, it would have been possible for you to have procured a copy of the modified injunction and ascertained if, as I believe, there was still some authority for the enforcement of the rules and regulations of this board, in the interest of the public safety, still vested in you."

After blaming Mr. Gilroy for not removing "dead" wires, which increase the danger of live wires tenfold, Mr. Moss says, "the most remarkable statement in your letter is as follows:

"'To remove all doubt as to my position on this question at this juncture, I now state that as soon as your board will furnish an expert inspector to accompany the men of this department and point out to them the wires to be removed, I will proceed with their removal irrespective of the injunction above referred to.'

"As to this, I can only say that if it is your purpose to invite this board to commit a contempt of court, I, for one, most distinctly decline your invitation. If, on the other hand, you desire any assistance from this board in carrying out the mandate of the court as expressed in the modified injunction, you shall have it, as you have had it in the past, in all the work of taking down poles and wires your department has undertaken. It seems to me that the proper course is to send copies of the 5,000 violations of the rules and regulations now on file in your office to the electrical companies, and in case the defects are not remedied, to remove all such dangerous wires as specifications, and in this we will give you all the assistance in our power."

The concluding paragraph of Mr. Moss's letter will strike a responsive chord in the public mind, for in it he admits that "legislation is required" and that under existing conditions a change can hardly be hoped for. He says:

"The only method in the city of New-York with any power to remove poles and wires for any cause whatsoever is the Commissioner of Public Works. The Commissioner of Public Works has been more or less restrained by an order of the Supreme Court from making such removals. Under these circumstances, and in view of the recent shocking occurrences, it becomes apparent that legislation is required which shall vest in the Board of Electrical Control the power to enforce its rules and regulations; and until such legislation is had it is not too much to assume that electrical companies will still continue to violate and defy such rules and regulations to the great detriment of the community."

As soon as Mr. Gilroy read this letter he hurried with it to the office of Mayor Grant. The Mayor sent for Counselor John M. Bowers, and the three were closeted for some time. To-day it is likely that Mayor Grant will instruct the Commissioners of Electrical Control as to how far he agrees with them in their interpretation of their duties.

Margaret, the widow of Lineman Peter Clausen, was given the twenty-five-dollar check sent to THE TIMES for her by a Philadelphia gentleman. With tears in her eyes she said: "Never did I appreciate how grand a thing it is to help the needy until the last few days, during which the kindness of strangers to me has taught me the lesson." In the box nailed to the post on which her husband died money was being dropped all day yesterday by passers-by.

The Grand Jury yesterday spent considerable time in the examination of Expert S. S. Wheeler, the electrician of the Board of Electrical Control, in reference to the electric light wire dangers. Mr. Wheeler thought that if the rules of the Board of Electrical Control were observed by the various companies the accidents would not occur. This suggestion, however, did not evidently strike the Grand Jury with much force, as they have already found that four public bodies in one way or another controlled the electric wires, and that no actual responsibility could be placed upon any one of them. Mr. Wheeler was the only witness examined yesterday. The investigation will be continued for several days, as the Grand Jury are determined, if possible, to reach a definite result in their investigations, and fix the blame where it belongs in both the Clausen and Harris cases. George H. Benjamin, an electrical expert, will be examined to-day.

Insulating material on two covered incandescent light wires under the flooring of the office of the Sinclair House blazed up yesterday afternoon and set fire to the floor, but the fire was out when the engines arrived, and the damage can be repaired for $10.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL.

HELD AT DELMONICO'S LAST NIGHT—MANY DEBUTANTES AND GUESTS.

The first of the three Assemblies toward which fashionable New-York annually turns with pleasurable interest was given at Delmonico's last evening. It was the first subscription ball of the season, and the prettiest debutantes of this and of last Winter were included in its guests, as were the majority of the visitors now in town from abroad.

The decorations were by Butler, and were principally of the new apple-green and crimson poinsetta, that made a charming background for the white frocks of the younger girls. Landar played a programme of new and pretty music. Supper was served at the small tables in the restaurant, and the cotillion that followed it was led by Charles Russell Hone.

Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, and Mrs. Philip Schuyler received. Mrs. Ogden Goelet was to have assisted them, but had not advanced far enough in her recovery from her battle with typhoid fever to be present. The guests included Mrs. and Miss Willing of Philadelphia, Mrs. and Miss Benjamin of Irvington, Miss Cushing of Boston, Miss Schrioer of Paris, the Countesse Jean de Kerolay, Sir Frederick Franklin, the Hon. Michael Herbert, and Baron Eckhardstein of Washington, Mr. Young of Ireland, Clyde Hunt of Boston, and Robert Bohlen of Philadelphia.

The subscribers present were: Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Isaac Bronson, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Mrs. James G. K. Duer, Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, Mrs. T. Addis Emmet, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. John G. Heckscher, Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. Iselin, Mrs. John Kean, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Sarah Lazarus, Mrs. McAllister, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. William D. Morgan, Mrs. John Mintorn, Mrs. James Otis, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, Mrs. William Evans Rogers, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. William Schermerhorn, Mrs. James Tolle, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mrs. George P. Wetmore, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Miss Whitney.

The next Assembly will be held on the evening of Jan. 9.

WEDDED AT ST. THOMAS'S.

MISS MARY A. STRONG MADE MRS. ALBERT R. SHATTUCK YESTERDAY.

A fashionable throng met in St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, at high noon yesterday, at the wedding of Miss Mary A. Strong, daughter of William L. Strong, and Albert R. Shattuck, son of W. B. Shattuck of New-Orleans. The handsome edifice was profusely decorated with pines, palms, chrysanthemums, and potted plants, and the chancel rail was twined with clematis and white roses.

The service was read by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Brown, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Potter. The bride, who walked to the altar with her father and was given away by him, wore a Paris gown of white satin draped with rare old Mechlin lace, and a tulle veil edged with the same lace and caught with a wreath of orange blossoms. She wore at her throat a superb single diamond, the groom's gift, and carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and white orchids.

Her bridesmaids, Miss Griswold of Philadelphia and Miss Potter, Miss Emmons, and Miss Parsons of this city, wore picturesque Rhesian Court gowns of white corded silk and Irish lace trimmed with broad bands of sable. They wore with them broad-brimmed hats of sable and short tulle veils. They carried ivory-bound Prayer Books, the groom's gift, and wore pearl lace pins that were presents from the bride.

The best man was Liepenard Stewart and the ushers were Oakley Rhinelander, W. E. D. Stokes, Charles Munn, and John Agar. They were presented with handsome pearl scarf pins by the groom at the bachelor dinner given by him on Wednesday evening.

A wedding breakfast, attended only by both families and a few intimate friends, followed at the bride's home, 12 West Fifty-seventh-street, and the bride and groom received congratulations under a Japanese canopy of white lilacs built in the main drawing room. The guests at the house included Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Chickering of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barbey, Col. and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrill Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, and Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland.

The bride's presents included a complete silver table service and a necklace, a tiara, and several bracelets of diamonds. Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck will make their home in New-Orleans.

SHOPLIFTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn has been overflowing with shoplifters for the past two weeks, and over a dozen detectives have been on duty in the big retail stores trying to capture them. Several reports of losses have been made, and yesterday Mrs. Dr. George A. Ostrander of 63 Greene-avenue was robbed of a satchel containing $130 in cash and about $50 worth of jewelry. She had laid her pocketbook down on a counter in Loeser & Co.'s store, while examining a piece of goods, and upon looking for it discovered that it was gone. Two women had crowded up very close to her, and while one of them pretended to look at the same piece of cloth the other took the pocketbook and disappeared. The police have no description of the shoplifters.

OHIO SOCIETY COMMITTEES.

Gen. Wager Swayne, the President of the Ohio Society, has appointed the following standing committees for the year:

Entertainment Committee—Homer Lee, R. H. Waggoner, A. J. C. Foye, Benjamin F. Peixotto, Benjamin Le Fevre.

Literature and Art Committee—Alexander Doyle, F. C. Loveland, Mahlon Chance, John H. Gulteau, Cyrus Butler.

Auditing Committee—Charles B. Peet, P. B. Armetroog, John W. Stont, John T. Granger, M. B. Wright.

Library Committee—Theodore S. Nye, J. S. Monlton, C. E. Milmine.

Acid in the Blood

Accumulating in the joints, is believed to be the cause of rheumatism, from which so many suffer at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had wonderful success in curing the complaint. It neutralizes the acidity of the blood and restores the vital fluid to healthy condition. If you suffer from rheumatism try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been suffering from an acute attack of rheumatism induced by a severe sprain of a once dislocated ankle joint. Hood's Sarsaparilla restored circulation, cleansed the blood and relieved the pain so that I am nearly well again."—L. T. HUNT, Springfield, Mo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

ALPERS REMAINS AWAY.

NOTHING CAN BE DONE TO SETTLE THE AFFAIRS OF THE COAL FIRM.

Mr. Martin E. Alpers of the collapsed coal firm of Alpers & Swarthout, only got as far as the office of his counsel, Mr. James Flemming, 78 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on his way to New-York yesterday. He did not cross the North River nor relieve the anxiety of his partner, Mr. Swarthout, by a visit to the deserted office of the firm in the Washington Building. He spent the greater part of yesterday in prosecuting the examination of the books in his counsel's office, and returned to his home in Westfield in the evening without having got far enough with the tangle to make a statement of the firm's affairs.

No assignment was made yesterday, as Mrs. Alpers, in whose name her husband was doing business, is still too ill to stand the journey to this city. Mr. Flemming said there was no telling when she would be able to make the trip. He was unable to say when the examination of the books would be finished. Mr. Swarthout hoped it would be soon, for he said nothing could be done toward resuming business until a statement was rendered the creditors on which they could take some action.

Orlando S. Williams, dealer in coal at 407 East Eighty-ninth-street, made an assignment yesterday to John Theall. He has been in business for about ten years, and purchased most of his stock from Alpers & Swarthout. His assignment, it is said, is on account of the failure of Alpers & Swarthout.

There was a rumor yesterday that the National Bank of Deposit, 55 Liberty-street, where the firm of Alpers & Swarthout had an account and where a large amount of their paper was discounted, was involved by the failure, and that a Bank Examiner was examining the books. To give color to the rumor, it was said that Mr. Henry E. Bowns, the largest creditor of the firm, is a Director of the bank, and, besides that, was the real backer of Alpers & Swarthout, and used his influence in the bank to secure the young men accommodation in the matter of discount.

The truth of these rumors was emphatically denied last evening by Mr. Charles Sanborn, cashier of the bank. "The Bank of Deposit is in no way involved by the failure of Alpers & Swarthout," said he. "All their paper that is in the bank is fully secured. I was in the bank all day and neither saw nor heard anything of a Bank Examiner being there. It is true that Mr. Bowns is a Director of the bank, and that is all of the rumor that is true."

"If the failure of the firm is an honest one," said a well-known member of the coal trade yesterday, "why doesn't Mr. Alpers show up at his office? He has been in Jersey City every day since the firm became involved, and it would be a very easy matter for him to make a statement to the creditors if he wished to do so. I believe he keeps on the other side of the North River by the advice of one of his largest creditors, who knows that the moment he sets foot in New-York he will be arrested. This would lead to exposure that would not be anything but pleasant for that particular creditor, and so is keeping Mr. Alpers at a safe distance. There will be no attachments, neither will there be an assignment. There is nothing to attach and there is nothing to assign."

THE OPPONENT OF BANGS.

MISS SUSAN M. WRIGHT'S CASE CONTINUED.

Miss Susan M. Wright, Principal of Grammar School No. 50, against whom twenty-eight charges have been preferred by the teachers under her, has engaged Nelson J. Waterbury to defend her. Her case was to have come up last evening before a committee from the Board of Trustees, composed of William J. Fanning, Henry W. Wilson, and A. G. Vanderpoel, but neither she nor her lawyer was prepared with an answer to the charges. An adjournment was therefore taken to Monday, Dec. 23, at 7:30 P. M.

One of the committee is evidently favorably disposed toward Miss Wright at the start. He was discussing the affair last evening and said the utmost of the charges were of a trival character, when asked if Miss Wright had not objected to a scholar's appearing with her hair banged, the Trustee replied that the teacher advocated modesty in dress, and that if he had a thousand children he would like them all to be guided by Miss Wright.

The case was adjourned upon the application of H. C. Smyth, Mr. Waterbury's managing clerk, who presented communications from Mr. Waterbury and his client to the effect that on account of the great number of charges made there had not been time for the proper preparation of an answer.

RUN INTO BY A CAR FLOAT.

The schooner Sarah Cullen, bound from Newport, was run into off City Island Wednesday evening by a railway car float, which was being towed from Jersey City to Wilson's Point. The accident occurred about 8 o'clock, while it was blowing strongly. The Cullen was lying at anchor at the time. Capt. Miller of the Cullen claims that he had his anchor light burning at the time of the accident. The schooner lost her bowsprit and flying jibboom, and had all of her headgear carried away. The deckhouse of the car float was partially wrecked, but she was able to proceed on her course up the Sound.

MR. MARSTON RELENTED.

Ezra D. Schultz, manager of the Fernciffe Theatrical Company, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged by Mr. Richard Marston, the scenic artist, with attempting to shoot him for being too attentive to Mrs. Schultz. Marston has been living with Mr. and Mrs. Schultz at their comfortable home, 305 West Fourteenth-street. When it came to the point of prosecuting, however, he relented and refused to proceed, whereupon the complaint was dismissed.

SALVATION OIL will cure your lame back. It never fails. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The infatuation of the people is not strange, when DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP is the subject.—*Advertisement.*

ONE TAKEN AVERY night stimulates the liver, carries off the bile, and improves the digestion and appetite. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Don't forget this.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF a slight irritation of the throat. BRUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.—*Advertisement.*

Tall Clocks.

From all who are furnishing large city or country houses, the new Tubular chiming clocks are deserving of special attention. The bells possess a sweetness and permanence, or unchangeableness, of tone hitherto unattainable. Clocks may be had with full chimes of these bells, or with a single bell only, for the hour and half-hour stroke, as may be desired. Cases of oak, antique oak, and mahogany, of designs not elsewhere obtainable; or cases will be made to order, at scarcely any increase of cost, to harmonize with interior work of hall, when such correspondence in style is wanted.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AVE., Fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th and 26th Streets.

DECKER BROTHERS

MATCHLESS

PIANOS

33 UNION SQUARE.

FINE

CLOCKS

IN

Onyx, Marble, Bronze, Vernis-Martin, Royal Worcester, Faience, Carriage Clocks, Hall Clocks, Chiming Clocks, Crystal Clocks with mercury pendulum, Clock sets, &c.

EVERY CLOCK GUARANTEED.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY.

CHAS. JACQUES,

2 MAIDEN-LANE.

WHERE IS DAVID DILLON

IS HE ALONE IN AN OPEN BOAT UPON THE OCEAN?

HIS PAINTER BROKE WHEN FASTENED TO A BARK IN TOW, AND HE MAY HAVE DRIFTED OUT TO SEA.

Sturdy Dave Dillon, the oldest of Staten Island boatmen, at 5 P. M. Wednesday was in an open boat attached by a painter to the bark Marie, which was being towed up the bay. There was a lively sea breeze, but the tide was running out and the sea was heavy. At 8 o'clock the man at the wheel of the Marie noticed that the painter had broken. It was dark. Where Dillon is now or what his fate is a matter of pure conjecture.

Dillon had been for many years in the employ of Funch, Edye & Co. at 27 South William-street in this city. He lived at Fort Wadsworth. F. Troensegaard was the boarding clerk at the New-York house and the Marie was consigned to them. In accordance with orders received by telegraph from the office, Troensegaard and Dillon started out Wednesday afternoon in a nineteen-foot Whitehall boat to board the bark and get her papers. At the same time John Borstrom, another boatman representing a different firm of shippers, started on the same errand. Both parties succeeded in boarding the Marie just outside the Hook, in spite of the bad weather, at about 3 o'clock. Borstrom staid in his boat, according to the rules, and made fast to the side of the bark. Dillon's boat was fastened to the stern, and he, toe, remained where he was, but Troensegaard went on board the vessel.

At what exact time the painter of Dillon's boat snapped nobody seems to know. The man at the wheel of the bark is a Scandinavian and speaks no English. There is a strong impression among the friends of Dave Dillon at Fort Wadeworth, however, that this man did know when the rope parted and failed to announce it. At the same time it is conceded that his story may possibly be true.

John Borstrom said to a TIMES reporter yesterday: "I was too busy taking care of my own boat to think of anything else. It had become dark, and the wind was making a great noise with the rigging of the Marie. No amount of shouting could have been heard. I learned first that Dillon had gone adrift from the men on board the bark. Even then I was not much alarmed for him. He could keep a boat afloat if any man living could, and was almost sure, in my opinion, to reach the station boat at Sandy Hook or the Scotland Lightship. But since those points have been heard from I fear the worst. You see, the boat may have capsized in breaking away. In that case it would be all up with Dillon, for he may have been carried on Romer's Shoals in spite of all he could do. No boat could live there in such weather as we had. On the other hand, he may have drifted on to the Long Island coast out by Long Beach, though, of course, every hour makes such a theory less untenable. It is, of course, possible that Dillon was picked up by an outward-bound vessel, and he may be yet adrift, in an open boat, without provisions, and without any way of signaling any vessel he may see."

Borstrom did not believe that the people on board the bark had been guilty of criminal negligence or of any negligence at all. But several of Dillon's old comrades did not hesitate to say that if the Marie had thrown off her hawser from the tug as soon as Dillon's absence was discovered the bark would have drifted back more rapidly than the small boat, and he would almost certainly have been picked up. It is not customary to send out rockets or anything with which to make distress signals in these boats. Mr. Troensegaard thinks nothing could have been done to save Dillon.

Dave Dillon was a large, strong man, fifty years of age. He could outrow any two men on Staten Island, and in the art of handling a boat was unexcelled. He was well-to-do, and owned two houses at Fort Wadsworth, near the Quarantine boarding station, in one of which he lived with his wife and four children. He was known to pretty nearly everybody whoever had occasion to go down to the station, and was very popular. Dillon was a native of the First Ward of this city, and as a boy got his first lessons in rowing from the Battery. He was well known as a scullerman thirty years ago, and was able to make a good showing against even Hank Ward in contests on the North River. He went to Australia when about twenty-three years old, and was there for five years, during which time he succeeded in beating every Australian oarsman of note, among them Kemp, who afterward made an excellent struggle against Searle. He is said to have participated in a hundred races, about the latest of which were a contest with Frank Bell, the Hell Gate pilot, in which Dillon won, rowing from Quarantine out to Fort Lafayette and return, a distance of three and a half miles, in twenty-five minutes, and one with Smith, a Redhook pilot, of ten miles, from the Battery out around Robbin's Reef and return, which was also won by Dillon.

Mrs. Dillon was in great distress yesterday afternoon and feared seriously that her husband was lost. Her friends did all in their power to comfort her, and at last she grew calmer. But it was not easy to offer reasonable hope of the husband's escape.

Up to a late hour last night no news had been received from the missing boatman. Many of his comrades had entirely given up hope of his return.

DESTITUTION IN KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—A special to the *Star* from Olaths, Kan., says: "Thomas M. Shillinglow of Morton County, Kan., addressed a mass meeting held here last night in behalf of the people of Morton County. He says that at least two hundred and fifty families in that county were in destitute circumstances, and that unless immediate aid was given them many would die from the want of food and clothing."

He held credentials signed by Gov. Humphrey and by the Clerk of the county commencing him to the people of Eastern Kansas as a trustworthy man. A resolution to aid him in his work was adopted.

Several carloads of corn and clothing will be shipped from this city and county at once to relieve the urgent needs of those in absolute want.

"WELL MADE SOON SOLD."

This adage came to mind on the sale in twenty minutes by the watch of this following bill:

1	Dining Table	$135	1	Chair	$58
1	" Chair	41	1	Arm Chair	86
1	" "	66	2	Hall Settees	224
1	" "	22	1	" Rack	140
1	" "	33	1	Table, fancy	30
4	" "	44	1	Gold Screen	34
1	Arm "	53	1	Hall Seat	112
1	Turkish "	53	1	Table	135
1	Chamber Suit	210			
1	Gilt Cabinet	118			$1,594

If you doubt the possibility of such a selection in that time, drop in and we will do our best to duplicate it.

Of course, the buyer was an old customer and knew that each article was perfect and soundly constructed, and the price in sight was the lowest in the market and could not be "haggled" down.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

Furniture Makers,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th-st.

Wm. Knabe & Co.

PIANOS,

ENGRAVED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.

Invite special attention to their new artistic Styles finished in Designs of

HIGHEST DECORATIVE ART.

148 FIFTH AVENUE

F. W. BROWER.

DIAMONDS.

PRECIOUS STONES. GEMS A SPECIALTY. DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c. NO. 27 JOHN-ST.

C. C. SHAYNE, IMPORTER AND MANUfacturer, offers at retail the leading fashionable styles in Furs and Sealskins at lowest possible prices for strictly reliable goods. 124 West 42d-st. and 103 Prince-st; 42d-st. store open evenings until Christmas. Fashion book mailed free.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

1,269 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.

Advertisements received until 8 P. M.

LADIES AT THE HARLEM CLUB.

THE FIRST RECEPTION TO THEM IN THE NEW HOUSE LAST EVENING.

The annual ladies' reception of the Harlem Club was held last night in its handsome new home at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Lenox-avenue, and the wives and daughters and sisters of its members had their first chance to inspect the beauties of the new domain of their male relatives. They improved the chance and inspected the building from roof to cellar and back again. They had only praises to utter of the comfort and elegance of the surroundings.

The building was prettily decorated with palms, roses, and flowering plants, and a band played in a floral bower in the reading room. Dancing went on for the younger folks in the drawing rooms, and supper was served by Steward Marsich on small tables arranged in the bowling alleys.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bonyngе, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Minor Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hevenor, Mr. and Mrs. Doré Lyon, Dr. and Mrs. Truax, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pinkham, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. John Allen, Alonzo Teets, Miss Jennie Teets, Miss Grace Townsend, the Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Bitting, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Harrington, Miss Kittie Harrington, Fred Sperry, Miss Nellie Sperry, Miss Keys, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Nichols, Miss Carter, Miss Day, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Horner, Dr. and Mrs. Henry S. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Debevoise, and Mr. and Mrs. Lucien C. Warner.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre has made the following disposition of his traveling attractions for Christmas week: "Our Flat" in Washington, the Kendals in Montreal, E. H. Sothern in Boston, "Sweet Lavender" in Indianapolis, "The Wife" in Grand Rapids and other Michigan cities, and "The Prince and Pauper" in Philadelphia. The last play, in which Elsie Leslie is the star and supports a dual rôle, begins its season in Philadelphia next Monday.

The announcement of the visit of the delegates to the Pan-American Congress to the Casino next Monday evening to witness the performance of "Erminie" has created a lively demand for seats by people who are anxious to see our guests from the South. This will be the first place of amusement they will visit in this city, and in honor of the occasion Manager Rudolph Aronson will have the auditorium draped with Spanish-American flags and special programmes for the use of the delegates printed in Spanish.

Sydney Rosenfeld has completed his new comedy, and Manager A. M. Hill has secured the rights for its production. Mr. Rosenfeld has changed the name of his play, which is based on the theosophical craze, from "A Dear Delusion" to "The Stepping Stone." He started for Boston last evening to arrange for its presentation in that city.

Marcus Mayer was to have started for Mexico yesterday to make smooth the way for the great opera company headed by Patti, which is now delighting Chicago, but he has postponed his departure until to-morrow on account of some little business connected with the Gaiety Company which required his personal attention. Marcus has used the pruning knife freely on "Fanet Up to Date," and the burlesque, as now presented at the Broadway, is much more acceptable to an American audience than on its first performance.

Herrmann's Transatlantic Vaudeville Company returns to New-York next Monday for the last time this season for a week's engagement at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre. Several new features to the programme are promised.

Hallen and Hart in "Later On" will be the attraction at the Windsor Theatre next week, and the following week "The Bells of Haslemere" will be presented by the Edwin H. Price Company.

THE NEW FERRY OPPOSED.

There was a public hearing yesterday before the Committee on Ferries and Franchises of the Board of Aldermen in reference to the establishment of the ferry which it is proposed to run from Jersey City to the foot of West Thirteenth-street. The establishment of the ferry at this point was opposed by William Delamater of the Delamater Iron Works and John W. Riordan of the lumber firm of L. Bnoki & Co. Their claim was that it would deprive them of a landing place for their goods and materially interfere with their business. They thought the landing should be put further south, and suggested Bethune-street.

Representatives from West Washington Market urged that the landing be placed at West Thirteenth-street. They said that if it was put below West Twelfth-street no one would bid for the franchise. The committee gave no decision.

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WORKINGMEN AT ALBANY.

THE BILLS WHICH THEY WILL URGE THE LEGISLATURE TO PASS.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The State Workingmen's Assembly reconvened this morning. The special committee to report the three special bills to be urged upon the Legislature reported that it had selected the State Printing bill, the Prison Labor bill, and the Conspiracy bill. The report of the committee was adopted.

Thomas F. Dowling of Albany was then reelected President. The other officers elected were: First Vice President—J. Keough, Green Island; Second Vice President—Francis O'Brien, Oswego; Secretary—Frank W. Webb, Binghamton; Treasurer—John Phillips, Brooklyn; Legislative Committee—P. J. Doyle, Albany; George W. Terrill, Cohoes, and Joseph A. Manson, West Troy.

At the conclusion of the convention here today the members in a body, headed by President Dowling, Capt. Barry of the Sandy Hook Pilots' Association, Delegate P. J. Doyle of this city, and Delegate John Phillips of Brooklyn, marched to the Executive Chamber to pay their respects to Gov. Hill. After they had been introduced by Mr. Dowling and Capt. Barry, Gov. Hill inquired closely as to their recommendations and the nature of the bills the workingmen were going to present to the Legislature this Winter, which were explained to him by the delegates.

ACTS NEEDED FOR THE FAIR

FAVORS TO BE ASKED FROM THE LEGISLATURE.

YESTERDAY'S ADDITIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND—SUGGESTIONS IN LETTERS TO THE MAYOR.

The subscriptions sent to the World's Fair Committee on Finance and to the Mayor's office yesterday were not very numerous. At the Chamber of Commerce only $2,360 was turned in, while $5,725 was credited to the Mayor's office. The grand total up to date, as reported at the Chamber of Commerce by the Secretary of the Finance Committee, is $5,011,720.

Chauncey M. Depew's statement that the State Legislature should be petitioned before the actual presentation of the World's Fair bill to Congress has excited unusual interest. It has turned the minds of exposition projectors in an entirely new direction. Everybody wants to know just what aid the Legislature is to be asked for and just how it can render it.

Mr. John M. Bowers, a member of the General Executive Committee, thinks that the Legislature should be asked to pass two acts. "In 1883, you will remember," he said yesterday, "that the Legislature was petitioned for an enactment in behalf of a projected exposition in this city. The act was, I think, drawn up by Mr. Hewitt. It was called 'An act enabling any corporation, created by act of Congress of the United States, to acquire, hold, own, and improve real estate for the purpose of an international exhibition.' It was popularly known as the 'Enabling act.' Now, I think that the bill we ought to present at Albany in January should no mooeled after the Hewitt act of 1883.

"After passing this bill a second would properly be in order looking to the acquirement of whatever land is needed for the purposes of the fair. Now, if the city asks for this enactment, I believe the Legislature will give the necessary authority. These lands could then be leased or loaned by the city to the corporation in charge of the exposition. To my mind the city must bear some of the burden if the fair is to be the success anticipated for it. While it is true that the city, as THE TIMES stated yesterday, can neither loan money to the exposition nor own any of its bonds or stock, it is just as certain that it can lend valuable assistance by acquiring land in the way I have pointed out, that is, by legislative enactment.

"The General Committee believes that the city would be justified in acquiring lands through legislative aid which could not be otherwise obtained. Nor would the city be a loser in this scheme, for a great portion of the land within the selected site would prove a valuable and permanent acquisition for the municipality. For instance, if a permanent building were erected within the block north of Central Park by the city, the Park itself could be extended so as to include the structure. The whole northern and comparatively unknown portion of the Park would spring into popularity if this were to be done. Again, this new land would be a connecting link between Central and Morningside Parks.

"There may be parts of the land which the city neither needs nor desires. Well, I don't see anything in the way of getting an act passed authorizing the World's Fair corporation to take such land as this. The pledges already made show that many land owners are willing to lease their property for fair purposes on reasonable terms. But people change their minds, and exorbitant terms might be demanded by owners. In such a case it would be best to have some legal authority, a legislative enactment, to gain possession of the needed territory.

"The Legislature could not be depended on for much financial aid. The utmost it could do would be to appropriate money for an exhibition of the industries of the state. This would be a small matter compared to the entire cost of the exposition. To give the city authority to take land, though, would be an ample enough grant from the Legislature.

"The acts asked of the Legislature will not be lobbied for at Albany. They will be of the same non-partisan character as the Congressional bill. The names of the proposed incorporators will be the same. These names are those of the World's Fair sponsors. There can be no jobbery, as they are a guarantee that their powers will not be abused. I have noticed that Mr. Depew thinks State legislation should be obtained before the Fair bill is introduced to Congress. The Legislature will not meet before January, and some time must elapse before the introduction and passage of bills. I believe in striking while the iron is hot, and Congress need not wait for any State enactment."

J. L. Douglas, 115 Broadway, wrote the Mayor yesterday detailing the advantages possessed by New-York. He says that New-York's Fire Department is unrivaled, its transit facilities by rail and water unequaled, and its capital to complete buildings and machinery is greater than that of any other city.

Gen. William B. Franklin has written a letter concerning the expenditure in which the following points appear:

"The amount of money, whether from public or private sources, should be absolutely determined and placed in the control of the governing authorities of the exposition, so that they may know before hand what they can do. In France the exposition was managed under the Prime Minister, who was Commissioner General. There he was the Minister of Commerce, Industry, and the Colonies, and only incidentally Prime Minister. Here he would combine all the secretaryships.

"Although the control was nominal, so far as details went in France, yet the Minister presided at all general meetings such as assemblages of juries or meetings for conveying information to the various exhibitors, &c. He did not in any way interfere in details, and all operations were conducted by the officials designated for the special duties without reference to the supreme authority. Yet the important officials all came to him for Presidential decree, and from the very best men to choose from, who from reputation, technical knowledge, and experience commended themselves to the whole country as proper selections. The details of administration were admirably worked out in France, and doubtless the work can be as well done in this country.

"So far as possible all work of organizing the staff, from the chief down, should be finished before the details of the work are commenced, so that the work can be started at once and pushed with the greatest vigor. Even then a year's hard work would be all which will not show except by the final result. But all ought to be started as soon as possible to justify the expectation of completeness in the Spring of 1892.

"The cost of the Paris Exposition was about 43,000,000f. The receipts from all sources were about 49,000,000f. It is difficult to say whether foreign nations will come in force as exhibitors to our exposition. I am under the impression that they will, with the hope of an eventual market. But whether they do come in great force or not, an exposition from the United States alone may be made a success as an exposition, and would be of enormous benefit to the people of the United States wherever it be held."

The following subscriptions were received at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday:

By the East Side Bank:		By the Real Estate Exchange:	
Various subscriptions	$60	Charles T. White	$1,000
By the American Loan and Trust Company:		Francis Crawford	500
Spearman Furniture Co.	100	J. S. Robinson	500
Total		G. W. English	100
Previously reported		Various subscriptions	100
			$2,360
			5,009,360
Grand total			$5,011,720

The following subscriptions were received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Whitla & Dowd	$50	Henry Von Minden	$25
Hyler's	5,000	Adolph L. Sanger	100
John Patry	25	Joseph F. Welch (additional)	25
James Patterson	100	Jas. M. Bell & Co.	250
Anna Pastor	25		
Valentine Pretzel	25		

Congressman Roswell P. Flower has resigned from his position on the Executive Committee. This is on account of his absence at Washington. Mr. C. A. Dana, whom he named as his successor, has been appointed to the place made vacant by this resignation.

A BIG BLACK DIAMOND.

Persons who have an interest in black diamonds should not fail to inspect a curiosity in that line which has just been imported by the old house of Van Monpes and is on exhibition at their New-York office, 2 John-street. The specimen was picked up in Brazil by a roving miner, who offered it for sale at the firm's branch in Bahia, South America. The agent had never seen anything in carbon so large before, and he drove the quickest and sharpest bargain of his life. Then he forwarded the diamond to Mr. Simon Van Monpes here.

It looks like a piece of chestnut coal in the rough, but it would take a good many tons of coal of any kind to equal the value of this lump. The black diamond is worth $5,000 and its weight is 367⅛ carats. The Van Monpes have been dealers in black diamonds through several generations, and they never got hold of one before that weighed over 125 carats. About all the carbons come from the Brazilian mines, and they have not been overplentiful for twenty years. This big specimen when cut will make 150 ordinary black diamonds. A man who didn't know a black diamond wouldn't stoop to pick up one in the street; he would be more apt to kick it. But one side as a dangerous thing to most pedestrians. As a matter of fact, the black diamond is not ornamental; its use is wholly mechanical—for drilling, boring, &c.

BERKELEY LYCEUM OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Berkeley Lyceum Association held yesterday afternoon in the clubhouse of the association, 19 and 21 West Forty-fourth-street, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year 1890: John A. White, Joseph H. Choate, William M. Speakman, Chauncey M. Depew, Talcott Williams, Hermann H. Kinzler, Frederic Bliss Luquiens, Hermann H. Meigler, Francis Lynde Stetson, F. R. Lefferts, and J. Clarence Davies. The new Directors will hold their first meeting on Jan. 1, 1890, at which time the officers of the association will be elected.

INTERESTING OLD DOCUMENTS.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE COLONIAL RECORDS OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 12.—The publication of the colonial records of Connecticut, which was begun in 1850 under the direction of J. Hammond Trumbull, will be completed in 1890 by the present State Librarian, the Hon. Charles J. Hoadly, LL.D. These records, of which a complete transcript has been made, cover the period exteeding from 1636 until 1776. The fifteenth and last volume of the series is now in press. The first three volumes were issued by Mr. Trumbull, the first being published in 1850, the second in 1852, and the third in 1859. The war interfered with the prosecution of the work, and it was not until 1868 that the labor was resumed under the supervision of Mr. Hoadly.

In the meantime two volumes relating to the New-Haven jurisdiction were published by him, one being issued in 1857 and the second in 1858. These two volumes, with the fifteen of the Connecticut colony, will give the full records from the first settlement of the English until the war of the Revolution. The exhaustive character of Mr. Hoadly's work will be seen from the fact that he has drawn from hitherto unknown records, including the Council Journals of Edmond Andross, 1687 to 1710. Mr. Hoadly began the publication of the fourth volume in 1869, and has transcribed in his own hand the manuscripts extending from 1689 to 1776. No omissions have been made, every record having been reproduced in the terms and phraseology of the colonial Secretaries. In an appendix to the closing volume Mr. Hoadly will give the journal of the Council of Safety, covering nearly half of the year of 1776.

This work, which is one of very great importance to the State of Connecticut, has been issued without the appropriations that have been customary in last years. The volume has been limited to an edition of 600. The State has been a subscriber for half of the number during a portion of the time, its subscription being limited to 250 copies at the outset. The whole cost to the State Treasury will be largely below the expenditure for the last edition of the soldiers' catalogue.

In connection with the new and hitherto unused material to which Mr. Hoadly has had access in preparing his volumes an interesting literary discovery was made. A manuscript work, entitled "Will and Doom; or, The Miseries of Connecticut," written in 1692, by Gershom Bulkeley, an ancestor of the present Governor of the State, was brought to light. The authentic manuscript of the work is preserved in the London Record Office. After extensive investigation Mr. Hoadly completed arrangements for the publication of the work in 1875, and it was ready to be issued from the office of the *Courant*, in this city, when a disastrous fire destroyed every particle of the work, including the proof sheets and forms. As fortune would have it, Mr. Hoadly had one copy in his possession, and that is the only copy now in existence. In 1879 Mr. Hoadly took this copy to England and compared the text with the authentic manuscript in the London Record Office. This comparison was made in order to settle some doubts which he entertained respecting passages here and there in the American manuscript.

Gershom Bulkeley, the author, was a High Church Presbyterian and regarded Congregationalism with great aversion. His view was that it would "Paganize the Church and helleize the world." This old Presbyterian was a man of iron will, a quality that predominates in his descendants even to this day, and he left a lasting impression on the generation in which he lived.

CARING FOR CHILDREN.

GOOD WORK DONE BY THE PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The fifty-third anniversary of the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the school room of the asylum, 67 West Tenth-street, by appropriate exercises. The room was tastefully decorated with cedars and flowers, which, together with the smiling, happy faces of the little ones, made a pleasant picture as the visitor entered the room. The exercises consisted of singing and recitations by the children and an appropriate address by the Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, pastor of the Church of the Covenant. The reports of the Treasurer and Board of Managers showed the society to have been doing an excellent work in its chosen field.

There has been received from various sources during the year $11,118 14, and the expenditures amounted to $11,136 82. This necessitated a drawing on the reserve fund for the sum of $18 68. There are now about one hundred and sixty children in the institution, and about five thousand children have been cared for by this charity since its organization.

At the annual meeting of the managers Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. Esther H. Byers, and Miss Fyne were elected managers to fill vacancies and the old board of officers were re-elected.

Among those present during the exercises were Mrs. G. D. Phelps, Miss Emily O. Butler, Miss Martha H. Campbell, Mrs. John L. Sutherland, Charles Butler, President of the Council of the University of the City of New-York; Morris K. Jesup, F. S. Tallmadge, Mrs. Gamaliel G. Smith, Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, Mrs. Henry C. Haswell, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. William H. Osborn, Mrs. Anson G. Phelps, Mrs. H. G. De Forest, Mrs. Robert Kelly, Mrs. John B. Hall, Mrs. David S. Eglesion, Mrs. F. S. Tallmadge, Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Mrs. John S. Bussing, Mrs. T. E. Satterthwaite, Mrs. Thomas C. Slosue, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. T. T. Sherman, Mrs. D. M. Walbridge, and the Rev. Dr. Newland Mayuard.

ELECTED BY MUSICIANS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The Musical Mutual Protective Union held its annual election yesterday at its headquarters, in East Fourth-street. There was a good deal of excitement around the polls. The friends of the various delegates canvassed industriously, but the regular ticket won the day. The old President and Secretary were re-elected. Secretary O'Reilly was elected for the third time, and although the constitution says that the secretary shall not serve more than two successive terms the constitution was altered in this respect to meet the emergency. The victorious ticket is as follows:

President—Harry Glesemann; Vice President—George W. Fabert; Secretary—L. O'Reilly; Treasurer—Charles Hilbrecht.

Trustees—John G. Frank, Michael Schlig, R. H. Mayland.

Executive Committee—Jacob Mallach, Jr., Felix McAuliffe, Joseph De Bona, Peter S. Allerup, Felix Lebels, Daniel Walsh, Harry Thoede.

A quarterly meeting of the union was also held, and a committee was appointed to look after a new clubhouse for the union. The committee will try to purchase a house.

Several members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union have organized a Musicians' Independent Political Club, and will hold a meeting this afternoon at 56 East Fourth-street. The President of the club is J. W. Baard.

THE COMPLAINANT FOUND.

"A policeman's lot is not a happy one," remarked Lawyer Grant yesterday afternoon as he recited the tribulations of Officer Costello of Capt. Brogan's command. "Now, Costello," said he, "is as fine a man as ever swung a stick or walked a beat. For over four years he did police duty without a complaint. One Saturday night last September a frightened stranger accosted him at Houston-street and South Fifth-avenue, and said he had been attacked and robbed of his watch and $222. Costello chased the footpads and captured one, but the complainant disappeared without giving his name.

"In the police court the prisoner was convicted of disorderly conduct and fined. One of his pals paid the fine, and then both made a complaint to the Police Commissioners that they had been brutally clubbed by the policeman. Charges were preferred against Costello, he was tried Oct. 2, and dismissed Nov. 12 because he could not produce the man who said he had been robbed.

"Costello was advised to put a card in the papers to attract the attention of the citizen who said he was robbed. The advertising was successful, and Henry J. Hoare of 6 Hudson-plaus, Hoboken, has come forward with an affidavit that he was the complainant.

"To-morrow I shall have to have the Commissioners reopen the case against Costello in order to vindicate him. If I do not succeed I shall appeal to the Supreme Court."

HIS DEATH DUE TO VIOLENCE.

Domenico Carello, an Italian laborer, thirty-two years old, died yesterday at his home, 415 East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from a fracture of the skull and cerebral hemorrhage. A doctor who has been attending him gave a certificate of death, but this was refused by the health officers, and Coroner Schultze was requested to hold an inquest.

An investigation revealed the fact that the death of Carello was due to violence. On the night of the 23d ult. two Italians, Salvatore Mariano and Luigi Bernardelli, were wrangling over some money matters in the saloon of Rafaele Nenna, at 405 East One Hundred and Twelfth-street. Carello, who was drunk, interfered, whereupon Bernardelli struck him three times on the head with a beer mug. Two days later Carello complained of feeling ill.

Deputy Coroner Weston made an autopsy and found that death was the result of a fracture of the skull. Mariano and Bernardelli have not been arrested.

A SPONGY HAND AND LEG.

THE QUEER CASE OF JOHN WORKHURST, LABORER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 12.—At Balkrich, a town of Montgomery County, lives John Workhurst, who is the unfortunate possessor of peculiar physical traits. Workhurst is about forty years old and a farm laborer, employed near Balkrich and in the neighborhood of Crawfordsville. Three years ago he began to experience peculiar sensations in his right arm. The pains were not particularly keen at first, but they gradually grew worse and were much like those of rheumatism. The same pains were felt in the right leg, though the symptoms there developed less quickly than in the arm. This continued several months, and Workhurst, who had been treated for rheumatism, experienced no relief.

After about four months a change began to take place in the arm, being first apparent in the hand. That member by degrees changed from a horny piece of flesh and bone into a spongy substance of peculiar character. This change came about slowly, but gradually spread to the elbow. The foot underwent similar changes, and the peculiar spongy condition of flesh spread to the knee. Of course, with his hand gone or incapacitated, Workhurst cannot labor, and after consulting physicians without receiving any encouragement he is waiting to see what other freaks nature will play with him.

The altered flesh is a dark brown, in perfect keeping with its spongy texture, the head and foot absorb water, though to a limited way, and the liquid can be squeezed out. Workhurst's left arm and leg remain normal. One of the odd things about his condition is that he has lost in weight considerably since the changes took place. From his appearance he should weigh 150 pounds, but his weight is 125. It is thought that the disease, or whatever it is, has worked upon him interestedly and caused the reduction in weight. He walks with a limp, but is able to lift the strange arm readily, though the fingers do not move and cannot be controlled.

The case has caused a great deal of interest in the neighborhood of Workhurst's home.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A "FREAK."

HE WAS W. H. DREW, THE "SPIRAL SPINAL COLUMN MAN."

Walter H. Drew, a museum "freak" known as the "Spiral Spinal Column Man," died yesterday from heart failure at the Pennsylvania Hotel at West and Desbrosses streets. Although Drew was twenty-seven years old, he was but four feet in height and weighed only sixty pounds. He had long slender arms and very short legs, and combined in his physical conformation the peculiarities of a skeleton and a dwarf.

But the most curious feature of his body was his spine. Instead of extending straight down through the middle of his back Drew's spine apparently began at his right shoulder and traversed the body toward the left hip, and then taking a sudden turn in the opposite direction, terminated at the small of the back. It was almost in the shape of the letter S, and the unfortunate man's body was bent into the same form. He was born so deformed that he never stood erect in his life, his lower limbs refusing to support him.

He was a native of Bangor, Me., where his mother keeps a public house. For the past fifteen years he has exhibited himself as a freak in museums throughout the United States. He appeared last week in Philadelphia, and this closed his season.

Coroner Schultze was summoned to hold an inquest. From the history of the case the Coroner said that he believed death had resulted from heart failure. Lee Edwards, Drew's manager, said that Drew, although of clear mind and keen intellect, had always been of low vitality. Deputy Coroner Weston will make an autopsy to-day to ascertain definitely the cause of death, and the body will then be taken to Bangor for interment.

CARE OF INDIGENT INSANE.

A PLEA FOR THE SYSTEM OF COUNTY SUPERVISION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article of your Albany correspondent, published Dec. 1, on the question of the "care of the pauper insane," is so misleading in its effects and purposes that I take the liberty of sending you documents containing the views of some of the most devoted friends of the dependent classes in this and foreign countries, including Dr. S. W. Smith, State Commissioner in Lunacy; Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and Mr. W. P. Letchworth, for years the efficient President of that body.

It is not true, as stated in the communication, that this contest is between the Superintendents of the Poor and the State Board of Charities. While individual members may favor exclusive State care, that organization is not believed to be committed to it. Nor is it true that those favoring county care of certain classes of chronic indigent insane object to State supervision. On the contrary, they invite close supervision of State officials, to the end that the best possible care may be given this class of dependents. The Superintendents are, or should be, under the close supervision of Boards of Supervisors, and these officials are elected annually for the several towns and wards of the State, and are as near to the people as officials can well be. So that it may be more properly said that the contest is between the people on the one side and a class of interested persons, to use the language of Mr. Litchworth—"whose pride in administering the affairs of large institutions, combined with the influence and prestige and benefits of local patronage, is all powerful and controlling"—on the other.

I have not seen the report of the Ulster Superintendent complained of, but presume that it is like most of the reports of Superintendents—based on the money received and applied per capita to all classes of dependents, including the earnings of the proceeds of the farms, which constitute a very important part of the support of the poor of a county. If this be so, and $1 26 per week per capita, in addition to the farm products, were expended, the inmates of the poorhouse would be well fed and cared for. Be that as it may, that a county comes short of its duty in this respect furnishes no sufficient reason for a revolution, nor does it furnish a cause for any misconception or false charges. Counties as are so treating their dependent classes properly.

A feature of the other side of the story seems to be plainly told to the statistics given in Dr. Smith's admirable paper. By it we learn that the ratio of recoveries decreases as the inmates increase in an institution. For the year 1888, in a New-York State asylum, in which were about two thousand inmates, fourteen were discharged as recovered and twenty-four as improved. In the eighteen county asylums under State supervision, which has sixteen hundred inmates, eighty-one persons were discharged as recovered and sixty-six as improved—nearly four to one in favor of the small institutions.

I quote from reports of Dr. Charles S. Hoyt in reply to the unjust criticism, on county care of the insane:

"The insane in the county asylums are under the control of local officers, supervised by resident or visiting physicians, and their wants are looked after by paid attendants, as are State asylums. They are under the supervision of the State Board of Charities, whose duties in this respect are performed as thoroughly and vigilantly as are the duties of the managers of the state asylums in respect to the inmates of those institutions, and they are in like manner subject to the visitations and supervision of the State commissioner in Lunacy.

"There are only about three hundred chronic insane in county poorhouses in this State, and these are of the quiet, harmless and most helpless. It is highly unfair, therefore, to class the insane in the county asylums as being in poorhouses, as they are in separate buildings, under the supervision of the State, and provided with comforts and conveniences nearly the same as in the State asylums. The character of the attendants in the county asylums, upon the whole, is as good, and in many instances superior, to the character of those in State asylums."

I also quote from the biennial reports of the Wisconsin State Board of Charities, made after seven years' experience with county care, a method which had been substituted for the former method of State care. They say:

"The Wisconsin system of care of the chronic insane is now a complete success. About one-half of all the insane in the State are now in county asylums. We think that the Wisconsin system of care of the chronic insane furnishes the proper combination of State and local care, and that it is the only feasible way to secure small asylums."

Charles Dudley Warner, in *Harper's Magazine* of April, 1888, says: "In another matter Wisconsin has taken a step in advance of other States; that is, in the care of the insane. * * * Many of these changes have been brought about by the establishment of county asylums, and the beauty of it is that it is economical as it is enlightened and humane. The practical effect of the system in Wisconsin seems to be successful that it must ultimately affect the treatment of the insane all over the country."

Mr. Letchworth says in his recent work:

"Past experience, it appears to me, has demonstrated that large, ruled institutions are not effective agencies in the cure of insanity. If a standard of care suitable to the needs of the acute cases is adopted by a large institution receiving both classes, it is unnecessarily expensive for the chronic cases. If not conformable to the needs of the chronic cases, it is insufficient for the acute, and it has been found difficult to counteract the tendency toward a uniform standard of care under the same administrative." A. M. HOLMES.

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 6, 1889.

STREET RAILROAD RETURNS.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The following figures are taken from the annual reports submitted to the State Railroad Commissioners for 1889:

Eighth-Avenue R. R.—Betterments, $15,426 46; gross earnings, $630,432 66; operating expenses, $485,854 65; net earnings, $144,578 02; other income, $15,160 32; gross income, $159,738 34; fixed charges, $95,767 62; net income, $63,970 72; dividends, $60,000; surplus for year, $3,859 72; total deficit Sept. 30, $69,221 64; cash on hand, $31,830 60.

Ninth-Avenue Railroad.—Betterments, $19,927 10; gross earnings, $202,343 94; operating expenses, $172,135 58; net earnings, $30,208 36; other income, $6,084; gross income, $36,292 36; fixed charges, $25,767 62; net income, $10,524 60; total deficit Sept. 30, $497,774 33; cash on hand, $9,805 91.

CLAIMED BY TWO WIDOWS

WOMEN WHO WERE MARRIED TO FOREMAN JOHNSON.

AN UNEXPECTED INCIDENT AT THE INVESTIGATION OF THE FATAL FIRE AT THE NATIONAL LINE PIER.

The fire at the National Line steamship wharf last Saturday, which resulted in the death of James Barry, James Hopean, John J. Whelan, George Baker, and Richard R. Johnson, was the subject of an investigation by Coroner Schultze and a jury yesterday. A number of witnesses was examined, but their testimony did not disclose any new facts in relation to the cause of the fire.

The testimony tended to show that the man on the pier made a courageous but futile effort to put out the fire which had started among the cotton bales at the extreme end of the pier, that there was a fatal delay in sending out the alarm to the Fire Department, and that the men staid too long fighting the flames, so that when they attempted to escape they were overtaken by the flames and smoke. John Dunn, the assistant stevedore on the wharf, said that he made his escape down the stairway after developing his head in his coat, and he thought all the men could have escaped had they followed him promptly.

Fire Marshal Mitchel testified that from what he had learned in his investigation as to the cause of the fire he was of the opinion that it either resulted from spontaneous combustion among the cotton bales or sparks from a passing tug had lodged in a bale of cotton on the end of the wharf. Battalion Chief Lelly testified that the fire had evidently been burning at least ten minutes before an alarm was turned in. The Chief said that there was but one other "double-deck" pier on the river front, and he suggested that besides the stairways at either end that pier should have at least two additional staircases in the middle of the structure.

George S. Andrews, the superintendent of the burned pier, said that there was 1,400 feet of fire hose on the wharf. There were fire extinguishers and handgrenades for use in case of fire. He enforced the strictest regulations in regard to smoking on the wharf. Referring to the additional staircases, Mr. Andrews said the wharf had been twice inspected by officers of the Fire Department and no such change had been suggested before.

After the formal medical testimony as to the death of the victims had been given by Dr. Weston, Coroner Schultze inquired "if there were any relatives of the dead men present who desired to be heard, and the inquiry provoked a scene between a white woman and negress, each of whom claime to be the widow of Richard R. Johnson, the foreman of the colored men employed on the pier.

James S. Jefferson, a colored longshoreman, who worked with Johnson, came forward with a colored woman dressed in mourning, and this woman declared that she was the widow of Johnson. Before she could prove her claim, however, a white woman, also dressed in deep mourning, got up from among the audience, and, coming forward, said that she was the legal widow, and that Johnson had been divorced from the other woman in Philadelphia six years ago. Both women produced marriage certificates and were ready to fight for their rights.

The Rev. F. T. Webster, a colored clergyman of Fairhaven, N. J., who accompanied the colored claimant, endeavored to appease the woman, and Coroner Schultze said he would hear the women one at a time. The colored woman said that her maiden name was Hannah A. Irving, and that she was married to Johnson on Jan. 18, 1876, by the Rev. George Whitten, in Philadelphia. She was the mother of five children by Johnson. He had abandoned her five years ago, but she denied that he had ever obtained a divorce from her. She charged wife No. 2 with being desirous of obtaining $60 from the Longshoreman's Social Club, of which Johnson was a member.

The white woman said that her maiden name was Mary A. Sutton, and that she was married to Johnson on Oct. 4, 1886, at the Church of St. Benedict the Moor, by the Rev. Father J. E. Burke, and that since that time she had lived with Johnson at 21 Cornelia-street. She said that since her husband's death some person had broken open a trunk in her apartments, and had stolen a gold watch and chain, $25 in cash, eight pawn tickets, and the deeds of some property on Long Island owned by Johnson.

The colored clergyman then broke in with the remark that he understood that there was still a third woman who claimed to be Johnson's widow. This statement appeared to exhaust the Coroner's patience, and he told the women that he could not decide between them, and advised them to go before the Public Administrator to arrange their differences. The women and their friends trooped out of the court room, and the inquest resumed.

The testimony was briefly reviewed by the Coroner, and the jury rendered a verdict censuring no person, but recommending "that stairways be erected on each side of the centre of the pier for the better protection of life in case of fire hereafter."

The rival widows went to the office of the Public Administrator. After hearing their stories that officer told them the case was not within his jurisdiction, but each of the women claiming to be the lawful widow, she could go before the Surrogate and make application in proper form for letters of administration on the estate. The Surrogate would decide which one was entitled to the property. The women agreed to take this course, but up to the time the Surrogate's Court closed no such application had been filed.

HE WAS TOO ACCOMMODATING.

CLERK SEEBACHER DISMISSED FROM THE TAX OFFICE.

William Seebacher, a clerk in the office of the Receiver of Taxes, has been dismissed from his position for not paying over at once money given him by friends for the payment of taxes. The specific amount mentioned is $400, but Major McLean is not certain whether this is all or not. There is a suspicion in the office that the young man has been too much interested in horse races and similar sports for the good of his pocket.

Controller Myers said that, as he understood the case, Seebacher was too popular for his own good with many of his father's old friends. One of these was James Lidgerwood, a grocer of Thirteenth-street and Broadway, and another was Denis Hogan, an Abingdon-square liquor dealer. According to the story told by Seebacher's mother, Lidgerwood met the young man in the Stewart Building and gave him a tax bill for $250, the bill of which he supposed to contain that sum of money, asking him at the same time to pay his taxes. Seebacher said he would do so upon his return from luncheon, but then he found that Mr. Lidgerwood's roll of money was $100 short. Afterward Mr. Lidgerwood, having found $100 in his pocket which he could not account for, he admitted that there had been a mistake in the money turned over to Seebacher and gave him $100.

The next day Denis Hogan gave Seebacher $150 to pay his taxes, but before the young man paid either sum over to the office he was laid up with an attack of hemorrhage and was in the house for five days. When he recovered he thought of the money and sent it to the office, but Lidgerwood and Hogan had been there before him, and because Seebacher had not paid the money over at once his discharge was ordered.

The Controller said that he was sorry to be called on to take this course, because the young man's mother, who is the widow of ex-Senator Jacob Seebacher, was left penniless, and has been obliged to take in washing. Her son was a great help to her.

YOUNG MISS SICKLES'S ELOPEMENT.

George E. Sickles, the father of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, married very late in life a second time, and by this wife had three children, all daughters. The two eldest made runaway matches, and the youngest, Althea Sickles, called Alta for short, who is just seventeen years old, has followed the example set her by her elder sisters. On Wednesday she eloped from her mother's house at New-Rochelle with Thomas Dinham, a young man who formerly acted as bartender at the village hotel. The young couple went up to White Plains in the afternoon, and there were united by the Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck, pastor of Grace Episcopal Church. Alta returned to her home that night, but joined her youthful husband at Mount Vernon yesterday morning and came to this city.

Mrs. Dinham inherited some money from her father, of which, however, she will not have control until she becomes of age. Dinham has no money, but is handsome, and believes himself able to support his wife. Gen. Sickles is Mrs. Dinham's guardian, as he is, also, her half brother. His relations with his father's second wife and her children have not been very intimate, and he said yesterday that this girl's elopement concerned him very slightly.

LIFUT. BOUVERIE DENIES IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been drawn to an article published in your paper of the 23d ult., dated St. Johns, Quebec, Nov. 22, headed "Cheating at Cards." As my name is freely mentioned in the article, I beg to state that it is entirely false, as our mess regulations strictly prohibit gambling of any kind, and they are rigidly enforced by the commandant, Lieut. Col. Comte d'Orsonnens. Therefore, in due justice to my brother officers and the corps, I beg to request that you will give this letter due publication in your columns.

FRANCIS E. BOUVERIE, Lieutenant.

ST. JOSEPH, Province of Quebec, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1889.

THE MANAGERS TO BLAME.

AN OLD JERSEY CITY BANK SUIT DECIDED.

Chancellor McGill yesterday filed his opinion in the proceedings brought by the receiver of the Mechanics and Laborers' Savings Bank of Jersey City, which was wrecked in 1875, against the Directors and managers to recover the deficiency in the depositors' accounts. The suit was to recover about $130,000. The Chancellor holds the view that the managers are responsible for the neglect of their duties, and declares that the proofs shew that the entire management of the bank's affairs was left in the hands of John Halliard; that checks in blank were left, signed, for use by himself and Hallman, the Secretary; that the stube failed to show what use they were put to, and that thus $100,000 was abstracted from the bank's funds."

He also finds that discounts were made and loans on mortgages recklessly negotiated by Halliard. He holds that the fact that Halliard was daily violating the rules of the bank should have aroused inquiry by the managers, and that at any rate they should not have permitted business to go on without their supervision and attention.

The Chancellor put himself to some trouble to determine the liability of the managers during the years business was conducted by the bank by these haphazard methods. He finds that Bavnes, Carroll, Fitzpatrick, Halliard, Kearny, McBride, McGuigan, Meehan, Parvell, Reilly, and Shearnn must shoulder $32,300 of the losses. These gentlemen were managers during the entire time that funds were being illegally withdrawn from the bank. As to the liability of Ditmar, Miller, Smith, Farrelly, Sweeney, and Mauke, who were managers during part of the time, the Chancellor is undecided, because the exact time of the withdrawals is not known.

The judgment for $32,300 carries interest from October, 1872, when would bring its total up to about $75,000. The defendant managers some time ago offered to settle for $40,500 in cash, but the depositors made a protest against the acceptance of the proposition, and Vice Chancellor Van Fleet refused to permit the settlement to be made.

LATE NEWS FROM CUBA.

A DECISION OF INTEREST TO CAPTAINS OF FREIGHT VESSELS.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—The Directors of the Caibarien and Sancti Spiritus Railway Company have made another reduction of 20 per cent. in their through freight tariff on all goods except sugar and molasses. A 40 per cent. reduction was made in the tariff on these articles some time ago. The new tariff went into effect on the 1st inst.

All efforts made to settle the difficulties between the owners of Cabaña's cigar factory and their operatives have proved fruitless. The other factories are running on full time.

Doubts having arisen lately as to who was responsible in cases of discrepancies between the manifests presented by the Captains of vessels and the written declarations made to the Custom House by the consignees of goods, the administrator has decided "that whenever a manifest, even if signed by the Spanish Consul at the port of clearance, does not agree with the bills of lading, the Captain of the vessel shall be held responsible for the payment of the fine of 10 per cent. provided for in Article CX XI. of the Custom House regulations; but in cases where the manifest agrees with the bills of lading, the entire responsibility will rest upon the consignees."

The proceeds from customs at Havana from Dec. 1 to date were $142,978 62, against $145,705 98 for the corresponding time last year.

VERHOLY'S TWO WIVES.

HE OFFERS TO SUPPORT BOTH WOMEN, BUT NUMBER ONE WILL NOT CONSENT.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Mrs. Pauline Verholy, who came here from Austria last night to prosecute her husband for bigamy, had a narrow escape from asphyxiation after retiring. After the arrest of her husband she was furnished lodgings for herself and three little children in the detention room. The building is lighted by gas and heated by steam. The room being too warm for comfort, she lowered the window cash, blew out the gas, and went to sleep.

This morning the janitor noticed a strong smell of gas and found the woman and children nearly dead. They soon recovered, however. The open window saved their lives.

When Verholy was arraigned to-day to answer the charge of bigamy, he denied the double marriage, but afterward admitted having married Julia Britt, an Irish girl, soon after his arrival in America.

Verholy is anxious to support his Austrian wife and his Irish wife in his house here, giving the former and her three children the second floor, and the latter and two children the first, and dividing his salary of $20 per week between them. No. 2 is willing to accept the offer, but No. 1 will not. She will press a prosecution.

NOTES OF FOREIGN FORCES.

The new rifle adopted by the Belgians has been specially designed by the Mauser Company. The arm is a magazine rifle, in which "bundles" of five cartridges each are put in a frame into the loading chamber of the breech case and pushed thence into the magazine. The frame remains in the loading chamber of the case and is ejected by pushing forward the chamber. The rifle has a calibre of 7.65 millimeters (0.3 inch) and fires only cartridges with a neck sed without a rim. The projectile is a case-shot, the casing being of nickel and the core of soft lead. It is 30.1 millimetars (1.17 inches) long and weighs 14 grammes (216 grains).

According to *Broad Arrow* the following advantages are claimed for wood-powder cartridges over those made with dynamite-cellulose, gun cotton, and paleine: Superior destructive power, more regular and constant effect, simpler and safer fabrication in comparison with nitro-glycerine, less sensitive in shock, it cannot be frozen, while dynamite cartridges freeze at 40° C., for which reason, in cases where the manifest agrees with the bills of lading, the entire responsibility will rest upon the consignees."

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & T. H..	42	42	42	42	110
*Am. C. O. Tr. rcts.	30⅞	32¼	30⅜	31¼	3,850
Am. C. O. Tr. rts.	34	35	34	34	2,200
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	33¾	34⅜	33¾	33¾	3,700
*Brunswick Co..	32	32¾	32	32¼	400
Buff., R. & P....	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	100
Canada Southern.	56¾	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	2,125
Canadian Pacific.	73	73¼	73	73¼	300
*Cent'l Constr. Co	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	100
Ches. & Ohio....	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	900
C. C. C. & I. pf....	65¼	65¼	65	65½	372
C. & O. 2d pf....	45	45¼	45	45¼	550
Chi. Gas Trust....	41	41½	40¾	40⅞	6,075
Chicago & N. W.	110⅞	111¾	110⅜	111¼	1,350
C., R. & Q.....	105⅜	105⅜	105¼	105¼	458
C., M. & St. P....	59⅜	59½	59⅛	59⅜	9,000
C., M. & St. P. pf.	113¾	113¾	113	113	400
C., R. I. & Pac....	97⅛	97⅞	97	97¼	1,000
C., St. L. & P....	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
C., St. L. & P. pf.	38	38	38	38	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	2,410
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100	100	100	375
Cin., W. & B....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	100
Colorado Coal....	38⅜	39½	38⅜	38½	3,125
Col., H. V. & Tol.	20¼	20⅜	20	20	300
Del., L. & W.	134	134	133¾	134	1,000
Chi. & E. Ill. pf....	86¼	86⅜	83¾	83¾	900
Com. Cable.....	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	200
Consol. Gas Co....	88½	88½	88½	88½	111
Del. & Hudson....	143¼	144¼	143¼	144¼	900
Del., Lack. & W.	138⅜	139¾	136¾	139¾	54,119
Den. Tex. & Ft. W.	35⅜	36⅜	34¾	34¾	1,925
Des. M. & Ft. D....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	100
Ed. Nor. pf. sub.	42¾	43	42¾	43	1,000
*L. St. L. & T....	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	100
Lake Shore.....	108	108¼	107⅞	108	4,930
Louis. & Nesb....	85⅝	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜	2,125
Manhattan Con....	102½	103	102½	103	200
Manhattan Bh....	6	6	6	6	200
Michigan Cent....	98	98	97½	97½	1,610
Mex. Nat'l ctfs..	5	5	5	5	200
Mil. & Northern.	50	50	50	50	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	115	115	115	115	100
Missouri Pacific.	68	68⅜	67¼	67¼	12,570
Mo., Kan. & T....	9¾	10¼	9¾	9¾	2,060
Morris & Essex..	145½	145½	145½	145½	75
*Nat. Lead Trust	19⅝	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	5,935
N. J. Central.....	122½	122¾	121¾	122	1,620
N. Y. Central....	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	332
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	15,200
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf....	38¼	38¾	38¼	38½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W....	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	925
N. Y., S. & W....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	50
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32¼	32¼	32	32	300
Northern Pac....	32¾	33¼	32¾	32¾	100
Northern Pac. pf.	76⅝	76⅝	75⅞	76	5,571
Ohio Southern....	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	400
Ohio, Ind. & W....	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾	300
Ohio, Ind. & W. pf.	20	20	19	19	100
Ontario & West.	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	710
Oregon Imp....	45⅞	45⅞	45	45	200
Oregon & Trans.	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	1,000
Pacific Mail....	53¾	53¾	53	53	740
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	100
Phil. & Reading.	40	40⅜	39¾	39⅝	29,850
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	188¾	188¾	188⅝	188⅝	305
Quicksilver pf....	36	36	36	36	100
Rich. & W. P....	22⅜	22⅜	21¾	21¾	2,417
R., W. & Ogdens.	107	107	107	107	60
St. L. & S. F....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	200
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	113½	113½	113	113	1,030
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	94½	94½	93	93	350
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	94½	94½	95	100	1,100
St. P., M. & M....	111¾	111¾	111	111	50
South. Pacific Co.	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	1,100
Southern Pacific.	33¾	33¾	33	33¼	609
St. L., Ark. & T....	6¾	7	6¾	7	1,100
*Sugar Refin. Co.	61	66⅛	56⅜	58⅜	38,538
Texas Pacific....	78	78⅞	77	77	2,500
Tol., Peo. & W....	15	15	15	15	80
Texas Pac. L. T....	19	19	19	19	100
Union Pacific....	68¾	68⅝	68¾	68¾	2,919
U. S. Express....	85½	85½	85½	85½	11
Wabash, St. L. & P....	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	300
Wabash, St. L. & P. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	2,400
Wells-Fargo Ex..	140	140	140	140	151
West. Union Tel.	85⅞	86⅛	85¾	86	11,448
Wisconsin Cent....	32⅝	33	32⅝	32¾	1,100
Total sales.....					247,824

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 4s.....	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	$1,000
B., H. T. & W. 5s.	99	99	99	99	3,000
Brook. Elev. 1st.	111½	111½	111½	111½	10,000
Ineach Creek 1st.	89	89	89	89	2,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	96	96¾	96	96¾	3,000
Canada So. 1st...	109	109	109	109	5,000
Can. P. 6s of 1888.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
Ches. & O. Gn. 5s.	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	21,000
C. & O. 6s, 1911...	116	116	116	116	1,000
C. & Alt. s. f. 6s...	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	5,000
Chi. & E. Ill. cn..	120	120	120	120	4,000
Chi. & G. 5s, ued.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	7,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91½	91½	91½	91½	7,000
Chi. Gas 1st.....	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	7,000
Cin., L. & C. 5s.	116	116	116	116	6,000
Ind. & C. Can. 1st.	97	97	96	96	7,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s....	77½	77½	77½	77½	1,000
Den. & R. G. 4s....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	6,000
D., S. S. & A. 4s.	105	105	105	105	1,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	94	94	94	94	3,000
E., T., Va. & G. 1st cons. g. 5s.	90½	90½	90½	90½	4,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st.	104¼	104¼	104	104	4,000
Erie 1st.....	120	120	120	120	1,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	119	119	119	119	3,000
*Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	105¾	106¾	104¾	106¾	67,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st, W.	93	93⅝	93	93⅜	7,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st, Tex.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	5,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	115¾	116	114¾	115⅝	386,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s.	75¾	76¼	75¾	76	50,000
Han. & St. J. cn..	119	119	119	119	10,000
Harlem c. 1st.....	127½	127½	127½	127½	9,000
Houstonic 5s.....	101	101	101	101	3,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s, 1st.	69	69	69	69	10,000
Int. & G. N. 1st....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	87½	87½	87	87	41,000
Jefferson Ist.....	103	105	105	105	1,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, 1895.	108½	109	108½	109	5,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	63¾	64	63½	64½	13,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	73¼	73¾	73¼	73¾	60,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.	106	106	105½	105½	2,000
Laclede Gas 1st....	90¼	90¼	90	90	23,000
Lake S. 2d cn.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	1,000
L. & W. B. 5s.....	103	103	103	103	5,000
L. & N. gen. 5s....	106	106	106	106	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s....	112½	112½	112½	112½	5,000
L. & N. 2d, N. O. M....	103	109	109	109	2,000
L., N. A. & Ch. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	11,000
L., N. A. & Ch. 1st.	119	119	119	119	1,000
Louisville & N. 1st.	101	101	101	101	2,000
L. St. L. & T. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
Met. Elev. 1st.....	115½	115½	115½	115½	5,000
Mil. L. S. & W. 1st.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	15,000
M. & St. L. 2d....	60	60	60	60	2,000
M. & Ohio gen....	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	10,000
Mor. & Essex cn.	140½	140½	140½	140½	5,000
Mor. & Essex 2d.	120½	120½	120½	120½	10,000
Nash. & Chat. cn.	107	107½	107	107½	10,000
Nash. & Dec. 1st.	123	123	123	123	1,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	115½	115½	115½	115½	5,000
N. Y. C. 1st reg.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s. ext.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
N. Y. & W. cn. 5s.	98¾	99⅜	98¾	99⅜	20,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s.....	101	101	101	101	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	10,000
North. Pac. 3d....	109	109	109	109	41,000
Northwest'n, g. o.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	8,000
Northwest'n, r.	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	1,000
Northwest'n s. f.	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
Northwest'n ext.	97½	97½	97½	97½	1,000
N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	5,000
Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st.	83	83	82¾	82¾	8,500
Ohio Southern. Inc.	60	60	60	60	20,000
Om. & St. L. 1st.	75	75¾	75	75¾	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	102½	102½	102½	102½	7,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	10,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.	103	103	102	102	2,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Peo. & E. 1st.....	47	47	47	47	1,000
Reading Gen. 4s.	89	89	88⅞	89	5,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	59	59¼	59	59¼	16,000
D. & M. certs....	59	59¼	59	59¼	16,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d.	38¼	38¼	38	38	16,000
D. & M. certs....	75½	78½	75½	78½	16,000
R. & W. P. Tr. rts.	100	100	100	100	10,000
Rock Island 5s....	107	107¼	107	107¼	21,000
R., W. & O. cn....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	30,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	29½	29½	29	29	2,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. B.	112½	112½	112½	112½	6,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. C.	112½	112½	112½	112½	6,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	6,000
St. P. & N. P. 6s.	120⅝	120	120	120	12,000
St. P. & Om. cn....	121	121	121	121	6,000
St. Paul cn. s. f.	128½	129	128¼	128¼	24,000
St. P., M. & M. 5s.	106	106	106	106	2,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1916.....	67	67	67	67	1,000
San A. & A. P. 4s.....	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	1,000
Shen. Val. 1st. tr.	111½	111½	111½	111½	41,000
Shen. Val. gen. tr.	47	47	46	46	38,000
S. Pof C. 1st cn. 5s.	102	102	102	102	13,000
Penn. C. & I. 1st. 5s.	100	100	100	100	18,000
Penn. C. & I. 1st. 7s.	96¾	97	96¾	97	4,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	36½	36¾	36½	36¾	11,000
Tex. Pac. W. 1st.	78	78	78	78	1,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	4,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	37,000
Wabash 1st.....	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	16,000
Wabash 2d.....	82	82	82	82¼	34,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	30	30	30	30	2,000
West Shore 4s.	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	28,000
West Shore 4s. r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	24,000
Wis. Cent. 1st.	93½	93½	93½	93½	1,000
Wis. Cent. Inc....	59¾	60	59¾	59¾	40,000

Total sales.....$1,604,500

*Including $1,000 at 105, seller 10... Including $8,000 at 109⅛ and $9,000 at 109¼, seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.10	.10	.10	.10	2,600
Lou. Cal. & Va.	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	130
Comstock Tun..	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,500
Com. T. bonds.	84.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	500
El Cristo.....	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1,700
Freelands.....	.40	.40	.40	.40	40
Homestake.....	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	50
Mutual S. & M.	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	300
Ophir.....	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	100
Rappahannock.	.03	.05	.05	.05	* 900
Sutter Creek....	.57	.58	.57	.58	1,800
Silver King.....	.41	.41	.41	.41	400
Utah cn.....	.73	.75	.73	.75	2,000
Total sales.....					10,030

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil..	31½	32¼	31¼	31¾	710
Atch., Top. & S. F.	34	34¼	33¾	34	2,220
Chi. Gas Trust....	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	140
Chi. Bur. & Q....	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾	130
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97½	97½	97¾	97¾	20
Canada Southern	56	56¾	56	56¾	210
Colorado Coal....	39¾	39¾	38¾	39¾	200
C., C. & St. L....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	200
Canadian Pacific.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	150
C., M. & St. P....	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	5,550
Chi. & N. W....	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	100
Del., Lack. & W.	138¾	139¾	138¾	139¾	29,390
Lake Shore.....	108¼	108¾	107¾	108	1,850
Louis. & Nasb....	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	1,030
Mo. Pacific.....	68¾	68¾	67¾	68	13,170
Mich. Central....	98	98	97¾	97¾	200
N. Y. Central....	107½	107½	107½	107½	200
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	6,840
Nat. Lead Trust	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	780
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	100
Northern Pac. pf.	76¾	76¾	75¾	76¼	50
N. Y. C. & W....	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	100
Oregon Trans....	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	200
Ohio, Ind. & W.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	49,940
Ont. & W. P....	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	700
St. L. & S. F. pf.	89	89	89	89	100
St. P., M. & M....	111	111	111	111	100
Sugar Ref. Co....	60	60¼	56⅜	56⅝	5,010
Union Pacific....	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾	3,570
Western Union..	85⅞	86¼	85⅞	86	3,740
Total sales.....					125,280

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brook. Elev. 1st.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	$1,000
Ches. & O. 5s.....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	6,000
Erie 2d cn.....	101⅞	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	5,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	115¾	116	115¾	115¾	15,000
G., C. & S. F. 2d.	76	76	76	76	5,000
Kan. Pac. 1st cn.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¾	1,000
Laclede Gas 1st.	90½	90½	89½	90½	1,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	47⅜	47⅜	47	47	1,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	60	60	59	60	1,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d.	39	39¼	39	39¼	1,000
D. & M. certs....	39	39¼	39	39¼	1,000
Rich. & Alle. 3d.	38¼	38¼	38	38	16,000
D. & M. certs....	75½	78½	75½	78½	16,000
R. & W. P. Tr. rts.	100	100	100	100	10,000
Rock Island 5s....	107	107¼	107	107¼	21,000
R., W. & O. cn....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	30,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d.	29½	29½	29	29	2,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. B.	112½	112½	112½	112½	6,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. C.	112½	112½	112½	112½	6,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	6,000
St. P. & N. P. 6s.	120⅝	120	120	120	12,000
St. P. & Om. cn....	121	121	121	121	6,000
St. Paul cn. s. f.	128½	129	128¼	128¼	24,000
St. P., M. & M. 5s.	106	106	106	106	2,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1916.....	67	67	67	67	1,000
San A. & A. P. 4s.....	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	1,000
Shen. Val. 1st. tr.	111½	111½	111½	111½	41,000
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S. Pof C. 1st cn. 5s.	102	102	102	102	13,000
Penn. C. & I. 1st. 5s.	100	100	100	100	18,000
Penn. C. & I. 1st. 7s.	96¾	97	96¾	97	4,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	36½	36¾	36½	36¾	11,000
Tex. Pac. W. 1st.	78	78	78	78	1,000
T. St. L. & K. C. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	4,000
Union Elev. 1st.	107½	107½	107½	107½	37,000
Wabash 1st.....	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	16,000
Wabash 2d.....	82	82	82	82¼	34,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	30	30	30	30	2,000
West Shore 4s.	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	28,000
West Shore 4s. r.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	24,000
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Total sales.....					$1,604,500

*Including $1,000 at 105, seller 10... Including $8,000 at 109⅛ and $9,000 at 109¼, seller 20.

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Lou. Cal. & Va.	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	130
Comstock Tun..	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,500
Com. T. bonds.	84.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	500
El Cristo.....	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1,700
Freelands.....	.40	.40	.40	.40	40
Homestake.....	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	50
Mutual S. & M.	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	300
Ophir.....	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	100
Rappahannock.	.03	.05	.05	.05	* 900
Sutter Creek....	.57	.58	.57	.58	1,800
Silver King.....	.41	.41	.41	.41	400
Utah cn.....	.73	.75	.73	.75	2,000
Total sales.....					10,030

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
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Atch., Top. & S. F.	34	34¼	33¾	34	2,220
Chi. Gas Trust....	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	140
Chi. Bur. & Q....	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾	130
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97½	97½	97¾	97¾	20
Canada Southern	56	56¾	56	56¾	210
Colorado Coal....	39¾	39¾	38¾	39¾	200
C., C. & St. L....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	200
Canadian Pacific.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	150
C., M. & St. P....	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	5,550
Chi. & N. W....	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	100
Del., Lack. & W.	138¾	139¾	138¾	139¾	29,390
Lake Shore.....	108¼	108¾	107¾	108	1,850
Louis. & Nasb....	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	1,030
Mo. Pacific.....	68¾	68¾	67¾	68	13,170
Mich. Central....	98	98	97¾	97¾	200
N. Y. Central....	107½	107½	107½	107½	200
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	6,840
Nat. Lead Trust	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	780
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	100
Northern Pac. pf.	76¾	76¾	75¾	76¼	50
N. Y. C. & W....	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	100
Oregon Trans....	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	200
Ohio, Ind. & W.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	49,940
Ont. & W. P....	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	700
St. L. & S. F. pf.	89	89	89	89	100
St. P., M. & M....	111	111	111	111	100
Sugar Ref. Co....	60	60¼	56⅜	56⅝	5,010
Union Pacific....	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾	3,570
Western Union..	85⅞	86¼	85⅞	86	3,740
Total sales.....					125,280

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 12—4 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 35½; Canadian Pacific, 75½; Mexican ordinary, 40⅝; St. Paul common, 71½; New-York Central, 108; Mexican Central new 4 ₰ cent. bonds, 73¾. Bar silver is quoted at 44 1-16d. ₰ ounce. Money, 2½@3 ₰ cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2½ ₰ cent. Paris advices quote 3 ₰ cent. Reutes at 89f. 32½c. for the account, and Exchange on London at 25f. 22½c. for checks. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £50,000. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £314,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 38.09 ₰ cent., is now 39.18 ₰ cent.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 3,575,000f. in gold and 1,150,000f. in silver.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—3:45 P. M.—Beef and Pork in poor demaud. Hame—The demand is improving; short Cut, about 14 to 16 lb., steady at 45s. 6d. Bacon in fair demand; Cumberland Cut, about 26 to 30 lb., steady at 43s. 6d.; Long and Short Clear Middles, about 55 lb., steady at 33s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb., firm at 28s. 6d. Cheese in poor demand. Tallow and Turpentine in poor demand. Resin firm; Common, steady at 4s. 1½d. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand; prime Western, December, January and February, dull at 32s. 6d. Beef, steady and Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot in fair demand; futures in poor demand; Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s. 2d.; December firm at 4s. 1¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in good demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady. American—Middling, Low Middling clause, December delivery, 5 37-64d., sellers; December and January delivery, 5 37-64d., sellers; January and February delivery, 5 39-64d., sellers; February and March delivery, 5 38-64d., value; March and April delivery, 5 40-64d., sellers; April and May delivery, 5 41-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 5 42-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 5 44-64d., sellers; July and August delivery, 5 45-64d., sellers.

LONDON, Dec. 12—There were offered at the wool sales to-day 10,143 bales, comprising a good quality. The competition was sometimes animated. Over half the quantity sold during the series was purchased for the Continent. Only a small quantity was sold for the United States. This was the last day of the series. The total amount of wool offered was 5 ₰ cent. over the October prices. It is reported that the deficiency in the Plate River yield for the season is over 40,000,000 pounds, as compared with that of the previous season. Following are to-day's offerings and the prices obtained: Victoria, 1,400 bales—Scoured, 1s. 1½d.@1s. 11d.; do., locks and pieces, 10d.@1s. 1½d.; greasy, 10d.@1s. 1d.; do., locks and pieces, 9½d. New South Wales, 2,000 bales—Scoured, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 9d.; do., locks and pieces, 1s. 1½d.@1s. 4½d.; greasy, 7¾d.@1s. 1½d.; do., locks and pieces, 3¾d.@1s. 2d. Queensland, 100 bales—Scoured, 1s. 4d.@2s.; do., locks and pieces, 1s. 2d.@1s. 7½d.; greasy, 8d.@1s. 1d.; do., locks and pieces, 7d.@1s.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX.....NO. 11,949. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DISPUTING OVER SPOILS

CONGRESSMEN WEARY OF A SENATOR'S GREED.

MEASURING STRENGTH WITH MR. HISCOCK—TWO OFFICERS LIKELY TO GO WITHOUT CONFIRMATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Before many weeks some one in the Administration must decide between several candidates for the office of Internal Revenue Collector for the Twenty-first District of New-York. William A. Beach, a Democrat, appointed by Mr. Cleveland in 1886, now holds the office. There are three candidates.

One is the brother of Attorney General Miller, President Harrison's law partner and Cabinet officer. Mr. Miller is not only favored with this family interest, but he is the candidate of Representative Sherman, who is a very good man, besides being a pretty independent and determined one. He is entained in his request for Miller's appointment by eight Representatives in Congress who live in the revenue district. He stands on his right as a Representative to have something to say about the patronage in his district, and he comes into competition with two great forces.

Senator Hiscock, who is regarded by the Representatives of the State as disposed to have a great deal more than a Senatorial share of the patronage, has demanded the appointment for ex-Postmaster James M. Gilwert. After Hisoock had trotted out his candidate Representative Belden, just for the fun of the thing, apparently, set up ex-District Attorney Harrison Hoyt as his candidate.

The Treasury Department has not been allowed to rest for a moment in the matter. Assistant Secretary Batchelder, who has undertaken to get on comfortably with the Senator by allowing him to have his own way, finds that the solidity of the Republican delegation in the House is likely to give more trouble if it should oOoose to be rebellious than it would be possible for Hiscock to give, with the best intentions and no personal following to overcome in the remaining years of his Senatorial term.

There have been reports in the New-York delegation that Belden would fall in with Hiscock in this matter. That would, no doubt, be very gratifying to Hiscock. But Mr. Belden's ambition just now does not seem to be to please Mr. Hiscock so much as it does to establish, by harmonious action, the power of the House delegation. To appoint Mr. Sherman's man, Miller, will naturally come easier to the President than the selection of either of the other candidates, although one is named Harrison. Hiscock's ability to carry through Republican candidates for Congress may be reted higher at the White House than it is by the present Republican membership from New-York. The New-York men are not, to employ a vulgar expressioo, so much "stuck" on the Administration as to be willing to allow Hiscock to run away with the patronage to which one of their number thinks he is entitled.

Unless many of the reasons given are entirely erroneous the appointment of Brother Miller and the triumph of Representative Sherman may be looked for before Collector Beach's term expires.

***

THE COWBOY ABSCONDED.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs expects to take up the nominations of Indian Commissioner Morgan and Superintendent of Indian Schools Dorchester next week, and the two nominees will find the committee's consideration a matter of lively interest to them, either of them receive a report favorable of his confirmation, it will only be after a contest, made especially bitter because one of its chief factors is a question of religious feeling.

Catholics, individually and as a Church, are intensely opposed to the confirmation of Morgan and Dorchester, because they believe the Commissioner and the Superintendent have deliberately tried to rid the service of all Catholics and to cripple the educational and missionary work of the Church among the Indians. Discussions among the delegates to the recent great Catholic congress in Baltimore served to bring this opposition to a head, and whether ever influence the Church can exercise against the two men will be brought into play. All the Senators have been furnished with detailed statements of the way in which Catholics have been turned out of the Indian service simply because of their religious faith, and when they were admittedly doing their duties efficiently and well. Mr. Plumb, some of whose constituents have been kicked out by Morgan and Dorchester, is one of the Senators who will work tooth and nail to secure the rejection of the Commissioner and Superintendent.

In addition to this opposition, Commissioner Morgan will have to face the court-martial evidence of a very discreditable military record, which will be laid before the Senate. There are a good many Senators who know what sort of record does credit to a military officer, and Morgan will need a great deal of explaining to smooth over the documents concerning him on file in the War Department.

***

The President appears to be having a hard time in getting rid of the Russian mission. He wants to give it to a Pennsylvanian, and he has been offering the place to several of the most generous contributors to Wanamaker's campaign fund without being able to find anybody to grab at it. It was first offered to Mr. A. J. Drexel, who did not see how he could afford to leave his business and his comfortable home, and he declined with thanks. Then Thomas Dolan, another yielder of "fat," was asked to go to St. Petersburg, but he was restrained by a pressure of "important business." Mr. E. C. Knight, another strong and generous Republican, was next appealed to to accept the high honor, and he, too, declined.

At last the Presidential mind was fixed upon the name of Mr. C. C. Harrison, and he has hesitated. But it is understood that he will accept. Upon the first intimation of his willingness to take the frequently-declined place Senators Quay and Cameron, who had not been consulted in the matter, began to circulate the report that they were in favor of Harrison. Since Mr. Quay declared his will to the Pennsylvania members in the Speakership contest, and referred to the candidacy of Major Carson for Clerk as that of a person who represented "nothing but a lot of damned irresponsible newspaper men," the Pennsylvania members have not drawn their breaths in an independent manner for a moment. So they are for Harrison, too, and are swelling the cry raised by Quay.

While Quay has really had nothing to do with the selection of Harrison, and does not feel at all happy in the President he elected, he seems likely to win a little Pennsylvania reputation in this matter before it is ended.

***

Southern Senators and Representatives are discussing, with considerable interest, the speech made by Henry W. Grady last night at the Dinner of the Boston Merchants' Association. Clippings from the speech have been laid away in more than one scrap book, and some of its statistics are likely to be heard in Congress when Southern questions are under consideration. All the Southern men agree that Mr. Grady correctly voiced the sentiments of their constituents, and has furnished a complete answer to the partisan flings at the South in President Harrison's message.

***

The five New-York Representatives who are to assign to all the members of the delegation something to do toward bringing the World's Fair to New-York have not yet finished their task. The Congressmen, however, have already been in missionary work among their associates in the House, and they are confident, when the time for action comes, this preliminary work will prove to have been effective.

***

The House Committee on Elections held its first meeting and effected an organization this morning. Chester H. Rowell of Illinois, son of the Chairman, was selected as clerk. A Sub-Committee on Rules was selected, consisting of the Chairman, Messrs. Houk, Cooper, Crisp, and O'Ferrall. This sub-committee will be charged with the arrangements of the seventeen contested election cases now awaiting settlement. The committee will meet again, subject to call, when the sub-committee is ready to report.

***

Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, has reported to the Secretary of War that the tests of the new eight-inch gun recently made at the Watervliet Arsenal were of a most satisfactory character. The tests were made on the proving ground, Sandy Hook, in the presence of Ordnance experts, and showed a muzzle velocity of nearly nine miles. This is the first all-American steel gun yet produced.

***

Representative Samuel J. Randall was so much improved yesterday that he got up and walked about the house for some time. His condition continues to improve each day, and his strength is increasing. He is very cheerful, and takes a keen interest in the proceedings of Congress, but will not attend the sessions of the House until after the holidays.

***

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—C. H. Wood, Hamburg, and O. A. Tillon, Orchard Park, both of Erie County.

Pennsylvania.—W. B. Barley, Centreport; F. F. [illegible], Sugar Grove.

MR. DEPEW AT VASSAR.

HE TELLS THE PRETTY GIRLS HOW HE KISSED THE BLARNEY STONE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The great feature of the anniversary of the Philalethean Society at Vassar College this evening was the address of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. Heretofore the literary exercises have been usually the least attractive part of the programme, but this year Mr. Depew drew a great crowd of the acquaintances and friends of the students to the chapel at an early hour. The stage was beautifully decorated with palms, but other than this there were few adornments displayed.

The President of the society, Miss Grace Sanders, introduced Mr. Depew at 7:30, and he at once began in his inimitable way to give sketches and impressions of travel. He said that in all his experiences, though he had been before Dukes and Lords, literary men and Princes, he had never had so lovely an introduction as the one of this evening. This pleasant remark created much merriment. His address, though in a measure an informal one, was one of his most eloquent and successful efforts, abounding not only with personal anecdotes, but also with splendidly-graphic descriptions, poetic reminiscences, and keen analyses of character, natural peculiarities, and historic associations.

When in Ireland, he said, his supremest ambition was to kiss the Blarney Stone, but when he went to Blarney Castle he found there were some difficulties. The stone is below the battlements, where if one leaned over to kiss it one would certainly fall and break his neck, and there is not a ladder in all Scotland long enough to reach it from below. So, in fact, nobody has ever really kissed the stone. He said he threw kisses at it and had been practicing up virtues ever since.

In every country in Europe, he said, there is manifest to every intelligent visitor the dominant power of some commanding intellect. Bismarck rules the fortunes of Germany and of all Europe, in truth, but not more truly than the great minds of other lands control the feeling and the thoughts of their people and of the stranger that visits them. It is when one goes to Scotland especially that one realizes most this power of thought over men and things, for everywhere the whole land seems to be filled with the presence of three men—Scott, Knox, and Burns. Everywhere one meets with something that reminds one of them, the scenes they described, the places in which they lived and wrote. Their personality is everywhere.

Mr. Depew sketched rapidly and in the most pleasing way his meetings with Gladstone, his attendance upon the services in Spurgeon's church, where the time of the Puritans seems revealed, and in Westminster Abbey, the characteristics of a debate in Parliament, a glance at Queen Victoria, Windsor Castle, &c. After the address the parlors and corridors of the college were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and for an hour or more Mr. Depew was the centre of attraction. The young ladies of the college were introduced to him by scores, and much handshaking was indulged in. During the evening a collation was served.

The reception tendered Mr. Depew lasted nearly two hours, and it included promenading to the music of a fine orchestra, but there was no dancing. Mr. Depew bade the people goodnight at 11 P. M. and came to this city.

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THE COWBOY ABSCONDED.

AND TOOK WITH HIM ABOUT $15,000 OF HIS EMPLOYER'S MONEY.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 13.—Peter McGeoch, the Scotch President of the Milwaukee Street Railway Company, a keen speculator and a capitalist of that locality, left Cheyenne this morning, filled with anger and chagrin. The shrewd trafficker, who had oftimes crossed lances with the highest types of bulls and bears, has lived to be taught new things by an uncouth cowboy of the plains. Mr. McGeoch as President and chief stockholder in the Milwaukee and Wyoming Investment Company, and Thomas H. Adams, treasurer of the concern's extensive cattle ranch, 100 miles north of this place, left departed with $15,000 cash in his inside pocket. He is supposed to be on his way to Canada with his young wife.

When approached by newspaper people here Mr. McGeoch swore with great earnestness, and said he should have known better than to place himself at the mercy of a drunkard.

"The whelp has wrecked the company," savagely shouted the old Scot, "and we don't know where he is. We will chase him to the end of the earth. I knew of no robbery on his part until I reached the ranch. The loss is heavy, but if he is apprehended at once we may recover some of the money. The fellow has 'done us to a turn,' but we deserved a lesson for our simplicity."

Mr. McGeoch has communicated with detective agencies by wire and has also retained a trio of Wyoming's leading attorneys, the senior member of the firm being ex-Delegate Carlett.

"Tom" Adams was just an ordinary cow hand in appearance and behavior when he came in from the South with a bunch of trail cattle several years ago. He was attached temporarily to various outfits until he secured a good place with the Post Pemboroo Horse Association, which he held well. The Milwaukee and Wyoming Company wanted a manager, and Adams secured the berth for Adams. All this time he drank heavily and gambled, but, as he was a money maker, there was no suspicion of crookedness. He was regarded as a man of high principle and honor and had hundreds of friends in and about this town. Thus he gave entire satisfaction, accepting a lump sum for expenses and doing the best he could for Mr. McGeoch.

Just as a minor speculation he replaced the good horses about the place with valueless cayuzes, appropriating the difference. The cowboys laughed at Tom, a lolly good fellow and kept their own counsel. By some strange argument Adams convinced the Milwaukee people that it would be immeasurably better to have him accept money from cattle sales at Chicago than to have it go to the company's Treasurer in the East. Then he rushed two trains of choice steers to market and disappeared.

The defalcation will perhaps put Eastern men interested in range enterprises on the anxious seat. Adams was kind enough to pay all of his individual debts before leaving. He absconded five days ago.

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KILRAIN BEFORE THE COURT.

ONLY TEN JURORS OBTAINED ON THE OPENING DAY OF THE TRIAL.

PURVIS, Miss., Dec. 13.—Judge Terrell called this morning the case of the State of Mississippi against Jake Kilrain for prize fighting and assault and battery. District Attorney Neville was ready to proceed. Col. J. B. Deason, a prominent attorney of the county, and A. T. Perryman, were ready as counsel for the defense.

Col. Deason moved to quash the indictment because the record did not show that twelve of the Grand Jury returned the indictment; that the indictment in the first court did not show that defendant fought for a prize; that it was not shown that any prize was fought for; that the indictment should read that defendant agreed with Sullivan to meet for a large sum of money, but failed to show that the defendant and Sullivan did fight for anything; that the indictment failed to show that the Grand Jury were taken from the body of the Second Judicial District of Marion County; that the record failed to show that the Sheriff summoned the Grand Jury who preferred the indictment; that the indictment did not show by what authority the prosecution was conducted; that the indictment failed to show that the prosecution was carried on in the name of the State.

Judge Terrell overruled the motion to quash and the empaneling of the jury was begun. The State accepted the twelve men offered. The defense closely questioned the jurors as to their residences, opinions, &c., and ten of the twelve were excused for having opinions which would require evidence to change. The empanelling then dragged and the day was consumed in getting ten jurors.

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THE SUIT AGAINST MME. ALBANI.

TORONTO, Dec. 13.—The application of Mme. Albani's counsel here before the High Court for leave to have his fair client examined in Chicago in an action taken against her here, in order to prevent the necessity of coming to Toronto for examination, has not been granted by the courts, and the great singer will have to come on here or allow the action, on which she is being sued for breach of contract, go by default.

In 1884 J. F. Thompson made arrangements through Mme. Albani's agents, Ernest Gye and John Lavine, the latter of New-York, for two concerts by her in Buffalo and Toronto. Lavine made the contract, but Mme. Albani failed to keep the engagements, and Thompson sues her for $5,000 damages.

Thompson says he went to considerable expense and lost time in preparing for the concerts by traveling, advertising, &c., and offered to make the necessary deposit, which was not accepted, and that Mme. Albani and her agents refused to carry out the contract.

The place of action is fixed for Toronto, and as Mme. Albani seems disposed to fight the action through, an interesting trial is anticipated.

WESLEYAN'S GOOD LUCK

A CASH GIFT OF A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

DR. DANIEL AYRES OF BROOKLYN HAS A WARM LIKING FOR THE UNIVERSITY THAT HE ATTENDED YEARS AGO.

More than one hundred enthusiastic Alumni and friends of Wesleyan University assembled at Clark's, in Twenty-third-street, last evening to celebrate the twenty-first annual meeting and dinner of the Wesleyan University Club of this city and to welcome President Bradford P. Raymond, the newly-elected head of the university.

The gathering was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held during the twenty-one years of the club's existence, and the fact that its majority had been attained seemed to give new vigor to the old graduates, which increased as the evening progressed until, as one man, the gray-haired Alumni and the ambitions undergraduate united in the "Rah-Rah-Rah-Wes-ley-a-ns, Rah, Rah, Rah. Rah!" of the red and black with a fervor which threatened to raise the ceiling. Immediately before the dinner President Raymond held an informal reception in the parlors.

At the banquet the Hon. Stephen H. Olin acted as toastmaster, and gave some humorous and entertaining reminiscences of the infancy, juvenility, and adolescence of the club and its migratory habits, and after prophesying a vigorous and flourishing future for it, called upon the Hon. George G. Reynolds to respond for the Trustees of the college. Here a complete surprise awaited his listeners. After a few words concerning the present flourishing condition of the university, he made the announcement that Dr. Daniel Ayres of Brooklyn, in commemoration of its being the twenty-first anniversary of the club and the fiftieth anniversary of his leaving the university, had turned over to the Trustees of the university the grand sum of $250,000 in cash for an extra endowment fund for the institution.

This announcement was greeted with a renewal of Wes-ley-a-ns-Rah-Rah-Rah which threatened to put an end to the proceedings, but, quiet once more restored, President Raymond was called upon to respond in behalf of the Alma Mater. It seemed to be an evening of happy surprises and rejoicing for Wesleyan, for he prefaced his remarks by stating that the Trustees of the university, at their meeting held on the afternoon, had resolved to increase the endowment so handsomely started by Dr. Ayres to $500,000, and that $60,000 of the sum needed to complete the amount had already been contributed.

Short addresses were made by Prof. John M. Van Vleck, senior member of the Faculty; Martin A. Knapp, the Rev. Dr. John M. King, E. E. Taber, and Prof. T. C. Merrill. The Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham, the Rev. A. J. Palmer, and the Rev. T. P. Frost.

Before the conclusion of the dinner a resolution was unanimously adopted by the club tendering thanks to Dr. Ayres for his generosity to the college.

Among those present at the banquet were John R. Andrus, the Hon. Darius Baker of Newport, E. K. Banks, Dr. C. L. Bonnell, the Rev. J. M. Buckley, the Hon. E. G. Butler of Wilkesbarre, Bowles Colgate, Clinton B. Fisk, D. J. Hess, L. C. Hustis, the Rev. T. P. Frost, Mark Hoyt, Martin A. Knapp of Syracuse, ex-Gov. Prluess C. Lounsbury of Connecticut, George M. La Monte, the Hon. D. B. Lockwood of Bridgeport, Conn.; the Rev. Ensign McChesney, the Rev. George H. McGrew, the Hon. D. Ward Northrop, New Haven, Conn.; Charles Scott of Philadelphia, George Lansing Taylor, Lieut. John A. Tackaberry, the Rev. J. S. Whedon, and Peter Welch.

The following officers of the club were elected for the ensuing year: President—George P. Malue, D. D.; First Vice President—The Hon. William C. Wallace; Second Vice President—John E. Andrus; Secretary—George D. Beattys; Treasurer—W. F. Raedal.

Dr. Daniel Ayres, who so generously remembered his Alma Mater, has always given liberally to the institution. Within the present year he presented $50,000 to the university. He endow a chair in biology. Attending Wesleyan University fifty years ago, he was obliged to leave that institution in his Junior year to complete his education, and his latest gift is mainly for the purpose of putting on a firm basis the biological and scientific departments at the university. Dr. Ayres was born in this city in 1822 and graduated as a physician and surgeon from the University of New-York in 1844. He was assistant surgeon in Bellevue Hospital for one year, and then moved to Brooklyn, where he has since resided and practiced. He is a man of large means, and greatly interested in the welfare of the institution he has so nobly endowed.

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FOR INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

WHY ARCHBISHOP IRELAND OPPOSES THE SELECTION OF GEN. MORGAN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 13.—There has been considerable discussion of late in regard to the opposition of Archbishop Ireland and other Catholics to the confirmation of Gen. T. J. Morgan as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Archbishop was asked to-day to give a statement of his position in the matter and the grounds of his objections to Gen. Morgan, and this he consented to do. The following is the substance of his statement:

"The policy of Gen. Morgan is to do away with the contract or appropriations to schools among the Indians. For fifteen years the Interior Department has invited the churches to co-operate in educating the Indian children. When the churches build the schools the teachers are paid from $100 to $125 per annum by the Government. There are several churches interested in this matter, the Catholic Church quite largely. Catholics have $10,000 invested in the Indian schools and missions. There are also Government schools where there is no religious instruction and Gen. Morgan desires to abolish all the schools except the Government schools.

"We oppose this policy, first, because it is not in good faith. The churches were encouraged by the Government to establish these schools. The Catholics are not alone in this opposition to the policy of Gen. Morgan. The Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia is violently opposed to it. President Harrison in his message has gone so far as to condemn impliedly the policy heretofore followed by Mr. Morgan.

"The administration of the Indian Department has been decidedly anti-Catholic. Gen. Morgan was for a time a Baptist preacher and President of a Baptist college. Mr. Dorchester, the Superintendent of Indian Schools, is a Methodist minister and shortly before his election to the office published one of those slanderous books on Catholicism which are full of falsehood and misconstruction of Catholic teaching of such character that Catholics deem it beneath their consideration.

"It is very strange, by the way, while so much talk is going on of making the schools, whether among the whites or Indians, thoroughly American and unsectarian, that in this as a matter of fact, that the Protestant ministers are usually in control. If two priests had been placed in the positions now occupied by Gen. Morgan and Mr. Dorchester a howl of indignation and protest would have gone through the land. In schools among the whites it is much the same. Superintendents and other school officers are very often ministers. Since the advent of Mr. Dorchester and Mr. Morgan there has been a wholesale elimination of Catholics from positions in the Government Indian schools, as the books of the department will show.

"One of the best Indian schools in the country is the sisters' schools at Devil's Lake, in North Dakota. Lately Gen. Morgan has notified the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions in Washington that his contract with the sisters may be cancelled at any moment. The pretext for this is that the building belongs to the Government, and that it would be impossible to have the sisters for teachers in the Government school Mr. Morgan intends to open in these buildings. In a conversation with Mr. Lusk of the Catholic Indian Bureau, Mr. Morgan said he had decided not to appoint sisters as Government teachers in this reservation.

"The Indians are all Catholics, and insist on having the sisters as teachers, and the agents and inspectors have reported to the effect that the Indians here have reached a more complete civilization than in any other place. Yet they are to be deprived of the source of their great benefits.

"All these matters have been laid before Mr. Harrison, and so far as any direct relation with the Protestants is concerned we have every reason to be satisfied. I do not believe that Mr. Morgan is in any way carrying out the instructions and policy of the President. I am opposed to Mr. Morgan, not only as a Catholic, but decidedly so as a Republican, and I believe that, more than any other men in the country to-day, Messrs. Morgan and Dorchester are working to defeat the Republican Party. All of which I see a Republican, deeply regret, however. The strongest opposition to Mr. Morgan is from the old soldiers, those who have looked up his war record."

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FOOTBALL GAME TO-DAY.

The final game of football between the New-York and Manhattan Athletic Club teams will be played this afternoon at 3 o'clock on the Manhattan Athletic Club's grounds, Eighty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

THE MARINE CORPS' FUTURE.

A REPORT FROM THE NAVAL BOARD—A RECOMMENDATION FROM ERIE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—What shall be done with the Marine Corps is one of the questions that the Naval Board on the revision of tactics, of which Commodore Greer is senior member, has been considering for some time. The board has submitted a report on the subject to Secretary Tracy, and it is now awaiting his action. It is understood that this report advices against any further increase in the corps, and recommends that the Marine Guards be withdrawn from the vessels of the navy altogether and that their duties be limited to policing the several navy yards and shore stations.

This will be looked upon by navy and marine officers as a decided step in the total abolition of the corps, for the duty on shore could be performed as well by civilian watchmen. All naval men agree that the great advances that have been made in naval matters in late years render it necessary that there should be a general rearrangement of duties on board ship, but many officers dread the advisability of doing away entirely with the marine guard, and would prefer to see the recommendations recently made by the Colonel commandant carried out. These contemplate the increase of the number of enlisted men, the establishment of a school of instruction at the barracks in Washington, and the conversion of the corps into expert marksmen with rapid fire and machine guns, so as to man the secondary batteries of all ships with marines, under the immidiate command of marine officers. It is argued that this would insure better working of the secondary batteries and, by reducing the duties of the blue jackets, enable them to become more proficient at the great guns.

There are other reasons why many officers would dislike to see the marines go, the odier of which is that the marine guard forms the backbone of the discipline of every naval vessel. Sailors are proverbially restive under restraint, and the marines, by being in an organization apart from them, and having as a rule no intimate associations with them, can perform sentry duty much more impartially and firmly than could a guard of sailors. Then, in case of trouble on shipboard, or disaster of any kind, every naval officer knows by experience that the marines can be depended upon. The officers of the ill-fated Samoan fleet remember that after the German and American crews were landed from the stranded ships, the American marines alone maintained their discipline, and, at the request of the German officers, their camp, as well the American camp and the town of Apia, were policed by the corps.

It is not thought likely that Secretary Tracy will act immediately on this report. There is certain to be a change of some kind, however, and if he does not approve the report he will probably approve the recommendations of Col. McCawley.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 13.—The Board of Trade of Erie has recommended that the United States Revenue Marine be transferred to the regular naval establishment in conformity with the provisions of the bill introduced by Senator Chandler. Capt. Hays and several naval officers in this vicinity called the attention of the members of the Board of Trade to the pending bill. A meeting of this body was called, and Capt. J. H. Henriques, commander of the United States revenue steamer Perry, was called before the board to explain the question of the tariff, although their complaints are in line with those of the tariff reformers.

A gentleman well posted on economic questions said to THE TIMES's correspondent this evening: "After these Republican farmers have had a few months' experience in trying to regulate the markets, they will undoubtedly find that they have undertaken a big contract. They talk learnedly of trusts and monopolies, and seem to think they can crush them by simply combining. I took in the course of three or four months these people will realize that they are suffering through present economic conditions, but have not discovered the true cause, will be willing to listen to some good tariff reform arguments. I am positive that the outcome of their present move will be favorable to the tariff reform movement."

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TO HELP THE FARMERS.

GROWTH OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE THROUGHOUT KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 13.—The Directors of the Kansas Alliance Exchange are holding meetings in this city for the purpose of completing plans to go into business. A. A. Tyler of Burton, Kan., has been appointed State agent of the Exchange, with headquarters in Topeka, and will soon open an establishment for handling consignments from members of the Farmers' Alliance. The Exchange is the business branch of the Farmers' Alliance, an organization which has had a wonderful growth in Kansas during the past year. There are now over 1,200 alliances in the State. The membership is over 70,000, and it is increasing at the rate of about 2,000 per month.

These alliances propose, their leader says, to do something to relieve the farmer. They say that money trusts, corporations, and monopolies are sucking the life blood from the agricultural interests, and it is time to call a halt; that the farmer receives very ruinous prices for everything he buys and get next to nothing for everything he sells; that he sells corn at 17 cents per bushel and then buys it back to the form of meal at about $1 20 per bushel; that he raises cane for the benefit of the sugar trust and receives scandalously low, and then buys granulated sugar that costs the trusts only a few cents to manufacture at 9 cents a pound; that he sells wheat at a cent a pound and buys it back in the form of flour at 2½ and 3 cents per pound.

They propose, through the Alliance Exchange, to do something, if possible, toward regulating the markets. When the prices of corn and cattle are too low the farmers will be asked to hold their products until they can get a better market, when the markets are all right. The Exchange will assist in disposing of the farmers' corn and cattle at the most advantageous prices. The alliance is yet in its infancy, but the officers are confident that in time it will prove of great value to the farmers. These agriculturists are not ignorant on the question of the tariff, although their complaints are in line with those of the tariff reformers.

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TRAMPLED NEARLY TO DEATH.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A young farmer named Almond Bruce, while returning from the city last night, met with a peculiar accident. He was overtaken by a team of runaway horses, smashing his wagon, and throwing him underneath the wreck in the road. When picked up unconscious, he was found to have been scalped in a bad manner. The horses had trampled on his head in such a way as to tear the entire scalp off, causing his ears to fall down on his neck. The periosteum of the skull was also torn out, leaving the white bone protection to the brain all exposed.

The mud of the road mixed with the blood of the cuts and caused the most painful wound. Physicians are doing all they can to save him. Some of the skin has been replaced with the hope of grafting it back.

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THE ALL-AGED POINTER STAKE.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13.—The running of the All-aged Pointer Stake of the Central Field Trial Club was continued to-day. Lehanon Kennel's Lebanon heat F. R. Hitchcock's Duke of Hessen and won first prize. Duke of Hessen heat Edward Dexter's Pontiac and won second prize. Pontiac and Bannerman will run tomorrow for third.

The final heats between the winners of the Setter and Pointer Derby, and also between the winners of all-aged setters and pointers will be run to see which is absolute winner in each stake.

Quick Time to Washington,
via Jersey Central, Reading, and B. & O. No transfers; no changes; punctual service; pullman parlor and sleeping cars. See B. & O. and Jersey Central time tables this paper.—*Ads.*

NOW WHO SHALL DECIDE

THE HOMEOPATHIC DOCTORS CANNOT AGREE.

REFUSAL OF THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS TO INTERFERE IN THE WAR OF THE PHYSICIANS—VARIOUS OPINIONS.

The resolution adopted by the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York on Thursday night, asking the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to "dissolve the present Medical Board of the Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital" and make reappointments from a list enomitted, found its way to the Commissioners in good season yesterday. Accompanying the resolution was a note from Dr. J. M. Schley, which said:

"Please give the resolution your early attention, and in justice to the great mass of homeopathic physicians and adherents we beg for a speedy decision."

The action of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was prompt. Without any hesitation they adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these communications to the President of the Medical Board of the Homeopathic Hospital, Ward's Island, for such action as they deem wise, and to report same to this board at as early a day as possible.

The Commissioners also adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary request that the Secretary of the Homeopathic County Medical Society send to this board the names of all its members, the number of those present at the meeting on the 12th, and the names of those voting for and against the resolution reorganizing the Medical Board of the Homeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island.

The Medical Board which the society asks shall be dissolved is made up of E. Guernsey, J. McE. Wetmore, Alfred K. Hills, E. Carleton, H. M. Dearborn, J. H. Demarest, H. M. Hitchcock, E. J. Rankin, William H. Scott, T. F. Smith, J. H. Thompson, J. R. White, A. T. Hills, H. I. Ostrom, Malcolm Leal, C. L. Bark, G. B. Durrie, A. L. Root, C. McDowell, C. W. Cruell, C. C. Boyle, J. B. Garrison, J. L. Daniels, and A. B. Cossart. The list of names submitted by the society from which it wishes a new Medical Board appointed includes eighteen of the above names, but excludes those of President Guernsey, Secretary Hills, and Drs. A. T. Hills, C. L. Bark, A. L. Root, and H. M. Hitchcock. The purpose of the reorganization asked for is to get rid of these doctors.

The record of the resolutions is apparently intended to disclose how extensive the dissatisfaction with the Medical Board in homeopathic physicians. As a matter of fact, there were forty-four members present at the society's meeting as shown by the vote for officers. On the only test vote taken on the resolution it voted to lay it on the table and 21 voted against laying it on the table. The other eighteen members of the society present did not vote. Less than half those present put the resolution through.

President Porter of the Board of Charities and Correction said yesterday that it would be ridiculous for the Commissioners to attempt to settle this quarrel. For himself he had no sympathy with anything that looked like an attack on Dr. Guernsey. He did not think the Homeopathic Society could afford to make war on Drs. Guernsey and Hills. They had long been leaders among homeopathic physicians. He thought the members of the society would refuse to quarrel with them.

Dr. Guernsey did not receive any communication from the Board of Charities and Correction yesterday, but had heard of the board's action. "The Homeopathic Medical Society," he said, "has'n't really anything to do with the Medical Board. When the Board of Charities and Correction consented to give homeopathic physicians medical care of Ward's Island Hospital we ascertained what members of the society were willing to serve on the Medical Board and submitted their names to the Board of Charities and they made the selections. Since that time all appointments on the Medical Board have been made by the Commissioners on the nomination of the board itself, as THE TIMES says. The Medical Board ballots in open session for nominees, and the names of all the physicians voted for are submitted to the Commissioners, with the number of votes each received. They usually select the physician or physicians receiving the highest number of votes.

"There has been no attempt to get any man or set of men selected. The selection is a perfectly open matter. As to the future, we shall simply go on as we have gone. If the Commissioners of Charities want to get us out, of course we shall get out, but otherwise we shall not."

Concerning the principle of homeopathy, Dr. Guernsey said: "The law of similia is a most important one, but it is not a universal application. Nearly all homeopathic physicians admit that in their practice. I know of none in New-York now who adheres to it absolutely. But it is of great value and affords a scientific basis. No, I would not have a single homeopathic society disband or have any homeopathic college or school or hospital give up the practice. What I should like to see would be a change in name. 'Homeopathic' should be dropped and 'New School' substituted. The new school would give more and the old school less importance to the law of similia. Physicians would become the new school practice without going beyond what they profess."

As to the men moving against the Medical Board, Dr. Guernsey said they were like children who wanted to be pacified. As to Dr. Schley's remark that homeopathy would flourish after he (Dr. Guernsey) had turned to dust, it was not to be disputed. But he might remark that to Dr. Guernsey he proved homeopathy when Dr. Schley was an infant in arms.

"If the Commissioners choose to take the hospital away from us," Dr. Schley said, "they can do so. They can give it to the allopathic physicians if they please to do so. They have absolute authority. But we object to its being gradually taken away from us by the action of a few physicians, and we shall stop it if we can."

Being asked if the society was consistent in seeking the removal of Dr. Guernsey from the Medical Board while he was a member in good standing of the society, Dr. Schley said that Dr. Guernsey would be out out of the society as soon as possible. It required a specific charge to expel him, and if he went on as he was now going on, he would probably be expelled. As soon as legal grounds for expulsion could be found he would certainly have to go.

Concerning the difference in practice between homeopathists and others Dr. Schley said it was much more than was admitted. Homeopathic physicians do not always give small doses, and do not always act on the law of similia. But departures from that principle were much less frequent than is represented. Half the patients came to him from allopathic physicians, and came because they wanted a change in treatment from allopathic to homeopathic. Of course, he gave them homeopathic treatment.

Dr. Schley denied that the difference was a personal one at all. The whole controversy was due to the fact that physicians who were not homeopathists were trying to change the management of Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital, while homeopathists were responsible for it. He waged no personal warfare.

During the talk the fact that Dr. Strong, house surgeon at Ward's Island, openly says that he does not confine himself to homeopathic remedies, but uses all that are useful, was brought up, but Dr. Schley made no remark upon it. He said, in conclusion, however, that the war would go on; in what shape the next meeting of the society would show. As to the Board of Charities, he thought Messrs Porter and Sheedy were trying to be fair; but Commissioner Charles E. Simmons, an allopathic physician, would like to see the hospital taken from the homeopathists entirely.

A point in the controversy which has given rise to charges of inveracity is the manner in which Dr. Alfred K. Hills left the Homeopathic Society. When Dr. Hills resigned about it he requested that Dr. Hills himself be given an opportunity to speak. Dr. Hills said that an erroneous statement had been made. It was true that when his name had been posted as a candidate for every office in the society he had considered himself insulted. But Dr. Clair Smith, he added, who had the notice posted, had apologized for it. Dr. Hills said he did not immediately resign, though he felt like doing so. But when the law was passed requiring physicians to register with the County Clerk he believed membership in a society no longer necessary, and resigned.

To ascertain the feelings of members of the Homeopathic Society about the resolution adopted Thursday night, a TIMES reporter called upon Drs. Charles McDowell and St. Clair Smith. Dr. McDowell, who moved to lay the resolution on the table on Thursday night, said that he was opposed to the resolution. He did not think that his practice or that of other homeopathic physicians differed from the practice of Dr. Guernsey. All gave such remedies as they thought best.

Dr. St. Clair Smith said he regretted the controversy and the publicity it had received. He should have liked to see the resolution tabled. He was not, however, in sympathy with the Medical Board. He thought it wrong for the Drs. Hills to be on the board while they belonged to the Allopathic Society. That was the main trouble. The time had not come when the schools of medicine could unite. If he could go before the Academy of Medicine and report his treatment of a case and be listened to as respectfully as a doctor who reports treatment by blisters and bleeding; if homeopathists were given a chair in allopathic colleges, there might be reason for talking of union.

"I believe souls are necessary in medicine," Dr. Smith said, "just as much as they are in religion."

Dr. A. L. Loomis, President of the Academy of Medicine, when asked what view allopathic physicians took of the controversy, replied that he had not given attention to the case. He thought the distinction between homeopathic and allopathic practitioners was that the former believe in sects and the latter do not.

Other physicians of the regular school said that they practiced whatever they thought was best for their patients. If they thought infinitesimal doses the thing, they gave them.

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A PHYSICIAN'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the recent resolution of the New-York County Homeopathic Medical Society requesting the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to dishand the Medical Board of the Homeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island, to which reference was made in THE TIMES of yesterday, as one of the members of the board in question I would say that the New-York County Homeopathic Medical Society, being controlled by a certain faction, has fallen into such disrepute among many members of the homeopathic profession of this city that for some time past they have ceased to attend its meetings or to attach much importance to its transactions. To avoid, however, any appearance of desertion of homeopathic principles such members have continued to maintain a nominal connection with the organization.

As a former house surgeon and as a visiting surgeon of the Homeopathic



Fac-simile.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower.

ALSO,

Perfume of Garden Heliotrope,
Perfume of Southern Jasmine,
Perfume of English Sweet-Briar.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL AT FOLLOWING PRICES:

Small Size, Gold Plated Sprinkler Top,	.35
Four-Ounce Bottle, Glass Stopper,	.75
Eight " " "	$1.25
Sixteen " " "	2.25

For sale generally in New York City, by first-class druggists and dealers in perfumery.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.

tions his Honor was with wrinkled brow perusing a copy of the decision of Justice Andrews sustaining them. Mayor Grant was little less demonstrative than was Mr. Gilroy. Without ceremony he dropped Judge Andrews's decision and said:

"Well, that settles it. I have been studying this decision for a half hour trying to reconcile his findings, but somehow or other I could not make them dovetail. I'm obliged to the General Term for saving me the trouble. Now the work shall go on uninterruptedly. No, I shall not have to issue any further orders to the Department of Public Works. At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen on the Saturday preceding Facks's death there seemed to be some doubt as to whether the board had the power to pass a resolution calling upon the Board of Public Works to remove wires and poles. It was done, however, and to remove all doubt I also issued my personal order. These two orders, I presume, are still in the possession of Commissioner Gilroy, and if the injunctions have been dissolved they are sufficient authority for him to act on."

MR. GIBBENS TELLS WHAT WILL BE DONE.

As soon as the news was received at the Board of Electrical Control Expert Whealer was sent for. The Commissioners had not seen the decision, and so could not say a great deal. Commissioner Gibbens, however, made an important statement when in reply to a query as to what wires would come under the ban of the board to be ordered taken down he said:

"Any wire or electric fixture which has been constructed or is being maintained in violation of any rule or regulation of this board is liable under the law and will be condemned."

Mr. Gibbens further said: "This board will now do everything in its power to assist the Department of Public Works. They can have the aid of all our inspectors and of Mr. Wheler himself in pushing out and directing the work. Our force of inspectors is very limited, you know, and we have no money to hire others, but if it is necessary we will do so and trust to chance to get the money or pay them ourselves."

Mr. Gilroy now has in his hands 5,000 notices of dangerous wires, sent him by the Board of Electrical Control. In reply to the charge made by Commissioner Moss on Thursday, that Mr. Gilroy had refused to act on these notices, Mr. Gilroy said that they were so indefinite in locating the wires to be removed that they were practically worthless. This the board indignantly denies, but an inspection of the notices does not bear out the denial, as they simply say, for example, that on poles standing in front of 4, 11, and 44 Broadway there are improperly insulated wires, not designating which wires of the fifty that may be on those poles are intended. That the board might have done better is shown by the following notification which was sent to Commissioner Gilroy yesterday morning. The wire referred to is the one which killed Lineman Peter Clausen a few days since.

"You are hereby notified that Inspector No. 3 reports a wire improperly insulated on the middle pin of the outside first cross-arm on a pole at the northwest corner of the line of Fifty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, in violation of the rules and regulations of this board, and you are hereby requested to remove the same."

This is apparently the kind of a notice that Commissioner Gilroy wants, for he immediately sent out and had the deshcated wire removed.

IN BEHALF OF THE COMPANIES.

Paul D. Cravath of Carter, Hughes & Cravath, counsel for the United States Illuminating Company and the Brush Electric Illuminating Company, said: "I do not think that the position of the companies has been materially altered by this decision. The position taken by Judge Andrews with reference to the Board of Electrical Control is sustained by the opinion of the General Term, so that the power of removing wires rests with the Commissioner of Public Works. He only, however, can remove such wires as are improperly insulated, and therefore dangerous to life. He will find that the wires of the companies are in excellent condition, for repairs costing more than one hundred thousand dollars have just been completed. We have been very careful to make our new overhead lines as safe as possible, and if any defects exist we are as anxious as anybody that they should be pointed out, and we have a corps of inspectors whose duty it is to make daily inspections and repairs on all our lines. One of the results of this care is that since the 6 companies not an accident of any kind has occurred on the lines of the United States Company. We believe that electric lighting can be made safe, and propose to take every precaution, regardless of expense, to that end."

It was intimated by a representative of the firm at its main offices, 546 Broadway, that an appeal would be taken from the General Term's decision.

The President of the Brush Electric Illuminating Company said that Mr. Gilroy would find nothing to cut belonging to that company, which has lately spent $50,000 in putting its wires under ground. It is claimed that these wires are insulated as well as they possibly can be insulated. The current will be turned off the wires by 8 o'clock this morning.

The following letter was sent to Mr. Gilroy last night by the officers of the United States and the Brush Electric Illuminating Companies:

DEAR SIR: We have your favor of even date herewith requesting us to shut off the electric currents on our wires before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and notifying us that at that hour your department will begin to remove all improperly-insulated, dangerous, or dead wires, and will proceed with such removals without further notice.

In reply we beg to say that, during the day, to your direction, we will turn off our current from all of our overhead wires before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. We feel confident that all of our wires now in use in this city are properly insulated and are not dangerous. If we have any improperly insulated, dangerous, or dead wires we will be glad to remove them at once. With this end in view, you will have some of your men accompany the representatives of your department to-morrow, with instructions to take down any improperly-insulated or dead wires which may be found upon our lines. We feel confident that none such will be found, however.

THE GRAND JURY AT WORK.

Electrical Experts George H. Benjamin and Charles Heinrichs were examined by the Grand Jury yesterday in reference to the dangerous electric-light wires. Subway Commissioner Gilsbeus was also present and put in a plea for the Board of Electrical Control, whose duties and powers he explained to the jurors.

A DOWN-TOWN BOX FOR THE WIDOW.

Somebody tacked up a cigar box yesterday to the telegraph pole at the corner of William-street and Exchange-place, and above it pinned a paper with this invitation on it:

"Subscriptions for the widow of Peter Clausen." Policeman Lauser found it there at 6 o'clock and carried it to the old-ship station, where Capt. McLaughlin opened it and counted out $4 19 that had been dropped into it by the charitable. He thinks some unauthorized person put up the box with the intention of keeping the money. He says, too, that it is just the place for a substitution box for the widow, and if one is put there he will set an officer to guard it.

A PLYMOUTH CHURCH MEETING.

After the prayer meeting at Plymouth Church last night the annual meeting of the church as distinguished from the society was held. Dr. Abbott presided, and F. C. Manuel, the clerk, read his annual report. By it the church membership was given as 1,803, a loss of 729 since a year ago. This loss was really caused by a careful revision of the rolls and the dropping of the names of many members who never attended. Since the organization of the church there have been 5,175 names on the register. In the three Sunday schools there are now 2,305 scholars. During the year there were 67 baptisms. The receipts of the church amounted to $41,082 68.

After the report had been read addresses were made by C. M. Judson, H. B. Chapin, T. J. Taney, C. T. Christensen, W. B. Tucker, and Rossiter W. Raymond in reference to the work of the missions and the Sunday schools. The committee on Church Work appointed a year ago, reported that $10,192 51 had been collected and spent in that direction. The election of officers was left over for one week.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

DISCUSSED BY MR. WIMAN AND GEN. WILSON AT WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 13.—Before a large audience in Institute Hall, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, this evening, Gen. James H. Wilson of this city and Erastus Wiman of New-York discussed the question as to "What governmental policy on the part of the Governments of the United States and Canada would be best calculated to bring about the establishment of the fullest and most desirable relations between the two countries." H. T. Geuse presided, and Wilmington's large manufacturing establishments were liberally represented among the other officers of the meeting.

Mr. Wiman opened the association with a ten minutes' talk upon the geographical relations between the two countries and the facilities for trade intercourse, illustrating his remarks by a large map. Then Gen. Wilson, who is a firm advocate of Canadian annexation, spoke for three-quarters of an hour upon this topic. He held that the interests of the United States in Canada are greater than those of Great Britain; that a commercial or customs union is impracticable and visionary, and that nothing but annexation will settle the relations between the two countries on a fair and satisfactory basis. The true policy, he said, was to invite all the British provinces in America to come into the American Union as States and Territories on the same terms that our Government will assume the public debt of the Dominion and of the independent provinces.

Mr. Wiman closed the discussion. He said that the line of demarcation indicated by the St. Lawrence River, the great lakes, and the forty-fifth parallel is an impenetrable barrier to the growth of commerce toward the North, against which the vast trade of the United States breaks like a huge wave and rolls back upon itself. He desired to obliterate this barrier so that the commerce of this great country need not have any limitations upon the continent.

"This barrier," he said, "is a barbed wire fence over which one brother cannot trade with another for a bushel of potatoes without the intervention of the Government. Over this barbed wire fence is collected the insignificant sum of $5,000,000 a year—a perfectly unnecessary taxation, adding to the burdens of the United States and the burdens of Canada without any compensating advantages whatever. The amount, if abolished, could be made up within ten years by the increased revenue of the Post Office Department."

The plan of relief, Mr. Wiman contended, is to create practical commercial union between the countries. The advantage would be that the area of the commerce of the country could be doubled; that the industries of New-England, now depressed and languishing, could be revivified by an unlimited supply of cheap iron, coal, and food from the maritime provinces; that the marvelous resources of Quebec, with an area five times as great as that of the great State of New-York, could be made contributory to the growth of that Commonwealth, while the mills of Minnesota, the transportation facilities of the Northwest, and the manufacturing industries of that region could have a tremendous field for operations.

WHERE IS MR. EMMONS?

STILL NO CLUE TO THE MISSING MAN'S WHEREABOUTS.

No tidings were secured by his anxious family yesterday as to the whereabouts of Francis S. Emmons, who disappeared from his home at Bergen Heights, N. J., last Tuesday afternoon, and his friends fear that something serious has befallen him. Mr. Emmons was of the firm of Emmons & Cronan, and with his brother, Edward F. Emmons, and ex-Sheriff Cronan, carried on an extensive real estate business in Jersey City.

He was a man of great public spirit and was conspicuous in every public movement in the city. Close attention to business and too little physical exercise, with a habit of high living, brought on troubles of an apoplectic nature, and finally his friends saw indications in his conduct of serious mental disorder. A month ago he walked into Police Headquarters, and, charging himself with all kinds of impossible things, he insisted on being taken into custody. He was so persistent in his demands that it was found impossible for several hours to persuade him to go home. His wish entreaties finally prevailed, and he was driven to his residence. The care of skillful physicians brought signs of improvement, and he was sent to the Berkshire Hills for rest.

Last Sunday he returned to his home in Jersey City, seeming so much improved in health that when he proposed to come to this city on Tuesday to visit a friend no apprehensions were aroused. He was seen aboard the 1 o'clock train, but he never reached his friend's house, and it is not known that he even crossed the river. Since that time nothing has been heard of him.

Mr. Emmons is a man of middle age, a blonde, rather tall, and stout. His family and friends are making an anxious, but so far fruitless, search for him.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, northwesterly winds, lower temperature, fair on Sunday.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, northwesterly winds, lower temperature, fair on Sunday.

For District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, fair, westerly winds, slightly cooler, fair on Sunday.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, lower temperature, northerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	29°	44°	3:30 P. M.	28°	52°
6 A. M.	29°	42°	6 P. M.	28°	50°
9 A. M.	29°	44°	9 P. M.	21°	45°
12 M.	30°	50°	12 P. M.	20°	40°

Average temperature yesterday.....47°
Average temperature for same date last year...26°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Congressmen James J. Belden of Syracuse is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Francis Hendricks of Syracuse is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator-elect Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, N. Y., is at the Grand Union Hotel.

Count Arco Valley, German Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressmen Henry H. Carlton of Georgia and James S. Cothran of South Carolina are at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson of Detroit and Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo are at the Hoffman House.

A DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE.

Ten of the sixteen educational branches of the Brooklyn Institute here been organized, that of the Department of Architecture being established last evening. A constitution was adopted and these officers were elected: President—George L. Morse; Vice President—Louis De Coppet Berg; Secretary—William B. Tubby; Treasurer—Gustavo A. Jahn; Chairman Standing Committees—Richard M. Upjohn on Current Works, Walter E. Parfitt on Museum Library, R. L. Daus on Competition and Awards, Albert F. D'Oench on Professional Practice, H. P. Fowler on Social Intercourse.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Coupon 4s, $2,000 and $500, at 127; registered 4s, $10,000, $33,500, $500, $200 and $100,000 deposits, at 127; coupon 4½s, $500 at 104⅝; registered 4½s, $2,000, $2,000, and $10,000 at 104⅝.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

REFUSES TO PAY THE TAX.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—The Atlanta and West Point Railroad has notified Controller General Wright that it was exempt and would not pay the tax on sleeping cars which was imposed on all roads by the last Legislature. Some days ago Controller Wright sent a copy of the bill to every railroad in Georgia. It stated that in obedience to the law all roads would be taxed a certain sum for every mile over which they dragged sleeping cars other than the ones owned by the home corporation. In reply the Atlanta and West Point Road submits a sworn statement which sets forth that it runs a large number of Pullman sleeping cars over ninety-seven miles of track. It, however, refuses to pay taxes on the ground that every car is employed in inter-State commerce and consequently exempt.

Controller Wright said, after reading the law carefully, that nothing was said about exemption on account of inter-State commerce, and that he would be enforced to enforce the payment of the tax. A refusal to pay will, of course, necessitate a case at law. The Controller will notify the Attorney General, and it will be left to the courts to decide if the Legislature's action is unconstitutional. The railroad men claim that the Legislature tried to tax the Pullman Car Company, and finding that course unconstitutional they have imposed this tax in order to reach the Pullman Company through the Georgia Railroad. They further claim the law cannot stand, as it is manifestly unconstitutional.

MUST GIVE UP ITS CONTROL.

The Supreme Court of the State of Alabama has given a decision sustaining the minority stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company in their contest with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company. The latter company, owning a majority of the capital stock of the Memphis and Charleston, has been charged with managing that road in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia's interest, irrespective of the investment rights of the Memphis and Charleston's minority shareholders. Alabama laws forbid the ownership of one railroad by another under such conditions as prevail in this case, and upon this ground the Alabama Supreme Court declares that the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia must give up the control it has been exercising. This puts the Memphis and Charleston property into the hands of the minority stockholders. One of the terms of the decision grants permission to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, however, to dispose of the majority block of stock which it owns. Stockholders in this city of the Memphis and Charleston Company, who have been linked together in this fight in the courts, were yesterday much elated. Representatives of the East Tennessee Board of Directors said that the decision could have no practical effect.

A RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—It is announced that work upon the extensive Railway Clearing House and transfer system to be established in Chicago will begin at once, and that $4,000,000 will be expended next year. Five trunk lines have signed the agreement to utilize the Union Transfer Yards, among others being the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, including the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Vandalia and a number of eastern branch lines, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

A number of Eastern manufacturers, among them, it is said, the Wheeling Locomotive Works, have bought 300 acres of land adjoining that to be occupied by the transfer yards, paying for it $750 an acre. Lawyer John Benson Paying, who is the possible purchaser of the land, said to-day: "I am not at liberty to divulge the names of the gentlemen for whom I am acting. They have bought the tract, and, I understand, will be ready to erect factories and warehouses there in the Spring."

FIGHTING FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—A suit in equity was brought to-day by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company against the River Front Railroad Company, and to-morrow it will ask for a preliminary injunction restraining the defendent from interfering with the plaintiff in the task of maintaining the track and roadbed of the River Front Railroad. This is the sequel to the combat between the workmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Reading last May, when the police had to interfere along Delaware-avenue. The River Front Railroad was built jointly by the Reading and the River Front Railroad Company, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The owners agreed that the Reading was to repair it one year and the River Front the next. But when the Reading was in the hands of receivers in 1887, the River Front continued the task of repair, although it was the Reading's turn. Then when the Reading wished to resume the work in 1889 the River Front Company used force to prevent it. The latter company claims that the River Front Company will obtain absolute control of the railroad on Delaware-avenue.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

There was rumor in Danville, Va., yesterday that the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company had obtained an option on the bonds of the Danville and New River Railroad Company and would soon purchase that property. The Danville and New River Company is a short line from Danville to Patrick Court House and in the direction of the proposed Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Road westward. It is believed there that the object of the Richmond and Danville Company is either to build west from that point to the coal fields or to intercept the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Company in its proposed western extension.

The Mexican Central Railroad Company's gross earnings for October were $567,364, an increase of $92,998 over those of the corresponding month last year. The net earnings were $432,481, a decrease of $1,928. There was an increase of $71,000 in expenses for the money sent to be attributable to improving the roadbed after the rainy season. The subsidy collections for October were $116,152, against $105,317 in September last and $98,386 in October of last year.

A number of years ago, when the little Ulster and Delaware Road was begun, some of the towns along the proposed line were bonded and the enterprise. The railroad company having failed to pay the taxes in these towns, the towns were unable to meet the payment of the bonds issued in the interest. A test case brought in the courts of the county of Ulster to force the railroad to meet its obligation. The case was decided in favor of the towns.

The Southern Iron, Coal and Railroad Company, the incorporators of which are Messrs. Luther C. Watkins, William L. Colcord, Charles E. Wellard, Charles Grant, Jr., and Preston K. Mansfield, Boston capitalists, has just been organized at Nashville, Tenn., and a charter applied for. It is their intention to invest largely in mineral lands in the eastern portion of the State and build several railroads to aid in the development of their property.

A new car service association has been organized in the West, in which is represented the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Chicago and West Michigan, Detroit, Lansing and Northern, Grand Rapids and Indiana, Ohio and Mississippi, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Vandalia and a number of eastern branch lines, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

A number of Eastern manufacturers, among them, it is said, the Wheeling Locomotive Works, have bought 300 acres of land adjoining that to be occupied by the transfer yards, paying for it $750 an acre. Lawyer John Benson Paying, who is the possible purchaser of the land, said to-day: "I am not at liberty to divulge the names of the gentlemen for whom I am acting. They have bought the tract, and, I understand, will be ready to erect factories and warehouses there in the Spring."

OFFERS TO DOM PEDRO.

LISBON, Dec. 13.—Dom Pedro and the Republican authorities in Brazil have had some correspondence by cable on the subject of the settlement upon the ex-Emperor of a large sum of money as a yearly pension, or solace. Dom Pedro has uniformly manifested since his exile that his would not accept the gratuity that it was at first reported had been voted him. He has even spoken of it with some irritation.

He has adhered to his purpose in the final answer just sent to Rio Janeiro through the Brazilian Legation, which is to the effect that Dom Pedro declines to accept any sum beyond that authorized by the laws of Brazil.

A slight indisposition, from which he soon recovered, kept the ex-Emperor indoors part of to-day.

STRIKES IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The strike of the men employed in the gasworks of the South Metropolitan Company was effected peaceably. Twelve hundred men who were engaged to take the strikers' places entered the works under escort of police. A crowd outside the works hooted them. The pickets posted by the strikers to intercept these men were outwitted, and were unable to obstruct their entrance.

BERNE, Dec. 13.—The Federal Council has declined to grant the request of the striking printers to mediate between them and their employers.

BROWNING'S BURIAL PLACE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Dean of Westminster has telegraphed to the family of Robert Browning, offering a place in the Abbey for the burial of the poet; but it is probable that the offer will be declined, and that Mr. Browning had himself arranged for his burial in the same grave with his wife, at Florence.

The Queen has telegraphed to the family of Robert Browning an earnest expression of her sympathy with them in their bereavement.

LAID TO JACK THE RIPPER.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The mangled body of a woman has been found among the ballast of a vessel at Middlesborough, shipped at Millwall. The hand has been found elsewhere. The police suspect that this is another victim of Jack the Ripper, and the presence of the body in the ballast calls new attention to the theory that the murderer is a sailor.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will soon start on a visit to that country, where he will remain several weeks. His object is to ascertain the feeling in regard to an extension of the scope of the Land Purchase bill.

Henry Irving has in hand the project of building a very fine theatre, situated, like the Lyceum, in one of the streets running into the Strand, and near that great thoroughfare.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The James R. Michael Manufacturing Company, sewing silks, at 83 Chambers-street, has been closed up by Deputy Sheriff Anderson under executions in favor of Holmes, Booth & Haydon for $1,994 and H. Vernon for $3,200. The Sheriff has removed the stock to Coupling's auction rooms, where it will be sold next Friday. Mr. Michael has been in the business about fifteen years, and in April, 1887, turned it into a limited company with a nominal capital stock of $25,000, he continuing as President. The bulk of his business was on contracts with the United States Government. The company's statement, the last one issued, places its assets at $43,590, liabilities $28,000. The liabilities now are reported to be from $10,000 to $25,000.

B. W. Beyrich & Schlebs, manufacturers' agents for inexcortaline at 96 Spring-street, have dissolved, as it is said, the business was not successful and they could not sell the stock. They are reported to owe $10,000 to their banker in Europe, who has granted them an extension of one year. Schafer, Schramm & Vogel, Boston merchants, have taken the stock on hand, valued at $7,000, to sell for the banker's account. Mr. Beyrich has gone to Europe.

The creditors of George E. Beandel, builder at 1,960 Seventh-avenue, have decided to place his affairs in the hands of Charles H. Pinkham, Jr., President of the Harlem Bank, as financial trustee, in order that the buildings on which he is engaged may be completed. It is said that it will require $65,000 to finish the buildings, and when they are completed liberal loans can be obtained and Mr. Beandel can extricate himself.

Bradstreet's reports 370 failures in the United States during the week, against 281 in the preceding week, and 309, 293, 292, and 216 in the corresponding weeks of 1888, 1887, 1886, and 1885, respectively. The Middle States had 84, New England 33, Southern 79, Western 123, Pacific and Territories 38, Canada had 23, a decrease of 12 from the previous week.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Moses A. Shaw, who is wanted in Tioga County, Penn., and who has been resisting a requisition to carry him back to that State, has expressed a wish to have the proceedings at Washington terminated, and declared his willingness to return to Tioga County. An order was issued yesterday turning him over to an agent of the State of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Clark, the late Clerk of the House of Representatives, was yesterday presented with a handsome gold watch and chain as an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the employes in the Clerk's office. The presentation was made by Reading Clerk Pettit in behalf of the employes.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner leaves Albany to-day for this city to make arrangements for the next annual meeting of the Department of Superintendents connected with the National Education Association, which is to be held in this city Feb. 18, 19, and 20 next.

A meeting of ship owners and shipping merchants was held yesterday in Boston, when various gentlemen spoke of the value and importance of the maritime exhibition now being held in that city, and urged its hearty support by all who have the country's shipping interests at heart.

Yesterday Judge Stearns at Portland sentenced Horace E. Gibbs, convicted of murder in the second degree for killing James McDavitt, to the penitentiary for life. The prisoner broke completely down when the sentence was pronounced. To the last he disclaimed all criminal intent.

Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania yesterday granted a respite until Jan. 26 for both James H. Jacobs, Lancaster County, and George Clark, Upland County, both of whom were to have been hanged Thursday next.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FRENCH PLANS IN CONGO.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—It has been rumored that Brazza would not return to the Congo country, and an explanation of this has been promptly afforded, also by rumor, the explanation being that his administration there had been a total failure. In consequence of these rumors it is now announced that he only remains pending a full and elaborate consideration by the Government of his scheme for developing the French Congo country. He has proposed for this the formation of a company whose agent shall study in the country itself the needs, method, and system of a great trading enterprise. When all this is considered he will return to his post. His is also assisting the Government in the solution of the various problems arising from the Brussels conference.

EUROPE'S EPIDEMIC.

ANTWERP, Dec. 13.—The influenza epidemic has made its appearance in this city. There are a large number of cases of the disease among the troops in garrison.

ROME, Dec. 13.—The epidemic influenza in a very mild form is prevalent here. Dr. Canalis, Director of the Board of Health, has started for St. Petersburg to study the disease there and to determine, if possible, why it assumed eventually a malignant form, in order that he may do what seems necessary to prevent such a result in Rome.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The influenza prevails in most of the capitals of Europe. It is generally mild in type. The lectures in Vienna, attended by many American students, are suspended on account of it.

VOTING ON RACING RULES.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB'S ACTION ON PROPOSED CHANGES.

About 40 of the 660 members of the New-York Yacht Club met in the model room of the clubhouse, 67 Madison-avenue, last evening, to vote on matters pertaining to changes in the by-laws and racing rules of the club. There were several yacht owners present — Messrs. E. D. Morgan of the schooner Constellation, Commodore Havens of the sloop Athlon, Mr. Auchincloss of the sloop Ketrina, and F. W. Flint of the sloop Nymph—but not enough to obtain the views of the majority of yacht owners in the club in regard to the questions considered.

The meeting was a special one, called to obtain a vote on the rules of classification and measurement of yachts for racing. Commodore Gerry presided. The vote cast, Secretary J. V. S. Odell announced, was almost unanimous, showing that those members of the club who attended were about of one mind.

It was expected that there would be a delegation present from Boston, headed by Gen. C. J. Paine of the Volunteer and Designer Edward Burgess, to oppose the changes contemplated, but they did not appear. The club had voted once to alter its by-laws touching upon the measurement rules, and afterward voted again in favor of the alterations, so that the measures in this regard have finally passed. The club refused, however, to classify yachts by racing length, and thus a compromise was effected. Yachts next season will probably be classed as they were last season, but the largest in the respective classes will have to allow more time to the smaller yachts than they did in last Summer's races.

The New-York Yacht Club's rule adopted in May, 1883, has taxed water-line length twice as much as sail area. The rule adopted last evening taxes these elements of advantage equally. The manner of estimating sail area was changed so that the base line of this triangle considered to be the sail area will extend forward to a point midway between the jibtopmast stay and the jib stay on the bowsprit, or flying jib stay on the jibboom, with the excess of gaff over 80 per cent of topmast added. Any excess of spinnaker boom over the distance from the mast to the fore end of the base line of the triangle will also be added to the base line. This will make a man pay for carrying an extension spinnaker boom.

Besides these changes it was decided to increase the allowance of time to smaller yachts by taking 50 instead of 46 per cent of the square roots of the differences between the various racing lengths, and Measurer Hyslop was instructed to prepare a new table of allowances, based on this new per cent.

Messrs. Hyslop, Smith, and Willard were appointed a standing committee to confer with other yacht clubs upon the subject of classification, in the hope that all yacht clubs will agree upon a uniform rule in this respect.

Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, reported that on a remeasurement of the schooners Marguerita and Enone, the former had been awarded the squadron trophy cup for her class in the runs of the last annual cruise.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. E. E. HIGBEE.

The Rev. Dr. E. E. Higbee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Lancaster, Penn., at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was stricken with paralysis on Tuesday at Middletown, and remained unconscious during his removal to his home and up to the time of his death. The remains were taken to Emmittsburg, Md., on Monday for interment.

Dr. Higbee was born in Vermont in 1830, but spent the greater part of his life in Pennsylvania in religious and educational work. After graduating from the University of Vermont he was employed as tutor in the family of the Hon. Joshua Motter, whose daughter he afterward married. He then went to the ministry in the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church at Mercersburg, Penn., and was called to the pastorate of the First Reformed church of Tiffin, Ohio, where at the same time he filled the chair of Professor of Languages at Heidelberg College at that place. He was successively Professor of Church History in the Theological Seminary and President of Mercersburg College until, in 1881, he was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania by Gov. Pattison. He was reappointed by Gov. Pattison in 1885, and again by Gov. Beaver last Spring.

JOHN F. SHEPARD.

John F. Shepard, one of the most popular members of the Stock Exchange, died yesterday at his residence, 24 East Fifty-fifth-street, of consession of the lungs after an illness of only three days. He was born in Milwaukee about fifty years ago, and, in company with Henry L. Horton, the well-known banker, came to New-York in 1865. They started business together, but when, a few years later, each launching out for himself.

Mr. Shepard joined the Exchange May 8, 1869. He was especially interested in Ohio and Mississippi stock. There were times when he bought and sold all the stock of the road. He is said to have accumulated a comfortable fortune. He leaves a widow and one son, who recently graduated from Princeton. Mr. Seepard's death was a great surprise to his friends. They saw him on the street last Monday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. John Chambers, one of the oldest hotel proprietors in Brooklyn, E. D., died last Thursday, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Bracon, Wales, came to this country in 1860, and established the hotel now known as the Silsbee House, Broadway and Kent-avenue, in Brooklyn. He was one of the most popular and well-known men in the Eastern district. He was a member of the Crusaders' Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Mizpah Council, A. L. of H., and of the Eckford Club, Williamsburg. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, from the Navy church, South Ninth-street and Marcy-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

H. B. Kittendorf, for many years Superintendent of motive power on the Consolidated Road, and more recently connected with the Derby Railroad, died at New-Haven, Conn., Thursday evening, after a lingering illness. Mr. Kittendorf was one of the most well-known mechanics in Connecticut. He was sixty-two years old.

Frank H. Converse, aged forty-six years, a well known writer for young people, died at his residence in Malden, Mass., yesterday from a complication of diseases. Mr. Converse had written for a large number of papers and magazines. He leaves a widow.

Mrs. Clarissa Jackson died at Goshen, N. Y., yesterday aged seventy-seven years. She was a sister of Noah Webster, of dictionary fame, who at one time taught school in Goshen.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Surgeon B. F. Rogers has been ordered to special duty at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 20; Passed Assistant Surgeon Philip Lerch to the Naval Academy, Dec. 20; Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, to duty at the Scotch Woolen Mill Company, Philadelphia.

Lieut. H. F. Monohan has been detached from the Minnesota and granted six months' leave of absence.

Ensign W. B. Haggatt has been ordered to the Nautical Almanac office, Dec. 18.

Commander Merrill Miller has been detached from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, and ordered to duty at the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

The Thetis arrived at San Francisco yesterday morning, from a cruise in Alaskan waters, with all well on board.

A NEW-YORKER IN LUCK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 13.—The Council to-day voted a subsidy of $10,000 a year for twenty years to James D. Leary of New-York for the construction of a dry dock at St. John. Certain Philadelphia capitalists and other New-York capitalists offered to do the work for a subsidy of $5,000, but their offers were rejected.

A ROUGH-AND-TUMBLE FIGHT.

MAGGIE MITCHELL'S HUSBAND AND HER AGENT HAVE A PLEASANT TIME.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—In the lobby of the Park Theatre this afternoon Charles Abbott, husband of Maggie Mitchell, received a drubbing at the hands of William L. Lykens, business manager for Miss Mitchell, assisted by Advance Agent Girth of the same company.

The cause of the encounter was Mr. Abbott's effort to dispossess Lykens of his position, and install Girth instead. When the company appeared in the city last Lykens was taken sick in his room at the Continental Hotel. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, and Girth was employed to fill the vacancy occasioned by his illness. After a while Lykens regained his former health, and resumed his old duties. Mr. Abbott didn't take kindly to his reinstatement, preferring that his friend Girth should retain the place.

This morning Mr. Lykens at the theatre to-day, and said that Lykens had paresis. Lykens promptly called him a liar, and Abbott brought down his cane on toe other's head. Lykens then struck Abbott squarely between the eyes, and then the man rolled about the marble tiled floor, and the ticket seller barricaded the office, to save himself from personal injury. Girth assisted Lykens, strange to say, and finally crying, "Here comes a cop!" stopped the battle.

O'REILLY VS. SLEVIN.

A QUESTION OF TAMMANY LEADERSHIP IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The campaign for the primary election in the Third Assembly District has started off in a way that promises interesting results. It is to be a square fight for supremacy on the part of Tammanyites now in touch with the Wigwam and the County Democracy seceders to Tammany. Aldermen Oakley, who like all the other prominent County men in the district will follow Police Justice O'Reilly into Tammany, said yesterday that the entire organization of the Counties would go over and that the number would be between five and six hundred men. He is confident that Justice O'Reilly will be elected leader at the primaries.

Register Slevin's friends, however, are not idle. He is at present Tammany's leader in the district, and a petition asking the voters to continue him in that position is being circulated. Several hundred signatures are claimed for it by Tammanyites, but some of the seceding County men say that it has not more than 150. The contest has been simplified by the withdrawal of Civil Justice C. M. Clancy, who was the candidate of some of the Tammany regulars. It is seldom that an accession to an organization in a district is strong enough to unite it and endeavor to take control, but Oakley and other ex-County leaders are confident of doing it this time.

ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

CRITICISING THE PRESIDENT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13.—At the eighth annual meeting of the New-Haven Civil Service Reform Club the attitude of President Harrison toward civil service reform was severely criticised.

On the report of the Executive Committee, Prof. Johnson T. Platt was elected President of the club and Prof. Henry F. Farnham Secretary.

A SUNKEN SCHOONER RAISED.

A dispatch received yesterday from City Island said that the schooner Sarah Potter, recently sunk near City Island by a sand barge, has been raised by the Chapman Wrecking Company and taken alongside the dock. The schooner's starboard side and headgear are badly damaged, the latter being completely carried away. The hull is somewhat damaged also by chafing on the bottom.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Provisions averaged a little stronger to-day, though closings were the same as on the day before for January Pork, December and May Lard, and future Short Ribs. May Pork and January Lard sustained an advance of 2½c. Pork for delivery this month was sold a few minutes before the close at $8 85, which was 30c. lower than Thursday's last quotation. New-York sold during the day to the extent of 1,250 bbls. for cash at $9 25. Two thousand five hundred tcs. of cash Lard changed hands at $5 87½@$5 90, and several carloads of 16-lb. green Hams at $7 15 for cash and December delivery, and 7¼c. for January. In a speculative way there was no feeling which was limited and entirely local, January and May were again the leading months. For January Pork sold at $9

THE NEW-JERSEY RACES

A FAIR DAY'S SPORT AT THE ELIZABETH RACE TRACK.

VILLAGE MAID, CORTLAND, REFUND, CLAY STOCKTON, JIM MURRAY, AND PRINTER WIN THE RACES.

The racing at the Elizabeth track yesterday was rather tame as a whole, but a good crowd was present to speculate on the result and the betting ring was a lively spot from the opening to the close of the day's contests. Cortland, Refund, Clay Stockton, and Printer won their respective races in runaway fashion, making the races in which they were contestants decidedly commonplace affairs. The surprise of the day was in the opening race, which was won by Jere Dunn's filly Village Maid, against whom 10 to 1 was laid by the bookmakers. Grimaldi was a strong favorite for the race, but he was easily beaten by two lengths.

Details of the racing and betting of the day are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18½.

J. Dunn's ch. f. Village Maid, 3 years, by Rayon d'Or or Kentaka-Adelaide, 94 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
D. T. Pinister's b. h. Grimaldi, 8, 112.....(Taylor) 2
S. Collins's br. h. Battersby, 5, 102.....(Bauman) 3
Winona, 99, Carnot, 99, and Flitaway, 99, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Grimaldi, 2 to 5; Carnot, 7 to 1; Village Maid, 10 to 1; Flitaway and Battersby, 12 to 1 each; Winona, 30 to 1.

For place.—Against Grimaldi, no betting; Carnot, 6 to 5; Flitaway, Village Maid, and Battersby, 3 to 1 each; Winona, 7 to 1.

Won by two lengths and a half; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:26½.

Dwyer Brothers' br. g. Cortland, 2 years, by Hindoo-Katie, 94 pounds.....(Fresch) 1
J. W. Pryor & Co.'s b. f. Chaney, 4, 99.....(Delong) 2
M. J. Daly's ch. c. Thad Rowe, 3, 90.....(F. Dunne) 3
Frederick l., 67, and Al Reed, 95, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Cortland, 11 to 10; Chaney, 11 to 5; Thad Rowe and Frederick l., 6 to 1; Al Reed, 60 to 1.

For place—Against Cortland, 2 to 5; Chaney, 1 to 2; Frederick l., 8 to 5; Thad Rowe, 9 to 5; Al Reed, 20 to 1.

Won by four lengths; six between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:59½.

Eastwyck Stable's b. f. Clay Stockton, 4 years, by Longfellow-Lida Gaines, 94 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
P. H. Ryan's ch. g. Theodosius, 5, 95.....(Delong) 2
J. T. Carmody's b. g. Glenvale, 4, 110.....(Burton) 3
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Barrister, 4, 105.....(Snden) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Theodosius, 7 to 5; Glenvale, 2 to 1; Barrister and Clay Stockton, 5 to 1 each.

For place—Against Theodosius, no betting; Glendale, 1 to 2; Barrister and Clay Stockton, 7 to 5 each.

Won by two lengths and a half; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for maidens of all ages. Five furlongs. Time—1:03½.

W. B. Babcock's b. c. Jim Murray, 4 years, by Hambodiaset-Murray, 112 pounds.....(Snide) 1
J. M. Jeffo tt's b. f. Samaria, 3, 103.....(Weber) 2
Matt Sharpe's b. c. Barristos, 2, 91½.....(Jones) 3

The Maid of Woodlands gelding, 107, the Mary B. filly, 89; Bourne Lad, 104, and Hazeldell, 104, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Samaria, 2 to 1; Jim Murray, 3 to 1; Barristos, 4 to 1; the Mary B. filly, 8 to 1; Bourne Lad, 10 to 1; Hazeldell, 15 to 1; the Maid of Woodlands gelding, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Jim Murray, 3 to 5; Samaria, 4 to 5; Barristos and the Mary B. filly, 3 to 5 each; Bourne Lad, 2 to 1; Hazeldell, 6 to 1; the Maid of Woodlands gelding, 8 to 1.

Won by a head; eight lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18½.

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Printer, 2 years, by Virgil-Regao, 108 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
J. T. Carmody's b. h. Weaver, 5, 129.....(Taral) 2
Matt Sharpe's b. g. Stanley Sharpe, 5, 127.....(Horton) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Printer, 1 to 3; Shotover, 12 to 5; Stanley Sharpe, 40 to 1. No place betting.

Won by six lengths; four between second and third.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

With the track improved very materially the racing is likely to be very much better this afternoon. The entries are more numerous than usual, and are a jnt that will pretty surely go to the post. The entries for the several races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Little Jim, Rastus, Oneko, squando, and Not Guilty, 112 pounds each; Mabel and Winona, 109 each; Don't Instruw, 104; The Abbess and the Helen filly, 81 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Buckstone, 126 pounds; Harry Faustus, 120; Cupid and Fanchon, 116 each; Nugget, 112; Bessie Taylor and Alva, 114 each; Nugget, 112; Souvenir, 111; Stanley Sharpe, 108; Beaudict, 109; Belle Kennedy, 100; Fast Time and Watch Me, 94 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Bela, 115 pounds; Lissy, Famous, and Little Barefoot, 107 each; Pearl, Onward, and Caspar, 90 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Freedom and San Cloche, 115 pounds each; Pasteman, 110; Meriden, Village Maid, and Glory, 107 each; Can't Tell, 105; Lillie Keeney, 82.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. King Crab, 122 pounds; Bellwood, 108; Marie Stuart, 101; Gladstone, 98; Gerry Gray, Bartlett, G. W. Cook, and Spalding, 90 each; Bill Bishops, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Wilfred, 110 pounds; Friendale, 108; Glenmound, 107; Golden Key, 105; Brown Charlie, 104; King Idle, 103; Grey Cloud, 102; Deception, 101.

DIVIDING THE WORK.

COMMITTEES OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS NAMED BY MR. BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—At the session of the Pan-American Conference this afternoon the following committees were announced by President Blaine:

Executive Committee.—Mr. Zegarra, First Vice President, of Peru; Mr. Romero, Second Vice President, of Mexico. Mr. Bliss, of the United States, Mr. Hurtado of Colombia, Mr. Mendonca of Brazil, the President of the conference, ex-officio.

On Customs Union.—Mr. Valente of Brazil, Mr. Henderson of the United States, Mr. Saenz Pena of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Romero of Mexico, Mr. Martinez Silva of Colombia.

On Communication between the Atlantic.—Mr. Saenz Pena of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Coolidge of the United States, Mr. Mendonca of Brazil, Mr. Decoud of Paraguay, Mr. Lamorsiere of Hayti.

On Communication with the Pacific.—Mr. Caamano of Ecuador, Mr. Varas of Chili, Mr. Estee of the United States, Mr. Castellenos of San Salvador, Mr. Merida of Mexico.

On Communication on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.—Mr. Aragon of Costa Rica, Mr. Guzman of Nicaragua, Mr. Calderon of Colombia, Mr. Hanson of the United States, Mr. Antonio Francisco Silva of Honduras.

On Railway Communication.—Mr. Velarde of Bolivia, Mr. Davis of the United States, Mr. Mexia of Mexico, Mr. Cruz of Guatemala, Mr. Zeloya of Honduras, Mr. Castellanos of San Salvador, Mr. Aragon of Costa Rica, Mr. Martinez Silva of Colombia, Mr. Andrade of Venezuela, Mr. Caamano of Ecuador, Mr. Zegarra of Peru, Mr. Varas of Chili, Mr. Quintana of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Nin of Uruguay, Mr. Valente of Brazil, Mr. Decoud of Paraguay.

On Customs Neutralization.—Mr. Nin of Uruguay, Mr. Alfonso of Chili, Mr. Romero of Mexico, Mr. Calderon of Colombia, Mr. Bliss of the United States, Mr. Mendonca of Brazil, Mr. Davis of the United States, Mr. Aragon of Costa Rica, Mr. Bolet Peraza of Venezuela, Mr. Laforestrie of Hayti, Mr. Nin of Uruguay.

On Port Dues.—Mr. Bolet Peraza of Venezuela, Mr. Laforestrie of Hayti, Mr. Varas of Chili, Mr. Henniker of the United States, Mr. Nin of Uruguay.

On Sanitary Regulations.—Dr. Guzmen of Nicaragua, Mr. Valeste of Brazil, Mr. Zegarra of Peru, Mr. Hanson of the United States, Mr. Andrade of Venezuela, Mr. Laforestrie of Hayti, Mr. Nin of Uruguay.

On Patents and Trade Marks.—Mr. Decond of Paraguay, Mr. Carbegie of the United States, Mr. Calderon of Colombia.

On Weights and Measures.—Mr. Castellanos of San Salvador, Mr. Antonio Francisco Silva of Venezuela, Mr. Studebaker of the United States.

On Extradition.—Mr. Zeloya of Honduras, Mr. Trescott of the United States, Mr. Seenz Pena of the Argentine Republic.

On Monetary Convention.—Mr. Mexia of Mexico, Mr. Estee of the United States, Mr. Martinez Silva of Colombia, Mr. Alfonso of Chili, Mr. Coolidge of the United States, Mr. Velarde of Bolivia, Mr. Zeloya of Honduras.

On Inst. ...—Mr. Hurtado of Colombia, Mr. Mendonca of Brazil, Mr. Varas of Chili, Mr. Hunt of the United States, Mr. Aragon of Costa Rica.

On Inter ations Law.—Mr. Cruz of Guatemala, Mr. Quintana of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Trescott of the United States, Mr. Alfonso of Chili, Mr. Caamano of Ecuador.

On ...ner ...fare.—Mr. Hender-on of the United States, Mr. Quintana of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Velarde of Bolivia, Mr. Bolet Peraza of Venezuela, Mr. Hurtado of Colombia, Mr. Valente of Brazil, Mr. Cruz of Guatemala.

On Rules.—Mr. Alfonso of Chili, Mr. Quintana of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Trescott of the United States, Mr. Caamano of Ecuador, Mr. Romero of Mexico, Mr. Castellanos of San Salvador, Mr. Valente of Brazil.

The conference adjourned, after the announcement of the committees, until Jan. 2. In the meantime the delegates will visit New-York, spending all next week, except Saturday, there. That day they will be at Washington, Del., on their way to Washington from New-York. It is said that several of the committees expect to report upon the subjects assigned to them at the reassembling of the conference Jan. 2.

HARRIS COHEN BANKRUPT.

HE CLAIMS TO HAVE LOST ABOUT $100,000 AT THE RACE TRACK.

The heavy losses which Harris Cohen, dealer in clothing at the corner of Baxter and White streets, suffered on the race track during the past few seasons have resulted in his failure in the clothing business. He has kept store on the corner named for twenty-nine years, at all times claiming to be the "original" Harris Cohen of Baxter-street. For the past ten years he has spent a great deal of his time at the race track, and says he lost a fortune at it. He estimates his losses at from $80,000 to $100,000.

Mr. Cohen had a stable of fourteen horses at one time which cost over $20,000. Among them were Greenfield, $3,650; Harry Mann, $3,500; Fat Driver, $2,200; Tolu, $2,000; Nimrod, $1,800. He sold all his horses, realizing very little for them. He says he received only $75 for Greenfield. Three years ago Mr. Cohen claimed to be worth $92,000 in real estate, business, and horses, all of which has been lost. He formerly owned four houses, 40 to 46 Delancey-street, which were mortgaged for $100,000, and 84 Baxter-street, valued at $25,000, mortgaged for $8,000. These, it is said, have been sold within the past three years. He quit playing the races about four months ago, since which time he says he has paid up $21,000 debts. He says he continued to pay everything right along as it became due, and would have kept on if his store had not been robbed. He was away Thursday morning when the Coroner's and Sheriff's men took possession of his store at 8 o'clock and carried the entire stock away. He valued the stock at $20,000.

Mr. Cohen declares that if he had been let alone he would have pulled through and paid everybody in full. His clothing business had improved 400 per cent. since he quit the races and devoted his attention to his store. He could not say how much his liabilities were. He did not think he would open again at the old corner, where he had been for twenty-nine years, as all his money was gone. He reiterated the statement that his troubles were due entirely to losses at the race track. The store is closed, all the stock having been taken away, only the counters and fixtures remaining. At the Sheriff's office it was learned that the Coroner had seized most of the stock, first, under four writs of replevin, and the Sheriff had taken the balance, about $400 worth, under an exaoution for $1,520 in favor of H. Israel, and removed it to Topping's auction rooms. Mr. Cohen ran for Alderman in 1888 against Patriok Divver, but was badly defeated.

On Nov. 23 last Mr. Cohen's daughter Essie, aged eighteen, was married to her uncle, Jacob Cohen, to Vanderhilt of Baxter-street, who is said to be three times her age.

GONE FROM HARLEM.

CONTRACTOR BATES DEPARTS AND LEAVES CREDITORS TO MOURN.

Joseph W. Bates, a west side building contractor, has gone to join W. S. Mercer, who has been missing since last Spring. Mercer was a building contractor who operated on the west side also until he got hold of about $8,000 that did not belong to him. He left, besides his creditors, eight unfinished stone-front dwellings on the north side of Ninety-third-street, near Tenth-avenue, which, with the land, were disposed of at foreclosure sale on Thursday for $83,288.

Bates was Mercer's architect, but no one suspected the English-looking man, who hoarded at the Hotel Hamilton, One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, of any crookedness. He had a club longue, and was generally rated a good fellow. His friends were sorry for him when Mercer disappeared, and by common consent they agreed to help him along. One of his pro-pects was an heiress, whose picture he carried inside his watch case.

His friends backed Bates in a building contract for seven dwellings on the north side of Ninety-second-street, near Tenth-avenue. This was last October, and the blasting and building operations under the supervision of Bates went on satisfactorily until a few days ago. As the work progressed advances on the contract were made to Bates to enable him to make the payments.

A week ago to-day Bates made a farewell visit to the scene of his operations. He paid off Day Watchman Daly and Night Watchman Pain in cash, but distributed checks on the Harlem Bank to Ferriter & Rossell, masons and builders of 321 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, to whom he owed $3,000; to Andrew Campbell, the rock excavator, and to minor creditors. These checks were dated ahead. Bates went to the bank, drew out his balance, made a brief stop at his hotel, where he had tried to borrow $1,000, and disappeared. He stopped Saturday and Sunday at the Continental Hotel. He took his departure Monday, and on Tuesday was seen going to the house of a friend at One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

No one has been able to trace him further, and it is believed he has gone to Canada or has sailed for Europe. To one friend he gave a three days' note for a loan of $200. The creditors who got checks on the Harlem Bank found how worthless the paper was when they called for the cash. No work has been done on the seven Seventy-second-street improvement since Tuesday. Bates's departure from the Hotel Hamilton was so hurried that he did not take all his effects. It is estimated that he went away with about $3,500.

MRS. BRYAN REFUSED TO RETRACT.

Emma Bryan, by her counsel, Waite & Stratton, began suit Nov. 22 against Louis J. Grant, Townsend W. Shotwell, Thomas R. Payne, and Mary E. Payne to recover damages for an alleged conspiracy, charging that the defendants had defrauded her out of a piece of property in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street worth $8,000. A sensational story of the affair got into some of the newspapers. The defendants declared that the imputations upon their characters were such that they could not rest under them and abide the slow process of law, wishing in the trial of the suit a year or more hence, so they caused Mrs. Bryan to be brought before Police Justice White in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of perjury, based upon her affidavit in her complaint against them. The prosecuting witnesses said they had no desire to prosecute if Mrs. Bryan would retract the misstatements in her affidavit, but this, upon advice of her counsel, she refused to do. She was paroled upon her counsel's recognizance until next Tuesday, when the case will again come up.

DOCKSTADER'S CLOSED AGAIN.

Dockstader's Theatre was closed again last night. It will probably remain closed, so far as the minstrels are concerned. Mr. M. W. Fobin, who had been managing the co-operative experiment, said that it was useless to continue the struggle, and so last night he refunded the money of the few people who were present and closed the doors. He said that Lew Dockstader had come to Jersey City Thursday night, where he met his treasurer, Joseph Garland, and examined his books to see how he stood. After that he said that he thought he could make some satisfactory arrangement. Then he went back to Philadelphia.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Eight-year-old Fred Britner of 530 West Forty-fifth-street was run over by a beer van yesterday afternoon and was crushed to death. The driver, August Trenkle of 535 West Forty-seventh-street, employed by Schaeffer & Sons, was arrested.

THE NEWS OF COLUMBIA.

The Barnard Literary Association of Columbia College held its second annual public meeting yesterday afternoon in Hamilton Hall. J. S. Fiske, '90, presided. The ladies turned out in large numbers, for the debate was of personal interest to them. Montague Howard, '91, declaimed a selection from "Samuso," and Robert A. Ashworth, '92, read an essay on "The Modern Novel." The debate that followed ranged about the question: The question under discussion was, "Resolved, That it would be expedient to promote co-education in our higher institutions of learning." Frank E. Gilbert, '90, opened for the affirmative, and Oswald N. Jacoby, '90, closed for the same side. The negative was defended by William H. Hanford, '92, and William J. Warburton, '90. The President announced up the debate and awarded it to the negative.

The Columbia Chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity tendered a dinner last night to about fifty graduate and undergraduate members of the fraternity at the club house, 8 East Forty-seventh-street. Among the college and universities represented were Harvard, Cornell, Amherst, Williams, Adelbert, University of Pennsylvania, Rochester, Colgate, Hamilton, Rutgers, Brown, and the University of the City of New-York. Among the speakers were J. E. Everett, '88, Hamilton; E. J. Thomas, '88, Williams; S. M. Brickner, '87, Rochester; S. Pendleu, '90, and W. J. Warburton, '90, Columbia.

The *School of Mines Quarterly*, just received, contains the address of the President of the Geological Society of London in presenting the Marchison medal to Prof. Newberry of Columbia, who is a foreign member of the society. The Marchison medal is awarded annually for meritorious work in geological research, and is accompanied by a sum of gold equal in weight to the weight of the medal. Prof. Newberry is the first American to receive the medal.

The faculties of the various departments of Columbia College met yesterday afternoon in joint session in Hamilton Hall to take action in regard to the installation of President-elect Seth Low at the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 4. The Acting President, Dr. Drisler, was chosen to make the address in behalf of the Faculties.

The University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa has named its recently-completed physical laboratory Barnard Hall, in honor of President Barnard of Columbia, who was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy of the university from 1837 to 1848, and professor of chemistry and natural history from 1848 to 1854.

In the Saturday morning course at Columbia College this morning Dr. A. V. Williams Jackson lectures on "The Avesta and the Religion of Zoroaster."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Edwin D. Morgan Post, No. 307, G. A. R., last night elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander—Alexander Newburger; Senior Vice Commander—Charles W. Spear; Junior Vice Commander—John Fardon; Quartermaster—George J. Wenck; Surgeon—Louis Grauman; Chaplain—William B. Garden; Officer of the Day—Frank Burr; Officer of the Guard—James T. Pitcher; Council of Administration—Past Commanders I. H. Benton and M. F. Hatch, and Comrades Henry Lyon, Thomas D. Hankinson, and George A. Phillips; Delegates to Department Encampment—Garret Ferdon and Joseph Mollrath. Thomas W. Vanderkrift was appointed Adjutant.

The Board of Coroners has decided that in future the clerks in the office shall look after the blank subpœnas more closely and only issue such as have been properly filled out. This is because it has been discovered that an old scheme of moneymaking has been resorted to. It is simply to fill up the subpœnas with the names of very busy business or professional men, serve them, hint at immunity from Coroner's jury service for a consideration, and take what is offered. It is not believed that many persons have paid to avoid duty.

The newly-elected officers of Architect Lodge, No. 519, F. and A. M., are as follows: Master—Robert N. Dishrow; Senior Warden—Andrew Lemon; Junior Warden—H. C. Kinkle; Treasurer—John V. Schaefer; Secretary—A. H. Cantor; Senior Deacon—John Morrison; Junior Deacon—Arthur Gorsch; Senior Master of Ceremonies—J. Leoux Ashmead; Junior Master of Ceremonies—H. Arthur King; Chaplain—N. J. Hebhard; Organist—E. J. Tichenor; Tiler—F. S. Hatfield; Trustees—Henry Schiffer, R. W. Morgan, and James Gribble.

The New-York Bank Clerks' Glee Club, composed of about eighty young bank clerks of this city, opened the seventh season last evening at Steinway Hall. The audience was large and the singers showed themselves capable of other things than coating up balances and computing interest. The glee club was assisted by Miss Pinner, soprano; Mrs. Harriet Webb, reader; Mr. Nahan Franko, violinist; Mr. Max S. Arvesohow, baritone; Mr. S. B. Whitely, organist, and Mr. George F. Bristow, accompanist.

James T. Smith, the Station D letter carrier who on the 22d ult., at 321 East Ninth-street, shot and fatally wounded his infant daughters Elizabeth and Mary Agnes, and slightly wounded himself in an attempt to commit suicide, was before Coroner Levy yesterday. He was very pale, but calm, and he composed and shook hands with relatives and friends. The facts already published were recited, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with them. Smith was taken back to the Tombs.

James Johnson, a waiter in the St. Cloud Hotel, has been making too free with the name of ex-Senator Bixby, who is a guest of the house. Johnson, it is alleged, forged the ex-Senator's name to a number of checks of various amounts, which he passed on confiding tradesmen. Justice McMahon, in the Yorkville Police Court, remanded him yesterday in order that further evidence against him might be secured.

Controller Myers yesterday awarded $268,455 58 of the 3 per cent. issue of school bonds to run until 1908 to Messrs. Tyner Company at 107 3-16, and the transaction is regarded by financial experts as a good one for the city, as the premium obtained will reduce the interest to about 2¼ per cent. Bids for $400,000 2½ per cent. new park bonds will be opened at 2 o'clock Dec. 23.

Nora McCarthy, who sells fruit in the Metropolitan Hotel, brought suit for $2,000 damages against the Messrs. Mosher of the County Jail, who voted to begin the system of macadamizing, have been soundly berated by the old fogies, but they have apparently bound themselves to stand together to carry out the project, and the opposition is beginning to die out.

At the junior elections at Princeton yesterday J. Harry Dunham of Trenton was elected as Washington's Birthday orator, and J. O. Mepham of Columbus, Ohio, was chosen to represent the class in the '76 prize debate. The following men have been elected by the Sophomore Literary Society as a managing committee: V. L. Collins, England, Chairman; Max Farrand, New-Jersey, and William K. Prentice, New-York.

The Passaic City Wheeling and Athletic Association will begin a three days' fair on Tuesday next in the Opera House on Prospect-street. Part of the proceeds of which are to go toward furnishing their new clubhouse now nearing completion. There will be all the attractions customary on such occasions, and the lady friends of the members are taking an active interest in the success of the entertainment.

The Elizabeth Street Railway Company yesterday began to extend its route from East Grand-street, through Broad-street and Morris-avenue, to the Union Station, where the future terminus of the road will be. The improvement is the result of a compromise between the Elizabeth and Newark Companies, and both roads will use the same track.

The custom clothing store of James McGuire & Co. at 525 Broad-street, Newark, was entered by burglars during Thursday night and $600 worth of goods was taken.

The Jersey City schools will close for the holidays on the 20th inst., and reopen on Jan. 6.

FIGHTING FOR CONTROL.

A LIVELY SCHOOL WAR IN SOUTH-FIELD, S. I.

There is a very lively fight going on just now for the control of School District No. 1 of the town of Southfield, S. I. One faction wants the school to remain a common school, under the government of the present Board of Trustees. The other faction desires to change it into a union free school, with a different Board of Trustees.

The present Trustees are Frederick Baehmann, Patrick Larkin, and John Whitty. They were served with a notice to call a meeting to determine the sense of the district on the question at issue, and, as a consequence, such a meeting was held on Thursday evening. The advocates of the union free school outvoted the other faction and a stormy scene ensued, in which the exsited voters shook their fists under each other's noses.

Mr. C. S. Vanner of the Union free school faction says that under the law the Trustees must now call another meeting within ten days, which meeting must be held within twenty days after the call is issued. If the Trustees refuse to issue the call the Superintendent of Public Instruction will have to do it, and then it will be determined whether a change will be made.

The party urging for a change says that of 1,300 children in the district only about 125 attend school regularly, and that the school is generally in a bad way.

NEW DEPARTURES.

"A New Departure" was the enbject of a lecture delivered by Moritz Ellinger, editor of the *Hebrew Standard*, in Mount Sinai Temple, East Seventy-second-street, last evening. Mr. Ellinger said that the history of Israel is a succession of new departures. He advocated a departure from many of the old forms and ceremonies used by Hebrews for centuries, some of which he characterized as superstitions. He said that the Jewish congregations need strengthening with new blood, but the young cannot be brought into the faith by insisting upon their adhering to ancient forms, which are not only incomprehensible to them, but to many of their elders. The lecturer thought that Hebrews, rather than any other race, should have nothing of superstition in their worship.

FOR DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

Walter L. Kent, son of Henry A. Kent of 49 Exchange place, this city, was arrested yesterday at his home in Freeport, L. I., on complaint of Dr. John H. B. Denton of that place, who charged Kent with defamation of character. The young man was taken before Justice Demott at Rockville Centre and committed in default of bail.

The case, it is said, results from disagreements between Kent and his wife. Mrs. Kent left him some time ago with her mother, who is housekeeper of the Belmont Hotel, Fulton-street, this city.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

Causes Argued.—William W. Gilbert, appellant, vs. Charles E. Lydecker. Public Administrator, &c., respondent and appellant.—Argued by S. B. Brownell for plaintiff; Charles E Lydecker for defendant. Van Rensselaer Getman, as executor, &c., appellant, vs. Alonzo B. Ingersoll and another, respondents.—Argued by George B. Bradner for appellant, Ezek Cowen for respondents. William S. Hollingsworth, appellant, vs. Lucy O. Moulton and another, as executors, &c., respondents.—Argued by Thomas G. Keonedon for appellant, George J. Sicard for respondents. Frances L. Ledyard, as administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. William L. Bull et al., respondents.—Argued by Isaac N. Mayer for appellant, William A. Jenner for respondents. In the matter of the judicial settlement of the accounts of John S. Woodward and another, executors, &c., of Noah S. Hunt, deceased, Fallen Leaf et al., appellants, vs. John S. Woodward and another, as executors, &c., respondents.—Argued by Charles H. Johnson for appellants, Charles H. Knox for respondents. Julietta Hyland, appellant, vs. Harlem, respondent, and The Yonkers Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by John F. Brennan for appellant, Frank E. Blackwell for respondent.

Following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Dec. 16: Nos. 17, 715, 134, 12, 15, 16, 838, 129.

COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND DIVISION.

Causes Argued.—Henry Wallach and another, respondents, vs. Aaron Bader, appellant.—Dismissed under Rule 21, without costs. Julia Frear, appellant, vs. Franklin West et al, respondents.—Argued by W. Farrington for appellant, submitted for respondents. The New-York Land Improvement Company, appellant, vs. William C. Chapman, respondent.—Argued by F. E. Pendleton for appellant, Hector M. Hitchings for respondent.

Following is the calendar for Monday: Nos. 640, 642, 643, 611, 651, 636, 637, 652.

STEAMERS' SIDE LIGHTS.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE RULES BY CAPT. FLOOD SUSTAINED IN PART.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—During the early part of its proceedings the International Marine Conference adopted an amendment offered by Capt. Flood of Norway to the rules of the road, providing that the green and red side lights in steam vessels shall be placed not forward of the mast-head light, and in sailing vessels as near abreast of the foremast as practicable. When the Committee on the Collocation of the Rules made its report it raised doubts as to the advisability of this rule, on the ground that it involved a radical change, and would lead to a great expense by compelling a very material alteration of the present construction of many ships.

The matter was again referred to the Committee on Lights for report. This report has now been finished, and in it the committee says that after having most carefully considered the subject, it is unanimous in reporting that the rule passed by the conference ought to be maintained. It says the difficulties connected with the introduction of the rule appear to be not at all insurmountable. Many ships are even now constructed so as not to require any changes in consequence of the adoption of this rule. Others might easily comply with the rule by changing the position of the masthead light in placing it more forward of the foremast. And even if the position of the side lights should have to be altered, this could in most cases be done without incurring too heavy expense.

It therefore recommends that the rule stand as it is, provided, however, that the rule be adopted universally. Having regard to the difficulties which some ships have in complying fuel if they had to comply with the new rule at once, the committee thinks that sufficient time should be allowed for the effecting of the changes made necessary by the rule, so as to enable ship owners to carry out these changes under the most convenient conditions. Vessels now in the course of construction will, of course, be able to adopt the new principle at once.

As regards sailing vessels, the committee does not consider it necessary to adopt the rule.

THE MAKING OF A PLAY.

The Nineteenth Century Club listened last night to three addresses about the "Construction of a Play." The speakers were Brander Howard, Dion Boncicault, and Brander Matthews. The audience was a large one.

Mr. Howard in beginning his paper said that he had presented it first at Harvard University. Then he told the story of the development of his successful play, "The Banker's Daughter."

Mr. Boucicault began the discussion by complimenting Mr. Howard upon his ability as a comedian. He advanced in the delivery of his paper, "Talk about imitating nature on the stage," he went on; "we don't do it. If we did we should be ineffective. We don't photograph nature. If we did we should be disagreeable. In art we try to refine nature. We should try to elevate. You can't do that by photographing nature."

Brander Matthews declared that the sequence of a play must be a straight one not a flush. "A play must have a backbone," he said, "even though, like a terrapin, it wears its backbone on the outside."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat lower; there was a slight show of strength early in the day on small receipts at spring wheat centres, but, with declining markets elsewhere, cousel weak and 3@c 2@c. below yesterday's prices; No. 2 Red cash, 77@c.; December, 77@c. 78@c.; May, 81¾@82@c. closed 81¾c. 81¾c. asked. Corn dull and weak; No. 2 Mixed, cash, 29@c. 27@c.; December, 27½c. 27¾c. closed 27½c. bid; January, 27¾c. 27¾c. closed 27¾c.; May, 29¾c. 29⅞@30, closed 29¾@ 29⅞c. asked. Oats weak, No. 2, cash, 20c.; May, 22¾c. bid. Rye, No. 2, 43c. bid. Barley—Only sale was one car Minnesota at 54c. Hay dull, weak, and unchanged. Provisions—Pork lower at $7 50@$7 62½ for new mess. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c.; clear ribs, 6½c.; clear sides, 6¾c. Lard dull and unchanged, with light demand. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 336,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 306,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—The wool market shows a further improvement, and the sales for the past week foot up 6,454,000 pounds. Prices are firm, and for fine washed fleeces and combing delaines the tendency is upward. Ohio fine delaine has been sold at 38c.@39c., and Michigan at 34c., with some sales at 35c. Some of the leading rules at 39c.@40c. Quite large sales of Ohio XX are reported at 34c., and of X at 32c.@33c.; No. 1 wools in short supply, and are firm at 37c.@38c. Territory wools remain the same, selling at 35c.@ 60c., clean, 55c.@57c. for fine medium, and 50c.@53c. for medium. Texas wools have been selling to a fair extent at 50c.@ 60c., and California wools to about the same ranges. Fall California will not sell at much over 45c., clean. A small sale of Georgia was made at 27c. Medium Maine pulled wools sold to the extent of 30c.@31c., and Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri 27c.@30c. In pulled wools there has been a good trade and sales of super have been made at 38c.@40c., one choice lot of light B selling at the latter price. Extra pulled sells at 42c.@45c., and fine Australian wool are reported at 34½c.@43c., and the market is firm. Carpet wools are firm.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard doll, weak, and closed at 80½c.; No. 1 Northern, 86½c.; No. 2 Northern, 84½c. Corn steady, No. 2 weak and dull; No. 2 Red, 36c.; Extra No. 3 Red, 31c.@ 32c.; No. 3 Red, 75c.@76c.; No. 2 White, 79c.; No. 2 Amber, 83½c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 Yellow, 40c.; No. 3 Yellow, 37½c.@38½c.; No. 4 Yellow, 36½c.; No. 2, 38c.@39c.; No 3, 36½c.@ 37c.; No. 4, 34½c.@35½c.; no grade, 33c., 35½c. on track. Oats in a fair demand and market firm; No. 2 White, 28½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 26½c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 1 Canada, 62@64c. No. 2 Canada, 58c.@60c.; No. 3 Extra, 53c.@56c. Rye dull and nominal. Flour steady, with a good demand. Millfeed quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 40,000 bbls.; Corn, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 35,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10c. Flour quiet. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 80c.; receipts, 4,000 bushels; shipments, 6,000 bushels. Corn quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 34½c. Oats steady; scarce. No. 2 Mixed, 25c. Rye dull; No. 2, 40c. Pork quiet; $6 60. Lard in fair demand; $5 80@ $5 85. Bulk meats barely steady; short ribs, $4 87½. Bacon nominal; short clear, $6 75. Whisky steady; sales, 1,134 bbls. finished goods on basis $1 02. Butter steady; extra firm. Eggs freely offered; 18c. Cheese firm.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 13.—Corn steady; new High Mixed, 29c.; new Mixed, 29c.; new Rejected, 27½c. Oats firm; No. 2 White, 22c.@23½c.; No. 3 White, 21½c.@22c. Rye steady; No. 2, 43c.@45c. Whisky firm. Wines, $1 08; Spirits, $1 06. Receipts—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Rye, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 17,300 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 500 bushels; Corn, 58,300 bushels; Oats, 22,250 bushels; Barley, 8,600 bushels.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 13.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 41½c. Resin steady; Strained, 95c.; Good Strained, $1. Tar firm at $1 30. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 20; Yellow Dip, $2 25; Virgin, $2 25. Corn firm; White, 45c.; Yellow, 44c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13.—Turpentine nominal at 42c. Resin—Nothing doing; Good Strained, $1 02½

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 13—4 P. M.—Consols, 97 11-16 for money and 97⅞ for the account; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, 36¼. Erie, 28¾; Mexican ordinary, 40¾; St. Paul common, 71¼; New York Central, 110; Mexican Central new 4's, 69; Illinois Central, 104. Bar silver is quoted at 44d. per ounce. Money, 3½ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. Rentes at 85f. 35c. for the account, and Exchange on London at 25f. 20c. for checks. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 3⅝ per cent.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Provisions—American refrigerator Beef—Fore quarters, 4d.; hind quarters, 5½d. per lb.

3:45 P. M.—Beef and Pork in poor demand. Bacon in

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—1st col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—1st col.
COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
DANCING—7TH PAGE—4th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—2d col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—2d col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—3d, 4th, and 5th cols.
FOR SALE—6TH PAGE—7th col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—8TH PAGE—7th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
HELP WANTED—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—2d col.
INSTRUCTION—7TH PAGE—6th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—2d col.
MISCELLANEOUS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
MONUMENTS—7TH PAGE—2d col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—5TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
PERSONAL—7TH PAGE—8th col.
PIANOS—7TH PAGE—4th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—7TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—6TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
ROOMS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
SAVINGS BANKS—6TH PAGE—5th col.
SHIPPING—7TH PAGE—2d col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—8TH PAGE—7th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—1st, 2d, and 3d cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
THE TURF—7TH PAGE—2d col.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—7TH PAGE—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—5th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DIE BAUBER. Matinée—FABRICIUS.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE. Matinée.
BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC—At 8:15—CONCERT.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN. Matinée.
EDEN MUSÉE—ERDELYI NAGZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—CLITO. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—22 SECOND FLOOR. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MACBETH. Matinée—MOTHER AND SON.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE EXILES. Matinee
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHASITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinee.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8:15—CONCERT. Matinée—QUEEN OF SHEBA.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—HEADLESS MAN and DELICATE GROUND. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—HERMINIE. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

Notwithstanding the clamorous demand for offices which has prevailed under the present Administration, it is a curious fact that since the death of Mr. THORNDIKE RICE the Russian mission has seemed to "go a-begging." The President is said to have desired to use it in paying some one of the contributors to the great Wanamaker campaign fund for his valuable services in the vote-buying scheme, but has had difficulty in finding one that wants it. A gentleman who has the advantage of bearing the name of HARRISON is believed to be ready to accept the place, and it is thought that he will get it. Senator QUAY evidently believes that HARRISON will be the man, for although he has not been consulted about the appointment, he is representing that he is in favor of what is believed to be already the President's choice, in order to maintain his claim to influence with the Administration. What he is really after is the preservation of his influence in Pennsylvania politics.

Opposition to the confirmation of Commissioner of Indian Affairs MORGAN and Superintendent of Indian Schools DORCHESTER, which threatens to be quite vigorous in the Senate, will be based largely upon their alleged course in turning Roman Catholics out of the service under their charge. This is a matter of which it is impossible to judge fairly without a fuller knowledge of the facts than has yet been made public. These officers are accused by Catholics of dismissing persons of their faith on religious grounds alone, and for the purpose of crippling the educational and missionary work of their Church among the Indians, but considering the attitude and methods of Roman Catholics in all such work, it is possible that their peculiar zeal interfered with the plans and system of the bureau in a way to justify or excuse a check upon their activity. It does not seem likely that the mere fact that persons employed in the Indian Bureau, or in connection with the Indian schools were themselves Roman Catholics was the reason for discharging them from the service, though it is possible that Messrs. MORGAN and DORCHESTER allowed their own religious predilections to bias their official action. Mr. MORGAN is likely to encounter quite as much difficulty in securing his confirmation on account of his military record, which was exposed shortly after his appointment was made. The charges then brought against him have only been met with the extenuating plea of youth, which is not accepted as sufficient by the friends of those who were unjustly treated by him.

The names of the manufacturers who had signed the petitions circulated by the *American Wool Reporter* were published in that journal on the 28th ult. There were then 216 signatures in favor of free wool and 114 in favor of ad valorem duties. The *American Wool Reporter* now announces that since that date it has received nearly 400 additional names, so that there are now on the lists 517 names for free wool and 162 for ad valorem duties. This result indicates that a considerable majority of the manufacturers are far less conservative than the journal by which the petitions were sent out, for the *Reporter* had advocated not free wool, but ad valorem rates, although we presume that it would prefer that those rates should be low. The array of names on the side of free wool shows also that the *Reporter's* recent assertion that the Manufacturers' Association does not fairly represent the industry was true. It gives fresh force to the Protective Tariff League's sharp rebuke to the Wool Growers' Association. Mr. ALLISON and Mr. MCKINLEY should prepare to reconsider that proposed addition of 60 per cent. to the duties on two-thirds of the wool brought into this country.

The bill to establish a naval reserve of merchant vessels, introduced by Senator HALE, embodies apparently the views of Secretary TRACY as expressed in his annual report, but differs in some respects from similar projects presented to the Fiftieth Congress. The compensation which it proposes is a percentage payment for "trouble and expense incurred in complying with the conditions of the Government." These conditions would consist first in such additional strengthening or other variations from ordinary construction as would fit the vessel for carrying a battery of two or more six-inch high-power guns, and secondly, in a stipulation that it should be at the Government's service in case of war for a fixed compensation. The previous measures of this sort have proposed bounties based on the size, engine power, ability to carry guns, and other desired features of the vessel. One bill even proposed to give an annual sum, proportioned to the number of miles a vessel should run each year in her ordinary business. The great need is not to mix up the payment of subsidies for building up a mercantile marine as such with the procuring of a genuine auxiliary navy of ships really available for war. The difficulties attending this legislation will be promptly developed when the pending bill comes up for discussion.

The Cherokee Commissioners appointed to deal with the Government for the purchase of the Outlet are not suffering from lack of "cheek." They say they are willing to sell the land for $3 an acre and would like to have Congress notified of that fact. Certain preposterous bids for leasing it, received of late from cattle syndicates, were doubtless meant to lead up to the present offer. The Sioux have just sold to the Government 9,000,000 acres in Dakota for not more than $1 25 an acre, and the Creeks last year sold in Indian Territory at the same rate a large tract adjoining the Cherokee Outlet. In round numbers the Cherokee Strip contains 6,000,000 acres, which at $3 would amount to $18,000,000. At 4 per cent. this would earn $720,000 annually, and at 5 per cent. $900,000. Yet the Cherokees had leased it up to last year for an annual rent of $100,000, and then only asked $200,000 for a renewal of the lease, while the lessees for a long time refused to give more than $175,000. Since then some peculiar bidding has been done, apparently with intent to influence the price that could be asked of the Government for the tract. The Outlet will eventually be opened to settlement, and doubtless without paying anything like $18,000,000 for it.

LAW AGREES WITH COMMON SENSE.

It is not often that a judicial decision gives so much satisfaction as will be derived by the people of this city from that rendered by the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, reversing the cold-blooded judgment of Judge ANDREWS in the electric-wire case. In continuing the injunction which prevented the Department of Public Works from interfering with the wires of the electric-light companies, Judge ANDREWS held that those companies had the right to maintain overhead wires pending the construction of subways, and that even though they were a dangerous nuisance, menacing the lives of the people, they could not be removed until the companies were notified of their dangerous character and allowed a "reasonable time" to make them safe. The effect of this decision was to permit the continuance of a nuisance which was liable at any moment to cause death to innocent persons through the negligence of corporations shielding themselves behind chartered rights.

The General Term decision in vigorous language sweeps away this doctrine that corporations can be protected by law for a moment in maintaining a dangerous nuisance in the public streets or are entitled to any notice before it can be abated. The law which authorizes these companies to maintain overhead wires until underground conduits are provided for them does not give them any power to maintain wires that are dangerous to life, or in any way restrict the duty of the public authorities to remove such instruments of death wherever found. It is admitted that electric-light wires are dangerous unless perfectly insulated, and the companies are bound to use the highest degree of diligence in keeping them in that condition. If their business cannot be conducted with safety to the public even the Legislature cannot authorize it to be continued. When they fail to use the highest degree of diligence in keeping their wires in a safe condition and they become dangerous, it is the right and the duty of the public authorities to remove them immediately, without waiting for the formalities of judicial procedure. It is the highest of public duties to abate such nuisances, and it does not matter how much capital may be invested in them. No plea of property rights can stand in the way of the obligation to protect life.

Nor can these companies shield themselves behind the claim that public authorities have not maintained a proper inspection of their wires. It is their own business to inspect them and to keep them safe. Even the plea that permits were not granted for repairs will not serve, for if such permits were refused by the Board of Electrical Control they could be obtained by applying to the courts; but the companies, instead of making an effort to fulfill their obligations, were quite ready to see any excuse for avoiding them. They cannot shield themselves behind the regulations of the Board of Electrical Control or the action of that board. It was due to their own negligence that their wires were unsafe, and it was the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to abate the nuisance whenever and wherever it was found to exist. The idea that such a menace to life can claim the protection of law is denounced by the court, for the law can confer no power to maintain dangerous wires in the streets.

The tone and spirit of this decision is in refreshing contrast with that of Judge ANDREWS, which showed such a tender regard for the rights of corporations and their property and such an indifference to the safety of the public. The judgment of ANDREWS has served the turn of the corporations to a great extent, for those which were protected by his decision now claim that they have used their opportunity to renew their wires until no dangerous ones can be found among them. If this is so, the whole proceeding will also have served the turn of the public, though the companies were not entitled to the protection from interference which was granted to them. Nevertheless, Commissioner GILROY does not propose to rely upon the assurances of the companies. He has notified them to turn off their currents this morning, and he will send out a force of men with the inspectors of the Board of Electrical Control in search of imperfectly insulated or otherwise dangerous wires, and wherever they are found they will come down. Perhaps after the warning that comes from the court the companies will make no effort to resist or obstruct this work. If they are wise they will co-operate in it. They cannot afford to abuse the patience of the public any further.

ROBERT BROWNING.

ROBERT BROWNING lived long enough to see a very sharp distinction drawn between "the BROWNINGS." Undiscerning as it seems to us now, thirty years ago he and his wife were ranked together and criticised together, so far as such an uncritical association did not preclude the possibility of criticism. No critic feels bound now to take judicial notice of the poetry of Mrs. BROWNING, nor does any reader think it necessary to his culture to become acquainted with it. The opinion of the judicious among those who have read it was fairly enough expressed in a letter of the late EDWARD FITZGERALD, indiscreetly published by his biographer, and made deplorably memorable by the monstrous outburst of senile spleen with which it was resented by the aged poet, of which the only redeeming feature was that it showed that a bereavement of nearly thirty years was still to him a thing of yesterday. In this long interval ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING has been almost forgotten, and would have been quite forgotten but for the association of her name with that of a poet who has ever since been growing in the esteem of readers of English, on both sides of the Atlantic, into one of the first literary forces of our time, a force that must be taken into serious account by whoever undertakes a survey of the literature of the Victorian age.

BROWNING'S formlessness is undoubtedly the greatest drawback to his popular acceptance. The more fervid of his admirers have tried to persuade themselves and to persuade other people that it was really form, and that it was only its novelty that hindered the public appreciation of it. This is not abstractly an incredible or even an extravagant proposition. "Every original artist creates the taste by which he is enjoyed." It would be literally true if it were applied to WAGNER. It is in a considerable degree true even of TENNYSON. His earlier poems made their way quietly under the surface, and in spite of the reviews, and after ten years the immediate success of his second volume showed that the lover of poetry had come in the meantime to an appreciation of the first. It seems strange enough to us, now that the Tennysonian manner has been so extensively and successfully cultivated, that it can ever have seemed strange. The poet himself has explained its familiarization accurately in the quaint little poem that concludes:

> Most can grow the flowers now,
> For all have got the seed;
> And now again the people
> Call it but a weed.

But while it is thus generally true, and approved by many specific instances, that what at first sight seems formlessness may turn out to be a more comprehensive form, it is not true of BROWNING. In a work that is puzzling by reason of its novelty, the student has but to overcome the novelty and apprehend the meaning in order to see that the expression fits it exactly, and that no more familiar form could have answered the artist's purpose so well. Tried by this test it must be admitted that BROWNING fails. When his difficulties have been mastered they are perceived to be needless. What he has to say could have been said better in another way, and the defects of form that are at first unintelligibilities remain inelegancies, crudities, and drawbacks. We may forgive them, we may even welcome them for the sake of the matter they contain, but to convert them into merits is to paralyze our critical faculties and to run the risk of perverting our literary taste. What WORDSWORTH said of GOETHE is far truer of BROWNING: "He is not inevitable; not inevitable enough." That is to say, thought and expression do not seem to be inseparably joined, so that we do not recall one without the other. Perfect and memorable lines there are in BROWNING, but one would he perplexed to choose a perfect poem, tried by this standard of the absolute and necessary correspondence of thoughts and words. If poetry be an art, this perfection of style is necessary to a masterpiece in it, and he who does not possess it is not a great poet. It would be mere folly to deny poetic impulses, poetic sensibilities, and poetic images to BROWNING, but his works upon the whole must produce the impression of a collection of poetic material rather than of poetry. "The thyme and marjoram are not yet honey."

This fatal indifference to form may in great part account for BROWNING'S enormous productivity. The artist who will not let anything leave his hand until it is as good as he can make it does not turn out epics by the dozen, of which one is of twenty thousand lines, and tragedies by the score. Probably this indifference is fatal to BROWING'S fame, for when his contemporary vogue has passed, it is certain that posterity will not take the trouble his contemporaries have lately taken to solve the difficulties he has willfully or carelessly accumulated. Posterity has not done so in the case of any poet who did not himself take the trouble to refine and elucidate to the utmost his own poetical conceptions. It has not done so with the Elizabethan dramatists, of whom SHAKESPEARE is the only real survivor because he was the only one who superadded to the qualities they all possessed the magic of the artist in words which all the rest lacked. BROWNING has much in common with them. He conceives characters, situations, events, with a vividness and a fullness that belong far more to Elizabethan literature than to our own, and he expresses his conceptions with a force and fire that make it seem almost pedantic to deny him the title of a great poet, and that would establish his title to be called a great dramatist if only he had not been an Elizabethan born out of due time. In our time the stage is no longer the means by which the appeal to the people is best taken, and the dramatic poet, writing for the reader and not for the spectator, cannot afford to neglect the refinements which the Elizabethan playwright could disdain if his work were strong enough to move an audience.

With the Elizabethans, also, BROWNING partakes the merit of dealing frankly with the whole of human nature, and in this he is alone among the English writers of his time. English literature is restrained by convention from treating at all of the passions that play a great part in life, and English fiction in consequence comes very far short of holding the mirror up to nature; while one is often tempted to say with MATTHEW ARNOLD that French literature admits only that part of human nature as suitable for representation in fiction which is forbidden to English literature. BROWNING is almost alone in our time in taking the whole of human nature for his province, and it is a great triumph for him to have treated it at once without reserve and without prurience, not to have shirked any part of it with the timid English novelists, not to have exaggerated any part of it with the morbid French novelists. He "saw life steadily and saw it whole," and he has set forth the results of his seeing in so healthy and manly and large-minded a fashion that no prig has ventured to stigmatize him as "immoral," and that he is not interdicted to the young of either sex. If his poetic fame depends chiefly on a dozen lyrics, the body of his works entitles him to the praise that LANDOR long ago bestowed upon him of one of the most alert and inquiring and receptive of all the minds whose thoughts are embodied in English literature.

THE MARKET FOR COPPER.

The collapse of the Secrétan Syndicate in March last was followed by a very sharp decline in the price of copper both here and abroad. In the London market the price of Chili bars fell to £35 per ton on March 18, the lowest price reached in the two or three years just preceding the formation of the Syndicate having been about £38 10s. In this country Lake Superior copper had been sold at 10½ cents a pound before the ring contracts were made, and the average price of such copper for two years had been in the neighborhood of 11 cents. Under the ring contracts the Syndicate paid to the Lake companies in this country 13 cents a pound, and agreed to give them half of the difference between this price and the price taken from consumers, which for some months was fixed at 16½ cents. It is said now, however, that the proposed additional payments were not made, and that no company received more than 13 cents.

After the failure of the Syndicate and of the bank and manufacturing company through which the Syndicate's business was done, the American companies entered into a combination to maintain prices here, and it was agreed that these should be fixed upon a basis of 12 cents for Lake copper. For some time the combination was preserved intact. Then it was imperiled by a quarrel, and it is said to have been given up some months ago. Prices fell, and in September and October they were so low that two small companies ceased to produce metal. In October the price of Lake did not exceed 11 cents, and there seemed to be no expectation on the part of the companies' managers that it would rise.

Nevertheless, the copper companies are now receiving even more for their metal than the Syndicate paid them, for the price of Lake is now in the neighborhood of 14 cents and has very recently been 14½. The advance has been sharp and unexpected, and thus far there is no evidence that it has been caused by a combination or an agreement. The market turned in the early days of November, and before the end of the month the price of Lake copper had risen from 11 to 14 cents. Since the beginning of the present month sales have been made at 14½. The change is peculiarly interesting to those who became familiar with the copper mining industry while the Syndicate was cornering the copper product of the world, because it seems to be admitted everywhere that the advance, at least in this country, has been caused by a legitimate demand for consumption. The *Engineering and Mining Journal* of the 7th inst. said:

"With the principal producers actually sold out for some months to come, and little or nothing floating about on the market in speculative hands, there is very little encouragement for anybody to wait for lower prices for Lake copper, and the same remarks apply almost with equal force to casting lands, for which quotations have now been advanced to 13 and 13¼ cents, and nothing can be bought under these prices. The fact is that not only have the stocks of copper in smelters' hands entirely disappeared, but many of them are also somewhat in arrears with deliveries on running contracts."

The cause of the increased demand has not been clearly shown. It is known, however, that during the rule of the Syndicate there was a pretty thorough cleaning up of old metal and junk, and that consumers bought only from hand to mouth. After the failure of the ring they had only small stocks on hand. It is stated in trade journals that the demand for copper in various branches of the electrical industry has grown rapidly. The rise of prices has been greater here than in London, although there has been an advance in that market of about 1¾ cents a pound. But the price there of metal similar in quality to that of the Lake mines is still lower by about 1½ cents than that of Lake copper here. The price in this country appears, however, to be governed entirely at present by demand for domestic consumption, and unless all the trade journals are at fault it is fixed not artificially but by natural conditions. These conditions, under which the mining companies are enabled to make larger profits than were afforded even by the Syndicate contracts, invite inquiry, and we hope a thorough examination of the matter will be made by some of the trade journals interested in the industries affected.

If our markets were open to imports of copper, the price might be threatened and the supply increased by sales of a portion of the quantity accumulated by the Syndicate and now held by Paris banks. But the bankers are reported to be waiting for higher prices, and our tariff interposes a barrier to prevent sales here of the stock accumulated in France.

ITALY IN AFRICA.

A telegram from Massowah announces that the native troops in the service of the Italian Army, commanded by Capt. BETTINI, have defeated RAS ALULA and RAS MANGASHA, putting to flight and utterly destroying the enemy, amounting to more than 10,000.

This engagement, which in an ordinary case would have simply a military and strategic importance, acquires, in the present circumstances, a special significance in itself, in its political effect upon the Italian colony in Africa and in the eyes of the European powers.

In fact, this victory, removing as it does the last obstacle to the proclamation of King MENELIK as Negusti, and to the acknowledgment of the Italian protectorate, opens a new era of civilization to a great part of mysterious Africa, spreads the light of civil and Christian education where formerly reigned ignorance and barbarism, and marks out to commerce and exchange a new and secure path in regions hitherto unknown.

The foreign policy of Premier CRISPI could not possibly have achieved better success or more complete triumph; that policy which revolved upon two pivots—first, vengeance upon the treachery at Dogali, where four hundred Italian soldiers were massacred by RAS ALULA—dying like heroes of old, in battle array and fighting to the last; and, secondly, the opening of a new road of discharge for the industries and enterprises both of the natives and the Italians. The adversaries of CRISPI must now lay down their arms and retire; they cannot do otherwise; the reality of facts compels them, and compels them with much force and persuasion!

The Italian Premier conducted the African affair with such geographical knowledge and with such rapidity as to excite wonder and astonishment, not only among Italians, but among all foreign nations who comprehend the difficulties which enround colonization.

Italy has now in Africa under its direct dominion 70,000 kilometers in the north of Abyssinia, (composed of the high plains of Hahah, Menta, Bogos, Aemara, and the province of Beni Amer,) and exercises governing power over Impero Ethiopia and over the Opian territory, that covers an extent of about 2,000,000 kilometers, with an estimated population of about 20,000,000.

If not all, certainly many of these places have a great colonial future, and to this CRISPI devotes all his force and attention. Their elevation above the level of the sea gives them a most salubrious climate, and so shows great possibilities of their becoming colonized by the Italian working classes, and decreasing emigration to America, a question now occupying the minds of statesmen.

Naturally, this will take much time to accomplish, for colonization never has been, and never can be, instantaneous; but it is just to acknowledge that—with the treaty of alliance with King MENELIK and the official declaration of the protectorate in Ethiopia—with this last battle Premier CRISPI has completed a work (organized diligently and secretly) of great political importance, by which Italy will acquire increase of power in Africa, will give a new impetus to commerce and agriculture, and will benefit the world at large in progress of civilization.

The recent defacing or destruction of sundry statues of GUZMAN BLANCO in several cities of Venezuela is another indication that the commanding influence of the man who was so long almost a dictator in that republic is undermined, if not practically destroyed. He has been President of Venezuela for a large part of the last twenty years, and even since the new Constitution has forbidden re-eligibility to the office during two consecutive terms he has usually been able to name his successor, to keep the place for him until his own candidacy should become lawful again. The present opposition arose out of several official transactions in which enemies accused him of preferring his personal interests to those of the country. Whether well or ill founded, these attacks began to have much effect after his departure to Europe as Plenipotentiary to settle the Guiana boundary dispute and other matters. In due time President ROJAS PAUL was elected in his place, and then the feeling against GUZMAN BLANCO increased. Some time ago, on an annual holiday, one of his statues which had usually been garlanded on such occasions was insulted instead. Recently a more decided repetition of this disrespect has been shown, and there is a wide breach in the relations between him and President PAUL. So great has been GUZMAN BLANCO'S power that some of his more ardent adherents think his return to Caracas will at once restore it, but there seems to be little doubt that his old political ascendency has gone.

MEXICO'S PROSPERITY.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 7.—The increasing interest taken in this country by English capitalists is making itself felt more and more every day, and consequently the foothold and influence gained by England to the exclusion of the United States is becoming more pronounced. From causes such as a good record in the country for many years back wherever an English enterprise was established, their method of doing business, and adapting themselves to the customs of the country, there has always been a predisposition in favor of Englishmen more or less openly shown.

This feeling is in contrast to the friction which frequently occurred when citizens of the United States ventured upon similar undertakings, which, in justice to the Mexicans, did not arise entirely from prejudice and sore feeling from the recollection of the war with the United States. Such an attitude toward American enterprise, it is almost unnecessary to say, has entirely died out with the better class of the inhabitants of this country, and American projects and investments of capital are as cordially welcomed by such people as those of any other nationality. At the same time, to be on the same footing with Germans, Englishmen, and Spaniards, our countrymen must conform to the ways of doing business accepted here, and must not hurt themselves by impatience and want of courtesy. Such, unfortunately, in many cases, is the American way of doing business considered.

Scarcely a day passes now without the announcement of some fresh investment of English capital on a large scale, and this current of capital is not confined to any one channel, such as mining or railroad building, which have been the two principal or only objects of American enterprise. Now we have English land companies, cattle-raising companies, cultivating companies, sugar cane companies, tobacco and coffee planting companies, and those few which have been established long enough to obtain results are already satisfied with their position and prospects.

Whether it is only an accident or a fashion, this sudden influx of investment does not signify, but it might well be the result of careful study, as it has been becoming more and more patent to any one resident in the country during the last few years that the turn of the tide had arrived and that it was scarcely possible to go wrong in making an investment, judiciously selected, or in starting under proper conditions an industrial undertaking.

This state of affairs has been brought about by two causes that have been changing the conditions of business, at first slowly, but recently with rapid growth. The first of these is the settled condition of the country and respect for law, producing a degree of confidence among all classes previously unknown, confidence due to the firm and able administration of President DIAZ. The second is the opening up of the country by railroads, rendering many parts of the country productive and profitable that formerly were nearly useless beyond supplying the means of existence to a rather scanty population.

Among the English companies that we have heard of lately as having not only been promoted, but as having actually raised their capital, are the Mexican Explorations Company, with a capital of $2,500,000, one-half issued at present; the Trust, Loan, and Agency Company of Mexico, with a capital of $2,500,000, all issued and taken up with such enthusiasm that it is reported that the capital was subscribed three times over; the Chiapas Zone Exploration Company, with a capital of $1,250,000, and the Mexican Tobacco Plantation Company, with a capital of $930,000. These, however, are only the most recent, and a few weeks ago *El Economista Mexicano* published a list of twenty English companies which have been started this year, with capitals all the way from $50,000 to $5,000,000, for mining, land colonization, and other objects.

It may be, as the *Economista* wisely remarked at the time, that these companies have not all obtained the capital they sought from the public, and some of them certainly were only reconstructions of other enterprises that had not been successful in their original form, but their number is a pretty good indication of the way the wind of British capital is blowing.

The relations with France are being studiously cultivated with the most cordial reciprocity on the part of the new French Minister, and whether it was the effect of the good display made by Mexico at the French Exposition or that a greater number of intelligent and well-informed Mexicans were brought into contact with people of influence in France than usual, it is certain that never since the days of the unfortunate French occupation of the country have Mexican affairs excited so much interest in banking and commercial circles in Paris.

BARNARD COLLEGE TRUSTEES.

At the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Trustees of Barnard College yesterday, the Rev. Arthur Brooks presiding, it was decided to open a post-graduate department for women at the beginning of the next college year, in October. It was also decided that no special students be admitted except in two cases. Special laboratory work is to be allowed in botany and chemistry, and if a student is conditioned she is to be allowed to take her place in the class with the expectation of taking the regular course as soon as possible. The Trustees thankfully accepted the offer of Miss Fannie R. M. Hitchcock to raise money for a laboratory.

Among the Trustees present at the meeting were Secretary Hamilton W. Mabie, Silas B. Brownell, George A. Plimpton, Jacob H. Schiff, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. William C. Brownell, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Alfred Meyer, Mrs. James S. T. Stranahan, Miss Ella Weed, Miss Alice Williams, and Mrs. Frances Fisher Wood. The Freshman Class has chosen Columbia's colors, blue and white, as the college colors, and the class color will be dark crimson. The class officers are: President—Miss Louise Merritt; Vice President—Miss Mary S. Pullman; Secretary—Miss Alice Kohn; Treasurer—Miss Jessie Garretson.

A BIG CONCERN INCORPORATED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 13.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day with the Clerk of Union County by the Plainfield Steel Die Manufacturing Company.

The capital of the new company is placed at $1,000,000. The incorporators and chief stockholders are Charles A. Senior, Jr., Robert Young, B. J. Isaacs, and Edward Hatwood, all of New-York, and William F. Arnold of Plainfield.

The company intends to engage in the manufacture and sale of machinery for making improved steel dies, and will have agencies in every State and Territory of the Union situated in the principal cities.

THE HITCH IN THE POLICE BOARD.

The Board of Police Commissioners devoted two hours yesterday afternoon to an executive session. The two important questions which politicians and their friends thought would be decided yet remain in abeyance. John J. O'Brien is still head of the Bureau of Elections, and the Police Board remains unorganized.

Commissioner Martin told a TIMES reporter yesterday that in his opinion it would be many days before an organization could be effected. However, an effort will be made before next Friday to adjust the vexed question to the satisfaction of Tammany.

THE ARCH FUND.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of the Washington Memorial Arch Fund yesterday received a subscription from Mr. Frederic Goodridge of $100; an addition of $6 was made to the woman's list, and the grand total up to last evening amounted to $61,870 31.

AMUSEMENTS.

"WILLIAM TELL" AGAIN.

The familiar strains of Rossini's masterpiece, "William Tell," resounded through the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, and were heard with apparent pleasure by a large audience. The performance was beyond question one of the finest ever given in this city. With so excellent a cast it could not be otherwise. The distribution of parts was fortunate in almost every respect, the only room for decided improvement being in the rôle of Mathilde, which Betty Frank did not quite fill. Reichmann's Tell was a noble-looking figure, and he sang the music with splendid declamatory power. Perotti is happy in Arnold, for it gives him abundant opportunity for the display of his sonorous upper register, and in the great trio he even touches C sharp. The note is not as well advertised as the C in "Di quella pira," and does not cause the same amount of popular commotion.

Fischer was the Walther, and he made a big part out of it. By Reichmann, Perotti, and Fischer the trio was given with fine vigor and an abundance of tonal power. Herr Kalisch had the small rôle of the Fisherman, and his singing of the little song in the first act was really beautiful. This conscientious and trustworthy artist is doing very commendable work this season, and is a decidedly useful member of the company. Fräulein Koschetz made her second appearance this season, singing Jenny, and acquitting herself with great credit. The performance in its general aspects was good, the ensembles going smoothly and effectively, and the action being carried on with earnestness. The ballet disported itself with becoming activity, and both chorus and orchestra were generally satisfactory.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The third public rehearsal of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The programme was made up of Schumann and Liszt compositions, the former writer being represented by his "Manfred" overture and E flat symphony and the latter by his A major piano concerto and his "Les Préludes." There was nothing unfamiliar in this array of well-seasoned music. The scheme of the concert made very plain the descent from Schumann to Liszt, if it accomplished nothing further.

The soloist of the afternoon was Rafael Joseffy. It cannot be said that the pianist distinguished himself by his playing yesterday. The performance of the concerto was frankly a rehearsal, and on the part of both orchestra and soloist was not quite as good a one as it is customary to conduct in public. Mr. Joseffy can play the piano better than he did yesterday afternoon. It is to be hoped that he will do so this evening. The performance of the symphony was the most agreeable feature of the afternoon. It was smooth and sonorous, if not quite as much accentuated as the hearer could have wished.

AT HOME ONCE MORE.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland, wearing a black hat and feather, a long brown coat with many little capes, a traveling dress of some dark material, and with a sealskin cacque on her arm, stepped out of the special Shore Line Wagner car Westerly into the Grand Union Station at 11:25 o'clock last evening, and was helped to the platform by Francis Lynde Stetson. After her came her husband, carrying his luggage in the form of a large family umbrella. The ex-President was evidently in good spirits, for as he joined his wife he said something that brought a smile to her lips and made Mr. Stetson laugh. Neither did he appear to mind the fact that his silk hat, which was certainly of the vintage of long, long ago was sadly in need of a brush.

Following them were Geo. and Mrs. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Inman, who left for Boston Thursday to partake of the hospitality of the Boston Merchants' Association.

Mr. Cleveland and his party left Boston at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Before their departure friends transformed the interior of the Westerly into a perfect flower garden. Magnificent roses were scattered about the car in profusion and a long table in the centre was literally covered with them.

At New-London, which was reached at 7:10, the train stopped five minutes and ex-Gov. Thomas Waller got on board to pay his respects to the man who had sent him to London as Consul General, and the same sense of gratitude was the cause of his being put to considerable annoyance. When the train started it went ahead so rapidly that Mr. Waller was carried along and taken to a station some distance from home. There he got out, and, fortunately, found a train just pulling out for New-London.

The reception of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland by the New-Londoners was enthusiastic. There was a great crowd in the station, and, in answer to frequent invitations, the ex-President and his wife went out upon the platform, where they were repeatedly cheered.

A VERY SHARP REBUKE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary WINDOM has written a letter to the Collector of Customs at Detroit, Mich., in regard to the complaint of William McCallum of Indianola, Neb., to the effect that his invalid wife was unreasonably detained and annoyed by the action of the customs officers at Detroit on her recent visit to Canada. Mrs. McCallum brought a partly made suit of clothing for her little son, with enough of the same piece of cloth to complete it, not exceeding $5 in value. The inspector who examined the trunk assumed this to be dutiable, and instead of collecting the duty at once, and permitting the lady to continue her journey, detained her over night at her own expense, took possession of her baggage, and the next day further obstructed and distressed her by the failure of the customs officers to attend to their duties and the insufficient character of the business methods at Detroit with reference to the examination from Canada.

The Secretary says:

"It is a matter of regret to the department that such an occurrence should be possible at any custom house in the United States, and the collector will be too earnestly enjoined to take such immediate steps to prevent further occurrences of the same kind, which can only tend to make the public service odious. While nothing can be done to compensate Mrs. McCallum for the mental trouble and disturbance inflicted upon her it is expected that you will find some proper means to reimburse her for all the expenses to which she was unjustifiably

THE BRAZILIAN MONOPOLY.

FOREIGN MERCHANTS VIGOROUSLY PROTESTING AGAINST THE CONCESSION.

Further dispatches received in this city yesterday from Para, Brazil, announce the consummation of the scheme to establish by legislation a monopoly of the rubber export trade from the province of Pasa in the interest of the Companhia Mercantil, a native corporation, of which J. C. Vianna, Baron de Gondoriz, is Superintendent. On Wednesday, even, Charles R. Flint & Co. had received from Baron de Gondoriz a cablegram saying: "Mercantil have secured a concession on duties from the Government of 20 reis per kilogram, to take effect on Jan. 1," and yesterday they received from Robinson & Norton, their Para house, the following:

"Exchange unchanged; prices unchanged; market firm. Companhia Mercantil, Para, have got concession from province of 20 reis upon the entire export of Para rubber from the island, beginning Jan. 1."

Another cable dispatch said:

"Law decreed all exporters: Para must pay Companhia Mercantil 20 reis Jan. 1. Illegal, ruinous. Exporters Para combined; have protested Brazilian Government; various foreign Ministers also."

Messrs. Charles Loewenthal & Co., who do a large import business in Para rubber, likewise received dispatches announcing the promulgation of the law, according to the plan indicated in yesterday's TIMES. They were also advised that the enactment of the law had aroused the opposition of all the buyers who were thus unjustly discriminated against and that they and the representatives of their respective Governments, who were upon the ground, had jointly and severally protested to the Brazilian Government and the Provincial Government of Para against the injustice of the act. It was declared every way probable that all the buyers who were not in the monopoly, would call upon their respective Governments to officially protest against the imposition of the discriminating statute.

Mr. Flint said that, as he understood the dispatches, they meant that the Companhia Mercantil was to be granted a concession of 20 reis a kilogram on the duties levied on all the rubber that should be shipped from Para. This would amount to a discrimination in favor of the Companhia Mercantil of about ½ cent a pound.

Mr. Flint said that his firm had done business for Baron de Gondoriz, and had found in him a sharp, shrewd, and able business man.

Under the empire, Mr. Flint added, rubber paid a double export tax—an imperial tax of 9 per cent. ad valorem and a provincial duty of 12 per cent. ad valorem. Of course, the amount of revenue derived from these duties depended upon and fluctuated with the prices at which the rubber was sold. The concession, Mr. Flint was inclined to believe, would not be sufficient to give the beneficiaries a monopoly of the market. The price of rubber in this market at the present time was about 73 cents a pound. There are about 30,000,000 pounds produced and exported annually, which would give the Companhia Mercantil a substantial subsidy of about $150,000 a year. The advantage would amount to about 1 per cent. upon the duties payable to the Government of Para.

Some of the importers in this city have consulted about the situation, and it has been advised that the facts be laid before the State Department, and that the Secretary of State be urged to protest vigorously against this unfair and oppressive discrimination in favor of the native company; but it was urged that the matter should be allowed to rest pending the receipt of further particulars by mail.

Mr. Charles Loewenthal said that, according to his advices, the Companhia Mercantil had guaranteed, as the price of the concession, to maintain the price of rubber for export at a standard figure. And as the Government's revenue was derived from an ad valorem tariff, its interests would be enhanced by the maintenance of the prices at the highest possible figure. No specific price was stipulated in the concession, but no matter what the Companhia Mercantil had to pay, so long as the demand remained greater than the supply everybody else would have to pay at least 1 per cent. more for rubber. The United States was more deeply interested in the matter than any other nation, because about two-thirds of the entire product of Para came to this country; but England was also deeply interested, and would not fail to protest against the unjust law.

Mr. Loewenthal thought that, under any circumstances, the law would not be allowed to remain long upon the statute books. The country was still more or less disorganized, and he believed that when the central government of the new republic should become fully established one of its first enactments would be a uniform tariff system which would allow of no discriminations.

A CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT.

The New Central Coal Company is to have new life in its management. Ex-President Little of the New-Jersey Central Railroad has become President and will manage the property. The company owns some of the most valuable coal lands in the Cumberland Valley. One of Mr. Little's first duties is to provide the company with transportation facilities, now lacking. In the Directory of the company, just elected, are E. R. Livermore, W. S. Jacques, D. G. Lenet, Rufus Blodgett, E. C. Homans, H. H. Bunnell, E. D. Hawkins, O. D. Baldwin, W. Grace, M. Baxter, Jr., and José A. del Valle.

CAPT. FARRAND'S FUNERAL.

Capt. John W. Farrand of San Domingo died suddenly of pneumonia on Thursday at the Stevens House. Funeral services were held in Trinity Church at 5 o'clock last evening. Among those present were Major D. J. Apgar, Capt. Wyckoff, Ogden P. Pell, ex-Gov. Cornell, Edward Stephenson, the Hon. William L. Bostwick, O. H. P. Cornell, B. G. Jayne, Gen. Pond, Ezra Cornell, and others. Capt. Farrand was a native of Ithaca, N. Y., and served with much distinction in the Twenty-first New-York Volunteer Cavalry. His remains were conveyed to Ithaca for interment.

NEW COLLEGE CLUB.

A meeting of the associate alumni of the College of the City of New-York was held last night in the college to hear the report of the committee upon the organization of a college club. The committee, through its Chairman, C. H. Kitchel, favored the organization of the club at once by 100 members of the alumni, and the meeting indorsed the action of the committee. As more than 150 of the alumni have signified their desire that such a club be formed, its success is regarded as assured.

A LITTLE MORE, PLEASE.

People who eat Grainlet for breakfast always pass their dishes for a second supply. Try it and see.—*Exchange.*

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

"Out Late?"
Then eat a delicious dish of "REX WHEAT" for breakfast. Tones up the stomach, prevents many a sick headache.—*Advertisement.*

Men's $8 Shoes for $4 98 and $4 Shoes at $2 97, Calf, Grain, or Pat. Leather, plain or cork soles. Modern shoemaking machinery does it; the cobbler and his bench are relics of the past. KENNEDY, 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

Holiday Goods, Men's Winter Underwear, Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Wristlets, Collars, Cuffs. J. W. JOHNSTON, 379 6th-av., above 23d-st.

Colgate's Gifts for Women.
PERFUMES and TOILET WATERS in tastefully trimmed fancy baskets scented with sachets.

A Luxury for Tourists.
DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER, in metal boxes, with patent measuring tube. Neat and portable.

The new game, Redonbt, is a suitable Christmas present for old and young. Sold by all stationers and toy dealers. $1. See it.

Keep a dress shirts made to measure: 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A." Open Sundays. "A."
"THE ANGELUS."

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SEE LETTERS FROM LEADING PHYSICIANS TO CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
1,121 B'way, 578 5th-av., and Newport, R. I.

MARRIED.

CUNNINGHAM—LYMAN.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, 8 East 58th-st., by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, LILA THANKFUL, daughter of Thomas C. Lyman, Esq., to FREDERIC GUTHRIE CUNNINGHAM.

MARSHALL—MORDAUNT.—At Christ Church, Pelham, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, by the Rev. Chas. Higbie, FRANCIS LIONEL MORDAUNT, late of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, son of the late John Mordaunt, Esq., of Flax Bourton, Somerset, England, to SARA ELLIOT, daughter of the late Elliot Marshall of Pelham, N. Y.

OVERTON—DIKE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D., EVELYN FILLMORE, daughter of W. H. Dike, to WM. E. OVERTON.

RUSSELL—LOW.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, at the residence of the bride's mother, New-Haven, Conn., by the Rev. Edwin S. Lines, GERALDINE WHITTEMORE, daughter of the late Capt. W. W. Low, United States Navy, to TALCOTT HUNTINGTON RUSSELL.

SHATTUCK—STRONG.—At St. Thomas's Church, New-York, on the 12th inst., by the Bishop of New-York and the Rev. Dr. Brown, ALBERT R. SHATTUCK and MARY, daughter of William L. Strong.

WILDE—NEWTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, at Oakdale, Mass., by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, ALLAN C. WILDE of Worcester to ALICE A., daughter of Mr. Geo. B. Newton of Oakdale.

DIED.

BARTLEMAN.—On Friday, Dec. 13, MARY ALICE, daughter of Joseph B. and Charlotte A. Bartleman, aged 13 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at 1:30 P. M. Sunday, the 15th, from 187 Ocean-av., Jersey City Heights.

BROWN.—At West Hollo, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 12, ELIZABETH THOMPSON BROWN, in the 79th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence on Monday, Dec. 16, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Sabylon on arrival of 11 o'clock train from Long Island City.

CUMMING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 12th inst., SPURRIER, son of the late Thomas W. Cuming, in the 39th year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Ann's, on the Heights, Clinton, corner Livingston-st., Sunday, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

DESS.—On Thursday night, Dec. 12, HERBERT S., infant son of Dr. S. Henry and Mary H. Dessau.
Funeral private.

DICKERSON.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 12, at his residence at Far Rockaway, L. I., EDWARD N. DICKERSON, in his 65th year.
Funeral services to be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Saturday morning, Dec. 14, at 10 A. M.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late brother member, EDWARD NICOLL DICKERSON, at Trinity Chapel, New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 10 A. M.
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE, President.
JAMES M. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

FIELD.—At North Salem, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 11, ELBERT FIELD, in the 57th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock. Burial in Evandell Cemetery, Somers, N. Y.

GREEN.—On Friday, Dec. 13, HENRY W., son of the late Freu'k W. and Mary M. Green, late of Brooklyn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KINGSBURY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, in the 81st year of his age, OLIVER R. KINGSBURY.
Funeral services at his late residence, 239 West 54th-st., on Saturday morning, Dec. 14, at 10:30 o'clock.

NICHOLS.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, at 23 Strong place, Brooklyn, WALTER NICHOLS, Jr., son of Walter Nichols, in the 39th year of his age.
Funeral services at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Interment at Middletown, Conn.

ROCKWELL.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 13, in the 72d year of his age, JOHN J. ROCKWELL.
Funeral services at his late residence, 217 Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 2:30 o'clock.

SHEPARD.—Suddenly, at his late residence, in this city, JOHN FOWLER SHEPARD, in the 50th year of his age.
Funeral at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y.
☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

STEVENS, BALDWIN.—Suddenly, at Pawling, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, 11th inst., BALDWIN STEVENS, in the 61st year of his age.
Funeral services at the Baptist Church, Pawling, Sunday, 15th, at 11 A. M. Interment at South Dover, N. Y. Relatives and friends are cordially invited.

TOLER.—At her residence, No. 7 West 21st-st., Thursday evening, Dec. 12, ESTELLE E., wife of James B. Toler, Esq., and only daughter of Gen. John Watts and Estelle Livingston de Peyster of Tivoli-on-Hudson.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at Grace Church, without further notice, Monday, Dec. 16, at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to Tivoli, N. Y., for interment. Kindly omit flowers.

UDALL.—At Great Neck, L. I., Dec. 12, 1889, MARGARET A., wife of the late James Udall.
Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Manhasset, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Long Island City at 1 P. M.

WHITE.—On Friday, Dec. 13, CLARKE WHITE, aged 58.
Prayers at his late residence, 143 East 21st-st., on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Catskill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Christmas is the season which should especially be made happy for children, and, above all, for the children of the poor. In New-York thousands of boys and girls, but for the lodging houses of the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, would be sleeping in boxes and barges and cellars, or herding in the dens of this vast and vagabonds. Thousands of these, but for our industrial schools, would be roving the streets half clad and hungry and growing up to be ignorant, vagrant, and criminal.

We desire at this season to make one happy day for these little victims of poverty and misfortune with presents, clothing, dinners, food, shoes, and the like gifts. Above all, we wish to present a HOME to the homeless.

TWENTY DOLLARS will place a homeless waif in a distant comfortable home.

FIFTY DOLLARS will put shoes on fifty barefooted little ones.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will provide nourishing hot dinners for two hundred hungry children for a month.

Who will help to make Christmas happier for the poor?
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society,
Station D, 24 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 24 St. Mark's-place, New-York City, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to any of the undersigned: if in checks or Post Office orders, made payable to George S. Coe, Treasurer.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
Third National Bank, 24 Nassau-st., New-York.
GEORGE S. COE, Treasurer, American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New-York.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our six lodging houses 12,153 different boys and girls; 264,891 meals and 220,018 lodgings were supplied. In the twenty-one day and twelve evening schools were 11,381 children, who were taught and partly fed and clothed. 697,080 meals being supplied; 3,651 were sent to homes, both in the East and the West; 1,439 were aided with food, medicine, &c., through the "Sick Children's Mission"; 4,540 children enjoyed the benefits of the "Sommer Home" at Bath, L. I., (averaging about 300 per week;) 5,889 mothers and sick infants were sent to the "Health Home" on Coney Island; 118 girls have been instructed in the use of the sewing machine in the Girls' Lodging Houses and in the Industrial Schools, and 30 were taught typewriting; $10,700 74 have been deposited in the Penny Savings Bank. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 35,855.

BANGS & CO., 739 AND 741 BROADWAY,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 P. M.,
PRIVATE LIBRARY,
AMERICANA, BIOGRAPHY, GENERAL HISTORY, BIBLIOGRAPHY, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, ESSAYS, FICTION, POETRY, CHOICE COPIES OF THE WORKS OF BRONTE, HAWTHORNE, LONGFELLOW, SCOTT, AND OTHERS.
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CLOSING OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre; at 5:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Ems, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal must be directed "per Ems;") at 8 A. M. for the Netherlands, direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 8 A. M. for Ireland, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for Great Britain, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Turkey must be directed "per Aurania";) at 7 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 8 A. M. for the La Plata countries direct, per steamship City of Belfast; at 10 A. M. for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, also Windward Islands direct, per steamship Bernard; at 11 A. M. for Fortune Island and Jamaica, also Jacmel and Aux-Cayes, Hayti, per steamship Alene; at 12 M. for Venezuela, Curaçoa, and Savanilla, via Curaçoa, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship City of Atlanta, via Havana, (letters must be directed "per City of Atlanta";) at 1 P. M. for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, also Windward Islands direct, per steamship Acadia.

SUNDAY.—At 2 P. M. for Costa Rica, via Limon per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 21 at 7 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here Jan. 6 at 7 P. M. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Oaulia, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 26 at 7 P. M. Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, via Key West, Fla., close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF SOME OF THE SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE CENTURY CO.:

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY,
Pronounced by press and public the most complete and scholarly dictionary of the English language yet published. To be completed in six volumes, containing definitions, etymological histories, and encyclopedic information of over 200,000 common, technical and colloquial words. The first volume, which was issued in May, was so well received that a third addition has become necessary to supply the demand. The second volume is now ready. The remaining volumes will be issued at regular intervals and the entire work completed within about two years. At this season of the year we suggest THE CENTURY DICTIONARY as a superb Christmas gift. Nothing could be more useful or more thoroughly appreciated. In view of the approach of the Christmas holidays we have prepared a neat certificate of subscription, in order that those who desire to present to a friend a subscription to THE CENTURY DICTIONARY may do so in tangible form. The price of the DICTIONARY is from $60 to $90. Sold only by subscription. For further particulars, mode of subscribing, &c., address the publishers. A large pamphlet, containing full information and sample pages, will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

BATTLES AND LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR.
This valuable and beautiful publication, known everywhere as "The Century War Book," has been called the one history of the world's greatest war. It is a history written by participants. To survivors of the war this work is of special interest from the fact that among its contributors are numbered nearly all the prominent Federal and Confederate officers. Generals Grant, Sherman, McClellan, Johnston, Beauregard, Longstreet, and scores of others have contributed. The illustrations, which number 1,700, include a remarkable collection of portraits, battle scenes, maps, diagrams, &c. Complete in four elegant volumes. Sold only by subscription. Price, for the set, from $20 to $40. For further particulars address the publishers.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.
The story of his life, told by his children, is an extraordinarily complete account of the great anti-slavery movement, of which Garrison was founder and moral leader. Every library that would include biographies or histories of the first importance, every student of American history and politics, every teacher of morality or religion, every leader of public opinion, should possess this work, which occupies so unique a position in our literature. Published in four volumes, richly illustrated with portraits of Mr. Garrison and his contemporaries. Cloth, gilt top, uncut, $3 per volume; the set, cloth, $12; half morocco, $18.

RANCH LIFE AND THE HUNTING TRAIL
is what the "London Star" has called "the king of all the Christmas books." It is a beautifully printed quarto volume devoted to ranching and hunting in the far West. The text is by Theodore Roosevelt, and the illustrations by Frederick Remington. Both author and artist are practical ranchmen, and their united labors form a most interesting book. Price, $5.

SPORT WITH ROD AND GUN IN AMERICAN WOODS AND WATERS
Is a book for sportsmen. The "New York Tribune" says: "Every chapter seems to be the work of an expert." It is published, with profuse illustrations, in two editions. An édition de luxe, two volumes, cloth, $12; embossed leather, $18; and a popular edition, one volume, $4.

POEMS BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.
A new and revised edition of Mr. Gilder's poems in three books, "The New Day," "The Celestial Passion," and "Lyrics." The set, cloth, $2 50; paper, $1 20.

POEMS BY IRWIN RUSSELL.
This dainty little volume contains the negro dialect poems and other verse of the young Southerner, Irwin Russell, whose early death in 1879 cut short a life of rare promise. Many of his poems, like "Christmas Night in the Quarters," have acquired a world-wide fame. Cloth, $1.

FICTION.

THE ROMANCE OF DOLLARD.
A story of Canadian Life, by Mary Hartwell Catherwood. The exploit which forms the basis of the plot is said by Francis Parkman, the historian, (in a preface he has written for the book,) to be one of the most notable feats of arms in American annals. Illustrated by Henry Sandham. Price, in cloth binding, $1 25.

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In this book, by Harry Stillwell Edwards, the stories of one of our most popular magazine writers are for the first time brought together in permanent form. Attractively bound in cloth, with a number of full-page illustrations by E. W. Kemble. Price, $1 50.

THE GRAYSONS; A STORY OF ILLINOIS.
This novel, by Edward Eggleston, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," is founded upon a legendary account of one of President Lincoln's trials, when a young lawyer in Illinois; and about this incident Dr. Eggleston has woven a powerful story of love and character study. The book is illustrated by Miss Allegra Eggleston. Price, in cloth, $1 50.

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As a writer Mr. Stockton ranks with the foremost American novelists. The following novels by him are published by THE CENTURY CO.: "The Hundredth Man." Price, in cloth binding, $1 50. "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine," the first issue in "The Century Series"—occasional books in paper covers—price, 50 cents; in cloth binding, 75 cents. "The Dusantes," a sequel to the last-named book, in paper covers, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

DADDY JAKE, THE RUNAWAY, AND OTHER SHORT STORIES TOLD AFTER DARK.
This is a new book of "Uncle Remus" stories, by Joel Chandler Harris, full of quaint negro tales and curious pictures of the wonderful adventures of "Brer Rabbit" and his friends. "Daddy Jake, the Runaway," which forms the basis of the collection, was originally published as a three-part serial in St. Nicholas. Some of the stories are here printed for the first time, while others originally appeared in the Atlanta Constitution and other newspapers. The orders received indicate that this will be one of the most popular children's books of the season. Handsomely bound in illuminated boards, with illustrations by E. W. Kemble. Price, $1 50.

THE BROWNIES: THEIR BOOK.
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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	152	152	152	152	70
Amer. Tel. & C. Co.	85	85	85	85	140
*Am. C. O. T. stock	31	32	31	31⅝	1,710
Atch., T. & S. Fe	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	1,800
Atlantic & Pac.	4¾	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	100
*Brunswick Co.	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	850
Cameron Coal	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	200
Canada Southern	56	56	55¾	55¾	300
Canadian Pacific	72¾	72¾	72¼	72⅜	200
Ches. & Ohio	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	1,000
C. & O. 1st pf.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	110
C. & O. 2d pf.	44⅜	44⅜	44¼	44⅝	410
Chi. Gas Trust	40⅜	40⅜	39	40¼	14,370
Chicago & N. W.	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	200
Chi. & N. W. pf.	140½	140½	140½	140½	100
C., B. & Q.	105	105¼	104¾	105	2,500
C., M. & St. P.	89¼	89¾	88⅝	89	6,035
C., R. I. & Pac.	97¼	97⅜	96¾	97	2,175
C., St. L. & P.	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¾	300
C., St. L. & P. pf.	39	39	38⅝	39	724
C., C., C. & St. L.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72	845
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99½	99¼	99½	150
Colorado Coal	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¾	2,450
Col., H. V. & Tol.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	400
Del., L. & W.	134	134	133¾	133¾	2,070
Den. & R. G.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	1,800
Den. & R. G. pf.	48½	48½	48	48½	10
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	41	41	41	41	100
E. T., V. & Ga.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Evans. & T. H.	97	97	97	97	100
*Gt. Nor. pf. sub.	43	43½	43	43½	1,500
Homestake	9	9	9	9	10
Kingston & Pem.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	100
Ind., B. & D. M. pf.	9	9	9	9	100
L. E. & W.	17½	17½	17	17	500
L. E. & W. pf.	65½	65½	63½	63½	100
Lake Shore	107⅞	108	107⅞	107⅞	2,200
*L. St. L. & T.	31	31	31	31	100
Louis. & Nash.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	300
Louis., N. A. & C.	37½	37½	37½	37½	100
Manhattan Con.	102¾	102¾	101¾	101¾	1,050
Mem. & Char.	69	69	69	64	700
Michigan Cent.	97	97	97	97	200
Missouri Pacific	67¾	67¾	67⅜	67¾	8,500
N., C. & St. L.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛	550
*Nat. Lead Trust	18¾	18⅞	18½	18⅝	6,815
N. J. Central	121⅝	121⅝	121⅛	121⅝	1,000
N. Y. Central	107½	107½	107¼	107½	355
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¼	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	5,900
N. Y. & N. H.	245	245	245	245	40
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	420
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	200
N. Y., S. & W.	8	8	8	8	330
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32	32	32	32	600
North & West. pf.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	120
Northern Pac.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	404
Northern Pac. pf.	76¼	76¼	75⅞	76¼	3,800
Ohio Southern	17¾	17¾	17	17⅜	700
Ohio & Miss.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	100
Ontario Silver	35⅜	35⅜	35	35⅜	500
Ontario & West.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	1,750
Oregon Imp.	45	45	45	45	800
Oregon R. & N.	100	100	100	100	100
Oregon & Trans.	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¼	218
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Pitts., F. W. & C.	156½	156½	156½	156½	65
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Quicksilver pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	100
Rich. & W. P.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	1,100
St. L. & S. F.	15	15	15	15	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	38	38	37½	37½	200
St. P. & Omaha pf.	99	99	97	97	30
St. P., M. & M.	111	111	111	111	800
Southern Pacific	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	500
St. L., Ark. & T.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	25
*Sugar Refin. Co.	56¾	56¾	55½	55½	49,235
Texas & Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	3,550
Union Pacific	68	68⅛	67⅞	67⅞	1,425
U. S. Express	85	85	85	85	250
W., St. L. & P.	15	15	15⅛	15	500
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	600
West Union Tel.	85¾	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	2,265
Wisconsin Cent.	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32½	900
Total sales					182,602

*Unlisted.

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B., C. R. & N. 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st	104	104	104	104	1,000
Canada So. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
Cent. Pac. 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1,000
Ches. & O. cons. 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	22,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, ch. b	103⅝	103⅝	104⅝	104⅝	2,000
Chicago Gas 1st	97¾	97¾	92¾	93⅜	43,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1,000
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s	127	127	127	127	4,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	77½	77½	77½	77½	4,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, '91, R.	106	106	106	106	5,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	18,000
Det. & M. 1st, D.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
E. T., V. & G. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
1st ext. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	2,000
*St. L. & So. E. 1st	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	10,000
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Housatonic 5s	107½	107½	105	105	5,000
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Ind. & T. 1st m.	120	120	120	120	1,000
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I. & G. N. 6s, 2d	87	88	87	88	5,000
Kan. & Texas con.	108½	108½	108½	108½	10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	64	64	64	64	62,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	11,000
Kings Co. El. 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
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L. & W. B. con. 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	10,000
Long I. gen. 6s	102	102	102	102	5,000
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Wabash 1st	101	101	101	101	15,000
Wabash 2d	82½	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	24,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	4,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	104	104	104	104	10,000
Wis. Cent. Inc.	59½	59⅞	59½	59⅝	45,000
Total sales					$968,500

*Seller 20. †Unlisted. ‡Seller 15.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.10	.12	.10	.10	2,600
Best & Belcher	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Caselle	.02	.02	.02	.03	700
Con., Cal. & Va.	4.50	4.80	4.50	4.80	301
El Cristo	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.20	1,200
Mexicau	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	100
Moulton	.27	.27	.27	.27	100
Mutual S. & M.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	300
Navajo	.30	.30	.30	.30	300
Occidental	.95	.95	.95	.95	200
Ophir	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	200
Oriental & M.	.06	.06	.06	.06	500
Phoenix of Ariz.	.31	.35	.30	.33	4,800
Rappahannock	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Satter-Jones	.58	.58	.58	.58	400
Utah	.70	.70	.70	.70	170
Yellow Jacket	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	100
Total sales					13,070

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brook. Elev. 1st	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	$1,000
Ches. & Ohio 6s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	5,000
Canada So. 1st	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1,000
Colorado Coal 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	5,000
Ga. Pacific 5s	81	81	81	81	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	105¾	105¾	105	105¾	15,000
Ill. Cent. 4s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	5,000
M. K. & T. 6s	73¾	73¾	73¼	73⅝	8,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	83¾	83¾	83	83	5,000
Reading 4-48	89	89	89	89	5,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d	38	38	38	38	2,000
St. L. & A. & T. 2d	23½	23½	23½	23½	3,000
St. L. & A. & T. H.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	1,000
Union Elev. 1st	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	3,000
Wabash 2d	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	3,000
Wabash 1st	101	101	101	101	7,000
Wis. Cent. Inc.	59⅜	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	5,000
Total sales					$88,000

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipa Line certs.	104¾	104¾	103½	104	152,000
Clearances					576,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	31	31⅞	31	31⅞	210
Atch., Top. & S. F.	33¾	33¾	33½	33¾	2,330
Chi. Gas Trust	40⅝	40⅝	39	40¼	520
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105	105	104⅝	104⅝	120
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	96¾	97	96¾	96¾	1,340
C., M. & St. P.	89	89¼	88⅝	89	7,900
Chi. & N. W.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	40
Central of N. J.	121⅝	121⅝	121⅛	121⅝	500
Del., Lack. & W.	138⅞	137½	138⅝	137½	22,540
Den., T. & F. W.	34¾	34¾	34½	34⅝	170
Lake Shore	108¼	108¼	107¾	107⅞	620
Lonis. & Nash.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85⅝	210
Mo. Pacific	67⅞	67⅞	67¼	67¾	9,180
Mich. Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¼	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	4,980
N. Y. C. & W.	14¾	15¾	14¾	15¾	900
Northern Pac. pf.	76	76	76	76	30
Nat. Lead Trust	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	490
Phil. & Reading	39¾	40	38⅝	39¾	19,920
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	380
Sugar Ref. Co.	56¾	56⅝	55¾	56¾	7,010
Texas Pacific	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	300
Union Pacific	68¼	68¼	67⅞	67⅞	2,600
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	50
Western Union	85⅞	86	85¾	86	580
Total sales					$1,980

The stock market was very dull, the trading being higher than on any other full day since last September. There was no special feature, and the fluctuations were made by room traders. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Memphis and Charleston, 4; Delaware and Hudson, 1¾; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, 1, and Lackawanna, ⅞. *Declined*—Chicago and East Illinois preferred, 4¼; Manhattan Consolidated, 2¾; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, 2¼; Cameron Coal, 1¾; St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, 1½; Lake Erie and Western, 1¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 1⅜; Northwestern preferred, Chicago and East Illinois, Evansville and Terre Haute, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, each 1; Canadian Pacific, ⅞, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and Columbus and Hocking Valley, each ¾.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced 2⅜, American Cotton Oil ⅜, and Whisky, ¼. Lead declined ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 5@8 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 5 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 81 for 60-day bills and $4 85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 81½@$4 82 for 60-day bills, $4 84½@$4 84⅝ for demand, $4 85@$4 85¼ for cable transfers, and $4 79¼@$4 79½ for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5.23⅜@5.23½ for long and 5.20⅝@5.20 for short; reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¼, and guilders at 40¼.

Government bonds were dull. The 4s coupon declined ⅛. There were no sales on call. In State securities $12,000 North Carolina special tax issue sold at 9⅜8, $1,000 do. trust receipts at 8, $10,000 South Carolina Brown consolidation 6s at 105¾, and $29,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 74⅝@74⅛. In bank stocks 5 shares of Fourth sold at 170.

The railway mortgage market was very quiet and prices were somewhat irregular. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Lake Shore dividend 7s, 2⅜; Milwaukee and Northern first of 1910, 2; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis generals, Louisville and Nashville, Pensacola and Atlanta firsts, Milwaukee and Northern firsts of 1913, consols, St. Paul and Northern Pacific 6s, and San Antonio and Aransas Pass 6s of 1916, each 1, and Canada Southern firsts, ¾. *Declined*—Atlantic and Pacific incomes, 1½; Erie first consols, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, Houseatonic 5s, Houston and Texas Central generals, trust receipts, Ohio Southern incomes, Manitoba, Montana 4s, and Virginia Midland generals, each 1, and New-York, Ontario and Western consols 5s, ⅞.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 103¾@103¾ in mining stocks Horn Silver sold at $2 20 and Phœnix of Arizona at 30@35.

The Edison General Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 ₱ cent., payable Jan. 3, 1890. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 20 and will be reopened Jan. 4.

Subscriptions will be received at par by Messrs. Kessler & Co. for $200,000 of bonds of the San Diego Gas and Electric Light Company. These are part of $500,000 of 6 per cent. first mortgage consolidated gold bonds, issued to run until January, 1930. The total authorized issue is $750,000, the remainder of which is not to be issued at present. These bonds are a first lien on all the company's property, now owned or hereafter acquired. The Central Trust Company is Trustee. Of the 7,500 shares of the San Diego Gas and Electric Light Company's stock, par value $100 each, Kessler & Co. offer 4,000 shares at 50 per cent., 25 per cent. on subscription and the balance on allotment, prior to Jan. 1. The corporation is organized under the laws of New-Jersey to do business in San Diego, Cal.

Holders of outstanding certificates of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway are notified by the Reorganization Committee that these securities may still be deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co. under the provisions of the reorganization agreement, but subject to the following penalties: First mortgage non-preferred bonds and interest certificates, 2 per cent.; second mortgage bonds, 1 per cent.; second mortgage interest certificates, preferred and common stock, ½ per cent. Such penalties are in addition to the assessment of ½ per cent. on second mortgage bonds, preferred and common stock, set forth in the plan. The right to terminate this privilege of depositing at any time and to absolutely exclude all securities not deposited at that time is reserved.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

Chase National	250	Ninth National	150
Columbia	205	North America	189
Fourteenth Street	115	North River	148
Fourth National	170	Oriental	215
Garfield National	400	Pacific	180
Hanover	275	Park	254
Hudson River	165	People's	225
Mechanics'	210	Phenix	140
Mech'nics' & Tr'd'rs'	230	Republic	178
Merchants'	157	Seaboard National	142
Merchants' Exch.	124	Second National	225
Metropolitan	14	Seventh National	130
Metropolis	325	Shoe & Leather	152
Mount Morris	338	St. Nicholas	125
National	165	State of New-York	112
New-York	243	U. S. National	215
New-York County	450	Western National	94½
New-York Nat Ex.	130		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	104½	105	Cur. 6s, 1898	118	....
4½s, '91, c	104⅝	105	Cur. 6s, 1897	121½	....
4s, 1907, r	126	126½	Cur. 6s, 1898	123½	....
4s, 1907, c	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1899	125½	....
Cur. 6s	95	115			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$119,653,069
Balances	$6,493,217

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	52⅞	53	St. Paul	89	89¾
Reading	19 15-16	20	Reading gen.	89¾	90
Leh. Val.	52	52½	Read. 1st m.	79	80
N. Y. Pac.	32	32¼	Read. 2d pf.	56⅜	58
Nor. Pac. pf.	76½	76¾	Read. 3d pf.	40⅜	..
Lehigh Nav.	52⅜	53			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.25	Ophir	3.35
Best & Belcher	2.50	Pot si	2.15
Bodie Consolidated	.60	Savage	1.85
Challenge	2.40	Sierra Nevada	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.80	Union Consolidated	2.30
Crown Point	1.00	Utah	.70
Gould & Curry	1.40	Yellow Jacket	2.05
Hale & Norcross	2.35	Con nonw alth	3.00
Mexican	2.55	Nevada Queen	.85
Mono	.27	Belle Isle	.15
Navajo	.3	North Belle Isle	1.20

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s	115.25	Allouez M. Co., n.	1.00
At. & Top. 1. g. 7s	111.50	Calumet & Hecla	245.00
At. & Top.	33.75	Franklin	16.00
Boston & Albany	215.00	Huron	2.00
Boston & Maine	201.75	Osceola	17.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105.00	Pew Inc, new	7.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	24.00	Bell Telephone	193.75
Eastern	6.00	Boston Land	6.00
Eastern 6s	124.00	Water Power	6.40
Flint & P. M.	23.00	Tamarack M. Co.	140.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	92.00	Mass. Central	13.00
L. S. & M. S.	203.00	Old Colony	199.00
Mex. Central	17 12½	West end Land	23.50
Mex. Cent. 1st	69.50	Lamson Store S.	46.00
N. Y. & N. Eng.	44.00	Atlantic	12.25
N. Y. & N. C. 7s	122.50	Quincy	44.00
Ogd. & L. Cham.	5.00	Kearsarge	7.50
Old Colony	176.00	S. Fe Copper Co.	1.02½
Wis. Central	32.50	Ann. City L. Co.	66.00
Wis. Central pf.	62.00		

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—There was a fair demand today for the different grades of Cattle, and the market assumed a firmer tone. The sorts sought by canners and local butchers were not too plentiful, and they sold to rather better advantage than earlier in the week. Choice and extra grades also were firmly held. Medium Steers again comprised a large part of the supply, and that class did not show as much strength as other descriptions. Trading was largely at $1 75@$3 25 for Cows and Steers, and $3 25@$4 15 for stockers and feeders, and $3 25@$4 35 for shipping Steers. Only a few Texans were on sale. They brought full prices. The general market closed firm at following: Extra Cattle, $5@$5 20; choice Cattle, $4 40@$4 65; good grade shipping Steers, $3 85@$4 25; medium shipping Steers, $3 30@$3 50; common to fair Steers, $2 75@$3 25; common, choice Bulls, $1 50@$2 75; good choice Cows, $2 25@$2 75; poor to medium Cows, $1 15@$2 15; stockers and feeders, $1 75@$3; Texas Steers, $2 15@$3; Texas Cows, $1 25@$2 10.

There was a reaction from the extreme depression of yesterday in the Hog market. Good to best grades moved up to $3 55@$3 60, and the improvement was sustained on the inside. Sales were at $3 40@$3 60, the bulk at $3 50@$3 55. There was scarcely any difference in the selling price of heavy, light, and mixed lots. Culls and Pigs sold at $3@$3 35. Receipts were: Cattle, 10,000 head; Hogs, 28,000 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,000 head; total for week thus far, 17,700 head; for same time last week, 15,120 head, consigned through, 2,900 head, 2,900 head to New-York; 100 head on sale; trade dull, prices unsettled, being nominal. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,200 head; total for week thus far, 34,400 head; for same time last week, 43,200 head; consigned through, 1,000 head, 800 head to New-York; 2,800 head on sale; prices steady to firm. Sheep—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,280 head; total for week thus far, 66,200 head; for same time last week, 70,190 head; consigned through, 1,680 head, to New-York 840 head; 5,600 head on sale; trading active, prices firm and higher; medium and heavy Hogs, $3 70@$3 75; mixed, $3 70; Yorkers, $3 70@$3 75; Pigs, $3 60@$3 70.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market steady; good to fancy native Steers, $4 30@$5 40; fair to good do., $3 25@$4 55; stockers and feeders, $1 90@$3 10; range Steers, $2@$3. Hogs—Receipts, 5,300 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market weak; fair to choice heavy, $3 40@$3 50; packing grades, $3 45@$3 50; light, fair to best, $3 30@$3 40. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, none; market strong; fair to choice, $3 40@$4 90; Lambs, $4 50@$5 50.

THE OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 13.—Petroleum very dull; National Transit Certificates opened at 104; closed at 104; highest, 104; lowest, 103¾.

FINANCIAL.

City of San Diego, California.

San Diego Gas & Electric Light Co.

(OF NEW-JERSEY.)

Issue of $500,000

SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED GOLD BONDS, DUE JAN. 1, 1930.

(being part of a total authorized issue of $750,000.)

The remaining $250,000 of the bonds will not be issued until further development in plant or the purchase of additional property beyond that immediately contemplated necessitate their issue.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK.

The San Diego Gas and Electric Light Company has been organized, with a share capital of $750,000, to supply gas and electricity to San Diego, National City, and Coronado Beach, and these bonds are made a first charge and lien on all the property of the company owned or to be acquired, and are secured by the transfer to the Central Trust Company of New-York, under a trust agreement with it of shares and bonds of the San Diego Gas and Electric Light Company (of California), which, although now doing all the gas and electric lighting in San

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, Dec. 13:

D. P. Ingraham & Co., in partition, S. L. H. Ward, Esq., referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 22 by 71.11 by 14.7 by 69.5, 403 Canal-st., north side, 46.9 feet east of Thompson-st., for $16,200, to David Cohen; three-story frame house, with lot 27.11 by irregular by 21.1 by 90, 5 Sullivan-st., east side 93.5 feet north of Canal-st., sold for $15,100, to Isaac R. Naldo; three similar houses, with lots, each about 20 by 90, 7 to 11 Sullivan-st., adjoining above, sold for $33,700, to Asher Weinsle n, and similar house, with lot 19.9 by irregular by 87 by irregular, 15 Sullivan-st., north of the above, sold for $12,650, to Thomas Eggleston.

A. H. Muller & Son, sale of the buildings, with lease of lot, 163 Chrystie-st., was adjourned to Dec. 14 at 11:45 A. M.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec 13.

27th-st., 227 to 231 West; Esther D. Pohalski to Flora Marks $1
Ludlow-st., 36; Conrad Ruhl to Morris Berger 29,500
We chester-av., n. e. corner of Retreat-av., 93.11x20; Enoch J. Dessing and another to John C. Crimmins 1
87th-st., 124 f. east; Sophie Theofel and another to Eliza Nanmann 3,500
Same property; Rosina Wannemacher and another to same 1
Marion-av., e. s., 75.3 ft. n. of Gamble-st., 25x104; Peter Schweickert and wife to James Lindsay 500
18th-st., n. s., 117 West; Albert Baer to Matilda Baer 1
Bleecker-st., n. s., lot 3, map of Robert Benson, 25x96x26.10x72.11; Abram Kling referee, to Mark Ottinger 18,200
72d-st., s. s., 313 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x102.2; James V. Donovan and wife to John J. Molloy and another 1
86th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.8; J. Bentley Squire and wife to William Schneider 11,000
8th-av., e. s., 52.2 ft. n. of 77th-st., 50x100; William A. Mathews and another to Thomas M. Rochester 1
Webster-av., e. s., 275 ft. s. of Anna place, 15x151; Florence P. Browne and wife to Samuel C. Uttwell 1,250
Lexington-av., e. s., 41.11 ft. n. of 44th-st., 19.6x75; Georg F. Casilear to William Kennelly 16,500
72d-st., s. s., 313 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x102.2; James V. Donovan and others, executors, to John J. Molloy 60,000
115th-st., s. s., 27 ft. w. of 4th-av., 53.8x100; John J. Molloy and wife to James V. Donovan 1
Mulberry-st., 238; Dora Harris to Louis Kram 32,000
88th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.8; William Schneider to William J. Evans 12,000
115th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; Louis Kram and wife to Dora Harris 33,000
9th-av., s. e. corner of 75th-st., 25.8x100; Philip H. Dougherty and wife to Michael Lowe 30,000
76th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Henry A. Smith and wife to Isaac Stiebel 11,500
28th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; Isaac Scott and wife to Nathaniel P. Bailey 25
76th-st., s. s., 575.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75.6x102.2; George W. Goodrich to Charles H. Jookins 22,000
St. Nicholas-av., n. w. corner of 141st-st., 99.11x114.9; Obed Wheeler to Elizabeth Hafoer 33,000
125th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w of 5th av., 50x99.11; Benjamin F. Raynor and wife to Stephen E. Davis 16,500
76th-st., s. s., 241.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20.10x102; Henry E. Jones and wife to Elizabeth E. Jones 31,000
100th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e of 3d-av., 50x100.8; Jeffer-on Wilmurt and others to Gershen Fuller 3,000
37th-st., n. s., 417 ft. e. of 8th-av., 17.10x98.9; Benjamin E. De Groot to Jennie West 12,150
Broome-st., 450; Meyer Jonasson and another, executors, to Jacob H. Rothschild 82,000
Same property; Waldeman Caspary and wife to same 1
3d-av., e. s., 31 ft. s. of 125th-st., 18.8x105; Cornelia A. Mnoecn and others to Christian Brun I 19,050
9th-av., n. w. corner of 207th-st., 40.11x 100; same to Harry R. Munson 1,600
69th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100.5; Edward Philips and wife to George Finck. ....
Same property; George Finck to Edward Philips 1
8th-av., n. w. corner of 124th-st., 50x100; Tallmadge W. Foster and others to Buffalo Door and Sash Company 1
Same property; Charles S. Kendall and wife to Tallmadge W. Foster 1
18th-st., n. s., 235 ft. west of 5th-av., 25x92; Sarah Solomon and others to George W. Tubbs 33,330

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—ON 5TH-AV.,
Near 57th-st,
AN EXTRA WIDE MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE
for sale
AT A VERY REASONABLE FIGURE.
Keys of
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
108 Broadway.

DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY BOUGHT AND sold, leased, or exchanged.
E. A. TREDWELL,
Room 19 Times Building.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of the executors of the estates of MARY C. and RICHARD SMITH CLARK, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Choice and valuable four-new property,
NOS. 176 5TH-AV., 937 5TH-AV., 221 PEARL-ST., 331 GREENWICH-ST., 409 1-2 7-AV., AND 168 FRONT-ST.
For book-maps, &c., apply to John M. Knox Jr., Esq., attorney for executors, 145 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE WITHOLT RESERVE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1889,
at 12 o'clock at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
7 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON southeast corner
PARK-AV. AND 93D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
4 choice lots, east side
1ST-AV., BET. 90TH AND 91ST STS,
6 desirable lots, south side
91ST AND 92D STS., BET. 1ST AND 2D AVS.
Also 7 lots, north side
93D-ST., BET. 1ST-AV. AND AVENUE A.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
13 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON 11th-av., 170th, 153d, and 161st sts.
Maps and terms at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st., MONDAY, Dec. 16,
151 5th-av.,
four-story brick house, with store.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 69 Liberty-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.
SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.
Washington-st., northeast corner Albany-st, 133, 135, 137, 139 Washington and 9 Albany st, six-story brick tenements, with stores,
78, 82, and 84 Dey-st., near West-st., four and five-story brick buildings.
116 Chambers-st., near Church-st, three-story building and lot 25x75.
168 Reade-st., near Greenwich-st, four-story building, Trinity leasehold.
333 Greenwich-st., near Duane-st., five-story building, 25.7½x100.
Canal and Washington sts., northeast corner, three-story building and lots, near Chi ton Market.
West and Charlton sts., northeast corner, old buildings, plot 45.8x73.
225 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 25x120.
W. B. WILLIAMS, Esq., Referee, 115 Broadway.
H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 187 Greenwich-st.
Maps at attorney's or at the auctioneers', 75 Liberty-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A LOVELY HOUSE WITH NINE BEDROOMS is No. 146 East 89th-st.; new, novel, and attractive; only one lot of a group of ten houses; rent low for the nice accommodations offered. Apply, on premises or to owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

ORANGE, N. J., ON THE RIDGE OVERlooking Mountain and near Highland Station. Excellent modern dwelling, stables, ample grounds. Rent, fully furnished, to May 1, at nominal rent. EDW. F. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.
Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the hand-omest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WEARNE & CLIFTON, Agents,
late manager Navarro Building.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 B'way.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES FOR HIMSELF alone a large second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with a small private family, on the west side. Address, stating rent, to W. D., Box 152 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Germanic, Dec 18, 2 P. M. *Celtic, Jan. 8, 8 A. M.
Britannic, D.25, 7:30 A.M. Germanic, Jan. 15, noon.
*Adriatic, Jan. 1, 2 P. M. Britannic, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.
From White star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $35 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut-st.
J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

STATE LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE)
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 10, D. 19, 6:30 A. M.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thursday, Dec. 26, 12 noon.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates. Pier 41, North River, Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 47 N. R., foot of Jersey-st.
Ethiopia, Dec. 14, 10 A. M. Victoria, Dec. 28, 10 A. M.
Ancheria, Dec. 21, 3 P. M. Furnessia, Jan. 4, 3 P. M.
Cabin to GLASGOW, DERRY, or LIVERPOOL, $35 and upward according to date. Steerage, $20.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE VIA AZORES.
Best route to Algiers and coast of Morocco.
TO FAYAL, FLORENCE, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, VENICE, and TRIESTE.
S. S. VICTORIA, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
Cabin to Azores, $85 to $80; Med't Ports, $80 to $120.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
NEXT EXPRESS SAILINGS FROM PIER:
Aurania, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M. Gallia, Jan. 11, 8 A. M.
Umbria, Dec. 21, 3 P. M. Umbria, Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
Servia, Dec. 28, 10 A. M. Servia, Jan. 25, 9 A. M.
Etruria, Jan. 4, 3 P. M. Etruria, Feb. 1, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Dec. 17, noon
ARIZONA.....Saturday, Dec. 24, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Dec. 31, 12:30 P. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Jan. 7, 5 A. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Jan. 21, 4:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $80, $90, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAILS. S.
New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot of Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Ems, Sat. Dec. 14, 9 A. M. Aller, W., Jan. 1, 2 P. M.
Trave, Wed. Dec. 18, 2 P. M. Fulda, Wed., Jan. 8, 8 A. M.
Lahn, W., Dec. 25, 8 A. M. Saale, Wed., Jan. 15, noon.
From Southampton to London, Havre, Bremen, 1st cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $30 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INDIAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Dec. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Dec 25, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Jan. 1, 2:30 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Jan. 15, 12:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
LA NORMANDIE, Cuttoli, Sat., Dec. 14, 9 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Fr ançois, Sat., Dec. 21, 4 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat. Dec. 28, 9:30 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco, via the isthmus of Panama.
COLON.....Sails Friday, Dec. 20, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.,
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CHINA.....Sails Thursday, Dec. 26, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Gen. Supt.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah,
at 3 P. M. from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.
WALLAHASSIE, Capt. Fisher, Sat., Dec. 14.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Goodins, Mon., Dec. 16.
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Catharine, Wed., Dec. 18.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Catharine, Fri., Dec. 20.
E. R. LYLES, Agent O. S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway, or 3 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing, premium may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. H. RHETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JAMES WALLACE, Agent, Florida, Points, and
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot Roosevelt-st.,) at 3 P. M.
DeLAND, Wed., Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., Dec. 16.
IROQUOIS, Thurs. and Jacksonville, Wed., Dec. 18.
YEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Dec. 20.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., Dec. 23.
All steamers have first class passenger accommodations, and are under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
3 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. Eger, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Staterooms, Nos. 5, 7, 202, 229, 253, 257, 261, 287, 903, 982, 994 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

DRY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—SPECIAL IMPORtation! Most exquisite choice of Batists and Mousseline Hand Kerchiefs, hand-painted gauze and lace Fans, Paris Perfumery, Novelties and Choice Beaux Gloves; unique styles; finest qualities; positively lowest prices. JAMMES, 13 West 30th-st.

500 ITALIAN SILK BLANKETS, ROMAN stripes, great novelty, $2 25; 1,000 China Goat Rugs, from $1 95; children's chairs, 25c.
ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 736-741 B'way.

THE TURF.

NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB.—SIX RACES TODAY AT 2 P. M. SPECIAL RACE TRAINS via Central R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty-st., at 12:30, 1, and 1:30. Round trip tickets, including admission to grand stand, $1 50.
H. D. McINTIRE, Sec. M. P. DWYER, President.

MONUMENTS.

$1,000.000 WORTH OF MONUMENTS at cost N. Y. and Mass. Granite Works. W. ROBINSON, 1146 Broadway

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
AND
BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Richmond, Ind., Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenendoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Harrisburg, Pottsville, Shamokin, Sunbury, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M. "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sundays, 8:00, 8:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 (Through Car) P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.
FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Elizabeth and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. week day, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)
For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay lines, 2:10 P. M. week days
Boats of the Brooklyn Annex connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct trausfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:
4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited) and 11:00 A. M., 12:02, 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (Limited,) 10 A. M., 12:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 8:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.
Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 840, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, 24 State-st.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.
11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.
1 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Chair car to Tuukhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Manch Chunk car, Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.
4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains via
PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st, as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M.* All trains daily except * A. M. Sunday.
For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Office, 21, 241, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.
New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.
J. M. HOOPER, CHAS. SCULL,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. Lessee. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 10:15, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada Last, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, 9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Albany, 3:15, 9:55 A. M., 12:00, 3:30, 5:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, 5:35, *6:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, *8:25 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturday. Other trains daily except Sunday, as a Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. station, at 11:20 A. M., 83:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore Station, at 11:28 A. M., *8:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 938 Washington-st., 1298 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st., New-York, 21 Astor House, 785, and 942 Broadway, 1538 Bowery, 12 Park-place, 88 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY. Only Solid Train
ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.
AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.
3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.
W. J. MURPHY, L. P. FARMER,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.
THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the
"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."
With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule
"New York & Chicago Limited."
In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the
"Southwestern Limited"
TO
CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS.
It is also the
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,
And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms
"The Niagara Falls Route"
BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.
All Trains arrive at and depart from
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
Fourth Ave. and Forty-second St. New York,
Largest and Finest Passenger Station in America, and the only one in the city of New York.

(In and after Dec. 1, 1889,
Trains will leave New-York as follows:

‡8:10 A. M.—Syracuse and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson R. Road. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

FAST MAIL AND STATE EXPRESS.

*‡8:50 A. M.—For Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 3:20 P. M. New Wagner palace drawing-room cars to Buffalo daily, and to Canandaigua daily except Sundays. Buffet smoking car New-York to Buffalo.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:50 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*‡10:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a second day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car, and a dining car for Buffalo. Connects at Buffalo for Niagara Falls. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

‡11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

‡11:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Chicago, Cleveland, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:50 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*‡8:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal and Canada Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 0:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*11:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

‡12:01 A. M. Night—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

‡10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:30 P. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars can be secured at Grand Central Station, Nos. 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 88 West 125th-st., and 1238th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 898 Bedford-av., L. I., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Runs daily. Others daily except Sundays.

‡Stops at 125th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass't Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE, DECEMBER 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Maoch Chonk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

4:45 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Sc

MORE MONEY FOR THE FAIR

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT DOES ITS SHARE.

AMOUNTS SO FAR RECEIVED AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE—A SCHEME FOR AN ENORMOUS BUILDING.

Subscriptions continue to come into the guarantee fund for the World's Fair. The total amount credited at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was $12,350, which includes $6,500 that has already been acknowledged in THE TIMES.

Secretary Wilson of the Chamber of Commerce explained yesterday why it was that Mr. Charles Stewart Smith's subscription of $5,000 to the guarantee fund had not been credited in the newspapers. Mr. Smith is the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and when he sailed for Europe, early in the Fall, he left instructions that his name should be put down for the amount mentioned as soon as the subscription books should be opened. This was neglected, and Mr. Smith was greatly surprised on his return from Europe, Nov. 19, to find that he had not subscribed to the guarantee fund. He corrected the error by subscribing.

The Chamber of Commerce subscriptions were as follows:

By Mechanics and Traders' Exchange:		By Henry Goldberger:	
Edw'd Franke..	$250	Frederick Scharman, prop. Clarendon Hall.....	$500
By George Warner:			
W. Von Twistern..	500	Rousa & Sullin's Union, Clarendoo Hall.....	2,000
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, per George Cavanagh.....	1,000	J. J. Wellbrock..	100
		N. Y. O. K. Music Baking Co.....	2,000
Previously acknowledged.....			$6,500
Total Dec. 13, 5 P. M.....			12,850
Previously reported.....			5,011,720
Grand total.....			$5,024,570

The Mayor's office turned over to the Committee on Finance yesterday a completely-indexed list of the subscriptions received at the office up to date. The index is composed of thirty-eight type-written pages, with the name of every subscriber, his address, the date, and the amount of his subscription.

The amount of subscriptions at the Mayor's office is about three-quarters of a million. This does not include the subscriptions made by letter. It includes only the subscriptions made on the Mayor's books and the subscriptions made on subscription blanks which the Mayor sent out. The Mayor's idea in sending out the subscription blanks has been a success. Though less than 20,000 subscription blanks have been sent out, and there has not been time enough to receive answers from many of them, 1,070 authentic subscriptions have been made on these blanks. The amount of these subscriptions is $448,321.

Besides the subscriptions on blanks there was subscribed directly through the Mayor by personal signatures at his office $248,442. The number of subscribers to this was 108.

The following subscriptions to the preliminary expense fund have been received by J. Edward Simmons, Treasurer:

Daniel Appleton.....	$100	T. C. Eastman.....	$100
Henry Thompson.....	500	John Jay.....	500
George Storm.....	100	James S. Barron.....	100
Chauncey M. Depew.	200		

The following subscriptions to the guarantee fund were received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

David Van Wyck...	$25	Jos. Werthsimer...	$25
E. A. Hofmann....	30	Peper & Ohlhavers	100
Charles F. Perry..	50	James Walker.....	50
Ernst Pinth.....	500	S. V. Brnes.....	25
John F. Hogan.....	50	Thomas F. Palmer.	50
Adolph Herrman..	100	Through the Merchant Tailors' Committee:	
Paul Hofman.....	100		
Daniel Schnabel...	500		
Julius Frost.....	25	Roenuck & Co....	50
Weiss & Ottenger.	2		

Carl Jussen, Secretary of the Fire Department, sent the following, which were subscribed by the Fire Commissioners and members of the Fire Department in the book of Commissioner Henry D. Furroy:

Fire Commissioners H. D. Furroy, S. Howland Robbins, and A. Rickhoff.....	$1,500	John Hayes.....	$25
		John Slattery..	25
		John J. Tindale....	20
		T. H. Flanagan....	20
Carl Jussen.....	50	William H. Chase..	10
Edward Savage....	40	William Dodge.....	10
William Lamb.....	25	John M. Page.....	10
Wm. L. Findley....	50	Samuel Frisdsam..	10
Nicol Butze.....	50	Thomas J. McCabe.	10
William P. Allen..	10	W. Parker.....	10
Wm. J. Finley.....	25	E. S. Scofield.....	10
William H. Hart..	10	McCoael Reidy.....	10
David Graham.....	10	William H. Jamss.	10
John F. Carroll....	10	J. Elliot Smith....	10
Paul Jones.....	10	George Farrell.....	25
F. H. McLewee.....	10	G. Van Cott, Jr....	10
Thomas J. Brady..	50	James M. Jones....	10
John R. Shields....	20	A. P. Fuller.....	20
Colnel J. Horgon..	5	James J. Carroll...	10
Louis A. Homan...	25	Peter Seery.....	25
M. J. Schwartz....	5	C. A. Sotello.....	10
Archibald Smith...	5	Jacob Cole.....	10
James Duffy.....	25	James J. Carroll...	10
T. J. Cockerill....	10	Michael J. Duans.	10
R. McGeraghty.....	10	Robert C. Stewart.	10
H. C. Keyes.....	25	Nicholas Moors...	10
D. Davis.....	10	Harvey Scofield....	10
Joseph R. Goggan.	25	James Mitchel.....	25
Edward Dowling..	10	Jacob Frank.....	25
Michael J. Carey...	25	Charles Dietach....	10
William Seton.....	10	L. McGrath.....	10
Jacob Kenney.....	10	William Saner.....	10
Michael Reid.....	10	John Mathews.....	10
		Charles Lenz.....	10

Besides the above subscriptions on Commissioner Purroy's book, the Fire Department headquarters' employes have subscribed $215, and the uniformed force has subscribed $8,896. This makes the aggregate subscription of the department $11,491.

One of the most curious suggestions made in connection with the World's Fair comes from Mr. William Ward and R. W. Leavitt, who disclosed their ideas yesterday at the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company. Mr. Ward is an amateur architect and the following scheme originated with him and was developed by him after many long nights of labor, as he himself says. Mr. Leavitt's part in the enterprise was a suggestion to bring it before the public, and some assistance in attaining that end.

Mr. Ward has drawn the plans for a monster building, which is to extend from One Hundred and Eleventh-street to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, inclusive, and from Fifth-avenue to Eighth-avenue. It is to be 1,249 feet and 7 inches by 2,450 feet. There are to be terraces all around it. That on the Central Park side is to be 360 feet wide, that on Eighth-avenue 100 feet wide, that on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street 200 feet wide, and that on Fifth-avenue 300 feet wide. It is to be a permanent and remunerative structure and will be named "The Columbus." Lenox and Seventh avenues and One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twelfth streets will run entirely through the building.

The general design contemplates the purchase of 133 acres of land inclusive of the streets. The height of the building is to be from 85 to 190 feet, with towers that may reach anywhere from 200 feet to 1,000 feet. The basement floor will be devoted to skating rinks with real ice throughout the year, swimming schools, baths, and numerous other things. On the next floor will be the stores, which are to be reached by means of a narrow gauge tramway, furnished with golden chariots and moved by electricity at the rate of three miles an hour. The third floor will be devoted to a like purpose. But on the fourth floor will be four theatres. Beginning on this same floor will be many hotels. The one on the Fifth-avenue side will be first-class in every respect and ultra high-priced. The one on the Eighth-avenue side will be cheap, and the others will be graded to suit all tastes and purposes. Between these various hostelries will be flats and single rooms.

Mr. Ward has also made provision in his architectural design for graded schools, churches, hospitals, and, in short, everything that a community of 100,000 residents could need or desire. On the roof of this great building he has arranged for a grand drive and a permanent race track, if the latter should be deemed advisable. This race track could be in a grand arena which would seat 80,000 people and furnish standing room for 100,000 more.

These are only a few general features of a plan which Mr. Ward has developed in every detail. He would not divulge more because he was afraid some other architect might steal the product of his genius and his labor. He estimated that his building would cost $100,000,000, and that the land would cost twelve millions more.

IN FAVOR OF WASHINGTON.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13.—A joint resolution was adopted in both houses of the Legislature to-day urging Virginia's Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of holding the World's Fair in Washington.

BROOKLYN'S NEW ELEVATED ROAD.

Another attempt to have an elevated road built on Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, was begun yesterday by the presentation of a petition to that effect to Justice Bartlett in the Supreme Court. The new movement is said to be in the interest of the Atlantic-avenue property owners, but among the signers of the petition are ex-Senator W. H. Murtha, Rufus Litchfield, William T. Lane, Paul C. Greening, J. Roger Maxwell, Leonard Moody, Col. B. F. Gott, Park Commissioner Brower, Major Edward H. Hobbs, City Treasurer Corwin, and Silas Condit. The politicians are well represented here, and the Long Island Railroad has its most active manager, J. Roger Maxwell, in on the ground floor. Mayor Chapin is to be asked to appoint a commission.

SONS OF VETERANS ELECT OFFICERS.

At a meeting of Lafayette Camp, No. 140, Sons of Veterans, held last night at 138 West Thirty-sixth-street, these officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: Commander—J. V. B. Clarkson; Senior Vice Commander—F. A. Ware; Junior Vice Commander—Wilbur F. Brown, Jr. The membership of the camp reaches sixty, and is being rapidly increased. Among the members are sons of Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman and other distinguished officers. A reception followed the election.

TO MAKE SULPHITE FIBRE.

A NEW COMPANY ORGANIZED WITH A LARGE CAPITAL.

A manufacturing corporation of more than ordinary importance has been organized in this city. It is the Manufacturing Investment Company, organized under a New-Jersey charter, with a present capital of $750,000, for the manufacture of sulphite fibre, under patents that were issued six or seven years ago to Prof. Alexander Mitscherlich of Goettingen, Germany.

The industry is not altogether new, even to this country, but the process is new. It has been practically demonstrated during the last three or four years by the International Sulphite Fibre and Paper Company in mills at Detroit, Albion, and Port Huron, Mich.; at Dexter, in this State, in New-Hampshire, and in Canada. The International Sulphite Fibre and Paper Company was the first proprietor of the American patents, by assignment from the patentees, and it has in turn transferred its interest to the Manufacturing Investment Company.

Sulphite fibre is used by papermakers in combination with wood pulp and other materials. It is made out of wood—pine or spruce producing the best results—by a process which is described as follows: The wood is cut into four-foot lengths and the bark is removed, then the wood is cut into disks 1¼ inches thick; these disks are put into a digester. The digester is a horizontal steel cylinder 14 feet in diameter and 40 feet long, having an inside lining of tiles of sheet lead and then of acid-proof brick set in cement. When the wood disks are placed in the digester a solution of bi-sulphite of lime is run into the cylinder, after which steam is injected through a system of lead pipes; this sets the liquid boiling under a pressure of 45 pounds to the square inch is secured. The boiling process is kept up for a period of seventy hours. The sulphite of lime removes everything from the wood except the cellulose. This cellulose is then removed from the cylinder and washed, after which it is run through what papermakers know as a wet press; it is then sulphite fibre and is used in paper making.

The product is used as a substitute for rags, and as it is much cheaper is destined to supersede rags to a very considerable extent. According to ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, who was largely interested in the Sulphite Fibre and Paper Company, and who was the moving spirit in the organization of the new company, the new fibre has revolutionized the paper trade of Germany and England, and has given those countries a great advantage in the markets of the world. The English have embarked extensively in its manufacture, having mills in Norway as well as in England, and importing from Norway the wood needed for their English mills. He also says that underground piping, doors, ceilings, car wheels, barrels, buckets, trunks, and fancy goods of various forms are made of the fibre. All the recent water piping of the city of Vienna is made of it. It has also entered largely into the manufacture of blankets, clothing, and coma forms of tapestry.

In this country the consumption has gradually increased to between 800 and 1,000 tons per day. Some of this, about 100 tons per day, is produced by the mills above named in this country. About 59,000 tons have been imported this year. The price of the article ranges between $65 and $75 per ton.

Early last spring Mr. Dickinson brought the matter to the attention of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, who became deeply interested in it, and, having interested several of his friends, they organized the Manufacturing Investment Company, as stated, and bought the American rights in the process. Mr. Whitney is President of the new company, and besides himself and Mr. Dickinson, the following-named gentlemen are among the stockholders and officers: J. Pierpont Morgan, George G. Haven, H. Mck. Twombley, Samuel D. Babcock, and Daniel S. Lamont of this city, Oliver H. Palme of Ohio, and James McMillan of Detroit.

The company is fully organized and chartered, with a capital sufficient to begin upon an extensive scale the building of fibre mills in various parts of the country. Plans and specifications are about ready. Mr. Lamont said yesterday, for the building of the first mill, having a capacity of 50 tons per day. It will be situated in Maine and will cost in the neighborhood of $500,000.

The effect of the new process upon the paper market, it is expected, will be to greatly cheapen all forms of paper and paper product.

SAXTON ON CLEVELAND.

WHAT THE SENATOR THINKS OF THE EX-PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Charles T. Saxton, Senator-elect and sponsor of the ballot reform measures in this State which have so greatly interfered with Gov. Hill's peace of mind during the last couple of years, was in this city yesterday, and as usual found many opportunities of feeding his mind on the one subject above all others in which at present he seems to be interested.

"Ballot reform" was his theme whoever he had a moment to spare, and he was full of admiration for the position taken by ex-President Cleveland at the dinner given by the Boston Merchants' Association Thursday evening.

"There," said the Senator to a TIMES reporter, "is an absolutely fearless man, a man who is always ready, when the proper time comes, to express himself squarely on subjects of national importance. I may differ with him on some occasions, but I certainly always admire his bravery, and in this case I am particularly gratified with his position. This position he stated clearly and decisively, and his views are shared by all who are earnestly advocating ballot reform in this State.

From Mr. Cleveland Judge Saxton went to the hills which he will try to push through the Legislature during the Winter. He says that his new Ballot Reform bill is practically like the old one except in a few minor details. What those details are he declined to state on the ground that they have not been as yet fully elaborated. He evidently does not think, however, that they will take up any very great amount of Gov. Hill's time. The latter will direct his attention solely to the clause providing for the "exclusive use of official ballots" at elections, and, as he has said emphatically that he will never sign a bill containing such a clause, the authors of the bill are not especially hopeful of seeing it become a law for some time to come.

Senator Saxton will also make another move looking toward the purification of elections, by introducing directly after the opening of the session what he now calls his "Corrupt Practices" act. This will be aimed at keeping down the expenditure of money at the polls, and among other things it will provide for candidates making statements under oath of their expenditures in the campaign. A bill having practically the same end in view was introduced last Winter by Assemblyman Ernest Crosby, but failed of passage. Mr. Saxton looks for some little reform through this measure, provided the other is vetoed by Gov. Hill.

BARNUM UPSETS STATISTICS.

A small controversy is going on now among certain English newspapers regarding the duration of life of persons using intoxicating liquors, and a recent issue of the Liverpool *Express* says that, according to the statistics, P. T. Bernum, who is now in his eightieth year, should have died twenty-six years and some months ago, his allotted age being less than fifty-four years. The same paper further states that the total abstainer's average of life, on statistical showing, is a little over fifty-three years, while the moderate drinker has ten years more of life than his totally-abstemious brother.

Barnum has been, according to the same authority, "a teetotaler for the last twenty years and is manifestly defrauding the compilers of statistics, or else playing it very low down on the other total abstainers, whose average life he is cutting down to a frightful extent by living so much beyond his rightful statistical turn." As a matter of fact, Mr. Barnum has not tasted intoxicants for a period of over forty years, (not twenty, as stated,) and has many times knocked the conceit out of the national statisticians and all their tables on this subject.

ACTON CIVILL'S BEQUESTS.

By the will of Acton Civill, filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office, the Reformed Dutch Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Coeymans will each receive $4,000, the income to be applied toward paying the pastors' salaries. It is directed that $2,000 shall be used in keeping Grove Cemetery at Coeymans in good condition. Mr. Civill's will was executed on Jan. 10, 1880, and has three codicils. His widow, Hannah H. Civill, and his two adopted daughters, H. V. C. Bassett and Margaret C. Fecter, are made the executrices, and the executors are Townsend Wandell, Acton T. Civill, and L. A. Civill. After bequests are paid, the widow will receive the residue of the estate for life, and at her death it will be received by the two adopted daughters. It is possible that a contest may be instituted by Lucy Murray, a relative of Mr. Civill, who was not generously remembered in the document.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

John A. Belvin, the wealthy tobacconist, of 163 Duane-street, who disappeared suddenly on Nov. 30, returned to his home, 372 Halsey-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. No one was allowed to see him, and at the house it was said he was ill and under the care of a physician.

One of his sons said yesterday that Mr. Belvin was unable to tell what had happened since he left his store at noon on Nov. 30, except that on Tuesday last he found himself in St. Augustine, Fla. He wrote home at once, and the letter was received on Thursday. The writer followed at once, arriving yesterday. Young Mr. Belvin denied that his father had ever had any mental trouble, and professed to be ignorant of any motive for his going away.

ANNEXED DISTRICT NEEDS.

VIEWS OF THE MAN WHO LAID OUT THE UPPER WARDS.

J. J. R. Croes, the chief engineer of the Suburban Rapid Transit Road, believes that remedies for existing conditions of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards can be found within the Department of Public Parks, and without the creation of a separate commission for the district or a transfer of the government to any other department or bureau. He has not stated his opinion to property owners, or taken any part in the proceedings before the Senate committee. The reason he gives for silence is that he is not himself a property owner in that section of the city, and that his opinions are strictly those of an engineer.

With Frederick Law Olmsted, Mr. Croes, as chief engineer of the Topographical Bureau of the Department of Parks, laid out the streets of the upper wards. At that time it was intended that this district should be entirely within the control of the Department of Parks, and the work done was wholly with that view. The two engineers found the upper wards divided into small tracts, when land was held only by owners of farms upon no general system, but with the evident purpose on the part of each owner to secure the greatest number of rectangular lots, without regard to the topographical features of the territory or to adjacent property. These engineers started in to do the best with what they found. They came to the conclusion that they ought to obtain the maximum of results at the minimum of expense, and in order to do this it would be impossible to follow the system that prevailed in regard to streets in the lower part of the city. Mr. Croes is still of the opinion that the work done by himself and Mr. Olmsted was the right kind of work for that district.

The streets thus laid out were specially designated on maps under what was known as the Classification act, by which all streets laid out were to be divided into three classes. The first class included main thoroughfares in regard to which proceedings for opening could be taken by the Park Commissioners without petition from the property owners. In the second class were less important streets, which could be opened upon the petition of a certain proportion of owners whose property was to be benefited. Streets of the third class were such as were needed chiefly for the subdivision of property, and could be opened only upon the petition of owners of three-fourths of the frontage of them. Mr. Croes is confident that if the maps as prepared by Mr. Olmsted and himself had been allowed to stand, and if the purposes of the Classification act had not been defeated, there would be little of the present confusion and difficulty in the upper wards of the city. He thinks that the law of 1887 authorizing the department to change any street already laid out threw the district back into the condition in which it was fifteen years ago.

The remedy he points to he suggests is that the law of 1887 be repealed, that the Department of Parks be required within a specified time to complete the maps, and that a special act be passed putting all the streets in the upper wards in charge of the Board of Street Opening and Improvements. In his opinion the government of the district should continue with the Department of Parks. In order that the Department of Parks may become qualified to give the subject due attention, Mr. Croes thinks the department should be reorganized upon a salary basis, to consist of three Commissioners, one of whom should be a resident of the upper wards.

IT WAS ALMOST PEACEFUL.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS HOLD A MEETING.

The session of the Emigration Commissioners, which was held at Castle Garden yesterday, was not as prolific as usual in forcible expressions and decided differences of opinion. Commissioner Stephenson was not present nor was Commissioner Rorke, and the members who were at the meeting, including President Ridgway and Commissioners Wylie, Starr, Hausolt, Hurlbut, and Ulrich, were only once or twice disposed to contend with one another in the ordinary manner.

After transacting the usual routine business, the detained emigrants, of whom there was a large number, were brought in, families at a time, for the commission to decide upon their fitness to land. Over one of these families, composed of a machinist, Joseph Lasar, his wife and three small children, there was a discussion which approached the usual high standard of the commission. This family had been detained by order of Commissioner Stephenson on its arrival in this country eleven days ago. The cause of detention had been the man's refusal to say how much money he had with him when first examined by the registering clerk. Commissioner Hausolt declared that Lasar had $50 in money, and had had employment twice offered him during his detention.

The confinement of the family under these circumstances Commissioner Hausolt declared to be a crime and an outrage. He said he hoped that on getting his freedom Lasar would bring suit for damages for false imprisonment against the Emigration Board. Mr. Ulrich volunteered the remark that the proceeding was a fair instance of the absolute lack of common sense shown by certain members of the board. The family was then released.

Solicitor Hepburn of the Treasury Department was present at the board meeting during the latter part of the afternoon. He watched with interest the disposal of the Gardner case which has puzzled the commission for some time, and how has been referred back to it by the Secretary of the Treasury. Gardner is an intelligent, able-bodied English carpenter, who has with him his wife and six children. The only obstacle to their landing has been their lack of any considerable amount of money. The commission has held the family ever since the middle of September. The case was again postponed yesterday.

A slight passage at arms occurred between President Ridgway and Commissioner Ulrich in regard to the wording of the resolution reporting certain cases of returned emigrants to the collector. Mr. Ulrich argued that the commission had no right to report that certain emigrants should be returned, but should merely say that such emigrants were "likely to become a public charge." President Ridgway, however, held that the collector "Erhardt was "only the police officer of the board, bound by law to carry out its orders in such cases." The board sustained Mr. Ridgway.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Some of the little speculators who lately have been dabbling upon the bear side of Sugar Trust stock were given a scare yesterday, and there was a lively covering of short contracts by traders whose "lines" generally comprise as much as 200 or 300 shares at a time. This movement was of consequence enough to lift the stock's quotation about three points, all of which gain, however, was not maintained.

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The greatest obstacle with which bulls on his particular trust stock have to contend is to be found in abounding bear talk, traceable directly to leading officers of the trust. One of these officers—a man whose influence is almost dominating in the trust's affairs—is quoted openly by his friends as predicting that the stock will sell down to $40 a share.

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The iron trade's boom continues, and big companies are refusing to make contracts at present rates for future deliveries on any considerable scale. Secretary Weaks of the Western Bar Iron Association said yesterday that a meeting of that association would be called before Jan. 1 to increase prices.

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The Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company meet to-day, when it is expected that there will be an official announcement of the status of the company's reorganization scheme. It is already stated, semi-officially, that enough securities of the various classes have been deposited to assure the success of the reorganization.

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A movement is on foot to stop dealings upon the Stock Exchange in the old certificates of the Cotton Oil Trust, the quantity of such certificates being so small as practically to be insignificant as compared with the 97 per cent. of the trust's capital already deposited in favor of the conversion of the trust into an ordinary corporation.

NO TIDINGS OF DAVID DILLON.

There was no word of the missing boatman, David Dillon, yesterday. His forlorn little home at Fort Wadsworth was empty and desolate, and his family, hoping against hope, watched with distressing anxiety each incoming vessel for some tidings of the husband and father. It seems hardly possible now that he will be heard from. Many surmises have been made as to how his boat had gone adrift that dark night under the stern of the bark Maria. Some say that the painter was old and chafed and had parted, leaving Dillon tossing about on a rough and dangerous sea. If this was the case the westerly wind may have carried him farther out and he may have been picked up by an outward-bound vessel, in which case it might be weeks and months before he would be heard of. Another theory, and, it is feared, the most plausible one, is that Dillon's boat capsized in the heavy sea before the painter parted.

TWENTY YEARS FOR WIFE MURDER.

Twenty years in State prison was the sentence imposed upon Charles Wilson by Recorder Smyth in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for the killing of his young wife, Louise. Wilson met her on the night of the 19th of last May at Eighty-first-street and the Boulevard as she was walking with her cousin, John Sinning. He asked her to go home with him, but she refused. Drawing a revolver, he then shot her. "Guilty of manslaughter in the first degree" was the verdict of the jury that tried him, and his sentence is the full penalty that the law prescribes for that crime.

FUNERAL OF OLIVER JOHNSON.

ADDRESSES BY THE REV. DR. COLLYER AND MR. CHADWICK.

It was a notable company which assembled around the coffin of Oliver Johnson in the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning. Most of the men who were associated with Mr. Johnson in the period of his greatest activity as Abolitionists, reformers, and advanced thinkers and writers have preceded him to the grave, but many of their relatives and descendants were there. Four sons of William Lloyd Garrison were the pall bearers. They were George Thompson Garrison, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips Garrison, and Francis Jackson Garrison.

The widow and daughter of Mr. Johnson were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Mr. and Mrs. Lndlow Patton, Miss Ahbis Hutchinson, Mrs. Lucia G. Runkle, Anstin Abbott, and a daughter of John S. C. Abbott. There were also present Edmund C. Stadman, Mrs. Lippincott, ("Grace Greenwood,") Jackson S. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Cephas Brainerd, Thomas C. Acton, Clarence W. Bowen, Thomas N. Rooker, C. E. Adams, Monron B. Bryant, C. H. Joy, Dr. G. Q. Colton, Issac Moorehouse, William H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Carpenter, Dr. Henry M. Smith, a nephew of deceased; Horace Waters, Miss Augusta Larned, A. O. Wilcox, Major William Stone and Mrs. Stone, Jnnius Henri Browne, John Oliver, (colored,) Superintendent of the Industrial Institute for Colored Youths at Richmond, Va.; Robert C. Bullock, (colored,) Mrs. William Henry Leonard, (colored,) Mrs. John Hopper, Mrs. Savin, Mrs. James H. Morse, H. F. Sewell, Dr. J. P. Mann, T. H. Parker, S. B. Underhill, C. B. Hackley, Julius Wilcox, B. F. Camp, C. Stranahan, Wyllis Wood, Mrs. C. B. Spear, Dr. and Mrs. Buckley, Myles Standish, A. P. Dix, D. H. Gildersleeve, Henry McDonough, James E. Anderson, Dr. C. C. Carroll, William Walker, Harris Lyons, W. J. Weeks, John K. Wood, Dr. Shapherd, and many others.

A modest pillow of white roses rested upon the black casket, whose silver plate bore the inscription "Oliver Johnson, born Dec. 9, 1809, died Dec. 10, 1889." The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer officiated at the service, assisted by the Rev. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn. Dr. Collyer read in his most impressive manner the service for the dead of the Unitarian Church, following it with a personal tribute to the memory of his friend, whom he described as his "full ideal knight, whose life was unsullied, spotless, and true to his deep convictions."

Mr. Chadwick delivered an exhaustive and interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Johnson, reviving in its course memories of some of the most stirring and trying periods of the history of the Republic and ascribing to him his well-earned place among the liberators of the slave and the defenders of the Nation. Dr. Collyer concluded the service with a recital of his personal connection with the deceased and his immediate personal friends, the Garrisons, the Motts, and the rest, whom he characterized as "sunny-hearted, wholesome, upright, downright, soulful men and women."

The music, which was by the choir of the Church of the Messiah, was of the same impressive character as the rest of the service. The first hymn was one which was always a great favorite of Mr. Johnson, "I Worship Thee, Sweet Will of God"—a soprano solo by Miss Stodert. Schubert's "Last Greeting," was sung by Mrs. Norman, and "Lead, Kindly Light," sung as a trio by Miss Stodert and Mr. and Mrs. Norman.

The coffin was opened after the conclusion of the service, and nearly everybody present embraced the opportunity to look a last time upon the features of the man who had done so much hard work in the cause of humanity. The body, during the afternoon, was removed to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station for transportation to Longwood, Penn., where Dr. Collyer will preach a final service in the meeting-house of the Progressive Friends, a society which was founded by Mr. Johnson and to whom he often preached. The interment will be in the cemetery at Longwood, where the remains of Bayard Taylor repose.

TROUBLE IN THE REGIMENT.

TWO OFFICERS OF THE SEVENTH WHO ARE AT SWORDS' POINTS.

Capt. Austin E. Allen commands Company D, Seventh Regiment. Lieut. Thomas A. Patteson is in the same company. Lieut. Patteson has charged Capt. Allen with having abstracted from the Lieutenant's blouse in its locker at the armory, on the evening of Dec. 9, some papers which belonged to Patteson, but might have been used to "compromise" the Captain. This charge has been verbally presented to Col. Appleton. Lieut. Patteson told a TIMES reporter yesterday that he would file written charges at once. He stated that no compromise or reconciliation was possible.

"In 1886, when Allen was Chairman of the Discipline Committee," said he, "there were rumors afloat to the effect that he had misappropriated company funds. At that time he drew up a petition expressing belief in his innocence, and sent it to me with a request to copy and circulate it, and a list of names of men expected to sign. He added, 'For God's sake don't let anybody see the petition in my handwriting or this letter.' It was this letter and its accompanying petition that were stolen, together with my lead pencil notes on the trials of Private Mitchell and Corp. Dominick, against whom I had preferred charges and who were acquitted through the Captain's influence."

Patteson's story is that the negro watchman saw Allen go to his locker and handle some papers on the night in question. The Captain confesses that he did go there for the perfectly proper purpose of securing a copy of a pamphlet on "Riot Drill," which he had loaned the Lieutenant. He denies any knowledge of the papers alleged to have been stolen. He says the trouble between Patteson and himself arose from matters of discipline; first, the case of Private Hamlin, a friend of the Lieutenant, who was dismissed for drunkenness, and, second, the two cases of Mitchell and Dominick, in which the company sustained the Captain's position.

Col. Appleton said yesterday that the regiment had nothing to do with a merely private quarrel between two officers, such as this appeared to be. Both young men were hot-headed, but he thought there was no evidence to sustain the charge of theft against such a man as Capt. Allen, who was an able and honorable officer. If written charges were filed the ordinance commander would decide whether or not to order a court-martial.

THOMAS COCHRAN'S WILL.

The will of Thomas Cochran, the millionaire, who owned considerable property at Dobbs Ferry, has been filed for probate in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court at White Plains. The instrument is quite voluminous, and after providing for the payment of his just debts he gives to his niece, Mary Elizabeth Huntington, $45,000; to his niece, Margaret Shaw Barbour, $45,000, the same to draw interest at the rate of 7 per cent. from the date of his death until they receive it. He also gives to these two nieces the use of his house on Forty-ninth-street near Fifth-avenue, this city, and all the furniture, books, pictures, silverwars, and the use of his pew in the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church for two years. To his nephew, Thomas Cochran, he gives $2,000 in trust for his son, Thomas Cochran, until he becomes of age. The rest of his estate is divided among his forty heirs who live in Canada, Scotland, United States of Colombia, New-Zealand, Australia, England, and the United States. Citations have been issued to them to be present at the proving of the will in February next.

SHAKE OFF THE EFFECTS of a bad cold promptly by the use of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and escape the danger of irritating the lungs into a fatal disease.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE OF a slight irritation of the throat. BAUMMELL'S CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS give immediate relief. Genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.—*Advertisement.*

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BROOKLYN'S "FIRST CITIZEN."

A MOVEMENT TO ERECT A STATUE OF J. S. T. STRANAHAN.

A number of prominent Brooklyn men have inaugurated a movement having for its object the erection of a statue of James S. T. Stranahan in Prospect Park. To Mr. Stranahan the Park owes its existence, and his friends have long honored him with the complimentary title of "The first citizen of Brooklyn." The first practical step toward some public and enduring recognition of Mr. Stranahan's worth was taken on Thursday night at a meeting at the house of John Gibb, 218 Gates-avenue. Among those who were present were ex-Congressman S. V. White, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Darwin R. James, Alexander E. Orr, Gen. John B. Woodward, Henry W. Maxwell, W. B. Kendall, George V. Brower, the President of the Park Commission; Dr. C. N. Hoagland, S. B. Duryea, William Cary Sanger, and William Berri.

Mr. Gibb made a brief speech outlining what was to be done, and then letters of approval were read from ex-Mayor Low, Mayor Chapin, Col. Andrew D. Baird, John Claflin, Joseph F. Knapp, A. A. Low, Benjamin D. Silliman, Franklin Woodruff, Charles Pratt, David A. Boody, Gen. A. C. Barnes, and ex-Mayor Schroeder.

The gentlemen then adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the fellow-citizens of Mr. Stranahan here present believe that a statue of that gentleman should be erected in Prospect Park, and that the community Mr. Stranahan served so well should be invited to subscribe toward the cost of such a statue."

Dr. Storrs spoke briefly in favor of the project, and then those present resolved themselves into a committee to solicit subscriptions for the proposed statue. The following gentlemen were added to the committee: The Hon. Frederick A. Schroeder, the Hon. Benjamin D. Silliman, the Hon. Andrew D. Baird, Joseph F. Knapp, Bernard Peters, Alexander M. White, David A. Boody, Franklin Woodruff, Charles A. Schiaren, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, and Major Gustave A. Jahn.

The money collected will be known as the Stranahan Statue Fund, and Gen. John B. Woodward was elected Treasurer of it. The question of subscriptions was discussed at length, and it was finally decided that the maximum single subscription be placed at $100. Each gentleman present put himself down for that amount.

A WARNING TO APPLICANTS.

CHANCES FOR POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS ARE VERY SLIGHT INDEED.

On the desk of Secretary Post of the Civil Service Board which examines applicants for appointment in the Post Office is a crude easel of pasteboard on which is pasted an announcement that is sadly read by those who are beginning to apply for the purpose of entering the examination which must be held in February. Nearly all the month of August was occupied by the board in examining applicants for appointment as carriers and clerks. There were 970 men who passed the examination for carriers. Mr. Post's announcement says that not one of these has yet been appointed, and that probably no appointments will be made for a year at least, and that the chances of those who might pass the February examination would be still more remote.

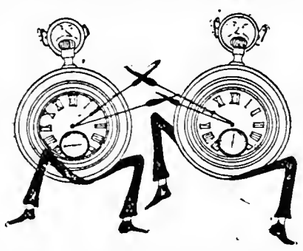
The situation in regard to clerks is about the same, as 656 applicants passed the August examination. The chances of those who passed the examinations are made still poorer by the fact that there are in the service a number of substitutes, who would receive appointments as regulars before any on the large list of candidates.

While the February examination is required by law, the examiners hope that this announcement will cause candidates to realize that their chances for appointment are very slight.

ORGAN GRINDERS RESUME.

The list of Mayor Grant's 300 organ grinders is filling up rapidly. More than 215 licenses have already been issued. Most of these licensed grinders had their organs out yesterday, and people who enjoy their music had all the opportunity they wanted to hear the old-time favorite airs ground out again. Those persons who have no appreciation of the hand organ sighed and gave thanks that the street band is still under cover.

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LONDON TALK OF THE WEEK

BROWNING'S DEATH, STRIKES, AND PARLIAMENT.

EXTENT TO WHICH THE LOSS IS FELT—RUSSIA SHORT OF WHEAT—FAMINE FEARED IN INDIA—THE INFLUENZA.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—To English-speaking races the death of Robert Browning marks thie week with a eignet of ite own and makes all other topice trivial. There still is too mnoh truth in the familliar gihe that to stir England to the very core nothing serves so well as the death of a popular jnokey, and I dare say that, so far as a mere counting of heads goes, more Londoners were affected by the tidings of the death of Searle, the Australian oarsman, the other day than are conscions of a sense of inss in the poet's decease.

But these are not matters to be measured by the teet of universal suffrage, and certainly intellectnal England, evon to its remoter Philistine borders, extends now the warmth of a recognition of Browning's worth and work which does it infinite credit. Nothing is more interesting than the swiftness and growth of Browning's popnlarity here during the past dozen years. For many years before he had been a great literary power in the land in that he was forming the minds and inspiring the talents of a whole generation of younger writers in prose and verse; but he himself was too concentrated an essence for the public palate.

Bnt he lived to see all this changed, and to find his popular sales only second to those of Lord Tennyson. No doubt, so far as fashionable London went at least, this was dne in some part to the influence of his social personality. Only a little while ago—it seems only weeks as one recalls it—I saw him at a late evening reception, gliding from gronp to gronp and dropping genial little pearls of small talk like the most approved type of professional dinner-out. My host spoke then of the marvelous gift of perpetnal yonth he seemed to enjoy.

No one would have gnessed him to be above the fifties, and to the last he maintained such an eager interest in the life about him and filled all his available afternoons and evenings and late nights with engagements so willingly that everybody instinctively thinks of his death as a prematnre taking off. Even now when his image is being placed in the Pantheon of British literature, one talks of an immortal and awe-inspiring shade, bnt really thinks of a dapper kindly figure in evening dress, with a crush hat under his arm, instead of a laurel-wreath on his brow.

The remarkable coincidence of "Asolando" and "Demeter" appearing simnltaneously fnnr days ago had set everybody to drawing personal, as well as poetical, parallels between Browning and Tennyson, who, by common consent, had snrvived alone to share the throne of the Anglo-Saxon book world. Swiftly upon the heels of this spontaneous acclamation came the news that one of the twin sceptres had fallen from the hand, pnisied in death. The natnral effect of this has been to concentrate attention npon the remaining poet and redonble the popular interest in the striking contrast he affords to the other.

Just as nobody ever thought of Browning as an old man, so everybody has been regarding Tennyson as very venerable for a long time, thongh he is only three years the senior. Certainly it could never be said that the Laureate endangered his health or wasted his tissne by nndue attention to social duties. Very few, indeed, are the London drawing rooms which preserve any recollection of him whatever, and of late years he has been entirely a recluse so far as the metropolis is concerned. Age has told somowhat inmentably, too, nnon his views of things, and even some of his work, though "Demeter" is more hopeful and poetically valuable than the volnme which preceded it. But Browning's latest work showed not a sign of either mental or spiritual senility.

I hear to-day that the Laureate is deeply agitated by Browning's death, and the assnmption is that it will impel him to an elegiac utterance of more than ordinary interest. It remains to be said that in literary circles Lewis Morris is now regarded as the heir apparent to the Laureateship, thongh both Swinburne and Alfred Austin are aspirants.

Reports of discnssions of the strikes compete in the Londen papers with the Browning-Tennyson literature for space, and to-day they have rather the better of it. The gas stokers have failed to win public sympathy, and already it is seen that their strike is a failure. Over 3,000 of them have vacated good places, with the result that donble that number of unskilled workmen have flocked into overcrowded London to swell the ranks of the vast multitndes who oscillate miserably between precarious wage earnings and panperism.

The cold or the condemnatory attitnde of the public toward this strike has measurably damped the ardor of other crafts which had mntiny on their minds. Nothing could be more interesting than the absolnte aupremacy of popular opinion in matters of this kind. The beginning of a strike is like the presentation of a new play. If it catches the public fancy its success is assured, but if it does not there is no good in arguing, and the sooner the piece is withdrawn the better.

In the present case the stokers did not strike for higher wages, but becanso the company tried to make them accept even higher wages in the form of a bonus on condition that they wonld sign yearly contracts. This they reented as an attempt to destroy their liberty to strike when they liked, and in vindication of this principle they left work. This fails to impress people favorably. Mr. Labouchère puts the objection trenchantly in *Truth* when he says the continuity of the gas supply is as essential to a great town as the completion of ocean voyages is to commerce, and that the liberty to strike at pleasure is scarcely more needful among gas stokers than it would be among sailors.

To add to the misfortune of these most recent strikes, certain idiotic leaders in the dock laborers' nnion yesterday picked a quarrel with their employers, owing to a non-union cartman being allowed to come inside the dockyard for goods he had been hired by the consignee to deliver, and ordered all the workmen at that dock to leave, which 162 of them did. This is snch a stupid abuse of trades union power th at to-day there is a general outburst of disgust, which is likely to undo all that the dockers' trinmph last September really did for the benefit of the working classes.

Many rnmore are afloat here as to the prevalence in London of an epidemic of influenza, but so far as I can learn it up to now, is confined to horses. Still, no doubt, we shall have it in due course. Paris seems to have taken to it very earnestly, and the public alarm conld scarcely he greater if cholera itself had appeared. Our Parie correspondent telegraphs that the Magazin du Louvre is al most deserted, so many pf its clerks are ill and ite patrons frightened. Even the nnusually elaborate toy show there fails to attract visitors, while all the schools are affected seriously, and half the soldiers in barracks are ill. It seems that the American colony in Paris ie passing almost nnscathed through the epidemic, owing to the use of quinine pills.

It is now nnderetood that Parliament will meet on Feb. 11, but it is still uncertain whether the Qneen will open the session in person or not. Her rheumatism gives so much trouble this Winter that she is extremely loth to enter into public engagements. There is the nsual gossip about impending Ministerial changes, and the sometimes inspired *Standard* to-day has a leader which amounts to an invitation to Lord Hartington to join the Cabinet, bnt nothing is really settled yet. The Ministerial programme also is largely in the air, with scarcely anything clearly defined, save, perhaps, the intention of abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; bnt, on the other side, there are very distinct and formidable intentions to make the Government uncomfortable and push the warfare aggreseively.

The Reichstag at Berlin adjonrned yesterday for the holidays without having done much toward strengthening the position of the Cartel combination of parties. Its final act before rising affords an instructive contrast to the attitude of the French Chamber on a similar issue. The Reichstag voted to exempt all the candidntes in theology during peace from the army conscription for the first seven years. If they then still remain candidates in theology they will be enrolled in the reserve, but released from drill duty. This is strikingly different from the French Chamber's rough handling of the seminarists.

A curious error mnde here in preparing the press snmmary of the English consular reports on the Russian grain crop has been, I find, telegraphed to America, and must have occasioned considerablo confnsion. Consul General Sandwith, at Odessa, stated in a report, covering the whole of Southern Russia, that the present crop was only one-third as lnrge as that of last year, but a blunder in the summary sent out made him say it was one-third less than last year, with the result that Russia is being credited with some eighty millions of bushels of wheat more than she really has. Sandwith's exact figures are, taking 100 as an average crop: Winter wheat was 110 and Spring 120 last year, while this they are, respectively, 40 and 35, or a total of 230 in 1888, as against 75 in 1889. This report, which covers the black-earth Governments lying south of Moscow and between the Danube and Volga, embraces practically the whole wheat-producing belt of Russia. Actual famine Is not improbable in Kiev, where, while the landed proprietors and frmers with machinery are able to save a part of their crops, the peasants have got juet nothing at all.

Bread riots have already occurred in some districts of Mndras, where the wheat crop is a failure. The Collector at Ganjam, in reporting these and detailing the efforts at relief, reveals a remarkable state of affairs. So strong is the strange caste feeling that when kitchens are opened by the officials the starving people refuse to avail themselves of the proffered assistance, and have to be hunted up and forcibly dragged to the kitchens and made to eat.

Even when parents attend at the kitchen they employ every device to prevent their own children from receiving food, preferring that they should die rather than violato the sacred rules of caste. In several cases, on the news of a relieving officer's approach with food, whole villages were depopulated, the famine-stricken inhabitants flying to the jungle to avoid him. He suggests that it he made a penal offense to threaten the loss of caste to those accepting relief, and that the parents thus deliberately starving their own offspring be hanged. Surely even in India no more curious paradox has ever been known than threatening with the gallows the crime of starvation.

The London papers have a great deal to say about the delays in the Cronin trial and American criminal procedure generally, but they preserve a most interestine blindness to the beam in their own national eye. A thing happened at Leeds ou Thursday, for example, which would seem incredible in America. A young coster, partially drunk, was quarrelingin a dark street with his wife, when a group of women returning from a tea party came up. He chased them, although a perfect stranger; they had not said a word to him, but he caught one, who was too stout to run with the others, knocked her down, and savagely kicked her to death. The jury convicted him of manslaughter, and the sentence was six months at hard labor.

E. J. Moffat, the agent of our Agricultural Department, has been hard at work this week on a remarkable case of cattle mortnlity reported by an incoming steamer at Deptford. L. L. Montgomery of Springfield, Ill., shipped 495 Christmas steers of exceptional quality and weight from Baltimore on Nov. 22 by the steamer Mondego, chartered by the Furness Line. The weather was extremely good. The cattle had been specially selected as free from disease, and were brought to the seaboard with the utmost care, but of 310 steers placed between the decks 114 died from suffocation during the voyage, as well as three on the upper deck, one of the latter, near the smokestack, having been literally fried to death. Mr. Moffat took a marine surveyo r and a veteriuary surgeon aboard, and a suit has been brought against the company. This sort of thing has been grievously prevalent of late, the steamer Florida from New-York just before having lost 50 per cent. of her cattle, and the City of Lincoln nearly 30 per cent. If there had been rough weather this would have been in telligible, for cattle then suffer terribly, but all these shocking things occurred in comparatively smooth seas.

John Macdonald, manager of the London *Times*, who died the other day, was in many senses the greatest sufferer by the Pigott-Houston conspiracy against Mr. Parnell. He was one of the worthiest figures in London jonrralism, strong, clever, manly, and would probably have lived many more years amid general respect and liking if he] had not had the terrible mischance of being tricked by those scoundrels into a position which for the moment covered him with ridicule, seriously damaged his paper, and donbtless hastened his own death.

Signor Schiaperelli, the eminent astronomer of Milan, after ten years of careful observation, has settled the point that Mercury has a rotation exactly like that of the moon; that is to say, its rotation on its owu axie and arouud the snn synchronize so that it always turns the same side to the enn, jnst as the moon does to the earth.

There is very little known here of the Portugese row, as I said last week, and although Serpa Pinto seems to have been doing very high-handed things in the Makololo country, there is no real fear that gennine trouhle will ensue. The evening papers are making a great deal of the thing, placarding the town with lahels of declnrations of war, hnt Portugal is no snch fool.

Nothing in recent years has been more striking than the nnanimity with which what Reynolds, Wilkie, and Gainsborough thonght good painting by others has been voted to be rubbish, while what they themselves painted has gone up in valno steadily. The most curious example of this was given this week, when one of Fusell's largest and, at the time, most widely admired pictures was sold at auction for $17.

H. F.

What Is It?

Pazl. Pazl. Pazl.

It is a new artiole coming on the market to-morrow.—*Adv.*

Rooms at The Cambridge, engaged but not yet occupied, can be had temporarily until occupied by the owner.—*Adv.*

DISCOURAGING A PATRIOT

HARRISON FROWNING ON MR. FILLEY'S DEMAND.

THREATENED REVOLT OF THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICANS — THEIR LEADER'S SPOILS SYSTEM—SILCOTT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Harrison Administration does not appear to have a keen appreciation of the services rendered to the Republican Party last Fall in Missouri by that veteran campaigner, the Hon. Chauncey I. Filley. The friends of Mr. Filley are of the opinion that it was altogether owing to his ability as an organizer that the Republicans secured three Representatives in Congress from the city of St. Louis. Secretary Noble is understood to refuse to share that opinion. Filley and Noole belong to different Republican sects, that of Filley being the more numerous one.

In consideration of his labors and his success, Mr. Filley asks to be made Postmaster of St. Louis. He came to Washington several weeks ago to press his own cause with the President. To personal friends who sought to learn the object of his errand he talked enigmatically about "chintz bugs"—a variety of thing that Prof. Riley, the bug man, has not snnmerated—and sednlously avoided the Postmastership. Secretary Noble, who knew what Filley was after, snnn cropped ont as the supporter of one Schuarte, who is called by the Missourians just "Shorty," and nothing else. Filley went home a week ago, and it is now understood that Schuarte, or some one whom Noble prefers, will be the Postmaster.

If Filley is turned down by the Administration, it will be the signal for a revolt nf the Filley faction in St. Lonis, and a loss of some Republican Representatives from Missonri in the next election. While Mr. Filley was in Washington he circnlated a statement made by him to some constituents who desired to have his opinion as to the method that ought to be pursued by the Administration in distributing toe patronage successfnlly. It is interesting as a plan, and as it is in Mr. Filley's own language and style, it is also not without interest as a sample of political literatnre. It does not appear to have made a deep impression upon the President, who is understood to regard Filley as of about as little importance to the Republican Party as his old friend, "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley. The circnlar is literally as follows:

Chauncey I. Filley, 17 North Beaomont-street, Republican National Committee for Missonri, Vice President Republican League of United States for Missouri, Chairman State Republican Committee of the United States for Missoori, Chairman State Republican Executive Committee, Member National Republican League Executive Committee, Member St. Louis Republican Club Executive Committee of St. Louis, Member Twentieth Ward Republican Executive Committee of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR: In response to yonrs, permit me to say that I believe the best interests of Republican organization, and thereby the impartial promotion of success, demand that all nominations and official appointment shonld 0e originated, indorsed, and settled by and toronph home-rnle policy, that is, by the Republicans of a locality or territory in interest, be it a cross roads office, a Presidential Post Office, or a Presidential appointment coverlng many counties and general Congressional districts.

That the local Republicans and County and Congressional Committees of each District Committeeman shonld be consulted and act thereon.

That the Republican candidates, all representative Republicans of the counties and districts, be consulted and share in the responsibility of competent and squitable selection and appointments.

That all conflicts 0e adjusted at home and not be permitted to extend outside of the locality in interest.

Tos Republicans and committees and organizations that shoalder the brnnt of battle sOonld be recognized and respected in the fruits of and the distribution of the victories of their work. So will local work be encouraged and recognized, and the local committees be respected and loclted to continued work and the inevitable success be hastened.

This is organization, impartial, pure, and simple, and complete home rule. This will reward real merit and place the responsibility where it ought to rest, npon toe local Republicans and local committeemen, township, county, Congressional, and state, and candidates in each county and district, as the Congressmao, Republican, of each district, and so demand care and fitness and worth in the recommendations, and should tOwhy secure satisfaction in the mode as well as to toe rscipients of such local favors and selections.

This will relieve tOs State Committee of any and all local conflicts and jealousies, and leave them foot-free to promote a repetition of the last campaign, in the gaoniue and hearty co-operation that existed by and between it and the Congressional, City, and County Committees and Organizatiaos, as auxiliaries tOereto throughout the State, wosreby organization was worked up, and such magnificent local work in every part of the State effected.

Now, to toe workers who did toe work, let the distribution be accorded. And to toe committee and Committesmen and represeotativo Republicans and candidates and Republican Congressional organizations, and covering the territory in interest for the appointment yon seek, before seeking ontside, snpolemental, or, as I might say, ontside interference, I would, in the party interest as well as yon r personal interest, have me act. I have not a single indorsement, and my respooses to snco requests have been toe same as hereia conveyed to yon. Very truly, &c.

CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY.

To——

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The special committee which is investigating the Silcott defalcation does not appear to have yet got all the bottom facts of the affair; or, at any rate, all have not been made public. The investigation has shown a very remarkably loose way of doing business on toe part of both the Sergeant at Arms and the Representatives who used his office as a negotiable bank, but it is now asserted that some of the Congressmen had been so extremely careless in their dealings with Silcott as to leave with him notes signed in blank.

It was supposed that all of the thirty-five notes which Silcott took up in a local bank just before going away carried forged signatures, but there is good reason to believe that some of the signatures to these notes were genuine. It is said too, that more than one of toe notes had been signed in blank and given to Silcott, who filled them out with figures to suit himself. Congressmen who were asked about this feature of the case to-day declared that they oonld not believe men with intelligence enough to win seats in the House could he so foollab ae to trust anybody with blank notes carrying their signatures. Several Representatives admitted that they had heard that some of the notes taken up by Silcott had genuine signatures.

One of toe strange facts in connection with the defalcation is that at the time Silcott took up the notes he had on deposit in the same bank, in his own credit as cashier, $16,000. He could have taken up the notes hy simply drawing a check against this deposit, or he could have drawn out the money for his own use. Silcott's night was undoubtedly deliberately planned, but he left the $16,000 in the bank, and his sooobase is that much less than he might have dealt.

It is expected that the ex-cashier will be indicted for forgery next week, but it is becoming more and more evident that if Silcott is ever brought to trial his lawyers can make it very hard for the prosecution to convict him of forgery. If it is true that some of the supposed forged notes were genuine, it will be difficult, in the absence of all the notes, to prove which were false, and there ware many other complications with which skillful lawyers can obstruct the prosecution.

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The Democratic members of the House of Representatives expect to meet in caucus Monday night to consider what action shall be taken by them regarding the defalcation of Cashier Silcott of the Sergeant at Arms office. Mr. Mills was busily engaged this afternoon in circulating a call for toe caucus, and it was said to-night that a sufficient numoer of signatures had been obtained. There was, however, considerable opposition to the caucus idea, and there will be still stronger opposition to the scheme which Mr. Mills is expected to present at the caucus.

The Texas member wants the Democratic Representatives to "chip in" and make good the entire sum made away with by the absconding cashier because Silcott was a Democrat employed under a Democratic Administration of the House. This scheme, as well as the idea of making the defalcation the subject of a party caucus, is objected to by many of Mr. Mills's colleagues on the ground toat it is not at all a party question. They argue that such a course will be simply to say to the country that the Democratic Party is responsible for the defalcation and that it cannot be entrusted to share the finances of a single branch of Congress. Every Republican campaign orator would be given the best of reasons for making such a charge and the Democrats would have to leave it unanswered.

Besides this, the members who believe that Silcott was an agent of the Government in handling the money for the Representatives see no reasnn why they should pay losses which the Government ought to stand. A plan which is likely to be much better received than that proposed by Mr. Mills is that nomo member shall make np a test case and carry it to the Court of Claims. That would result in a judicial determination of all the points at issue, and on the finding of the court the House could base whatever action it needs to take. Several members believe that they would destroy their chances of re-election if they voted to reimburse themselves for money lost through their own fault or negligence, but they could safely vote for an appropriation if the courts should decide that it was an agent of the Government who was negligent.

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Doorkeeper Adams has made an appointment to-day that ought to be productive of good results. He has named Capt. Thomas H. McKee of Indiana as Superintendent of the House Document Room. This room is one of the most important in toe House, and it has, nnfortunately, for several years been treated as if it was the least important. A vast quantity of interesting and valnable printed matter is turned over to the Superintendent for distlihutipn. Under recent Superintendents, who were obliged to take as their assistants a lot of incapable boys, the document room has been of little more use than a rubbish heap.

Capt McKee, who was a candidate for House Postmaster, is methodical, is acquainted with toe admirable results secured by Mr. Amzi Smith in the Senate Document Room, and will undoubtedly make a thorough reform in the place he is about to take. There is no place in the House in which there is better npportunity to make a good reputation than in this—unless, perhaps, it be in the office of the Sergeant at Arms.

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Postmaster General Wanamaker, before going to Philadelphia to-day, visited the Post Office Department with his daughters. He showed them his office and then took them up stairs, where they inspected his "retreat," as his private room npon the third floor of the department building is called.

The retreat is very handsomely furnished, having lace curtains and upholstered furniture. It consists of two rooms. Toe larger room has a desk in the centre and is fitted up as an office. Connected by a doorway is a smaller room, which is divided by partitions, thus providing a place for toilet facilities, and also a tiny little office room, where there is one desk and one chair. When the Postmaster General is at his desk the room is full. There is no space for anything else. His daughters were interested in the retreat, and especially in the little private office. Mr. Wanamaker does not occupy his retreat very much, but when he wants a place of this kind he wants it badly, and for this reason he had these rooms fitted up for his use.

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The Democratic Senatorial caucus committee to arrange the minority representation on the new committees held a meeting at the Capitol to-day. Only four of the seven members were present—Messrs. Cockrell, Harris, Blackburn, and Ransom. They completed their work, but, owing to the absence from the city of numerous Democratic Senators who must be communicated with before the selections are submitted to the caucus, the members of the committee declined to make any statement for publication. Of the Committee on the World's Fair in 1892, it is said, Senators Eustis, Colquitt, and Voorhees will be members. Toe Democratio caucus will meet Monday morning at 10 o'clock to act upon the committee's report, and it is expected that the full committees will be presented to the Senate that day and confirmed.

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The House Committee on Elections to-day received a batch of testimony, under seal, in the case of the contest of John Baker against William S. Forman, sitting member from the Belleville (Ill.) district. Toe clerk of the committee said the case was a new one to him, and he could not give the grounds upon which the contest is based. Baker is a Republican who defeated William R. Morrison for re-election in 1886, and was himself defeated by Foreman last year by twenty-six votes.

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Mr. and Mrs. Kenrney Warren of New-York City have returned to the city for the season, and are in their house on K-street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Beaman of New-York and toeir children are in the city. Mrs. Beaman is the daughter of Seuntor and Mrs. Evarts, and is making them a visit. Mr. Beaman came on for the marriage of his brother, George H. Beaman, with Miss Lovett, which took place Thursday evening.

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Senator Stewart of Nevada and Mrs. Stewart gave a reception to-night at the Shoreham to toe members of the Northwestern Association, composed of Senators and Representatives of the Northwestern States.

IRRIGATION IN KANSAS.

MANY OF THE PLANS AND THEORIES DECLARED IMPRACTICABLE.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Dec. 14.—Prof. E. M. Shelton of the State Agricultural College was directed a few weeks ago by the Regents of that institution to investigate the subject of irrigation in Western Kansas. The Professor spent some time in that section, and to-day submitted his report, which will cause a sensation in Kansas, as it is in direct opposition to the theories and plans of many prominent Western men.

Prof. Shelton says that except in the case of limited tracts of land flanking large streams like the Arkansas no general system of irrigation is possible in Western Kansas. Water for use for this purpose on an extended scale is wholly or in great part wanting. Such streams as the Smoky Hill, the Cimarron, the Beaver, the Solomon, and their larger affluents might furnish water for irrigation upon a small scale, but the quantity of water available for this purpose is sure to be small during the season when it is most needed. In the lower valleys, where water may be had by means of shallow wells, it would doubtless be possible to practice irrigation upon a considerable scale by means of powerful pumps, but this is at present wholly a matter of speculation. The cost of such pumps and machinery, to say nothing of fuel, puts the system quite out of reach of the average settler.

Moreover, irrigation, even if water for this purpose is ample, is almost certain not to succeed. Artificial watering on a large scale is always expensive. To build dams, ditches, and the apparatus of irrigation and to keep them in repair involves a very large investment of capital. It is unlikely that the farmer will make this large outlay for occasional use only, but even if the plant has been constructed it is almost certain not to be in repair for immediate use at the critical time when the rain ceases to fall.

THE KEY WEST CIGAR STRIKE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 14.—Advices to-night from Key West indicate that the cigar strike is farther from settlement than ever. The men are better organized, and, receiving daily larger sums from other labor organizations, they lose nothing but their wages, while the manufacturers are losing their profits, having their trade broken up, and being subjected to monthly expenses of over $1,000 each.

The strikers now laugh at every attempt at compromise. The steamer Hutchinson took 145 Cubans to Havana on her last trip. The Spanish Government stopped the trips of the gunboat because the local authorities at Key West threatened to subject her to fifteen days' quarantine. Only 150 cases of cigars were shipped last month. The output is generally about 1,800 cases monthly.

BOSTON'S TAX LEVY.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The annual return of the Boston Board of Assessors to the State Tax Commissioner shows the total tax levy for State, county, and city purposes for the year 1889 to have been $10,076,669. The city of Boston's assets are in the aggregate $71,307,979. The consolidated total debt of the city (including Suffolk County, for which the city of Boston is liable,) is $49,920,475, an increase of $926,672 over 1888. The value of churches, charitable institutions, &c., exempt by law from taxation is $27,752,000. In addition to which there is personal property to the value of $2,762,800. Massachusetts corporations to the value of $493,000, and United States bonds to the value of $191,800 also exempt from taxation.

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The State Canvassing Board met to-day in the office of the Secretary of State. The returns are in from all the counties in the State except Rensselaer. It was announced that the returns from that county would not be here until after noon, and, as the board did not wish to canvass on a half holiday, as some question might be raised as to the legality of such proceedings, an adjournment was taken until Monday noon. It is not thought that the returns will be canvassed until Wednesday of next week.

Canvassers Wanted.

Successful and reliable solicitors of all kinds and in any line of business will find it to their advantage to call on Mr. C. L. King, Superintendent of Agencies for the Manufacturers' Accident Indemnity Company, at Room 60 Tribune Building. This is the only mutual company that protects its policyholders by a reserve fund deposited with the New-York State Insurance Department. It makes a specialty of its prompt payment of claims. Office hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.—*Adv.*

"Y. & S." Stick Licorice.

deservedly a popular stimulonent. Sold everywhere.—*Adv.*

No Christmas Table

Should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits.—*Adv.*

HE CARRIED A FATAL LAMP

PATRICK SULLIVAN KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.

SINGULAR FATALITY IN THE WORKS OF THE MANHATTAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY YESTERDAY.

Patrick Sullivan, a fireman in the employ of the Manhattan Electric Light Company, was killed yesterday morning by an electric shock at the company's works, at Avenue B and Eightieth-street. He was carrying an incandescent electric lamp at the time, but as he was alone when he received the shock which killed him the precise details of his death will probably never be known.

The employes in the company's works assert that the current which fed the lamp carried by Sullivan was only 120 volts, and as such a current has never been deemed dangerous it is difficult to determine how toe unfortunate fireman received the fatal shock, but his death demonetrates that there is danger lurking in every kind of electric lighting appliance.

The plant of the Manhattan Company is in a new building especially erected for the business. The dynamn room is on toe ground floor of the structure, and beneath it in the basement is the engine room, in which are six engines of 600 horse power each. Beneath the engine room, in the sub-cellar, is a room known as the "pesepool." It is about six feet square, and there is a space of about seven feet between the stone floor and the ceiling overhead. It is reached through a trapdoor in the floor of the engine room by a steep iron ladder. In this room is a steam pump and tank connected with the sewer, and into tois tank toe exhaust steam and waste water from the engine room run. Around the walls are several coils of steam pipes. There is no light in this room, and no electric wires run into it, and the workmen who have occasion to enter the "black hole," as the workmen call it, carry with them an incandescent lamp connected with the electric current generated by the dynamos, with a double flexible wire, termed a "wander wire." The stone floor of the "cesspool" is always wet.

It was at toe foot of the steen iron ladder in the "cesspool" that Sullivan was found dead, shocked to death by electricity. The men at work in the engine room at the time say th t they did not know nor could they conjecture for what purpose Sullivan went into the "cesspool." They pretended that he had no business there. Nobody could tell at what time he went down into the pole. He reported for work at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and was seen at intervals during the forenoon attending to his duties.

About 10 o'clock, Morris Dorney, another fireman employed in the place, was sent down into the "cesspool" to disconnect the pump and open the valves. He carried with him an incandescent electric lamp with a "wandering" wire. When he was about half way down the ladder he saw a man lying in a heap at the foot of the ladder. He thought that the man was Samuel Swiadell, the general machinist, and called to him, but got no answer. He went down and shook the prostrate man but failed to arouse him. Dorney then ran up the ladder for help. Several of Engineer Storey's assistant Thomas Dixon, Swinsell, the machinist, and Thomas Quirk, another fireman, hastened to his assistance. The unconscious man was, after considerable trouhle, brought up the ladder and was laid on the floor of the engine room beside the trapdoor. The body was at once identified as that of Sullivan.

Dr. R. J. O'Connell of 319 East-seventy-ninth-street was called and he endeavored to restore animation, but without avail. An ambulance was summoned from the Presbyterian Hospital, but the man was dead. Capt. O'Connor of the East Eighty-sixth-street police station sent two officers to guard the body and telegraphed for Coroner Schultze. Toe Coroner found that death was undnuntedly due to an electric shock. The second finger of the man's left hand was burned clear to the bone from the first joint to the wrist. This was the finger that burns and the marks made by the twisted wire could be plainly distinguished. The only other sign of injury about the body was on his right cheek, where there was a burn about three inches long, just in front of the ear, which was also badly burned. When Sullivan was found his head was lying on his arm and the burns on his face resulted from contact with the hot iron. Coroner Schultzels of the opinion that the electric current which killed Sullivan entered his body through the left hand, in which he carried the lamp, and that it made its exit through the ear.

At the time of the fatal occurrence there was but one of the engines running. This is a 600 horse power engine capable of supplying 6,000 lamps. It was merely supplying light for the engine room. Over the engine is a horizontal wooden bar containing six incandescent lamps. The "wandering" wire connected with the lamp which Sullivan carried ran from this board. The lamp was found smashed to pieces on the floor of the "cesspool." The wire was broken near the brass shunk of the lamp, and the insulation was shraded so that the wire was bare. There were marks of blood on the metal shank of the lamp and on the wire connected with it, and the odor of burned flesh was plainly perceptible about the wire. It is supposed that Sullivan, while handling one of the metal velves on the steam pipes with his right hand, and holding the lamp in his left hand, unfortunately completed the circuit with his body and received the fatal shock.

The most remarkable thing about it is that the man should have been killed by a current which all toe persons connected with the works say was not more than 120 volts, while they at the same time assert that a current of 300 volts is required to kill a man. They have secured the fragments of the lamp and also a section of the broken wire to which it was attached, and they will be produced at the inquest. The Coroner questioned Quirk, one of the men who had assisted in carrying Sullivan out of the dark hole, but the man showed a reticence that nettled the Coroner, and he was compelled to threaten him with arrest before he would answer questions, and then it was ascertained that he really knew very little about the occurrence.

Chief Engineer Tinkelpaugh and his assistant, Thomas Dixon, both assert that there was a current of 120 volts only passing through the wandering wire connected with the lamp that Sullivan carried. The company supplies both arc and incandescent lighting, and they supply lights from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street down to Thomas-street. The Brush-Swan system is used for arc lighting and the Sawyer-Mann system for incandescent lighting. The lamp carried by Sullivan was a Thompson-Houston lamp of 120 volts and 16-candle power. The wire with which it was connected was a double flexible wire. It is what is known as a "Balata" cord, and was manufactured either by the White Core or American Insulating Company of Providence, R. I. Robert Mackey is the general manager of the concern and he was incibed to persuade the Coroner that the death of Sullivan was caused by heart disease and not by electric shock. He said that some years ago while employed by an electric company in the West, he stumbled while going through the dynamo room and in endeavoring to save himself he put both hands on a dynamo. He received a current of 1,150 volts and was thrown clear across the room but was not seriously injured. He also said toat Sullivan had no business in the place where he had met his death and no one had given him orders to go there.

Coroner Schultze gave a permit for the removal of the body to the undertaker's shop 2,241 First-avenue, where an autopsy will be made this morning by Deputy Coroners Weston and Jenkins. Sullivan was thirty years old, a native of Ireland, and lived with his wife and three children in the tenement house 501 East Eighth-st-reet, within a block of where he was killed. His widow, who has been again brought to bed after, is in very poor circumstances. Her husband had been in the employ of the Manhattan Company for a yeer and a half. He was a man of good habits, sober and industrious, and all his associates speak kindly of him.

C. L. Bernheim is the President of the company, and his son, A. C. Bernheim, is the Secretary. The company holds a policy for $40,000 covering the death or injury of their employes in the Employers' Liability and Assurance Company of England, so that any verdict Sullivan's widow may recover against the Manhattan Company will be paid by the assurance company.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. MR. KENDRICK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The funeral of the Rev. James Ryland Kendrick, ex-President of Vassar College, occurred to-day. The public service was held in the Baptist church. The remains were encased in a casket covered with black broadcloth. The clergymen officiating were the Rev. Ransom Harvey, the Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, and President Taylor of Vassar College. The bearers were Henry L. Young, Prof. Leroy C. Cooley, Henry Van Ingen, W. L. Dean, A. L. Allen, John F. Hull, R. E. Lansing, and Dr. R. K. Tuthill. The interment was in the Rural Cemetery.

Highest Authorities of the Medical World.

This Silden Mineral Pastilles offer to the patient the benefit of the waters of the Sedlitz Springs, and are recommended by the highest authorities of the medical world for their unfailing curative qualities in all diseases of the throat, chest, or lungs. By all druggists at 25c. and 50c. per box.—*Adv.*

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorenz Reich, Proprietor.—*Adv.*

FIGHTING ANGRY FLAMES.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PLAYERS FROM A BURNING BOARDING HOUSE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—A fire which came very near resulting in great loss of life occurred at 1:45 o'clock this morning in the four-story brick building at 76 St. Charles-street, near Commercial-alley. The ground floor was occupied by John McCloskey as a soda stand and confectionery, and the upper floors, reached by a narrow stairway, as a boarding house, known as the Allen House. The spread of the flames was so rapid that the inmates of the building barely escaped with their lives.

Rooms on the second floor were occupied by the seven Sutherland sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson of New-York, John Wolf and friend, Mrs. Allen and three servants; those on the third floor by W. H. Lyttle, comedian of the Nellie McHenry company; Miss Stella Reese, leading lady of Fred Warde's company, and Miss Gracie Wade of toe same company; Fred Rust, advance agent of Nellie McHenry; Frank Hurst, agent of Elliott's "Jolly Voyagers"; Charles Shackford of the Nellie McHenry company, and four others. All the people on the second floor were saved without difficulty, but those on the third had a narrow escape.

Police Officer Sellhurst discovered the fire after it had gained considreble headway, and reached toe third floor and aroused the people, who were all sound asleep. When he succeeded in doing this the stairway had burned away. Other means of escape from the burning building were then sought. Mr. Lyttle took charge of the ladies, who were remarkably cool under the circumstances, and told them to go out on the gallery with Mr. Shackford, while he with Mr. Rust and the officer ran into the rooms to procure some covering for them, all being in their night robes. Toe opening of the window caused a draught which fanned the flames into fury, and surrounded the room in which Lyttle and toe officer were, and they were unable to get out. The officer was overcome by the heat and smoke, and Lyttle picked him up and carried him to the window, which he raised.

The roof of a covered hall which touched an adjoining building was on a level with this window sill, but several feet away. Lyttle grasped a wire and, swung himself across the gap, and Officer Sellhurst and Rust followed. Rust, as he stepped on toe sill to make the leap, was badly burned in the face by a sheet of flame which darted up alongside of the building. He, however, grasped the wire and jumped, but lost his hold and fell, striking some electric light wires which broke his fall, into an alleyway, and he was picked up and carried out. He was dangerously injured.

Lyttle then walked out on the roof to the front and advised the ladies on the gallery to jump, which they did, three of the Misses Reese falling on her knees and slightly injuring herself. After scrambling over several roofs the party finally made their way to where firemen's ladders were raised to save them. They lost all their effects.

Frank Hurst made his way to the fourth floor and was seen standing at a window. A negro named Thomas Emile was at a window on the second floor and ladders were raised. Emile jumped, falling in the alley and fracturing his leg. The ladder reached Hurst and he was brought to the street in safety by Chief Engineer O'Connor.

Mr. Rust was conveyed to Charity Hospital, where his injuries were examined. He had inhaled some of the fire and smoke, causing serious internal injuries; his left elbow was fractured, and his head, face, neck, and hands were badly burned. Miss McHenry sought to have him removed to the Hotel Dieu, but Surgeon Miles of the Charity Hospital said it would be highly dangerous to move him.

Those injured at the fire are as follows: Frederick Rust, advance agent McHenry troupe; dangerously; Thomas Emile, cook, burned about face and hands and both ankles fractured; Miss Stella Reece, slight injury to knees and arm; Officer Sellhurst, burned about hands and face; Joon Bar, fireman, head injured by falling shutters. The building was totally destroyed, and was valued at $25,000, the stock and fixtures of the confectionery at $18,000, and the furniture at $10,000; insured in the London, Liverpool and

bonds, so-called, of the Reading 5 per cents. There is no knowo reason for this sad ending of a man dowered with such splendid intellectual gifts as those possessed by Franklin B. Gowen. I cannot realize the fact that Gowen is dead."

J. Brin on White, for many years Controller of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, said: "Gowen never committed suicide. I will never believe it on the present evidence. He was either murdered or the pistol was accidentally discharged."

Col. Myers, another lifelong friend, spoke in the seme way. "Grwen never shot himself purposely," he said.

Mr. Gowen's friends here say that from the time he became Pres dent of the Reading Railroad Company, in 1872, his whole life was wrapped up in the possibilities of this corporation. It was to him as a huge kaleidoscope, each aspect of which created new splendors, upon which he doted, and his visionary disposition caused him to ponder over the development of theories to a degree which carried him beyond the bounds of practical business plans. He was persuasive and possessed of a magnetism which attracted attention and admiration from enemies and friends alike. He was an optimist of the most exaggerated type, and in his management of the Reading he had one theory and could only see one result by its application.

After acquiring 90,000 acres of coal lines he reasoned that the Reading would profit by the production of coal at a loss. He argued that, while the Reading might lose 20 cents per ton by mining coal, it would make such a profit by hauling the coal to market that the loss by mining would be trifling, and he even urged that the output of coal should be increased 3,000,000 tons per annum. He failed to consider, however, that the enormous increase of production would demoralize the coal market and cause a contraction of profits upon the coal already produced. It is believed by many that he never abandoned the hope that he would be reinstated as President of the company, and that he had cherished this hope of late until it became a delusion which aided to unbalance his mind.

He was the legal champion of the third preference bondholders, who have insisted that they should have been paid 7½ per cent. interest on their bonds instead of 2½ per cent. for the eighteen months ending Nov. 30, 1888.

The income bonds, of which Mr. Gowen held about $250,000, have depreciated in value till the first preference bonds lost 5 per cent., the seconds 13 per cent., and the thirds 7 per cent. He also held 5,000 shares of Reading stock, which has ebbed from $32 to $20 per share within ten years, a loss of $60,000 upon Mr. Gowen's holdings. It was a matter of speculation on the street whether these losses and the realization that all efforts toward being reinstated to the Presidency of the company were futile impelled him to take his life.

MAKING HIS OWN CAREER.

The career of Franklin B. Gowen was in many ways remarkable. Starting in life with only his talents for capital, he rose to a commanding place in railroad and financial management.

There were times also when he showed that in other lines of work he might have stood high. His ability as an advocate was brilliant. There was little novelation to employ in addresses to call for public applause in the dry, stern work set before him in the management of a decrepit railroad company. At times he manifested an aptitude for politics which offered many allurements to him, and in which no doubt he might have engaged with conspicuous success. His business ventures, organized in connection with the railroad company, were sagacious, in his personality he enjoyed alike the respect of the masses of whom he had to seek favors and the entire confidence of the thousands whose savings supplied in good part the original stock lists of the enterprises which he managed.

It was as a railroad man that his life became of chief interest to the public. Whether or not, in view of the temptations laid before him for the easy and rapid acquirement of fame and wealth, an occupation was agreeable to him which kept him at the grindstone in perpetual drudgery, Mr. Gowen never made complaint. Such of cheer and promise as was furnished for years to the patient stockholders of his enterprises came from him, and even to the speculative element, whose interest in what he did reached scarcely beyond the Stock Exchange, he stood as the embodiment of those enterprises. His ingenuity, his tireless and enthusiastic devotion to his work, his vast fund of hope, and his evident honesty of purpose did more than anything else to keep the Reading properties afloat when they must needed a buoyant influence.

Under an average manager the properties would have passed to a receiver at times when, under Mr. Gowen's guidance, the outlook seemed brightest. Balances on the wrong side only spurred him to new efforts, but in this connection the most remarkable was that the one whose money was involved believed so implicitly in him that a loss at his hands was borne with positive cheerfulness. In that light the Reading management was a merry undertaking over a long series of years.

The confidence of Mr. Gowen inspired in his railroad work was due in great measure to his personal qualities. No one could meet him without believing in the sincerity of the man. He was possessed in an eminent degree with the power to command enthusiasm. In any calling he would have enjoyed the firm allegiance of his associates. He was a natural leader, who carried men with him by persuasion and who retained them by a reciprocal loyalty which often required a considerable strain upon it. While in Philadelphia, where he lived and where he had no interests were chiefly lodged for many years, these qualities were fully appreciated. That alone explains the trust and affection with which, so far as individual interests could be massed, he was sustained in all he undertook or proposed with practical unanimity. It explains also the substantial victory which he won after the control of the properties had so shifted as to force his retirement, for he went out on a compromise that in essential respects provided for the continued management of the properties on lines mapped out by himself.

His possession of the Molly Maguires illustrated both his ability and his courage. Everybody knew that when he undertook that work he risked his life. To lead band of murderers, and to thwart their designs within their midst required the fearless bravery which no oppressed the mining district. It was he who put detectives at work to ferret out the criminals who kept the coal region in terror. Much of what he did was undertaken at personal cost. Without such work justice must have long gone unsatisfied. And when the exposures came, his part in bringing them about was heralded abroad and was known at the mines and to the mountain workers. His perilous pursuit, unabated by threats and deaf to warnings and entreaties, he went into that region with the prosecuting officers. Except for the evidence that he placed at their disposal and the help otherwise that he rendered, the prosecution could hardly have succeeded. His arguments in some of those cases were forensic models.

It was all of his work in this direction that point out honors were placed in Mr. Gowen's way. In the horse of popular approval which followed the exposures and a conviction of the Molly Maguires his name was proposed for Governor of Pennsylvania. An acceptance of a nomination at that time would have been equivalent to an election, regardless of partisan considerations. He dismissed the suggestion at once and went back quietly to his desk in the Reading office, where he found much work accumulated by the man who forgot politics. Four years before the Molly Maguire exposures, in 1872, he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, where he made no impression as a clear thinker and an eloquent and forcible speaker. He always took an interest in public affairs and frequently engaged in the discussion of public questions, but otherwise he found no time for such matters. He was a Democrat.

After his retirement from the Presidency of the Reading properties in 1885, Mr. Gowen resumed again in the practice of law, an occupation that he had since followed. The case of Coxe Brothers against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was one of the most important that came under his direction. Coxe Brothers complained that the company charged more for carrying coal for them than for certain favored shippers. If the decision in the case, now due, shall lead to such a construction of the inter-state commerce law as will impose a closer review upon the operations of railroad companies, the case will be recorded among the celebrated ones in the law reports. It was this class of business for which Mr. Gowen's experience as the manager of a combination of railroad and mining companies especially fitted him. He was thus assured an excellent practice in a profitable class of cases, yielding him certainly an income suited to his position and surroundings.

Mr. Gowen was born at Mount Airy, Penn., Feb. 9, 1836. He attended for some years a Catholic school at Emmettsburg, Md., finishing his school life at the Moravian Institute at Litt z, Lancaster County, Penn. His first effort to earn his living was as clerk in a store at Lancaster. In 1857 he took charge of a furnace at Shamokin, which he soon left to engage in coal mining at Mount Laden, Schuylkill County. He had a partner, and the firm failed, but this business gave him the idea of natural relationship between the Reading Railroad and a coal mining company, which he developed later in the organization of the coal and iron adjunct to the railroad company. He assumed the liabilities of his firm, and in after years paid them in full. Soon after the failure he began to study law. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar in Schuylkill County. Two years later he became District Attorney of that county. He resigned his office because of the accumulation of private practice, the Reading Railroad and the Girard Coal trusts being among his clients. Their business soon occupied all his time. In 1869 he became President of the railroad company, holding that office, except during one year, until 1885.

Mr. Gowen's appearance was attractive. He had a tall, commanding figure and a strong but winning face. Apart from his business, he was an entertaining and agreeable companion. His memory was extraordinary, and as an illustration of his mental alertness his admirers used to say that he could name instantly the cube root of any number stated to him. He was both scholarly and affable and his nature was magnetic. There is little doubt that he had as large a personal following during his railroad career as any man in Pennsylvania ever enjoyed.

The Mayer Silsh, Door, and Blind Company, the Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company, and the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Furniture Company assigned yesterday. Liabilities and assets are very heavy.

GERMANY'S MANY PARTIES

THE SOCIALISTS CAUSING BISMARCK TROUBLE.

WELL ORGANIZED AND SHOWING MUCH ACTIVITY—THE PART PLAYED IN POLITICS BY THE LARGE STRIKES.

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BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The success of the centre party in the vote in the Reichstag relieving all theological students of the obligation to military service has stirred up a good deal of a breeze in the upper world of politics, and Prince Bismarck complains in regard to it that the highest interests of the Government service are neglected for personal interests of individual deputies.

The vote was, it appears, rather a snap victory for the Centriete, and does not imply that they have been able to make any political combination which would give them the controlling voice in legislation which that vote seemed to imply they had secured. Many men of the Cartel party were absent, and the Centrists seized the advantage due to that happy chance. The *National Zeitung* announces that the Government will not accept the decision, and thus the accident of the absence of Cartel Deputies will not change the fixed policy of the Government on this very important subject. It was, indeed, not to be expected that so grave an infringement of the principle of the May laws should pass unchallenged before those laws themselves shall become totally obsolete.

Prince Bismarck, in a natural expression of dissatisfaction with his vote, wired Herr Boetticher for an explanation, hauling him over the coals as the *vocum tenens* who should have prevented it. Von Boetticher promptly threw the blame on everybody involved to the Cartel combination, and explained that since the recession of the Reichstag they have not been in their places, but have been away, doing what in the United States is called "taking care of the lenre." They were attending to their electoral interests at home and letting the May laws and other things in the Reichstag take care of themselves.

Thereupon Jupiter has thundered a little, and his answer to Herr Boetticher is to the effect that the utmost that will return to his official residence in the first week in January, that important measures of Government must be settled in the Reichstag before the middle of February, when he desires to dissolve that body, and he instructs the Minister to keep the Government groups together more effectively, in spite of the electoral preoccupations of the members. From this it will be noted that in the Bismarckian understanding of these things only Boetticher is to blame for that astonishing vote.

Herr Boetticher's labor will not be easy one. Every day has its caucuses and conventions in every populous centre of the empire, and situations are continued from day to day of organizing committees of Conservatives, National Liberals, Progressists, Socialists, and the rest. Though all are active, the Socialists are pushing things more energetically than the others. They have already brought forward 205 candidates. Their National Committee is a strong one—Bebel, Grillenberger, Liebknecht, and Meibelsmagt. Its assumes absolute control for the party and authorizes that on questions relating to the elections must be addressed to the committee and be decided by it. In districts where the party is too poor to take the expenses of election the faithful must make their appeal to the committee before the 1st of January, which will furnish the sum required to make up the deficiency. All Socialists are instructed to attend the general electoral assemblies to vindicate their principles, but to abstain from interfering with purely party reunions. All hired men and to the Trade should be men of unblemished reputation.

The comment of the journals of the Cartel party upon all this discloses an apprehension in the Government groups that the very admirable organization of the Socialists, and their party discipline, will make them troublesome customers with whom to deal. Even the Conservatives of the Socialists themselves are hopeful on this point and believe they will have thirty-five members in the next Reichstag. As to this possibility, much depends upon the attitude Prince Bismarck assumes on the appeal of the miners for Government aid and encouragement in their strike. He may respond to that in such a way as will astonish the Socialists.

It is certain that the strikes are a fact of great moment in the electoral game, and the striking miners are his allies, as the Socialists are having theirs—and, indeed, have had them in the fomentation of the trouble. The strike gains in proportions constantly. Herr Boetticher, in a conference with the directors of the West Prussian mines, refused to the owners all of the speediest possible settlement with the men, in view of the impending elections. He pointed out that discontented men, and especially men for whose discontent there was any good reason, were a source of strength to the Socialist Party, which naturally helped to make up majorities, and he urged that concession be made to the men.

Immediately after this conference the ministers ordered the local authorities to bl. ck concessions in places in the strike districts with placards bearing the recent decision of the Supreme Court for discouraging the eloquence of agitators. This decision is to be effect that any person publicly exciting others to any act contrary to their contracts violates the law and is punishable for the offense.

The very actual movement for strikes everywhere and the universal discussion of the project to import Chinese labor. Economic societies generally look upon it as a thing of doubtful utility. The Stettin Political-Economical Society adopted resolutions to the authorities saying that though the encouragement of Chinese immigration was not at present advisable or opportune, it might be in the near future a desirable and necessary measure—a quaint menace, on account of which the miners will not be awake at night.

The Portuguese Government has applied to the Frankfort and Berlin banks to negotiate a loan of 5,000,000 marcels, ostensibly for use in adjustment of the floating debt and for the execution of railroad and harbor works. At the very moment almost when the contract was about to be completed the bankers with drew and refused to sign. They were alarmed by advices from Lisbon touching the negotiations there that have for their objective point the declaration of a Portuguese republic. The Republican press in Lisbon continues to deny that there is any danger in the agitations, yet in the same breath almost they urge the suppression of Liberal papers.

DOM PEDRO WAITING.

LISBON, Dec. 14.—Dom Pedro to-night gave audience to three of his former Ministers. It is reported that he approves of Viscount Proto's proposed manifesto.

SENHOR BARBOSA, Brazilian Minister of Finance, has sent a cable dispatch denying the alarmist reports regarding Brazilian finances, public security, and the stability of the provisional Government. He adds that the condition of public affairs in Brazil is improving.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Dom Pedro is preparing a manifesto to the Brazilians, defending the acts of his Ministers and explaining the overthrow of the empire. He says he will await tranquilly the expression of the will of the people, hopeful that in the coming elections the People will pronounce freely in favor of his Government.

In all allusions to Dom Pedro the semi-official press here continues to treat his return to Brazil as impossible and undesirable. The *Neueste Nachrichten* says the right of Germany is dominant influence in Southern Brazil. It says that there are over 200,000 German colonists in the three provinces—Rio Grande do sul, Santa Catharina, and Parana; that farming there is exclusively in the hands of Germans; that the language spoken is chiefly German, and argues that if emigration had not been checked the provinces would have fallen ere this as a ripe fruit into the hands of the German Government.

LABOR'S DISSATISFACTION.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A heavy fog prevailed here to-day. It was feared, owing to the fact that it was necessary to burn gas during the day, that the supply would not prove adequate because of the strike of the gas workers. These fears proved groundless, however, as the supply was well maintained.

The coal porters at Greenwich struck to-day without giving notice. The company will prosecute them.

The crews of colliers are giving notice that they will not work on vessels conveying coal for works employing non-union men.

Three thousand miners employed in the collieries at Oldbury have given notice that they will strike unless they are granted an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages.

BERNE, Dec. 14.—One hundred and thirty printers from Berlin have been engaged to take the places of strikers here. The *Bund* and three other journals have consolidated and will be issued under the title of the *Normal Gazette*.

DEPUTIES TO FIGHT A DUEL.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Camille Dreyfus and M. Laguerre, both members of the Chamber of Deputies, had a misunderstanding to-day. Friendly relations between them are discontinued, hostile messages have been exchanged, and the duel is fixed for to-morrow.

IRELAND'S NEW VICEROY.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—The Earl of Zetland, the new Viceroy of Ireland, arrived at Kingstown this morning and immediately proceeded to this city. A royal salute was fired upon his arrival here, and he received a remarkably enthusiastic reception. He rode from the Westland Row Railway Station to the Castle. The route from the station was profusely decorated with flags. The Viceroy was enthusiastically cheered along the entire route. The windows of the houses along the streets through which he rode were thronged with people. Vast crowds followed the procession to the castle. The Trinity College students sang the national anthem, in which they were joined by the crowd. No trace of hostility was displayed. The workingmen, who on the occasion of the entry of previous Viceroys groaned and hooted them, to-day exhibited thorough good humor.

STANLEY AT ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Stanley proposes to remain at Zanzibar several weeks. He will go from there to Cairo and thence to London in the Spring.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Dr. Parke telegraphs that Emin Pasha improves slowly; that the bad symptoms are disappearing, though the cough is still severe, and that he can now move his limbs more freely and with less pain.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—To-day was the twenty-eighth anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family, visited the sarcophagus at Frogmore, in which the remains of the Prince are interred. Her Majesty spent a long time in prayer at the mausoleum. She was deeply affected and wept most of the time she remained there.

The Duchess of Teck, cousin of the Queen, is seriously ill.

PESTH, Dec. 14.—A communication from the Emperor of Austria to Herr von Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, was read in the upper house of the Hungarian Diet to-day, in which the Emperor sanctions the renunciation by Archduke Juan of Austria of his rank and title.

VIENNA, Dec. 14.—During the progress of an anti-Semitic meeting last night a riot occurred between the radical German Nationalists and Austrian Conservatives. Five of the participants, including Herr Pattai, a member of the Reichsrath, were injured.

ROME, Dec. 14.—King Humbert granted a private audience to Mr. Albert G. Porter, the United States Minister, to-day.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—The subscriptions to the Irish tenants' defense fund have reached £10,000.

TWO OUTLAWS CAPTURED.

MEMBERS OF RUBE BURROWS'S GANG SAFE IN JAIL.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 14.—A special to the *Age-Herald* from Amory, Miss., gives an account of a desperate encounter there about 2 o'clock this morning in which Detective Jackson of the Southern Express Company and three assistants hanged a couple of Rube Burrows's gang. Amory is just over the line from Lamar County, Ala., where Rube lives.

Rufus Smith and Jim McClung, two of the gang, were sitting in the little station this morning waiting for an east-bound train, when suddenly Jackson and his assistants appeared in the doorway with drawn revolvers and ordered them to throw up their hands. Instead they drew their pistols. Smith jumped between Jackson's legs to throw him down, but Jackson came up same. The detectives had a hard tussle, and when they had the outlaws overpowered and tied, the casualties were found to be several pistol shot wounds on McClung's head. The prisoners were taken to Aberdeen and put in prison for safekeeping.

The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham pay car was to have been there to-day, and it is supposed that Smith and McClung had planned to capture it. The detectives had been following them across the country several days, but never had an opportunity to make a rush till the outlaws went in over in the station and were sitting quietly in the fire. Officers it is supposed that Rube himself must be somewhere about there. Both of the captured outlaws are Lamar County men and disciples of Rube Burrows.

A BIG ROWING SWEEPSTAKE.

JOHN TEEMER'S PROPOSITION TO SETTLE THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.—A special from McKeesport, Penn., says: "Since the death of Searle there has been considerable stir in aquatic circles, and it is probable now that rowing will start as soon as the season will permit with the greatest sweepstake race that ever took place in the history of aquatics. It is proposed to have a professional sweepstake with the view of determining who is to hold the championship title of the world.

"This evening John Teemer received a telegram from the Boston *Herald* asking if he would row Kemp on mutual waters or abroad for the world's championship. He wired back that he would sail to meet him, but that he would propose a grand professional sweepstake stake on mutual waters, in which Stansberry, Kemp, O'Connor, Gaudaur, Hamlan, and Teemer, or any other professionals would take part, each man to put up $1,000. The race should take place as soon as the weather would permit, and in the event of its being rowed in this country Kemp and Stansberry should be allowed expenses. This, Teemer believes, would be the only proper way to determine the question of the world's championship, as the death of Searle allows no one to claim it."

THE ALL-AGED STAKE DECIDED.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Dec. 14.—The last heat of the All-Aged Pointer Stakes of the Central Field Trial Club was run to-day. Mr. Edward Dexter's Poutino beat Dr. C. E. Michel's Bannerman, and was awarded third.

The field heat to decide the winner of the Derby between Mr. Edward Dexter's pointer dog Rip Rap and Memphis & Avent's English setter dog Rowdy Rod was won by the former.

The final heat for absolute winner of the All-Aged Stake was between the winner of the All-Aged Pointer Stake and the winner of the All-Aged Setter Stake was won by J. I. Case's setter dog King's Mark, who beat Lebanon Keunel's pointer dog Lebanon.

There are six starters in the free-for-all or four-hour race, drawn as follows: Nora against Rowdy Rod, Roster Williams against Chance, Lethern against Roser. The stake will begin on Monday next.

COLLAPSE OF A COAL DEAL.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.—It is now generally conceded by the river coal operators of the Monongahela Valley, who gave options on their entire property to Mr. W. P. Shinn for a New-York syndicate, that a sale will not be negotiated. This conclusion has been arrived at for two reasons: First, so far as the operators know their property has never been examined by any agents of probable purchasers; second, according to the terms of the option the privilege expires Jan. 1, 1890; but if an extension of time was desired for thirty days 1 per cent. of the valuation, or $150,000, should have been paid to-day, which was not done. The valuation of the combined properties was in the neighborhood of $15,000,000. It is conceded by the operators and others who know anything about the values placed that there are big profits in consolidation, and speculation as to why the purchase money has not been forthcoming is met with a big question. The operators themselves are at a loss to account for it.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR CO.

Desks

FOR CHRISTMAS.

Over 300 different styles of Desks, including every size, style, and price, from $10 to $250.

Desks in Mahogany, Cherry, English Oak, Quartered Antique Oak, and Selected Ash. Trimmings of polished brass, oxidized brass, antique silver, or iron, as desired.

Davenport Desks, Colonial Desks, Fraech Escritoires, Inlaid Cabinet Desks, Library Table Desks, Kidney Table Desks, and over 50 American styles.

Desks for Christmas, Fathers' Desks, Mothers' Desks, Desks for children, Library Desks for students or writers.

Our Desks are fitted with compartment drawers, pigeon holes, book lids, slides, stamp drawers, shelves, paper drawers, pencil racks, and every modern appliance.

Make no mistake. This is the best place in this city to buy a desk for a Christmas present. Larger variety and lower prices.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR CO.,

47 and 49 West 14th-st.,

Running through to 15th-st.

THE DISAGREEING DOCTORS.

DR. GUERNSEY'S POSITION UNCHANGED —THE SOCIETY'S FULL CASE.

The effort of the Homeopathic Medical Society to have the present medical board of the Ward's Island Hospital dissolved, because half a dozen of the twenty-four members are not active members of the society, made no perceptible headway yesterday. It has, however, by no means been given up. The society will hold a meeting some time this week, when further action will be taken. Meantime, the following printed notice, dated Dec. 18, has been sent to all members of the society:

At a meeting of this society, held last evening, it was voted, in order to learn who and how many members of this society were willing to serve upon the Visiting Staff of the Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital, "that the Secretary be instructed to ascertain within three days what members of the society will serve upon the staff of the Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital, and to add to the list as provided for in the resolution of the Committee on Public Institutions." In compliance with the foregoing, will you kindly inform me by return mail if you are willing to so serve?

A. B. NORTON, M. D., Secretary.

The responses to this notice will probably indicate about how many of the 190 members of the society are in sympathy with the move against the Medical Board of the hospital.

Dr. Egbert Guernsey said yesterday that he had received the communication from the Board of Charities and Correction with the resolution of the Homeopathic Society, but had not had time to reply to it. He had no further statement to make, and did not appear to be at all disturbed about the result. He however called attention to the fact that his own position regarding homeopathy was the same now that it was when he was selected by the Homeopathic Society as a member of the Medical Board of the Ward's Island Hospital. On the 1st of January, 1873, he wrote the saintatory for the new *Medical Union*, in which he said:

"What we as homeopaths claim as cardinal principles are, first, the law of similia, or the treatment of disease by medicines whose effects, tested upon the living, healthy organisms, are similar to the symptoms present in diseases. We do not claim this principle as universal and exclusive. We claim that it is a principle of great value, and one which, carefully considered and correctly applied, gives us, when indicated, the most satisfactory results. We ask in all fairness that in no case should prejudice act against its fair consideration."

With full knowledge that those were his sentiments, Dr. Guernsey says, "the Homeopathic Society secured his selection on the Medical Board of the Hospital, and has kept him elected him President, and has kept him to that office ever since. The attempt to oust him now, therefore, does not seem to him to rest on any sound principle. He has not changed, he says, however it may be with others.

Dr. M. Schley, who has acted as chief spokesman for the society in the move against Dr. Guernsey, yesterday prepared a written statement, which he said included the society's whole case. Its chief features are as follows:

"The daily press has overlooked the main issue in this controversy. There is no personal attack upon any member. It is there any lead existing the body of representative homeopathic physicians. The two sad only points to settle are (1) the removal of allopathic supervision in a homeopathic institution, and (2) the appointment in future of medical men who are members of the only legal homeopathic society in this county.

"The distinctive title of our homeopathic society is required and is obligatory by a law passed by the New-York Legislature in 1857. We would have to create a new corporate body if we were to change our name if we so desired—which is now not the case. All of our active members are ever in sympathy when any movement comes up which is to be to our school credit and honor, and also, on the other hand, when it is in peril.

"All of our members are left at perfect liberty to prescribe as he or she may see fit or as experience, perhaps, has shown the best and most successful method in each particular case. If any member does believe that the law of similia is the best existent he is free to join the Eclectic or Allopathic Society. In the present management the society is solidly backed by the best elements in our school. We number several hundred practitioners, and by letters received and personal utterances they are nearly unanimous in approval with the action taken by our committee on Public Institutions.

"It is supposed by many that Dr. Egbert Guernsey is the representative homeopath in this city. This is an error. We have submitted our case directly to the Board of Charities. They have full jurisdiction in this matter. Against them there seems to appear. We consider that homeopathy has full and entire confidence in their disposition to deal justly in this matter.

"We would state, however, that as the hospital was originally planned with the offices of the society and their patients, and as the original resolution passed by the Commissioners reads that its staff shall be composed of homeopathic physicians, who should be members, at the same time, of our regular society, the members of the allopathic body in number as in following, feel responsible for the maintenance of the Ward's Island institution as a purely homeopathic hospital, in name as in fact.

"The resolution of the society which instructed our committee to take action was introduced last Winter. It was printed and sent to every member of the society, with the notice that it would be voted upon at the regular meeting. It was passed at that meeting without a dissenting vote. . . . The representations made that the action taken has been influenced by hospital politics is not true. The faction interested in misleading the public numbers not a dozen. During the last five years or more the gent emo composing it, disgruntled because in some cases they were unwilling authority, have not only withdrawo active support, but have essentially traduced the society.

"It is well known that they have been hostile to the educational interests of the homeopathic school in this city and have used such power as they then had to advance their present views and ends. . . . Instead of continuing to defend a homeopathic organization their efforts have been directed toward weakening it. They are more interested in the absorption of the homeopathic school by the allopathic sect than they are in advancing homeopathic interests. As examples we would cite the recent misrepresentation in the *Evening Post* of Dec. 7.

"The journal which Dr. Guernsey edits used its influence to prevent the endowment of the new Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital to be dedicated next month, and moreover, he co-operated with the allopathic school and others to carry a bill through the Legislature opposed to homeopathic organizations.

"Against the present management of Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital there has been a growing discontent among the profession at large. It this management is to continue it will be a failure, and in that case the Homeopathic Medical Society's record and good will be the least responsible for something over which we have no control. Before this shall occur we will disclaim openly to our colleagues and the public and the taxpayer all responsibility for its failure.

"Homeopathy will go on increasing in strength and vigor notwithstanding all impediments, and the title Homeopathic Society" will exist 10 years from now, more triumphant than ever."

SLAVES WERE NOT CHATTELS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ON THE LEGAL DEFINITION OF SLAVERY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 14.—To-day the Hon. W. J. Blackburn, editor of a Republican newspaper and formerly member of Congress from Louisiana, prints a letter which he received from Jefferson Davis, and which is believed to be among the last of the epistolary work of the "Father of the Confederacy." Following is the letter in full:

BEAUVOIR, Miss., July 13, 1889.

W. Blackburn, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have read the article on the "True Southern Character" with much gratification, but I must respectfully request you to correct a grave error, and one from which must result consequences I have flowed. I refer to the sentence in which you announce yourself as "one who always was interested and openly opposed to chattel slavery." Chattel slavery never existed in this country. Local legislation recognized the right to the service of labor of African slaves, and this right was guaranteed in the Constitution to form the Union of States, binding persons outside of the limits of the local law to restore a fugitive slave on demand of the owner. It also secured that right to the service or labor extended to the power to transfer the slave by sale, but the laws of all the States protected the life and person of the slave so as to make it a crime to kill or maim a slave punishable as to like case of a white man. The slaves were therefore not chattels, but property to the extent of a lifelong right to their service or labor.

There is so much in your article to commend, and the spirit with which it is written is so truly Southern, that I have been prompted to depart from my habit in thus treating of a political question. Very respectfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE CRONIN JURY STILL OUT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The jury in the Cronin case had not agreed up to 10:25 o'clock to-night. At that hour the large audience which had assembled in the court room was ranged to order by Sheriff Matson, who said: "Gentlemen, I want to announce that there is no return from the jury, and Judge McConnell has left his private chamber and gone home for the night. You are also now all free to go home."

"Until when?" inquired a newspaper man from the audience. "The Judge will be down to-morrow when he is sent for," was the answer.

"But not before?" asked some one.

"I think not," said the Sheriff in a low tone, as he declined to answer further details.

It is understood there will be no formal session of the court to-morrow, but that the Judge will be prepared at any time during the day to visit the court room and receive the verdict when notified by the jury that they are ready to make a return.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—W. J. Davidson, son of the senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of Davidson & Fletcher, St. John's N. F., who had visited Boston and Montreal to get thoroughly posted in the grocery business, was arrested this morning for forging the name of William Bourke, a former employer of his here, to a note for $100 and attempting to utter the note.

She other notes bearing good imitations of Bourke's signature were found on him. Later in the day he appeared before a magistrate and pleaded guilty. Bourke's books are being overhauled, and evidences of further dishonesty on the part of Davidson are being discovered.

MAYOR HART'S PLURALITY.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The official returns of the city election for Mayor are as follows: Hart, 31,130; Galvin, 25,722. Mr. Hart's plurality is 5,408.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MY PATENT SKELETON BANG WILL PROVE AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT TO YOUR SWEETHEART, WIFE, MOTHER, OR SISTER. FROM $3.00 UPWARD. PATENTED NOV. 15, 1887.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, OR COCOANUT BALM, FOR THE COMPLEXION, WILL PLEASE THE LADIES. PRICE $1.00 PER BOX.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HAVE YOUR BANGS CURLED AND TRIMMED AT L. SHAW'S. 20 EXPERT ARTISTS. PRICE 25c., 50c., AND $1.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MY STOCK OF WHITE AND GRAY HAIR AND BEAUTIFUL FLUFFY SWITCHES IS COMPLETE AND UNEQUALED ELSEWHERE.

L. SHAW,

54 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AVENUE.

AMBROSE MONELL DEAD.

Civil Justice Ambrose Monell of the Seventh District Court died last night about 7:30 o'clock, at his residence, 152 East Sixty-first-street. He had been ill since early in September. For several weeks before his death the physicians in attendance had given up all hope of his recovery. The cause of his death was an abscess which formed on his lungs. His widow and two children survive him.

For some days Judge Monell had been gradually sinking, and it was evident to Dr. Packard, who was in daily attendance, that the end was not far off. Yesterday afternoon the doctor left Judge Monell's house at 5 o'clock. He returned at 8 o'clock and found that the Judge was already dead. His death had been a peaceful one.

Judge Monell was about forty-five years old. He was a son of Cla kson L. Monell, for many years Chief Justice of the Superior Court. After being graduated from the College of the City of New-York he took a course in the Columbia College Law School, and then studied law in the office of Brown, Bird & Vanderpool. Later he became a partner of Elbridge T. Gerry. He was nominated by Tammany Hall for Judge of the Seventh District Court in 1881, and in the election just pulled through, having a plurality of only 1,50 votes out of more than 24,000 cast for the two candidates. In 1887 he was again elected, and had, therefore, four years of his term left to serve.

At the time of Judge Monell's death he was under indictment for his share in the deceit which enabled sheriff James A. Flack to secure a irequilent divorce from his wife, Mary E. Flack. He had long been known as Sheriff Flack's chief counselor in his private and political affairs. In fact, while Flack was recognized as the leader of the Tweed administration the Twentieth District Judge Monell was recognized as its brains. Judge Monell's name did not appear as counsel in the divorce proceedings because Sheriff Flack put in no appearance. He was active in Flack's behalf, however. He retained Benjamin Wright as attorney for Mrs. Flack and looked after the case.

When the conspirators were given a chance to go before the Grand Jury and make explanations, Judge Monell sent word that he was sick and would be unable to appear. Without doubt the very word that reached him of the action taken by our committee on Public Institutions.

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A SNEAK THIEF CAUGHT.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ROB THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—This afternoon about 3:15 o'clock George W. Evans, alias William Franklin, alias Ladyhand George, a notorious and daring sneak thief, entered the United States Express Company's office, 164 Gravity-street, and attempted to steal a package containing $10,000 in currency awaiting shipment to Washington. The money clerk, Thomas R. Austin, discovered him and caught him as he was escaping, and, with the assistance of some of the other clerks, held him until the police arrived, and he was locked up.

Last Thursday Evans and a confederate called at the express office and made many inquiries relative to shipping money to Minneapolis. This was a blind to get a view of the workings of the office, and a hint of how they should operate. This evening the confederate called at the office and inquired about shipping money to Alaska, and his conversation attracted the attention of the clerk. While the two were thus engaged Evans sneaked in by a side door and took the money from under the shelf. He had gone but a few feet when he was discovered and caught, the money recovered, and Evans held over to Detroit and New York, and is known in San Francisco as "Kid" Miller. He has served a term of two years in New York. During the latter part of 1883 he came to this city, and was arrested for robbing a contractor of $700. The money was in a bag lying on the counter at the People's Bank when he snatched it. He was sentenced to the Louisiana penitentiary for five years for this job, and after serving four years of his time was pardoned.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Gaynor's glass works at Salem, N. J., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The ware shed, containing $40,000 worth of glass jars, was saved. A defective tempering oven caused the fire. The tank and pot furnaces and a melt of glass were saved. The loss is $5,000, fully covered by insurance. About one hundred and fifty men and boys are temporarily thrown out of employment. The factories will be rebuilt at once.

The Erie Railway's train sheds at Niagara Falls, N. Y., extending from Second-street in Third, and containing the newsstand, baggage room, &c., were destroyed by fire Friday night. A cylinder filled with compressed gas for calcium lights exploded in the baggage room with great force, but no one was hurt. The loss is estimated at $12,000.

The warehouse 14 East Baltimore-street,

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

TO GO BACK TO HIS PULPIT.

DR. RYLANCE DECIDES TO PREACH AT ST. MARK'S TO-DAY.

For the first time since the charges of immorality were brought azalust the Rev. Dr. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, by certain members of his congregation through Vestrymen William V. King and Nicholas Quackenbos, this doctor will occupy his pulpit to-day. As has been well known for some time, Dr. Rylance has brought suit for slander against the Vestrymen named. The trial of the case will come off some time in March, it is now expected, and Dr. Rylance will be represented by Stephen P. Nash and Leavitt & Keith as counsel. In the meantime, however, the ecclesiastical side of the case has made its appearance. A committee of representative churchmen was appointed by Bishop Potter to act as a sort of grand jury to investigate the trouble between Dr. Rylance and his Vestry.

The committee recently met at the See House, 29 Lafayette-place, and Vestrymen King and Quackenbos and their counsel, ex-Judge Fullerton, and Dr. Rylance and his counsel appeared before it. On the advice of their counsel Messrs. King and Quackenbos declined to bring forward the evidence which they claim is in their possession, giving as a reason the fact that the civil suit is already pending, their side of which might be damaged or weakened by the revelation of their position at present.

A few days ago Dr. Rylance, whose pulpit had been filled by other clergymen up to that time, notified the church Wardens that he would resume his duties to-day. It was a move on his part which had been entirely unanticipated, and for a moment there was a disposition manifested to take measures to prevent the doctor from carrying out his purpose. This disposition was perhaps augmented by the reports which soon began to fly about that Dr. Rylance intended to preach an aggressive sermon on the resumption of his position, and in this way chastise his enemies with the rod of clerical eloquence. It was hinted that the opponents of the doctor would not sit through the service if he should attempt to conduct it.

Dr. Rylance was seen yesterday afternoon by a TIMES reporter. He was actively engaged in the composition of the sermon about which speculation had become rife.

"Yes," said he, "I am going back to my church and to my work to-morrow if I live until the hour. As to the character of my sermon, I will merely say that I am a man of peace, and in all my actions have merely attempted to obviate it. I certainly do not intend to take any such opportunity to deliver a 'blow from the shoulder,' or a 'broadside,' against my enemies.

"I have always been anxious to get a chance to tell my side of the story, and my willingness and desire to appear before the committee appointed by the Bishop arose from that fact. But my motive for taking up again my duties at the church is merely the feeling that it is my duty to do so. I am the rector of the church, and as such I feel it my duty to occupy the pulpit."

Dr. Rylance was asked if he had had any communication from Bishop Potter to the effect that he should not preach to-day as he intended. It had been reported that some such action would be taken to prevent the "scene" which, it was feared, would be the result of Dr. Rylance's appearance at church. The rector replied:

"I have not heard a syllable from Bishop Potter, not a whisper, in regard to such a matter."

Mr. J. B. Leavitt of Leavitt & Keith, counsel for Dr. Rylance, was much displeased yesterday with the reports that to-day's sermon would be, in substance, an attack upon the enemies of his client. He said: "I am very sorry that any such report should have been spread abroad. The doctor is not the kind of a man to preach an excessive sermon. The service will be as usual. It is my belief that the great majority of the congregation are on the doctor's side in this matter, and, therefore, in justice to them and to his own conscience, it is necessary that he should resume his duties. That is, so far as I know, his only motive in going back to his work to-morrow."

Mr. Nicholas Quackenbos, one of the two Vestrymen against whom Dr. Rylance has brought suit for slander, said: "It is ridiculous to suppose that a man of the sense and intelligence of Dr. Rylance would attempt to preach a violent sermon to-morrow, or to revenge himself from the pulpit upon any of his enemies. I have no doubt that he will touch upon the mildest of topics, and that the services will be absolutely undisturbed by any scene whatever.

"I have been thinking over what could possibly be the doctor's motive in coming back to preach. I think it is merely to resume his ground to recover his salary for the period since his resignation, recalled afterward. As to the report that the parties in this unhappy dispute have been before a committee of five, appointed by Bishop Potter, that is true. It is also true that, under advice of counsel, Mr. King and I declined to bring forward our evidence against Dr. Rylance. My lawyer, ex-Judge Fullerton, thought it inadvisable to do this previous to the civil trial for slander. I, myself, was not of this opinion and I think, when I return from Chicago, where I go on a visit for the holidays on Monday, I shall insist on bringing the matter again before the committee and giving our side of the case. This will take place probably about Jan. 10."

A LOVE-CRAZED ITALIAN.

HE SHOOTS HIS YOUNG WIFE AND THEN HIMSELF.

Three months ago, after a brief wooing, Nicola Percharnie, a coarse young Italian tailor of perhaps twenty years, induced sixteen-year-old Alvena Amabile to marry him. Last night he tried to shoot her, and failing, put a bullet into his own head. Between hysterical sobs the child wife told her story to a TIMES reporter in the Elizabeth-street station house while waiting for an ambulance to take her to Chambers-street Hospital.

She lived at 35 Baxter-street with her parents and to add to the family store she worked at flower-making. Nicola lived in the same house, and after ardent protestations of his affection she consented to be his bride. They went to the Mayor's office with some friends three months ago and went through the civil ceremony. She had consented to this only on condition that afterward the Church should set its sacred seal on their union. To this Nicola demurred. He said that he saw no need of it. Then Alvena went home to her mother and refused to be Nico a's wife. She again took up her business of making flowers.

To Nicola's frequent and persistent appeals that she should go to live with him Alvena turned a deaf ear, always saying, however, she was ready to abide by the rules and bless their union. They lived in the same house, and Nicola had plenty of opportunity to press his suit.

Last night he entered her mother's apartments and made a final appeal. There was that in his eye and in his manner that frightened the child, and, with a positive refusal to live with him until a priest had married them she fled to an inner room. With the gleam of murder in his eye he followed her. She escaped into the hallway and bounded down the stairs and into the street. She slipped on the snow-covered pavement just as Nicola, who was close behind her, fired. The fall saved her life, for the bullet struck her in the head and then glancing, inflicted a cruel but not fatal wound. Twice again he fired, aimlessly, and as the street became a pandemonium of men's yells and women's screams he turned the pistol on himself and put a bullet into his own head.

As she fled Alvena ran into the arms of Officer Emil Pfaebler, who led her to the Elizabeth-street station house, whence she was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital in an ambulance. There her wound was dressed, and later in the evening she returned home. Officers Walsh and Keiser took charge of the prostrate Nicola, who lay bleeding in the street, and another ambulance took him to the same hospital.

The physicians extracted the bullet, but late last night would not venture an opinion as to his chances of recovery. He is guarded by a policeman.

AWAITING NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

Mr. Charles R. Flint of the New-York Commercial Company said yesterday afternoon that he had had no further advices from Para concerning the extraordinary favor granted to the Companhia Mercantil of Para, by which that company is given practically a monopoly of the export trade in rubber from the northern provinces of Brazil. He should await, he said, with a good deal of interest, the information which would come by mail.

The British steamship Horrox, which sailed from Rio Janeiro on Nov. 23, nine days after the Brazilian Republic had been proclaimed, arrived off Sandy Hook late yesterday afternoon. The vessel did not come up to Quarantine, but remained at anchor in the lower bay. She will probably come up to Martin's Stores, in Brooklyn, to-day.

AN ENJOYABLE EVENING.

An exceedingly enjoyable evening was had by some seven to eight hundred members of the Lieberkranz society last night at the clubhouse in Fifty-eighth-street. It was an evening of social intercourse, refreshments, and music for the male members of the society and their friends. No preparanged programme had been provided, but the character of the music, vocal and instrumental, was quite as high as if it had been announced on flaming posters. There were trios, solos, and chorus songs, interspersed with violoncello and piano solos. Among the contributors to the enjoyment of the company were Hardegen, Koerp, Herrman, Toedt, Berseunok, Behrens of the German opera company, and the Beethoven, Liederkranz, and other singing societies. The company sat at long tables arranged lengthwise of the hall.

"ANYTHING TO BEAT BRICE."

THE UNIQUE METHODS ADOPTED BY MR. JOHN H. THOMAS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 14.—While the general impression prevails that the Hon. Calvin S. Brice, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is a sure winner in the Senatorial race and that he will capture the prize fairly, his opponent in the contest, Mr. John H. Thomas, is working hard among the Democratic members in his own interest, and not only claims but demands that the Senatorship be handed over as a recognition of his services in the late contest.

If Mr. Thomas was a leader in the Senatorial race he could not better place himself in the field than he has done by very poor generalship. He has to all appearances too little tact for the high office to which he aspires, and if his present canvass is a sample of his ability and shrewdness, he would cut a very sorry figure in the Senate beside the able and shrewd John Sherman of the opposition party. The fact is becoming more apparent as the canvass of the Springfield millionaire manufacturer develops. During the recent campaign Mr. Thomas went into many of the doubtful districts and left funds for the purpose of getting out the full Democratic vote. After the election, when it was found that the Democrats would have the General Assembly, Mr. Thomas came out as a candidate and publicly announced that he was entitled to the Senatorship, as it was his money that had elected twenty-one members in the doubtful counties, and he proposed to have the support of those members. There have been many broad claims made by Ohio politicians during the past ten years, but it was left to Mr. Thomas to cap the climax.

The members elected in the counties where Mr. Thomas and his money are alleged by him to have had such a potent influence are naturally uneasy and chagrined. Under ordinary circumstances many, and perhaps all, would have had a very kindly feeling for the would-be statesman, but the lack of tact, or more plainly, good sense, on the part of Mr. Thomas places them in a most embarrassing position, for to solidly support him would be and could be interpreted in no other way than an acknowledgment that their votes were pledged to Mr. Thomas and that the Springfield gentleman held a mortgage upon them, as has already been announced.

In this Senatorial contest reports are current that the field candidates, including Mr. Thomas, are having circulated petitions throughout the counties which are to be thrown into Columbus by the hundred when the Legislature convenes protesting against the election of Mr. Brice. The Knights of Labor organizations are being "worked" with the greatest industry, and large delegations may be looked for, as free transportation will be offered. It is now "Anything to beat Brice."

One of the members of the Democratic Committee, in referring to the scheme, said: "I hope no such venal tactics will be resorted to. What do these petitions amount to, anyway? No man will refuse to sign a petition, and ninety-nine out of every hundred that do sign one do so to get rid of the person who circulates it. I am personally friendly to Mr. Thomas, but I cannot indorse such methods. He has already antagonized many good political friends by making the absurd and ridiculous claims that he was the great power and he alone gave us the Legislature. I am afraid if Mr. Thomas brings in these petitions from laboring men against Mr. Brice it will react and prove disastrous to those who aid in such a movement. It is true that Mr. Thomas gives employment to a large number of men, and their petition would be received with respect, but to bring them in from every part of the State would be ridiculous. In the event of such methods the friends of Mr. Brice would have no difficulty in showing that by his enterprise he did employ the full average number of the State he had given employment to ten men where Mr. Thomas has to one. I hardly think such a plan will be carried out. It would be a most unwise move."

"What in your opinion will be the result?"

"I am not taking any part in the fight, and holding the place I do in the committee cannot. While I have no figures and do not pretend to know the strength claimed by the various aspirants, judging from the general tone of conversation and public sentiment freely expressed by both Republicans and Democrats, I am of the opinion that Mr. Brice will be the next Senator from Ohio."

Ex-Speaker Marsh said: "My confidence in the election of Mr. Brice grows stronger every day. As Chairman of the National Committee he has been of more assistance than any Democratic candidate in Ohio ever had. The Legislature can not fail to see this. On his own merits, however, Mr. Brice will receive the nomination, and there will be no scandal attached to the Ohio Senatorship. I think Mr. Brice will favor an open caucus if the others do not object."

BAD FOR THE CREDITORS.

THE FAILURE OF THE WYOMING CATTLE COMPANY A VERY BAD ONE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 14.—The excitement in Greene County over the failure of the Wyoming Cattle Company still continues. D. A. Spragg, a leading light in the stranded company, is supposed to be in Canada. A telegram from Waynesburg, the county seat, says: "There have been upward of $400,000 to judgments entered in the last sixteen days, and the Prothonotary is still rushed and was about eighty notes behind to-day. Eight deeds of assignment have been recorded and quite a number of mortgages. Dr. D. W. Branden, it is thought, will have some money left after paying his debts, amounting to about $65,000. Abner Hoge's liabilities amount to over $30,000."

Many farmers and men of limited means lose all they have, among whom are Robert Smith, County Treasurer. The amount of W. T. Lantz's liabilities will be about $90,000, and his property is not worth more than $2,000. Some of Spragg's friends promised at first that he would make his creditors all right in a short time; that he had property worth at least $150,000 and was not in debt to near that much, and that his creditors would all be paid.

It now turns out that nearly all his property was transferred to parties some time ago, and that his creditors will not get more than 5 cents on the dollar. It is now believed by most people here that Spragg has a large amount of money with him, as he borrowed about $50,000 a day or two before he left, part of it when he was getting his assignment papers ready.

The wives of two farmers who indorsed notes for parties who have failed have become insane.

WAS IT W. A. ASPINWALL?

The report came yesterday from Baltimore that a young man supposed to be William A. Aspinwall of Brooklyn had died at the City Hospital there at an early hour in the morning. He had been brought in an unconscious condition from Perryville, Md., the night before, apparently suffering from an overdose of opium. The conductor of the train on which he arrived in Baltimore said that the engineer of a south-bound freight saw Mr. Aspinwall approach the track near Perryville at about 8:30 Friday night, and then fall down. The train was stopped and Mr. Aspinwall taken to Perryville, where he was attended by a physician until the next train left for Baltimore. He was then taken on board, and on arrival in the city taken to the hospital.

The only clue to his identity was in the shape of a letter which he had in his pocket addressed to W. A. Aspinwall, care of William Y. Swygert, Wilmington, Del. The latter began with "My dear brother," and was signed "A. Caldwell, Brooklyn, Dec. 5." The letter expressed the writer's surprise to hear that his brother was in Wilmington instead of Baltimore. There were also in his pockets a scrap of paper with the name L. Panner, 667 Raborg-street, written on it, and an empty pocketbook.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Frederic Villiers of London is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John J. O'Neill of St. Louis is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Grand Union Hotel.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell of Washington and Judge A. W. Rucker of Colorado are at the Gilsey House.

Senator William D. Washburn of Minnesota and Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock, Henry W. Grady, and Evan P. Howell of Georgia are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

What are the SPECIAL advantages of

THE ASSURED BUILDING-LOAN ASSOCIATION?

Erastus Wiman, President.

Office, Room 108 Produce Exchange Building.

First—It offers the means by which any member may purchase a home for his family, which it is the duty of every man with a heart in him to provide.

Second—It assures that home to his family in case of death.

Third—It provides the safest and easiest method for the profitable investment of large and small sums.

You are Invited

to attend a meeting at Cooper Union on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, at 8 o'clock P. M., when the plan will be fully explained.

Send for Prospectus.

A BIG FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

C. J. L. MEYER & SONS COMPANY MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The big sash and door manufacturing firm of C. J. L. Meyer & Sons Company made a voluntary assignment to-day to J. B. Goodman. Besides a five-story factory on the north pier the assignment involves a branch concern at 307 and 309 Wabash-avenue, where the company did an extensive business in wooden mantels and grates.

The liabilities figure up, in round numbers, $302,000, and the assets $295,000. The bills payable amount to $124,215; open accounts, $66,000, and payroll unpaid, $7,000. The assets are scheduled as follows: Mantels, mirrors, grates, &c., $108,000; sash, doors, &c., $82,961; factory building and machinery, $50,000; accounts and contracts, $40,629; warehouses and dry kilns, $10,000; barns, $2,500.

The creditors are scattered through a dozen States, but the principal one is the Fond du Lac Sash and Door Company of Fond du Lac, Wis. Drafts of this concern amounting to $66,339 are held by banks at the latter place.

A. W. Withington & Co. are the next largest creditors, holding accommodation notes amounting to $41,000. There are a number of Chicago creditors for small amounts, among the largest being the Peshtigo Lumber Company, who have a claim of $10,000.

The firm is an old one and its failure was a great surprise to the creditors. C. J. L. Meyer, the senior member of the firm, has been regarded as a conservative business man, who built up his interests from the bottom. But to many who were not creditors it has long been known that Mr. Meyer was branching out beyond his resources, and this seems to have caused the failure.

Mr. Meyer resides at Oshkosh, and much of his time is devoted to the supervision of the Fond du Lac Sash and Door Company, which appears as the largest creditor. In addition to the Fond du Lac factory Mr. Meyer is also the heavy backer of a large lumber mill concern at Hermansville, Mich. This is one of the largest interests, and the plant embraces about 40,000 acres of timber land.

Mr. Meyer began business at Fond du Lac twenty-five years ago at the bottom, and built up a large sash and door factory there. In 1868 he opened a warehouse in Chicago, and fifteen years ago he started the factory on the North Pier. About five years ago he organized a saw mill and lumber company at Hermansville, Mich. This last venture, which is a very extensive one, required the expenditure of a large amount of capital.

It was the outside interests and special contracts to do work that put the line of sash and door making that brought the firm to grief.

FRAUDS UNEARTHED IN UTAH.

SOME ILLEGAL PERQUISITES OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 14.—The Grand Jury in the Third District Court this afternoon made a report. The report shows it has been the practice of the United States Marshal to charge the penitentiary 25 to 40 cents per gallon for milk from cows kept there and cared for by prison labor, and fed principally from food raised upon the reservation or paid for by the Government. These milk vouchers since 1882 have amounted to about $3,000. The Marshal also has been selling to the penitentiary potatoes raised on the reservation by convict labor. Other fruitful sources of revenue for him were team hires for the deputies, and for hauling of prisoners to and from the penitentiary.

The Marshal also supports, partly from public supplies and table leavings, twelve milch cows, one hundred hogs, and two extra horses. In one instance he sold the Government for hauling the sum of $2,200. The jury says that for $500 the Government sent to Provo city a team with horses, wagon, and harness to perform the service, and paid for $100 additional could purchase two good cows, sufficient to furnish all the milk necessary for the penitentiary, and it would seem as though it were economy to do this. The jury also complains that the Marshal has shown unusual favors to the prisoners convicted of unlawful cohabitation. The supplies now furnished the penitentiary are 25 per cent in excess of its needs and at a price 25 per cent too high.

The jury also investigated the administration of county affairs, and makes a sensational report thereon. The road work has received in the years $114,000, and there are no bids on the work and no proper records. The county has sunk in canals $122,000, and has no canals, save a waste ditch, and nothing to show for the money. The Collector's defalcations are severely commented upon. The county has lost $30,000 or two Collectors and $11,000 through a clerk. The report says that the county officials deal with themselves as a business firm for supplies, and show favoritism to the Mormon prisoners.

The County Court has also voted away valuable franchises for no public consideration. The officers have been trading with each other for supplies and entering into partnership with sputters, dividing with them the fines imposed. The city has also paid to a bogus hydraulic canal company $9,697 for an interest in the Jordan River and Dam, which the company never owned, but which the county obligingly bonded over to the city, the county receiving not a cent of the money. The report, in closing, charges that the bulk of this fund found its way into the pockets of the city and county officials.

THE SOUTHERNERS FEASTED.

JOHN B. INMAN DINES HENRY W. GRADY'S PARTY.

John H. Inman gave a dinner at Delmonico's last evening to Henry W. Grady, E. P. Howell, W. A. Hemphill, and S. M. Inman of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, which was an unusually elaborate affair. Unfortunately, however, for the entire enjoyment of those present, Mr. Grady was unable to be with the party. He was taken suddenly ill during the afternoon, and, although there was no occasion for alarm, his physician sternly forbade his leaving his room.

Among those who did avail themselves of Mr. Inman's hospitality were the following gentlemen from Atlanta, in addition to the three owners of the *Constitution* already named: Dr. Spalding, Judge George Hillyer, Mr. Brown, James English, Wesley Preston, Medlock Sawyer, Livingston Mims, W. B. Lowe, ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock, C. K. Knowles, Dr. Rankin, Major John A. Fliten, J. J. Spalding, and the Hon. H. H. Carlton.

Others present were Cornelius N. Bliss, J. Edward Simmons, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Marion J. Verdery, John H. Hall, Er. Norton, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railway; Charles H. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce; M. H. Smith, Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railway; Gen. Sam Thomas, W. L. Trenholm, John C. Calhoun, N. E. Harris, C. C. Baldwin, Charles A. Dana of the *Sun*, and Col. C. M. McGhee of this city, and the Hon. Edward Baxter of Nashville, Tenn.

The table at which the party sat was ornamented with three magnificent floral pieces, chains of smilax being twined about them. The speeches which followed the dinner were of an informal character, but all were pointed and entertaining.

Mr. Grady and his friends arrived in this city from Boston early yesterday morning and were met by invitations from the Southern Society, at whose clubhouse in West Twenty-fifth-street they breakfasted.

A gentleman who was asked last evening why Mr. Grady was so frequently given the title of "Honorable," replied that he did not know, unless it was because he had been tendered pretty much everything in the form of political preferment which his State had to offer, but had invariably declined to be a candidate for office.

PHILADELPHIA'S MISSING BANKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Bank President Ditman remains unsolved. The story that he was seen on the evening of his disappearance by a West Philadelphia restaurant keeper proves to be a case of mistaken identity. An afternoon paper printed to-day a statement to the effect that he was lying sick in a hotel near Fairmount Park. This story also turns out to be without foundation, and the mystery is as deep as ever. The family still insist that they have no knowledge of the missing man's whereabouts.

FERRYBOATS COLLIDE.

Brooklyn Annex boat *No. 3*, while making her slip at Exchange-place, Jersey City, last evening, was carried out of her course by wind and tide and dashed with terrific force into the ferryboat New-Jersey, which was lying in her slip. The stanchions and part of the hood of the New-Jersey were carried away, and half the ladies' cabin of the Annex was wrecked. Several Annex passengers were thrown from their seats, but all escaped serious injuries.

A SAVINGS BANK SUSPENDS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—John H. Ranch, Jr., who has for some time past conducted a savings bank in the eastern section of the city, is reported to have disappeared. The depositors in the bank were composed mainly of poor persons, and the average amounts were from $3 to $20.

Ranch, in addition to his banking business, conducted a feed store, but failed several days ago, and this place is advertised for sale.

INDICTED MEN ACQUITTED.

TUCSON, Arizona, Dec. 14.—The trial of the seven men on the charge of robbing Paymaster Wham at the United States Army of $26,000 last May, was concluded to-day, and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal as to all of the defendants.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS

Paillard's MUSIC BOXES

AT SPECIAL PRICES.

The largest and most complete stock of fine high-grade Music Boxes and Musical Novelties to be found anywhere in this country, embracing nearly 300 varieties, ranging in price from 35 cents to $3,000.

Our special importation of Holiday Goods is more varied and attractive this year than ever before, and embraces many beautiful and interesting musical fancy articles, such as—

TOYS,
DOLLS,
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ALBUMS,
DECANTERS,
WORK BOXES,
FRUIT PLATES,
SINGING BIRDS,
MANICURE SETS,
SMOKERS' SETS,
400-DAY CLOCKS.
All with musical attachments.

If you have not yet made your Christmas purchases you are certain to find something in our show rooms that will suit your fancy as well as your purse.

A visit of inspection will well repay you.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Factory, Switzerland. 680 Broadway.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS DE CAUX.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of the Marquis de Caux, formerly the husband of Adelina Patti.

The Marquis de Caux was a member of one of the most celebrated families in France. He met Patti in 1867 at a soirée in the prima donna's Paris house. An exquisite dancer, an excellent horseman, handsome, and possessed of the graces which were regarded as accomplishments at Empress Eugénie's Court, Patti evinced more than a passing liking for him, which was reciprocated. The relatives of both opposed the marriage, but on July 29, 1868, at Clapham, the ceremony was celebrated before a distinguished company. At the time Signor Nicolini was a warm friend of de Caux, though Patti had a strong aversion for him, which continued for years. Just when her feelings underwent a change is not known. Quarrels had broken out between Patti and de Caux, who charged that he squandered her money at the card table.

De Caux finally learned of a correspondence between Patti and Nicolini, and secured some of the letters and a divorce. Mme. Nicolini also got a divorce, and long afterward Signor Nicolini and Patti were married according to the rites of the Greek Church.

THE REV. DR. REUBEN JEFFERY.

The Rev. Dr. Reuben Jeffery, formerly one of the most widely-known Baptist pastors in this country, died yesterday at the home of his son, Dr. Reuben Jeffery, Jr., 142 South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, E. D. He had been ill for about a month, suffering from a fatty degeneration of the heart.

Dr. Jeffery was born in Leicester, England, on Feb. 15, 1827, and came to America with his parents at the age of nine. He was put to work on his father's farm at Geneva, N. Y., and by diligent work obtained a rude education. Subsequently he went to Madison University, and was graduated in 1847. For the following twenty-five years he preached in various small churches, and in 1873 was made President of Tabernacle Lay College in Brooklyn. After a few months he assumed the charge of the Murray-avenue Baptist Church, and brought together the largest Baptist congregation in this country. He attained notoriety as an orator and was a leader in the liberal movement in his denomination.

Dr. Jeffery was married three times and became the father of eleven children. His two sons, George and Reuben, are well-known Brooklyn physicians.

T. MOORE MOLLESON.

Mr. T. Moore Molleson, one of the most popular paper merchants of this city, died yesterday morning at his residence, 6 East Fifty-eighth-street, of pneumonia, after an illness of only six days. He was the sole surviving partner of the firm of Molleson Brothers of 18 Beekman-street, his brother and partner, Samuel, having died Sept. 12. He was a son of Attorney General Molleson of New-Jersey, and was born at New-Brunswick in 1839. He was a charter member of the Lotos Club, and one of the first members of the New-York Athletic Club. He was a member of the Veteran Association of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. He leaves a widow and a young son.

Funeral services will be held at the Central Congregational Church, at Fifty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, on Tuesday at 10:30 A. M., the Rev. Dr. Lloyd officiating. The burial will be at New-Brunswick.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John E. Van Winkle of Paterson, N. J., died at that place quite suddenly yesterday of heart disease, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Van Winkle was born in a house at Broadway and Carroll streets, on the site of his late residence, the former building having been known far and wide half a century ago as the "Black Horse Tavern." He was a descendant in the seventh generation of Jacob Jacobs of Bergen, now Jersey City Heights, who in 1684 became one of the Aequackanonk Patentees. Mr Van Winkle was a machinist. He invented some machines in the line of his business. In 1873 President Grant appointed him one of the Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, and he held various local offices from time to time in his native city.

Baltimore has lost a prominent citizen through the death of William H. Brown, who for so many years was the senior member of the wholesale drug firm of William H. Brown & Co., and also the President of the People's Bank. For the last seven years he has been a Director of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of this city. Mr. Brown's name is well known throughout the country, especially among the Southern States, as a man of ability and integrity.

Daniel B. Fearn died at his home in Stockbridge, Mass., yesterday, at the age of ninety-eight years. He was believed to be the oldest man in Berkshire County. He was a native of Alford, Mass., but had lived in Stockbridge for three-quarters of a century. Mr. Fearn was a local historian, and knew more about the early days of Stockbridge and the adjoining towns than any other man. For many years he was a Deputy Sheriff and had an extensive acquaintance.

John Stiles McCully, whose family introduced the pottery industry in Trenton, N. J., about one hundred years ago and who was the oldest native-born citizen of Trenton, died at his home in that city last night, aged ninety-one years. He was a leader of the old Whig Party in New-Jersey, and was Postmaster of Trenton from 1849 to 1853.

Cardinal Célestin Gangibauer, Archbishop of Vienna, who has been critically ill for some time, died yesterday.

THE SAULT CANAL.

THE SEASON'S BUSINESS COMPARED WITH THAT OF LAST YEAR.

DETROIT, Dec. 14.—Gen. Poe has just returned from an inspection of the Sault Canal, and says that the work on the new locks is progressing slowly, only about one-sixth of the work of the excavation being done. The canal was open 234 days during the past season, as against 212 during 1888. The following comparative statement shows the season's business, as compared with last year:

	1889.	1888.
Vessels passed through the canal	9,579	7,803
Tons of freight	7,516,022	6,411,423
Value of freight	$83,732,537	$82,156,020
Flour, barrels	2,228,707	2,190,725
Wheat, bushels	16,331,844	15,596,351
Grain, other than wheat, bushels	2,133,245	6,022,302
Manufactured and pig iron, net tons	57,561	63,793
Salt, barrels	168,250	210,433
Copper, net tons	33,456	28,000
Iron ore, net tons	4,095,855	2,570,517
Silver ore, net tons	5,947	3,385
Lumber, thousand feet	318,554	240,372
Coal, tons	1,629,187	2,105,041
Building stone, net tons	38,538	33,541
Unclassified freight, net tons	312,420	345,554

The falling off in wheat shipments was owing to the drought in the Northwest.

THE POOL TOURNAMENT.

The pool tournament of the New-York Athletic Club was continued last evening in the clubhouse, 104 West Fifty-fifth-street. The games were in the second trials, and J. H. Booth won from E. E. Bruner by 50 pointe to 9; G. W. Curtis defeated Benjamin Russell by 50 to 48, and W. H. Reyner won from C. C. Goffe by 50 to 27. The tournament will be resumed to-morrow evening, when also the New-York Athletic Club's bowling team will bowl a match with the Manhattans in the New-York's new alleys.

A GREAT LEGAL EVENT.

THE COMING CENTENARY OF THE SUPREME COURT'S FIRST SITTING.

The centennial celebration of the first sitting of the United States Supreme Court will be held in this city on Tuesday, Feb. 4, under the auspices of the General Committee of One Hundred of the New-York State Bar Association. A good deal of the preliminary work has already been done. The public commemorative exercises will be held in the morning at the Metropolitan Opera House, and in the evening there will be a banquet. The following day the Bar Association of the city of New-York will give a reception to the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

These gentlemen compose the Executive Committee: Grover Cleveland, Chairman; Chauncey M. Depew, David Dudley Field, John F. Dillon, Francis Lynde Stetson, Robert Ludlow Fowler, Charles P. Daly, William H. Arnoux, William B. Hornblower, Orlando B. Potter, Joseph Larocque, Robert Sewell, and James C. Carter. The last seven are members ex officio. The members of the Committee on Finance are: Orlando B. Potter, Chairman; Elliott F. Shepard, Elbridge T. Gerry, Julien T. Davies, Noah Davis, Edwards Pierrepont, Robert D. Benedict, Horace Russell, John G. Milburn, William H. Arnoux, William B. Hornblower, and Francis Lynde Stetson; the latter three ex officio. The Chairman of the Committee on Invitations is Joseph Larocque, of the Committee on Commemorative Exercises Robert Sewell, and of the Committee on Entertainment and Reception James C. Carter. A fund of $30,000 will be required. About one-third of it has already been subscribed.

Ex-President Cleveland will preside at the commemorative exercises. The programme as at present arranged will be as follows:

Invocation by the rector of Trinity Church, the Rev. Morgan Dix.

Introductory remarks by the President of the New-York State Bar Association, the Hon. William B. Ambrux.

Address by Mr. William Allen Butler of New-York on "The Origin and First Organization of the Court."

Address by the Hon. Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis on "The Ex-rolse of the Powers of the Court Since Its Organization."

Address by the Hon. Thomas J. Semmes of New-Orleans on "The Personality of the Court."

Address by the Hon. Edward J. Phelps of Burlington, Vt., on "The Relations of the Court to the Permanent Administration of Justice in Enforcing the Supreme Law of the Land as the Guarantee of Civil Liberty, Personal Rights, and the Perpetuity of the Union."

Response by the court, through the Chief Justice, and, if so ordered by it, any of the Associate Justices.

Address by the President of the United States, the Hon. Benjamin Harrison.

National hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," all present participating.

Doxology.

Benediction by the senior pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church.

ON THE ARMORY RANGE.

MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT DO SOME GOOD SHOOTING.

Excellent shooting was done at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night, and ten members carried off the prizes for the Armory Omnibus Match of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club with good scores. The match allowed seven shots standing and seven lying down, the targets for the first bevy sealed to a distance of 200 yards, and to 500 yards for the second. There were 100 entries, and the match was under the management of Sergeant Major W. B. Coughtry, and Corporal O. E. Dudley of Company F and Sergeant A. C. Clayton of Company I acted as official scorers.

Very excellent work was done by Private A. Stehl of Company C, who was trying for the possible 70 out of 14 shots in independent shooting. He made 13 bull's eyes out of the 14 shots, the last shot being a 4.

The following are the scores of those who won prizes in the Omnibus Match:

First prize, Sergt. E. R. Richards, Company D.

200 yards	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—31
500 yards	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	—33
Total								—64

Second prize, Private C. B. Stroog, Company K.

200 yards	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	—31
500 yards	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	—33
Total								—64

Third prize, Private J. M. Moe, Company G.

200 yards	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	—29
500 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—35
Total								—64

Fourth prize, Private E. P. Sands, Company K.

200 yards	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	—30
500 yards	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	—33
Total								—63

Fifth prize, Private W. H. Clark, Company I.

200 yards	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	—30
500 yards	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	—32
Total								—62

Sixth prize, Private F. M. Pedersen, Company F.

200 yards	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	—27
500 yards	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	—33
Total								—60

Seventh prize, Private J. McLean, Company E.

200 yards	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	—30
500 yards	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	—31
Total								—61

Eighth prize, Private E. P. Jenkins, Company B.

200 yards	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	—29
500 yards	4	3	5	5	4	4	3	—30
Total								—59

Ninth prize, Private C. Butler, Company F.

200 yards	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	—29
500 yards	5	5	3	2	4	5	4	—30
Total								—59

Tenth prize, Private J. H. W. Strong, Company K.

200 yards	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	—28
500 yards	4	5	5	4	5	5	3	—31
Total								—59

Sharpshooters' decorations were won by Quartermaster Sergt. H. Thompson, Company C, with a score of 68, and Lieut. A. McDougal, Company C, with a score of 65.

JOHNSTOWN THREATENED.

TWO BR

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A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 15, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light snow, followed by clearing weather.

In spite of the storm Commissioner GILROY set vigorously at work yesterday upon the task of removing dangerous electric wires, laying out the field of operations with care and accepting the rules prescribed by the Board of Electrical Control for determining what wires are dangerous. Representatives of the companies claim that some of the wires cut down were perfectly insulated and in a safe condition, but the tests for that are supplied by public authority, which has power to regulate the matter. If they have failed to comply with the requirements laid down to secure safety, they cannot claim that their judgment is above the law and that wires are safe that do not conform to those requirements. At last the corporations are brought to bay by the force of public opinion and the righteous decision of the court. They can only stand and see their defective wires cut down and take the lesson of experience to heart in replacing them. It would have been much wiser for them to show a spirit of submission to law and regard for public rights by co-operating with public authority to get their wires underground as speedily as possible, and in the meantime to make them perfectly safe. They may find in the long run that defiance of the law and contempt for public opinion do not pay.

A member of the Cabinet is represented by the correspondent of a Chicago paper as giving an account of one of his days to show how he is driven to death, not by his official duties, but by the demands made upon his time by political visitors, most of whom are doubtless office seekers, though he refrains from saying so. He says: "I have no leisure, not even on Sundays, no recreation, and no time with my family; but this is the penalty of holding office." It is not a necessary penalty of holding any office, however high. It is the penalty of holding office at the head of a department under an Administration that invites politiciaus to a division of the spoils and a distribution of patronage as party rewards and party stimulus, instead of taking a stand against such a system of prostitution of the public service. The pledges of the President and of his party honestly carried out would have protected public officials from these raids which consume time that ought to be given to official duties and to needed "leisure" and "recreation." If Cabinet officers are run to death they know whose the fault is if they only had the conrage to admit it.

Betting is not an admirable practice when indulged in in the hope of gain or in a boastful spirit, but we think the sternest moralist will look mildly on the offense of Commissioner ROOSEVELT when, being complained to that a mail carrier is asked, on examination, the distance of the earth from the moon, he offers to wager $10 to $1 that no such question was ever asked in such an examination. This, he related the other day at Boston, he had done with excellent effect. The politician complaining first replied that he did not bet, then that he was told the fact by a friend who knew, then that he was not sure it was a letter carrier who was asked, and it was finally discovered that the question occurred in an examination for the place of Assistant Astronomer. The case differs from most of its kind only in having a slight basis of misstated fact. Usually the falsehood is a pure invention. Whatever censors may say of the morality of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S offer, they must concede that he is not likely to become poor by repeating it. Sporting men may, however, condemn him for betting on what he knew to be' 'a sure thing."

The records of the present Congress, like those of its predecessors, do not disclose any pressing need of the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Senator BLAIR for giving to the District of Columbia a Senator and a Representative in Congress and two electoral votes for President and Vice President. So far as can be observed there is no backwardness whatever on the part of Senators in introducing bills for the benefit of the District; moreover, this latter has a committee especially devoted to its affairs, which is more than any State has. In addition not a few Senators and Representatives have property interests in the District, and a good many of the remainder spend a sufficiently large portion of each year there to make them alive to its needs, even from personal as well as public motives. If the District does not get direct representation in Congress it undoubtedly has more indirect representation than any other equal area in the United States.

A recent ruling of the Treasury Department has had the effect of increasing the cost of tanning leather in this country. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* of the 12th inst. says:

"The ruling by which a low grade of degras is made to pay a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem instead of 10 per cent., as heretofore, will add quite an amount to the cost of producing finished leather. The largest upper-leather manufacturing firm in the West uses 1,800 barrels a year. The experiment of importing a few barrels direct and entering them at the port of Chicago brought this burden on the tanners."

Importers will pay the extra duty under protest, pending a decision by the courts. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says that about 4,800,000 pounds of this "common degras" are imported annually and asserts that it "cannot be produced here." The Allison Tariff bill imposes a duty on it. In the Mills bill it was placed on the free list.

A Pittsburg dispatch to the *Post* states that a firm of manufacturers of lamp chimneys in that city has just shipped "a large consignment of its wares to England," and that it was enabled to do so by the superior quality of its product and in spite of the tariff. So far from the tariff "protecting" this industry, it makes an added cost, says the head of the firm, of "$650 a week on raw material alone." Here is protection to American labor exposed in all its nakedness again, as in the case of Major BENT of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. If, as the high-tariff men insist, the tariff helps the laboring men because it gives the employers profits which they can give their men if they choose, plainly it hurts the laboring men when it reduces the profits of the employers. As a matter of fact, every employer pays his men what he thinks they can get in the market, and no more, but if a firm can save $650 a week by free raw materials without taxing anybody, it is likely to use that money in its business and, from sheer self-interest, to employ more labor. In that way it is to the advantage of the workingmen—as in many other ways—to reduce the tariff.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The American Federation of Labor, which has been holding a national convention in Boston during the past week, is made up of trades unions and includes, for the most part, the most intelligent class of workmen—those engaged in the more or less skilled labor of the various mechanical industries of the country. The object upon which it has decided to bestow its chief energies in the immediate future is the establishment of eight hours as a day's work, and it is the evident purpose of the organization to accomplish this without any reduction of the rate of wages per day. It seems to be very cautious in regard to the proposal to enforce the demand for the eight-hour day by means of a general strike in the industries involved. The plan is to select certain trades most favorably situated for the purpose and endeavor to secure the assent of employers to the change, and in case of failure to initiate strikes within the limits of those particular trades, to be sustained by the resources of the whole organization. If success is attained in the selected trades, then the movement is to be pushed on in others until the object is accomplished.

There is some very peculiar reasoning in the report of the committee which laid this plan before the convention. It is said that the hours of daily labor in the mechanical trades have been successively reduced in the last half century from sixteen to ten, and that wages have been simultaneously advanced during this process. "If then," says the committee, "wages have increased with each successive reduction of the hours of labor, then the question worthy of consideration in a convention of wage workers is, 'How far can these reductions continue and yet produce the same results?'" The obvious fallacy in this form of putting the question lies in the assumption that the reduction in the hours of labor has produced the result of increasing wages. That is a manifest absurdity, except so far as an initial reduction from a day's work that overweighted the laborer and impaired his efficiency may have produced a relief resulting in an actual increase of production in the shorter time. Of course that effect reaches its limit whenever the standard day's work becomes so adjusted to the strength of the workman as not to impair his efficiency by overwork. It is absurd to suppose that after that limit has been reached the work of a shorter time can possibly be worth more than that of the longer time, or can "produce" higher wages. This kind of reasoning might be pushed to the ridiculous extreme of proving that a man in a mechanical industry can really do more in four hours than in eight. The fact is that the simultaneous reduction in the hours of work and increase in the rate of wages may have had a common cause or combination of causes, but by no possibility can one have produced the other. In the last half century there has been an immense advance in the appliances and methods of industry and trade, which have increased the productiveness of labor, and not the least of these is the aggregation and concentration of capital, and accompanying this advance has been a marked improvement in the general intelligence and efficiency of the workingmen themselves, especially those engaged in mechanical trades. This has not only made their individual efforts more productive, but has enabled them to demand and obtain a larger share in the product. These causes have naturally and legitimately produced the results of shorter hours and better pay, and one of these results has not produced the other. Still, it is undoubtedly a question worthy of the consideration of any intelligent body of wage workers whether this process of improvement has reached its normal limit under present conditions or whether it can be advantageously carried a step further.

The logic of the committee when it undertakes to show that this may be done is quite as defective as in its reasoning upon what has already come to pass. It contradicts at once the assumption that the same man would produce as much by working eight hours a day as ten by declaring that it would require an increase in the working force "sufficient to produce the same amount," and, in fact, this increase would have to be proportionate to the reduction in time. This apparently assumes no actual increase in the aggregate production, but, says the committee, it would necessitate an "increase of the plant, thus attracting into the army of the employed the vast horde of demoralized and half-starved unemployed. The increase of the number of permanently employed will extend the market in this country alone to at least 2,000,000 consumers"—meaning evidently additional consumers. There is much evidence of confusion of mind in this logical process. If a larger number of workmen are employed in certain industries to "produce the same amount," and another force at present unemployed is used in extending "plant" only to raise its capacity to producing the "same amount" in the shortened hours, it may make these additional men at work more effective consumers, and thereby stimulate and increase production; but it is very plain that the immediate effect upon the wages of those now employed cannot fail to be unfavorable. The increased number of men at work will be out of proportion to any possible increase of production, and whatever share of the product is to go to wages must be distributed among a larger number, and a number larger beyond any possible ratio of increase in the joint product occasioned by an increase in the demand for consumption.

The effect of this process, if carried out successfully, might be beneficial to the community and to the working class as a whole, but we are unable to see how its immediate effect could fail to be a reduction in the wages of those now employed in the industries affected, unless they are now in a condition to bear an increase of wages corresponding to the proposed shortening of time. What the ultimate result upon the workmen and upon the community of establishing the eight-hour system might be we do not undertake to say. It might work out substantial and permanent benefits, but we do not see how it can be initiated without some sacrifice on the part of those who are now doing the work of production and getting their share of the product at the rate of pay for ten hours' work a day. If they produce only eight-tenths as much per man as now, in order to let others have a share of the work as well as for the sake of an easier life, how can they individually get out of the joint product the same share as now, or a greater one? The committee of the Federation gives an incidental hint on this point when it says that invested capital is opposed to the movement because "the percentage of profit per dollar and per man will be diminished through the increased wages that will follow reduced hours." But the profits of capital as well as the wages of labor have to come out of production, and they cannot be reduced to nothing without stifling production as effectually as through the refusal of "labor" to work. How can a reduced production in proportion to the number of workmen employed by any possibility facilitate the getting of a larger share of the product by each individual workman even at the expense of the profits of capital? We do not believe that the wisest men of the American Federation of Labor can give a convincing answer to this question.

PUBLIC OPINION AND SILVER.

The most marked feature of the expression of public opinion as to Mr. WINDOM'S silver plan is that there has been so little of it, and that what there is is so languid. It is plain that the subject does not attract anything like the attention that it did even five years ago. A very striking illustration of the change that has taken place is the difference in the amount and character of the discussion now going on and that which was called out by Mr. CLEVELAND'S letter on silver, written after his election and before he was inaugurated as President. Some of the relative indifference that has come over the public mind is, of course, due to the fact that the fears of the injury from the continued coinage of silver, which were so strongly expressed in that letter, have been shown to be at least premature, and to some extent unfounded. The evils that were expected are, we believe, inherent in our present system, but they have not yet been realized, and it has been shown that the country can keep in circulation, at par with gold, much more silver than conservative observers then supposed to be possible. But the chief reason why the topic does not now cause so much excitement is the conviction that the silver men will not be able to push their demands beyond what they have already obtained, and that if any change be made it will be in the direction of lessening or suspending coinage.

Another feature of the situation that is very interesting is that the main avowed purpose of our own silver law has not been accomplished, or approached. That was to advance the price of silver and to open the way toward a general bimetallic agreement, *i. e.*, an agreement among the chief nations of the commercial world to coin silver and gold freely at a fixed ratio. The price of silver has fluctuated considerably since 1878, but on the whole it has fallen. Silver was worth in 1878 about 30 per cent. more than it is worth now. Whether the $300,000,000 that the United States mints have used would, if it had gone into the general market, have depressed the price still further cannot be said positively, but it is probable that that would have been the result. In any case, the financiers of the Old World, watching narrowly the effect of this very large "absorption" of silver in coinage, have lost all desire that they ever had to try the experiment on a larger scale. The bi-metallic theory looks charming on paper, but the men whose reputation is staked on the fairly smooth running of the financial systems for which they are responsible cannot afford to accept theories that are not supported by actual facts, and in this case the facts, up to the present time, are all against this theory. The attitude of foreign Governments has had much influence here. Had they shown a disposition to move toward bimetallism the silver party in our own country would have been encouraged and strengthened. The opposite disposition has had the opposite effect.

Even in the West, where we have been led to suppose that opinion was much more inclined toward a silver currency than in the East, the press has given no sign of any general interest, much less any general agreement, in the plans of the silver men. The tone of comment, except among the relatively small number who have made the silver cause a hobby, is that, for the present at any rate, it would be better to let well enough alone, with an increasing willingness to concede that there are more risks in going further than there would be in checking our pace. The stubborn conservatism of the new Administration on this point, the absolute condemnation of free coinage or increased coinage by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, Mr. HARRISON'S *naïve* admission, in effect, that he did not understand Mr. WINDOM'S plan and had no idea how it would work, have had a marked influence on public opinion and made it extremely cautious, if not timid. Probably nine-tenths of the business men of the country are in precisely the state of mind that Mr. HARRISON is in. They don't understand Mr. WINDOM'S plan and don't feel any very strong interest in it. But they do understand his opposition to any greater coinage of silver, and they approve of it. On the whole, the situation is much more satisfactory than at one time it bade fair to be. The country can go on about its ordinary business now with very little fear of disturbance from radical measures in any direction relating to the currency.

VITALITY OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

A leading expert on medical and vital statistics, Dr. JOHN S. BILLINGS of the United States Army, has delivered a course of lectures before the Alumni of the New-York College of Physicians upon the vitality of Americans as shown by the census. They are printed in the *Medical Record*, and Dr. BILLINGS'S inquiries show some very curious results. One of the most striking is as follows: An inquiry is made into the report upon ages of the census of 1880. Of course, the census gives the view of the population on a single day. The census of 1880 shows that the decrease in the number of persons living at each quinquennial group of ages was tolerably regular for the native population. Supposing, we will say, 140 persons to be living between 5 and 10 years of age, 130 would be living between 10 and 15 years of ago, and 120 between 15 and 20 years of age. In examining the census of 1880, Dr. BILLINGS found that the decrease was tolerably regular, but that there was one marked exception.

This was for the age group 15 to 20. There was a relative deficiency for the number of persons living at this age. It was observed also that the age group in which there was the largest proportion of foreign-born population was that from 35 to 40. On comparing this table with the corresponding table in the census of 1870, it was found that this peculiar deficiency and the maximum proportion of the foreign born occur in those age groups which precede by ten years the groups in which they occur in the census of 1880. The deficiency is in the age group 5 to 10 instead of that of 15 to 20, and the maximum proportion of foreign born is 25 to 30, instead of 35 to 40. In going backward five or ten years from 1870, in order to discover what causes may have existed at that time to diminish the number of births; we are in the civil war. We have here the explanation of the deficiency; it is the result of the war. But what was the cause of the excess of foreign born from 35 to 40 in 1880 and 25 to 30 in 1870? Between 1850 and 1860 there was an unusually great immigration of Irish and German families containing young children. These children would have been from 25 to 30 in 1870. In the census of 1890 it is safe to predict that the deficiency will be shifted to the age group 25 to 30 and the maximum proportion of foreign born to the age group 45 to 50.

But the inquiries concerning the relative increase of the white and colored population in the Southern States are of the greatest interest. We shall have to wait for the results of the census of 1890 for answers to many of the most important questions regarding this subject. There are two opposite views regarding the increase of the blacks. On the one side the great increase in the colored population between 1870 and 1880 is held to show that the colored race must before long greatly predominate. On the other side, it is asserted that the census for 1870 was very imperfectly taken in the Southern States, and that the apparent increase in the negro population in the decade that followed is due largely to the imperfect enumeration of 1870. Another consideration is that in certain of the Southern States—South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi—the emigration of whites has been larger than that of negroes. Texas has been largely peopled by white immigration from those States.

The returns of 1880 show that the birth rate for the year was greater among the colored than among the white people. But the birth rate is always greater among the poorer than the well-to-do classes, and it is doubtful whether the birth rate among the negroes is higher than that of the laboring classes among the whites. The mortality of colored infants is much higher than of white infants in the same localities. The general average mortality of the whites is lower than that of the blacks in the proportion of 14.74 to 17.28. Each of these death rates is much lower than the actual one; but the proportion of failures to record was greater among the colored than among the whites, and hence the difference between the death rates of the two races is even greater than the figures show.

To what is this excessive mortality among the colored population due? Is it to a peculiar susceptibility to certain forms of disease? The census of 1880 showed that the colored race is peculiarly liable to death from certain forms of disease, such as consumption, pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, affections of childbirth, and scrofula; on the other hand, it is much less liable than the white race to death from cancer, diphtheria, diseases of the nervous system, scarlet fever, and suicide. The returns regarding cancer are especially striking; the proportion of deaths is between two and three times as great among the whites as among the negroes. The proportion of suicides among the whites is sixty times greater than among the blacks.

Has the colored race less vital force and capacity to resist disease than the white race, or is their high death rate due to their poor way of living? The fact that the difference between the vital statistics of the white and the colored population of the South is much greater in the cities than in the rural districts would seem to point to the latter explanation. In the cities the colored people live in the dampest and dirtiest parts.

The census of 1890 may be expected to throw some light upon the question, which at present there are not sufficient data to determine, whether the negroes, under equal circumstances, have a higher birth rate or death rate than the whites. There are no data at present for determining the relative fecundity and mortality of mixed bloods—mulattoes, quadroons, and octoroons. Dr. BERANGER-FERAUD, in a note in *Revue d'Anthropologie* on the mulattoes of Senegal, says that the mulattoes, when marrying among themselves, were much less likely to have children than either whites or blacks. In the coming census an effort will be made to distinguish between such various gradations of color as mulattoes, quadroons, and octoroons. It is not expected that the results of these inquiries will be very trustworthy or valuable, but it is hoped that a distinction will thus be made between the pure blacks and persons of mixed blood from which it will be possible to learn something of the comparative death rate and birth rate of the two classes.

A BRITISH CRITIC.

When OSCAR WILDE expressed his disappointment with the Atlantic Ocean, from an æsthete's point of view, a smart London paper observed that "a great calamity had befallen a considerable body of water." Another smart London paper, or rather another London paper that used to be smart, and seems to stand for smartness in the opinion of the British public, has just been imitating the æsthete, only it is a historical instead of a natural phenomenon that it has been disparaging. The *Saturday Review* has for some time been secretly chafing under the consciousness that GEORGE WASHINGTON was not the man his countrymen take him to have been nor his countrymen the men they take themselves to be. It is high time WASHINGTON were "shown up," and his countrymen made to feel his inferiority to truly great men, such as "CROMWELL or CHATHAM, NELSON or WELLINGTON," or even GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, who the *Saturday* appears for the moment to have forgotten, had not also the happiness of being an Englishman. It has taken the occasion of Mr. CABOT LODGE'S "Life" and Mr. JOHN FISKE'S "Critical Period of American History" to put the man in his place and to teach his countrymen their places.

The solemnity with which this is done is absolutely Papal. "Round assertion," says the *Review*, "is undoubtedly a little crude, but there is a time for it," and his Holiness LEO XIII. is of the same opinion. The allocution of the *Review* is therefore very "round" and perfectly outspoken. The Americans of the United States "have done wonderfully well, if they are compared with the republics of Spanish America, and have every reason to be pleased with themselves. When, however, one is asked to admire their prosperity as being intellectually and politically great, when we are told to receive masses of details about magnified vestries as being highly instructive, one revolts. There is really nothing for it but to declare roundly that there is more intellect and more politics in any paragraph of Burke or any page of Joseph de Maistre than in the whole constitutional history of America taken together. There is more instruction in the doings of England during any ten years taken at random, or in any generation of the history of Holland between 1500 and 1700, than in the whole mass of American acts and sufferings, from the sailing of the *Mayflower* till the thrice-glorious day when the great Republic was convulsed by the success of a dirty trick played on the British Minister."

It is satisfactory to have any vexed question finally settled, even at the cost of a great calamity to a considerable tract of land and a considerable number of people. The Tory Squire finds his own position carefully consolidated by the legislation of pretty much any ten years of the history of England taken at random, and fortified by a great many paragraphs of Burke, now imperiled on one side by the Americanizing of English institutions and on another by the competition of American agricultural products. He even finds himself regarded as a social superfluity instead of the crowning glory of the British race, to which the lower classes were to be sacrificed and served right, which the *Saturday Review* has always assured him that he was. It will not facilitate the raising of his rents nor the keeping of low persons out of the House of Commons to assure him that the people who are thus making his life a burden to him are really of no account and are much inferior to himself. Nevertheless it will administer a certain consolation to him to be told so on infallible authority, and the assuagement of the sorrows of the English country gentleman is the end and aim of the *Saturday Review*.

As for WASHINGTON, he is by common consent the greatest of Americans, and if he be shown, or said, which is the Papal and *Saturday Review* way of showing, to be a commonplace person, *a fortiori* his countrymen and admirers are commonplace persons. The *Saturday Review* has no special spite against WASHINGTON, unless it be his injudicious refusal of the offer to make him a King and perpetuate British institutions in America; but this is not mentioned. The sum of his qualities "is respectable, but it is not greatness, nor will any amount of easy prosperity nor any chorus of applause alter its essential character."

All this must be consolatory to the Tory Squire, who is much in need of consolation, and as for ourselves, now that the blow has fallen, we at least know the worst. A country in which sixty millions of people live in a prosperity unequaled elsewhere, and with the institutions of which they are absolutely and unanimously contented, may be a country of which the history is tiresome. There is a saying of MONTESQUIEU'S on that point that the *Saturday Review* may recall. But it scarcely behooves the critics of a country which is gradually but surely imitating the political institutions of the United States, in spite of the protests of the Tory Squires and their organs and of the British "prehensility of tail," to deny that the men who founded the institutions had any political ability. When the *Saturday Review* sets forth "that there is more instruction in any ten years of English history, including the decades in which that history recounts the Americanizing of English politics, than in the whole constitutional history of America," the remark sheds no light upon the subject matter, but it brilliantly illuminates the critic, and his assumption that the politics which his countrymen are imitating are "provincial" and "parochial" while the imitators are at the centre and source of political philosophy.

A NEW NATION.

The 1st of January, 1890, will be signalized by the accession of a new nation to the number of those now enjoying independence. It will be a small nation in point of numbers, but it will not be wholly without influence. It will be even smaller than San Marino or Monaco, for it will consist exclusively of one man, LOUIS KOSSUTH.

As every one knows, KOSSUTH has not visited Hungary since 1848. He refused to accept the offer of amnesty which every other Hungarian exile accepted when the Austrian Emperor was crowned King of Hungary, and has since that date lived in Turin. Now there is a Hungarian law which provides that any Hungarian who willfully remains away from his country for forty years forfeits his nationality. On the 1st of January next KOSSUTH will have been more than forty years absent from Hungary, and he will, therefore, cease to be a Hungarian citizen. Although his two sons are Italian citizens, and one of them occupies an important post as manager of a great Italian railway company, KOSSUTH himself declines to accede to the wish of his Italian friends that he should become an Italian citizen. He will cease to be a citizen of Hungary in the course of a very few weeks, and as he will not become a citizen of Italy or of any other country the question natrally arises, What will be his nationality?

Now, nothing is more certain than that every man must have a nationality. Nature, even if she does not abhor a vacuum, abhors a man without a country. KOSSUTH, when all other nationality is taken from him, must develop a new nationality of his own. The only way in which it will be possible to describe him in the books of the Turin police after next January will be as a citizen of Kossuth. There will be KOSSUTH the man and Kossuth the State, and there cannot be the least doubt that the new nation will be a republican and not a monarchical State.

Doubtless by this time LOUIS KOSSUTH has a Constitution all ready to adopt on next New Year's Day. He will summon himself to the polls by a printed proclamation, signed by himself as a provisional Government, and calling on himself to vote for the new Constitution. As soon as it is adopted, he will proceed to elect himself to all the offices, and to assume the reins of government. The new State cannot very well be governed by two legislative chambers, for it has not enough citizens to make two chambers; but that will not matter, since KOSSUTH'S ideal of a true republic is a State where he himself rules as Dictator, and this he can easily do in the new State.

Being a nation with a duly-organized Government, KOSSUTH will have the right to maintain an army and navy, to coin money, and to live under laws framed by himself. There will be some difficulty, it is to be presumed, in filling the Treasury of the new State, for inasmuch as KOSSUTH is not a protectionist it will not occur to him that he can make himself rich by taxing himself, and he will scarcely be able to negotiate a loan, unless his bonds should be guaranteed by some other Government. In all probability he will raise an army by conscripting his valet, but unless he limits his navy to a single canoe in the Upper Po, he will have to consider himself an inland power, and like Switzerland, dispense with a navy. Coining money will be his right as a sovereign nation, but unless his coins have the full intrinsic value, which they may profess to have, they may give rise to serious international complications between KOSSUTH and, say, the Turin police.

In fact, international complications will be sure to arise as soon as the new State assumes its independence. Suppose that Italy recognizes the Republic of Kossuth, will it also cede an apartment in a Turin house to the new State, and if it will not what will be the status of a nation without real estate and living in a rented house? This is a question that is nearly certain to arise, and it may turn out that the only way to solve it will be for KOSSUTH to undertake a voyage to the Pacific and there discover an island, no matter how small, on which he can hoist his flag and which can constitute the territory of the Kossuth State. But supposing that this difficulty about territory can be got over in such a way that KOSSUTH can continue to occupy his Turin lodgings, what will happen when he makes a law that is in conflict with Italian law? If, for example, he decrees, as Dictator, that it shall be lawful to throw waste material out of the front windows of the State, and if the Turin police thereupon arrest him for a violation of municipal ordinance, what will be the result? Clearly his arrest would be an act of war, and if in resisting the police he should kill one of them, he could not be held guilty of any offense, since every nation has the right to defend itself by arms. Of course the moment one member of the triple alliance goes to war the other members will help her, and thus we see that the emptying of a water jug out of KOSSUTH'S window may easily involve all Europe in war.

Perhaps the best way to avoid further complications will be for the three allies to imitate the course formerly adopted toward Poland, and to partition KOSSUTH among themselves. Precisely how this should be done would be a matter of detail, but it cannot be denied that it would inconvenience the aged Hungarian patriot.

SMALL DRAFTS ON EXCHANGES.

Our old and esteemed friend the *Congressional Record* comes up smiling for the fifty-first round. The reappearance of the paper at this time fills a long-felt want, and its cheerful countenance is gladly welcomed. The contents are varied, well chosen, and admirably arranged. Critics may call the editorial department somewhat weak, but this defect is abundantly compensated for by the perspicuity and clearness with which the rules for the remittance of advance subscriptions are laid down, and which really leave nothing to be desired, except the money.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

An incident on Main-street yesterday afternoon was the impulsive act of a ragged little newsboy who stood outside a gorgeous show-window and just shook his fist and danced with rage as he fiercely challenged the gayly-dressed little Lord Fauntleroy or wax which stood inside this glass. But the dummy, being able to take a dare, staid right where he was, and no blood was spilled.—*Springfield Republican.*

A prejudice is a queer thing all around, and no mistake. "Don't like that fellow," said Blinks. "Wrote him a letter, to which he made no reply." "But, Charles," said Mrs. Blinks, "you never mailed your letter. How could he reply to it?" "Can't help it. Took a dislike to him before I found it out, and have hated him ever since."—*Trenton Times.*

The lecture which Gen. Boulanger is to deliver in this country for $600 a night is entitled "Boulangerism in General and Boulanger in Particular." Necessarily the lecturer will argue from generals to particulars, although it must be observed that there is nothing particular about Boulanger except the price.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A lately-married Belfast couple cannot be accused of hasty action. They were published and the certificate was issued a year ago, but the knot was not tied until last Friday. A young lady who has had experience suggests that the bride probably had to wait for the dressmaker.—*Lewiston Journal.*

A Pittsburg jury has enlightened a street car company as to the impropriety of permitting its conductors to push passengers off the cars. The enlightenment came in the form of a verdict against the company for $13,500.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Chicago, since she got her big auditorium, is making a desperate struggle to pronounce the word foyer. Somehow, "fwahyaigh" cannot be made to wrap itself around the wild western tongue.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

An Indian chief by the name of Big Head is on his way to Washington to make a speech to the President. If white men bore these descriptive names the Big Head family would be a mighty one.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Every time Mr. Cleveland makes a speech or writes a letter these days there is in it a phrase or a sentence or an epigram which would look well on a transparency in a campaign procession.—*Washington Capital.*

A good many people publicly thank the Lord for their prosperity who would be very mad if somebody should suggest that they were not mainly responsible for it themselves.—*Somerville Journal.*

There is a great difference in poker players. There's the man who can play poker, and there's the man who thinks he can. The latter is the one who has to write a check.—*The Epoch.*

A little girl was telling how her grandma died and went to heaven, and another little tot promptly said: "That be nuffin. My graodma has gone to Jersey City."—*Kingston Freeman.*

Senator Turpie's definition of trusts will do to preserve. He calls them a confraternity of pillage and their promoters fiscal reprobates. This is eloquence.—*Boston Herald.*

First Dude—Say, Abthah, how does a fellah see with these single hawelled eye-glasses? Second Dude—Do you'h seeing with the othah eye, booby.—*New-York Weekly.*

It was the Presbyterian pastor's little daughter (in these creed-revising times) who asked: "Papa, do you believe in a personal Santa Claus?"—*Buffalo Express.*

So many clergymen have now homes in the streets west of the Common that the facetious refer to old Beacon Hill as Mount Zion.—*Boston Journal.*

We sometimes hear of the spirit of hope, but hope is no spirit; it's only an ex-specter.—*Binghamton Leader.*

People who are sneered at as being Quixotic are most always right.—*Washington Press.*

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, snow, followed by clearing weather, warmer, northerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, snow, followed by clearing weather, higher temperature, winds shifting to westerly.

For eastern New-York, eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, light snow, followed by clearing weather, warmer, westerly winds.

For District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

For Virginia, fair, warmer in northern, colder in southern portion, westerly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, clearing and fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	18°	38°	3:30 P. M.	24°	32°
6 A. M.	17°	34°	6 P. M.	23°	27°
9 A. M.	17°	34°	9 P. M.	21°	27°
12 M.	22°	31°	12 P. M.	21°	26°

Average temperature yesterday.....31½°
Average temperature for same date last year..20½°

TO FOUND A SCANDINAVIAN COLONY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 14.—Mannell & Co. of this city control 22,000 acres of the finest quality of farm lands in Essex County, Vt., close to the Canadian line, on which it is the intention to found a colony of Scandinavian farmers, and a member of the firm will go to Norway the first week in January to bring emigrants thither, while the firm will send an agent to Sweden for the same purpose.

WITH AXES AND NIPPERS

DOWN COME THE POLES AND WIRES IN MANY STREETS.

A SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN THAT MAY LAST MONTHS BUT WILL RID THE CITY OF ITS PRESENT DANGER.

The city authorities started in to destroy the overhead system of wires yesterday with a vigor and an earnestness that was a source of terror to the electric lighting companies. The officials superintending and conducting the crusade worked with a harmony which if continued will soon make the electric wire nuisance practically a matter of record instead of an existing and dangerous fact.

Commissioner Thomas F. Gilroy was the first man to arrive at the office of the Department of Public Works yesterday, and he had to wait for a subordinate to come and open the door. At a few minutes after 9 o'clock, however, the department was a particularly lively place. Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances Cummings had obeyed Mr. Gilroy's instructions and had a big force of men ready to start out. Expert Wheeler of the Board of Electrical Control and Commissioner Gibbens soon after arrived with the board's full corps of inspectors who were to direct the work.

Mr. Gilroy was favored with a call from Paul D. Cravath, representing the United States and Brush Companies, who said that those companies were ready and would be glad to take down all their defective wires and poles at their own expense. Mr. Gilroy, with a "nay, nay Pauline" smile, politely declined assistance from the companies. He said that he had been directed to have the wires and poles removed by the Bureau of Incumbrances. With an air of great formality Mr. Cravath then announced that the companies would hold the city responsible for any damage to or interference with their property, whereupon Mr. Gilroy smiled again.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

A plan of campaign was adopted in accordance with a suggestion of Dr. Wheeler to start gangs of men from each of the central stations of the several electric light companies which are known to be violators of the rules and regulations of the board, and to proceed to follow the lines of those companies, taking down everything which does not conform to the rules and regulations. Then in order that the inspectors might fully understand what was expected of them Mr. Gilroy called them into his office and gave them each the following explicit instructions:

"In doing this work look at each pole, wire, and fixture to find out and remove all underwriters' wire, all improperly insulated and low lamps, all wires strung on poles of telegraph and telephone companies, all "dead," broken, and useless poles and wires, all other poles and wires which violate any of the rules and regulations. See that your workmen who handle the wires are provided with rubber gloves and rubber insulation for the nippers and other insulated tools which may be required."

It was decided to divide the working force into four gangs. The men were started out organized as follows, and the work will be carried through on the same plan, unless a change is required:

Gang No. 1, composed of six men, in charge of Inspector Reilly of the Board of Electrical Control, to start from the central station of the United States Illuminating Company at Twenty-ninth-street and First-avenue.

Gang No. 2, composed of six men, in charge of Inspector Fitzpatrick of the Board of Electrical Control, to start from the central station of the Brush Electric Light Company 210 Elizabeth-street.

Gang No. 3, composed of seven men, in charge of Inspector Roth of the Board of Electrical Control, to start from Broadway and Chambers-street, to remove wires and poles along Broadway.

Gang No. 4, composed of six men, in charge of Inspector Schwartz of the Board of Electrical Control, to start from the central station of the East River Electric Light Company, Twenty-fourth-street and First-avenue.

At 9:30 o'clock the four gangs left the Department of Public Works to go to their various starting points. Inspector Roth's men at once tackled a United States pole on Chambers-street, near Centre, and at 9:50 o'clock it fell, the first victim of the crusade. A goodly crowd welcomed its fall with a jolly cheer. On the south side of Chambers-street, between Centre-street and Broadway, there was a line of four United States poles bearing 1,500 feet of wire. This line was taken down completely, as it ran underneath a line of Metropolitan Telephone wires, a direct violation of rules and regulations.

The men then started up Broadway, and by 4 o'clock, when work was stopped, they had made a big change in the appearance of that thoroughfare as far up as Worth-street. On Broadway, as far up as Fourteenth-street, the Brush and United States Companies have lines on separate poles, which go "zig-zag" across the street at frequent intervals. It is a rule of the board that two lines cannot be maintained on one street, so one of these had to perish. After an inspection the Brush line was marked for a victim as its construction was inferior. The superintendent of the company protested, as he said the wire was of the best insulation.

Mr. Gibbens, who was present, said that it was a case where insulation did not count. The rules of the board allowed but one line on a street, so one must go, and he thought it best to take the Brush line. The line was completely cut out as far as the men went. On the west side of Broadway two poles and 1,500 feet of Brush wire were cut down. On the east side of the street seven poles and 20,000 feet of wire were removed. Four power wires of the Manhattan Company on these poles were also cut out, as, according to the rules of the board, they had no right there.

A DANGEROUS POLE.

A big crowd stood in the storm and with satisfaction viewed the destruction. To prevent accidents fifteen policemen were sent down from Headquarters. Shortly after noon there was an incident that proved the necessity for such precaution. In front of 320 Broadway there stood a Brush pole, resting its base in an iron socket supposed to be firmly bolted to the facing. An examination revealed the fact that all four of the bolts were broken off, leaving the pole simply standing on its end with no other support than that given it by the wires strung overhead. In order to get it down the police cleared the street and for ten minutes held up all traffic. Then a man was sent up each of the next adjoining poles to cut the wires. As each wire was cut the big stick in the middle swayed more and more, and as soon as the last supporting wire was cut it fell with a crash into the street. Several thousand persons stood around and saw this practical illustration of the decay into which the electric lighting companies have allowed their property to fall. A sharp lookout will be kept for other poles which have no other visible means of maintaining their equilibrium than such as comes from the support of the wires suspended from them.

The contractors and inspectors were instructed to see did preserve samples of all wire cut. It was noticed that representatives of the companies did the same. These samples may perhaps appear as exhibits in any litigation following the crusade.

THOUSANDS OF FEET OF WIRE CUT.

Inspector Fitzpatrick's gang started at the Brush Company station on Elizabeth-street. On a line running to Bleecker and thence to the Bowery they found and cut 3,000 feet of underwriter wire. In Bleecker-street were found two distinct lines of Brush poles. The one on the north side, nine poles and 6,500 feet of wire, was entirely removed. At Houston and Elizabeth streets a small quantity of East River Company wire was found among the telephone wires and removed. At Mulberry and Bleecker street telephone wires were found in close proximity to Brush Company wires and enough of the former cut out to eliminate danger.

Inspector Schwartz and his gang, starting from the station of the East River Company, First-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, first found work to do on Second-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth-street. The East River wires were on telephone poles, and therefore 2,300 feet was removed. On Third-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth-streets, 200 feet of unknown wire was cut, and at Tenth-street and Third-avenue 400 feet was removed. On the west side of Third-avenue, from Astor-place to Fourteenth-street, 1,500 feet of Bad Brush wire was taken down.

Inspector Reilly's gang worked on Third-avenue from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-second street and removed 6,500 feet of United States Company wire because the line run under the telegraph wires, and the law requires lines to be on opposite sides of the street. This crippled Jacobs's Theatre of its many colored lights, lamps and all. Two poles were also removed.

Considering the very bad weather and the fact that work was not fairly started until 10 o'clock and was stopped at 4, this is a day's record that is very creditable to the men. In all twenty-three poles were taken from the streets and 46,650 feet of wire, which was in itself no by its surroundings dangerous, was cut down and carted off.

MUCH WORK YET TO BE DONE.

When Expert Wheeler was asked what he thought of it he said:

"Yes, it's a good day's work, but we can work just as hard every day for three months before we complete our task. There are 20,000 poles in the streets of New-York. It is safe to say that 15,000 of them violate some regulation or rule and must therefore be removed. Consider that there is in the vicinity of 80,000 miles of wire strung on those poles and you get an idea of the work undertaken. Our system of working, however, is excellent. Starting, as we have, from the central station of each company we will systematically work over their entire lines."

The officers of the various companies seemed to be completely knocked out. They had representative wandering around watching the work, but they could do nothing. The Board of Electrical Control had an idea that the companies would attempt to restring wires and Secretary Moss sent to Superintendent Murray the following letter:

"I beg to request that you will, generally, direct the members of the force to be on the lookout for and prevent illegal stringing of wires, which, in my judgment, is likely to be attempted extensively throughout the city in the near future."

No arrests were made, however, and so far as could be learned the companies did not raise a hand.

Work will be resumed to-day at 9 o'clock, and will be continued every day from 9 until 4 until completed.

A VERY DARK NIGHT.

This town was more effectively in darkness last night than at any time since the electric arc light was introduced into street illumination here. The companies' suspension of operations was thoroughly effectual, and showed how gloomy the great thoroughfares of this city can be even when all the stores have brightly lighted windows and many thousands of gas lamps are available. Public Works Commissioner Gilroy had collected all the old gas lamps that he could find and had mounted them upon the skeleton posts in all the more important avenues and cross streets, and in consequence men and women endeavoring to enjoy their Saturday night outing were enabled to see just about enough to avoid the puddles of half-frozen slush which were spread like pitfalls everywhere.

In one sense the heavy fall of wet snow during the day made the street traffic easier because such light as was afforded was intensified and thrown back by the white covering of the streets. But the snow had packed hard, and the frost of the night formed ice at unsuspected places, and if the hospital returns this morning do not show that a great number of Saturday night wanderers have fallen by the wayside there will be pleasant disappointment among the police.

Perhaps the brightest part of the whole city was the heart of it—Madison Square. The shops along the Broadway side were all lighted and the two great clusters of gas lights at the junction of Broadway and Fifth-avenue were giving forth their full splendor. It reminded one very much as it used to look ten years ago and seemed very dim, indeed, when compared to what it had been with all the dazzling brilliancy of the electric lights. But it was certainly the centre of all the illumination there was in town. Fifth-avenue was a sad recollection. The big gas lamps with which some wealthy residents experimented during the last inflation of darkness had been removed from the lower half of the thoroughfare and the small and unpretentiously ugly ones had not been replaced save at corners where there was a fire-alarm box. Even there the light was obscured by the red glass which stood as an indicator. Upper Fifth-avenue, save in a few very important spots, was with illuminating power of any kind, and the possibilities of sand-bagging during the night seemed to be excellent. A TIMES reporter was accosted by five beggars within a walk of a block.

So far as the side streets were concerned they remained the same as they always have been, but because of the general gloom they, too, seemed much gloomier. The broad cross-town thoroughfares, Forty-second, Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third, and Fourteenth streets, were deprived, of course, of their electric illumination, and they were, perhaps, the streets where the change was most noticeable in the most marked degree. Fourteenth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Third-avenue, was well lighted early in the evening by the shops which kept their Christmas wares well displayed. The same was true to a great extent of Twenty-third-street, but the others were dismal beyond comparison, the gas lamps, which were exceedingly infrequent at their best, seemingly making the gloom about them even denser.

Whatever have been the conditions under which the city has been shrouded in darkness heretofore, the Bowery and Grand-street have risen superior to their surroundings. When Broadway has been darkest the Bowery has been bathed in splendor from the numerous electric lights before its countless tailor's shops. But last night gloom pervaded even here, and, though there was lots of light, it was jaundiced, and the whole glare and snap of the thoroughfare had departed. As for Grand-street, where there are more arc lights to the square foot than any other place in Christendom, there wasn't even the suggestion of a glimmer of anything better than a yellow gas jet between the dirty panes of a street lamp. There were no electric lights anywhere save the incandescent ones, and as they are kept for use rather than show, they were by no means conspicuous.

Amid all this gloom the city was made additionally uncomfortable and dangerous because of the fearful condition of the streets. It was not until late at night that the thermometer reached so low a degree that the slush and mud which had been churned together all day became firm. So the early evening, with the dim light, made pedestrianism simply a succession of escapes from one slough into another.

IS THERE FAVORITISM?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is noticeable that the crusade against overhead wires to-day was confined almost entirely to the wires of the United States and Brush Companies.

There is every evidence that Commissioner Gibbens has been directing the crusade against these companies in particular because of some grievance or enmity against them. These companies have not been on good terms with the Board of Electrical Control since the refusal of the board to grant their application to take part in the building of the subways.

The result of to-day's work is to seriously cripple the lines of both the Brush and the United States Companies, many miles of whose wire were taken down. The work was begun at the point where they could be injured most, namely, on Broadway and Chambers-street, where there are none but United States and Brush wires, the station of the Brush Company where they alone could be injured, and the station of the United States Company on Twenty-ninth-street. The gang of men who were instructed to begin at the Brush station also attacked the wires of the United States Company. Commissioner Gilroy nominally directed one gang of men to go to the station of the East River Company on Twenty-fourth-street, near East River, but for some unexplainable reason a few minutes after they arrived on the scene they turned away from the East River lines and attacked the wires of the Brush and United States Companies.

It is remarkable that of the four gangs of men sent out to take down wires and poles three of them were assigned to the poles and wires of the Brush and United States Companies, and that the fourth gang, nominally assigned to the East River Company, found it necessary shortly after beginning work to begin on the wires and poles of the Brush and United States Companies.

Commissioners Gilroy and Gibbens indulged in some talk about sending a gang up to Harlem, but have not done so, although a large amount of bad wire belonging to the North New-York Company is said to exist there, and the death of Clausen and the accident to the street car driver occurred there within the last few day. It will be interesting to know whether there are any influences behind Commissioners Gilroy and Gibbens in the allotment of the work so as to bring about the above-named results. The hands of the destroyer at a crisis like this should not discriminate. FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1889.

PICTURES FOR CHRISTMAS.

Mr. Klackner's recent publications, including a large number of etchings and engravings by well-known American artists, make particularly appropriate holiday presents. Among the more notable are "The Evening Breeze," after H. Siddons Mowbray, etched by G. Mercier; "The Recessional," after Jeoole Browcombe, by James S. King, and Julee Bretoo's "Fin du Travail," by Mercier. They are on sale in the leading art stores, and, like all of Mr. Klackner's publications, are protected by copyright from the inferior reproduction to which imported prints are liable.

At his store, 5 East Seventeenth-street, may be found this week some desirable proofs, tastefully framed, at $12 to $15 and upward.—*Exchange.*

A NEW GERMAN SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—A society for German literature and art in America has been incorporated under the title, "Versin fir Deutsche Literatur und Kunst in Amerika." As set forth in its certificate, the object is the moral and substantial support of such enterprises and endeavors as further the preservation and elevation of German literature and art in America. The managers are Julius Fuchs, Dr. Emannel Baruch, Paul Lampe, F. Michel, G. J. Edelheim, William Struuss, August G. Beyer of New-York City; George Jurascbek, Dr. Josef Frederich of Brooklyn; Herman Rosenthal of Newark, N. J.; Konrad Nies of Newark, Ohio. The principal office is to be in New-York City.

FOR THE WASHINGTON ARCH.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund received yesterday $25 from S. P. Jayne, $25 from W. E. Callender, and $5 each from Hamilton G. King, A. Jacobi, M. D., and Charles Place, making the total fund $61,935 31.

THAT LITTLE LAMB OF MARY'S.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your Thursday's edition among the obituaries I noticed the death of Mrs. Mary Tyler. "Aunt Mary Tyler," as she was familiarly called. I noted your remarks about her being reported as the author of "Mary Had a Little Lamb." This is a mistake. She was not the author, but the subject of the rhyme. The author was John Roulstone, a student of Harvard College and son of the late John Roulstone of Boston, and at the time of his writing it was on a visit to his uncle's parish in Sterling, Mass. Mrs. Sarah J. Hale was not the author. JAMES C. BLOOM.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 14.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform a constant reader of your valuable paper what goal the Signal Service Bureau does this country when predictions such as those of to-day come so far from the right?

Snow is falling rapidly, instead of the "fair, warmer weather" predicted in your columns to-day.

READER OF THE TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1889.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Yesterday's bank statement showed an increase of about $2,000,000 in the surplus reserve, and the stock market was the better for it; but it also showed that notwithstanding the heavy purchases of bonds by the Treasury, the increase was only obtained at the cost of contracting the loans over $4,000,000. It was not, therefore, much of a bull statement, because if the reserve is still further to be increased the coming week at the same cost, the stock market will get no benefit. The better side of the statement is the indirect one, namely, that with such large contraction, due evidently to the preparation for January disbursements, there should have been comparatively little disturbance of the market. Outside of two or three specialties the movement of prices was small. A week ago the market closed up with a good rally. It was argued in this column that it must be short lived, because the banks were in no condition to help such a movement, and on the other hand, would probably be compelled to adopt a line of action tending the other way. The contraction of loans followed, as shown by yesterday's statement. Naturally the rally came to a quick end. Indeed it can scarcely be said to have lasted beyond Saturday, for it was almost wholly caused by the rebound in the price of sugar stock, and that began to tumble back again from the very opening on Monday morning. The fluctuations in the price of this stock would make a man's fortune in a fortnight if only he could strike them right. A week ago last Monday it opened with a wild panic on, and sold that day at 55. By the Saturday following it had rebounded to 70. By Thursday last it had gone back headlong to 55½. Yesterday it was up to 61½, and to-morrow it may be 50 or 70 before 3 o'clock. Some people who may be called insiders say no matter what the intermediate fluctuations may be, it will strike 50 before it takes its final start for par again. Legal complications do not explain such changes. Mr. Claus Spreckels and the uncertainty as to what Congress may do, may explain it.

As for Wall-street, it is getting an education about sugar which has rather surprised it. A costly education, too, as experimental instruction generally is; but it is all right. The industrial stocks have come there to stay; stay they will, and in time, the average trader will know as much about them as he now does about railroad stocks, which is mighty little. Didn't the average trader think he knew all about Missouri Pacific, and buy it at par and above as a 7 per cent. dividend payer sure; and how astonished and mad he was when it tumbled down and down, and the dividends were reduced, and Mr. George Gould rose in Directors' meeting to propose that they be passed altogether because they were not earned. There were not a few people not to be classed among average traders who were confounded in those days—Mr. Sam Sloan, for example. But are there not better times ahead for Missouri Pacific, with the big crops of Kansas and Missouri? Even if this week's Directors' meeting should bring forth a new issue of bonds, it is yet to be considered that the company already owes the money and is paying "not to exceed 6 per cent." on the advances—*vide* the last report. So, too, the average trader owns time sold Western Union short to his immense cost, and saw himself caught in a big rise with a scrip dividend on top of it. That was a pretty heavy burden for the company to carry, as Mr. Gould found; but with a monopoly of the telegraph business it has gradually worked itself up again, and is now able to pay an extra quarterly dividend of ¾ per cent., in addition to the regular dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., and the stock has recovered from the sudden drop it had two weeks ago, and something more. It was a sort of preparation for the rise which was to come, and some cheap stock was scooped in. The coal stocks are still badly under the weather. A gleam of hope appeared in the Signal Service announcement that a cold wave "a thousand miles wide" was on its way here, to arrive last night. A good many such waves will be required to carry off the stock of coal of domestic sizes which is piling up at the mines and tidewater. The demand for manufacturing sizes is brisk enough, and if the coal could be broken into only those sizes the companies would be much better off. This the coal-breaking machines cannot do, so there is a glut of some sizes and almost a scarcity of others.

Now is the time for Mr. Corbin to make another stroke of genius, similar to that he displayed in doubling the net earnings of Reading in one year. Let him do something for the coal trade on a large scale, for it needs help badly. The chorus of gruane from the Washington Building, where the coal men gather, may be heard half across Battery Park. Even out in the West, the trade looks bad. The stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois—a coal road—has dropped badly, and it is understood that owing to losses by the strike and the slack demand for coal, the next dividend on the preferred may have to be reduced. On the other hand, the genial Mr. Berwind, translated from his mines in Pennsylvania to distant Colorado, is giving new life to the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, and working that property up into excellent shape. The mild weather is not bad for roads other than the coalers, as it keeps working expenses down. The Vanderbilt stocks continue strong, and at the meetings next week the quarterly and annual statements will be presented. They are expected to make an excellent showing. Lake Shore will, of course, get its extra dividend of one per cent. from the Fall earnings. These stocks have been the backbone of the market, though it must be said the Grangers have also been remarkably steady. It is surprising how St. Paul holds up so high, paying no dividends and with a close six per cent. money market, but it does and beyond the fluctuation of a point or two in keeping with the general market, it does not move. The general feeling in respect to it is unmistakably hearish, and this may also be said of the general temper of the Street. It is the same in Boston, where a broker declares that every bucket shop in town was playing the short side of Sugar stock and Rock Island. Every rally of the market since money began to work close has been so brief, and been followed by such dismal, dribbling declines, that brokers and customers alike feel blue. The latter get tired and sell, taking what losses their stocks may show; the former get next to no business in such a market. Everybody is looking forward for the time when money will be easier, and with some uneasiness for the interval between, since before the January disbursements can be made the banks may have to contract considerably more. It is a dark hour before the dawn.

ALLEGED WHITE CAPS ARRESTED.

LOS VEGAS, New-Mexico, Dec. 14.—Three prominent Mexicans, supposed to be ringleaders of the White Caps and fence cutters, were arrested yesterday, making seven so far taken into custody and leaving thirteen yet to be arrested for murder and other crimes. The Sheriff has the names of ninety-six residents of San Miguel County who are likely to be arrested for complicity in these land troubles. Gov. Prince's presence has been requested, and he left Santa Fe yesterday afternoon on his way to this city.

FATALLY STABBED IN A DUEL.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 14.—José Maria Belmonte was fatally stabbed in a duel yesterday by Juan Recendes. The stabbing occurred on the Grunow ranch. The men were in love with the same lady and agreed to fight it out with knives. Recendes escaped.

There are two ways of treating a house. One is to turn it over to a professional furnisher, who proceeds to fill it, mechanically, with "sets" of regulation pattern. The best way is to take ample time and use one's own taste in hunting up pieces having an individual character and some distinctive beauty; if they have rarity and historical associations, all the better. Furnitures thus brought together by one's personal study as a collector represents something and is more than so much mere material; it reflects the owner, having (as he has) an individuality; it is a continual enjoyment to him instead of a mere "piece" of furniture. Articles of this enduring and distinctive value can be frequently found (although for some time patient waiting is necessary) at Snyder & Co.'s. The long experience of this firm and their thorough knowledge of European markets make them also the most helpful advisers.—*Exchange.*

BANK ROBBERS FOILED.

THE VAULT BEING SECURE, THEY PLUNDER THE CASHIER.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Dec. 14.—A bold attempt was made last night to rob the Great Falls National Bank. At about 6 o'clock Assistant Cashier Buffum started the time lock and went home. Cashier Stickney remained talking with a man about a business matter. After this man had departed Mr. Stickney closed the vault door, locked the grating door, and started to leave the building. In the entry he was seized by two men, one of whom put a pistol to his head and threatened to kill him if he made an outcry. They took him inside the bank, bound him, and asked him if he would open the vault. He explained to them that the time lock was on, and that it would be impossible to open the vault until morning. The robbers, satisfied that this was true, concluded not to wait.

They "went through" Mr. Stickney, however, taking his three-hundred dollar watch and $3 in money. On promising that he would not leave for ten minutes they unbound their victim and departed. Mr. Stickney says he would recognize the men should he see them again. One was a heavy man, with a round face, and the other was smaller and had sharp features. Mr. Stickney, who is quite an old man, is prostrated.

PATTI AND THE OPERA.

Marcus R. Mayer started for Chicago last night to hold a consultation with Mr. Abbey before proceeding to Mexico in advance of the big Patti opera company.

The operatic train which Mr. Mayer has arranged for will leave Chicago over the Chicago and Alton Railroad, passing through St. Louis, where connection will be made with the Iron Mountain Railroad, which will deliver it to the Texas Pacific. The International and Great Northern will leave the train at Eagle Pass, on the Mexican border. From Piedras Negras the work of transportation will be in the hands of the Mexican railroads. The International Mexicano will take the train to Torreon, where it will connect with the Mexicano Centrale, and be drawn to the city of Mexico direct. This trip is to be made in five days, giving the company two days for rest and rehearsal before opening on Jan. 13. Twelve performances will be given in the city of Mexico, for which the prices will be $120 for season and $12 for single tickets.

The Governor of the State of Chihuahua has invited Mr. Abbey to give two performances in the capital, and if time is available this will probably be done. The schedule calls for the company to leave Mexico on Feb. 4. The train will go on the Mexicn Centrnl to Paso del Norte, where it will be taken by the Southern Pacific and whirled rapidly on to San Francisco, possibly stopping at Los Angeles for one performance. The company opens at the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, Feb. 10 for a series of twelve performances, after which it will start for the East, stopping at Louisville, Cincinnati, and Washington and opening in the Meobanics' Institute Pavilion, Boston, March 17, and giving eight performances. It will reach New-York in time to open at the Metropolitan Opera House March 24.

THE LIMITED FAST MAIL.

The Union Pacific Railway, the Overland Route, has just put on a limited fast mail train to carry the United States mail between Council Bluffs and San Francisco and Portland. This daily fast mail train will carry a limited number of passengers, and in addition to the United States mail cars and a baggage car, will be composed of a Pullman palace sleeper and Pullman dining car for Portland, and a Pullman sleeping car for San Francisco, thus accommodating a limited number of passengers.

The sleepers and the diner will run through from Chicago via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Only first-class tickets will be honored on this train.

This train, with its connections, makes the extraordinary time of 107 hours, New-York to San Francisco, and 104 hours to Portland.

As accommodations are limited, early application for same should be made to the Union Pacific Agents in New-York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, or to E. L. Lomax, General Passenger Agents, Omaha, Neb.—*Exchange.*

In the sparkling Christmas display nothing shows more brightness than a choice piece of cut glass, and the clearest and brightest is Dorflinger's.—*New-York Sun.*

SHAKE OFF THE EFFECTS of a bad cold promptly by the use of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and escape the danger of irritating the lungs into a fatal disease.—*Advertisement.*

YOUR COMPLEXION, as well as your temper, is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. Improve both by taking CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—*Advertisement.*

BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be by far the best and finest Stomach Bitters made, whether taken pure or with wine or liquor.—*Advertisement.*

WOMEN, FROM their sedentary habits, are often subject to headache and constipation. These are quickly removed by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—*Advertisement.*

A Christmas Present.

When you plan to give a present
To your friend on Christmas Day
Don't buy a foolish trifle
Of lace or ribbon gay.
Get something solid, useful,
Something enduring, too,
And something to remind her
Each rising day of you.

For this there's nothing better,
More truly excellent,
Than fragrant SOZODONT, for which
Your money can be spent.
Then every night and morning
With it she'll brush her teeth,
And they will soon like silver shine,
Her rosy gums beneath.

CASH WELL SPENT.

Money expended in personal adornment is often foolishly wasted upon articles of no intrinsic value. A bottle of SOZODONT, however, is worth its weight in gold to any one troubled with poor teeth, and its price is cash well spent by the purchaser. Though it leaves no unpleasant odor; it is not a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin or white linen, and is for sale by druggists EVERYWHERE. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Limited, Proprietors 33 Farringdon-road, London, England.

PILES AND CONSTIPATION.—DR. UPHAM'S Vegetable Electuary, an acknowledged specific; fifty years' reputation; the Electuary is an internal remedy. Office, 39 East 4th-st.; sold by all leading druggists; circulars sent free.

FOR THE BLOOD, NERVES,

And complexion, use CARTER'S IRON PILLS.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—GREAT ENGLISH GOUT and Rheumatic remedy. Sure, prompt, and effective. At druggists'.

DIED.

BARTLEMAN.—On Friday, Dec. 13, MARY ALICE, daughter of Joseph B. and Charlotte A. Bartleman, aged 13 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at 1:30 P. M. Sunday, the 15th, from 187 Ocean-av., Jersey City Heights.

BROWN.—At West Islip, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 12, ELIZABETH THOMPSON BROWN, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence on Monday, Dec. 16, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Babylon on arrival of 11 o'clock train from Long Island City.

GREEN.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 13, of typhoid fever, HENRY W., son of the late Frank W. and Mary M. Green, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 363 Flatbush-av., on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 8 P. M.

HAMMOND.—At Stony Point, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1889, FELICIA, daughter of William K. and Elizabeth T. Hammond, aged 2 years 4 months and 18 days.

Funeral and interment private.

LYON.—Dec. 13, at his late residence, 69 East 125th-st., JOHN W. LYON, aged 60.

Funeral services in St. James's M. E. Church, Madison-av. and 126th-st., Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 7:30 P. M.

MOLLESON.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, 1889, after a short illness, at his late residence, 6 East 58th-st., New-York, THEOPHILUS MOORE MOLLESON, late of the firm of Molleson Bros.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MONELL.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 14, 1889, Hon. AMBROSE MONELL.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOSCHELES.—Peacefully, at Detmold, Germany, on the 13th inst., CECILIA, widow of Ignaz Moscheles, in the 85th year of her age.

MOSES.—At his residence, 19th-st., Col. ISAAC Moses of this city, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Texas papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, at 23 Strong-place, Brooklyn, WALTER NICHOLS, Jr., son of Walter Nichols, in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Interment at Middletown, Conn.

VOGELIUS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., REBECCA C., wife of Joseph F. Vogelius and daughter of William and Mary Cornelius.

Funeral services at Christ's Church, Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 16, at 11 A. M. Interment (private) at New-Durham, N. J.

WHITE.—On Friday, Dec. 13, 1889, CHARLES WHITE, in his 74th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 6 East 81st-st., on Monday, Dec. 16, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SELECT

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

SCHAUS' ART GALLERIES.

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BY THE BEST MODERN MASTERS.

ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. BRAUN'S

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204 5TH-AV., MADISON-SQUARE.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

"A." This Sunday from 2 to 6 and 7:30 to 10. "A."

"THE ANGELUS."

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BARYE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,
FAMOUS BRONZES AND PAINTINGS,
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ONE HUNDRED MASTERPIECES BY
"THE ILLUSTRIOUS PHALANX OF 1830."
Including the world-famous masterpiece,
"THE ANGELUS."
THIS NOTED EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE
JAN. 15.
GALLERIES OPEN DAILY,
(CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S INCLUDED)
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7:30 to 10 P. M.
SUNDAYS from 2 to 6 and 7:30 to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Catalogue of Entire Exhibit, 25 cents.
Illustrated Book of "The Angelus," 25 cents.
The above mailed on receipt of price.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 EAST 23D-ST.
"A." "THE ANGELUS." "A."

FLORENTINE VIOLET ORRIS.

In 1876 CASWELL, MASSEY & CO. introduced to the public the above now well-known name as that of a Violet Sachet Powder of such refinement of odor that the most sensitive nature could not object to it. The wonderful success of this delightful perfume has produced the usual crop of imitations, but not one of them in the slightest degree resembles the original in the delicacy of its violet odor or in the lasting quality of the perfume it communicates to letter paper, silk, laces, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

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Styles of Louis XV., XVI., and Empire, French Marqueterie and Dutch Inlaid. Prices very moderate.

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242 5TH-AV.,
(near 28th-st.)
Open evenings until Christmas.

KEEP OUT THE COLD—GET BOEBUCK'S Weather Strips on your doors and windows. 164 Fulton, opposite St. Paul's Church. Tel. call, Nassau 215.

CLOSING OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SUNDAY.—At 3 P. M. for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

MONDAY.—At 5 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Livingstone, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans; at 5 P. M. for Ceara, Brazil, per steamship Portuguese, from Baltimore, (letters for Parnaoa Pernambuco must be directed per "Portuguese.")

TUESDAY.—At 1 A. M. for Brazil and the La Plata countries via Brazil, for St. Thomas and St. Croix via St. Thomas, for Martinique and Guadeloupe via Martinique, for Barbados and Trinidad and Demerara via Barbados, per steamship Finance, from Newport News, (letters for other Windward Islands must be directed "per Finance"); at 3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship W. G. Hewes, from New Orleans; at 3 P. M. for Truxillo and Ruatan, per steamship ——, Pizzati, from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10:30 A. M. for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Germanic,") at 10:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Trave, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Trave,") at 10:30 A. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland;") at 12 M. for Trinidad, also Tobago, via Trinidad, per steamship Coban; at 1 P. M. for Campeachy, Chuapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Alexandria, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Alexandria.")

THURSDAY.—At 10 A. M. for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Adirondack (letters for Savanilla, &c., must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 1 P. M. for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 1:30 P. M. for the Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 3 P. M. for Ruatan, per steamship S. Oteri, from New-Orleans; at 3:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 P. M. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 10 A. M. for Progreso, per steamship Vizcaya, (letters for Tampico and Tuspan at Tuxpan and other Mexican States, via Vera Cruz, must be directed "per Vizcaya"); at 10 A. M. for Central America and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colon, via Aspinwall.

SATURDAY.—At 1 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other European countries must be directed "per La Bourgogne"); at 10 A. M. for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, also Windward Islands direct, per steamship Muriel; at 11 A. M. for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Aux Cayes, Hayti, also for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Alvena; at 12:30 P. M. for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12:30 P. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana, (letters must be directed "per Seneca.")

SUNDAY.—At 3 P. M. for Truxillo and Ruatan, per steamship J. Oteri, Jr., from New-Orleans.

Mails for Colon and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 21, at 7 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 26, at 7 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here Jan. 6, at 7 P. M. for on arrival at New-York of steamship Gallia, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer via Key West, Fla., close at the Post Office daily at 2

RACING IN A SNOWSTORM

WINTER RACING AT THE ELIZABETH TRACK

THE ABBESS, CUPID, BELA, CAN'T TELL, BELWOOD, AND WILFRED WERE THE WINNERS.

In spite of a blinding snowstorm the races announced for yesterday at the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club were run off at the Elizabeth track. There was little of sport in it, and it was surprising to most people that sportsmen like the Messrs. Dwyer would consent to the running of races over their track with such weather conditions. But Winter racing is the sort of racing that admits of no postponement under any circumstances, and the Messrs. Dwyer had to comply with this unwritten law governing Winter tracks. So the game went on in the merry-go-round fashion, and though it was almost impossible for the people on the grand stand to tell one horse from another on the back stretch, yet the 2,500 people on the track seemed to enjoy the sport just as well.

The big race of the day was the fifth race, a run of a mile, in which seven horses contested, with Belwood and King Crab the favorites in the betting, and both of them heavily backed. The race was entirely one between the two, though Bill Barnes was prominent for nearly three-quarters of a mile. Then he tired and Belwood and King Crab fought it out, the former winning by two lengths.

The fourth race resulted in a hot fight between Can't Tell and Lilly Kinney, who ran a dead heat on the first trial. The race was run off after the sixth race, and Can't Tell won very easily.

In the third race, Peterson, the jockey on Famous, escaped injury by jumping from his horse after a few strides. The saddle slipped, Famous stumbled and went to his knees, and the lad took the only course left him—to jump. Then Bela and Gipsy fought the race out, the former winning easily, though the latter was a hot favorite in the betting.

The surprise of the day was the second race, a dash of five and a half furlongs, for which Harry Faustus and Fred B. were the favorites in the betting. Neither could win it, the purse going to Cupid, who was a 20 to 1 chance, and Alva taking the place by a length from Harry Faustus, with like odds against him for the place.

Golden Reel was backed for thousands of dollars by the Dwyers and other shrewd ones, to win the sixth race, a run of a mile and a sixteenth. But old Wilfred caused mourning among the talent by winning the race very handily by a length and a half from Golden Reel, whose rider was warned before the race that he must try his best. He did it, but Wilfred was too good for the lily.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21¾.

J. F. Scott's br. f. The Abbess, 2 years, by Mortemer-Hildegarde, 81 pounds.....(Weber) 1
T. Siley's ch. c. Rastus, 3, 112.....(Bergen) 2
Excelsior Stable's ch. f. Don't Know, 3, 104.....(Barton) 3

Segundo, 112; Not Guilty, 112; Oneco, 114; Winona, 109, and Mabel, 114, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Kapine, 3 to 5; The Abbess, 11 to 5; Oneco, 4 to 1, Winona and Segundo, 8 to 1 each; Don't Know, 10 to 1, Not Guilty, 15 to 1; Mabel, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Kapine, 3 to 5; The Abbess, 4 to 5; Oneco, Winona, Don't Know, and Segundo, 3 to 1 each; Not Guilty, 6 to 1; Mabel, 10 to 1.

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11½.

J. Harris & Co's ch. g. Cupid, 5 years, by Baden Baden-Brenda, 107 pounds.....(Hurd) 1
J. Knapp's ch. h. Alva, aged, 111.....(Quantrell) 2
E. Corrigan's ch. g. Harry Faustus, 4, 120.....(Overhardy) 3

Fast Time, 95; Fred B., 117; Buckstone, 120; Sovereign, 114; Nougat, 112; Stanley She pe, 108; Benedict, 109, and Pieten Taylor, 114, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Fred B., 3 to 5; Harry Faustus, 2 to 1; Sovereign, 5 to 1; Fletch Taylor, Buckstone, and Fast Time, 7 to 1 each; Cupid, 12 to 1; Alva, 20 to 1; Nougat, 25 to 1; Stanley Sharpe and Benedict, 40 to 1 each.

For place—Against Fred B., 3 to 5; Harry Faustus, 4 to 5; Fast Time, Buckstone, and Sovereign, 2 to 1 each; Fletch Taylor, 3 to 1; Cupid, 5 to 1; Alva, 10 to 1; Nougat, 10 to 1; Benedict and Stanley Sharpe, 12 to 1 each.

Won by three lengths; a half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21½.

M. J. Daly's ch. h. Bela, 5 years, by Billet-Welland, 113 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Perry & Co's ch. f. Gipsy, 3, 107.....(Miller) 2
Gray & Co's b. f. Faunus, 3, 107.....(Peterson) 0 Fell.

Betting.—To win—Against Gipsy, 1 to 2; Bela, 3 to 1; Faunus, 5 to 1. No place betting.

Won by two lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:27 and 1:31.

D. A. Honig's ch. g. Can't Tell, 4 years, by Plenipo-Mistook, 105 pounds.....(A. McCarthy) 1
C. C. Van Houten's ch. f. Lilly Kinney, 3 years, by George Kinney-Lily Rabbit, 83 pounds.....(Jones) 2
W. C. Daly's ch. f. Glory, 3, 108.....(Mosier) 3 Dead heat.

Betting.—To win—Against Can't Tell, 1 to 2; Lilly Kinney, 3 to 1; and Glory, 5 to 1. No place betting.

A dead heat between Can't Tell and Lilly Kinney, four lengths before Glory. The run off won by a length.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap purse $100, of which $75 to second, and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:47½.

W. R. Jones's b. g. Belwood, 4 years, by Blythewood-Belle, 107½ pounds.....(Bergen) 1
C. Cornebise's br. g. King Crab, 4, 107.....(Soden) 2
G. R. Morris's ch. c. Barrister, 4, 98.....(Hanlon) 3
Bill Barnes, 90; Spalding, 98; G. W. Cook, 98, and Letretia, 90, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Belwood, 7 to 5; King Crab, 3 to 1; G. W. Cook and Spalding, 5 to 1 each; Bill Barnes, 10 to 1; Barrister, 15 to 1; Letretia, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Belwood, 1 to 2; King Crab, 3 to 1; G. W. Cook and Spalding, 3 to 1 each; Bill Barnes, 4 to 1; Barrister, 5 to 1; Lotretia, 8 to 1.

Won by two lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, $325, of which $50 to second, and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:56.

P. H. Ortil's ch. g. Wilfred, 5 years, by Wilfred-Lizzie Hunt, 107 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Excelsior Stable's b. g. Golden Reel, 4, 105.....(De Long) 2
G. R. Morris's br. c. King Idle, 4, 103.....(Sod-n) 3
Glenlale, 108; Deception, 82, and Grey Cloud, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Golden Reel, even money; King Idle, 3 to 1; Deception, 8 to 1; Wilfred and Grey Cloud, 7 to 1 each; Glenlale, 8 to 1.

For place—Against Golden Reel, no betting; King Idle, 5 to 8; Wilfred, Deception, and Grey Cloud, 2 to 1 each; Glenlale, 3 to 1.

Won by two lengths; three between second and third.

RESULTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—The races here today were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Koko won by a half length from Poem, with Mollie Hardy third. Time—1:15.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Kenilworth won by a length, Fremont beating Morse for the place. Time—0:50.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Crispino won by a length, Harry Mack second, and Flirt last. Time—1:02.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. McMurtry won by a length, with Probus second and Pritchett third. Time—1:29¼.

SALE OF BROOD MARES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 14.—Milton Young has sold to Ed Corrigan of Kansas City the brood mare Una, thirteen years, by War Dance, dam by imported Knight of St. George, and the mare Square Dance, ten years, by War Dance, dam by imported Mickey Free, he paying $2,500 for the two.

TO BE BRED TO AXTELL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 14.—R. S. Veech of the Indian Hill Stock Farm has contracted with the owners of Axtell to have that famous young trotting stallion serve seventeen Indian Hill mares at $1,000 each. This is the highest price ever paid for the services of a stallion in this country.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 14, via Galveston.—The Chamber of Deputies has approved the concession to Gen. Trevino for a million-dollar hotel.

The majority of the members of the Mexican Commission to the Paris Exposition have returned home.

The railroad to Oajaca is being pushed energetically. This road will open up one of the richest sections of the republic.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Joe Donoghue, the skater, left Newburg, N. Y., yesterday for Minnesota, where he intends participating in all the amateur events of the season, including a series of the coming carnival. His first race will be at Minneapolis. Later he will go to St. Paul.

A passenger train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad collided with a freight train near Pleasant Hill, Mo., at 10:30 o'clock Friday night. Two tramps, stealing a ride between the tender and the mail cars, were crushed to a pulp.

A broken track threw about ten coal cars of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad into the ditch, near Millet's salt works, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. None of the cars was injured. The track was blocked at noon.

The projected tour during the Christmas holidays to the United States of the Toronto University Association Football Club has been abandoned. A tour will probably be arranged for next June.

The large tubular boiler at Randall Brothers & Co.'s sawmill at Covington, Tenn., exploded Friday, completely demolishing the building and killing Firemen Jones and Mr. Stewart, one of the firm.

The Queen's Hotel and stables, at Trenton, Ontario, with four horses, were burned yesterday. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $6,000.

THE MANAGERS MUST PAY.

A DECISION IN THE MECHANICS AND LABORERS' BANK CASE.

The full text of the decision of Chancellor McGill, in the suit brought by Receiver Williams against twenty-five of the managers of the Mechanics and Laborers' Savings Bank of Jersey City, shows that the judgment in favor of the depositors is about $100,000 for principal and interest for a long enough time to double the amount. The defendants had been managers of the bank at various times, and the adjustment of the responsibility for each loss against the managers in office at the time it was incurred consumed weeks if Chancellor McGill's time. Hatfield, who was President of the bank for many years before its failure in 1873, is held to be primarily responsible for the total loss, and Hatfield, who was its Treasurer, secondarily for most of it. The liabilities of the other Directors are apportioned by the Chancellor as follows:

Bevens, Carrol, and McBride, on the loss by mortgages, $14,137 27; on the loss by discounts, $67,859 22; total, $81,996 49. Keary, on mortgages, $3,000; on discounts, $67,859 22; total, $70,859 22. Perrine, on mortgages, $11,237 27; on discounts, $60,597; total, $71,734 27. Meehan, on mortgages, $3,019; on discounts, $49,593 22; total, $57,602 22. Milner, on mortgages, $14,137 27; on discounts, $28,902 22; total, $43,039 49. McDonald, on mortgages, $3,000; on discounts, $3,262 23; total, $7,262 32. O'Callaghen, on mortgages, $3,000; on discounts, $8,262 23; total, $11,262 32. Reid, on mortgages alone, $2,000. Monahgan, on mortgages, $11,087 27; on discounts, $57,735; total, $68,822 27. Dilmar, on mortgages, $14,647 27; on discounts, $33,952 22; total, $48,599 49. Patrick, on mortgages, $10,017 27; on discounts, $59,542; total, $69,559 27. Donelan, on mortgages, $3,000; on discounts, $1,025; total, $4,025. Sheehan, on mortgages, $14,137 27; on discounts, $67,859 22; total, $81,996 49. Smyth, on mortgages, $14,137 27; on discounts, $33,752 22; total $47,889 49. Sweeney, on mortgages, $10,647 28; on discounts, $33,752 22; total, $44,399 49. Monks, on mortgages, $12,647 27; on discounts, $26,952 22; total, $39,599 49. Farrelly, on mortgages, $8,947 27; on discounts, $24,440; total, $33,387 27. Murphy, on mortgages, $10,327 27; on discounts, $29,832 22; total, $40,159 49. Mokey, on mortgages, $4,200; on discounts, $23,832 22; total, $28,032 22. Brock, on mortgages, $3,000; on discounts, $8,232 22; total, $11,232 22.

Of course, on each of the losses two or more of the defendants named above is responsible. Some of the defendants are unable to meet the Chancellor's judgment against them, and the losses will fall upon those of their number who are in good financial condition. The depositors of the bank have been for many years in pursuit of the Directors and managers of the bank. The defendants, or many of them, recently made an offer to compromise, but the depositors refused to take anything less than the full amount. Hatfield, its President, was on close terms with the Bishop while the bank was in existence, and so attracted many Catholics as depositors. They number about three thousand. The deficiency in the bank's vaults when it collapsed was $220,000, of which the depositors have so far succeeded in collecting 39 per cent only in five dividends.

TWO GIRLS DISAPPEAR.

TOTTENVILLE WONDERING ABOUT THE DOINGS OF THE MISSING PAIR.

The disappearance of two girls from Tottenville, S. I., has been the source of a great deal of gossip in that village. Both were domestics. Cecilia Anderson was employed in the house of Capt. C. C. Ellis, a widower, who owns a tugboat and has an office at 60 South-street, New-York, and the other, Katie Townsend, was employed at the house of Capt. Ellis's brother.

On Monday evening Katie called on Cecilia, and the latter took an extra dress, and then both walked down the street. Some time later the girls were seen talking to the Captain of a schooner that was lying at the dock near the railroad station. The schooner is supposed to be a coasting vessel that plies between Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Nuts was the last seen of the girls.

Capt. Ellis was seen in this city yesterday afternoon, and when he was asked whether he had any information about the girls he excitedly declared that he had nothing to say.

"You newspaper fellows can't get anything out of me," he said; "you can't get the best of me." And driving a few spirited words, he flourished the index finger on Capt. Ellis added, "Ta ta!" He did not seem to be satisfied with this but, turning to two men who sat at a table in the room, he called them to witness that he had not said anything about the girls.

At Tottenville various opinions were expressed yesterday about the disappearance of the girls. Some thought they had been abducted, and others scouted the idea because the girls were able to take care of themselves. Again, other citizens thought they had eloped. One said that two weeks ago Cecilia Anderson had remarked that she was going to get married. Capt. Ellis's housekeeper said that she could not understand why Cecilia had run away.

The police have not made any search for the girls, and do not think they were forcibly abducted. Cecilia came from Kreischerville, S. I., about two years ago, and was an orphan. She was vivacious, fond of going to balls and picnics, and had a great deal of attention shown her by the young men of the village.

CATTLE MEN ALARMED.

A CALL FOR AN INTER-STATE CONVENTION OF THE TRADE.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 14.—W. L. Black, Chairman of a select committee appointed by the various cattle associations of Texas, has issued the following call for an inter-State convention:

Whereas, The State inspection law has been declared unconstitutional and the investigation committee has as yet been unable to suggest any means of relief for the depressed condition of the cattle industry, all those interested in the cattle industry are called to join in an inter-State convention, to be held at Fort Worth, Texas, on March 14, 1890, for the purpose of agreeing upon some uniform plan of conducting the cattle business in the future.

In the present disorganized condition of our industry it is impossible to correct the abuses that are known to exist, and unless some well-defined plan is established, in which each cattle-producing State will unite, there is little hope of defeating the combination of owners in the prominent markets of our country. We trust that the bankers and merchants throughout the West and Southwest, who depend so largely upon the prosperity of the cattle trade for support, will join with us in our endeavors to place our business upon a paying commercial footing. When it is considered that the value of our product has declined over 60 per cent, and the consumers of meat throughout the United States are compelled to pay the same price and in some instances more for their daily supplies, as they did when we were paid a normal price for our cattle, it will convey some idea of the magnitude of the wrongs we are suffering under and the importance the matter bears to the commercial welfare of our common country.

Estimating the annual consumption of meat in the United States at 10,000,000 head, which is equivalent to one animal for every six and a half of our population, we are losing the enormous sum of over $200,000,000 annually, and this sum, nearly almost to the value of the entire cotton crop of our country, goes into the hand of a comparatively few butchers, and to a very large extent into the hands of four of them, who are known as "The Big Four" of Chicago. With this terrible depreciation in value of our resources, is it any wonder that farmers are poor and the commercial industries of the South-west and West are so paralyzed? We can correct the evil, but it will require the co-operation of all parties interested. We therefore respectfully request the chief Executive of all States and Territories tracing with "The Big Four" to send delegates from their respective States.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

The glee club quartet will be composed of the following men: First tenor, J. L. High, '91; second tenor, W. H. Hinsdale, '92; first bass, C. E. Hardreth, '92; second bass, G. B. Merrill, (leader,) '91. An octet has also been formed of last year's glee club members. Preparations are being made at present for the Christmas tour, from Dec. 23 to Jan. 10.

The Anti-Cribbing Society, formed by forty members of '91, has occasioned much comment. The society has resolved to make a stand against "cribbing," and will endeavor, by moral suasion, to check all attempts at it. It is the first movement of its kind at Amherst, and its progress towards reform will be watched with great interest.

The "Olio," published annually by the Junior Class, will be issued on To-day. The book was printed by the Springfield Printing and Binding Company, and its typographical appearance is of the best.

The college Camera Association is prospering finely, having about twenty-five members, including two of the professors. An exhibition of photographs will be given soon.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A dispatch from Providence says that Secretary Tracy has officially authorized the naming of the sea-going torpedo boat No. 1, now nearing completion at Herreshoff's works, at Bristol, the Cushing, in honor of Commander William B. Cushing, who blew up the Confederate ram Albemarle, at Plymouth, N. C., in 1864.

The order detailing First Lieut. Arthur Williams, Third Infantry, as recorder of the Board of Officers on Revised Tactics has been revoked, and First Lieut. John T. French, Jr., Fourth Artillery, ordered to that duty.

The leave of absence granted Capt. J. A. Olmstead, Ninth Cavalry, has been extended three years.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Coupon 4s, $100, at 127; registered 4s, $650, $100,000, $25,000, $44,000, $402,500, $100, $10,000, $25,000, and $200,000, at 127; coupon 4½s, $150. Registered 4½s, $25,000, $30,000, $4,000, $18,000 and $12,500, at 104⅝; registered 4½s, $1,750 at 104½. Of these bonds $330,000 were surrendered by national bank depositaries in liquidation of deposits.

The following is a statement of United States bonds issued Nov. 1, 1889, to and including Dec. 14, 1889: Amount purchased, 4 per cents, $107,325,850; 4½s, $126,475,500; total, $233,801,350. Cost, 4 per cents, $137,104,788; 4½ per cents, $138,702,036; total, $275,806,824. Coin at maturity, 4 per cents, $186,741,460; 4½ per cents, $145,892,293; total, $332,133,753. Saving, 4s, $49,636,672, 4½s, $6,590,256; total, $56,226,928. The above purchases include $5,217,500 bonds surrendered by National bank depositaries in liquidation of their deposits.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

TO TEST THE LAW'S VALIDITY.

HARTFORD, Dec. 14.—An interesting suit has been instituted in Tolland County against the New-York and New-England Railway Company, involving the right of the Connecticut Legislature to pass a law for the regulation of demurrage charges. Under the Inter-State Commerce act the New-York and New-England adopted rules for itself in regard to charges for the delay or retention of cars in loading and unloading freight along the company's line of road. It claims the right to enforce these rules under the act adopted by Congress. The State Legislature last Winter passed a bill providing that "no railroad company owning or operating any railroad in this State shall claim, demand, or collect from any shipper or consignee of merchandise or freight any sum, damage, or charge for the delay or detention of cars in loading or unloading the same for any period of less than four consecutive days, Sundays and legal holidays excluded; such four days to be computed from the time the cars shall be ready for the shipper or consignee for the purpose of loading or unloading."

The law, which is one of great importance to the shipping public in this State, was passed in answer to the emphatic protests of merchants and manufacturers against overcharge by the railroads. It also provides that "no railroad company shall claim, demand, or collect from any consignee of merchandise or freight in any freighthouse or warehouse or other structure for any period less than two consecutive days, Sundays and legal holidays excluded; such two days to be computed from the time of the arrival of such merchandise or freight at the place of delivery."

The suit against the railroad company has been brought by Mr. N. Stanley Coventry for the recovery of a carload of corn, which the railroad managers have refused to surrender until the demurrage charges have been paid, such charges being in violation of the Connecticut statutes. The suit is in the hands of the law firm of Case, Bryant & Co. of this city. The right of the State to enforce the Demurrage act has not been questioned until now, and a contest of much interest is expected. The law was approved by Gov. Bulkeley June 14 and went into effect Aug. 1.

THE NEW HARTFORD STATION.

HARTFORD, Dec. 14.—The public dissatisfaction with the new Union Station in this city, which has been constructed at great expense for the accommodation of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford and the New-York and New-England Road, was sustained by the Railroad Commissioners this morning in an order directing a number of improvements to be made in accordance with the demands made by the Board of Trade in this city and prominent residents throughout the community. The complaints about the station have been constant from the public since it was opened last spring, culminating a few days ago in an appeal to the Railroad Commissioners. The committee representing the Board of Trade consisted of the Rev. Francis Goodwin, Dr. G. Pierpont Davis, and C. C. Kimball. For weeks an effort was made to obtain a hearing from the officials of the Consolidated Road, but without avail. As a last resort the Railroad Commissioners were appealed to, and the matter came intimately in his resignation as President of the road.

This morning the orders of the Commissioners were issued, granting all that was asked for by the public except the removal of the fence dividing the tracks on the south side, which is to be held to be a safeguard against danger, and the proposed changes in the baggage room, which will remain as at present arranged. A new grade of Union-place, with approaches to the station, is ordered, and turnstiles, which have given a world of annoyance to the public, will be removed under the Commissioners' orders, and the number of signs and directories for the accommodation of persons arriving and departing on the trains will be increased. The great nuisance, against which has centred, caused by the slippery footing from locomotives standing on the overhead tracks is to be remedied, together with numerous defects to the station system. The result is considered a victory for the public over the railroad managers, who have for months ignored the complaints which have been pouring in upon them.

TO PREVENT INJUSTICE.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company held to-day the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is officially reported to the board that deposits of bonds under the reorganization plan aggregate in Europe $30,315,700 and in America $98,547,000, or in all, $128,860,700, and also that a decisive majority of each and every one of the thirty-six issues of bonds of the Atchison system has been so deposited, and therefore all rights of holders to make deposits have virtually ceased. Nevertheless, it being the desire of the board to prevent injustice and hardship to distant and absent holders, who have either not become acquainted with the plan or through circumstances were unable to avail themselves of it, it is therefore voted: That the chairman be authorized to receive in his discretion bonds under the deposit under the plan up to and including the 31st day of December, 1889, under the conditions heretofore announced.

By order of the board of directors.
GEORGE MAGOUN, Chairman.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The first freight-classification rate sheet of the new Pennsylvania, Pungkeepsie and Boston Road goes into effect to-day between Slatington, Penn., and Hampton, Conn. Bath, Me., connection is made with the New-York, Ontario and Western Road. Heretofore the New-England and Northern New-York roads have refused to connect with the Lackawanna and other roads, and was necessarily delivered to Hazleton at a high freight rate. Now, with the direct Ontario and Western connection, the rate, as shown by new classification sheet, reduces the charges to Bath at about one-half. The principal material shipped from Slatington is roofing slate, and the reduction in the tariff will be a boon to the quarrymen. The Hudson River, where large quantities of it are used.

The New-York, Lake Erie and Western people are making extensive improvements at Goshen, N. Y., where the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Road crosses its main tracks from the Pine Island to the Montgomery Branch, both of which the latter is to be double tracked. The improvements consist of a complete interlocking-switch system which will guard and protect the trains against those crossing from the branches. Engineers of the United States Railroad Signal Company are engaged on the work, and are putting in a complete set of signals, all of which will be operated by levers situated in a high tower near the cross-over.

The report of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company for the year ended Sept. 30 shows: Gross earnings from operation, $5,564,467; operating expenses, $3,718,782; net earnings from operation, $1,844,825; income from Boston Harbor Transfer, $3,699; gross in one from all sources, $1,848,324; fixed charges, $1,648,046; net income, $200,278; dividends declared, (3½ per cent on preferred stock,) $170,341; surplus for year, $29,937; profit and loss (deficiency,) $333,764. cost of road and equipment to date, $58,653,855; capital stock, (common,) $20,000,000; capital stock, (preferred,) $.,666,900.

A report was received at the headquarters of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad in this city yesterday to the effect that the St. Lawrence River was frozen over, so that connection with the Canadian Pacific Road in Canada was cut off by boat between Morristown, N. Y., and Brockville, Canada. On that account the direct passenger trains by that route has been abandoned for the Winter. The ferry between Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Prescott, Ontario, is still open, and the passenger business, as well as the freight, will be sent across by float as long as the condition of the river will permit.

On Nov. 29 the Trunk Line Passenger Committee, at a meeting held in this city, declined to consider the question of a reduction of passenger rates on the trunk lines between Dec. 21 and Jan. 1. The matter was again introduced at the last meeting, held Dec. 10, and was favorably acted on. This decision permits the trunk lines to introduce the low excursion rates of 2 cents a mile each way between all stations in trunk line territory. The tickets will be on sale between Dec. 21 and Jan. 1, inclusive, and will be returned until Jan. 4.

The October statement of the Union Pacific Railway, entire system, shows gross earnings, $4,270,476; increase over October last year, $252,791; net earnings, $1,879,377; increase, $154,434. For ten months ending Oct. 31, gross, $42,431,348; increase, $209,141; net, $12,446,045; increase, $407,192.

The New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company reports a very heavy carriage of copper matte between Canada and this city, most of which is exported. Five hundred tons of the material is now in transit.

The New-York and Greenwood Lake Railroad has for some time past been constructing a new iron bridge over Bellevue avenue, Bloomfield, N. J. It will be completed and ready for use this week.

BOSTON FIRE LOSSES.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The committee appointed to adjust the loss of Claflin, Larrabee & Co. have found that while the loss was total, the company having carried an excess of insurance, the loss to the insurance companies is but 78½ per cent, the net loss being determined at $217,594, upon which $277,000 insurance was carried. Of the participating companies the Mutual Fire of New-York carried two policies of $10,000, upon which each pays $7,855, also one of $15,000, which calls for a payment of $11,783.

The Fire Association of New-York also carried a policy of $15,000, calling for a payment of $11,783. Ten companies carried $5,000 each, calling for a payment of $3,927 each; sixty companies carried policies of $2,500 each, calling for $1,963; eight companies carried $2,000 each, calling for $1,571; seven field policies of $1,000, calling for $1,178, and the Mount Holly Company of New-Jersey pays $785 on a policy of $1,000.

The entire insurance is distributed, $218,500 in companies domiciled in this State, and $58,500 in outside companies.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Last week 731 births, 233 marriages, and 640 deaths were recorded at Sanitary Headquarters, and the following cases and deaths from contagious diseases were reported: Typhoid fever, 21 cases, 7 deaths; scarlet fever, 71—5; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2—3; measles, 35—3; diphtheria, 115—28. The other principal causes of death were: Whooping cough, 5; diarrhea, 13; heart diseases, 41; croup, 10; pneumonia, 81; phthisis, 94; Bright's disease and nephritis, 36, and violence, 33. The death rate, estimating the population at 1,392,853, was 20.89. The infant mortality was 206. One hundred and twenty-nine persons died in institutions and 400 in tenements.

The exhibition drill of the police before the Pan-American delegates at the Seventh Regiment Armory will take place on Friday as the arrangements stand. Chief Inspector Byrnes will command, and there will be ten companies commanded by Capts. Killilea, Murphy, Brogan, Grant, Westervelt, Eakins, Cortright, Clinehy, Slevin, and Cassidy.

Robert Burt, assistant foreman in the Street-Cleaning Department, has been dismissed from the service. He collected fees from the peddlers and market gardeners who have stands on Ninth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-second streets for cleaning up the streets after them on Saturday nights.

The new method of capital punishment adopted by this State is shown in a realistic manner by the new wax group entitled "Execution by Electricity," at the Eden Musée. The arrangements are similar in every detail to those of the apparatus now ready at Auburn prison.

Among the passengers of the Inman steamship City of Berlin, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, were Dr. T. Scott Nichols, Dr. J. S. Mair, and Thomas Williamson, of Preston.

The fourth annual dinner of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Club of New-York will be held at the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first-street, on Tuesday evening.

"P. B."—Thomas J. Brady, Superintendent of the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings, 157 East Sixty-seventh-street, is the proper officer to receive your complaint.

The life-saving crew at Sandy Hook picked up on the beach yesterday seven crates of empty bottles. The crates were marked with the letter A inside of a W.

The annual dinner of the Superintendent, Inspectors, and Captains of Police will be at Delmonico's on the 27th of January.

"Y. Z."—No.

BROOKLYN.

A meeting to organize a department of political and economic science will be held at the Brooklyn Institute on Tuesday evening. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends on "The Influence of the Study of Political Science on Moral and Social Problems," by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott on "The Influence of Scholarship on Politics," by Prof. Richmond M. Smith on "The Purposes and Work of the Department," and by Joon A. Taylor on "The Political Education of Young Men."

The Trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle have awarded the contract for the organ to go into the new church to Jardine & Sons of 320 West Thirty-ninth-street, New-York. The instrument is to be an enormous affair, with 20 stops and 1,035 pipes. In addition there is to be a swell organ of 20 stops, a choir organ with 14, a solo organ with 9, and a pedal organ with 12. In all there will be 119 stops and 5,078 pipes. This is to be ready for use by Sept. 1 next, and the cost is pinned at $25,000.

Ex-Congressman Darwin R. James held a long conference yesterday with Mayor Chapin in reference to a bill providing for the sale of the Wallabout Market lands to the city. This property now belongs to the Federal Government, and the conference was to settle the details of the proposed bill. Congressman Wallace is to take charge of the matter.

Miss Sarah Wilson, who sued Edward T. Thomas for $5,000 damages for breach of promise, alleging that she had been imposed upon by forged divorce papers, obtained a verdict in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for the full amount.

The residence of the late Major Stephen Peters, who was killed by fire, Hannah Southworth, was sold yesterday to F. J. Finch for $25,750. It is a large brownstone house at 441 Eighth-avenue and cost originally $27,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Justice J. O. Dykman, holding a special term of the Supreme Court at White Plains, has appointed Martin J. Keogh of New-Rochelle, James S. Mallard of Tarrytown, and James G. Janeway of New-York Commissioners to assess land damages and benefits to property owners along the Byram River and the Byram Pond in the towns of North Castle and Bedford, in Westchester County. This is done on the petition of Thomas Hall Guilford, a stockholder in the Works of the city of New-York, under Chapter 445 of the Laws of 1887, for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the water supply of the city of New-York.

The New-Rochelle and Pelham Horse Railway Company has come into the hands of a receiver in the person of Charles Barnes, who has been appointed by the Supreme Court. A mortgage for $75,000, held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, is being foreclosed against the railway company.

St. Paul's Episcopal Sunday School, Sing Sing, has sent away a Christmas box of miscellaneous articles, comprising clothing, Christmas cards, &c., for the Indians of the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota, and of which the Rev. Mr. Gilfillon has charge.

A big wagon under a shed adjoining the Rye Methodist Episcopal Church, in which a fair was being held, caught fire on Friday night and came very near communicating with the edifice before it was pulled away to a safe distance.

A subscription is to be taken up in the New-Rochelle Presbyterian Church this morning for the purpose of raising money to purchase a lot on North-street.

Services are to be held in the basement of the new St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Port Chester to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

The railroad station at Baldwins was entered early yesterday morning. The Post Office was also robbed. Besides the Post Office safe, also a number of railroad tickets. From the Post Office $28 and a few stamps were stolen.

Fred Thring, while repairing a telephone wire in Flushing yesterday, received a shock that for a time rendered him senseless. The wire had been crossed by a live electric light wire. It is not thought he will die.

Early yesterday morning the grocery store of George Cruse, at Winfield, was entered by burglars and over $500 worth of goods carried away. Mr. Cruse was awakened in time to see two men driving rapidly away.

Mrs. Sarah E. Ketchum has been missing from her home at Bay Shore since Wednesday. On the day of her disappearance she drew some money from the bank and has not since been seen.

The poor box of St. Mary's Church, Long Island City, was broken open Friday and the contents stolen. This is the second time that this has occurred within a year. The thief escaped.

Richard C. Colyer of Woodbury, while loading hay recently, pierced his hand with one of the prongs of the fork. Lockjaw set in and he is likely to die.

Dr. Philip M. Wood of Jamaica has been appointed the Long Island Railroad physician in place of Dr. Z. P. Denier, removed.

Mr. George Gould, son of Jay Gould, has purchased the Barlow property at Glen Cove.

Rev. Edgar L. Sanford, rector of Trinity Church at Northport, has resigned.

Scarlet fever is prevalent in College Point. Ten cases were reported last week.

NEW-JERSEY.

The fourth season of the New-Brunswick Musical Association will open Thursday night, when Gounod's "Redemption" will be given in the Second Reformed Church, with the New-York Philharmonic orchestra, the great organ and grand piano in accompaniment, and a chorus of 150 voices under the conductorship of Charles T. Howell. The soloists will be Mrs. Charles Tyler Dutton and Mrs. Harry Vroom, soprano; Miss Hannah Breen Anderson, contralto; Mr. Charles Tyler Dutton, tenor; Mr. Francis Fisher Powers, baritone; Mr. Charles R. Poweleon, bass.

Contractor R. V. Breece of Long Branch was yesterday awarded the contract for repairing the damage recently done to the iron pier. It is proposed to substitute the stone wall which toppled over into the sea, and which supported the shore end of the structure, with new iron supports. This will give additional strength and security to the pier. The first pavilion to the entrance of the bridge has settled fully twenty inches, and will also be repaired. The cost will reach $5,000.

Orders have been issued at the New-Brunswick public schools that the pupils must not give their teachers any Christmas presents this year. Heretofore scores of gifts, many of them quite valuable, have been given to the teachers by every school. The reason given for the order forbidding this in the future is that there are often dissatisfactions and disputes among the classes as to what present shall be given and to which of the instructors the presentation shall be made.

Friday two little fellows, one six and the other eight years old, ran away from the Children's Home at New-Brunswick and started for New-York. They were found curled up in the corner of a seat in the New-York train by one of the ladies of the Board of Managers, who happened to be on the train. The little fellows said they were going to try to earn their own living and be men. They were sent back on the next train.

The findings of the Brigade Court-martial in the case of Surgeon Major Hodgson of the Third New-Jersey Regiment, who was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, are now in the hands of Gen. Plume, the court-martial having decided the matter a week ago. It is rumored that the accused officer has been acquitted. The charges against him were made by Col. Hopes.

Osceola Tribe, No. 19, Improved Order of Red Men, has been instituted at Clarksburg, in Eastern Monmouth County. The officers are: Sachem—Edward G. Fountain; Senior Sachem—William R. Hendrickson; Junior Sachem—John W. Roberts; Prophet—Reuben D. Strahan; C. of R.—Frank Horner; K. of W.—P. W. Elmer; G. of W.—Joseph R. Fracke; G. of F.—Albert Thompson.

The Kerport Firemen's Relief Association held its annual meeting Thursday night and the following officers were elected: President—Ellison D. Pettys; Vice President—William E. Ware; Secretary—John R. Forest; Treasurer—Sylvanus Lee; Finance Committee—Burrowes Holmes, William E. Ware; Auditing Committee—John R. Farcat, Edward Goran.

A shooting match for $100 a side was arranged at Long Branch yesterday between Assemblyman W. D. Campbell of that place and Ferdinand Loeb of New-York. The conditions are fifty live birds per man, Monmo boundary, from five H. & T. traps. The match will take place on the grounds of the Central Gun Club on Christmas morning.

W. H. Hazard, Jr., who was until recently the Captain of the Minnie Cornell, the steamer and link between Keyport and New-York, is now the Superintendent of the Union Ferry Company of New-York and Brooklyn. Capt. Hazard's successor is Capt. Wilcox.

After having worked spasmodically for over five years, the Citizens' committ

CITY REAL ESTATE.

3 SOLD IN LAST 30 DAYS.

Take an expert with you to inspect these houses south side of

88th-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs.



APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO

LIBBY & SCOTT BROS.,

Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, Nassau-st entrance.

HDTEL LIFE.

Any one "sick and tired" of hotel life and desirons of obtaining a comfortable and elegant home at little more than one-half the expense and none of the petty annoyances can find it at once in the four-story cut-stone house No. 64 West 68th-st.; butler's pantry extension; fully and elegantly furnished; ready for immediate occupancy; purchaser can go in same as at a hotel, except his help and stores; size of house, 18 feet 9 inches by 70 feet; size of lot, 18 feet 9 inches by 105 feet; easy terms; about 20 per cent. cash. For full particulars, price, terms, &c., address H. R. RIKER, 253 8th-av.

Occupant would be under a virtual rental of only about $2,500 for one of the best furnished and most convenient houses in New-York.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE
NEAR 5TH-AV.,
twenty-five feet wide.

5th-st., $25,000; 11th-st., $40,000; 12th-st., $35,000; 15th-st., $37,000; 18th-st., $33,500; 17th-st., $45,000; 18th-st., $40,000; 19th-st., $40,000; 20th-st., $65,000; 33d-st., $60,000; 84th-st., $55,000; 36th-st., $35,000; 37th-st., $45,000.

Apply to DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Jr., No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.
GREENE-ST., corner, very desirable, $85,000.
BEEKMAN-ST., well rented and attractive, $47,500.
WATER-ST., 5-story, $225,000; 6-story, $35,000.
MERCER-ST., 25x100, 4-story, $60,000.
SOUTH WILLIAM-ST., rental $4,000, $45,000.
Also on Broadway, Broad, Exchange-place, Pearl, Liberty, 8th-av., North Moore, Countless-slip, William, Houston, Crosby, Sheriff, John, Great Jones, 9th-av., &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE
OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
FIVE-STORY BRICK
SALE HOUSE,
100x100, and seven lots of land on West 49th-st., running through to 48th-st.
Apply to
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

FOR SALE
ON 20TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs—Full size four-story high-stoop hr wnstone house, handsomely decorated and in perfect order.
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

FOR SALE
ON 25TH-ST.,
Just west n' Broadway—a desirable property, over 50 feet in width, and running through to 24th-st.
Apply to
SETON & WISSMANN,
79 CEDAR-ST. AND 1,142 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—FOUR HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE DWELLINGS
ON 72D-ST.,
BETWEEN MADISON AND PARK AVS.
Sizes, 25, 24, and 23 feet in width.
OPEN DAILY, EXCEPTING SUNDAYS.
MCCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY, Builders.
Office, 384 Park-av., near 53d-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 424 WEST 23D-ST., FULL size; in perfect order throughout, the former occupant having put in new plumbing; elegant frescoes and mirrors, cornices, &c.; the house must be sold and is offered at a bargain; with immediate possession; there is a caretaker in the house to show it at any time. HALL J. HOW & CO., No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE,
West 52d-st., near 5th-av.—A very attractive medium-width four-story dwelling, recently overhauled and tastefully decorated throughout; price moderate.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—EAST 56TH-ST.,
between Madison and Park avs.—An exceedingly desirable four-story brownstone dwelling, 20x80, lot 100.5; will be sold now to prompt buyer.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE,
Close to 5th-av., below 20th-st.—An exceedingly desirably three-quarter house; possession May 1 next.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE-ST.

A SUPERB CORNER.
Double house on the best part of Lenox Hill, built especially for the owner's occupation, is for sale, and full particulars will be given on application.
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine-st.

FIVE-STORY IMPROVED TENEMENTS.
Vandam-st., 22x82x100; rental.....$4,260
King-st., 25.4x88x100; rooms very light; rental, 4,800
Morton-st., 21.4x85x98; rental.....6,000
29th-st., near 9th-av., 25x88x92.5; rental.....3,600
L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty-st. and 1,181 3d-av.

PARTY HAVING CITY LOTS CAN HAVE them improved to their liking and under the direction of their own architect, and pay for the same in a mortgage for term of years on the same property. Address G. FOUNTAIN, Builder, 153 East 62d-st.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP 20-foot-front dwellings, with dining room extensions, in the tenderloin of the west side; only $38,000. Nos. 41 and 43 West 76th-st.; exceptionally fine interiors; best workmanship; open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELEGANT four-story and basement house near 72d-st. station, and between the Park and 10th-av.; fully furnished for immediate occupancy. size 19x68x100; price, $46,500; rent, $300 per month. Address Owner, P. O. Box 3,670, New-York City.

UNMARRIED PEOPLE SHOULD JOIN THE Granite State Provident Association, 169 and 171 Broadway, New-York, because it will buy or build for them a home without security when they get married. Send for circular.

BEST PLOT ON 5TH-AV.—FIVE LOTS ON northeast corner 59th-st.; also valuable plot, with buildings fronting three streets, Manhattan-square, Catharine-street, and East Broadway. Owner, 178 Broadway, Room 3.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND LARGEST west side dwellings in the market now open for inspection; fronts Manhatten-square and overlooks Central Park; No. 42 West 77th-st. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

A.—LENOX-AV., CORNER NEAR 125TH-st., elegant four-story brick and stone dwelling, 23x60, and extension, 10x16 feet; handsomely decorated throughout, 15 rooms and two baths, $60,000. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

AT A BARGAIN—22 EAST 73D-ST., DESIRable four-story brownstone residence in most excellent neighborhood. Other particulars to principals or brokers at Room 50, 70 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FIFTEEN lots on Convent-av., 148th and 149th sts. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 35d-st.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
FOR. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TEN ACRES EXTREMELY DESIRABLE land at Tarrytown Heights, commanding fine view of the Hudson, for sale at a price attractive to investor or person wishing to build. A. L. SARDY, 10 Burling-slip.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE MINERAL SOUTH,

NOTTINGHAM, ALABAMA,
THE COMING CITY OF THE NEW SOUTH.

Several industries now in active operation—two new Pig-Iron Furnaces, a Cotton and Silk Factory. Water and Electric Light Works have decided to locate at Nottingham. The completion of these works will give the town a large population and materially advance the value of its real estate. The company offers lots splendidly located for either business or residence.

Several buildings now being constructed, including a modern hotel nearly completed. Prospectus maps, &c., furnished on application to the

NOTTINGHAM IRON AND LAND CO.,
47 Broadway, New-York.

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE PICTURESQUE ERIE. A complete directory, brief and reliable, of desirable places for residence along the Erie Railway, Northern R. R. of N. J., and the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway, within fifty miles of New-York, containing illustrated designs and ground plans of houses which can be built at from $1,000 to $6,000, population of each town, number of schools and churches, methods by which one can become his own landlord, and other valuable information. This book can be obtained at any ticket office of the Erie Company for 5 cents, or by sending 10 cents in stamps to general passenger department, 21 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE city property, a fine fruit farm of over 71 acres, UNINCUMBERED. Large frame dwelling and three other farm buildings. House has GAS and STEAM HEAT, also steam power at barn for farm purposes. View and building sites unsurpassed. Three miles from West Shore, H. R. R. R., and Erie Depots and Hudson River boats at Newburg and ¼ mile from Erie Depot at New-Windsor. For particulars address Box 174, Newburg, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.,

SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.
Washington-st., northeast corner Albany-st., 133, 135, 137, 139, 141 Washington and Albany sts., six-story brick tenements, with stores.
78, 82, and 84 Dey-st., near West-st., four and five-story brick buildings.
115 Chambers-st., near Church-st., three-story building and lot 25x75.
156 Reade-st., near Greenwich-st., four-story building, trinity leasehold.
333 Greenwich-st., near Duane-st., five-story building, 26.7½x100.
Canal and Washington sts., northeast corner, three-story building and lots, near Clinton Market.
West and Charlton sts., northeast corner, old buildings, plot 48.8x73.
225 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 23x120.
1,359 West Farms, Bronx Borough, 2 lots.
Also, by order of executors of the estate of MARY C. and RICHARD SMITH CLARK, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Choice and valuable improved property,
NOS. 176 5TH-AV., 937 5TH-AV., 221 PEARL-ST.,
331 GREENWICH-ST., 409 1ST-AV., AND 168 FRONT-ST.

For bank maps, &c., apply to John M. Knox, Jr., Esq., attorney for executors, 145 Broadway, and at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1889,
at 12 o'clock at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
7 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON southeast corner
PARK-AV. AND 93D-ST.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
4 choice lots, east side
1ST-AV., BET. 90TH AND 91ST STS.
6 desirable lots, south side
91ST AND 92D STS., BET. 1ST AND 2D AVS.
Also 7 lots, north side
93D-ST., BET. 1ST-AV. AND AVENUE A.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
13 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON Lisbon and 161st sts.
Maps and terms at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Four-story brick building, with lease of lot,
NO. 749 BROADWAY.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

WM. W. FOGG, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE TUESDAY, DEC. 17, at 12 M., at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty-st.
NO. 155 WEST 131ST-ST.
3-story and basement brown-tone private dwelling and lot 17x99 11; cabinet trim; every improvement. Maps and particulars of the Auctioneer, 150 B'way.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED.

5TH-AV., VERY NEAR WASHINGTON-square.—A medium-size house, completely furnished, from Jan. 1 for four or six months; reasonable rent.
OGDEN & CLARK, 240 4th-av. and 11 Pine.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO MAY 1.—MODern furniture for sale for one-third value; 94th-st., near 9th-av. STEVENS, 9th-av., corner 93d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT ON A LEASE,
HOUSE NO. 149 EAST 21ST-ST.
Will be put in order to suit tenant. Newly papered, painted, and the plumbing work will be first-class. Will make alterations to suit tenant. Inquire of MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 72 West 34th-st.

A.—HOUSES TO LET IN ALL LOCATIONS from $650 upward.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 884 Broadway, near 13th st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS—FURNISHED or unfurnished, en suite or singly; finest in the city; all bright, sunny rooms; neighborhood of leading clubs; prices very moderate to desirable parties. Address L. O., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, WEST, 38.—Handsomely-furnished first flat on first floor to let from Jan. 1; can be seen day or evening.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequalled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

A.—THE "GALENA," CORNER BUILDING.—Beautifully cabinet finished apartments; seven rooms and bath; decorated and steam heated throughout; $40 to $55 monthly. Apply to Janitor, 101 West 89th st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WHO HAVE occupied for six years a third-story front suite in elegant house, now wish to sublet their apartments until May 1, as they are going to housekeeping. Apply at 34 West 51st-st.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST CORNER 83D-ST. —Fine decorated suite of eight rooms to let at $60 per month; references required. Apply on premises.

91 WEST 16TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

A.—FLATS TO LET—FIVE TO EIGHT rooms and bath; all improvements; from $18 per month upward. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

NEW FLATS IN 14TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV. —Eight rooms and bath. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 884 B'way.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

UPHOLSTERY.—Novelties in Damas, Brocatelle, Lampas, and Tapestry effects.

AUBUSSON and Bayeux Furniture Coverings.

PORTIERES.—Lace Curtains, Draperies, Table Scarfs, Piano Covers.

Broadway & 19th st.

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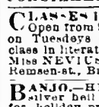
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A FAN FOR MONACO'S PRINCESS.
Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

A very beautiful fan has been painted by Mlle. Abbéma for the new Princess of Monaco—lately the Duchesse de Richelieu. The fan is to be presented by the Monegasque maids and matrons to their Princess on the occasion of her entry into the delightful dominions of her husband. On the left of the painting is the ancestral home of the Grimaldis, casting the shadow of its severely-plain outlines on the cerulean sea and sky. To the right rises Monte Carlo, with its background of mountain, while in the centre of the two landscapes appears the allegorical figure of the principality, leaning one hand on the armorial insignia of the Grimaldis, and with the other scattering flowers over the small land. The landscape is in pastel and the figure in *gouache*. The reverse side of the fan is ornamented with anemones and branches of the mimosa, the whole being mounted in mother-of-pearl set off with precious stones. The work is worthy of the artist by whom it has been done.

AN OLD LADY'S VIOLENT DEATH.
Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

About 1 o'clock this morning Mme. de la Berge, an old lady of sixty-eight, and mother of the late Deputy for the Department of the Loire, threw herself out of the window of her bedroom in the *appartement* which she occupied on the fifth floor of a house in the Rue Fromentin, sustaining severe fractures. She was still breathing when she was picked up, but she expired half an hour afterward. M. Albert de la Berge, who had been summoned in great haste to her mother's room, arrived when she died. It is supposed that she threw herself out of the window in a sudden fit of delirium.

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ROYAL WILTONS?
(THE BEST WEARING CARPET MADE,)
OF WHICH WE ARE NOW OFFERING A LARGE LINE AT LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION, OR A WILTON VELVET, (ELEGANT NEW DESIGNS,) AT LESS THAN THE PRICE OF AN ORDINARY BRUSSELS.

SPECIAL SALE OF

RUGS & MATS.
LARGE STOCK, SPECIALLY FOR HOLIDAY TRADE, AT REDUCED PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS.

1,000 PAIRS, ALL VARIETIES, AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
CHENILLE AND TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

FURNITURE.
100 PARLOR CABINETS AT HALF PRICE. ALSO SUITS AND ODD PIECES, FANCY CHAIRS, ONYX TABLES, BRIC-A-BRAC, &c., ALL SUITABLE AS PRESENTS, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sheppard Knapp & Co.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.



DISCOVERY IN DEVONSHIRE.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes: "An interesting discovery regarding the presence of the Phœnicians in the southwest counties has just been made by Mr. W. B. Thorpe, F. S. A. In the village of Ippleper, three miles from Newton Abbot, Devon, there has for many centuries resided a family named Ballhatchet, the surviving male representative of which is Mr. Thomas Ballhatchet. This man is now seventy-four years of age, and the facial type is quite distinct from that of the natives of Cornwall and Devon, and distinctly of a Levantine character. The farm, which has been from time immemorial in the possession of the family, is called Ballford, or Baal's Ford, and in the centre of the group of buildings is a large square tank of ancient artificial construction. The farm evidently stands upon the site of an old Baal temple, of which the Ballhatchets, whose ancient name was evidently Baal Akhed, corrupted into Ball-Aohet, &c., held the office of Baal Kamar, or Baal's priest. Immediately above the farm rises a hill, which is known as Bnaltown—the rock or hill of Baal. The discovery of this curious survival is very interesting, as it is in harmony with the survival of those ancient names in the Yeoman classes of the southwestern counties."

Stern Bros.

invite attention to their exceptionally large and choice collections of articles suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
comprising many lines of
THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
in the following Departments:

MARBLE STATUARY,
CABINETS, LAMPS,
LEATHER GOODS,
TOILET REQUISITES,
ART EMBROIDERIES,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
LACE GOODS,
and in
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
Large assortments of
FANCY AND NURSES' APRONS
and
COLORED SKIRTS
at 98c., $1.25 & $2.48
32 to 36 West 23d-st.

MILLER'S

Umbrella Store,
70 WEST 23D-ST.,
(FORMERLY 6TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.)

The Largest Stock in the city of

UMBRELLAS, CANES,
RIDING CROPS & WHIPS,
in all sizes, styles, and prices.

OPEN EVENINGS.

THOS. MILLER & SONS,
Manufacturers.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Furrier,



is overstocked with magnificent Sealskin Garments, Shoulder Capes, Mink-lined Circulars, Gents' Fur-lined Overcoats, Sleigh Robes, Sealskin Caps, Gloves, Muffs, Boas, and Furs of every description. Owing to the very backward weather which we have had, and for the purpose of effecting sales during the coming week, prices have been marked way down at both stores, 124 West 42d-st., near 6th-av. elevated station, and 103 Prince-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS.

We will sell during this month 100 "WATERS" Upright Pianos, including plush stool and cover, a $250 cash of $275 on installments, only

$10 CASH AND $8 MONTHLY
until all paid.

These are the famous new "WATERS" Uprights, (with three pedals,) the best and most durable pianos now made; 7⅓ octaves, 3-stringed, rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality, full iron frame, repeating action, Waters patent harmonic pedal, finest ivory keys, and every improvement. Warranted six years to give entire satisfaction and kept in tune one year free of charge.

Please call or send postal for new catalogue, with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 5th-av., near 18th-st.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL JAN. 1.

NEGLECTED ST. HELENA.
From the London Truth.

A recent visitor to St. Helena draws a picture of the state of affairs there which is certainly far from creditable to the Government: "The island is left in a derelict state, as if it were one of the assets of a bankrupt empire, with powerful batteries and no garrison; a good harbor without a dock; a port of call unrivaled in position, without telegraphic or even proper postal facilities."

Stern Bros.

WILL OFFER MONDAY

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES
in High-Cost Paris & Berlin
LADIES' CLOAKS,
including some of the finest garments imported this season.

Also,

Sealskin and Fur-Lined
GARMENTS,
FUR CAPES, MUFFS,
RUGS,
and
TRIMMINGS,
and in
DRESS GOODS.

Dress Patterns
of all-wool materials
from $2.25 to $9.50.

Cotton Dress Patterns
in desirable styles at
85c., 97c., $1.20, $1.30
32 to 36 West 23d-st.

OPEN EVENINGS.

MAHLER BROS.,

505 and 507 6th-av.,

Are Now Offering

Plush satin-lined Cases, with white Comb and Brush and Mirror, at 89c. each.

Plush satin-lined Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, only 39c. each.

Satin-lined Plush Work Boxes, with fittings, 47c. and 79c. each.

Silk Plush Photo Albums, 98c. each.

Men's Dogskin Gloves, patent buttons, 97c. pair.

These goods are exceptional values, and must be seen to be appreciated. Finer goods at proportionately low prices. A visit of inspection is solicited.

MAHLER BROS.,
505 and 507 6th-av.

Arnold,

Constable & Co

GENTLEMEN'S Robes de Chambre, Smoking Jackets, Plain and Embroidered Japanese Silk Jackets, Dress Shirts, Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers, Bath Robes, Collars and Cuffs, Street, Evening, and Driving Gloves.

Broadway & 19th st.

Table China and Glass.

Our stock will be found to comprise everything desirable in the higher grades of China and Glass, both useful and ornamental.

ULMAN COLLAMORE & CO.
19 Union Square, (West,) N. Y.

The Only Retail Agent for
WALTHAM WATCHES,
F. SCHNEIDER,
68 Bowery, Canal-st. L Station.

Canaries

Campanini canaries, with long, low trills, water-bubble, flute, and bell notes, please every hearer. Their sort, mellow notes

"Charm the senses and soothe the pensive heart.
And bid sweet dreams and gentlest fancies start."

Price each, $8, $10, $12, $15, $20, and $25. St. Andreasberg canaries, $5; Hartz Mountain canaries, $2, $2 50, and $3. Every bird guaranteed to sing to suit on trial or can be exchanged. African Gray and Double Yellow Head Parrots, great talkers. Bullfinches, pipe organ airs, waltzes, hunting songs, $30, $45, $50. Birds safely expressed on receipt of money with order. Free list. Holden Book on Birds, food, and care, by mail, for 25c., stamps.

Holiday birds selected now, sent when desired.
C. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th-av., 15th and 16th sts.

Daniell & Sons

HOLIDAY GOODS
FOR THE MILLION.
Immense Assortments
TO SELECT FROM
in every department of our entire establishment
At Attractive Prices.

SPECIALTIES.

JEWELRY NOVELTIES,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
SILVERWARE,
FINE LEATHER GOODS,
PHOTOGRAPH AND AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FANCY ARTICLES
(of every description,)
FRAMES AND FRAMED PICTURES,
ART FURNITURE,
BRIC-A-BRAC,
BRASS GOODS,
DOLLS, FANS,
OPERA GLASSES,
LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY,
SACHELS AND BAGS,
FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,
RUBBER GOODS,
CANES AND RIDING WHIPS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
DRESSING GOWNS,
AND 10,000 OTHER USEFUL ARTICLES, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SILK HDK'F'S
AND
MUFFLERS.

EXCESSIVE OVER-IMPORTATION FORCES US TO THROW ON THE MARKET THE FOLLOWING GREAT VALUES:

GENTLEMEN'S 20-INCH REAL JAPANESE FINEST QUALITY 1¾-INCH HEMSTITCHED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE, WITH HANDSOME COLORED BORDERS IN 25 DIFFERENT STYLES,
At 49c. each.

GENTLEMEN'S 20-INCH FINE QUALITY HEMSTITCHED HANDSOME HAND-EMBROIDERED INITIAL SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
At 25c. each.

GENTLEMEN'S 32-INCH CREAM WHITE, HEAVY TWILLED, PURE SILK BROCADED MUFFLERS, IN FOURTEEN PATTERNS,
At 79c. each.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
CHRISTMAS CARDS.

OPEN EVENINGS.

N. B.—HOLIDAY GOODS PURCHASED NOW WILL BE STORED FREE UNTIL WANTED.

BROADWAY,
8th and 9th sts., New-York.

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!
The Largest Establishment in Existence.
Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York

FINE
CLOCKS
IN
Onyx, Marble, Bronze, Vernis-Martin, Royal Worcester, Faience, Carriage Clocks, Hall Clocks, Chiming Clocks, Crystal Clocks with mercury pendulum, Clock Sets, &c.

EVERY CLOCK GUARANTEED.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY.
CHAS. JACQUES,
2 MAIDEN-LANE.

C. C. SHAYNE, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, offers at retail the leading fashionable styles in Furs and Sealskins at lowest possible prices for strictly reliable goods. 124 West 42d-st. and 103 Prince-st., 42d-st. store open evenings until Christmas. Fashion book mailed free.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sunday Edition Five Cents.

Terms to Mail Subscribers, Postpaid.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$6 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year	8 00
SUNDAY ONLY, per year	2 00
DAILY, 6 months, with Sunday	4 00
DAILY, 3 months, with Sunday	2 00
DAILY, 6 months, without Sunday	3 00
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 2 months, with Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 2 months, without Sunday	1 25
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday	75

WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents

TO APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION CALLED.

A meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States has been called by the Corresponding Secretary, Col. Charles E. Bridge, to be held at the Ebbett House, Washington, Feb. 5, 1890. The officers of the association are: Gen. George W. Wingate, New-York City, President; Major Gen. Johnston Jones, San Diego, Cal., First Vice President; Adjt. Gen. A. B. Campbell, Topeka, Kan., Second Vice President; Adjt. Gen. William L. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa, Recording Secretary; Col. Charles E. Bridge, Brooklyn, N. Y., Corresponding Secretary; Gen. John C. Bonnell, Omaha, Neb., Treasurer; Executive Committee—Gen. Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, R. I.; Gen. Andrew D. Hepburn, Philadelphia, Penn.; Adjt. Gen. Charles J. Anderson, Richmond, Va.; Col. James M. Rice, Peoria, Ill.; Col. Horace D. Ranlett, San Francisco, Cal.

Each State is entitled to be represented in the convention by five delegates, officers of the National Guard or uniformed militia, appointed by the Governor or Adjutant General. The object of the association, primarily, is to secure the increase of the aid annually given by Congress to the National Guard to an appropriation of $1,000,000.

The several Governors of States have been requested to forward to the Corresponding Secretary, Col. Bridge, a brief statement conveying information on the following points:

First—The number of occasions on which the National Guard of the States has been called into active service, in whole or in part, since 1875.

Second—The number of troops called out, together with the cause and term of service.

Third—The advantage accruing to the people of the State by reason of the service performed by the National Guard.

Fourth—The sacrifices made by the troops, and the number of killed or injured.

Fifth—What is required by the National Guard in the way of arms and equipments.

It is desired to tabulate this information for use before Congress to show what the National Guard of the United States has done, and what it needs.

RESCUED HER CHILDREN FROM A FIRE.
From the Pall Mall Gazette.

An agreeable variant on the time-worn story of the mother who managed to save her child from the eagle's nest after two men had failed in the attempt, was reported yesterday. Mrs. Miles, of St. Peter-street, Hackney, left her two little children to take care of the home while she went out marketing. During her absence the house took fire, rooms and staircase quickly filled with stifling smoke, through which the cries of the children could be heard. First a woman tried to find the door of Mrs. Miles's lodgings, but the smoke and heat drove her back. Two men successively tried to save the little ones, but both failed, and only saved themselves from suffocation by rolling down stairs. In the meantime Mrs. Miles had heard of her children's danger, and hurried back just in time to see the third attempted rescue fail. Rushing into the burning house, she reappeared after some moments with both children safe in her arms. There is not much choice between an eagle's eyrie and a burning house, but Mrs. Miles has beaten the record.

ARMY SUICIDES IN AUSTRIA.
From the London Truth.

During the year ending Oct. 31 there were no fewer than 439 suicides in the Austro-Hungarian Army, of which number 23 were officers and the remainder non-commissioned officers and privates.

SHOULDER CAPES.



Bust measures, 30, 32, 34. Several new styles especially adapted for young ladies from 13 to 18. I desire to have the young ladies of New-York wear these beautiful fur capes, and in order to make them very fashionable will sell them this week from $5 to $10 per cape less than the regular prices. Large stock of Shoulder Capes; bust measures from 36 to 46, and all leading fashionable Furs for ladies at reduced prices. Several new styles in Sealskin Walking Coats, Newmarkets, and Jackets.

C. C. SHAYNE,
FURRIER,
No. 124 West 42d-st., near 6th-av. L, and
No. 103 Prince-st., near Broadway.

For

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

Advertisement

SEE PAGE 17.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

What would you buy?

If anything in which we deal you cannot fail to suit both taste and purse within our stores.

While giving due prominence to

Holiday Specialties,

our regular departments of Cloaks, Dresses, Silks, Plushes, Dress Goods, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Upholstery, Housekeeping and other goods which we keep the year round, are more complete and offer greater attractions than ever.

UPHOLSTERY.

At Three Ninety-eight.

Specially attractive offering of
ALL OVER CHENILLE PORTIERES.
Plain, Corduroy, Mottled, and Moire effects, with rich, contrasting Dados:
Just bought——real value, $6 00.

At $4 98 and $5 98...others...worth $7 00 to $9 00
At 7 98 and 9 98...others...worth 12 00 to 16 00

Included in these at NINE NINETY-EIGHT are about forty pair Plain Crimson, Blue, Olive, and Gold Silk Sheila Portieres, with heavily-fringed Valance tops——Elegant goods; usually sold at $15 and $16.

As Christmas Gift a pair or two of
FINE SILK CURTAINS
are not half had....We offer the balance of a large purchase, recently made,
At Less than Import Cost.

Damask and Cross Stripes $4 98; were $10 00
Reversible Silk 7 98; were 15 00
Finest Italian Silk—double warp 9 98; were 20 00

SPECIAL VALUES IN
Beaded Bamboo Portieres, $1 98 to $7 00

SPECIAL VALUES IN
Nottingham Lace Curtains 87c..1 49..1 98..2 98
Irish Point Curtains 3 98..4 98..5 98..7 98
Tambour and Cluny 5 98..9 98..11 98..14 98
Brussels and Renaissance 17 98..21 98..24 98..32 98

Five hundred pair and two pair lots of Scotch, Nottingham, and Irish Point Curtains AT HALF PRICE.

BOOKS, TOYS, AND HOLIDAY GOODS
are on main floor,
where, with largely-increased space, we show twice the assortment we ever showed.

Popular 12mo Books of Fiction, History, Poetry, Essays, &c.—large, clear type, handsomely bound, 25 cents
Poets—Red Line Edition, cloth and gilt, bound 49 cents
Capt. Mayne Reid's works, volume 48 cents
Royal Octavos, Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels, &c., 50 cents
Dante's Inferno and Purgatory and Paradise—illustrated by Doré $1 02
Masterpieces from Doré 1 19
Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, illustrated by Doré 1 88
Europe—Illustrated, 122 engravings, 1 15
Poets—Pa ded Leather Editions 1 13
Rome—Gibbon's set 1 88
Shakespeare, complete in one volume 1 10
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales set 1 88
Macaulay's Essays and Poems set 1 38
Biographical Library 7 volumes 2 63
Robinson's Monarchies set 3 50
Heimburg's Novels, translated, set 3 44
Mrs Browning's Poems 3 volumes 3 15
Guizot's History of France set 4 38
Paine's English Literature 4 volumes 3 75
Rollin's Ancient History set 2 50
Macaulay's History of England set 1 38
Jules Verne's Works 7 volumes 2 63
George Eliot's Works set 3 13
Dickens' Works set 3 25
Scott's Works 12 volumes 4 07
Thackeray's Works 10 volumes 4 38
Lord Lytton's Works set 6 98
Disraeli's—only American Edition set 6 25
Carlyle's Works set 7 19
Ruskin's Works, Illustrated, set 7 19
Shakespeare's Works, 171 Steel Engravings set 6 25

Juvenile Sets.

Uncle Nat's Series, $1 35 Madcap Series, $1 25
Fairies and Fancies, 1 25 Great River series, 1 88
Instructive Library, 2 25 Boys' Library, 2 55
Wild Adventures, 2 55 Royal Story Books, 2 55
Champion Library, 3 40 Our Boys' Library, 2 63
Young folks' History of the Rebellion—illustrated, 3 13

At Ten Cents and Twenty-five Cents.
Five thousand Juvenile Books.....worth double

Silk Plush Albums, worth $1 00, 59 cents
Fancy Leather Albums, imperials, panels, & cards, worth $3 50, $1 98
Leather Album screens, 2 to 12 photos, 98 cents
Silver Nut Pick Sets, plush case, 89 cents
Silver-mounted Manicures—silver case, $1 98
Silver-mounted Toilet sets, 2 98
Plush Handkerchief Cases, 98 cents
Brass and Plush Thermometers, 49 cents
Plush Whisks and Holders, 98 cents
Plush Framed Mirrors, 39 cents
Fancy Willow Workboxes, 89 cents
Celluloid and Oxidized Paper Cutters, 19 cents
Silver and Brass Match Safes, 17 cents
Leatherette Writing Tablets—complete, 79 cents
Leather Music Rolls, 98 cents
Collar and Cuff Boxes; set, $1 19
Handsome Leather Portfolios, 2 49
Pocket Photo Cases, 25 cents
Neat Head and Japanese Card Cases, plain or fancy corners; worth $1 to $1 50, 69 cents
Fancy Leather Pocketbooks; worth $1, 49 cents
Suede Chatelaine Bags—Kid lined; handsome oxidized trim, 69 cents
Grain Leather Hand Bags, 98 cents
Kid Purses—double pocket, 25 cents
Gentlemen's Leather Bill Books, 1 25
Gentlemen's Alligator Card Cases, 1 29
Gentlemen's Fancy Leather Card Cases with Match Safe and Cigar Holder, 1 29
Gentlemen's Russia Strap Pocketbooks, 08 cents
Gentlemen's Russia Diary and Wallet, 1 69..2 49
Ladies' Leather Diary—with clasp, 59c.....79 cents
Plush Boxes Stationery—2½ quires, 99 cents
Fancy Boxes Stationery, 11c.....27 cents
Children's Fancy Stationery—box, 20 cents
Plush Autographs—oxidized trim, 79 cents
Poker Sets—plush cases, 89c...1 98
Poker Sets—leather cases, 69c...98 cents
Metal Cribbage Boards, 98 cents
Celluloid Dominoes—double nines, 69 cents
Fancy Calendars, 49 cents

OPERA GLASSES, worth $1 50, 98 cents
Morocco bound, fine lens, 2 49
Lamaire's famous, worth $10 and $12, 7 74
Plush Opera Glass Bags, 87 cents
Fine Steel Rim spectacles, worth $1, 49 cents
Fine Gold Rim Spectacles, worth $4, 2 98
Reading Glasses, upward from 25 cents
Gold Eyeglass Chains, 59c.....74 cents
Stereoscopes, on stand 74 cents
Stereoscopic Views, per dozen 40c.....90 cents
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys', and Misses' Kid, Dogskin, Cloth, and Cashmere GLOVES.

LADIES'
Four-button Kid, emb'd 79 cents
Four-button Paris Suede, emb'd 79 cents
Four-button Kid emb'd 98 cents
Eight-button fine Biarritz 89 cents
Eight-button Suede Monsquetaire 98 cents
Paris Suede Monsquetaire $1 25
The above in all shades and black.
Cashmere Jersey 29 cents
Silk-Fleeced Jersey 99 cents
Kid—fur-top, lined $1 25
Evening silk Mitts in all lengths—colors and black 89 cents to $1 49

Boys' and Girls'
Jersey Cashmere 19c. Kid Mitts—fur top 79c.
Three-button Kid 79c. Worsted Mittens 29c.
Kid—fur top, lined 79c.

Gentlemen's
Scotch Knit 49c. Pique stitched Kid $1 49
Jersey Cashmere 69c. Kid—fur top, lined 1 29
Embroid'd Dogskin 89c.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

THUS WE'LL SELL
A THOUSAND
LADIES' FINE IMPORTED WRAPS.
ALL NEW!
ALL IN THE VERY HEIGHT OF FASHION!!

Braided and appliqne Plush, $29 00; were $50
Seal Plush—Aleska sable trim, 39 00; were 75
Seal Plush—seal trim, 17 00; were 30
Applique Plush—lynx trim, 49 00; were 90
Applique Plush—Astrakhan trim, 79 00; were 150
Plush and Matelasse, 79 00; were 165
Velvet—squirrel lined—lynx trim, 89 00; were 175
Elegant Applique—lama trim, 98 00; were 200

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Night Dresses—V Sacque and Mother Hubbard Yokes—worth $1 25, 79 cents
Skirts—deep embroidered ruffles—hemstitch embroidery and Torchon lace trim—six styles, 98 cents
Misses' Drawers—emb'd ruffle, 19 cents
Misses' Gowns—fancy yoke, 59c.....69 cents

Ladies' Fine Knit Skirts.
White, colored, and fancy.....98 cents to $3 25

Ladies' Fine Flannel Skirts.
Tucked, silk stitched and emb'd.....$1 39 to $4 99

CHILDREN'S APRONS.
Plain and checked and lace checked—Directoire Surplice, Gretchen and Bretonos—with and without sleeves—a hundred styles—
29 cents to $1 98.....worth 40 cents to $3 00

Three Thousand
NURSES' APRONS.
Entire stock of a retiring manufacturer, as follows:

Deep Hem, two tucks, 19c.; worth 30
Extra wide—deep hem, 29c.; worth 50
Embroidered loserttogs, 39c.; worth 60
Rever sides and hem, 49c.; worth 75
Extra fine embroidery, 59c.; worth $1 00
Fine French Hemstitching, 98c.; worth 2 00

LADIES' FANCY APRONS.
French Muil—embroidered or hemstitch and fancy lace and ribbon run.....98 cents
Ladies' French hemstitch Aprons, 49 cents

Those who have boys to buy for should visit our
BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
We have just closed out from two large manufacturers at far less than value—a thousand
Two and Three Piece Suits.
strictly all wool—cheviot and corkscrew—neat and stylish checks, plaids, and stripes in all the fashionable combinations—which as special attraction we shall offer as follows:

Three-piece All-wool Suits—10 to 15 years. Usually sold at $6 and $6 50 $3 98
Usually sold at $7 and $8 4 98
Usually sold at $9 and $10 5 98

Two-piece All-wool Suits—4 to 14 years. Usually sold at $6 $2 98
Usually sold at $7 3 98

The sale of Overcoats at $2 49 continues; so does
The sale of Seal Plush Polos at 29 cents.

WINTER HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' All-Wool Ribbed Hose, 19 cents
Ladies' Fleece-Lined Cotton Hose, 27 cents
Ladies' Fast Black—fleece lined, 33 cents
Ladies' English Cashmere Hose, 49 cents
Lisle Thread—fancy stripes, 49 cents
Ladies' Heavy Merino Vests—silk trimmed, 39 cents
Ladies' Swiss Ribbs I—long sleeves, 49 cents
Ladies' Sanitary Wool—Vests and Pants, 79 cents
Spun Silk Hose—new shades and double colors—black feet; worth $1 25, 77 cents

INFANTS' WEAR.

At Two Ninety-nine,
Infants' long Cashmere Cloaks—silk-embroidered cape and skirt—heavy lined; worth $4 25.

At Sixty-nine Cents,
Short Cambric Dresses—embroidery-trimmed skirt and waist; and fine tucked skirts with double row Val. lace inserting and ruffle; worth $1 and $1 25.

At Ninety-eight Cents.
Silk Plush and Surah Caps—Puritan, Horseshoe, and Tam o'Shanter styles—best shades—with wide Surah strings and bows; were $2 and $2 50.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Smoking Jackets, $7 98; worth $15 00
Horse Coats, 4 98; worth 7 00
Cardigan Jackets, 1 98; worth 2 50
Dress Shirts, linen hosoms, 49c.; worth 75
Silk Suspenders, 59c.; worth 1 25
Silk Scarfs—satin lined, 38c.; worth 75
Buckhorn Canes, 59c.; worth 1 00
Silver-handled Canes, 83c.; worth 1 50

UMBRELLA SPECIALS.

Rugby Silk—Paragon frames—silver crooks—worth $2 50, $1 69
Windsor Silk—Paragon frames—14-carat gold crooks—worth $4 00, 2 89
All Silk—Paragon frames—gold and silver handles—worth $5 00. 3 98

HANDKERCHIEFS.

The following will be found Exceptional Values:

Ladies' Sheer Emb'd Handkerchiefs, fancy hemstitched and scalloped—white, black, and colored, 25 cents
Men's Colored Hemstitch, wide and narrow hem—best styles, 12½ cents
Children's Handkerchiefs, by the box, 29 cents
Full-size Japanese Silk—2-inch hem and fancy Brocade Silk; worth 60 and 75, 39 cents
Gentlemen's Silk Mufflers—rich colorings and designs, 69 cents

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Alaska Seal Garments

In the very finest grades of London-dyed Alaska Seal-skin Garments we offer the following

Extraordinary Bargains:

ALASKA SEAL WRAPS—
$65; FORMER PRICE $135.
$89; FORMER PRICE $175.
ALASKA SEAL TOP COATS—
$149; FORMER PRICE $225.
$169; FORMER PRICE $250.
ALASKA SEAL JACKETS—
$98; FORMER PRICE $145.
$120; FORMER PRICE $179.
ALASKA SEAL SACQUES—
$120; FORMER PRICE $175.
$169; FORMER PRICE $240.
ALASKA SEAL ULSTERS—
$298; FORMER PRICE $395.

Special Bargains in

FUR CAPES.

WE HAVE REDUCED OVER 1,000 FUR CAPES TO PRICES THAT WILL RECOMMEND THEMSELVES TO EVERY ONE WHO EXAMINES THEM. THEY ARE MADE FROM SELECTED SKINS AND LINED WITH BEST QUALITIES OF SURAH AND SATIN. EVERY FASHIONABLE FUR IS REPRESENTED.

Ladies' Paris Wraps

(LONG AND SHORT.)

AT $67; REDUCED FROM $98.
AT $79; REDUCED FROM $125.
AT $89; REDUCED FROM $150.
AT $125; REDUCED FROM $185.
AT $149; REDUCED FROM $198.
AT $195; REDUCED FROM $285.

Misses' Cloaks.

MISSES' IMPORTED COATS at $6.75; reduced from $11.50.

MISSES' IMPORTED NEWMARKETS at $9.75; reduced from $17.50. At $13.50; reduced from $21.50.

Adhering to our fixed rule, we make no charge for altering either Ladies' or Misses' Garments.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

6th Av. and 19th St.

OPERA GLASSES.

Mother-of-pearl, rich gilt mountings. A large special importation of Lefils' renowned glasses will be offered at about one-half the regular price.

Small, - - $4.75
Medium, - - $5.50
Large, - - $6.50

The attention of the public is invited to the above, as it is intended to more widely introduce these Opera Glasses of the finest construction and finish and of the highest power ever made.

AMERICAN SPECIALTY CO.,

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.

OLD RELIABLE.

WE OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK IN EXTRA FINE F. & H. THIBETS, TRICOTS, AND FINE DIAGONALS, SUITABLE FOR FINE DRESS WEAR.

THESE GOODS ARE SPECIALLY SOFT FINISH AND WARRANTED NOT TO WEAR GLOSSY.

Coat and Vest to order, $15 00
Trousers " " 5 00

ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY IN NEAT SILK MIXTURES AND STRIPES.

Suits to order - - $16 00
Trousers " - - - 4 00

SPECIAL LOT

OF GLOBE AND BURLINGTON KERSEYS, WORRUMBO, ELYSIAN, AND CHINCHILLAS, WARRANTED ALL WOOL AND ABSOLUTELY FAST COLORS.

Overcoats to Order, $18.

WITH CHOICE OF SILK, SATIN, WOOLEN, OR SERGE LINING.

WE WARRANT VELVET COLLARS AND LININGS, IN FACT, BINDING, BUTTONS, AND EVERY PART OF THE GARMENT. SHOULD THEY NOT PROVE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY, YOU HAVE OUR WRITTEN GUARANTEE FOR ONE YEAR, WHICH WE ALWAYS CHEERFULLY COMPLY WITH.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, TAPE MEASURE, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,

BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.

CASSIDY ACQUITTED.

A JURY SAYS HE IS NOT GUILTY OF ARSON—OTHER CHARGES.

The trial of Henry J. Cassidy, charged with arson in the first degree in setting fire to a building owned by the Catholic Protectory and occupied by Frank Magner at Westchester, which was begun last Tuesday, was brought to a close yesterday, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty, after being out twenty-one hours. Cassidy was then remanded to jail to await trial on some of the other indictments that have been found against him. The main charge grows out of the blowing up of the Protectory geshouse.

The defendant had for some years been the manager of this gashouse. In the Fall of 1888 he was discharged for intemperance. He felt this very keenly, and in a letter to Brother Leontino predicted injury to the Protectory property. After his discharge fires took place in the buildings belonging to the Protectory. Cape were removed from the gas pipes in the Protectory grounds, allowing gas to escape and leaving the buildings in darkness. An explosion occurred in the gashouse, caused by removing pipes in the purifying house. The prosecution charged that Cassidy did these acts to show that Frank Magner, who had been employed in his place, and against whom he had a spite, was incompetent.

On the night of March 18, 1889, the building occupied by Megner and his family was set on fire by some one building a fire underneath the front piazza. The flames were discovered and extinguished. On investigation it was found that rags and shavings saturated with benzine had been placed there and ignited. Suspicion then fell upon Cassidy. His son, Henry A. Cassidy, was arrested by Central Office detectives, and he confessed to Inspector Byrnes that he and his father had caused the fires at the Protectory. The father was then arrested. Inspector Byrnes on the trial testified that young Cassidy in the presence of his father and other witnesses confessed that his father, the defendant in this trial, had set fire to the building, and he was corroborated by Sheriff Schirmer and Detective Mangin.

The defense set up by Lawyer David H. Hunt was an alibi—that the defendant was at home and abed when the fire occurred. Cassidy's wife and children swore to this. The son was brought from Sing Sing, where he is serving a sixteen-year sentence for the same offense, to testify against his father. To the surprise of the prosecution he testified that he himself started the fire, and that he was accompanied by another man, and that his father was at home at the time.

NO JUDGES TO BE FOUND.

None of the Justices of the General Term of the Supreme Court came down to the Court House yesterday. Charles E. Hughes and Paul D. Cravath, lawyers representing respectively the United States and Brush Electric Light Companies, visited the Court House and waited for some time in expectation of the coming of the Justices. Their object was to settle the terms of the order to be entered on the decision of the court in the electric light cases handed down on Friday. Messrs. Hughes and Cravath would not say whether they intended to apply for a temporary injunction or only for a prospective pending the appeal to the Court of Appeals.

It is not likely that either of the Justices now sitting on the General Term bench of this district will grant an injunction, and it is quite certain that none of the other Justices of the Supreme Court will, as to do so would be contrary to the rules of judicial amenity. The lawyers must therefore apply to the General Term of some other district or to one of the Justices of the Court of Appeals.

INDOOR ATHLETICS AT AMHERST.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 14.—The second of the series of indoor handicap meetings occurred this afternoon at Pratt Gymnasium. There were three events—fence vault, running high kick, and pole vault.

In the fence vault the starters were Sibley, '93, scratch; Pickard, '91, 7 inches handicap; Clark, '92, 3 inches; Waite, '92, 6 inches. The winners were, first, Sibley, 6 feet 6½ inches; second, Clark, 6 feet 3 inches, actual jump.

The starters in the running high kick were Sibley, scratch; Hicks, '92, 7 inches handicap; Gregg, '92, 7 inches. The winners were Sibley, first, 8 feet 4½ inches; Gregg, second, 7 feet 9 inches, actual jump.

In the pole vault Alexander, '92, and Sibley only contested. Alexander, scratch, won first place, jumping 7 feet 2¾ inches. Sibley jumped 7 feet 2 inch, actual jump. The prizes were purple and white ribbon with the event printed on the top.

SNOW ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 14.—A snowstorm has prevailed at all points on the Hudson nearly all day, the heaviest part of it being north of this city. Up to 8 o'clock to-night five inches of snow has fallen. The weather is so thick on the river that in all probability no steamers will go north or south to-night. From Hudson to Albany the river is filled with snow broth, and one night of freezing weather will permanently close navigation from Hudson to Albany. Trains are running behind.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 14.—There was a heavy fall of snow this afternoon and evening along the Hudson River. In the Catskills a number of roads are drifted so badly that they are impassable. Ice gatherers are hoping for a cold snap, as the snowflakes in the Hudson River have made the water favorable to making ice think and fast.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The New-York and New-England Railroad Company's annual report for 1889 shows the following results:

Betterments, $787,541 77; gross earnings, $5,563,407 83; operating expenses, $3,718,782 26; net earnings, $1,844,625 57; other income, $3,699 20; gross income, $1,848,324 77; fixed charges, $1,648,048 10; net income, $200,276 67; dividends, $170,341 49; surplus for year, $29,937 18; total debit, Sept. 30, $533,764 30; cash on hand, $96,620 94; passengers carried, 7,690,236; tons of freight, 2,717,104.

REMOVING A PRISON.

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE ABANDONMENT OF SING SING.

It will doubtless surprise some people to learn that the movement for the abandonment or removal of the State prison at Sing Sing to Sullivan or Ulster County is taken very seriously in many quarters. The idea has been talked of for a good while, and some people in the town of Sing Sing, after enduring the prison fifty years or more, have come to think it a detriment, and would like to have it removed. After that, they think, Sing Sing might become a fashionable Summer resort.

Such consideration was sufficient to account for the appearance of a bill in the Legislature looking to removal by the creation of a commission on the subject, and sufficient to account for the passage of the bill by a Legislature that was not half in earnest, and its approval by a Governor who does not care about public interests. But such consideration could hardly influence the people of the State, and it was occasion for surprise when it was reported that not only the commission created by the Legislature, but the Prison Association of this city, and many others are in real earnest, and expect the incoming Legislature to put a removal bill through.

There was a joint meeting in this city last week of the Commission on Removal and the Prison Association, presided over by Mr. Charlton T. Lewis. No public notice was made of it, but Mr. Lewis stated yesterday that plans for a new prison were talked of. The Commissioners and the members of the association, Mr. Lewis said, were enthusiastically for removal. The prison at Sing Sing, he added, was old and unhealthy, and not up to modern requirements. A new prison was wanted, arranged for the classification of convicts that is to take place under the new law. The site of the new prison is not settled yet, but Mr. Lewis appeared to believe that it would be soon, and said he had no doubt at all that the Legislature would decide upon removal and the construction of a new and modern prison.

It may be doubted, however, if the matter will go through so easily. The people of the State can hardly be much influenced by the fine feelings of the people of Sing Sing. The prison must be somewhere, and ought to be at a place convenient to New-York. There is no injustice in keeping it where it is, and it is well placed for the State. Injustice might be done by removal. The prison is not in bad condition, and its abandonment would be a financial sacrifice for the State. Prison reformers do not all agree that it is the best thing to give it up, though many of them think it about time for a new prison or reformatory to be built. Present prison accommodations are becoming insufficient. The Legislature will not be able to ignore these considerations.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Messrs. Charles M. Preston of Kingston, Charles C. Kromer of Schoharie, and John V. Cockroft of Sing Sing, members of the commission appointed by the Governor under the special act of 1887 for looking up a new site for the State prison now situated at Sing Sing, have spent two days of this week in examining proposed sites in Sullivan and Ulster Counties on the line of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New-York Railroad. It is urged that Oakland Valley, Sullivan County, offers superior advantages as a location, inasmuch as the State already owns there several tracts of forest preserve lands, well supplied with building materials in the form of stone, clay for brick, and timber.

It is suggested that the convicts may be usefully employed in putting up the necessary buildings, and when that work shall have been done they may be kept employed, without coming into competition with skilled labor, in quarrying bluestone and excavating potters' clay from the immense stores that underlie the surface in that section. Most of the advantages claimed for Oakland are also to be found at another proposed site between Ellenville and Summitville.

While there are some persons who for peculiar reasons of self-interest would like to see the prison moved to Sullivan County, it is notable that residents of the picturesque lake and mountain and village resorts in that county are raising an outcry against the planting of any such pesthouse for criminals in their neighborhood.

It is certain that the prevailing sentiment of the county is arrayed against locating the Sing Sing Prison there.

FROM THE BABIES TO THE BABIES.

The following letter expresses the desires of the little ones in the New-York Foundling Asylum, in Sixty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues:

Dear Children:

We are 600 tiny little ones, skipping and jumping about like little lambs, expecting Santa Claus to do great things for us this Christmas; we know he will not disappoint us, because you are his little People. We remember, oh, so gratefully! how many good things and all the money he sent us last year. The pretty and useful presents that we will get from him during these holidays through the dear children of fond parents, will make us almost forget that we have no dear papas and mammas of our own. Your deeds of tender charity are known to God and the holy angels. Your grateful little friends, THE BABIES.

ON THEIR WAY TO EUROPE.

Among the passengers of the French steamship La Normandie, which sailed yesterday for Havre, were the Baron Marc de Villiere, the Countess Sala, Count Luigi Premoli, N. Okoehi, Japanese Consul at Lyons; the Comte and Comtesse de Kergolay, the Comte de Keratry, A. H. Foster-Brahan, British Vice Consul at Pan; Newbold L. R. Edgar, and J. Henry Dilworth.

On board the Cunard steamship Aurania, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, were Sir Frederick Frankland, Raleigh Chichester, Capt. Charles Lima, Dr. Michael F. Maloney, A. J. Winn, and John W. Harper.

THE RUSSIAN PETROLEUM WELLS.

Semlin Dispatch to the London Daily News.

I learn on reliable authority that the Russian Gagarin Navigation Company has obtained from the Servian Government the authorization to establish large petroleum depots in the Danubian port of Gladova. The Ronmanian Cabinet, of which M. Catargi was Premier, had most positively refused to establish such depots on Roumanian territory. Gladova is a distributing point of great importance, as by its situation it dominates all the Balkan countries.



IMPORTERS
6TH AVE & 23RD ST
NEW YORK

OPEN EVENINGS.

Our store will be kept open evenings until Christmas in order that our patrons may conveniently inspect our superb display of Holiday Goods, consisting of Objets d'Art, Curios, Articles of Vertu, Bric-a-Brac, and a magnificent assortment appropriate for gifts.

Ehrich Brothers,

6TH-AVE., 22D AND 23D STS.
(23D-ST. STATION ELEVATED ROAD.)

DEMPSEY & CARROLL.

having succeeded in adjusting their insurance, will offer for sale, at their temporary quarters, No. 80 University-place, all goods they saved from the great fire which destroyed their establishment last Sunday morning, together with a large assortment of new goods just received by steamer.

DEMPSEY & CARROLL,
80 UNIVERSITY-PLACE,
one door south of their old store.

MISS WATSON'S DEBUT.

A RECEPTION ATTENDED BY MANY WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE.

A notable event in society was the reception given by Mrs. John H. Watson yesterday at her residence, 671 Fifth-avenue, on the occasion of the début of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Rowe Watson. The handsome parlors, decorated with palms and masses of roses, were filled with guests.

Miss Elizabeth Watson wore a pretty gown of white tulle over white satin with crystal trimmings, and in her hand she carried a bouquet of white roses. She stood beside her mother, who wore a handsome gown of black and white satin brocade with crystal trimmings. Beside the young débutante stood her sister, Miss Watson, who wore white brocade.

Receiving with Mrs. Watson were Miss Sloane, Miss Edith Low, Miss Minna Hatch, Miss Benedict, Miss Emma Sabler, Miss Grace Oliphant, Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, Miss Cabot, Miss Richard, Miss Williams, and Miss Carrie Hyde, intimate friends of the débutante, and Mrs. Walter C. Stokes, Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, Mrs. Julius Chambers, and Mrs. Robert F. Tysen. After the reception there was a dinner of small tables, at which there were about forty guests, and this was followed by a cotillion, which began at 9 o'clock.

Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Col. and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Josiah M. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Dr. and Mrs. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mrs. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Col. and Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Brown, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Mackay-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Hoag, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Miss Bishop, Judge and Mrs. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. James, Mr. and Mrs. George Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Constant A. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Mann, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind.

Others were George Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemp, Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield, Dr. and Mrs. Lusk, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Corbin, Miss Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Watson E. Case, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Jessup, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Blakeman, Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge S. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. B. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. George Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hurlburt, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Y. Buel.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR CHINA.

AMERICA TO ILLUMINATE CITIES OF THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

The arrival suddenly of two distinguished Chinamen in Chinatown, New-York, has created a great sensation, not so much particularly because of their reputed wealth as on account of the peculiar mission for which they are here. The gentlemen's names are Wong and Fong, and both are middle-aged men. They were sent here by a wealthy syndicate of Canton merchants to buy electric light plants for the Empire of China.

The syndicate representatives, Wong and Fong, said to a reporter that some time ago they secured a ninety-year contract from the Imperial Government of China to furnish all the public buildings and offices with the modern great American illumination; and in connection with this great contract they likewise own the exclusive right to supply the rest of the empire with their light. Messrs. Wong and Fong are big stockholders in this new enterprise, and were sent here to do the purchasing of all necessary machines—enough to supply only the largest cities of China, Hong-Kong, Foo-Chow, Shanghai, Nankin, Hankow, Ning-Po, Tien-Tsin, and Pekin. They brought a large bill of credit with them to the rich firm of Wing, Woh Chong & Co., importers.

From what the reporter could learn from their somewhat guarded conversation, the purchase will probably amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars if not actually millions. They got one of the principal interpreters in the city to show them around yesterday among the several companies of electric light factories. From one firm, the name of which the reporter failed to learn owing to their inability to pronounce English, it is said they have already made a large purchase. Contracts were to be present with the senior member of the firm of Wing, Woh Chong & Co., 32 Pell-street. The party will remain here for two or three days yet, or until they have succeeded in getting what they want, and then they will return home immediately.

Mr. Wong says that the wonderful electrical lights of the Yankees simply took the people of China by storm. They could not be persuaded to believe at first that it was in the power of man to make darkness so glorious, and they attribute it to the magic of the devil or some superhuman efforts of some incomprehensible being. When they had its principles explained to them by experts, the officials and the literary classes were completely nonplused by the genius of the "Melican man." That is why they are now so anxious to have the great Yankee light in place of the little wicker bean oil lamps of the ancients.

THE CITIZENS' LINE NOT SOLD.

A dispatch from Troy, N. Y., to-day stated that the Citizens' Steamboat Company had decided to sell out for $1,000,000 to an English syndicate. President Joseph Cornell, when seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon at his residence, 26 West Forty-ninth-street, said that this story was made out of whole cloth. "We have not had any negotiations with an English syndicate or any other proposed purchaser," said he, "and no sale is contemplated to anybody. Some time ago a 'promoter' who thought probably that he could make a commission out of such a sale, asked us to fix a price. We gave him one—all that the line was worth. A day or two afterward the promoter fell dead in the street, and we haven't heard anything since of the purchasers he may have had in mind."

H. K. Thurber, a stockholder and a Director in the line, also said that no negotiations were on foot looking to a sale to anybody.

HIGGINS'S PRETTY FIGHT

MORE ABOUT HIS CUTE LITTLE DELAWARE SCHEME.

HE AND HIS FRIENDS WANT THOSE POLL-TAX POWERS OF ATTORNEY—AS REGARDED BY DEMOCRATS.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 14.—With a look of determination upon his expressive features and a flash of excitement in his eyes at the prospect of a vigorous political contention that he so dearly loves, Senator Anthony Higgins appeared in Superior Court yesterday afternoon to champion the right of the Republican politicians of Wilmington to cast votes by proxy, and to ask the aid of the court in carrying out this desperate political scheme. The occasion was the return of the rule on Tax Collector John J. Dougherty to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue compelling him to accept taxes proffered by members of the Republican Committee, who held powers of attorney from a number of citizens, and issue tax receipts to them in return.

The Collector's answer was filed by his counsel, John H. Rodney. It denies specifically the allegations set forth in the petition presented by Senator Higgins and his colleague to the effect that he had willfully obstructed citizens in their efforts to pay their poll taxes and thus qualify themselves for voting and justifies his refusal to acknowledge the powers of attorney for the payment of the poll taxes in bulk. Such a course, the answer alleges, would be conducive to fraud, and would give to the person thus holding these tax receipts "an improper and unlawful influence and control over said taxables, contrary to the spirit of our laws and institutions."

It is further alleged that there is no necessity for the payment of taxes in bulk by powers of attorney, as the taxables have until next March to pay their taxes and qualify themselves for voting. The defendant, therefore, prayed the court to discharge the rule laid upon him, with costs.

A copy of the answer had been furnished Senator Higgins and his colleague, William C. Spruance, which they carefully perused. Then Mr. Spruance declared that the allegations of the petitioners had not been denied in the answer, and desired the court to make order fixing to-morrow for the hearing. To this Mr. Rodney demurred, as he had thus far been unable to give any attention to the case further than to prepare the defendant's answer. Senator Higgins joined his colleague in opposing delay.

"In a mandamus case where a peremptory order is asked for," he shrewdly suggested, "time is the very essence of the remedy, and delay might prove destructive of the remedy." He asked the court for permission to present the petitioner's case to-morrow, whereby, having heard the facts, Mr. Rodney would be enabled to more speedily prepare his reply.

Mr. Rodney insisted that he was entitled to a short delay in order to make a careful examination of the issues involved and also to confer with Senator Gray, whom he had associated with him in the case, just previous to the opening of the session. The court granted Mr. Rodney's request and set the hearing for next Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

Senator Gray, in conversation with THE TIMES's correspondent to-day, declared his willingness to do all in his power to defeat this attempt of the Republican politicians to practically possess themselves of the suffrages of a great body of citizens.

"It is not," he said, "a move in the interest of the public, or in the direction of the financial benefit of the county. It is simply an attempt to herd together the most vicious elements of the community, the idle, the dissolute, and those whose indifference to suffrage is such that they will not take the slight trouble to qualify themselves by the payment of a small tax, and having obtained their signatures, or marks, to powers of attorney, procure the qualification that will hurl this venal, vicious vote against suffrages of reputable tax-paying citizens. The possession of the tax receipts is all that these people desire. For once in their possession, they will be carefully stored away until election day, when each tax receipt will represent a Republican vote, whether the party for whom it was issued is available or not."

Secretary of State Bayard, who was an interested observer of the proceedings in court yesterday afternoon, also expressed his condemnation of the scheme, and defended the assessment law of 1873—the great basis of Republican complaint—which relieved the tax collectors of the duty theretofore imposed upon them of hunting up poll taxables and making demand for their taxes.

"This law was passed," he said, "to relieve the collectors of the persecution and oppression which they suffered from in the Federal courts. Men could refuse to pay their taxes, and, being returned as delinquents, bring prosecutions in the United States courts. The law which remedied this provided that the collector should give notice of where and on what days he would sit to receive taxes, then the taxes assessed could call and pay within a given time; and in case they failed to do so, the collector was absolved from all responsibility, and they were returned as delinquents. The notice which the collectors gave constituted a legal demand for the tax. It is easier under our assessment law for a man to pay his tax than vote than it is in any of the surrounding States."

With regard to the direct proposition of

A CHANCE FOR A HERMIT

TWENTY MILES UP A NARROW FLORIDA CREEK.

WHERE IT IS SO LONESOME THAT EVEN THE LUMBERMEN AVOID IT—PRIMITIVE SURGERY IN THE SWAMPS.

The lumberman, some of whose experiences in the cypress swamp I related last week, gave me enough material in the course of a few hours' conversation to make a dozen articles, all descriptive of life in that wild region, but to print the half of what he told me would be to turn THE TIMES into a sort of lumberman's journal, and I must be content with giving this one more installment of his stories, some of which are specially appropriate at this time, having reference to Christmas. It is a curious fact that notwithstanding the rapid advancement Florida has made in the last twenty years, life in the Ocklawaha region is practically the same now as it was at the time this man tells about. With growing towns and cities and luxurious hotels in all directions, the Ocklawaha country has hardly felt the change. There are a few more settlements along the river, but not many, and in all other respects the region is the same now as it was then, the only change being the tri-weekly steamboats that ply in Winter between Silver Spring and Palatka; and they run, not for any purposes of trade, but to show to Winter visitors the curiosities of this wild region. In some places there are growing modern towns not more than fifteen or twenty miles back from the river, but they are as inaccessible for the lumberman as if they were a hundred miles away, for between the river and the towns there lie miles of impassable swamp. I do not see how there can ever be much change in this region, for it is useless for anything but lumbering, and it is probable that in another century it will be much the same as it is now.

"We put in a good deal of our time the first Winter," my lumberman said, "exploring to learn what we could of the country around us. It was our land, at least by right of possession, but it was hard work to travel over it. We went principally on the opposite side of the river from the house, because traveling there was easier on account of the creek running in that I have mentioned. On our side, where the house was, the swamp was much harder to get through on account of the underbrush, and of course we took the easiest side first. But one day we had a visitor, the first one we had outside of alligators. It was our nearest neighbor, whose place was ten or fifteen miles further up the river, and when he was passing in a dug-out canoe and saw our house he stopped and came in.

"It made things seem more homelike to have a visit from a neighbor, even if he did live a long way off, and he seemed to be a very clever fellow. He had been on the Ocklawaha about eight years, and of course knew a great deal about the country than we did. He said some of the best timber was on our side of the river, and we'd make more money by it than on the other side, if we could get at it, and get it to the river. He had tried to get a sawmill up there in to it, but would not get far enough to learn much. But there was a creek ran into the river about a mile below our place, called Scrub Creek, that the natives said ran back nearly parallel with the river for about twenty miles, and ended, or began, in a big lake named Scrub Lake. This creek must run back of our place, and his, too, he thought, and if we could get up it he thought we could find out about the timber, and maybe get it to market that way.

"It is easy enough now to find out about that creek, for the big government maps have it, and show how it first goes to Lake Eaton and then on to Scrub Lake. But in those days nobody knew anything about it beyond the story that it ran in about twenty miles to a big lake. He thought it would be an advantage to us both to explore it and see whether we could put it to any use, and before he went away we agreed to start some day soon, with his family and mine, and go up the creek as far as we could. He was a man some five or six years older than myself, and his boy along and leave the women folks at home alone, so we agreed to take all hands and make a picnic of it.

"Well, one day not long after that they came along, the whole family of them, in two boats, ready to start up the creek. His family all told was a pretty good size, but it was nothing compared to his. Besides his wife he had one big boy and a big girl, but beyond that I wouldn't, pretend to say how many. Both his boats were piled full of children, and two or three had dropped overboard. I don't see how they could have told the difference. They had just shut up their 'shanty,' as they called it, and come away, and it would be all safe for us to do the same thing, for there was nobody to touch anything. It was past noon when they got to our house, and I suppose, therefore, that night so we could get an early start next morning and give us a chance to get ready. Maybe you can imagine for yourself how we were packed in, a dozen or fifteen of us in a one-room house, 14 by 16 feet. But that was life in the swamp twenty years ago.

"Anybody to see us start off would have thought we were going to emigrate to some foreign country, with the four boats and all the people, plenty of provisions, for nobody could tell how long we should be gone. We might, for aught I know, have taken our feather beds, blankets, and enough stuff to load all the boats. We thought we could get back inside of a week, but we might be longer if we had to clear a channel.

"The creek was pretty wide where we turned in at the mouth, and so deep none of our poles would touch bottom. It soon narrowed down, but it was deep for a good many miles. And when it narrowed down it was just like going between two high walls of cypress. This river seems wild and gloomy enough to any stranger, but I was you could see that the trees on the creek averaged bigger than they did along the river, and the moss hung from them so thick that in some places it was like going through a tunnel. The sun didn't get through, and altogether it was the wildest and gloomiest place I ever saw. We had to go against the current, which was slow work, and occasionally we found a tree lying across the creek, which we had to cut away. We got to Lake Eaton the first day, and made our camp there for the night. If you want to see a handsome place, that's it. The land is pretty high all around it, for this country, and the timber large. We made our camp for the first night on a piece of dry ground covered with the best grass I've seen anywhere in Florida—and it looked nice, for you know we don't have much grass here. It was as smooth and clean as a park, with big cypress trees all over it, covered with moss, and the green grass below.

"The women folks liked it so well that they wanted to stay awhile, but we thought we had better push on. That place is there just the same to-day. I was up the creek last Fall, and there was not a settlement on it—not even a lumberman's camp. On the third day we got to Scrub Lake, and did not think much of it when we got there. The shores are low and the lake is just like the creek, with swamp all around it. But it is a big lake; I should think about three miles long by two miles wide, and some very good timber on it. But we could not tell what was behind, which was a great running out toward the river, so that we could get at the timber without making this long journey. The timber was not so much better there than along the river that it would have paid us to leave the river, for of course it was an advantage to be on that. If you want to see alligators you ought to go up Scrub Creek. There is nobody there to bother them, and they have not sense enough to be afraid of a man. They swarm around a boat, but do not do any harm. We did not shoot any of them—lumbermen seldom do. Why not? The reason is plain enough. They soon get to be such an old story that there is no novelty in killing them; and as a charge of powder and shot costs about 5 cents, and an alligator is not worth a cent, they are generally let alone.

"I've been telling you all this about Scrub Creek, when what I was getting at was the deer we killed at Lake Eaton. It was about ten days before Christmas when we started—our first Christmas in Florida—and we hurried up to get home the day before. When we told our neighbors that we wanted to get home before that day they seemed quite surprised. They had lived in the swamp so long that they had almost forgotten what Christmas was, but as we were just from home we had no notion of letting Christmas go by without making a holiday of it. In those days deer were very plenty in Florida, but not about where we were. I suppose they did not like the swamps, and we did not see one till we were at Lake Eaton on our way home. We spent one day there going back at the handsome place I told you about, and my boy saw this fellow while we were on shore and killed him with a load of buckshot. None of the Florida deer are very large, but this one was young and plump. You have no idea what a treat we had for those days for fresh meat, not being able to get much of it.

"It always seemed to me that that deer was sent to us on purpose for our first Christmas. We divided it fair between the two families, half and half, and both of us saved our venison for Christmas. Fresh venison! You might think it would in this warm climate, if you just hang it up in the air. If you should put it in any close place it would spoil in a few hours. So for our first Christmas dinner in Florida we had fresh venison, and it tasted better than any turkey we ever had at home. I remember the folks got us up a great meal that day, and what made it more remarkable that we should have venison just then was that we didn't see another deer for years afterward."

I was more interested in what the lumberman had told me about the oasis at Lake Eaton, and the discoveries he made on Scrub Creek. If any country could be wilder and more desolate than the region we were then going through it was worth inquiring about.

"We did not find anything along Scrub Creek for a long time after that," he told me. "We both had plenty of timber along the Ocklawaha, and it was not worth while to go so far from home for it. Several years after our first visit we went in there and out enough of the best trees we could find to make a good raft, and made a very good thing of it. But the creek is too narrow for a raft as big as we build nowadays, and the logs have to be floated down to the mouth in small lots. That makes the work more expensive. As soon as the trouble about land titles in this State was settled I bought two sections of Government land on my side of the river, so that nobody could come along and drive us away. That gave me nearly thirteen hundred acres, and included the tract right through from the river to Scrub Creek. The place where we killed the deer is part of it. The only reason why that is such a pretty place, I suppose, is because the land is high enough to be dry, and the trees being so thick keep the sun out, so the grass is thick and green. It would be a beautiful place for a settlement, but it is too far away from everything. You may laugh at that, and think that no place could be further away from civilization than this, but some places are. The river is quite lively now with the boats going past, and we don't want to go further into the woods than we are. In there we might not see a stranger from one year's end to another.

"There never has been any of that timber cut to speak of, but it will keep. Some day the good times will start along the river will be all cut, and then we can fall back on that. It is only about four miles from this river right through to Scrub Creek, and by working at it a little now and again we have got a narrow ditch made, so that when the water is a little up we can go through in a small boat. That's the kind of 'land' I own. When we want to travel over it we don't try to build a road, but scrape out a ditch.

"What is to prevent anybody else from going up the creek and cutting as much of your timber as he wants?" I asked.

"Not much of anything," the lumberman replied. "But it's in no more danger than the rest of the timber about here. As long as it don't pay, no one will touch it. It won't pay anybody else, and there is plenty of timber right along the river that anybody could come and cut. Most of it still belongs to the Government, and the Government don't watch it very close. Any of us may make a mistake sometimes and cut a few logs from the Government land, but that doesn't make much difference. I own in all about 1,600 acres that I paid for when I could just as well have gone on cutting and let the Government own it and kept my money. A great many lumbermen still do that. But it was very cheap, and I bought it to prevent anybody else from coming along and buying it and driving me off. Then the Ocklawaha Lumber Company hurried me up a little. That was a great scare among the lumbermen here a few years ago, but I guess there never was any such thing except on paper."

"What was the Ocklawaha Lumber Company?" I asked.

"They had the story in the Florida papers," he replied, "that it was some great company from New-York, with plenty of money to spend, was going to buy all the Government swamp lands on the Ocklawaha, and send in steam sawmills on flat-bottomed scows and cut all the trees into lumber right here on the spot. I don't know where the first rumors came from that started the story themselves, but that thing drove a great many lumbermen into buying the land they were cutting, and I guess some must have made money out of it. It was a good thing, though, for all parties, for it's better for a man to own the land he works, and when it don't cost much of anything it's better for him to buy it.

"When I looked at the utter desolation of everything around, the miles and miles of impenetrable swamp, the gloomy trees hung with funereal moss, the black, muddy water teeming with alligators, the deadly moccasins—perhaps not one of the whole list of reptiles more unpleasant neighbors—the few straggling settlements with their forlorn cabins, and then thought of the lumberman objecting to some other place because the other place was "too far away from everything," it set me to wondering what could be the mental condition of a man who passed the greater part of his life here on the Ocklawaha. Here was a man beside me who had lived in this atmosphere for twenty years, and who still talked as intelligently on anything, and as informed on what was going on in the world. But he was nearly a middle-aged man when he came, and his habits were formed in the North. It would have been interesting to talk with his son, who came here a boy, and hardly knew any other life. He had not been in a church for years, and none of the children had attended school. He had read some things, I found, and took a weekly newspaper, for which he sent a boat some miles to the nearest Post Office every week. It would be more poetical if I could say that the children of the cypress swamp found a life-long subscriber to THE TIMES, but it was a Jacksonville paper he took, which gave him one of Talmage's sermons every week besides sundry other matters of interest.

"Have the children been very many years sick?" I asked. "You don't have any doctors here in the swamp?"

"I don't suppose there ever was a doctor on the river," he replied, "unless he went through on the boat. We don't very often get sick, and when we do we have to trust to the Lord. Every lumberman keeps a little stock of medicines in the house, simple things that he knows how to use; and I don't see but we get along as well as if we had a doctor. We all have quinine, of course, that's the main thing. When any of us get the ague it is generally with the shakes. We use quinine pretty steady and take plenty of it. The little doses you take in the North wouldn't have much effect on us down here. There is always a bottle of whisky, even in houses where the men don't drink it, put away for use, and we always keep on hand laudanum and epsom salts, and a bottle of something hot, for cramps. Jamaica ginger is good, but tincture of capsicum is better. You can have that as hot as you want it. A young fellow came four miles in a boat to my house one day, and said he had the cramps and wanted something hot. He didn't look very sick, and I thought maybe he was putting it on to get a drink of whisky. So I gave him a tablespoonful of capsicum in half a tumbler of water. Ten drops would be a good big dose; but he said he was very bad, so I gave him plenty. He turned up his nose at the weak stuff when he smelled it, but about half a minute afterward he was satisfied with the strength of it. He poured water into himself for half an hour, but it cured his cramps."

"But what do you do when anybody is injured?" I asked.

"Well, we get along then the best we can. It's not very often anybody is injured in the swamp. Sometimes a man gets an axe out, and there is a bad cut, but we generally get along in ways pull through. I have set several broken bones in my time. I had a leg broken once myself up North, and I knew a little about it from that. The last one I set was four or five years ago. A fellow on one of my neighbors, about eight miles up the river, and after they got him home they came after me in a boat. It was dark before I got there, but I set his leg that night the best I knew how. We got some thin boards for splints, and I bandaged him up. I told him square it was hit or miss whether his leg grew straight or not, but it was the best I could do with it. It came out all right, and you would never know his leg had ever been broken. He never took a drop of medicine, and I guess that was in his favor."

Here was a man who could build a house, navigate a lumber raft, or set a broken bone. These acquirements are nearly indispensable in the cypress swamps, and by twenty years of hard work he had succeeded evidently in making something more than livelihood. I think he earned all he had. The work probably was not harder than many other kinds of work, and the solitude one might become accustomed to, but if I were going to stay in that region many hours I should want three to take those dismal festoons of moss off the cypress trees. They give one the shudders.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

NOTES FROM HAWAII.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 14.—Clarence W. Ashford, Attorney General of the Sandwich Islands, a Canadian by birth, is here. He says the Hawaiian Government recently engaged Dr. Lutz, an eminent authority on skin diseases, to make a study of leprosy, with the object of seeing if a cure can be effected.

The Attorney General also says a liberal concession for fifteen years has been granted Lipilsit capitalists, providing they lay a cable to Vancouver within two years.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date is given a report of an interview with Archbishop Ireland, in which he is quoted as saying: "The Catholics are not alone in this opposition to the policy of Gen. Morgan. The Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia is violently opposed to it." This may convey a false impression. The Indian Rights Association, as I know by correspondence with its Secretary, Mr. Herbert Welsh, warmly advocates the confirmation of Gen. Morgan as Indian Commissioner.

CHARLES COLLINS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1889.

From a Recent Letter by Mr. Welsh.

It is necessary to make allusion to the threatened opposition to Gen. Morgan's confirmation from two entirely separate sources as reported by the newspapers. It is said that the confirmation of Gen. Morgan will be opposed by certain senators because he has refused to make appointments in the Indian Service at their dictation, but has insisted upon selecting persons for given places upon his own judgment of their fitness. If the charge be true it is evidence that in this regard Gen. Morgan is the man for the place and should be confirmed in it. The second accusation, which is serious, is that the Commissioner has dismissed from the Indian Service Roman Catholics because of their faith. When this rumor came to my ears last Summer I wrote at once to Gen. Morgan asking whether it were true, and stating that if it were the Indian Rights Association would oppose such a policy as hostile to the American theory of government. Subsequent careful investigation convinced me that the charge was unfounded. I can best answer it by quoting Gen. Morgan's statement: "I have not dismissed any one from the Indian Service for either religious or political reasons. Every dismissal has been made for cause, and the records of the office will show for what cause." What consideration has been shown the Roman Catholic Church during the present Administration may be gathered from the fact that, according to official reports, under the contract school system they have this year received $256,491 out of a total appropriation to all churches of $606,994—the next highest appropriation to any one church being that to the Presbyterians, $47,650. In 1889 the Roman Catholic Church received from the Government in contract schools, $347,672; in 1888, $221,199; in 1887, $194,635, and in 1886, $118,343. Public sentiment demands the removal of appointees who are inefficient, insubordinate, or in any way unfit for their position, no matter what may be their church connections, and to throw over such persons the protection of the religious test is to threaten the appointing power with a serious danger which it is the duty of good citizenship firmly to resist.

NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

BOYS WOULD DO BETTER ASHORE THAN AFLOAT.

EXPERT OPINIONS ON THE SUBJECT SUBMITTED TO SECRETARY TRACY—NEEDS OF THE SERVICE.

While Secretary Tracy was making his official tour on the Despatch several months ago, THE TIMES was the only paper to give the principal reason of his visit to Newport, which was mainly to look over the available sites for a war college building, and the assertion was made that it would again revert to Coaster's Harbor Island.

The result of the Secretary's visit was the sending of a board of officers to the city by the sea for the express purpose, as THE TIMES again exclusively informed its readers, of considering the advisability of consolidating the three naval stations at Newport under one common command.

At exactly the same time, another board was in Newport surveying the venerable frigate, the New-Hampshire, which resulted in a recommendation that she be condemned.

The total results of both of these boards have raised questions of vital importance as to the future of the naval appreatice system.

Following up the excretio policy of ex-Secretary Whitney, the present head of naval affairs has been quietly gathering up facts and data as to the best methods of procedure in make the training system of practical benefit in the building up of a navy such as the needs of the country require. The report of the Board of Consolidation gives the views of Admiral Luce, the father of the apprentice system; of Capt. Mahan, the last Commandant of the War College, and of other authorities competent to give opinions that should be entitled to weight and consideration.

Probably one of the most effective documents that was made part of the report was a communication from Capt. Barney of the English Navy, who, as Commandant of the Greenwich Hospital School, is an authority whose views were received with the greatest respect and consideration, and, taken together with the opinions of our own naval commandants, the result will undoubtedly be the discontinuance of the use of old war vessels as receiving or training ships in the United States Navy.

Capt. Charles Barney is an authority on the question, he having been for some time in command of the Royal Hospital School at Greenwich. In the communication on the necessity of naval apprentice schools, both in England and the United States, Capt. Barney states his opposition in plain language to the system of education in vogue, where antiquated vessels are used, as is general in our own navy to-day, in lieu of spacious shore buildings. He says:

"The sanitary state of a shore establishment must in every respect be superior to a worn-out old line-of-battle-ship. Spacious shore buildings, with ample cubic water, two boys would sleep, mess, and be instructed in spacious, well ventilated, airy rooms, instead of, as now, being cooped together between decks, and in wet and bad weather, when it is necessary to close the ports in bad weather.

"The sleeping arrangements in these ships I consider most objectionable, the boys being packed close together in hammocks for about eight hours night after night. Not only is such a system injurious to a boy's health, but I believe it to be morally wrong.

"The training of a boy for sea consists in teaching him thoroughly the groundwork of seamanship, which is the proper use of a marlinspike, in fitting rigging, &c.

"Now, I do not believe, however great an advocate a man might be for training boys in old line-of-battle ships—which, after all, are only wooden barracks, and in the majority in cases, half their time aground in mud—that he would consider any treatment that knotting, splicing, making hends and hitches, stropping blocks, fitting riggisg, sailmaking and ropemaking, which every seaman ought to have a thorough knowledge of, could not be better taught and more thoroughly learned in a properly-fitted room on shore than between the decks of a ship.

"I contend that the whole of these instructions and many others forming the principal parts of a boy's training for sea, his schooling, being taught by masters in that branch of the service, and constant, sending upper yards and masts up and down, &c. I take it for granted that such an establishment as I have described could be built within easy distance, where the boys could be daily instructed in pulling an oar and handling a boat under canvas.

"I consider it would be indispensable to have two small sailing tenders attached to an establishment of 1,000 boys, in which they should embark in rotation."

Here follows an outlined routine as to the management of boys, with special reference to their ages and terms of service, and to the use of the sailing tendere, the grouping into divisions, the necessity of the divisions being in charge of a warrant officer who would be responsible for his division in every respect—instruction, clothing, and messing. Each detachment to each division of competent seamanship and gunnery instructors, &c. In giving his ideas regarding barracks Capt. Barney goes on to say:

"With reference to buildings required, I should consider that in the shape of three sides of a square, a portion of the centre being for officers' quarters, the remainder and the two sides being devoted to the requirements of the boys. All-day rooms, such as the seamanship instruction rooms, school rooms, dining hall, kitchen, &c., should be on the ground floor.

"The seamanship instruction rooms should be spacious and well ventilated, where instruction in all the branches of seamanship could be thoroughly carried out, and, above all, fitted with models large enough to give practical instruction in getting tops over and placing rigging over the masthead, setting up lower and topmast rigging, and clothing a bowsprit, &c."

For cleanliness Capt. Barney warmly advocates well-arranged lavatories with large-sized baths, capable of holding at least a dozen boys at a time; also, that the apprentices should sleep in bedsteads, not in hammocks; and a large gymnasium he considers indispensable. His article is quite exhaustive, and deals with the necessity of grounds for battalion, field pieces, and small arms drill. In concluding, Capt. Burney says:

"As a question of economy, there is no doubt that a boy can be trained much cheaper in a shore establishment than he can in a ship."

It seems that Secretary Tracy is indebted to Commander Chadwick, United States Navy, for the above able and instructive paper, which shows that this officer, like the broad-minded navy, recognizes the value of an apprentice system as an actual necessity in training seamen for her warships and subsequently the building up of a powerful commercial marine. It is common sense that it is very much better to have the merchant marine service manned by American sailors trained in our own schools than to depend on a foreign element, and in time of war such men are sure to drift back to the regular service, both from patriotic instinct and necessity by lack of employment in the mercantile marine.

All naval men are aware that Commander Chadwick has written some excellent papers on this subject, and his views are entitled to weight. Besides the above, a lengthy manuscript written by him, now in the possession of the Secretary of the Navy, the following chunks of solid wisdom are selected:

"I think the great body of our officers do not yet realize the vastness to which this schems must grow, and its real national importance. The time is shortly coming when the rapidly-increasing wealth of the country must begin to look for other investments than to railways. Our great railroad corporations are, in a large extent, now inside, and capitalists must soon turn their attention to the ocean carrying trade as being a better paying investment than 4 per cents. at 110.

"Ships will surely be built and we have no men to command or man them. These men must, to a certain extent, come from our training service, and we must in time be prepared to furnish them. In other words, it must fall upon the General Government to take the initiative and inaugurate methods: in time, no doubt, to be followed by the establishment of training schools in our large ports under State supervision. It seems to me clear, however, that we must show the way and train not only sufficient men for the navy, but enough to allow for those who will be attracted into the merchant marine when the first term of service in the navy is over."

Here follow hard statistics, showing a deep insight into the needs of the service for proper training methods, which convince at sight.

As showing the impossibility of training apprentices on board a small cruiser or training ship, Commander Chadwick gives the following emphatic and thoroughly logical reasons:

"I. There is no space.

"II. There can be no board ship no fixed routine; certainly none of such complexity and elaboration as has been such a characteristic of late.

"III. The necessary work incident to ship life itself steps in as of paramount importance, and drills, exercises, &c., teaching generally must give way, for always does and must do so.

"The best work done in our present ships in these subjects (the routine of apprentice instruction) has been given at the navy yards where the navy yards where the Winters of each have been passed, six months of the year being thus practically at a shore station."

In advocating a shore establishment Commander Chadwick clearly demonstrates that after becoming thoroughly acquainted with all the minor details of that which he is about to practice the naval apprentice goes afloat with a quickened brain, less likely to be confused by the strange sights and sounds of the new life into which the boy is thrown on going to sea. A shore system, he is firmly convinced, would be "economy of time, money, and energy."

In the use of small cruisers Commander Chadwick is a firm believer—that is as necessary attachments to a shore establishment—for with the latter he says he would be

"Every quarter we could have a ship's complement of boys ready; this crew could fit their ship for sea and on their return dismantle her." (In this following the excellent German practice.)

With reference to the old prejudice in favor of keeping boys aboard ship the writer says:

"It is a reproach to the intelligence of a boy to say that he cannot learn to sling his hammock; to lash, unlash, and stow it; to find his way about the ship in one day. If he is a boy that cannot do it, we do not want him."

On the moral side of the question he says:

"The most careful guard should be exercised to prevent contamination on account of contact with the victims. * * * Many of those boys come from good homes, with a good moral training, and it is our duty to see that these early good influences are not subject to corruption. This guard it is impossible to exercise on board ship."

In concluding his most able paper, Commander Chadwick quotes authorities at home and abroad in favor of barracks ashore with gymnasium, lavatories, baths, &c., and the reasons are so plain, oited as they are from actual experience and observation, as to command general respect and attention.

Commander Higginson's report commanded the serious attention of the Secretary, who recognizes that the present commandant of the Newport training station has done much to elevate the esprit de corps of the apprentices during his two years' service at that station and proved himself the right man in the right place. In his report Commander Higginson says:

"The present establishment at Newport having been broken up by the removal of the boys from the New-Hampshire and the temporary elimination of that vessel from the service, the question arises whether a return to her is desirable. According to my experience on board the New-Hampshire the limit of capacity is reached with about five hundred boys. With that number mess accommodations, sleeping arrangements, drying room, and bathing facilities are all stretched to their full capacity, the crowded state of the ship impairs the discipline of the ship also. In view of this fact any arrangements must be on the basis of barracks on shore.

"For this purpose suitable ground can be obtained on Coaster's Harbor Island, although it is deficient in level ground, and I would recommend that immediate steps be taken for designing and planning such an institution. All the rudiments of the profession can be taught on shore, and the discipline, in my opinion, will be very much improved.

"Cases of immorality which are possible on board the ship would not occur, because where the boys are more under observation the chances would be very much against it; at any rate, the health of crowds of boys, and their cleanliness can be looked after very much better than on board ship, and if it is desired to increase the size of the school to a thousand or fifteen hundred boys the handling of such a large number could be done much more readily on shore than on board ship.

"I should recommend, therefore, that the ship be vacated for officers, apprentices and schoolmasters, paymasters' stores, and as a place of confinement for boys. She should, before anything is done, be thoroughly renovated and her closets repaired not filled with floating arrangements, and be removed to the west side of the island, where the tidal stream will have full sweep around her. At the south end of the island much room will be found for a line of buildings along the deep water. Much ground can be regained in this locality, which will be made very useful for drill, for coal sheds, and storehouses.

"On the southeast end of the island stands a large flat, exposed at low water, which should be filled in, and a channel 200 feet wide and 18 to 19 feet deep at low water dredged out as a harbor for landing stores, for communication with the station, and also for the sailing brigs which should be attached to the school for practice by the apprentices.

"The school is also very deficient in swimming baths, where the boys can be taught to swim before being sent on the cruising training ships. This is a very essential part of their education, and could be carried on during the Winter with the bath practically heated. The station is also very deficient in facilities for landing stores, the house and wharf being exclusive by the apprentices; there is no boathouse or repair shop or davits for hoisting them. Accommodations should be made for this object.

"The present Training Department carried 3,000 boys at this station, and retained after their majority but 10 per cent. of them, which I believe is the present ratio, we should be doing a good thing for the country in this, that we should be giving back to civil life a large percentage of trained boys who have had from three to seven years' training in the service, who in many cases would be sorely needed, and they will create a certain naval reserve, a proportion of which will flow back to us in time of war. For the size of the constry a proportion of 3,000 does seem to be small.

"In regard to consolidating the training system with the torpedo school and war college under a common superior, I can see no reason why such an arrangement should not be mutually beneficial, but in order that the working of the training system should be unhampered I don't think that too much propinquity in this consolidation should be permitted. Each branch of the school should have ample ground in which to perform its function. As far as Coaster's Harbor Island is concerned, I think the whole island is needed for the purposes of the training school, particularly if we are going to move the apprentices on shore instead of keeping them aboard ship.

"I would strongly advocate an increase of the school vessels, and the establishment of two small ships attached to the school permanently for class instruction and for short cruises in the vicinity of the station. I believe that it would be well to use cruising training ships totally unprepared, as far as a knowledge of the ropes and the evolutions afloat are concerned, and then have those same cruising training ships in getting them into condition to go to sea, as the boys have never seen a ship tacked, a topgallant yard crossed, and are naturally greatly interested in the whole training ship. This defect in instruction can be easily remedied with better facilities.

"I would advocate, also, that the heights of boys for enlistment be increased, as it is my experience here, and that of others, that the boys who are stunted in growth have also a limited mental capacity, and are generally the most unruly and cause the most trouble. Those boys should have been the ones who have been the most shiftless. It has been difficult to make them keep their clothes and persons clean, and they have none of the feeling of esprit and interest in the service shown by boys of larger growth."

Barracks ashore will undoubtedly be recommended not only for Newport but at other places available for training our future seamen. Secretary Tracy has already dwelt on the advisability of extending the period of enlistment, &c., and in addition active measures are to be taken to build up the system and make it worthy of the country.

The measure for the rerating of petty officers and enlisted men, with the proposed increase of pay, must receive immediate attention. Intelligence in gunnery and seamanship are and must be, by the very requirements of their being able to fill such posts, men of undoubted ability, and deserve more consideration than they now receive, and the force of this is recognized by all navel officers who have been in command of stations or vessels where such instructors are.

Now that the rate of schoolmaster is to be abolished for that of instructor a change should be made in the present outlandish uniform topped with a tasseled cap—Americans want no cap, which is quite Dutch in its nnt and appearance. At the training station at Newport the schoolmasters perform all the duties that divisional officers (lieutenants) perform on a seagoing ship, with the marked difference, that on a seagoing ship the divisional officers, aided by ensigns and cadets, get their division about 9 A. M. probably twice a week for not more than one hour at a time, and have no more to do with it the rest of the day, whereas schoolmasters at the training station have the same routine, five periods of an hour each day, besides taking regular watches and acting as officer of the day as may be required; in other words, they have all the duties and responsibilities of full commissioned officers on the miserable pay of a rated schoolmaster, $45 a month.

"IT RISES ABOVE PARTISANSHIP."

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 14.—The Ballot Reform Club of this city held a meeting Thursday night and resolved to spare no effort to have an effective ballot reform law passed by the next New-Jersey Legislature.

Speeches were made by President Benjamin Urner, City Attorney Bergen, and Assemblyman Voorhees. After much discussion the following resolution was passed unanimously.

Resolved, That a committee of three, of which the President shall be one, be appointed to meet and co-operate with the State Ballot Reform Association with a view to securing the enactment of the New-Jersey Reform law of a measure fully embodying the principles of the Australian system of voting.

The committee appointed consists of President Urner, City Attorney Bergen, and James Welsh.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

The estimated ordinary expenses of a student at Yale College are given in the new catalogue as follows:

	Lowest.	Average.	Liberal.
Treasurer's bill, tuition	$125	$125	$125
Treasurer's bill, incidentals	30	80	80
Rent of half room	15	75	110
Board, 37 weeks	110	200	270
Furniture, for four years	8	20	50
Fuel (steam heat) and light	14	20	28
Washing	10	25	42
Text books and stationery	10	30	50
College subscriptions	--	30	100
Private servant, for care of room	8	75	25
Sundries			200
Total	$330	$630	$1,030

The catalogue says that Osborn Hall and Chittenden Library will be ready for occupancy in January. In referring to Prof. Loomis's bequests to the observatory, it says that the instruments now in use at the observatory are a six-inch heliometer constructed by the Messrs. Repsold of Hamburg, and an eight-inch refractor presented by E. M. Reed of New-Haven. The number of students is officially stated to be 1,503.

A large amount of valuable optical apparatus has been added to the Sloane Laboratory. An unusually fine instrument is the one which is a large Rowland grating spectroscope, which is to be used for securing photographs of the spectrum. Only two other colleges in the country, Harvard and Johns Hopkins, have similar instruments. The apparatus will cost several thousand dollars.

The Second Yale Banjo Club has been organized as follows: President—Haskell, '90; secretary and Treasurer—Foster, '91. Leader—Lewinsky, (special); Smith, '91; Foster, '91; Gatchell, '92; Banjos—Powell, '92; Webster, '92; Preston, '91, S.; Mandolins—Haskell, '90; Thompson, '91; Guitars—Mark, '91; Boltwood, '90; Morse, '91; Osborn, '93; Allen, '93.

The defect in the light at the new memorial window in Chittenden Library has been partly remedied by removing the pillars that supported the part of the roof near the window and substituting smaller ones. The smaller pillars are of a much more beautiful design than the old ones.

The proposal to allow a larger number of the students to compete in the junior exhibition speaking is being discussed again this year. The present requirement in standing prevents some of the best literary talent in the class from being brought out at the exercises.

Yale students have revived the famous old Canadian sport and organized the "Lake Whitney Hockey Club." The officers are: President—R. V. Beach, '92, G.; Secretary—G. M. Street, '91; Captain—Low, '92.

An important addition to Yale's baseball force next year will be James H. White, Exeter's Captain, who will enter the law school.

About fifty candidates have begun for the Mott Haven team. Eighteen of them were on last year's club.

The Freshman baseball nine has been organized, with Dickerman as temporary Captain.

GREAT RAILROADS AT WAR

FIGHTING TO SECURE LANDS ON THE JERSEY SHORE.

BERGEN NECK THE SUBJECT OF MUCH PLOTTING—FABULOUS PRICES FOR SWAMPS—THE COURTS BUSY.

The great railroads of the East are confronted with a weighty problem. It is agreed that the commercial development of the near future will assume enormous proportions. It is also agreed that the inadequacy of the present paltry terminal resources of the several great systems will be one of the first demonstrations of its growth. Hence the problem.

Railroad men are stirring in consequence. The question of direct connection with New-York by tunnel or bridge is dropped for the present. The immediate necessity, the acquisition of the available space remaining, is considered exclusively, and the amount of "railroading" in progress along the narrow strip of Jersey land known as "Bergen Neck" is hardly conceivable. The west bank of the Hudson from Communipaw to Weehawken has been gobbled long since. With hardly a break it is now "railroad property." The crowding is already becoming insufferable to the managers accustomed to the abundant operating space of the West. The rest of the western shore of the harbor, the four-mile stretch from Communipaw to Constable Hook, with its mud flats and reefs, must be utilized no matter what the cost of development may be.

The "Neck" which forms the upland of this priceless shore is the natural pathway of all the roads leading in it. As such it is the principal field of operations and agents are engineering "right-of-way" purchases from one end of it to the other. Railroad men work quietly, and the full scope of the several operations is as yet unknown, but enough has been gleaned to outline the situation and the prospects.

The Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, and New-York Central Railroads, and the Standard Oil Company are the heaviest movers at present. Other interests are preparing to enter the general grab for space. The shore from Cavan Point, west of Communipaw, to Constable Hook is about 16,000 feet, or three miles, in length. From the "Point" west to the filled-in property of the Point Breeze Ferry Company at Pamrapo, the most valuable stretch, the distance is about 8,600 feet on the shore line and 5,800 feet on the present exterior pier line, which is 7,000 feet across the mud flats from the shore. Deep water is 3,400 feet out. To reach this point legislation is needed. Several elaborate engineering plans for the work have been and are being considered by the New-Jersey Riparian Commission, the state Legislature, and the War Department at Washington. Nothing has as yet been determined, but when the question of utilization of the flat is imperative, it is only a question of time when official sanction of some sort will be given to the work. The railroads have hardly considered the means and nature of this development. They recognize the certainty of its eventual accomplishment.

The area from Cavan Point to Point Breeze is now divided into six ownerships. The first piece, extending 2,100 feet along the bend of the point and 1,000 feet on the pier line, was recently sold by ex-Judge John Blair of Jersey City to a Boston syndicate for $500,000. Adjoining this is the tract of the Morris & Cummings Dredging Company, 2,500 feet on the shore and 1,512 feet on the pier line. An agent of the Baltimore and Ohio received an option on this property a few years ago for $600,000. This amount will probably be multiplied for the benefit of the next purchaser. The Pennsylvania Railroad's tract, lately purchased at a cost of $700,000, extends 2,100 feet along the pier line and the Point Breeze tract 1,223 feet. Two private owners of process 50 feet wide, are still holding out for big prices.

The Bayonne shore west to Conetable Hook is held by a score of owners. Between Cavan Point and the Central Railroad property at Communipaw is the developed tract of the Newark Bay Company, and the Central Railroad, the unimproved property of the American Dock and Improvement Company. To reach the expensive mud flats is now the aim of the companies. The Pennsylvania has the right of way for its long-time lease, and the Central of New-York and has begun work on the Newark meadows. The Lehigh Valley, under the name of the "Jersey City and Western," failed in its effort to get the frontage secured instead by the Pennsylvania, and now, as the "Jersey City, Newark and Western," is pushing in another direction. The Lehigh is the greatest mover in these intricate operations. Its object is to establish a complete terminus on the water front, and to this end its diplomats have been working and scheming for years.

The New-York Central, in conjointly with the Standard Oil Company, is completing a connection between the West Shore terminus at Weehawken and the great oil depots at Black Tom and Constable Hook. This, too, is a gigantic scheme. The Central will utilize the New-Jersey Junction Railroad, the National Docks railroad, the National Docks and New-Jersey Junction Connecting Railroad, and the Bergen Neck Railroad in completing its connection. When the work is accomplished it will possess a road thirteen miles in length, traversing diagonally the most thickly-populated railroad area in the world, crossing and connecting with each of the great Atlantic systems.

Over on the Newark Bay shore the West Side Railroad is trying to do practically the same thing. The lie is local concern, however, designed for the development of the west side section from Bayonne to old Hudson City and the connection of the several roads.

The movements of all these roads have naturally excited property holders all along the neck, and excitement grows daily. The Pennsylvania Company is the most advanced. Its new terminus on the mud flats will cover several hundred acres, and at least ten times the area of its present terminus at Harsimus Cove and Exchange-place in lower Jersey City. Its charter for filling in the bay, which was New York, leaves the main line at Waverly and crosses the Newark meadows and Newark Bay by trestle. The path across the neck, a large piece of woodland, has been owned by the Cornelison estate for fifty years, and was chosen as the site of the new Hudson County Park prior to the coming of the railroads. Condemnation proce

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

WEALTH THAT LIES IN ITS HILLS AND VALLEYS.

ITS CLIMATE AND MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES—BRISK TIMES IN TACOMA.

TACOMA, Dec. 14.—For six weeks I have traveled steadily over the plains and through the forest-clad mountains and on the clear, cold water of this most promising State. Years ago I traveled throughout the region in canoes, on horseback, and on foot. Three years ago I traveled over much the same country in Pullman cars. To-day I think I know the State and its resources and its probable future. In the past I have written but little on the resources of Washington because I believed that as long as there was vacant land which was alleged to be arable adjacent to the arid belt, the emigratory agricultural people of the Mississippi Valley, who are wedded to corn-producing land, would not cross the desert that lies west of the one hundredth meridian.

The overland trails are long. They lead across alkaline wastes, they stretch for miles across grassy deserts, they wind through gloomy pine and crag shadowed mountain passes. The Mississippi Valley agriculturists are of the stock of wagon people. They desire to migrate slowly, and with cattle following their wagons. They want to carefully inspect the land they traverse. They are poor. Railroad fare, when it includes freight charges on their personal property, represents more money than these men possess. Their value as citizens to a new State lies almost wholly in their willingness to work and in their superb confidence in themselves. These courageous men have attempted agriculture in arid lands; they have toyed, to their financial discomfiture, with Oklahoma, to which red-dust land they fled to escape tilling mortgaged acres in a sun-baked but grassy desert. Occasionally a man whose farm mortgage ceaselessly called in imperative tones for interest which he was unable to pay strayed from Western Kansas and Nebraska or from Eastern Colorado to Washington. At long intervals he wrote to his friends to describe the region he had found on the Pacific coast. And when they sat on empty dry goods boxes and inverted nail kegs in country stores to listen to the letter read they shook their heads knowingly, and sorrowfully said one to the other: "James used to be a truthful man, but he has become an awful liar since he arrived in Washington. There is no such desirable country as he describes." Then they would return to their mortgaged farms and pull their mustaches themselves by calculating how much more heavily they were in debt than they were the previous year, the attempted solution of which problem afforde the arid zone farmers intense satisfaction because their dents are evidences of credit they once had.

The men who have so gallantly fought against nature in the arid belt are ready to let go, have let go in thousands of cases, as the mortgage-negotiating companies well know. They have at last realized that in these days of fierce, competitive agricultural warfare, when our civilization and methods of agriculture are pitted against those of semi-civilized Europe and semibarbarous India, a region in which the average crop loss ranges from 25 to 40 per cent cannot survive. These men cannot remain in the arid belt as agriculturists, nor can the thousands of young men that annually migrate from the great breeding ground in the Mississippi Valley enter the arid belt with any chance of being successful in their attempt to create homes. That land must be irrigated before it can support agriculturists. The time has arrived when the desert must be crossed to find productive land. In Kansas, in Nebraska, in both Dakotas the line of westerly settlement has arrived at the grassy desert on which remunerative agriculture cannot be established. The arid region is fringed with the blasted hopes of thousands of disappointed people, and their eyes are turned westward to the Pacific coast.

Washington is the last State to be developed. It is the last, and, I am strongly tempted to write, the best. It is a region of mountains which are clad with an almost unbroken forest in comparison with which the forests of Michigan and Wisconsin are as underbrush. The main highland range is the Cascades, whose flanks jut with the cold, salt water of Puget Sound. Rivers have gouged great valleys into the western slope of the range, and creeks and small rivers have dug other and smaller valleys from the eternal snow to the main valleys, and in the valleys and hill divides of less than 5,000 feet elevation fir and cedar and spruce trees stand thickly. All along the western slope of the mountains, from the boundary line to Olympia, the bays and arms of Puget Sound extend inland. To the west of the sound, and between it and the Pacific Ocean, are the Olympic Mountains, fir and cedar clad, and wholly unexplored save by wandering Indians and a few white men who have entered the forest to examine the timber. I have not met a white man in the State who possesses any trustworthy information relative to this region, that is seventy miles long and about thirty miles wide. Such timber examineras I have talked with tell me that the region is covered with a dense forest of gigantic trees; that fallen timber covers the ground in a jack-strawlike tangle, through or over which no man can travel more than three or four miles in one day.

Puget Sound has a shore line of about 1,600 miles. It stretches southward into the heart of what I believe is the most productive portion of the continent, as Lake Michigan extends into the heart of the stock and grain producing region of the central eastern portion of the continent. But Lake Michigan is ice bound for a large portion of the year, and it does not flow directly into the sea, that broad transportation line on which any man can transport goods or produce to market free of tolls levied to pay interest on the cost of construction.

The waters that twice daily rush into and out of Puget Sound flow to and from the Pacific Ocean, where the long swells lazily rise and fall. A great fleet of steamboats, and the number is not sufficient to accommodate the traffic, ply on these waters that have never been closed by ice since the continent was discovered. Ships from almost every port in Western Europe float their flags in the ports that stand on the shores of these bays. There floate the flag of England, yonder the French flag waves, and the American flag floats high above many vessels. As I write I see men unloading cargoes from Europe, from China, and from New-York. I see others taking in cargoes of wheat that grew in the Palouse region and in the Big Benn country and timber at the sawmills. This ship is loading sacked breadstuffs for Liverpool; that one timber for Australia; that one by the great mill where the saws ceaselessly hum and where the air is heavy with the resinous odor of resin is to sail to Peru, and the dirty ship by the coal entites is for San Francisco.

The commerce of Washington is established. The wheats of the State are as well known in Liverpool as Dakota's "No. 1 hard." Puget Sound lumber is famous wherever men push saw and drive nails. The Washington coal, a very superior lignite, is burned all along the Pacific coast.

What has made the older States of the Union wealthy? Pennsylvania's wealth is based on iron, coal, oil, and lumber. Pine and iron ore and copper supplied the raw material on which the prosperity of Northern Ohio and Wisconsin and Northeastern Minnesota was built. Agriculture is the basis of the prosperity of the Mississippi Valley States. Gold, silver, and copper bearing ores, and coal and iron, and grazing is the solid foundation on which Colorado's present prosperity is builded. And manufacturing is the source from which the Atlantic seaboard States have drawn their enormous wealth. Washington has more lumber and better lumber than ever stood on the soil of all the Lake States put together. It has more good iron ore than has as yet been discovered in the region adjacent to Lake Superior. It has more coal than Pennsylvania. The Cascade Mountains are ribbed with veins of gold and silver and copper and lead bearing ores. To-day I have examined argentiferous galena that assays ninety ounces of silver to the ton and 60 per cent of lead. Soon after the Skagit Pass through which Nelson Bennett's railroad is to run. The lead is nine feet wide of solid mineral, and the owner is under contract to deliver 15,000 tons of ore per year to the railroad company. The gold-bearing quartz is of a character to make Colorado miners to sadly shake their heads and murmur, in a low murmur, "We have wasted our lives in prospecting in Colorado and New-Mexican highlands."

The agricultural land of Washington is the most productive of the country. But the quality of the wheat produced is not as good as the famous "No. 1 Hard," nor is it as good as the Winter wheats raised on virgin land in Kansas. For all other grains, save corn, and for the excellence of its fruits and vegetables this State stands at the head of the list. Washington has all the raw material, the natural resources out of which to create wealth, and the whole coast calls for iron and steel, and the world demands gold and silver. The waters of the State teem with food fishes. Almost every tide that is paved with clams. Salmon crowd into the rivers in countless numbers to spawn. The other day I saw them packed into a small river, up which they were swimming in a spawning beds, so thickly that a stone could not have been thrown into the water without striking a fish.

Climatically the State is divided into two wholly different regions by the Cascade Mountains. West of that snow-capped range the land, as a whole, slopes to the Pacific Ocean, through which a mighty river, called the Japan Stream, flows. The prevailing wind is westerly. It sweeps day after day over the large body of warm water and becomes heavily charged with moisture. Winter is on, and the air is cold on the summits of the Cascade Mountains. As the moisture-laden air, pushed against the range by stormy winds, ascends to attempt the frosty heights it becomes colder and colder till moisture begins, and the water that was drawn from the Gulf Stream of the Pacific is quickly frozen out of the aerial currents. This moisture falls on the highlands as snow and on the land adjacent to the coast as rain. So the Winters of Western Washington are rainy and rather gloomy, too. In the Summer or in late Spring the air on the highlands becomes warmer as the sun comes northward, and then the westerly winds are able to carry the moisture with which they are laden across the mountain summits. Then Summer, delightful and with from sixteen to nineteen hours of daylight, holds the land in sunshine.

East of the Cascade Mountains is a comparatively dry land and of almost perpetual sunshine. Rain seldom falls during the Summer. But the air is not as dry as it is on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Heavy dew falls almost nightly in the Summer. There is rain in the Spring and Fall and snow and intense cold in the Winter. In Eastern Washington are immense areas of sandy, sage-brush land, seas of rolling hills that are covered with grass, extensive areas where the lava that was thrown out ages ago by volcanoes lies close to the surface of the ground and makes the land unfeasible, and great large areas that lie close to the mountains consist of hills on which spruce and pine of poor quality stand. Large districts, such as the Palouse and the Big Bend, produce bountiful crops without irrigation, but other large areas, as the region about Pasco, will remain unproductive till irrigation works are constructed.

There are many gold and silver mines east of the mountains, and some of them, though remote from transportation lines, have been worked to a large profit. The best coal mine that is worked in the State, but not the best coal discovered, is east of the Cascades. Its output is 1,700 tons per day. The best fruit grown in Washington is raised in the Walla-Walla, the Yakama, and the Wenatchee Valleys. In the quality and quantity, also, of hops, wheat, rye, oats, and vegetables, the Puget Sound and coast regions far surpass the eastern portions of the Territory.

Practically there is no Winter in the region west of the Cascade Mountains. In all the larger towns ice manufactories have been established, and the smaller towns are supplied with ice from the factories. Ice never forms on the lakes of sufficient thickness to cut and pack as is done in the East. To-day is a typical Winter's day. A heavy mist is flying; at short intervals rain falls. It is a decidedly nasty day. The workingmen pay no attention to the weather. The town resounds with the roar of industry. I hear carpenters' hammers, at least 100 of them, driving nails. I hear the sharp tap, tap, tap, of stonedressers' hammers as they strike on granite and sandstone blocks, and an army of workmen labor at the wharves, on the streets, and around the mills.

The work year is twelve months long on Puget Sound, and that fact means a great deal to men who have followed agriculture in lands where blizzards and arctic-like frost rigidly suspend work for many months, during which time the farmer and his family and stock eat and burn all the food or grew during the working season. Here fuel is at the farmer's hand. He can find work for every day. But it is true that to clear a farm and fit it for the plow in this region of dense forest is a slow and very costly operation. But it is also true that the farmer who enters the forest to chop out a farm can readily sell every log he cuts if he will haul it to the bank of a river or adjacent to a railroad. When he has cleared a few acres he can grow more food on them than he could on twice as much Mississippi Valley land, and sell the produce for more money.

This year Washington first begins to feel the throb of new blood injected into her commercial and industrial veins. A mighty stream of immigration is pouring into the State. They come in wagons, in second-class cars, and in Pullman coaches. Daily long trains that are heavily laden with passengers roll into the State. They come from the South, from the East, from the North—miners, mechanics, shopkeepers, capitalists, laborers, and agriculturists—a great army of thoment er the State every month, and but few of them return to the East. The passenger cars of the Canadian Pacific Railroad have been crowded with west-bound passengers for months. Last Summer when I was in Ontario and Manitoba I wondered where all the emigrants were going. I have ceased to wonder. By far the larger portion of those emigrants are to-day working around Puget Sound. They are selected over the Canadian Pacific Railroad because that corporation carries passengers for less money than any of the American railroads do.

This State is being settled with a rush. Towns are springing into life as by the robbing of the lamp. The whole region resounds with the sound of blows struck in creative industry. It is the most striking spectacle that I have seen on the continent. It is the migration of a nation and the rapid building of a great State that is going on, and it is well worth describing.

FRANK WILKESON.

NEWPORT HACK STANDS.

A DECISION WHICH WILL AFFECT SUMMER COTTAGERS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 14.—The Supreme Court of this State has given a decision which affects the Newport cottagers materially in the matter of convenience while going to and from New-York. Connection with the Shore Line train for New-York is made from here at Wickford by means of a steamer which plies between this city and that place. This steamer lands at Commercial Wharf, having a lease of one side of the wharf. The wharf is owned by J. N. A. Griswold of New-York. It is the landing place for other steamers also, and the hack stands on the wharf are sold at auction and prove a valuable source of revenue to Mr. Griswold.

By the terms of the lease of the Wickford Steamboat Company, whose travel in Summer is generally that of the cottage owners, a small space is reserved for private carriages awaiting their owners. Some time ago a local hackman took possession of one of these stands one day, claiming that his carriage was ordered there. Mr. Griswold would not allow the claim, and the case has been in the courts until this week, when the Supreme Court decided that an ordered carriage is a private carriage for the time being, and consequently entitled to the same rights.

E. D. Morgan of New-York has again leased George Peabody Knox's villa on Beacon Hill, which he has occupied the past two seasons.

Mrs. L. S. Clymer of New-York has been the guest of Mrs. E. C. Cushman.

Catherine H. Blatchford of New-York has sold to Robert S. Hone, on private terms, her estate on Greenough place and Old Beach-road, containing 21,357 square feet of land and buildings.

Commander Theodore F. Jewell has assumed his duties as Inspector of Ordnance in charge of the torpedo station.

Prof. Raphael Pumpelly of the United States Geological Survey and family have gone to Bainbridge, Ga., for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Gurretson will spend the remainder of the Winter in New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor of New-York have closed their cottage for the Winter, being about the last of the cottagers to leave.

Charles Early of Washington, D. C., has purchased of the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington of Syracuse, N. Y., a lot of land on Brenton and Bateman avenues containing about six acres. The price paid was about $25,000.

J. Van D. Reed of New-York has purchased of Edward M. Paisel ford of Philadelphia his estate on Bellevue and Coggeshall avenues for $27,500.

The hall of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's new villa will he of pink marble.

THE NEW-JERSEY MILITIA.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Gen. Steele, commanding the First Brigade, N. G. S. N. J., who for two or three years has refused to order elections in the First and the Orange Battalions for the election of Lieutenant Colonels of those battalions, has at last, upon the advice of the Judge Advocate General, ordered the elections to be held. That in Paterson was held on Thursday night, when Major S. V. S. Muzzy was unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. John R. Beam was elected Major of the battalion.

Gen. Steele says that he hopes the coming Legislature will vote to levy a State tax, to meet the present deficiency in the State Treasury of between $500,000 and $600,000. The policy of making the railroads pay all the expenses of the State may be carried too far, and he thinks a State tax of one-quarter of a mill, which would raise all the money needed, in addition to the existing railroad taxes, would not be felt by the people at large. With such a tax it would be unnecessary to provide the necessary armories for the proper accommodation of the several regiments, and in that case he would favor beginning work at once on the armories in Jersey City and Patrnson.

WILL GIVE UP THEIR FAMILIES.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.—A special from Beaver Falls, Penn., says: "It is probable that nine persons will be admitted to the Harmony or Economite Society at Economy, Penn., in February, at their great annual feast of the holy communion. The nine persons have been selected and are at present residents of the Economite Community, but not members of the society. Their admittance into the organization will be something very unusual and will be celebrated with great solemnity.

Several of the men selected have families, but as one of the prime and fundamental rules of the strange organization is celibacy, the men will have to give up their wives and forever live apart from them if they join the society. At least this has been the rule heretofore when members were taken, and doubtless the rule in this case will be strictly adhered to. The society originally consisted of over 700 souls, but it has dwindled down to less than 30. Its wealth is estimated by millions.

NO TIDINGS OF DILLON.

No news was received yesterday from the missing boatman, David Dillon. Little doubt is now entertained among his fellow-boatmen that Dillon has been lost. The passengers of the White Star steamship Germanic, which arrived on Friday, reported having seen a boat on Thursday morning about 360 miles east of Sandy Hook. This is too far out to have been Dillon's boat.

BRITISH NAVAL AFFAIRS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW CRUISER BLAKE.

IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED TO CONSTRUCT ONLY FOUR TYPES OF WAR SHIPS IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

The English have been enjoying a jubilee during the past fortnight over the launch of the new cruiser Blake. The vessel was launched at Chatham Dock Yard amid much enthusiasm. The British public is inclined to believe that the Blake is the most powerful adjunct her Majesty's navy has received in modern years.

When the vessel's keel was laid two years ago a profound sensation was caused, not only in this country, but in the naval circles of Europe. Secretary Whitney, in his last annual report, referred at length to the two new war vessels, Blake and Blenheim. He laid stress on the fact that these two vessels were designed for higher speed than any vessel which had preceded them. Their coal-carrying capacity, battery equipment, and general efficiency were dwelt upon at length by the Secretary. Some of the foreign Governments immediately put into execution the construction of similar vessels. It now looks as if the construction department of our Government carefully refrained from adopting any Blake designs.

The Blake is unquestionably the most efficient cruiser the British have. She lacks nothing in good materials, stores, and fittings. But Brassey's Annual has this criticism of her:

"It cannot be said, also, that when the Sage, with her nineteen-knot speed, was contemporary with the Blake, the naval mind was getting excited—it is cooling down now—over the question of speed, and grave authorities, who would not repeat their words now, were deliberately taking note of the speed of a cruiser as if it gave her fighting powers under all circumstances. Instead of only defending power against superior or equal force, if she was properly armed to exalt herself on the battle field, the mind of that day, so short a time ago, it seemed everything that there should be not only a match, but an overmatch, for the Sage and her like; and as speed got itself included among the weapons, the overmatch aimed at was to speed."

The Blake is 375 feet between perpendiculars, has an extreme breadth of 65 feet, and a mean displacement of 9,000 tons at a mean draught of 25 feet 9 inches. The hull is built on a longitudinal and transverse combined system, and has 126 water-tight compartments, and 90 water-tight doors above and below deck. For protection the Blake depends almost entirely on a water-tight deck extending throughout the length of hull, having a maximum thickness of 6 inches on the top, and a minimum of 3 inches at the end. This protective deck is about 6 feet below the water line at the sides, but rises higher amidships to 15 inches, and it is claimed that this maximum thickness of 6 inches will afford the same protection from the direct blows of shot as would a vertical plate of 12 inches in thickness. She has no vertical side armor above the water line.

Under the protected deck are arranged all the vital parts of the vessel, such as the propelling engines, the boilers, the auxiliary machinery of every description, and a magazine. A cylindrical conning tower, composed of steel-faced plates 12 inches thick, affords a defense against small gunshot to the steam steering gear, engine rooms, telegraphs, directors, and voice pipes. The Blake will be armed with nine two-inch twenty-four-ton breech-loading guns, bow and stern chasers, mounted on Vavasseur mountings in protected towers; ten six-inch five-ton breech-loading guns, six on sponsons on the upper deck and four mounted in casemate on the main deck; eighteen three-pounder Hotchkiss guns and ten Nordenfeldt guns distributed on the upper deck. In addition to the guns she will carry a powerful torpedo armament, including both above-water and submerged tubes. Her bow will be strengthened for ramming. The Blake is fitted with triple-expansion engines designed for 20,000 indicated horse power. With this power it is expected that the vessel will make 22 knots an hour. But the most peculiar feature of the vessel is her tremendous coal-carrying capacity. Her bunkers are constructed for no less than 1,800 tons of coal, and in a pinch this can be made 1,800. This coal supply is sufficient to give her a cruising radius of 15,000 miles. In other words, she can run from England to Calcutta and back again at the rate of 10 knots an hour. The Blake has two derrick masts, but practically no sails, the fore canvas being intended for lifting a ton of coal toward the wind. The total cost of the cruiser, including her equipment, is $1,750,000.

The Bloke was designed under the supervision of Mr. White to 1888, and some typical ships of about the same date ere here compared with her:

Nationality.	Name.	Displacement in Tons.	Length in Feet.	Beam in Feet.	Maximum Horse Power.	Maximum Speed in Knots.	Number of Armored Decks without Longitudinal Bulkheads.	Number of Armored Decks with Longitudinal Bulkheads.	Coal Carried.	Complement.
British	Blake	9,000	370	65	13,000	20.0	1	2	1,800	550
British	Blenheim	9,000	370	65	13,000	20.0	1	2	1,800	550
British	Sans Pareil	10,000	380	68	14,000	20.0	1	2	1,800	550
British	Nile	10,000	380	68	14,000	20.0	1	2	1,800	550
British	Trafalgar	10,000	380	68	14,000	20.0	1	2	1,800	550
British	Victoria	10,000	380	68	14,000	20.0	1	2	1,800	550
British	Anson	10,000	380	68	14,000	20.0	1	2	1,800	550
British	Howe	10,000	380	68	14,000	20.0	1	2	1,800	550
British	Rodney	10,000	380	68	14,000	20.0	1	2	1,800	550
British	Benbow	10,000	380	68	14,000	20.0	1	2	1,800	550
British	Collingwood	10,000	380	68	14,000	20.0	1	2	1,800	550
British	Camperdown

MINISTER REID'S LETTER

MANY FOREIGN OPINIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE ATTITUDE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SPANISH-AMERICAN STATES—MR. JAY'S CRITICISM OF PRESENT PLANS.

World's Fair matters were dull yesterday. The subscriptions credited at the Chamber of Commerce amounted to $16,025 for the day, of which sum $14,002 has already been acknowledged in THE TIMES. The grand total credited by the Chamber of Commerce for the guarantee fund is now $5,040,745. The subscriptions were as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$14,000	By the Leger Bear Brewers' Board of Trade:	
By Mount Morris Bank:		U. S. Bung Mfg. Co., Brooklyn..	$500
Novelty Wood Works	500	By C. A. Moore:	
M. L. Goetz	200	Copeland & Bacon	500
Various enscribers	22	Wm. S. Doig	300
Total Dec. 14, 4 P. M.			$16,025
Previously reported			5,024,720
Grand total			$5,040,745

At the Mayor's office yesterday the monotony of subscription blanks was broken by a letter from Whitelaw Reid, United States Minister to France. This letter was written in response to a communication to Mr. Reid from Mayor Grant inquiring if it were possible to secure certain buildings and exhibits for the proposed universal exposition in New-York. In this letter Mr. Reid says:

"I communicated at once with the French Government concerning colonial and other special exhibits and buildings, and with the representatives of Spanish American Governments. All this was necessarily unofficial, and I felt bound, of course, to explain that the Government had as yet taken no action, that Congress was not in session, that several cities competed for the site, and that, besides your request, I had letters from the Mayor of Chicago and from prominent citizens of Washington. All the responses were cordial and sympathetic; and some assured me that if the exhibition should be held in New-York their contributions would furnish a more complete representation of the development of their countries than had been made in Paris. Beyond this, however, it did not seem in any case possible to go. It will, no doubt, be of some advantage that the attention of these Governments has been called to the proposed exhibition, and in some cases it may result in their being better prepared on short notice to make such collections as would be desired."

Mr. Reid inclosed with his letters the official reply to him from M. Spuller, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. In this communication M. Spuller says that the French Government could take no action in the matter because the most of the collections and buildings belong to individuals. The work of demolishing many of the buildings had already begun, while others had been offered for sale by their proprietors. A transfer of the Colonial Exhibition and the History of Habitation was impracticable, because a great part of this feature of the Paris Exposition had already been taken down. M. Spuller expressed his regret at being unable to aid Mr. Grant in the matter. Of the replies from the Spanish-American Ministers Mr. Reid has this to say:

"Señor Ramon Fernandez, Minister from Mexico, writes that he has hastened to communicate the desire of the Mayor of New-York to his Government, and he will take pleasure in transmitting its reply as soon as he receives it. The Mexican Government had the costliest building sent by any Spanish-American country. It was constructed with a view to its removal and reconstruction in the city of Mexico for a permanent museum. Señor Fernandez said to me unofficially that he saw no reason why it might not be first used for the purpose of the exhibition in New-York.

"Señor Manuel de Peralta, Minister from Costa Rica, says: 'Costa Rica, through unforeseen circumstances, was not represented on the Champ de Mars as she would have desired to be, but I can assure you, my dear colleagues, that the Government and the people will do their best to be worthily represented at New-York, or at any other city in the Union. Costa Rica was discovered by the great Admiral himself; it was the first soil of the continent on which Columbus found a safe refuge in the midst of his tempestuous fourth voyage, and it will not fail to respond to the appeal of your country.'

"Señor Medina, Minister from Nicaragua, writes that he has communicated your request to his Government.

"Señor Gaubert, Consul General of Honduras, and its Commissioner General at the exposition, writes: 'The participation of Honduras in the exposition of 1889 limited itself to a mere token. It appears to me that we can do better for you than to make use, in 1892, of any part of the collections that have appeared in the exhibition on the Champ de Mars. The Government which I have the honor to represent could, I am convinced, make in the next three years a much better and more complete exhibit, and will, I am sure, take all proper steps to that end.'

"Señor Almela, Minister from the Dominican Republic, says that he will write to his Government on the subject of your request. He adds: 'I do not doubt that my Government will appreciate the advantages that an exhibition in the United States will offer them, and the fact that it will tend to develop the good relations and considerable commerce that now exist between the two countries. It will be easy for us to obtain fresh examples of our productions and ship them directly from our shores to New-York, where they will arrive in good condition and without being subject to any deterioration.'

"Señor Eugene Pector, Consul General of Salvador writes: 'Having been already impressed myself by the Mayor of New-York, although it is impossible for me to express beforehand the intention of my Government, I have decided to retain the Salvador bulk exhibit, a considerable quantity of the objects sent here, reserving to be disposed of here collections that are of less permanent value.'

"M. Lanrestegie writes me from the legation of Hayti that while his Government, on account of the domestic situation, has been unable to participate in the exposition here, he does not doubt that it will do all in its power to be represented in America.

"Señor Paz, Minister from the Argentine Republic, writes me that he has received with much interest the inquiry of the Mayor of New-York, and begs him to be assured of the special care which the Minister will take in setting on foot inquiries looking to the preservation of any collections or objects forming a part of their exhibit here, which in the judgment of experts will be useful for the nucleus of similar collections for the proposed American exposition.

"Señor Morena, Minister from Bolivia, writes that he has brought the matter at once to the attention of their Commissioner General and requested him to take any steps that might be in his power to further the wishes expressed by the Mayor of New-York."

The following subscriptions were received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

James McEvoy	$5,000	Ferd. Rottmann	$100
Edward J. Sandford	1,000	James D. Hill	500
M. Hahn & Co.	100	Adolph Ficker	100
Andrew Olsen	100	James Sawens	100
R. Sasserath & Bro.	25	Jacob Wenger	50
Jacob Goll	10	L. H. Benjamin	50
Hermann Settelmayer	50	James T. Curtin	25
Adolfo Parentioli		Thomas Connors	25
		A. Anderson	2

The Hon. John Jay, formerly United States Minister to Vienna, has written a letter to Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Legislation for the World's Fair, in which he objects to the documents contained in the pamphlet entitled "Acts and Resolutions of Congress," which have been collected to throw light on certain provisions for the exposition of 1892, as being entirely incomplete in regard to the international features of the exposition and the responsibilities involved in the invitation to foreign Governments. After an exhaustive discussion of the matter to show that foreign powers will not accept invitations to the exposition or otherwise recognize it, unless it is a national affair and guaranteed by the Nation, to keep faith with foreign exhibitors, Mr. Jay asks:

"Why should not the act of incorporation plainly recognize that fact, and entrust it to a commission national in fact as well as in name, appointed by the General Government, representing the Government, and subject in all respects to the Government? If England and France and Austria can successfully organize such a commission, why not America? Would it not be a slander on our country to assume that the President could not select a commission representing all parties, creeds, and professions, whose ability in affairs, whose broad views, integrity, and intelligence would command a world-wide confidence and tend to insure success?

"Would not the appointment of such a commission, for which the names already given in the bill of the private corporation would be the best opportunity for selection, tend to enhance the dignity and guarantee the success of the celebration; and if by maintaining its national character and intrusting it to a private corporation whose officers would owe their elections to the number of shares of stock held by electors who may be unknown, we render it difficult or impossible for foreign Governments to accept, may we not say, as his Excellency Mr. Phelps has just remarked in reference to our omission to appoint ambassadors: 'It is our own act that renders it impossible for those Governments to accord to us the position and the respect to which we are entitled, and which, with a proper rank, we should receive.'

"It would seem to be clear that if the American people really wish to invite the nations to a celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America in a manner corresponding to the grandeur of the occasion, and with the rightful pride, the wealth, and the dignity of the Republic, the entire responsibility of the management must be assumed by the National Government, however large the help they may receive financially and in a thousand ways from the States, cities, and citizens of the Republic. It is a matter to which American feeling is too much to risk to justify any risk of failure. As Gen. Grant said to Congress in regard to the Centennial at Philadelphia: 'A failure in this enterprise would be deplorable.' . . . Let us have a complete success in our Centennial Exhibition, or suppress it in its infancy, acknowledging an inability to give it the international character to which our self-esteem aspires.'"

EXTRA PAY FOR EXTRA WORK.

Many philanthropic ladies of this city have prepared a petition to the retail dealers of this city to grant extra pay to their female employes for extra work required during the season of holiday trade. The petition has been circulated by committees of young ladies, among whom are Misses Jane Potter, Helen Iselin, Edith Griswold, Augusta Chapin, Lotta Lowell, Mabel Davison, and others, and several firms have signed it. To some of them the practice is not new, these having given their employees extra pay for extra work for several years.

Among the signers are the First Japanese Manufacturing and Trading Company, A. Ventine & Co., F. H. O. Schwartz, G. P. Putnam's Sons, Stern Brothers, John Tuniey Company, Limited, C. Crowe, and Scharles Brothers.

LIVE MUSICAL TOPICS.

It is not essential that every week shall contain an occurrence worthy to be accentuated by the title of event. The musical current may flow smoothly and the public may bathe in it with wholesome results, even when no unusual wave rolls in. The present season, however, has been fruitful in transactions of important nature, and the musical event of the last week was the B minor piano concerto of Engen d'Albert.

That it was an uncommon composition was felt before a score of bars had been played; that it was a remarkable production was a growing conviction during its performance; that it should live was the decision when its tremendous climax was completed. In the brief consideration given to it immediately after the performance the writer was of the opinion that the question might be raised whether the composer had not stepped beyond the domain of the piano or at least of the concerto. The question is a natural one, but it is far easier to ask than to answer. We do not presume to answer it. It is not more difficult for Dr. McCosh to answer questions like "Whither, oh, wither? Tell me whore," than for the student of musical progress to foretell where instrumental composition will find its limits. But one thing appears to be beyond doubt: D'Albert's concerto is in a direct line of development which has been going forward since Mozart's time, and which may lead to the recognition of a new form, distinct from the concerto.

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Writers on musical theory are fond of saying that Mozart settled the form of the modern concerto, and then proceeding to give an account of the concerto's growth, which conclusively proves that the glorious boy did nothing of the sort. Mozart laid the foundation of the modern concerto by giving us a form absolutely perfect for the purpose for which it was designed. The purpose, however, is gone. We no longer aim at a mere display of the power of an instrument as an explicator and embellisher of ideas which are admirable wholly for their pure euphonic beauty. "Ausdruck der Empfindung"—expression of emotion—as Beethoven put it, is the slogan of contemporaneous music.

Mozart made a form which in and for itself was beautiful and unsurpassable. But when Beethoven came as the culmination of the classic and the father of the romantic school, the form had to give way to variations made necessary by the expression of new thoughts and the birth of new purposes. These changes in form have been going on ever since without cessation, and it is impossible to say whereto they will end. The Mozart form is not dead. There is no reason why it should be. If any man to-day desires to write a piano concerto in which there is to be an exposition of pure euphonic beauty and perfect symmetry, the perfect form is ready to his hand. For his purpose he cannot in all probability invent anything better than the Mozart model. But if he wiebee to write in the spirit of his time, there is nothing in the canons of art to forbid his altering the old form or making a new one. All that art demands of a form is that it shall be the best for the purpose for which it was designed.

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It is not our purpose to enter into a review of the steps in the development of the modern concerto. Those who care to look into the matter will find sufficient information within easy reach. It may not be unprofitable, however, to point out one or two salient features. In the first place modern composers, beginning with Beethoven, have shown a tendency to abandon the ceremonious introductory tutti, in which the orchestra made a prolonged announcement of the themes.

Again, Beethoven set the fashion of writing his own cadenzas, instead of leaving them to the fancy of the performer. Furthermore, he introduced the novelty of accompanying the cadenza—or at least part of it—thereby completely changing its character, purpose, and effect. Mendelssohn went further, and placed the cadenza of his violin concerto in the middle instead of at the end of the first movement, and composers have one or two, since Mozart have developed the orchestral part of the concerto, thus leading up to the advent of genuinely symphonic productions, like d'Albert's.

The joining of the three conventional movements of the concerto was suggested by Beethoven when, for the sake of avoiding an interruption of his thought, he united the second and third movements of the E flat major piano concerto. Later writers, notably Liszt, went further and joined all three movements. Moreover, the Abbé adopted the plan employed by Schumann in his D minor symphony, of carrying forward the thematic germs of one movement into the next. Liszt's A major concerto, for instance, has three connected movements built on the same melodic subjects throughout.

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Some commentators have denied Liszt's concertos the right to be classed as concertas. It matters very little what they are called. They are not especially important works. They certainly are not concertos of the same kind as Mozart's were. Their object is wider and their shape is altered thereby. D'Albert's concerto is a natural outgrowth of the developments we have noted. He has abandoned the introductory tutti, the separated movements, the formal, unaccompanied cadenza of the first part and the difference of themes. His concerto has four connected movements in which the same melodic material is employed, and his cadenza is placed near the end of the whole work, where it is. The beginning of a climax simply stupendous in technical difficulty and musical utterance.

If Liszt's so-called concertos are not concertos, D'Albert's certainly is not. It may be that in the future educated musical taste will decline to apply the term concerto only to compositions in the Mozartian or, at any rate, the Beethovenian form, and to give the new style a title of its own which shall more aptly describe its character. Musical nomenclature is very inutile and often misleads, and it may be that none of us will trouble ourselves much about the name of a composition as long as it is so charged with matter as this piano work of D'Albert's.

But composers are certainly moving toward a very different combination of the piano and orchestra from that of so recent a time as Schumann's. Whether the new style, so full of dramatic power, is better than that of Beethoven's last period or than Schumann's, it is too soon to decide. It is certainly more ambitious, and therein lies a danger, for the fate of vaulting ambition is familiar.

One thing must undoubtedly be borne in mind in considering this matter, and that is the splendid development of the piano. The resources of the instrument, as every one must have realized while listening to the piano performances of the last few seasons, are now beyond the fondest dreams of Beethoven and the wildest imagination of Mozart. Rubinstein in one of his concertos, recently revived by Miss Aus der Ohe, has set forth his idea that the piano is the equal and the rival of the orchestra. There is a substantial foundation for the thought. In power the piano yields only to the boldest fortissimo of a full modern orchestra. In delicacy it gives way to the violin and 'cello, but in variety and extent of tone color and dynamic gradations it surpasses them.

D'Albert has employed the solo instrument with superb effect, both alone and in combinations, in his B minor concerto. Some of his passages—for instance, those in which stopped horns accompany the piano, are marvelous in their intensity. As we said before, the whole work is surprising and masterful. If the advance of compositions for piano and orchestra designed to embody the concentrated and complex emotional feeling of the new romantic school is to be along the line foreshadowed by Beethoven and developed by Liszt, there is probably no man living more competent to conduct the march of progress than the little giant of the pianoforte, Eugene d'Albert.

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The following remarks of the Chicago *Daily News* do not bear out the predictions of certain malicious paragraphs apparently designed to prejudice the public against Henry E. Abbey's Italian opera enterprise:

"The central figure, of course, was Signor Tamagno's Arnold. The great artist is in his prime, his presence manly and commanding, and his voice remarkably telling in quality and apparently as notable for powers of endurance as for its phenomenal compass and power.

"His most distinguished characteristic is a vigorous dramatic conception of his text and the phrases which express it, the consequence being that not a single phrase of his rôle passes without adding something to the impression of the whole, while in the impassioned moments, where great effects are in place, he rises to a pitch of intensity and commanding fervor rarely duplicated by the singers of any one generation.

This was already apparent in the ensemble of the first act, where Arnold first appears. All the leading voices were distinctly above the orchestra, and their strength and quality of tone were both surprising, but the voice of Arnold easily dominated the whole, even when the chorus parts were added.

"Still more apparent were his good qualities in the great duet with Tell, which follows almost immediately. This made a genuine sensation, and at the end the artists were recalled over and over again. Four times were they recalled before the scene was allowed to proceed."

So much for report. When Signor Tamagno comes to New-York he will be judged anew by a public that takes very little for granted in the matter of voice. If the public here finds that his reputation is justified he will be a success. In the meantime the music lovers of New-York will probably not be foolish enough to decide not to go and hear the man because some one refers to him as "leather-lunged."

THE WRONG FIGURES GIVEN.

In an article printed in THE TIMES last Thursday, on "Improved Trade in Spain," the types made the erroneous assertion that the imports and exports for 1887, 1888, and the nine months of 1889 amounted to $17,460,000, $17,700,000, and $19,900,000, whereas the figures should have been $174,600,000, $177,000,000, and $199,000,000.

A NOVELTY IN BASEBALL

GAMES TO BE PLAYED INDOORS IN BROOKLYN.

A LEAGUE FORMED BY MEMBERS OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—STRAY DIAMOND-FIELD GOSSIP.

On Wednesday evening the members of the Thirteenth Regiment will play the first of a series of games of baseball in their armory, in Flatbush-avenue. What is formed an indoor League has been formed, and games will be played regularly during the Winter months. The members of the regiment are baseball enthusiasts to a man. During the Summer months they play frequently at Prospect Park and other places where diamonds can be procured, and since the advent of Winter they have longed for the return of Spring, when they can go forth with ball and bat. It was probably to appease their appetite for the game that the indoor league was formed.

The armory on Flatbush-avenue affords excellent facilities for the sport. It is large enough and the ceiling is high, giving ample opportunity for the fielders to make catches of fly balls. "Jack" McMasters, the trainer of the Brooklyn team, had charge of the work of training the league. His idea is to play with a black ball, smaller and lighter than the regulation buckskin. The bases are to be only seventy-five feet apart instead of ninety, and the bats to be used are to be painted black. He claims that with these changes an interesting game may be played. All contests will be governed by the rules as set forth by the professional leagues. The result of the new departure will be watched with interest by men connected with the national game. The attendance at athletic contests held indoors is much larger than that at games that are held in the open air, and it has often been argued that baseball could be played in a large building with financial success.

About a year ago a number of men interested in baseball held a meeting in this city and proposed to form a professional league for the purpose of playing games in the evening during the Winter months. It was proposed to hire Madison-Square Garden and secure such men as Ward, Ewing, Keefe, Kelly, Clarkson, Connor, Brontners, Glasscock, Hanlon, Anson, Pfeffer, Williamson, and others to play, but the scheme fell through. This was due to the failure of the gentlemen connected with the enterprise to secure a suitable building. Madison-square Garden was the only place thought large enough to suit the purpose, but the Garden authorities refused to give a lease for the time required and the scheme fell through. It has not been dropped altogether, however. If a large building can be engaged—one that will answer the purpose—the time is not far distant when baseball will be seen all the year round. The scheme was tried in Philadelphia a few years ago, but it was not a success. Little money was spent to advertise the games and the men engaged had little or no reputation. Then, again, the building was in a place not at all convenient.

The boys of the Thirteenth Regiment propose to allow only members of the regiment to play. Nines will be formed by companies, and up to date five clubs have signified their willingness to take part. Games are to be played on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, and the public will be admitted without any charge. Once a month, however, a game will take place for which a small admission fee will be charged. This will be done only to cover the expenses of the league. The boys are very enthusiastic on the subject, and they say the interest in baseball scenes that were witnessed on the diamond last season will soon be transferred to the conventional pine floor of the armory on Flatbush-avenue.

THE BROTHERHOOD MEETING.

To-morrow the Brotherhood of Baseball Players will hold a meeting in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and it is possible some definite action will be taken regarding the amalgamation scheme as proposed by some of the American Association clubs. At any rate, the Brotherhood people will show their hand and adopt a course of action. The delegates began to arrive in town yesterday, and last evening there was a fair-sized crowd in genial "Nick" Engel's café in West Twenty-seventh-street.

They discussed the situation in groups of twos and threes, and all appeared to be confident of the success of the organization. The confidence of the players is something wonderful. They are not in the least fearful of the result of the litigation. On the contrary, they are anxious to go to law and prove the correctness of their claim when they said that the Reserve rule was not legal. The players, of course, are on the defensive. They cannot take the initiative now that the League officials have announced their intention of having recourse to the courts. As regards Denny, Glasscock, Boyle, Miller, Beckley, and other deserters the players as a rule have but little to say. Some, however, are outspoken and refer to them as traitors. Ward looks at the matter philosophically. He says that in a large body of men it is only fair to expect that a few weak and unnecessary backbone to carry out a big scheme.

"You can rest assured, however," said the genial short stop, "that we have enough men in the organization now to begin the season's work. I would not surprise me in the least if some more left the League, but we are prepared for such an emergency. The Brotherhood's Leagues is in a good condition financially and otherwise, and, unless I am greatly mistaken, we are going to make a grand success of the undertaking. Everything points in that direction, and the retirement of some of the leaders is growing every day. It is a source of satisfaction to know that the majority of the boys are with me, heart and soul. Haulon, Pfeffer, Andrews, Buffinton, Kelly, Ewing, and others have spent time and money in the interests of the new league."

The officers of the league will be elected at the meeting to-morrow. It is probable that Mr. Haines of Boston, one of the stockholders of the club in that city, will be elected to the Presidency.

BASEBALL IN AUSTRALIA.

The trip of the ball players around the world has had its effects. There is a league in Australia, and the antipodeans like our game. In fact, they are rapidly discarding cricket. In England a meeting has been called to organize a baseball association. H. H. Simpson of Detroit, who is in Australia, writes as follows:

New clubs are being organized throughout the colonies, and especially in Victoria. There are three trophies to be played for here, namely, the Spalding trophy, (value $200,) for the league clubs, to be won three times; another, open to all clubs in the colony, for Saturday afternoon games, and the schoolboys' trophy. The interest is growing, and they keep me on the move all the time. I will soon have to go over to Tasmania and New-Zealand, as they are very anxious to have the game there.

I have received several letters from players in the United States who want to come out here and play. They offer to sign for some varying from $250 to $500 per month. Now, the people here are pretty amateur, and I want to tell the boys, through your paper, that they are better off where they are. There is no money in the game here, and I would not advise any of them to come here on the chance of getting a place to work. I hope to see the day when they shall be able to play the game well enough here to have another team from the States come here to meet the different clubs.

We have here several curve pitchers now who are getting on very well at it. A great difficulty here is that there are so many amateurs, and only that the teams are always changed in their personnel. They operating against team work and making the selection of a representative team a difficult matter; however, that will remedy itself in time, as when a number of good players are developed they will naturally flock and organize themselves into regular teams.

SHORT STOPS.

Another Allegheny player, whose name is withheld at present by the printers' reason, has written to the Brotherhood officials for his release from all obligations to that body. He claims, it is alleged, that the concessions made by the League wipe out the grievances of the players, and as the Brotherhood failed to appoint a committee to wait upon the League, as it promised, that organization has no right to hold the members to their contracts.

Von Der Ahe has already engaged the following men for next year: Ramsey, Vaederbrook, and Chamberlain, pitchers; Meek and Kane, catchers; Fuller, short stop; Darrah, second base; Harry Taylor, third base, and McCarthy, Stoneman, and Gettinger in the outfield. Roseman, one of the fielders, is the well-known chief of the old Mets.

The Rochester Club, consisting of everything that could be called by that name, met yesterday afternoon to meet a debt of $4,500. A new organization will be started to carry on the game in the Flour City.

Amos A. Stagg, Yale's great baseball pitcher, will next year enter the ranks of the clergy, when his Presbyterian brethren, and McCarthy, Stoneman, and Gettinger in the outfield. Roseman, one of the fielders, is the well-known chief of the old Mets.

Now that the Detroit citizens have responded so liberally to the club's support there is talk of the city making an application for readmission into the National League.

Von Der Ahe, it is claimed, offered his Captain, Comiskey, $7,500 for next season. Comiskey is a strong Brotherhood man.

Fontz and Latham will join the St. Louis Browns in San Francisco, and play against the Bostons.

John Ward, it is said, owns stock in both the New-York and Brotherhood Brotherhood clubs.

The Philadelphia Club has engaged four pitchers—Gleason, Vickery, Anderson, and Day.

Shellebose, the Boston catcher, has a record of forty consecutive games behind the bat.

Ernest Smith, the New-Haven catcher, will sign an Inter-State contract in a few days.

Contrary to all reports, Roy of Washington says that he is a Brotherhood man.

The Columbus Club will report for duty at Hot Springs, Ark., in March.

"Pop" Smith will probably play second base for Boston next season.

It is said that Chicago has engaged Wilmot at a salary of $4,000.

Mulvey of Philadelphia was asked to jump the Brotherhood last week, but he laughed at the request.

Burdock will play second base for New-Haven next season.

Martin Sullivan, the antifielder, was re-engaged by Chicago.

Baltimore is making strong efforts to join the League.

Dan Carey of the Philadelphia Club was married last week.

Rhines, the new Cincinnati pitcher, has plenty of speed.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing arrived in this city yesterday.

The Louisville Club lost $14,000 last season.

HILL GAINS HIS POINT

AND SECURES THE RESIGNATION OF SUPERINTENDENT SHANAHAN.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The little difficulty that has been existing between Gov. Hill and James Shanahan, Superintendent of Public Works, has culminated, and the latter's resignation is now in the Governor's hands. It was submitted early in the week, and is to take effect on Dec. 16. Mr. Shanahan sent the following message from Tribe's Hill yesterday:

To Lieut. Gov. Edward F. Jones, President of the Canal Board, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Having placed my resignation in the hands of Gov. Hill on Dec. 9, 1889, to take effect Dec. 16, 1889, it makes it impossible for me to meet with you to-day, as I am engaged on my annual report, which is to be in the hands of the printer to-morrow. This will be the first time in nearly seven years that I have been absent from an important meeting when well. I desire to assure you and each member of the board of my personal regards, and return thanks for the courtesy which I have always received in my official relations with the board. Wishing you all success and prosperity, I remain, with kindest regards,

JAMES SHANAHAN,
Superintendent of Public Works.

The Governor has been working for this resignation for two years. He regarded Mr. Shanahan as too slow and not enough of a partisan. He called upon the Superintendent several times to convert his office into a political grist mill, and on each occasion met with a polite but firm rebuff. Mr. Shanahan, who was looking after the interests of the State as well as his own reputation, refused to turn his office completely over to politicians. Last Winter he acceded to the strong pressure that was brought upon him and appointed as Superintendent of the western division George Chambers, a henchman of William F. Sheehan's, the Governor's protégé from Buffalo. The result was that on that section a number of partisans succeeded in creeping into soft places.

The Superintendent of Public Works controls more patronage than any other State officer. He has the appointment of a deputy and of three Assistant Superintendents, each of whom receives a salary of $3,000 a year, and all other persons employed on the canals except those in the Department of the State Engineer and Surveyor. He has the power to remove or suspend any workman under him. He provides all the tools, materials, and labor need on the canals, for all of which he receives from the State a salary of $6,000 a year and holds office until the expiration of the term of office of the Governor who appointed him.

Mr. Shanahan was originally appointed by Mr. Cleveland on Jan. 17, 1883, succeeding Silas B. Dutcher. He was left undisturbed until the Spring of 1885, when Gov. Hill began to see the necessity of making a vast political machine out of this department. Accordingly, as the Presidential hee buzzed the loudest in our ambitious Governor's ear, so correspondingly grew his determination to get rid of Mr. Shanahan. Several times the Governor could have removed him, but Mr. Hill lacked the courage to proceed to such a radical measure.

There are three candidates for the place. One of them is supported by Edward Murphy, Jr., who is supposed to have Gov. Hill's Presidential interests in hand and who is putting in pegs wherever he can to insure a solid delegation for Hill to the National Democratic Convention of 1892.

Mr. Murphy's candidate hails from Fort Ann, Washington County, and his name is Nash. Mr. Sheehan of Buffalo, who, in helping to lift the Governor to higher power, imagines he is lifting himself to higher political preferment, also has a candidate, whose name, with habitual mystery, he refuses to make public at this time. But it has come to be a hope joke in Democratic circles that whenever a vacancy occurs in any State office Mr. Sheehan modestly trots out a candidate of his own without consulting the wishes or inclinations of men who have seen longer political service, and who have been of more value to the party than he. The third candidate is Mr. John E. Asbe, the present Deputy, and the son-in-law of Mr. Shanahan, whose friends are pushing his name to the front with vigor. Mr. Asbe lives at Fonda, and is considered a shrewd politician by the people of Montgomery County. It is not likely that he will be selected for the reason that he has been too intimate a friend of Mr. Shanahan's, and again, that his promotion would be in the line of civil service reform, and every one who is at all familiar with the courts. As regards Denny, Glasscock, Boyle, Miller, Beckley, and other deserters the players as a rule have but little to say. Some, however, are outspoken and refer to them as traitors. Ward looks at the matter philosophically. He says that in a large body of men it is only fair to expect that a few weak and unnecessary backbone to carry out a big scheme.

Mr. Shanahan's retirement as Superintendent will resume business at his city. By resigning before the 1st of January he enables the Governor to appoint a successor who can hold office until the expiration of the Governor's own term. The Governor will be obliged to ask the name of the Senate, which is Republicans of that body can hang it up or confirm it or not, just as they please. The new Superintendent will already be in possession of the office, and he can snap his finger at the noble Senators. Possession is nine points of the law.

A NEW HARLEM THEATRE.

IT WILL SEAT 2,200 PERSONS AND BE READY NEXT SEPTEMBER.

Harlem is soon to have a new theatre, and an exceedingly handsome one it is that. By next September the various "combinations" will have to take into consideration the new Columbus Theatre, which will be conducted in connection with the Harlem Opera House. The enterprise is under the direction of Oscar Hammerstein, manager of the Harlem Opera House, who is confident that the investments made in the new house will be profitable ones. In bringing the scheme to a realization Mr. Hammerstein was urged by the proximity of the World's Fair to the elite of the new house, as well as by the demand for some larger place of amusement north of Central Park.

The new theatre will be in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, about one hundred feet west of Lexington-avenue, and will be opposite the Grand Opera House Comique and very near it. The site, which has been secured at a cost of very nearly $200,000, is 100 feet front by 200 deep. The structure is to be a composite building. Of course, its chief division will be the theatre proper, which will have a seating capacity of 2,200 persons, and will, therefore, be among the largest places of amusement in the city. The auditorium and stage will be fire-proof, as required under the laws of the Fire Department. There will be two galleries, while the stage will be 42 feet deep, 80 feet wide, and the proscenium arch 70 feet high. The decorations will not be so elaborate as those of the beautiful Harlem Opera House, but they will be much more massive and quite as effective. The stage is to be supplied with the latest improvements in the way of stage machinery, and the auditorium will be provided with all those intricate systems of ventilation and the like which make the modern playhouse so comfortable a resort.

The design of Mr. Hammerstein is to make of the new theatre a combination house, retaining the Harlem Opera House as the home for a stock dramatic and musical company. It is expected by the architects of the new playhouse, Messrs. McElfatrick & Son, that it will be completed by September, 1890, and will be occupied by various companies next season. The cost of the house will be $200,000, and as these are the actual and not the theatrical figures, the people may expect to see an exceedingly handsome theatre in their midst.

The façade of the building will consist of four divisions in the Italian Renaissance style. There will be three large stores facing One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street on the ground floor, while the second floor will be devoted to offices. The third floor will be occupied by a large and elaborately decorated dancing hall, 60 feet wide by 100 in length and extending to the roof, the fourth division of the façade being merely a foil and not an actual story. Ground will be broken for the new building directly after Jan. 1.

KILLED BY HIS EXPERIMENT.

Daniel Callahan, forty-five years old, a junk dealer who lived at 352 Madison-street, had a habit of tasting the contents of bottles he brought home in his junk bag. On Friday afternoon he put up a soda water bottle to his lips and took a drink. As he set the bottle down his wife discovered that it was marked "Poison." She told him to run to a drug store at once. He started, but fell dead in front of 272 Stanton-street.

An autopsy by Deputy Coroner Weston yesterday showed that Callahan had taken a big dose of carbolic acid. His wife does not think he committed suicide, but that the death was an accident owing to his investigative tendencies.

DYING FROM THE BITES.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 14.—The report has been received here that Representative-elect Shipley of Guthrie County is lying in a critical condition at his home near Yale from the results of the bites he received in his recent difficulty with W. I. Edwards, and is not expected to live more than a few hours. The Grand Jury of Guthrie County has returned an indictment against Edwards.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK.

The enforced retirement from the stage of Lawrence Barrett is a lamentable incident of the theatrical week. Mr. Barrett is in the prime of life, and he has looked forward to many more years of zealous artistic work. The malady which compels his retirement has long been troubling him, but he has fought manfully against it and has accomplished much in spite of it. His recent production of "Ganelon," a poetic drama of the most ambitious form, seems to have been the crowning event of his career. The play has been seen in various cities, and his own acting of the heroic title rôle seems to have been as virile and picturesque as any of his recent impersonations. "Ganelon," which is the work of an American playwright, William Young, the author of "Pendragon"—a drama founded on the Arthurian legends, produced by Mr. Barrett some years ago—was to have been presented at the Boston Theatre Jan. 6, and at the Broadway Theatre, Jan. 20. Both of these engagements now have been canceled, and the eminent actor is about to submit to a surgical operation at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Afterward he will go to Europe, there to seek relief from his affliction, which will enable him to resume his professional work next season.

Every person who has the welfare of the American stage at heart will hope that Lawrence Barrett will be restored to health and return to the stage. His nervous energy, intellectual force, and enterprise have been of great value to the contemporary theatre, and in the portrayal of a number of strongly-defined characters of the poetic drama he has been unequaled in this generation.

* *

The travesty of "Faust," now on exhibition at the Broadway Theatre, would form a curious subject for analysis if one had the patience to seriously examine it. The original text is made up of the usual doggerel, interspersed with intolerable puns. Upon this have been grafted by a clumsy hand a great number of allusions to New-York incidents and places and people. Mr. William Winter, ex-Mayor Grace, Mayor Grant, and various other public men are mentioned irrelevantly, and the renowned McGinty is lugged in without more reason. There is not the faintest glimmer of real humor or wit in all this.

As for the substance of the piece, Margaret is a disingenuous barmaid, and Mephistopheles assumes at different times the guise of a "chappie," a peculiarly obnoxious kind of cockney, and a costermonger. The satirical, intellectual, evil spirit of Goethe becomes a coarse burlesque of the personal devil of familiar theology, and his most significant song, "I've Got My Eye on Him," is descriptive of the kind of human beings Messrs. Sims and Pettitt, the authors of the travesty, think deserving of eternal punishment. It is noticeable that none of these victims are condemned for sensuality or moral depravity, for blasphemy or the crimes that modern civilization holds in the greatest abhorrence. Hypocrisy, in the sense of pretended respectability, is the sin that this coarse, rampant, supposititiously comic demon most delights in. It is singular that he has failed, thus far, to get his eye on people who habitually bathe and do not put their knives in their mouths at table, but perhaps new verses to this effect will be written for him by the gifted gentleman who "Americanized" the text for the purpose of satisfying the mob to whose taste such stuff appeals.

Regarded seriously this is deplorable twaddle, but the very young men and the old persons who "patronize" London gayety of this description do not regard anything offered in the theatre seriously. They go to be amused, bless them! And they fairly scream with delight because the stage carpenters shake the scenery when a stout woman makes believe to accidentally fall on the floor.

In spite of its utter stupidity and aggressive vulgarity, triumph could be predicted for "Faust Up to Date" if Nelly Farren was here to do Faust and Fred Leslie was the Mephistopheles. As it is we are inclined to regard the result of this ill-advised enterprise of Mr. Abbey dubiously.

* *

Mr. Mansfield's splendid revival of "Richard III." needs no further introduction to the readers of this journal. It will be seen at Palmer's Theatre to-morrow night, and we have no doubt whatever of its acceptance as a noble work of art by the cultivated playgoers of this city. Mr. Mansfield will be seen as Richard every night this week. On Saturday afternoon Miss Beatrice Cameron will act Nora in Henrik Ibsen's social drama called "A Doll's Home." Mr. Mansfield and his company, which includes, besides Miss Cameron, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Miss May Haines, the Misses Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Harkins, and Messrs. Atkins Lawrence, Edmund Druce, and Mervyn Dallas, will remain at Palmer's Theatre for eight weeks. During the engagement a number of special afternoon performances will be given, and "Richard III." will have at least one matinée, perhaps on Thursday, Dec. 26.

At the special matinées Mr. Mansfield will be seen in some of his old characters, including Dr. Jekyll, Chevrial, and Monsieur. A new comedy of the glittering era of George IV.'s Regency, written for Mr. Mansfield, is in rehearsal, and is likely to have a few performances toward the close of Mansfield's engagement. It is called "Beau Brummel," and the title rôle will afford the gifted young actor another opportunity to display his remarkable skill in the composition of a character.

* *

Miss Marie Wainwright's production of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," which has been exhibited in other cities, will be seen at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-morrow night. The scenery and dresses for the comedy were designed by Mr. Hamilton Bell, a young gentleman with a good eye for color, who has made a study of archæology and theatrical decoration, and they are said to be very costly and magnificent. Messrs. Charles Graham, Philip Goatcher, Schaeffer, and Maeder painted the scenery. Great emphasis is placed, in this production of Shakespeare's most idyllic comedy, the delicate charm of which has so often been lost on the stage, upon the scenes of broad humor. Mr. William Owen will be the Sir Toby Belch and Mr. Barton Hill the Malvolio. Miss Wainwright's Viola is sure to be a sumptuously beautiful personage.

Mr. Booth and Mme. Modjeska will fill an engagement at the Harlem Opera House this week. Their programme is as follows: Monday, "

CHRISTMAS DISPLAYS.

Gazing into shop windows is not in these days the exclusive privilege of our country cousins. Instead, it is the daily amusement of such countless thousands of New-York's very own that the down-town street blockades are repeated upon the up-town pavements, often on no very small scale.

If this is true at ordinary seasons it is many times truer at present, when the holiday sights are on view. From palace and attic and cellar the great city pours forth her myriads, all bent on one errand—to look. All may not buy unfortunately, but all may look, and they do it intently, persistently, and with every evidence of hearty enjoyment.

And the windows are as crowded with sights as the streets are with sightseers. If New-York merchants do not reap a harvest each Christmas time it is not for lack of artistic and lavish displays. No Oriental bazaar ever commingled a more diverse medley of the gorgeous, the quiane, the beautiful and the grotesque, the ornamental and the useful, than the modern shop window in holiday dress.

The influences of the East, the land of luxury and beauty, were never so picturesquely opposed to the homely, hardy, and matter-of-fact ideas of the North and West as in these crowded exhibits of foreign and home wares. The genuine American buys contentedly and impartially of all, his common sense and thrifty instincts approving the simple and practical, his imagination and love of the beautiful caught by Oriental devices.

If it be the mystery of the Orient that charms us so, then no wonder we are beguiled by the bewildering displays; hours of gazing would not classify or catalogue the mysterious combinations of color, variations of design, and intricacies of workmanship.

Perhaps the alluring perfume of the sandalwood has something to do with our enchantment. At any rate, the delightful odor is once more detected among the dainty trifles whose supply creates their demand. For a gift to a lady who delights in the Eastern scents nothing could be more likely to meet with grateful acknowledgment than a dainty little bead box of this wood, inlaid with pearl or gold, which has been so long absent from the shops that it has the merit of novelty added to beauty and sensuous charm. Fine cases with pale-tinted gloves to match milady's gowns, or with the lovely embroidered handkerchiefs, and you are sure of her favor.

The handkerchief shows are more elaborate even than last year, though hardly so numerous, for then every one was set to wondering where all the handkerchiefs came from, such quantities of them appeared in the Christmas sales. Last year the plain article led, but the embroidered and fancifully-designed and decorated handkerchief is prevailing now. In sounds odd to speak of a "decorated handkerchief," but no term could be more literal when applied to some of the marvels exhibited. The white ground or body of the handkerchief, itself varying fantastically from the established pattern, is appliqued with pieces of colored silk cut in many shapes and sizes. Then there are gauze handkerchiefs of scarlet, blue, yellow, green, with deeply scalloped edges and borders embroidered in colored silk. White and yellow daisies, forget-me-nots, and trailing arbutus seem to be the favorite flowers for these borders, the daisies a little ahead as the flower of the people, for these brightly-colored handkerchiefs are not beyond the popular reach, being sold at $1 19. They give a pretty finishing touch to some costumes, and may be easily twisted about a frame to form an exquisite evening bonnet.

The time-honored creations of lace and handembroidered cambric are as beautiful and as costly as usual, but the machine-embroidered seem prettier, and are certainly cheaper, than their wont; the plain hemstitched, too—the good "old reliable"—was never so cheap, the finest quality, with inch-wide hem, selling at 15 cents; excellent ones for 12½ and 10. Cotton Maltese handkerchiefs, hemstitched, and colored borders or colored entire, are sold at "4 cents and warranted fast colors." There are enough of them bought to carpet New-York City and suburbs.

To fasten the artistic bits of lace and embroidery to the corsage equally artistic handkerchief clasps of gold may be obtained. If there is anything that cannot be obtained at the jewelry stores, the holiday exhibits do not reveal the want of it. If a lady's friends avail themselves of their opportunities, her jeweled gifts may include almost every article of her use or apparel.

The jeweled pocketbooks may be made to cost more than the year's income covered by many of the more modest variety; they offer now temptations to the shop pickpocket. Tiny purses of silver net, with silver rim and clasp, are among the most inexpensive for chains and bracelets. Ribbons of diamonds are tied around the arm in little bows. The girl who chooses may convert her head into a walking jewelry "ad." There is strong suggestion of the "sandwich" man in the outfit of many young ladies who promenade our streets, in the profusion of jeweled hairpins and combs this idea comes startlingly to the front, though the offending "ornaments" are at the back. The jeweled pins, combs, and side combs are so cunningly imitated in valueless materials that every head may blaze. The little side combs can be had for 10 cents, and the greater part of those worn on the street just that much and no more. A few who have less taste than money display the real jewels, and the many whose supply of money and taste are in equal proportions, follow with the imitations.

For dress occasions the hair jewelry is as pretty as poseible, especially the gold and silver fillets and the silver or blue velvet ribbons for the débutantes. But the golden and gray haired ladies have the advantage, for the gold and silver and glittering jewels are always a bit conspicuous in dark hair, and, unless judiciously used, give an appearance of gayety to the woman whose hair has early turned to silver, leaving the color in her cheeks and the light in her eyes, is particularly fortunate; she may crown the silvery coils with diamonds at her pleasure. Even for street wear the gray hair admits of silver pins being worn with good effect. Some of the dear old ladies, with their white hair held by silver pins and veiled with silver lace, hocuste with toupee of soft, pearl-colored ribbon and feathery aigrettes, make the young girls envious, so very stylish are their heads. If any one desires his grandmamma to be mistaken, a very beautiful, wavy gray knot, with encompassing silver pins, may be bought for one of her Christmas presents.

The flat bow of narrow velvet ribbon at the top of the Cadogan braid is pretty for street wear if the ribbon is kept fresh and the bow securely adjusted. A pretty, dark-haired woman, wearing a dress of green and black plaid—one of the latest mixed plaids, in which is seen a wonderful blending bars of black that are growing in favor—and a graceful jacket of black with astrakhan trimming, gave to her costume exactly the touch of subdued color which it needed by a fold of black cherry velvet in the dark toque, a comb band of the same, which, coming from the back of the head, edged the braided coil of black hair, through which was thrust, as a support to the hat, a pin topped with three large, deep-red cherries. The plaide referred to combined beauty and utility, as they gave warmth of color without gaudiness. Wear well, and do not show the dirt; the last item being an especial recommendation for a walking dress in the present state of the New-York streets, which seem to be suffering from an aggravated and aggravating case of partnership between the Cleaning Department and the weather.

White every lady does not care for expensive jewelry, there are few to whom a handsome watch appeals in vain. There are daring little chatelaine watches, not larger than a 50-cent piece, for $35 and $40, and the tiny glass-ball chatelaine watches are extremely pretty. Such specks of watches are so easily hidden that they may be worn even with full dress and carried with safety in a crowd. The iron watches with initials traced in gold, fastened on the left breast by matching brooch, making the wearers appear to be decorated with a knightly order or an exposition medal, have not yet been imported from Paris to any large extent. Gold beads rivaling the precious heirlooms of fortunate families are offered, new and shiny, to be bought at prices that will insure their being preserved for succeeding generations, and they in turn have become fully accredited heirlooms. Probably they will be just as successful in the heirloom business as the much-vaunted beads of our great-grandmothers.

The gorgeous hosiery of the sixteenth century, brought from the Paris Exposition of 1889 ages ago winnow. The lady who receives some of these hose for a gift ought surely to have a bright Christmas. Big scarlet flowers and monster cherries in cinsters are on a blue ground; red, brown, and green flowers on a cream ground.

A window full of dead white brocades, stiff standing, like so many ghosts, makes the heart beat quicker in the gloaming before the electric lights flash up, but these are not half so "scary" as the shades that hover on the border of colorland in some displays, frightening away any woman who has not the complexion of the rose leaf and the pearl.

For downright grimsomeness, though, nothing has ever appeared in this city to equal the skeleton exhibits. The inventor of these must have had a vision of the bottomless pit or an intimate acquaintance with the spectacular artist known as "jim-jams;" snakes, bugs, spiders, and devil-fish rollick around among a colony of skeletons settled on a ground and background of gray fur, and fur of such a demoniacal green that it would be brimstone if it were yellow. There are big skeletons and little skeletons and the between skeletons that sell for 50 cents apiece. Headless skeletons appear to be having fully as good a time as the skeletons with heads twice too big for them. The "big head" seems to be remarkably common in the colony; perhaps the colonists had it before they emigrated; perhaps they have just had a skeleton celebration. It looks a little that way, for as a rule, are cleaved and the entire community does not mightily unsteady on their legs. The bleached and "dry bones do move," as any one will discover if he attempts to re-establish some of the heroes fallen in the strife. In the open skulls of some of the large specimens the dwarf skeletons have sought refuge, and are as much at home as the snakes that also have "some in to lodge at over," a toothsome but striking parable of the mind that harbors evil thoughts and desires at this holy season of our Lord's nativity.

From the skeleton settlement it is a relief to return to the cheerful atmosphere of "feminine fixin's." The nets and gauzes of rainbow tints and fairy like garniture are the prettiest goods of the kind ever offered for youthful wear, and in many of their modifications equally as popular with the matron as the maid. The windows in which the light shines through these transparent clouds of color are among the most attractive evening displays. The lighted displays in these holiday evenings are specially advantageous in the sale and in the purchase of goods designed for evening wear, as the buyer is attracted by seeing these goods at their best and is enabled to judge their producible effect when worn. Embroidered mousselines-de-soies sell at $1 95 a yard, and are too delicately, intangibly, ethereally lovely to be pictured in cold type. Some of the pretty ganzes are only $2 50 a yard. The striping of satin dresses with narrow colored ribbons, lately introduced in Paris, has been forestalled here by the beautiful embroidery done in ribbons of different widths upon the La Tosca nets. The ribbon is worked in and out of the large round meshes, forming leaves, flowers, and vines of elaborate pattern. Some times a border from 18 to 24 inches in depth is thus made on the bottom of the net dress, the ribbons being graduated in width to suit the tracery, and the skirt above striped with broad or narrow ribbons to meet the taste of the wearer, the costume finished by bows and rosettes of a fashioning as artistic as the embroidery itself. In delicate tints such dresses are very pretty for young girls.

The sashes in which the modern maiden so delights form exhibits that rival the florist's best efforts. The wide brocades in colors, with raised velvet flowers and foliage, sell at $3 75 a yard; cheaper, but wide and very pretty brocades, in solid colors, at 75 cents. The sectional sash has lengthwise stripes in the national colors. The Roman sash is cross striped in softly bright colors, and the silk and long silken fringe is soft as a baby's hair. These sashes are over three yards long and not far from eighteen inches wide. For those who fancy the Spanish effects in dress the capote draped with a Roman sash falling in flaming folds about the face and shoulders is a pretty addition to their wardrobes. The Roman sashes may be bought for $25, and sometimes may be secured as low as $16 50.

The "very newest thing in sashes," to quote from those who sell it, is an eight-inch three-yard sash of open-work passementerie of fine black silk cord with deep fringe. It is intended to be worn in one long loop and two longer ends, and is of itself a very pretty and sufficient trimming for a plainly-made black or solid dress. It costs $5 75. But the very prettiest things in sashes are the Scotch plaids. The Glengarry, the Royal Stuart, the MacKenzie, and the Gordon—among so many beauties who can choose? But then they are only $1 48 a yard, and so wide that a knot and two short ends completing the girdle will make a charming sash for the schoolgirl; so buy her one of each, mamma! Remember how narrow ribbons made she will have with that last year's brown or black or white dress as many new costumes as sashes.

In the fancy leather goods, which constitute so large a part of the Christmas gifts on sale, the alligator has been passed back into his native bayou. The lizard, as his substitute, is supplemented by the kangaroo and the elephant. The skin of the latter is growing in popularity, possibly because of the new interest in African products.

Among the magnificent banquet and parlor lamps on ceiling without the scale for $150, the high tapering, shaftlike pedestal of which is made of beautiful Numidian marble from Africa.

Since Africa is to be no longer the "Dark Continent," as she is to be used in lifting higher the Light of the world—the Light that dawned at Christmas!

THE DOCK INVESTIGATION.

From the Engineering and Building Record, Dec 14.

The readers of New-York papers during the past two weeks have been startled with an announcement of frauds in the management of the New-York Dock Department. So much of the testimony in the so-called investigation as was printed with the accompanying startling head lines to attract attention left the impression with the casual reader that the whole department was reeking with corruption and that even the eminent civil engineer who for fourteen years has been its Chief Engineer was more or less culpable. Knowing this man's ability, and having faith in his integrity, we have taken some pains to look into the methods of this investigation and the matter under investigation in order that we might fairly present the case to our readers.

In this case they began by searching the bills presented to the Finance Department by the Dock Department and the records of that department during the past four months for apparent irregularities, by gathering up from discharged workmen and disappointed contractors and others all the gossip, rumors, and insinuations that they could, and then, without informing the department of their aim or object, summoned before them first the Commissioners, one by one, then outside complainants, then employes of the Department, beginning with the office lowest grade and going up to the Chief Engineer, and subjected them to a fire of interrogations by a young lawyer smart enough to frame questions so that just so much of the truth as suited the purpose of the investigators should be elicited. Indeed there has not been manifested during the whole investigation, from start to finish, the slightest appreciation by the new Counsel to the Corporation of the fact that the examination was supposed to partake of a judicial character, and that the reputation of gentlemen of standing and good name was involved.

On reviewing the testimony taken, or, at all events, so much of it as has been published, and examining it in connection with documentary evidence easily accessible, even the pettifogging methods of the examiners appear to have failed utterly to elicit anything derogatory to the good name and fame of Mr. George S. Greene, Jr., the Engineer in Chief. Without obtruding himself on the Commissioners or the public, Mr. Greene has been efficient in guarding the city's interests by acquiring information regarding the complex rights and frauts and laws affecting the ownership and control of the water front in New-York. Now all these complexities the Engineer in Chief has unravelled, sufficiently, at least, to be able, when an application for some privilege is made, to lay before the Commissioners a citation from some prior case either affirming or denying the power of the body to grant the application.

In the broader field of engineering design and construction Mr. Greene's services have been of great benefit to the city. The design for the permanent bulkhead wall, of which a mile and a half has been built, displays originality and boldness and has been highly commended by eminent civil engineers. The timber piers constructed after the same design are unsurpassed among the best in the world. The docks along the Harlem River, concerning which a good deal was said during the investigation, owing to the failure of one built for private purposes by a contractor, is approved by experienced engineers and commended as judicious, and docks have been successfully built from it. But it is said that the engineer has not sufficiently protected the city's interests in distributing the execution of work and purchase of supplies around among a variety of contractors and dealers. The insinuation is that consequently higher prices are paid than the work might be done for. In the matter of dredging Mr. Greene has little charge made. A careful scrutiny of the matter shows, however, that the price paid to the Union Dredging Company for work done under orders, issued without competition, is less than that paid for dredging on work done after public letting.

An examination of the specifications for contract work issued by the Dock Department shows them to be exceedingly fully and carefully drawn, and the provisions for measurement of irregular crib work are so clear and precise that there can be no evasion of them. In the matter of measurements of material dredged from the slips and taken out to sea, the obvious and only chances are of such a nature that fraud is next to impossible. The only charge of fraud in this connection was made by a man who was discharged from the employ of the dredging company six years ago, which is entitled to little weight against the testimony of reputable men.

What seems the real purpose of this so-called investigation is simply to replace two of the present Commissioners by members of Tammany Hall, or to get rid of Engineer Greene, we do not know. The attack on Greene, though, who is not a politician, looks as though the real purpose of "municipal reform" investigation by the new Counsel to the Corporation of the fact that the examination was supposed to partake of a judicial character, and that the reputation of gentlemen of standing and good name was involved.

SOCIETY TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The season could not be much gayer at its height than it has been during the past week. Rarely has December brought such a rush and whirl, and if the rate of progress of the past week is maintained there will be few persons left to witness the closing hours of the Winter gayeties on Feb. 19. A Delmonico ball, a large private dance, a wedding, the opera, a subscription night at a leading theatre, and receptions and teas as the sands of the sea in number have kept the ball whirling with unusual speed since Monday morning last. This week the rush will be even greater than ever, for, in addition to the many events duly scheduled, the Christmas shopping must be performed, and the approach of the great holiday will add still more distraction and excitement. Each succeeding Winter adds further evidence to the remarkable and rapid growth of New-York society, and it cannot now be many years before any single night in the season will bring, as in London, its score of entertainments, where guests arriving at the last of a series of functions which they have energetically set out to attend, find others departing whom they had met at various intervals during the evening at various houses. It is a question whether this crowding of gayety into a few short weeks, leaving the rest of the year, as far as the city is concerned, almost a blank, is wise. There are certain attractions, such as visiting theatrical troupes, who would draw larger houses and reap greater benefits if they would set their dates at any time except between Dec. 1 and Feb. 15. This has been clearly proved during the past week, when such players as Wilson Barrett and Wyndham have certainly suffered as to the size and character of their audiences by the other gayeties above enumerated.

The second subscription night at Daly's on Tuesday brought together a more fashionable audience than is usually seen on any one night at any New-York theatre. Last year these nights were a novelty, and many people who wished to attend them put off securing their seats until too late a period and then could not secure them, so that the society atmosphere was not so strongly marked as might have been wished. This year, however, more precaution was taken by intending society subscribers, with the result that the two nights thus far have had, in addition to the pleasure of a good performance, the added charm of a social contact which makes the play but one pleasing part. are friends and acquaintances. In the Astor box on the right on Tuesday were Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, and in the audience among others were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. Beekscher, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kidd, Mrs. Nellegan, Miss Hewitt, Gen. Sherman, Dr. and Mrs. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Bramwell, the Misses Clift, Mr. and Mrs. Purdy, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Harris. Next Tuesday's performance, the third subscription night, when "As You Like It" will be produced for the first time, will be a notable social as well as dramatic event. These regular nights have become so universal a custom that theatre parties will be more than ever a feature of this Winter's season. Mr. and Mrs. Lindley Chapin gave one at Daly's on Wednesday night in honor of the Count and Countess Sala, which was notable both for its size and arrangement. Both the lower and upper tiers of the theatre were entirely occupied by the guests, and there was a following supper at Mr. Chapin's residence, which is said to have been sumptuous in appointment.

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For no particular reason, but by a sort of common consent, Wednesday has come to be the most fashionable night for the opera, and Verdi's "Masked Ball" was listened to on that night last week by probably the most brilliant audience as regards the box-holding portion that has ever been assembled in the Metropolitan Opera House. All the matrons and belles who have time early in the season strode into the first rank of attention and notice were present, and a rarer display of rich gowns and flashing jewels could not be imagined. Mrs. Arthur Paget was in Mrs. Bradley Martin's box, and held a reception the entire evening. With Mrs. Astor was Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. H. B. Rollins was with Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, and the debutantes were present in force. But the observed of all eyes and opera glasses was Mrs. Edgar Saltus, who came with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Andrews in the Andrews box, and whose action for a divorce against her husband, the well-known novelist, had been announced in that morning's papers. Mrs. Saltus is looking exceedingly well, in brown silk and tulle and received many callers during the evening. She was formerly Miss Helen Read, and is a daughter of Mr. William G. Read, a wealthy merchant, who has resided for many years at Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. Her sister married Mr. Valentine Blacque. Mr. and Mrs. Saltus were married about six years ago, and the news of her applying for a divorce is not entirely a surprise to society. Mr. Saltus, who is soon to return to this country, is a brother of the late Frank Saltus, who had many of the same literary qualities. He is now about thirty-four years old and his slight but athletic figure, swarthy complexion, and black hair and eyes are well known to many New-Yorkers. He has some property in his own right, and took up novel writing more as a pastime than as a profession. His last and most pronounced work, "The Face that Kills," which was morally pessimistic in character, is said to have alienated some of the small circle of men who had been his friends. Friday night, to leave matters matrimonial and return to those more real, occupied a large brilliant audience in the Metropolitan. The most notable costumes were those worn by Mrs. Frederick Schenck, who was in pale blue; Miss Eleanor Duer, who, in scarlet tulle, was the guest of Mrs. Astor, and Mrs. Arthur Paget, who wore a most striking gown of orange and black. Miss Schreiner, who wore white, with a large corsage bouquet of violets, was with Mrs. Sloane, and Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who were together in Mrs. Clews's box, wore respectively white and silver and yellow and gold.

The private dance of the week and the first of the season, if Mrs. Pierpont Morgan's "small and earlies" can be excepted, was that given by Mrs. Elbridge Gerry on Monday night for her daughter, Miss Angelica Gerry. There were a score of young married couples present, in addition to the large number of young people, and the two sets mingled better than usual. Mr. Harry Cannon led a spirited cotillion. There is a movement on foot for a series of dances to be given by young married couples at the new Fifth-avenue ballroom, at Thirty-seventh-street. The cards will probably appear this week for the New Year's ball, which will be the largest ball ever given and attended by toe "four hundred." The cotillion will probably consist of 200 couples.

The wedding of the week, that of Albert Shattuck and Miss Strong, which took place on Thursday noon at St. Thomas's, has already been described in THE TIMES, and the town is talking of the novel costumes of the bridesmaids, which were of white silk, cut severely simple, and trimmed with sable. The engagement was announced during the week of Miss Sarah Phelps Stokes, a daughter of Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Baron Halkett, a young Englishman, who, it is said, inherits his title from a German family to which his mother belonged. He is expected here to-day by the Umbria, and is a member of a large banking house in London. As Miss Stokes is an heiress in her own right, the financial future of this last international and matrimonial episode seems to be assured. The engagement is also announced of Mr. Charles H. Russell, a son of the late Charles H. Russell and a brother of Mr. Howland Russell, who married Miss Garretson, and of Mrs. Strother Jones and Miss Jane Potter, the third daughter of Bishop Potter. This engagement, which happily ends a devoted and determined courtship begun by Mr. Russell last Spring, has brought much pleasure to the friends of the young couple. Mr. Russell is a lawyer and was formerly secretary to the Hon. William M. Evarts.

It would be almost useless to attempt to describe even in several columns, with the space at our command this morning, the receptions and teas of the week. Each day has brought at least twenty of these interesting but somewhat monotonous affairs. Perhaps the most notable of the week were those given by Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn on Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Charles Lanier on Thursday, and Mrs. William F. Draper, Mrs. Lorillard Lord, Jr., and Mrs. George Scott yesterday. The men have "struck," and after this week comparatively few of the male contingent will be present at these events.

An event of the week in Brooklyn was the reception of Mrs. A. A. Low of Pierrepont-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at which the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Low, Miss Pierrepont, made her début. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Low, Dr. William Pierrepont, Dr. and Mrs. Hall, the Misses Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Bishop Littlejohn and Mrs. Littlejohn, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon L. Ford, Mrs. Dr. John G. Rosman, Miss Osborn, Miss Packer, and Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Cleveland may be said to have "made a day of it" as far as Brooklyn is concerned, for in the part are friends and acquaintances. In the Astor box on the right on Tuesday were Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, and in the audience among others were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. Beekscher, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kidd, Mrs. Nellegan, Miss Hewitt, Gen. Sherman, Dr. and Mrs. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Bramwell, the Misses Clift, Mr. and Mrs. Purdy, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Harris. Next Tuesday's performance, the third subscription night, when "As You Like It" will be produced for the first time, will be a notable social as well as dramatic event. These regular nights have become so universal a custom that theatre parties will be more than ever a feature of this Winter's season. Mr. and Mrs. Lindley Chapin gave one at Daly's on Wednesday night in honor of the Count and Countess Sala, which was notable both for its size and arrangement. Both the lower and upper tiers of the theatre were entirely occupied by the guests, and there was a following supper at Mr. Chapin's residence, which is said to have been sumptuous in appointment.

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DOLLARS SENT ABROAD.

The approach of Christmas has begun to make lively work for the army of people employed in the Post Office, and if what has been done during the past week in the money order department can be taken as a criterion, there will be a large increase this year in the amount of Christmas business. The Christmas rush in the money order department begins earlier than in any of the other departments, because of the money orders which are sent as presents to foreign countries by those who have adopted this country for their home, and have less fortunate relatives in the country of their birth.

William Plimley, the genial Superintendent of the money order department, has never before had as much business on his hands in one week as he had in the week which began on Dec. 7 and ended late on Friday night. Within that week the greater part of the money which will be sent out of the country through the Post Office to reach foreign countries in time for Christmas has been handled. Mr. Plimley made up his mind early in the week that there was going to be a tussle between the ninety-three men in his department and the great rush of foreign business, and he also determined that when Saturday's steamers sailed there should be no accumulation of work undone. Every man in the department was kept on the jump, and it was not far from midnight on Friday when everything was finally cleared up.

The Christmas sums, which are sent mainly by persons in moderate circumstances, are not large, yet the money orders sent out during the week aggregated nearly $1,000,000. There were 70,695 orders in addition to over 10,000 domestic orders which were handled during the same week.

The cold figures which were prepared yesterday after the rush was over shows the following facts: The 70,695 orders were carried as follows: On Dec. 7, by the Etruria and La Champagne, which took 17,841, representing a money value of $235,580 29; on Dec. 10, on the Alaska, which took 17,572, equal to $231,285 47; on Dec. 11, on the Teutonic and Saale, which carried 9,290, representing $116,841 84, and esterday on the Ems and La Normandie, which carried 28,412, worth $327,497 38. The total value represented by these orders is $873,204 98. During the corresponding week in 1888 there were the most orders the money department 59,275 orders, representing $715,880 79. The increase in this year's business for the week is therefore 11,420 orders, equivalent to $155,374 19. The increase of the force in the money order department is four men.

A curious coincidence discovered by Mr. Plimley in making his comparisons is that the steamship Ems in both 1888 and 1889 led in the number of Christmas orders taken out, her list this year having 28,046 orders, several thousand more than she carried last year.

A large quantity of merchandise mailed to foreign countries, probably Christmas presents, has been sent to the Dead Letter Office. This is owing to the failure of senders to look on the postal regulations. Goods sent as gifts are not allowed to be dispatched from this country unless the regular postal rate—5 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof—is paid. This does not apply to samples or specimens having no salable or commercial value. Unframed Christmas or Easter cards can be sent as printed matter. Letters not fully prepaid are sent and collections are made on the other side, but this is not done with merchandise.

Assistant Postmaster Gayler says that the bulk of the packages sent to the Dead Letter Office is mailed from small towns. The Postmasters appear to be unfamiliar with the foreign postal regulations, and in consequence cause no small amount of trouble in this city to the men who have charge of the foreign department.

A BLIND MAN'S POLITICAL CREED.

There has stood for the last ten years, within the shadow which the Broadway Tabernacle throws upon Sixth-avenue, a one-legged blind man who claims to have been a soldier in the civil war. He was always dressed neatly and ground his music box, which was innocent of any sound save an occasional bass grunt, with a persistency worthy of a better cause. At times he used a little camp stool to rest himself, a camp stool which looked very much as though it had belonged to Dr. Taylor's church.

When the Aldermen declared war upon the organ grinders this man's plaintive little box disappeared, and with it also seemed to have fled all the poor fellow's courage and hope. He secured a bunch of cheap lead pencils, abandoned his camp stool, and stood waveringly upon his crutche, imploring by his mere attitude the passers to buy.

Yesterday he had his music box back again. It had been newly varnished and so furbished up that it shone like a great cake of maple sugar. It was the same asthmatic music box, however, save for this legend which appeared on its face:

DOWN WITH TAMMANY ALDERMEN.
HOORAY FOR HUGH J. GRANT!

The policeman on the corner regards this political creed as particularly suited to a blind man.

WILSON TRIES TO KILL HIMSELF.

Charles Wilson, who was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by Judge Martine for the murder of his wife, Louisa, on the night of May 19 last, attempted suicide in his cell yesterday morning by taking a quantity of Paris green. When Night Keeper Orr passed the cell at 8 o'clock he found Wilson on the floor in a stupor. The man's condition aroused the suspicions of the keeper, and Dr. Chetworth was instantly summoned. A stomach pump was applied, and Wilson was restored to consciousness. He declined to say anything about the matter, and refused positively to state where he obtained the poison. It is presumed, however, that it was taken to him by friends.

A SYNDICATE BUYS LAND.

The tract of land extending from Fort Hamilton to Bath Beach, consisting of 225 acres and having a water frontage of 3,000 feet, has been sold to a syndicate of which Edward Egolf is the representative for about $400,000. The idea is to develop it as a suburban resort on the plan of Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, and West Brooklyn. The property is what has always been known as the Cortelyou estate, although for over fifty years it has belonged to a variety of people. The largest individual owners are Mrs. Barney Williams, Archibald Young, J. Lott Nostrand, and Mr. Egolf.

STUDIES OF ITALIAN LIFE.

I.

These studies are prepared with two intents and purposes; first, to enlighten the ignorant to a sufficient extent upon the interesting period of Italian life since the time when Italy became a united, liberal, and independent nation; and, secondly, to rectify many mistaken ideas, many unjust prejudices, and many incorrect statements that circulate among some classes of our people about a nation which has always been a friend of America, which is, perhaps above all others, its most fervent and devoted admirer.

It can never be forgotten that the American Government was the first officially to acknowledge the new kingdom of Victor Emanuel, and that in America the cause of the Italian revolution always found sympathy and favor. In that kingdom, surrounded by the ocean and the Alps, the Republic of George Washington is studied in its popular institutions, in its marvelous commercial and industrial developments, in its intellectual and moral influence upon the rest of the continent and the world. It is desirable, therefore, and conducive to the maintenance and increase of past and present relations between the two nations, that the Government of King Humbert should be equally studied and understood by the American people. "The friend of America and Italy," who writes these lines, will be well satisfied to lead to such a result.

Thirty years ago Italy had neither unity nor independence, and, therefore, no liberty; the Pope at Rome, and in the so-called Four Legations; the Bourbons at Parma, Modena, Naples, and Sicily; the Austrians in Venetian Lombardy, exercised tyrannical power everywhere except in Piedmont, the cradle of Savoy; Piedmont, which always opened its hospitable arms to exiles from every part; Piedmont, ever the promoter of every liberal movement, every intellectual innovation.

No people in the world has a history fraught with such sufferings, such daring resolutions, such bold conspiracies, such unmerited martyrdoms as that of the Italian people. Kings, priests, and despots to arrest and subdocate the march of ideas, imprisoned, exiled, and condemned to death rich and poor, philosophers and artisans, aristocrats and plebeians, prohibited the reading of newspapers and books favored ignorance, superstition, and corruption; but of what avail! In secret, enthusiastic as apostles, animated by the ardor of an unknown God, they persisted, contested, and conquered; and by the fidelity of the people, by the loyalty of Victor Emanuel, by the assistance of circumstances political, Italy was created; it rose from the sepulchre of the dark and ignorant age, and now advances in the pathway of enlightened life. Foreign rulers were banished; Kings, who without right governed a people not theirs, were overthrown; the various provinces of the penins

AT THE THEATRE LIBRE

NOW BECOME FASHIONABLE AND WHY REGRETTED.

AUDIENCES IT USED TO ATTRACT—THE NEW PIECE PRODUCED THERE—AN AMERICAN INTERESTED.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—More than ever is the Théâtre Libre becoming an institution. I am glad for Antoine, who really deserves the greatest success and high honors; but my egotism must confess to a certain amount of regret to find the auditorium slowly filling to the upper circle with flowered bonnetholes, golden bonnots, and feather fans, and the street outside blocked with equipages of more or less splendor. I mourn for the days when not only the parquet seats were filled with donbtful overcoats, problematic umbrellas, and shabby hats, but when the entr'actes were noisy with wordy disonssion and literary point, when every minnte was busy with critical persnasion, and when only the solemn three knocks gave silence to conjecture as to the end of the tragio hero or the probable close of the still undeveloped drama.

The Théâtre Libre in four shortyears has become the fashion; the "to be, or not to be," like the séances of the Academy or the Friday of the Chamber of Deputies. I snpposo that it must bo, but 'tis a pity. And I am sorry, too, that the scenery is becoming proper and more sumptnons, that the maître d'hôtel looks like a comedian of the Français; that the actresses dress well, and that the entire absence of orchestra pose or réclame does not frighten the outside world, and I wonder still moro where it will go to, and if my beloved theatre, the hope and star of struggling dramatio ambition, is going to become a fine ladyhird with gorgeous plumes and insignificant pretenso.

I am sure that Antoine worries too. He is too much of an artist not to love the closo shelter of his own den, where he is master and manager of all he surveys; he must tremble to see the silks and satins and sealskins of his audience and sigh for the poor, hard, early days, when a common pulse throbbed at every emotion and recognized every new and potent line. In common justice, I must add that the Théâtre Libre audiences listen admirably, without a ripple of confusion or the slight negligence of passing inattention, and that their applause rings still true and just and earnest. After all, this is quibbling, selfish faultfinding, with a few hours' monthly satisfaction and rare delight.

Now to the new play, to which I came with a Protestant and an American foreign to the Théâtre Libre if entirely conversant with the language—as it should be but is not spoken. In short, he was ignorant of slang and a mere babe in the pessimism distinctive now of the growing race. M. Georges Ancey gave a very hard and objectionable dos. The author does not stop to consider whether immorality had bottor be soothed or hidden with a flaxsed poultice or he tumified with mustard application; he makes an animated skeleton, full of scars and scars, with witty commentary, and leaves you, doubting and dismayed, to make your own conclusion. My American friend was first horrified, then interested, and finally enthusiastic and grateful for a new sensation and a new interest.

The five acts, or rather five spoken tableaus, are played only by three people—M. Mirolet; his son Honri and Mlle. Madoline. The first was given to M. Antoine, the second to M. Mayer, and the third to Mlle. Honriot. All are perfect; M. Antoine is absolntely irreproachable.

M. Mirolet is a wealthy manufacturer of dye colors; he is about fifty-five years of age, has had very little fun in his busy life, and that little always on the sly. He represents the "Ecolo des Veufs," as M. Aucey calls his play, for in Act I. he is attemiing—I might almost say enjoying—his poor wife's funeral.

This act is one of the most remarkable stage presentations I have ever seen. The stage mountiug is superfluously good, and into this luxurious, severe drawing room come the workmen, bearing the official presentation crown of black and white boads, in hope of a generous fee. An old gentleman enters, with puckered brow and prepared sorrow, dolefully sorry until he discovers that his instantaneous sympathy has missed its direction and gone to another distrait outsider.

Their relief is amusing. A father and son come, only to effect a chanoe introduction to a General in the army—their sympathy is all ready and effective when the proper times comes. The son, M. Henri, receives these guests, shakes hands, and is quite surprised to find how very interested and sorry every one appears to be, for from the start the author takes pains to show us how utterly distant the son has always been from the mother, how cold, unscrupulous, heartless, are his affection and his regret. He knew her because she was there, and the only sunshine in his life has been the joyous *quarts d'heure de liberté* with his jovial father, when both "to folly and to frolic went."

The short first act has few words, all of point and sarcasm, and it ends as the obsequious master of ceremonies calls upon the "Messieurs of the family to follow him." Only twenty-four hours have passed, and the son already finds his mother's death a bore; with the exception of the visit to the notary, the rest has been *rasant*, and a nuisance in short. This first act gives a fair idea of the emphasis and tone of the whole, and fully shows the intent of M. Ancoy not to hide the possible sins and depravity of his creatures.

In Act II. the father has so far gone back to his old love, Mlle. Madeleine, that he determines to take her to his home for good and all. True, he explains this decision by the good conduct of his unistress, her love for her mother, the possibility of reform, of education, and so on. Antoine excels in the picturing of such complex, ill-defined, suggestive rôles, where all the power is in reserve, in mere hint or whisper. The young and pretty woman asks for no better momentary fortune than the home of this idiotic old fool; and the son, whose opinion the father dutifully seeks, only hesitates because, as a rule, such cut and dried situations end badly.

After all, his father is master, and if he must spoil a well-defined freedom from former wifely slavery, better Margaret than another, and thus the matter ends. Henri finds Margaret pretty and *chic*; she declares the son to be handsome, jolly, and a relief in the ooming monotony. It is useless, if possible, to follow the trio through the remaining acts. The consequences come as easily as foreseen. Margaret soon finds her new life, and especially its educational tendency, with such hooks as Ohnet's "Grando Maruiero," in contrast to the coveted Paul de Kock, a daily ennui. "Anything for a change!" she cries. Even the comfort of the house is a bore; the new flowers wither in their vases and the thin, crimpled paper lamp shades hang on one side all forlorn, while Madame sleeps all day.

Henri really does not care a rap for his father's *amie*, only she is there, and when his parent discovers, or is made to say that he knows all, Henri swears, and almost beats the girl, who loves him still more. The father has one hour of heroic resolution and manly courage. He bids the woman begone, and the son to go to their provincial business house; hnt this energy fails when Henri says that Margaret will persist in following him. All the cowardly passion of the abject man comes to the annihilation of his mural strength. He actually grovels at the feet of the woman—and how Anteine does this must be seen and heard—nntil you want to wriug her neck. He gives all that she has ever asked for and all that she can beg, his wife's jewels even, as he says, "before the decent year is out"; he says she may have two days each week for freedom and liberty, and as he bows so she rises in authority and power, and then the son comes in, and the ill-assorted trio take up their life together once more.

Resignation is stamped on the face of the father and almost a tonching expression of his own consciousness of the olinoxious position in which his misguided, wicked passion brings him, and his helplessness brings a sigh as he sinks into the nrmchair near the fireside, weary with the scene of to-day and weak before the horrible certainty of the morrow. Margaret takes up a book with the same ennui as before, and Henri saunters to the door like a whipped hound, and the curtain falls.

At the Théâtre Libre, it must be remembered, there is no pnblio necessity or obligation for a proper ending to a play. It need neither be logical nor mild; it must rather and with an interrogation point, and the one stamped by M. Ancey is tremendous. What possible venture of happiness can there be for snch a family? Some said "How true!" others rejoined "Impossible," but the large andieuce, after a triple recall to the actors, left quietly, thoughtfully, and full of interest and study.

There is no hypocrisy in the play, not a trace of family sentiment, and one would scarcely like the acquaintance of three such animal types in one bunch; there is truth, however, in each line, and our grandmothers even said "that there was no worse fool than an old fool." There is talent, great ability, in every word, and, as usual, one must wonder, after a representation at this theatre, how can the theatres take such plays as they do, making failuro after misfortune, when snch authors are to be found, who might be induced to submit to the common law of conventional necessity. After all, perhaps they would not, and we must still assist at the workings of the new dramatic school in an isolated venture.

There is a second Théâtre Libre here. There is one now in Brnssels and one in Berlin, copying as nsual from their French pioneer, and yet in all Paris, with the exception of the Variétés Review, we have not had an average play this season, except at the theatre of M. Antoine.

The "Ecole des Veufs" is remarkably rendered; even the incidental figurntion of the first act is marvelously carried out, and Antoine can feel tired and happy. The great wonder of my American friend was that so much pains and care should be taken for one night, to be followed hy dead silence until next month, whose gifts will remain a strong mystery until that date.

Previous to M. Ancey's effort came a one-act verso comedy of M. George Bois. There were three pretty ballads and a picturesque scene from M. Villon. Otherwise the play was colorless, a more *lever de rideau*. L. E.

THE RELIGION OF ZOROASTER.

INTERESTING TALK ABOUT THE AVESTA AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Braving the clonds and snow yesterday morning a large audience, compossd largely of ladies, listened to the lecture on "The Avesta and the Religion of Zorosster" by Dr. A. V. Williams Jackson at Columbia College. The lecturer's words were listened to with rapt attention, nnd all were greatly pleased with the entertaining mnnuer in which the ancient Oriental religion was treated. Dr. Jackson said: "The Avesta, or Zend-Avesta, as it is more familiarly though less accurately called, is the name under which as a designation we comprise the sacred books of the Parsees, or as they are often tormed, Fire Worshippers, a small community living now in India, or still sontered here and there in Persia. The original home of these worsnippers was ancient Iran, and the faith they profess is that founded centuries ago by Zoroaster, one of the great religious teachers of the East. This religion was one of the greatest and has left ineffaceable traces upon the history of the world; the number of its followers now, however, is but small—perhaps 100,000 souls. Of these faithful hardly one-tenth are to oe found in Persia, their old home; it is there, too, that they are fast dwindling away. The remaining 90,000 have their abode now in India, chiefly in Bombay. The native country, therefore, was Persia or Iran; there it flourished from the earliest ages—perhnps B. C. 1550. It was the religion of the Achæmenian Kings, Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes, nut its power was weakened by the conquest by Alexander. These two county peoples in Persia and India it is, then, that have preserved to us the Avesta.

"The Avesta or Parsee Bible is preserved in manuscript form. Up to a little more than a hundred years ago we had but meagre knowledge of ancient Persia, its religion, manners, and ouatoms. What we did know was gathored from the more or less scanty refereoces of the classic Greek and Latin. The first effort toward discovering these religious monuments may be said to date from 1700, and was made by Thomas Hyde, professor at Oxford. To a Frenchman belongs the honor of first deciphering them, which was about 1754. After countless hardships and privations he reached Persia, and induced the Parsee priests to instruct him in the interpretation of their Bible, and even gained the privilege to be admitted into some of the sacred mysteries of their faith. The Avesta was once vastly greater in extent than in its present form. Tradition makes mention of two million verses of Zoroastor written on 12,000 oowhides. The greater part, however, was destroyed by Alexander the Great when he burned the palace at Persepolis in his invasion of Iran. It is now at best but a small remnant of a once extensive literature. All that has now survived is grouped under the following divisions or books: The Yasna, the Visparad, the Yashts, with minor prayer, and the Vendidad."

DECORATION FOR ACADEMY MAJORS.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 13.

Gen. Frederick Townsond hae presented to the Trustees of the Albany Academy a rare and valuable decoration, to be worn by the successive Majors of the cadet battalion. It is a portion of the cross of the Legion of Honor, consisting of the crown and the pendant, beautifully mounted on a gold plate, to which is attached a gold bar and ribbon. Gen. Townsend's letter, accompanying the gift, gives the account of the manner in which this valuable relio came into his possession.

ALBANY, Dec. 0, 1889.

To the Trustees of the Albany Academy:

GENTLEMEN: In the year 1853, being in Belgium, I visited the field of Waterloo and found there, among a collection picked up from that field by Sergt. Cotton, in charge of the English sub-division of the some, a portion of a cross of the Legion of Honour, which I purchased. I have had this relic suspended on a plote of gold of similar design, thus forming with it a decoration which, I have the right, would be quite aopropriate to be worn successively by each Major commanding the academy cadets, and with that view have caused to be inscribed thereon the motto, "Tam Marte quam Minerva." English, "As much by Mars as by Minerva." For this purpoo I present the decoration to the Trustees of the Albany Academy, and have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

FREDERICK TOWNSEND.

This motto, so felicitously combining the qualifications which the Major of the battalion must possess—perfection both as a soldier and as a scholar—is engraved upon the obverse of the gold plate, while on the reverse is the inscription: "Found on the field of Waterloo, 1853. Presented Albany Academy by Brevet Brig. Gen. Frederick Townsend, late U. S. Army, 1889."

ENGLISH OPINIONS OF TUPPER.

From the London Times.

As a poet Mr. Tupper enjoyed more favor with the general public thau with the critics. His peculiar verse has been a frequent theme for the antrists, and yet the attacks upon him only seemed to confirm his hold over the masses. He lacked genius nnd inspiration, but there was a kind of oracular air about his utterances which greatly linmressed those who did not examine beneath the surface. As a moral essayist he deserved praise, and occasionally he reached a poetio etrain when animoted by the fervor of patriotism. That he enjoyed a strange and unique position in literature is beyond question. This is a tribute to the British heart rather than to its intellect. Personally, Mr. Tupper was a genial, warm-hearted man, a close friend, and a good hater of cant and superstition, as well as of the enomies of England.

A JOKE LEADS TO AN ARREST.

Mrs. Alva Emonright, a Frenoh Canadian, thirty-six years old, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. Policeman McQuade of the Eighth Precinct told the Justice that on Friday night she had walked the streets dressed in male attire, and he had therefore arrested her. After she had been locked up her husband brought her own olothes to the station house. The woman explained that she merely dressed in her husband's clothes for a joke. She was discharged.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AT INVERARY.

From the London World.

Inverary Castle is to be lighted throughout by electricity, and the work will be commenced early next year, after the Duke and Duchess of Argyll have left for the South, as they will be absent for about five months.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 14—4 P. M.—The amonnt of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £220,000. Paris advices quote 3% cent. rentes at 88f. 37½c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 21c. for checks.

ANTWERP, Dec. 14.—Petroleum—Fine Pale Amorican, 17½ 80o. paid and sellers.

BREMEN, Dec. 14.—Petroleum, 7 marks 15 pfenniga.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 14.—The following are the closing prices on the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st	115.00	Wis. Central pf.	62.00
At. & Top. L. & Tr.	111.50	Calumet & Hecla	245.00
At. & Top.	34.25	Franklin	19.87½
Boston & Albany	216.00	Huron	2.50
Boston & Maine	202.00	Osceola	17.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105.00	Pewabic, new	0.01
Cin., San. & Clev.	24.00	Bell Telephone	200.00
Eastern	112.80	Boston Loud	6.12½
Eastern 6s	107.00	Water Power	7.12½
Flint & P. M.	22.00	Tamarack M. Co.	130.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	91.00	Mass. Central	13.25
L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	98.75	San Diego L. Co.	10.87½
Mex. Central	17.00	West End Land	24.50
Mex. Cent. 1st	58.50	Lamson Store S.	45.00
N. Y. & N. Eng.	44.00	Atlantic	12.50
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	120.00	Boston & Mon.	43.50
Old Colony	175.00	Kearsarge	7.00
Rutland pf.	48.00	S. Fe Copper Co.	1.00
Wis. Central	32.75	Ann. City L. Co.	57.50

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	151	151	151	151	5
*Am. C. O. Tr. rcts.	31¼	32	31¼	31⅝	1,000
*Am. C. O. Tr. ctfs.	33¾	34	33¾	34	310
Atch., T. & S. Fe	33¾	34¼	33⅝	34⅛	1,892
*Bronswick Co.	32½	38¼	32½	33	505
Cameron Coal	5	5	5	5	150
Canada Southern	55⅞	56	55⅞	56	465
Ches. & Ohio	28½	28½	20½	20½	100
C. & O. 1st pf.	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¼	118
C. & O. 2d pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	100
Chi. Gas Trust	40¾	41¾	40¼	40⅜	3,408
Chicago & N. W.	110⅜	111⅛	110⅞	111	600
C., R. & Q.	104¾	105¼	104¾	105¼	310
C., M. & St. P.	69⅛	69⅝	68⅜	68⅜	2,200
C., M. & St. P. pf.	112¾	113	112¾	113	280
C., R. I. & Pac.	97¼	97½	97⅛	97⅜	570
C., St. L. & P. pf.	88	88	88	88	200
C., C., C. & St. L.	71⅝	72	71½	72	700
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99¾	99¾	99½	25
Colorado Coal	39	39	39	39	410
Col., H. V. & Tol.	20	20	20	20	400
Chi. & E. Ill.	33	33½	33	33½	500
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	79	79⅞	79	79⅞	450
Com. Cable	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	100
Consol. Gas Co.	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾	164
Del., Lack. & W.	137⅝	138⅜	137⅜	138¼	18,980
Dec., Tex. & Ft. W.	35	36¼	35	35¼	600
Den. & R. G. pf.	48½	49⅛	48½	48⅝	50
E. T., V. & Ga.	9½	9½	9½	9½	100
Gt. Nor. pf. scb.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	615
Illinois Central	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	15
Ind., B. & W.	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	200
L. E. & W.	17½	17	17	17½	300
L. E. & W. pf.	84	84	84	84	100
Lake Shore	107⅜	108⅛	107⅜	108⅛	625
Long Island	90	90	90	90	250
Louis. & Nash.	85¾	85⅞	85¾	85⅞	800
Manhattan con.	100	100	99½	99½	518
Mem. & Char.	64	64	64	64	400
Mexican Cent.	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	200
Mil. & Northern	50	50	50	50	100
Missouri Pacific	87⅜	88⅜	87¼	88¼	8,528
Mo., Kan. & T.	9¾	11⅞	9¾	11⅜	17,280
*Nat. Lead Trust	19	19¼	19	19¼	1,400
N. J. Central	122	122½	122	122½	307
N. Y. Central	107½	108	107½	108	482
N. Y. & New. Eng.	44	44½	44	44⅜	1,700
N. Y., L. E. & W.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	22
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	100
North. & West. pf.	59⅜	59¼	59⅜	59¼	530
Northern Pac.	32¼	32¾	32	32¼	600
Northern Pac. pf.	78½	78⅝	78½	78½	900
Ohio & Miss.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	100
Ontario & West.	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	19¼	669
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	19	19	19	19	200
Phil. & Reading	40	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	11,200
Philadelphia Gas	84	84	84	84	100
Pitts. & W. pf.	35	38	35	38	200
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	180½	180½	180½	180½	394
Rich. & W. P.	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	1,800
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	94	94	94	94	60
St. P. & Duluth pf.	85	85	85	85	20
St. P., M. & M.	111¾	112½	111¾	112½	1,980
Southern Pacific	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼	400
*Sugar Refin. Co.	59	61¾	59	61⅜	20,800
Tenn. Coal & Iron	76	78	75	75¾	1,800
Texas Pac. L. T.	19	19	19	19	100
Union Pacific	67⅞	68⅜	67⅞	68¼	1,625
W., S. L. & P. pf.	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅞	700
West.-Fargo Ex.	142	142	142	142	10
West. Union Tel.	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¾	2,810
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	100
Wisconsin Cent.	32½	32½	32⅜	32⅜	225
Total sales					123,670

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 4s	74⅜	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜	$6,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st	104¼	104½	104¼	104½	9,000
Canada Sou. 1st	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1,000
Canada So. 2d	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	31,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	101½	101½	101½	101½	5,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	2,000
Chi. Gas 1st	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	25,000
C. P. & St. L. 8s	92	92	92	92	1,000
Clev. & Can. 1st	98	99	98	99	7,000
C., C. & I. con.	123	123	123	123	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	101	101	101	101	1,500
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	105	105¾	105	105¼	10,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 6s	81	81	81	81	7,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	115	115⅛	114⅝	114⅝	15,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	104	104	104	104	6,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	87	87	87	87	1,000
*Kan. & O. 1st	75	75	75	75	1,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¾	1,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	11,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	64	84⅜	64	64	43,000
†Kan. & T. gen. 6s	73¾	74	73¾	74	172,000
Kan. C. & S.	111¾	113¾	111¾	113¾	10,000
Laclede Gas 1st	89⅞	89⅞	88	88	15,000
Long I. gen. 4s	98	98	98	98	2,000
Mo. Pac. 1st	118	118	118	118	2,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	126½	126½	126½	126½	4,000
Mor. & Essex 2d	106½	108½	106½	106½	2,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st. c.	133¾	133¾	133¼	133¾	1,000
N. Y. Elevated	118	118	118	118	2,000
N. Y. O. & W. cn. 5s	98	98	98	98	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
North. Pac. 3d	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	21,000
Northwestern 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2,000
Ohio South. inc.	59	59	59	59	2,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
Oregon Nav. 8s	83	83	83	83	5,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, ex c.	88½	88½	88	88	7,000
S. L., Ark. & T. 2d	28¾	28½	28¾	28¾	8,000
St. P. & M. 1st	124	124	124	124	1,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926	87½	87½	87½	87½	1,000
Shen. Val. 1st, t. r.	111	111	111	111	20,000
So. Carolina inc.	7	7	7	7	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, R.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	98	90	90	98	3,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	2,000
Wabash 1st	101	101¼	101	101¼	15,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	104	104	104	104	9,000
West Shore 4s, r.	108¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1,000
Wis. Cent. 1st	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	9,000
Total sales					$501,500

*Unlisted. †Including $5,000 at 73¾, $10,000 at 72¾, and $5,000 at 74, seller 20.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Andes	.85	.85	.85	.85	150
Astoria	.10	.10	.10	.10	4,300
Best & Belcher	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	100
Bullion	.75	.75	.75	.75	500
Crown Point	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	101
Con. Imperial	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	5,000
Comstock Tun.	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
El Cristo	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.25	900
Exchequer	.70	.70	.70	.70	200
Jolia	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Kings & Pem.	.05	.05	.05	.05	100
Mutual N. & M.	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.60	200
Oriental & M.	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Overman	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Ophir	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	200
Rappahannock	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Silver King	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Silver Hill	.50	.50	.50	.50	200
Sutter Creek	.58	.58	.58	.58	700
Utah Consol	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Total sales					15,850

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ches. & Ohio 5s	100¾	101¼	100¾	100¾	$5,000
Canada Sou. 2d	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	1,000
Central of N. J. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
C., C. C. & I. gen.	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	1,000
Chi. Gas Tr. 1st	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	2,000
Erie 2d cn.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	105	105	105	105	14,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st	115	115⅛	115	115⅛	20,000
Houston R. 1st	105	105	105	105	2,000
Kings Co. El. 1st	103¾	105¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Kan. Pac. 1st cn.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	1,000
Laclede Gas 1st	90	90	90	90	1,000
M., K. & T. 6s	73½	74	73½	74	17,000
M., K. & T. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	9,000
M. & Chas. 6s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	59	59	59	59	1,000
P. & R. gen. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	8,000
Rock Island 5s	107	107	107	107	10,000
St. L. & I. M. 5s	87	87	87	87	2,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d	28½	29⅜	28½	29⅜	3,000
Tenn. con. 3s	74½	74½	74½	74½	4,000
Texas Pacific 1st	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	2,000
U. Pac. col. tr. 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	10,000
Wabash 1st	101	101	101	101	5,000
Total sales					$106,000

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	103½	104¼	103½	104¼	115,000
Clearances					330,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	32	33⅜	32	32½	200
Am. Cot. Oil 1 r.	21⅜	32	31⅝	32	60
Atch., Top. & S. F.	33⅜	34¼	33⅜	34¼	1,160
Chi. Gas Trust	40½	40½	40½	40½	10
Chi. Gas Trust, new	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	500
Cin., Bur. & Q.	105	105	105	105	120
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	10
C., M. & St. P.	69⅝	69⅝	69	69½	2,960
Del., Lack. & W.	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	13,100
Den., T. & Ft. W.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	200
Lake Shore	107¾	108	107¾	108	300
L. E. & W.	17	17	17	17	100
L. & W. Coal	25½	25½	25½	25½	100
Louis. & Nash.	85½	85½	85½	85½	60
Mo. Pacific	67⅝	68⅝	67⅝	68¼	3,690
Manhattan Con.	99½	99½	99½	99½	100
Nat. Lead Trust	18¾	19¼	18¾	19	80
N. J. New-Eng.	43⅞	44⅜	43⅞	44⅜	1,210
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17½	17½	17½	17½	100
N. Y. Central	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	20
Ohio & Miss.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	100
Phil. & Reading	39⅞	40¾	39⅞	40	7,050
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	21¾	21½	21⅝	250
St. P., M. & M.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	20
Sugar Refin. Co.	61¾	61¾	59	61⅜	2,050
Tenn. Coal & Iron	75½	75½	75½	75½	200
Union Pacific	68	68⅜	67⅞	68¼	2,720
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	200
Western Union	85⅝	85⅞	85⅝	85¾	70
Total sales					38,320

The bank statement issued to-day shows an increase in surplus reserve of $1,927,500. The banks now hold $2,630,650 in excess of the legal requirements:

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Differences.
Loans	$394,221,100	$390,093,900	Dec. $4,132,208
Specie	75,050,700	75,072,200	Inc. 21,500
Legal tenders	25,299,500	28,458,000	Inc. 1,159,100
Net deposits	398,588,200	395,600,600	Dec. 2,987,600
Circulation	4,033,400	3,993,600	Dec. 131,800

The stock market was quiet and generally firm. Kansas and Texas and Missouri Pacific issues were exceptionally strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Philadelphia Gas, 2; Kansas and Texas, 1⅞; Manitoba, 1½; Chicago and East Illinois, 1¼; do. preferred and Missouri Pacific, each ⅞, and Colorado Coal, Columbus and Hocking Valley, and Southern Pacific, each ¾. *Declined*—Pittsburg and Western preferred, 2; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, 1, and Manhattan Consolidated, ¾.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced 2⅞ and Lead ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 3 ₱ cent. throughout the day.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $3,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 93⅞, $23,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 74⅝@74⅞, and $2,000 do. settlement 6s at 105. In bank stocks 10 shares of American Exchonge sold at 164½, 25 of America at 203, and 50 of Western at 95.

With the exception of Kansas and Texas issues, railway mortgages were very quiet and, as a rule, fractionally lower. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Kansas and Texas 6s, ¾. *Declined*—Laclede Gas firsts, 2; Erie seconds consolidated and Tennessee Coal and Iron, Tennessee firsts, each 1, and Metropolitan firsts, ⅝.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 103¾@104. In mining stocks Horn Silver sold at $2 25, and Kingston and Pembroke at .65.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $11,462,185, of which amount $3,073,327 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise.

STANLEY'S NET RESULTS

GAINS HE HAS MADE FOR AFRICAN GEOGRAPHY.

AS TO THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON —NEW GREAT LAKES FACTS—COST OF THE TRIP—HIS FUTURE.

A letter has been received by the Royal Geographical Society of London from Mr. Stanley giving some of the geographical results of his remarkable expedition. A few extracts were read at a recent meeting, and the whole will be published in the December number of the society's "Proceedings." Inclosed is a letter from Lieut. Stairs, who in June last spent two days in an attempt to reach the summit of the snowy Ruwenzori, a name which, Mr. Stanley says, is identical with the "Mountains of the Moon" of the ancients. In an article on the subject in the London *Times* it is explained that Lieut. Stairs "only succeeded in reaching a height of 10,600 feet, further progress being stopped by three deep ravines, covered with dense vegetation, that lay between them and the nearest snowy peak, which rose to a further height of 6,000 feet. But beyond this were other peaks, one of which at least rises even higher, so that Mr. Stanley's original conjecture of 18,000 feet may after all be correct. The mountain eidge up to 8,000 feet are inhabited by a people who have apparently taken refuge there from the raiders in the plains below. They disappeared before Lieut. Stairs and his party.

"Bamboo forests clothe the lower mountain sides, above which was a dense growth of true heaths rising to a height of twenty feet. Here and there were patches of stunted bamboos, beneath a spongy moss, here and there violets and lobens, and scattered around blueberry and blackberry bushes. Lieut. Stairs made a large collection of plants which he brought down for the 'Pasha to name.' The night spent on the mountain side proved to be bitterly cold, a great contrast to the sweltering valley they had left, and yet the thermometer registered 60° when the party turned in for the night. The upper part of the bare, rocky peak before him, Lieut. Stairs could see, was devoid of vegetation. The extreme top of the penk is crowned with an irregular mass of jagged and precipitous rock and has a distinct crater-like form. In the distance another peak could be seen having a similar form.

"Lieut. Stairs has come to the conolusion that the Ruwenzori range, or rather boss, is really an extinct volcano; the jutting pinnacles on the sides of the mountains are old cones that burned out after the central vent had been choked up; the whole evidently having a strong resemblance to the mountains of Auvergne. From the central mass spurs jut ont in all directions, and down the valleys below these spurs torrents rush like rivers from the central snow-clad summit, many evidently finding their way to the Semliki River and Lake Albert Edward. The débris of these moldering volcanoes brought down by the Semliki River, Mr. Stanley points out in his letter, is enormous, and is rapidly filling up the south sud of the Albert Nyanza.

"Of the snow on Mount Ruwenzori the greatest mass lay on the western slope, nearest to the party, where the slope was never so, its inclination is not too great. The largest bed of snow would cover a space measuring about 600 feet by 300 feet, and of each depth that only in two spots did the black rock crop out above its surface. Smaller patches of snow extended down into the ravine. The height of the lowest snow to the summit of the peak is about 1,200 feet. Little animal life was seen on the mountain, but there were numerous signe that animals of various kinds went there.

"Mr. Stanley's own notice on the physical geography of the lake region are highly interesting. If, he says, you will draw a straight line from the debouchure of the Nile from Lake Albert in a direction southwest magnetic, you will have measured the length of a broad flue of subsidence from 20 to 30 miles wide, that lies between 3° north latitude and 1° south latitude, in the centre of the African Continent. On the west of this is a great upland rising from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above the chasm, to which its eastern face slopes almost perpendicularly down, and the western side bears away gently westward to the Ituri and Louva basins. To the right or east is another upland, rising from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the chasm, and trending gently eastward on the Unyoro plateau. In this section lies the Albert Nyanza. The central section of the so-called chasm, 90 miles long, consists of the Ruwenzori range, from 4,000 to 15,000 feet above the average level of the trough of the Semliki River valley. The remaining two-thirds of the upland is from 2,000 to 3,500 feet higher than the trough, and consists of the plateau of Usongora, Unyampaka, and Aukori. In the south section, only 50 miles long, lies Lake Albert Edward and the plains between the lake and the mountain.

"Of the lake, it will be seen, Lake Albert Edward is comparatively small, not more than half the length of the north lake. The part of the Semliki Valley which extends from the lake southwesterly is very level, for 30 miles not more than 50 feet above the lake, and, in Mr. Stanley's opinion, of quite recent formation. As some instance of the south of the lake everything is saturated with moisture. At about 75 miles from the Albert Nyanza the valley attains a height of about 900 feet above the lake, and then the forest region abruptly ends, and as abruptly a new climate is reached, in its drought a complete contrast to the moisture-laden region on the north.

"It is quite clear that Mr. Stanley came first of all down upon the northwest shore of Lake Albert Edward, where lies the district of Usongora. The great tongues of swamp between this and the mountain show how far the lake must at one time have spread. But the plains are level, though at one time there are evidences that it must have been thickly populated. The raids of the Waganda and Warasura have depopulated the land of the Wasongora and left only a miserable remnant. Here the course a northeast to Fort Edward and Portal, and southwest by Little Lake Windermere to Karasswe and Uzinza, where the letter to the society was written. The Ankori plateau to the south of Unyampaka Mr. Stanley describes as a large country, thickly peopled. The plateau is 5,000 feet above the sea, but the mountains rise to a height of 6,400 feet.

"Mr. Stanley gives details of much interest noncerning the various tribes among whom he passed, tribes mostly in a state of constant apprehension from the raids of their powerful neighbors. The Wakonju are the only people who dwell upon the mountain; their villages are found at a height of 8,000 feet above the sea. When the Warasura invade their country they retreat still higher up, to the edge of the snow. The lower slopes of the mountain are extensively cultivated by the Wakonju, who became very friendly with Mr. Stanley and his people.

"The inhabitants of Usongora Mr. Stanley describes as a fine race, but in no way differing from the finer types of men seen in Karagwe and Ankori, and the Wahuma shepherds of Uganda. The natives of Toro are a mixture of the highest class of negroes, somewhat like the natives of Uganda. Mr. Stanley maintains that the Ethiopic (Abyssinian) type is thickly spread through these Central African uplands. Wherever, he says, we find a land that enjoys periods of peace we find the Wahuma as the owners of their herds, and in looking at them one might fancy one's self transported into the midst of Abyssinia. In Aukori the Wahuma race is more numerous than elsewhere. Many of them have features as regular, fair, and delicate as Europeans.

"The country south of Lake Albert Edward, as Mr. Stanley states, is still unexplored, but he says that it must be very different from what it is represented to be in his own map of the 'Dark Continent.' Ruanda, beyond Lake Albert Edward, is evidently a fine country, with a people of quite equal intelligence with those of Uganda. Mr. Stanley's letter to the society must have been written before he came on the great southwest extension of Victoria Nyanza. No doubt that extension starts from the bend on the southwest corner of our maps, a bend which no one has penetrated, though both Mr. Stanley and Mr. Pearson, the Uganda missionary, sailed past it.

"It is thus evident that the geographical results of this memorable expedition are of equal importance to the results in any other direction. Mr. Stanley has been enabled to solve some important puzzles in African geography. He was the discoverer of the Congo, and now he has been able to discover one of the remotest sources of the Nile and lay down the watershed between the two great rivers. From Yamhaya to the Albert Nyanza, and thence to Msalala, he has laid down an immense stretch of what is essentially new country, filled in its great physical features, and collected far more precise information about the varied tribes of people than ever he had before. Mr. Stanley, we are assured by a high authority, is not likely to be home much before the end of January."

Another article in the same paper has the following: "At first sight it is somewhat remarkable that no one has hitherto dispovered the southwestern extension of the Victoria Nyanza, of which Mr. Stanley seems inclined to make so much. It is nearly thirty years since Speke and Grant passed northward to the west of the Victoria Nyanza, through a country mountainous and marshy, and discovered that Lake Ujiji, which Mr. Stanley tells us is much more extensive than they made out. They also heard of Lake Akenyara, which Mr. Stanley subsequently extended and baptized the Alexandra Nyanza.

"It is clear that these and other lakes and lakelets, which are so numerous in this region, are really only extensions of the Victoria Nyanza.

"But this is not the explanation. Mr. Stanley's own route when he marched south from Uganda to Ujiji on his first great journey was to the westward of Speke and Grant, so that to the westward of Speke and Grant, so that he had no chance of discovering the extension then. But at an earlier period of that journey, it will be remembered, he sailed both north and south pretty close to the southwest coast, but yet too far away to detect any extension, which, as he tells us, would be concealed by the mountainous islands which fringe the shore. At a much later date Mr. Pearson, one of the Uganda missionaries, skirted the whole of the south and west coast, going in and out among the islands, and often quite close to the shore. But just at the southwest corner a very considerable bend is indicated which neither Mr. Pearson nor any one else has visited, and it may well be this bend which Mr. Stanley, coming through a perfectly new country, has found to extend some seventy miles in the southwest, just as another arm extends far to the south in the region in which lies Msalala. If, then, this arm of the lake reaches to 2° 45' south latitude, it must take Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza within 150 miles of each other, though it should be remembered that the longitudes even on our best maps are most uncertain in this part of Africa.

"The importance of this extension will be evident to those who are watching events in this part of Africa, and who are aware of the aspirations and intentions of the British East Africa Company. With the existing position in British East Africa, which has been so greatly modified since he left Zanzibar, we are assured Mr. Stanley is perfectly acquainted. It need not be said that Mr. Stanley is a man who can see very far indeed, while the main purpose of his expedition was to succor, and, if need be, rescue Emin, a purpose which he has fully accomplished, he was filled with the enthusiasm of an Englishman for the extension of British influence. For, naturalized citizen of the United States as he is, at heart Mr. Stanley is English; and it might not be difficult to induce him to resume his original nationality. However, we may feel assured that he has been looking after British interests in a region where those interests require serious attention. In every respect this expedition of Mr. Stanley's is, as one of the most eminent of his fellow-African explorers maintains, one of the most remarkable ever made anywhere.

"With regard to the expenses of this expedition, it may be well to recall the fact that the committee started with £20,000. From the balance sheet which has just been prepared, we see that of this there still remains unexpended £775. But it must not be thought that the original sum will suffice. Mr. Stanley has still to render his account, and the committee estimate that it will probably take another £10,000 to clear all expenses. As to the ivory which it is reported Emin has with him, the committee know nothing about it. With the exception of about £10,000 of the original sum, Sir William Mackinnon and his friends have so far borne most of the expense. Probably when it is known that another £10,000 may be required offers of contributions will not be wanting.

"As to the future career of Mr. Stanley much might be said. There is a strong probability that both he and Emin will lend their services to the British East Africa Company, the members of which have been so active in connection with this expedition, and that not a few of Emin's companions will settle down in the company's territories. It is evident that at the present juncture a strong man is wanted in this part of Africa to look after British interests; for Mr. George Mackenzie's stay can only be temporary. The German companies have practically the resources of the empire behind them, while the English company have only their own funds to work with. It is admitted on all hands to be of the utmost importance that England should not only keep a firm hold on what she has here, but should lose no time in securing the extension of her influence into the very region which Mr. Stanley and Emin have passed through. Under these circumstances, it is surely only reasonable to expect that the company should receive something more than the passive approval of the Government."

INVADING HER HOME.

HOW SYMPATHY HAS BEEN AROUSED FOR AN OLD STATEN ISLAND RESIDENT.

The troubles of Aunt Lottie, the name by which Mrs. Charlotte Hobby is endearingly known, are engaging the attentive sympathy of many of the old residents ou Staten Island. Aunt Lottie has lived there for more than fifty years, going there as the bride of a young shipbuilder when that trade was worth following. Fortune turned before he died, some twenty-five years ago, and since then Aunt Lottie has managed in some way to get along, an example of cheerful courage under adverse circumstances. The evil day came, however, about two weeks ago, when an effort was made by strangers to drive her from her home. Although still keeping a brave front, she has lost much of her sprightliness, and her friends feel that she will never be the same old Aunt Lottie again.

Thomas Hobby, her husband, was a builder on land as well as for the sea. The excellence of shipbuilding about 1860 involved his affairs so much that he had to mortgage much of his land property, including the house in which he lived on Franklin-avenue, New-Brighton. Business became worse, and his home passed to the mortgagee, David Marfleet, whose home in turn the house became a few years later. Marfleet raised all the cash he could, placed the rest of his property, including this house, in trust for the benefit of his wife, and disappeared with a young widow. Nothing more was ever heard of him by any one on Staten Island.

Mrs. Marfleet occupied the house on Franklin-avenue until her death in 1877. In 1883 the trustee died, leaving the property without a caretaker and for purposes of rental without an owner. A tenant who moved into the house before the trustee died, on a lease at $700 per year, was not called upon by any one for rent during his occupancy of three years. When the house became vacant Mrs. Hobby moved in. She felt that her old home had been returned to her and that she could pass the rest of her days in it peacefully. All of her friends knew the circumstances of the case and were glad that she was back in the house. As time passed on she felt more and more secure in her possession, and thought she had an actual proprietary right there.

About a fortnight ago Whyland Turner, who has an office at 132 Nassau-street, called on Aunt Lottie. He said he was a pension agent and that Aunt Lottie was entitled to a pension. The news was very pleasing to her, and, believing him, she agreed to come to the city with him. At the city terminue of the Staten Island Ferry Turner vanished. Still unsuspicious of trickery, Aunt Lottie visited the place where Turner said he would get her money. Of course there was no money for her. Her troubles had only begun, however, with this experience. On returning to New-Brighton she found her household effects on the porch and the house in possession of Turner and two other men, who had moved in with enough cots, chairs, and cooking utensils to claim a domicile.

Aunt Lottie was not to be trodden upon in this fashion. She laid active siege to the house. Turner commanded her to go away. When she refused, she says he struck her over the shoulders and in the stomach. The assault was witnessed by tha wife of the rector of Christ's Church from the rectory next door. Aunt Lottie went at once to Justice Corbett, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Turner on charges of malicious trespass and assault. When brought before the Justice, Turner said he was trustee for Marfleet heirs in England. He claimed to have further authority for what he had done by an order from Justice Dykman, issued at White Plains. He claimed also to be an officer of the Surrogate's Court in this city. In regard to the pension trick, he seemed to think it a smart device to get possession of the house.

Justice Corbett let Turner go on his own recognizance and set the examination for yesterday. Aunt Lottie's lawyer, District Attorney-elect Fitzgerald, was not well enough to appear yesterday, and the hearing went over for a week. Aunt Lottie had also been made ill by the assault upon her. Pending those proceedings Aunt Lottie remains in the house, under instructions not to disturb the things that Turner moved in. Turner has made a demand on the former tenant, Spier Pitou, for $1,000 back rent, but Mr. Pitou insisted that Turner should establish his right to the rent in court.

The property has been sold several times to the County Treasurer for delinquent taxes, no one on Staten Island caring to bid it in. It is advertised for sale again on Jan. 15. Public sympathy has been so thoroughly stirred up on Aunt Lottie's behalf that there is talk of genuine bidding for the property at this sale, so that Lawyer Turner may have to pay well before he can again make a claim for possession. Her lawyer says that the neighbors and friends of Aunt Lottie are determined that the house shall be her home as long as she may live.

SOLE SURVIVOR OF TRAFALGAR.

The Rev. Mortimer E. Kennedy, British chaplain at Costebelle, Hyères, writes to an English paper: "With reference to the recent anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, it may interest your readers to know that Emanuel Louis Cartigny of Hyères is supposed now to be the sole survivor of the engagement. He was a *mousse* on board the French ship Redoutable, which carried a crew of 500 men, of whom only 130 survived. He remained seventeen years in an English prison, where he acquired a knowledge of our language which he still retains. Since the oeath of Chevreuil last year he has been the *doyen* of the Légion d'Honneur. He is in receipt of a small pension from the French Government, and he is also assisted by an Englishman who takes an interest in him. Notwithstanding his great age of ninety-nine years, his health and faculties are good. He may be seen on fine days taking his promenade (called on the Boulevard des Palmiers at Hyères, and he is still able to describe his recollections of the memorable battle."

CHEESE WE SEND ENGLAND.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The obèese trade between America and this country is a very large one. Last year we imported 813,000 hundred weights from the United States and 668,000 hundred weights from Canada, making together 1,481,000 hundred weights, and this year the figures promise to be as large. This extensive business is thought to offer a favorable opportunity for introducing modern methods of organization, and a scheme is on foot for the formation of a large corporation for this purpose. To put it briefly, the scheme is intended to bring about a direct deal between the producer and the foreign consumer, so as to cut down unnecessary expenses. While maintaining a fair margin of profit, the cost to the consumer is to be reduced. There is said to be abundance of capital at the back of the undertaking.

GUINNESS'S GREAT GIFT

HIS MILLION AND A QUARTER FOR THE POOR.

LONDON TO GET THE MILLION, DUBLIN THE QUARTER—POINTS IN THE PROBLEM HOW TO USE THE MONEY.

Sir Edward Guinness, the well-known brewer and head of the great Irish firm, has placed in the hands of Lord Rowton, Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board of London, and Mr. Plunkat, First Commissioner of Works, a sum of £250,000, ($1,250,000,) to be held by them in trust for the erection of dwellings for the laboring poor. Of this amount £200,000 is to be expended in London and £50,000 in Dublin. The income derived from the rents of toe houses is to be reinvested with a view to the further development of the scheme. The fact of this gift has already been telegraphed to us from London. Further information about it is just at hand from the English papers.

In a communication he has made to the trustees Sir Edward Guinness has informed them that he has long felt the gravity of the evils which follow from the insanitary natura of the houses inhabited by large numbers of the poorest of the laboring classes, and that the object he has in view is to provide clean and healthy homes for people somewhat poorer than those who, as experience proves, at present avail themselves of the existing artisans' dwellings, and to see that this can be done on a sound financial basis.

After considerable inquiry and consultation with the gentlemen who have consented to act as trustees and with various authorities on the subject, Sir Edward Guinness says he has reason to believe that this object can be accomplished and the tenements let at such rents as will place them within the reach of the poorest of the laboring population. Should the experiment that is about to be tried prove successful, "it is hoped," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "that it will lead to many other similar efforts in the same direction, with the result that great benefit will be conferred on a class probably more highly rented and certainly more badly housed than any other class in the community.

"Besides the splendid gift of Sir Edward Guinness, there is evidence on every hand that the minds of light and leading everywhere are appreciating the necessity of improving the homes of the people. The Rev. Arthur Robins of Windsor, who is promoting to form a League or Council of the Church with this object, has received the following reply in support of his proposal from Lord Randolph Churchill: 'It would in my opinion be a most excellent thing if the Church of England was officially identified with an active movement in favor of better dwellings for the humbler classes. Till large reforms have been effected in this direction action against intemperance is almost useless.'"

The London *Times*, in an editorial article on Sir Edward Guinness's gift, pronounces it "the most splendid act of private munificence that has been conceived and carried out in our time by any Englishman." It cannot be doubted, adds the same paper, that the gentlemen to whom Sir Edward Guinness has confided this trust, "will do all that lies in their power to prevent the donor's beneficence from being wasted or perverted. Indeed, it is quite clear that Sir Edward himself is fully alive to the difficulties of the problem, which no one can ignore who has looked into the report of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes. He is far from being led away by the notion that those difficulties can be removed simply by the lavish expenditure of money. This is not the first time that individual philanthropy has stepped forward to attempt to grapple with a question of the gravest importance to the community at large. Many years ago Mr. George Peabody began the series of munificent endowments for a similar purpose, amounting in all to £500,000, which have made his memory illustrious. Mr. Peabody was an American, and though Englishmen acutely felt the want of energy and enterprise unequaled by any other nation, they have not hitherto developed the gift of doing such things on the grand scale."

An article on the subject printed in the *Spectator* has a number of interesting points. The gift is "a splendid one, and his generosity deserves all the admiration it can receive. Indeed it is nonsense to say, as some of the critics are saying, that the grace of the gift is diminished alike by the donor's wealth and by the source from which that wealth has arisen," says that periodical. The article continues:

"However rich a man may be, to part gay with a quarter of a million is to part with a source of great potential pleasure. Ten thousand a year which can be given away can also be spent as pocket money, and where is the limit to the pleasure a man might derive from ten thousand a year spent as one spends spare silver or a hundred a year laid by for himself or a library such as Ptolemy or M. Panizzi never dreamed of, a library in which all the books in the world on *origines humanæ* were collected in one room; or might make for himself a garden paradise, with every climate and every fruit and flower; or might gather for himself a picture gallery like that of Napoleon, or might hoards to repletion every fad hidden in the recesses of his mind, as the desire for certain astronomical investigations is hidden in the present writer's.

"Even the luxury of giving ten gifts a year of £1,000 each to individuals is not to be despised, since as we could see increased or decreased the misery evoked; and there are gifts suggested by the news of every morning, the power to give which, without suffering and without leaving any duty undone, would be a sweetmeat to be perpetually rolled under the tongue. We honor Sir E. Guinness for his gift, and it is out of no mere affectation for liberality or his absolute right to decide for himself in what direction his liberality should flow, that we venture to question whether his decision has been altogether well advised.

"Why not have given the whole sum to Dublin? That Dublin needs money for the purpose of relieving the poor is beyond doubt. In the terms of the gift; and if the whole amount had been devoted to Dublin, the money would not only have done real good, but, what is almost as much needed, if millionaires are to be tempted to give on the great scale, good perceptible to the senses. Dublin is not a great city, though it is a capital; but is a manageable little place, with a sufficient area for its people, and population just 8 per cent. of that dwelling in 'Loodou' in its most restricted application, or 5 per cent. of 'London' within the range of the Metropolitan Post Office. With inner piles and unwholesome hearts corporation buildings, a quarter of a million spent at once and ten thousand a year for twenty-five years, derived from rents, would have cleared away some of the worst quarters of Dublin, covered them with habitable buildings, and secured for thousands of houses those minute improvements which make up the difference between civilization and savagery.

"The people, having strong municipal feeling, would have taken pride in the work, interested opposition would have been regarded with disfavor, and even the Catholic Church, which is so well aware of the evil, might have lent to the undertaking its efficacious support. As it is, the sum devoted to Dublin will effect little, and that devoted to London probably nothing at all, on anything of any general kind. Lisson Grove might be improved, we suppose, or some rookery in Soho; but except as regards the creation of open spaces, London is hopelessly beyond the reach of private liberality. Sir E. Guinness might as well put homeopathic globules into the Thames and expect curative effects from the water, as hope that £200,000 in great gift—£250,000—and has been wisely administered; but it has only provided more civilized lodgings cheaply for a class of respectable workmen, and its effect upon the general mass of slums has been simply nil.

"If the Guinness fund will only build a few hundred sets of rooms, or, if they take to that wiser method, will improve a few hundred houses; but what is that in so vast a wilderness of brick huts? No more than a clearance of stones from an acre of the Desart of Sinai. London, in truth, is not a city which can on any large scale be built upon, dwelling upon a narrow space which it will take a nation to help, or—for it will come to that—to compel to obey the obligations, the heavy obligations, of Western civilization. It is by the steady application of reasonable but severe laws to every house within the lilles of Mortality, an application to be made to each generation as conditions and not relaxing as that of the revenue laws, that London will be made habitable in philanthropic ideas, and in no other way. So entirely convinced are we of this, that we believe if Sir E. Guinness and several more were to come of his gift to the steady prosecution of every provable case of sanitary neglect within a definite area, he would have accomplished more good than he will secure through his trustees' exertions. In ten years the agents of the trust would be regarded as the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are now—that is, they would be understood by all magistrates, they would be the depositaries of all informations, they would be supported by all sound public opinion, and they would be resisted, when resisted at all, by shamefaced men with lies on their lips and a wish in their hearts that they also could afford to be decent Christians.

"Money will also be required in heavy sums, for heavier than ratepayers will tolerate easily, so heavy that London may yet be driven into indirect taxation—a special land-license system, for example, or taxes on only luxuries of tobacco and modes of entertainment—but the absolute first necessity is a resolute, even a cruel, enforcement of sanitary laws, without too much thought of the suffering inflicted in initiatory stages. Mankind suffers in birth as well as in death. Mr. Mouiaru Williams did more work in one day of forty hours by peremptorily closing a single alley till it was made habitable, than will be done in a year by any private charity devoted to relieving. No charity can dispose of millions, and without the control of millions, to touch London, that slow accretion of age and filth cannot be thoroughly, and no man can inspect, is to stir a vast cesspool without a hope of cleansing it.

"We do not like this tendency to concentrate benevolence on London, a tendency which came out so strongly during the dockers' strike. Not a tenth of the money would have come out of Australia for the workers at Liverpool or Glasgow, and not a penny for those of Norwich or Stocknort or Cardiff. London can do her own rebuilding for herself if she chooses, and she alone knows thoroughly the special and terrible drawback from which the whole of her charitable work must always be performed. In any other town in the world a man can give a shilling to a beggar without hurting anybody except the beggar himself; but these who do it in London are tempting three beggars to come where there was one. The eyes of these poor creatures are direct steadily on the City of Gold, and the first sound of a 'find' sets the ragged multitude in motion, tramping in regiments to plunder the metropolis. A gift of a hundred thousand pounds to London, to be given away 'to the deserving poor,' would directly and perceptibly increase instead of diminish London distress and leave effects visible for evil ten years afterward, and the effect of money spent in rehousing the poor, unless expended on rigid principles of business, would hardly be any better.

"Let rent be put low in London, and we should be site only for a great. What is wanted is not low rents but civilized accommodation in return for the rent demanded; and we can only secure that in a place where public opinion neither does nor can exist in an efficacious form, by the unsympathetic, harshly-worded, but vivifying action of the law. Sir E. Guinness intends, we understand by his letter, that his trustees should not waste his money, but should make it bring in rent, and then give away that also; and that is right, but we wish he had bestowed his charity upon some manageable place, and so reduced instead of increasing the gravitation toward London.

"The growth of the metropolis, the force with which it draws alike the idle and the industrious, the degree to which it attracts all waifs and strays, the way in which all its cliques of fanatics, even the wildest, tend to grow into multitudes—these things are beginning to become snon a national danger that we are half glad to see the old immunity from dangerous strikes has partially passed awey. That immunity was one great attraction both for capital and labor, and with both arrive that swarm with whom neither philanthropy nor legislation has been competent to deal. We are not sure that the great stationer, though he gave less money than the great brewer, has not done the metropolis a greater service. Sir Sydney Waterlow does at least say of twenty-nine acres within London: 'Here forever shall no buildings be.' Sir E. Guinness brings no improvements, but he brings no buildings, too, and the one true want of London is, that until her slums have been rebuilt, not one new foundation shall be laid."

RUSSIAN JUBILEES.

RUBINSTEIN'S ONE OF THEM—THE ANNIVERSARY OF ARTILLERY.

Jubilees, never in great scarcity in Russia, are at present abundant, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times*. "Among the crowd of celebrations, three of morn than usual interest are now occupying public attention. The world of music is engrossed with the coming celebration of the fifty years' jubilee of Russia's greatest composer, Rubinstein, which begins in a fewdays. To-day commercial Russia has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the foondation of the Moscow Exchange. To-day also has been celebrated an event of even greater significance in a military country such as Russia—the completion of the fifth century since the introduction of artillery into Russia.

"Cannon were first brought into Russia in the reign of Dmitry of the Don, in 1389, and were of foreign manufacture. Subsequently a Russian peasant, who had learned the art abroad, commenced the casting of guns in Russia. No further innovation of importance took place until 1701, when Peter the Great introduced his three-pound field guns, with an approach to the modern form of gun carriage. This was the first artillery which has been used throughout this war with the Swedes. In the reign of Elizabeth, in 1756, further improvements in form were introduced. Much was also done to bring Russian artillery to its present state of perfection by the Emperor Alexander I., and his successors have not failed to keep this branch of their forces well abreast in efficiency with those of the rest of Europe.

"To-day's ceremony included, besides the usual thanksgiving service in the fortress church and a salute of 101 guns, an inspection by the Emperor of the latest addition to his artillery in the form of two field mortars of the most recent type. As permanent memorials a gold medal has been struck, and a bronze group, typifying the Russian artillery, has been erected in the fortress. This latter is an offering to his Majesty from the cadets of the Artillery Academy, who also presented the group, from the design of M. Karazioe."

CHINA'S POPULATION.

REASONS FOR THE ENORMOUS INCREASE IN MODERN TIMES.

A writer in the *North China Herald*, discussing the causes of the increase in the population of China, and the increasing energy of the Chinese race which enables it to absorb other peoples and always to conquer in the struggle for existence, remarks that the native statistics show that from the beginning or end of the seventeenth century that the population went up beyond 60,000,000. From that period onward it has grown continuously in spite of famines, wars, and pestilences, and is overflowing into other countries and causing political disquietudes.

The causes of this are a mild and paternal Government, the extension of foreign trade, and the spread of emigration. In this period there were two great reigns, those of Kanghi and Kienlung, which lasted about sixty years each, the greater number of which were years of profound tranquility and beneficent legislation. The educational system also, which extends to every village, and leads to the west lucrease of persons connected with teaching and literature, and to a multiplication of occupations, has stimulated the increase of population, while foreign trade has vastly increased the number of persons engaged in agriculture. The cultivation of mulberry trees, formerly only under the influence of the foreign export, and with it the numbers of persone encaged in tending mulberry trees, feeding silkworms, spinning, weaving, wholesale and retail trade in silk, &c.

Out of the 380,000,000 of which the population is, according to the latest official statistics, composed, about 1 in 10 is engaged in agriculture, 1 in 100 is a bricklayer or mason, 1 in 120 is a tailor, 1 in 140 a blacksmith, and 1 in 9 a weshierman, while about 1 in 100 le a carpenter. All these classes are largely benefited by and increase and grow with foreign trade. Lastly, emigration has caused an increase in the population to a remarkable degree. The places of those who leave are soon filled up, and when the emigrants return with their wealth they react upon the general prosperity, and consequently the population, by putting their capital into local enterprises and thus adding their quota to the wealth of the nation.

DUCAL PALACE CHANGES.

TO WALL OFF A COURTYARD AND MAKE A WORKSHOP.

A letter to the London *Times* on changes in the Ducal Palace at Venice makes the following protest: "The Ducal Palace at Venice, to which attention has recently been directed in your columns, is threatened with a ruin which must prove serious from the archeological point of view.

"At the northeastern corner of the building is a small courtyard; opening upon this courtyard are a water entrance and a staircase communicating with all the floors of the palace, from the ground to the roof. This entrance and staircase were used as private communications by the Doges. On the ground floor, opening on to the courtyard, are the rooms which were kitchens and cellars of the Doges. The whole of these, therefore, form an interesting portion of the palace, of no small importance to the archeologist and the historian. A proposal is on foot to wall off this courtyard and to convert the ducal kitchen and cellars into workshops for the neighboring Basilica of St. Mark.

"There are two serious objections to the proposal. First, the integrity of the Ducal Palace will be destroyed; secondly, the fact that the staircase referred to is the only ready means of access to the roof of the palace in cases of fire or where repairs are needed leads us to fear that, if this staircase is closed, another will have to be provided, thereby still further altering the building.

"So much care has been bestnwed upon the restorations that we may hope that the Minister will give the matter his careful consideration before sanctioning the dangerous proposal."

EMPEROR NO LONGER.

From the Rio News, Nov. 11.

On the 9th inst., before the Emperor and the imperial family, Mr. Edison's agent—who by his name and also from the musical selections he presented is a Portuguese—exhibited the phunograph, and all present expressed great satisfaction with the results. The Princess Imperial invited the agent to exhibit the instrument to the young Princes, her sons, at her palace on the following day.

O Paiz on the 10th publishes a supposed scheme which is to be employed to secure the throne to the Princess Imperial, and which consists in scattering the army over the empire, a denial from the Government will be next in order.

The Emperor and Empress went up to Petropolis on the 5th to take up their residence there for the Summer.

THOROUGH WORK OF THE BOSTON FIRE.

From the Boston Journal, Dec 10.

At the recent fire in this city one firm were entirely cleaned out, not even a penholder left, and added to this the papers in their safe were also destroyed. Since the great Boston fire many firms have a duplicate of their monthly trial balances kept at the residence of some member of the firm.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED LADY Astenographer and typewriter wishes employment; reference given. Address F. M., Box 204 Times Office.

COMPANION, &c.—By an English lady, an engagement as companion and lady housekeeper; good reader, and would not object to teach young children English and music; highest references. Address P. W. Wood, 125 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young North German girl to do chamber work and make herself generally useful; willing and obliging. Call Monday and Tuesday, from 9 to 2 o'clock, at 110 Sussex-st., Jersey City, N. J., top floor, right-hand side.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman; first-class chambermaid; assist with waiting; best city references from last employer. Address C. L., Box 202 Times Up-town Office, 1,260 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; city reference. Address S. B., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to recommend a nice reliable girl as chambermaid or chamber-maid and waitress. Call no Monday, from 9 to 12 A. M., at present employer's, 106 East 35th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent person. Can be seen, Monday and Tuesday, at 434 5th-av.

COOK.—By a respectable married woman to go out by the day or week; understands the cooking of lunch and dinner parties; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. Call at 222 East 50th-st., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class cook; wages, $30 a month; city references; also a competent chambermaid; go together or separate; good city references. Address E. N., Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; unequaled in preparing dinner parties, &c.; best references. Address S. M., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands all branches; soups, desserts, and all kinds of baking; private family only; best city reference. Address K. M., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class plain cook in private family; do coarse washing; three years' city reference. Call, two days, at 418 West 33d-st.; ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman as first-class cook and laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Address M. R., Box 385 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook in a first-class private family; city reference. Address J. B., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By respectable colored women in private family, day, week, or month; good city reference. Call or address S. B., 214 West 33d-st., top floor.

COOK.—First-class; understands creams, jellies, pastry, soups; is an excellent bread and cake baker; city reference. Call at 338 east 40th-st.; no cards.

COOK.—In a small private family; by a respectable colored woman; first-class city reference. Address C. F., 110 West 27th-st.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as cook; good city country; good reference. Address M. B., 110 West 27th-st.

COOK.—By a Protestant Woman as excellent cook and baker. Address A.B., 213 East 25th-st.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; city refereuce. Call, Monday, at 117 East 36th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent Englishwoman to work by the day; first-class cook and fine laundress; generally useful; city refereuce. Call at 166 East 33d-st., corner of 3d-av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day in a private family; best city reference; no cards. Call at 431 West 33d-st., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing and ironing neatly done, go out to work by the day. Address Miss Lyons, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 70th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Of superior ability; latest designs in draping; tailor-made suits a specialty; original and artistic designs in fronts, and jackets also riding habits; perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate; refers to present patrons. Address B. Schulich, 767 6th-av., near 44th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dress and cloak maker, first-class cutter and fitter; desires a few more engagements in private families by the day; also by the week; perfect fit guaranteed; also children's costumes a specialty. Call or address Mme. Gauthier, 427 East 14th-st., store.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' and children's dresses; by experienced French dressmaker; very reasonable prices; or at ladies' residences. $2 per day. Address Miss Rose, Box 360 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French dressmaking, (perfect fitting, Imported fashions. Worth's system, from Paris.) engagements; private families; $12 per week at present or $2 50 per day. 215 West 18th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker and seamstress more engagements by day; uses all machines; $1 50 per day; best references. Address M. F., Box 376 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thorough dressmaker makes ladies' and misses' evening dresses and walking suits; reasonable; home or by the day; perfect fit guaranteed. Address Competent, 106 West 42d-st.

DRESSMAKER.—Strictly first-class; thoroughly experienced glove-fitter, draper, and designer of all kinds of ladies suits, waists, &c., by the day also, at home; remodels; makes up forms; moderate. Call at 110 East 47th-st., Hillis's bell, third flat.

DRESSMAKER AND DESIGNER.—First-class; wishes customers at home, or by the day; children's dresses a specialty; smocking, featherstitching; highest references. Address Heloise, Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, S. T. Taylor system; references most satisfactory; by the day or at home. Address O., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GLADSTONE IN OLD AGE

THREE RECENT SPEECHES AND HIS YOUTHFULNESS.

NEVER BETTER IN HEALTH—HOW HE REVERSES A RULE COMMON TO PUBLIC MEN—INTEREST IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Within the past forty-eight hours Mr. Gladstone has delivered three set speeches, the reports of which are roughly equivalent to two whole pages of fine type of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The longest of these speeches had to be addressed to an audience of many thousands of people, and it is said that everybody could hear every word. Yet on the 29th of this month Mr. Gladstone will be eighty years old. There is no living parallel for such a wonderful conservation of power, physical and mental—and I doubt if history affords an authentic parallel anywhere. Of course there have been many robust and active octogenarians in public life—never more, I suppose, than at the present time. But none of them, alive or dead, matches the extraordinary vitality and capacity for great sustained performance which distinguish the Liberal chief. His son tells me that the most anxious observation in the family circle at Hawarden is not able to detect any changes in the great man, year after year. He seems, in fact, both younger and in better health than he was three years ago, during the exciting session which culminated in the temporary defeat of home rule. The strain of that eventful period aged him at the time; perhaps, too, there was something in the thought that he had reached the age at which his great antagonist, Disraeli, died. But the effects of that overwearying time are all gone now. The successes of the Liberals at by-elections have put new life and animation in the old gentleman's veins. He is so well, in fact, that he does not this year feel the need of going to Italy for the Winter, but will face the cold weather cheerfully at home, and be on hand when Parliament meets. He has promised his South German and Italian friends, however, to visit them in the Winter of 1890-91.

* * *

The temptation to talk about this phenomenal old man is so great and ever-present that one constantly fears that American readers are getting too much about him for their liking. Yet he is so much more interesting than anything or anybody else in England! We are all familiar with the thought that old age makes men conservative. Tennyson, Carlyle, John Bright—the names of these and many other examples are at every pen's end. But Mr. Gladstone reverses this rule as lightly as he does all those others which should make him a decrepit invalid, surveying a busy scene in which he can no longer play his part from the muffled recesses of a bath-chair. The old statesman becomes each year more of a Radical than he was the year before. It is a veritable second youth that has come upon him—a youth in which, by a happy paradox, the eagerness and zeal of reforming aspirations are softened and guided by more than half a century of official experience. He was a very serious and strenuous Tory as a young man, full of convictions about Church and State, the duty of the masses to respect their pastors and masters, the value of the hereditary house as a pillar of the kingdom, &c. It is thirty-seven years this month since he first became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he had only then just dissociated himself from the Tory Party after serving it in Parliament for twenty years. But Gladstone's Liberalism in 1852 would be hide-bound Toryism now. In his gradual movement toward Radicalism he has in part marked the progress of his fellow-countrymen politically, in part led that progress. He has never lacked the courage to trample upon that fatal bogey of statesmanship, "consistency," when it got in the way of his advance to better and safer grounds than those he had held before. Some times he has done this trampling publicly, in the eyes of all men; more often he has managed it in private.

* * *

When I came to England, for instance, nearly six years ago, Mr. Gladstone was at the head of the conservative and official organization of the Liberal Party. It was a highly Whiggish affair, largely officered by Dukes and grandees generally, and not easily to be distinguished from the Tory Party in its attitude toward Ireland, the Church, the House of Lords, the land laws, or any other of the big questions of the day. A noisy Birmingham man named Chamberlain was promoting a radical schism inside this Liberal Party, and the chief political interest of the period lay in Chamberlain's going up and down the country preaching what Gladstone called "an unauthorized programme." Feeling ran very high, and hear the way in which Gladstone, in company with the Dukes, denounced this Birmingham agitator one would have been prepared to see them formally excommunicated for mutiny. That is only five years ago. Now Chamberlain is consorting with the Dukes, and Gladstone publicly occupies ground distinctly in advance of that "unauthorized programme" which he and the other official leaders denounced then as the dream of Jack Cade. And yet it has all been done so naturally, or, to use the more eloquent American word, so slickly, that nobody can put his finger upon the point where Gladstone obviously turned around upon himself. All that can be said is that he certainly was there, and now as indubitably is here. But the march was made when no one was looking.

* * *

It is this quality of "slickness" which especially grieves and vexes the Tories and Liberal Unionists when they contemplate their venerable enemy through the single eyeglass of their order. They really think of him as primarily a trickster, and indeed in those lofty circles where white-throated, sharp-chinned ladies of title and languid guardsmen with Onida's tawny old gold mustaches speculate between yarns as to when "the old beggah" will die, he is not thought of as anything but a trickster. If you talk with any anti-Home Ruler, you will find most prominent in his mind, or what he regards as his mind, the conviction that Gladstone has been playing tricks. Just what those tricks are he will probably not be able to tell you—but he knows that there were tricks. This notion of Gladstone is universal among his opponents. They look at his pictures with a doubtful shake of the head, much as a farmer might look at a fox. There is no need for specific instances against Reynard; his name speaks for itself. And so what has been called so aptly over here "the stupid party" credits Gladstone with raided hen roosts and despoiled pantries on general principles, whether anything is missing just at the moment or not.

* * *

His own half-jocose description of himself as "an old parliamentary hand" gives fair limits to this undoubted reputation for wariness which Gladstone is getting in his old age. The figure which he makes in contemporary history—the image of him conjured up in the minds of a meeting in Queensland or Nebraska or County Clare at mention of his name—is of a grave and earnest old leader, statesman, philosopher, scholar, advocate, with white hairs framing a reverend head, standing at the bar of historic justice, his fine eyes flashing, his noble figure quivering with emotion, the select of the three kingdome listening in breathless silence while he pleads the cause of a nation. And this picture is true enough. But every great historical figure has its minor side, study of which helps one to comprehend the whole. Abraham Lincoln is not to be understood, Shakespeare, if the vast ready fund of humor which was in him be ignored. In the same way Gladstone's growing delight in the exercise of strategy, his love of making points by finesse and tactical adroitness, is an essential part of his character. I say "growing" because it seems to be more prominent as he increases in years. Doubtless he was always a shrewd and cautious man, with a sharp eye ever on policy. But in his old age the charm of matching his wits against those of his adversaries seems to have gained in fascination for him.

* * *

One of the old gentleman's greatest regrets is that he shall never see America. From time to time, I am told, the idea of braving the voyage seizes hold upon his mind, but the arguments against it are too many and too strong to allow it very long life. He has latterly taken a great interest in American history, particularly of the time covered by Prof. Fiske's "Critical Period," and I understand that among his plans for the Winter is an idea of writing a review of either this book or some other like it which will give him an opportunity of saying things which he wants to say about America. The bilious attack which the *Saturday Review* made upon this work and Cabot Lodge's "Washington," last week, will very likely serve as the real text for the discourse Gladstone has in mind. America becomes more and more a subject for partisan discussion here as the party division on the Irish question widens. In answer to the *Saturday Review*'s Tory diatribe, for instance, the Liberal *Daily News* refers to Washington's biography as "a story often told, and which certainly cannot be told too often, of a statesman who was not an intriguer, a soldier who was not ambitious for his own ends, a patriot who was not an impostor. The more and the better Washington is known, whether in council or in camp or simply 'in his habit as he lived,' the more highly does the pure, clear light of his example shine before the world. The sense of his heroic simplicity of character, steadfastness of purpose, and indomitable courage of heart grows upon us as we read of the manifold difficulties from 'malice domestic,' more than from 'foreign envy,' which he encountered and overcame. Mr. Lodge's sustained but not immoderate enthusiasm for such a hero is, we may assure him, shared by all his English readers." It is not easy to accept the "all" in its entirety, for there are at least the editors of the *Saturday Review* and the *Standard* to except, but for practical purposes the *News* is right. Washington is as securely canonized here in the popular mind as Cromwell is, and as Gladstone will be.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

THE APPRAISER'S STORES.

SECRETARY WINDOM AGREES CONDITIONALLY TO AN UP-TOWN SITE.

Secretary of the Treasury William Windom has listened to the voice of the great body of importers doing business at this port, and has so far reconsidered his decision in the matter of the location of the new Appraiser's Stores as to promise, conditionally, that they shall be situated up town, within convenient proximity to the wholesale district. The condition is that the law authorizing the re-location of the Custom House and Appraiser's Stores and the construction of new buildings shall be so amended by Congress as to give him power to select separate sites, one down town for the Custom House and one up town for the Appraiser's Stores.

Mr. John F. Plummer, whose relations with Secretary Windom are those of an intimate personal friend, said that the Secretary had expressed himself to the above effect in a recent conversation. He had yielded this much in deference to the wishes and declared interests of the large delegation of importers who called upon him in Washington in October. He had not formally or officially declared himself upon the question, but would probably do so to the committee of the importers who had the matter in charge.

From another source it was learned that Secretary Windom had given a member of the importers' committee the private assurance at the time of the hearing at Washington in October that he would yield to their desires in the matter, but in view of this impending election, which might be influenced in some indefinable way if his decision should become known, he desired that the matter be kept a secret until the election was over. Steps will be taken very soon, it is understood, toward securing the desired amendment in the act of Congress. The new act will also leave to the Secretary the power of selection of a site down town for a new Custom House, and will increase considerably the appropriation for the site and building.

Up to yesterday neither James A. Constable nor John Sloane nor James McCreery, the committee of importers having the matter in charge, had heard directly from Secretary Windom about the matter, though Mr. McCreery had received indirect confirmation of the story.

IN THE POLITICAL SWIM.

Richard Croker, Tammany's chieftain, will be back in the city this week. He has been down in North Carolina taking a rest. It was a pretty good time of the year for him to be away, for although there is not much going on in politics just now, there are plenty of the office-seeking sort about who would like the exclusive ear of Mr. Croker's ear often enough to keep him busy. Going through a campaign in this city at the head of Tammany's forces when the two other political organizations are bauded together in opposition is not a very easy task, and Mr. Croker's run down South was taken as a "lark."

There are plenty of politicians who think that Mr. Croker's home-coming will put an end to the delay in the appointment of a successor to Police Justice Patterson, but there is a possibility that he will not see fit to move in the matter until Jan. 1. The appointment of a successor to Henry Bischoff, Jr., as Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes will also come in for a share of Mr. Croker's attention. Perhaps he will be able to assist Street Commissioner Coleman in selecting a Deputy Street Commissioner. Another thing that the chieftain may have to take a hand in, in a quiet way, is the fight for leadership in the Third Assembly District, which has been brought about by Police Justice O'Reilly's going over to Tammany with his followers. Some fine work may be required to maintain harmony between the friends of Justice O'Reilly, who will make him Tammany leader if they can, and the friends of Register Slevin, who are striving to enable him to maintain his leadership. A telegram was received from Mr. Croker yesterday saying that the members of his party were all well, and that he would surely return this week.

Ex-Warden Thomas P. Walsh may very soon resign the leadership of the County Democracy in the Second Assembly District. Mr. Walsh has been reported as ready to do this several times before, but has always denied it. This time it is different. He is not saying much about it, but he does not deny it. His friends say that he is going out of the Counties like Commissioner Voorhis and Police Justice O'Reilly, and, like the latter, is going right into Tammany Hall. Walsh entered a protest against Tammany's Republican nomination in the Counties' County Convention, and he has been at odds with many of the big leaders in the New-Amsterdam Club for many months on questions affecting the management of the organization. He does not aspire to the Tammany leadership of the district, and should Assemblyman "Dry-Dollar" Sullivan try to succeed Alderman Divver in that position Mr. Walsh will probably be found on the side of Divver. If Walsh makes the change, ex-Assemblyman Thomas Maher will probably succeed him as the leader of the Counties in the Second District.

The Thirteenth Assembly District is prolific of rows. It has a new one now. The Colored Vicinity Republican Association is very indignant over alleged inattention on the part of the Republican organization of the district. President Joseph Williams of the association has sent a long protest to Clarence W. Meade, in which a vigorous kick is made because many of the district Captains did not pay some of the colored workers at the late election. Complaint is made that Capt. Gleason of the Fourth Election District only paid $5 for two colored workers, whereas $7 50 should have been paid. He said he would pay the balance when he saw Mr. Grube, but he did not do so. One worker was not paid in the Ninth Election District and the protest says that Capt. White refused to do so, for the reason that the five colored voters in the district did not vote to his satisfaction. Complaints are made as to non-payments in other districts. The Gilbert faction and the colored constituent don't seem to be on the very best of terms.

Some political observers are pointing to these defections and reported defections from the Counties as simply cumulative evidence of the ripeness of the time for a new anti-Tammany organization to start. Possibly something may develop as to the possibilities of this at the meeting which the Democratic organization of the Ninth Assembly District will hold next Thursday night. This is the new organization built out of the material formerly used in the make-up of the County Democracy in the district, with John R. Voorhis as its foundation stone. The plan of the new organization will be declared, and possibly it will be such a one that will attract other districts into a movement which may result in the new anti-Tammany organization. Ex-Warden Walsh and others, who are counted on as being ready to go over to Tammany, would be more likely to go into a new party of this sort.

Even while the Tammany ship sails merrily on the sea of fortuitous circumstances, sorrowe and eet-backs are likely to come upon it.

Pirates have been known to swarm aboard a ship at the merriest moment of the voyage. There is a report abroad that ex-Assemblyman "Battery" Flinn is going to desert the Countiee and go over to Tammany.

A MISTAKEN DIAGNOSIS.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Swell Doctor (to seedy-looking patient who has visited him for the first time)—You have simply a cold in the head, my man. A flaxseed and onion syrup will fix you up all right. Good day.

Another Patient—Do you know who that is?

"That fellow just gone out? No."

"Why, that's old Filnsee, the millionaire."

"The deuce it is! Say the man has a bad attack of hay fever. Give me his address."

ITS CORNERSTONE LAID.

THE NEW HOME OF THE MONTAUK CLUB OF BROOKLYN.

In yesterday's storm of snow and sleet and cutting wind the Brooklyn Montauks laid the cornerstone of their new clubhouse, in course of erection in Eighth-avenue and Lincoln-place, facing the plaza of Prospect Park. Undeterred by the Wintry weather, the members accepted it as an earnest of the comfort that they were preparing for themselves within the hospitable walls of the new building, and they gathered by the hundreds to do honor to the occasion and to partake of the banquet that was spread in their old headquarters, at 34 Eighth-avenue, as a proper finale to the day's ceremonies.

At noon the members and their invited guests began to assemble, and by 3 o'clock the canopy that had been stretched over the stone scarcely covered the throng. When the ceremonies began the canopy was surrounded by a dark fringe of stripping, tunnerillas.

After an invocation by the Rev. George F. Bend of St. John's Episcopal Church, David A. Boody, Chairman of the Finance Committee, delivered the address of the day, in which he said much about Brooklyn's prosperity, the public spirit of her citizens, and their attachment to their city.

"Every institution such as the one upon whose foundations we now stand," said he, "strengthens the sentiment of local attachment. Our homes become dear to us by reason of the memories which speak of the labor and thoughts of others. Our city is our larger home. It, too, will grow dearer as we multiply the objects and purposes which represent a generous individual devotion to public interests. These clubs, then, not only speak of civic prosperity, they indicate a refining element of fraternity, a sentiment that will yet bear rich fruit in the way of works of public usefulness and adornment."

The address was received with hearty applause, and then Gen. Stewart L. Woodford briefly sketched the history of the Montauks. He alluded to the name that had been so happily chosen as that of the once powerful tribe of Indians who were so friendly to the first settlers of Long Island, and he referred in highly complimentary terms to the old Carlton Club, from which the bulk of the membership of the new club had been drawn. Then, with an ivory-handled silver trowel, President Charles A. Moore formally laid the cornerstone, and it was lowered into position. It is a block of Ohio Freestone, five feet square, with the figures "1889" cut in its face. In the copper receptacle which was deposited in the cavity of the stone were placed a copy of the Constitution of the United States, a list of United States, State, and city officials, a list of the officers and members of the club, and copies of the daily papers.

With a benediction pronounced by the Rev. Thomas A. Nelson, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, the formal ceremonies were concluded, and the members adjourned to the temporary clubhouse, 34 Eighth-avenue, where an elaborate collation was served.

The Montauk Club was organized nearly ten years ago by a number of members of the Carlton Club, who agreed on the desirability of such an institution further up Prospect Hill, and near to the Park. It was given the name by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. The club began life with 150 members as a strictly social organization, and it now has probably twice that number on its roll. It at once took rank with the best clubs of the city.

When the project of a clubhouse, to be built and owned by the club, was mooted, it took so rapidly with the members that soon bonds to the amount of $150,000 were subscribed for among them, and Architect Kimball was engaged to perfect the plans. The building will stand in the centre of a plot of ground 100 by 117 feet, on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Lincoln-place. The main story will be of stone and the superstructure of terra-cotta brick. On the first floor will be the parlor, library, and smoking room, so arranged as to admit of being thrown into one large hall for entertainments. On the other floors will be dining, billiard, reception, and card rooms, and the lady friends of the members will have a parlor and dining room on the third floor for their own particular use. Indeed, many of the members favor a proposition to throw the lady friends open at all times to the wives and families of members.

The officers of the club are: President—Charles A. Moore; Vice President—James E. Hayes; Treasurer—William W. Rossiter; Secretary—Algernon S. Higgins. The Directors are: Charles A. Moore, David A. Boody, William M. Cole, Albert E. Lamb, J. Rogers Maxwell, William W. Rossiter, James E. Hayes, Rufus T. Griggs, Leonard Moody, Edward I. Horsman, Timothy Lester Woodruff, Alfred C. Chapin, Alfred J. Lawson, John W. Nelson, Edwin H. Sayre, Algernon S. Higgins, Stewart L. Woodford, and Thomas E. Pearsall.

THE FINAL PREPARATIONS.

HOW THE PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATES WILL BE RECEIVED.

The Pan-American delegates will come to town to-morrow, and the committee that proposes to make their stay a pleasant and profitable one had its final meeting in the Governor's Room at the City Hall yesterday. There was a large attendance of the members, over whom Cornelius N. Bliss presided. The silver buttonhole badges which will serve to designate the members of the committee were given out. They are about the size of a half dollar. The inscription, "International American Congress, City of New-York, Hon. Hugh J. Grant, Mayor, 1889," appears around the coat of arms of the city. The back of the catch on the button bears the words "solid silver," and there can be no mistake about the quality of this particular button.

A neat programme, tied with strings of red, white, and blue, has been issued. According to it the delegates and their friends will leave Washington at 9:30 A.M., and reach Forty-second-street, this city, where they will be met by an escort of mounted police and members of the committee, at 3:30 P.M. Then will follow the reception by the Mayor in the Governor's room, and the programme already printed in THE TIMES will be followed out with no material changes. The names of the members of the different committees and the names of the Pan-American delegates are printed with the programme.

Chairman Bliss urged all the members of the committee to meet the delegates at the station in Jersey City, and from there start with them on their jaunts about town. A mounted police escort, comprising one Sergeant, one Roundsman, and ten patrolmen, will lead the way on all the trips of the visitors.

While Secretary T. C. T. Crain was reading the minutes of the last meeting a wad of paper, the name of Ambrose Monell as having been added to the committee to represent the maritime interest. The members of the committee looked astonished and puzzled. Mr. Bliss asked Mr. Crain to read again, and this time he read the name of Ambrose Monell. Then the puzzled look on the faces of the members vanished, and Mr. Crain went on with his reading.

THROWN FROM HIS DOG CART.

RUFUS MARTIN RECEIVES SERIOUS INJURIES WHILE DRIVING.

Rufus Martin, a dealer in railroad supplies at 15 Broad-street, received injuries in a runaway accident on Friday afternoon which will probably prove fatal. Mr. Martin was driving with Miss Tallman, who resides at 73 East Fifty-fifth-street. They had a spirited horse attached to a dog cart, and had been out for some time driving in the Park. As they were coming down the east drive the horse became frightened and dashed down the drive at break-neck speed.

Mr. Martin was unable to check the horse and when near sixty-third-street the cart was overturned, throwing both the occupants out. Miss Tallman was not seriously injured, but Mr. Martin did not fare so well. In his fall his head struck a stone, inflicting a severe wound. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and medical aid was summoned, but his condition was so critical that he was taken at once to the Roosevelt Hospital.

At the hospital last evening the attending physician said that Mr. Martin had not at that hour recovered consciousness, although there was a slight change for the better in his general condition. The scalp wound on the top of his head is not dangerous, and the medical attendants think the skull is fractured.

Mr. Martin is an unmarried man, twenty-seven years of age, and with his brother resides in the Alpine apartment house, at Thirty-third-street and Broadway. The doctors entertain but slight hopes for his recovery.

Miss Tallman was reported last evening as being none the worse for the accident.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT BAYCHESTER.

The pigeon shoot for cups at the Country Club, Baychester, was nearly spoiled by the weather yesterday. There were three cups announced to be shot for, but the third event did not take place. Two marksmen tied for the first cup, killing ten birds straight, but afterward shot off the tie, one missing on the second round. The second cup, valued at $200, was won by P. Lorillard, Jr., who killed ten birds straight. This cup must be won twice before it comes into actual possession of any one. It was won at the shoot before this, and will have to be shot for at least once more.

THE OWNER OF SUTTER'S FORT SELLS IT.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Dec. 8.

The owner of the Sutter Fort property having at last named a price for the site, there is nothing more in criticism to be said of him, for he has acceded to a public demand and is entitled to full credit for his action, which he has supplemented, we understand, by a handsome contribution toward the reservation of the historic old site.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT

HE DISCOURSES OF THE OLD DAYS IN NEW-YORK.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THE VENERABLE VALENTINE SEAMAN, WHO GREW UP WITH THE CITY.

Retrospective views of New-York City that carry the memory back to the building of the already antiquated City Hall and to the time when all above that on Manhattan Island was meadows and sand hills, belong exclusively to the "oldest inhabitant." Whether there is a man now living in New-York who has a better title to the distinction of oldest native citizen than hale and venerable Valentine Seaman the writer has been unable to ascertain. Certainly if not the oldest native resident of New-York City, Mr. Seaman is next to him in point of age.

His father was a celebrated physician and surgeon, a Trustee of the New-York Hospital when that institution was "out in the country" between Duane and Worth streets, west of Broadway. He was the first physician to introduce cow pock for vaccination, and Mr. Seaman's brother, also a physician, was the first man vaccinated with cow pock. Dr. Seaman also made the first chemical analysis of the waters of Saratoga Springs, "an analysis," said his aged descendant, "that is just as per cet now as it was then, over a century ago. Drs. S. L. Mitchell, Wright Post, and Pascallos were among my father's contemporaries, prominent physicians in their times. Dr. Valentine Mott was a student with my father, and Drs. Wood, Cheesman, and Kock, father of the present Dr. Kock, were also some of the young men who learned of him.

"I was born in 1802," Mr. Seaman went on, warming with his subject, "in a house that was built by my father in Beekman-street, between William and Nassau, in what was then a fashionable residence neighborhood, and where my parents lived all the rest of their lives. The City Hall was not begun until I was nine years old, and it was all country above the park, (City Hall Park,) except for a few suburban residences along the East River. I remember going skating on the ponds in Lispenard's and Stuyvesant's Meadows up near Canal-street. You know where the Colect Pond was? No? Well, it was where the Tombs now stands; there was a splendid spring of water there, from which the Manhattan Company obtained the water that supplied the city. The water was pumped up into a reservoir in Chambers-street. The charter of the Manhattan Company also included exceptional banking privileges and was made to run 'as long as grass grows and water runs.' The company afterward gave up the water business, but stuck to the banking privileges and is now the well-known Manhattan Bank. A creek ran through Canal-street at that time, draining the meadows and hollows about St. John's Park and eastward of that neighborhood. We used to cut across open ground from Worth-street to the park grounds.

"There was a row of dwellings built on Broadway, between Worth and Leonard streets, just above the hospital grounds, while I was still a little lad, and the owner wanted my father to buy one of them, but my father answered that he 'never had a penny of his own.' There was one building in Broadway above this point; it was the residence of an old sea Captain and stood upon the site of Stewart's, now E. J. Denning & Co.'s, dry goods store. He turned it into a Sailors' Snug Harbor—a sort of asylum for broken-down American sailors. It was afterward moved over to Staten Island. Sunfish Pond, that was out about this way, (near Bryant Park,) was too far out of town for ordinary holidays.

"I went to school at this time at old Johnny Griscombe's, in Greene-street, a short street that ran from Liberty-street to Maiden-lane. I remember that we had Pierre and Oscar Irving, nephews of Washington Irving, for schoolmates; but they were big boys—too big to be my associates. Major Farley, who lived in Cortlandt-street, had a son and daughter there; the young lady was as smart as lightning and very pretty, and had many admirers, some of whom suffered severely from her sharp replies. I remember there was a young dandified fellow, the son of a baker, who called at her house one day when she was out at home, and when he took his name he was appointed for not having left his card. She withered him when she replied: 'Oh, if you had left a biscuit we should have known all about it.'

"During my school days there were no stores in Broadway, except Leavitt's silk store, that stood opposite St. Paul's Church where the *Herald* Building is now. Then they used to swing chairs across Broadway on Sundays to prevent traffic while church services were being held. Afterward my brother had a book store in Broadway, near Vesey-street. Old John Jacob Astor bought him out when he was preparing to build the hotel, and my brother built the 'Parthenon,' just above Murray-street, in Broadway. At that time the Bridewell stood in the City Hall Park, between the site of the present City Hall and Broadway, and the almshouse occupied the site of the new Court House. Scudder's Museum was in the west end of the almshouse. It is the place referred to by Fitz Greene Halleck in his poem entitled 'Fanny.' Scudder's Museum was subsequently removed to the site of the *Herald* Building, in Broadway, and after a while Barnum, the showman, bought it out and made it the foundation for his subsequent prosperity.

"I clearly remember the building of the City Hall, preparations for it having been begun while I was quite a young lad. The space now occupied by the public buildings in the park was commonly called the 'Corporation Yard.' As I first recall it it was littered with building material and lumber and all sorts of old rubbish. The present Recorder's office was then the Debtors' Prison. In front of the Bridewell, over near Broadway, were the public stocks, where drunkards and vagrants and such like used to be exposed to public scorn. I have seen the boys of the city throw spoiled eggs at the men in the stocks, but I never did it myself. There was an old corner in the Corporation Yard, where the oil for the city lamps was stored and dealt out. It was a very unclean corner, and knocked about in it was a battered statue of Lord Chatham. I never knew how it came there nor where it came from. The rear and foundations of the City Hall were built of brownstone, because it was cheaper than marble, and because no one at that time believed that the city would ever extend very much above it.

"I remember seeing the pedestal of the statue of King George III. in Bowling Green. The statue itself had been melted up to make rifle balls for the Americans in the Revolution. The round iron balls on the fence around Bowling Green had been knocked off and used for cannon balls. I remember the building of the fortifications on the Battery for the war of 1812. Gen. Winfield Scott wanted to build a headquarters house in the Battery Park, but the corporation stopped him. He was mad as a hornet over it.

"John Jacob Astor had his store in Vesey-street, in the building in which Dr. Halleck lived. Fitz Greene Halleck, the doctor's son, was one of Astor's clerks. Old Astor by his start in life by hiring out to a furrier to heat furs—keeping the moths out of them—at a dollar a day. He was economical and saving, and presently began to buy cat furs and muskrat furs, and, when he had accumulated a lot of them, he took them to England and sold them at a handsome profit. Then he went into business here and extended his connections westward and northward until he became the largest dealer in the country.

Gentlemen did their own marketing in those days, the Bear Market, that is now Washington Market, getting a large share of the fashionable patronage. My father used to be very fond of bear meat and traded at the Bear Market because they made a specialty of it there and usually had a good supply. Mayor Phil Hone used to go there with the market basket to get his dinner. There were two Phil Hones then. The other was much of a gentleman; he used to drink a good deal of brandy, and because it wasn't quite hot enough to suit him he would dance it liberally with cayenne pepper.

"Chatham-street Theatre was in my time running a 'perry-auger' (periagua—a small ferryboat, carrying two masts and a lee board) between Quarantine station and the city, and was becoming very popular with boatmen and others who were thrown in his way. Fulton and Livingston owned an exclusive charter to run steamboats between New-York and Albany, and the monopoly was paying immensely. Two old Jerseymen then started an opposition line, but as they could not run direct between New-York and Albany they got around the difficulty by going from New-York to Jersey City and making that the starting point for Albany. They encountered all sorts of difficulties, however, the monopolists going so far as to wilfully run their boats down and otherwise crippling them, and they were threatened with bankruptcy.

"One of the proprietors was at New-Dorp one day, when he asked old Mr. Gulon if he knew of a man who was competent to take hold of their line and make a success of it. 'Yes,' said Gulon. 'I know such a man. His name is Cornelius Vanderbilt. He'll take your boats to the mouth of hell if you want him to.' 'That's just the man I want,' was the response, and in a little while the bargain was concluded and Cornelius Vanderbilt took charge of the line. The monopolists found they could by no means prevent the line from doing business in New-York, and at last put a Sheriff on board with instructions to arrest Vanderbilt if he should attempt to move the steamer from the wharf. Vanderbilt got all ready to go and then stayed by with an axe, and when the wheels began to revolve and there was a good strain on the bawser he up with his axe and cut the hawser and steamed away to Albany with the Sheriff on board. A continuation of his vigorous policy finally broke up the Fulton & Livingston monopoly and established the opposition line on a profitable basis.

"Vanderbilt's daughters were a wild kind of girls. They were perfectly at home everywhere on Staten Island and were very popular. I used to see them in grocery stores there sitting on the counter and swinging their feet and talking to the young fellows who were chaffing them.

"The Lorillards had a snuff and tobacco business and they made a good deal of money out of it. There were three brothers of them—Jacob and Peter and George. Jacob had a butcher shop up near the Bowery Theatre. Peter—that was the Dutch of it; it came to be Pierre after it had been transplanted into French soil a few months; Peter and George were the snuff and tobacco dealers. After they got wealthy, nothing would do but old Lorillard must have a carriage, and a coat-of-arms upon it. He chose for his coat-of-arms: 'Who'd thought it—Snuff bought it.' This made the people laugh, and so he changed it after a while, putting on in its place: 'Quid ridee,' which means: 'At what do you laugh?' His tobacco store was in Chatham-street.

"In the early years there were no steam ferryboats and tugboats and ocean steamers to keep the rivers open in Winter time, and I remember one Winter when the North River was frozen over so hard that they held a barbecue out in the middle of the river. They roasted an ox on the ice and a crowd stood around and looked on until it was carved up and eaten. It was about that time, too, that the first Tammany Hall was built, at the corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets, where the *Sun* building now stands. The political parties were called Whigs and Tories then, but the Tammanyites were nicknamed Bucktails, because they wore bucktails in their caps. The City Hotel, which was in Broadway, near where Trinity Church is now, was the best hotel in the city. Washington's headquarters, down on the Cyrus Field's building stands now, were still in existence. I remember a dentist named Greenwood who pulled the last tooth George Washington had extracted. He had it mounted in gold and wore it as a watch charm. Washington had a set of false front teeth. They were made of a solid piece of ivory, marked to resemble teeth, and were fastened to the eye teeth with little hooks of gold.

"Where THE TIMES Building now stands there was a church, the 'Brick Church,' it was called. Mr. Gardner Spring was the minister. The church fronted on Beekman-street, and there were many graves in the church yard surrounding it. The preacher had two daughters, one of whom married the tinman Anson G. Phelps. Dr. Spring lived opposite our house in Beekman-street. One Sunday a raiustorm came on and my mother sent me over to tell him that his beds were sticking out of the window and would get wet. 'Can't help it,' he replied, 'this is Sunday, and I can't take them in. They will have to get wet.' Among others of our immediate neighbors in Beekman-street were Mayor Walter Bond, Mayor Stephen Allen, and Augustus Wright. One of his daughters was married to my brother, and one of her daughters became the wife of Jordan L. Mott, the iron works man. The Park Theatre, which stood about where the *World* Building is now, was for a long time the only theatre. Then there used to be a great ball every Winter, to which everybody went that could. It was held in the City Hall.

"There were no morning papers at that time, but there were four evening papers. We had the *Mercantile Advertiser* then, run by Amos Butler; the New-York *Gazette*, run by Johnnie Lang; the *Evening Post*—I don't remember who published it then—and the *Commercial Advertiser*, of which a man named Stone was the editor. In 1812, when Madison declared war against England, Washington Irving was managing the *Atlantic Monthly Magazine*. I recollect his publishing the portraits of our Commodores who were whipping the English on the seas. After that there was had the *National Intelligencer*, published by Mordecai M. Noah, and afterward the *Courier and Enquirer*, of which a man named Webb was the editor. Then Bennett started his paper—I don't know what it was first called, but it culminated in the *Herald*. I recollect old Bennett very well. Jake Barker, one of the celebrities of those days, established the Exchange Bank, and Fitz Greene Halleck was one of his clerks.

"To show you what opportunities men had in those days—without being able to see and appreciate them, however—I will tell you about one trausaction: Isaac Barr, who lived opposite to us in Beekman-street, went down to the Tontine Coffee House, at Water and Wall streets, one day when there was an auction sale of real estate going on. There was one parcel of four acres, part pond and old gulf, who was present said: 'Isaac, why don't thee buy that property?' Isaac shook his head and said he didn't have the ready money. The old Quaker said: 'Isaac, I will lend thee the money. Thee had better buy the property,' but Isaac decided. His interest was aroused, however, and a few days later he bought the tract and four more acres adjoining it, making eight acres in all. It was up here near Bryant Park somewhere, and Barr paid $8,000 for the eight acres. The property descended intact to a final surviving heir and from her to several charitable institutions, and the partition sale it sold for nearly $4,000,000.

"Some folks wonder why the old men of those and later days did not all invest in land and grow wealthy on the increase, but the opportunities were no better appreciated then than they are now. We couldn't see them then, as you cannot see them now."

Mr. Seaman is a bright-eyed old gentleman, with rosy cheeks and long, gray hair that hangs to his shoulders, and makes him look a little like the popular conception of Father Time, but his memory is still green and his mental faculties are unimpaired, and he promises to give time a hard race for many years to come.

THE FIRST SNOW.

A WET WHITE MANTLE COVERS THE CITY AND RETARDS TRAVEL.

The first considerable snowstorm of the season in this city set in yesterday forenoon. It came without warning. The storm centre formed rapidly in the lower lake region, and then moved swiftly eastward toward New-York. It began storming here almost as soon as anywhere, and the air was thick with snow all the afternoon.

Along the Atlantic coast the wind blew inshore, and with the snow and fog and freezing weather the situation for shipping was pretty bad. In the interior the storm was chiefly rain. The temperature in this city at 8 o'clock in the morning was 32°, while in Boston it was 24°, in Chicago 38°, and in Jupiter, Fla., 72°. The coldest place was St. Vincent, Minn., where the thermometer indicated 12° below zero.

The snow in this city at first melted as it fell, but soon it began to accumulate on the walks and in yards. The City Hall Park became white with it early in the afternoon, and men were set at work shovelling and sweeping the park walks. In the streets the snow that did not melt was trodden into the mud and lost all its native purity in the unsavory mixture. Down Broadway, where the subterranean steam pipes keep the ground perpetually warm, the thin slush was spread over street and walks.

The flakes of snow clung wherever they chanced to fall. The temperature was just right for the sticky snow which means so much trouble for the pedestrian. Surface-street cars, wagons, and umbrellas quickly became coated with white, and pedestrians who were without umbrellas found themselves snow-covered from top to toe. Everybody grumbled, but nobody appeared to suffer anything worse than inconvenience from it.

Late in the afternoon, when it was still continuing to accumulate, the street car companies got out their street sweepers and put in poles preparatory to doubling teams on the cars.

The snowstorm compelled the pilots of the ferryboats to exercise unusual care. In several instances the boats were delayed, but not to any great extent. The Staten Island boats ran regularly. There was an increase in the travel over the Brooklyn Bridge during the middle of the day. Late in the afternoon the snow turned into rain, and the mist became heavier. During the evening the pilots met with little trouble in running the boats on schedule time. The European steamships left their docks in the morning and proceeded cautiously down the bay. The Ems, Edam, and Ethiopia passed over the bar during the day, but the Aurania and La Normandie remained in the lower bay until the evening tide.

Few vessels arrived after the snowstorm began. The City of Berlin of the Inman Line, which came in before the storm began, met only that kind of weather on the open sea. Several sailing vessels which also reached port early in the day experienced rough passages.

PERUGIA AS A HEALTH RESORT.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A correspondent, who is lucky enough to be staying at Perugia, writes to me as follows: "Some of your readers inquired for an inland Winter health resort. Perugian people say their climate compares favorably with that of the Riviera. For the last twenty days it has been like the weather they tell you to expect, but which you never get, at Nice, in January—bright sunshine almost from sunrise to sunset; a clear, brisk, exhilarating air, and frosty nights. It is cold in the shade all day, and the frost seems sharp; yet nasturtiums and other things that frust spoils are blooming now in the gardens about the town. Perugino has left some of his masterpieces here, in his native place; and there are many other art treasures—Etruscan, Roman, and mediæval remains are here to be found in abundance. The town is one of the most picturesque in all Italy. It stands nearly 2,000 feet above the sea level, and looks down on a splendid stretch of rolling plain and hills all round it. There is a capital hotel, which is under English management."

BALLOT REFORM IN MARYLAND.

From the Baltimore Herald, Dec. 12.

In Maryland the intelligence, integrity, and common sentiment of honest men demand the enactment of a law containing the essential features of the secret ballot. Both parties represented in the Legislature solemnly promised it before the late election, and the people look to the members of the Assembly for the fulfillment of those pledges. This is one of the questions which it will not do to trifle with. We believe that the legislator who opposes the enactment of this measure will commit a political suicide, and will receive, as he will deserve, the execration of the good people of this Commonwealth. We are informed that two or three bills are in course of preparation looking to the inauguration of this reform.

A HINT TO SENATOR VANCE.

*From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, D

PAGES 17 TO 20.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

In making Holiday Purchases it is of great importance for you to bear in mind that your wants at this season consist chiefly of articles known in trade parlance as "fancy goods," on which it is customary to charge fancy prices.

All of our goods, whether Staple or Fancy, are marked at popular prices. This means a saving of from 20 to 50 per cent. Fifty dollars expended in our various departments will procure as many Holiday Gifts as $60.00 will in most stores, $75.00 in many stores, and $100.00 in not a few stores. "A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

Through the removal of our Toys to the third floor, (reached by elevators,) we have procured more room for the other departments, which has enabled us to stock them with greater assortments than in any previous year.

Besides, it renders shopping in them more comfortable, being free from the crush which the Toy Department produced.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

(13th-st. Annex, (Main Floor.)

We have just received a very large shipment of the choicest varieties of the following manufactures:

PARLAK, COULA,
NAMEZ, NEFISS,
YORDES, ENELI,
KASHMERE, and BOKHARA.

The sizes vary from the smallest up to 9x14 feet, and, as these goods have been marked on the basis of 25 per cent. reduction, made by us a week ago, we are safe in stating that no such values have ever been known in this country, and seekers after Holiday Presents can find in this collection attractions that will solve many a knotty problem as to what will well fill a want without straining the purse.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

(Third Floor.)

Awarded the medal of superiority at the American Institute Fair of 1889 for exhibition of HARNESS, SADDLERY, and SADDLERY WARE.
SINGLE HARNESS, $7 82 to $174 99.
DOUBLE HARNESS, $23 16 to $499 99.
SADDLES, GENTLEMEN'S, $4 to $74.
SADDLES, LADIES', $8 13 to $75 28.
SADDLES, BOYS', $4 38 to $8 13.
BRIDLES, $1 89 to $10 31.
SPURS, 34c. to $3 34.
WHIPS, HOLLY AND FANCY HANDLES, 61 24 to $31 24.
WHIPS, HOLLY, $1 24 to $7 34.
HORSE BOOTS, $1 88 to $9 17.
SLEIGH BELLS (3 RATS), $1 21 to $4 49.
CHIMES, 74c. to $5 99.
BLANKETS, 89c. to $14 49.
BLANKETS, KERSEY or BEAVER, $16 81 to $23 41.
QUARTER BLANKETS, $6 61 to $14 99.
ROBES, PLUSH, $3 16 to $44 99.
ROBES, CLOTH, $7 49 to $16 32.
ROBES, FUR, $5 99 to $71 99.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

White GAUZE FANS, spangled, $3 61; worth $5.
1 Row Real GARNET BRACELETS, gold setting, 91c. each.
200 SMOKERS' TABLES, $2 49; worth $3 75.
24 dozen Vienna BRONZE CALENDARS, 79c.; worth $1 25.
Vienna BRONZE CALENDARS, 94c.; worth $1 50.
Fine ODOR CASES, filled, 91c.; worth $2.
PLAYING CARDS, 11c. to 69c.
CHESS SETS, 49c. to $9 49.
CHECKERS, 16c. to $1 24.
CRIBBAGE BOARDS, 79c. to $4 24.
DOMINOES, 24c. to $1 24.
CARD MARKERS, 7c. to $1 34.
CARD CASES, 32c. to 94c.
POKER CHIPS, all sizes, 24c. per 100.
DOG COLLARS, 21c. to $5 63.
OPERA GLASSES, $4 21 to $12 49.
OPERA GLASS HOLDERS, gold plate or sterling silver, $2 34 to $3 74.
LORGNETTES, $1 99 to $8 27.
GOLD EYE GLASSES, $4 27.
GOLD SPECTACLES, $4 99.
GOLD THIMBLES, $2 99 to $3 61.
SILVER THIMBLES, 29c. to 63c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, in plush and leather, ranging in price from $1 41 to $11 22.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, 41c. to $6 61.
SCREEN FRAMES, $1 66 to $7 49.
WRISK BROOM HOLDERS, 71c. to $2 99.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

MEN'S JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, initialed, 44c., 59c., 69c., 83c., and $1 24.
LADIES' JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, initialed, 1-in. border, 39c.
100 dozen LADIES' white embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS, 29c.; worth 50c.
MEN'S plain white JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, from 39c. to $1 24.
MEN'S colored and white ALL SILK and SATIN MUFFLERS, from 99c. to $5 99. All special bargains.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

25,000 dozen HANDKERCHIEFS, mostly from our own Belfast factories, and special in value and styles.

NECKWEAR.

An elegant assortment of MEN'S and YOUTH'S NECKWEAR at prices fully one-third less than elsewhere.

LACES.

Exclusive styles in TOILET SETS for Holiday Presents.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

100 dozen NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS, single or double breasted, reduced to 99c. each; worth $1 50.
DRAWERS to match, 99c. each; worth $1 50.
60 dozen ROYAL RIBBED SHIRTS and DRAWERS, reduced to 99c. each; worth $1 50.
50 dozen AUSTRALIAN WOOL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, brown, 89c. each; worth $1 50.
GERMAN NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS, single and double breasted, medium weight, $1 24 each; worth $2 50. DRAWERS to match, $1 84; worth $2 50.
Extra Heavy-weight SHIRTS and DRAWERS, $2 99; worth $3 50.
MEN'S white Cotton NIGHT SHIRTS, with fancy embroidered fronts, from 74c. to $2 99 each.

SLIPPERS.

MEN'S REAL ALLIGATOR SLIPPERS in rus-set, wine, and black, $3 74; worth $5.
MEN'S REAL ALLIGATOR SLIPPERS, $2 74; worth $3 50.
MEN'S REAL ALLIGATOR SLIPPERS, patent leather trimmed, $2 49 and $2 74; worth $3 50 and $4.
MEN'S SEAL GOAT SLIPPERS, $2 63; worth $3 50.
MEN'S FINE GOAT SLIPPERS, $1 57 and $1 94.
MEN'S MAROON GOAT SLIPPERS, $1 49 and $1 88.
JAPANESE LEATHER SLIPPERS redneed to $1 99; formerly $3 99.
MEN'S FINE SEAL SLIPPERS, $1 88; formerly $2 98.

SMOKING JACKETS.

(Second Floor.)

Full assortment of SMOKING JACKETS and GOWNS, Japanese silk, from $2 49 up to $6 42. Cloth, in plaid and plain, $3 79, $5 34, $7 88, and $11 38.

UMBRELLAS AND CANES.

ALL-SILK 26-INCH UMBRELLAS, with silk cases and tassels, fine assortment of silver and gold handles, $1 89. This is the grand bargain of the season, as they are worth full three times the price charged.
GOLD HANDLE CANES, for presentations, $2 97, $4 84, $5 78, $6 41, $7 03, $8 28, $10, $15, and $22 03.
SILVER-HANDLE CANES, for presentations, $1 44, $2 49, $3 13, $3 74, $4 38, $5 99, $6 88, $6 99. Exceptionally good bargains.
Special bargains in MEN'S UMBRELLAS, with sterling silver handles, $6 57; worth $10; and $3 99; worth $9.

POTTERY AND GLASS.

RICH DEEP CUT-GLASS,
FINE DECORATED CHINA,
HANDSOME TABLE LAMPS,
FIRST QUALITY SILVERWARE,
FRENCH BRONZES,
MARBLE AND ONYX CLOCKS,
RUDOLSTADT ART POTTERY,
CRYSTAL CANDELABRA,
HUNGARIAN FAIENCE,
ROYAL WORCESTER,
ROYAL DRESDEN AND CROWN DERBY.

Unquestionably the finest exhibition of its kind in the country, at prices always the lowest.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Awarded Grand Prix at Paris. Best chocolate in the world; absolutely pure; 38c. per pound.

SILKS

1,000 DRESS PATTERNS at less than cost of production. These are manufacturers' samples, containing 18 YARDS, neatly wrapped, in handsome boxes, and especially adapted for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

They come in three qualities of RICH SATIN-FINISH GROS GRAIN.

$14 22.....worth $20 00
17 82.....worth 25 00
22 50.....worth 30 00

Continuation of our great sale of INDIA SILK, splendid quality, almost a yard wide, embracing 25 rare and beautiful shades, including cream and white, 69c. per yard; worth $1 50.

Exceptional bargains in double-width Seal Brown CLOAKING PLUSHES, 52 inches wide.

No. 1.....$5 98; worth $10 00
No. 2.....7 49; worth 12 00
No. 3.....8 98; worth 14 00

One case of 24-inch Black CHINA SILK at 49c.; worth $1.

We still continue to offer the best values in

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Special reduction in Black CASHMERES for the Holidays.

70c. quality reduced to 49c. per yard.
79c. quality reduced to 59c. per yard.
90c. quality reduced to 69c. per yard.
$1 quality reduced to 79c. per yard.

Closing out the balance of our Fall and Winter importation of fine

COLORED DRESS GOODS

At a great reduction in price.

Dress patterns, cut goods and remnants, marked down to about half price.

MILLINERY.

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, and TOQUES, reduced to half price.

Imported HATS reduced to

$2 99.....from $5 49
4 15.....from 8 29
4 49.....from 9 89
5 49.....from 9 98
5 49.....from 10 98
7 21.....from 14 69
8 49.....from 19 97

TRIMMED BASKETS in same department at $1 98 and $2 49 are worthy of notice.

An elegant assortment of TRIMMED SCARF WORK, WOOD and FANCY BASKETS, SOFA PILLOWS, RESTS, SACHETS, HANDKERCHIEF HOLDERS, and other choice little baskets, suitable for Holiday Gifts, at Popular Prices.

"Foster"

KID GLOVES

These gloves we have in three qualities.

THE WILLIAM.

5 Hooks, $1 00.	7 Hooks, $1 25.	10 Hooks, $1 50.	Men's, $1 25.

THE FOWLER.

5 Hooks, $1 50.	7 Hooks, $1 75.	10 Hooks, $2 00.	Men's, $1 50.

FOSTERINA.

5 Hooks, $1 75.	7 Hooks, $2 00.	10 Hooks, $2 50.	Men's, $2 00.

ORIENTAL EMBROIDERIES.

(Third Floor.)

Another reduction of 25 per cent. on ORIENTAL DOILIES, TIDIES, MANTEL SCARFS, TABLE COVERS, &c.

No more beautiful Christmas Presents can be provided than this department abounds in, and at such values as never have been known before.

LINENS.

We offer the following goods at 40 per cent. less than actual value:

¾ NAPKINS.....$1 44
⅝ NAPKINS, extra heavy.....$1 59
Lot CARDINAL TABLE COVERS, 99c., $1 24, $1 37, $1 49, $2 11.
CREAM TABLE COVERS, red border, 86c.
WHITE TABLE SETS, with DOILIES, $1 79, $1 96, $2 29.

CLOAKS.

Entire stock marked down to clearing prices.

BOOKS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, $1 74.
ST. NICHLAS, 2 vols., $2 74.
CHATTERBOX, 49c.
E. P. ROE BOOKS, 77c.
SHERWOOD'S ETIQUETTE, 91c.
DICKENS, half calf, $13 49 per set.
DICKENS, half calf, $13 49 per set.
CHARLESWELL SERIES, 31c.
BOY TRAVELLER SERIES, $2 16 each.
REDEEMING THE REPUBLIC, $2 16.
BLUE JACKET SERIES, $1 19 each.
SHAKESPEARE, complete, $1 62.
MACAULAY, half calf, $11 99.

A large line of finely bound illustrated gift books and books for children of all ages at the lowest prices in the city.

Large line of PRAYER BOOKS and HYMNALS.
PRAYER and HYMNAL COMBINATION SETS, 76c., 97c., $1 00, $1 26, $1 68, $2 11, $2 32, $2 94, $3 36, $4 21, $4 62 and upward.

Very large and choice line of ROMAN CATHOLIC MANUALS, 68c., 76c., 84c., 97c., $1 18, $1 26, $1 72, $2 32 and upward.

Prices of these in many cases are about one-half the real value of the books, and in all cases much below what they can be procured for elsewhere.

GOLD BEADS, pearl holders, $1 66, $1 96, $2 34, $3 66.
GOLD TOOTHPICKS, 91c., $1 21, $1 49, and $2 11.
GOLD and SILVER PENCILS, 91c., $1 21, $1 49, $1 81, $2 11, $2 99, and $3 61.
CHRISTMAS CARDS and CALENDARS at all prices. The largest and finest assortment in the city.

HOLIDAY STATIONERY.

Large line of very fine PLUSH BOXES of STATIONERY, 61c., worth $1; 72c., worth $1 25.
CHILDREN'S PAPERS, 9c., 18c., 19c., 24c., in fancy boxes, worth double. Specially adapted for Sunday-school Presents.
Very FINE PLUSH BOXES of STATIONERY, with Mirrors, $2 11.
Fine PLUSH BOXES of STATIONERY, with Photograph Holders, $2 41.
Hand-painted BLOTTERS for Christmas Gifts, 29c., 59c., 91c., $1 13, $1 21, $2 41, $3 71.
ROYAL ST. JAMES FINE LINEN PAPER, 24c. for box containing two quires, with envelopes.
STAMPED STATIONERY, finest designs, 84c. and 96c. per box.
CHILDREN'S PLUSH BOXES of STATIONERY, $1 38; worth $2 75.
DIARIES and JOURNALS, 9c., 23c., 31c., 42c., 61c. to $1 16; worth double.
PLATE and 50 CARDS, engraved, 76c.
PLATE and 50 CARDS, engraved, extra quality, 91c.
Stamping and Illuminating of Stationery and Cutting of Dies and Crests in best stylee at a saving of from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent.

R. H. MACY & CO.

RIO FOLKS AND SCENES

A GLOBE TROTTER'S NOTES OF WHAT HE SAW THERE.

EXTRAORDINARY COIN—PAPER MONEY GALORE — GORGEOUS BIRDS AND POISONOUS REPTILES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—In these days of rapid steamship passages, when the new Atlantic "cracks" are weaving back and forth, like great shuttles, between New-York and Queenstown in less than a week, it may be interesting to record the quickest run ever made over a somewhat longer course—that from New-Zealand to England. It was recently my good fortune to participate in this memorable passage. The Shaw, Savill and Albion Company's steamer Arawa made it, running from Lyttelton, New-Zealand, to Plymouth in thirty-four days twenty-three hours and a fraction of actual sailing time, and beating her own record, which had heretofore held the high mark at thirty-five days and six hours, or thereabout. Very good time, this, it must be confessed, in the teeth of the seas of Cape Horn and the erratic winds and currents which are encountered in a voyage of some twelve thousand miles, and covering more than a hundred degrees of latitude and a hundred and eighty of longitude. The average rate of daily steaming seems moderate when compared with that of the City of Paris, the Umbria, and the Etruria, but when the Arawa's consumption of fifty tons of coal per diem is set against the three hundred and fifty or so of her swifter sisters it will be seen that the feat which she has accomplished is quite notable.

I shall embark again upon the Arawa on her return trip via the Cape of Good Hope, and if conditions are favorable hope to surpass the record of Julee Verne's hero in "Around the World in Eighty Days" by a week or more. Thus completely to circumnavigate the globe on the deck of a single vessel is an unusual accomplishment; yet a glance at the map of the world will show that to sail from New-Zealand to London by Cape Horn, and from London to New-Zealand again by the Cape of Good Hope, the Arawa and her sisters in the fleet keep their prows pointing continually eastward, and give to globe trotters an opportunity to indulge in this peculiar experience. The Arawa is a magnificent vessel of over 5,000 tons, a veritable yacht in lines and equipment—nor does a more seaworthy and comfortable steamer float. She bears a historic name—that of the ancient canoe which, as Maori traditions say, led the first migration of that race to New-Zealand shores from fabled Hawaiki, that island whose location in the nebulous clusters of the Oceanican archipelagoes is now as completely unknown as that of the lost Atlantis.

The Arawa, like the other steamers of the line, is chiefly laden with frozen carcasses of New-Zealand mutton for the London market. On this voyage she carried some 35,000 pieces of this onrious freight, keeping them fresh and sweet through the intense heats of the equator and landing them all in London in good condition. The sheep farmers of New-Zealand obtain about 4 cents a pound as their share of the price paid in the London market. Nothing so strongly proves the ease with which stock raising is carried on in New-Zealand as the fact that this small price affords a profit to station owners. "If it ever pays more I shall look for our mutton," said the manager of one of the largest stations in Otago to me a short time ago, "we shall all become millionaires." About a million carcasses are sent annually to the English market by the two lines that ply directly between New-Zealand and London. The colony could send 40,000,000 quite as easily if there were the demand, and already the frozen mutton trade of New-Zealand has assumed such proportions that the buildings on every station in which hundreds of thousands of sheep were formerly boiled down yearly for their tallow are now disused and falling into decay. It is more profitable to sell a sheep when so by the pound for the London market than to throw them into the rendering kettle. To my own taste, New-Zealand mutton is the finest in the world, but, with the English opposition to change to contend with, it may be long before its merit is sufficiently recognized to make its exportation very profitable.

In recollections of the voyage of the Arawa one event stands out pre-eminent—the experience we had of Rio de Janeiro. All this wae before the revolution occurren there. This famous port is quite outside the general routes of modern travel. It were absurd to attempt to describe Rio, further than to say that it presents a sight clothed in a very Joseph's coat of color in walls and roofs, which looks like a toy town in its position on the edge of the vast bay and under precipitous mountains of great height and most eccentric vagaries of form. Most of the mountains about Rio are not straight, but lean in one direction or another as though a strong wind had heut them out of the perpendicular, giving a wild and crazy appearance to the country, to which the mind is slow in reconciling itself. The prodigious size of the harbor is not appreciated at first, since the features of the country that surround it are on so large a scale as to make its dimensions very deceptive. The mountains are bold, lofty, and imminent, the valleys between them are vast, and the billowing clouds that roll about the peaks of the one and through the gorges of the other all day long or night confuse the eye and make estimation little better that guesswork. Most tropical landscapes share in this feature of cloud and moisture, and have the effect of strangeness and beauty to the resident of colder climes greatly enhanced thereby.

Our first experience of Rio gave tantalizing piquancy to thoughts of the country that lay behind it. We landed at the market place, and for hours strolled through thick-set ranks of baskets of fruit, crates of fish, and tables of flowers and vegetables, all presided over by stalwart negresses, or by half-breed Portuguese, airily dressed in shirts, slippers, and cigarettes. The fruits were smooth, ridged, knobbed, or set with spines, and of every possible color—red, green, purple, and yellow; the fish glittered in piles of scaly and slimy gluster, which showed all the hues of gold, ruby, opal, and pearl; the vegetables were quiter in the ugly and form, and suggested complicated colics to any one who should venture to eat them; the flowers were heavy and languorous in smell—the negresses, heavy in smell, too, were clothed in perspiration as with a garment, and adorned themselves with more glory of color in tunics and turbans than Solomon himself ever dreamed of. As for the Portuguese, they exposed all sorts of complexions, from nearly black to the color shown by a saddle that hath been much ridden upon, and filled the air with smoke, loud talk, and profuse brachial and digital gesticulation. Birds of plumage that looked as if it had been dipped in melted jewels hopped about and twittered in cages, skins of toucans and other gorgeous denizens of the tropical forests hung on doorposts, monkeys chattered and gibbered from countless perches, and in the air above the deeds of fifteen birds, with wings like those which the early Italian painters bestowed upon Beelzebub and his attendant ministers, gave added bewilderment of movement and confused outery to the scene.

The market was full of customers, mostly women, chattering about in high-heeled shoes and wearing lace mantillas, and recalling vividly experiences in Seville and Cadiz. Like most of the Spanish women, too, the señoras and señoritas whom we saw were generally plain, short, and swarthy. The manifested strong tendencies, soon after twenty-five, to develop mustaches and whiskers like grenadiers. We essayed to purchase certain fruits and curiosities ourselves, and were warmly encouraged thereto by the squatting merchants at basket and counter. These scenting the presence of foreigners, who as foreigners and travelers must have twenty moneys, valved and promptly advanced their prices some thousand per cent. for our benefit. Ornanges, figs, alligator pears, and other small fruits when never seen sold on our arrival at four or five for a penny were at once quoted at a shilling apiece, with no abatement by the quantity. We found the same condition of affairs all thronghthe city; nor did we succeed in taking any fruit to the boat save a few bananes which we bought of an old woman, who, from deafness, ignorance, or stupidity, had evidently not learned of the providential arrival of opulent strangers.

We spent an hour or more in the many-colored and sleepy market, and were much edified on reaching the Café do Globo—one of the institutions of Rio de Janeiro and a favorite place with visitors because of its breakfasts—to learn that we had been under some risks as yellow fever had recently been prevalent. Breakfast was ordered and we took it on a baloony overlooking the picturesque street, eet with quaint Spanish architecture and thronged with brilliantly-dressed lotterers, diminutive soldiers, and priests in long black robes and shovel hats. A very good breakfast, too, of curried prawns, wolf kame, Spanish wines, and pungent Rio coffee. The meal dispatched, the bill, a formidable document, with imposing rows of figures and a total at the bottom of seveoteen thousand reis. Prodigious! as Dominie Sampson would exolaim, until we remembered that Brazil adheres to the absurd Portuguese system of financial enumeration, in which it needs a thousand reis to make half a dollar. So the eight of us who sat at meat joyously planked down upon the table our dollar's worth or so of stovelids, pewter plates, and ponderous disks of brass, copper, nickel, and other base metals which constitute the Brazilian coinage, and saw the waiter stagger away under the weight of the spoil. Just as we were departing he returned. "Would we kindly remember the waiter?" We gave him another pound or two of old iron and our blessing and left.

We then went to a money changer's and inquired for Brazilian paper currency; the day was warm, we had far to go, and all this weight of coin was wearisome—dangerous, too, for if we should slip and fall in the streets we should be like the knights in armor made to resist musket bullets, who, when they were upset in fight, could by no means get upon their legs again. Currency there was, truly, and in denominations from 100 reis upward—100 reis being about 5 cents in American money, as near as you can figure it. Fancy a full-proportioned bank note worth 5 cents! We spent eight of these hundred-reis bills each in going by horse car to the Botanical Gardens and back. The conductor was so swelled out with bank-notes at the end of the trip that he looked like a scarecrow carelessly stuffed—mousy bulging out of his pockets and the breast of his coat like straw. He must have had at least a dollar and a half on his person. The man at the coin exchange asked me if we should be in town long. We said we should not. He inquired, he explained, because counterfeits of notes were so frequent that the Government frequently ordered out of circulation certain issues that were found to be imitated, by which action both good notes and bad were made valueless. If we were going to spend the money that day all would be well, otherwise there might be a certain degree of risk. As for the Government, it had its printing press, did not bother itself about the proportion of notes to coin reserves, and could put out a new issue in a day or two. Brazil evidently offers a promising field for immigration to the survivors of the Greenback Party.

Rio de Janeiro is built upon the lines with which travelers in Spain and Portugal are familiar. It suggests a mixture of Seville and Cadiz, with a dash of Barcelona, (the Spanish-Marseilles,) the whole seasoned with a tropical warmth and color that are entirely its own. The streets repeat, in their narrow and twisted courses, the plan of city building which the Moors brought into the Iberian Peninsula from the torrid climate of Africa, and suggestions of Saracenic inspiration in things decorative are seen in tiled roofs, projecting balconies, narrow windows, and colored designs, and elaborate carvings around casements and doorways. The city should be an attractive place for artists, both in respect to its varied and picturesque examples of human life and its jumbled combinations of form and color in architecture. In the kaleidoscopic hues of its buildings it even excels its only Spanish rival, Cadiz, and for the pale pinks, yellows, and blues of the charming Andnusian seaport, shows all these tints and positive reds, greens, and all other colors of the rainbow besides. The private residences, clearly are often dazzling as they appear in the tropical sunlight, with their white stuccoed fronts molded in every conceivable intricacy of form and painted and gilded with that lavish prodigality which distinguishes the races of the South. Nothing would be more absurd than such a system of architecture and decoration amid the brown or snowy mouths which make up so large a proportion of the Northern fear. Seen under tropical skies, however, they seem like products which the warm sunlight has coaxed out of the soil, and are as appropriate to their surroundings as the palms that tower above them or the vines that blow great bubblelike blossoms along their walls.

A curious feature of the private houses was the absence of the verandn which has become so intimately associated in my mind with ideas of hot weather in the Sandwich Islands and the South Seas. Instead of this, many houses showed in their upper story broad, deep niches, a sort of open-air parlor, tinted as delicately as a lady's boudoir, often elaborately frescoed, and furnished with cane and rattan furniture. Some of these cool posts of refreshment and observation were furnished with statuary, and made additionally cheerful by the presence of colored glass set in the sides. The effect of this feature, surrounded, as it was, with carving, gilding, and color, was as if the houses were great flowers, expanding stroetward. Fairies should live in them and be wafted to and from them in gossamer and draw in butterflies. In point of fact, however, the inmates of whom we caught a glimpse were the swarthy and mustached women whom I have already described, and such equipages as we saw before their doors were heavy carriages harnessed to sleek and sleepy mules.

Rio affords ample opportunities for the observation of human nature. So far as its outward tubernacle of the flesh is concerned, the facilities are unusual; up to the age of a dozen years or so it can be studied in public, except in the centre of the city, precisely as it came from the hand of its Maker. Nor at more advanced ages is the covering much more than rudimentary. A loose cotton shirt and trousers suffice for the men, and an elongated single garment of the same material, which makes some very free disclosures above the waist in order that there may be some slight access of material below, comprises the dress of the women. These, however, are the raiment of the poorer and laboring classes; in the better quarters of the town men and women dress (with certain compromises made necessary by the warmth of the climate) much as they do in large cities the world over. I donot if there is a color known to the complexions of men that is not to be found in the streets of Rio—whether it be the profound black of the full-blooded African, the red of the native Indian, the brown of the half-breed, the olive of the Spaniard and Portuguese, the floridity of the Englishman, or the blondness of the German. The darker the individual skin appears to be the more does it possessor delight to adorn it with jewelry of silver, gold, brass, or colored stone in bracelets, armlets, and jingling earrings, and top off a costume of snowy linen with massive turbans of red, blue, yellow, and green.

The curiosity shops, into which we plunged to buy examples of the beautiful feather-work for which Rio de Janeiro is noted, increased the regret over the briefness of our stay. They were full of birds of amazing and fantastic gorgeousness of color; of butterflies and moths, whose expanded wings were like tent curtains, and plumaged with sun-dust and powdered gems; of beetles with glistening backs, spotted fireflies, and beetles as large as crabs and with nippers like a lobster. What an experience it would be to see these birds and butterflies fluttering like jewels amid tropical foliage and flowers! What delight to see one of the great buildings floating like bees one up privily and nip four friend in the leg! And what accounts one might write of centipedes nine inches long, scorpions with a coat of fire in their tails, and tarantulas straddling about on hideous, hairy legs, whose span exceeds the width of the largest dinner plate—not to mention snakes of various sizes, all of which we saw stuffed or otherwise prepared. Better so than in life form, no doubt; the tropics have their drawbacks as well as other sections of the earth's surface, and the profuse crop of spiders which catch and devour birds, of serpents and other venemous insects and reptiles whose harmless remains we saw in the shops, reconciled the ladies of our party, at least, to a return to the sanctuary of the Arawa's decks.

The Rio boatmen, who usually drive a roaring trade when steamers are in port by rowing passengers ashore from the anchorage ground two miles away, got little advantage from our visit. They had their humorous practice to land visitors at a moderate sum and then refuse to take them back until they had, in effect, transferred to them a chattel mortgage of all the goods of which they stood at the moment possessed. To the end that this pleasantry should cease its charm unbroken by being soon exhausted, the company owning the Arawa had put a steam launch at our service, which took us to and from shore free of charge—a thing not nominated in our bond of passage, but all the better appreciated on that account. It was refreshing to hear the waterman swear. I do not understand much Portuguese, but should judge from their remarks that it is a very flexible and expressive language.

We got down to the massive stone dock which hems in the water front a good hour before the launch was ready, and fumigated ourselves with profuse cigarettes in corn husk wrappers (cheapness is also one of the virtues of Rio), over-looked by the breaking waves. Close by us was a curious steam craft, painted white, with open galleries, and flying a peculiar flag. We observed it from time to time with languid interest. Presently an ambulance drove down to it; a litter with a sick man on it was drawn out and carried on board with unfeigned solicitousness, for whom the crowd made way with every show of respect. In fact, they left more room than was absolutely necessary. I thought I had never seen a mob of loafers more considerate or less inclined to be intrusive or curiously. Later and the occupant were speedily taken aboard the curious craft with the peculiar flag, and in due time (for nothing is done in a hurry in Rio) the vessel steamed away. Then we made inquiries and learned that the vessel was the boat by which yellow fever patients were taken down the bay to the hospital, and that the flag was the banner of that institution. The Brazilian flag itself, being of a ghastly green and yellow, looks so much like a general hazard of all epidemics that we had not taken much note of the steamer's colors. However, we got as far away from the neighborhood as possible, and the promptitude with which we scrambled aboard the launch when it came up must have impressed the slow-going natives. So we got to the ship and again under way, and as we passed the fort which guards the entrance to the harbor we saw a quartermaster of the fortress hold up a blackboard with some characters inscribed upon it. This was the password, which shows that ships have complied with all the regulations of the port, and without which they cannot clear for sea. A head with a spyglass at its eye regarded the blackboard over the ramparts and disappeared; the flag of the fort dipped in token that the head's observation had been satisfactory, and with this additional bit of oddity to reinforce the many amusing experiences of the day we reluctantly saw Rio de Janeiro fade slowly out of sight astern.

AFTER THE FLEET CAMEL

A COWBOY'S LONG HUNT IN TEXAS.

THE SENSATION CAUSED BY ONE OF THE ANIMALS ONCE OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

FORT DAVIS, Texas, Dec. 14.—North and east of this point, stretching far away to that strip of nondescript soil known as "No Man's Land," is the remnant of the so-called Great American Desert, designated on the maps and in the geographies as "Llano Estacado," or Staked Plain. The name desert is a misnomer, for the Llano Estacado is not a desert, but rather a well-watered, grassy plain, covered with hay and verdure, the natural home and refuge at the present time of nearly all the large game animals of the southwestern portion of the United States.

All the buffaloes we have in the country, except a scattered pair here and there, and the mountain bison of the Yellowstone Park, are to be found homelessly wandering over the Staked Plain. Mustangs, wild and untamed, gallop with unshod hoofs over the soft, velvety carpet, and antelope, the most dainty of all feeders, seek here the delicate wild clover and maiden flowers which are found nowhere else in such abundance as upon this wild and unsettled tract.

A Texas cowboy, in search of stray cattle, came in from the plains a few days ago and reported that, while chasing a wild and untamable steer into an entirely unknown region, where perhaps no human foot save that of an Indian had ever traveled, he saw in the dim distence a large, hulky, and unwieldy creature, which he at first took to be a buffalo. Yet it could not be a buffalo, for it was too large and too slender of build, and covered the ground in a long, loping sort of stride, whereas a buffalo, when put to his speed, usually adopts a short gallop, very much like a range steer.

Big enough for an elephant, and yet as slender as a giraffe, and in the name of wonder can the creature be! thought the cowboy. His jaded mustang was too weary and the day too far gone for him to undertake a chase to the death, so the cow puncher turned in his tracks and trotted slowly back to the round-up camp, where he told the yarn to his comrades, with due exaggeration as to the size, speed, and build of the strange animal he had encountered.

"Now come, Bill," exclaimed one, "what did the beast look like, anyway?"

"Why, jest as I tell yer," answered Bill. "He was a great big brute, with two-story legs, a long neck, a fast, ugly trot, an' a bump on his back big as a horsehead."

"Oh, I see," said another. "Nothing but a stray buffler, cause he had a hump on his back. Yer got fooled that time, Bill, and fooled in the dark, too, by an old buffler bull. Yer ought to know better, Bill."

"Tell yer, Jim, I'm not fooled," exclaimed Bill, hotly. "Don't I know a buffler bull when I sees one? That feller was no buffler, nor no steer, an' I'll bet a ninety-foot lariat he don't belong to this country either."

The boys were quite interested now, for they knew Bill Yerkes was likely to be correct when he was so earnest about it, and an agreement was made that rounding up, cutting out, and branding should be suspended a couple of days, while the whole party went on a chase across the country in search of the wonderful animal seen by their comrade that day.

Next morning, before day, four stout, sturdy fellows were in the saddle and moving westward, leaving one of their number behind as a guard for the camp. Their mounts were beautiful. The mustangs they bestrode had been captured while young and broken to the bit, and, trained from boyhood on the frontier to keep up communication between the widely-separated military posts, where it became necessary to travel long distances without water. They were never, however, of much service, and upon the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South were seized by the Confederate authorities and sent to Camp Verde, about twenty miles northwest of San Antonio. Here they were put in service as mail carriers, often making trips of fifty-five to sixty miles a day in a dry, barren, hot country where no American horse could have survived such hardship.

At the close of the war they again fell into the hands of the Federal authorities, and were sold at auction in the city of San Antonio in 1866. They were finally taken west to Arizona, and, proving useless, were soon abandoned to their fate. Wandering over the wild portions of Arizona, New-Mexico, and Texas, they increased somewhat in numbers, but it was supposed that the Indians had long ago killed them off. It has since been learned that the red men, superstitious and silly as they usually are in such cases, regarded them with great awe as strange creatures from the clouds, and so fled from them in terror.

A few lonesome and forlorn camels are yet drifting over the wild, uninhabited places of the far Southwest, so that the novelty of a genuine camel hunt presents itself to those in search of "pleasures new" who care to travel the long distance to seek them.

POWDERS USED ABROAD.

EFFORTS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF A BATTLE WITHOUT SMOKE.

Nothing is receiving more attention just now from officers of the army and navy than new powders. So far four European countries are known to possess a distinct nitrate powder. These countries are France, Germany, Italy, Belgium. All but the French powder are believed to be still in an experimental state, though it is difficult to learn anything definite from the Government sources.

Dr. Griffiths, the renowned expert on powders, is the only living man outside of the official circles of the French Government known to have had in his possession one of the new Lebel rifle cartridges. Dr. Griffiths was employed by the French Government under an oath of secrecy to examine and give an opinion on the Lebel powder. All that he has publicly said is: "If all the Lebel powder is the same as that handed to me it is certainly most excellent." Vague rumors have been circulated to the effect that the Lebel powder speedily deteriorates in certain climatic influences. Even this report cannot be confirmed or denied, but, judging from Dr. Griffiths's opinion of the ultrate, it is fair to presume that the powder is serviceable.

The German powder is entirely distinct from the Lebel powder, but no report has yet been received that it approaches in initial velocity of over 2,100 feet per second, as does the Lebel powder. Of the Italian powder, the last report received says that the Italian Government has ordered the immediate cessation of the manufacture of the new cartridges, serious defects in it having been discovered. As to the Belgian powder, little is known, but it is doubtful if it has the penetrative quality and the weight of her purse if these odd-penny prices were abandoned.

The people of the West and South must have the peonies to satisfy the very demands which the coins have satisfied in the North and East. With the present system of allying herself with France on the outbreak of war between France and the "powers."

From England comes the story that when the Emperor of Austria saw the work with the German smokeless powder during the recent maneuvres he instantly exclaimed: "No such powder for me. None of it for Austria. If my troops use such powder they will no longer be enveloped with smoke. They will become exposed. None of it, I say, for Austria." But in a week the Emperor changed his mind.

The only smokeless powder ever introduced into the United States is the Schultze sporting powder. Except for sporting purposes the Schultze powder has no especial advantages. The powder is the invention of a German army officer named Schultze, who sold out his rights to an English firm. The powder is white, and weighs about one-half as much as the best grade of black powder. In efficiency the Schultze powder is equal to the best grade of black powder. It is extremely olean, and is nearly smokeless.

But as a rifle powder the Schultze is impracticable. It is very quick in burning, and this disqualifies it for use in rifles. The same objection applies to its use in heavy ordnance. To use a charge of 125 pounds of Schultze powder in one of the 8-inch rifles would, in all likelihood, burst the gun without affording any velocity to the projectile.

Dr. Griffiths is working on the Schultze powder with the object of adapting it to rifle use. The powder has been moistened so as to give it slowness in burning, and in that condition has given good results in rifles. But in very damp air it is found that the powder becomes still more moist, and again under the reverse conditions it dries rapidly. The English, it is understood, have the first claim on the Schultze powder should Dr. Griffith succeed in adapting it to rifle and ordnance use.

It is certain, however, that whatever the United States Government does in the matter of obtaining a smokeless powder, it will never consent to buying it from foreign firms unless those firms agree to establish works in this country.

A NEW STEAMSHIP LAUNCHED.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 14.—The steamship Indian, building for Henry Winsor & Co., Philadelphia, was launched at the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company's yard Thursday.

The new boat is almost tae counterpart of the Spartan and Parthian, owned by the same line, and will run between Philadelphia and Boston. She is 247 feet long, 38 feet beam, 26 feet deep, and will be provided with an inverted direct-acting triple-expansion engine with cylinders 23, 36, and 56 inches in diameter and 48 inches stroke.

The Indian will be completed and ready for service in about two months.

PENNIES IN GREAT DEMAND

THE WEST AND SOUTH VERY SHORT OF THEM.

THE FAMINE RESULTS FROM CLOSE COMPETITION IN BUSINESS—THE

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE STATION MASTER OF LONE PRAIRIE.

(UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1880.)

An empty bench, a sky of grayest etching,
A bare, bleak shed in blackest silhouette,
Twelve yards of platform, and beyond them stretching
Twelve miles of prairie glimmering through the wet.

North, south, east, west—the same dull gray persistence,
The tattered vapors of a vanished train,
The narrowing rails that meet to pierce the distance,
Or break the columns of the far off rain.

Naught but myself—nor form nor figure waking
The long hushed level and stark shining waste—
Naught but myself, that cry, and the dull shaking
Of wheel and axle, stopped in breathless haste!

"Now then—look sharp! Eh, what? The station master!
That's mine! We stopped here of our own record.
The man got killed in that down-train disaster
This time last evening. Right there! All aboard!"
—*The New Review.* BRET HARTE.

A DECEMBER NIGHT.

The steel blue Vega slopes adown the west,
Beyond the ghostly hills and shadowed stream,
Downward to unfathomable rest,
Sweeter than silence, dearer than a dream.

The armed Perseus follows in her train
Hard by Andromeda, whose cohorts glide,
Like solemn music through a cloistered fane,
Adown the west with the celestial bride.

Overhead roll Taurus and the Pleiad brood
Along the hollow of the heavenly deep:
Orion follows with his flaming brand,
That smites the curtain of the eye to sleep.

So moves the shining army of the night
Across the front of space, serene, profound.
Till Sirius floods the east with master light,
And lo! the king of all the stars is crowned.
W. J. HENDERSON.

THE INCARNATION OF KRISHNA MULVANEY.

Once upon a time, and very far from this land, lived three men who loved each other so greatly that neither man nor woman could come between them. They were in no sense refined, nor to be admitted to the outer door mats of decent folk, because they happened to be private soldiers in her Majesty's army, and private soldiers of that employ have small time for self-culture. Their duty is to keep themselves and their accoutrements specklessly clean, to refrain from getting drunk more often than is necessary, to obey their superiors, and to pray for a war. All these things my friends accomplished, and of their own motion threw in some lighting work for which the army regulations did not call. Their fate sent them to serve in India, which is not a golden country, though poets have sung otherwise. There men die with great swiftness, and those who live suffer many and curious things. I do not think that my friends concerned themselves much with the social or political aspects of the East. They attended a not unimportant war on the northern frontier, another one on our western boundary, and a third in Upper Burmah. Then their regiment sat still to recruit, and the boundless monotony of cantonment life was their portion. They were drilled morning and evening on the same dusty parade ground. They wandered up and down the same stretch of dusty white road, attended the same church and the same grogshop, and slept in the same lime-washed barn of a barrack for two long years. There was Mulvaney, the father in the craft, who had served with various regiments from Bermuda to Halifax, old in war, scarred, reckless, resourceful, and in his pious hours an unequaled soldier. To him turned for help and comfort six and a half feet of slow-moving, heavy-footed Yorkshireman, born on the wolds, bred in the dales, and educated chiefly among the carriers' carts at the back of York railway station. His name was Learoyd and his chief virtue an unmitigated patience which helped him to win fights. How Ortheris, a fox terrier of a cockney, ever came to be one of the trio is a mystery which even to-day I cannot explain. "There was always three av us," Mulvaney used to say. "An' by the grace av God, so long as our service lasts three av us they'll always be. 'Tis betther so."

They desired no companionship beyond their own, and evil it was for any man of the regiment who attempted dispute with them. Physical argument was out of the question as regarded Mulvaney and the Yorkshireman, and assault on Ortheris meant a combined attack from these twain—a business which no five men were anxious to have on their hands. Therefore they flonrished, sharing their drinks, their tobacco, and their money, good luck and evil, battle and the chances of death, life and the chances of happiness from Calicut, in Southern, to Peshawur, in Northern, India. Through no merit of my own, it was my good fortune to be, in a measure, admitted to their friendship—frankly by Mulvaney from the beginning, sullenly and with reluctance by Learoyd, and suspiciously by Ortheris, who held to it that no man not in the army could fraternize with a red coat. "Like to that," said he, "I'm a bloomin' sodger—he's a bloomin' civilian. 'Tain't natural—that's all."

But that was not all. They thawed progressively, and in the thawing told me more of their lives and adventures than I am likely to find room for here.

Omitting all else, this tale begins with the lamentable thirst that was at the beginning of first causes. Never was such a thirst—Mulvaney told me so. They kicked against their compulsory virtue, but the attempt was only successful in the case of Ortheris. He, whose talents were many, went forth into the highways and stole a dog from a "civilian"—*edelicet*, some one, he knew not who, not in the army. Now, that civilian was but newly connected by marriage with the Colonel of the regiment, and outcry was made from quarters least anticipated by Ortheris, and, in the end, he was forced, lest a worse thing should happen, to dispose at ridiculously unremunerative rates of as promising a small terrier as ever graced one end of a leading string. The purchase money was barely sufficient for one small outbreak, which led him to the guardroom. He escaped, however, with nothing worse than a severe reprimand and a few hours of punishment drill. Not for nothing had he acquired the reputation of being "the best soldier of his inches" in the regiment. Mulvaney had taught personal cleanliness and efficiency as the first articles of his companions' creed. "A dherty man," he was used to say, in the speech of his kind, "goes to clink for a weakness in the knees, an' is coort-martialed tor a pair av socks missin'; but a clane man, such as is an ornament to his service—a man whose buttons are gold, whose coat is wax upon him, an' whose 'countremarks are widout a speck—that man may, speakin' in reason, do fwhat he likes an' shtrink from day to divil. That's the pride av bein' dacint."

We sat together upon a day in the shade of a ravine far from the barracks, where a water course used to run in rainy weather. Behind us was the scrub jungle, in which jackals, peacocks, the gray wolves of the Northwestern Provinces, and occasionally a tiger estrayed from Central India, were supposed to dwell. In front lay the cantonment, glaring white under a glaring sun, and on each side ran the broad road that led to Delhi.

It was the scrub that suggested to my mind the wisdom of Mulvaney taking a day's leave and going upon a shooting tour. The peacock is an holy bird throughout India, and whoso slays one is in danger of being mobbed by the unrest villagers; but on the last occasion that Mulvaney had gone forth he had contrived, without in the least offending loeal religious susceptibilities, to return with six beautiful peacock skins, which he sold to profit. It seemed just possible that—

"But fwhat manner av uso is ut to me goin' out widout a dhrink? The ground's powdher-dhry underfoot, an' ut gets into the throat bit to kill," wailed Mulvaney, looking at me reproachfully. "An' a peacock is not a bird you can catch this tail av outless ye run. Can a man run on wather—an' jungle-wather, too?"

Ortheris had considered the question in all its bearings. He spoke, chewing his pipe-stem meditatively the while:

"'Go forth, return in glory,
To Clusium's royal 'ome:
An' round these bloomin' temples 'ang
The bloomin' shields o' Rome.'

You better go. You ain't like to shoot yourself—not while there's a chanst of liquor. Me an' Learoyd'll stay at 'ome an keep shop—case o' anythin' turnin' up. But you go out with a gas-pipe gun an ketch the little peacockses or somethin'. You kin get one day's leave easy as winkin'. Go along an' get it, an' get peacockses or somethin'."

"Jock?" said Mulvaney, turning to Learoyd, who was half asleep under the shadow of the bank. He roused slowly.

"Sitha, Mulvaney, go," said he.

And Mulvaney went, cursing his allies with Irish fluency and barrack-room point.

"Take note," said he, when he had won his holiday, and appeared dressed in his roughest clothes, with the only other regimental fowling piece in his hand. "Take note, Jock, an' you, Orth'ris, I am goin' in the face av my own will—all for to please you. I misdoubt anythin' will come av permiscuous burnin' aither peacockses in a desolt lan'; an' I know that I will be down an' die wid thirrist. Me catch peacockses for you, ye lazy scutts—an' be sacrificed by the peasantry—Ugh!"

He waved a huge paw and went away.

At twilight, long before the appointed hour, he returned empty-handed, much begrimed with dirt.

"Peacockses?" queried Ortheris from the safe rest of a barrack-room table whereon he was smoking cross-legged, Learoyd last asleep on a bench.

"Jock," said Mulvaney, without answering, as he stirred up the sleeper. "Jock, can ye fight? Will ye fight?"

Very slowly the meaning of the words communicated itself to the half-roused man. He understood—and again—what might these things mean? Mulvaney was shaking him savagely. Meantime the men in the room howled with delight. There was war in the confederacy at last—war and the breaking of bouds.

Barrack-room etiquette is stringent. On the direct challenge must follow the direct reply. This is more binding than the ties of tried friendship. Once again Mulvaney repeated the question. Learoyd answered by the only means in his power, and so swiftly that the Irishman hat barely time to avoid the blow. The laughter around increased. Learoyd looked bewilderedly at his friend—himself as greatly bewildered. Ortheris dropped from the table because his world was falling.

"Come outside," said Mulvaney, and as the occupants of the barrack room prepared joyously to follow, he turned and said furiously: "There will be no fight this night—unless any wan av you is wishful to assist. The man that does, follows on."

No man moved. The three passed out into the moonlight, Learoyd fumbling with the buttons of his coat. The parade ground was deserted except for the scurrying jackals. Mulvaney's impetuous rush carried his companions far into the open ere Learoyd attempted to turn round and continue the discussion.

"Be still now. 'Twas my fault for beginnin' things in the middle av an end, Jock. I should ha' commenst wid an explanation; but Jock, dear, on yer sowl are ye fit, think you, for the finest fight that ever was—betther than fightin' me? Considher before ye answer."

More than ever puzzled, Learoyd turned round two or three times, felt an arm, kicked tentatively, and answered: "Ah'm fit." He was accustomed to fight blindly at the lifting of the superior mind.

They sat them down, the men looking on from afar, and Mulvaney untangled himself in mighty words.

"Followin' your fools' scheme I wint out into the thrackless desert beyond the barricks. An' there I met a pious Hindu dhriving a hullock-kyart. I tuk ut for granted he would be delighted to convoy me a piece, an' I jumped in—"

"You long, lazy, black-haired swine," drawled Ortheris, who would have done the same thing under similar circumstances.

"'Twas the height av policy. That naygur man dhrives miles an' miles—as far as the new railway line they're buildin' now back av the Tavi River. "'Tis a kyart for dhirt only,' says he now an' again; more-ously, to get me out av ut. 'Dhirt I am,' sez I. 'an' the dhryest that you iver kyarted. Dhrive on, me son, an' glory be wid you.' At that I wint to slape, an' took no heed till he pulled up on the embankmint av the line where the coolies were pilin' mud. There was a matther av two thousand coolies on that line—von remember that. Prisintly a bell rang, an' they shroops of to a big payshed. 'Where's the white man in charge?' sez I to my kyart dhriver. 'In the shed,' sez he, 'engaged on a rufik!' 'A fwat?' sez I. 'Rifik,' sez he. 'You take ticker. He take money. You get nothin'.' 'Oho!' sez I, 'that's fwat the shuperior an' cultivated man calls a raffle, me misdeguided child av darkness an' sin. Lead on to that rathe, though fwhat the mischief 'tis doin' so far away from ut's home—which is the charity bazar at Christmas, an' the Colonel's wife grinnin' behind the tea table—is more than I know.' Wid that I wint to the shed an' found 'twas pay day among the coolies. Their wages was on a table lorninst a big, fine, red buck av a man—sivin fut high, four fut wide, an' three fut thick, wid a fist on him like a corn sack. He was payin' the coolies fair an' easy, but he wud ask each man if he wud raffle that manesh, an' each man sez, 'Yes,' av course. Tbin he wud deduct from their wages accordin'. Whin all was paid, he filled an ould cigar box full av gun-wads an' scatthered ut among the coolies. They did not take much joy av that performince, an' small wondher. A man close to me picks up a black gun-wad an' sings out: 'I have ut.' 'Good may ut do you,' sez I. The coolie wint forward to this big, fine, red man, who threw a cloth off of the most sumptshus, jouled, enamuled, an' variously-bedivilled sedan chair I iver saw."

"Sedan chair! Put yonr 'ead in a bag. That was a palanquin. Don't yer know a palanquin when you see it?" said Otheris with great scorn.

"I chuse to call ut sedan chair, an' chair ut shall be, little man," continued the Irishman. "'Twas a most amazin' chair—all lined wid pink silk an' fitted wid red silk curtains. 'Here ut is,' sez the red man. 'Here ut is,' sez the coolie, an' he grinned weakly ways. 'Is ut any use to you?' sez the red man. 'No,' sez the coolie; 'I'd like to make a present av ut to you.' 'I am graciously pleased to accept that same,' sez the red man; an' at that all the coolies cried aloud in fwhat was mint for cheerful notes, an' wint back to their diggin', lavin' me alone in the shed. The red man saw me, an' his face grew blue to his big, fat neck. 'Fwhat d'you want here?' sez he. 'Standin'-room an' no more,' sez I, 'ouless it may be fwhat ye niver had, an' that's manners, ye ratflin' ruffian,' for I was not goin' to have the Service throd upon. 'Out of this,' sez he. 'I'm in charge av this section av construction.' 'I'm in charge av mesilf,' sez I, 'an' it's like I will stay a while. D'ye raffle much in these parts?' 'Fwhat's that to you?' sez he. 'Nothen,' sez I, 'but a great dale to you, for begad I'm thinkin' you get the full half av your revenue from that sedan chair. Is ut always raffled so?' I sez, an' wid that I wint to a coolie to ask questions. Bhoys, that man's name is Dearsley, an' he's been raffin' that ould sedan chair monthly this matther av nine months. Ivry coolie on the section takes a ticket—or he gives 'em the go—wanst a month on pay day. Ivry coolie that wins ut gives ut back to him, for 'tis too big to carry away, an' he'd sack the man that thried to sell ut. That Dearsley has been makin' the rowlin' wealth av Roshus by nefarious raffin'. Think av the burnin' shame to the sufferin' coolieman that the army in Injia are bound to protect an' nourish in their bosoms! Two thousand coolies defrauded wanst a month!"

"Dem t' coolies. Has't gotten t' cheer, man?" said Learoyd.

"Hould on. Havin' onearthed this amazin' an' stupenjus fraud committed by the man Dearsley, I held a council av war; he thryin' all the time to sejuce me into a fight wid opprobrious language. The sedan chair niver belonged by right to any foreman av coolies. 'Tis a King's chair or a Quane's. There's gold on ut an' silk an' all manner av trapeseminta. Bhoys, 'tis not for me to countennnce any sort av wrongdoin'—me bein' the ould man—but—anyway he has had ut nine months, an' he dare not make throuble av ut wan taken from him. Five miles away, or ut may be six—"

There was a long pause, and the jackals howled merrily. Learoyd bared one arm and contemplated it in the moonlight. Then he nodded partly to himself and partly to his friends. Ortheris wriggled with suppressed emotion.

"I thought ye would see the reasonableness av ut," said Mulvaney. "I made bould to say as much to the man before. He was for a direct front attack—ut, horse, an' guns—an' all for nothiu', seein' that I had no thransport to convey the machine away. 'I will not argue wid you,' sez I, 'this day, but subsequintly Mister Dearsley, me ratflin' jool, we talk ut out lengthways. 'Tis no good pohey to swindle the naygur av his hard-earned emoluments, an' by presint informashin'—'twas the kyart man that tould me—'ye've been perpethratting that same for nine months. But I'm a just man,' sez I, 'an' overlookin' the presumpshin that youdher settee wid the gilt top was not come by honust'—at that he turned sky green, so I knew things was more thrue than lollable—'not come by honust, I'm willin' to compound the felony for this month's winnin's.'

"'An' I'll be damned if I do,' sez Learoyd and Ortheris.

"That man Dearsley's rushin' on his fate," continued Mulvaney, solemnly wagging his head. "All hell had no name bad enough for me that time. Faith, he called me a robber! Me! that was savin' him from continuin' in his evil ways widout a remonstrince—an' to a man av conscience a remonstrince may change the chune av his life. "'Tis not for me to argue,' sez I, 'fwhatever ye are, Mister Dearsley, but by my hand I'll take away the temptation for you that lies in that sedan chair.' 'You will have to fight me fur ut,' sez he, 'for well I know you will never dare make report to any one.' 'Fight I will,' sez I, 'but not this day, for I'm rejuced an' fer want av nourishment.' 'Ye're ould inough hand,' sez he, 'sizin' me up an' down; 'an' a jool av a fight you will have. Eat now, an' dhrink, an' go your way.' Wid that he gave mo some hump an' whisky—good whisky—an' we talked av this an' that the while. 'It goes hard on me now,' sez I, wipin' my mouth, 'to confiscate that piece av furniture, but justice is justice.' 'Ye've not got ut yet,' sez he; 'there's the fight between.' 'There is,' sez I, 'an' a good fight. Yo shall have the pick av the best quality in my riginint for the dinner you have given this day.' Thin I came hot foot to you twe. Hould your longue, the both. 'Tis this way. To-morrow we three will go there an' he shall have his pick betune me an' Jock. Jock's a deceivin' fighter, for he is all tat to the eye, an' he moves slow. Now I'm all beef to the look, an' I move quick. By my reckonin' the Dearsley man won't take me; so mo an' Orthe'ris 'll see fair play. Jock, I know you, 'twill be big fightin'.' Wid whipped, wid the exception av the sedan chair. After the business 'twill take a good three av us—Jock 'll be very hurt—to take away that sedan chair.'"

"Palanquin." This from Orthe'ris.

"Fwhatever ut is, we must have ut. 'Tis the only sellin' piece av property widin reach that we can get so cheap. An' fwhat's a light aither all? He has robbed the naygur-man dishonust. We rob him honust for the sake av the whisky he gave me."

"But wot'll we do with the bloomin' hartiele when we've got it? Them palanquins are as big as 'onses, an' uncommon 'ard to sell, as McCleary said when ye stole the sentry box from the Curragh."

"Who's goin' to do t' fightin' f" said Learoyd, and Ortheris subsided. The three returned to barracks without a word. Mulvaney's last argument clinched the matter. This palanquin was property, vendible, and to be attained in the simplest and least embarrassing fashion. It would eventually become beer. Great was Mulvaney.

Next afternoon a procession of three formed itself and disappeared into the scrub in the direction of the new railway line. Learoyd alone was without care, for Mulvaney dived darkly into the future, and into Ortheris teared the unknown. What befell at that interview in the lonely pay shed or by the side of the sedan chair Mulvaney only saw fit to tell a few hundred coolies know, and their tale is a confusing one, running thus:

"We were at work. Three men in red coats came. They saw the Sahib—Dearsley Sahib. They made oration; and noticeably the small man among the red coats. Dearsley Sahib also made oration, and used many very strong words. Upon this talk they departed together to an open space, and there the fat man in the red coat fought with Dearsley Sahib after the custom of white men—with his hands, making no noise, and never once did all pulling Dearsley Sahib's hair. Such of us as were not afraid beheld these things for just so long a time as a man needs to cook the midday meal. The small man in the red coat had possessed himself of Dearsley Sahib's watch. No, he did not steal that watch. He held it in his hand, and at certain seasons made outcry, and the twain ceased their combat, which was like the combat of young bulls in Spring. Both men were soon all red, but Dearsley Sahib was much more red than the other. Seeing this, and fearing for his life—because we greatly loved him—some fifty of us made shift to push upon the red-coats. But a certain man—very black as to the hair, and in no way to be confused with the small man or the fat man who fought—that man, we affirm, ran upon us, and of us he embraced some ten or fifty in both arms, and beat our heads together, so that our livers turned to water, and we ran away. It is not good to interfere in the fightings of white men. After that Dearsley Sahib fell and did not rise, these men jumped upon his stomach and despoiled him of all his money, and attempted to fire the pay shed and departed. Is it true that Dearsley Sahib makes no complaint of these latter things having been done? We were senseless with fear and do not at all remember. There was no palanquin near the pay shed. What is it? know about palanquins? Is it true that Dearsley Sahib does not return to this place at all we will speak the truth. There was a palanquin, for the up-keep of which we were forced to pay nine-tenths of our monthly wage. On such mulctings Dearsley Sahib allowed us to make obeisance to him before the palanquin. What could we do? We were poor men. He took a full half of our wages. Will the Government repay us those moneys? Those three men in red coats bore the palanquin upon their shoulders and departed. All the money that Dearsley Sahib had taken from us was in the cushions of that palanquin. Therefore they stole it. Thousands of rupees were there—all our money. It was our bandbox, to fill which we cheerfully contributed to Dearsley Sahib three-seventh of our monthly wage. Why does the white man look upon us with the eye of distaver? Before God, there was a palanquin, and now there is no palanquin; and if they send the police here to make inquisition, we can only say that there never has been any palanquin. Why should a palanquin be near these works? We are poor men and we know nothing."

Such is the simplest version of this simplest story connected with the descent upon Dearsley. From the lips of the coolies I received it. Dearsley himself was in no condition to say anything, and Mulvaney preserved a massive silence, broken only by the occasional licking of the lips. He had seen a fight so gorgeous that even his power of speech was taken from him. I respected that reserve until, days after the affair, I discovered in a disused stable in my quarters a palanquin of unchastened splendor—evidently in past days the litter of a Queen. The pole whereby it swung between the shoulders of the bearers was rich with the painted papier mache of Cashmere. The shoulder pads were of yellow silk. The panels of the litter itself were ablaze with the loves of all the gods and goddesses of the Hindu Pantheon—lacquer on cedar. The cedar sliding doors were fitted with hasps of translucent Jaipur enamel and ran in grooves shod with silver. The cushions were of brocaded Delhi silk, and the curtains, which once hid any glimpse of the beauty of the King's palace, were stiff with gold. Closer investigation showed that the entire fabric was everywhere rubbed and discolored by time and wear; but even thus it was sufficiently gorgeous to deserve housing on the threshold of a royal zenana. I found no fault with it, except that it was in my stable. Then, trying to lift it by the silver-shod shoulder-pole, I laughed. The road from Dearsley's pay shed to the cantonment was a narrow and uneven one, and, traversed by three very inexperienced palanquin bearers, one of whom was sadly battered about the head, must have been a path of torment. Still I did not quite recognize the right of the three musketeers to turn me into a "fence" for stolen property.

"I'm askin' you to warehouse ut," said Mulvaney when he was brought to consider the question. "There's no stonl in ut. Dearsley tould us we cud have ut if we fought. Jock fought—an', ho, Sorr, when the throublu was at his finest an' Jock was bleedin' like a stuck pig, an' little Orth'ris was shquealin' on one leg chewin' big bites out av Dearsley's watch, I wud ha' given my place at the fight to have had you see wan round. He tuk Jock, as I suspicioned he would, an' Jock was deceptive. Nine av 'em—they were even matched, an' at the tenth—About that palanquin now. There's not the least throuble in the world, or we wud not ha' brought ut here. You will onderstand that the Queen—God bless her!—does not reckon for a privit soldier to kape elephints an' palanquins an' sich in barricks. Aither we had dhragged ut down from Dearsley's through that cruel scrub that near broke Orth'ris's heart, we sst ut in the ravine for a night; an' a thief av a porcupine an' a civet-cat av a jackal roosted in ut, as well we knew in the mornin'. I put ut to you sorr, is an elegant palanquin, fit for the Princess, the uatural abidin' place av all the vermin in cantonmints? We brought ut to you, aither dhark, and put ut in your shtable. Do not let your conscience prick you, sorr, as the rejoicin' men in the pay shed yonder—lookin' at Dearsley wid his head tied up in a towel—an' well knowin' that they cau dhraw their pay ivry month widout stoppages for riffles. Indirectly, Sorr, you have rescued from an onprincipled son av a nighthawk the peasanthry av a numerous village. An' besides, will I let that sedan chair rot on our hands? Not I. 'Tis not every day a piece av pure joolry comes into the market. There's not a King widin these forty miles"—he waved his hand round the dusty horizon—"not a King wud not be glad to buy ut. Some day meself, whin I have leisure, I'll take ut up along the road an' dishpose av ut."

"How?" said I, for I knew the man was capable of anything.

"Get into ut, av coorse, and keep wan eye open through the curtains. Whin I see a likely man of the native persuasion I will descind blushin' from my canopy and say: 'Buy a palanquin, ye black scutt?' I will have to hire four men to carry me first, though; and that's impossible till next pay day."

Curiously enough, Learoyd, who had fought for the prize, and in the winning secured the highest pleasure life had to offer him, was altogether disposed to undervalue it, while Ortheris openly said it would be better to break the thing up. Dearsley, he argued, might be a many-sided man, capable, despite his magnificent lighting qualities, of setting in motion the machinery of the civil law—a thing much abhorred by the soldier. Under any circumstances their fun had come and passed; the next pay day was close at hand, when there would be beer for all. Wherefore longer couserve the painted palanquin?

"A first-class rifle shot an' a good little man av your meines you are," said Mulvaney. "But you niver had a head worth a suft-boiled egg. 'Tis me has to lie awake av nights schamin' an' plottin' for the thres av us. Orth'ris, me son, 'tis no matther av a few gallons av beer—no, nor twenty gallons—but tubs an' vats an' firkins in that sedan chair. Who ut was an' what ut was an' how ut got there we do not know; but I know in my bones that you an' me an' Jock wid his sprained thumb will get a fortune thereby. Lave me alone an' let me think."

Meantime the palanquin staid in my stall, the key of which was in Mulvaney's hands.

Pay day came, and with it beer. It was not in experience to hope that Mulvaney, dried by four weeks' drought, would avoid excess. Next morning he and the palanquin had disappeared. He had taken the precaution of getting three days' leave "to see a friend on the railway," and the Colonel, well knowing that the seasonal outburst was near, and hoping it would spend its force beyond the limits of his jurisdiction, cheerfully gave him all he demanded. At this point his history, as recorded in the messroom, stopped.

Others carried it not much further. "No, 'e wasn't drunk," said the little man loyally, "the liquor was no more than feelin' its way round inside of 'im; but 'e went an' filled that 'ole bloomin' palanquin with bottles 'fore 'e went off. He's gone an' 'ired six men to carry 'im, an' 'ad to 'elp 'im into 'is bunghal couch, 'cause 'e wouldn't 'ear reason. 'E's gone off in 'is shirt an' trousies, swearin' treuendjus—gone down the road in the palanquin, waviu' 'is legs out o' the windy."

"Yes," said I, "but where?"

"Now you arx me a question. 'E said 'e was goin' to sell that palanquin, but from observations what happened when I was stuffin' 'im through the door, I fancy 'e's gone to the new embankment to mock at Dearsley. Soon as Jock's off duty I'm goin' there to see if 'e's sale—not Mulvaney, but t'other man. My saints, but I pity 'im as elps Terence out o' the palanquin when 'e's once fair drunk."

He lit a pipe, resumed his grip of his two friends, and rocked to and fro in a gale of laughter.

"Mulvaney," said Ortheris sternly, "I taint no time for laughin'. You've given Jock an' me more trouble than you're worth. You've been absent without leave and you'll go into cells for that; an' you 'ave come back disgustin'ly dressed an' most improper in the limn' o' that bloomin' palanquin. Instid of which you laugh. An' we thought you was dead all the time."

"Bhoys," said the culprit, still shaking gently, "whin I've done my tale you may cry if you like, an' little Orth'ris here can thrample my inside out. Ha' done an' listen. My performinces have been stupenjus; my luck has been the blessed luck av the British Army—an' there's no betther than that. I wint out dhrunk an' dhrunkin' in the palanquin, and I have come back a shrunk god. And any of you go to Dearsley at ither any time was up? He was at the bottom of ut all."

"Ah said so," murmured Learoyd. "Tomorrow ah'll smash t' face in upon his head."

"Ye will not. Dearsley's a jool av a man. After Ortheris had put me into the palanquin an' the six bearer-men were grumbin' down the road, I tuk thought to mock Dearsley for that fight. So I told them, 'Go to the embankmiut,' and there, bein' most amazin' full, I shtuck my hond out av the concern an' passed compliments av the day to Dearsley. I must ha' miscalled him outrageous, for whin I am that way the power av the tongue comes on me. I can bare remimber tellin' him that his mouth opened endways like the mouth av a skate, which was thrue afther Learoyd had handled ut; an' I clear remimber his takin' no manner nor matter av offense, but givin' me a big dhrink of beer. 'Twas the beer did the thrick, for I crawled back into the palanquin, steppin' on me right ear wid me left foot, an' thin I slept like the dead. Wanst I half roused, an' begad the noise in my head was tremejus—roarin' and rattlin' an' poundin', such as was quite now to me. 'Mother av Mercy,' thinks I, 'phwat a concertina I will have on my shoulders whin I wake!' An' wid that I curls mysilf up to sleep before ut should get honld on me. Bhoys, that noise was not dhrink, 'twas the rattle av a train!"

There followed an impressive pause.

"Yes, he had put me on a thrain—put me, palanquin an' all, an' six black assassins av his own cooliss that was in his nefarious confidence, on the flat av a ballast-thruck, and we were rowlin' an' bowlin' along to Benares. Glory be that I did not wake up thin an' introjuce mysilf to the coolies. As I was sayin', I slep: for the bestther part av a day an' a night. But remimber you, that that man Dearsley had packed me off on wan av his material thrains to Benares, all for to make me overstay my leave an' get me into the cells."

The explanation was an eminently rational one. Benares was at least ten hours by rail from the cantonments, and nothing in the world could have saved Mulvaney from arrest as a deserter had he appeared thers in the apparel of his orgies. Dearsley had not forgotteu to take revenge. Learoyd, drawing back a little, began to place soft blows over selected portions of Mulvaney's body. His thoughts were nway on the embankment, and they meditated evil for Dearsley. Mulvaney continued:

"Whin I wns full awake the palanquin was set down in a street, I suspicioned, for I end hear people passin' and talkin'. But I knew well I was far from home. There is a queer smell upon our cantonments—smell av dried earth and brick kilns wid whiffs av a cavalry stable litter. This place smelt marigold flowers an' bad water, an' wanst somethin' came an' blew heavy with his muzzle at the chink av the shntter. 'It's in a village I am,' thinks I to myself, 'an' the parochial buffalo is investigatin' the palanquin.' But, anyways, I had no desirs to move. Only lie still whin you're in foreign parts an' the standin' luck av the British Army will carry ye through. This is an spigram. I made ut.

"Thin a lot av whisperin' divils surroundod the palanquin. 'Take nt up,' says wan man. 'But who'll pny us?' say another. 'The Maharanee's minister, av coorse,' sez the man. 'Oho!' ses I to myself, 'I'm a Quane in me own right, wid a minister to pay me expenses. I'll bo an Emperor if I lie still long enough. But this is no village I've struck.' I lay quiet, but I gunmed me right eyo to n crack av the shutters, and saw that the whole street was crammed with palanquins an' horses an' a sprinklin' av naked priests, all yellow powder an' tigers' tails. But I may tell you, Orth'ris, an' you, Learoyd, that av all the palanquins ours was the most imperial an' magnificent. Now a palanquin means a native lady all the world over, except whin a soldier av the Quane happens to be takin' a ride. 'Women an' priests!' sez I. 'Your father's son is in the right pew this time, Terence. There will be procedin's.' Six black divils in pink muslin tuk up the palanquin, an' oh! but the rowlin' an' the rockin' made me sick. Thin we got fair jammed among the palanquins—not more than fifty av them—an' we grated an' bumped like Queenstown potato smacks in a runnin' tide. I and hear the women giggliu' and squeelin' in their palanquins, but mine was the royal cumpage. They made way for ut, an', begad, the pink muslin men o' mine were howlin', 'Room for the Maharanee av Gokral-Seetarun.' Do you know aught av the lady, Sorr?"

"Yes," said I. "She is a very estimable old Queen of the Central Indian States, and they say she is fat. How on earth could she go to Benares without all the city knowing her palanquin?"

"'Twas the eternal foolishness av the naygurman. They saw the palanquin lying lonely an' forlornsome, an' the beauty av ut, after Dearsley's men had dhropped ut, and gone away, an' they gave ut the best name that occurred to thim. Quite right, too. For aught I know the ould lady was thravelliu' incog—like me. I'm glad to hear she's fat. I was no light weight myself, an' my men were mortial anxious to dhrop me under a great big archway promiscuously ornamented wid the most improper carvin's and curtin's I iver saw. Begad! they made me blush—like a—like a maharanee."

"The temple of Prithi-Devi," I murmured, remembering the monstrous horrors of that sculptured archway at Benares.

"Pretty Devilskins—savin' your presence, Sorr. There was nothin' pretty about ut, except me! 'Twas all half dhark, an' whin the coolies left they shut a big black gate behind av us, an' half a company av fat yellow priests began pully-hanlin' the palanquins into a dharker place yet—a big stone hall full av pillars, an' gods, an' incense, an' all manner av similar thruck. The gods concerned me, for I perceived I was like to go forward, to get out, my retreat bein' cut off. By the same token a good priest makes a bad palanquin coolie. Begad! they nearly turned me inside out draggin' the palanquin to the temple. Now the disposishin av the forces inside was this way: The Maharanee av Gokral-Seetarun—that was me—lay by the favor av Providence on the far left flank behind the dhark av a pillar carved with elephints' heads. The remainder av the palanquins was in a big half circle facing in to the biggest, fattest, an' most amazin' she-god that iver I dreamed av. Her head ran up into the black above us, an' her feet stuck out in the light av a little fire av melted butter that a priest was feedin' out av a butter-dish. Thin a man began to sing an' play on somethin' back in the dhark, an' 'twas av queer song. Ut made my hair lift on the back av my neck. Thin the doors av all the palanquins slid back, an' the women bundled out. I saw what I'll never see again. 'I was more glorious than thransformations at a pantomime, for they was in pink an' blue an' silver an' red an' grass-green, wid dimonds an' imralds an' great red rubies all over thim. But that was the least part av the glory. O, bhoys, they were more lovely than the like av any loveliness in hiven: ay, their little bare feet were better than the white hands av a lord's lady, an' their mouths were like puckered roses, an' their eyes were bigger an' finer than the eyes av any livin' women I've seen. Ye may laugh, but I'm speakin' truth. I never saw the like, an' never I will again."

"Seeing that in all probability you were watching the wives and daughters of most of the Kings of India, the chances are that you won't," I said, for it was dawning on me that Mulvaney had stumbled upon a big queens' praying at Benares.

"I niver will," he said, mournfully. "That sight doesn't come twist to any man. It made me ashamed to watch. A fat priest knocked at my door. I didn't think he'd have the insolince to disturb the Maharanee av Gokral-Seetarun, so I lay still. 'The old cow's asleep,' sez he to another. 'Let her be,' sez that. "Twill be long before she has a calf!' I might ha' known before he spoke that all a woman prays tor in Injia—an' tor matter o' that in England too—is childher. That made me more sorry I'd come, me bein', as you well know, a childless man."

He was silent for a moment thinking of his little son, dead many years ago.

"They prayed, an' the butter-fires blazed up an' the incense turned everything blue, an' between that an' the fires the women looked like they were all ablaze an' twinklin'. They took hold av the she-god's knees, they cried out an' they threw themselves about, an' that world-without-end amen music was dhrivin' them mad. Mother av Hiven! how they cried, an' the ould she-god grinnin' above them all so scornful! The dhrink was dyin' out in me fast, an' I was thinkin' harder than the thoughts wud go through my head—thinkin' how to get out an' all manner of nonsense as well. The women were rockin' in rows, their di mond bells clickin', an' the tears runnin' out betune their hands, an' the lights were goin' lower and dharker. Then there was a blaze like lightnin' from the roof, an' that showed me the inside av the palanquin, an' at the end where my toot was stood the livin' spit an' image o' myself worked on the linin'. This man here, it was."

He hunted in the folds of his pink cloak, ran a hand under one, and thrust into the firelight a foot-long embroidered presentment of the great god Krishna, playing on a flute. The heavy jowl, the staring eye, and the blue-black mustache of the god made up a tar-off resemblance to Mulvaney.

"The blaze was goue in a wink, but the whole scheme came to me thin. I believe I was mad, too. I slid the off-shutter open and rowled out into the dhark behind the elephint-head pillar, tucked up my trowsies to my knees, slipped off my boots, an' tnk a general hould av all the pink linin' av the palanquin. Glory be, ut ripped out like a woman's dhriss when you tread on ut at a Sergeants' ball, an' a bottle came with ut. I tnk the bottle an' the next minnt I was ont av the dhark av the pillar, the pink linin' wrapped round me most graceful, the mnsic thunderin' like kettledrums, an' a could draught blowin' round my bare legs. By this hand that did ut, I was Krishna tootlin' on the flute—the god that the rig'mental Chaplain talks about. A sweet sight I must ha' looked. I knew my eyes were big, and my face was wax-white, an' at the worst I must ha' looked like a ghost. But they took me for the livin' god. The music stopped, and the women wers dead dumb an' I crooked my legs likes a shepherd on a china basin, an' I did the ghost-waggle with my feet as I had done ntat the rig'mental theatre many times, an' I slid acrost the width av that temple in front av the she-god tootlin' on the bass hotple."

"Wot did you toot?" desmanded Ortheris the practical.

"Ms? Oh!" Mulvaney sprang up, suiting the action to the word and sliding gravsly in front of us, a dilapidated bot imposing deity in the half light. "I sang—

"'Only say
You'll be Mrs. Brallaghan.
Don't say nay,
Charmin' Judy Callaghao.'

I didn't know me own voice when I sang. An' oh! 'twas pitiful to see the women. The darlin's were down on their faces. Whin I passed the last wan I cud see her poor little fingers workin' one in another as if she wanted to touch my feet. So I dhrew this tail av this pink overcoat over her head for the greater honour, an' I slid into the dhark ou the other side av the temple, and fotched up in the arms av a big fat priest. All I wanted was to get away clear. So I tuk him by his greas throat an' shut the speech out av him. 'Ont!' sez I. 'Which way, ye fat heathen?' 'Oh!' sez he. 'Man,' sez I. 'Wblte man, soldier man, common soldier man. Where in the name av confusion is the back door?' The women in the temple were still on their faces an' a young priest was holdin' out his arms above their heads.

"'This way,' sez my fat friend, duckin' behind a big bull god an' divin' into a passage. Thin I remimbered that I must har made the miraculous reputation av that temple for the next fifty years. 'Not so fast,' I sez, an' I held out both my hands wid a wiuk. That ould thief smiled like a father. I tuk him by the back av the neck in case he should be wishful to put n knife into me unbekoownst, an' I ran him up an' down the passage twice to collect his sensibilties. 'Be quiet,' sez he, in English! 'Now you talk sense,' I sez. 'F

gentleman was Mr. Fitzgerald had been talking of. "Mr. Tennyson," said my father, "the Poet Laureate." "Diasby," said John, warily: "anyhow, he didn't faro to know much about hosses when I showed him over my stahles."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

LOVE'S PILGRIMS.

I saw them pass, their high, clear faces pale
With deathless longing, their dark eyes upturned
To where the dying flame of sunset burned,
While deep in shadow lay the enflowered vale;
Above, one cloud, a snow-white hurrying sail,
Sped o'er the darkening sky, as tho' it spurned
The azure depths; while passionate planets yearned
Toward the hidden god, love only might unveil.

I saw them go, press up the desolate hill,
And stand clear-cut against the sunset's fire,
Yet dared not follow; like a broken lyre
That clings not, smitten, to my tortured will,
Pale as the ghost of some unslaked desire,
Held me in bondage, anguished—frozen—still.
—*The Academy.* EVELYN PYNE.

CHARLES BURKE.—It was a rare treat to see Burton and Burke in the same play; they acted into each other's hands with the most perfect skill; there was no striving to outdo each other. If the scene required that for a time one should be prominent the other would become the background of the picture, and so strengthen the general effect; by this method they produced a perfectly harmonious work. For instance, Burke would remain in repose, attentively listening while Burton was delivering some humorous speech. This would naturally act as a spell upon the audience, who became by this treatment absorbed in what Burton was saying, and having got the full force of the effect they would burst forth in laughter or applause; then, by one accord, they became silent, intently listening to Burke's reply, which Burton was now strengthening by the same repose and attention. I have never seen this element in acting carried so far, or accomplished with such admirable results, not even upon the French stage, and I am convinced that the importance of it in reaching the best dramatic effects cannot be too highly estimated.

It was this characteristic feature of the acting of these two great artists that always set the audience wondering which was the better. The truth is there was no "better" about the matter. They were not horses running a race, but artists painting a picture; it was not in their minds which should win, but how they could, by their joint efforts, produce a perfect work. I profited very much by these early lessons.

Dying at the age of thirty-two, it is wonderful that Charles Burke left such an enduring reputation as an actor. I do not mean that his fame lives with the general public, but his professional brethren accorded to him the rarest histrionic genius. I have sometimes heard comparisons made between Burton and Burke, but they were so widely different in their natures and their artistic methods that no reasonable parallel could be drawn. Burton colored highly, and laid on the effects with a liberal brush, while Burke was subtle, incisive, and refined. Burton's features were strong and heavy, and his figure was portly and ungainly. Burke was litbe and graceful. His face was plain, but wonderfully expressive. The versatility of this rare actor was remarkable, his pathos being quite as striking a feature as his comedy. He had an eye and face that told their meaning before he spoke, a voice that seemed to come from the heart itself, penetrating but melodious. He sang with great taste, and was a perfect musician. His dramatic effects sprang more from intuition than from study; and, as was said of Barton Booth, "the blind might have seen him in his voice and the deaf have heard him in his visage."

Although only a half brother, he seemed like a father to me, and there was a deep and strange affection between us. As I look back I can recall many social and professional sacrifices that he made for me, and my love for him was so great that if we were absent from each other for any length of time my heart would beat with delight at his approach. It is scarcely fair to intrude upon the reader one's domestic affections, but I am irresistibly impelled to write these words. And so they must stand.—*Joseph Jefferson, in the Century.*

THOSE WHO BRAY.—The ingratitude of Kings and the ingratitude of democracies have often supplied the text of historic or political sermons; the ingratitude of readers and spectators, from Shakespeare's day to our own, is at least as notable and memorable. A man who has amused our leisure, relieved our weariness, delighted our fancy, enthralled our attention, refreshed our sympathies, cannot claim a place of equal honor in our grateful estimation with the dullest or the most perverse of historians who ever falsified or stupefied history, of metaphysicians who ever "darkened counsel" and wasted time and wearied attention by the profitless incubrations of pseudosophy. To create is nothing; to comment is much. The commentary may be utterly hollow and rotten, the creation thoroughly solid and alive; the one is nothing less than criticism, the other nothing more than fiction. "Un âne qui ressemble a monsieur Nisard' takes precedence, in the judgment of his kind, of the men on whose works, inventive or creative, it is the business of a Nisard to pass judgment and to bray.

Some few students, whose levity or perversity is duly derided and deplored by the Nisards of our time, are of opinion that the age of Shakespeare is well worth studying, even in the minor productions of his day and the humblest professors of his art. And, far as the modern novel at its best is beneath the higher level of the stage in the time of Shakespeare, it must be admitted that the appeal to general imagination or to general sympathy, which then was made only by the dramatist, is now made only by the novelist. Middleton, Heywood, and Rowley would now have to undertake the parts so excellently played by Collins, by Trollope, and by Reade. Culture, in their days, was pleased to ignore the drama with a scorn as academic—in Mr. Carlyle's picturesque and fortunate phrase, as 'high-sniffing' a contempt—as it now can pretend to feel for the novel. And yet the name of Shakespeare is now more widely known than the name of Puttenham. And though Dickens was not a Shakespeare, and though Collins was not a Dickens, it is permissible to anticipate that their names and their works will be familiar to generations unacquainted with the existence and unaware of the eclipse of their most shining, most scornful, and most superior critics.—*Algernon C. Swinburne, in the Fortnightly Review.*

A KERNOOZER.—Theft of memorial brasses, and displacement, neglect, or loss of old armor, from church tombs, have been occasioning correspondence in the daily papers. Kernoozers may still rescue a great deal of the latter from oblivion, as, like all true connoisseurs, they are enthusiasts. Indeed, the words kernoozer, kernoozling, are but a humorous travesty ou connoisseur. It was created thus: A man who was of humble birth and no education became so mixed up with artists that he gathered much knowledge on matters connected with art, and developed a taste to some extent for studying armor. He was often found in the celebrated Christie auction room, and on one occasion, when armor was under the hammer, he of the rostrum asked Mr. ——— what was his opinion of the pieces, but Mr. ——— excused himself from giving auy on the ground that he was no kernoozer. When a club of armor virtuosi was formed, auu a name desired for it, some one suggested the adoption of Kernoozer, and now its sense for nonsense) is so extended that a verb is formed—I *kernooze*, you kernooze, he kernoozes, I should kernoozle, he should kernoozle, &c. Truly the Ladies Murray or lexicographer of the latter half of the nineteenth century has his work cut out for him.—*The Exchange and Mart.*

DOLLIES.—Two minor branches of the doll industry form distinct trades—the making of shoes and eyes. The shoes are made from the waste material of children's ornamental shoes and boots; but this branch is a smaller one than that of eye-making, as many dolls are sent out with merely painted boots, while all or nearly all have proper eyes. McCulloch says in his *Commercial Dictionary* that a manufacturer of the latter has been known to receive a single order for £500 worth; and although this statement was afterward disputed, it seems certain that large orders are sometimes placed. Dolls' eyes are of two sorts, known technically as common and natural. The common are simply colored hollow glass spheres of white enamel, black and blue being the only colors used. The natural eyes are of similar composition, but have the pupil and iris correctly represented. Considerable quantities are exported, especially to French dollmakers. The black eyes are used for dolls exported to South America, and blue eyes for those used at home, children naturally preferring their dolls to have eyes of a similar hue to those most common among themselves.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE QUESTION OF A FRINGE.—In Jerusalem the Armenians are very much *en évidence*, and many a visitor to the Holy Land who finds the Church of the Sepulchre and other sacred sites decorated with Armenian pictures and legends, and partly intrusted to the care and guardianship of Armenian monks, must have had his curiosity excited and have wondered that the Church of a people so little known otherwise should here play a rôle transcending in outward importance that of the Latin, and only falling short of that of the Greek Church. The functions of the Church of the Sepulchre are apportioned out between these three churches, of which each has its own particular shrines within the holy precincts.

In order to prevent disputes and even bloodshed, the Turkish officials prescribe exactly the hours at which each set of religionists shall celebrate their rites before the chief altars, which are, of course, common; and it is a curious sight to watch the adherents of one church following immediately after those of another, and almost treading on their heels. The chief rivalry is between the Greek and Latin churches. Each of these august bodies deems it a great triumph if they can stretch out a function over its allotted time, and steal a few minutes from the watch of another sect, or extend the fringe of their carpet over the prescribed margin so as to infringe on the common ground.

These little encroachments are jealously watched and resented, and not long ago the Greeks went by night and cut off an inch or two of a carpet of the Latins which, in their opinion, came too far. The result was that the Latins appealed to the French Consul, who champions the rights of the Roman Church on foreign soil; for the French Government makes a political stalking horse in foreign parts of the religion to which at home it is either indifferent or hostile. The Greeks appealed on their side to their factotum, the Russian Consul, and echoes of the fray which ensued between these functionaries penetrated eventually, I believe, even the charmed circle of the Turkish Foreign Office at Stamboul.—*The National Review.*

WRECKING IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.—Men, women, and children will abandon any pursuit to throng to the scene of a wreck. An entire congregation will swarm out of church at such a summons, the men divesting themselves of superfluous clothing as they run, pitching garments over walls or into the bushes for the women to pick up. They are as active and prompt in their work, and as skillful as the members of the New-York Fire Department are in theirs. Nor does the labor require less nerve and skill. To take a boat out through a beating surf, in water which is not by any means free from sharks, and successfully save the cargo, rigging, and even the furniture of a wrecked vessel, to say nothing of the human lives, is not work for a coward or an unskilled boatman. The pay for salvage is high, so that a "lat" wreck is a thing to be prayed for and long remembered.

Numberless stories are told of the facility with which the insular conscience reconciles itself to the idea of assisting to wreck a vessel. Rather a knotty case was that of one of the older pilots, who was suspected and tried several years ago for complicity in a crime of this nature. At the trial two points are said to have been proved by witnesses; first, that the pilot was in the cabin of the vessel one afternoon for some time, and that when he came out he was heard to say, loudly: "Well, Capt'n, if it must be so, the Lawd's will be done;" and, second, that the next morning the vessel was hard and fast ashore. The laborers appear to work with more intelligence and energy when on or in the sea. Salt water seems to be vivifying in its effect. Perhaps it is the unending, unyielding demand for activity in action and thought which the ocean always makes upon those who wrestle with it that accounts for this difference in character. But it certainly is the case that the colored laborer of the Bahamas does not seem fonder of continued exertion when in his field or engaged in shore work than does his race brother elsewhere.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

TRADES AND POLITICS.—Mr. Chamberlain said at Birmingham: "A shoemaker or a tailor is almost always a Radical, a butcher is almost always a Conservative, and a baker is usually a stanch Liberal—I hope I may say a Liberal Unionist. How that happens I do not know." We should say that the old explanation was the true one. A shoemaker is Radical because his work leaves his mind free, and he is always speculating on politics and religion, a process which with the ignorant usually ends either in Radicalism and skepticism, or in old Toryism and fanatic faith. A tailor is a Radical because he fancies himself despised, popular speech being full of opprobrium for him; a butcher is a Conservative because he is a capitalist, and a baker is a Liberal because he sees too much of the misery of the world. It is, however, the last which strikes Mr. Chamberlain as singular, because baking is the most conservative of trades, the processes being as old as the days of the Pharaohs. That is true, and will probably remain true to the Judgment Day; but then, it is also true of all necessary processes. Man is very clever, but he has not invented, and will not invent, a new mode of growing a tree—say, on water—or a scientific method of dispensing with seed, or a manner of cooking without fire, or a way of weaving which does not involve use of warp and woof. Oddly enough, too, he has found no substitute for food, though that would seem, if fadical doctrines are true, far the worthiest object of search. All mankind could then strike at once, and assert perfect equality, and be as free of misery and as civilized as Otaheitans when discovered by Cook.—*The Spectator.*

HOW TO UNMARRY.—My grandfather used to tell an amusing story about an ignorant young couple in his parish. He had married them, but the marriage was a failure; they could not get on at all well together. They had vast, undefined ideas of what a rector could do, and it entered into their foolish minds that he might be able to undo their marriage. So they asked him whether he could not take them into church again and perform some service which would set them free, as they were before. The rector said, musingly: "Well, I think if you come to church I could put you in the way of becoming unmarried. Also, it is a curious kind of business, and instead of coming to the altar, as before, you will have to go into the belfry."

So the unhappy couple readily assented, and on an appointed time they went to the church, and the rector marched them into the belfry. "You see these two trestles," he said; "the husband will have to stand upon one trestle and the wife upon the other." Accordingly the husband, with much wonderment, stood on a trestle and the wife did the same. "Now, each of you take a bell rope in your hand." This was done. "Now, each of you tie the bell rope round your neck and jump off the trestle." "Lor', Sir," said one of them, "we should be hanging ourselves." "Exactly," said the rector; "that is what I mean. The only way by which you can unmarry yourselves in church is by hanging yourselves in the belfry."—*Reminiscences of a Literary and Clerical Life.*

JUST "THE RIVER."—Many years ago, while on a walking tour in the West Midlands, I came to a river, and guessed that it was Shakespeare's Avon in its course through Warwickshire to meet the Severn near Evesham, in Worcestershire. I asked a strapping country lad, "What is the name of that river?" "The River," he replied, and no other name did he know. "The River" it was to him, as to his ancestors ages before, when they called it Avon.—*Notes and Queries.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

JOHN MORLEY'S "WALPOLE."

WALPOLE. By JOHN MORLEY. Twelve English Statesmen Series. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO.

No volume in this series of admirable biographies has been awaited with the interest that has centred in Mr. John Morley's. The fact may well seem an unusual compliment when it is recalled that Prof. Freeman, Mrs. J. R. Green, Frederic Harrison, and James Gairdner have already contributed important volumes to the series. Mr. Morley is himself a statesman of much contemporary distinction; he is a man of letters, of proved title to eminence; he is a scholar of wide and interesting range, and he has command of a style that is sober and restful at the same time that it is strong and brilliant. No intelligent reader who takes up his volume on Walpole will lay it down unread from beginning to end. It is the despair of reviewers that they cannot successfully impart to the reader's mind a sense of the delightful charms of such a work. Perhaps the main source of its interest, aside from the author's style, is the author's wonderful grasp of the subject and all the contemporary events with which the life of Walpole was entwined. The volume reads as if he had simply written it out of his own head without aid from works of reference.

Not only the age in which Walpole's talents were forced to exercise themselves, but the domestic environment in which his youth was passed, must be remembered in any estimate of his character. The stock from which the future Minister came dated its line back to the coming of William the Conqueror; it could boast an unbroken descent in the male line for eighteen generations. Walpole's father was a country gentleman of good estate; he has been likened, though unjustly, to Squire Western; he was certainly fond of sport, of farming, and of ale. Convivial himself, he liked to see his son share his indulgences, and, though he sent him to the university, his special ambition was to make him the best gentleman farmer in all Norfolk. That another destiny was in store for him the father had no notion.

It was a singular, though by no means a rare, coincidence, as history goes, that one of the schoolfellows of Walpole at Eton should be a youth who was to enter Parliament about the same time he did and who was subsequently to achieve an equal eminence, though to live out a career vastly more strange and certainly not so honorable. This was Henry St. John, whom we know as Bolingbroke, whose age matched Walpole's save for two years, and who came to make the destruction of Walpole the master motive of his life. Walpole's earliest place in a Cabinet made him the successor of St. John. In 1708 he became Secretary for War in the Godolphin administration.

When to Walpole is accorded the distinction of having been the ablest commercial Minister England had ever had at that time, it must be remembered that in this first taste of Ministerial office he had Godolphin for a chief. Godolphin has not enjoyed a lively memory. Except for the beautiful memoir of his noble wife, which Evelyn wrote, the name Godolphin might scarcely survive except to the curious. Mr. Morley appreciates Godolphin. And yet he knows the causes to which forgetfulness of him is due. Godolphin was "silent, able, pliant, assiduous, indispensable," and these virtues could scarcely contend with those of Marlborough for a place in the world's lasting remembrance. And yet the ability by which he made it possible for Marlborough to carry on his wars shows him to have been "a Minister of extraordinary skill, capacity, and resource." Godolphin's career is linked with a time of peace. His name is forever honorably bound up with a long period of European tranquility.

Though Walpole was in office during the closing years of Queen Anne, his career coincides mainly with the first years of the Hanoverian dynasty. Indeed, he have not reached the fortieth page of Mr. Morley's book when we find him discussing the future of the Electress Sophia and of the Pretender and the dangers of making overtures to Hanover for fear of exasperating the Tories and offending the Queen. Strange it was that an event which has been called the greatest miracle in English history should have taken place without disturbance in England or on the Continent. It was the crowning merit of Walpole's administration that England was long enough preserved in this peaceful state to secure, beyond doubt, the Hanoverian tenure of the English throne.

Fortunate it was for Walpole and for England that the first two Georges were not Englishmen and were men whom he could guide so successfully. The men who came over with George I. Mr. Morley calls "a crew of greedy strangers." George himself, while "silent, simple, and not ill meaning," while attentive to business and pacific, "with some ambition to play a big and stately part if he had only known how," really had a passion for his native land and not for England, and, moreover, was ignorant of the language of the land by which the land had been adopted. The arrangement by which he and the second George were left to manage the affairs of Hanover while the Whigs governed England was "an excellent bargain for England." Had they been Englishmen instead of Germans, and men of talents and force of character, Walpole "would never have been able to lay the foundations of Government by the House of Commons and by Cabinet so firmly that even the obdurate will of George III. was unable to overthrow it."

Mr. Morley writes an interesting sketch of the causes which led to Walpole's retention in office by the second George. It had not been probable that a son who hated his father as George II. hated George I would love his father's most trusted adviser, but the course of history was such that he did love him. No Minister ever had a stronger hold on the mind of his King than Walpole had on George II. The man whom George II. had been accustomed to describe as a rogue and rascal became subsequently as much a man after his own heart as any England contained: "firm as a rock for Walpole," is the way Mr. Morley describes the King's attitude.

Mr. Morley's analysis of George's character is one of the gems in which the book abounds. The King had character of a certain kind. But in all circumstances he was "intolerably exacting;" he could not hear to be alone; he hated the company of men as much as he delighted in that of women; Queens and Princes he snubbed and upbraided with all the childish peevishness of an old martinet; he was so avaricious and mean that the only present he ever gave Walpole was a diamond and that was found to be cracked quite through. Personally, he was one of the bravest men, but Walpole said he was "as great a political coward as ever wore a crown." Except for the cooperation of Queen Caroline, it is doubtful if Walpole could have retained his power so long. She made it "the great business of her life to humor, to cajole, to amuse, to restrain, and to lead" her royal husband, and thus was able to acquire complete ascendency over him, though she purchased it at "a merciless price." George understood perfectly well this concert of action between her and Walpole, but "he flattered himself that nobody else knew it," and was never weary of "gibing at sovereigns who had been governed by women and by favorites." He would call off a list of such, and then, with a smile of triumph, exclaim: "And who do they say governs now?" all of which completed the hearty of the comedy. Walpole was free to acknowledge his debt to Queen Caroline. All the success he had had in carrying on the King's affairs had been due to her mediation. "I not only never did do anything without you," he told her, "but I know I never could."

For twenty-one years did Walpole hold office practically without a break, and, with the exception of the younger Pitt, no English Minister offers a parallel to Walpole's long supremacy. Mr. Morley points out that in order to estimate this fact properly it must be remembered that the country had just passed through eighty years of revolution; a man of eighty in 1711 could recall events as old as the execution of Charles I., and the long train of momentous deeds from that year down to the return of stable and permanent order with the importation of the German house. Walpole was never a popular Minister like Pitt. Dr. Johnson made the proper distinction between them when he said: "Walpole was a Minister given by the King to the people; Pitt was a Minister given by the people to the King." When at last Walpole fell from office the people had few regrets; they "had become profoundly fatigued with twenty years of good sense." Mr. Morley adds that "it seems as if nothing were so hard for a nation to sustain as a long course of mere prudence."

Mr. Morley's general summary of the character of Walpole bestows upon him more elevated titles to regard than do the common notions. He calls him a great peace Minister, but he was wanting in lofty public ideals and attractive private virtues. Even Johnson, who thought the first Whig was the devil, admired him for his placability and thought him a fine fellow. Walpole had a sound and penetrating judgment, ample and accurate knowledge of the business he had to perform, and tenacity of will. At all times was his heart set upon the promotion of good government and the confusion of the enemies of it, and to this he gave himself "seriously, persistently, strenuously, devotedly." Walpole saw the world and mankind very much as they were and found it wisdom to work accordingly. He did not say "every man has his price;" what he did say was "all these men [meaning the men opposed to him] have their price." Just as he could reply "not often" to Hervey when Hervey had observed that the King would not lie, so was he accustomed to weigh and estimate men of smaller consequence to him in his calculations. When he laughed at the professions of patriotism made by his opponents it was not the laugh of a pure cynic, but the laugh of one who had "learned not to expect too much from men." Mr. Morley takes this wisdom for a virtue and not a vice in one who must "govern men as they are and not as the moralist nobly strives to make them."

Walpole's private life is shocking to the moral standards of our age. His talk at table, if heard to-day, "would send all the ladies flying from the room." He boasted of his successes with a coarseness that would now cause his expulsion from the mess of any garrison, while he "seems to have been indifferent to the doubtful fidelity of his own wife and to the legitimacy of his eldest son's eldest boy, though the boy was heir to the Walpole peerage." But in these matters the moral standards of Walpole's age must count for something in his favor.

Politically Mr. Morley does not find the character of Walpole deserving of the ill repute it has obtained. Here the tone of the times counts immensely in his favor. After a candid and particular examination of the political history of the period, he thinks the conclusion must be reached that he was "the least unscrupulous of the men of that time, the most straightforward, bold, and open, and the least addicted to scheming and cabal." Burke said: "The charge of systematic corruption was less applicable to him, perhaps, than to any Minister who ever served the Crown for so great a length of time." Walpole has been accused of offenses which Burke "in the very height of his zeal for reform seriously and deliberately defended." It is undeniable that Walpole practiced what would now be regarded as parliamentary corruption, but "to say with some modern writers that Walpole organized corruption as a system, that he made corruption the normal process of parliamentary government, that he governed by means of an assembly which was saturated with corruption, is to use language enormously in excess of any producible evidence and of all legitimate inference."

From this statement Mr. Morley proceeds to make another that must forcibly remind those who will consider it of the slow extent to which in one sense methods of government in our own country have advanced beyond the Walpole level. "The substance of the charge of corruption is to be sought," he says, "not in occasional payment of blackmail to a member as a patron, but in the fact that he reserved the Crown patronage, down to the last morsel, exclusively for members of his own party. He acted on the principle which is accepted in the United States." Under Walpole "a member of Parliament who desired anything, from a lucrative office for himself down to a place as tide-waiter for his son or a tenant, knew that his only chance would be to support the Administration."

The particular debt of England to Walpole is said to be that he imparted a decisive bias to her form of parliamentary government at a highly critical moment. "Though the struggle was a long one," says Mr. Morley, "it is to Walpole more especially that we owe it that government in England is carried on, not by royal or imperial Ministers, as in Prussia, not by popular Ministers, as in the United States, but by parliamentary Ministers."

George I. wished to reward Walpole early in his career by making him a peer. Walpole had then been the first Minister to make the House of Commons the centre of authority, and he declined the honor, as it involved leaving the House. We cannot but see in this act of his one of those instances in which Walpole's sight was so clear and his head so sound. Had he gone up to the Lords, the whole career of the man, and possibly the fate of the parliamentary methods established by him, might have been very different.

AN INFLUENCE ON FRENCH ART

CINQ-MARS; OR, A CONSPIRACY UNDER LOUIS XIII. By ALFRED DE VIGNY. Translated by WILLIAM HAZLITT. With Drawings by A. DAWANT. Etched by GAUJEAN. In two volumes. Boston: ESTES, BROWN & CO. 1889.

A period in which the sculptures and paintings of the French artists of 1830 are appreciated as never before is well fitted to see a reprint of Hazlitt's version of the celebrated historical novel by Alfred de Vigny. He was a contemporary of Antoine Louis Barye, Delacroix, Géricault, Rousseau, J. F. Millet, Dupré, Chenavard, and Decamps, some being slightly older than he, others somewhat younger. Born in 1789, he died during the full triumph of Napoleon III., in 1863. "Cinq-Mars" was written before he was thirty years old, being published at Paris in 1826, and composed while De Vigny was a soldier, moving about France from garrison to garrison. In this novel he has left pen pictures of scenes in the South of France which testify to an eye-witness wonderfully alive to the grandeur of landscape. In a certain sense he was one of the literary forerunners of the school of 1830, whose artistic start is often ascribed to the Englishman, John Constable, some of the landscapes of the latter having made their appearance in Paris. In "Cinq-Mars" we see the English influence at an earlier period and in literature. Shakespeare, whose "Othello" De Vigny translated for the French stage, made so profound an impression on him that in "Cinq-Mars" we not only get many quotations from the bard of Avon, but readily detect a much more intimate influence on the characters and methods of the novel. Indeed one tastes the flavor of Shakespeare from one cover to the other.

But there is also a likeness between the movement of the novel and the paintings of Gericault, Delacroix, and other powerful artists of that time. Not that in "Cinq-Mars" we get Oriental scenes, for the story deals strictly with Richelieu and Louis XIII., his helpless puppet; with young Cinq-Mars, the King's favorite, whom that craven abandoned to the irritation of the old Cardinal-Duke; with "His Gray Eminence," called also Father Joseph, the tool of Richelieu, and with the King's brother, who is as ready as anybody else to inform and let his friends hang, even before the plot is certainly a failure. Cinq-Mars and his plot to overthrow Richelieu with the aid of the Spaniards, Cinq-Mars and his Quixotic love for Princess Marie de Gonzaga, plays a secondary role, though the novel takes from him its name. The real hero is Richelieu, and his character is painted with a brush dipped alternately in vermilion and the deepest black. Alfred de Vigny touches on the less sinister of his vices with a light hand—his gallantry with women, his luxury and vanity. He also does justice to his statecraft, making it apparent that no one of his time could approach him in the political field, exhibiting Cinq-Mars rather as the prodigy whose success in withstanding the veteran for a time was enough fame for one man.

The edition is a fine one, ornamented with very good etchings after meritorious drawings by Dawant, who keeps well to the costumes of the period and follows authentic likenesses of Richelieu, Cinq-Mars, and Louis XIII. A sketch of Alfred de Vigny, written about 1842, and a short article by him "Thoughts on Truth in Art" which explains his views on the historical novel, act as prefaces to the book. Each volume has also notes on the historical facts presented, wherein Alfred de Vigny sought to counteract the criticisms that denied the truth of his estimates of the characters. The citations are somewhat vague, lacking as they do the exact particulars whence they are drawn, but they are sufficient to justify the novel as a work of art. He comes nearer to the facts as recorded by historians than Shakespeare does in most of his historical plays.

The portrait of Cinq-Mars given us by M. Dawaut suits well enough his character as Alfred de Vigny gives it. One sees in this face nothing to indicate a man who at the age of twenty-two could lead and control a conspiracy against a Richelieu. But the author takes care to show that the conspirators were astonished to find Cinq-Mars rising to the occasion in a way they had not expected from a youth who was little better, to outward seeming, than that most despicable of men, a King's favorite. One feels that Alfred de Vigny, looking back after the collapse of Napoleon I. on the history of France, attributed most of the evils of the Revolution and the ages before and after that outburst to the tyranny of Richelieu, which deprived the nobility of all that remained of their power, thus concentrating everything on the throne, which was sure to be inadequate to the task of government, save when its occupant happened by some lucky chance to be a man as well as a King. Thus "Cinq-Mars" is not merely a most dramatic novel, charmingly written and full of the Shakespearean virtue of making the great figures of the past live and breathe again in fiction, but a philosophic romance in which a most interesting view is presented—a view, of course, which at the present day has little of the novelty that it had when the book was published. As before remarked, the edition comes at an opportune moment, especially for those who are privileged to see the works of art by those contemporaries of Alfred de Vigny who were most in sympathy with his views, now shown at the loan exhibition of the Barye Monument Association in New-York. The dramatic fire of the writer, his descriptions of towns, battles, and seventeenth-century men, illustrate well in literature the paintings of further modern French artists also, such as Meissonier, Vibert, Viry, Bargue, and others whose works are widely known in the United States.

CANNIBAL BLACK-FELLOWS.

AMONG CANNIBALS. Four Years' Travel in Australia and of Camp Life with the Aborigines of Queensland. By CARL LUMHOLTZ, M. A. Translated by RASMUS B. ANDERSON, ex-United States Minister to Denmark. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889.

It is not so many months ago that Mr. Carl Lumholtz was in America delivering lectures on his experiences among the "black-fellows" of the Australian bush, those human beings who have been placed by some naturalists in certain respects below the highest beasts, but are now generally considered immeasurably higher. Mr. Lumholtz does not consider this aspect of the question, but the results at which he has arrived after living for four years in more or less intimacy with tribes of this race are not favorable to them. He does not place them below or near the more intelligent beasts, yet all he tells us confirms the statements of former travelers that they belong to the very lowest order of human beings.

Australia seems to have formed part of a much larger continent in times extremely remote and in the tertiary age to have been separated from other parts of the world by deep straits of the sea. Hence the trees and wingless animals belong to genera which are found elsewhere in the rocks as fossils. Among the mammals an exception exists with regard to the opossums, for instance. They have survived in America also, but our opossums are of a higher, more perfect kind than those of Australia. Nowhere else in the world are such low forms of marsupials found as in Australia. The duck-billed platypus, for instance, which is marsupial because it has the small bones in front of its belly, which support the pouch (marsupium) in which the female develops her young, is allied to the reptiles in this respect; she lays eggs, hatches them, and then only suckles her young. The spring ant-eater also lays eggs.

The human beings of Australia seem, by reason of their small brain space and lack of morals, to stand below the Bushmen of Southern Africa. They are cannibals, and instances are known of parents eating their own children after killing them, while in some tribes the flesh of those who die natural deaths is consumed. Whether men existed when Australia was cut off by the ocean is not known. It is probable that in some very remote epoch later than that event the first men arrived by sea and brought with them the highest quadruped known, the dingo or native dog, which exists both wild and tame. From Mr. Lumholtz we learn that some dingoes are trained to hunt. Indeed, some of his rare finds, which have been described, listed, and named by distinguished naturalists, in one case after the discoverer himself, were due to the efforts of a trained dingo, which came, alas, to an untimely end though the stupidity of the blacks who allowed it to approach a carcass filled with strychnine, which had been placed to capture a rare carnivorous beast.

A new tree kangaroo, whose colored portrait is given, is the creature named for Mr. Lumholtz, and the other three are opossums hitherto undescribed. Many new birds and insects fell to his search.

The animals of Australia have received in the present century from the settlers names that are taken from European animals, with even less warrant than the names given to American beasts by the early settlers here. Thus a sluggish marsupial as defenseless and inert as the sloths of South America is called a bear, and a small marsupial that devours other animals is called a tiger. The "bear" sleeps all day and at night climbs trees to eat the leaves. When detected by the natives it is only necessary to ascend and knock it on the head with a club. Kangaroos have increased in numbers in some parts of Australia owing to the extermination of the natives by firearms, poison, fire-water, and the diseases introduced by white men, to the disappearance of dingoes which attack sheep, and the wholesale poisoning of such native beasts of prey as used to keep their numbers down. This has led to bounties for kangaroos, so that they in turn are being killed off in the unsettled districts, while in the more settled parts they are worth killing in order to export their skins. Thus the fauna of Australia as well as the natives are in process of extinction.

As a naturalist in search of insects, reptiles, birds, and animals Mr. Lumholtz is very interesting, but the strongest point of interest in his book consists of the accounts we get concerning the "black-fellows." Australia is an immense continent, with very differing climates, and the tribes of natives vary greatly. Those in the south are of a higher quality than those of Queensland on the east and Western Australia; wherefore it is supposed that a later migration by sea took place after the peopling of Australia, that the later comers landed in the south, and improved the already existing population by the admixture of a better stock.

Mr. Lumholtz lived with the wild tribes of Queensland, and gives very graphic descriptions of their modes of existence, their tournaments to celebrate or settle truces, their dances, modes of sepulture, and personal appearance. He regards the Australian blacks as incapable of sustained effort except in the chase, and then only when the prey is in sight. They are all treacherous, and will inevitably abuse, plunder, and kill a benefactor who does not treat them with vigor and keep them in a state of fear. They are very cunning in concealing the moment of attack, have no idea of honor, and always kill from behind if possible. Of morals between the sexes there is scarcely a trace. The women go absolutely nude, and are forced to do all the work. A strong and fearless native appropriates the women he fancies and if their friends object the disobliger kills them in duel, the combatants being armed with wooden shields and very heavy wooden swords. When they come in contact with whites and Chinese they give everything for food and whisky or for opium, bartering their wives without scruple. They are kept in order by native policemen—good riders, but conscienceless black fellows—who are officered by whites. These police hunt and shoot them down like vermin every now and then. If the conduct of Americans toward the Indians is not defensible, that of the English in Australia toward the natives is simply appalling.

Most singular are some of the customs in certain tribes whose object is the limiting of the number of children born. In one tribe all but 5 per cent. of the male children born are operated upon; in another the mother is mutilated so that she cannot suckle her offspring. Each tribe or knot of tribes is in deadly fear of the other. As they have to scatter in order to obtain food, which consists almost exclusively of vegetable supplies, the hunters of human flesh can always find defenseless parties, whom they commonly surprise at dawn. The kidneys afford the tidbit, but next come the thighs. In some tribes the skulls of their own people are prepared for drinking cups. Successful cannibals acquire a great renown among their own people, because it is the one virtue of Australians to be generous if they get much food, and human flesh is the greatest luxury they know. Strange to say, they will not, as a rule, eat white men, taking only the kidneys, and taking these more because they think that the wisdom and courage of a man exist in the kidneys than because they like the taste. It appears that the flesh of whites has a disagreeable salty flavor, probably because of the use of salt and other condiments, of tobacco, and of spirits. Yet they also refuse the flesh of the hog. They are omniverous and insatiable feeders. Mr. Lumholtz figures the larvæ and complete insect of a large beetle which the natives love to eat, and tells us that the former when baked in the ashes tastes better than the finest omelet. Rotten flesh and all manner of insects, snakes that are not poisonous, lizards, and all unmentionable vermin are greedily devoured; yet there are some animals and insects concerning which the natives have ideas of their own, and which they cannot be induced to touch. Doubtless it was because he was hardly edible that Mr. Lumholtz escaped death while sojourning among these cheerful people. Yet such poor articles as he had—his shirt, shoes, hat, and small stock of tobacco—were incentive enough to cause a number of natives who had been well treated by him and were then living on his bounty to form plots to kill him.

The brain space of the Australian is so small that when the same proportion is found in the skull of a white man we are justified in calling the person to whom it belonged an idiot. The Australian seems to be almost as irresponsible as a lunatic. A squatter walking in the bush with his black boy hunting the brush turkey felt a touch on his back and heard his boy say: "Let me go ahead." When asked why he wished to go before him the boy answered: "Because I feel such an inclination to kill you." The black boy had been on the station for several years, where he had served as shepherd and had proved himself very capable. The colonists warn a stranger by saying: "Never have a black fellow behind you." Within the tribe murder and stealing (*gramma*) are punished. Thus, if one man meets another, kills him, and takes his wives, he is a hero, provided they are not of the same tribe. If they are he will be pursued day and night by his tribesmen and riddled with spears. For theft of women or other chattels there is no relief from the tribe; the matter is decided by duel. In those duels it is a matter of importance what relatives and friends a man has, for if he is being worsted they do not scruple to rush in and protect him. At the meetings called *bora ry*, where a series of single combats go on at once in the presence of assembled tribes, the old women are particularly zealous in defending a fallen brave, guarding him with their sticks, and calling on the man who has "downed" him to desist. The natives boast much, but do not like the exertion of combat, and their bloodthirstiness is more apparent when they can murder through treachery. On such festal occasions as a *borbory* deaths are rare, but they generally originate a new series of feuds, owing to insults to women. The victors take the women of the vanquished or must be appeased by gifts of tobacco or some other thing of value.

In these duels the wooden sword is so heavy that the warrior has to carry it upright in the hand. When striking he rests the point on the ground, then whips it back of his head and launches it at the shield of his enemy. Having delivered his blow, it is the other's turn. Whichever is tired first, or whosever shield is broken, is considered vanquished. Mr. Lumholtz gives a vivid description of such a scene as this, and there is a picture to make it yet more definite.

The cannibals among whom this traveler dwelt had no confessed belief in immortality, no idols, no signs of worship, sacrifice, or offering to an unseen power. They were afraid of the dark and believed that spectres infested certain places. Other Australians, however, are said to believe in a God and to leave offerings at graves in order to protect themselves from the ghosts of the departed. The Queensland men certainly feared the spirits of cunning and brave men, for they usually had a second name by which they were commonly addressed, the idea being that ghosts would not recognize them if so addressed. With starving a chronic thing, the fear of being eaten and the certainty of somestronger man despoiling them, the lot of the black fellow is not rosy. Add to this that they are absolutely naked, and in rainy weather suffer greatly from cold unless they can stick to a fire. Yet they are nevertheless humorous by nature and possess of the comical. In their dances some of the men act the buffoon and manage to imitate the gaits of animals and birds with a good deal of precision. The landscape of a large part of Australia is inexpressibly dreary and monotonous, even outside the desert parts, which are not inhabitable at all. The climate of some sections is execrable, but this varies greatly in different quarters. In Western Queensland it is so hot during the day that one can hardly exist, but at night one needs a blanket. "Life in Western Queensland is simply a struggle with flies."

"Christmas Eve I returned to Minnie Downs in terribly hot weather. It was so hot that even under cover of the station we had to seek relief in wet towels wound about the head. In such weather, when the air seems to vibrate, we shrink from going out, just as much as we go at home in Norway when it is bitterly cold. As a rule people in Australia pay no attention to the heat. The work goes on regularly at the station, and, singularly enough, the heat is felt much less out of doors when one is hard at work than when sitting still doing nothing in the house. Those who drink to excess are most troubled by it. In Rockhampton, for instance, nine drunkards died in one week. But with all this the climate of Queensland is healthier than that of any other country in the same degree of latitude. It is not necessary here, as in many other tropical lands, to send the children to colder climes to be reared. They grow strong, and are the pictures of health."

Mr. Lumholtz is

SPORT ON SEA AND LAND

WHAT HUNTERS FIND AS THE SEASON NEARS THE END.

DUCKS ARE NETTED AS WELL AS SHOT ON THE GREAT SOUTH BAY—VIRGINIA QUAIL AND JERSEY RABBITS.

The end of the hunting season is painfully near for those who love to tramp over the fields and through the woods with a light breech-loader over their shoulders. In New-Jersey the protecting hand of the law intervenes between the gunner and the lively rabbit or swift-flying quail next Monday. Without the quail and rabbits there is practically nothing left to shoot in New-Jersey in the game line.

The season, indeed, may be said to have closed two weeks ago across the Hudson. The game has been pretty well thinned out, and to find a bevy of quail now is like looking for the historic needle in a haymow. The great rush of gunners in November resulted in a general slaughter. Local sportsmen, who had carefully ascertained the location of the flocks and their feeding places, after a few days in November were unable to find them. Where do they go? is the question. Of course many are killed, but undoubtedly birds scattered from their flocks work their way into the thickets and hide themselves away from the energetic hunters. At all events, in the Spring the birds return, and the merry "Bob White" is heard on the meadows later in the season.

Upon the high ground in New-Jersey and along the mountain slopes quail have been shot in goodly numbers, but in the low lands the terrible game devastor of 1889, the continuous rains, wrought havoc and destroyed many of the birds. Rabbits did not suffer much and seemed to thrive in the wet. They are impervious, in a measure, to water, and are often started out of swamps, where they have been sitting in an inch or two of water. Rabbit hunters are about the only Jersey sportsmen who have not been able to growl and complain this Fall.

Quail shooters who are accustomed to go down to Virginia and North Carolina are now returning from their favorite sport. For the most part they report good shooting. One gentleman from this city in five days shot 142 quail, one wild turkey, half a dozen ducks, and a few snipe. The quail bevies were found to be small. Wet weather in the nesting season made the birds of the latter unusually difficult. With a big flock of young ones it is impossible for the hen to cover all the chicks at night. Those who were left outside this year were dosed with rain, and it not killed caught influenza, which made their lives short. The old birds were not troubled by the wet much. Again, many of the birds shot were small, owing to their being second brood birds. In the low grounds, where the nisutations and farms are drained with canals, the Spring and summer rains made simply lakes and ponds of the meadows.

The mountainous regions of Virginia and the Carolinas are great hunting sections, and the wildernesses contain turkeys, deer, and big game. For strangers there is an adventurous element in visits to some of these wildernesses where the merry moonshiner has his retreat and resents any visit to his domain. He has a way of pricking a bullet with a rifle ball and making the hunting and camping-out trips a little uncomfortable. Some fine game is often brought out of these woody recesses, however.

The duck hunters are still banging away at their feathered water marks on the Great South Bay with considerable luck. The great throngs of ducks are not now to be found, and they come along instead in neat little bunches of six or seven. Indeed, it is preferable to have them do so, as they are not so wild as when in big flocks. A quick shot can pull two or three out of the bunch if they are attracted to the decoys. Two barrels can be given them on arrival and by slipping in a third shell deftly, another shot can be secured as they are spreading. There has been a great deal of shooting on the bay this Fall in spite of the many days of bad weather when the sportsmen could not be out in a battery. Many parties have hired catboats for a cruise of three or four days after the ducks. These boats are provided with cabins and the necessary arrangements for cooking. If the gunners become tired of remaining all night on board there are plenty of ports on the bay in easy reach with a fair wind. There is nothing in duck shooting like being on the feeding grounds at daybreak. More ducks will be killed between daylight and 9 A. M. than during all the rest of the day.

But many ducks have been destroyed besides those shot in a legitimate manner. The markets recently have been filled with hundreds of duck taken in nets. In Shinnecock Bay a good deal of this work has been done. The nets are placed just beneath the surface of the water, and are made with meshes of such size that a duck's foot will easily become entangled. Escape is almost impossible. Some of the birds recently seen in the markets were fine, plump breadbills. Not a shot mark discernible on their bodies told the story that they were secured in nets.

It is difficult to secure a conviction for violation of the law in netting ducks, as the offender apprehended will invariably set up a defense that the nets were placed there for fishing purposes, and that he could not help the ducks getting caught with the fish. An effort will be made to stop it, however, as it is carried on in a wholesale manner, and the Fish Commissioners, who are empowered to look after the game law violations, have been apprised of the work of the netmen on Long Island.

A caribou is reported to have been seen in the Adirondacks recently. One was killed there a couple of years ago. There is no reason why they should not thrive in the Adirondacks unless it is because there is not room enough for them. Caribou are great wanderers and like lots of territory to travel over. In Newfoundland, where they are quite abundant, they are accustomed to journey from one end of the island to another. Hunters like to catch them on their migrations. With a Winchester or smooth-bore army rifle, the hunters conceal themselves in the feeding places and wait for the caribou to come up. In November, when the migration usually takes place, it is so cold in that latitude that the meat can be hung up in a tree and will freeze at once, and so can be kept for a long time.

Robert E. Roosevelt received a hearty welcome at the meeting of the Association for the Protection of Game on Monday night. It was his first appearance with the association, whose interests he has had at heart so long, since his return from Holland. Some of the reports read concerning the work of game wardens were very satisfactory. The warden in Essex and Franklin Counties alone made twenty-four arrests for deer killing out of season.

The Rev. Dr. Ramsford, who recently obtained unpleasant notoriety because of one little quail, is as expert as an angler as he is with the gun. A portion of his vacation was spent on the Restigouche, where he killed some fine salmon. Wakeman Halberton has been recently experimenting with a new harpoon leaders. The barb has a mouth like a muttrap grater, and it is difficult to get material they will not saw through. Mr. Halberton has found that a leader two or three feet long, of linen cord or thread of several strands, braided, works well. The barb fastens in the mouth of the king of herring and does not break.

A few pickerel are still caught in the Jersey ponds. There was skating one day recently in the northern part of the State, and two pickerel were caught through the ice.

Codfish are now being taken at the Fishing Banks.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

In spite of cold east winds, the 'Varsity crew keeps out on the river and will, if possible, keep on rowing there until the Christmas vacation. The men are pretty well thinned out now, but there are a number of candidates for two or three of the seats still. Goddard, '92, rows stroke; Perkins, Hopkinson, and Jones have a different set times, set in No. 7; Longworth and Watriss have rowed No. 6; Finlay holds the place of No. 5; Upham, No. 4; Nelson, No. 3; Perkins, No. 2, and Jones takes turns at No. 3; Longworth and Watriss pull at No. 2, and Capt. Herrick and Jones alternately sit in the bow. It is hoped the crew may get into the tank by Jan. 1, though there is some doubt now, as the contractors have said within a few days that the new athletic building cannot be finished before Spring. There are still about fifty students ready to take places on the Freshman crew, and these include thirty football players.

Advance sheets of the university catalogue show many changes. The second examinations for admission next year will come on Sept. 15, 16, and 17. The regular catalogue will not appear for two weeks yet. The Christmas vacation has not been lengthened any, and begins Dec. 23, lasting ten days. It will begin practically after the last recitation on saturday, the 21st, however, for many students will go home then and "cut" all day Monday. All "cutting" at the end of the holidays is prevented by the regulation which was passed last year compelling every student to register the day college reopens.

The Freshman musical clubs have been organized and the Glee Club has chosen the following officers: President—F. H. Hastings; Vice President—J. S. Parker; Secretary—C. K. Cummings; Leader—S. E. Farwell. The '93 Banjo Club consists of H. E. Sears, W. E. Maynard, L. E. Osborn, and H. W. Doe, who play banjos, and H. L. Smith and H. W. Farwell, who play guitars. Sears is the Leader and Smith is the Secretary and Treasurer.

The refusal of the Faculty to permit the Glee and Banjo Clubs to make a trip to give concerts during the Christmas recess was made known on Tuesday by the Faculty meeting. Permission was given for a New-York concert, but the societies were forbidden to play elsewhere. The concert of the Glee Club, the Pierian Sodality, and the Banjo Club, for the benefit of the crew, is to come off in Sanders's Theatre on Wednesday next.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Examinations will be held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and all recitations will be suspended on those days. The term will close on Wednesday at noon, and the college will reopen on Jan. 2.

The Gamma Phi Chapter of the D. K. E. Fraternity gave a very pleasant reception at their chapter house last Tuesday evening.

Presidents Raymond, Prof. Van Vleck, and L. M. Crane, '90, attended the annual banquet of the Boston Alumni Association.

The candidates for the ball nine will go into training soon after the beginning of next term.

J. H. Macdonald, '91, has been re-elected Captain of the football eleven.

ARMENIAN VS. CHINAMAN.

ANOTHER REMINISCENCE OF YALE FOOTBALL FORTY YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Charles Hallock's graphic and correct description of the old football contest at Yale between the Sophomore and Freshman Classes published in last Sunday's TIMES reminds me of a rather peculiar episode in connection with our own class contest which occurred two years previously to the one described. My own first consciousness of being really a "Yale man," though still a very "fresh" one, was when the newly-entered class of which I was a member was summoned by some one to meet in a body somewhere (I have quite forgotten where or by whom) to decide upon the very first question of class action that presented itself, which was as to whether the old college custom of "challenging" the Sophomores to a class game of football of the old "rough and tumble" style.

The fact very soon developed itself at this meeting that the Faculty of Yale had determined if possible to suppress this rough contest, in which some rather serious "accidents" had happened not long before. To this end a small coterie (which included two grandsons of an ex-President of Yale) took charge of the meeting, one of them being Chairman, and proceeded to hold up *in terrorem* of too assembled Freshmen not only the wishes and almost commands of the Faculty on the subject, but added the much stronger *ad hominem* argument of the fearful danger and repeated catastrophes of the so-called "brutal" class contest, in which it was represented, truthfully enough, that the Freshmen were pretty sure to get the worst of it. The strongest seconder of this view of the matter was a native Armenian, Scropsay by name, (who, like Yung Wing, the Chinaman referred to by your correspondent, afterward became a well-known public figure up to the time of his death.) In rather broken English he denounced the football contest as a "barbarous custom," and argued strenuously against it on the basis of its indicating a low grade of civilization.

After the Faculty's side of the question had been fairly presented, and apparently had made a very decided impression on the assembled Freshmen, who had no recognized spokesman, and who were mostly strangers to each other, a youth whom I happened to know from the fact of his having been examined for admission with me started to oppose in a few sentences. He said he had played football at the East Hampton preparatory school, and, in his opinion, it was not a "barbarous custom" at all, adding that to call it so was only another way of saying that the "glorious Class of —— was afraid of the Sophomores!" This, of course, fired some Freshman hearts, which was somewhat increased by my venturing to follow and back him up in a maiden speech to the effect that although I had never played a game of football and did not know anything about it, yet as I had come to Yale College to get an education I did not propose to omit anything that had been included in the old and time-honored curriculum under which some of my ancestors and relatives had graduated without any broken bones so far as I knew, concluding (with a withering look at the Armenian) that it was rather late in the day for a foreigner to come all the way from the benighted region of Asia Minor to brand a "good old Yale" pastime as a "barbarous custom."

These and other speeches from the now rapidly increasing opposition quite overwhelmed the "faculty party," and some one happily branded it, and on a rising vote about two-thirds were in favor of issuing the "challenge," which was accordingly done, with the result that our lessened force—the Faculty party declining to participate—was then overwhelmed, jammed, mauled, and demolished generally, even more effectually than usual, by the triumphant "Sophs." Nevertheless, the game was preserved and the traditions of the college upheld, while the only thing gained by the Faculty party was unpopularity. The Armenian especially being stigmatized by the sobriquet of "Barbarous Custom," until he fully redeemed his lost prestige by his genuine good qualities, and finally had committed to him the important function of procuring the first class pictures that were ever made at Yale by an altogether process, adopted and carried to successful completion almost wholly by his own enterprise and ingenuity. G. A. W.

UNIVERSITY CLUB, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1889.

THAT FOOTBALL GAME OF 1850.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In his interesting account of the notable football game between the Sophomores and Freshmen, as printed in THE TIMES of Sunday, Mr. Hallock is rather aside from the facts when he says "After the close of the trial game Yung Wing became the hero of the occasion." The truth is, L. M. Dorman of the Class of '54, whom Mr. Hallock is pleased to call "the most athletic man," but whose name le not mentioned in his article, was elected by the Freshmen Class to "cant" the ball and give the send-off to the game, in so much as he supported the Freshmen Class to victory. After the close of the trial game said Dorman was lifted on the shoulders of two or three of his classmates and carried, amid shouts and yells and the flinging up of hats, to the steps of the old State House.

The correct state of the case in regard to the "hero of the occasion," if hero is the word for it.

Of the "200 gray-haired participants" there must be many who remember the facts as above stated, while they by no means forget the achievement of Yung Wing which brought about "the stumping of the ending of the first inning." ONE OF THE TWO HUNDRED.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Dec. 13, 1889.

COLUMBIA'S TUG-OF-WAR MEN.

CLASS TEAMS TO BE MATCHED FOR THE COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Columbia this year is earlier in the field with her tug-of-war work than in any previous year. Ever since Nov. 1 the candidates for the various class teams have been in training at the Columbia Grammar School Gymnasium.

The team which has been chosen to uphold the Seniors' reputation consists of C. H. Hart, 1; F. I. Cairns, 2; J. S. Douglas, 3, and G. M. Beckwith, anchor. The Juniors' team is O. H. P. La Farge, W. P. Robertson, A. G. Norrie, and E. H. Miller, anchor. The Sophomores also have a team, consisting of Jackson, Pearce, Walker, and Ries, anchor. The Freshman team has Kitchell, Kuight, Field, and Prince, anchor.

These teams will compete in the inter-class championships this week in the gymnasium of the Berkeley Athletic Club. The championship undoubtedly lies between the Seniors and Juniors. These teams are fully up to 600 pounds in weight, 91 being possibly ten pounds over weight. The Juniors at present are working off this extra weight.

The lower class teams are from twenty to thirty pounds under weight. At the tournament the first pull will be between the Freshmen and Sophomores. Then the Seniors and Juniors will pull, and the winners of the Freshman-Sopuomore pull wish to pull for the college championship, the finals will be between the winners of the two pulls. In all probability, however, the under class men will be advised not to pull. From the material thus brought out by the class teams the 'varsity team will be chosen.

Robinson, Medical School, and Hart, '90, of last year's team, are back in college, the latter being on his class team. Robinson, as tug-of-war manager, has been coaching the class teams for the coming tournament. In addition to this material, Hewlett, '90, and Langthorn, '91, would make good 'varsity men, but they have been so occupied with football as to be unable to trum for their respective class teams. The 'varsity candidates will go into training after the Christmas holidays.

BOYCOTTING A POSTMASTER.

EATONTOWN, N. J., Dec. 14.—The appointment of A. B. Nafew to the position of Postmaster of this village has caused no end of comment. Mr. Nafew, who is a druggist, received his commission last week. He seems to be unpopular with a number of the citizens, although he thoroughly understands his business and is honest in his dealings. Among the dissatisfied is W. B. Beach, a prominent Monmouth County Republican who lives here, and in Wednesday's Red Bank *Register* Dr. Beach advertises that until further notice his Post Office address has been changed from Eatontown to Red Bank. He says that letters intended for his Post Office addresses changed to Shrewsbury, and engaging a carrier at their own expense to carry their mail from that place to Eatontown. It is claimed that Mr. Nafew is not a good Republican, because he voted for Cleveland.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

The athletic association has appointed the following committee to arrange for the Winter "meet" in January: C. H. Strang, Clifford Mabon, Howard Reed, Thomas, and Richard Townley. It has been decided to hold a benefit in the Masonic Hall Opera House this Winter. These performances, in which the students have been helped by the leading amateurs of the townspeople, were formerly very popular.

The record of Yale's football games shows that Rutgers in ten games it has played with that college since 1872 has scored in four. The last time Rutgers scored against New Haven was in 1874, when the game stood 16 for Yale and 10 for Rutgers.

The Board of Editors of the *Targum* has elected J. Van Orden senior editor for the coming term. At the same time the editors of the *Targum* Association chose new editors were chosen to fill expired terms. They are Reed F. Miller, A. W. Hopper, and J. H. Raven.

The new Treasurer of the college, Frederick Frelinghuysen of Newark, is a nephew of the late Frederick Frelinghuysen, Chancellor, whose death was announced early in the Summer. Mr. Frelinghuysen was graduated in 1868.

A very successful negro minstrel performance was given by a number of the students recently in aid of the Bethel Mission, in which many of the students teach and where some of them are now holding "gospel meetings."

Prof. Smith has issued a forty-page bulletin containing a report of his experiments with the corn fly, whose prevalence caused much alarm among New-Jersey farmers last Summer.

NO LIFE IN THE MARKET

EFFECT OF THE LULL UPON OWNERS AND BUYERS.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AGITATION MAY INCREASE THE PARK AREA—RAPID TRANSIT POSTPONED.

In the matter of actual business accomplished the real estate market during the last week was without important feature. The apathy of buyers, as reported a week ago, still continued, and at this time there seems to be no definite prospect that it will be relieved until after the opening of the new year. Several sales were advertised at auction, and the attendance at them was fairly good, but there was no spirit in the bidding, and the prices obtained were generally low. In every case they seem to have disappointed the expectations of the sellers.

All over the city real estate brokers report business almost at a standstill. Inquiries are still abundant, and some important negotiations are in progress, which may close the year with an appearance of activity. The general condition of the market, however, seems hardly likely to recover tone during this month, and there is nothing in sight upon which a prediction can be based that the rest of the Winter will compare in activity with the corresponding period of last year.

The fact seems to be that the builders who were the principal buyers in the market during the Fall months have supplied themselves up to their capacity, and that with their withdrawal there is no one to take up large offerings of property in the unimproved districts. No doubt, were an attractive lot of property offered at auction, buyers enough would come forward and the season's aspect would be entirely changed. With apparent indifference on the part of the general buyer owners of property are manifesting a decided reluctance to putting their holdings on the market, being evidently afraid that large sacrifices might be involved.

The one sale during the week which occasioned more than ordinary comment was that of thirty-two lots in One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, between the Boulevard and Teutavenue. This property had been held at private sale at an average of about $4,000 per lot. The prices obtained at auction ranged from $2,900 to $3,200 per lot. As such property goes, those who secured these lots got bargains. There is, indeed, little doubt that, with a fairly-good market in the Spring, the buyers can turn over their purchases at a fair profit, for lots costing about $3,000 are becoming very scarce on Manhattan Island.

The drift of comment in regard to this sale is that the owners took large risks in putting the property upon the market at a dull time. If the lots had been situated east of Tenth-avenue, the risk would have been very much lessened. There appears to be always more or less danger in marketing property which is comparatively inaccessible, as is this. The entire strip lying between One Hundred and Thirteeth and One Hundred and Fortieth streets and west of Tenth-avenue, while in itself exceptionally attractive, is separated by Convent Hill from all means of rapid transit except by the cable road, and this is a drawback that is instantly by comparison with property not nearly so attractive but more convenient to lines of travel.

Property owners are still talking a good deal about a site for the World's Fair. They seem to become more and more convinced, judging from the character of the bills to be presented to Congress, that it will be necessary for the management of the fair, or for the city, to acquire by outright purchase a large portion of the site. It is also inferred, from what has been given out of projected plans of various committees in the city, that the members of these committees feel that the difficulty of acquiring the site, otherwise than by outright purcuase, will become greater as the time approaches for definite action. Several property owners who make their headquarters down town in order to be in constant touch with the real estate market, have said within a few days that they did not see how it was possible for the management of the fair to acquire the site selected except by taking the fee of it from the present owners. Some of those who speak this way are owners within the site, and as they are part of the Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. Thurston ordered a member of his command, Private L. McDonald, to remain in the company room while the review of the regiment was being taken by the Inspector General, assigning him specific duties to perform while this, and directing him to report for muster following the ceremony together with other extra men and the recruits under charge of the Quartermaster Sergeant of the company. McDonald wanted to witness the review and in defiance of the non-commissioned officers' orders left the room and took up his position in the gallery. He failed to report on the floor for muster, and his absence was not observed until the count of the mustering officer discovered a discrepancy in the list, and Lieutenant Hart had been for a long time of the opinion that it would be a waste of time to try to secure this land by rental, and he was glad to see that the Executive Committee of the fair seemed to be turning to that view. In his opinion, a splendid opportunity is now offered by the fair to acquire the strip of Central Park as far as One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, and thus in a large measure correct the mistake of chopping off the Park at the foot of a bluff, while at the same time the purchase would provide for the city a place which will be available for parades, reviews, or such exhibitions as it may be desirable to give under public auspices. The acquisition of this strip would join Central and Morningside Parks. Mr. Lespinasse thinks that the city should at the same time acquire the strip of ground between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Tenth streets.

With these two acquisitions the three parks would be joined and the park area would be increased by about sixty-five acres. The rest of the ground needed for the fair, being in the hands of but a few owners, could no doubt be readily leased. If not, it should be taken by right of eminent domain. Property in that section of the city is worth on the average in the market about $80,000,000 per acre. An expenditure of $6,500,000 would thus be necessary to acquire the new territory. Considering that until lately the city contemplated an outlay of about $6,000,000 for Hell Gate Bridge Park, Mr. Lespinasse thinks this purchase would be quite admissible, and that it should be made whether the World's Fair be held here or not.

The question of rapid transit is becoming an exciting one in the upper part of the city on the west side. So long as property owners confined themselves to an expression of desire that the elevated railroad or some rapid transit line should afford them better facilities all was harmonious on their part. The management of the present elevated road system, responsive to this general demand, circulated a paper among the Guard—Lieuts. Horace C. Duval and Addison McDougall; two Sergeants, three Corporals, and thirty files, three from each company. Adjutant's call for guard mount will be sounded at 7 o'clock P. M.

The guests will be received at the entrance of the armory and escorted to their places by a Reception Committee, consisting of the staff officers and Sergeants of the battalions of the regiment. Major Grant will review the regiment.

To-morrow night the board for tun examination of non-commissioned officers meets in the regimental armory. The following Monday evening Color Sergt. Kipp will sit as a court to pass upon the delinquencies of enlisted men.

In recognition of his having completed twenty years' continuous service in the Seventh Regiment Capt. George Washington Rand was "surprised" last Tuesday evening by the members of the Sixth Company, who presented him with a gold long-service regimental badge. Col. Appleton acting as spokesman. Capt. Rand enlisted in the regiment Nov. 30, 1869.

The roll of the members most distinguished for long and faithful service in the Seventh Regiment will be published soon. These names head the list:

Peter D. Bralsted, Jr., Sergeant Standard Bearer, June 2, 1845.
William B. Freeman, hospital steward, Dec. 9, 1851.
William H. Kipp, Major, Oct. 21, 1857.
Don Alonzo Pollard, Captain, Third Company, May 2, 1860.
James W. Jones, Abrams, Captain, Seventh Company, Oct. 8, 1860.
George Moore Smith, Lieutenant Colonel, May 2, 1861.
Whitman S. Lent, private, Ninth Company, Nov. 14, 1861.
George W. Lewis, private, Ninth Company, Dec. 9, 1861.
S. L. H. Ward, Jr., private, First Company, March 1, 1863.
George Gregory, Quartermaster Sergeant, Eighth Company, Aug. 7, 1864.
William M. Morgan, private, Eighth Company, Oct. 10, 1864.
William B. Coughtry, Sergeant Major, Aug. 7, 1865.
George S. Brooks, Captain, Fifth Company, Sept. 7, 1866.
Waldo Sprague, Sergeant, Third Company, Sept. 6, 1865.
Daniel A. Nesbit, Captain, Second Company, Nov. 4, 1867.
Walter S. Wilson, First Lieutenant, Fifth Company, March 3, 1868.
John B. Holland, First Lieutenant, Eighth Company, Nov. 13, 1865.
John M Smith, Serjeant Major, Oct. 10, 1868.
Harrison G. McFadden, private, Fifth Company, July 4, 1869.
George W. Raud, Captain, Sixth Company, Nov. 30, 1869.
Augustus W. Conover, Captain, First Company, March 3, 1870.
James B. Dewson, First Lieutenant, Seventh Company, April 8, 1870.
Frank McCoy, private, Third Company, July 5, 1870.
William E. Starr, private, Eighth Company, Oct. 10, 1870.
Albert L. Delafield, Quartermaster Sergeant, Ninth Company, March 16, 1871.
Horace C. Duval, First Lieutenant, Ninth Company, Dec. 27, 1870.
Walter Stanley Ingram, Commissary, Sept. 4, 1871.
John A. Hunt, private, Third Company, Oct. 25, 1871.
Daniel Appleton, Colonel, Oct. 31, 1871.
John W. McDougall, First Lieutenant, Third Company, April 5, 1872.
John E. Loog, Quartermaster, Oct. 13, 1868.
John H. Bent, private, Third Company, March 26, 1873.
William C. B. Kemp, private, Second Company, Nov. 1, 1869.
Albert L. Wickert, Left General Guide, Nov. 7, 1873.
George W. Roosevelt, Jr., Sergeant, First Company, Dec. 29, 1873.
Robert A. Murray, private, First Company, July 29, 1872.
Willard C. Fisk, Adjutant, March 24, 1874.

The complete roll, which includes those who have served ten years or over continuously, bears 106 names.

Col. Fred Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant General, has passed the greater part of the last week in the Sixty-ninth Regiment armory straightening the records of two companies of Col. Cavanagh's command. The labor was arduous, but the result assures to the Sixty-ninth the possession of a complete, accurate, and intelligible set of books and papers.

A lively time is anticipated in the Board of Officers over the election of a Treasurer for this regiment, as it is said that three candidates are prosecuting an active canvass for the position.

Company drills are being carefully followed by the field officers of the regiment, Col. Cavanagh having announced his determination to dispense with the services of such company officers as fail to demonstrate the ability required to command a company or platoon.

The latest accession to the staff of Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding First Brigade, is Capt. Francis Vinton Greene, who has been appointed Engineer, with rank of Major, to succeed Lieut. Col. Benjamin S. Church, restored to the supernumerary list. Major Greene graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point June 15, 1870. He served as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, and as Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain in the Corps of Engineers in the United States Army, from which he resigned in 1886. He was military attaché of the United States at the headquarters of the Russian army in Turkey, and at the United States legation at St. Petersburg from July, 1877, to December, 1878. He was instructor of practical military engineering at West Point in 1885. He was authorized by an act of Congress in 1881 to accept from the Emperor of Russia the decoration of the Order of St. Anne for bravery at the battles of Shipka Pass and Plevna, and of the Order of St. Vladimir for bravery at the passage of the Balkans and the battle of Philippopolis; also the campaign medal conferred upon all persons present in action during the Turkish campaign. Major Greene is the author of "The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey," "Army Life in Russia," and "The Mississippi Campaigns of the Civil War." He is by occupation a civil engineer.

The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, is hard at work preparing for the exhibition drill proposed to be given by the command in connection with the annual reception of the battery set down for Jan. 3.

The two leading military social events of the season occur within a week of each other, next month, the ball of the Twenty-second Regiment on the 16th, and that of the Old Guard on the 23d. Both will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House.

In the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. John N. Partridge, the monotony of military duty is to be varied by a Christmas reception, to take place on the night of Dec. 27. Brooklyn society is looking forward to this event with eager anticipation.

The good work of making the members of the National Guard proficient in first aid to the injured through the medium of the Ambulance Corps—a movement which was originally instituted at the State Camp of Instruction by Major George R. Fowler, then Surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment, and now of the Second Brigade—goes steadily on. These men are announced, in orders from Second Brikade Headquarters, as having passed the required "proficiency" examination:

Thirteenth Regiment—Privates J. S. Jenkins, H. P. Ritter, Frederick B. George, F. C. Williams, F. H. Holman, W. Smith, Max Throughton, Thomas E. Stillman, A. J. Eason, A. Kunz, William Donaghy, A. D. Mapleson, E. J. Carter, H. W. Grimth.

Fourteenth Regiment—Privates Theodore Groth, Michael Clancy, Charles R. Harkins, Robert T. Mitchell, Oswald Donald, Jackson L. Graver.

Twenty-third Regiment—Privates Robert E. Irwin, H. J. Blake, Alfred Hayward, Henry Blackwell, F. N. Walford, E. E. Lewis, C. F. Buchanan, Samuel Berger, A. I. Mitchell, F. W. Barnaby, Sergt. W. Hunter, hospital steward; Sergt. George H. Thomas, non commissioned staff.

Thirty-second Regiment—Private William J. Dadson.

Forty-seventh Regiment—Privates August Biohm, E. Marshall, F. H. Martin, Walter H. Von Gerichten, Thurston G. Hale, Nelson M. Moore.

Seventeenth Separate Company—Corps. M. J. Horan, J. D. Burtis, Privates G. Walsh, Jr., H. E. Robinson.

The general public has but little knowledge of the amount of labor expended by regimental surgeons in promoting and perfecting the Ambulance Corps. It is a matter of record that, since the organization of the corps, a large number of lives has been saved in New-York and Brooklyn through the prompt assistance in cases of first accident rendered by its certificated members.

PLENTY OF QUAIL.

NORTH CAROLINA A PARADISE FOR SPORTSMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To many local sportsmen, and local sinnlios that class of the fraternity who cannot spare the time necessary for a longer trip than a few miles from metropolitan circles, a few days' outing among the woods and fields of North Carolina would afford sport with the quail which would satisfy their expectations and ideas of what "good shooting" is.

In the Southern States quail are called partridges; therefore, should the Northern sportsman be invited to have a shoot at the partridges, after finishing a day of them, he would not discover them to be what he knows at home as quail. Correctly speaking, quail is the Virginia partridge, and the name of partridge has been adopted in all sections of the South to designate the Bob White.

In the suburban districts of New-York quail shooting was good in days not long ago, but it is not easy to find the birds in the usual places, and this scarcity of game is one of the reasons why sportsmen would be overjoyed by a visit to North Carolina, where it is an easy task to start out through the towns bordering the mountain belts or the upland counties and in a few hours' walk stuff a bock of these game birds. Many times, two seasons ago, while out for a rambling shoot in the neighborhood of Bayside, the writer would startle a number of quail which could have been easily bagged. I could pick up my gun almost any day and find, without the assistance of my pointer, enough birds within a radius of five miles to afford excellent sport, and with my dog alone I could flush bevy after bevy from among the low brush, out of the brown sage grass, and in the pea fields, which afford open shooting, making it an easy matter to mark the birds down should they scatter.

Of recent years on most of the lands in North Carolina where good shooting is a certainty "posted notices" confront the sportsmen, but in the majority of cases the owners of such property are hospitable people, and will allow privileges to those sportsmen who observe and respect such privileges by doing no injury to the planter's crops, stock, fences, or buildings, and leaving a few live birds for the land owner's future sport. Where the right of field has been worked, the planter will invite the hunter to refresh the inner man, while he extends to him the hospitality for which Southern gentlemen are noted, and, on bidding good-day, will proffer an invitation to come again, "and perhaps I will take a turn at the birds with you."

Northern sportsmen in quest of good shooting should take a trip down to the Carolinas, and they will get it at a not expensive outlay. Accommodations can be had at reasonable terms. One dollar and fifty cents a day, or $25 dollars a month, will cover the cost of outing and sleeping, and the expense of getting there is not great. The journey is a little more than a day's ride by railroad, which is short indeed to the enthusiast, especially when he is assured that at the end of the line game in plenty is to be had.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The Football Association, which has hitherto administered all football affairs at Cornell, has disbanded. It was too large and clumsy for effective work. This leaves football in the hands of the four Directors elected by the respective classes. The Directors are in a dead-lock over the election of a manager for next year. Hatcher and Sanger, both '91, are the candidates, each having 2 votes. Hatcher has been a good manager for three years, but is a pushing sort of a chap. Sanger is well fitted for the place, but, being a member of a prominent fraternity, is not liked by those among the fraternities. Possibly the Directors will combine upon some third man.

It is rumored that Cornell and Bowdoin are likely to row a three-mile race on Cayuga Lake next June before the Cornell crew sets out for New-London. This is a long distance for eight-oars, and this would make an excellent race for her.

Edwin Yawger, '91, has been elected Captain of the football team for next year. Yawger has attracted a great deal of attention as a catcher back during the season, and he was the unanimous choice of the students for Captain.

Gen. A. C. Barnes proposes to make his recent gift of 300 books to the Cornell Christian Association the nucleus of a collection that promises to become noteworthy.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the athletic organizations on Tuesday night it was decided to build a new baseball cage. At the suggestion of Prof. Osborn two committees were appointed consisting of officers of the baseball and football associations, which receive benefit from the cage. The first committee, consisting Miller, '90, President of the Athletic and Baseball Associations; Capt. Dunn of the baseball nine, and the Presidents of the football Association, will have in charge the construction of the building. To insure financial support the undergraduates of the college are requested to raise $1,500 before next Christmas. The rest of the cost will be contributed very largely from its surplus, and it is generally believed that a sufficient amount will be pledged to insure the building of a handsome cage.

On account of the lack of dormitory accommodations several students are contemplating the scheme of renting the residence of the late Prof. Atwater and transforming it into a student clubhouse. It will accommodate about twenty four students.

A brother of the famous runner W. C. Dohm, '90, recently made 100 yards in 0:11 and a quarter mile in 0:55 3-5.

FINE SPORT IS ASSURED

WHERE THE WRESTLERS AND BOXERS WILL MEET.

THE PRELIMINARY CONTESTS OF THE ATHLETIC UNION AMATEURS—THE CASE OF CAHILL, THE CHAMPION.

The contests preliminary to the annual boxing and wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held to-morrow evening in Parepa Hall, Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. There is every prospect that the officials having the affair in charge will have their hands full.

It is usually the aim of the Boxing and Wrestling Committee to so weed out the entry list in the preliminaries that the finals, which this year will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House, will be contested in a remarkably short time. There are so many entries this year, however, that in order to carry out this aim the officials will have to go to Parepa Hall prepared to stay up the greater part of the night.

The process of disposing of the inferior men is going to be interesting, notwithstanding the time it will probably occupy, and many are going to see it. Parepa Hall will be filled with enthusiasm and bad air, the stage will be crowded with flying gloves and wiggling bodies, and the hopes of the most sanguine admirers of boxing and wrestling will be realized.

"Pat" Cahill will not be there, but W. Stucky will, and the chances are that Stucky will at last box himself into championship honors, for which he has yearned so long. Stucky faced Cahill last year in the Metropolitan Opera House, and then grew quite weak before the champion. His heart failed him in the excitement of the moment, then his legs gave way and he had to retire, but he has been training vigorously this year and feels quite equal to the present occasion.

Cahill will have to sit with the spectators and console himself with their sympathy. He is a very popular young man, and it is unfortunate that because he boxed in the gymnasium of the strongest club in the Amateur Athletic Union against a professional his entry was rejected. Cahill is very frank about his present predicament, and says he has no complaint to make. But he feels his position keenly.

The committee does not see fit to make a an official statement, but it is asserted that Cahill boxed in the gymnasium of the New-York Athletic Club against a professional. Furthermore it is whispered that he has boxed a number of times where gate money was charged. If this is true it involves a violation of the union's curious definition of amateur. The committee, bowing to the rules, is compelled to act according to the rules by which it is governed, but it is generally hoped by amateurs that the responsibility for the rejection of the entry will be placed where it belongs, even if it compromises the New-York Athletic Club.

The members of that club know the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, and Cahill's friends argue it was treason to the union and unfair to Cahill to allow him to sacrifice his amateur standing to furnish amusement for a few men. As Cahill is a champion, and capable of defending that title, an explanation of the committee's notion would not be out of place, but such is the popular notion about the case.

The boxers entered in the 115-pound class will have a lively time. There are William Kenny, James Brown, and W. H. Roeap, all eleven men and quite evenly matched. Roeap is the present champion. He will have his hands full with Kenny, who recently defeated Brown in the Scottish-American Athletic Club's annual tournament. Kenny was such a wild rusher last year that he was disqualified, but he has developed considerably and will present to legitimate tactics to win. John Gorman of the Star Athletic Club is entered in the special 125-pound class, and has a better record than any of his competitors, while W. McGarry, a clubmate, has an excellent chance of running against the 135-pounders.

The official list of accepted entries is:

One-Hundred-and-Five-Pound Boxing.—M. Rice, Vurunn Boat Club; Charles Williams, Hoboken Athletic Club; F. R. Farrington, New-Jersey Athletic Club; J. Knowles, Orange Athletic Club; J. Sweeney, Pastime Athletic Club; J. Kelly, Keegan, Star Athletic Club; W. O'Day, Star Athletic Club; D. O'Brien, Pastime Athletic Club; T. Murphy, Pastime Athletic Club; J. Keating, New-Jersey Athletic Club; R. Schlueter, Scottish-American Athletic Club; P. Hopkens, Union Athletic Club; H. W. Schlecter, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club; J. Jimbalvo, Union Athletic Club; S. Lober, National Athletic Association; J. Gorman, National Athletic Club, and A. S. Mnuhelmer, American Athletic Club.

One-Hundred-and-Fifteen-Pound Boxing.—A. Kelly, Bridge Athletic Club; J. Weldon, Union Athletic Club; W. Kenny, New-Jersey Athletic Club; W. O'Brien, Scottish-American Athletic Club; P. S. Wilson, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club; W. H. Roeap,

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THE FALL OF DOM PEDRO

HOW THE BRAZILIAN EMPIRE WAS SWEPT AWAY.

ITS MONARCH OF UNSOUND MIND.

A GRAPHIC STORY OF THE BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.

CORRUPT AND UNPOPULAR MINISTERS PAVED THE WAY FOR THE REPUBLIC—DOM PEDRO WOULD SOON HAVE ABDICATED IN FAVOR OF HIS UNPOPULAR DAUGHTER—THE EVENTS OF NOV. 15 IN DETAIL—A PATHETIC SCENE AT THE OLD EMPEROR'S DEPARTURE—SOME POINTS OF BRAZILIAN HISTORY.

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I.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 19.—Within the space of five days the Empire of Brazil has been supplanted by the United States of Brazil, the Imperial family has accepted the situation and left the country, not a life has been sacrificed, only one man was wounded, scarcely a temporary interruption of ordinary business occurred, and the new order of things is everywhere accepted, as a matter of course, along 4,000 miles of sea coast and as far in the interior as telegraph and railway lines reach.

A revolution has been accomplished which is without parallel in history. Five days ago a very few men in a country greater in territorial extent than the United States of America, having fourteen millions of people, knew that the decisive hour was at hand, and that the sun which rose last Friday morning would set upon an empire overthrown, a dynasty terminated, a republic established!

II.

Apparently, to the superficial unreflecting observers here, this momentous revolution was merely the result of an ordinary conspiracy, hastily determined upon by a handful of army officers impelled thereto by the avowed purpose of a Ministry to banish them and soldiers under them to far distant and unhealthy frontier posts. According to this absurd theory the naval officers proved recreant to their allegiance to the empire simply out of sympathy with their comrades of the army. The only credit this supposition gives to the able, capable, and distinguished civilians conspicuous in directing the course of events during the past few days is that they saw their opportunity and thrust themselves into the movement at the eleventh hour. All this is preposterous.

III.

For some time a silent, steady, deepening conviction had been growing in the minds of intelligent Brazilians that a republican form of government was inevitable. Various causes contributed to this end. The machinery of state was obsolete, and the administration of affairs, even by honest men, was obstructed by circumlocution and vexatious routine. Delays were inevitable and almost interminable. The Council of State had become not only useless but obstructive. The Ministry, in theory responsible to Parliament, if corrupt and daring, could in many ways defy public sentiment and avoid responsibility.

The pruning knife of revolution was demanded in many ways. The provinces were without autonomy and yet exercised sovereign powers where the nation alone should have been supreme. They could obstruct inter-provincial trade by levying imports on commerce between one another. The development of the grand resources of the country was impossible without the removal of this obstruction to free exchange and communication.

The hope and expectation was that these reformations might be postponed till the death of the Emperor occurred. Dom Pedro, Segundo, had the entire respect of the Brazilian people and, so long as his mental powers remained unimpaired, their confidence as a ruler. But there was well-nigh universal dislike and distrust of his daughter, Princess Isabella, the legitimate heir to the throne. Her husband, Count d'Eu, a Bourbon, was equally disliked and distrusted. She is a religious bigot, a fanatical Roman Catholic; he a foreigner and believed to be an avaricious schemer.

Nominally Catholics, all educated Brazilians are free thinkers. The hierarchy of Brazil is without intellect, and without exaggeration may be described as characterless. It has been found impossible to recruit the priesthood from the better class, and, with few exceptions, the priests are ignorant and generally dissolute. Freemasonry is widespread in Brazil, and the Church made issue with the order by refusing burial in consecrated ground to a distinguished man, a member of it, and to allow masses to be said for his soul.

Upon the return of the Emperor from Europe his real condition soon became generally known. He was afflicted with softening of the brain, and general paresis was inevitable within a brief period. He was vaguely aware of the impending catastrophe, and, with weakened faculties, conceived the notion that the Church would be at once the bulwark and the means of perpetuating his dynasty in Brazil. Supposed to be, and believing himself that he was, dying, when so ill in Europe, he began to recover from the time he received the Pope's blessing. It was regarded by his daughter as a miracle, and, weak physically, disordered mentally, he gradually came to believe that his life had been spared for a special purpose.

The abolition of slavery, a glorious event he had hoped for, but the consummation of which seemed impossible during his lifetime, occurred nearly at the same time with the apparent providential renewal of his health, and added to the sense of obligation he felt that he owed to religion, the Church, and its head on earth.

IV.

The emancipation of the slaves by the law of the 13th of May, 1888, was the result of a singular combination of politics and speculation, the gradual emancipation law working more rapidly than was generally known. On the 1st of January there were only about six hundred thousand slaves in Brazil. The tide of immigration pouring into the Argentine Republic and the consequent marvelous progress of that country began to awaken the jealousy and fears of Brazilians. All their efforts to attract immigrants to Brazil were without avail. Free white men will not compete with slave labor. The rapid extension of coffee planting in Western San Paulo, being opened by the construction of railways, made additional laborers imperatively necessary. The experiment of importing, under contract, Italians to work in these new coffee plantations proved successful and was largely resorted to in 1887. The result was a wonderful increase of prosperity in that province. The conclusion was jumped to that by the abolition of slavery laborers from Southern Europe would be attracted to Brazil in shoals, and that the "boom" in San Paulo would be repeated in every province.

The Brazilian is impressionable. The slave owners were having difficulty in preventing their negroes taking to the woods and making their way to other localities where, laborers being in demand, the fugitives found employment without being questioned. The planters of San Paulo began to free their slaves and hire them as freedmen at 2 milreis (about $1 08) a month, quarters and maintenance supplied. This example and experiment became contagious. The proposal to abolish slavery by act of Parliament met with scarcely any opposition and was generally welcomed. The planters believed that immigrants would flock from Italy and Southern Europe generally, that general prosperity would follow, the National Treasury become plethoric, and the freeing of slaves would be only a temporary despoilment, and that adequate compensation would be made therefor by liberal grants of the public money.

The speculative class, especially in Rio de Janeiro, saw the opportunity to "boom" things and manufactured public sentiment vigorously. The Brazilians are easily carried away by judicious, well-directed, and noisy propaganda. The politicians vie with each other to get in the swim and take advantage of the popular sentiment. The Liberals, being out, expected to overthrow the Conservatives in power by proposing immediate emancipation in expectation of the Ministry resisting, inasmuch as the citadel of their strength was the power and influence of the slave-owning planters.

But the Conservative Ministry anticipated their opponents by bringing in as a Government measure the act of the 13th of May, which swept away slavery. The almost unanimous adoption of this measure was hailed with unbounded enthusiasm, being celebrated with "*festas*" all over the country.

The general expectations which had been raised were of course doomed to be disappointed. The immigration which was at once to begin to flow with ever-rising numbers to Brazil showed an unwonted increase during 1888, but it was not a natural tide. A great number of immigrants came under contract and many by the payment of their passage money and the promise of lucrative employment. The yellow fever in epidemic form scourged Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and one or two interior towns. The Italian immigrants would not stop in the province of Rio de Janeiro, and the late slaves would not work regularly on the coffee plantations. The sugar and cotton districts of Bahia and Pernambuco were without laborers, and the planters, who had for several years suffered from bad crops and low prices, were utterly impoverished.

The only class which realized its expectations was the speculators. There was a "boom" in shares and bonds. Exchange, which by natural causes had been steadily going up, went flying up till the value of a paper milreis was above its face value in gold. English capitalists, encouraged by the success of their acquaintances in Argentine investments, were eager to buy Brazilian railways, and to put money into imperial and provincial loans. Brazilian capitalists became venturesome, and native schemes, new railways, new banks, new industries of all kinds undertaken by the speculators became the order of the day.

The bulk of the people, however, were discontented, and the planters were clamoring for compensation for their emancipated slaves. The Conservatives were held responsible for everything that had gone wrong. Their leaders were at war with one another, and before Parliament met in May, 1889, it was evident that the Conservative Ministry could not command a majority of the Deputies. When the session opened the disintegration of the Conservative Party was demonstrated. The Emperor, who naturally looked to the men who had served him in the past, endeavored to have more than one discreet and politic man form a Cabinet, but not one of that class would undertake the work.

V.

In the last resort Affonso Celso, Sr. Visconde Ouro Preto, was called June 7 and succeeded in creating a Ministry. A bold, unscrupulous man, shrewd and ambitious, he resolved on a daring policy. He knew the weaknesses of the Princess Imperial and was aware of the mental decadence of the Emperor. Knowing that it would be impossible to secure a trustworthy majority in the old Parliament, he determined to dissolve it and take the chances of a general election to be held in the Autumn and of a called session of the new Parliament in November. He would have nearly three months in which to prepare for the elections, to come off on Aug. 31, and two months to get ready for the opening of the called session.

In the meantime he would be practically with absolute powers. An adroit lawyer, thoroughly conversant with the methods by which the machinery of the complex system of the empire might be skillfully handled, not afraid to venture on dangerous ground nor deterred by scruples of any kind, the Prime Minister marked out his programme. He had chosen the place of Minister of the Treasury and had selected as his tools for the other departments either pliant men or men who would be absorbed in effecting reforms in the branches of the public service with which they were familiar.

Clever, insinuating, plausible, and conscienceless, he played upon the religious side of the Princess, at the same time letting her understand that the abdication of her father on account of enfeebled intellect must soon occur. An ostentatious show of religious zeal was displayed by appropriating large sums of money to the repair of churches in this city. Brilliancy in financiering was the keynote of the new Ministerial policy. The conversion or outstanding 5 per cent. securities held abroad into 4 per cents. was determined on. The retirement of the national currency notes and the substitution of national bank notes redeemable in gold was to be a sop to favorite native speculators.

The first stroke was the issuing of a domestic loan, the placing of which was confided, with a handsome margin, to Visconde Figueirado, a daring and successful Brazilian speculator with the recently-organized Banco Internacional behind him, and a connection abroad with French stock gamblers. Then followed the conversion of Figueirado's bank into the Banco Nacional, with a capital of 99,000,000 milreis ($53,460,000.) A system of national banks in imitation of those of the United States had been authorized by an act of Parliament of Nov. 24, 1888. The maximum capitalization of all the banks which could be formed under this law was 200,000,000 milreis, ($108,000,000,) which was to be apportioned to the different provinces according to their requirements.

The Prime Minister's scheme was, in defiance of the plain intent of this law, to create one monster bank which, with branches, was to monopolize the issue of notes and control all Government financial operations. Accordingly, the contract for the retirement of the national currency upon most favorable terms was given to the new Banco Nutional. It was to have the 4 per cent. bonds of the empire at a price with which to get the gold whereon to base its issue of notes wherewith the Treasury notes were to be redeemed. For every dollar in gold in the bank's vaults three dollars in notes were to be issued.

The old and very strong Banco do Brazil, which for time out of mind had been the financial institution of the empire, was deliberately ignored after an arrangement had been made with it to make large advances to planters who had been crippled by the abolition of slavery. All the other banks were given to understand that if they wanted to participate in the good things going they must show themselves deserving of favors by services to the Ministry.

VI.

The elections of Aug. 31 resulted almost unanimously in favor of the Ministerial candidates. The Count d'Eu had made a tour of the empire as an electioneering agent of the Ministry. The loans to planters had been judiciously made. A clean sweep of officers in the imperial service was made, or terms exacted from those suffered to remain. The clergy exerted whatever influence they had. There was lavish use of money—some supplied by the speculators profiting and to profit by the favor of the Ministry—and the employment of the public funds was not scrupled at.

Emboldened by the success of these electioneering devices and of the financial operations, Affonso Celso, Sr., determined to remove the only obstacle that stood in the way of complete and lasting success. The army officers he knew could not be depended upon. The great majority of them were imbued with Republican principles. Field Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca disliked Count d'Eu, nominal Commander in Chief, and his wife, the Princess Imperial. The devotion of the rank and file of the army to Marshal Deodoro was unquestioned.

The plan was to create a National Guard and officer it with the creatures of the Ministry, and disperse the regular army to the frontiers of Bolivia and Peru. The execution of this scheme was begun by sending the Twenty-second Regiment to the province of Amazonas. It was to be followed up by dispatching two battalions to Matto Grosso.

The Republican leaders all this time were apparently inactive. Their popular leader, Quintino Bocayuva, followed in the wake of Count d'Eu when on the tour above mentioned, but as no attempts at holding Republican meetings were made, the friends of the Ministry jeered not a little at the so-called fiasco of Bocayuva's pilgrimage. But, judging by results, this Republican mission was not a fiasco. It is certain that there was a very complete organization of Republicans throughout the country, and that there was an understanding with the majority of army and navy officers. The purpose was originally to wait for the death of the Emperor or his voluntary abdication in favor of his daughter. Later, it became known to a select few that the plan of Affonso Celso, Sr., was to have the Emperor abdicate in favor of the Princess on the 2d of December, and from the time this was discovered preparations were carefully made to precipitate the revolution and to establish the republic on that day.

VII.

The attempted execution of the plan of dispersing the army by the Ministry simply hastened the dénouement which was to have occurred about a fortnight later. The sending of the Twenty-second Regiment to the north of the empire was suffered simply because the Republican leaders thought it prudent to have a force there whose officers could be depended upon when their services were needed. The ignorance of the Ministry of the determination of the Republicans and of their preparations shows that the movement was conducted with great skill. At the same time there must have been conferences and goings and comings which could not be concealed and ought to have attracted attention. A thing that undoubtedly favored the conspirators was the presence in the harbor of a Chilian cruiser and a series of entertainments given by the Government to its officers, culminating in a grand ball on the 9th inst. by Affonso Celso, in the name of the Government, at which 5,000 guests were present—the "*festa*" costing at least $100,000.

VIII.

The narrative of the occurrences of the revolution I will give as they were noted in my diary day by day.

NOV. 15.—This morning, before going to the city, I heard there was probability of trouble with the army on account of the Ninth Battalion of Infantry having been ordered to Corumbá, in the province of Matto Grosso, where the yellow fever is reported to exist in epidemic form. My informant, a Brazilian, told me that the fear was expressed that the officers and men of the Nioth Battalion would refuse to go, and that they would be sustained by their comrades of the other arms of the service.

About 9 o'clock I went to the city, but en route along the horse car line I noticed nothing unusual. Here and there along the Rua Catette I saw little groups talking at the shop doors, but not excitedly. In the centre of the city, on Rua Gonçalves Dias, I found the shops closed, and arriving at the Run Ouvidor I heard that the Minister of Marine had been shot and killed by an officer of the army, and that the troops, naval forces, police and fire brigade—a military organization here—were assembled in the Praça de Acclamaçao, and serious apprehensions of a conflict were entertained. But no one seemed greatly excited. Some looked grave, and when asked what the consequences were likely to be merely shrugged their shoulders and replied: "No one knows; perhaps the army will declare the republic." Others said: "We shall have a new Ministry."

I walked up the Rua Ouvidor to the Largo San Francisco, and seeing a tram car starting for the Praça de Acclamaçao jumped aboard, naturally thinking that if the cars were running by that square there could be no very serious disturbance to the locality. In a few moments the place was reached, and I saw troops drawn up and a crowd of all sorts and descriptions of people. Passing on to where the quartel—barracks of the army—stands, I saw it was surrounded by troops. The running of the street cars was not interfered with, and there was nothing to indicate that the troops were there for anything more serious than a parade or a review.

It was about 10:30 o'clock when I reached the Praça de Acclamacion. After going about among the troops for ten or fifteen minutes, I came across an officer whom I knew, and learned the following particulars:

The Ninth Battalion had received orders early in the morning to go aboard a transport in the harbor, which was to convey them, via the river Plate, the Paraua, and Paraguay to Columbá. Neither arms nor ammunition were to be taken from the barracks. The officers and men promptly refused to go, and the men at once seized their arms, supplied themselves with ammunition, and marched out of the barracks. At 5 o'clock the Prime Minister, Affonso Celso, Sr.; Visconde Ouro Preto, Barão Ladario, Minister of Marine; Lorenço de Albuquerque, Minister of Agriculture; Candido de Oliveira, Minister of Justice, and the other members of the Ministry assembled at the War Department, which is part of the quartel. After conferring together it was determined to summon the marines from the war ships in the harbor, to call out the Fire Brigade, and bring in all the police and enforce discipline by compelling the Ninth Battalion to obey orders. The necessary orders were issued, and the Fire Brigade were the first to respond. The firemen are under military discipline, but without arms. They were marched into the quartel, where the Second Regiment of Artillery, the First, Seventh, and Tenth Battalions of Infantry were under arms. The Fire Brigade was at once surrounded by the soldiers. The police came next and were drawn up outside. They were armed with breech-loading muskets. The naval forces, with two Gatling guns and repeating rifles, arrived soon after the police force.

In the meantime Field Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, the General of the Army, with his staff, arrived on the scene. He was received with cheers by the troops. He issued orders for the First and Ninth Regiments of cavalry to report to him immediately. There was a quiet conference with the commanders of the marines, Capts. Costa and Pestana. The cavalry regiments having reported, the combined army and naval forces numbered about twenty-five hundred men.

Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca, after his conference with the commanders of the naval forces, at once issued an order for the arrest of the Ministers then in the War Department. Different officers proceeded with files of soldiers to execute the order. When the Barão Ladario, Minister of Marine, was summoned to surrender he drew a revolver and attempted to fire at the officer, but his pistol missed fire, whereupon the officer shot him in the groin, and two other shots were fired by some of the soldiers, and one struck the Barão on the head with his sword. At the time it was supposed that the Barão was killed, and he was borne away a supposed corpse to a friend's house. His wounds, however, all proved to be slight except the one in the groin. Barão Ladario was educated in the United States, and served in our navy during the rebellion. He was one of the best and bravest officers of the Brazilian Navy.

After being arrested the members of the Ministry asked permission to telegraph their resignations to the Emperor at Petropolis, which was granted. They stated in their telegram that, being in the power of the army and naval forces, whose officers had refused to obey orders, they resigned their portfolios and asked his Majesty to come in person to Rio de Janeiro.

But after arresting the Ministers, Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca had held a conference with Quintino Bocayuva, the editor of *O Paiz*, and the leading popular Republican agitator, Ruy Barbosa, editor of the *Diario de Noticias*, and Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhães, Chief of the Engineer Corps of the Army, and it was determined to proclaim the republic forthwith. The announcement was made to the troops within and without the quartel, and the officers leading the men all shouted "Viva Republica!"

IX.

While I was listening to this hurriedly-told story of the events of the morning, orders were given to form in column with company front. A baud struck up, trumpets brayed, Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca and staff appeared, mounted. With him rode Quintino Bocayuhoa and Lieut. Col. Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhães. With company front the march began, Fonseca, staff, and friends at the head. The route was along the north side of the Place of Acclamation to the Rua de Constituçáo, along that to the Place of the Constitution, thence to Largo San Francisco, and down the Rua Ouvidor to Rua Primeiro de Marco, where the column deployed right and left into line, the centre in front of the Custom House. As the column was passing down the Ouvidor a drunken fellow at the corner of Rua Julio Alfredo shouted "Viva monarchia!" Instantly three soldiers leveled their muskets and fired against the wall of the corner house. No one was hit even by the glancing balls, and these, and the shots fired at Barão Ladario, were the only ones discharged during the day.

As the troops rested in line along the Street of the First of March a great crowd gathered and enthusiastic orators aired their eloquence at different points. There were plenty of *vivas*, the officers always giving the signal to their men. Citizens embraced the officers and each other, but there were no wild demonstrations of joy. The people, as a rule, were rather constrained, and looked and acted in a dazed, apathetic way.

While this was going on Gen. Fonseca and Constant Botelho de Magalhães went with Bocayuna to the office of *O Paiz*, where a provisional Government was constituted and the announcement made by proclamation signed by the self-constituted authorities.

Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca assumed the title of Chief of the Executive Power, Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhães that of Minister of War, Eduardo Wandenholk, a naval officer, that of Minister of Marine; Ruy Barbosa that of Minister of the Treasury, Quintino Bocayuva that of Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, and ad interim of Foreign Relations; Campos Salles of Sou Paulo was named as Minister of Justice.

The afternoon passed away quietly, no business being transacted in the city proper. But in Botofogo, Langeiras, and other suburbs work went on as usual. Gangs of workmen who for months have been engaged in laying a large water main along the Rua Catella never ceased work. The tram cars ran all day long. The English Bank of Rio de Janeiro did not close its doors. The Post Office remained open all day. Mounted couriers, officers accompanied by orderlies dashed through the streets, and occasionally squads of cavalry rode hither and thither. The troops, after standing an hour or more on Rua Primeiro de Marco, were marched back to the quartel. The city was declared to be in a state of siege. Soldiers took the place of police in patrolling the streets, and guards were posted about all the banks for their protection. The self-appointed Ministers took formal possession of the different departments, and, practically, before sundown, so far as possession was concerned, the provisional Government held all the machinery of the National Government in Rio da Janeiro, the capital.

The telegraph was immediately taken charge of, together with the Government printing office, the official paper, *Diario Official*, being sent to press with the proclamation. A formal decree was drafted, in which the fundamentals of the United States of Brazil were set forth; a federated republic—as Estados Unidos do Brazil—the provinces to be united by bond of federation; all of these States, in the exercise of their legitimate sovereignty, to form their definitive constitutions, elect their legislative bodies, and establish local governments; the election of a Constitutional Congress of Brazil, and as well the election of State Legislatures, to be according to regulations of the provisional Government; the Governments of the Federated States to adopt immediate means to preserve order and public security, and guarantee the liberty and rights of all, whether national or foreign. In case the local Governments failed to do these things, the provisional Government would intervene, and with force assure the free exercise of all rights of citizens. Being the Brazilian Federated Republic—the form of Government proclaimed—the provisional Government would not recognize any local Government not republican in form. The army and navy, in garrisons or stations anywhere, were to be subject to the provisional Government, but could through it be availed of by the local authorities, and said authorities might organize civic guards, if necessary, for policing the territories of the States. All departments, civil and military, of the National Government to be taken in charge immediately by the Ministers named therefor; the neutral territory of the capital and the municipality of Rio de Janeiro to be administered immediately by the provisional Government.

X.

The Emperor and Empress left Petropolis, with their attendants, at 12 o'clock by special train, and reached the station of the Dom Pedro Segundo Railway, opposite Praça de Acclamação, about 4 o'clock. A military guard received and at once escorted them to the old City Palace, on the Praça Dom Pedro Segundo, near to the Pharoux Wharf, but far from the Custom House. Here the Count d'Eu and the Princess Isabella joined them. The deposed Ministers, who had been permitted to leave the Quartel, visited the Emperor and formally presented their resignations. A guard was stationed about the palace, but access thereto was not denied those whose presence was desired by the Emperor. The Emperor during the evening summoned such of his Councilors of State as were accessible, and a formal council was held. A resolution was passed to call a new Ministry. The Emperor sent for Silveira Martius, Senator from Rio Grande do Sul, for the purpose of having him attempt the task of forming a new Ministry, but Senator Martius was not in the city. He then sent for Senator Saravia of Bahia, who excused himself.

All this was, of course, duly reported to the provisional Government and the leaders were delighted. They had expected it and hence had avoided the appearance of making the Emperor a prisoner. They could now proceed on the morrow to the extremities they had already determined on—to compel the abdication of the Emperor and his immediate retirement, accompanied by his whole family, to Europe. They most ardently desired to avoid forcible means and wished to show as much respect as possible to the good old man who for nearly half a century had been a well-meaning ruler, but who was now a mental wreck. While the dislike of the Princess Isabella was almost universal, and her husband, Count d'Eu, was despised, still the wisely-determined policy was to get rid of them with every possible outward show of respect.

As I write this narrative after midnight, there are some apprehensions of what to-morrow may bring. Word has just been brought that there has been a secret meeting at a house in Botofogo between the late Prime Minister Affonso Celso, Sr., Visconde Ouro Preto, and some of his friends. A detachment of troops has been sent to surround the house and arrest all found there. It is evident that the leaders of the revolution are well advised of the movements of all suspected persons, and it is certain that they will go through with what they have undertaken.

XI.

NOV. 16.—There was nothing in the appearance of the business part of the city this morning to indicate any unusual excitement. The places of business were all open, and save on the Rua Ouvidor there were no groups of men talking. In front of the different newspaper offices there were knots of men reading the bulletins posted up from time to time. The banks were doing business as usual. The Stock Exchange was open. The Custom House transacted routine business during the morning.

Only an old resident would have noticed that the police were armed with muskets, and that in the Ouvidor half a dozen were stationed, and in pairs policemen patrolled the principal streets. Occasionally the shopkeepers and their customers would be attracted to the doorways by the clatter of horses' feet and see a squad of cavalry dash by.

It was generally remarked that during the previous night not a single disturbance had occurred and not a theft had been committed. At the Western and Brazilian Cable Company's office a censorship had been established, and cables in cipher had to be translated, and those to Brazilian ports, north and south, of a political character were forbidden. The guard about the old city palace had been increased. Admittance was denied to those who did not present papers from the provisional Government.

The foreign Ministers came in a body from Petropolis on the regular morning train. They received the first news of the occurrences of the previous day at 7 o'clock in the evening when the train from this city arrived. The representatives of all the powers, except the American and French Ministers, called in a body at the old city palace, and were not allowed to enter. The American and French Ministers afterward called separately, and were likewise denied admission.

The members of the provisional Government held a session in the forenoon and, in the name of Marshal Fonseca, addressed the following communication to the Emperor:

SIR: The democratic sentiments of the nation, for some time matured, but now put in force by the most noble of reactions of a national character against the system of violation, of corruption, of subversion of all the laws, exercised to the incomparable decree by the Cabinet of June 7; the systematic policy of outrage by the Imperial Government of late against the army and navy, a policy odious to the nation and deeply resented by it; the usurpation of the rights of these two classes, which, at all periods, have been among us the defense of order, of the Constitution, of liberty, and of the honor of the country; the intention, manifested by the acts of your Ministers, and confessed in their press, of dissolving and destroying them, in substituting for them elements of official influence, which were always, among us, the cause of horror to the liberal democracy, have produced the occurrences of yesterday, the circumstances of which you know, and the decisive character of which you can certainly estimate.

In view of the situation, it causes us regret to say it to you, and we only do so in compliance with the most imperious of duties, the presence of the imperial family in the country under the new situation created by the irrevocable resolution of the 15th inst., would be absurd, impossible, and provocative of troubles which the public safety imposes it on us the duty of avoiding.

In obedience, therefore, to the urgent commands of the national voice, with all respect due to the dignity of the public functions you have been exercising, we are obliged to notify you that the provisional Government expects of your patriotism the sacrifice of leaving Brazilian territory, together with your family, within the shortest possible period.

For this purpose there is marked for you the maximum time of twenty-four hours, which we expect you will not endeavor to exceed.

The transportation of yourself and your family to a European port will be for account of the State, the provisional Government furnishing you for this purpose a ship with the necessary military equipment, the embarkation to be effected with the most absolute safety for your person and those of your family, whose comfort and health will be cared for with the greatest solicitude during the voyage, and continuing to account to you for the income secured to you by law until upon this subject the coming Constituent Assembly may decide.

All orders are given for the execution of this determination.

The country expects that you will know how to imitate, in submission to its desires, the example of the first Emperor on April 7, 1831.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 16th November, 1889.

MANOEL DEODORO DA FONSECA.

Dom Pedro wrote with his own hand the following reply:

In view of the representation which was delivered to me to-day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I resolve, yielding to the power of circumstances, to depart with all my family for Europe to-morrow, leaving this country beloved by all of us, and for which I have exerted myself to give constant proofs of deeply-seated love and dedication for almost half a century, during which I filled the position of Chief of the State.

In departing, therefore, I with all the persons of my family, I shall always retain the most tender remembrances of Brazil in offering ardent prayers for its greatness and properity.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 16th November, 1889.

D. PEDRO DE ALCANTARA.

The income secured by law to the Imperial family, which the provisional Government respects, is: To Dom Pedro de Alcantara 800 contos de reis a year, equal to, at present rates of exchange, $448,000; to his wife, 40 contos de reis a year, equal to $22,400; to the daughter, Comtesse d'Eu, 140 contos de reis a year, equal to $78,400.

Soon after the above reply of the ex-Emperor had been received, the provisional Government, by formal decree, voted Dom Pedro for the proper establishment of himself and his family in Europe upon a scale becoming his character, the sum of 5,000 contos de reis, equal to $2,800,000. This sum in drafts and the bonds of Brazil, together with 33,333 milreis, or (about $18,000) in cash, the coming month's proportion of his income, was to be delivered to him when he and his family had embarked for Europe.

During to-day there were many rumors about trouble in the North of Brazil, especially in the provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco, where it was claimed that the troops had refused to recognize the republic. There were also various stories told about the Brazilian iron-clads in the harbor flying the imperial standard, and it was observed that the old flag still floated over the fortress of Santa Cruz at the entrance to the bay.

The flying of the imperial flag was explained by the members of the provisional Government as in accordance with their orders not to lower the standard of the empire until the ex-Emperor had actually departed; this being accorded to him as a mark of respect.

The public was advised that the departure of the imperial family would take place to-morrow, Sunday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Privately I was informed that they would embark at 3 o'clock in the morning from Cass Pharoux, near the old city palace.

XII.

NOV. 17.—This morning at 2:30 o'clock I stood on the sea wall of O Caes Pharoux, the water front of Praça de Dom Pedro Segundo, a privileged onlooker to a historical event about to happen. The arrangements for the embarkation of the imperial family had been quietly made.

It had rained from evening up to midnight—a series of tropical showers, with interludes of drizzle. Soon after 1 o'clock a fresh breeze sprang up from the sea, and the overhanging clouds began to drift away and patches of clear sky with twinkling stars became visible. As I walked by the iron-railed square directly in front of the old city palace, where the imperial family, closely guarded, were awaiting the striking of 3 by the clock of the Imperial Chapel, the full battalion of cavalry on guard was drawn up, horses and men motionless. Between the inclosed square and the landing place intervenes an equal space of uninclosed ground with two artistic fountains standing therein. The building of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works is on one side and the old market place on the other. The old city palace is a long, plain, plastered structure of mean appearance. All but the end nearest the water is of two stories, with flat tiled roof, and that part facing the harbor has one story rising in the centre from the hipped tiled roof which covers the other two-thirds. Two-thirds of the long weather-beaten building have for years been used as a police barracks, only about one-third part, nearest the street, called the First of March, being reserved for state receptions by the imperial family.

From this end a passageway on arches crosses the Rua Primeiro de Marco to a long, low two-story building formerly occupied by the offices and quarters of the imperial household servants. From this last building another passageway spans a narrow street to the imperial chapel, which stands at a right angle to the palace, facing the Praça de Dom Pedro, Segundo. The chapel has been undergoing outside and inside repairs. Scaffolding stands along the front façade, and the sidewalk is littered and obstructed by a motley mass of material. The front had just received a fresh coat of white paint, and the imperial arms, conspicuous on the gable end, were bright in recently-applied green, while the large crown above the shield is about half done in yellow.

Usually, at all hours of the night, the Praça is the lounging place of boatmen and the resting place of loafers. Sunday mornings, even before 3 o'clock, there begins to be life about the market house. But at 1 o'clock this morning cordons of guards cut off all approach to the Praça and silence reigned. The only sound to be heard was the monotonous thud of the waves beating against the sea wall of the docks and the measured tread of the sentries pacing on all sides of the old palace. The sharp clang of the old bell on the chapel, as the quarter hours were struck by the clock, was calculated to rasp one's nerves.

Just before the three clangs rang out, announcing the hour of 3, an ordinary landau rattled over the stone pavement and stopped at the private entrance to the palace. Presently the guard presented arms as the door swung open and Dom Pedro de Alcantara and his wife stepped out and entered the carriage. Two old attendants followed and the driver cracked his whip and drove to the landing stage less than 200 yards distant, where steps descend to the water's edge. The Princess, Donna Isabella, and her husband, Count d'Eu, with a retinue of servants, followed on foot across the square. A small steam launch was at the stairs. The feeble old man and his faithful, motherly-looking spouse, yet quite vigorous, got out of the carriage, and, after waiting the arrival of the others, arm in arm descended the steps and were assisted by the attendants aboard the launch. The Count d'Eu, wife, and followers stepped lightly down and on board, and with a lazy puff the engine started, the screw churned the water a moment, and away from the soil of Brazil went the last imperial family to the gunboat Parahyba which was waiting with steam up at the narrow opening between the Ilha das Cobras and the marine arsenal on the main land.

As Dom Pedro stood for a few moments on Caes Pharoux I saw him lift his head and slowly look around. Light fleecy clouds were driving across the sky, and the breeze from the sea was freshening. The swell was getting up in the harbor, and there was an angry swish as the waves struck the sea wall. The glance was only momentary, and the old man's head sank; a second later it rose erect, and his whole frame seemed to stiffen. Troops of recollections must have been thronging in his weakening brain as he took this last hurried survey of familiar historic landmarks.

XIII.

Fifty-eight years ago, from this identical spot, his father, Dom Pedro, Primeiro, author of the Independence of Brazil, an impetuous, hasty-tempered, but withal a liberal-minded man and a statesman of no mean parts, had, in the very prime of life, taken boat for a British man-of war to go back to Portugal, a self-uncrowned Emperor, voluntarily abdicating in favor of his son, then an infant of less than six years, rather than yield to demands of the people and the army.

The events preceding the departure of the father were not without points of resemblance to those which culminated in the retirement of the son. An unpopular Ministry was the cause of the uprising of the populace of Rio de Janeiro and the revolt of the army in 1831. The culmination was likewise in the Praça da Acclamaçao, then known as Campo de Santa Anna, where the regular troops, called out to overawe the people, took up their cause, as did the soldiers and sailors day before yesterday. But then the demand was simply for a new Ministry and the reinstatement of the men who had led in the movement for the separation of Brazil from Portugal, and who had been prudent counselors of the Emperor and staunch friends of the people. Day before yesterday a demand for a new Ministry would doubtless have satisfied the masses, but the leaders knew that this was merely postponing the inevitable a brief period. The waning powers of Dom Pedro rendered him an irresponsible ruler—a shadow—a name—and beyond was an unpopular, bigoted woman, Donna Isabella, and her Bourbon husband—greedy and grasping.

The conduct of the father differed widely from that of the son. When Dom Pedro, Primeiro, was told by a delegation from the semi-mass meeting and army gathering in the Campo de Santa Anna of the men's demands, he testily replied: "I will do everything for the people, nothing by the people!" Thus spoke a Bragança at the beginning of the nineteenth century! But then, as now, the result was the same, despite haughty Bragança airs and the hot words of the young Emperor or the placid, pathetic yielding of the old and universally-respected Emperor.

There was no bloodshed in 1831, as there has been none in 1889. There was arming of the people, marshaling of troops, and an attack upon the palace was threatened. At 2 o'clock in the morning of the succeeding day, Dom Pedro, Primeiro, seeing the futility of resistance, and unwilling to be the cause of bloodshed, wrote his abdication in these words:

"Availing myself of the right which the Constitution concedes to me, I declare that I have voluntarily abdicated in favor of my dearly-beloved and esteemed son, Dom Pedro de Alcantara."

And then to the guidance and care of the man whom he had once banished, and whom he had the previous day refused to accept as his Prime Minister at the dictation of the people—to José Bonifacio de Andrada, he confided his dearly beloved son. It was a wise selection. Bonifacio de Andrada was a learned scholar, a patriotic Brazilian, a wise, unselfish, honest statesman. The young pupil was precocious, and under the tutelage of Andrada he was not a mere puppet when, at the age of fifteen, he assumed, at the demand of the people, responsible government.

July, 1840, witnessed another bloodless revolution. The army and populace of Rio de Janeiro demanded the dismissal of the Regency and the coronation of Dom Pedro, Segundo!

November, 1889, the scene again changes, and a fourth time a bloodless revolution in Brazil closes, but this time a dynasty is terminated—an empire becomes a republic, and monarchical institutions cease to exist in the New World!

In 1807 Dom João V. of Portugal, the fifth of the house of Bragança, landed at Rio Janeiro, having been brought from Lisbon by a British fleet to prevent his yielding to the demand of Napoleon to become his ally against England. In 1821 Dom João returned to Portugal, leaving his son, Dom Pedro, Vice Regent of Brazil. On the 7th of September, 1822, Dom Pedro, in the neighborhood of the city of Sao Paulo, at the head of the army then demanding the independence of Brazil, pronounced the memorable words, "*Independencia ou morte*"—Independence or death. On the 12th of October, 1822, he was, in the Praça de Acclamaçao, in this city—historic ground—crowned first Emperor of Brazil. The natal day of the empire, Oct. 12, 1822; the natal day of the republic, Nov. 15, 1889; duration of empire, 67 years, 1 month, and 5 days; reign of Dom Pedro, Segundo, 48 years and 5 months!

XIV.

Dom Pedro, Segundo, was termed by Gladstone the model ruler of the world. Undoubtedly in good intentions and well-meaning efforts, in patient endeavor and noble abnegation he deserved this high tribute from the Grand Old Man of England. Brazil owes him much. Plain and abstemious in his habits, he was popularly denominated by the common people, who loved him, Old Bananal. This was a deserved tribute to the unostentatious, good man.

He was learned, well versed in science, and an accomplished linguist, but was he a statesman? It is reported that he said pathetically to an old friend when he realized that he must, as his father had done, leave Brazil: "For nearly half a century I have ruled in this country and always with bad instruments!"

Perhaps this is true of the later years of his reign, but it cannot be disputed that Brazil has produced several able statesmen and many patriotic ones. But at the same time it is equally true that from infancy Dom Pedro was in the midst of jarring, wrangling factions, surrounded by self-seeking and often unscrupulous politicians. It is certain that of late years corruption has been manifest in public life, and that from Prime Ministers to the lowest tide-waiters the service has been rotten.

As a politician Dom Pedro,

was comparatively easy to have a ministerial majority in Parliament unless some such question as the abolition of slavery or compensation for freed slaves arose.

Brazil needed radical governmental reforms. She needed disenfranchisement in more ways than one. Decentralization was absolutely necessary, accompanied by one radical bit of decentralization. The provinces, paradoxical as it may seem, were without autonomy and yet having a sovereignty which was absolutely prohibitive of national development. There is no unrestricted inter-provincial commerce, and the nation was without absolute control over foreign trade. The provinces can impose both export and import duties and can regulate trade, the one against the other. Take coffee, for instance—the empire levied an export duty, so did the provinces, and, if they chose, one province could impose a duty on coffee grown in another province and shipped from its ports. A province like Minas Geraes, Goyaz, or Amazonas is at the mercy of the provinces through whose ports their exports or their imports must pass.

The immemorial import system of Portuguese taxation is a curse Brazil cannot probably rid herself of. She has heavy burdens to bear and she has no resort save one—taxation of land and incomes—the attempt at which would inevitably result in the political death of those proposing it. Slavery is always accompanied by immense lauded estates. Monopoly of land in Brazil with its vast territorial extent will strike the unreflecting as another paradox; but the great interior is practically inaccessible, save the zones along the Dom Pedro Segundo, the Mogyana, and Sorocabana Railway extensions. These penetrate only a few hundred miles. Practically, only a narrow fringe of the immense coast is developed. Along the Mogyana Railway in Western San Paulo, a new coffee region, land monopoly has preceded the construction of the road.

But more important than all is the problem of intelligent and honest self-government. Are the Brazilians capable of self-government? Their government has been in theory representative. The men who have thus far directed the founding of the republic have displayed marked ability and a thorough comprehension of the fundamental principles of republican government. They mean to establish the United States of Brazil on the model of the United States of North America, embodying our federal system with State autonomy and national sovereignty. They intend to have a limited system like ours for the disposition of the public domain which belongs wholly to the nation. A free school system will be founded. The nation will regulate inter-State commerce.

The men at the helm in the provisional Government are honest and patriotic, and have given evidence of prompt self-reliance and great energy. Marshal Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca comes of a family of soldiers. His grandfather and his father were soldiers and held the rank of General. He was a Second Lieutenant of artillery at the beginning of the Paraguayan war, and came out a Colonel of that arm of the service and General of a division. He is about fifty-three years of age. He makes no pretense of knowledge of civil affairs, and has declared that he will not seek or accept the Presidency of the new republic. He has about him men of great ability.

Ruy Barbosa, Minister of the Treasury, is one of the first lawyers and publicists of Brazil. He is learned in both civil and common law, and has for years been a close student of American politics, jurisprudence, and literature.

Quintino Bocayuva is one of the leading journalists of Brazil, and has long been a republican leader.

Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhães—known here as Benjamin Constant simply—is the first of accomplished military officers.

Eduardo Wandenkolk is a practical sailor as well as scientific naval officer. He is a magnificent specimen of manhood, and is called the Lion of the Sea.

Campos Salles, Minister of Justice, is an able lawyer of San Paulo.

All these men are unquestionably honest and patriotic. A. M. GIBSON.

UNDER THE NEW ORDER.

THE MEN AND MEANS FOR CONTINUING THE REPUBLIC.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 22.—During eight days we have had the rule of the provisional Government, which is in reality military. But save for the more active employment of the few troops and their officers in the city, no one would suspect that there was in reality martial law prevailing, and that the actual head of the Government is the General of the army.

The Ministry advisory to the chief, and administrative of public affairs through the established departments, signs all decrees by which the ancient form of Government is being temporarily molded for federative purposes. The Senate and House of Deputies having been abolished along with the Imperial Executive and Council of State, by the decree of the 15th of November, the Legislative Assemblies of the different provinces were abolished by a subsequent decree. All power, legislative and executive, is therefore vested in the provisional Government, the only branch of the State structure left temporarily being the judiciary.

The next step of the provisional Government was to extend the right of suffrage to all who can read and write, sexes not being mentioned, as the civil law only contemplates males as possessing such rights.

The provinces being practically left with only executives appointed by the provisional Government, it became necessary to mark and define the powers of these public functionaries. This was done yesterday by the subjoined decree:

The provisional Government of the United States of Brazil has decreed:

ARTICLE I. All the Provincial Assemblies created by the laws of Oct. 12, 1832, and Aug. 12, 1834, are hereby dissolved.

ART. II. Until the definitive constitution of the United States of Brazil, the following powers remain in the Governors of the respective States:

SECTION 1. To establish a civil, judicial, and ecclesiastic division of the respective State and order the change of its capital to the place which may be most convenient.

SEC. 2. To have provident care over the public instruction and appropriate establishment, and to promote the same in all its degrees.

SEC. 3. To determine the cases and regulate the form of the condemnation of private property for public use of the State in the cases in which this is not already regulated by law.

SEC. 4. To fix the public charge of the State and create and collect the necessary taxes therefor, without not prejudicing the general taxes of the United States of Brazil.

SEC. 5. To decree the indispensable and necessary police force, have care over its maintenance, organization, and discipline, with the accord of the Federal Government.

SEC. 6. To create public employes and provide therefor the proper personality and mark for them their work.

SEC. 7. To decree public works and look after the roads and navigation of the interior of the State; over the construction of prisons and crime loor, the cure and rule of these; over houses of public help (almshouses) and whatsoever political and religious associations.

SEC. 8. To create the indispensable and necessary police force, have care over its maintenance, organization, and discipline, with the accord of the Federal Government.

SEC. 9. To nominate, suspend, and dismiss the public employes of their respective States, with the exception of ministrates for life, whom they shall have power to suspend, with corresponding responsibilities and punishment, with recourse if necessary to the Government.

SEC. 10. To contract loans and regulate the payment of the respective interest and amortization, dependent upon the approval of the Federal Government.

SEC. 11. To regulate the administration of the property of the State and to authorize the sale of that which it is not advisable to conserve, but always by advertised public sale.

SEC. 12. To promote the organization of State statistics, the catechizing and civilization of the Indians, and the establishment of colonies.

SEC. 13. To give an account to the Federal power of the laws, resolutions, and acts of the other States which offend the rights of the respective States.

The Federal Provisional Government reserves to itself the right to restrict, amplify, and suppress any of the attributes by the present decree conferred upon the provisional Governors of the States, having power to substitute such choices as may conform to the greater convenience in the actual period of national reconstruction, to the public good, and to the peace and right of the people.

The power of the provisional Government not only is not disputed in a single locality, but the change from the empire appears to be everywhere received with rejoicing. There has been, so far as I can learn, no great public excitement, and all manifestations of approval at the change have been characterized by great decorum.

It is most amazing to witness the quiet and orderly transformation which has taken place and is going on. Indeed, there does not seem to have been any suspension of the usual humdrum of business. Either the Brazilians are a most wonderfully self-possessed people or they care but very little under what form of government they live. I am coming to the conclusion that they are indeed a very remarkable people. They have now the opportunity to prove themselves such, and I am inclined to believe that they will do so. If they can hold together this vast country, whose extent exceeds that of the United States, and whose resources are far greater in every way than that of any like area on the face of the globe, it will be scarcely possible to measure the greatness they will achieve.

One fact, of course, is generally overlooked by the great majority of foreign observers who have witnessed the revolution and marveled at the calmness of the people. It is beyond question that the conviction pervaded all the intelligent people of Brazil that sooner or later the chance which has come had to come. It was generally understood to be inevitable upon the death of the Emperor, and that occurrence was known to be, in the natural order of things, not far distant. Hence to a very great degree the people were prepared for what came suddenly this day week.

Moreover, the proceedings of the late Prime Minister, Affonso Celso, Sr., were so recklessly high-handed that all discerning Brazilians foresaw that his deposition was inevitable, and the expectation was that this would occur soon. As narrated in a previous letter, the Republican leaders expected that the Prime Minister would, Dec. 2, have the Emperor abdicate and set up as Empress his daughter. All the preparations had accordingly been made to then declare the Republic.

The organization of the revolution was confided to the present provisional Minister of War, knowo here as Benjamin Constant, He is a very remarkable man, possessing, with extraordinary mathematical genius, a cool, level head, and great powers of practical organization. He had arranged a complete cipher system of communication with all the leading Republicans in the different provinces, which was composed of commercial phrases having a definite political meaning.

For instance, on the 15th, just as soon as the determination was reached to declare the republic forthwith and depose the imperial family, he caused to be sent by telegraph to the Republican leader in the city of San Paulo the following:

"The bank signed the papers to-day."

This was the intelligence that the revolution was on and the signal for action. I suppose the same message went to the leader in each province where telegraph wires run. A more completely planned and more perfectly executed revolution cannot be conceived of. The man who was charged with the organization and the men who have executed, one and all, must not be despised. If they go on as they have begun and can find sufficient good material, they will construct a great republic.

They begin under most favorable circumstances in many respects. In the first place, the finances of the country are in sound condition. The currency is practically upon a gold basis. The paper milreis—the unit, as our dollar is—is actually worth more than its par in gold. Its par in our money is 54½ cents, and at exchange rates to-day it is worth 58 cents. The Government has to its credit in the Bank of England not less than £5,000,000, and I believe a great deal more. The revenues of the country are greater than the annual current expenditures and the charges of interest upon bonded indebtedness.

Brazil produces two staple articles in large quantities, which the rest of the world must have—coffee and India rubber. She has mineral resources which, if developed, would astonish the world. If her vast interior can be speedily opened up and immigration attracted, as it will be by good government and liberal land and mining laws, mankind will marvel at the development which will ensue.

The climate of the greater part of the interior is agreeable and not that of the tropics. Three-fifths of Brazil is an elevated plateau averaging 2,300 feet above the sea level. It literally teems with wealth—a fertile soil and practically inexhaustible riches of precious metals and stones.

A. M. GIBSON.

PRETO'S MANIFESTO.

By Associated Press.

LISBON, Dec. 15.—The Viscount de Ouro Preto, the Brazilian Imperial Prime Minister, has issued a manifesto to the people of Brazil.

He deals first with the position of affairs on the eve of the revolution in Brazil and the information which the Government possessed concerning the movement. He says it was impossible to crush the plotters, as the Government could not rely upon either officers or soldiers, and was betrayed by the leaders of the army and navy, including the Minister of War, Maracaju. The Ministry continually received assurances of loyalty from various military officers who thus sought to mask the conspiracy against the throne.

"Maracaju," says Preto, "acted throughout the part of a traitor to his colleagues. He even went so far as, under the guise of official business, to conduct me to the place where I was arrested."

Preto proceeds to describe the treatment he received in prison. He declares that a platoon of soldiers was kept in readiness to shoot him if his friends offered an armed resistance. In conclusion, the ex-Prime Minister appeals to the people to exercise their freedom of choice at the coming elections. He counsels his supporters not to surrender, but to vote for all of his friends who may become candidates.

The Count and Countess d'Eu have postponed their visit to Seville, owing to the illness of their son, Prince Luiz.

The Brazilian Consul here has received a telegram from Rio Janeiro announcing that a decree has been promulgated declaring all foreigners residing in Brazil citizens of the republic from the date on which the republic was proclaimed, and that all foreigners in future shall be considered Brazilian subjects and enjoy all civil and political rights—except the right of becoming Chief of State—after a residence of two years. In all cases the Government reserves the right to refuse citizenship. The decree is signed by Ministers da Fonseca and Lobo.

WHAT CAPT. HENNING SAW.

THINGS WERE QUIET IN THE BRAZILIAN PORTS HE VISITED.

The steamship Horrox, from Brozil, which arrived at Sandy Hook on Saturday evening and anchored over night in the lower bay, came up to her dock in Brooklyn yesterday. Capt. Thomas Henning reported that every thing was quiet in the new republic on Nov. 23, when he set sail from Rio Janeiro.

On the day of the breaking out of the revolution the Horrox was lying at her dock at Santos, the leading port of the Province of San Paulo, which is the next one to the southward of that of Rio Janeiro. The news of the change of government seemed to cause no excitement at Santos. The citizens accepted the situation very quietly, and seemed to be well satisfied with the idea of living under a republic. Business proceeded exactly as before the revolution. No change was made in the officials of the port, and, as far as Capt. Henning learned, no changes were made in the officials of the city of San Paulo, which is the capital of the province.

The Horrox sailed from Santos on Nov. 19, and reached Rio Janeiro on the following day. She went up to the dock as usual, and remained there during the three days of her stay at Rio. Everything appeared to be quiet in the Brazilian capital. The only evidence of the recent upheaval was the sight of soldiers who were stationed at certain points in and about the city. The soldiers would move through the streets, however, only when the lines were being relieved. The provisional Government was evidently a strong one.

The Captain was informed that several people who had attempted to take advantage of the confusion to break the laws had been seized and quickly disposed of. This had prevented others who were disposed to be lawless from attempting to transgress the laws. No occurrences of this sort were reported while the Horrox was at Rio. The people seemed to be satisfied with the change of government. If they regretted the loss of the empire, or were dissatisfied with any of the actions of the provisional Government, they kept these facts to themselves. Business seemed to go on as usual, and there was no attempt to hinder commerce in any way. The Captain noticed no changes among the officials of the port.

The loading of the cargo, which consisted of coffee, was carried on as expeditiously as usual. Capt. Henning had no difficulty in getting his clearance papers. No passengers applied for berths on the Horrox. Considerable mail for this port was placed on the Horrox on Nov. 23, the day on which she set sail.

The Horrox met with heavy winds from northeast to north until Hatteras was passed. Her run to Sandy Hook was a quick one, and was made in twenty-two days. Her mail was delivered at the Post Office yesterday morning.

MR. GOWEN'S DEATH.

THE BODY REMOVED TO HIS HOME IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The special train bearing the body of Franklin B. Gowen, who committed suicide in Washington yesterday, reached Mount Airy, Mr. Gowen's home, at 8:12 o'clock this morning. The train consisted of an engine, a combination car, and the palace car Delaware, and it made the run over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Francis I. Gowen, the nephew of the dead man, and James E. Hood, another relative, whose duty it had been to recognize and claim the body, were the only passengers.

They were met at the station by Edward V. Lansdale, Mr. Gowen's brother-in-law. No other member of the family was present, and but few people had gathered to view the coffin as it was removed from the car. The three gentlemen only remained long enough to superintend the removal of the body and then started across the fields for the house. The undertaker's wagon halted a short distance from the house and the lid of the coffin box was removed, exposing to view the features of the dead. At the door of the house the body was met by Mr. Lansdale and borne into the parlor.

In the room were Mrs. Lansdale, Robert Gowen, a nephew, Francis I. Gowen, and James E. Hood. The face of the dead lawyer is greatly changed. The body is attired in a black frock coat, black trousers, a turn-down collar, and a black tie. It still lies in the copper-lined coffin in which it was brought from Washington. This is very plain, covered with black cloth, with extension handles, and on the top is a silver plate with the inscription: "Franklin B. Gowen, died Dec. 14, 1889, aged fifty-three years."

As yet Mrs. and Miss Gowen have not looked upon the face of their dead, as it was thought advisable that they should remain more composed before they do so. Mrs. Gowen bears her great loss with wonderful fortitude. All day yesterday the blinds of the house were drawn tight. Only a few and very intimate friends called.

The funeral will be strictly private, being confined to the relatives and a few close and lifelong friends, and will take place on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. The services will be held at the house, and will be conducted by the Rev. S. E. Hill, pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Gowen was one of the most prominent members. The interment will take place at Ivy Hill Cemetery, where two children of Mr. Gowen are buried.

Francis I. Gowen, the nephew, who brought the body from Washington, was seen later at his residence on Gowen-avenue. "I know nothing," he said, "that the papers have not made public in their columns. It is needless to say anything about the grief of his wife and family, for we are all overcome with the suddenness of the calamity." When asked whether too family thought Mr. Gowen had committed suicide or had been murdered he said: "I do not care to say what I think about the matter. I do not wish to make public anything more than the papers have already published."

Edward V. Lansdale, the brother-in-law of Mr. Gowen, and James Hood spent part of the afternoon with the stricken household. When Mr. Lansdale returned to his home, about 2:30 o'clock, he was asked if the family had come to any conclusion regarding Mr. Gowen's death. "We have about come to the conclusion," he said, "that my brother-in-law committed suicide. There can be no doubt but that his mind was completely unhinged when he shot himself. The Franklin B. Gowen we have always known and loved was not the sort of a man to deliberately kill himself when surrounded as he was by all things which made life so much happy."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The suggestion from Philadelphia that Mr. Gowen did not commit suicide, but was assassinated by Mollie Maguires, does not find any believers here, and it is apparently disposed of by the discovery of a lot of evidence. A clerk named Smith employed in the sporting goods shop of Daniel L. Wolford, on Pennsylvania-avenue, informs the police that a man resembling the description of Mr. Gowen bought a revolver at that place on Friday. There was no opportunity for strangers to reach the room of Mr. Gowen in the hotel where he was stopping, and there were no callers upon him after he went to his apartment on Friday afternoon.

HER MANY TROUBLES.

MRS. McGUIRE'S MISFORTUNES CAPPED BY HER SON'S INSANITY.

George McGuire, a boy fifteen years of age, became violently insane yesterday at his home, 216 East Thirty-sixth-street, and had to be removed to Bellevue Hospital. The lad's mother has had much trouble, and the last affliction is more than she can bear.

Five years ago the family lived in Ulster County on a farm which Mrs. McGuire owned. They were happy then, and in comfortable circumstances. But one day Mrs. McGuire and her husband had a quarrel over some matter, which caused him to leave his home. He has not been seen since. Some months after that, Mrs. McGuire was taken seriously ill, and had to go to a hospital. While she was in the hospital her eldest son sold the farm, pocketed the money, and left for parts unknown.

When Mrs. McGuire came out of the hospital she found herself penniless and with two young children to take care of. She came to New-York with them, and has since worked hard to keep a roof over their heads. The family lived in rooms in the rear house at 216 East Thirty-sixth-street. George had a tumor in his head, which became larger and affected his mind.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. McGuire was awakened by a noise in the room. Getting up, she saw George running around, screaming, and acting as if he were mad. She tried to quiet him but her efforts were useless. The boy's mind had given way and he was a raving maniac. A policeman was called and took him to the hospital.

THE TABLES TURNED.

A "REGULATOR" HORSEWHIPPED BY A BROTHER OF HIS VICTIM.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—"Regulator" in the parish of Vermillion appears to have come to an inglorious end. Some weeks ago Capt. Lastie Bourgoe's company of regulators, 100 strong, took young Severien Primaux from his home at midnight and whipped him severely. At the races at Bayou Tigre yesterday Severein's brother, Levarin Primaux, ran across Capt. Bourgoe. He snatched a buggy whip near at hand and administered to the leader of the regulators a terrible horsewhipping. As Primaux got through he told Bourgoe:

"Now, Sir, I whip you single-handed; but you, to whip my brother, had to rally a force of one hundred or more. Take that and go home."

Bourgoe obeyed the command readily, notwithstanding the fact that a number of his men were present. Capt. Bourgoe called a special meeting of this company of his regulators to ask them to aid him in avenging the assault upon his person. They refused, and replied that if he could not protect himself in an affair of this kind they had no further use for him, and voted at once to disband.

THREE GLYCERINE EXPLOSIONS.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 15.—Three separate glycerine magazines blew up this morning at North Clarendon, about seven miles above Warren, Penn. The amount of glycerine exploded was over ten tons. The magazines were owned by the Rock Glycerine Company, John Kuhn, and a Mr. McKay. The explosion set fire to two 25,000-barrel tanks full of oil belonging to the National Transit Company. They are still burning, and will be total losses.

Several oil derricks and small wooden tanks were also burned. No one so far as can be learned was injured. Nearly every window in Clarendon was broken, and much damage was done to surrounding property. No cause is assigned for the accident. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Oil men claim it to be the largest explosion of the kind in the history of the oil regions.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

ELMIRA, N.Y., Dec. 15.—Three men have been placed in jail at Towando, Penn., on a charge of murdering John R. Sellard of Canton, Penn., and placing the body on the railroad track to avert suspicion of the crime. The accused are Simeon McCarrick, better known as Sam Sellard, an old feud existed, and Le Roy Granteer and A. H. Six. The prisoners and Sellard were under the influence of liquor on the night before Sellard's dead body was found. Circumstantial evidence points to McCarrick as the murderer and the two accessories to the crime. The men claim their innocence. They will be arraigned next Tuesday.

Charles Buffinton, ex-pitcher of the Philadelphia League Club, said last night that he had not yet been served with any notice nor heard anything from the Brotherhood or any source, except the newspapers, regarding the bill in equity which Col. Rogers, solicitor for the Philadelphia Club, is said to have filed against Hallman and Buffinton, praying that they be restrained by an injunction from playing baseball with or giving their services as ball players for the season of 1890 to any club or person not sufficiently responsible to have that Brotherhood able to meet all legal questions that the League can raise and will finally conquer.

The Reston and Maine Directors have re-elected George C. Lord President. James L. Farber was elected Vice President and Amos Blanchard Treasurer. C. F. Judd has resigned as clerk, and Richard Cleoy will act temporarily. A committee has been appointed to consider the matter of consolidating the Eastern and Boston & Maine lines in the street in Boston that President Lord will resign before many months and retire from active railroad management.

FOR IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

THE VIEWS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN LEAGUE.

A letter has been sent to THE TIMES by R. Casimir Dickson of Toronto, one of the Secretaries of the Imperial Federation League in Canada, commenting upon an Ottawa dispatch on the subject of British federation and the Imperial Federation League printed in THE TIMES of Dec. 9. He takes on some points a different view of the matter from that of the correspondent in Ottawa.

Among other things Mr. Dickson says:

"The main principles of the League may be briefly stated thus: First—We say that the trade relations of the empire ought to be so adjusted that favors would be extended to members of the empire which would not be granted to aliens; second, there should be an organized system for defense; third, there should be no interference whatever with local rights as regards local affairs; fourth, there should, in order to secure permanent unity, be federation; and lastly, we pledge ourselves to oppose all things that may tend toward disintegration.

"Your correspondent points out that Sir Charles Tupper, our High Commissioner in London, has declared in favor of the movement, and that Sir John Macdonald, our Premier, has not committed himself to any elaborate scheme.

"The league has no such definite scheme as your correspondent seems to assume. Sir Charles Tupper has said that he thinks that if the trade question were satisfactorily adjusted the other details would follow in due course. But beyond this opinion he has expressed no views as to details. Sir John Macdonald, our Premier, has not committed himself to any elaborate scheme.

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"The agitation for a 'Zollverein' has not been abandoned.

"The interests of Canadians and those in the United States are not identical. We are determined to work out our own destiny by ourselves. We have fostered our own manufactories, and in agricultural products are destined to become rivals in providing the food supply of the Old World.

"We would not be an unimportant factor in federation. We possess the larger half of the North American Continent, and it may with reason look forward to becoming a great nation. The example of our great neighbor shows what is not only possible but probable."

SUNDAY RESTRICTIONS.

THE REV. MR. TYLER BELIEVES IN A STRICT OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.

There was a large attendance at the Church of the Disciples of Christ, Fifty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, last evening, and the congregation listened with a good deal of interest to the remarks of the Rev. Benjamin B. Tyler, the pastor of the church, who preached from the text, "And they returned and prepared spices and ointments, and rested the Sabbath day according to the commandment."

"We hear a good deal about development in these days," said the preacher, "but how can the man who bends his energies seven days in the week to work acquire a rounded development, when he spends no time developing his spiritual faculties? There should be one day for spiritual culture. Too much time is spent with newspapers. The Sunday newspapers are not a means of grace. They are not to be defended. The Sunday newspaper is here, and it is here to stay. It is popular, and in all probability it will not be displaced. This, however, is not a reason why I should defend it.

"Travel on the Lord's Day is another question. It is true, blue Monday allows works of necessity and mercy. In all my life I have traveled on only two Lord's Days, once in going from London to Paris and once to attend the funeral of my father. All railway trains should be stopped on the Lord's Day."

The clergyman then went on to say that he had recently heard of theatres and places of amusement being open on Sunday in the lower parts of the city. Would he have the art galleries open? No, indeed. Would he have the continental Sunday of Europe introduced to the workingman? No, indeed.

"Is there any law violated by the railways on Sunday?" he continued. "Yes, there is. What law? The law of love—the law that requires us to help one another's burdens. I can get along without the newspaper, the art gallery, or the railway, and that law commands me to do so. But on asking these questions I am told, for instance, that if the art galleries are not open on Sunday the working people can't see art treasures. They can see them on the Saturday half holidays."

HAZZARD CASTLE IN COURT.

LITIGATION OVER THE FAMILIAR NARRAGANSETT LANDMARK.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Dec. 15.—A motion has been argued in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Colt, for a preliminary injunction to prevent the giving of a deed under the sale at auction of the widely-celebrated Hazzard Castle, so familiar to lovers of Narragansett Pier. This romantic and favorite resort for lovers, with its square gray tower, is one of the unique features of the Pier, and it has a singular history.

Some years ago Joseph Pence Hazzard commenced the building of the castle in the South Kingston Forest. Before it was completed the old gentleman became financially embarrassed and had to abandon the project. The grounds, however, were beautifully laid out with drives and walks and flower gardens. In this vast unfinished building Hazzard lived for years a secluded hermit's life, his only companions being the birds of the air.

Five years ago Hazzard turned the property over to Howland N. Hazzard of New-York with the understanding, it is said, that he was to complete the great building which he has done. The tower recently erected stands as a memorial of the Hazzard family. The structure is now a most pleasing sight. On a tablet in the tower is tuscribed:

FOUNDED 1846. COMPLETED 1884.

The motion for the injunction is made by Attorney Walter F. Angell for the complainant, Mosee R. Crow of Grand Rapids, Mich., and asks for a hearing on the merits of the case. On Nov. 16 the property was sold under a mortgage made originally by Mr. Crow to Joseph P. Hazzard. Mr. Hazzard, the mortgagee, bought the castle at the sale for $20,000. Mr. Crow now claims that it was sold after insufficient notice to him and on such unfair terms as to prevent the parties he sent for that purpose bidding on it. He claims that it brought much less than its real value. There are eleven acres of land connected with the castle, and Mr. Crow claims the estate is worth $100,000. He has filed a bill to set aside the sale and redeem the property.

Judge Colt took the papers in the case and reserved his decision.

UNION LABOR NOTES.

The reunited Central Labor Union met again yesterday after a quarrel of about a year. The Joint Harmony Committees of the two wings had been successful in restoring union and harmony to a certain extent, although the old dislikes and prejudices would every now and then crop up during the deliberations, but for the sake of peace concessions were made on both sides.

When the roll was called, delegates from eighty-five organizations answered to their names. Among these were the Cigarmakers' International Unions, Nos. 10, 90, and 141; artificial stone masons, brass workers, bakers, journeymen brewers and brewery wagon drivers, confectioners and cake bakers, Eccentric Engineers' Union, No. 3; firemen, Federated Bookkeepers' Union, German painters, German ale and porter brewers, German fresco painters, Germna waiters, Journeymen Barbers' National Union, newspaper printers, German printers, tailors, upholsterers, three branches of the Amalgamated Carpenters, Amity Association of Laborers, bricklayers, pavers, cement handlers, foundrymen, granite cutters, framers, housesmiths, iron molders, journeymen gasfitters, mosaic and encaustic tilers, paper hangers, varnishers, patternmakers, tin and sheet iron workers, the Theatrical Progressive Union, four branches of the United Order of Carpenters, whitestone workers, pressmen, the Gotham Association, the Ale and Porter Brewery Employes' Association, trunkmakers, and rock and elevators.

The Ale and Porter Brewery Employes' Association met yesterday at 193 Bowery and considered the trouble of the employes in Tracy & Russell's brewery in Greenwich-avenue. It was reported that early last week the members of the firm informed their men that they must leave the union or the brewery. On Saturday evening all the journeymen with the exception of three went out on a strike. The association thereupon indorsed the action of the men and declared a formal strike at Tracy & Russell's, to begin to-day. The sum of $900 was raised for the support of the men.

It is said that a number of persons have formed a league in connection with the Workingwomen's Union, and have pledged themselves not to patronize those stores where employes are underpaid and overworked. Among the members of the league are said to be the Rev. Father Ducey of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, the Rev. Dr. De Costa, and the Rev. Father Huntington. Several members of the league met yesterday, and decided to agitate their principles very vigorously, especially during the Christmas season.

It was reported yesterday that the marble cutters employed at the Harlem Opera House were non-union men. The walking delegates of the building trades said that they had called on Mr. Hammerstein, the proprietor, to remonstrate with him, but he called a policeman. The building trades ordered all their union men employed at that theatre to strike this morning.

FOUR HUNDRED PRIESTS AGAINST HIM.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Times.

A very significant demonstration against the Metropolitan Michael has been made by the Servian clergy. This prelate has received a memorial signed by more than four hundred priests, who protest against the Archbishop's Ecclesiastical Administration bill on the ground that it would restore a state of episcopal tyranny akin to that which existed in the twelfth century and is utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the present age. The Metropolitan had evidently formed an exaggerated estimate of his own popularity and power, otherwise he would not have stirred up an ecclesiastical revolt which is almost without precedent, and which places him in a very difficult position.

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ESTABLISHED 1838.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE WESTERN CAR SHORTAGE.

Reports from all over the West and Southwest are to the effect that there is now, and has been for some weeks, a practical freight-car famine. All the roads are suffering, and there is no probability of very early relief. Car shops in all sections are flooded with orders for rolling stock, and they are working vigorously to fill them; but the demand is for cars at once, and not a month or two months hence, though they will probably be gladly received at any time.

The famine is partly due, of course, to the fact that the roads have been squeezing along as best they could without increasing their stock of cars. The dislike to incur the heavy expense incident to the building of new cars is ever present in the minds of the Presidents of stock-watered railroads. But, in the main, the trouble has been caused by a sudden and heavy advance in the amount of shipments of all sorts of merchandise. This, combined with the large shipments of grain, has caused annoying and expensive delays by blockades in a number of cities.

A Western railroad man who came to this city a few days ago said yesterday that several of the Western lines into St. Louis had stopped receiving corn from Kansas points for shipment to the East, owing to the fact that the Eastern lines could not furnish sufficient cars. Grain had been pouring into St. Louis. It had been turned over to the east-bound lines to be transferred into their cars. They had no cars, and they had grown so desperate that on a number of occasions they had seized the Western line cars and rushed them off to the East. Some of the roads were still receiving grain from Western shippers, but the offers vastly exceeded the acceptances.

The St. Louis and San Francisco road is an especially heavy sufferer. It has a grievance against the Texas roads. Seven or eight hundred of its cars have been retained by them for the cotton and cottonseed trade, and they will probably not be returned until the present boom in shipments is on the wane.

The Wabash Road, it is said, is only receiving grain for Baltimore and Louisville now when it is loaded into Eastern cars. They will not allow their own cars to go east of Toledo. The cars which were permitted to go to Louisville have disappeared in the East somewhere and will not be heard of or seen again in the West for weeks. The Michigan Central, at Toledo, is transferring grain for the East in fairly good shape, but it has been impossible to properly handle the great quantities offered.

The Union Pacific, Atchison, and Rock Island Roads are constantly making demands on their Eastern connections for cars, but the responses are unsatisfactory.

Dispatches from Cincinnati state that 400 Wabash cars are tied up there, and the situation could not well be worse. Two thousand Wabash cars have been lost in the East some where, and no trace of them can be found. The Wabash is understood to be short about 4,000 cars altogether. The orders for cars on one division of the Missouri Pacific road last week amounted to 1,400. The road was physically unable to furnish more than one-half that number.

Many of the Western roads have been compelled to decline corn consignments to Baltimore. Affairs there are said to be in pretty bad shape. Heavy trains have followed close upon each other until there are now some 10,000 or 12,000 cars there waiting to be unloaded. It will be some days before the blockade there is broken.

Mr. Samuel Sloan said yesterday that the Lackawanna was badly in need of cars, and he understood that other roads in this vicinity were also suffering. The increase in business this Fall and Winter had been so extraordinary that the lines had been unable to handle the freight.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY CASE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Henry Crawford, the lawyer charged by the Loan and Investment Company of New-York with a conspiracy to wreck the Midland Railway of Indiana, appeared before Judge Gresham yesterday and entered a general and specific denial of the charges reflecting on the management of the road. Mr. Crawford's defense was that he intended taking no steps toward offering first mortgage bonds in excess of $1,110,000, which the deed of trust provides shall be the limit at the rate of $15,000 per mile of completed track. Of that issue of bonds $1,000,000 was in the hands of the Loan and Investment Company, and it had ample security for the loan of the $150,000. The balance he said he had with him. He had intended negotiating them and take up the $150,000 indebtedness. The agreement between himself and the Investment Company did not require him to deposit the entire issue of $1,110,000 bonds with the company. Still, if Judge Gresham thought the company was entitled to them, he would send them to New-York by express. This was satisfactory, and Mr. Crawford went on with his defense. The company had entirely misconceived his intentions; it had demanded payment when money was tight and he had conceived the plan of raising the required sum by negotiating the bonds a second time, hence the upheaval. The road, he admitted, was in bad shape, but not as bad as reported.

Lew Wallace, Jr., the attorney of the Investment Company, said he had no confidence in Mr. Crawford, and the company had absolutely no security for its loan. "We charge fraudulent misrepresentation, gross mismanagement of the road, and finally that the officers have misapplied and converted its funds," said Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Crawford denies that either he or any one of his family ever received a cent of the road's earnings.

Judge Gresham said he would not appoint a receiver before further investigation, but that an injunction would be issued restraining the officers of the road from issuing additional bonds or doing anything that might lessen the value of the Investment Company's security. The hearing will be continued on Tuesday at Indianapolis.

CHANGES IN TIME TABLES.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 15.—On the 22d inst. there will be a number of changes in the running time of trains on the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad, looking to the shortening of time between the two terminal points of the road. The six-hour fast express will run on Sunday as well as week days hereafter, and will leave either end of the route at 5 P. M.

A new train will be put on, to be known as "the express mail." It will leave Boston daily at 7 A. M. and arrive in New-York at 2:15 P. M. The return train will leave New-York at 5 A. M., reaching Boston at 12:30 P. M.

The time of the midnight owl train out of Boston is to be shortened one-half hour. It will leave at midnight instead of 11:30 hereafter, and will arrive at the usual time, 7 A. M. The express train reaching New-York at 7:30 P. M. will have thirty minutes taken off its running time, which is chiefly gained by a change in the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford train schedule.

THE ELIZABETH RACES.

There will be races at the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club every day this week, rain or shine, snow or foir weather. The programme for this afternoon's races is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Bradford, Oregon, Young Duke, Upstaff, Glenmound, and G. W. Cook, 110 pounds each; Clay Stockton, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Rolph Bluck and Autumn Leaf, 110 pounds each; Martin Russell and Gray Cloud 105 each; Flittway and Re-Echo, 102 each; Not Guilty, 100; Kapine, 98; Sunshine, 97; Lily Kinney, 92.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Freedom, 110 pounds; Shotover, 98; Cheaney, 97; Redstone and Lotion, 93 each; Fred B. and Landseer, 92 each; Harry Faustus, 91; Louise and Chapman, 90 each; Souvenir, 83.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. King Idle, 107 pounds; Anomaly, Stanley, Sharpe, and Alva, 104 each; Amos, 98; Retretis, 95; Little Barefoot, 93; Buckstone, 92; Zulu, 90; Don't Know, 76; the Mary B. filly, 73.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Capulin, 112 pounds; Blue Rock and Red Fim, 107 each; Village Maid and Meridee, 104 each; Trestle, 89; Mamie B. and Rainbow, 86 each; Barrientoe, 84; Belle Kennedy and the Helene filly, 81 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Barrister, Sayre, and Bracca-Ban, 142 pounds each; Carrie G., 133; Gloster, 136; Winona, 134; Cortland, 112.

ASSAULTED BY A CONDUCTOR.

Thomas Taylor of 101 West Ninety-sixth-street, a man 60 years of age, had Conductor John Purcell of the Third-avenue horse-car line arrested for assaulting him last night. Mr. Taylor says that he boarded Purcell's car up town and told the conductor to let him off at Oliver-street. This the former failed to do, and on the car's arrival at the Post Office Mr. Taylor angrily upbraided him for his neglect. A struggle ensued, in the course of which Mr. Taylor received some severe wounds about the head. These were dressed at a Park-row apothecary shop, and he then had the conductor arrested.

THE SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.

A large number of persons were injured more or less se

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MR. DE KAY'S LIFE OF BARYE.

BARYE. Life and Works of Antoine Louis Barye, sculptor, with eighty-six woodcuts, artotypes, and prints in memory of an exhibition of his bronzes, paintings, and water colors held at New-York in aid of the fund for his monument at Paris. Written by CHARLES DE KAY. Published by the BARYE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION at New-York in November of 1889. THE DE VINNE PRESS.

The holiday season has brought to public view many interesting and resplendent books already, but circumstances have reserved for the last week before Christmas one of the most impressive of contemporary publications. The crowds of interested visitors who have been looking with rapt attention at the array of Barye's bronzes at present on exhibition here have now ready for their attention a most fitting memorial not only of Barye's life but of this exhibition as well—the biography of Barye, written by Mr. Charles de Kay. One of the remarkable products of the De Vinne Press is this noble quarto, with its Holland paper throughout, its broad margins and careful presswork, its interesting head and end pieces for chapters, its vellum paper covers stamped in gold, and its profuse illustrations. Dedicated "to William Thompson Walters, first to honor the genius of Antoine Louis Barye with bronzee erected in America, foremost of those who would raise his monument on the Seine." The writing of it has been with the author a labor of love. Not only is the work a life of the artist, but an essay on his achievements and on the significance to art history of the particular work in which Baryo was a pioneer and a master. Here may the reader learn for what Barye's fame has been highly exalted in the minds of thoughtful and enthusiastic men. Written with appreciation joined to discrimination and intimate knowledge, there is a charm of literary style to make agreeable the reader's journey through the author's sumptuously-printed pages.

It is related of Baryo that, when confined to his house by illness near the time of his death, early in the seventies, his wife remarked to him, as she dusted his bronzes in the little workshop: "You should cut the names on these groups clearer when you feel better," to which he replied, lifting his weary head, "Within twenty years, my dear, people will be studying my signature with a magnifying glass." Art history contains few instances of a prophecy more splendidly fulfilled than this. Baryo, in Mr. de Kay's words, was a man who, during little but thinking, mind, was "content to create works of imperishable beauty, on a scale often most insignificant, feeling confident that in time the world would come round to his view." His in very truth was a case where, as this superb volume and the present exhibition of which it is a memorial so finely show, a man in a way that would have charmed Emerson's heart, "planted himself in his instincts and the great world came round to him." The distinctive honor assigned him by Mr. de Kay is that he established for our times, as other great artists established for ancient Greece and for Italy in the Renaissance age, "the art of sculpture on an equal footing with painting, not below it, as exemplified in careless decorative pieces for the household, nor above it as exemplified in great monuments, but hand in hand with painting as sculpture should go." While the hardships and disappointments of his career were many and severe, yet with such a record as his we may well forget them, and fix our eyes on his triumphs and achievements, feeling happy to remember that he lived all his life among great souls who acknowledged his worth, and that his country did much, if not everything, to honor his genius."

Barye was of humble origin, his father having been a jeweler of Lyons settled in Paris and married to the daughter of an attorney. His education received small attention, and he found it necessary to begin life as an apprentice in a jeweler's shop. From this position as an obscure artisan in the service of another, it became his own task to extricate and elevate himself. In his leisure hours his mind turned to a higher pursuit. From being an artisan, he would proceed, by whatsoever path he might, to the noble rank of artist, just as sculptors of the Italian age, like Cellini, had done before him. The world of animal life not human that lay around him absorbed Barye's mind. Here, as Mr. de Kay observes, was "a kingdom in which tragedy and comedy, love and hate, beauty as beauty, and the beauty that contains terror, have as good a right to be noted as anything that more directly concerns mankind." Living in Paris and having this ambition, Barye's fields of study were of necessity narrow and peculiar. He must follow the circus and go to the traveling carcuses and the menageries and there make studies of wild animal life. For companion in some of these visits he had a young beginner in art, destined like himself to great art renown. Baryo and Delacroix passed many days together sketching wild beasts at a menagerie in one of the suburbs of Paris. The paths of Baryo and Delacroix were widely divergent in after years, but each was indebted to the other for the inspirations of those early times.

To the Jardin des Plantes Barye also went with the nursemaids and the children, and there, sitting on a bench, he watched the action of the caged monsters at feeding time, and with crayon or lump of wax made note of what he saw. Dogs he studied at the dog market, and horses at the mart. Lectures on anatomy he attended, and when the opportunity afforded dissected a lion, a bear, or a tiger that had died in its cage. He also studied the works of Buffon, Lamarck, and Cuvier. What with Delacroix had been an incident of his youth remained to Baryo a passion in old age. So late as 1863 an American patron and amateur called at his house, but failed to see him. "Ah, Sir," said Mme. Barye to the disappointed admirer, "there is no use calling on M. Baryo for three weeks to come. A new tiger has arrived from Bengal."

Only in such known facts in Barye's life do we learn the sources of his extraordinary knowledge of the structure of the lower animals. He could never have seen wild beasts in combat; it is not known that he was over outside of France. His pictures, therefore, of encounters between wild animals were purely the products of what he saw in cages and of his own imagination. The great question is, How could he have produced these bronzes without seeing with his own eyes animals in conflict? but to ask the question, as Mr. de Kay says, is only to assert that Barye was a genius.

When Barye chose bears for his subjects he chose a beast not only unfashionable, but almost ridiculous in the public eye. To the Salon of 1833 and to succeeding exhibitions he sent statuettes of the bear. Mr. de Kay interprets this as an aim on the part of the sculptor "toward a subtler democracy in the arts." Barye preferred an animal which the history of Europe for 800 years had "consigned to unmerited contempt," rather than the lion, "the beast of the Court and camp, the favorite of the nobility, the animal after which towns, villages, nobles, hastened to call themselves." To the mind of Barye the lion seemed to appear not only "foreign to the soil," but "the symbol of an upper class."

Mr. de Kay has an interesting and learned chapter to show that the bear at one time for strength and courage stood first in Europe among animals, and that the adoption of the lion in its place, and especially as a symbol in heraldry, was due to the upper classes who "turned naturally to exotic symbols in order to widen yet more the gulf between them and the common herd." Barye's range among animals, however, became, in the course of his life, extremely wide. It extended from the cold-blooded reptiles to the higher mammale, herbivorous and carnivorous, to the anthropoid apes, and to man. He also brought within his domain the monsters of whom we read in the literatures of Assyria, Greece, and Rome, as well as the goddesses and saints who were the favorite subjects of the mighty men of old.

Mr. de Kay has some extremely interesting observations on the scientific atmosphere into which Barye was born. It was an atmosphere "electric with curiosity as an atmosphere "electric with curiosity as to the mental, if not the moral, character of animals." Seed which had been sown by Lamarck was nurtured and developed by Darwin and Wallace into what we know as the doctrine of evolution. Barye in such an age brought to the study of the animal nature the enthusiasm of an artistic temperament. From reading the works of Buffon, Cuvier, and Lamarck he learned "that there was a whole world yet to discover, not only for the naturalist, but for the sculptor." Mr. de Kay finds in Barye's works the comfort that they are "so many scenes from the tragedy of the Struggle for Existence."

Innovator that Baryo was, it was inevitable that the art world should receive him with reluctance. His was the fate to live out a long train of unsuccessful years. More than one contemporary sculptor probably sympathized with the recorded sneer of one who, when Barye's "Lion Crushing the Serpent" had been set up in the Tuileries Garden, observed: "What! are the Tuileries to become a menagerie!" He was taunted with being a maker of paper weights and mantel ornaments, and the term *animalier* was applied to him as a term of reproach. Baryo was not the man whose personality tended to ward off these attacks. He was one of the silent class, reserved and singularly modest. "There are," said he, "two kinds of men, the talkers and the listeners. I belong to the latter." Although stories of him have been told which indicate moroseness and a sharp tongue, Mr. de Kay discredits them. While he was reserved to an unusual degree, he was still a courteous man, and before everything a dignified one. While naturally taciturn, his reserve may have been increased by a consciousness of defective education, and to the same cause may be attributed his dislike of writing letters. Barye's habit of silence was so marked that an acquaintance once observed that he "seemed to wear a padlock on his lips." He must have been a man in this respect after the very heart of Thomas Carlyle.

Joined to this want of talent for social intercourse was a marked absence of those commercial instincts that contribute to one side of an artist's success. When Barye decided to embark on his own account as a sculptor of animals he was prompted in the first instance by pique at a Salon jury, and in the second by an overestimate of his own capacity as a salesman. He found it necessary to get into debt, and a period of nearly twenty years elapsed ere he was able to become entirely clear of the unfortunate venture. Mr. de Kay relates that his shop was in an out-of-the-way place and that when visitors came to see him they were usually left to their own devices; Barye "appeared more unwilling to part with his bronzes than eager to sell them." He would often insist on making improvements or a fresh casting before delivering the piece. He knew not how to say, like a tradesman, that Princes had admired this piece or that and had bought the first proof. A curious and slanderous legend of these days has represented Baryo as going about the town with his bronzes balanced above his head, after the fashion of the familiar Italian vendors of images, but it wholly lacks authenticity.

Baryo died in 1875. In the same year death closed the eyes of Corot and of Millet. Corot, strangely enough, had first seen the light in the same year as Barye. Corot, like him, lived for many years in obscurity and in his lifetime had slight evidence of the immense appreciation and renown in store for him. Singular was the fate which made the dates of their spans of life coincide with such exactness. The life of Millet, in another way, corresponded with Barye's. Each belonged to the lower middle class, the one being "a superior peasant, the other a superior burgher." But beyond this lay the fact that, while Millet was "deeply impressed by the monotonous, gloomy life of peasants, and dared to paint them, Baryo was moved by the dumb creatures of the world, and lifted them into good human society from the neglect in which, artistically speaking, they had existed." That it was Baryo's misfortune to die a much poorer man than Millet, and he had two daughters by his first wife and eight children by his second one of them a son, who did much to dishonor his father's fame. The small, dingy house in which he passed away, not only in the front room, which was the little shop, but elsewhere, was left by him pervaded by the unsold creations of his genius.

A ROMANCE HISTORICAL.

SFORZA, A STORY OF MILAN. By WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, author of "Valentino." New York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889.

The historical novel is supposed to be a hopeless line of romance until somebody with an imagination and plenty of reading takes hold with a fresh view and manages to please his readers once more. In "Valentino" Mr. Astor showed that he had more than ordinary ease of style and an excellent grasp of his subject, which was that of a singularly fascinating character among the famous Borgia family, and of his scenes as well, which were chiefly Florentine. This time Milan is chosen and one of the Sforzas is the main point round which the scenes swing. But the story is not at all fixed to Milan; it shifts to Venice, with whose moldering palaces and lagoon landscapes Mr. Astor shows himself thoroughly familiar.

The time is A. D. 1500. Ludovico Sforza, having dispossessed his nephew, Galeazzo Sforza, and kept the wife and child of the latter after his death in a kind of captivity, is threatened by the Venetians and the French at the same time. He sends his nephew, Hermes Sforza, on a secret mission to the Doge of Venice, over whom he has a certain influence. Seeking out his captive, Isabella of Arragon, the dead nephew's widow, he informs her that she is to go free. The scene in which Isabella and Ludovico exchange compliments does credit to the author's power of conjuring up these personalities of the later Middle Ages and making them live again in romance. Isabella thinks that there is some plot to destroy her and her child in the sudden news that they shall be freed, and consequently she refuses to go, freeing her mind with the bitterness of a relative who has a lifelong grievance against her jailer.

"I conciliate your advances!" she cried with scornful indignation, "you, that sought to prevent my wedding!—that persecuted Galeazzo till he died broken-hearted, powerless to smite you save with the silent reproach of his eyes!—you, that have deprived me of all your new possess, that have kept me these years imprisoned, and fed me upon the griefs that every anniversary recalls!—you, whose interest it is to kill my child, and whose cruel heart bids you strike! Can such as you be the friend of the defenseless?"

Ludovico, listening with cold and dangerous anger glittering in his eyes, measured in that instant the full magnitude of his captive's desolation. Under the conflicting emotions aroused by her words he hesitated for an instant, and, turning from her, walked up and down the turret room. In the room, to quiet at length before the little oratory. He looked with a curious interest at the altar, and at the cherubim frescoed on the wall, that had floated down a century with scarce diminished bloom of cheek, and with the same seraphic joy.

"It is a necessity that you leave Milan, and you shall go—if need be, strapped to the back of the horse that carries you!"

"Ah! now, at last, we touch the truth!" exclaimed Isabella, with an outcry of pretended surprise and rage, "it is thus you grant me liberty—to please Hermes, forsooth! I am to be carried away by force at the mercy of a band of your bravos, and, in some defile of the Apennines, a couple of sword-strokes will rid you of me and of Francesco forever."

The delivery of Hermes Sforza's message to the Doge is not very well managed by the author, but we are rewarded by an inner view of the working of the Venetian Government by a Doge who is a figurehead, the real power being lodged elsewhere in a knot of suspicious and watchful aristocrats who keep the nominal ruler like a State prisoner.

Hermes Sforza and his comrade, the fencing master, whose cheeks are beardless, turn ill in Venice, for they adopt the worst means to obtain speech with the Doge and are arrested as spies who intend to murder the latter while he is performing the ceremony of wedding the Adriatic. There is a dramatic situation when the fencing master is substituted by the Doge for Hermes Sforza and the latter ensures that he is witnessing the decapitation of his comrade in the dawn. Yet another substitution is effected, however, and the two messengers escape to share the ups and downs of fortune that Ludovico Sforza undergoes. For Mr. Astor sticks pretty close to his Sismondi and follows the thread of real history in the main events.

Presently we are introduced to the French King, to the Chevalier Bayard, whose first exploit of arms is described with excellent spirit in a most graphic way, and to our friend Valentino, who was the hero of Mr. Astor's earlier romance. A minor character well placed on the canvas is the astrologer Almadoro, the confidant of Ludovico Sforza, who penetrates the mystery that hangs about Narvaez, the fencing master. In spite of an adroitness with the sword that surpasses belief, the beardless youth is at last brought low, when the reader meets with a genuine surprise, and the author has a chance to end in a happy way a romance that deals much with treachery, poisonings, skirmishes, and the murder of minor carriers. The conclusion, in which the imprisonment of Ludovico Sforza is told, together with his end, through joy, at the news of his deliverance, might better have been omitted, not because it is related without art, for it is described with no small pathos, but because it comes in too late after the romantic thread of the story on which Hermes Sforza and his Mariquita are strung have been spun to an end. The criticism can be extended to the novel as a whole. For a romance Mr. Astor has placed rather too much weight on the historical background. Thus, he does not bring his two chief characters into that relief which such pleasant figures demand. But when this is said, it may be added that the novel is a very enjoyable one, which does great credit to its author.

LITERARY NOTES.

—A selection of ballads, lyrics, &c., from the works of Longfellow, will be issued soon as a volume in the Golden Treasury Series.

—All Americans who have seen *Les Lettres et les Arts* will regret to hear that its publication has been discontinued, after an existence of four years. It is an old story that explains the step: *Les Lettres et les Arts* was too good for this world. Subscribers willing to pay $5 for a single number were found to be too few. Those who possess the four volumes, however, will have the consolation of owning a complete file of the finest specimen of a magazine that the world has yet seen. The French publishers were Boussod, Valadon & Co. In New-York the work was supplied by Charles Scribner's Sons. The first editor of it was Hector France. It then passed into the hands of Frederic Masson.

—Prof. Carl Lumholtz's interesting work, "Among Cannibals," is issued in France, Germany, England, America, Australia, and Holland.

—The *Critic's* Boston correspondent hears that Mr. H. S. Salt of London has undertaken to write a new life of Thoreau, and that assistance has already been afforded him by H. G. O. Blake, the custodian and editor of Thoreau's journals, and by F. B. Sanborn and T. W. Higginson. New interest in Thoreau has of late been shown in England, volumes of his writings having been issued there in popular editions.

—Prof. Goldwin Smith is credited by the *Athenæum* with having undertaken a biography of Jane Austen. It can scarcely be more than an essay on her writings, for the known facts of her life are few, and those have already been printed more than once.

—A life of Pitt has been written by Mr. E. Walford and will be published next month in London, with a Latin dedication, to Mr. Gladstone.

—The *Century* has secured from Miss Amelia B. Edwards a paper giving a popular account of recent discoveries in Bubastis, Egypt, a town said to be as old as the world itself, having been in its decay when Olympia arose. The age of a stone found in its ruins is fixed at sixty-one centuries.

—The new Boston review, the *Arena*, that in some ways resembles our *Forum*, has made an excellent start. Within a week of publication two extra editions were called for.

—William O'Brien, while in prison, was engaged on a novel, which he expects to complete this month for publication in *Lippincott's Magazine*. The title is "When We Were Boys."

—The London publishers of Edward Fitzgerald's works issue a warning against an American reprint that has been placed on sale in London. Authorities at the Custom Houses have been requested to stop the entrance of the book into the country.

—"Said in Fun" is the title of a collection of the best bits of humor produced by the late Philip H. Woleb. It will be illustrated with numerous full-page cuts and contain considerable unpublished material.

—The *Atlantic* will print during the coming year a series of papers by Frank Gaylord Cook on "Some Forgotten Political Celebrities."

—The *Athenæum* announces a reissue of Buxton Forman's edition of Keats's works embodying all the fresh material which has accrued since 1883, when the four volumes first appeared. It says the new material occupies the best part of 200 pages octavo, and will also be published very shortly as a separate volume, forming a supplement to the original issue of 1883. In that form it will include a portrait by Severn of Keat's intimate friend John Hamilton Reynolds. At the same time is promised a new edition of "Keats's Letters to Fanny Brawne," and a third edition of "Keats's Complete Poetical Works," in one volume, edited by Mr. Forman, and including the latest verses of Keats which have been brought to light.

—Thomas A. Janvier has written for *Harper's Weekly* a Mexican romance entitled "The Aztec Treasure House," which will be published with illustrations by Frederic Remington, the first installment appearing in the number published Dec. 18. In the same number will be printed an extended account of "The Nile Valley from Cairo to the Lakes," by Col. Charles Long, with map and illustrations.

—Congress will be asked by the Historical Society of Connecticut to bring to this country from Poland the remains of Joel Barlow, the author of "The Columbiad." Barlow died abroad in the service of this country in the time of Napoleon I.

—Edward Atkinson has written for the January number of the *Popular Science Review* a paper on "The Future Situs of the Cotton Manufacture of the United States." He considers the questions whether the number of spindles is being increased faster than the demand for their products and whether the South is likely to become a formidable competitor of New-England.

—The *American Bookseller* for Christmas is a volume of nearly 200 pages, with upward of 100 illustrations taken from current books, and accounts of the important volumes published this season.

—Edmund Yates relates that the family of Martin F. Tupper and his own were intimate long before his birth; and in the first Continental journey which his parents ever made they were much assisted by the manuscript diary of a similar tour from which young Martin Tupper had recently returned. "When it was my good fortune to become acquainted with Mr. Tupper," says Mr. Yates, "I found him the most cordial friend. The storm of contemptuous criticism which about that time hailed down upon his works never disturbed his equanimity or ruffled his temper. As a proof of his good temper, I may here repeat an anecdote which I have published elsewhere. It is to the effect that when I visited Mr. Tupper at Albury he showed me an immense volume, in which were pasted all the criticisms, favorable and unfavorable, of his works, and all the parodies of his poems. Among the latter I saw, with horror, some which I had written, and with more horror a marginal note in Mr. Tupper's handwriting: 'I understand these to be by Edmund Yates; they are very smart.'"

—D. Appleton & Co. issue this month "Exercises in Wood-working," a text book for manual training classes in schools and colleges, by Ivin Sickels, M. S., M. D. It consists of two parts, the first, a treatise on wood, including the growth, structure, properties, and kinds, cause of decay, destructive insects, and means of preserving wood; the second a description of tools, methods in drawing, used to illustrate the exercises, and methods of sharpening tools. These are followed by thirty-nine progressive exercises.

—Mr. J. W. Bouton of 1,152 Broadway has really the Havemeyer literary catalogue, the same comprising an extensive collection of costly, choice, extra illustrated, and standard books that were brought together after years of careful attention and large expenditure of money on the part of the collector. There are 787 titles, each lot being for sale at the prices given.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

IN THE GARDEN OF DREAMS. Lyrics and Sonnets. By LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1890.

ABDALLAH; OR THE FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER. By EDOUARD LABOULAYE. Translated by MARY L. BOOTH. Chicago: A. C. MCCLURG & CO. 1889. Cloth.

COUNTESS LOVELEY. A Novel. From the German of RUDOLF MENGER. By Miss DAUDRIDGE. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1889. Cloth.

ESSAYS OF ELIA. By CHARLES LAMB. In two volumes. London: DAVID STOTT. 1889.

RASSELAS, PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA. By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D. New American edition. Chicago: A. C. MCCLURG & CO. 1889.

MERCANTILE SPELLER. Containing the Correct Way of Spelling Words Used in Correspondence. Their Prefixes and Suffixes. For Bankers, Merchants, &c. New-York: EDMUND BLUNT. 1889. Cloth.

JACOB VALMONT, MANGER. A Novel. By GEORGE M. TOWLE and GEORGE B. HECKEL. Illustrated. Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & CO. 1889. Paper.

BASIL MORTON'S TRANSGRESSION. By MARQUISE CLARA LANZA. New-York: The MINERVA PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

MINGLED MEMORIES. A Packet of Poems both Grave and Gay. By JAMES GORDON EMMONS. New-York: Published by the AUTHOR. 1889.

SAID IN FUN. By PHILIP H. WELCH. Illustrated. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889. Boards.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF THE NATION. Consumption Limited, Production Unlimited. By EDWARD ATKINSON, LL. D. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

A MIDSUMMER DRIVE THROUGH THE PYRENEES. By EDWIN ASA DIX. Illustrated. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1890. Square 8vo, cloth.

ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR. New illustrations in colors and monotint. By MAUD HUMPHREY. New verses by HELEN GRAY CONE. New-York: FREDERICK A. STOKES & BROTHER. 1889. 4to, colored boards.

THE LANDSCAPE CALENDAR. With Bits of American Scenery in Colors. New-York: FREDERICK A. STOKES & BROTHER. 1889. Leaflets in box, tied.

BABES OF THE NATIONS. New illustrations in colors and monotint. By MAUD HUMPHREY. New verses by EDITH M. THOMAS. New-York: FREDERICK A. STOKES & BROTHER. 1889. Quarto, colored boards.

NATIONAL SONGS OF AMERICA. Profusely Illustrated in colors and in monotint. With the music. New-York: FREDERICK STOKES & BROTHER. 1889. 4to, colored boards.

ALLAN'S WIFE, And other Tales. By H. RIDER HAGGARD. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Cloth.

A YEAR OF GOOD WISHES. Colored prints drawn by J. PAULINE SUNTER. New-York: FREDERICK A. STOKES & BROTHER. 1889. Leaflets tied.

LUCILE. By OWEN MEREDITH. Vignette edition. 100 new illustrations by FRANK M. GREGORY. New-York: FREDERICK A. STOKES & BROTHER. 1889. Paper.

SONGS OF FAIRY LAND. Compiled by EDWARD T. MASON. Illustrations after designs by MAUD HUMPHREY. New-York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Cloth, 16mo.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By the late Rev. WILLIAM HENRY SIMCOX. New-York: THOMAS WHITTAKER. 1889. Cloth.

THE SUNTER CALENDAR OF THE MONTHS, 1890. Designs in colors by Mrs. J. PAULINE SUNTER. New-York: FREDERICK A. STOKES & BROTHER. 1889. Leaflets tied.

BETWEEN TIMES. By WALTER LEARNED. New-York: FREDERICK A. STOKES & BROTHER. 1889. Paper.

FLOWER FANCIES. By ALICE WARD BAILEY. Illustrated by LUCY J. BAILEY and others. Boston: L. PRANG & CO. Large 4to, colored print covers, protected in a cover.

A SEA IDYL. Verses and Sketches. By F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS. HAUNTS OF EMERSON. Illustrations by LOUIS K. HARLOW. Boston: L. PRANG & CO. 1889. Monotint prints, paper.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER. Illustrated in colors and monotints. New-York: FREDERICK A. STOKES & BROTHER. 1889. 4to size, tied leaflets.

GONDOLA AND PALACE. Fac Similes of Colored Photographs, (of Venice.) Selections from the text by CHARLES EDWARD MOLLOY. paper covers. VENICE. Colored Photographs, Fac Simile, Half-tone Engravings by FRANK M. GREGORY. Selections from the text of CHARLES KINGSLEY. Large folio, cloth. New-York: FREDERICK A. STOKES & BROTHER. 1889.

FAC SIMILES OF AQUARELLES BY AMERICAN ARTISTS. New works by PERCY MORAN, HAMILTON GIBSON, MAUD HUMPHREY, TERRIS, MCVICKAR, BORNSLET, SARMINGTON, D. Z. MCKEAN. New York Hitherto. New-York: FREDERICK A. STOKES & BROTHER. 1889. Large folio, decorated cloth.

FUGITIVE FACTS. An Epitome of General Information. A Large Part from Sources not Generally Access'ble. By ROBERT THORNE, M. A. New-York: A. L. BURT. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

ASOLANDO. Fancies and Facts. By ROBERT BROWNING. Author's edition. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. 1890. Cloth.

"WITH ALL MY WORLDLY GOODS I THEE ENDOW." A Novel. By G. WASHINGTON MOORE. London and New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS. 1889. Cloth.

INTO MOROCCO. From the French of PIERRE LOTI. Illustrated by BENJAMIN CONSTANT and ADOLPHE MAPOU. New-York: WELCH, FRACKER COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES. Edited by JAMES A. H. MURRAY. Part V. Cast—Clive. Oxford: CLARENDON PRESS. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889. Folio, boards, $3 25 the parts.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF PHILOSOPHY. By WILLIAM T. HARRIS. Passages from his writings selected by MARIETTA KIES. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1889. Cloth.

BARYE. LIFE AND WORKS OF ANTOINE LOUIS BARYE, SCULPTOR. With eighty-six prints, artotypes, and wood cuts. In memory of an exhibition of his bronzes, &c. In aid of a fund for his monument. Written by CHARLES DE KAY. Published by the BARYE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION at New-York in November, 1889. 4to, extra gilt, boards, $20.

A PALACE IN ASHES.

THE ARCHIVES OF CENTRAL AMERICA DESTROYED BY FIRE.

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 20.—Last night the National Palace was destroyed by fire. Shortly before midnight the alarm was given and all the available force of fire engines was promptly on the scene of action. In an incredibly short space of time fire and smoke were pouring from the four sides of the extensive building. There is a strong suspicion that it was the result of incendiarism, and although some who claim to have been present at the outbreak of the fire state that it commenced from one spot, viz., the northwest corner, there are others who locate the first appearance in a totally different part of the building, and there are yet more whose evidence is to the effect that the flames were first seen simultaneously in various parts of the edifice.

The result was that on a fine night, without even a breath of wind, the palace was reduced to ashes in two hours, and what makes the affair more mysterious is the fact that since recent changes were made no one had passed the night within the building. One police officer guarded the principal entrance, and two more went the rounds of the walls, so that not even a lighted lamp left carelessly and overturned could have occasioned the disaster.

The irreparable part of the loss and one to be deplored is that of the federal archives, which constitute the history of Central America in its colonial epoch. The register of private landed property, which forms the guarantee and title, is also gone. The decrees of the Legislature and the acts of the Executive are all lost.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The American Historical Association will hold its sixth annual meeting in Washington on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, Dec. 28, 30, and 31. There will be a morning and an evening session each day, the morning session being held in the lecture room of the National Museum, and the evening session in the lecture room of the Columbian University, Fifteenth-street. The headquarters of the association during the meeting will be at the Arlington.

The programme to be followed at the sessions of the association gives promise of a large number of interesting papers by prominent men, among whom are Prof. George L. Burr, Cornell University; ex-President Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N. Y.; Herbert E. Mills, Instructor in History, Cornell University; President of the association, Clarence Kendall Adams, LL.D.; Dr. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Dr. W. A. Dunning, Columbia College; William Henry Smith, Prof. S. E. Baldwin, Yale University; Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, Edward Eggleston, and Justin Winsor, LL.D., Librarian of Harvard University.

THE CASTLETON'S VOYAGE.

The British ship Castleton, which arrived in port yesterday, is one of four ships which left Mauritius early last July, and suffered considerably during a heavy typhoon some 600 miles from that island. Of the four ships two have already arrived in port, the Calleron and another vessel belonging to the same company. All four ships spent two months in port on the East African coast, two making for Simon's Bay, another for Port Natal, and another for the Cape of Good Hope.

The British blockading squadron on the East African coast, when the Castleton left Port Natal, were able to cross to Mauritius, and at that time there was only one cruiser on the blockade.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB CRITICISED.

President Gibbs said some hard things of the Union League Club yesterday at the meeting of the New-York Temperance Union in Masonic Temple because the club had come out in favor of high license and against prohibition. "What do the wealthy members of the Union League Club care for high license?" asked Brother Gibbs. "The club itself is the biggest glutton in the city and can stand a high license at the expense of the poorer dealers."

President Gibbs deplored too fact that the contributions of the members of the Temperance Union were not sufficient to defray the expenses. Last Sunday, he said, there was a deficit of $23. Dr. Lawrence and Prof. Elder of Iowa also delivered addresses.

TO TRANSFER ITS RISKS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 15.—Negotiations have been entered into whereby the People's Fire Insurance Company assumes the risks of the Amoskeag Company, exceeding $4,000,000. The transfer of property will be made at once. The Manchester City Fire Insurance Company has decided to continue in business.

THE BASEBALL QUESTION

A MEETING TO BE HELD BY THE BROTHERHOOD TO-DAY.

ALL THE DELEGATES ARE HERE AND ARE JUBILANT—AN OPINION ON THE RESERVE RULE.

All the delegates to the Brotherhood of Professional Baseball Players, known otherwise as the Players' National League, are in town prepared to attend the meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel to-day. They met up town last night and to an informal manner talked over the affairs of the new organization. There were present John M. Ward, George Gore, William Ewing, Arthur Irwin, C. M. Buffinton, Edward Andrews, Edward Hanlon, and many other shining lights in the baseball firmament.

The desertion of Mulvey was the sole topic of conversation. He was considered to be one of the stanchest of Brotherhood men, and a week ago it was thought to be impossible to tempt him even with League gold. While the players mourn the loss of the Quaker third baseman, they are inclined to regard the matter philosophically. One of the leaders remarked, "We can easily fill his shoes." One or two of the more impulsive, however, raked the player right and left, and declared that forever, with Denny, Glasscock, Boyle, Clements, and other deserters, Mulvey will be branded as a traitor.

As regards the litigation threatened by the League magnates, the players do not appear to be the least bit fearful. League men declare that they are only carrying out a long game of bluff. If such is the case, they are doing it in a masterly manner. Lawyer Ingham, who is never one of the counsel for the Brotherhood, has been giving the "reserve rule," the question which is to be determined in court, his attention, and he has written the following opinion:

"Pursuant to your request for an expression of my judgment upon the eighteenth section of the players' contract with the National League, and in general, upon the entire contract, I beg herewith to submit you my opinion thereon.

"The clause, to wit, the eighteenth, under consideration, together with its subdivision, is and are separate and distinct from remaining provisions of the contract, and have no relation to them in any respect. They are not mentioned in any other portion of the contract, or instrument, and whatever consideration is put upon them must be one which is gathered from that section itself. No light whatever as to the meaning of this section and its subdivisions can be gleaned from any other source. The section cannot be held limiting upon the party of the second part, nor restrain him from the acceptance of other employment, and that for the following reasons:

"The first clause, which refers to the right 'to receive,' is the more important of the two. If it can be said to be valid and binding, the party of the second part may be left entirely at the absolute power and under the absolute control of the party of the first part, for under the clause the right to reserve, if such exists at all, may be exercised at any time and under any circumstance, leaving the party of the second part to comply with the whim of the party of the first part in any and every particular, and so striking him to the disposition and power of the party of the first part, leaving him free as the party of the first part (if ever) exercises his so called extra ordinary right or privilege.

"The party of the second part in the contract without fault on his part, may be debarred not only from securing employment, but, even from obtaining his livelihood elsewhere, and by the terms the ensuing season is about to arrive or has actually commenced, he may be one which his privilege has not been exercised. The same state of affairs and condition of the party of the second part continues, and his opportunities to obtain employment in the business in which he has been engaged and has undoubtedly devoted many years to perfect himself are lost. This would be the result of the clause under consideration if it could be successfully contended that the clause is valid, which conclusion, in my opinion, with the result or the enforcement of the clause as stated would be error. The clause is invalid and not binding, (and I think it would not be binding, for the reason of compulsory performance of it, if not impossible, would work so great an injury and hardship to the party of the second part that courts would refuse to enforce it.)

"Besides this, it is so indefinite, vague, and uncertain that its meaning is difficult to determine. In the construction of contracts the meaning of a clause or a word or a paragraph or a sentence is not the subject of conjecture, but must conform to the intent he desires to discover the meaning of this clause and the meaning of some of its words. When is the right or privilege to be exercised? How is it to be exercised? The contract is silent on both of these points. Who is to decide these two questions? The contract itself does not refer to them and there is no other way of determining them. There is some of the elements under the clause so meaningless that it must be apparent that the only possible result of any proceedings to enforce the provision would be a determination by the court that the same is void for indefiniteness.

"The most important element required to render a contract valid is absent in the contract referred to. It may be said that the payment of the salary mentioned in the contract is a good and sufficient consideration, but this is very much in doubt. The extraordinary privilege of which the party of the first part is to avail himself from first to last to one which is legal and binding. There was no valid consideration moving from the party of the first to the party of the second, then it is not binding. The payment of the salary for the performance of work by the party of the second part is not very much whether it would be held that this payment, or any agreement to pay it, would constitute a sufficient consideration to validate the clause. Is the clause sufficiently definite as to the amount to be paid? 'Reserve.' It is silent as to what is expected to be done with the party of the second part when he is 'reserved.' It might, under the contract, be said that the party of the second part might be called upon by the first party in the city of New-York. It might be claimed that it would be held as a substitute, or it might be claimed under this extraordinary clause of the contract that the party of the first part might require him to do many things foreign to his employment and professional to him as a professional, and it therefore would certainly be difficult at this time to say from an examination of the contract when and where the possibilities liable and likely to arise from so vague, indefinite, and meaningless a clause might end, and anything which might be relied on by the party of the first part within and without the range of human possibility could be stated by them to be covered by this clause.

"For these reasons the clause is invalid and not binding, and the party of the second part, whoever he may be, is in my judgment at liberty to accept employment under any conditions he may choose and whenever he pleases.

Among the other arrivals are Chris Von Der Ahe of the St. Louis Browns and Aaron S. Stern of the Cincinnati Club. Von Der Ahe is here to make a deal with the Brotherhood, and it is said he will agree to Comiskey's transfer to Chicago providing that the Browns are given a place in the new league. The genial President is silent, however, and does not care to talk on the subject. Comiskey, however, is a stockholder in the Browns and would be nothing to injure the interests of the club. Under the circumstances he does not think that he would desert. Mr. Stern is here to engage players. He said he hoped to get two good men in a few days.

SHORT STOPS.

A dispatch from St. Louis says the ex champions are now in Texas and have completed arrangements for a trip to California. Latham left the team at Denver and returned to St. Louis. He is now busy playing a double game. He declined the last new and liberal offer of contract, and offered to sign with St. Louis, providing Von der Ahe would pay a back salary claim of $900. This bait did not catch the "boss," but it did catch President Stern of Cincinnati, who was in the city in quest of Holliday. Stern commissioned Ted Sullivan to negotiate with Von der Ahe and Latham. He is still negotiating. Meanwhile Latham has written to the Chicago Brotherhood team that he would stick, no matter what turned up. He is now living with his third wife, and his return from Denver was caused by an additional Latham in the family. The latter's mother-in-law disapproved of the sale or transfer of the St. Louis team. It is said the syndicate that will take charge in the event of the team going into the Brotherhood is headed by Adolphus Busch of the famous brewing company. Busch is a liberal and progressive man, with an income of $200,000 a year. He is a great admirer of the sport, but refuses to talk about it. Spalding has opened the purchase of his headquarters here, and is acting as a general broker for baseball magnates. He is picking up young players every day for the National League, and in case the National agreement is smashed he expects to capture a score of good Association players. Tet would like to see a Brotherhood club in St. Louis, and is confident that the Brotherhood and Association will combine.

It is said that "Ned" Williamson played little game of billiards with Spalding of the Chicago Club, when was trying to get Williamson to leave the Brotherhood and invited him to the house for dinner, and closed up by saying: "You do not know what this club will do for you. Come prepared to sign a contract." Williamson had been trying to get four one-thousand-dollar insurance policies from Mr. Spalding's keeping, but had not acted that they were being held on account of his debt.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMERICA THEATRE—At 8:15—ZIGEUNERBARON.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8:15—THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
EDEN MUSEE—ERRELTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—TWELFTH NIGHT.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—FRANCAIS ANTIQUE VAUDEVILLES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—AFTER DARK.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinee.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8:15—THE MASKED BALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—RICHARD III.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN SINS.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—LATER ON.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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DAILY, 6 months, $4 00; with Sunday...$4 00
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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or enclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

Our Washington dispatches this morning contain some interesting extracts from the document issued by the State Department in regard to "Latin-American commerce." Should the American delegates in the international congress desire to promote action in accordance with the views of the State Department, they are likely to have a more unhappy time even than, by common report, they have been having. They will find their argument for a recommendation of subsidies met by a request to explain how the "tramp steamers," which are not and cannot be subsidized, manage to make as much money as the State Department says that they do. For this document represents the "tramp" steamer as the really effectual competitor with American lines, and not the foreign lines, subsidized or other. The theory that the "tramps" can carry freight cheaper because they are old, unseaworthy, and run at low expense will not stand examination, because both risk and delay are elements in the calculation of the merchant, and he will not incur both for any slight difference in freight. Again, if it be argued that the whole people should be taxed to enable American steamship owners to compete with "tramps," there would still be the question whether the owners would use the money for that purpose or would pocket it.

The way in which Mr. REED shall make up his Committee on Civil Service Reform is said in our Washington dispatches to be a matter of some curiosity in the national capital. There seems to be some expectation that he may put on it a majority of members unfriendly to the law. We hesitate to believe that he would be guilty of any such gross and gratuitous folly. He is much too bright a man not to know that such action would utterly misrepresent the general feeling of his party, would offend the large body of intelligent voters who belong to another party and frequently determine the fortunes of both, and would expose both himself and his party to just condemnation. Moreover, we are confident that, quite apart from the question of policy, the Speaker knows that the reform system is good, and that it ought to be extended rather than impeded.

Mr. HERBERT WELSH, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association, comes to the defense of Indian Commissioner MORGAN and Dr. DORCHESTER, Superintendent of Indian Schools, and his letter published in our columns is worthy of candid consideration. He testifies from an apparently full knowledge of the facts that the removals which have been made in the Indian Service were made for good cause and that there has been no discrimination against Roman Catholics. While Mr. WELSH was opposed to the removal of Commissioner OBERLY, he is convinced of the ability and fidelity of Gen. MORGAN, and believes that the opposition to his confirmation has been induced chiefly by his strict adherence to civil service reform principles and his failure to regard either political or religious considerations in changes that have been made in the service. Mr. WELSH'S testimony in behalf of the Commissioner is entitled to much weight.

THE TIMES of Saturday contained an interesting statement of the condition and needs of the annexed district from Mr. CROES, whose views are entitled to peculiar weight, as he was the topographical engineer who, in conjunction with Mr. OLMSTED, a landscape architect, originally planned the street system of that district. It is quite plain from what he says that the district should not be handed over to the Department of Works, unless it be expressly stipulated that the topographical treatment adopted by the Park Department, and since unfortunately relaxed, is to be executed as it was designed. The great ultimate value of an escape from the rectangular street system of this island should not be given up because a few property owners or a few land surveyors find any other plan beset with some temporary inconveniences.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION.

It is rarely the good fortune of a newspaper to lay before its readers a chapter of history of such absorbing interest as the letter from THE TIMES'S correspondent in Rio de Janeiro which appears upon our first page, describing the transformation of Dom PEDRO'S empire into the Republic of Brazil. It is the report of an eye witness, an experienced observer, who personally saw the creation of the new republic and who writes the story in its logical order and completeness, from its beginning in the mental decay of the old Emperor and the scheming policy of his former Minister, through the hurried incidents of the day which saw the imperial Government overthrown and the United States of Brazil established, to the embarkation of Dom PEDRO and his family at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Although no equally momentous revolution has ever been accomplished so peacefully and with so little antecedent indication of its coming, the story THE TIMES'S correspondent tells is alive with interest and picturesque in its grouping. It throws a clear and revealing light upon the revolution and its causes, which have been but imperfectly understood either in Europe or in this country. It is now made plain that the uprising of the Republicans was not a mere caprice, but a movement long contemplated and carefully planned The growing mental incapacity of the Emperor, together with the audacious scheming of his Premier and Minister of the Treasury, had ripened the plans long formed to supplant the empire by a republic. It had been the intention of the Republicans to await the death of the Emperor before executing their design. When it was discovered that OURO PRETO had arranged to have the Emperor abdicate on Dec. 2, it was determined to declare the republic on that day, but the attempt of the Minister to prepare the way for his own plans by sending to distant provinces certain regiments suspected of disaffection precipitated the outbreak, and Nov. 15 witnessed the culmination of the plot.

The news THE TIMES'S correspondence brings furnishes an assurance hitherto wanting of the stability of the new Government—at least of a measure of stability not to be looked for in institutions set up as the result of an unpremeditated army revolt.

AN ENTANGLING ALLIANCE.

The high protectionists are becoming uneasy. We all remember the attitude they assumed at the Chicago Convention of last year, how lofty and confident it was, and how, after all that they said and all that they implied had been accepted "without reserve" by Mr. HARRISON, and he was elected to his present office, they announced in the Senate that the tariff question had been finally settled, and that the Republican Party was to be kept in power for twenty years to carry out this settlement. But now "the native hue of" their "resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." Some unexpected things have happened. The elections of this year have indicated that, had the President been to be elected, Mr. HARRISON might have been defeated. The "settlement" of the tariff question has been sadly disturbed. Numbers of the very men who gave votes and money, especially money, to the support of the protectionist party in 1888 are demanding the reduction of the tariff on various kinds of raw material, on wool, on iron ore, on pig iron, on coal and coke, on sundry chemicals. The faithful Wool Growers' Association is in despair, and is crying out that it might as well have free trade and done with it. The equally faithful Iron and Steel Association of Pennsylvania is denouncing some of its own members as free traders. The extreme protectionist press is in the plight of Pat who had caught the Tartar. So far from being able to quell their foes with ease for the next twenty years, they are bewildered with the prospect that they may themselves be quelled within the next twenty months.

The latest indication of this very interesting and instructive state of the protectionist mind is contained in an interview with Mr. W. E. SCHMERTZ of Pittsburg, and President of the Chamber of Commerce of that loyal protectionist town. This gentleman was one of the Executive Council of the National Bankers' Association to which was referred Mr. ST. JOHN'S proposition to double the coinage of silver and retire legal-tender notes *pari passu*. He voted in the council against that proposition, but he has reconsidered his course—in fact, he has reconsidered it with a vengeance, and, in the common phrase, is "tumbling over himself" in his haste to go much further than he was asked to go. He has come to the conclusion that the West wants free coinage and may get it. "Now," he says, "protectionists must concede something to the West if we would secure the support of that section on the tariff. As a matter of policy, would it not be better for Pennsylvania and other strong tariff States [he forgets that there are no others] to offer the compromise of $4,000,000 coinage per month than to arouse the antagonism of the West on the tariff question? I think it would."

We venture to think that as a banker Mr. SCHMERTZ is talking dangerous nonsense, and as a politician nonsense that is not very dangerous but is not creditable either to his intelligence or his character. He says that he is not prepared to go "to the length of replacing the legal tenders with silver," when he avows his readiness to go very much beyond that. He is apparently unable to see that to increase the coinage without withdrawing the legal tenders is in every way worse than Mr. ST. JOHN'S plan. The risk we run in increasing the coinage in any degree is that we shall exceed the amount that can be used as currency and kept at par with gold. By Mr. ST. JOHN'S plan there is no increase whatever of the total currency, and it is reasonable to argue that, as the present amount of silver is kept at par in a currency of the present amount, a larger amount may also be kept at par in a currency that has not been expanded. But if the increased coinage of silver is to be made an absolute addition to the currency, as Mr. SCHMERTZ proposes, depreciation is merely a question of time. Mr. ST. JOHN'S plan is to replace the paper portion of the contents of the currency vessel with an equal portion of silver. Mr. SCHMERTZ'S plan is to take out nothing and pour in silver at double the present rate, and he calmly states that he cannot "go to the length" of Mr. ST. JOHN. This, we repeat, is for a banker very dangerous nonsense. As the proposition of a politician it amounts simply to an alliance between two sets of men to secure unfair advantage by legislation at the expense of the rest of the community. That is not honest, but the proposition, so far as present indications go, is so little likely to succeed that it is not, as yet, very dangerous. Should it become so we believe that there is virtue and common sense enough in the American people to put a stop to it.

TAXING THE SUFFRAGE.

A peculiar politico-legal contest is going on in Wilmington, Del., which grows out of the law of that State requiring the payment of a poll tax as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage. It illustrates the abuses which are likely to spring from putting a tax upon the right to vote. There may be arguments in favor of a property qualification for the right of suffrage, or even of a poll tax, as a means of raising revenue, but there is little to be said in support of the device of seeking the effect of the former by making use of the latter as a condition of voting. This has long been done in Massachusetts, where it has resulted largely in the payment of poll taxes by party committees or candidates for office for the purpose of securing the support of voters thus qualified. This is in effect an indirect way of getting votes by bribery, for although the committees and candidates generally profess to pay the taxes only of men of their own party who are unable to do it for themselves, they in reality do it for all whose votes they can thereby secure, whether they belong to one party or the other, or merely have votes that they care little about but are willing to put at the disposal of those who will relieve them of their poll taxes.

In Delaware the Republicans, under the lead of Senator ANTHONY HIGGINS, are trying to improve upon the Massachusetts practice of furnishing money for the payment of the poll taxes of individual voters by using powers of attorney to pay these taxes in bulk themselves and to obtain the receipts, which are evidence of the right to vote, for future use. The assessment lists there are in effect rolls of the persons entitled to vote after they have been revised by striking off the names of such as have not paid their taxes within the prescribed time. The Democrats have been accused of abusing this assessment law to deprive colored men in considerable numbers of the privilege of voting by deliberately neglecting to assess them or by putting obstacles in the way of their paying the poll tax before the date fixed by law for the completion of the lists. There is no doubt of the existence of this abuse, but on the other hand it is charged that in the city of Wilmington last year there were the names of 3,000 colored men on the assessment lists as "taxables" and possible voters, although there are really less than 2,000 colored men in the city of voting age.

The scheme of Senator HIGGINS and his supporters is to secure from the colored men and others whose names are on the assessment lists powers of attorney to pay the taxes for them, then to make payment to the Collector in bulk, take possession of the receipts, and when the time of election comes around to "vote" the men whose taxes they have paid in "blocks of five" or otherwise; at all events to see that they vote the right ticket and that none of them "get away." The Collector of the county having refused to receive payment on these wholesale proxies and issue receipts on the names, a suit has been brought for a mandamus to compel him to do so, and the matter is now in court, with Senator HIGGINS as the principal counsel for the Republican committee that has the scheme in hand. Whatever may be decided in regard to the legal right of men to pay their taxes by proxy by giving powers of attorney to others to act for them, there is no doubt of the evil intent of this scheme. Its sole purpose is to exercise absolute control over a large body of voters and practically to cast their entire vote for them. If there are names fraudulently upon the lists the way would also be open for getting in votes on those names by using the tax receipts in the hands of men "sharked up" anywhere for the purpose.

There is an easy and effectual cure for all the evils and abuses that have grown up or are likely to grow up under the Delaware assessment law, and that is the abolition of the tax on the suffrage and the regulation of the ballot in such a way that every man's vote shall be his own. There is no justification for the tax itself. It does not establish a property qualification in any proper sense, supposing that to be justifiable, nor in any legitimate way affect the privilege of voting, while it does give rise to evil practices and produce pernicious contention. The obvious and sensible way of making lists of voters is by a general registration of those having the constitutional qualifications, and not by making taxpayers of all voters and thou making the right to vote dependent upon paying the taxes. When all properly qualified voters have been registered they can be protected from the control of party committees or others by means of a secret ballot. These two provisions would do away with the peculiar evils which beset elections in Delaware as well as those which are common in other States.

AT THE WRONG END OF THE GUN.

Before the record of the curious campaign in Ohio is laid away with the political archives of the State, and the story of the ballot-box forgeries becomes embalmed in a Congressional document, there should be chronicled the history of certain picturesque incidents of that contest that were associated with those forgeries. First of these is the charge concerning a gun job in Washington.

In his long explanation of Nov. 13 Mr. HALSTEAD of the *Commercial Gazette* said that in the early days of August he had a talk with Gov. FORAKER, and "took into account the fixed ammunition for the contest." Among the things referred to, he said, was "a Trust relating to steel for the manufacture of cannon." In another explanation, published on Dec. 7, the following statement was made concerning the quantity and kind of ammunition ready for use just before CAMPBELL was nominated to be Governor:

"There were four cartridges of explosive material ready and in course of preparation for him:

"1. The Jim Crow Car resolution.
"2. The Brewery Trust transaction.
"3. The ballot-box business.
"4. The patents and contracts for steel and guns.

"The two first were in order. WOOD was promised friendly consideration for the Smoke Inspectorship if he provided the documents. Speaking of investigation, we shall insist that the Steel Trust *is included in the scope of the inquiry* that is to be made."

On the following day the *Commercial Gazette* remarked that there had been much talk about the connection of Mr. CAMPBELL "with some steel scheme," and that it was "pertinent to give an outline statement of the case." It was then shown that one DAVID W. HUGHES, who had procured in 1881 a patent for breech-loading ordnance, had assigned a one-half interest in his invention to JAMES E. CAMPBELL in March of that year. The *Commercial Gazette* had procured a certified copy of the specifications and the assignment, and it pointed mysteriously to a paragraph in the Fortification Appropriation act of Sept. 22, 1888, providing that under the terms of the act the annual expenditure should not exceed $2,000,000, and that all arms and material furnished must be of American production and be supplied by citizens of the United States. In conclusion the following comment was made:

"There are some other little matters in this connection showing a deep and curious interest and intelligence about guns and steel and patents and things, but we have given enough to show the complexion of the case."

These remarks brought to Mr. HALSTEAD on the following day an interesting letter from Judge JUDSON HARMON, counsel for Mr. CAMPBELL and the lawyer who carried to the *Commercial Gazette* office on the night of Oct. 10 the affidavits which proved the ballot-box signatures to be forgeries. "You mean your readers to understand," he wrote, "or at least to suspect, that Mr. CAMPBELL'S design was to try to get some of the money so appropriated [in the Fortification act] by having his gun adopted."

He then showed that the patent covered a breech plug so light that it could be carried away by hand, and fitted for use only in the lightest of field artillery. But the act appropriated money for no ordnance except ten-inch and twelve-inch steel guns, and as the breech plugs of such guns would weigh "at least a ton each" it would be mechanically impossible to use the Hughes invention in making them. Judge HARMON inclosed a copy of a report concerning the invention that was made more than seven years ago by the Ordnance Board. Two guns were tested, and the device was condemned on the ground that it "failed practically as a breech-loader." He closed his letter as follows:

"Since this report [Aug. 14, 1882,] the patent has been absolutely abandoned. Mr. CAMPBELL will be delighted to dispose of his interest for the sum of one dollar to any one who would like to resurrect it. I trust it will now be abandoned as political ordnance."

To this story of "the sad fate of that breech-loading steel gun" the *Commercial Gazette* directed the attention of its readers, saying:

"Mr. CAMPBELL would sell out for one dollar. We do not know that we want the patent even at that price. Consider that gun spiked: It does not seem to have revolutionized our coast defenses."

It may be inferred that no one will now insist that "the patents and contracts for steel and guns" shall be "included in the scope of the inquiry to be made" by Congress. When the comical aspects of that campaign are carefully studied, it is not easy to see why the entire Republican ticket was not buried by a majority twice as large as that under which FORAKER lies.

FARMERS AND PRICES.

The farmers of Kansas complain that they are compelled to pay "ruinous prices" for everything they buy, while they get "next to nothing" for everything they sell. Nearly two years ago it was proposed that they should improve their condition through the agency of a Federation which was to fix prices and deprive middlemen of their occupation and profits, but we do not hear that the Federation (capital $15,000,000, and only $3,000 paid up) has helped them. The promoters of it were also the promoters of the convention held a few weeks ago at St. Louis, and they advised the wheat growers who assembled there to raise the price of their products by combining to withhold these from the market. Now the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas has undertaken to "regulate the markets" in which these products are sold.

It is noticeable that all the schemes devised for the relief of the farmer by the farmers of Kansas and the officers of their organizations look to the prices of the things the farmer sells and not to the prices of the things he must buy. The farmers are led to believe that in some way they can raise the price of wheat and corn. In some way they are to compel consumers here and abroad to take these staples from them at greatly-enhanced rates. They are to refuse to sell until the price shall be high enough to suit them, and they are to do several other things that will largely increase the profits of their industry. But their advisers are strangely silent as to the expediency of reducing the cost of the things they buy. The prices of those things are "ruinously high," but instead of striving to lower them by encouraging competition among those from whom they buy these goods, the farmers cling to foolish schemes for getting even with the rest of the world by suppressing competition among themselves in order that the prices of their own products may be raised.

They do not see that such combinations as are easily made in some industry controlled by a dozen or twenty manufacturers or corporations cannot be made when the producers are numbered by thousands or hundreds of thousands. If there had been a hundred thousand refiners of sugar, there would have been no Sugar Trust. If there were ten thousand makers of linseed oil and white lead, there would be now no Linseed Oil Trust or National Lead Trust. The man who tells them that they can raise and maintain the price of wheat and corn by combining is either a knave or a fool.

They do not seem to see, moreover, that, unlike the protected manufacturing combinations, they must control prices in more than one country. The eighteen or twenty manufacturers of white lead who are in a Trust have to fix and uphold the price in this country alone, for the tariff gives them the home market and relieves them from any anxiety as to the market abroad. But the wheat growers, if they set out to fix and uphold prices, must control prices in all the markets of the world as well as in the United States. No tariff reduces the space in which their energy must be used. No tariff stands between them and the competition of India, Russia, and South America.

When the Kansas Alliance and the other similar organizations that are devising plans for raising the prices of goods the farmer sells really set out to relieve the farmer by reducing the cost of goods he must buy, they will be on the right track, and no party will then dare to frame in Congress a tariff bill like that which was carried through the Senate last Winter by Mr. ALLISON and his associates. We do not believe that the members of such organizations in Kansas or elsewhere, even if they are all Republicans, can be engaged for any considerable length of time in seeking relief from depressing economic conditions without discovering that the prices which should receive their attention are those which they pay rather than those which are paid to them.

Gov. HILL has at last accomplished his purpose in securing the resignation of Mr. JAMES SHANAHAN, State Superintendent of Public Works, to take effect to-day, in time for his successor to be appointed before the name has to be submitted to the Senate for confirmation. When the Legislature meets, the Governor's appointee will be in possession and cannot be displaced, whether confirmed or not, unless some one else is appointed and confirmed instead. Mr. SHANAHAN has resisted, so far as he could, all efforts to put the canals into politics again or make their management subservient to Gov. HILL'S political designs, but he has finally yielded to the pressure and given up the contest. There can be no doubt of the Governor's motives and purposes in trying to be get rid of him, and he will now add the canal administration to his other agencies for promoting his own ends through the abuse of a great public trust. He expects to strengthen the machine through which he hopes to control future State Conventions, with an eye finally to delegates to the National Convention of his party in 1892. We doubt very much whether the Hill machine will be in good working order, notwithstanding the Governor's anxious attention to all its wheels and springs, when his grip is finally loosened from the office which he has so persistently prostituted to his own personal ends.

The promoters of the proposed Salt Trust procured a corporate charter in this State. It was the avowed purpose of the makers of this combination to suppress competition and fix prices in the salt-making industry, and even to prevent competition from abroad by entering into a compact with the Salt Union of England. This charter was procured while the people, through their Attorney General, were suing corporations in the Sugar Trust and demanding that the charters of these corporations should be annulled because they had been used in support of a scheme for the suppression of competition in the sugar refining industry. It was procured after the memorable decision of Judge BARRETT had been made. If the Salt Trust charter had been obtained in Illinois, and if the Trust had been formed under it, and if this charter instead of the Gas Trust's charter had been before the Illinois Court of Appeals a few weeks ago, the decision of that court with respect to it would have been like the decision as to the Gas Trust. It was held that the suppression of competition in the gas business, as accomplished by the Trust, was unlawful, that a charter could not lawfully be granted and used for an "unlawful purpose," and that the Trust's acts were illegal and void. The question of the legality of such a use of corporate charters is suggested again by the recent issue in this State of a charter to be used to cover a combination of a considerable number of glass factories. If we read the Illinois decision aright, a charter granted in that State cannot lawfully be used for such a purpose, and if the court of last resort in this State shall sustain Judge BARRETT and the concurring decision of the General Term to the effect that the sugar refiners' combination is a "criminal enterprise," we do not see that such a use can lawfully be made of a charter granted by this State.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BEETHOVEN CONCERT.

If Beethoven's birthplace at Bonn is not preserved as a historical monument, the fault will assuredly be neither that of the musicians nor of the public of New-York. Sympathy with the object and interest in the remarkable programme arranged for the concert, and the still more remarkable body of performers who had volunteered to present it, sufficed to fill the floor and both galleries of Steinway Hall last night with an audience that overflowed into the small hall.

The orchestral selections were made by Mr. Thomas with his usual skill and his usual recognition of the special exigency of the occasion. Every competent orchestral player is so familiar with the "Egmont" overture and the Fifth Symphony that little rehearsal is needed to secure an adequate presentation of them by a casual assemblage of such players, and they have the advantage also of exhibiting admirably the sonority of a great orchestra.

The orchestra of last night was unusually strong in numbers, being composed of Mr. Thomas's own orchestra, that of the Philharmonic Society, and that of the Metropolitan Opera House, and requiring the removal of three or four of the front rows of seats to accommodate it. Those who missed the concert can only dimly imagine the new effect that came from the sustained chords of the overture and the rush of the last movement of the symphony when these are given out by more than a hundred strings in an auditorium so moderate in area as Steinway Hall. Very seldom has either work been given so impressively.

The choral work of the Liederkranz was less successful than that of the great orchestra, the most successful number being the "Vesper," which is an admirable specimen of the master's style in church music. Mr. Herbert's contribution, the Violoncello solo, in "Prometheus" was, of course, all that could be desired in skill and in skillful and sympathetic expression.

Mr. Kalisch gave an interesting, but to our thinking not a satisfactory, rendering of "Adelaide," which he Italianized into an elaborateness which we must think foreign to the eloquence, as simple as it is impassioned, of "the song of songs."

Mme. Lilli Lehmann, on the other hand, gave a perfect rendering of the "Abscheulicher" scene from "Fidelio," which she sang with a dignity and power that gave many of her hearers, even of those who had heard her before, a new sense of what constitutes the "grand style" in dramatic singing.

No apparatus of costume and scenery could have heightened the nobility of the arias as it was given last night. A triumphant performance of the Fifth Symphony closed one of the most interesting concerts ever given in New-York, a concert that was in itself as worthy a tribute to the memory of Beethoven as that to secure which it was given.

OTHER PEOPLE'S SAYINGS.

Several years ago a rustic couple from Waldenborough visited a Justice of the Peace in an adjoining town for the purpose of being united in the bonds of matrimony. The bride being somewhat bashful, objected to going into the presence of the Justice unannounced and was concealed in the bushes by the roadside while the groom called at the house and arranged to give the Justice a bushel of potatoes to marry them. Then he went to the door and called: "Come out de aloers, trade's all made!" and the bride stood forth in all her finery.—*Waldoborough (Me.) News.*

Several years ago a veteran compositor employed on one of the Memphis papers was held up by footpads while walking out to his home in the suburbs after his night's work was done. The rascals, finding nothing of value, were so enraged that they gave the old gentleman a terrible beating. Since that time he has always carried a fifty-cent piece in his pocket to appease the gentry whom Falstaff calls "squires of the night's beauty—minions of the moon."—*Memphis Avalanche.*

A recent Harvard graduate who resides in San Francisco, and who some time ago married a pretty Boston actress, has just been granted a divorce by the California courts on the ground of extreme cruelty. The actress's cruelty consisted of wounding the feelings of her husband by her flippant remarks. Divorce comes free and easy on the Pacific slope.—*Boston Herald.*

The noble act of a convicted Kentuckian in proceeding to the penitentiary without a guard should be imitated by offenders generally. It would be still better if lawbreakers would arrest themselves, prosecute themselves vigorously, give themselves a full sentence, and then pay their own railroad fare to Frankfort or Eddyville.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Some men are disastrously superstitious. A Burlington swain came to the determination to propose on a certain evening. Entering the parlor in considerable trepidation, he picked up a book and glanced at the title page. It was a copy of "Dou't." He didn't, and on the very next afternoon his girl consented to be Mrs. Somebody Else.—*Burlington Free Press.*

The person who goes into the dry-goods stores to buy books doesn't always find the same learned clerks that he does in a genuine book store. "Have you 'Arnold's Poems?'" asked a thin-cheeked young man in Meidrum's yesterday. "'Arnold's Poems?'" answered the fair girl. "Let's see, Mr. Supley, have we 'Benedict Arnold's Poems?'"—*Buffalo Courier.*

"Mr. Blunderheels, doesn't my singing weary you?" "On the contrary, Miss Psly, I am charmed. Your voice is so clear, so flute-like." (Later in the evening.) "What is your favorite musical instrument, Mr. Blunderheels? Do you like the flute?" "A flute, Miss Psly, always bores me to death."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The electric cars are believed to be a great help to people afflicted with chronic rheumatism. "I don't know as there is anything in it," said a sufferer, "but after every ride my pain seems to be less." He takes his constitutional in an electric car, and is as cheerful as the sun.—*Hartford Post.*

The Union correspondent of the Rockland *Courier* says that a veteran in that town "is suffering from strengthening of the brain, general ability, and chronical information of the spontaneous hilarity system."—*Lewiston Journal.*

Maud—And so you are going to marry Charlie Demare. It was only a month ago that I heard you say you positively hated him. Belle—Yes, I know, but that was when he was going with that horrid Jenkins girl."—*Kearney Enterprise.*

If a man is only a "good fellow" he can be a pretty bad fellow in many respects and still get better treatment from the world than is accorded to many men who have more virtue.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

The men who do the things in this world are the men who take its curses, particularly when they get a little ahead of current thought.—*Elmira Husbandman.*

One of the advantages of prohibition in Kansas is that women of this State do not have to marry men in order to save them.—*Winfield (Kan.) Courier.*

Money is not essential to happiness but there is an indefinable something about a big bank account that at times is very refreshing.—*The Epoch.*

People who talk the most do not always have the most to say, but so long as they think they have they're happy.—*Somerville Journal.*

In this world of folly it is dangerous to be a wise man, since it is the sage that generally favors the coup.—*Baltimore American.*

ROBBED BY A LONE HIGHWAYMAN.

NEVADA, Cal., Dec. 15.—The stage from Downieville was "held up" this afternoon four miles above here by a lone highwayman. There were three passengers, but one escaped to the woods. The others were ordered to dismount. A freight wagon with two men next came along and they were also compelled to dismount and join the others. About $150 was taken from the passengers and five packages of registered mail were secured. The robber attempted to break open the express box, but failed.

The teamsters say two other highwaymen were hidden in the bush.

CLEVELAND SHIP BUILDING.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Dec. 14.

The Cleveland ship yards have practically all the contracts they can fill in the next eight or ten months. The fame of the Cleveland yards grows steadily. The Cuyahoga is destined to be the Clyde of the great lakes.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

BROWNING'S FUNERAL.

VENICE, Dec. 15.—The expressions of grief and sympathy called forth by the death of Robert Browning recall the similar expressions on the death of Wagner. Browning refused to the last to believe that he was seriously ill. Every day, whatever the weather, he went in an open gondola to Lido. He was taken ill Nov. 27, but he insisted on going to the theatre against the advice of friends. During the night he was seized with a serious attack of bronchitis.

The disease dragged on until his heart became affected, but he constantly repeated that he was getting better. Thursday last, the day of his death, he declared that he would get up on the following day. His family did not suppose that the end was so near. At 7 in the evening he became very weak and had great difficulty in breathing.

Just before he died he turned to his son and asked for news from his publisher. The son read a telegram saying that the edition of his last volume of poems was almost exhausted. The poet, upon hearing this, smiled and murmured, "How gratifying!" These were his last words.

The funeral service was held to-day in the Palazzo Rezzonico. The family desired to inter the remains at Florence, but, in accordance with the desire of the English people, the body will be taken to London Tuesday for interment in Westminster Abbey. At the service to-day the coffin was covered with beautiful wreaths, one of which had been sent by the municipal authorities of Venice.

Many diplomats and officials and a large number of English and American residents, including Mrs. Bronson, an intimate friend of the poet, were present at the service.

The cortège started at 4 o'clock. The body had been placed on a splendid funeral barge, which was towed by a steamer of the Royal Navy. On the barge, as a guard of honor, were members of the Municipal Guard and firemen. The family and intimate friends followed in separate gondolas. The coffin was deposited in the central chapel of the Cemetery of St. Michael, where it will remain until the conclusion of the formalities attending its transportation to London.

Prime Minister Crispi sent a message of condolence to the family of the poet. A memorial tablet will be placed in the façade of the Palazzo Rezzonico.

AN EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Gladstone declines to accept the invitation to initiate an agitation looking to the establishment of a working day of eight hours. He says that his time must be largely devoted to the settlement of the Irish question, and that for this reason, as well as on account of the infirmities of age, he must abstain from taking a leading part in the movement. He promises dispassionately to consider the subject when the proposed Eight-hour bill is presented in Parliament.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in his letter on the eight-hour movement, says that eight hours of labor, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours for recreation seems to be the ideal at which democratic legislation may wisely and profitably aim. A working day of eight hours would diminish the number of the unemployed, and it would also lessen the profits of the capitalist. If the latter result were a disadvantage, it would be largely outweighed by the increased comfort and content of the laborers.

PORTUGAL WILL HOLD ON.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15.—The *Indépendance Belge* declares that Portugal is resolved to adhere vigorously to her pretensions regarding Nyassaland, however menacing England's attitude may become.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The *Post* this morning discusses the Makeleland affair, and asks how Portugal reconciles her claim to the whole district with the action of Serpa Pinto. The *Post* admits the gravity of the situation, the main result of which, it says, will be to precipitate a settlement of the old dispute.

The Lisbon papers accuse Mr. Johnston, the British Consul at Mozambique, of availing himself of a Portuguese "safe conduct" to procure anti-Portuguese propaganda among the natives.

LISBON, Dec. 15.—All the newspapers here, in commenting upon the latest advices from Zanzibar, express astonishment at their distortion of the real facts of Serpa Pinto's doings in Makololand. The papers all declare that there is no chance of a quarrel with England if Lord Salisbury deals justly with the subject.

THE GERMAN MINERS.

ESSEN, Dec. 15.—Three thousand miners assembled here to-day and adopted resolutions thanking the State authorities for their sympathy and expressing readiness to await the result of their promises to intervene. For the present, therefore, the men will abstain from striking. The miners' committee of supervision was re-elected.

Meetings were held at several other places, at which similar action was taken, but at Bochum it was decided to wait only one month for compliance with the miners' demands.

AMERICA AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says: "Mgr. Satolli, in a long interview with the Pope, gave an account of the good reception accorded him in America. He said he found the civil authorities willing to grant full liberty to Catholicism, and expressed his belief that the Washington Government is favorable to accrediting a diplomatic representative to the Vatican."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 15.—Natives have made an attack upon a British boat delivering mails at Lindi. Mr. Mackenzie of the British East Africa Company reports that tranquillity prevails at the company's posts. He also reports activity in building and an influx of Indian merchants into Mombasa.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Boulangist journalist Villas has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for killing Pierrotti, a brother editor, in a duel. The Republican newspapers express themselves as amazed at the political animus shown in the sentence.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 15.—The remains of Searle, the champion sculler, arrived here to-day en route to Grafton, the birthplace of the oarsman. Great crowds of people from all the towns around assembled to attend the obsequies.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The Government officially denies that Italy has any intention to occupy Assab. King Humbert, in receiving a Parliamentary deputation, expressed his confidence that peace would be preserved.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The number of persons in this

MR. BLAINE ON SUBSIDIES

BEWAILING THE NUISANCE OF TRAMP STEAMERS.

AN ARGUMENT WHICH DOES NOT APPEAR TO END RIGHT—MALICIOUS ATTACKS ON A GOOD WORK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—If the International Congress that is sitting here now under the Presidency of Mr. Blaine expects to accomplish anything in the way of restoring American commerce in American ships it will be necessary, unless Mr. Blaine was mistaken when he issued his Latin-American circular a few months ago, to do something besides assuring large subsidies to American vessels.

In a chapter on "The Carrying Trade of the World," Mr. Blaine authorizes the assertion that all the other nations that are doing business with Latin-America maintain their supremacy over the United States by giving heavy subsidies to mail and business lines. It was only on Sept. 3 that Consul General John C. New, writing from London to the State Department, began a letter with the statement that "the British Government does not grant subsidies, in the general sense of the term, to any steamship company." But that does not prevent the State Department from devoting a great deal of space to showing how the welfare of the United States is interfered with by British, German, and French subsidies.

In another part of the interesting circular, which Mr. Blaine sent to each of the delegates to the congress and to the American press, there is a chapter on "Our Steamship Lines to Latin-America." That chapter contains a paragraph headed, "The Tramp Nuisance." According to its outgivings it is not the subsidized ships of any one nation, but the free and unsubsidized rovers of all nations except the United States that stand in the way.

"The most serious competition," it says, "which steamers bearing the flag of the United States are compelled to contend with is from so-called tramp vessels, the guerrillas of the seas. They are generally wornout hulks, discarded by the companies who owned them, and sent out as a matter of speculation to pick up what freights they can from port to port, like an old and worthless horse turned out of the regular pasture to find his living by the roadside. These tramps leave their native countries, principally England, Germany, and Spain, a few months before their annual certificates of inspection expire. They can and do remain away for years, and as long as they do so there is no power to compel them to undergo survey and inspection. Some of these tramps visit the colonial ports of the country under whose flag they sail, but this is a very small portion of their business.

"Their principal business is done between the United States and foreign ports, and, as the cost of maintaining them is merely nominal, they are enabled to cut under the regular lines of steamers to any extent that may be necessary to get the freight. Like a knowledge of the fact that the record cards of which complaint is made are made up by just such searches of the records as were made under the old plan. They contain the information gained by three or more searches, and are in fact simply the military and hospital records of the soldiers prepared in advance and in anticipation of a call for such information. In addition to these facts, it should be stated that whenever a pension claimant alleges something in his military career which does not appear upon the card records the extra precaution is taken of going back to the original records and making a special search for them.

The charge that the cards are full of inaccuracies is wholly without foundation. It is an interesting fact that in 1,000 cases examined under the old system, in which the searchers reported that there was no hospital history, a re-examination, under Capt. Ainsworth's direction, showed that in nearly 30 per cent of the cases the records did not contain entries affecting the soldiers.

It is asserted that, under the old plan, the search was made to cover six months—three months on each side of any date given by a pension applicant, while now it is limited to three months. The assertion is absurd, in the face of the fact that, in the case of every soldier, the record cards cover searchee of the entire period of his service, from his enlistment to his final discharge.

As a final "jab" at Capt. Ainsworth it is gravely declared that many of the clerks employed in searching the data for the cards were railroaded into office during Cleveland's Administration and are utterly incapable, while some of them are unable to understand a common newspaper paragraph. Since the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's Administration every clerk employed in Capt. Ainsworth's division has been under the civil service rules and regulations, and not one can be appointed except by a requisition upon the Civil Service Commissioners and a certificate from them that in a competitive examination he has proved his fitness for the place.

The trouble in the division has been that, before 1885, a host of worthless and incompetent clerks had been railroaded into that office, until 280 clerks were employed in making the searches required by the Pension Office, and were running behind several thousand cases every year. Under the index record card system, as applied by Capt. Ainsworth, 60 clerks now do the work of the old 280, and no call from the Pension Office remains unanswered over 24 hours.

Republican newspapers who are engaged in denouncing the work of Capt. Ainsworth ought also to let their readers know that Secretary Proctor, in his annual report, and President Harrison, in his message to Congress, had in the new system nothing to criticise, while the President wrote that "it is gratifying to be able to state that, by the adoption of the new and better methods in the War Department, the calls of the Pension Office for information as to the military and hospital records of pension claimants are now promptly answered, and the injurious and vexatious delays that have heretofore occurred are entirely avoided. This will greatly facilitate the adjustment of all pending claims."

Arthur E. Bateman, broker, of New-York, sometimes called "Commodore," is reported to have stared the President "most manfully," and his friends are smiling over it. The Commodore had a candidate named Clark for the office vacated by Peter Bonnett, at the head of the revenue marine. Some things in Clark's record were too rank even for the Presidential nose, and the man was set aside.

Just why Mr. Bateman should be so intensely interested in having a friend in this particular office, nobody seems to understand. But he has concentrated all his energies upon securing this one appointment. He has, it is declared, prevailed upon the President to permit the appointment of Lieut. Lucien Heid, Lieut. Shepard, the commander of the revenue cutter Rush, who has recently been navigating Alaskan waters. The two men are old friends. They have speculated together, and they have lost and won on the same field, and the Commodore, if reports are to be believed, has on more than one occasion footed the losses.

Left to himself, Lieut. Shepard would hardly select this berth in the East, but the Commodore has requested him to take it, and he undoubtedly will as soon as the necessary formalities are complied with by the Secretary of the Treasury.

What makes the Commodore's friends gleeful is the fact that he, a relative of John Sherman and a friend of Warner Miller, who went to the Chicago Convention a pronounced Sherman man, should have managed to inveigle the President into giving him even a small crumb like this, for it is assumed by these same friends that the matter is now settled.

There is some expectation that Speaker Reed will to-morrow announce the remaining House Committees, as he has intimated that he does not know of any good reason why they should be withheld longer.

The composition of the committees will interest others besides the members who hope to secure good places. The composition of the Committee on Civil Service Reform will make plain not only Mr. Reed's desires, but at the same time the disposition of the Administration toward an important question. If it is made up of avowed opponents of the merit system, it will be accepted as an unofficial signal that the system is to be maimed, if not destroyed outright. If it is a fairly impartially constituted it will deprive some suspicions persons of the conviction that the President desires to be rid of the system and depends upon the Speaker to assist him in destroying it.

The Senate Committee is not likely to be a strong one for the reform. The Democrats of the House, including some of those men who have been very emphatic at times in denouncing the work of upsetting the law, will see to it that the responsibility is fixed where it belongs.

Congress this week will provide for taking its usual Christmas vacation and will adjourn, doubtless, from Friday, Dec. 20, until Monday, Jan. 6. Aside from action upon this subject, the completion of committee organization, the further introduction of bills, and the confirmation of numerous recess appointments, there will probably be little to chronicle in the Senate.

Some means of permitting the immediate introduction of bills in the House of Representatives will probably be sanctioned early this week, and a prodigious number of new and old measures now fill the pigeon-holes of 329 members awaiting the opportunity. When the call once begins, not less than two legislative days will be required to complete it.

The Committee on Appropriations intends to report, and will doubtless promptly pass through the House, an urgent deficiency bill, providing for the wants of the Printing Office and the Census Bureau.

The Silcott committee is still wrestling with the legal questions upon which it has to pass judgment, and its report, no matter what the conclusions may be, will undoubtedly give rise to a lively discussion when it is presented this week to the House.

Speculation is still rife as to what modifications of the old rules will be recommended by the Committee on Rules, and as to whether any code of rules can be formulated by the committee before the recess. The prevalent opinion among the older members is that the modifications will be slight. If this opinion shall be correct, the code will be adopted without any difficulty, but should radical changes be attempted with reference to dilatory motions, a protracted and spirited debate will ensue, and very possibly no action will be taken until the new year.

CORRUPTION IN MISSOURI.

LEGISLATORS CHARGED WITH SELLING VOTES TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The *Post-Dispatch* of this morning prints under flaming head lines a five-column exposé of alleged legislative corruption at Jefferson City, Mo. It claims that the Live Stock Inspection bill, introduced by the St. Louis Butchers' Union in the last Legislature, was defeated by the absolute purchase of State Senators. It is admitted by the friends of the measure that a fund of $3,000 was raised to be expended in support of the bill, but that the money was to be used in the buying of legislators is denied.

It is claimed, however, that legislators sold out to the butchers and then increased their infamy by deserting their employers when the vote came on the bill. They are accused of the dressed-beef monopoly and in bogus games of poker pretended to win what was really a bribe for their votes; that they openly negotiated for Senatorial votes and disclosed that they were ready to vote for whichever side would pay them the most; that one Senator offered to guarantee the vote of a "combine" if he was given $1,000 for one of the trio, but he was too high, and the votes were cast for the dressed-beef interest.

It is further claimed that the dressed-beef "combine" distributed $25,000 in bribes, and that the money was handed by two young men from Kansas City; that members of the House of Representatives received money and voted accordingly, but some Senators received it and voted the other way. Finally, the bold charge is that "the dressed-beef monopoly secured the defeat of the bill by spending more money than the butchers had, and they spent it on the Senators who voted against the measure."

The bill was one which provided that no beef should be sold in the State of Missouri unless it had been inspected on the hoof. It was a fight between the butchers and the dressed-beef "combine," and the latter won.

TO PUSH RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The recent farmers' convention in this city, which resulted in the organization of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and their federation with the Knights of Labor, will, it is said, result, through committee work, in bringing stronger influences to bear on Congress in favor of general river improvements than has ever yet been felt. Several prominent members of the alliance, notably R. F. Kolb, Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama; H. G. McCall of Montgomery, Ala., and Leonard Matthews of this city, have opened a correspondence on the subject with a view to crystallizing the opinions of the industrial world and bringing about united action.

This action will be exerted through the legislative committees of the federated organizations, and the improvement of rivers generally, beginning with the Mississippi, to the extent, if necessary, of the Government borrowing money to do the work, or of retaining the tax on tobacco, will be strongly and persistently advocated.

A MULE SPINNERS' FEDERATION.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 15.—Delegates representing the Mule Spinners of New-Jersey and the New-England States held a convention here to-day and formed a federation to be called the National Mule Spinners' Association of America. Delegates were present from Newark, N. J., Dover, N. H., Biddeford, Augusta, Lewiston, and Waterford, Me., Lowell, New-Bedford, and Fall River, Mass., and the Blackstone Valley. A President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, an Executive Committee of five members, an Auditing Committee of two members, and three Trustees were elected.

Members on strike will be assisted by an assessment. An endeavor will be made to obtain a uniform standard of wages throughout the United States, as the organization believes that to be the fairest plan for manufacturers and operatives. The association will push the eight-hour-day matter, and champion every measure for the advancement of labor. It will be allied with the Federation of Labor.

HEART DISEASE KILLED HIM.

A middle-aged and apparently well-to-do man, who was found from cards in his pockets to be Miles W. Goodyear, manager for E. S. Greeley & Co., electrical supply manufacturers at 5 Dey-street, died suddenly yesterday morning at 56 West Twenty-eighth-street where he was visiting a young woman known as Maggie Davenport. He was said to have been a frequent visitor there.

Goodyear went to the house late on Saturday night and was found insensible in his room about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Franklin Fry of 68 Madison-avenue was called in, but found the man dead, and said that he had died of heart disease. The body was removed to an undertaker's shop in Sixth-avenue. It had not been claimed at a late hour last night. The police were unable to find Godyear's residence, and could not get at the whereabouts of the woman Davenport either.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The steamship Colombia, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

The steamship Wilhommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from Bremen for New-York, passed Dover yesterday.

The steamship Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

The steamship Angustine, (Br.,) Capt. Pinel, from New-York Nov. 28, arr. at Lisbon Dec. 13.

The steamship Ems, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New-York Nov. 28, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

The steamship La Flandre, (Belg.,) Capt. Minnes, from New-York Nov. 28, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

OBITUARY.

CARL FORMES.

Carl Formes, once regarded as the greatest basso in the world, died yesterday at his rooms in San Francisco of complications caused by a severe cold. His last appearance on the stage was on Friday night, when he sang with Campanello's Opera Company in "The Barber of Seville," at the Bijou Opera House. Though once reputed a millionaire, he died a poor man.

According to Sir George Grove Carl Formes was born at Müllheim-on-the-Rhine on Aug. 7, 1810. In a published interview, however, Formes placed the date of his birth just five years later. His father was either sexton or organist of the church, and at the age of 8 Carl began to sing the Gregorian service in the choir. In 1836 he went to live in Cologne, where he joined a singing society. He first attracted attention in a concert for the benefit of a fund for restoring the coronation chapel of the old Kings of Germany. His talent was at once recognized, and he was urged to go on the stage. He was engaged as basso at the Opera House, and made his début as Sarastro in "Die Zauberflöte" on Jan. 6, 1842.

Stundigl, the great German basso, visited Cologne that year and Formes listened to him with awe and wonder. He was incited by the work of Stundigl to such incessant practice that some of his neighbors moved away. His reward came when Stundigl returned the following season. Formes begged the manager to allow him to sing Bertram, one of Stundigl's great parts, on the evening of the day when the eminent basso arrived. This was done, and Stundigl not only led the audience in warm applause, but going behind the scenes after the performance said to the company: "Ladies and gentlemen, let me introduce to you my successor."

Six months afterward Formes accepted an engagement at Mannheim, and in 1844 went to the Imperial Opera at Vienna. Here occurred an interesting incident. Formes made his début as Bertram and was enthusiastically applauded. After the performance, while he was preparing in the theatre, a gorgeously-clad man went to call on him. Formes did not know the stranger, who advanced, saying:

"Good evening, Signor Formes."

"Good evening," replied Formes with his greatest dignity.

"You have made quite a success."

"Thank you," rejoined the singer, frigidly.

"But," continued the stranger, coolly, "you don't know how to sing."

Speechless with indignation and surprise, Formes now picked up the card which the stranger had sent in, and to his confusion learned that his visitor was no other than Bassadone, the most famous singing teacher of the day.

"Master!" he exclaimed.

"Oh, never mind," said Bessadone; "it's all right. I can show you."

And he did. Formes wisely put himself under the tuition of the accomplished teacher, and to the instruction then received he attributed his subsequent success and the long endurance of his fine voice. Formes was engaged in the revolution of 1848 in Vienna, and had to fly from Austria. In 1849 he went to London, where he made his first appearance with a German company as Sarastro on May 30. The Royal Italian Opera had just failed under Persiani, and was now being run on the commonwealth plan by the company, consisting of Mario, Bosaio, the Garcias, Louisa Pine, Marini, Tamberlik, Ronconi, and Grisi, with Costa as director. Col. Mapleson was callboy. His father played in the orchestra, in which Vieuxtemps was first violin. Piatti first 'cello, and Bottesini first double bass. His mother sang in the chorus. Some of the operas were magnificently produced. In "The Magic Flute" the cast was: Tonino, Marlo; Queen of the Night, Louisa Pine; First Priest, Marini; Second Priest, Tamberlik, Papageno, Garcia; Sarastro, Formes. Bosaio and Ronconi were also in the cast.

In 1851 Formes sang in Madrid and in 1852 at St. Petersburg. In 1857 he came to America under the management of Ullman, and he sang in this city several years at Castle Garden and the Academy of Music. The principal artists of the company were La Grange and Garcia, sopranos; d'Angri, contralto; Tiburini, tenor, and Garcia, baritone. Formes was also heard in German opera under Strakosch in a company of which Theodore Habelmann, stage manager at the Metropolitan, was upon Formes' assistant after that between Europe and America till about 1876, when he settled in San Francisco. He subsequently returned to New-York and was selected to appear at a Sunday evening concert at the Casino about three years ago, when some remnants of his once noble voice were heard.

Formes was a very gifted man, but he lacked the self-control and industry to take the unapproachable position which was within his reach. In compass, quality, and volume his voice was one of the most magnificent basses ever heard. It extended from C below the staff to the F above.

HECTOR CRAIG HAVEMEYER.

The body of Hector Craig Havemeyer, who died of Bright's disease at the Hôtel de l'Athénée, in Paris, last Saturday morning, will be brought back to America for interment in Woodlawn Cemetery, where the family burying ground is situated. Mr. William F. Havemeyer, a brother of the deceased, has arrived at Havre, whither he sailed a week ago last Saturday. He has cabled that he will leave Havre for America on Wednesday next with the remains of his relative. The dead man's immediate family attribute his demise to overwork in establishing the Greenpoint sugar refinery, which was completely destroyed by fire some years ago. Mr. Havemeyer was a natural mechanic, and his greatest pleasure and greatest pride were in this refinery, which had been the product of his brain and which was the most perfect in America. After it was destroyed by fire he felt a moral obligation to rebuild it, and he drove labor to attain this end, although his friends urged him to desist, was the indirect cause of his death.

Hector C. Havemeyer was born in this city about forty-nine years ago, and was educated at Union College, which he left in 1861, before graduating. Coming from a family that had long been engaged in sugar refining, Mr. Havemeyer inherited a taste for that business, and soon after leaving college went to Hamburg to study the principles of the business. He returned to America in 1865, and became associated with the firm of Thurber, Whyland & Dayton in Leonard-street. Subsequently he made another trip to Europe, and then formed a business copartnership with his uncle, Albert Havemeyer, and the firm erected a model refinery in North Second-street, Williamsburg. This business afterward came under the control of Havemeyer and Elder. Mr. Havemeyer then entered into a business arrangement with D. H. Bultman and purchased the Greenpoint Sugar Refining Company, which he entirely reconstructed and carried on for a number of years. In 1871 he started another refinery in Jersey City under the firm name of Havemeyers, Eastwick & Co. This house and the Greenpoint concern were subsequently united under what is now known as the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company, of which Mr. Havemeyer was President at the time of his death.

Both establishments were prominent in the Sugar Trust, of which Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, a cousin of the deceased, is at the head. Mr. Havemeyer was a member of the Union League Club, and a passionate lover of music. In this art he was accomplished, and was noted among his friends for the excellence with which he played the violin. His mother, four brothers, and two sisters survive him. He was a son of William Frederick Havemeyer, Mayor of this city in 1845 and 1848, and was never married.

COL. ISAAC MOSES.

Col. Isaac Moses, who died of heart failure on Saturday, was born in this city in March, 1819, and was the oldest son of Joshua Moses, a member of the firm of Isaac Moses & Son, which established a trade with the East Indies and China before the Revolutionary war. Col. Moses succeeded his father in business in 1837. Shortly after the breaking out of the civil war he entered the army as Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Heintzelman and remained in that position until the close of Gen. McClellan's Peninsular campaign. He then served on the staffs of Gen. Cadwalader and Gen. Banks. He was retired from the army at the end of the war with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

After the war he engaged in business in Galveston, Texas. Col. Moses returned to New-York in 1874 and established himself as a broker and continued in that business until his death. Col. Moses was a member of the Loyal Legion, Gen. Washington Post, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the Third Army Corps Society.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Daniel S. Appleton, wife of Daniel S. Appleton of D. Appleton & Co., the publishers, died suddenly last evening of apoplexy at the family residence, 3 University-place. She was apparently in her usual health until a little while before being stricken down. She had attended morning service at the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth-street. Mrs. Appleton was a Miss Lincoln of Providence, and was closely related to the family of Prof. Lincoln of Brown University. She was an aunt of Col Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment and of H. Seymour Genin of West Thirty-fifth-street.

Samuel E. Sawyer, formerly a member of the Boston dry goods firm of Horton, Sawyer & Co., died in Gloucester, Mass., yesterday, of pneumonia, aged seventy-two years. He retired from business twenty-five years ago, and has since been in Gloucester during the summer seasons. He leaves property said to amount to $1,000,000. He presented the land and the building for the Sawyer Free Library in Gloucester and endowed it with $20,000. Mr. Sawyer leaves no near relatives. His wife died in January last.

STRANDED BY THEIR MANAGER.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 15.—C. W. Currier, manager of the Jay Hunt comedy company, which has been playing at the Front-Street Opera House the past week, left town yesterday afternoon, taking with him the receipts for the week up to Saturday and leaving behind the company with unpaid salaries and an unpaid board bill at the Waldo House for two weeks, amounting to $200.

JINGLING SLEIGH BELLS

HOW THE FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON WAS ENJOYED.

FAIR SLEIGHING ABOUT THE CITY AND A MERRY THRONG IN HANDSOME TURNOUTS MAKE THE MOST OF IT.

The snow that obligingly fell on Saturday and that, still more obligingly and not direct variance with its custom of late years, staid on the ground when it did fall, made very fair sleighing on the road yesterday. It was not what roadsters call "good packing" snow, and the avenues were hardly in a state to receive and make the most of it, so any quantity of turnouts were driven home last evening with broken runners and patched harnesses, but in view of the fact that genuine sleigh riding had once again come to town, no one seemed to mind these minor catastrophes.

The going was at its best during the morning, and then it was that the really fine and stylish equipages were on view. Russian droskies, Albany sleighs, and single and double cutters, all as fresh as paint, and showing no signs of the dust that must have accumulated on them during their enforced idleness, were out by the dozen, and the value of the furs and plumes which adorned the coachmen and horses respectively would pay off a moderate slice of the national debt.

The pretty little blonde-haired girl who, with her diminutive cart and shaggy pony, is one of the prettiest of the usual Sunday road sights, made her appearance yesterday in a little red cutter behind the same pony, and with a seal-skin driving cap perched on her golden curls. She turned the heads of all the park coachdrivers with a flick of her whip and a brilliant smile, and attracted more attention than did even George Law and his superb turnout. Frank Work also made a fine showing with his team, Billy Freer and a new black mate, and a shining black and red sleigh. His coat and hat, his robes, and his coachman's furs were all of sealskin, and every one of the thousands of sightseers along Seventh-avenue cast envious glances at him as he speeded by.

In the afternoon the road was fairly jammed with sleighs, and a number of carriages and wagons made their appearance also. They did not get along quite as fast as the sleighs, perhaps, but the occupants were spared the villainous jerks to which the sleighing people were treated on the many occasions when the runners cut through the snow and traveled for a foot or two on the gravelly avenue. The small boy with "hitch behind" proclivities was out in great numbers, and several good-natured men drove along with a string of sleds as long as a comet's tail attached to their sleigh runners.

The event of the day at Gabe Case's was the reading by George G. Hart of a poem composed by him treating of John Quinn's annual winning of the maximum of champagne for the first sleigh ride of the season. It was built on the lines of "Sheridan's Ride," and was entitled "Case's Forty Blocks Away." It told in thrilling numbers of the trip up Seventh-avenue from the dancers of the cable road, subway trenches, and Hubbell's tavern, successfully overcome, and of the triumphant entry into Case's yard, a good block ahead of "Jim" Odell. It told in touching language in the last verse of the evanescent qualities of New-York snow, as follows:

Need I tell the rest?—of that bottle won,
And the closing scene—and the jolly fun,
Of the supper grand, of the stories told,
And all were new—no chestnuts old;
But the grandest story was told that night
By the steeds in the stable, warm and bright,
As in equine language, soft and low,
They told the tale you already know,
How they brought their masters, safe and sound,
Though the snow had melted upon the ground.
Down Case's forty blocks away!

The winner of the maximum of champagne offered to the first rider reaching Case's from below Fifty-ninth street, was won on Saturday by James Randolph, who made a long and bitter fight for the mince pie tunt has been popularly supposed to accompany the magnum. He had to be told the tale of the last man who won the pie and who suddenly sat down in its warm embrace as he started home with it placed on the seat of his sleigh. The consequences to the unfortunate gentleman were so sad and so feelingly expressed by Mr. Case that Mr. Randolph drove away, rather glad than otherwise that the pie scheme had been abolished.

The road was well filled with sleighing parties last evening, and it was well on to midnight before it settled down to its usual evening quietness.

Among the sleighriders out yesterday were Col. W. L. Van Wyck, F. L. Russ, Harry Armstrong, John Hoar, Isidor Cohnfeld, John J. Quinn, L. F. Frower, Albert Dunham, Stephen Duff, Jesse Yereance, W. E. Parsons, Jr., Thomas J. Havemeyer, George G. Hart, George Conkling, Capt. C. L. Humfreville, Seamds Lichtenstein, Capt. Archie Wait, Samuel Weeks, Harry Williams, John Oliver, George Floyd-Jones, John McLoughlin, Philip Myers, Nathan Straus, John Timmins, H. M. Soofield, John B. Daniels, Manager Hammerstein of the Harlem Opera House, Commissioner Gilroy, D. G. Hammond, C. J. Van Wart, and Edward Kearney.

That sleighing is a popular Winter amusement among the people of New-York—people of both high and low degree—was amply demonstrated yesterday. It was the first opportunity this year for the getting out of the gliding runners and the jangling bells, and it was an opportunity which, like a pretty girl, everybody wanted to embrace. The swell sleighs, owned by the people who drove them, were running over the snow early in the morning, gorgeous in their trappings of many colors, and skimming to the music of their silver bells. Later in the day—for they were not rented by the hour—came the hired Winter vehicles, which if not so truly beautiful as the others, carried pleasure seekers just as joyous and just as happy in the pleasant outing as those who sat behind their own blooded trotters.

In the western drives in Central Park and along the Boulevard the snow was in excellent condition for sleighing. It was hard and firm and smooth, and suited it alone for pleasant driving, but for speeding as well. Such drives were thronged all the afternoon with all kinds of sleighs carrying all kinds of people. In the eastern side of the Park, for some reason or other, the snow was soft and mushy, something as it is now down on Broadway, and runners slumped through it with painful enthusiasm. There were lots of sleighs there, though, notwithstanding the slush, and they humped along, complacently ignoring the jolts which their occupants received.

In some of the up-town streets, too, the sleighing was very fair. In almost all the cross streets above Twenty-third such was the case, and a good many persons derived considerable amusement out of the occupation of driving from one end of the streets to the other, and then, with something of the philosophy of the woodruously wise old gentleman who owes his wide popularity to a miserable bramble bush, driving back again. Fifth-avenue was rather mushy, and the fact that persons with hired sleighs persisted in driving through it in large numbers did not serve to improve its condition.

Around Prospect Park in Brooklyn and on the broad Coney Island road the sleighing was excellent yesterday, and hundreds of people took advantage of the first snow of the year to take a turn on runners. In Jersey City Heights the same was the case.

HIS INTENTION WAS GOOD.

BUT HIS EXECUTION OF IT WAS OPEN TO CRITICISM.

The peculiar twists which foreigners sometimes give the English language, thereby conveying a meaning entirely opposite to that which they intend to convey, has been made the point of innumerable stories, true and imaginative. Here is one of the former class:

A party of estimable Italian gentlemen were giving a dinner at an up-town restaurant a few evenings ago. One of the guests was an aspiring young lawyer, who felt highly complimented when he was called upon for a speech. His remarks, though brief, were of the order calculated to delight his hearers, and he was roundly applauded. One gentleman at the table was particularly liberal in his applause, and after the speech was over he pulled a card out of his pocket, wrote a message on the back of it, and passed it up to the young lawyer. The latter bowed and smiled as he received it, but the expression on his face turned to one of amazement as he read:

"I would be pleased to coms and take dinner with you any day."

The situation was explained to him, however, when he turned the card over and read the name of a well-known Italian caterer. Then he appreciated that his admirer had simply taken his own peculiar way of expressing the pleasure it would give him if the lawyer would become his guest to a dinner.

THE DOGS' DERBY.

AMORY, Miss., Dec. 15.—The Southern Field Trials Club's second annual Derby will begin to-morrow. There are a great many enthusiastic and prominent sportsmen from all sections of the country present. The weather is hot and dry, unless there is a change, will render it impossible for the dogs to do brilliant work. Many prominent dogs are present to contest in the several stakes, which amount to cash prizes of $2,000. The dogs are all in fine condition and show careful preparation. The first stake, the Derby, for $1,000, will begin to-morrow morning, and entries for it will close in the morning.

THE NATIONAL SKATING RACES.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The Speed Committee of the National Skating Association, decided yesterday to hold the National races at this place, ice permitting, on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 17 and 18; the quarter-mile and five-mile races at Muchattoes Lake on Friday, the one mile straightaway on the Hudson River Saturday morning, and the ten-mile race at Muchattoes Lake in the afternoon.

AFFAIRS IN BOLIVIA.

AN INDIGNANT PROTEST FROM FOREIGN CITIZENS.

LA PAZ, Nov. 9.—The President of the republic, the Ministers of State, and other high officials of the public service have been summoned as witnesses on the petition of the accused political prisoners. On the 11th their evidence will be taken, being the day fixed for taking depositions in the revolutionary trial.

The well-known foreigners, Messrs. Learance Sundt, Emilio Basadre Forero, and Raphael Berthin, managers of the mining companies of Coro-coro, have been ordered in the legal proceedings which have been instituted to give evidence relative to the conspiracy formed to assassinate President Aroe during his projected visit to Coro-coro. In reply to this summons these gentlemen have issued a public protest addressed to the Government, to the effect that, being all of foreign nationality, and completely apart from the military policy of the country, they have found with surprise that the Government or those acting on its behalf have seen fit to include them in the list of those to be examined respecting the conspiracy against the President of this republic. The interrogatory which has been submitted to them is so abstract, and in a certain manner so offensive, that they protest energetically against its tenor, so far as it relates to them. The document concludes with an expression of respect for the Government and its institutions, but maintains the neutrality of the signatories as citizens of foreign nations, and regrets the necessity which compels them to make a public protest. It is signed by L. Sundt, Manager of the Bolivian Company of Coro-coro; E. B. Forero, representative of J. K. Child, and R. Berthin, representative of S. Berthin.

The President, in closing the session of the Legislature, concluded his address in the following words: "The legislative action taken upon the matter of railroads is with the intention of realizing the programme of my Government to the tendencies of the present age, which are in the direction of raising the national credit by industrial force, and of attracting immigration, inaugurating in this way national progress."

The Minister of War, Gen. Lopez, has resigned in consequence of his project of reforms in the army not being agreed to.

The editors of *El Imparcial* are imprisoned in consequence of their outspoken criticism of the acts of the Government. Among other things, they denounced the Government before Congress for the crime of violating and abstracting private correspondence and papers.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds, warmer on Tuesday.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	20°	26°	3:30 P. M.	36°	32°
6 A. M.	21°	25°	6 P. M.	29°	29°
9 A. M.	24°	24°	9 P. M.	32°	30°
12 M.	29°	29°	12 P. M.	31°	30°

Average temperature yesterday.....28°
Average temperature for same date last year.....27°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Margaret Mather is at the Westminster Hotel.

L. Z. Leiter of Chicago is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Capt. Henry F. Picking, United States Navy is at the Everett House.

Emilio de Muruaga, Spanish Minister at Washington, is at the Union-Square Hotel.

Henry G. Edwardes, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Henry A. Richmond of Buffalo are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

IT WAS HER LAST SMOKE.

Mrs. Ellen Harrigan, a widow, fifty years old, lay down on her bed on the third floor of 342 South Fourth-street, Brooklyn, last night with a lighted pipe in her mouth, and in a few minutes she fell asleep. It is supposed the pipe fell from her lips and set fire to the bedding. The old lady never awoke, and a fellow tenant in passing through the hall detected the odor of burning cloth.

An alarm was sent out, and a fireman made his way to Mrs. Harrigan's room and carried her down to the street. She was dead, however, having been suffocated while asleep. Her body was removed to an undertaker's, and the Coroner was notified. The fire was slight in itself and caused little damage to property.

The delicious "Perfume of Wood Violet" is all and more than its name implies.

It possesses a penetrating though delicate odor, which causes a sensation of pleasure, and one can easily believe that the fresh violets are close at hand.

It is seldom that a new toilet article meets with the immediate appreciation which has been given to this recent manufacture of Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.—*Tribune.*

An appropriate holiday present is a Waterman Ideal Fountain Pen. It is the best in the world, and received the highest award at the Paris Exposition. A full assortment at 155 Broadway. Ask your stationer.—*exchange.*

DAIRY-FED PORK, from Deerfoot Farm, in the form of SAUSAGES, in packages convenient for family use, delivered fresh every day. Beware of imitations.—*Herald.*—*Advertisement.*

Holiday Goods, Men's Winter Underwear, Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Wristlets, Collars, Cuffs. J. W. JOHNSTON, 379 6th-av., above 23d-st.

The new game, Hedbanz, is a suitable Christmas present for old and young. Sold by all stationers and toy dealers. $1. See it.

If in want of bargains in Furniture you can obtain them at FLINT'S, 104 West 14th-st. Their stores are overcrowded with new goods.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure; 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"THE ANGELUS."

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
6 EAST 23D-ST., MADISON-SQUARE,
Under the auspices of the
BARYE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,
FAMOUS BRONZES AND PAINTINGS,
WORKS OF BARYE
AND
HIS CONTEMPORARIES,
ONE HUNDRED MASTERPIECES BY
"THE ILLUSTRIOUS PHALANX OF 1830,"
Including the world-famous masterpiece,
"THE ANGELUS."
THIS NOTED EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE JAN. 15.
GALLERIES OPEN DAILY,
(CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S INCLUDED)
9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7:30 to 10 P. M.
SUNDAYS from 2 to 6 and 7:30 to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Catalogue of Entire Exhibit, 25 cents.
Illustrated Book of "The Angelus," 25 cents.
The above mailed on receipt of price.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 EAST 23D-ST.
"A." "THE ANGELUS." "A."

CLOSING OF FOREIGN MAILS.

MONDAY.—At 3 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Livingstone, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans; at 6 P. M. for Ceara, Brazil, per steamship Portuguese, from Belmore, (letters for Para and Pernambuco must be directed per "Portuguese.")

TUESDAY.—At 1 A. M. for Brazil and the La Plata countries via Brazil, for St. Thomas and St. Croix via St. Thomas, for Martinique and Guadeloupe via Martinique, for Barbados and Trinidad and Demerara via Barbados, per steamship Finance, from Newport News. (letters for other Windward Islands must be directed "per Finance"); at 5 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship W. G. Hewes, from New Orleans; at 2 P. M. for Truxillo and Ruatan, per steamship S. Pizzati, from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10:30 A. M. for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Germanic"); at 10:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Trave, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Trave"); at 10:30 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland"); at 12 M. for Trinidad, also Tobago, via Trinidad, per steamship Cohan; at 1 P. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Alexandria, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Alexandria.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 21, at 7 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 26, at 7 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here Jan. 6, at 7 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Gaelic, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer via Key West, Fla., close at the Post Office daily at 2:30 P. M.

DIED.

APPLETON.—Suddenly, at her residence, No. 3 University-place, Sunday, Dec. 15, SOPHIA W., wife of Daniel S. Appleton.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—At

ONCE MORE IN HIS PULPIT

DR. RYLANCE PREACHES IN ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

HE SAYS NOTHING OF THE TROUBLES IN HIS PARISH—GREETED BY MANY OLD FRIENDS.

If anybody in the large congregation which assembled for worship yesterday in St. Mark's Church came with the expectation that something sensational was going to happen he must have been disappointed. There is no doubt that the announcement that the Rev. Dr. Rylance was again to occupy his pulpit, together with the rumors that had been circulated that he was to preach a sermon defending himself against the attacks of his Vestry, had aroused such an expectation in the breasts of many. But it is as certain that no service of the church could have passed off more smoothly and quietly.

No direct reference was made by the doctor to the troubles of the past or to the stories derogatory to his character which have been so widely spread during the last two months. He did not speak in any way of the subject of his suit for slander now pending in the courts against his two Vestrymen, William V. King and Nicholas Quackenbos. As for any attempt on the part of his opponents to snub their pastor by leaving the church when he ascended the pulpit to speak, this was made impossible under the circumstances. For it was a significant fact that none of the leading opponents of the doctor was present during the services.

Nevertheless, it was evident from the very first that there was a feeling of tension, of constraint, during the first of the morning service. The friends of the rector had, to be sure, apparently determined upon showing him that he had their moral support. Almost as soon as the church doors were opened the worshippers began to assemble. The beginning of the service found nearly every pew filled, although it was noticed that of nine members of the Vestry only one was present. This exception was senior Warden James Renwick, who appeared at the last moment from the door of the room at the side of the church, evidently fresh from a cordial and friendly interview with the rector.

There was something pathetic and moving in every line uttered, and something which seemed strangely to fit the occasion, even in the fixed ritual of the day. To the number of the rector, however, there was nothing to indicate to the general observer that he allowed himself to think for a moment of the disagreeable things of the past.

The text of Dr. Rylance's sermon was from the lesson of the day—"Now, when John had heard in the prison the works of Christ, he sent two of his disciples and said unto him: 'Art thou He that should come, or do we look for another?'" His discourse was an eloquent one. It touched upon the puzzling question which arises from the words of John just quoted. It is a hard thing for some people to explain, the doctor thought, how the messenger who came to announce the coming of Christ should have any doubts as to whether the one whom he had seen especially typified by the Holy Spirit, and whom John himself had baptized, was the real Messiah. But John was a man, and as such subject to the weaknesses and temptations of men, and it was, therefore, not to be wondered at that, seeing himself cut off in his work by imprisonment at the hands of Herod, he should wonder if that work had after all been fully accomplished. This looking for a new Christ, in the feeling of doubt as to the old one, is something, said the doctor, which exists to-day as well as it did in the mind of John. There are those who, wearied down in spirit, morbid and melancholy from the burdens they have to bear, live in practically almost to the coming of a new Christ.

"But," he continued, "the plans of God cannot be finished to-morrow. The development of humanity is wonderfully slow in its movement, mysteriously slow, and, though I confess, at one of times when wonder comes over me the fact that Christianity has not taken its hold upon all men and destroyed the evil of our time, we must remember that we cannot hope to understand the plans of God. For with Him a day is as a thousand years and a thousand years as one day."

There were pauses in the sermon which appeared at times as if about to be followed by something of a personal nature. At any rate, the feeling that this was the case seemed to have taken possession of many of the worshippers, and there was a breathless suspense at these times.

At the close of the services the most significant event of the day took place. Instead of leaving the church the congregation lingered in the aisles or pressed forward to the chancel rail to greet the rector. Many were there who wished to give Dr. Rylance this proof of their friendliness and good-will that it was fully fifteen minutes before the little procession which filled up past him had got by.

Services were conducted last evening by Dr. Rylance.

HELPING THE IMMIGRANTS.

THE SECOND YEAR'S WORK OF THE BATTERY PARK MISSION.

The second anniversary exercises of the Battery Park Mission were held yesterday afternoon at the mission rooms, 20 State-street. Peter A. Welch, Chairman of the New-York Church Extension Society, presided. The plan and scope of the mission is to help those who are willing to help themselves.

"Our mission," said Superintendent Goodsell, "is for the thousands of young men and women who come to this country seeking to better their condition. We teach them to obey God, to be true to the old flag, and to love the country that gives them a living. No Anarchists, no plotters against our public schools, no public enemies, will graduate from our mission. Religion, temperance, and loyalty; the Bible, too schoolhouses, that, and White, and Blue, are all made companions here."

The Rev. James Mathews, the port Chaplain, who has charge of the English-speaking portion of the immigrants, reported progress in his work. Three hundred and sixteen public services were held during the year, at which there was an attendance of 11,507. Employment was obtained for 268 men and 49 boys under eighteen years of age, and 42 had been received into the Church.

The Scandinavian work is kept entirely separate from the other work and is under the supervision of the Rev. Charles Samuelson. He preached 180 sermons during the year and paid over 700 visits to sick and needy immigrants. He obtained employment for 30 men, 15 boys, and 158 women, and gave useful information and assistance to 4,008 immigrants who called upon him.

Short addresses were made by the Rev. George H. Goodsell, the Rev. E. S. Tipple of St. Luke's, Judge C. N. Talntor, and the Rev. M. D. C. Crawford. The rooms of the mission are very much too small properly carry on the work, and the whole building is destred to give facilities not only for general mission work but to enlarge the lodging house for immigrant girls. Financial aid is needed, and contributions will be gladly received.

A PRISON BIRD'S RECORD.

FRANK GRIFFIN'S CAREER AS A DESPERATE CRIMINAL.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The shooting of Frederick Bechtel by Frank Griffin, while the latter and four others were attempting to rob Bechtel's store at Scotia, across the river from Schenectady, recalls Griffin's black history in this city. He was an employe in the Elmira Rolling Mills. He was known as the toughest of the bad gang, and many serious crimes were traced to him. He and a brother were the terror of the city.

One of the worst chapters in his history was his attempt to kill a man with a cheese knife. While in jail awaiting trial he became a warm friend of Henry Myers, who was in jail on the charge of attempting to rob the Second National Bank of this city. Myers and Griffin managed to get files and saws, with which they sawed the bars and escaped. Both were captured, and Myers got five and Griffin four years in Auburn Prison. Myers is now in the employ of a Chicago tobacco firm, and is leading an honest life.

Griffin at one time attempted to kill Chief of Police Little. He also made a deadly assault on John S. Knapp while he was Chief of Police. The shooting of Bechtel took place after he had grappled with Giffin and the wound is probably fatal. While pursuing the burglars Policeman Devine shot Griffin in the thigh. Griffin refuses to give the names of his companions, but says if Bechtel's wound proves fatal he will make a full confession.

A KANSAS BANK FAILURE.

RICHFIELD, Kan., Dec. 15.—The Bank of Richfield failed to open yesterday morning, having made an assignment to R. B. King of this place for the benefit of creditors. The assets are claimed to amount to $50,000 and the liabilities to but $21,000.

The failure was precipitated by the requirement of the County Commissioners for the bank to give a new bond to secure the county funds deposited there. The bank could not find bondsmen. The attorney for the bank states that it expects to arrange with creditors so as to resume in a short time.

BLESSING THE BELL.

ROSENDALE, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Archbishop Corrigan of New-York City, in presence of a multitude of people, blessed the new bell of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in this village this afternoon. Clergymen from Hudson River and inland counties assisted.

USEFUL IN MANY WAYS.

A YEAR'S WORK OF THE EPISCOPAL CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

An anniversary service of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Missionary Society was held in St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, yesterday, which demonstrated how important a work is being done by this evangelical division of the Church, and how greatly the benefits it confers are being extended. There was a very large audience to listen to those officers of the society who spoke, and there is no reason why, if the offering to the support of the institution which was made by St. Thomas's parish after the service is equaled by other churches, the charities of the society should not flourish beyond the present hopes of its board of officers. Within each pew there was a prettily-printed sheet of paper with diagrams representing the extension of the society's work.

Bishop Potter said that it was one of the happiest promises of this era that, though the desire to do good in the name of Christ was but imperfectly awakened, nevertheless there had been recently very generous responses to appeals for the aid of this work. "I rejoice," he continued, "that the spirit of parishionalism is dying out among us. I rejoice that more interest is taking in that wider parish which is without and which embraces those who suffer and who fall by the wayside."

He spoke of the work of the society and the widespread good it was doing in the most enlogistic terms, and declared that "wherever you go, among the hospitals, the almshouses, the prisons, there you will find evidences of the work of these our brethren. There has been no time within the history of the world when there has been so much aggressive combination among the most social and business divisions of society for mutual benefit as there is to-day. Is not the Church of God equal to this same splendid and aggressive organization? Nothing certainly possesses so great a power for good, and nothing has such capabilities of uniting men in good works."

Bishop Potter spoke of the practical nature of the work of the society and of its searching, through its missionaries, into all the dark corners of the city, and then he called upon the Treasurer of the society, Mr. John H. Boynton, to supplement his statement with his report. Mr. Boynton said that the erection of a chapel on Blackwell's Island and another in Bellevue Hospital were indications that the society was not ceasing in its progress. The total contributions which have been received for the support of the society amounted to $44,136, and of this amount there had been expended $2,694 for the relief of the poor, $2,501 for the general assistance of children, including the sending of them into the country during the very hot weather and the like, and $41,401 for the general missionary expenses. There were at present under the direction of the society 17 missionaries, 16 of whom were clergymen, and with these there were 9 organists, whose services are necessary when meetings are conducted in the various meeting places. There had been held 1,194 services by these missionaries, and at them 269,856 persons attended, of whom 189,945 availed themselves of the opportunities offered them and followed the Episcopalian ritual. Holy communion had been administered to 5,137 persons, there had been 371 baptisms, 53 confirmations, and 689 persons received into holy communion. The number of visits made by the members of the working force of the society had been 95,550, and 110,-465 newspapers and other periodicals had been distributed.

The Treasurer continued that the attendance at St. Ambrose's Mission was nearly doubled, and that at St. Barnabas's House 1,983 persons had been under the society's care. Work had been found for 908 of these, homes in institutions for 103, while 81 had returned to their friends; 18,607 lodgings had been furnished, and 74,550 meals given, and 7,212 children had been cared for in the day nursery. The work in the training school has been particularly encouraging, for a large number of women who have consented to be taught in the household arts for six months have been made self-supporting, and nearly one-half of these women have been enabled to secure wages of from $8 to $16 a month.

Bishop Potter then introduced Archdeacon Markay-Smith, who spoke particularly of the work in the jails. He advocated the special training of the deacons before they took up the active work of the Church for two years in these fields, so that they could obtain experience. It was advisable, he said, to build a chapel on Hart's Island, where lay 75,000 dead which have been buried by the city.

The Rev. Brockholst Morgan, who has so long served as the missionary of the society at the Tombs, related some interesting personal experiences and closed the service.

BITTEN IN CALIFORNIA.

IOWANS SORRY FOR SPECULATIONS IN SAND LOTS BOOMS.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Dec. 15.—More of the California chickens are coming home to roost. Some who invested their surplus in the booming boom of two or three years ago, making first payments on real estate, have not only lost the land and the amount paid, but are now confronted with the demand, accompanied and accentuated by legal process, to pay up the remaining installments or make good the damage necessarily and naturally incurred by the boom promoters on account of the crushing collapse of prices.

An illustration of this is adduced right here, being a case in which ex-Senator Arnold, formerly of Marshalltown and well known in the State, but now of Pasadena, Cal., brings suit for $20,000 damage, through his local attorney, against L. Armbenster, E. E. Bloomfield, and Mark Eble, all well-known citizens of this city.

The facts are, briefly, that ex-Postmaster Shuriz went to California May 1, 1887, with verbal authority from the three above-named citizens to make investments for them, providing favorable and promising opportunities offered, in which he was willing to invest his own means. The opportunities were not slow to present themselves, and Mr. Shurtz telegraphed back here, asking if he should draw upon the trio for $1,500 with which to make first payment on twenty acres of land, the purchase price being $40,000, to be divided equally among a company of six men. A favorable answer was returned and the draft followed.

Senator Arnold, it seems, was the owner of the land, and as the boom suddenly flattened out, the parties never sent on any more installments, and the plaintiff now claims as justly due him, in principal and interest, $11,500, but as will be seen there is a chance for economy of late years, he is willing to take $20,000 and call it square.

The case is set for trial at the January term of court here and the defendants will fight the claim as they would a nest of wild cats, Iowans have unquestioned admiration for "good money" in California sand lots as they propose to, unless some of the hottest litigation ever known in the State compels them to put up more. There has been a good deal of speculation as to whether counties of this kind, made in Southern California, could be enforced and foe deferred payments collected here. This will doubtless be a test case, in which the result will be anxiously awaited.

AFTER COUNTERFEITERS.

SECRET SERVICE OFFICERS SCOURING WESTERN NEW-YORK.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 15.—For some time past secret Service officers have been concentrating their movements on Western New-York. It is thought that a finely-equipped counterfeiting mint and printing establishment is located hereabouts, contiguous to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the Canadian border. A large amount of spurious silver dollars and some fifty-cent pieces are afloat, with bills of the five and ten-dollar denominations; also some of $50.

A "crook" was arrested in Buffalo three weeks ago with from $60 to $70 of counterfeit money on him. He gave his name as James Stevens, alias Reynolds, and it is said that in having the money by telling that he found it buried under some New-York Central freight cars at Lockport, having seen a man like it there at dead of night. The United States detectives endeavored to break down his story, but without success. He was sent to Albany Jail to await examination before the United States court there. Counterfeit detector publications have had representatives here buying up all the new money of this character.

No arrests have as yet been made, but the special service men are making a thorough search. There is some likelihood that the mint may be in Canada and the money brought over the frontier.

MOONSHINERS SURPRISED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 15.—A special from Ozark says that one of the most important captures of moonshiners ever made in the State was effected last night by United States officers. Three prisoners were taken. The stills used in manufacturing liquor were also seized, being found in an almost inaccessible mountain fastness. A path led to the distillery, and all the material was lowered by ropes from a shelving rock fifty or sixty feet high. The moonshiners were surprised, and surrendered without a fight.

EDITOR MEDILL'S MOTHER DEAD.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 15.—A special to the *Leader* from Canton, Ohio, announces the death of Mrs. Margaret Medill, mother of Joseph Medill, editor at the Chicago *Tribune*. The cause of her death was dropsy. Mrs. Medill was eighty-one years old, and was beloved by a wide circle of friends for her many deeds of charity.

AUTOGRAPHS SOLD HIGH

LETTERS OF LAMB, SHELLEY, NELSON, AND OTHERS.

DICKENS, IRVING, AND FRANKLIN ALSO AMONG THE NUMBER—INTERESTING THINGS THE LETTERS CONTAIN.

An important sale of autograph letters and manuscripts was concluded in London a few weeks ago. It was a collection of unusual literary interest, including as it did letters of Lord Beaconsfield, seven letters of Charles Lamo to Coleridge, unpublished letters of Dickens, Shelley, Lady Hamilton, and Lord Nelson, and many others of equal interest and importance, besides an original autograph manuscript of J. Sebastian Bach. The London *Times* explained that they came from various private collections, but the greater portion were collected by William Chisholme, ancestor to Lord Stowell as literary executor of Dr. Johnson. Much interest was displayed in the sale, and the following were the more important lots, with the prices, &c., as given in the *Times's* report:

Fourteen letters of Lord Beaconsfield to Col. Rathbone during the Indian mutiny, marked "private," with the envelopes; these letters contain a great deal of politically-interesting matter at the exciting period, reflections on the Government, &c.—£19 19s. A Latin quotation used by Disraeli in a speech in the House of Commons on the state of the nation July 2, 1849, written out by him for the convenience of the reporters—8s.

Letter of Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, Whitehall, Aug. 3, 1714, to the Lords Justices of Ireland—a historical document, being the official notice of the death of Queen Anne—£9 10s.

Characteristic letter of Thomas Carlyle to his publisher containing an elaborate and caustic criticism of a manuscript history of Oliver Cromwell sent for his opinion. Carlyle says: "If the author were to rewrite his manuscript, compress it greatly, (steaming out at least one-third which may be termed aqueous,) and edit it 'English Puritanism,' or some such name, it might really be a book capable of interesting various people"—£4.

(Letter of George Eliot, May 16, 1866, explaining passages in "Romola"—£10 15s.)

Letter of Benjamin Franklin, Oct. 7, 1772, to Noble W. Jones, relating to the change of Ministry in the American Department, £4 15s. Letter of Benjamin Franklin to his niece, relative to a story she had written, and concluding, "But you, my girl, when you arrive at fifty will think no more of being old than does your affectionate uncle"—£6 6s.

Letter of Mrs. E. C. Gaskell, Sept. 26, 1853, giving an interesting account of Haworth and asking for a water supply to the village in the name of Charlotte Brontë and herself, and complaining of the smell from "a terribly overfilled churchyard"—£10 10s.

Five unpublished letters of Washington Irving, May, 1830, to September, 1843, containing references to his books, &c.—£10.

Letter of James Boswell, Aug. 9, 1791, to Walter Scott defending his Life of Dr. Johnson, £10.

Letter of Dr. Samuel Johnson, Aug. 17, 1765, containing instructions for the best way of printing and publishing a book; mentions "Our Club," &c.—£9.

List of the members of the "Literary Club," made out by Sir Walter Scott, commencing with Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, &c., and ending with Mr. Lyttelton, in 1815—£5 8s.

Curious letter of Edmund Kean, signed "E. Kean, Captain of the Wolves," Sept. 10, 1815—£9 9s.

Seven letters of Charles Lamb, addressed to S. T. Coleridge, relating to the sad fortunes of the Lamb family and largely dealing critically with Coleridge's just published poems and the joint volume in which Lamb and Charles Lloyd made their earliest appearance in print. They were sold separately.

No. 1, March 7, 1809, criticising, among other things, "Celebs in Search of a Wife," as one of the very poorest sort of common novels which had yet reached eight editions in so many weeks. Lamb says: "I borrowed this 'Celebs' of a very dull man, and returned it with this stuff written in the beginning:

"'If ever I marry a wife
I'll marry a landlord's daughter,
For then I may sit in the bar
And drink cold brandy and water.'"

It also contains references to the "Poetry for Children"—£19 5s.

No. 2—September, 1797, with lines on the death of his mother, written twelve months after the event:

"Alas! how I am changed! Where be the foars?"

And also lines written when Lamb returned from Charles Lloyd:

"A stranger and alone, I passed those scenes
We passed so late together."

—£19 5s.

No. 3, (no date)—A painful letter, referring to the death of Hetty, and the consequent illness of Mary Lamb—£15.

No. 4—Dec. 10, 1797, containing some very extraordinary remarks concerning Lamb's aunt, which have never been published—£21.

No. 5—Aug. 26, 1801, with epigram, entitled "Helen," by Mary Lamb:

"Eliza, born Helen, round your dwelling
Three twenty years I've paced in vain."

And also mentioning, I have just put upon a most beautiful fiction of hell punishments by the author of 'Hurlothrumbo,' a mad farce. The inventor imagines that in hell there is a great cauldron of hot water * * * and an immense sieve over it, into which the probationary souls are put:

"'And all the little souls
Pop thro' the ridiute holes.'"

—£18.

No. 6—Jan. 28, 1798, referring to his sorrows and afflictions, "I am recovering, God be praised for it, a healthiness of mind, something like calmness: but I want more religion"—£19.

No. 7—Dec. 15, 1797, containing his poem, "A Vision of Repentance," and referring to the volume of poems which Lamb published in conjunction with Coleridge in 1798—£25.

Document signed by Louis XIII. and Cardinal Richelieu December, 1626—£5 5s.

A remarkable collection of 97 letters relating to the Monmouth rebellion, specially with reference to the Rev. John Hickes's share in it, for which he was executed in 1685; the Rev. John Hickes was a very influential Nonconformist divine who was ejected in 1662—£19.

A series of 12 letters of Thomas Moore to his publisher, together with a copy of his collected letters published in 1853, but afterward suppressed—£6 10s.

Letters and manuscripts of and concerning Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton: Lady Hamilton, January, 1813, to Sir Walter Scott, £17 10s.; another from the same to the same, Dec. 24, 1803, £17 10s.; Lord Nelson to Sir Walter Scott, May 2, 1803, with reference to the navy, £17 10s.; Lord Nelson, dated "Victory, at sea, Dec. 21, 1803," in reference to a naval hospital at Malta, £4 10s.; a portion of Nelson's diary, autograph manuscript, £5; letter of Nelson, referring to his becoming Knight Grand Commander of the Order of St. Joachim, Feb. 22, 1802, £7; Lord Nelson's letter, Oct. 9, 1805, referring to prize money, and another with the reprint of the *Times*, Oct. 23, 1798, containing the battle of the Nile, portraits, &c., £6 12s. 6d.

Letter of Edgar Allen Poe, March 30, 1848, to his wife in reference to "Eureka"—£6 6s.

A page of autograph manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's "The Abbot," closely and neatly written, £17 10s.

Letter of Lord Tennyson, excusing himself from attending Balaclava dinner, Oct. 20, 1875, £7 7s.

Five letters of Voltaire to his notary on private affairs, £7 10s.

Volume of autographs, letters, and portraits formed by William Chisholme, who succeeded Lord Stowell as Dr. Johnson's literary executor, £19 10s. Letter of George Washington, dated Mount Vernon, Dec. 5, 1785, £20 10s.

Sympathetic letter of Charles Dickens to John Leech on the death of his child, March 9, 1849, £12 10s. Letter of Charles Dickens to John Bathbridge declining to head a memorial subscription of London workmen to Shakespeare, unpublished, £3. Manuscript diary of Thackeray's secretary for the year 1860, £12 12s.

Manuscript recollections of Thackeray, by his secretary, incomplete, £12 12s.

Proof sheets of Thackeray's "Fox and the Cat," covered with corrections and alterations in Thackeray's hand-writing, the end being entirely rewritten, £10.

"Father Prout's Inaugurative Ode," the last two verses recomposed and rewritten by Thackeray, a poem evidently intended to inaugurate the *Cornhill Magazine*, £5.

Letter of Lord Nelson, Oct. 21, 1803, to his daughter, £7 15s.

John Keats's original love letter to Fanny Brawne, £13 13s.

Letter of Joseph Addison, 1703, £9.

Letter of Dr. Johnson, 1751, relating to the publication of the Dictionary, £6 17s. 9d.

Letter of George Washington, when President of the United States, to the Marquis de la Fayette, £8.

Lord Byron to the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, Genoa, 1823, £6 10s.

Letter of William Blake, poet and artist, June, 1818, giving list of the works and prices at which they were published, with portrait, £6 6s.

Letter of Lord Byron, in which he mentions "Manfred," and which contains some rough notes of "Childe Harold" and a sarcastic attack on the poet Southey; also a letter of Byron's mother regarding her son's life at college, £38.

A letter of Robert Burns to Gavin Hamilton, £13.

Letter of Benjamin Disraeli referring to pecuniary difficulties, not dated, but paper water mark is 1835, £5 5s.

An original autograph manuscript of Johann Sebastian Bach, six pages, folio, forming a suite, with introduction, recitatives, air, and choral, £31.

Equal in interest with the Lamb letters was a remarkable series of letters by Shelley, the poet. The principal ones were as follows: Shelley to Miss Clairmont, inviting her to visit him at Pisa, £20; another dated Jan. 30, 1817, to Miss Clairmont referring to his troubles, £10; another to W. Godwin, March 16, 1816, about money, £6 10s. Other business letters from Shelley to Godwin sold for £18 and £35 10s. each.

A letter written by Shelley when only nine years of age to his cousin, Catherine Medwin, fetched £21. Letter of Shelley to Jane Clairmont, mother of Allegra, shortly before his death, in which he mentions the boat Don Juan, in which he was afterward drowned, £30 10s. Another written a year previous to the last to Miss Clairmont, in which Shelley speaks of himself as "the Exotic," £21 10s.; another to W. Godwin with reference to the social position of his children, dated March 6, 1816, £24; another written the day after, also to W. Godwin, in which Shelley says, "The hopes I had conceived of receiving from you the treatment and consideration which I esteem to be justly due to me were destroyed by your letter dated the 5th," £20; letter of Shelley, Sept. 9, 1819, to T. L. Peacock, referring to his tragedy, "Œdipus Tyrannus; or, Swellfoot the Tyrant," published in 1820, £16; autograph poem of four verses of eight lines each by Shelley, from Upcott's collection, with his indorsement, &c., £23.

TRUE MEN AND WOMEN.

THE REV. MR. NEWTON TELLS WHY THEY ARE NEEDED IN THIS WORLD.

The congregation that filled All Souls' Church, at Sixty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, yesterday listened to singing by a double choir. When the amalgamation with the Church of the Holy Spirit was effected the question of the choir came up, as each church had a quartet. It was decided to combine the two, making a fine double quartet. They sang excellently, and the music will hereafter be more of a feature than ever of the church service.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Heber Newton.

"Thirty years went to the ripening of Christ's character," he said, "which was to enforce every word and empower every deed in His brief ministry of human helpfulness. Measured by words and deeds, how utterly inadequate seemed the ministry of Jesus to accomplish such a revolution as it wrought in human history. But back of every deed and every word was the potency of that unique life—absolutely consecrated to goodness, filled with the Divine presence. Had He spoken never a word and wrought never a marvel, He would have conferred the supremest benediction on mankind by simply being what He was.

"In every sphere of life what is needed to-day is, first of all, true men and women, making those around about them feel what it is to be a man and woman, a father, a mother, a wife, a husband, a merchant, a manufacturer, a lawyer, a doctor, a citizen, a statesman. As we come into the world we find ourselves placed in the midst of concentric rings or circles of relationship, each growing out of the other, enlarging and widening our sphere of activity. The secret of truest usefulness is to begin at the beginning. In the innermost circle, and spread from that as a centre.

"Can you imagine Him, the inspiring Teacher, the successful Healer, if He had not learned to handle His carpenter's tools efficiently and to do His work on the bench thoroughly? Were it possible to conceive of Jesus slighting His work over the carpenter's bench, it would be impossible to conceive of Him as healing men's bodies and their souls successfully as He did. To do the least thing that falls to one to-day with one's best might to do it, without reference merely to the profit in it—to do it as one's duty—that is the one spirit of religion in practical life.

"In every department humanity is suffering to-day by the poor quality of work that is done by men who have not sufficient ability for their work, and not sufficient sense or honor to realize that great word, 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do do it with thy might, as unto the Lord.' Poor doctors are murdering us, poor lawyers are corrupting our laws, poor statesmanship are filling our souls with sirrahs that seduce instead of inspire, poor plumbers are making our homes death traps, poor workmen in every line are injuring humanity in body, mind, and soul. If a man wants to do good in the world let him put into his calling whatever it may be, provided that it is a legitimate one, the utmost power of his mind and heart. In the doing of it well he will best serve his race. The moment a man outches the conception of his daily business as a divine ordinance, as a vocation, as having ideals lofty and inspiring after which he is to strive with all his might, that moment he will understand the significance of the great word of the Apostle. Rightly to accept and discharge our duty as members of society and citizens is rightly to discharge our duty to God."

The money-making power, Mr. Newton added, was a legitimate one when legitimately used. It could be abused, as could every good gift. It could build up a wealth tainted with evil. It could become an oppressor to the poor, a wrong against man and against God. None the less, in legitimate lines and within proper limitations, it was as truly a divine power as any other power God implanted in man. It was subserving an absolute vital function in society. It increased the aggregate production, which is the sum total to be distributed among men.

"We look to the physician," he said, "and the man of science, the poet and painter, to consecrate their gifts to the highest uses; to seek not merely fame and advancement, but also true discharge of a true social function, with some ideal aims and inspirations. Were the money-making power in our churches to-day sincerely and honestly consecrated, devoted to that service of God which is the service of man; were it accepted as a trust, out of which one's own bread is to be won, provision for one's own legitimate needs and necessities, comforts, and education, the care of the family and proper provision for the children are to be made, and then over and above all else to be used honestly as a trust-fund for God and for man—they what strides forward would our humanity make."

MAKING RAPID PROGRESS.

THE WORK ON THE NEW MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

The big new building which is being erected so rapidly on the site of the old Madison-Square Garden is a source of constant interest to persons who use lower Madison-avenue as a promenade. The foundations, which were begun a comparatively short time ago, are now topped by massive-looking buttwalls to the height of quite twenty-five feet, showing the conformation of the heavy piers which will form so striking a feature of the façade.

One of the Directors of the new company, while speaking of the progress of the building, said yesterday that there was not the slightest doubt that the part of the building in which the great amphitheatre is to be placed will be completed in the early part of March. "This means a great deal of work," he said. "But our contract with Barnum calls for that limit, and we are going to fill our part of the contract. The interior structural supports and divisions of the amphitheatre are already in place, and the iron girders and the gallery divisions may be seen rising at a level with the exterior walls, so that the conclusion of the work is practically completed so far as the raising of the walls to their proper height and the roofing of the structure are concerned. They are things which may be very materially hastened. By increasing the number of workmen the decorations may be hurried to completion in the same way.

"It is very improbable that the theatre will be ready for use much before next October, and the entire building, with its companion and all, will probably not be finished until the beginning of 1891. There is a very good chance that the entire structure will cost very nearly $100,-000 more than was at first intended. This, however, has not yet been determined upon, and will not be until after the Spring circus has been here."

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The relations between Peru and Chili seem to be becoming much more cordial, and nothing could exceed, on a recent occasion, the unitual expressions of good-will on the part of President Caceres and señor Alamos Gonzalez, the Chilian Minister at Lima.

The new law creating a Department of Industries in the offices of State represented in the Chilibet has been put in force, the principal object of which will be to look after the encouragement of mining, which is assuming greater development day by day.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 15, via Galveston.—Romero Rubio has returned from the excursion to Coahuila to attend the inauguration of the Governor.

Congress has closed.

Gen. Rocha, senior officer of the Mexican Army, and Col. Romero are about to fight a duel.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a new contract with the representative of the Ward Line of steamers for a steam service between the United States, Cuba, and Mexico. The concession is very liberal.

THEY ALL LOVED THE PUG.

MEMBERS OF MRS. KRAUSE'S FAMILY MADE ILL BY ITS LOSS.

Some two years ago Richard Krause, an embosser at 139 Wooster-street, who lives with his mother and some younger brothers in a flat, 102 East Seventy-first-street, bought and took home a little red-nosed pug dog. This animal is now missing, and as a consequence all the family is more than half ill because of its disappearance, and one of them, a little boy, has become delirious, which may result seriously if the dog is not found. A general alarm was sent out over the police wires last night through the kindness of the department officials, and all the city dog-catchers are looking for the pug, for which Mr. Krause has offered a handsome reward.

Richard Krause said yesterday afternoon to a TIMES reporter: "Unless you know what it is to be fond of an animal and to lose it, you can't begin to understand how we all feel about that dog. Money value has nothing to do with the sentiment. This particular pug was not very valuable. I paid $10 for Bessie, and it was far more than she was worth from too dealer's standpoint. But, some one, her little red nose and a double kink in the tail caught my eye, and I wanted that dog and no other. The black-nosed pugs, as you know, are far more expensive. Well, I took Bessie home, and since that time we have all of us felt as though she were not a mere brute, but a member of our family. You can't imagine how she has got into our hearts. Was Bessie intelligent? One who didn't know her might not think so. She was fat and pudgy, couldn't do many tricks, and didn't care to show off, but never saw an animal with so expressive a face. She seemed to understand every word we spoke.

"My brother, a boy fourteen years of age, has had Bessie as an almost inseparable companion. In fact, he has almost given up all other acquaintances for the dog. He was playing with Bessie on Thursday night on Fourth-avenue near Seventy-first-street, and they were crossing the avenue, the dog ahead. A car was coming, and the boy tried to chase Bessie out of the way. She got frightened and began running. For all we know she is running yet. The boy is in a fever, thinks he sees the dog in each corner of the room, and is really in serious danger. I was in Philadelphia when the thing happened. They telegraphed me, and I came on at once. Besides, I suppose I have made a motive to recover that pug such as never were made before in New-York for any animal. Several times I have visited the dog pound, and have enlisted the assistance of all the dog catchers. I have offered any amount in reason as a reward, have advertised in the papers promising to give whatever might be asked, have succeeded in getting the assistance of the police, too, and have called on every dog fancier in the city of any importance. None of them had seen anything of Bessie, but all were ready to replace her with another. As if any other pug could be the same to me! Well, I can't see how any one can care to keep her in preference to the reward, unless she has got into some family and has already won the heart out of the other, enlarging and widening our sphere of activity. The secret of truest usefulness is to begin at the beginning. In the innermost circle, and spread from that as a centre.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, Dec. 14, was one by A. H. Muller & Son, who, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Leopold Mosohcowitz, Esq., referee, sold the three-story brick building and five-story brick factory, with lease of lot 25 by 146, 163 Chrystie-st., west side, north of Delancey-st., for $3,400, to John J. Kierst, plaintiff.

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 14, was $425,184, against $751,750, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange and Auction Room, the following auction sales are announced:

To-day (Monday) Dec. 16.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 100.8, 135 West 94th-st., north side, 325 feet west of 9th-av.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James M. Varnum, Esq., referee, of two two-story frame dwellings, with lot 25 by 100.5, 37 West 64th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 8th-av.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale of the four-story brick tenement, with lot 24.8 by 70, 603 1st-av., west side, 74 feet north of 34th-st.; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 14 by 70, 161 East 93d-st., north side, 45 feet east of Lexington-av., and two three-story brick dwellings, with lots, each 16.4 by 100.11, 104 and 106 East 112th-st., south side, 36.4 feet east of Park-av. Also, foreclosure sale, John B. Pine, Esq., referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 51.2, 302 East 82d-st., south side, 64 feet east of 2d-av.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, public auction sale of two five-story brick buildings, with lots, each 25 by 75, 866 and 868 2d-av., east side, 50 feet north of 46th-st., and four-story brick flat, with lot 22 by 100, 180 East 86th-st., south side, 78 feet west of 3d-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of four lots, each 25 by 94, on 1st-av., east side, 50.8 feet north of 90th-st.; four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East 91st-st., south side, 200 feet east of 2d-av.; two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East 92d-st., south side, 275 feet east of 2d-av.; six lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East 93d-st., north side, 150 feet east of 1st-av.; one lot, 19 by 100.8, adjoining above; four lots, each 25.2 by 82, on 4th-av., southeast corner of 93d-st.; two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East 93d-st., south side, 50 feet east of 4th-av., and one lot, 21.6 by 100.8, adjoining above.

By William W. Fogg, executrix's sale of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 99.11, 155 West 131st-st., north side, 157 feet east of 7th-av.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., referee, of a plot of land, 60 by 230, on Ridge-st., east side, 283.9 feet south of King's Bridge road.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of the four-story brick building, with lot 18.6 by 100, 364 9th-av., east side, 117.3 feet north of 30th-st.; four-story brick building, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, 355 West 31st-st., north side, 231.3 feet east of 9th-av.; one lot, 25 by 100.4, 415 East 70th-st., north side, 225 feet east of 1st-av.; four-story brick building, with two lots, each 25 by 100.11, 205 and 207 East 101st-st., north side, 110 feet east of 3d-av.; two four-story stone-front flats, with lots, each 20.10 by 100.10, 114 and 116 East 120th-st., south side, east of 4th-av. Also, partition sale, Frederick W. Dethl, Esq., referee, of one lot, 22.10 by irregular, on Forty-sixth-st., north side, 151.9 feet east of Montgomery-st. And public auction sale of three three-story frame houses, with lots, each 16 by 96, 952 to 956 Herkimer-st., corner of Columbus-place, Brooklyn.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 138th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.; one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 153d-st., south side, 650 feet west of 11th-av.; six lots, each 25 by about 99, on West 161st-st., south side, 175 feet west of 10th-av.; one lot, 25 by 100, on 10th-av., east side, 50 feet north of 166th-st., and one lot, 25 by 100, on 10th-av., west side, 25 feet north of 166th-st.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence Francis, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 21 by 102.2, 5 East 73d-st., north side, 150 feet east of 5th-av., and similar sale, F. B. Olney, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25.8 by 80. 1,636 9th-av., southeast corner of 95th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, W. H. Willis, Esq., referee, of the six-story brick tenements, with plot of land, 9 Albany-st., 133-139 Washington-st.; five-story brick building, with lot 25.5 by 100, 533 Greenwich-st., east side, north of Duane-st.; five-story brick building, with lot 20 by 68, 78 Dey-st., north side, west of Washington-st.; four-story brick store, with lease of lot, 22 by —, 82 Dey-st., north side; similar building, with lot 20 by irregular, 84 Dey-st., north side; building, with lease of lot 25.2 by irregular, 156 Reade-st., north side, 60.2 feet east of Greenwich-st.; three-story building, with lot 25 by 75, 115 Chambers-st., north side; three-story brick building, with lot 22 by irregular, 539 Canal-st., north side, 25.7 feet east of Washington-st.; similar building, with lot 25.5 by irregular, 541 Canal-st., adjoining above; two-story brick and frame house, with plot of land 48.8 by about 70, on West-st., northeast corner of Charlton-st., and four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 120, 225 West 14th-st., north side, 300 feet west of 7th-av. And foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, Esq., referee, of six three-story brick buildings, and four two-story brick buildings, with plot of land 100 by 99.9 by — by 69.4, 712 to 720 7th-av.; 1,580 to 1,590 Broadway, south of 48th-st.

By William Kennelly & Brother, partition sale, Wilbur Larremore, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98.9, 420 West 29th-st., south side, west of 9th-av.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executors' sale of the four-story brick store, with lot 17 by 64, 168 Front-st., north side, east of Fletcher-st.; similar building, with lot 22.3 by 60 by 12.2 by 54.1, 221 Pearl-st., southwest corner of Platt-st.; similar building, with lot 25.6 by 100, 331 Greenwich-st., east side, south of Jay-st.; four-story brick building, with lot 18.11 by 100, 1765 5th-av., west side, 131 feet south of 22d-st.; similar building, with lot 25 by 100, 937 8th-av., west side, 75.5 feet north of 55th-st., and three-story brick dwelling and one-story shop, with lot 20.6 by 70, 409 1st-av., southwest corner of 24th-st., and partition sale of the four-story brick building, with lease of lot 26 by 100, 749 Broadway, west side, 83 feet south of Clinton-place.

By Scott & Myers, public auction sale of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 98th-st., south side, 310 feet east of 3d-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Dec. 14.

20th-st., 33 East, 25x92, Sarah and Solomon Jacobs to Josephine Mcboodal.....$30,500

Orchard-st., s. s., 240 ft. n. of Union-st., 25x195; Frances J. Fitzpatrick to Christopher P. Reilly..... 1

Same property; Christopher P. Reilly to Mary A. Fitzpatrick..... 1

123th-st., s. s., 435 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x99.11; Isabella Van Dolsen to James P. Farrell and wife..... 24,000

123d-st., 341 West, 16x100.11; A. Alonzo Teets, to Carl D. Rogenhardt..... 16,000

52d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Aaron P. Hausoni to Samuel D. Rehbins..

9th-av., e. s., 26.4 ft. n. of 17th-st., 26.3x100; Julia and Jacob A. Schwartz to Frank Betzel..... 39,000

22d-st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9; William J. Ehrich to Samuel W. Ehrich.... 1

36th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x98.9; Frank Phillips to Clara M. Parkhurst..... 1

Intervale-av., e. s., 305 ft. s. of 167th-st., 75x100; John J. Stelz, Jr., and Henry Stelz to Alme Pidoux..... 1,125

56th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x100.8 x75x96.5; Jessie C. and Nathaniel A. Meride to Felice Adamo..... 20,500

Lorillard-st., n. e. s., 116.10 ft. n. w. of Pelham-av., 106x100; executors of James Kearns to Annis Kearns..... 600

40th-st., s. s., 228.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 14.8x98.8; Mary E. Lowndle to John H. McGinn..... 10,500

100th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 4th-av., 13.8x100.11; Lee Holcomb to Marie C. Smith..... 25

Sedgwick-av., w. s., Plot 5, map of W. O. Giles property, King's Bridge, 100x100; William C. Hanna, Jr., to Susan Myers.... 2,200

56th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x100.2 x75.7x96.5; Jessie Clark to Jessie C. Meride..... 7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Addressor apply at the Publication Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—ON 5TH-AV., Near 57th-st., AN EXTRA WIDE MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE FIGURE. Keys of V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 108 Broadway.

PARTY HAVING CITY LOTS CAN HAVE them improved to their liking and under the direction of their own architect, and pay for the same taken on mortgage for term of years on the same property. Address G. FOUNTAIN, Builder, 153 East 62d-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—GEORGE W. LUKE, plaintiff, against WALTER LUKE and Ellen M. Luke, his wife; Andrew Luke, Lizzie L. Brush, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in this action on the 30th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, hereby give notice that on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of December, 1889, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, (Limited,) numbers 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city and county of New-York, by John F. B. Smyth, auctioneer, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders that portion of the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned, which is therein described as follows, viz:

All that certain lot of land, with the dwelling thereon, in the city of New-York, described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-fourth-street with the easterly side of Park or Fourth avenue, the line running northerly along the easterly side of said Park or Fourth avenue one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly, parallel with Sixty-fourth-street, twenty feet ten inches; thence southerly, parallel with said Park or Fourth avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches, to the northerly side of sixty-fourth-street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of sixty-fourth-street twenty feet ten inches to the corner, the point of beginning. Subject to restrictions and covenants against nuisances referred to in deed of property, including said premises recorded in the register's office of the city and county of New-York in Liber 1,577 of conveyances, page 186; this parcel being also subject to a mortgage for twenty thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, in the city of New-York, known as number one hundred and eighty Fulton-street, is said city, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fulton-street, distant thirty-three feet one inch easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fulton and Church streets, running thence southerly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Church-street, seventy-seven feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Fulton-street, twenty-five feet one inch; thence northerly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Church-street, seventy-seven feet to the southerly side of Fulton-street, and thence westerly, along the southerly side of Fulton-street, twenty-four feet nine inches to the point of beginning; this parcel being subject to a mortgage thereon for fifteen thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and also subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1891.

Also all those four certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, in the city of New York, which, taken together, are described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, distant one hundred and forty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Twelfth-street and First-avenue; thence running northerly, parallel with First-avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line, parallel with One Hundred and Twelfth-street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with First-avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, and thence westerly, along One Hundred and Twelfth-street, one hundred feet to the point of beginning; this parcel being subject to mortgages amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, bearing five per cent. interest per annum, and to a lease expiring May 1, 1890, and to be sold together as one parcel according to said judgment.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the dwelling thereon, in the city of New-York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue; thence running northerly, parallel with Sixth-avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, eighteen feet seven inches; thence southerly, parallel with Sixth-avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second street, and thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, eighteen feet seven inches, to the point of beginning. Subject to the covenants in relation to the easterly wall of said dwelling and as to the adjoining building contained in an agreement dated April 17th, 1888, between said Andrew Luke, deceased, and Anthony McReynolds. Also the parcel being subject to a lease thereof expiring May 1, 1890.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, in the city of New-York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, one hundred and fifty-five feet east of the northeast corner of Fourth-avenue and said One Hundred and Ninth-street, running thence northerly, parallel with Fourth-avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence east, parallel with One Hundred and Ninth-street, eighteen feet and nine inches; thence southerly, parallel with Fourth-avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth-street eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to restrictions and covenants against nuisances referred to in deed of property, including said premises recorded in the register's office of the city and county of New-York in Liber 1,577 of conveyances, page 186; this parcel being also subject to a mortgage for eight thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.—Dated December 3, 1889. CHARLES M. STEVENS, Referee.

JOHN H. STITT, Plaintiff's Attorney; CHAS. STEWART PHILLIPS, Def't's Att'y.

d5-2aw3wM&Th&S26

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.

Washington-st., northeast corner Albany-st., 133, 135, 137, 139 Washington and 9 Albany st., six-story brick tenements, with stores.

78, 82, and 84 Dey-st., near West-st., four and five-story brick buildings.

115 Chambers-st., near Church-st., three-story building and lot 25x75.

156 Reade-st., near Greenwich-st., four-story building. Trinity leasehold.

253 Greenwich-st., near Duane-st., five-story building, 25.7½x100.

Canal and Washington sts., northeast corner, three-story building and lots, near Clinton Market.

West and Charlton sts., northeast corner, old buildings, plot 48.8x73.

225 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 25x120.

W. H. WILLIS, Esq., Referee, 115 Broadway.

H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 187 Greenwich-st.

Maps at attorney's or at the auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

By order of the executors of the estates of MARY C. and RICHARD SMITH CLARK, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., Choice and valuable improved property, NOS. 176 5TH-AV., 937 5TH-AV., 221 PEARL-ST., 231 GREENWICH-ST., AND 409 1ST-AV., AND 168 FRONT-ST.

For book maps, &c., apply to John M. Knox, Jr., Esq., attorney for executors, 145 Broadway, and at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

7 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON southeast corner PARK-AV. AND 93D-ST.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st., 4 choice lots, east side

1ST-AV., BET. 90TH AND 91ST STS. 6 desirable lots, south side

91ST AND 92D STS., BET. 1ST AND 2D AVS.

93D-ST., BET. 1ST-AV. AND AVENUE A.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

13 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON 149th-av., 150th, 153d, and 151st sts.

Maps and terms at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A LOVELY HOUSE WITH NINE BEDROOMS is No. 146 East 80th-st.; new, novel, and attractive; only one lot of a group of ten houses; rent low for the accommodations offered. Apply, on premises or to owner, Room 30, 70 Cedar-st.

DESIRABLE DWELLING TO LET—35TH-st., near Broadway; rent only $1,200. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 178 Broadway.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

DESIRABLE FIRST LOFT TO LET CHEAP—Broadway, near Grand-st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 178 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS Trade Marks, Caveats, Copyrights promptly secured on reasonable terms. MUNN & CO., Scientific American Patent Agency, 361 Broadway, N. Y. Handbook free.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE

Ohio, Indiana & Western Railway Co.

23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1889.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 1ST MORTGAGE, NON-PREFERRED BONDS AND INTEREST CERTIFICATES, 2D MORTGAGE BONDS AND INTEREST CERTIFICATES, PREFERRED STOCK, COMMON STOCK, of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway Co.

Holders of 95 per cent. of the bonds and interest certificates and 90 per cent. of the stock, as above, having accepted the provisions of the reorganization agreement dated Oct. 30, 1889, notice is hereby given to the holders of outstanding securities that the same may still be deposited with DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall-st., New-York, under the provisions of said agreement, on payment of the following penalties:

First Mortgage non-preferred bonds and interest certificates	2 per cent.
Second Mortgage bonds	1 per cent.
Second Mortgage interest certificates, preferred stock and common stock	½ per cent.

These penalties are in addition to the assessment of ½ per cent. on second mortgage bonds, preferred stock and common stock, set forth in the plan of organization.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO TERMINATE THE PRIVILEGE OF DEPOSITING, AS ABOVE, AT ANY TIME IN THE DISCRETION OF THE COMMITTEE AND THEREAFTER ABSOLUTELY TO EXCLUDE ANY SECURITIES WHICH MAY NOT HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., Depositaries.

C. H. COSTER, SAMUEL SPENCER, GEORGE T. BLISS, ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Committee.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stock OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

IT IS PROPOSED TO REORGANIZE THE COMPANY UPON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

A First Mortgage of $20,000 per mile, securing 4% per cent. 50-year Gold Bonds.....$32,500,000

An Income Mortgage 4% per cent. non-cumulative.....$32,500,000

With provision for control of property until interest becomes a fixed charge.

Stock to be assessed 10 per cent., for which it is to receive income bonds at par and new stock share for share, the assessment, after providing for payment of back interest in cash on the 7s and Union Pacific 6s and expenses, to be applied to the improvement of the property.

The application of above securities, is detailed in the Reorganization Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

Parties interested are requested to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

EDWARD KING, EDWARD D. ADAMS, PETER GEDDES, WILLIAM L. BULL, COMMITTEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds AND Funded Interest Certificates.

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, more than a majority of the bonds, and the time within which further deposits can be made under said agreement is extended to Jan. 4, 1890.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, BY E. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement and to avoid penalties.

Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1889.

HENRY W. SMITH, THEODORE W. MORRIS, EDWIN PARSONS, FRANK C. HOLLINS, CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH, Committee.

The Middlesex Banking Company,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

PAID CAPITAL.....$600,000

Offers 6 per cent. Debentures, secured by deposit of 1st mortgages with the Union Trust Company of New-York. Amount of issue limited by Law. Connecticut Trustees, Executors, &c., can invest in these bonds.

FRANK R. JOHNSON, New-York Agent, 31-33 Broad-st.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1889.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of said company in Denver, Colorado, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Colorado Midland Railway Company of an undivided moiety of the line between Newcastle and Rifle Creek, Colorado, and also a contract between the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and the Midland Railway Company, in so far as the first part, and the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company, for the leasing of the line of the latter company, when completed, and also a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company of the line between Grande Junction and Crevasse, Colorado, and for the purpose of determining whether such leases and contract for lease shall or shall not be assented to and perfected.

The transfer books will close Dec. 19, 1889, and reopen Jan. 2, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

DESIRABLE SUBURBAN, ELECTRIC, AND HORSE RAILWAY SECURITIES FOR SALE BY

MARTIN & BRECKINRIDGE, 15 Broad-st., Mills Building.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO., BANKERS, 18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris. Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

RELIABLE 6 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS. After personal inspection of the field and methods of Mead's State Bank, York, Neb., capital $500,000, incorporated under the laws of Nebraska, we offer, at par and interest, principal and semi-annual coupons gtd., their 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1895, secured by 1st mtges. held in trust by Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Chicago, Ill., capital $1,000,000; also, 6 per cent. 1st mtge. bonds, due 1895. Loans limited to one-third value of improved real estate. All payable at Mercantile National Bank, New-York. Railway, Municipal, County, and School Bonds. Geo. C. Nichols and Schuyler N. Warren, 61 Exchange-place, New-York.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by

W. D. CASH, Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY,

Reorganization.

The holders of FIVE and SIX per cent. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BONDS, and of the STOCK of the COMPANY, are invited to reorganize the said Company on the following basis:

New Securities.

First Mortgage 4 Per Cent.....	$40,000,000
Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent....	20,000,000
Preferred Stock.....	13,000,000
Common Stock.....	47,000,000

Assessment on Stock, 10 Per Cent.

The SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED BONDS and the underlying bonds TO BE PAID OFF, $22,500,000 of the First Mortgage Fours and $4,500,000 of the Preferred Stock, being applied to this purpose.

A circular containing full details, showing the apportionment of the remaining securities among the "Fives," "Sixes," and stockholders, and in payment of the assessment, and copies of the AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION may be obtained at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST., or from any member of the Reorganization Committee.

The 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1889, is the last day for the deposit of bonds and stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, JOEL F. FREEMAN, HENRY W. POOR, HENRY BUDGE, COLGATE HOYT, COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is officially reported to the Board that deposits of bonds under the Reorganization Plan aggregate in Europe $30,313,700, and in America $28,547,000, or in all $128,860,700, and also that a decisive majority of each and every one of the thirty-six issues of bonds of the Atchison System has been so deposited, and, therefore, all rights of holders to make deposits have virtually ceased.

NEVERTHELESS, It being the desire of the Board to prevent injustice and hardship to distant and absent holders, who have either not become acquainted with the Plan or through circumstances were unable to avail themselves of it, it is therefore

VOTED, That the Chairman be authorized to receive, in his discretion, bonds for deposit under the Plan up to and including the thirty-first day of December, 1889, under the conditions heretofore announced.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman.

Referring to foregoing, deposits of Bonds after to-day should be tendered at offices of KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., 113 Devonshire-st., Boston.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, 73 Broadway, New-York.

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, 8 Bishopsgate Within, London, E. C.

CIRCULAR 63 OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION MAILED UPON APPLICATION TO ABOVE, OR TO

J. W. REINHART, 4th Vice President.

93 Milk-st., Boston.

Tax-Exempt Investments.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA 7 PER CENT. GUARANTEED STOCK,

RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA 8 PER CENT. GUARANTEED STOCK,

and other Prime Investment Securities,

FOR SALE BY

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 30 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO., London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO., Amsterdam, Holland.

Transact a general banking business. Securities bought and sold on commission. Foreign exchange. Commercial and travelers' letters of credit.

Orders for bonds and stocks executed on commission in London and on all Continental Bourses of Europe.

Negotiation of Railway, State, City, and Corporation Loans a specialty.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RR. Co.

The INTEREST due on the GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, at their offices, 73 Broadway, New-York, and Room 9 No. 95 Milk-st, Boston, and at office of BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, London.

Payments of interest will be made to holders of Union Trust Company Certificates who will not have received the new bonds of the Atchison Company by that date, upon presentation of same at either of the above offices.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUance of the statutes of the State of New-York in such case made and provided, that the Mexican Telegraph Company intends to increase its capital stock from one million five hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000) to two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) and that such increase of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) will be divided into five thousand (5,000) shares of the nominal par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES A. SCRYMSER, President. Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1889.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., REAL ESTATE, STOCK, and BOND BROKERS. Free weekly financial circular published Mondays!

N. B.—Specialty made of valuing city property for heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns. Offices, 108 Broadway, New-York.

7% PER CENT. CAN BE REALIZED BY changing 4 per cent. Government Bonds into 6 per cent. Debentures. Capital, $600,000. Large reserve guarantee fund. Pamphlets. AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, that the undersigned as receiver of the FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, which was a corporation created and organized under and by the laws of the State of New-York, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of such corporation, to be held at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on the 26th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be presented and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, 12th October, 1889.

HORACE F. HUTCHINSON, Receiver of the Franklin and Emporium Fire Insurance Company.

KELLY & MACRAE, Attorneys for Receiver, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. o14-law11wMcdec26

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1889.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF NORTON, WEYL & BEVAN was dissolved on the 10th inst. by the death of Mr. G. F. Bevan. The business will be continued under the same firm name by the surviving partners. FRANK NORTON, G. E. WEYL.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

8 WEST 40TH.—SUITE OF ROOMS, with private bath; also two connecting rooms; parlor dining room.

34 TH-ST., 28 WEST.—RICHLY-FURnished suites; private table optional; bath rooms; references given and required.

76 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished second floor, with private bath and private table if desired.

MADISON-AV., 567TH-ST.—REFINED home offered to solitude; parlor dining room; references. Address D., Box 369 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

7 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, suite or singly, for gentlemen; hall rooms; breakfast optional.

88 WEST 71ST-ST.—A LARGE FURNISHED room in private house, convenient to "L" station; gentleman.

130 WEST 22D-ST.—WELL-FURNISHED, warm, third floor room; moderate terms; references.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

LYONS DRESS SILKS.—New goods for the Winter season.

New shades for Evening Wear in Satin Régence and Beegaline Cords.

Very handsome Brocaded Goods shown for the first time.

Brochéand metal effects.

Black Brocades, Régence, and Satin.

Crêpes, Grenadines, Gaza, and Marabont for evening dress in Brochè, Plain, and Striped Effects.

Broadway & 19th st.

1,000 EXTRA REVERSIBLE SMYRNA Rugs to close our stock, 26x54, $1 89, formerly $3 15; 30x60, $2 55, formerly $3 90; 26x72, $3 65, formerly $5 60; 4ax84, $5 76, formerly $8; 6x9, 7.6x10.6, 9x12, and 12x15 feet at corresponding reduction; China Goat Rugs at $1 95. The sale of Italian Silk Blankets continues; 2¼ yards long, Roman stripes, great novelty, $2 25. Ladies' upholstered Rocking Chairs, $10. Assorted fancy Parlor Tables, mahogany and oak, $1 23, $1 75, $2 25; cheap at double the money. Large reductions in our line of Ingrain, Brussels, and Velvet Carpets.

ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 739-741 B'way.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1889.

To the Stockholders of the Edison General Electric Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the stock of this company (except such stock as is held in trust by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company) due and payable Jan. 3, 1890, at the office of this company, to holders of record Dec. 20, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Dec. 20, 1889, and reopened at 10 A. M. Jan. 4, 1890.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

A. MARCUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1889.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half per cent. on the preferred stock, and a dividend of One and One-half per cent. on the common stock of this company, both payable from earnings of the company, Jan. 2, 1890, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York.

The transfer books for both classes of stock will be closed Dec. 16, 1889, at 2 P. M., and reopen on the morning of Jan. 6, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1889.

DIVIDEND NO. 85.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company from the net earnings of the three

WIRES AND WIRE PULLING

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY GOES MERRILY ON.

ASTONISHING INTIMACY OF THE ELECTRICAL COMMISSIONERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OFFENDING COMPANIES.

The work of ridding the city of the dangerous overhead electric wires, begun on Saturday, was rigorously carried on yesterday, but—

There seems to be a spirit of cordiality existing between the Commissioners of the Board of Electrical Control and the executive officers of the various electric lighting companies that would be charming to contemplate were it not for the fact that such a feeling is hardly mutual considering the situation of affairs, one side being engaged in a destructive and almost ruinous warfare upon the property of the other. Sweet charity might say that the electric companies were simply obeying the Scriptural injunction to return a kiss for a smite, but not everybody is charitable.

The Commissioners of Electrical Control held a sort of reception at the office of the board yesterday, and all the guests, exclusive of newspaper men, were officers of corporations directly interested in electric lighting. The reception was thoroughly informal but was none the less enjoyable. There were the three Commissioners, Messrs. Hess, Gibbens, and Moss, and representatives of all the electric lighting companies present at various times. The Secretary of the Subway Construction Company also dropped in for a few minutes, and Louis Cohen of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, counsel for the subway company, was received with especial consideration. Most of these persons arrived between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. They were invited into the private sanctuary of the commission and there spent the time talking over the situation. One of the last to arrive was E. E. Dexter of the East River Electric Lighting Company.

This was not Mr. Dexter's first appearance, however. Before noon he was about the streets watching the employes of the Bureau of Incumbrances cutting down the wires and poles. He ended this probably unpleasant task with a distinct purpose in mind, the knowledge of which came to THE TIMES not from Mr. Dexter, but from a second party. Mr. Dexter's purpose was to see a representative of each of the suffering companies and find out if something could not be done to stop, or at least modify, the wholesale destruction. Exactly what Mr. Dexter's ideas were cannot be said, but it can be said that they were in the line of the proposition made by Lawyer Paul D. Cravath for the Brush and the United States Company to Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy and then unconditionally refused—that the companies be allowed to eliminate the danger that the city has undertaken to wipe out by being granted the privilege of taking down such of their own poles and wires as do not conform to the rules and regulations of the Board of Electrical Control.

Mr. Dexter did see representatives of several of the largest companies, and this may account for the fact that so many of them called to see the Commissioners of Electrical Control and were still engaged with them when Mr. Dexter reached the office of the board. Soon after he joined the little circle in the Commissioners' office a clerk of the board, supposed to be employed for nobler duties, was sent for glasses and a pitcher of cracked ice. The bottles that were opened afterward might have contained castor oil or they might have contained something else.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD.

It was at this time that the inspectors came in and reported what work had been done by the four gangs engaged in taking down poles and wires. Their reports showed that more work had been done than on Saturday. Inspector Roth, who is tackling Broadway, told of the fall of twelve poles and 23,000 feet of wire. On the east side of Broadway, between Worth and Walker streets, 16,000 feet of Brush wire had been cut, twelve poles felled, and four low lamps removed. On the west side of Broadway, between the same streets, 5,500 feet of Manhattan wire and 1,500 feet of United States wire had been cut. In all cases the cutting had been done because of the violation of the rule of the board prohibiting parallel lines on the same street.

One of the Brush poles removed was found to be in the same condition as the one which blocked traffic for a quarter of an hour on Saturday. The bolts fastening to the pavement the iron socket in which the pole rested were broken off, leaving the pole simply balanced by the wires suspended from its top. As soon as these were cut it fell with a crash into the street.

Inspector Reilly reported that his gang had taken down thirteen United States poles and 15,000 feet of United States wire. This was all on the east side of Third-avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-ninth street, and was removed because on the same side of the street as the telegraph line.

Inspector Fitzpatrick reported the removal of sixteen poles and 16,700 feet of wire as the work of his gang. On the south side of Bleecker-street, between Crosby and Thompson streets, 15,000 feet of Brush wire and sixteen Brush poles had been cut for being on the same side of the street as the telegraph line. On the east side of South Fifth-avenue, between Bleecker and West Third streets, 1,200 feet of East River wire had been removed for the same reason. On the corner of Greene and Bleecker streets 500 feet of wire of unknown ownership was taken down.

One pole and 11,630 feet of wire was the day's record for Inspector Schwartz's gang. On the west side of Third-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets, 3,140 feet of East River wire was cut for being on the same side of the street as the telegraph wires, and on the same ground a Brush pole and 5,370 feet of Brush wire were removed. On the opposite side 3,120 feet of East River wire was cut.

This made a total showing for the day of 42 poles and 66,230 feet of wire, against 23 poles and 46,650 feet of wire on Saturday.

Expert Wheeler of the board yesterday sent a letter to Commissioner Gilroy advising him that more men should be assigned to each gang. His idea is that one inspector can superintend the work of fifty men as easily as of a dozen, and can thus make three times as much progress as is now made. Mr. Wheeler further says that he will advise the sending of a gang up into the annexed district to-day. He gave his inspectors orders to continue work to-day just where they left off yesterday, systematically following the line of each company's wires.

The little gathering of Commissioners and electric light company representatives broke up just before 6 o'clock. Commissioner Hess said that nothing had been done by the Commissioners. Nobody supposed there had been, for any action taken by the board on Sunday would be illegal. Such little confabs, however, would make less surprising a display of leniency by the Board of Electrical Control.

THE STREETS AT NIGHT.

The same darkness which made journeying about the city streets Saturday night an unpleasant experience was repeated last night, but New-Yorkers seemed to have become somewhat more certain of the possibilities of getting to their destination after dark. Such streets as were provided with gas lamps were sufficiently illuminated, and no trouble was occasioned on the cross streets, for the shutting off of the electric currents had not affected them in the same ratio as the broader avenues. Up town, with the exception of Fifth-avenue, the main thoroughfares were moderately lighted, or sufficient illumination had been provided so that there was no difficulty in picking one's way.

Fifth-avenue was, however, a bad street to cross. It was filled with vehicles of all kinds which had been belated on the drives, and as there was a heavy layer of snow upon the pavement the warning from the rumble of the wheels or the clatter of the horses' hoofs was greatly lessened. The presence of the large number of sleighs on the avenue added to the dangers.

The clear skies elsewhere aided the street lamps in their task of illumination. The cold, however, made the sidewalks very slippery. There was a feature last night which was not appreciated on Saturday night, and that was the absence of the light which was then contributed to the illumination of the avenues by the shops. These of course were closed. The condition of the streets in which there was an elevated railway structure was one of intense darkness. Along College-place, Church-street, and West Broadway the street car drivers were compelled to walk their horses.

There was one thing demonstrated in all this inconvenience, however, and that was if a fair proportion of the gas lamps were returned to the streets the restoration of illumination by electricity could be postponed indefinitely without much sorrow being expressed by any one not holding stock in the electric lighting companies.

ELECTRICITY KILLED HIM.

SO SAY THE CORONERS WHO INVESTIGATED SULLIVAN'S DEATH.

Deputy Coroners Weston and Jenkins have announced that Patrick Sullivan, the unfortunate fireman in the employ of the Manhattan Electric Light Company, came to his death on Saturday morning by an electric current. Deputy Coroner Weston made an autopsy of the victim's body yesterday morning. He was assisted by Deputy Coroner Jenkins, and there were also present Coroner Schultze, Deputy Coroner Donlin, and Dr. O'Connell of 319 East Seventy-ninth-street, the physician who was summoned directly after Sullivan's body was found, and who tried unsuccessfully to restore animation. The autopsy was made at the rooms of Undertaker Marren, 2,241 First-avenue.

There were burns on the index and middle fingers of the left hand, and one burn four inches long and one inch broad on the right side of the face. The heart was relaxed and somewhat flabby, while the blood within it—a very little—was fluid and dark in color. Upon the surface of the heart and lungs were numerous small hemorrhages. The condition of the body was similar to that noticed in other bodies when death had been caused by electricity. As a result of the autopsy, it was decided that Sullivan had come to his death from a "shock by the discharge of an electric current through the body, the man having come into contact with an electric wire or a metallic substance charged with electricity."

During the examination the question arose as to whether the man had been afflicted with a chronic disorder, especially heart disease, and in order to settle the question portions of the heart, brain, and kidneys were taken away. They will be examined by an expert, probably Dr. Biggs of the Carnegie Laboratory. The valves of the heart were sound, but the muscular tissues were paler and rather more flabby than is usual with perfectly healthy men. In speaking of these points, Dr. O'Connell said:

"I can't say that there was disease, but, considering the paleness and flabbiness, it would be well to investigate further. But even if the heart were diseased, that, in my judgment, would not alter the fact that the man's death was caused by an electric shock."

Coroner Schultze said that if Sullivan had been in the last stages of consumption there would have been no reason for taking his condition into consideration. It was electricity and neither heart disease nor any other complaint that killed him.

A reporter went to the Manhattan Company's works yesterday afternoon to ask if it had yet been learned what errand took Sullivan into the place where his body was found, but the amount of ignorance of the subject that was suddenly developed by the few men about the place was astonishing. They could not even tell the reporter how he should gain an entrance—the office door was locked. As to anything about Sullivan—why, they had scarcely heard of his death. If there was any one connected with the place who had ever been possessed of information in which the public could possibly be interested, he had gone away, and the time of his return was so extremely problematical that not even a guess would be hazarded concerning it.

Almost opposite was the house where Sullivan's widow was passing the hours wondering how she would live now that her protector had been taken away. She was too ill to see strangers, but her brother-in-law, John Sullivan, the one who had told her of her husband's death, saw the reporter and denied the story of his having had heart disease.

"Of course," he said, "I am not a doctor. I can be sure, though, that he was not an invalid, and I certainly never heard him complain. I never heard heart disease mentioned in connection with his name until to-day."

Mr. Sullivan said that he did not know what had taken his brother into the "black hole," but there was nothing remarkable about his having gone there, and he, himself, had been there on more than one occasion.

Dr. O'Connell said that as soon as he had reached the place where Sullivan's body lay, after it had been discovered by his fellow-workmen, he looked at the burns on the left hand and asked what had caused them. The men standing about very promptly replied that the burns had come from the steam pipes. Then, when the doctor said that they were too small to have been made by steam pipes and could only have been produced by a wire, he was assured that there were no wires about, and nothing was said about the "wanderer" wire.

The Manhattan people say that through the wire attached to the lamp which Sullivan carried only 120 volts of electricity coursed, and this, they claim, could not possibly cause death. Dr. O'Connell says that he was told the other day by a man connected with an electric plant that 150 volts could kill, and, even supposing that 150 volts are fatal while 120 are not, the doctor thinks that the margin is too narrow for comfort.

VETERANS CHOOSE OFFICERS.

At the regular monthly encampment of Horace Greeley Post, No. 577, G. A. R., at 52 Union-square, yesterday, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Commander—George H. Moore; Senior Vice Commander—Abraham Pietch; Junior Vice Commander—William A. Heaton; Surgeon—Charles S. Taft, M. D.; Quartermaster—William P. McHugh; Officer of the Day—Thomas Parker; Officer of the Guard—Charles H. Robertson; Chaplain—Andrew Wayt; Delegate to Department Encampment—William A. Heaton; Alternate to Department Encampment—Abraham Pietch; Delegate to Memorial Committee—T. C. Wildman; Alternate—E. B. Hall.

Rheumatic Pains

Gradually give way to Hood's Sarsaparilla, as this great blood purifier neutralizes the acidity of the blood which causes rheumatism, and gives vitality and strength to the whole system. The fact that thousands of sufferers have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla is the strongest reason we can give why you should try this medicine if you are at all troubled by rheumatism.

"I have been ailing for several years with rheumatism and nervous diseases. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have gained 20 pounds and feel better than I have for years."—ABRAM SAMS, Wenseon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

"THE BOTTLES used for DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP would fill a whole railroad train."—*Exchange.* SALVATION OIL will cure rheumatism and neuralgia when all others fail. Price, 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

BEWARE of a slight irritation of the throat. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give immediate relief. Genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.—*Advertisement.*

DIAMONDS,

Gold and Silver Jewelry,

Porcelains, Clocks, Bronzes,

Watches,

Silverware for Table & Toilet

Beginning on Wednesday, the 18th inst., will keep open evenings until Christmas.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH AV., Fronting Madison Square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th and 26th Streets.

A VERY POOR JOKE.

JOHN G. STEENKIN LURED TO DENVER BY FALSE DISPATCHES.

John G. Steenkin, a wealthy merchant of this city, and a member of the firm of Batelle, Renwick & Co., returned to his home at 209 Washington-park, Brooklyn, a few days ago, from a wild goose chase to Denver, Col. The trip was made in answer to telegrams stating that Mrs. Steenkin's young brother, William Bichoff, was dead in that city. Mr. Bichoff, who is about twenty-five years old, and a son of James Bichoff of Charleston, S. C., has been in delicate health for several years, and every Autumn he has had to go away for the Winter. On Nov. 12 he went in Denver and put up at the Windsor Hotel there. His letters to his sister told of his improved condition, and that lady was very greatly shocked to receive on Dec. 3 the following telegram from her father: "Willie sick. Not expected to live. Shall go to Denver at once."

Twenty-four hours later a second telegram arrived stating that old Mr. Bichoff was too ill to leave home, and asking Mr. Steenkin to go to Denver in his stead. He was told to inquire for John Messler at the Windsor Hotel. This was the name signed to telegrams received by old Mr. Bichoff from Denver. Of course Mr. Steenkin started at once, but when he reached Chicago he received word that Willie was dead. On the same day Mrs. Steenkin got this telegram: "I am not dead. Don't believe any stories you hear about me. Willie."

She at once informed her husband, but he did not receive the message until he reached the hotel in Denver. In the mean time his brother-in-law, whose supposed death had caused his hurried trip, met him at the railroad station. The young man said he had never been in better health, and was at loss to account for the strange telegrams. He thought it was a case of mistaken identity in some way, and unfortunately Mr. Steenkin did not stay in Denver long enough to unravel the mystery. Satisfied that the boy was safe and well, he informed old Mr. Bichoff, and hurried home.

Since his return he has learned several things which have caused him to place the matter in the hands of Pinkerton's men. When seen yesterday he said he could not discover any motive for the evident attempt that had been made to get old Mr. Bichoff out to Denver. He thought that some present of theirs had learned who Willie's parents were and had telegraphed a false notice of the boy's death in the hope that his father would send on money for his funeral expenses. Young Bichoff left the hotel in Denver about Dec. 1 and went to live at a private house, but his letters have been sent to the hotel. Three or four of those sent never reached Bichoff, and it is supposed they fell into the hands of the man signing himself Messler, who in that way became aware of the fact that the boy was away from home and saw a chance to get money out of his parents.

The detectives think that the object was to get some one to go to Denver with considerable money about him, meet him at the station, and, on pretense of leading him to young Bichoff's body, take him to some remote place and rob him. Mr. Steenkin was evidently warned of this phase of the case before he went away, for he took very little cash, placing his money in a letter of credit. He also telegraphed to some friends in Denver of his coming, and in that way young Bichoff was enabled to meet him at the station. Whether some one else would have been there to greet him if Bichoff had not, is, of course, unknown.

Mr. Steenkin was indignant at the idea that Willie could have been at the bottom of the scheme with the purpose of having some money sent to him as Messler. He said the boy had no vices and was living very quietly in his new home. He has employed detectives to follow up the Denver end of the story and ascertain just what reason any one could have had for representing Willie as dead.

THREE CENTS A MILE TOO MUCH.

The passengers of the Long Island Railroad are taking steps to compel that company to reduce its rate of fare to 2 cents a mile. The present rate is 3 cents. Petitions are being circulated and freely signed and will be sent to the next Legislature. It is claimed that the high rate of fare retards the growth of the towns along the line of the railroad. When in the Assembly, Henry S. Reeve made a strong fight for a bill to reduce the rate of fare, but the bill was defeated. He was himself defeated the next time he ran, and the railroad was instrumental in bringing this about. Senator-elect Hawkins has no particular love for the railroad, because its influence was used against him in the last election. Mayor Gleason and Mr. Reeves will also be among those to argue for a reduction.

The company will hold, as in the past, that it cannot maintain the present accommodations at a less rate, and that present the commutation rates are as low as could be reasonably asked for. Family tickets are sold at a reduced rate, and books can be bought entitling the holder to ride 1,000 miles at 2 cents a mile. The 3 cents per mile is charged on all single tickets and in some cases on excursion tickets.

CHRISTMAS SALE

OF

FUR CAPES & MUFFS



Russian Collars, Hoods, Capes, Gloves, Rugs and Fur Trimmings, Misses' Capes and Muffs, Children's Sets, IN SEAL, SABLE, ASTRAKHAN, MINK, PERSIAN LAMB.

Guaranteed to be Correct in Style, Perfect in Shape, Superior in Workmanship. Prices Lower than any other First-Class Fur Dealer.

SPECIAL.

GENUINE ALASKA SEAL CAPES,

with large Collars (London dye)	$30 00
Wool Seal Shoulder Capes	9 50
Cape Seal Shoulder Capes, scarcely to be distinguished from Alaska Seal	12 00
Cape Seal Capes, Persian Lamb Vests, as illustrated	20 00
Alaska Seal Muffs (London dye)	7 00
Real Astrakhan Muffs	2 98
Battle Seal Muffs	1 75
Alaska Sable Muffs	3 75
Monkey Muffs	3 98
Black Lynx Muffs (London dye)	4 98
Gents' Alaska Seal Hats, four styles, $8 and	10 00

H. C. F.

KOCH & CO.,

6th Ave. and 20th St.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

We offer an elegant and varied assortment of

Fire Brasses of all kinds, combined with ONYX, GOLD, SILVER, AND IRON.

Brass Tables, with Onyx Tops.

Standard and Folding Glass Screens.

ART TILES, &c., &c.,

besides many beautiful things particularly adapted for this season on the

CHIMNEY-PIECE.

Wm. H. JACKSON & CO.

UNION-SQUARE.

(Old Stand.) (31 East 17th-st.)

CARPETS.

HOLIDAY SPECIALTIES.

WHAT IS MORE APPROPRIATE AS A PRESENT THAN ONE OF OUR BEAUTIFUL

ROYAL WILTONS?

(THE BEST WEARING CARPET MADE,)

OF WHICH WE ARE NOW OFFERING A LARGE LINE AT LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION, OR A WILTON VELVET, (ELEGANT NEW DESIGNS,) AT LESS THAN THE PRICE OF AN ORDINARY BRUSSELS.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

DECKER

BROTHERS

MATCHLESS

PIANOS

33 UNION SQUARE.

★ BENEDICT'S TIME. ★

Diamonds and Watches

A SPECIALTY.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CHAINS, RICH JEWELRY, and SILVERWARE.

"THE BENEDICT"

IS OUR PATENT SLEEVE AND COLLAR BUTTONS. STRONG, DURABLE, AND EASY TO ADJUST, IN GOLD AND SILVER.

BENEDICT BROTHERS,

KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME.

BENEDICT BUILDING,

171 Broadway, Corner Cortlandt-st., New-York. Established 1845.

RARE SPECIMENS OF ONYX.

THE PRODUCT OF THE MINES OF SOUTHERN MEXICO.

Some rare specimens of Mexican onyx and mosaic agate from Southern Mexico may be seen in one of the Coleman House parlors. They are the property of William Conper, a gentleman who has traversed almost the entire globe. He has a passion for exploring, and he found this beautiful collection in the Volcano of Zempoaltepetl, in the extreme southern part of Mexico, 180 miles south from the nearest station on the Mexican Railroad.

Mexican onyx is a form of stalagmite, and its colors are formed from oxides of metals in the earth over the caves through which calcareous water passes. Gold is represented by purple, silver by yellow, iron by red, copper by green, and arsenic and zinc by white. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes have almost destroyed the caves in which onyx exists, and the native Indians who mine it have to cut through masses of ruins.

Blocks of the material are quarried in a primitive way, in order not to shatter the substance. Deep round holes are drilled by hand on a line. In each hole is inserted a snug-fitting piece of wood, which has been grooved from end to end. Hot water is poured into the grooves at night. This swells the wood, and the block is split along the line without damage. The natives then saw the block into slabs and polish the surface by hand. Each piece is transparent, and when placed between the eye and a strong light presents a remarkably beautiful effect in form and color.

THE NEW GOELET HOTEL.

STAFFORD & CO. HAVE LEASED IT FOR TWENTY YEARS.

A twenty years' lease of the new Goelet Hotel property at Broadway and Thirty-second-street was executed Saturday between the owner and Stafford & Co. The lessees, Robert Stafford and Harry Prescott Whitaker, are managing the Hotel Bartholdi, at Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and the Mansion House in Buffalo, N. Y. It is understood that the terms are progressive, ranging from $60,000 to $100,000 per annum. Scores of hotel men in this city and elsewhere have been trying to secure the desirable property, and it is said Stafford & Co. won the race against at least seventy competitors.

The lessees have rather unique ideas about the hotel business, and interior improvements, involving an addition of $200,000 to the cost of the building, are to be made by the accommodating owner. The name of the new hotel has not been decided upon. It will not be opened for business until next Autumn.

The term of the Hotel Bartholdi lease is fifteen years, and the holders of it show no disposition to make a transfer, notwithstanding their new investment. With the opening of the new house and the new Plaza Hotel, at Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, by the lessees of the Murray Hill Hotel the coming year, accommodations for visitors to the metropolis will be materially increased. Stafford & Co.'s new house will have about three hundred rooms.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Oerter will deliver a lecture on "Criminal Life in New-York City" at the rooms of the German branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 142 Second-avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Practical Holiday Gifts.

Robes and Dress Patterns.

An important feature in the Dress Goods Department this week will be an offer of three hundred Robe Patterns at $12.50 and $15.00 each; the matarials are fine twilled Woolens with new style of Princess Panel, in black silk velvet, 63 inches in length; the best grade of French goods. We regard the prices mentioned as indicating only half the value.

These robes are in neat boxes, with a descriptive (model) plate, making, in every way, attractive and practical Christmas gifts.

1200 Dress Patterns of plain and mixed Dress Goods from $2.50 to $6.75 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SHOULDER CAPES.



Bust measures, 30, 32, 34. Several new styles especially adapted for young ladies from 13 to 18. I desire to have the young ladies of New-York wear these beautiful fur capes, and in order to make them very fashionable will sell them this week from $5 to $10 per cape less than the regular prices. Large stock of Shoulder Capes; bust measures from 36 to 46, and all leading fashionable Furs for ladies at reduced prices. Several new styles in Sealskin Walking Coats, Newmarkets, and Jackets.

C. C. SHAYNE,

FURRIER,

No. 124 West 42d-st., near 6th-av. L, and No. 103 Prince-st., near Broadway.

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Messrs. TIFFANY & CO

will keep their establishment open during the evenings.

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C. C. SHAYNE, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, offers at retail the leading fashionable styles in Furs and Sealskins at lowest possible prices for strictly reliable goods. 124 West 42d-st. and 103 Prince-st.; 42d-st. store open evenings until Christmas. Fashion book mailed free.

Solid Silver Novelties.

The increased popularity of small wares in Solid Silver has compelled the Gorham Mfg. Co. to largely increase their facilities for the production of these goods. They have for the coming holiday demand manufactured and have on exhibition the largest and most complete assortment of Solid Silver Novelties ever offered by them. The same careful attention to the correct styles and finishes has been given as is bestowed upon more pretentious pieces, while the quality is always of the English standard, 925-1000 fine.

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Christmas Presents

BRONZES, CLOCKS, STATUARY, LEATHER GOODS, TOILET SETS, AND NOVELTIES, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, SILVERWARE, PORCELAINS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, CANES AND UMBRELLAS, SMOKING JACKETS, AND

A full line of Gentlemen's requisites.

A GREAT NUMBER OF ELEGANT ARTICLES SUITABLE AS PRESENTS FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Nearly every seat is already sold for the performance of "Erminie" at the Casino to-night, when the seventy-five delegates to the Pan-American Congress will witness the record-breaking opera. The delegates will occupy orchestra chairs, while the boxes will be filled by the Reception Committee, and possibly Secretary Blaine and Mayor Grant. Manager Aronson announces that "Erminie" can be kept on the stage but three weeks longer. On Jan. 6, the company playing "The Brigands" will return to the house, after one of the most successful tours ever made by a Casino organization. "The Brigands" was withdrawn to meet contracts which could not be broken out of town, when at the very height of its success here, and Mr. Aronson anticipates a royal welcome for the opera on its return.

The author of "The Wild Man of Borneo," the song in "A Brass Monkey" which has fairly eclipsed the success of "Razzle-Dazzle," is W. T. Barton, a San Francisco gentleman and an intimate friend of Mr. Hoyt. "Razzle-Dazzle" was also the work of this gentleman. The two characteristic songs together would float a much less amusing farce than "A Brass Monkey." A number of theatre parties have arranged to see the piece at the Bijou this week.

Manager Edwin H. Price and his company reach here to-day, and will devote the week to preparations for the production at the Windsor, next Monday, of "The Belle of Haslemere" for the first time in this city. Included in the cast will be John E. Kellard, Miss Mamie E. Hale, a young Southern actress; Miss Kathryn Price, Walter C. Kelly, and Howard Kyle. New scenery has been painted for the production by Homer Emmons, the artist of the Fourteenth-Street Theatre. The company has been presenting the play in New-England for several weeks.

There are various degrees of tiredness, but perhaps Georgia Cayvan of the Lyceum company reached the furthest point in Boston. She came back to the hotel after a matinee and wearily wandered into the dining room. The waiter came. She raised a pair of languid eyes. I suppose she had just been sobbing out "The Wife" for the —th time, and said: "I am too tired to eat. Waiter, bring me something soft."

Horace Townsend's new play, "Cirillo," will be produced by Alexander Salvini, at the Holliday-Street Theatre, Baltimore, this week.

"A Texas Steer" is the name of Charles Hoyt's latest work in the line of farce-comedy.

Rose Coghlan returns to New-York to-day for a brief vacation, and will resume her tour in Toronto next Monday. "Jocelyn" is still the feature of her repertoire, but during her engagement at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre in February she intends appearing in several of the characters which marked her career as leading lady at Wallack's.

Robert Mantell is in the city, making preparations for his engagement at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre, which begins Jan. 13 with a spectacular production of "The Corsican Brothers." Mr. Mantell will be seen in the Fechter version of the play, which has not been given here for several years.

TWO BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Morris Rosenberg, who keeps a cigar factory at 80 Clinton-street, closes his place on Friday night and does not open it till Monday morning. Five weeks ago, one Saturday morning, thieves broke in and stole three thousand dollars' worth of cigars. Last Saturday detectives who had been watching the factory saw two professional thieves, George Hunt and John Daily, break open the lock and disappear inside. The men passed on to rough to A. L. Dubrowski's shoe uppers manufactory, where they were trying to open the safe when arrested. They were locked up at Police Headquarters.

O'NEILL'S,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

FURNITURE.

Polished Wood ROCKERS, $1 98, $3 50, $5 98 to $20 00.

Plush ROCKERS, $1 48 to $25 00.

DECORATED RECEPTION CHAIRS AND ROCKERS.

A Large Assortment of GILT CHAIRS, GILT CORNER CHAIRS, GILT TETE-A-TETES, ETAGERES, &c., Writing Desks, Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Easels, Pedestals.

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500 Pairs CHENILLE and TURCOMAN CURTAINS, $4 98 and $7 98; reduced from $6 75 and $15 00.

5,000 Pairs LACE CURTAINS at less than cost to manufacture.

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5,000 DRESS PATTERNS.

Black and Colored Dress Goods,

$1 65, $1 98, $2 25, and upward.

THE BALANCE OF OUR PARIS ROBES AT HALF PRICE.

100 pieces ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA, desirable shades, 46 inches wide, 58c.; reduced from 85c.

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OUR PRODUCTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS EMBRACE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT AS WELL AS LOW-PRICED NOVELTIES.



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Singing Canary, $2 and upward; also St. Andreasberg and Campanini, with fancy songs; Piping Bullfinches, Chinese Nightingale, Parrots, Gray, Mexican, and all kinds. Cheap Cardinals, Mocking Birds, Red Canaries.

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Birds selected now sent when desired.

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1,500 Ladies' Fine Cloth Newmarkets in a variety of styles and cloths,

$4 95, $6 98, and $9 75, less than half price.

1,000 Imported Cloth Newmarkets,

$12 75, $16 75, and $19 75; reduced from $24 95 and $39 50.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF LADIES' WALKING JACKETS AT HALF PRICE.

400 English Seal Plush Sacques,

$16 75, $24 95, and $29 75; formerly sold for $25 00, $39 75, and $49 00.

We have also marked down our Seal Plush Jackets, Wraps, Newmarkets, and Raglans. The balance of our Ladies' Cloth Suits reduced to half price.

SEAL DEPT.

Alaska Seal Sacques, Jackets, Newmarkets, Raglans, and Wraps at remarkably low prices:

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JACKETS, $110; worth $159.
SACQUES, $119; worth $149.
NEWMARKETS, $249; worth $375.
NEWMARKETS, $279; worth $398.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Furrier,



is overstocked with magnificent Sealskin Garments, Shoulder Capes, Mink-lined Circulars, Gents' Fur-lined Overcoats, Sleigh Robes, Sealskin Caps, Gloves, Muffs, Boas, and Furs of every description. Owing to the very backward weather which we have had, and for the purpose of effecting sales during the coming week, prices have been marked way down at both stores, 124 West 42d-st., near 6th-av. elevated station, and 103 Prince-st., near Broadway.

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IN THE MONOPOLY'S GRASP

THE STANDARD TRUST AND ITS PIPE LINES.

HOW THE TRANSPORTATION OF OIL HAS GROWN INTO A VAST MONOPOLY BY THE AID OF RAILROADS.

No more effective weapon was ever placed in the hands of a great commercial interest battling for supremacy than was given the Standard Oil organization when it secured control of the United Pipe Line system.

The producer, the independent refiner, and the people who purchase refined oil, were not alone menaced and in a measure controlled thereby, but also the long-time ally and friend of the Standard, the railroad. With power to send oil east and west and north, regardless of all the steam lines of North America, the great monopoly could smile in friendship with the railroad if it pleased, could make terms with it and impose conditions upon it, or could wage against it a war of rates that would effectually take it out of the market as a carrier of crude oil.

It was boldness, persistence, courage, and strategy of the first class that gave the Standard Trust such absolute control of the United Lines as it now holds—a control that no merely mercantile or commercial opposition or endeavor will ever wrest from the strong hands that hold it; a control that only the highest lawmaking powers of the land can in turn control, and that even they may not be able now altogether to loosen.

There are wheels, indeed, within the wheels when one begins to look into this vast machine called the Standard Trust. In the recent trust investigations, when those of the Standard, who might tell so much if they only would, were upon the stand an attempt was made to wring from them some information as to all the owners of the trust. Up to 90 per cent. the quest was rewarded with success, but beyond that the darkness of absolute refusal and pointblank denial prevailed. No information was given as to the owners of that missing 10 per cent.

The general impression among the outside world of oil is that the remainder of that stock has been lodged in the hands of such railroad officials as control any competition the Standard may not care to arouse, and that it is made the basis and cause of the amicable relations that in certain quarters exist. For instance, for miles and miles along the right of way of the Cleveland end of the Erie Railway, the Standard pipe may be seen. A competitor by natural right and a just guardianship of all the interests of the railroad stockholders, but an amicable neighbor in fact, pulsing oil by day and by night from the oil fields to the great refineries of the Standard, and of such independent "independents" as have been taken under the shadow of the monopoly's wing, and making and unmaking rates as its managers choose, with a serene disregard for competition, the business the road does or ought to do, and all other considerations that usually hold good when rivals do business side by side. If, as is surmised, the stock that was not accounted for is held by certain railroad officials, this strange condition of affairs and those of a similar nature may be accounted for. Be that as it may, the railroads do keep up the price of crude transportation and do not offer the competition they might.

The inside history of those pipe lines, could that be written from then till now, would, as the Standard managers alone possess, would form one of the most interesting chapters to be found in American commerce and material development. It is a remarkable thing, even when viewed from the less advantageous ground of an outsider, who can see only the results without uncovering the springs of action.

It is estimated on competent authority that from $14,000,000 to $17,000,000 passed into the hands of the teamsters of the oil region for carrying oil from the point of production to localities where other transportation could be made available, before the first Standard pipe line immensely reduced the cost of that carriage and destroyed a means of occupation for thousands of teamsters as effectually as the railroad drove the stage coach from the highways.

By whom the first suggestion of oil pipage came we may not certainly know, nor is it essential; but it is known that an application was made to the Pennsylvania Legislature for a charter under which a line of wooden pipes might be laid from certain oil wells to a place of storage and distribution. But the influence of the wagoners, nearly five thousand strong, was too great, and the charter was refused on the ground that the means of livelihood for the five thousand would be destroyed.

Efforts of an uncertain and unsatisfactory sort for the practical pipage of oil were made as early as 1862 and 1863, but a practical solution of the problem was not had until 1865, when an improved method of joining the pipes made a success of what had been only failure before. The story of Samuel Van Sycle's early experiments and trials may be briefly touched upon here.

He laid a pipe from his wells at Pithole to Miller farm, sinking it two feet under ground, and facing an ascent of over a hundred feet which his pumps would be commelled to overcome. He probably believed in the success of his experiment, else he would not have undertaken it, but there were few who shared in his anticipations. When the line was completed along the five miles of territory it was to cover, and the engines back of the pumps set in motion, incredulity was turned to wonder, as the oil went booming along its prescribed way, and was delivered in safety at the other end of the route.

When the owners and the drivers of the oil wagons saw this experiment a success, they endeavored to retard its operation as far as possible, and to discourage others from a like venture. They promptly went forth by night and tore up portions of the obnoxious line. It was repeatedly relaid, and as often broken, until at last a watch was set to guard its route by night. The power of the law was at last brought to bear, and as to all cases where personal interests are set up against a general improvement, the teamsters were beaten and driven from the field. The pipage of oil had come to remain.

As experience and the needs of producers pointed out the way, other lines of a minor nature and between various points were built and set in successful operation. The pipe became the recognized method of carrying the oil to the refineries then established in the oil regions, or to the railroads by which it could be shipped to those at a distance.

With the lengthening of the pipes and the addition of the pressure for the forcing of oil to greater distances, men became more and more impressed with the possibilities of the new system of transportation, and those more enterprastic began to believe that there was no point short of the seaboard to which it might not thus be sent.

A bold step was taken along this line of enterprise to 1875, when the charter of an organization called the Pennsylvania Transportation Company was obtained, with the object to construct a pipe line from the oil regions to the Atlantic. The only outcome of the venture for the time was the construction of various lines within the oil-producing territory, and although engineers of experience declared it might be done and some men of money were prepared to aid, the great iron conduit to the coast was not constructed.

Within two or three years pipe after pipe crossed and paralleled each other in various directions, from the producing field to the place of storage and shipment at Cleveland. While the various companies to which they belonged made war upon each other, cut rates, and at times did business at an actual loss. When the producer had run his oil into the storage tanks of some of these concerns he was not certain whether his certificate therefor was of value; the affairs were such that he was compelled to have his oil run off through the pipes that were nearest him or allow it to pass back into the earth from which it came.

Competition and the lack of an effective system or a centralized power carried things along the usual course. The strongest crushed the weaker to the wall, and when the giant power that was already felt in oil affairs turned its attention toward the pipe lines, with a sagacious foresight as to what might be done by them and through them, and an unhesitating purpose to control at whatever cost of purchase, consolidation, or warfare, the end could not be far distant.

Day by day, hour by hour, the stock of the companies—high price or low price—was bought in by the ever-present Standard agents; company became absorbed by company until at last one great organization was formed, under the name of the United Pipe Line Company. The stock of the old, that was valueless in too many cases because of competition and no unity of purpose, was replaced by the new; while dissension gave place to that peace that comes when the giant holds all within control and when monopoly lays an iron hand upon the instruments of commercial power. The Standard Oil Trust controlled the United Pipe Line Company, and through it the producers, the oil territory, and the petroleum trade.

While the oil was now almost altogether carried by pipes within the region of production, the railroad was still the medium by which it was conveyed to Cleveland, to Buffalo, Pittsburg, New-York, and other great points of refining and distribution. The means by which the Standard gained and held control of those railroads through long years of rebates, discriminations, bribery, corruption of officials, and legislative connivance, forms a chapter in oil history by itself, and only calls for incidental reference here.

When John D. Rockefeller formulated his scheme of railway rebates and discriminations and, as Hodson has well said, "first comprehended the value of a scheme to unite the favors of all the railways upon his company," he brought into life and made potent as an idea, if not yet as an accomplished fact, that "Sonth Improvement Company," the purpose of which was to take control of the entire freight business of the oil regions. "It induced," says the same writer, "the three principal trunk lines then engaged in carrying oil to give it, under a secret contract, rebates ranging from 40 cents to $3 07 per barrel, and was guaranteed against loss or injury by competition. In return for this favor it was to insure the railways a fair division of the Pennsylvania traffic in the oil trade. The contract provided also that it should receive a rebate on all oil carried for other companies, which, as no one else could ship oil in competition with such a favored shipper, appears to be supererogatory. The contract was signed by the South Improvement Company, on the one hand, and by the Pennsylvania, the Erie, and the New-York Central trunk lines on the other."

The contract by some means was published, and such indignation and denunciation and clamor arose from every quarter that its operations were suspended in that form by the enforced consent of all the parties thereto. But the idea had gained a secure lodgment in the minds of the Standard managers and interested railroad officials, and the same ends were sought and gained by more secret and yet more effective means.

What followed the world knows. The great monopoly extended and grew in wealth and power, and was able to make and unmake others as it chose, to control the oil market of America, to dictate terms to the people, the producers and the independent refiners, and to control lawmakers and officers of the law at will. It controlled the sources of wealth, and apparently could do anything with that wealth it pleased.

When the Standard had gained possession of the pipe lines already laid, as described above, or at least enough of them to give it a practical control of all, the often-advanced idea of a line to the seaboard was again mooted, and title to the charter that had by means to build it and the faith needed for its undertaking. Improvements had meanwhile been made in pumping machinery, and when it was found that a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch could be furnished, the engineers declared that it was sufficient, and the work was begun in 1884. Before long great gangs of delvers were stretching away in various directions, while mile after mile of pipe lengthened out toward the great commercial centres of the East and West, and North.

One led as direct as the way would permit to the city of New-York—from Olean, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., to Saddle River, N. J., a distance of nearly three hundred miles. Another, called the Pennsylvania line, stretched from Colgrove, McKean County, Penn., to Philadelphia, nearly two hundred and eighty miles. The Baltimore line began at Millway Station, on the Pennsylvania line, and ran to the city of Baltimore, a distance of seventy miles. That into the great refineries at Cleveland begins at Hilliard's, Penn., and is one hundred miles in length. That to Pittsburg is sixty miles in length, and finds its beginning in Carbon Centre, Butler County, Penn., while that to Buffalo begins at Four Mile, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and is seventy miles in length.

A main line was also built from Kane, McKean County, to Bear Creek, a distance of fifty miles, which served as a feeder to the oil, as oil could be pumped through both ways. It would be impossible to describe the mass of smaller lines that cross the territory drained, in every direction, nor would a description made to day be of exact value to-morrow, as new wells are constantly opened and old ones closed. Some idea of the immensity of this business can be gained from the fact that $6,000,000 does not represent the full value of the lines and tankage made valueless owing to the failure of the districts in which they are situated.

The name under which these consolidated lines are held was changed to the National Transit Company soon after the control was gained.

An opposition line was constructed after the opening of the Bradford field from that point to the Reading Railroad at Williamsport. But it was not long left out of the grasp of the hands grown strong to hold so much, and willing to hold all. In the summer of 1883 word went forth that the Tidewater Pipe Line, the name under which the independent artery of oil transportation to tidewater had been given a victim to the Standard, and become one more of the monopoly spoils. This result had been foreshadowed for some time, but those who had depended upon it for the carriage of their oil hoped against experience and the inevitable, and thought that it might be spared. But the papers were signed near the middle of August, and the Standard found itself in control of the transportation of crude petroleum and the trade in refined oil.

The Standard has recently built a pipe line from Lima, in the Ohio oil field, to Chicago, thus giving it one more link in the great chain. Its length is about one hundred miles.

The weapon placed in the hands of the Standard by the possession of these lines confers a power the extent of which can hardly be overestimated. The commercial advantage it gives, in one respect, may be understood somewhat from this fact. The railroads and the Standard in the fall of 1888 kept the same rates to the seaboard of 52 cents per barrel, while the actual cost per barrel to pump the same through the Standard pipe lines does not exceed 5 cents per barrel, or a difference of 47 cents per barrel, which is clear profit, and sums which no Western refiner can possibly compete.

An interesting fact may be cited here as illustrating not only the advantages gained by control of these lines, but the methods by which the Standard retains control under one arrangement when it cannot feel secure in another.

The year 1885 was the first occasion in Ohio when the courts of the State and of the United States, having jurisdiction therein, stood side by side upon a platform of opposition to the infamous system of railroad rebates and discriminations by which the Standard had grown rich and powerful. On Dec. 3 Judge Baxter of the United States Circuit Court removed the receiver of the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad Company because he had discriminated in freights in favor of the Standard, and against George Rice, the plucky, independent refiner of Marietta.

In the same month the State Supreme Court affirmed a decision of Judge E. J. Blandin of the Cuyahoga County Court in the case of Senofield, Shurmer & Teagle against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, and made it the law of the State that a common carrier could not discriminate in favor of one shipper as against another, and declared that "such a contract of discrimination cannot be upheld simply because the favored shipper may furnish for shipment during the year a larger freightage in the aggregate than other shippers, or greater than all others combined; a discrimination resting exclusively on such a basis will not be sustained."

How far-reaching in its application this decision proved to be before the Standard agents at Cleveland were at work formulating and carrying out a new deal by which the old control should be maintained. The outside refiners were approached with a proposition that if they would agree to limit their product to such figure as would be satisfactory to the Standard, they could have oil from the Standard pipe line at a reduced rate.

Such as went into the deal—and many did not care to risk a refusal which would be followed by all the old forms of warfare—go to the Standard office on the 1st of each month, and are given a rebate of 10 cents a barrel on what the railroads would carry to Cleveland for, which is 30 cents. Thus, if the refiner receives 5,000 barrels of crude oil during the month, he receives a check of $500 in rebate, which is the advantage he has over the more ambitious refiner, who desires to grow and refine all the oil he can sell, and who because of that desire is compelled to pay the railroads 30 cents rather than the 20 cents paid by those who are in the deal. The outside refiner cannot get the oil by the pipe line at all, because it is private property and does not come under the law which regulates a common carrier.

The railroads could carry that oil to Cleveland at 20 cents and still make a profit; but, as has been already said herein, the impression is that they have been so handled as to make them willing that the pipe line should do the great bulk of the business.

It is surmised by those who have given the subject the closest attention that the outcome of the discussions now going on, the trust investigations, and the fight being made in the newspapers against monopoly in its various forms will be the wiping out of the pipe lines, where Inter-State, under the control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and making them common carriers.

Ohio and Pennsylvania have in the past made valiant, although so far unsuccessful, attempts to place them under control of the law. The effort to make the Standard Line to Cleveland a common carrier, made in the Ohio Legislature several years ago, failed only because the Standard made desperate efforts to defeat it, and employed means that smirched those with whom they came in contact directly accomplished. Pennsylvania made an attempt somewhat similar in the Billingsley bill presented at a late session of the Legislature. It passed the lower house, but failed in the upper. John D. Archbold, now of New-York, but a Pennsylvanian until recently, was present, and used long experience in the methods of Harrisburg had given him a knowledge of the needs of the situation, the measure was defeated on a final passage.

Giving due weight to all other things, the pipe line is the key to the situation in the world of oil. When the railroads gave their rates, the Standard had two advantages over the independent refiner—one in the carrying of the crude and the other in the shipping of the refined product to its various markets. Thanks to such fearless courts as the Supreme Bench of Ohio and to the Inter-State Commerce law, only one now remains to any important degree, and the same results can be largely attained the Standard's part. The carrying of crude oil at so much cheaper figure enables the Standard to pay such freight upon the refined as other shippers pay, and still have an advantage that allows it to level and destroy competition wherever it will.

It must also be borne in mind that the pipe lines allow the shipment of the great bulk of Standard refined oil by waterways, altogether independent of railroad aid. At Chicago and Cleveland and Buffalo the great lakes are touched; at Pittsburg the road leads down the Ohio and the Mississippi, while at New-York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia tidewater is reached. This practically reduces the railroads, if desired, to the carrying of oil into the interior districts, both East and West.

A WASHINGTON LEGISLATOR.

From the Portland Oregonian, Dec. 10.

It is said that L. F. Thomnson, one of the Pierce County Senators, occupies the same quarters in Olympia that he did when a member of the first Territorial Legislature thirty-six years ago, at which time he was the youngest member of the body; he is now the oldest member in the first State Legislature.

ALASKAN COAL DEPOSITS

A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH IN THE TERRITORY.

FUEL OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER ONLY WAITING TO BE WRENCHED FROM THE EMBRACE OF THE EARTH.

SITKA, Alaska, Nov. 15.—While the sealing industry of Alaska holds a prominent place in public attention, and gold mining in Southeastern Alaska and at Unga Island to the westward is inviting capital for gradual and certain development, the coal deposits in the vicinity of Cook's Inlet and at other points west of Sitka are rapidly coming to the front. Last year, when the Thetis came out of Behring Sea, failing short of coal to take her to Sitka, she stopped at Cook's Inlet, and mined near the beach about sixty tons, which she used for steaming purposes on her way down the coast, until she reached this point. The chief engineer of the vessel enthusiastically declared the coal equal to any steam coal on the Pacific coast.

Two principal sources of coal supply on this coast now are the Seattle Mines, near Seattle, in Washington, on Puget Sound, and the Wellington Mines on Vancouver Island, near Nanimo, the northern terminus of the "Island Railway," opposite Vancouver, on the mainland. The Wellington coal is a lignite which burns entirely free from clinkers; but that mined at Seattle is far inferior in quality. The principal owners of the Wellington Mines are Senator Leland Stanford of California, the estate of the late Mr. Densmore of British Columbia, the original discoverer of this valuable deposit, and the estate of the late Gen. Charles Crocker of the Southern and Central Pacific Railroads. The British Columbia Mines are so managed that the price of the article is maintained for the greater part of the year at San Francisco at a coal-famine stage. For six months last year coal was sold at $25 a ton at San Francisco, and even at that price, owing to a prolonged strike at Wellington and Departure Bay, the supply was not nearly equal to the demand.

For the past two years men in the Pacific cities, interested in coal development on the coast, so as to be independent of the foreign (British Columbia) supply, have been turning their attention to the possibilities of Alaska in that respect. John Treadwell, to whose energy and business sagacity the success of the great Treadwell gold mine mainly attributed, Douglass Island in due, and who has retired from the company more than a millionaire, last year began an investigation into the coal deposits of Western Alaska, led thereto in great part by the intelligence brought down by the officers of the Thetis when returning from their Behring Sea and Arctic cruise that season. His agents, on the ground, employed to glean intelligence of the location and character of these deposits, have so far convinced him and his associates that he has authorized them, and they have made twenty-four locations and caused them to be recorded in the Land Office at Sitka with a view to opening up extensive mines and engaging in coal supply at San Francisco on a large scale. In some previous letters to THE TIMES the last has been adverted to as that of these coal deposits on Western Alaska are as rich as represented, their nearness to the waterside—in fact, their situation where no rail transportation is required to put the coal aboard ships, involves only two considerations in estimating the value of the enterprise in getting the coal, first to the towns and ultimately to Pacific ports—that is, the cost of water transportation and the labor of getting out the coal.

A day or two ago the writer was favored with a statement made on a naval officer who has made his second cruise along the coast between here and Behring strait. This year circumstances and specific orders prevented the ship from making stops at points visited last season, but, resorting to his notes and careful observations of the cruise of 1888, he detailed some of the facts in relation to these coal deposits which engaged his attention and that of other officers then. His first reference was to Churchouik Bay. He said that running through Kachemak Gulf into the bay just named, the ship anchored about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning behind a long point extending from a large peninsula sheltering a fine haven, to which they gave the name Coal Harbor. Russian references of this coast, extending back as far as 1786, confirm coal discoveries at this point in that year, but, the purpose of the Russian-American Company being the fur trade almost solely, the Russians paid little interest to the development of the coal in this important find. There is no settlement at that point, and never has been.

Some of the ship's company went ashore in a whaleboat and had no difficulty in finding the veins, the outcrops of which are in the face of a high, almost perpendicular bluff, and can be seen at a distance of two miles at sea. The party found three veins of coal or seams of small thickness, inclosed in a sandstone formation, with a dip of from three to five degrees to the northwest. The exposures of the veins had been made by the everlasting dashing and beating of the waves against the formation in which they were inclosed. The largest vein, however, were above high-water mark, but the dip carries them, in places, under the bay, at a very short distance toward the north, and when the sea is clear and calm the course of the seams can be traced under the water. The informant of THE TIMES's correspondent states that from his experience with the characteristics of the clay, and is satisfied that these rich veins of coal are separated from each other by this valuable substance. At the points of exposure he found one seam 8 feet in thickness, and another from 4 to 5 feet, and still another about 3. Hundreds of tons of coal had been found in fragments by the action of the waves upon the lowermost seam lie scattered along the beach, and when specimens of this were tested as steam coal they were found fairly equal to the best steam coal of the mines of either Vancouver Island or of Puget Sound, and far superior for that purpose than the Puget sound coal.

The character of the deposit is that of cannel coal, and the chief engineer describes it as such. Besides consolidated several hundred pounds broken off from the veins with a crowbar in the cabin grates, fair tests were otherwise made of the coal, and the officer left Churchouik Bay together with a careful analysis, were for the purpose of determining the commercial value of the coal. At the first trial he succeeded in making a perfect weed of iron bars one and one-half inches in thickness, a feat that cannot be accomplished, it is said, by any coal so far mined at any other point on the Pacific coast. A lump picked at random from the scattered fragments on the beach was weighed and placed in a retort for analysis. The retort was brought to a bright red heat to the forward ones of the ship, and the gas given off was of a pecnliarly fine purpleness and whiteness which indicated the probable great value of this Western Alaska coal for illuminating purposes. Burned in the open grate, in the ship's cabin, it first gave off a bright white flame, with scarcely any smoke, and then settled into a red hot mass, until consumed, and was reduced to a fine white ashy without any offensive smells or clinkers.

The analysis of the chief engineer gives carbon 88, hydrogen 7, and ash 6 per cent., with only a trace of sulphur and sodium. In an official report made by that officer, he says: "For steaming purposes I have no doubt my opinion will be unbacked by solid and well-assessed facts, ought not to be expressed or finally entertained. The tests made simply enable me to pronounce it a cannel coal of great value, much superior, in fact, for domestic purposes to anything yet seen in the San Francisco market." This officer, by reason of his having been on San Francisco duty during each Winter, when his ship is out of commission, has had ample means of observing the various kinds of coal sold in the largest and most important city of the Pacific coast. It must be kept in mind, too, that the analysis made by him was of an outcrop broken off and thrown up by the waves.

The Russians, during their ownership of Alaska, practically disregarded these deposits at Conrchazak Bay, because they involved mining by shafts instead of by drifts of short lengths, which they could do some miles further down the coast, at a place called Coal Bay, about twenty miles south of Churchaznk Bay, they mined, with a single opening convenient to the beach, all the coal needed by their steamers, doing the work of the Russian-American Company from Portland Channel to the seal islands. Unfortunately, toward the close of the Russian occupation of the country, they followed the vein or seam under the bay at Coal Cove; the mine thereby became flooded, and ever since has remained abandoned.

In 1851 a company was formed in San Francisco, at the head of which was a German by the name of Haltern, and the Russian-American Company was largely interested, for the purpose of mining coal for the San Francisco market. A new seam was opened at Coal Cove, several miles from the old Russian works, but nearly all the output was consumed in the Territory. Mr. Haltern, who is a very wealthy citizen of San Francisco, and who owns considerable property in Alaska, died recently at Sitka, is now here. He has several times stated that personal observation of the coal deposits of Western Alaska long ago convinced him that they were practically inexhaustible. He says that the greatest obstacle to the enlistment of capital in the development of that and other business enterprises in Alaska is the erroneous but general notion that the climate is so hostile that no business of that kind can be made profitable. The first important step is to disabuse the minds of men on this point, not by exaggerated stories of the agricultural capabilities of Alaska, but by a strict adherence to such facts in statement as illustrate the real resources of the country. Coal, unquestionably, is one of them, and there is nothing in the climatic conditions of the country or in its topographical features to create serious obstacles to a satisfactory and profitable development of this great interest.

When Russia ceded Alaska, and the country was turned over to military control for years, the working of the coal mines ceased altogether, and it is only in the last eighteen months that an effort has again been made to invite public attention to it. Not only are there extensive coal deposits at the points named, at Cook's Inlet, easy of access, but the seams crop out, and are exposed all along the eastern shore of that inlet from Anchor Point at the northern entrance of Kasheuak Gulf to Kasiloff River, and at various other points between Coal and Graham Harbors, a distance of more than one hundred miles. At all these points the ground rises back from the caves and smaller bays, from seventy-five to a hundred feet, giving ample means and convenient grades for the construction of gravity tramways to vessels for loading. The harbors are completely sheltered, so that no difficulties in that respect are presented.

Nothing certain or definite has been discovered in regard to coal in Southeastern Alaska. Several gentlemen of some means, residents of the Territory, have been prospecting for coal on Admiralty Island, about ninety miles east of Sitka, and while they have discovered some outcroppings and made some crude tests of it and some expenditure in discovery operations, nothing of any degree of certainty has been ascertained. As with many of the efforts at gold mining in Alaska, the prospecting for coal in the southwestern portion of the Territory has lacked that intelligent effort necessary to insure success. The Government has done nothing in aid of geological and mineralogical surveys in any part of Alaska. Discoveries heretofore made of either the precious or useful minerals in the Territory have been the result either of accident or of private effort, or, if by a Government officer, by some independent effort of his own.

So thoroughly indifferent have Congress and the Executive departments been after twenty-two years of ownership of the country, and after having realized millions in the way of revenue from the seal fisheries alone, that they have provided no mail service westward from Sitka, and no coast survey has yet extended westward and northward from Fort Wrangel, a short distance this side of the British boundary. There is not an officer in the United States Navy now on pilot duty on the coast from Fort Simpson to Sitka, or from Sitka to Fort Simpson, by the inland passage. There are no charts based on official surveys north and west of Wrangel, and no naval officer would risk his ship in the passage without the employment of a private expert pilot. There are many evidences of large deposits of iron ore in Alaska, but no inducement exists for development yet, on private account, and the Government has not given the slightest encouragement by official surveys or preliminary surveys. Large deposits of iron ore have been opened on Vancouver's Island and on the smaller islands immediately north of Vancouver, within British territory, and there is no reason for coming to any other conclusion than that the same conditions, proximity of coal and iron, will soon present themselves by exploration in Alaska, furnishing another great contribution to national wealth and enhancing the value of the Territory to the Nation.

The more the people at large come to know Alaska the more they will realize this. The past two years have done more to bring Alaska nearer to the intelligence of the mass of the people than all the previous period of our occupation of the country.

SHE FELL ON THE PLATFORM.

MRS. ROCHE BADLY HURT AT AN ELEVATED ROAD STATION.

Mrs. Mary Roche is lying ill in the house of a charitable friend at 1,603 First-avenue. She is sixty years old. On Sunday, Dec. 7, she met with an accident at the Eighty-sixth-street station of the Second-avenue elevated road which will maim her for the remainder of her days.

Mrs. Roche left the home of her son-in-law, Michael Carr, in East Sixteenth-street, at dusk on the Sunday in question, and took a Second-avenue train up-town. She says that the cars were crowded, and when she was getting off the train at Eighty-sixth-street the guard roughly shoved her from the platform. A raised step about a yard wide skirts the platform, and before Mrs. Roche knew the guard's pushing, she stumbled and fell from it.

It was raining at the time and for some minutes she lay on the platform neglected and quite helpless. A gentleman who saw her there called the attention of the ticket seller to her condition and a chair was obtained. She began to cry bitterly while she sat there. She says that eight trains passed before any assistance arrived.

Police Sergeant Ryan assisted two friends of hers who then arrived to procure a cab and Mrs. Roche was carried to her friend's house. The ankle on the leg she fell upon is broken and the limb is badly sprained. Her right arm and wrist are also sprained. Mrs. Roche is anxious to see some of the passengers on the train who must have witnessed her fall. Her friends will formally complain to Col. Hain to-day.

The ticket agent at the station where the accident occurred told a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had done everything he could for the old lady. She refused to go home in an ambulance, and he had sent for Mrs. Brown, a friend of hers, and her daughter.

It will be weeks before the injured woman will quit her bed.

EFFECT OF MONELL'S DEATH.

IT MAY HASTEN THE TRIAL OF THE FLACK SCANDAL CASES.

The death of Justice Ambrose Monell on Saturday night is not likely to lead to any action on the part of the Bar Association, of which organization he was not a member. The association took a stand at its last meeting in favor of so investigating into his connection with the Flack scandal as soon as a trial should have been secured on the criminal charge upon which indictments in that case had been returned by the Grand Jury. This delay, in the opinion of many prominent members, did not spring from any desire to shield the Judge even for a time, but from a belief that it would be impossible to obtain sufficient evidence on other charges than that upon which the indictments were still pending.

William Hornblower, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association, said yesterday afternoon: "The death of Judge Ducell, however, ends the action of the Bar Association so far as he is concerned. But it does not in any way affect the case of Meeks so far as the accusation is concerned. At the same time it takes away the legitimate plea of the defendants for delay, because of the serious illness of an important witness, and therefore can hardly fail to hasten the trial of Meeks in the criminal court.

"Nothing can be done by the association till that is over with, and then, our evidence being accessible, there will be no occasion for delay. If the result in the courts is conviction, disbarment will follow as a matter of course. On the other hand, an acquittal might or might not result in a disqualification of the action for disbarment. That would depend altogether on the evidence as to the propriety of Meeks's action, which is a different thing from its criminality."

MURDER OF EXPLORER DOULS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Some details have been received in Paris of the murder in the Sahara of M. Camdom Douls, the French explorer. He was a native of the south of France, settled in Tangier. He resolved to go to Africa, join the pilgrims going to Mecca, and return with them through countries not yet explored in the South of Morocco. A friend who once saw him disguised as an Arab says no one could have recognized a European in the turn-out, similar man who spoke Arabic fluently and observed exactly all the religious practices ordered by the Koran. His great fear before starting was that his scheme would be spoken of and made known to the people of the region he wanted to visit. It is to be feared that the secret oozed out, that his journey was reported in a Spanish paper, and that the notice was republished in Algeria. It was in consequence known, in spite of his disguise, that he was a Frenchman and a Christian. He was well received at Touat. To connect him to Azonad he selected two guides, to each of whom he gave 1,200f. He at the same time bought a dromedary. From this it was concluded by those with whom he traveled that he was in possession of a large sum of money. The murder was committed half way between Oolef and Akabli. M. Douls had stopped to water and a group of large trees near a well and fell asleep. His two treacherous guides seized the opportunity to strangle him with a rope, after which they took all the valuable articles in his possession and fled. M. Douls was just on the point of completing his great journey, and would have returned to France with a great reputation as an explorer.

THE FIRST AMERICAN VICTIM.

From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 14.

A well-known society man walked into the office of a prominent physician yesterday and announced that the epidemic of influenza which has been traveling through Europe, to the temporary discomfort of multitudes of persons, had reached Baltimore. He was, he said, the first victim, and he had come out at once on the best and most active treatment for the relief of his watery eyes, stuffed nose, swelled-up head, and generally wretched condition. The doctor gave him a few soothing words, a little very mild medicine, and told him he would be all right in a few days. Doctor never laugh in the presence of his patients, but there is a strong suspicion that the doctor smiled at the announcement that his patient had the European influenza now distressing so many noses across the water. Physicians in Baltimore think the European epidemic of influenza may come here, but there is no danger "the influenza, and they laugh at its hovering convention with cholera. Epidemics of influenza are not uncommon, but beyond the discomfort they cause they are not dreaded.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

From the Portland Oregonian, Dec. 9.

We think the present population of Oregon about 300,000, of Washington 275,000. These estimates are based on the vote cast in Oregon in November, 1888, and in Washington in November, 1889, and on the latest returns of school population in both States.

MR. WELSH'S TESTIMONY

WHY HE WANTS GEN. MORGAN CONFIRMED.

CHARGES OF SECTARIAN FAVORITISM IN THE INDIAN BUREAU DENIED—OPPOSED TO CHURCH AND STATE UNION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I be permitted, in view of the present agitation of the subject, to state why the confirmation of Gen. Morgan, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Dr. Dorchester, the Superintendent of Indian Schools, is desirable, and to review the charges which have been made against these gentlemen by the Roman Catholic Church, or members of the same, by some public men, and by those who consider that Gen. Morgan's war record is discreditable. I speak as one who is wholly free from either political or religious prejudice, since as the Secretary of the Indian Rights Association I have been forced in defense of truth to come to conflict alternately with representatives of both political parties, and to defend and assist so far as lay in my power Roman Catholics who are doing good work in the Indian service.

This association did all in its power, through me as its representative, to prevent the removal of Commissioner Oberly, but, after that removal was effected, we stood ready to judge Commissioner Morgan on his merits. There is probably no one who knows better than do I, through force of circumstances, what the Commissioner has done in the five months during which he has held office. I have been in almost daily communication with him during that time, constantly bringing before him varied practical matters in which it was necessary for him to act in a practical and positive manner. I have also known Gen. Morgan for five years previous to his appointment, and I know well many men of the highest standing and ability who have known him during his whole career.

In view of information gathered through these various means, I state unhesitatingly that he promises the best possible results for the Indian service. He has brought to his post energy, courage, and ability. He has acted entirely upon the principles of civil service reform in the conduct of his office, dismissing from the Government service those persons who for whatever reason were unfitted for their post, irrespective of political or religious considerations, and retaining those who deserved to be retained. It is this which has raised up both for him and Dr. Dorchester a host of enemies, and it is this which, should secure for him the support of all good citizens. He has instituted, and, if permitted to do so, will doubtless carry out, a system of Indian education which is thorough and comprehensive, and which will realize the desires that have long been entertained by the majority of the Indian's friends.

The principal assault made upon Commissioner Morgan emanates from the late Chief of the Educational Division of the Indian Bureau, who was dismissed from his post for the best possible reasons, and who bequeathed to his successor a mass of confused and disorganized official work which is the best evidence of his incompetency. Gen. Morgan has stated unqualifiedly that he has no intention to make Indian service for either political or sectarian reasons, and that the reasons for which all removals had been made are on file in Washington. Many of those reasons I have personally examined and have found them just and clear. I have also found that the charges upon which the charges against Gen. Morgan and Dr. Dorchester were founded. I wrote to Dr. Dorchester asking a reply to the charges against him, and I submit the following quotation from his letter, which reached me yesterday:

"The truth is, no removals of Roman Catholics were made except under stress of necessity. It would not have been consistent with the Roman Catholic Church to have had them continue as her representatives in the Indian School service. I gladly recommended the continuance of all who were creditable in character and efficient in work. The onus was thrown upon us to remove objectionable and incompetent persons, or to retain them simply because they were Roman Catholics. To have done the latter would have placed the administration on a sectarian one. This we could not be a party to. We were guilty of no favoritism toward other denominations. More Methodists (I am a Methodist) were removed or recommended for removal by me than Romans. I kept a private record of this, and the relative number in each class until after the work was all done, when we counted up the lists. Secretary Noble's resolution was called to it by the Catholic complaints."

This reply is worthy of consideration by those who seek to defeat Dr. Dorchester's confirmation.

Let it also be noted that during the present administration, under the contract school system, the Roman Catholic Church has received this year $35,741, out of a total appropriation to all churches of $80,094, the proportion to any one Church being that to the Presbyterian, $47,650. Is there evidence in these figures of a desire upon the part of Commissioner Morgan to discriminate against the Roman Catholics?

Hearing last summer the first rumors of these charges, I wrote at once to Cardinal Gibbons, offering to co-operate with him against such a policy of administration as it was charged the Indian Bureau had entered upon, if it really existed. Desiring to be free from the danger of getting my facts from but one side, I recently visited Baltimore, and had an interview with Bishop Ireland and Bishop Riordan of the Roman Catholic Church, so as to learn their statement of this case. Bishop Ireland stated that he was convinced that Roman Catholics were everywhere being swept out of the service, while he also objected to the reported intention of the Indian Commissioner to let the contract school system, whereby the churches and the Government have heretofore co-operated in the work of Indian education, as the Roman Catholic Church would suffer serious losses in property and in the work of christianizing and civilizing Indians. Archbishop Riordan also opposed any present abandonment of the contract school system, that a present abandonment of the system was not contemplated by the Commissioner, and that we did not believe that the discrimination against Roman Catholics, to which he referred, existed.

One of the charges which Bishop Ireland made against Commissioner Morgan with great emphasis and conviction of its truth was, that he had failed to investigate the case of an Indian agent in the Northwest who was charged with imprisoning an Indian because he sent his child to a Roman Catholic school. I instantly took steps to investigate the truth of this charge, writing to Commissioner Morgan and telegraphing across the continent to the accused Indian agent. The Commissioner replied, that he had promised to investigate the charge as soon as the papers were placed in writing before him, but that since then he had heard nothing further from the accusers. The agent replied fully and satisfactorily, showing that the Indian was imprisoned not for the reason alleged, but because he resisted the Indian policemen who were sent to bring him in the act to explain why the white brother his child from the Government school at the reservation to which he had previously belonged; that he was imprisoned under the judgment of the Court of Indian Defenses composed of his own people, and that religion, as the Indian himself, were not concerned in the case. The Indian had been confined in the guardhouse for a few hours only, although he was sentenced to a five days' imprisonment.

The facts in this case were willfully perverted by certain men publishing a local newspaper near the reservation who had a personal interest in the result, removal of which for fifteen months they had been trying to accomplish, in order to enable them to take up claims on certain Indian school lands. The incident, moreover, occurred a year ago under Commissioner Oberly, and previous to Gen. Morgan's appointment. These are the facts upon which this charge, stated to me with the utmost seriousness, rested.

A word for Gen. Morgan's war record. The Washington agent of the Indian Rights Association, Mr. C. C. Painter, met a few days ago by mere chance in Chicago Col. Putnam, who was on the court-martial which tried Gen. Morgan during the civil war for the charges which were then preferred against him. Col. Putnam stated to Mr. Painter that these charges were evidently the result of a conspiracy inspired by jealousy; that he knew Gen. Morgan to have been a brave and excellent soldier; that he (Col. Putnam) was willing to come to Washington to testify before the Senate Committee in his behalf.

I make this detailed statement in view of the grave issues which are involved in the decision of this matter. A pure, vigorous, and wise administration of Indian affairs is put in jeopardy by the assault which I believe at its largest the outcome of personal malice, and which has been skillfully used to arouse fierce religious animosity. Not only are those particularly interested in the welfare of the Indian concerned in this issue, but citizens at large are quite as much concerned in its right settlement. The question is simple enough whether officers of the United States Government are to be permitted to perform their du

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Dec. 16—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing Dec. 15, 1888.
Alton & Terre Haute	42	42	43
American Tel. & Cable Co	85¼	85	81
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	33	33½	55⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	8	7⅞	8
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts	197⅛	197⅛	203
Cameron Coal	7	6	23¼
Canada Southern	56⅜	54¾	51
Canadian Pacific	76¾	75¾	52
Central Pacific	33¾	33¾	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅞	26¾	..
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	67	65⅜	..
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	49	47½	..
Chicago Gas Trust	44¼	39	39½
Chicago & Alton	134½	134½	135
Chicago & Northwestern	111⅜	110¾	104⅜
Chicago & Northwestern pf	142¾	140¾	136
Chic., Burlington & Quincy	105¾	104⅞	106
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	69¾	68½	69⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	113¾	112¾	101⅝
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛
Chi., St. Louis & Pacific	15¼	15¼	..
Chi., St. Louis & Pacific pf	39	37	35¼
Chic., Chi. & St. L	24¾	24¾	..
Chic., Chi. & St. L. pf	101	99¾	..
Cincinnati, Wash. & Balt	2¼	2¼	..
Cincinnati, Wash. & B. pf	4½	4½	..
Colorado Coal	37½	37½	31¼
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol.	23¾	22¾	20¼
Chicago & East Illinois	37⅜	36½	41¾
Chicago & East Illinois pf	90	77	93⅜
Commercial Cable	169¾	..	..
Consolidated Gas	237	233	..
Consolidated Gas Company	88¾	87¾	70
Delaware & Hudson	147	144¾	129¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	140½	139½	137¾
Denver, Texas & Ft. W	31¾	31½	..
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6¾	6¾	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	9¾	9¾	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	90	87	93
Hamilton Central	118	117½	113½
Kingston & Pembroke	26¾	25¾	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	9	9	..
Laclede Gas Company	20¾	20⅝	..
Lake Erie & Western	17	16¾	..
Lake Erie & Western pf	64⅝	63½	49⅝
Lake Shore	108¼	107	99⅜
Long Island	90	90	92¾
Louisville & Nashville	85¾	85¾	80¾
Louisville, New Albany & C.	39¾	37½	40
Mahoning Coal	53	50½	40
Manhattan Consolidated	103	99½	90
Manhattan Beach	6	6	53
Memphis & Charleston	65	60	..
Mexican National certs	5	5	6½
Michigan Central	98	97	84½
Milwaukee & Nashville	50	50	51
Mill., Lake Shore & West	99	99	91
Mill., Lake Shore & West. pf	115¾	114¾	102
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19	19	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	72	71	..
Missouri Pacific	68¼	66⅞	70
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅝	9	13¼
Mobile & Ohio	93¾	92½	89
New-York, Chic. & St. Louis	10⅝	10⅝	..
New Central Coal	9⅜	9	11
New Jersey Central	124	120	93¾
New York Central	107⅞	106¾	109⅝
New-York & New-England	44¼	43⅜	39⅞
New-York, Chicago & St. L	17⅜	17¼	16¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	36¾	36	35⅜
New-York, Lake Erie & W	19⅞	19⅜	15⅝
New-York, L. E. & W. pf	67	66½	61
New-York, Sus. & Western	8	8	9¼
New-York, Sus. & W. pf	32¾	32	32¾
Norfolk & Western	20¾	20⅜	19¾
Northern Pacific	22½	21½	21⅝
Northern Pacific pf	57	55¾	57¾
Ohio & Mississippi	18¾	18	19¾
Ohio Coal	27¼	26¾	20¾
Ohio, Indiana & Western	7⅞	6¾	..
Ohio, Indiana & Western pf	20	18	..
Oregon & Western	20¾	19¾	17¾
Oregon Improvement	48	43	69¾
Oregon Railway & Nav	109	107½	95¾
Oregon Short Line	50	44½	43¾
Oregon & Transcontinental	45⅛	34¾	28¾
Panama	96	94½	89¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	29	28	35¾
Philadelphia & Reading	40¾	39¼	48⅝
Philadelphia Gas	61	62	78
Pittsburg & Western pf	38	35	17⅛
Pullman Palace Car Co	180	178	171¾
Quicksilver pf	35	34	35
Richmond & West Point	22¾	21⅝	23¾
Richmond & West Point pf	82¾	81¾	83
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	106½	105½	109½
St. Louis & San Francisco	15⅞	15	24⅝
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	49	37½	64¾
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf	94½	92	111⅝
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	7	6¾	9¾
St. Paul & Duluth	82	82	39½
St. Paul & Duluth pf	84½	80¾	82
St. Paul & Omaha	53¾	53¾	35¾
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	113½	109¾	89
Southern Pacific	36¾	33	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	78⅝	75	35½
Texas Pacific Land Trust	21	20½	20¾
Texas Pacific	20	19½	9¾
Toledo & Ohio Central	40	39	..
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	75½	75½	61
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	75½	75½	60
Union Pacific	68¾	67¾	54¾
United States Express	85½	85	74
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac	15¾	15	12¾
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	31¾	30⅝	24¾
Wells-Fargo Express	140	140	..
Western Union Telegraph	86½	85¾	85⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	69¾	68¾	68⅝
Wisconsin Central	32½	32½	..

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed an increase in surplus reserve of $1,927,500; the banks now hold $2,630,650 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $4,132,200, an increase in specie of $1,150,900, an increase in legal tenders of $1,159,100, a decrease in deposits of $2,987,600, and a decrease in circulation of $131,800.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	Dec. 14, '89.	Dec. 7, '89.	Dec. 15, '88.
Loans	$79,700,600	$84,232,800	$85,488,200
Specie	75,972,200	73,030,700	79,122,500
Legal tenders	26,458,600	25,299,300	31,195,500
Deposits	395,500,600	398,488,200	492,588,100
Circulation	3,903,800	4,035,400	1,950,300

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$75,972,200	$75,959,700	$79,122,500
Legal tenders	26,458,600	25,299,300	31,195,500
Total reserve	$101,530,800	$100,350,200	$110,318,000
Reserve required against deposits	98,900,150	99,647,050	100,648,775
Reserve in excess of requirements	2,630,650	703,150	3,672,225

At London British consols for money advanced ⅛ to 97 11-16, and for the account, ⅛ to 97 15-16. In United States bonds 4s were ex interest, at 129¾ and the 4½s were unchanged at 107½. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Mexican Central 4s, 2½; Lake Shore, ½; New-York Central and Louisville and Nashville, each ¼, and Kansas & Texas, ⅛. *Declined*—Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ⅛; Chicago and East Illinois preferred, ⅞; do. common, 3½; Manhattan consolidated, ⅜; Oregon Improvement and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each 2½; Cameron Coal, each 1½, and Erie first consolidated, Houston and Texas Central generals, trust receipts, Iowa Central and Great Northern 6s, trust receipts, Kentucky Central 6s, Lake Erie and Western 5s, Louisville and Nashville general 6s, Western 5s, Louisville and Nashville refunding 5s, Reading third preference incomes, Manitoba consol 6s, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Tennessee firsts, and Virginia Midland generals, each 1.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$11,402,185
Corresponding week last year	7,854,906
Since Jan. 1	478,512,264
Corresponding period last year	444,627,185

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,677,107
Corresponding week last year	6,566,373
Since Jan. 1, 1889	323,699,781
Corresponding period last year	281,537,997

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$20,028
Corresponding week last year	86,732
Since Jan. 1, 1889	7,340,108
Corresponding period last year	8,116,792

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$297,035
Corresponding week last year	5,603,907
Since Jan. 1, 1889	67,524,472
Corresponding period last year	43,803,266

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Dec. 14	$751,460,640
Balance for the week ending Dec. 14	54,288,286
Clearings for the week ending Dec. 7	855,302,340
Balance for the week ending Dec. 7	58,256,249
Clearings for the week ending Nov. 30	626,606,259
Balance for the week ending Nov. 30	25,341,718
Clearings for the week ending Nov. 23	799,447,165
Balance for the week ending Nov. 23	34,175,403
Clearings for the week ending Nov. 16	775,056,013
Balance for the week ending Nov. 16	33,409,715
*Clearings for the week ending Nov. 9	701,716,737
*Balance for the week ending Nov. 9	29,618,059

*For five days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Bricks are slightly firmer: Haverstraw Hard are worth $6 75@$7; Fishkills, $6 50@$6 75; Sparrowbush, $6 25@$6 50; Peach Orchard, $5 25@$5 50; Pale Bricks, $3@$5 75; Croton Dark and Red, $15@$16; Croton Brown, $14@$15.....Rosendale Cement is firmer, and is worth $1 25@$1 29 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2 00@$2 20; English Portland, $2 25@$2 55; German Portland, $2 30@$2 75. Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and delivering. $1 10@$1 15; State Lime, $1 05@$1 10; Lime, 90@95c.; hair, are warm, $2 25@$2 30 ₱ 1,000..... Goats' Hair is worth 22c.@26c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 12c.@16c.

COFFEE—Was held to firmness, on a moderately active inquiry, with fair invoices of the quoted Rio No. 7 at 17½c., and 17¾c. sales embraced 4,250 bags Rio, of which No. 6 at 18½c., and No. 9 at 15¾c.; 400 pkgs. Jamaica at full prices, and 500 mats Java, part of the cargo shipped, at 21½c. And in the main interest speculation was to a re pertable aggregate for the day, and, though variable, wound up firmly on a gain for the day of 10@20 points, on more or less active trade in spot and part for immediate....Latest cables favorable. Deliveries to Brazil ports (boral, (to Rio Janeiro 9,000 bags, and to Santos 10,000 bags,) and season, since July 1 to date, respectively 1,000 and 1,140,000 bags, against the same time last year, 2,295,000 and 1,050,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro to-day, 170,000 bags, against 250,000 bags a year ago, and at Santos, 600,000 bags, against 348,000 bags; also Brazilian,) and stock of Coffee here 205,697 bags, and at all the distributing ports 279,757 bags.

Option sales here for the day: 52,500 bags (embracing the closing lots) at 16.35c.@17.20c. January at 16.40c.@16.80c., February at 16.40c.@16.45c., March to August each 16.50c.@16.55c., September and October each 16.55c.@16.60c., (December, 1890, at 16.35c.@16.40c.).

COTTON—Business was comparatively limited, even in the speculative line, yet the changes in prices were insignificant—for the day a rise on December of 2 points—while other options stood as on last previous report, (generally speaking, for the day, 26,700 bales.).....Cables of an easier range, but soon was credited with the statement that Continental spinners were requiring about 1,000 bales more each week than the corresponding dates of last year to meet their needs, rudding on light stocks. December options closed here at 10.16c.@10.17c., January at 10.08c.@10.09c., February at 10.11c., March at 10.16c.@10.17c., April at 10.26c.@10.26c., May at 10.32c.@10.33c., June to August within the range of 10.39c.@10.50c., and September at 10.07c.@10.09c.....And for prompt delivery sales of 500 bales here to spinners at an advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb., closing firmly. Low Middling stood here at 9 13-16c.@10 1-16c., Middling at 10 5-16c.@10 9-16c., and Fair at 11 11-16c.@11 15-16c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR was only moderately sought after, even on some trade account, and continued irregular as to prices, though for the week closed materially.....ARTICLES from 14,000 bbls. and 18,580 sacks, and clearances hence, 4,274 bbls. and 930 sacks, and from tone Atlantic ports, 27,562 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 6,400 bbls. Superfine, 1,000 bbls. Extra No. 3, 2,000 bbls. Extra No. 2, 3,000 bbls. Extra, 1,000 bbls. Western Spring Wheat Extras, 2,000 bbls. Minnesota Patent, and 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour.....RYE FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT unchanged, but dull.....RYE and BARLEY about as last quoted, but inactive. Canada Peas, nominal, at 75c. ₱ bushel, including 40-lb. quoted at 57½c.@55c., as to quality, chiefly at 60c.@62½c.

WHEAT—Hardened in price for the day, on options, about ½c.@¾c., on a rather more confident inquiry, though not resulting in much activity, with the close 50,000 bushels, partly in sympathy with the West, continued shrinkage in the deliveries to interior points, somewhat steadier cables, and reports on distributions of recent free consumptions there for export (up to 350,000 bushels).....The aggregate option sales and exchanges here for the day were 1,200,000 bushels.....Shippers and millers were scarcely represented here, such export bids as reported running too low for successful negotiations, while early deliveries maintained their position with the option list.....About 60,000 bushels left Western wheat were reported sold, of which about 20,000 bushels for export, all ungraded Red, partly to cover maturing freights, and about 10,000 bushels to millers —in addition to a few boatloads of Wheat, of recent purchases, going forward to Liverpool, and moderate direct export takings mentioned in telegrams from the Northwest. ...Deliveries to prominent interior Spring Wheat points, 283,608 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 56,374 bushels, while the week's deliveries to all these points were 3,411,000 bushels, against 3,843,843 bushels the preceding week, and 1,913,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1888.....Receipts here, 52,800 bushels, and export clearances hence reported of 24,092 bushels, (from the Northern Pacific Columbo for Lisbon,) while receipts from near-by ports the clearances were 67,192 bushels, (of which from Baltimore 66,000 bushels,) by the steamship Schraun for Antwerp.

And for the December option on contract Wheat stood at the regular close at 84¾c., January at 85c., (range 84¾c.@85⅝c.) February at 86¾c., (range 86¼c.@87 5-16c.) March at 88¼c., (range 87 3-16c.@87¾c.) April at 88c., May, 1890, regularly closed at 88⅝c., (range to-day, 88¼c.@88 9-16c.,) and subsequently 87 7-16c.@88c., and July, on sales and exchanges for the day of 584,000 bushels) and June, regularly, at 87½c., (range 87¼c.@87¾c.).....And here contract grade red Winter Wheat, afloat, at the close was quoted at 85¾c.@86c., and ungraded at from 73¼c.@84½c.

CORN—A comparatively limited movement was reported, yet on options prices were quoted up for the day, on the last named, restricted offerings, and near the close rather steadier Western markets.....Export call light.....Arrivals here, 32,050 bushels, and no clearances hence reported, and from near-by ports the clearances were 49,969 bushels.....Sales reported of 434,000 bushels, of which on options 232,000 bushels No. 2 and 88,000 bushels steamer Mixed, (the latter for January delivery,) and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 114,000 bushels, about 56,000 bushels credited to shippers.....Included in reported sales here were No. 2 Corn afloat, prompt and near by, at 43¾c.@43¾c., chiefly for prompt delivery at 43½c., do., in elevator and store, at 42¾c.@42¾c.; No. 2 Corn, December, at 42½c.; do., January, at 41¼c.@41 7-16c., closing at 41½c.; do., February, at 41¼c.@41¾c., closing at 41¾c., do., May, at 41⅞c., closing 41¾c.; steamer Mixed, in elevator, at 41½c. @41 7-16c., prompt, and special delivery in January 41¼c.@41¾c., closing at 41¾c., do., February, at 40¾c., and do., January option, at 39¾c.@39¾c., closing at 39¾c.; do., February option, at 39¾c.@ 39⅝c., mostly at 39⅝c.; No. 2 White, afloat, at 44c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow, to arrive and here, within the range of 39c.@43¼c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Varied little, on a fair business in prompt and near-by deliveries, in good part for export—mostly for Great Britain—and a light speculative movement, closing firmly.....Receipts here, 48,000 bushels, and clearances hence, unimportant.....Sales reported here of 284,000 bushels, of which on options only 75,000 bushels No. 2 Oats and 25,000 bushels No. 2 White, and for prompt and early delivery about 184,000 bushels, (about 100,000 bushels committed to shippers.).....Inoluided in sales here were No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 31¾c., and delivered at 32¼c.@32½c., (about 50,000 bushels clipped White for export, part bsels of 32½c.;) No. 2 White for December at 31¾c.; do., January, at 31c.; No. 3 White, at 30½c.@30¾c.; No. 2 Oats, in store and elevator, at 28⅝c.@28¾c., closing at 28¾c., and delivered at 29¾c.@29¾c., (about 50,000 bushels credited to shippers.); do., December, at 28⅝c.; do., January, 28⅝c.; do., February, at 28¾c.; do., May, at 28½c.; No. 3 Oats at 28c. Rejected at 27c., ungraded White at 30c.@35c. for fair to choice, mainly at 31½c.@33½c., and ungraded Mixed at 27c.@30c., as to quality, and condition.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, No. 1, is worth 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 lb.; No. 2, 65c.@75c.; No. 3, 55c.@60c.; Hay, Clover, 55c.@60c.; Clover mixed, 50c.@55c.; Hay, shipping, 45c.@50c.; Hay, sale, 55c.; Long Rye Straw, 75c.@80c.; Short Rye Straw, 55c.@60c.; Oat Straw, 45c.@50c., Wheat Straw, 40c. @45c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin was in rather less favor, with the range of $1 20@$1 25 for Strained, common to good offerings somewhat freer.....Spirits of Turpentine noted 43c. and dull.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum were a trifle higher but very dull, leaving off firmly at 104⅜, (having ranged to-day from 103⅝@104⅜,) and at the Producers' Exchange there reached only 115,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, quiet at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were in less demand, though in instances buyers had the advantage. Pork was quoted lower, on a moderate movement, closing dull, with sales reported of 200 bbls., including Mess at $10 25@$10 75, Short Clear at $11 50@$12 50, Family Mess (city) at $11 50@$12 25, and Extra Prime at $9 50@$9 75.....DRESSED Hogs were quoted steadier, though in rather slow sale, with city quoted at 4 11-16c.@ 5c. lbs., as to weight, and Western receipts, 39,041 head. CUTMEATS were comparatively quiet, including Pickled Bellies, 12 lbs., at 5¾c., and 10 lbs. at 5¾c.; Pickled Shoulders at 4½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6c., and other kinds of Pickled Western Steam LARD was very dull for early delivery, closing at $6 25 asked.....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of only 1,000 tcs. at 6.00c., seemingly the former price, with January at $6 23 bid, February at $6 30, March at $6 37, and May at $6 48.....And of city Steam Lard 75 tcs. sold at $6 85.....Refined quoted for the Continent at $6 40@$6 80.....Refined quoted in America at $7 15.....BEEF was in moderate sale, in a jobbing way, at unchanged prices. BEEF HAMS inactive, but about steady; quoted here at $22 25@ $23 00, and 200 pkgs. sold at $23 50.....BUTTER and CHEESE varied slightly, on tame markets ...EGGS in better demand and firmer, closing at 23½c. @27c. for best domestic. Fresh Otis generally dull, but as a rule held to steadily.....Of COTTONSEED OIL, 50 bbls. sold, prompt, at 28c., and 1,000 bbls. to arrive, at 27c., with Yellow quoted at 33c. Choice City Yellow quoted at 32c. Crude, in tanks, 24½c. nominal; Western at 24c.....OLEOMARGARINE STEARINE at 5 5-16c.

SKINS—Were moderately sought after, with Deer rising and unchanged, and Goat ruling steady.

SUGARS—Raw quoted steady, though inactive; 5,700 bags Centrifugals, 96° test, sold recently at 6¼c., (for Philadelphia.) Refined Sugars very quiet, and off at 6⅞c.@7c. for crushed, 6¾c. for granulated, 6⅝c. for easy.....Cables showed rather less firmness.

FREIGHTS—Held their own very well, on a fair movement, in connection with steam and sail engagements, chiefly for Grain, Lumber, Timber, Coarse stock, Coal to West India and Gulf ports, Fertilizers, Phosphate Rock, Railroad Iron, and miscellaneous cargoes, with some inquiry noted for tonnage for Petroleum, Flour, Sugar, Dyewoods, and Fruit; while in the line of berth freights the offerings were to a respectable aggregate, mainly of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Provisions, Leather, Apples, Oysters, Hops, Canned Goods, Machinery, Oil Cake, Oil, and other heavy and measurement goods—part through: 16,000 bushels Wheat, and 9,000 bbls. and 4,000 sks. Grain, part via Canada, $48,722 bales, against 867,599 bales last year; crop in sight, 4,508,89 bales, against 4,158,798 bales last year. The overland movement includes 4,816 bales of shipments from Memphis, 1,000 bales to the Fisco Road, not counted until the end of the month.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 14.—Cotton quil; Middling, 9 11-16c.; Low Middling, 9 7 16c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net and gross receipts, 3,780 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,698 bales; sales, 1,198 bales; stock, 72,180 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 14.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9 11-16c.; Low Middling, 9 7 16c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net and gross receipts, 6,236 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,680 bales; sales, 1,198 bales; stock, 106,575.

NORFOLK, Dec. 14.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9 11-16c.; Low Middling, 9 7 16c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net and gross receipts, 1,803 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,803 bales; stock, 12,980.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9 11-16c.; Low Middling, 9 7 16c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net receipts, 13,886 bales; gross, 13,912 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,708 bales; to the Continent, 491 bales; to the Continent, 8,948 bales; coastwise, 1,325 bales; sales, 2,250 bales; stock, 319,877 bales. Net overland movement for week ended Dec. 13, inclusive, 64,114 bales, against 48,821 bales for the corresponding week last year; total since Sept. 1, 443,320 bales, against 511,030 bales last year. Grain, mill takings and Canada, 848,722 bales, against 867,599 bales last year; crop in sight, 4,508,89 bales, against 4,158,798 bales last year. The overland movement includes 4,816 bales of shipments from Memphis, 1,000 bales to the Fisco Road, not counted until the end of the month.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 14.—Cotton quil; Middling, 9 11-16c.; Low Middling, 9 7 16c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net and gross receipts, 3,780 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,698 bales; sales, 1,198 bales; stock, 72,180 bales.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—BISCHOFF, J.—Demurrers—Nos. 65, 42, 12, 45, 49, 38, 35, 41, 36. Actions for Divorce—Nos. 700, 701, 705. Law and Fact—Nos. 320, 339, 355, 114, 26, 136, 137, 138, 27, 271, 275, 276, 277.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART I.—ANDREWS, J.—Case on—No. 210, Voisin vs. The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—PATTERSON, J.—Nos. 1010, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 894, 2016, 915, 918, 885, 901, 870, 1093, 1371, 881½, 916, 1075, 1068, 732½, 1378½, 1377, 919, 516, 2813.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART III.—O'BRIEN, J. —Nos. 1890, 1891, 887, 1078, 1078, 2663, 1256½, 808, 2578, 1256, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 450, 1169, 1338, 1232, 1210, 1361, 657½, 858, 839, 840. Short Causes—Nos. 2811, 2596.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART IV.—BEACH, J. —Nos. 583, 1473, 1187, 844, 1085, 1304, 1188, 507, 1271, 1275, 1300½, 1066, 1285, 952, 1238, 1341, 1183, 1051, 1338, 952, 587, 991, 1242, 1248, 1244.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRACY, J.—Nos. 75, 176, 179, 154, 26.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM—Adjournod until the first Monday of January, 1890.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—DUGRO, J.—Nos. 590, 608, 584, 314, 326.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—O'GORMAN, J.—Nos. 592, 971, 856, 942, 1348, 784, 941, 978, 979, 980, 984, 985.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 551, contested will of Eliza Cushing. No. 558, contested will of Bridget Nevin; No. 553, contested will of John Patterson. No. 554, contested will of J. Wallock, and No. 540, contested will of Catharine Cline, at 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of James Donovan, Franklin Bruce, Sabina Benedicta Schmidt, Benedicte Fabrik, Leonard Van Pelt, Sarah Solomon, and M. A. Devlin, at 10 A. M.; Helmich Weiss, Cara B. Moore, and Fanny Thompson, at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—VAN HOESEN, J.—No. 4.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—Nos. 2, 25, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 17, 27.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—ALLEN, J.—Nos. 749, 1668, 817, 1103, 171, 1773, 375, 1448, 1437, 1651, 1082, 1488, 1431, 1459, 1445, 1611, 1916, 373, 1406, 1946.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—LARREMORE, C. J.—Case on—No. 1538, Whelan vs. The Standard Gas Lighting Company. No day calendar.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—HOLME, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—NEHRBAS, J.—Nos. 1488, 2485, 1510, 580, 674, 198, 64, 316, 46, 679, 3695, 182, 92, 2417, 737.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART III.—EHRLICH, J. Nos. 2512, 1944, 1924, 325, 363, 361, 349, 1739, 332, 350, 2921, 220, 360, 2530, 774.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART IV.—HOLME, J.—Special calendar of equity, non-jury, and preferred causes.

AUCTION SALES.

CHANCERY SALE OF THE PROSPECT PARK AND BELT RAILROAD—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tenn., THE KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY versus 7,004, THE MEMPHIS, CLARKSVILLE AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY and PROSPECT PARK AND BELT RAILROAD COMPANY and others, and other causes consolidated therewith.—By virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above-named consolidated causes on the 15th day of November, 1889, Minute Book 70, page 18, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in Memphis, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1890 within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby County, Tennessee, to wit: All of the property, real and personal, of the Prospect Park and Belt Railway Company, consisting of tracks, roadbed, right of way, contracts with the county and city, rights and franchises, depot houses, tenements, turn tables, frogs, switches, iots, machinery, engines, cars, office furniture, and all other rights and property of every nature, kind, and description.

The above property consists of a standard gauge line on road, beginning at the intersection of Second and Cayoso streets, in the city of Memphis, and extending to Prospect Park, a distance of about six (6) miles south of Memphis, with a branch line from Crosby station on the main line to Magnolia station, a distance of about one (1) mile; these two lines make about 9¼ miles of 35-lb. steel rails. The road is equipped with two (2) seventy (70) ton Baldwin locomotives, two (2) others of same size and make, under lease, two (2) open Summer pas-senger coaches, nine (9) closed passenger coaches, one (1) flat car, two (2) pavilions at Prospect Park, three (3) small station houses, one (1) car shed, and eleven (11) acres of ground at Prospect Park, one lot of ground at city terminus, on which is situated the station house, office, coal station, water tank, and shop, also fifteen (15) acres of land near Prospect Park, one water tank and pump at Prospect Park, together with all the necessary tools and equipments generally used in running a road of this description.

This road runs through a thickly-settled suburb of Memphis, and into a sect on of country which is being rapidly settled by a thrifty class of people.

No bid of less than $55,000 00 will be taken.

Terms of sale—One-fifth (1-5) cash in hand; twelve (12) months, purchaser to execute notes with good personal security, a lien being retained on the property as additional security; all bids of repurchase or redemption barred, and the sale will be absolute. Further information will be furnished upon application to Wm. Katzenberger, Receiver, Memphis, Tenn., or to the undersigned.

E. R. MCHENRY, Clerk and Master.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7th, 1889.

THE TURF.

NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB.—SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. SPECIAL RACE TRAINS via Central R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty-st., at 12:30, 1, and 1:30. Round trip tickets, including admission to grand stand, $1 50.

H. D. MCINTYRE, Sec. M. F. DWYER, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE.—The attention of ship builders is called to the advertisement in the DAILY RECORD, inviting bids for the construction of a tugboat.

CHAS. F. ALLEN, President.

MONUMENTS.

$1,000.000 WORTH OF MONUMENTS and Statuary at cost. N. Y. and Mass. Granite Works. W. ROBINSON, 1,146 Broadway.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 opening was 1 1-16c. lower than yesterday's close; there was a rally late, and the market closed ¾c.@2¾c. above yesterday; No. 2 Red, cash, 77½c.; January, 77½c. bid; May, 81½c., nominal. Corn weaker; No. 2 Mixed, cash, 27½c. @27½c.; December closed 27⅜c. bid; January, 27¾c. asked; February, 27¾c.@27½c. asked; May, 29¾c.@29½c. Oats—more doing; No. 2, cash, 20c.; May, 22¾c. bid. Rye in demand and stronger, with No. 2 at 45c. Barley very slow; Iowa, 35c.; Minnesota, 52½c. Hay unchanged. Bran unsettled; 42c. @43. Flaxseed, $1 28. Lead dull; common, 3.57½c.; Refined and Missouri, 3.65c. Butter and Eggs unchanged. Cornmeal, $1 60@$1 65. Whisky, $1 02. Provisions—Nothing reported; an unusually dull market. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 356,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 227,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10c. Flour dull; heavy. Wheat weak, lower; No. 2 Red, 76c.; receipts, 6,400 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 36c.; new, 34c. Oats nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 25c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 46c. Pork steady; $9 50@$9 60. Lard firm; $6 75@$6 80. Bulk meats and Bacon quiet; unchanged. Whisky steady; sales, 1,147 bbls. finished goods on basis $1 02. Butter steady. Sugar firm. Eggs barely steady, 18c.@19c. Cheese firm. Hogs —Heavy Hogs lower; cattle stronger; common and light, $3@$3 55; packing and butchers' $3 40@ @$3 55. Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head. Eastern exchange steady at par buying and $1 20 ₱ cent. premium selling.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard dull and weak, at 89c.@89½c.; No. 1 Northern, 86c.@ 86½c.; No. 2 Northern, 83c.; Winter Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 Red

10 PAGES

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10 PAGES

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MR. SHANAHAN'S SUCCESSOR

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

EDWARD HANNAN SELECTED TO WIELD THE GREAT PATRONAGE OF THE OFFICE IN THE INTEREST OF HILL.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—Gov. Hill this morning appointed Edward Hannan of Troy Superintendent of Public Works, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Shanahan's resignation. The new appointee promptly filed his bond, took the oath of office, and immediately entered upon the duties of the position. Edward Murphy, Jr., brewer, and James Fleming, wholesale liquor merchant, are the bondsmen of the new Superintendent.

When it became known that Gov. Hill had appointed Hannan, an unknown man and unmentioned candidate, for the office of Superintendent of Public Works made vacant by the resignation of James Shanahan, there was a smile of derision among those persons who are accustomed to Gov. Hill's artful methods. Up to Saturday it was well understood that Mr. Nash of Washington County was the favored one. He was backed by Edward Murphy, Jr., had been a contractor on the canal, and was a D. B. Hill dyed-in-the-grain Democrat. But it was learned at the last moment that Mr. Nash was an honest man and not at all pliable to the Governor's wiles.

It is true that he had been assured by Gov. Hill that if he could secure the confirmatory votes of seventeen Senators his nomination would be made. But several other gentlemen have been assured by the Governor that their nominations were certain if they could secure similar pledges. The various counties of the State contain disappointed office seekers who have skurried from one senator to another for affirmative pledges, spurred on by the Governor, whose only purpose seems to have been to inspire them with the fact of his friendship and his disposition to nominate, while the Governor was working on the assumption that it was impossible for them to obtain the confirmatory votes.

Gov. Hill has appointed John A. Sleicher of Albany as Civil Service Commissioner, in place of George H. Treadwell, resigned. Mr. Sleicher was formerly editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and is now editor of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*. He is a Republican in politics, as the statute requires one Republican to be on the board. When he edited the *Journal* he was known as a Hill Republican, and toils is his reward for services rendered while editor.

Major Daniel E. Sickles's resignation as State Civil Service Commissioner is in the hands of the Governor. It is understood that Deputy Attorney General William E. Poste of St. Lawrence County will succeed him, and that Judge Isaac H. Maynard will be named in Mr. Poste's place. This latter place is the position Mr. Maynard held when called to Washington by President Cleveland.

It is rumored to-night that Gov. Hill will soon appoint Theophilus C. Callicot to the position of Bank Superintendent. Mr. Callicot has spent much of his time of late in the Executive Chamber. Alexander C. Eustace of Elmira was here a short time ago, and left for home confidently expecting to receive the announcement of his appointment as Bank Superintendent. To his some friends that the Governor had promised to give him the place.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Edward Hannan, the new Superintendent of Public Works, entered politics about the same time as Chairman Murphy, and both have always worked together. Murphy has had implicit confidence in Hannan's judgment. Each has helped the other along whenever opportunity offered. Soon after Murphy was first elected Mayor of this city Hannan was chosen President of the Common Council. At that time the office had no salary. The influence of the Mayor secured the passage through the Legislature of a bill permitting Mr. Hannan to draw $500 per year from the City Treasury.

Immediately after the passage of this law Mr. Hannan established himself in the Mayor's office, and became noted as the Mayor's chief confidant and counselor. About nine years ago the Republicans, through the Legislature, made an effort to get part of the police force of this city. A law putting the election of two Democratic and two Republican Police Commissioners into the hands of the Common Council was passed. By one of his strategic movements Mr. Murphy upset the Republican calculations and had four Democratic Commissioners elected. Edward Hannan was one of them.

Soon afterward a combination of Republicans and disaffected Democrats carried the city. The victors proceeded to elect a Commissioner in place of Mr. Hannan. The latter refused to admit the legality of the new election, and on his refusal was sustained by the Murphy Democrats. The other side appointed a new police force, and for months and until the Court of Appeals decided against Hannan's title the city had two police forces, which sometimes came into collision with disastrous results to the anti-Hannan forces.

Afterward when the Murphy Democrats regained control of the city Hannan was again made Police Commissioner, and has since held the office. In voting upon appointments he has always been sure to give the preference to Murphy men. His personal character has always been above reproach, and he has never had that will interfere with his giving the official and political duties and appointments of his new place all the attention they may demand.

GEN. SICKLES A CONVERT.

A THOROUGH BELIEVER IN CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Seated in the study of his Fifth-avenue residence last evening, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles gave to a reporter for THE TIMES the gist of the letter which he sent to Gov. Hill last Thursday, embodying his resignation of the Civil Service Commissionership.

"I informed the Governor," he said, "that I had already held the position much longer than I had at first intended, while at the same time I sought to impress upon him how thoroughly in sympathy with the office and its aims I am. I said that when I assumed the duties I doubted the expediency of civil service reform, but an intimate acquaintance with the workings of the department and a careful study of the system have taught me that they are for the best interests of the State, and I assured him that I could now say positively that I was strongly in favor of the success of the commission. I stated that in my judgment the carrying out of civil service reform ideas gives a much better public service than was obtained under the old system, and with it working properly, as it now is, men are found who are better fitted to discharge the duties imposed upon them, and a needed relief is given to department heads."

The General then said that his reasons to Gov. Hill for resigning were purely personal. He had accepted the appointment for a year and had held it two years. He had gone into office mainly with the hope that he might be of service to veteran soldiers in enlarging the Civil Service act so that it would benefit them, and, having been successful in this, and having done his duty faithfully as he understood it, he thought that he was entitled to a rest.

"The fact is," said the General, "I am beginning to get along in life, and what years I have left I want to myself. I have been a servant of the public to a considerable extent and now I am tired. Twenty-five years ago I don't suppose anything would have enticed me better than to be a Civil Service Commissioner, but to-day I have no desire for office, and would much rather go to the opera, as I did this evening, than fatigue my mind with public cares. Then, too, my private affairs need more of my attention than I have been able to give them of late, and it was also hard work for me to go to Albany to attend the meetings of the commission. I have no idea who my successor will be and I don't suppose Gov. Hill has. I did not intimate to him any time in which I would like a reply to my letter, but I expect that I will receive one within a few days, and as I am an old soldier, of course I will serve until I am officially relieved."

Gen. Sickles said that his relations with his fellow-members of the commission had been of the pleasantest character, and that he had come to think as much in favor of the system as he now is himself.

"There is one other thing," continued the General, "which I now regret not having mentioned in my letter to Gov. Hill, and you will oblige me if you will call attention to it. I refer to the assistance we have had from the commission's Secretary, Clarence B. Angle, and the Chief Examiner, John B. Riley. These gentlemen have proved admirable workers, and in all our transactions they have aided us so materially as to make them deserving of the thanks of the commission."

A BERTH FOR MR. BENEDICT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The *Union* this afternoon announces on the authority of Judge Rice, Secretary of State, that he has determined to appoint Thomas E. Benedict of Ulster County Deputy Secretary of State. Mr. Willers, the present deputy, has asked to be relieved at the beginning of the new year on account of ill health.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The news that Secretary of State Rice would appoint Thomas E. Benedict of Ulster County his deputy in place of Mr. Willers was not a surprise to well-informed Hill Democrats here in Ulster County. Several of the delegates to the State Democratic Convention last Fall were instructed to cast their ballots for Mr. Benedict as the nominee for State Treasurer. A few days before the convention met it was officially announced that he was not a candidate. In the meantime Mr. Benedict went to Washington on "business." It is stated here to-night by some of Mr. Benedict's friends that the ex-Public Printer will accept the position that Judge Rice is about to formally offer him.

NEW REVENUE MARINE CHIEF.

CAPT. L. G. SHEPARD'S APPOINTMENT BY SECRETARY WINDOM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Capt. L. G. Shepard of the Revenue Marine Service, who has recently been in command of the revenue steamer Rush at San Francisco, was, Friday last, ordered to Washington by the Secretary of the Treasury, and, on his arrival, will be put in charge of the office of Chief of the Revenue Marine Division, made vacant by the resignation of Capt. Peter M. Bonnett.

The decision to appoint Capt. Shepard was the conclusion of a long fight for the restoration of Ezra Clark, who was named for the office by his friend, Senator Sherman, and pressed upon Mr. Windom with the greatest urgency. Mr. Windom was at first and for a long time disposed to give the application of Mr. Clark favorable consideration. He had heard only flattering reports of his former services, and was led to believe that his restoration would be advantageous to the bureau. It did not take long, however, for Mr. Windom to learn that Mr. Clark's return to his old place would prove embarrassing. Protests signed by the officers of the Revenue Marine were filed in the Treasury. Complaints of various kinds touching the mismanagement of office under Mr. Clark, his irritability, his whims, and his lack of adaptability to his surroundings came in, and it at last became evident that to appoint him would make a great many people dissatisfied.

There were other applicants, and among them was Lieut. Ross of the Revenue Marine, who was urged by Representative Randall of Massachusetts. The fact, however, that Lieut. Ross is a junior officer and a very young man seemed to be likely to cause dissatisfaction in the service, and little encouragement was held out to his friends.

The suggestion, however, that the appointment should be made in the service struck the Secretary with great favor, particularly as the service had at one time been influenced in that way, and with success. Having inquired about the capacity and services of the officers of the Revenue Marine, Secretary Windom concluded that Capt. Shepard was, in most respects, the man to be preferred. His judgment coincided with that of Gen. Arthur P. Bateman, who had been very anxious for the appointment of Clark. It also pleased Mr. Randall, who had advocated the appointment of Lieut. Ross, and he called on the Secretary to say so. Capt. Barr of the Revenue Marine, a man said to be very hard to please, and Capt. Abbay, also of the service, approved Shepard as soon as they heard of the Secretary's purpose.

Capt. Shepard is not expected to resign from the service in order to take the civil office. He will retain precisely the status as an officer that he would have if he continued to command the Rush, instead of moving into the Revenue Marine Bureau.

The Secretary had not heard until to-day any reports concerning the alleged financial interest of Mr. Bateman in the appointment of Capt. Shepard. As there is no record of anything derogatory to him, and the men in Washington who have been most strenuous in opposing Clark are delighted with the selection of Shepard, he is disposed to believe that the statements concerning Capt. Shepard are not fully justified.

Capt. L. G. Sheppard, United States Revenue Marine, who is detailed to the position of Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department, is the youngest officer of his rank in the service. During the last three years he has been in command of the revenue steamer Rush, stationed at San Francisco.

For four years before going to the Pacific Coast Sheppard was in command of the revenue marine practice ship Chase, stationed at Newbedford, Mass., as school for the Revenue Marine cadets. During this period he made three cruises in European waters with the cadets, and spent the cruising months of each year along the North American coast.

He has seen service on nearly every station. He has not only served as a subordinate on most of our waters, but has commanded revenue steamers in the Gulf, on the lakes, on the Atlantic, and on the Pacific, and no officer in the Revenue Marine is more competent to speak of the needs of the revenue cutter fleet than he is.

LAWRENCE BARRETT'S "GRIT."

HE SUBMITS BRAVELY TO A SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—An entirely successful surgical operation was most skillfully performed upon Mr. Lawrence Barrett this morning by Dr. Maurice H. Richardson, consisting of the removal of some fifty lymphatic glands of the throat.

For several years Mr. Barrett has suffered intermittently from a swelling of the glands and although it did not interfere apparently with his work, it was considered best that the cause of his disfigurement should be removed. Dr. Richardson states that the operation was a long one, but Mr. Barrett's general health is excellent, and he rallied splendidly from the ordeal. He is all grit and fortitude and his happy temperament will materially forward his recovery.

Barring untoward accident, Mr. Barrett, the doctor thought, would be able to be about in a few days. As soon as he is fairly convalescent he will take his himself to Kreuznach, Germany, or some other European watering place, for rest and recreation.

FIELD TRIALS IN THE SOUTH.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Dec. 16.—The Free-for-All Stake, four-hour heats, of the Central Field Trial Club, commenced to-day. Two heats were run with the following result: J. N. Coobran's English setter bitch Nora beat Memphis and Avent's English setter dog Rowdy Rod. Memphis and Avent's English setter dog Chance beat Dan Odell and Roger Williams.

AMORY, Miss., Dec. 16.—The first series in the Southern field trial's Derby was finished this afternoon. There were fourteen starters, which were drawn, and ran as follows: Tempest (pointer) beat Crochette in a well-contested heat; Gath's Hope (setter) beat Transit (pointer) without being to spare; Simonides (setter) beat Dan Wilson, Jr. (setter) in a close heat; Tribulation (pointer) beat Quadroon (setter) in a brilliant race, outclassing the setter on all points; Dad Wilson Boy (setter) beat Hopes Ray (setter.) This was also a brilliant heat. Fannie Hall (setter) was waived over with Nanon. The weather was very hot and dry, the thermometer registering 80° for several hours. Birds were remarkably plentiful.

MRS. CANNON'S DEATH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Word reached here this morning that the wife of Representative Joseph Cannon of Illinois dropped dead at her home at Danville, Ill., at 10 o'clock this morning. Ex-Senator Kellogg and Representative Gear were notified, and, coming at once to the Capitol, called Mr. Cannon from the room of the Committee on Appropriations, where he was at work, and told him the sad news to him. Mr. Cannon was completely overcome, and took the first train for his home.

FOR A POLITICAL MURDER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—The Supreme Court to-day refused a new trial in the case of Louis Clare and John Gibson, convicted of the murder of the Hon. Patrick Mealey on New Year's Eve two years ago. The killing grew out of the strong political animosity engendered by the election of that year, and the accused were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. They will now be sentenced to the penitentiary to serve out their terms.

TUBE WORKS TO REMOVE.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Dec. 16.—A dispatch received to-day by the Board of Trade states that the Tyler Tube Works Company of Boston, a company which has been negotiating for a site, has decided to locate here. The company employs 800 men, and will begin the erection of works next week.

THE SHOOTING RECORD BROKEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—At Harbor View Park yesterday Adolph Strecker broke the world's record for ring target shooting, making 452 points out of a possible 500, with 20 shots, 25 points each.

Geo. C. Flint Co., 104 West 14th-st., have an enormous stock of Furniture. They are offering bargains in holiday presents.—Adv.

ATTACKED BY A PATIENT

AN EXCITING EPISODE IN A DENTIST'S OFFICE.

DR. C. H. DE LAMATER OF MADISON-AVENUE STRUCK ON THE HEAD WITH AN IRON BAR.

Dr. C. H. De Lamater, a dentist who has an office at 315 Madison-avenue, the house once owned by Auditor "Jimmy" Watson of the Tweed ring, and in which he died of a fractured skull received in a sleighing collision, had a frightful adventure yesterday afternoon. His office is on the first floor, and in the morning he was very busy when a short and shabbily-dressed man, who looked like a Hebrew, called and wanted an ulcerated tooth attended to.

Dr. De Lamater sent word that the patients already in his reception and operating rooms would employ all his time for several hours and that if the man cared to call in the afternoon he could receive treatment. The man went away and the servant who saw him did not notice anything strange about him except his garb and semitic features.

It was just 3 o'clock when he returned. Had he appeared to be erratic or in liquor he would not have been received as a patient. Dr. De Lamator put him on the operating chair and explored, treated, and plugged the tooth. He did not notice that the man's breath had a taint of liquor. The task was over shortly after 4 o'clock and the patient asked what the fee was while preparing to leave, and Dr. Le Lamater said $2. The man produced the money and paid it promptly, at the same time asking for a receipt. Such requests are rare, but Dr. De Lamater, though nettled, made no comment, and sat down sharply at a desk and began to write a receipt.

The patient, an instant after the dentist was seated, drew from under his coat a bar of iron wrapped in a newspaper and made a wild blow at Dr. De Lamater's head. It struck the dentist slantwise—the angle was less than 45 degrees—on the side of the summit with such force as to lacerate the scalp and produce within a few minutes a large swelling, but did not stun, and in a moment Dr. De Lamater had risen and turned and was battling with his assailant. The patient was stocky and made a determined effort for at least a minute to break away and deal another blow, but the dentist is a hearty, wiry man, and when in the struggle toe bar fell to the floor, the man ho was wrestling with tore himself away with a final effort and dashed out of the office.

Dr. De Lamater was winded by the encounter and a little dazed by the blow, but before the fellow had reached the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street and had turned east he was in pursuit, and as he turned the corner of the avenue was running with his face and shouting for the fugitive's arrest. He had the satisfaction of seeing him run into the arms of Policeman Lawrence McGovern of the Twenty-third Sub-Precinct, who promptly hustled him off to the Grand Central Station lock-up.

The iron bar was brought from the doctor's office and found to be 1 inch in diameter, 18 inches long, and five pounds in weight. It is of such bar iron that car couplings are made, and such a weapon properly wielded would crush in the skull of any one.

When the patient had recovered his mind and was examined the police were as much astonished as Dr. De Lamater. He said truthfully that he was Anton Zoiki, a journeyman dentist of 319 West Forty-seventh-street, that he was out of work and destitute, and that he did not know where he got the bar of iron, nor why he attacked the dentist. He was also at first unwilling to explain why, being a dentist, he went to Dr. De Lamater, or how, being destitute, he was able to pay a fee of $2. The officer on duty set him down as being muddled, drunk, or shamming, and put him in a cell to rally his wits. Dr. De Lamater did not remember that he had ever seen Zoiki before, but he was mistaken in this, as will presently be shown. He did not appear to suffer from his injury, but, after having his head dressed by Dr. E. Myerhoff of 167 East Fifty-sixth-street, he went home to his wife, at 167 East Seventy-fourth-street, and notified his usual patients, broke, with 1880 West Farms, second-street. Last night he was comfortable, but unable to receive visitors. He will, however, be at his office to-morrow.

Later in the evening the prisoner was again interrogated and he insisted that he did not know where he got the iron or why he struck Dr. De Lamater. He had been drinking, he said, because he was out of luck and despondent. He was in arrears with his landlord, and the $2 he had saved up so as to give him a little on account. He had no grudge against Dr. De Lamater, with whom he had formed a situation with a dentist in Eighth-avenue, he went to Dr. De Lamater and asked him to employ him, but was told that the dentist had nothing for him to do. The interview was one of a couple of minutes, and nothing occurred then to engender rancor. He could hardly tell what he did yesterday, but knew that he drank and that in the morning he went to Dr. De Lamater's and was told to call again. He came to America from Dresden five years ago, and last year married. His wife is about to become a mother. All this information was extracted from him piecemeal, and he occasionally wept in a maudlin fashion. He broke down completely when a message was brought from his wife to the effect that she was greatly distressed, and he sent her word that he was "done for" and advised her to go to friends who would take care of her. In his pockets were neither money nor memoranda, but a large and brand-new pocket knife with a large blade.

The police regarded the prisoner as a murderous robber, but weak-minded, and their theory is that he plotted in a feather-headed way to stun Dr. De Lamater and rob him. Neighbors who called at the station house said they saw him frequently, and that he always appeared to be sane and quiet, and that they never knew that he was a drunkard. He will to-day be arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S GRAVE.

RICHMOND EAGER TO PROVIDE A PLACE FOR IT.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 16.—A determined effort is to be made to induce Mrs. Jefferson Davis to permit the body of her husband to be buried in this city. Mayor J. Taylor Ellyson, who has recently returned from New-Orleans, where he attended the obsequies of Mr. Davis, has called a meeting for to-morrow of the officers of the various commercial and business bodies, camps, and prominent citizens, to take steps for action in the matter.

All the people there are anxious that the final resting place for the remains of Mr. Davis shall be Richmond. The only point is to bring to a focus this sentiment, and submit the result to Mrs. Davis. This the meeting to-morrow will do. If the body is brought here it will no doubt be interred at Hollywood Cemetery, where rest the remains of Presidents Monroe and Tyler, John Randolph of Roanoke, and the dashing picket J. E. B. Stuart, A. P. Hill, and 12,000 Confederate soldiers.

A QUARREL ENDS IN HOMICIDE.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Francis Skinner of Bunker Hill, about five miles west of Bear Lake, Penn., went to the house of Orville Chapman, two miles east of that village, Saturday morning, where his mother was staying, to persuade her to accompany him home to keep house for him. Chapman objected to the old lady going, as Skinner is regarded as a very quarrelsome character, and none of his own family would live with him. A fight ensued between Skinner and Chapman, the latter being kicked and beaten so badly that he has since died.

Skinner was arrested by Officer Johnson just after the fight and taken to Warren Jail. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of Bear Lake over the tragedy. Chapman leaves a widow and child.

THE MONTANA LEGISLATURE.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 16.—The Democratic members of the Senate appeared in the Senate Chamber this morning and took the oath of office, whereupon the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning. The Democratic House have issued invitations to the Republican House to come and join them. The Sergeant at Arms is now delivering the invitations.

INSURANCE STATISTICS.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 16.—Charles A. Jenney of New-York, who was one of the special agents of the Census Office ten years ago, and who then had charge of the collection and completion of the statistics of fire insurance, has been appointed special agent for the collection of insurance statistics of all kinds for the census of 1890. At his instance, H. R. Hayden of Hartford has been appointed a special agent to assist him in the work.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorenz Reich, Proprietor.—Adv.

NO FIT, NO MONEY.

A DECISION THAT BEARS HEAVILY ON CUSTOM TAILORS.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—An important decision was made by Judge Emmons, in the East Boston District Court to-day, in an action brought against a clothing company by Bordman Hall for the recovery of the price paid for a custom-made coat and vest, which the plaintiff alleges did not fit him. From the testimony it appears that the plaintiff ordered a coat and vest to be made for him of an authorized salesman at the store, and a deposit was made when the order was given. Plaintiff received his clothes in due time, when he paid for them in full. On trying them on, he found that they did not fit and returned them to the makers, asking them to refund the money he had paid for them. This the defendants refused to do, but offered to alter the clothes so that they would fit or else make the plaintiff another coat and vest. The plaintiff would not accept the offer, saying that he had no more time to be experimented on.

Counsel for the plaintiff claimed that when the letter left the order for the clothes it was with the understanding that they were to prove satisfactory, and that the defendant had received his part of the bargain, while the plaintiff had got no return. In rendering his decision Judge Emmons said he thought that when a tailor made any article of clothing for a person it was generally understood that it was to be a good fit. The tailor could have had the customer try on the clothing as many times as he chose in order to have it right, but as soon as the clothing was completed the contract was at an end. In view of this fact he said he would have to decide in favor of the plaintiff for a recovery in full of the money paid the defendant on the clothes.

TO CHANGE ITS BASE.

FROM THE WILMINGTON DOCKS TO THE PATAPSCO RIVER.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—A statement is published here this afternoon that the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., will transplant itself to the banks of the Patapsco, several miles below Baltimore. The reasons given are that it will be near the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Sparrow's Point, which are now turning out 300 tons of steel a day, and will get the deep water which it cannot get at Wilmington.

The transfer contemplates the shipbuilding part of the establishment only, as the car shops will remain at Wilmington. The printed statement says:

"From time to time the yards at Wilmington have been enlarged to meet the growth of business. But owing to the shallow mud of the creek on its banks of which their present works are situated they have been compelled to confine themselves to the construction of sidewheel steamers and other vessels of small draught. Larger vessels are now demanded for the carrying trade. The company finds it necessary to meet this demand. It could secure orders for many vessels of large size if it could launch them in its yard. But at present it has no deep-water frontage. The expenditure of an immense amount of money would be necessary to widen and deepen the creek upon which their works are situated to enable them to build vessels of from twenty-six to thirty feet draught.

"They could remove their plant to Sparrow Point and secure dock frontage there for considerably less money than they could deepen the creek, and could secure much more room for a more modern than they could for an immense sum at Wilmington. The Patapsco furnishes an ample depth of water for building vessels of the largest class now used in commerce."

No authoritative corroboration of the statement could be secured to-night in Baltimore.

CATHOLICS IN MANITOBA.

BISHOP GRONDIN'S CHARGE AGAINST THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 16.—The agitation in Manitoba and the Northwest to abolish separate schools and French as an official language promises to result in trouble. Bishop Grondin of St. Albert, a half-breed settlement, has addressed an open letter to Cardinal Taschereau and the Archbishops and Bishops of Quebec complaining of the treatment of French Canadians in the Northwest. He says the English Protestant majority in the Northwest are practically making war on the French Canadians.

The Indian Department conducts its business in the Northwest exclusively by Protestants and English-speaking people; that the officials, he says, try to force Indian Catholic children into godless schools, and that there is not a single Catholic school in his diocese, except an industrial one.

The Bishop also asserts that the electoral districts in the Northwest were so gerrymandered that the French cannot return a representative. He says there are twenty-two districts in which the French Canadians and Metis might have elected members to the Northwest Assembly, but the Dominion Government divided these two centres in such a manner that it is impossible to secure representation for the French.

The Bishop makes an earnest appeal to the Cardinal and Bishops to encourage French-Canadian emigration to the Northwest instead of letting their people go to the United States. He says at present not ten immigrants in a hundred in the Northwest are French Canadians, and instead of good French Canadians, the Northwest is getting people like Mormons, and even Mormons. He asks his fellow-churchmen to take vigorous action in the matter to protect Catholic and French Canadian interests.

CANVAS-BACKS VERY SCARCE.

A TRICK BY WHICH THRIFTY SOUTHERNERS ARE PROFITING.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Dec. 16.—New-York buyers are taking all the ducks that can be supplied here, and not half the orders from Baltimore and Washington can be filled. The season has been the worst ever known. The canvas-backs are unprecedentedly scarce, and the redheads are bringing canvas-back prices. The approach of Christmas always doubles the demand, and this year they are heavier than ever.

A very clever trick has been played with considerable success and profit. Ducks from Currituck Sound, N. C., and other big ducking waters down the coast have been quietly shipped to Havre de Grace and sold to eager New-Yorkers as the real Chesapeake bird. In this way the Southerners get several prices for their ducks, which they shipped them to New-York direct they would bring just about one-third of what is paid for them in Havre de Grace. Baltimore buyers have become suspicious, and the canvas-back duck has been taken from the bills of fare of the leading hotels and restaurants.

PRINCETON COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 16.—At a special meeting of the Senior Class Day Committee to-day Grant Weidman, Jr., of Pennsylvania was elected Chairman of the committee and E. B. Price of Ohio Treasurer.

The Freshman Class to-day chose P. H. Davis of New-York as Class Orator for Washington's Birthday, and H. Heoderson of Pennsylvania to represent them in the prize debate on that day.

The Senior Class held an extra session to-night to fill the positions of Class Poet and Washington's Birthday Orator, left vacant by the resignations of D. L. Pierson of Philadelphia and Walter Lowrey, also of Philadelphia. H. W. Hathaway of New-Jersey was elected to fill the former position and George M. Galt of Illinois the latter.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Thin cakes of snow ice are drifting with the tide to-night between a point near Poughkeepsie and Albany. The small passenger boats that ply the waters of the Hudson to and from various places between Rondout and Troy have been put in Winter quarters.

Capt. Tremper of the steamboat James W. Baldwin last night decided to make the last trip of the season. On Wednesday night the Cornell Transportation Company will send its last passenger boat to the metropolis. The Newburg and Albany boats have made their last trips.

A STEAM LAUNCH FOR YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 16.—The Yale navy has given the contract for a new forty-five-hundred-dollar steam launch to the Safety Steam Power Company of New-York. It is to be 56 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 4½ feet deep. It will be furnished with triple tension engines, and will be warranted capable of fifteen miles an hour.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat Restores exhausted vitality.—Adv.

RESULT IN THE CRONIN CASE

ELEVEN JURORS HAD TO SUBMIT TO ONE STUBBORN MAN.

THREE OF THE FIVE PRISONERS SENT TO PRISON FOR LIFE, ONE FOR THREE YEARS, AND BEGGS ACQUITTED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Four men have been officially found guilty of participating in the murder of Dr. Cronin, yet their guilt is not clear enough in the eyes of twelve jurors to warrant the extreme penalty of the law. No man will lose his life and only three are destined to permanent loss of liberty. Conklin, O'Sullivan, and Burke are judged worthy of imprisonment for life, but with the pardoning power in the hands of the Chief Executive of the State they may hope to some time regain their liberty. Kunze, the flippant, foolish little German, is to be imprisoned three years. Beggs goes free.

Such is the verdict. It is a painful surprise to the people of Chicago, and the feeling against the twelve men who gave that as their best conclusion concerning the guilt of the five men whose trial has attracted the attention of the world for months is very bitter. One man has proved mightier than eleven. Unreasoning obstinacy has conquered.

In the best light in which the verdict can be viewed, Juror John Culver is likely to find his surroundings rather uncomfortable when he returns to the world, and his fellow-jurors will learn to dislike him more than they do now as he says so by and by have to listen to comments upon their yielding to him.

As the court convened at 2 P. M. to receive the verdict of the jury there was a momentary silence as the vast audience breathlessly awaited the first words of Judge McConnell as he mounted the rostrum.

"The jury is prepared to make a return in this case," said his Honor. "Bitt I observe that Mr. Donahoe, counsel for O'Sullivan and Kunze, is absent."

"I have been requested to represent Mr. Donahoe," said Mr. Forrest. "He is out of the city to-day."

The court announced its satisfaction at this arrangement, and a moment later the door leading from the jail opened with a clang and the five defendants marched in to receive the announcement of their fate.

The jury soon appeared in their seats and the court said:

"The Clerk will call the roll of jurors."

"Gentlemen," said the court, "I understand you have reached a verdict in this case."

With a bow Foreman Clarke took from his pocket a huge envelope and handed it to the Judge, who, in turn, handed it to the Clerk, saying:

"The Clerk will read the verdict."

"We, the jury, find toe defendant, John F. Beggs, not guilty.

"We, the jury, find the defendant, John Kunze, guilty of manslaughter, as charged in the indictment, and fix his punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of three years.

"We, the jury, find the defendants, Dan Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, and Martin Burke, guilty of murder in the manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of their natural lives."

Mr. Forrest of the defense at once requested that the jury be polled, and this was ordered by the court.

To each juror the question was put by the Clerk of the Court, "Was this and is this now your verdict?" To each one the answer was a firm man to rise and answer firmly in the affirmative. The other eleven men followed in turn and gave the same answer.

Simultaneous with the announcement of the verdict Coughlin, O'Sullivan, and Burke turned deathly pale, while Kunze started suddenly from his seat. Juror Culver dropped his head upon his breast and burst into tears.

Beggs's face was luminous with joy, and immediately after toe polling of the jury he arose from amid the prisoners, walked over to the jury box, during which time Foreman Clarke followed shook Foreman Clarke's hand heartily and said: "Gentlemen, I thank you. I trust that the future may confirm your judgment upon me and that you will never regret you found me not guilty of this terrible charge."

As he shook hands with the jurors each man bowed his head in acknowledgment of the grateful words of the liberated man. The only sound that broke the silence was the deep sobs of the little German, Kunze. He burst out with "God knows I am innocent. I never was in Lake View that night."

O'Sullivan was the only one of the other three prisoners who found refuge in tears. For a moment they trickled down his cheeks, but a minute later his features flashed with defiance a revival of courage, and he dashed his hand across his brow. He braced up in his seat and cast a long glance around the court room. The only evidence of terror to be perceived in O'Sullivan was in

either the bankrupt or the persons with whom he has dealt, it is the duty of the District Attorney to lay the matter before the Grand Jury and to prosecute such persons as may be indicted.

The same officer may in like manner be required to appear at the hearings of bankrupts for their discharge and oppose the granting of the same. This provision of the bill may be added to facilitate the prosecution of fraudulent bankrupts, dishonest creditors, and defaulting officers. Great care has been taken in the provisions relating to the discharge of the bankrupt, to the end that all honest men may be relieved from their indebtedness and that all dishonest men may be debarred from receiving their discharge. Discharges may be set aside, if fraudulently obtained, upon application made within two years.

Trustees who default, or are removed for malfeasance or misfeasance, may be deprived of all compensation. When there are successive trustees in the same estate, they collectively receive but a single compensation. The death of a bankrupt will not interfere with the administration of the estate. The exemptions of the bankrupts will be the same as under the laws of the State in which he lives at the time of the filing of the petition. Controversies may be adjusted by agreement, arbitration, compromise, or litigation.

Claims may be proved by the affidavit of the creditor. They will be allowed as of course. If objections are filed an allowance will be set aside and a hearing will be had as to the merits of the case. Dividends will be paid as soon as the cash in the hands of the trustee will warrant it, and as often the earlier as the best interests of the estate will permit. Notices must be published in designated newspapers. Cash will be deposited in a bank or banks chosen by the courts. They will give bonds for the safekeeping and return of funds. Money can be paid out by Trustees only upon check or draft. All officers handling money will be required to give ample bonds.

Each member of the New-York delegation has been assigned a part in the task which was assumed last week at the meeting at the house of Representative Flower, when it was agreed that a united and persistent effort should be made to impress the members from other States with the superior claims of New-York City as the place for holding the International exhibition. According to the resolutions adopted by the Democratic and Republican members in common, Mr. Belden and his associates on the Executive Committee have assigned all the members to committees composed, in almost every instance, of two members. There is one committee of three members.

The committees and the States to which they are assigned for missionary labor are as follows: Messrs. Covert, Democrat, and Stivers, Republican, Alabama; Arkansas, California, and Colorado; McCarthy, Democrat, and Quinn, Republican, Maryland, Louisiana, and Kansas; Wallace, Republican, and Starbuecker, Democrat, Kentucky, North Carolina, and North Dakota; Sanford, Republican, and Campbell, Democrat, Illinois and Virginia; Raines, Republican, and Chaucey, Democrat, Indiana and Iowa; Hanslin, Republican, and Magner, Democrat, New-Jersey and Missouri; Sherman, Republican, and Dunphy, Democrat, Delaware and Georgia; Belden, Republican, and Cummings, Democrat, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Nebraska; De Lacy, Republican, and Bracey, Democrat, Michigan, Minnesota, and Maine; Payne, Republican, and Wiley, Democrat, Florida, Mississippi, and Wisconsin; Moffitt, Republican, and Fitch, Democrat, Ohio; Flood, Republican, and Quinn, Democrat, Texas, and South Carolina; Symons, Democrat, and Farquahar and Lindsay, Republicans, Pennsylvania; Baker, Republican, and Flower, Democrat, New-Hampshire, Nevada, Rhode Island, Vermont, and South Dakota; sawyer, Republican, and Skinner, Democrat, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Washington.

These committees have, in many instances, been assigned to States in which the members have many acquaintances, and with the members favorably known to them. As a matter of reception, even if they do not arrive to obtain from their immediate associates of the support on New-York's application. A report will be made later on to the Executive Committee.

Secretary Windom decided out to renew arbitrarily the lease of the Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco, which has had control of the Alaska seal fisheries for twenty years, with monopolistic privileges. He has taken steps to give any responsible bidder an opportunity to obtain the lease, and will prepare for a general competition by advertising for bids. By an act of the Congress the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to renew the lease if he chose to do so, and to award the privilege to the old company, or any other which he might accept.

Mr. Windom decided that he would avoid even the appearance of favoritism by advertising for bids, thus giving every company a fair chance to obtain the privilege. The advertisement will be issued in a few days, and the terms of contract is made up and approved, it will probably be substantially the same as that under which the present leases have been operating. No details have yet been decided upon by the Secretary, but it is likely that the contractor will be required to employ Indians employed in the work with all necessary materials for curing, meat, and also to give them coal each year to keep them warm. They will, also, it is thought, be required to maintain schoolhouses and teachers for the islands. It is thought the seal of St. Paul's Island contains about 1,000,000 seals, and there will be a limit as to the number of seals which can be killed during a season.

While this matter has been discussed by the Treasury Department, the Secretary of State has been making a short but satisfactory understanding with the English office of Foreign Affairs, so that American hunters may have a feeling of security when competing for the lease.

Judge David J. Brewer's friends were a little as appointed when the star chamber sitting of the Senate ended to-day without action having been taken on his nomination to the Supreme Court bench. They were pleased to learn, however, that the nomination was reported back favorably by the Judiciary Committee, and that in due time it will be confirmed by the Senate. The committee's decision was reached this morning, and it is understood that the minority report was handed in, all the members agreeing that Judge Brewer should be confirmed. Mr. Wilson told the committee that some of the Iowa Prohibitionists were not pleased with some of Judge Brewer's rulings on prohibition questions, but no charges were made against him.

The star chamber proceedings lasted longer than usual, but much of the time was taken up in receiving and referring to committees over 200 nominations of persons appointed to office during the recess of Congress. There were also a large number of reports upon nominations previously received, and a long list of postmasters and Consuls were confirmed without discussion. Solomon Hirsch was also confirmed as Minister to Turkey without opposition.

The Senate has done what it can to provide for a recess of Congress from Thursday next to Jan. 6. Mr. Ingalls called up to-day his nonourrent resolution providing for such a recess and it was adopted. There was some opposition, however, led by Mr. Edmunds. The Vermont Senator remarked that he was entirely opposed to the resolution, and demanded a yea and nay vote. It was the first vote of the kind taken this session and all the new Senators took sides with Mr. Ingalls. Mr. Edmunds was joined by Messrs. Allison, Blair, Chandler, Dawes, Dolph, Ferry, Platt, Plumb, and Wilson of Iowa of his own party, and Hearst and Reagan of the Democratic. The resolution was passed by a vote of 47 to 12. It will go to the House to-morrow and is expected to receive prompt approval there, although some of the Representatives think the recess should not begin until Friday.

There are not many days when Senator Call fails to get his name in the *Congressional Record*. To-day he offered a long resolution reciting the fact that United States District Judge Charles Swayne of Florida was performing the duties of his office without having been confirmed by the Senate, and declaring that he had the Constitutional right to do so. The Florida Senator made a little speech, saying that he wanted it definitely settled whether or not a United States Judge could act as such on the appointment of the President without waiting until the Senate had consented to the appointment. Mr. Call believes the question should be answered in the negative.

His resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. That body is known to be divided in its opinion upon the subject, and its report will be read with interest by the lawyers in the Senate.

Senator Cockrell's work, as leading member of the special committee which has been investigating methods of business in the various executive departments, has made him familiar with the needs of these branches of Government, including the War Department. Like most of the Secretaries of War of recent years, Mr. Cockrell believes there should be an Assistant Secretary of War. He has, therefore, introduced a bill providing for such an officer, and it will be unlike the Senator's usual course if he does not secure prompt action upon it by the Military Committee and rush it through the Senate.

The Ways and Means Committee held a meeting this morning and prepared to enter promptly upon the work preliminary to the preparation of a tariff bill, by providing for a number of hearings at which those interested likely to be affected by proposed changes of the customs laws may give their views. The dates of the hearings are as follows: Metals, ores, and coal, Dec. 26; sugar, Dec. 28; chemicals, Dec. 30; earthen and glassware, Dec. 31; wool, Jan. 2; manufactures of wool, Jan. 3; flax, hemp, jute, and cotton goods, Jan. 4; silks, Jan. 6; tobacco, cigars, snuff, and cigarettes, Jan. 7; provisions and farm products, Jan. 8; sundries, Jan. 9; wood, woodenware, books, and papers, Jan. 10.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Registered fours, $14,000, $5,000, $25,000, $50,000 deposits, $100,850, $214,850, and $39,000 deposits, at 127 four and a half per cents, registered, $6,000, at 104½.

PORTUGAL'S COMPLAINT

THE TROUBLE CAUSED BY SERPA PINTO.

SOME OF THE EVENTS IN MOZAMBIQUE WHICH HAVE STRAINED THE RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

LISBON, Dec. 16.—The papers here give a long and detailed report of events immediately preceding the recent action of Serpa Pinto in Mozambique. Castelloes, the engineer surveying the Shiro River district for the construction of a railroad, states the facts to a report to the Minister of the Colonies.

Castelloes arrived at the Makololo country at the end of July. He found it impossible to parley with them, for as soon as his party was within range the Makololo opened fire, and he was compelled to retaliate. Six of the Makololo were killed by his fire. Finding himself constantly menaced by the natives, and considering his own party too small to fight a battle, he crossed the Shire River and joined the auxiliary expedition under Engineer Themudo, and the two parties fortified a position at Mapassa, and there awaited the arrival of Serpa Pinto.

Castelloes asserts that two Englishmen have spread the report that six chiefs had combined under Chief Melaure to make war upon the Portuguese. He concludes by advising the Government of the necessity of purging the district of the insurgents, and expresses his hopes to complete the important service of pacifying the country and securing its full submission to Portugal when there is an open road to Nyassaland and steam navigation on the lake.

Full accounts of the Serpa Pinto affair are not expected before three weeks.

The official journal, the *Ins*, denies that Serpa Pinto had a force of 6,000 men, as the English allege. It asserts that he had only 2,000 poorly-armed negroes; that no secret was made of the expedition, the English Cabinet having been frankly made acquainted with the smallest details.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The *Times's* Lisbon correspondent says: "Reports of the misdeeds of English subjects in the neighborhood of Nyassa have hitherto been suppressed. We shall avoid invoquating the questions if they are published, even though this will show to the world how English civilization is managed by irresponsible persons. It is alleged to be susceptible of proof that Englishmen acted with unbridled license in the punishment of the offenses of natives as if they were slaves. Cases of murder by both blacks and whites are cited."

LABOR STRIKES IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The strike of the employes of the South Metropolitan Gas Company has proved a failure, the company having filled all the strikers' places with non-union men. There have been no disturbances and work at the gas house is proceeding quietly.

The committees of the striking gasmen of Manchester and Salford announce that their funds are exhausted, and they advise the men to ask the companies to take them back in their employ.

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—The Rothschilds have agreed to pay the mother-of pearl workmen increased wages, on condition that they alone be supplied with the goods manufactured and that the production be limited. The strikers have accepted these terms and will resume work.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—In consequence of the Government having allowed the miners who were dismissed for disobedience to resume work the strike has spread to Bochum, Itzenplitz-Koenig, Heiotz, Dechen, Kohlwald, and Schwalbach. It continues, however, at Dudweider, Camphausen, Sulzbach, and Ilgersfrende.

THE AFRICAN EXPLORERS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Cologne *Gazette* has the report that Emin Pasha is making a rapid recovery.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Emperor William has conferred upon Emin Pasha the decoration of the second-class order of the crown with the star.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 16.—The Sultan was to-day invested with the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, conferred upon him by the Queen of England. Mr. Evan Smith officiated as representative of her Majesty. There was a grand ceremony in the presence of an immense Durbar. The English ships fired salutes, and were all dressed.

It is reported here that Bushiri, the leader of the insurgents, has been captured near Pangani.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Secretary of State has sent the following cable message to Mr. Stanley at Zanzibar:

I am directed by the President of the United States to tender his congratulations to you upon the successful issue of your long and perilous journey through Africa, and upon the advantages which may accrue thereto to the civilized world.

ELAINE.

THE PREVAILING INFLUENZA.

BELGRADE, Dec. 16.—Thirteen members of the Skuptschina are suffering from the influenza. The disease is spreading in this city.

Dr. Carl B. Lellman of 47 East Twenty-third-street reported at Sanitary Headquarters yesterday that he was attending six cases of influenza in East Forty-sixth-street, but the report was not considered an alarming one by Dr. Cyrus Edson, as every physician in the city is treating patients suffering from the same trouble.

TO COME TO OUR FAIR.

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has taken a census of opinions concerning the representation of Austria at a World's Fair in the United States. It has consulted all the trades guilds, the industrial corporations, and over two hundred leading firms. The general sense of the answers is in favor of participation, and the Government is urged to appoint a commission to make an early organization of the national exhibit.

EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—A shock of earthquake was felt in Granada last night. At one theatre, which was full of people, the audience became panic-stricken and fled from the building. All escaped without serious injury. No damage was done.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies today declared invalid the election of M. Naquet. The vote stood 292 to 266. By a vote of 317 to 181 it has nullified the election of Dr. Mery, one of the Boulangists, who was chosen as a member for Paris.

A passenger train on the railway from Paris to Cologne came in collision to-day with a goods train at Creil. Five persons were seriously injured.

The Hayitian Minister here denies the report of another insurrection in Hayti, which was current on the Bourse. He says that his Government is ready to satisfy, as far as possible, all legitimate claims of foreigners arising out of the recent disorders.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Mr. Parke, editor of the *North London Press*, for libeling the Earl of Euston. The alleged libel consisted of an article published in the *North London Press* charging that the Earl was implicated in the West End scandal.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and their suites visited Barnum's circus.

Official estimates of the grain crop are as follows: Wheat, 73,267,007 bushels; barley, 67,478,739 bushels; oats, 113,515,967 bushels. The average yield per acre respectively is 20.91 bushels, 21.4 bushels, and 39.31 bushels.

Mr. Stoad has purchased the position as editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He proposes to start a review.

ROME, Dec. 16.—There was promulgated today by royal decree an agreement between Italy and the United States, providing for an increase in the weight and size of samples of merchandise exchanged.

BERNE, Dec. 16.—The Standerath has approved the vote of $3,500,000 for the purchase of rifles and munitions.

NEARLY SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND.

Much satisfaction is evinced by all persons interested in the Washington Memorial Arch fund at the steady growth of the fund. It is not a large fund, but it is a universal one. If the individual amounts given are small, they are numerous. This is essentially the people's work. Treasurer William K. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions yesterday: Hoadly, Lauterbach & Jouss-n, $25. Previously acknowledged, $61,935 51; grand total, $61,960 31.

CHALLENGE TO THE UNION LEAGUE.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Association of the Prohibition Party has sent a challenge to the Union League Club for a debate on the high-license stand taken by the club. The challenge says:

"We maintain that your implication that the Prohibitionists enare to any extent the responsibility for the present state of intemperance, crime, and poverty is utterly unwarranted."

MRS. John A. Green, mother of the late Gen. John A. Green, died at Syracuse, N. Y., Sunday, at the age of seventy-six years.

Nathan Cobb, a prominent citizen of Syracuse, N. Y., died there Sunday, aged eighty-four.



Fac-simile.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower.

ALSO,

Perfume of Garden Heliotrope,
Perfume of Southern Jasmine,
Perfume of English Sweet-Briar.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL AT FOLLOWING PRICES:

Small Size, Gold Plated Sprinkler Top,	.35
Four-Ounce Bottle, Glass Stopper,	.75
Eight " " "	$1.25
Sixteen " " "	2.25

For sale generally in New York City, by first-class druggists and dealers in perfumery.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.

AUTHORS' READINGS.

AN INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT IN BROOKLYN LAST NIGHT.

Ex-Mayor Low presided last night at an authors' reading in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of the American Copyright League, and for the benefit of its fund to secure the passage of an international copyright law. The Academy was filled with ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Low occupied a chair in the centre of the stage, and directly behind him, sitting in chairs arranged in a semicircle, were a number of gentlemen whose names and works are familiar to magazine readers.

Seated also on the stage and in the boxes were, among others, these members of the league: Gen. A. C. Barnes, W. A. White, Frank Lyman, Dr. P. P. Wells, James L. Morgan, Jr., Robert Muns, G. W. Bordwell, M. D. Farrington, Dr. H. Lanto, Dr. James Roache, C. C. Walther, F. Beaver, Sr., Dr. Lowell, C. Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. J. W. Chadwick, and Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan. Chairman Low, before introducing the readers, made a brief address, in which he referred to the necessity of an international copyright law and the injustice to which authors were now, and have been for years, subjected without it. It was his earnest hope, and he knew he voiced the thoughts of all fair-minded men, that this session of Congress would not expire without the enactment of a law. The present session, he said, is the first of my life in all those years but one—but I want to draw the line there—the platform.

We can point to no aggregate of about twelve Authors' readings now since the first attempt, but we cannot point to a single one of them and say it was rationally conducted. Conducting a show is a trade. To do it well it needs a master, not novices and apprentices. There is no master with grit enough for the place. You cannot find him; he has not been born yet. Consider what is required of him. He is to limit to five minutes' reading of his own work. If you are allowed ten minutes' platform time; if you overpass it two minutes I shall bring down the gavel and shut you off. To the very greatest poet he must say: "Your verse take you about the allotted fifteen minutes; you must test your piece at home and time it by a friend's watch and allow for the difference between platform time and private time, which, as you know, is often as it overpasses twelve minutes at home you must cut it down to twelve. If you try to ring in an extra piece you'll hear the gavel." He must say to the audience: "The performance will close at 10 o'clock whether this programme is finished or not," and then keep his word. He must find obscurities who are willing to take the last pieces on the platform, and that may be any time after the eleventh, or notorieties who will promise that they will not answer to their names after 10 o'clock, and will honorably keep that promise.

Then he must invite no guests made, unless it might be Gen. Sherman, author of the brisk and delightful memoirs. And even then you would have to appoint me to prefer him, and why? Because I am a veteran general, that's time's up." For—possibly you have noticed it—in no instance in history has the Chairman of an Author's reading failed to add an hour (in the already intolerably long bill.

No, the authors are not influenced in the custom any way turns what ought to be the pleasantest of all entertainments into an experience to be forever remembered with bitterness by the audience. Remember Washington, there are now living but four persons who paid to get into that house. It is also a fact, however private it may be kept, that more than a thousand were on the premises and eighty-one on their way home. I am miserable when I think of my share in that wanton, that unprovoked massacre.

Tell me any other way that I can help the cause and I will do my very level best. Sincerely yours,

S. L. CLEMENS.

Edward Eggleston, after telling a few funny stories, read a "Bad Man's Wooing," from "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." Then Mr. Low introduced Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the *Century*.

"The cause of international copyright," said Mr. Gilder, "is the cause of national honor. The fault of an individual may be excused, but who shall excuse the crime of a nation? The greatest crime of this country which we have had to acknowledge since slavery is the piracy of the intellect." Applause greeted his words. Mr. Gilder read three of his short poems—"The Build of the Chimney," "Sheridan," and "On the Life Mask of Abraham Lincoln."

A "question for To-day" was read by its author, Edwin Lasseter Bynner. Mr. R. R. Bowker read from an autobiographic letter, written by Amelia B. Edwards, telling of how she wrote her novels. Robert Grant gave some humorous passages from his forthcoming novel of Privolous Girls. William Hamilton Gibson read his article in the September *Scribner's*, "A Midnight Ramble." and F. Hopkinson Smith, by permission of *Harper's Magazine*, entertained the audience with an unpublished story called "Six Hours in Squantico," which, he declared, was a veracious narrative of a queer experience in a Virginia town. Theodore Roosevelt's name ended the programme. He told of his last encounter with a grizzly bear.

STRICKEN WITH MADNESS.

JOSEPH KRATSKE TRIES TO THROW HIS CHILDREN OUT OF THE WINDOW.

Joseph Kratske, an Austro-Hungarian carpenter, became violently and suddenly insane last night at his home, 139 Avenue E, and he was not overpowered and put in a strait jacket until he had attacked and injured his wife and two children and several neighbors. He left home early in the evening to get some portraits of his children. Returning at 6:45 o'clock, he began to gesticulate and shout. In the hallway he struck two tenants who were in the way.

Rushing to his apartment on the third floor, he burst into the presence of his wife Maria and their three children, two boys and a girl. He seized the eldest boy and attempted to throw him out of the window, but the boy clung to the fire escape and was only slightly bruised. The girl, who is five years old, tried to save herself, but she fell to the platform of the fire escape on the floor below, and her face was sore ly gased.

Then Kratske struggled with his wife for the other child, an infant. He had nearly strangled her when a neighbor grappled with him, to have his fingers severely bitten, before others rushed on the frantic man and bore him to the floor. Kratske was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Twenty-two families in Solomon Harris's six-story brick tenement, 113 Ridge-street, fled to the street yesterday morning when fire broke out in Room 8, on the second floor, occupied by Hyman Harris. The fire traveled to the air shaft, went to the roof by the hallways, and literally into several apartments, but the damage to furniture of the occupants is not more than $300 or $900, while it will cost about $4,000 to repair the building. The fire was caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp.

The village of Gasport, situated on the Central Railroad, six miles east of Lockport, N. Y., was yesterday morning visited by a fire which destroyed half the business portion of the town. C. M. Cartwright's grocery store and contents, a new block for a drug store owned by E. J. Swain, the private residence of Lewis Hart, and blacksmith's and the carriage shops of Mrs. Southworth were destroyed. The loss is $12,000; half insured.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the cottage on Fourth-avenue, Asbury Park, N. J., owned by William Hammond of Philadelphia and occupied by Isador Israel and family, was destroyed by fire. The loss is $4,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Mary Locke's fancy goods store, 6 West Fourteenth-street, was on fire last night, and $1,200 damage done to the premises. Water was due to a certain taking fire from a gas jet.

An electric-light wire set fire to woodwork in James S. Coolin's shooting gallery, 1,251 Broadway, last night, but only slight damage was done.

The Summer house of Mr. Little at Marblehead Neck, Mass., was burned on Sunday. The loss is $3,000.

The Rev. William La Rue Perrine, D. D., died yesterday at his residence, 15 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, aged seventy-seven years.

REFORMS GREATLY NEEDED.

MR. FOULKE'S ADDRESS TO MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB.

The members of the Commonwealth Club ate a very good dinner at Morello's, West Twenty-ninth-street, last night, and afterward listened to the Hon. D. Foulke of Indiana, who delivered an interesting address upon "Present Political Problems." Among those present at the dinner were William J. Coombs, President of the club; Henry A. Richmond, Edward Cary, O. B. Potter, Everett P. Wheeler, Silas Burt, Daniel G. Thompson, Simon Sterne, Mayhew Wainwright, the Rev. Dr. Young of Port Chester, Horace E. Deming, and W. W. Ladd.

Mr. Foulke began almost at the outset of his address to talk of the perils of the suffrage—perils which menaced the welfare of republican institutions. Apparently, he said, this was an age of great material prosperity, but it was likewise a period of great moral inactivity. There was a constantly growing danger from the corruption of the ballot, the corruption of the suffrage itself. Both parties recognized the danger, but the trouble was that they saw the evil only "in the other side." Money was used, he said, corruptly in buying votes before the election and in bribing officials after they had been elected.

The remedies for the evil lay in ballot reform laws, civil service reform, in tariff reform, and in legislation against trusts. Mr. Foulke talked at great length concerning the merits of ballot reform, but in his mind the great safeguard of the country was civil service reform. It was by far the most important means of purifying the ballot and American politics. Nine-tenths of the existing political corruption would be eliminated, he believed, if it came to be known that "workers" before election would not, could not be paid for their services after election by the giving of public office as compensation, when it was known that public money could not be used in the liquidation of private debts.

Mr. Foulke then went on to talk of the failure of the Republican Party to carry out the pledges made in the last Presidential campaign, particularly in reference to the extension of the civil service, and, coming round to the Post Office Department, he talked pretty plainly about the revered Mr. Wanamaker. He read an extract from one of those letters from that influential private secretary in which he was asked, "Why should not both parties abandon their insincere professions for the [civil service] law and go back to the old system which required only that a man to be appointed to office should be honest, capable, and faithful to the Government?" He said that it was obvious that either President Harrison was truly insincere in the pledges he made before election or else he was keeping a man in his Cabinet who was carrying out a policy directly in opposition to his party's platform.

Before the dinner the annual election of the club was held and the following officers were re-elected: President—W. J. Coombs; Vice Presidents—Matthew Hale, Theodore Bacon, Elihu Root, E. Ellery Anderson, and J. H. Converse; Member of Executive Committee—Carl Schurz and Walter Howe. John Brooks Leavitt was elected a member of the Executive Committee to succeed R. R. Bowker, resigned, and J. Hampden Dougherty was chosen to succeed Horace E. Deming, resigned.

SECRETARY WELSH EXPLAINS.

THE QUESTION OF GEN. MORGAN'S CONFIRMATION AS INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I again must trespass upon your patience regarding the question of Gen. Morgan's confirmation as Indian Commissioner. An interview with Bishop Ireland of the Roman Catholic Church, from a St. Paul dispatch, published in a recent copy of THE TIMES, states: "The Catholics are not alone in this opposition to the policy of Gen. Morgan. The Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia is violently opposed to it."

This statement is very incorrect and misleading, and requires elucidation. In my recent friendly conference with Bishops Ireland and Riordon upon this subject, I stated that the Indian Rights Association was opposed to any immediate abandonment of the contract school system, and that so far we agreed with the position taken by Bishop Ireland. I further stated that my views were fully expressed on this subject in a recent speech delivered at the Mohonk Indian conference. This Bishop Ireland said that he had read. The point made in the speech was that contract schools should be abandoned until the Government could show by practical demonstration that Government schools were capable of doing as good work as I claimed is now being done by contract schools. This speech was stenographically reported, and I have read such reports since it was delivered, I know that this, nothing more and nothing less, was its purport.

In my conference with Bishop Ireland I endeavored to make it entirely clear that I believed his opinion that a "clean-sweep" of Roman Catholics was being made upon the ground of faith from the the Indian service was misfounded, and I stated that I had Gen. Morgan's authority for the assertion that no removals had been made by him for religious or political reasons, but only for just cause. Under these circumstances it is difficult for me to understand how the attitude of the Indian Rights Association could be interpreted as one of "violent opposition" to the policy of Gen. Morgan. Gen. Morgan has stated on the question of contract schools, which is the only question that could give the slightest color to such an assertion, that he has no intention of abandoning it; and his award of $356,491 to the Roman Catholic Church for its share of contract school money out of $666,934 appropriated this year would seem clear proof of Gen. Morgan's sincerity in this matter.

HERBERT WELSH,
Corresponding Secretary Indian Rights Association.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

John C. Brinck, dealer in dry goods at 784 Sixth-avenue, made an assignment yesterday to William P. Allen, giving five preferences for $961. Mr. Brinck, he is one of the oldest merchants in the city, being, it is said, seventy-seven years of age, and having been in business half a century. He was formerly of the well-known firm of Brinck & Tyssen, on Canal-street, who failed in 1857, compromising at 85 cents on the dollar. They resumed in 1864, since which time Mr. Brinck has been doing a safe business. For a long time past he has been rated in the mercantile agencies as "good," and for the past five years he has had no rating at *Bradstreet's*. He carried a stock of about $7,000. It is said he has a real interest in the property formerly occupied by Brinck & Russell, at 315 and 316 Canal-street, valued at $60,000 and mortgaged for $45,000.

Maurice Mansell and Andrew Blume, comprising the firm of Mansell & Blume, importers of sponges at 27 William-street, and at Boston, made an assignment yesterday to Benjamin Stein, giving a preference to Isaac Blume, as guardian, for $4,387. Their business has not been looked upon as a paying one for some time past, and an attachment for $2,316 in favor of J. Newitter was issued against them on Saturday. The business was started about forty years ago by the late Abram Mansell, who died in May, 1883, Maurice Mansell being his son. The present firm succeeded Mansell, Birnbaum & Co. in March, 1884. In November, 1888, they claimed a capital of over $200,000, to have over $85,000 in stock, and debts on account of merchandise, $15,000. They also owed $12,000 to the Mansell estate and somethine to the Birobaum estate.

Westheimer Brothers is the firm name of Mrs. Nanny Westheimer, who is engaged on a wholesale business in woolens and knit goods in Detroit. Yesterday she executed two chattel mortgages to Carlos E. Warren, as trustee for creditors, who have claims against her aggregating $58,240 36. The creditors number twenty-five. The Home Knitting Company of Detroit is the heaviest creditor, with a claim of $25,000, and the Western Knitting Company, also of Detroit, has a claim of $10,000. There are fifteen preferred creditors, with an aggregate indebtedness of $10,683, all in Detroit, except one Toledo firm.

Stern & Stern, wholesale jewelers at 13 Maiden-lane, are offering a compromise with their creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash, and a committee of creditors has been appointed to investigate the firm's affairs and report to the other creditors whether the offer should be accepted. Meanwhile the Sheriff's sale has been adjourned from day to day, and is again announced for to-day.

The schedules of Pachaszewsky & Jacobowsky, manufacturers of furs at 54 West Houston-street, show liabilities, $8,106; nominal assets, $6,169; actual assets, $5,832.

The schedule of Orlando S. Williams, dealer in wool at 401 East Eighty-ninth-street, shows liabilities, $28,201; nominal assets, $5,298; actual assets, $3,250.

BOXERS AND WRESTLERS

PRELIMINARY CONTESTS OF THE AMATEURS.

WINNERS WHO WILL MEET FOR THE ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS—SOME WELL-FOUGHT BOUTS.

Athletes have been training for the Amateur Union's boxing and wrestling championships for weeks, and last evening the preliminary competitions were held in Parepa Hall, Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. The final, or deciding, contests will be held on Thursday evening in the Metropolitan Opera House.

The hall was well filled. Members of the various athletic organizations represented in the struggles were huddled about an elevated platform built in the middle of the ball, and they at times became very noisy in their eager interest in all that was going on inside the ropes that were stretched about the platform. The boxing bouts were the more exciting, as they usually are.

H. E. Buermeyer, New-York Athletic Club, was the referee, and he only waited for a man to show his superior skill with the gloves before deciding in his favor, thus insuring matches in which the general form counted in the score. Messrs. M. W. Phillips, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and James Gladwin, New-York Athletic Club, were judges of boxing, and G. Bojne was referee of wrestling.

In the boxing and wrestling championships the weights are 105, 115, 135, and 158 pounds. Besides these there was a special 125-pound boxing class for a medal offered by Thomas H. Downing of the New-York Athletic Club. Each contestant was allowed one attendant to administer restoratives during the rests between rounds. The wrestling was catch-as-catch-can style.

The middle-weight, or 158-pound, men were the first called out. J. Hughes, Pastime Athletic Club, threw A. J. Kuehen, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club, in 16 seconds by securing a half Nelson hold. Then W. H. Stucky, West End Athletic Club of Newark, and J. F. Haggerty, Manhattan Athletic Club, two middle-weight boxers of some repute, came up, and Stucky won in three rounds, thus entitling him to appear in the finals on Thursday evening against J. McAuliffe, Bridge Athletic Club, who drew a bye. Stucky took second prize a year ago, Patrick Cahill, Scottish-American Athletic Club, the deserved champion, defeating him in the deciding round.

William Lau, Scottish-American Athletic Club, was awarded a wrestling bout in this same class over C. K. Kushie, New-York Turnverein, not because he secured a fall, but because he seemed to work the harder of the two during the ten minutes allowed for each wrestling bout and a supplementary struggle lasting three minutes. In a like manner, J. Hughes of the Pastimes won from E. L. Oheaterman, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club, by a fall.

Next came two featherweights, J. Weldon, Union Athletic Club, and D. Mulion, Allerton Athletic Club, and they went at each other during two three-minute rounds as though each intended to devour his opponent. In fact, they worked so hard that Weldon tired himself out and then gave up.

Two more in the same class, but more scientific men, were introduced. They were William Kenny, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and J. Kernochan, American Athletic Club. Kernochan is tall and slim and a good judge, and he took Kenny two rounds to find in what part of the world Kernochan was disposed to keep himself while boxing. When Kenny found this out he sailed in and won without difficulty.

F. S. Wilson, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club, and Andrew Kelly, Bridge Athletic Club, 115-pound men, sparred next, Kelly winning in a fourth round of two minutes.

In the 115-pound wrestling, C. Bardash, Prospect Harriers, threw William Lieb, New-York Turnverein, in 7:42; F. Schneckenburg, New-York Turnverein, threw H. Butler, Young Men's Institute, in 0:11; J. K. Hyslop, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club, threw G. Whitland, West Side Athletic Club, in 0:49; F. Muller, New-York Turnverein, threw F. Heitz, Young Men's Institute, in 1:25; F. Heil, National Turnverein of New-York, threw Schneckenburg, New-York Turnverein, in 4:16.

The first bout between the little 105-pound boxers gave a victory to M. Rice, Varnum Boat Club, the champion, over P. Higgins, Union Athletic Club. Rice was no less strong as his opponent, but was much quicker and more clever in his tactics, winning a very lively contest. Rice hurt his left hand slightly.

These young men were followed by two lads about sixteen years old. One was Jamee McKeegan, Star Athletic Club, a chunky, muscular boy, and the other H. W. Schleicher, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club. Schleicher won in three rounds, mainly on account of his longarms.

C. Williams, Hoboken Athletic Club, and T. Murphy, Pastime Athletic Club, the next two men in the same class, were more evenly matched, and went at each other in hammer-and-tongs style. Murphy kept poking his left glove into Williams's face until Williams looked fatigued. And when his legs gave way Williams stopped.

One of the liveliest matches of the evening was that between D. O'Brien, Pastime Athletic Club, and E. Lobor, National Athletic Club. It was give and take for two rounds, in what is called the "hurricane" style, neither contestant gaining much advantage. In the third round Lober's breath was taken away by the rapid work, and O'Brien landed the gloves in a storm of blows on Luber's frame. When the round ended the judges could not agree upon a winner, and Referee Briermeyer gave the bout to O'Brien.

Next followed a somewhat tedious run of wrestling between 135-pound men, and, as a diversion, the spectators began to pop soda water bottles and sing "McGinty." Charles Schleicker, Newark Turn Verein, threw William Kall, a clubmate, in 2:09; J. O'Brien, New-York Athletic Club, forced down C. S. Powell, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club, in 16 seconds; O. Jaebning, National Turn Verein of Newark, won from H. Dietrich, New-York Turn Verein, by hard work instead of a fall; Max Luttger, New-York Turn Verein, won from George Bottner, Central Turn Verein, by a similar decision; H. Wolf, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club, threw J. Hock, West Side Athletic Club, in 0:46, and Otto Cramer, New-York Turn Verein, threw S. Brayer, American Athletic Club, in 5:06.

In the spectin boxing class, J. Gorman, Star Athletic Club, defeated M. Hettrick, National Athletic Club, in three rounds; J. Coudren, Scottish-American Athletic Club, won from C. Stewart, Roedale Boat Club, in the second round, and F. Schneering, Pastime Athletic Club, won from W. McGowan, New-Jersey Athletic Club.

FOR HONEST ELECTIONS.

THE KINGS COUNTY BALLOT-REFORM ASSOCIATION FORMED.

The Kings County Ballot-Reform Association was organized last evening in the rooms of the Single Tax Club, at 56 Livingston-street, Brooklyn. The constitution declares the object of the organization to be to promote the best means that can be devised in the light of past experience for accurately expressing the will of the voters through a secret ballot. To this end the electoral laws should embody and enforce the following points:

That the ballots to be voted be printed and distributed at the public expense.

That the names of all candidates for the same office be printed in the same ballot.

That the ballot be delivered to the voter within the polling place at the time of voting by sworn public officials.

That none but such ballots, so delivered, be voted; that the voters be guaranteed absolute privacy in preparing their ballots, and that the secrecy of the ballot be made compulsory.

That the

WILL THIS BE READ OR NOT?

If not, then only a little more time will be required to compel the readers of this paper to appreciate the real value of VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA. If it is read, the readers will at once come to the conclusion which prevails on the other side of the ocean, that they do well to introduce it for daily family use, to take the place of tea and coffee or any other cocoa or chocolate.

Preferable to Tea and Coffee.

That there is no nourishment in tea or coffee, and what is worse, that they always leave injurious effects on the *nervous system, every doctor knows.*

That there is plenty of nourishment in cocoa (that is to say in *good* cocoa) medical men know fully as well.

That the taste of tea and coffee to the majority of people is far less agreeable than that of cocoa (or more correctly speaking, than that of *good* cocoa) is a fact.

That the preparation for ready use of cocoa, or, preferably, of good, pure, soluble cocoa, is far more simple than that of tea or coffee, is easily proved, for, simply pouring boiling water on a half teaspoonful of VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA in a cup, and adding sugar to taste, gives the best of all beverages.

No wonder, therefore, in this age of hot haste and feverish anxiety, medical men all over the world (and especially so in Europe) strongly recommend VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

Preferable to any other Cocoa or Chocolate.

That VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is better and more soluble than any other Cocoa or Chocolate is well known in Europe, and is testified to by analysts and medical men of the highest standing. The reason being that C. J. VAN HOUTEN was the *inventor* of "pure, soluble cocoa." This invention he patented in Holland, consequently all other alleged cocoas are imitations. The process of its manufacture is still, to-day, the secret of the

ROYAL COCOA FACTORY

of C. J. VAN HOUTEN & ZOON, Weesp, Holland. Chemists and doctors of the highest standing say that the results of their analyses, as well as of their experience, show that the VAN HOUTENS do exactly what science would suggest for the conversion of raw cocoa into a satisfactory article of food. They simply remove some of the originally contained fat and in an ingenious manner increase the solubility of the flesh-forming constituents of the cocoa bean. To remove the excess of fat from cocoa is well known to be desirable. Some manufacturers roughly accomplish the object by largely diluting the ground cocoa with starch, so that a cupful of thick beverage may be made which no doubt contains a diminished amount of fat, but of course also contains a diminished amount of every other constituent of the cocoa. To people who desire a thick, starch-like beverage, such a mixture, miscalled soluble cocoa, may be unobjectionable, although the cocoa in it is less easy of digestion than VAN HOUTEN'S preparation. A far better method, however, is to extract, as the VAN HOUTENS do, one part of the fat from four of cocoa; only one-third instead of one-half then consists of fat, while of each of the valuable constituents there is present in the same weight *one-third* more than before. Instead of being weakened by starch, VAN HOUTEN'S is made one-third stronger in every one of its valuable properties. Many cocoas, it is true, are now treated in this way, but the VAN HOUTENS go further. VAN HOUTEN'S *special process* increases the solubility of the flesh-forming constituents by 50 per cent. and makes the fat to sit more lightly on the stomach, softens the fibres of the cocoa and renders them more easy of attack by the gastric fluid, while the odor, color, and flavor are developed to the highest degree, and the whole is thus rendered more appetizing. But the point of highest importance is that by VAN HOUTEN'S process the nitrogenous or nutritive matter is rendered more soluble (by 50 per cent.) than in the best fat-deprived cocoas. *A trial, or, better still, a comparative test, will easily show that none of the numerous cocoas has as yet equaled* VAN HOUTEN'S *in solubility, strength, and agreeability of taste, and as a consequence* VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA *has the largest sale in the world. No doubt America will follow the example of Europe by making household words of the phrase* "VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA, *Best and Goes Furthest.*"

THE BALL PLAYERS MEET

A LARGE GATHERING IN THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

THE MEN ASSURED OF THEIR SALARIES BY THE ADOPTION OF A GUARANTEE PLAN YESTERDAY.

Ball players with national reputations, ball players with local reputations, and ball players of all calibres, from the League star to the minor Association substitute, assembled in the corridors of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday when the Brotherhood meeting was called.

Prominent among those present were John Chapman of Syracuse, P. T. Powers of Rochester, W. W. Burnham of Worcester, Chris Von der Ahe and Congressman J. J. O'Neill of St. Louis, Thomas Daly, Brooklyn's new catcher; Agent Fullenweider of Detroit, ex-President Stearns of Detroit, Frank White, Edward Donnelly of London, Ontario; W. Collins of the Athletics, Robert Ferguson, W. W. Bunnell, and a host of others connected with the national game in all sorts of capacities.

Chris Von der Ahe, the "boss" President of the famous Browns, who has a reputation for talking German with an English accent, was the centre of attraction. He strode up and down the corridors of the hotel, and puffed away vigorously at a fragrant cigar. The situation did not appear to trouble him in the least. He chatted pleasantly, and seemed to think that the Brotherhood could not get along without his team. Von der Ahe has many followers who are of the same opinion. While St. Louis has not made a formal application for membership, it is said on excellent authority that the Players will ask the Browns to join them if they drop the Pittsburg Club. In the latter city things are not as they might be, and the Brotherhood officials are seriously thinking of allowing the old League men to have full sway in the Smoky City. The genial Chris says that he wants to join the Brotherhood if for nothing else than to play in cities as an attraction against the Brotherhood clubs and Indianapolis. "The League people thought that they were great drawing cards," he said. "Why, my men can draw thousands to their hundreds."

Another prominent figure was that of Michael Dorgan, the old right-fielder of the Giants. He came down from his home at Syracuse to attend the meeting, and looks ruddy and years younger than he did when he was playing here. Dorgan has given up the billiard business and will he seen on the diamond once more next season. "I don't know exactly where to play," he said, "but I am entertaining several offers. I am a Brotherhood man through and through like the boys. Of course if that is impossible I will have to do the next best thing. I do not want to play in a minor league. I will be with the big fellows or I won't be there at all." During the day it leaked out that Left-fielder Hornung and Sam Crane had signed League contracts with the New-York Club. Arthur Irwin said that he was after Hornung for a Brotherhood club, but he was out-generaled by the officials of the Giants.

Before the Brotherhood men were called together there was a meeting of the Brooklyn Club for the purpose of electing officers and forming a permanent organization. The officers elected were: President—Mendell Goodwin; Vice President—E. F. Linton; Secretary—J. J. Wallace; Treasurer—S. M. Chauncey; Directors—Mendell Goodwin, Linton, Wallace, S. M. Chauncey, and John Montgomery Ward. As soon as the result of the meeting was known ten delegates left and adjourned to Parlor F, and after the door was securely locked and a glance cast over those present to see that there were no outsiders inside, Chairman Johnson called the meeting to order and business began, with John Ward acting as Secretary.

The following delegates were present: New-York, Edward Ewing and William Ewing; Boston, J. B. Hart and Dan Brouthers; Philadelphia, John Vanderslice and George Wood; Cleveland, Albert Johnson and John Strieker; Colonel, John Addison and Fred Pfeffer; Buffalo, M. Shire and John Rowe; Brooklyn, E. F. Linton and Jerry Nops; Pittsburg, C. F. Bulner and Edward Haulon.

As soon as the meeting was called to order Col. McAlpin, the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, read his report. Each section was discussed, but only few changes were made. The object of the new organization is to foster and elevate the national game of baseball and establish the championship of the world. According to the by-laws no player can be transferred unless the Board of Directors receives his consent in writing. Another section says: "The business of the League shall be managed by a Board of Directors, which shall consist of one stockholder who is not a player and one player who may or may not be a stockholder elected and designated by the Directors of each of the corporation members of this League." Ward, while reading of this section, said in a casual way that all the members of the New-York Club are stockholders in the enterprise. To make the enemies of the Brotherhood who are circulating the report that the players would anybody responsible for their salaries forever hold their peace, John Addison of Chicago presented the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That each member of this League shall guarantee and positively agree to pay to each player employed by it the salary named in the contract upon his request, and that there be raised a fund of $40,000 to be contributed by the members of this League equally share and share alike, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the League as a guarantee for the performance by each member of this League of its contracts to pay salaries.

Ward said that under that rule the players have a double guarantee that they will receive their salaries, something never attempted by the great National League. "I for one," he said vehemently, "am not the least fearful of my salary, and in saying that I think that I voice the sentiment of all the boys. Our guarantee will be deposited in a few weeks, and will not come out of the gate receipts, as many may suppose." Eddie Talcott of the New-York Club and Col. McAlpin said that they favored the scheme, as they wanted to assure the boys that their money will be forthcoming even if the Brotherhood is not a grand success.

It was decided to tax each club $1,500 a year for the expenses of the Secretary and Treasurer. No umpires pay will be paid out of a separate fund. About 6 o'clock Judge Bacon took the constitution and by-laws to examine them carefully and see if they contained any flaws.

The following is the official list of players now under contract with the clubs of the Players' League as announced by the Secretary last night:

New York—Ewing, Brown, Keefe, Crane, O'Day Connor, Richardson, Whitney, O'Rourke, Gore, Slattery.

Brooklyn.—Ward, O'Connor, Cook, Weyhing, C. Murphy, Tucker, Bierbauer, Bassett, Seery, Andrews, McGeachy.

Boston.—Radbourn, Kilroy, Daley, Sweit, Brouthers, Quinn, Nash, Richardson, Storey, Kelly.

Philadelphia.—Mulligan, Cross, Ralmno, Bullinton, Sanders, Foreman, Cunningham, Husted, Farrar, Myers, Sullivan, Mulvey, Wood, Thompson, Clements, Delehanty.

Pittsburg.—Fields, Miller, Staley, Galvin, Maul, Morris, Stookey, Knalay, Kuehne, Hanlon.

Cleveland.—Faatz, Strieker, Zimmer, Whitcliffe, Snyder, O'Brien, Bookley, Gruber, Twitchell, McAleer, Radford, Larkin, McKean.

Buffalo.—Mack, Clark, Berson, Krock, O. Keefe, Carney, Wise, J. Irwin, Rowe, White, Hoy, Beecher.

Chicago.—Darling, Farrell, Boyle, Tener, Baldwin, Dwyer, Burton, Pfeffer, Williamson, Latham, Bastian, Van Haltren, Ryan, Duffy.

Six of the players have also signed contracts with the National League, namely, Clements, Delehanty, Beckley, Miller, McKean, and Mulvey.

At the evening session the following officers were elected: Col. E. A. McAlpin of New-York, President; John Addison of Chicago, Vice President; Frank H. Brunell of Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer. The Central Board will be made up of the delegates to the present convention. The Playing Rules Committee is as follows: B. F. Hilt, Julian Hart, W. Ewing, John Ward, and F. Pfeffer. The Schedule Committee, drawn by lot, is Brooklyn, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Chicago. A legal committee will be appointed to-day.

The meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

SHORT STOPS.

Capt. Anson still exhibits the same spirit of contempt and unyielding opposition to the Brotherhood movement, for, when asked what he thought of the Players' salary guarantee fund, he said: "Well, I think it is all bosh. What is $40,000 or $60,000 as a guarantee fund for such an undertaking? But why should there be a guarantee fund? The League gave no guarantee, because everybody knows that it pays its players whether school keeps or not, and we all know that if the Brotherhood does not take in the money the players won't be paid. I speak my honest convictions when I say that if anybody has put up money for the Brotherhood he is very foolish, because I don't think it worth a cent on the dollar." Of course Anson is unprejudiced.

The success of the trip of the Bostons to the Pacific coast has been interrupted not a little by the heavy rains that have prevailed. Only about three hundred people witnessed the contest between the Bostons and Oaklands Dec. 7. A delay was caused by the fact that some thief had made way with some of the Oakland uniforms. The Bostons won the game, 7 to 1, in six innings. Kelly pitched one-third for the Bostons and took off the batting honors for his side. He made two doubles and three runs three times at the bat. The Bostons made nine hits off Pitcher Conghlan, no less than seven of them being doubles. Only two hits were made off Pitcher Daley, who was splendidly held by Ganzel.

"If the American Association does break the National agreement by managing with the Players' League, the National League clubs will, of course, feel justified in strengthening themselves with American Association players," said President Reach of the Philadelphia Club recently. "We will respect contracts, however, and any man who has signed either an Association or a Brotherhood contract will be free from any interference from us, except in cases where we think we have a prior claim upon the services of the man. The Philadelphia Club, for instance, will at all times feel free to sign any of its last season's players."

Director Conant of the Boston club is of the opinion that the Players' League will do better than the League for a while. He believes that they will both do this and play more than one game, but he does not think that the movement can have any stability to it, and is of the opinion that there will be internal dissensions and lack of discipline that will raise the mischief with it before it is many days old. Then he expects the old League to come forward again as the favorite with the public. The Brotherhood men laugh at these assertions.

Umpire Lynch will be found with the National League next season. In a letter to President Young recently he said that he proposes to stick to the League and will sign a contract as soon as one is forwarded to him.

McTammany, Orr, Dailey, and Marr refuse to sign with the Columbus Club. They say they will do nothing until something definite comes of the Brotherhood movement.

"Lon" Knight, Charlie Jones, John Connolly, and William Daily are applicants for Brotherhood umpires.

An exchange thinks that without Ward at the helm the Brotherhood would not be a success.

In this city it will be the Giants and the Gladiators next season.

Standing room was at a premium at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

"John Hornung is to wear a Giant's uniform next season.

It looks now as a sure thing that Comiskey will be with the Chicago Brotherhood Club next season.

A PRETTY HOME WEDDING.

MISS RUTTER AND MR. DOUGLAS MARRIED BENEATH A BELL OF ROSES.

Miss Frances E. Rutter, daughter of Robert Rutter, was married last evening at her father's residence, at 152 West Thirteenth-street, to Charles Stuart Douglas of this city. The ceremony was read under a wedding bell of roses and orange blossoms, and the officiating clergyman was the Rev. Samuel Hamilton of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a pretty gown of white crêpe embroidered in pearls, and carried a bouquet of white orchids. Her maid of honor was Miss Emily McGuckin, and six little girls held the white ribbons that marked the aisle through which the bridal party moved.

William Rahnwalker acted as best man, and the ushers were Walter McGuckin and Edward Butler. The guests at the reception that followed the ceremony, and at which Clark served an elaborate wedding supper, included Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Drummond, Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart, Daniel D. Earle, the Hon. and Mrs. A. W. Wickham, Dr. Thomas Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Voorhis, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Wright, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. G. Havens Putnam, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Waydell.

TO BE INVESTIGATED ANY WAY.

A long article appeared in an evening paper yesterday declaring that the entire customs force at this port was engaged in an investigation of charges made by certain glove-importing houses in this city against a rival company, which by reason of alleged purchase of an attaché of the United States Consul's office at Hamburg and various employes of the Custom House and Appraiser's office here was enabled to get goods through cheaper and a great deal quicker than the complaining firms. The article added that chief among the complaining firms was Pings & Pinuer, glove importers, of 384 Broadway.

Mr. Pings said upon reading the story that so far as his house was concerned the statements in it were absolutely false. He did not know of any complaints being made to the Collector of partiality being shown by the Custom House employes and knew of no ground for any such complaint.

When Appraiser Cooper was spoken to about the subject he briefly said, "Bosh!" At the Custom House it was said unofficially that, while the subject had not been brought to the attention of the Collector by any merchants, it would be inquired into because of the article in question.

DESERTERS FROM THE REGULAR ARMY.

Another batch of military prisoners was sent from Governor's Island to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday, under escort of Lieut. Jordan of the Fifth United States Artillery, and a guard of eight men. They were all young men, who found their first taste of military life too irksome, and therefore took French leave. They were mostly from Western regiments. Some of them had given themselves up, but, upon trial by court-martial, fared quite as badly as those who gave the authorities a chase are they were apprehended. Four of them were sentenced to five years' imprisonment, four to four years, and two to three years. They were handcuffed in pairs and taken to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for transportation to Fort Leavenworth. There are twenty-nine more prisoners on Governor's Island awaiting court-martial for desertion.

PREPARING ANOTHER DOSE.

A copy of the resolution passed by the Homeopathic Medical Society asking the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to dissolve the Board of Medical Directors of the Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital has been sent to Dr. Egbert Guernsey, the President of the board, by the Commissioners. Dr. Guernsey did not seem at all worried over the communication last night, but looked quite jolly as he remarked that he had not had time to answer it yet, but would do so in a day or two.

Meanwhile the opposing homeopathists are getting ready to follow up the first dose with another small but insidious pill for the members of the board they wish ousted. It is to be prescribed at a special meeting of the society to be held soon.

THE BOILER EXPLODED.

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO INJURED IN JERSEY CITY.

H. Gross owns and runs a candle factory at Provost and First streets, Jersey City. In the rear of the two-story brick building in which the main work of the establishment is done was a shed that covered the boiler. Yesterday afternoon the boiler exploded and blew the shed into atoms. A fragment of the boiler was hurled across the street and buried itself in the wall of a liquor saloon. A digester with 1,000 gallons of hot tallow in it was overturned, and the tallow ran over everything. In the room at the time were Fritz Greenwell, the fireman, and Rudolph Brockess and Frederick Kaloke, who were employed in the factory in other capacities.

Greenwell was thrown across the yard, his body pierced by a dozen fragments of the boiler. One of the pieces had penetrated his brain, and his body was lifeless when it was picked up. Brockess was also struck in the side by a flying piece, but he escaped fatal injuries. Kalcke was scalded by the scattered tallow, but it is not thought dangerously. Greenwell lived at Essex and Green streets and leaves a family.

The cause of the explosion is not known. The boiler had been newly coppered only a day or two ago and was supposed to be perfectly safe. It is supposed that the fireman forced it beyond its registered pressure.

Coroner Duryea and Converse will probably direct that an inquest be held to fix the responsibility for the accident.

THE MUDDY STREETS.

COMMISSIONER COLEMAN HAS ABOUT 2,000 CLEANERS AT WORK.

People were disgruntled yesterday over the filthy condition of the streets. Saturday's snowstorm had melted away into treacherous seas of mud. Commissioner of Street Cleaning Coleman worked hard to get the roadways into decent shape, but he was only partially successful. On Saturday night he put a force of 2,000 men at work. Some of the principal thoroughfares were gone over with broom and shovel, and all the streets leading to the ferries were placed in fair condition. This work was kept up on Sunday and was continued yesterday.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning was especially solicitous about the visit of the Pan-American delegates. He wanted them to receive a good impression of New-York. Accordingly, he ordered gangs of men to clean Cortlandt-street as thoroughly as possible just before the strangers were escorted to the City Hall. This work was also continued up Broadway and to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

To a Times reporter Mr. Coleman said yesterday that in the present condition of the weather even a force of 10,000 men could not properly clean the streets.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the New-England Society was held last evening at Delmonico's, Mr. James W. Howe acting as Moderator. Secretary Luther Prescott Hubbard read his annual report of the doings of the society and of the changes of membership, showing a present membership of nearly 1,500 persons. President Harrison was elected an honorary member at the last preceding meeting, and an acknowledgment of the honor by Private Secretary Halford was read last night.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: For President—J. Pierpont Morgan; First Vice President—Daniel G. Rollins; Second Vice President—Elihu Root; Treasurer—William Dowd; Secretary—Luther Prescott Hubbard; and for Directors for four years: John T. Terry, Birdseye Blakeman, Alfred Mills and James Speyer; Monzano, Jun. The following gentlemen were elected members of the society: J. M. Wolcott of New-York, Dr. Joseph T. Johnson and Arnold Burgess Johnson of Washington, Dr. Frederick J. Nott, Benjamin Barker, Jr., Duncan D. Parmly, William Irwin Martin, Gardner K. Clark, Jr., Walter E. Hildreth, Charles E. Francis, O. L., and John Henry Townsend of New-York, and James B. Hoyt of Stamford.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

Henry H. O'Brien the assistant cashier of the Brooklyn Arrears Department, has been absent from his office since Tuesday last and no one seems to know where he is or why he went away. Register of Arrears McGuire said that Mr. O'Brien's accounts had been carefully examined and everything had been found to be all right. He had not been informed of Mr. O'Brien's intention to take a vacation and was very much put out by that gentleman's absence. Mr. McGuire said that Mr. O'Brien had not resigned and that his resignation had not been asked for.

The missing man has a house at 223 Warren-street, where he lives with his wife, whom he married about a year ago. His wife could not see any one yesterday, and the servant said Mr. O'Brien had merely taken a short vacation. At the real estate office of his mother, on Atlantic-avenue, near Court-street, the same story was told. The clerk said Mr. O'Brien's home life was very happy, and that he was in comfortable circumstances. There was no reason, as far as is known, for him to run away.

MRS. CONSTABLE'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. Frederick A. Constable held a large reception at her residence, at 9 East Eighty-third-street, yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Richard Arnold, Mrs. M. T. Balmer, and Miss Estelle Balmer. The drawing rooms were prettily decorated with palms and potted plants, and supper was served by Clark.

Among the 300 guests were Judge and Mrs. Larremore, Mrs. and the Misses Matthewson, Mrs. Peter A. Jay, Mrs. David Dows, Mrs. John Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Mrs. and Miss Lounsbery, Mrs. F. Griswold Tefft, Mrs. and Miss Montgomery, Dr. and Mrs. Teale, Mrs. J. V. Brokaw, Mrs. Frayley, Walter Clark, Stephen Towle, and the Misses Towle.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB RECEPTION.

The Tenth Assembly District Democratic Club kept open house last night at their clubrooms, 88 Second-avenue. Several hundred invitations had been sent out, and as a result the clubrooms were crowded to their utmost capacity, many persons prominent in local politics being present and taking part in the festivities. Lorenz Zeller was master of ceremonies, and he was ably assisted by Max Schildnauer, Louis Ahlie, John Fennel, and Edward Mehling, who composed the reception committee. There was vocal music, together with recitations, speeches, and refreshments, and the reception was an enjoyable affair.

RECRUITING THE NAVAL RESERVE.

The First Battalion, Naval Reserves, has established headquarters at Columbus Hall, 878 Sixth-avenue, near Fiftieth-street. Every Tuesday evening a recruiting detail will be on hand and the officers charged with the work will be prepared to give all the information desired. It is intended to carry the recruiting on with vigor. It is thought that the battalion will soon be one of the crack organizations of the State.

FAVORITES GET BEATEN

A BAD DAY FOR THE TALENT AT ELIZABETH.

OLD BUCKSTONE FURNISHES A BIG SURPRISE BY BEATING KING IDLE AFTER A DEAD HEAT.

A very good crowd of people, numbering about 3,000, were at Elizabeth track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club yesterday afternoon to see the six races announced for the day decided. It was a day of surprises all around, for Blue Rock was the only one of the betting ring favorites to win a race. Even in his race Blue Rock's position was a nominal one, for most of the money bet was on the two-year-old Trestle, who was looked upon as having an excellent chance to beat the Walhaum sprinter. But Trestle disappointed his backers badly, and was only able to run third, Capulin beating him a head for the place, while Blue Rock woo as he pleased, from start to finish, and landing the winner in a canter by five lengths.

There was trouble for the bookies and hetters alike in the first two races. In the first Tipstaff went lame in his preliminary practice and had to be scratched, thus necessitating the making of a new card. Through the stupidity of the bookmakers' announcer, the scratching of Re-Echo in the second race was not made known in the ring until the making of books was well under way. So new books had to be made on this race also.

After the trouble in the first race had been adjusted, Bradford was made the favorite in the betting, but he was never in the race, Father Bill Daly furnishing the winner in Glenmound, against whom 5 to 1 was laid in the books. The old horse was cleverly ridden by little Moser, and won as he pleased.

Merrin Russell was made the favorite for the second race, Swanting away badly he was easily beaten all the way by the Western mare Autumn Leaf, who is in the Corrigan-Poole combination stable.

The third race gave Shotover at 4 to 1 a good chance to beat Freedom, who was the favorite, but who by no means seemed so anchored in the heavy going that Shotover was able to beat him out by a half length.

Buckstone gave the talent an overwhelming surprise in the fourth race, a run of three-quarters of a mile, in which he first ran King Idle a neat heat and then beat him out in the run-off, thanks to some very clever riding by the feather-weight Freddie Donoe, who would not allow himself to be beaten by Soden. Buckstone was an 8 to 1 chance before the dead heat, and a 2 to 1 shot to the run-off.

The disastrous day's racing was brought to a close by Gloster at 5 to 1 beating Cortlaud, who was at 4 to 5 favorite.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:19.

W. C. Daly's b. g. Glenmound, 5 years, by Glenmore-Alice F., 110 pounds.....(Moser) 1
Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Surgeon, 3, 110.....(Bergen) 2
Beverwyck Stable's b. f. Clay Stockton, 3, 101.....(Stevenson) 3

Bradford, 110, and Young Duke, 110, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Bradford, even money; Glenmound, 3 to 1; Oregon, 4½ to 1; Young Duke, 10 to 1; Clay Stockton, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Bradford, 2 to 5; Glenmound, 4 to 5; Oregon, even money. Young Duke, 2 to 1; Clay Stockton, 5 to 1.

Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:34¾.

G. W. Poole's b. m. Autumn Leaf, 5 years, by Hurrah-Sallie Newton, 107 pounds.....(Soden) 1
R. Lowe's ch. c. Merrin Russell, 3, 106½.....(Bergen) 2
Castle Stable's ch. f. Sunshine, 3, 102.....(French) 3

Kapine, 98; Ralph Black, 110; Flitaway, 102; Grey Cloud, 105, and Fuzz o, 95, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Autumn Russell, 7 to 10; Puzzle and Autumn Leaf, 4 to 1 each; Kapine and Gray Cloud, 10 to 1 each; Sunshine, 12 to 1; Ralph Black, 20 to 1; Flitaway, 25 to 1.

For place—Against Merrin Russell, 3 to 10, Puzzle and Autumn Leaf, 2 to 1 each; Kapine and Gray Cloud, 5 to 1 each; Sunshine, 5 to 1; Ralph Black, 8 to 1; Flitaway, 10 to 1.

Won by two lengths; four between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20.

J. T. Carmody's b. h. Shotover, 5 years, by Planter-Ella B., 98 pounds.....(Barton) 1
C. B. & H. Pardee's ch. c. Freedom, 3, 110.....(Moser) 2
D. A. Honig's ch. g. Red-tone, aged, 83.....(I. Clayton) 3

Sonvenir, 83; Chapman, 90; Fred B., 92; Landseer, 92, and Louise, 94, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Freedom, 3 to 5; Shotover, 4 to 1; Landseer, 8 to 1; Fred B., Redstone, Souvenir, Chapman, and Louise, 10 to 1 each.

For place—Against Freedom, 8 to 5; Shotover, 8 to 5; Louise and Landseer, 3 to 1 each; Fred B., Redstone, Souvenir, and Chapman, 4 to 1 each.

Won by a half length; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:19½ and 1:19¾.

M. J. Daly's br. h. Buckstone, aged, by Stonehenge-Mary Buckley, 92 pounds.....(F. Donoe) 1
G. B. Morris's br. c. King Idle, 4 years, by Wildidle-Augusta B., 107.....(Soden) 2
J. Knapp's ch. h. Alva, aged, 105½.....(Hueston) 3

Little Barefoot, 93; Don't Know, 83; Letretia, 95; Amos, 98, and Mary B. Billy, 76, finished as named.

Dead heat.

Betting.—To win—Against King Idle, 6 to 5; Little Barefoot, 2½ to 1; Don't Know, 3 to 1; Buckstone, 8 to 1; Alva, 10 to 1; the Mary B. Billy, 25 to 1; Amos, 30 to 1.

For place—Against King Idle, 2 to 5; Little Barefoot, 4 to 5; Don't Know, 6 to 5; Buckstone, 3 to 1; Alva, 4 to 1; the Mary B. Billy, 8 to 1; Amos, 10 to 1.

Betting.—On the run-off—Against King Idle, 1 to 2; Buckstone, 2 to 1.

Dead heat; eight lengths before the third. The run-off won by three lengths.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:04¾.

G. Walbaum's b. c. Blue Rock, 3 years, by Billet-Calypso, 107 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
D. A. Honig's b. g. Capulin, 5 112.....(McCarthy) 2
Empire Stable's b. g. Trestle, 2, 80.....(Stevenson) 3

Village Maid, 105½; Red Elm, 110½; Belle Kennedy, 84, and Mamie B., 91, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Blue Rock, 6 to 5; Trestle, 8 to 5; Capulin, 4 to 1; Mamie B., 40 to 1; Village Maid, 50 to 1; Red Elm, 60 to 1; Belle Kennedy, 100 to 1.

For place—Blue Rock and Trestle, 2 to 5 each; Capulin, even money; Mamie B. and Village Maid, 8 to 1 each; Red Elm, 12 to 1; Belle Kennedy, 20 to 1.

Won by five lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:52½.

M. J. Daly's b. g. Gloster, 3 years, by Glenelg-Flight, 130 pounds.....(Daly) 1
Dwyer Brothers' br. g. Cortland, 2, 112.....(Bergen) 2
J. E. McDonald's b. h. Brae-n-Ban, 5, 142.....(Thompson) 3

Retting.—To win—Against Cortland, 1 to 5; Gloster, 4 to 1; Brae-n-Ban, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Cortland and Gloster, no betting; Brae-n-Ban, 2 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY.

The track at Elizabeth should not only be in good condition but fast this afternoon. The six races to be run have a good lot of entries, and there should be some good sport. The entries and weights for the several races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Brown Charlie and Stanley Sharpe, 110 pounds each; Hairspring, 107; Amos and Battersby, 97 each; Puzzle, 94; Jim Gates and Iceberg, 92 each; Little Barefoot, 89.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Shotover, 112 pounds; Squando, 108; Bonnie Lad, 106; Carrie G., 105; Repartee and Not Guilty, 102 each; Barrientos and Austerlitz, 99 each; Edward F., 98; Thad. Rowe, 97; Lorris and Eugene Erodie, 96 each; Kimstone, 95; Gypsy, 94; Index, 77.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Capulin, Red Elm, Cupid, and Alva, 112 pounds each; Chisca, 109; Tipstaff, Anomaly, and Blue Rock, 107 each; Manola, 104; Mamie B. and Rainbow, 86 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Glenvale, 112 pounds; Bill Barnes and Chapman, 110 each; Souvenir and Glory, 109 each; Elkino, 95; Elizabeth, 92, Frederick L., 80.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Fellwood, 112 pounds; King Crab, 110; Grimaldi, 108; Rylund, 100; Barrister, 100; Kapine, 98; Letretia, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Ralph Black, 106 pounds; Golden Reel, 104; Theodosius, 102; Zephyrus, 101; Guy Gray, 93; Village Maid, 90; Printer, 87.

WOMEN TO SHARE THE WORK.

THEY MAY JOIN THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION.

Important action was taken by the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association at its meeting in St. Luke's Hospital last night, inasmuch as on the motion of President Smith of the Chamber of Commerce, the constitution of the association was so altered as to permit women to be elected full members and to take part in the deliberations of the organization.

Preliminary to the vote Mr. George Macculoch Miller spoke at some length in advocacy of the proposition. He spoke of the work and progress of the similar organization in London, and declared that the rumors of its decadence were entirely unfounded. To demonstrate this he said that the contributions in 1873 were £27,700, while in 1887 they amounted to £40,607, and in 1888 to £40,379, "or about as much in pounds," said Mr. Miller, "as we raise here in dollars." The Hospital Saturday Association was spoken of specifically for the work done by the ladies. On the day chosen nearly 2,000 ladies go into the busiest parts of commercial London and stand upon the street corners or at cross-sings and ask subscriptions for the charity. "We don't expect the ladies to do this," continued Mr. Miller, "but we do want to be helped by the feminine part of the community."

Mr. F. F. Cook, the Secretary of the association, read an interesting preliminary report, showing what had been already done in preparing for the approaching Hospital Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Miller read the draft of a circular which is to be sent broadcast among business men, showing what the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association's work means in figures. He called attention to one fact which is particularly interesting to property owners. "There is this certain," he said, "these institutions must be supported as they are necessary to the entire community, and if they are not supported by voluntary contributions, then they will have to be by taxation."

The tree service since the organization of the association shows this increase: In 1881 there were 13 hospitals which had in their combined service 140,000 beds, and in 1888 there was a free service of 288,585 days, or an increase of more than 90 per cent.; since 1880 there have been 12 new hospitals established, and not less than 6 of these on a free-service basis; during the last year, in the hospitals which receive the subscriptions of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, there were 13,578 bed patients, and of these 10,108 were free patients; the expenses of these hospitals were $734,372 87, and of this $129,287 40 was met by income, $182,239 94 by paying patients, and $29,753 28 by the city, leaving $393,892 to be raised by voluntary contributions.

Among the women in the association who were present were the Rev George S. Baker, George W. Krieger, the Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Peters, William Alexander Smith, Charles N. Kent, Robert Oliphant, J. Theron, Dr. W. Oliver Moore, Bradford Rhodes, Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. George G. Wheelock, the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, Robert Waller, A. B. Auchincloss, Morris K. Jesup, Jesse Seligman, and Henry Rosenwald.

PUMPS FOR NEW CRUISERS.

Naval engineers are much pleased with the auxiliary air and circulating pumps for the new cruisers Concord and Bennington. A recent test of these pumps showed that 100 strokes per minute can be made on 70 pounds of steam, and that if necessary this steam pressure can be increased to 140 pounds. It has been furthermore shown that the pumps, when working 150 strokes per minute, can perform work equal to that accomplished by 123 strokes per minute of the Yorktown's pumps. But to obtain the 123 strokes the Yorktown's pumps required a steam pressure of something like 135 pounds.

The superiority of the pumps to the Quintard cruisers over those in the Yorktown is a matter of no little satisfaction to the officers of the navy, inasmuch as the Yorktown's pumps are of English design, while those put in the Concord and Bennington are American in design and manufacture. The new pumps were made by M. T. Davison of Brooklyn. The work of getting aboard all the machinery of the Concord and Bennington has been effected. Within two weeks after the cruisers are launched it is calculated that steam can be gotten up.

THE KILLING OF EMILIA SCANTONI.

The inquest by Coroner Messemer and a jury yesterday into the cause of death of Emilia Scantoni, the Italian woman who was killed in a fracas at 69 James-street nearly two weeks ago, resulted in a verdict that she came to her death from gunshot wounds inflicted by Emilia Varello, and that her husband, Giuseppe Varello, and his brother, who fled at the time of the shooting and have not been apprehended, were accessories. The investigation was conducted through an interpreter, and the testimony showed that the deceased was in possession of $100, which was claimed by the Varellos. Giuseppe Varello and his wife and brother went to the apartments of Mrs. Scantoni and demanded the money. It was refused and a quarrel ensued, and while Mrs. Scantoni was struggling with one of the Varellos for the possession of the keys of a trunk which was supposed to contain the money, Mrs. Varello fired three shots from a revolver, killing Mrs. Scantoni and wounding her mother and sister. The latter have recovered. Mrs. Varello was remanded to the Tombs to await trial at the General Sessions.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Cattle sold stronger to-day. Receipts were below the average for Monday, and although there was an absence of anything

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DONNA JUANITA.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—AS YOU LIKE IT.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—TWELFTH NIGHT.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE SANSATLANTIQUE VAUDEVILLES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—AFTER DARK.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—HAMLET.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE — At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—RICHARD III.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—1813, ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—SYMPHONY CONCERT.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinee.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light rain.

The eleven obstinate jurymen in the Cronin case, after being labored with by the enlightened JOHN CULVER for three whole days, finally consented to a compromise verdict which condemns COUGHLIN, SULLIVAN, and BURKE to imprisonment for life, and KUNZE to imprisonment for three years, and lets BEGGS off scot-free. The verdict was doubtless the best that could be got, but it is in effect an outrageous miscarriage of justice. It establishes the murder of CRONIN and pronounces three of the indicted men guilty of committing it. No more atrocious, cold-blooded, and inexcusable taking of human life could be imagined, and all the concomitants of the case were such as called for the extreme penalty provided by human law. This was the view taken by eleven members of the jury, who held out three wearisome days for the death penalty; but this man CULVER, from what motives or by what inducements is not now apparent, was for declaring all the accused men innocent. He succeeded in saving all their lives and getting one off entirely, though the latter's part in the crime was clearly established. Naturally there is no little excitement and indignation in Chicago and among the sympathizers with Dr. CRONIN elsewhere over the conduct of CULVER, and he may find that his reward, whatever it may have been, will fail to make life pleasant for him hereafter.

Senator SHERMAN is again entered against Senator CHANDLER in the race for the prize for devising the worst possible general election bill. Each has his strong points, but we are inclined to put our money on SHERMAN. CHANDLER is younger and has more dash about him, but in this race training counts for a good deal, and SHERMAN has had a longer experience. The Ohio Senator sticks to his old methods. He proposes a bill to take all Congressional elections out of the hands of the States, and to put them in charge of a corps of officials appointed, the higher ones for life, by the President. This is probably the very worst plan that could be conceived. If it could be passed by the present Congress, it would, of course, be for the purpose of giving Mr. HARRISON the appointment of officials—by and with the advice and consent of Senator SHERMAN and the other Republican Senators—and to manipulate the elections for Congress in 1890. But no body of officials that could be discovered in the United States could, if this law went into effect, prevent a Democratic House being chosen at the next election and probably enough Democratic Senators to repeal the law before 1892. CHANDLER'S bill is bad, but it is not so supremely bad as SHERMAN'S.

We have seen no denial of the statement attributed to Senator FARWELL of Illinois that instead of abolishing the Civil Service Commission "We can do just as well by refusing to appropriate the funds on which it depends. It was beaten that way before, and we are going to do our best to beat it that way once more." If this really be the view of the Chicago Senator he is more of an ignoramus in politics than we had supposed that he was. When the Civil Service Commission, under Gen. GRANT, was practically forced to suspend operations by the omission of an appropriation, it was because the commission was simply the creation of a clause in an appropriation bill. But the present commission is the creation of a specific statute. Its duties are defined by law, and the same law forbids any appointment within the classified service—*i. e.*, the service placed under the rules by the President—except in accordance with the system established by the law and the rules. When the appropriation was withheld from the former commission everything went on as before, and no inconvenience ensued, except that of subjecting Congress to the just charge of bad faith, cowardice, and stupidity. This charge would lie equally against Congress and Senator FARWELL if they should "beat" the commission in the way he proposes; but that would not be all. Every man now in the classified service would be given an indefinite tenure of office, and no vacancy in it could be filled. Thus would Mr. FARWELL'S amazing folly fall heaviest on the heads of the spoils mongers, of whom he is a chief.

Instead of renewing the contract for taking seals in the waters of Alaska with the company that now holds it, Secretary WINDOM proposes to open the exclusive privilege to competition, and award it to the highest bidder under the restrictions provided for by law. The value of this monopoly depends very materially upon the effectiveness with which the seals resorting to the Prihylov Islands, to which the authorized capture of these animals is confined, are to be protected from the marauding vessels of other countries. While so much doubt hangs over that question the Government is not likely to let the privilege for a series of years at anything like its present value. So far as known the State Department has made no progress toward any settlement of this important matter of the protection of seals in Behring Sea.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S refusal to begin an agitation for an eight-hour law is couched in terms that exhibit him rather in his character of a foxy "old Parliamentary hand" than in his character of an enlightened economist, with the courage of his convictions. He evades the subject, in fact, by promising "dispassionately to consider it" when it comes up in Parliament. Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, as might be expected of a statesman who is engaged in founding a Tory democracy, is quite enthusiastically in favor of an eight-hour law. What CARLYLE called the "Reformed Workman's Pisgah Song" of

"Eight hours to work and eight hours to play,
Eight hours to sleep and eight shillings a day,"

seems to the member for Woodstock an admirable and attainable ideal. The proposition is, of course, a propostion to increase by 20 per cent. or more the labor cost of the products of British industry, in the face of an industrial competition in which Great Britain now holds her own only by virtue of greater cheapness of production. It is not at all likely that the House of Commons is ripe for such a measure, and it is certain that if such a measure were passed it would be the dead letter in Great Britain that it is wherever it has been adopted.

A POLITICAL MIRAGE.

It is the impression of the Providence *Journal* that there are indications that "Mr. BLAINE may be meditating a sort of *coup d'état* on the tariff question similar to that master stroke of statesmanship which makes the best reputation of Sir ROBERT PEEL," and it believes it "among the possibilities that he may presently come forward with a grand scheme of reciprocity treaties with South American countries under which freedom of trade between them and ourselves would be established." It adds, after describing PEEL'S achievement:

"Mr. BLAINE can do much the same if he chooses. The conditions surrounding him are almost exactly a duplication of those that beset PEEL. The opportunity before him is fully as great, if not greater. Neither he nor his party are so irretrievably committed to a high tariff as were the Tories and Sir ROBERT, since for years past both BLAINE and the Republicans have looked with greater favor on tariff reform and low duties than they have recently. It is plain, too, that in the United States, as in Great Britain forty-five years ago, there is a growing demand for just such tariff changes as PEEL brought about, and much such changes as would be secured by reciprocity with South America. This demand is sure, in the long run, to sweep away the party that opposes and denies it. The question simply is, therefore, whether the Republicans shall vainly combat the tariff reform movement or, turning around, shall place themselves at its head and lead it to some, at least, of the ends it has set before itself."

This sounds plausible, and it does credit, as the old phrase was, to the head and the heart of the writer—to the head, because there is so much truth in it, and to the heart, because it plainly springs from loyalty to a great party which in the past has done great things, and which those who have recently been forced to differ from it may well regard as still an instrument for good. But though there is some truth in what the *Journal* says, there is not enough, we fear, to build much hope upon. To begin with, Sir ROBERT PEEL had one very distinct advantage over Mr. BLAINE—he was an honest and conscientious man. The Duke of WELLINGTON, on the occasion of PEEL'S death, said: "In the whole course of my communication with him, I had never known an instance in which he did not show the strictest preference for truth. I never had in the whole course of my life the slightest reason for suspecting that he stated anything that he did not firmly believe to be the fact." That is a judgment that no one of WELLINGTON'S fearless veracity, who knows Mr. BLAINE intimately, as WELLINGTON knew PEEL, could possibly pass upon the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and because of this fact Mr. BLAINE cannot, "if he chooses, do much the same" as PEEL did, because he cannot command confidence. Even if opinion in the Republican Party were much more ripe for tariff reform than it is, the party would be demoralized by undertaking a change of front under the lead of one who cannot be trusted, and whose course could not be foreseen.

Another and still stronger reason why no such "stroke of statesmanship" can be made by Mr. BLAINE is that his great power as a leader is a thing of the past. It reached its climax in 1884, and though its decline was not evident in his own party for the next four years, and though it was even preserved in appearance in great degree during the campaign of 1888, it is now substantially gone. The moment that it became evident that Mr. HARRISON would not be a tool in his hands, but would have his own way—poor and mean as that way has been—the future was barred for BLAINE. Indeed, the fact that the President is a small man, of mediocre ability, of narrow views, of feeble penetration and little knowledge, either of the men about him or of public opinion, only makes Mr. BLAINE'S incapacity to assert himself more clear and more fatal. BLAINE'S power lay in managing a united and earnest party; for recruiting and strengthening his party he never had the needed qualities of character or intellect. The Republican Party is not united, and is not greatly in earnest. The sentiment born of the war—firm and vigorous and noble as it was—has died out with the advancing and now nearly complete accomplishment of the purposes to which it was directed. For a time BLAINE and others sought with much apparent success to continue the energy aroused by that sentiment in the service of protection. They failed in 1884, because, though the energy of the party was still very great, it could not carry to victory the banner soiled by the name of BLAINE. They succeeded in 1888, because that name was removed, and because the surviving war feeling was still strong enough in the Northwest to overcome hesitation as to the protective tariff. But if now the discredited leader were again to come to the front, the disintegration of the party, already begun, would be hastened, and he would lead it only to a more disastrous defeat.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

Representatives of the electric-light companies appeared before the Mayor yesterday to protest against what they called the indiscriminate cutting of their wires under authority of the Commissioner of Public Works. The work of removing wires is conducted under the direction of experts furnished by the Board of Electrical Control, and it is declared that no wires are cut down except such as they point out as dangerous. The claim of a lack of discrimination is based on the fact that some wires are removed without regard to imperfection of insulation where they have been strung in violation of the regulations of the Board of Electrical Control. But imperfect insulation is not the only source of danger, and the regulations of the board forbid the stringing of electric light wires on the same poles with telegraph and telephone wires. That the practice of doing so is dangerous has been proved by the death of linemen who were dealing directly only with wires presumed to be safe. By an accidental contact of wires bearing high-tension currents with those that are harmless in themselves, with the almost inevitable abrasion of the insulation, these dangerous currents are liable to be taken off to do their deadly work in unexpected places. They may kill linemen employed upon other lines, or even be carried into houses by telephone wires.

Of course the Commissioner of Public Works cannot lawfully be used by the Board of Electrical Control merely to enforce its regulations. He is dealing under his own authority with wires that are dangerous, because they are dangerous, and has no right to remove others unless they are made incumbrances upon the streets by a provision of subways for them under ground. Regulations of the board which have nothing to do with the safety of wires should not be a guide to Mr. GILROY'S men in cutting down wires, for if those are destroyed which are really not dangerous the city will be liable for such damage to the companies as can be proved against its officers. It does not appear thus far that proper discrimination is not used in the crusade against the wires, but there may be ground for caution on that score.

The companies seem to stand somewhat appalled at the destruction of their property that is going on and at the cost of replacing it in accordance with the requirements which are likely hereafter to be enforced. But if it involves heavy loss and expense they are alone to blame for it. They are at last paying the penalty for their past negligence and disregard of public rights and public authority, and they have not the least chance of awakening sympathy in their own behalf. The corporations which furnish are lights have known from the first that they were using a dangerous agency, and that with the powerful currents which they employ nothing but the utmost care and vigilance would afford protection against the latent danger. Notwithstanding such knowledge, they persisted in using wires that were imperfectly insulated; to save money, they strung these dangerous wires upon the same poles with telegraph and telephone wires, thus greatly multiplying the danger; and instead of exercising constant care and vigilance they have been persistently and criminally negligent.

Years ago the law required all electric wires to be placed under ground, but these companies coolly disregarded its mandates. When a public agency was provided for having this work done, they not only refused to co-operate with it and help on the work, but did everything in their power to hinder and obstruct it. This agency was empowered to regulate and control the use of overhead wires pending the construction of subways, but these companies have constantly disregarded or openly violated its regulations. Now that the consequence of their negligence and defiance of public authority has been the killing of several citizens, they may deem themselves fortunate if they get off with nothing more serious than pecuniary expense. There is good ground for believing that their officers might be indicted for manslaughter. Their loss of money will excite no pity, and they may yet bring upon themselves the heavy loss involved in an absolute prohibition of the use of their high-tension currents. What they are now confronted with is only the penalty for their past wrongdoing, and they might have avoided it by a decent regard for public opinion and public rights, and an intelligent and conscientious management of their own business.

TARIFF DUTIES FOR THE RINGS.

A correspondent, writing to us about the proposed combination of the manufacturers of barbed wire and the advance in the price of linseed oil from 38 to 60 cents a gallon since the Linseed Oil Trust was formed, closes his letter as follows:

"I am a lifelong Republican, but must frankly say that I cannot give the party my support in the future unless it entirely removes or at least reduces largely the duties on articles manufactured by Trusts. I find that many of my Republican friends are of the same opinion."

The attitude of the Republican Party in Congress toward the duties that are used by Trusts and other combinations has been defined in the tariff measure passed by the Senate at the last session and known as the Allison bill. An inspection of that bill will not encourage our correspondent to believe that the party is about to earn his continued support by its treatment of this matter. He will find that in many cases the duties under the shelter of which combinations are working were retained, and that in some cases they were even raised. For example, the Allison bill retained the duty on linseed oil—25 cents a gallon—and the duty of 3 cents a pound (40 per cent.) on white lead, which is the product of the National Lead Trust, while each of these duties was largely reduced in the Mills bill. The duty that serves the combination of envelope manufacturers was increased in the Senate bill.

Last Summer there was much virtuous denunciation of combinations in some of the leading Republican organs. It was repeatedly asserted by these organs that combinations designed to suppress competition were the most dangerous enemies of the protective policy, and it was even suggested that they ought to be disciplined by a reduction or the removal of the duties used by them. But the echo of that curious offyear clamor has already died away, and thus has been fulfilled our prediction that before the assembling of Congress and the approach of tariff legislation the columns of these organs would be silent with respect to this topic. They know that an honest attempt to restrain or discipline combinations in protected industries would knock the Allison Tariff bill and the schedules of the present law higher than a kite, and they are dumb, while the Protective Tariff League through its weekly organ preaches the doctrine that the "combines" are beneficial to the people and deserve support.

There are two or three Republican journals of some prominence that have recently substituted for the denunciations and protests of last Summer frequent assertions that the combinations are all going to ruin, and that their decline is due wholly to the effect of the present tariff. It is the tariff that "smashes them," we are told. We commend this theory to the attention of our correspondent, for we suspect that it will be brought forward this Winter as an argument showing that the duties on all products of combinations should be increased without delay. The higher the duty the greater weight and force it will have as a "smasher" of "combines." We expect that this plea will be made.

Our correspondent may wonder what course will be taken during the next tariff debate in Congress by the organs that assailed the combinations so savagely when the weather was warmer. It may have been observed that in their sharpest denunciations they were careful not to become entangled and committed by descending to particulars and specifying the combinations that should be punished. Therefore we expect that if they shall be confronted with those savage utterances they will declare that there really are no combinations that are aided by duties, thus following the example of Senator SHERMAN, who said that combinations designed to prevent a reduction of prices by competition ought to be met by a reduction of duties, but hastened to add that he had never heard of any combinations of that kind. In the next tariff debate, however, no one will seek shelter behind such pretended ignorance without becoming ridiculous to everybody who has common sense.

JUSTICE IN THE ARMY.

However sluggish army life as a whole may be during the piping times of peace, activity can always be counted upon on two subjects—desertions and courts-martial. The crop of military trials never fails, barren of other incidents as garrison routine may be; and when it is noted that during the last fiscal year there were 13,542 trials of enlisted men, excluding convicts, in an army averaging only 24,110, it is quite evident how much time and energy are consumed in this business. The recent increase of these trials is also an unpromising sign. It is true that four or five years ago the trials of enlisted men by general court used to be more numerous, reaching an average of nearly or quite 2,300. But, on the other hand, they were much fewer than now both in 1887 and 1888, being in the latter year but 1,780, whereas now they have jumped up to 1,961. The increase of trials by garrison and regimental courts is still more remarkable, since those numbered only 9,498 in 1887 and 10,447 last year, while this year they have gone to 11,581.

It is true that many of the offenses punished by garrison and regimental courts are trivial, perhaps involving only a failure to conform to the strict rules of military etiquette or the customs of service. And just here comes the question whether there cannot be some simpler mode of administering justice in such cases. Not only must petty daily offenses, which could be disposed of with the rapidity of a day's calendar in the police court of a great city, be delayed until it is convenient to assemble a court of officers, but all the formalities of such a body must be strictly complied with. Meanwhile, the persons really punished are not the offenders, but the best men in the garrison. Those who are to be tried are held under arrest, and accordingly all their guard and other duty must fall upon their comrades, in addition to their own. Considering the enormous number of offenders in proportion to the effective strength of the army, excluding the sick and absent, the injustice of these delays is obvious. Of course, many men are brought up before courts twice or thrice in the twelve months, the actual number of different enlisted men tried during the last fiscal year being 7,878; but this does not affect the question now under consideration.

Accordingly, it has been suggested for several years that a summary court, composed of a single field officer, should be empowered to dispose rapidly of certain classes of minor offenses. The objection is that this plan might increase the liability to do injustice to the enlisted men by committing their fate to the peculiarities, prejudices, or infirmities of judgment of a single officer. But civil jurisprudence constantly employs a single Judge for minor offenses. What should, however, first be accomplished is to substitute for the present system of discretionary penalties a proper and uniform penal code. This, indeed, ought to be done independently of the plan of summary courts, since the present practice is most objectionable. Acting Judge Advocate LIEBER declares that no other civilized country in the world gives discretionary powers so enormous to any of its judicial officers, while Secretary PROCTOR points out that among thirty-four different articles of war under which enlisted men may be tried, there are only two which do not leave the punishment to the discretion of the court. Under such circumstances almost everything depends upon the chance disposition of the courts, and in different departments and at different posts in the same departments, different standards of penalties prevail for the same offenses. The evil effect of making a soldier's punishment depend on luck, or upon the degree of experience or the temperaments of the officers trying him, is too manifest to need argument. The establishment of a suitable penal code is therefore one of the first necessities for securing uniform justice in the army.

A matter of somewhat minor consequence frequently presented by Col. LIEBER and others, and referred to recently by Secretary PROCTOR, is the propriety of excluding the Judge Advocate from the closed sessions of a court-martial. While a Judge Advocate having a correct view of his functions would doubtless abstain from endeavoring to influence a court in closed session against the accused, yet the latter and his counsel ought not to be subjected to the suspicion or the fear that something might have been said by him which they would have no possibility of answering from not having heard it. In the general revision of the articles of war and of the military laws which is needed, this detail could easily be arranged.

The acceptance of Mr. SHANAHAN'S resignation as State Commissioner of Public Works has been promptly followed by the appointment of EDWARD HANNAN of Troy, the political right-hand man of EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., Gov. HILL'S Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The wily Governor will doubtless find him a willing tool for working the canal administration for all it is worth in politics. There is no doubt that that is what he is put in the place for, and he will accept with full knowledge of what is expected of him.

If the story published by a St. Louis paper be true, that $25,000 was spent corruptly in the Missouri Senate in behalf of dressed-beef interests, last Winter, to procure the defeat of the bill providing that all beef sold in the State must be taken from animals that had been inspected in the State while alive, those who contributed the money must now regret their action; not necessarily because it was sinful and unlawful—for it is not probable that they will take this phase of the matter into account—but because the money was thrown away. If the bill had become a law, it would have been killed before this time by the Missouri courts. In every State where a similar bill was enacted the courts have since thrown out the statute.

JAMES B. TOLER DEAD.

James Boorman Toler, whose death was made public yesterday, was the husband of Estelle E., the only daughter of Gen. John Watts and Estelle Livingston De Peyster, whose funeral took place from Grace Church yesterday morning. Mrs. Toler died Dec. 12 after a protracted illness and Mr. Toler expired Sunday night. He will be buried from Grace Church tomorrow, and the interment will be at Tivoli on the-Hudson. At this same church the couple were married nineteen years ago.

During that long period they were very devoted to each other and it is believed that the bereaved husband's death so soon after his wife passed away was caused more by broken heart than the certified physical cause, pneumonia. His strong constitution had become impaired by long hours of vigil and his system was in no condition to withstand the inevitable blow. The day following his wife's death he was confined to his room, and never left thereafter. Mr. Toler was the son of William B. Toler and the nephew and namesake of James Boorman, the projector and promoter of the Hudson River Railroad, on its present line, more than forty years ago.

Born in this city forty-eight years ago, Mr. Toler, after attaining manhood, became a partner of Philip Minis, and the firm conducted a successful brokerage business, with offices in Exchange-place, until about ten years ago. Mr. Toler was a member of the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs.

BALLOT REFORM.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Dec. 15.

Ex-President Cleveland in his Boston speech sounded the keynote of ballot reform. The Democratic Legislature in the coming session should take up the matter and give it its earnest attention. Safeguards should be thrown around the ballot box that will bar forever even the semblance of fraud.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW GLOSTER.

New-York has given the hearty, sympathetic reception, to be expected when a noble example of stage art is presented in the centre of wealth, learning, and artistic appreciation on this hemisphere, to Mr. Mansfield's splendid revival of "Richard III." The audience that crowded Palmer's Theatre last evening represented fitly and brilliantly, entirely apart from the customary contingent of habitual first-nighters, the people of this city upon whose taste and money the success or failure of actors and plays depends, and their approval was warmly expressed, not only of the magnificent pictorial representation of the historical play—which excels in ingenuity of design, wealth, and harmony of color, richness of detail, and thrilling impressiveness any former production of this tragedy—but also of Mr. Mansfield's action as the grim tyrant, a character imagined by the poet, who was more familiar with Tudor traditions than the facts of history.

Although this production of "Richard III." had not been previously seen in the city, yet readers of this newspaper know of its quality and value, both from accounts sent by cable from London, where Mr. Mansfield first acted Richard last Spring, and from a long critical review of the performance he gave in Boston last October. Therefore it will be desirable not to dwell this morning upon the pictorial features—which are all so fascinating in their poetic beauty and suggestiveness that the memory of them is apparent in the mind after a first view of the performance—and give attention rather to the acting of the part of Richard, which is the reason of the pictures and pageantry.

Mr. Mansfield has not abconned a revival of the tragedy as it was written by Shakespeare. All he has attempted to do is to restore to the skeleton of Cibber's famous arrangement of "Richard III.," which is still in vogue and which Mr. Mansfield has used with a few transpositions, the poetry of Shakespeare as far as possible in place of the heroics of Cibber. A few of Cibber's original lines are retained, however, notably Richard's soliloquy after King Edward's death and the scene of the Princes in the Tower. The text of Shakespeare used includes a scene from the third part of "Henry VI." and some passages from other portions of that historical drama. But the text of Mansfield's version of "Richard III." is printed in pamphlet form and sold in the lobby of the theatre for a small sum of money, and persons who care to study it will be aided by the clear marginal notes which indicate the source of all of Shakespeare's lines used that are not to be found in his "Richard III." The few passages of Cibber retained are frankly printed in italics.

If Mr. Mansfield has given us nothing surprisingly novel in his conception of the text, in his new impersonation of Gloster he offers a work of dramatic art both original and daring, and of greater artistic value than all the handsome surroundings prepared for it; than the atmosphere of medieval life so deftly suggested in the pictures; the accurate reproductions of fourteenth-century dresses, armor, weapons, and household utensils; the rare old tapestry and furniture; the seemingly solidity of the stone walls of the grim Tower of London; the glimpses of lovely, luxuriant English landscape, the thrilling simulation of the deadly conflict of armed hosts, and the very form and pressure of Gloster's time that he has placed before our eyes.

Enough has been said already of Mr. Mansfield's whim of making Richard a youth in the beginning of the play. This he has done in his effort to make the play coincide as closely as possible with the known facts of history. The Duke of Gloster was only nineteen years of age when the deposed King, Henry VI., died in the Tower. But the historical truth cannot be made to agree with Shakespeare's portrayal of the murderous tyrant, and although a point is gained by Richard's apparent youthfulness in the scene of the strange wooing of Anne Neville, we are inclined to think, after a second view of the performance, that the change has little vital effect, and that the Gloster of Mr. Mansfield is all the more creditable because, in spite of its absolute freedom from all stage traditions, it is still the Gloster of Shakespeare. Mansfield has discarded the conventional symbolism of tragedy, and all the old "business" of the tragedians, along with the "trick" sword with the rattling hardle that the Richards of the past used after the crown scene to indicate the measure of their nervous exoitement, and Cibber's dear old eaton lines, such as "Off with his head" and "Richard's himself again."

He Gloster is clearly Shakespeare's Gloster, murderous, crafty, ambitious, and bold as a lion when driven to bay. He is, in the early scenes, handsomer to look upon than some Glosters have been, and his deformity, though perfectly apparent in the unequal height of his shoulders and his limping gait, is not exaggerated. A new touch is felt in Gloster's expression of sensitiveness about this affliction which is almost pathetic, and the note of sincere passion that is struck amid all the irony of the wooing scene is also new. But both are in keeping with a rational conception of the character. The wooing scene, as Mansfield acts it, assisted by Miss Beatrice Cameron, and with scenic surroundings of unsurpassed beauty, is invested with wonderful charm.

The growth of Richard's power for evil and his adroitness in the use of flattery and dissimulation are illustrated in the second stage of the play, which includes Gloster's hypocritical reception of the news of Edward's death, his baleful bantering with the young Prince, the cajolery of Buckingham, and the pretended rejection of the crown, and this stage reaches a climax, splendidly illustrated in the pictorial adjuncts, in the scornful rebuke to Buckingham.

During the last stage of the drama Richard is in a state of desperation, rushing onward to his fate. The time for flattery and hypocrisy is past. There is only one wavering moment before the climax on the battlefield. The tyrant is dejected and melancholy as he sits musing by his camp fire on the eve of Bosworth Field. The dream is rendered with vivid effect, and Richard's frenzy afterward is expressed with thrilling force. A significant point is made here in his hesitating recognition of Catesby, who comes to waken the King.

Of course, there are blemishes in the work, but they are negative rather than positive faults. We would like to hear a firmer, more emphatic delivery of some of the earlier passages. Some of the effects he aims at are too minute and delicate to catch the popular eye. And his delivery of Richard's address to his soldiers before the battle seems lacking in martial spirit. Mr. Mansfield errs sometimes in his effort to be perfectly natural. But no one would expect an absolutely flawless work of this exalted character from an artist so young in years. What he has accomplished, indeed, is surprising, and the eloquence and passionate force of his acting in the later scenes are not to be disputed. The dominating spirit of his acting is right, and it is, as a whole, profoundly beautiful and significant.

One is tempted to dwell on this subject, to dilate on the beauty of the constantly-changing scene, and the value of the countless new artistic ideas therein expressed. The treatment of the scenes of the Princes in the Tower and the rejection of Buckingham suggest subjects for great historical paintings. There are more than ninety persons employed in this performance, and all of them are actors, for every page and spearsman has a part to play and plays it well. Notable impersonations, beside the Gloster, are the gentle, touching performance of weak-minded Queen Mar Cameron; the womanly yet majestic Elizabeth of Ada Dyas, an actress who returns to us looking as youthful as ever, and with all her old command of her art; the forlorn figure of the Duchess of York supplied by Mme. Ponisi; the two ill-fated Princes, made up after the paintings by Millais, represented by May Haines and Isa Bowman, and the vigorous, thoughtful Buckingham of Mr. D. H. Harkins.

Mr. Edward German's endeavor to fit the tragedy with music deserves some consideration because it is not a common essay. The custom of the time is to present the Shakespearian drama accompanied by music gathered from a number of incongruous sources, distributed among the episodes of the play with a pleonful lack of judgment and performed in a manner absolutely depressing, by a hopelessly inadequate army of instruments. Mr. German has followed the example set by Beethoven and Mendelssohn and written music for the entire play, including an overture which was not performed last evening. He has striven to make his music in keeping with the character of the incidents it foreshadows or accompanies, and has availed himself of some of the resources of modern instrumentation. In this last matter, however, he has suffered from the limitations of the theatre orchestra, even smaller and feebler here than in the composer's country. The strings, of course, were too few in number to balance the tone of the other instruments, and the one trombone, which would have been better left out, was sadly prevalent.

The numbers composed by Mr. German are a list of incidental music and entr'actes. He has been wise enough to cling to English coloring in his melodies and his pastoral has a touch of the real old flavor of Bishop. He has sought, too, to illustrate the personality of one or two of the actors in the drama; but in this he has signally failed. Mr. German's attempt is in a direction that is to be commended. It would tend to greater symmetry in theatrical productions if there were more such endeavors. But Mr. German has accomplished nothing that will be remembered. His music, both to be brief and to the point, is empty of ideas; there is nothing in it.

Mr. Mansfield, for some good reason probably, omitted Richard's opening speech. "Now is the Winter of our discontent," last evening. As a compensation for this he used, for the first time, the scene between Richard and Hastings. The dream scene and the battle scene aroused the spectators to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Mansfield was called out half a dozen times after the close of the play and cheered roundly. He was finally compelled to speak a few words. Walter Hann's painted drop curtain, a pleasant view of Shakespeare's Stratford from the Avon River, was exhibited for the first time in this country.

THE "BALLO IN MASCHERA."

The repetition of the "Ballo" last night indicated its selection from points of view both of the box office and of the boxholders, for the house was very fairly filled, and there were very few vacancies in the box tiers, albeit the performance was a repetition. Other people than boxholders find it pleasant to relax themselves by reverting to the flesh pots, and disregarding the claims of culture altogether.

It seems strange to consider, in listening to these suave strains, that when the opera was first produced here it was supposed to appease these claims, and was commended to students on the ground that the concerted music was "scientific," the devotees of Bellini going so far as to find it heavy.

The performance of last night was admirable at all points, the chorus and orchestra being perfectly in hand, and all the principals in excellent voice. The "Vista la terra" and the "Saper sorreste" and the rest were well given and well received, while the blithe finale of the first act was imperatively redemanded. On Wednesday "Il Trovatore" will be repeated.

MISS WAINWRIGHT AS VIOLA.

Miss Marie Wainwright presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night Shakespeare's comedy of "Twelfth Night," acting the part of Viola. The house was crowded, and expressions of approval from the audience were frequent and hearty. It is not intended to submit Miss Wainwright's impersonation of the beautiful and elusive character of Viola to critical examination this morning, but it should be said that this heroine has had no representatives on the modern stage so attractive to the eye, and that the performance was unexpectedly discreet and delicate. Viola's famous speech to the Duke, for instance, was delivered with exquisite taste.

Miss Wainwright's arrangement of the comedy is new and seems to be satisfactory. A great deal of the original text is used, and the new transpositions of certain scenes do not seriously affect the sequence of the story. The arrangement is the work of Messrs. Ben Teal and Edward Hamilton Bell. A new epilogue, written for the comedy by Mr. George Edgar Montgomery, is so good that it seems to take up the melody of the play and bring it to a suitable conclusion. Miss Wainwright speaks these verses.

A dozen showy new scenes, designed by Mr. Hamilton Bell and painted by competent artists, are used, and the dresses and appointments are correspondingly handsome. Great stress is laid upon the scenes of broad humor in the sotting, and the Sir Toby Belch of Mr. William Owen, one of the best Shakespearean comedians we have nowadays, is scarcely less prominent than the Viola. Mr. Barton Hill is Malvolio, Miss Louise Muldener Maria, and Mr. E. Y. Backus the Clown.

BOOTH AND MODJESKA.

Edwin Booth and Helena Modjeska began an engagement, to last throughout this week, at the Harlem Opera House last night. The theatre was tolerably well filled, and the audience was demonstrative after the usual fashion of Mr. Booth's audiences. The play was "The Merchant of Venice," with Booth as Shylock and Modjeska as Portia. Of course this performance, seen so lately at the Broadway Theatre, requires no comment. "Hamlet" will be the play to-night.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Tights and tinsel, tricks and trash, ballets and marcoes, elaborate scenery and brilliant costumes, innumerable coryphees and selected specialties, and Marie Bonfanti constitute "The Twelve Temptations" as it was presented at the Star Theatre last night. There is much more in the entertainment than this, but it can hardly be said to come under the aggravating head of the title. One feature on which much stress was laid was a ballet in which five cockatoos were introduced. The poor birds seemed frightened half to death and they entered an earnest protest against the proceeding to a chorus of screeches that were heartrending. They were an absolute failure as actors, but, had as they were they were better than the human beings to whom the serious lines of the play were intrusted. The funniest thing in the whole performance was the serious endeavor of Mr. Albert Hosmer to impersonate Hubert, "the valiant Prince of Wurldburg." Fortunately, however,

THE GUESTS OF THE CITY

ARRIVAL OF THE PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATES.

HERE ON TIME AND WELCOMED BY MAYOR GRANT AT THE CITY HALL—MR. BLAINE IN THE PARTY.

The Spanish-American gentlemen who make up the International American Conference arrived—some of them with their wives and children—in New-York yesterday afternoon. They came on a special train from Washington, and a number of New-York's Reception Committee waded down through the mud to Cortlandt-street and across the ferry to Jersey City to meet them. There were about seventy-five people in the party which came on the train. Some of the Southern delegates were missing, but they will come on to New-York to-day.

In the party, besides the delegates themselves, were Secretary of State and Mrs. James G. Blaine and Col. and Mrs. J. J. Coppinger, his son-in-law and daughter; Clement Studebeker, T. Jefferson Coolidge, William H. Trescott, Morris M. Estee, John T. Hanson, Henry G. Davis, and Charles R. Flint, who comprise the United States delegation to the conference. Those of the Reception Committee who first hade them welcome to New-York were Cornelius H. Bliss, the Chairman; William H. T. Hughes, D. A. De Lima, R. A. C. Smith, and Howland Reobins.

The train got into Jersey City sharp on time at 3:15 o'clock, and at once those gentlemen who were accompanied by their families were ruthlessly torn from them and put on a Cortlandt-street ferryboat. The ladies and children, escorted by the secretaries and attachés, went over to Desbrosses-street and thence to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine went with them. The Secretary probably had a melancholy knowledge of the mud and the crowd waiting at Cortlandt-street and wished to avoid them both—not to speak of the reception at the City Hall.

Lined up in front of the ferry house the delegates found, on arriving in New-York, a platoon of mounted police, a great crowd of people, and oceans of mud. Carriages were there for them, though, and in a very few seconds they were all comfortably seated therein and on their way to the City Hall. The mounted policemen rode in a solid line, stretching clear across the street, at the head of the procession, and effectively cleared the way for the carriages which followed them. The route was up Cortlandt to Greenwich street, to Park-place, to Broadway, and thence through City Hall Park to the City Hall, and all the way hundreds of people lined the sidewalks. Alighting at the new steps to that imposing structure, the delegates entered the City Hall, and were escorted up the winding stairway to the Governor's Room, where Mayor Grant was waiting to receive them.

There were some addresses to be made, and no time was lost in getting to business. As soon as the last of the delegates had entered the room the massive front doors were closed, and the Mayor began his address of welcome. There were then in the room beside the Southern gentlemen and the Mayor, Collector Erhardt, Morris K. Jesup, Elihu Root, Controller Myers, Tax Commissioner Coleman, Charities Commissioner Porter, and other members of the Reception Committee.

Mayor Grant stood at the corner of Washington's old mahogany writing table and read his speech from a type-written copy. He welcomed the city's visitors in a few hearty words and then went on to talk of the countries from which they came and the object of the conference they came to attend.

"Ten few years ago," he said, "the congress of which you are members would have been an impossibility. Its existence evidences the better feeling now existing among the American nations. It is for the interest of this Republic to maintain friendly relations with all the nations of the earth. It is, however, especially for its interests that its relations should not be merely friendly, but warm, close, and cordial with the sister republics of America. This is so, not merely because of our geographical situation, but because of the similarity of our histories and the likeness of our institutions.

"Under the benign influences of freedom you have marvelously prospered. With fertile soils and industrious populations, you have increased in wealth, reared prosperous cities, and enlarged your commerce. You have become no trifling factor in the commercial world that the nations whole were for years the avowed or secret enemies of your Governments while your Governments were weak are now vying with each other to obtain an ascendency in your commerce. Countries like yours, from which come nearly the entire product of some of the staples, must ever exert an increasing influence as they grow in wealth and population and command in ever greater degree the blessings of freedom. The United States welcomes with gladness the evidences of your increasing commercial prosperity, and her people are desirous of so framing her policy that on the basis of just and enlightened trade regulations and treaty stipulations she may have that share in your commerce which the sympathy which exists between her people and yours, springing from her geographical situation and the similarity of our institutions, should warrant.

"Our countries are not competitive. The great products which you have to sell we in balance produce. And the channels of industry into which our people by their situation have in many instances been forced are channels as yet undeveloped in your republics by reason of more profitable occupations of your peoples in other lines.

"There is no part of this Union where a stronger sentiment exists in favor of close commercial relations with your republic than in the city of New-York. New-York is the commercial door into the United States. Our prosperity depends upon the cultivation of these commercial relations with all the peoples of the earth. I am satisfied that within your action as conferees may, from the nature of the case, be tentative rather than decisive, as it will be incumbent upon you to proceed with deliberation and circumspection, the very fact of your meeting and the opportunity for consultation which will result between yourselves and the representatives of this country, as well as the friendship and respect which must be the fruit of such association, will conduce to closer commercial intercourse between this country and yours."

The Mayor's short address was loudly applauded, and then Dr. F. C. C. Zegarra of Peru, on behalf of his fellow-delegates, made a few remarks. He spoke in excellent English.

"It is my pleasant duty," he said, "to assure your Honor of our appreciation of the kind words with which you have welcomed us to the great city of New-York, the Empire City of this most magnificent dwelling place which spans from ocean to ocean—this city, which is one of the wealthiest and most important business centres of the world. The interest of the American people in the work of our conference is unanimous, active, and effective, but nowhere else is the importance of that work so keenly felt as it is in this splendid city.

"New-York is not unknown to us, nor are we unknown to New-York. No other city in the United States has in an equal degree so many business relations with our republics or a greater concern in their welfare than New-York. In connection with the work of the International American Conference be more far-reaching in its influence. The difficulties with which that conference will encounter the obstacles which it will be called upon to remove are practically and thoroughly well known to the business men of this city.

"On our side, we hope that we may not only enjoy ourselves while we are your guests—as we know we shall—but we hope to learn much that we could learn nowhere else through contact with your citizens, through inspection of your splendid institutions, and from the practical sense of your business men. We believe that there should be more cordial, a more intimate, understanding between the nations of the Western Hemisphere. We want to recommend such measures as will be conducive to the prosperity of all these nations—measures that will make a solid and permanent basis for reciprocal and beneficial trade relations between them.

"I feel sure that your kind words convey not only the warm greeting of the Government of the city, but likewise in most enthusiastic indorsement of the purposes of the conference, and I trust I express the sentiments of my colleagues when I assert that those purposes are to try to the best of our ability to labor for the welfare and the good of all the nations of our rich and beautiful countries."

Dr. Zegarra's address was warmly received, and at its conclusion Mr. Bliss presented the delegates formally to the Mayor, who said a few pleasant words to each gentleman. The ceremony lasted only a few minutes and then all got into the carriages again and were driven to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where they dined together in a private apartment at 6 o'clock.

Under the escort of several committees, part of the delegation went to the Casino last night and laughed at "Erminie." About twenty-five of them went to Brooklyn during the evening to attend a reception at the Hamilton Club, on Remsen-street, and found nearly eight hundred ladies and gentlemen present to greet them.

The big building was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and one floor was given over entirely to draperies of the flags of the South American States. President Olcott formally welcomed the guests, but the reception was informal in every respect. There was no attempt at general introductions, and no imitation of the peculiar hospitality so extended to the delegates by the Union League Club of Philadelphia some weeks ago. The guests were scattered all over the building, and as midnight approached sat down to a banquet, at which there were no speeches. The club had extended invitations to only a few outsiders, among them Mayor Chapin, Admiral Braine, Gen. O. O. Howard, Benjamin D. Silliman, ex-Mayor Seth Low, and the authors who spoke at the Academy of Music for an international copyright law, namely, Edward Eggleston, George William Curtis, Robert Grant, W. Hamilton Gibson, and Theodore Roosevelt.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Charles R. Codman of Boston is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Gov. George F. Drew of Florida is at the Astor House.

State Controller Edward Wemple of Fultonville, N. Y., is at the Hotel Normandie.

Paymaster Green Clay Goodloe, United States Marine Corps, is at the Grand Hotel.

Alfred Le Ghait, Belgian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Henry Bacon of Goshen, N. Y., and Edward J. Meegan of Albany are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. James E. English of Connecticut and Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer, ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y., and Lieut. A. de Choy of the Russian Navy are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT B. MINTURN.

Robert B. Minturn, the head of the shipping commission house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. of 45 William-street, died on Sunday at his residence, 27 West Thirty-third-street, after a long illness. His death removes one of the best-known business men in the city and makes another break in a firm which has been in existence under the same title for over fifty years, and which, when the American shipping trade was at its zenith, was known over the world for its large operations and for its high character. The latter quality never departed from it, but owing to the decline in American shipping and other changes wrought in the business, the firm had lost, at the time of Mr. Minturn's death, much of its old-time prominence.

Mr. Minturn was born in this city on Feb. 21, 1836, and graduated from Columbia College in 1856. He did not enter at once into mercantile pursuits, but left the city on a voyage then of much greater magnitude than now. He took a sailing vessel for British India, and spent some time in traveling about that country, which offered much for one in search of adventure and interesting exploration. The result of his travels was a small volume, entitled "From New-York to Delhi," which made its appearance in 1858. This little book gave evidence of remarkable literary merit, and Mr. Minturn's friends hoped that greater things would come from his pen. But in this they were disappointed.

Not long after Mr. Minturn's return from India his father died, and he was forced to enter more actively into business. The firm of which he became the head was then doing an immense ousiness. Besides having a reputation as a house which was interested in the largest schemes of the shipping trade, this firm in which Mr. Minturn had become the leading member had a reputation earned from having been evolved from firms in which earlier members of the Minturn family had taken the lead in their line of business. His grandfather, William Minturn, had founded, not far from the year 1800, the house of Minturn & Champlin. In 1809 the house of Post, Grinnell & Minturn was established, Peet being a brother-in-law of Minturn. In 1812 Grinnell left the firm, and it became Post & Minturn. Grinnell joined Preserved Fish in business, under the firm name of Fish & Grinnell. In 1830 this firm was joined by the father of Robert B. Minturn—whose name was also Robert—and it soon after became Grinnell, Minturn & Co. All these houses exercised a vast influence in the shipping trade.

It can easily be seen how, with such great business interests demanding his attention, Mr. Minturn could not devote much of his time to literary pursuits. He, however, was not the one to allow himself to be entirely absorbed by business, and he continued to be a frequent contributor to periodicals of the day on current topics of interest. He was an active member of the Free Trade League, and one of its few members who lived to see the great awakening in regard to the principles which the league advocated. Mr. Minturn also found time to act as a Commissioner of Emigration. He was one of the founders of St. Luke's Hospital and a prominent member of the Union League Club, of which he was the first President.

Mr. Minturn's funeral will be held to-morrow morning in the Church of the Holy Communion.

DR. SETH PANCOAST.

Dr. Seth Pancoast, a well-known homeopathist, died at his residence in Philadelphia yesterday morning, aged sixty-six years. He was a descendant of one of the three Pancoast brothers who came to this country with William Penn. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1852. He became Professor of Anatomy in the Philadelphia Female College in 1853, and in the following year was called to the chair in the Pennsylvania Medical College. In 1887 he wrote "The Cabala," the first on the subject in the English language, in which are explained the ten "sepheroths," which are the basis of the cabala.

In 1875 Dr. Pancoast calculated the return of the seventh cycle of Trithemius in 1878, announcing that if the calculation were correct there would be a revival in theosophy and other occult studies, which has since occurred. His work is merely a prelude to a much larger one which has not yet appeared in print. Dr. Pancoast had the finest private collection of works on the occult sciences in the United States.

He recently came into prominence from the interest he took in the recovery of the treasure from the British sloop of war De Braak, which was sunk in 1798 in Delaware Bay, between Cape May and Lewes. There was supposed to be $10,000,000 in the vessel, and Dr. Pancoast organized several expeditions to recover the gold and copper. He failed twice to find any trace of the war ship, and he eventually turned over the whole scheme to the Merritt Wrecking Company, which made a final attempt during the recent Summer, but without success.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Mark D. Hanover died Saturday night at his home, 250 Jefferson-avenue, Brooklyn, of peritonitis. Mr. Hanover was born in Connecticut about fifty-four years ago. He graduated from Wesleyan Seminary, Wilbraham, Mass., and from Union College in 1858. In college he had fitted himself for the pursuit of civil engineering, and for a time after his graduation worked as a civil engineer in Mississippi. He then came North and studied law at Geneseo, this State, where he was in the office of Scott Lord. He afterward went to Cincinnati, where he established the Cincinnati *Star*, which was soon so successful that it swallowed its principal rival, the *Times*, and the consolidated papers were known as the *Times-Star*. His health failing, Mr. Hanover severed his business ties at times, and at the request of Robert Clarke & Co. wrote a book on the "Laws of Horses," which is recognized as an authority on the subject. Mr. Hanover recovered his health and came to New-York, where he became associated with ex-Superintendent of Insurance William Barnes, the association lasting up to his death. For several years he had acted as Eastern manager for several Western papers, in which capacity he showed great executive ability. His body will be interred at Mount Morris, New-York.

MRS. LIVERMORE SHOCKED.

SHE PAYS HER RESPECTS TO A CLERGYMAN OF STEUBENVILLE.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 16.—Recently the Rev. Charlee Williams, the Episcopal rector here, preached a sensational sermon upon what he styled "Christian Temperance." This sermon was called to the attention of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, and in the course of her remarks before the Women's Christian Temperance Union yesterday she alluded to it. She expressed herself as astonished and shocked that such a sermon should have emanated from one who called himself a Christian minister.

The Rev. Mr. Williams had stated that moderate drinking requires more manhood, more wisdom, and more perfect self-command than total abstinence. This was emphatically and eloquently denied by Mrs. Livermore, who believed with Paul, "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." The Rev. Mr. Williams had stated that "there are lands where drunkenness is little known, and yet where the sale of pure unadulterated liquors is a recognized and legitimate business, and where Christian women keep wine shops and read their Bibles behind their counters and say their prayers as they go about their work." This statement Mrs. Livermore ridiculed unmercifully. She challenged the rector to tell her where such a state of affairs existed. She declared that evil and good are opposite everywhere, and do not consort after that fashion.

She pictured the typical drunkard from life, but thought it stretched imagination somewhat to idealize her as reading her Bible and saying her prayers between serving out drinks. If such a case were found out by her employers her immediate discharge would follow.

A SLOW BRAZILIAN EDITOR.

As a curious illustration of how slow to realize the actual state of affairs a portion of the Rio press was, we find *L'Etoile du Sud*, a French journal established there eight years and whose editor might be expected to be well informed, in its issue of the 16th November, devoting only a short paragraph to the important events that had taken place, under the heading of "Grave Disorders." The whole subject is dealt with in a summary manner, as simply a trifling revolt or "pronunciamiento," and a suggestion is made that the same officers and soldiers are quite likely to repeat the operation against a republican government.

It is just possible that the evident monarchist tendencies of the writer were the cause of his being so badly informed, and that the wish was the father to the thought. The belief is expressed that Brazil had nothing to gain by changing the form of a Government which had been the admiration of the monarchies and the republics of both the Old and New Worlds.

NATIONAL IN SCOPE.

The financial strength of the New-York Accident Insurance Company, its excellent plan and form of policy, have proved in such accord with the latest protective insurance laws that it has been regularly admitted and authorized to transact business under the laws of the leading States in the Union. Cost, only $15 per year, $5 payments four months apart, for $5,000 policy, with $25 weekly benefit.

All merchants, brokers, professional men, clerks, and salesmen especially are invited to insure with the New-York Accident Insurance Company.—*Exchange.*

YALE GLEE CLUB'S TOUR.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 16.—The Yale Glee Club's Christmas tour will cover portions of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The first concert will be given Dec. 24 at Rochester. The club will be entertained that night by W. D. Ellwanger, Yale, '75.

THE COMPANIES PROTEST

MAYOR GRANT TELLS THEM TO GO TO THE COURTS.

THE WORK OF TAKING DOWN ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRES AND POLES CONTINUES—GAS LAMPS RELIGHTED.

The crusade on the wires yesterday started by hasing stopped short. Just as the gangs were about to ply their axes and nippers an order came from Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy summoning all the inspectors of the Board of Electrical Control to his office. The reason for this was that the electric light companies had sent representatives to Mr. Gilroy to complain that their property was being destroyed without regard to whether it was dangerous or not. These representatives were Paul D. Cravath and W. H. Browne for the Brush and the United States Companies, Frank M. Sears and E. E. Dexter for the East River Company, and the Superintendent of the Manhetten Company.

With the inspectors, Commissioner Gibbens and Expert Wheeler answered Mr. Gilroy's summons. The proceedings opened with a war of words between the company representatives and Mr. Gibbens. Mr. Browne charged that the inspecters were incompetent, and were tearing down wire that was properly insulated. Mr. Gibbens stoutly defended his inspectors, admitted that good wire was being taken down, but said that it was because such wire was used in construction that violated the fundamental regulations of the Board of Electrical Control. Mr. Gilroy's feeling evidently was that so far as eliminating danger went no leniency should he shown, and he said that if Exoert Wheeler said that everything was all right the employes of his department should go on with the work just as they had been doing. He suggested an adjournment to the Mayor's office, and thither all went.

The scene in the Mayor's office was delightfully animated. Mr. Gilroy laid the case before the Mayor, telling him of the companies' wail of distress and saying that he had talked to the inspectors and had been assured that there was no discrimination and that the only wire being removed was such as was pronounced dangerous accoording to the instructions of the expert of the Board of Electrical Control.

"If that is the case," said Mayor Grant, "go ahead. I have no arbitrary power to say what is and what is not dangerous. If any of the companies' property is being destroyed in violation of the terms of the injunction, then the city is exceeding its duty and right and the companies have a remedy through the courts."

"Our inspectors," said Mr. Gilroy, "are simply acting under the orders of our board, which is not foolhardy enough to permit the destruction of any wire that is not dangerous."

Here Lawyer Cravath got a chance to get in a word and said: "One word, Mr. Mayor. You say we have a remedy through the courts, but in this case it is inadequate, as in the meantime our property will be ruined. Under Mr. Gibbens's orders all wires that do not conform to the rules of the board are being removed. On Third-avenue all our wires are being cut, though they are properly insulated.

Mr. Gilroy—In the matter of danger there are other things to be considered than the insulation on the wires. However, I have nothing more to say. I believe the work is being carried on properly. If the Mayor thinks otherwise he can act.

MAYOR GRANT WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Mayor Grant repeated that he could not interfere. If any injustice was being done the remedy was in the courts.

"But, Mr. Mayor," said Mr. Cravath, "in the meantime the wires of our company, which are all in perfect condition, are being destroyed."

"Yes," retorted Mr. Gibbens, "beautiful wires youre are, but their perfect condition did not prevent them from killing young Harris up on Eighth-avenue a week ago."

Mr. Gilroy said that the work, in his opinion, was being done with as little destruction as was necessary. The experts were responsible, capable men, who had passed civil service examinations, and he, for one, was willing to rely on the experts.

"Come down, then," was the order.

"I can't do that naythier," was the answer; "me feet is stuck."

Inspector Roth finally had to go up and help him down. O'Brien made even worse work of it, and both were relegated to the position of ground men.

Yet the gangs did good work. Inspector Roth's men on Broadway took down four Brush poles and 11,200 feet of wire between Walker and Grand streets. Six thousand two hundred feet was Brush wire, 2,300 Manhattan, and 2,700 United States. All spizzles were removed, as violating the rule against parallel lines. Inspector Reilly's gang removed nine United States poles and 8,000 feet of United States wire on Third-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets, as there was a telegraph line above and another electric-light line across the street. Inspector Sullivan's men cut seven poles and 9,500 feet of wire, all the property of the Brush Company, on Bleecker and Thompson streets, because it was under or crossed telegraph or telephone lines. Inspector Schwartz's gang cut 11,790 feet of wire on Third-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh streets, because it was strung under the telegraph wires; 5,030 feet was Brush, 2,260 Manhattan, and 4,500 East River. Inspector Brown's men in the annexed district cut 4,500 feet of North New-York Company wire on Rider-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Fortieth streets, because it was underwriters' wire. This made the total day's work 24 poles and 44,990 feet, or more than eight miles of wire.

THE RESTORATION OF GAS LAMPS.

From present indications it will be many moons before New-York streets will again be supplied with electric lights. Old-time gas must be relied on. The facilities for gas lighting are at present very poor, but better things are shortly promised. Commissioner Gilroy says that he has given orders to the gas companies to put new lamps and burners on the posts as soon as possible. "This will take some time, though," said he, "and we find difficulty in getting lamps enough to supply all posts. We will first give attention to lamps in parks and public squares, then to West Side streets, and streets leading to the ferries on both rivers. I now propose to get and keep all lamps in good order. We will soon have all crose streets lighted, but can do nothing as yet toward lighting Broadway and the avenues.

Superintendent McCormack of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas said he is making every possible effort. "I requested the Consolidated Gas Company," said he, "to prepare to light Broadway, as they have mains there. I am now informed by the officers of the company that the connections have been cut off by the workmen engaged on the subways, and they cannot get at their mains, as the subways are directly over them. I think the same is true on other streets. If storekeepers would keep a light going in their show windows it would greatly help the public and the police, and would be a measure of protection for themselves."

The Grand Jury, in considering the dangerous electric light wires and the death of Lineman Cleusen, examined yesterday Schuyler S. Wheeler, Henry Baum, W. T. Moore, Ralph W. Pope, Dr. Thomas H. Killilea, Deputy Coroner Jenkins, Dr. Otto A. Moses, and H. H. Alexander. The investigation will be continued today.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, followed by light rain, warmer, southerly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, light rain, warmer, southerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, light rain, warmer, southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, light rain, warmer, southerly winds, cooler, fair ou Wednesday.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, rain, southerly winds, higher temperature, fair, and lower temperature on Wednesday.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	30°	31°	8:30 P. M.	47°	43°
6 A. M.	31°	31°	6 P. M.	46°	41°
9 A. M.	32°	35°	8 P. M.	48°	40°
12 M.	41°	39°	12 P. M.	49°	40°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 37.5°
Average temperature for same date last year .. 41.5°

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR EVENTS.

A return match at live birds between the teams of the West Orange Gun Club and the Blooming Grove Park Association will take place on the latter's grounds on Dec. 21. A party will go to the grounds on Dec. 20, on the train leaving Chambers-Street Ferry at 3:30 P. M.

The sixth annual ball of the Harlem Yacht Club will be held this evening in Central Turnverein Hall, Sixty-seventh street, near Third-avenue. It is expected that all the clubs in the New-York Yacht Racing Association will be represented in the gathering.

The Yorkville Yacht Club will hold its annual "chowder" on Christmas Eve at its clubhouse, East One hundred and twenty-first street. A novel programme has been arranged for the occasion.

A special meeting of Our Bowling Club will be held this evening at Forty-first-street and Seventh-avenue. Bowling will begin at 8 o'clock.

IT TASTES GOOD.

This is the universal comment of those who eat Grninlet for breakfast. You do not tire of it, either.—*Exchange.*

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

PAIN IN THE SIDE nearly always comes from a disordered liver and is promptly relieved by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Don't forget this.—*Advertisement.*

Many Men of Many Minds
proclaim "REX WHEAT" the best-known food for old and young, delicious and invigorating.—*Advertisement.*

To gather pearls from Ocean's vases
Divers go down in divers places;
But at our mouths of streams and bays,
No pearls do Asian swimmers raise
Like those in Dentine's mouth that shine
Made by the SOZODONT divine.

Kennedy's Derby Hats, $1.90 and $2.90, equal those elsewhere at $3.00 and $4.00. His finer grades are the very latest hats made direct from maker to wearer, saving middle profits. Silk hats, newest fashions, $3.90, $4.80, $5.80. 26 Cortlandt-st.

Holiday Goods, Men's Winter Underwear, Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Wristlets, Collars, Cuffs. J. W. JOHNSTON, 379 8th-av., above 23d-st.

While many complain of dull trade, George C. FLINT CO. of W. 14th-st. say the low prices of their new styles of FURNITURE give them plenty to do.

Colgate's Gifts for Children.
"YOUNG PEOPLE'S REPETOIRE." Four miniature bottles in a beautiful box for 25 cents.

Loss of hair, which often mars the prettiest face, prevented by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC alleviates enfeebling.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder
whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cents.

"Otego." E. & W. "Otego."
A new collar.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure; 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS
AT MODERATE PRICES.
High-class Etchings, tastefully framed, costing from $5 upward. FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO., Paris, and 20 East 16th-st., (Union-square,) New-York.
Store open until 9 P. M. until Christmas.

AN APPEAL.—THE BOARD OF MANAGEment of the Home for Incurables at Fordham, New-York City, solicits donations, endowments, and bequests for the support of poor incurable men and women. Other hospitals do not receive such cases, and are obliged to turn away those they cannot cure. The institution invite those who can to be incurable. Its expenses for the past two years have largely exceeded its income from all sources; more have been admitted than the income can maintain. The present number of patients is 170. Of such as are taken wholly or partially free the number may be increased or must be diminished, in accordance with contributions received from the well and prosperous, the sympathetic, and the charitable.
BENJAMIN H. FIELD, President,
21 East 28th-st.
GEORGE SHERMAN, Treasurer, 54 Wall-st.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, Chairman Ex. Com.

THE MARVELOUS FUEL,
SESTALIT,
for our portable parlor and bedroom heaters, burns without stovepipe or in room without chimney.
NO SMELL, SMOKE, NOR GAS.
Sold by UNITED STATES FUEL CO.,
12 Cortlandt-st.
Branch, 66 Court-st., Brooklyn.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

COD LIVER OIL.—THIS INVALUABLE medicine for weak lungs and debility is frequently rendered unavailable by its strong odor and taste. Caswell, Massey & Co.'s EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL, with PEPSIN and QUININE, entirely overcomes these objections.
SEE LETTERS FROM LEADING PHYSICIANS TO CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
1,121 B'way, 578 5th-av., and Newport, R. I.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
BY ORTGIES & CO.,
FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERIES,
368 5th-av., near 34th-st.
SALE THIS
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 17, 18, and 19, at 7:30 o'clock.
ARTISTIC CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
PEN DRAWINGS
By ALFRED BRENNAN.

A LEADING MANUFACTURING CLOAK AND FUR HOUSE wishes to engage the services of a really first-class salesman, who is thoroughly acquainted and influential with the best trade in the Northern States; a popular, active, efficient man is wanted. Address DEALER, Box 111, office of this paper.

CLOSING OF FOREIGN MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 10 A. M. for Brazil and the La Plata countries via Brazil, for St. Thomas and St. Croix via St. Thomas, for Martinique and Guadeloupe via Martinique, for Barbados and Trinidad and Demerara via Barbados, per steamship Finance, from Montreal; at 1 P. M. (letters for other Windward Islands must be directed "per Finance";) at 5 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship W. G. Howes, from New-Orleans; at 6 P. M. for Frankfort and Rustan, per steamship S. Pizzati, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY—At 10:30 A. M. for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Germanic;") at 10:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Trave, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Trave;") at 10:30 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Liverpool, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland;") at 12 M. for Trinidad, also Tobago, via Trinidad, per steamship Coban; at 1 P. M. for Campeachy, Progreso, Frontera, Tobasco, and Laguna, per steamship City of Alexandria, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Alexandria.")

THURSDAY—At 10 A. M. for Cape Heyti, per steamship Sir; at 11 A. M. for Fortune Island and Hayti, per steamship Adirondack (letters for Savanilla, &c., must be directed "per Adirondack;") at 1 P. M. for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 1:30 P. M. for the Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 3 P. M. for Hantan, Japan, per steamship Oseri, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 P. M. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 21, at 7 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Triple Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 26, at 7 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here Jan. 6, at 7 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Gallia, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer via Key West, Fla., close at the Post Office daily at 2:30 P. M.

MARRIED.

ABNEY—MEAD.—Dec. 3, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, East Barnet, Hertfordshire, England, by the Rev. the Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and the Rev. T. W. Bury, rector of Alsthorpe, Lincoln, Capt. W. de W. ABNEY, C. B. R. E., of Willesden House, Witherly-place, S. W., to Mary Louisa, third daughter of Mrs. Mead, Bohun Lodge, East Barnet, and of the late Rev. E. N. Mead, D. D., St. Mary's Knoll, Scarborough-on-Hudson.

DIED.

ALCORN.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Monday, DAVID ALCORN, Sr., aged 62 years.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 248 5 Ballevila-av., Newark, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetary on Wednesday. Train leaves 42d-st. depot at 12:20 o'clock P. M.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, Dec. 16, FRANCES W. ANDERSON, oldest daughter of the late William H. and Sallie W. Anderson, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her guardian, Louis F. Haviland, 12 Jefferson-place, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

APPLETON.—Suddenly, at her residence, No. 3 University-place, Sunday, Dec. 15, SOPHIA W., wife of Daniel S. Appleton.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., near 7th-av., on Thursday morning, Dec. 19, at 10:30 o'clock.

CHAPMAN.—At Chatham, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 16, 1889, EDWARD F. CHAPMAN, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUMMINGS.—At his residence, 115 East 45th-st., New-York, on Monday, Dec. 16, 1889, of pneumonia, Rev. LAWRENCE P. CUMMINGS.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIKE.—In New-York, on Monday, Dec. 16, 1889, LIZZIE M. DIKE, widow of Henry A. Dike, formerly of Montclair, N. J.

Funeral notice hereafter.

DISBROW.—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 14, SUSAN W., wife of Thomas L. Disbrow.

Funeral services at the house of Mrs. Ruth E. Smythe, Centre-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the station on arrival of 1:02 P. M. train from New-York. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of the family.

DOMINICK.—On Monday, Dec. 16, of bronchial pneumonia, GLADYS, only child of Alexander and Genevieve H. Dominick, aged 18 months and 21 days.

Funeral services at the home of her parents, 52 East 58th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HAGGIN.—At Cannes, France, Dec. 14, 1889, of typhoid fever, ETHEL DEE ALI, daughter of Ban Ali and Lucy Dee Haggin, aged 10 years.

HAVEMEYER.—At Paris, France, on Saturday, Dec. 14, HECTOR C., son of Sarah A. and the late Wm. F. Havemeyer, aged 49 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

IVES.—Brooklyn, Dec. 15, inst., ELIZABETH A., widow of Dr. Joseph C. Ives, in her 71st year.

Funeral Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, Hendrix-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

KISSAM.—In Brooklyn, on the 16th inst., GEORGE KISSAM, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 336 Lexington-av., Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 8 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn, Wednesday, Dec. 18. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 10:55 A. M. Carriages in waiting at Woodlawn station.

KYLE.—On Sunday, Dec. 15, ROBERT J., eldest son of James and Jeannetta Kyle, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 336 Lexington-av., Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 8 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn, Wednesday, Dec. 18. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 10:55 A. M. Carriages in waiting at Woodlawn station.

LANSING.—At Colorado Springs, Col., Monday, Dec. 9, CHARLES A. LANSING, son of the late Catharine C. Townsend and Charles B. Lansing of Albany, N. Y.

LYON.—On Dec. 13, at his late residence, 69 East 125th-st., JOHN W. LYON, aged 60.

Funeral services in St. James's M. E. Church, Madison-av. and 126th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 7:30 P. M. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

MARTIN.—Monday, Dec. 16, at New-York, RUFUS BACON MARTIN, aged 27 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MINTURN.—Suddenly on Sunday, Dec. 15, 1889, ROBERT B. MINTURN, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MOLLESON.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, at his late residence, No. 8 East 58th-st., T. MOORE MOLLESON, late of the firm of Molleson Bros.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 10:30 A. M., at Central Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Lloyd, 57th-st., near 8th-av., New-York City. Interment at New-Brunswick, N. J.

MONELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, 1889, Hon. AMBROSE MONELL.

Funeral services at Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MOSER.—At Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 15, 1889, JOHN M. MOSER, aged 84 years.

Funeral services will be held at Zion Episcopal Church Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends kindly invited.

MOSES.—At his residence, in 126th-st., on Saturday, 14th December, Col. ISAAC MOSES of this city, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his brother, Lionel Moses, 47 West 97th-st.

PERRINE.—On Monday, Dec. 16, 1888

SELLING POOLS ON RACES

THE LAW OPENLY VIOLATED IN HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

HOW OPPOSITION HAS BEEN OVERCOME IN EAST NEWARK—THE GAMBLERS ARE VERY GENEROUS.

Several reminders have come to THE TIMES within a short time of the perpetual violation of the law in Hudson County, N. J., by the open sale of pools. One of those reminders was in the form of a letter, saying:

"Cannot your valuable paper do something to expose the wicked pool-room business in East Newark? They are simply sapping the life's blood from the weak-minded fools who patronize them."

Another letter quotes the Constitution of New-Jersey, forbidding the purchase or sale of any lottery ticket, and asks: "What is pool selling or bookmaking on a race track but a lottery?"

Still another letter quotes a resolution of the Town Committee of North Bergen, protesting against the employment of police officers from Jersey City and Hoboken, "in their official capacity, in and about the grounds of the North Hudson Driving Park Association," and adds:

"What a nice combine to have control of a race track: E. T. Fawcett, Lay Judge of Hudson County Court; Dennis McLaughlin, County Clerk; John F. Feeney, President of the Jersey City Police Board, and who was and may now be adjutor-in-fact the District Attorney's office of Hudson County."

The East Newark pool-selling business is very open, and there is no doubt that the proprietors of the pool rooms there have a perfect understanding with the Hudson County officials. The pool rooms in East Newark have been running about two years and are now three in number. A man named McLaughlin of Plainfield is proprietor of one, and Colin of Hoboken is proprietor of another, and Higby & Andrews are proprietors of the third. All of them have the use of Western Union Telegraph wires and appear to be doing a thriving business. McLaughlin's rooms are on the second floor of a building on First-avenue, which appears to have formerly been used as a foundry. The sign "Fraoklin Foundry," is still over the sidewalk though the numerous lower-door signs on the building indicate that it is not now an iron foundry. That a good deal of founderingof another sort is done there the young men of the vicinity and others can testify. But the protection the Hudson County authorities extend to the pool business appears to be a good deal more effectual in keeping it going than the payment on the tariff seems to be to the iron business in keeping it going.

On the first floor of the old foundry is a bar that appears to be well patronized. The pool room itself on the second floor is about 40 feet broad by 140 feet long. Across the one end it runs a high desk, behind which several clerks and telegraph operators are at work. On the side of the room is a platform with blackboards, on which the progress of the horses is marked as called out by the telegraph operator. The room itself is a rough and ready sort of a country barroom, and is kept warm by a stove. There were about one hundred men and boys standing and sitting around in the room yesterday, the most of whom manifested a lively interest in the horses on which they had wagered. The reporter was told, however, that the attendance was much lighter than on exciting days. The betting was on the Elizabeth races.

The unlawful character of the business carried on appears to be perfectly understood. "The law is not of much effect on here," was the remark of two individuals to whom the subject was mentioned. East Newark is a quiet town, across the river from Newark, and is in Hudson County. The poolrooms appear to be in the quietest part of the town. There is no other building within a considerable distance of McLaughlin's poolrooms, and the others are also somewhat out of the way. The character of the place, its railroad and telegraph facilities, and the fact that it is under the eyes of the Hudson County officials, doubtless suggested to the pool sellers that here was a convenient place where the law could be violated with impunity.

An Alderman of the town, of whom a TIMES reporter made inquiries, said that spasmodic efforts had been made to break up the business. At one time the Police Justice gave one of the pool firms notice to leave, and they did leave for a week, but then returned and resumed business. The Police Justice was then himself notified from Jersey City that his proceeding was illegal. He was told that to drive out pool sellers was "a Wild West way of doing business," that the proper step was to go before the Grand Jury and have them indicted. But attempts at indictment were futile.

Collins and McLaughlin were presented to the last Grand Jury, the reporter's informant said, but no indictment was found. Moreover, the men making the presentation were "sat upon" in a way they would never forget. Their ill-treatment was not confined to the jury room. Outside they were called "squealers" and roundly abused. The attempt to secure indictments would co repeated before the new Grand Jury, the Alderman said, but he expected no result.

"The trouble is," he added, "I understand Sheriff Davis and Conner Clerk McLaughlin are all in the business somehow, and they won't let anybody be indicted." He believed the East Newark authorities could clear out the pool sellers if they kept at them, but they did not do so.

"One reason why more people are not stirred up on the subject," the Alderman said, "is that the pool sellers exercise great caution. When they first came here they gave freely to charities and the churches and got the good will of the people. They are very open and generous all the time. Only recently McLaughlin, after giving a watch to be voted for at a Catholic church fair, himself bought eighty of the tickets. They respond to every request for aid. The Protestant as well as the Catholic churches receive their favors. Each, too, they often stop a young fellow when they think he is betting too much and may be spending his employer's money. One of them said to me, when I asked him why he did not give me a 'tip,' that I was better off without it. 'We don't want to rob a poor man,' the pool seller said; 'we just want to give the rich fellows who can stand it a chance to win or lose money.'

"Most of the men who buy these pools come from out of town—Jersey City or New-York or somewhere else. The pools are not established here because they are safe, but the money comes from outside."

"Do large amounts of money change hands?" was asked.

"I don't know much about that," was the reply. "But they must do a large business. It is betting done here. They send out terms to Newark and other places and sell pools on the races, using East Newark as a headquarters. A good deal of money is brought in in that way."

A WRONGED WIFE SUSTAINED.

SHE MAY RECOVER DAMAGES FOR THE ESTRANGEMENT OF HER HUSBAND.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Among the decisions handed down by the First Division of the Court of Appeals last week was one affirming the novel and important principle that a married woman may maintain an action for damages against a third person for wrongfully enticing away her husband. The husband's right to maintain an action against any person who maliciously entices away and thus deprives him of the society and comfort of his wife is recognized both by common and statute law, but the case which has now reached a decision is said to be the first in which the courts of New-York State have conceded a corresponding right to the wife.

The action was brought by Mrs. Alvira J. Bennett of the town of Fenton, Broome County, against Oliver Bennett, her father-in-law, for estranging her husband's affections and enticing him away from her. She claimed $5,000 damages for the loss of her husband's company and support. All the parties concerned are highly respectable, and the defendant is well-to-do. The case came on for trial before Judge C. E. Martin and a jury at the Broome County June Circuit of 1886, when testimony was introduced on the plaintiff's part to show that the defendant had opposed his son's marriage to her at the time of their courtship, and after the marriage had been contracted had carried his resentment against the match to the extent that he declined to recognize the plaintiff as a daughter, and brought persuasion and influence to bear upon the son's mind that induced the latter to forsake his young wife and return to the parental roof. The defense interposed a general denial that any undue influence was exercised by the father toward separating the pair, and also maintained that the plaintiff had set forth no good cause of action in law.

Under instructions by the court that the law permits a wife to claim damages of a third person for wrongfully enticing away her husband, the jury found that the defendant was guilty of the wrong charged in the complaint, and awarded the deserted wife $3,500 damages and costs. The defendant appealed, but the judgment was sustained by the General Term and is now affirmed by the higher court. The case was conducted on the part of the plaintiff by Marvin Canniff of the Broome County Bar.

SUSPENSION OF A BANK.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The Third National Bank of Malone suspended to-day. This was caused by heavy losses sustained chiefly on account of the Salmon River Paper Company. The bank was organized about five years ago with a capital of $50,000. The Salmon River Paper Company's paper was compromised at 5 per cent., payable in from one to five years, and amounted to about $30,000 all told. This, with a run on the bank this morning, forced the suspension.

SUING FOR FIRE LOSSES.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 16.—A suit has been brought for insurance money that is attracting general interest in this city. The large shoe factory of the Into A. Adams was burned last Spring. The stock was valued at $100,000 and was insured in twenty-five companies for $67,000. Twenty of these companies refused to settle, alleging that the stock had been overvalued. The administrator of the estate brought and won the suit against one of the companies. A new trial has been granted.

WHAT THE BIG SHOW COST.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON CENTENARY.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Treasurer of the Centennial Committee, has made public the long-looked-for financial statement of the cost of the Washington celebration of April 29 and 30 and May 1. The aggregate outlay was $292,856 09, from which is to be deducted $127,105 18 received from various sources outside of public appropriations, State and city and private subscriptions, the actual expenditure of the Centennial Committee from its funds being $165,750 91. The Treasurer has a cash balance on hand of $4,741 09. Following is Gen. Fitzgerald's statement of receipts and disbursements:

To cash:		
New-York State appropriation	$65,000 00	
New-York City appropriation	73,000 00	
Private subscriptions	42,492 00	
		$170,492 00
By cash:		
Paid account of the Executive Committee	$32,495 18	
Finance Committee	1,517 77	
States Committee	10,360 46	
Navy Committee	3,360 35	
Army Committee	83,487 29	
Art Committee	11,692 59	
Entertainment Committee	21,436 95	
Balance	4,741 09	
		$170,492 00
To balance on hand	$4,741 09	

The Executive Committee disbursed for general expenses $34,612 95, and received from the sale of furniture, &c., $1,147 77. For clerical work the Finance Committee expended $1,517 79. The general expenses of the Army Committee in getting up the military parade of April 30 and the civil and industrial parade of May 1 aggregated $27,781 91; for the publication of its part of the celebration the Army Committee has reserved $1,350, making a total expenditure of $129,731 91, from which is to be deducted $45,844 32 received from the sale of seats on the grand stands. The Art Committee reduced its gross expenditure of $24,300 64 by $12,608 05, receipts from tickets, souvenirs, &c. On account of the ball and banquet at the Metropolitan Opera House the Entertainment Committee disbursed $8,941 99. The receipts for the tickets aggregated $83,207 94, which sum is reduced to $67,505 04 by a charge of $15,702 90 advanced by Mr. Bowen on account of tickets distributed by the Executive Committee with interest.

Gen. Fitzgerald's statement has been examined and found correct by J. Edward Simmons, John Jay Knox, and James D. Smith, constituting the Auditing Committee, and is approved by the Finance Committee.

CONVICTED MURDERER'S PLEA

CURIOUS REASONS FOR CLEMENCY ASSIGNED BY A COLORADO CRIMINAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—James J. Medley was convicted in Arapahoe County, Col., Sept. 24, of the murder of his wife, Ellen Medley, and sentenced, Nov. 29, to be hanged in the fourth week of the following month. The crime was committed early in April, and subsequently, but prior to the time of trial, the Legislature amended its laws in regard to the infliction of capital punishment. The evident object of the amendment was to make men sentenced to be hanged less an object of demonstrative sympathy on the part of their friends and to give them ample opportunity for reflection.

In a rather remarkable petition, presented in the Supreme Court to-day, Medley asks for a writ of habeas corpus to secure his freedom, basing it on the ground that his being sentenced under a law passed after the time the crime was committed was in contravention of the constitutional provision prohibiting the passage of ex post facto laws. The petition recites:

The new law changes the penalty in capital cases from that of the old to the disadvantage of your petitioner, making the punishment and its incidents greater, more aggravated in the following points, to wit:

1. The execution is inclosed from public view.
2. Change of place of execution.
3. Change of executioner.
4. Lessens the time in which the execution may take place.
5. Change of place of imprisonment.
6. Adds travel, chained to car seat.
7. Substitutes strangers for acquaintances.
8. Adds solitary confinement.
9. Access only to attendants, counsel, physician, spiritual adviser of his selection, and members of the family.
10. Allows not even these to see him, except in accordance with prison regulations, which are strict and different from county jail regulations, or rather no regulations.
11. Changes the person who shall fix the day and hour of execution.
12. Limits the persons who shall or may be present at his death to the chaplain, sheriff, physician, surgeon, six reputable citizens of the state, and three deputies, and may not have any of his family or any dear friend or even his counsel present at that awful moment to console him in the presence of death.
13. Time of execution shall be kept secret.
14. Father, mother, wife, or children never know what is the effect to his death, or how he died, or what he said, or what messages or directions, if any, he left for them.
15. Nor shall the newspapers publish anything except that he was executed according to law, when he may not have been executed according to law at all.
16. Sheriff shall make return of execution.
17. Warden keep record.
18. No notice of the hour of execution
19. Provides for post-mortem dissection.
20. Takes away the discretion of the court for prolonging the time of execution from sentence.

The court made an order directing the State to show cause why the writ should not be issued.

AN ADVANCE IN PRICES.

BRICK, CEMENT, AND LIME BECOME MORE EXPENSIVE.

The comparatively mild weather has prolonged the building season, and the result is that bricks and some other building materials have slightly advanced in price. There had been a large demand for pale bricks for Brooklyn, where this kind of brick was used in the inside of walls of the numerous houses that have been run up for speculative purposes. The increased demand was responded to by a greatly-increased production, and for a time the market here was glutted with pale bricks, and prices dropped. The manufacturers thereupon concluded to restrict production, and this relieved the market and brought about another slight advance in prices, aided by the mild weather.

The closing of the canal has caused an advance of nearly 10 per cent. in the price of cement. The railroad charges for freight are too high to make it profitable for dealers to bring cement by rail for speculative purposes, and generally only such quantities are bought during the Winter months as are absolutely necessary.

The manufacture of lime has also been generally stopped, and although prices have not yet been raised, some dealers say that an advance is possible.

FREIGHT TRAINS WRECKED.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 16.—A collision between two freight trains occurred just east of the Illinois end of the bridge across the Mississippi River at this point yesterday morning, wrecking two engines and half a dozen freight cars. The east-bound train had just emerged from the bridge when it was dashed into by a west-bound train, the engineer of which is said to have failed to see the semaphore which had been raised as a signal for him to stop and let the east-bound train pass.

The track was completely blocked for about four hours. Had the trains come together 100 feet further east it would undoubtedly have destroyed the east end of the bridge and precipitated both trains into the river thirty-five feet below. As it was, none of the train men was injured.

THE MURDER OF MR. LOVETT.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Dec. 16.—The murder of William Lovett, whose body was found lying in the road in Lockport, on the opposite side of the river from this city, yesterday, proves to have been one of the most brutal crimes ever committed in this county. A heavy club used in beating the unfortunate man on the head was found covered with blood, telling only too plainly of the terrible manner in which he met death.

Charles and William Brown, brothers, residents of Dansburg, this county, have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder, and are confined in jail awaiting the result of the Coroner's investigation, which has been in progress since yesterday afternoon.

TRAINS DELAYED BY WASH-OUTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Los Angeles, received last night, says: "The train on the Southern Pacific Railroad due here from San Francisco this morning and last evening have not yet arrived, owing to a washout of the road near Lauge. The train for San Francisco which left here last night returned this morning bringing the passengers of one of the tied-up trains. It is reported that the train from the north due here this morning went into a wash-out at Lange and two Pullman cars jumped the track. No passengers were injured.

YUMA ARI, Dec. 16.—An extensive wash-out at Maequite Station, thirty-seven miles west of here, has caused a suspension of traffic, and all passenger trains have turned back.

GREEN AND RED LIGHTS.

A RULE RECOMMENDED TO THE POWERS FOR ADOPTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The International Marine Conference met this morning and immediately proceeded to the consideration of the additional report of the Committee on Lights. This report, made last Friday, deals entirely with the amendment to the rules of the road offered by Capt. Flood of Norway, which provided that the green and red side lights shall be placed in steam vessels not forward of the masthead light and in sailing vessels as near abreast the foremast as practicable.

The amendment had previously been adopted by the conference, but the Collocation Committee, in its report, questioned its advisability, and it was referred to the Committee on Lights for consideration. The committee was unanimous in reporting that the amendment ought to be maintained, provided it could be adopted universally, but it did not consider it necessary to adopt the rule to sailing vessels.

The discussion on the recommendation in the committee's report was participated in by many of the delegates, some of whom, while not favoring it as a part of the rules, were willing that a note containing the principle involved in the amendment should be attached to an appendix of the report of the Committee on the Collocation of the Rules. Capt. Sleve-King of Germany offered a resolution reciting that it is approved by the conference, and recommended to the attention of the powers represented thereat that the green and red sidelights be placed in steam vessels not forward of the masthead light, and that this resolution be inserted in appendix B in the report of the Committee on the Collocation of the Rules. Capt. Flood's amendment was defeated by a viva voce vote. Dr. Sleve-King's proposition was agreed to without discussion.

Consideration of the report of the Committee on Life-saving Systems and Services, already published, was then begun. The committee had formulated its recommendations in a series of resolutions, which were taken up and voted upon seriatim. The discussion was brief, and before recess the conference had adopted the report.

The conference proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on General Divisions 2, 4, and 6 of the programme. Before entering formally upon its consideration Capt. Mensing, delegate from Germany, said he committee work had been done too hastily, and had no time to read the report so as to be enabled to discuss it from an international standpoint. He gave notice of this simply for his own protection in case his Government should hold him responsible for any particular part of the report.

The report on General Division No. 2 was discussed first. This division treats of the construction and equipment of vessels, discipline and sufficiency of crews, inspection of vessels, and the issuance of certificates of competency. Upon these subjects the committee's opinion is that no international rule can be made which will secure beneficial results. The committee recommends, however, that all vessels, whether propelled by steam or by sail, possess a certain degree of strength over and above that which is required to enable them to perform the work for which they were designed and built.

The committee thinks that ocean-going steam vessels which carry passengers should be additionally protected by having efficient bulkheads, so spaced that when any two compartments be filled with water the vessel will still remain in a seaworthy condition, and two, at least, of the midships bulkheads should be tested by water pressure to the height of the deck next above the water line.

After a brief discussion the report was adopted. General Division No. 4 treats of the subject of uniform regulations for steering, sailing, and marking of vessels. The committee's report recommends that the name of every registered merchant vessel shall be marked upon each bow and upon the stern, and the port of registry of every steamer shall be inscribed upon the stern; that these names shall be marked in roman letters, in a light color on a dark ground or in a dark color on a light ground, and to be distinctly visible; that the smallest letters used shall not be less than four inches high; that the draft of every registered vessel shall be marked upon the stem and stern post in English feet or decimeters, in either arabic or roman numerals, and that the bottom of each numeral shall indicate the draught to that line.

Capt. Richard of France offered an amendment providing that the smallest letters used shall not be less than eight inches high, but the amendment was defeated. The report was then adopted.

General Division No. 6 treats of the necessary qualifications of officers and seamen, including tests for sight and color blindness. The committee reporting on this subject recommends rules providing that every man or boy going to sea as a seaman or with the intention of becoming a seaman should be examined for visual power and color blindness, and no man or boy should be permitted to serve on board any vessel in the capacity of seaman where he will have to stand lookout whose visual power is below one-half normal, or who is red or green color blind; that every man shall qualify as an able seaman, officer of a registered vessel, or as a pilot, after the adoption of these rules, except engineer officers, shall be required to have a certificate that he has the necessary visual power and that he is not red and green color blind; he shall also have a certificate that he is familiar with the regulations for preventing collisions at sea and with the duties required of him in co-operating with a life-saving station in case his vessel is stranded.

After some discussion the recommendations of the committee were adopted.

The reports of the Committee on General Division No. 7, lanes for steamers on frequented routes, and General Division No. 8, night signals for communication, information at sea, were then considered in their order and adopted, after which the conference adjourned until Wednesday.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Alexander, Surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia and ordered to duty in New-York City. Major William S. Walcer, Surgeon, has been ordered to take temporary charge of the office of Medical Director of the Department of the Columbia.

Secretary Proctor has transmitted to Congress a proposition made by the board of Santa Fe, New-Mexico to present to the United States 640 acres of land in the vicinity of that city for military purposes. Gen. Schofield recommends that the proposition be accepted.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. W. K. Wright, Sixteenth Infantry, has been extended one month.

The Dolphin arrived yesterday morning at St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Among the cases before the United States Supreme Court to-day were the following:

No. 128—Mehitable E. Greene et al., appellants, vs. James Taylor et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with a direction to enter a decree dismissing the bill, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

No. 56—William H. Robertson, Collector, plaintiff in error, vs. Otto Gerdao.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with a direction to grant a new trial. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

No. 57—William H. Robertson, Collector, plaintiff in error, vs. Jesse Rosenthal et al.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with a direction to grant a new trial. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

No. 58—William H. Robertson, Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Henry R. Bradbury.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Mr. Justice Bradley.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The call of the list for Tuesday, the 17th inst., will be as follows: Nos. 166, 168, 240, 92, 41, 169, 170, 171, 173, 174, 175.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eldorado, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Wyoming, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.		
City of Alexandria, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Berlin, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
Ceban, Trinidad	.....	.....
Dorian, Kingston	.....	.....
Germanic, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rhynland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Tower Hill, London	.....	.....
Trave, Bremen	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 19.		
Adirondack, Gonaives	.....	.....
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oblam, Rotterdam	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rossia, Hamburg	.....	3:30 P. M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Porto Rico	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow	.....	6:30 P. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 20.		
Assyria, Mediterranean	.....	.....
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colon, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iberville, Liverpool	.....	.....
Holland, London	.....	.....
State of Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tangier, Progreso	.....	3:00 P. M.
Vizcaya, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 21.		
Alvena, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
England, Liverpool	.....	.....
Erin, London	.....	.....
Galileo, Hull	.....	.....
Horror, Liverpool	.....	.....
La Bourgogne, Havre	1:00 A. M.	4:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Muriel, St. Croix	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 17.

Anchoria, Moville, Dec. 6.
Arizona, Liverpool, Dec. 7.
Erin, London, Nov. 30.
Russia, Hamburg, Dec. 3.
Sorrento, Dundee, Nov. 27.
St. Oswald, Swansea, Nov. 30.
Taormina, Hamburg, Nov. 27.
Valencia, La Guayra, Dec. 10.
Wimbledon, Gibraltar, Dec. 2.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.

City of Paris, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
Ireland, Copenhagen, Dec. 4.
Saratoga, Havana, Dec. 14.
The Queen, Liverpool, Dec. 6.

THURSDAY, DEC. 19.

Buffalo, Hull, Dec. 4.
Cyril, Para, Dec. 5.
Egyptian Monarch, London, Dec. 6.
Greece, London, Dec. 6.
State of Georgia, Larne, Dec. 8.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Dec. 7.
Britannic, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
Cronia, Dundee, Dec. 6.
Friesland, Antwerp, Dec. 7.
Miranda, St. Johns, Dec. 14.
Oceana, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Savoia, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 27.
State of Alabama, Glasgow, Dec. 6.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21.

Lehn, Bremen, Dec. 11.
Rhnic, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
Stag, Bremen, Dec. 7.
Trinidad, St. Croix, Dec. 15.

SUNDAY, DEC. 22.

Glengyle, Gibraltar, Dec. 7.
La Gascogne, Matro, Dec. 14.
Lasell, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 1.
Panema, Bordeaux, Dec. 8.
Servia, Liverpool, Dec. 14.
Suevia, Hamburg, Dec. 9.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...7:19 | Sun Sets...4:34 | Moon rises...1:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..2:40	Gov. Isl...2:58	Hell Gate...4:47
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..2:59	Gov. Isl...3:15	Hell Gate...5:04

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k..8:58	Gov. Isl...9:34	Hell Gate..11:07
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k..9:10	Gov. Isl...9:35	Hell Gate..11:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, DEC. 16.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Lumen, (Br.,) Brown, Antwerp 21 ds., in ballast to Tapscott & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

Steamship Aguan, (Br.,) Adair, Greytown, Cape Gracios, Belize, Porto Cortez, and Livingston 17 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Rankine. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 A. M.

Steamship La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Frangnol, Havre 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

Steamship Umbria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, via Queenstown 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:32 A. M.

Steamship Alamo, Lewis, Galveston 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Gaston, Dole, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Wyanoke, Boaz, Richmond and West Point, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Caroline Miller, Rikes, Boston, in ballast to Calvin Bros.

Steamship Wilkesbarre, Cates, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Steamship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and pass. to H. F. Allbrook.

Steamship Seneca, Stevens, Matauzas via Havana 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

Steamship Manhasset, Hallett, Savannah 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Bark Wanderine Jew, Wakely, Pascagoula 18 ds., with lumber to order.—Went to Swan & Sun.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W., hezy; at City Island, light, S. W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steamships Helvetia, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Avonmouth; Acadia, for Windward Islands.

Ships Bangalore, for Calcutta; McDougall, for Hamburg.

Bark Medbor, for Port Natal.

SPOKEN.

The bark Athenza, (Norw.,) Capt. Flack, from New-York Nov. 4 for Montevideo, was spoken Nov. 27 in lat. 9 S., lon. 27 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The steamship Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pothuisan, from Rotterdam Dec. 4 for New-York, ran into and sank a lighter. Part of the lighter's crew were drowned.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The North German Lloyd steamship Werra, Capt. Bugsins, from New-York Dec. 7, arr. at Southampton at 7 A. M. Yesterday and proceeded for Bremen.

The State Line steamship State of Nebraska, Capt. Brace, from New-York Dec. 5, arr. at Glasgow at 11 A. M. yesterday.

The State Line steamship State of Nevada, Capt. Stewart, from Glasgow, sld. from Larne for New-York at 2 A. M. yesterday.

The steamship Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York Dec. 5 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

The steamship Sorrabosco, (Br.,) Capt. Gibbs, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

The steamship Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Stettin for New-York Dec. 11.

The steamship Catalonia, (Ital.,) Capt. Conjonert, from New-York Nov. 17, arr. at Genoa Dec. 12.

The White Star Line steamship Cufic, Capt. Nicol, from New-York Dec. 4, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

The steamship Yorkshire, (Br.,) Capt. Henry, from New-York Dec. 5, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

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CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going to Europe in May wishes to find a place for a chambermaid and seamstress. Address, by letter, 99, Hotel Bristol.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale made at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, Dec. 16, was one by John F. B. Smyth, who sold at public auction the four-story brick building, with lot 25.3 by 60, 151 6th-av., northwest corner of 11th-st., for $75,000, to W. S. Chesebrough.

The remaining sales were postponed as follows: Sale by D. P. Ingraham & Co. of two dwellings, with lot, 37 West 46th-st., west of 8th-av., was adjourned to Jan. 6, and sale by Richard V. Harnett & Co. of the dwelling, with lot, 135 West 94th-st., west of 9th-av., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 16.

Willett-st., w. s., 193.5 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 18.9x75; Adam Dannbardt to Morris Berger $7,500

Henry-st., 182; Maurice J. Burnstein to Ida Burnstein 29,500

Stanton-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 167th-st., 27x75; Patrick T. Brady and wife to Charles Schadt 1,500

Lexington-av., w. s., 20.11 ft. n. of 113th-st., 20x73.10; Henry Bohlen to Samuel Price. 13,950

75th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 13.4x102.2; Henry Gottgetreu and wife to Martha Davis 7,000

Jones-st., s. s., 113.4 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 21.1x97.6; Hannah Rogert to John J. Rogert 10

Houston-st., 433 East; Joseph Goldberg and wife to Solomon Jaffe 11,500

Madison-av., 1146; Catharine M. Bogg to Simon Epstein 36,000

Madison-av., n. e. corner of 118th-st., 84x100.10; Oscar M. Edgerley to John H. Parker 200,000

9th-av., n. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 207th-st., 100x125; Cornelia A. Munson and others, executors, to Peter W. Sheafer 2,975

58th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x90; The Catholic Club of New-York to Remigio Lo Foote 50,000

6th-st., 721; Morris Grosner and wife to Mina Levin 31,000

Wooster-st., 14; Elias Hyams and wife to Marcus L. Scheiffle and others 22,500

206th-st., s. w. corner of 9th-av., 24.11x100; Cornelia A. Munson and another, executors, to Jacob Kalmus 825

110th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x100.10; George Bradish and wife to Elizabeth Murtaugh 1

Essex-st., e. s., 100.5, adjoining land of Edgar L. Whitaker, 20x80.5; John Fuchsius and wife to Louis L. Richman 18,000

Mulberry-st., 335; Mary A. Heyliger to Catharine Maher 1,000

6th-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 53d-st., 25.1x100; Lewis Z. Bach to Charles H. Coutolt 31,000

119th-st., s. s., 402 ft. e. of Avenue A, 17.10 x100.11; Bridget Curry and another to William H. Loss 8,000

31st-st., n. s., 333.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9; Alexander Craw and wife to Thomas A. Gillespie 11,500

Decatur-av., w. s., 174 ft. s. of Gun Hill road, 50x100; John H. Eaon and wife to Kate S. Bell 1,400

Decatur-av., w. s., 349 ft. s. of Gun Hill road, 50x100; same to Peter J. Kelly 1,400

124th-st., n. s., 330 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15x100x irregular; John Massimino and wife to Hayman and Henry Sonn 21,000

88th-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25 x 100.8; Charles Schafer and wife to Peter Lutz and wife 20,750

57th-st., 249; Leeoora Solinger to Miha Solinger 10,500

47th-st., 133 East; Catherine Schindler to Maurice V. Freund 1

47th-st., n. s., 191.8 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x100.5; Angelo Mondolfo to Maurice V. Freund ..... ----

9th-av., s. e. corner of 164th-st., 40.11x100; Abraham Steinau and wife to Simon E. Leuchtenber and another ..... ----

57th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.4; Abraham Shenfeild and wife to John P. Rodegeldts 15,000

9th-av., n. corner of 17th-st., 26.4x100; Louis Magrch and others to Robert Blackburn 1

82d-st., s. s., 227.11 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102; Peter McMorrow and wife to Kate M. Williams 35,000

125th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x99.11; Clara A. F. Frempor to Abram J. Martin 1

135th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11; Patrick H. McManus and wife to Charles H. Mead and another 1

121st-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Manhattan-av., 50 x100.11; Nathan R. Hutton, executor, to Abraham Schneider 13,050

Manhattan-av., n. e. corner of 121st-st., 95x 100.11; same to Abraham Schneider 32,650

Decatur-av., w. s., 212 ft. s. of Gun Hill road, 75x100; John R. Eden and wife to Richard G. Nowkirk 2,100

Decatur-av., w. s., 299 ft. s. of Gun Hill road, 50x100; same to Dr. W. T. V. Reed 1,400

Hull-av., e. s., 2.10 ft. s. of Ozark-st., 25x 100; same to same 400

Lorillard-pl., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Gun Hill road, 50x100; same to Alice M. Connolly.. 1,400

118th-st., s. s., 277.4 ft. w. of Pleasant-av., 16.8x100.5; Jane Leclaire and another to John Hutchinson 1

Claremont-av., n. w. corner of 122d-st., irregular; Joseph J. Potter and another, executors, to James A. Deering 500

131th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x99.11; Ida W. Barnes to John J. Soerry 10,000

49th-st., s. s., 185.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.4x 100; Robert M. Taylor and wife to Elizabeth C. Doran 23,000

Pleasant-av., 133-141; George H. Read to Hudson River Bank 180,000

175th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Audubon-av., 75 x100; Frederick H. Foster, referee, to Theodore Maitland 6,000

Suffolk-st., 77; Hannah Solomon and another to Henry Meyer 1

85th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2 John Neubauer and wife to Rachel R. Bracker 24,400

Henry-st., 174; Howard Crosby and wife to Henry Pasinsky 24,000

Broadway, e. s., 111 ft. s. of Astor-place, 21.6x37.6; Cornelia M. Stewart to Henry Hilton 465,000

160th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 4th-av., 13.3x 100.11; Lizzie S. Alexander and another to Charles E. Smith 1

39th-st., 408 West; Elizabeth Baumann and others to John Fritz 17,500

Suffolk-st., 77; Henry Meyer to Fink Solobind 1

165th-st., n. s., lot 25, map of Morrisania, 20x117; John J. Redmond to Josephine Fuss 3,200

3d-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x90; Isaac Bough to Carrie Bough 1

7th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 90; Jobst Hoffman and wife to Frederick Hoff 43,000

121st-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Manhattan-av., 50 x100.11; Adele Hutton to Abraham Schneider 1

122d-st., n. e. corner of Manhattan-av., 95x 100.11; same to Samuel Bernard 1

Same property; same to same 1

135th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x 99.11; Mary McManus and another to Charles H. Mead and others 1

113th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.11; Joseph L. O'Brien to Edward G. Zoellner 20,000

Clinton-st., 193; Ella C. Riker to Lena Rinaldo 29,250

68th-st., 232 East; Leopold Weil and wife to Emmogene Ewald 14,700

124th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.9x 100.5; Catharine Rick Hammond to Mary C. Blanck 17,125

Suffolk-st., 125; Jonas Weil and others to Mark Levin 33,000

41st-st., s. s., 113.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x 98.9; Peter Schreyer and wife to Josephine West 8,300

Catharine-st., 60; Augusto L. Sylvestre and wife to Alphonso to Meimel O. Cusack 41,400

96th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; Manhattan Saving Institution to Francis J. Schaugg 12,000

72d-st., 329 East; William N. Armstrong, referee, to Max Wolf 24,500

65th-st., S. West; Jamee H. Flannery to Charine Mulford 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE

Who desire a loan

To complete their purchase.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company will examine, and, on approval, guarantee your title, and at the same time provide any reasonable loan desired without extra expense for securing the loan.

Apply directly to the company. No commissions and no "extras for searches."

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 25 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

John W. Murray, President.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM?—NOW farms near here; 174 acres; cheap for cash; half can remain on mortgage; large frontage on Pennsylvania Railroad.

THEODORE A. WOOD, Metuchen, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.

Washington-st., northeast corner Albany-st., 133, 135, 137, 139 Washington and 9 Albany st., six-story brick tenements, with stores.

78, 82, and 84 Dey-st., near West-st., four and five-story brick buildings.

115 Chambers-st., near Church-st., three-story building and lot 20x75.

160 Reade-st., near Greenwich-st., four-story building. Trinity leasehold.

333 Greenwich-st., near Duane-st., five-story building, 25.7x100.

Canal and Washington sts., northeast corner, three story building and lots, near Clinton Market.

West and Charlton sts., northeast corner, old buildings, plot 48.8x75.

925 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 25x120.

W. H. WILLIS, Esq., Referee, 115 Broadway.

H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 187 Green-st. and at auctioneer's or at the auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

By order of the executors of the estates of MARY C. and RICHARD SMITH CLARK, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.

Choice and valuable improved property, NOS. 176 5TH-AV., 937 5TH-AV., 331 GREENWICH-ST., 221 PEARL-ST., 409 1ST-AV., AND 168 FRONT-ST.

For back maps, &c., apply to John M. Knox, Jr., Esq., attorney for executors, 145 Broadway, and at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1889, at 12 o'clock at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

7 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON PARK-AV. AND 93D-ST.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1889, at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,

Four-story brick building, with leases of lot, NO. 749 BROADWAY.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 1 Pine-st.

JAS. S. McQUILLEN, Auctioneer.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1889, at the Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

No. 5 East 73d-st.,

elegant four-story h. s. h. a. residence, 21x58x102.2, with extension. Magnificently decorated and appointed. Rare opportunity. Particlars at office of SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys, 181 Broadway, New-York City, and at the auctioneer's, 73 Cedar-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, at parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 Broadway, near 13th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—A LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY-FURnished apartment on 59th-st., opposite Central Park, with every convenience. Address N. B., Box 133 Times Office.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st,

NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, late manager Navarro Building.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. BEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

No. 28 New-st., cor. Exchange-place

One of the only two offices left at moderate rent, IN STOCK EXCHANGE BLOCK,

Opp. Consolidated Exchange, size, 20x22, occupying whole floor; light and air from both streets; steam heat, clerk, gratte, &c. Apply to FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR IN THE NEW Union Trust Co. Building, 76 to 80 Broadway, adjoining Wall-street; one entrance opposite 6th-av. L. R. station, other opposite Stock Exchange entrance; also entire upper floor, especially adapted for railroad offices.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

DESIRABLE FIRST LOFT TO LET CHEAP—Broadway, near Grand-st.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SMALL MODern place, near water and station, an hour or so from city; must be choice, healthy, and first-class in every respect. Full particulars, A. E., Box 108 Times Office.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—HOUSE, FURNISHED preferred, for small family, within hour of city; east bank Hudson desired. Address J. R. S., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE W. BLAKE MANUFACTURING COMPANY against JUAN M. CLARK.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., Nov. 20th, 1889.

HILL & CALMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad street, New-York City.

To Juan M. Clark, the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons was served upon you by me pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of December, 1889, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the County Court House in said City and County of New-York on the 14th day of December, 1889.—STINE & CALMAN, Attys. for Plff. 617 Lawyers' Bldg., 30 Broad-st., N. Y. City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—NOtice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, all persons having claims against the late firm of C. A. WHYATT & COMPANY are hereby directed to present their claims, duly receipted, to me, the receiver of said firm, on or before the 12th day of May, 1890, at my place of transacting the business, the office of Doherty, Dimmig & Hendrick, No. 20 Nassau-st.—New-York, Dec. 12th, 1889. THOMAS F. DOHERTY, Receiver.

DOHERTY, DIMMIG & HENDRICK, Attys for Receiver, 20 Nassau-st., New-York. 12-14-3wm*

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West

AND THE ROUTE OF THE

CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Gaverner's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Richmond, Ind., Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo, except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenendoah Valley. Connects for St. Louis daily, and for Corry, Erie, Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Pottsville, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 5:00, and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrives Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.

For Atlantic City, 10:00 A. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 5:40 and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays, 8:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 5:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:10 night. Accommodation, 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1,435, 849, and 944 Broadway. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 76 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passr Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Sinnch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.



BALTO. & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., 12:15 A. M.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 12:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A.M. Sunday.

For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at Station foot of Liberty-st.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ERIE

Only Solid Train

ROUTE BETWEEN

NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.

AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.

3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.

ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.

W. J. MURPHY, General Superintendent. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessees. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, *9:50 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Thousand Isl'ds, *3:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15 *9:55 A. M.; *5:15, *8:15 P. M. (and all 3:30 A. M. for Utica only); Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 7:15, *9:55, all 3:30 A. M., *4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, 5:35, *6:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. ‡a Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A. M., 3:40 P. M., Hoboken, West Shore station, 11:30 A. M., 3:40 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 1, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 1,353a Bowery, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited"

TO CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth Ave. and Forty-second St. New York,

Largest and Finest Passenger Station in America, and the only one in the city of New York.

On and after Dec. 17, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

‡8:00 A. M.—Syracuse and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

FAST MAIL AND STATE EXPRESS.

*‡8:50 A. M.—For Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 8:20 P. M. New Wagner palace drawing-room car to Canandaigua daily except Sundays. Buffet smoking car New-York to Buffalo.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*‡9:30 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 16 section and private compartment sleeping cars, and drawing-room car for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Canandaigua, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*‡10:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car, and a dining car to Buffalo. Connects at Buffalo for Niagara Falls. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

‡11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

‡11:50 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*‡3:55 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Fishkill Landing, New Hamburgh, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*‡6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*‡6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canadaigua Express, Wagner sleeping cars daily for Watertown, Montreal, via Rome's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*‡9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 3:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*‡10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Clevnland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, Thousand Islands and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

‡12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountain. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

‡10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express. Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 68 West 125th-st., and 2d-av. Station, New-York; 333 Washington-st., 720 Fulton-st., and 398 Bodford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Wescott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Run daily. Others daily except Sundays.

‡Stop at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER. SUMMER TIME TABLE, JUNE 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:15 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

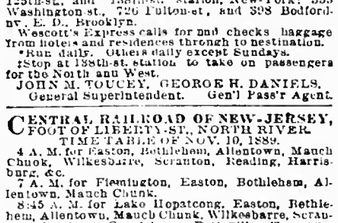
For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 241 and 1,205 3d-av., 125 West 125th-st., New York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.



NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 8:01, 7:01, *8:9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, *4:04, *5, 15:02, *6:03, 7:01, *8:01, 8:50, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 12:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:06, 6:30, 10:30, 11:55 P. M. For particulars see time table

POUNDED BY BIG WAVES

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ENCOUNTER HEAVY SEAS.

UNUSUALLY ROUGH PASSAGES OF LA BOURGOGNE AND THE UMBRIA—A CABIN PASSENGER SERIOUSLY HURT.

The steamships La Bourgogne of the French Line and the Umbria of the Cunard Line, which arrived yesterday morning, both reported having met with very severe weather. Capt. Frangeul of La Bourgogne says that during the first two days of the voyage, although the sea was high, the weather was fine. On the third day out it began to blow strongly from the westward. The sea became extremely rough and beat violently against the bows of the vessel as she forced her way through them. Upon the following day the storm became still more severe, and the waves grew higher and more confused. Squalls of terrific violence traveled over the sea and whistled furiously through the vessel's rigging.

The storm was still more violent upon the following day, and as the ship surged along at a reduced rate of speed great waves inundated the decks, and the officers and crew found it dangerous work moving about in the discharge of their duties. The steerage passengers had received strict orders to remain below. The rolling of the vessel made it advisable for the cabin passengers to remain below also, and a number of them did not even venture out of their berths. About 2 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 12, Dr. E. H. Henschel, a saloon passenger who was suffering from insomnia, arose and ventured upon deck. He had begun to promenade as well as the heaving motion of the ship would admit of when a heavy sea dashed over the vessel, throwing him violently to the deck. After the water had passed away he was picked up in an insensible condition and with a deep gash in his scalp. He was carried below and has since been carefully nursed by his wife who, fortunately, accompanied him. The wound, which was several inches long, was carefully dressed by the surgeon, and was pronounced very serious although not dangerous. Upon the arrival of the vessel here Dr. Henschel was removed to the residence of his brother-in-law, Max Knoedler, the well known picture dealer.

The storm reached its height on the day of the accident; but it prevailed with much fury two days longer. In the meantime no further accident occurred on board. The steamer was delayed about twenty-four hours by the bad weather.

The officers of the Umbria say that their voyage was an extremely stormy one. From the time of leaving Queenstown on Dec. 8 until Sunday morning the wind blew constantly from the westward, and a high head sea opposed the progress of the vessel. Heavy waves frequently broke over the decks, making it dangerous for any persons except the officers and sailors to attempt to pick their steps there. Strict orders were given to the steerage passengers to remain below. During the height of the storm an English immigrant, George Adams, thirty years of age, who had manifested signs of insanity, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The wound, however, did not prove fatal. It was sewed up the surgeon, and the man was carefully watched during the remainder of the voyage. Yesterday Adams was removed from the Umbria to Ward's Island, where he was kept under observation. In the cabin several of the passengers were roughly jostled about by the tossing of the ship, but no one was injured. A quantity of crockery was knocked from the tables at various times, and was smashed. Tuesday and Thursday were the stormiest days of the Umbria's passage. During the former her run was only 307 miles, which is about two-thirds of the work she usually accomplishes. The sea was then rendered extremely violent by frequent and terrific squalls.

The Baron Halkett, who is said to be engaged to Miss Stokes, the daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes, arrived yesterday on the Umbria. Among the other passengers of the Umbria were J. W. Whitredge and family, J. Hampden Robb, John E. Dudley Ryder, Charles Monndaunt, Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, Stephen Duncan, Dr. Crane, and the Rev. H. N. Charlton.

Capt. Brown of the steamship Lumen, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, reports that he encountered a continuation of heavy westerly gales and high seas throughout the voyage. On Dec. 5, in latitude 38° 03 and longitude 64° 55, he sighted the derelict brig Bello of the Bay. The brig was abandoned on Oct. 25 in latitude 35° 30 and longitude 74°. During the month that the wreck had been drifting about she had traveled nearly two hundred miles to the northeast. Her crew were rescued by the steamer Atalanta and were landed at this port.

Pilot Wolf of Pilot Boat No. 10 reports that on Dec. 13, when five miles south-southeast of the Sandy Hook Lightship, he saw a spar which was evidently attached to some wreck, and was sticking out of the water. He thought that the spar was a dangerous obstacle to navigation.

A "FAITH CURE" VICTIM.

MISS ANDERSON OF BROOKLYN DIES OF CONSUMPTION.

Miss Frances W. Anderson, a young girl of twenty, worth, in her own right, nearly $20,000, died early yesterday morning at 187 Madison-street, Brooklyn, a victim of belief in the faith-cure delusion. The cause of death was quick consumption, but that disease could, in the opinion of her physician, have been warded off three years ago if the girl had not steadily refused to admit that she was ill and had not declined to take medicine. Up to the hour of her death she remained steadfast in her refusal, notwithstanding the efforts of her guardian and her pastor to get her to change her mind.

Miss Anderson came to Brooklyn from Louisiana upon the death of her parents about five years ago and went to live with her great-grandmother, Mrs. Eliza Stannard, at 187 Madison-street. Mr. Stannard was made her guardian and also her sister's, but upon his death this duty devolved upon Mr. Louis A. Burchard of 12 Lefferts-place. The girl then went to live with Mr. Burchard's family, and Mrs. Burchard soon saw that she was suffering in some way. She could not use her right arm at all and seemed to have rheumatism. Mr. Burchard urged her to consult a physician, but she refused, persisting that nothing ailed her. He finally had Dr. Henry D. Bliss of 23 Halsey-street visit her, and he prescribed, but the girl refused to take his medicine.

"We soon learned," said Mr. Burchard yesterday, "that Frances had been looking into this 'faith-cure' business, and had become a firm believer in it. She finally became so vexed on the subject of a physician that she left our house, going to live with a friend, Mrs. Thompson of 374 Franklin-avenue. During her residence there she became acquainted with another Mrs. Thompson, a Christian scientist, and spent much time with her. Finally we had several doctors examine her, and each one told her that she was dying of consumption. She refused to believe it, and would not take medicine. Recently she went to board again at 187 Madison-street, where I had Drs. Bliss and Johnson visit her, but she would not follow their instructions."

Dr. Bliss, who signed the death certificate, corroborated this story, and said that there was no doubt that consumption was the cause of death. He had urged upon Miss Anderson the necessity of doing something for herself, but had found her very firm in her belief in the ability of God to cure her without the aid of a physician. She had become a communicant in the Church of the Reformation on Gates-avenue, and, as a last resort, Dr. Backus, the pastor, was induced to talk to her, but his appeals had no apparent effect.

The body was removed yesterday to Mr. Burchard's house, and it will be buried from there to-morrow.

FUNDS FOR MEN OUT OF WORK.

The delegates who attended the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Boston have returned to this city. Speaking of the resolution to enforce the eight-hour law on May 1 next, Delegate Kirchner of the Cigarmakers' International Union says that the attempt will be made first with the building trades, which are very busy in May. For the five weeks beginning with May 1 every member of the American Federation of Labor will be assessed 2 cents per week to establish a fund for the support of men who may be called out on strike.

The question of establishing an out-of-work benefit fund for members of the Cigarmakers' International Union was sent to the various local unions throughout this country and Canada for their votes. Last week the returns were received at the headquarters of the union, and it was found that the majority of the local unions had voted in favor of the fund. Every member of the International Union in good standing when out of work will receive $3 per week for a definite period. This is said to be the first fund of the kind established by any trades union.

WARDEN RENWICK'S SYMPATHIES.

A member of St. Mark's Church writes to THE TIMES to say that it is Henry B. Renwick who is senior warden of the church, and not James Renwick, as mentioned in THE TIMES's report of Sunday's services yesterday. Mr. James Renwick is a brother of Senior Warden Renwick and is a vestryman of Grace Church. The writer of the note adds: "Senior Warden Renwick, as his attitude yesterday proved, is not in sympathy with his colleagues in the vestry in this whole matter. The letter of last July sent to Dr. Rylance by some members of the vestry requesting his resignation was dispatched during the senior warden's absence and without his knowledge or approval."

TWO STRIKES BEGUN.

ONE IS SHORT-LIVED, BUT THE OTHER MAY BE FOUGHT OUT.

Twenty journeymen employed at the brewery of Tracy & Russell, in Greenwich-avenue, struck yesterday morning, in obedience to an order from the Ale and Porter Brewery Employes' Protective Association. The men complained that the firm had given them the alternative of leaving their union or the service of the firm. At the brewery, however, a representative of the firm gave a different version of the cause that had led to the strike.

Last May a delegation waited on the firm and asked that four of the employes be compelled to pay to the union an assessment of $6 each. The firm declined to interfere. Then the other employes demanded the discharge of the four who had refused to pay the assessment. This the firm refused to agree to, and the feeling against the four men led to the strike.

A couple of policemen guarded the entrance to the brewery. The strikers had posted pickets all round the brewery, to try and prevent journeymen in search of work from applying. Other strikers and union men were directed to follow the wagons laden with ale to the various customers of the firm and then to urge those customers to boycott the brewery. The four men against whom the fight had been made remained at work and several new hands were employed during the day.

The strike ordered by the building trades at the Harlem Opera House because the proprietor, Mr. Hammerstein, had refused to discharge several non-union marble workers, began at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The carpenters, gas fitters, and other union men walked out of the building and remained out until noon. Then the walking delegates had an interview with Mr. Hammerstein, who finally agreed to discharge the marble workers. Then the union men returned to work.

TO TEACH THE TEACHERS.

LECTURES TO BE GIVEN TO THEIR ASSOCIATION ON MANUAL TRAINING.

Many public school teachers assembled yesterday in the museum room of the College for the Training of Teachers, at 9 University-place, at a general meeting of the Primary Teachers' Association. Miss Mary A. Magovern, the President of the association, took the chair and opened the meeting.

The first part was devoted to remarks about the efforts of the association in regard to salaries, and the teachers listened with a good deal of interest to Miss Anna M. McGean, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and Salaries, and who told of her interview with Mayor Grant early in November, asking the Board of Apportionment to reconsider the application of the Board of Education for the sum of $38,200 with which to give a minimum salary of $750 to teachers of fourteen years' standing. The Mayor referred the committee to the Board of Education, and the Board of Education said that it could not give the salaries unless the appropriation was granted by the Board of Apportionment.

The engrossing subject of the afternoon was started by Miss Douglas of School No. 37, who suggested that lectures be given to the association relative to the work in manual training soon to be made general in the public schools. Very quickly the discussion became general, and all the teachers showed a great deal of interest in the subject. Finally Miss Douglas moved that the association instruct the Committee on Literature to engage a teacher for instruction by lectures in object drawing, to be paid from the fund of the association. This was carried.

Miss Magovern suggested that there should be a course of twelve lectures, two lectures for each grade weekly, but the details of arrangement were left to the Committee on Literature.

CARING FOR THE BABIES.

THE NEW-YORK POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL ESTABLISHES A SEPARATE WARD.

Among the many hospitals and charities of New-York there has been almost no provision made for the proper care of sick and needy infants. The large general hospitals find it impracticable to take babies on account of the special attention and large number of skilled nurses they require. The noise they make is a source of annoyance to the other patients. Many lives are annually sacrificed because poor women in the tenement houses are so frequently unable to give their infants suitable nourishment and medical treatment during illness.

Five years ago the Directors of the New-York Post-Graduate Hospital, recognizing this need, established a separate babies' ward. The work has steadily grown until it has recently been found necessary to occupy an adjacent house, which is situated convenient of access to a large tenement-house district at 222 East Twentieth-street, and is given up exclusively to the care of sick infants. During the past Summer this building was kept open and about a hundred sick babies treated. No cases, except contagious diseases, were refused, unless for want of room. Sick infants can be admitted at any hour of the day or night, as the house is always open. The wards are under the medical care of Dr. Henry D. Chapin. The training school in connection with the hospital furnishes an abundant supply of specially trained nurses, who are so necessary to the proper care of sick infants.

At the reception to be held to-morrow from 2 to 4 P. M., short addresses by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and the Rev. Dr. Satterlee are to be given in commendation of this work.

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

A respectably-dressed man, apparently a clerk or a mechanic, about thirty-five years old, applied for lodgings at the Kingston House, on Chatham-square, on Sunday night, and was assigned to a fifteen-cent room on the third floor. About noon yesterday he was found lying dead across the bed with blood oozing from a pistol-shot wound in his right temple. He had been dead for some hours when found. When the man hired the room he registered as Lamar. He was a stranger in the house. His effects consisted of a purse containing 20 cents, a razor, a jackknife, and some trifles of no value. There were no papers found on his person to give any clue to his identity. In his vest pocket was a small package of paris green.

A mysterious feature of the case was that a search of the room failed to disclose the pistol with which it was apparent that the man had shot himself. It is supposed that the weapon was stolen from the room by one of the lodgers immediately after the man was found dead. The body of the man will be taken to the Morgue for identification.

MAPS OF EVERY COUNTRY.

The 1890 edition of Cram's "Atlas of the World," just issued, presents in attractive form about all the information that is to be had on the subject of geography and such statistics as are of interest in connection therewith. Its maps are drawn on a large scale, are abundant in detail, and embrace every State, Territory, country, kingdom, and grand division of the world. Express routes are indicated along the lines of the various railroads, a merit that shippers will appreciate. The geographical information is derived from the best sources, the Government and railways in this country and from the charts of the Royal Geographical Society for foreign countries.

Diagrams are arranged to show in colors a comparison of the great industries of the world, and the statistics of localities, population, railroad routes, and the like are alphabetically arranged for convenient reference. The index covers every county, town, village, and Post Office in the United States and designates railroad and banking towns and money order Post Offices. The atlas is a folio and contains 375 pages.

THE HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB.

The ninety-third annual meeting of the Hoboken Turtle Club will be held to-morrow evening at the Sinclair House, when officers for the coming year will be elected. The club stewards always serve turtle soup on such occasions, and the custom that has been in vogue for ninety-two years will not be departed from on this occasion. Besides the election of officers to preside over the convivialities of 1889 the reports of the several officers of the club will be submitted. Stewards Dominick and Hall will tell of all the appliances for club enjoyment that are in their keeping. They have an establishment that put into cold dollars is worth $1,620, all the property of the club. Treasurer Decker's report will show that the receipts of last year amounted to $4,894 88, and that the expenditures for all purposes only reached $3,530 07.

DOES NOT AGREE WITH COL. FELLOWS.

Recorder Smyth yesterday denied the motion of the District Attorney that the four persons concerned in the electric sugar frauds, Mrs. Friend, Mrs. Emily Howard, Orrin Halstead, and George Halstead, be discharged upon their own recognizances, they having changed their pleas from not guilty to guilty. The Recorder said: "I am of the opinion that the defendants should not be discharged under suspension of judgment. I do not think they should be held to their pleas, and they will be permitted to withdraw the pleas of guilty and renew the pleas of not guilty to the indictments."

TO SAVE THE WOODS.

BILLS TO BE PRESENTED AT ALBANY BY THE FORESTRY COMMISSION.

The last week in this month the State Forestry Commission will hold an important meeting in this city, at which bills now preparing will be submitted to the board for discussion and adoption before their presentation to the State Legislature. There will be five bills prepared by counsel employed by the Commissioners. Four of the bills will be very important.

First of these proposed bills will be one based upon the recent decision of the Court of Appeals upon the Benton Turner case, upon that part of the decision which settles to a certain degree the question of the lawful notification to the alleged owner of lands within the Forest Preserve that are about to be forfeited to the State for the non-payment of taxes. The statute requires that the claimant should have six months after the sale in which to redeem his property. Should he not avail himself of this privilege, then, under the Chapin act and the Court of Appeals' decision, the land belongs irrevocably to the State. This settled a great point in favor of the State, but the Forest Commission makes this objection: That it does not go far enough, inasmuch as now the Controller's office is expected to notify the claimant of the land that it has been sold and that he has but six months in which to redeem it. It is proposed to amend the act so that the individual shall be required to notify the State of his alleged ownership, and that the six months' grace should begin to run out upon the date of such a notification.

A second bill will be an amendment to the railway laws, making it illegal for any railway company to secure the right to condemn or acquire in any way any of the State forest lands for the extension of its line. The Commissioners expect to have considerable difficulty with the railways because of this measure.

The bill calling for the right of the Commissioners to try cases for violations of the forestry laws in any county in the Forest Preserve has already been thoroughly discussed, yet it is one of the additions to the existing laws which are absolutely necessary. The fourth bill referred to is to empower the commission to purchase large tracts of land about the head waters of the various great rivers of the State, and asks that a considerable sum of money be set aside for this purpose.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

E. E. Rice has been selected by John Stetson to engage for him two companies to sing Gilbert and Sullivan's latest opera, "The Gondoliers." One is to appear in Boston and the other is to make a tour of the New-England circuit at the same time. David Henderson of Chicago is in the city engaging two more companies for the same opera, one of which is to produce the work in Chicago and the other is to make a tour of the West as far as Omaha, where it will be turned over to Al Hayman to make a tour of the Pacific coast. Meantime the opera will be playing at the Park Theatre, this city, under the management of D'Oyly Carte himself. This is the first time that Gilbert and Sullivan have attempted to prevent infringements of their rights by systematically covering every section of the country in a short period, and enlisting the interests of managers controlling the territory without taking much risk themselves.

The traveling "Shenandoah" company closed a month's engagement Saturday night in Chicago. It did not play on Sundays, and it lost the Monday of the opening week, beginning its season on Tuesday, but in the four weeks it played to a business of more than $39,000. On Sunday night it opened in St. Louis, and a telegram reports that the press of that city is unanimous in its indorsement of the play. This is particularly interesting to the managers here, as St. Louis is on the border of the South, and they were anxious to know how the play would be received in that section, which is to be visited next season. Seats for "Shenandoah" at Proctor's are now on sale for Christmas and New Year's weeks, and for the one hundred and fifth (souvenir) performance, to be given Jan. 24. Bronson Howard will sail on Christmas Day to place the play in England.

"The Prince and Pauper," with little Elsie Leslie in a dual rôle, will have its first representation at the new Park Theatre, Philadelphia, next Monday evening. The entire company, with Daniel Frohman, manager, and David Belasco, who has arranged the play for the stage, will go to Philadelphia next Friday.

The time which was to have been filled by Lawrence Barrett, beginning Monday, Jan. 20, has been given to Rhea, who lost the Park Theatre because her contract was not signed before the offer of D'Oyly Carte to produce "The Gondoliers" there was received. Mr. Barrett's Boston time, the week of Jan. 6 and 13, will be taken by Mr. F. Henry French's "My Jack" company, if that play makes a success at the Grand Opera House next week.

Cora Tanner is one of the attractions engaged by H. C. Miner for the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next season, and she will probably open the house under the management in August. She will appear in a new play, which is said to be the work of an American author.

"My Jack," which is to have its first American production at the Grand Opera House next week, deals with the loves and trials of an English sailor, Jack Meredith, and Dorothy Prescott, a young Cornwall girl. It is a melo-drama, said to be full of exciting incidents. Among the most sensational of the scenes are the blowing up and destruction of a lighthouse, a murder in an old mill, the Oeck of an English turnpool, and the African desert. The scenery has been painted by Matt Morgan, and the mechanical effects are the work of Beneon Sherwood. The presentation of a new play at his theatre is a departure from the long settled policy of Mr. French, but if "My Jack" proves successful, he will send it on the road, and the Grand Opera House will occasionally be the scene of a new production in the future.

Charles F. Chatterton, private secretary of Henry E. Abbey, has returned from Chicago, where he went to attend the opening performance of the opera company at the Auditorium. The trip has had a wonderfully beneficial effect on his health, and he is now at his old post, in charge of Mr. Abbey's offices in this city.

Francis Wilson and his company opened at the Chestnut-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, last evening, and gave "The Oolah" before the largest audience ever gathered in the building. At 6 o'clock the crowd outside was so great that the gallery doors were opened to keep Chestnut-street unobstructed. Wilson's reception was enthusiastic, and he was obliged to make a speech twice during the evening.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE "DUMMIES."

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, which recently decided to substitute electricity for the steam "dummies" now in use on its Fort Hamilton Branch, presented a formal petition to the Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday for permission to do so, as well as for the right to build a branch to Gravesend Bay. The petition was referred to the Railroad Committee. Some of the Aldermen, notably "Mike" Coffey, regard the petition as a "bluff," designed to keep the city authorities from forcibly removing the "dummies" on Jan. 1, when the franchise of the road expires.

Coffey said he would oppose the petition, and, as he is Chairman of the Railroad Committee and practically owns it, his opposition will be a barrier hard to overcome. The company is taking legal steps to prevent its engines from being stopped, and the first of the year will probably see the beginning of a long fight over the right of way from Brooklyn to Fort Hamilton. The Union Elevated Road, in which many local politicians are interested, is behind the movement recently organized to have an elevated road built along Third-avenue to Fort Hamilton, and this company will be the real opponent of the Brooklyn City Road. As matters stand now, the politicians are with the elevated and against the surface road.

TROUBLE IN THE THIRTEENTH.

There is more trouble in the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, this time in Company C. It dates back to Oct. 1, when Capt. French of this company was made Inspector of Rifle Practice and First Lieut. Auderson was given charge of the company pending an election. But the members of the company soon found that their Lieutenant was not to be allowed to perform any of the Captain's duties and was not even permitted to drill the boys in the armory. Col. Austen did this work in person. To add to the dissatisfaction, he ordered the company to turn in their uniforms to the Quartermaster for repairs. Then he told them to report for drill in their citizens' clothes. This order was claimed to be illegal, and the men refused to obey it. Col. Austen did not press the matter, and the drill did not take place.

A member of the company said yesterday that the cause of the trouble lay in the desire on the part of the boys to have their old Captain, S. E. Smith, resume command. He went out after the trouble over the Colonelcy of the regiment, and was regarded as an opponent of Col. Austen. He has signified a desire to return to the command of Company C, but no date has yet been fixed for the election. Eight of the non-commissioned officers of the company have resigned, and it is said they will not resume their duties unless Capt. Smith is reinstated.

NATHAN STRAUS WILL DECLINE.

Ex-School Commissioner De Witt J. Seligman and Nathan Straus, who was appointed to fill the office which Mr. Seligman resigned, are intimate friends. A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday asked Mr. Seligman whether Mr. Straus had accepted the former's seat in the Board of Education. "No," answered Mr. Seligman, "Mr. Straus has informed Mayor Grant that he was too busy a man to become a member of the Board of Education."

LONGSHOREMEN ON STRIKE.

THE COLOR LINE DRAWN BY EMPLOYES OF THE NATIONAL LINE.

Eight months ago the white men employed as longshoremen at the National Line dock, Pier 44 North River, struck really because they drew the color line and wanted the negroes employed by the line discharged. Their pretended grievance was that the negroes were paid by the week and they by the hour, and that matters were shaping themselves to a point where the whites would be offered similar pay to that given the negroes.

That strike lasted but a short time, but on Saturday some of the whites rebelled again and quit work, and yesterday the rest of the whites joined the strikers. Twenty men were added to the colored force, about doubling it, and the negroes went on unloading the steamer England, under the protection of forty policemen commanded by Capt. Gastlin.

The grievances of the strikers are that when the Holland was docked in Jersey and the Helvetia in Brooklyn the local longshoremen warned the whites not to work with "niggers" on pain of death. The whites have been blamed for the recent fire on the pier in spite of proof that on the day of the fire a boy warned a negro who was smoking in the loft to put out his pipe. Lastly, the negroes do not understand "slinging," and their management of the slings is a menace to the safety of the whites.

The strikers say that they will not send a committee to Superintendent Andrews, and that he must decide now whether he will employ all whites or all blacks. Superintendent Andrews says he will employ whom he pleases. The white men were paid off last evening.

THEY CAN SPARE MEN.

AN ELECTRIC CURRENT MAY BE DEADLY, BUT THE CHINESE WILL RISK IT.

The Chinese Commissioners sent here to learn all about electric light secrets were greatly puzzled last evening when they went out to see the streets of New-York and failed to find a "devil light" burning. They went back to their temporary home in a disappointed humor, and probably thought that Prof. Edison wanted to keep the secrets of electric lighting for the exclusive use of the Americans.

They were in moody spirits until a Chinese reporter told them the reason of the darkness. In return he asked the speaker, Mr. Wong Tuck Shoon, if he wasn't afraid that the electric light would kill his own people. The blank face of the good-natured agent was wreathed in smiles as he answered: "China can afford to lose twice as many men as America for the sake of light and other products of Western science."

The reporter was further told that on Nov. 1 the Commissioners received 1,500 lights from an electric light company of New-York, but that was merely a small beginning for a much larger purchase as soon as the commission can return to San Francisco.

The Commissioners are here to find out which is the best company to do business with. Of course, they were shrewd enough business men not to say much about it. They were busy last night in making out reports of some sort.

RAILROAD COMPANIES CENSURED.

Coroner Messemer held an inquest yesterday in the case of Ole Johnson, an employe of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, who was run over and killed on the 7th ult. by a switch train while he was at work in the yard of the railroad company at Forty-sixth-street. The jury censured the company for failing to take the proper precautions to protect their employes.

A verdict of censure was also rendered yesterday against the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company in the case of Michael Fitzgerald, a laborer who, while working on the track between Bedford Park and William's Bridge Nov. 7, was killed by a train which came rapidly around a curve near where the man was working. It was shown that there was no whistle or other signal given while the train was rounding the curve.

FORTUNATE MRS. HARRINGTON.

Mrs. Sarah Harrington, widow of Thomas Harrington of 277 Monmouth-street, Jersey City, feels that she has already received her Christmas gift from the courts. Many years ago John Shaw, a Captain in the English Navy, purchased a tract of land on the harbor of Port Royal in the island of Jamaica. The deed for the property was duly recorded. In his will John bequeathed the land and his money in the Bank of England to James Shaw of Londonderry, Ireland. James applied for letters of administration, but before they had been granted, the English Government condemned the land, and $20,000 was awarded to the heirs of John Shaw in case any should turn up. James died, leaving Mrs. Harrington as his only surviving child. Prior to his death her husband took steps to establish her right to the money, and she has just succeeded in establishing her identity to the satisfaction of the British authorities.

DIRTIER CHURCHES WANTED.

"The Ideal Church of the Future" was the topic for discussion by the Congregational Club after its dinner at Clark's, on Twenty-third-street, last night. There was a large company present to hear the speaking. Editor W. H. Mahle of the *Christian at Work* thought that the professionalism that had crept into the churches would give place in the Church of the future to a spirit broad enough to take in all lines. New scientific truth would be spiritualized instead of combatted, as in the past.

"When I was in a magnificent cathedral at Antwerp last Summer," he said, "I remarked what a pity that it was so dirty. 'I wish,' said my friend, 'that our churches in America were dirtier. That dirt is from the feet of the poor and the working people.'

"My friend was right," continued Mr. Mahle. "We need dirtier churches, more shabby churches, made so by the masses attending."

A BOGUS LETTER CARRIER.

Postmaster Van Cott desires to caution the public concerning an imposter who has lately (and from time to time for several years past) been calling at private residences, falsely representing himself as a letter carrier who, by reason of illness, has been obliged to pawn his uniform, and asking for money to enable him to redeem the same in order that he may resume duty. The Postmaster requests that any citizen on whom he may call hereafter will not only refuse to give him money, but will cause his arrest as an imposter.

FUR GARMENTS.

We shall exhibit to-day and during the week, Alaska Sealskin Garments, reduced to the following remarkably low prices:
Sealskin Jackets, $55.00, $65.00 to $145.00;
Sealskin Jackets, Persian trimmed, $75.00;
Sealskin Sacques, $75.00, $85.00, $95.00 to $200.00;
Sealskin Newmarkets, 58 to 61 inches deep, $295.00, $300.00 and $325.00;
Sealskin Wraps, plain and trimmed with Lynx and Fox, $55.00, $65.00 and $75.00;
and a few Samples, Imported Sealskin Dolmans, 52, 54 and 56 inches deep, $95.00, $100.00 to $150.00;
Also on exhibition, a large assortment of Hudson Bay Sable Novelties, in latest Parisian styles, at correspondingly low prices.
JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SALVATION OIL will cure lumbago and backache. Try it at once. Price 25 cents a bottle.
Attention.—Look to your interest, save Doctor bills by using DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP.—*Advertisement.*

BRUMMELL'S WORLD-RENOWNED CANDIES, noted for their high flavor. Fine CHOCOLATES, BONBONS, CARAMELS. Large assortment of fancy Baskets and novelties for the Holidays. 408-410 Grand-st., 831 Broadway, 293 6th-av., and 2 West 14th-st.—*Advertisement.*

MINISTERS, LAWYERS, TEACHERS, and others whose occupation gives little exercise should use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS for torpid liver and biliousness.—*Advertisement.*

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Mr. Theodore B. Starr
will be open to the public in the EVENING of Wednesday, December 18, and every evening following UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
206 FIFTH AVE., Fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th and 26th Streets.

R. H. MACY & CO.
SIXTH-AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.
OUR STORE WILL BE
OPEN EVENINGS
from WEDNESDAY, the 18th, until
CHRISTMAS.
IN ANSWER TO MANY INQUIRIES WHY OUR STORE HAS NOT BEEN OPEN EVENINGS, WE WOULD SAY THAT, OUT OF CONSIDERATION FOR OUR EMPLOYES, WE HAD INTENDED NOT TO PROLONG OUR USUAL BUSINESS HOURS, AND THE ABOVE IS A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THIS REGARD ON THE ONE HAND AND THE DEMANDS OF OUR CUSTOMERS ON THE OTHER.

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30,000 BOOKS.
ONE-QUARTER REGULAR TRADE PRICES.
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3,000 MISCELLANEOUS 12MO. BOOKS, bound in cloth, nicely printed, and good paper, at 13c. vol.; publisher's price, 50c.
5,000 HISTORIES OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND, VIRGINIA, OHIO, EUROPE, &c., handsomely bound in boards, illuminated covers, and nicely illustrated, 25c. each; publisher's price, 75c.
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N. B.—MANY OTHERS, EQUALLY AS GOOD, AT SAME LOW PRICES.
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PICTURE FRAMES, EASELS, &c.
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FOR CHRISTMAS.
IT IS A PERFECT PARLOR ORCHESTRA, AND NO HOME IS COMPLETE WITHOUT ONE. PLAYS WALTZES, BALLADS, HYMNS, OVERTURES, OPERAS, SYMPHONIES, EVERYTHING.
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PIANOS,
UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.
Invite special attention to their new artistic Styles finished in Designs of
HIGHEST DECORATIVE ART.
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Purchasers desiring forks and spoons of substantial character and recognized merit as to purity of design and perfection of finish, for gifts or for their own use, will find a complete assortment of such goods at the salesroom of the Gorham Mfg. Co., Broadway and 19th-st. The quality is never less than the English standard, 925-1000 fine; and the weights, although assorted, are always heavy enough for durability and elegance of appearance. Fancy pieces, such as oyster forks, salad forks and spoons, soup ladles, berry bowls, pie knives, asparagus servers, cheese scoops, &c., are made to match in all patterns, and a variety of combination cases containing any number of pieces constantly in stock.
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We shall offer a line of fine hand-made Tidies and Scarfs at about half their value. These goods include some of the finest Laces in the following styles: Arabe, Lacet, Louis XIV., Russian and Irish Point, all sizes and shapes, from 50 cents to $5.00 each. Hand Painted Scarfs, $1.00 to $10.00 each. We also have some extraordinary bargains in odd pairs of Portieres and Curtains.
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Messrs. TIFFANY & CO
will keep their establishment open during the evenings.
Union-Square, New-York.

PIANOS.
We will sell during this month 100 "WATERS" Upright Pianos, including plush stool and cover, a $250 cash or $275 on installments, only
$10 CASH AND $8 MONTHLY
until all paid.
These are the famous new "WATERS" Uprights, (with three pedals,) the best and most durable pianos now made; 7⅓ octaves, 3-stringed, rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality, full iron frame, repeating action, Waters patent harmonic pedal, finest ivory keys, and every improvement. Warranted six years to give entire satisfaction and kept in tune one year free of charge.
Please call or send postal for new catalogue, with reduced prices and terms.
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WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents

SUBSCRIPTIONS WERE FEW

BUT THE FAIR FUND SCORED AN ADVANCE.

LETTERS TO THE MAYOR—RESULTS OF A CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MUSEUM DIRECTORS.

Yesterday was the dullest day yet in the preliminary history of the World's Fair. The Chamber of Commerce closed its doors at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Up to that hour but a single subscription—one for $100, from George C. Cranford—had been received by Secretary Wilson.

A much better day's work was done at the Mayor's office. Twenty-three subscriptions, aggregating $3,865, is the record of the contributions at the City Hall.

The communications from people with World's Fair ideas continue to come in. A Western editor, W. E. Pabst, mildly protests in a long letter against New-York's desire to have the fair. W. E. D. Stokes of the Committee on Legislation received a letter yesterday from Isaac Heen of Evansville, Ind., asking information concerning the terms on which passenger traffic can be arranged from important points in the West and South to New-York. Mr. Heen thinks that passenger rates ought not to exceed express-gnode rates. Upon this important question Mr. Stokes said yesterday:

"As to the number of people who may be expected to visit the exposition, if held in New-York, it will depend upon a wise policy of passenger rates over land and ocean. Twenty per cent. of 63,000,000 population, or one-fifth, amounting to 13,000,000 of our own people, is not too much of an estimate if people can be harried cheaply."

F. C. Sessions, President of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, has written a letter in which he says:

"The pamphlet in regard to the World's Fair for 1892 is before me. New-York is most assuredly the place for it. Success is assured if your capitalists come forward with a liberal subscription. I have just returned from a tour through Spain, and from the time I entered Spain at San Sebastian all seemed to take it for granted that it would be held in New-York. We spent some time in Granada, and they are already planning for a celebration there, and it was often spoken to me that, as a matter of course, there would be one in New-York."

The record of subscriptions at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was as follows:

George C. Cranford	$1bh
Previously reported	5,021,570
Grand total	$5,024,670

The following subscriptions were received at the Mayor's Office:

Lawrence Dunphy	$100	John McCaffrey	$500
Sam'l R. Porter, Jr.	25	James J. Ward	1,000
Charles H. Weigle	10h	John G. Stnrcke	50
Patrick Kerns	50	Schnm'n & Pigeon	100
E. Westermarp, Sr.	500	Heyman Brothers	200
Frank Feltz & Son	100	P. H. Melone	25
Wm. B. Haertel	5	William Schwab	100
Isaac Smith	25	George P. Bardes	10
Reid Brothers	250	Jacob Gregorins	300
P. Gallagher	100	John D. Wicking	25
C. W. Debevoise	100	Hamilton Club,	
S. Weishecker	100	Harlem	100

In answer to an inquiry concerning the furnace of the total amount of the fund he reported in THE TIMES from the figures published in certain other newspapers, it is only necessary to say that the amount of the fund is each day obtained directly from the Secretary of the Finance Committee by THE TIMES. The Finance Committee has recorded only the bona fide, actual subscriptions transmitted to it upon which reliance can be placed.

At to-day's meeting of the Committee on Site and Buildings something will probably be heard from the sub-committee appointed about a month ago to confer with the Directors and trustees of the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art for an exchange of views in regard to the possible utility of the two museums in connection with the World's Fair. The sub-committee consists of Messrs. Edward Cooper, John Fnord, Arthur Leary, Isidor Straus, and J. I. C. Clarke. On behalf of the Museum of Natural History Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, and Abram S. Hewitt were appointed a committee, and on behalf of the Museum of Art Henry G. Marquand, Gen. Louis P. Di Cesnola, and Messrs. Dodge, Vanderbilt, and Morgan were appointed.

The conferrees met at Mr. Cooper's house on Saturday evening. The feeling seemed to be unanimous that if New-York is selected for the fair the two museums could be utilized by improvements and extensions sufficient, at least, to accommodate the art and kindred displays and those of a character that would be of lasting benefit to the museums after the fair.

The policy in regard to the museums has been to provide extensions as required, but so far has accomplishment departed from this policy that at the Museum of Natural History a large part of the collections cannot be displayed for lack of room and is stored away in packing boxes. Much of it must remain on storage even after the completion of the new wing now in course of construction. The capacity of the Museum of Art is not yet so badly taxed, but there is little doubt that if there were more room, donations would be stimulated and the value of the collection there would be largely increased.

Whatever may be said of the constitutionality or legality of direct aid to the fair by Congress, the Legislature, or the city authorities, there is no doubt that the Legislature can authorize the city to issue bonds for the improvement or extension of the two museums. The conferees seemed to think that an expenditure of $5,000,000 upon several buildings, architecturally constructed to conform to the present buildings, would provide much-needed space for the fair, and afterward would give room enough for many years for all the uses required by the museums. In this way, also, public aid for the fair could be legitimately given. If work could be begun on the new buildings next Spring they could be finished in ample time for the fair.

There was substantial agreement among the the conferrees that this plan was quite feasible and in every way desirable. They will report back to this effect, with the prospect that all preparations will be made to seek official sanction to the plan as soon as the selection of this city for the fair is announced from Washington.

Secretary Foord of the Committee on Site and Buildings yesterday received a letter from John M. Knox, Jr., clerk of the Leake and Watts Orphan House Trustees, saying that at a meeting of the trustees on Dec. 10 a resolution was adopted favoring the use of the property of the institution for the exposition of 1892 to a committee consisting of Recorder Smyth, Allan Campbell, and John M. Knox, with full power to arrange the details. Title to this property passes to the cathedral trustees in the Spring of 1891.

AS MR. JEFFREYS SAW IT.

TO CHICAGO EYES ALL EUROPE FAVORS CHICAGO'S CLAIMS.

Mr. E. T. Jeffreys, a member of the Executive Committee of the citizens of Chicago in relation to the World's Fair of 1892, returned from Europe yesterday morning on the steamship Umbria. Mr. Jeffreys was sent to Paris by the committee to study the exposition in that city and to gain any information that might be useful in securing the fair for Chicago, and in perfecting it after it had been secured.

In conveying this information to a reporter for THE TIMES Mr. Jeffreys said that he had not the slightest doubt in his own mind that the fair would be held in Chicago, nor did any man, woman, or child in Chicago entertain any such doubt. The Executive Committee of the citizens of Chicago had assumed that Chicago would have the fair when it sent him abroad to study the situation. Mr. Jeffreys declared that he had utilized every moment of his time in study, but that his modesty forbade him going into detail as to what he had accomplished. He would say, however, that of all the people he met at the Paris Exposition there was not one who had or could urge the slightest objection to Chicago as the place for the World's Fair of 1892. Without disparaging New-York, nearly every one he met preferred Chicago to a seacoast town because the journey to the latter city would afford an opportunity of seeing the country and of forming a better idea of its resources.

One Frenchman had expressed the general foreign feeling in the matter when he said that he did not care a cent for a twenty-five hour railroad ride after a voyage of from six to nine days on the ocean, especially when such a ride in a luxurious vestibule car would afford him an opportunity of seeing beautiful scenery and big cities.

Mr. Jeffreys further said that in discussing the matter of the locality of the World's Fair of 1892 he always expressed the hope that United States on the floor, and invited the attention of the foreigners to it. The universal result was the conclusion on the part of the foreigner that Chicago was by all odds the best place for the fair.

Mr. Jeffreys was deeply impressed with the grandeur and success of the Paris Exposition. Both the national and the municipal Governments had been fully reimbursed for the subsidies voted, and the people in general had been vastly benefited.

THE BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSE.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 16.—Dr. Burden on Saturday telegraphed to Congressman Lodge instructing him to withdraw his (the Doctor's) name from the Boston Custom House contest. Dr. Burden said to-day that his health would not permit him to accept the Collectorship even if tendered. He declined to express an opinion as to who would probably be appointed. While Dr. Burden would say nothing as to his candidacy for the Pension Agency, he would doubtless accept it if it should be offered to him.

INTERESTS OF THE NAVY.

The training ship Portsmouth will sail for the West Indies some time this month. Her officers are very anxious to get off, though it is generally believed that the vessel will be detained in port for two or three weeks. Notwithstanding the fact that the Portsmouth has been under almost constant repair while at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Commander Schuler has not permitted the drill to be slackened in the least. In fact, the apprentices have been kept at work more assiduously while at the yard than they would be, under ordinary circumstances, at sea.

Advantage has been taken of the facility afforded by the grounds of the yard to carry on infantry drill and practice with small arms. Throughout the morning on all days except Sunday the apprentices have been drilled with sails and spars, and in the afternoon they have been sent ashore for a couple of hours of infantry drill. Two battalions have been formed on the Portsmouth, known respectively as Battalion No. 1 and Battalion No. 2. No. 1 is composed of pioneers, the hospital corps, and two companies of infantry. Also two companies of artillery. This artillery, it must be understood, is provided with breech-loading howitzers and Gatlings, such as can be used on shore. In Battalion No. 2 the two companies of artillery are merged into two companies of infantry, making a four-company battalion. The total number composing these two battalions is close upon 350.

The drills on the Portsmouth are becoming somewhat famous in the navy, and are said to be due to the great interest taken in them by Commander Schouler. This officer is the youngest of his rank in the navy, although he entered the service as early as 1861. Recently he spent a year in Europe studying the systems of drill there alloted to apprentices, and many of his ideas which are now in practice are an outcome of this study. It is a coincidence that Commander Chadwick, who has earned a reputation for hard drilling on the Yorktown, is a classmate of Commander Schouler. Particular attention has been paid on the Portsmouth to the living of the apprentices, the object being to give the boys even better accommodation than is allotted ordinarily to enlisted men. To assure that the lads are furnished with good food, an officer has been detailed to especially supervise their messes.

A great many of the apprentices on board the Portsmouth have been taken from those recently quartered on shore at Newport, where, it will be remembered, it became necessary to transfer them from the receiving ship New-Hampshire, on the breaking out of an epidemic of typhoid fever. All of these lads were wholly without any naval drill until they joined the Portsmouth; but under the tutelage of Commander Schouler's officers they have since made marked progress. There have been few desertions aboard the Portsmouth than is usually the case in training ships. The boys seem well satisfied, and even to enjoy their life. They manage to get considerable liberty on shore, and though numbers of them live in this city, no advantage has been taken of the numerous opportunities afforded them to quit the service.

The impression seems to be general in naval circles that Secretary Tracy's recommendation to increase the apprentice corps from 750 to 1,500 will, if carried out by Congress, result in great good to the navy, giving in time an increased number of trained and intelligent American seamen. While in the West Indies, during the coming Winter's cruise, the Portsmouth's battalion will be landed together with that of the training ship Jamestown, and the boys will get actual experience in camp life. It is also intended to give considerable attention to target practice.

The new eight-inch breech-loading rifle, recently tried at Sandy Hook, is the first "all-around" American gun made in this country, and for that reason its performances have an especial bearing upon the development of steel making in the United States. The gun has a length of bore of 32 calibre and weighs 14½ tons, being hooped throughout from the breech to the muzzle. The forgings were obtained from the Midvale Steel Company, and it is said that the tube and jacket forging were the first that the Midvale people had ever undertaken of so large a calibre. Officers in this vicinity speak very highly of the test, which consisted of 15 rounds of shot and shell. The test began with a charge of 76 pounds of powder, and gradually increased to 113 pounds of the American grade of powder. With the German powder that was next tried the firing began with 102-pound charges, increasing to 140 pounds.

The best results seems to have been obtained with the 138-pound charge of German brown prismatic powder and the service projectile weighing 300 pounds. There was noted a muzzle velocity of 1,921 feet. With a charge of 140 pounds the muzzle velocity was 1,957 feet. It will be observed that this gun is two calibres larger in length of bore than the original 8-inch gun made by the department. That gun is said to be in good condition, over 300 rounds having so far being fired from it. According to the *Army and Navy Reynsler*, "The breech mechanism of the new 8-inch gun is of novel design, devised by the department. It worked most satisfactorily throughout the firing, the breech being opened and closed with the utmost ease by one lever. The gas check is the de Bange pad. Penetration in iron—At muzzle, 18 3-10 inches; at 1,000 yards, 16.7 inches. Range—At 20 degrees elevation, 7½ miles; at 25 degrees elevation, 7⅞ miles; maximum range, 9 miles, nearly."

The following general order has just been sent out from Washington, emanating from the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department. It is from Commodore F. M. Ramsay, Chief of that bureau:

"The standing of the guns' crews of the United States training ship Jamestown, resulting from the target practice at Newport, R. I., in compliance with the rules of the Bureau of Ordnance, April 1, 1889, are given below:

Name of Gun Captain.	Merit Regard to Time.	Average Time without Fire to Fire. M. S.	Final Merit.
J. E. Berns	92	2 41	92
F. L. Kimble	83	3 22	
G. C. Young	67	2 53	61
C. W. Rush	53	3 23	45
P. Moore	60	3 50	41
M. Black	35	3 20	28

According to Order No. 4, recently issued by Commodore Ramsay, Captains of ships are instructed to award to the Captains of each one of the first eight on the list of the main battery gun, given below, a prize of $5, and to each other man who was present in those guns' crews on the day of the firing a prize of $1, and, similarly, to the first two named in the list of secondary battery guns. An award of $5 is also to be made to the first three on the list of boat guns. The names of the lucky men will be published and read throughout the whole navy in General Orders from the Navy Department. Public bills to cover the amount of the awards directed by the order are to be made out by the pay officers of ships under the proper appropriation.

The following are the names of the successful men, with their ship and the gun over which they have control:

MAIN BATTERY GUNS.

Range, 1,000 Yards.

	Final Merit.
1..Robert Troy, Marion, 9 S. B	141
2..J. L. Kelley, Marion, 9 S. B	117
3..James McKinnon, Marion, 60-pounder	112
4..P. E. Radcliff, Atlanta, 8 B. L	112
5..Frank Taylor, Mohican, 9 S. B	101
6..H. Graham, Richmond, 9 S. B	88
7..Ferdinand Schaller, Mohican, 60-pounder	87
8..Dennis Keeliher, Marion, 8 M. L	81

SECONDARY GUNS.

Range, 1,000 Yards.

	Final Merit.
1..W. J. Ramsey, Mohican, 37 R. C	104
2..C. H. Martin, Atlanta, 6-pounder	92

BOAT GUNS.

Range, 500 Yards.

	Final Merit.
1..D. D. Donovan, Galena, 3 B. L	141
2..Richard Morray, Mohican, 3 B. L	94
3..George Dunning, Swatara, 12-pounder	82

The recruiting stations for the Marine Corps are to be closed, with the exception of that at Boston. It is said that the men enlisted in Boston are, as a class, generally better than those obtained in any of the other sections of the country.

The corvette Essex has been taken out of dry dock at the Brooklyn Yard, the coppering of her hull having been completed. Nearly all the deck work is finished, and what repairs there are yet to be made belong properly to the engine room. Boatswain Miller has a gang of riggers setting up the standing rigging. The machinery work on the Essex will be finished in the course of four or five weeks.

SUMMONED TO THE RESCUE.

There will be a mass meeting at Klogston Hall, 10 South-street, this afternoon at 1 o'clock under the auspices of the Canal and Harbor Protective Union of the State of New-York, and the poster announcing it explains the object as follows: "Determined to kill the Erie Canal! The railroad grain elevator combines of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo take the elevator case to the United States Supreme Court."

The meeting is called to protest against the said action, and an invitation is extended to all boatmen, merchants, forwarders, tugmen, lightermen, longshoremen, grain scoopers, and every labor organization. "If free canals are proper, why not free wharves in the port of New-York," asks the announcement, "and a suitable number of State elevators to transfer canal grain at a reasonable cost? Come to the rescue!"

PATTI IN A CIGAR SUIT.

An application was made to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on behalf of Morris Jacoby to restrain Lonis Fromer from announcing to the public that he had the permission of Adelina Patti to use her name and picture as the trade mark of a brand of cigars. The plaintiff and defendant were in partnership in 1883 when the latter received a letter from Patti addressed to him personally giving the coveted permission, and the plaintiff claims that the permission was the firm's property. This was denied by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and Morris S. Wise for the defendant, and they told the court that the trade mark was never used until after the dissolution of the firm. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

DOWN IN CENTRAL AMERICA

THE NICARAGUA CANAL AND THE GRANADA RIOTS.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE GREAT WATERWAY—HOW GRANADA VOTES—SAMPLE OF WANAMAKER'S WORK.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, (GREYTOWN,) Nicaragua, Dec. 1.—Everything is proceeding smoothly and steadily along the line of the Nicaragua Canal, the health of the entire party is excellent, and the only regrettable occurrence since my last dispatch is the sad suicide of Jerome Hennessey, Superintendent of Telegraph Construction, which occurred on Friday, Nov. 22, on board the steamboat Adele, while on her passage down the River San Juan, from Fort Castillo Viejo to Greytown.

Mr. Hennessey had been suffering from fever for some time and had been frequently delirious, but refused to go to the hospital. On Thursday, Nov. 21, Chief Engineer Menocal passed Fort Castillo, where he expected to meet Mr. Hennessey. On Friday morning Mr. Hennessey, who was at Castillo, decided to follow the Chief Engineer down to San Juan, and for that purpose went on board the Adele. At about 6:45 o'clock in the morning the Adele was boarded by H. C. Miller and a canoeful of laborers bound for Miller's Camp; Mr. Miller and Mr. Hennessey exchanged a few words of pleasant greeting, and then Mr. Hennessey suddenly left the cabin in which they had met and proceeded to the lower deck. Soon after two pistol shots were heard, but as it was usual to shoot at any stray alligators seen on the river's bank, no particular attention was paid to the shots. A few minutes later, however, a third shot was heard, and Mr. Hennessey was seen to fall off a canoe placed across the Adele's deck, on which he had been sitting, and it soon became apparent that he had shot himself under the left breast with his pistol, a 32-calibre Smith & Wesson.

The unfortunate man lingered one hour from the time he shot himself, or until 7:45 P. M., when he expired, without having spoken a word, apparently without having suffered any pain, and surrounded by the canal men present, who did everything possible to make him comfortable.

Mr. Hennessey's body was taken to Greytown the same night and was interred on the following day. Chief Engineer Menocal and staff attending the funeral.

Chief Engineer Menocal and the Nicaraguan Government Canal Commissioners returned from the capital, Managua, on Nov. 21, and the Commissioners are now engaged in laying out the new town, America, and in improving the streets, location, and suburbs of Greytown.

A committee, appointed by the citizens of Greytown, consisting of ex-Gov. Daniel Sacasa, H. F. Bingham, the British Consul at this port; Don Luis Saenz, Don Ramon Enriques, and H. W. Maillix recently called upon President Sacasa, at Managua, and warmly approved of the work done by the Nicaragua Canal Company. The committee also asked for the institution of a Court of Appeals at Greytown, and asked that the Government Canal Commissioners be instructed to lay out the town of San Juan del Norte in a systematic manner, in view of the growth of that town due to the canal works, and that more system and care be taken in the sale of town lots, &c. The Canal Commissioners were consequently instructed to attend to these matters.

There is no further news from Costa Rica except that order is said to be restored in that republic, and that Jose Rafael Esquivel, the unsuccessful revolutionary chief who recently attempted to assume the dictatorship of Costa Rica, though defeated for the Presidency by Rodriguez, has been expelled, with a number of his followers, from Costa Rica.

Granada, probably the largest and finest city in Nicaragua, had a small edition of a revolution on Sunday, Nov. 17. The occasion of this national holiday was the municipal election which took place on the day referred to. The "fun" began on the day previous, when troops of Progressionists and Conservatives, the former in the majority, began to flock into Granada on foot, on horseback, and by rail. Following up these processions came a detachment of 120 soldiers to reinforce the garrison, and another body of troops of equal strength came in on Sunday morning, election day.

The white-clad, barefooted, bare-footed peones (workmen) were all armed with machettes, (bush-cutting swords,) but they were peaceable and yet full of municipal enthusiasm.

Granada's municipal election system, similar to the national system, is decidedly peculiar. On the first day three days' time is given to the voting continues, the four cantons (districts) of the city, known respectively as San Francisco, La Merced, La Parroquia, and Jalteva, elect a "Directory," which practically answers the purpose of our Alderman of a district, (termed Presidente;) two election inspectors, (escrutadores,) and two Secretaries, (secretarios,) which duties consist in supervising the district election. After the election of this Directorio the election of the Electores, (electors,) consisting of five members, follows, and they, on the 1st of December following, elect their candidate.

Each voter's name is checked off from a list held by the Directory, and any honest man honestly employed can vote as often as a population of 16,000 there are 5,000 voters, but it takes four days by the system referred to to close the election. Naturally, the first day's voting—that for the election of the Directorio, each party having a separate ticket—virtually decides the election. Here is a specimen ballot:

CANTÓN DE JALTEVA.

DIRECTORIO.

Presidente Don Carlos A. Lacayo.
Escrutador Don Dionisio Gutierrez.
Escrutador Don Pedro J. Bermudez.
Secretario Don Alfonso Castrillo.
Secretario Don Salvador Guerrero

ELECTORES.

Don Pablo Montiel.
Don Saturnino Altamirano.
Don Encarnacion Moreira N.
Don Manuel Orteza.
Don Gregorio Cnadrah.

Granada City, according to its population, and, as decided by Congress, has a right to twenty-one electors; San Francisco Canton has five electors, La Parroquia six, La Merced five, and Jalteva five, making the total of twenty-one electors. In a Presidential election the Department of Grunada is entitled to 160 Electors.

Upon the occasion I refer to Gen. Guzman was the "head of party" and directed the Progressionists in their efforts to elect an Alcalde, (Mayor,) and Dr. Menesese represented the Conservative Government or Inglesistas (Church) Party, the factions referred to being known by all three of the designations I have mentioned. From morning until the first day of the election such cries as "Viva el Gobierno," "Viva Granada," "Viva el Pueblo," "Viva el Pueblo Grauadino," "Viva el Gen. Guzman," "Viva Meneses" broke upon the air in all directions, but it was evident that the Progressionists were in far greater strength in Granada than the Government party—though the latter had the troops on their side and trouble was expected.

All went comparatively smoothly during the first hour of voting—from 10 to 11. There were a few "rough-and-tumble" fights, a few steel blades flashed in the air, but that was about all. Eventually, however, the contest became so hot in La Parroquia Canton that the troops had to close the polls. A lively time followed. There was a clash between a body of Progressionists and a body of Conservatives. Knives were drawn, the troops charged the people and finally fired over their heads. Then there was a livelier time still. Stones were showered upon the troops, who retaliated by firing dangerously near the heads of the people; eight or ten people were slightly wounded, and one man, Transito Morales, was killed.

From the many contradictory reports of this event I gather that the shot referred to might have led to much serious rioting had it killed the man for whom it is said to have been intended. It seems to be admitted that Col. Francisco Urbina, in command of the troops, gave the order to fire on the people, and it seems also to be admitted that Don Carlos Alberto Lacaya, a leading citizen of Granada, candidate for President of the Directory, and one of the tallest giants of the giant Lacaya clan, was at that time addressing the free and independent voters from a box turned into form consisting of a flour barrel. This was after the closing of the polls in La Parroquia Canton, and everybody felt more or less ready for a row.

Lieut.-Col. Tomas Balmaceda, who was on horseback, appears to have become more excited than absolutely necessary and to have drawn his revolver and fired at Don Carlos Alberto Lacaya, but, missing that gentleman, killed poor Transito, the shot catching the unfortunate peon in the left side of his throat.

At the sight of the dead man's body the populace became infuriated and yells, stones, and curses filled the air and mingled strangely with the wailing of women and children. With great difficulty did the party leaders avert a deadly conflict between the troops and people, but they were powerless to prevent a mob from gathering in front of the residence of the leader of the Government party, Dr. Meneses, and showering it with stones and curses until the troops with fixed bayonets charged and drove them away. Then matters quieted down.

The remaining days of the election, it may add, passed off in the quietest manner possible—the Progressionists made a "clean sweep" of everything, and were practically unopposed after the first day.

Capt. S. Simons, at one time an old New-York ship Captain, formally hoisted the American flag on board the steamship Victoria, plying on Lake Nicaragua, on Nov. 20 last, and thus do the Stars and Stripes float upon the bosom of Nicaragua's great inland sea.

The steamship Hondo, which vessel left Greytown on Oct. 13, carried her Greytown mail, containing the Nicaragua Canal Company's requisitions for provisions and materials for New-York, and by some unexplained means had the bag resealed in New-York, though unopened, and brought it back to Greytown on Nov. 10, took it away again on Nov. 15, and will have landed it once more in New-York on or about Dec. 4, thus losing six weeks of valuable time and putting the company to much inconvenience by having one batch of requisitions landed here just two months late. Luckily, the company had plenty of stores on hand here, otherwise the consequences would have been serious.

ALBERT T. ALBRO DEAD.

ONE OF A FAMILY WHO HAVE BEEN GROCERS HERE FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Albert T. Albro, whose death occurred yesterday after an illness of about two years, was of a family whose name was very familiar to old New-Yorkers. About fifty years ago three brothers, Stephen V., William H., and Albert T. came to this city as lads and entered the store of their half-brother, Benjamin Albro, who then had one of the largest grocery stores in the city, at the corner of Division and Eldridge streets.

They remained in his employ for several years, until after the removal of the store to the corner of Division and Forsyth streets, and then started in business for themselves. About 1845 Stephen built the store at the corner of the Bowery and Bond-street. Albert was located at Bowery and Fifth-street, and William was further down the Bowery. Although running three stores, the interests of the brothers were identical, Stephen being the manager of their joint affairs, and the other two devoting themselves to the oversight of their respective stores. When Stephen died in 1861, William and Albert took his store at Bond-street together, and also started a new store at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue. William retired a few years ago. Both stores were afterward conducted by Albert alone. It was a matter of pride with him that families who became customers of the business fifty years ago still continued to leave their orders with him.

Benjamin Albro, the half-brother, continued in business alone long after the three brothers left him. Three cousins also came to the city and started in as grocers on the Bowery about 1845 under the name of Albro Brothers. The Albro family in 1848 thus held a good share of the grocery trade of the city. They also established into that business several enterprising young men, among them the members of the firm of Park & Tilford, one or two who became identified with Acker, Merrill & Condit, John Wilkiu, and others whose names have since become well known.

With the death of Benjamin Albro his business passed to another name. Albert Albro leaves a son who is an invalid, and it is likely, on that account, that his two stores will be offered for sale. This will leave in the business only one of the three original branches of the family. Mr. Albro has the residence at Basking Ridge, near Morristown, N. J., where it was his custom to keep his family and live himself during all except the Winter months. On account of his illness he closed that house and came to the city a year or more ago. He died at 155 West Forty-eighth-street. Funeral services will be held there at 11 o'clock tomorrow. Burial will take place at White Plains, where his brother Stephen was buried. He was sixty-nine years old.

THE BUDGET FOR 1890.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT AT WORK.

The city's budget for 1890 was taken up yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Appurtionment for final consideration, and work upon it will be kept up until it is completed at the end of this year. Last year $37,637,069 91 was the total appropriation, but enough money was turned back into the treasury from the unexpended balances of the previous year to reduce this amount to $33,034,319 17. The amount asked for this year by the departments was $39,683,638 71, but the pruning knife of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment reduced this to $36,264,249 31 in making the provisional estimate. The unexpended balances this year will probably amount to $2,500,000.

The appropriation for the Board of Aldermen was the first to be taken up yesterday, and $75,600 was allowed; possibly $1,200 may be added to the amount for an extra clerk. The tax department was allowed $102,300, and the Board of Assessors $18,300 and $1,500 for contingencies. The Mayor's office was allowed $26,000, which includes $10,000 for his Honor's own salary. The Mayor's Marshal got $13,000 where with to run the License Bureau. The allowance for the Controller was $284,500. This includes the appropriation for the cleanlor of markets, as well as that for salaries. As compared with last year's figures, this is $2,300 less. There was appropriated for interest on bonds and stocks next year, $5,327,550 19, and this is $123,579 17 lower than it was last year.

To redeem Croton water bonds $963,666 51 was appropriated; for payments on account of city debt, $134,587 41; for rents, $129,822; for rents of armories and drill rooms, $50,250, an item which was $23,250 less than last year, partially due to the building of new armories; for wages of armorers, engineers, and janitors of armories, $37,960. The item of $5,898,248 for State taxes, against which there has been so much protest, was laid over.

Besides arranging that portion of the budget indicated above, the board appropriated $5,000 to pay for the entertainment of the Pan-American delegates who will visit the city. The East River Bathing Company made a proposition to the board to sell the city three floating baths; the matter was referred to Commissioner Gilroy. Judge John R. Brady asked the board to appropriate $180 to pay counsel assigned in the defense of Shihiok Jugigo, the Japanese murderer, who is under sentence of death. The board thought that title would be setting a bad precedent and refused to do so.

SUCH A LITTLE THIEF.

A FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY OPENS HIS MASTER'S MAIL.

Mr. George D. Nichols of G. D. Nichols & Co., manufacturers of corsets at 46 West Fourteenth-street, has been missing letters containing money from his mail for over a month. He laid the blame on his letter carrier, and without taking the trouble to investigate, he wrote Postmaster Van Cott a number of very irascible letters. Curiously enough, all of the half-dozen letters of complaint he wrote are dated on the 10th and 11th of November.

When the case was turned over to the Superintendent of the city delivery, Mr. Morgan, he assigned Inspector Morris to ferret out the thief, giving him a hint that it would be quite as well to begin with Mr. Nichols's employes. He did so, and quickly discovered that Joseph Breslin, a fourteen-year-old messenger boy, was the culprit. It was his duty to take the mail from the carrier at 8 o'clock every morning, and as the other boy, Samuel Cohen, did not arrive until a half hour later, Joseph had plenty of time to sort out the letters he thought contained money.

When arrested yesterday he confessed that he had stolen and opened a good many letters and that he had $14 or his pilferings saved up at his home, 209 West Sixteenth-street. Such a little thief the Postmaster has never had upon his hands, and he scarcely knows what to do with him. He will be brought before the United States Commissioner to-day.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT INVESTIGATES.

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt visited the Custom House yesterday, unexpectedly. He came for the purpose of looking into a charge, contained in an anonymous letter sent to him, that the Assistant Weighers were last Fall forced to contribute to the Republican and Democratic campaign funds. Mr. Roosevelt summoned about twenty Assistant Weighers to the Civil Service room and questioned them closely. Weigher of the Port O'Brien was there and so was Surveyor Lyon.

Mr. Roosevelt will also look into an assertion that about forty temporary Assistant Weighers, who were Democrats, have been dismissed and their places filled with Republicans. These places are not civil service positions, but the Commissioner maintains that the spirit of the law is that no dismissals shall be made without cause. He did not announce what success he had yesterday. He will continue the investigation to-day. The anonymous letter is said to have borne a Brooklyn postmark.

CHICAGO'S AMUSING CHEEK.

A small clipping from a Chicago newspaper was handed about on the Produce Exchange yesterday and extensively discussed. It was to the effect that the Chicago Board of Trade was the only place where any business was being done. There was a hush on the New-York Exchange, said the article with much complacency, and the brokers there were not making cigar money. The Exchange itself, it was declared, was almost a wreck, and the members of the membership certificates had been hypothecated for refreshments in adjacent restaurants.

There was a good deal of amusement over the thing. "Why," said an old member, "look at the financial condition of the Chicago Board of Trade. It has a big debt, while our Exchange clears from $75,000 to $100,000 every year. The dues out there are $100 a year, while ours are but $25. The wild West appears to be growing wilder instead of more civilized."

PARK BOARD AFFAIRS.

The Park Board yesterday instructed Secretary Burns to advertise in the *City Record* for bids for the construction of a new wing of the American Museum of Natural History. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated $400,000 for this building last week.

Prof. Henry Morton of Stevens Institute, having sent word that he could not serve on the committee appointed to inspect the obelisk, the board sent a request to Prof. Alexis A. Julien of the Columbia School of Mines asking him to serve.

THE PATRIARCHS' GUESTS

A NOTABLE SOCIAL EVENT AT DELMONICO'S.

DÉBUTANTES AT THE BALL—A NEW COTILLION—VISITORS FROM OTHER CITIES—THE DECORATIONS.

The Patriarchs' ball at Delmonico's last night served to bring together a large number of society people to introduce several fair débutantes, and to make known to New-York a new cotillion, which promises to become exceedingly popular, because there is a great deal of it. Mr. Ward McAllister surpassed himself in the arrangements, and the first glimpse of the interior of the ballroom, the main hall, and the red room was sufficient to convince the spectator that the Eastern legends, so far as splendor of decoration is concerned, may be realized in the West—at least once in a while.

As last night was opera night the first of the merrymakers did not arrive until 11:30 o'clock, but they came very rapidly afterward, and by 12:45 o'clock the rooms were crowded. The entrance in Twenty-sixth-street was left unchanged, but after the stairs were climbed the guests found that, instead of entering the hall directly, they were led through the blue room and the two adjoining apartments to the cloak room on the Fifth-avenue side of the building. Thence the entrance was by means of the hall, which had been transformed by the decorations into a great *salon* hung with Portuguese and East India silken embroideries. Tapestries concealed the doorways, and the lower wall was adorned with a dado of flowers and plants. An elaborate scheme of decoration with electricity was also put in use which brought out to a marked degree the colors and beauties of the tapestries.

The big ballroom was profusely decorated with flowers in clusters of ivy, Klondyke, and the electric lights, which are usually so brilliant, were subdued by festoonings of delicately-tinted gauze. The upper supper room was provided with light refreshments in the parlors adjoining the red room, which was converted into an apartment for dancing, was the Hungarian Band, while in the ballroom was Lauder's Orchestra. Both played until the supper was announced.

The supper room was undecorated save for a few plants and a profusion of flowers on the tables. At the managers' table were noticed Mr. and Mrs. McAllister and Mrs. William Astor, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Adair, daughter of Gen. Wadsworth; Mr. C. F. Winthrop and Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mr. Frederick Thompson and Mrs. Bradley Martin. Scattered at the various other tables were these guests of the Patriarchs: Alfred Ghent, Belgian Minister to the United States; Mr. Thomas Cushing and Miss Editu Cushing of Boston, Mr. Wickley Yulee of Florida, Mrs. Alexander and the Misses Alexander of Washington, Mrs. Edward Willink and the Misses Willink of Philadelphia, Mr. Henry Goldthwaite of Mobile, Ala.; Mr. Robert P. Yonng of Ireland, the Hon. Mr. Herbert of the British Legation at Washington, Viscount de Meaux and Mlle. de Meaux, Mr. R. de Marcis van Swiederin of the Russian Navy, Mr. von Hemerdt and Miss von Hemerdt of Amsterdam, Mrs. Arthur Paget of England, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Leiter of Washington, the Hon. Mr. Edwards, the British Legation, and Mr. C. de Murrietta, the European banker.

At the conclusion of the supper the Patriarchs and their guests ascended to the ballroom again, and then the débutantes were presented in all their freshness of charm to the experienced society people around them. The prevailing costumes were of white, pale pink, and pale blue tulle or mousseline de sole, and the wearers were decided to be the most attractive cluster of blossome which the Patriarchs have yet stood sponsors for. They were Miss Wetmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore; Miss Latter, Miss Cottner, Miss Trevor, Miss Gandy, Miss Escorne King, Miss Kipp, Miss Bruce-Price, Miss Gerry, Miss Sophie Taller, the Misses Sands, Miss Churchill, Miss Hoffman and Miss Isabelle Hoffman, Miss Juliet Morgan, Miss Stokes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes; Miss Scott, Miss Ellis Hopkins, Miss Shepard, Miss Pierson, Miss Parsons, Miss Flora Duvis, Miss Dinsmore, and the Misses Del Monte.

For the first time in the country the rule governing the English cotillion was introduced. This meant that the dance was incessant for one hour, Lauder's Band playing continously and the leader of the dance of vexatious delays between the figures. The cotillion was led by Mr. A. S. Cuthart and Mrs. Bradley Martin. The new Patriarche who made their first appearance as such last evening were Mr. Phillip Schuyler, Mr. George L. Rives, and Mr. Charles Lanier instead of the late Mr. N. M. Beckwith.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Lispenard Stewart, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Miss Hope Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Charles Carroll of Washington, Worthington Whitehouse, August Belmont, G. H. Bend, Mrs. Kingsford, J. V. Parker, L. Delwalard, Percy Belmont, Oliver Belmont, Miss Nellie Kingsford, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Haight, H. Le Grand Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am.T.&Cable Co.	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	15
Am.C.O.Tr.rcts.	31½	31½	31½	31½	950
Am.C.O. Tr. cts.	32	32	32	32	10
Am. Express....	113	113	113	113	5
Am. Cattle Tr...	10	10	10	10	200
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	34	34¼	33¾	34	3,850
Atlantic & Pac..	5	5	5	5	50
Canada Southern	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	200
Canadian Pacific.	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅝	22
Ches. & At. Ben.	6½	6½	6½	6½	100
Central Pacific..	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	150
Ches. & Ohio	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	1,000
C. & O. 1st pf....	65	65	65	65	200
C. & O. 2d pf....	44½	44½	44½	44½	700
Chi. Gas Trust...	41¾	42	40⅝	41⅝	4,100
Chic. & Alton....	133	133	133	133	33
Chicago & N. W.	111½	111½	110¾	111¼	950
Chi. & N. W. pf..	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	70
C., R. & Q.....	105½	105½	105½	106½	1,200
C., M. & St. P..	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	6,000
C. M. & St. P. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	270
C., R. I. & Pac...	97¾	97¾	97¾	97⅝	568
C., St. L. & P....	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	100
C., St. L. & P. pf.	39	39	39	39	600
C., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70	100
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	10
Del. & Hud....	137	137	137	137	1,000
Colorado Coal....	38½	39¼	38½	39¼	950
Col., H. V. & Tol.	20	20	20	20	100
Chi. & E. Ill....	34	34	34	34	1,800
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	80	81½	80	81½	1,050
Com. Cable.....	103½	103½	103½	103½	100
Consol. Gas Co....	88½	89	88½	89	502
Del., Lack. & W.	138½	138½	137¾	137¾	26,569
Den., Tex. & F. W.	15	15	14¾	15	1,000
Den. & R. G.....	16	16	16	16	300
Des. & C. F. pf.	41½	43	41½	43	500
E. T., V. & Ga....	9½	9½	9½	9½	100
E. T., V. & G. pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	2,720
Evans. & T. H....	97	97	97	97	100
Gt. Nor. pf. sub.	47	47½	45	47½	2,720
Ill. C., leased l..	98	98	98	98	100
L. E. & West.....	17½	17½	17½	17½	500
Lake Shore.....	108¾	108¾	108	108¾	1,010
Louis. & Nash....	86½	87¼	85½	87⅛	15,670
Marq., Mich. Con.	9	9	9	9	100
Minnesota Iron..	92	92	92	92	100
Minn. & St. L....	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼	625
Minn. & St. L. pf.	12	12	11¾	11¾	310
Missouri Pacific.	68½	69¾	68½	68¾	12,100
Mo., Kan. & T....	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	8,625
Morris & Essex..	147	147	147	147	100
Nat. Lead Trust	19⅜	19⅜	18¾	19	1,450
New Cent. Coal..	10	10	10	10	5
N. J. Central....	122	122	122	122	200
N. Y. Central....	107⅝	108	107⅛	108	350
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¾	44¾	43⅝	44¼	5,900
N. Y., O. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	38	38	38	38	5
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	300
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	66¾	66¾	350
N. Y., S. & W....	7¾	8	7¾	8	50
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	32	32	32	32	50
Norf. & West. pf.	59¾	59⅝	59¼	59⅜	600
Northern Pac....	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32½	510
Northern Pac. pf.	76⅝	76¾	76⅛	76⅜	2,209
Ohio & Miss....	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	2,420
Ontario Mining..	36	36	36	36	110
Ontario & West.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	2,062
Oregon N. & N....	101	101	101	101	20
Oregon S. L.....	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¾	404
Oregon & Trans.	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34⅝	815
Pacific Mail.....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	300
Phil. & Reading.	39⅞	40	38⅞	39¼	30,810
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	189½	189½	189½	189½	225
Quicksilver.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	200
Rich. & W. P....	21¾	21¾	21½	21¾	1,385
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	200
R. W. & O.....	106	106	106	103	108
St. L. & S. F....	15	15	15	15	110
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	94	94	94	94	150
St. P. & Duluth pf.	85	85	85	85	15
St. P. & Omaha pf.	99½	99½	99½	99¾	10
St. P., M. & M....	112½	113½	112½	113	900
Southern Pacific..	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	600
St. L., Ark. & T..	6½	6½	6½	6½	200
Sugar Refin. Co..	61¾	63½	59½	62	34,105
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	75¼	76¼	75¼	75¾	2,000
Texas Pacific....	19	19	19	19	100
Union Pacific....	69½	69¾	68¾	68⅝	1,900
U. S. Express....	84½	84½	84½	84½	207
W., St. L. & P....	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	1,000
Wells-Fargo Ex..	140	140	140	140	5
West. Union Tel..	86	86	85½	85½	827
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	100
Wisconsin Cent..	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	800

Total sales.....189,178

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s....	110½	110½	110½	110½	$2,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s....	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	5,000
B. C. R. & N. 1st.	96½	96½	96½	96½	3,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st	102	102	102	102	2,000
Canada So. 1st....	108½	108½	108¼	108¼	3,000
Cent. Pac. 1st 6s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	11,000
Cen. P. 5s of 1939.	103½	104	103⅝	104	10,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	21,000
C. & O. 2d m. fd..	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	1,000
C. & O. A. & G. 4s.	75½	75½	75½	75½	1,000
C. & O. 2.5s, reb.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1,000
C. & E. G. 1st....	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	1,000
Col. & H. V. 7s....	77½	77½	77½	77½	15,000
Col. & H. V. 6s....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	3,000
D. & R. 1st 7s, 90-c.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	3,000
D. & R. Pur. Mon.	114	114	114	114	5,000
Den. & R. G. 4s....	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	26,000
Det., B. C. & Mack.	37	37	37	37	10,000
Det., M. & T. 7s..	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Erie 2d cons.....	101½	101½	101	101	110,500
Erie 2d....	118	118	118	118	4,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	105	105	105	105	21,000
Georgia Pac. 1st.	114	114	114	114	1,000
Han. & Pac. Con. 5s.	80½	80½	80½	80½	1,000
Ind., B. & W. 2d 7s.	75½	75½	75½	75½	15,000
Ind. C. & L. 1st....	74	74	74	74	2,000
Ind. C. & W. 1st....	68	68	68	68	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st....	85	85	85	85	1,000
Iron Mt. 2d. 5s....	87	87	87	87	50,000
Kan. Pacific cn....	114½	114½	114½	114½	7,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, 95...	105½	105½	105½	105½	15,000
Kan. & Texas cn..	109	109	109	109	10,000
Kan. & P. gen. 5s.	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	11,000
Kan. & P. gen. 6s.	74	74	74	74	102,000
Lacled. Gas 1st....	88½	88½	88	88	31,000
Long Dock 7s....	108½	108½	108½	108½	1,000
L. & N. scd. l. r. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
L. & N. 1st. Cec. 5s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
L. N. A. & C. 1st cn.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Lehigh's Coal 5s.	109	109	109	109	5,000
Mich. Cent. 7s....	116	116	116	116	2,000
Mich. Cent. 5s, 1931.	112	112	112	112	22,000
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st.	118½	118½	118½	118½	5,000
M. L. S. & W. 1st. M.	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
Missouri Pac. 3d.	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,000
N. J. C. 1st 7s....	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, reb.	110½	110½	110½	110½	8,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	103½	103½	103½	103½	4,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st....	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	10,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st....	117½	117½	117½	117½	10,000
N. Y. L. & W. 1st.	134½	134½	134½	134½	5,000
Nor. & W. 1st cr..	98½	98½	98½	98½	2,000
N. Pac. & Mon. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
North. Pac. 1st....	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	20,000
North. Pac. 2d....	112	112	112	112	10,000
Northwest cn. 5s.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	2,000
Northwest s. f. 5s.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Northwest s. f. 6s.	115½	115½	115½	115½	2,000
Northwest ext. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	7,000
O. & M. 2d 7s....	122½	122½	122½	122½	2,000
Ohio South. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102	10,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103	103	103	103	18,000
Pitts. & W. 1st....	85¾	85¾	83¾	84¾	31,000
Read. 1st. inc....	78¾	79¾	78¾	79¾	4,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	50	50	50	50	10,000
Reading gen. 4s..	89½	90½	89½	89½	25,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d.					
D. & M. certs....	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s..	113½	113½	113½	113½	3,000
Rock Island 5s....	107	107	106¾	106¾	11,000
R. W. & O. cn....	109¾	110	109¾	110	3,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st.					
ex. c....	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	8,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	5,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. B.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	7,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. C.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	1,000
St. Paul cr. 5s....	104½	104½	104	104	3,000
S. C. 1st, D. & G.					
5s....	99	99	99	99	4,000
St. P. 1st, S. M....	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st. 4s.....	86¼	86¼	85¾	85¾	21,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st. col. tr. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	2,000
San A. & A. P. 1st.					
6s of 1926.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	5,000
Shen. Val. 1st. t. r.	111	111	111	111	10,000
Shen. Val. gen. 5s.	45	45½	45	45½	35,000
So. C. 1st, c. & A.	94	94	94	94	1,000
Tenn. C. of. 1st. r.	96	96	96	96	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s....	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	5,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	36¼	36¼	36½	36⅜	11,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	78½	78½	78½	78½	1,000
Union Elev. 1st..	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	6,000
U. P. Col. tr. 5s..	90	90	90	90	10,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113	113	113	113	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1897.	114½	114½	114½	114½	7,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	116	116	116	116	14,000
Vir. Mid. gen. 5s.	75	75	75	75	2,000
Wabash 1st....	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	18,000
Wabash 2d....	82	82½	82	82½	75,000
Wabash 2d, Feb.					
& Apld.....	80¼	81	80¼	81	32,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97	97	95	95	10,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	9,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106½	106½	106	106¼	2,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	11,000

Total sales.....$1,134,000

Under the heading "Either 29" (including $10,000 at 74⅜ and $15,000 at 74⅝, seller 29.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argentine.....	.16	.19	.15	.16	260
Astoria.....	.18	.18	.11	.16	2,000
Beet & Belcher.	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	100
Barcelona.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Colo., Si. & Va.	4.75	4.75	4.65	4.65	250
El Cristo.....	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	3,200
Exchequer.....	.60	.60	.60	.60	500
Gould & Curry.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Horn Silver.....	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	500
Little Chief....	.29	.29	.29	.29	100
Mexican.....	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Mutual S. & M.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	200
Occidental.....	.95	1.00	.95	1.00	400
Phoenix of Ar. Z.	.43	.43	.37	.40	500
Sappho Nevada..	.05	.05	.05	.05	600
Sierra Nevada..	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	100
Silver King.....	.50	.50	.50	.50	40
Sutter Tunnel....	.58	.59	.58	.59	900
Utah Consol.....	.90	.90	.90	.90	300

Total sales..... 9,990

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil..	31½	31½	31	31½	200
Atch., Top. & S.F.	34¼	34¾	33¾	34	1,720
Chi. Gas Trust...	41¾	42	41½	41½	50
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	170
Chi., Bur. & Q.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	120
C., M. & St. P....	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	3,890
Del., Lack. & W.	138¼	139	137¾	138¾	12,980
Edison El. L. Co.	100	100	100	100	3
Keely Motor.....	4	4¼	4	4¼	80
Lake Shore.....	108¼	108¾	108	108¾	350
Louis. & Nash....	66	87¼	86	87¼	5,860
L. E. & W. pf....	67½	67½	67½	67½	100
Mo. Pacific.....	68¾	69¼	68¾	69¼	13,070
Mo., K. & Texas.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	100
Nat. Lead Trust.	19⅜	19⅜	18¾	18⅞	860
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¼	44¾	43¾	44	6,180
N. Y. & W. pf....	59½	59½	59½	59½	100
Ohio & Miss.....	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	100
Phil. & Reading.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	36,860
Rich. & W. P....	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	420
Sugar Ref. Co....	62	63¾	59¾	62¾	8,060
Union Pacific....	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	1,610
Western Union..	86¼	86¼	85¾	85¾	40

Total sales..... 92,963

Offi.

Pipe Line certs.	105	105⅜	104⅜	105	125,000
Clearances.....					280,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi. Gas 1st.....	93¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	$10,000
Erie 2d cn.....	101	101	101	101	4,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	105	105	105	105	5,000
O. C. & S. F. 5s.	73½	73½	73½	73½	500
Int. & G. N. 1st.	104	104	104	104	3,000
Long Island 5s..	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	1,000
M., K. & T. 6s..	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	2,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Pur. Pac. 1st. c..	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1,000
Ohio South. inc..	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	2,000
Reading 4s.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	10,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	2,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	56	56	56	56	1,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	5,000
St. L. & S. F. 6s.	120	120	120	120	1,000
W. Union col. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	2,000

Total sales..... 189,178

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Dock 5s....	110½	110½	110½	110½	$2,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s....	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	5,000
B. C. R. & N. 1st.	96½	96½	96½	96½	3,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st	102	102	102	102	2,000
Canada So. 1st....	108½	108½	108¼	108¼	3,000
Cent. Pac. 1st 6s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	11,000
Cen. P. 5s of 1939.	103½	104	103⅝	104	10,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	21,000
C. & O. 2d m. fd..	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	1,000
C. & O. A. & G. 4s.	75½	75½	75½	75½	1,000
C. & O. 2.5s, reb.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1,000
C. & E. G. 1st....	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	1,000
Col. & H. V. 7s....	77½	77½	77½	77½	15,000
Col. & H. V. 6s....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	3,000
D. & R. 1st 7s, 90-c.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	3,000
D. & R. Pur. Mon.	114	114	114	114	5,000
Den. & R. G. 4s....	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	26,000
Det., B. C. & Mack.	37	37	37	37	10,000
Det., M. & T. 7s..	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Erie 2d cons.....	101½	101½	101	101	110,500
Erie 2d....	118	118	118	118	4,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	105	105	105	105	21,000
Georgia Pac. 1st.	114	114	114	114	1,000
Han. & Pac. Con. 5s.	80½	80½	80½	80½	1,000
Ind., B. & W. 2d 7s.	75½	75½	75½	75½	15,000
Ind. C. & L. 1st....	74	74	74	74	2,000
Ind. C. & W. 1st....	68	68	68	68	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st....	85	85	85	85	1,000
Iron Mt. 2d. 5s....	87	87	87	87	50,000
Kan. Pacific cn....	114½	114½	114½	114½	7,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, 95...	105½	105½	105½	105½	15,000
Kan. & Texas cn..	109	109	109	109	10,000
Kan. & P. gen. 5s.	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	11,000
Kan. & P. gen. 6s.	74	74	74	74	102,000
Lacled. Gas 1st....	88½	88½	88	88	31,000
Long Dock 7s....	108½	108½	108½	108½	1,000
L. & N. scd. l. r. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
L. & N. 1st. Cec. 5s.	106	106	106	106	1,000
L. N. A. & C. 1st cn.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Lehigh's Coal 5s.	109	109	109	109	5,000
Mich. Cent. 7s....	116	116	116	116	2,000
Mich. Cent. 5s, 1931.	112	112	112	112	22,000
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st.	118½	118½	118½	118½	5,000
M. L. S. & W. 1st. M.	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
Missouri Pac. 3d.	113½	113½	113½	113½	5,000
N. J. Cent. gen. 5s.	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,000
N. J. C. 1st 7s....	102½	102½	102½	102½	1,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, reb.	110½	110½	110½	110½	8,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, ext.	103½	103½	103½	103½	4,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st....	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	10,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st....	117½	117½	117½	117½	10,000
N. Y. L. & W. 1st.	134½	134½	134½	134½	5,000
Nor. & W. 1st cr..	98½	98½	98½	98½	2,000
N. Pac. & Mon. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
North. Pac. 1st....	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	20,000
North. Pac. 2d....	112	112	112	112	10,000
Northwest cn. 5s.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	2,000
Northwest s. f. 5s.	108	108	108	108	1,000
Northwest s. f. 6s.	115½	115½	115½	115½	2,000
Northwest ext. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	7,000
O. & M. 2d 7s....	122½	122½	122½	122½	2,000
Ohio South. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102	10,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103	103	103	103	18,000
Pitts. & W. 1st....	85¾	85¾	83¾	84¾	31,000
Read. 1st. inc....	78¾	79¾	78¾	79¾	4,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	50	50	50	50	10,000
Reading gen. 4s..	89½	90½	89½	89½	25,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d.					
D. & M. certs....	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	10,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s..	113½	113½	113½	113½	3,000
Rock Island 5s....	107	107	106¾	106¾	11,000
R. W. & O. cn....	109¾	110	109¾	110	3,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st.					
ex. c....	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	8,000
St. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	5,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. B.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	7,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. C.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	1,000
St. Paul cr. 5s....	104½	104½	104	104	3,000
S. C. 1st, D. & G.					
5s....	99	99	99	99	4,000
St. P. 1st, S. M....	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st. 4s.....	86¼	86¼	85¾	85¾	21,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st. col. tr. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½	2,000
San A. & A. P. 1st.					
6s of 1926.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	5,000
Shen. Val. 1st. t. r.	111	111	111	111	10,000
Shen. Val. gen. 5s.	45	45½	45	45½	35,000
So. C. 1st, c. & A.	94	94	94	94	1,000
Tenn. C. of. 1st. r.	96	96	96	96	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s....	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	5,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	36¼	36¼	36½	36⅜	11,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st.	78½	78½	78½	78½	1,000
Union Elev. 1st..	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	6,000
U. P. Col. tr. 5s..	90	90	90	90	10,000
U. P. 1st of 1896.	113	113	113	113	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1897.	114½	114½	114½	114½	7,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	116	116	116	116	14,000
Vir. Mid. gen. 5s.	75	75	75	75	2,000
Wabash 1st....	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	18,000
Wabash 2d....	82	82½	82	82½	75,000
Wabash 2d, Feb.					
& Apld.....	80¼	81	80¼	81	32,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	97	97	95	95	10,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	9,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106½	106½	106	106¼	2,000
West Shore 4s, r.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	11,000

Total sales..... $1,134,000

Under the heading "Either 29" (including $10,000 at 74⅜ and $15,000 at 74⅝, seller 29.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argentine.....	.16	.19	.15	.16	260
Astoria.....	.18	.18	.11	.16	2,000
Beet & Belcher.	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	100
Barcelona.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Colo., Si. & Va.	4.75	4.75	4.65	4.65	250
El Cristo.....	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	3,200
Exchequer.....	.60	.60	.60	.60	500
Gould & Curry.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Horn Silver.....	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	500
Little Chief....	.29	.29	.29	.29	100
Mexican.....	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	100
Mutual S

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES

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FOR IRELAND'S ELEVATION

PARNELL REPLYING TO LORD SALISBURY.

THE IRISH LEADER ADDRESSING LARGE CROWDS AT NOTTINGHAM—THE OUTCOME OF HOME RULE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Mr. Parnell arrived at Nottingham to-day. There was a great crowd at the railway station, and he was greeted with mingled groans and cheers.

He addressed a large meeting this afternoon. He declared that there never had been a movement of such magnitude to the country which was so comparatively free from crime as the Land League movement. The object of the home-rule movement was to regenerate Ireland, especially with regard to her industrial condition.

Manufactures might be developed to such an extent as to take the strain off the land and enable the people to look to other means than farming for gaining a living, but the idea was not tenable that Ireland could be governed by England's promoting her industries. Irishmen themselves must promote Irish industries by building harbors, clearing out the channels of rivers, and reclaiming waste lands—not at the expense of the English exchequer, but of the Irish exchequer, or, best of all, through the efforts of local and individual enterprise and with private capital. Mr. Balfour's plan of making railways through impoverished districts was a vain expenditure of money.

Home rule aimed at national regeneration, and this implied the regeneration of the industries and the industrial and commercial spirit of the people. If home rule were granted, it would not discourage the rich people of England from promoting industrial developments, but the money would be judiciously and advantageously employed instead of being wasted, as now, in maintaining power a Government of fraud and trickery. Expenditure of that sort would enable Ireland to get and to keep her head above water and so exercise and develop the qualities of her people that she would be no longer an exhibition for the wonder and scorn of the nations of the world. [Cheers.]

Briefly referring to the Parnell Commission, the speaker said that he believed the Judges' report would not discredit the national movement.

Mr. Parnell devoted the speech he made to-night to the Tenants' League. He said this was by far the greatest and most power.ul peaceable movement ever organized in Ireland or any other country. Although Ireland was tranquil, she was not appeased. She did not submit. On the contrary, the people's dislike of the Government was tenfold more intense in the experiences of three years of coercion. But the country, though it did not yield, was tranquil because of the faith it had in the assurances of Mr. Gladstone that a triumphant Liberal Party would soon give it its legitimate freedom.

Mr. Parnell proceeded to say that it would be impossible to govern Ireland by mere coercion, but Balfour's mixture of coercion and constitutionalism would never succeed. Mr. Balfour had made several mistakes; among these was that he had neglected to provide for arrears of rent and for the restitution of evicted tenants. This had led to the formation of the new agrarian movement which would sweep Balfour and his prop s away as chaff is swept before the whirlwind.

If the Government had nothing to be ashamed of in its connection with the *Times*, doubtless it would gratify curiosity by making known the truth about the matter. The country wanted to know how far the Government had gone in a course so mean and so thoroughly contrary to the English spirit as to attack men from ambush and by the use of such disreputable instruments.

He knew the letters were forgeries, but he would rather have died than have accepted the vindication the Government offered him. The Parnell Commission, instead of trying the personal indictment, had tried the Irish nation and the movements of the Irish party.

Mr. Parnell declared that all the talk about a Protestant minority being animated by a spirit of hostility to an Irish Parliament and opposing it on Catholics oppressing Protestants is fallacious. He further declared that the modified home rule as proposed by Mr. Gladstone is preferable to Grattan's scheme, which contained several elements of friction.

VARIED FEELING IN BRAZIL.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The *Times's* Lisbon correspondent says the Empress's diamonds were not stolen. They had not been left in the rooms.

Passengers by the Tamar, which arrived yesterday, assert that there is great discontent in Rio Grande do Sul, the inhabitants of which declare that they would rather unite with Uruguay than consent to federation. Cipher telegrams from Rio Janeiro say that operations on the Bourse have paralyzed the banks, making great difficulties in dealing with exchange bills.

The *Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent says that advices from Brazil by mail report that the proclamation of the republic was received with enthusiasm in all places where the German population predominates.

DISTURBED EAST AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 17.—Bushiri, the noted Arab who led the insurgents in their revolt, and who was captured by villagers of Mgalla and handed over to the Germans, has been hanged.

Advices from the interior state that King Mwanga, who was driven from Uganda some time ago by a revolt headed by disaffected chiefs, has succeeded in reconquering his kingdom.

Manoonda, the chief of the natives in the Shiro River district, has accepted Portuguese sovereignty.

UNEASY CROWNED HEADS.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The *Weser-Zeitung* of Bremen says that another plot against the Czar has been discovered, and that a number of military officers in St. Petersburg have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in it.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Advices from Shanghai are to the effect that several high officials are implicated in a futile attempt to assassinate the King of Corea, who is reported as desiring to abdicate in favor of Prince Min-Yong-Gyik, and have been exiled to Hong-Kong.

EUROPE'S LABOR TROUBLES.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Superintendent of the mines in the Saar district has informed the men that the eight-hours' shift is included in the labor regulations; that equality of wages is not practicable, but that increased pay shall be given to men who are not able to earn a living on the pay heretofore given. Despite the concessions made to the miners in this district, the strike is under full headway.

BERNE, Dec. 17.—The strike of the printers in this city has ended in the complete defeat of the men.

STANLEY GOING NORTH.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 17.—The Mausourah, the yacht of the Khédive, will probably sail on Tuesday next with Stanley, Emin Pasha, and others for Cairo.

Col. Evan Smith, the British Consul General here, who represented Queen Victoria at the investiture of the Sultan with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, yesterday gave a dinner to Henry M. Stanley. The shipping in the harbor were illuminated in honor of the event.

ASKING A CONSUL'S RECALL

LONDON, Dec. 18.—It is reported from Tangiers that, owing to the action of Consul Lewis in the seizure of firearms, the Government has cabled to Washington demanding that he be recalled.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

RIGA, Dec. 17.—The municipal authorities at their meeting to-day conducted the proceedings in the Russian language instead of the German, in accordance with the ukase recently issued by the Czar. This was the first time the Russian language was used at a meeting of the Council. Mayor Oettingen and Councilors Hillner, Hausmann, and Tiemer withdrew from the meeting owing to the enforcement of the use of the Russian language, and the Municipal Secretary resigned for the same cause.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—While a postman was delivering mail in a building in Hatton Garden this morning, he was attacked by three men, severely wounded and robbed. It is stated that the mail stolen comprised registered packets from the Cape of Good Hope containing diamonds. The Post Office authorities, however, declare that the Cape mail was delivered yesterday.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 304 to 198 nullified the election of the Boulangist, M. Laur. He was elected for Neuilly by a majority of 2,000 over the Republican candidate. The Chamber also voted, by 338 to 61, against the proposition to give urgency to a measure declaring amnesty for Boulanger and his condemned associates.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Count Moltke kept his bed for a few days, ill with influenza. He has recovered. There is a serious outbreak of the epidemic among the garrison at Mayence.

The Governor of Kieff has closed twenty Catholic churches. No reason is given for this proceeding.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.—In the Reichsrath to-day Count von Taaffe, the Austrian Prime Minister, stated that the Government did not propose to advise the Emperor of Austria to be crowned King of Bohemia or to alter the Bohemian Constitution.

ROME, Dec. 17.—It is reported that a deficiency of 2,000,000 lire ($400,000) was incurred during the administration of the late Syndic of Rome, Duke Torlonia.

CAIRO, Dec. 17.—The General Assembly today approved the abolition of the corvee or tax of personal service.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S WILL.

FULL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT AS WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, Dec. 17.—The will of the late Jefferson Davis was filed for probate to-day in the Clerk's office of Harrison County. Following is a copy of the document:

"I, Jefferson Davis, of the county of Harrison and State of Mississippi, being of sound and disposing mind, but of such advanced age as to suggest a near approach of death, do make this my last will and testament, written with my own hand and signed in the presence of three competent witnesses.

"*First*—I give and bequeath to my wife, Varina Davis, all of my personal belongings, including library, furniture, correspondence, and the Brierfields plantation, (proper,) with all its appurtenances, being and situated in the county of Warren, State of Mississippi, and being the same on which we lived and toiled together for many years from the time of our marriage.

Second—I give and bequeath to Mary Routh Ellis of Philadelphia, Penn., all of my right, title, and interest in and to the Ellisten plantation, being and situated in the parish of Tensas, State of Louisiana, the same being the place on which her father resided.

Third—I give and bequeath to Mary Ridgely Dorsey, eldest daughter of William H. G. Dorsey of Howard County, State of Maryland, all of my right, title, and interest to the Limerick plantation, being and situated in the parish of Tensas, State of Louisiana, viz.: The interest in and to so much of said plantation as was the property of the late Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey.

Fourth—I give and bequeath to my daughter, Varina Anne Davis, all the other property, real, personal, and mixed, which was inherited by me from Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, deceased, and of which I may die seized and possessed.

Fifth—To my wife, Varina Davis, and to my daughters, Margaret Davis Hayes and Varina Anne Davis, as residuary legatees, I give and bequeath all the property, real, personal, and mixed, of which I may die seized and possessed, and which has not been disposed of by the preceding articles.

Sixth—I appoint my tried and true friend, Jacob U. Payne of New-Orleans, La., and my son-in-law, J. Addison Hayes, executors of this, my last will and testament, they to serve without bond and to have immediate seizure and possession of all my property contemporaneously with the decease of myself, and to each I delegate the power to select and appoint his successor to take effect in the contingency of the death of either before the affairs of the estate have been fully settled.

In testimony thereof this will written by my own hand is signed on the day and date below written and in the presence of Frank Kennedy, R. W. Foster, and A. Evans. JEFF'SON DAVIS.

SATURDAY, 20th February, 1886.

On this Saturday, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1886, the above named Jefferson Davis signed and sealed this instrument and published and delivered the same as and for his last will, and we, in his presence and at his request and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

R. W. FOSTER,
A. EVANS,
FRANK KENNEDY, } Witnesses.

EMIN PASHA'S EARLY DAYS.

STUDIES AND TASTES WHICH LED TO HIS AFRICAN LIFE.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 17.—Dr. Emanuel Schnitzer, an uncle of Emin Pasha, is visiting in Pittsburg, and tells an entertaining story of the explorer's boyhood days and earlier history.

"Emin Pasha is my dead brother's son," he said, "and his right name is Edward Schnitzer. I knew him from the time he was born in his father's house at Oppeln, near Breslau, Silesia, until he went to Turkey, where from the very first he enjoyed the protection of Ismail Pasha and soon gained great influence in the affairs of State. He is of Jewish parentage. His father died when Edward was still in swaddling clothes, and his mother then removed to Neisse. At fifteen Edward entered college there and was considered a very bright boy. He was such a diligent student that he carried off nearly all the prizes during his term. His close application almost cost him his eyesight, however, and when he left college his physician ordered him to desist from reading and writing for at least a year. Thus his eyesight became somewhat rested.

"He then visited the universities at Breslau, Berlin, and Koenigsburg, studying medicine and paying particular attention to botany. The latter study became a hobby with him. From its study came the desire to visit strange lands, and especially tropical climates, where unknown plants and trees were to be found. He made the acquaintance of Ismail Pasha while the latter was travelling in Germany. After Ismail Pasha's death he married his protector's widow, a Grecian woman of great beauty and talent.

"The news of his mother's death, which occurred a few weeks ago, will be a severe blow to my nephew, and it ought to be kept from him until he has fully recovered from the effects of his accident. My wife's woman, who has never ceased to love her son passionately, succumbed at last to grief and anxiety over his supposed terrible fate in Africa."

FOR SENATOR VEST'S SEAT.

JEFF CHANDLER SAID TO BE READY TO CONTEST FOR IT.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—A special from Jefferson City states that the rumor is being circulated there with great persistence that the Hon. Jeff Chandler has consented at last to enter the field as a candidate in opposition to Senator Vest, at the expiration of the latter's term in 1891. It is claimed that Mr. Chandler will enter the field as a protection Democrat, and will have a large support from the outset of his canvass.

The dispatch also states that it has been found impossible thus far to trace the rumor to any source, and its reliability is seriously doubted among the more astute politicians of the State capital. Mr. Chandler was a Republican in years gone by, and was a candidate for the Attorney Generalship in 1874, but latterly has allied himself with the Democrats. He will be remembered as counsel for the defense in the Star Route trials. He is at present solicitor for the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railway, and is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the West, in addition to being a man of unusual eloquence and broad intellect and learning. THE TIMES'S correspondent called on Mr. Chandler to-night, but he refused to be seen.

MERIDEN VOTES REPUBLICAN.

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 17.—The Republicans won a big victory to-day in the city election. They carried everything but City Clerk, and are returned to power after three years. The opposing candidates for Mayor were Benjamin Page (Rep.) and State Senator George N. Morse, (Dem.) Greater interest was shown in the contest than any previous one for many years. Both parties worked hard, and Mr. Page was victorious by 243 majority. The City Clerk, Herman Hess, went through on his popularity alone and the opposition to making changes in the office.

The Council will stand 21 Republicans to 9 Democrats, with 1 absentee Republican, making the actual vote 20 Republicans to 9 Democrats. The fight was not a political one, but a taxpayers' battle. The Democrats had been inefficient, and intended to raise the taxes for next year. This brought out the verdict, which is a big surprise.

A THOUSAND MINERS STRIKE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 17.—About one thousand coal miners employed by the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company at the Walston and Adrian Mines went out on strike this morning.

They demand increased pay for working clay veins, a decrease in rent, and the levying by the company of an assessment on each miner for the benefit of the Miners' Relief Committee. The company's headquarters are here and the officials confirm the story. They have as yet decided on no plan of action.

A BRITISH SCHOONER SEIZED.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 17.—The British schooner Mary, which arrived yesterday from Cape Broyle, N. F., with a cargo of fish, was seized to-day by Collector Presson for discharging her cargo without a permit. The penalty is $1,000, and the case has been referred to the authorities at Washington.

Geo. C. Flint Co., 14th-st., by getting out new designs in Furniture of good taste, have captured the holiday trade.—*Adv.*

KEELEY STILL PROMISING

CONSOLING HIS VICTIMS WITH EMPTY WORDS.

HE ADMITS THAT HIS "GRADUATING" WORK IS SADLY BEHIND, BUT CLAIMS ULTIMATE SUCCESS FOR HIS "MOTOR."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—There was a meeting this afternoon at Sheare's Club Hall, Eighth and Walnut streets, of the stockholders of the Keeley Motor Company. The meeting was called to order by Secretary Schellerman, who read the by-law governing the company's meetings, and stated that 35,079 shares of the stock were represented in person or by proxy.

Mr. Harrison Snyder was nominated for Chairman on motion of Charles C. Collier, and then Gen. Ballinger at once proceeded to get in some very vigorous kicks, claiming that the meeting was illegal, as half the stockholders were not represented and protesting against any action being taken. Secretary Schellerman put the motion, which was carried, and Mr. Snyder took the Chair. He made a few remarks, when he was interrupted by Gen. Ballinger, who asked for an interpretation of the by-law fixing the office of the company as the place of meeting. "This is not the office of the company, and the rules say that the meeting shall be held at the office of the company," said Gen. Ballinger.

Secretary Schellerman and J. Joseph Murphy at length succeeded in convincing the stockholders present that the meeting was perfectly legal, and the business proceeded. The report of the Board of Directors was called for, but there appeared to be no one ready to present it, and many present wondered if there was one to present. Secretary Schnellerman then read a lengthy report from Mr Keely, which began by giving a brief history of the litigation between himself and Bennett C. Wilson. Referring to the action of the court in imprisoning him for contempt, Mr. Keely, in his report, said:

"This is not the time or occasion, nor perhaps am I the proper person, to review the litigation or present it in its proper light before you and the public. It is sufficient to say now that when the facts pending the litigation are presented to the public, as they certainly will be, it will stand out in bold relief as the most flagrant travesty on justice in the history of our time, and my committal to prison was as gross an act as could be perpetrated in the name of justice."

Mr. Keely then entered into a long discussion of the difficulties in which he had been involved with the Board of Directors during the year 1888 and passed on to the condition of his work at the present time. He said that while the work of graduating or "adjusting" the motion engine had not progressed so rapidly as he had expected, yet no serious obstacles had presented themselves, and there were none affecting the principle or "essence" of his work.

"The Board of Directors of the company," continued Mr. Keely, "have witnessed the operation of my provisional engine, while I have been engaged in its graduation, and many of its number have no doubts as to the success of the engine. While I cannot name a time within which the graduation of my provisional engine will be completed, I can say that it cannot be a protracted period, and when such graduation is finished, an engine, one or more, of the special size or form best adapted for commercial purposes, will at once be ordered, and the building of them will me merely a matter of mechanical skill."

At the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Keely's report a Board of Directors was nominated in accordance with Mr. Keely's recommendation, three being New-York gentlemen and the other four residents of this State, as follows: Henry C. Howells, Joseph Annin, and A. R. Eddy, New-York; Harry Shryder, Lancaster; Thomas Edward, H. Graham, and Richard M. Popham.

MR. BRICE CONFIDENT.

HE DOES NOT FEAR THE REVOLT IN THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 17.—The Hon. Calvin S. Brice arrived in Columbus to-day, and during the afternoon has been in consultation with numerous political and personal friends. Heretofore Mr. Brice has said but little as to his candidacy for the Senate, further than to indicate that, so far as he was able to judge, his chances were good. The inauguration of a movement hostile to his candidacy at Cleveland by a faction in his own party has somewhat aroused him, and that he does not propose to be thrust aside by this fragment of the party may be judged by the vigorous language used in referring to the movement. In an interview to-night Mr. Brice says:

"The opposition which has taken form, as announced in the papers, comes from a small minority of the Cuyahoga Democracy, from men who are excrescences of the party there, hangers-on at a Reform Club, followers of Virgil P. Cline. Three-fourths of the Democracy of the State is for me, and I have been assured by leading men of this party that they do not look with any favor upon the vicious attack of the Chairman of the National Executive Committee. I have no fear whatever of a possible affecting of the men that I must look to for my election. I realize that other candidates have their friends, and that they might assuredly combine to attack me merely because I am their strongest opponent, but I am not disturbed."

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE WIRES.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 17.—This morning Robert S. Dalton, employed by the Lake Shore Railroad, went to the top of the train shed to measure a skylight for repairs. He was missed a couple of hours afterward, and the foreman climbed to the roof to investigate. He was horrified at seeing the body of Dalton lying on his back across two electric light wires and the smoke curling up from his burning clothing and flesh. Seeing that Dalton was dead, he descended to the freight office and telephoned to have the current shut off, so that the body could be removed.

It is surmised that in walking on the roof he slipped, and in endeavoring to catch himself backed up against one of the wires, over which he fell, his shoulders striking on the other wire, while his back just at the base of the spine rested over the wire where he first fell. His clothing was wet from rain and made an excellent conductor, and receiving, as he did, the combined force of the current from two wires, his death must have been instantaneous.

Dalton was a sober, industrious man, aged forty, living in Elkhart, Ind., where he had a wife and child. His body was sent there this afternoon.

THE CRONIN MURDERERS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—There was a sound of weeping in the visitors' cage of the jail this morning. The friends of the four men who were yesterday convicted called on them to-day and deplored their fate. Mrs. Coughlin leaned against the bars and sobbed as though her heart would break. She kept her handkerchief to her eyes and wept while her tall husband whispered through the wire screen such words of comfort and consolation as he could command.

O'Sullivan's sister paid the young man a visit, and she wept quite as bitterly as Mrs. Coughlin over her brother's fate. She was accompanied by her husband.

Kunz's sweetheart and a lady friend visited the German suspect, and Kunz was joyous and glad to see them.

Burke was alone. No one called to see him, and he did not seem to feel hurt at his isolation. He was the same cool man that he has been since the trial opened, showing by his demeanor either a wonderful nerve or a reckless bravado of a quiet kind.

TWO BIG FIRMS AMALGAMATE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—It is now a fact that two of the biggest beef and cattle firms in the country, the Munroe of Boston and the Hammond Company of Hammond, Ind., have united, and that in the amalgamation the five cattle industry has lost one of the heaviest dealers, while the dressed beef industry has been increased by one.

It was rumored Saturday that Munroe had purchased a big amount of stock in the Hammond Dressed Meat Corporation. Monday the story was to a certain extent verified by the fact that the stock purchased by W. H. Thompson, the Chicago representative of the Munroe, was weighed to Hammond & Co.

Mr. Thompson stated to-day that the firms had consolidated, and that he was sending his purchases to Hammond.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorens Reich, Proprietor.—*Adv.*

THE COACHES ARE GONE.

BOSTON STREETS WILL SEE THE OMNIBUSES NO MORE.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—No 'busses have been seen on Boston streets to-day for the first time in more than twenty years. The old Citizens' Line of Coaches is no more. The rattletebang of the great wheels will no longer vie with the bells of the street cars of the city in warning pedestrians of the approach of the conveyance. Their sudden withdrawal of course caused considerable inconvenience to those who have been accustomed to depend upon them for transportation, and it was the common supposition early in the morning that the drivers for the company were on a strike or that the West End Railway Company had bought out its rival.

The latter supposition proved to be correct. Proprietor J. H. Hatheone thus explained the disappearance of the omnibuses: "The horses, about 140 of them, have been sold to the West End Street Railway Company. My son, who has been my assistant for some time, has been negotiating what sales have been made."

"How long have you been bargaining for the sale of the property?" was asked. "The first conversation was held last Saturday, I believe, and the West End Company offered figures that were quite satisfactory, and took the horses away this morning."

"Had the men in your employ been expecting this?" "I presume not. We have kept our counsel. Last night we left orders to tell them they need not show up this morning. I presume that was the first hint of what was coming."

"How do they feel about it?" "I don't know, I'm sure. I left the stables early last night and have not had time to go there since, so I have seen none of them; but there has been no trouble. In all, I had between sixty and eighty men in my employ. Of these about thirty were drivers. I presume they will try to get employment with the West End Street Railway Company. That company has kindly consented to take my hostlers, about twenty of them, to take care of the horses.

"I shall hold the 'busses and sleighs until a purchaser comes along. The real estate consists of 23,000 feet of land, 18,000 of which is occupied by stables. This part of the property I shall try to rent or sell. The stables have a capacity for 275 horses. Coaches have been running in Boston for fifty-six years. The first one in use was named in honor of Gov. Brooks. It was drawn by four horses and was capable of seating twenty-five or more persons. Benjamin Marshall Nevers was the owner, and he ran the coach from the North Bridge House to the Old South Church, charging 9 pence for a ride. This was the forerunner of King's famous line."

In July, 1846, Hobbs & Prescott started the Dock-Square and Canton-Street Line, the coaches being drawn by two horses. This line was sold to Jacob H. Hathorne, who with his son have since controlled the property. There was also for a considerable period a line running from Cambridge to Boston, but the street railway influence against it was so powerful that the business was abandoned a few years ago.

COURTNEY TO COACH THEM.

THE TRAINING OF THE CORNELL CREW TO BEGIN EARLY.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Part of the victory is won for the Cornell crew when Courtney agrees to act as coach. This he has done to-day, rejecting several handsome offers from other clubs, for he has a great deal of interest in these sturdy Cornellians, who have added so much to his reputation and have so emphatically shown the soundness of his views on rowing and training. This is good news for Cornell, for they have never lost a race under his training, and the crew and all of their supporters have complete confidence in him. Last year he did not take the men in hand until April and was greatly handicapped by lack of time and the number of raw recruits. This time he is coming down from Union Springs early in January and will direct the Winter work of the men.

Eight hydraulic rowing machines will be set up in a row in the gymnasium, and by the Easter vacation he will have the candidates well thinned out. Those who are to go into the boat will be well drilled in all the details, and as soon as they get upon the water they will be able to do intelligent and telling work. Much of his Winter work will be concentrated in turning out an efficient Freshman crew, for two important races are planned for them, one with Yale and another with Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania.

There is no change in the warmth of feeling over Yale's refusal to accept Cornell's challenge. Every effort will be made to induce Yale to reconsider her action, but while the students feel sure will be regarded unfavorably by the body of Yale students and other college sporting men.

IT LOOKS LIKE A MURDER.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Dec. 17.—At 10:30 Sunday night Robert W. McFarland, a well-known attorney, was found on a dark back stairway at the old Spoerri Hotel in a dying condition. He was lying head downward near the foot of the stairs with his skull fractured and his nose broken. He died a few minutes afterward without showing any sign of consciousness.

The last person who is known to have seen McFarland before he was discovered on the stairs was Charles Conroy, a tailor, who admits that McFarland left his (Conroy's) bedroom in the building a few minutes before and they had been drinking together. Conroy was very drunk at the inquest and was so insulting to the Coroner and the jury that he was put in jail for three hours for contempt.

McFarland was a member of a prominent family. He represented Daviess County in the Legislature ten years ago. He has a divorced wife living at Lexington, Ky.

LARGE DAMAGES OBTAINED.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—By the decision of the Court of Appeals, handed down to-day, William N. Alberti recovers $25,000 damages from the New-York, Lake Shore and Western Railroad Company. This is the largest verdict for personal injuries ever recovered in this State. Alberti was injured by the door of a freight car crashing in the side of the coach in which he was a passenger at Oxford. As a result of his injuries, his lower limbs contracted.

The opinion affirming the judgment below is written by Judge Haight, Judges Bradley, Vann, and Parker concurring therein. A dissenting opinion is written by Judge Follett and concurred in by Judges Potter and Brown. They think the case should go back for a new trial, as it was not clearly brought out in the trial what loss from manual labor Alberti sustains by the injury.

SKATING NOTES.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The following officials have been chosen for the races of the National Skating Association at Newburg on Jan. 17 and 18: Referee—W. B. Curtis, New-York; Judges—C. L. Waring, Charles F. June, Newburg; C. C. Hughes, G. M. L. Sacks, New-York; Clerk of Course—Charles H. Donoghue, Newburg; Timers—George A. Avery, Robert Stott, New-York; Frank G. Wood, James S. Taylor, Newburg; Scorers—Lewis McCroskery, W. G. Hastiurs, A. H. Topping, Newburg, and J. C. Devereaux, New-York.

The Prince Lake Ice Yacht Club was to-day incorporated. The deed of gift from Gardener Van Nostrand to the club of the gold cup valued at $250, to be known as the Challenge Ice Yacht Cup of America, was also recorded.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 17.—The mutilated body of Martin Loftus, a former resident of Plainfield, was found on the Central Railroad track at Gateville, near Bound Brook, last night. The rumor that Loftus had been murdered by tramps created no small amount of excitement, as the locality where the body was found was that where William B. Emory and Edward Huff were assaulted and robbed by footpads a short time ago. But on investigation County Physician Waconar could find no wounds save those which were evidently inflicted by the cars. Loftus had just been released from State prison, where he spent a year for assaulting a policeman.

THE LONGMEYER MYSTERY SOLVED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 17.—The mystery of the disappearance of W. J. Longmeyer, one of the leading citizens of this section, has been solved by the finding of his bones near Glen Mary in the Cumberland Mountains. The identification was made by his purse, which contained $16 in money. The latter fact seems to corroborate the theory of many that he had become insane and wandered off into the mountains and died.

Longmeyer has been missing over three months, during which time constant search has been made for him. Only his skeleton was found, the flesh having been eaten by wild animals or buzzards.

Manitou Natural Sparkling Spring Water. The best table and bar water known. Roesler & Skidmore, 156 Franklin-st., New-York agents.—*Adv.*

THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS

REPRESENTATIVE BROOKLYN CITIZENS TO STUDY IT.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT ORGANIZED VERY SUCCESSFULLY IN THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

The first meeting of the Brooklyn Institute's "Department of Political and Economic Science" was held last evening at the Assembly Room of the Institute, on Washington-street, Brooklyn. The character of the audience indicated a very general faith on the part of the best citizens of Brooklyn in the earnestness of purpose which has led to this effort in the direction of a practical study of politics and economics with a view to elevating the character of the former's development in city, State, and Nation, and bringing out in the most positive form the bearings of the latter upon practical affairs.

Franklin Hooper, Secretary of the Institute, in calling the meeting to order took occasion to speak of the rapid growth of the institution as a whole. It had taken in 200 new members in the month of November, 400 in December, up to the present time, and within a year might hope to number in its ranks 10,000 persons devoted to various branches of study. He named as presiding officer for the evening Prof. Richmond M. Smith, and the selection was ratified by a unanimous vote. Prof. Robert Foster then took the floor and explained the object of the beginning of a department for the study of political and economic science. He enned by reeding a list of by-laws, which were accepted without opposition, and the Chair appointed a committee to nominate permanent officers.

While this committee was in conference, the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., of the Central Congregational Church, was introduced as the first speaker. He said he had a profound personal interest in the branch of study which this department proposed to take up. He was satisfied that its scope was broader and that its purposes could not fail to appeal to a larger number of persons than those of any other division of the Institute's work, or all the others put together. The question that was all the time coming up between men of equal intelligence and equal integrity on this matter of political science reluted to the limitations which it was wise for good government to place on itself. Policemen, in dealing with boys, had to remember what was known as the known men of the greatest wisdom on other points who were all the while mistaking youthful vivacity for wickedness. Wise government would know when to take its hands off the people. There never was an age or a country in which conditions were favorable to the development of individuality as those of this age and of America. Because this was true it was the more necessary to bear in mind that the final basis of every act of government must lie in the rational consent of the governed. This was a point on which Mr. Behrende differed from the Prohibitionists. The Prohibitionists said like to get rid, he said, of the evils of intemperance and of the saloons. But he did not claim any right to dictate to his fellow-man what he should eat or drink, or to influence him in any other way than by example. We have before us," he continued, "two alternatives: either the gradual elimination of bad laws from the statute books or reform by revolution. The first is the English method, the second is the French. But it must be borne in mind in all progress that the interest of man as man are paramount. When our courts decide, as they have in the case of the electric lighting companies, that the vested rights of capital must be subordinate to the safety of the Commonwealth, they are giving out not merely sound law, but excellent common sense. One man's life is of more importance than the real estate of the whole city. Because all these problems need to be studied, I hail with gratitude the establishment of this department of the Brooklyn Institute."

The Committee on Organization reported the following list of officers: President—Richmond M. Smith; Vice Presidents—Andrew V. White, Joseph C. Hendrix; Secretary—Frank J. Goodnow; Treasurer—Charles Claghorn. They were unanimously elected.

In taking his seat Prof. Smith said that the work of the department would be strictly nonpartisan. The exact sciences had little bearing on human conduct. On the other hand, it might be said that the discussion of silver, of national banking, of legal tender, and of similar questions had a direct correlation with individual as well as national honesty. This department was likely to begin by studying the great problem of municipal taxation, and in doing so it would avail itself of all the material within its reach. R. R. Bowker had suggested this topic, and Mayor Chapin had promised to lay open the books of the city departments and help the members of the Institute to discover just how the taxes were collected and just how they were spent. Prof. Hooper had also suggested the subject of pavements. That, too, would come up later. In such subjects every good citizen was deeply interested, and an honest, impartial investigation could not fail to prove of more than local significance.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., of Plymouth Church was the next speaker. "All thoughtful Americans," he began, "must stand appalled and catch their breath at the thought of those perils which this Republic has to meet. We must either make a magnificent success or a complete failure. Here is a Nation made up of black men, red men, yellow men, white men, Roman Catholics, Protestants, pagans, and atheists, wise and unwise, rich and poor, which must settle the question still unsettled in all the past experience of the world—whether a popular form of government can be made successful. We must study and find out all the laws of government and the basis upon which they rest, or we shall make a gigantic failure. The answer to our questions cannot come from universal suffrage alone. There must be brain as well as brawn in the body politic, and the brain must exercise its proper functions. The workingman has a grievance. He cannot formulate it or find wise means for removing it. The street-car driver, working a dozen hours a day, does not know the nature of the forces that are really oppressing him. The sewing woman earning by steady work 25 cents a day, the poor girl forced to choose between suicide of the body and suicide of the soul, is equally in the dark. Intelligence must solve these problems, and brain and brawn in the body politic must ever be united by the sympathetic chord of unselfish service."

Ex-Corporation Counsel John A. Taylor was the last speaker. He said that there was too little real education of the voter in arguments from the stump in political campaigns, and that it was time for intelligent young men to make themselves felt in municipal and State Legislatures.

Among the prominent citizens of Brooklyn who signed the call for the establishment of this department of work at the Brooklyn Institute were: A. H. Brookway, R. R. Bowker, Frederick P. Belamy, William C. Beecher, L. S. Burnham, Eugene G. Blackford, S. B. Chittenden, the Rev. John W. Chadwick, William J. Coombs, Henry G. B. Coggeshall, William A. Dunning, H. F. Gunnison, Frank J. Goodnow, John A. Hoagland, Charlde H. Hall, Joseph C. Hendrix, F. W. Hinrichs, Henry Hentz, Darwin R. James, Charles E. Keator, Walter S. Logan, William G. Low, Seth Low, George M. Olcott, George F. Peabody, William Potts, Thomas G. Shearman, S. Perry Sturges, Edward M. Shepard, Stephen V. White, John B. Woodward, and Robert B. Woodward.

CURTIS TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.

A testimonial concert to Mr. George Henry Curtis, who for more than thirty years creditably filled the position of instructor of music in the public schools of New-York, enlisted the co operation at Chickering Hall last night of the veteran organist, Mr. George Washington Morgan, who was heard to fine effect in his own offertoire in D major, and variations on the melody, made familiar as household words by the Hutchinson family a quarter of a century back—"By the Sad Sea Waves"; and of Mr. Claude W. Madden, a promising violinist possessed of excellent tonality, expressiveness, and considerable technical facility; who played the Sarasate fantasie on "Faust" with fair success and a "Rollænder Cavatina" with admirable skill. Pinsuti's "Bedouin Love Song" was sung pleasantly in a well-modulated bass voice by Mr. John Hamlet. The other performers call for no mention. At the termination of the programme Mr. Curtis returned thanks to his former associates and pupils.

AN INDIAN DEFENSE ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The National Indian Defense Association held its fourth annual meeting, to-day, and elected the following officers: President—The Rev. Alexander Kent; Vice Presidents—The Rev. Simon Domer and Prof. Barnard T. Janney, Washington, D. C.; Charles Rhoades, Philadelphia; William C. Ivens, Trenton, N. J.; Commodore William Voorhis, Nyack, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, Boston; Dr. Fordyce Grinnell, Carlisle, Penn., and Col. G. W. Harkins, Tishomingo, Indian Territory; Recording Secretary—Nathan Blokford; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. T. A. Bland; Treasurer—C. B. Shafrer.

Substantial Christmas Presents.
Cowperthwait, Furniture, Carpets, Fancy Tables, Easy Chairs, &c., 193 to 205 Park-row, near Chatham-square, New-York.—*Adv.*

THE "TARIFF CATECHISM."

AN UNPAID POLITICAL DEBT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 17.—John H. Stevenson is a well-known patent attorney of this city and an enthusiastic apostle of the protective tariff. During the Harrison campaign he devoted his spare time daily for several months to the writing of a "Tariff Catechism," which gave a history of the revenue laws and purported to show the benefits arising from increased duties and the evil effects of decreased rates under the several acts of Congress. The idea was to give the reader an intelligent grasp of the tariff question from a Republican standpoint in a few words.

Mr. Stevenson had the catechism copyrighted and then sent it out for inspection. Levi P. Morton read it "with interest," and recommended that it be submitted to the Republican National Committee for circulation. United States Senator Spooner said that he considered it a "valuable" paper, and such men as United States Senator Ingalls, Congressmen W. D. Kelley, Thomas M. Bayne, and John Dalzell of this State, Gen. Nathan Goff of West Virginia, and ex-Chief Justice Daniel Agnew of Pennsylvania wrote commendatory letters to Mr. Stevenson. Finally Col. W. W. Dudley, Treasurer and Acting Secretary of the National Committee, asked for permission to use the catechism. This was early in October. Election being near at hand Mr. Stevenson didn't stop to negotiate about compensation, although friends told him the pamphlet was worth $10,000 as a campaign document.

Creary, on the Democratic side, made the motion to adjourn it was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

* *

The resolution introduced into the Senate by Mr. Chandler to-day calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information regarding alleged organizations among naval officers is understood to be aimed at what is known as the Line Officers' Association, and is one of the outgrowths of the old fight between the line and staff corps of the navy.

This ancient squabble has resulted in the different corps becoming very suspicious of each other, and organizations have been formed to look out for their several interests at all times, and especially to attempt to control all legislation affecting their members either favorably or unfavorably. It is alleged that attorneys or lobbyists have at times been employed and that members of Congress have been rewarded as the avowed champions of the officers of this or that branch of the service. This state of affairs has tended greatly to embitter the feeling between the line and staff until there is hardly a thing that occurs in the navy about which there is not some disagreement or ill feeling. The line officers, being the more numerous, have a large and well organized association which has come in for much criticism from the other corps, but many of the reports that have been circulated regarding it are doubtless without foundation, and others have been greatly exaggerated. The officers who are most active in it declare that nothing has ever been done that is not perfectly proper.

Just what Mr. Chandler is driving at in his resolution will probably be made apparent if there is any discussion on its adoption, otherwise it will not be known until he chooses to make use of whatever information he may get from Secretary Tracy.

* *

Among some of the Democrats there is an impression that Speaker Reed made a ruling yesterday that is significant as threatening summary action by the Republicans in treating contested election cases. When Mr. Lacy of Iowa introduced for adoption his resolution requiring the Committee on Elections to inquire into the contest in the case of Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas, Mr. Crisp insisted that the resolution should first go to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Crisp made the point of order, and Mr. Reed ruled that, as a question touching the privileges of a member, it was entitled to immediate consideration, and he then put once put the motion.

From this action, although it met with the approval of Mr. Breckinridge, the inference has been drawn by unpleasantly Democrats that the Elections Committee will come in with a batch of reports and that the Speaker will assist them by prompt and positive decision, in seating a sufficient additional number of Republicans to stiffen their small and somewhat untrustworthy majority. If any of the reports could be brought up now during the absence of a set of rules too Speaker might effectively thwart all attempts to delay action by history motions, and deprive half a dozen Democrats of their seats before they could tell whether they were on foot or on horseback.

George H. Thobe, who once attracted attention by contesting John G. Carlisle's title to a seat in Congress, appears to be making little headway in his efforts to be appointed Deputy Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives. About seventy Congressmen have signed a paper indorsing his candidacy, but Thobe is likely to find that some of them are not anxious for his success. One of the signers is quoted as saying that the line must be drawn somewhere on "these fellows," the labor party members, and that line might as well be run with Thobe. When the Kentucky Labor representative was trying to get Mr. Carlisle's place the Republicans could not do enough for him. Now that they have the coveted majority in the House they have no further use for such "fellows" as Thobe.

* *

The Quadro-Centennial Committee of the Senate proposes to take up the subject of the World's Fair as promptly after the holiday recess. Congress will reassemble Jan. 6, and the committee decided to-day to meet Jan. 8. Then of the cities' claims to be chosen as the site for the fair is expected to have its representatives present if they so desire, and the committee will then listen to such arguments as these representatives may have to offer.

* *

In the case of the United States ex rel S. C. Bayton against James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel the payment of an alleged award under the Mexican Claims Commission, the latter to-day filed his answer. He admits that Mexico has paid on the claim, including interest, the sum of $317,000, and avers that the United States has paid of this sum $178,000, and retains remaining $279,096; that it, the Government, should be required to pay the same there would be due to Bayton as assignee $56,761 and not $37,333, as is claimed.

The Secretary, however, states that the Government has no objection to the payment of any part of this net balance, the states that grave charges impeaching the evidence in the Weil case have been brought to the notice of the Government, and that it is the desire of the President to have an investigation, and while these are pending the President has concluded that the payment be withheld, under the act of June 18, 1878. He closes by averring that the relator's petition relates to a matter falling exclusively within the powers and competency of the President, to which responsibility he is subordinate and subject to his direction and control, and it would involve an interference of the Judicial Department with a function which is exclusively committed by the Constitution to its coordinate, the Executive Department, for this court to take cognizance of the motion.

* *

The special House committee investigating the Silcott defalcation was to session to-day discussing the legal aspect of the case. It reached no agreement on a measure, which may be regarded as a compromise between the diverse views of the members.

This measure will provide for the reference of the subject to the Court of Claims, which is to determine the responsibility for the defalcation and adjust the claims of the members who have lost money, if it follows from its findings, that they are entitled to reimbursement of the Government.

Sergeant at Arms Holmes has appointed E. J. Hainsworth of Lowell to be clerk of his office in place of Silcott. Mr. Harshorn has given a bond of $50,000 for the proper performance of his duties.

* *

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs today continued the consideration of Senator Hale's bill to increase the naval establishment.

Mr. Charles Cramp of Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, was before the committee, and made a statement of the facilities of the country for building the ships provided for in the bill. Mr. Cramp said that if his firm were given the contract for building all the ships proposed they could complete the work in five years. There were, he said, half a dozen other shipbuilding establishments in the country, at which from one to three of the ships can be constructed. Two of these are situated on the Pacific coast.

* *

A fire was started in some mysterious way last night on the large handsome mahogany desk which stands in the centre of the office of the Secretary of War and burned a large hole through the top before it was discovered and extinguished by the watchman. Several official papers were destroyed. They were not of special value and can be replaced. Secretary Proctor cannot understand how the fire originated, as he does not smoke and keeps no matches about his desk.

* *

President Harrison to-day transmitted to the Senate the extradition treaty with England referred to in his annual message, negotiated by Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister. By its terms the number of extraditable offenses is largely increased, the most important addition being that of embezzlement, so that if the treaty be ratified, Canada and the United States will cease to exchange a class of undesirable residents who have hitherto secured immunity from punishment.

* *

The list of nominations reported favorably by the Senate Finance Committee to-day includes those of Edwin S. Lacey, as Controller of Currency; Edward C. Leech, as Director of the Mint; Second Auditor, Joab N. Patterson; Third Auditor, William H. Hart; Fourth Auditor, John R. Lynch, and Fifth Auditor, Louis W. Habercorn. Among the Collectors of Customs were Albert H. Scillon of New-Haven and Thomas V. Cooper of Philadelphia. There was also a long list of Internal Revenue Collectors and Surveyors of Customs.

The Committee on Education decided favorably on the nomination of William T. Harris as Commissioner of Education.

* *

Senator Evarts to-day introduced a bill directing that Patrick H. Jones and Thomas L. James, late Postmasters at New-York City, be paid a sum equal to one-eighth of 1 per cent. upon the amount of money disbursed by them, as disbursing agents of the Treasury Department, for the erection of Government buildings in New-York City. This amount is in addition to the amount of one-fourth of 1 per cent. heretofore allowed them.

* *

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor to-day instructed Chairman Blair to report favorably his Educational bill. This action does not, however, bind any member of the committee as to his action on the floor of the Senate.

* *

Henry Cabot Lodge's pretty little plan for the appointment of Mr. Abbott Lawrence as Collector of Boston seams to have fatally miscarried. The arrangement for the withdrawal of Lodge's man Burden in order to give the President a chance to take up Mr. Lawrence and avoid Mr. Bearce, the odious machine candidate, has been spoiled by the withdrawal of Burden. The announcement is made that the President will undoubtedly take Mr. Hoar's candidate, Mr. Beard, after all. This is not to be done at once, however. The President has been keeping Mr. Saltonstall in office, not because the Boston merchants have told him that he is the best Collector that Boston has had under any Administration, but for the reason that the Bay State Republicans have been fighting to determine which of his admitted Republican inferiors shall succeed him. Mr. Saltonstall will probably be allowed to hold on to the office he occupied so well until next May. Burden, who has let down Mr. Lodge so heavily, will probably receive, as his reward for helping Senator Hoar, the office of Pension Agent.

* *

A number of Eastern Congressmen are not fully in favor of Secretary Windom's silver policy. Among the Massachusetts men Congressmen Cogswell and Rockwell are against the Windom idea and are proposing a bill to provide for an international Monetary Conference. It is proposed to hold this conference in Washington or New-York.

* *

The following fourth class Postmasters have been appointed:

New-York.—P. A. Schryver, Port Ewen, Ulster County; Mrs. E. Bacon, Rockett River.

Maryland.—H. K. Peaco, Red Land.

Pennsylvania.—W. F. Moyer, Shoemakertown.

Connecticut.—B. H. Silby, Simsbury; E. T. Spooner, Warehouse Point.

New-Hampshire.—Sarah J. Haines, North Chichester.

Vermont.—G. M. Donelass, West Rutland.

A POPULAR REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Jacobus is one of the most popular Republicans in the city of New-York. He has always been regarded as one of the wheel horses of the party, but his efforts have never been appreciated by a State or National Administration until the present time. Whenever there was a forlorn hope Mr. Jacobus was invited to jump into the breach, which he invariably did, always with considerable loss to his prestige and his next account, but never to his reputation. Three years ago he afforded the people of New-York the spectacle of seeing the most unselfish martyr on the Republican ticket. He went into the fight without the slightest expectation of winning, but merely, as he put it, "on account of his influence, popularity, and the amount of money that the party believed he could raise." It is needless to say that in every respect he fulfilled the expectations of his friends and his party.

Although Mr. Jacobus has been chosen for this office of Marshal, his selection means disappointment to an honored and war-scarred veteran of the Republican Party, Gen. Henry A. Barnum. This distinguished officer, who went to the front as a Captain in the Forty-ninth New-York State Militia, which was commanded by Gen. Henry Warner Slocum, received a wound at the battle of Malvern Hill, which has been a source of constant trouble to him. But the argument against Gen. Barnum's appointment has been that he lives in the Twenty-third Assembly District, which has already been favored with the selection of the Vice President of the United States, the Collector and Surveyor of the Port, the Judge to the International Court of Egypt, and the United States District Attorney.

It is said not heed for this condition of affairs, Gen. Barnum no doubt would have been appointed Marshal. Three times within the last year Gen. Barnum has been at the point of death in consequence of the wound he received nearly twenty-eight years ago, and it was only six weeks ago that the surgeons discovered the wound an old cavity, which had healed over and would have carried him off had it not been detected. As it was, the General was confined to his house for a month, and it was only his vigorous constitution that pulled him through. His friends are saying to-day that if Gen. Barnum had never been afflicted enough and have been wounded in a manner similar to Gen. Barnum he might, perhaps, have not considered that the latter was debarred from the appointment of Marshal because he happened to reside in the same Assembly District as the Vice President, the Collector, the Surveyor, the Judge of the International Court to Egypt, and the United States District Attorney.

THE MARINE SERVICE.

APPROVAL OF THE PLAN TO CONSOLIDATE IT WITH THE NAVY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 17.—The action of the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the Northwest and along the Atlantic seaboard, relative to the proposed strengthening of the naval establishments through the measures now before Congress, has been followed by the strong support of the Chamber of Commerce in this city. The quarterly meeting last held was very largely attended. Among those present were Messrs. A. S. Johnston, D. Jeffords, Thomas Marshall, W. S. Hastie, S. L. Howard, Theodore D. Jervey, Paul T. McGee, William M. Burr, Thaddeus Street, A. C. Kaufmann, A. W. Marshall, Berkely Grimball, Secretary, and others.

The President stated that he had been requested to bring before the Chamber the action of the commercial bodies in favor of a bill now before the United States senate to consolidate the Naval Marine Service with the naval establishment of the United States. The bill was read, when, on motion of Mr. William S. Burr, seconded by Mr. Theodore D. Jervey, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this chamber regards with satisfaction the efforts now being made by other commercial bodies and communities to consolidate the coast guard navy with the ocean navy, under the provisions of a bill now before the United States Senate Committee on naval affairs providing for the transfer of the Revenue Marine Service to the naval establishment of the United States.

Resolved, That the bill proposed strengthening the navy for national defense adds to the security of our coasts and harbors while the duties of the Revenue Marine will continue to be discharged as heretofore by officers and men subject to the orders of the Treasury, by vessels and officers specially assigned to that duty under requisition of the Secretary aforesaid.

Resolved, That the bill before Congress above referred to, and embodying the purposes as stated, is approved by this body, and our Senator and Representatives in Congress are respectfully requested to advocate the same.

THE FIREMEN'S SUCCESSFUL BENEFIT.

The firemen's testimonial benefit at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was not so well attended as the management expected or that the elaborate bill deserved. But there is satisfaction in the knowledge that scores of tickets were sold which the purchasers did not use, presumably on account of the condition of the weather and streets. However, the big auditorium was well filled and the audience was a most appreciative one.

"The Still Alarm," with Harry Lacy and other popular favorites, was given in its entirety. The great scene which brings to the front the hero, a spirited team of horses, and the polished fire engine, was most enthusiastically received. Never was this thrilling point of the play given with greater effect, because of the extraordinary stage facilities afforded. The whole performance was certainly creditable and the features of the entertainment. Next in importance was "A Woman's Stratagem," by Helen Barry and an admirable company. The clever and versatile Tenny, from Herrmann's Grand Athenique Vaudeville Company, made the individual hit of the night. The perennial Gus Williams, the Mendels-ohn Quartet, Miss Winifred E. Johnson, Harry Miner's Silver Bells Quartet, and the Union-square Theatre orchestra were among the other contributors to the artistic success of the benefit. The stage was under the personal supervision of Mr. Louis Robie.

A ROAD'S OPERATION DISCONTINUED.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 17.—The United States Court at a recent session at Council Bluffs ordered the track of the Clarinda and St. Louis Railroad, a line sixteen miles long, running from Clarinda to Roseberry, Mo., to be torn up and the operation of the road to be discontinued. It was running behind and there was no prospect that its operations would ever reach a paying basis. The order was made at the request of the bondholders. Clarinda, which had paid a subsidy of $90,000 to secure the road, resisted its abandonment and applied to the Iowa Railroad Commission to prevent a compliance with the order of the Federal Court. The case has been heard, but the Commissioners have not reached a decision.

Yesterday Gov. Larrabee received a letter from the attorney of the town of Clarinda stating that the work of tearing up the road would begin to-morrow, and that the people of Clarinda were very much excited about it. The attorney urged the Governor to hasten the decision of the Commissioners, evidently taking it for granted that their decision will be against that of the Federal Court. The Governor turned the communication over to the Commissioners, who wrote the receiver asking that the work of removing the track be postponed for a few days to await their action.

TO REPEAT HIS LECTURE.

As over three hundred teachers were unable to get into the new and spacious hall of the American Museum of Natural History last Saturday to hear Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lecture on Alaska, he announces that he will repeat the same lecture on Saturday, Dec. 21. All teachers of New-York City and State may obtain tickets by addressing Prof. Bickmore at the Department of Public Instruction of the Museum.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Tyson, London 16 ds., with mdse to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steamship Vanadis, Chambers, Curacoa, Porto Cabello, and La Guayra 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 P. M.

James G. Carter of Carter Brothers, a leading wholesale dry goods house, died at Louisville, Ky., yesterday. He was a native of Simpson County, Ky., and sixty-four years old. He went to Louisville when fifteen years old, and for thirty years had been prominent in business. He was noted for benevolent and religious work, being a chief worker in the Methodist Church, South.

NOTHING IN THE CLAIM

THE OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CLAPP.

HE SAYS THE MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. CLOUD ROAD HAS NO GROUND FOR COMPLAINT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 17.—In the matter of the application filed with him recently for leave to file information in the matter of quo warranto proceedings against the Great Northern Railway, Attorney General Clapp to-day decided adversely to the application. His opinion, after citing the points in complaint, which have already been published, says: "It appears that the Minneapolis and St. Cloud Railway Company, whose franchises the Great Northern is charged with usurping, was incorporated prior to the adoption of the State Constitution; that whatever may be said of the act of 1885, the company exists, and is in possession of the rights conferred by the act of the Territorial Legislature, independent of the act of 1885; that it change it its name, as provided by the act of 1889, and while fully mindful of the importance of the matter under consideration, it would be useless to institute proceedings based upon the claim of unlawful assumption of corporate franchises upon these facts.

"It has been urged, however, that the company now proposes to issue $40,000,000 of stock when by its original act of incorporation it was only authorized to issue $30,000,000, and that independent of its right to increase its capital stock it should be required to pay into the state treasury the fee provided by the act of the Legislature of 1869, to be paid upon a corporation amending its articles providing for an increase of capital stock. The state should carefully guard against any violation of its revenue laws, and in every case of doubt should insist upon the protection of its revenues by an appeal to the courts. It is true that the company by a circular letter claims the right to issue stock to the amount of $40,000,000. And it is urged that said circular contemplates an ultimate issue of that amount, although the company insists that the reference to $40,000,000 is rather in the nature of a restriction. The company claims the right, I understand, to issue additional stock under a general act of the last Legislature. It would be of no advantage at this time to consider, either, what it ought to be pointed in this particular by the circular or the legal right of the company to issue such stock.

"These questions will have to be disposed of only in the event of an attempted issue of such additional stock. An examination of the facts disclose that the company under the old name of the Minneapolis and St. Cloud Railway issued stock, of which $500,000 is outstanding; that under the new name it has issued only $20,000,000, while $5,000,000 has been issued on account of the Minnesota Eastern. It will be seen, therefore, that taking into account the $5,000,000 issued on account of the Minnesota Eastern, there is altogether less than $26,000,000 issued under a charter which authorized an issue of $30,000,000. In all matters touching the revenues of the State where any doubt has existed we have always resolved such doubt in favor of the State, leaving the determination thereof to the courts; but as this matter stands at the present time there is no foundation in fact for the claim. It plainly appears that no grounds exist for filing any information, and the present claim, that the company has issued stock in excess of the amount authorized by its charter, is unfounded."

THE COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the case of Frederick A. White against the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company was announced to-day. The opinion was written by Commissioner Veazey. Elevators for the receipt and storage of wheat are situated on the line of the Michigan Central at Buchanan and Dayton, Mich., and on the line of the Lake Shore at Plainwell, Mich., and New-Carlisle, Ind. For the past five years complainant has delivered different loads of wheat to these elevators. The complaint charges that the custom of these companies to deduct from five to ten pounds of wheat per load from the true weight is illegal. The companies do not deny the charge, but justify the action. The buyer or shipper gives the farmer a ticket or order to the railroad company to receive the wheat; on delivery the railroad company gives the farmer a receipt for the weight, and the farmer then takes his ticket and receipt to the buyer and receives the money. The companies claim on their right to make the deductions in order to cover shrinkage in weight while the wheat is stored in the elevator and waste in handling. The complaint failed to charge that the wheat delivered for inter-State transportation.

On the hearing the respondents moved to dismiss the complaint for insufficiency, and the case was submitted on these motions, but the complainant had, previous to the hearing, filed some depositions, and this evidence was examined by the commission with a view of seeing what facts, if any, there were to establish a custom of unlawful practice and upon the duty of the commission to proceed against the companies on its own motion. The commission holds that the complaint was insufficient in substance to show violation of the act to regulate commerce, and that the respondents are entitled to have it dismissed. The dismissal should be without prejudice to the institution of another proceeding. The averment in the complaint that the railroad companies were inter-state common carriers, does not warrant the inference that wheat delivered at their elevators was for inter-state commerce.

TO CREATE A VOTING TRUST.

A circular has been issued by the banking house of Kidder, Peabody & Co., whose interests have been dominating in the reorganization scheme of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, asking the stockholders of that company to create a voting trust to last ten years, the Trustees to be George C. Magoun, Thomas Baring, Oliver W. Peabody, and John J. McCook. The circular says:

"In April last we asked you to intrust to us your proxies, to be used at the annual meeting of the company, to be held in May, for the election of a management, the introduction of reforms and economies, and a financial reorganization of the company that has met general approval. During the progress of this reorganization it has been frequently suggested to the public press and by numerous and large holders of the company's securities that it would give greater stability to the reorganized company if a management committed to the successful working out of the plan of reorganization, particularly in the interest of the property, could be secured for several years. Consulting our own inclination and convenience, we would prefer to leave the management of this great property to others, but we recognize the force of the suggestion and the necessity for some such arrangement, and as many shareholders believe that great advantages are likely to result to the holders of all classes of the company's securities from such co-operation, we have consented to act in the matter."

It is explained that the trust company will issue stock certificates constituting the holder to all the beneficial interests and advantages belonging to or growing out of the deposited shares and to the return of a like number of shares when the term of the trust has expired, unless the same shall be further extended by the respective parties in interest. Applications will be made to have the trust certificates above referred to listed upon the New-York, Boston, and London Stock Exchanges.

A CURIOUS COMBINATION.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 17.—It is authoritatively announced that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Lackawanna and Montrose Railroad Company have entered into an arrangement which insures the speedy construction of the latter company's line. A company was chartered in October last under the laws of Pennsylvania with $500,000 capital stock for building a railroad from the Borough of Montrose, the county seat of Susquehanna County, to the main line of the Delaware and Lackawanna Road at or near Alford Station, a distance of about twelve miles. The new organization was styled the Lackawanna and Montrose Railroad Company. It numbered among its Directors Judge W. H. Jessup, W. D. Lusk, J. R. Cooley, R. M. Bostwick, and other well-known local capitalists.

The terms mutually agreed upon by the two companies for building the new road are stated to be as follows: The Lackawanna and Montrose Company will procure the right of way and grade the roadbed. The Delaware and Lackawanna Company will build the superstructure, including ties, inclining bridges, station houses, and turntables, taking in payment therefor stock of the Montrose Company at par. When completed the Delaware and Lackawanna Company will furnish the rolling stock and operate the new road on the basis of the actual cost of running a like number of miles on the main line. Under this arrangement the stockholders will own the completed road unincumbered by debt, and will share the net earnings among them.

THE UNION PACIFIC COMBINATION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The Inter-State Commerce Railway Association met here to-day to consider in what light the combination recently made between the Union Pacific and North western should be regarded by the other members of the association. The Rock Island and St. Paul Roads joined in a complaint to Chairman Walker and asked him to construe, under the agreement, the legality of the Union Pacific and Northwestern combination. Chairman Walker declined to decide the matter except on vote of the association, and five roads joined in the issuance of a call for the secret meeting held this morning.

Every line in the association except the St Louis and San Francisco was represented by from one to three officials, chiefly Presidents and General Managers. The Union Pacific and Northwestern in vain argued that their combination in no way could be construed as against the agreement of the association. The other twenty roads represented were determined to take formal action and the following resolution was passed this afternoon:

Resolved, That the matter be referred to the Chairman of the association for investigation and decision as to whether the charge that the agreement has been violated is true, and that the report be made to the January meeting of the Presidents of the association.

THE HOUSATONIC'S MEETING.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 17.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Housatonic Railroad Company was held at the company's office in this city to-day. The report of the Board of Directors shows that the surplus of the year amounts to $115,958 31. This is an increase of $38,974 40 over the surplus of last year, after paying all of the increase in the fixed charges and rentals. The passenger receipts for the year have increased $22,180. The freight receipts have increased during the past year $63,320 over those of the previous year. During the past year unusual and extraordinary expenses have been incurred for the purpose of improving the property and to provide for the continued increase in the business of the company. The equipment of the company has been kept in thorough repair, and the physical condition of the road has been very much improved.

The following Board of Directors was elected: William H. Starbuck, J. L. Macauley, Henry Heuiz, and Thomas Ritter of New-York; William H. Ferguson of Bridgeport, E. E. Merwin of New-Haven, P. C. Lounsbury of Ridgefield, A. B. Mygatt of New-Milford, and W. E. Downes of Birmingham. At a subsequent meeting of the board the following officers were elected: President—W. H. Starbuck; Vice President and General Manager—W. H. Stevenson; Treasurer—M. E. Stone; Assistant Treasurer—C. E. Robinson; Secretary—A. J. Porter.

MORE ANNUAL REPORTS.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The annual reports of the following roads for 1889 show:

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.—Gross earnings, $18,672,484 62; operating expenses, $11,634,771 98; net earnings, $7,037,712 64; other income, $435,673 72; gross income, $7,383,386 36; fixed charges, $4,236,818 54; net income, $3,146,767 82; dividends, $2,526,675; surplus for year, $620,092 82; total surplus Sept. 30, $1,268,735 33; cash on hand, $2,730,370 78.

Manhattan.—Gross earnings, $8,928,871 65; operating expenses, $4,858,768 89; net earnings, $4,127,767 76; other income, $95,009; gross income, $4,222,176 76; fixed charges, $2,111,770 68; net income, $2,104,406 18; dividends, $1,430,000; surplus for year, $674,406 18; total surplus Sept. 30, $1,076,702 70.

Delaware and Hudson System, Rensselaer and Saratoga.—Bettermeots, *$59,234 84; gross earnings, $2,427,592 44; operating expenses, $1,460,233 19; net earnings, $967,359 25; other income, $5,681 50; gross income, $974,040 75; fixed charges, $1,006,894 15; net income, $267,012 88; total deficit Sept. 30, $311,804 15; *deductions.

Albany and Susquehanna.—Bettermeots, $903,037 89; gross earnings, $3,401,574 37; operating expenses, $1,943,967 39; net earnings, $1,457,606 98; Fixed charges, $1,190,894 15; net income, $267,012 83; total surplus Sept. 30, $916,658 28.

New-York and Canada.—Gross earnings, $930,298 53; operating expenses, $640,545 90; net earnings, $383,752 63; fixed charges, $290,024 80; net income, $93,728 35; total surplus Sept. 30, $3,709 03.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

General Freight Agent J. M. Williams of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company and the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company has resigned, to accept the same situation with the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, with headquarters in Boston. The new position, Mr. Williams states, is of more advantage to him, and which is the principal and only reason for leaving his present place. Mr. Williams succeeds Mr. J. A. Shinn, brother of ex-Manager Shinn, who was subsequently succeeded by Superintendent Charles Howard of the New-York, Providence and Boston.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connecticut River Railroad was held in Springfield, Mass., yesterday, and the following Directors were elected, the only new member being Elisha E. Lane: N. A. Leonard and Frederick H. Harris of Hartford, Alexander Mackie of Northampton, Charles S. Sargent of Brookline, William R. Cone of Hartford, A. B. Harris of Boston, Frederick Billings of Woodstock, Vt.; A. T. Perkins of Hartford, William Wilson of Holyoke, S. L. Lane of Keene, N. H. The time of holding the annual meeting was changed from the third Tuesday in December to the third Wednesday in September.

A dispatch from Massillon, Ohio, says that John G. Warwick, accompanied by Sidney Dillon and other New-York capitalists, went down the Wheeling and Lake Erie Road yesterday on a special train to inspect the extension from the Pan Handle to the Ohio River, and also to examine the vast coal territory on that end of the line. The party returns to Pittsburg to-day to attend the annual stockholders meeting there on Thursday.

The New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company has contracted to have interlocking switches put in at Painted Post, N. Y., where the Rochester Division connects with the main line, and at Erie Junction, where the Jefferson Branch connects with the main line.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railroad for the week ended Dec. 14 were $292,000, against $271,000 for the same time last year.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Fire was discovered shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning on the sixth floor of the piano factory of Ludwig & Co., at Nos. 116 and 118 Fourteenth-street. It had started in the varnishing department on the sixth floor. The great height of the building hampered the firemen, and although a second alarm brought a large force of engines and firemen, the three upper stories of the building were burned out before the fire was extinguished. The damage to the building and its contents is estimated at $200,000, partly insured in various offices.

Mrs. Charles Keller, wife of a cornet player, was fatally burned at Louisville, Ky., Monday night. She was sitting beside a work table, when her two year-old boy, Ernest, pulled the cover off the table, bringing the lamp with it. The lamp exploded, throwing burning oil over the mother and boy and two other children. The mother died of the injuries yesterday, and Ernest is very low.

The British ship Durham, lying at the warehouse at Point Costa, Cal., loading with wheat for Liverpool, caught fire yesterday morning. She was towed into the stream and afterward beached and flooded. She had about twenty-four hundred tons of wheat aboard, and this will prove almost a total loss. The Durham is owned by John Herron & Co. of Liverpool.

Capt. Robert M. Foster of Monticello, Ill., who served in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry through the late war, has just discovered that his wife is the legal heir to 300,000 acres of land lying in Virginia and Kentucky. He has entered suit in the Federal court in Covington, Ky., to secure possession of the land, which is very valuable.

Charles Selner, proprietor of the *Sunday Herald* and *Times* at Toledo, Ohio, was indicted by the Lucas County Grand Jury Monday for forgery, and was arrested by Sheriff Harbeck. The indictment contains several counts for forgery of notes and orders, the principal one of which is said to have been of a bill of exchange on Mr. Bates of New-York.

The well-known Joanna Furnace at Joanna, Berks County, Penn., and the Jones Iron Ore Mines near by, have closed down for the Winter. Nearly 1,500 tons of pig iron are stored at the furnace, which will not resume operations until its overproduction is disposed of.

M. E. Mack, late Secretary of the Arcanum Building, Loan, and Homestead Association of Chicago, is missing, with about $7,500 of the association's money. He is supposed to be in Canada.

Carl Carlson and John Sullivan, miners, and Andrew Adanski, sixteen years old, a drill boy, were blown to atoms in the Osceola Mine at Calumet, Mich., Monday night by a premature blast.

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Over 300 different styles of Desks, including every size, style, and price, from $10 to $250.

Desks in Mahogany, Cherry, English Oak, Quartered Antique Oak, and Selected Ash. Trimmings of polished brass, oxidized brass, antique silver, or iron, as desired.

Davenport Desks, Colonial Desks, French Escritoires, Inlaid Cabinet Desks, Library Table Desks, Kidney Table Desks, and over 50 American styles.

Desks for Christmas, Fathers' Desks, Mothers' Desks, Desks for children, Library Desks for students or writers.

Our Desks are fitted with compartment drawers, pigeon holes, book flat slides, stamp drawers, sliding, paper drawers, pencil racks, and every modern appliance.

Make no mistake. This is the best place in this city to buy a desk for a Christmas present. Larger variety and lower prices.

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Fine Handkerchiefs

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VIRGINIA'S COLORED VOTERS.

THEY WANT A NATIONAL ELECTION LAW AND SOME OF THE SURPLUS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17.—A conference of leading colored men of the State was held here to-night to memorialize Congress to pass a national election law and to make an appropriation for locating the colored people on lands of the West. About 125 leaders were present, including the colored members of the Virginia Legislature, A. W. Harris of Dinwiddie, T. C. Corrigan of Newport News, Col. Joseph T. Wilson, editor of the *Industrial Day*, and W. W. Evans, editor of the *Virginia Lancet* of Petersburg.

The resolutions adopted referring to the Presidential election of 1888 and the last State election say they were characterized by fraud, reinforced by violence and bulldozing, and declared such and denial to them of the right of suffrage guaranteed by the United States Constitution. This consisted in striking the name of the colored Republican voters' names from the registration, posting two men at each polling dead, intimidating by threats, and discharging from work colored men who desired to vote the Republican ticket; obstructing colored men by unnecessary challenging. The public schools and churches, they say, were made the vehicles to the dissemination of Democratic doctrine, and intimidating teachers into voting the Democratic ticket or remaining away from the polls. The resolutions conclude:

"We call upon the Fifty-first Congress to enact some legislation to the remedying of these evils. We recommend the passage of a national registration and election law and an appropriation sufficient to allow to every colored person who so desires free transportation to the lands in the West. We recommend an African emigration and recommend that every African-American remain in this land of his birth, the home of his adoption. We endorse the Blair Educational bill, when surrounded by the proper safeguards, as the most potent measure for the solving of the most momentous problems which agitate this section of the country."

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

PART OF THE ADELPHI ACADEMY IN ST. JAMES-PLACE BURNED.

Janitor Ewing of the Adelphi Academy, at St. James-place and Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn, was awakened at midnight by the rush of a volume of smoke into his bedroom, and in an instant the whole building was filled with it.

Mr. Ewing aroused his wife and three children, and after getting them out of doors, sent out an alarm. The engines soon arrived, and Chief Nevins at once sent out a second and a third alarm.

The fire was in the old wing, in the centre of the St. James-place side, and the flames had obtained a strong hold. The smoke was so dense that the firemen could do very little effective work, and in half an hour they were ordered out of the building.

Chief Nevins feared the mansard roof would fall, but at 1:30 A. M. it was still intact. It was thought then that the rest of the building was safe.

The burned building is a five-story brick structure, erected in 1865, and valued at $20,000. The entire academy is worth over $150,000.

JUGIGO HAS GOT TO DIE.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Jugigo, the Japanese sailor who was convicted of the killing of Mura Commi, a fellow-countryman and sailor, in a James-street lodging house, New-York, and sentenced to die in the prison here some time during the week beginning Feb. 3, was brought up this afternoon by Sheriff Burke. Upon arrival at the station here they proceeded at once to the prison, where, after Clerk Babcock had taken the Jap's pedigree, he was taken to the ward in the hospital, where he will be kept in solitary confinement.

Jugigo was produced before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning on a writ of habeas corpus. His counsel, Mr. Berlinger, contended that, as the sentence failed to prescribe the means of death, it was illegal. Judge Brady held otherwise, and remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff.

MANY ARRESTS IN SALT LAKE CITY.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 17.—The recent investigation of the Grand Jury into the alleged frauds in the disbursing office, and the making of contracts by the city and county officials, resulted in a large number of arrests. Mayor Armstrong was arrested last night, there being nine indictments against him, charging intent to defraud the city and county. To-day Charles A. Smith, Bishop George Ranney, Jesse W. Fox, County Surveyor; John C. Cutler, County Clerk; L. D. Young, Abram Cannon, Alonzo Young, Johns Midgely, Stephen R. Marks, and W. N. Williams were also arrested on indictments of the same nature.

All were taken before a United States Commissioner and gave bonds in $1,500. All will be arraigned Saturday.

A SUPPOSED NEW RAPHAEL.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Daily News.

In one of the suburbs of Vienna there has been much talk about a newly-discovered Raphael. A gentleman who bought some cigars in a little tobacconist's shop noticed in "Madonna and Child," before which a small lamp was burning. He asked the owner of the shop how she got possession of the picture, and she told him that it came from a noble Hungarian family now extinct. He ordered her 100 florins for it, but she asked time to consider. Next day two gentlemen came and tried to get the picture for 200 florins. Some artists who have seen it declare it to be a most valuable work, though certainly not a Raphael. It is now being exhibited.

THE NEW PRISON COMMISSION.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The Sing Sing Prison mission met in the Assembly parlor of the Capitol to-day and heard delegations from several towns which are desirous of having the commission select a new prison site in their respective limits. Representatives from the villages of Woodstock, Ulster County; Howe's Cave, and Cobleskill have so far been heard. Cobleskill offers a site of 100 acres free for a new prison. The commission will sit this evening and all day to-morrow.

THE BALTIMORE SUGAR REFINERY.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—The contracts for the erection of the Baltimore Sugar Refinery at Curtis Bay were awarded to-day to S. H. and J. F. Adams and William Ferguson & Brother. The works are to be completed by June.

UNPROTECTED LAKE PORTS

HOW A BRITISH FLEET MIGHT FORCE THE CANALS.

ENGLAND'S LIGHT DRAUGHT VESSELS COULD PLAY HAVOC WITH CHICAGO, DETROIT, AND OTHER CITIES.

Some apprehension has been expressed concerning the defenseless condition of the lake ports, it being said that Great Britain could, in the event of war, send a fleet of no less than fifty-six war vessels into the lakes. This fleet would, it is said, carry in the aggregate fully 200 guns.

In contrast to this force it is pointed out that this country has only one war ship on the lakes, that this vessel—the Michigan—is not able to enter Lake Ontario, and that she is of an old

LOADED WITH CONTEMPT

A PRESIDENT WITHOUT HONOR IN HIS PARTY.

REPUBLICANS LOOKING UPON HARRISON'S ELECTION AS SURE TO RESULT IN DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—More than two months have yet to pass before the Administration of President Harrison will be a year old. His election was celebrated just a little more than a year ago by a party that rejoiced at the recovery of a power that it expected to retain forever. The retiscent man at Indianapolis was expected to become a grateful, brave, and generous liquidator of political obligations, a man who would prove a delightful contrast to Hayes in his bold acknowledgment of political obligations, and a delightful opposite to Garfield in his regard for the "workers" who had borne the brunt of a hard and rather nasty fight.

And now, before the first anniversary of his inauguration has arrived, before he has held his first Congressional reception, the melancholy fact is palpable that the Administration is without a single champion, absolutely destitute of defenders, even among the lowliest partisans, and that the Congress swarms with Republicans who attempt no concealment of their disappointment, who declare that Harrison's election has been a misfortune to the party, and who look for a Democratic victory in 1890, followed by a return of the Democrats to power in the Presidential election of 1892.

There does not appear to have been any good reason why a man of ordinary tact and liberality, with the opportunities that a President possesses, could not have managed better. A broad-minded President, even if he were illiberal to every one not connected with him by blood or marriage, could without much trouble attach to himself a considerable personal following. President Harrison, however, has not only failed to hold to him the men from his own State who were most extravagant in their praise of him as a candidate, but he has made enemies of nearly all his personal friends.

The resentment felt toward him on personal grounds, added to the disappointment caused by his assertion of what are denominated "superior opinions," is constantly referred to as a prime cause of Republican indifference and defeat in the recent elections, and it is made the basis of predictions of yet greater to come of much more serious importance. It has ceased to be a novelty to hear the Administration of Cleveland referred to by Republicans as a model of energy and brilliancy as compared with that now in power. Not infrequently that sentiment is provoked by conviction. Sometimes it is born of fear and disappointment.

The signs of the times were read by a member of the House of Representatives from New-England, who talked, a night or two ago, about the importance of amending the House rules so as to assure to the majority the power to advance legislation. "I shall favor a change of that sort," he said, in discussing the probability of a strong report, "with a clear belief that the dissatisfaction with the Administration will insure to the Democrats the full control of the House in the Fifty-second Congress. It is inevitable, and we Republicans must bear in mind that the rules we propose to make for a Democratic minority must be acceptable to a Republican majority. They would be bad rules, indeed, that would not work both ways. Whatever we intend to ask the Democrats to take we ought to be willing to permit them to pass back to us when it comes to be their turn to wait on table."

There was conviction in the words as well as the tone of voice of the man. He was perfectly aware that the Administration has been a disappointment to its makers, even if it has not been a failure—and it would not be putting it too strong to say that most of its friends regard it as having failed to enlist the interest or the support of the men who did most to secure it. If the Republican Party leaders were inspired by patriotism, instead of an uncontrollable desire to possess the offices, they would be ashamed of the heartless and profound contempt with which they refer to their Chief Magistrate.

The terms of reproach loaded upon President Cleveland were bitter enough, as they were weak enough, because they did not go to his lack of courage or intelligence, and were mostly of the sort that would occur to the blackguard with a poor vocabulary. The epithets hurled at his successor are descriptive of his traits rather than his physique; at his cowardice, his ingratitude, his selfish appropriation of Executive gifts to his family, his transfer of affections to men whose title to recognition was bought to the Fall of 1888, his smallness and pettiness of spirit, his blundering encouragement of the wrong political elements, his fruitless reserve, his apparent unwillingness to make a new friend or to keep an old one, and his absolute incapacity to formulate or prosecute a distinctive policy.

It has already become an old joke to hear Republicans refer to the Administration of President Hayes as one that was brilliantly successful as compared with that of President Harrison. To illustrate the dissatisfaction that Harrison has brought about in eight short months the elections in the States that voted in November have repeatedly been referred to. More recently students of political affairs have been looking into the returns in 1877 and 1878, and they find that even when Hayes had been President for nearly two years, and a degree of dissatisfaction, up to that time unparalleled, existed, it did not begin to be as deep and universal as it was in November last, at the end of Harrison's eighth month. There is little hopefulness behind the dissatisfaction. In many directions one may find a rather boastful disposition to put the worst possible face upon the future. The burden of the Republican song is that "Thus bad begins and worse remains behind."

The state of things in the Empire State is extremely bad. When the Administration began, the disposition of Senator Hiscock to arrogate to himself the control of the patronage, under the protection of the wing of "Boss" Platt, was a cause of irritation to the Republican members of the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses. Hiscock soon came to be unpopular in that he would not have his own way. Hiscock, who had helped to set Gen. Batcheller out of the way of political accidents that might hit him into the Governorship by refusing to allow him to go to Turkey—where he should have gone—and by making him a mere clerk with the empty title of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, quarreled with Gen. Batcheller, and was allowed to assume the part of dictator of the distribution of Treasury patronage.

Gen. Knapp, slated for the office of Naval Officer, was trampled down with as little concern as Warner Miller was trampled upon after he had fallen "outside the breastworks." Platt's man Fassett, the cheery Secretary of the National Committee, found that even the humblest man may have "a pull" which he attempted to overrule: Representative Flood in the matter of the appointment of the Elmira Postmaster. Flood insisted that his brother should be appointed. Fassett insisted that his editor, Adams, should have the place. Flood threatened to resign from Congress, and so reduce the then very meagre Republican majority. Flood won the Post Office. It seemed to be a rather unreasonable thing to expect that Knapp, smarting under the sting of Harrison's displeasure, should attempt to win a victory in his State under such circumstances, simply for the purpose of demonstrating the humorous popularity the Administration.

The Representatives in Congress soon learned that when Senator Hiscock was not running errands for Platt he was building his own fences at the expense of the Representatives. That angered the Representatives, who were annoyed to find that the appointments the Senator was pressing to secure decent consideration for the slightest request made in the departments.

A good deal of talk has been indulged in during the Speakership fight to convey the impression that Platt was the author of the plan by which New-York was able to present a "solid" front. If examination had been made it is probable that very little of Platt could have been found in it. The foundation for an agreement was laid in the last days of the Spring, when Representative Belden, at a dinner given by him at the Arlington Hotel, at which nearly all the Republican members were present, suggested the wisdom and force of an alliance of the entire delegation on the Speakership, and perhaps on other questions. The "perhaps" was full of menace for Hiscock.

That there was not much of Platt in the Speakership alliance, and that there was a great deal of anti-Senatorial feeling, as well as resistance to Platt, became apparent to careful observers of the situation. An incident will suffice to illustrate. Representative Flood was in favor of the election of McKinley. He had had his row with Platt and Platt's man Fassett, and he had obtained the impression that the Administration in force for Reed was helping manipulate by Platt. Whatever Platt was for, he was disposed to be against. He was argued with, but was reluctant to yield to the majority or even to two-thirds.

Mr. Belden, with a good deal of sagacity, after assuring him that Platt had nothing to do with the alliance for Reed, induced the otherwise solid delegation to consent that Mr. Flood should vote as he saw fit, without prejudice to his relations to the New-York delegation. Flood came in, voted for Reed, became assured that the feeling in the delegation toward Hiscock and Platt was not very unlike that he was known to entertain, and in the desire to keep the delegation together on all important subjects he is not far behind Belden himself in enthusiasm.

It is not saying a wild thing to assert that there are no less than a dozen members of the New-York Republican delegation who care whether Harrison flabs or cuts bait for the rest of the Presidential term for which he was elected with such infinite pains and at such considerable cost. One thing, however, they are interested in and determined upon—they will not tolerate a Senatorial dictator. They propose to obtain from the President that share of recognition which they believe custom justifies them in expecting from his hands, and they will not submit to have their recommendations revised, reversed, overturned, or modified by a man whom they are too apt to refer to, now, as the compromise accident resulting from the collision of two heavily-subsidized factions.

There will be Administration legislation by and by, perhaps, upon which the vote may prove to be very close. On any proposition of that sort it would be perfectly feasible for nineteen Republican votes to carry or defeat a measure. The President may be confronted with the necessity for deciding whether Mr. Hiscock, and Platt are to run the State of New-York, or whether they will take into their consultations the Representatives who now have reason to feel themselves at very little account outside of the ring in which fourth-class Postmasters are made.

Turn which way you choose, you hear the comments upon the Administration, and the cry is of the same disappointed party sort, coming from the men who make the primary movements, who feel a sort of responsibility for tickets and policies, and who are disposed to assert, if they do not exercise, a share in the carrying out of the principles in which they have had a constructive part.

Take North Carolina, for instance. The Republican Party in that State was organized and set upon its feet by men who had to stand a good deal of obloquy, ostracism, opposition in business as well as in politics, and who have also been obliged to fight a tendency in later years for a certain sort of Republicans to keep the party small so as to give every Republican an office. Mr. Thomas B. Keogh and Mr. James Boyd of Greensborough were of the old Conking sort, aggressive and progressive Republicans, and they were confronted by such politicians as Senators Ransom and Vance, who has been the director of the pernicious Sherman crowd in the old North State. The President turned from the old Republicans in awarding the spoils. He gave everything to new men, who had contributed largely to the expenses of the campaign, offering a few inconsequential crumbs to a handful of men who had worked night and day to keep the Democratic majority down to 13,000 and to elect three Representatives in Congress.

The result is that among the old-line Republicans, the men who rallied the beginnings of the party in the State, the curses upon Harrison are of the loudest, boldest, and most distressing character. A man who has an office, but who cares little for it, because it was flung at him as one would fling a boiled-out soup bone at a cur, told the writer a day or two ago that there was never so little Republicanism in North Carolina as there is to-day. It was his opinion that at the next election the Republicans would not get a Representative in Congress, even in the black Second District. As for the State ticket, he believed that could safely be claimed by the Democrats in the next election with a majority of 50,000.

New-Hampshire has been a pretty good State for Republicans for many years, but the majority has not been so large that anybody would think of stirring up party strife and expect to maintain the Republican domination. Out of a total vote of 90,000 in 1888 Harrison and the party in partnership with the Government had about 2,200 majority. The Republican majority on Congressman in the two districts was not 1,500. That was not a very assuring "round-up," and it would have suggested very sagacious coddling by a new Administration.

According to a visiting New-Hampshire Republican, the political doings in that State is one of hopeless confusion and dissatisfaction. "If we had held an election in the State last month the Democrats would have carried it by 5,000 majority. We are all torn up by a fight over the patronage, and it looks to me as if the Republicans would inevitably lose the First district in the next Congressional election. The Administration is in general estimation a melancholy failure, and the lack of interest in the President is universal. Cleveland has gained more in personal popularity by comparison with Harrison than he could have done by four years of the most vigorous effort in the office of President."

An almost equally significant voice is heard from Colorado. The Republicanism of that State was strong enough to give Harrison a majority of 13,000. It was a commercial majority, not enough with so much a head for votes, but with assurance that if successful Harrison would reverse the silver-lead ore rule of the Treasury and double the importers of silver-bearing lead ores to pay duty upon the lead mixed with the silver. When the Montana election was over, and the occasion for keeping promises appeared to have vanished, the old rule, which was practically the Democratic one, was restored, and then the Colorado Republicans began to shout indignantly and to talk about an Administration of "cowards," "ingrates," and "liars."

"Thank Heaven," said an old Republican politician from the State, "that there was not an election in our State in November. If there had been one, it would have gone helterwards for the Democrats, just to give Harrison an opportunity to learn what the Colorado Republicans think of a man who can so soon forget the services that have been performed for him by a too-confiding party."

To paraphrase the name of the author of a story told here would be unfair, but the story may be repeated to show how thoroughly the President is detested in the State. A Senator was at the White House, asking for an appointment to a small place in Colorado. When he had preferred his request to the President, who gravely observed him with lack-lustre eyes, Harrison remarked:

"It cannot be done. I desire to name a personal friend for that place."

The Senator was mad. "Oh! all right, Mr. President. I wish I had been aware of your intention before. I will your man come from infernal Yoo'll have to get him from some other fool. I'll not bother you with another request. I'll not trouble you for I know that if you wait until you find a personal friend in Colorado before you fill the place you will never make an appointment."

Even in the great Republican State of Kansas, that gives about the same Republican majority to all candidates, and that is disposed to look everything that has a Republican label without examining the lot by sample, there is a melancholy readiness to accept the common notion that the President is preternaturally mean and ungrateful. A New-York Republican, who has recently been through Kansas, said that he found everywhere a murmur against the nepotism of the President, and a prominence altogether undeserved for Sen Russell and Baby McKee, said that the direction of affairs was so bad as to provoke a party worker to illustrate with a story.

"Harrison," said this veteran of many political battles, "is a mean fellow. He has treated Kansas badly, because he has shown a willingness to reward the men who did nothing and to snub the men who got out the vote. He is like the young fellow who went three times a week to visit a girl in Lawrence, paying her every attention for two years, driving off all her male and female friends, only to throw her over and marry the girl who lived next door, and who had always called him 'a champ.' Harrison could not get a vote to a national delegation from Kansas if it was a foregone conclusion that no other Republican would accept the nomination. If the old Settlers want him they can take him. I think that Kansas will decline to take any more Harrison on its plate."

These are a few sample growls. The air is full of them. They indicate a deplorable disgust in the party. The impatience of the Republicans to be secure in the civil service nature due, to demonstrate the repossession by the party of the control of the Government machinery and purse have much to do with it. But there is a stronger feeling behind that. It is the realization that the man who is held responsible is not the man who was described in the stump, not the thoroughbred and good fellow, nor yet the statesman who was restrained by modesty from making promises.

The belief finds expression that what was taken for modesty was destined to covering by silence of just the programme that is being carried out, in which family and friends are the first consideration and duty to party of comparatively small concern. To disinterested outsiders this course might appear to be objectionable to the President. But the party workers are not "disinterested outsiders." If they had been so informed in November, 1888, the Republicans of Colorado and Kansas and New-Hampshire and other States would not now be loading him with curses and enjoying the reports of Democratic victories.

L. L. D.

THE DELAYED ARIZONA ARRIVES.

The steamship Arizona of the Guion Line, which was due here Monday morning, arrived at Quarantine last evening. She was delayed by head winds, which prevailed the greater portion of the voyage, and were accompanied by high head seas. No accidents were reported as occurring on board during the trip.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Searles, Shorey & Co., dealers in furniture at 16 East Fifteenth-street, were sold out by Deputy Sheriff Burnes yesterday under an execution for $2,333 in favor of S. Holmes, the sale realizing about $1,000. A large stock of consigned goods was not sold, the sale covering only the goods belonging to the firm. The firm was formed about a year ago, claiming a capital of $10,000. It represented about ten Western manufacturers who consigned goods to it, which, it is said, at times amounted to $75,000. The cause of the trouble is said to be a disagreement among the partners.

Stern & Stern, jewelers of 13 Maiden-lane, were sold out by the Sheriff yesterday, the sale being under the direction of Under-Sheriff Sexton and Deputy Sheriff Kaufman. The catalogue embraced 567 lots, consisting of watches, chains, pins, rings, bracelets, earrings, sleeve buttons, &c., the greater part of which, it is said, was plated goods. Jacob Stern bought the three big safes for $120 each, and most of the fixtures. The prices generally were considered very good, and the sale, it is thought, will realize about $20,000.

Stanton & Cole, wholesale dealers in fruits and nuts at 73 Park-place, have failed, and the stock has been sold out by the Sheriff. They began business May 1 last, claiming a cash capital of $3,000. Their liabilities are reported to be about $5,000.

Swartz & Goldstein, manufacturers of clothing at 353 Canal street, have been closed by the Sheriff on a judgment for $1,975 in favor of L. J. Saut for borrowed money. They started in July, 1888, claiming a capital of $4,000.

E. Suelloburg & Co., dealers in retail dry goods, at Baltimore, assigned yesterday. Moses Frankenburg and Leopold Strauss, trustees, bonded in $60,000

A. E. McKechnie, druggist, at 1,449 Broadway, was sold out by Deputy Sheriff Burke yesterday.

THE NEW CITY OF JOHNSTOWN.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 17.—A special to the *Tribune* from Harrisburg says: "The charter for the new city of Johnstown will be issued in a few days. The new city will consist of sixteen wards, seven of which will be in Johnstown proper, one in Cruikshown, two in Coopmaugh, one in Woodvale, one in Prospect, two in Millville, and two in Cambria."

OBITUARY.

DR. CHARLES HENRY NICHOLS.

A life filled with great activity and laborious research ended Monday night in the death of Dr. Charles Henry Nichols, late Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, in his rooms at the asylum, at the Boulevard and West One Hundred and Seventeenth-street. His illness was largely due to hard work abroad on the mission to which he was assigned last Summer by the Board of Trustees of the asylum to examine the construction and management of asylums for the insane on the Continent with a view of incorporating in the plans of the new asylum which is proposed to be built at White Plains the latest appliances and conveniences in asylum construction.

On his return he was very much run down, and gradually failed in health, the first symptom being a loss of appetite due to the complication of liver and intestine troubles of which he finally died. He was confined to his bed two weeks ago.

Dr. Nichols was born at Vassalborough, Kennebec County, Me., Oct. 19, 1820. He was the only son of Caleb Nichols, who was of old New-England stock. After receiving an education at the public schools and academy of his birthplace and at the Friends' School in Providence, R. I., he taught school from his seventeenth to his twentieth year. He studied medicine at the University of the City of New-York and was graduated as the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. In 1841 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Union College, and practiced at Lynn, Mass., until 1847, when he became associate physician to the New-York State Lunatic Asylum in Utica, making a specialty of the treatment of mental diseases and the architecture and hygiene of institutions for the insane. Early in 1849 he received the appointment of physician and superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, and held that position till June, 1852, when he resigned to study and travel. His purpose was changed, however, in October of the same year by an undertaking, at the invitation of President Fillmore, the work of establishing a hospital for the insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia, which he afterward enlarged three times, treated 4,000 patients, and procured the cession of the grounds from 125 to 420 acres.

While in Washington he was a member of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, President of the first Board of School Commissioners and of the Board of Police Commissioners for the District of Columbia, a Trustee of the Columbian University, Vice President of the Board of Directors of the Columbia Hospital for Women, a member of the Washington National Memorial Society, and a life Director of the American Colonization Society. During the war he was Acting Assistant Surgeon in the army, and in connection with the General Government Hospital for the Insane conducted a General Hospital for United States volunteers.

In July, 1877, he accepted the invitation of the governors of the New-York Hospital to return to Bloomingdale Asylum, resigning the superintendence of the Government asylums at Washington, and since then has been its Superintendent. He for several years was President of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, and contributed many articles for the *American Journal of Insanity*. Dr. Nichols was first married November, 1857, to Miss Ellen G. Maury, a daughter of Mayor John W. Maury of Washington. She died in June, 1865. In May, 1872, he married Miss Sarah L. Lathrop, daughter of Prof. Alvan Lashrop of Rochester, who survives him. He leaves also one son, Lieut. Maury Nichols of the United States Army.

He was a member of the New-York County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, and the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain.

LOUIS KAMMERER.

The death of Louis Kammerer at his home, 234 East Sixty-second-street, from heart failure yesterday morning removes one of the most prominent German-Americans of this city. He was born in Lich, in the Province of Hessia, Germany, Dec. 2, 1830, and came to America in 1851. He was in the dry goods business in this city for several years. In 1887 he entered the piano firm of George Steck & Co. of 11 East Fourteenth-street, and remained an active member until his death. He was fond of music, and was a charter member and trustee of the German Liederkranz, a Director of the German Hospital Society, also of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, and for many years was President of the German-American School of the Nineteenth Ward. He leaves a widow, one son, who is in business at 11 East Fourteenth-street, and two daughters.

The funeral will take place on Friday noon from Liederkranz Hall, 111 East Fifty-eighth-street. Julius Hoffman, President of the society, will speak of Mr. Kammerer's career. The interment will be at Woodlawn. Dr. Paul L. Keller, Director of the German-American school of the Nineteenth Ward will pay a tribute to the memory of the deceased man. The pall bearers will be ten in number: George Neuhoff, Richard H. Adams, William Conway, Julius Hoffman, Julius A. May, B. Bachus, R. Textor, Theodore Killian, Frederick Mohr, and Richard M. Walter.

BENJAMIN G. SMITH.

Benjamin G. Smith, an editorial writer on Frank Leslie's publications, died on Monday at his home, 113 Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Nottingham, England, in 1815, but came to this country at an early age. When only eighteen years old he compiled what he called a universal language, having in view the end now sought to be accomplished by the Volapük, but after a few years he abandoned it and devoted himself to perfecting a system of stenography.

In 1860 Mr. Smith and Dr. Tower published "The History of the Great Civil War" in three volumes. This is still regarded as a standard work. About this time he met Frank Leslie and became connected with the latter's publications, remaining on the staff continuously until his death. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the Church of the New Jerusalem, at Monroe-place and Clark-street.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Stephen T. Fraprie of the firm of Wood & Hughes, silversmiths, at 16 John-street, died suddenly of pleurisy at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, at his residence, 30 Second-street. He was in the seventieth year of his age and had been a member of the same firm where he learned his trade as a young man, for nearly forty years. Mr. Fraprie was of French parentage on his father's side, and was a native of Massachusetts. He married for his third wife nearly half a century. He had one brother living who is now lying ill at Fall River, Mass. He was himself unmarried. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

Ex-Assemblyman Lucian Clark of Lewis County, N. Y., died at Copeobagso, that county, yesterday afternoon, aged eighty-seven years. He was born near there when the county was a wilderness, and was reared in a log cabin. He was a leading member of the Legislature of 1845, and a member of the commission to raise volunteers and supplies for the war. He was a Whig-Republican.

Henry D. Harrer, President of the Merchants' Shot Tower Company, at Baltimore, died yesterday of general debility. The deceased was born in Philadelphia seventy-seven years ago, and went to Baltimore when twenty years of age. He was associated for one time with the late Johns Hopkins in the grocery business. He leaves four grown children.

TAKEN TO IRELAND FOR TRIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Detective Sergeant Bryerly of the Royal Irish constabulary to-day delivered to United States Marshal Dill a warrant of extradition from the British Government for Thomas Murnan, who was committed by Commissioner Edmunds on the charge of embezzling postal savings funds and the forgery of accountable receipts for deposits in the Postal Savings Bank at Castle Bellingham, Ireland.

He was Assistant Postmaster at that place. He will be taken to New-York, and will sail on the steamship Germanic to-morrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Russell & Hemingway, manufacturers of inside work for knitting machines, were burned out Monday night at Plainville, Conn., by an incendiary fire that destroyed the two-story building they occupied. In the same building, on an upper floor, was C. H. Cahen's silver-plating shop, and an L of the building was occupied by C. H. Johnson and by E. A. L. Watson, wood turners. Russell & Hemingway's loss in machinery, tools, account books, and large stock is nearly $6,500; insurance, $3,600. C. H. Cahen's loss is $3,500; insurance, $1,850. C. H. Johnson's loss is $2,000; insurance, $1,800. The loss to Clark & Cowles in the building over insurance must be $4,000.

Fire Monday night at Calais, Me., destroyed the roller skating rink building, the front part of which was fitted up and occupied by Gillis Brothers as a bakery, confectionery, and news stand. Their loss is $2,500; insurance, $900. Doyle Brothers' confectionery, &c., loss, $1,500; insurance, $400. M. N. Mackie's loss $100 on carriages stored in the main hall; no insurance. A. MacNichol loses $1,000 on carriages stored; insurance, $600. The fire originated in Gillis Brothers' store, possibly from a lamp exploding. The building is owned by Easton & Whidden, whose loss is $6,000, uninsured.

The dwelling house and shop of Theophile Beaudin, at Broughton Station, Province of Quebec, was destroyed by fire with its contents yesterday. The loss is $20,000; insurance, $9,000.

A sheep-skin curing factory on Claremont-avenue, Jersey City, belonging to ex-Congressman James N. Pidcock, was burned late Monday evening. The loss was $15,000.

The Bell-Armistead Sewer-Pipe Works at Vincennes, Ind., were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $27,000; insurance, $7,000.

The Roman Catholic Church at Freelton, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $8,000; insurance, $1,200.

The United States Livery Stable at Trinidad, Col., with forty horses, was burned yesterday. Loss, $30,000.

A VERY GOOD DAY'S WORK

AN EFFECTIVE CRUSADE AGAINST THE WIRES.

ALL PREVIOUS DAY'S RECORDS BEATEN—A LINEMAN'S TERRIBLE FALL—THE WIRE CUTTING TO GO ON.

Daciel Montague, a lineman in the employ of the United States Illuminating Company, had a narrow escape from sudden death while attending to his duty at Broadway and Chambers-street yesterday morning. As it is, he lies in the Chambers-Street Hospital bruised and maimed by reason of a terrible fall.

Foreman Patrick Butler ordered Montague and another lineman up the pole at the southwest corner of Broadway and Chambers-street at 9:30 o'clock to adjust some displaced wires. The men made the ascent successfully, and having just got comfortably perched on the lowest of three cross-arms when the side on which Montague was broke with his weight, and he tumbled in a heap to the stone sidewalk. He fell on his side and head, and it is a wonder that he was not killed outright. The concussion knocked him senseless and as he lay quite still blood flowed from an ugly scalp wound. His companion on the pole just saved himself from falling to the street by frantically clinching the middle crossbar.

A large crowd quickly began to gather about the unconscious man, but the people ran helterskelter when some of the wires dropped down with the broken piece of the cross-arm. Every one seemed to fear an electric shock, and for a few minutes it was generally feared the frightful current had found another victim. The accident had occurred sufficient to tell where he lived. Up to that time his name only was known. Even the officials of the company by whom he was employed only knew that he had a home in New-Jersey. Montague said he was thirty years old, married, and lived at 9 Albany-street, Hoboken. He was too dazed to remember how he was hurt. The surgeon said there was no immediate danger of the patient's death, but he is not out of danger.

When the foreman of the Grand Jury heard of the accident he made a personal investigation, and, with Assistant Commissioner Kelsey, decided that it would be a sensible thing to get hold of the broken cross-arm. The Commissioner agreed and sent a messenger after the feltle piece of timber. It was subsequently examined by Expert Wheeler of the Board of Electrical Control. He said he found the stick had been cracked and the cracks were weatherstained, showing that it had been unable to withstand the strain put upon it. Revised statutes, page 2,347.

The report says that this would seem to be sufficiently plain and definite, and yet there has been considerable controversy of opinion in regard to the meaning of this article when applied to cases of desertion, and, also, as to the meaning of the clause in regard to absence. For this reason the committee recommends the passage of the bill, which makes the article read as follows:

"No person shall be tried or punished by a court-martial for desertion, in time of peace and not in the face of an enemy, committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offense, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation. Provided, that said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person enlisted."

First Lieut. William M. Williams, Nineteenth Infantry, has been ordered to join his company at Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama.

FALLING OFF IN REVENUE.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TRYING TO FIND OUT THE CAUSE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—The *Picayune's* Havana special says: "The new Secretary of the Treasury is busy trying to find a reason for the receipts at the Custom House during the month of November, 1889, being more than $169,000 less than they were in November, 1888, while the volume of importations appears to have been fully as large this year as last.

"We do not think he will succeed in his efforts until he looks into the modes of defrauding the Government used in making customs entries, calling certain goods, which by the tariff pay a certain duty, by the name of another class which pay less. Invoicing 4,000 or 5,000 sacks of corn, contained partly in sacks of two and a half bushels, and much the greater part in sacks of three and a half bushels, and passing all under the weight of the smaller sacks, is a very fashionable way used by some importers in order to undersell the merchant who pays duty on the weight of the corn as they give. While the new Treasurer is busy in his investigations as to why these things are thus, the deficiency continues, and for the first twelve days in December, 1889, the receipts at the Custom House are $245,447 12, while those in twelve days of December, 1888, were $416,971 06, showing a difference against this year of $74,526 94, and the prospect is that all of December, 1889, will show much larger deficit in receipts than the month of November.

"It is rumored that Gen. Salamence wishes to return to Spain, and that Cuba will soon have a new Captain General. It is thought by a large number of our best citizens that this frequent change of the commanding officer is injurious to the best interests of Cuba, and it is hoped that the rumor has no foundation in fact.

"The weather continues rainy and will retard sugar making."

FIELD TRIALS YESTERDAY.

THE DOGS DO GOOD WORK AT LEXINGTON AND AMORY.

AMORY, Miss., Dec. 17.—The second series of the Southern field trial Derby was run to-day. The day was most favorable to good work, which was taken advantage of, and the dogs did work that was equal, if not superior, to any ever done in a field trial.

In the first brace Dow's Tempest, pointer, beat in a good heat Gath's Hope. Dad Wilson, Jr., setter, beat Tribulation, pointer, by too close a margin for general satisfaction. The pointer had speed, style, and range, but birds happened to be more plentiful in front of the setter, which won him the heat. The judges and spectators pronounced this the best heat they had ever seen run by a pointer in a field trial.

Simonides beat Bessie M. in a good race, both dogs showing considerable merit. In a third series Fannie M. proved herself too much for Pat Wilson, Jr., and won. This was a creditable race.

In the fourth series Fannie M. beat Simonides for first money. The second and third will be decided to-morrow.

The All-Age Setter Stake was commenced by unanimous consent, the second brace starting first. It was Rowey B. and Duke Dunbar, good racers. Lafra's Mark beat Florence Gladstone, both dogs showing great quality. Ben Hur and Dad Wilson, Jr., were then put down, but darkness stopped the race, which will be completed to-morrow. Tribulation beat Transit for the special for the best pointer in the Derby.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17.—The Free-for-All Stakes of the Central Field Trial Club were continued to-day. Mr. L. Gardner's setter dog Roger beat Lebanon Kennel's pointer dog Lebanon in the second series. Memphis and Avent Kennel's setter dog Chance beat J. N. Coolran's setter bitch Nora. Roger has a bye and will run a side heat to-morrow, and the final heat with Chance Thursday.

COLONIZATION IN PERU.

THE GOVERNMENT PLAN TO INDUCE IMMIGRATION TO THE REPUBLIC.

LIMA, Nov. 23.—The President has signed the law relative to the enormous land grant and its colonization provided for in the agreement with the bondholders. The following are the conditions named and privileges accorded:

ARTICLE I.—The Executive is authorized to grant to the bondholders, or to the companies representing them, unoccupied land belonging to the State to the extent of 2,000,000 hectares (about 5,000,000 acres) on condition that the concessionaires bind themselves to colonize the same with agricultural purposes, that the colonization of them shall be commenced within three years, and that they shall be completely colonized within nine years.

ARTICLE II.—In case of the land being arid or capable of improvement by irrigation the concessionaires shall have the right to institute the water that is available. In this case they will have power to complete the necessary engineering studies within the first three years, and the execution of the works within the six succeeding years.

ARTICLE III.—The Government will allot the land by joint mutual agreement with the concessionaires, taking care that in no locality in the republic shall there be more than 500,000 hectares (about 1,250,000 acres) in one block, and as far as possible arranging in distributing them so that there shall be at least four great colonies of 1,250,000 acres each.

ARTICLE IV.—If the bondholders or the companies representing them allow three years to expire without complying with the first two articles of this law, they shall lose for each year of delay one-third of the lands ceded.

ARTICLE V. The colonists who are brought to Peru under this concession shall be of European race, and shall be exempt for ten years from all taxation, be it civil, ecclesiastical, or judicial, local or otherwise, having no other obligation on exemption from stamps. In all other respects they shall be subject to the laws of the republic.

AN INSANE GUEST.

MR. ROBERTSON OF DANVILLE, VA., MAKES A SCENE AT A HOTEL.

A party of five persons—three gentlemen, one lady, and a child—arrived at the Hotel Bartholdi yesterday morning and registered as Dr. W. S. Robinson, wife and child, and N. and A. Robertson, Danville, Va. Dr. Robinson said that he and Mr. N. Robertson were taking Mr. A. Robertson to a private insane asylum. It was explained that his reason had become dethroned by protracted and severe illness, but that he was not in dangerous paroxysm.

The party arrived together, and before it could be served in the hotel café the crazy man suddenly vaulted his seat and walked out into the office corridor. He crossed to the vestibule of the gentlemen's café, and there his companions and a porter tried forcibly to restrain him from going out into Broadway. Their efforts were not appreciated by the lunatic, and, being a powerful man, he resisted in a boisterous way. The struggle was continued out on the sidewalk, and attracted a crowd.

A Broadway policeman ran over, thinking to stop a runaway fight, but Clerk Keech explained the situation. The violent man was with difficulty overpowered and held until a Bellevue Hospital ambulance could be summoned, when he was transferred to the pavilion, where he will remain until arrangements can be made for having him put in a private asylum.

THE ANNUAL CHRISTMAS BALL.

Following in the wake of the Class of '90 the Columbia Juniors will hold their annual Christmas ball Friday evening in the college library. All debutantes of the season are expected to be present, and a general good time is looked forward to. The number of tickets has been limited to 600, and in this way the disagreeable features of last year's overcrowding will, it is hoped, be avoided. Elab rate preparations are being made for the decoration of the handsome room. Lander will, of course, furnish the music for the dancing.

The list of patronesses is unusually long. Among those who the following well-known ladies: Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, Mrs. R. S. Auchmuty, Mrs. Samuel F. Barger, Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. George H. Bonn, Mrs. Douglas W. Burnham, Mrs. Benjamin F. Butler, Mrs. Frederick Cutting, Mrs. Charles F. Chandler, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. George R. De Forest, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. John Ewing, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. John C. Gardiner, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Edwards T. Gerry, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Frederic Gourdige, and Mrs. William G. Hamilton.

INTENDED TO ROB DENTIST DELAMATER.

Arthur Zolki, who assaulted Charles H. Delamater, the dentist, with an iron bar at the latter's office, 315 Madison-avenue, Monday, was arraigned before Justice Murray in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. Mr. Delamater was present with his head bandaged. The bar of iron was shown to be a section of a steel drill 18 inches long and an inch in diameter. Mr. Delamater rehearsed the story of the assault and was of the opinion that Zolki's object was murder and robbery. E. H. Levy appeared for Zolki and urged that the case was one of simple assault, but Justice Murray took a different view and held the prisoner in $10,000 bail for examination on Thursday.

The case was hardly disposed of when William E. Dunn, a dentist of 331 Lexington-avenue, appeared and stated that Zolki had applied to him for work three weeks ago, and that after Zolki's visit he missed several articles from his house. Police were put on his track without success. Dr. Dunn identified the prisoner as the man who had called at his house shortly before he missed the property.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Moo Cue is a Chinese insurance agent and interpreter. He lives at 310 East Fifty-fifth-street. He has been engaged to act as interpreter in a lawsuit in which Lem Num Sun, a servant at 1,289 Ninth-avenue, is interested. Lem met Moo in a joss house Sunday and offered him $20 to interpret falsely. Moo repelled the bribe with indignation. Thereupon, it is alleged, Lem thumped the virtuous Moo. Lem was a prisoner at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with assault. The examination was postponed until to-day.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Peter Rieger, a dyer, who was fatally injured on the 12th ult. at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh-street and Railroad-avenue by engine No. 207 of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which was drawing the New-Rochelle local. Although it was shown that Rieger had been repeatedly warned to look out for trains at this point and that signals were displayed and bells rung, the jury censured the company for not providing flagmen to warn of danger from approaching trains.

The effort to get a street named after Harry Howard took another tack in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Alderman Flynn asked that further consideration of the resolution to so change the name of Elm-street be withdrawn from the Committee on Streets, and then he made an amendment to change the name of Howard-street to Harry Howard-street. This he thought could be more conveniently done. It was laid over.

United States Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt continued his work at the Custom House yesterday or tryiog to find out whether a number of weighers were compelled to subscribe to the funds of political parties during the last campaign. He had Weighers' Foreman McGee before him, and a number of others to follow he put on the stand, but what success was not announced. He isn't through yet.

Owing to the decision of Recorder Smyth, in the Court of General Sessions, denying the motions for the suspension of judgment in the cases of the electric sugar swindlers, Assistant District Attorney Davis will prepare the cases for trial at once, as they will probably withdraw their pleas of guilty. It is not expected that any new evidence will be offered.

Mr. George Kennan will make his first public appearance in New-York this season in Chickering Hall on the afternoon and evening of next Friday. He will deliver two new lectures. The one in

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
AUCTION SALES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—4th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—6TH PAGE—5th col.
DANCING—5TH PAGE—5th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—5th col.
DIVIDENDS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
ELECTIONS—7TH PAGE—5th col.
FINANCIAL—7TH PAGE—2d, 3d, and 4th cols.
FOR SALE—6TH PAGE—7th col.
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HOLIDAY GOODS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—7th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—2d col.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—MERRY WAR.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—AS YOU LIKE IT. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—EBBELTI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—TWELFTH NIGHT.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—TRANSATLANTIQUE VAUDEVILLES. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—AFTER DARK. Matinée.
HARMAN HALL—At 3:30—LECTURE.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—FOOL'S REVENGE and DONNA DIANA.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—IL TROVATORE.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—RICHARD III.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL—At 8—SYMPHONY CONCERT.
THE CASINO—AUS—GEMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light rains.

The absurdity of the secret sessions of the Senate for the consideration of executive appointments was well illustrated yesterday in the rambling discussion upon the appointment of Judge BREWER, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. There was not the least idea of preventing the confirmation, nor the least expectation that votes would be affected by the discussion. Iowa Senators had some objections to Judge BREWER on account of decisions of his affecting prohibition, and got the sympathy of a small coterie of Prohibitionists, of which BLAIR is the chief; Arkansas Senators found objection to something the Judge had done affecting the negro question, and others discovered grounds for objection in connection with the Wabash receivership proceedings. The object of ventilating these things was not the enlightenment of Senators in secret session nor the defent of Judge BREWER'S appointment, which nobody expects. Unless it was mere senseless talk for the sake of talk, it must have been meant for the public, notwithstanding the pleasing fiction that the public would know nothing about it. In any event it was a waste of time, and calculated to emphasize the ridiculousness of the secret sessions.

At last Mr. JOHN W. JACOBUS has received the reward of his long fidelity and his many "sacrifices" for his party by getting the appointment of United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York. Many a time has JACOBUS stood in the "imminent deadly breach" or led a forlorn hope for his party as a candidate with no expectation of election. But though a strong partisan, JOHN WESLEY is a capable man and a popular, and nobody questions his personal integrity or will begrudge him the honor he has finally attained. It may make the grizzly and battle-scarred veteran, Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM, feel sad, for the office is one that he coveted, but though BARNUM'S uncured wound and long suffering excite sympathy, he has never as a civil officer established strong claims upon public confidence.

There is not a very strong response anywhere to the suggestion of the Administration for the repeal of the tobacco tax. It is probable that the measure could not pass the House with the very small majority the Republicans have; for there are several on that side who would not vote for it, even if they did not vote against it. Its defeat is made more probable, should it be undertaken in earnest, by the argument now put forward that it is a tariff reform measure. That is such a bald misrepresentation that it will offend more men than it will mislead. It is about as much a tariff-reform measure as the doctrine of Papal infallibility is a Protestant dogma. The only motive any Republican has or can have in voting for it is to destroy the surplus available for tariff reduction. That motive will probably not be strong enough, because the surplus can be just as effectively and more agreeably destroyed by liberal appropriations.

The decision of an Iowa court that a riot is a riot, even when the rioters call it a "charivari party," and that a man has a right to defend his home against a mob is bearing fruit. A young woman is now on trial in that State for having caused the death of a man by shooting into a crowd of persons who had assembled to inflict public censure, in the form of a serenade, upon her grandfather, who had lately married again. According to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, the young woman was within her rights. It is unlikely that even the most hilarious serenader will continue his cheerful sport when his victim is in possession of a license to kill him; and henceforth among the rights of the Iowa man will be numbered the right to marry to please himself and not the loafers of his neighborhood.

A few days since there was a mild breeze in the Senate over a statement by one of the members that a respectful note addressed by him to the Commissioner of Pensions had drawn out a discourteous reply. Yesterday Senator PLATT undertook to explain that the Pension Office had not enough clerks, was overrun with business, and was apt to do that which it ought not to do and to leave undone those things that it ought to do through mere pressure for time. But, thereupon, Senator COCKRELL, who has made a very careful and thorough study of department methods, descended upon the well-meaning Mr. PLATT with a statement that the Pension Office, as well as many others, had not too few clerks, but too many; that the chiefs had fallen into the habit of leaving everything to the clerks, and these it was who were calling for more clerks. All of which is quite true and wholly undesirable. But it is much easier to point out these facts than to provide a remedy for them. A complete remedy there is none, public business being radically more defective in its methods than private business. But a partial remedy will be found in carrying out the Republican promise to extend the civil service system to heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions. That would lessen the field of patronage and leave the superior officers more time for their legitimate duties. So long as these officers are chosen for political reasons they will more or less give themselves up to political work, and the work they are paid to do will be proportionately neglected.

It is reported in Boston that "a number of eminent Ohio Republicans" desire that the President shall appoint GOV. FORAKER to be Minister to Russia. The names of these gentlemen should be given. It does not seem probable that Mr. HARRISON will be urged by Senator SHERMAN, Congressman MCKINLEY, and Congressman BUTTERWORTH to make such an appointment. If their signatures should be found at the White House attached to any paper recommending such a selection it would be well for the President to inquire whether they are genuine or forgeries. There is a person in Ohio who recently forged the signatures of these gentlemen so skillfully that Gov. FORAKER himself was led to believe that they were genuine, although they were attached to a disgraceful and corrupt agreement.

CITY OFFICES AND PARTY LINES.

A committee of the Republican Club of this city has submitted a report to that organization, not yet acted upon, which declares opposition to "placing in nomination any municipal ticket, the result of coalition with any faction of the Democratic Party." The subject is treated by the committee chiefly from the point of view of party expediency, though it declares that a fusion ticket is, "from the Republican standpoint, calculated to inflict great injury upon the cause of good government in the city of New-York." The meaning of this seems to be simply that, "from the Republican standpoint," the only good government is party government, and the only party capable of furnishing it is the Republican Party. There are, however, a great many citizens, including a considerable portion of those accustomed to vote the Republican ticket, who will not agree to this, so far as the administration of municipal affairs is concerned. There are grave reasons for doubting whether government by the Republican Party in this city would be an improvement upon Tammany government, and the best administrations that we have had in many years have come from coalitions and independent voting.

It is possible that the Republican Club committee may be right, from what it calls the "Republican standpoint," as to the expediency of coalitions in municipal nominations. Assuming that the city government is a legitimate object for party contention and party control, and that it has any proper relation to party integrity and strength, it may be bad policy for the Republican organization to enter into coalitions with any faction of the Democratic Party. The committee undertakes to show that it is so by citing the results of various local elections, in some of which the Republicans have had tickets of their own and in others have united in support of fusion tickets. When it shows that more offices have been obtained by the former process, the committee evidently regards its proposition as demonstrated. It does not undertake to show the effect upon public administration, but it assumes, as a matter of course, that that is benefited just in proportion to the number of Republicans elected to office. The committee believes that the party is weakened by these fusions and will gain strength by always having a full ticket of its own and giving it united support.

We do not believe there is much virtue in party coalitions, but that is a very different matter from independent voting and giving support to genuine citizens' nominations regardless of party. There may be citizens' movements, so called, that are merely a cover for a fusion of factions ordinarily hostile, for the purpose of dividing nominations, but these are not genuine citizens' movements. The Republican Club is asked, however, by its committee to give sanction to the declaration that "the most pernicious and dangerous fallacy of the day, among Republicans, is the doctrine that in the election of city officers party lines should not be observed." We do not believe that anything is to be gained for the party organization in this city by taking a position like that. As we have long maintained, what we call city government is merely the management of certain local public interests which have no proper relation to the principles or policies of political parties. What is needed in that management is efficiency, economy, and honesty; not Republicanism or Democracy, as defined in party platforms. Experience has amply shown that these results cannot be best attained through control by any partisan organization, but by a union of citizens independent of party, having the common object in view of good local administration.

Not only do we believe that better local government can be secured by disregarding party lines in the election of city officers, but we believe that we would have purer politics, and that it would be better for all party organizations if city elections could be conducted without any reference to party lines. This cannot be done so long as city elections and general elections take place at the same time. If they were separated we probably could not prevent party organizations from making nominations for municipal offices, but it would be possible to put up independent citizens' tickets which would be supported by both Democrats and Republicans to a sufficient extent to elect them. The breaking over party lines would be recognized as a means of securing certain results having no relation to party principles, and it would not interfere with the integrity and strength of party organizations for their legitimate ends. What is to be desired in city affairs is not coalitions and fusions of political factions, but an organization of citizens, independent of all party, for the sole object of securing an efficient, economical, and honest administration of municipal interests. In short, the soundest and most hopeful doctrine of the day for the cause of good local government is that "in the election of city officers party lines should not be observed."

GEN. SICKLES AND THE REFORM.

The retirement of Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES from the State Civil Service Commission is to be regretted, not only because he has been an earnest and efficient member of the commission, but because there is some reasonable doubt whether he will be succeeded by a man of equal fitness. When the General was appointed to the post two years ago the selection was not generally regarded as a particularly good one. In a rather checkered career Gen. SICKLES had not given any evidence of special interest or faith in the reform, and he had been associated in politics with a class heartily opposed to it. He says himself, now that he has resigned, that when he took office he had doubt as to the expediency of the reform, though he does not explain upon what grounds his doubt rested. He also says that his principal purpose in accepting the office was to extend the opportunities for the appointment of old soldiers under the rules, a purpose not necessarily unfriendly to the system, but certainly not particularly indicating any very clear comprehension of its principles. But two years' experience at Albany, "an intimate acquaintance with the working of the department, and careful study of the system, have taught" him "that they are for the best interests of the State." "I assured the Governor," says Gen. SICKLES, "that I could now say positively that I was strongly in favor of the success of the commission. I stated that, in my judgment, the carrying out of civil service reform ideas gives a much better public service than was obtained under the old system, and with it working properly, as it now is, men are found who are better fitted to discharge the duties imposed upon them, and a needed relief is given to department heads."

This frank declaration is an encouraging sign, and Gen. SICKLES'S case is one of many in which men rather prejudiced against the reform have come to acknowledge its excellence and efficiency so soon as they really knew what it is and what it does and can do. With all the yelping and barking of the office seekers and of the small Congressmen and smaller Senators, who are dependent on the office seekers for the little consequence that they can enjoy in politics and could get in no other way, we believe that there is not a single instance of a really capable man in the public service, who is practically familiar with the working of the reform system and willing to tell the truth, who does not speak in the same spirit as Gen. SICKLES. The system works its own way to confidence wherever it is honestly studied, and especially so among those who have opportunity to know it thoroughly. This is shown very clearly in the report of Secretary WINDOM in the Federal service. It is shown also in the talk of Postmaster General WANAMAKER, not so distinctly because Mr. WANAMAKER is not so truthful a man, but he is enough of a business man to see that the principles and purposes of the reform system are just what the Government service needs, and without acknowledging the excellence of the reform specifically he advocates its essence.

But there is another phase of the subject to which Gen. SICKLES does not directly refer, and which is even more important than the efficiency of the reform in securing better service for the State. That is the influence of the system in purifying politics, in maintaining the integrity of the service, and so strengthening all that is best in republican institutions. Gen. SICKLES speaks of the way in which the reform secures "needed relief for department heads." Relief from what? Clearly from the solicitation of office seekers, nearly every one of whom cares nothing for the interest of the State, but pushes his claim on the ground of partisan service. Now, every office granted on such a claim is a bribe directly or indirectly to the claimant or to those interested in him. And, as was pointed out by Mr. FOULKE of Indiana in his admirable address to the Commonwealth Club on Monday evening, it is precisely the class of men who seek and get office in this way who are ready to do nearly all the corrupt work done in our elections. The spoils system is the fountain of more corruption than any other, and without its aid and the machinery it supplies, nearly all other sources of corruption would be relatively harmless. That is what makes the reform one of vital importance.

THE CRONIN VERDICT.

The result reached in the Cronin trial undoubtedly tends to strengthen the feeling against the institution of trial by jury as a means of reaching a rational or just conclusion. Especially does it exhibit the unwisdom of the law of Illinois, which is shared by some other States, in assigning to the jury what, according to the law of England and of most of the communities that follow English law, is the province of the Judge, that of fixing the sentence of convicted criminals within limits established by the law itself.

The verdict in the Cronin case, including the sentence, cannot be satisfactory to any sane human being, unless he be a disbeliever in capital punishment, and such persons are expressly excluded from juries in trials for murder. The jury finds three of the prisoners guilty as charged in the indictment. That is to say, it finds them guilty of one of the most detestable murders that can be imagined, and one for which nobody can find a shadow of excuse. It was not at all a crime of passion. It was a cold-blooded and most deliberate crime, undertaken, as it appears, partly for the sake of revenge, but still more as a matter of prudence for the purpose of averting the criticism and exposure that CRONIN was prepared to make upon the embezzlement of the funds of a secret society. The circumstances of the crime put its perpetrators entirely outside the pale of human sympathies. If their guilt is proved everybody who approves of capital punishment in any case whatever must approve of it in their cases. There is not an honest Judge in the United States who would not without hesitation pronounce the sentence of death upon these prisoners if the jury had found the case against them proved, and if he had any discretion in the matter. Yet a jury composed entirely of men who have sworn that they had no scruples against the infliction of capital punishment have in the same verdict found that these men were guilty of this atrocious murder, and that they should merely be imprisoned for life.

Nobody can reconcile the finding and the sentence. No one man, being sane, could have found such a verdict and accompanied it with such a sentence. When twelve men severally declare that this is the verdict of each one of them the declaration is a manifest fiction, and the manifest fact is that the verdict is a compromise which does not represent the opinion of any one of the twelve and could not represent the opinion of any individual. Yet the palladium of our liberties requires us to accept this absurd and inconsistent verdict as an expression of reason and justice.

It is not necessary to impute corruption to the obstinate juryman who has held out against his fellows long enough to compel them to this stultification of themselves. The man's character seems to be fair, and it is as probable and a much more charitable supposition that he is merely a very chuckle-headed person. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and so may not have been absolutely conclusive to a mind of unusual density. The twelfth juryman may have been honestly unable to reconcile himself to hanging a fellow-man upon such evidence, while he may have been willing to send him to prison for life. This distinction seems fantastic and absurd, but it is to be borne in mind, in mitigation of the mental confusion of the juror, that the mistake of hanging the wrong man is irreparable, while the mistake of imprisoning the wrong man may be repaired. It is true, all the same, that it was the business of this juror, if he entertained a reasonable doubt, that is, a doubt reasonable to his perplexed mind, to give the prisoners the benefit of it equally whether they were on trial for their lives or only for their liberties. Nevertheless, jurors often take the view he may have taken of their function. Even when the sentence is left for the court to inflict they are apt to consider what the legal penalty of the offense is and to find a prisoner guilty of a crime which it is quite certain he has not committed because they do not feel absolutely sure that he has committed the higher offense of which he is accused. All this is very irrational, and, in a case like that of CRONIN, very irritating, but it is an inescapable incident of the system of trial by jury.

The miscarriage of justice in the Cronin case seems to be quite irreparable. The prisoners may obtain a new trial, but the law of Illinois, as expounded by its tribunals, seems to lay down that the penalty prescribed at the first trial may be reduced, but cannot be increased, at a second. That is to say, a prisoner may be twice placed in jeopardy at his own instance for the same offense, provided he is not placed in greater jeopardy. This seems a queer condition of the law, and there is no reason why the prisoners should not apply for a new trial, after which they can be no worse off than they are now, if the money contributed by ignorant Irishmen and Irishwomen for the demolition of the British Empire is employed to stimulate the zeal of their lawyers. In any event, it is certain that none of them will be hanged, and this is a great pity.

A BROTHERHOOD BOOK.

We are not sure that we correctly apprehend the purpose of a book entitled "Justice and Jurisprudence," published by the J. B. Lippincott Company for the "Brotherhood of Liberty." Mystery confronts the reader of the book at the outset and wonder is his companion in its perusal. In the first place, the "Brotherhood of Liberty" is a secret order. No man not initiate can lift the veil which shuts the secrets of that order from the gaze of men or penetrate the triple doors of brass which guard its rites from the world. But as nearly as we can get at it the order was instituted "for the advancement of the African race in America," and the purpose of the book seems to be the upsetting of recent civil rights decisions of the Supreme Court. The counsel to the Brotherhood avers upon page sixty-one that its aim is "to institute a general search and inquisition upon which presentments may be found against Jurisprudence, first, for deliberate, palpable, and persistent violation of the the letter and spirit of the fourteenth amendment; secondly, for the usurpation of colossal powers which did, abet, and compass an abridgment of the substantial justice of equality of right by due process of law, in deference to the prevailing delusions of popular sentiment so gross that it acquiesces in the formidable tyranny of civil discrimination against certain citizens because of their color, race, and previous condition."

This is noble language and we suppose it must be sound law. The Brotherhood evidently intends to secure a reversal of the decision in HALL vs. DE CUIR. A tribunal less inflexible than our Supreme Court might hurriedly consent to take the back track and reverse all its decisions as the price of relief from the duty to read this book. Nevertheless, jurists and other persons into whose hands it may fall will be struck with the vast learning if not with the literary skill of the author. He has fortified his contentions with an appalling array of citations from literature gathered in many lands and from all sorts and conditions of writers. He quotes MILTON, D'AUBIGNÉ, PASCAL, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, INGERSOLL (BOB, we suppose) and ST. LUKE, LATIMER and JAMES MADISON, LINCOLN and the judicious HOOKER, Proverbs and Lord JOHN MANNERS, the *Religio-Philosophical Journal* and RED JACKET. A man's convictions, if they are rooted and sturdy, may resist the arguments of the author, but any one's understanding, we are sure, must be visibly enlarged by a study of his work.

It is only from a few specimen advance sheets that we are able to give this slight insight into the nature of "Justice and Jurisprudence." The Brotherhood has very prudently decided to break it to the public gradually in installments. There is a flavor of politics about it. From a hasty inspection of the table of contents we judge that the Brotherhood's literary man assumes that the decisions of the Supreme Court limiting the scope of the civil rights amendment were influenced by the partisan appeals of Republican leaders. The leaders feared that if the negroes secured all the rights the constitutional amendment intended to confer upon them they might divide politically between the parties to the manifest abridgment of the Republican vote in the South; and the Supreme Court obligingly accepted this view as first-rate politics and good enough law, and handed over to the States the right to deal with the colored men in their social relations. The author writes some fine words about Mr. BLAINE, but we are troubled by the haunting fear that later on in the book he is going to give Mr. BLAINE fits. We hope it is not too late to reconsider this fell purpose. It would cause Mr. BLAINE some annoyance, and it would puzzle the Pan-Americans, who have of late seen so many things about this country which they cannot and never will comprehend that no patriotic and sober-minded American ought to add a feather's weight to the obfuscation of their understandings.

SO THE PAPERS SAY.

An enterprising young electrician in Washington, recently married, who had occasion to spend the evening down town with some friends from New-York, was shocked to find, as he was about to go home, that his new silk hat had, in some mysterious manner, become badly rumpled. Shops that "block your hat while you wait" had long been closed and, for a moment, Benedict was in distress, but his ingenuity did not fail him. Stepping into a restaurant lighted by electricity, he soon found an incandescent lamp attached to a long flexible conductor, and with this he deftly and quickly ironed out the wrinkles from his battered tile and hastened home.—*Electrical Review.*

The college boys have been having a little mild fun with a new instructor, who tried to discipline them by hurting their pride. Their compositions were not of the high literary merit that he desired, so one day a package of finished productions was handed them for careful examination and upon which to model their future efforts. The compositions were by students in a Western college. When they were returned they bore annotations, as for instance: "Oh, Rats," "Chestnuts, Professor," &c. Teaching by object lessons has been discarded in this department.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

It is hard to do without luxuries and modern improvements after once having been accustomed to them. A servant girl living with a family in the neighborhood of Boston recently gave her mistress "notice." "I'm not used to these kerosene lamps," she said. "I can't live anywhere where they don't have incandescent lights."—*Youth's Companion.*

"Dr. Longsermon, how can you preach twice on Sunday and keep from getting your sermons mixed?" "My dear sister, I discharge the first one as soon as it's over, and never think of it again." "Is that so, doctor? I guess I'll try that way, too."—*Christian Advocate.*

An exchange compares New-England pies to car wheels. But we have seen pies when they did not appear like car wheels—when there wasn't enough to go round, for instance.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Supreme Judge of Michigan has decided that "there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the sending of an idiot to Congress." This may be law, but "it is not news."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"What are you ponting about, Johnny?" "Billy's real mean." "What's the matter?" "I eat all my candy, and Billy won't give me any of his."—*Harper's Young People.*

There is nothing that so stirs up the average legislator to righteous indignation as an injury to his pocket nerve.—*Petersburg Index-Appeal.*

No one thinks of a borrowed umbrella until more rain comes, and then the borrower wants to use it.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE.

It is seldom that New-York has the opportunity of witnessing so interesting, so thoroughly artistic, and so studiously-prepared a Shakespearean revival as that of "As You Like It," which Mr. Augustin Daly gave at his theatre last night. Every detail had been carefully studied, and evidences of scholarly research and refined taste confronted the spectator at every point in the progress of the comedy. Every scene was a picture, and the costumes were either beautiful or picturesque without any sacrifice of archæological correctness. The artistic sense pervaded the entire performance, blending soft colors in delightful harmony and arresting and satisfying the eye before the ear was reached at the rise of each curtain.

This admirable attention to scenic effect paved the way for a glowing reception to the individual members of Mr. Daly's company. Of these, interest centred in Miss Ada Rehan, to whom was entrusted the difficult task of playing Rosalind, difficult not only on account of the complex delicacies of the character, but also by the enforced comparison of the many brilliant and beautiful actresses who have played the part in the past. But if any admirer of Miss Rehan's felt the slightest nervousness with regard to her success, the fear that occasioned such feeling must have quickly disappeared in the warmth and delicacy of her first scene. It became instantly apparent that Miss Rehan had firmly grasped the character of Rosalind and was wholly competent to interpret all its varying phases.

Her expression of admiration and love for Orlando at the first meeting with him at once arrested the attention and commanded the admiration of the audience. As Orlando had instantly filled the heart of Rosalind, so Miss Rehan as quickly and as favorably impressed her auditors. This advantage was strengthened by her exquisite by-play in the wrestling scene, where she followed every movement of the athletes in tremulous fear and earnest hope for Orlando, which culminated with his triumph in exultant but womanly joy. The radiance of new-born love was delightfully exposed in the hesitation with which Orlando was called back after he had begun to receive the chain of gold—a hesitation that was the result of the struggle between maidenly modesty and the promptings of the passion which had kindled and was rapidly blossoming in the heart of Rosalind.

In the subsequent scene of banishment by Duke Frederick, Miss Rehan rose to a height of splendid eloquence in the defense of her banished father from the calumnies of her usurping uncle. Under the influence of the devotion of Celia and the prospect of the novel sensation of assuming masculine attire the mood of Rosalind changed again, and was expressed by Miss Rehan in a burst of merriment, which was so contagious that the curtain fell on hearty laughter and enthusiastic applause from the audience. Miss Rehan had thoroughly demonstrated her ability to play Rosalind, and there was nothing left but pleasurable expectation, which was fully realized.

The next scene showed the actress in doublet and hose, and a prettier boy has not been seen on the stage. Her costume was of brown and gray, with silk tights, nonplussed by boots or leggings. She was a tall, lithe, supple, straight-limbed stripling, whose swagger was assumed only when it was necessary to conceal her sex, and was forgotten in the natural resumption of her womanhood whenever the necessity of concealment was removed. Her meeting with Orlando in the forest of Arden was replete with delicacy and coquetry, and the ruse of making her lover pay court to Miss Rosalind was adopted in a manner that was wholly charming. There was never a moment in all this scene when her woman's heart did not show clearly above her man's garb. The joy at discovering the extent and certainty of Orlando's passion was exploited with a touch that was as true as it was delicate, and the fear and grief at the subsequent news of his misfortune was pathetic in its totality.

Miss Rehan's whole performance was a triumph which adds materially to the laurels which she has already won. It stamps her more than ever as a comedienne of sterling worth, rare abilities, and genuine accomplishments.

The great success achieved by Miss Rehan was approximated by a majority of the other actors, and in some instances it was equaled. Mr. John Drew as Orlando was surprising in the facility with which he assumed the rôle. His work was thoroughly manly, and throughout the evening he continually sounded the depths of the character. His wrestling scene was one of the most realistic and spirited that we have ever seen, while his adoration of Rosalind, his devotion to Adam, his impetuous onslaught upon the camp of the banished Duke, his banter with Jacques, and his love scene with Rosalind in the wood were all given with a directness of purpose and a firmness of judgment which commanded sincere admiration.

Mr. Lewis as Touchstone was effectively droll and always amusing. Mr. George Clarke as the melancholy Jacques gave ample evidence of careful and intelligent study. He was always the philosopher, whose cynicism would crop out, and he read the famous speech of the Seven Ages in a manner that elicited a spontaneous outburst of applause. Mr. Charles Fisher was a rare old Adam and Miss Isabel Irving was a pretty and bouncing Audrey. Miss Henrietta Croseman as Celia and Miss Jean Gordon as Phebe were eminently successful, while Mr. Charles Wheatleigh as the Banished Duke, Mr. George Middleton as Duke Frederick, Mr. Sidney Herbert as Le Beau, Mr. Hobart Bosworth as Charles the wrestler, Mr. Eugene Ormond as Oliver, Mr. Charles Leclercq as Corin, Mr. Frederick Bond as Silvius, and Miss Kitty Cheatham as a person representing Hymen, contributed individually and collectively to the great success of the evening.

The fact that the performance did not conclude until midnight makes it impossible to devote in this notice that attention to the scenery and costumes which is their due. They were both as near perfection as taste, knowledge, and unlimited resources could make them. The Forest of Arden was represented in several scenes which were not cut up by the ordinary device of lowering dropcurtains, but which were connected and blended by a panoramic arrangement which brought one scene after another under the inspection of the auditors in a manner that was as gratifying as it was novel. These wood scenes were superb specimens of the art of scene painting, and the harmony of color, deliciously gray and green tints intermingling with flashes of sunlight here and there and dying away in a vista of subdued light in the hazy distance, never tired the eye, but continually rested it by some newly-discovered beauty in this place or that.

"If any objection can be urged against this revival it is in the length of time consumed in the production, a fault that can be easily remedied, and that will probably will be before the next performance. Mr. Augustin Daly has already an enviable reputation for Shakesperean revivals, but in all the list of brilliant successes he has achieved in this direction there is none that surpasses this revival of "As You Like It." It will please the student and the casual theatregoer alike and will furnish entertainment of the highest class to all. A word is due to the audience, which was composed of the culture, the wealth, and the fashion of the metropolis. It was a typical Daly audience, which is but another name for the cream of New-York amusement seekers.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

It is no disparagement to our own excellent orchestral organizations to say that the annual visits of the Boston Symphony Orchestra are as important in their line as any entertainments that occur in this city, not excepting the notable concerts of the Philharmonic Society. We have no instrumental body which is kept at work throughout the season every week under the guidance of one man, and our bands cannot be expected to achieve those high results which are to be reached only through constant and rigorous drill. Last night's concert, the first given here this season by the excellent players from Boston, was made more than commonly interesting by the début here of the new conductor of the band, Mr. Arthur Nikisch.

The programme was, with the exception of one number, made up of compositions quite familiar to this public. The number referred to was Brahms's violin concerto in D, opus 77. From the interesting remarks in the programme book by G. H. Wilson we extract the following: "This concerto was written expressly for Dr. Joachi, who played the solo part when it was first performed in public at a concert at the Gewaudhaus, Leipsic, on the evening of New Year's Day, 1879. It is in the same key as the symphony from the pen of its composer which preceded it; and some critics have discovered a certain family likeness between the two works, particularly as regards the first movement. In form the concerto is a strict classic. Even Mendelssohn's innovations are passed over by Brahms, who writes in three separate movements, with tuttis, solis, and cadenzas, &c., just where his predecessors, Mozart, Beethoven, and Spohr would expect to find them; yet the details and spirit of the work are essentially modern. It is, moreover, a composition in which the solo part is subjective.

"From that point in the first movement leading to the usual pause and cadenza, Brahms permits the performer to step in and fill the gap. Mr. Kneisel has written a cadenza which rests in part upon subjects contained in the movement of which it becomes a link. Apart from the musical interest the cadenza possesses, it stands as the first example in composition by the present concert master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra heard here."

No objection need be made to the composer's return to the early form of the classical concerto, though it is not the wisest plan to leave the cadenza to the pleasure of the soloist. However, when his work is so well done as Mr. Kneisel's, the result is happy. The concerto is a good piece of composition, somewhat austere in spirit, but finent, symmetrical, and wholly intelligible. The last assertion cannot always be made in regard to Brahms's music. Mr. Kneisel's performance of the work was a very beautiful exhibition of violin playing, round, pure, and sympathetic in tone, scholarly in phrasing, clean in bowing, accurate in stopping, and carefully studied in every detail. His playing of his own cadenza was masterly and aroused the warmest kind of enthusiasm, which broke forth again at the close of the number. That the soloist, appearing before an audience in whose ears the witchery of Sarasate was so fresh, should have been so heartily applauded was a high tribute to his ability. Mr. Kneisel is an artist, and he will always be welcomed in this city.

The orchestra played the overture to "Euryanthe," the prelude to "Tristan and Isolde," and Schumann's ever-lovely D minor symphony. The readers of this journal have already had extended comment on Mr. Nikisch's qualities as a conductor. It is not necessary, therefore, to say much at this time. His reading of the "Euryanthe" overture was admirable, but it would undoubtedly have gained in impressiveness had he imparted a more vigorous movement to the final allegro.

The "Tristan" vorspiel was read nobly. The announcement of the opening motive was pregnant with dramatic power, the crescendo in the 'cello phrase being most effective. The tremendous climax, one of the mightiest utterances in all music, was given with great breadth and dignity, and with a magnificently-expressive balance of the interwoven voice parts. But the conductor's finest achievement was in the symphony. It was played in a marvelously fine manner. The performance of it showed that Mr. Nikisch could make an orchestra not only sing, but also declaim, a feature which was equally conspicuous in the cantabile passage of the overture. Under this leader the orchestra does not, it is true, achieve such exquisite polish as it did under Mr. Gericke, but it reveals something far better—a grand sweep of power and a masterful dramatic force. That Mr. Nikisch was successful last night is beyond a question, and New-York has almost as much reason to be thankful for his presence in America as Boston ought to have.

ART NOTES.

Late and well into the holidays arrives a fine gift book containing eight large fac similes of water colors by some of the younger brood of American artists. It is published by Frederick A. Stokes & Brother, and is a very large folio. Each of the aquarelles is reproduced with the utmost fidelity in colors, and a few words by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock set forth the main facts regarding the painter. The letterpress is also illustrated. At the head of each biographical sketch is a small engraved portrait of the artist; at the foot an engraving in half tone after a sketch in black and white by him or her. One lady is admitted to the octave; she is Miss Maud Humphrey, who has certainly achieved remarkable distinction at an early age, her birth being given for the year 1868, Messrs. Percy Moran and Hamilton Gibson lead the list. Other contributors are Messrs. Gerome Ferris, H. W. McVickar, J. M. Barnsley, James Symington, and Paul Nimmo Moran. Some of these are more expert or at least better known for pen-and-ink sketches and drawings for the press than water colors, but they acquit themselves well. For this work of pomp, which is in a way the herald of the exhibition of the Water Color Society in February, Mr. Hitchcock writes a very instructive introduction, reviewing the meagre history of water colors in the United States before the present epoch, and pointing with justifiable pride to the development this charming branch of art has had during the last ten or twenty years. The covers are handsomely stamped in gold, but it may be questioned whether it was well to have applied a colored print to the front cover. It has a somewhat garish look, and recalls too much the gift book that holds a lower place in taste.

The *Studio* has finally overtaken the flying year and the December number has appeared. The pièce de résistance is the Barye Loan Exhibition. Mr. Clarence Cook has very wisely chosen for illustration several sculptures by Barye which appeared in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, but are not in any of the collections lent for the show at the American Art Galleries. It is to be expected and hoped that the *Studio* will now keep even with the months and gradually take a larger place in the American art world than it could hitherto. The *Art Age* has ceased to appear. While it was not independent of business purposes, many interesting pictures and articles were seen in it from time to time. The *Art Review* is also dead—more is the pity! for it was always edited with good taste and kept a high standard of illustrations and letterpress; moreover, it

SEEING THE CITY'S SIGHTS

THE PAN-AMERICANS HAVE A LIVELY DAY.

THEY VISIT THE NORMAL COLLEGE AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS, AND ATTEND A RECEPTION AT NIGHT.

It was a bad day for sight-seeing yesterday, a day when the drizzling rain combined with the mud in the streets to operate disagreeably against excursions about the city. But the members of the Pan-American Conference had come here to see the city as well as they can in the four or five days allotted to them, and they did not permit bad weather to interfere with the plans laid out for them. They were ready early in the morning, and when their indefatigable escorts had the long line of carriages drawn up on the Twenty-third-street side of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel at 10 o'clock but a few seconds were lost in the start. Mr. Blaine, who was not feeling very well, did not accompany the party on any of its trips yesterday.

The city's guests, their friends, and their escorts were driven direct to the Normal College, where great preparations had been made to receive them. Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President of the Board of Education, and President Thomas Hunter of the college met them at the main entrance, and as each of the visitors entered the building he was given a cordial welcome by each of those gentlemen.

The formal reception was held in the spacious room upstairs called the chapel, which had been prettily decorated in honor of the visit of our Southern cousins. Draped in graceful folds on the wall behind the large platform on which the guests were seated were two silken American flags, enveloping in their brilliant folds a steel engraving of the Father of Our Country. In front of the President's desk were arranged two smaller editions of the silken emblems, but the prettiest of all decorations did not appear until the party had arrived in the room. They were the bright, fresh faces of the pretty girls themselves, flushed with the exhilaration excitement of the occasion, and beaming with the healthful glow of youth.

Just as the delegation entered the room, a gong sounded from away off somewhere, a door opened noiselessly upon the gallery, and 700 of the girls marshaled like soldiers, very infinitely more graceful, to their places in the balcony. Then Prof. Mangold, seated at the piano, struck an open sesame note upon his instrument, the door to the main hall flew open as if by magic, and 1,000 more pretty girls filed rustlingly in and march to their respective desks, standing there fanning their visitors until the exercises should begin. The first notes of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" sounded as the last girl got to her place, and in a few seconds the whole building seemed filled with the melody of the song. The girls sang it in chorus, and sang it well, as they do everything they undertake. As the last notes died away there was a noise like the rule of musketry. It was some what startling, but it only resulted from the almost simultaneone letting down of one thousand movable seats.

Everybody then sat down and the girls followed up their musical success by singing "Columbia" in a way which compelled the applause of the enthusiastic Southerners. President Hunter then went through the rather unnecessary form of introducing Mr. Simmons, and that gentleman, taking into consideration, perhaps, the recent long trip of the delegates and the inquests and fetas which they had been called upon to attend, read a chapter from the Book of Job. This was followad by an exercise known in the technique of the college as "Quotations." Several of the students rose in their individual places and recited selections from standard works, and then the whole assemblage sang a weird Brazilian air, which compliment was promptly recognized by Señor Mendonca and Señor Valente, the Brazilian delegatees, who, in their own enthusiastic way, thanked the "sweet young girls."

Then there were more recitations and one of them was made by Miss Cohen from Andrew Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy." Mr. Carnegie, who with Mrs. Carnegie, sat on the platform, insisted upon recognizing this compliment to himself at once, and as soon as Miss Cohen had finished and had sat down, prettily blushing, he advanced to the edge of the platform and said: "Andrew Carnegie never received so great a compliment as that which this young lady has just paid him. He thanks you for it deeply."

Several of the recitations were in foreign languages. The young ladies who made them were: Miss Harper, Miss Hester (Spanish,) Miss Bayles (German,) Miss Cecelie Smith, Miss Bloomfield, Miss Nolen, Miss Stettheimer (French,) Miss Cohen, Miss Shopland, Miss Davorou, Miss Ames, and Miss Ruggles (German.)

President Simmons then made an address outlining the objects of the International Conference, and gave something of a history of the Normal College. It was started in 1870 as a training school for teachers, he said, but it met with such immediate and pronounced success that within a very short time it was made a college. In the enumeration of statistics Mr. Simmons said that 4,500 students had been graduated from the college, and there were at present 2,200 girls receiving instruction there. There were 300,000 pupils in the public schools of the city, and the average daily attendance was about 160,000.

Gen. Nicano Bolet Peraza of Venezuela made a handsome little speech in English, telling the girls how glad he was of an opportunity which permitted him to see so many pretty girls at once, and Mr. Carnegie also spoke briefly. Miss Bloomfield next sang "Viva l'America," the other students singing the chorus, and Señor Caamaño, ex-President of Ecuador, was introduced and made his remarks in Spanish. They were not very long, and the students applauded him just as much as if they had understood what he had said. If they had understood him they would have been delighted, for it was a very good speech, and had lots of nice things in it about themselves.

Then there came a few more meaning remarks from the directing piano and all the girls rose up at once and marched to their respective class rooms. The visitors then inspected the whole building, paying particular attention to the practical workings of the training school. In the latter department exercises of an interesting nature something like those just witnessed were gone through with by the 1,100 pupils there. Yesterday was the birthday of the poet Whittier, and the majority of the recitations were from his works.

It was then long past noon, and the visitors were hurried into their waiting carriages and driven rapidly over to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park. There they were met by Mr. Henry G. Marquand and other Trustees of the museum, who bade them a cordial welcome. Standing just inside the entrance they were grouped about Mr. Marquand, and that gentleman made them a very short address. He welcomed them heartily and apologized for the incomplete condition of some of the departments, but, he said, the museum was still in its infancy as a institution and there was no Government appropriation to support it. Still, he said, there were collected within its walls objects contributed by public-spirited citizens which were worth in the neighborhood of $3,000,000.

The United States, he continued, was behind, very far behind, the Central and South American countries in one thing. Their Governments permitted works of art to enter their domain either free or subject to a very small duty. "We hope, however," he said, "that it will not be very long before our American Government removes the obstacles and barriers which now stand in the way of the acquisition of foreign works of art."

A very pleasant hour was spent by the delegation in looking about the museum, and then they all went into the library, where a champagne luncheon was served. There were a good many people there besides the delegates themselves, and among them were Mr. Marquand, Gen. and Mrs. Di Cesnola and Miss Di Cesnola, William E. Dodge, Charles S. Smith, John Bigelow, Hiram Hitchcock, D. O. Mills, Salem H. Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. H. G. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Eatee, Capt. and Mrs. Bourke, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Aldrich, Miss Studebaker, Miss Grace Davis, and Lieut Lemly.

Half an hour or so was spent after luncheon by little parties of the guests in wandering through the galleries, and then came a drive through the Park to the American Museum of Natural History, where a committee of the Trustees, composed of Morris K. Jesup, Adrien Iselin, D. Jackson Steward, James M. Constable, Charles Lanier, Oliver Harriman, Charles T. Langdon, Prof. Albert P. Bickmore, and D. Willis James, received them. Mr. Jesup made a short address of welcome, telling the Southerners the history of the institution, its aims and ambitions, how it was supported, the work it did, and all about it.

Perhaps the thing which the visitors found that most interested them was the Maximilian collection of South American birds—"the finest collection of the kind," Mr. Jesup informed them, "in the world." Next to the birds, the mournful effigy of the late lamented Mr. Crowley, once the life of the Central Park Menagerie, seemed to attract the most attention. Many of them had often heard of the ingenuous chimpanzee, and all of them regretted that they could not have seen him while the breath of life was in him. Mr. Crowley in life never had a more attentive or a more appreciative audience than had Mr. Crowley's beautifully-stuffed body yesterday afternoon.

From the Museum, at which not very much time was spent, the city's guests were driven through the rain to St. Patrick's Cathedral. Archbishop Corrigan had been notified only half an hour before of the unpremeditated visit, but he appeared at the foot of the altar stairs just in time to receive his visitors, the majority of whom, by the way, are Catholics. The Archbishop exerted himself to entertain them, and he succeeded admirably. He showed them all about the great interior, the central altar, the massive pulpit, and the ante-rooms, and guessed up into the spires. In fact, he proposed the trip, but it was voted to put it off until some other time.

It had been intended to drive up to the Riverside Park, but it rained so persistently at just about the time it had been proposed to start that this little jaunt was abandoned. So, after leaving the cathedral, the members of the party were driven to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel to get a little needed rest before the festivities of the evening began.

But when they arrived at the hotel they found another committee there also to bid them welcome. It was a delegation from the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, who bore an elaborately-printed "Address of Welcome to the Delegates of the Pan-American Congress."

Following is an extract:

"We appreciate that at this stage in the course of your sojourn among us it is especially fitting that we offer you the assurances of our good-will and support. You have just traversed from an extended trip into the very heart of our country; you have seen the industries of our nation at work; you have felt its pulses throb and thrill with the forces in motion; the cities of the country have thrown wide their gates and have bid you welcome. You have seen the Nation's workshop; we now welcome you to her counting room. Our first welcome to you was one of formal greeting to honored guests; we now greet you as our friends.

"It is eminently proper, on the eve of the unsailing of those compacts which we hope will bear abundant fruit, that you should visit the city which affords the means of exit for the great bulk of the Nation's commerce. The time was when we could have shown you a harbor teeming with vessels resplendent with the Stars and Stripes. We are confident that the time will come when, through our combined efforts, we can boast that the majority of vessels in our waters will bear that ensign and those of your sister republics."

This address, which was a long one, was listened to with great attention, and a fitting, though brief, response was made. Then the delegates retired to their rooms and prepared for dinner, which was eaten in a private dining room at 6 o'clock.

The reception tendered to the delegates last night by the Union League Club, at its clubhouse, was one of the most conspicuously-gorgeous entertainments ever given by that organization. The most elaborate preparations had been made for the event, and the house was radiant with brilliant colors from the entrance to the highest floor. Flags of all the republics in the world hung upon the walls of the main hall, and their own native flags were the first things upon which the eyes of the delegates fell as they entered the building. Aside from the uniqueness of the collection the colors of the many flags, blended in the arranging with exquisite taste, lent a warmth and an amount of cheerfulness to the great corridor which was only added to by the brilliant electric lights.

Ferns, palms, and tropical plants were everywhere about the corridors and on the great staircase. A beautifully embroidered canopy of heavy Spanish silk made a sort of envelopment of the stairway. It was hung upon the ceiling and covered the walls down to the steps themselves on each side. In the ballroom, in which the reception was held, was a fortune in rare Gobelin and Beauvois tapestries hung on the walls and at intervals between these magnificent squares were arranged trophies of ancient armor. The stage in this room, on which was the orchestra, was almost hidden behind a mass of tropical foliage that looked as if it had grown there. Silken standards bearing the coats of arms of Central and South American countries, hung from halberds fixed beside the walls.

In the library were massed on tables quantities of splendid orchids in full bloom, maiden-hair ferns, and American Beauties. The display of orchids was almost an unequaled one, and the roses were in themselves a magnificent show. Perhaps the most brilliant effect of all was given by the great stained glass window at the head of the main stairway. Its glorious colors were heightened and added to by glaring electric lights placed so that those harsh lights reached the beholder softened and chastened by the wondrously stained glass through which it passed. The window stood out from all the surrounding decorations and seemed of itself to shed a brilliant light on and about it. There were so many other beautiful things in this gorgeous house that it is doubtful if the visiting Southerners saw them all.

As I am on the subject of glass, and as the members of the Pan-American Congress are inspecting our magnificent metropolis, I wish to call their attention to the glass in the sidewalks of our city streets, and second, our splendid windows. Dickens has immortalized the "Golden Dustman." In this city we have the "Dirty Ringman," or we may say "Ringmen." There have been millions in New-York's dirty streets. The most honest and perseverig Mayors and other high officials have got stuck in New-York streets' mud and will never be heard of again. Our aristocratic home mud has flourished without any protection, and the pamper mud of Europa or any other mud could never beat our home product. Here our amiable and friendly Commissioners of the Pan-American Congress can see it demonstrated that our mud industry can flourish without protection.

I will now call the attention of our Pan-American friends to the windows in New-York houses. They are invariably of plate glass, and there is not a city in the world that can beat New-York in handsome window fronts, however, there was an actual fact that the tax or duty on plate glass is as follows: Plate glass, 10 by 15 inches, 3 cents per foot, or 13.60 per cent.; plate glass, 16 by 24 inches, 5 cents per foot, or 19.78 per cent.; plate glass, 24 by 30 inches, 8 cents per foot, or 27.46 per cent.

Now, we must admit that this is a moderate tax. The labor tax goes into the houses of the rich. Of course it will not do to tax industrial and rich citizens.

But now let me show how we tax that class of people who build three-hundred-dollar houses or the hundreds of thousands of farmers who live in the far West. Those houses are lighted by what is known as common green window glass. Let me show to what extent we have taxed that class of people in 1888:

IMPORTS OF COMMON WINDOW GLASS IN 1888.

	Value.	Duty Collected. Ad valorem.	Per Cent.
Sizes not exceeding 10x15	$288,827	$190,815	66
Sizes 16x24	265,919	305,857	114.83
Sizes 24x30	346,486	440,585	127.15
All above that	477,132	606,740	121.35
Total	$1,563,497		

We have squeezed out of the neediest, most hard-working of our population $1,563,000 taxes on their "daylight" or window tax, which has gone into the Treasury; but we have squeazed at least $5,000,000 more and put it into the pockets of people who made similar glass. Our Pan-American guests may reflect on the above statistics and come to the conclusion that having flourishing window-glass industries may, after all, not be the highest blessing.

I beg to assure Mr. Carnegie that I am "not" a grumbler, as I don't want to run the risk of having the door of heaven shut in my face when he succeeds St. Peter in office.

J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1889.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—9 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, light rains, slightly warmer, easterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, light rains, slightly warmer, easterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, light rains, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia, light rain, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, light rain, stationary temperature, except in Western Pennsylvania, lower temperature, variable winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	50°	38°	3:30 P. M.	53°	42°
6 A. M.	50°	39°	6 P. M.	55°	42°
9 A. M.	53°	41°	9 P. M.	53°	42°
12 M.	53°	42°	12 P. M.	52°	43°

Average temperature yesterday.....41°
Average temperature for same date last year...52°

A BIG LUMP FOR THE ARCH FUND.

The unanimous action of the members of the Finance Committee of the late Centennial celebration in voting to turn over their surplus fund after paying all expenses to the Washington Memorial Arch fund is sure to receive the hearty indorsement of every patriotic citizen. As this generous gift will add about $4,000 to the fund, it will give the movement such a boom that by New Year's Day nearly three-quarters of the sum required to be secured. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Thomas F. Murtha and Thomas C. Smith, $10 each; previously acknowledged, $61,960 31; grand total, $61,980 31.

AN EXPRESS OFFICE ROBBED.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Dec. 17. — Five men, wearing brakemen's cotton jackets, entered the express office at Brownwood, just after the westbound passenger train had pulled out for San Angelo Sunday night, and asked if an express package for John Johnson had come in. The night clerk informed them that it had not. They told him to look over his way bills, whereupon he proceeded to put his money into the safe.

The man entered the office at his back and knocked him in the head, it is supposed, with a sandbag. He lay insensible on the floor until morning. The robbers secured $7,000 in currency, and left no clue by which they could be tracked.

PASTIME ATHLETIC CLUB ELECTION.

The annual election of the Pastime Athletic Club was held last evening in the clubhouse, Sixty-sixth-street and East River. There was no opposition to the regular ticket prepared by a Nominating Committee, and eighty-six votes resulted in the election of J. E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, President; D. Bell, Vice President; A. J. Murberg, Treasurer; H. Dimse, Secretary; L. Friedheim, Financial Secretary; J. H. Hughes, Captain; H. Luerson, Lieutenant, and Messrs. A. H. Lewis, W. Pellman, A. Arnold, E. Steffins, and J. Moran, Games Committee.

LOST IN AN IDAHO FOREST.

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF A MAN WHO TOOK A "SHORT CUT."

SPOKANE FALLS, Washington, Dec. 17.—A. P. Sedge, a prominent man here, had a narrow escape from death while on a hunting trip in the mountains in Northern Idaho. For several days the party camped at a ranch, when they decided to go on to another ranch. The wagon with the camping outfit started. Sedge thought he would take a short cut over the ridges, hunt on the way, and fall in with the wagon at a certain point.

He started out and reached the place where he ought to have met the wagon, but could find no road. He walked on and on, at last realized that he was lost. At night he built a fire and roasted a pheasant for his supper and lay down by the embers of the fire.

It snowed all night, and in the morning he arose, shook off the heavy blanket of snow, and started out again, but found himself back at camping place at 2 o'clock. He roasted another pheasant, and again trailed out and wandered on until he came to a creek.

This he followed down until the banks became precipitate bluffs and the stream went dashing over rapids. He then climbed the bluffs and tried, from a bald peak, to take a survey of the country. He laid out a course for himself, and would every little while climb a tree to take his bearing. He was traveling in dense timber.

At night he tried to make a fire. He had only three matches left. Two went out. With the last he made a fire in a hollow of a cedar tree. He lay down by his fire, drying his clothes on him, first on one side, then turning the other.

He slept soundly for about two hours. Then he started out and traveled all day. At dusk he heard two shots, and he fired off his own gun in reply, but got no response. He stood under a tree all night stamping and walking to keep himself warm.

He was so sleepy that he had to get a club and belabor the trunk of a tree to keep himself awake and keep up the circulation. He pulled off one boot and emptied the water out. The other he could not get off.

At daylight he again started out, keeping the trail of some blazed trees. It was snowing hard and intensely cold, but he trudged on, more dead than alive, and at last found himself near a dwelling.

Meantime his wife, who had heard that he was lost, had aroused the neighbors. Eleven men went on the hunt for him and were joined by others, making a crowd of thirty.

When they saw him coming through the blinding snow, there went up shouts as had never been heard in that neighborhood before. So exhausted was Sedge that, when he got into the house, he could hardly stand. It was several days before he fully recovered.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Henry Watterson of Louisville is at the Everett House.

Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo is at the Windsor Hotel.

Col. John M. Wilson of West Point is at the Westminster Hotel.

Assemblyman William F. Sheehan of Buffalo is at the Hoffman House.

Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego is at the Grand Hotel.

Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira is at the Victoria Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas K. Conrad of Philadelphia is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Gen. George S. Batcheller, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Russell B. Harrison of Montana are at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Congressman A. A. Ranney of Boston and William L. Scott, F. Carroll Brewster, and Christopher L. Magee of Pennsylvania are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

"LYON MAKER"

Stamped on umbrellas guarantees excellence.—*Exchange.*

Christmas Present.

No home complete without a genuine ROCHESTER LAMP. Ask them if it is the Rochester and take no other; why, because they are safe. 1,201 Broadway and 25 Warren-st., ROCHESTER LAMP CO.—*Advertisement.*

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGES, made from dairy-fed pork, fresh every day, for sale by all first-class grocers. Beware of imitations. [Herald.]—*Advertisement.*

Christmas Rochester Lamps.

Store alive with customers 1,201 Broadway and 25 Warren-st., ROCHESTER LAMP CO.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE FALL OF DOM PEDRO: HOW THE BRAZILIAN EMPIRE WAS SWEPT AWAY; A GRAPHIC STORY OF THE BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.

GOWEN'S TRAGIC DEATH; JEFFERSON DAVIS BURIED; IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION; UNDER A BANDIT'S REIGN.

ROBERT BROWNING DEAD; CONGRESS AT ITS WORK; PORTUGAL'S COMPLAINT.

CLEVELAND MAKES A NOTABLE SPEECH; DISCOURAGING A PATRIOT; RESULT IN THE CRONIN CASE; ALL THE GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS: ARTIFICIAL POULTRY REARING; THE VALUE OF SWAMP MUCK; FARM EXPERIENCES; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

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Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Wristlets, Collars, Cuffs, J. W. JOHNSTON, 379 6th-av., above 23d-st.

Men's $8 Shoes for $4.98 and $4 Shoes at $2.97, Calf, Grain, or Pat. Leather, plain or cork soles. Modern shoemaking machinery does it; the cobbler and his bench are relics of the past. KENNEDY, 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

An examination of new styles in furniture at FLINT'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av., reveals many improvements and marked reductions in cost.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure: 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Christmas is the season which should especially be made happy for children, and, above all, for the children of the poor. In New-York thousands of boys and girls, but for the lodging houses of the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, would be sleeping in hot-air gratings and cellars, or herding in the dens of thieves and vagabonds. Thousands of others, but for our industrial schools, would be roving the streets half clad and hungry and growing up to be ignorant, vagrant, and criminal.

We desire at this season to make one happy day for these little victims of poverty and misfortune with presents, clothing, dinners, food, shoes, and the like gifts. Again we ask, we wish to present a HOME to the homeless.

TWENTY DOLLARS will place a homeless waif in a distant, comfortable home.

FIFTY DOLLARS will put shoes on fifty barefooted little ones.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will provide nourishing hot dinners for two hundred hungry children for a month.

Who will help to make Christmas happier for the poor?

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

Children's Aid Society,

Station D, 24 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

THURSDAY.—At 10 A. M. for Cape Hayti, per steamship Sir; at 11 A. M. for Fortune Island and Hayti, per steamship Adirondack (letters for Savanilla, &c., must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 1 P. M. for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 1:30 P. M. for the Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam; (letters for Rotterdam must be directed "per Obdam"); at 3 P. M. for Ruatan, per steamship S. Oteri, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 P. M. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 10 A. M. for Progreso, per steamship Vizcaya, (letters for Tampico and Tuxpan direct, and other Mexican States, via Vera Cruz, must be directed "per Vizcaya.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 21, at 7 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 26, at 7 P. M. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here Jan. 6, at 7 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Gallia, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer via Key West, Fla., close at the Post Office daily at 2:30 P. M.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

MARRIED.

APPLETON—COWLES.—At Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 17, by the Rev. Robert E. Parker, DANIEL FULLER APPLETON of New-York and SUSAN, daughter of the Rev. John P. Cowles of Ipswich.

DOUGLAS—RUTTER.—On Monday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. S. M. Hamilton, FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of Robert Rutter, to CHARLES STUART DOUGLAS.

MOORE—SKELDING.—On Monday, Dec. 16, 1889, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Henry Mottet, HUDSON MOORE to MAGGIE, daughter of Paymaster Henry T. Skelding, United States Navy.

NASH—CHENAULT.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, Louisville, Ky., MATTIE, eldest daughter of Jason Walker and Ellen Thomson Chenault, to EDMUND STRUDWICK NASH of New-York, the Rev. Lapsley McKee and A. A. Willetts officiating.

DIED.

ALCORN.—Suddenly, on Monday, the 16th inst., at Newark, N. J., DAVID ALCORN, aged 62 years.

Interment to-day at Woodlawn Cemetery. Train leaves 42d-st., this city, at 12:20 o'clock P. M.

APPLETON.—Suddenly, at her residence, No. 3 University-place, Sunday, Dec. 15, SOPHIA W., wife of Daniel S. Appleton.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., near 7th-av., on Thursday morning, Dec. 19, at 10:30 o'clock.

BENNETT.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Monday, 16th inst., WEBB M. BENNETT, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, 18th December, 1889, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, 253 State-st.

BOSWORTH.—Entered into rest, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, H. SYLVESTER BOSWORTH, of 454 West 22d-st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BULL.—MARY T. BULL, at Needham, Mass., Dec. 14, daughter of the late Frederick G. Bull of this city.

CHAPMAN.—At Chatham, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 16, 1889, EDWARD F. CHAPMAN, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, in Chatham, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 7:30. Interment at Greenwood on Thursday morning, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock.

CISCO.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, MARION A. CISCO, only daughter of John J. and Carrie Crape Cisco, aged 3 years.

Funeral private.

CUMMINGS.—On Monday, Dec. 16, 1889, of pneumonia, Rev. LAWRENCE P. CUMMINGS.

Funeral services at his late residence, 115 East 45th-st., on Wednesday, at 6 o'clock P. M.

DIKE.—In New-York, Monday, Dec. 16, 1889, LIZZIE M. DIKE, widow of Henry A. Dike.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, in Montclair, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting upon arrival of 9:30 train from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., New-York. Please omit flowers.

DOMINICK.—On Monday, Dec. 16, of bronchial pneumonia, GLADYS, only child of Alexander and Genevieve H. Dominick, aged 18 months and 21 days.

Funeral services at the home of her parents, 52 East 68th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FRAPRIE.—On Monday, Dec. 16, 1889, at his residence, 30 24-st., Stapleton, P. DAPRIE.

Funeral services at the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts., at 10 A. M. Thursday, the 19th inst.

FULD.—Monday night, Dec. 16, ROBERT, infant son of Ludwig and Hennie Fuld.

Funeral private.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

GOODYEAR.—Dec. 15, MILAS W. GOODYEAR.

Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 18, 5 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Temple, 23d-st. and 6th-av., Grand Lodge Room. Comrades of Forty-third New-York Volunteers and Members of United States Lodge, No. 207, and Manhattan Chapter and Morton Commandery, No. 4, and of Cerneau Consistory, No. 1, S. P. R. S., 32, Mecca Temple, are invited to attend.

HENDERSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1889, of heart failure, JOHN HENDERSON, late of Flushing, L. I., at his residence, 132 McDonough-st., Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JUHRING.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 15, EDWARD A. JUHRING, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his mother, 793 President-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment at convenience of family.

KAMMERER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, 17th inst., LOUIS KAMMERER, in the 60th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KISSAM.—In Brooklyn, on the 16th inst., GEORGE KISSAM, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the First Reformed Dutch Church Chapel, corner 7th-av. and Carroll-st.

KYLE.—On Sunday, Dec. 15, ROBERT J., eldest son of James and Jeanette Kyle, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 336 Lexington-av., Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 8 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn, Wednesday, Dec. 18. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 10:05 A. M. Carriages in waiting at Woodlawn Station.

MARTIN.—In New-York, Dec. 16, RUFUS BACON MARTIN, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

MILLS.—Suddenly, at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, Dec. 14, 1889, of peritonitis, MARIE LOUISA WILCOX MILLS, wife of Lieut. S. C. Mills, United States Army, and eldest daughter of Gen. R. Wilcox, retired, Governor of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

MINTURN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 15, 1889, ROBERT B. MINTURN, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MONELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, 1889, Hon. AMBROSE MONELL.

Funeral services at Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MOON.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 16, MARY MOON.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 736 5th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.

MOSER.—At Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 15, 1889, JOHN M. MOSER, aged 84 years.

Funeral services will go held at Zion Episcopal Church Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends kindly invited.

NICHOLS.—CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D., LL. D., on Monday, Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Boulevard and 117th-st., at 10:30 o'clock on Thursday morning. Interment at Washington, D. C., on Friday morning. Please omit flowers.

PERRINE.—On Monday, Dec. 16, 1889, WILLIAM LA RUE PERRINE, M. D., in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 15 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Bloomfield, N. J.

RICE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 15, LUTHER J. RICE, in his 72d year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 27 Sterling-place, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock. Members of Altair Lodge, 601, F. and A. M., and Constellation Chapter, 209, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

SCARDEFIELD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1889, STANLEY FRANKLIN, only child of John W. and Addie E. Scardefield, aged 1 month 27 days.

Funeral from 661 East 139th-st., Dec. 18, at 1:30 P. M.

STELLE.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 16, ADELAIDE ST. MARGARET, widow of Edward B. Stelle of Washington, D. C., in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. Douglas Walker, No. 31 Prospect-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 6 P. M.

☞ Washington and Baltimore papers please copy.

STEWART.—On Monday, Dec. 16, THOMAS RALEN, only child of Perez M. and Gertrude Stewart, aged 3 years 1 month 10 days.

Funeral private.

TOLER.—At his residence, No. 7 West 21st-st., Monday morning, Dec. 16, JAMES B. TOLER, Esq., in his 48th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral in Grace Church, without further notice, at 10 A. M. Wednesday, Dec. 18. The remains will be taken to Tivoli, N. Y., for interment. Kindly omit flowers.

UHLFELDER.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, SAMUEL UHLFELDER, age 33 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WESTERVELT.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on the 16th inst., JAMES M. WESTERVELT.

Funeral at his late residence, 47 Douglas-st., on Thursday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, ANNIE C., wife of Sherwood Williams.

Funeral services at Trinity M. E. Church, 118th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Thursday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STOP THAT COLD DRAUGHT BY USING ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS on your doors and windows. Estimates given at ROEBUCK'S, 164 Fulton. Telephone call, Nassau, 213.

CLOSING OF FOREIGN MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1:30 A. M. for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Germanic;") at 10:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Trave, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Trave;") at 10:30 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhyland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhyland;") at 12 M. for Trinidad, also Tobago, via Trinidad, per steamship Coban; at 1 P. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Alexandria, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Alexandria;") at 2 P. M. for Jamaica per steamship Dorian.

THURSDAY.—At 10 A. M. for Cape Hayti, per steamship Sir; at 11 A. M. for Fortune Island and Hayti, per steamship Adirondack (letters for Savanilla, &c., must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 1 P. M. for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 1:30 P. M. for the Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, (letters for Rotterdam must be directed "per Obdam"); at 3 P. M. for Ruatan, per steamship S. Oteri, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 P. M. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 10 A. M. for Progreso, per steamship Vizcaya, (letters for Tampico and Tuxpan direct, and other Mexican States, via Vera Cruz, must be directed "per Vizcaya.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 21, at 7 P

RACING IN NEW-JERSEY

THE USUAL DAY'S SPORT AT ELIZABETH.

AMOS, AUSTRALITZ, BLUE ROCK, ELKTON, KING CRAB, AND GUY GRAY WERE THE WINNERS.

The usual crowd was at the New-Jersey Jockey Club track yesterday afternoon in spite of the rain, and all who wished to speculate on the chances of the horses had ample opportunity. The racing was decidedly tame as a whole, the great surprise of the day being the victory of Amos in the first race, with odds of 50 to 1 against him. The best race of the afternoon was the last one, in which Guy Gray beat the favorite, Golden Reel, by only a nose in the last few strides owing to the clever riding of Stevenson.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $100, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21.

Castle Stable's b. c. Amos, 4 years, by Eolus.

Idalia, 97 pounds.....(French) 1
W. C. Daly's b. f. Little Barefoot, 3, 89...(Weber) 2
S. Collins's br. h. Battersby, 5, 97.....(Barton) 3

Jim Gates, 95; Puzzle, 94; Hairsplitting, 108; Iceberg, 110, and Stanley Sharpe, 102, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Battersby, 8 to 5; Puzzle, 4 to 1; Little Barefoot, 15 to 1; Jim Gates, 10 to 1; Iceberg and Hairsplitting, 12 to 1 each; Amos and Stanley Sharpe, 50 to 1 each.

For place—Against Battersby, 3 to 5; Puzzle, even money; Little Barefoot, 3 to 1; Jim Gates, 7 to 2; Iceberg, 4 to 1; Hairsplitting, 5 to 1; Stanley Sharpe and Amos, 12 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:05¼.

T. Jones's b. c. Australitz, 2 years, by Greenland.
Australian, 99 pounds.....(Lowe) 1
W. Benson's br. m. Squando, 5, 108.....(Berzen) 2
R. Brady's ch. g. Lorris, 4, 96.....(Jones) 3

Edward F., 98; Thad Rowe, 97; Elmstone, 85; Index, 97; Bonnie Lad, 106; Barrientos, 104; Repartee, 102; Gipsy, 94, and Not Guilty, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Australitz, 4 to 1; Squando, 4 to 1; Thad Rowe, 5 to 1; Elmstone and Lorris, 6 to 1 each; Gipsy, 10 to 1; Edward F., 12 to 1; Not Guilty, 15 to 1; Index and Repartee, 30 to 1 each; Bonnie Lad, 40 to 1; Barrientos, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Australitz, 2 to 1; Squando, 4 to 5; Thad Rowe, Elmstone, and Lorris, 2 to 1 each; Gipsy, 3 to 1; Edward F., 4 to 1; Not Guilty, 5 to 1; Index, Bonnie Lad, and Repartee, 10 to 1 each; Barrientos, 40 to 1.

Won by two lengths; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:05¾.

C. Wallbaum's b. c. Blue Rock, 3 years, by Billercolonel, 108 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
W. C. Daly's ch. f. Minnie Hardy, 109.....(Weber) 2
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Tipstaff, 3, 107.....(Soden) 3

J. Harris & Co.'s ch. g. Cupid, 5, 105.....(Tarat) 4

Betting.—To win—Against Blue Rock, 1 to 2; Tipstaff, 9 to 5; Minnie Hardy, 30 to 1; Cupid, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Blue Rock and Tipstaff, no betting; Minnie Hardy, 4 to 1; Cupid, 6 to 1.

Won by six lengths; one length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:29¾.

Castle Stable's ch. c. Elkton, 2 years, by Eolus.
Helen, 90 pounds.....(French) 1
J. T. Campbell's b. h. Wanderer, 4, 112.....(Barton) 2
J. L. McDonald's b. c. Bill Barnes, 3, 110..
.....(Thompson) 3

Elizabeth, 93; Chapman, 110; Souvenir, 110; Frederick I., 85, and Glory, 108½, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Glendale, 2 to 1; Elkton, 7 to 2; Elizabeth, 6 to 1; Bill Barnes, 8 to 1; Souvenir and Frederick I., 10 to 1 each; Glory, 30 to 1; Chapman, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Glendale, 4 to 5; Elkton, 6 to 5; Elizabeth and Bill Barnes, 2 to 1 each; Souvenir, 3 to 1; Frederick I., 4 to 1; Glory, 12 to 1, 1 to 5 on, 15 to 1.

Won by a head; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53.

C. Comes's b. c. King Crab, 4 years, by Inbrooker—Carina, 110 pounds.....(Sentell) 1
W. C. Daly's ch. c. Minnie Hardy, 3, 97.....(Weber) 2
D. J. Pulsifer's ch. c. Belmont, 3, 107.....(Moser) 3

Letretia, 90, and Rapine, 98, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against King Crab and Belwood, 3 to 5 each; Belmont, 3½ to 1; Rapine, 40 to 1; Letretia, 100 to 1.

For place—Against King Crab and Belwood, 1 to 2 each; Belmont, 4 to 5; Rapine, 6 to 1; Letretia, 25 to 1.

Won by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:41½.

G. Forbes's ch. c. Guy Gray, 3 years, by Intruder—Alice Gray, 98 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
Excelsior Stable's ch. f. Golden Reel, 4, 104.....
.....(Barton) 2

P. H. Ryan's ch. g. Theodosius, 5, 102....(Snyder) 3

Rollin Brick, 110, finished fourth, and Village Maid, 90, was left at the post.

Betting.—To win—Against Golden Reel, 2 to 5; Guy Gray, 5 to 1; Theodosius, 7 to 1; Ralph Brick, 15 to 1; Village Maid, 25 to 1.

For place—Against Golden Reel, 1 to 10; Guy Gray, 3 to 5; Theodosius, 2 to 1; Ralph Brick, 3 to 1; Village Maid, 5 to 1.

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

The card for this afternoon is a good one, the entries and weights being as follows:

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Manola, 114 pounds; Hants, Jewett, Adonis, C. W. Cook, and Amos, 107 each; Carrie Orr, Chesney, Oralece, and Auction Sale, 104 each; Chapman, 102, Faunus, 99; Billy Kelly, 84.

SECOND RACE.—Half a mile. Sophitar, Mayfield gosling, Tinker, Silence, and Tristano, 108 pounds each; Argyres and Ascleighty, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Freedom, 110 pounds; Anomaly, 107; Alva, 105; Zulu, 102; Jim Carney, 98; Lorris and Edward F., 88 each; Eugene Hardin, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Harry Furniss, 104 pounds; Stolover, 102; Blessed, 99; Lou Jewett, Little Barefoot, 94; Arab, 91; Buckstone, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Oregon, 107 pounds; Hants, Jewett, 102; Hester, 100; Mary C. Sanders and Judy Gray, 97 each; Village Maid and Bonnie Lad, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Young Duke, 114 pounds; Warrel, 108; Martin Russell, 105; Spaulding, 97, Lotloo, 92, Iceberg, 90, Letretia, 87.

RACING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—This was the eighth day of the Winter meeting. The track was fast and the attendance large. Following is a summary of the events:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Five starters. Nickel Plate, 105 pounds, 5 to 1; Crispino, 108, 5 to 1; Vatel, 108, 3 to 1; Colonel Hunt, 111, 3 to 2; Nevada, 111, start bad. Colonel Hunt led from start to finish, winning by a neck; Vatel second, a head in front of Nevada, third, beating Crispino and Nickel Plate. Time—1:29¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for beaten horses. Five furlongs. Five starters. Alice Virgin, 80 pounds, 6 to 1; Mattie Merteary, 91, 6 to 1; Telegraph, 107, 4 to 1, Sam Jones, 103, 3 to 1, Nicolini, 103, 5 to 1. Sam Jones went out in front when the flag was tapped, led at the half, Telegraph at the three-quarters, and Merteary in the order named. Jones held the lead to the finish, winning by a length, Nicolini second, four lengths ahead of Telegraph, third, beating Merteary and Virgin. Time—1:05¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for beaten horses. Five furlongs. Six starters. Little Bess, 99 pounds, 8 to 1; Footjack, 102, 3 to 1; Mollie Hardy, 109, 1 to 5; Bellanca, 112, 5 to 1; Cora L., 114, 20 to 1; Rollick, 117, 3 to 1. Mollie Hardy led from start to finish, winning easily by two lengths, Cora L. second, four lengths ahead of Bellanca, third, beating Footjack, Little Bess, and Harry Mack. Time—1:02¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; for non-winning three-year-olds. One mile. Six starters. Story Teller came to the post. Story Teller, 100 pounds, 8 to 1; Specie, 108, 2 to 1; School Girl, 108, 5 to 2; Winnie Davis, 110, 3 to 2; Metal Chirk, 111, 2 to 1; Speed, 111, 5 to 1. Winnie Davis had the best of the start, School Girl second, Metal Chirk, Specie, Story Teller in the order named. School Girl and Davis had stamped pretty nearly all the half entering the stretch Davis again showed in front, but before the finish Metal came to the f ont, winning by a length, Winnie Davis second, half a length ahead of Chirchill Chirk, third, beating School Girl, Specie, and Story Teller in the order named. Time—1:09¾.

KENTUCKY HORSE NOTES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 17.—The two-year-old filly Grace Ely, by Onondaga, dam Foxwitch, a frequent winner this year, died at the race track here to-day. She was valued highly by her owner, J. E. Madden of this city.

W. P. Withers of this city has sold to A. H. Moore of Philadelphia the bay mare Lettie Medium, seven years, by Happy Medium, dam by C. M. Clay, Jr., for $5,000.

ELECTRIC CARS IN THE SNOW.

From the Boston Herald, Dec. 16.

Saturday's snowstorm afforded the first opportunity for the practical demonstration of the utility of the new electrical sweeper for street cars. It did its work rapidly and well, the only apparent drawback being the friction with which it moved the horses. This was common with car horses as well as those attached to private vehicles, and will doubtless wear away as did the equine surprise at the sight of the electric cars. The new sweeper leaves the snow just outside the track, and the addition to accumulation to form into slush for the discomfiture of pedestrians. The electric cars all made good time yesterday, being delayed only by horse cars. The latter had no trouble in running promptly, four horse time being maintained throughout the day and evening.

ONE OF PRIM'S MURDERERS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

The murderers of Gen. Prim have, as is well known, been looked for in vain, but it is stated here that a Spaniard who died lately in the Argentine Republic confessed to a priest before his death that he was one of those who mortally wounded the Marshal on Dec. 30, 1870—the day of the arrival of the Duke of Aosta at Carthagena. The penitent was about sixty years old, and was a native of Madrid, named Ramon Martinez y Pedragosa. He had lived for several years in a garret in Buenos Ayres and died in the hospital. He also told the priest that one of his accomplices was in Mexico, and begged that his confession might be made public.

THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

DR. AYRES'S ENDOWMENT OF GREAT BENEFIT TO THE INSTITUTION.

HARTFORD, Dec. 17.—The gift from Dr. Daniel Ayres of Brooklyn, N. Y., last week to the new endowment fund of Wesleyan University, amounting to $250,000, is the largest single donation which that institution has received.

The Trustees of the university have perfected plans for raising $250,000 in addition to the fund just received from Dr. Ayres. At the semi-annual meeting of the board last week subscriptions were made to the amount of $59,500, and it is hoped that the remainder will be subscribed by the annual Commencement in June.

In speaking of the gift of Dr. Ayres yesterday President Raymond of the university said the great benefaction had grown out of the doctor's interest in the institution, and had been given without solicitation.

In pointing out the work that is to be inaugurated by means of the new endowment President Raymond says the way will now be prepared for post-graduate courses, especially in the line of scientific research. Work will be afforded for resident graduates, entitling them to the degree of Ph. D. The post-graduate students now pursuing courses in the colleges are engaged in science and history.

Prof. Wilson, who is a graduate of Princeton and Johns Hopkins, and is one of the most progressive men of the university, considers the great value of Dr. Ayres's gift to be in the fact that it is not tied up.

Independent of the gift made last week by Dr. Ayres, the total property of the university at present aggregates $1,308,186. Of this amount $400,000 is in real estate. The old college building and lands are valued at $155,000 and Ormsbee Judd Hall at $105,000. The personal property, including the library, which is estimated at $45,000, is worth $109,630. The available resources which supply the institution with necessary funds amount to $698,556. The total receipts for the year ending June 20, 1889, were $53,418. The expenditures for the college year exceeded the income by $2,480. This deficit was more than met by subscriptions from the Trustees. The corps of instructors has been increased this year by the addition of Dr. W. P. Bradley in chemistry, Mr. L. Oscar Kuhns in French, Mr. Karl P. Huntington in Latin, and Mr. John L. Bridge as assistant in chemistry. Mr. H. L. Houghton of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute has been appointed assistant in physics. The Chair in Biology has added a very important course to the curriculum.

The lecturers for the Fall and Winter terms include Carroll D. Wright of the Department of Labor in Washington, G. Brown Goode, Director of the National Museum, and Dr. J. M. Buckley of the *Christian Advocate*. James Russell Lowell is also expected to deliver one lecture during the year.

Dr. Raymond, the new President, has won the most cordial co-operation from his associates in the Faculty and the admiration and esteem of the undergraduates. The outlook for the university has never been more hopeful and satisfactory than at present.

THE NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

HER THORNYCROFT BOILER SHOULD SEND HER AHEAD.

Considerable interest attaches in navy circles to the forthcoming trial test of the new torpedo boat Cushing. This centres on the ability of the Cushing to improve upon the records made by the famous Thornycroft torpedo boats Ariete, Rayo, and Coureur.

The Cushing is wholly American in design and construction with the exception of the boiler, which is from the works of Thornycroft. It was originally supposed that the Herreshoffs, who have the construction work of the Cushing, would put into the boat one of their own boilers. In fact, the Herreshoffs intended to do this up to the last moment when they were about to announce the boat ready for trial. For some reason the firm, to the surprise of most navy officers, suddenly asked permission of the Navy Department to substitute an English Thornycroft boiler for one of their own make. The Navy Department granted the request, though it is understood that the acquiescence was made reluctantly.

The machinery, however, is Herreshoff in construction, as are also the hull and all the fittings. The contract made by the Navy Department with the Herreshoffs specified that the new torpedo boat should be ready for trial by May 1, 1889. The craft would have been ready by the time specified had not the change in the boilers been allowed.

In point of structure, general dimensions, and speed power the Cushing has been designed and built very closely in all particulars to the torpedo boats Ariete, Rayo, and Coureur. These vessels are 147 feet 6 inches long by 14 feet 6 inches beam, with a displacement of 98,75 tons on a draught of water of only 4 feet 11 inches. In speed trance they resemble the 30-knot, the twenty-two first-class sea-going torpedo boats built by the Thornycrofts for the British Admiralty in 1886. The guaranteed speed in all these vessels was 25 knots an hour on two measured mile and 23 knots on a run of two hours' duration. In their official trials the Ariete did 26.003 knots on the measured mile and 24.9 knots on the two hours' run, and the Rayo 25.52 knots on the measured mile and 24.63 knots on the two hours' run, while the Coureur, which was tried at Cherbourg, from some cause which Mr. Louis Brown, Thornycroft's Chief Engineer of Construction, says he was unable to discover, only did 23.5 knots on the measured mile and 23.6 knots on the two hours' run.

It is generally believed in navy circles that a high rate of speed will be developed in the Cushing.

BEAR HUNTING IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna Despatch to the London Daily News.

Bear hunting is attended with extraordinary success in Austria and Hungary this year. The aristocratic hunting club in Hungary bagged twenty bears and one wolf in the Szolnok country, three bears were killed near the Adelsberg Grotto, Count Windisch Graetz shot another in the Tyrol, and in the Sonnenthal beyond Trient two bears were killed. Here it is the custom to tie a lamb to a tree stump in a forest clearing, and the hunters remain concealed on the loeward side that the bear may not scent them. During one of the last bear hunts in Hungary a young lawyer missed the bear, who then attacked him, and a terrible combat followed, which must have ended fatally for the man had he not succeeded in inserting his loaded rifle into the beast's jaws and then firing. He was found badly hurt by the animal's claws. In Galicia a very large bear was hit with small shot and only slightly hurt, and he tore the huntsmun to pieces and hurt three drivers before he could be killed.

DOM PEDRO AND BUSHEY PARK.

From the London World.

The announcement in the papers that Bushey Park "has been placed at the disposal of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil by the Queen" is unfounded. Bushey has for many years been lent by the Queen to the Duo de Nemours, the father of the Comte d'Eu, and her Majesty simply informed his Royal Highness (who has been staying at Bushey for a few days) that she has no use for the residence, having occupied by the Emperor and Empress if they wish to visit England. This is following the precedent of 1848, when King Leopold obtained the Queen's permission for Louis Philippe and the Orleans family, and they continued to reside there in spite of Lord Palmerston's desperate efforts to eject them. Lord Palmerston's hatred of Louis Philippe was quite a craze, and the singularly unchristian manner in which he opposed his residence at Claremont was the beginning of his estrangement from the Court and from Lord John Russell, which ended in the catastrophe of his abrupt dismissal from the Foreign Office in December, 1851.

BRAZIL ALARMS THE CZAR.

From the London Truth.

The Czar has been nearly terrified out of his senses by the complete success of the military revolution in Brazil, as the spectacle of a whole army so suddenly turning round at the instigation of a popular General is indescribably shocking and startling to the ruler of such an empire as Russia, where the stability of the throne and dynasty entirely depends upon the fidelity of the army, and every one is aware that discontented Generals are by no means unknown in Russia. The Czar's first step has been to stop the hideous persecutions of M. Pobedonetszeff, who has been practically the ruler of the empire for a considerable period. Tens of thousands of Jews, Protestants, and Roman Catholics have been ruthlessly driven out of the country by him, while vast numbers have been exiled to Siberia. If the Czar's panic leads him to disgrace Pobedonetszeff, and to end this system of idiotic intolerance and brutal tyranny, it will at least give a check to the Nihilist conspiracies for a time.

SUICIDE IN ROME'S PANTHEON.

Rome Dispatch to the London Standard.

A respectable man, a dealer in antiquities, shot himself this week in the Pantheon, after kneeling for some time before the tomb of Victor Emmanuel. The bullet only glanced across his skull, inflicting a superficial wound, which bled profusely, but when the guards rushed to disarm him the man exclaimed, "Let me die! I am tired of life; let me die in the grandest and most beautiful temple of antiquity!" Notice was sent to the Cardinal Vicar as to the reconsecration of the church.

DAVIS AND THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.

Mr. Davis was never personally popular with the soldier element of the Confederacy.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The acceptance of tenders from the Palmer Shipbuilding Company, Messrs. Laird Brothers, and Messrs. J. & G. Thompson, for the construction of four of the armor-clad ships recently designed at Whitehall, completes, it is said, the tonnage for the British Navy which will, for a time at least, be intrusted to the private shipbuilders of the country. It is no small task that has been undertaken by these three shipbuilding firms, and, at the lowest computation, their work will occupy three and a half years. Some idea may be had of the size of these new ships, when it is stated that the Nile and Trafalgar, the largest ironclads at present in the British Navy, are of 12,000 tons displacement, and the Inflexible, which has so long been considered a mammoth in construction, is but a few tons smaller. But the new armorclads will be of 14,150 tons. The possession of these ships, it is thought, will once more enable Great Britain to take the lead among European powers, not only in having the strongest navy, but the most powerful individual ships as well. Hitherto Italy has led the way with the Italia, Lepanto, Re Umberto, Sardegna, and Sicilia, ranging from 13,090 to 13,680 tons.

The following account is given of the new cruiser Barhem of the British Navy. She has three pole masts, with one funnel between the fore and main mast, and one between the main and mizzen. This peculiar arrangement of funnels is caused by the engine room being placed in the centre of the ship, with the boilers before and abaft it. The boilers are of the locomotive type, as the designers wanted to get great power in a small space. The Barham is so slightly built that it is clear that her engines, which are to indicate 6,000 horse power under forced draught and 5,500 under natural draught, will shake her up considerably. She is very fine bowed, and when forced against seas will, no doubt, dip uncomfortably.

In the last issue of *Lee Yacht* M. Weyl reviews the principal questions now before naval authorities everywhere. Commenting on a proposition to substitute 67-ton guns for 110-ton guns in the British warship Victoria, he says, the change will be more expensive and difficult than is supposed, and instances the cost and time occupied in substituting a 32-centimeter for a 34-centimeter gun in the Admiral Duperré. It was supposed that so slight a change could be made immediately, but it took several months. As to forced draft, M. Weyl points out that the system is discredited on both sides the British Channel. On the question of compound against steel armor plates, M. Weyl goes in for plain steel.

It is said that the British Government will soon be asked to contribute to the cost of lengthening the graving dock at Esquimault, British Columbia. The amount originally granted for the construction of this dock was $250,000, and now another $50,000, being just half the sum needed for the work, is applied for. It has been discovered that the dock, which is only 430 feet in length, will not be nearly long enough for the mail steamers which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is constructing, and as the British Government is greatly interested in the new mail service it is thought that it will not be unwilling to aid in the improvement of the dock.

Broad Arrow says the Baross has made good the better tubes which gave out during her recent forced draught trial. The ship will probably be commissioned for the west coast of Africa in January next. How long will the Admiralty continue to use forced draught and have forced draught trials?" asks *Broad Arrow*. "These take several years from the life of the boiler and are utterly useless, as officers are not allowed to use forced draft on service. They merely enable the Admiralty and the contractors to claim speed for ships which do not really possess. Give more boilers and abolish forced draught, and let the speed of our ships be facts, and not fables."

The following was the disposition of the British North American squadron up to the middle of last month: The Bellerophon, Emerald, Canada, and Pylades were at Bermuda. The Tourmaline was to leave Bermuda on Nov. 21 for Barbadoes and Jamaica. The Ready, Partridge, and Terror were also at Bermuda. The Urgent and Buzzard were at Jamaica. The Forward was at Bermuda, but was to be at Barbadoes by Nov. 25 to take part in the eclipse expedition with the Commerce. The Commerce was to proceed to Cayeone at the end of November with the eclipse expedition.

Great Britain's regard for the "elck man" has caused her naval authorities to call attention to the weak condition of the Sultan's naval establishment and to point out that nearly all of the Turkish vessels are in a more or less unseaworthy condition. As an instance of the inefficiency of the Turkish fleet, it will be remembered that the frigate recently started for Japan with decorations from the Sultan. This vessel then broke down completely. She has again broken down, and is unable to proceed beyond Singapore, the decorations being sent on by a regular mail steamer.

The German Emperor loses no opportunity to give an impetus to his navy. He has ordered that the operations of the German fleet on the east coast of Africa in the recent blockade shall be considered as a campaign, as regards pensions and other advantages, and further, that the staff of the squadron and the crews of the gunboats Leipsic, Sophie, Carola, Möwe, and Schwalbe, that disputed the blockade will are all to reckon one year's war service. The crews of the Olga, Adler, and Eber are to be benefited in a similar manner for their services at Samoa.

Bitter complaints are being made by Chief Engineers in the British Navy that their staffs are insufficient, and numbers of these officers attribute the recent break-down of the Hercules to this cause. It is declared that the complex character of the machinery carried in modern war vessels renders the demand for an increase in the number of engineers a question of extreme urgency. The Engineer Corps and the Lieuteuouts' list of the British Navy seem to be the weak points of that service.

According to the *United Services Gazette* some very glowing accounts have come to hand of experiments at Marseilles with the Lebel rifle and ball cartridge. The distance was a little over 200 yards and the targets were of the most heterogeneous character, varying from sacks filled with flour and coal to metal plate, broad pieces of oak and pine wood, and lastly, the carcass of a horse. In every case the results are described as stunning. One bullet entered the chest of the dead steed and finally passed out through the thigh.

The cruiser Phaeton, attached to the British Mediterranean squadron, appears to be giving great satisfaction to the British Admiralty. The Phaeton has recently put in to Malta, having steamed since leaving the island last May, nearly 11,000 miles. Much of this was run at high speed, varying from twelve to seventeen knots an hour. The Phaeton is the vessel that earned such an unenviable notoriety in the early days of her commission by the frequent and total collapses of her machinery in the endeavor to get a successful full-power trial.

The new hydraulic valve for regulating the recoil of heavy guns, invented by W. G. Armstrong-Mitchell & Co. and tested at the Camperdown's gun trial, has met with general approval, and is to be fitted to the Camperdown's gun mountings. The Camperdown will not wait for it to be fitted to her other guns, as Sir Anthony Hoskins, who takes the Camperdown out as his flagship, is anxious to be off. She was commissioned on the 12th inst., and will proceed to Malta early in January.

The British gunboat Redpole recently bnd a three hours' full-speed trial, when the following figures were obtained: Pressure of steam to the square inch, 132 pounds; revolutions per minute, 159.5, giving a vacuum of 24.6d; horse power indicated, 829, giving a speed by patent log of 13.2 knots an hour. The Redpole is soon to be given a ten days' experimental cruise in the Channel.

It is said that a new French torpedo cruiser has been completed for sea which, in point of speed and general seaworthiness, is reported to surpass anything that the British have produced. The new vessel, called the Aclie and has quite gained a seagoing speed of 21½ knots an hour, and has been able to use her torpedo tubes at that high speed.

Soundings have been made in the Mediterranean between the Islands of Malta and Canilla by Commander Mainaghi of the Italian Navy which yielded a maximum depth of 13,566 feet. Heretofore the deepest part of the Mediterranean was supposed to be between Sicily, Sardinia, and the African coast, where a depth of 10,500 feet was found.

The gunboat ormser Goldfinch left the Medway recently for the final trial of her engines and boilers under forced draught. The machinery was tested for four hours continuously, and developed 1,196 horse power, or four horse power less than was specified under the contract. The speed on the measured mile was 13.5 knots, leaving but a knot in excess of the estimates of her designers.

The British war ship Nile only awaits the placing of the eighteen-inch armor plates around her turrets to be ready for service. Her sister ship, the Trafalgar, is waiting for her remaining three 67-ton guns. These guns will be mounted, it is said, during the coming month.

IMPRISONMENT FOR WANT OF RESPECT.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Daily News.

An interesting case has been concluded before the Court of Appeal. After the funeral of the Crown Prince, the Mayor of Horitz, in Bohemia, called together the Town Council to pass a vote of condolence with the imperial house. After having addreseed the Town Councilors, the Mayor asked them to rise, as an expression of their grief. All followed the Mayor's example except one Town Councilor, who remained seated. This was regarded as an offense to a member of the imperial family, and punished with two months' imprisonment.

LAKE RECORDS BEATEN.

THE SEASON'S GREAT DELIVERY OF GRAIN AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—The lakes have beaten their record this year in grain delivered at this port. One hundred and eighteen million bushels is the astounding total, though it is largely made up of the lesser grains.

Wheat did not arrive in such quantities as a year ago. Flour came in greater quantity than ever before, which may be taken as an indication that the East is letting the West not only produce its raw material in such quantity as to drive the East out of profitable farming, but it is letting the West do its own manufacturing as well. Notwithstanding the fact that wheat is much more easily handled than flour, the latter is moving in much greater quantity eastward from beyond Lake Michigan than ever before. The lake receipts of all the lighter grains are greatly above the average. The 46,000,000 bushels of corn was exceeded only in 1880, while nothing like 14,000,000 bushels of oats ever came here before in one season. The amount of barley has been exceeded only six times and of rye only twice. Of the $70,000,000 worth of grain, whole and ground, that has come down by lake, very nearly half, as reckoned in cash, has been flour. It looks as though the seaboard would ere long allow the West to send down its bread all ready for the table.

The lake trade in flour exceeded 1,000,000 barrels in 1846 for the first time, and since that year it has passed that figure every season but ten, but it has exceeded 2,000,000 barrels only nine times, and 3,000,000 barrels only during the last four seasons. This year, with its 5,500,000 barrels, stands ont entirely by itself.

A LITERARY SCANDAL.

FRANZ HEDRICH CLAIMS TO HAVE WRITTEN MEISSNER'S NOVELS.

"The literary world in Austria," according to a dispatch from Vienna to the London *Standard*, "has within the past few days been plunged into a state of painful excitement over an unparalleled literary scandal. Alfred Meissner, the Austrian poet, born in 1822 at Tepitz, in Bohemia, who died four years ago, won fame throughout Germany as well as Austria by an epic poem, 'Ziska,' published in 1846, while his subsequent works, consisting of various poems and dramas and over a dozen novels, were almost equally highly esteemed. The first-named poem and several of his novels have reached their twelfth edition.

"An edition of his collected works came out quite recently, but it was hardly published when another Bohemian author, named Franz Hedrich, who for a couple of years past has been living in Edinburgh and London, published a pamphlet in which he claims the authorship of nearly all of Meissner's novels. He asserts that for thirty years Meissner gave his name to Hedrich's works, pocketing the money they realized and awarding him only a trifle. Hedrich publishes original letters from Meissner to substantiate his own claim to the authorship, and he estimates his pecuniary loss at £10,000.

"The late respected author, Robert Byr, brother-in-law of the late Meissner, replies, acknowledging the fact that Meissner had died by his own hand through remorse for having tried to sell to a Leipsic firm under his own name one single novel written entirely by Hedrich, who was only a collaborator in some of Meissner's former novels, the collaboratorship having been arranged between them, because Hedrich's name was hardly known, and would not have commanded the same price in the book market as Meissner's. 'He was unstinting,' said Meissner on his deathbed, 'like a tiger. He claimed the fortune of my children. He was my evil genius during all my life, and I was his prisoner, so that nothing but death remains for me to escape his bondage.' It is stated that the sale of Meissner's works after his death realized together only 2854 marks."

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Provisions were quiet to-day. Cash buyers extended their purchases a little, but in a speculative way trading was too restricted to maintain interest. Prices, however, were held steady, and at the close Pork and January Short Ribs were the same as Monday, and December and May Short Ribs 2½c. higher. Lard was the weakest article on the list and declined 2½c. For cash delivery Lard sold at $5 85@$5 90, 16-lb. green Hams at $7 20, New-York green Shoulders, averaging 9 lb., at 4¢., and boxed Short Clears at 5c. Sweet-pickled Hams of 14-lb. average brought 8½c. for January delivery. The cash Lard taken amounted to 1,750 tcs. The little speculative interest developed was confined to January and May. The new trading, in fact, was mainly in May, which sold at $8 62½@$8 65 for Pork, $5 02½@5 07½—chiefly on the split—for Lard, and $4 90@$4 92½ for short Ribs. Pork for May closed at $8 65, Lard at $5 07½, and Short Ribs at $4 92½. Final quotations for January stood at $8 25 for Pork, $5 87½@$5 90 for Lard, and $4 75 for Short Ribs. December pork was quiet.

Wheat was only moderately active in the speculative branch of the trade and at times business in the pit showed positive dullness. Outside orders were light both ways and operations were to a large extent those usual between local professionals. As on Monday, there was pretty strong opening, first trades in May being at 82¾c., from which point there was a rapid hardening to 87½c. That, however, proved to be the day's top notch, the policy of the heavy-weight bear contingent has of late been to attack the market in the most aggressive manner whenever it showed signs of hardening, and that was the case on Tuesday. Before 11 o'clock they had hammered May Wheat down to 83c. On the rebound from this break of ¾c. it went to 83¾c. @83¾c., then sold off to 82c. again, rallied to 82½c., and about five minutes before the adjournment touched 81¾c., which was bottom. Closing quotations stood at 81¾c.@82c. for May, 77⅜c. asked for July, and 80½c. bid for July. In spite of the generally favorable surroundings and encouraging news the close was heavy and weak. Cudahy was a free seller during the morning, but the early advance and so were Norton and Worthington, but Hutchinson talked bullish on the small receipts in the Northwest. Partridge was credited with liberal buying to cover a line of short Wheat. The cash market ruled quiet and easier. Both No. 2 Spring and No. 2 Red Winter Wheat closed 1c. lower, in store, at 76¾c. A moderate demand existed on milling account, and sales free on board were reported at the following range: No. 3 Spring at 67c.@78¾c., No. 4 do. at 52c.@75c., No. 3 White at 67c.@69c., No. 3 Red at 70c.@75c., and No. 4 Red at 56c.

Corn was dull and depressed by the liberal speculative offerings and by the continued large movement in the Southwest, receipts at St. Louis for the last three days footing up over 1,000,000 bushels. After the first half hour's trading but little was done, and prices were lower and closed without bringing in any heavy shorts and under the free offerings of cash and seller December by a leading operator, there was a decline of 1c. in the following named, and the cash offerings were disposed of mainly at the reduction. May opened at 33¾c., sold from 33¾c.@33¼c. off to 33c. straight, and closed on the split at 33c.@33¼c., New-York No. 2 closing that day. Final stocks of contract Corn are now 686,771 bushels, against 1,621,503 bushels one year ago; No 2 cash Corn sold in store and to go to store at 32¾c., No. 2 Yellow at 32½c., and No. 2 in sight at 32½c. Special locations at 28½c. Samples averaged stronger under a good local and shipping inquiry, sales on track and free on board cars ranging as follows: No 2 Yellow at 32c.@32½c., No. 3 at 27¾c.@32½c., No. 3 at 28¾c.@29¼c., No. 3 Yellow at 29½c.@30c., and car Corn at 30c.@32c.

Oats ruled quiet, and prices were just a shade easier than Monday, in sympathy, probably, with the general weakness in other lines. Speculative trading was again on a limited scale, January selling sparingly at 29¾c.@29¾c., and closing at 29¾c., May sold from 32¼c.@32¾c. on the split off to 32½c.@32¾c., and closed at bottom. For car lots of No. 2 in store sold to go to store little demand was noted. Regular houses were quoted at 30¾c. and special sold at 31c. Day sales of cash and special lots, car cars, No. 3 sold at 29½c., No. 1 White at 32¼c.@32¾c., No. 2 at 31½c.@32c., and No. 2 White at 32c.@32¾c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Despite the comparatively light receipts of Cattle to-day the efforts of salesmen to establish any advance were futile. There was a somewhat firmer feeling as regards the upper grades, but that was not the case with common and medium sorts. The local retail meat trade is intensely dull just now, and the demand for such Cattle as local slaughterers use is therefore at a minimum. There was a moderate inquiry for Stockers, and sales of such were at full prices. In a few instances "held-over" Cattle brought a little more money than was bid for them Monday. Sales were largely at $1 65@$2 30 for Cows and Bulls, $2 40@$3 75 for stockers and feeders, and $3@$4 for shipping steers. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, $5@$5 35; choice Cattle, $4 40@$4 65; good grade shipping Steers, $4 05@$4 25; medium shipping Steers, $3 35@$3 90; common to fair Steers, $2 75@$3 25; common to choice Bulls, $1 50@$2 75; good choice Cows, $2 25@$2 75; poor to medium Cows, $1@$2 15; stockers and feeders, $2 @$3; Texas steers, $2 15@$3 85; Texas Cows, $1 25@$2 10.

Hogs averaged about steady. There were signs of weakness toward the close of business, but there was no positive decline. The great bulk of the Hogs were weighed at $3 50@$3 60. A few extra brought $3 67½@$3 70, and there were sales of common grades as low as $3 45@$3 50. There was not much activity either in the local or shipping demand and not all the offerings found buyers. The weather continues too warm for successful packing operations and the demand from that source was, therefore, of a listless character. The market closed weak. Receipts were: Cattle, 8,000 head; Hogs, 28,000 head.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.05	Savage	1.40
Best & Belcher	2.35	Sierra Nevada	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va	4.10	Union Consolidated	2.10
Crown Point	1.40	Utah	55
Gould & Curry	1.30	Yellow Jacket	2.70
Hale & Norcross	2.35	Commonwealth	3.00
Mexican	2.15	Nevada Queen	.85
Opliir	3.10	Belle Isle	.10
Potosi	1.80	North Belle Isle	1.00
Chall

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Riobard V. Harnett & Co. sold at public auction the four-story brick tenement, with lot 24.8 by 70, 603 1st-av., west side, 74 feet north of 34th-st., for $14,400, to C. Wildey; three-story brick dwelling, with lot 14 by 70, 161 East 93d-st., north side, 45 feet east of Lexington-av., for $11,100, to John Davis, and two three-story brick dwellings, with lots, each 16.4 by 100.11, 104 and 106 East 112th-st., south side, 36.4 feet east of Park-av., for $19,400, to A. Hewett. Also, under a foreclosure decree, John B. Pine, Esq., referee, sold the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18 by 51.2, 802 East 82d-st., south side, 64 feet east of 2d-av., for $8,000, to T. Donovan.

L. J. & L. Phillips sold at public auction the five story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, 868 2d-av., east side, 75 feet north of 46th-st., for $22,500, to J. Bacharach, and four-story brick flat, with lot 22 by 100, 180 East 88th-st., south side, 738 feet west of 3d-av., sold for $13,025, to M. N. Earl.

A. H. Muller & Son sold at public auction one lot 25 by 80, on 4th-av., southeast corner of 93d-st., for $14,000, to W. G. Alger; one lot, 25.2 by 80, on 4th-av., adjoining above, sold for $9,200, to same purchaser; two lots, each 25.2 by 80, adjoining above, sold for $17,600, to S. Marx; one lot, 25 by 100.8, on East 93d-st., south side, 80 feet east of 4th-av., sold for $7,800, to W. G. Alger; two lots, together in size 46.6 by 100.8, on East 93d-st., adjoining above, sold for $13,475, to Jacob Borkman; two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East 93d-st., south side, 200 feet east of 2d-av., sold for $7,900, to W. G. Alger; two lots, each 25 by 100.8, adjoining above, sold for $7,800, to George E. Read; two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East 92d-st., south side, 275 feet east of 2d-av., sold for $8,400, to W. B. Short; four lots, each 25 by 94, on 1st-av., east side, 50 feet north of 90th-st., sold for $23,800, to Frederick Walter; three lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East 93d-st., north side, 150 feet east of 1st-av., sold for $13,050, to F. Tuttlebuck; one lot, 25 by 100.8, adjoining above, sold for $3,400, to Patrick Harrigan, and three lots, together, in size 69 by 100.8, adjoining above, sold for $9,200, to George E. Read.

William W. Fogg, by order of the executrix, sold the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 17 by 99.11, 155 West 131st-st., north side, 157 feet east of 7th-av., for $16,950, to J. T. Walker.

James L. Wells, under a foreclosure decree, Jerome Buck, Esq., referee, sold a plot of land 60 by 230, on Ridge-st., east side, 283.9 feet south of King's Bridge road, for $2,750.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

87th-st., 130 East; Matilda Struppmann and another, by guardian, to Sarah Myers.....	$3,500
Grand-st., s. s., 23 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x75; Samuel Cohn and wife to Ascher Simon and others.....	1
32d-st., 40 West; Roswell H. Rochester, executor, to Mary H. Cammack.....	40,000
74th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 20x102.2; Seabury H. Johnson to Robert J. Seabury.	1
119th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17.5x100.11; Clara E. Brice to John Brice.....	1
10th-av., n. w. corner of 122d-st., 15.11x100; Sarah M. Knight and another, executors, to John O. Baker.....	4,000
94th-st., n. s., 156.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.8½; Anthony Sauer and wife to Henrietta Herz.....	16,000
76th-st., s. s., 262.4 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20.10x102.2; Millard B. Jones and wife to Robert B. Ailing.....	1
Same property; Robert B. Ailing to Clara H. Jones.....	1
9th-av., 1,819; Emanuel Hellner and another to Anthony Sauer.....	24,000
124th-st., n. s., 20.8 ft. e. of Bainbridge-av., 57x140; John Burkhardt and wife to Otto Goldschmidt.....	3,050
35th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20.8; Elizabeth M. White and another to Frank O. Ryan.....	8,500
124th-st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; John M. Zeller to Hyman Sohn and another.....	12,500
38th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98; Mathes Schooer and wife to Margaretha Grolz.....	1
25th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x78.9; Barbara Esho-afeldt to Nicholas Sauer....	15,000
27 h-st., n. s., 398 ft. w. of 8th-av., 82.11x98.9; Bertha Roldtag and another to Homer J. Beardsley.....	100
Lots 237 and 238, map of Inwood, Morrisania, 48.9x101.8; Fannie E. Lawrence to Joseph H. Miller.....	1,100
43d-st., s. s., 283 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.4; William S. Hidabock and wife to Arthur M. Jacobus.....	24,000
26th-st., n. s., 224 ft. w. of 1st-av., 24x98.9; Sarah E. Cassidy and others to Paul D. Cravath.....	1
Same property; Sarah E Cassidy and others to same.....	20,000
115th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.11; Annie R. Hollister to Henry Evare.....	9,000
109th-st., s. s., 83 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x85; John H. McKee to John T. Emly.....	8,800
Delancey-st., 194; Josef Jonsan to Rosalie Kammerer.....	1
Mad-son-st., 85; Peter Herher and wife to Caroline Well.....	20,000
Rear second-st., 25 and 23; Michael Koffran and wife to Lorenzo Campiglio.....	11,658
97th-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16x100.11; William S. Nivin to Annat Kelly.	14,700
75th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Madison-av., 24.10x102.2; Charles P. Daly and wife to Equitable Life Assurance Society.....	1
Madison-av., e. s., 73.5 ft. s. of 68th-st., 25x100; Richard V. Harnett and wife to Robert McCafferty.....	1
50th-st., n. s., 13.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 26.6x100; George R. Read and wife to James A. McMillin.....	1
Same property; James A. McMillin to Louise C. Read.....	1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE

NEAR 5TH AV.

25 FEET WIDE.

Clinton-place, $30,000; 9th-st., $26,000; 11th-st., $40,000; 12th-st., $40,000; 15th-st., $37,000; 16th-st., $36,000; 17th-st., $45,000; 18th-st., $40,000; 19th-st., $40,000; 33d-st., $60,000; 36th-st., $35,000.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Jr.,
171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

A.—DECIDED BARGAINS!!!
22 1-st., near Broadway.
53d-st., near Madison-av.
59th-st., near 5th-av.
Terms can be arranged very satisfactory.
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

PARTY HAVING CITY LOTS CAN HAVE them improved to their likin; and under the direction of their own architect, and pay for the same taken on mortgage for term of years on the same property. Address G. FOUNTAIN, Builder, 153 East 62d-st.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP 20-feet-front dwellings, with dining-room extensions, in the tenderloin of the west side; only $38,000; Nos. 41 and 143 West 76th-st.; exceptionally fine interiors; best workmanship. Open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND LARGEST west side dwellings in the market now open for inspection; fronts Manhattan-square and overlooks Central Park; No. 42 West 77th-st. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

OFFICES AND STORES
TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A.—RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.

Washington-st., northeast corner Albany-st., 138, 139, 139½ Washington and 9 Albany sts., six-story brick tenements, with stores.

78, 82, and 84 Dey-st., near West-st., four and five-story brick buildings.

115 Chambers-st., near Church-st., three-story building and lot 25x75.

156 Reade-st., near Greenwich-st., four-story building, Trinity leasehold.

333 Greenwich-st., near Duane-st., five-story building, 25.7½x100.

Canal and Washington sts., northeast corner, three-story building and lots, near Clinton Market.

West and Charlton sts., northeast corner, old buildings, plot 43.8x75.

225 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 25x120.

338 Greenwich-st., four-story brick building, 25x100.

W. H. WILLIS, Esq., Referee, 115 Broadway.

H. VAN ORDEN, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 187 Greenwich-st.

Maps at attorney's or at the auctioneers', 73 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY C. COPINGER and Henry Copinger, her husband; Frank C. Miller and Mary Miller, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) William A. Lindsay, Jacob Graff, and Arthur Meggnier, John E. Bulwinkle, Augustus Frey, James M. Smith, John R. Livey, David Dowse, William H. Ricketts, as receiver of the assets and effects of Mary C. Copinger; Edward Chrystie, Ernest Henriot, and Alexander Henriot, defendants.

Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered herein in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New-York on the 14th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, New-York City, on the 11th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. D. Phenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment, to wit:

All that lot of land situate in the city of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Seventy-third-street, one hundred and fifty feet east of the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-third-street; running thence north parallel with Fifth-avenue one hundred and two feet two inches; thence east parallel with Seventy-third-street twenty-one feet; thence south parallel with Fifth-avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the north side of Seventy-third-street, and thence west along the same twenty-one feet to the point of beginning. Dated November 19th, 1889.

CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.

CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 346 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is adjourned to the 18th day of December, 1889, at the same hour and place. Dated New-York, December 11, 1889. CLARENCE W. FRANCIS, Referee.

CARTER, HUGHES & CRAVATH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE,
By order of the executors of the estates of MARY C. and RICHARD SMITH CLARK, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
Choice and valuable improved property,
NOS. 176 5TH-AV., 227 5TH-AV.,
331 GREENWICH-ST., 221 PEARL-ST.,
AND
409 1ST-AV., 168 FRONT-ST.

For book maps, &c., apply to John M. Knox, Jr., Esq., attorney for executors, 145 Broadway, and at the auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1889,
at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty-st.,
12 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON 10th-av., 150th, 153d, and 161st sts.
Maps and terms at auctioneers' office, 1 Pine-st.

SCOTT & MYERS WILL SELL AT AUCtion THURSDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange, 59 to 65 Liberty-st., three full lots on 98th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; ready for immediate improvement. Maps and particulars of the auctioneers', 146 Broadway, or Gilbert R. Hawes, Attorney, 120 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A LOVELY HOUSE WITH NINE BEDROOMS is No. 146 East 89th-st.; new, novel, and attractive; only one left of a group of ten houses; rent low for the accommodations offered. Apply on premises or to owner, Room 60, 79 Cedar-st.

A.—HOUSES TO LET IN ALL LOCATIONS, from $650 upward.
PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE WALTON, 164 EAST 89TH-ST. Very desirable apartments at reasonable rentals to genteel families only; rents, $25 to $35. Janitor will show apartments.

31 WEST 16TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, to all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HETHERINGTON, CORNER PARK-AV., 63d-st.—Choice corner rooms, thoroughly steam heated, large, light, newly-decorated; $1,400 and $1,100.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR HOUSEkeeping.—Family of two adults want fully-furnished flat containing about six rooms, east of Central Park; immediate possession desired. Answer, naming location and rent, which must be moderate. Address M., Box 131 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business December 11, 1889:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	$7,207,495 72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	325 38
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.....	200,000 00
Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, &c.....	57,277 88
Due from other national banks.....	774,666 32
Due from State banks and bankers..	10,313 44
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures.....	608,001 12
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....	80,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	61,550 04
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	67,500 00
Checks and other cash items.....	43,209 33
Exchanges for clearing house.....	734,258 83
Bills of other banks.....	945 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.....	9,751 32
Specie.....	1,493,658 00
Legal tender notes.....	422,210 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders.....	200,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation).....	2,250 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.....	38,000 00
Total.....	$12,066,129 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund.....	400,000 00
Undivided profits.....	225,283 14
National bank-notes outstanding.....	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid.....	4,600 00
Individual deposits subject to check..	4,738,993 11
Demand certificates of deposit.....	10,400 00
Certified checks.....	316,257 29
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	200,775 85
United States deposits.....	79,357 81
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers..	67,669 21
Due to other national banks.....	3,472,248 81
Due to State banks and bankers.....	500,748 70
Total.....	$12,066,129 38

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, EDWARD SKILLIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD SKILLIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this seventeenth day of December, 1889.

WM. H. CHAPMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WM. A. WHEELOCK,
JAMES W. SMITH,
EDWARD C. SAMPSON,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Dec. 11, 1889:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	$4,336,705 88
Overdrafts, secured.....	3,229 96
United States Bonds to secure circulation.....	290,000 00
Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, &c.....	518,783 50
Due from other national banks.....	350,880 04
Due from State banks and bankers.....	17,250 94
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	500,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	19,360 00
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	17,140 00
Checks and other cash items.....	9,915 61
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	2,291,181 04
Bills of other banks.....	34,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.....	264 90
Specie.....	519,267 50
Legal-tender notes.....	245,362 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders.....	50,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation).....	13,050 00
Total.....	$9,123,640 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund.....	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits.....	389,618 24
National bank notes outstanding.....	291,000 00
Dividends unpaid.....	3,421 22
Individual deposits subject to check..	3,923,435 79
Demand certificates of deposit.....	1,043 50
Accepted drafts.....	1,749,993 62
Due to other national banks.....	571,018 27
Due to State banks and bankers.....	223,156 23
Total.....	$9,123,640 87

State of New-York, county of New-York, ss.:

I, Arthur W. Sherman, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. W. SHERMAN, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of December, 1889. H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public. Correct—attest: E. D. TAPPEN, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., ALFRED ROOSEVELT, Directors.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Three certificates Missouri, Kansas and Texas stock, one hundred shares each; No. 40,076, in name of C. M. Cumming, and 40,139 and 40,140, in name of E. N. Tailer and owned by E. N. Tailer. Transfer stopped. (Signed,) E. N. TAILER,
43 and 45 White-st., New-York.

CANTON COMPANY.—HOLDERS OF STOCK of the Canton Company of Baltimore are requested to meet at the office of Whitehouse & Co., No. 25 Broad-st., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M., to confer with a committee of stockholders from Baltimore.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY,

Reorganization.

The holders of FIVE and SIX per cent. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BONDS, and of the STOCK of the COMPANY, are invited to reorganize the said Company on the following basis:

New Securities.

First Mortgage 4 Per Cent.....	$40,000,000
Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent....	20,000,000
Preferred Stock.....	13,000,000
Common Stock.....	47,000,000

Assessment on Stock, 10 Per Cent.

The SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED BONDS and the underlying bonds TO BE PAID OFF, $22,500,000 of the First Mortgage Fours and $4,500,000 of the Preferred Stock, being applied to this purpose.

A circular containing full details, showing the apportionment of the remaining securities among the "Fives," "Sixes," and stockholders, and in payment of the assessment, and copies of the AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION may be obtained at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST., or from any member of the Reorganization Committee.

The 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1889, is the last day for the deposit of bonds and stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
RENRY BUDGE.
COLGATE HOYT,
COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is officially reported to the Board that deposits of bonds under the Reorganization Plan aggregate in Europe $30,313,700, and in America $98,547,060, or in all $128,860,760, and also that a decisive majority of each and every one of the thirty-six issues of bonds of the Atchison System has been so deposited, and, therefore, all rights of holders to make deposits have virtually ceased.

NEVERTHELESS, It being the desire of the Board to prevent injustice and hardship to distant and absent holders, who have either not become acquainted with the Plan or through circumstances were unable to avail themselves of it, it is therefore

VOTED, That the Chairman be authorized to receive, in his discretion, bonds for deposit under the Plan up to and including the thirty-first day of December, 1889, under the conditions heretofore announced.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman.

Referring to foregoing, deposits of Bonds after to-day should be tendered at offices of KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
113 Devonshire-st., Boston.
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
73 Broadway, New-York.
BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,
8 Bishopsgate Within, London, E. C.

CIRCULAR 63 OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION MAILED UPON APPLICATION TO ABOVE, OR TO

J. W. REINHART,
4th Vice President.
95 Milk-st., Boston.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Funded Interest Certificates.

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, more than a majority of the bonds, and the time within which further deposits can be made under said agreement is extended to Jan. 4, 1890.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
BY F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement and to avoid penalties.

Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1889.
HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

Tax-Exempt Investments.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA
7 PER CENT. GUARANTEED STOCK,
RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA
8 PER CENT. GUARANTEED STOCK,
and other Prime Investment Securities,
FOR SALE BY
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
30 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

6 Per Cent, Coupon or Registered
CAR TRUST BONDS OF
THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY
POST, MARTIN & CO.,
34½ PINE-ST.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the $218,000 of Mobile and Montgomery Railway Company 6 per cent. income bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1890, will be redeemed at par by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company on presentation at their office, 50 Exchange-place, New-York City, on and after Jan. 2, 1890.

EX. NORTON, President.

DESIRABLE SUBURBAN, ELECTRIC AND HORSE RAILWAY SECURITIES FOR SALE BY
MARTIN & BRECKINRIDGE,
15 Broad-st., Mills Building.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.
Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by
W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

72 PER CENT. CAN BE REALIZED BY changing 4 per cent Government Bonds into 6 per cent. Debentures. Capital, $600,000. Large reserve guarantee fund. Pamphlet. AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON, 16 DECEMBER, 1889.

To the Stockholders of the

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY:

In April last we asked you to intrust to us your proxies, to be used at the annual meeting of the company in May. This resulted in a change of management, the introduction of reforms and economies, and a financial reorganization of the company that has met general approval.

During the progress of this reorganization it has been frequently suggested in the public press and by numerous and large holders of the company's securities that it would give greater stability to the reorganized company if a management committed to the successful working out of the plan of reorganization, and absolutely in the interest of the property, could be secured for several years.

Consulting our own inclination and convenience, we would prefer to leave the management of this great property to others; but we recognize the force of the suggestion and the necessity for some such arrangement; and, as many shareholders believe that great advantages are likely to result to the holders of all classes of the company's securities from such co-operation, we have consented to act in the matter.

Holders of Stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company may deliver their certificates, assigned upon the back in favor of George C. Magoun, Thomas Baring, Oliver W. Peabody, and John J. McCook, to the BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, 87 Milk-st., Boston, subject to an agreement that the title to such Stock and the voting power thereon shall be vested in our nominees or our successors, also to be named by us, for ten years; or until July 1, 1900.

The Trust Company will issue Stock Trust Certificates, entitling the holder to all the beneficial interests and advantages belonging to or growing out of the deposited shares and to the return of a like number of shares when the term of the trust has expired, unless the same shall be further extended by the respective parties in interest.

Applications will be made to have the Trust Certificates above referred to listed upon the New-York, Boston, and London Stock Exchanges.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
113 Devonshire-st., Boston.
1 Nassau-st., New-York.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stock OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

IT IS PROPOSED TO REORGANIZE THE COMPANY UPON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

First Mortgage of $20,000 per mile, securing 4½ per cent. 50-year Gold Bonds.....	$32,500,000
An Income Mortgage 4½ per cent. non-cumulative.....	$32,500,000

With provision for control of property until interest becomes a fixed charge.

Stock to be assessed 10 per cent., for which it is to receive income bonds at par and new stock share for share, the assessment, after providing for payment of back interest in cash on the 7s and Union Pacific 6s and expenses, to be applied to the improvement of the property.

The application of above securities is detailed in the Reorganization Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

Parties interested are requested to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

EDWARD KING,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
PETER GEDDES,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York,
December 6, 1889.

To the Preferred and Common Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors the privilege will be offered, on Dec. 20, 1889, to stockholders of record of that date, to subscribe at 85 and accrued interest for an amount of the new Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this Company equal to 15 per cent. of their respective holdings.

For the exercise of this privilege the transfer books of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at 3 P. M. Dec. 20, 1889, and reopened at 10 A. M. Jan. 20, 1890.

Further particulars regarding the subscription will be duly communicated by circular.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY VILLARD, Chairman.

THE
Washington Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

CAPITAL.....	$500,000
SURPLUS.....	250,000

DAVID M. MORRISON, CHARLES F. CLARK, President. Vice President.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES,

JOSEPH F. KNAPP,	WM. H. HALL,
DAVID M. MORRISON,	PATRICK FARRELLY,
HENRY H. HOGERS,	GEO. E. HAMLIN,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	P. C. LOUNSBURY,
GEO. H. PRENTISS,	CHARLES F. CLARK,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,	THEO. A. HAVEMEYER,
L. T. POWELL,	SETH E. THOMAS,
GEORGE L. PEASE,	LUCIUS K. WILMERDING.

By the provisions of its Charter this Company is authorized to receive deposits on time, or subject to check through the New-York Clearing House; allow interest on daily balances, and special rates on deposits remaining a specified time; issue Certificates of Deposit; act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Fiscal and Transfer Agent, and Registrar of stocks and bonds, and do any and all other business usually done by Trust Companies of responsibility and standing.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1889.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of said company in Denver, Colorado, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Colorado Midland Railway Company of an undivided moiety of the line between New Castle and Rifle Creek, Colorado, and also a contract between the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and the Midland Railway Company, as parties of the first part, and the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company, for the leasing of the line of the latter company, when completed, and also a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Rio Grande Western Railway Company of the line between Grande Junction and Crevasse, Colorado, and for the purpose of determining whether such leases and contract for lease shall or shall not be assented to and perfected.

The transfer books will close Dec. 19, 1889, and reopen Jan. 2, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY CO.

Holders of First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds desirous of having their overdue coupons paid are requested to call immediately at the office of Messrs. KISSLER & CO., 54 Wall-st., New-York.

R. C. MARTIN,
HENRY W. SMITH,
H. O. NORTHCOTE,
GUSTAV E. KISSEL,
Committee.

MONUMENTS.

$1,000.000 WORTH OF MONUMENTS at cost. N. Y. and Mass. Granite Works. W. ROBINSON, 1,146 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1—LARGE ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, with board; references. 229 West 45th-st., near Broadway.

1—HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, WITH bath; private table; also large and single rooms; references. 138 Madison-av.

1—IN SMALL FAMILY, HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on second floor, with board; references. 34 West 51st-st.

3 WEST 46TH.—SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH private bath; also two connecting rooms, parlor dining room.

19 WEST 38TH-ST.—A SQUARE AND TWO connecting rooms; ions on parlor floor; references.

24 WEST 32D-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE second-story front rooms, with board; references given and required.

24 7TH-ST., 55 WEST.—FRONT OR BACK parlor suite in warm, pleasant house; good attendance; breakfast.

25 WEST 48TH-ST.—LARGE DESIRABLE room on third floor, with board; references given and required.

34 7TH-ST., 28 WEST.—RICHLY-FURnished suites; private table optional; bath rooms; references given and required.

129 7TH-ST., 23 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished suite or single rooms, with superior board and attendance.

154 EAST 66TH-ST.—NEWLY-FURnished rooms, with or without board; German family.

216 WEST 33D-ST.—FRENCH PRIVATE boarding house.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WHO HAVE occupied for six years a third-story front suite in elegant house now wish to sublet until May 1, as they are going to housekeeping. Apply at 84 West 31st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 32D.—PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let large second-story sunny room, newly furnished; all conveniences.

21 ST-ST., 3 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen, en suite or singly; first-class appointments; references exchanged.

130 WEST 22D-ST.—WELL-FURNISHED, warm, third floor room; moderate terms; references.

158 MADISON-AV.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-furnished room, second floor; also single room for gentlemen; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, APARTments, with first-class board, in small, strictly private, and refined family, where there are no other boarders; references exchanged; good location, not above 42d-st. Address, with full particulars, REFINEMENT, Post Office Box 1,131.

DIVIDENDS.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RR. Co.

The INTEREST due on the GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, at their offices, 73 Broadway, New-York, and Room 9 No. 95 Milk-st., Boston, and at office of BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, London.

Payments of interest will be made to holders of Union Trust Company Certificates who will not have received the new bonds of the Atchison Company by that date, upon presentation of same at either of the above offices.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1889.

TO THE PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, due and payable Jan. 15, 1890, to holders of record Dec. 20, 1889.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1889, and reopened at 10 A. M., Jan. 20, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY VILLARD, Chairman.

OFFICE OF
EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1889.

To the Stockholders of the
EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the stock of this company, (except such stock as is held in trust by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,) due and payable Jan. 3, 1890, at the office of this company, to holders of record Dec. 20, 1889. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Dec. 20, 1

THE DOCK BOARD'S SINS

CHARGES SERVED ON POST AND MATTHEWS.

THE MAYOR SUMMONS THOSE TWO OFFICERS TO APPEAR BEFORE HIM TOMORROW FOR TRIAL.

Formal charges were preferred yesterday by the Commissioners of Accounts against Edwin A. Post and James Matthews, Commissioners of the Department of Docks. J. Sergeant Cram is left out and will not have to face a hearing with his associates. The documents reached the Mayor's office about 4 o'clock yesterday, the charges having been drawn by John H. Strahan after the Commissioners of Accounts and Corporation Counsel Clark had gone over the data.

Mayor Grant ordered copies of the charges to be served at once on the two Commissioners, and sent to each of them a letter saying: "An opportunity will be afforded you to be heard at the Mayor's office, in the city of New-York, on Thursday, the 19th day of December, 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M., as to why you should not be removed from the office of Commissioner of Docks."

Following are the charges, together with the substance of the specifications:

The first charge is "culpable neglect of duty and malfeasance and misfeasance in office as Commissioners of the Department of Docks of the city of New-York, whereby the interests of the city have been prejudiced, damaged, and impaired."

Specification 1. In that they have failed to secure the collection by the Dockmasters of the city of what is known as top wharfage.

Specification 2. In that they have authorized or permitted the use of certain parts of the docks without lease or permit and without collecting or attempting to collect rent therefor.

Specification 3. In that parts of the docks were rented to certain persons or companies at a certain yearly rate, and that, though the docks have greatly increased in value since the rate was fixed, the Commissioners have neglected to take action to secure a just and fair rent.

Specification 4. In that the dock property known as bulkhead north of Pier (old) 54, and the right to collect wharfage and cranage therein had been let for the period of three years prior to May 1, 1887, to one Timothy Shea at an annual rental of $6,500. Shea holding the lease for the use of the Oyster Dealers' Association, and the Commissioners of Docks, James Matthews being one, in violation of the trust reposed in them, agreed that the property should be put up for sale and sold on the 9th of April, 1887, for three years from May 1, 1887, if the upset price of $5,500 per year fixed by them was obtained; that no effort was made by them to secure to the city as much rent as the property had before brought; that one James W. Boyle secured the lease at the sale for $5,500, and that at his request the lease was made out to one Jacob I. Housman, as lessee and executor, by the Commissioners.

Specification 5. In that the Commissioners of Docks by resolution of Oct. 8, 1884, fixed the rent of the pier at West Thirty-sixth-street (new 66) at $15,000 a year from Dec. 5, 1886, to Oct. 8, 1894, and that the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has since had the lease of said property; and in the knowledge of these facts the Commissioners of Docks, of whom James Matthews is one, fixed the upset price of the pier at West Thirty-third-street (new 65) from May 1, 1887, to May 1, 1892, at $4,500, at which price for said period it was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Specification 6.—In that the Dock Commissioners on April 15, 1886, leased to the Union Stock Yard and Market Company, it being the highest bidder, for five years from May 1, 1887, the wharfage which might become due from the use and occupation by vessels of more than five tons burden of the pier at the foot of West Fifty-eighth-street, North River, for $5,000 a year or $1,250 a quarter, and the said Commissioners on the 24th of October, 1889, by the affirmative vote of Edwin A. Post and James Matthews, the vote of J. Sergeant Cram being in the negative—unlawfully reduced the rent by the amount of $500 per quarter, so that the amount paid would be $750 instead of $1,250; and the said James Matthews, President of the board, accepted $750 as the sum due for a quarter's rent.

Specification 7.—In that the Commissioners, April 30, 1887, leased to Thomas O'Brien for five years, from May 1, 1887, the south side and end of Pier (old) 52 and the bulkhead at the foot of Cherry-street, East River, on certain terms, and that said O'Brien has failed to make repairs as the lease required, the Commissioners, knowing that repairs to the extent of $500 were necessary, failed to take any action to secure them.

Specification 8.—In that it be necessary that the ground to the side of the old West Washington Market should be removed, in order that the work of constructing the new bulkhead and pier should be proceeded with, the Commissioners have improperly proceeded with such work when the ground was and is above the water line by the use of dredges.

Specification 9.—In that they have failed to take such action as they were necessary to have the work of dredging the dock and wharf property proceeded with as authorized by law, and that such dredging actually performed as was authorized by law and there other should be certified by them for payment to the Department of Finance.

The second charge is "failure to observe and enforce the provisions of law relating to the Department of Docks to the prejudice of the interests of the city."

Specification.—In that the Commissioners appointed as laborers in the Department of Docks Charles S. Thomson, James W. Curson, and Joseph Chaney at the rate of compensation of 25 cents an hour for eight hours a day, and after appointing them as laborers detailing them to act as Assistant Dockmasters to perform the duties of Dockmaster as defined by law in violation of the provisions of the statute, Chapter 109, Laws of 1888.

The third charge is "failure to acquaint themselves with the duties and necessities of the Department of Docks, and a failure in consequence to administer its affairs in the best interests of the city."

Dock Commissioner Post said last night that he had received a copy of the charges, but that he had nothing to say regarding them. "I suppose," he said, "this matter will now take the form of a regular trial, and I mean to do all in my power to make the investigation as searching as possible." When asked if his counsel would ask for an adjournment of the hearing to-morrow, or would proceed with it, he said that that matter was entirely in his counsel's hands. Who his counsel was he refused to say.

A NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A new company, to be known as the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Telegraph Company, has just been incorporated in Texas. It is virtually a reorganization of the old Breckenridge Company. It is controlled by the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad, but was organized as a separate company, as the railroad company's charter would not permit it to operate it jointly. The lines now run along the railroad into Galveston, and will be extended to connect with the Mackay Bennett Cable. The cost to control the lines was about $70,000 for 700 miles of wire.

The new company will open at once for commercial business. It is understood that the company intends extending the lines of the railroad line to places needing communication with the outer world, and that arrangements have been made with the Postal Cable Company by which its lines will be extended from Kansas City to Dallas to meet the railroad line, by which connection will be made with Mexican wires along the route of the Mexican National Railroad from Laredo, Texas, to the City of Mexico. The officers are B. F. Yoakum, President; U. Lott, Vice President, and R. Houston, Secretary. The Board of Directors includes the same gentlemen, with the addition of Samuel Maverick.

W. L. CARBIN ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

When W. L. Carbin, Vice President and Manager of the United States Commercial and Trading Company, stepped off a Barclay-street ferryboat yesterday he was informed by two detectives from the District Attorney's office that he was wanted to answer a charge of forgery in having issued notes of the company without authorization of the company's Directors.

The company was organized three years ago to carry on a foreign commission business, its office being at 18 Broadway. According to the complainant, Frank T. Morrill, a stockholder and Director, the notes amounted to $700, and were issued last May. When the alleged forgery was discovered Carbin went to Toms River, N. J., and has not visited the city since until yesterday. Mr. Morrill claims in his affidavit that Carbin has been concerned in frauds before, and that he deserted his wife and children a year ago. Carbin could give no bail, and was committed to the Tombs. He says the charge was made out of spite, and that he has a claim for $100,000 against the company.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

William Salley, whose trial for the killing of Benjamin Hatton on June 22 has been in progress for some days before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was convicted of murder in the second degree at 10:30 o'clock last evening. The jury took six ballots and Foreman Samuel H. Williams said that nothing saved Salley's life except the testimony as to his good character. He was remanded until Friday morning for sentence.

After listening to an earnest appeal by the counsel for the defense a strong plea by District Attorney Fellows for the people and a long charge by Judge Martine yesterday the jury who have been trying Giovanni Seiscenti for the killing of Henry Nowik, a Jewish peddler, found him guilty of murder in the second degree.

MISS FLOWER TO BE MARRIED.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The engagement of marriage of J. Byron Taylor of this city and Miss Emma Gertrude Flower is made public. The ceremony will be held at the residence of the young lady's parents in Washington, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 2, 1890. Miss Flower is the only daughter of Congressman Roswell P. Flower of New-York, and is nineteen years of age. She has a fortune of $100,000 in her own name.

LOTS OF MUD AND MIST.

CITIZENS PURSUE THEIR WAYS UNDER THE DOUBLE BURDEN.

The city was an abode of filth and discomfort yesterday, for the fog of the early morning and the rain of the afternoon and evening made journeying by land or river as filled with unpleasant episodes as any conditions could well provide. Noah Webster defines "mud" as "earth, wet, soft, and adhesive." Considering the large circulation which Mr. Webster's book has in this city, he might have added to his definition "found in abundance in rural sections of New-Jersey, but attaining its highest perfection, its most mature ripeness, in the streets and avenues of New-York." Such an addition might have given jealous Chicago folks an opportunity to accuse Mr. Webster of sectional favoritism, but it would have confirmed a large and growing constituency in their confidence in Mr. Webster's veracity.

It is doubtful if there was ever such a mud-stricken community as New-York now is. The main avenues are muddier than the side streets, and there is no promise of relief. When snow came it fell on heavy layers of gravel and sand left in the streets by subway and other street-excavating companies. With the sand and gravel it mixed and melted, until now it is nothing more or less than mud, "wet, soft, and adhesive." So abundant is it, especially in Broadway and the avenues, that the 2,000 street cleaners that Mr. Coleman has out are not even able to keep the crossings passable. No rain will ever wash it off. It would take a deluge to start it moving, and then the cesspools and sewers would choke in a few minutes. The only way apparently to get rid of it will be to cart it away. Commissioner Colemn says he never saw the streets in such horrible condition. "I am doing my best to get them clean," said he, last evening, "but with an army of men little can be done so long as corporations are allowed to tear up the paving, put it back in any way they please, and then leave them covered with dirt."

Although the mist over the harbor was not dense enough to cause any serious delay to ferry travel, it was thick enough to require unusual caution in handling the ferry boats and other craft which ventured upon the rivers and bay. This led in a few cases to slight detentions. Few steamers had been scheduled to sail yesterday, but all of these managed to get away. The Sound steamers were near the end of their run when they appeared, and as a rule these arrived nearly on time. The German steamships Russia and Taormina arrived during the morning, and reported having met with severe weather in crossing the ocean. There were few other arrivals during the day.

ATTACKED BY RABIES.

LITTLE FRANK PHILLIPS'S DEATH CAUSED BY A DOG'S BITE.

The citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, have been hardly scared by the report that there was an unmistakable case of rabies in their midst. In this instance the rumor proved correct. Last Saturday evening ten-year-old Frank Phillips of 616 Kosciusko-street, was out with his schoolmates enjoying the first snowstorm. Two hours after he had been tucked away in his cot his mother noticed that his breathing was heavy and labored. The boy was awakened and he immediately complained of soreness of the throat. Thinking that Frank had simply caught cold while playing in the snow, Mrs. Phillips sent over to a Broadway drug store for a common syrup remedy and applied it. All through Saturday night and the following day the boy was extremely feverish and unnaturally cross and peevish.

Dr. James D. Wade of South Ninth-street was summoned. The only apparent symptoms of a cold were the fever and throat swelling. He did his best to abate both, but the little patient grew worse. On Monday the queer actions of the boy were more noticeable than ever, and later the unmistakable sign of rabies, the snapping of the jaws, appeared. The physician immediately called Dr. George G. Hopkins of 350 Washington-avenue and Dr. Charles Corey of 235 Oxford-street into consultation. The case, however, was hopeless. Yesterday at noon the poor little fellow's cries could be heard in the neighborhood. After that he sank rapidly and shortly afterward died.

The child's father, Robert J. Phillips, could not recall the fact that he had been bitten by a dog. His mother, however, recollected that two months ago he had been bitten in the nose while playing with a street cur. One of the clerks in Dr. Edward C. Reiss's drug store, at 154 Broadway, authorized the statement, and everybody then forgot about what was considered a trifling incident. No attempt was made even to kill the dog. Dr. Reiss told a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday that he was in Paris at the time the cauterization was made. Dr. Hopkins last night pronounced the case as unquestionably one of rabies. Frank Phillips was a bright little pupil of the Bushwick-avenue school. An autopsy will be held on his body.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A new "Shenandoah" company will play for one night at Proctor's Theatre next week. It will take possession of the house on Thursday evening, and show the people of New-York a new set of faces in Bronson Howard's war play. The new company, which is the one that has just closed the Chicago season, is to appear in Philadelphia Christmas week, and it has been arranged for it to come to New-York by special train on Thursday and give that evening's performance at Proctor's. The New-York company will go to Philadelphia on a special train, and appear at the Chestnut-Street Theatre. Among the leading people of the Philadelphia company are Frank Carlyle, Joseph Holland, Percy Haewell, Charles Stanley, Esther Lyons, and Eleanor Tyndale. The organization is to go to San Francisco later.

"Kajanka" continues to crowd Niblo's, and Manager Gilmore has arranged for two special matinees for Christmas week, on Thursday and Friday afternoons. This will give four matinees of the spectacle next week. The six clever acrobats, the Onoiro family, who were added to the specialty features this week, have been very enthusiastically received.

Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music the first three evenings of next week and at the Christmas matinee, presenting "The Rivals."

E. H. Sothern is in Washington this week. His season thus far has been the most successful during his career as a star, and Manager Frohman has decided that "Lord Chumley" will see him the entire tour, which extends to San Francisco and does not end until next June. Mr. Sothern will be at the Hollis-Street Theatre, Boston, Christmas and New Year's weeks. He will open with his new play at the Lyceum Theatre next August.

William Gillette has returned to New-York from Hartford, and is busy preparing for his annual tour as the Private Secretary. He is also getting ready to make a production of a new play in this city next spring. His war play, "Held by the Enemy," follows "Shenandoah" in St. Louis next week.

Mr. A. B. De Freese, the manager of the Hebrew educational fair at the American Institute Building, has invited Miss Marie Wainwright to visit the exhibition. Miss Wainwright has accepted the invitation and will attend to-morrow afternoon. She has also sent the committee 100 tickets for "Twelfth Night," good for any performance during her four weeks at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. These tickets are to be sold at the regular price—$1 50—in aid of the fund of the fair.

Pettit and Grundy's picturesque play, "The Bells of Haslemere," which ran for 300 nights in London, will be presented for the first time in this city by the Edwin H. Price Company at the Windsor Theatre next Monday evening. New scenery has been painted for the production, including two English landscapes, and the cast will include Miss Maud E. Hall, a young Southern actress; Miss Jessie Bailey, Miss Katherine Price, Miss Sallie Williams, and Messrs. John E. Kellerd, Walter C. Kelly, Howard Kyle, Frank B. Hatch, Joseph Mitchell, John F. McNeary, Joseph Shea, Charles Vreeland, and Charles Miller.

SCARE ON A STEAMSHIP.

There was quite an excitement on board the steamship Chattahoochee of the Savannah Line, which was unloading yesterday morning at the wharf foot of Spring-street. It was caused by the explosion of a wooden box containing either fireworks or matches. The box was on the deck of the steamship, when suddenly it burst into flame and sizzled and sputtered in a threatening manner.

The longshoremen at work on the ship gave the burning box a wide berth. An alarm was sent in from the special building signal on the wharf, and the firemen were prompt in response, but before they arrived the fire had been extinguished by the crew.

What remained of the contents of the box looked like the shells of discharged fireworks. Chief Lally of the Fire Department believed that the box had contained friction matches.

BREWER BEADLESTON'S WILL.

Brewer Ebenezer Beadleston's will, which was executed on June 30, 1874, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. William H. and Alfred N. Beadleston, the testator's sons, are named as executors, and the estate is to be divided into five equal parts. The sons each receive one-fifth of the estate absolutely, and the other three-fifths are to be held in trust for the benefit of the testator's daughters, Mrs. Mary Maxwell, Mrs. Helen A. Skidmore, and Mrs. Sarah N. Hallock. The widow, Mrs. Mary Beadleston, resides at Central Islip, L. I.

A. M. PALMER STEPS IN.

AND PURCHASES ALL RIGHTS FOR "THE GONDOLIERS" IN THIS CITY.

Mr. A. M. Palmer has secured the New-York rights to Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "The Gondoliers," and all that pertains to the production of that work in this city will be under his management. This new business arrangement complicates matters considerably. It is Mr. Palmer's purpose to place the opera in Palmer's Theatre ultimately, and, of course, with that object in view both he and Mr. D'Oyly Carte, manager for Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, prefer that the first representation of the opera in New-York should be given in the house which will be its home in the event of success. Negotiations are now pending which may result in this being done.

The obstacles in the way of such an arrangement are the occupancy of Palmer's Theatre by Mr. Richard Mansfield and a contract to produce "The Gondoliers" at the Park Theatre. So far as Mr. Mansfield is concerned, he will probably not stand in the way of so important a deal, for he could still continue his New-York run at the Broadway Theatre, where the time left vacant by Mr. Lawrence Barrett is at the command of Mr. Palmer, who would transfer Mr. Mansfield to the Broadway without detriment to the latter's dignity and without hurt to his purse. The other obstacle is not so easily overcome. Mr. Carte's agent rented the Park Theatre for the New-York production of "The Gondoliers." The time stipulated in the contract is eight weeks, with the privilege of extension. If Messrs. Hyde & Behman, the proprietors of the Park Theatre, would consent to a first production of "The Gondoliers" at Palmer's Theatre, Mr. Palmer stands ready, by arrangement already made, to place Edward Harrigan and the latter's company in the Park Theatre. This is the general scheme by which "The Gondoliers" can have its first New-York representation in Palmer's Theatre.

If Messrs. Hyde and Behman, however, should raise an objection to the plan, or if it should miscarry from any other cause, Mr. Palmer will produce the opera at the Park Theatre, run it there for the eight weeks demanded by the contract, and then transfer the entire production to the stage of his own theatre. He has absolute control of the opera in this city, and he will superintend its production, no matter whether it be at Palmer's or at the Park Theatre. He is having elaborate scenery painted and is otherwise sparing no expense in preparation. Both he and Mr. Carte are confident that "The Gondoliers" will be a great success here. They feel justified in this conclusion in view of the reception accorded to the opera in London, and Mr. Carte is so enthusiastic over the prospect that he will send a company of sixty-two people to do the opera in New-York. He describes this company as being the best that he ever sent to America. If the success anticipated is even approximated, Palmer's Theatre will be furnished with an attraction which will run indefinitely and will fill the Summer vacancy left at Palmer's by the disorganization of the McCaull Opera Company. Mr. Carte's company will sail from England next Saturday and "The Gondoliers" will be seen and heard for the first time in New-York, probably on Jan. 3 or 4.

THE RUSSIAN INFLUENZA.

WHAT DR. GUITERAS HAS TO REPORT CONCERNING IT.

Dr. Ramon Guiteras, the sanitary physician who was charged with making an investigation of the report made by Dr. Charles H. Leilman of the prevalence of influenza in the family of Mr. Albert Klamroth, at 133 East Forty-sixth-street, made a report yesterday to Dr. Cyrus Edson, in which he said that out of a family of thirteen seven were affected by the disease. The ages of the unfortunates ranged from four to fifty. There was no apparent cause for the attack. None of the family has recently arrived from Europe or associated or been thrown in contact with recent arrivals or any one suffering from the disease. Certain members of the family have recently received letters from abroad. One of the sick who has reached the convalescent stage stated yesterday that although he receives mail constantly from Europe no one in the office has been troubled by the disease. The first case developed was that of a young woman, twenty-five years old. She says that she had received a letter from Berlin the day before she was attacked. The first case appeared on the 11th inst., the next day another member of the family was taken ill, the day following another case appeared, the next day there were two new cases, and the day after that two more, making seven in all.

The symptoms of the disease were sudden fainting chills, marked prostration, headache, and general feeling of malaise, followed by acute acoryza, pharyngitis, slight laryngitis, and winding up in bronchitis. The temperature was from 100° to 105°. The patients were about as sick as persons with a bad cold, using handkerchiefs very freely. The voice was thick and nasal. The other symptoms were common angina and congestion of the mucous membrance of the nose and eyes.

The duration of the illness was two days and upward. Two of the family have resumed work, while the first one attacked is still confined to the house. The patients state that the catarrhal symptoms are nothing in comparison with great feeling of prostration. The girl states that she has suffered from bay fever, but never had an attack that could compare in severity with this present one. If the disease is influenza it is of a very mild type, so far as the catarrhal symptoms are concerned.

MEETING OF CANALBOAT MEN.

In answer to an invitation, extended by means of numerous posters placed conspicuously along the city's water front, about one hundred and fifty canalboat men assembled in Kingston Hall, 10 South-street, yesterday afternoon to formally protest against expenses imposed upon the men who follow the canals for a living. The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock by Capt. M. De Puy, President of the Canal and Harbor Protection Union.

Upon taking the chair Capt. De Puy said that it was evident that the railway companies proposed to destroy business on the canal, together with individual ventures on the lakes, and that something must be done for self-protection. Then Capt. W. C. Clark offered a preamble, in which a number of prominent railroad men were referred to in terms that were certainly emphatic, and a resolution protesting against the election of Gen. James W. Husted to the Speaker's chair in the State Assembly and the selection of Senator J. Sloat Fassett for President pro tem. of the Senate. The meeting closed after it had been decided that Congress should be requested to declare for the Delaware and Raritan and Delaware and Chesapeake Canals.

ITS SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Home for Old Men and Women at 487 Hudson-street presented a very attractive appearance at the seventeenth annual reception yesterday. The rooms were filled with people interested in this charitable enterprise. There were displayed for sale articles presented by patrons and friends of the institution. The inmates, neatly and plainly clad, formed a picture well calculated to inspire charitable feelings.

During the year six inmates, two couples, and two single men were received into the house and four have deceased. There are at present 35 persons, 8 couples, 14 single men, and 5 widows in the home. All men admitted must be over seventy years of age and their wives over sixty-five. The admission fee is $250 for each person. Women are not admitted alone, but when they become widows while inmates of the house they are permitted to remain. The home contains a conservatory, parlor, sitting rooms, smoking room, and provides each couple or single inmate with a separate room. Medical attendance is furnished in case of illness. This home was the first charitable institution in this country to receive both aged men and women.

ST. CECILE LODGE ELECTION.

St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., has elected the following officers: Master—Michael Schlig; S. W.—William H. Donogh; J. W.—Robert Recker; Treasurer—Joseph L. Henning; Secretary—Henry W. Roe; S. D.—Nathan D. Mann; J. D.—William F. Ballard; S. M. C.—Henry C. Jacobs; J. M. C.—James J. Donovan; Stewards—Paul Drosihn, George E. Fuller; Chaplain—Myron A. Decker; Marshal—Raymond R. Minor; Organist—George W. Morgan; Tiler—Johnston Fountain; Trustees—John E. Morse, Myron A. Decker, John H. Allen. The public installation will take place on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 7, in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Following the ceremony, an entertainment will be given by noted actors and musicians.

Pains and Aches

In various parts of the body, more particularly in the back, shoulders, and joints, are the unwelcome indications that rheumatism has gained a foothold. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, and is cured by Hood's sarsaparilla, which eradicates every impurity from the blood.

"I suffered from acute rheumatism induced by a severe sprain of a once dislocated ankle joint, which caused great swelling and intense pain. Hood's Sarsaparilla restored circulation, cleansed the blood, and relieved the pain so that I am nearly well again."—L. T. HUNT, Springfield, Mo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

HORSE RACING AND FORGERY.

HENRY L. O'BRIEN'S ABSENCE IS DUE TO CRIME.

Henry L. O'Brien, the assistant cashier of the Brooklyn Arrears Department, whose disappearance was told in yesterday's TIMES, left town because he had forged the name of State Senator Eugene F. O'Connor as an indorsement of a note for $2,000. O'Brien drew the note to his own order on Nov. 9, payable in thirty days, and on its back placed the names of his mother, Mrs. Mary O'Brien, and of Senator O'Connor. Then he gave it to Lawyer John F. Nelson and received the cash for it. Mr. Nelson placed it with the Franklyn Trust Company for collection, and there it remained until Dec. 9.

It was on that day that young O'Brien failed, for the first time, to occupy his seat in the Arrears Office. The Collector of the trust company, unable to find him, was sent to Senator O'Connor notifying him of his liability. The latter at once denounced his supposed signature as a forgery. The Senator has known O'Brien for a long time very intimately, and is, in addition, one of Registrar of Arrears McGuire's bondsmen. As soon he inquired into O'Brien's accounts in the office, and found them to be all right. Mr. Nelson, who will be the loser by O'Brien's conduct, unless the latter's family chooses to reimburse him, refused to talk about the case.

Few young men are better known in Brooklyn than Henry L. O'Brien. He is about twenty-eight years old. As a nephew of Father Fransioli, one of the most prominent Catholic priests in the city, O'Brien was welcomed into the Emerald Society and the Columbian Club, the Catholic social organizations on Clinton-street. His father left him a profitable real estate business in Atlantic-avenue. He was elected President of the Emerald Society and held the office for two terms. He was also Treasurer of the Columbian Club. O'Brien's downfall was caused by heavy losses on the race track within two years.

In 1887 he handed over the management of the real estate office to his mother, in order to accept a political position at $1,800 a year. It was a sinecure, and gave O'Brien more leisure time than he knew what to do with. At first he was very successful at the race tracks, and, in February last, married a Miss Gaynor. Love seemed to be a great luck changer, for he has lost money steadily ever since. No one outside of O'Brien's family knows where he is, and his wife and his mother refuse to see any one.

BOXING AND WRESTLING.

THE RESULTS OF THE FINAL EVENTS IN MONDAY NIGHT'S EXHIBITION.

It was nearly 2 o'clock yesterday morning when the preliminaries to the Amateur Athletic Union's boxing and wrestling championships were ended in Parepa Hall. The results of nearly all of the contests were published in yesterday's TIMES. The last contests decided were a boxing match in which M. Rice of the Varuna Boat Club defeated J. Jimhaloo, National Athletic Club of Brooklyn, in three rounds.

In the second trials between wrestlers in the 115-pound class, P. Schneckenburg, New-York Turnverein, threw C. Bardasch, Prospect Harriers, in 0:19; J. K. Hyslop, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club, threw F. Heyl, National Turnverein of Newark, N. J., in 2:15, and F. Muller, National Turnverein of Newark, threw Schneckenburg in 0:30. Of the 135-pound men, M. Luthge, New-York Turnverein, threw Otto Cramer, New-York Turnverein, in 4:27; J. J. O'Brien, New-York Athletic Club, ex-champion, threw H. Wolf, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club, in 2:44; Charles Schiesser, Newark Turnverein, won from D. Jaehning, National Turnverein, in 3:14, and Max Jaehning, the present champion, won from J. J. O'Brien for doing the most work, although neither secured a fall.

There is little wrestling left for the finals on Thursday evening, and the majority of the competitions to take place in the Metropolitan Opera House will, therefore, be with the consolation bouts. They will be more interesting than those of Monday evening, and when the championships are finally decided the union will have achieved the greatest financial success in its history. The receipts Monday evening reached $1,500, and it is estimated that the net profits of both shows will be $2,500.

Secretary J. E. Sullivan has received a letter from the Scottish-American Athletic Club demanding an explanation of the Boxing and Wrestling Committee's action in refusing to accept the entry of Patrick Clyde in the 158-pound boxing class. The letter was sent first to F. W. Janssen, then given to Dr. Dowling, member of the committee, was passed to F. Gerow, and by him given to Mr. Sullivan, the Chairman of the committee. The committee will make no explanation unless asked to do so by the Board of Managers of the union.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MEN DINE.

The fourth annual dinner of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Club of New-York was held last night at the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first-street. There were many non-resident graduates present as guests. When the business of eating was over there were songs and speeches, especially songs. The first toast was "Our Club." President John Ashburton Cutter, M. D., responded to it. Then Secretary A. W. Lublin submitted his report. President Goodell responded to "The Massachusetts Agricultural College," and Professor of Agriculture William P. Brooks, for many years professor in the Agricultural College in Japan, made an address on the "Memory of William S. Clark, the President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College from 1867 to 1879." Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, United States Army, spoke to the toast, "The Military Department," and Dr. J. Edward Rent to "The Health of Dr. George H. Barber, '85, the First Aluminus to Enter the Commissioned Service of the United States Navy." "The Rule of Three" was responded to by Prof. C. L. Harrington, "Agriculture" by Herbert Myrick, "Why I Sent My Son to the M. A. C." by Ephraim Cutter, M. D., the father of the club's President, and "College Reminiscences" by Asa Williams Dickinson.

Among those present were Capt. Charles Morris, United States Army; H. Howell of Monroe, N. Y.; C. H. Southworth of Springfield, Mass.; W. H. Bowker of Boston, William P. Birnie of Springfield, Dr. George Barber, United States Navy; James H. Webb of New-Haven, and F. G. Cruer, J. F. Barrett, H. K. Heath, A. L. Fowler, A. A. Hovis, F. W. Morrie, and A. L. Bassett of this city.

ARCHITECT EASTMAN'S BILL TRIMMED.

Supervisor at Large Quintard of Brooklyn took up again his task of vetoing resolutions of the Board of Supervisors, and filed a message disapproving of the resolutions granting $7,837 to R. B. Eastman, the supervising architect of the St. Johnland Farm, $402 10 to R. V. B. Newton, and $504 70 to K. F. Sutherland.

The first charge is to cover a balance said to be due to Mr. Eastman for preparing plans for four buildings at St. Johnland to cost $627,000. The original bill was $15,675, 2½ per cent. on the cost, but as the buildings will be identical, and are to be built from one set of plans, Mr. Quintard claims that Mr. Eastman should be paid 2½ per cent. on the cost of one building only, $152,750. This would make his total bill $4,218 75 instead of $15,675, and as he has already received half of his charge, or $7,837 50, on account he would now be in debt to the county.

THANKS FROM THE PILOTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a meeting of this harbor held Dec. 16 it was resolved that the thanks of Harbor No. 1 of the American Brotherhood of Steamboat Pilots be conveyed to THE NEW-YORK TIMES for its generous donation of valuable space to the interest of American pilots, and especially for advocating war vessels employing them. S. D. FERNALD, Captain.

FRANK B. POSEY, Captain's Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1889.

SHAKE OFF THE EFFECTS of a bad cold promptly by the use of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and escape the danger of irritating the lungs into a fatal disease.—*Advertisement.*

BAUMMILL'S WORLD-RENOWNED CANDIES, noted for their high flavor. Fine CHOCOLATES, BONBONS, CARAMELS. Large assortment of fancy Baskets and novelties for the Holidays. 408-410 Grand-st., 831 Broadway, 293 6th-av., and 2 West 14th-st.—*Advertisement.*

PRODUCE AND WARMTH.

DEALERS ARE LOSING MONEY DURING THIS UNSEASONABLE WEATHER.

Dealers in provisions are far from regarding favorably the muggy weather of the last few days. To them it means not only physical discomfort, but a failure to make expected profits on their goods, and in some cases there results to them an actual loss. The dealers who are the greatest sufferers are those in the poultry trade. The receipts of poultry in the city were already increasing in expectation of Christmas, but yesterday's weather seemed to defy the calculations of the dealers. With the exception of the poultry that is packed in ice the other receipts of fowls, turkeys, geese, and ducks either arrived more or less in a slippery condition or began to show symptoms of taint shortly after their arrival here. Not only did the retail poultry dealers, butchers, and grocers abstain from investing, but even wagon boys who are always on the lookout for bargains would not buy more than very limited quantities. The poultry, unless carefully washed in clean water as soon as unpacked and then placed over the fire to be cooked, would soon become unfit for food.

Most kinds of game are also lower priced than they were even last week. Rabbits are almost as cheap as the poorest dealers can afford to sell them. A little less in price and it is questionable whether it would be worth while to keep them in storage at all. Canvas-back and red-head ducks, however, fetch very good prices, but as these delicate wild fowl are not plentiful, and are generally induced to go only by the wealthy, the high prices are not to be wondered at.

Muggy weather is also discouraging to the egg trade. People seem to care less for them, and prices have declined considerably. Cheese likewise is very little sought. As for butter, with the exception of the finest table grades the trade is generally dull. For the first time in more than two years low grades of butter have been sold on the Exchange as common cream at 5 cents per pound, and as boarding houses and cheap restaurants will hardly find it worth while to feed their patrons with oleomargarine under the name of butter.

The milk market is also demoralized. The Milk Exchange has reduced the price it fixed upon to pay the farmers, a thing almost unknown at this season of the year, but even this does not seem to bring the dealers much relief. More milk is coming in than there is demand for just now, for the consumption is less in mild than it is in cold or very warm weather.

Apples are plentiful and cheap, at least at wholesale. Cranberries still seem to be the favorites, and dealers are making a very fair profit. There is very little demand for grapes, and even the succulent orange does not seem to tempt the passer-by as much as it did a few days ago.

THREE MEN BURNED.

ONE OF THEM LIKELY TO DIE FROM THE ELDREDGE-STREET FIRE.

There was excitement and considerable alarm among the residents of the densely-populated east side by a fire on the fourth floor of the five-story brick tenement 66 Eldridge-street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Three men were badly burned before they could escape, and at least one of them, it is feared, will die. The first floor of the building is occupied by Marcus Libernitz and Lazar as a lager beer saloon and candy shop. On the second floor is a synagogue, where a society of Russian Hebrews worship, and a Hebrew school. The third floor was unoccupied. David Fertig occupied the fourth floor as a tailor's shop. On the fifth floor was the tailor's shop of Max Sache, and Solomon and Harris Eliae's shoemaker's shop. Abram Visanat also occupied a portion of the floor for the making of shoes.

The fire evidently originated in the hallway on the fourth floor, and although there were a number of persons sleeping in the building it gained a good headway before it was discovered. The police, after sending an alarm, went through the house to arouse the inmates. All managed to make their escape uninjured except Harris Eliae. Solomon Eliae, and Visanat. They were asleep on the fifth floor, and it was difficult to arouse them. When they reached the hallway they found that the only stairway in the building was ablaze, and it was impossible to make their escape that way. They then went to the windows and got on the fire escape. They had to make their way through the flames to reach the windows, and in descending on the fire escape were caught by a rush of flame from the fourth-story windows. They were terribly burned. The men were helped down and taken to Bellevue Hospital, whence they were subsequently transferred to Bellevue Hospital. They were suffering from burns on their backs, heads, and limbs. Harris Elias's throat was burned by the inhalation of flame. He is in a precarious condition.

It did not take the firemen long to put out the fire, although it was found necessary to send out a call for reinforcements. The outfire loss will not exceed $5,000.

FIRST BATTALION NAVAL RESERVES.

A meeting of the four companies of the First Battalion, Naval Reserves, State of New-York, was held last evening at its temporary headquarters, 878 Sixth-avenue. The Recruiting Committee acted upon a number of applications for membership. A man-of-war, fully equipped, will soon be provided by the Secretary of the Navy and moored in the vicinity of Twenty-third-street, North River. Drill with great guns and machine guns, with broad and small swords, will be required of members. Instruction in torpedo warfare, in the management of coast defense vessels, and drills in boats and steam launches will also be given. The average membership of each company is twenty and the limit eighty. More than 40 applications for membership have been received, but the Enlistment Committee is in no hurry to fill up the ranks, and will give preference to men whose business insures their stability.

The battalion is officered as follows: Commander—P. B. Low; Adjutant—George E. Kent; Captains—F. R. Colvin, Second Company; G. Mowbray, Third Company; W. P. Williams, Fourth Company.

RAN HIS SALOON ON ELECTION DAY.

The case of William Lawler, liquor dealer at 133 Washington-street, who is charged at the instance of the City Reform Club with having kept his liquor store open on last election day, was again before the Board of Excise yesterday, but was not decided. Counsel for Lawler moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the Excise Board had no jurisdiction. When this plea was overruled he renewed the motion on the ground that it had not been proved that Lawler had sold spirituous or intoxicating liquors on election day. R. G. Welling, counsel for the City Reform Club, contended that this was not necessary, and that the keeping open of the store on election day was a violation of the law. The case was adjourned until Friday, when both counsel will submit briefs.

WILLIAMS ALUMNI DINE.

About fifty members of the Williams College Alumni Association enjoyed an informal banquet at the Hotel Brunswick last evening. A few speeches were made. They dealt altogether with college and association affairs. There was a good deal of jubilation over the success of the college football team this season. These gentlemen were among those present: Charles Buckley Hubbell, John H. Goodrich, Arthur Masten, Charles A. Davison, Dr. A. E. Kittredge, Hamilton Mable, Clinton Palmer, Francis Lynde Stetson, L. H. Andrews, and H. W. Banks, Jr. The regular annual banquet of the Alumni Association will be held at the Brunswick Feb. 6.

The Establishment of

Mr. Theodore B. Starr

will be open to the public in the EVENING of Wednesday, December 18, and every evening following UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

206 FIFTH AVE., Fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADW

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am.C.O.Tr.rcts.	31	31	30⅝	30¾	1,262
*Am.C.O. Tr. cts.	32	32	32	32	100
*Am. Cattle Tr.	10	10	10	10	400
Aton. T. & S. Fe.	34	34½	34	34½	1,140
*Brunswick Co..	32½	32½	32½	32½	300
Canada Southern	55¾	55¾	55½	55¾	600
Ches. & Ohio....	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	200
Chi. Gas Trust...	41¾	42⅞	41⅝	42⅝	19,325
Chicago & N. W..	111¼	111⅝	110¾	111⅝	1,350
Chi. & N. W. pf..	141¾	141¾	141⅜	141⅜	125
C. B. & Q.....	105⅝	106¾	105½	106⅝	4,457
C. M. & St. P....	69½	70⅜	69⅜	70⅜	13,386
C. M. & St. P. pf.	113¾	114	113¾	114	300
C. R. I. & Pac...	97½	98	97½	98	2,899
C., St. L. & P. pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39½	100
C., C. C. & St. L.	70	70¾	70	70¾	1,000
C.C.C.&St.L.pf.	99	99	98	99	210
Clu., W. & B....	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	200
Clu., W. & B. pf..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	200
Colorado Coal....	39	39½	38⅞	39⅛	420
Col., H. V. & Tol.	20	20	20	20	300
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	81½	81½	81½	81½	130
Com. Cable.....	103½	103½	103½	103½	100
Consol. Gas Co...	89½	9¾	89½	9¾	3,603
Del. & Hudson....	143¾	145¾	143¾	145¾	3,250
Del., Lack. & W..	137¾	137⅞	136¾	137¾	18,600
Den., Tex. & Ft.W.	8¼	36	35	36	3,393
*Dis. & C. F. Tr.	42¼	42¼	41½	41⅞	800
*Ist. Nor. pf. cert.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47⅝	620
Ill. Cen. leased l....	98	98	98	98	150
*L. St. L. & T....	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	100
Lake Shore.....	108	108	107½	108	2,600
Louis. & Nash....	86⅞	87¼	86⅞	87⅛	3,200
Manhattan con....	101	100	100	100	100
Mil., L. S. & W....	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	100
Missouri Pacific.	69¾	69¾	69½	69½	9,150
Mo., Kan. & T....	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	1,225
*Nat. Lead Trust..	19¾	19¾	18¾	19⅜	1,700
New Cent. Coal..	10	10	10	10	700
N. J. Central....	122	122	122	122	100
N. Y. Central....	107¾	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	425
N. Y. & New Eng.	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	3,510
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼	2,280
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	300
Norfolk & West.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	400
Northern Pac....	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	100
Northern Pac. pf.	76⅝	76¾	76⅝	76¾	1,182
Ohio & Miss....	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	100
Ontario & West.	19⅜	19¾	19¾	19¾	2,500
Oregon Imp....	48	48	48	48	100
Oregon R. & N....	100½	100½	100½	100½	112
Oregon S. L....	55	58	55	58	6,434
Oregon & Trans.	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	510
Phil. & Reading.	39¾	39⅝	39	39⅛	14,220
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	189	189	189	189	110
Quicksilver.....	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼	100
Rich. & Alle.....	23¼	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	500
Rich. & W. P. Ter.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	2,080
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80	80	80	80	500
St. L. & S. F....	15½	15½	15½	15½	20
St. L. & S. F. pf.	38¾	38⅝	38	38	200
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	100
St. P. & Duluth..	32	32	32	*32	100
St. P. & Omaha pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	100
St. P., M. & M....	112½	112½	112½	112½	200
Southern Pacific.	34⅝	35⅜	34⅜	35⅜	650
St. L., Ark. & T.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	600
*Sugar Refin. Co.	63	63⅝	61	61½	15,442
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	75¾	76⅛	75¼	76⅛	1,600
*Tol., Peo. & W....	15	15	15	15	100
Texas Pacific....	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	300
Union Pacific....	68⅜	69⅜	68⅜	69⅜	15,380
W., St. L. & P....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30¾	31½	30¾	31	500
West. Union Tel.	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼	3,955
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	100
Wisconsin Cent..	32½	33¼	32½	33⅛	600
Total sales.....					161,565

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ala. & Sou. cn. 6s.	107	107	107	107	$7,000
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	110	110	110	110	4,000
At., Col. & P. 1st.	96½	96½	96½	96½	1,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s....	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
Brook. Ele. 1st....	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2,000
B., H. T. & W. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½	7,000
Cairo & Fnl. 1st.	104¾	105	104¾	105	24,000
Canada So. 1st....	109¼	110	109¼	110	10,000
Canada So. 2d....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	1,000
Cen. P. 5s of 1939.	103½	103½	103½	103½	62,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	107½	107¾	107¾	107¾	62,000
C. & O. 6s, 1911...	116	116	116	116	2,000
Chi. & E. Ill. gn. 5s.	100	100	100	100	10,000
Chi. & E. Ill. con.	117	117	117	117	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91¾	91¾	91½	91½	5,000
Chi. Gas 1st.....	92¾	93⅜	92¾	93⅜	18,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	103¼	104	103¼	104	10,000
Col. & H. V. 5s....	77	77½	77	77½	5,000
Den. & R. G. 4s..	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	19,000
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s.	81	81	81	81	1,000
Det., S. S. & A. 6s.	95	95	95	95	7,000
E. Tn., Va. & Ga., 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
E. T., Va. & Ga., 1st ext. g. 5s...	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	5,001
Erie 2d mu.....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	25,500
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	105	105	105	105	31,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 6s.	105	105	105	105	31,000
G. H. & S. A. 1st, W.	93	93	93	93	7,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 6s.	80¾	80¾	80	80	15,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	103	103	103	103	1,000
Han. & St. J. cn. 6s.	119½	119½	119½	119½	10,000
H. & T. 1st, W. 6s.	116	116	116	116	1,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s.	70	70	70	70	6,000
Int. & G. N. 1st 6s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	16,500
Iron Mount. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
Iron Mount. 2d.	106½	106½	106½	106½	2,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	114¾	114¾	114½	114½	31,000
Kan. & Texas cn.	110	110	109½	109½	31,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s.	64	64½	64	64½	20,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	173,000
Laclede Gas 1st..	88¾	88¾	88½	88¾	2,000
Long I. gen. 4s....	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1,000
L. & N. cul. t. 5s.	104½	104½	104¼	104½	1,000
L., N. A. & C. 1st.	119	119	119	119	1,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	100¼	100	100	100	12,000
Louisville con. 6s.	102	102	101	102	31,000
Mahon'g Coal 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	10,000
Met. elev. 2d.....	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
M., L. S. & W. cv.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	5s. 103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	11,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	M. 110	110	110	110	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st. 4s..	95¾	95¾	95¾	96¾	3,000
Missouri Pac. 3d.	113½	113½	113¾	113¾	4,000
Nor. & Essex 1st.	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾	2,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1,000
N. J. C. 1st 7s....	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
N. Y. Cen. 5s. ex..	103	103	103	103	10,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.....	132	132	132	132	20,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.....	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¼	10,000
North & W. 1st cv.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	1,000
North. Pac. 1st....	115½	115½	115½	115½	25,000
North. Pac. 3d....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	10,000
North Western 5s.	98	98	97¾	97¾	9,000
Ohio South. inc..	39½	39½	39½	39½	1,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
O. R. & N. cn. 5s.	103	103	103	103	19,000
Pitts. & W. 1st..	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	4,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	57	57	56½	56½	15,000
Reading gen. 4s.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	26,000
Rich & Alle. 2d.					
D. & M. certs...	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	20,000
R. & D. deb. 5s.	87½	89	87½	89	25,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	93	93	93	93	6,000
R. & W. P. Ter. 6s.	100¼	100¼	100	100	7,000
Rock Island 5s....	107	108	106	106	2,000
Rock Island 5s....	106¾	107	106¾	107	33,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, ex o.....	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾	27,000
S. L., Ark. & T. 2d.	29¼	29¼	29¼	28¾	5,000
St. L. & S. F. cn. 6.	119½	119½	119½	119½	5,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	1,000
St. Paul cn. 5s....	128½	128½	128½	128½	10,000
S. P. 1st, D. & G. 5s.....	100	100	100	100	1,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s.....	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	5,000
Sau. A. & A. P. 1s of 1926....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	1,000
Shen. Val. 1st, t. r.	111¾	112¾	111½	112¾	59,000
Shen. Val. gen. t. r.	46	48	46	48	245,000
So. Carolina 2d....	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	1,000
S. Pac. C. 1st cn. 6s.	102	102	102	102	6,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st.	110	110	110	110¼	9,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	96	96	96	96	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s..	89¾	89¾	89½	89½	42,000
Tex. P. & W. 1st.	78¾	78¾	78	78	10,000
Union Elev. 1st..	103	103	103	103	10,000
West Shore 4s....	106¼	106¼	105¾	106¼	5,000
Wabash 2d.....	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	10,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¾	1,000
Total sales.....					$60,300

OIL.

Pipe Line certs.	104¼	105½	104¼	105½	158,000
Clearances.....					292,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil..	31	31⅜	30⅜	30¾	200
Atch., Top. & S. F.	34	34¾	34	34⅛	1,180
B., H. & E., new.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛	1,350
Con. Gas Co.....	90½	92	90½	92	150
Chi. Gas Trust...	42⅜	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	200
C., M. & St. P....	69¾	70⅜	69¾	70⅜	9,070
Chi., Bur. & Q....	105½	106¾	105½	106⅝	300
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97¾	98¼	97¾	98¼	330
Chi. & North w..	111¼	111¾	111¼	111½	80
Del., Lack. & W.	137¾	137¾	137	137¾	12,980
Den., T. & F. W.	35	35⅜	35	35⅜	910
Lake Shore.....	108	108¼	107½	108	1,030
Louis. & Nash...	86⅞	87	86⅝	86⅞	1,520
Mo. Pacific.....	69¾	69¾	68	68¾	3,040
Mo., K. & Texas.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	10
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¾	101
N. Y., Lake Erie.	43¾	44¾	43¾	44	1,200
N. Y. Central....	107¾	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	425
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	67	67	67	67	300
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	27¼	2,280
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	300
Norfolk & West.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	400
Northern Pac....	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	100
Northern Pac. pf.	76⅝	76¾	76⅝	76¾	1,182
Ohio & Miss....	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	100
Ontario & West.	19⅜	19¾	19¾	19¾	2,500
Oregon Imp....	48	48	48	48	100
Oregon R. & N....	100½	100½	100½	100½	112
Oregon S. L....	55	58	55	58	6,434
Oregon & Trans.	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	510
Phil. & Reading.	39¾	39⅝	39	39⅛	14,220
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	189	189	189	189	110
Quicksilver.....	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼	100
Rich. & Alle.....	23¼	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	500
Rich. & W. P. Ter.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	2,080
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80	80	80	80	500
St. L. & S. F....	15½	15½	15½	15½	20
St. L. & S. F. pf.	38¾	38⅝	38	38	200
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	100
St. P. & Duluth..	32	32	32	*32	100
St. P. & Omaha pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	100
St. P., M. & M....	112½	112½	112½	112½	200
Southern Pacific.	34⅜	35⅜	34⅜	35⅜	650
St. L., Ark. & T.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	600
*Sugar Refin. Co.	63	63⅝	61	61½	15,442
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	75¾	76⅛	75¼	76⅛	1,600
*Tol., Peo. & W....	15	15	15	15	100
Texas Pacific....	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	300
Union Pacific....	68⅜	69⅜	68⅜	69⅜	15,380
W., St. L. & P....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	100
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30¾	31½	30¾	31	500
West. Union Tel.	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼	3,955
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	100
Wisconsin Cent..	32½	33¼	32½	33⅛	600
Total sales.....					161,565

*Unlisted.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—The following are the closing prices au the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s...	118.00	Franklin.....	16.75
At. & Top. pf.....	34.50	Osceola.....	19.25
Boston & Albany..	215.00	Pew Bic. osw....	7.00
Boston & Maine....	200.00	Quincy.....	67.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	106.75	Bell Telephone..	203.00
Eastern.....	113.00	Boston Land.....	6.00
Eastern 6s.....	124.00	Water Power.....	7.00
Flint & P. M.....	23.00	Tamarack M. Co.	138.00
Mex. Central.....	18.00	San Diego L. Co..	19.50
Mex. Central 1st..	69.50	West End Loud..	24.75
Mex. Central inc....	40.00	Lamson Store S..	36.25
Old Colony.....	176.00	Atlantic.....	14.37½
Wis. Central.....	33.00	Kearsarge.....	7.00
Allouez M. Co. n....	.90	S. Fe Copper Co..	1.20
Calumet & Hecla..	246.00	Ann. City L. Co..	55.00

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1889.

COFFEE—Had a comparatively slow sale in private trade, and was weakened slightly in prices, with fair invoices of Rio quoted at 19½c. and No. 7 at 17¼c. Sales embraced 3,500 bags Rio, spot and freight, of which Nos. 7 and 8 at 15.80c. and No. 9 at 15c., and in the option Rio speculation was only moderately active, and—with increased heaviness reported from Europe—the drift was again bearish, under urgent selling orders, and to-day's been partly on Brazilian account, prices here on options yielding for the day 10 to 15 points, and closing barely steady. Cables from Rio Janeiro (private) were of depression, (one quoted Exchange down to 26⅞d.). Deliveries to Brazil ports for the week, 1,000 bags, and stocks, to-day, delivered, 8,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro, 180,000 bags, and here of Brazilian 211,660 bags....Option sales here on the day, 43,750 bags—December options closed here at 15.10c@15.95c. January at 15.90c.@16c. February at 16c.@16.05c., March at 16.08c@16.10c. April at 16.10c.@16.20c., May at 16.15c.@16.20c., and June 16.20c., closing at 16.30c. and 16.35c.

COTTON—Anticipations of a heavy interior movement to the current week and depressed cables served to further weaken values here in the option line, and on the speculation prices gave way 4@5 points, though leaving off steadily; (aggregate on options for the day, 71,100 bales).....December options closed here at 10.15c., January at 10.04c.@10.05c., February at 10.09c.@10.10c., March at 10.15c.@10.16c., April at 10.22c.@10.23c., May at 10.26c.@10.29c., June to August within the range of 10.35c.@10.40c., and September at 10.05c. @10.07c.....And for prompt delivery 185 bales sold here to spinners at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb.....Port deliveries free; since our last 47,766 bales.....Receipts at the ports, 75,767 bales, (of which here, 101,636 bales, including in warehouse, 94,867 bales.) .....Low Middling stood here at 9¾c. @ 10c., Middling at 10¼c. @ 10⅝c., and Fair at 11⅜c. @ 11⅞c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat flour is active, as well for home use as for shipment, (both to the advantage as to prices continued with buyers. Local millers firm in their views, having production sold ahead well on to the opening of the new year. ....Actual sales, 14,000 barrels, and 14,000 barrels and clearances hence, 4,048 bbls. and 45,933 sacks, (of which latter 30,541 sacks for London, and 15,393 sacks for Leith,) and from three Atlantic ports, 19,348 sacks, and Corn meal reported sold, 1,000 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 9,800 sacks and bbls. credited to shipper.).....Of the sales were 1,500 sacks and bbls. Low Extras at $2 35 @$2 85; all out of 5,000 bbls. City Mill Extras, early for West Indies and South America, within the range of $4 25@$4 45, in addition to about 7,000 bbls. going on deliveries on recent contracts, about 8,100 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which about 2,650 sacks and bbls. Fair to fancy Patent Extras at $4 30@$5 45, mainly at $4 65@$5 10, in good part to arrive, at $4 75 @$5. Rye flour steady, but quiet, at $4 15@$4 45, and fancy do to $4 75 for cold lots, and Bears at $3 35@$4 20, mainly at $3 50@$4 10; about 5,200 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat Patent Extras, at $4 10@$4 30, mainly fair to very choice, at $4 40@$4 75, fancy up to $4 85@$5, the latter an extreme), and Straights, chiefly in barrels, at $4 15@$4 45, bulk at $4 25@ $4 40, (about 2,800 bbls. to shippers,) and Clears at $3 40@$4 25, mostly at $3 65@$4 15, and low Extras at $2 75@$3 05; 1,050 sacks and bbls. Southern do. (of which mainly Clear and Straight Extras at $3 90@$4 35, and No. 2 Extras at $3 10; 1,400 sacks and bbls. Superfine at $2 70@ $2 75 for Spring and Winter, and 1,700 sacks and bbls. Fine at $1 75@$2 45 for Spring and Winter; 850 bbls. Superfine RYE FLOUR, good to fancy, at $3 10@$3 60, bulk at $3 20@$3 35, and 750 bbls. CORNMEAL at steady prices, (Brandywine at $2 85.) .....City coarse Yellow Cornmeal in bags, at $2 0.@ $2 5c., and fine Yellow and White at 90c.@$1.....

RYE very quiet and decidedly heavy, ranging from 59c.@62c., from elevator and delivered, (several cargoes from track sold recently at 55c.@60c.).....

BARLEY FLOUR quiet; quoted at $3 80@$4 25. .....BUCKWHEAT dull at 45c. for prime, (2 carloads sold to arrive.).....FEED in moderate sale at previous figures.

WHEAT—Further receded in price here on the option list, 2¼c. on a very tame, fitful, and discouraging speculation, and left off weak, though outside influences—Western and cable accounts—as a rule, were not considered especially adverse.... And early deliveries also weakened slightly on a very light movement in all interests.....Deliveries to prominent interior Spring Wheat points, 297,920 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 58,971 bushels.....Receipts here, 22,000 bushels, and export clearances hence reported of 74,594 bushels, (of which 58,361 bushels, by steamship Andeavor, for Leith and 10,233 bushels, by steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool,) while from near-by ports the clearances were 25,670 bushels, (of which from Boston, 24,000 bushels by the steamship Norwegian for Glasgow,) and last week from all Atlantic ports, reported as 578,268 bushels, and since Sept. 1, 9,691,430 bushels, (an increase of 2,131,175 bushels as compared with the same time last year;) and aggregate on passage to Western Europe, 19,240,000 bushels, (an increase for the week of 184,000 bushels).....The aggregate stocks and exchanges here for the day were only 1,048,000 bush is ....About 63,000 bushels sold Wheat were reported sold, of which some 24,000 bushels mentioned for export, (and all unraded Red,) and about 14,000 bushels to millers.....And here the December option on contract Wheat stood at the regular close at 84¾c., (range 84¾c.@84¾c.) January at 85c., (range 85c.@85¼c.) February at 86¼c., (range 86¼c.@86½c.) March at 87¼c., (range 87¾c.@87¾c.) April at 88c., May, 1890, regularly closed at 88¾c., (range to-day, 88¾c.@ 89c.,) and subsequently sold here at 89c. on 5 lots of 85 1-16c. and sales, on sales and exchanges for the day of 728,000 bushels, and Juos, regularly, at 87¾c., (range 87¾c.@87¾c.).....And there contract grade of Red Winter, at the close was 2c. above May at 89¾c., (8,000 bu hels went at 7c. over the January option to a local miller;) No. 1 Northern Spring, delivered, at 93c.@93¼c., and sought after by Shippers and Millers, though there was little satisfactory basis, and upgraded at from 89¾c.@ 90½c., as to quality, (10,000 bushels as low as 89½c. for export to the Continent on recent freights.)

CORN—Increased activity was reported, chiefly in the speculative line, though in good part on home trade and export account, but on a variable market, at times winding up in the option line generally a trifle lower, ⅛c.@¼c., though on January off ½c., on free offerings, especially to arrive, while on prompt deliveries about holding to steadiness.... Arrivals here to-day, 49,200 bushels, and clearances hence, 122,022 bushels, and from four Atlantic ports, 290,891 bushels, (of which from Boston for Liverpool, by the steamship Bostonian, 86,585 bushels, and from Baltimore for Savoune, by the steamship Lord Wolseley, 90,000 bushels,) and last week from all Atlantic ports, 1,365,215 bushels, (including 350,832 bushels from New-Orleans,) and since Sept. 1, 24,184,000 bushels, against 33,412,210 bushels same time last year, and aggregate on passage to Western Europe increased 104,000 bushels, or to 4,840,000 bushels.....Sales reported of 1,648,000 bushels, of which on options 1,216,000 bushels, No. 2 Mixed bushels steamer Mixed, and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 318,000 bushels, (about 132,000 bushels credited to shippers.).....Included in reported sales here were No. 2 Corn, cost and freight, near 37½c., and 43¾c. @ 44¾c., all for prompt delivery at 43¾c., and special deliveries to the close of February down to 42c., and to arrive, from track, at 41¾c., do., in elevator, at 42c., do., and afloat at 43¾c., do., in December, at 42⅞c.@42¾c., closing at 42⅝c.; do., January, at 41¼c.@41⅝c., closing at 41½c.; do., February, at 40¾c.@41c., closing at 40¾c.; do., March, at 41c.@41¾c., closing at 41c.; do., May, at 41c.@41¾c., closing at 41¼c.; steamer Mixed, in elevator, prompt, at 41¾c., and delivered, at 42c., and special delivery in January at 40¾c.; do., December option, at 40c., and do., January option, at 39½c.@39¾c., closing at 39¼c. bid; do., February option, at 39¼c.@39½c., do., March option, at 39¼c.... No. 2 White, in store, at 43½c.@43¾c., and delivered, at 44c.@44¾c.; rejected, about, at 38½c., and ungraded Mixed at 42c.@43c., to arrive and here within the range of 38½c.@44¼c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Though attracting less attention, held their own well as to prices, on options hardening slightly, and were quoted, and sold, at several advances reported taken.....Arrivals here, 36,000 bushels, and export clearances hence reported of 74,594 bushels, (of which 58,361 bushels, by steamship Andeavor, for Leith and 10,233 bushels, by steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool,) while from near-by ports the clearances were 25,670 bushels, (of which from Boston, 24,000 bushels by the steamship Norwegian for Glasgow,) and last week from all Atlantic ports, reported as 578,268 bushels, and since Sept. 1, 9,691,430 bushels, (an increase of 2,131,175 bushels as compared with the same time last year;) and aggregate on passage to Western Europe, 19,240,000 bushels, (an increase for the week of 184,000 bushels).....The aggregate stocks and exchanges here for the day were only 1,048,000 bush is ....About 63,000 bushels sold Wheat were reported sold, of which some 24,000 bushels mentioned for export, (and all unraded Red,) and about 14,000 bushels to millers.....And here the December option on contract Wheat stood at the regular close at 84¾c., (range 84¾c.@84¾c.) January at 85c., (range 85c.@85¼c.) February at 86¼c., (range 86¼c.@86½c.) March at 87¼c., (range 87¾c.@87¾c.) April at 88c., May, 1890, regularly closed at 88¾c., (range to-day, 88¾c.@ 89c.,) and subsequently sold here at 89c. on 5 lots of 85 1-16c. and sales, on sales and exchanges for the day of 728,000 bushels, and Juos, regularly, at 87¾c., (range 87¾c.@87¾c.).....And there contract grade of Red Winter, at the close was 2c. above May at 89¾c., (8,000 bu hels went at 7c. over the January option to a local miller;) No. 1 Northern Spring, delivered, at 93c.@93¼c., and sought after by Shippers and Millers, though there was little satisfactory basis, and upgraded at from 89¾c.@ 90½c., as to quality, (10,000 bushels as low as 89½c. for export to the Continent on recent freights.)

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FORCED INTO THE ARMY

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MR. BLAINE.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, IN SPITE OF HIS CITIZENSHIP, IS COMPELLED TO ENTER THE ITALIAN ARMY.

An opportunity will be given Mr. Jamas G. Blaine, Secretary of State, within a very few days to demonstrate the full "vigor" of his foreign policy in the vindication of the rights of an American citizen, who, according to his story, as told in affidavits, has been subjected to most violent and outrageous treatment by the Italian Government. Micolina Mileo is a humble citizen of the United States, but his title to that citizenship seems to be just as perfect as the laws of this country can make it. He was born in Spinoso, Italy, in 1860, and came to America with his parents in 1870. His parents subsequently returned to Italy, but he remained here, and being something of a billiard player he came in time to be in demand as a manager of some of the larger billiard halls of this city. He served in this capacity about four years at the Rossmore Hotel, afterward seven and a half years at the "White Elephant," in Broadway, and for the two and a half years prior to his departure from this country he was manager of the large billiard hall at Sixth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. In the meantime he had been married.

He became a citizen of the United States of America on Sept. 18, 1882, by naturalization in the Court of Common Pleas. His parchment certificate under seal of that court he had with him during all his recent adventures. Early last Spring he received notice of a legacy of about a thousand dollars which had been left him in Spinoso by Allyno Colassa, a cousin, and on April 1 he left for Italy with his young wife to collect his bequest. They arrived at Spinoso April 18, and the next day Mileo received an official communication from the Mayor ordering him to go to Potenza to enter upon his military service. He called upon the Mayor and told him that he was an American citizen and was entitled to the consideration due to an American citizen. He showed his certificate of citizenship and claimed exemption from Italian military laws. The Mayor laughed at his certificate of American citizenship and said: "Those papers are of no good to you; you may as well wipe your nose with them. You will have to go to Potenza or be locked up."

Mileo wished to avoid the disgrace of being arrested, and thinking that by remonstring and showing his papers of American citizenship to the officials of the army with whom he might be called upon to treat he might find one who would respect the American Government enough to inquire into the matter and give him the decent consideration to which his papers entitled him, he, therefore, consented to go to Potenza. He was accompanied by two of the Mayor's messengers. Arriving there April 22, he was taken at once before the Consul of Cuba, who, after taking his name and memoranda of his personal history, ordered him to undress. This he refused to do, and again showed his papers of citizenship and claimed the immunity of an American citizen. The Consul of Labor responded: "Your papers are good for nothing. Undress, and be quick about it, or we will tear your clothes off from you." "If I am unreasonable, I follow you," said I will do so." When he had stripped, his clothes were taken away from him, and he was taken into an adjoining room and inspected by a surgeon for military service. He was found physically perfect and ordered into a uniform, the return of his American-made clothes being refused to him.

Then he was conducted under guard to Alexandria, where, after being put upon the minister roll of the Twenty-third Regiment of Iniantry, Twelfth Company, Capt. Frasues commanding, he was sent to jail and for 15 days, close confinement for a month, as a punishment for not returning to Italy when he was twenty-one years old to enter upon his military duty. He was confined in a cell which was so dark that a newspaper could not be read in it. It was worthy of mention that during his two months' stay on board, which rested directly upon the brine, Poor. During his confinement he says his spirit was kept properly subdued by a diet of half a loaf of bread per day and all the water he wanted. He wrote to the American Consul General, at Rome, telling of his imprisonment and of his naturalization, and that he had returned only upon a visit to his parents and to collect his legacy. In course of time he received an answer saying that the Consul General had endeavored to procure his release, but could do nothing for him. After his imprisonment he was put in the ranks and served five and a half months. Then he applied to his commanding officer for fifteen days' leave of absence to attend to private business, and obtained it. He took his wife, Mrs. Mileo had been living with friends at Spinoso. Her husband's pay as a soldier in the Italian Army was only about 2 cents per day and would of course go out a precious short way toward her support.

Attending Mileo had no sooner got beyond the city limits than he thought that he had been quartered, than he made a break for liberty. He went straight to Genoa, where he found a French ship bound for Zanzibar. He told the master that he was an American citizen and had been conscripted into the Italian Army, and that was his only escape from the country. The mate said, "All right, I'll fix you," and concealed him until the ship was far out on the broad Mediterranean. At Zanzibar he was forced to walk through the jungle to Mozambique, which is a port of France. He had 900, for a steerage passage, and arrived at Marseilles Nov. 20, with only 30f. left. He immediately wrote to his wife, who carried the family purse, and received by return mail 500, with which to pay his return fare and expenses to America. He bought a passage for $60 from Marseilles to New-York in 1600, and going to Bonlogne, embarked in the Northcoasts steamer Edam, and arrived here last Tuesday.

He at once laid his case before H. H. Leavitt, an attorney with whom he had long been acquainted, and who was a United States Consul in 1883-4 to Managua. Mr. Leavitt has prepared a detailed statement of his case for transmission to Secretary Blaine, with a demand for $50,000 damages from the Italian Government for his imprisonment and detention and humiliation.

Mileo wrote before he left Marseilles for his wife to join him in New-York at the earliest opportunity. She could not travel when he escaped, for she had just presented him with a manly boy; but yesterday he received a letter from her, in which she says that the Italian authorities refuse her a passport and say to her, "No passport shall you have under any condideration, nor until your husband returns and takes up his military service, together with whatever punishment for his desertion which may be inflicted upon him," and all this notwithstanding Mrs. Mileo is a native-born American. The papers in this unusually aggravated case will be sent to Secretary Blaine to-day, and he will be given an opportunity to show whether his foreign policy is any more vigorous than those of the men who have preceded him. There is said to be no treaty between America and Italy which covers a case of this kind, but the universal law of nations, which guarantees to the visiting alien immunity from military service, is considered comprehensive enough to cover Micolina Mileo's case.

THE BROOKLYN PRESBYTERY.

The Brooklyn Presbytery met yesterday afternoon in the Franklin-Avenue Presbyterian Church, on Franklin-avenue near Myrtle, and finished its consideration of the report of the committee appointed to take action in regard to the revision of the Westmin-ter Confession of Faith. There was considerable discussion over the various recommendations, but the minority had won at the last session that the report would be put through, and the debates were on that account somewhat shorter than they would have been otherwise.

The committee had recommended that the third section of the twenty-second chapter be reconstructed so as to avoid the use of the ambiguous phrase, "Elect infants dying in infancy." The substitute recommended was withdrawn for one proposed by the Rev. John D. Wells, as follows:

"All persons, including infant, who from birth to death are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the Word are elected and are regenerated by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when and where and how he pleaseth."

This was adopted. The recommendation of the committee that certain statements in the Confession in reference to the Roman Catholic Church be eliminated was the cause of considerable discussion, but eventually it was voted to omit the sections in question, although the committee's recommendations were slightly amended.

DEATH OF SAMUEL S. MULFORD.

Samuel S. Mulford, proprietor of the Summit House, at Tannersville, Greene County, N. Y., came here a week ago to sell Christmas trees, and went to Rockefeller's Hotel, 209 West-street. He was found dead in bed yesterday morning, and his body was taken to a Madison-street undertaker's shop. Mr. Mulford was born at Stamford, Delaware County, in 1834, and he was, when a young man, clerk at Beecher's Monntain House, in the Catskills. He was prosperous as a Summer boarding house keeper, and owned a well-tilled farm of 300 acres. He was a Democrat and Supervisor of Election of the town of Hunter. A widow and three children survive him.

RAMSCAR MUST FACE THE MUSIC.

When the Rev. William H. Ramscar, proprietor of the National Unsectarian Home for Old Men, was called to the bar in Recorder Smyth's court yesterday for trial for having assaulted one of the inmates, John Lefferte, he again asked for an adjournment on the ground that his lawyer was sick. Assistant District Attorney Jerome opposed the delay, saying there had already been several adjournments. Ramscar replied that the adjournments had been owing to the sickness of his lawyers and the death of his wife. Recorder Smyth ordered the case tried to-day.

CHILI'S TRADE INCREASING.

LAST YEAR'S COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT SHOWS GREAT PROSPERITY.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 16.—The construction of the Clark Transandine Railroad is proceeding satisfactorily, and in December the five or six principal tunnels necessary for piercing the Cordillera will be commenced simultaneously. The whole work is expected to be completed in three years from now. The question of transporting the boring plants to their respective sites is a serious one and is now occupying the attention and careful study of Señor Federico Severin, the representative of the undertaking in Chili. Señor Augusto Knudsen is the chief engineer in charge of the Chilian section of the line.

The official returns of the commercial movement of the country for the year 1888 have just been issued. Increasing as it has been, without interruption for some years, the results of the past year are most gratifying, presenting the highest figures reached in the statistical annuals. In addition to the general development of the country, this condition of affairs must be attributed chiefly to the favorable rate of exchange, the increase in the copper and nitrate industries due to higher quotations then ruling in Europe, and to the law of March, 1887, which gave permanency to the customs charges, thus affording a basis and confidence to commercial transactions.

The total value of the commerce for the year was $324,855,483, of which $140,691,931 belonged to foreign trade and $183,963,552 to coastiog business, showing a total increase of $36,750,796 over that of the year 1887, or an increase of 12.76 per cent. The increase of $12,086,-936 in the imports was made no mainly by $2,310,088 worth of articles of food including cattle, $2,286,272 for raw materials, $2,267,720 for machinery, instruments, &c., $1,356,061 for locomotives, railroad, and telegraph plant, and $1,212,730 for textile fabrics.

It is worth noting that Great Britain and Germany continue to keep the lead in the increase of imports, the former with 28.77 per cent. and the latter with 20.75 per cent. France comes next with 12.37 per cent., while the importations proceeding from the United States show a slight falling off from those of the preceding year of 3.36 per cent.

Under the head of exports, mineral products (including nitrate) are of the most importance, representing $63,206,930 out of a total of $73,019,935. The increase in these was $13,757,915, of which $8,853,302 was copper in bars, and $5,175,226 nitrate. The export of wheat diminished by $1,114,604, which was partly made up by an increase of $609,734 in barley. The total value of wheal exported was $4,258,729.

The amounts of exports taken by the principal countries trading with Chili were as follows: Great Britain, $56,892,407; Germany, $4,751,-990; France, $4,295,055, and the United States, $2,070,694, the last-named being a decrease from the previous year of $540,690.

In the last forty-five years, from 1844-88, Chili has exported of two mineral products alone the enormous value of $615,436,214, viz., of copper $467,394,422, and of silver $148,041,-792.

According to the last returns published of the customs receipts, those for August showed an increase of $522,990 over the corresponding month of last year, the amount being $3,023,-146. The total receipts from January to August of this year were $23,169,952, against $20,284,254 in the same months in 1888.

With these data it is calculated that the total customs for the current year will not be less than $36,000,000. This is certainly an indication of the continued general prosperity of the country and of the growth of its foreign trade.

MARYLAND'S LEGISLATURE.

A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO COME BEFORE IT.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—The Maryland Legislature will convene for its session of ninety days at Annapolis on the 1st of January. The preliminary work is being mapped out, and unusual interest is taken to it because of the important questions that will demand action.

The President of the Senate will probably be Robert F. Bratton of Somerset County. The speaker of the House will be John Hubner of Baltimore County. Ex-Congressman Frank T. Shaw will be, in all probability, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Shaw is a leading advocate of the taxation of mortgages.

The Legislature has 117 members—26 Senators and 91 delegates. In the last Senate there were 22 Democrats and 4 Republicans; in the House 71 Democrats and 20 Keppublicans. One-half of the State Senators hold over. In the coming session there will be 18 Democrats and 8 Republicans in the Senate and 59 Democrats and 32 Republicans in the House, giving a majority of 37 on joint ballot, against a majority of 93 in years gone by. The regular Democrats will control the Legislature in both branches, although the unusual number of first-class men gives hoos of better legislation than has been given the people during the past eight years. The machine men are aroused to the fact that unless a large reform is made there may be a still larger reduction in the party majority. The difference between 93 two years ago and 37 now is a warning that will confront them in their work.

It looks now as if United States Senator E. K. Wilson will be re-elected. His weakness has been in having no practical politician to attend to his fences for him, a kind of work for which he has no personal liking or fitness. Public sentiment, however, has come very strongly to his rescue, and the expectable power of the State have been outspoken in his favor. Many of the party papers have also demanded his re-election.

With Senator Gorman's active influence Gov. Jackson could, undoubtedly, get the honor, but the party leaders are afraid of the results. It would be generally unpopular and would greatly weaken the party. It has been hinted around that Senator Gorman has asked Gov. Jackson to drop the matter, and that it has accordingly been dropped. But only the meeting of the Legislature can determine just what the plans are.

The more important matters that are to come before the body are a high license law, a new ballot law, with the features of the Australian system; a new oyster law to check the rapid exhaustion of the oyster supply, a new assessment law, and some measure that will make the railroads pay a larger proportion of the taxes. It is likely that the corporations will suffer heavily, as last Fall's election expenses were the largest ever known in this State. The session is limited by law to ninety days and the pay is $5 per diem, with $5 additional to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

WOODMEN AT ODDS.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP OF A WESTERN BENEFICIARY SOCIETY.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 17.—The swindling case which has been agitating the Modern Woodmen of America for some time has been given a local uearing here by an attempt to have certain chief officers of the organization indicted by the Polk County Grnud Jury, and also by the fact that Head Banker Gus Smith of this city will soon institute civil proceedings against Head Counsel Root of Lyons for the recovery of $3,0 0 alleged to have been paid on a fraudulent beneficiary certificate. The facts which are admitted are these:

About a year ago it was reported to the head officer of the organization that one John Bernam had been admitted into independent membership at Lawrence, Kan., under a provision of the charter that persons may become independent members at places where there is no local camp, such members paying dues directly to the head clerk. Soon afterward it was reported that Bernam had gone to Houston, Texas, where he was taken sick. Later it was reported that he was dead, and that his body would be removed to Caldwell, Ohio, for interment. The regular proofs and affidavits of death were duly filed as required, as well as the certificate of an undertaker that the burial had taken place at Caldwell.

In due time claim was made for the $3,000 benefit in the name of Mrs. Amanda Bernam, the alleged widow of the deceased. The proper papers were made out and an order sent on to Head Banker Smith here for the amount, but with the statement of Head Counsel Root that the draft for the amount be made payable to him, as Mrs. Bernam had come to Lyons and he had paid her the money. Mr. Smith sent the draft as requested to Root, payable to Mrs. Bernam, and it was presented at a Lyons bank, apparently indorsed by the woman, and placed to the credit of Root.

Subsequently Head Counselor Root and Head Physician McKenny of Evanston, Ill., who were joint publishers of the *Woodmen's Echo*, had a falling out, and she latter called the attention of the Executive Committee to the Bernam case, intimating fraud. A committee was appointed, and the facts were brought out, as well as the fact of "crookedness" on the part of McKenny. He was requested to resign, which he did, and then sought to have Root and others indicted, but so far he has failed. A movement is on foot now to have a special session of the head camp, to be held in this city, and take action in the matter.

The order has about 40,000 members in Iowa and adjoining States, and has disbursed over $200,000 in the way of benefits in the past year.

THE NEW CROSS-TOWN ROAD.

The resolution relative to the Metropolitan Cross-Town Railroad Company got back into the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The board voted to recall it from the Mayor on motion of President Arnold. He said that the feasibility of a double track in Waverley-place was doubted by the Mayor, who had gone over the proposed route. Parts of Waverley-place are but 22 feet wide. A change in this particular may be necessary, and to do so the route must be advertised again for fourteen days, and a further consideration of the matter will not be reached this year.

UNDER THE HUDSON RIVER

PROGRESS OF WORK ON THE RAILROAD TUNNEL.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS—WORK LET TO ENGLISHMEN—NEW METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION.

The annual meeting of the Hudson Tunnel Railway Company was held yesterday and the following-named Directors elected: H. W. Perkins, W. M. Forces, A. B. Gibbs, H. S. White, F. P. Abbot, C. E. Welling, C. Sonysmith. The only change in the old board is the election of Mr. Smith in place of Mr. O. A. Ganger, deceased.

Work upon this great tunnel, which is to connect Jersey City and New-York, has been going on steadily since last May, when it was resumed on the proceeds of $1,500,000 of bonds negotiated in England. The tunnel has been pushed ahead about three hundred feet at the Jersey end since that time. About two hundred men have been and still are employed, and work goes on day and night. The entire distance excavated at the Jersey end is now 2,050 feet. At the New-York end work has not yet been resumed, but preparations for its resumption are under way. About three hundred feet at this end have been excavated. Of the entire 5,600 feet between the New-York and New-Jersey shafts, therefore, about 2,350 feet have been excavated, or a little more than half.

The approaches to the tunnel will each be about three-quarters of a mile long, and nothing yet has been done toward their construction. The tunnel is about sixty feet below the surface of the river. Recently a contract has been entered into with English parties for completing the tunnel between the shafts. These parties expect to do the work in a year. But their method is different from that which has been followed, and is regarded as in some respects experimental. Col. D. C. Haskin said yesterday that there were so many contingencies in the contract that would vary the amount the contractors are to receive that he preferred not to attempt to state it.

The method that is to be adopted is not entirely new. The principal change it will make will be to substitute for brick as the main work of the permanent tunnel a cast-iron shield. In the present tunnel iron plates have been bolted together, forming a section of a cylinder. The cylinder was not complete, because no iron plates were laid on the bottom. But under these iron plates a complete cylinder of brick was laid, with walls from 5 to 8 inches thick. The section of the iron cylinder of course remained, but the brick formed the main work of the cylinder. Under the method to be adopted by the English contractors the iron work will be much heavier. Its walls will be 1½ inches thick, and it will form a complete cylinder. The weight of a single foot of this cast-iron cylinder will be counted in tons. A brick wall will be laid inside the iron work, but it will be thinner than the brick wall thus far laid. The chief purpose of it will be as a protection in case of accidents. If a car in the completed tunnel should run off the track the layer of brick between it and the cast-iron walls of the tunnel might prevent a break in the tunnel itself.

The question naturally suggests itself whether the cast-iron tunnel will be as durable as the brick one. Engineers are confident to say that all the facts in the matter have been duly considered by Col. Haskin and the company. A TIMES reporter who visited the Jersey end of the tunnel yesterday was told that the iron would never rust in the tunnel. Of course the only preventive would be to exclude the air from it, and this it is apparently expected that the brick lining will do.

The diameter of the new cast-iron cylinder will be about 20 feet. The tunnel thus far built is 16½ feet one way by 19½ feet the other inside the brick walls. A new enlargement is being made at the head of the tunnel on the Jersey side preparatory to putting in the English machinery with which to crowd the iron cylinder forward. The brick walls at this enlargement are increased in thickness to five feet or more.

The manner in which work is prosecuted is tolerably familiar to the readers of New-York newspapers. An air pressure of more than two atmospheres, or about thirty-five pounds to the square inch, is maintained at the head of the tunnel to prevent water at the bed of the river forms the river bottom and the constant inflow of water. It is interesting to note with what readiness men enter this condensed air. A TIMES reporter talked with several of them yesterday, and found them quite as willing to spend their working hours under the middle of the Hudson River, where the pressure is twice the usual density, as anywhere else. There has been no accident to human life in the tunnel for years, and workmen have no nervousness on that score. The sensation on first entering the compressed air is not entirely pleasant, but men soon become accustomed to it and cease to experience any strange feeling. Doubtless the fact that the men in the tunnel really work but seven hours a day—three changes being made in twenty-four hours, and each gang coming out for about an hour and a half during the eight hours for a lunch during its eight hours—goes far to satisfy them with their lot. For the seven hours' work the men receive more wages, the TIMES'S reporter was given to understaud, than outside men who are on duty twelve hours. The wages for the night men were stated at from $2.75 to $3 a day each.

The introduction of electric lights has evidently been a great advantage to tunnel work. Any one who has been in a tunnel by the light of an candle knows what an unspeakably good thing electric light is. Before it was used in tunnels became after a time blind, because of the darkness. But that can hardly be the case now. The tunnel under the Hudson has an incandescent burner about every fifty feet throughout its length, which helps it, if not as light as day, yet light enough to see every object in the tunnel, and light enough for men to work by. The mules have no difficulty in making a straight line for the fodder the moment they are released from service.

So much yet remains to be done when the Hudson River Tunnel will be completed. It is not far from ten years now since work was begun, but there have been long periods of inaction. The public and the capitalists have lacked confidence. The work thus far done might probably have been done in one year with plenty of funds. Now that it has come so far, and the company has so much money with which to push it, it seems as if a couple of years might see it in operation. Col. Haskin does not say so, but he says that if 3,300 feet of contracts make good headway the tunnel between the shafts will be completed within the year, and that as soon as they are seen to be making headway work will be begun on the approaches. About a million and a half of dollars has thus far been spent on the tunnel, leaving many important items unsatisfied. What the total cost will be is not yet estimated.

HADJI'S PRIVATE MINT.

A GREEK CONFECTIONER FOUND TO BE A COUNTERFEITER.

Hadel Gyuma, an unsophisticated Greek, smiling and bland, came to this country a year ago and engaged in the business of selling alleged Persian confectionery to a confiding public. Business has lagged some what of late, and Hadel thought that dealing in "queer" coin of Uncle Sam's issue held out possibilities for a fortune that discounted anything he might expect from confectionery. He accordingly put up a plant in his room at 170 Bowery.

The business prospered and the secret coiner found a good market for his spurious issue among the peddlers of his acquaintance. It was the most natural channel for imposing on the public, and Hadel and his confederates "shoved the queer" successfully for a time.

The Secret Service Department, however, soon discovered the business which Hadel was doing under the guise of an itinerant confectioner, and an investigation was ordered. It took very little time to find out that he was very little White to find out that Hadel was coining bogus money and was circulating it through the fakira who made a pretense of selling candy.

When he was arrested at his lodgings yesterday he was very much surprised, or pretended to be. Officer O'Donnell took him in custody, and he was locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

TWO VERY UNSUCCESSFUL STRIKES.

Business boomed yesterday on the National Line dock, Pier 39, North River, though all the work was performed by negroes. The white longshoremen who struck on Monday rather than work beside the colored men loitered about the pier but refrained from interference. Several of the strikers applied to Superintendent Andrews for reinstatement but were met with refusal. Mr. Andrews says that none of them will ever be allowed to work for him again. He says the negroes work quite as well as the whites and that they are willing to accept weekly wages, instead of working at hour rates.

The brewery in Greenwich-avenne, owned by Tracy & Russell, connuoted its business without trouble yesterday, notwithstanding the strike of their nineteen employes. They kept the force non-union men, over whom the trouble was made, at work and enlisted new hands.

AN APPRECIATIVE LETTER.

The following letter was sent by Mayor Grant, through his private secretary, to Mr. De Witt J. Seligman, who resigned from the Board of Education of New-York City last Wednesday:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1889.
The Hon. De Witt J. Seligman, 328 West Fifty-eighth-street, New-York:

DEAR SIR: The Mayor directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your resignation as Commissioner of Common Schools, dated the 11th inst., and to express his regret that you deemed it necessary to retire from the Board of Education. In informing you of the acceptance of your resignation, he desires me to convey to you his warm admiration of the valuable services which you have rendered the public schools of this city during the time that you have served as Commissioner. I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

THOMAS C. T. CRAIN, Secretary.

ANGRY DR. SCHLESINGER.

HE CALLS DR. MENDES A LIAR, BUT READS HIS PAPER AFTER ALL.

The hitherto harmonious conference of the Jewish Ministers' Association, at the Madison-Avenue Synagogue, corner of Sixty-fifth-street, was marred yesterday by an unpleasant incident. It had been announced that a paper would be read by the Rev. Dr. Schlesinger of Albany on "The Synagogue as an Intellectual and Social Centre." There was a misunderstanding concerning the paper between Dr. Schlesinger and the Secretary, Dr. Mendes, and the former took offense at the action of the conference in "slighting him," as he expressed it, in proceeding yesterday to the consideration of a subject nearly identical without having given him an opportunity to be heard.

The discussion was opened by the Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes with a paper on "How May the Spiritual Organization of Our Congregation be Developed?" A number of speakers followed, and then Dr. Schlesinger arose. He said that upon the invitation of the Secretary he had prepared a paper on the subject under discussion, and expressed his displeasure at his not being permitted to read it until the end of the list had been reached. He asked for the privilege of withdrawing it. President Gotthell assured him that no intentional slight had been inflicted. He refused to be comforted, however, and refrained to take his place at the luncheon table at recess. He then re-entered the meeting room preparatory to leaving. Dr. Mendes urged him not to do so, saying: "It will make you look very funny to the rest of the association if you do not stay and give us an explanation."

Dr. Schlesinger—You wrote me a letter.

Dr. Mendes—I beg your pardon. I did not write any letter to you.

"What, you did not ask me to produce a paper here?"

"Not that I remember."

"Well, this is—this is not only an insult—it is—it is a lie!" exclaimed Dr. Schlesinger.

Dr. Mendes, saying that he had nothing more to say, withdrew to the lunch room and Dr. Schlesinger awaited the reopening of the meeting. When President Gotthell calmed the doctor's turbulent spirit by a few kind words and at length induced him to read his paper after all, and nothing further was heard of the difficulty.

The discussion which had been the means of bringing up this unpleasantness was an interesting and important one. Dr. Mendes in his opening paper called attention to the fact that people of the Jewish race who come to this country find in such a purely commercial world and one in which business is so absorbing that they are apt as a rule to drift away from the spiritual side of life. He thought a Board of Elders should be established in each congregation to support the minister and aid him in awakening this religious spirit. The Rev. Drs. Kohler, Jastrow, Drachman, and Mendes took part in the debate, which will be completed today.

A paper was read by the Rev. Dr. Bettleheim on "The Origin of the Ethics of the Fathers." He also announced that he had completed nine-teuths of his translation of the Bible into English, and would request the conference to appoint a committee to-day to co-operate with him in the completion and perfecting of the work.

The Rev. Dr. A. Wise was elected Treasurer of the association.

REDUCING THE FIGURES.

ECONOMICAL SPIRIT OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment continued the work of preparing the final budget for 1890 yesterday. The Department of Public Works was the first to come in for attention. Commissioner Gilroy had asked for $3,408,645, but this was reduced to $3,214,870. The following are some of the principal items:

Aqueduct, including repairs, maintenance, and salaries	$876,000
Boulevards and roads, care and maintenance	102,500
Lamps, gas, and electric lighting	700,000
Laying Croton water pipes	250,000
Public buildings, repairs, &c	90,000
Bureau of Incumbrances	40,000
Repairing and renewal of pipes and stop cocks	220,000
Repairing streets and avenues	400,000
Repairs and cleaning of street pavements	350,000
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	180,000
Supplies, cleaning public offices, &c	185,000
Salaries	327,200

The $3,500 asked for by the Aldermen for a new bath at the Battery was referred to the Commissioners.

The Charities and Correction Department asked for $2,991,050. The provisional estimate allowed $1,986,210. The item for new buildings originally was $833,150, but it was reduced to $55,000. The $250,000 asked for improvements to be made at the new farm at Central Islip was reduced to $50,000. It is proposed to ask the Legislature for a large amount for this farm. It shelters inmates from all over the State. The item of $11,512 asked for by the Commissioners for the Training School for Nurses met with some opposition from Mayor Grant. He stated that as the nurses got all their instruction free they should be willing to serve without pay. He thought that plenty of people who wanted to become expert nurses would be willing to do so.

President Porter and Dr. Simmons could not see it in that light, and a long argument was the result. They argued that if the pay for these nurses was cut off half of Bellevne would be left without attendants of that sort. Mr. Porter stated that D. O. Mills, who gave $200,-000 to the school, had been told by Mayor Hewitt that the use of the gift would not in any way interfere with the express or implied obligations of the city. Mayor Grant said that this put a different light on the question, and he said that he would vote for the appropriation on the understanding that an effort should be made to get nurses who would be willing to serve one year out of two without pay. Some of the items allowed in this department were:

Salaries	$570,000
Supplies	1,256,000
Alterations and repairs	52,000
Construction of buildings for which $834,150 was asked	55,000
Poor-house blind	20,000
Distribution of fuel	20,000
Transportation of paupers' coffins	6,000
Donations to discharged prisoners	2,500

An appropriation of $40,000 was asked to make a provision to supply water to Hart's Island. The consideration of it was deferred. Dr. Macdonald said that the water on the island was dangerous to health, and should not be used. Typhoid fever was already there, and it was not safe to send patients to the island.

THOSE ROSE-COLORED CAPSULES.

Some six months ago a well-known manufacturer of French champagne brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against an equally well-known American manufacturer to restrain the latter from using a rose-colored capsule on his champagne bottles. Judge Wallace granted a preliminary injunction, but yesterday Judge Coxe found for the American firm, saying they had a perfect right to use the rose-colored capsule if they had a predilection for that particular tint.

In making his decision Judge Coxe says that there was evidently no fraudulent intent; that the American firm used labels altogether unlike the Frenchmen, and so clearly stamped with the name of the wine that nobody could possibly confound the two. "No imposition is possible," says Judge Coxe, "unless the seller of the wine was a knave and the purchaser an imbecile, especially if the latter's previous potatious had combined with nature to make him oblivious to surrounding occurrences. For such a condition," continues his Honor, "the defendant is not responsible. He had a right to choose some color for his capsule, and he had a right to choose rose if he preferred it. The bill is dismissed."

ADDITION TO ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

A short time ago the Roossvelt Hospital received $350,000 from the estate of the late William J. Syms of the city for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a suitable operating room in connection with the hospital. The bequest supplied the means for one of the greatest needs of the institution, as the old room in the second story of the main building was only forty feet square, and totally inadequate to meet the demands put upon it. The new building will be erected on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenne, where excavations have already been commenced for a building 75 feet by 75 feet. W. Wheeler Smith, the architect, is drawing plans for the new building, which will be one story high, and in style to match the other buildings of the institution. The plans for the new building have not been fully decided upon, and its erection will not be commenced until Spring.

It was not, when quoted, about $200,000, and the balance of the bequest will be invested for the maintenance of the institution.

HELP THE ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

St. Luke's Hospital, which has so enviable a record for aiding not alone the sick of the Episcopalian Church but also thousands of persons belonging to other denominations, is in a somewhat straitened financial condition. Its management is endeavoring to raise a fund of $50,000 by the beginning of the year. Of this amount $34,.00 is needed to pay a debt to the Treasurer of the institution for money advanced during the past two years, to meet the current expenses of the hospital and $15,500 to make up the deficiency in the fund. It is an interesting and not generally known fact that fully 60 per cent. of the patients who have been treated at St. Luke's have had no connection with the Episcopalian Church. The management recently surrendered its share of the Hospital saturday and Sunday Association's collections for the benefit of poorer institutions, and it receives no aid from the City Treasury. Of the needed amount $37,000 has been already subscribed, leaving only $13,000 to be made up by Jan. 1.

CUSTOM HOUSE EVILS

IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS COMPLAIN OF FAVORITISM.

APPRAISER GENERAL M'LEAN VERY PARTIAL TO JOHN F. PLUMMER AS A MERCHANT APPRAISER.

When, some months ago, several of the larger importers of woolens and worsteds made formal complaint, under specific charges, of the management of the Appraiser's Stores in a manner prejudicial to their interests, the Secretary of the Treasury sent the complaints to Collector Erhardt, who referred them to Appraiser Cooper, who then gave them to Division Appraiser Brown, by whom they were answered, as far as he was able to answer them, and sent back along the line to Collector Erhardt.

The importers gave notice of their desire to be heard upon the charges at the Collector's convenience, but that time did not arrive until yesterday. In the meantime Collector Erhardt had done a great deal toward correcting the evils that were complained of. Yesterday Messrs. D. McKesver of H. Herrman, Steinbach & Co., P. B. Worrall of Fred Butterfield & Co., E. Werner of Bailin, Joseph & Co., H. Hahiu of H. Hahio & Co., and Jerome Bernheimer of Herman Bernheimer, Sons & Co., accompanied by their counsel, S. S. Clarke of Stanley, Clarke & Smith, waited upon the Collector by appointment. The charges were gone over seriatim, and the testimony delivered by the importers was taken down in shorthand for the future guidance of the Collector. With reference to the charge of the improper admission to the private rooms of the examiners of B. H. Hinds, the paid agent of the Woolen Goods Association, where the invoices and samples of importers were exposed, the answer of Division Appraiser Brown was that he had admitted Hinds once to the examination of a measuring machine in a room in the sixth division. Since the charge was that Hinds had been admitted to the fifth division the admission reminded the Collector of Dr. Rainsford's defense of the charge of quail shooting—he hadn't shot the quail charged, but he had shot another one, and therefore he had broken the law. New regulations had been established governing the matter, and there would not likely be any further complaints.

As to the charge of undue favoritism of American manufacturers in the appointment of merchant appraisers, Collector Erhardt had also introduced a decided reform. Upon the vast majority of the lists that were submitted to the Collector by the Appraiser General, Donald McLean, from which the merchant appraiser was to be selected, the name of John F. Plummer appeared. Mr. Plummer, it is believed, by his own admission, was formerly employed by the firm of Lord & Taylor

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THE MAJORITY BOTHERED

AN URGENT NEED OF MORE REPUBLICAN VOTES.

THE REPUBLICANS IN THE HOUSE NEEDING FAVORABLE REPORTS ON CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President to-day sent the following nomination to the Senate:

Pension Agent.—NICHOLAS ENSLEY of Indiana at Indianapolis, Ind.

* *

Until the Republicans have a larger majority in the House, or they can induce the present majority to attend the sessions a great deal better, they will certainly be unable to take the control to which their apparent superiority in numbers entitles them. The Speaker is understood to be embarrassed by the repeated failures of his side to insist upon its strength, and the Democrats fear that there is a plan on foot to increase the Republican majority so as to secure a safer margin for party work.

The Republicans now have 168 members and the Democrats 161. The illness or unavoidable business engagements of some of the Republicans have favored the Democrats, not less than a remarkable readiness of Republicans to vote without very much regard for discipline. The Democrats understand that the Republican managers intend to lose no time in making reports on some of the contested cases, and that they have picked out the four cases in West Virginia, the Posey-Parrott case in the First Indiana District, and the Maryland case of Mudd against Compton, to be disposed of at the earliest possible moment. Could the Republicans seat the Republicans in all of these cases they would have a majority of nineteen, and would then be able, probably, to do about as they liked.

The obstacle that would stand in their way if the rules of the last House were in force would be the power of the minority to interpose obstatory motions. The Republicans are not disposed to make too radical a change in the rules. They may have to put up with a Democratic majority two years from this time, and they are not so short sighted as to prepare the Democrats with a club which they may use with terrible execution when it comes their turn to hold it. So the rules are to be held off until some of the contests are disposed of, and the Speaker is to be free from rules until the contests referred to are passed upon.

The Democrats knew this morning that Mr. Rowell, the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, had prepared a resolution asking the House to permit the Committee on Elections to sit "during the holiday recess." That would give them two weeks in which to make up the reports on the cases contested, and time to present them before the report of the Committee on Rules was submitted. The Democrats were sure that the Republicans could not muster a quorum to-day, and they concluded that they would fight the Rowell resolution to the day of recess. Mr. Carlisle was in his place, looking for the resolution.

While he waited the scents of the Election Committee were out for Mr. Rowell, and they found out the Democratic disposition and also their line of battle. As there were many Republican absentees, and those members present could not all be depended upon to stand drum under the somewhat poorly-established head of McKinley, the wording of the resolution was changed by Mr. Rowell so as to permit his committee to sit "during the sessions of the House." As that was a reasonable and usual request, to which the Democrats could not make any valid objection, Mr. Carlisle did not interpose any opposition to its adoption.

The committee will have the remainder of the week to work to. If the Republicans are determined to proceed arbitrarily in the settlement of any of the cases they will probably find it possible to report them after two or three days of consideration. Whatever they may do with the cases, it is understood that they will be passed upon in sufficient numbers to add to the Republican majority before there is a report from the Committee on Rules.

* *

It looked at one time, in the secret session of the Senate to-day, as if Judge David J. Brewer would have to wait until after the holidays to receive his commission as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. His opponents among the Senators made a sharp effort to postpone the consideration of his nomination, and they came nearer to success than was comfortable for Brewer's friends. The latter rallied, however, and their persistency was finally rewarded by his confirmation, the vote being 53 for confirmation and 11 for rejection.

It took three solid hours to get through with the case. A part of this time was taken up by Mr. Plumb, who was absent yesterday, with a speech of warm defense of Judge Brewer from the attacks which had been made upon him.

The four Senators from North and South Dakota, who have thus far had nothing to say in the open sessions of the Senate, but considerable to say behind the locked doors, and, to the surprise of some of the nominee's supporters, they came out as opponents of Judge Brewer. They complained that when the District Courts of the two Dakotas were organized Judge Brewer took it upon himself to name a citizen of Kansas and a citizen of Nebraska as Clerks of the court. Not only did he fail to select citizens of the Dakotas for Clerks, but he actually neglected to ask the Senators from those States to help him make the selections.

When this grievance had been duly laid before the Senate it was proposed that Mr. Edmunds, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, should telegraph to Judge Brewer a request to send on his reasons for appointing the two Clerks, and it was moved that the nomination be laid aside until to-morrow, so that Judge Brewar's explanation might be had. This motion came very near being carried, receiving the support of several members of the Judiciary Committee, but it was dually defeated after a good deal of fun had been poked at its author. Then a motion was made to put off the whole matter until next month, and on this there was another struggle, but it did not come so near being adopted as the previous motion. After this defeat the opponents of Judge Brewer allowed the question to be out on his confirmation.

It was thought yesterday that not more than ten votes could be scraped together against the Judge, but when the roll was called and the vote was counted up it was found that eleven Senators had gone on record for his rejection. Four of these were Democrats. Messrs. Jones and Berry of Arkansas voted nay because Judge Brower once sentenced some of their constituents to prison for using violent language to a negro. Messrs. Reagan of Texas and Colquitt of Georgia joined the Arkansas Senators because Judge Brawer had rendered decisions obnoxious to the Prohibitionists. Messrs. Wilson and Allison of Iowa and Blair and Chandler of New-Hampshire voted in the negative for the same reason. Messrs. Pierce of North Dakota and Moody and Pettigrew of South Dakota joined Judge Brewar's opponents for the reason stated above. Mr. Casey of North Dakota declined to join the other Dakota Senators in their opposition.

Had Mr. Call of Florida been paired with an absent friend of the nominee, there would have been twelve negative votes. The Florida Senator was against the Judge because he thought his decisions indicated that he was under the influence of big railroad corporations.

* *

Senator Chandler failed to get up to-day the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling for information as to what organizations exist among officers of the navy.

As already stated in these dispatches, Mr. Chandler's chief object is to get at the Line Officers' Association, which has taken an active interest in legislative matters likely to affect any of its members. Mr. Chandler has been told that large sums of money have been raised, by assessment upon naval officers, with which lawyers have been engaged to look after the interests of measures before Congress in which line officers are concerned.

But the thing which has most resents is the alleged employment of lobbyists to push certain bills along. Mr. Chandler thinks this is all wrong, and he will use the information he expects to get from the Secretary of the Navy in an effort to put a stop to this work of the association. Some of the Senators have heard that one of the persons receiving a regular compensation from the Line Officers' Association is an ex-member of Congress who has been a persistent seeker after office under the present Administration, beginning with a plea for the naval portfolio and ending with a fruitless effort to get a place in the General Land Office.

The chief object of the Line Officers' Association and other organizations of naval officers is, of course, to look out for the salaries of the officers belonging to them, and, young as this session of Congress now is, there have been a number of bills already introduced looking to the revision of the pay table. One of these was prepared by Passed Assistant Paymaster Cowie. It proposed to increase the salary of everybody in the navy with possibly a few individual exceptions it has been hoped that it would be supported by all the corps.

A circular which has been sent to every officer in the service explains that ex-Representative John K. Thomas of Illinois has been employed to push it through Congress for the consideration of a five-dollar retainer from each officer and a contingent fee of 10 per cent. of the first year's increased pay from each officer. There are about one thousand three hundred officers in the service, and it will be seen that Mr. Thomas would have a nice thing of it if all his circulars brought favorable responses.

But members of the other corps who have looked into the Cowie bill allege that it affects the pay corps more favorably than any other, and the five-dollar notes are not likely to come in as fast as the lawyer would would like to have them.

Other bills have been prepared. One of these was drawn up by Passed Assistant Surgeon Farwell, and is very much like the Cowie bill, except that it takes better care of the medical corps. Another has been prepared as the result of a recent meeting of the Line Officers' Association. Its leading feature is a provision for the retirement of certain officers from active service who shall be liable to be called upon for any kind of duty whenever necessary, thus making promotion much more rapid. The officers for retirement are to be selected by a board of three officers not below the grade of Commodore, sitting in secret session.

* *

Senator Morgan of Alabama thinks it is time that the new United States of Brazil should be welcomed into the sisterhood of republics, and that the United States of America should make that welcome as cordial as possible. To-day, therefore, Mr. Morgan offered in the Senate a joint resolution, congratulating the people of Brazil on their repudiation of monarchical rule and recognizing the republic as a lawful and rightful Government. It reads as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

That the United States of America congratulates the people of Brazil on their just and peaceful assumption of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of self-government, based upon the free consent of the governed, expressed in their repudiation of monarchic rule and in their recent adoption of a republican form of government; and that the United States of Brazil is by this act recognized as a lawful and rightful Government; and that said republic is, of right, entitled to exercise and enjoy international comity and all the benefits of the laws of nations as a sovereign power, and the benefit of all rights, privileges, and advantages under the existing treaties that were concluded between the United States of America and the late empire of Brazil; and that this declaration of the state of the public laws in the United States of America shall be notified to the United States of Brazil by the President; and that the President, by his proclamation, shall require the people and Government of the United States, and of the several States, and all persons in authority therein, to recognize the flag of the United States of Brazil as the flag of a free, sovereign, and independent tate.

Vice President Morton thought Mr. Morgan wasted the resolution adopted at once, and he was about to put the question when Mr. Edmunds objected to present consideration. Mr. Morgan asked that the resolution be laid over, and this was done. It may discussion arises on the subject Mr. Morgan will be found well prepared to sustain the merit of his resolution.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee in the House submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of State to notify the republic of Brazil, through the proper authorities, of the recognition of that republic by the Government of the United States.

* *

Mr. Hoar came forward in the Senate to-day with a proposition to increase very largely the duties of the District Court of the District of Columbia, and to make a decidedly radical change in the methods of placing pensioners upon the rolls.

The bill for which Mr. Hoar stands as sponsor provides that any application for a pension or an increase of pension which is rejected, or which the Pension Office refuses to act upon within one year from its date, may be taken to the District Court, which shall adjudicate the matter. If the court decides that the application should be granted it is to issue a certificate to that effect, and on receipt of this certificate the Commissioner of Pensions is to put the name of the claimant on the pension rolls. Mr. Hoar's bill went to the Pension Committee.

* *

Among the confirmations made public to-day were the following: William Walter Phelps, Minister to Germany; Solomon Hirsh to Turkey, Thomas H. Anderson to Bolivia, Frederick Douglass to Hayti, and A. Loudon Snowdon to Roumania, Servia, and Greece; Arthur W. Berrett, Secretary of Legation to Venezuela, and John J. Chew at Vienna. Robert S. McCormick, Second Secretary of Legation at London; Frank W. Palmer of Illinois, Public Printer; Wakefield G. Frye of Maine, Consul General at Halifax; Benjamin H. Miller and Arthur M. Tloker, Indian Inspectors; Commodore Francis M. Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Capt. George Dewey, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Joseph P. McIntyre of Illinois, Captain in the Navy, and a large number of consular appointments and naval promotions.

* *

The board of engineer officers appointed to examine the western coast of the Gulf of Mexico for a deep-water harbor, in a report transmitted to Congress to-day by Secretary Proctor, says that Galveston Harbor is the most eligible point.

* *

It is understood that the Senate will agree to the House resolution fixing Saturday, Dec. 21, as the date for the beginning of the holiday recess. An effort will be made, however, to adjourn the Senate until Saturday, the understanding being that there will be no quorum present then, so that the Senate recess shall practically begin to-day.

* *

Among the bills introduced in the House to-day was one by Representative Chendle of Indiana, providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Appointments, to be presided over by a Commissioner. It is made the duty of the Commissioner to classify clerks in the departmental civil service into three classes. The first class shall comprise those clerks who have been continuous in the United States civil service for the greatest period. After three years from the passage of this act all the clerks shall be removed, and shall not again be eligible for appointment. The next class shall consist of clerks next longest in the service, and they shall go out after six years more service, and the third class after ten years' service.

The classes are each to consist of one-third of the total number of clerks. Appointments hereafter are to be apportioned among the Congressional districts and made upon the recommendation of the Congressmen, after suitable examination as to fitness. No clerk shall hold office more than four years. Removals before that time shall be made only for good cause. Discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war are specially exempted from the tenure limits prescribed by the bill.

* *

The number of bills introduced under the call of the House to-day was 184. Many of these are duplicates, if not in language at least in tenor of their provisions. A dozen or more measures based on the Blair bill were introduced; and the silver men were not idle, as fully twenty propositions were presented for the free coinage of silver. Nearly every member from the tobacco-growing States was armed with a measure for the repeal of the tobacco tax, while many of them went still further and introduced bills for the total abolition of the internal revenue system. Pension bills were very numerous.

There were bills for a graduated income tax, (Mr. Barnes of Georgia); to raise $130,000,000 yearly by taxing incomes over $5,000, (Wika of Illinois); to elect Senators by a popular vote, (Williams of Illinois); to elect Postmasters by the people, (Brown of Indiana); to repeal the Inter-State commerce law, (Morse of Massachusetts,) and to allow the New-York Park Commission to beautify Governor's Island, in New-York Harbor, (Spinola of New-York.)

Among other bills were these:

By Mr. Springer of Illinois—For the reclamation of the arid lands of the United States and their settlement under the homestead laws. It provides for giving the arid lands to the States and Territories in which they are situated on condition that such States and Territories will build the necessary reservoirs and canals, issuing their bonds therefor and being reimbursed by the settlers upon such lands.

By Mr. Wheeler of Alabama—To incorporate the Military Order of America, and establish a national military and navy museum, library, and memorial building in the city of Washington. Provision is to be made for the interment in the court of this building of the mortal remains of the "great commander, Grant," and the erection of a suitable monument to his memory and to all other soldiers, sailors, and marines who served during the war.

By Mr. Mason of Illinois—To provide for organization and admission into the Union of the State of Columbia. It provides the necessary machinery to enable the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory to form a Constitution and be admitted into the Union as a State by the name of Columbia or by any other name that the Constitutional Convention, when assembled, may adopt.

By Mr. Dingley of New-York—A bill prepared by the American Shipping League, providing for the payment of a bounty to American ships engaged in the foreign trade, of 30 cents per gross registered tonnage for 1,000 miles sailed outward and inward, and pro rata for shorter distances, provided that the foreign port to which the voyage is made shall be more than seventy miles from the United States boundary. These payments are to continue for ten years, and thereafter shall decrease 3 cents per ton each year for nine years.

By Mr. McAdoo—To reorganize the consular and diplomatic service. It proposes to abolish the offices of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Ministers and Ministers resident and substitute therefor agents and Consuls General, and Consuls of three classes.

* *

The Silcott investigating committee is again at odds and spent the day in talking over different plans for disposing of the matter.

In the House, Representative Payson of Illinois introduced a bill appropriating $75,000, to be immediately available, for the purpose of paying the members of Congress their salaries lost by the Silcott defalcation. It charges the investigating committee with the duty of transferring the assets of the office to the United States Treasurer, who shall be intructed with the disbursement of the same. Any private deposits of members found in the safe are to be held by the Treasurer subject to disposition by the Court of Claims. The House also authorized a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and delivery in Washington of the defaulter.

* *

The following nominations of Postmasters were sent to the Senate to-day by the President:

New-York.—George W. Clark, Union Springs, Cayuga County. Charles J. Ferry, Mount Morris, Livingston County. Lincoln E. Smith, Baldwinsville, Onondaga County. William W. Rockwell, Glens Falls, Warren County. Henry A. Phillips, Lowville, Lewis County. Bryant S. Keefer, Millers, Orleans County. Wilbur Henry Estey, Fort Henry, and Sheridan E. McGowan, Keeseville, both of Essex County. Seymour M. Ballard, Cortland, Cortland County. Guy W. Clark, Sandy Hill, Washington County. Jason M. Johnson, Hudson, Columbia County. Lathrop L. Hanchett, Jamestown, Chautauqua County. Henry Huss, Mount Vernon, and William A. Boyd, Mamaroneck, both of Westchester County. John T. Booth, Greenport, Suffolk County.

Colorado.—Adam D. Cooper, Canon Bay; Moses Bradshaw, Aspen; Jacob M. Buzzard, Silverton; George Baker, Brecksuridge.

Washington.—Alphonso F. Learned, Fort Townsend.

Utah.—Frank E. Harding, Park City.

New-Mexico.—John H. Koonier, Las Vegas; Mary J. Chaffe, Las Cruces.

California.—James E. Whitson, Selma; William E. Tucker, Yuba City; Victor Bassigauo, Gilroy; Fred M. Dunbar, Riverside; George E. Ober, Bakersville.

Illinois.—Robert Genley, Nokomis; Daniel W. Tyrral, De Kalb; Samuel Joh. Pullman; John E. Lewis, Amboy; Rollin G. Whitman, Belvidere; Alexander Fekete, East St. Louis; M. V. Kitzmiller, Girard; Stephen E. Brown, Henry; Edgar N. Stevens, Paxton; Kenben Lancaster, Virginia; Edward A. Wilcox, Mlnouk.

Iowa.—Charles A. King, Glenwood; Cephas B. Hunt, Wrasefield; Charles K. Kennedy, Villasca; Joshua D. Brown, Missouri Valley; Arthur P. Brown, Le Mars; Alphens R. Barnes, Albia; James H. Duffus, Fort Madison; Hezekiah G. Doolittle, Shelby; Henry H. Palmer, Red Oak; William G. Power, Mount Vernon.

Kansas.—Lucian H. Smyth, Horton; Homer W. Pond, Fort scott; Henry A. Perkins, Olathe.

Maine.—Joseph R. Thomson, Farmington.

Michigan.—William G. Hudson, Ludington; Julius O. Becraft, Dowagiac; Bartlett A. Nevius, Otsego; John J. Belcher, Leslie; Lorenzo A. Barker, Reed City; Albert W. Earle, South Haven; Lyman A. Roberts, Decatur; Barlow Davis, Evart; Lawson A. Duncan, Niles; Thomas White, Alpena.

Minnesota.—Ebenezer A. Rice, Pipestooe; William G. Gresham, St. Peter; William Willson, Shakopee.

Mississippi.—Mrs. Jennie R. Tyler, Brookhaven.

Nebraska.—Michael Murphy, Grand Island. Frank Grigsby, Alma; Augustus Frank, Humboldt; P. E. Kinney, Beatrice; Barlow Davis, Evart; Lawson A. Duncan, Niles; Thomas White, Alpena.

Minnesota.—Ebenezer A. Rice, Pipestooe; William G. Gresham, St. Peter; William Willson, Shakopee.

Mississippi.—Mrs. Jennie R. Tyler, Brookhaven.

Nebraska.—Michael Murphy, Grand Island. Frank Grigsby, Alma; Augustus Frank, Humboldt; P. E. Kinney, Beatrice; Barlow Davis, Evart; Lawson A. Duncan, Niles; Thomas White, Alpena. Miss Minnie Wall, Loup City; Judson Graves, Neligh; James D. Edwards, Stromsburg; H. M. Detrick, York.

New-Hampshire.—Charles H. Clough, Lebanon.

Connecticut.—Edwin F. Tomlinson, Plainville.

New-Jersey.—William T. Brown, Madison.

Pennsylvania.—Robert J. Henderson, Phoenixville; James S. McKean, Pittsburg; John Stepp, Allentown; Lewis Swing, Shamokin, Shamokin.

Texas.—Edward D. Conger, Waco. Charles T. Daugherty, Denison; Marion Mullins, Brownwood; John T. Hayes, Gatesville.

Maryland.—Joseph Smith, Elkton.

West Virginia.—Fulton Whaley, Point Pleasant.

North Carolina.—Edward L. Ragan, High Point.

Alabama.—William Miller, Tuscaloosa; Samuel Gilbert, Decatur; Hugh Glass, Eufaula.

Georgia.—Benjamin F. Brimberry, Albany; Walter Ackerman, Cartersville.

Kentucky.—Thomas A. Davis, Mayeville; Nelson A. Crow, Franklin; William E. Mitchinson, Princeton.

Louisiana.—Robert Brantley, New-Iberia.

Missouri.—George C. Eaton, Fayette; John F. Coker, Fulton; John W. Tuggess, Chillicothe; Mrs. Rachel O. Aiken, Harrisonville; James F. Holdsworth, Paris.

Tennessee.—A. J. Frazier Greenville; Joseph T. Robinson, Murfreesboro.

Wisconsin.—Reuben Smari, Manitowoc; George S. Read, Lake Geneva; Frederick W. Burt, Grand Rapids; Justus T. Moak, Watertown; S. S. Finell, Ashland; Frederick Jacobus, New-London; George K. Hall, Oconto.

Ohio.—Joseph M. Ickes, Newark.

Oregon.—George H. Tracy, Baker City.

Indiana.—William Erwin, Bedford; James R. Bunyan, Connersville; James N. McBride, Waterloo.

North Dakota.—A. P. Ronsevelt, Larimore.

South Dakota.—James H. Jones, Ipswich; B. F. Campbell, Sioux Falls; Wheeler S. Bowen, Yankton; Ransom B. Gregory, Pierre; William H. Wheeler, Deadwood.

RIVALS WORKING TOGETHER.

SEEKING QUICK WORK BY CONGRESS ON THE WORLD'S FAIR MATTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Committees representing the four rival cities which are striving to secure the location of the World's Fair met at Willard's Hotel to-night for the purpose of agreeing upon a common plan to be presented to Congress for the World's Fair, leaving the question of site to be decided in Congress. Those present were: From Washington, Commissioners Hine and Douglass, Hallett Kilbourn, and Alexander D. Anderson; St. Louis, Congressman Frank; Chicago, Senator Farwell, Congressmen Springer and Hitt, Mr. Cragin, and Judge Edwin Walker; New-York, Congressmen Flower and Spinola.

Senator Farwell said it was the purpose of the Senate to pass a World's Fair bill within sixty days.

There was some fear expressed that the House committee might not be appointed before the holiday recess, but it was finally agreed to urge the Speaker to announce the committee before adjournment Saturday. It was also proposed to make the membership of the committee thirteen instead of nine, as proposed in the resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Hall of Minnesota. The New-Yorkers favored a committee of nine, which each of the four contesting cities should have three members friendly to them, with a Chairman who was uncommitted. Judge Walker of Chicago thought that each city should have the selection of only one member.

Mr. Springer moved that a committee representing each of the four cities be appointed to wait on Speaker Reed and request him to secure a meeting of the Committee on Rules, with a view of having it report on the resolution to create a committee of the World's Fair Saturday next, and that the Speaker be requested to appoint the committee before the adjournment for the holiday recess. This motion was carried, and under it the following committee was appointed: Commissioner Douglass of the District of Columbia, and Congressman Belden of New-York, Hitt of Illinois, and Frank of Missouri.

MEXICO'S COMING BOOM.

A FINE OUTLOOK FOR THE NEW YEAR BEYOND THE RIO GRANDE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 18.—The tightness of money continues, and the banks have raised discounts to 8 per cent. This is done chiefly to prevent importers borrowing too heavily to make their remittances to Europe, and also to take advantage of low exchange to buy too many goods. General business is excellent. There is pressing need of mortgage loan institutions in the interior, for the progress of agriculture is greatly retarded by a lack of money to move the products.

Several large English companies to operate here have been registered in London, and from correspondence received by our bankers it is evident that the tide of English capital has only just begun to turn this way, and that a veritable Mexican boom has begun in London, which will be at its fullest strength next year. Interviews with leading bankers elicit but one opinion, that the country will make astonishing progress the coming year, owing to the inflow of so many millions of foreign capital.

It is rumored that the railway subvention law is likely to be captured by a Paris syndicate.

The banks will declare large dividends the coming year. Street railway stock is in strong demand, and there are no sellers.

All the laborers on the Monterey and Gulf Railway, a New-York company, will next week be put on the section between Monterey and Veanadito, on the International Railway, and it is expected that this part of the line will be completed by March. There is no active demand for improved machinery for all sorts of industries in towns along the line of this road, and several new factories are going up. Next Spring the line will be built rapidly down to Tampico. No road ever built has more rapidly developed the country through which it passes.

THE SACRAMENTO RIVER.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 18.—The floods of the last week caused an immense break in the levee along the Sacramento River about two miles below this city. The water has been pouring through this opening in the bank ever since, and a bar has commenced to form across the river below the break, consequently fears are entertained here that the channel of the river would change and that navigation would be destroyed.

Gov. Waterman held a conference with a number of citizens to-day, and it was determined to bring the matter to the attention of the General Government at once. The Governor sent the following dispatch to Senator Stanford:

"Sacramento River is in danger of changing its channels. There is a break two miles below here which is 1,000 feet wide. An immense bar is forming below the break across the river. As hydraulic mining has ceased, the appropriation of $250,000 in the hands of the War Department is available, and ought to be used now to save the navigation of the river."

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuising unsurpassed. Lorenz Reich, Proprietor.—*Adv.*

THE INFLUENZA HERE.

APPEARING AT BOSTON AND MARCHING ON TO BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18.—People read yesterday that the influenza had reached New-York and that it was a rapid traveler. To-day several cases of sneezing developed, and the sufferers immediately retired to bed to coax palns in the back and head and trouble with the nose. Four patients were learned of to-night who seem to have all the symptoms of the disease. One of them is in the house of a leading physician, who says this is the first case that has come under his notice, if it should turn out to be a case. As a rule the doctors as yet have not been called to attend sneezers, and while they, therefore, are a bit inclined to doubt the arrival of the disease, they acknowledge that they expect it at any time. What effective measures can be taken to prevent its spread they do not know.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—A dozen inmates of the Charles-Street Jail were found to be suffering this morning with a disease which appeared to to be like the influenza which has spread through Europe. The patients all complained of pains in the head, in the back, and in the legs; their eyes and noses discharged profusely, they experienced considerable nausea, and there was more or less rise in their temperature.

Their symptoms vividly recalled these which marked the horses when the epizooty raged so extensively here in 1872.

"Do you think these cases indicate a visitation like that which has lately been witnessed abroad?" the City Physician was asked.

"I can't say," he replied. "All I can say is that these dozen cases of influenza have all come down since yesterday morning without any special cause to explain them. The men were all right yesterday. There seems to be occasion for some apprehension though, that it may be that the trouble is all due to the weather."

The health authorities do not think there is any particular cause for fear.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The influenza epidemic is spreading in Central and Southern Germany. A large number of cases are reported in Munich, Mayence, Cassel, and Leipsic.

* *

The *Medical Record*, in speaking about the epidemic influenza, says that this disease travels rapidly, and has been known to make all Europe sneeze within six weeks. It used to be thought that this disease moved in cycles of 100 years. Although such an idea has long been abandoned, it is a curious fact that the influenza prevailed in America 100 years ago, and Dr. John Worren, in a letter to Dr. Lettsom, says that "our beloved President is now recovering from a severe and dangerous attack."

In 1830 an epidemic started in China. It reached Russia in January, 1831, and by May it had spread to Western Europe, but it only reached this country in January, 1832, and then prevailed but slightly. A severer epidemic started in Russia in December, 1836, and rapidly spread over Europe, but America was not affected. About ten years ago an epidemic prevailed in the United States. North America, however, does not seem to be very favorable to the development of epidemic influenza le ve would, therefore, not likely that we shall have a severe visitation.

The disease is not dangerous, except sometimes to children or the aged. It is believed to be due to some micro-organism that floats in the air and infects the human system, but is generally killed in so doing, for the disease is very slightly, if at all, contagious.

No fears need be entertained that this epidemic may be a precursor to cholera, as there have been plenty of cholera epidemics without a preceding influenza and a great many influenza epidemics without any associate cholera. The cholera germ lives in water and soil, the influenza germ in the air.

ANALYZING THE PURITAN.

ADDRESS OF DR. STORRS COMMEMORATIVE OF FOREFATHERS' DAY.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The Congregational Club of Massachusetts commemorated "Forefathers' Day" by listening to an oration by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, upon the Puritan spirit. An immense audience filled Tremont Temple, and on the platform were many of the eminent clergymen and laymen of all denominations. The orator held the undivided attention of his audience for about two hours, and made an able and clear-cut presentation of both the elements of strength and the deficiencies of the spirit which actuated the forefathers.

"The Puritan," said he, "had an intense conviction of what is apprehended as truth, but also an intense sense of the authority of righteousness as constituting the imperative law of the moral nature. To this was added the assurance of a personal power at the head of the universe, who is working for righteousness and means to make it triumphant in the world, together with a profound sense of the invisible world as the immortal realm of righteousness. Puritanism has its sureness and its securities in the sovereign elements of human nature, in the discerning and imperative conscience which affirms right as the ultimate law in the universe of mind, in the intuitive reason which declares the certitude of invisible truth, in that divine side of the soul which is in direct correspondence with its author and which sees the eternal justice and might on the field of human combat more clearly then in the earthquake or in any far-shining figures of the stars. We want not to eulogize their spirit, but to incorporate it into our personal life; not to put it away from us as something which belongs to the past, but to set it forth anew amid our modern conditions."

A WEDDING AT HAVERSTRAW.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Never before has the village of Haverstraw witnessed such a brilliant wedding as occurred there this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The bride is the daughter of Major Adam Lilburn, one of the wealthiest brick manufacturers of Haverstraw and the groom is Mr. James Gillies, also a wealthy brickmaker, who formerly lived in Haverstraw, but at present resides at Hackensack, N. J. The hour for the ceremony was 2 P. M., and carriages, from a quarter of an hour before that time until dark, were going to and from Major Lilburn's handsome residence, which is situated about two miles west of the village.

Over 400 invitations had been sent out, and about 350 guests were present to witness the marriage. The house was decorated with flowers. The bride was attired in a robe of white satin and wore diamond ornaments. There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. A. S. Froman, Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Haverstraw. A reception was afterward held, and the happy couple were the recipients of many hearty congratulations. They left Haverstraw at 5:51 on the West Shora Railroad, and will make an extended tour through the South.

WILL INCREASE ITS PREFERRED STOCK.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—A special meeting of stockholders of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company was held at Middletown, Conn., to-day, to decide upon the issue of additional preferred stock. The present capital of the company is: Common stock, $4,500,000; preferred stock, $1,000,000; total, $5,500,000. The stockholders voted unanimously to increase the preferred stock $3,000,000, making a total of $4,000,000 preferred and a total capitalization of $8,500,000.

It was voted to leave the matter of time of issue and method of disposal of the new preferred stock to the Board of Directors. The price will also be decided upon by the Board of Directors, they being prevented by the terms of the charter from offering it below par. No additional issue of common stock will be made at present, so that the issue of preferred stock, whenever it may be sold, will be, in effect, borrowing so much money at a fixed rate of interest, leaving the holders of the common stock in possession of the same percentage of the profits that the company earns before. No further business was transacted. It is expected that a formal announcement will soon be made of the plan of placing this preferred stock, only a small amount of which will be needed at present.

GOOD FOR YALE'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18.—It was reported at Yale to-day that Corbin and Woodruff will return next year and enter the Theological and the Law School, respectively. If this report is true it will greatly strengthen the rush line. Hall, Wenleyan's half back, talks of coming to Yale, and Gillan of Exeter and several promising Andover man will enter in '94.

Gill will be out of college next Fall, but Corbin and Woodruff will insure a strong team. It was Corbin's ambition to enter the Divinity School; graduation, but he was compelled to raise funds by teaching for a year.

It is not "English, you know"; quite the contrary: it is wholly the product of American enterprise and genius that have enabled us in producing a new all-tobacco cigarette called PAX, price 10 cents, and by long odds the best smoke ever offered for the money.—*Adv.*

AFRICA'S BUSY EXPLORERS

STANLEY'S SUGGESTION OF A RAILROAD.

PRESENTED WITH A SILVER CASKET—CAPT. TRIVIER'S JOURNEY ACROSS—PORTUGAL AND ENGLAND.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 18.—The Indian community here, at a nearly-spontaneous gathering to-day, presented to Mr. Stanley a silver casket, containing an address praising his energy in opening Central Africa to commerce.

Stanley gratefully thanked them for the unique compliment, and dwelt upon the prospects for an early commercial development of the British East African Company's territory. He urged the importance of connecting Mombasa on the coast with the Victoria Nyanza by a railway, which would pass into the heart of a region all parts of which teemed with a dense population, and would consequently open for European manufactures vast markets now dormant and unknown.

At the banquet given Monday night to Stanley by Col. Euan-Smith, the British Consul General here, Mr. Stanley highly praised the Zanzibaris who accompanied his expedition. He said that when all the members of the expedition were starving in the forests the Zanzibaris had collected fungi, which had kept the Europeans alive. The Zanzibaris touched nothing until after the Europeans had eaten.

Capt. Trivier, the French explorer, has arrived here from Quilimane, at which place he recently arrived after crossing Africa from Loanko, on the west coast. He traveled by way of the Shire River, and was an observer of the movements of the Portuguese in that section. He states that they are displaying extraordinary aggressiveness along the river.

Details of the events just previous to the execution of Bushiri, the Arab leader of the insurgents in their revolt against the Germans, show that there had been an engagement between the Germans and Bushiri's forces, in which thirty of the latter were killed. Bushiri was captured, but succeeded in escaping and reaching the house. He was subsequently captured by Wasoma, who surrendered him to Lieut. Hannmann and received in return for the prisoner a reward of 10,000 rupees.

It is announced that Emin Pasha is entirely out of danger and is making rapid progress toward recovery.

LISBON, Dec. 18.—Great interest is taken in all parts of the kingdom in the dispute with England over the rights of Portugal in the African country, between Lake Nyassa and the Zambesi River, especially the valley of the Shire River, which the Portuguese engineers are now surveying for the purpose of building a railway. This adds much to the excitement about the difficulties in the Delagoa Bay country. The Municipal Government of Oporto has taken the lead in communicating to Senhor H. Barros de Gomes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, its congratulations upon his reply to the Marquis of Salisbury in the Delagoa Bay dispute, in which he successfully maintained that there was no ground for the English pretense that the claims of Portugal to the country had lapsed because certain traders had abandoned their posts.

The Government has ordered that two gunboets be built for service on the Zambesi River and two smaller vessels for use on Lake Nyassa.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Marquis of Salisbury has received Col. Evan Smith's report giving the details of the Serpa Pinto incident, showing that it occurred in November, and was reported by Pinto in a much modified form.

The Lisbon papers publish the letters of Mr. Johnston, the British Consul at Mozambique, written in July last, in which he asks for a passport or safe conduct for a journey to the interior of the country, offers to carry letters to Portuguese officers there, and thanks the Governor of Mozambique for his assistance and courtesy. The safe conduct was given and Mr. Johnston used it, and the Portuguese allegation is that while bearing it he excited the Makololo to revolt.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 18.—The Supreme Council of the Congo Free State, a recently-created body, held its first sitting to-day. King Leopold presided. The King urged the members of the Council to grant supplies to enable the State to achieve a glorious enterprise. The Council appointed committees to compile a statistical role and to establish forms of judicial procedure.

NO DISAFFECTION IN BRAZIL.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The latest advices from Brazil do not confirm the accounts of disaffection at San Paulo, as reported in letters of Nov. 26. On the contrary, the feeling in the province in favor of separation from Brazil appears to be dying out.

LISBON, Dec. 18.—The Viscount de Ouro-Preto, late President of the Imperial Brazilian Ministry, has issued a manifesto, which concludes with these words: "Should the entire nation sanction the criminal attempt of establishing a republic, it will be the duty of every Brazilian to respect the supreme verdict."

BOULANGISTS STILL ACTIVE.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Boulangists have called a monster meeting to protest against the action of the Chamber of Deputies in seating M. Joffrin, who ran against Gen. Boulanger in the Montmorre district in the recent election.

M. Naquet, whose election was declared invalid by the Chamber Monday, has gone to the Island of Jersey to confer with Gen. Boulanger concerning the course to be followed by the Boulangists.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—As a result of the secret examination in connection with the West End scandal, summonses have been issued for the arrest of a solicitor named Arthur Newton, a clerk in his employ named Taylor, and an interpreter named Degala for assisting Hammond, the proprietor of the Cleveland-street house, to escape.

A large number of the striking employes of the South Metropolitan Gas Company have applied to the Directors to be allowed to return to work. The new men are doing their work satisfactorily and the gasometers are full.

A new drama by Pettitt and Sims, entitled "Master and Man," was produced to-night at the Princess's Theatre. It is a romantic play, replete with stirring incidents, and was very well received.

Peace, acting in accord with England, is about to recognize Hippolyte as President of Hayti.

The new loan of the Mexican Government has been more than subscribed for in London.

Henry Rochefort is dangerously ill in this city.

In consequence of the riotous conduct of students at Odessa the university of that city has been closed.

The Post Office authorities and the merchants

THE PROGRESS OF A YEAR

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD MEETING.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS ON THE ROAD PROPOSED—THE OLD BOARD OF DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 18.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was held here this morning, and 120,741 shares of stock were represented. The present Board of Direotors was re-elected. It will meet in New-York on Saturday for the election of the officers of the road.

President Clark made an address covering the advancement of the year. He said that the Shore Line Division from Clinton to New-London, twenty-seven miles, would soon be double-tracked and that the four-tracking from New-Rochelle to the west side of Port Chester had been completed. He also spoke of what the Directors propose to do this year. Four-tracking is to be done between East Norwalk and Westport, a distance of four miles, extensive improvements are to be made at Mount Vernon, the track which leads into New-York is to be raised over the track which leads out of New-York at an expense of $50,000, thus making collisions with other roads impossible. Improvements are likewise to be made at Bridgeport.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Directors for the conservatism displayed in the partial increase of the capital stock instead of the full amount voted by the Legislature.

The annual report of the Directors contains the following:

"At the last January session of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut resolutions were passed amending the company's charter. These resolutions were accepted by a vote of the stockholders at their special meeting Sept. 16. They authorize an increase in the capital stock of this company to an amount not exceeding $35,000,000. This increase may be made, first, to take up by purchase or payment the funded or floating debt of the company as it existed Sept. 16; second, for permanent additions and improvements to the property of the company and of its leased lines, and third, for exchange, up to and during the year 1899, for the shares of the capital stock and the obligations of any railroad company whose property it may hold by lease for a term as long as fifty years. By the provisions of these resolutions, the new shares, excepting those which are reserved for the stock and obligations of leased lines, must be first offered to the stockholders for subscription in proportion of their holdings at the time of increase. Under this authority the capital stock of this company was on the last day of October increased from $15,500,000 to $18,600,000 by the issue of 3,100 new shares at par to the stockholders pro rata, one new share for five of the old. Payment for the new stock has been taken by the old stockholders. The proceeds of this issue of new stock were used in paying the notes of the company, and thus capitalizing the floating debt, to the amount $3,000,000, with the cost of further improvements, as they are made, must hereafter be provided for."

The report makes mention of the death of George H. Waterg, President of the company from 1879 to 1887. Regarding four tracks the report says: "As foreshadowed in the last annual report, a double track upon the Shore Line Division has become a necessity, and work has been commenced and is being actively prosecuted at various points on the twenty-seven miles between Clinton and New-London. Upon the New-York Division the work of four-tracking will be resumed. A section commencing at Westport, where the stone ballast now ends, and running west to South Norwalk, will be put under contract at once."

In regard to the business of the road the report says:

"The income of the company for the year ending Sept. 30 was $10,313,353 40. Of this sum $6,601,465 51 came from the passenger department, $1,182,361 86 from the freight department, and $2,529 10 from rents. The operating expenses amounted to $7,128,980 26, the taxes paid to $492,530 55, the net rental on bonds and floating debt to $1,183 83, and the rental on leased lines to $55,700, making the total expenses $8,080,284 12. The net earnings applicable to dividends amounted to $1,133,069 52, and the sum of $1,555,000 was paid out in dividends, leaving a surplus for the year of $35,029 22."

There has been charged during the year to "capital account" the sum of $1,590,500 06, which includes the following items:

"For cost of four tracks, including grading, ballasting, real estate, stations, and changes of grade in private crossings, $582,805 33; for new engine station and other improvements at Asylum-street, Hartford, $180,016 90; for new tracks at Van Nest and platform, &c., at Harlem River, $43,011 50; for new bridge at Pequonnock, Bridgeport, $70,852 03; for new cars and locomotives, $349,239 18. The number of passengers carried during the year was 12,434,851; the number carried one mile was 309,-500,018. The number of tons of freight carried was 3,276,215; the number of tons carried one mile was 225,037,906. The Treasurer's balance sheet shows cash and cash assets on hand Oct. 1 of $16,185,-105 25."

A RUMORED CONSOLIDATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—An apparently well authenticated report was current on Third-street to-day to the effect that the Pennsylvania Company would consolidate all of its lines west of Pittsburg into one great system of 3,400 miles under one management. It was also stated that the Pennsylvania people were buying the stock of the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Company, which it is expected will be benefited by the project. These rumors could not be confirmed at the general office of the Pennsylvania Company. The Pennsylvania Company already controls the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad, as it owns a majority of the stock. The road consists of a line 200 miles long from Rochford Junction, Ohio, to Chicago, and several smaller lines in Ohio and Indiana, which are valuable to the Pennsylvania Railroad system in handling St. Louis traffic.

Under the new arrangement it is said that the smaller lines will become an important factor, as the policy of the operating company will be to divert the Southwestern traffic and make the haul from Pittsburg to St. Louis as direct as possible, so that freight may be taken through by a short line to St. Louis without breaking bulk. This will divert from Chicago a great deal of traffic that now goes through that city by a roundabout route.

The Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad has a history which men on the street do not forget, as it presents the only case where the insiders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were not left in a bad hole. Being under the impression that the income bonds of the old Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad were guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the insiders loaded up with these securities, but the courts held that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company could not be bound by the attempted guarantee. In the organization and consolidation of this road with the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg which followed, the Pennsylvania insiders accepted Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred stock in exchange for the old income bonds of the merged road. It is believed that the same parties are now buyers of the preferred stock, and that they will advance it to 65 by the time the new schemes are carried out.

NO CROSSINGS AT GRADE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 18.—The first application of the new Grade-Crossing act, which was adopted by the last Legislature, has just been made by the Railroad Commissioners in the town of Westport. More than a year ago the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road petitioned the board for the elimination of three grade crossings in Westport. The crossings in question were Bisbrow's, Meeker's, and Jennings's, all in the neighborhood of Green's Farm station.

The Commissioners have ordered overgrade at Bisbrow's and Jennings's, and an undergrade crossing at Meeker's. The alterations, removals, and changes are to be made subject to the approval of the Selectmen of Westport. In case the railroad company and the Selectmen should fail to agree the Railroad Commissioners will require the work carried out in accordance with their approval. The clause for the assessing of damages, including damages to any person whose land is taken, and the speedy damages which the owner of any land adjoining the public highway shall sustain by reason of the change of grade shall be paid by order of the Commissioners by the railroad company. The appeal to the courts in the order is authorized by the new statute.

The assessment of the entire cost for changing the grade on the railroad company is also a result of the statute. Two iron bridges are ordered, one at Bisbrow's and the other at Jennings's crossing. The former will be 52 feet in length and the latter 62 feet, independent of approaches. The removal of these crossings will be of great public convenience in the town of Westport.

PRESIDENT MAYER RE-ELECTED.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held at noon to-day. Charles F. Mayer was re-elected President by a unanimous vote. The following is the statement of the earnings and expenses for November, 1889, (approximated,) compared with November, 1888: Earnings, 1888, $1,599,965; 1889, $1,952,121; increase, $352,156. Expenses 1888, $1,214,552; 1889, $1,334,062; increase, $110,-510; net, 1888, $385,413; 1889, $618,059; increase, $232,646. Earnings and expenses for the two months of the fiscal year 1889, as compared with the same months of the fiscal year 1888-9, (November, 1889, approximated:) Earnings, 1888, $3,453,506; 1889, $4,203,711; increase, $750,205. Expenses, 1888, $2,404,080; 1889, $2,671,279; increase, $267,199; net, 1888, $1,049,426; 1889, $1,532,432; increase, $483,006.

The board authorized the lease and the guarantee of the interest upon the bonded debt of $3,500,000 of the proposed road from Clarksburg to the head of the Ganlay River, in West Virginia, the system of roads projected by ex-Senator Camden of that State. The board also unanimously approved the recommendation of the Finance Committee as to the payment on and after the 1st of January, 1890, of a dividend of 3½ per cent for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1889, on the first and second series of preferred stocks. The dividend is payable at the office of the Treasurer of the company.

THE SUITS TO BE DISMISSED.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 18.—Representatives of the railroads concluded with the Governor to-day a general settlement of all the litigation between the State of Iowa and the railroads. The State agrees to dismiss all the suits which it had brought for alleged violations of the railroad law passed by the last Legislature. The railroads agreed to dismiss the injunction suits which they had brought in the Federal court to resist the enforcement of the Commissioners' schedule of rates. This ends the long conflict between the railroads and the State of Iowa.

Concerning the general settlement of the litigation which has existed for so long a time between the State of Iowa and the railways, Mr. John J. Cook said yesterday that it meant, as he understood it, that in the future the railways would be in all probability let alone by the State. He thought the reason for the agreement was that the Governor of Iowa appreciated that the local freight was a great sufferer from a continuance of the litigation and from the acts of the commission, and that the railways were not very badly hurt. The whole litigation was the result of ignorant legislation in Iowa, the natural outcome of the hatred of the Grangers for railways. It was also a result of an attempt on the part of the Grangers to compel the railways to agree to any arrangements they felt inclined to make.

Mr. Cook said that the Railway Commission of Iowa had attempted to decide upon the rates of freight upon lines running through the State. The railways asserted that the State had jurisdiction over local freight, and that the other freight came under the control of the National Inter-State Commerce Commission. The State Commissioners fixed a schedule of rates which they tried to force the companies to accept to, but the corporations secured an injunction against the Commissioners and prevented further interference. The legislation against the railways in Iowa was only on a par with the legislation against trusts in Missouri. The trusts remained practically unaffected, while the injury was done hundreds of small business enterprises.

THE ASSOCIATION DISSOLVED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The Western States Railway Passenger Association was dissolved at a meeting of the General Managers of the lines in the association this afternoon. Ten days ago, at a meeting of the association, the matter of the continuance was put in the hands of the General Managers. This action was taken on account of the withdrawal from membership of the Burlington and Northern and Minneapolis and St. Louis. These roads absolutely refused to remain members unless the Wisconsin Central showed to the members its secret contracts on passenger business, in accordance with the association agreement. This the Wisconsin Central refused to do. In addition to this, at to-day's session the Wisconsin Central absolutely refused to remain a member of the association unless it was given a differential rate farce. As soon as the managers fairly realized the importance of the demand a resolution was passed dissolving the association and throwing the whole blame on "the demands of one of the members." It was also impossible to form any new association with the same members unless the Wisconsin Central moderated its demands.

The Western States Passenger Association has been the largest and, owing to its membership, the most important in a rate-preserving sense of any of the passenger associations of the country. The Western and Southwestern lines will undoubtedly form a new association, leaving the Northwestern lines to look out for their own salvation.

RETURN TO A 5 PER CENT. BASIS.

Notable action was taken yesterday by the Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. In addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 15, it was voted that an extra dividend of ½ per cent, should be paid out of current surplus earnings. It was officially declared to be the purpose of the company to return from a 4 per cent to a 5 per cent. basis. Treasurer Rossiter gave out this memorandum:

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors to-day a dividend of 1 per cent. was declared, payable Jan. 15, 1890, and a resolution passed that the policy of the board is to return to a 5 per cent. dividend basis; that with this view the surplus for the present quarter be held as a special fund which, together with the surplus for the remaining quarters, be available for a special dividend at the end of the fiscal year."

A Director of the company, discussing the official action, said: "The statement presented at the meeting to-day showed over $500,000 applicable to dividends in addition to the sum required to pay the regular dividend. The earnings for the calendar year were a little over 5 per cent. on the stock, and this was after charging to operating expenses a good deal that did not legitimately belong to them."

THE PULLMAN COMPANY CASE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says: "Judge Brewer, in the United States Circuit Court, has granted a restraining order preventing the County Treasurers of about seventy-five counties in this State from collecting the taxes levied on the Pullman palace drawing-room and parlor cars operated on the railways in this state by the Board of Railway Assessors for the year 1889. The company refuses to pay on the ground that the State has no right to tax property used in inter-State commerce.

"The original bill was filed Jan. 31, 1888, and a temporary injunction restraining the collection of taxes for 1887 was issued, the Pullman Company giving bond of $20,000 to secure the counties for taxes in case they won the suit in 1888. The injunction was continued. The general solicitor of the Pullman Company has filed a second supplemental bill bringing thirty-three additional counties in as defendants. In these counties Pullman cars were not operated when the original bill was filed. The case is now pending in the Supreme Court at Washington. Three or four years' taxes are now due, and should the Supreme Court decide the suit in favor of the State it will add quite a large sum to the State Treasury.

THE DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

The Joint Passenger Committee, which includes the lines east of the Mississippi and Missouri and north of the Ohio and Potomac, held a meeting at 346 Broadway yesterday. It was agreed to recommend the adoption of the differential rates from St. Louis to New-York, and Chicago to New-York, as the basis for east-bound passenger rates from points west of St. Louis and Chicago. That is, according to the recommendation, a man buying a ticket to New-York from a city west of Chicago or St. Louis will receive the benefit of the differential rates between those cities and New-York. The basis at present is the full rate.

The new resolution will be submitted to the Western associations and take effect on the announcement of their approval. To facilitate decisions in matters over which the roads differ and which now suffer from tardy arbitration, Commissioner Tuttle of the passenger department of the Trunk lines, and George K. Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, were given authority to make rulings. If they are not satisfactory, however, an appeal may be taken to the arbitrators.

THE WINTER SCHEDULE.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 18.—The Winter train schedule of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad will go into effect next Sunday. After that date an evening freight express train will be run directly from New-York to Boston via the Shore Line. The train will be made up at Pier 50, and taken around to the Harlem River Branch Road on transfer steamers. The train is to be run at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The number of cars is to be limited to fifteen, and are to be of the latest improved pattern, and provided with air brakes. The best and fastest locomotives are to be used in hauling the train. The train will start daily at 7:00 P. M. It is believed by railroad men here that this train will seriously affect the traffic of the steamship lines between New-York and Boston.

UNION PACIFIC DIRECTORS AT WORK.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—At a meeting of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad to-day it was voted to give each holder of 100 shares of Union Pacific stock the right to subscribe for one block, costing $1,000 and consisting of 1,000 Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and four shares of Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern stock. Rights will be worth about 1.96, it is estimated.

The question of consolidation of certain branches of the Union Pacific system with the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth system was referred to a committee of Directors to report at a full meeting to-morrow. The books of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern and of the Union Pacific it is expected will be closed Jan. 4.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Attorney General Miller yesterday appointed Charles H. Aldrich of Chicago a special assistant attorney of the Department of Justice, to have charge of suits to be instituted against a number of subsidized railroad companies under the provisions of the act of Aug. 7, 1888, for failure to comply with requirements of the laws under which they were chartered, in respect to the maintenance and operation of separate telegraph lines, and in respect to reporting to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Suit has already been instituted at Omaha under this law against the Union Pacific Company.

The Eastern Minnesota yesterday announced the lowest schedule of rates ever made out of St. Paul for a like distance. The rates quoted are to points in Eastern Canada and New-England, and the tickets read over the Eastern Minnesota, the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, and the Canadian Pacific. They were placed on sale yesterday, and the sale will be continued until the 22d inst. The return portion will be good until Jan. 8. The rates for the round trip to some of the principal points are: Toronto, $20; Montreal, $23; Boston, $24, and Quebec, $26 50.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia Midland Railroad held at Alexandria, Va., yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected: President—R. Logan Seeley. Secretary—W. H. Marbury; Assistant Secretary—A. J. Rank; Directors—George Parsons, John H. Ioman, J. C. Maben, John McAdoo, New-York; E. E. Meredith, Brandsville, Prince William County, Va.; L. P. Mason, Charlottesville, Va.; Joseph Wilmer, Rapidan, Culpeper County, Va.; the Hon. John S. Barbour, John W. Burke, Alexandria, Va.; Alexander D. Payne, Warrenton, Va.; Charles M. Blackford, Lynchburg, Va.; C. O. Holland, Danville, Va.; Claude A. Swanson, Danville, Va.; J. T. Lovell, Front Royal, Va.; James B. Pace, Richmond, Va.; E. D. Christian, Virginia.

Every railroad centring in Buffalo was represented at a meeting there yesterday to form a Car-Service Association. General officers in nearly every instance were present. The pivotal point in such an association is an agreement by the different roads to charge a fixed rate for cars held in service by consignees after a reasonable time has been given to unload. It was decided to charge $1 a day per car after forty-eight hours from delivery. Edgar Van Etten, Division Superintendent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, was elected Manager, at a salary of $3,000.

A Mitchell (S. D.) special to the St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer Press* yesterday said that the committee appointed by the railroad conference Tuesday night met yesterday morning and drafted articles of incorporation for a railroad from Forest City in Lyman County, 100 miles, and to be known as the Omeha and South Dakota Railway Company. The road is to be built from Forest City to Omaha via Blunt, Mitchell, and Yankton, and to be capitalized for $5,000,000. The directory consists of seven members. Six are from South Dakota and one from Lockport, N. Y.

At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, held at Richmond, Va., yesterday, John H. Inman was elected President, Vice George S. Scott, resigned. An official of the road, alluding to Mr. Scott's declination to continue longer at the head of the company, said: "In his letter Mr. Scott says that he proposes making an extended trip to Europe, and, in view of this protracted absence from the country, considered it best to decline re-election as President."

The annual meeting of the Maine Central Railroad Company was held in Portland, Me., yesterday afternoon. The report shows gross earnings of $3,828,201; net earnings, $1,313,546; increase in net income, $132,992; surplus for the year, $300,-250. The following directors were re-elected, except Darius Alden, deceased, whose place is filled by Payson Tucker.

The ill-fated Rome and Decatur Railroad came into Wall-street notice again yesterday. It was up at auction, and J. B. Newcombe & Co., the brokers, bought it, paying $882,000 for it. This is the road that two years ago literally went into bankruptcy of the Stock Exchange firm of Grovesteen & Pell.

An action for $50,000 has been begun against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by Frank Sheldon, a live-stock dealer of Smith's Basin, Washington County, N.Y. Sheldon was injured last April in a train wreck at South Chicago. He was permanently crippled.

Representative Kerr of Iowa yesterday introduced a bill proposing to amend the inter State commerce law so as to prohibit the transportation into a State of articles which the railroads within the State are forbidden to transport.

The contract for building a new railway, wagon, and foot bridge across the Missouri River at Sioux City, Iowa, has been let. It is for the Pacific Short Line Company, and will cost $1,120,000. The work will be begun at once.

The New-York Locomotive Works at Rome, N. Y., have completed six heavy mogul engines for the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, all of which will be equipped with the new Beals steam power driver brake.

MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL ELECTION AND BANQUET LAST EVENING—LIST OF OFFICERS.

The International Medico-Legal Society held its annual meeting and election of officers at the Hotel Buckingham at 7:30 o'clock last night. Clark Bell presided, and read a paper on "Hypnotism." Another paper on "The Proper Province of Medical Expertism," was read by Judge Charles G. Garrison of the New-Jersey Supreme Court. He said that the function of the medical expert had been greatly misunderstood in American jurisprudence, but was really of great importance. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Clark Bell.
Vice Presidents—W. W. Godding, M. D., Albert Bach.
Corresponding Secretary—Moritz Ellinger.
Secretary—Emily Kempin.
Assistant Secretary—William L. Bauer, M. D.
Treasurer—E. W. Chamberlain.
Chemist—Prof. H. A. Mott, Jr.
Trustees—W. Davies, Frank H. Ingram, M. D., E. W. Chamberlain.
Permanent Commission—Judge C. G. Garrison, Prof. F. B. Wolsse.
Librarian—Emil Loewy.
Assistant Librarian—G. Bettini De Moise, M. D.
Curator and Pathologist—Frederick Peterson, M. D.

Vice Presidents for the States, Territories, and Provinces—Alabama, Judge H. H. Somerville, Montgomery; Arkansas, P. O. Hooper, M. D., Little Rock; Austria, Prof. R. Kraft-Ebing, Vienna; Belgium, Dr. Vieuitreax, Brussels; California, W. W. McFarland, San Francisco; Colorado, Charles Ullman, Denver; Connecticut, Dr. Henry P. Gelb, Stamford; Dakota, Judge William H. Francis, Hamilton; Delaware, Gov. T. S. Biggs, Distriet of Columbia, Judge M. V. Montgomery, Washington City; England, W. L. Orange, M. D., Brighton; Florida, Dr. King Wyllie, Sanford; France, Judge Barbier, Correspondent Le Droit, Paris; Georgia, Augusta; Illinois, Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, Elgin; Indiana, W. B. Fletcher, M. D., Indianapolis; Iowa, Dr. Jennie McCowen, Davenport; Kansas, Dr. Brown, Salt Rock, Gaiden City; Kentucky, Dr. D. W. Yandell, Louisville; Louisiana, Dr. Joseph Jones, New-Orleans; Maine, Judge L. A. Emery, Ellsworth; Manitoba, Prof. H. Ausbrey, Winnipeg; Maryland, Dr. Hamilton Hall, M. D., Baltimore; Massachusetts, E. J. Cowles, M. D., Somerville; Michigan, Victor C. Vaughn, Ann Arbor; Minnesota, the Hon. C. H. Davis, St. Paul; Missouri, Judge E. L. Thomas, St. Louis; Mississippi, Dr. C. A. Rice, Meridian; Montreal, Daniel Clark, M. D., Toronto; Nebraska, Prof. Frank S. Billings, Lincoln; Nevada, S. M. Bishop, Reno; New-Brunswick, Judge L. J. Palmer; New Jersey, Hon. Samp-hire, the Hon. Daniel Barnard, Franklin; New-Jersey, Gov. R. S. Green, Elizabeth; New South Wales, George A. Tucker, M. D.; New-York, Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, 64 Madison Avenue, New-York; Prof. Frank G. Ogston, Dunedin; North Carolina, Eugene Grissom, M. D., Raleigh; Ohio, J. Scott, M. D., Cleveland; Pennsylvania, the Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Philadelphia; Rhode Island, Henry E. Turner, M. D., Newport; Scotland, W. W. Ireland, Edinburgh; South Carolina, Judge Simon Nicholl, Charleston; Tennessee, John H. Callender, M. D., Nashville; Texas, the Hon. Gustave Cook, Houston; Vermont, Dr. J. Deaner, Brattleborough; Virginia, Dr. James D. McIntire, Williamsburg, Washington, ex-Gov. Watson C. Squire; Wisconsin, S. B. Buckman, ter. M. D., Mendota.

At 9:30 P. M. the members went down to the Marlborough Hotel, where they had their annual banquet. Presid-nt Bell occupied the chair on the occasion, and the regular speeches by Judge Gildersleeve, Gov. Biggs of Delaware, Mrs. A. M. Thomas, Dr. Lucy M. Hull, and others. Fräulein Paula was present and sang. A violin solo by V. Kuggo and a vocal solo by J. Steger followed.

A CLUBHOUSE CAUSES TROUBLE.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Judge Holmes of the Supreme Court heard this morning the case of the Attorney General against the Algonquin Club, a proceeding in which it is sought to compel the defendant to make material alterations in the construction of its beautiful building on Commonwealth-avenue, on the ground that its present design violates a restriction in a deed of the Commonwealth, which was the former owner of the land on which the clubhouse stands.

The Harbor and Land Commissioners, who bring the suit, want the court to order the defendant to cut away that part of the lower story of the building which is between the bay windows. This proposal is not agreeably received by the members of the club, who urge that to do this would be a serious defacement of the building, and ruin its design. The dead of the Commonwealth provides that bay windows may be placed on buildings if they are set back a certain distance from the avenue and have a base not exceeding eighteen feet.

In the lower story of the Algonquin Club, the bay window is all right, but on the first story there is no depression between the bays, the entire front of the building being on a line. As the order would not only work havoc with the design of the building, but would cost a good deal and probably make the clubhouse an eyesore to the neighborhood, the decision is awaited with more than ordinary interest.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

An explosion occurred yesterday in the State Arsenal at Buffalo, N. Y. Janitor James Mills and his assistant, Adam Zahn, were loading blank cartridges, when, from some unknown cause, 400 cartridges exploded. Mills was badly burned about the head and will die. Zahn's face and head were badly burned. The building was much damaged.

Ex-Congressman Joseph Lemao of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was stricken with apoplexy Tuesday. He was at first thought to be dead, but after being taken home recovered somewhat, and is now alive, but with little hope of his final recovery. Mr. Lyman was a member of the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses.

A heavy through freight train from New-York for Oswego broke in two on the New-York, Ontario and Western Road near Central square Tuesday night. The rear end crashed into the first, completely wrecking the locomotive and five cars.

Near Memphis, Onondaga County, N. Y., yesterday morning the rear cars of a West Shore freight train jumped the track and were wrecked. Three boys were stealing a ride between the cars, and one of them, John Cumuand of Memphis was killed.

The Worcester (Mass.) Woolen Mills, formerly the old Artisatic Mills, one of the largest plants in this country, were sold at public auction yesterday for $62,300. They were bid in by A. W. Smith of Providence, representing the creditors.

Samuel Tragdon, a life convict in the Fort Madison Penitentiary, Iowa, has been pardoned by Gov. Larrabee. He was convicted of murdering a companion shortly after the war who cheered for Jefferson Davis.

Mr. W. H. Trowbridge, a prominent citizen of Danville, Va., was run over yesterday by an electric street car and seriously injured.

Tall Clocks.

From all who are furnishing large city or country houses the new cabinar chiming clocks are deserving of special attention. The bells possess a sweetness and permanence, or unchangeablaness, of tone hitherto nontainable. Clocks may be had with full chimes of these bells, or with a single bell only, for the hour and half-hour strokes, as may be desired. Cases of oak, antique oak, and mahogany, of designs not elsewhere obtainable; or cases will be made to order, at scarcely any increase of cost, to harmonize with interior work of hall, when such correspondence in style is wanted.

Theodore B. Starr,

206 FIFTH-AVENUE, FRONTING MADISON-SQ.
1,126 BROADWAY, } Between 25th & 26th Streets.

DEBATED BY DOCTORS.

THE HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY INDORSES ITS HOSPITAL RESOLUTIONS.

A special meeting of the County Homeopathic Medical Society was held last evening in the reception room of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital to further consider the position of the society in relation to the Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital controversy. The society at its previous meeting had adopted resolutions calling upon the Commissioners of Charities to reorganize the hospital staff.

At the meeting last evening Dr. George S. Norton, President of the society, occupied the chair. Dr. J. Montfort Schley reviewed the history of the controversy and moved that the former resolutions be indorsed.

Dr. Timothy L. Allen seconded the motion. He thought that the action taken by the society was justified by the history of the hospital. It was a homeopathic institution, and the public held the society responsible for the management of it. The question having been raised as to what constituted a homeopathic physician, he thought all members of the society in good standing could claim that honor. A homeopathic physician, in his opinion, was none the less one because he occasionally gave a purgative, hypodermic injection or indulged in other allopathic practices. Dr. Allen went further than this, saying that he would never oppose the affiliation of the society with the allopathists. Such a union, he thought, would prove of mutual benefit, and the two schools could still retain their separate organizations. The Medical Board, in his opinion, should limit the staff of the Ward's Island Hospital to members of the society.

Dr. Rankin, a member of the Medical Board for five years, said he agreed with the liberal views of Dr. Allen, and in all his experience he had not known the staff of the hospital to conflict with these ideas of practice. He could not understand the object of the resolutions.

Dr. Schley gave a more complete review of the history of the society's action covering a period of nine months. Dr. George M. Dillow also made a statement to justify the society. He was supplemented by a review of the minutes of the society read by Dr. Charles Deady, the secretary. Dr. Dillow took the Medical Board to task for not working in the interest of the society.

Dr. E. M. Kellogg asked if the society had a list of volunteers for places on the hospital staff. Dr. Schley read a dozen or more names, including his own. Dr. Kellogg asked the list to the resolutions. This was carried.

Dr. Doughty moved to add the name of Dr. Egbert Guernsey to the list. This motion was carried, with a few dissenting voices. Then Dr. Allan wanted to know by what authority Dr. Doughty asked the society to vote for Dr. Guernsey.

"Not by any one's authority, but in the cause of justice," was the reply. Dr. Doughty said Dr. Guernsey was a member in good standing and had experience in the hospital.

The amended resolutions were indorsed by a viva voce vote, but the President entertained a request from Dr. Dillow for the yeas and nays. Sixty-nine votes were cast, 63 for and 6 against the resolutions, those voting in the negative being Drs. E. Guernsey Rankin, A. J. Bigelow, Gregory, Van Valzah, Charles McDowell, John H. Thompson, and C. W. Cornell. Dr. Robert E. McMurray declined to vote and another member was excused.

Dr. Dillow intimated that charges would be preferred against Dr. Guernsey, and he would be tried by the Judicial Committee of the society. A committee of five was appointed to carry the resolutions to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Dr. Dillow read a series of resolutions setting forth the position of the society in relation to the Ward's Island Hospital, and then, at his suggestion, further discussion and action were deferred until the next meeting.

AMATEUR ATHLETES.

The tug-of-war teams of Columbia College pulled interclass contests last night in the Berkeley Gymnasium, 19 West Forty-fourth-street. The teams were made up as follows:

Seniors—Beckwith, anchor; Douglas, 3; Cairns, 2; Hart, 1. Juniors—Miller, anchor; Norris, 3; Robertson, 2; La Farge, 1. Sophomores—Rice, anchor; Walker, 3; Durham, 2; Jackson, 1. Freshmen—Prince, anchor; Fied, 3; Knight, 2; Kitchell, 1.

The agreement was that the Freshmen should pull the Sophomores and the Juniors shout it out with the Seniors. The result of three was necessary to win, and the Sophomores and Freshmen conceded the college championship to the winner of the Junior-Senior pull. The Freshmen won two straight heats in eight and two and one-half inches, respectively, and three pulls between Juniors and Seniors resulted in a victory for each and one tie. These latter teams will pull again soon. The '91 men were week from training down to 600 pounds, the limit, and consequently had hard work in withstanding the strains of their efforts.

The final bouts of the Amateur Athletic Union's boxing and wrestling championships will take place at 8 o'clock this evening in the Metropolitan Opera House. Two thousand five hundred tickets have been sold. As trials and byes which may be necessary will be held in private so as not to bore the spectators, athletes are expected to report at the Opera House as early as 7 o'clock. The Board of Managers of the union will meet this afternoon in the Oriental Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street.

T. P. Conneff, the great distance runner of the Manhattan Athletic Club, is very ill at St. Vincent's Hospital, where he was taken yesterday morning from his room, at 341 West Forty-first-street. He contracted a severe cold on Dec. 6, which settled on his lungs, and late last night it was reported that he has little chance for recovery. He is one of the greatest runners of the present day.

The Berkeley Athletic Club's Board of Governors met last evening in the clubhouse, 19 West Forty-fourth-street, and elected twenty-eight new members. Among them are Herbert and Victor Mapes, A. S. Yoshurgh, and H. Shipman, Columbia College athletes.

The Board of Governors of the Manhattan Athletic Club decided last evening at a meeting held in the clubhouse, 524 Fifth-avenue, to postpone the selection of a man to fill the present vacancy on the Board of Trustees until the next meeting, which will be held next week.

In the New-York Athletic Club's pool tournament in the gymnasium Mr. Paletto defeated H. Booth by a score of 50 to 40, and H. S. Whiting defeated J. W. Carter by 50 to 47.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire, which originated in the two-story brick building at Norwich, Vt., Tuesday, owned by M. H. Harstow and occupied by E. W. Olds as a general store, destroyed that building and Olds's entire stock of merchandise. D. W. Bowlby's two-story hotel and James Cornier's two-story dwelling and outbuildings were also burned. The loss on the store building is $2,000; insurance, $1,000. Olds, on stock, $9,000 and has $4,000 insurance. Bowlby's loss is $4,000 and his insurance $3,500. Nearly all the hotel furniture was saved. Cornier loses $1,000 and has $1,500 insurance. The Post Office, which was in Olds's store, was burned, together with all its contents.

Three time kilns, one known as the old Cobb kiln, the others belonging to White & Case, together with Tibbett's sail loft and about two hundred and fifty feet of the trestle work of the Lime Rock Railroad, Maine, and seven railroad cars were burned yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. The fire was of incendiary origin. The aggregate loss is $18,750, divided as follows: White & Case, $10,000; insurance, $2,500; Cobb Lime Company, $2,000; insurance, $1,000; the trestle work on the railroad, $5,000; insured. The loss on the cars burned is $1,750.

A fire occurred in Tuskegee, forty miles east of Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday night. A whole block of brick and frame stores was burned and most of the goods in stock were destroyed. The Masonic Lodge and Post Office were in the burned block, but the mails and stamps on hand were saved. The loss is estimated at $25,000. The insurance is very small.

The storehouse of E. Delano, at Middleport, N. Y., containing $4,000 worth of agricultural machinery belonging to Postmaster F. Hinchey of that town, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The total loss is $5,000, on which there is $2,000 insurance.

Eight business houses in St. Lawrence, forty miles west of Huron, S. D., together with their stocks, were destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at $20,000, with less than $6,000 insurance.

A fire yesterday in the storeroom of Dunnett & Pell's lumber yard, 24 Tompkins-street, caused a loss of about $600 to the stock and building.

Last evening a fire broke out in the furniture store of David Finelite, 428 Grand-street, and about $1,200 damage was done.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Executive Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League dined at Clark's, in Twenty-third-street, last evening, after which they held a meeting, at which the results of civil service reform were thoroughly discussed. George William Curtis presided and the following members of the committee were present: The Hon. Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, William A. Aiken of Norwich, Conn.; A. R. Macdonough, Silas W. Burt, William Potts, Everett P. Wheeler, Edward Cary, Russell Sturgis, Charles W. Watson, and Ira Bursley, of New-York; William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, Morrill Wyman, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., and William Cary Sanger of Brooklyn. The meeting was to take action on the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League held in Philadelphia last October, and the determination reached by the committee was with reference to what the league recommends the association to do, and what the association will do, and what the league would do itself. The Executive Committee determined to turn its attention to two specific things. First, to carry out resolution No. 4, which is as follows:

"That the several monthly papers published in the interest of civil service reform be requested to have at least one article in each issue for December and June next devoted to the subject of Congressional action relative to the reform, and to send marked copies of such issues to persons whose names shall be furnished them by the Executive Committee of the league; the actual cost of publishing such additional numbers to be defrayed by the league, and that the several associations be requested to promote the circulation of these papers, especially among those who are not members of such associations.

Secondly, through a committee appointed last evening, to undertake a thorough examination of the condition of the national civil service for the purpose or ascertaining what has been the effect of the administration of the civil service law, and also what changes have occurred in the service, what removals from and appointments to offices, and the extent of those changes and their character. They will also endeavor to collect as far as possible the facts attending such removals from and appointments to offices, including both the unclassified and classified offices in their investigations, and will call up individual cases to determine the fact whether removals were made for unfitness or other causes, or were made to serve party political ends. The appointments will also be followed up in a like manner. Complete investigation will be conducted in a strictly non-partisan manner. The committee will open an office in Washington as soon as possible, and will employ the help necessary to accomplish their aim. The Hon. William Dudley Foulke of Indiana will be Chairman of the committee, and his associates will be the Hon. Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, Richard H. Dana of Boston, and the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh of Philadelphia, the majority of whom were enthusiastic supporters of President Harrison during his campaign.

JEFFERSON CHANDLER TALKS.

HE IS A CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—The Hon. Jefferson Chandler is a candidate for the United

SERVICES OF THE MARINES

A CORPS THAT HAS MADE AN ENVIABLE RECORD.

OPPOSITION AMONG OFFICERS TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GREER NAVAL BOARD.

The recommendation of the Greer Naval Board to withdraw marines from duty aboard naval vessels, having in view the ultimate disbandment of the corps, is meeting with pronounced opposition in naval circles in and about New-York. Officers of both the Marine Corps and the line of the navy are freely discussing the proposed innovation. The sentiment expressed is almost universally one of disapprobation.

Prominent officers scout the idea that Congress will entertain any such proposition, and many line officers are of the opinion that to withdraw marines from on board the cruising ships would result in seriously crioping the efficiency of the forces afloat. Marine officers are very outspoken in their expressions concerning what has been done by the Greer board. "The thing can't be done," says an officer. "Let it once be attempted, and the Marine Corps can show sufficient cause for its retention by reference to its past work and its present duty."

The proposition of the Greer board, as recommended in its report to the Secretary of the Navy, provides for the assignion of marines to guard duty in naval stations alone, but inasmuch as this same guard duty can be performed, so it is reasoned, as well by civilians employed as watchmen, the function of the Marine Corps becomes no longer an essential one. The last report of the Colonel Commandant of the corps has a recommendation for an increase of the present number from 1,800 men to over 2,000. At the same time it was recommended that the Marine Corps have assigned to it the working of the main portions of the secondary batteries aboard ship. But the Greer board has wholly ignored this recommendation of the Colonel Commandant.

In point of organization the United States Marine Corps is as old as the navy itself. Indeed, it antedates the organization of the regular navy, for provision was made for it in 1775. It was then provided "that two battalions of marines be raised, consisting of one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, and other officers as usual in other regiments." But it was also provided in the organization of the Marine Corps of that date "that particular care be taken that no persons be appointed to offices or enlisted in said battalion but such as are good seamen or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required.

The regulations which cover this early organization of the corps are, with few exceptions, in force to-day, except in that provision which makes reference to the enlisted men being at the same time seamen. Until recently all appointments of officers in the corps were made from civil life, but the act of Congress of August, 1882, provided that thereafter all vacancies be filled by graduates of the United States Naval Academy. Since the passage of this act there have been enough resignations, retirements, and dismissals to fill the entire grade of Second Lieutenant, and also a few numbers in the grade of First Lieutenant, with Naval Academy graduates.

The marine guard of a man-of-war has long been known as "its backbone." To fully appreciate the force of this expression it must be known that within recent years the navy of the United States has been made up of quotas of every nation in the world, and that in the larger ships are often found crews containing elements exceedingly heterogeneous and reckless. There seems to be little doubt that all the foreign soldiers enlist in the navy of this country solely for the pay. Captains of merchant ships hailing from North of Europe countries do not get any higher than that given to our able seamen, while a American, any where, the seaman ratings. In some of these North of Europe merchant ships receive from $5 to $7 a month. In consequence the inducement to enlist in the navy of the United States is a very strong one, so frequently ships are crowded with applicants for enlistments.

To give some idea of the extent to which foreigners have been taken in the navy, it may be remarked that the crew of the Shenandoah, which sailed out of Boston harbor on her first cruise, represented twenty-one different nationalities. One of our cruising ships in the home squadron, less than two years ago had, out of a crew of 250 men, only two natives of naturized American seamen.

Under such conditions it becomes absolutely necessary to interpose a "bulwark between the cook and conoroate." The Marine Corps, from a navy point of view, is seaman's best protection, and at the same time a factor of strength to the officers of the ship. No matter how ready foreigners were to enlist as seamen, they rarely applied for enlistment in the Marine Corps. In fact, the English compose about the only foreign element in the Marine Corps, and these men have, as a rule, been either in the Canadian or Australian army or Great Britain. The discipline taught them in their own service makes them good material; but with this exception the American marines are almost to a man either of native extraction or of Irish descent. To-day I can correspond properly to an equal number of infantry troops taken out of the army. They are organized, clothed, and equipped very much as soldiers of the land forces, and their preliminary instruction is usually the same. For these reasons they become qualified for duty with either the army or navy, and therefore are of double value to the country.

In their duty as guards aboard ships the marines have never been found wanting, and no body of men in the service of the United States has more claim upon the Government's recognition than has this corps. In their war service the marines have taken both a prominent and conspicuous part. With the attack on New-Providence, one of the Bahamas, early in 1777, the war career of the United States Marine Corps may be said to have begun. In this engagement the attacking force, consisting of 300 marines and landsmen under the command of Major Nichols, captured the fort and other defenses, and secured large quantities of stores. Throughout the Revolution the marines continued to do most active and efficient work, but not until the affair of the Bon Homme Richard did they come into conspicuous notice. In this engagement 120 marines participated on the American side, and fought most gallantly.

Next one hears of a party of marines, under command of Gen. Eaton, marching from Alexandria to Derne, nearly 600 miles through the north of Africa, being employed much after the fashion of the British camel brigade of the present day. The American flag for the first time was planted upon a fortress in the old world when Derne was attacked and captured. Again in the fight between the Guerriere and the Constitution, the American marines received particular notice during the "repeiling of boarders," and so on throughout the long lists of engagements in which figured such vessels as the Macedonian, Hornet, Essex, Shannon, Chesapeake, Lawrence, Constitution, Cyane, Levant, President, and Endymion, the same credit was due to the operation of this corps.

In the battle of New Orleans, and again in the operation before Baltimore and later at Norfolk, the marine contingent to the navy made creditable showing. In the interval between 1815 and the Florida war they were called upon, among other things, to quell a serious revolt in the Massachusetts State Prison; to act against Spanish pirates in the West Indies and Malays in Sumatra, and to guard private and public property at the time of the great fire in New-York, (1835,) for which they received the thanks of this city. When Indian hostilities broke out in 1836, the marines doing duty on shore were gathered together and sent to the front. During the operations subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities the marines lost forty-eight men.

The Mexican War record of the Marine Corps is an especially fine one. The marines were present at the capture of Monterey, San Francisco, and Mazatlan. The forces employed on the Pacific coast belonged in the details from the Pacific squadron, and besides the capture of the above places, participated in the actions of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Jose, and San Guaymas. The forces in the East participated at Matamoras, Tampico, Frontera, Tabasco, and Vera Cruz. The 120 men selected from all corps for the storming of Chapultepec was led by Major Levi Twiggs of the marines.

After the Mexican war the marines came into prominent notice in the operations in Japan, and in a few years later some of these same Mexican veterans were marching through the streets of Yeddo to the same music that they followed into the city of Mexico. Next comes an account of an engagement between 40 marines and some 300 natives of the Fiji Islands. The natives had murdered two American merchants, and the marines were sent ashore to inflict punishment. This they successfully succeeded in doing to the eminent satisfaction of the American commanders in those waters.

But the history of the Marine Corps up to this time is as nothing compared with the record during the recent civil war. Every engagement participated in by the larger naval vessels and most of the smaller vessels was shared in by the marines. The corps was increased to some 2,500 men during this time, but at the close of the war the force reverted to its usual number. It met heavily in the war.

The last fighting done on foreign soil was in Corea in 1868. This was in punishment of an attack made by Coreans on two American merchant ships. The present Major Tilden of the Marine Corps had charge of some 200 marines, and with a slightly larger number of blackjackets attacked a fort held by 2,000 natives and succeeded in carrying it, after killing or wounding 200 of its defenders. During the bombardment of Alexandria a few years ago marines protected American property during the time everything was running riot. The affair on the isthmus of Panama, in 1885, necessitated the calling of all the marines available in the country to New-York within forty-eight hours. Not the slightest hitch occurred, and several hours before the time was up 600 marines were aboard the Pacific Mail steamer en route to the city of Colon.

The trouble with the Marine Corps is that it is not kept up with the times. New drills and new system have for many years been needed in its organization, but the efficiency of the corps has never been open to the slightest questioning. The British have made a most powerful factor out of their marines, and this country can do likewise if it will give the men the drills and practice that are necessary to keep them up to modern requirements. It remains to be seen whether Secretary Tracy will adopt the recommendations of the Greer board or those of Col. McAuley. If navy officers be consulted, they will be found to advocate the latter course.

THE BEECHER STATUE.

IT IS NEARLY READY FOR CASTING AND IS SAID TO BE UNSATISFACTORY.

The statue of the late Henry Ward Beecher, now being made by J. Q. A. Ward and destined to occupy a site in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is about ready for casting, but the relatives and friends of Mr. Beecher are said to be very much dissatisfied with it. According to one it bears no resemblance at all to the great preacher, the position is a very awkward one, and the clothes are so put on as to lead one to think that Mr. Beecher must have been a veritable dude. Many are complaining because they have not been invited to see the plaster cast at all, notwithstanding they were among Mr. Beecher's nearest friends, and contributed liberally to the fund for the erection of the statue.

Dr. Searle, who knew Mr. Beecher for more than twenty-five years and attended him in his last illness, said yesterday that the only resemblance of the family who had seen the statue was Col. William C. Beecher. The widow of the dead preacher had not been invited to look at it, and had not done so. Dr. Searle said that he went to Mr. Ward's studio on his own responsibility. "I was disappointed in the statue," he added. "The right side is good enough, but the features were poor. Of course I could recognize the face as that of Mr. Beecher, but the likeness is not a good one. The trouble is probably due to the fact that the photograph from which Mr. Ward worked was taken in a poor light, and the left side suffered from that defect."

Col. William C. Beecher, the only member of the family now in Brooklyn, said last night that he had heard nothing about dissatisfaction, but he admitted that he felt hurt because none of the members of the family had been requested to look at the work. "The committee may be waiting until the statue is cast, but I must say that the family should have been asked to see the work before it is cast and beyond correction. If any criticisms are to be made they should come before it is too late. I saw the clay some months ago, and it was very crude then. Recently I heard that the cast was soon to be made, and I sent a request that I should be informed of the date so that I might be present, but I have received no reply."

The Rev. Dr. Hall and Mr. Hunrichs of the Statue Committee could not be found last night. Another member of the committee said that the idea had been to wait until the bronze statue was cast before inviting any one to see it. He thought the family and near friends of Mr. Beecher were apt to be very critical, besides being unable to judge of the merits of a statue of such heroic size as the one of Mr. Beecher.

THE "FOURTH AGGREGATE."

IT IS NOT SOLID, LIQUID, OR GASEOUS, SAYS PROF. GUNDLACH.

The Association for the Promotion of German Literature and Art in America held its second meeting last evening at the New-York Mannerchor Hall in East Fifty-sixth-street. The lecturer of the evening was Prof. William Gundlach, who read a paper on what he termed the "fourth aggregate," a fine subtle matter not composed of atoms, which permeates and envelopes the three other aggregates, solids, liquids, and gaseous substances. The lecturer dwelt some time on the atomic theory, and on the conditions under which atoms attract and repel each other, and spoke of the theory of the limited stratum of the atmosphere above the earth's surface, beyond which lies an airless expanse of space.

If there were absolutely nothing beyond the atmosphere, argued Prof. Gundlach, the rays of the sun's heat and its heat could not reach the earth, for they must be transmitted by some medium. The power of attraction exerted by the sun and other heavenly bodies must also be transmitted through some medium, and of this medium the lecturer believes to be this fourth aggregate.

Prof. Gundlach held that no matter how hard any substance may be the atoms never lie so close to each other as not to admit of far her contraction. In fact, they can never really touch each other. Between these atoms permeates this fourth aggregate space.

The meeting was then entertained with instrumental and vocal music. Miss Alice K. Hore gave a piano solo and Secretary G. J. Edelheim sang a selection from Mendelssohn. President J. Juraschek made a humorous speech, and Karl Simons read translations of "Three Blind Mice" in German.

BIG LAND PURCHASES.

AN ALLEGED SCHEME TO MOVE THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The region of mud known as New-Utrecht, L. I., is just now in the throes of a land boom. The old estates down there are being purchased by syndicates desirous of establishing suburban resorts, and during the past fortnight over $300,000 have changed hands as a preliminary step. Sixty-six acres between Ovington-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street and the old Lott estate were bought yesterday by J. H. Skillman for $100,000. He represents a New-York syndicate. A company is to be formed and the tracts of land are to be converted into building lots and a large number of cottages erected. Among the other heavy purchasers are Leonard Moody, H. D. Campbell, T. H. Johnson, and W. L. Dowling of this city, and the Prospect Land and Improvement Company.

It is said that the Cortelyou estate, which was sold a week ago by Edward Egolf, had been resold to a New-York syndicate, who will take steps to get rid of it to the Federal Government as a site for a navy yard. A Brooklyn real estate dealer asserted positively that such a plan was in progress, and that Congress would be presented with a bill providing for the sale of the present Brooklyn yard and the establishment of a new one on the Cortelyou estate. He said that some Wall-street men and some New-York politicians were interested in the matter, but he declined to give any names.

LITERARY NOTE.

The recent change in the New-York *Ledger* is very significant in that it presents for consideration the interesting question, What is the most popular periodical literature of to-day? Instead of a large paper of eight pages such as it has been in bygone years, the *Ledger* is now issued in a compact, elegant form of sixteen pages, and instead of being filled with stories "to be continued in our next," its columns are brilliant with articles of popular interest from the pens of many of the best writers. This shows a marked progress, and is an encouraging state of affairs. There is another chance for the *Ledger*, the object of which is not so apparent. While the quality of the paper used is more expensive than formerly, and the cost of illustrations has been greatly increased, the price of this *Ledger* has been reduced from $3 to $2 a year. Is this a thrust at the cheap paper-book literature that is flooding the market? Whatever may have been the moving cause for this reduction of price, it is certainly a change that is greatly to the advantage of the *Ledger's* vast circle of readers.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Representative Cutcheon of Michigan yesterday introduced a bill for the relief of the retired list of the army. It provides for the division of the retired officers into two classes—first, those retired after forty years' service and over sixty years of age to be known as the unlimited class; and, second, all other retired officers limited to 400. Those officers eligible to the first class are to be transferred to it from the limited list, and the Secretary of War is authorized to retire other disabled officers until the second list is full.

Commander Charles H. McGregor has been ordered to duty as Inspector of the Fourteenth Lighthouse District: Lieut. William Braunersreuther as Instructor at the Lindsley Institute, Wheeling, W. Va.; Pay Director Caspar Schenck to the Navy Pay Office, Boston; Lieut. Thomas Perry as assistant to the Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District.

Lieut. Commander Holman Vail has been detached as Inspector of the Fourteenth Lighthouse District, and ordered to settle accounts; Lieut. W. I. Chambers, from the Navy Yard, New-York, had ordered to the Petrel; Pay Director Edward May, from the Navy Pay Office, Boston, and ordered to settle accounts.

The following officers have been examined and recommended for promotion: Ensigns F. M. Bostwick and R. M. Hughes, Assistant Surgeons L. W. Kite, O. D. Norton, and Eugene Potter, Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Roche, and Ensign O. N. Wood.

Mr. Cutcheon also introduced a bill providing for the appointment of Second Lieutenants in the United States Army from the most meritorious members of the United States militia and graduates of schools having military instructors.

The records in the cases of Assistant Surgeon Charles P. Henry and Boatswain Alexander Mack, who have been recommended for retirement from causes incident to the service, have been submitted to the President for his action.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Coupon fours, $2,000, $3,800, and $3,000, at 127; registered fours, $100, 000, $3,000, $20,000, $300, and $1,000, at 127; registered four and a halfs, $9,000, $7,000, and $900, at 114.

BALL PLAYERS EXPELLED

THE BROTHERHOOD DOES NOT WANT DESERTERS.

DENNY, GLASSCOCK, AND THE OTHER MEN WHO BROKE THEIR CONTRACTS SUMMARILY DEALT WITH.

At the recent meeting of the Baseball Brotherhood the action of the players who signed contracts or agreements to play in the new League and then deserted was discussed. Their course was severely condemned, and in order to show the feeling that exists against the men who broke faith with their fellow-players it was resolved to expel the offenders from the organization. This was done yesterday, when the following circular was issued:

Whereas, Every member of this organization took upon himself a solemn obligation to abide by the will of the entire Brotherhood; and,

Whereas, On a proposition submitted to each chapter last July it was decided for good reasons to withdraw in a body from the National League; and,

Whereas, On the strength of this mutual agreement the players all signed contracts to that effect with other employers, who have already gone to great expense; and,

Whereas, The following named, under circumstances and for reasons that bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honorable player, have since made known their intentions of violating their oaths and contracts; therefore be it

Resolved, That we should and hereby do expel from the Brotherhood of Ball Players the following named: Glasscock, Clarkson, Denny, Miller, Beckley, McKean, Beatin, Buckley, Boyle, Clements, Gleason, Schriver, Sommers, Mulvey, and Delahanty.

John M. Ward, T. J. Keefe, Edward Hanlon, John Strieker, Edward Andrews, Arthur Irwin, Fred Pfeffer, Dan Brouthers, James H. O'Rourke, George Wood.

"We were compelled to adopt this course," said a prominent member of the Brotherhood yesterday. "When men sign an agreement to do certain thing and then break that agreement there is nothing left for us to do but to adopt the course that we have on this occasion. Personally I am opposed to blacklisting or expelling anybody, but we must make examples of the traitors who sold themselves for League gold. Take, for instance, Denny and Glasscock. They are good ball players, and they claim that they have never been paid all that they were worth. Their claim was a just one, and it was for the purpose of assisting them and others of their type that the Brotherhood was organized. In New-York the players have always been treated fairly and justly and we had little or no cause for complaint. Our salaries have been far above the average, and every pay day our wages were ready for us. In other cities the case was different. The men were poorly paid, particularly in Indianapolis, fines were imposed, and in some instances they did not get all of their salaries. If there should be a break anywhere it should be expected in this city. But the Giants are men. They have kept their words and they are as solid as the rock of Gibraltar."

Manager Mutrie was spoken to on the subject last night. He said that he could hardly believe that the Brotherhood would begin to expel men so early, but as he put it, ball players are liable to make many mistakes. Mutrie does not think that the ball players are as solid as many suppose. "Mike" Kelly, he claims, would have signed a Boston League contract if the club would have agreed to pay him what he asked. His price was $1,000 in excess of the amount offered.

"Mike" Tiernan, the clever right fielder of the Giants, has not signed a Brotherhood contract yet. Last season he received $2,500, but he wants $3,500 to 1890. This, he says, is O'Rourke's salary, and he thinks that he is worth fully as much as that player. Under a rule passed by the Brotherhood the salaries are based on the figures of this year, and it will be a difficult matter to grant the Jerseyman's request. Tiernan is a dyed-in-the-wool Brotherhood man and he wants to play with the boys.

INDOOR BASEBALL.

The first of the series of games of baseball of the Indoor League referred to in THE TIMES a few days ago was played in the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment last evening. There was a large crowd in attendance and among the number were many ladies. The spectators were mostly dyed-in-the-wool baseball "cranks," who plan for the time when baseball can be seen 365 days a year.

Companies E and F were the contestants, and the former won by 3 runs. It was a late hour before the game started, and on that account only four innings were played. In the future games will be restricted to an hour-and-a-half limit. Some pretty plays were made last evening, and the contestants were warmly applauded. The hors of Company E led both in batting and fielding and won by the appended score:

COMPANY F.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	COMPANY E.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Daglon, p.....	1	0	1	2	2	Brown, 2b...	0	1	1	1	0
Baker, c. f....	1	0	2	0	0	Hall, c.....	1	0	2	2	0
Th'mson, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1	Nash, s. s....	2	0	0	1	1
Lotz, c. f....	1	0	0	2	0	Hollwood, p.	1	0	1	2	0
Snellgr've, c.	0	0	7	8	6	Sweeney, 1b.	1	0	4	1	0
Whalan, s. s.	0	0	0	1	1	Kirby, c.....	2	1	8	3	2
Blowvelt, l. f.	1	0	0	0	0	Crane, l. f...	1	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b....	1	0	1	3	1	Ap'gato, r. f.	1	0	0	1	0
Crehan, 1b...	1	1	4	0	2	Cozzens, c. f.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.....	8	3	12	14	10	Total.....	11	5	12	8	5

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Company F.....	2	1	0	5	8
Company E.....	1	3	1	6	11

Earned runs—Company F, 1. First base on errors—Company F, 2; Company E, 9. Left on bases—Company E, 2. Three-base hits—Baker, 1. Two-base hits—Brown, 1. Double play—Snellgreve and Thompson. Wild pitches—Daglon, 2. Passed balls—Company F, 4. Passed balls—Snellgrave, 3; Kirby, 2. Umpires—Mr. J. O'Connell and Mr. John Allen. Time of game—One hour and ten minutes.

SHORT STOPS.

Clubs are already arranging for the season of 1891. The Princeton Nine has arranged to play the New-Yorks April 10 and 15, the Athletics, April 3; the Newarks, April 12, the Staten Islands, April 13; the Bergen Points, April 18; the Cuban Giants, April 17; the Detroits, April 20. Games have also been arranged with the University of Pennsylvania, with Rutgers College, and with the Jaspers of Manhattan College.

The Rochester Club was incorporated yesterday with the Secretary of State by Henry Bunker, Walter S. Lee, Adolph Eberhardt, William C. Herzberger, and Conrad W. Zimmer, all of Rochester. Its capital is fixed at $8,000, divided into eighty shares of $100 each.

Tom Burns of Chicago has got through refereeing in the Inter-State Polo League. The pay was not enough to induce him to remain. He was a great favorite with the players and the public, and was as good as the best. His successor has not been appointed.

A meeting will be held on Jan. 4 to form a new Rhode Island State League. Clubs will be entered from Westerly, Woonsocket, River Point, and Pawtucket, and from Providence if that city is not represented in the Atlantic Association.

The Dartmouth Baseball Association has secured Artemr Irwin to train the nine. A tax of 50 cents on the college has been voted to buy two furnaces to heat the baseball cage in which the nine is to practice.

James Donnelly, who last year played third base and captained the Detroits, the champions of the International League, was engaged by Manager Leadly to play at Detroit next season.

Ryan of Chicago is playing second base for the Browns on the Pacific slope.

SHELLEY, THE POET'S SON.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

When I first saw Sir Percy Shelley, whose death is announced this morning, he had not long been married to the charming Mrs. St. John, who, as Lady Shelley, made Boscombe so delightful a home. Both husband and wife had a veritable cult for all that concerned the great poet. The staircase of their house was lined with panels painted by Sir Percy illustrating the various periods in the Mediterranean sojourn elicited with his father's life—Spezzia, where Mrs. Shelley and Mrs. Williams so anxiously awaited the returning travelers; Lerhorn, where Shelley had been to visit Leigh Hunt, and the intervening strip of shore where his body was finally washed up and burned in the presence of Byron and Trelawny. Sir Percy showed me the drenched, discolored volume of Sophocles found in Shelley's pocket, the other eleven, bound in fair white vellum, being placed close by in significant contrast. I was also shown a little miniature of Keats from life, but composed long after his death, from various fondesque portraits, which was sold by his two surviving sisters to really recall their brother's habitual expression. Sir Percy was as unlike his father as two men could well be: sturdy and squarely built, he looked like an Admiral of the Fleet; his face, too, had the artistic taste, and probably inherited his ornamatic faculty from his mother, the daughter of Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft.

HOW THEY SWINDLED EMIGRANTS.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Daily News.

The Galician emigration case, after having been interrupted one day by the extraordinary snowfall, continues. The examination of the accused brings to light the fact that Loewenberg sold to the poor emigrants passage tickets worth from 100 and 150 florins. One man says he received 10 florins for throwing a stone at a rival agent, and another asserts that one of the accused had tried to bribe him to commit perjury. In consequence of this statement the court resolved to detain the principal accused separately during the whole time of the proceedings. A railway guard confesses that he received 5 florins per head for the emigrants whom he delivered up to Loewenberg's agency.

A FORTUNE FOR THE POPE.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily News.

Baron Lilienthal, who has left 2680,000 to the Pope, was of Jewish origin, and made a good deal of money in the Union Générale speculation. A member of his family was associated with the late Cardinal Antonelli in the Roman railways. The Baron was a great admirer of the Comte de Chambrud, whose candid and loyal disposition, he said, disproved his own experience of human nature. His bequest out to render the Pope personally independent of Peter's pence. It is believed that the will will be disputed, on the ground of undue influence.

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NEW YORK LEDGER

to every reader of this advertisement who will cut out of any paper in the United States, and send to the address below, the advertisement of any illustrated paper or magazine containing so much high-class matter for so little money as the following advertisement of the New York Ledger for 1890 announces:

STRANGE TIDINGS FROM UNFREQUENTED LANDS. A series of eight articles by Herbert Ward, the companion of Stanley in Africa. These articles will cover five years' adventures in Africa, and they will be illustrated by sketches made by Mr. Ward on the spot, and by photographs taken by him in Africa. These pictures will throw much light upon the manner and customs of the hitherto unknown cannibal tribes of Africa.—Rev. E. R. Young, the celebrated missionary, will furnish fifteen articles on the experiences and adventures of himself and his wife during twenty years' residence in British America, twelve hundred miles north of St. Paul.—Leo Hartmann, Nihilist, writes twelve sketches showing how the intelligent people of Russia are becoming Nihilists in consequence of the despotism of the Russian form of government.

ILLUSTRATED SOUVENIRS. SENT FREE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS. The first of these souvenir supplements will be a Poem by John G. Whittier, illustrated by Howard Pyle, and engraved by H. Wolf, E. G. Tietze and E. A. Clement. The next souvenir will be a beautifully illustrated poem by James Russell Lowell.

SERIAL STORIES BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. Continued stories will be contributed by such wholesome and captivating authors as Frances Hodgson Burnett, Anna Katharine Green, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Robert Louis Stevenson, Col. Thomas W. Knox, Albion W. Tourgee, Prof. W. C. Kitchin, Robert Grant, Frank H. Converse, Harold Frederic, and others.

CONTINUED ARTICLES. These articles were written especially for the "Ledger" by writers whose reputation and capability establish them as the persons most eminently fitted to treat that particular subject assigned to each.—The Hon. George Bancroft contributes three articles on The Battle of Lake Erie, beautifully illustrated.—Hon. Henry W. Grady furnishes six articles on The Wonderful Development of the New South.—James Parton contributes a series of articles on Incidents in the Life of Andrew Jackson.—Rev. John R. Paxton, D. D., contributes six articles on Experience in My Army Life.

POPULAR INFORMATION. Throughout the year the "Ledger" will contain hundreds of sketches of popular information which will supply an amount of beneficial information that will be of inestimable value to those who are in search of something instructive and useful.—Prof. J. H. Comstock, of Cornell University, will contribute a series of six useful papers on the study of insects. Prof. Comstock treats of bugs that are useful to the agriculturist, as well as those that are destructive. He points out in the clearest scientific way how to destroy the pests of our fields.—Prof. Alexander M. Stevens will explain the manners and customs of the Moki Pueblos, a peculiarly strange tribe of Arizona Indians.—Dr. Felix L. Oswald is, by special arrangement, contributing a series of popular scientific sketches, embracing the observations of the writer during his investigations into the unfamiliar phenomena of natural history and occult science.—C. F. Holder contributes an extended series of articles on singular aspects of animal life on sea and land. His articles are brimful of information.

SHORT STORIES COMPLETE IN EACH NUMBER. Hundreds of illustrated short stories will be given during the year from the pens of such familiar and fascinating authors as Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren, Col. Thomas W. Knox, The Marquise Lanza, Margaret Deland, Julian Hawthorne, Harold Frederic, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Clara Whitridge, George F. Parsons, Marion Harland, Mary Kyle Dallas, Amy Randolph.

IMPRESSIVE PAPERS. These papers are a medium through which the readers of the "Ledger" will be entertained by many of the most eminent men of the day. The benefit derived from these articles will in itself compensate any one for the price of the "Ledger."—Murat Halstead contributes a series of papers on The Journeyings of a Journalist, being the experience of the author during his travels Around the Globe.—Rev. Dr. McCosh, ex-President of Princeton College, furnishes a series of papers on the present state of religious thought and development, entitled On the Border Land of Religion.—Hon. George Bancroft tells of A Day Spent With Lord Byron.—Prof. Eliot Blauvelt explains how Egypt fell into a state of ruinous distraction, consequent on the decline of the Roman government, and how every species of barbaric rudeness superseded the refined habits of the people.—Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field contributes a paper on The Lopez Expedition, the first of a series of articles descriptive of thrilling historical episodes.—Many other highly impressive papers are in preparation by M. W. Hazeltine, E. L. Godkin, Rev. Dr. John Hall, James Parton, Prof. W. C. Kitchin, Rev. Emory J. Haynes, and George Frederic Parsons.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES. Six articles will be contributed by Miss Parloa on American Cookery, explaining why it is imperfect, and giving some ways by which it may be improved and economy practiced.—Dr. Julia Holmes Smith will write a series of articles on Common Sense in the Nursery, offering valuable suggestions concerning the care of children.

OTHER FEATURES. The "Ledger" will also contain Historical and Biographical sketches, Poems, Ballads, Travels, Adventures, Science Items, Answers to Correspondence, and a vast quantity of matter interesting to the household.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Edward R. Knapp, a stationer at 60 Broadstreet, was arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of swindling preferred by Celia V. Gallagher of 430 West Twenty-eighth-street. Miss Gallagher states that she was employed as clerk by Knapp and deposited with him $150, which sum was to be returned to her when she should leave. She did leave his employ in March last, but has been unable so far to collect the $150. Knapp pleaded not guilty and refused to say anything about the case. He was held for examination on Dec. 23.

Among the immigrants who arrived yesterday on the steamship Thuringia from Hamburg was a Russian woman named Meike Mankausky, who was destined with her four children, as she was penniless. She says that she had started for Montreal, and had mortgaged all her goods in order to obtain $200 to pay for her ticket to that city. On board the vessel she was told that she had been swindled by the agent who had sold her the ticket and that it would take her only to New-York.

Funeral services over the body of Miles W. Goodyear were held yesterday afternoon in the Grand Lodge Room, in the Masonic Temple, on Twenty-third-street. The services were conducted by S. J. H. Hawes, Master of United States Lodge; W. H. Smith, High Priest of Manhattan Chapter, and Alex. H. Ralston, Commander of Morton Commandery, No. 4. Samuel W. D. Crist, Deputy Commander of Cerneau Consistory, No. 1. The interment will be in New-Haven.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 27, F. and A. M., for the ensuing year at the election held Tuesday evening in the lodge rooms in the German Masonic Temple: Herman Stiefel, Master; P. C. Palster, Senior Warden; Charles Adams, Junior Warden; Frank Chapman, Secretary; S. Feuchtwanger, Senior Deacon; Israel Fisher, Junior Deacon; Samuel Prince, Chaplain, and Myer Elkus, Trustee.

Supervisor Kenny reported to the Board of *City Record* yesterday that it would be impossible to furnish the first two months' supply of stationery to the departments on time if contracts had to be made as usual. He was empowered to purchase the supplies for the first two months himself and make contracts for the other months.

The Hamilton College Alumni residing in and near the city will hold their annual reunion at the Hotel Brunswick to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by President Henry Darling, Dr. Peters, and others of the college Faculty, Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Ellis H. Roberts, John Jay Knox, Elihu Root, and others.

Louis Noil, a German bookbinder, sixty years old, who for six years past had lived alone in a room on the fourth floor of the tenement house 288 Broome-street, committed suicide there yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He had been sick and unable to work for several days.

Frederic Villiers, the war artist and correspondent of the *London Graphic*, will lecture on "Warfare of the Future" to-morrow evening in Association Hall at Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. He will illustrate his remarks with a series of stereopticon views made from his own sketches.

THE TIMES has received $10 from George W. Folson of Lenox, Mass., for the widow of Patrick Sullivan, the fireman employed by the Manhattan Electric Light Company, who was killed by an electric shock at the works on Avenue B near Eighteenth-street last Saturday morning.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin will lecture to the Young Men's Association of the Congregation Ahawath Chesed in the vestry room of the building at Fifty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue on Thursday evening, Dec. 25. A musical and literary programme will follow the lecture.

Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Gen. Horatio C. King as referee of the defunct Metropolitan Transit Company, which some years ago was organized to carry on an underground system of transit under Broadway.

M. A. Sutherland will deliver an address on "Drying Grain and Waste Products for Feeding Purposes" this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, in Astor-place, before the Polytechnic section of the American Institute.

The New-York City Assembly of the Academy Association will hold its quarterly meeting at 49 West Twentieth-street this evening at 8 o'clock. Several interesting papers will be presented.

The students of St. Francis Xavier's College will produce the melodrama "Guy Mannering" in the college hall at No. 16 West Sixteenth-street on Thursday evening, Dec. 25.

BROOKLYN.

The Grand Army of the Republic Executive Committee of Queens County is actively pushing the project of having the national flag displayed on every public school building in the county during school hours, and hopes to be able to influence the State Legislature to pass a law making the display of the flag obligatory upon the school authorities.

William Sommerville, alias "Blonde Bill," whose trial for forcibly entering Mrs. Harriet Morris's house and stealing $1,200 worth of jewelry, has occupied the attention of Judge Moore and a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, since Monday, was convicted last night of burglary in the third degree and grand larceny in the first.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Last year the Westchester County Board of Supervisors appropriated $3,000 for the relief of indigent soldiers and sailors. This year they appropriated $2,000, which has stirred up the Grand Army men, who yesterday appeared before the board and stated that they found $3,000 entirely too little, and now to be cut down to $2,000 was crippling them too much. The vote by which the $2,000 was appropriated was then reconsidered, and the matter laid over until next Monday.

Mount Vernon is to have district messenger and burglar alarm service in connection with a telephone central office. The Board of Trustees has given a franchise to a company to go to work. The people think the burglar alarm branch is particularly necessary one in view of the many burglaries that have recently occurred there.

Charles Pattison, editor and proprietor of the *Westchester County Reporter*, published at White Plains, has sold the establishment to Edgar C. Nichols of Webster, Mass., and he took possession yesterday.

The Orpheon Musical Association of White Plains will give its annual concert this evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

At the annual election of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club the following officers were elected: Commodore—Samuel W. Morford; Vice Commodore—James T. Donnelly; Secretary and Treasurer—James B. Weaver; Regatta Committee—Norman A. Browo, Augustus W. Haviland, and Edward Bussell; Reception Committee—William A. Cole, Frederick Wikoff, and Dr. Edwin Field. Secretary Weaver has sent a challenge to the Orange Lake Club to sail for the new gold challenge cup presented to that club by Mr. Vae Nostrand. The North Shrewsbury Club has been notified that its challenge to sail for the challenge pennant of America, now held by the Passon River Club, has been received, and that it will be the first to be considered.

Over $1,000,000 is invested by Monmouth County people in trading vessels. The latest addition is a 240-ton four-masted schooner, the keel of which was laid at Bath, Me., Tuesday, by Capt. Asher Curtis of Manasquan. The vessel is to cost about $85,000, and will be launched May 1. She is to be equipped with steam power to hoist sail, steer, haul lead and discharge cargo. Among the owners are United States Senator Rufus Blodgett, Capt. Charles H. Velsntine, Long Branch; the Hon. H. S. Little, Capts. William and George Bailey, O. H. Brown, Capts. James and Asher Curtis of Manasquan. The vessel will be commanded by Capt. Curtis.

The death from typhoid fever of Miss Clara Foster of Bergen-place, Jersey City Heights, has drawn attention afresh to the prevalence or the disease in the south Bergen section of the city. Within the last week there have been three deaths from the disease in the vicinity of Miss Foster's home. The County Board of Health decided yesterday to set an investigation on foot as to the sanitary condition of the loc

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
APARTMENTS TO LET—6TH PAGE—6th col.
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HOTELS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—6TH PAGE—6th col.
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STORES, &c., TO LET—6TH PAGE—6th col.
TEACHERS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
THE TURF—6TH PAGE—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—VICE ADMIRAL.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—AS YOU LIKE IT.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—TWELFTH NIGHT.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—TRANSATLANTIQUE VAUDEVILLES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—AFTER DARK.
HARDMAN HALL—At 3:30—LECTURE.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—RICHELIEU.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE — At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—RICHARD III.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
8 TO 12—A FAIR REBEL.
THE CASINO—At 8—REMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light rains, followed by clearing weather.

There is nothing much more difficult to get at than the exact truth in regard to the detail of the civil service in the Federal Government. All appointments and removals made without reference to the Senate go upon no record, and the motives for them cannot be ascertained officially or authoritatively. Those made with the consent of the Senate are made in executive session, behind closed doors, and are necessarily also without official record beyond the bare fact that they are made. The Executive Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, which met in this city last evening, appointed a committee to report upon the working of the civil service law within the classified service, and, as fully as possible, upon the methods prevailing outside the classified service—that is, in appointments made without examination. The Chairman of the committee is Mr. W. DUDLEY FOULKE of Indiana; with him are associated Mr. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE of Maryland and the Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS of this State—all three of whom were supporters of Mr. HARRISON in the late canvass—and the Hon. WAYNE MACVEAGH of Pennsylvania and RICHARD H. DANA of Massachusetts, who, though formerly ardent Republicans, have of late years been independent. It is the intention of the committee to establish headquarters in Washington and to make a careful, patient, and entirely nonpartisan investigation of the wide subject referred to them. In all cases appearing to need explanation information will be sought directly from the appointing officer and his appointee, as well as from other sources. The character of the gentlemen composing the committee, as well as the fact that the majority of them have so recently been directly connected with the Administration party and are in sympathy with its avowed purposes, are guarantee enough of the impartiality of the committee.

Judge DAVID J. BREWER was yesterday confirmed as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to succeed the late STANLEY MATTHEWS, but from the profound secrecy of the Senate Star chamber oozed all the information any one could desire as to the opposition to him, including the names of the eleven Senators who voted against confirmation. There was nothing very serious in the objections urged against the appointment, and yet so far as they went they did show some blemish in the judicial soundness and impartiality of Judge BREWER'S record of the Supreme Court ought to be one whose course has been above the reach of even such comparatively trivial criticisms of his conduct as a Judge. Still Judge BREWER'S fitness for his new office is far greater than that to which his predecessor could lay claim at the time of his appointment, and there is no reason to doubt that he will fill the place creditably, though it may be true that his appointment was intended to be a snub to another Judge who is very distinctly his superior. The President has shown himself capable of making so important an appointment from as low a motive as that which has been attributed to him in this case.

The need which the Republicans of the House of Representatives so sorely feel of strengthening their slender and uncertain majority is not calculated to promote deliberation in considering contested election cases or fairness in deciding them. The committee which has these cases in charge received authority by a resolution adopted yesterday to sit "during the sessions of the House." It was intended to give it authority to work during the recess, but the prospect of a troublesome opposition from the Democrats induced a change of plan. The purpose seems to be to hurry up a number of cases and get them acted upon before the rules are adopted, so as to give the Republicans a "working majority," which they do not appear to have at present. But any arbitrary or manifestly unfair conduct in deciding contested election cases will only add to the causes of distrust and opposition to the party outside of Congress which will be laid up against the time of the new Congressional elections next year. The Republican Party is hardly in a position to resort safely to any very high-handed proceedings.

The blithesome pursuit of throwing good money after bad is not left to the heirs of imaginary English estates. It is the sport of a considerable number of persons who have grown gray holding stock in the Keely motor and waiting for the inventor to produce a result sufficiently practical to enable them to "unload." Perhaps some of them may have derived some comfort from the mystical but promising words spoken by the bopeful KEELY at the meeting of his stockholders in Philadelphia on Tuesday. It appears from these remarks that he is at present concerned with the graduation of his provisional engine, which has not gone on so fast as he could have wished, and he cannot now tell when it will be completed, but he is in a position to state that when it is completed a real engine will be ordered, and the building of the real engine "will be merely a matter of mechanical skill." There may be people so constituted as to derive comfort, if not meaning, from this assurance; and a holder of stock in the Keely motor must have accustomed himself by this time to be thankful for extremely small mercies.

The bill to establish a new navy yard at Algiers which has been introduced into the Senate is in accordance with the report made by the commission appointed nearly a year ago by Secretary WHITNEY, under an act of Congress to ascertain the most desirable location for such a yard on or near the South Atlantic coast or the Gulf of Mexico. The site chosen is on the Mississippi, opposite the lower part of the city of New-Orleans. The Government owns a reservation there of 384 feet river front, running back 2,880 feet. But some addition to this would have to be made by purchase. Were the advantages of the Louisiana site as unquestionable as are those of the Puget Sound site for the new Northwestern yard, Congress could hardly hesitate to push on the work. But the commission frankly says that "the spot is not an ideal one," although it adds that it is incomparably the best in the Gulf, and that its advantages so outweigh the disadvantages that no hesitation is felt in recommending it. Another site carefully considered was on the Atlantic coast not very far from Port Royal, and this latter point may be mollified by the supplementary recommendation to establish there a dry dock and a supply and coaling station. A new navy yard south of Norfolk is needed, and a site without drawbacks is rarely, if ever, found.

A PUZZLED SPECTATOR.

The London *Spectator*—a journal that tries harder, in good faith, to understand American politics than most English journals—while taking a very sensible view of the "state of the Union," as shown in the message of President HARRISON, is sorely at a loss to account for some of the facts stated or implied therein. It justly regards our general condition as one of enviable peace and prosperity, and, also with justice attributes it in great part to our peculiar geographical position, that exempts us from any reasonable fear of foreign war, and to the great resources that have been placed at the disposition of an industrious people. But it is puzzled at our recklessness in the matter of pensions and at the recommendation of "the Government" (Mr. HARRISON'S Administration is hardly "the Government" in the English sense of that word) "not only that protection be continued—that is, that the Nation be taxed in order that an aristocracy, the owners of shares in industrial speculations, should prosper—but that the system should be extended to the 'farm products' of the West." Still more is it puzzled at the recommendation of Mr. HARRISON and Mr. WINDOM that the tax on tobacco should be repealed, and of the latter to "make of the Government a huge shop for the purchase and sale of the merchandise called silver." It concludes: "As we have said, nothing can endanger the finances of a rich country with no army to keep up, with limitless cultivable or mineral land, and with a people who will for a time endure any taxation without complaint; but certainly it is not the financial wisdom of her statesmen which makes America so prosperous."

We are not surprised that these are things which try the ingenuity of foreign observers to explain, or that they should give but little credit to the financial wisdom of our statesmen. Yet it is easy to give less than is really deserved. It is true that the measures here recounted, and officers of our Government, are in themselves and in the present conditions foolish and mischievous. But they are survivals from a period when immense financial difficulties were met with much sagacity and courage. The protective taxes were originally mostly levied not for undue protection, but as offsets to heavy internal taxes for war purposes, and that motive was a just one. When the war closed the money that might and, as we believe, ought to have been devoted to the reduction of all taxation was first taken to remit internal taxes, which were the most obviously and immediately burdensome and vexatious, and then was devoted to the rapid payment of the bonded debt. That may not have been the best use to make of it. We do not think that it was. But it was only relatively bad, and some of its direct results were of the highest value. It established the credit of the country on a very firm basis, and it made short work of the spirit of repudiation to which the Democratic Party—to its shame—made an evil and base appeal when its attitude during the war compelled it to seek some new avenue to popular favor. Of course, this policy left the war tariff in full force, and no one can have a keener appreciation than we have of the mischief of its continuance, but though it seems a high price to pay for what we got, we are not prepared to say that it was too high; we are, on the contrary, by no means sure that it was not, all things considered, a low one. It is not quite a quarter of a century since the triumph of the Union over the rebellion. The debit side of our account in settling up the cost of that triumph is enormous, but, quite apart from the priceless value of the triumph itself, we do not feel sure that any other method would have been at once possible and better.

But what is probably the source of the *Spectator's* mental difficulty in explaining Mr. HARRISON'S policy is the natural assumption that it is really a policy sustained by the whole Nation, or even by a majority of it. That is not the case. Apart from the fact that the popular vote was larger against Mr. HARRISON than for him, it is well known that two, and possibly three, States of the Northwest were carried on the old war feeling of distrust of the Democrats, and would have voted against the Harrison policy had it been presented by itself, while New-York was carried by a "trade" between Mr. HARRISON'S managers and Gov. HILL. The Executive Government had to go, with the election, to one party or the other. In the House of Representatives, where popular sentiment is much better reflected, the Republican majority is very narrow, and will be found, so far as can now be seen, unavailable to embody the extreme views of Mr. HARRISON'S Administration in legislation. Protection will be continued for the present, because it requires a positive majority to overthrow it or any part of it, but there will be no aggravation of it. The silver question admits of a similar explanation. There is no evidence that a majority of the people are in favor of extending the coinage or of Mr. WINDOM'S plan, but the relatively small party that does is believed to be capable of deciding other questions by going with that one of the two chief parties in the country that will "do most for silver." Hence, both the great parties, being so nearly equal in strength, count the third party more or less. If either of the two had a secure hold on the country without the help of the silver men we believe that the question would be settled by the repeal of the Coinage act. In this, as in some other important matters, the country is in a transition state, but we are confident that its course is toward progress, and will be more rapid and more direct than our most benevolent foreign critics now imagine.

THE DOCK BOARD CHARGES.

The manner in which the recent so-called investigation of the Dock Department was conducted showed very clearly that its main purpose was to prepare the way for the removal of the two Commissioners who are not Tammany men, and thereby to place the control of the department entirely in the hands of the Tammany Hall organization. This view of the case is confirmed by the charges laid before the Mayor by the Commissioners of Accounts, directed only against Commissioners MATTHEWS and POST, and the notice promptly sent by the Mayor to those two gentlemen to appear before him to-day to answer to these charges and show cause why they should not be removed from office. The Tammany Commissioner, Mr. J. SERGEANT CRAM, who was appointed by Mayor GRANT last Spring, is not included, which makes the purpose of the attack all the more obvious. Though all the derelictions with which the board is specifically charged for the most part antedate his appointment, he ought to be called upon to answer to his own share of the responsibility for their continuance, if only to clear himself. On the so-called investigation he made a general protest of his inability to effect reforms because the other Commissioners were opposed to him, but there was no evidence to show that in the specific matters upon which these charges are based he made any effort to correct the alleged abuses. Unless he has an opportunity of showing that he did make such an effort and establishes that fact, he is by no means cleared of responsibility in the premises. It is evident that he is left out simply because he is not one of the men whom the Mayor desires to get rid of. A while ago he announced his intention of resigning, but said he would not do so in the face of the investigation. He wished to be vindicated first, but the investigation did not vindicate him, and the only way in which that object could be attained was by making the charges against the board as a whole and giving him a chance to clear himself of them. Not having that opportunity, we do not see how he can very well resign now.

The charges against Commissioners MATTHEWS and POST have a rather serious look on the face of them, and if sustained they might justify removal, provided an ample opportunity were given to explain the action to which they relate and that fiction. But it would be easy to formulate ugly-looking charges against almost any public officer by the process adopted by Corporation Counsel CLARK in directing the investigation before the Commissioners of Accounts. He picked up an instance here and there of pier-letting, a case or two of apparent laxity in the collection of wharfage, and the matter of the dredging contracts, examined witnesses in a way to put the worst possible face upon the case, without any opportunity of cross-examination, and then restricted the testimony on behalf of the department to suit his own purposes, and when he had got a semblance of a case upon which to base charges for a removal of the Commissioners he abruptly suspended the inquiry. The accused persons were thus put at a decided disadvantage, even if they have a full opportunity of making their answer before the Mayor. There they will probably be confined to the specific charges made, without any chance of offsetting them with a general defense of their administration, and with a hostile Judge whose interest and object it is to have the charges sustained they stand little chance of escaping removal, provided Gov. HILL is ready to give his consent. With the Governor it will only be a question whether he is disposed to help carry out the Tammany scheme of getting possession of the Dock Board.

It may be that these Commissioners deserve to be removed and that Commissioner CRAM is guiltless of any share in the offenses charged against them, but neither of these things is made clear by the investigation already held, and neither of them is likely to be made clear by the hearing before the Mayor. It is manifest that the whole proceeding is not in the public interest or in the interest of reform in the administration of the Dock Department. It is simply a partial and one-sided process, having for its object the removal of Commissioners who are either opposed to Tammany or of no use to it politically, and the substitution of Commissioners of its own choice. Of that the object is not an improvement of dock management so much as the control of the patronage and opportunities of the department for the political benefit of Tammany, has been shown by the failure to make a real investigation as a basis for reforms in the system and methods of the board. Consequently, whatever the result of this performance, it will not be entitled to public approval and support. It will not have been justified by the proceedings upon which it will be based.

PARNELL AT NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. PARNELL'S speech at Nottingham is not merely a conclusive answer to the charges of "ill health" and "seclusion" that the Tory press has been bringing against him since the more serious charges brought against him by the *Times* collapsed. It shows him to the best advantage, not more as a leader of the Irish people than as an advocate of Irish ideas to the English people. His moderation of speech, as far removed as possible from Irish extravagance, is calculated to be very effective with English audiences.

The gist of this speech is a determined rejection of the Tories even bringing gifts. The Irish policy of SALISBURY and BALFOUR is not very consistent, since it consists at once in coercion and conciliation. Of course, the main object of any English statesman in dealing with the local affairs of Ireland is to produce a favorable impression, not upon Irish opinion, but upon English opinion, and this is of itself a very good reason why English statesmen should not undertake to deal with Irish affairs at all. There is really no reason to doubt that the purpose of the Salisbury Government in enacting and in vigorously enforcing the Crimes act was to provoke "outrages" which would disgust the British public with Irish violence and thus secure the desirable end of keeping the Ministry in power and of obtaining a Unionist majority in the next House of Commons. The whole course of Mr. BALFOUR'S Administration indicates that this was the purpose of the Government. It was not attained. The Irish people under the direction of the National League showed far more self-control than they had ever shown before in like circumstances, and more than anybody would have supposed they possessed. The resistance offered to the enforcement of the law was for the most part passive and particularly difficult to deal with. It was so effective that the recent bye elections have shown that the project of giving local self-government to Ireland is far more popular in England now, in spite of the Protestant apprehensions about the Pope, than it was when the present House of Commons was elected. The people of Ireland have, in fact, shown that they possess the power of governing themselves as it was never shown before.

The conciliatory part of the Tory programme consists in giving the Irish what the English Tories think would be good for them and they ought to want. It includes a number of schemes for carrying out extensive public works in Ireland, and some suggestions, not yet officially adopted, for developing and diversifying Irish industries. It is a project for applying to Ireland the policy of *panem et circenses* that was found effective in ancient Rome and in modern Paris.

There is no doubt that a great part of the troubles of Ireland is economical rather than political. The island will not support even its present population exclusively by agriculture and the trade compelled by agriculture. A diversification of Irish industry is very much needed. The industries of Ireland were at one time much more varied than they now are, and it is one of the Irish grievances that during the period when protection was the British policy, the Irish industries were systematically and persistently destroyed by British legislation, in accordance with the demands of British competitors in those industries. Since their extinction, the political condition of the country has been too disturbed to tempt from abroad the capital necessary to revive them, while Ireland itself is too poor to furnish this "paternal" use of the power of government, as has been shown by the Galway the doctrine of "fair trade" has made among them, and a stretch of those powers toward the revival of Irish trade and Irish industries would not perhaps be warmly resented by the Conservative Party in England, while it would be the most tempting bribe that an English Government could offer to Ireland to acquiesce in English rule.

Mr. PARNELL'S speech at Nottingham is noteworthy because it is an emphatic rejection of this bribe, and because it gives conclusive reasons why, in the interest of Ireland, it should be rejected. The orator's right to speak for his countrymen has not been successfully challenged thus far in his career, and when he says that the Irish people will not accept any substitute for home rule it may safely be assumed that he speaks with authority. If Ireland were really at peace, there would be no difficulty about finding the capital for such industries as can there be prosecuted to advantage, but Ireland cannot really be at peace, nor investments in Ireland be safe or profitable, until Irishmen are allowed to manage their own local affairs. So that the economic troubles of Ireland are really political also, and for them also home rule is the most promising remedy.

THE EAST AFRICAN COAST.

The hanging of BUSHIRI practically completes the immediate work for which Capt. WISSMANN was sent to Zanzibar and clears the way for the resumption of German schemes of conquest and colonization. The pleasure which this news creates at Berlin may have been a little qualified by the evidence that Dr. KARL PETERS and his party were massacred by the Somalis; but as Dr. PETERS, though the most prominent of the founders of German colonies in East Africa, had in his Tana River expedition defied BISMARCK and irritated the British, his fate will be less lamented at London and will increase the Chancellor's prestige at Berlin. EMIN'S progress toward recovery is a subject of universal congratulation, while another rather promising piece of news is that young King MWANGA, who was driven from Uganda, his brother being made ruler in his stead, has marched back in triumph. MWANGA was infamous a few years ago for his horrible persecution of the Christian converts among his subjects, and the murder of Bishop HUNNINGTON crowned his atrocities. Yet before his dethronement he had turned over a new leaf, had recalled his edict against Christians, and had welcomed the English missionaries with honors unprecedented. It is said that his overthrow last year was due to the discovery by his guards of a plot he had formed to destroy them. At all events, his exile was followed by Arab supremacy, the burning of the English and French missions, and the flight of the missionaries. To the latter MWANGA wrote recently, predicting the triumph he has now accomplished, and promising them welcome should it occur; so that his restoration must be added to the stock of good news which has come after so long a story of disasters in East and Central Africa.

As to BUSHIRI, he certainly did not make war on all white men, but upon the Germans; and the native uprising which he headed was largely provoked by their overbearing ways. He was a chief of great influence, and stories are told of his personal protection of British missionaries and others, during the revolt, against the indiscriminating fury of his followers. The outbreak swept over the whole coast region, but WISSMANN had weapons which mere force of numbers could not resist, and also the money with which to enlist and arm native auxiliaries. BUSHIRI, who would have been called a patriot had he succeeded, suffered the ignominious fate which has been meted out to many another unsuccessful leader both in civilized and savage lands.

Now, accordingly, the way seems open for resuming the march of civilization from the Zanzibar coast toward the great lakes. It is evident that this will be one of the main routes for African commerce of the future. First, however, a clear understanding of British and German rights in that region would seem to be necessary. Up to half a dozen years ago England had matters pretty much her own way there, and then the energy of PETERS and his associates threatened to carry all before it for the Germans. Of late the British have been greatly strengthening themselves, aided by the strained relations between the Germans and the Sultan. The latter thinks the Germans do not pay him the revenue agreed upon, and that they try to shift on him losses arising from disturbances caused by their want of tact. Lately he has given to the British Company the administration of the ports of Lamu, Kismayu, Brava, Magadisho, and so on, so that its government now stretches along 700 miles of coast line from Warsheikh in the north to the Umba River in the south. The Germans contended for the possession of Lamu, the third port in importance in East Africa, commanding the trade of the Tana River; but it really belonged to the British, who controlled most of the trade of the port. Mr. STANLEY, on reaching Zanzibar this time, found British interests materially improved from their condition at his previous visit, when organizing his Emin relief expedition. But there is no reason to think that Germany and England will come into conflict in this region. Count HERBERT BISMARCK recently declared that Germany's policy there would go hand in hand with England's—"we will negotiate with the East Africa Company," he said, "in order to arrange for further action." The next ten years will be remarkable for the development of that coast and its communication with the lakes.

A Cabinet officer recently described the miseries to which he is subjected by visitors, who not only infest his department, keeping a crowd "of thirty or more" constantly waiting in his room, but coming to his house while he is at breakfast and at lunch time and even while, with the aid does not say specifically what are the errands that bring these people flocking about him like BROWNING'S bluebottle flies on the overripe pear, but we suspect their several purposes are much alike and much like that of the flies. We do not believe that there is any department of the Government in the legitimate business of which so many people take so eager, not to say so greedy, an interest. In fact, of the multitude he describes, the Cabinet officer says of one only that "his business was really important," which implies that that of the rest of them was not so. There is little doubt that ninety-nine of one hundred of the men who make this wretched man's life a burden come to him simply for patronage, not to secure the best men for the places, but the best places for their own men. But we should like to know what good reason the Cabinet officer has to complain. With the possible exception of the Secretary of War, every member of the Cabinet was chosen largely with reference to the distribution of patronage, and for that matter so was their chief, the President. It is they who need reforming.

SALMAGUNDI PICTURES.

For three days the Salmagundi Club will show in their rooms, at 121 Fifth-avenue, a number of oils, water colors, pastels, and drawings in black and white. Those are the work of members of the club. Last night there was a reception for members and their friends, and on Saturday night the exhibition will close.

Among the 117 exhibits there are few that are weak, and several that are of more than common beauty. Thus, Mr. Robert C. Minor exposes a landscape, which is by all odds the finest work he has achieved, many as are the beautiful landscapes which he has shown during the last five years. It is a shore view called "Midnight." The moonlight struggles through a sky full of clouds magnificently painted and pours itself upon the ocean. Foreground as well as distance is managed so as to accentuate the right effect. The mystery of the foreground is helped by certain trees, whose silhouettes come with a tragical effect against the brilliant expense of moonlit sea; their shape and their loneliness aid the impression of awe which such scenes give in nature. Two other contributions by Mr. Minor are in his better-known vein. The midnight landscape should be shown at the Academy or the Society of American Artists.

Mr. J. G. Brown has a genre picture which we may understand from its title to be the portrait of a seaside person who has reached the respectable age of one hundred and four. It is called "104 in the Shade." He sits in terry clothes in a boatbuilder's shop, or seaside cabin, and certainly does not look his age. But that is a peculiarity of many other very old people besides the famous Chevreuil. They are apt to be surprisingly young in appearance. This man appears about seventy. Mr. F. W. Freer contributes generously, no less than five oils and a charcoal outline from his studio. The charcoal head of a young woman is particularly good. The portraits of two pretty girls called "Marie" and "Peggy," respectively, are handsome works, but in "A Coquette" and "In Hiding" there is a suggestion of mechanical dexterity without real interest in the work; perhaps also an impression of too much facile prettiness, too much posing, too little thought. Three specimens of the work of Mr. C. N. Harris show that he has not yet learned to draw easily or to color with good taste. He takes long to escape from an awkward and in a sense coarse expression. There is a good nude in black and white, a "Rebecca," it is called, rather quaintly, for the Rebecca of the Bible and she of "Ivanhoe" can hardly be thought of otherwise than voluminously draped. An oil study of the nude with much good handling is contributed by Mr. Frederick Marsball. Another nude is a "Dove Charmer," by Mr. Walter Shirlaw, a woman of Rubens so far as her proportions are concerned, but with her ample charms tinged by the most curious green shades.

Some pleasant notes in oil of Rouen and Amsterdam are supplied by Mr. Robert F. Bloodgood, and bits from Paris and Chester by Mr. Carlton T. Chapman. In fine, the rooms of the Salmagundi are worth a visit to those who are looking about for a Christmas present or two in the nature of paintings by some of our young artists.

BRIGHT TALK ON DULL DAYS.

There is a gentleman on the top floor of the Atlantic Building who owns a black and white medium-sized dog. With the strength and time-preserving instincts of the other occupants of the building, this dog never walks up and down the stairs. When he wishes to go up or down the dog barks at the elevator landing, and the little boy drops his novel quicker than he would for the electric summons in order to carry the passenger who doesn't grumble because the car is so slow in coming, and who never says with a ghastly smile to the little boy: "How many drops have you taken today?" or "The ups and downs of your life are many," or "I suppose this is a special car."—*Providence Journal.*

A number of years ago a school exhibition was on the programme at Mukwanago, and on the night of the momentous event one of the little girls who was to have taken part in it lay dangerously sick at home. The doctor had just made his evening visit and hopes had once more almost hopeless, when her brother rushed into the house crying, "Mamma, mamma, where's the comb? I want to comb my hair to go to the exhibition." "Sakes alive, Joseph," she replied, "and your poor sister expected to die at any minute! There, take the comb and go along with yer. I do believe you had rather go to that old exhibition than to go to your own sister's funeral."—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

There is one thing on which people generally agree, and that is the weather. When you come out of the house in the morning to go to business you meet your neighbor and say, "The weather is a little milder." He will reply, "Yes; how's your family?" When you get to your store come one will say, "Good morning; quite cold again." You will reply, "Yes." A customer comes in and says, "Little damp this morning." You will reply, "Yes, quite damp," and so it goes all day. We never disagree as to the weather.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

A Wisconsin bank cashier, who is charged with complicity in robbing the safe, says that some mind reader must have learned the combination from him. We don't know how a mind reader goes about this sort of thing, but we suppose the first thing to do is to arrange satisfactory terms of division with the cashier.—*Washington Post.*

The decision of the Judge of the East Boston District Court that clothes must be made to fit in order to insure their being paid for is interesting. If the courts will now lay down the law that every man shall pay his tailor bills when his clothes do fit, the tailors will probably be willing to omit it square.—*Boston Herald.*

Police Judge—It seems, Gabe, that you have been here a good many times before—in short, that you are an old-timer! Uncle Gabe—Yes, Jedge, I is. I been here befo', an' I ain't gwine ter put myself down on de lebbul wid dese mushroom niggers an' loafers dat come here fo' de fust time.—*Harper's Weekly.*

It just shows on how little a reputation can be built. Achilles has come thundering down the ages as the model brave warrior, and yet everybody knows that being coldly safe as long as he kept his heels out of sight he very likely was too big a coward to run away.—*Baltimore American.*

Hostess—Miss Highsee, won't you favor the company with a song? Miss Highsee—Please excuse me, Mrs. Upjohn. You have all been listening to Patti for a week, and I have such a cold this evening I fear the contrast would be quite noticeable.—*Chicago Tribune.*

When Japan was opened to commerce her people picked up Western ideas so rapidly that they were called the Yankees of Asia. The new Brazil is adopting new ideas so fast that her people may well be called the Japanese of America.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"What are you going to get Christmas?" asked a very small girl of another small girl. "Oh, I always get a doll. Folks thinks that girls can't play with nuffin but dolls; but I should like a snow shovel, somethin' so I can go out doors all Winter."—*Hartford Post.*

The man who confines himself to borrowing trouble may not be considered wise, but he doesn't necessarily wear out $3 worth of shoe leather in a week in crossing the streets to avoid meeting friends.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Every community has its fools, and some are afflicted with fool fools.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The crank is becoming the curse of the country.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

PAN-AMERICAN OPERA.

Last evening was supposed to be what is known in the technical parlance of the "show" business as a "grand gala night" at the Metropolitan Opera House. The members of the Pan-American Congress were taken there and permitted to revel in the splendors of that most gala of all gala operas, "Il Trovatore." Persons who are given to the evil habit of going back of the returns may have disregarded the wise injunction of that operetta patriarch, Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., to "never mind the why and wherefore." There probably were disaffected people, known to the inner brotherhood as "kickers," who wondered why "Il Trovatore" was brought forward for the edification of gentlemen who come from countries where they pay Tamagnos $2,000 a night, and give $12 per orchestra chair to hear Patti, and where "Il Trovatore" is the formal civil service examination of tenors.

But if those persons had considered that the presiding genius at the performances of "Il Trovatore" at the Metropolitan is the prospective son-in-law of the President of the Pan-American Congress would they have presumed to make remarks? Certainly not. The proceeding was strictly in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. Pan-American opera was eminently the proper thing. Doubtless there were some features of the performance which were novel to our visitors, and perhaps in their secret hearts they did not approve of the Secretary of State's conception of the opera, but far would it be from these "most potent, grave, and reverend" Seniors to criticise the vigorous tempo policy of their talented President.

Beyond all doubt the visitors were delighted at hearing the effeminate and liquid accents of "La Bella Lingua Toscana" translated into the hardy consonants and diphthongs of the Teutonic tongue, and only an evil-disposed "kicker" would suggest that their care would have taken more kindly to an unfamiliar opera in the language of the Fatherland, or that a real German opera, such as the "Queen of Sheba," with its splendors of pageantry and pantomimic ballet, would have been a real novelty to them. But the Secretary of State is not up in this opera.

Perhaps, too, the Pan-Americans would have picked up an idea or two from hearing Lilli Lehmann sing, but they received with becoming demonstrations of great joy the magnum of Peruvian bark administered by Signor Perotti, and Herr Reichmann's Germano-Italian version of "Il Balen" was undoubtedly as good as anything ever heard on the slopes of the Andes. No doubt, too, the visitors, whose heads must have become somewhat muddled by the weather and the constantly changing kaleidoscope of sights, wondered why Frau Sentag-Uhl had left her voice at home, and whether Fräulein Betty Frank was not Pauline Hall in disguise. But all uncertainty in regard to the evening's proceedings disappeared when they heard Perotti's high C. Then they knew it was the same old "Il Trovatore" they had at home, though Germanized, Pan-Americanized, and Blaine-Dampreceized for cosmopolitan New-York's consumption. They must have recognized also the presence of the Pan-American idea—the pan part of it anyhow—in some of the work of the orchestra.

But whether our Southern friends were overjoyed at hearing the secretary of state's interpretation of "Il Trovatore" or not, it is undeniable that they regarded with unqualified awe the generous exhibition of the charms and grace of Mr. Ward McAllister's collection of social examples. It is probable that they have not before seen the attractions of American society so fully revealed nor heard the famous conversational brilliancy of the American woman so forcibly illustrated.

DAVID BIDWELL DEAD.

David Bidwell, the oldest and best known of the theatrical managers of the South, and the owner of the Academy of Music and St. Charles Theater, in New-Orleans, died in that city last evening in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in June, 1821, in the little town of Stuyvesant, on the Hudson, this State, and when but fourteen years of age started in at steamboating with his father, who was commander of one of the fine steamers of the Hudson River Association.

He was a clever little chap, and could play the violin, sing a song, or dance a flipflap with any one, so that he speedily became a great favorite with the patrons of the line. He kept at steamboating during the Summer season for about eight years, and during the Winter time he worked at ticket selling in the old-time New-York theatres.

In 1843 he fitted up and managed the Empire House, in Barclay-street, and later managed a larger saloon in Nassau-street. His brother, Henry Bidwell, was a prosperous ship chandler in New-Orleans, and in 1846 David went to that city to join fortunes with him. He soon grew tired of mercantile life, though, and four years later bought the famous Phœnix House, in which he made plenty of money.

Mr. Bidwell became connected with the theatrical business in 1853, when he and George Lawrason built the Amphitheatre, which was used for circus shows. He turned it into a theatre the following year, when the old Varieties burned down, and reëstablished it the Pelican. Dion Boucicault and his company were the first to play in it.

In 1856 Mr. Bidwell formed a partnership with Messrs. Spalding and Rogers, and renovated and renamed the building. He called it the Academy of Music, and it has ever since been one of the most successful theatres in the South. The firm soon made a name for itself all over the world, and was the first to start the circuit system (now so widely used) of sending stock companies from city to city to support stars and give complete performances. They had at one time, (1867-8,) six theatres in successful operation in New-Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, Mobile, Paris, and Havana.

Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Spalding, and Mr. Avery Smith conceived in 1867 the idea of the Great American Champion Circus, and after getting together at Albany, N. Y., a fine collection of gymnasts and riders, fine horses and animals they sent it over to the Paris Exposition. Mr. Bidwell had it in his charge, and he took the Parisians by storm. He had it on a great profit there for ten months and then took it to London, where the success was repeated. Mr. Bidwell fell sick at the close of 1868, and the show had to be brought back home.

He then dissolved partnership with Mr. Spalding and purchased the St. Charles Theatre in New-Orleans. He then became Grand Opera House lessee and managed all three theatres to his own and the public's profit. He gave up the Grand Opera House and the St. Charles Theatre management a few years ago, but was at the helm of the Academy up to his death.

Mr. Bidwell was called the Napoleon of managers, and was, with the exception of J. H. McVicker of Chicago the oldest active manager in the country. He was liked and respected by every one who knew him, and he was proud that his word was regarded as good as his bond. In his stock companies he brought together such stage people as Marie Wainwright, Joseph Wheelock, Barton Hill, Charles Wheatleigh, Minnie Monk, Charles Welles, Osmond Tearle, May Conway, and Luke Martin, and he gave the New-Orleans public many delightful treats.

David Bidwell was a man of a shrewd, kindly, and generous nature, and was looked upon by his theatrical friends who fell into difficulties as a sort of bank. He was a genial companion and delightful story-teller, and was a

FRANCE WELL SATISFIED

A REVIEW OF HER CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

THE BOOKS BALANCE WELL ON THE RIGHT SIDE—POLITICAL RESULTS THAT ARE LITTLE CONSIDERED.

The great centennial exhibition in Paris having now passed into history, a Parisian writer, Charles Yriarte, has balanced its books, in an exceedingly interesting and instructive article, which we find in *Le Figaro*. The profit account preponderates enormously, whether the mere question of money is considered, or thought is taken of the effects of the great show upon the internal politics of France and upon her external relations, particularly those with her neighbors of the triple alliance. The writer in *Le Figaro* recounts the obstacles and perils which confronted the enterprise when it was decided upon in July, 1886, and with a just pride dilates upon the splendid success finally achieved.

The disquieting episodes on the German frontier, such as the Schnaebele affair and that of Lang-Son, had greatly exasperated public opinion in France. Boulanger had begun to loom up as a possible man on horseback to lead France in her war of revenge, and it was not long before he became a factor in politics that threatened the republic. The great European powers refused peremptorily to participate in the exposition. And the hostility of the *salons* though exhibited only by an attitude of indifference, was almost as much to be dreaded as overt action.

CALCULATED TO DISHEARTEN.

On New Year's Day of 1888 official information was sent to the Senate that of the European powers only Greece, Switzerland, Norway, and Servia had accepted the invitation of France to take part in the coming exhibition. In 1867 France had seen defile before Napoleon III., in the nave of the Palace of Industry, at the opening of the exhibition of that year, Emperors, Kings, the Commander of the Faithful, the Princes of Europe, and official representatives of all the Governments of the world. What a disheartening contrast! But the invitations had been sent out in the name of France, and there could now be no withdrawal. Success must be achieved under penalty of national dishonor. The men in charge worked with resolute courage and energy. And on the day fixed France was ready proudly to open for her guests the doors of the most magnificent exhibition the world has yet seen. On the day of the distribution of the prizes of 1889, in the Palace of Industry, of all the national flags of the world only one was missing—that of the German Empire.

THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

The financial management of the huge enterprise is worthy of study. The Government, the city of Paris, and a society called the Association de Garantie signed a convention engaging to furnish to the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, who was to be Commissioner General of the Exposition, the sum of 43,000,000f. to constitute his budget. The Government agreed to give 17,000,00f., the city 8,000,000f., and the guarantee society 18,000,000f. This money, realized and at the disposition of the Commissioner General, it was agreed should be dispensed under the control of a commission of forty-three, upon which the three contracting parties were to be represented in proportion to the millions furnished by each. The society of guarantee was composed of the large railroad companies, and those of public utility, the societies of credit, banking houses, and some private individuals. To raise its quota of the budget fund this company opened subscription books, and in a very short time took in 22,000,000f.

SPENDING THE MONEY.

In the apportionment of the budget the sum of 31,650,000f. was set aside for the erection of the various buildings and for improving the parks, gardens, &c.; that of 3,350,000f. for the expenses of administration, and that of 5,000,000f. for working expenses. Of the 31,650,000f. it was estimated that 7,530,900f. would be required for the Eiffel tower, bell, 985,800f. for the central dome and galleries of the industrial exhibition, and 6,744,700 for the halls of the fine and liberal arts. The sum of 3,000,000f. was put aside for use in case of emergency. The management was so good or the first estimates so liberal that at the end of January, 1889, when most of the work had been done, and only the polishing and ornamentation remained, it was found that there was still on hand, exclusive of the sinking fund of 3,000,000f. alluded to, the comfortable sum of 3,232,300f. The financial direction was playing on velvet," to use an expression known to poker players, and a free bridle was consequently given to all engaged in putting the finishing touches to the work. Some 400,000f. was spent for medals, diplomas, and other prizes.

After all accounts were settled there remained on hand 3,000,000f. of the untouched sinking fund, 3,000,000f. of the excess of its quota taken in by the guarantee society, the society reserving 1,000,000f. as a compensation for its work and risks,) and 2,000,000f. from the sale of privileges of restaurants, cafés, &c. There still remains to take into this account the money yet to be realized from the sale of the exhibition buildings, &c.

THE PEOPLE SUBSCRIBE AGAIN.

These statements do not conclude the history of the financial management. The society of guarantee had turned into the budget fund 18,000,000f., the repayment of which it was engaged to improve. In turn it was to look to the exhibition receipts for its own indemnity against loss. Its representatives on the committee of forty-three succeeded in getting an order passed that no person whatever should be admitted free of charge. When one considers that 2,270,000 free admissions were issued to the exposition of 1878 it is not a far cry to imagine how unpopular this order became at its very promulgation. It made so fair to work mischief that toward the close of March, 1889, the Credit Foncier of France intervened with a proposition to issue 1,200,000 bonds of 25f. each, with twenty-five admission tickets, to be subject to a nominal tax, and the holders to participate in eighty-one lottery drawings, distributed over seventy-five years, and representing in the aggregate several millions, each bond to be redeemed at par on maturity. The Credit Foncier undertook to hand over to the Government 21,500,000f., instead of the 18,000,000f. received from the guarantee society. With this sum in hand the Government could release the guarantee society from its engagements, and at the same time untie its own hands and issue free tickets to all whom it might include entitled to them.

This proposition of the Crédit Foncier was accepted, and by April 15 the subscription was several times taken, the bonds being at a premium. The Crédit, after keeping its engagement with the Government, had on hand 8,500,000f. Of this sum 5,300,000f. was invested to assure the lottery money and for a fund looking to the final redemption of the bonds; the 3,000,000f. remaining was the profits of the company. By this new deal the Government, as has been seen, was the gainer by 3,500,000f.

WHO SAW THE EXPOSITION.

It is not known how many of the 30,000,000 tickets issued with the bonds of the Crédit Foncier were actually presented at the turnstiles, but it is known that from first to last 28,000,000 persons visited the exposition. On the opening day 111,000 persons paid to pass the turnstiles; on the closing day 590,000 fought their way within the inclosures. The attendance was the least on Friday, May 10. It is worthy of note that the popular superstition which regards Friday as an unlucky day seriously affected the receipts of that day until the end. On a single Friday, Aug. 2, curiosity got the better of superstition. On that day 330,000 persons went to the exposition to see the Shah of Persia. And they had reason. For that was the day the Shah's cowardice would not permit him to ascend the Eiffel Tower, and so made him a laughing stock.

The first month or so the people took possession of the exposition. From the latter end of May till near the end of June the Parisian man of the world took his turn, before going out of town. At this same period one encountered at the foot of the tower the world of Rome, Milan, Venice, and other European capitals. Near the middle of June the American colony began to pour in. July and August belonged to the wealthy provincials, to the republics of the equator, and to the United States. From the end of August until the middle of September families, native and foreign, made a practice of taking the children to see the sights. And then began a rush from the provinces, delegations of workmen and the wealthy, and the belated from all countries. At this time was noticed the absence of the middle classes. On the one side the aristocracy of the two worlds or such of them as had not appeared in May and June, sportsmen who had been enjoying life in the chateaux or engaged in the chase; on the other, the people of the province, the rural Frenchman, the peasant from afar, the speaker of *patois*, the man who does not know how to walk on a pavement, the forester. These two waves mingled without either losing its identity.

The wonderful features of the exposition, its manifold attractions and novelties, need not be alluded to now, for they have long since been a thricetold tale—translated, too, into all the tongues. The magnitude of the affair may be imagined from the fact that more than 60,000 persons exposed wares of one kind or another. The juries gave recognition to 32,468 of them, as follows: Grand prize, 903; gold medal, 5,153; silver medal, 9,690; bronze medal, 9,325, and honorable mention, 8,070.

THE EIFFEL TOWER.

One feature of the exposition, though known better than any other, merits mention here. M. G. Eiffel contracted with the Commissioner General and the Préfet of the Seine to build a tower nearly 1,000 feet high—a tower to put Babel to the blush—after the exposition this tower to become the property of the city of Paris. The nonetructor received 1,500,000f., the right to all receipts from the tower during the exposition first, and then for the twenty succeeding years, together with the receipts from the restaurants, cafés, &c. Besidee, he had the right at any time to form a nompany and cede to it all or a part of his privileges. This company was formed with a capital of 5,100,000f., divided into 10,200 *actions* of 500f. each. It was agreed that as soon as this money had been paid back, there should be substituted for the stock another, giving the holder a right to share in the future receipts from the tower after 50 per cent. had been deducted therefrom for M. Eiffel up to the expiration of the twenty years. So the total limit for construction was raised to 6,600,000f.

The money received from the 3,512,000 persons who ascended the tower to one or the other of the platforms amounted to 6,000,000f. Add to this the sum of 550,001f. received from the sale of privileges, and we have already 6,550,001f. to oppose to the 6,600,000f. of cost. It is believed that by the end of the year the tower will have been paid for, and that thereafter all receipts will be pure profit, and it is fully expected that the tower will for years attract all strangers who may be in Paris, besides the native Sunday promenaders.

THE DECAUVILLE RAILROAD.

It is of interest to note the popularity of the Decauville Railroad, which united the Invalides with the Champ de Mars. Of trains, 37,000 were run in 180 days, carrying 6,342,670 persons, and bringing in 1,542,600f. The last day of the exposition 68,684 persons rode in its cars.

HOW PARIS PROFITED.

The city of Paris gave 8,000,000f. to the exposition budget. Was this expenditure justified by the results? The octroi of Paris from January to Oct. 28, 1889, shows an increase of 9,000,000f. of duties collected over the like period of 1888. It received from the profits of the exposition 2,700,000f. It benefited immensely by rise in property, by the enforced improvement of the ways of communication, by provisional works that have become permanent, by the development of commerce, exchange, and food supply. More than all, Paris benefited from the personal prosperity of its hotel keepers, merchants, shopkeepers, and manufacturers. An estimate based upon information derived from steamship and railroad companies, from police registers kept in hotels and furnished lodgings, and from other sources as well as from general observation, places the number of strangers within the city walls at 200,000 each day for five months. It is estimated that strangers from all quarters of the globe spent in Paris this year 1,500,000,000f. This sum well-nigh staggers belief at first mention, but after following closely the method of reasoning by which it is reached it no longer seems incredible.

It may be interesting to read the following estimates of visitors from the various countries: Great Britain, 600,000; United States and Canada, 125,000; Belgium, 118,649; Germany, 27,516; Holland, 11,365; Russia, 2,008, down to Oceanica, which sent 500.

BENEFIT TO THE STATE.

In taking into account the effects of the exposition upon the fortunes of the Government and upon France, M. Yriarte makes little of the question of money. Admitting that this question does interest certain persons more than the larger and more lasting benefits that first attract the attention of the true patriot and for the consideration of such persons as these, M. Yriarte asserts that the revenues of the State were increased in 1889 by the exposition 39,848,000f., from increase in receipts from import duties, and in telegraph, Post Office, and railroad earnings, &c.

The real benefits to France were moral, social, and political. The Government desired to foster production, to give a proof of national vitality, to inspire the world with confidence in France by proclaiming peace, to turn the nation from internal strife, to halk the efforts of extremists, and so secure tranquility for the country. Those who are enemies of France cannot to-day deny that these purposes have been carried to success, that the republic has been strengthened by the very fact of the exposition's success, that the peace of Europe has become more assured, and that France has given to the world irrefutable proof of her pacific intentions.

"Now, if we care to descend from the heights of international politics," says M. Yriarte, "and speak of our domestic intrigues, let us ask ourselves whether, if a syndicate of electoral agents had proposed to a Minister representative of power (not M. Carnot) and had proposed to him to assure to the Government success in the coming elections in exchange for the modest sum of 17,000,000f., that syndicate would not have been welcomed, listened to, and now recompensed by hearty drink money, due to a financier as able as dishonest.

"No one can deny that the exposition had a certain influence upon the elections. It is only just to say that the chief of power has his part of success, that he has contributed in a high degree by his personal attitude, his courage to undertake at a time when men's minds were disquieted a series of excursions into the various provinces of France, invoking everywhere the image of the coming exhibition, showing it as a goal, as a battle to be delivered in the name of peace and work, appealing to his fellow-citizens to weather about the banner of industrial, artistic, and commercial France, exciting to the contest and promising a victory as necessary and as desirable as those his grandfather organized. When the Champ de Mars was open, attentive to all men and things, the President lavished his efforts with good humor, with simplicity, with a sincere honesty that brought prestige and created confidence. The representative of France testified to all the nations an equal sympathy, not measuring his homages by their relative greatness, but only by the confidence of which they had given proof to our country. And, in a word he accomplished, without fear or weariness, loyally and generously—and this in every acceptation—the most formidable official duty the exercise of power ever imposed upon the head of a State."

EXPOSITION AND ELECTIONS.

A candid and capable observer of the course of French politics within the year or more before the recent elections, which resulted in the overthrow of the incongruous coalition against the republic, must have detected the influence of the exposition idea upon the popular mind. It was a sobering and a soothing influence. The workman who was discontented with his lot and ready to be seduced by the cry of "Hard times," which demagogues attributed to the Government, saw better times in store for him as a result of the increased activity in all branches of business. There was the enormous amount of work to be done upon the exposition itself, and still more to prepare for the expected influx of strangers, each man of whom was accounted a sure cash buyer of something or other, and not of the cheap and nominal.

The rural elector for whom questions of politics always have a strong fascination, and who is apt to take it into his head to whack those in authority on the least provocation, to whom the spectacle of a Government overthrown is not unwelcome, who gets twisted ideas into his noddle, and becomes recruitment, was appealed to in the name of France. He was told that the eyes of the world were upon his country, and that it was his duty to assist France in bearing herself worthily. To overthrow the Government at such a time would be to dishonor his country, to prove the assertions of enemies that France was turbulent and a menace to the peace of Europe.

The Republic triumphed over Boulanger and his motley allies. And there seems to-day to be less of acrimony and more of patriotism in French politics than there was two years ago. From without nothing is heard of France's menacing attitude. And Boulanger is on the Isle of Jersey, straining his eyes for a sign of recall from his country not likely to be made.

The inevitable conclusion then must be that in the creation and conduct of the great exposition in celebration of the Centenary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man, France has confounded her enemies. And Boulanger's expectations, and even the hopes, of her friends. France has worked for herself a lasting good.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Martin W. Cooke of Rochester is at the Grand Hotel.

Charles J. Bonnparto of Baltimore is at the Brevoort House.

Judge George F. Comstock of Syracuse is at the Windsor Hotel.

Commander R. D. Evans, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Frederick Raine, recently United States Consul General at Berlin, is at the Victoria Hotel.

Edward J. Phelps of Vermont and John Newell of Chicago are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator Edward C. Walker of Batavia, N. Y., and Melville E. Stone of Chicago are at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Gov. Person C. Cheney of New-Hampshire, Congressman Frederick Miles of Connecticut, Richard Smith of Cincinnati, W. N. Haldeman of Louisville, and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore of Boston are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MARY DEVEREUX CAN STAY HERE.

Secretary of the Treasury Windom has decided that Mary Devereux, the pauper immigrant from Ireland, whose case was referred to him, should be allowed to land here upon the ground that she had given birth to a child the day after her arrival. The Secretary was advised to make this decision by Solicitor Hepburn upon the ground that the child is a citizen of the United States, and the mother is its natural guardian, also that it would be unwise to separate mother and child. The Commissioners of Emigration thought that the woman should be returned to Ireland.

FOR THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund has passed the $62,000 mark, and is starting on the next $1,000 lap with undiminished pluck and spirits. Treasurer Stewart announces these subscriptions: Smith & Ryan, $10; L. J. Carpenter, $10, and through the *Commercial Advertiser*, $22 90. The exact total is now $62,024 21. The members of the Real Estate Exchange continue to manifest their interest freely and substantially.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. JOSEPH NELSON.

Capt. Joseph Nelson, who, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, died from the effects of a stroke of paralysis at 71 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street on Monday, was one of the pioneer navigators of the Hudson. Born at Coxsackie, Greene County, this State, of Quaker parents, in 1807, at the age of eighteen he was made Captain of his father's sloop Levant. A few years after this he was made Captain of his father's steamboat Congress, a propeller. Later he built and ran the steamer Manhattan, and a few years afterward the steamer Excelsior. All of these were river boats, and did a freight business between Coxsackie and this city. Besides carrying on this general freight business for twenty-five years, Capt. Nelson ran to Sandy Hook and the Banks, and started the route from Coxsackie to Rockaway Beach. He opened this last line with the steamboat Cricket in 1866, which boat he ran up to 1870, when he took charge of the steamer Mary Boardman, now the River Belle of the Schuyler Line, and ran her for two years.

In 1872 he left the business in which he had been engaged for about fifty years and moved to his farm in Greene County, where he lived until 1886. During the past three years he has lived with his son, Gilbert B. Nelson, at 71 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street. Capt. Nelson leaves a wife seventy-six years old, three sons, two in business here and one, Dr. G. W. Nelson of Staten Island, and two married daughters.

Capt. Nelson was a member of Masonic Ark Lodge, No. 48; Hudson Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and of Kempton Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Coxsackie. The funeral was private, and held at 71 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street at 8 o'clock last evening, the Rev. William F. Anderson of Mott Haven Methodist Episcopal Church officiating. The interment will take place in the burial ground of the Friends, Westbury, L. I., this morning.

JOHN HENDERSON.

The death of John Henderson, which occurred Tuesday evening at his home in Brooklyn, removes one who was eminent as a horticulturist, as a philanthropist, and an upright Christian gentleman.

Mr. Henderson was born in London, England, Dec. 5, 1818. He received a classical education, taking a first prize in Greek scholarship before he had attained his fifteenth year. He came to this country in 1836, and settled in Flushing, L. I., where he continued to reside until 1888.

He embarked in horticulture as a business, making a specialty of rose growing. The business assumed leading proportions, and Mr. Henderson soon came to be regarded as an authority in horticultural matters. He delivered the first lecture on horticulture ever given in the Cooper Institute, for which he was presented with a silver medal. He was a life member of the American Institute and of the New-York Horticultural Society. His book on grasses is regarded as a standard work.

Mr. Henderson was a frequent visitor to the Old World. He spoke French, Italian, and German with fluency, and maintained a familiar acquaintance with the Continent as well as his native Britain. He also spent several Winters in Florida. In 1888 he retired from business, and made a journey that extended to the Pacific coast for the benefit of his health. On his return he removed to Brooklyn, where he continued to reside until his death. During all the years of his residence in Flushing Mr. Henderson was foremost in public and benevolent work. The Flushing Hospital was to a large extent founded and endowed by him, he having given the land upon which it stands. He was Vice President of the Flushing Savings Bank and President of the electric railroad. Mr. Henderson leaves a widow and two daughters, one of the latter being the wife of W. M. Cary, the artist.

WILHELM VON GIESEBRECHT.

A cable dispatch from Berlin announces the death yesterday of Wilhelm von Giesebrecht, the German historian. He was born in Berlin in 1814, and was the son of a dramatist. He studied under Ranke, and became so deeply impressed with the methods and lectures of that eminent writer that he determined to devote all the time that he could to the study of history. He became well versed in history, and was appointed professor at Joachimsthal, where he remained twenty years. Here he wrote the history of Otto II. for Ranke's "Jahrbuecher des Deutschen Reichs." This and his work "Annales Altahrenses" attracted the attention of Minister Eichhorn, who sent him on a scientific trip to Italy in 1843 to collect original materials for his most important work, entitled "Geschichte der Deutschen Kaiserzeit," which was finally published in three volumes at Brunswick, 1855-5. The fourth edition was published in 1873-6. He resided six years in Italy, continuing his labors in Germany. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of History at Koenigsberg, and in 1862 he was transferred to Munich, where he presided over the Historical Seminary, and succeeded Sybel as Secretary of the Historical Committee.

Three years later he received his title of Von, and in 1872 he was appointed a Privy Councilor. In 1874 he undertook a revised edition and continuation of "Heeren und Ukert's Europäische Staatengeschichte," seventy-two volumes, Gotha. The last he wrote "Litterarum studiis apud Italos primis medii aevi saeculis," 1845, and "Arnold di Brescia," Munich, 1873.

OBITUARY NOTES.

George Whitfield Brown of the Bristol Brass and Clock Company, 32 Warren-street, died yesterday afternoon at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. Mr. Brown was family physician to all the Connecticut men in New-York. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Brown spent part of each week at his home in Forestville, Conn., where also are the factories of the company. He was at the head of his Thanksgiving table well and cheerful. On his return to New-York the day following he was taken with pneumonia, and later with heart failure. His body will be taken to Forestville on the 2 o'clock train this afternoon. The funeral will be held saturday afternoon at the same hour.

Webster Lane, an old member of the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Chappaqua, Westchester County, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was made a Third Assistant Engineer on May 23, 1861, was promoted to Second Assistant Engineer in August, 1863, and resigned in March, 1867. The funeral services will be held at the Friends' Meeting House, Chappaqua, at 12:30 o'clock on Saturday.

The Rev. Rush A. Avery, who, owing to an accident five years ago, had not occupied a pulpit for some time, died on Tuesday at his home, 581 Leonard-street, Brooklyn. He was forty-five years old and a native of New-York. He was an active Prohibitionist and was once a candidate on that party's ticket. He was connected with the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church.

Samuel Uhlfelder, one of the most popular members of the Cotton Exchange, died at his mother's residence, 74 West Forty-eighth-street, Tuesday night. He had been in poor health for about a year. He was only thirty-three years old, and was unmarried. He was formerly a member of the firm of Dittmann & Uhlfelder, but had been in business for himself for some time.

Abner Nash, 100 years old, died at Harrington-Mc., Tuesday. He was a veteran of the war of 1812 and fought in all its principal battles.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, light rain, warmer, southerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, light rain, followed during the day by clearing weather, warmer, southwesterly winds, fair on Friday.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, light rain, followed by warmer, fair, southerly winds, fair on Friday.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fair, preceded in Western New-York by light rain, warmer Thursday morning, followed by lower temperature by Friday morning, southerly winds, fair on Friday.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	40°	41°	3:30 P. M.	46°	44°
6 A. M.	43°	41°	6 P. M.	43°	43°
9 A. M.	38°	43°	9 P. M.	42°	43°
12 M.	39°	40°	12 P. M.	41°	43°

Average temperature yesterday.....43½°
Average temperature for same date last year...36½°

TO GUARD VICTOR EMMANUEL'S TOMB.

Rome Dispatch to the London Standard.

The Italian veterans of the Crimea have requested permission of the King to take turns with the veterans of 1848-9 in guarding the tomb of Victor Emmanuel, the 1848 veterans having taken the lead in volunteering to take it by turns to be on guard at the King's tomb, so that it should never be without a sentinel of honor. The King has cordially accepted the patriotic proposal of the Crimean veterans, and as they, like the remnant of the 1848 men, are scattered all over the Kingdom, and many of them are very poor, the railway companies have agreed to transport them to the capital for their turn of duty at greatly reduced rates.

EXECUTIONER DEIBLER'S MOTHER.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

Among the deaths recently noticed was that of Mme. Deibler, the mother of "Monsieur de Paris," the public executioner. She expired at the residence of her son in the Rue de Vicq-d'Azir, near the prison of La Roquette, and the establishment in which the guillotine is kept. Mme. Deibler, mère, was ninety years old, and was the daughter of a provincial headsman. Her son, the present executioner in chief, married the daughter of the headsman for Algeria. After a funeral service in the Church of Saint Jacques, at Montmontant, the remains of the deceased were conveyed to the cemetery at Pantin.

NEW COINS FOR MEXICO.

A MUCH-NEEDED MONETARY REFORM TO GO INTO EFFECT.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 11.—An important reform with regard to the currency of the country is now about to be put into effect. President Diaz has approved the regulations submitted to him by Gen. Pacheco, Minister of Public Works, for the redemption of the worn coinage now so generally current, and for its reissue in the form of decimal coins, the exclusive use of which is to be henceforth compulsory. The reform is much needed, and is part of the general enlightened policy of the Government in its desire to place the business transactions of the country on an intelligent and convenient basis. The disappearance of "reales," (12½ cents,) "medios," (6¼ cents,) "cuartillas," (3 1-16 cents,) and "tlacos," (1 17-32 cents,) will be a boon to every one, except such petty traders as seem to take a delight in worrying foreigners with their intricacies to take advantage of them.

The principal provisions of the new regulations are that from the promulgation of the present ruling until June 30, 1890, all receiving offices, Federal and State, in the republic, will redeem as fast as presented the smooth and worn half dollars, quarters and "provisional" quarters, and the reales and medios of silver, and the cuartillas and tlacos of copper. These coins are to be delivered to the agent of the national bank in each locality for immediate exchange at par for the decimal coinage. The bank will publish in the newspapers the names of the individuals or firms appointed to represent it as agents in each town.

The mints will receive the silver received in the proportion fixed in the contract, that is, 10 per cent. in five-cent pieces and 5 per cent. in ten-cent pieces. Coins defaced or that have been touched, or mutilated in any manner (representing till now in some parts of the country a large percentage of the current minor coin) will be prohibited. From July 1, 1890, all salaries, wages, payments in trade, transportation, &c., will be regulated and made according to decimal distance.

Infringements of this regulation will be punished by a fine of $25 for a first offense and $50 for each subsequent infringement. From the same date the use of "reales," "medios," "cuartillas," and "tlacos" in making change, even on the decimal basis, is forbidden. The authorities and notaries public, who have to draw up and legalize documents in which values are stated, will use and see that denominations of dollars and cents are used, and under no circumstances, even for the pretext of clearer expression, shall the old coinage be mentioned, the infraction of which regulation will subject the offenders to a fine of from $50 to $100.

Exchange transactions will be carried out for the legal value of the coins in cents, the diminution of the value of the pieces being prohibited. Any infraction of this regulation is liable to a penalty of from $25 to $50. The use of "tlacos," (a very common way of making small payments in private paper in most industrial, mining, and plantation establishments,) papers, tags, or anything else which takes the place of legal money, is prohibited among individuals, commercial establishments, plantations, factories, &c., under a penalty of from $50 to $100. The above-mentioned fines will be apportioned as follows: Fifty per cent. to the public Treasury, 30 per cent. to the authority assessing the fine, and 20 per cent. to the informer. Any person attempting to put in circulation the old coins after June 30, 1890, will be subject to the penalties named in the Penal Code for the utterer of illegal coins.

Temporarily, the copper cents will be legal tender in amounts not exceeding 25 cents, both in Government offices and in private establishments.

QUAY RULES IN PITTSBURG.

AND CONGRESSMAN DALZELL'S FRIENDS ARE "FIGHTING MAD."

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18.—After halting for six months between United States Senator Quay and Congressman John Dalzell of this district, the President to-day appointed James S. McKean, the National Chairman's choice, Postmaster for Pittsburg. Mr. McKean is an agricultural implement manufacturer and is in his fortieth year. He is one of the foremost Freemasons in Pennsylvania, but has hitherto been unknown in politics. He was put forward for the place by the Quay people as a representative business man, and sent to Washington the strongest petition that has ever been filed from Pittsburg for a public office.

Heretofore it has been the privilege of the Congressmen from this district to name the Pittsburg Postmaster, and soon after Mr. Harrison's inauguration the Hon. John Dalzell selected Henry P. Ford, President of the Select Branch of City Councils, for the place. Mr. Ford was indorsed by the party organizations of the city and county, secured formidable petitions, and also had the support of that portion of the Pennsylvania delegation at Chicago which, under the lead of C. L. Magee, voted for Harrison and thwarted Mr. Quay's efforts to give Mr. Sherman an unbroken column from the Keystone State. For half a year the contest has been waged at Washington, Mr. Dalzell insisting upon his right, and Mr. Quay reminding the President to whom he owed his election, and intimating that he would make war from the White House if he was disregarded in Pittsburg, as he had been in the distribution of the Philadelphia offices.

Besides the Postmastership here, Mr. Quay has secured the Collector of Internal Revenue, United States District Attorney, and United States Marshal. The offices of Pension Agent and Collector of the Port are still held by Democrats. It is reported that the latter may go to a Magee man as a sop, but it is not likely to restore harmony. The Dalzell people are fighting mad to-night, and propose to make it interesting both for the President and Senator Quay.

Mr. Ford, the defeated candidate for Postmaster, says that McKean's appointment is a personal affront to Congressman Dalzell. The Congressman himself is out in an interview in which he makes no effort to conceal his disgust. He says: "The President, concerning the force of precedent, seemed to think that even precedent could not stand against the demands of the Chairman of the National Committee. I think the appointment an unfortunate one for many reasons. Those who know me know that personally I care not at all for patronage, and that the chief reason why it is the most disagreeable part of my duties. The appointment is a wrong against me as the Representative of my district. It is an indefensible violation of Republican precedent. It is a wrong done at the dictation of a selfish and grinding bossism, as to which the self-respect of the people of Pennsylvania will sooner or later, I think very soon, vindicate itself. Every wrong brings its own fruits. This one will prove no exception to the rule."

The Magee and Dalzell people, who form a powerful faction, will now concentrate their energies to defeat Mr. Quay's candidate, State Senator Delamater, for the Republican Lieutenatorial nomination, and hope to give the place to Adjt. Gen. D. H. Hastings.

BOWDOIN'S PRAISES SUNG.

HER ALUMNI CELEBRATE THEIR ANNUAL REUNION.

The Indian Room at the Hoffman House was the scene last evening of the twentieth annual reunion and dinner of the Bowdoin College Alumni Association. About thirty members attended, and they all cheered and made loyal speeches with their Alma Mater for a subject.

Almon Goodwin, who had just been elected President of the association, presided over the festivities, and among those present were Nathaniel Cothren, W. P. Drew, Gen. B. B. Foster, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, W. A. Abbott, James McKeen, D. A. Easton, E. H. Cook, Dr. F. W. Ring, Dr. N. F. Curtis, Dr. W. S. Bennett, Charles L. Clarke, Dr. R. G. Stanwood, W. H. Cothren, C. A. Boardman, Dr. F. H. Dillingham, and Prof. W. A. Moody of Bowdoin.

Before the business of eating and speech-making was taken up these officers, besides President Goodwin, were elected for the year: Vice Presidents—E. B. Foster, W. A. Abbott, E. H. Cook, W. J. Curtis; Corresponding Secretary —Dr. C. S. Bennett; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. F. H. Dillingham; Executive Committee—A. F. Libby, C. F. Clarke, Dr. E. J. Pratt, Dr. R. G. Stanwood, George Moulton, and E. P. Simmons.

Memorials on the deaths of Nathaniel Dunn, '25, and Charles Amos Washburn, '48, were placed on the association's records. The former, a college contemporary of Longfellow and Hawthorne, was the first preceptor of Wilbraham Academy, and was afterward a professor in Rutgers College. Mr. Washburn went to California in 1850, for some years owned and edited the San Francisco *Daily News*, and was afterward appointed Minister to Paraguay by President Lincoln.

A WORKING SHIP RAILWAY.

From the London Globe.

A novel feature of the forthcoming exhibition in Edinburgh will be a working ship railway on the plan of Mr. William Smith of Aberdeen. This consists in keeping the ship immersed in in water while upon the car, so that it may be said to continue in its natural element. Hydraulic cushions on the walls of the car preserve it from injury, and the cars are so constructed as to travel round curves and over gradients. The railway is to occupy a piece of ground on the left of the main entrance to the exhibition. It will comprise two parallel lines, carrying two cars capable of transporting boats and launches to and from the Union Canal. The vessels will be loaded and unloaded by running the cars into the water far enough for the craft to float.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co. have succeeded to bringing within a moderate price the perfume which has always been among the most costly and yet the most fascinating.

Their "Perfume of Wood Violet" is a marvelously refreshing and charming reminder of that favorite flower, and yet its delicacy cannot oppress the most fastidious nostrils.

All who have tried this perfume express themselves enthusiastically as to its merits, and it is worthy of the success which undoubtedly awaits it.—*Tribune.*

"LYON MAKER"

Stamped on umbrellas guarantees excellence.—*Exchange.*

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

Christmas Present.

No home complete without a genuine ROCHESTER LAMP. Ask your dealer about it and take no other. Why? Because they are safe. 1,201 Broadway, 25 Warren-st., ROCHESTER LAMP CO.—*Advertisement.*

"Rex Wheat"

Looks better, keeps better, tastes better, goes further than any other grain food. Delicious in "mush," gems, bread, and "griddles."—*Advertisement.*

IF YOU WAKE in the morning with a bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, your liver is torpid. You need CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—*Advertisement.*

Game of Redouhr.

Wonderfully interesting for old and young; a suitable Christmas present; sold by all toy dealers, $1.—*Advertisement.*

Christmas Rochester Lamps.

Store silver with customers, 1,201 Broadway and 25 Warren-st., ROCHESTER LAMP CO.—*Advertisement.*

No Mixed or Imitation Goods.

All the reliable brands.
Sole Agents for the Pleasant Valley Wine Co.
Sole Agents for the INGLENOOK WINES.
The leading SOUR MASH WHISKY house.
No other house has "OLD CROW RYE."
Established 1853. H. B. KIRK & CO.

One Great Merit

Of that beautifier of the teeth, SOZODONT, is that its effect upon the mouth is refreshing, while as a means of cleansing the teeth and improving the breath it stands alone.

Holiday Goods, Men's Winter Underwear.

Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Wristlets, Collars, Cuffs. J. W. JOHNSTON, 260 Grand-st., N. Y.; also, 379 6th-av., above 23d-st.

Men's Natural Wool Underwear, 98c.; worth $1 50; English Merino Sox, 9½ to 10, at 25c.; reduced from 65c.; Kid Gloves, 67c.; worth $1 50. KENNEDY, 20 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

Low prices bring a large trade. Never in our recollection has so well-made furniture been sold at such low prices as are offered at Flint's, No. 104 West 14th-st.

Influenza is here; always is. Hurlburt's RUSSIAN CAMPHOR PILL never fail to relieve and cure. 25 cents a bottle. 3 East 19th-st. and druggists.

Colgate's Gifts for Men.

"55" EAU DE COLOGNE. TOILET WATERS. MATCHLESS SHAVING STICK. Useful, luxurious.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure: 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

COLE—COLE.—At Beloit, Wis., Dec. 6, 1889, by Rev. Thomas E. Bart, EMMA FRENCH COLE to WILLIAM JUDSON COLE.

GRAHAM—SAFFEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1889, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. R. Paxton, LAURA ROBINSON, daughter of the late John H. Saffen, to GEORGE WASHINGTON GRAHAM.

DIED.

APPLETON.—Suddenly, at her residence, No. 3 University-place, Sunday, Dec. 15, SOPHIA W., wife of Daniel S. Appleton.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-av., 155th-st., near 7th-av., on Thursday morning, Dec. 19, at 10:30 o'clock.

BINSSE.—Wednesday, Dec. 18, EDNA MAY JOSEPHINE, second daughter of Edward and the late Annie E. Steanne Binsse, in the 20th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOSWORTH.—Entered into rest, Tuesday, Dec. 17, H. SYLVESTER BOSWORTH.

Funeral from St. Ignatius's Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Saturday, Dec. 21, at 11 A. M.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, GEORGE WHITEFIELD BROWN.

Funeral at Forestville, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 21, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On the 17th inst., JOHN CAMPBELL, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, 214 West 51st-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

DIKE.—In New-York, Monday, Dec. 16, 1889, LIZZIE M. DIKE, widow of Henry A. Dike.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, in Montclair, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock. Carriages in waiting upon arrival of 9:30 train from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., New-York. Please omit flowers.

FRAPRIE.—On Monday, Dec. 16, 1889, at his residence, 304 20th-st., STEPHEN V

RACING IN FOG AND RAIN

NOT MUCH OF A DAY FOR SPORT AT ELIZABETH.

LILLY KINNEY, ELMSTONE, ZULU, ARAB, OREGON, AND WILFRED WERE THE WINNING HORSES.

Thirty-three bookmekers had all the business they could attond to at the New-Jersey Jockey Club track yesterday afternoon, where six races were decided in spite of the fog and rain. Sport there was none to speak of, for the fog was so dense that the movements of the racers could not be seen until the horses reached the home stretch. This didn't interfere with the betting in the least, the crowd being apparently content with seeing the numbers of the winning horses hoisted on the official board.

The opening race gave the plungers a lively surprise, for Lilly Kinney at 15 to 1 won it very handily by five lengths from the favorite, Autumn Leaf, who got the piece by only a head from Arab.

The best finish of the day was in the third race, in which Zulu and Alva, both outsiders in the betting, defeated the favorite, Freedom. All three finished strong, Zulu beating Alva by a nek only, the latter a short length in front of Freedom. The race was a ceiling affair, and the winner was entered to be sold for $1,400, but Mr. Thomas wouldn't part with her at that price. Mr. Knapp, who owns Alva, who ran second, bid the filly up to $1,890, but a bid of $10 more enabled Mr. Thomas to keep Zulu in his stable.

After the fourth race, which Arab won, Ed Corrigan, who ran second with Harry Faustus, bid the winner up from $700 to $1,600, the scene being a very lively one. At the latter figure Mr. Corrigan stopped bidding, however, and, by a further bid of $5, Mr. Forbes was able to keep his horse. After making Mr. Forbes pay thus heavily for his victory, Mr. Corrigan probably felt himself avenged for the loss of the Fregole-Arab race of a week ago, since which time the best of feelings have not existed between Messrs. Corrigan and Forbes.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:21¾.

C. C. Van Hunter's b. f. Lilly Kinney, 2 years, by Warwick—Kinney-Lilly Rabbitt, 84 pounds.(Jones) 1
G. W. Poole's b. m. Autumn Leaf, aged, 104.....(Foden) 2
Castle Stable's b. c. Amoe, 4, 107.....(Fitzpatrick) 3

Chesney, 107; G. W. Cook, 107; Ofalece, 109, and Anonis, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Autumn Leaf, 1 to 2; Ofalece, 3 to 1; Chesney and G. W. Cook, 7 to 1 each; Amos and Lilly Kinney, 15 to 1 each; Adonis, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Autumn Leaf, no betting; Ofalece, 2 to 1; G. W. Cook, 11 to 5; Chesney, 3 to 1; Amos and Lilly Kinney, 5 to 1 each; Adonis, 7 to 1.

Won by four lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds. One-half mile. Time—0:53¼.

Castle Stable's b. c. Elmstone, 2 years, by Stonebenge-Magnificent, 115 pounds.....(French) 1
E. pire Stable's ch. g. Sophist, 2, 103.....(Soden) 2
Dwyer Brothers' blk. c. Kilkenny, 2, 108.(Bergen) 3

Index, 108; the Helen filly, 105; Tigress, 105, and the Mayfield gelding, 108, unished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Elmstone, 2 to 5; Kilkenny, 3 to 5; Index, 3 to 1; Sophist and the Helen filly, 4 to 1 each; Tigress, 4 to 1, the Mayfield gelding, 6 to 1.

Won by three lengths; three parts of a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $350, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:04.

R. L. Thomas's b. c. Zulu, 3 years, by Warwick-Zingarella, 102 pounds .....(Warwick) 1
J. Knapp's ch. h. Alva, aged, 108¾ .....(Quantrino) 2
C. H. Ruth's b. c. Freedom, 3, 110 .....(Mowry) 3

Lorris, 88; Anomaly, 108; edward F., 85, Eugene Brodie, 89; Jim Murray, 99½, unished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Freedom, 1 to 2; Anomaly, 4 to 1; Zulu, 5 to 1; Alva, 12 to 1; Lorris, 15 to 1; Eugene Brodie and Edward F., 20 to 1 each; Jim Murray, 25 to 1.

For place—Against Zulu, Freedom, no betting; Anomaly, 4 to 5; Zulu, 3 to 5; Lorris, 4 to 1; Alva, 5 to 1; Edward F. and Eugene Brodie, 7 to 1 each; Jim Murray, 10 to 1.

Won by a neck; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:05.

G. Fochgs's ch. c. Arab, 3 years, by Dalnacardoch-Bettredisa, 98 pounds .....(Stevenson) 1
E. Corrigan's ch. g. Harry Faustus, 5, 104.....(Gerhardy) 2

W. C. Daly's b. f. Little Barefoot, 3, 94.....(Weber) 3

Shotover, 102; Blessed, 99, and Louise, 94, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Blessed, 11 to 5; Arab, 4 to 1; Shotover, 4 to 1; Harry Faustus, 5 to 1; Little Barefoot, 6 to 1; Louise, 12 to 1.

For place—Against Arab and Blessed, 4 to 5 each; Shotover, 6 to 5; Harry Faustus, 2 to 1; Little Barefoot, 3 to 1; Louise, 4 to 1.

Won by three lengths; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $325, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Handicap. Closed, 34.

Dwyer Brothers' ch. c. Oregon, 3 years, by Onondaga-Ida May, 108 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
G. Forbes's ch. c. Tony Gray, 3, 97.....(Sieveking) 2
J. Hunter's ch. c. Village Maid, 3, 101.....(Hogan) 3

Gloster, 101½, and Mary T., 90, unished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Oregon, 7 to 10; Gloster, 2½ to 1; Tony Gray, 4 to 1; Mary T. and Village Maid, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Oregon, no betting; Gloster, 2 to 5; Tony Gray, even money; Village Maid and Mary T., 7 to 2 each.

Won by three lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:52½.

P. H. Orth's ch. g. Wilfred, 5 years, by Wilfred-Sceptic, 108 pounds .....(Bergen) 1
R. Bradley's ch. g. Ie burz, 3, 90.....(Jones) 2
R. Lewis's ch. c. Martin Russell, 3, 105.....(Finnegan) 3

Lotion, 92; Young Duke, 114, and Spalding, 87, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Wilfred, 9 to 10; Martin Russell, 3 to 1; Spalding, 7 to 1; Lotion and Young Duke, 8 to 1 each; Iceberg, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Wilfred, no betting; Martin Russell, even money; Spalding and Young Duke, 2½ to 1 each; Lotion, 3 to 1; Iceberg, 4 to 1.

Won by six lengths; half a length between second and third.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY.

But three days more remain for racing over the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club. The card for to-day is a good one, as Winter racing goes, the entries for the several races, with the weights assigned to the horses, being as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Vigilant, King Crab, and Wilfred, 112 pounds each; Clay Stockton, 109; Oregon, Tipstan, and Martin Russell, 103 each.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Barrientes, the Maynell gelding, Sophist, Kilkenny, Index, Felix, and Folsom, 110 pounds each; the Helen filly and Tigress, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Freedom and Alva, 110 pounds each; Centipede, 107; Arab, 99; Chapman, 98; Buckstone, 88; Louise, 87; Don't Know and Bill Barnes, 84 each; Souvenir, 80; Lorris, 77.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Carrie G., 112 pounds; Nolanite, Gallantine, Ralph Black, Edward F., Barbarosa, and St. Valentine, 97 each; Fittaway and Letretia, 94 each; Carnot and Lotion, 88 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Ofalece, 124 pounds; Reporter, 122; Young Duke, 112 each; Glory, Puzzle, and Meriden, 109 each; Lilly Kinney, 91; Rainbow, 86.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Barrister, 147 pounds; Rainud and Fred B., 142 each; Gloster, 138; Little Barefoot, 133; Village Maid, 132; Cortland, 110.

RACING NOTES.

Secretary Crickmore of the Monmouth Park Association announces that declarations are due on Jan. 1 for the following stakes to be run in 1890: For three-year-olds—The Lorillard and Omnibus, at $25 each, and the Stockton, Stevens, Monmouth Oaks, and West End Hotel stakes, at $20 each. For two-year-olds—The Hopeful, July Tyro Selling, Junior Champion, August, and Criterion stakes, at $10 each. Declarations are also due at the same time for these three-year-old stakes, to be run in 1891: The Lorillard, Monmouth Oaks, Stockton, Stevens, Omnibus, and West End Hotel, at $10 each.

On saturday next at noon the Dwyer Brothers will have a closing sale of horses from their racing stable. Twenty-one animals in all will be disposed of, including Fordham, Tavistou, Oregon, Meriden, Newburg, Printer, Handicks, Kingstock, Kenwood, Cortland, Elizabeth, Benefit, Onward, and a number of others that have never yet had a good chance because the Dwyers have had too many horses for their trainers to do them justice. The Dwyer cast-offs have generally turned out to be good property, and this sale will probably prove no exception to the rule.

Messrs. J. A. & A. H. Morris have built a new stable of twenty-eight stalls just outside the Gravesend track inclosure, which will be occupied by them while racing is in progress at the Brooklyn and Coney Island Clubs' tracks.

Jockey Day, who came so near to being killed at Jerome Park in October, has fully recovered from the effects of the accident. He will probably ride for the Hough Brothers next season.

Alfred Lakeland has bought the racing qualities of Exile for next year from his brother, William Lakeland, paying therefor the snug sum of $10,000.

A REMARKABLE DIVORCE AT PESTH.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Daily News.

An interesting divorce case has just been decided at Pesth. Count Ernest Klusky a year ago married the only daughter of a wealthy land owner in Hungary named Vizlago. It was afterward found that the young lady, though she was Herr Vizlago's adopted daughter, was of illegitimate birth, and ought not to have borne the name of her mother's husband. Count Ernest Kinsky ought now to become proprietor of a family trust fund, but the condition of the inheritance was that the heir should marry in his own rank. Count Kinsky pleaded the illegality of the marriage, his wife having been a totally different person from what he believed her to be. The marriage was dissolved to-day, and Count Kinsky is free to marry again.

A GOUNOD REVIVAL.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The opera of "Mireille" has never been a popular one here; that is, not as much so as the other scores of Gounod, and the announcement of its revival did not excite great enthusiasm. M. Paravey, the present remarkably enterprising and skillful manager, has been wisely inspired, however, and the Opéra Comique has secured in "Mireille" a delightful and remunerative successor for "Esclarmonde."

M. Gounod, too, deserves praise. Few composers of his repute would have taken the care or leisure to rearrange and manipulate a score, already accepted and prized, if not given the same standing as "Faust" or even as "Romeo." But the master is an artist in the broadest senso of the word. The ending of the opera is now changed, and Mireille and Vincent are made happy; instead of five acts there are three, and the actual verdict is that the score now more nearly approaches the value of "Faust," and averages far beyond "Romeo."

The musical portion of the score has been almost entirely preserved, the numbers have changed places, and this at first is confusing to the ear, perhaps, but the unity is well preserved, and the ensemble more compact and clear. The descriptive, poetical qualities of the poem are delightful, and the success of the revival is very distinct. The finale, including the father's curse, and the delicious phrase of Mireille, *C'en est fait, je désespère*, received its old-time ovation, and the present modern school of music meets here its sentiment and peculiarity. The score is so familiar that its interpretation alone courts our present attention.

Mlle. Simonnet is not by any means a great artist, and no comparison can be suggested between herself and the incomparable Carvalho, whose delicate, even voice worked a jewel from every note. Mlle. Simonnet looks the heroine; she is particularly *ingénue*, modest, and touching, and all this *au naturel*, without effort. Besides this, the singer and actress have both made rapid progress. The long series of representations of "Roi d'Ys" gave her not only the courage and comfort of a continued success, but she has gained time to study and develop her voice; unfortunately, she seems to have also acquired a desire to increase the volume of the upper notes to the detriment of their natural fluteliko sweetness of tone. The quality is eminently sympathetic, and seems to have gained in strength in the medium, which enables the singer to give better coloring to the cosembles. Her points, however, will always lo hotter sustained in the tender emotioual strains; there, Mlle. Simonnet need scarcely fear a rival, and in her acting she naturally and picturesquely underlines these sentiments. She is constantly graceful, painstaking, and touching, and, except in occasional defective vocalization—in the waltz, for example, and the air of the second act—Mlle. Simonnet may he cousidered an ideal Mireille.

The tenor, M. Clément, took the first prize at the Conservatoire this last Summer; this was his débnt, and it was a brilliant ooe, every thing considered. The quality of his voice is light, and it requires, moreover, considerable heating before it is constantly heard to its own advantage; this may only be the chance result of a first night, and, at all events, the vibrating sweet tones of a pure voice soon reassured his friends. His voice is an equal one, not by any means a large one, but in all notes satisfactory. He brought down the house in the duet, and surprised every one by the charm of his diction; he had studied the role with Lounod, who is the best singer in the world, and with more voice than is usually given to composers.

Mlle. Chevalier had her pretty face under the white hair of the old witch Taven; her singing of the song "Voici la saison, Migoonne," was perfection. Mlle. Aguez, who was at the Opéra Comique and left it for the opera bonffe, has now returned to her first love. She plays and sings the part of Andrelonn marvelously well. It will be seen that we are working up to a most enjoyable cast throughout. Taskin, whatever he does, is always good. Even a commonplace interpretation from him would be a great surprise, for he has always been constantly before the public in all sorts of parts, and he hasnever even slighted a rôle. Barnet, Bass, Grenier, complete the ensemble.

The chorus was admirable throughout, and the orchestra of M. Danbé, as usual, was absolutely faultless. No one knows so well how to give to each instrument the charming solos; the flute cadenza—played for the first time, the composer having restored it to the score—was exquisite, as also the harmonious accompaniment in the shepherd's song. The harmony and fitness of the Opera Comique representations, by comparison with the inferiority of the Opéra, is a constant surprise and pleasure. There are no stars and no tendency to astonish an audience, but everything is complete, consequently there is full eojoyment, restful appreciation, and happy gratification, without anxiety.

No one understands the stage setting of an opera better than M. Paravey. He says very little, makes no newspaper fuss, but he does a great deal. The scenery in the first act is charming, with the chapel on one side, and the landscape perspective stretching beyond as far as the eye can see.

The second tableau represents the race course at Arles, with the cathedral in the distance. The women have taken off their black silk kerchiefs and put on the white lace of fête days, and they all join in the farandole. The forest glen, with the precipice where Vincent falls; the waving fields full of sunlight in the next tableau, and the chapel scene with the admirably-grouped procession are so many pictures worthy of the signature of their artists and of the management. Altogether it is one of the best representations ever given at this theatre, particularly dignified and worthy in its detail.

L. K.

BERLIN'S NEW MUSEUM.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Standard.

The opening of the new Natural Science Museum at noon to-day was a striking ceremony. A handsome tent, surmounted by an imperial crown, was erected for the Emperor and Empress, who were nreeent with the Princess Frederick Charles, Prince Alexander, the hereditary Prince and Princess of Meiningen, and a brilliant suite. Nearly all the Ministers, including Count Bismarck, who had just returned from Friedrichsruh, and the Minister of War, were in atteadance. Count Waldersee, representatives of the Academy of Art, and the professors of the uuiversity were also present.

Dr. Gossler, Minister of Education, delivered an eloquent address to their Majesties, in which he mentioned that the collectione were founded a hundred years ago, and expressed the hope that both science and the State would derive equal benefit from the new institution. Prof. Beyrich, the first curator of the Museum, placed himself in formal abreast with the progress of science, and Prof. Hinchius, rector of the university, proposed three cheers for the Emperor, which were enthusiastically given. Their Majesties were then conducted through the building by the keepers of the various collections, and staid for over an hour.

TO EXAMINE THE HORSE'S LARYNX.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

An invention likely to interest not only all stud owners, but also those intrusted with the care of cavalry horses, has just been brought out at the Vienna Military Veterinary Institute. Prof. Polanski and Dr. Schindelka have constructed an instrument admitting of the inspection by mirror of the horse's larynx. The apparatus is used with a tiny electric lamp, and the examination is made, not es heretofore, through the animal's mouth, but throuch its nostrils. Only three men have been required to hold the horses during the experimenta which have been made at the Vienna Institute. The new method has the advantage of allowing the nostrils to be thoouchly examined at the same time as the larynx, which for certain diseases is all-important.

EIFFEL'S DAUGHTER'S MARRIAGE.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

A marriage has been arranged between Mlle. Valentine Eiffel, daughter of the constructor of the famous tower, and M. Piccioni, a Corsican gentleman, who is a sierk in the Foreign Office. Mlle. Eiffel is in her nineteenth year, and might have been frequently seen on the platforms of the tower during the Summer, whon she helped her sister, Mme. Salles, in doing the honors of the lofty eminence named after her parent, on the nocasion of princely or other notable visitore ascending the monument.

NANSEN AND THE NORTH POLE.

Christinia Dispatch to the London Papers.

The *Morgenbladet* to-day stetes that M. Dickson, e merchant of Gothenburg, has expressed his readiness to defray the nost of an expedition to the north pole, under the leadership of Dr. Nansen, who recently crossed Greenland on snow shoes. Dr. Nansen, it is declared, is ready to undertake the journey, but it is uncertain whether he will accept M. Dickson's offer, as the wish is generally entertained that the expense should be defrayed by the Norwegian Government.

COST OF ROYAL YACHTS

ENORMOUS SUMS LAID OUT IN THE OLD WORLD.

EXAMPLES IN RECENT RUSSIAN BOATS—ENGLAND'S OUTLAYS—A PROTEST AGAINST THEM.

Admitting the importance in a country which has a monarchical form of government that the splendor and dignity of the sovereign should be maintained, the London *Daily News* remarks that "there are extravagant es well as reasona ble methods of maintaioing all the splendor and dignity that may be desirable, and few people who give themselves the trouhle of inquiring into the subject will be found to deny that an enormous amount of money has been needlessly wasted in connection with royal yachts.

"Great Britnin is far from being the only country in which snoh wasteful expenditure has occurred and is occurring. Russia is a great transgressor in this respect. The late Czar elready possessed half a dozen capital yachts when he gave orders for the building of the notorious Livadia. She was to be the largest and most magnificent as well es the most original yaoht in the world. Unlike all other vessels of the kind, she was to be constructed with a beam equal to two-thirds of her length, so that she might not roll, and that the imperial family might be spared the horrors of seasickness. She was to be supplied with three screws so that she might be handy as well as fast. And upon her spacious deck was to be built a veritable palace. The plans were carried out, the Livadia was launched at Govan in 1880, and Mr. Swinburne addressed to her that ferocious birthday ode which ends:

"'Hope be far
And fear at hand for pilot overseas.
With dearth for consoss and despair for star,
And the white foam a shroud for the White Czar.'

"Prubnbly no one knows exnotly what she cost, but it is certain that, from first to last, considerably more than half a million sterling was expended on her. Yet tor imperial owner would leve nothing to say to her. As a yacht she was a colossal failure, and to-day she is only useful as a kind of floating barracks in the Black Sea. The present Czar is, nevertheless, expending a further half million sterling over a new vessel, which is to be called the Polarnaia Zvezda, and which, should she be a success, will have all the magnificence, nearly all the size, and more than the speed and handiness of the discredited Noah's Ark in which his Majesty once hoped to take his pleasure.

"The Czar's extravagance does not injure us. Neither does the yachting extravagance of the young German Emperor, who, although he possesses in the Hohenzollern one of the prettiest and most comfortable craft of the kind afloat, has just applied to his faithful subjects for a grant of money equal to £225,000, in order that he may build himself a new yacht. These examples are interesting to the British taxpayer only because they illustrate what appears to be a very general tendency on the part of the European royalties. It is not until we come to consider the royal yacht question as it affects him personally that he experiences any very discomforting shock.

"Her Majesty at present enjoys the use of four yachts and tenders. The yachts are the Victoria and Albert and the Osborne, and the tenders, which for all practical purposes are yachts also, are the Alberta and the Elfin. The oldest of the four is the little yacht Elfin, which was built at Chatham in 1845, and which is of only ninety-three tons displacement. She originally cost £6,165, or about £67 7s. a ton. The Enchantress, the present Admiralty yacht, is a vessel of 1,477 tons of 1,000 tons displacement, yet her original cost was rather less than £17 a ton. It is clear, therefore, that, at the outset, the Elfin was an expensive luxnlh. She has now been in existence forty years, and, during that period, without taking wages for her crew and the price of her consumable stores, she has cost an additional sum of over £40,000, or, on the average, more than £1,000 a year, her total cost up to date being about £75,000. Is she in ordinary repair? It has become very evident ofiuer that she is very cheap or that the yachts are terribly expensive. The latter is, no doubt, the fact, and the main reason of it is not far to seek.

"The yachts are, one and all, wooden vessels, and, apart from the continual painting, decorating, and gilding when they underco, are also have to be from time to time laid out on them merely to preserve the perishable fabric of them from failing to pieces. If the Alberta were of iron it would not now be reported that she is suffering from the ravages of rot at the age of twenty-six; she is not worth patching up, for so long as she is retained in commission she must, from the very nature of her build, be a perpetual source of large expense. If three royal yachts are not really enough for the requirements of her Majesty it would be well, instead of repairing the Alberta, to built a new vessel of iron or steel. It would be well, too, as the other yachts become unseaworthy, to replace them—if replacement be necessary—with modern craft; for modern slips, although costly enough, are not nearly so costly to maintain in order as the wooden vessels of a generation ago. Bitt the construction of the yachts is not the sole explanation of the immense sums which they have cost and are costing the country. The extraoeous ne tnexcesary—of those who are responsible for looking after the vessels is perhaps almost equally to hiame."

KING ALFONSO AN GODFATHER.

From the London Truth.

King Alfonso has had a great many dignities since his birth. The latest one was his elevation to the—in the Church's eyes—serious function of godfatherhood. He promised and vowed—by proxy, of course—in the name of a youthful son of the Comte and Comtesse de Morella, to renounce those pomps and vanities which are the best reason for the existence of thrones. The christening took place at St. Petersburg and the Ambassador of his Most Catholic Majesty was Alfonso's proxy. Cabrera, the Carlist rebel who gave so much trouhles in Sir De Lacy Evans when the latter fought in Spain for the Innocent Isabella, was grandfather on the paternal side of the neophyto.

ARCHDUCHESS VALERIE'S MARRIAGE.

From the London Truth.

It is donbtful whether the projected marriage of the Archduchess Valérie, the youngest daughter of the Emperor of Austria, will take piece, in consequence of the unsatisfactory state of her health. The Archduchess is snbject to epileptic fits, and until she heoame engaged to her conein she always intended to retire to a convent on the death of her father.

AGED VIEYRA-MOLINA DEAD.

SHARE HE HAD IN THE COUP D'ÉTAT OF LOUIS NAPOLEQN.

The deeth has taken place, almost on the anniversary of tha day, of an old Colonel of the French National Guard—M. Vieyra-Molina—who played no unimportant part in the conp d'état of the 2d of December, 1851. Like Gen. Fleury, M. Vieyra-Molina, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, "could also boast that it was he who helped to establish the Second Empire, and as a matter of fact, the old Colonel was fond of bragging about his connection with the coup d'état, particularly in the heyday of imperialism, and when the Italian and Crimean campaigns shed a helo of glory round the head of Louis Napoleon.

"Since 1870, however, the Colonel had become less communicative nbout his exnloits, and was indeed 'drawn out' on the subject only with considerable difficulty. At the time of the coup d'état M. Vieyra-Molina was a stockbroker and chief of the staff of the National Guard. At the reception held at the Elysée by the Prince-President on Dec. 1, 1851, the future Emperor called the eemi-military stookbroker over to him and said, "Don't be startled at what I am going to tell you. The coup d'état is for to-night, and you will get your orders to-morrow morning.' The stookbroker received the news without moving a muscle, and went back to his circle of friends. Next morning he was instructed by the General commanding the National Guard to prevent by every means in his power the men of the Guard from taking up arms.

"M. Vieyra Molina immedietely posted off to the headquarters of his corps and smashed in all the drums in the place, so that no appeal to arms could be beaten. At the same time he sent letters around to all the Colonels of the corps enjoining them to do likewise, and to cut a drum head wherever they found one. By this means the civic soldiers were kept in ignornnce of the events which were taking place at the Elysée until the following night by a telltale silence. The semi-military stookbroker never asked anything from the empire except the permission to wear a gorkeous uniform on gala days and at receptions. He had never been on a battlefield, but he wore, nevertheless, a warrior's waxed mustaches, and looked fierce even on the Bourse when dressed in sober mufti. He walked about among his colleagues of the Corbeille and received their oheff, for which he sometimes obastised them when they were at drill, with a view to making a man of his son a veritable soldier, M. Vieyra-Molina sent him to Saint Cyr, where the youth failed to pass his examinations, but gained a reputation as a duellist, being, however, beaten in an encounter with M. Jules Clarétie's father-in-law, who gave him a treniendous puncture in his nasal organ. In his business the deceased stockbroker was an upright and honorable man, and when he left the Stock Exohange he did eo not only with ample means, but with an excellent reputation."

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S MAUSOLEUM.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Standard.

The mausolenm at Potsdam, in which the remains of the late Emperor Frederick are to be laid, is to be ready by the 15th of June next, the second anniversary of his death. The cupuln is now being built. It is to be surmounted by a smaller one, inlaid in the inferior with Italien mosaic to be manufactured in Venice.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Cattle were not salable to-day at any appreciable advance on the prices of yesterday. The arrivels continue light, hnt the nnfavorable weather and the abnndance and low prices for poultry keep the demand for beef at a minimum. Receipts are ample for the present demend. Shippers wanted a moderate number of common to extra Steers at $2 65@$5 25. Most of their purchases were made at $4 25. Sales to local butchers and canners were generally at $1 75@2 35. Sealawags sold aronnd $1 25. There was a firm market for stockers and feeders at $2@$3, with sales principally at $2 25 at $2 75. The market closed rather firm for all descriptions as follows: Extra Cattle, $5@$5 25; choice Cattle, $4 50@$4 95; good grade shipping Steers, $3 65@$4 25, medium shipping Steers, $3 30@$3 50; common to fair Steers, $2 65@$3 25; common to choice Bnlls, $1 50@$3 25; fair to prime Cows, $2 25@$2 75; ooor to medium Cows, $1@$2 15; Stockers and feeders, $2@$3; Texas Steers, $2 15@$2 75; Texas Cows, $1 25@$2.

Hogs arrived in large numbers, but there was freer buying and a better feeling all around. While there was little inclination to pay any advance, the Hogs were wanted at Tuesday's prices, the offerings coming promptly taken at $3 45@$3 65 for common to choice. It was a very ordinary drove of Hogs that had to go below $3 52½, and the largest part of the sales were made at $3 60@$3 65, with $3 62½ about the average price. A load or two of heavy Hogs of extra quality brought $3 70. The market closed firm, with everything out of commission and the receipts were: Cattle, 11,000 head; Hogs, 30,000 head.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec 18.—Flour weak. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Red, 76¾c@77c; receipts, 3,700 bushels; shipments, 5,000 bushels. Corn active; No. 2, 32¾c@33c; receipts, 36,000 bushels; shipments, 25,000 bushels. Oats quiet; No. 2, 24½c@25¼c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 46c. Pork easy, $9 50 bid. Lard steady; $5 75. Bulkmeals easier; Short Ribs, $4 75. Bacon quiet; Short Clear, $6 50. Whisky steady, $1 08. Sugars unchanged. Cheese steady, 9½c@10c. Eggs quiet; 18c@19c. Butter quiet; Sugar Dower; Hard Refined, 7¾c@7¾c; New Orleans, 5c@6c. Eggs quiet; 18c@19c. Cheese steady. Hogs stronger; common and light, $3 25@3 65; packing and butchers', $3 50@$3 65. Receipts, 5,100 head; shipments, 2,000 head. Eastern exchange steady at par buying, and 1-20 ₱ cent. premium selling.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 18.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet, 30c. Rosin quiet; Strained, 93c.; Good Strained, $1. Tar firm at $1 30. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 20; Yellow Dip, $2 25; Virgin, $2 25. Coru firm; White, 45c.; Yellow, 44c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—Turpentine nominal at 41½c. asked. Rosin—Nothing doing, good Strained at $1 02½.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 18.—Turpentine steady at 41c. Resin firm at $1@$1 05.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.10	Mono	.15
Best & Belcher	2.40	Opliir	3.25
Belle Consolidated	.60	Potosi	1.00
Challa	.30	Savage	1.50
Consolidated Pacific	1.70	Sierra Nevada	1.90
Con. Cal. & Va	2.10	Union Consolidated	2.25
Crown Point	1.70	Utah	.60
Eureka Consolidated	3.10	Yellow Jacket	2.85
Gould & Curry	1.45	Commcwealth	3.00
Hale & Norcross	2.40	Nevada Queen	1.00
Mexican	2.45	North Bulla Ielc	1.15

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 19.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Adirondack, Gonaives	.....	.....
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Obdnm, Rotterdam	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Russia, Hamburg	.....	2:30 P. M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M	3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Porto Rico	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow	.....	6:30 P. M
FRIDAY, DEC. 20.		
Assyria, Mediterranean	.....	.....
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Helvetia, Liverpool	.....	.....
Holland, London	.....	.....
Stateof Texas, Fernandina	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tangier, Progreso	.....	3:00 P. M.
Vizcaya, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 21.		
Atvona, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colon, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
England, Liverpool	.....	.....
Galileo, Hull	.....	.....
Horrox, Liverpool	.....	.....
La Bourgogne, Havre	1:00 A. M.	4:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Murrel, St. Croix	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Taormina, Hamburg	.....	.....
Umbria, Liverpool	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
MONDAY, DEC. 23.		
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Italia, Mediterranean	.....	.....
TUESDAY, DEC. 24.		
Arizona, Liverpool	.....	6:00 A. M.
Charlotte, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cyril, Para	.....	.....
Erin, London	.....	.....
Gellert, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 19.

City of Paris, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
Egyptian Monarch, London, Dec. 6.
Friedland, Antwerp, Dec. 7.
Greece, London, Dec. 6.
Island, Copenhagen, Dec. 4.
State of Georgia, Larne, Dec. 8.
The Queen, Liverpool, Dec. 6.
Wimbledon, Gibraltar, Dec. 2.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Dec. 7.
Britannic, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
Cronia, Dundee, Dec. 6.
Mirand, St. John's, Dec. 14.
Oceana, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Savona, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 27.
State of Alabama, Glasgow, Dec. 6.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21.

Lahn, Bremen, Dec. 11.
Runic, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
Stog, Bremen, Dec. 7.
Trinidad, St. Croix, Dec. 15.

SUNDAY, DEC. 22.

Glenayle, Gibraltar, Dec. 7.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 14.
Lassell, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 1.
Panama, Bordeaux, Dec. 8.
Servia, Liverpool, Dec. 14.
Suevia, Hamburg, Dec. 9.

MONDAY, DEC. 23.

Athoe, Port au Prince, Nov. 29.
City of Columbia, Havana, Dec. 19.
Devonia, Glasgow, Dec. 12.
Marsala, Hamburg, Dec. 9.
Polynesia, Stettin, Dec. 7.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24.

Britannia, Mediterranean, Dec. 8.
City of Para, Aspinwall, Dec. 16.
Gallart, Havre, Dec. 11.
Italia, Gibraltar, Dec. 9.
Spain, Liverpool, Dec. 11.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...7:20 | Sun Sets...4:35 | Moon rises...3:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k..	4:42	Gov. Isl..	5:02
	P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k..	5:09	Gov. Isl..	5:26

	A. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k.	11:10	Gov. Isl..	11:39
	P. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k.	11:09	Gov. Isl..	11:35

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k.	11:10	Gov. Isl..	11:39
	P. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k.	11:09	Gov. Isl..	11:35

Hell Gate...6:51
Hell Gate...7:15

Hell Gate...1:12
Hell Gate...1:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.

ARRIVED.

Steamship St. Oswald, (Br.,) McPherson, Dundee and Newcastle 19 da., with mdse. to Charles P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

Steamship Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship Anchoria, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow and Moville 12 da., with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Tyson, London 18 da., with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 11:09 P. M. 17th.

Steamship Sorrento, (Br.,) Coleman, Newcastle 23 da., with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

Steamship Saratoga, Bettig, Campeachy, Frontera, Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Havana 11 da., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

Steamship Gilmore, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steamship Standard, Evans, Boston.

Ship Agenor, Frost, Hong-Kong 127 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to Wessen H. Brown & Co.

Ship

FINANCIAL.

FULTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.

First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, DUE 1925.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION.

Coupons Payable Semi-Annually March 1 and Sept. 1.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED R'WAY CO.

Subscriptions will be received by the undersigned, at par and accrued interest, for $1,250,000 of the above bonds, this amount being a part of an issue of $1,630,000 of bonds authorized, at the rate of $350,000 per mile on three miles of road now substantially completed and in operation, on which, and on the rights, franchises, rolling stock, and real and personal property of the Company, of every nature and description, now owned or hereafter to be acquired, these bonds are a first mortgage.

The Fulton Elevated Railway Company is a continuation of the Kings County Elevated Railway Company of Brooklyn, the original Fulton-street route, extending it into the populous portion of the large and attractive Twenty-sixth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, and securing for it not only the local traffic of this important and growing section, but also a direct connection with the Long Isl and Railroad, the New-York and Manhattan Beach Railroad, the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad, the Canarsie Railroad, and the Electric Railroad to Jamaica. The Fulton Elevated Railway is permanently leased to the Kings County Elevated Railway, which guarantees, by indorsement upon each bond, the payment of both principal and interest of the bonds now offered for sale.

The consolidated road affords the most direct and attractive route from the Fulton Ferry and the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, through the principal business streets of the city, to the sections and the connections indicated.

The earning capacity of the consolidated road is steadily increasing, and already exceeds the entire interest charges upon the aggregate issues of first mortgage bonds.

The location of the road and the constant influx of population along its line leave no doubt as to the permanent value of its securities.

The structure has been built and equipped in the most substantial manner.

The validity of the charter and franchise and the form of the bond and mortgage have been approved by our counsel.

The number of passengers carried by the Kings County Elevated Railway Company averaged for the year from October, 1888, to Sept. 30, 1889, 34,631 per day. Since then the travel has further increased, and is now, on the consolidated road, at the rate of 41,300 per day, with a steady increase.

Subscriptions will be opened at 10 o'clock on Monday, Dec. 23, and will close at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, Dec. 24, or earlier. Payments can be made in full on allotment, or 10 per cent. on allotment and the remainder within thirty days at the option of the subscriber.

WE CONSIDER THE BONDS SAFE AND DESIRABLE FOR INVESTMENT, AND LIKELY TO INCREASE IN VALUE.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
23 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
16 and 18 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is officially reported to the Board that deposits of bonds under the Reorganization Plan aggregate in Europe $30,313,700, and in America $98,547,060, or in all $128,860,760, and also that a decisive majority of each and every one of the thirty-six issues of bonds of the Atchison System has been so deposited, and, therefore, all rights of holders to make deposits have virtually ceased.

NEVERTHELESS, It being the desire of the Board to prevent injustice and hardship to distant and absent holders, who have either not become acquainted with the Plan or through circumstances were unable to avail themselves of it, it is therefore

VOTED, That the Chairman be authorized to receive, in his discretion, bonds for deposit under the Plan up to and including the thirty-first day of December, 1889, under the conditions heretofore announced.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman.

Referring to foregoing, deposits of Bonds after to-day should be tendered at offices of KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
113 Devonshire-st., Boston.
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
73 Broadway, New-York.
BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,
8 Bishopsgate Within, London, E. C.

CIRCULAR 63 OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION MAILED UPON APPLICATION TO ABOVE, OR TO

J. W. REINHART,
4th Vice President,
95 Milk-st., Boston.

7% 20-Year Gold Bonds.

We Offer at Par and Interest $500,000

BEAR LAKE AND RIVER WATER WORKS AND IRRIGATION CO.

Bonds, due in 1909, Interest Payable April 1 and Oct. 1.

These bonds are a portion of a total of $2,000,000, and are issued to complete the construction of 120 miles of canals diverting the water of Bear Lake and Bear River into the Great Salt Lake Valley, Utah, for irrigating 250,000 acres of land, and to supply the city of Ogden and other towns with water for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

They are secured by a first mortgage on all the property, canals, franchises, and water rights belonging to the irrigation company, including many thousand acres of fertile land in Salt Lake Valley. The right is reserved to advance the price without notice. For full information address or inquire at the office of the

JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTAGE TRUST CO.,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York;
No. 518 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 66 State-st., Boston, Mass., and No. 27 Custom House-st., Providence, R. I.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
LESSEE OF THE MICHIGAN AIR LINE R. R.,
GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1889.

The 8 per cent. bonds of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. COMPANY, secured by Mortgage on the MICHIGAN AIR LINE R. R., and maturing January 1, will be paid on and after January 2, 1890, on surrender to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK CITY.

HENRY PRATT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION Company. Holders of first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds may insure against redemption by 105 in January next. Apply for blank forms of application to LAMBLAW & CO., 14 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY,

Reorganization.

The holders of FIVE and SIX per cent. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BONDS, and of the STOCK of the COMPANY, are invited to reorganize the said Company on the following basis:

New Securities.

First Mortgage 4 Per Cent.....	$40,000,000
Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent....	20,000,000
Preferred Stock.....	13,000,000
Common Stock.....	47,000,000

Assessment on Stock, 10 Per Cent.

The SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED BONDS and the underlying bonds TO BE PAID OFF, $22,500,000 of the First Mortgage Fours and $4,500,000 of the Preferred Stock, being applied to this purpose.

A circular containing full details, showing the apportionment of the remaining securities among the "Fives," "Sixes," and stockholders, and in payment of the assessment, and copies of the AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION may be obtained at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST., or from any member of the Reorganization Committee.

The 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1889, is the last day for the deposit of bonds and stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
COMMITTEE.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stock OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

IT IS PROPOSED TO REORGANIZE THE COMPANY UPON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

A First Mortgage of $20,000 per mile, securing 4½ per cent. 50-year Gold Bonds $32,500,000
An Income Mortgage 4½ per cent. non-cumulative $32,500,000
With provision for control of property until interest becomes a fixed charge.

Stock to be assessed 10 per cent., for which it is to receive income bonds at par and new stock share for share, the assessment, after providing for payment of back interest in cash on the 7s and Union Pacific 6s and expenses, to be applied to the improvement of the property.

The application of above securities is detailed in the Reorganization Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

Parties interested are requested to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

EDWARD KING,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
PETER GEDDES,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
} COMMITTEE.

Equitable MORTGAGE COMPANY.

Capital subscribed.....	$2,000,000 00
Paid in (cash).....	1,000,000 00
Surplus, undivided profits, and reserves fund.....	264,817 65
Assets.....	7,803,722 02

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

The company has deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company, its trustee for the debenture holders of this country, 3,323 first-mortgage loans upon improved farms, aggregating $5,515,124 37, covering 378,378 acres of land, with an appraised value of $12,426,826 30.

From these statistics it is apparent that the average amount loaned on each farm is $1,057 81, that the average appraised value is but $18 37 per acre, and that the company has advanced but $3 19 per acre, or 28 per cent. of the appraisal.

6 PER CENT. FARM MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL BONDS,
And all first-class investments.

OFFICES:
New-York, 208 Broadway; Phila., cor. 4th & Chestnut; Boston, 117 Devonshire; London, England.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000

NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.

Liberal Rates of Interest Paid on Balances.

The COMPANY is authorized to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, RECEIVER, and TRUSTEE; as FISCAL and TRANSFER AGENT, and as REGISTRAR OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The company offers to executors and trustees of estates and to religious and benevolent institutions exceptional facilities for the transaction of their business.

OFFICERS:
F. O. FRENCH, President.
J. J. WATERBURY, Vice President.
C. W. HASKINS, Secretary.
A. T. FRENCH, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

F. O. French, N. Y.	H. W. Cannon, N. Y.
R. J. Cross, N. Y.	John R. Ford, N. Y.
H. L. Higginson, Boston.	T. J. Coolidge, Jr., Boston.
Aug. Belmont, Jr., N. Y.	James O. Sheldon, N. Y.
E. D. Randolph, N. Y.	A. S. Rosenbaum, N. Y.
C. C. Baldwin, N. Y.	Sam'l. Shipley, Phila.
Chas. F. Tag, N. Y.	R. T. Wilson, N. Y.
Henry Field, Chicago.	J. J. Waterbury, N. Y.

Tax-Exempt Investments.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA 7 PER CENT. GUARANTEED STOCK,

RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA 8 PER CENT. GUARANTEED STOCK,

and other Prime Investment Securities,

FOR SALE BY

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
30 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE IN DENVER.

The largest wholesale and retail grocery establishment west of Chicago. Stock, fixtures, &c., $60,000. Business, $20,000 per month; will sell materially below cost. Parties with sufficient capital and meaning business may address F. 50, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the $218,000 of Mobile and Montgomery Railway Company 6 per cent. income bonds, matuing Jan. 1, 1890, will be redeemed at par by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company on presentation at their office, 50 Exchange-place, New-York City, on and after Jan. 2, 1890.

EX. NORTON, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Mortgage four per cent. registered bonds of the West Shore Railroad Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 19, (preparatory to payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1890,) and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 3, 1890. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by

W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

BOSTON, 16 DECEMBER, 1889.

To the Stockholders of the

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY:

In April last we asked you to intrust to us your proxies, to be used at the annual meeting of the company in May. This resulted in a change of management, the introduction of reforms and economies, and a financial reorganization of the company that has met general approval.

During the progress of this reorganization it has been frequently suggested in the public press and by numerous and large holders of the company's securities that it would give greater stability to the reorganized company if a management committed to the successful working out of the plan of reorganization, and absolutely in the interest of the property, could be secured for several years.

Conceiving our own inclination and convenience, we would prefer to leave the management of this great property to others; but we recognize the force of the suggestion and the necessity for some such arrangement; and, as many shareholders believe that great advantages are likely to result to the holders of all classes of the company's securities from such co-operation, we have consented to act in the matter.

Holders of Stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company may deliver their certificates, assigned upon the back in favor of George C. Magone, Thomas Baring, Oliver W. Peabody, and John J. McCook, to the BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, 87 Milk-st., Boston, subject to an agreement that the title to such Stock and the voting power thereon shall be vested in our nominees or our successors, also to be named by us, for ten years; or until July 1, 1900.

The Trust Company will issue Stock Trust Certificates, entitling the holder to all the beneficial interests and advantages belonging to or growing out of the deposited shares and to the return of a like number of shares when the term of the trust has expired, unless the same shall be further extended by the respective parties in interest.

Applications will be made to have the Trust Certificates above referred to listed upon the New-York, Boston, and London Stock Exchanges.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
113 Devonshire-st., Boston.
1 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

$3,000,000,

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds and for general deposits, upon which it pays

LIBERAL RATES OF INTEREST

from date of deposit until date of withdrawal.

The company also by law acts as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, and trustee, as fiscal and transfer agent, and as registrar of stocks.

Exceptional rates and facilities are offered to religious and benevolent institutions and to executors or trustees of estates.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY,
HENRY B. HYDE,
EDWARD D. MONTGOMERY,
} Vice Presidents.
HENRY C. DEMING, Secretary and Treasurer.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.

The Middlesex Banking Company,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

PAID CAPITAL..... $660,000

Offers 6 per cent. Debentures, secured by deposit of 1st mortgages with the Union Trust Company of New-York. Amount of issue limited by Law. Connecticut Trustees, Executors, &c., can invest in these bonds.

For pamphlet, FRANK R. JOHNSON,
New-York Agent, 31-33 Broad-st.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1889.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of said company in Denver, Colorado, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Colorado Midland Railway Company of an undivided moiety of the line between New-Castle and Rifle Creek, Colorado, and also a contract between the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and the Midland Railway Company, as parties of the first part, and the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company, for the leasing of the line of the latter company, when completed, and also a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Rio Grande Western Railway Company of the line between Grande Junction and Crevasse, Colorado, and for the purpose of determining whether such leases and contract for lease shall or shall not be assented to and perfected.

The transfer books will close Dec. 19, 1889, and reopen Jan. 2, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,

BANKERS

and dealers in

Investment Securities,

44 WALL-ST.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD PROPERTY.

E. A. TREDWELL,

Real Estate,

Room 19 Times Building.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Three certificates Missouri, Kansas and Texas stock, one hundred shares each; Nos. 40,076, in name of C. M. Cumming, and 40,139 and 40,140, in name of E. N. Tailer and owned by E. N. Tailer. Transfer stopped. (Signed,) E. N. TAILER.
43 and 45 White-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

CATERER.—By young woman to give dinner parties; would take a permanent place; city references. Call at 350 East 33d-st.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as competent chambermaid and do sewing; best city reference. Address L., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant chambermaid; is a good sewer; would assist in dining room; best city references; willing and obliging. Call at 215 West 19th-st., ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and seamstress or take care of invalid lady; two years' city reference. Address 314 East 40th-st.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly competent; soups, desserts, all kinds of baking; private family, or go by day or week; best city reference. Address K. L., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; boning, larding, ragouts, entrées; all kinds of fancy dishes; best city reference. Address J. R., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook, colored, engagements for dinners or lunches, or cooking by the day; can give the best of references. Address H. E. S., Box 202 Times Office.

COOK.—By a woman as a thorough cook; no objection to do coarse washing if required; best of city reference from present employers. Call at 323 East 36th-st. M. H.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as plain cook and assist with washing; city reference. Call at 922 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; best reference. Call at 215 East 74th-st., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent French woman in private family; good city reference. Address P., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By middle-aged Swedish woman as first-class cook; good reference. Call at 159 East 27th-st.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook and laundress; good reference. Call, two days, at 118 West 19th-st., rear.

COOK.—By an excellent woman; good baker; city or country; in private family; best reference. Call at 222 East 27th-st., Room 8.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; would assist with chamberwork; excellent city reference from last employer. Call at 454 West 52d-st.

WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl; willing to assist with chamberwork, sewing, or both; city reference. Call at 154 West 95th-st.; ring basement bell.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced waitress in private family; best city reference. Address M. C., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; first-class city reference. Call at 136 7th-av.

THE TRADES.

GENERAL BLACKSMITH WANTS WORK; handy at any kind of iron work; can work at vise. Call or address Boynton, 312 West 36th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED BY A BOY (SIXteen) in an office or commission house; can give reference and has experience. Address L. B., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALES.

ATTENDANT.—By a young German as attendant to invalid, nestal man, or the like. Address R. O., care Gloeckner, 707 6th-av.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—First-class; in a private family; by a German; thoroughly competent in every respect; is willing and obliging; last employer can be seen; best references can be given. Address R., 151 West 31st-st., care of Mrs. Duffy.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman, lately arrived; experienced in French cooking; can cook; can also be excellent in private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; wages very moderate; highest references. Address D. H., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GENERALLY USEFUL Man.—Single; thoroughly understands handling and proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; experienced and trustworthy; city reference as competent man. Call or address Coachman, 372 Broome-st., carriage factory.

COACHMAN AND GENERALLY USEFUL Man.—By competent, steady, temperate man; married; medium size; understands perfectly proper care fine horses, carriages, harness, &c.; will be found willing and civil; last and former employers can be seen in city. Address William, Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a trustworthy and obliging man; single; recommended by last employer as good, careful driver; sober, reliable, and attentive; very clean, neat, and orderly in all his surroundings; has had 14 years' experience; city or country. Address J. A., Box 266 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Scotch Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class city reference; city or country. Call or address William, 29 East 36th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and trustworthy single man; fully understands his business in every respect; first-class city reference. Call or address M. R., 440 West 58th-st., second floor.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; single; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; good, careful driver; attends furnace; civil and obliging; four years' city reference from last employer. Address T. G., Box 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By young married German man; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; first-class references; last employer can be seen. Address M. Thoms, 107 East 84th-st.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; first-class city reference; refers to present employer, with whom he has lived ten years. Call or address M. N., 69 West 43d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By sober and respectable Swedish man. Address Edward Johnson, 317 East 51st-st.

EXPERIENCED DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKkeeper and cashier, capable taking entire charge, desires permanent position; best references. Address F. M., Box 397 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

FOOTMAN.—By a young Englishman, speaking French, as footman; used to traveling; excellent city reference from his employer; age twenty-two. Address G. Stevens, Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—By an old man, who thoroughly understands growing vegetables, also plants and flowers, the care of stock, and milking; moderate wages; good reference. Address L setni, Box 204 Times Office.

GARDENER.—By a German; speaks English; married; no children; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; best references given. Address M. P., Irvington, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; understands the care of horses. Address 120 East 43d-st.

VALET OR TRAVELING SERVANT.—Age, 28; Englishman; speaks three languages; highest recommendations. Address Waiad, Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER OR GENERAL USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; willing to make himself generally useful in a boarding house or private family; understands his duties in a very respect; care of silver, glassware, furnaces, &c.; willing and obliging; best city references. Address M. B., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER, &c.—By young colored man of neat appearance as generally useful waiter or valet; best city references. Address Richard, 47 East 33d-st.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—Girl with good city reference to cook, wash, and iron in small family; good wages. Call at 345 Lexington-av., 9 to 10.

WANTED—A Protestant woman to do the housework and make herself generally useful in family of two adults and two children; good place and good wages to proper person; reference required. Address Look Box 86, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WANTED—A first-class cook for Newport, R. I.; must be competent, neat, and good-tempered and bring best references. Apply Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 12, at Hotel Brunswick, 5th-av. and 26th-st. Room 85.

WANTED—Good laundress; English or American. Call, between 10 and 12, at 242 West 73d-st.

WANTED—A first-class French or German cook. Apply at 30 East 38th-st., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—Good cook; English or American. Call, between 10 and 12, at 242 West 73d-st.

MONUMENTS.

$1,000,000 WORTH OF MONUMENTS at cost. N. Y. and Mass. Granite Works. W. ROBINSON, 1,146 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

1—HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, WITH bath; private table; also large and single rooms; references. 138 Madison-av.

1—IN SMALL FAMILY, HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on second floor, with board; references. 34 West 51st-st.

2 ELEGANT SUITES ON SECOND AND third floors; superior table; private if desired. 26 West 50th-st.

23D-ST., 128 EAST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; reference.

25 WEST 48TH-ST.—LARGE DESIRABLE room on third floor, with board; references given and required.

32D-ST., 24 WEST.—VERY DESIRABLE second-story front rooms, with board. References given and required.

34TH-ST., 28 WEST.—RICHLY-FURnished suites; private table optional; bath rooms; references given and required.

154 EAST 60TH-ST.—NEWLY-FURnished rooms, with or without board; German family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

21 ST.-ST., 3 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen, en suite or singly; first-class appointments; references exchanged.

130 WEST 22D-ST.—WELL-FURNISHED, warm, third floor room; moderate terms; references.

158 MADISON-AV.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-furnished room, second floor; also single room for gentlemen; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN DESIRES A FURnished room, first floor, suitable for office, between 34th and 48th sts., 7th and 9th aves.; reference Address H., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RR. Co.

The INTEREST due on the GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, at their offices, 73 Broadway, New-York, and Room 9 No. 95 Milk-st., Boston, and at office of BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, London.

Payments of interest will be made to holders of Union Trust Company Certificates who will not have received the new bonds of the Atchison Company by that date, upon presentation of same at either of the above offices.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, NEW-YORK, 18th December, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AT A MEETing held this day, declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 31st inst., and also a SPECIAL dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT., (out of the surplus earnings of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1889,) payable at the same time and place.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 16th of January next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1889.

To the Stockholders of the EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees have declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the stock of this company, (except such stock as is held in trust by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,) due and payable Jan. 3, 1890, at the office of this company, to holders of record Dec. 20, 1889.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 20, 1889, and reopened at 10 A. M. Jan. 4, 1890.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

A. MARCUS, Secretary.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MOBILE, Dec. 14, 1889.

INTEREST DIVIDEND NO. 12.

One per cent. upon the first preferred income and sinking fund debentures will be paid to the registered holders thereof on Jan. 1, 1890, prox. at the agency of the company, No. 11 Pine-st., in the city of New-York.

The transfer books of the first debentures will close on Dec. 24 and open on Jan. 16 prox.

***SPECIAL MATINEE XMAS & NEW YEAR'S. 1,228TH TO 1,234TH REPRESENTATION.*

ERMINIE.

Admission, 50c. Seats reserved 2 weeks in advance. MONDAY, JAN. 6, RETURN OF "THE BRIGANDS."

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
J. M. HILL.....Manager
PERMANENT ATTRACTION.
NEIL BURGESS,
THE COUNTY FAIR,
SECOND SEASON IN NEW-YORK.
Evenings, 8:15. Saturday Matinée, 2.

A SPECIAL MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN AT UNION-SQUARE THEATRE, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, AT 2 O'CLOCK, in aid of CHRISTMAS TREE FUND. For the children of the poor. TICKETS, $1 EACH, can be had of Delmonico, Brentano, World offices, Astor House, and box office of theatre.

HARDMAN HALL.—RUSSELL.—To-day at 3:30. Mrs. Edmond Russell, Grace, and How to Get It. The Art of Expression, Easy Methods for Work, Awkwardness, Strength, and Weakness, Poise and Dignity, Gymnastics for Convalescents.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Reserved seats, orchestra circle and balcony, 50c.
William A. Brady's production of "After Dark." Matinées. Next week, a new production of "My Jack."
Wed. and Sat.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE, 14TH-ST. DOLLS' MATINEE FRIDAY. DOLLS FREE. SPLENDID NEW SHOW. Haines & Vidocq, World's Trio, Barrows, Chas. & Carrie Moore. 10,000 Dolls given away Friday.

EDEN MUSEE. 16 LADIES, AFT., EV'G. Club Swinging, Fencing, and Dancing. ERDELYI NAGY'S HUNGARIAN BAND. AJEEB, the Mystifying Chess Automaton.

WINTER RESORTS.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

Parties contemplating visiting this ancient city are invited to call at the temporary office of the

HOTEL CORDOVA,

AT NO. 489 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,

where diagrams of rooms and photographic views may be seen, prices and other information given.

E. N. WILSON, Manager.

Represented by
CHARLES W. CROSSMON,
W. M. BRIGGS,
} Clerks.

Will call at residence if requested.

Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

The Seminole, WINTER PARK,

ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

This new and elegant hotel, accommodating four hundred guests, will be opened Jan. 1, 1890, under the able management of Mr. W. F. Paige, so well known as the successful manager of the great "Kaaterskill" in the Catskill Mountains. It is superbly located upon high land, between two beautiful lakes, the ground gently sloping to the shores of both, and from the promenade on top eleven lakes can be seen. Everything that human ingenuity can devise has been provided to make this beautiful house attractive and home-like for old and young. Sleepers from New-York without change. All trains stop at Winter Park. Send for guide. Address W. F. PAIGE, Winter Park, Orange County, Fla.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.
HUNTSVILLE HOTEL.
A FINELY-APPOINTED WINTER RESORT IN THE
"HIGHLANDS OF ALABAMA."
NOW OPEN.
For circulars and information address
HARVEY S. DENISON, Manager.
Through Pullman sleeper from Jersey City via Shenandoah Valley Route.

THOMASVILLE, GA.,
MITCHELL HOUSE.
(NEW MANAGEMENT.)
M. A. BOWER & W. E. DAVIES, Proprietors.
For circulars, terms, &c., address MITCHELL HOUSE, THOMASVILLE, GA., or CLARK N. SCOFIELD, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK CITY.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

N. Y. INSTITUTE FOR ARTIST-ARTISANS,

140 and 142 West 23d-st.

The most national, organic, thorough, practical, and central Art School in New-York City. Founded for American artists by leading art guilds and art specialists. Principles of design, decoration, illustration, drawing, painting and modeling from antique, still life, and life models, sculpture, stained-glass, wood carving, ceramics, textiles, jewelry, and metals. Instruction inexpensive, thorough, personal, constant, every day and three evenings per week.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFURD-Place, Opposite Stuyvesant-Square.—Thirtieth year. Academic, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Special attention to English studies. Thorough courses of study preparatory for Columbia College or for Schools of Technology. No extra charges. Catalogues upon application. Opens 9th month, (September,) 17th.
EDWARD A. H. ALLEN, C. E., Principal.

CLASSES IN ART AND PHOTOGRAPHY.—Open from 9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. except on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Tuesday morning, class in literature. For circular and terms address Miss NEVIUS, Room 78 Franklin Building, 186 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

BANJO.—HENRY C. DOBSON'S PATENT Silver bell parlor, stage, and orchestra banjos for holiday presents; instruction given; private lessons. Send for circular. HENRY C. DOBSON, 1,270 Broadway, near 32d-st.

THE PARK COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 63 East 59th-st., prepares for college, scientific school, and business; primary department; number limited. ELMER E. PHILLIPS, Principal.

THOROUGH EDUCATION AND REFINED home for two more boys. WILLIAM L. EVANS, M. A., 122 West 88th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL, 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3.

BANJOS AND GUITARS FOR HOLIDAYS.—C. EDGAR DOBSON. "Echo" Banjos. Instruction given. 122 West 42d-st.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE.—NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson; both sexes. Enter at any time. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M., Principal.

$200 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; 30 boys, girls. Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR, GRADUATE OF YALE AND Columbia: recommended by Rev. Dr. Taylor, "A successful teacher, eminently qualified." Address HEADMASTER, Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN, (SINGLE,) EPISCopalian, teacher of mathematics, for church school in West, to begin in January. MIRIAM COYRIERE, 31 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

FRENCH LESSONS BY PARISIAN GRADUate; conversation method; thorough instruction. Prof. DU CROQUET, 407 Lexington-av., near 42d.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.
WM. KNABE & CO.
have removed to their new warerooms,
148 5TH-AV., near 20th-st.
A number of slightly-used grand, upright, and square pianos of our make will be sold at a liberal reduction from our regular prices.

ELEGANT LONG ROSEWOOD CORNERED Chickering piano; cost, $500; sacrifice. Residence, 231 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' PRINCIPAL ACADEMY for dancing, 175 State-st., corner of Court-at., Brooklyn; accessible by Court-st. cars to all rapid transit routes from City Hall or Fulton-st.; only correct version of new dance, La Bève; send for circular.

80 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons at all hours. CARTER'S DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. TRENOR, BROADWAY AND 32D-ST., gives lessons in dancing every day and evening. Special Friday evening advanced class for both sexes.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th-st. Under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly. Orchestra, $1 50; dress circle, $1; 2d balcony, 50c. Every evening at 8. MATINÉES begin at 2.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Every Evening until further notice, SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY, AS YOU LIKE IT.

BRILLIANTLY PRODUCED, and with a CAST of SURPASSING INTEREST, including:

| | |

FEARFUL OF "LA GRIPPE"

THE PAN-AMERICAN GUESTS PASS A QUIET DAY.

A FEW OF THEM INSPECT COLUMBIA AND ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH—THE OPERA IN THE EVENING.

Fear of that new Winter enemy, "the grip," interfered sadly yesterday with the plans of the visiting Pan-Americans. It was raining dismally, the air was raw and disagreeable, and the surgeon who has looked after the physical condition of the Nation's guests ever since they arrived here emphatically declared that to carry out the programme arranged for the day would be not only foolish but dangerous. These Southern cousins of ours are more than ordinarily susceptible to the effects of weather such as yesterday provided, and it was therefore decided not to take any unnecessary risks.

So the contemplated trip to the city's institutions on the islands up the river—a trip which had been looked forward to with great interest by the majority of the visitors—was abandoned. Word was sent to the Charities Commissioners that their hospitality for the day could not be accepted. It is extremely probable, as every remaining day of the delegates' stay here is filled up, that they will have no future opportunity to see these institutions at all.

With Blackwell's Island barred out, there were still some places in the city which the gentlemen might visit without much chance of exposure, and active preparations were at once made to make these little excursions. Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss got together a dozen or so of his charges and drove toem up to Columbia College, where they were received by Prof. Drisler. There had not been time in which to notify President Low of the intended visit, the professor explained, else that gentleman would have been only too happy to receive the distinguished guests himself.

Under the guidance of Prof. Drisler, however, the gentlemen inspected the college pretty thoroughly. They went all through the various class rooms, the professors' room, the library, and all the departments of the institution. They admired the system of education pursued in the college as it was explained to them by their host, and they were loud in their praise of the admirable arrangements of the building itself. One of the visitors, Mr. Fiallos of Honduras is a graduate of the college. Two hours were spent in the inspection of this notable institution and that was all that this party did during the afternoon.

Another group of the delegates, headed by Dr. Zegarra, went down town to see the splendid St. Francis Xavier Church in Sixteenth-street and to go through the rooms of the new Xavier Club. They were received cordially by the priests there and Father Van Rensselaer, to whose efforts the existence of the club is mainly due, took great pleasure in showing them the beauties of the only club of its kind in the city.

A third party went up to the Barye exhibition, where they spent an hour or more, but the great majority of the delegates who went out at all during the day drove about to the various shops and made their Christmas purchases. It was an opportunity the ladies had hardly counted on, and they embraced it with a degree of fervor truly feminine. It was a most auspicious time to see the great stores in their glory, for, notwithstanding the wretched weather, thousands of New-York's generous citizens filled the shops and the streets and elbowed their way up through other thousands to the heavily-laden counters. It was such a sight as many of the visitors had never seen before, and it revealed to them one more of the characteristics of the great American people.

And so, after all, the day was spent pleasantly enough, and the visitors perhaps enjoyed themselves much more than if they had tramped around in the rain on Blackwell's Island. They had dinner in their private dining room at the Fifth-Avenue at 6 o'clock, and had just time in which to array themselves in evening dress when the carriages to take them to the Metropolitan Opera House were announced. They left the hotel at 7:45 o'clock, and at the ballroom entrance to the Opera House were received and welcomed by the Hon. William C. Whitney, Mr. George G. Haven, Director Edmund C. Stanton, and Woodbury Langdon.

The visiting party was arranged as follows in the various boxes:

Boxes 38 and 40.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Miss Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, the Misses Blaine, Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Chauncey M. Depew.

Box 60.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Miss Flint, Miss Gleason, Mrs. Howe, Dr. Zegarra, José S. Decoud.

Box 61.—W. H. T. Hughes, R. A. C. Smith, J. G. de Amaral Valeote, Dr. Alfonzo.

Box 65.—Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, Daniel G. Rollins, Mr. and Mrs. Matias Romero, W. H. Trescott.

Box 51.—John H. Y. Arnold, Dr. and Mrs. Horatio Gozman, Dr. and Mrs. Mendonca.

Box 52.—Judge and Mrs. Granville P. Hawes, ex-Senator and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Aragon.

Box A.—Mr. and Mrs. José Andrede, the Misses Andrade, Leopoldo Oyeynt, Manuel Eguera.

Box B.—R. Mayorga, Mr. Vasconcellos, Mr. Ferriera, Antonio Silva, Mr. Castellanos, Mr. Valdevisso.

Box C.—Mr. and Mrs. Bolet Peraza, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Bolet, Bolet Mensgas, J. E. Calvo.

Box D.—Mr. Cruz, Mr. Estrada, Mr. Arago, Mr. and Mrs. Fidel Fierra, Miss Feriza.

Box E.—Mr. Laforestrie, Mr. Velardo, Mr. Zelaya, Mr. Villafranca, Mr. Fialloe.

Box F.—Capt. and Mrs. Burke, Dr. and Mrs. Yairao, Martinez Silva, Mr. Calderan.

Box G.—Mr. Caamaño, Mr. Echevarria, Mr. and Mrs. Varas.

Box H.—Mr. and Mrs. Sundsbaker, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Meigh.

Box I.—Lieut. and Mrs. Lemly, E. A. Trescot, Mr. Pena-Toro, Mr. Bosch, Mr. Penido, Mr. Rossi.

Box J.—Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Miss Davis, Miss Smidehaker, Mr. Preston, Mr. Mendonca, Mr. Draper, Mr. Whitehouse.

"Il Trovatore" was the opera, and it was mildly enjoyed by the Southern visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, with Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, occupied a box almost directly opposite that which contained Secretary Blaine and his party, and the ex-President and his lovely wife were objects of almost as much attention by the Pan-Americans as was the opera itself. The ladies, more especially, seemed to find it difficult to remove their eyes long enough from the box during the entr'actes, to look at the rest of the brilliant audience.

The programme for to-day, with which possible rain will not interfere, is a particularly attractive one. A drive across the East River Bridge early in the morning will be followed by a reception by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who will entertain the delegates at breakfast at the Café Savarin. Next will come a reception at the Stock Exchange, and then another reception at the Chamber of Commerce. In the evening there will be a drill and review at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and later a reception by the Spanish-American Literary Society at the Scottish Rite Hall.

It is not true, as was announced yesterday in a morning paper, that it has been definitely decided to take the delegates on a tour of the Pacific slope. The question is still an open one, and will not be decided for some time yet.

Lieut. Henry K. Lemly, United States Army, Assistant Secretary at Arms, was taken ill for a time yesterday morning from the effects of the trip of the day before, but managed to get out in time to go to the opera. He caught a severe cold in tramping about in the rain, and had some fear that his malady was the gruesome "grip."

THE HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB OFFICERS.

The Hoboken Turtle Club held its annual meeting last night in the parlors of the Sinclair House. The following officers were elected, to serve for the ensuing year: President—J. Rockwell Fay; Vice Presidents—C. B. Decker and George W. Bush; Recording Secretary—L. H. Cargill; Corresponding Secretary—C. G. West; Treasurer—A. T. Decker; Stewards—George J. Dominick and William G. Abrams; Auditors—A. L. Asuman, N. A. Chedsey, and John Stoothoff; Caterer—John Tarbell.

The club then listened to the report of A. F. Decker, Chairman of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to select a site for a permanent home for the club. He recommended the purchase of the site at Larchmont, formerly used by the Larchmont Yacht Club. Chairman Fay appointed a committee of twenty-five to solicit subscriptions from members of the club. The price asked for the property is $100,000.

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES SOLD.

Among a lot of securities sold on the Real Estate Exchange yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son were 3 shares of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, 35 shares of the Red Bank and Eatontown Turnpike Company, and 12 shares of the Eatontown and Seashore Turnpike Company. They were bunched together and sold for $50. A membership of the New-York Produce Exchange sold for $830. Twenty shares of the Brooklyn Athenæum and Reading Room of a par value of $25 went for 95. The price paid for 10 shares of Molecular Telephone, original stock, was 2, or one-fiftieth of the par value.

BIDDING WAS LIGHT.

At the auction sale of oil paintings and water colors at the Fifth-Avenue Auction Rooms last evening the bidding was not spirited and none of the prices exceeded $250. Many of the pictures were bought by dealers.

"Old Trinity from the North River," by Quartly, brought $250; "Rough Weather," by William P. W. Dana, $215; "La Dejeuner," by Eugene Fichel, $205; "A Summer Evening, Casco Bay, Maine," by F. K. M. Rehn, $202 50, and "Sunset, Bay of Fundy," by the same artist, $201. Two small water color marines by W. T. Richards brought $60 each. The sale will be continued to-night.

A DANGEROUS WRECK.

Pilot George Treat of the pilot boat Elbridge T. Gerry reports that yesterday when three miles south by half east of the Scotland Lightship, and directly east of the Long Branch pier, he saw a mast, which appeared to be attached to a sunken schooner. The wreck was lying in the track of vessels, and Mr. Treat thinks that it should be removed as soon as possible.

CONSIGNED TO THE SEA.

TRENOR L. PARK'S PALATIAL YACHT SULTANA SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED.

The Sultana, a large and magnificent steam yacht constructed for Trenor L. Park, was launched at Messrs. Handren & Robins's yard, Erie Dry Dock Basin, South Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

Although the weather was positively loathsome and the wharves were carpeted with an average depth of about four inches of sticky yellow mud, the affair was characterized by more ceremony and pomp than have attended any launching in New-York waters for some time. There were at least 500 persons present on invitation, and added to these were about 1,500 persons who got in by cheek alone. The invited guests were mostly enthusiastic yachtsmen and their ladies, representing all the principal clubs in this vicinity. Among these were J. Frederic Tams, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Charles Atwood, J. V. Clark, Frederick Gebhard, and Robert Center.

The launch itself was without a hitch or a marring circumstance, and aroused an enthusiasm that more than repaid the spectators for having got their feet soaking wet and their trousers or skirts smeared with yellow mud. The great steel hull, 187 feet in length and glistening as though burnished, stood on the ways unrigged, but crowned with a line of flags and pennants. From her stern floated a big American flag, while the white-starred flag of the Corinthian Yacht Club of New-York, under which she will sail, was at the bow. In this position, with all her lines exposed, the yachtsmen studied her, and J. Beavor Webb, her designer, was heartily congratulated.

At 4 o'clock Superintendent Dickey and the big gang of laborers who have been engaged in the construction with him poured grease all over the ways, and began to knock out the supporting beams. Only a few workmen were aboard. Mr. Park, the owner; his niece, Miss Bessie McCullough, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Beavor Webb, the christening party, stood on a platform extending over the Sultana's bow. As the supports were knocked out one by one the hull began to strain on the big hawser that held her. The laborers got underneath her. Superintendent Dickey cried "Let go, all together!" and without a tremor the Sultana slid gracefully off the ways, but not before Miss Bessie McCullough had broken the neck of a bottle of wine across the bowsprit. As her stern struck the water it rose until the full length of the hull was off the ways, and then floated out until it was brought to a stanostill at the end of a five hundred-foot hawser.

The crowd was worked up to a great pitch of enthusiasm. There were cheers for the Sultana, for her owner, for her designer, for her builder, and for her christener. Tugs, steamers, and steam yachts lying in the basin added the tooting of their whistles to the general din.

The Sultana is an auxiliary steam yacht, much resembling Lord Brassey's famous Sunbeam. Her length over all is 187.6, beam 27.6, and extreme draught 14.6. In her construction especial care has been exercised to make her equally available for sail or steam. Mr. Park will generally sail her under 1,000 square feet of canvas, and in order that there may be the minimum drag she is equipped with the Bevis feathering propeller. Her engines, made by David and William Henderson & Co. of Glasgow, are of the double-expansion type, cylinders 13, 22", 33", and 24" stroke, and will develop 500 horse power. She will be rigged as a three-masted, topsail yard schooner, and is thoroughly constructed as to be classed "20, A 1" by Lloyd, and will cost complete upward of $150,000.

The Sultana will be second to no vessel of her type in style and finish. It is Mr. Park's intention to go around the world in her as soon as she is completed, and as Mrs. Park and a party will accompany him, every convenience and luxury is provided for. To fit her for long cruising she will carry 100 tons of coal, and condensers for evaporating water will be furnished, so that the supply in her fifteen-ton fresh water tanks can be used exclusively for necessary purposes.

The interior decorations will be on a par with those of the finest yachts afloat. The main saloon will be furnished in quartered oak, decorated in cream, gold, and blue after the Italian Renaissance period. The same splendor will prevail in the private cabin of Mr. Park, in Mrs. Park's boudoir, in the study, library, smoking room, and staterooms. She will be fully equipped by early Spring.

CARING FOR POOR BABIES.

RECEPTION AT WARDS OF THE POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL.

A reception was held yesterday afternoon at the babies' wards connected with the New-York Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital. The following ladies were named as patronesses:

Mrs. John Crosby Brown, Mrs. M. S. Bromley, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, Mrs. Granville P. Hawes, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. J. D. Ireland, Mrs. George Lewis, Jr., Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton, Mrs. Will am Post, Jr., Mrs. William A. Pullman, Mrs. Elliot Roosevelt, Mrs. William B. Rice, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

Among the other ladies present were the Misses Cooper, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Gould, Miss Ella Russell, Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mrs. G. H. Fox, Miss Ellen Collins, Mrs. Junius Henri Browne, Mrs. Dr. H. D. Chapin, and Mrs. William Schaffer. The Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee and the Rev. Dr. H. B. Chapin were also present.

The visitors were shown through the babies' wards, where there are now about twenty-five little ones, ranging all the way in age from two weeks to four years. All were in any way afflicted, but they were not exceedingly noisy. The babies brought in from the uncomfortable tenements are the doctors say, generally quiet when relieved of pain. The wards are open for their reception all day and night all the year round. No baby is rejected unless it has a contagious disease. There is no unnecessary red tape, and it is believed that the wards have been instrumental in saving many lives.

After the wards had been inspected yesterday the ladies assembled in the parlor, and short addresses were made by Dr. Roosa, President of the Faculty of the medical school and hospital; Dr. Henry D. Chapin, professor of children's diseases in the medical school and attending physician at the babies' wards, and the Rev. Dr. Satterlee.

PREPARING FOR THE HEARING.

Dock Commissioners Post and Matthews spent most of yesterday in preparing for the hearing before the Mayor this morning of the charges which were served upon them Tuesday. Mr. Matthews appeared at his law office in the morning for the first time in several months, and after doing a little work himself concerning his case went down to the Commissioners' office on Pier A and remained most of the afternoon. Tuesday night he retained Elihu Root to look after his interests, and late yesterday he passed some time in consultation with Mr. Root. Neither the Commissioner nor his counsel would converse concerning the charges or their probable defense. Commissioner Post retained John L. Cadwalader as his counsel and spent some time with him going over the specifications of the charges.

It was intimated that the Corporation Counsel would oppose any application for delay so that the accused officials should have an opportunity to consider the charges against them, on the ground that there is no matter in the specifications which was not brought out with great elaboration at the investigation and that delays at this time might make a serious question for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to consider in allotting large amounts of money to a board, two of whose members have been accused by the Mayor of the city of acts which, should they be proved, would incapacitate them from longer administering the affairs of their department.

An application for an adjournment will be unquestionably made by the counsel on the ground that they have not had time to fully consider the substance of the accusations against their clients.

OVERWORKED AT THE POST OFFICE.

The heaviest foreign mail that has left this port during the incumbency of Postmaster Van Cott was dispatched yesterday. The Trave took away 967 sacks and the Germania 170. The Postmaster says his force of men is entirely inadequate to handle such heavy mail shipments, and that for handling and distributing some of the enormous incoming mails the men at his disposal are overworked beyond all endurance and in direct violation of the law.

The Postmaster yesterday received a telegram from San Francisco that the Belgic had arrived there on Tuesday last with mails from China and Japan that will arrive in this city on Sunday morning. China mails this week will close Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

TO SET ASIDE A DEED.

A suit was brought before Judge Truax in the Superior Court yesterday by Mr. Clifford Boese, who, years ago, was appointed a committee on the person and estate of Erastus Lyman, Jr., an imbecile, to set aside a deed made by him conveying the property 335 West Twenty-ninth-street to his mother. She had left the property to her son by will, making Dr. Charles H. Nichols, the Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum, executor of deceased, and Mr. Anderson Price trustees. Erastus Lyman was confined in Bloomingdale Asylum, but two years before being sent there he made the deed of the property to his mother. The contention is that Lyman was of unsound mind when the deed was executed.

A SCHOONER IN TROUBLE.

The schooner James Barrett, Capt. Cromwell, bound from Port Johnson for Bath, Me., sprang a serious leak and put into City Island yesterday. After she had reached the dock she continued leaking at the rate of 1,500 strokes an hour. She will be towed back to Port Johnson.

"THE GONDOLIERS" INVOLVED.

COMPLICATIONS PROMISED BY THE CONTRACT WITH MR. PALMER.

The arrangement made by cable between A. M. Palmer and D'Oyly Carte, manager for Gilbert and Sullivan, to produce "The Gondoliers" at Palmer's Theatre, instead of at the New Park, promises to result in no end of trouble, and from present indications it is more than doubtful if Mr. Palmer can "deliver the goods." Mr. Price, manager for Richard Mansfield, who has a contract for the use of the theatre for five weeks after the present, was very indignant yesterday after reading the story that Mr. Mansfield was to be moved to the Broadway. "We have agreed to no such thing," he said, "and we shall occupy this theatre for the full time called for by our contract with Mr. Palmer. The subject of removal was hinted at to Mr. Mansfield, but he gave no intimation that he would even consider the proposition, and I certainly don't think he is the kind of man to let the house be taken from him in the summary manner that seems to be proposed. We are here, and here we mean to stay."

After the close of the Mansfield engagement Mr. Daniel Frohman holds a contract for two weeks' time at Palmer's for a return engagement of the Kendals. Mr. Frohman could not be seen by THE TIMES's reporter yesterday, but a gentleman who is very near to him in business matters gave the reporter an inkling of the position which the Lyceum manager would probably take. "I called Mr. Frohman's attention," said the gentleman, "to the published statements of Mr. Palmer. He was very busy at the time, and the news did not seem to disturb his usually placid manner. 'I have my contract,' he said quietly, and went on with his work. If Mr. Palmer insists that he can buy off Mr. Frohman with such a standard attraction as the Kendals, or that he can 'move them' to another house, my impression is that he is a long way out in his reckoning."

The general opinion among theatrical men yesterday seemed to be that Mr. Palmer would be forced to produce "The Gondoliers" at the Park, as originally intended, and move them down to his theatre when he reached the vacant time, about the last of February. So far as Hyde & Behman, the owners of the Park, are concerned, they are represented to be perfectly easy in mind. Their contract with D'Oyly Carte calls for a guarantee of so much rental for the first eight weeks of the opera, and after that, if both parties wished to continue it, sharing terms were arranged for. It is a question whether Hyde & Behman could not legally insist on the production of the opera in their theatre. Mr. Carte evidently thinks they cannot, as he has closed the contract with Mr. Palmer. At all events, he is bound to pay the rental guaranteed, and as the loss of the money is produced it really makes very little difference what attraction he places in the house.

Mrs. D'Oyly Carte, formerly Miss Lenoir, who managed the earlier Gilbert and Sullivan operas in this city, is to sail with her husband's company next Saturday to supervise the first production of "The Gondoliers" here, whether it be at Palmer's or the Park. From present appearances she and Mr. Palmer will find plenty of work for a time after her arrival in straightening out the complications which have arisen from this multiplicity of contracts.

ADELPHI ACADEMY CLOSED.

THE FIRE TUESDAY NIGHT WILL CAUSE A LOSS OF ABOUT $40,000.

The fire which broke out in the old wing of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, about midnight on Tuesday burned for three hours before the big force of firemen on hand could get it under control. By that time the heavy mansard roof had fallen in, and the building was practically gutted. The ruins were quickly flooded with water from a dozen lines of hose and the fire was over. The total loss is placed at $40,000 by Fire Marshal Lewis. The entire building was insured in a number of companies for $245,000. The reports of narrow escapes by firemen and buttoned occupants of people living near the burning building were absolutely false.

The cause of the fire is still unknown, but it is supposed to have originated in a mess of rubbish and waste paper piled up in one corner of the cellar. Janitor Young maintains stoutly that there was no fire within 100 feet of this inflammable stuff, and Marshal Lewis thinks it could have been set on fire by spontaneous combustion. As investigation is to be made, however, as the presence of such stuff was a constant menace to the lives of nearly one thousand pupils and professors.

President Perkins dismissed the entire school yesterday for an indefinite period. He expects to be able to have all the scholars back at work again early in January. They gain about one week of vacation by the fire, as they could have been dismissed anyway next Tuesday for the Christmas holidays. The old building had class rooms for 600 pupils, and 100 of these can be placed in the new one. President Perkins has arranged to accommodate 180 in a building next door. Arrangements for the rest have still to be made. The academy will probably reopen on Jan. 6.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Edwin Booth and Mme. Modjeska are taking a brief vacation over the holidays. They will resume their tour in Providence, R. I., Jan. 6. The week of Jan. 13 will be devoted to one-night stands, the company playing in Fall River, Holyoke, Springfield, New-Haven, and Hartford, and reaching the Boston Theatre Jan. 20 for an extended engagement.

"Faust Up to Date" and the gaiety people brought over by Mr. Abbey have made an undoubted hit at the Broadway Theatre, where the houses thus far have been crowded since the engagement began. Mr. Lonoen's song in the character of Mephistopheles, "I Shall Have 'Em By and By," in which the humbugs of the age who will eventually fall into the power of the red gentleman are described, has already became familiar, by imitation, on the streets. The scenery of "Faust" is picturesque, the costumes brilliant, and the dances and pageants very attractive.

"Erminie" will close her career at the Casino on Saturday evening, Jan. 4, with a record of 1,250 performances, something far in excess of anything ever before attained by a comic opera production. Mr. Rudolph Aronson states that it will never be performed in this city again after the close of the present engagement. Prosperity has attended the opera from the start, and over two million people have enjoyed its fun and melody.

Flora Walsh and Maud Adams were schoolmates in their native city of San Francisco, and as children they appeared together in a juvenile "Pinafore" company. Now they are both leading ladies under the same management, Miss Walsh in "A Brass Monkey," and Miss Adams in "A Midnight Bell," which is to be seen at the Bijou soon.

Alberta Gallatin, a pretty woman and a good actress, has been engaged by Manager Frohman to replace Miss Grace Henderson in the Lyceum company when Miss Henderson returns.

Robert Mantell begins an engagement of one week in Providence, R. I., next Monday night, appearing in his new spectacular production of "The Corsican Brothers," in which he was so successful recently in Philadelphia. Mr. Mantell presents this play in Boston at the Globe Theatre Jan. 6, reaching New-York at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre Jan. 13 for an engagement of two weeks.

"The Twelve Temptations" has jumped instantly into popularity at the Star, the children especially seeming to take wonderfully to its brilliant pageantry and pretty ballets. Yesterday's matinée was a fair test of the attractiveness of this holiday spectacle. In spite of the rain and the mud, the Star was fairly filled with an audience which launched and applaudad until the curtain fell on the final transformation scene.

Wilson Barrett will be the guest of the New-York Press Club this afternoon, an informal reception having been tendered him, to begin at 4 o'clock.

WHO HAS THESE FURS?

Mrs. Hendricks of 117 West Twenty-third-street left some valuable furs in the care of Stern Brothers of 34 and 36 West Twenty-third-street last Summer and sent for them on Nov. 14. Her address had been mislaid, and Driver Edward Cronin was told to take the garments to Mrs. Hendricks at 117 West Eighty-first-street, and see if that lady was their owner. He came back and said she was, and that he had delivered them, and nothing further was thought of the affair until Mrs. Hendricks of Twenty-third-street came in to see why she had not received her furs.

Cronin went up to Eighty-first-street, but came back to say that no one there knew anything about the case. He insisted that he had left them there and that he had given them to an old woman. Detective Heidelberg went to the Eighty-first-street house yesterday, found there was no old woman in it, and received a positive assurance that no furs had been left there. He accordingly applied at the Tombs Police Court for a warrant for Driver Cronin, but Justice Hogan advised him to first make a more thorough investigation in the matter.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Eleventh Assembly District Prohibitionists held their annual meeting last evening at 107 West Thirty-fourth-street. John McKee presided and J. F. Burgyes acted as Secretary. The following officers were elected: President—John McKee; Vice President—J. H. Wood; Secretary—John L. Cooke; Treasurer—Charles E. Manierre; Delegates to the County Committee—Charles E. Manierre, A. L. Manierre, John McKee, J. H. Wood, and J. F. Burgyes. A. L. Manierre was selected as the member of the County Committee's Executive Committee.

Last year's constitution was adopted for the ensuing year. Those present pledged about $300 for legitimate expenditures.

THE MATINÉE VERDICT.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" PRONOUNCED AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.

Mr. Daly produces all his new attractions on Tuesday evenings, and as the second performance is thus brought to the Wednesday matinée, when quite a different class of patrons attend, he gets the benefit at the start of two distinct opening performances. On Tuesday evening last "As You Like It" was presented before a crowded house, composed of the usual first nighters always to be found at Daly's, and they stamped with their approbation Miss Rehan's Rosalind and the other features of this most elaborate of all Mr. Daly's Shakespearean productions. Yesterday afternoon the second opening performance was given before the matinée patrons of the house, and the ladies passed judgment on Rosalind and her retinue. The verdict, if that were possible, was even more decided than that of Tuesday night, though hardly so demonstrative, for ladies, fortunately, cannot make the noise that men can.

It is the very height of the holiday shopping, when managers look for poor business at the matinées, and the day was wet and disagreeable and the streets were muddy. But neither the attractions of shopping nor the disagreeable weather prevented the ladies from taking their first opportunity of seeing "As You Like It" in its Daly dress, and the theatre held a large and brilliant audience. Miss Rehan was greeted with as much noise as the audience could make when she made her first appearance before the ducal palace, and the applause was continued in the forest of Arden and throughout the scenes of the comedy. When Mr. Drew, as Orlando, threw the boastful wrestler an outburst of applause followed that was almost equal in its volume, and certainly equal in its intensity, to any that could have been given by an assemblage composed more largely of gentlemen. The wrestling scene is indeed one of the most striking features of the play, and as Mr. Daly has arranged it there is nothing to shock the sensibilities of a fine nature, while the struggle seems as real as though it were an actual fight instead of a mere "counterfeit presentment."

The scenery with which Mr. Daly has embellished his revival of "As You Like It" is just the kind to capture the female eye and enlist female enthusiasm, and the verdict on this was unanimous. The panoramic effect by which the different scenes of the forest of Arden were brought into view provoked endless comment on the beauty of the idea and the artistic qualities of the scenes. The manager's careful attention to detail is shown particularly in these scenes, of which there are three in which the action of the play passes. In order that there should be no sameness of style in these pictures, the work of producing them was apportioned to three different artists, and the result is most creditable to Mr. Daly's judgment. The verdict of the matinée on Miss Rehan's Rosalind, Mr. Drew's Orlando, and the other members of the cast, and on the beautiful scenery and costumes, was one of unbumpered praise, and as the matinée audience is an audience that talks, all New-York composed of the gentler sex knows to-day that "As You Like It," as presented at Daly's, is one of the most artistic successes that has characterized this house of successes.

A REFORMED REPUBLICAN.

HE DOES NOT BELIEVE IN PARTISANSHIP FOR POST OFFICES.

The following pithy letter from Henry C. Johnson, the Republican Assemblyman-elect for the Second District of Queens County, to Long Island City's Republican Postmaster appeared in last night's Brooklyn *Times:*

William Eichenstein, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: James Purcell informs me that he is an applicant for appointment as letter carrier and stated that you have promised to appoint him if Mr. C. W. Hallett and I will join to a letter asking you to make the appointment and designate in such letter the particular carrier now in position whom we would like to have removed to make room for him, (Purcell.)

Mr. Purcell is a Republican and voted and worked for my election to the Legislature last Fall. It is alleged that all the present carriers are "Democrats and consequently undeserving of consideration at the hands of Republicans and ought therefore to be summarily removed."

I do not believe that a man ought to be appointed to office because he voted for me, nor do I believe that one ought to be removed from office because of having voted against me.

I have no reason to believe that several of these Democratic letter carriers voted for me at the same time Purcell did, although they have not confessed to me that they did so. Others, no doubt, voted against me.

I have no means of knowing (without asking) who voted for me and who against.

If the claim I am making is based upon the votes cast at the recent election, and the decision in the premises is left to me, I must confess my inability to relieve the carrier for removal, to make room for Purcell, and therefore decline the honor of designating a victim for sacrifice in the interest of reform.

If there exist other than partisan reasons for the removal of any carrier I am not aware of them.

I have enough confidence in your judgment to believe you will make no removals without good cause, and enough faith in your Republicanism to believe that in filling vacancies you will not refuse an appointment to an otherwise good man because he is also a Republican.

I was once a Republican Postmaster, and I tried to be a good one. I asked a Democratic President to allow me to retain office under him to the end of my term, and the request was granted.

Under all these circumstances it is perhaps unfortunate for Mr. Purcell that I should be made the arbiter of his fate in connection with the office he seeks, and (did I regret, for there is good reason to believe he would make an efficient carrier.

This long letter is prompted more by a belief that you want to share with your friends the responsibility of deciding embarrassing questions of this kind than that you seriously think I will select a man from among your subordinates for removal for no better reason than to provide a place for a man who voted the same ticket that you and I did. Very respectfully yours, HENRY C. JOHNSON.

ASTORIA, L. I., Dec. 11, 1889.

SECRETARY TRACY'S VISIT.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy paid a visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, and had an interview with Admiral Braine lasting several hours. The politicians thought he had come to see them, but he received none of them. The visit was in reference to the work on Cruiser No. 7 and that on the Maine. Gen. Tracy thinks the latter vessel will not be ready for launching inside of a year.

MR. CROCKER'S GIFT.

President David H. Cochran of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute received a letter yesterday from Charles F. Crocker of San Francisco, asking that his name be put down for a subscription of $10,000 toward the fund for the erection of a new building for the institute.

"THE WAY of the transgressor is hard." Be wise and buy DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP in time.

SALVATION OIL will cure your sciatica. Price 25 cents a bottle. It never fails.—*Advertisement.*

BRUMMELL'S WORLD-RENOWNED CANDIES, noted for their high flavor. Fine CHOCOLATES, BONBONS, CARAMELS. Large assortment of fancy Baskets and novelties for the Holidays. 408-410 Grand-st., 831 Broadway, 293 6th-av., and 2 West 14th-st.—*Advertisement.*

DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms will yield to the use of CARTER'S LITTLE NERVE PILLS, aided by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Dose, one of each after eating.—*Advertisement.*

The Establishment of

Mr. Theodore B. Starr

will be open to the public THIS EVENING, and every evening following UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

206 FIFTH AVE., Fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADWAY, Between 25th and 26th Streets.

WEBER PIANOS.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY.
UNEQUALED IN TONE.
NEW HOLIDAY STOCK.
PRICES REASONABLE.

108 Fifth Avenue.

C. SHAYNE, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, offers at retail the leading fashionable styles in Furs and Sealskins at lowest possible prices for strictly reliable goods. 124 West 42d-st. and 103 Prince-st., 42d-st. store open evenings until Christmas. Fashion book mailed free.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,260 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

HERRING'S



SAFES FOR RESIDENCES.

GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1889.

HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 251 & 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Solid Silver

Exclusively.

STERLING

Whiting M'f'g Co.,

Silversmiths,

Union-square and 16th-st.,

WILL KEEP THEIR ESTABLISHMENT OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

OUR PRODUCTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS EMBRACE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT AS WELL AS LOW-PRICED NOVELTIES.

CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION, Fifth-Ave. Hotel.

AMERICAN SPECIALTY CO. invite an inspection of their matchless collection of articles specially selected for Presents.

Among these will be found:

Writing Cases
and Secretaries,
Inkstands and Paper Racks,
Letter Scales, Calendars,
Thermometers, Card Receivers.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

English Fitted Bags

EVER OPENED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Leather Goods and Satchels,

IN UNTOLD VARIETY.

Portrait Albums,

Staunton Loaded Chess,

Complete Cases of Games,
Backgammon and Chess Boards,
Checkers and Dominoes,
Brandy Flasks,

Vienna and Paris Bronzes,

Toilet and Manicure Sets,

WITH THE MOST APPROVED IMPLEMENTS.

Pearl and Tortoise-Shell Fans,

WITH EVERY CONCEIVABLE VARIATION OF FEATHER ORNAMENTATION.

Fine English Cutlery.

SETS OF

Carving Knives and Forks,

SILVER MOUNTED, IN MOROCCO CASES.

Smoking Sets and Tables,

Umbrellas and Canes,

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN GOLD, SILVER, AND IVORY.

"Tantalus" Liquor Stands

OF THE FINEST WORKMANSHIP.

Photograph Frames

IN BRONZE AND OLIVE WOOD.

Ivory and Tortoise-Shell Goods,

Opera and Field Glasses,

THE MOST POWERFUL MADE, AT ABOUT ONE-HALF USUAL PRICES.

Triplicate Mirrors,
Carriage and Other Clocks,
Brass Writing Sets.

Our Display of

Little Gems and Oddities

Will be Found to Surpass all Efforts of Former Years.

AMERICAN SPECIALTY CO.,
Fifth-Ave. Hotel.

Practical Holiday Gifts.

Robes and Dress Patterns.

A special feature in the Dress Goods section during the balance of this week will be an offer of a large assortment of Robe Patterns at $12.50 and $15.00 each; the materials are fine twilled woolens with new style of Princess Panel, in black silk velvet, 63 inches in length; these robes are the best grade of French goods, and are worth double the prices mentioned. Each robe is in a neat box, with a Paris Fashion plate, making in every way an attractive and practical Christmas gift.

Several hundred lengths have been added to the Dress Pattern Table; plain and mixed materials, from $2.50 to $6.75 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Maillards
5th Avenue Hotel

CHRISTMAS.

Exposition Unique

OF

Fancy Boxes and Objects of Art.

DOWN-TOWN STORES,
178 Broadway and
Equitable Building Arcade.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

R. H. MACY & CO

SIXTH-AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

Table China and Glass.

Our stock will be found to comprise everything desirable in the higher grades of China and Glass, both useful and ornamental.

ULLMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

19 Union Square, (West.) N. Y.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ORIENTAL AND FUR RUGS.

We beg to announce the arrival of a large importation of Oriental Carpets and Rugs, which we offer at prices considerably below those realized at auctions, with the additional advantage of a selection from the finest collection in the world.

UPHOLSTERY.—We offer in this department PORTIERES in rich and artistic materials, Painted Panels, and other appropriate CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

W. & J. SLOANE,

BROADWAY,

18th and 19th Sts.,

33 and 35 East 18th St.



Blue or Green Uniforms for "Buttons"; sizes 10 to 18 years; $13 to $18, according to size and quality. When wanted at short notice remember we have them ready. So with Coachmen's Liveries.

Our full-dress Coats are cut small enough for boys of sixteen. For smaller boys we have a full-dress Suit with low-roll Jacket; very pretty. Sell everything that goes to make up an evening costume for man or boy—Shirts, Ties, Gloves, Shoes.

Our share of Christmas trade consists in supplying fine Suits or Overcoats, Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets, Umbrellas, Canes, Gloves, Neckwear, Mufflers, &c. If you wish to fit a man or boy without his knowledge and cannot bring an

RAMSCAR FOUND GUILTY

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

THE FIGHT ON HIS UNSECTARIAN HOME—AS A WIDOWER HE WAS CONSOLED VERY SPEEDILY.

In a pleading way, William H. Ramscar stood before Recorder Smyth in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and asked for an adjournment of his trial for assaulting an inmate of his Old Men's Unsectarian Home, on Oct. 11. The case had been adjourned several times, till the Recorder set it down peremptorily for yesterday.

The Recorder listened to all Ramscar had to say about the illness of his lawyers, and then, assigning Ambrose H. Purdy to look after the prisoner's interests, ordered the trial to go on. A few old white-haired men had tottered into court. They sat in a row on one of the back seats. They had come to tell the jury what a good man Ramscar was and how he had been villified by his accuser. They could not well do otherwise, as the board of most of them is already paid up, and they are doomed to remain in the institution for several years. They looked sad when the Recorder ordered the trial to go on.

"Your Honor," asked Ramscar, "I ask the courtesy of the court. I only ask for twenty-four hours' adjournment."

"You won't get twenty-four minutes," said the Recorder.

John Laverty was the seventy-two-year-old inmate of the institution who made the charge of assault against Ramscar. He went to the home in June, 1888, and his daughter paid $26 for three months' board for him. His room was on the second floor, but one day Ramscar moved him up stairs into the garret to a dollar-a-week room, where the accommodations were much poorer.

"I went down stairs," said Laverty, "and told Ramscar that there were not clothes enough on the bed and expostulated at being moved. He said the stableman would look after the clothes, and when I told him he ought to look after that he grabbed me by the neck with his hands. I pushed him away and he struck me again in the face and called to his daughter to get the club. He got it himself and then clubbed me, striking me in the eye."

Laverty said he had found a policeman and made a charge against Ramscar. From the station house he was taken to Manhattan Hospital, where four stitches were taken in his wound.

Frederick Bierhof, the physician at the hospital, testified that the laceration of Laverty's cheek extended to the inner angle of the eye. The wound might have been caused by a fall, but it looked more like the result of a blow with a blunt instrument than above. There was no smell of liquor on Laverty. Policeman Gray testified that when he arrested Ramscar the latter said that Laverty struck at him with the club, but the weapon flew up and struck Laverty in the eye.

For the defense six of the inmates of the home told of Ramscar's fine treatment of them. One of them, Daniel Mahoney, is ninety-six years old. He is a sturdy little old fellow, and gave his testimony with apparent reluctance. They all said Laverty used to drink considerably.

Ramscar's daughter Mary testified that she saw Laverty grab her father by the throat. Her father told her to go after the club. She did not go. She did not see the rest of the altercation.

Dr. George W. Sampson, President of Rutgers Female College, testified that Ramscar's reputation was good among visitors to the home. Other witnesses also managed to say a good word for the prisoner.

Ramscar gave his testimony in a rather flippant manner. He said that Laverty was a drunken fellow, that he was intoxicated on the day of the trouble, and that he had begun the assault. Laverty seized the club and made a pass at the witness. Laverty fell in his drunken effort and in striking his head against a bed and received his injury.

On cross-examination Ramscar said he came to this country in 1856 from England, where he had been a civil engineer.

"What did you do as an engineer?" asked Assistant District Attorney Jerome.

"I laid out railways."

"Did you use a transit?"

"Oh, yes, I used it."

"You had some mathematical education, then?"

"Yes."

"You were acquainted with algebra?"

"No, not algebra."

"What mathematics did you know, then?"

"Oh, arithmetic."

"Are you a minister?"

"No, Sir."

"Is not that the so-called clerical garb you wear?"

"No; it is cut a little different."

Mr. Ramscar said that when convicted before of sending little girls out to beg he was technically guilty but not intentionally so. "I had a bad lawyer," he added, "who cared more for two prize fighters than for my case."

Ramscar also testified that his wife died Nov. 24.

"Are you now married?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Yes," replied the defendant.

"What!" said the Recorder in apparent astonishment.

"It was the request of my dying wife," answered Ramscar.

"Well, it's a matter of taste," observed the Recorder as Mr. Purdy interposed an objection.

Ramscar explained that his daughter was excited when she said he had sent for a club. He had asked for a stick. It was a part of a broomstick.

Officer Wilson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children testified that Ramscar's character and reputation were bad.

In summing up Mr. Purdy declared that the matter of the assault was a question of veracity between the complaining witness and the defendant. Assistant District Attorney Jerome for the people characterized Ramscar as the "walking liar" in assuming clerical clothes. Recorder Smyth charged the jury for half an hour.

The jury, after deliberating for two hours and a quarter, returned a verdict of assault in the third degree. A majority of the jurors on the first ballot favored a verdict of assault in the second degree, for which Ramscar was indicted.

According to the verdict, Ramscar may receive as severe a sentence as one year in the penitentiary and a fine of $500. He will be sentenced on Monday.

THE RULERS OF THE PARKS.

Alderman Lynch and ex-Alderman Shea went before the Park Board yesterday in behalf of residents of the Twenty-fourth Ward. They asked that the Suburban Elevated Railroad Company be granted a permit to extend its line from One Hundred and Seventieth-street to Fordham. The board seemed willing enough to grant the permit, but the question was whether the building of the foundations for the extension would interfere with the work of regulating and grading Third-avenue from One Hundred and Seventieth-street to Fordham. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

The Commissioners gave Park Policeman Michael J. Sweeney permission to accept the silver life-saving medal offered him by the Life-saving Benevolent Association for having rescued Frank MacArthur from the Central Park Lake, into which he had jumped on Nov. 25, after the episode MacArthur killed himself by jumping from a moving train near the Patuxent River, in Maryland, while on his way to an insane asylum.

The contract for renewing the draw span of the Macomb's Dam bridge was awarded to the King Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Its bid was $9,700.

FUNERAL OF R. B. MINTURN.

The funeral of Robert B. Minturn, head of the shipping commission house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. of 45 William-street, took place in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Rev. Henry Mottet, assisted by the Rev. Prescott Evarts, read the Episcopal service, and music was furnished by the choir boys. The church was crowded. There were many representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and of charitable organizations.

Among those present were ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, George William Curtis, Samuel D. Babcock, ex-Mayor Hewitt, Park Commissioner Rowe, Arthur G. Sedgwick, Hugh N. Camp, Ambrose C. Kingsland, Alfred Pell, Morris K. Jesup, George McClean, John E. Parsons, Alexander Hamilton, Ansou Phelps Stokes, B. M. Hartshorn, Henry F. Sewall, Francis A. Stout, Charles C. Marshall, John Ewing, William G. Hamilton, J. Pierpont Morgan, Richard T. Auchmuty, George S. Bowdoin, the Rev. John Aspinwall, Logan C. Murray, Schuyler Hamilton, and the Rev. Edward D. G. Prime.

The burial in Trinity Cemetery will be private.

A PENALOGICAL CLUB.

The Beccaria Club, to promote the study and practice of scientific penalogy, was organized in this city last evening. The members are Charlton T. Lewis, Eugene Smith, Cornelius B. Gold, Gen. Austin Lathrop, State Superintendent of Prisons; James McKeen, Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Railroad Commissioner; Dean Sage, Z. R. Brockway, Superintendent Elmira Reformatory; Francis Wayland, Dean of Yale College Law Department; George Kennan, Charles Dudley Warner, the Rev. Wendell Prime, D. D., William M. F. Round, and Frank B. Sanborn of Massachusetts.

No one may be a member unless he is or has been directly connected with prison management or officially connected with a regularly incorporated prison association or shall have written some work on penalogy of generally acknowledged importance. The members of the club are expected to dine together four or five times a year.

FOG, MUD, AND RAIN.

DANGER ON THE WATER AND DISCOMFORT ON THE LAND.

The fog which hung over the harbor yesterday was a disagreeable one. It was not the most dense fog of the season, but it was dense enough to render navigation difficult if not dangerous. When the day was beginning to break and the rush of working people from their out-of-town homes to the city began, there went up a din of steam whistles and clamor of fog bells which kept up throughout the day and the evening.

There were delays on all the ferry lines. On the North River the New-Jersey Central boats were in a number of cases from twenty to thirty minutes in crossing. The Pennsylvania and the Erie Railway boats also proceeded very slowly. The boats on the Barclay-street route of the Hoboken line were obliged to feel their way very cautiously, and nearly all of them got in considerably behind time.

The Sound steamers, as a rule, were delayed about two hours by the fog. Even the Staten Island boats were delayed, while all along the East River ferry travel was extremely slow.

On the Roosevelt-street line the delays were numerous, and even on the narrow ferries further up the river pilots deemed it unsafe to run at the usual rate of speed.

The large steamships advertised to sail yesterday got away from their docks early in the afternoon and passed out of the Narrows. But at sundown the vessels had not crossed the bar, and it was supposed that they were groping around in the fog in the lower bay. Several steamers arrived yesterday and managed to make their way up to the city.

Pilotboat Charles H. Marshall, No. 3, went ashore in the fog at 8 o'clock in the morning near the three-thousand-yard target, which is about two miles below Sandy Hook. She was towed off by the tug Webster at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At the office of the Pilot Commissioners it was said that she left here several days ago and that Pilot Riordan and one or two of her other pilots had arrived here on vessels which they had brought in. It was possible that Pilots Canvin, Ackerman, and E. Braun were on board when the vessel went ashore.

While the ship Narwhal, Capt. Weston, from Hong Kong, was sailing up the ship channel in the fog she got out of her course and grounded on the Southwest Spit at 11 o'clock. The tug B. F. Hevilland, Capt. Gulley, came up and, taking the Narwhal's hawser, towed her into deep water. The ship had been ashore half an hour, but had sustained no injuries. The Haviland towed her to Quarantine.

But if those were bad on the water they were no better on the land, where mud joined with the fog in making humanity uncomfortable. And the rain seemed worse on shore than on the steamers. The mud was of the consistency of paste, and it had unsurpassed adhesive qualities. Naturally the stores were by no means filled with the usual crowds which the Christmas holiday season brings out. There was a noticeable lack of the good nature generally distinguishing holiday buyers. Crankiness and peevishness seemed to hover in the air.

Car drivers and conductors, elevated railroad guards, and policemen were irritating beyond their wont. Nobody stopped to think that it was the general state of the weather, its muddy and foggy concomitants, which made them so. Accidents and unfortunate falls in the mud had become so much a matter of course as to occasion neither notice nor remark.

Commissioner Colemun was likewise pale, and the employes of the Department of Street-Cleaning were filled with gloom. Nobody could say a good word for the streets. The Commissioner told a TIMES reporter that the fault lay in the pavements. His description of the atrocious paving was that the stones fairly "sweat forth the mud."

"Gang after gang of men with shovel and broom have gone over a street," he said, "and in less than two hours the thoroughfare will be as bad as ever."

According to Sergt. Dunn there was no indication that New-York's neighbors were faring better than she. He said that the bad weather was affecting every community east of the Mississippi, excepting in the South Atlantic and Gulf sections.

WILLING TO ARBITRATE.

CONTRACTORS O'BRIEN & CLARK MAKE A FORMAL PROPOSITION.

The grievances of O'Brien & Clark, contractors, came up before the Aqueduct Commissioners at their meeting yesterday. T. Lovatt, counsel for the firm, and Mr. O'Brien were on hand to urge that some action be taken. The lawyer had a long argument to make. He said that the percentages to which the firm was entitled under the contract were withheld. This was a serious affair and a source of much embarrassment to O'Brien & Clark. He wanted to know why his clients could not have their claims settled, with the disputed portions left out for the time being. Other contractors had been so treated.

One million five hundred thousand dollars for work done on furnished estimates and about the same amount for extra work are claimed. The Commissioners say that the last million and a half was for the repair of bad work. The will be settled in court. The contractors say there is no bad work and that they had done additional work under the orders of the Commissioners and engineers, and for this they expect to be paid. The question as to whether the time limit, with its penalties, was abrogated by the change in the plans was referred to the Corporation Counsel some time ago, and the matter was referred by Mr. Clark to J. C. Carter. An answer has not yet been returned.

The Commissioners and Mr. Lovatt discussed the aspect of this matter at length. Mr. Lovatt finally submitted this proposition to the Commissioners, and they agreed to submit it to their counsel:

"We are ready to submit all questions and differences existing between your honorable board and ourselves to the judgment and decision of three expert and well-known civil engineers or other competent persons, you to select one, we to select the second, and these two gentlemen to select the third, or we will prepare a set of pleadings and ask the court to appoint three disinterested persons as referees to submit these questions to them. We make these offers to you in good faith, with the hope that they will meet your approval and thus facilitate the determination of the issues between us.

"We will further stipulate and agree to proceed from day to day, without adjournment or delay, until such time as the hearings are completed. This will save both to the city and ourselves a large expenditure of time, money, and labor, and bring the matter to a speedy result. We trust that one of these propositions will be accepted by you."

The Aqueduct Commissioners dismissed twenty-six employes because there is no more work for them. Walter S. Church and several other assistant engineers sent in their resignations, which were accepted. The Chief Engineer reported that Contractor Heman Clark had stopped work on section B, and the Corporation Counsel was asked to take measures to have the injunction order obtained by the contractor against the Commissioners so modified that they can take the work in hand.

TO COMPEL AN ACCOUNTING.

An action was commenced in the Supreme Court yesterday by Wilder, Wilder & Lynch, attorneys of 140 Nassau-street, on behalf of Abram W. Jackson against Major Elbert O. Farrar, a well-known lawyer of Syracuse, and formerly junior partner of the law firm of which Thomas G. Alvord was the head. The action is brought to compel an accounting of the estate of the late Abram W. Jackson of Brooklyn, of which estate Farrar is the sole executor. The estate, amounting to about $100,000, was left in trust for his three children, who were minors. The plaintiff, who is a son of the deceased, alleges in his complaint that Farrar was appointed executor of the estate in 1879, after the original executors named in the will had either died or been released from the trust, and that since such appointment, plaintiff believes the trust estate left by his father has been mismanaged, and a large portion thereof irretrievably lost in speculation. The complaint also alleges that no interest or income from the estate has been received by the plaintiff for three years, and all requests and demands for an accounting on the part of Farrar have been met with a refusal.

UNDER A CANOPY OF ROSES.

Miss Rosetta Spiegelberg, daughter of Levi Spiegelberg, was wedded at Delmonico's at 6:30 o'clock last evening to Eugene Thalmessinger of this city. The Rev. Dr. Gottheil of the Temple Emanu-El officiated, and read the service under a wedding canopy of smilax and roses. The bride wore a pretty gown of white satin and duchesse lace and a lace veil caught with a half wreath of white lilnes and orange blossoms. There were no bridesmaids.

Julius Blen was best man, and the ushers were Louis Lincoln Hoffman, Daniel Weiller, Eugene Seligman, Edmund and Otto Wise and Albert, William, Charles, Isaac, and James Spiegelberg. A wedding dinner followed at the bride's home, at 136 West Forty-fourth-street. The guests included Judge and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Baltes, Mr. and Mrs. James Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kotheobild, ex-Judge Dittenhoofer, and Mr. and Mrs. Heilman.

A BOAT FOR THE QUARANTINE BOARD.

The Quarantine Commissioners decided recently that a tugboat was required for their department, and they called for bids for a steam propeller to be 95 feet long and 19½ feet deep. The matter came up at the meeting yesterday, but it was not decided which of the bids to accept. The lowest bid was by Trundy & Murphy of Brooklyn, and was $23,800. The highest was $32,225, by Gaylor & Sons.

ASKING TO BE VINDICATED

DR. DE SOLA MENDES WANTS A FULL RETRACTION.

THE ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH MINISTERS SUPPORTS HIM AND SENDS RESOLUTIONS TO DR. SCHLESINGER.

The closing session of the Jewish Ministers' Association yesterday was given almost entirely to a discussion of the conduct of Dr. Schlesinger of Albany at Tuesday's recess toward Dr. De Sola Mendes of the Temple Shaarai Te Philia of this city, who is the association's Secretary. A charge of falsehood was made on that occasion, and though Dr. Schlesinger had returned to Albany the association felt itself forced to take action on the course he had taken.

President Gottheil, in calling the meeting to order, said that an unpleasant duty was before the association. During the seven years of the organization's existence it had never had occasion to act with reference to even a discourtesy in one member's treatment of another. But it was impossible to ignore the language that had been used on the day before. He then recognized Secretary Mendes on a question of high privilege.

Dr. Mendes said that it would be necessary to choose between Dr. Schlesinger and himself. Language had been used such as no gentleman could tolerate, and he could not sit calmly under such an affront. In evidence that there had been no basis for the charge of falsification made against himself he produced a letter written by Dr. Schlesinger, announcing that he would have a paper ready on "The Synagogue as a Social and Intellectual Centre." There were several erasures and corrections in the writing of this title, although the writer had asserted that the Secretary had assigned it to him, in which case there would be no occasion for such erasures. Dr. Mendes said that his own paper had been on an entirely different subject, and there had been no attempt at all to "steal the thunder" of Dr. Schlesinger.

Dr. Henry S. Jacobs said that he had heard the obnoxious words. They had stirred up his indignation to such an extent that it was hard work for him to restrain himself from expressing his indignation in a way that would have made matters a thousand-fold worse.

"It seems to me that a vote of confidence in our Secretary ought to be given him, and that this would be enough," said Dr. Aaron Wise.

"I will not be satisfied with that," Dr. Mendes said; "there ought to be a retraction at least as public as the offense."

"I think the President should be directed to write to Dr. Schlesinger demanding such a retraction," said Dr. Jacobs. "Would such notion be satisfactory to the Secretary?"

"Perfectly so," answered Dr. Mendes.

Dr. Gottheil said that the public ought fully to understand that the insult was not offered in a session of the association, when it would have been the duty as well as the right of the Chair to intervene. No one had greater confidence in and admiration for Dr. Mendes than himself. But, at the same time, it must not be left possible for Dr. Schlesinger to assert that he had been condemned without a trial. The latter should be so worded as to ask for no explanation or a statement of any circumstances that in the mind of the offender might mitigate the offense. It must not be forgotten that Dr. Schlesinger was a minister in charge of a congregation. His reputation was of course dear to him.

Dr. Gottheil's remarks threw oil on the troubled waters. "Dr. Schlesinger," he said, "is a thoroughly good men and a gentleman at heart, but very impulsive. That he will regret his language is certain. The emotional element which makes him such a fervid and effective speaker has, perhaps, run through the wrong channel. There is another point. There are many of our ministers who are really foreigners. An expression in the English language may not be intended to convey the full force of affront which it conveys to American ears.

President Gottheil said that the last point of Dr. Benjamin could hardly apply to the present case. In the first place, Dr. Schlesinger had preached in this country many years, and in the second, to give the lie to a man was as offensive in German as in English. Then everybody agreed that the proper course was to have a letter written to Dr. Schlesinger, and a great deal of debate was indulged in as to its form. The following resolutions, drawn up by Dr. Jacobs, were unanimously adopted, and Secretary Mendes expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with them:

Resolved, That this association regrets that such an occurrence should have taken place—one which reflects on the spirit and character of the clerical body.

That, with a full cognizance of all the previous circumstances in this unfortunate case, we here renew our high appreciation of the personal and official character of Dr. De Sola Mendes, both as a minister of religion and as our Secretary, whose labors are fully appreciated.

That the President address a communication to Dr. Schlesinger, explaining out all the circumstances as they are known to the Executive Committee, and while asking a calm explanation, at the same time requiring him to withdraw and retract as expressed used in the heat of the moment.

That the further disposition of this matter be left to the Executive Committee for such earnest and prompt action as may be necessary in the premises.

After passing resolutions of thanks to the Madison-avenue congregation for its hospitality and deciding to leave the selection of place and time for the next conference with the Executive Committee, the conference adjourned.

THE FUNERAL OF JUDGE MOSELL.

The funeral of Judge Ambrose Mosell took place yesterday morning from Christ Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. S. Shipman, pastor of Christ Church, and were very brief, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased. No sermon was preached. Among the floral offerings was a chair composed entirely of white roses, the gift of the Home Club, which bore the inscription, "We Honor Our Friend." There was also a beautiful cross of roses and chrysanthemums, with the words "My Friend" in purple immortelles, from David C. Tim, and a chair and gavel of white flowers from the attaches of the Seventh District Civil Court. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Among those in attendance during the services were ex-Senator A. L. Wagstaff, Judge Jerome, ex-Senator F. M. Bixby, Henry Steinert, Alderman Roche, Martin B. Brown, David C. Tim, Coun'y Clerk John F. Carroll, Quarantine Commissioner Charles F. Allen, Judge Horace F. Russell, ex-Senator Cornell, ex-Register Doyle, ex-Senator Crsamer, Alexander Meakin, President Board of Excise; Sheriff Flack, all the District Court Judges, Col. James J. Mooney, a committee from the Home Club, and the others of the Justices of the Circuit Court. Judge Van Wyck, Chief Justice Sedgwick, ex-Judge Samuel Jones, John P. Newman, ex-Senator John Fox, James F. Morrow, A. L. Ashland, ex-Fire Commissioner Norman Andrews, ex-Judge McGuire, Frederick Farback, Joseph Meeks, Charles Andrews, David F. O'Connor, Philip Britt, and Alderman Gunther.

CITY REFORM CLUB AT WORK.

The City Reform Club is continuing its determined onslaughts against election abuses, and particularly against those liquor dealers who violated the law last election day in keeping their saloons open. Yesterday Messrs. W. Harris Roome and Richard A. Zerega, members of the club, appeared before the Excise Commissioners against Edward Monahan, a liquor dealer at 511 Sixth-avenue. Messrs. Roome and Zerega testified that they called, one for seltzer and the second for seltzer and whisky, on election day, and were served in Monahan's saloon. The Commissioners received the evidence, and adjourned the case until Dec. 23.

Messrs. R. W. G. Welling and Leonard E. Opdyke, also members of the club, appeared against Michael Brennan, liquor dealer, 629 First-avenue, in whose saloon they obtained milk punches, and this case, as was the complaints of the club against Julius Link, 534 Second-avenue; Felix Raub, 60 Stanton-street, and Austin Revoul, 242 West Forty-seventh-street, will be heard next Monday. The board decided that no more applications for delay would be granted, and that when the accused men appeared they would be expected to proceed at once with their defense.

POULTRY FOR CHRISTMAS.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday awarded the contract for furnishing 18,920 pounds of poultry for use Christmas Day to John D. Brower. The price per pound to be paid is 8.9 cents for chickens and 10.9 cents for turkeys. The amount of each to be supplied will be 14,845 pounds of chickens and 4,075 pounds of turkeys. It is all for use at the public institutions. The City Prison, district prisons, and Bellevue Hospital get each a portion, and the institutions on Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island, and Hart's Island get each a portion. There were several bidders for the contract, but Brower's bid was lowest. The Commissioners are very well satisfied with the price.

KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

Jane Boyd, an Irish domestic, forty years of age, met with a shocking accident that resulted in her death on Tuesday at 36 East Thirty-seventh-street, where she was employed by John Crosby Brown. There is a small passenger elevator in the house which is run by the servants, and the woman was struck on the head by it as she was leaning over the gate on the second floor. Her head was crushed between the elevator and the floor, and she lived but a few hours. The body was taken to her brother's home at 1,091 Park-avenue, and Coroner Hanly will hold an inquest in the case.

MORE WIRES COME DOWN.

WHAT IS BEING DONE TO LIGHT THE STREETS BY GAS.

Commissioner Gilroy said yesterday that he was doing all in his power to have the city lighted with gas wherever electric lights had been cut off. He had completed arrangements to have Broadway lighted from the Battery to Fifty-ninth-street, except in those places where the operations of the Subway Commission made illumination impossible. He complained that the subway work interfered materially with his plans, both by covering and cutting the gas mains.

He also said that the limited supply of glass globes was an obstacle. He had endeavored to have the firm which holds the contracts for supplying such globes work nights and Sundays, but the concern had refused to do this. Commissioner Gilroy seemed to have a tremendous pressure of business, which he urged as an excuse for not indulging in further discussion of the street-lighting problem.

Mr. McCormick, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, was even busier than the Commissioner. He could find only time enough to say that Broadway, Centre-street, Ann-street, Park-row, and Grand-street were ready to be lighted when the night should come. He was doing all that he could to dispel the darkness, but he considered it a herculean task under the circumstances.

At the office of the Board of Electrical Control yesterday the following reports were made as the result of the day's work in removing poles and wires:

On the west side of Third-avenue from Forty-second-street to Thirty-sixth-street, and in Forty-second-street, south side, from Lexington-avenue to Third-avenue, 18 poles and 21,000 feet of wire were removed by the gang under Inspector C. P. Reilly.

On the east side of Broadway, from Prince-street to Astor-place, 11 poles and 12,900 feet of wire were removed by Inspector George W. Roth and his men. These wires belonged to the United States Illuminating Company.

Inspector F. J. Fitzpatrick superintended the removal of 11 poles and 13,190 feet of wire on the south side of Bleecker-street, between Morton and West Tenth streets, and on the west side of the Bowery, from Bleecker to Houston street. These wires belonged to the United States Illuminating, the Brush, the Manhattan, and the East River Companies.

Inspector Schwartz removed 29 poles and 13,860 feet of wire. These wires belonged to the Brush, the United States, and the Manhattan Companies, and were situated on the west side of Third-avenue from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-sixth streets.

Inspector Frank J. Gavin succeeded in removing 12 poles and 210 feet of wire on the west side of Broadway from Fulton-street to Chambers, all belonging to the United States Company.

Inspector Brown worked in Morrisenia and hurried things along in that territory.

Expert Wheeler reported several dangerous poles on the west side of Broadway, which will be removed at once. Altogether there was a grand total of 81 poles and 61,160 feet of wire removed yesterday, exclusive of the odds and ends which Inspector Brown took down in Morrisania.

A rumor was published yesterday in the New-York correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press* that representatives of Tammany Hall had made overtures to the electric lighting companies offering terms on which the present warfare against defective and dangerous wires and lamps might be discontinued. These terms were said to involve a combination of all the companies concerned, and liberal payment by such a combination to Tammany for its assistance in securing legislation for the future protection of the companies.

When this statement was shown to Paul D. Cravath in his office at the Equitable Building by a TIMES reporter yesterday, he denied it in toto and without qualification.

"No such overtures have been made to either the United States or the Brush Company," he said, "and when I say this I am telling you not what I think, but what I know. These companies would not be parties to any such agreement. The story is, in all its particulars, a pure creation of the correspondent's imagination."

FIRE INSURANCE MATTERS.

Only routine business was disposed of at the monthly meeting of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday. It was expected that some action would be taken about rates, but the subject was not touched. Since the recent disastrous fires there has been considerable discussion of a proposition, presumably by timid underwriters, for a general advance to meet future contingencies.

No company of prominence in this country or Great Britain escaped serious losses by the conflagrations at Lynn, Boston, and elsewhere, and it is estimated by the President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters that the same rates imposed used in Jan. 1, 1889, would be $20,000,000 greater than they were for the year ending Jan. 1, 1889. While it is claimed on the one hand that rates were demoralized by the succession of big fires, on the other hand it is contended that a better plan than to advance rates would be for the hard-hit companies to recognize the principle, which has always been a feature of underwriting, keen up inspections, and renew their efforts to prevent conflagrations.

It is known that the underwriters have under consideration the question of uniform commissions to insurance brokers, and it is probable that some action will be taken in the matter by the New-York board. "The Fire Underwriters," said a cynic yesterday, "have so frequently resolved to do things that have been subsequently defeated by irresolution as to give rise to the suggestion that the administration of the ironclad oath might be a better way of securing unfaltering fidelity."

It is announced that the desirability of appointing a committee to submit the draft of a bill for preventing the reinsurance of risks with unauthorized companies will be taken into consideration at an early meeting of the local Board of Underwriters.

Apropos of the fire on the National Line Steamship Company's pier, it is interesting to note a new fire hazard announced by Edward Atkinson, President of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in a circular headed "Warning of Danger." It says that in one of the principal cotton mills two bales of cotton had been received, one of which was saturated with cottonseed oil to the extent of 250 pounds, the other bale to the extent of 175 pounds. When subjected to the test it was found that this cotton would ignite spontaneously at a very moderate heat. It is believed that at least one cotton storehouse fire was occasioned by the spontaneous combustion of cottonseed oil mixed with cotton. Mr. Atkinson advises that all cotton hereafter sent to storehouses should be examined bale by bale to ascertain whether or not there is cottonseed oil in it.

It is intimated that the practice of transporting cottonseed oil in casks and barrels is apt, through leakage, to produce the saturation of cotton complained of. The fire on the National Line pier was attributed to spontaneous combustion in cotton stored in the hold.

There is a movement in the city to organize a mutual company for the purpose of providing indemnity against the leakage or premature discharge of automatic sprinklers.

THE TEMPESTUOUS ATLANTIC.

The Gulon steamship Arizona, which arrived at Quarantine Tuesday night, came up to her dock yesterday morning. She had a very tempestuous voyage. It was storming when she sailed from Queenstown on Dec. 8, and as she advanced on her voyage the wind became heavier and the sea higher and more confused. On Dec. 10 she made little more than 250 miles. The storm continued and reached its height on Dec. 14, when the vessel made only 198 miles. The sea was terrific, and frequently dashed over the decks, rendering them almost impassable. On Sunday the weather began to improve, and on the following day the Arizona was able to make 410 miles. Several steamers which are slower than the Arizona arrived yesterday and reported very severe gales up to the Banks of Newfoundland, after which there was good weather. This would indicate that the recent heavy gales on the Atlantic have passed over.

ANTI-IMPERIAL ZEAL IN BRAZIL.

The steamship Cyril, which arrived at Quarantine Tuesday evening from Brazil and reported that all was quiet in the new republic when she sailed, came up to her dock in Brooklyn yesterday. Capt. Oliphant says that at Ceara the people were greatly pleased with the change of Government, and that they tore down all emblems which were in any way associated with the imperial régime. The streets which had been named after Dom Pedro's family have been rechristened to suit Republican ideas.

At Maranham and Para business was progressing as if no revolution had taken place. It was reported that in one of the Government buildings in the former port a portrait of Dom Pedro had been cut to pieces by knives in the hands of infuriated republicans.

A WILL CONTEST SETTLED.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Judge Lawrence granted the application of Otte W. Randall for the settlement of the contest in the case of the will of Millionaire Christopher Meyer. Mr. Randall and the executors have reached an understanding by which Howard Meyer, the demented son of the deceased, is to receive $80,000, with $10,000 interest and $5,000 for the committee's care of the inmate since July, 1889. In case Howard Meyer survives, if the contest is dropped, to pay Mr. Randall $60,000 for his charge's benefit and $5,000 for counsel fees.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

WAITING FOR CONGRESS.

A QUIET DAY IN WORLD'S FAIR MATTERS—THE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

At the Chamber of Commerce $400 was added to the guarantee fund yesterday. All efforts to increase this fund in any noticeable degree have practically closed. The Mayor's office turned in $1,890 yesterday. The subscriptions recorded by Secretary Wilson up to date are:

Through the National Park Bank:		Chesebro & Whitman	$250
W. D. Hicks	$50	Geo. S. Hickok	50
S. G. Brown	50	Total	$100
Previously reported			5,028,535
Grand total			$5,028,935

The clerks in the office of the Executive Committee had little to do yesterday but watch the weather. Even the Mayor's mail bag was almost empty, only two letters about the fair reaching him yesterday. Public interest in the fair will not revive evidently until Congress begins to discuss the bills introduced.

It is expected that the Committees on Finance and Legislation will report to the Executive Committee to-morrow. At this meeting, too, a report from Congressman Flower of how World's Fair matters are progressing at Washington is expected. The Committee on Legislation has finished its revision of the list of contributors to the guarantee fund, and will present a statement regarding its work to-morrow.

A woman's society has thought fit to mildly rebuke Mayor Grant. Anna Rhoades, Secretary of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Philadelphia, wrote the Mayor yesterday:

Whereas, On examining the list of members of the Committee for the International Exposition of 1892 sent to our Secretary in response to the request for certain information, we judge that there are no women as members of said committee; therefore be it

Resolved, That this association requests Mayor Grant to appoint some women upon the Committee for the International Exposition of 1892.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted wrote to the Mayor that he believes the exposition should be opened later than it has generally been assumed it would be. He says:

"As bearing upon the point it is to be considered that the general effect of the late Paris Exposition was largely due to certain bodies of foliage composed mainly of trees which had been from five to ten years in preparation for the use made of them under the direction of the landscape architect of the exhibition."

The following subscriptions were received at the office yesterday:

Philip Koehler	$100	Luigi Giesse	$10
James W. Carroll	50	Leopold Lewy	10
William J. Madden	25	James H. Spellman	10
John J. Crowley	500	John A. Hawthorne	10
J. & E. P. Beandet	100	Arthur Kelly	5
Richard Wehlmann	100	James W. Ledwith	25
R. C. Jackson	100	John C. Christensen	20
John Kelseuweber	100	Israel Salzman	50
F. Mondorf	100	Henry E. Blankmeyer	
George Wilson	100		100
Matthew E. White	100	Anton Tordik	25
Stumpf Brothers	50	James King	100
John G. Scheuplein	50	International Fair Association	10
William Lang	30		
Albert Kuntz	10		

DIED IN A HOSPITAL.

PATRICK ROCHE UNABLE TO AVAIL HIMSELF OF A LEGACY OF $25,000.

On Saturday last a middle-aged man applied for admission to the Presbyterian Hospital. He was suffering from heart trouble, and upon his representations that he was a resident of New-York he was admitted as a free patient. On the register of the hospital he was recorded as Patrick Roche, born in Ireland, by occupation a commercial buyer, and forty-four years of age. On Tuesday the patient died. Shortly before his death he informed the hospital attendants that he had within the past month fallen heir to the sum of $25,000, his part in the division of a family estate in Ireland, and that his object in placing himself under treatment was that he might gain the strength necessary to enable him to undertake the voyage across the ocean and claim his fortune.

The announcement of his death brought his niece to the hospital, the only relative he was known to have in this country, to whom was surrendered his personal effects, consisting of a bunch of keys and 30 cents in money. Mr. Roche was quite well-known in the dry goods trade in this city. On coming to the country he found employment with the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., where he remained as a salesman until the death of the founder of that famous house. He then started out as a buyer, and for a number of years was the purchasing agent in Europe for A. T. Stewart & Co. For the past eight years he suffered from the heart trouble which occasioned his death, and was practically incapacitated for business. During this period he made his home in Brooklyn.

The arrangements for the funeral have been undertaken by his lifelong friend, Mr. Thomas Nixon of Lexington-avenue.

WALL-STREET TALK.

By long odds the most important bit of news that has reached Wall-street lately came yesterday from the New-York Central Railroad announcing that so great have been recent earnings that an increase in dividends is warranted. Acting upon this fact, a special dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., is declared out of the "quarterly earnings."

This means, substantially, that the New-York Central's stock is hereafter to be upon a 5 per cent. basis. Friends of the company declare that ere long it will be a regular 6 per cent. stock. Be this as it may, the fact that an extra dividend is possible, and is declared, the fact that such a dividend is warranted by increased earnings, has significance of the utmost consequence. The New-York Central is a fairly representative railroad; conditions affecting it are bearing also upon most other properly-managed properties, and the extra dividend which its earnings warrant is likely to be duplicated in other quarters.

One story only is being told by current railroad reports—practically every well-managed railway in the country is showing a gain in revenues. For the first week in November such railways as have so far reported show an increase in aggregate earnings of over 20 per cent. compared with the results of the same period of last year.

From the West still come reports of a lack of cars to handle the traffic that is offered. Such complaints have now been heard for some weeks. They are now more frequent than ever. An officer of the St. Paul Company said yesterday that enough business is in sight for his company to warrant a return to dividends within the next six months.

There is an English bear pool in Erie common stock.

The purpose of Mr. Gould to make a financial statement of the Missouri Pacific to-day which will show earnings of 4 per cent. upon the company's capital stock is attracting a good deal of attention in Wall-street. For the first time since Bad Boy Eddie smashed Brother George's bull pool the stock sold yesterday above 70.

HER MOTHER-IN-LAW'S FAULT.

Teresa Feinberg brought suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against her husband, Jacob, and her mother-in-law, Rachel Feinberg. She charged her husband with cruelty and her mother-in-law with the unlawful conversion of property. It appears from her complaint that in June last Teresa consented to become Mrs. Feinberg under certain stipulations. One was that Jacob's father should give her and her husband a deed of the house 147 East Broadway. She asked this because she proposed to bring her husband as a dower $3,000 in cash, which her parents were willing to produce in order to see her happily married.

Trouble came in October at the waning of the honeymoon. Then, according to Te

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNE-DAY, Dec. 18—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	153⅛	153⅝	153⅛	153⅝	14
Amer. T. & C. Co.	85½	85½	85½	85½	145
*A. C. Oil Tr. cts.	32	32	32	32	110
*A. C. Oil Tr. rcts.	30¾	30¾	29⅞	30½	1,710
Atch., T. & S. Fe	34⅜	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	4,700
*Brunswick Co.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	300
*Bost., H. & E. new	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	600
Cameron Coal	4½	4½	4½	4½	100
Canada Southern	55⅞	55⅞	55¼	55⅜	710
Canadian Pacific	72½	73	72½	73	800
Central Pacific	33¼	33⅜	33½	33½	20
Ches. & Ohio	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜	408
C. & O. 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	105
C. & O. 2d pf.	44½	44⅜	44	44⅜	1,000
Chicago Gas Tr.	42⅜	42⅜	42	42¼	2,930
Chi. & N. W.	111⅛	111⅝	110¾	111	2,700
C. & R. & Q.	106¼	106¼	105¾	106¼	1,815
C. M. & St. P.	70¼	70½	69¾	69⅞	13,655
C. M. & St. P. pf.	113¾	113⅝	113¾	113¾	200
C. B. & Q. & Neb.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	2,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	93¼	93¼	93	93	65,000
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	8,000
Col. Coal & Iron	102	102	102	102	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	77	77	77	77	5,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	10,000
Del. & Mar. 1st.	110	110	110	110	15,000
Del., L. & W.	135	135	135	135	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	38,000
E. T. & V. & G. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	23,000
E. T. & V. & G. 2d.	13	13	13	13	10,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	115¾	116	115¾	116	5,000
Evans. & S. F. 1st.	116	116	116	116	7,000
Gal., C. & S. F. 6s.	78½	78½	78½	78½	18,000
Harlem c. 1st.	271	271	271	271	10,000
Ill. C. & W.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	7,000
Ind. & N. Gen. 6s.					
L. E. & W. 1st.	71	71	70½	70½	21,000
L. E. & W. 2d.	105	105	105	105	500
Long Isl. gen. 6s.	87½	88	87½	88	28,000
Lou. & Nash. 1st.	75½	75½	75½	75½	2,000
Man. Pacific con.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	2,000
Mex. Central 4s.	69½	69½	69½	69½	10,000
Mut. & T. gen. 6s.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	10,000
Mex. N. 1st.	74½	74½	74½	74½	24,000
Mut. C. & N. Fe. 7s.	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	5,000
Manhat. Con. 1st.	105	105	105	105	3,000
Mich. Cen. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Lake S. 1st con.	127½	127½	127½	127½	4,000
Long Dock 7s.	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
Mut. U. Tel.	90	90	90	90	10,000
N. Y. N. & H.	189½	189½	189½	189½	2,000
N. Y. C. & St. L.	102	102	102	102	5,000
1st pf.					
2d pf.					
N. Y. & N. H.	208	208	208	208	5,000
N. Y. L. E. & W.	27½	27½	26⅞	27¼	12,900
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	100
N. Y., S. & W.	8	8	8	8	20
Norfolk & West.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	10
Norfolk & W. pf.	59½	59½	59¼	59¼	200
North. Pac. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	8,300
Ont. & Western.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	100
Ontario & West.	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾	000
Oregon R. & N.	101½	101½	101¼	101½	5
Oregon S. L.	58½	60	57¾	58	4,155
Oregon Trans.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	525
Pacific Mail.	34⅞	35⅜	34⅞	35	800
Peo., Dec. & E.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	200
Phil. & Read.	39½	39⅝	38¾	39	31,650
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	18	18	18	18	100
Pitch. & W. P.	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	1,451
Rich. & W. P. P.	80	80½	80	80½	300
St. L. & S. F. pf.	39	39	39	39	100
St. P. & S. Ste.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	100
St. L. & I. M. S.	42	42	42	42	200
St. L., M. & M.	113	113	112½	112½	1,500
Southern Pac.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	400
St. L. Ark. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	200
St. P. & C. cash.	61	61	57¾	58¾	1,631
*St. C. Cert. div.	59	59	55	57¼	14,756
Texas C. & Iron.	76½	76½	76½	76½	1,500
Texas Pacific.	19½	19½	19½	19½	100
Union Pacific.	69¼	69⅝	68¾	69	11,160
U. S. Express.	83½	83½	83½	83½	30
Wab. & P. pf.	37⅞	38	37⅞	37⅞	2,100
West Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	655
W. & L. E. pf.	67¼	68¼	67⅞	68¼	750
Wisconsin Cent.	33¾	33½	32¾	33	1,350
Total sales.					213,086

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch. & Sus. cn. 6s.	122½	122½	122½	122½	$53,000
Atl. & D. 1l. div.	50	50	50	50	10,000
Atl. & D. 2d.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	30,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s.	104½	105⅛	104½	105⅛	6,000
B., H. & E. & W. 5s.	99	99	99	99	1,000
Buff. & Erie n. 7s.	120	120	120	120	500
B. N. Y. & P. N. 1st.	95	95	95	95	500
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	105	105	105	105	26,000
Canada So. 2d.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	1,000
Cen. P. 5s. of 1949.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s.	101	101	100¾	100¾	27,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	2,000
Chicago Gas 1st.	93¼	93¼	93	93	65,000
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	8,000
Col. Coal & Iron.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.	77	77	77	77	5,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	78½	78½	78½	78½	10,000
Del. & Mar. 1st.	110	110	110	110	15,000
Del., L. & W.	135	135	135	135	1,000
Erie 2d cn.	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	38,000
E. T. & V. & G. 1st.	105½	105½	105½	105½	23,000
E. T. & V. & G. 2d.	13	13	13	13	10,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	115¾	116	115¾	116	5,000
Evans. & S. F. 1st.	116	116	116	116	7,000
Gal., C. & S. F. 6s.	78½	78½	78½	78½	18,000
Harlem c. 1st.	271	271	271	271	10,000
Ill. C. & W.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	7,000
Ind. & N. Gen. 6s.					
L. E. & W. 1st.	71	71	70½	70½	21,000
L. E. & W. 2d.	105	105	105	105	500
Long Isl. gen. 6s.	87½	88	87½	88	28,000
Lou. & Nash. 1st.	75½	75½	75½	75½	2,000
Man. Pacific con.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	2,000
Mex. Central 4s.	69½	69½	69½	69½	10,000
Mut. & T. gen. 6s.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	10,000
Mex. N. 1st.	74½	74½	74½	74½	24,000
Mut. C. & N. Fe. 7s.	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	5,000
Manhat. Con. 1st.	105	105	105	105	3,000
Mich. Cen. 1st.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Lake S. 1st con.	127½	127½	127½	127½	4,000
Long Dock 7s.	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
Mut. U. Tel.	90	90	90	90	10,000
N. Y. N. & H.	189½	189½	189½	189½	2,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	102	102	102	102	5,000
1st pf.					
2d pf.					
N. Y. & N. H.	208	208	208	208	5,000
N. Y. L. E. & W.	27½	27½	26⅞	27¼	12,900
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	100
N. Y., S. & W.	8	8	8	8	20
Norfolk & West.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	10
Norfolk & W. pf.	59½	59½	59¼	59¼	200
North. Pac. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	8,300
Ont. & Western.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	100
Ontario & West.	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾	000
Oregon R. & N.	101½	101½	101¼	101½	5
Oregon S. L.	58½	60	57¾	58	4,155
Oregon Trans.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	525
Pacific Mail.	34⅞	35⅜	34⅞	35	800
Peo., Dec. & E.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	200
Phil. & Read.	39½	39⅝	38¾	39	31,650
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	18	18	18	18	100
Pitch. & W. P.	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	1,451
Rich. & W. P. P.	80	80½	80	80½	300
St. L. & S. F. pf.	39	39	39	39	100
St. P. & S. Ste.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	100
St. L. & I. M. S.	42	42	42	42	200
St. L., M. & M.	113	113	112½	112½	1,500
Southern Pac.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	400
St. L. Ark. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	200
St. P. & C. cash.	61	61	57¾	58¾	1,631
*St. C. Cert. div.	59	59	55	57¼	14,756
Texas C. & Iron.	76½	76½	76½	76½	1,500
Texas Pacific.	19½	19½	19½	19½	100
Union Pacific.	69¼	69⅝	68¾	69	11,160
U. S. Express.	83½	83½	83½	83½	30
Wab. & P. pf.	37⅞	38	37⅞	37⅞	2,100
West Union Tel.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	655
W. & L. E. pf.	67¼	68¼	67⅞	68¼	750
Wisconsin Cent.	33¾	33½	32¾	33	1,350

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi., G. L. & C. 1st.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	$3,000
Den., Tex. & G. 1st.	88	88	88	88	10,000
Erie 2d cn.	101	101	101	101	6,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	105	105	105	105	2,000
G., C. & S. F. 2d.	76½	78½	78½	78½	5,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	105	105	105	105	2,000
M., K. & T. 6s.	74½	74½	74½	74½	5,000
Nor. Pac. 2d, c.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	1,000
Nor. Pac. 1st, c.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2,000
Read. 1st pf. Inc.	70	70	70	70	12,000
Read. gen. 4s.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	5,000
R. & W. P. 5s.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	1,000
Wabash 1st.	101	101	101	101	5,000
West Shore 4s.	106¾	106¼	106¼	106¾	4,000
Total sales.					$65,000

OILS.

Pipe Line certs.	106¼	106¼	105	105¼
Clearances				

102,000
480,000

The stock market was slightly more active than yesterday, but prices were irregular, notwithstanding considerable favorable news. The coal stocks were weak and led the decline. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Michigan Central, 1½; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1½; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, 1⅛, and Chicago and East Illinois preferred, Erie, East Tennessee first preferred, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each 1. *Declined*—Lake Erie and Western preferred, 1⅜; Ohio Southern, 1⅜; Lackawanna, 1⅛; New-Jersey Central and Pullman, each 1; Colorado Coal and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, each ⅞, and Jersey Central, ¾.

In the trust stocks Whisky advanced ⅛, Sugar declined 1⅛, Lead ⅜, and American Cotton Oil ¼. Money on call loaned at 4@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

The foreign exchange market was steady without much activity. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 81 for 60-day bills and $4 85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80½@$4 80¾ for 60-day bills, $4 84½@$4 85 for demand, $4 85@$4 85½ for cable transfers, and $4 79¼@$4 79¾ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20 for short; reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were unebanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $4,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 94⅜, $15,000 North Carolina special tax issue at 94@9, $18,000 South Carolina non-fundable 6s at 5, $10,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 110¾, and $15,000 Virginia deferred trust receipts at 9½. Bank stocks 40 shares of Western sold at 95½.

The railway mortgage market was moderately active and strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Alton and Terre Haute dividends, 5; International and Great Northern 1st, trust, 1; Kansas, Nebraska and 1st Louis equipment 6s, and Shenandoah Valley first, trust receipts, each 1½; Baltimore and Ohio 5s, 1¾; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe firsts, Iron Mountain 5s, Lake Shore firsts, Louisville and Nashville, Carolina first, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville second, and St. Joseph and Grand Island firsts, each 1; Chicago Gas firsts, 7s, and Kings County Elevated firsts, ¾. *Declined*—Louisville and Nashville, Pensacola and Atlantic firsts, 1½; Colorado Coal 6s and Louisville and Nashville, New-Orleans and Mobile 2d, each 1, and Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic 5s, ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 104⅝@105. In mining stocks Consolidated California and Virginia sold at $4 50, El Cristo at $1 40, and Phoenix at Deadwood, $1.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ending Dec. 14 was 676,005 tons, against 704,877 tons in the corresponding week last year. The production since Jan. 1 has been 33,278,614 tons, against 36,280,487 tons in the corresponding period in 1888.

One per cent, upon the first preferred income and dividend debentures of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company will be paid to the registered holders Jan. 15, at the agency of the company, 11 Pine-street.

The Commercial Cable Company (Mackay-Bennett cables) has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ cents, payable Jan. 2, to stockholders of record on Dec. 23. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 23 and reopened Jan. 3.

The St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 16. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 20 and reopened Jan. 16.

August Belmont & Co. and Vermilye & Co. will receive subscriptions at par and accrued interest for $1,250,000 Fulton Elevated Railway Company of Brooklyn first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1925, principal and interest guaranteed by the Kings County Elevated Railway Company, this amount being a part of an issue of $1,650,000 of bonds authorized at the rate of $550,000 per mile, on three miles of road now.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	201	Manhattan	165
American Ex	163	Market & Fulton	210
Broadway	300	Mechanics'	210
Butchers' & Drovers'	195	Mechanics' & Traders'	215
Central National	135	Mercantile	215
Chase National	250	Merchants'	137
Chatham	310	Merchants' Ex	110
Chemical	4100	Metropolitan	10
City	300	Metropolis	350
Citizens'	185	Mount Morris	359
Columbia	205	Nassau	160
Commerce	197	New-York	240
Continental	135	New-York County	480
Corn Exchange	240	N. Y. National Ex.	160
East River	170	Ninth National	150
Eleventh Ward	150	North America	188
Fifth Avenue	1150	North River	145
First National	2900	Oriental	215
First Nat'l of S. I.	110	Pacific	180
Fourteenth-Street	165	Park	254
Fourth National	160	People's	225
Gallatin National	265	Phenix	105
Garfield National	400	Republic	178
German-American	123	Scaboard National	143
Germania	270	Second National	325
Greenwich	140	Seventh National	130
Hanover	335	Shoe & Leather	152
Hudson River	145	St. Nicholas	128
Importers' & Traders'	450	State of New-York	115
Irving	100	U. S. National	215
Leather Manufr's	240	Western National	94
Lincoln National	200		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	109⅛	109⅝	Cur. 6s, 1895.	118	....
4½s, '91, c.	104⅜	105	Cur. 6s, 1897.	121½	....
4s, 1907, r.	126	126½	Cur. 6s, 1898.	123½	....
4s, 1907, c.	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1899.	125½	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	116	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$117,835,503
Balances	$4,750,768

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	52⅞	53	St. Paul	69¾	70
Reading	19 7-16	19 9-16	Reading 1st pf.	80½	80⅝
Lehigh Val.	52¼	....	Read. 1st pf.	75½	76
Nor. Pac.	22½	22⅝	Read. 2d pf.	55¾	56
Nor. Pac. pf.	76½	....	Read. 3d pf.	46¾	47
Lehigh Nav.	52¾	53			

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Business today was very quiet at the Building Materials Exchange. Haverstraw Hard Bricks are worth $5 75@$6 25 per 1,000; Nobbs's Line, 90@$6 75. Up-river Hards, $6 25@$6 75; Jerseys, $5 @6 50. Pale Bricks, $3@$5 75; Croton Dark and Red, $15@$16; Croton Brown, $14@$15.....Rosendale Cement is worth $1@$1 20 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2 05@$2 20; English Portland, $2 25@$2 55; German Portland, $2 40@$2 75.....Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and do., finishing, $1 20; State Lime, 95c.....St. Lobbib's Lime, 90@95c. Up-river Lime, $2 25@$2 30 ₱ 1,000.....Goats' Hair is worth 22c. @26c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 12c.@16c.

COFFEE—Was in slow sale and depressed in price in private trade, with fair invoices of Rio quoted at 19@19¼ and No. 7 at 17c.@17⅜c.....Sales embraced 2,783 bags Porto Cabello and 372 bags Caracas (washed and unwashed) on private terms, and an invoice of Rio, No. 7, cost and freight, (removed,) at 18c. And in the option line the speculation was of less magnitude, on an unsettled market, prices early declining 15@20 points, partly on the free deliveries to Brazilian ports, and the lower and irregular cables, to rally again, mainly on local buying, partly for covering purposes, and leave off steadily, though on a partial loss for the day of 5@10 points. Deliveries to Brazil ports (say Rio Janeiro 11,000 bags, and to Santos also 11,000 bags,) and stock at Rio Janeiro, 183,000 bags, and here of Brazilian 217,088 bags, (increased by the receipt of 14,000 bags Santos, by the steamship Tacoma, from Hamburg.).....Option sales here for the day, 47,500 bags.....December options closed here at 15.85c.@15.95c., January at 15.80c.@15.85c., February at 15.95c.@16c., March at 16.05c.@16.10c., April at 10.08c.@16.15c., May and June each at 16.10c.@16.15c., July, August, and October, each at 16.15c.@16.20c., and September at 18.15c @16.25c. (December, 1888, sold at 16.05c.).

COTTON—Speculative trading was quite moderate, and the fluctuations in prices on options were insignificant—at the outset showing a decline of 12@20 points, partly on lower cables, but values hardening again, helped in some extent by covering operations, especially for December, and winding up with a slight improvement for the day, 5@10 points (aggregate on options for the day, 37,500 bales.).....December options closed here at 10.12c. @10.13c., January at 10.05c.@10.06c., February at 10.10c.@10.11c., March at 10.16c.@10.17c., and April at 10.22c.@10.23c., May at 10.29c.@10.30c., June to August within the range of 10.36c.@10.47c., and September at 10.05c.@10.07c.....And for prompt delivery 190 bales sold here to spinners at previous prices.....Middling stood at 10¼c.@10¾c.....Port deliveries again liberal; since our last, 44,965 bales.

Stock at the ports, 733,576 bales, (of which here, 104,920 bales, including in warehouse, 95,372 bales.)

FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat Flour was less active, but otherwise little changed—ruling easy and under less pressure to realize to retail British yet complain of the depressing influence of recent enormous consignments thither, on through freight contracts.....Arrivals here 14,783 bbls. and 15,910 sacks and barrels, for the continent, 6,232 bbls. and no sacks, and from three Atlantic ports, given as up to 110,931 sacks and bbls., (mostly sacks, and the bulk nearly those at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Glasgow, Belfast and Leith.) Sales reported of 23,100 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (8,600 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers, within our previous range, and 14,500 bbls. to the trade, and of CORNMEAL, 750 bbls., at steady figures.....Hominy Chops sold at 75c.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in slack demand at $1.60@$1.70.....BUCKWHEAT quiet and nominal at $2 15 and $2 30 for Ballston and Glasgow. Belfast and Leith.) Sales reported of 23,100 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers, within our previous range, and 14,500 bbls. to the trade, and of CORNMEAL, 750 bbls., at steady figures.....Hominy Chops sold at 75c.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in slack demand at $1.60@$1.70.....BUCKWHEAT quiet and nominal at $2 15 and $2 30 for Ballston and Glasgow, last figure for choice, and $2 10 for Ballston, last figure quoted, but very dull. RYE in moderate request and steady, 40@5, sold from local mills at 60c.@65c., chiefly at 62½c.

WHEAT—Under somewhat steadier and more encouraging sales, and rather more stimulating Western accounts and increased interest here in early deliveries, especially on the part of shorts, the local speculation, though from effective very more continuous, was tempered—the May option having had chief attention to the partial neglect of other options, and prices on this option list were advanced for the day 3c.@9c., leaving off firmly. Early deliveries hardened in sympathy, and had more call for export and local milling and investment—for export, mainly for England, which wanted ungraded and low qualities of Red Wheat—hard Spring Wheat, though sought after, rullox too high for successful negotiations.....Deliveries to prominent interior Spring Wheat points, 292,402 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 41,399 bushels.

Receipts here, 24,000 bushels, and no export clearances hence reported, but clearances here-by parts the clearances given as 171,429 bushels.....The aggregate option sales and exchanges here for to-day were 1,434,000 bushels.....About 1,000,000 bushels Red Wheat were reported sold, of which about 70,000 bushels for export, (in addition to about 32,000 bushels Red Wheat going forward reported from Milwaukee for export,) and about 1,000,000 to 24,000 bushels Wheat, same destination, on Western account, and from near-by parts moderate export takings, chiefly of Red Wheat,) and about 40,000 bushels to millers, local investors about 30,000 bushels.) And here the December option on contract Wheat stood at the regular close at 84⅞c. January at 85¾c., (range 85¼@85⅞ 7.16c.) February at 85⅝c., March at 87⅛c., April at 88⅝c., May, 1890, sold at 89¾c. (range to-day, 89⅜c.@89 13-16c.,) and subsequently at 89⅜c.@89⅝c., chiefly at 89¾c., latest, at 89⅝c.....Sales and exchanges of 1,276,000 bushels, and June, regularly, at 87⅞c.....And here contract grade of Red Wheat, afloat, at the close was quoted at 86½c., No. 1 Northern Spring, delivered, at 91¾c., and Nos. 2 and 3 from 85½c. @ 80⅞c., as to quality, mostly within the range of 80c.@85c.

CORN—Rallied on options a trifle, on restricted offerings, disappointing interior deliveries from adverse weather conditions, and a more urgent inquiry here, partly for covering purposes, while for early delivery ruling steady to firm, on a fair movement, and slightly easier cables, (the latter in good part in steamer Mixed and special deliveries into February.).....Arrivals here 87,600 bushels, and clearances hence reported of only 80 bushels, from Philadelphia, and given as 417,165 bushels.....Sales reported of 884,000 bushels, of which on options 808,000 bushels No. 2, and 88,000 bushels steamer Mixed, and for prompt and special delivery 76,000 bushels, chiefly Mixed, (about 120,000 bushels rtcented to shippers, in addition to further moderate export takings via nearby ports, partly on New-York account.).....Included in the sales were 30,000 bushels given as 47,165 bushels, prompt and near by, at 43¾c.@43¾c. and to arrive, from track, quoted at 41¾c.; do., to elevator and store, at 42¾c.@42¾c.; No. 2 Corn, December, at 42¾c., do., January, at 40¾@41⅝c., closing at 41¼c.; do., February, at 40¾c.@41c., closing at 41c.; do., May, at 41¾c.@41⅝c., closing at 41⅜c.; steamer Mixed, in elevator, prompt, at 43c., and afloat 41c.@43c., and for January, February and special deliveries in January and February at 40¾c.@40⅝c. January option at 39¾c.; do., February options at 39¾c.@39⅝c., and May options at 39⅝c.....No. 2 White, in store, quoted at 43¾c., and delivered at 44¾c.@44¾c.; Rejected, afloat, at 38⅝c.; No. 3 at 39¾c., from track, and ungraded Mixed and Yellow, to arrive and here, within the range of 39¾c.@44¾c., chiefly 40¾@41¾c.

OATS—Were to increased favor for local trade and speculative account, and in the instance of No. 2 a little higher, closing firmly. Export inquiry again fair, but had not quite satisfactory, though several refusals were again given.....Receipts here, 96,000 bushels, and clearances hence unimportant.

Sales reported of 960,000 bushels, of which on options 375,000 bushels No. 2 Oats and 60,000 bushels No. 2 White, (the latter for January and May,) and for prompt and early delivery about 211,000 bushels.....Included in sales here were No. 2 White, in store, at 31c., and delivered at 32½c.@32⅝c.; No. 2 White, for January, at 31¾c.@31⅝c., closing at 31⅝c.; do., May, at 31c.@ 31⅛c., closing at 31⅛c.; No. 3 White at 30½c.@ 30⅝c., closing at 30½c.; No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 29c., and delivered at 30c.@30½c.; do., December, at 28⅞c.@29 1-16c., closing at 29c. bid; do., January, at 28¾c., closing at 28¾c.; do., February, at 28¾c.@28⅞c., closing at 28¾c.; do., May, at 28⅝c.@28¾c., closing at 28¾c.; No. 3 Oats at 28c., Rejected at 27c., ungraded White at 30c @ 35c. for fair to choice, mostly at 32c.@34c., in good part to arrive, and ungraded Mixed at 27c.@30c., as to quality and condition.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, No. 1, 18 worth 80c.@ 85c. ₱ 100 ℔.; No. 2, 65c.@75c.; No. 3, 55c.@ 60c.; Hay, Clover, 40c.@50c. Hay, Clover mixed, 50c.@55c.; Hay, Shipping, 45c.@50c.; Hay, salt, 40c.@45c. Straw, Long Rye, 60c.@65c.; Straw, Rye, 55c.@60c.; Oat Straw, 45c.@50c.; Wheat Straw, 40c.@45c.

HIDES—Were quoted steady, though in comparatively slack request.

METAL—Generally dull and somewhat irregular in the local market, though no important changes noted.

MILK—In the Milk Exchange has reduced the price of Milk to 4c., minus freightage, the supply is large, and sales on the platform have been made at as low as 3½c.

NAVAL STORES—About as last quoted, on a very tame market.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of crude Petroleum weakened slightly in price, on a very dull speculation, closing easy at 1c. decline, (having ranged in day from 105⅞@104.) and at the Exchange dealings reached only 102,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum, for shipping order, without recent change, and very quiet.

PROVISIONS—Hog products had increased attention, especially Lard, which, however, weakened with the close, on sales reported of 1,500 bbls.....DRESSED HOGS in moderate demand, with sales of 400 lbs. @5½c., as to weights; Pigs up to 5¾c.....Interior receipts, 64,970 head.....CURED MEATS were less active, including Shoulders, 12c.; Hams, 12.5; at 5½c., and 10.5. at 5½@5½c.; Pickled Shoulders at 4½c.@4¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 5½c.; Pickled Hams at 8½c.@8¾c.; Smoked Hams at 10½c.@10c.; Pickled Bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 8c.....Western Steam LARD was more active for early delivery, closing at $6 20 ₱ sales reported of 2,600 tcs., to arrive and here, at $6 20@$6 25, mostly at $6 20, and for January, and including in the line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 8,000 tcs., and recoded for the day, in addition, 10,000 tcs., points not given, steady, with January at $6 18, February at $6 26, March at $6 13, and May at $6 40, (after selling at $6 39@ $6 41, 4,000 tcs.).....And of city Steam Lard 225 tcs. sold at $5 80.....Refined Lard unchanged, but quiet, at $6 25@$6 50 for Continent, and $6 75@$7 for Hams in light request, quoted here at $12 25@ $12 50, and at the West at $11.....BUTTER had a limited sale and rather easier prices, ranging here at 25c.@29c., (highest at 29c. best Dairy, 27c.@28c.; best Factory at 18c.@19c., and best imitation Creamery at 18c.@22c.) and other grades as before quoted.....CHEESE sold fairly after also to a moderate extent, including best Eastern Factory at 10c@c. for September and 9½c.@10c. for October makes.....EGGS in rather slack request, including best despatch, choice to fancy, at 29c.@30c., and Western at 27c.@28c.; Rimed at 25c @27c.....Choice City Tallow quoted up to 4¾c.@4¾c., and wanted, (50 hhds. Philadelphia, free on board, reported as rejected at 4½c.) and Country, 4c.@4¼c.....GREASE STEARINE nominal; Western at 6¾c.....OLEOMARGARINE STEARINE at 5 5-16c., (50 hhds. sold.)

OILS were in moderate request and steady.....Crude Sperm Oil up to 70c., (1,180 bbls. reported sold at New-Bedford at 69c.@70c.).....City Linseed Oil at 60c.; Western at 57c.@58c. Tanners' Oil at 23½c.@27c. and Western, in bbls. and tanks, in bags. In some demand, and quoted, to arrive

10 PAGES

The New-York Times.

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HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

Last Friday before Christmas.

Therefore

This will be Holiday Friday,

with

Bargains Suitable to the Season.

FANCY GOODS.

At 49 cents and 98 cents,
A thousand
HANDSOME PLUSH WHISK HOLDERS,
with and without silver-handled brooms, and plate-glass and silver mountings, elegant novelties—worth double.

At Ninety-eight Cents,
five hundred
Silver Mounted Shoe Horn Sets,
With Manicures to match—worth $2 00

At Ninety-eight Cents,
Rich Silk Plush Albums—nickel clasp and trim.....worth $2 00

At a Dollar Ninety-eight,
Handsome Embossed Leather and fine Silk Plush Albums—large and small photos, heavy paper—double binding; worth $3 and $4.

At 89c.....Japanese Leather Writing Tablets....
At $1 49.....French Maple Writing Desks...inlaid
At 98c.....Embossed Leather Music Rolls.....
At 49c.....Geotlemen's Calfskin Books.....with strap.

Special Bargains in Pocketbooks,

49 cents	69 cents	98 cents	$1 49
At 89c....	Hand-paioted Ganze Faos....	worth	$1 50
At 1 49.	White Satin and Feather Fans.	worth	2 25
At 2 29....	Ostrich Feather Fans.....	worth	3 50
At 3 98....	Imported Lace Fans.....	worth	6 00
At 25c....	Children's Boxes Perfumes...	worth	50
At 59c....	Large Boxes Perfumery.....	worth	1 00

Extraordinary Bargains in
UMBRELLAS.

At a Dollar Ninety-eight,
Six Hundred
Eaghy Silk Umbrellas—fancy silver and oxidized mounted—crooks, hooks, and rings; worth $3 25.

At Two Eighty-nine,
Three Hundred
Union Silk Umbrellas—14-carat gold crooks, fancy chased; worth $4.

Special values in finer Umbrellas with rich and elaborately-chased and mounted handles.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

At Thirty-eight Cents,
Five hundred dozen
Fancy Silk Tecks and Four-in-hands; worth 75.

At Forty-nine Cents,
a thousand pair
Fine Suspenders—silk-embroidered webs—patent silk ends; worth 75 to 90 cents.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Never were assortments or the values better.

Two-piece all-wool Cheviot Suits	$2 98
Two-piece Imported Worsted and Corduroy Suits	3 98
Three-piece all-wool Cheviot	3 98
Three-piece fine Black Corksorew	4 98
Three-piece Imported Wide Wale Suits	5 98
Deep Cape Overcoats	$2 49
All-wool Overcoats	3 98
Fine Beaver and Chinchilla Overcoats	5 98

LADIES' CLOAKS.

Imported Jacquard Newmarkets, Plush sleeves—were $17 00,	$8 98
Connemaras and Peasant Cloaks, handsome material; were $16 00,	7 98
Seal Plush Sacques; worth $18 00,	12 00
Seal Plush Newmarkets, real seal edge,	25 00
Surah Silk Waists—colors and black,	6 75
All-wool Flannel Wrappers; worth $5 00,	2 98
Gossamer Circulars.....worth $1 75.	1 00

CHILDREN'S SILK PLUSH CAPS,

a manufacturer's sample line—with wide sureh strings and bows—the prettiest styles and all the best shades.

Dollar Caps	for	49 cents
Dollar fifty Caps	for	79 cents
Two Dollar Caps	for	98 cents
Three Dollar Caps	for	$1 25

IN BLACK DRESS SILKS
we offer
At Ninety-eight Cents
a choice of eight different weaves, comprising

Gros Grains	Armures	Castillans
Rhadzimirs	Rhadames	Surahs
Poie de Sole	Faille Fraoçaise,	

all of which we guarantee to wear well and not to break or slip in the seams.

SPECIAL BARGAIN IN REAL LACES.

Duchesse Handkerchiefs,		98c.	$1 98
Duchesse and Point,			4 98
Ronna Point,			6 98
Hood-rnn Spanish Scarfs,		$2 59; were	4 00
Longer and wider,		5 49; were	7 50
Hand-rnn Spanish Fichns,		3 49; were	5 50

Evening Drapery Nets.

Colored Fish Nets,	48-inch,	75c.; were	$1 25
Fancy Tinseled Nets,	44-inch,	98c.; were	1 50
Black Fish Nets,	48-inch,	98c.; were	1 50

Black Lace Flouncings.
Chantilly and Spanish Guipure,
42 inches wide.....new designs
98 cents: were $1 69. $1 49; were $2 19

Thousands and Thousands of BOOKS at specially attractive prices.

LINEN LUNCH SETS,

2½ to 3 yard Cloths—dozen doilies		$1 98 to $3 69
Bleached Napkins—¾ size,	98c.; were	$1 50
Unbleached Damasks—60-inch,	25c.; were	39
Turkey Red Damasks—60-inch,	19c.; were	35
White and Cream Turkish Towels,	9c.; were	14
Fine Damask Towels—20x46 in.,	15c.; were	22
Extra Fine Damask—large size,	25c.; were	39

UPHOLSTERY.
At Nine Ninety-eight,
the balance of those elegant
SILK SHEILA PORTIERES,
with handsome woven tissel and high-art dados—Fawn, Salmon, Light Olive, Terra Cotta, Steel, Peacock Blue, Crimson, and Copper—these goods cost Eighteen dollars to import—and are sold out at this shehrd price as a special Holiday offering.

At Five Ninety-eight,
sixty pair
ALL-OVER CHENILLE PORTIERES,
handsome colorings and designs—full length and width.....were $8 00

GREAT VALUES IN LACE CURTAINS.

Double-thread Nottingham,	$1 49 a pair
Triple-twisted Scotch,	2 49 a pair
Handsome Guipure Effects,	3 98 a pair
Hand-wrought Tambour,	5 98 a pair
Irish Point, extra fine,	7 98 a pair

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO

ONE OF THEM WILL GET THE BIG FAIR.

THE DELEGATION FROM THIS STATE PLAYING A WAITING GAME—THE SENATE STAR CHAMBER INVADED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—New-York's Representatives to Congress are probably pursuing a wise course in determining to "go slow" in making combinations with the Representatives of Chicago, St. Louis, and Washington in freming a measure to settle the date, scope, and general character of the World's Fair of 1892. The advocates of the selection of one of the other cities except New-York are in nervous haste about this matter. Chicago wants to have it decided at once and in its favor. St. Louis is just as positive, first, in insisting that the fair shall be held at St. Louis, and second, that if it is not to be in St. Louis it shall not be in Chicago. Washington is for itself all the time, and it has been preparing to say so by pressing the application systematically for several years.

Chicago is now talking very loudly, and the missionaries from the New-York delegation have found that a sort of system has been adopted by the Chicago business men by which they are eliciting the support, through their customers in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, of many of the Representatives from those States, who are personally convinced that the only place for holding the fair with any prospect of real success is in New-York City. The fact that several of the New-York delegation in Congress took part last night in a conference of men representing all the cities competing for the honor does not involve the New-York delegation. They are disposed to hold off all decisive action until after the meeting of the Legislature and the manifestation of the desire of the State through the action of that body. If a well-framed and reasonably-liberal bill should be passed at Albany soon after the Legislature meets, it will make tolerably easy the task of the men who have undertaken in Washington to secure from Congress a bill consenting that the exhibition shall take place in New-York. The only chance that there appears to be for Washington is in the failure of the friends of other cities to unite on either of the larger competitors. It is rather interesting to notice that while Washington is shouting with all its might for the fair, its merchants are filling columns of the local papers with complaints against the railroad companies for the delays that they are suffering in the non-arrival of lumber, cement, store merchandise, and other freight. The reply of the railroads to these complaints is that terminal facilities are forded by the city are too limited and that an illiberal policy toward the railroads prevents them from furnishing facilities commensurate with the increase of the city's population and business.

It is also a fact, as every one can testify who has been compelled during the last Fall to wait for a hotel room or for apartments for the Winter, that houses are scarce, that desirable rooms are difficult to find, and that the prices for houses and rooms are higher than they have ever been before in the capital. With such a condition, as the result merely of the incoming of the regular Congressional increase of population, it is not difficult to see that the emptying into the city of a crowd such as that which might be looked for at the opening of an international exhibition would make a total crush. There would be some preparation, of course, to meet the increased demand for lodgings, but it would be made on an economical scale, for the reason that after the exhibition had passed away the buildings would not be needed. In the meantime, while they stood those who used them would have to pay their entire cost in rents, and in prices for such things as were sold in them, whether lodgings, meals, or other commodities.

The lack of accommodations in St. Louis will, of course, be made something of when the time comes, and there are some gentlemen here who remember that in 1888, when they were out there looking after the Democratic Convention, they found that the hotel prices were advanced about 50 per cent, at the same time that accommodations were reduced in about the same proportion. The contrast between the capacity of Chicago and St. Louis was illustrated a week later, when the newspaper men who went from St. Louis to Chicago discovered that while they were getting twice es much space at Chicago when the crowd was much larger, for half the money they had been compelled to pay at St. Louis. When it comes to be a serious question it will be found that St. Louis and Washington are really not in it, but the decision lies between New-York and Chicago. Some of the members who are not very enthusiastic about having a fair in 1892 at all hope to see the contest so hot between the advocates of the cities that there will be a failure to unite upon either of them.

The secret sittings of the Senate are often made very lively affairs by Senators who throw off all restraint as to language and temper when the public has been driven out of the chamber and the doors locked and barred against all outsiders. But only once before in its history has the star chamber experienced such a sensation as it had to-day. The doors had been closed for a full half hour, and the Executive Clerks had not yet finished reading a long list of nominations received from the President, when the venerable Capt. Isaac Bassett, who has faithfully kept the secrets of the Senate for a number of fifty years, suddenly sprang from his seat on the left of Vice President Morton and began to shake his head and wave his hands as if he had gone stark staring mad. The Senators were astounded, and a dozen jumped to their feet as if ready to lift from a maniac. Mr. Bassett seemed to have lost the power or speech for a moment, but with a mighty effort he finally gasped out the words, "There's a man in the gallery!" As one men the Senators turned their faces toward the rear of the chamber and looked up at the gallery reserved for the general public to occupy when the Senate is not engaged in carrying out political bargains or picking to pieces the characters of nominees for office.

For an instant the whole body was struck dumb with amazement, for there sat a modest and unassuming young man, leaning forward with his elbows planted on the railing in front of him, and his chin resting contentedly in the palms of both hands, calmly listening to the proceedings of the star chamber. For a few seconds the silence was so absolute that the peaceful breathing of the simple citizen could almost be heard at the Vice President's desk. Then twenty Senators suddenly recovered their voices, and began making incoherent remarks. At the same moment Capt. Bassett recovered the use of his legs, and running from the chamber at a gait which the most nimble page can never hope to achieve, he dashed up the marble stairs to the gallery corridor, rushed at the nearest doorkeeper, seized his key, opened the gallery door with a bang, flew down the aisle, and before the innocent young man know what had happened Capt. Bassett had yanked him out into the corridor and was demanding, in excited tones, what he was doing there.

The intruder was himself too much astonished to be capable of making any explanation, but Capt. Bassett and the doorkeepers and policemen who had gathered about him satisfied themselves that he was not a newspaper man, and they finally ran him down stairs and let him go. There were indications that the stranger had succumbed to the drowsy influence of the proceedings of the open session, had stretched out in one of the "pews" for a nap, and had been overlooked by the officers who cleared the galleries, when the star chamber sitting was ordered. After the doors had been closed he had waked up and was quietly taking in the doings of the Senate, when he was so suddenly taken out of the Chamber. After a thorough search of all the galleries had been made for other intruders, and after Sergeant at Arms Canaday had satisfied himself by personal investigation that every door was locked and properly guarded on the outside, the Senators grew calm enough to take their seats again, and the star chamber sitting was resumed.

* * *

After the sensation created by the discovery of an outsider in the gallery during the star chamber sitting had subsided, the Senate took up the nomination of Armour Smith, Jr., to be Collector of Customs at Cincinnati. The nomination had been reported back favorably by the Commerce Committee, and it was supposed that Mr. Smith would be confirmed without delay, but Senator Sherman put a block in the way of his speedy confirmation. The Senator reminded his colleagues that there has been a big stir in Ohio over a forged ballot-box contract, which had played a very important part in the last State campaign, and that the House of Representatives had decided to investigate the matter. He had heard, he Senator added, that Armour Smith, Jr., was in some way involved in the matter. He did not wish in the slightest degree to reflect upon the nominee, but he did intend to object to his confirmation until after the House investigating committee had finished its work and submitted its report. He gave notice, also, that he would do the same in every other case where there was any chance that a nominee could be in any way connected with that contract transaction. The "courtesy of the Senate" required that Mr. Sherman's will should be respected regarding all Ohio appointments, and the Smith case was therefore postponed for an indefinite period.

* * *

Mr. George H. Thobe is going back to his Kentucky home disgusted with the treatment he has received from the Republicans who thought so much of him when he was trying to get John G. Carlisle's seat in the House of Representatives. Thobe thought his services to the Republicans as a manipulator of labor votes entitled him to the place of Deputy Sergeant at Arms of the House. He was offered a place on the Capitol police force, and he has pocked up his gripsack to leave. He intimates that hereafter he will have as little use for the Republican Party as that party now appears to have for him.

* * *

The nominations of Indian Commissioner Morgan and Superintendent of Indian Schools Dorchester will not be disposed of until after the holidays. The Committee on Indian Affairs realizes that the contest over these nominees is likely to be long and bitter, and it was decided to-day not to go into the matter until Congress reassembles in January.

* * *

A short time ago Secretary Blaine summoned from Tangiers Consul William Reed Lewis of Pennsylvania to answer to the charge made by one Ramon Azogue that his salary as interpreter at Tangiers had been withheld by the Consul. Azogue was a naturalized American citizen, a native of Tangiers. He made many interesting statements to Mr. Blaine, some of which had a very naughty look, and he produced some blank "protections," which he said that Lewis had given to him to sell, in order that by their sale he might realize the amount of his salary. It is alleged that Consul Lewis secured such strong political assistance as to be able to obtain from Mr. Blaine the decision that the dispute between Azogue and Lewis was about a personal debt, and was one that the department could not take further notice of. Lewis was returned to Tangiers.

At about the time that he was leaving, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Morocco was sending to Azogue a statement that he was the recognized interpreter for the time when Lewis disputed the payment of his salary, and a number of the American residents were preparing a protest against Lewis's return as Consul. Mr. Blaine has now ordered his recall, and he will again go on trial. When he gets back he may find that a resolution has been passed in the Senate calling for the history of the Azogue matter, and the Senate may be in possession of the blank "protections" signed by Consul Lewis, a large batch of which Mr. Blaine has canceled under the impression that he had removed all traces of Lewis's traffic in those papers. Azogue is a poor man, but he is convinced that he has been wronged, and he intends to stay about the Capitol until he has been treated fairly in the matter. It is admitted at the State Department that the Government of Morocco has expressed an unwillingness to receive Mr. Lewis.

* * *

Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary Tichenor to-day gave a hearing to Mr. William Schaus and other art dealers of New-York, in opposition to the present practice at that port, whereby certain so-called art associations, notably the Eden Musée, the Grevin American Company, the American Art Association, and the Boussod-Valadon Company, are afforded facilities denied the regular dealers in the importation of works of art. Mr. Schaus said that these associations have the advantage of being able to import on commission, free of duty, whatever number of works of art they see fit, to keep them in the country on exhibition for pay for six months or a year, and then to resell the unsalable portion, paying duty only upon those for which they have in the meantime secured a purchaser. He said that inasmuch as the regular dealers have to pay duties on everything they import, even before seeing the goods, and then have to stand the usual risks of trade, besides being debarred from charging anything for the exhibition of the articles, it is only a question of time when the art associations, with the enormous advantages in their favor, will drive the legitimate dealers completely out of the business. It was explained that the dealers had no complaint to make against legitimate art associations, organized and operated solely for the encouragement of the fine arts.

Subsequent to the hearing, Assistant Secretary Tichenor remarked that he thought the dealers had good grounds for complaint in this matter. The question will be acted upon in a few days.

* * *

Ex-Pension Commissioner Corporal Tanner has opened a law and claim office here, and was to-day admitted to practice as a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

* * *

The special House committee investigating the Silcott defalcation has at last agreed upon a report, by the terms of which an appropriation will be asked to make good the losses sustained by the members of the House. Mr. Holman and Mr. Hemphill could not be induced to unite with the majority in this agreement. Mr. Holman wished to have the $70,000 remaining in the Sergeant at Arms's office distributed first to the members who had money on deposit, and lost it, (the total being about $8,000,) and to have the remainder divided pro rata among the members who lost their November salaries. It was estimated that about $75,000 would cover the deficiency. In view of the necessity for securing the concurrence of the Senate, and also in anticipation of a good deal of debate in the House upon the bill which will be prepared, the committee decided to withhold its report until after the holiday recess, as nothing could be gained by bringing it in one day before the recess.

Five of the seven members of the committee, including the Chairman, hold that the Sergeant at Arms was a public officer; that individual members were justified by the usage and official recognition extending over many years in so regarding him, and that the loss by the malfeasance of Silcott should be borne by the public treasury, and not by members of Congress who have not received the compensation to which they are entitled by law. The committee also hold that the Government would not be justified in taking the special deposits left with the Sergeant at Arms for the purpose of applying it toward the payment of the salaries due by the Government, and, therefore, that such personal funds should be restored to the private owners. By the proposed pro rata arrangement those who have regularly drawn their salaries up to November would have the advantage of sharing in the amounts that other members had left undrawn, which the majority of the committee regard as indefensible.

* * *

Ex-Representative John R. Thomas of Illinois, not long ago a candidate for almost any office in the gift of President Harrison, and now an attorney in this city, got a good deal of free advertising in the Senate to-day. Mr. Chandler is entitled to his thanks for the advertising, for it was brought about by the Senator's resolution calling for information about associations of naval officers organized to influence legislation in their behalf. The New-Hampshire Senator told the Senate all about how wrong it was for the officers to try to influence Congress by means which he considered illegitimate and unbecoming, if not illegal. A bill, he said, had been prepared by Passed Assistant Paymaster Cowie, raising the pay of all grades of naval officers, and a movement had been organized to secure money from the officers to aid in getting the measure passed by Congress. As evidence that he knew what he was talking about, Mr. Chandler had read a circular letter to officers, signed by Cowie, asking them to respond promptly to a request made by John R. Thomas for a five-dollar retainer from each officer and the promise of 10 per cent. of the increased pay for one year. The letter containing this request from Thomas was also read at Mr. Chandler's instance, and the Senator put in a blank form of contract, which each officer was expected to sign, agreeing to give so much of his increased salary as a contingent fee to Thomas. In return, the latter was to secure the passage of the bill. Mr. Chandler thought all this was extremely objectionable and discreditable to all concerned, and asserted his belief that such a contract would be declared illegal and void as against public policy.

Mr. Hale followed Mr. Chandler with a highly moral speech against the employment of attorneys to promote legislation, and declared that a good many men were living well in Washington whose source of income was their "influence" on Congress. These men, he added, were rarely seen before committees or by Senators or Representatives.

Mr. McPherson objected to any criticism of Cowie. If, he said, the officer had really found a way by which the pay of the navy could be equalized, he should be paid for it out of the public treasury, to the benefactor. The present state of the pay table needed to be changed, and it seemed to Mr. McPherson that naval officers did quite right in trying to bring that change about.

Mr. Butler scored vigorously at Mr. Chandler in the rôle of a reformer of the lobby, and he intimated in his caustic vein that if naval officers chose to employ an attorney, and a reputable attorney chose to enter into a contract with them, it was none of the Senate's business. Mr. Butler remarked that attorneys had frequently approached him on matters which had been referred to him, and he had often to thank them for giving him needed information. He could not see why army and navy officers, whose months were closed by their profession, should be debarred from the privileges other citizens had of coming to the Senate for redress for any grievance.

Mr. Butler stirred up Mr. Cockrell into making an earnest protest against the idea of officers entering into combinations and assessing each other for money to hire lobbyists. The two Senators had a lively time, and then Mr. Call proved by the Constitution that the officers were all right. After Mr. Call had concluded his argument against the Chandler resolution, it was adopted by a very large majority. The Senate, therefore, will soon receive official information as to how navy officers seek to influence legislation.

* * *

Secretary Windom was kind enough, this afternoon, to invite the representatives of several newspapers to be present at the hearing that he had appointed to give Campbell, one of the defendants in the case of the Jeannette violators of the Contract Labor act. The Secretary understoon that Campbell, as the representative of the labor organizations instrumental in procuring the violation of the law by the importation of glass blowers, was anxious for the largest publicity as to what he had to say. Campbell kept the Secretary waiting for some time, and after he had appeared he had consulted with the fussy little Litchman, formerly an officer of the Knights of Labor and now an officer of the Treasury. He rose and requested that the representatives of the press be excluded from the hearing. Secretary Windom was evidently much surprised. He made a pleasant little apology to the newspaper men whom he had invited in, saying that their company would be very pleasant, but that he felt it necessary to comply with Mr. Campbell's request. Litchman made a feint of explaining his own mistake in giving the hearing an announcement in advance, and then the Secretary listened to the statements that Campbell made, supported by quotations from the records of the Knights of Labor to lessen his offense in bringing in laborers under contract.

* * *

The Treasury Department has drawn up a new set of regulations governing the transit of Chinese through the country. The rule heretofore has been to require the Chinese to give bonds for their direct transit through the country and their speedy departure. It is now proposed to compel the transportation lines to give bonds in the sum of $10,000, and they will be required to furnish the customs officer at the port of arrival with a certificate from the customs officer at the port of departure showing that the Chinese described in the certificate have left the country within twenty days of the date of their arrival. The railway companies interested in the carrying of Chinamen strenuously object to this arrangement, as it makes them responsible for the departure of all Chinamen they may carry, and will require them to keep a close watch on them, thus increasing the cost of transportation. The Chinese Legation in Washington also objects, and the Minister will file a formal protest in the name of his Government at the State Department. This as well as the objections of the railway companies will be considered by the Treasury Department, and some modification of the regulations may be made, although the Treasury officers doubt whether these can be effectually restrained from stopping at this country, unless the transportation companies are held responsible and compelled to prove that they have been carried through.

* * *

In executive session this afternoon a large amount of routine business was transacted, about 200 nominations being confirmed and as many more being reported from committees and placed on the calendar. The confirmation of the following nominations was made public:

Cyrus J. Fry, Marshal of South Dakota; Arthur L. Thomas, Governor of Utah; Benjamin B. Thomas, Secretary of New-Mexico; Elijah Sells, Secretary of Utah; Louis H. Tarpley of Oregon, United States Commissioner for Alaska, at Coussleska; Robert L. Anderson, Indiana, and Oliver Saunders, Nebraska, Utah Commissioners; Royal A. Johnson, Surveyor General of Washington.

Registers of the Land Office—Charles A. Cornell, Valentine, Neb.; William H. McCann, Chadron, Neb.; John A. McBeth, Denver, Col.; Charles A. Ford, Lamar, Col.; William P. Alexander, Del Norte, Col.; Edward A. Champlin, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Thomas M. Reed, Jr., Seattle, Washington; Charles G. Williams, Watertown, S. D.

During the session Senator McPherson criticised the action of President Harrison in removing the Postmaster at Jersey City, and before voting to confirm the appointee wanted to know for what reason the old incumbent had been removed. Senator Edmunds reminded him of the fact that he (McPherson) with other Senators had voted to repeal the Tenure of Office act, thereby depriving the Senate of the right to ask the President or head of any department why any removal from office was made.

* * *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-hay.

New-York—Mrs. F. K. Benedict, Collinsville, Lewis County; M. F. Merrill, East Randolph, and L. N. Hill, New-Albion, Cattaraugus County, and D. F. Vonormer, South Canisteo, Steuben County.

Pennsylvania—J. Sinclair Halfway; M. M. Tyne, Parham's Store; C. W. Draper, Shade Grove.

Maryland—G. R. Delhamer, Cheworille.

Vermont—L. W. Paige, West Townshend.

Massachusetts—H. Howe, Enfield.

Maine—J. A. Morgan, Summit; A. G. Goudy, Walpole.

Pennsylvania—G. M. Marks, Hannah; J. J. Kreamer, Hartwood; Joseph Foringer, Kalpsr; Mrs. N. J. Clark, Leech's Corner.

New-Jersey—Mrs. H. Vanaman, Landisville; J. T. Harrison, Pinckemin.

HEAVY DAMAGES SECURED.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY BEATEN IN AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Among the decisions handed down by the Second Division of the Court of Appeals on Tuesday was one affirming the judgment of the court below in the important case of William L. Alberti against the Erie Railroad Company.

The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover $50,000 damages for personal injuries received while a passenger on one of the defendant company's trains on the night of July 24, 1885. At the time of the accident the plaintiff was recently graduated from Cornell University and had been recently married to a daughter of President Jonathan Allen of the Alfred Institute. The suit was first tried before Judge C. F. Brown and a jury at the April circuit of the Orange County Supreme Court for 1886.

The plaintiff alleged that on the night of the accident he and his wife were passengers on the company's night express train bound from New-York to Niagara Falls, occupying the first section of the forward regular coach; that when near Oxford Station, about fifty miles out from Jersey City, the sleeping coach was struck by the open swinging door of a box car belonging to a train passing in the other direction; that the compartment which he and his wife occupied was crushed in by the collision, and he himself was so severely hurt in the region of the spine as to cause permanent deformity and paralysis of the lower limbs, thereby unfitting him for earning a livelihood. The plaintiff further alleged that the accident was due to gross careless on the part of the company's employes.

The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $25,000. The company appealed on the ground that the verdict was not warranted by the evidence and that the damages awarded were excessive. The appeal was overruled by the General Term, which ruling is now sustained by the Court of Appeals.

The original judgment and the costs now amount to about $31,000, which is said to be the largest sum ever recovered for personal injuries in any court of this State.

REMEMBER "OLD HICKORY."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 19.—At a meeting here to-day of the soldiers and personal friends of Gen. Andrew Jackson the following appeal was issued:

Soldiers and Citizens of the Republic:

We who are soon to die, salute you. In the names of the immortal Jackson we ask you to celebrate his victory of the 8th of January, a day memorable in the history of the Nation and dear to us members of the Old Guard. We respectfully request the Governor of every State in this glorious Union, the Mayors of cities, officers, and military commands, civil societies, and all loyal American citizens to unite in commemorating this day, thereby keeping alive the fires of patriotism and green the memory of him whose inheritance "The Union must and shall be preserved" is now the watchword of the Nation.

STUDENT PIKE AND THE BEAR.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 19.—Eugene R. Pike of Chicago, Ill., was the student who recently bought a bear from Prokasky, the proprietor of a hotel here, and after a tour of the city with it kept it in his room all night. To-day the matter was brought before the Faculty, and owing to lack of time was not discussed, but laid over for the present.

The inclination of the Faculty is to pardon Pike's offense, as it is considered a boyish freak, and there is no proof that the bear was made drunk or taken to any road house outside the city limits.

THE AMERICAN SHIPPING LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—At a business meeting of the American Shipping and Industrial League, at the Maritime Exhibition this afternoon, resolutions were unanimously adopted as the platform of the league favoring the passage of a tonnage bill and mail subsidies. Those resolutions were also adopted at the public meeting in the Grand Hall in the evening. Addresses followed by Mr. Charles E. Moody representing the merchants, Mr. Daniel Emery representing the shipping interests, and Mr. Henry Lemon representing the laboring interests.

Manitou Natural Water,
pure, natural, sparkling. Mixes perfectly with liquors and wines. The ideal bar and table water.—*Adv.*

Live and learn. What yesterday seemed all but impossible, to-day becomes an accomplished fact. No one would ever have supposed that such an elegant all-tobacco cigarette as the new Paxi could be sold for 10 cents per package.—*Adv.*

MORE TROUBLE IN BRAZIL

THE ARMY MUTINIES AGAINST THE REPUBLIC.

SEQUEL TO THE EMPIRE'S FALL.

A COUNTER-REVOLUTION THREATENED IN THE NEW-BORN NATION—WHOLESALE ARRESTS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT.

BY CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 19.—Already the revolution by means of which Dom Pedro was dethroned so quietly and without bloodshed has begun to develop serious trouble, and the Republican leaders are finding that it is not so simple a matter to overturn an empire and establish a settled Government in its place as their easy success first seemed to indicate.

To-day mutiny has broken out among the soldiers of this city, and bloody scenes of riot are imminent. The Government is taking every means in its power to suppress the uprising and has made many arrests.

Rumors of the trouble have been heard for several days, and arrests have been made today of insurgents. Cable and telegraphic messages have been submitted to careful inspection by Government agents before they have been allowed to be transmitted to the provinces or to foreign countries.

LISBON, Dec. 19.—*O Seculo* publishes a telegram from Senhor Barboze, Brazilian Minister of Finance, denying the assertions in the manifesto recently issued to the people of Brazil by Viscount de Ouro Preto, lately Imperial Prime Minister, in which he stated that although the Government possessed information concerning the revolutionary movement it was impossible to crush the plotters, because no reliance could be placed in the officers of the army or the soldiers, and declared that Senhor Maracaju, Imperial Minister of War, acted the part of a traitor to his colleagues. Senhor Barboza declares that the Viscount is a calumniator.

Dr. Barboza says it is not true, as alleged by Preto, that a platoon of infantry was held in readiness to shoot him while he was in custody; and also, that it is false that Maracaju, the Imperial Minister of War, was in any way a traitor to Dom Pedro. He was dismissed by the republic because he betrayed the army and the country. De Ouro Preto's manifesto is designed to deceive Europe. Brazil detests Preto, and the restoration of the monarchy is absolutely impossible. The diplomatists and politicians around Preto long ago used him as a tool in the accomplishment of projects of which his unbiased judgment could never have approved.

The claims that certain European States may interfere in the concerns of Brazil are merely ridiculous. The continental policy of the Western Hemisphere on that subject was laid down in the Monroe Doctrine, and the future of this policy it is a simple fact that Brazil is in offensive and defensive alliance with all America. The national prosperity is increasing on a grand scale. A commission has been appointed to draft a constitution and electoral laws, and the provisional Government will in a few days declare religious freedom and civil marriage. Absolute tranquility exists, and the financial situation is assured.

Dom Pedro to-day attended services in memory of the late King Luiz.

The ex-Empress of Brazil is indisposed, and has postponed her visit to Coimbra.

* * *

The news of additional trouble in Rio was not generally received among the various houses concerned in the South American trade yesterday, but the announcement of it caused little astonishment. The extraordinary matter-of-fact bread-and-butter revolution was so contradictory to the usual excitement in the Latin-Portuguese, that some demonstration of a dramatic nature was not only among the possibilities but was a very great probability. During the last two days the rates of exchange have been wavering, the variation being quite 1½ per cent. the wrong way, and as these are as a rule as the Government is the first to feel signs of heat and cold, the variation would indicate that there has been trouble brewing for quite three days.

Of course it is impossible to assign the true cause for the mutiny of the army, but at the office of Wm. Pitt it was intimated that the trouble might have been occasioned at Rio by the evident dissatisfaction of the soldiery in the restoration to supremacy of the civil authorities in that city. It is presumed that the soldiers argue that as they were the principal movers in the overthrow of the empire and the establishment of republicanism, they should continue to control all branches of Government. The President and his Ministry, of course, could not recognize their claims and restored the municipal authorities. There does not seem to be any other reason for the dissatisfaction of the army so far as payment of their services is concerned, there could be scarcely any lapse, for there was plenty of money in the Treasury.

There have been among the merchants here many doubts whether the Republicans could retain the Government of Brazil without attack. The change in the detail was so radical and the important question of the centralization of power was so capable of arousing determined opposition that the duration of the peaceful progress of the Government was exceedingly problematical. It is in no sense likely, it was thought, that the change was due to a revival of feeling in favor of Dom Pedro. He was respected by his soldiers, but they were, it was declared, by no means devoted to him personally. Thus it was not thought likely that the Imperialists were being heard and had influenced the soldiery.

So far as the telegraphic inspection or censorship is concerned it would indicate, it is thought, that the trouble is serious and is of a political nature. The news, though it may have reached Para yesterday, was not communicated to the merchants in this city by their correspondent there. Shipping from that port up to yesterday morning had not been interfered with, vessels loading and sailing as in the most untroublous times.

At the meeting of the American Geographical Society in Chickering Hall last night the Rev. George W. Chamberlain, once a Presbyterian missionary in South America, delivered an illustrated lecture on the conditions and prospects of Brazil. He described the country and declared that Brazil was foredained for a distinct empire, a separate republic in the fullness of season it is almost an island by the junction of the headwaters of the Amazon and the Plata. The conformation of the country is such, said the lecturer, that it cannot be divided, but will be one and undivided by eternal determination, and speaking of the people he estimated the number of Indians in Brazil at a million, not nomads, but skilled agriculturists. The freed slaves number at least two millions. Of the ten million people remaining there is a small percentage of Portuguese, though all sprang from Portuguese stock. Intermarriages with the Indians produced the mixed race, and intermarriage with the negroes resulted in the mulatto.

In describing the scheme of education in Brazil Mr. Chamberlain said that St. Paulo had the oldest and largest law school on the western hemisphere. No physician coming from the United States or England, however learned and skilful, can practice medicine until he has passed an examination at the Brazilian College of Medicine. The public school system is not what it ought to be, but the Brazilians are reaching out for better and more advanced education.

In looking forward to the future of Brazil the speaker held out a glowing prospect for the new republic. He said that the general choice of the country for the first President would surely be Senator Seriva. He eulogized the members of the provisional Government, and said that there will be plenty of brainy men ready to carry on the Government and make it perpetual.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Counsel for William D. Brelsford, attorney in fact for Joseph G. Ditman, has brought suit in the shape of a bill in equity, filed in the Court of Common Pleas, in the name of Joseph G. Ditman, the missing bank President, against the W. F. Shaw Company, music publishers, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the company.

The bill says that the capital stock of the company is $325,000, of which Mr Ditman holds $150,000, and is indorser upon promissory notes of the company outstanding to the amount of about $41,000; that plaintiff is informed and believes that the company defendant has other outstanding debts, now due and payable, to the amount of about $41,000.

The court is asked to order an account to be taken of the business and condition of the company, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of its affairs.

That sixteenth century finish for oak of Geo. C. Flint Co. (14th-st.) has many imitators, but none have been able to match it.—*Adv.*

ANTI-CATHOLIC MEETINGS.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST INTERFERENCE WITH THE SCHOOLS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.—Under the auspices of the National Reform Association two largely-attended mass meetings were held here this afternoon and evening to protest against Roman Catholic interference with public schools. The demonstration was brought about by the aggressive deliverances of the recent Catholic Congress and the inroads which parochial schools in Pittsburg are making upon the attendance at the public schools.

At the afternoon meeting the Rev. L. N. Hays, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, and Miss M. F. Cusack, the "Nun of Kenmare," were the speakers. Dr. Hays denounced the Romish Church for its efforts to throttle the public school system, and declared that all the people asked was that no sect be allowed to interfere.

Miss Cusack followed with an exposition of the methods of the Jesuits, and said that if Protestants wanted to turn this country over to infidelity they should place Jesuits in control. To become a Jesuit a man had to give up his reason. He must even vote as his superior dictated. There never was a safe country where Jesuits were in control. They are doing their hardest work in America, and in New-York have gotten Mayor Hewitt out and put their special favorite in power.

At the evening meeting there were many Catholics in the hall, and when Miss Cusack came forward she was vigorously hissed. When she expressed her willingness to answer questions there was a wild scene of disorder. A score of persons, led, it is said, by students of the Holy Ghost College, arose to their feet at once and shouted all sorts of questions at her. Finally quiet was restored, and she continued to discuss what she termed the "Godless Catholic Schools." She said: "The school question is the question of the day. The Roman Church is planning and working while you are doing nothing. The plan of the Catholic Church will first be to get hold of the public schools. The course then will be the same as it has been in Ireland. The priests

neighboring hospitals was quickly accomplished without any disastrous results. Kindly hands prepared them for the journey and able and willing doctors watched over them until their destination was reached, and at 11 o'clock they were all cared for and reported back to the hospital authorities as being comfortable.

A CLUBHOUSE TURNED INTO A HOSPITAL.

Among the first persons on the scene was Director Maurice Kaufmann of the Freundschaft Club, whose elegant clubhouse is at Seventy-second-street and Park-avenue. He at once placed the clubhouse at the disposal of the hospital management, and returning with a couple of the patients, to whom the excitement of the occasion lent a sudden ability to walk, he ordered the large and small dining rooms on the third floor put in readiness to receive the patients who should be intrusted to them. M. J. Lissauer, President, and S. Oppenheimer, Vice President of the club, lent opportune assistance. The servants' quarters were despoiled of their bedding, and a score of comfortable couches were quickly put in shape, those for the female patients in the large room, while the smaller room was used for the male patients. Soon they began to arrive, and were taken on litters and in the arms of the hospital surgeons and attendants by the elevator up to the newly-improvised wards.

The rooms were nicely warmed, the bedding was ample, and in a very few minutes about twenty of the invalids were so comfortably installed there that they were loth to leave when called upon by the hospital surgeons along toward midnight. One of them in fact, a Dr. Wilson, positively refused to go, and his nurse was sent for and he was given exclusive use of the small dining room for the night. Every attention was shown the patients while here, and such refreshments as the hospital attendants and physicians would permit was freely supplied, and it was astonishing to see what appetites some of the patients manifested when the opportunity was presented to them. Dr. Miss Kupfer, daughter of one of the club members, was present and rendered valuable assistance.

AT MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

In order to make room for those sent to Mount Sinai Hospital the convalescents among their own patients were removed to the out wards, and, until permanent quarters could be arranged, the patients were cared for in the offices and dormitories. Matron Mrs. Hadel and her force of nurses soon had two of the wards in readiness with fresh bed linen and refreshing draughts, and within a very short time, in a most orderly and efficient manner, forty-one of the patients from the burning hospital were comfortably installed for the night, none the worse for their exciting experience. It was to the Mount Sinai Hospital that the patients from the Freundschaft Club were removed.

The names of the patients in Mount Sinai Hospital are as follows:

Bailey, Walter.	Jackson, William.
Barnes, H. R.	Jackman, Mrs. Fredricka, 2 years.
Bauer, Louis.	Jungman, Eliza.
Barry, Walter.	Kaerns, John.
Biatta, Giuseppi.	Kelly, Katie.
Burns, Mary.	Kramer, Lena.
Burke, Mary.	Mahoney, James.
Burns, Richard.	Misch, Fred.
Callahan, Mary.	McIntire, Charles.
Callahan, William.	McHone, Neild.
Cleary, John.	Nagel, John.
Coppinger, George.	Probe, Lena.
Ellis, Julia.	Price, Louis.
Fay, John.	Scherer, Charles.
Hamilton, Mrs. Julia.	Shields, Dennis.
Hale, Martin.	Stiles, Eliza.
Hongh, William.	Wagoner, John.
Heinbroch, Lonisa.	Wishkant, Otto.
Heuser, Mrs. C. W.	Wooley, James H.
Hoey, Mrs. Mary.	Watz, Laura.

It was to Mount Sinai Hospital, also, that the four firemen were removed whose injuries were received. Capt. William Drake was so badly burned about the face and hands that he fell back in a chair in a fainting condition as soon as he was taken inside. All had their wounds properly attended to and then were assisted to the engine house, just around the corner, where they belonged. The continuous rattle and rush of ambulances through the streets created the impression that a frightful mortality must have resulted from the fire, and kept excited crowds surging toward and away from the centre of activity and interest.

IN ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

These seven patients were taken to St. Luke's Hospital:

Beal, Louisa,	Mitchell, Frank,
Granton, Alexander,	Smith, Katie,
McGrane, Lizzie,	Stoller, Fritz.
Matz, Charles,	

Two of them, Gordon and Melz, were grown men, and the other five were children. They were tucked away comfortably for the night, and at 11:30 o'clock the house surgeon reported that they were all sleeping and out of any danger from shock or exposure.

IN THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The following were taken to the German Hospital as: Seventy-seventh-street and Paravenue:

Adamson, Jessie,	Jones, Lizzie,
Blakesing, Charles,	Lamberti, Alfred,
Bostock, Clara,	Mahoney, Daniel,
Buckner, Alfred,	Martin, Tony,
Clemmon, Percy,	Seebright, Elizabeth,
Cohen, John L.,	McCann, Edward,
Cnlen, James,	McConnedy, David,
Day, Alexander,	McDowell, Ephraim,
Dunham, Melville,	McKinnon, Charles,
Derry, Patrick,	Schmidt, Annie,
Flanagan, James,	Moore, Katie.
Gussman, Michael,	Myers, Mary.
Hall, Frank,	Stern, Robert,
Harris, Alexander,	Sykes, Alexander,
Harris, Thomas,	Schmidt, Sarah,
Hahle, Daniel,	Teddy, William,
Halster, Diederich,	Zack, Augusta.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

The roof of the north wing is entirely gone, and the third floor of the structure was wrecked. The entire building is deluged with water, and great damage to the fittings and furniture was done by the water. It was estimated that it will cost between $40,000 and $50,000 to restore the building to its previous condition. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

There is a great deal of mystery as to the origin and cause of the fire, and it will not be definitely known how it originated until an investigation is made by the Fire Marshal. There were no fires in the building, and the steam for heating purposes was furnished from an isolated house room in a courtyard between the two wings. There were drying rooms on each floor of the building, to which steam was also supplied from the same source. The fire may have originated in the drying room on the top floor. The ceiling on that floor was what is known as a "hanking ceiling," and there was a cockloft or attic between it and the roof. This attic was not used for any purpose, but it contained the ventilating pipes which carried off the foul odors in the wards. The fire may have originated among some rubbish in this attic.

THE HOSPITAL AND ITS OFFICERS.

The building of the Presbyterian Hospital was commenced in 1868 and it was opened for the reception of patients on Oct. 10, 1872. The buildings are of Philadelphia brick with Lockport limestone trimmings. The north and south wings were connected by covered bridges on two floors. The cost of the hospital was $750,000. The buildings were supplied with an abundance of fire hose, connected with a stand pipe running from a tank on the roof. According to a statement made by one of the men who was early at the fire, these appliances were useless. Marvin Sandford of 87 Park-avenue, an old volunteer fireman, says that he was one of the first to enter the building, and he helped to stretch the hose, but when the taps were opened no water came. The tank was evidently empty.

The hospital is officered as follows: John S. Kennedy, President; Robert Lenox Belknap, Treasurer; Walter Edwards, Secretary; Thomas G. Wall, Superintendent; Joseph M. Morton, Assistant Superintendent; Dr. Russ, house Surgeon; Dr. Shivcley, house physician, with Drs. Hupp, Perkins, Bill, and Carter, Assistants. The visiting surgeons are Drs. A. McCosh and C. K. Brittan; visiting physicians, A. H. Smith, W. G. Thompson, and W. H. Flint; consulting surgeon, Dr. McBurney; consulting physicians, Drs. Draper and Janeway. Dr. H. Draper is President of the Medical Board of the institution.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Judge Douglas Boardman of Ithaca is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Robert M. McLane of Maryland is at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman John A. Quackenbush of Troy is at the Astor House.

Congressman Charles S. Randall of Massachusetts is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressman Rodney Wallace of Massachusetts and Jesse Spalding of Chicago are at the Windsor Hotel.

Sir Charles E. Lewis, member of the British Parliament, and O. F. Williams, United States Consul at Havre, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Judge F. A. Macomber of Rochester, Prof. C. H. F. Peters of Hamilton College, and Prof. Daniel C. Eaton of New-Haven, are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

THE GREAT TRIUMVIRATE.

The amusing information that there had been a secret meeting of Republican bosses at the Morton House Wednesday night to fix up the slate for the committees of the State Legislature was published yesterday. Sheridan Shook, Cornelius N. Bliss and others were credited with being at it. Gen. Husted was not.

It is interesting to know that these gentlemen were fixing up the slate, because there are three gentlemen who were not present at the conference who will fix up a slate that won't break so easily. They are Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas C. Platt, and Gen. Husted. These three will arrange the committees to suit themselves, and conferences or secret meetings of any other group of state makers are likely to prove very innocent entertainments.

NO MORE ENROLLMENTS

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETS.

A NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED—PATRIOTS MUST NOW BE ADMITTED TO DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS.

The meeting of the Republican County Committee in Nilsson Hall last night was one of the most important held by that body in years. Radical changes were made. The enrollment system was abandoned, and a contention over the question of making combinations with the Democrats in future elections resulted in the overwhelming defeat of those who opposed such alliances. So far as the abolition of the enrollment was concerned, even Mr. Thomas C. Platt's opinion, that to make the change would be a blunder worse than a crime, seemed to have no effect.

The Executive Committee held a meeting just before the County Committee's meeting convened and decided to push the abolition through. They modified the power of the inspectors of election in the district organization, so that when an applicant for admission to the organization is rejected at such an election he may appeal to the County Committee. This, however, is looked upon as a very slight concession.

After the preliminary business of the County Committee was disposed of, Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson moved the adoption of the new constitution of the County Committee and the constitution and by-laws of the new district organization, established by a resolution of the committee. It was decided to have the nomination of the committee read by sections. Article I., Section 1, was so amended that no distinct organization or officer of such organization can be expelled without a hearing. Article II. was so amended that "no person who shall have been expelled by any Assembly district organization, or removed from office by the County Committee, shall be eligible for re-admission in any Assembly district organization, or can be reinstated within one year after such expulsion."

All this is of interest to John J. O'Brien and his followers. Edward P. Browne of the Twenty-first District precipitated a vigorous discussion on the nomination question by moving the following amendment to this same Article II. It was: "Any combination of any of its members with any faction of the Democratic Party shall be strictly prohibited." There was great applause, and I. Albert Englehart of the Twenty-first added fuel to the flame by getting in a lick at Police Justice Solon B. Smith, by suggesting that any Republican member of the Democratic board who should vote on matters of interest to the party with the Democrats should also be included," but that was not discussed.

There was plenty of discussion on Mr. Browne's amendment. Mr. Browne and Mr. Englehart stoutly asserted that no more alliances should be made. They wanted Republicans to make their own nominations in the future. They didn't want the district leaders to have the say. Ex-Judge Ernest Hall was for the amendment to make a separate section. Mr. Browne said that that was a plausible way of getting rid of it. Hall fired it back to Messrs. Browne and Englehart that they were both in the Republican County Committee when Grant's "citizens' ticket was indorsed, and they gave him no support when he alone stood up and protested against it. Henry Grasse opposed the amendment. Mr. Englehart said: "We want to stop the making of these combinations in the Executive Committee."

Col. Wm. Brodsky was presiding and Mr. Bellamy, who was at the head of the Citizens' ticket, was Reading Secretary. Ex-Coroner Nugent, leader in the Fourteenth District, suggested that such an amendment would give Tammany the walk-over in the fall. He said that Mr. Englehart had hoisted a Republican convention. Jacob M. Patterson said that the nominating conventions should be left free to do as they thought was best. He wanted no such amendment.

F. W. Brodsky, brother of John J. O'Brien's "trusted" John Brodsky, followed Patterson and said that the very men who stood up and voted for the expulsion of O'Brien were now opposing the amendment. O'Brien had made a combination to elect Harrison and Morton. He could not understand the change of heart of certain members of the committee. They might be seeking their own personal advantage. The roll-call was demanded on the vote, and the result showed that the machine had it all its own way. Every district where satisfactory alliances can be made with Tammany or the Counties to the advantage of the Republican leaders voted almost solidly against the amendment.

There were 250 votes against the amendment and only 64 for it. The First and second Districts voted only against. Three affirmative votes were gathered in in the Third from the delegation of which Police Justice Tainor was absent. John Collins and his followers in the Fourth voted no, and the Fifth yielded only two yeas. Five votes in favor of the amendment turned up in the Seventh. There was one yea in the Eighth and four in the Ninth. Jacob M. Patterson led the voting against it in the Tenth and Chairman Unger did the same in the Eleventh. There was one yea in the Twelfth, and the "ever wicked" Gibbs and his crowd in the Thirteenth and Nugent and his crowd in the Fourteenth voted no. Sheridan Shook was absent from the Fifteenth, but only two yeas were gained.

There were several yeas in the Seventeenth, none in the Sixteenth, and Barney Biggin and his followers voted no in the Eighteenth. The Nineteenth voted yea with one or two exceptions, and there were some in the Twentieth who favored it. Many yeas came from the Twenty-third, a few from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third, but, as in the Twenty-fourth, the voting was largely no.

Then the work of adopting the committee's constitution went on for a few moments, when Mr. Hand of the Seventeenth moved that the rest of the constitution should be adopted at once upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee. There was great excitement at this, and Mr. Croger tired himself pounding for order. All sorts of motions were hurled at him. Mr. Engelhard wanted to know if the enrollment was left out of the constitution. If it was he wanted it left committed to the committee so that an annual enrollment could be provided for. Mr. Cruger explained that the question of enrollment would come up in the district organization constitutions.

Then the committee's new constitution was adopted, including the provision for stopping Republicans. The matter of enrollment was ignored in this constitution. It was moved that the constitution of the district organizations be adopted as a whole. About a dozen voted against the adoption of the constitution, and so the Republican annual enrollment is abolished. Republicans to be members of the regular organization must now be admitted to the district organizations. The leaders are given more power than ever, and the closeness of the Republican corporation in the city is assured.

A HOME FOR STRANGERS.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Chebra Achnotath Orchim (Home for Strangers Association) is incorporated for charitable and benevolent purposes, to have a place in New-York City where strangers of the Hebrew faith will receive shelter and support for a limited time and to render them moral and financial assistance. Kaeryel H. Sarasohn, Hyman Brodsky, Jacob Goldinger, Leiser Lewandereohn, and Jacob Phillips are Trustees.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mathais Seltor of Syracuse, N. Y., is under arrest on a warrant sent out by the attorney of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of the city. He is charged, together with his brother George, with selling to the company over eighty-five acres of land worth $5,500, which they represented to be unincumbered, when they were aware at the time that such was not the case.

William H. Cats, Jr., ex-Postmaster of the city of Chelsea, Mass., yesterday was found guilty of defrauding the Government out of a sum of money. It appears that a resident of Chelsea gave Cats a check to buy some envelopes. The latter, however, cashed the check and appropriated the money without delivering the envelopes.

Switch engine No. 188 of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company crashed into a lot of sidetracked freight cars yesterday morning at Schenectady, N. Y., wrecking the engine and several cars. The accident occurred while there was a dense fog over the city, and was caused by a misplaced switch. No one was injured.

F. L. Hughes, a prominent attorney of Gainesville, Fla., was arrested Wednesday night charged with attempting to influence members of the Grand Jury in the matter of indicting A. B. Thrasher, recently released from on-today in $10,000 bail, after having shot and killed Louis Witkowski, the Mayor of Starke.

The striking shoemakers of Shaw, Goding & Co. in Portland, Me., all went to work yesterday afternoon. Mr. H. H. Shaw has gone to Freeport to settle the trouble there. The men say the firm have agreed to all they asked, and hence the strike is off.

Policeman Patrick Connors was yesterday sentenced to State Prison at Dannemora, N. Y., for three years and four months. Connors was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree in striking Michael Mantion on the head with his club.

The old State Armory at Troy, N. Y., was sold at auction yesterday in pursuance of a notice given by Controller Wemple. The highest bid was $8,000, and was made in. The interest of German societies, who will make the building their headquarters.

Alfred E. J. Tivey, David G. Yuenglinz, Jr., Jean Weil, and James H. Hurst are the incorporators of the *Brewers' Journal*, incorporated with a capital of $100,000, to do business in this city.

Mr. Powderly published in the Scranton (Penn.) newspapers yesterday a long statement of his quarrel with Edward Callaghan of Scottdale. The matter is devoid of public interest.

The Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club has been incorporated, with Harry C. Higginson, Willett Kidd, Gardner Van Nostrand, William H. Smith, and Charles A. Dana as Trustees.

A POLITICAL FARCE.

TWO SETS OF SENATORS LIKELY TO BE ELECTED IN MONTANA.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 19.—Two sets of United States Senators will undoubtedly be the result of to-day's action of the Republican State Senators. The eight Democratic State Senators who qualified on Monday did so with the understanding that they would not vote on the adoption of rules or the election of officers, and would thus prevent an organization until the question of the dual houses was settled. The Republicans, having only eight Senators, were without a majority if the Democrats refused to vote.

To-day, however, the Republican Senators got the Lieutenant Governor to rule that the votes of seven Senators were sufficient to elect officers in the refusal of the Democrats to vote, and they carried the farce to a conclusion. One Senator of each party was absent, leaving fourteen present. The Democrats demanded the yeas and nays, which were refused by the Lieutenant Governor on the ground that in the absence of rules he was not compelled to call for them. The Democrats finally retired from the chamber and let the seven Republicans present proceed.

Having gone through with the work in their own way, the Republicans appointed a committee to inform the Republican House that they were organized and ready for business. This means that half of the Senate and the Republican House will meet next week and elect two United States Senators. The eight Democratic Senators and the Democratic House have an equal opportunity to do the same thing, and will do so unless they decide to wait and let the Governor appoint Senators when the Legislature adjourns.

The Democratic House in caucus to-night appointed a committee to notify the Governor that the Republican members had refused to take their seats in that body, and it is probable that he will order a new election to fill the vacant seats. The Republicans are trying to force the branches of the two houses into court before a Judge likely to decide in their favor. The Auditor has refused to pay mileage to a member of the Republican House, and he has applied for a mandamus to compel payment, which will bring the members right to his seat before the court for review. The whole muddle is more complicated than ever. This decision of the Lieutenant Governor that seven Senators can elect officers is generally laughed at as ridiculous, but the Republicans think if they can elect their men in this way the Senate at Washington, under influence from the White House, will not go behind the returns.

A BROKEN BANK'S ASSETS.

THE CONTROLLER'S REPORT ON THE MIDDLETOWN NATIONAL BANK.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The annual report of the Controller of the Currency for the year ending Oct. 31, 1889, is anything but a comforting document to the unfortunate depositors and other creditors of the insolvent Middletown National Bank. The bank closed its doors Nov. 27, 1884, and two days later was placed in the hands of A. W. Bye as receiver.

When the bank passed into the Receiver's hands it was found, in fact, to have been robbed of $514,000, and thoroughly cleaned out and wrecked.

After having been for nearly five years in process of liquidation, the figures now given by the Controller of the Currency show that out of ours than a million of dollars of assets of the bank, alleged to be good in September, 1884, only $504,712 has been found collectable. To this must be added $19,850 collected of the stockholders under an assessment of 100 per cent., levied by the Controller upon their respective shares, making altogether $644,611 collected and available toward paying a total sum of claims proved by the creditors against the bank of $630,854. The creditors have already received in dividends 80 per cent. of their claims, amounting to $520,676, but no dividend has been declared since Nov. 5, 1888.

The Controller reports a balance of collections in hand of $46,166, with which, if available toward paying the creditors, would give them altogether about 92 per cent. of their claims.

But the wrecked bank by its receiver is involved in a cloud of litigation over the proper adjustment of some of the transactions of its former officers, and, in addition to suits in the Corn Exchange, Bank of Chicago, the First National Bank of Indianapolis, and other parties, the receiver of the bank has been sued within a year past by E. A. Kent & Co., bankers, of New-York, for the recovery of about $75,000, of which the plaintiffs claim to have been defrauded by Thomas King, acting in his capacity of President of the bank.

The prospect is that it will be years before some of these suits can reach a final adjudication, and meanwhile receivers' and lawyers' fees and other expenses, not to speak of interests that may be recovered, will make heavy drains upon the undistributed balance of funds. The outlook is, therefore, as gathered from the Controller's report, that when the affairs of the insolvent bank are finally wound up, there will be nothing left to divide, and the creditors will get no more than 80 per cent. of their claims already distributed.

THE INFLUENZA SPREADING.

PROF. LEYDEN DECLARES IT TO BE A HARMLESS MALADY.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—M. Tirard, the Prime Minister; M. de Freycinet, Minister of War; M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Faye, Minister of Agriculture, are suffering from the influenza.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Prof. Leydeu, lecturing on influenza, dwelt upon the necessity of removing the anxiety and fears of patients as to a harmless malady which seems to be causing the disappearance of more dangerous diseases, such as typhoid fever.

DETROIT, Dec. 19.—The Russian influenza has reached Detroit, and curiously enough so far only bank employes are afflicted. This is attributed, however, to the report that the microbes travel in paper money, and when the contagious paper has been freely circulated in the city it is expected the disease will become epidemic. At the Peninsular Bank nine of the employes were sick at one time. In the Preston National there are four cases. The entire staff of the First National has had, and there are two cases in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank.

The symptoms are different in nearly every case. In some cases it produces "an all gone, tired feeling," as one expressed it, while in others the inflammation of the nose, mouth, and throat is affected; still others have cough. Lameness is one of the general points in which it shows up strong.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 19.—The *Star* says that a number of cases of influenza, distinct enough in type to be readily recognizable, have attracted the observation of local physicians in this city. Interviews with several physicians are presented, and the number of cases is placed at about one hundred.

THE COMPOSERS' CLUB.

At the second informal reception of the Composers' Club a programme of German and American music was given last lust evening. The reception was held at 8 West Twenty-second-street, and enlisted the assistance of Mr. F. Bergner, the 'cellist, who played with exquisite taste and expression the "Ave Maria" of Fitzenhagen; of Miss Laura Belle Phelps, of Miss Sadie Fuller, a pianist of great vicor, as shown in Schumann's "Im der Nacht," otherwise known as "Herumd Leander;" of Miss Jessamine Hallenbeck, who sang two songs by Chadwick, "Before the Dawn" and "He Loves Me," and of Miss Weed, who essayed with a fair degree of success the Mendelssohn aria, "O Fields Mine," from the "Prophet." Miss Helen Dudley Campbell was also set down for a Glück aria, and Mr. Nahan Franko for a Bach selection for viola.

It is customary with the club that a work by an American composer shall be brought forward at each of its informal receptions. The work on this occasion was the Andante from the Trio for violin, 'cello, and piano, of Mr. Henry Holden Huss, a really clever bit of writing, pleasing and original as to theme and admirably treated.

BREWERIES SOLD TO A SYNDICATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 19.—The British syndicate have closed a contract with Vorce & Bee and the Schneider Brothers for the purchase of the brewery of each firm. The price paid for each brewery is $150,000, $10,000 of which has been paid down in each case to bind the bargain.

The breweries are the only ones in the vicinity, and saloon keepers are alarmed, although the syndicate will not take charge until the 1st of May. There is already talk of building a new brewery by Fred Farmer of the firm of Vorce & Bee.

MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—The Canal Board met in the Controller's office this afternoon and heard Vice President N. B. Eldred and Secretary William P. Allen of the Auburn City Board of Trade on the application of the city of Syracuse to take water from Skaneateles Lake. After the hearing the board adjourned till Dec. 27.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The steamship Dariel, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New-York Dec. 2, arr. at Auswarp to-day.

The steamship Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Govier, from New-York Dec. 4, arr. at Bristol to-day.

THE ANDOVER CONTROVERSY.

ARGUMENT ON ONE ISSUE OF THE HERESY CASE.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—A very large audience assembled in the judicial court room this morning to hear arguments on one of the many issues of the celebrated Andevor heresy case. Among those present were Dr. Theodore W. Dwight of the Columbia Law School, who makes the argument in behalf of Prof. Smyth; Judge Hoar of counsel for the visitors, Henry M. Dexter of the *Congregationalist*, Dr. E. W. Webb, Dr. Newman Smyth of New-Haven, Profs. Tucker and Harris of Andover, J. H. Thayer of Cambridge, Dr. J. W. Wellman, one of the Andover Trustees, and many divines and lawyers.

The hearing was before ex-Gov. Robinson, who has taken testimony at great length to determine whether or not the late Rev. Dr. Eustis, who was one of the Board of Visitors that tried the case of the Andover professors, was so influenced in his "judicial capacity" by bias and prejudice as to render him unfit to act. The taking of testimony was concluded some time ago.

The first argument was made by Prof. Dwight, who claimed that in Dr. Eustis's case there was a leaning toward the side of the prosecution and an utter want of decorum out of court; that he plainly violated all the conditions under which judicial power was vested in him, and that the specific charges framed as in his conduct have been proved without any real conflict of evidence.

Mr. A. H. Wellman, for the Visitors, said that the charges of bias on the part of Dr. Eustis were not made until six weeks after the latter's death and not until a year and a half after the trial of the professors, an inexcusable delay which called for severe criticism. Mr. Wellman then reviewed the evidence, drawing the conclusion that the charge against Dr. Enstis had not been proved.

Mr. C. E. Barrows charged that Dr. Enstis had formed and repeatedly expressed to divers persons the opinion that the professors were guilty of the things charged, and quoted from the evidence to sustain this position.

Judge F. French read from the statutes of foundation to show that the Board of Visitors was expressly established to guard the institution against heresy.

Judge Hoar made the closing argument for the Visitors, and Prof. Baldwin closed the argument on Smyth's side.

A BIG PROJECT.

THE PROPOSED COLUMBIA RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19.—A bill introduced in the Virginia House of Delegates to-day contemplates the incorporation of a gigantic transportation scheme. It provides for the incorporation of the Columbia Railway and Navigation Company. The capital stock is to be not less than $1,000,000 nor more than $100,000,000, to be divided into shares of $100 each. The principal office is to be in Richmond.

The company is granted the right to acquire and hold stocks or bonds of any company chartered by any of the republics of South America and to purchase any or all of any railroad company that may be incorporated to run between any port of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico or Atlantic Ocean to any port upon the Caribbean Sea. It is also granted the power to construct and operate railroads, establish steamship lines, build shipyards, docks, basins, elevators, mills, and furnaces, and to construct canals connecting its works.

At the head of the list of incorporators is Col. H. C. Parsons of Richmond, the right-hand man in Virginia of Secretary Blaine; Gen. Nathan Goff of Virginia, Cyrus Alexander McCormick, James Whitney, Logan S. Roots, A. Baldwin, C. O. Sergeant, F. L. Armstead, T. J. Beall, Charles Elliott, Charles Tabor, E. S. Quintard, and William P. Elliott. Among a few Virginia incorporators are Gen. V. D. Groner and Park Agnew of Norfolk.

PASTOR BEALE IN TROUBLE.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 19.—The Presbyterian congregational meeting of last night at which, after a stormy session, it was decided to retain the Rev. D. J. Beale, D. D., of flood fame, as pastor, has been the sole topic of conversation here to-day. General Manager James Fulton of the Cambria Iron Company, who is an Elder in the church, is particulary bitter in his denunciation of Mr. Beale, and declares that the meeting was packed in the pastor's interest. It was hinted last night that Dr. Beale used funds intended for the relief of his church members in such manner as to influence them in his favor.

Several boisterous and noisy was the meeting that several women fainted and had to be removed to their homes. Manager Fulton declares that the proceedings would have disgraced a New-York ward political meeting.

The principal charge against Dr. Beale was neglect of his congregation ever since the flood, it being alleged that his time is entirely occupied in the preparation of a history of the great disaster.

Dr. Beale denies improper use of funds, and claims that his absence was due to ill health.

JUDGE DANFORTH RETIRES.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Judge George F. Danforth will sit on the Court of Appeals bench for the last time to-morrow, when the court will adjourn until next year. He retires as Associate Judge with the current month under the provision limiting the age of Judges.

Judge Danforth was born in Boston, Mass., July 5, 1819. His father, Isaac Danforth, and his mother, Dolly Hutchins, were both natives of New-Hampshire, and were of English ancestry. Young Danforth was prepared for college in the Boston schools, at one time being a member of the famous "Latin School" of that city. He was graduated from Dartmouth College and soon after began the study of the law with the Hon. Jasper Gilbert of Rochester. He was admitted to the Bar in 1843, and from that time until Jan. 1, 1879, he was engaged in an extensive and laborious practice of his profession in the city where he first began as a law student. Jan. 1, 1879, he entered upon the duties as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals and has served with distinction ever since. Judge Danforth has been honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws from both Hamilton and Union Colleges.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD TRIALS.

AMORY, Miss., Dec. 19.—The Southern field trials will close to-morrow. They have been very satisfactory, for the dogs, especially in the all-age and pointer stakes, are of the highest order.

To-day was devoted to the all-age stake and one heat in the pointer stake. Toledo Blade beat Dan Gladstone, Daisy's Hope beat Chicasaw, Dad Wilson, Jr., beat Cincinnatus. In the third series Daisy's Hope was beaten by Toledo Blade, Toledo Blade beat Dad Wilson, Jr., and won first. Dad Wilson, Jr., and Dan Gladstone will run to-morrow for second money.

Bloomo II. beat Bounce in the pointer stake. Tribulation and Galena were left out, but no bird was found, and the lateness of the hour stopped the running for the day.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Norman G. Smith, for twelve years cashier of the Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Department at Elizabeth, N. J., and one of the most prominent members of the Elizabeth Fire Department, died last night of heart failure. He was foreman for ten years of Roth Engine Company, and a member of the Board of Foremen and Engineers. He was also a leading member and officer in the order of United Workmen. He was thirty-three years old, and leaves a widow and child.

Ezra Hyer Weimore, one of the oldest inhabitants of Westchester County, died at his home in the town of Rye, on Wednesday, at the age of ninety-six years. His ancestors went to that county from Cornwall, England, in 1640, and he was born in the town of Rye in 1793. The only office he ever held in the county was that of Sheriff, but he always took an active interest in politics in his earlier years. He leaves a widow and family of grown-up children.

Alonzo E. Stoddard the baritone singer, widely known from his former connection with the National, American, New American, Emma Abbott, and Jack Opera Companies, died at the Homeopathic Hospital in Boston yesterday after a week's illness. He was forty-seven years of age and greatly esteemed for his personal qualities as well as his merits as an artist.

Engineer C. W. Beckwith, attached to the United States revenue cutter Samuel Dexter, at Newport, died very unexpectedly yesterday morning.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

PARNELL AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—At a banquet at which Mr. Parnell was entertained to-night a check for $17,500, the sum of the proceeds of the Liverpool tenants' defense fund, was presented to him. In thanking the donors he said he thought he was fairly entitled to boast that he was the first Irishman who had been so trusted by Englishmen, who had started this subscription before Rnssell had won the victory for him. He again declared that the object of the Home Rule Party was to secure the industrial development of Ireland. Why should the promoters of a plan of campaign that kept agitation free from crime be treated as criminals? Earl Spencer's coercion was directed at real crime; but Balfour's was only against the shopkeepers for refusing to sell. Irishmen had had in times past some justification for hostility to England, but now they entered joyfully and hand in hand with English Liberals into a battle which he trusted was very near.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—A deputation waited upon M. Spuller, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to-day and informed him of the intention to internolate the Government in the Chamber of Deputies upon the treatment of French fishermen at Newfoundland. M. Spuller responded that negotiations with England upon that subject are now in progress.

In the Chamber of Deputies there was a long discussion upon the election of M. Vacher, the visible head of the Boulanglst party in the absence of Boulanger. Deputy Le Herisse demanded an inquiry into the election, which was voted by 274 to 254.

Paul Déroléde is seriously ill.

THE PORTE URGED TO ACT.

PERA, Dec. 19.—The American Legation is pressing the Porte in regard to the Moussa Bey affair. Missionary Knapp has identified Moussa among a number of Kurds as the assailant of Himself and Dr. Robinson, who received a number of wounds and had the end of his nose sliced off.

The Porte, acting on the advice of its Minister at Washington, has ordered the Armenian Patriarch to recall the Archimandrite Garadjian from America and to explain why he allowed him to go there.

EXPLOSIONS ON A STEAMER.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Several explosions have occurred on board the British tank steamer Fergusons, Capt. Young, at Rouen, from Philadelphia. One man was killed and four others were injured. The explosions caused damage to the steamer estimated at $150,000. The dock in which the steamer lay was badly damaged, the explosions being of terrific force.

MALIETOA PROCLAIMED KING.

SYDNEY, Dec. 19.—Malietoa has been proclaimed King in Samoa and has been formally so recognized by the Consuls.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.—In July last Mr. Matthew Harris, member of the House of Commons for East Galway, who testified before the Parnell Commission, obtained a verdict for £1,000 damages against the *Irish Times* in an action for libel he brought against that paper for asserting that he was an lovincible. The paper appealed against the verdict, and to-day the Judges handed down a decision granting a new trial unless Mr. Harris accepts £200 in full for all damages instead of the £1,000 awarded him by the jury.

The Duke of Abercorn presided at the land owners' convention in this city to-day. He denied that the combination of the landlords was intended to hamper the tenants, and said that not a sixpence of the convention's fund is to go to any purpose but a legal one. The convention adopted resolutions declaring that the retention of the landed class was a necessity for Ireland and protesting against any measure making the sale of land compulsory. It also agreed to provide and advance money to enable landlords to buy out the interests of tenants.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A French and Belgian syndicate is about to build a railroad from a point on the Lower Congo River to the French Congo possessions, with the object of working the copper district of Katanya. The engineers who will have charge of the construction of the road will start in a few days.

The British steamer Newnham, Capt. Stabell, from Savannah Nov. 26, for Bremen, is stranded at Nieuwe Diep. She is in a dangerous position and is leaking. Assistance has been sent to her.

The Browning funeral services will be held in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at noon.

The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce has adopted the report of its committee in favor of creating a permanent committee of capitalists and representative workingmen to arbitrate labor disputes.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Emperor William is suffering from a cold. His Majesty has made an engagement to go shooting to-day, but was compelled to cancel it.

Dr. Zinterafi writes from Lagos, in Portugal, an account of his recent travels in Western Africa, in the country south of Lake Chad. He says by way of Gashua to Yola, on the upper Benue River, and returned thence to the station founded by him at Bell.

Letters dated Nov. 11 have been received from Capt. François, Commissioner to the German sphere in East Africa. They tend to refute reports hitherto received of the danger of an attack in that region.

ROME, Dec. 19.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 196 to 98, passed the bill depriving the clergy of the direction of all charities. The Vatican organ vigorously opposes and condemns this measure.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 19.—M. Floresco, the President of the Senate, and the Vice President have resigned in consequence of a vote of want of confidence.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S ESTATE.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, Miss., Dec. 19.—The whole assessed valuation of the late Jefferson Davis's property in Harrison County is $7,940. The personal assessment was $581. Beauvoir is assessed at $45,000.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Frederick B. Pieper and Edward D. B. Pieper, composing the firm of F. Pieper & Sons, dealers in woolens and cloth at 227 Grand-street, made an assignment yesterday to Judge John Jeroloman. Frederick B. Pieper was for thirty years a merchant tailor on Grand-street and owned his business premises, valued at $25,000. In April, 1857, he took his sons into partnership, one of them withdrawing last July. About a year ago they changed from the merchant tailoring business to dealing in woolens. Lawyers Cox & Kellar, attorneys on the assignment, said yesterday that this change of business was not a success; they lost about $3,000 by bad debts during the year, $2,100 being due them by Harris Cohen the Baxter-street clothing dealer, who failed last week, and they were also pressed by a creditor. The merchandise liabilities are about $18,000. The assets consist of stock about $14,000, outstandings probably $6,000, and the equity in the store property.

Tillin Brothers, wholesale tea merchants and grocers of Montreal, suspended payment yesterday. Their direct liabilities are about $60,000. The indirect liabilities are not yet known. Fluctuations in the sugar market and recent losses are given as the cause of the suspension. The estate, it is claimed, will make a good showing.

The Laramie Plains Land and Cattle Company made an assignment yesterday. The ranch is on the Laramie River, near Lermnie City, Wyoming, and consists of 17,000 acres, with cattle and improvements val

THE INTERESTS OF ALASKA

ARCTIC EXPLORATION, SALMON PACKING, AND MINING.

THE THETIS HAS A NARROW ESCAPE—SALMON NOT PROPERLY PROTECTED —SILVER DISCOVERED.

SITKA, Nov. 19.—In the beginning of June the United States steamer Thetis left here for Point Barrow, in the Arctic Ocean, to co-operate with the revenue cutter Bear in the establishment of a house of refuge at that point for the relief of wrecked and castaway whalemen. The Thetis recently returned to Sitka to remain, perhaps, a month or six weeks, awaiting orders respecting her going to Mare Island Navy Yard. The cruise was comparatively uneventful. The Bear transported a ready-made wooden house, 25 feet square, and one story in height, to Point Barrow. This, with some of the stradd-aree left by Capt. Ray of the army when abandoning Point Barrow several years ago, as a signal station, was fitted up as a refuge, and about fifty tons of coal and a large supply of provisions were deposited there for the succor of such shipwrecked seamen of the Arctic whaling fleet as may find their way to that part of the coast.

After the Bear had completed her share of the task she sailed eastward and southward to Behring Sea, and is still engaged in patrolling those waters in search of contraband British Columbia sealers lurking in that vicinity. I was informed by Lieut. Commander Stockton, in command of the Thetis, when on his way to the Arctic last Spring, that his orders did not include anything further than the completion of the house of refuge at Point Barrow, and a careful cruise in the vicinity to attempt the rescue of any whaling vessels or seamen in peril. The Thetis did similar work in 1888, and, besides succoring several whaling vessels, brought off quite a number of seamen whose vessels were a total loss.

Mr. Stockton, however, concluded that there might be some little glory beyond this and beyond the limits of his orders, and proceeded to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, aed by so doing narrowly escaped losing his vessel. As is pretty generally known, the Thetis is strongly built and well adapted to severe encounters with ice when, for instance, her forward bulkhead is solid timber 10 feet in thickness, and her sides are inclosed with a special casing of hard wood 18 inches in thickness. In the vicinity of the mouth of the Mackeezie, however, she found herself suddenly inclosed in a great pock of ice in water only fathoms in depth, with the great pack rising like mountain peake above her sides and grinding on the bottom many fathoms below the surface. For four days the vessel and her crew were imprisoned in this vast sea of ice. The wind blew a gale and the utter destruction of the vessel stared them in the face. There were moments when escape seemed impossible. The ship gone, only one hope remained—that of landing provisions and, amid the greatest possible perils by land, making their way to Point Barrow along the coast. The officers and crew had decided to make the final preparations to abandon the ship, and were about to put the necessary provisions ashore, when the wind providentially shifted, the ice parted, and the vessel was released.

The expedition on which the Thetis sailed from San Francisco was not one of exploration or scientific investigation. Her officers and crew were not provided with the means of spending a Winter in the arctic, but the vessel was simply on the usual annual cruise of relief, spending only enough time in that region and returning to San Francisco for Winter. She is not accompanied by any tender to give relief in case of shipwreck, and this circumstance imposes the duty upon her commander of taking upon himself no risks that are not fairly embraced in his orders, and which certainly do not involve such perilous chances of loss into which he took the ship in order to gratify professional curiosity. This was Stockton's first cruise on this coast, and hence the impulse of the moment may have led him further away from the limits of his instructions than one more accustomed to the dangers of such a cruise would have undertaken.

Some curious things have been done by naval commanders on this North Pacific coast. One of them, with his wife, a few years ago took a special interest in the attempt to civilize and Christianize the natives. They directed their attention, however, to the improvement of the people in a sanitary sense. It is a fact that before that time the natives of Alaska had not the slightest sense of the ordinary habits of decency. The first and most important step taken was to force them into better habits. There was no civil government here, and there was an entire absence of any military authority. The only show of Federal authority was by the navy, and, fortunately, the vessel then in these quarters was commanded by Capt. Nichols, who did not care to spend his entire time fishing and hunting, but managed in trying to make the natives people better, more healthy, and more comfortable. He enforced rigid sanitary regulations in their villages, and, with his estimable wife, took the lead in organizing religious instruction. The effect has been marked, and the impulse thus given shows in the vastly improved condition of the Indians.

Last Fall Capt. Newell, who was in command of the Pinta in Alaskan waters fur three years, was relieved by Capt. Book. The Pinta, when the latter officer arrived to take charge, was in an unseaworthy condition. This state of affairs had been represented to the authorities at Washington by letter time and again, but little attention was paid to it. Book became disgruntled at this, and one day last January, when the mail steamer arrived, he packed his gripsack, and, without any leave of absence, left his ship and proceeded to Washington. He had scarcely reported at the Navy Department when he was sent for, before a court-martial, tried, and convicted for deserting his ship, and suspended fur two years.

The salmon-packing season in Alaskan and British Columbian waters has closed. In the Alaskan inlets and bays the output has greatly fallen short of the product of 1888. The capacity in 1889 was much increased by the addition of new canneries and the enlargement of old ones, and yet the output does not nearly equa. that of last year. The fish did not arrive at the mouths of the streams until the last of June, and by the middle of August the run was almost at an end, when it should have lasted almost a month longer. In more favorable seasons the salmon reach the bays and inlets off the coast about June 1, and remain until the last of August, and frequently as late as the middle of September. Not only were the fish late in arriving, but the shoals of salmon were much smaller than heretofore. What is called the second run usually begins about Sept. 1, and lasts a month. In 1888 the September run was a very fine one, and of the best quality of fish, but in 1889 it was almost a complete failure.

All the cannery maugers of Southeastern Ala-ka estimate the depreciation, as compared with last year, at 50 per cent. After having visited many of these establishments, I am convinced that this estimate is not far out of the way. On the other hand, the British Columbia salmon fisheries have been decidedly successful. The Frazier River, in that province, is the greatest source of supply to those people, and thus far the salmon run in that section was very large, and all the canneries have been able to run at their fullest capacity.

Experts report the pack in British Columbia as the largest ever known in there. The estimated yield is 360,000 cases. Nearly the entire product in British Columbia will go to London. The Frazier River salmon average at Victoria $5 50 per case, which, at an estimate of the entire product as 350,000 cases, will make the total product worth $2,000,000. So far this season 136,675 cases of Alaskan salmon have been received at San Francisco. The season will close with a pack of about 250,000 cases. The Columbia River pack aggregates 380,000 cases, which is 70,000 cases less than were put up in that river last year.

I have several times adverted to the necessity for enacting means of protecting the salmon interests of Alaska. It is true that Congress has passed acts prohibiting the obstruction of the mouths of the fresh water streams to which the salmon resort, but has made no provision or appropriation for a proper policing of the vicinity of the mouths of the rivers to make such prohibitory legislation of any value. British Columbia is preserving her fishing interests in that respect, and the value and impatience of that protection are manifest in the constant increase of the yield. The salmon come to the mouths of Alaskan streams and find them obstructed, and then go elsewhere to deposit their spawn. They had no such obstacles in British Columbian streams, such as the magnificent Frazier River, and the fishermen of that province are profiting by our negligence and indifference. By ignoring this great interest in our own fishing grounds it will require only a few years to drive all the salmon out of our own waters into other territory, to the profit of other people.

The season for mining prospecting has about closed. In a former letter I described the extent of the great Treadwell mine and mill. The mill of 250 stamps ceased operations only one day in the entire past year, and ran day and night, using about 650 tons of quartz every 24 hours, yielding about $7 per ton, at a cost of $3 50 per ton. There is enough of rock of this grade in sight to employ this mill for the next five years, and the indications are that the deposit cannot be exhausted in fifty years.

The "Bear's Nest" upon Douglass Island, near the Treadwell, and upon which about $75,000 has been expended this season in tunneling and in the erection of a quartz mill, has not proved as successful as expected. It embraces the same ledge as the Treadwell, but a serious blunder, in driving the tunnel a distance of over a thousand feet, a too low grade, has wrought a waste of a very large sum of money so far. Ten thousand dollars as a fee was paid to a mining expert and engineer to determine the proper location of the tunnel for working the mine, and, after the expenditure of $50,000 in driving it, nothing has yet been realized but disappointment.

While no doubt existed, up to this year, that Alaska contained very rich gold fields, few had any confidence that silver ore would be discovered in any paying quantity in Southwestern Alaska. In fact, no search had been made for that ore, the attention of prospectors being wholly directed to gold discoveries. Last Spring Messrs. Reynolds, Anderson, Williams, and Delacey found some rich deposits of gold quartz on the mainland, near the mouth of Sheep's Creek, about four miles from Juneau. While working their claims for gold during this season they accidentally discovered a valuable silver deposit. After having it assayed by local experts to determine its approximate value, they mined sixty tons of the silver ore and shipped it to San Francisco, where it was reduced, with the result confidently stated of $100 per ton. This is the first discovery of silver ore in Alaska. No means or capital has yet been provided for reducing it on the ground.

In gold the Sheep's Creek Cañon will prove as rich as any in the Territory. The gross mismanagement in the attempted development of the "Bear's Nest," on Douglass Island, opposite, will have the effect of discouraging investments in Alaskan gold-mining enterprises for some time, but the rich metal is there in the quartz, as has been satisfactorily demonstrated by four years' successful operations at the Treadwell, and it may take some time to recover from the effects of the "Bear's Nest's" great blunder, the evident result of incompetency.

Still another cañon containing a large mass of gold-bearing rock has been discovered in the vicinity of it is called the Salmon Creek Cañon. The rock is easy of access, and the assayer at the Treadwell has determined that it is as rich in gold as the rock taken from the Treadwell itself. The Eastern Alaska Mining and Milling Company erected a twenty-stamp mill this season, and have about a thousand tone of ore on the dump ready to begin operations at once.

The greatest difficulty which has attended mining development in Southeastern Alaska, so far, has been the lack of capital to carry on the work after valuable discoveries have been made. The average prospector and discoverer is poor in purse and without that personal influence necessary to inspire confidence in any great enterprise, such as is needed to obtain the felinat advantages from the great mineral deposits of Alaska. These prospectors are men who have tramped the mining sections of the United States from the Rio Grande to the Yukon Valley. Many of them are the pioneers in gold and silver discoveries, who, after having made rich finds, have sold out to capitalists for a moderate sum, spent the result in a wild sort of frontier living, and then started ontexain for new fields upon the vaguest possible rumors of the rich ness of fresh localities.

Beyond legislating in a way that private enterprise may lay hold of and appropriate the mineral lands, the Government of the United States has taken no interest in the proper and economical development of the gold deposits. As I understand it, though it has been satisfactorily demoestrated for eight years, through private effort and exploration, that gold exists in Southeastern Alaska, and that there is a great probability of its being inexhaustible, the Government has not even sent a single expert in Alaska or expended a single dollar in the way of inquiry into the extent and character of this valuable and important interest. Such a thing could not occur in any other respectable Government in the world.

I am credibly informed that several United States Senators have for several years been interested in successful mining enterprises in the Territory and found it to their interest to throw every possible obstacle in the woy of such inquiry, and to obstruct the publication of the facts in regard to the real value of these deposits. A careful governmental inquiry by competent official mining engineers would long since have given capitalists satisfactory information upon essential points, rendering them independent of those gangs of sharpers who ecent that class of prey and fleece, not only upon the too confiding capitalist, hut upon the results of the labor and enterprise of the poor prospector. It is not necessary that the Government should exercise any authority of a parental character in the matter. It should simply, by the aid of exact information, bring the prospector into development of the mines in contact with the prospector, who has nothlor to contribute to the joint concern but the naked mine itself. As it now stands, both the discoverer of the mine and the capitalist willing to aid this class of men are, in half the instances, swindled by the middle man who undertakes to capitalize and sell the concern.

Many of the so-called unofficial mining experts are as dishonest as it is possible for men to become. Numerous instances have come to light where they have taken a large fee from the mine owner to sell his property to a constituted company, and at the same time have received the company's money for their reputed services in an honest opinion to it. Suits are now pending in the courts of Alaska disclosing fraudulent transactions of that kind. Because capitalists or men willing and able to aid in mining enterprises in Alaska have been outrageously swindled in that way it must not be taken as true that the whole business is a fraud. Far from it, for wherever mining in the Territory has been conducted on sound common sense and honest principles it has met with decided success.

EXCESSIVE ARMY FINES.

THE CAUSE OF MANY DESERTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an enlisted man in the United States Army and a constant reader of your paper, permit me to call the attention of those who may be interested in army affairs, and who desire to see the service improved, to the absolute necessity of some limit being placed on the power of garrison courts to impose fines, or "blinds," as they are called in the service. The offense has very little to do with the punishment. As an instance, two trumpeters from this depot, while ou mounted pass, went to St. Louis and came back on time. Their passes were issued with a view of practicing the trumpet calls on horseback. Now, their passes were for five hours, and no rational being supposes that a man wants to "jam wind" for that length of time.

They were tried under the sixty-second article of war, (which, like charity, covers a multitude of sins,) found guilty of abusing pass privilegee, and sentenced to ten days at hard labor and to forfeit $10 of their pay. Now, a soldier's pay is only $13, and when you deduct laundry and shaving it leaves about $11, perhaps less. These men will be, therefore, nearly sixty days without pay.

This is the cause of many desertions. It seems that something should be done. A stated punishment for a stated offense, by confinement and not by fining, would be a far better way of enforcing discipline than by leaving it to the judgment of officers who not only draw large pay in proportion to the work they do, but who have never known what a close shave it is for a soldier to live on $13 a month. Any old soldier will say that it is always best to plead guilty when before a court-mertial, for the charges have been preferred by an officer, and if the court did not find him—the enlisted man—guilty it would be a reflection on test officer, and there is too much Freemasonry in the craft for that. Any man pleading not guilty would be punished any way for the heulous offense of occupying their veluable time in giving testimony.

It is the custom of the men to buy little luxuries, such as butter, milk, eggs, &c., out of their pay, and, of course, if a man is going to be fined $10 for every petty offense, he must come down to "Government straight," and no decent man, such as the army authorities profess to want, will stand that for long. He will do the only thing possible under the circumstances, and that is to desert. MAX PAUL, Troop D.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Missouri, Sunday, Dec. 15, 1889.

COFFEE AND PISTOLS SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your last two issues you published some transactions of the Jewish Ministers' Association which reflect discreditably on me. I hope, for the sake of fair play, you will allow me to vindicate myself. As stated in your Tuesday's issue, Dr. Mendes maintained that he did not invite me in behalf of the Executive Committee to prepare a paper, nor that he wrote to me in this matter. Here is his letter:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE JEWISH MINISTERS' ASSOCIATION, 1,183 WEST SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1889.

DEAR DR. SCHLESINGER: I am instructed by ton Executive Board, Jewish Ministers' Association, to ask you to favor us with a literary paper to be read before the next conference, Dec. 16 and 17 next. We shall have no public session, owing to the fair here; we hope to have all the short private session. Will you help us? Yours very truly,

F. DE SOLA MENDES.

Now, is it not very strange that Dr. Mendes kept quiet all Tuesday afternoon, when the smart of his pretended injury must have been the keenest, and was still present to speak in my behalf? But the next morning, when I was gone and all the brethren residing outside of New-York were gone, he ventilated his grievances. Then, is it not very strange that the Jewish Ministers' Association should have forgotten the first principle of Jewish or any other law, "audiatur et alter pars," and set it aside so easily? I submit that the Association had no right to act in this matter. All they could do was to receive the complaint, appoint an investigating committee, and summon me. In not pursuing this regular course they showed an animus which I will not attempt to describe. Dr. M. SCHLESINGER.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1889.

NEW CHURCH DEDICATED.

The new church building of the Calvary Baptist Church, corner of Skinner-avenue and Decatur-street, Brooklyn, was dedicated last evening with an appropriate service and in the presence of a large congregation. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, the retired pastor of the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church, preached the dedication sermon, and other clergymen who took part in the services were the pastor of the church, the Rev. John Evans; the Rev. W. W. Pratt of the Bedford-Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. J. G. Allen, the Rev. Dr. R. T. Middlebrook, the Rev. Jacob Whitehurst of the East End Baptist Church, and the Rev. George W. Greenwood of the West End Baptist Church. Among the leading members of the church organization present were J. B. Coleman, R. F. Barrett, Charles E. Hull, W. W. Rope, J. D. W. Geady, Henry J. Ronalds, C. D. Gooch, J. H. Colman, A. D. Mohr, James Gorrie, and J. Chegwidden.

THEY THINK IT'S A JOKE.

ELIZABETH'S COUNCIL NOT ALARMED AT THE COURT'S DECISION.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 19.—The City Council of this city is not much alarmed at the fact that it has been found guilty of contempt by the United States court at Trenton, but on the contrery most of the members regard it in the light of a good joke. If Moran Brothers of New-York think they are any nearer to getting their $9,902 by hauling up the City Council, it is much to be feared that they have counted without their host, at least that is what the city authorities intimate.

To pay the Morans' claim would be to open the door for the other outstanding claims, amounting to about $500,000. The city pledged itself to the Sieter Company, the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, and other large creditors when they accepted the city's terms of settlement and compromised their claims at 50 cents on the dollar that no better terms would be made with any of the other outstanding creditors, and the city is in honor bound to live up to this agreement.

The Councilmen say that they cannot be held responsible for the failure of the parties whom they appointed as Assessors to qualify for this position. Others may be appointed, and the same thing is likely to result. The Court can, however, be punished for their neglect to promptly elect Assessors when the order of the court was served on them. They may be fined next Tuesday for this delay on their part. But it stands to reason, they say, that if they go on and appoint new Assessors and the nominees with singular unanimity decline, the Court can, and can be prolonged indefinitely, and the uncompromising creditors will be no nearer getting their money than ever.

Each batch of Assessors that may be named have forty days in which to qualify, and failing to do this others must be chosen. It is safe to say that there are 1,000 patriotic citizens in Elizabeth who are thoroughly conversant with the situation and who could be depended on if named for Assessors not to qualify. The Board of Assessment when filled consists of eight members. The Council could keep on naming Assessors ont of this quota of 1,000, and these nominees likewise could keep on declining to qualify. Allowing only the necessary forty days to elapse before each new batch of eight would be appointed, it would at this rate take nearly fourteen years before the 1,000 names would all have been passed upon.

A NEW MOVE IN MARYLAND.

NEGROES CHARGED WITH VOTING WHERE THEY DO NOT LIVE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—The convention of delegates from Southern Maryland met here to-day to take some action on what is known as the non-resident vote, or, as one of the delegates put it, to make a fight for "home rule." It is said to be a non-partisan move, though the delegates are all Democrats.

The non-resident vote is no new thing. It is claimed that its proportions in the Fifth Congressional District have become so alarming of late as to nearly wipe out the Democratic majority. The move is explained as follows by one of the delegates: "The Fifth Congressional District is Democratic, and was only by unfair means that Barnes Compton, who was elected by a plurality of 2,729 in 1886, was nearly beaten out of sight in the last election. It was the non-resident vote that came near upsetting the will of the people, and it is proposed to appeal to the Legislature for a remedy. By the non-resident vote I mean the hordes of negroes who came from Washington, Anne Arundel, and even Baltimore City, to Prince George County alone it is variously estimated that from 500 to 1,000 voted at the last election who had no right to do so."

The Fifth District is the one which Mudd and Compton are now contesting. The registered vote in the district counties last Year numbered the names of 14,180 white and 10,942 colored men. The Republican white vote in this section is smaller than in any other section of Maryland, being in some of the counties almost infinitesimal. The majority of white registered voters is 3,138. The total registration of 25,122 white vote of 1,570 added to the solid negro vote would give the combination a majority over the remainder 12,210 whites. Before and just after the war some of these five large slave-holding counties had a larger colored than white population, but the negroes have since flocked to the neighboring cities, and thus diminished the colored population. It is to compell these emigrants to vote where they now live that the present movement is directed.

The convention was held with closed doors. Ex-Gov. Oden Bowie of Prince Georges presided.

IMPROVEMENTS IN COLOMBIA.

MANY NEW BUILDINGS BEING ERECTED IN BOGOTA.

BOGOTA, Nov. 24.—Great activity is displayed here at present in building operations. No less than four hundred houses are in course of construction. In the lower part of the city, where scarcely ten years ago the lines of the streets were only on paper, there are now rows of elegant houses, equal in appearance and comfort to those of the nicest inhabitants of the older parts of the capital. The arrival of the first trains of the Sabana Railroad has aroused the building enthusiasm ou the west side of the old Alameda to such an extent that it looks as if the demolitions of the dead in the cemetery would be invaded by those of the living.

The population of the city of late years has increased considerably. The Colombian Transport Company will add within the next four months two new and larger steamers to its fleet, and with these improved means of transport will be able to handle three-fourths of the traffic which enters and leaves by Port Colombia.

PANAMA, Dec. 4.—Under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, the movement which has been talked of for some time, to establish a model farm for instruction, and to develop the agricultural resources of this section of the country, has now taken shape. The Panama Agricultural Company has been formed, with a capital of $100,000, and prominent some of the most prominent citizens of the Isthmus.

The book is to promote agriculture by the establishment of model farms at different points and to supply information, seeds, and plants free to all who make application. There is no doubt that the enterprise will receive every encouragement and probably some substantial assistance from the department of the province.

AFFAIRS IN ECUADOR.

AN EFFORT TO PROMOTE TEMPERANCE IN THE REPUBLIC.

GUAYAQUIL, Nov. 18.—The Government is making an effort to reduce the vice of drunkenness, and with this object has issued two circulars to the Governors of the provinces on the subject, instructing them to take every possible means to restrict the sale and use of alcoholic liquors. To this end orders have been given to print 6,000 copies of the pastoral of the Bishop of Santiago, Chili, against drunkenness, which is a sort of postscript to his little work entitled "The Demon Alcohol."

The President, in accord with the Council of State, has issued a decree abolishing the tithe tax in the republic, the most oppressive of all the imposts, replacing it by a tax of 3 per cent. on land, and a small export duty on cocoa.

In the *Ilustrado Pacol* is published a letter from the President to the Minister of Foreign Affairs defending the action of the Government in forbidding Asiatic immigration. Commenting on this, *Ecuador*, one of the papers which had criticised the decree as illegal, contracts favorably the present method of ruling the country with that which formerly existed, and referring to Señor Flores as the first President who has condescended to argumout in place of force. Formerly, to any criticism on the part of the press of the acts of the Government, the only reply was insult and banishment.

THE BIGGEST COTTON MILL.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—The *Manufacturers' Record* reports that the new cottou mill just commenced at Florence, Ala., will have 53,500 spindles, which will be the largest mill ever built in the south. The next highest is a South Carolina mill with 49,000 spindles, and the third on the list is the Eagle and Phœnix of Columbus, Ga., with 46,000 spindles. The contracts for machinery for the Florence mill have been let and it is expected that it will be completed next July.

HARVARD IS PROSPEROUS.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The Harvard University calendar for 1889-90 will be published tomorrow morning. It shows that the current year is one of unprecedented prosperity for the university. The net gain in students is 180, the largest annual increase since Dr. Eliot became President. The total number of students is 2,079, not counting 220 persons who took courses in st July and August. The total number of resident teachers is 217, and the total number of officers 299.

POLITICS IN PERU.

LIMA, Dec. 19, via Galveston.—Gen. Cesaro Canevaro has been elected Alcalde of Lima, receiving 42 of the 46 votes cast. It is the general opinion that this choice expresses the ideas predominant in this province, and that it gives Gen. Canevaro a great advantage in his rumored intention to present himself as a Presidential candidate at the coming election.

ELECTRICITY IN COAL MINES.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 19.—The introduction of electricity into coal mines in this State is meeting with no small amount of favor, and that it will be the motive power of the future is becoming recognized. The mule is deetined to go, and his life in the "bowels of the earth" will soon end. The Hillside Coal and Iron Company, whose mine is situated near Suraoton, has electricity now in use. The dynamo is in the engine house and the wire running to the bottom of the shaft is incased in a pipe. The wire then runs along the main heading for 2,000 feet, about the feet from the mail. The motor car is much like a street car, except that the trolly usually on the top of the car is on the left side of it. The cable will carry 200 volts of electricity and is supposed to pull or shove twenty loaded cars. This will do away with from seven to ten mules in the heading, but the use of this long-eared animal cannot be dispensed with in hauling from the chambers.

The wire which will furnish motive power to the car will also feed a number of incadescent lamps. It is claimed that the use of electricity will give a much greater mileage capacity and the miner will be able to do more work, in that he will not have to wait so long for the return of the cars. Should the trial prove a success in the Erie mine it will be introduced in a number of the other colleries owned by the Hillside.

STEEL SHIPS FOR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The project for a great shipbuilding industry on the banks of the Calumet has at last taken definite shape. The announcement now comes from Cleveland that the Globe Iron Works, the most extensive builders of steel ships on the great lakes, have joined hands with the Illinois Steel Company in the organization of a company to construct steel ships in Chicago. The new corporation will be known as the Chicago Shipbuilding Company, and six big steel steamers will be on the stocks in its yards within a few months.

The yard will be situated on the east side of the Calumet River, in South Chicago, extending from One Hundredth to One Hundred and Second street. There will be three slips running at right angles to the river, giving six building berths. It is not intended to put in boiler and machinery shops at first, but this will be done before long, as also a dry dock.

The following are Directors of the company: M. A. Hanna, H. M. Hanna, John F. Funkhurst, and Luther Allen of Cleveland, and W. L. Brown, Robert Forsyth, and W. L. Babcock of Chicago. The officers are: John F. Pankhurst, President; Luther Allen, Vice President and Treasurer, and W. L. Babcock Manager.

WORKING OLD PERUVIAN MINES.

LIMA, Nov. 23.—The famous placer and quartz gold mines of the province of Carabaya, in the Department of Puno, formerly worked by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and afterward abandoned on account of Indian attacks and revolutions, are attracting much attention. Some of the placers and quartz veins are now being worked, and with the settlement of the country and improvement in the means of communication the industries in this district, rich in mineral wealth, are receiving a great impetus.

FOR CHAMPIONS' HONORS

BOXERS AND WRESTLERS IN THEIR FINAL BOUTS.

THREE THOUSAND SPECTATORS WATCH THE CONTESTS OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION'S BEST MEN.

Many contests of muscle and skill took place on the Metropolitan Opera House stage last evening. Active young wrestlers writhed and twisted in their struggles, and their associates, who wanted honors as boxers, danced around the stage with wonderful agility in their praiseworthy efforts to hit the other fellow and avoid his blow in return. And a great crowd watched it all and applauded at every opportunity.

It was the night of the deciding contests of the Amateur Athletic Union's annuel boxing and wrestling championships. The preliminary bouts had been contested on Monday evening. There were 3,000 people in the Opera House to see the lively scenes enacted in a twenty-four-foot ring, inclosed with ropes to keep the actors in the athletic drama within bounds. The boxes were filled with men in evening dress, and several contained ladies also.

It was a great night for the union, and its officials, decorated with little badgee to distinguish them from the other people in the house, were happy. Among those present were several members of the Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club of Philadelphia. The Pastime Athletic Club occupied the gallery, and the young men became uproarous at times. They had friends among the contestants, and they went wild when any one of them did anything worthy of applause.

The contests themselves were interesting. They followed each other promptly, were ended in a seasonable time, and, as the majority were lively sparring matches, they did not become tiresome. Six-ounce gloves were used. The weights were 105, 115, 135, and 156 pounds in both boxing and wrestling, and there was a special 125-pound boxing class for a medal offered by T. H. Downing of the New-York Athletic Club. Toe boxing rounds were three minutes each, the last round being four minutes in the finals.

The contests opened with two lively boxing matches. B. Mullin, a "smiler" of the Allerton Athletic Club, and J. Mills, Bridge Athletic Club, two lads weighing 115 pounds each, were first matched. They looked a trifle afraid of the audience and of each other when they began operations, but they soon warmed up to their work, and kept up a painfully earnest attack on each other for three rounds, when Kelly was given the contest, having plainly demonstrated his superiority.

The next two were Matt Rice, Varuna Boat Club, last year's champion, and "Daney" O'Brien of the Pastime Athletic Club. They were wonderfully clever boxers. Rice was the better at leading, for he has a longer reach, but when it came to hitting short range O'Brien took the honors. He soon had forced things to such an extent that Rice took to clinching when they met. O'Brien won a very fair decision.

This match left a bout between H. W. Schlichter, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club, and T. Murphy, Pastime Athletic Club, also in the 105-pound class. Murphy won the match in three rounds and was left to contest the final with a clubmate.

The first match in the special boxing class—125 pounds limit—was a fierce one. Only three men had been left in the list, and J. Coudren, Scottish-American Athletic Club, had drawn a bye, entitling him to spar a light bout with Walter Campbell, instructor of boxing in the Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club. The other two men were John Gorman, Star Athletic Club, and F. Schneering, Pastime Athletic Club. The Pastime man in the gallery felt sure their man would win, and they yelled themselves hoarse when he jumped through the ropes and took a seat in one corner of the ring. Schneering's mamo belies him. He wore a sort of Mephistophelian beard on his cheeks, and his attitude of defense, and in the first round he hit Gorman three ulean, though harmless, outs on his head, which increased the intensity of his smile. In the second round things were more nearly even. In the third round Schneering went to play a few tricks, and he received such a blow on the jaw that he fell to the floor. Then he resorted to wrestling, for which he was ul-qualified.

The next match was between W. McGarry, Star Athletic Club, and E. B. Pyter, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club. The latter is an excellent boxer of length and chunkiness. McGarry had to jump up to reach his opponent's face, but he reached it, and reached it so many times that the Quaker lost the match. It was the final, and McGarry is champion of 135-pound amateurs.

The deciding contest in the 115-pound boxing class was between W. Keuny, New-Jersey Athletic Club, who had sparred a bye behind the scenes, and A. Kelly, Bridge Athletic Club, who had defeated Mullin. It was very interesting. Both athletes were good-natured and fair. Keuny was the more scientific and won.

Only one more 125-pound, or middle-weight, boxing class was left from the preliminaries. It was therefore the final, and was between W. Stucky, West End Athletic Club of Newark, N. J., and J. M. McAuliffe, Bridge Athletic Club. It opened in a very lively way, but before a minute had ended McAuliffe was disqualified for striking. Stucky threw every twenty on the stage. Stucky was awarded the title he has worked so long to win.

The final in the 105-pound class between the two Pastime men—O'Brien and Murphy—was awarded to O'Brien by Referee Buermeyer. The judges disagreed, so the referee was called upon to render the decision.

The last event of the boxing was the deciding bout in the special 125-pound class. The contestants were J. Gormau and J. Coudren, two fine athletes. Gormau had hurt his left hand at the preliminaries, and could use only his right. He kept "leading" this hand, however, and won by clean hitting. Coudren's friends claimed that the decision was given on a foul.

The wrestling matches were interesting to those who follow this branch of the sport, but were not so exciting to the people in the Opera House. The results were:

One-Hundred-and-Five-Pound Class—G. Pforteor, New-Jersey Athletic Club, threw W. Rolo, American Athletic Club, in 1:15; J. H. Riley, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club, drew a bye, and won the final in 7:44.

One-Hundred-and-Fifteen-Pound Class—F. Miller, National Turn Verein, Newark, threw J. K. Hyslop, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club, in 2:40.

One Hundred and Thirty-five-Pound Class—Max Lothes, New-York Turnverein, threw Charles Schlecker, Newark Turnverein, in 4:11.

One-Hundred-and-Fifty-Pound Class — W. Law, Scottish-American Athletic Club, threw J. Hughes, Pastime Athletic Club, in 9 22.

The officers of the evening were: Referee—H. E. Buermeyer, New-York Athletic Club; Judges of Boxing—Dr. R. Gulteras, New-York Athletic Club, and M. W. Phillips, Schuylkill Navy Athletic Club; Judge of Wrestling—G. Bojus.

ENGLISH MINCE PIE.

A NEW-YORK REPORTER AND HIS FRIENDS ENCOUNTER THAT DELICACY.

The thoroughbred New-York reporter who visits European centres is very apt to make observations of general as well as special interest. Here is a representative one of the class writing of recent impressions of Paris:

"The chief disfight of an American in Paris is to rags at the cabmen in thundering tones and to hear the said cabmen reply with aggravating unction: 'Oui, oui, merci, Monsieur.' Now, the London cabby is not so polite, and I have known one to get down off his box for the purpose of remonstrating with a fare who gives expression to his sentiments in vigorous American style.

"By the way, old man, when you get a chance I wish you would send by express a dozen Welsh rarebits. They don't know how to make them here. Some lager beer that is lager beer would touch the right spot also, though Bass's ale—dog's head—would answer the purpose. It is difficult to get any English ale here fit to drink. New-York has much to be thankful for.

"We celebrated Thanksgiving Day here yesterday. Meeting about a dozen American Thanksgiving dinner at our rooms. After great worriment of mind and matter we found a place where they could make American mince pies, and, having ordered two, which cost 12s., we crowded over all Americans who knew not where to get one. The turkey was all right. The wine was all right, but all through the dinner McGinty kept hinting that the great hit of the day was yet to come. He had ordered the pies. Finally they came and were placed before me as I sat at the head of the table. One glance at them filled me with distrust. They were not in cup plates. I cut into one amid deep and solemn silence. I gave the first piece to a Californian. He was a polite and modest person, so he made no comments. The second piece I gave to a gentleman from Massachusetts. He remarked that there was enough mince meat in his piece to supply a New-England family for a week.

"Americans are slow. Every man at the table kicked against those pies because the mincemeat was 2½ inches thick and because it wasn't mincemeat. I requested them, as a particular favor, to think of home and eat those savory portions. They did so. To-day they are wrecks. Being out the ostrich plan, I have not suffered, but I intend to 'write down' the American-English mince pie."

VOORHIS'S BOLT.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION IN THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Between two hundred and three hundred followers of Police Commissioner Voorhis who have heretofore marched to the polls in the ranks of the County Democracy met last evening at 3 Abingdon-square and perfected plans for forming the Democratic organization of the Ninth Assembly District. Ex-Assemblyman James B. McClelland occupied the chair and Assemblyman Martin presented the report of the committee appointed after the bolt to formulate a plan of action.

The report was in the form of a constitution for the proposed new organization, the object of which it is declared "shall be to uphold the principles, promote the welfare, and insure the success of the Democratic Party and its nominees." Members of the old County Democracy organization in the district will be admitted to full membership in the new one by signing the roll within thirty days, and any other resident of the district will be admitted in the usual way. Associate members, who shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges except that of voting, are also provided for. After Mr. Martin had explained the report in detail it was adopted unanimously.

Commissioner Voorhis offered a resolution recommending the plan for the establishment and government of the organization to the careful consideration of the loyal and patriotic Democrats of this city, to the end that wherever feasible, desirable, or necessary similar organizations may be formed in other Assembly districts." The Commissioner said he was working for the welfare of the Democratic Party, and disclaimed any desire to build up a Voorhis organization. The resolution was adopted. Another resolution was adopted inviting all citizens of the Ninth Assembly District having Democratic leanings to come into the new organization. The organization will be perfected by the election of officers on the second Thursday in January.

HIS VIEWS OF TURKEY.

MR. STRAUS ADDRESSES THE PHI BETA CAPPA SOCIETY.

The meeting of the Phi Beta Cappa Alumni Association at Clark's restaurant, in Twenty-third-street, last evening was an occasion of unusual interest to the members of the association. Two things made it so. One was that Seth Low, who was elected President of the association but a short time before he was elected President of Columbia College, for the first time presided over the association's deliberations. The other was that Oscar S. Straus had consented to read a paper on "The People and Government of Turkey."

Among those present were Prof. Newberry of Columbia College, Rev. Dr. Edward Brooks, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Dr. Gallaudet, Jacob F. Miller, Ferdinand Shack, Walter Howe, Prof. Fitz Gerald Tisdale, W. G. Davis, and J. C. Egbert. Gen. Fisk, as Chairman of a committee, read a memorial setting forth the association's high regard for the late Dr. F. A. P. Barnard of Columbia College, which was placed on the records of the association.

Mr. Straus gave many of his hearers new ideas about Turkey. The truth, he said, was seldom read in regard to Turkey. It was always minimized and her evils were magnified. No one could live long in Turkey without having strong sympathy for the Turk. He was continually experiencing the delight of one who had a selfish interest in keeping him down, and by those who wrote books on the country after a three months' stay in Constantinople. Turkey needed to be let alone. Her existence, Mr. Straus thought, was necessary for the peace of Europe.

RECOGNITION SERVICES.

Public services in recognition of the Rev. Henry B. Hudson as pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church, in East Fifty-fifth-street, were held last evening in the church. The invocation was made by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Elder. This was followed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Ashworth and then the Rev. Richard Hartley preached the sermon. He pointed out the fact that the duty of a pastor required a sacrificial love like the hand of his superior and obedience without questioning. So the Christian soldier was required implicitly to obey his Master's commands and to endure. There was, however, this difference between Christian soldiers and those who were drafted into the armies of the world, that while scores of thousands of the latter fell in the trenches and were buried in nameless graves, every faithful soldier of Christ would receive a bright reward.

The Rev. Dr. C. C. Norton offered the prayer of recognition, the Rev. Dr. Elder gave the charge to the candidate, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Simmons the charge to the church, and the Rev.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—The Old Homestead.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—The Rat.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—Paintings, &c.
ASSOCIATION HALL—At 8—Lecture.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A Brass Monkey.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—Faust up to Date.
CHICKERING HALL—At 2:30 and 8—Lectures.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—As You Like It.
EDEN MUSEE—Erdelyi Naczi—Wax Works.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—Twelfth Night.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—Transatlantique Vaudevilles.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—After Dark.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—Hamlet.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—Variety.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—The Charity Ball.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—Aunt Jack and A Man of the World. Matinée—Little Lord Fauntleroy.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—The Jewess.
NIBLO'S—At 8—Kajanka.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—Richard III.
PANORAMA BUILDING—Battle of Gettysburg.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—Irish Aristocracy.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—The Seven Ages.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—Twelve Temptations.
THE CASINO—At 8—Erminie.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—Variety. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—Shenandoah.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—County Fair. Matinée—Elsie.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—Curiosities.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before* 8 *o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, cooler weather.

The ease with which the Republicans of Brazil put the Imperial Government out of existence and established one of their own in its place was not only no guarantee of order and the permanance of the new Government but it was a direct invitation and incentive to fresh outbreaks and new revolutions. Marshal DA FONSECA and his friends were probably not the only persons in the Brazilian Army who are fond of power and confident of their ability to exercise it with distinguished wisdom. The experience of the West Coast republics has shown that pretty nearly every Spanish-American citizen aspires to be President or Dictator before he dies, and the honors and perquisites of office can scarcely seem less desirable to the descendants of the Portuguese settlers of the realm lately ruled by Dom PEDRO. It is more than probable that the revolt in the army of which the cable dispatch from our correspondent in Rio brings news was an attempt on the part of a faction to wrest the provisional Government from the hands of the present Executive and his Ministers. The fact that arrests are reported is an indication that the Government is strong enough to sustain itself, but the peace of the new republic can hardly be considered secure against counter-revolution until the constituent assembly summoned to meet in February shall have formulated organic laws and a Government representing the will of the people has been established. There is no evidence that any reactionary forces favorable to the recall of the Emperor are at work, and any attempt to restore him and his empire would doubtless be foredoomed to failure, since the letters of our Rio correspondent have made it entirely clear that a great majority of the Brazilians are disposed to enjoy the luxury of governing themselves.

Mr. CHARLES S. SMITH, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, made a speech to the Pan-Americans yesterday that must have been somewhat confusing to them. In one sentence he announced that we needed frequent and rapid communication between North and South America, and "that our respective Governments should give liberal support to all sound enterprises which tend to this result." It might be questioned whether that can be called a sound enterprise which needs liberal support from a Government to keep it going, but let that pass. In the next sentence but one Mr. SMITH declares that "if laws in either countries embarrass the free movements of trade they should be modified as experience may dictate." That is to say, Mr. SMITH is in favor at the same time of subsidies and of free trade, or of the modification of the laws that restrict its freedom. This mixture of the commercial theories of ADAM SMITH and HENRY C. CAREY seems to entitle the President of the Chamber of Commerce to be called a pan-economist.

The New-York delegation in Congress seems to have concluded to "play a waiting game" in the matter of legislation for the World's Fair, believing that if prompt and liberal action is taken by the State Legislature it will greatly strengthen the case in behalf of this city as the location. It is pretty evident that the choice will be narrowed down to New-York and Chicago, and the representatives of the latter are very urgent for a speedy settlement of the question, and are using all manner of influences, such as New-Yorkers are unwilling to resort to, to accomplish their purpose. This is a matter that ought to be presented, considered, and decided with sole reference to the national interest in a world's fair for the celebration of the discovery of America. It should be held where it can be held to the best advantage and with the fullest assurance of success in the object aimed at, and arguments should be directed finally to the determination of that question. In the meantime, there is no reason why the general scope of Government action should not be defined without reference to the question of location. What Congress should be called upon to do does not depend upon the place in which the fair is to be held, and that point may as well be left to be determined when the other provisions of legislation have been agreed to.

Another Republican and high-tariff journal that denounced Trusts and Trustism with considerable vigor last Summer, the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, has been led by the approach of tariff legislation to assert that there are scarcely any Trusts in existence, and that the farmers have been frightened by the tales of "reckless demagogues" about "mythical" organizations of the kind. There are "certainly not more than three" Trusts, says the *Inter Ocean*, "exercising a decided and an evil influence upon the prices of articles in general use. Other incipient Trusts have been prevented from attaining activity by the tariff." The high-tariff statesman of these days will solve a problem of great importance to himself if he can devise a way of safely voting for Trusts and similar combinations in Congress after he has denounced them roundly in public speeches and interviews. The plan here broached by the *Inter Ocean* of asserting that there are only two or three of these "combines" may be attractive to those who do not think deeply, but they should be reminded that it has been of very little service to Senator SHERMAN. Those who use it, however, will only make themselves doubly ridiculous by saying that the making of Trusts is discouraged and prevented by our tariff duties.

TURNING ON THE LIGHT.

The civil service law is not technically either a penal or a prohibitory one, but it comes fairly within the class of statutes that cannot be thoroughly enforced without the support of public opinion. It is really simply a measure of administration, calculated to make more ready and sure the choice of fit men to do the lesser work of the Federal service, and has no more essential politics in it than a law fixing the hours for which the public offices shall be kept open or the number of clerks that may be appointed in each. But it is prohibitory in that it forbids bad practices that have long been in vogue, and it is punitive in that it visits upon any party that persists in pursuing those practices the penalty of disappointment. Because it takes the unearned bread, or cake, out of a good many noisy mouths, because it bars the Treasury to "the lean and hungry shotes that have been pulling and hauling for a chance at the public crib before the corn is all gone," because it stops the payment of private or partisan debts with the money of the taxpayers, because it forbids the use by the party in power of tens of thousands of minor places with which to bribe party workers, often to do corrupt things, it necessarily arouses intense opposition among a very large, active, clamorous, and in some ways influential class. It is, for this reason, dependent on the support of a sensible, honest public opinion, and anything that helps honest and sensible men to get at the facts, to understand them, and their bearing not only on the law, but on the principle that underlies the law, and applies to nearly all Government employment, is a good thing.

The committee, to which we referred yesterday, that has been appointed by the National Civil Service Reform League is intended to do just this, and will do it with care and industry and vigor and fairness. The committee, like the league, is not in any sense, and cannot be, a partisan body. It is composed of three Republicans and two independents, of a majority who voted for Mr. HARRISON largely, we believe, if not wholly, because they thought that Mr. CLEVELAND had not done so much for the reform as he ought to have done, and because they thought that Mr. HARRISON and the Republican Party could and would do more and better. Whether the latter opinion be justified or not by the facts is a question that it will be a good deal easier to decide when the committee has got at the facts than it is now, but it would be very unjust to the committee to infer that their sole, or even their chief, purpose is to supply the means of answering that question one way or the other. Their purpose is much higher and broader than that. It is to find out as fully and fairly as can be done just how the reform law works, where it does not work well as well as where it does, and just how the administration of the service outside the law is conducted, whether its conduct be good or the reverse. Of course the committee believes profoundly in the soundness of the principle of the civil service law, and that that principle would bring forth much good if it were extended, in the words of the Republican national platform, "to every branch of the service to which it is applicable." But, like all intelligent men familiar with public affairs and of practical common sense, they know that any system, however perfect in principle, may be made better in its methods by the study of its actual working.

But the methods of the reform system have been tested enough to show that they are in the main very well adapted to their end. The chief work of the committee will be to inquire how well these methods are really applied within the classified service, that is, to the places that come under the rules, and how far the spirit and purpose of the reform are observed outside the classified service, and to set forth the results of its inquiry with such clearness and fullness, such definite information as to specific cases, and with such plain explanation of the way in which the right principle has been followed or evaded or violated, that public opinion can be fairly made up, both as to what has been done and what ought to be done. The committee will feel under no need to bring in a verdict of unqualified approval or condemnation of the Administration, and enough is already known to make it certain that it will do neither. It will simply try to get the truth as fully and plainly as it can, and it will be very careful to sift every case involving seeming error or fault, and to seek from those exposed to criticism their own version of such cases. It will act on the conviction, which no intelligent friend of the reform can fail to feel, that the cause of reform is as well served by showing all that is done to sustain and advance it as by exposing what is done to check or "beat" it. At present there are no sufficient means of getting at the facts. They are got at more or less in one way or another by news gatherers, who bring trained skill and energy, but not always perfect fairness, to the work: by official reports, formal or occasional, which are valuable but not complete; by Congressional inquiries, which are also valuable, but are apt to be partisan. The committee can, and we are sure that it will, do a most excellent work, for which all fair-minded men will be grateful.

OUR STREET CLEANING.

When Commissioner COLEMAN submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment his estimates of the cost of street cleaning for next year he was subjected to a rather sharp attack for the present condition of the streets, which, it must be admitted, are far from clean, and by way of encouragement he had his estimates cut down by nearly a quarter of a million dollars. There was nothing particularly intelligent in this way of dealing with the subject, as it did not appear that Mr. COLEMAN's failure to keep the streets clean was due to having too much money to spend in the attempt. Neither was it made apparent that the amount of the appropriation had anything to do with it, or that the trouble was due to neglect or inefficiency on the part of the Commissioner. In fact, nobody appeared to know exactly what the matter was, but all were sure the streets were dirty and apparently disposed to think that Mr. COLEMAN was somehow to blame. The occasion was a rather inauspicious one for the Commissioner's appearance before the board, for a snowstorm in New-York is invariably followed by a distressing muddiness of the pavements, which no human power seems to be able to prevent.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is hardly the body to inquire very closely into this matter, but the people of the city ought to have some means of knowing why it is that they cannot have tolerably clean streets when considerably over a million dollars of their money is spent every year by a department devoted exclusively to that object. As in so many other branches of our public service it may be the "system" that is at fault, the "system" being usually a convenient term for a complete lack of system. When the present Tammany administration came into power last Winter it speedily showed a disposition to have the contracts by which a large part of the street sweeping was done discontinued, and in May, when the existing contracts expired, Mr. COLEMAN yielded to the demand. Not being a Tammany man himself, he probably thought it would not be safe to resist. There is scarcely a doubt that the work is done less effectively by the department itself, and it is absolutely certain that it costs more to do it in that way. A contractor is subject to certain definite penalties, and, moreover, he may hire his labor on terms to suit his needs. He can pay his men the current rate of wages for the kind of work he has to do, he can employ them as many hours as they are willing to work, and he can increase or reduce his force according to the demands of his business. But a Commissioner with the Tammany power over his head, and not at all friendly to him, cannot so readily adapt his agencies to his work. He is compelled to employ his men only eight hours a day, and to pay them at a certain rate per hour, and he cannot pick and choose to suit himself. He must have regard for political "influence," and cannot hire and discharge men according to the requirements of the season or the weather. We have no doubt that the Tammany method of doing public work, which Mr. COLEMAN has felt obliged to adopt, accounts for a good deal of the present dissatisfaction with the condition of the streets.

Much of the trouble is also due to the Commissioner's lack of authority to enforce ordinances in regard to clearing sidewalks and other matters, and the failure of the Police and Health Boards to exercise their authority where he is dependent upon them for support and assistance. The division of functions which relate to keeping the streets in a proper condition and the lack of co-operation is a serious drawback. Moreover, the condition of pavements and the constant digging up of streets have much to do with cleanliness, and over these the Department of Street Cleaning has no control. We are not sure that Commissioner COLEMAN does the best that can be done under the conditions to which he is subject, but we are sure that the conditions are very unfavorable, and it is not at all clear wherein or how far he is at fault. One of the heavy items of expense in his departments is incurred to maintain the greatest of all the absurdities in our system of street cleaning and disposing of sweepings, ashes, and garbage. The great bulk of this material is loaded upon scows and towed miles out to sea to be dumped into the water, where it may help to fill up channels and create nuisances along the shore. If properly separated and intelligently dealt with, all this refuse material might be turned to useful account in various ways, so as to pay a large part of the cost of gathering and carrying it away. We have no doubt that an able and energetic contractor, who was at liberty to adopt his own methods and control his own business within really proper restrictions, could keep the streets of New-York clean for a million dollars a year and make money out of it. A thoroughly capable public officer, with a proper system, could accomplish the same result at the same cost, but the result will never be attained through a department without an intelligent system, without adequate authority or support, and with the rot of local politics sapping all its energies.

THE NEW ATCHISON SCHEME.

The financial reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company has been remarkably successful, and the announcement that interest will be paid at New Year's on the new general mortgage bonds appeared to set the seal upon the triumph of the bankers who planned and executed that great scheme. But a movement is on foot to prolong the control of the reorganizing bankers, and an advertisement of Messrs. KIDDER, PEABODY & Co. announces that they are prepared to assume the management of the property for the next ten years, and invites stockholders to deposit their Atchison shares for that length of time in a trust, receiving beneficiary certificates in exchange. One may well look closely into an act of gratitude when organized on such a scale. To tie up the voting power of a company operating seven thousand miles of railroad for so long a period is a proposition so far beyond anything in American railroad experience that it should certainly be looked at on every side before it is accepted.

The reorganization, now virtually completed, is an achievement without parallel in American railroad history. The acceptance, by a decisive majority of owners of every one of the thirty-six classes of bonds affected, of the proportions of general mortgage bonds and income bonds allotted in the famous circular No. 63 is a singular proof of the practical wisdom and the fairness of spirit shown by the great bankers who drew up the plan. It is conceded that the BARINGS and their associates did not favor unduly the bonds in which they themselves were most largely interested. And then the work has been done at so little expense to the company; we believe the only commission charged is 1 per cent. for guaranteeing the $10,000,000 which the stockholders were asked to subscribe, and eventually did subscribe. The stockholders may well be grateful for what has been done for them, and even the bondholders, now that they can see the complications they have escaped, can afford to congratulate themselves. The whole scheme was at once brilliant and secret and has been executed in a manner worthy of the conception. But does it follow that the financiers are the best men to manage the property indefinitely? And, if this is certain, is it better to give them power for ten years by a single act, done voluntarily at a time of natural enthusiasm, than to renew their powers from year to year? Is it entirely clear that this is the best thing for the property, which in this proposition seems to be regarded as quite apart from those who own it? These are questions to be considered before such unusual powers are conferred, and are by no means the only questions.

The present price of Atchison stock assures us that changes in its ownership will be very many and frequent. The stock will be an active speculative property for many years to come. Is it a public advantage that only the beneficial interest should thus change hands, while the real ownership, the voting power, remains so long in commission? It is true that after other reorganizations we have seen stock tied up in this manner for periods not longer than five years, and it may be said that this is only a similar case. Waiving, for the moment, the difference in length of time, we have to recall the fact that in previous cases this Trusteeship of the stock was an integral part of the scheme of reorganization. In the case of the Atchison Company it is an afterthought, no doubt correctly represented by Messrs. KIDDER, PEABODY & Co. as an aftergrowth. It is to be treated as a new and original proposition, to be dealt with on its morits. We admit the excellence of the motive, and dismiss that as irrelevant. The only question is, Will it do?

It is also worth while to consider what reception this plan may expect at the hands of the States through which the Atchison Company's lines extend. Is it certain that these States, or Territories, will take kindly to a plan which may seem to them to conflict with, or partly to evade, State authority? They have little experience of such schemes; how will they like a ten years' experiment of this nature for a beginning? We have just seen in Iowa, after long contention, a peace reached between the railroads and the State, the railroads all the time represented, by officers elected by stockholders in regular form or managers duly appointed by such elected officers. Would the protracted dispute have ended in this way if the State had had to deal with the nominees of a bankers' committee appointed for a long term of years? It is permitted to doubt it. And if such a question is doubtful as to a State like Iowa, is it likely that the proposed Atchison scheme would be an influence for peace in the communities south and west of Iowa? And would this scheme, or would it not, tend to revive that spirit of hostility to railroads which is so easily aroused? Supposing, for argument's sake, that the scheme is harmless, is it wise?

These questions are not put in a captious spirit. They need to be considered carefully by the Atchison stockholders. To-day the stockholders are free, and can remain so if they choose, and elect whom they please as Directors next Spring. They know the theory of the law, that the owners are to act as owners and elect their managers. They owe it to the country, no less than to themselves, to give good reasons if they decide to tie their own hands and the hands of successive owners for long years to come. Perhaps they can furnish reasons satisfactory, but the forms and substance of freedom, even in the matter of railroad stocks, are not to be surrendered in this country without a clear understanding of what is accepted in place of them.

THE RETURN OF DUDLEY.

The recent visit of WILLIAM W. DUDLEY to his former home in Indianapolis was marked by some interesting incidents and has drawn a remarkable opinion from a person appointed by President HARRISON and employed by the Federal Government to prosecute those who break the laws. There had been filed with United States Commissioner VAN BUREN in that city an affidavit charging that DUDLEY had violated the election laws. No warrant was issued upon this affidavit. The United States District Attorney is SMILEY N. CHAMBERS, and the failure to issue the warrant and arrest DUDLEY was explained by him as follows:

"I told him [VAN BUREN] not to issue a warrent upon the affidavit, and that if he did so I would appear before him in the morning and dismiss the prosecution."

On the morning after his arrival DUDLEY went to the rooms where his friend Judge WOODS was holding court. But first he called at the office of the United States Marshal and induced that officer to accompany him. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of the next day described his visit to the court as follows:

"Hard as it is to believe, business was suspended then and there, and the hand of fellowship was extended. The Overturf counterfeiting case was on trial at the time, but the witnesses were interrupted. Judge WOODS descended from the bench and CHAMBERS and others rushed forward to greet the royal visitor. DUDLEY's manifestation of friendliness was in return extremely cordial."

This was Judge WOODS of the United States District Court, whose opinion as to the meaning of the law concerning the bribing of voters suffered so curious a change after his first charge to the Grand Jury on that subject a little more than a year ago.

Upon DUDLEY'S arrival in the city the *Sentinel* republished a fac simile of the "blocks-of-five" letter and offered DUDLEY $1,000 if he would swear that he did not write it. In a statement published on the 13th inst. by the Indianapolis *Journal*, the paper of Mr. JOHN C. NEW, now Consul General at London, and the home organ of President HARRISON, United States District Attorney CHAMBERS gave to the public the following opinion as to that memorable letter:

"I wish also to state that I have read the letters printed in the press purporting to be written by the Colonel, [DUDLEY,] and, in my opinion, unattended by any extraneous evidence, they do not advise bribery, as appertaining to the election of 1888. The letters, construed in the light of the knowledge that we all possess of how elections in Indiana are conducted by both parties, have nothing in them of a criminal character, but upon the other hand, when so construed, *are honorable, and indicate simply a patriotic interest* in the elections."

The letter that District Attorney CHAMBERS had in mind, "purporting to be written by the Colonel" when Treasurer of the Republican National Executive Committee, contained the following passages:

"Your committee will certainly receive from Chairman HUSTON the assistance necessary to hold our floaters and doubtful voters and gain enough of the other kind to give HARRISON and MORTON 10,000 plurality."

"Divide the floaters into blocks of five and put a trusted man with necessary funds in charge of these five, and make him responsible that none get away and that all vote our ticket."

"There will be no doubt of your receiving the necessary assistance through the National, State, and County Committees—only see that it is husbanded and made to produce results."

These passages, says District Attorney CHAMBERS, "are honorable, and indicate simply a patriotic interest in the elections." This man was selected by President HARRISON himself, who knew him, to be prosecutor for the people in the Federal courts at the President's home. In appointing him Mr. HARRISON followed his rule of "pleasing himself." Does he now find additional pleasure in contemplating this officer's opinions? We direct his attention to the fact that not even Judge WOODS feels that he can afford to seem by silence to be committed to support of CHAMBERS's remarkable opinion, for it is reported that the Judge has sought to explain to the public through the medium of a friend that CHAMBERS's course is regarded by him as ill-advised and unbecoming.

THE BATTLE OF THE 'PATHIES.

The strictest sect of the followers of HAHNEMANN contained the persons who were the most shocked and grieved a few years ago by the action of the "old school" of physicians. The action was, indeed, very shocking, since it went the length of laying down, as a point of what was humorously described as professional ethics, that a patient who had once called in a homeopathic or otherwise irregular practitioner could not have the advice of a regular practitioner, though the patient and the "quack" both desired it, until he had dismissed the "quack," but must die in his sins.

These same homeopathists of the strictest sect are now engaged, however, in putting up the bars on their own account. They are not quite so inhuman as their orthodox rivals, but they are quite as ridiculous. They maintain that the Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital is not conducted upon truly and exclusively homeopathic principles, and they insist that no man should be allowed to call himself a homeopath who does not confine himself to the remedies prescribed by HAHNEMANN, or to other remedies that vindicate the homeopathic principle by producing in healthy subjects the symptoms that, when sufficiently attenuated, they remove in patients. Neither a dose of quinine nor a hypodermic injection of morphine fulfills this requirement. A physician who basely cures a fever by resorting to the one, or perfidiously relieves the pain of a sufferer by administering the other, is no true homeopathist, and has no place in a homeopathic hospital.

This seems to be the contention of the homeopathists, as represented by their County Medical Society. To admit laymen of the male sex it must seem rather silly. That one does not know the *rationale* of the operation of a drug does not appear to bo any reason why he should not use it when the question is of removing disease or allaying pain, provided he does know that it will produce the desired result. A man who knows this and yet hesitates to use it in a case to which it is applicable because he cannot make the use of it square with a theory he has adopted about the relation of symptoms and remedies is not a harmless pedant, but a pedant who carries his pedantry to the point of brutality. It is not to be supposed that any homeopathic physician would administer other than homeopathic remedies, if he knew of homeopathic remedies that his experience led him to believe would equally fit the case. To subject him to censure or discipline because he gives the most efficacious remedy he knows, though he is not able to explain its efficacy on homeopathic grounds, is to exalt the teachings of HAHNEMANN beyond those of common sense, nature, and humanity. Really, in what do these purists differ for the better from the purists they denounce for being willing to let a patient die who has not been able during his illness to detect the fallacy of homeopathy and to discharge the fallacious homeopathist?

As everybody knows, the most eminent and successful of the homeopathic physicians are not deterred by these scruples from doing the best they can for their patients. A physician who does not learn in his practice that there are more things than were dreamed of in the philosophy of HAHNEMANN which he acquired before his graduation is not likely to be a very useful practitioner of the art of healing. The further away he is from his studies, the more he is inclined to think that a complete and infallible theory of medicine has not yet been devised, and the more he is persuaded that certain drugs will effect certain desirable results. If he be a conscientious and sensible person he will administer these drugs, even though he should be afraid by so opprobrious an epithet as "eclectic," and his patients will have reason to be grateful to him for not letting them suffer and die as a matter either of professional ethics or of "homeopathic principles."

If an agent of the Holy Order of Knights of Labor can fairly clear himself of the charge of conniving at or assisting in the importation of foreign labor in violation of the statute, we should say that he would be very glad to perform this little act of legal ablution in public, but Mr. CAMPBELL, an agent as aforesaid, does not share this view. When he appeared before the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday to meet the charge in the Jeannette glassblowers' case he promptly showed his confidence in his own defense by asking that reporters be excluded, and Mr. WINDOM good-naturedly and weakly yielded to the request. Whether CAMPBELL be culpable or not is a matter of profound indifference to most newspaper readers, but those who do care about the matter will hardly believe CAMPBELL'S story if he be afraid to tell it openly. He acted, by the way, under the advice of LITCHMAN, the "Knight" who sold himself to QUAY in the last Presidential canvass and is now enjoying himself in a Treasury office.

GATHERED HERE AND THERE.

It is reported, and the report makes the people sick at heart, that there is a famine of freight cars. Of day coaches, chair cars, drawing room, dining, vestibule, and last, but not least, buffet and smoking cars, there are sufficient for all purposes. But a dearth there is of those dismal looking, brown, hanging, hunting box cars which go bumping over the country in rows, carrying loads which make them stagger. A famine of freight cars means a famine of farm products in the cities where men live unless there is a return to the days when the fruits of the earth went to market in pack-saddles. And such a method of carriage is preferable on some accounts. For a donkey's bray cannot wake up so many people from sound sleep as the screech of a locomotive.—*Chicago Times.*

The most unique species of filibustering known is that resorted to by a colored Baptist preacher down in Kansas, who blocked all business of his society by calling upon the various brethren of his faction to pray. The other "called sermon" did not tolerate the proceedure with that unholy spirit which characterizes a legislative body. The last man called upon had barely completed the act of genuflection when he became the target for hymn books, chairs, and other church paraphernalia.—*Madison (Wis.) Journal.*

A shopkeeper, to attract trade, offers every purchaser of a pair of rubbers a plush handbag to keep them in, or it may be used for shopping. They are of little value, but there are people who have such a fancy for getting something for nothing that they forget they must pay just so much more for the rubbers, or put up with a poorer quality. Some one suggested this to a woman who was making a purchase. She said: "Well, if the rubbers don't wear well I'll try another pair, and then, you see, I'll have another bag."—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

There is no occasion for alarm. If the influenza gets hold of you it will turn you into one large, burning, lachrymose, damp, and weary sneeze for a few days, and then you will be in shape to enjoy the sufferings of those about you with tolerable equanimity.—*Buffalo Express.*

The report comes round by way of New-York that Mayor Hart expects to be Governor of Massachusetts some day. It will be quite a descent from a ten-thousand-dollar to a five-thousand-dollar job.—*Boston Herald.*

Rube Burrows, the Alabama outlaw, offers to surrender if they will make him Governor of the State and give him $100,000 as a Christmas gift. Reuben isn't a very hard man to satisfy.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Yahsley—I would rather talk to a good, sensible girl any time than dance. Wickwire—Well, why don't you do so? Yahsley (sorrowfully)—They won't listen to me.—*Terre Haute Express.*

Perhaps the "sympathetic attraction" that Mr. Keely speaks of will yet attract a file of marines to serve as Directors to receive his reports about the motor.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

He that has a satirical view, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of others' memory.—*Hartford Religious Herald.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HARLEM PHILHARMONIC.

The Harlem Philharmonic Society is a new orchestral organization which gave its first concert last night in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. The orchestra is a small one, as the hall will not accommodate a large body of players, and the works chosen for performance must necessarily be such as can be treated by a small band. The instrumental numbers last night were a Haydn's symphony in D major, Wagner's "Träume," a suite, by Reinhold, for strings, and three Hungarian dances by Brahms.

The Haydn number was given with considerable spirit, but with very little delicacy. The extremely bad intonation of the violin soloist, Carl Lanzer, would have killed the Wagner selection soon had it been quite perfectly played by the other performers. Miss Emily Winant was the soloist. She was suffering from hoarseness, but she sang in a careful manner her favorite excerpt from Saint-Saëns's "Samson," and three other songs. The society's next concert is announced for Feb. 20, when Herr Perotti will be the soloist.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Frank Van Der Stricken, the well-known conductor, has received a cable dispatch from Paris announcing that he has been nominated by the French Government an "Officier d'Académie." This is a deserved tribute to Mr. Van Der Stricken's tireless efforts in behalf of American music. It is a direct result of the concert given by him at the Trocadéro, Paris, on July 12.

The second public rehearsal of the Oratorio Society will take place on Friday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M., followed by the concert on Saturday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. Handel's "Messiah" will be presented with the following soloists: Mrs. Estelle Ford, soprano; Mrs. S. F. Chorn, contralto; William Dennison, tenor, and Emil Fischer, bass.

At the Metropolitan Opera House this evening Halévy's "La Juive" will be presented for the first time this season. Frau Lehmann will appear in her fine impersonation of Rechs.

"THE GONDOLIERS."

In regard to the first production of "The Gondoliers" in this country William M. Dunlevy, representing Hyde & Behman of the New Park Theatre, said last evening most emphatically that the first performance of the new opera in America would be given in the New Park during New Year's week, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the company, which sails from Liverpool to-morrow. Mr. Dunlevy was glad to learn that A. M. Palmer was to act as the American agent of the company, for he preferred dealing with a man of Mr. Palmer's experience to doing business with men usually selected by foreign companies. Mr. Dunlevy said further:

"There is no conflict in agreement possible, for I saw Mr. Palmer this morning and he denied absolutely having said that the opera would not first be produced at the Park. I do not believe Mr. Palmer or any other man would make statements so absurdly incorrect. Last Saturday evening Mr. Palmer offered to buy the contract we have with D'Oyly Carte for the first production of the opera in America. We put a prohibitive price on the contract, and in turn offered to lease Mr. Palmer's theatre, which was refused. Until this morning Mr. Palmer had never seen either the contract, a copy, or a digest of it. This morning he was furnished a copy by Lawyer Alexander P. Browne of Boston, who is the attorney of D'Oyly Carte in this country, and drew up the contract held by the owners of the Park Theatre.

"The contract stipulates that Mr. D'Oyly Carte, as the sole authorized and accredited agent of W. S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan, covenants and agrees 'that neither prior to nor during the continuation of this engagement, which begins Dec. 30, 1889, and ends Feb. 22, 1890, will he produce or authorize or consent to the production of this opera in the city of New-York.' On their side, the Park people agreed that no rehearsals or performances of any stage play other than that produced by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company should take place at their theatre during this engagement. No clashing is possible under such a contract, and, furthermore, Mr. Carte has had his money up for over three weeks, and the scene painters have been at work here for that time.

"I want to refute most emphatically the assertion in to-day's papers that 'since Mr. Carte is bound to pay the rental guaranteed, so long as the money is produced, it really makes very little difference what attraction he places in the New Park Theatre.' Mr. Palmer will probably take the opera to his theatre after our contract expires Feb. 22, 1890."

Mr. Palmer had left the Madison-Square Theatre when a TIMES reporter called last night.

"THE TIMES'S" BRAZILIAN STORY.

From the Jamestown (N. Y.) Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Dec. 16 gives a complete account of the recent bloodless revolution in Brazil from the pen of an eye witness of the progressive course of events. It is not merely a well-narrated story, but gives one an insight into the inner working causes which have been in operation a long time and which have led to the adoption of a republic by an almost unanimous voice of the people. The pen pictures of the various distinguished characters who have, in the past or are now guiding the destinies of the Brazilian people are clear and well drawn. The narrative occupies eight columns of THE TIMES. This paper deserves credit for its enterprise in giving to the public so soon after its occurrence the most complete and satisfactory account of the Brazilian revolution which has yet appeared.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Rio Janeiro correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has contributed to that paper a long and exhaustive account of the fall of Dom Pedro and a statement of the causes which led to the establishment of the Brazilian Republic. It is the first logical and complete story of this extraordinary coup d'état which has yet appeared, and abounds in graphic and picturesque description of the events of the downfall of the dynasty.

The causes which led up to this event are, however, the most important feature of the correspondent's narrative, and when they are considered in the aggregate it will only create a feeling of wonder that the revolution did not occur sooner.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. A. M. Gibson's comprehensive account of the Brazilian revolution published this morning in our enterprising contemporary, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is the first exhaustive narrative of that event which has reached this country. It was his good fortune to be in Rio when the uprising occurred. He is enabled, therefore, to describe the downfall of the empire and the birth of the republic not only in the stirring and picturesque language of the trained journalist, but with the accuracy of an eye witness.

HILL REWARDS AN "ASSASSIN."

From the Albany Union, Dec. 18.

At the request of Gov. Hill and Edward Murphy, Jr., Secretary of State Cook, Controller Wemple, and State Treasurer Lawrence J. Fitzgerald last Saturday voted to make the Albany *Times* the paper at the State capital designated to publish legal notices. The *Argus* has thus for the first time in its history of over three-quarters of a century of faithful, uniform, and consistent party service been set aside by Democratic State officers whom it supported for the positions they hold. That, however, is not the worst phase of the proceeding. It was rejected for a paper that has been known as the assassin of Democracy at the capital. Comment is unnecessary.

From the Boston Herald.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Gov. Hill has taken another step in perfecting his organization, of which ex-Mayor Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy is in charge. The board of State officers, including Secretary of State Cook, Comptroller Wemple, and State Treasurer Fitzgerald, have designated the Albany *Times* as the official paper to publish the State's legal notices. The money patronage is very small, but the designation is an honor held by the Albany *Argus* for half a century whenever the State Government has been Democratic. The *Argus* is a straight party organ, while the *Times* has hoisted national, State, and local candidates frequently. The *Times* opposed the election

A DAY OF RECEPTIONS

PAN-AMERICANS HAVE A JOLLY TIME OF IT.

THEY PARTAKE OF MANY COLLATIONS AND LISTEN TO MANY SPEECHES AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Never perhaps in his somewhat extensive career has his royal old majesty the sun been so enthusiastically received after a long and dreary absence as he was yesterday morning by the members of the Pan-American Conference now being ehhwn the wnnders of North Amerina's greatest city. Old Sol came hack beaming and radiant, shedding warm raye upon the town that must have reminded the city's guests of the rollicking old eolar gentleman they knew so well at hume.

After the dismal daye of rain and fog they have seen since they came to New-York the delegates seemed to be inspired with the ennshine to greater sightseeing efforts and to he infused with an enthusiasm for the city which had been sadly lacking hnfore. They all were up early, and even before the carriages came to take them off on their day's round many of them had taken a matutinal promenade up and down Broadway. The street cleaners hau been hard at work on the particular part of the town, and the sidewalks and the streets in the neighborhood of the Fifth-Avenne Hotel hore a strangely clean appearauce.

Secretary of State Blaine did not participate in any of yesterday's feetivities. Early in the morning he received dispatches from President Harrison sailing at Washington, and he left for that city on the 10 o'clock express. It wae said generally that the urgent business about which Mr. Blaine was called away so suddenly was connected with matters relating to Brazil, letters from that new republic having been received by the United States Government. Mrs. Blaine and the Misses Blaine remained in New-York. Mr. Andrew Carnegie accompanied the party on all of yesterday's excursions.

A little after 10 o'clock the greater portion of the delegates, unaccompanied, however, by the ladies of the party, left the hotel for a drive across the Brooklyn Bridge. The air was delightful, the day so haimy, that the tops hf the carriages were let down and their occupants were thns afforded an opportunity for "views" that, cooped up in cloee vehicles, they otherwise would not have had. The gentlemen were escorted by a section of mounted police, who rode at the head of the long procession and made it possible to proceed through the crowded streets at a pretty rapid pace. They drove down Broadway and across the bridge.

A halt was called in the centre of that magnificent ertncture, whence the Spanish-American gentlemen had a most magnificent view of the harbor and of the city itself as they never had before. The atmospheric conditions were just right and the view afforded them wae hugely enjoyed.

From this drive the party was taken direct to the Fine-street entrance to the Equitable building, and were there received by Mr. James W. Alexander, First Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who in the absence of President Hyde, who is in Chinago, extended the hospitality of the society to its distinguished guests. An inspection of the building itself was first made, the Lawyers' Club was visited, and then they were taken to the Directors' room on the gallery floor, where an elaborate breakfast was served. Considering the fact that the delegates had breakfasted at their hotel not two hours previously, they manifested themselves marvelously well at this entertainment. Covers were laid for ninety-four persone. Mayor Grant and Chauncey M. Depew had been expectnd to be present, but pressing engagements prevnuted both fram coming.

The breakfast and its anxiliaries having been disposed of, Mr. Alexander made an address in which he explained at great length the growth of his society, its aims, and its objects. He made another one of the many little digs which have recently been poked into the rhinoceristic side of the beloved Mr. Wanamaker when he said that he made the exhibition, in a measure, a view of simply enlightening his gnnate as to one of America's large corporations—not with any advertising purpose in view. The health of the conference was drunk standing, and Señor Matias Romero responded briefly on behalf of his colleagues. Mr. Jacinto Castellanos of Salvador also made a brief speech, talking in Spanish and confining himself principally to a euloky of the Amerioan Bar. Dr. Castellanos is a lawyer of ranown in his own country.

The Lawyers' Club was again visited, the guests remaining there, however, only for a few minutes, and then they all went down in the elevators to the Pine-street entrance and, forming in line two by two, marched through the crowded streets to the Stock Exchange. A platoon of policemen headed by Inspector Williams led the way. There was an awful crowd in the narrow street, and it pressed so closely on the marching delegation that many of those who brnoght up the rear of the procession got cut off from the line and lost their way. They were afterward huntud up and joined their friends at the Stock Exhange.

In the Governor's Room of that institution the visitors were welcomed hy the youthful President of the Exchange, Mr. William C. Bull, and members of the Governing Committee. Mr. Bull said just a few words of cordial welcome and Señor Aragon responded, also briefly. The whole party then went out on the visitors' gallery, and as they made their appearance there the brokers on the floor gave them a rousing three cheers and a tiger. The dulegates acknowledged their appreciation of the compliment by raising their hats and showing, but Mr. Hughes of the Escorting Committee commanded silence by waving wildly his arme and then cried out:

"Pan-Americaos, give three cheers for the members of the New-York Stock Exchange."

Instantly there arose a cry from the visitors in the gallery that must have convinced their hosts that in the capacity of lung power the South was not behind the North. Inspector Williams came upon the gallnry, reeplendent in his handsomest uniform, and all the delegates were presented to him as "New-York's great policeman." They shook hands cordially with the stalwart officer, and one of them bespoke his kind offices if the hospitality of the city should ever "get him into trouble."

From the Stock Exchange the delegates, still headed by the policemen and surrounded by a larger crowd than had witnessed their exit from the Equitable Boilding, marched to the Chamber of Commeroe in the Mutual Life Insurance Building on Nassan-street. The real exercises of the day were held there. The delegation was a little ahead of schedule time and none of the Chamber's Reception Committee were there to welcome them. But Mr. Bliss, Chairman of the City's Reception Committee, did the honore in his own graceful way, and he had an hour or so very pleasantly spent by the delegates in viewing the appointments of the great room and in acrutinizing the portraits of the Chamber's distinguished ummbers hung about the walls.

Gen. W. T. Sherman came in at about this time, and he was greeted with a rouning cheer. All the delegates stood up and waved their hats and handkerchiefs and cheered luetily for the bluff old veteran of the civil war. The general was much affected by the reception given him, and as he was presented to each one of the visitors by Mr. Bliss, he said some little word of appreciation to each of them.

At 3 o'clock President Charles S. Smith of the Chamber of Commerce, accompanied by half a dozen other members, came in and greeted their guests. An informal reception wae held then, and afterward Mr. Smith, seated at the desk between Gen. Sherman and Señor Zegarra, called the meeting to order. He made his formal address of welcome in the following words:

GENTLEMEN OF THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONGRESS: I have the honor, in the name of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York and of the merchants of this city, to welcome you to this Chamber with a heartfelt cordiality which my poor words fail to exoress. I am sorry that I hanot address you in your own soft tongue.

We who have been privileged to live in this latter half of the nineteenth century have witnessed some stirring events which mark epoche in the historic march of the human race. We have seen the emancipation of the slave in the United States and Brazil and the abolition of serfdom in Russia. Germany hae been consolidated into a mighty empire, and united Italy embraces in her ancient capital the seven hills of ancient Rome. France has for the third time, and, I believe, permanently, joined the sisterhood of republics, which now dominate the Western Hemisphere. Japan has discarded at one bound her feudal inventions and established a Government modeled after that of England, and the peaceful change of Government in Brazil has excited the wonder and admiration of the world. She has taken into the waters of republicanism easily ann naturally.

I have, gentlemen, the profound conviction that the meeting of the International American Congress will initiate a movement in the political and commercial welfare of the Western world which will take rank among the important events to which I have referred. Certainly, if the great countries which you represent and the United States desire an intimate political and commercial union, of which your congress is the prophecy and the promise, then time, patience, and mutual concessions are only required to secure this great result. The conclusions of your distinguished body will, no doubt, show the way which our merchants and yours will be glad to take.

In the opinion of this Chambor we need frequent and quick means of communicatiou between North and South America. [applause,] and we believe that our respective Governments should give liberal support to all sound enterprises which tend to this result.

Systems of credit, with proper banking facilities, will naturally follow the lead of the railroad and steamship. If laws in either countries embarrass the free movements of trade they should be modified as experience may dictate. If your and our lawmakers do their nart the merchants of our respective countries will do the rest.

Mr. Smith's address was received with great applause, and that gentleman then introduced Señor Aragon, "the only one of the delegates who is a merchant." Señor Aragon advanced to the front of the President's desk, bowed low to that gentleman, and bowed low again with a sweeping bow, taking in the whole assemblage, which now consisted of over 200 people grouped about the room. He talked in English that was quaint in its construction, but perfectly intelligible. Words bothered him a little, pronunciation a good deal, but the heartfelt earnestness of his words was evident in every halting sentence he nttered. Though he made some funny mistakes the dignity of his hearing prevented any resulting laughter.

He apologized for his defects in the matter of talking English, and said that his speech must he taken as it was, for he had only a few moments in which to think of what to say.

"For a long time," he continued, "we have been anticinating the pleasnre of meeting the Chamber of Commerce. Here we are ooma with a purpose of increasing our commercial facilities, our trade with you, and, you know, ars matters to trade with ars.

"We know that we have many difficult questions to deal with; your President has pointed out one. We want increase of facilities of communication between the respective countries. We want banking facilities. It is plain that we must have general coin for all these countries. In this respect I am very glad that you have opened the doors of the Chamber of Commerce that we may ask your advice on all these delicate questions. You may be sure that the sentiments expressed by the President are deeply felt by us, and that there will be no stoo you enter into thet we will not meet with our hearty cooperation.

"We take this opportunity of thanking you for your cordial welcome, and for once more repeating our thanks to the whole people of the United States for their sympathy with our objects and for their welcome to us."

Vigorous applause rewarded Señor Aragon for his effort, and, howing again with the same courtliness, first to "the President" and then to the audience, he sat down. Mr. Smith next introduced Gen. Sherman, who, he said, would tell about his famous "march to the sea." It was some moments before the grizzled old warrior could begin, so loud and so continued was the applause which greeted him as he rose in his place. Then he madn this somewhat remarkable speech:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: All of you, of all nationalities and of all classes who are within the sound of my voice, welcome. [Cheers.] It was not fair for the President to call upon me, a blonoln soldier, to respond to anything like a sentiment. He must have known that I was glad to meet my old Spanish friends here, many of whom I have met in their own countries and abroad—friends none the less welcome to-day in the presence of the merchants of New-York, in this the hall where they most do congregate.

Gentlemen, you have heard the welcome of the President of the Chamber of Commerce. Merchants mean what they say, and they generally go right to the point. I have selected a slogan event in my somewhat checkered career, the "march to the sea." I may say that it was simply one of the many expedients resorted to by a soldier to accomplish what we all wanted—the Union and preservation of the Government of the United States. [Great applause.]

We have not only a written Constitution, my foreign friends, but we have many traditions. One is—no entangling alliances. I donbt very much whether in your council in Washington you will form anything like a treaty; but we welcome your coming here to New-York, traveling through our Middle and Northern States, and I hope you will go everywhere—California, Arizona, where you will heer your own language spoken; to the farthest north, Puget's Sound—that used to be Spanish territory, too, now a flourishing and beautiful State in this Union of forty-two States, all pulling together, all your friends, all anxious that you should follow their good example.

But no force, no persuasion. There we stand. If you find anything to imitate, imitato it. If you find anything that is not attractive, let it go by; for people differ and countries differ. What is right for Chili may not be right for New-York State. The same way with the Argentine Republic. The same way with Brazil.

"I remember your old Emperor (speaking to Brazilians) very well indeed, and with nothing hut the most profound affection personally. But if the people of Brazil want to be a republic, welcome them also! [Cheers.] We cannot raise our hand to help them. We have no intention to do so. They are perfectly able to mind their own business, and I believe they will. [Cheers and laughter.]

I remember that old Emperor when he sat upon the stand in Philadelphia in 1876, when Evarts was making that eloquent address, a hundred years after the Declaration of Independence. The original document was read hy a Mr. Harrison—a descendant of the Harrison who had signed it, and, I think, a relative of our President. He was reading it in the presence of 40,00h people, and I saw the old Emperor, Dom Pedro, with a paper before him. On looking over his shoulder I saw it was the same old smile of the very paper from which Mr. Harrison read. I said to him, "Your Majesty, what so interests you, may I inquire?" Said he: "Gen. Sherman, that is a copy of the original that paper, and the smile from late to signatures, and I am availing myself of this opportunity to see it and hear it and compare my copy with the original. My father gave me that paper and told me to study it and heed its counsels." [Cheers.]

Now, my friends, study our Government, study our people, study our manufactures and our mercantile affairs, and if you see anything here, and if you find anything worthy of imitation, as I said before, imitate it. Otherwise, adopt your own. It may be better.

The United States, as a people, seek not to meddle with others. We seek no more territories. We have all we want. We say godspeed to Mexico, our nearest neighbor on the south, and to Canada, our neighbor on the north. We say, work your own solution, for it is a social problem after all. [Laughter and cheers.] We have forty-two States, besides Territories. That's about as many as I should like to undertake to govern. But to you we give our hearts, thoughts, and feelings, and may God bless you is the wish of every Americao citizen.

Other and shorter addresses were made by Señor Jeronimo Zelaya of Honduras and Señor Romero of Mexico, on behalf of Mr. S. White, who got up then "to express, by request, one thought." That was that "we were now having the first family reunion in 400 years." Having expressed the thought in so vigorous a manner that it might have been annreciated ont ou the street, Mr. White sat down. Then, as if they were still not satiated with the gastronomically good things of life, the delegates were invited to partake of a collation. They partook, somehow or other, and lived, and then weotup to their hotel and ate dinner. That was the fourth meal in which they had indulged since they got up in the morning. That ended the afternoon's programme.

In the evening there were two entertainments provided for the delegates. The first was at the Seventh Regiment Armory, where a drill of the whole battalion, 800 strong, was gone through with for their benefit. The party left the hotel at 7:15 o'clock, and, escorted by the omnipresent police, were driven up to the armory.

The fire in the Presbyterian Hospital had broken out just before they reached that building, and the flames were shooting high into the air as they reached tbn armory doors. It was a splendid opportunity for the visitors to see our Fire Department in active nperation, but there was no time in which to go to the fire.

The delegates were received at the entrance to the armory by Col. Daniel S. Appleton and his staff, and escorted to the gallery at the western end of the drill room. The various companies were already under arms and in their places on the floor, and just as soon as the guests were seated the battalion was formed by Adjt. Rand. Col. Appleton then took command, and the manœuvres were begun. A dress parade was the first. The men were drawn up in double line so as to form a great, hollow square which took in almost the entire room.

After the drass parade the soldiers were reviewed hy Mayor Grant, and then Señor Zegarra was escorted out into the centre of the room by Col. Appleton, the whole battalion saluted him, and he made them a little speech. His voice was almost lost in the vast interior, but when he had concluned and had bowed repeatedly in every direotion, he was greeted by a great cheer that sounded like a discharge of artillery.

Then the battalion waa put through a great many evolutions, and the crack Seventh rarely acquitted itself with more oredit. The manœuvres, performed with machine-like precision, were heartily applauded hy the delegates and hundreds of other sucsts. Tue only Capps, the regimental bandmaster, covered himself with glory when he played, for the first time, a march of his own, dedicated to Col. Appleton. It waa a taking march, and the people applauded it with much vigor.

After the drill, which lasted for nearly an hour, was over, the guests were shown about the armory by the reoimeot's officers and afterward were driven over to the Scottish Rite Hall, Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, where a reception was given them by the Spanish-American Literary Society. It was long after midnight when they reached home.

To-day's programme, while a short one, will be full of interest. The party will leave the hotel at 10 o'clock this morning for the Fire Department Headquarters, where a reception will be given them by the Fire Commissioners. This will be followed by an exhibition drill by the life-saving brigades, and then in the Seventh Regiment Armory the visitors will witness a drill by a battalion of the police force. Then they will all go down to Union-square, and one of the delegates will turn in a fire alarm from one of the street boxes. This will enable them to see how rapidly our firemen work. There will be no othor exercises during the day, but an elaborate banquet will he given them by the Spanish-American Commercial Union this evening at Delmonico's.

It is extremely probable that the delegatee will defer their departure for Washington until to-morrow night or Sunday morning. The bad weather preveoted their visiting the city's institutions up the river as they had intended doing on Tneeday, and in all probability they will pay this deferred visit to-morrow morning.

FRENCH-AMERICAN PLAYERS.

The French colony has been fondly dreaming for years of establishing a theatre of its own in New-York. But not until last night was there any sign that this dream might at last be realized. An associatioo of actors and amateurs was formed a few months ago. It is known as "The French-American Theatrical Society," and it made its how to the public last night at Clarendon Hall, in East Thirteenth-street.

The entertainment was split up into three parts. After an overture and a monologne, "Ribandon," by René de St. Leger; a chénoonette, "Pi-Onitt," by Mlle. Gabrielle Dorval; a solo by Prof. Elsinger, a comic recitation by clever Juan Barrier, and another nong by Mlle. Dorval. Labiche's four-act comedy, "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," was presented. It was brimful of merriment, and carried on with the ease and grace seeling so naturally to the French. The acting was of a very satisfactory kind. In the cast were M. Victor Simon, Ed Lanier, F. G. Latour, René de St. Leger, Jean Barrier, Dnohesnois, Gleniady, M. Vilore, Paul, P. Detamore, Mlle. L. Brsmont, and Mlle. Dorval.

MONEY FOR THE ARCH.

The Washington Memorial Arnh fund is on the high road toward $63,000. Interest increases day by day, and the friends most deeply interested in its snocess feel confident of seeing the full amount subscribnd at a much earlier date than was expected. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional enbscriptions: W. Bayard Cutting, $200; previously acknowledged, $62,024 21; grand total, $62,224 21.

PROHIBITIONISTS AT WORK.

ACTIVITY IN ARKANSAS—A NEW LAW IN NORTH DAKOTA.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 19.—The Prohibitionists are making unusual efforts in this State just now. A local organization is being perfected in each county, and a grand deal of work in the way of distributing Prohibition literature is being done. In short the leaders are making a systematic effort to have an effective State organization preparatory to entering the campaign of next year.

The fifth annual session of the State Prohibition Alliance will meet here on Jan. 29, and will remain in convention three days. It is expected that the meeting will result in greatly strengthening the prohibition cause in the State, as all the leaders will participate, and will, it is understood, urge upon the delegates the importance of abandoning both the Democratic and Republican Parties, and thus making a separate Prohibition Party, in the hope of becoming a factor in State politics.

At the last Gubernatorial el ection a Prohibition ticket was in the field, but it w as pot up against the advice of many leading Prohibitionists, and polled scarcely n third of the actual strength of the organization. It is given out that the sentiment in favor of party organization has been gaining gro und since the election, and that an attempt will be made to get the united Prohibition support for a ticket composed of representative Prohibitionists at the next election for State officers.

THE TIMES's correspondent saw Mayor J. L. Palmer, Secretary of the State Alliance, to-day. He said: "The Prohibition cause is growing in Arkansas more rapidly than in any other Southern State. The vote on the license question proves this fact. In the election of 1888 the vote against licoose was 68,035, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. over that of the elcotion of 1886. The vote on the Gubernatorial ticket did not represent any great part of the Prohibition strength, as the proprietors of no saling ticket was questioned, and on it our people divided. The time is coming, however, when the Prohibitionists will carry the State on a straight and square issue."

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 19.—The Prohibition bill was called up in the Senate yesterday afternoon and after a hitter fight was passed hy a vote of 23 to 8. It was hurried to the House, where the amendments were concurred in and the bill passed. Before it could pass the Senate it was necessary to strike out the emergency clause putting it in effect May 1. It now takes the regular course and will go into effect July 1.

Senator Fuller introduced a joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution by striking out all of the prohibition articlee. The supporters of this resolntion say the fact that the prohibitory bill passed by so large a majority is not good ground for believing that the proposed amendment will have no strength. They say many members who believe that the prohibition article in the Constitution should be enforced are in favnr of submitting the proposition for nmendment, believing tuat the proposition was not fairly presented at the last election.

MRS. CROLY'S BIRTHDAY.

HER FRIENDS GIVE HER A SURPRISE PARTY AND MAKE HER PRESENTS.

Mrs. J. C. Croly, (Jennie Jooe) was sixty years old yesterday. Last night a nomber of her friends gave her a surprise party. She was induced to take dinner away from home, 143 East Forty-sixth-street. When she returned there she found her parlors filled with a brilliant assemhlage. It was a genuine surprise, and when, a few moments after her arrival, Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, in a charming speech, presented her, "on behalf of those who love her," with a beautiful rosewood inlaid writing desk, Mrs. Croly was quite overcome. But she declared that she was the happiest woman in the worlil. There were other presents, including an oil painting hy Millard, a set of ivory candelabra, a parlor table, and masses of flowers.

After Mrs. Clymer's address Mrs. M. M. Merrill read a poem which she had written for the occasion. It was a pronounced success, and was received with much enthusiasm. Mrs. M. A. Kidder also read an original poem. Among those who tendered their hearty congratulations were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mosier, Dr. and Mrs. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Clark, Mrs. Margaret Ravenhill, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Col. Frye of Georgia, Mary E. Bryan, Mary A. Newton, Mme. Demorest and daughter, Mrs. Dr. Heimuth, Miss Hannah Allen, and Mrs. John Townsend.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Marcus Mayer was nht pleased when he reached Chicago at the manner in which the local managers of the Auditorium were conducting the opera season with Mr. Abbey's company, and he promptly said so to a newspaper man, who as promptly printed his remarks. Then Marous started post haste for Mexico, and the Auditorium people descended on Mr. Abbey and Mr. Gran, calling on them to contradict Mr. Mayer's words. This they courteously did, to the extent of saying that Marous in his haste had given an erroneous impression, and Mr. Abbey added that he had never "in his career as a manager met with sooh liberal, broad-minded, quick, and ready men who could control the Auditorium." It le quite evidont that Marous expected to find New-York manageraeot in a Chicago theatre, and, not finding it, hastily gave vent to feelings which it would have been politic to conceal.

Major Thomas L. Rosser of the late Confederacy, who had a prominent part in the engagement in the Shenandoah Valley, and who is named in Bronson Howard's play, saw "Shenandoah" at Proctor's the other night, and left the following card for Mr. Howard: "I will say to the manager that as I sat in the audience, having participated in many scenes of the great tragedy of the Shenandoah that are presented, they are to me most realistic indeed."

Prof. Herrmann, the magician, will be the attraction at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre next week, when he will introduce several new features in his entertaining exhibition of the "Black Art." He will be followed Dec. 30 by the Haulons in "Fantasma."

The cast of "My Jack," as it will ho produced at the Grand Opera House next Monday evening, will be as follows: Sir Edward Vaniere, Bart., Wilton Lackaye; Peter Meredith, a naval pensioner, Laurence Leslinger; Jack Meredith, R. H. Gilmour; Ciro Panitza, W. J. Ferguson; Solomnn Penderrast, Daniel Leeson; Charles Prescott, Edward Rose; Patrick Doolan, Russell Bassett; Mrs. Prescott, Katherine Rogers; Dorothy Prescott, Isabelle Evesson, and Mary Ibbetson, Emily Lytton.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, clearing in Northern Maine, lower temperature, northwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhodo Island, and Connecticut, fair, lower temperature, northwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, northwesterly winds, lower temperature.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Dulaware, fair, stationary temperature, except in Delaware, slightly cooler, variable winds.

For Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, fair, stationary temperature, southwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, followed by light rain, winds shifting to colder northwesterly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	29°	46°	3:30 P. M.	31°	52°
6 A. M.	28°	44°	6 P. M.	25°	53°
9 A. M.	27°	45°	9 P. M.	20°	50°
12 M.	30°	50°	12 P. M.	19°	48°

Average temperature yesterday.....48½°
Average temperature for same date last year..26½°

HELP FOR THE POOR AND SICK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to make through the columns of your jooroal my annual appeal on behalf of the friendless men, women, and children in the public hospitals, asylums, almshonses, and infirmaries on Ward's, Blackwell's, Randall's, and Hart's Islands. It is the especial aim of the Island Mission to afford, through the channel of private beoevolence, such modest comforts for these poor creatures as it is beyond the province of the city authorities to supply.

The private hospitals and infirmaries each have their particular friends and patrons who take care that the patients want for nothing. In the city public institutions the Island Mission seeks to fill the place of these, or at least do somotbing to cheer the monotonous existence of the inmates. The claims of the sick and neglected children on Randall's Island will, I am sure, appeal at this Christmas season especially to the sympathies of happy boys and girls in their comfortable homes.

Pictures, framed and unframed; toys, (cheap, indestructible ones preferred;) games, and children's books may be sent to the house of Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Vice President, 2 North Washington-square. Money contributions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Ashmore, Acting Treasurer, 102 Waverley-place.

MONTAGUE MARKS,
President of the Island Mission.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1889.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

THE STATE TAX TO BE OMITTED IN CONNECTICUT.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 19.—The State tax, which has always been paid with great reluctance by Connecticut taxpayers, will hereafter be omitted unless an oncasion demanding extraordinary revenues arises. The tax has amounted to nhout $400,000, and its abolition is a notable event in the financial evolution of the Stata. Its emission has been rendered possible through the enactment by the last Legislature of a law which taxes notes and bonds 2 mills for the Stata and nxempts them from town taxation. The notion of the State Board of Equalizatbn in increasing the valuathn of Connecticut railroad stocks for the purposes of taxation has algo contributed toward the elimination of direct State taxes. The increase in revenue from the railroads will slightly exceed $100,000, including $15,000 assessed on horse railroads.

The State tax has rendered it financially expedient for the various towns to enter into a competitive undervaluation of their respective grand lists. The towns which have been most enthusiastic in keeping their assessed valuation down to the minimum point have had a decided advantage in the matter of State tax. As a result, the ratio of the assessed valuation to the actual valuation of taxable property has varied materially in different towns, and consequently the State tax burden has not been evenly distributed. The grand list undnrvaluation has naturally made the rate of local taxation flotitiously high in many towns. In the town of Waterbury the assessed valuation is less than 50 per cent. of the real valuation, and the tax rate has reached the nominal rate of 28 mills on the dollar. The abolition of the state tax will give the towns an opportunity to readjust their nnluimized grand lists and, by raising them, lower the nominal rate of taxatiou.

ART NOTES.

Mr. George T. Kelly of the *Art Review* declines to accept the short obituary of that capital little magazine which crept the other day into a notice of the dead and existing magazines devoted to art in THE TIMES. He is on the point of starting the *Art Review* afresh in a new series, and he has already begnn to advertise the resurrented review. It will be published monthly at $5 a year, each nnmber to contain an etching and to host half a dollar. Mr. Kelly has enlarged the pnge of the new series to 12 by 16 inches, and proposes to print in two colors on an Irish linen paper which is known as "old English vellum" in the trade. If the energies lavished on the *Studio*, the *Art Age*, and the *Art Review* were concentrated on one monthly something really satisfactory might be produced. It should be noted that the *Studio* was weekly at present, the last number having appeared Dec. 7, the second Dec. 14. In this way the editor proposes to keep readers posted concerning all the news in the art worlds of Europe and America, besides giving room for articles on the current events of importance here.

Notwithstanding the Universal Exposition, the Salon of the past Summer managnd to have enough good material to furnish plenty of fine photogravuree for the volume which Ludovic Boschet publishes each year with great pomp and Mr. Booton sells on this side of the ocean. The plotnres are delicately printed and the originals are not always as attractive as these prints. The letter press by M. Paul Mantz does not offer any new or bold views of art, but talks in a pleasing way of many of the paintings and sculptures reproduced. Among the Americans honored by a place in "Le Salon de 1889" are Bridgman, Julian Story, and Clifford Grayson. The photogravures are printed in dull red, brown, dark brown, and blank, a greenish tint, or one somewhat on a blue. It has two frontispieces etched, and of the numbered *edition de luxe* there are 647 copies.

A handsome volume in the order of holiday books is "Wild Flowers of the Pacific Coast," published by the Cassells. The small folio bne many plates in color reproduced from water colors by Mrs. Emma Homan Thayer, who also writes notes of travel and interesting items about the various places where she found and painted her flowers. She has chosen those which are likely to be most novel to the Eastern States—the snow plant of the Yosemite Valley, for example, whose leaves as well as flowers seem to suggest the realm of eternal fires rather than a land of snow. These curious plants spring up in the most unexpected places. "They looked like little monuments of red ice glistening in the sunshine." The chromo-lithography is by Donaldson Brothers, New-York.

The Christmas number of *Sun and Shade* gives in photogravure Bouguereau's "Madonna of the Angels," Holman Hunt's "Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," Jalaberi's "Christ Walking on the Sea," Da Vinci's "Last Supper," Doré's "Christ Leaving the Prætorium," Grimm's "Golgotha," and Watts's picture of the "Light of the World." A frontispiece consists of an "Allegory" by W. J. Mozart. All these are reprnduced by the Photogravure Company with their usual skill.

The fine work in the apse of St. Thomas's Church, on Fifth-avenue, by Mr. John La Farge, has found a sympathetic translator in Miss C. A. Powell, the engraver. She has produced, on a large scale, the painting of the visit to the sepulchre, when Mary finds the tomb empty and an angel sitting there. The rich colore are indicated very cleverly, and the engraving, which is published by Klackner, forms one of the finest works of that kind which has appeared this Winter.

A large quantity of pen-and-ink drawings by Mr. Alfred Brennan wue sold at the Fifth-Avenue Art Gallerice at prices ranging between $22 and $30. Many are cartoons for *St. Nicholas*; others, squibs for *Life*. Mr. Brennan has great talents as a draughtsman with the pen, and often strikes a satirical note very cleverly. Some of his fanciful pieces are charming for their individuality and brilliant touch.

Karl Gerhardt has finished in the clay the statue of Gov. Richard D. Hubbard of Connecticut for the estate of George D. Sarrent. The latter left $5,000 by his will for a monument to Gov. Hubbard on the east front of the Capitol at Hartford. The Governor stands with the right thumb in the pocket of his waistcoat and his left hand in the pookot of his sack coat. The figure is larger than life.

A copy by John Vanderlyn of his "Ariadne in Naxos," now at the Pennsylvania Academy, but of much smaller size, is on exhibition in Philadelphia at the Haseltine Galleries. As it is said to be genuine, having been in the possession of one family since it was painted, a chance is offered to secure a specimen of one of the early painters of New-York.

Tapestries belonging to the French Government exist in so great a quantity that a special museum is to be opened for those of historical interest, while such as are of less valno will be distributed to other museums in Paris and the provinces and to public buildings, where they can be properly seen. At present they are of use to nobody.

The public library of Minneapolis was opened on the 16th with a receptiou to citizens, and a loan collection of paintings, sculptures, and bric-à-brac. Among the pictures are "The Storming of Tel-el-Kebir" by De Neuville, and "Lucretia Borgia in the Tower" by Jean Paul Laureus.

At Rome the workmen on the foundations of the new Law Courts have unearthed a large sarcophagus in perfect preservation. It is said to date from the early Kings of Rome.

Ferdinand Hilbuth is said to have left a fortune of $100,000 to his brother and sister. When these die the money goes to the Society of French Artists.

The Art Club of Philadelphia opened an exhibition on the 18th in its new galleries. There are 230 pieces, of which 175 are from Boston and New-York.

A gallery has been opened by the town of Maintz to show the collection of Netherlandish old masters presented by Herr Hoffman.

The Penn Club of Philadelphia han been honoring Mrs. Auna La Merritt with an afternoon reception.

A statue of Dante is proposed for Trieste, and a fund has been started in Austria for the monument.

A CORRECTION FROM MR. COOK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is of some importance to me from a business point of view that a misstatement made, I do not doubt, by inadvertence this morning in your notice of the December *Studio* should be corrected, and I beg you to set me right by printing this letter.

You say that I have "very wisely chosen for illustration several sculptures by Barye which appeared in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, but are not in any of the collections lent for the snow at the American Art Galleries." The article on Barye in the December *Studio* contains ten illustratnons of Barye's works, five of which are taken, with acknowledgment, from the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* of 1857. Of these five, all but one are of objects conspicuous in the show at the American Art Galleries, and were selected for that reason. The one not in the show, "Charles VI. in the Forest of Le Mans," I was assured beforehand by one of the managers would be there, and it was therefore inserted with the rest. The two remaining plates were made expressly for the *Studio*, and all represent objects in the exhibition.

I must regret that your reviewer did not think Mr. Otto H. Bacher's spirited etching, nor the same young artist's pen-and-ink drawings, worthy of a word of praise.

CLARENCE COOK.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1889.

ANOTHER SUNDAY TRAIN TO BOSTON.

The 5 o'clock "Gilt Edge" Shore Line limited express to Boston has become very popular, and will hereafter run on Sundays as well as week days. The dining car will continue to be a feature.—*Exchange.*

SHERIDAN SHOOK'S PLAN.

A PROJECT TO REVIVE AN OLD CABLE ROAD CHARTER.

Sheridan Shook is at work on a scheme to revive the old "Gridiron" cable franchise, which was wipnd out some years agh by the action of the Court of Appeals. Under the law, 5 per cent. of the capital stock of the old company, or $100,000, had been paid in when the decision was handed down. It is declared that the fiat of the Court of Appeals held the company responsible for the errors of Commissioners who laid out the route and who were State officers, and that the original stockholders can properly ask the Legislature to give them relief in equity for the alleged wrong done by this decision.

If revived, this franchise whuld cross Fifth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, und a large number of other thoronghfares. It is said, however, that the bill which is likely to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature will provide for payment to the city of a liberal percentage on gross receipts, will require the consent of at least a majority of abutting property owners, and will renew the plan of a general transfer system, every possible effort being made to give the plan the appearance of a straightforward attempt to carry out a real public improvement and to supply needed transportation facilities.

When seen by a TIMES reporter at the Morton House last evening Mr. Shook talked freely of the enterprise as described. He laughed at the story of a corruption fund to put the scheme, but said it would be pushed. "The fact is," he remarked, "that the Court of Appeals's decision in the case of the cable company cannot be reconciled with that of the same body with reference to the elevated road. If the Legislature refuses to grant the franchise which he says will be secured between Mr. C. C. Palutor and Col. Potnam of Chicago. This will not do, even from Mr. Welsh.

The question of the granting of a franchise, in view of the still disproved charges, Morgan ought to be confirmed. There are two possible ways for right-minded men to look at the matter; one, that the charges ought to be condemned and forgotten in view of Morgan's later record; the other, that no man ought to be put into public office whose record is such as Morgan's now appears to be. If Mr. Welsh, by judgment or by casuistry, adopts the former view, I take leave to dissent and protest. I take leave further to say that such an attitude, in my judgment, ill becomes any man who leads or aspires to lead the moral sentiment of the country as applied to public questions.

If Morgan was twenty-four years ago guilty of false swearing, fraud, and falsification of records, I say with deliberation that while you or I or Mr. Welsh might now, if we chose, treat or honor him in private, it is nothing less than a scandal of the first grade to put him or help to keep him in public office. There are men enough of pure records, and of at least equal ability with Morgan, to stand watch and ward over the Indians whom Mr. Welsh is trying to educate and civilize. I confess that I am deeply lodtynaot at such pleas as Mr. Welsh makes for Morgan, whose record can not be defended or cleared, or, at least, has not been.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1889.

WASHINGTON'S LITTLE ERROR.

Edward Wakefield read a paper before the Huguenot Society at Columbia College last eveuing on the "Waifs and Strays of American History." He told the story of the Republic's existence in a new and eotertaining way and brought out many points heretofore unknown to the audience. Among other things he said that Washington, in common with the most of humanity, needed some time to acoustom himself to the new year, for his first message to Congress was dated Jan. 8, 1789, when it should have been 1790. Out of deference to Washington probably the printer made no change and 1789 it is until this day.

"LYON MAKER"

Stamped on umbrellas guarantees excellence.—*exchange.*

DERBYSHIRE FARM SAUSAGES.—These famous sausakes are sold in two-pound packages, with trade mark (a deer's foot) stamped on the wrapper. Beware of imitations.—Herald.—*Advertisement.*

Game of Redoubt.

Wonderfully interesting for old and young; a suitable christmas present, sold by all toy dealers, $1. —*Advertisement.*

AT A MEETING of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY, held at the office of the company, 34 NASSAU-ST., New-York, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is with sincere sorrow we have learned of the death of our esteemed friend, MR. LOUIS KAMMERER, who has been associated with us and recognized as a faithful, earnest, and conscientious member of the Board of Directors; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we tender to the family of our late associate our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, sincerely deploring the loss to them of a devo

THE ELIZABETH RACES

GALLATIN GIVES THE RACE-GOERS A SURPRISE.

THE OTHER WINNERS WERE KING CRAB, KILKENNY, BUCKSTONE, RAINBOW, AND GLOSTER.

With a clear sky overhead and the prospect of a pleasant day before them, several thousand people went over to the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club yesterday afternoon for a day's outing, hoping also for good sport. The track was muddy, however, and consequently a number of the horses named as probable starters were scratched. Bookmakers and the bettors alike had a lively day of it, for the first three races were won by the favorites in the easiest possible fashion, while the last three went to outsiders, Gallatin at 50 to 1, Rainbow at 5 to 1, and Gloster at 2 to 1.

The first race was the longest one of the day, the distance being a mile and a sixteenth, King Crab winning it as he pleased in a canter, with Wilfred running into second place with equal ease.

In the second race, a dash for two-year-old maidens, the Dwyere ran first and second with Kilkenny and Folsom, two of the lot from their stable that will be sold at auction on Saturday. Kilkenny managed to beat his stable companion, Folsom, a brother to Fordham, who seemed the better of the pair. Neither had much trouble in beating the rest of the lot.

Buckstone won the third race, for which he was under the favorite's weight. The least trouble, Bill Barnes beating Freedom by a half length for the place after a hard drive.

Starter Caldwell had a lot of trouble in getting the horses off for the fourth race at a mile, and he had finally to get down in the mud on the track and go for the unruly urchins with Pain Hurt's whip. Soon after the breakaway, Carnot, who was the favorite in the betting, and Gallatin, who was the rankest kind of an outsider, got away from the rest of the horses and made the running into the stretch. Gallatin proved the better horse of the two and won the race by four lengths, thus cochinloig his owner by $4000, and Cal McCarthy by $500, these two gentlemen each having hooked the horse with a ten-dollar bill at odds of 40 and 50 respectively. Carnot had to be ridden out to get the place from Letretia, while Lotloo, who was about an equal favorite with Cornot, could do no better than secure fourth place. It was a bad race for the Dwyer party, who had backed Carnot to win quite a bit of money.

After their loss on Carnot the Dwyer party plunged first on Meriden in the fifth race, and then on Cortland in the sixth. In both races they got a bad "face," for Rainbow, the half-sister to the flying Dew Drop, defeated Meriden very haodily by a couple of lengths, and Gloster beat Cortland with almost equal ease.

Details of the racing and betting during the day are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:59½.

C. Corneblaen's br. g. King Crab, 4 years, by Kingfisher-Carita, 112 pounds.....(Soten) 1
P. H. Grull's ch. g. Wilfred, 5, 112.....(Bergen) 2
Beverwyck Stable's b. f. Clay Stockton, 4, 109.....(Stevenson) 3

C. J. Kelly's blk. c. Vigilant, 4, 112.....(Miller) 4
Betting.—To win—Against King Crab, 2 to 5; Wilfred, 12 to 5; Clay Stockton, 12 to 1; Vigilant, 50 to 1.

For place—Against King Crab, no betting; Wilfred, 1 to 3; Clay Stockton, 2 to 1; Vigilant, 6 to 1.

Won by six lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for maiden two-year-olds. One-half mile. Time—0:55.

Dwyer Brothers' blk. g. Kilkenny, 2 years, by Geo. Kinney Uproar, 110 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Folsom, 2, 110.....(Soden) 2
Ehrlich Stable's ch. c. Sophist, 2, 111.....(Tarai) 3
Fenix, 110; the Mayfield gelding, 110; Index, 110; Tigress, 107, and the Heleo filly, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Kilkenny, 8 to 5; Felix, 2½ to 1; Sophist, 4 to 1; Folsom, 12 to 1; the Helen filly, 15 to 1; Tigress, 30 to 1; Index and the Mayfield gelding, 50 to 1 each.

For place—Against Kilkenny, 3 to 5; Felix, 4 to 5; Sophist, even money; Folsom, 4 to 1; the Helen filly, 5 to 1; Tigress, 10 to 1; Index and Mayfield gelding, 15 to 1 each.

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:22.

M. Daly's blk. h. Buckstone, aged, by Stonolenge-Mary Buckley, 89 pounds.....(F. Duano) 1
J. E. McDonald's b. c. Bill Barnes, 3, 86½.....(Decker) 2
C. H. Post's b. g. Freedom, 5, 110.....(Moser) 3
Chapman, 98; Centipede, 109; Souvenir, 84½; Alva, 112; and Don't Know, 86, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Buckstone, 9 to 5; Bill Barnes, 3 to 1; Freedom, 4 to 1; Alva, 8 to 1; Souvenir, 10 to 1; Don't Kuow, 12 to 1; Chapman, 20 to 1; Centipede, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Buckstone, 3 to 5; Bill Barnes, 4 to 5; Freedom, even money; Alva, 3 to 1; Souvenir, Don't Know, and Chapman, 4 to 1 each; Centipede, 40 to 1.

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:50.

Cash Stable's b. g. Gallatin, 6 years, by Glenarm—Dora, 97 pounds.....(French) 1
C. Corneblaen's ch. g. Carnot, 3, 88.....(Penny) 2
J. Donohue & Co.'s b. m. Letretia, 6, 94.....(Decker) 3
Lotloo, 88; Stanley Sharpe, 107; Battersby, 97; Carrie G., 112; Flitaway, 94; Edward E., 97, and Not Guilty, 97, unplaced as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Carnot and Lotloo, 11 to 5 each; Letretia, 5 to 1; Flitaway and Edward E., 20 to 1 each; Carrie G., 25 to 1; Letretia and Not Guilty, 40 to 1 each; St. Valentine and Gallatin, 50 to 1 each.

For place—Against Lotloo, 3 to 5; Carnut, 4 to 5; Battersby, 6 to 5; Carrie G. and Flitaway, 8 to 1 each; Edward E., 10 to 1; Letretia and Not Guilty, 25 to 1 each; St. Valentine and Gallatin, 20 to 1 each.

Won by four lengths; a half length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second, and $25 to third; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:07¾.

Castle Stable's b. f. Rainbow, 2 years, by Iroquois.

Explosion, 87 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
Dwyer Brothers' b. f. Meriden, 3, 109.....(Bergen) 2
R. K. Alcott's ch. m. Ofaleee, 5, 114.....(Donnelly) 3
Young Duke, 112; Lilly Kinney, 91; Puzzle, 109, and Repartee, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Meriden, 6 to 5; Ofaleee, 4 to 1; Rainbow, 5 to 1; Lilly Kinney, 8 to 1; Young Duke, 12 to 1; Puzzle, 25 to 1; Repartee, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Meriden, 2 to 5; Ofaleee, even money; Rainbow, 6 to 5; Lilly Kinney, 8 to 5; Young Duke, 4 to 1; Puzzle, 10 to 1; Repartee, 30 to 1.

Won by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:37.

M. J. Daly's b. g. Gloster, 3 years, by Glenelg, Lucetta, 101 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Dwyer Brothers' br. g. Cortland, 2, 110.....(Bergen) 2
E. S. Morris's ch. c. Barrister, 4, 117.....(Fitzpatrick) 3

G. Forbes's b. h. Fred B., 6, 142.....(Roberts) 4
Betting.—To win—Against Cortland, 4 to 5; Gloster, 2 to 1; Barrister, 5 to 1; Fred B., 25 to 1.

For place—Against Cortland, no betting; Gloster, 2 to 5; Barrister, 7 to 5; Fred B., 10 to 1.

Won by a length; twenty lengths between second and third.

TO-DAYS RACES.

This is the last day but one of the Winter race meeting of the New-Jersey Jockey Club. Horse owners will therefore be out for the money with a vengeance to-day and to-morrow, as is always the case on get-away days. The entries and weights for the races to be run this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Amos and Gertrude, 122 pounds each; Carnt Luna, 110; Cupid and Joe Murray, 112 each; Bill Barnes, 111; Bells, 110; Stanley Sharpe, 106.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Consuelo and Spalding, 112 pounds each; Village Maid, 103; Lotloo, 107; Onward, 99; Lorris, 98; Tnat Rowe and Watch Me, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; for beaten horses. Al Reed, Grimaldi, and Rabbi Black, 122 pounds each; Mahoney, Thomas, and Carrie G., 109 each; Iceberg, 107; Faunus, 104; Folsom, 84.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Boodle, Theodosius, King Idle, Camuyeas, and Barrister, 112 pounds each; Chief Stockton, 109; Manola and Rapine, 107 each; Elkton, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for maidens. Emmie Lad, 132 pounds; Mahol, 128; the Maid of Woodlands gelding, Nuzzer, Jim Gates, and Alfred S., 127 each; the Woodlawn colt, Sophist, Barrientos, Frederick I., Felix, San José, and Hoboken, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Alva, 118 pounds; Refund, 116; Vigilant, 114; Banker, 110; Not Guilty, 108; Clay Stockton, 107; Don't Know, 106; Letretia and Mamie Hay, 105 each.

RESULTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—The races here today were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Cora L. won by two lengths from Proboa, who beat Dubmon nose. Betting—5 to 1 Cora L. Time—1:16.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Carlton and Flirt ran a dead heat, with Churchill Clark third. Betting—4 to 1 Carlton, even money Flirt. Flirt won the run-off in 1:09.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Pennyweight won by a length and a half from King Rexburn, who beat Dalmeo a length. Time—1:04¼. Betting—5 to 1 Pennyweight.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Sogneet won by half a length from Bertha, who beat Fluette two lengths for the place. Time—1:29. Betting—4 to 1 Somerset.

MORE STAKES TO CLOSE.

THE RICH PRIZES OFFERED BY THE BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

The stakes of the Brooklyn Jockey Club for the Spring meeting of 1890 are announced by Secretary H. D. McIntyre, and include, besides the usual fixtures, the final closing of the Great American Stakes, which is guaranteed to be worth $20,000. This stake, which is the first great two-year-old stake of the year, received eighty-four entries last April, when it was closed for yearlings. The stake was first run for in May last, and was won by Mr. Belmont's colt, St. Carlo. It was worth then $22,000, and will probably be worth as much, if not more, this year. The Brooklyn Jockey Club Handicap, the first great race for all-aged horses, is also to be renewed, and is guaranteed to be worth $10,000. The full list of the stakes, with details, is as follows:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Stake.	Distance. Miles.	Entrance.	Added Money.
Great American	⅞	$100	$20,000 guaranteed.
Clover (fillies)	⅝	50	1,250
Bedford	¾	50	1,250
May	⅞	50	1,250
Seaside (selling)	⅞	50	1,250

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

*Fort Hamilton	1⅛	$50	$1,500
Falcon (selling)	1 1-16	50	1,000

FOR ALL AGES.

*Brooklyn Handicap	1¼	$100	$10,000 guaranteed.
*Brookdale	1⅛	50	1,250
*Parkway	1 1-16	50	1,250
*Lawnview	1⅛	50	1,250
Clip	1¼	100	2,000
St. James Hotel	1¼	100	1,500
Myrtle (selling)	1 1-16	50	1,000

* Handicap races.

All the stakes will close on Jan 1, with H. D. McIntyre, 399 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

SOME RACING NOTES.

Milton Young of the famous McGrathiana Stock Farm, near Lexington, Ky., has purchased of James Galway of this city, owner of the Preakness stud, the stallion Macduff, ten years old, which John Hylant was reported to have sold was the best horse he ever saw. Unfortunately, the horse was injured when a three-year-old and had to be retired when just in his prime. He was good enough, however, to have beaten General Monroe at a mile and a half at Jerome Park as a three-year-old, when giving that famous old campaigner thirteen pounds. Macduff is by imported Maccaroon out of Jersey Lass, by imported King Ernest, his second dam being by Alarm. He has had but limited opportunities as the stud thus far, yet he is the sire of Macbeth II., winner of the Kentucky Derby of 1888; Delay F., Dollikins, Stephanie, Macgregor, Dundee, Harrison, and other winners. The price paid is reported to be $7,500.

Next week racing will be resumed at the Clifton and Gottenberg track, at the former on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at the latter on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the racing continuing until April 15 next, when the New-Jersey Jockey Club will again begin racing. Both clubs will race on Christmas and New Year's Day, a special handicap with $700 added, being given at each track. Secretary Clifton this special race will be at a mile and a half and ba called the Yole Tide Handicap. At Gottenberg, the race will be at a mile and half. Mr. Jacob Walbaum, Jr., Handicaper. Each club will have six races daily, with $300 added to four of them and $500 to the other two.

To accommodate horsemen who wish to attend the Dwyers' clearing out sale to-morrow at noon, a special train will run over the Elizabeth track over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at 10:30 A. M. This will reach the track in time to give every one a chance to inspect the animals which are to be sold.

The Friendly Stakes, the first event of which is to be run at Washington Park, Chicago, and the second at the Autumn meeting at the Coney Island track, are received 128 entries in the West and 136 to the East, which will make it a very rich stake.

The Washington Park Club of Chicago, the principal racing association of the West, will give $140,000 in added money to stakes and purses at the club's Summer meeting next year.

Ralph Tucker of Nashville has paid $2,500 for the yearling brother to Madstone.

THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED TO THE RULES OF THE ROAD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The International Marine Conference to-day continued the consideration of amendments to the Rules of the Road. The amendments are additional ones that were offered after the Colloeation Committee had made its report on the rules as amended on the first readlog.

The first considered was one offered by Admiral Rowdon-Smith of Great Britain, adding a new section to Article VII., and after amendment it was adopted as follows:

"Small steamboats, such as are carried by seagoing vessels, may carry the white light at a less height than nine feet above the gunwale, but it shall be carried eboo the combined lantern mentioned in subsection B."

The next amendment was one offered by Dr. Sieve-King of Germany, providing that steam vessels of less than forty tons and vessels under oars or sails of less than twenty tons gross and those fishing vessels and fishing boats referred to in Article IX. shall not be oulliged to carry the lights prescribed for vessels at under command and vessels aground or in a fair way at sea. The amendment was adopted.

Capt. Malmberg of Swedeo had proposed on amendment to Article VIII. qualifying the time at which pilot vessels shall flash or show their side lights when being approached by or approaching other vessels, by inserting in the rulo the word "near," so that the initial part of the paragraph shall read: "On the near approach of or to other vessels," &c. The amendment was adopted.

Ipeo sufference next adonted an amendment materially changing the second paragraph of Article VIII., relating to pilot vessels on pilotage duty, so that it reads as follows:

"On the near approach of or to other vessels they shall have their side lights lighted ready for use, and shall flash or show them at short intervals to indicate the direction in which they are heading, but the green light shall not be showu on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

The following amendments were also adopted:

To Article IX.—Providing that in the Mediterranean pea all vessels referred to in sub-section B 2 (sailing vessels of seven tons and upward) may use a flare-up instead of a pyrotechnic light.

To Article XI.—Eliminating the words "in a lantern not less than 6 inches in diameter" in the provisiun requiring vessels under 150 feet in length when at anchor to carry a white light, and inserting the words "of such a character."

An amendment offered to Article X. proposed that a vessel whiob is being overtaken by another shall show her stern to such vessel. It was mentioned vessel a white light ur a flare-up light, or an occulting light. After some debatu the nmendiocnt was defeated.

Delegate Goodrich offered the following reeolutiou:

"When, in consequence of thick weether or other causes, doubt arises whether vessels are close to each other as to make it doubtful whether by the action of one ship alone collision can be avoided, the ship which by the above articles is directed to keep her course and speed shall also take such action as will best aid to avoid collision."

This resolution had been originally introduced by the English delegates, but opposition being manifested to it it was withdrawn, and the followiog regulatioo was adopted on the subject:

"Every steam vessel that is directed by these rules to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, on approaching her, if necessary, slacken her speed or stop or reverse."

This regulation, it was pointed out, in modifying the existing rules, was very much limited in its application, and Mr. Goodrich made an earnest effort to have the resolution, which he now offered, fully considered by the conference. A number of the delegates, however, were decidedly opposed to such action, and the conference refused, by an almost unanimous vote, to consider the proposition.

Just before the adjournment Delegate Richard of France offered a resolution, which was received, providing that all amendments to the rules adopted by the conference be placed in the rules by the Committee on Collocation, and that their report on such rules be final. An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow.

"BOX AND COX" IN ICELAND.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Speaking to me about his Icelandic tour last Summer, Mr. Hall Caine told me the following amusing incident: Although Iceland is the home of the old Sagas, yet until within the last three years a play had never been seen by the inhabitants. But three years ago, finding the long winter evenings tedious by far, and living in ice and snow and the everlasting mountains, the inhabitants of Reikajavik resolved to attempt the drama. Of all plays on earth they chose "Box and Cox." What would their weird stern ancestors have said! "Box and Cox," forsooth, "caught on," and in that land of Mirth! It was the only thing that was not a frost. Night after night, week after week, it was played to an ever enthusiastic audience, until at last a special law was passed in the Houses of Parliament forbidding its representation to more than a certain and very limited number of times.

CALIFORNIA'S GAIN FROM RAIN.

From the San Francisco Alta, Dec. 13.

It is nonsense to talk about "the incalculable loss to Californin" caused by the plentiful rain. There may be some inconvenience, but the gain is immeasurable. The crops of the coming season will thrive well, and the deep vegetation will be bettered by it for two or three years to come.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The President yesterday trapamitted to the Senate the following nomioations from the army: Second Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Fifth Artillery, to be First Lieutenant, Ordnance Department; First Lieut. Ormond M. Lisak, Fourth Artillery, to be First Lieutenant Ordnance Department; Sergt. Daniel Lunsford, Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry. Sergt. Frederick S. Wild, Seventeenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Seventeenth Infantry, to rank from the date he was appointed a Second Lieutenant. Sergt. Robert Alexander, Fourth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry.

Leaves of absence nave been granted to Second Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, Fourth Artillery, three months; Capt. James O. Ayres, Ordnance Department, four months; Capt. C. N. B. Mcauley, Assistant Quartermaster, one month.

Henry Stewart Anderson of the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina and Clarence Perkins Brune of the Third Congressional District have been appointed cadets at the United States Military Academy.

Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to visit a number of foundries on business connected with the inspection of pneumatic dynamite guns.

Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen has been granted leave of absence for six months, with permission to leave the United States.

Lieut. P. H. Delano has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

THE SPOILS IN HUDSON.

AN EFFICIENT POSTMASTER REMOVED FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Among the nominations for Postmasters sent hy President Harrison to the Senate for confirmation appears the name of Jason M. Johnson to be Postmaster of this city. The appointment of Mr. Johnson at this time, when his predecessor hae only been in office about two years, is additional evidence as showing that office under the present Administration is the reward of party zeal, and removals therefrom are made not for incompetency in the discharge of the duties of office, hut because the positione are wanted hy the Administration to satisfy the greed or ambition of party workers.

Among the last official acts of President Cleveland was the appointment of Charles S. Harvey as Postmaster of Hudson, to succeed J. Rider Cady, a Republican, whose term of office had expired. It had been the custom in this city for Postmasters to intrust the management of their office to deputies, but Harvey gave his personal attention to the management, and it was conceded by all parties that the service greatly improved under his control. The Republican workers were not satisfied with these good results, and as soon as President Harrison was seated in office a bolt was made for the appointment by at least a dozen big and little chaps, who thought the office was their due for the campaiku work performed by them. So matters have stood until this time. There were too many important candidates in the swim to suit the schemes of the politicians who had the pull, and besides, Harvey was giving such good service that they feared to arouse public opposition which might prove disastrous to the Republican ticket at the November election. Applicants dropped away or were sailed with other positions, and it was generally thought that Harvey would be allowed to complete his term, but a few weeks ago he received a short and curt communication informing him that his resignatiun was wanted by Jan. 1. No reason was given for the removal at a time when his term had only just commenced.

After this notification the scurry for the office was renewed, but the time it was entitled to the big ones. Johnson, the successful applicant, bas a brother. Now, this fact is not so stronge, but when it is taken into consideration that this brother carries the votes of the town of Canaan, in this (Columbia) county in his vest pocket, so to speak, the reason for his appointment is explained. This Canaan politicino doesn't want office himself, but he wants his brother have one, and consequently Whisperiog John R. Kelly, the sly and hard-working Congressman from the district, and ex-Morshal Louis F. Payn worked to get the office for Johnsoo. They reason that his selection will continue Republican success in the town of Canaan.

The new appointee has fed upoo the sweets of political pap and knows how good they are. He was Internal Revenue Collector for many years, and when he assumes the duties of his office will undoubtedly devote his whole time and energies to his two grocery stores, leaving the Post Office in the hands of a deputy. The only thing that can be said against Harvey is that he is a Democrat, and, consequently, "must go." Incompetency has never been claimed during his administration.

EXTEND THE TERMINALS.

JUDGE O'BRIEN DECIDES THAT THE BRIDGE TRUSTEES HAVE POWER.

Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decisiun grooting the application made some time ago by the Bridge Trustees for permission to acquire land on the northerly side of the bridge outrauce on the New-York side.

When the Trustees first declared their intention of taking the land, Frank Raub, who had bought a long-term lease of the property adjoining the land the Trustees intended to take, objected, and the case was sent to Mr. E. R. Olcott as referee to take testimony. It is upon the report of the referee and exhaustive briefs of counsel that Judge O'Brien bases his opinion. He says:

"It is made to appear that the terminal platforms now in use were built in 1882 and 1883 to accommodate about 7,200 passengers an hour, and were then thought to be sufficient. It is shown that in 1883 and 1884 the bridge carried 8,000,000 passengers, and the facilities were found to be entirely inadequate. Last year there were carried on the railroad 32,000,000 passengers, and this increased traffic has rendered the New-York terminus so overcrowded that there is an ever-present danger to life and limb.

"Fourteen thousand passengers cross within one hour every evening to Brooklyn, and according to the testimony of one of the witnesses the crowd fills all the platforms and the approaches and stairways, and a moment's delay in the trains or a slight increase in travel from rain or an accident will accumulate a crowd which will reach beyond the ticket houses and stop the sale of tickets. More tracks and platforms, together with the necessary additional approaches and stairways, are required."

As to the question whether the Bridge Trustees have exhausted their power of eminent domain, the judge says: that the power is exhausted to the extent to give an adequate right to provide such facilities and approaches to the bridge, as constructed, as will make it reasonably safe to the travelling public. That conclusion, though not without some hesitation, that the power exists in the Trustees to make this application, and that the acts referred to not only authorize but demand and require that the bridge as constructed be kept and maintained in a safe condition and afforded adequate facilities and needed accommodations for protecting the lives of the traveling public."

RUBINSTEIN'S JUBILEE.

ITS CELEBRATION IN ST. PETERSBURG A FEW WEEKS AGO.

On Nov. 30 the official jubilee of Rubinstein's fifty years' musical career, which coincides with his sixtioth birthday, began to be celebrated in St. Petersburg with a meeting in the Nobles' Assembly Rooms, presided over by Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The real date of Rubinstein's birth, which he himself has only just discovered, is Nov. 28, but the Czar and some of the family bas always been to keep it on the 30th. "The majority of the audience," says the London *Times's* correspondent, "were ladies, a great many of the male sex, which is the most affected by the epidemic influenza, being absent. Among those present were about sixty male or two Ministers and other well-known persons. The Grand Duke Constantin Constantinovitch, several Grand Duchesses, the Minister of the Interior, the members of the diplomatic body, and many celebrities of Russian society were present. On each side of the Ducal Marshal of Nobility, on June 24, 1839, and added: "I name the man who is the palladium of my subjects and a terror to my enemies, and I drink to his health." Count Moltke, with his usual modesty, spent the day at a little village in Holstein in order to avoid any ovations.

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From the Philadelphia Press, Dec. 19.

Mr. and Mrs. John Callaghan of 1,539 Philipstreet, in the Seventeenth Ward, have had a festival time at their house during the last few days. Mr. Callaghan, who was already the father of fourteen children, became on Sunday the father of a handsome set of triplets. Mrs. Callaghan is his second wife. The birth of the triplets was preceded by the birth of twins, both girls, in 1878; of twins again, a boy and a girl, in 1887. The triplets have been named Joseph, Patrick, and John. The Rev. Father Donchierty of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church baptized them and was their sponsor. The babies weigh altogether fifteen pounds. They are all well and bright looking. The youngest weighs a little less than five pounds, and each of the others a little more. It would be difficult for an outsider to distinguish one from the other. But Mrs. Callaghan knows which is the eldest, which the youngest, and which middle-aged. Even she, however, thinks it wise to keep a sharp eye on them, for she says that, with six children under seven, one might not know one from t'other. She is a remarkably hardy woman, and was sitting up in bed yesterday, receiving the visits and good wishes of her relatives and woman friends. She has received dozens of gifts for the new babies. Mr. Callaghan is fifty-three years of age, and has never known a day of illness. He comes of good Irish stonk. He is a plasterer by trade, and has plenty to do. He was busy making a cradle last night when his friends called on him. It will be his third. He already has two cradles for use by twins. Indeed, twins have frequently blessed him on his matrimonial career. His first wife presented him with twins at one time. Besides the two children born to her at that time, Twins are not common in the present Mrs. Callaghan's own family, but a sister of Mr. Callaghan, it is said, is the happy mother of more than one pair.

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In the Hungarian Diet great excitement still prevails. Yesterday an Opposition Deputy accused a follower of M. Tisza of having paid his gambling debts with premiums on the sale of salt to Bulgaria. A duel was fought in consequence, which will be followed by another, for neither combotant was hurt. The Opposition suffered a severe defeat, for the Minister of Justice, whom they counted among their own partisans, yesterday ousted them of their mistake, and declared most decidedly that the whole Cabinet was of one mind, and would support M. Tisza's policy to the end.

HARVARD TO THE FORE

A STATEMENT FROM THE ATHLETIC COMMITTEE.

IN WHICH THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE BETWEEN HARVARD AND PRINCETON ARE REVIEWED.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The Harvard Athletic Committee yesterday sent to the Princeton Athletic Committee a statement of the position of Harvard in the recent football controversy. The evidence affecting Harvard players, sent by the Princeton management, is printed in full, and with it letters from Harvard men refuting the charges. Harvard's withdrawal from the leaguo is discussed and defended. After reviewing at length the various charges and counter-charges that have been made since the opening of the foothall season hy the manngements of the rival teame as to the academio status of the players, the question of houofiolary aid and other pecuniary benefit, the committee considers the question of the retraction which Harvard was called open to make, and her withdrawal from the league. In this connection the statement says:

"The Harvard Football Association bas not 'publicly based its withdrawal from ibe leagne upon the charge that Princeton defeated Harvard with a team partly composed of paid and irregular players.' It has made no charges whatever against the Princeton management, whether 'general' or special.

"The withdrawal of Harvard from the Intercollegiate Football League was due to the fact that the intense competition within that league had led to objectionable practices in all the colleges, which, as was proved at the meetings held in New-York on Nov. 4 and 14, Princeton could not be brought to abandon by amicable agreemout. The chief of these objectionable practices are: First, inducing good players to enter college or return to college, mainly for the purpose of engaging in intercollegiate contests; sind, secondly, putting on teame good players who are not in reality amateurs, but have received compensation for the practice of their sport. In some cases it bas included the acceptance of money for playing particular games, the acceptance of a salary for teaching athletics, and the practice of athletics for a livelihood. According to the invariable practice of amateur organizations in England and America any one of the three sote last named dobars the person concerned from further participation in amateur sports.

"Experience seemed to show that Princeton, perhaps because of her smaller numbers, was more prone to these objectionable practices than Yale or Harvard. She is certainly on record as having opposed the passage of the rules aimed at their suppression, which were proposed in the convention held in New-York. She also voted against them, and the Captain of her team is reported hy the delegate of the Yale team to have said he be left the convention that their adoption would disqualify one-half of the Princeton team.

"We are of the opinloo that the action of Harvard in withdrawing from the Intercollegiate Football league is justified. College athletics have become infected with professionalism, and there is no prospect of improvement under the present league. The spirit of recent conventions has been a that of casting formal difficulties in the way of a proper agreement between gentlemeo. We are convinced that the League in its present form is an obstacle to genuine sport.

"We are entirely in accord with the effort made by the student of this university so to reform college sports that they shall hereafter be played under rules which will limit participation in them to bona fide members of the university who have never had any pecuniary profit from their sport, and we heartily approve the new rules which have lately been unanimously adopted by the Harvard Football and Baseball Associations, and to which we have given our sanction. They provide that no one shall be allowed to represent Harvard University in any public athletic contest who is not a bona fide member of the university taking a full year's work, and who is not in a strict sense an amateur. They will hereafter govern the constitutioo of all teams in this college, whatever may be the rules in other colleges.

"These rules are the best evidence of the sincerity of the students in their efforts for reform. With in them no objection will be made by this committee to any arrangement entered into by the student, provided those arrangements do not involve interference on the part of particular men and students at large with that study which is the purpose and reason for which young men come to college.

"We have not contented ourselves with an investigation of the charges presented by the officers of the Princeton Association, but have carried our inquiries further. We can discover no trace of the payment, or offer, of money to any person to play upon the Harvard team this year. Employment has been secured, as it did the year before, for a member of any team. He borrowed a sum of money for college purposes from a fellow-student. There are, further, a few cases in which the full board of members of teams has been paid during the period of training. This practice, however, has been stopped by the authorities of the boards.

"Rumors of irregularities in previous years have reached us, and while we have not been able to verify them, we cannot assert that Harvard has to Princeton been more free from this difficulty than her sister colleges. And even this year it is possible that vague and general promises of financial aid or advantage have been made by irresponsible persons, but the students and graduates, the officers of the athletic associations, and this committee all decidedly condemn any such offers, by whomever made."

The statement is signed by the Committee on the Regulation of Athletio Sports: John Williams White, Henry Lefavour, Alberi Bushnell Hart, Faculty members; Henry P. Walcott, '68; William Hooper, '80; George B. Morison, '83; graduate members; B. T. Tilton, '90; S. V. R. Crosby, '91; Neal Rantoul, '92; undergraduate members.

MOLTKE'S CROWN IN DIAMONDS.

COMMEMORATION OF HIS JUBILEE BY THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor of Germany has created a special distinction, a crown in diamonds pour le mérite, and bestowed it on Count Moltke in commemoration of the jubilee of his entrance into the order. The gift was accompanied by the following letter:

MY DEAR FIELD MARSHAL: Fifty years have elapsed since the day on which my late great-grandfather bestowed on you the Order Pour le Mérite for your distinguished coudnct in Turkey. During my recent stay in that distant and interesting land I had a good opportunity of learning how fresh the memory of the observant and active officer of the General Staff of 1839 still is amid the scenes of his first military activities. To-day, however, I do not merely permit me to remember, more than all, the immortal services which you have been permitted to render your Fatherland since then. It is difficult for me to add a further token of recognition to those with which your sovereigns have expressed their gratitude for your deeds. Still, I cannot allow to-day's unique anniversary to pass without mps. I, therefore, herewith bestow on you the crown, to be worn with the decoration of honor earned fifty years ago, which, as a token of my especial affection, I have had made in diamonds. The army and the Fatherland join with me in the hearthat you will enjoy the distinction (God willing) for a long time to come, as halo and hearty as ever.

PLESS, Nov. 29, 1889.

Your grateful and devoted Sovereign,
WILLIAM.

On the evening of the 29th, the London *Standard's* correspondent says, the Emperor proposed Count Moltke's health to a long and eloquent speech at the gala dinuer in Breslau. He remioded the guests that the Field Marshal received the Order Pour le Mérite as a Captain just fifty years ago, for his services at the battle of Nezib, on June 24, 1839, and added: "I name the man who is the palladium of my subjects and a terror to my enemies, and I drink to his health." Count Moltke, with his usual modesty, spent the day at a little village in Holstein in order to avoid any ovations.

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NEW COMET IDENTIFIED.

AN OLD FRIEND ON A NEW TRACK—BARNARD ON THE DISCOVERY.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

MOUNT HAMILTON, Dec. 7.—News has been received at the Lick Observatory of a remarkable and extremely important theoretical discovery in cometary astronomy made by S. C. Chandler of Cambridge, an eminent mathematician and astronomer. Upon investigating some peculiarities lo the orbit of the comet discovered last July by Mr. Brooks and which is still under observation, Mr. Chandler found that it had made a remarkably close approach to the pinnot Jupiter in 1886, and that its path had then been entirely changed, the comet being thrown into its present smell ellipse, within a period of seven years.

Stimulated by this to find out what the path of the comet was previous to 1886, he was led to the discovery that it was identioal with the famous Lexell's "lost comet" of 1770. The comet of 1770 was found by Lexell to be revolving in an orbit whose perlioo was near Vanus and the aphelion near Jupiter, with a periodla time of five and a half years. The shortness of tbis period was singular, as the comet had never been seen previous to 1770, though in that year it was visible to the nekod eye.

A further investigation, however, showed Lexell that in 1767 the comet

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 19:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the executors, sold the four-story brick store, with lot 17 by 64, 168 Front-st., north side, east of Fletcher-st., for $17,050, to Julius Hirsh; similar building, with lot 22.3 by 60 by 12.2 by 54.1, 221 Pearl-st., southwest corner of Platt-st., for $28,000, to A. Gutman; similar building, with lot 25.6 by 100, 331 Greenwich-st., east side, south of Jay-st., for $38,100, to J. G. K. Laurence; four-story building, with lot 18.11 by 100, 1765th-av., west side, 131 feet south of 23d-st., for $100,200, to John B. Harrison; similar building, with lot 25 by 100, 937 8th-av., west side, 75.5 feet north of 55th-st., for $36,100, to J. G. K. Laurence, and three-story brick dwelling and one-story shop, with lot 20.6 by 70, 409 1st-av., southwest corner of 24th-st., for $18,000, to W. I. Clark; and by order of the Supreme Court, the four-story brick building, with lease of lot 26 by 100, 749 Broadway, west side, 83 feet south of Clinton-place, for $10,000, to S. Dessau.

Scott & Myers sold at public auction the two three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 33.10 by irregular, 4 and 6 Hague-st., east side, north of Frankfort-st., for $5,900, to C. Wolinsky.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

Lewis-st., w. s., 24.4 ft. n. of 7th-st., 25x48.10, and other property; Susan D. Brown and others to Catharine Kahl.....$27,500

Pearl-st., 192; Julius Lichenstein and others to Max Mayer..... 30,000

Avenue C, e. s., 94.9 ft. s. of 11th-st., 25x52 x irregular; William Fritzel and wife to Henry Osterwels..... 23,000

2d-av., n. w. corner of 87th-st., 75x100; James Higgins and wife to William Rhinelander..... 1

53d-st., n. s., 339 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100.5; John J. Unff to Eva B. Browning..... 7

12th-st., 35 West; Charles H. Daniels to Helen M. Kellogg..... 10,700

90th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.8; John Halpin and wife to Honse of Good Shepherd..... 4,500

Broadway or King's Bridge road, e. s., s. of plot 98, map of 128 acres of land; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Edgar Logan..... 3,000

Broadway, e. s., or King's Bridge road, map 128 acres, plot 93, estate of Isaac Dyckman, 50x150; Edgar Logan and wife and others to Florian Hoboe..... 3,750

Broadway, or King's Bridge road, plot 88, map land 128 acres, estate of Isaac Dyckman, 50x150; same to same..... 3,750

124th-st., s. s., 129 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16x100.11; Berthold Hntshing to Johanna Hntshing..... 1

93d-st., s. s., 283.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.8; Albert Booth and wife to John J. Sullivan..... 1

King-st., n. s., 21 ft. w. of Congress-st., 21x75; Jemima Demens to Winifred Lynn..... 9,500

143th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x100; Harry Overington and wife to Robert H. Mathews..... 3,500

Delancey-st., 333; Elizabeth Kocher to Christina Kocher..... 1

Morris-av., e. s., 253 ft. s. of High Bridge-st., 52x125; Amenst J. Parie and wife to Albert F. Hayward..... 1

127th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 16.8x99.11; Alfred F. Hayward and wife to Augustus J. Paris..... 1

90th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.8; John Halpin and wife to House of Good Shepherd..... 6,350

Spuyten Duyvil Creek, s. s., lot 92, map of land of Isaac Dyckman; Susan Dyckman to Marian Schramme..... 34,480

113th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of St. Nicholas-av., 58 ft. front; Sarah M. Knight and others, executors, to Herman Schwerin..... 4,950

Aqueduct-av., e. s., 70 ft. s. of Burnham-place, 50 x100.7; John J. Hanson and another to Margaret F. Graham..... 1,300

Montgomery-st., 283; Israel Lehowitz and wife to Joseph Lehowitz..... 8,250

50th-st., s. s., 107 ft. w. of 3d-av., 26.6x105; George R. Read and wife to Meidora S. Bartlett..... 1

Bruce-st., n. e. corner of Jennings-st., 100x125; Henry D. Tiffany and wife to George Narherti..... 1

93d-st., s. s., 283.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.8; John J. Sullivan to Mary A. Booth..... 1

76th-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Harry J. Robertson and others to Maggie F. Hullomey..... 1

Montgomery-st., w. s., 85 ft. n. of Madison-st., 20x68; James E. Dougherty and another to Israel Lehowitz..... 6,550

Waverley-place, n. e. corner of Mercer-st., 50 x108; Solomon M. Swartz and wife to Jacob Hirsh..... 115,000

Wooster-st., 116; Marcus L. Stieghtz and wife and others to Cornelius J. Donovan... 25,000

Walker-st., 19; Henry C. Ryan and wife to George R. Read..... 32,500

Monroe-st., 268; Charles Gross and wife to George Dorn..... 8,625

Same property; George W. Travers, trustee, to George Dorn..... 1

Same property; Helene Travers to same..... 1

17th-st., 110 East; Lucas L. Van Allen, referee, to Julian I. Morrison..... 6,000

90th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100.5; William Rhinelander and wife to James Higgins and another..... 64,000

182d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x99.11; Susan A. Vio Tagen to Mary A. Cahn..... 5,000

25th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9; Herman Wronkow and wife to Joseph McGuire and wife..... 11,000

113th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of St. Nicholas-av., 58 ft. front; Herman Schwerin and wife to Abraham Fromme..... 5,700

95th-st., s. s., 271 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x100.8; Josh D. Weeks, Jr., referee, to Martin Diskin..... 14,000

95th-st., s. s., 253 ft. e. of 4th-av., 36.8x100.8; Martin Diskin and wife to William M. Lawrence..... 34,750

95th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.8; Martin Diskin and wife to Marian Leslie.. 18,300

76th-st., n. s., 116.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18x102.2; William Dempsey and wife to Mary A. Daly..... 1

113th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x100.10; Alfred J. Baker, referee, to Herman Wronkow..... 13,575

Same property; Herman Wronkow and wife to Griffen Tompkins..... 17,500

84th-st., s. s., 236 ft. e. of 4th-av., 48x117; Arthur L. Meyer and wife to David B. Hart..... 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

3 SOLD IN LAST FEW DAYS

Take an expert with you to inspect these houses south side of 88th-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO

LIBBY & SCOTT BROS.,

Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, Nassau-st. entrance.

PARTY HAVING CITY LOTS CAN HAVE them improved to their liking and under the direction of their own architect, and pay for the same on mortgage for term of years on the same properly. Address G. FOUNTAIN, Builder, 153 East 62d-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP 20-foot-front dwelling, with dining-room extension, in the tenderloin of the west side; exceptionally fine interior; best workmanship; only $38,000. No. 41 West 76th-st.; always open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

ONE OF THE VERY FINEST AND LARGEST west-side dwellings in the market now open for inspection; fronts Manhattan-square and overlooks Central Park; No. 42 West 77th-st. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TEXAS RANCH.

For sale on easy terms a ranch of 9,000 acres, situated in the mountains near San Antonio, on the Guadalupe River, and within three miles of the Missouri Pacific Railway. The ranch has a house, pens, small field, plenty of water, good grass, and is subdivided into three pastures. The dryness and purity of the air are proverbial, and are unsurpassed for west Texas. Correspondence solicited. Address Owner, Post Office Box 73, Austin, Texas.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A LOVELY HOUSE WITH NINE BEDROOMS At No. 149 East 89th-st.; new, novel, and attractive; only one left of a group of ten houses; rent low for the accommodations offered. Apply on premises or to owner, Room 60, 79 Cedar-st.

WILL RENT FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE decorated first-class house for 16 months for $1,200; near office. STEVENS, 9th-av. cor. 93d-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE WALTON, 164 EAST 89TH-ST.—Very desirable apartments at reasonable rentals to genteel families only; rents, $25 to $35. Janitor will show apartments.

31 WEST 16TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. BEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 534 Broadway.

STORES, &C., WANTED.

OFFICE OR DESK ROOM WANTED, BEtween West Broadway and Centre, Murray and Duane. HARDWARE, Box 111 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

TROPICAL TOURS.

Novel and interesting trips on the steamers of the Atlas Steamship Company, occupying two weeks or longer. Embracing from two to thirty ports.

FIVE DOLLARS A DAY

defrays all necessary expenses of a tour to Jamaica, Hayti, Carthagena, Savanilla, Colon, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the Mosquito Coast ports. Only first-cabin passengers carried. Address either PIER 7, NORTH RIVER, or 229 State-st., N.Y. THOS. COOK & SON, Tourists' Agencies.

WHITE STAR LINE.

ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, 10,375, 7:30 A.M. Germanic, Jan. 15, noon.
*Adriatic, Jan. 1, 2 P. M. Britannic, Jan. 22, 6 A.M.
*Celtic, Jan. 8, noon. *Adriatic, Jan. 29, 1 P.M.
From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 408 Walnut-st.

J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

STATE LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE.)

WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, Dec. 26, 12 noon.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thursday, Jan. 2, 12 noon.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier, Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY,
from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.
Ancheria, Dec. 21, 3 P. M. Furnessia, Jan. 4, 3 P. M.
Devonia, Dec. 28, 10 A.M. Circassia, Jan. 11, 8 A.M.
Cabin to GLASGOW or LIVERPOOL, $45 and $55. Second class, $30. Steerage, $20.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE VIA AZORES.
Best route to Algiers and coast of Morocco.
TO FAYAL, AZORES, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, VENICE, and TRIESTE.
S. S. VICTORIA, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
Cabin to Azores, $65 to $80; Mediterranean, $80 to $120.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Dec. 24, 6 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Dec. 31, 12:30 P. M.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Jan. 7, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Jan. 21, 4:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Feb. 4, 4 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Umbria, Dec. 21, 3 P. M. Umbria, Jan. 25, 3 P. M.
Servia, Dec. 28, 8 A. M. Servia, Jan. 25, 8 A. M.
Etruria, Jan. 4, 3 P. M. Bothnia, Feb. 1, 3 P. M.
Oalifa, Jan. 11, 8 A. M. Aurania, Feb. 8, 7:30 A.M.
Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; intermediate, $50. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. New-York, Southampton, Bremen.
Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st., Hoboken.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Lahn, W., Dec. 25, 8 A.M. Elder, Wed., Jan. 15, noon.
Aller, Jan. 1, 2 P.M. Werra, Wed., Jan. 22, 7 A.M.
Fulda, Wed., Jan. 8, 8 A.M. Saale, Wed., Jan. 29, 1 P.M.
From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, 1st cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.
CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Dec. 25, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Jan. 1, 2:30 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Jan. 15, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wed., Jan. 22, 6 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $20.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

LA BOURGOGNE, French, Sat., Dec. 21, 4 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli, Sat. Dec. 28, 9:30 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Jan. 4, 4 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP LINES.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HONG-KONG,
connecting with steamship lines for other ports in JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, INDIA, &c.
Shortest transit by 600 miles. ACCELERATED RATES. Steamers sail from Vancouver, B. C., as follows:
PARTHIA.....Jan. 20 ABYSSINIA...March 17
ATHENIAN.....Feb. 17 PARTHIA.....April 14
For passage and freight rates and general information apply to
EVERETT FRAZAR, E. V. SKINNER,
Japan and China Agencies, Gen'l Pass't Agent,
124 Water-st. 353 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES,

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For Isthmus of Panama, via the Isthmus of Panama.
COLON.....Sails Saturday, Dec. 21, noon
From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts.,
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CHINA.....Sails Thursday, Dec. 26, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Gen. Supt.

CHARLESTON, S.C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS, THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt-st., at 3 P. M.
YEMASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Dec. 20.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., Dec. 23.
TALLAHASSEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Wed., Dec. 25.
DELAWARE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Dec. 27.
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
T. G. Eger, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 Broadway, N.Y.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH, via Sound,
at 3 P. M. from Pier 35 North river, foot Spring-st.
CHATTAHOOCHEE, Capt. Daggett, Fri., Dec. 20.
NACOOCHEE, Capt. Smith, Saturday, Dec. 21.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burg, Mon., Dec. 23.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, Wed., Dec. 25.
R. L. WALKER, Agent O. S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway, or 4 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing. Freight may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper.
W. H. RISLEY & CO., & W. F. SHELMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.
FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D.C.
All steamers sail at 3 P. M.
Railroad connections at all above points.
Staterooms at 5, 7, 9, 220, 229, 253, 257, 261, 287, 303, 362, 994 Broadway, and the Windsor, 5th-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 235 West-st.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'S PRINCIPAL ACADEMY for dancing, 175 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn; accessible by Court-st. cars to all rapid transit routes from City Hall or Bridge, only correct version of new dance, Le Rêve; send for circular.

80 5TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons at all hours. CARTER'S DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. TRENOR, BROADWAY AND 32D-ST., gives lessons in dancing every day and evening. Special Friday evening advanced class both sexes.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
AND
BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION front of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Richmond, Ind., Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Rooms to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo, except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad parlor car New-York to Philadelphia, through sleeping car New-York to Roanoke via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the daytime. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:10 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:10 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M. Other express trains, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Annapolis, Washington Junction, and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 (through) and P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BEACH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Railway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:10 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 10:00 P. M. daily, via Baltimore and Bay Line. 2:10 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:10 A. M. and 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:10 A. M.

Trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Mount Holly, Lumberton, and Pemberton.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1,435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

9:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Royal Blue Line, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 9:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night. Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 1,140, 1,942 Broadway, 737 Fulton-av., 204 West 125th-st., 135 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

2 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points. Chair car to Tuckhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:10 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Train leaves at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave Grand Central Depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8, 9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:01, *3, 14:02, *5, 15:02, 16:03, 7:01, *8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:01, 4:06, 4, 30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:06, 6:30, 10:30, 11:55 P. M. For particulars see time table

*Express. †Local express.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited"
TO
CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth Ave. and Forty-second St. New York,

Largest and Finest Passenger Station in America, and the only one in the city of New York.

On and after Dec. 17, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

*8:00 A. M.—Syracuse and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

FAST MAIL AND STATE EXPRESS.

*8:50 A. M.—For Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 5:00 P. M. New Wagner palace drawing-room car to Canandaigua daily except Sundays. Buffet smoking car New-York to Buffalo.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:50 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibuled New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, and drawing-room car for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:00 A. M. the next day.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*10:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, is composed exclusively of combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car, and a dining car for Buffalo. Connects at Buffalo for Niagara Falls. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

*11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Ausable, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

*11:50 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:55 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects at Albany for Saratoga, Utica, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK AND MONTMORENCY RAILROAD.

*6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canadaigua Express. Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday to Point au Roche's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily to Chicago; to Ogdensburg, Utica and Morristown, daily, except saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

*10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 23 Park-place, 98 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 353 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D. Brooklyn.

Western Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Run daily. Others daily except Sundays.

†Stop at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

THEIR SUSPICIONS ROUSED

WHITNEY & CO.'S CREDITORS WILL INVESTIGATE.

JOSEPH B. WHITNEY CHARGED WITH MISREPRESENTING THE AFFAIRS OF THE FIRM—CREDITORS MEET.

At the meeting yesterday of the creditors of Whitney & Co., the commission merchants of 73 Worth-street, who failed last week and assigned for the benefit of their creditors to David A. Boody of Boody, McLellan & Co., bankers, one of the partners was talked about in a way that would have made his ears tingle had he been present. The firm was composed of James W. and Joseph B. Whitney and James A. Knapp. Mr. James W. Whitney has been in business many years and has stood very high in the estimation of his acquaintances, who now believe that he intrusted too implicitly to his son's management of affairs.

Among the creditors present or represented at yesterday's meeting were Wolfenden, Shore & Co., woolens, Philadelphia; Boetterling, Pertz & Co., ribbons, New-York; Clay & Groooock and Cole & Kuett, ribbons, Paterson, N. J.; the Eastlake Woolen Mills, Bridgeton, N. J.; the Beaver Mills, woolens, Philadelphia; Dix & Phyfe, the Central National Bank, the Importers and Traders' Bank, the Bank of the Republic, and the Mercantile National Bank of this city, and the Cheetnut-Street National Bank of Philadelphia. Mr. Hudson Hoagland presided at the meeting, at which James W. Whitney and James A. Knapp of the insolvent firm were present, with Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, their counsel. Joseph B. Whitney, much to the disgust of some of the creditors, was not there.

The sworn statement of the firm was read by Assignee Boody, who, however, disclaimed responsibility for the accuracy of the figures. These showed nominal assets, consisting of accounts receivable of about $280,000, advances on merchandise in possession of about $250,000, stock owned by the firm to the value of $100,000, and $50,000 worth of the bonds of the Adams Express Company, Wells, Fargo & Co., and the Old Dominion Steamship Company, amounting altogether to $686,984 56, but the actual value of these assets as stated by the firm was but $437,098 43. The liabilities, which are due principally to banks, brokers, and individuals on firm paper and acceptances, were stated at $501,647 55.

Col. William L. Strong, who represented the Central National Bank, took the statement in hand and went rapidly over the assets, with running commentary upon the items. He declared his conviction that there had been an underestimate by the firm to the amount of perhaps $50,000 in the accounts receivable, and he believed that upon careful administration of the assets there would be very nearly enough to pay all the creditors in full.

Gen. Woodford, for the firm, expressed great doubt of this result. He said he thought the assets had been quoted at their extreme value. He suggested that the firm would probably be able to offer 50 cents on the dollar in cash and notes for whatever more a fair estimate by the creditors of the value of the assets would justify. He thought this would not be more than 15 or 20 per cent. more, making the offer, substantially, 65 to 70 cents on the dollar.

Then John J. Phyfe of Dix & Phyfe, brokers, representing creditors to the amount of $180,000, broke in upon the meeting with some startling revelations. He said there was an extraordinary discrepancy between the sworn statements of the firm and the statements made by Joseph B. Whitney at different times during the year.

"Under date of Jan. 26, 1889," said Mr. Phyfe, "Joseph B. Whitney made to us this statement of the condition of Whitney & Co.: Assets—Accounts receivable, $195,516 82; advances on merchandise in hand, $204,307 61; Adams Express Company stock, 100 shares, $14,500; Wells, Fargo & Co. stock, 104 shares, $14,000; Old Dominion Steamship Company stock, 210 shares, $21,000, and cash in bank, $38,708 81, making a total of over $487,000, and against this the liabilities were but $234,615 96, showing a surplus of over $252,000. This statement was sent in a letter dated Feb. 7, in which they say:

"'Allon advances are made upon merchandise in hand, intrusted to us for sale, and not upon any mill property; neither are we interested in any kind of manufacturing institution, either as partners or owners of stock in any manufacturing company. Our sales for 1889 up to date show an increase of more than 50 per cent. over the same time in 1888, without additional expenses. This is largely due to the increase in our ribbon department, which is very successful and managed by ourselves, and the year promises to be a very prosperous one to us.'

"Later on he came to us again and made a statement of the firm's business up to July 16, showing an increase of over 50 per cent. in sales for six weeks, as compared with the same period in 1888. And on Nov. 7 he came again and said that the increase in sales over the previous year had been 30 per cent. He said his firm would want to place a line of $100,000 of acceptances before long, and wanted us to get the money for him. The year's profits, he said, had amounted to about $23,000, and this sum he proposed to invest in good securities. One of our customers, who is also one of the firm's creditors, introduced him to Winz & Co., and of this firm Joseph B. Whitney bought about $32,000 worth of the securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the Chicago, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Line, and the Pullman Palace Car Company. He said that the amount paid for them was more than the year's profits, but he had thought best to buy the stocks, because he had got them cheap.

"Now, there is an irreconcilable difference between the statements made by this man in February and July and November and the sworn statement of the firm, read here to-day. If these statements, made to us by Joseph Whitney, are the statements of an honest man, then there is $250,000 of assets unaccounted for, and there is enough to pay all of us in full. It has been suggested that Mr. Hoagland make the examination of the books—with that I am in accord. But let the business be closed up at once. Let the assignee find what has become of these $32,000 of securities bought only a month ago."

After this there were no further propositions for settlement, and the meeting broke up with the understanding that Mr. Hoagland would try to investigate things. Mr. Knapp said that the younger Whitney was so prostrated by the affair that he could not attend, but where he was no one could say. Gen. Woodford was asked why no answer was made for Joseph Whitney to Mr. Phyfe's charges. He replied that there was no answer possible; that young Whitney had simply made a very great mistake.

VAN BOKKELEN'S FAILURE.

MRS. VAN BOKKELEN'S FORTUNE SAID TO BE SWEPT AWAY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Mrs. Van Bokkelen, judgments in whose behalf caused the failure of the Meade Van Bokkelen Company of Chicago yesterday, is the widow of Rev. L. Van Bokkelen. Her first husband, Thomas Clark, left her about $250,000. It was with this money that Mr. Van Bokkelen's son was assisted in his business.

A confidant to Dr. Van Bokkelen's will, added shortly before his death, left all his individual property to his wife. This caused some surprise at the time, as the deceased man left children by his first wife, one of whom was a member of the Chicago firm. His action is now explained as a desire on his part to recoup his wife as much as possible for any losses incurred by the backing furnished his son.

To a reporter this morning Mrs. Van Bokkelen stated that she did not know exactly how her affairs stood, or how deeply she was involved. Her nephew, George F. Sowerby, who manages her business, has gone to Chicago to look into the firm's affairs. His managing clerk said that Mrs. Van Bokkelen's action in obtaining judgments against the firm was taken to protect herself. It was generally reported here this morning that the failure would sweep away too greater part of Mrs. Van Bokkelen's fortune, but nothing definite can be learned as to this until Mr. Sowerby's return.

IN HONOR OF BARON HALKETT.

A brilliant dinner party was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at their residence, 616 Fifth-avenue, in honor of Baron Halkett, whose engagement to Miss Stokes was announced at the reception given last week by Mrs. Stokes. The art gallery was used as the dining room. Three tables, one a round one with fourteen guests and two with eight each, were elaborately decorated with a mass of roses and ferns and set with the rare old English silver of the Stokes family. A corsage bouquet of La France roses and maiden hair ferns was placed at each lady's place.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Miss Goodridge, Miss Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, and Mr. H. Howard. The wedding of Baron Halkett and Miss Stokes will take place after Easter, when the family are settled in their new house on the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. It will be the largest of the Easter weddings.

A HANDSOME NEW VESSEL.

The bark Matanzas arrived in port yesterday from Havana, with sugar, on her maiden voyage. The new vessel belongs to the company that owns the Havana, a well-known vessel in this port. The Matanzas was built at Bath, Me., and cost in all $77,000. She is considered by many to be the most perfectly appointed American vessel that has entered this port. She was eleven days in the passage from Havana to this port.

CREDITORS SCRAMBLE.

THE FAILURE OF BOYNTON & CO. CAUSES NO END OF REPLEVIN SUITS.

The Sheriff yesterday took possession of the store of Boynton & Co., dealers in cloaks, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Sixteenth-street. Mrs. Nora, wife of M. C. Boynton, is the only partner in the concern. A new building was erected for the firm a few months ago, and a large stock of goods was put in. Yesterday Blumenthal Brothers, who held a chattel mortgage for $15,000, started to foreclose and put the Sheriff in. G. H. Meyers got out an attachment for $1,033, and numerous creditors obtained writs of replevin.

There was a lively time among the lawyers yesterday getting out the replevin writs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, Herman Joseph, David Leventritt, Warisy Platzek, and others secured writs for creditors, the total amount of the replevins being about $50,000. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, who represent creditors for $30,000, obtained replevins for the following creditors, among others: Meyer Jonasson & Co., $6,000; Manhattan Suit and Cloak Company, $4,000; Schuhs Brothers and Black, $4,000; William Dlock, $2,000. Popkin & Marks obtained a replevin for $4,500.

H. B. Claflin & Co. hold a chattel mortgage for $35,000 on stock and fixtures. Stillman F. Kneeland, attorney for H. B. Claflin & Co., said yesterday that his firm had loaned Boynton & Co. $17,000 for two months, which, with their other claim for goods sold, amounted to $35,000, for which H. B. Claflin & Co. took a chattel mortgage for $35,000 as security. Blumenthal Brothers also loaned Boynton & Co. money, which, with their merchandise claim, amounted to $15,000. They also took a chattel mortgage for $15,000, which they have proceeded to foreclose.

The writs of replevin amount probably to $50,000, but the goods have been set apart in the store and will remain there, as H. B. Claflin & Co. and Blumenthal Brothers have three days to rehend. Mr. Kneeland could not say definitely what the liabilities of Boynton & Co. are, but he thought the merchandise liabilities would aggregate $100,000, besides which there is considerable for borrowed money. *Bradstreet's* did not give the concern any rating, as M. C. Boynton had failed twice.

Bradstreet's reports state that M. C. Boynton began the business in August, 1877, and soon after became involved, compromising with his creditors. He continued in a small way at Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, when, in 1886, he took in a partner. He then tried to extend the business too fast, and on July 2, 1887, the firm made an assignment, with liabilities of $121,000 and actual assets $37,000. Mr. Boynton next opened at 371 Sixth-avenue, under the style of Boynton & Co., his wife being the only one in the concern, and afterward removed to the corner of Sixteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, where a new building was subsequently erected. Their holiday trade, it is said, was not as good as expected, the bad weather hurting business considerably.

FROM MANY POINTS OF VIEW.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST SELLING VEGETABLES BY WEIGHT.

Farmers, railroad men, and grocers filled the Aldermanic chamber yesterday when the Law Committee began to hear arguments on the proposed ordinance providing for the sale of fruit and vegetables by weight. Almost every one present was anxious to be heard, and Chairman Welton Storm of the committee made a list of the names. Then the committee decided that only five minutes should be granted to each orator.

Chairman L. J. Callanan of the Market Committee of the Retail Grocers' Union made a strong plea in behalf of the proposed ordinance. He said that people should have the privilege of knowing how much they were to get for their money. No two barrels of spinach out of five, for instance, would have the same weight. There would usually be a difference of some twenty pounds, although the price would be the same. He wanted people to get honest treatment.

Secretary M. Hahn of the Retail Grocers' Union followed Mr. Callanan and said that there was no attempt being made to fix the prices. It was simply an attempt to regulate the quantity, so that all could be fairly treated. Other speakers, including J. H. Rohrs of the Grocers' Union, argued in favor of the ordinance.

The Long Island farmers were on hand to oppose any change. John O'Donnell opened the fight in their behalf. He said that the grocers brought their own barrels to the farm wagons and had them filled, and so they should not complain against the farmers. Evaporation would cause a great loss of weight, and this was the underhand work of the farmers' opposition to the ordinance.

Silas W. Atherton, who is a Long Island farmer, argued that it was impossible to weigh up the goods on the farms as suggested. He said that as far as the difference in the size of bags, barrels, and packages is concerned no sympathy need be extended to the retail grocers. They were experts and could detect the slightest difference in the size. Louis Contenoin of the Italian Chamber of Commerce said that the importation of fruit would be seriously affected. Consumers would be restricted, and trade obstructed. The same views were entertained by O. W. P. Westervelt of the Foreign Fruit Exchange. S. B. Downes said that those who receive produce from the South would practically be driven out of business.

Malcom Townsend, a representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad, explained the difficulty that the ordinance would put in the way of transportation by describing the reception of produce at stations on the route where weighing would be impossible. The freights is perishable and must be hurried along to its destination with all speed. R. L. Walker of the Ocean Steamship Company explained the difficulties that such a law would cause in his branch of the carrying trade, and R. H. Thorne, a market-man, said that the change would be an injury to the consumer because it would hurt the quality of the goods and increase the price.

The committee will report at the meeting of the board next Tuesday.

DAGGETT WANTS BLOOD.

HE IS GOING TO MAKE THINGS WARM FOR FRANKLIN WOODRUFF.

The spirited fight between Franklin Woodruff and David A. Baldwin for the Chairmanship of the Kings County Republican General Committee for 1890 was made very interesting to the politicians yesterday by the announcement that ex-Sheriff "Al" Daggett would name the winner. For several days something of this sort has been expected, for Mr. Baldwin has openly referred all the committeemen who have come to him to make terms to Daggett. The latter has again taken up his residence in the Nineteenth Ward, and the Republicans there want to elect him to the General Committee. If he returns to that body he can't help controlling it, just as he did during the Blaine campaign.

Franklin Woodruff heard a short time ago that Daggett favored Baldwin for Chairman, and he sent for the ex-Sheriff. The interview was a stormy one, it is said, during which Woodruff reminded Daggett that but for his (Woodruff's) name being on Daggett's bond, guaranteeing the performance of the postal card contract, that big job would have gone to a Philadelphia firm. He gently reminded Daggett that few men would have done that for him.

To say that Daggett was furious yesterday would be placing a mild interpretation on the language he used. Some of his friends say he is going to Washington to have Woodruff's name taken off his bond and that of some wealthy Brooklyn man substituted. Daggett refused to talk for publication except to say: "Wait until I return from Washington. Then I will have myself interviewed on Woodruff's chances for re-election."

UNCLE AND NEPHEW FALL OUT.

James Phelan of San Francisco is suing his nephew, James J. Phelan, Secretary of the American Contracting and Dredging Company of this city, in the United States Circuit Court, to recover about $290,000, made up of cash and 872 shares of the company. Uncle and nephew were once good friends, but having fallen out, too suit followed. Yesterday Uncle Phelan, by his attorneys, Dillon & Swayne, applied for an order to examine Nephew Phelan's accounts in Mr. Eugene Kelly's banking house to see what had become of the 872 shares and the dividends on them. Judge Lacombe refused Nephew Phelan's objection to any such order, but permitted an examination to be made of the accounts between the two litigants.

VISITING BROTHERS BANQUETED.

President Hemperley, Secretary Bonbar, and ten members of the Philadelphia Stenographers' Association took a run over to this city on Wednesday and were immediately captured by ex-President Underhill of the local association and carried to the cozy clubrooms, 95 Lexington-avenue. In the evening the visitors were entertained at dinner and speeches were made by Messrs. Underhill, Hemperley, Dixon, Pasley, and others. The Philadelphians left for home with an exalted opinion of the hospitality of their New-York brethren.

STRIKING CUTTERS TO RESUME WORK.

Through the intervention of the Executive Committee of the National Clothing Cutters' Union a settlement has been reached between Rogers, Peet & Co. and their cutters who recently struck. The firm has all along been willing to remedy any proper complaint of its men, but it maintained that this should be done while the force was at work. Concessions have been made by both sides, and the men will resume work on Monday next.

PLEDGES COMING IN AGAIN.

MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR GUARANTEE FUND.

The World's Fair Committee on Finance recovered some of its old-time enthusiasm yesterday. The returns from the Mayor's office during the last few days, which have been reported in THE TIMES, were received by the committee. All but two of Wednesday's subscriptions from the Mayor's office have now been handed over, and these, with yesterday's subscriptions received at the Chamber of Commerce—$1,250—make a grand total of $5,052,942.

Thirty-two subscribers sent in $6,966 to the Mayor's office yesterday. Under the circumstances this was considered a rather fair day's work.

The Executive Committee will meet to-day at its offices in THE TIMES Building. The revised list of subscribers whose names have been officially handed in to the Committee on Finance will be given to the Executive Committee at this meeting. It is now known that a few of the subscriptions are spurious, but this will not materially affect the guarantee fund. The statement of the Committee on Finance up to date is as follows:

From the Mayor's office	$22,767
By E. M. Crawford:	
C. Vigh	1,000
Henry Freedman	250
Total Dec. 19	$24,007
Previously reported	5,028,935
Grand total	$5,052,942

The following subscriptions were received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Robert N. Stern	$1,500	Christian Gerhardt	$50
William B. Finley	1,000	John Ryan	50
Samuel McMillan	1,000	Fritz Ziegler	50
James McClenahan	500	G. A. Heuninger	50
S. McDonough	500	William H. Murphy	25
Doscher & Meyer	500	Patrick McGuire	25
B. Buala	500	Louis Hyman	25
Hugh Grant	200	John M. Kerr	25
Charles Williams	150	Ferdinand Tyrdik	25
Charles L. Kessel	100	L. Fanerbach	10
Gustav Ferro	100	Andrew Newell	10
F. B. Egan	100	James H. Carson	5
John Fink	100	Gabriel Keller	1
James Crawley	100	Richard McGuire	100
Patrick J. Manning	100	Cornelius Hurley	5
G. Goldmann	50	Conrad Henne	10

Mr. Louis De Schmidt has sent to the Mayor a drawing of an elaborate design for the entrance to the World's Fair grounds, which he has copyrighted. The entrance is in the shape of an arch, on which is inscribed the motto of the State of New-York. At the sides and rising to a great elevation are two towers. One tower is surmounted by a sphere, and the other is evidently intended for an Italian Liberty. In front of the entrance Mr. De Schmidt intends that there should be a gigantic statue of Christopher Columbus.

Senator Plumb of Kansas is of the opinion that the exposition ought to be held at a point on the Atlantic. But the following letter to the Secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade shows that he has hardly the courage of his conviction:

DEAR SIR: I have yours covering resolutions of your Board of Trade concerning the location of the World's Fair. My own opinion is, as it always has been, that for the purpose of bringing to it the largest possible number of exhibits and persons from South and Central America, it should be located at some point on the Atlantic coast, but the people of Kansas, whom I am here to serve, seem to desire that it should be located at some point in the West, and I shall respect their judgment thus expressed rather than my own.

FLED WITH THE MONEY.

A CONTRACTOR RUNS AWAY AND UNPAID LABORERS RIOT.

There is a good deal of excitement in Hudson, N. Y., over the departure of George E. Clark, one of the contractors for grading and bridging for the Kinderhook and Hudson Railroad, with $9,597 in cash, the property of the railroad company. The road in question was incorporated last Summer by Clark, Hotchkiss & Moffatt, a firm of contractors doing business at Watertown, N. Y., and the contract for grading the roadbed and building toe bridges was awarded to the firm of Cameron & Clark, who immediately began work. They employed about 150 Italian laborers, and their portion of the work was to be completed about March 1, 1890.

The 15th of each month was pay day for the laborers, and the non-appearance of Clark last Monday aroused suspicions. An investigation disclosed the fact that he had obtained on that day $9,597 from the railroad company and had departed for parts unknown. The railroad company immediately obtained warrants for the arrest of Clark and also for Cameron, his partner. The latter was arrested at the Hotel Lincoln in Hudson on Wednesday night.

Cameron denied any knowledge of his partner's whereabouts or that he had received any of the money obtained from the railroad company. He was locked in the Hudson jail, and a search is being made for Clark.

The Italians, when they heard that their money had flown, quit work and tried to demolish everything they could lay hands on. So enraged did they become that they threatened to burn and plunder the village of Stuyvesant Falls, near which they were at work, and at last the Deputy Sheriff was obliged to call upon a number of the villagers to assist him in quelling the riot. A fight ensued between the posse and the Italians which resulted in the defeat of the latter and the arrest of five of their leaders, who were ironed and taken to the county jail at Hudson.

There is no doubt that the railroad company will make good the wages of the laborers and will keep them at work. Clark lives at 379 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in this city, where he has a wife and several children. At his home last evening his family disclaimed any knowledge of his whereabouts, and said he had not been home in some time. John Cameron, his partner, is a resident of Plainfield, N. J.

A NOTED VESSEL IN PORT.

The American schooner G. V. Jordan, which arrived in port yesterday from Hong-Kong, is one of the few American vessels of her rig engaged in deep-sea voyages. The Jordan is about fifteen years of age and has always been engaged in long voyages. She has made some remarkably quick runs in her time. In 1881 she made the run from Samarang, Java, to Cork, Ireland, in 94 days. In 1885 she ran from Portland, Me., to Buenos Ayres in 48 days. In 1887 she made the voyage from Boston to Sidney, Australia, in 96 days, and a little later ran from Newcastle, Australia, to Hipoong, at the head of the Gulf of Tonquin, in 56 days.

But the most noted run made by the Jordan was last year, when, in the passage from San Francisco to Sidney, New South Wales, only 45 days were consumed. This is the fastest passage ever known to have been made between these two ports under canvas. The attention of the Hydrographic Office in Washington was attracted to the event, and in considering the best route for sailing vessels in making the voyage from San Francisco to Australia it is probable the course of the Jordan will be closely followed by the sailing route about to be officially designated.

DUE THE CITY FROM THE STATE.

Mayor Grant sent the following communication to State Controller Wemple yesterday:

"It has been called to my attention that there have been certain errors in the tax collection from corporations for a number of years past, and perhaps the difference in favor of the city of New-York may amount to $200,000 or less. I wish you would kindly have the books of your department examined and let me have the amount accurately, which will be due to the city and county of New-York, and when it will be convenient for you to let the city have the money."

This relates to the sum of money that was overpaid to the State by the city for taxes some years ago. Mr. Wemple admits the justice of the claim, but says there is no money to pay it.

ASK COMMISSIONER COLEMAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have frequently noticed sharp, loose stones lying for hours, and sometimes days, in the middle of many of our up-town streets, a serious menace, for the time being, to the safety of horses and to the lives of persons driving. Cannot the existence of such stones and other dangerous matter in the middle of the streets be absolutely prevented?

Also, will you kindly inform me why snow and slush are permitted to remain upon the sidewalks opposite vacant lots? I think it would be a good plan if the police were authorized to remove snow from all sidewalks at the expense of the owners of the property when found after 9 o'clock in the morning. It seems a perfect farce that I, for example, am obliged to clear the snow from the sidewalk in front of my house and trudge through the snow and slush upon the sidewalk in front of my neighbors' vacant lots. A. D. M.

WEST NINETY-SECOND-STREET, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1889.

Totally Helpless

"I was taken with sciatic rheumatism in my legs and arms, and was confined to my bed entirely helpless. I was reduced to a mere skeleton, my appetite was entirely gone, and my friends thought I could not live. One day, reading about taking Hood's Sarsaparilla in March, April, and May, I concluded to try it. One bottle gave me so much relief that I took four bottles, and since then I have not been troubled with rheumatism, and my general health has never been better. I attribute my whole improvement to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla."—WM. F. TAYLOR, Emporium, Cameron Co., Penn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

DR. NICHOLS'S FUNERAL.

THE BODY OF THE PHYSICIAN TAKEN TO WASHINGTON FOR BURIAL.

The funeral of Dr. Charles Henry Nichols, late Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, took place yesterday morning in the chapel connected with the asylum. The Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Peters, the chaplain of the institution, conducted the services, using the Protestant Episcopal ritual. The little chapel was filled with those who had been close friends of Dr. Nichols and with those who had been under his charge, for about twenty-five of the asylum's inmates were allowed to attend the services. The body reposed in a cloth-covered casket, on which was laid a simple bouquet of roses and a bunch of immortelles. The chancel was beautifully decorated with growing and cut flowers, and at the ends of the pulpit platform were large palms.

Among those who attended the services were James M. Brown, President of the New-York Hospital Society Board of Governors; Vice President Robert J. Livingston, Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss, Sheppard Gandy, Merritt Trimble, Henry J. Davison, William M. Halsted, Charles E. Strong, Elbridge T. Gerry, William Turnbull, Dr. Samuel B. Lyon, Dr. William E. Dold, Dr. J. Elvin Courtney, Dr. Benjamin R. Cowgill, Dr. H. S. Williams, Gen. O. O. Howard, Lieut. Howard, Dr. Charles W. Packard, Dr. Henry D. Nicoll, Dr. Noyes, Dr. Sprague, Dr. Seager Brown, William Wood, Dr. Chapin, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia; Superintendent Bloomer of the Utica State Asylum, Dr. Carlos Macdonald, Superintendent Barstow of Sanford Hall, Flushing; Dr. Stearns of the Hartford Retreat, Dr. Parsons of Sing Sing, Dr. Choate, Dr. Dent of the City Asylum, Dr. Burrell of Canandaigua, formerly Assistant Superintendent at Bloomingdale; Superintendent Lanham of the New-York Hospital, and Dr. Patrick McGuire, Dr. John J. Milhau.

At the conclusion of the services the body was taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, where a special train was in waiting to convey it and the mourning family to Washington, where the interment will be. Those who went to Washington were Mrs. Nichols, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Frye of Portland, a sister of Dr. Nichols, and Mrs. McRoberts and Miss Jennie Maury, his sisters-in-law. There were no pall bearers here, but in Washington it was expected that Dr. Godding, who succeeded Dr. Nichols as Superintendent of the Government Asylum, Dr. Toner, Dr. Welling, and Dr. Gunnell would act as such.

IN A CYCLONE.

THE CITY OF PARIS GREATLY RETARDED IN ITS PASSAGE TO THIS PORT.

The Inman steamship City of Paris arrived yesterday after making the slowest trip that has yet been placed to her record. Her time was 7 days 4 hours and 3 minutes. This tardiness on the part of the greyhound of the greyhounds was due to very severe weather which culminated in a cyclone on Tuesday morning.

The cyclone began at southeast and went around to north, lasting about six hours. The southern part of the cyclone commenced at 1 A. M. and continued three hours. Then it switched around and blew from northward for three hours longer. The howlings of the wind were terrific, and the spray swept over the smokestacks and completely enveloped that portion of the vessel which was above water. Waves swept over the decks and the ship tossed heavily. The sailors found it difficult and dangerous work to move about the decks. The cyclone had no damaging effect upon the steamship, however, except to coat her three great smoke funnels and her masts with salt.

Capt. Watkins says that it was very stormy during the early portion of the voyage. It then blew heavily from the westward, causing a high, confused sea, which broke against the bows and served to retard the motion of the Paris. Waves frequently washed over the decks, and the passengers were rarely able to get on deck. The storm was accompanied by violent squalls, which would hurry the decks in spray. On Dec. 15 the day's run was only 246 miles. After the cyclone, however, the weather became unusually fine for winter. At noon on Wednesday the day's run was announced as 503 miles, and yesterday at noon a splendid day's work of 508 miles was completed. This is within seven miles of the best single-day record.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Paris were Sir Charles E. Lewis, M. P., J. Edwards Addicks, Gen. J. B. Jones, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Egbert, the Hon. P. Garnau, the Hon. A. Stanley, the Hon. A. F. Steuley, the Hon. F. W. Stanley, Prof. Theodore P. Voee, Dr. F. Le Moyne, Consul J. Schoenhof, Dr. Charles H. Wagner, Capt. Bailey, G. Franklyn, Dr. H. H. Johnson, and Col. F. C. Hatch.

MRS. LEWIS DIES SUDDENLY.

Visitors to the Hebrew Fair will miss Mrs. Martin M. Lewis of 136 West Sixty-first-street, wife of an importer of woolens at 313 Church-street, who, with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles Lewis, presided at the Turkish Bazaar. She was at the fair on Tuesday, but early Wednesday afternoon she felt weak and went to her room for rest. A few minutes later she called her maid to say that she was sinking rapidly and told her to summon a physician and her husband. Mr. Lewis found her insensible, and she died in the evening. She leaves two boys, one seven years and the other seven months old. She was Miss Lizzie Lazarus, and her father Alfred Lazarus, is Secretary of the Third-Avenue Railroad Company.

ONLY 25 CENTS for a bottle of SALVATION OIL, the best liniment known. Take no other.

The sun is 95,000,000 miles away. Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP costs only 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

BRUMMELL'S WORLD-RENOWNED CANDIES, noted for their high flavor. Fine CHOCOLATES, BONBONS, CARAMELS. Large assortment of fancy Baskets and novelties for the Holidays. 408-410 Grand-st., 831 Broadway, 293 6th-av., and 2 West 14th-st.—*Advertisement.*

The Establishment of

Mr. Theodore B. Starr

will be open to the public THIS EVENING, and every evening following UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

206 FIFTH AVE., Fronting Madison-square, 1,126 BROADWAY, } Between 25th and 26th Streets.

DECKER

BROTHERS

MATCHLESS

PIANOS

33 UNION SQUARE.

WEBER PIANOS.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY.

UNEQUALED IN TONE.

NEW HOLIDAY STOCK.

PRICES REASONABLE.

108 Fifth Avenue.

Birds.

Singing Canary, $2 and upward; also St. Andrews and Campahini, with fancy songs; Piping Bullfinches, Chinese Nightingale, Parrots, Gray, Mexican, and all kinds. Coop Cardinals, Mocking Birds, Red Canaries.

Brass Cages, strong, roomy, $1, $1 50, to $5. Birds selected now sent when desired. G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th-av., 15th and 16th sts.

AUTHORS NOT WANTED.

THE CALUMET CLUB REJECTS THE NAME OF A. C. GUNTER.

The Calumet Club, whose house at 267 Fifth-avenue looks so home-like with its broad windows, wide doorway, and the satisfied expressions upon the faces of those members whose incomes permit them to pass most of their time in critical inspection of the fairest of Fifth-avenue promenaders, has just now an internecine dispute which threatens to define more exactly the qualifications for membership. When the club was established not very long ago there was an intellectual element in its organization which promised to make it popular among artists and literary men. Its very name was chosen by a man of important literary attainments, and was intended to signify that democracy within its walls between exponents of the purely intellectual and the purely money-bag portions of society such as wine, pipes, and love have ever been known to establish.

Since that memorable time the influences of Fifth-avenue have been, it is said, steadily in the ascendant, and the habitués of the Astor-place publishers have gradually removed themselves from their now haughty companions and have gone where more congenial associates are possible. Thus came a limited divorce between the purely intellectual and the purely financial cliques in the organization. Nevertheless, there has remained a faint aroma of the author's pipes in the smoking room of the club, and some of the older members look back with undisguised regret to the time when the steams of tough stews were sent to meet. They tell that then there was conversation concerning other things besides pools and London burlesque actresses, and that even in the card room, when a bluff was successful, could be heard quotations from Horace instead of condemnations of Hoyle. So that it was a matter of considerable satisfaction to these members of the club when, a few weeks ago, Mr. David S. Banks placed the name of Archibald Claverlng Gunter, the play wright and novelist, upon the board as a prospective member.

It is somewhat sad to relate that considerable time elapsed before Mr. Gunter was recognized as "one of those littery fellows," but just as soon as the recognition had occurred and had been exchanged beneath the breath, there developed an opposition to Mr. Banks's friend. Friends of the proposed candidate inquired with much anxiety what the grounds of the opposition were. In response were sorrugs of the shoulders, and once or twice were heard from the ultra-conservative members of the club such expressions as: "You can't expect us to elect a feller who writes plays, can you, doncher know," and "Why, he's an author!" Mr. Gunter's name, it is said, went before the Governors, and as there was nothing to be said against him, save that he was an author, the Governors, like a set of sensible gentlemen, passed him as entirely eligible to membership. Last Tuesday night the Calumet Club held a meeting, and in the course of other business Mr. Gunter's name came up for election. No sooner was it proposed than there was a significant shuffling of patent leather shoes, and a series of half-smothered "Aws." But when the vote was counted it was found that Mr. Gunter was rejected as a member by several more black balls than the orthodox allotment.

This announcement occasioned great dissatisfaction, and it is not just to the club to record, according to the statement of a member who was present, that a good majority of the gentlemen who were there left the house with considerable indignation. Since then there has been considerable talk within the club walls about the rejection of Mr. Gunter's name, and there may be later some more pronounced action by certain members of the club than mere comment. It is stated that there was a discussion during the meeting concerning Mr. Gunter's eligibility, and that one of the members observed: "We have all the money we want in this club, and we can get along without any more authors." Whereupon one of Mr. Gunter's friends solemnly arose and said: "Granted, we have money enough, but don't you think more brains might do the club some good?"

Mr. Gunter had not, up to Wednesday night, been informed of the rejection of his name. He expressed his astonishment at it, but remarked that he did not believe the episode would entirely blight his future life. Mr. Banks desired it to be understood that Mr. Gunter was not blackballed. He said that he had proposed Mr. Gunter's name for membership and that before it came to the Governors he had withdrawn it because he became aware of so much opposition to Mr. Gunter's election. The reason why he had not informed his friend of his action was because he (Mr. Banks) had been out of town and had not had an opportunity to communicate with Mr. Gunter.

BIG HAULS OF TOMCOD.

CORNWALL, N. Y., Dec. 19.—For a few days past Josh Ward, the famous oarsman, has been making large hauls of tomcod ranging from 6 to 12 inches in length. The catch on Monday amounted to about twelve barrels, half of which were shipped to New-York. Ward says it is rarely that these fish come up the river.

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D

THAT BILL FOR PRINTING

WHY REPUBLICAN STATESMEN ARE AT ODDS.

MR. FOSTER WOULD NOT NOTICE SECRETARY HUMPHREY AT THE HEARING BEFORE REFEREE RAEGENER.

There are curious echoes of the last Presidential campaign at the hearing of the case of Tallmadge against Lounsbury before Referee Louis C. Raegener. The Lounsbury in the formal title of the suit is Phineas C. Lounsbury, not long ago Governor of Connecticut and now Treasurer of the Republican League of the United States, which is being sued through him by Tallmadge & Martin, printers, for a little bill of $11,484 60 claimed to be due the firm for printing Harrison and Morton literature. The league avers that it is not responsible for the debt, and the tangle is interesting because it involves a petty row between that strategic statesman James P. Foster, ex-President of the league, and A. B. Humphrey, Secretary of the league.

"Blocks of Five" Dudley and Al Daggett are also performers in the drama. Dudley was Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the league during the time the bills for printing were contracted. Daggett carried out Dudley's orders in reference to the printing. Foster was then President of the league, and his famous "fry-the-fat" circular was one of the literary gems of the campaign. Mr. Humphrey was Secretary. In an affidavit which Humphrey has made in this case he says that Foster filled out blank checks to pay Tallmadge & Martin part of their money, that Foster tried to run the league all alone, that he, (Humphrey) refused to have anything to do with Daggett, and that he didn't recognize the responsibility of the league for the printers' bill.

There had been a joint meeting of the league and the National Committee, and the National Committee, hoping to make some use of the amateur politicians, decided to do its printing through the league and to pay the bills that body contracted under the authority of the National Committee. Foster says that Dudley has not presented the claim before the National Committee. Dudley has suggested that the different Republican clubs chip in and settle the bill.

At the first hearing before the referee last Saturday George G. Martin of the firm told how he had met Foster at the Saratoga Convention and asked him for the league's printing. He saw him again later and pretty soon Daggett began ordering work to be done. About $3,300 of the claim is for postage stamps furnished Daggett, who used to trip into the firm's office with such requests as "Let me have 5,000 twos and 1,000 fives." These stamps were used in sending out the literature.

The hearing was resumed in Mr. Raegener's office yesterday. Col. Alexander S. Bacon is counsel for Tallmadge & Martin, and Joseph G. Gay and James A. Blanchard appear for ex-Gov. Lounsbury or the league. Daggett was to appear as the star witness of the day, but he was not on hand, and Col. Bacon called up James P. Foster. The audience looked on with a sad Secretary Humphrey came into the room and glared at Foster. The latter did not notice him.

Mr. Bacon began to question the ex-President as to the early history of the Republican League, and the minutes of the meeting Cerro produced by Mr. Gay upon an order from Col. Bacon and handed to Mr. Foster. This was the beginning of a series of objections from Messrs. Gay and Blanchard that brought the hearing to an untimely end for the day. Mr. Foster, when asked if the minutes of the meeting in December, 1887, at which the league was organized, in Chickering Hall, were correct, declared that the book contained only the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee. Only one of these reports was an "original entry." The others had been written up afterward. "Perhaps since the beginning of this case," was the way Mr. Foster put it. Before the hearing the Col. Bacon, finding himself blocked for the time being by Mr. Gay's objections to allowing Mr. Foster to say whether or not at the meeting in February, 1888, a resolution relating to the expenditure of money was passed, said angrily:

"I did not expect to have spurious minutes produced here."

"They are not spurious minutes," said Mr. Gay; "that's a falsehood."

Then Messrs. Gay and Blanchard pointed out that Mr. Bacon's order to produce the minutes called for the minutes of the meetings of the League "or" of the Executive Committee. They had produced the minutes of the Executive Committee. They would be very glad to produce all the minutes at the next hearing, as the stenographic report of these meetings was the best evidence obtainable.

This struck Referee Raegener as being so, and Col. Bacon decided to discontinue the examination of Mr. Foster until to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. Secretary Humphrey was instructed to bring all the minutes of the League's meetings—campaign speeches and all—to the hearing on Saturday. W. W. Dudley is to be summoned as a witness before the hearing is closed.

WHERE CITY MONEY GOES.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR POLICE, ELECTION, AND LEGAL EXPENSES.

The expenses of the Police Department for next year were considered yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and Commissioners Voorhis, MacLean, Martin, and McClave were present and asked for $4,824,265 84. The sum appropriated for the same work this year was $4,484,250 94. After the board got to work on the estimate for next year it was cut down to $4,647,791 84.

The yearly pay of 170 Roundsmen was increased $100 each, and this will give them $1,300 instead of $1,200. Provisions for the salaries of new patrolmen, the advance of salaries of others as provided by law, the construction of a new station house in the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and the purchase of a site for still another, made the increase over last year necessary. The police budget was fixed up as follows:

Salaries	$4,325,786 44
Salaries, clerical force	98,150 00
Employes, general	22,000 00
Repairs	74,465 00
Telegraph and telephone	15,000 00
Alterations and repairs	30,000 00
Contingencies	15,500 00
Construction of station	75,000 00
Purchase of new site	20,000 00
Rents	5,800 00

The following statement shows the strength of the force:

Commissioners, Superintendent, Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants	222
Roundsmen	170
Patrolmen	2,934
Detective Sergeants	40
Board of Health detail	44
Increase allowed by Board of Estimate	50
Total force	3,460

John J. O'Brien's place as Chief of the Bureau of Elections is not worth as much now as it was before the board took up the estimates of the bureau yesterday. The salary that goes with the place was cut down from $5,000 to $4,000. One bureau was allowed $258,857 private clerks.

The Law Department was allowed $198,200, and Mr. Clark will have to get along with $17,300 less than Mr. Beekman received last year. Mr. Clark's estimate was $233,000, but the pruning knife was merciless.

DIVING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The Columbia Sophomores last night amused themselves with the Freshmen when the latter went to Morello's, in Twenty-ninth-street, to eat their class dinner. By craft the Sophomores secured the menu cards and inscribed them with the word "Fresh" in green chalk. Then lying in wait for the arriving Freshmen, they decorated the shirt fronts of those who fell into their hands with the figures "'93." A few canes were broken, but just then two or three policemen came along and the Sophomores departed.

The Freshmen then sat down in peace to their dinner, which was followed by responses to toasts as follows: "The Night we Celebrate," Foster; "Columbia," Herts; "'93, Arts," Kingsley; "'93, Mines," Macy; "Athletics," Thompson; "The Better Development of Class Unity," Stont; "The Freshmen Crew," Johnson, and "Farewell," Flagg. G. L. Scott was toastmaster.

CLAIMS A PARTNER'S INTEREST.

Secretary Tracy appeared yesterday before Judge Trnax in the Superior Court as counsel for the Butterick Publishing Comoany, which was being sued by Samuel S. Hart, who asked to be declared a half owner of the company, and who also demanded an accounting. Mr. Hart claimed that he went into business with Ebenezer Butterick and Mr. Jones W. Wilder, and that he was to have half the profits, and he asserts that in May, 1887, the profits amounted to $830,000. When he demanded his rights he was told by Mr. Butterick that he was not a partner, but only an employe. This was the defense set up by the company. The case will go on to-day.

FAITH-CURE FANATICS PUNISHED.

John Jansen, Hannah Jansen, and Maria Peterson, the Brooklyn faith-cure fanatics who were arrested for endangering the public health by refusing to allow Jansen's sick wife and child to have medicine, and were convicted in Justice Tighe's court, were arraigned for sentence yesterday. Jansen was fined $200, the Peterson woman $100, and the Jansen woman $150. The prisoners took the matter very coolly. None of them had any money, and each will have to serve one day in the penitentiary for each dollar of the fine unpaid.

POSTPONED FOR A WEEK.

THE INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES AGAINST DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

Whether the two accused Dock Commissioners, Messrs. Post and Matthews, were nervous at their first hearing, before Mayor Grant yesterday, it is a little difficult to determine. At any rate, they had provided themselves with a strong legal array. Messrs. Post and Matthews were represented by Wheeler H. Peckham, Elihu Root, and J. L. Cadwalader, while Franklin Bartlett was present to care for the interests of Mr. Matthews. The city's cause was championed by J. H. Strahan, while Corporation Counsel Clark sat by the Mayor's side and kept him within the narrow path of legal rulings. Ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins has also been retained by the city.

Among the spectators were the Commissioners of Accounts, members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Police Commissioners. The very first thing of all to be done was the consideration of the request of Mr. Post and the supplemental one of Mr. Bartlett for time in which the counsel could properly consider the charges which had been made against their clients. At once there was a legal wrangle, Mr. Strahan arguing that sufficient time had been spent in the investigation, and that the official hearing should begin at once. It was decided that the hearing should begin next Thursday, and continue from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. every day thereafter until it should be concluded. The reason why the afternoon was selected was because the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will consider the final estimates in the forenoon—a work which cannot be delayed.

This point disposed of to the satisfaction of all concerned, Mr. Root arose and began stating fault with Mr. Strahan's charges on which the hearing will be based. As he began to do so Dock Commissioner Cram entered the office, took a seat behind Mr. Matthews, and followed the proceedings with something like entranced attention. Mr. Root first found fault with the first specification of the first charge on the ground that it was not sufficiently definite. This reads:

"Specification 1. In that they have failed to secure the collection by the Dockmasters of the city of wharfage which is known as top wharfage."

His said that his clients could not inform themselves as to which piers were referred to in the charge and that without such information they could not answer it. Mr. Bartlett also made an objection on the same ground, and Mr. Strahan replied that he intended all of the piers, but would not be understood that this was to mean anything else specifically than that the Commissioners had failed to do their duty, and were therefore worthy of dismissal. Then Mr. Root objected to specification 9, which is as follows:

"In that they have failed to take such action as was necessary to have the work of dredging the dock and wharf property proceeded with as authorized by law, and that such dredging actually performed as was authorized by law, and none other, should be certified by them for payment to the Department of Finance."

Mr. Root's reasons were the same as those offered for the previous objection and were met with the same statement from Mr. Strahan. Then the same general objection was made by the counsel to specification 3. This reads:

"In that parts of the docks were rented to certain persons or companies at a certain yearly rate, and then, though the rents have greatly increased in value since the rats was fixed, the Commissioners have neglected to take action to secure a just and fair rent."

After more arguments it was agreed that the counsel for the accused Commissioners should submit their written objections, and that Mr. Strahan should give his written answer to the statement that the specifications were not sufficiently definite, to-day. The Commissioners will also submit to the Mayor a formal answer to the charges.

OVER CRUMBLING BONES.

A MONUMENT UNVEILED IN HONOR OF NEWARK'S FOUNDERS.

A monument was unveiled yesterday afternoon at Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J., over the crumbling bones of 1,600 of the early settlers of the city. Apparently the good people of Newark take but little active interest in their ancestors, for, despite the fact that the weather was faultless, less than a hundred people were present, exclusive of those who took part in the ceremonies.

Ever since 1829 Newark has been considering the advisability of doing away with the old burying ground on Broad-street, adjoining the First Presbyterian Church. The Common Council of 1887 finally resolved that the growth of the city demanded it, and appropriated $20,000 for the purchase of a plot and monument in Fairmount Cemetery, and the disinterment and reinterment of the bodies. The work was preceded by a long fight in the courts between the city and the church, which the city finally won. Then a plot was purchased in Fairmount Cemetery close to the main entrance, a vault built, and in it was placed all that could be found of the mortal remains of the original Newarkites, many of whom had been buried over two hundred years ago.

The unveiling was ceremonious in the extreme. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd of the First Baptist Church prayed. Alderman Joseph H. Van Valen, Chairman of the Common Council Committee on Public Grounds, presented the monument to the city. He was followed by Mayor Haynes, who accepted it for the city, and by Gen. William Ward, who accepted the trust in behalf of the cemetery. A lengthy oration by the Rev. David R. Frazer of the First Presbyterian Church was followed by the actual unveiling.

Though said to have cost $5,000, the monument has little merit from an artistic standpoint and it was freely criticised. It is of monumental bronze, in imitation of granite. The base is about sixteen feet high and supports a figure of a pilgrim seven and a half feet high. The panels of the base are completely covered with historic names, inscriptions, and illustrations in relief.

COLUMBIA ATHLETES.

SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF PETTING A FOOTBALL TEAM IN THE FIELD.

Columbia College students attended an enthusiastic meeting yesterday afternoon at the college for a discussion of the football prospects for next year. J. M. Hewlett, '90, Captain of this year's team, called the meeting to order. Manager A. S. Voshurgh announced a debt of $400. Of this $200 is owing on the cost of the team's quarters at Morris Dock, $150 on the cost of the team's football uniforms, and $50 on a loan. The association has been promised $100 by the dramatic club, and this will relieve it of a portion of the indebtedness.

The question of putting a team in the field next year was brought up for discussion. The general feeling seemed to be that the experience of the past Fall would aid greatly any team put in the field next year. A. C. Gildersleeve, secretary, elected Captain, announced that the eleven was a unit in favor of Columbia being represented in next Autumn's football contests. With this a motion was unanimously carried to refer the question to the College Athletic Advisory Committee, with the recommendation that in the opinion of the students it would be desirable to put a team in the field next year.

Officers were elected as follows: President—C. K. Beekman, Law School; Vice President—H. E. Tuttle, '91; Secretary—J. A. Barnard, '92; Treasurer, A. S. Voshurgh, '90; Captain—A. C. Gildersleeve, Law School, (previously chosen by the eleven); Directors from the School of Arts—H. A. Gildersleeve, '90; R. G. Dilworth, '91; C. W. Trippe, '92, and W. P. Whyland, '93; from the School of Mines—J. M. Hewlett, '90; J. S. Langthorn, '91; H. H. Wotherspoon, '92, and R. G. Foster, '93; from the Law School—C. W. Culver, and Graduate Directors—Messrs. Morgan, Hennry, and Lawson.

BROOKLYN CITY DEPARTMENTS.

The annual reports of the Brooklyn Board of Assessors and of Fire Commissioner Ennis were filed with Mayor Chapin yesterday. The former showed that the assessed value of real estate now is $497,153,135, an increase in one year of $22,294,707. On personal property there is a decrease of $1,266,694, making a total valuation on this class of property of $21,330,546. During the past year 4,000 new buildings, valued at $15,819,000, have been erected. The Eighteenth Ward leads in this advance with 666 new buildings to its credit.

Fire Commissioner Ennis deals with the destruction of the city, and he shows that during the year 854 fires wiped out $2,410,246 worth of property. During that time there were only four fires where over $100,000 worth of damage was done. To quench the 854 fires 26,553,690 gallons of water were used, and on this fact the Commissioner builds an argument for better systems of hydrants. He also wants a new headquarters, a new fire boat, and an extension of the electrical-alarm system.

COLUMBIA JUNIORS' BALL.

The Christmas ball given by the Juniors of Columbia College will occur to-night in the college library, and great preparations are making to render it a complete success. All day yesterday decorators were busy in the main library room where the dancing will take place. Long festoons of holly and evergreens have been hung from the centre of the dome to all the points of the compass, and the entire gallery has been decorated to furnish a rich background for the banners and other trophies won on the athletic field by the representatives of the blue and white. To-day the law school session will be omitted to allow unhindered away to the work of decoration and arrangements, and the library will be closed after 10 o'clock. All the tickets have been sold and a good time is expected all around.

TIMOTHY J. COE'S SUICIDE

A PROSPEROUS HOTEL MAN TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

HE SUCCUMBED TO MELANCHOLIA, CAUSED BY THE RECENT DEATH OF A FAVORITE SON.

Timothy J. Coe, the tall and portly boniface and road celebrity did not long survive his son Russell, who died in the Bloomingdale Asylum last Spring, as he killed himself with a pistol yesterday at 45 West Fifty-eighth-street, the residence of his son-in-law, John H. Murphy.

Mr. Coe was hopelessly insane from melancholia when he took his own life, and this condition was brought about by the sad termination of Russell's career, as he was his father's business associate and favorite. When Russell died his father had an attack of brain fever and came near dying himself. As soon as possible he was taken to Saratoga, where he remained till September. He had then become robust, but constantly referred to his son's fate, and his relatives coaxed him to have Dr. Furman of 125 West Seventy-second-street in frequent consultation, on the pretense that he appeared to be ailing, but really because they saw that he was melancholic and that his reason was impaired.

Dr. Furman gained Mr. Coe's confidence, and by and by obtained from him a confession that he felt that he was becoming irrational. After this came a confession of doubt as to his ability to resist a temptation to harm himself, and he was kept under surveillance. He was, however, very susceptible of and irritable under restraint, and the watching had to be very adroitly and delicately managed. Within a couple of weeks a new symptom of brain trouble, insomnia, appeared, and aggravated the patient's condition and the anxiety of his relatives. Mr. Coe, however, had been able to attend to business interests and to look after his fortune, which is roughly estimated at $150,000. He sold the house in which he died to Mr. Murphy and took a floor at 106 West Fifty-eighth street as a temporary home for himself, his wife, and his unmarried daughter Emma until he could find a house to suit him. A few days ago his allocution become more manifest. He coaxed his wife to let him have an old revolver on the pretense that footpads were in the neighborhood, and gave Miss Emma his watch and jewelry, saying he was so feeble that a lad could rob him.

On Wednesday Mrs. Murphy found Mr. Coe dazed in the street, and took him home. Yesterday morning the unfortunate man slipped out of the house undetected, and went directly to the store of Charles Beck, 1,015 Sixth-avenue, and purchased an ivory-handled, Russian model, single-action revolver of thirty-two calibre, saying he was going South, and wanted a defensive weapon. An hour later he called at Mrs. Murphy's. She was not up, but he spoke to her in her room, and said that, as he felt tired, he had a chance of getting some sleep, and would go to his favorite bedroom, to the front of the third floor, and lie down. His daughter sent her maid up with a wrap to put over him, and she left him taking off his collar and cuffs. At 10:45 o'clock, just about an hour later, came the crack of a revolver and a heavy fall. The alarmed household rushed up stairs to find him shot in the right temple and lying on the floor. The revolver was in his right hand. The bullet had traversed his head and had flattened against a wall.

Every physician near by was summoned, but Mr. Coe died in twenty minutes. Coroner Levy came on a message from Dr. T. H. Burchard, and a certificate of suicide while insane was given.

Mr. Coe was born at Meriden, Conn., in 1826. He received a common-school education, and made enough money in the hardware business to become proprietor of the Continental Hotel at 444 Broadway. In 1854 he took the old Spingler House, which stood on the west corner of Fourteenth-street and Union Square, and made it a very popular and profitable concansary. In 1864 he took the Revere House, at Broadway and Houston-street, and the venture was a profitable one. Recently he sub-let the hotel, and on Saturday it passed into the hands of Col. Smith of Poughkeepsie. Mr. Coe leaves four children—the daughters, already married; Charles, who is at Poughkeepsie, and Timothy, who is cashier in the Hoffman House. Mr. Coe was a Freemason and a member of the Blossom and Hoboken Turtle Clubs and of the Bat Men's and Five Points Mission Relief Associations. Before his son's death he was a well-known figure on the road, and owned some good trotters, the best of which was Emma C.

The funeral will be private, and the remains will first go to the receiving vault at Woodlawn Cemetery, and finally to the family plot at Meriden.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Mr. Jay Gould provided Wall-street yesterday with all that was interesting in the day's proceedings. Not only did his Missouri Pacific Company declare its regular quarterly dividend, but a statement was issued showing net earnings for the current year of about $7,000,000, which is over $1,500,000 greater than the total of 1888.

* *

This statement, far more favorable than has been generally anticipated, was foreshadowed two days ago in this column of THE TIMES, and exerted a stimulating effect upon the whole stock market. It was accepted by Wall-street as being practically an official notice from Mr. Gould that he would be hereafter found upon the bull side of the market. The Missouri Pacific stock scored a net advance of two points during the day, and all the other stocks showed strength.

* *

There are many reasons contributing just now to put Mr. Jay Gould into a good humor. Not least of these is the fact that he has been able to make in his Missouri Pacific interests an arrangement with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas system likely to relieve him of many oppressive responsibilities. Acting with common-sense business principles, he sees finally his way clear to an adjustment of Southwestern difficulties which have threatened grave results for every railroad in that territory.

* *

There is a good deal of pleasant feeling in Wall-street based upon the expectation, or rather the hope, that Mr. Gould is really ready to help carry on a bull campaign. Perhaps some of the millions of money which he has locked up may now be released and put into circulation for the relief of an artificially-tight money market.

* *

Bear operators are still largely confining their work to attacks upon the anthracite coal stocks. Reading, Lackawanna, and Delaware and Hudson are all being attacked mercilessly; but somehow quotations seem little inclined to yield. The fact is that the 2 per cent. specialists in coal stocks have already been pretty generally wiped out. The coal companies are not just now being "carried" in Wall-street brokerage offices; their stockholders are very generally stock owners.

* *

While early in the season the American Cotton Oil Company had to pay $12 a ton for cottonseed, the present purchasing price is down to $5 a ton.

HONORING THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

The New-England Society of the City of New-York will celebrate the eighty-fourth anniversary of the society and the two hundred and sixty-ninth of the landing of the Pilgrims by a banquet at Delmonico's on Monday evening. Among the speakers will be Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Mayor Grant, Gen. O. O. Howard, the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown of St. Thomas's Church, George A. Marden of the Lowell *Courier*, President of the Massachusetts Press Association, and Henry L. Wayland of Philadelphia. The toasts will be of an informal nature and the speech of the evening will be made by James C. Carter.

The society has now a membership of about 1,500, and the number present at the annual dinners is usually between 500 and 600. Already there have been seventy-five applications for tickets that cannot be supplied.

BOOKSTAVER AND THE FLACK CASE.

The committee of the Bar Association appointed to investigate the action of Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas in the Flack divorce case have requested the District Attorney to allow them to examine the minutes of the Grand Jury and all the papers in the Flack case. Col. Fellows was at first disposed to grant the request, but upon consideration he decided to send Assistant District Attorney Goff to the committee meeting to-day to request the members not to push their investigation till the trial of the Flack conspirators, which will probably be commenced on the first Tuesday in January.

BANDMASTER INNES'S TROUBLES.

Judge Ehrlich, in the City Court, yesterday opened the default in the case of Mrs. Jennie Beard against Bandmaster Innes of the Brooklyn Thirteenth, by which a suit brought by the lady against the bandmaster for $2,000 damages was dismissed. Mr. Innes opposed the opening of the default with great vigor, and said the bringing of the suit had done him irretrievable damage to his business. It will be remembered that he was arrested at the head of his band during a political parade in Brooklyn.

SET ON FIRE BY ELECTRICITY.

Electricity started a small blaze in the pool room in the basement of 3 Barclay-street early yesterday morning. An electric light wire came up through the floor of the basement. The insulation was defective and the floor about the wire was burned, but the flames were easily extinguished by a boy employed in the building. This boy hastened to a switchboard in the second story and cut off the current.

OPPOSITION TO ALLISON.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE PUSHING GOV. LARRABEE FOR SENATOR.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 19.—Senator Allison has built up about him at his home in Dubuque a junta of Federal officeholders of pretty large dimensions. In addition to the local officers, Postmasters, customs officers, and Internal Revenue Collector, there are also a member of Congress, a United States District Judge, and Clerk of the Federal Court. The chief business of this junta is to exalt each other and to watch for the soft places a little higher up, and to crowd into them when occasion requires.

A short time ago Justice Rothrock of the Iowa Supreme Court was mentioned as a possible candidate to succeed Senator Allison. The Judge was interviewed, and frankly declared that he would not decline the place if tendered him. This frightened Senator Allison's friends at Cedar Rapids, and they at once inaugurated a movement to sidetrack Justice Rothrock's Senatorial aspirations by getting up an indorsement of him for the Circuit bench to succeed Judge Brewer. But while this was being prepared by Judge Rothrock's Cedar Rapids friends Senator Allison was seeking and had obtained the indorsement of the entire Iowa Congressional delegation for District Judge Oliver P. Shiras for the Circuit Judgeship.

When the situation became known there was disappointment and disgust all around. Rothrock imagined he had been duped, and is somewhat inclined to resent his very unusual treatment. His irritation has caused Allison some uneasiness, and it is now announced that the Allisonites have come home, intending to reach the State to-morrow for the purpose of smoothing out matters.

The Farmers' Alliance has plastered Iowa with petitions addressed to the members of the Legislature, urging them to vote for Gov. Larrabee for United States Senator. The petitions say:

"We have observed the course of William Larrabee as Governor of Iowa and of William B. Allison as United States Senator from Iowa for the past few years; we regard with admiration, respect, and gratitude the firm, courageous, prudent, and patriotic administration of Gov. Larrabee, and believe that he is one of the wisest and truest statesmen the State has ever had. Especially in securing a reduction of local taxation and of the railroads of Iowa he has achieved a great work. We are unable to find in the record of Senator Allison any work of substantial benefit to the State. On the contrary, we find that he is a man of timidity, fearing the influence of companies, the railroads have been in the interest of the eastern moneyed classes, rather than that of the people of Iowa; he has failed to use his opportunity as Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee to secure the building of the Hennepin Canal, a public work which would secure water transportation for Iowa, and save the State millions of dollars every year; in short, that in his acts in the Senate he has been in the interest of the eastern moneyed classes, rather than that of the people of Iowa; he has failed to use his opportunity as Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee to secure the building of the Hennepin Canal, a public work which would secure water transportation for Iowa, and save the State millions of dollars every year; in short, that in his acts in the Senate have

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*A. C. Oil Tr. rcts.	30¼	31½	30¼	31	9,130
*A. C. Oil Tr. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	100
*Am. Cattle Tr.	11½	11½	11½	11½	100
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	33⅞	34¼	33¾	34¼	1,940
*Brunswick Co.	33½	33½	33½	33½	1,050
Canada Southern	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	1,200
Canadian Pacific	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	300
Canton Land	82	82	82	82	100
Central Pacific	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	81
Ches. & Ohio	26¾	28¾	26¾	26¾	271
C. & O. 1st pf.	67½	65⅝	65	65	912
C. & O. 2d pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	200
Chicago Gas Tr.	42¾	43⅜	42¾	43¼	6,873
Chi. & N. W.	111	111	111	111	210
C. B. & Q.	106⅛	106⅛	106	106⅛	1,230
C. M. & St. P.	69⅞	70¼	69¾	70	4,133
C. M. & St. P. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	100
C. R. I. & Pac.	97¾	98¼	97¾	98¼	1,857
St. L. & P.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	1,060
St. L. & P. pf.	40¾	42¾	40¾	41⅜	5,675
C., C., C. & St. L.	57½	57½	57½	57½	675
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	200
Cin., W. & B.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	400
Cin., W. & B. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	300
Colorado Coal	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	800
Col., H. V. & Tol.	20	20	20	20	100
Chi. & E. Ill.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	82	82¾	82	82¼	838
Cen. Cable	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	100
Consol. Gas Co.	92⅝	93¾	92⅝	93¾	4,455
Del. & Hudson	145	145¾	145	145¾	410
Del., Lack. & W.	136½	137¼	136⅜	137	36,826
Den., T. & Ft. W.	36	37½	36	37	6,353
Den. & R. G. W.	19	19	19	19	100
Des M. & Ft. D.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	200
*Dial. & St. L. & F. Tr.	41¼	41¼	41	41¼	1,400
E. T., V. & G.	9½	8½	8½	8½	100
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	10
Illinois Central	118	118	118	118	117
*L. St. L. & Tex.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	100
*Lehigh & W. C.	25	25	25	25	500
L. E. & W.	64½	63½	63½	63½	200
L. E. & W. pf.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	850
Long Island	86½	86½	86½	86½	2,111
Manhattan con.	101	101	101	101	110
Mem. & Char.	18	18	18	18	100
Mich. Central	98½	98⅝	98	98	410
*Mex. Nat'l extn.	20	20	20	20	100
Mil., L. & S. W.	99½	99½	99½	99½	10
Minn. & St. L. pf.	12	12	12	12	100
Missouri Pacific	69¾	71⅞	69¾	71½	45,175
Mo., Kan. & T.	11¾	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	9,955
Morris & Essex	150	150	150	150	200
*Nat. Lead Tr.	19	19¼	18⅞	18¼	1,500
N. J. Central	120¼	120½	120¼	120½	100
N. Y. Central	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	1,315
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44½	44½	43¾	44	1,910
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70¼	71	70½	71	430
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	38¼	38⅞	38½	38⅞	400
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27½	8,100
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	66½	66¾	66⅜	66⅜	200
Norfolk & W. pf.	60	60	60	60	100
Northern Pac.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¾	50
North. Pac. pf.	74¾	75¼	74¾	75¼	2,800
Ohio & Miss.	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	600
Ontario Mining	36	36	36	36	100
Ontario & West.	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	2,071
Oregon R. & N.	100½	100½	100½	100½	240
Oregon S. L.	57½	57½	57½	57½	661
Oregon & Trans.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	300
Pacific Mail	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	2,615
Phil. & Read.	39¼	39¾	38¾	39¼	50,700
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	188	189	189	189	10
Quicksilver	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	600
Quicksilver pf.	35	36	36	36	300
Rich. & Alle.	23½	23½	23½	23½	1,408
Rich. & W. P.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	1,408
Rich. & W. P. pf.	80	80	80	80	200
St. L. & S. F.	38	38	37¾	37½	600
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	93¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	193
St. P. & Duluth	32	32	32	32	110
St. P. & D. pf.	84	84⅞	84	84⅞	600
St. P. & Omaha	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38¾	140
St. P. & Omaha pf.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	100
St. P., M. & M.	112¾	113	112¾	113	200
Southern Pac.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¾	450
St. L., Ark. & T.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	100
*So. Refin. Co.	58¾	59¼	58¾	58½	20,570
Tenn. C. & Iron	77	77¾	76½	77	2,200
*Tol., Peor. & W.	15	15	15	15	500
Tol. & Ohio C. pf.	70	70	70	70	25
T., A. A. & N. M.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	300
Texas Pac. L. T.	19½	20	19½	20	500
Texas Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6,325
Union Pacific	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾	9,390
U. S. Express	83½	83½	83½	83½	112
Utica & Black R.	130	130	130	130	14
W., St. L. & P. pf.	81	81¼	81	81¼	800
West Union Tel.	85⅞	86¼	85⅞	86¼	2,658
W. & L. E. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	100
Wisconsin Cent.	32⅞	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	1,550
Total sales					261,584

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alt. & T. H. div.	50	50	50	50	$10,000
Atch. & Pac. 4s	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	13,000
Balt. & Ohio 5s	110	110	110	110	10,000
Bell. & Carroe. 1st	105	105	105	105	1,000
Brooklyn El. 1s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st	105	105	105	105	2,000
Canada So. 1st	110½	110½	110½	110½	3,000
Cons. & O. con. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	18,000
C. & O. Ind. 1st	93	93	93	93	5,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb	103½	103½	103½	103½	8,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	2,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	7,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	77½	77½	77½	77½	1,000
Col. & H. V. 4s	76	76	76	76	2,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st as.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	3,000
Erie 2d con.	103	103	103	103	5,000
Erie 5th g. 4s	103	103	103	103	1,000
E. T. V. & G. 1st. 5s	105¾	105	105¾	105¾	73,000
*Ga. Pac. 2d con. 5s	80	80	80	80	3,000
G. C. & S. F. 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	27,000
Ist. & G. N. gen. 6s					
Ist.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	15,000
Ist. & G. N. 1st. 10s	106	106	106	106	2,000
Ind. Ill. & Iow. 1st	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	5,000
Jefferson 1st. 5s	105	105	105	105	2,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	64¾	64¾	64	65	33,000
*Kan. & T. gen 6s	75	75½	74¾	75½	238,000
*Kan. C. & Spr. 6s	112	112	112	112	3,000
Jacksto Gas 1st	89¼	89¼	88½	88¾	13,000
Jake's 2d cn.	124½	124½	124½	124½	10,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	6,000
L. & N. 1st. 5s, N. O.					
& M.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	23,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
Lac. Val. 1st, P. & A.	107½	107½	107½	107½	3,000
L. N. A. & Chi. cn.	102¾	102	102¾	102¾	19,000
L. N. A. & Chi. 1st	119	119	119	119	4,000
L. South. 1st	101¼	101	101¼	101¼	17,000
Mahon'g Coal 5s	111	111	111	111	5,000
Met. Elev. 2d	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	3,000
Mich. C. 5s, 1931	112	112	112	112	5,000
No Pacific cn.	109¼	109¼	109	109	5,000
No. Pac. 1st 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	6,000
St. & Ohio gen.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	10,000
Mig's L. & T. 6s	115	115	115	115	1,000
Mor. & Essex 2d	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5,000
N. Y. L. & W. 1st	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	3,000
N. Y. O. & W. cn. 5s	98	98	98	98	3,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1,000
Nor. & W. 1st, C. V.	98½	98½	98½	98½	10,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	104⅞	105	104⅞	104⅞	8,000
N. Pac. 1st	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	10,000
North. Pac. 1st	112¾	112	112¾	112¾	36,000
North. Pac. 2d	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	22,000
Northwest 1st.	108	108	108	108	15,000
Northw. 5s, deb.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	5,000
Om. & St. L. 1st	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	1,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	5,000
Oregon R. & N. 1st	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	4,000
Ore. R. & N. con. 5s	103	103	103	103	8,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	103	103	103	103	10,000
P., D. & E. 1st	103	103	103	103	7,000
P., D. & E. 1st, E.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	55	55	55	55	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	5,000
Read. gen. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¾	7,000
Read. 4s, 1st inc.	13½	13½	13½	13½	50,000
Roadleg 3d cv.	45	46	46	46	30,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	14,000
D. & M. certs.	69½	69½	69½	69¾	2,000
Rens. & Sar. 1st.	146	146	146	146	2,000
Rens. & Sar. 2d.	136	136	136	136	7,000
R. & W. P. Tr. 6s	100½	100	100	100½	16,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	79	79	79	79	6,000
Rock Island 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	29,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d cl.	110	110	110	110	1,000
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	32	32	32	32	5,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	103	103	103	103	5,000
St. L. & I. M. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
St. L. & I. M. con.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¾	1,000
St. P. & Duluth 2d	103	103	102½	102½	12,000
St. P. Pac. 1st, 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	15,000
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st	118½	118½	118½	118½	3,000
St. P., W., M. 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1,000
St. P., M. & M. con.					
4s	100½	100½	101	101	7,000
S. P., M. & M. 1st	116½	116½	116½	116½	5,000
San A. & A. P. 6s of 1926	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼	10,000
Shen. Val. 1st, C.	114	114	114	114	13,000
Shen. Valley, tr.	47½	47½	47½	47½	10,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	6,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	14,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	70,000
T., A. A. & C. 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
T., A. A. & N. M. 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	5,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1,000
Tol. P. & W. 1st	78¾	78¾	78	78	21,000
Union Elev. 1st	108	108	108	108	1,000
U. Pac. tr. rcts.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	10,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	117¾	118⅜	117¾	118⅜	3,000
U. P., L. & C. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	6,000
Va. Midland gen.	85¾	85¾	85½	85½	5,000
Wabash 1st	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	15,000
Wabash 2d	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	38,000
Wabash 2d, Deb.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	29,000
West Shore 4s	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾	9,000
West Shore 4s, 2361	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	25,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	59⅝	59⅝	59¼	59½	30,000
Wis. Cent. 1st	99¾	99¾	99	99¾	34,000
Total sales					$1,481,000

*Unlisted. †Including $5,000 at 75, seller 20. ‡Including $15,000 at 110, seller 30. §Seller 20, ex interest.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.12	.12	.12	.12	2,500
Alta	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	200
Andes	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Best & Belcher	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	400
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.40	4.50	4.40	4.50	480
Ol. Central	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	500
El Cristo	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.55	1,400
Freeland	.50	.60	.50	.60	1,900
Hale & Norcross	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	100
Horn Silver	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	500
Little Chief	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Mexican	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	100
Mutual S. & M.	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.80	200
Pappoose Con.	.05	.05	.05	.05	100
Sutro Tunnel	.07	.08	.07	.08	1,700
Sutro Tun. 1st s. f.	.50	.51	.50	.51	200
Sutter Creek	.50	.50	.50	.50	2,500
Utah Con.	.70	.70	.70	.70	300
Total sales					18,400

BONDS

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi. Gaslight 1st.	93	95	93	93	$2,000
D. & R. G. 4s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	1,000
Erie 2d con.	101	101	101	101	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	11,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	1,000
Rock Island 5s	107	107	107	107	2,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	68¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	2,500
St. L. & S. F. Gen. M. 1st	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	1,000
Texas Pacific 2d	38½	38½	38½	38½	5,000
West Shore 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	4,000
Wabash 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	10,000
Wabash 2d	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	3,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	59¼	59¾	59¼	59¾	2,000
Total sales					$59,000

OILS.

Pipe Line certs.	105	105	103	103½	425,000
Clearances					366,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33	100
Am. Dck Oil c. p.	31	31¾	31	31¼	260
Am. Tob. & S. F.	83¾	83¾	83¾	84¼	930
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	30
Chi. St. L. & P.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	100
C., St. L. & P. pf.	42	42	42	42	100
Chi. Gas Trust	42¾	43	42¾	43	147
Con. Gas Co.	92½	92½	92½	92½	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	69⅞	70¼	69¾	70¼	4,240
Del., Lack. & W.	136¼	137⅜	136¼	136¾	13,486
Den., T. & Ft. W.	36¾	38⅜	36¾	36¾	300
Louis. & Nash.	86⅛	86⅝	86⅛	86⅝	590
Mo. Pacific	69¾	71⅞	69¾	71⅝	32,820
Mich. Central	98¼	98⅜	98¼	98⅜	100
Mo., K. & Texas	11¾	12¾	11¾	12¾	240
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44½	44¾	43¾	44	1,180
N. Y. C. & W.	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	360
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27½	230
Nor. Pac. 1st	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	80
Nat. Lead Trust	18¾	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	150
Oregon S. Line	37½	37½	37½	37½	20
Pacific Mail	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¾	47
Phil. & Reading	39	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	26,980
Rich. & W. P.	21⅞	22	21¾	21⅞	690
Sugar Refg. Co.	56⅜	56¾	56¼	56⅝	8,830
Tenn. Coal & Iron	77	77	77	77	100
Tex. Pacific	20	20	20	20	100
Union Pacific	69⅛	69¾	68⅝	69⅝	9,910
W., St. L. & P. pf.	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¼	110
Western Union	85¾	86⅜	85¾	86¼	820
Wagner Pal. Car.	140⅝	140¾	140⅝	140⅝	100
Total sales					81,420

The stock market was more active, and was firm. Missouri Pacific was a feature, and advanced 1¾ finally on reports that the company had earned 6¾ ₱ cent. during the past year. The close was strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Morris and Essex, 3; Missouri Pacific, 1⅝; Consolidated Gas, 1¾; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, Denver, Texas and Fort Wurth, and Mexican Central, each 1⅜; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 1¼; Kansas and Taxes, 1⅛; Chicago Gas, St. Paul and Duluth preferred, and Texas Pacific Land Trust, each 1; Richmond and Alleghany, 7-8, and Manhattan consolidated, Norfolk and Western preferred, and Union Pacific, each ¾. *Declined*—St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, 1½; do. first preferred, 1¼, and Chicago and East Illipois, ¾.

In the trust stocks Cattle advanced 1½, Sugar 1¼, and American Cotton Oil and Lead each ¼. Whisky declined ¼.

Money on call loaned at 3@7 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 81 for 60-day bills and $4 85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80¾ for 60-day bills, $4 84¾ for demand, $4 85@$4 85¼ for cable transfers, and $4 79¼@$4 79¾ for commercial. One-tenth of a per cent. discount was still asked for francs at 5 25¼ for long and 5 20 for short; reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. In State securities $8,000 Tennessee 7s, Little Rock and Fort Smith issue, sold at 14½; $5,000 do. Mississippi, Celestia and Red River issue, sold at 14; $20,000 North Carolina special tax at 9@9¼; $10,000 do. trust receipts at 9¼; $7,000 do. consol 4s at 97; $5,000 South Carolina Brown 6s at 105½; $10,000 do. non-fundable 6s at 5¾; $4,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 74½, and $5,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, at 9¼. In bank stocks 25 shares of Continental sold at 147, 5 of Corn Exchange at 250, 50 of Phenix at 146½, and 35 of Western at 97.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—International and Great Northern firsts, Kansas and Texas 6s, and Texas Pacific second incomes, each 1; Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago consols, ⅞, and Louisville and Nashville general 6s, New-York, Lackawanna and Western firsts, and Toledo and Ohio Central firsts, each ¾; Reading second preference incomes, 1½, and Northwestern debenture 5s, 1.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 104⅞@103½. In mining stocks El Cristo sold at $1 57½.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 ₱ cent. and also an extra dividend of one-half of 1 ₱ cent., both payable Jan. 15. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Dec. 31 and will be reopened at 10 A. M. Jan. 16.

The semi-annual dividend of 2½ ₱ cent. on the preferred stock of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company will be paid Jan. 10. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 23 at 3 P. M. and reopened Jan. 11 at 10 A. M.

The Brooklyn Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 20 and reopened Jan. 3.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. announce that holders of temporary receipts for first mortgage non-preferred bonds of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railroad Company may now exchange the same for engraved reorganization certificates for like bonds. The engraved certificates are for $1,000 each and pass by delivery. Temporary receipts for second mortgage bonds preferred and common stock will be exchanged for reorganization certificates as soon as the latter are delivered by the engravers.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	203½	Manhattan	188
American Ex.	103	Market & Fulton	210
Broadway	300	Mechanics'	210
Butchers' & Drovers'	187	Mech'ics & Tr'd'rs'	220
Central National	103	Mercantile	215
Chase National	250	Merchants' Ex.	137
Chethan	310	Merchants' Ex.	119
Chemical	4200	Metropolitan	10
City	475	Metropolis	325
Citizens'	185	Mont Morris	350
Columbia	205	Nassau	161
Commerce	197	New-York	240
Continental	133	New-York County	450
Corn Exchange	240	N. Y. National Ex.	130
East River	170	Ninth National	150
Eleventh Ward	150	North America	186
Fifth Avenue	1500	North River	140
First National	2000	Oriental	215
First Nat'l of S. I.	110	Pacific	180
Fourteenth Street	165	Park	454
Fourth National	168½	People's	230
Gallatin National	286	Phenix	142
Garfield National	400	Republic	177
German American	123	Seaboard National	443
German Exch.	140	Second National	325
Greenwich	145	Seventh National	130
Hanover	340	Shoe & Leather	165
Hudson River	145	St. Nicholas	128
Importers & Traders'	550	State of New-York	112
Irving	190	U. S. National	215
Leather Manufrers'	240	Western National	96½
Lincoln National	200		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.	104⅝	105	Cur. 6s, 1896	118	....
4½s, '91, c.	104⅞	105	Cur. 6s, 1897	121½	....
4s, 1907, r.	126	126½	Cur. 6s, 1898	124	....
4s, 1907, c.	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1899	126	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	116	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges	$117,305,003	Balances	$4,339,720

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	52⅝	52⅞	St. Paul	69⅞	70¼
Reading	19⅝	19¾	Reading gen.	89	89½
Lehigh Val.	51⅞	52¼	Read. 1st pf.	79¼	79
Nor. Pac. pf.	32¾	32½	Read. 2d pf.	55	....
Nor. Pac. pf.	70¾	70¾	Read. 3d of	46	46½
Lehigh Nav.	52⅝	52⅞			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—The following are the closing prices on the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st pf.	116.50	Calumet & Hecla	248.00
At. & Top. l. g.	73.112.00	Franklin	17.25
Kansas 7s, Little Rock and Fort Smith issue, sold at 14½; $5,000 do. Mississippi, Celestia and Red River issue, sold at 14; $20,000 North Carolina special tax at 9@9¼; $10,000 do. trust receipts at 9¼; $7,000 do. consol 4s at 97; $5,000 South Carolina Brown 6s at 105½; $10,000 do. non-fundable 6s at 5¾; $4,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 74½, and $5,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, at 9¼. In bank stocks 25 shares of Continental sold at 147, 5 of Corn Exchange at 250, 50 of Phenix at 146½, and 35 of Western at 97.				
At. & Top. l. g.	73.112.00	Franklin	17.25
Boston & Albany	212.50	Oscoola	10.50
Boston & Maine	200.00	Pewabic (new)	5.50
Bell Telephone	202.00	Quincy	67.00
Boston Land	6.87½	Water Power	11.50
Centennial	124.00	Tamarack M. Co.	141.00
Elliot & P. M.	20.50	Mass. Central	12.75
Flint & P. M. pf.	82.00	San Diego L. Co.	18.50
Mex. Central	24.75	West End land	24.75
Mex. Central 1st	90.87½	Lam Store S.	36.50
N. Y. & N. Eng.	44.00	Atlantic	13.50
Old Colony	175.00	Boston & Mon.	45.00
Rutland	4.00	Kearsarge	7.00
Rutland pf.	55.00	S. F. Copper Co.	1.25
Wis. Central	33.00	Ann. City L. Co.	57.50
Allouez M. Co. (e)	.85		

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 19—4 P. M.—Consols, 97 5-16 for money and 97 9-16 for the account; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 26¾; do. second, 15¾; Erie, 25¾; Mexican ordinary, 41; St. Paul common, 72¾; Reading, 20⅛; Mexican Central new 4 ₱ cent. bonds, 74⅝. Bar silver is quote. at 43 15-16d. ₱ ounce. Money, 2¾ ₱ cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 3⅝ ₱ cent. Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes at 87f. 87½c. for the account and exchange on London at 25f. 22½c. for checks. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £566,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 39.18 ₱ cent., is now 37.90 ₱ cent.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 1,875,000f. in gold and 1,700,000f. in silver.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—3:45 P. M.—Beef and Pork in poor inquiry. Bacon in fair demand. Lard: the demand has fallen off: Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb., dull at 32s.; Short rib, about 25 lb., dull at 33s. 6d.; Long Clear Middles, about 45 lb., dull at 32s. Cheese (at last Friday's sales) White and Colored dull at 53s. 6d. Tallow in poor demand: prime city dull at 25s.

10 PAGES

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GROPING IN A DENSE FOG

COLLISIONS AND DELAYS ON LAND AND WATER.

PERILS OF THE FERRIES—MANY NARROW ESCAPES FROM SERIOUS ACCIDENTS—THE EFFECT IN THE CITY.

New-Yorkers have suffered with varying degrees of patience the infliction of many kinds of humid, enervating, depressing, and in every way detestable weather this year. Yesterday they were treated to a change—for the worse. Seemingly apprehensive that the residents of Gotham were losing their love of country and that Anglomania would become epidemic, the powers that dispense the weather poured down upon the city and surrounding suburbs as far as Baltimore one way and as Boston in the opposite direction twenty hours of dismal, dank, damp, dark, London-like fog. It came down upon the city and harbor shortly after midnight yesterday morning and bound the country, the harbor, and the cities around about in its clammy and dangerous embraces until about 10 o'clock last night, when it slowly lifted.

If the fog in the streets and on the elevated railroads was bad, there are no adjectives to describe that portion of the atmospheric density which lay in chunks on the two rivers and down the bay. Travel by means of ferries was uncertain and dangerous. In many places the fog grew so dense that the boats were held in the slips. At the same time the heavy railroad floats and tugboats, as well as many other craft, persisted in running all day long.

What might have been a serious collision occurred in the afternoon on the North River, when the ferryboat Princeton of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the ferryboat Moonachie of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad came together in midstream. The Princeton left her Jersey City slip at 1:30 o'clock, heavily loaded. Pilot Decker blew the whistle continuously. Suddenly, through the fog, sounded the whistle of another ferryboat, and a second later, through the curtains of mist, the Moonachie loomed up, heading right across the bows of the Princeton. Both pilots made desperate efforts to back, but the tide was running strong, and the Moonachie, with her headway only slightly checked, crashed down upon the Princeton's port bow, striking her just behind the bawser blocks.

Both boats were heavily loaded, and for a time there was a good deal of excitement. The collision did nothing to the Princeton except "bark" the bow, but the Moonachie did not get off so lightly. The blow drove up about 15 feet of her starboard guard with a crashing sound that was, for a moment, a very ominous one to the passengers. After the two both boats backed away from one another. The Moonachie was laid up, and the Montclair was put on in her place.

A SAMPLE TRIP.

Passengers who started for the city from the Jersey shore late in the forenoon were delayed perhaps as much as any of the unfortunates who had to come thither by water. The boat which left Jersey City for Cortlandt-street at 12:05 o'clock had a peculiarly exasperating experience. Just as it was about to leave the slip on the Jersey side the other boat, which was due from New-York at the time, appeared blundering through the fog, and succeeded in planting itself broadside across the slip, where it remained for ten minutes.

The way was made clear at last, and the boat that had been waiting in the slip was released. It pushed out from the shore, and the bank of dense whiteness closed in back and front. Toots and shrieks came out of the thickness on every side. The ferryboat started and then slowed up, started and slowed up again. Suddenly a big heavy boat would loom up within fifty feet, directly ahead, or the hideous bulk would come from one side or the other, apparently so close that a crash must come. But in most cases there was no real occasion for alarm after the dangers were seen. In this way about twenty minutes passed, and yet all around the wall of white stood impenetrable. Nobody on deck knew in what direction New-York lay. The pilots only judged by comparison or by the direction of the current. At last the New-York shore seemed to jump out of the fog directly on the port hand, and not dead ahead, as ought naturally to be expected.

Here, again, the old difficulty presented itself, and the ferryboat hung broadside on at the end of the pier until the outgoing boat made the nearer slip vacant. Then the passengers landed, thirty-five minutes after their embarkation in Jersey. The usual time of the run is about seven or eight minutes.

On the Communipaw line the delays were just as provoking during the thickest of the fog, which was about noontime, and for two or three hours after. The boats ran on thirty minutes' headway most of the afternoon on all the down-town ferries. This resulted in producing still another element of danger—the crowding of the boats to their utmost limit. One boat, which left Communipaw for Liberty-street about noontime, had eight trainloads of people on board.

DANGER ON THE EAST RIVER.

On the East River the navigation was just as precarious as on the North. Only occasional trips were made during the afternoon by the Roosevelt-Street Ferry to Broadway, Brooklyn. The Fulton Ferry boats ran regularly but slowly, taking about fifteen minutes to cross. The South Brooklyn boats ran on forty-five minutes' headway and stopped altogether at 6 o'clock. The South and Staten Island Ferries were much delayed.

During the densest of the fog a collision took place off Wall-street between a schooner which was being towed up stream by a tug alongside and a barge coming down under the escort of another tug. The tide brought them so close together that merely checking their headway was of no avail. Each changed its course in the attempt to get away from the other, but the schooner struck the barge on the stern, carrying away rudder and steering gear and badly damaging her own head rigging.

The Atlantic-Avenue Ferry boat Atlantic narrowly missed a bad collision on her way over to New-York about 8 o'clock in the morning. The fog and tide contributed to confuse the pilot as to his exact bearings, and suddenly the Government dredging scow, which is at work blowing up Diamond Reef, and which lies directly in the course of the South Ferry boats, appeared directly ahead. The signal to full speed astern was given and the ferryboat's headway was checked in time to avert a serious accident. The scow was only six feet away when the Atlantic stopped.

FOG-BOUND ON BEDLOW'S ISLAND.

The steamer Bay Ridge, which runs to the Statue of Liberty, made a few trips early in the day, and left a number of passengers on Bedlow's Island. In the afternoon Capt. Cook attempted to go out to the island again to bring back the passengers and take home a number of school children. He started out, and ran into a barge without doing any damage, however. Then, after a little more foggy navigation, the steamer brought up against a schooner, only touching her slightly, however. Then Capt. Cook concluded to come back to New-York, as he had lost his bearings. In attempting to do so, however, he arrived at Pier 6, East River, instead of at the Barge Office pier as usual. All the afternoon the visitors were detained on the island. At last, however, the Bay Ridge succeeded in getting down to their rescue during a temporary lifting of the fog bank.

The Governor's Island boat did not make regular trips in the afternoon, and the island was left entirely to itself later on.

A PANIC ON A FERRYBOAT.

As the ferryboat Mineola of the Fulton-street line was nearing her Brooklyn dock about 5:15 o'clock last night she came into collision with the tugboat C. B. King, damaging the latter considerably about the pilot house. The fog was at its thickest when the collision occurred, and no one was to blame on either side. The tugboat was not seen until she was too near to avoid a collision.

The Mineola was crowded with passengers when the accident took place, and a panic among them resulted immediately upon the shock. The police was so great that every body thought the boat was being crushed, and those in the cabins made a wild rush for the decks. Women shrieked and men shouted. Some passengers clambered to the pilot house deck of the ferryboat. Here and hundreds were in every direction. The engines, which were crowded together in the centre of the boat pranced around and added to the confusion.

Everybody could not get out of the cabin, as the crowd was so dense, and accordingly some people made a dive for the cabin windows. One young man named Michael McGrath had succeeded in pushing himself half way out of a window, but was pulled back by a friend who was cooler. It was some time before the excited passengers were calmed down.

The schooner Judge Harrington, Capt. L'Hommedieu, bound from Stony Brook to New-York, was towed in to City Island yesterday morning in a disabled condition. According to her Captain's report the tug Intrepid had had another unfortunate accident after getting through with the steamer Morrisania the previous afternoon. The Captain says that as he was coming along toward New-York, about off Hempstead Bay, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, he was run into by two barges which were being towed by the Intrepid to Norwalk. The fog was then very thick. The schooner's foremast was broken, her forward rigging carried away, and her bulwarks, galley, and rail badly damaged.

Only two ocean steamers came in during the day, the Lampasas and Old Dominion.

The Pennsylvania Annex boat that left Brooklyn about 5:30 o'clock last evening was out in the fog for three hours. She groped her way along with difficulty and extreme caution, and effected a landing after a time at the foot of Jackson-street, New-York, clear out of her course.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

The delays of the ferryboats resulted in a congestion of traffic in West and South streets and their intersecting thoroughfares, the like of which was never seen before. At all the ferryhouses long lines of teams waited for opportunities to cross. At one time during the rush of passengers for suburban trains on the Pennsylvania Road and Central Railroad of New-Jersey, the police found it necessary to stop teams from going aboard the boats and the embargo resulted in a complete blockade of West, Liberty, Cortlandt, Dey, Fulton, and all the other cross-town streets as far north as Chambers, and nearly up to Broadway.

The confusion was awful. Even mail wagons, for which all other vehicles are compelled to give way, were caught in the gorge and held immovable for hours. Hackmen growled, teamsters raved, and car drivers swore. Mud was everywhere, and screaming, frightened women and children added to the excitement. The ferryhouses were packed with people. Christmas shoppers, with bundles in their arms, shouldered and elbowed their ways toward the boats; children were seperated from their parents, and wives from their husbands; parcels were crushed and trampled in the crowds and nearly everybody missed his train. The New-Jersey Central Railroad practically abandoned its train schedule and ran as circumstances admitted.

When the boats from the Jersey shore appeared it was found impossible in several instances to get the teams ashore on account of the jam at the gates, and there was nothing to do but ferry them back again.

From the middle of Brooklyn Bridge the sight was a weird one. For the greater part of the day the river was out of sight. Passengers looked down into gray depths. Occasionally the tops of the masts of some vessel would appear phantom-like out of the body of the fog, while the hull was veiled. The skeleton-like structure of the big bridge seemed to float upon the mist. The tops of the big piers were hidden in the clouds and the cables hung like spiders' webs out of the misty atmosphere without visible supports.

LAND TRAVEL DELAYED.

In the streets of the cities it was not so bad, but no one was heard to desire it any worse. Travel on the elevated railroads was delayed at the busiest hours much more than usual, for the engineers were compelled to feel their way along. So far as reported, there were no accidents on the New-York roads, and there was but one in Brooklyn, which, fortunately, resulted without injury to passengers. About 6:45 o'clock an up-bound train on the Brooklyn Union Road ran into the rear of a train standing at the Vanderbilt-avenue station, breaking the coupling and causing considerable momentary excitement and alarm among the passengers, but doing no great damage.

At 10 o'clock last night a light southerly breeze began to blow and the fog began to lift, and in an hour thereafter all traces of the ghostly visitor had vanished, the stars shone out of a clear blue sky, and the temperature had declined several degrees.

COLLISION ON THE BRIDGE.

ONE TRAIN RUNS INTO ANOTHER AND A BRAKEMAN IS BADLY HURT.

Four trains took part in an exciting episode on the Brooklyn Bridge about 5:45 o'clock last evening, but by good fortune only one man was injured and comparatively little damage was done. The excitement, however, was intense, and several women fainted. On the four trains there were more than 2,500 persons packed in like sardines, and they were all pretty well shaken up and many of them were badly frightened. It was only through good management that they were finally led to the platform and thence to the street.

The trouble began when the coupling of the first car of a train which reached the Brooklyn station at 5:30 broke in being attached to the switching engine. This caused a delay, and danger signals were at once put out. Trains were running on a minute and half headway, but the brakeman of the next train saw these signals and brought his car easily up to the rear platform of the disabled train. The passengers passed through from car to car, and reached the street. This was repeated when a third train came down the grade, and the passengers passed through the cars of the second train.

It was the fourth train that caused all the mischief. It had left the station on this side an instant before the telephone announced the blockade on the Brooklyn side, and it went along quietly until it reached the Brooklyn tower. Then Brakeman Nicholas Powers saw through the dense fog the lights on the rear car of his "leader" only a few feet away. He rang all brakes down in a hurry and manfully stood by his own. Nobody was on the platform with him, and nearly all the passengers had gone out of the stationary car ahead. The tracks were very slippery, and the distance short, and the next instant the front car of Train No. 4 dashed into the rear of Train No. 3. The two platforms were almost demolished, and Powers went down with the debris to the tracks. He was not crushed, however. Several passengers pushed open the doors and pulled him up out of the way of the swiftly-moving cable. By this time the forward trains began to move, and, with the aid of ropes, the disabled train was pulled into the station.

Then it was discovered that two ladies had fainted, but they soon recovered and left for their homes. Several passengers said that they saw people jump over the railing to the roadways when the accident occurred, but no such persons could be found. The trains were delayed about half an hour.

Powers was taken at once to his home at 362 Atlantic-avenue, where it was found that his injuries were quite serious. His back was badly strained, his left ankle broken, and his body bruised and broken in many places by the iron cable. He said that the fog was so dense when he emerged from the "tunnel" of the bridge that he could not see the lights of the train in front of him until he was close to them. He was so far from the station that he could not see the lights on the train dispatcher's office at all.

At the office of the bridge all information was refused.

SILCOTT INDICTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Grand Jury today returned an indictment against Silcott. It is a voluminous document of 112 counts in four sets, one charging forgery, another uttering, another that the uttering was to the prejudice of the alleged makers, and still another that it was to the prejudice of the National Metropolitan Bank, where the notes were discounted Sept. 17. Each note is for $416 and the date of maturity Dec. 4.

The names signed to the notes and the dates are as follows: William H. Wade, Charles F. Crisp, and William J. Stone, each Aug. 29; William H. Geat and Melvin M. Boothman, each Aug. 30; Charles H. Manenr and John A. Anderson, each Sept. 2; Littleton W. Moore, Charles P. Wickham, Joseph E. Washington, Henry H. Carleton, Thomas H. Parwer, Chapman L. Anderson, and Robert H. Davidson, each Sept. 3; Alexander B. Montgomery, E. H. Conger, and W. H. Crain, each Sept. 4; Asher G. Carnth, Sept. 5; Walter L. Hayes and Hilary A. Herbert, each Sept. 6; Frank Lawler, Sept. 7; Rice A. Pierce, Sept. 8; Robert Bullock and John H. Geer, each Sept. 9; John A. Buchanan and Albert G. Thompson, each Sept. 10; Isaac H. Goodwright, Sept. 12.

VERDICT OF A CORONER'S JURY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 20.—The jury which was impaneled Wednesday by Coroner Quinn to investigate the Lake Johanna horror, brought in a verdict last night which caused a sensation. Every detail of the shocking mutilation of the body found buried on the shores of Lake Johanna in a whisky barrel labeled "a traitor" was searched out. The verdict charges the city Health Commissioner, H. F. Hoyt, and his son, Mark Hoyt, Dr. J. H. Murphy, the most prominent physician in St. Paul; Bert Austin, son of ex-Gov. Austin; and George Lynch, an electrician, with flagrant violation of the State law and the laws of human decency. Everybody connected with the outrage is strongly censured. The case will be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury.

SENATOR VEDDER'S STOLEN JEWELRY.

ELLICOTTVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Entrance to the bank safe which bank burglars attempted to blow open Wednesday morning was gained yesterday and the money found intact, with the exception of some notes which were badly burned by the powder. The value of Senator Vedder's jewelry and diamonds, which were stolen, is $2,000.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA

PORTUGAL SEEKING FOR ARBITRATION.

PROTESTING AGAINST ENGLAND'S DICTATION—A SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY CHARTERED IN LONDON.

LISBON, Dec. 20.—The Marquis of Salisbury's note in response to the recent communication of Portugal has been presented to Senhor Gomes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It calls upon the Portuguese Government to repudiate the action of its agents on the Zambesi River, and demands a restoration of the status quo as it existed before the recent expedition of Major Serpa Pinto.

The Portuguese Government is agitating for the holding of an international congress for the settlement of the questions which have arisen between Portugal and Great Britain concerning their respective possessions in Africa, as it prefers to accept European opinion to English dictation.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The charter of the South African Company is gazetted to-day. The charter describes the regions of the company's operations as immediately north of Bechuanaland and west of the Portuguese possessions, and north and west of the dominions possessed by the Transvaal Company. This includes, therefore, the vast tract of Central Africa north of the Zambesi River and west of the coast line in Mozambique, to which it is now the policy of England to limit the Portuguese. The company is bound by the conditions of the charter to oppose and discourage the slave trade and the trade in ardent spirits.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Reinforcements for Capt. Francois, Commissioner to the German stations in Southwest Africa, sailed from Hamburg today.

ROME, Dec. 20.—The *Riforma* denies that Italy has any intention to seize the port of Agig, on the Red Sea. Italy, it says, is acting in concert with England on all African questions, and could not seek monopolies in trade with the soudan.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 20.—Lieut. von Medeo, the German Commander at Mpwapwa, is dead.

Emin Pasha is dangerously ill with bilious fever.

STANLEY VERY INDIGNANT.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Sir Francis de Winton has made public a long letter written to him by Stanley, dated Osalala Aug. 31. In it Stanley objects very strongly to the tone of a letter of newspaper cuttings he had received, which commented "with an utter lack of common sense and a total disregard of accuracy" upon his expedition.

He dwells upon Emin's indecision, which nost him a journey, otherwise unnecessary, of 1,300 miles for Bartlelot. He justifies the payment of a salary of £30 per month to Tippoo Tib as a means for averting a decisive war, and declares that, if both parties are honest in the maintenance of their agreements, peace may continue for an indefinite period.

He rebukes those persons in England who had lost faith in his steadfastness of purpose to such a degree as to give credit to rumors that he was marching in the direction of Khartoum.

He dwells at much length upon the case of Bartlelot, and removes the impression produced by previous letters reflecting upon the Major's conduct. He says that Bartlelot only needed, to extricate himself from his dilemma, qualities that will not be gained save by long experience in Africa, and eulogizes his courage and high qualities. He knew the Major was a man of little forbearance, and had intended to keep him with himself, but necessity compelled the change that caused him to leave him behind.

Bartlelot was ignorant of the language of the people, and his interpreter may have been false and caused the coolness between the men and the Major, which was never overcome, and led to his death.

Stanley recites in detail the instructions given to Bartlelot, and finally denies, with much emphasis, the alleged Congo atrocities of the Manyema, the cannibals, and the story of photographing women during execution. During the whole expedition he executed only four men.

TWO STEAMSHIP COLLISIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A collision occurred today, south of the Isle of Wight, between the British steamers Cleddy, from Odessa, Dec. 3, for Antwerp, and Isle of Cyprus, which was bound from Stockton for a European port. The Cleddy was so badly damaged that she sank. Several of her crew reached land in safety, but thirteen others are missing.

The Cleddy was an iron brig-rigged screw steamer of 1,398 tons, and was owned in Cardiff. The Isle of Cyprus is of 722 tons register.

The steamer Prinz Wilhelm I. was run down by an unknown iron sailing vessel at a point five leagues distant from Havre. The steamer floated for four hours and then went to the bottom. The crew took to the boats and twenty-eight of them landed at Boulogne. A boat containing thirteen men is missing.

A MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—A shell exploded to-day in the artillery magazine at Baku, causing a general explosion of all the munitions stored there and the destruction of the building. The noise of the exploding shells and rockets sounded like a bombardment. One hundred thousand cartridges were destroyed. Four persons were killed and four injured.

PORTUGAL'S KING WARNED.

LISBON, Dec. 20.—The republicans here have decided to issue a manifesto to the effect that the time is a favorable one for abolishing the monarchy.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—William O'Brien was released from the Galway jail to-day, where he had been serving a sentence of two months' imprisonment for holding a Nationalist meeting which had been proclaimed. Immediately upon his release he addressed a large meeting of his sympathizers and received an enthusiastic reception.

ROME, Dec. 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies the abolition of differential duties against France was approved by a vote of 170 to 55. Premier Crispi said that Italy, in taking this action, desired to show that she did not wish a tariff war with France.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Government has prohibited the performance of François Coppée's new play "Le Pater," which was accepted by the Comédie Française. The reason is that it deals with the Commune.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 20.—Beach, the oarsman, has accepted the challenge recently issued by Hanlan for a rowing match, and is willing that the race should be rowed over the Parramatta course.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Advices from Shanghai state that the railway projects in China have been suspended, owing to political intrigues and popular opposition to the construction of the lines.

News is received that many hundreds of arrests have been made in Corea in consequence of the discovery of a plot, by the chief eunuch, to assassinate the King.

PESTH, Dec. 20.—The German Theatre in this city was destroyed by fire to-day. The adjoining buildings were also damaged.

ATHENS, Dec. 20.—Advices from Crete report terrible barbarities on the part of the Turks at Retinymo.

A RARE LITERARY GIFT.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 20.—Junius S. Morgan, the London banker, has made the Connecticut Historical Society the recipient of a literary work of great importance entitled "Fac Similes of the Manuscripts Relating to America, from 1763 to 1783, in the Archives of England, France, Holland, and Spain." The series consists of 100 volumes, costing $2,500. It will take ten years to complete this series.

There are to be but 500 copies of the work printed, the negatives being destroyed as soon as each volume is printed. The only other copy in Connecticut will be in the Yale University Library.

This publication is to be a catalogue of the documents relating to the Revolutionary War now remaining in foreign archives, with exact photographic fac-similes. Many of these manuscripts are in a decaying condition, and are already almost illegible. The Cesnola catalogue of Cypriote antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum has recently been given to the society by Mr. Morgan, who, it is said, has other gifts in mind.

JUDGE BREWER DECIDES A CASE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 20.—By sustaining a demurrer, Judge Brewer of the United States Court to-day decided a point involving the main issues in the famous Beales land grant case, which involves 60,000,000 acres of land in Colorado, New-Mexico, and Texas. The title of the case pending is: Inter-State Land Company against The Maxwell Land Grant Company; also, Maxwell Land Grant Company against Vincente Pacheco and others. The decision is favorable to Maxwell in that it holds that the grant to the Inter-State Land Company cannot hold, for the reason that concessions made by Mexico were never completed.

FRIGHTENED PASSENGERS.

RESULTS OF AN ACCIDENT ON A BOSTON ELECTRIC ROAD.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—Street-car travel over West Boston bridge was wholly suspended between 6:30 and 7 o'clock this morning, owing to a provoking accident to the Trolly wire apparatus at the draw on the Cambridgeport side of the bridge.

In erecting the electric wires on West Boston bridge the West End Company, in order to avoid the draws, was compelled to put up a sort of trestle or frame work over each draw to support the wires. At 6:10 o'clock this morning an electric car with its tow left Harvard-square, Cambridge, bound for Bowdoin-square. As the two cars, both of which were filled with passengers, were gliding under the trestle over the draw on the west end of the bridge the trestle fell upon the roof of the forward car with a crash.

The passengers in both cars were greatly frightened, and made a hasty rush for the outsides, with all sorts of fears in their minds of death or shock from electric currents. One passenger received a cut on the face from a flying splinter from the trestle. The car upon which the trestle fell was badly scratched and scarred on the roof, but its electrical apparatus was not injured.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN ROBBED.

FIVE MASKED MEN HOLD IT UP AND KILL THE BRAKEMAN.

SAN ANGELOS, Texas, Dec. 20.—The westbound express on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé was held up and robbed by five masked men at 11 o'clock last night at Bangs, a small station a few miles west of here. The express car was cut off at the station and hauled out about a mile, when the robbers compelled the messenger to open the door and unlock the safe, after which he was beaten on the head with the butt of a revolver.

The robbers were armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers. They were masked, and while four went through the car, the fifth stood guard. The train brakeman, J. E. Penn, who had a revolver, opened fire on the robbers, who immediately returned it, shooting him through the abdomen and inflicting a wound from which he died in a few moments.

The robbers then made their escape and the train proceeded to its destination. Only $37 was secured from the safe and the passengers were not molested. The robbers are supposed to be the same who plundered the express office at Brownwood a few nights ago.

Officers are now in pursuit with blood hounds, and it is believed that they will succeed in running them down without delay.

NOT WANTED IN CUBA.

UNSATISFACTORY AND UNSATISFIED IMMIGRANTS FROM THIS COUNTRY.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—In a recent number of the *Diario* of Cienfuegos dissatisfaction is expressed with the recent importation from New-York of 200 immigrants.

The immigrants themselves are not satisfied, either with the work or the food provided for them. They are said to be all American citizens, although of German origin, having emigrated to the United States from Germany more than seven years ago, and the fact is adduced in support of the statement that either it is very hard for workingmen to do well in the United States or that these individual cases do not belong to the really industrious class. The result is that immigration of this description is not considered beneficial to Cuba, and that it is best to abandon all efforts in this direction entirely for the future.

The tobacco crop of the famous district Vuelta Abajo is satisfactory in the highest degree, and the early cuttings give promise of great excellence, of lightness, clean quality, and fineness.

IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

CLAIMING TO BE RECEIVING AN IMMENSE IMMIGRATION.

News from Buenos Ayres states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic has issued a memorandum, in which he claims a larger immigration for this year to the republic than that of the United States. In the first three months of the current year the data give him positive assurance that the number of immigrants to the Southern republic exceeded that of the North by 5,000 per month.

In the first seven months of the year there had arrived in the Argentine Republic 157,681 immigrants, against 82,836 in the same period of 1888, and in the whole year the number is expected to reach 250,000 to 280,000 persons. The data of the Government of the Argentine Republic must be inexact, as the total immigration into the ports of the United States for the first nine months of this year exceeded 339,000 persons.

TOO WARM FOR DECEMBER.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 20.—The Signal Service records here show this to be the warmest December known in Western Pennsylvania and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has averaged 11° higher than in previous years. Reports by telegraph tonight from central points in this State and along the Ohio tell of a remarkable condition of affairs. There is an unusual prevalence of lung diseases in all sections, the sickness being most serious in towns bordering upon the Allegheny Mountains.

In the country districts the farmers are literally mud-bound and unable to reach the markets, while the merchants in the country towns report a falling off in their usual trade at this season of from 25 to 30 per cent. At Canton, Ohio, two business failures are ascribed directly to this cause. Lawns are as green and freshlooking as in early Spring, and farmers in many sections report that their wheat has grown to a large growth, nearly all be killed by the first freezing snap.

In Fayette County butterflies have been seen fluttering about, and for some days overcoats and heavy wraps have been a burden. In Armstrong and Westmoreland Counties, this State, the roads are so deep with mud that some stage routes have been abandoned, and the mails are carried from place to place on horseback.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The second section of the north-bound freight train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, due at Mobile, Ala., at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, ran into an open switch at Orange Grove, thirty-three miles south of Mobile, and was wrecked. The locomotive turned over, burying Engineer Pierce and killing him instantly, and fatally injuring the fireman. Six cars were wrecked.

Among the public bequests in the will of the late Mrs. Almira Tatt Metcalf of Providence, R. I., are legacies of $1,000 each to the Women's Baptist Missionary Union, in Boston; the American Baptist Missionary Union, the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, and the American Baptist Education society in New-York City.

Six indictments for gaming, returned by the Louisville, Ky., Grand Jury were before the Circuit Court yesterday. Three of the parties indicted pleaded guilty and were fined $200 each. The others will be tried. The games are poker and euchre.

Mrs. Marian Sim-George, wife of Dr. Sim-George, died at her home at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday morning, the result of an overdose of morphine. She suffered from epileptic fits, and had been in the habit of using the drug as a relief.

The steamers Nail City and Kate Waters collided yesterday a short distance below Portsmouth, Ohio, and the latter was damaged to such an extent that she sank. The loss is about $8,000. No lives were lost.

Contractor Clark, the partner of Cameron in the Kinderhook Railroad steal of $10,000, was arrested yesterday at Lockport, N. Y., by an officer from Hudson. Clark was making his way to Canada when arrested.

Joseph Walton & Co., one of the largest river coal operators in the Pittsburg section, has granted the half cent advance demanded by the miners, and work will be resumed at all the firm's mines on Monday.

The fish and game protectors, officers of the State, report that for the twelve months ending Oct. 1, 1889, they have destroyed fishing tackle and nets valued at $10,390.

Bruno Ebeling has been arrested on suspicion of being the man who hacked Max Mantwill to death in a basement on Pleasant street, Chicago, Thursday night.

A game of chess was played at Havana yesterday between the celebrated players Gunsberg and Vazquez. It was won by Vazquez after an interesting contest.

Daniel F. Minahan of Springfield, Ohio, was yesterday awarded the contract for building the sewers in Tonawanda, N. Y., at a cost of $107,000.

Paulsen, the Norwegian skater, has challenged Joe Donoghue of Newburg to skate, the stakes to be from $5,000 to $10,000.

The yachts Rambler, Attilla, Hattie, and Whim, bound south, arrived at Charleston, S. C., yesterday.

Everything in athletic and gymnasium goods at Spalding Bros.', 241 Broadway.—Adv.

ENVELOPED IN FLAMES

EXCITING SCENES IN A DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOL.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES IN PERIL, BUT PROMPT ACTION SAVES ALL BUT THREE FROM DEATH.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.—A singular and shocking accident occurred late yesterday afternoon in one of the large public schools in the northwestern part of the city, which has resulted thus far in the loss of three lives and in the injury more or less serious of a score of children. The scholars in one of the higher grade rooms had been practicing after school hours for the past two weeks on a Christmas cantata which was to have been given to-day, and to which the whole school looked forward with great eagerness.

After school was dismissed yesterday a final dress rehearsal was held under the supervision of the teacher, Miss Hettie G. Saunders, who had been drilling the children. She was assisted by two other teachers, Misses Dora Wadsworth and Lucy Priest. Shortly after 4 o'clock nearly one hundred children, clothed in fleecy garments trimmed with cotton batting to imitate snow, and headed by Edward Wheeler as Santa Claus, with flowing beard and a great-coat of cotton, gathered around the piano to sing the opening carol.

As they were about to commence the last song the room became so dark that Miss Saunders sent one of the children for a tallow candle. This was procured and placed upon the piano, and the children all crowded as closely about the instrument as possible in order to see the score. They were so intent upon their music that no one noticed little Edna Holland, one of their number, crowding up toward the lighted candle until the trimming of her dress caught fire. In a second the child was enveloped in flames. Before any one could touch her, with wonderful presence of mind, she dashed through the crowd and, making straight for the sink at the end of the room, jumped into it and turned on the water, extinguishing the flames after she had been severely burned about the head and shoulders.

As she hurriedly pushed her way through the packed crowd of children her burning garments necessarily communicated the fire to the equally inflammable clothing of all with whom she came in contact, and in an instant the children standing most closely in front around the piano, and all of whom were dressed to represent snow fairies, were ablaze.

Seeing the danger young Wheeler, the seventeen-year-old son of Capt. James C. Wheeler, Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, with great presence of mind threw off his false beard and coat, rushed to the other side of the room, tore down the flags with which the wall was draped, and catching several children one after another smothered the flames by throwing the flags around them. In this he was nobly assisted by Alexander McMillan, another lad of about the same age, who speedily followed his example. Both were badly burned about the hands and face.

In the meantime a scene of the wildest confusion prevailed. A general stampede was made for the stairs, and several children were severely injured by being trampled upon. As soon as the first of the children reached the street they screamed "Fire!" and an alarm was at once turned in.

Following closely behind those who escaped catching fire, three children, with their dresses ablaze, dashed into the street. Fortunately two men were passing by who stripped off their coats and, enveloping the terrified children in their ample folds, succeeded in quickly smothering the flames. A police patrol wagon and the nearest fire engine were quickly on the ground, and their men went at once to work relieving such of the children as still stood in need of their help.

But by this time the worst had already occurred. The three lady teachers meanwhile, with another who was called from her room by the shrieks of the half-crazed children, were hard at work, at imminent personal risk, in tearing off the clothing from the burning pupils and rendered invaluable service. All of them were severely burned about the face and hands.

Jennie Lankshear, a girl of sixteen, who was standing near the piano at the time of the accident, clothed in a dress covered with cotton batting, did not even have time to move, and was literally bound to the piano stool while scarcely a shred of clothing left upon her body, which was terribly burned from head to foot. She was so dazed that she could not tell her name or where she lived. She lingered in terrible agony until midnight, when death ended her suffering.

Bertha, the fifteen-year-old daughter of the Rev. E. B. Moody, a Baptist clergyman, was so terribly burned from her waist upward that she died this morning. Edith Wheeler, seventeen years old, and daughter of Roscoe B. Wheeler, Detroit lawyer, was the one who ran into the street in a blaze. She died from her injuries this afternoon.

The following are all severely burned, some of whom are not expected to live: Edna Fonda, aged 13; Nellie Tantoher, aged 14; Lucy Renshaw, aged 13; Beseie Bamford, aged 14; Nellie Westgate, aged 13, and George Hurlbut, a boy of 13, badly burned about the hands and head. Nine others suffered less distressing injuries.

The scene around the schoolhouse at the time of the panic baffles description. A throng of children came tumbling down the stairs pell-mell, while a number put their heads out of the windows and screamed for help. An excited crowd quickly gathered, adding to the terror and confusion by their shouts and cries, until they were finally dispersed by the police.

FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISION

A BAD WRECK AND ONE OF THE CONDUCTORS BURNED TO DEATH.

ANNISTON, Ala., Dec. 20.—Two freight trains on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad collided this morning at 3 o'clock. The scene of the accident was six miles north of Jacksonville. The train was running in two sections and the front section broke, leaving the caboose and three cars almost stationary.

After going some distance the engineer of the front section saw that the train was broken, and commenced so as to couple up. Just as he was near the detached cars the second section rushed around the curve, and before its speed could be reduced struck the caboose of the front section.

The conductor of the front section, who was in the caboose, was killed, and as the broken timbers soon caught fire he was burned almost to ashes. His name was Will Quinn, and he had been a conductor but a short while.

The engineer and fireman of the rear section jumped, and were not seriously hurt. The damage to the company's rolling stock will foot up into the thousands. One engine, nine box cars, and a caboose were completely demolished.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 20.—A charter just granted by the Virginia Legislature incorporating the American Tobacco Company is attracting wide attention among the planters and dealers in this State and North Carolina. The tobacco growers fear that it means an organized effort on the part of the great manufacturers of the country to control the price of leaf tobacco. The charter passed the two branches of the Virginia Legislature Wednesday without attracting any special attention, and Gov. Lee signed it along with a big batch of others. An attempt will be made to pass a repealing bill. The incorporators of the company are Lewis Ginter, John Pope, Thomas F. Jeffries, Milton Cayce, and James M. Boyd, all prominent and leading tobacconists of Richmond.

SHOT DEAD BY MISTAKE.

MADISON, Ga., Dec. 20.—Mr. Mark Head was accidentally shot yesterday by Sheriff J. A. Hilsman and died from the effects of the wound. The Sheriff had been informed that an attempt would be made to release some prisoners. He secured a gun and in company with a friend the two set watch. Mr. Hilsman saw the hent form of a man creeping along in the darkness apparently holding a gun in his hand. The Sheriff hailed him thrice and receiving no response put a load of No. 4 shot into his leg.

He then discovered he had shot Mark Head, an innocent man who, being intoxicated, had straggled down near the jail with a large stick in his hand which the Sheriff mistook for a gun.

CANADA'S CHAMPION SKATER.

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—The Canadian Amateur Skating Association met to-day and decided to send Louis Rubenstein, the champion figure skater of Canada, to represent them at the figure skating competition at St. Petersburg. A subscription is to be taken up to pay his expenses.

Montreal skaters are confident that Rubenstein will bring back the jubilee gold medal. He will probably take part in the competitions at Amsterdam and Vienna before he returns.

The skating association also discussed Dowd's application to be reinstated as an amateur, but this was unanimously refused.

TWO MEN SMOTHERED.

SAD ACCIDENT ON THE PACIFIC COAST—A HEROIC ENGINEER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 20.—A shocking accident occurred this afternoon on board the ship Durham by which two leading business men of San Francisco lost their lives.

After the burning at Port Costa of most of the wheat with which the Durham was laden, the vessel was towed down to this city. As heavy rains have prevailed the tarpaulins were stretched over the hatchways. Thus the hold became filled with noxious gas. To-day the underwriters decided to make an inspection in order to determine the extent of the damage to the cargo. The gentlemen chosen to make the investigation were Capt. Freeman, inspector for the Lloyds; Frederick B. Cammon of Falkner, Bell & Co., and A. J. Gove, grain inspector for the Produce Exchange.

These men descended into the hold by means of ladders, but in a few moments Mr. Gove staggered and fell on deck, feebly calling for help. The officers and crew rushed to the spot, and at once noticed the strong fumes ascending through the open hatch. Engineer Eugene M. Steele of the Nevada Rock Warehouse Company fastened a rope around his waist and was lowered into the gas-laden hold. Although almost suffocated by the deadly fumes, he succeeded in fastening a rope to Capt. Freeman's body, by which the dying man was quickly hoisted to the deck. Steele then again descended into the hold, and succeeded in attaching another rope to Cammon's body, and it was soon laid beside that of Capt. Freeman.

All efforts to restore life to Capt. Freeman and Mr. Cammon proved unavailing.

A SECRET CONFERENCE

ment, shipbuilders will have plenty of time to prepare designs before the bids are called for.

The armored cruiser of 7,500 tons displacement is not to exceed $3,500,000 in cost, and is to have a speed of at least 17 knots an hour. Her main battery is to consist of 4 11-inch guns and 6 4-inch rapid-fire guns. The secondary battery is to consist of 4 15-pounder, 4 6-pounder, 4 3-pounder, and 4 1-pounder Hotchkiss guns, and 4 37-calibre and 4 45-calibre Maxim guns.

The side armor is to be 11 inches in thickness; protection to the great guns, 10½ inches; diagonal bulkheads, 10 inches; conning tower, 10 inches; protection deck over boilers, machinery, and magazines, 3 inches; protection deck at ends, 2 inches, and protection of rapid-fire guns, 4 inches. The torpedo outfit will consist of twenty-one Howell auto-mobile torpedoes, six torpedo-launching tubes, one second-class torpedo boat, torpedo defence net, and torpedo booms. There will be three complete plants for generating electricity for the incandescent lights and search lights. The complement is to consist of 25 officers and 416 men.

The circular fixes the weights of armament and ammunition and of the equipment outfit, and leaves all other weights and dimensions, as well as the location of the batteries, entirely to the designers. The battery will be unusually effective, although hardly as heavy as would have been put on board a ship of this displacement a few years ago, before other nations began to have trouble with their extremely heavy guns.

The 3,500-ton cruiser is not to cost more than $1,500,000, and is to have a maximum speed of at least twenty knots an hour, with a premium of $50,000 for every quarter of a knot in excess, and a penalty of like amount for every quarter of a knot less than that speed. The main battery is to consist of two 8-inch guns and ten 4-inch rapid-fire guns. The 8-inch guns are to be mounted in barbettes four inches thick, and will be protected by circular shields four inches thick, attached to the gun platforms and revolving with them. The four-inch guns are to be mounted under the protection of the superstructure deck, having semi-circular shields so fitted as to keep the ports nearly shut. To the ship's sides above and below these guns four-inch steel plates will afford further protection. The secondary battery will consist of 8 six-pounder, 6 three-pounder, and 2 one-pounder Hotchkiss guns; 1 one-pounder boat mount, and 4 thirty-seven calibre and 4 forty-five calibre Maxim guns.

The protection deck will be four and three-quarter inches thick on the slope over the machinery and two inches thick on the flat in the centre. In the slopes at the ends it will be three inches thick and two inches thick on the flats. Three electric light generating plants will be installed.

This cruiser will have more protection for her machinery and batteries than any other unarmored ship in the navy, and with her great speed, will be undoubtedly the most powerful unarmored fighting vessel of her size thus far designed, if not the most effective of any size. As a cruiser, however, her weak point is her coal endurance. She is to have a capacity of only 400 tons of coal, or not nominally displacement. Her total capacity will probably be twice that much, but her consumption of coal at high speeds will be enormous, so that she will not be able to cruise long away from her base of supplies.

It is expected that at least two firms, the Messrs. Crampand the Union Iron Works, will submit their own designs for one or both of these vessels.

* *

Dr. Gatling, inventor of the Gatling gun, has turned his attention to torpedoes and has submitted to the Navy Department a design for a new sea-going torpedo boat, which, he believes, will develop phenomenally high speed. Its dimensions are 150 feet long, 15 feet beam, and 8 feet draught, with a displacement of 125 tons, or 26 tons more than torpedo boat No. 1, being built by the Herreshoff Company. It compares very well with the five boats recently built by Schichau for the Italian Navy, except that it is 25 feet longer, with less displacement, and consequently has finer lines.

Dr. Gatling proposes to put engines of 2,000 horse power in his boat, and as the Italian boats have made twenty-five knots or more with that power it is safe to assume that his would do even better. If Congress provides for a torpedo fleet this Winter he may be given a chance to build at least part of the vessels.

The board, consisting of Chief Engineers Charles H. Loring, George M. Magee, and George W. Rocke, and Passed Assistant Engineer J. J. Barry, is ordered to conduct a series of tests of coal bunkers and report on their suitability for use in large vessels of the navy, is at Coal Scow, West Va., testing a boiler submitted by Charles Ward of that place. The only other boiler that has been submitted was built by Abraham C. Cowles of New-York. It will be tested at the navy yard.

Secretary Tracy has approved the recommendation of the Board of Bureau Chiefs in regard to the change of the battery of the armored coast defence vessel being built by the Union Iron Works at San Francisco. The change includes the substitution of two 8-inch guns for the four 6-inch guns originally intended for the forward turret, and the substitution of a ten-inch gun for the twelve-inch gun in the after turret. Both the turrets, invented by Naval Constructor Hichborn, will be substituted for the turrets as originally designed.

* *

As the result of a good deal of industry since its appointment by Speaker Reed, the Committee on Appropriations proposes to beat all previous records to-morrow by presenting to the House the regular appropriation bill for the District of Columbia. Work on that measure was finished to-night, in spite of the opposition of the Democratic members of the committee, who wanted it laid over until next month. It is a very large thing for a regular appropriation bill to be prepared before the holiday recess, and the Appropriations Committee will receive due credit for its promptness. The District bill appropriates $7,000,000 in round numbers.

* *

Archibald Young, Assistant Chief of the Special Service Division of the General Land Office, who has held that office for several years, and who has been instrumental in unearthing some important land frauds, has resigned. There does not appear to be any anxiety to keep the unearthers of frauds in the service under the present administration. The sort of men who are most in demand just now are the fellows who can find excuses for correcting the discoveries of frauds. Corporations are not to be assumed to be capable of committing frauds in land matters. The only really suspicious men now are the settlers who get in the way of corporations.

* *

Mr. Clarkson, the First Assistant Postmaster General, returned to the city last evening from a long visit which he has spent principally at his home in Iowa. When a reporter asked about the Senatorial situation, he replied: "Mr. Allison will be elected by six Republican majority." He added that this was the situation in a nutshell.

* *

Among the bills introduced in the Senate today were these: By Senator Vest, a bill to have the World's Fair of 1892 in St. Louis, and providing that the fair should last from May 1 to Oct. 31, and that the capital stock of the corporation should consist of 500,000 shares of $10 each. A bill, by Senator Cullom, to establish a limited postal telegraph service; authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for five years with any existing telegraph company for the use of its lines for the transmission of postal messages, the messages to be prepaid by stamps and delivered by letter carriers.

In the House, Mr. Lester of Virginia submitted a bill evidently framed at the late Western dressed-beef industry. It declared unlawful the offering for sale of beef which has been slaughtered more than thirty-six hours and shipped more than 500 miles, and also declares unlawful any combination of persons or capital to govern the price of cattle or dressed beef. By Mr. Thompson of Iowa, by request, a bill authorizing the payment out of the colonization fund of $100 to adult colored persons who wish to migrate to Africa, and $50 to minors, the aggregate not to exceed $1,000,000 per annum.

* *

The bills introduced by Mr. Boutelle to-day to reorganize and promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the navy; for the relief of sufferers by the wreck of vessels of the navy at Apia, Samoan Islands, and to provide for a reserve force of the steam vessels of the merchant marine of the United States as auxiliary cruisers for the navy, are the bills prepared at the Navy Department, in conformity with the recommendations of Secretary Tracy in his annual report. They were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

* *

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the House a recommendation by Major General Schofield that the act of the last session appropriating $20,000 to meet the expense of heavy artillery practice be amended so as to permit of the purchase abroad of certain instruments not obtainable in this country.

Gen. Schofield says that there is especial need for chronographs and instruments to measure pressure, as it is believed by many artillery experts that the disastrous bursting of heavy guns in foreign service, with great loss of life, has been due, not so much to defective construction, as to some not well understood change in the composition of the powder, which, in connection with the immense mass of the charge, results in the phenomenon of detonation instead of explosion.

* *

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Joseph Hadfield of New-York an assistant inspector of boilers at New-York, vice H. Lindsey, resigned. Mr. Hadfield is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was appointed at the instance of Senator Hiscock and ex-Senator Platt.

* *

Pension Commissioner Raum to-day issued an order abolishing the Board of Re-review in the Pension Bureau. The forty members of the board will be assigned among the five adjudicating divisions of the office.

* *

The Senate in secret session has confirmed the following nominations:

Secretaries of Legation.—Edwin Dunn to Japan, William R. Gardner of Indiana (Second Secretary) to Japan.

Commissioner to Settle Venezuelan Claims.—John Little of Ohio.

Colonels General.—William Hayden Edwards of Ohio at Berlin, John Martin Crawford of Ohio at St. Petersburg, Frank H. Mason of Ohio at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Charles L. Knapp of New-York at Montreal, Joseph A. Leonard of Minnesota at Shanghai, Oliver H. Dockery of North Carolina at Rio Janeiro, Henry W. Severance of California at Honolulu, Zachary T. Sweezy of Indiana at Constantinople.

Consuls.—Horace C. Pugh of Indiana at Newcastle, England, Wallace Bruce of New-York at Leith, Henry W. Diederich of Indiana at Leipsic, Charles S. Trail of Maryland at Marseilles, Joseph P. Bradley of West Virginia at Southampton, William H. Bradley of Illinois at Nice, Oliver H. Simons of Colorado at Hong-Kong, Enoch J. Smithers of Delaware at Osaka and Hiogo, Mason D. Sampson of Kansas at St. John, N. B.; Hugo M. Starkloff of Missouri at Bremen, Irving J. Manatt of Nebraska at Athens, Samuel G. Ridley of Iowa at Belfast, Horace G. Knowles of Delaware at Bordeaux, Beckford Mackey of South Carolina at San José, Costa Rica; John Jarrett of Pennsylvania at Birmingham, Charles F. Johnson of Ohio at Hamburg, Ruland J. Hemmick of Pennsylvania at Geneva, Edward C. Goodnow of Maine at St. Stephens, N. B.; Silas C. Halsey of New-Jersey at Sonneberg, Henry C. Fisk of Vermont at St. Johns, Quebec, Hiram J. Dunlap of Illinois at Breslau, Edwin B. Fairfield of Michigan at Lyons, Lyell P. Adams of New-York at Horgen, Oscar F. Williams of New-York at Havre, Delos H. Smith of Arizona at Nogales, Thomas Smith of New-York at Three Rivers, Canada; Roger C. Sprague of Wisconsin at Prague, Alexander J. Reed of Wisconsin at Dublin, Walter E. Gardner of Wisconsin at Rotterdam, and William Hunter of New-York at Manchester.

Collectors of Customs.—Joel B. Erhardt, at Now-York; Thomas V. Cooper, Philadelphia, John Macleod, Galena, Ill.; Albert H. Kellam, New-Haven.

Surveyor of Customs.—George W. Lyon, New-York; John J. Ridgeway, Philadelphia.

Naval Officer.—Thomas J. Powers, at Philadelphia.

Appraisers of Merchandise.—Charles M. Leavy, San Francisco; Edward Rand, Portland and Edmund B. Mc.; Benjamin F. Chadbourne, (Assistant,) Portland, Mo.; Marvelle W. Cooper, New-York.

Assistant Attorney General.—John B. Cotton of Maine.

United States Marshal.—Joseph R. Hirrah, Western District of Pennsylvania.

Treasury.—Asa C. Matthews of Illinois, First Controller; Benjamin F. Gilkeson of Pennsylvania, Second Controller; Edward F. Hartshorn of Ohio, Deputy Second Controller; Thomas B. Coulter of Ohio, Auditor for the Post Office Department, John T. Hoge of Pennsylvania, Deputy Auditor Post Office Department; John H. Franklin of Kansas, Deputy Second Auditor; Augustus D. Shaw of Indiana, Deputy Fourth Auditor; A. J. Whitaker of Illinois, Deputy Fourth Auditor; Joab N. Patterson of New-Hampshire, Second Auditor; William H. Hart of Indiana, Third Auditor; John R. Lynch of Mississippi, Fourth Auditor.

Mint Officers.—Andrew W. Smith, Superintendent at New-Orleans; Oliver C. Bushyaell, Superintendent at Philadelphia; E. O. Leech of District of Columbia, Director of the Mint; William H. Dimond, Superintendent at San Francisco; Samuel C. Wright, Superintendent at Carson City; Michael C. Smith, Assayer in charge at Denver; Pearis B. Mills, Assayer at Carson City; Charles M. Wilburn, Coiner at Carson City; Stewart M. Cramer, Assayer and Melter at Charlotte, N. C.; Henry H. Lawrence, Assayer at San Francisco.

Post Masters of Internal Revenue.—F. Snowden Hill, Maryland; James E. French, New-Hampshire; Ernest Nathan, First New-York District; James W. Bearne, South Texas District; David W. McClung, First Ohio District; John G. Cravens, Sixth Indiana District; John Feland, Second Kentucky District; Daniel Hogan, Thirteenth Illinois District; Cyrus Leland, Jr., Kansas; Julius S. Starr, Fifth Illinois District; James H. Stone, First Michigan District; Horace W. Byington, Fourth California District; George P. Waldorf, Tenth Ohio District; Marcus Boggs, Eleventh Ohio District.

Deputy Auditors for the General Land Office.—Isaac R. Couwell of Indiana and Calhoun G. Townsend of Michigan.

Receiver of Public Moneys.—Alexander C. McClure of San La Grande, Oregon; James I. Stokes, Grand Forks, Neb.; Robert E. Carpenter, Watertown, S. D.; Everett P. Freeman, Marshall, Minn.; William Westerman, St. Cloud, Minn.; Edward L. Chipman, Larned, Kan.

Registers of Land Offices.—James P. Lose, Rapid City, S. D.; Warren Truitt, Lakeview, Oregon; Alphonso Barto, Grand Island, Neb.; Edward C. Gotwalt, Taylor's Falls, Minn.; August Kickhoefer, Wausau, Wis.; Frank D. Hobbs, Salt Lake City; Richard C. Kerr, Jackson, Miss.; J. S. Huntington, Burns, Oregon; William A. F. May, Bardstown, Ark.; Charles M. Green, Harrison, Ark.; James McDowell, Huron, S. D.

Pension Office.—Charles P. Lincoln, Michigan, Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; Bernard Kelly, Pension Agent at Topeka, Kan.; William Ruhl, Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.

Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.—Wheelock P. Veazy of Vermont.

Commissioner of Education.—William T. Harris of Massachusetts.

Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.—Thomas C. Mendenhall of Indiana.

There was also a large number of army and navy promotions.

* *

The President nominated the following Postmasters to-day:

Missouri.—Peter C. Van Matre, Holden.

Nebraska.—Charles H. Gere, Lincoln.

Indiana.—David H. Swaim, Bluffton; Edward A. Jernegan, Mishawka; S. D. Straus, Liberty.

Iowa.—Rosalie J. Tilton, Ottumwa.

Oregon.—George A. Steet, Portland.

New-Mexico.—Washington G. Kroegler, Las Vegas.

Withdrawn.—John H. Kroegler, Postmaster at Las Vegas, New-Mexico.

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The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—N. Bentley, Alexander, Genesee County; H. C. Smith, Blytheboume, Kings County; F. ——, Burlingame, Brookville, Allegany County.

Pennsylvania.—D. B. Henning, Blue Rock; J. H. Geary, Cattawissa; O. E. Leh, Egypt; Mrs. E. B. Lyman, Wallacetoo.

Virginia.—W. W. Averett, Averett; B. C. Wilson, Ballsville; H. A. Barton, Manesse; F. F. Campbell, Mill Gap; Mattie Flaherty, Roaring Run; J. Sutton, Rolls; Z. T. Ward, Sherando; B. L. Stewart, Stribling Springs; J. L. Owen, Wolf Trap.

New-Hampshire.—S. G. Clifford, Derry Depot.

Connecticut.—J. A. Smith, Groton.

Maine.—G. H. Haskill, Loc.

A FAMILY IN NICE POISONED.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

A terrible domestic drama is reported to-day from Nice. It happened in the family of a person named Martini, described as a painter, who lived with his sister-in-law and four children in the Ruelle du Pontin. The eldest son of Martini, a youth of seventeen, had frequent quarrels with his aunt, who put poison in his cup of coffee. The boy saw her throw the strange substance into his drink, and, without saying a word, threw the contents of the cup into the cups of all the members of the family. The aunt was the first to succumb to the effects of the poison. The boy died next, having declared to the doctor that he knew his aunt had long wanted to poison him, and that, according to his alone, he had shared the deleterious substance placed in his cup of coffee with all the members of his family, of whom only the head and one of his children are now alive. Martini and his surviving child, however, are expected to recover.

HILL IN THE SOUTH.

From the Galveston News, (Democratic.)

The Republican papers of New-York apparently fear that Hill will be the next Democratic nominee for President. If these papers could only get outside of New-York and see how the people of the United States regard Mr. Hill's aspirations their fears would be changed to hope, and instead of pushing him back they would do all in their power to advance him. Hill is a nonentity outside his own State.

ANOTHER SUNDAY TRAIN TO BOSTON.

The 5 o'clock "Gilt Edge" Shore Line limited express to Boston has become very popular, and will hereafter run on Sundays as well as week days. The dining car will continue to be a feature.—*Exchange.*

* *

Articles for the incorporation of a new railroad company in Bayonne City, N. J., have been filed in Trenton. The new line is ostensibly to connect with the West Shore and the new Bergen Neck Railroad. Its line exteods along the shore, and it is said to be designed to enable this big railroad corporation, which has built a wall along the Jersey City river front, to seize the valuable riparian rights of Bayonne as well.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.



Fac-simile.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower.

ALSO,

Perfume of Garden Heliotrope,
Perfume of Southern Jasmine,
Perfume of English Sweet-Briar.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL AT FOLLOWING PRICES:

Small Size, Gold Plated Sprinkler Top, - - - - - .35
Four-Ounce Bottle, Glass Stopper, - - - - - .75
Eight " " " " - - - - - $1.25
Sixteen " " " " - - - - - 2.25

For sale generally in New York City, by first-class druggists and dealers in perfumery.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.

WASHINGTON'S MUSIC HALL.

THE MUSICAL SEASON OPENED IN THE NEW STRUCTURE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—This city has long felt the need of a properly-constructed and commodious music hall. From season to season the complaint has been made that the best accommodation that could be provided for visiting orchestral bodies, and for the concerts of local organizations of instrumentalists and vocalists, was a church, unless, through lack of engagements for theatrical purposes, one of the theatres could be procured.

In December, 1880, a building, in which there was a cheap theatre, was destroyed by fire. The lot was bought by enterprising men and in April last was begun the erection of Lincoln Music Hall, on the corner of D and Ninth streets, not far from Pennsylvania avenue. It is very convenient of access, and it is a tasteful but not extravagant structure of brownstone and brick, covering an area of about 75 by 126 feet.

The outer shell, inclosing a hall at once lofty, well proportioned, constructed with particular regard to the acoustic properties, and tastefully decorated, is as yet unfinished, but the interior was to-night in readiness for the concert that was given to note the supply of a long-felt want. The hall had cost about $225,000 before it was decorated, and in fitting up the floor, the three galleries, the double row of boxes in the proscenium arch, the stage and its setting, a considerable sum in addition was expended.

The concert given to open the hall was worthy of the event. To the kindness and interest of Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, with Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. James G. Blaine, Mrs. Melville W. Fuller, Mrs. Lucius Tuckerman, and Mrs. John Chandler Bancroft as associate special patronesses, the entertainment was due. Miss Marie Decca, Mr. Theophile Manoury, Miss Adèle Margulies, Mr. Leopold Lichtenberg, Mr. Victor Herbert, Mr. Raphael Joseffy, Mr. Arthur Nikisch, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The audience that filled the house included all the persons prominent in Washington society, and was large as well as brilliant, ladies with bonnets being few in number and gentlemen not in evening dress extremely rare. The first public performance in the hall was that of the Vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger." It proved the excellent acoustics of the room. The orchestra was also heard in Svensden's "Suite Norvegienne," in Liszt's "Les Préludes," in Weber's "Invitation to the Waltz," and in the accompaniments to the vocal contributions of Mr. Manoury and Miss Decca. Miss Decca was at her best and was enthusiastically applauded for her singing of an aria from "The Magic Flute," and after the duet from "Hamlet" with Mr. Manoury Mr. Joseffy was accorded an extraordinary welcome and all the soloists were richly awarded with applause. The concert was given for the benefit of the Children's Hospital, which will be sunstantially encouraged, while all the patrons of the concert are delighted at the success of the first concert in a hall built particularly for music uses.

TO BE NON-PARTISAN.

A SPLIT IN THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The Provisional Committee of the Non-Partisan Women's Christian Temperance Union to-day issued a long address to the public. It begins as follows:

For five years a serious division of sentiment and opinion has existed among the membership and between the leaders of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union on the subject of the proper attitude toward politics and political parties. Five years ago this organization, by resolution, allied itself to a political party. While confessing by the words of the most prominent leaders that all that has been achieved for temperance in legislation has been through non-partisan methods, by the united efforts of the best men of all parties, they commanded us to place ourselves in such a position that we could neither ask nor accept such aid in the future. Many left the union and gave up a temperance work. Others confused by their local unions doing non-partisan work and advocating non-partisan doctrines, while at the same time paying their dues to a partisan national union, quieted their consciences by the specious sophistry that it is consistent to advocate and defend a principle at home and at the same time pay money to support the national, to denounce and anathematize that same principle abroad.

The address further says that all hope of making the national union non-partisan must be abandoned, and that it has been decided to form a new organization. Following are some of the reasons:

First—We believe the political policy of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union to be wrong in principle, contrary to the letter and spirit of the National Constitutional Principles, its resolutions inconsistent in its concessions, and exceedingly detrimental to the cause of temperance.

Second—We believe that the work of Christian temperance stands above and beyond the lines of party or sect, and we cannot follow the lead of the National Union in pledging our influence to a party. We must be free to call on the best men of all parties for the aid we need, and must have help to make our work a success. We must have the influence of the press of the Nation so far as that influence is on the side of God and humanity, irrespective of party lines. We must range under our banners the Christian temperance women of all the divisions of our nation, which cannot be done by an organization whose sympathies and support are pledged to a party.

A meeting is to be held in Cleveland Jan. 22 to effect a new organization. The address is signed by Ellen J. Phinney, Ellen M. Watson, Harriet G. Walker, and several others.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, rain, warmer, southerly winds Saturday morning, followed by colder northwesterly winds and clearing weather, Saturday night cold wave.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, light rain, followed by colder, fair, northwesterly winds, colder once in Eastern New-York.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, cooler, fair, northwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, colder northwesterly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	18°	44°	3:30 P. M.	27°	50°
6 A. M.	18°	44°	6 P. M.	27°	47°
9 A. M.	18°	41°	9 P. M.	26°	47°
12 M.	30°	47°	12 M.	26°	45°

Average temperature yesterday.....45½°
Average temperature for same date last year..22½°

CATTLE DISEASE IN GERMANY.

From the London World.

It is officially announced by the Prussian Minister of Agriculture that foot and mouth disease prevails in 922 parishes of the Kingdom of Prussia, and has also broken out in Saxony, Würtemberg, Bavaria, Brunswick, Schwerin, and the Rhine provinces. Under these circumstances I apprehend that all rational people will heartily approve of Mr. Chaplin's decision not to allow cattle to be imported into this country from Germany.

A MEMORIAL OF THE OLD KAISER.

From the London World.

The Empress Augusta has erected a beautiful monument, consisting of a marble cross on a Gothic pedestal, nearly fifty feet high, on the island of Mainau in the Lake of Constance, as a memorial of the late Emperor William, who for more than thirty years paid a visit every July (when on his way from Ems to Gastein) to the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden at their Summer palace on that beautiful island.

A DAY OF MANY DOINGS

OUR PAN-AMERICAN GUESTS ARE KEPT BUSY.

THEY INSPECT THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE POLICE—BANQUET AT DELMONICO'S—MR. IVINS'S SPEECH.

Our Pan-American guests were yesterday shown something of the practical workings of the two departments upon the efficiency of which the material safety of New-York City most depends. It was the day of the firemen and the policemen. Those two able bodies of stalwart men were shown to the Spanish-American visitors under the most favorable conditions, and they acquitted themselves wonderfully well in the work laid out for them to do.

It was another bad day for sightseeing, particularly for the outdoor exhibitions which the delegates were to see, for the air was raw and chill and the heavens were full of signs of impending rain. But they wrapped themselves up in heavy coats and warm mufflers and started off on the day's jaunt in anything but a downcast mood. Escorted by the vigilant body of mounted police which had attended their every movement in the city, the visitors left the Fifth Avenue at 10 o'clock, and were taken a long drive up to the Fire Department Headquarters, in East Sixty-seventh street.

There they were received by Mr. Henry D. Purroy and the other members of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and Mr. Voorhis made a little speech of welcome to them. When it was finished Mr. Christopher Jones explained to them the admirable system by which alarms are registered and sent out. The intricate electric apparatus was admired by everybody, and then the whole party tramped down the stairs in the back yard, where an exhibition by the Life-Saving Brigade was given.

The first manœuvre was the scaling of the Fire Department Building by the whole brigade. Scaling ladders were run up from window to window from the ground to the roof, and almost before the spectators had realized what the men were going to do, they were all up on top of the building. Then Capt. McAdams fired a slender line clean over the top of the house; it was caught quickly by one of the men on the roof, and one end of it dropped to the ground. The end of a heavy hawser was tied to it, hauled up, and in almost less second one of the men was being let rapidly down by it from the roof. Another heavy rope was then hauled up and three or four men were successfully lowered to the ground.

One man then lowered himself from the roof into the window on the floor below him, and hardly had he got inside when another comrade came sliding down the rope, caught him around the waist with his legs, drew him out of the window, and went on sliding down with him to the ground. The performance was repeated several times, to the obvious admiration of the visitors, and then five of the brigade came down from story to story, removing the scaling ladders as they descended and leaving the end of the building as bare as they found it. The visitors were then driven in the engine house attached to the headquarters and saw an engine and truck hitched up. A fire alarm was struck in the engine house, and in five seconds the horses were in their places, hitched to the engine, the driver was in his seat, and the whole outfit was ready for departure to a fire.

From Fire Headquarters the visiting party walked over to the Seventh Regiment Armory, where a battalion of municipal police was waiting for them. There were about eight hundred men, drawn from the various precincts of the city, divided into ten companies, each under a Police Captain, and all under the command of Inspector Byrnes. Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band was in attendance, and as the party entered the building they were greeted with the strains of one of their own national Spanish airs.

Col. Daniel S. Appleton and his predecessor, Col. Clark, did the honors for the regiment, and Commissioner Voorhis and Inspector Byrnes received their guests on behalf of the Police Department. The drill was an excellent one. The men had only been "rehearsed" for less than a week, but the policemen marched as if they had been practicing that sort of thing together for months. When the drill was finished—a little after 12 o'clock—the different companies marched off their respective posts, and Inspector Byrnes remained to receive something in the nature of an ovation.

The men came perhaps the most "realistic" exhibition of the day, that given by a section of the Fire Department at Union square. The visitors were driven from the armory to the Seventeenth-street plaza and found a large crowd there awaiting them. The whole square was filled with people, and Broadway and Fourth-avenue were blocked. Flags were flying from the cottage in the square, from which the delegates witnessed the show.

All of the party except Señor Manuel Aragon of Costa Rica took their places on the porch of the cottage. Señor Aragon and Chief Bonner, who was in charge, remained at the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventeenth-street, and when everything was ready Señor Aragon rang out an alarm of fire from the box on the corner. Then he ran as if for dear life for the cottage, and hardly had he reached it when the first engine to arrive, No. 14, whose house is three blocks away in Twentieth-street, came thundering around the corner. In a minute more two other engines, Nos. 5 and 16, came rattling up from the east of the square, and then came Water Tower No. 2 and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 3 and 12. Within six minutes from the time the alarm was rung there was one stream of water being thrown over the open plaza from Broadway, another one from Fourth-avenue through the water tower, and in a few minutes more a line of hose had been gotten up on the roof of the Everett House and another stream was being sent over the adjoining hooses from that nozzle

This exhibition lasted for twenty minutes or so and ended the formal programme for the day. After luncheon at the Fifth-Avenue, however, many of the delegates, upon cordial invitations, went to a reception at the house of Mr. Henry G. Marquand and also to view the Vanderbilt art galleries in the splendid Vanderbilt house.

THE EVENING'S BANQUET.

Delmonico's great banquet hall with its anterooms looked last night as if some tropical wilderness had been transported bodily and planted there. Palms, ferns, and all manner of southern plants were everywhere. The stairway was banked with them, the walls of the corridors were lost behind their green foliage, the room itself seemed filled with their obscuring presence. The monotony of the green was broken here and there by brilliant bits of the color of northern flowers, and above all there were hung the gorgeous colors emblematical of the countries from which the Pan-Americans come.

The banquet hall itself was resplendent with the colors of these silken banners. Over each mirror was draped a banner of some Spanish-American Republic, and in the spaces between them were grouped little American flags, surrounding the coat of arms of the United States and surmounted by the colors of some other of her sister republics. Two immense portraits, one of our own Washington and the other of Bolivar, the Washington of South America, were placed at the back of the presiding officer's table, and about them were draped in graceful folds the new flag of the new Brazilian Republic and the royal Stars and Stripes.

From the centre of the ceiling hung a wondrous floral globe. Its body was of deep green, and on its surface was traced in brilliant flowers an outline of the map of the Western hemisphere. Reaching from the top of this gorgeous globe, banners of red, white, and blue, interspersed with long garlands of smilax, ran to the various corners of the room, like resplendent latitudinal parallels. The banner of the President of the United States, bearing the thirteen stars of the original Union, was stretched across the music gallery, and everywhere were the national colors of America, the North, blended with the colors of the many republics of America, the South.

The company which filled this splendidly-decorated apartment was, in its way, really a brilliant one. It comprised all of the members of the International American Conference, in whose honor it was given, and some of the most notable of the Spanish-American gentlemen who have made New-York their business home. They comprised the Spanish-American Commercial Union, the hosts of the delegates.

Mr. William H. Ivins, President of the Union, presided, and about him at the long table sat Mayor Grant, Francisco A. Silva, J. G. de A. Valsnte, José S. Decoud, Juan F. Velarde, José Alfonso, Manuel Aragon, N. Boiet Peraza, F. C. C. Zegarra, Matias Romero, Horatio Guzman, Salvador de Mendonca, Arthur Lafores, Enrique, Fernando Cruz, José M. P. Casmpño, and José Andrade. Others present besides the Pan-American delegates were:

William M. Ivins, Cornelius N. Bliss, Senator John B. Henderson, Col. Daniel S. Appleton, Capt. John G. Soutre, Elihu Root, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Carnegie, Horace White, George J. Gould, Clement Studebaker, Capt. Theodore Kane, Russell B. Harrison, Charles L. Williams, C. N. Williams, John H. Arnold, Charles H. Loring, A. L. Coolidge, William E. Curtis, Henry W. Cannon, Charles J. Canda, E. Lauterbach, the Rev. J. A. Paxton, Erastus Wiman, W. J. Arkell, Stephen B. Elkins, and A. G. Mills.

One of the very many pretty episodes of this dinner occurred just when the cigars were brought in. Then the ladies, the wives, the daughters, and the pretty relations of the delegates, of whom shockingly scant mention has been previously made—they have deserved much more, for they are as pretty, as graceful, and as bewitching as Spanish women well could be—rushed tumultuously out on to the platform where the musicians were, and, like so many dark-haired Floras, showered armfuls of flowers down upon their friends below. It was a pretty scene and to Americans a unique one. Three cheers and a tiger were given "for the ladies" and they, smiling and blushing at their own audacity, retreated through the swinging doors.

The dinner was a most elaborate affair and a small fortune had been spent in the menus alone. They were really superb, printed on a combination of satin and paper, containing not only the menu, but the names of the members of the union and of the entire Pan-American delegation. They were designed by Mr. E. A. C. Smith, who, in truth, had practicable charge of this banquet.

It was 8 o'clock when the dinner was begun and after 10 when President Hughes made the introductory address.

His address, which was delivered part in English and part in Spanish, was a short but cordial one. He welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Spanish-American Commercial Union, a body, he said, entirely in sympathy with the objects of the International Congress and one only too ready to assist in the conclusions arrived at by that body. He read a telegram from Secretary of State Blaine expressing his sorrow at not being able to be present at the banquet and then introduced Dr. Zegarra to talk about "The International American Conference." Dr. Zegarra made a characteristically enthusiastic speech, thanking not only the union but the citizens of New-York for the cordiality of their welcome, and expressed the hope that one time there might be the consolidation of so many American countries into one American Nation.

The Hon. Hugh J. Grant was then introduced to respond to the toast, "The City of New-York," and at the same time he was presented by Mr. Hughes with a golden counterpart of the silver medal adopted as a badge by the Reception Committee which has looked after the entertainment of the delegates during their stay here. Mayor Grant said in part:

"We are a commercial people, but not merely a commercial people. This city is a commercial city. But it is more than a commercial city, in that it differs from many places of considerable size. This difference tends to enlarge our interests and deepen the fellow feelings which we have for men of other nations. Upon an occasion of civic rejoicing in Athens a stranger could have felt no share in the enthusiasm. In a public demonstration in Rome one not a Roman would have known that he had no part or lot. In an hour of municipal rejoicing in either London, Paris, or Berlin the element of nationality would have been predominate. It is not so with us. In our moments of lofty enthusiasm, in our times of greatest rejoicing over the prosperity of our beloved city, there is not a man from any clime who may not feel that his countrymen have had a share in the accomplishment of our marvelous development. Such as we are we have been made by the combined forces, the combined wisdom, the combined genius of the men of all countries. They have been co-workers with us in building our temple of freedom. Championed by governmental festers, unrestrained by equal laws, unhuppeded by unjust discrimination they have all demonstrated in this commercial metropolis the character and the degree of the ability possessed by them. And this happens that there is a breadth to our civilization and a largeness and a wideness to our development which has been the marvel and the astonishment of the thoughtful visitor from other lands.

"Not least among the nations which have contributed to our greatness by their business sagacity and by commercial intercourse has been the Spanish-American portion of our population. [Applause.] I could not help thinking how true and forceful were the words of your distinguished representative, Señor Zegarra, when he spoke the words of welcome addressed to the delegates, alluded to the prosperity attained by no inconsiderable portion of our citizens as a result of the commercial intercourse that has been known to the South. I see in the visit of the men in whose honor this banquet is given as evidence that these ties will be strengthened, and, as a New-Yorker, I shall not be the least of the delegates who will welcome from the closer association of our peoples, the increased opportunity for the exertion of that reciprocal influence which has, in my judgment, been so beneficial in the past.

Señor Romero then responded to the toast, "Our Next-door Neighbor," and was followed by the Hon. Elihu Root, who talked about "International justice." The Hon. José Alfonso made the response, and then the speech of the evening was delivered.

WILLIAM M. IVINS'S SPEECH.

It was made by ex-Chamberlain William M. Ivins, who, somehow or other among his many duties, has found time to learn the Spanish language. He delivered his speech in such excellent Spanish that it commanded the admiration of the delegates. His speech was substantially as follows:

"We are here to-night as guests of the South American Commercial Union, and there is not one of us, among either the hosts or the guests, who does not feel that he is at home in the momentous questions that are to come under the consideration of the International American Conference.

"It is necessary, before all things, that we should know and esteem each other in our mutual characteristics; that we must know and see each other in our business characters, and, in order to unterindnce trade, which is always an effect and never a cause, we must know all about each other, our respective wants, as well as our respective resources.

"The problem is not going to be solved by our giving subsidies to our steamships and our sailing vessels. We must have cheap goods to sell before we can have any goods to carry. If our manufacturers can make and sell their goods as cheaply as their competitors, our ships will need no bounties to enable them to carry these goods. If our manufacturers cannot do this, our steamships, bounty or no bounty, will have no goods to carry

PRINCETON MAKES REPLY

A SPICY LETTER ON THE FOOTBALL TROUBLE.

WILLIAM M. SLOANE WRITES "UNOFFICIALLY" TO PROF. WHITE CONCERNING THAT STATEMENT.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 20.—Mr. William M. Sloane has to-day addressed a letter to Prof. John Williams White, Chairman of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University, in reply to the recently-published statement of that committee relative to the football controversy between the two colleges.

Mr. Sloane says:

"It was with some surprise that I received last evening a long and formal communication addressed by your committee, composed only in part of Harvard professors, to the Princeton Committee of the Faculty on Out-door Sports, and saw this morning in the New-York newspapers extracts from that document which appear to me misleading as to the general character. I am unable at present to bring your official letter before either the Faculty Committee or the Graduate Advisory Committee on Football Managers, inasmuch as we have entered on the Christmas recess.

"The football controversy has not come before our committee at all. We have had but one meeting this Fall upon other business, and it is pleasant to be relieved by the committee of another college, composed partly of disinterested undergraduates, of the duties of "investigating" our own undergraduate athletic management.

"Moreover, the functions of our Faculty Committee, to which it is addressed, are entirely different from those of your committee which sends it, being merely to see that the students participating in outdoor sports do not by the arrangement of the dates and places for games unduly interfere with academic work. The examination therefore of charges against the athletic standing or personal character of those who participate in intercollegiate contests does not fall within the limits of our duty, except in so far as we determine whether those representing Princeton in such contests are actually members of the college in full standing. It has never undertaken to establish a definition of what constitutes our amateur athlete, but only to define what constitutes a student. The consideration therefore of the charge made in your document must eventually be the work of your inaugurate Advisory Committee on Athletics and the football managers.

"In the copy of your letter in my possession, page 4, there is a statement which implies that last year one man and this year five were apparently brought to Harvard merely to engage in athletic contests, and that you have therefore passed rules, which you transmit as an inclosure, to prevent the recurrence of what you consider an abuse. These rules, not given in the papers this morning, you state shall go into effect on January 1, 1890, but shall not be retroactive in the sense of disqualifying by reason of past acts any man who would be eligible under the precise at that time existing, in exceptional cases the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports may by special vote remove the disqualification incurred by any man thereafter entrance to college. You state with perfect frankness that your protest against four of the five men referred to was evident, and that one played this year in the 'Varsity game. In this you make no mention of the retroactive character of the legislation introduced by Harvard at the intercollegiate Convention at New-York Nov. 11, intended to disqualify a number of the Princeton team.

"The natural inference is that that legislation was ex post facto, and intended to weaken Princeton's eleven, duly constituted according to the practice of both Princeton and Harvard in bygone years. I mention in passing that George is a teacher in academic branches in a school five miles from Princeton, who follows the example of other teachers in that school who have regularly attended graduate and other courses at Princeton while earning an honorable livelihood in the school. He is in no sense a professional athlete or a professional teacher of athletics, although he supervises the school's outdoor sports and those only.

"It is gratifying to know that Harvard does not base its withdrawal from the league upon the charge that Princeton players were paid and irregular. But the unintentional insinuation conveyed in the words of reference seemed to show that Princeton perhaps because of her smaller numbers was more prone to these objectionable practices than Yale or Harvard' is unworthy the lofty aims of Harvard, is based upon an ignorance of the facts and only needs mention to enable me to repel the charge and ask for a suspension of judgment on the part of the public until our Graduate Advisory Committee and college journals shall have time to expose its baselessness by an appeal to history."

A NOTABLE RECEPTION.

EMINENT MEN PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO PRESIDENT ADAMS.

The New-York Corneliuane will enjoy their tenth annual banquet at the Hotel Brunswick this evening. Some notable after-dinner speakers will be present and the reunion ought to be a very merry one. A business meeting of the Cornell University Club will be held at the hotel at 5:30 P. M. to receive the report of its Executive Committee on the incorporation of the club, directed at its last meeting, and to transact any other business that may come up.

President Charles Kendall Adams arrived in the city yesterday and is the guest of ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, who invited a large number of old friends to meet Mr. Adams last evening, and between 9 and 11 o'clock the spacious residence, 465 Lexington-avenue, was thronged. Ex-Gov. Cornell was assisted in the reception by the ladies of his family. Among the gentlemen who called to pay their respects were:

John De Witt Warner, ex-Assemblyman Charles D. Baker, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, socelior Henry R. Pierson, Clark Bell, Senator George J. Erwin, the Rev Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Postmaster Hendrix of Brooklyn, ex-Collector Robertson, Robert G. Ingersoll, Gen. Alfred Wagstaff, ex-Attorney General Rnssell, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Profs. Caldwell, Hale, and Thurston, Henry L. Sprague, Francis W. Halsey, ex-Judge Noah Davis, Everett P. Wheeler, Wheeler H. Peckham, Orlando B. Potter, A. J. Dreyfous, Philip Dodd, Dr. Brady, John Jay, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Judge Gildersleeve, Gen. Fred Townsend, Austin Corbin, Stephen V. White, ex-Minister Cooper, Samuel Sloan, Gen. A. S. Webb, Senator Mitchell of Oregon, Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City, Senator Lispenard Stewart, James Otis, Daniel Dougherty, Gen. Horace Porter, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Judge Horace Russell, Philip Dodd, Col. Ira Brady, Col. J. J. McCook, Col. Richard Lathere, W. E. D. Stokes, the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, Poultney Bigelow, John J. Knox, Judge Dillon, Horace L. Hotchkiss, John Cunningham Hall, Frederick Smith, United States District Attorney Mitchell, F. P. Olcott, Geo. Viele, Dr. Parker Morgan, ex-Mayor Grace, Thomas C. Acton, and Senator F. B. Arnold.

THE NEGRO IN LOUISVILLE CARS.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Dec. 17.

Not a little of the money that goes to the street-car companies is paid by the blacks. A lady who had occasion to go down Walnut-street on Sunday says: "When I got on the car a colored woman was the only passenger in it besides myself. In a little while it stopped and eight negro men wearing heavy watch obains and seals entered. A little later four colorad women were taken on. Further on two more black men came in. When toe car stopped again two colored women joined the crowd. Thus, there were seventeen colored persons in the car when I got off. No doubt room was made for more as the car proceeded." At one time no colored people were allowed on the street cars, and the companies are probably glad that it has passed away.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Alfred Cowles, Secretary and Treasurer of the Chicago *Tribune* Company, died at his residence in Chicago yesterday. He was at the Calumet Club Thursday night, and was stricken with paralysis about 11 o'clock. Shortly after he was removed to his home. Mr. Cowles was a brother of the editor of the Cleveland *Leader*. He was born in Mantua, Portage County, Ohio, May 13, 1832. He was raised in the vicinity of his birthplace, attending the common school. When nineteen years old he went to Cleveland, where he obtained a clerkship on the *Leader*. There he met the Hon. Joseph Medill for the first time and formed the friendship that bonpd the two closely together ever since. In 1855 he and Mr. Medill went to Chicago and purchased an interest in the *Tribune*, becoming its business manager. In 1874 he sold anough of his stock to give Mr. Medill control of the *Tribune*. Mr. Cowles's interest consisted of nearly one-quarter of the stock. His investments, chiefly in real real estate, were most fortunate, and he leaves an estate valned at nearly $2,000,000. In 1860 he married Miss Sarah F. Hutchinson, daughter of the Hon. Mosely Hutchinson of Cayuga, N. Y. She died in 1884, leaving Serah F., Alfred, Jr., and William H. Cowles, who survive their father.

William G. Boggs died yesterday morning after a short illness at his home, 123 Gates-avenne, Brooklyn, agad eighty-two years. Mr. Boggs was oorn in this city and learned the printer's trade in toe office of the *Commercial Advertiser*. He was for several years the publisher and business manager of the *Evening Post*. In politics he was a Democrat, apd in 1843 represented the Thirteenth Ward in the Board of Assistant Aldermen. He afterward edited a newspaper in Springfield, Ohio, and was a resident of that place held several important local offices, including the Postmastership. He returned to this city in 1869 and assumed the management of the *Evening Post* job printing office. Since his return East he has resided in Brooklyn, and was once a candidate for the office of Controller of that city. He was a widower, and leaves two sons and two daughters.

Edward H. Watkins, agad eighty-five years, diad at Ithaca, N. Y., yesterday. He became the manager of stage lines to Newburg and Jersey City in 1823, and went to Ithaca in 1825 as controlling officials of a consolidatad stage company, and so continued until steam supplanted stage coaches. Since then he lived in retirement upon the competence he had then amassed.

Warren B. Kealy of Reading, Penn., diad of paralysis yesterday at the residence of his sister in that city, aged forty-six. He held positions of trust under the State at Harrisburg for twenty-two years. He was Executive Clerk under Govs. Hartranft and Hoyt, was afterward Corporation Clerk in the State Treasury, and at the time of his death was Cashier of the State Treasury.

Dr. David Prince of Jacksonville, Ill., diad Thursday night of pneumonia, aged seventy-four. He was one of the oldest and most successful surgeons in Illinois, and a man of wide reputation. He had twice been a delegate to the International Medical Congress in Europe.

Frederick Hinckey, recently appointed Postmaster at Middleport, N. Y., died last night. He was a war veteran, and lost a leg in the service. He had a reamputation performed a few days ago, and died from blood poisoning.

Mrs. Mary Bruner, believed to have been the oldest person in Eastern Pennsylvania, died yesterday morning at Derry at the age of 102 years. She had 126 great-grandchildren.

WAITERS WANT A UNION.

SOME OF ROBERT'S GRIEVANCES IN LONDON.

Like en meny of the rest of the world, Robert is up in arms for his rights, and is going to form a union, says the *Daily News* of London. "He is quite conscious that it is an almost appallingly daring thing to do, and would very much like the governur to believe that it is really more in his (the governur's) interest than his own that the thing is to be done. He is particularly anxious that it should not be supposed for an instant that anything in the nature of a strike is contemplated; and at least at one of the meetings held last evening—there were said to be three—all connection with the Labor Federation was earnestly repudiated. Some of the statements of the object of the nelon were quite amusingly modest and inoffensive.

"'A man out of a berth, perhaps for months, gets so down in the world that even if he hears of a job he can't get up the necessary appearance,' explained an intelligent waiter. 'And our object is to give him the means, just as the German Waiters' Union does.'

"No hotel or restaurent proprietor could possibly object to this, and for a considerable portion of a lengthy conversation the only other purpose that could be elicited was too institution of an employment register, on which should be entered all qualified waiters of good character who would subscribe 2d. a week to the union. This would clearly be a convenience to employers, and there appeared to be a hope that it would be possible to insert this very thin end of the wedge not only without exciting the opposition of the employers, but even with their approval and assistance. Further inquiry, however, of course elicited the fact that waiters are conscious of laboring under great injustice and hardship, and it probably needs less than the average acuteness of the ordicary hotel proprietor to perceive that if the day should ever come when these indispensable and hard-working men and women shall have formed a good solid union, they will probaoly attempt something more than open a register and provide swallowtail coats.

"'You goce to one of the hotel servants' orencles,' said a waiter last night, 'and slap goes half a crown to begin with.'

"Several men said something of the kind, but different agencies appeared to have different systems of payment. A shilling registry and a penny in the pound on the first year's wages seemed to be the most reasonable; but many poor fellows feel constrained to enter themselves at several offices, and are supposed to take their chance of a job in turn, but they soon learn by bitter experience that the only chance of getting a turn at all is to 'bribe' handsomely. Half-a-crown registry and a sovereign bribe will get a man a place if he has got a suit of clothes; whereas an unlucky mortal who can rake up the half-crown only by pawning his shirt will probably break his heart before he gets a job. That is one of the inequalities which it is hoped, at least, to reduce by forming a union whose registration of an unemployed man will be a recommendation to employers.

"'But then,' said one pessimistic member of the family, discussing the subject, 'isn't much good as long as there's a hundred people after every crib as is vacant. It's these foreigners as does the mischief. They come over in shiploads, and thor's some of the hotels where they'll hardly take any but foreigners.' Several of the largest establishments in London were mentioned as engaging scarcely any Englishmen, and some of the men talked with last night denied emphatically that this was due to linguistic accumplishment. It was simply a question of cheapness. This is a very sore point with the English waiter, as became quite evident in the course of the meeting last night. Mr. Gainsford Bruce, M. P., occupied the chair, and was very proud indeed in his remarks, solemnly impressing on the men the good old doctrine of the identity of the interests of employers and employed. But Mr. R. A. Germain, who has distinguished himself on the London County Council by his anti-foreigner attitude, trotted out his little hobby with great effect. Robert, indeed, at first mistook him, and in his humble desire to do all things to all men cheered when he understood the speaker to be going to advocate friendly relations with the German, the Italian, the French, and the Belgian; but he cheered twice as enthusiastically when Mr. Germain foolishly went on to advocate a warlike policy toward the alien, though he did not feel in rounding his audience that Englishmen traveled probably more than all other nationalities put together—a fact which ought, one would think, to have suggested that it is a little late in the day to be stirring up strife of this kind, even among so lowly a class as waiters.

"Foreign competition is undoubtedly a severe hardship for English waiters; but they have others—the system, for example, under which the head waiter takes all bills and gratuities and pays the other waiters 8s. a week each, which really makes the head waiter a sweater for the firm. There is also a grievance of glass money—deductions for breckages from the waiters' wages—and fines for mistakes in the bills. It was stated last evening that at a very moderate computation there must be 20,000 English waiters in the United Kingdom."

PRUSSIA'S POPULATION.

ITS NATURAL INCREASE AND THE EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION.

The natural increase of the population, i. e., the excess of the number of births over that of deaths, has always been very considerable in Prussia. The following official table, sent to London by the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, gives a clear view of this matter in the ten years which have elapsed between 1878 and the present year:

Year.	Births.	Deaths and Still Births.	Increase.	Increase per 1,000.
1879	1,009,219	711,837	285,382	14.4
1880	1,071,832	736,749	335,083	16.4
1881	1,054,725	774,166	280,559	13.1
1882	1,078,710	742,922	335,788	15.2
1883	1,071,674	753,802	317,872	11.5
1884	1,094,393	761,167	333,226	11.9
1885	1,108,810	761,137	347,673	12.4
1886	1,118,031	768,478	341,603	11.7
1887	1,129,094	730,215	398,851	14.0
1888	1,183,908	758,299	425,779	14.8

"For the sake of accuracy is may be well to add that 'increase per thousand' means increase per thousand of the total population as counted at the beginning of the year in question.

"The above table shows that during the past decade the natural increase of the population of Prussia has varied considerably, and that its proportion to the total population has also varied, but that both numbers reached their maximum in 1888. The satisfactory fact deserves all the more attention, as the number of births rose uninterruptedly from 1884; whereas, except in 1886, that of the deaths (notwithstanding the great mortality among children, which in 1888 reached the high figure of 20 per cent. of those under one year of age) not only relatively, but even absolutely, fell.

"The natural growth would cause a much more rapid increase of the population than the census show, were it not that a considerable part of the increment is counterbalanced by the excese of the number of emigrants over that of immigrants, as will be seen from the following calculation for the period between the last two censuses. On the 1st of December, 1880, the population of Prussia was 27,275,111, and on the 1st of December, 1885, 28,313,470; so that the increase in those five years was 1,039,359. In accoroance with the natural increase, however, the nnmber of the population at the last census would have been 28,943,541 had there not been during those five years a loss of 625,071 subjects by emigration.

"As the number of births has been regularly increasing year by year since the end of 1885, whereas the nnmber of deaths and the number of emigrants have regularly diminished, we may, from the year 1889, yield a very unfavorable result, expect that the census of 1890 will show a considerably greater increase of the population than that of 1885 showed."

COST OF LONDON SCHOOLHOUSES.

Letter to the Editor of the London Daily Telegraph.

That there has been no parsimony in the expenditnra on board schools may be seen from the following:

	Accommodation.	Cost.	£	s.	d.
Cook's ground, Chelsea	1,343	25,549	19	5	11
Mairborough road, Chelsea	1,215	29,177	0	11	
Buckingham Terrace, Chelsea	1,187	38,230	9	3	
Bath-street, Finsbury	1,588	42,849	5	7	
Cromwell-road, Finsbury	1,400	35,327	19	3	
Great Wild-street, Finsbury	973	31,956	16	8	
Layetall-street, Finsbury	1,104	34,304	3	2	
Princeton street, Finsbury	1,134	38,496	17	11	
Power-street, Finsbury	1,049	39,070	1	1	
Stanley-street, Greenwich	1,369	25,965	3	7	
Regent-street, Greenwich	1,274	24,582	18	2	
Catherine-street, Hoxton	1,890	34,707	5	6	
Napier-street, Hoxton	1,193	32,933	14	2	
Newcastle-street, Shoreditch	1,299	33,987	1	8	
Broad-street, Tower Hamlets	1,627	43,073	14	6	
Settles-street, Tower Hamlets	1,564	31,488	12	8	
Futney-street, Stepney Westminster	1,000	33,091	13	5	
Stanhope-street, Marylebone	1,359	46,880	2	0	

The above sums respectively include cost of land, legal and surveyor's charges, superintendence during erection, furniture, and fittings.

LICENSE IN MAINE.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Dec. 17.

It is said that the Lewiston Democrats sympathize with the license movement in the Democratic State Committee, which met at Waterville Monday. A resolution presented to the committee said: "The example of the States of Rhode Island, Iowa, and others, where the Democrats have taken a bold and aggressive attitude on this question, is sufficient to demonstrate that this issue is the strongest for the Democratic Party to present in Republican prohibitory States." A Lewiston Democratic leader said to-day: "We're going to decide for license next year, and we'll carry the State—see'f we don't!"

SAILORS FOR THE PACIFIC.

From the San Francisco Examiner, Dec. 14.

The Navy Department is about to send out a crew for the Charleston by rail from the East. It is a pity that with a stretch of sea coast longer than the Atlantic Gulf, and lake coasts combined, we cannot raise enough sailors for one cruiser on this side of the continent.

BARRED BY THE STATUTE.

A SUIT WHICH RECALLS THE DEATH OF WILLIAM C. RALSTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—A suit which promised most sensational developments was quietly ended to-day by Presiding Judge Levy of the Superior Court. It was that of Leonide H. Burling, executrix, and Benjamin L. Burling, executor of William Burling, deceased, and Benjamin L. Burling, assignee of the estate of James W. Burling, an insolvent debtor, against Francis G. Newlands and Frederick W. Sharon, trustees of the estate of William Sharon, deceased.

From July 5, 1865, the day on which the Bank of California was organized, to July 15, 1873, William C. Ralston was cashier of the bank. On the 26th of August, 1875, the bank failed, and the following day Ralston was drowned at North Beach. On the day of his death Ralston executed a deed conveying to William Sharon all his real and personal property.

William Burling, it was averred, individually borrowed from various banks and individuals $7,978,012 12 for Ralston, and that Burling & Brother borrowed $6,481,018 86, giving their own promissory notes, receiving security in the shape of Bonk of California stock from Ralston for the loans. On these sums they claimed $763,942 31 for commission and interest.

It was alleged that William Sharon represented the stock as bogus because Ralston fraudulently overissued it in order to cover his own indebtedness. For the sum of $300,000 he agreed to release the Burlings from all claims that might be made upon them, and to secure them from prosecution. The court to-day sustained defendants' demurrer, deciding that the claim was barred by the Statute of Limitations, that the matter was not based on fraud or mistake, but an contract, and that the cause of action, so far as based on fraud or deceit, did not survive the death of William Sharon.

THE RETAIL COAL EXCHANGE

MEMBERS BLAME THE WEATHER FOR A FAILURE TO ADVANCE PRICES.

The aonual meeting of the Retail Coal Exchange was held last night in the Exchange rooms, in the Grand Opera House Building, and, besides electing officers for the comiog year, the reports of the various officers were submitted. Secretary Pangburn reported 181 active members on the roll, and he said that during the year there were 21 withdrawals from the Exchange for various causes, and that 27 new members had been admitted.

Treasurer Brush reported that the Exchange had a balance in bank of $1,291 21, and that notwithstanding the fact that the Exchange had sent $529 50 to the Johnstown sufferers. When it came the turn of the Executive Committee to report, Chairman Pangburn said that the committee had done what it could to abolish the ruinous practice of selling coal by short weight. He said that the practice, though not altogether abolished, had been greatly reduced. He thought, however, that the solution of the question was still far off.

There was little said on the question of prices. The committee had a good deal of fault to find with the weather, and said that as long as it remained as it was there was a poor outlook for an advance.

The following officers were then elected to serve for the ensuing year: President—Thomas Thodford; Vice Presidents—C. McMonagle and Frederick Kuehnfrank; Secretary—Jere Pangburn; Treasurer—John H. Brush.

The Board of Trustees chosen is composed of the officers and the following gentlemen: Peter Du Witt, H. Berghorn, C. F. Davies, J. J. Sperry, J. S. Smoot, M. Ehrenreich, and Robert Gordon.

AN HABITUAL CRIMINAL.

REARRESTED ON LEAVING A MASSACHUSETTS PRISON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—Henry Sargent was arrested at the Charlestown State Prison this morning by Officers Abbott and Pinkerton of Station 3 just as he was leaving the place after four years' service for horse stealing. The present charge is stealing a horse and wagon from Cambridge, N. Y.

Sargent is a native of Cambridge and is a criminal well known to Massachusetts prisons. He has served eight years in the State prison for an offense committed in Worcester in 1878 and has also been imprisoned for misdemeanors committed in New-Bedford. In 1886 he was convicted of the larceny of a horse from O. H. Lane of Norton, for which he received the four years' sentence which he endured. On Saturday, March 31, 1888, he stole a horse and wagon valued at $500 from Isaac Collins of Cambridge, N. Y., and taking the outfit to Boston sold it for $100.

The Norton case was the first of the two charges preferred against him; consequently the New York case was held. He was turned over to Sheriff Cook of Salem, N. Y., on a requisition from that State and taken back there. If the charge against him is sustained he will be amenable to the habitual criminal act which makes compulsory a twenty-five years' sentence in state prison.

BANNER PRESENTATIONS.

The banner awarded to the studeots of the College of the City of New-York by the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen for their bearing and appearance in the Washington Centennial parade was presented last evening. On the same occasion there was a competitive debate between representatives of the Philomeosian and Clionian Literary Societies for a prize of $50 offered by Elliott P. Shepard. The assembly hall of the college was crowded. President Webb, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Stephen M. Wright, Robert Rutter, Albert G. Bogert, William Irving Martin, Frederick Hanff, and James Goodwin were on the platform.

Gen. Butterfield made the presentation speech on the Washington banner, and Arthur A. Alexander of '90 responded for the students. Then a set of engravings were presented to the college on behalf of Vice President Levi P. Morton, by Dr. Hewitt. Clinton Ward and accepted in a brief speech by J. K. Hackett, '90. The last presentation was one of a banner to the college by the class of '90. This was made by William T. Wood of this class, and responded to by President Webb. The debate was on the question of Governmental ownership of the telegraph system. N. A. Elsberg got the $50.

NEW POST OFFICE STATIONS.

This city is to have twenty new Post Office sub-stations. The Postmaster General yesterday issued an order to have them established on Jan. 15. They will have money order and registration facilities and receive third and fourth class matter. The stations will be located as follows:

No. 1, Catherine and Cherry streets; No. 2, North Moore and Hudson streets; No. 3, 502 Grand-street; No. 4, 3 Second-avenue; No. 5, King and Hudson streets; No. 6, Avenue C and Sixth-street; No. 7, 102 sixth-avenue; No. 8, Seventh-avenue and Fourteenth-street; No. 9, Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street; No. 10, Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue; No. 11, Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street; No. 12, Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway; No. 13, Forty-first-street and Eighth-avenue; No. 14, Park-avenue and Forty-second-street, No. 15, Fifty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, No. 16, Seventy-second-street and Second-avenue; No. 17, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Third-avenue. No. 18, Broadway, corner One Hundred and Twenty-first-street; No. 19, Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and sixty-seventh streets. No. 20, Fordham, 2,511 West Vanderbilt-avenue.

TRYING TO SECURE PLAYERS.

PITCHER WELCH AND CATCHER MURPHY WANTED BY THE GIANTS.

President John B. Day of the New-York Club has been down East during the past few days, and it leaked out yesterday that his mission there was to engage if possible Welch and Murphy as a battery for the Giants. Both are members of the Brotherhood, and have signed agreements with that organization. Murphy, it is said, has agreed to join the Giants, but Welch is holding off to see what action the Brotherhood will take in his case.

Murphy has several reasons for wishing to play with the old New-York team. He thinks that if he joins the some club in which Ewing and Brown play he will have to content himself by sitting on the bench and watching the game. He does not relish that sort of treatment. Murphy thinks that he can play first-class ball, and he does not want to be classed as a substitute any longer. President Day made him a flattering offer, and it was reported that he promised to become a Giant again. In regard to Welch, the officers of the New-York Club have hopes of engaging him again. The Brotherhood does not want to pay the salary that he asks, and he has refused to sign a contract with the new League.

Tiernan, too, has refused to sign a contract with the Players' Association. He has been approached by an agent of the old New-York Club, but he did not give the emissary any encouragement. Tiernan is a Brotherhood man, but he does not propose to sign a contract for less money than he can get elsewhere. One of the officers of the New-York Club said yesterday that they had made up their minds to get men in the last few days, and their efforts in that short time have been productive of very good results.

President Ward of the Brotherhood said yesterday that the League officials are trying, right and left, to induce men to break their contracts with the players' organization. He claims that Zimmer, the Cleveland catcher, was given $500 to desert. "Why didn't they approach Keefe, Ewing, Pfeffer, Hanlon, Brouthers, or some of the other boys?" he said. "If they did they would quickly learn that League gold cannot buy every player. The League, then, cannot frighten us. We are in the fight to stay, and we will be on the ball field as members of the Players' National League next Spring."

President Reach said that he was hopeful of getting Long of the Kansas City's to play short stop for the Phillies next season. The Philadelphia was the first League club to accept the Kansas City's price for the great short stop's release, and is, therefore, by right entitled to his services. As the matter stands, however, the players engaged by the League up to Feb. 1 will be parceled out to the various clubs by a committee, of which Mr. Reach is a member. He will make a strong fight to get Long, and feels pretty confident of securing the much-sought-after short stop. With Long on the list, the Phillies can start the season any day and present a very strong team. If made up as follows: Pitchers, Gleason, Weyhing, Carney, Anderson, Day, and Smith; catchers, Clements, Schriver, and Decker; first base, McCauley; second base Allen; short stop, Long; third base, Mulvey; left field, Delahanty; centre field, Burke; right field, Thompson. The latter is said to have agreed upon terms with the old Quaker management.

INDOOR BASEBALL.

The second of the series of indoor baseball games was played in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn last night. There was a large crowd in attendance, and judging from the applause that greeted the players, the spectators enjoyed the contest. The men showed a marked improvement in their work and some pretty plays were made.

The contestants were the cadets and the nine of Company H. In the opening inning the former took a big lead and managed to win by a single run. To-night the ultuse of Companies B and K will meet. Score:

CADETS.	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.	COMPANY H.	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nov, c.s.s.s	0	0	0	0	0	Kraft, p	0	0	0	1	0
Geyer, p	1	0	0	3	0	Brotn'd, sb.	1	2	0	0	
Sutter, c	1	1	6	1	4	Wilson, s. s.	1	0	0	0	
Harris'n, 1b.	2	1	4	1	2	Weste'th, r.f.	0	0	0	0	
McAfee, s. s.	0	0	1	0	1	Holden, c.	1	1	4	1	5
G. Holdur'd, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Bishop, 1f.	1	0	0	0	
Mangels, c.f.	1	0	0	0	0	E. Plate, 1b.	2	0	4	2	0
L'hmann, 2b.	1	0	0	1	1	Kraft, p.	2	0	2	1	0
Hirsh, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Vand'rh'f, c.f.	1	1	0	0	2
Total	10	3	10	6	8	Total	9	2	12	4	8

*One out when time was called.

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Cadets	3	1	1	0	—10
Company H	1	3	2	3	—9

Runs earned—None. Bases on errors—Cadets, 4; Company H, 5. Bases on balls—Cadets, 4; Company H, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Kraft, 3; by Geyer, 1. Left on base—Cadets, 4; Company H, 5. Struck out—By Kraft, 3; by Geyer, 3. Double play—Kraft and Liebmann. Stolen bases—Cadets, 7; Company H, 5. Passed balls—Holden, 4. Sutter, 7. Wild pitches—Kraft, 1; Geyer, 1. Umpires—Mr. O'Connell and Sergt. Nash.

BUFFALO'S NEW CLUB.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The Buffalo Brotherhood Club has thirteen men signed, though Haddock's contract has not yet arrived. The following are the players, their probable positions, and where they hail from: Pitchers—Alexander Fersen, Manchester, N. H.; George Keefe, Washington, D. C.; George Haddock, Dorchester, Mass.; Gus Krock, Chicago. Catchers—Con Mack, Spencer, Mass.; Owen Clark, Brooklyn. First base—J. J. Carney, Salem, Mass. Second base—Sam Wise, Utica. Third base—James L. White, Buffalo. Short stop—John C. Rowe, Buffalo. Fielders—W. H. Avery, Findley, Ohio; Edward Beecher, Hartford, Conn.; John Irwin, South Boston, Mass.

Irwin and Wise may possibly change positions and the "Deacon" play first, Carney going into the field or to third. As to what disposition will be made of the international franchise and the players held under it nothing definite is yet known. The men, with the exception of Calihan and perhaps Rainey, will probably be disposed of to the highest bidders. It is understood that Boston is after Leonard and Brouthers, who are selling each by short weight. He said that the practice, though not altogether abolished, had been greatly reduced. He thought, however, that the solution of the question was still far off.

There was little said on the question of prices. The committee had a good deal of fault to find with the weather, and said that as long as it remained as it was there was a poor outlook for an advance.

The following officers were then elected to serve for the ensuing year: President—Thomas Thodford; Vice Presidents—C. McMonagle and Frederick Kuehnfrank; Secretary—Jere Pangburn; Treasurer—John H. Brush.

The Board of Trustees chosen is composed of the officers and the following gentlemen: Peter Du Witt, H. Berghorn, C. F. Davies, J. J. Sperry, J. S. Smoot, M. Ehrenreich, and Robert Gordon.

AN HABITUAL CRIMINAL.

REARRESTED ON LEAVING A MASSACHUSETTS PRISON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—Henry Sargent was arrested at the Charlestown State Prison this morning by Officers Abbott and Pinkerton of Station 3 just as he was leaving the place after four years' service for horse stealing. The present charge is stealing a horse and wagon from Cambridge, N. Y.

Sargent is a native of Cambridge and is a criminal well known to Massachusetts prisons. He has served eight years in the State prison for an offense committed in Worcester in 1878 and has also been imprisoned for misdemeanors committed in New-Bedford. In 1886 he was convicted of the larceny of a horse from O. H. Lane of Norton, for which he received the four years' sentence which he endured. On Saturday, March 31, 1888, he stole a horse and wagon valued at $500 from Isaac Collins of Cambridge, N. Y., and taking the outfit to Boston sold it for $100.

The Norton case was the first of the two charges preferred against him; consequently the New York case was held. He was turned over to Sheriff Cook of Salem, N. Y., on a requisition from that State and taken back there. If the charge against him is sustained he will be amenable to the habitual criminal act which makes compulsory a twenty-five years' sentence in state prison.

BANNER PRESENTATIONS.

The banner awarded to the studeots of the College of the City of New-York by the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen for their bearing and appearance in the Washington Centennial parade was presented last evening. On the same occasion there was a competitive debate between representatives of the Philomeosian and Clionian Literary Societies for a prize of $50 offered by Elliott P. Shepard. The assembly hall of the college was crowded. President Webb, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Stephen M. Wright, Robert Rutter, Albert G. Bogert, William Irving Martin, Frederick Hanff, and James Goodwin were on the platform.

Gen. Butterfield made the presentation speech on the Washington banner, and Arthur A. Alexander of '90 responded for the students. Then a set of engravings were presented to the college on behalf of Vice President Levi P. Morton, by Dr. Hewitt. Clinton Ward and accepted in a brief speech by J. K. Hackett, '90. The last presentation was one of a banner to the college by the class of '90. This was made by William T. Wood of this class, and responded to by President Webb. The debate was on the question of Governmental ownership of the telegraph system. N. A. Elsberg got the $50.

NEW POST OFFICE STATIONS.

This city is to have twenty new Post Office sub-stations. The Postmaster General yesterday issued an order to have them established on Jan. 15. They will have money order and registration facilities and receive third and fourth class matter. The stations will be located as follows:

No. 1, Catherine and Cherry streets; No. 2, North Moore and Hudson streets; No. 3, 502 Grand-street; No. 4, 3 Second-avenue; No. 5, King and Hudson streets; No. 6, Avenue C and Sixth-street; No. 7, 102 sixth-avenue; No. 8, Seventh-avenue and Fourteenth-street; No. 9, Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street; No. 10, Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue; No. 11, Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street; No. 12, Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway; No. 13, Forty-first-street and Eighth-avenue; No. 14, Park-avenue and Forty-second-street, No. 15, Fifty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, No. 16, Seventy-second-street and Second-avenue; No. 17, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Third-avenue. No. 18, Broadway, corner One Hundred and Twenty-first-street; No. 19, Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and sixty-seventh streets. No. 20, Fordham, 2,511 West Vanderbilt-avenue.

THE RETAIL COAL EXCHANGE

MEMBERS BLAME THE WEATHER FOR A FAILURE TO ADVANCE PRICES.

The aonual meeting of the Retail Coal Exchange was held last night in the Exchange rooms, in the Grand Opera House Building, and, besides electing officers for the comiog year, the reports of the various officers were submitted. Secretary Pangburn reported 181 active members on the roll, and he said that during the year there were 21 withdrawals from the Exchange for various causes, and that 27 new members had been admitted.

Treasurer Brush reported that the Exchange had a balance in bank of $1,291 21, and that notwithstanding the fact that the Exchange had sent $529 50 to the Johnstown sufferers. When it came the turn of the Executive Committee to report, Chairman Pangburn said that the committee had done what it could to abolish the ruinous practice of selling coal by short weight. He said that the practice, though not altogether abolished, had been greatly reduced. He thought, however, that the solution of the question was still far off.

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A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

A cross libel for an amount not stated was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court between the Steamship Company Carl and Francis E. Hagemeyer. The company sued to recover freight and Mr. Hagemeyer sued to recover damages. The steamer Dan, the property of the company, sailed from Copenhagen in February, 1888, with a cargo of barley consigned to Mr. Hagemeyer. When it arrived it was found to be badly damaged by heat and fermentation. After hearing a mass of evidence Judge Brown dec

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—MERRY WAR.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—AS YOU LIKE IT. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—EDERLYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—TWELFTH NIGHT. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—TRANSATLANTIQUE REVUE. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—AFRICA DARK. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MACBETH. Matinée—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE — At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—FIREMEN'S TESTIMONIAL. Matinée—THE MASKED BALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—RICHARD III. Matinée—YORK; OR, A DOLL'S HOME.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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DAILY, 3 months, $1 50; with Sunday...$2 00
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday... 75
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WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *should be handed in before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own interest, as well as our convenience, by heeding this suggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light rain, followed by colder, fair weather.

The leaders of the majority in the House are sorely vexed by their inability to manage their forces with the ease and precision that they would like. They have a majority of only seven, and whatever changes are made in the rules, it is certain that one rule will stand, viz., that an absolute majority of the House must be present to take any action if the minority see fit to demand it. As yet not only has it been very hard for the Republican leaders to get a quorum of their own men, but it has at no time been certain that all their men would hang together on a disputed vote. The luxury of kicking is one that becomes more tempting in proportion as the kicking is likely to be effective, and the narrowness of the majority gives individual members a chance to make their mark, which they would never have if the majority were large. The natural remedy for this state of things is to settle the contested elections as soon as possible, and this the Republican managers are proceeding to undertake. That the settlement will be in favor of the Republican contestants they take for granted. But that is something as to which the minority may and ought to have something to say. Unless the case is a very clear one, resistance to what seems partisan unfairness in an election case will be a duty, and one which the Democrats may be relied on to perform with promptness, vigilance, and fairness. Probably the first real partisan struggle will grow out of the report of the Committee on Elections.

It is not easy to imagine why President HARRISON should find it expedient in any way, after delaying action for over nine months, to displace Marshal MCMAHON of the Southern district of this State within four weeks of the expiration of his term. Any political advantage to be got from appointing Mr. JACOBUS—and we do not believe that there is any—would certainly be just as secure by the middle of January as it is now, and the violation of Mr. HARRISON'S promise not to remove officers without cause other than politics until their term was up is just as obvious now as it would have been in April last. The criticism made by many of the Republican politicians that the President has lost any benefit that could be got by his hesitation and dilatoriness is a perfectly reasonable one, and those who think that most of his changes are bad and for bad motives cannot be expected to mourn much over the embarrassment into which Mr. HARRISON has fallen.

The latest reports from China indicate that the progressive statesmen of the empire have again failed to overcome the opposition excited by the Emperor's approval of the projected railroad from Pekin to Hankow. It was proposed at the end of October that the objections of those who opposed the borrowing of money in Europe should be met by setting aside annually 10 per cent. of the ordinary revenues, or about $12,750,000 a year, for use in the work of construction, but it was not clearly seen how the required sum could be raised in this way, because the budget does not commonly show a surplus, and the President of the Board of Revenue is a vigorous opponent of all railroad projects. In November it was reported in Hong-Kong that CHANG CHIH-TUNG, Director General of the southern half of the proposed line, was about to hire a hundred trained mechanics there for service in railroad workshops soon to be erected at Hankow, and that teakwood or Oregon pine would be used for ties or sleepers. But the proposed action could not be taken until the Emperor should authorize by decree the laying of the rails, and it now seems probable that the promulgation of such a decree will be delayed for a long time.

The question of protecting the common schools is now fairly raised in several States. The mass meetings at Pittsburg on Thursday gave evidence of the interest the question has excited in Pennsylvania. It seems to be well to point out that the defense of the common schools cannot safely be intrusted to sectaries or fanatics. Protestant ministers are too apt to confuse the question by presenting it as an issue between Catholicism and Protestantism, whereas Roman Catholic citizens have precisely the same rights as Protestant citizens, or Hebrew citizens, or agnostic citizens, in public education. At Pittsburg, one of the speakers was "The Nun of Kenmare," who does not appear to be a wise person, and who thought the occasion suitable for a violent attack on the Roman Catholic Church. All this is beside the real question, which is the maintenance of the common school system in giving an unsectarian, and, in communities where there is any difference of religious belief, an exclusively secular public education.

The bill introduced by Senator HAWLEY, providing that hereafter civilian appointments to Second Lieutenancies in the line shall be limited to members of the organized and uniformed militia and to graduates of institutions which have had instruction from an army officer—not excluding graduates of West Point who may have received honorable discharges from the service—follows out a recommendation made by Gen. DRUM. Its purpose, of course, is to give a "boom" to the National Guard as a channel of preferment to the army. In fact, since a commission once obtained is a life occupation, at an income which increases with years and promotions, it ought to have an effect in attracting young men of martial aspirations to the citizen soldiery. For the present, however, it hardly seems desirable to count much on such surplus vacancies. A graduating class at West Point of even half a dozen more than the average number of members at once blocks the way; and it is only just that there should not be, in any year, such a snapping up of a few chance vacancies by civilians as would make extra graduates of the following June wait a long time for assignments to companies. Besides, this year there were half a dozen fewer non-commissioned officers for promotion than in some former years, and the effort should be to make service in the ranks, with attested fitness, as far as possible the road to a commission. Especially would this be desirable should the plans for better instruction at the posts amount to anything.

THE REPUBLICAN CITY ORGANIZATION.

The Republican machine of this city has been repaired once more by the adoption of a new constitution of the County Committee and the district associations. At the meeting of the County Committee at which this was accomplished the only significant incidents were the abolition of the plan of enrollment adopted six years ago and the overwhelming defeat of the Republican Club proposition that no combination with Democratic factions be permitted hereafter. "Boss" PLATT is reported to have declared that the abolition of enrollment would be a blunder worse than a crime, but the "blunder" was committed by a majority of about four to one. The effect of this amendment will be that in order to become a member of the regular Republican organization a person must be admitted to one of the district associations by vote, whereas under the present plan he is entitled to be enrolled upon declaring that he voted for the Republican candidates at the last election. The change of 1883 was intended to make it easier to become a member of the organization, and was expected to enlarge the party membership. Whether it has failed of its object was not stated, but it is a well-known fact that only a fraction of those who habitually vote the Republican ticket belong to the district organizations. The amendment of the constitution is calculated to keep the membership under closer control and increase the power of the "machine" managers.

The defeat of the proposition to prohibit combinations was also a triumph of the machine men, though the line of division was not very clearly marked. Some of the most respectable of the present leaders, including prominent Union League and Republican Club men, favored the fusion upon county candidates at the last election. But what the district managers desire is evidently the privilege of making combinations and "deals" in their districts. This is the chief basis of their power and their profit in political work. Not only have they long been accustomed to trade on district candidates for their own benefit and that of their friends, but when they have been furnished with money to be used in support of State or National candidates they have "rolled up" their vote largely by the help of local dickering. This is a different matter, to be sure, from joining openly with Democratic factions in support of coalition candidates, but the privilege of doing that on occasion will be a help in the general traffic. Besides, if combinations were prohibited, even a clandestine support of Democratic candidates might become a matter for discipline.

Notwithstanding the close corporation methods of the Republican city organization, it is, after all, a rather loose affair. It contains the most incongruous elements, and the so-called "better element" is unable to control its action. It is not in any proper sense an organization of the party, for by far the larger number of Republican voters have nothing to do with it, except to support with greater or less submissive fidelity the candidates whom its conventions turn out. It is no more representative in character than the Tammany organization and much less so than that of the County Democracy. It is in the strictest sense a political "machine," the object of which is to control nominations and get whatever official patronage may come within its reach. It is worked by politicians, great and small, mostly small, most of whom are in quest of something for themselves as a reward for their efforts in party management.

It would be a great advantage to the Republican Party in this city if its organized action could be divorced from all relation to municipal contests. It is the eager scramble for some share in local patronage that degrades the organization and leads to combinations and deals, making it a reproach in the eyes of the better men of the party. A crude and instinctive recognition that municipal affairs have really nothing to do with party principle or party loyalty is at the bottom of the readiness to trade and dicker with candidates. If local nominations were properly a matter of party politics, it would be easier to insist that support should be given only to regular party candidates. It would, in fact, be disloyalty to party not to give them undivided support, but in point of fact it is seen that no party principle is involved. Hence it is difficult to enforce discipline. If municipal interests could be wholly separated from party politics and placed upon the basis of general citizenship, and the city organization made only a part of the general party organization, dealing with matters into which political principle enters, it would be possible to give it some sort of solidarity, and discipline would enforce itself. Then, too, the organization could be extended, strengthened, and elevated, and become more effective for genuine political ends.

GOV. HILL'S AMBITION.

The remarkable Governor of this State appears to have been led by his admirers into taking himself seriously as a national statesman. He forgets that these flatterers affect to admire him only because they unfeignedly hate CLEVELAND, and that they were also the admirers of Gen. BUTLER and even of Mr. BLAINE, when the question was between the latter of these two statesmen and CLEVELAND. Mr. HILL has undoubtedly "got on" since the day when he began his career by snapping up that unconsidered trifle, the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, when nobody was looking, or even the day when he succeeded to the Governorship by the promotion of his chief. But if he imagines that he can get on any further, the imagination indicates that a head not very strong has been turned by a success which is indeed enough to make a weak man giddy.

It has lately appeared that he has had agents in the South setting forth his claims and merits, and also that these agents have been snubbed for their pains. From his recent proceedings it is plain that the Governor has determined, in expanding his ambitions, to extend them on the same lines and to appeal to the lowest motives and the lowest characters among his fellow-citizens. This of itself shows good sense. His successes thus far have been won by playing the part of a perfectly-unscrupulous demagogue, and if he were now to undertake to "pander to the better element" the pretense would be too transparent, and he would lose his following of professional dealers in liquor and professional dealers in "Labor," without getting any other in exchange. His withdrawal of such patronage as he could transfer from the Albany *Argus*, which has been the organ of the Democratic Party in this State for two generations, and the bestowal of it upon the Albany *Times*, which is an organ of liquor, "Labor" and HILL, and which has consistently opposed every effort to raise the tone of the party, is extremely significant. It has been followed by the equally significant resignation of Mr. JAMES H. MANNING, one of the owners of the *Argus*, of the place in the State Civil Service Commission which he received from the Governor. The significance of this action cannot be misapprehended by anybody who remembers that DANIEL MANNING was a very sagacious party manager, and that his sagacity was never better vindicated than it was by the events that followed his successful support of Mr. CLEVELAND, first for Governor and afterward for President. It was he who identified the *Argus* with the best elements and the highest purposes of the Democratic Party. His vindication is in the evident fact that the Democratic Party has been disinfected of the disrepute that clung to it for twenty years after the war had closed, and that every citizen not besotted by partisanship is now disposed to judge it candidly by what it has done and by what it proposes to do, and to support it if the measures it advocates and the men it nominates commend themselves to his judgment. It is, of course, no news that Gov. HILL represents the worst elements and the lowest purposes of his own party and, indeed, of the other, as the Harrison-Hill combination proved; but this fact is very sharply emphasized by the incident, in itself unimportant, of the transfer of State patronage from the *Argus* to the *Times*.

Although Gov. HILL is wise not to discard in national politics the policy he has adopted in State politics, it does not follow that he is wise to go into national politics at all. He is so essentially and exclusively a retail statesman that it is unlikely he will succeed in operations at wholesale. Liquor and labor will not make a good platform for a Presidential candidate, for the reason that national legislation can do very little for either. The liquor dealers of this State can afford to subscribe very handsomely, as they have shown, to elect a Governor who will represent their views; but it matters very little to them as liquor dealers who is President. Gov. HILL'S "claim" as a seeker of the Democratic nomination to the Presidency would be, of course, that he could carry New-York, and that no decenter politician could. Waiving the plain facts that disgust with a nomination so disreputable would drive from the party in other close States the votes that elected CLEVELAND in 1884 and would have re-elected him in 1888 but for the Harrison-Hill combination here in New-York, neither of these claims can he made out. There is no reason to expect that the men who made Mr. HILL Governor would exert themselves to make him President. On the other hand, a decent candidate could not be defeated by the same combination that defeated CLEVELAND, since that required the coincidence of a National and a State election. If Gov. HILL is wise, he will confine his ambition to this State, in which it has certainly carried him further than any statesman of his magnitude was ever carried before.

ECHOES OF THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

A report that was circulated a few days ago in Cincinnati as to the probable fate of the nomination of ex-Mayor AMOR SMITH, Jr., to be Surveyor of that port, seems to have been confirmed by the action of the Senate in secret session on Thursday last. The nomination was taken up, but only to be laid aside for an indefinite time at the request of Senator SHERMAN, who remarked that he preferred that confirmation should be delayed until the committee appointed to inquire concerning the Ohio ballot-box forgeries should have made its report. On the day when the resolution for the appointment of that committee was passed the Senator commented mournfully in these words upon the course pursued by FORAKER and HALSTEAD:

"Ah, is character of so little value in these times that a long life, which has, I hope, been marked with honesty and moral uprightness, should not have had power to raise the shadow of a doubt in the minds of those who were recognized as personal friends that I had committed the disgraceful crime imputed to me by the contents of a paper presented by a person who had no claims to any one's confidence? I am grieved to think that this is all a pure character seems to be worth."

He now intends to find out what was ex-Mayor SMITH'S estimate of the value of his character. SMITH carried the forged contract and subscription list from Gov. FORAKER in Columbus to Mr. HALSTEAD in Cincinnati. He had read the forged papers and he knew what signatures were on them. He was manager of the campaign, and must have known how the papers were to be used. But he did not ask the Senator, through whose influence his nomination to be Surveyor had been obtained, whether it was true that he had taken part in so corrupt a scheme, nor did he "turn the conversation that way" when he met the Senator in Cincinnati a few days later. The committee will give SMITH an opportunity to explain, and perhaps he can be induced to tell why the foremost Republicans of Ohio are without honor among their associates in their own country.

The case of TOPP will also come before the committee. The Topp incident has recently been completed, so to speak, and may now be classed as a finished specimen with Mr. HALSTEAD'S curious discovery about Governor-elect CAMPBELL'S interest in a Gun Trust based upon HUGHES'S invention of a portable breech-plug which was long ago condemned by the Ordnance Board. TOPP was one of FORAKER'S favorites and had been appointed by him to be a member of the Cincinnati Board of Public Affairs, a powerful body having exclusive control of the city's public works and an equal voice with the City Council in municipal legislation. He was also Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee in Cincinnati and he represented the board in active politics.

On the day when the ballot-box contract and the forged signature of Mr. CAMPBELL were published, the following letter from TOPP to a contractor was read by Mr. CAMPBELL in a public meeting:

"Please make out your bills for gravel that you have delivered up to Saturday, June 8, 1889. Make the bills $1 a yard, and you pay me a drawback of 25 cents a yard in cash. I bought your gravel very cheap, and it is fairly worth to the city $1. Get your bills in such a shape that none will exceed $500. Send them to me at Put-in-Bay, and I will O K them."

WOOD is said to have told the persons who traced the forged signatures that he wanted to use them secretly to prevent the publication of this letter from TOPP.

Immediately after the letter had been given to the public the *Commercial Gazette* explained that TOPP was insane when he wrote it; that this was known to his friends, and that they had afterward re-elected him Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee "out of sympathy and respect." An investigation was ordered, a committee of three Republicans decided that TOPP had been "of unsound mind" when he wrote the letter, and TOPP resigned. Mr. CAMPBELL was bitterly assailed for having made a "dastardly and cowardly" attack upon "a man of the highest integrity."

We pointed out at the time that the evidence seemed to prove that TOPP really had been deranged for a time. It was asserted, however, by one Cincinnati journal that as an officer of a building association he had not been conspicuous for integrity, and recent disclosures prove that the assertion was well founded. For some years TOPP had been Secretary of the New Ohio Loan and Building Association, and until two years ago WILLIAM PETERS was Treasurer of it. PETERS was removed because of a shortage of $5,000 in his accounts. Thereupon TOPP, as leading member of the Board of Public Affairs, gave him a comfortable place in the service of the board. A few weeks ago TOPP ceased to be Secretary of the association, having again become deranged, and his successor discovered that the association had been robbed. PETERS was arrested, and it was shown, as we learn from the Cincinnati papers, that he had conspired with TOPP to defraud the association. A receiver was appointed in answer to a petition in which it was set forth that TOPP had made false entries in the books to cover and conceal the stealing of a large sum of money. The capital of the association was $500,000. TOPP was not arrested, because he had recently been adjudged insane. The *Commercial Gazette* had asserted a few days earlier that Governor-elect CAMPBELL ought to be held responsible for this second attack of insanity, but it does not seem that this would be just.

If TOPP'S friends had withdrawn him from public life as soon as they discovered that he was insane and was writing compromising letters and giving employment to scoundrels, they would have shown political wisdom and a regard for their friend and his family that were not displayed when they re-elected him Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee "out of sympathy and respect." Their campaign was a series of stupid blunders from the beginning. It seems to be one of the enduring effects of the demoralization caused by the old October contests that some of the leading politicians in Ohio are occasionally hereft of common sense and become unable to distinguish right from wrong. May we not trace to a similar cause the readiness of the Federal prosecutor in Indiana to declare that the "blocks-of-five" letter is "honorable" and "indicates simply a patriotic interest in the elections"?

LAW FOR A SOFT-COAL TRUST.

In a brief review of the condition of the coal trade, published by the Philadelphia *Ledger* on the 16th inst., we find the following:

"The recent decision against monopolistic Trusts by the courts of New-York and Illinois, and the introduction recently of several bills in Congress to suppress them, do not appear to deter the bituminous coal mining, shipping, and carrying interests from organizing another Trust similar in character to the Standard Oil, Sugar, and Lead Trusts. A movement is actively on foot to establish a Soft-Coal Trust, to regulate the tidewater bituminous coal trade during the coming season. It is proposed to establish a general sales agency to buy from all the operators who market bituminous coal at tidewater their entire production of coal, and this agency will control the sales, fixing the prices according to the quality of the coal. By this method it is expected the output will be limited and higher prices be obtained for the coal. The amount of the proposed capital of the Seaboard Steam Coal Trust has not yet been determined, but is variously estimated at from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. The general plan will be based on that of the Standard Oil Trust. All the Atlantic steamship and Eastern railroad and mill contracts for soft coal are to be negotiated through the Trust, which will supply the particular brand of coal desired at such price as the managers of the scheme may determine."

While it is true that the recent Sugar Trust decision in this State and the Gas Trust decision in Illinois should not be overlooked by the projectors of this Bituminous Coal Trust, they can easily find the record of a decision in their own State of Pennsylvania that deserves their careful attention, because it relates directly to the scheme they have in mind.

It was a case involving a combination of coal companies. Five of these companies, doing business in Pennsylvania and controlling a certain kind of coal, combined by means of an agreement that all sales should be made through a committee and one selling agent, and that prices should be fixed in the same way. After a time a quarrel arose between two of the companies concerning a division of the profits or of the fines imposed for sales in excess of an allotment designed to limit production. One of these companies sued the other to recover its share of the sum so assessed.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held that the combination was illegal and void, and for that reason refused to aid the plaintiff. The court went further. The mines of the companies were in Pennsylvania, but the combination was completed and the purpose of it accomplished in the State of New-York. The court declared that the combination was not only illegal, but also that under the laws of New-York it was a conspiracy, or, as Judge BARRETT said when referring to the case in his Sugar Trust decision, "a criminal offence." This may remind the projectors of the Coal Trust that in the recent decision of the General Term, confirming that of Judge BARRETT, the Sugar Trust was characterized as "a criminal enterprise."

This decision in the case of Morris Run Coal Company vs. Barclay Coal Company related to a project which the proposed Bituminous Coal Trust very closely resembles. The suit was not brought by the people, but by a dissatisfied member of the combination. But it should be borne in mind that in the two great suits of this year against Trusts—one in this State and the other in Illinois—the plaintiffs have been the people, acting through their elected law officers and prosecutors. Hereafter the people will not wait for such decisions to be made as the result of quarrels between members of a combination over a division of the profits of extortion, but themselves will seek them for the public good.

On the last election day in this city the City Reform Club took occasion to collect evidence against saloon keepers who carried on their traffic in violation of the excise law, which forbids any selling of liquor on that day within a quarter of a mile of a polling place. Evidence was obtained against a large number of dealers, and the club has laid the facts before the Excise Board with reference to one conspicuous case, with a view to having the penalties of the law enforced. The provisions of the law are very distinct, and their purpose is obvious and important. It is notorious that the law has been very generally ignored, because the police have made little pretense of enforcing it, but now that evidence has been collected against offenders they should be taught that this law, like all others, was made to be obeyed. The duty of the Excise Board is very clear, and its action on the first case will determine the fate of the others.

While this crusade against dangerous wires is going on so vigorously, and the twinkling gas lamps are reviving so slowly, may it not be pertinent to inquire whether there are any safe electric light wires, whether anything is doing to replace the dangerous ones with those that are safe, or otherwise to provide for a resumption of the lighting of the streets by electricity? The work of destruction is evident enough, but is anything going on in the way of construction, or are we to sit in darkness and admit that street lighting by electricity is a failure? The removal of dangerous wires ought not to be equivalent to the complete extinction of the electric lamps. The companies seem to be doing nothing, and the public authorities are giving their whole attention to tearing down, as if doomsday were near and we were nevermore to have occasion for lighted streets. There will be a reaction of public sentiment if some attention is not given to the question of restoring the light under safe conditions.

A FEW MORE QUAINT ONES.

Some people carry their detestation of ignorance so far that they will invent an acquaintance with a subject nobody expects them to know anything about, rather than be out of the discussion. On one of the ocean steamers once a friend of mine was passenger. There was a lady aboard with her daughter. She was from Wisconsin. She said so so often that they finally took her word for it and believed it. She knew pretty nearly everything outside of Wisconsin, too. One day the purser, the Captain, and several others were sitting around smoking, when the Wisconsin encyclopedia came on deck. As she came up the purser said, in an ordinary conversational tone, with a wink: "I see Mr. —— of Wisconsin has been appointed Minister to China." "Yes, indeed he has," broke in the lady. "Yes, indeed, he has, and I am glad of it. I've known him many years, and many and many a sermon I have listened to from him in his own church. He is a splendid preacher."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

It is rather early to publish any facts relative to engagements resulting from the fair. Certainly people ought to wait until the beginning of January for the successful issue of confidences exchanged over a box of candy, a boutonnière, or an autograph album. We are in possession of facts that lead us to conclude that a large surplus will not be the only outcome. Marine motors, conspicuous at the tables, wear a look of satisfaction, and certain young ladies have an air of expectancy that can only be explained on one theory. There are several couples waiting to be inscribed in the golden book of matrimony who will have need to bless the fair as the occasion of their happiness. So be it.—*Jewish Messenger.*

City Engineer Goodwin of Portland tells a story of a little Portland boy who had committed some misdemeanor for which he was about to receive punishment at the hands of his mother. The boy begged to be first allowed to go to his room. Permission was granted, and the child went up stairs to his own room and closed the door behind him. The mother followed and listened outside, after telling him he must hurry and come down again to receive his punishment. The boy went to the side of the bed, knelt down, and this was his prayer: "Dear Lord, if you love little boys and want to help one out, now is your time." The prayer was answered.—*Lewiston Journal.*

"Have you heard the news about Dunley?" "No, what is it?" "His boarding house caught fire last night, and if he hadn't acted with great presence of mind he would have been dead at this moment." "What did he do?" "He awakened himself just in time to escape drowning."—*Time.*

Secretary of the Navy—Well, Sir, what is it? Messenger—Another of the naval vessels has got stuck in the mud off Long Island, Sir. Secretary—How often have I got to tell you that I don't wish to be bothered with matters of a purely routine nature!—*New-York Ledger.*

Georgia has turned out a couple of electric girls and now some one has discovered an electric mule. We never saw a mule that didn't carry a fully equipped battery around with him.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Star.*

There is a wide difference between a visit and a visitation, and the individual who times his visits inopportunely and outstays his welcome is the most annoying bore with which society is afflicted.—*New-York Ledger.*

She—I don't see why you did not build a bigger coal bin. He—Why, we can never get more than a ton at a time. She—I know; but it would look as if we could get more—to the neighbors.—*Once a Week.*

One captivating beauty of the English language to a foreigner is illustrated by the statement in yesterday's stock market report, that "the remainder of the list was listless."—*Utica Herald.*

There is a slight additional difference between a hill and a pill other than the difference of one letter. The first is hard to get up and the second is hard to get down.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Adversity often stiffens up the moral character. The angleworm never knows what it is to have any backbone at all till he swallows the fish hook.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

When you truly and devotedly love a girl who is as rich as she is pretty it's very hard to take no for an answer.—*The Epoch.*

Outside of athletics, Harvard seems to be prospering nicely.—*Hartford Courant.*

ART NOTES.

Count Pillet-Will has given to the Luxembourg collection the painting by Robert-Fleury called "Christopher Columbus Received by Ferdinand and Isabella on his Return from America," together with another work by the same artist showing Galileo before the Inquisitors.

The Governors of the thirteen original States of the Union and those of later States agreed at Washington on the 11th of the month to present to Congress a bill asking for an appropriation for an arch to stand in Philadelphia as a memorial of the Declaration of Independence.

The gift to President Carnot from the State of Guerrero, Mexico, is a picture wrought in gold and silver. It is the work of an Indian goldsmith of the town of Chilapa. M. Carnot will place this peculiar work of art in one of the French museums.

A club of engravers on wood exists in Philadelphia called the Xylographic. For the first time since its foundation it has opened an exhibition of works by members. The President is J. Rea, the Secretary Albert Lindsay.

Granet's statue of Alfred de Musset is finished. On the pedestal sits a symbolical figure representing Youth and Love, who offers to the poet a branch of willow in allusion to his poem and his last words.

FOOD FOR A "FOG HORN."

From the Albany Journal.

A significant phase of the Cleveland-Hill feud in this State may be found in the act of Gov. Hill's State officials in transferring some $8,000 of printing patronage from the *Argus* of this city to the *Times*. As a newspaper which has been notoriously dependent on public or corporate favor for its very existence this action is a severe blow to the morning Democratic organ, while the *Times*, which for years has been roaming in a barren pasture, finds itself suddenly in clover. The *Argus* has been a Cleveland paper, steadfastly following the ex-President in all his free trade vagaries. The *Times* has been a stanch Hill paper, which loudly warned the Democracy away from the breakers and rocks of a free trade policy. The *Argus* has been an organ; the *Times* a fog horn. The *Argus* has praised Cleveland and tolerated Hill to the extent that State patronage required. The *Times* has lauded the Governor to the skies and followed the ex-President as vindictively as the New-York *Sun*. That the patronage should be taken away from the *Argus* and given to the *Times* is at once a slap in the face of the Cleveland organ and a rich reward for the fog horn that has so persistently trumpeted the praises of Hill. This is the entire significance of the matter to the outsider, and while of no financial importance to other than the parties directly involved, it indicates a renewal of the Cleveland-Hill feud in this city and county and a strengthening of Hill influence where Clevelandism has dominated everything.

A REVOLT QUICKLY ENDED

PROMPT WORK BY BRAZIL'S NEW RULERS.

SOLDIERS SENT BACK TO DUTY AND TWO CIVILIANS ARRESTED—PORTUGAL DOES NOT WANT DOM PEDRO.

BY CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 20.—The mutiny which started yesterday among the soldiers of this city was suppressed to-day by prompt and decided action by the commanding officers. It was not permitted to advance far enough to assume very formidable proportions.

A number of civilians took part in yesterday's uprising. Two of them were placed under arrest. The others were dispersed, and the mutinous soldiers were ordered back to duty. It was an undisciplined mob, and upon being confronted with a well-ordered company they quickly yielded.

The city to-night is quiet.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Brazilian Legation in this city has received a cable dispatch from the Government at Rio Janeiro, instructing the representative here to guard the public against erroneous reports concerning events in Brazil. The dispatch says that the report spread yesterday of a mutiny among the troops arose from the fact that some soldiers were, in the absence of their officers, had been drinking, had revolted. They, however, immediately surrendered and the incident ended. The Government says that order will be firmly maintained and that justice will be done to all.

It is reported that code messages are refused by the telegraph authorities at Rio Janeiro.

LISBON, Dec. 20.—It is reported that the Portuguese Government is anxious for Dom Pedro to leave Portugal. The calmness with which the people of Brazil accepted the overthrow of the empire and the establishment of the republic encourages the Radicals of Lisbon to believe that they will eventually achieve a quiet and bloodless revolution in Portugal.

A dispatch received here from Senhor Barbozas, the Brazilian Minister, declares that the originators of the revolution are all against the re-establishment of slavery, and that no planters approving of slavery had any part in the revolution. There are, he says, no military ambitions or aspirations in the movement, which aims only to secure civil liberty and the reform of the administration.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20.—The Brazilian Minister here has sent his resignation to Dom Pedro.

Dispatches were received by several downtown merchants yesterday from correspondents in Rio Janeiro, confirming the report printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning of serious trouble in Brazil. But the dispatches were only confirmatory. They gave no particulars. Their guarded and brief statements indicated that they had been carefully revised by a Government censor.

The coffee market here was not affected, for the reason that business is very light. Pending the unsettled condition of affairs in the new republic there is a strong indisposition to trade. It is likely to last until more quieting reports are received. Coffee brokers say that there have been for some days rumors that holders of coffee at Brazilian ports have been anxious to dispose of their stocks to consuming countries. They have had fears of a crisis. Rio exchange yesterday was quoted at 26⅝ by Phipps & Co. A few other houses quoted it still lower. This is a decline from 27⅝ a month ago.

SENATORS ON RECOGNITION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Morgan's proposal that the United States shall recognise the Republic of Brazil, without waiting until the people of that country have voted on the question of what their future government shall be, stirred up more of a discussion in the Senate to-day than had been expected. Nearly the whole sitting, in fact, was taken up with the Morgan resolution, and the matter was left unsettled at adjournment.

It was, however, made perfectly plain that the Senate will treat the question as a party matter, the Republicans voting to kill the resolution by referring it to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Democrats voting for its immediate passage. Mr. Call of Florida will join the Republicans, giving the rather remarkable reason that the Brazilians have not the ability to govern themselves. Had a quorum of Senators voted to-day, the joint resolution would have been sent to the committee, but less than forty-two Senators responded, and after a quorum had been obtained a star chamber sitting was ordered without disposing of the resolution.

Mr. Morgan (Dem.) of Alabama said in support of his resolution that the President had gone as far in the matter as his constitutional powers and the practices of the Government warranted him in going, and it was now necessary that there should be a conjoint declaration by the legislative and executive departments of the Government as to what was the status quo in Brazil. At present it was clear that Brazil was a republic. Later events, however, might change matters, and Congress, he thought, ought now to announce that the empire had disappeared and that the republic existed.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio said it was a grave question whether the time had come for Congress to undertake to recognize the new power, and the resolution, he thought, ought to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Evarts (Rep.) of New-York in advocating the reference of the resolution to the committee declared it was not necessary to emphasize the views of the Government and people of the United States in regard to republican institutions, but the Government's attitude in such matters was to wait until the will of the people concerned had been expressed.

Mr. Ingalls (Rep.) of Kansas said there were statements in the resolution which he was not prepared to indorse, and he further declared that there was no authentic information from any quarter about the condition of affairs in Brazil.

Mr. McPherson (Dem.) of New-Jersey, declared, on the other hand, that the delay of a single hour in passing the resolution would be disgraceful to the Government, the Senate, and the people of the United States. To wait was to court the restoration of the empire in Brazil.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.) of Vermont said he had no information that there was a republic in Brazil. If there was, he would be glad to maintain it by every means. If he was compelled to choose between the rule of a King and that of an army

MR. CROKER HOME AGAIN

HE TALKS GUARDEDLY ABOUT POLITICS.

FIVE WEEKS AT THE HOT SPRINGS AND A CONSTANT READER OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

Chamberlain Richard Croker, chief of the Tammanyites, got back from his long vacation in North Carolina yesterday. He will be a busy man for the next few days. The politicians have been waiting and watching for him these many days. The idea is abroad that the two or three places that are to be filled with Tammany men will not be without new appointees long. The coming of Croker will not be without its result in the swim of local politics.

Pulling himself out of the hard work of the last campaign, he started off for Asheville, N. C., with his three boys, and he has passed about five weeks there and at the hot springs near by. He has been riding horseback a great deal, shooting a little, and getting himself into fine condition generally. He looks as though he could now go into seven or eight campaigns all at once.

"All I know about what is going on in New-York City," he said, "is what I have seen in the newspapers."

Then he went on to answer queries about things that have bubbled to the surface of the local political pot since he got away. "The evidence in the Dock Department investigation," he said, "shows conclusively that the department should be reorganized. It is a very important branch of the City Government, and men should be selected as Commissioners who are familiar with the shipping and commercial interests, and politics should have nothing to do with it. Mayor Grant must have been very busy of late. I see that there has been much trouble about the electric light wires, and Commissioner Gilroy is right in getting the dangerous ones down as quickly as possible."

When asked about the condition of the County Democracy and the possibility that another anti-Tammany organization would be formed, Mr. Croker said that an organization in the Democratic Party of the city independent of Tammany was necessary. There would always be men who would be opposed to the dominant party, and their strength would generally average 15,000 or 20,000, which would be increased when Tammany failed in its duty. If the outside leaders could not form such an organization Tammany should lend a hand and help them out. There must be an organization where the disgruntled ones in Tammany could flock together and not go over to the Republicans.

"What do you think of Police Justice Daniel O'Reilly's resignation from the County Democracy and its effect in the Third District?" he was asked.

Mr. Croker said that before he went away he knew Mr. O'Reilly was dissatisfied with the Counties. As to the leadership in the Third he thought that Register Slevin and Mr. O'Reilly would come to an understanding. "You may say," he said, "that I am not in favor of any of the faithful Tammany Hall men being relegated to the rear to make room for new-comers, but the door of Tammany is open to all."

"How about 'Tim Campbell'?" Mr. Croker smiled. "He can come in if he wants to."

Mr. Croker was very positive in the statement that he had never talked with or had any communication with John R. Voorhis about his bolt or about the Police Board. He had no idea he said as to who would be appointed by the Governor to succeed Civil Justice Monell. It is a curious fact that Mr. Croker and Sheriff Flack have never met since the Sheriff's divorce case became known to the public.

On his way home the Chamberlain stepped over at Washington and was entertained by Roswell P. Flower. The latter gave a dinner in his honor, and most of the New-York Congressmen, including Iceman Turner attended it. He says that Mr. Flower is working very hard for the World's Fair, and that Mr. Turner is also doing a deal of hustling on the matter. Mr. Croker says that there is plenty of work to be done before New-York gets it.

RACE PREJUDICE ALLAYED.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE ACTING TEMPERATELY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20.—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 64 to 26, has rejected the bill recommended by the Governor in his annual message, requiring railroads to provide separate cars for whites and blacks. It was defeated on the ground, as stated by leading members of the House, that to carry out its provisions would subject the railroads to great hardships and expense, and, on the other hand, there was no necessity for it, as the colored people, with but few exceptions, travel in second-class cars, and, as a rule, are well behaved. The only exceptions are at times when large excursions are run.

The House is composed of 118 white Democrats, 2 colored Democrats, and 4 colored Republicans. The recent announcement that the civil rights law enated by the Republicans during the reconstruction period has been repealed by the Legislature was incorrect. The bill was passed by the House, but now hangs fire in the Senate, and its fate is extremely uncertain. A bill providing for a marriage license was passed by the House, but killed to-day by the Senate upon the ground that it might prove a dangerous innovation which would open the door to a divorce law and its train of innumerable scandale and ills.

The usury law has finally been amended by limiting the rate of interest in express agreements to 8 per cent. A bill providing a general high-license law has passed the House, and is likely to pass the Senate to-morrow. It imposes a license of not less than $500 for all incorporated cities, towns, and villages, outside of which no license is granted and no liquor legally sold.

KILRAIN'S SENTENCE TO PRISON.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 20.—Jake Kilrain, accompanied by his attorney, Murray Smith of Vicksburg, called on Gov. Lowry this morning and presented a strong petition praying for a commutation of the sentence to two months' imprisonment upon his paying the two-hundred-dollar fine. The Governor gave them a respectful and attentive hearing, but told them he could not interfere with the court's sentence. Kilrain will now prosecute his appeal before the Supreme Court, and hopes to get a reversal. He left for New-Orleans this afternoon.

AN EX-POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 20.—John A. Howland, ex-Postmaster of Long Branch, was arrested here to-night by Constable Clay Woolly for his failure to make good a shortage of $2,700, which amount he misappropriated during his term of office as Town Collector during the years 1886 and 1887. His bondsmen, Dr. John T. Britton, Town Committeeman; James W. Conover, woolman, and John W. Stokes, John A. Eaton, and ex-Collector Henry Engel, who, it was thought, would pay the deficiency, refuse to do so.

QUICKER TIME TO BOSTON.

Commencing Monday next the 1 P. M. Shore Line train from this city to Boston will be done to arrive at 7:30 P. M., the time having been shortened thirty minutes. A dining car, a new feature on this train, will be added.—*Exchange.*

FOR THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

Andrew Carnegie contributed $250 to the Washington Memorial Arch fund yesterday, making the fund now $62,474 21. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street has faith that the liberality of spirit that usually prevails during the Christmas holidays will swell this fund materially.

IF YOU WILL TRY

Grainlet you will find it the most delicate breakfast dish of any cereal. Made from the whole wheat.—*Exchange.*

"LYON MAKER"

Stamped on umbrellas guarantees excellence.—*Exchange.*

The Pan-American Entertainments.
The decorations at the Union League Club on Tuesday night which attracted so much favorable comment for their originality and tastefulness, and the splendid display at Delmonico's last night, were designed and carried out by the ELLIOTT FIDGAL COMPANY of 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

This company command stock, such as rare plants, orchids, and exclusive novelties in flowers, which enable them to fill the most exacting orders satisfactorily.—*Advertisement.*

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

WONDERFUL FASCINATING.—The new game, REDOUT. A suitable Christmas present for old and young. Sold by all toy dealers. $1. Most amusing and exciting.—*Advertisement.*

ABE As small as homeopathic pellets, and as easy to take as sugar. Everybody likes them. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Try them.—*Advertisement.*

Holiday Gifts. Meo's Winter Underwear, Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Wristlets, Collars, Cuffs. J. W. JOHNSTON, 260 Grand-st., N. Y.; also, 379 6th-av., above 22d-st.

Colgate's Gifts For Women.
Perfumes and toilet waters in tastefully trimmed fancy baskets scented with sachets.

A Luxury for Tourists.
DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER, in metal boxes, with patent measuring tube. Neat and portable.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure: 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

Edison's System Challenged.

THE EDISON SYSTEM OF INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHTING CHALLENGED AS DANGEROUS BY THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY AND THE UNITED STATES ILLUMINATING COMPANY, WHO OFFER, IN AN OPEN LETTER, TO SUBMIT TO ARBITRATORS FOR INVESTIGATION THEIR CLAIMS, AS TO THE GREATER ECONOMY AND SAFETY TO THE CONSUMER, OF THE WESTINGHOUSE CONVERTER SYSTEM AS USED IN THIS CITY BY THEM.

An open letter, of which the following is a copy, was sent on Friday, Dec. 20, to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company by the United Electric Light & Power Company and the United States Illuminating Company:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, 59 LIBERTY-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1889.

To the President of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York:

DEAR SIR: You have for some time, by sending your officers and agents to our customers with incorrect and misleading statements, and spreading broadcast through your agents and paid agitators grossly incorrect and even absolutely false information, been attempting to prejudice the public against the converter system of incandescent lighting, as used by us in this city. You have even gone so far as to attempt to influence the Board of Health against us. We are opposed to any warfare except that which is open and straightforward, and therefore to settle the question to the satisfaction of the insurance companies, the users of incandescent light, and the bewildered public, we make the following challenge:

We challenge your company to a full and careful investigation of the relative economy and safety to the customer of the direct current three-wire system of incandescent lighting as used by your company and the Westinghouse converter system used by us; the investigation to be conducted by a board of seven experts, three to be chosen by each side and the seventh by the six so chosen; one on each side to be familiar with insurance matters and the others practical electricians.

We expect to prove by such an investigation:

1st. That conductors carrying high-tension alternating currents have been, and can be, safely and successfully operated under the ground.

2d. That the Westinghouse converter system, as used by us, insures absolute safety to the user of incandescent lights, as the converter or transformer placed on the premises of each of our customers serves as an impassable barrier against fire or accidents, and reduces the current of the street mains to a harmless current, usually of 50 volts, or one-fourth the intensity of the current introduced into the premises of the consumer under your system.

3d. That the converter or transformer, accomplishing as it does a complete separation of the currents in the street from the wires on the premises of the consumer, is absolutely essential for safe incandescent lighting.

4th. That under your system the quantity of current used by the customer can be measured by our meter with the greatest accuracy, and that the measurements on the meter can be read by every customer.

With regard to the Edison system, we expect to prove:

1st. That the Edison underground system is dangerous in the extreme because of its leakage, which may at any time cause a fire on the premises of the consumer, as shown by the large number of fires which have been caused by that system in this and other cities.

2d. That your business can only be rendered safe and the great fire risk incident to its use removed by the adoption of the converter or transformer system.

3d. That your company has no meter which is reliable, and that as a result its bills rendered to its customers are largely a matter of guesswork.

We will be glad to submit to the committee any other questions as to the relative merits of the two systems which you would wish to have investigated.

In order that our position may not be misunderstood by the public, we have sent copies of this letter to the daily papers for publication. We do not fear publicity, as we feel confident that the converter system, which has come into almost universal use in Europe to the virtual exclusion of the Edison direct current system, will not suffer from a fair investigation by fair-minded men. Very respectfully yours,

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MARRIED.

ECKMEYER—HARMS.—At Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, Dec. 19, by the Rev. Dr. Silas FRANCIS, daughter of Mrs. Adele Harms, to GUSTAV ECKMEYER.

GILBERT—MONTGOMERY.—At the residence of the bride's mother, New-Brighton, S. I., by Archdeacon George M. Johnson, ROSALIE, daughter of the late James Montgomery, to WILLIAM SKETCHLEY GILBERT, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo.

DIED.

BURLEIGH.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 20, 1889, MARY THOMPSON, wife of Cecil Burleigh of Brooklyn and daughter of the late Edward J. Thompson of Woodbridge, N. J., aged 29 years.

Funeral services will take place from the First Congregational Church, Woodbridge, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M., or on arrival of the 12 M. train on Pennsylvania Railroad from New-York.

CAMPBELL.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1889, in her 80th year, EUNICE WHITING, daughter of the late Nehemiah Ripley of Hingham, Mass., and widow of Francis H. Campbell.

Services at residence of her son-in-law, Wm. M. Whitney, 51 Prospect-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives invited.

FORD.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Friday, Dec. 20, of pneumonia, HARRIET, wife of the late Samuel Ford, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Sunday, Dec. 22, on arrival of the 2:20 P. M. train from New-York.

GILBERT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at Montross, Penn., of Bright's disease, RICHARD L. GILBERT, son of the late Abner and Laura B. Gilbert of Ridgefield, Conn.

Funeral at Ridgefield Saturday, Dec. 21, at 10:30 A. M.

HOOD.—Suddenly, MABEL LOUISE HOOD, aged 7 years 7 months, only child of James J. and Louise M. Hood.

Funeral services from the parents' residence, 114 West 34th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 22, at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family invited.

KEN DALL.—In Paris, Dec. 19, of pleurisy, SARAH A., widow of Isaac C. Ken Dall of New-York.

☞ Boston, Worcester, and Newport (R. I.) papers please copy.

RENSHAW.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, WILLIAM H. RENSHAW.

Services at his late residence, 63 Wainut-st., East Orange, Monday morning, Dec. 23, on arrival of 10:10 train from Barclay-st. Interment private.

ROBERTSON.—On Dec. 20, INEZ TOULMIN, infant daughter of Touro and Maria Elizabeth Robertson.

Interment at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN APPEAL.—THE BOARD OF MANAGEment of the Home for Incurables at Fordham, New-York City, solicits donations, endowments, and bequests for the support of poor incurable men and women. Other hospitals do not receive such cases, and are obliged to turn away those they cannot cure. This institution admits none but the incurable. Its expenses for the past two years have largely exceeded its income from all sources; more have been admitted than the income can maintain. The present number of patients is 170. Of such as are taken wholly or partially free the number may be increased or must be diminished, in accordance with contributions received from the well and prosperous, the sympathetic, and the charitable.

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CLOSING OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 10 A. M. for Central America and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colon, via Aspinwall; at 11 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre. (letters for other European countries must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 10 A. M. for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, also Windward Islands direct, per steamship Muriel; at 11 A. M. for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Aux Cayes, Hayti, also for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Alvena; at 12:30 P. M. for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12:30 P. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana, (letters must be directed "per Seneca.")

SUNDAY.—At 8 P. M. for Truxillo and Ruatan, per steamship J. Oteri, Jr., from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 21, at 7 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here Dec. 28, at 7 P. M. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here Jan. 6, at 7 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Gallia, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer via Key West, Fla., close at the Post Office daily at 2:00 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Christmas is the season which should especially be made happy for children, and, above all, for the children of the poor. In New-York thousands of boys and girls, but for the lodging houses of the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, would be sleeping in boxes and barges and cellars, or herding in the dens of thieves and vagabonds. Thousands of others, but for our industrial schools, would be roving the streets half clad and hungry and growing up to be ignorant, vagrant, and criminal.

We desire at this season to make one happy day for these little victims of poverty and misfortune with presents, clothing, dinners, food, shoes, and the like gifts. Above all, we wish to present a HOME to the homeless.

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C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our six lodging houses 12,153 different boys and girls; 264,391 meals and 220,018 lodgings were supplied. In the twenty-one day and twelve evening schools were 11,331 children, who were taught and partly fed and clothed, 697,089 meals being supplied; 3,551 were sent to homes, both in the East and the West; 1,439 were aided with food, medicine, &c., through the "Sick Children's Mission"; 4,540 children enjoyed the benefits of the Summer Home at Bath, L. I., (averaging about 300 per week;) 5,339 mothers and sick infants were sent to the "Health Home" on Coney Island; 116 girls have been instructed in the use of the sewing machine in the Girls' Lodging House and in the Industrial Schools, and 30 were taught typewriting; $10,700 74 have been deposited in the Penny Savings Bank. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 28,853.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY wishes to give a Merry Christmas to five hundred children, and will be grateful for any donations. Money may be sent to the order of Hugh A. Camp, Treasurer, 155 Worth-st.

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Author of "Chita," contributes the first installment of "Youma," a story of the great insurrection in Martinique. With an illustration (frontispiece) drawn by Howard Pyle.

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RACING IN THE FOG BANKS

A FUNNY DAY'S SPORT AT ELIZABETH.

COUNT LUNA, WATCH ME, ICEBERG, ELKTON, SOPHIST, AND REFUND WERE THE WINNERS.

Six races were decided over the track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club yesterday afternoon, although the track was deep in mud and the contending horses were hidden from view throughout the races in a dense fog, which was as thick during the last two races that no time could be taken. The horses of the Castle Stable seem to like a muddy track and foggy weather, for yesterday Elkton and Watch Me won their races and Amos was only beaten by a head in the first race. The Dwyers were again in hard luck, for their two youngsters, Folsom and San José, were both beaten in the races for which they were favorites. Iceberg and Sophist, respectively, upset what the followers of the Bronklyn stables considered remarkably sure things.

There was a desire to purchase winners of selling races yesterday. Count Luna was bought in by his owner for $1,105, which was $405 above his entered selling price, after he had won the first race. Refund, who has been a remarkably successful selling plater this Fall, was bought after winning the last race by R. L. Thomas for $1,030, an advance of $300 over the entered selling price.

Passengers on the race trains were brought to this city on the ferryboat Plainfield. The racegoers filled the boat from stem to stern, for there was a big crowd in town on Saturday. It was so foggy on the river that one could hardly see his hand before his face. The run across the river was attended with considerable risk and excitement in consequence. When about half way across the river the ferryboat collided with some passing vessel, but fortunately no damage was done, although the passengers were pretty well shaken up and excited. There was a rush for life preservers, but Sinrter Caldwell was the only person able to get into one of the affairs satisfactorily. He didn't have to use it, however, as the pilot managed to get the Plainfield into the slip all right. Then the crowd of racegoers gave him a round of cheers as hearty and earnest as those they are accustomed to give a favorite horse or jockey who wins a race.

Details of the racing and betting for the day are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:30. Winner sold to R. L. Thomas for $1,105.

C. W. Billings's b. g. Count Luna, 5 years, by King Bau-La Inviata, 116 pounds, $700.....(Miller) 1

Castle Stable's h. c. Amos, 4, 122.....(French) 2

J. E. McDonald's h. c. Bill Barnes, 3, 111.....(Thomoson) 3

Bela, 110, Jim Murray, 112, and Cupid, 112, unplaced as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Count Luna, 11 to 5; Bill Barnes, 3 to 1; Amos, 5 to 1; Bela and Cupid, 6 to 1 each; Jim Murray, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Count Luna, 4 to 5; Bill Barnes, even money; Amos, 3 to 5; Bela and Cupid, 2 to 1 each; Jim Murray, 10 to 1.

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03. No bid for the winner.

Castle Stable's ch. c. Watch Me, 2 years, by King Bau-La Inviata, 116 pounds, $1,200.....(French) 1

C. W. Billings's b. g. Spalding, aged, 112.(Warwick) 2

M. J. Daly's ch. c. Thad Rowe, 3, 95.....(C. Doane) 3

Lorrig, 98, and Con Noble, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Watch Me, 7 to 5; Thad Rowe and Lorrig, 3½ to 1 each; Con Noble, 6 to 1; Watch Me, 3 to 1.

For place—Against Spalding, 2 to 5; Lorrig, 4 to 5 (Thad Rowe, 6 to 5; Con Noble, 2 to 1; Watch Me, 3 to 1.

Won by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18.

R. Bradley's ch. g. Iceberg, 3 years, by Stockwell—Matter Lass, 107 pounds.....(Jones) 1

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Folsom, 2, 84.....(Stevenson) 2

Matt Sharpe's br. g. Ralph Black, 5, 112.....(Kelly) 3

Cyrano G., 109, Wicoona, 109, Chesney, 109, Fauntus, 106, and Al Reed, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Folsom, 8 to 5; Wicoona, 4 to 1; Ralph Black and Iceberg, 6 to 1 each; Chesney, 10 to 1; Cyrano G., 15 to 1; Fauntus, 20 to 1; Al Reed, 60 to 1.

For place—Against Folsom, 1 to 2; Wicoona, 7 to 5; Iceberg, 3 to 1; Ralph Black, 3 to 1; Chesney, 4 to 1; Cyrano G., 5 to 1; Fauntus, 8 to 1; Al Reed, 20 to 1.

Won by a head; a half length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:30.

Castle Stable's ch. c. Elkton, 2 years, by Eolus—Helen, 95 pounds.....(French) 1

P. H. Ryan's ch. c. Theodosius, 5, 112.....(Taral) 2

J. E. McDonald's ch. f. Manola, 3, 109.....(Bergen) 3

King Idle, 112, and Cambyses, 119, unsaddled as Bloood.

Betting.—To win—Against Elkton, 7 to 5; Manola, 11 to 5; Theodosius, 4 to 1, King Idle, 8 to 1; Cambyses, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Elkton, 3 to 5; Manola, 4 to 5; Theodosius, 6 to 5, King Idle, 2 to 1; Cambyses, 5 to 1.

Won by a length; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. No time taken.

Empire Stable's ch. g. Sophist, 2 years, by Mill-Dot Sophie, 109 pounds.....(Taral) 1

J. R. Dyer's b. h. Carroll, 3, 127.....(Greene) 2

Dwyer Brothers' b. g. San José, 2, 109...(Bergen) 3

Tarrientos, 109, Nugget, 107, Bonnie Lad, 112, Alfred R., 127, and the Maid of Woodland's gelding, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against San José, even money; Sophist, 3 to 1; Jim Gates, 6 to 1; Bonnie Lad, 8 to 1; Barrientos, 20 to 1; Alfred R., 20 to 1; Nugget, 50 to 1, the Maid of Woodland's gelding, 50 to 1.

For place—Against San José, no betting; Sophist, 4 to 5, Jim Gates, 2 to 1; Bonnie Lad, 2½ to 1; Barrientos and Nugget, 6 to 1 each; Alfred R., 6 to 1; the Maid of Woodland's gelding, 8 to 1.

Won by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:30. Three started. Winner sold to R. L. Thomas for $1,030.

C. J. Ramsdell's ch. g. Refund, 4 years, by Sensation—Lucky, 103 pounds.....(Taral) 1

C. J. Reilly's ch. g. Vigilant, 4, 114.....(Bergen) 2

J. J. Eckardt's ch. m. Alva, aged, 118.....(Quantrell) 3

Not Guilty, 103; Butler, 107, and Don't Know, 109, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Refund, 8 to 5; Vigilant, 13 to 5; Alva, 6 to 1; Don't Know, 10 to 1, Not Guilty, 20 to 1; Butler, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Refund, no betting; Vigilant, 3 to 5; Alva, 2 to 1; Don't Know, 2½ to 1; Not Guilty, 8 to 1; Butler, 15 to 1.

Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

THE LAST DAY AT ELIZABETH.

This afternoon the racing for the year at the Elizabeth track of the New-Jersey Jockey Club will be brought to a close, and one of the best programmes of the meeting is on the card for decision. Previous to the racing the Dwyers will have a clearing-out sale of a lot of their surplus stock, twenty-one animals in all, and including such good ones as Fordham, Oregon, Meriden, Taviston, Printer, Benedict, Cortland, and Kilkenny. The sale will begin promptly at noon, and in order to accommodate people who may wish to be present and pick up some of the bargains, a special train will be run over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, leaving the foot of Liberty-street at 10:30.

After the sale the races will be run, the entries and weights for the different contests being as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. King Idle, 112 pounds; Puzzle, 109, Cupid, Ralph Black, and Autumn Leaf, 107 each; Meriden and Automdy, 104 each; Carmot, 102; Sunshine, 99; Mamie B., 94.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Brown Charlie and Thad Rowe, 117 pounds each; Miss Thomas, 90, Elizabeth, 86; Express, 84; Belle Kennedy, 81.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Freedom, 122 pounds; Dunstable, 119; Manola, 108, Fred B., Buckskin, Shotover, Adolph, and Refund, 102 each; Butler, 97; Little Barefoot, 94; Elmstone, 93; Louise, 90; Eugene Brodie, 88, and Mebel, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Fordham, Gloster, Iceberg, King Crab, Barrister, Theodosius, and Wilfred, 110 pounds each; Elkton,

FIFTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Oregon, 107 pounds; Smoky Sharpe, 105; Glenmound, 102; Glendale, 100; Blessed, 94; Guy Gray and Clay Stockton, 91 each; Zulu, 89; Village Maid, 87.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; for beaten horses. Grimaldi, Raptor, and Spalding, 107 pounds each; Carrie G. and Cheeney, 104 each; St. Valentine, Edward E., Jim Mutholand, and Not Guilty, 102 each; Fitzawar, Souvenir, and Letratia, 90 each; Lotion, 95.

THE RIVAL JOCKEY CLUBS.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—During the racing season there was considerable speculation as to which track would prove the more popular, the American Jockey Club or the New-York Jockey Club, whose tracks were situated so near together. The new association showed its greater popularity when it held races on the same day as the old association, as is shown by the reports filed with the State Controller, on which the gross receipts are taxed. On days when the new association had no races the gate receipts of the American Jockey Club were fairly good. Following are comparisons of the gross receipts when both associations held races on the same days:

NEW-YORK		AMERICAN.	
Oct. 2	$2,919 00	Oct. 2	$1,133 50
Oct. 3	1,813 50	Oct. 3	991 50
Oct. 4	1,360 50	Oct. 4	1,194 50
Oct. 5	2,871 00	Oct. 5	1,673 00
Oct. 8	1,583 00	Oct. 8	662 50
Oct. 9	1,313 00	Oct. 9	844 00
Oct. 10	1,340 50	Oct. 10	1,028 00
Oct. 11	1,024 00	Oct. 11	955 50
Oct. 12	2,028 50	Oct. 12	2,082 50
Oct. 15	1,120 00	Oct. 15	897 50

HELPING THE HELPLESS.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—The Ladies' East Side Aid Society in New-York has been incorporated to take care of and to assist poor widows and orphans in sickness, distress, and need. The officers are: President—Henrietta Wunderlich; Vice President—Pauline Lowenthal; Secretary—Theresa Rupp; Treasurer—Helena Schilling; Trustees—Amelie Newberger, Emilie Lanze, and Mathilde Sharp.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS OF THE BURNED WARD WILL BE TAKEN BACK NEXT WEEK.

Everything about the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday was remarkably quiet considering the fact that one wing of the place had been burned out the night before. There was no crowd about the premises until the schools were out, and then the spectators were confined to groups of children who idly watched a man removing furniture from the administration building, or looked up wonderingly at the black rafters of the main building.

The damage done by the fire was confined almost wholly to the upper two floors, but the water from the engines flooded the entire structure, and injured ceilings, walls, and furniture. The windows of the floors below the second from the top were intact, and an exterior view gave but little evidence of the conflagration. It was estimated at the hospital yesterday that the loss would not exceed $25,000. The building was fully insured. The condition of the patients, who had been removed to other hospitals, was carefully looked after by the Presbyterian Hospital medical corps yesterday. Dr. Rose and Dr. Shively made a tour of Mount Sinai Hospital, the German Hospital, and St. Luke's, and reported that all the patients were doing well except one. This was William Hough, who was in a dying condition when removed, and would have died if the fire had not occurred. Hough died about 3 o'clock A. M. in the Mount Sinai Hospital. He had been afflicted with an abscess of the liver and had been operated on for his malady. Three patients were discharged at their own request yesterday. These were Mary W. Henser, Eliza Heimbroek, and Mary Probst.

The managers of the Presbyterian Hospital are doing all in their power to take care of its patients. All the available room in the administration building is being arranged for this purpose by substituting cots for the furniture which has hitherto occupied the premises. Superintendent Wall said that at least forty patients would be brought back by Monday, and that the hospital would be in good running order within a week. Meantime the Presbyterian Hospital's corps of physicians and surgeons will look after the patients with as much care as though they were in their own hospital.

The Board of Managers held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which it was determined to use every available foot of room in the hospital for the accommodation of their patients just as soon as it can be ready. The managers decided to commence rebuilding at once. The wing will be repaired if it can be made absolutely fire-proof, but if the experts decide that it cannot be made so it will be demolished and a new structure erected.

The origin of the fire still remains a mystery. Fire Marshal Mitchell made an examination of the premises yesterday afternoon and came to the conclusion that it could not have originated in the drying room, as the light woodwork there was only charred, and had it started in that room it must have been totally consumed. His opinion is that it started in the space between the ceiling and the iconsard roof, which would account for its rapid spread.

In a number of instances the excitement occasioned by the fire has proved beneficial to the patients, who, for the extreme excitement, arose from their beds and bravely assisted in the rescue of their unfortunate comrades. One instance is that of a man hardly able to walk from the chair to his bed. When the fire was discovered he not only added several of his companions down three flights of stairs. This brave patient, James Cullen, is now at the Christian Home, 1,175 Madisoo-avenue, where he was conveyed after the fire was extinguished. He was an inmate of Ward 6, where the fire originated.

CHANGES IN ALBANY.

RESULTS OF GOV. HILL'S MANIPULATION —A LITTLE HISTORY.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—James H. Manning to-day sent Gov. Hill a brief note saying: "I hereby resign the office of Civil Service Commissioner."

William A. Poste also resigned his office of First Deputy Attorney General. Mr. Poste was then appointed Civil Service Commissioner in place of Daniel Sickles, who resigned a few days ago. Isaac H. Maynard was appointed Deputy Attorney General.

Mr. Manning's place has not yet been filled, and it is believed to-night that under the circumstances no Albany Democrat of respectability would accept it. If he was appointed Civil Service Commissioner by Gov. Hill Dec. 29, 1887. The Governor's friends say he resigns out of pique, because the Governor recently selected the Albany *Times* instead of the *Argus* for a State paper, but it is generally said here that he could not have remained in office and retained his self-respect. Mr. Manning is a son of the late Daniel Manning, and is one of the largest stockholders of the *Argus*. When Judge Schoonmaker was appointed an Inter-State Commissioner Gov. Hill determined to have the Civil Service Board. He removed Messrs. Henry A. Richmond and John Jay, and appointed in their stead Mr. Manning, who took Judge Schoonmaker's place, and Gen. Sickles and Col. George H. Treadwell of Utica.

To understand Mr. Manning's position more clearly it is necessary to go back a year or more. During the campaign of 1888, when there was some question as to the loyalty of the Albany *times*, which had been regarded as Gov. Hill's pet organ, but which was thought to be in the market for the purpose of dappling

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 20.

136th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Lincoln-av., 50x 100; Frederick O. Krumdieck and wife to Frederick Rohrs..... $8,000

Willis-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 134th-st., 25x100; Frederick Rohrs and wife to Frederick Krumdieck..... 22,500

2d-av., n. e. corner of 88th-st., 25.8x100; Richard Cordes and wife to Henry Cordes. 19,000

86th-st., s. s., 408 ft. n. of 86th-st., 25x166; Gregorio Di Lorenzo to Thomas J. Dunn..... 900

116th-st., 70 and 72 East; Simon Herman and wife to Ferdinand Herrman..... 1

30th-st., n. s., 193.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 26.8x 98.9; Thomas J. Walsh to Amalie Coon..... 5,500

Eldridge-st., 69; Yetto Brown to Robert W. Bloom..... 31,000

3d-st., e. s., 60 ft. s. of 1st-av., 40x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Marie A. Levy..... 1

106th-st., 104 West; William R. Powers and wife to George W. Walker..... 1

Washington-st., n. e. corner of Cedar-st., 40.9x58.5; William O. Donoughue and wife to John H. Schutte..... 2,220

2d-av., s. e. corner of 110th-st., 25.8x75; Merlin Comaldo and wife to Thomas Woods..... 23,000

Washington-st., n. e. corner of Cedar-st., 40.5x54.9; Margaret A. O'Donoughue to John E. Schutte..... 2,000

116th-st., 66 to 68 East; Ferdinand Herrman and wife to Simon Herman..... 1

58th-st., s. s., 439 ft. w. of 6th-av., 19x100.5; Thomas M. Stewart and wife to Adelaide L. Butler..... 1

28th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; J. Edgar Leayoraft and wife to James P. Niemann..... 33,000

132d-st., s. s., 235 ft. w. of 5th-av., 99.11x 100; Frank Curtiss and wife to Mortimer M. Menken..... 30,000

Central-av., e. s., 579.6 ft. n. of 141st., 25x 100; Cornelius V. Sidell and wife to Edmond Beardsley..... 1

35th-st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.3x51.3; Lewis Myers and wife to Thomas J. Jenkins and another..... 18,000

Houston-st., 119 West; Thomas J. Jenkins and others to Lewis Myers..... 40,500

Rivington-st., 257 to 259; George Breivogel, executor, to Max Cohen..... 7,700

Liberty-st., 22; Marcellus Hartley and wife to Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 1

Tinton-av., e. s., lots 93 and 94, map of Morrisania; Magdaleon Holland and others to William C. Trull and another..... 5,000

West End-av., 430; James C. Caldwell to Richard F. Carman..... 35,000

76th-st., n. s., 100 feet w. of 3d-av., 75.8x 102.2; Henry Bischoff, Jr., and wife to Isidore Gartner..... 19,000

Madison-st., 84; Samuel Weil and wife to Albert Stake..... 1

Macdougal-st., 122 and 124; John Rankin and wife to William Rankin..... 1

Central-av., n. s., 105 ft. e. of Webster-av., 34.11 irregular; Sarah D. Benfils and wife to Reuben J. Davall..... 250

102d-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.11; Jonas Weil and others to Michael H. Barry..... 14,750

Avenue B, w. s., 40.2 ft. s. of 6th-st., 13x60.1; Morris Jacobs and wife to Jacob Cohen..... 28,500

Macdougal-st., 122 and 124; William Rankin and wife to John Rankin..... 1

81st-st., n. w. corner of Lexington-av., 20.5 x85; Henry E. Henderson and wife to Peter F. Meyer..... 19,000

128th-st., 63 West; Rachel Hays and another to James O. McEachen..... 17,500

Avenna A, w. s., 28 ft. n. of 80th-st., 25x 81.8; Emily G. Minton to Lewis L. Bach... 16,000

152d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 99.10; Barbara Trinks and another to James McClenahan and another..... 5,625

113th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x 100.10; Griffen Tompkins and wife to Herman Wronkow..... 18,000

Lenox-av., e. s., 133.5 ft. n. of 123d-st., 18x 75; Abram B. Van Duzen and wife to Stephen H. Burr..... 23,000

St. Nicholas-place, e. s., 134.8 ft. s. of 152d-st., 25x100; Mannsell Van Rensselaer, Jr., and wife to Alexander T. Mason..... 1

Courtlandt-av., s. w. corner of 151st., 69.2x 100; Peter H. Walsh to Ellen T. Walsh.... 1

Reade-st., n. e., 150 ft. w. of Elm-st., 25x 75; Lorna de Bliaseq, referee, to John R. Snydam and another..... 65,000

Courtlandt-av., s. w. corner of 151st-st., 69x 100; Ellen T. Walsh and another to Peter Loelzer..... 7,750

111th-st., n. s., 183.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x 100.10; Henry Hagan and others to Ann Hagan..... 1

Madison-av., n. w. corner of 80th-st., 222.7½; Julia A. S. Kilpatrick and another to Emma G. Milmine..... 50,000

Front-st., 183; James P. Kernochan and others to Henry W. Banks..... 30,000

Pitt-st., e. s., 131.3 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 21.10x100; Joseph Stang and wife to Mendel Stang..... 1

73d-st., n s., 155 ft. e. of West End-av., 19x 102.2; William E. D. Stokes to Helen B. Baldwin..... 37,000

18th-st., 11 West; George W. Gubbs and wife to Mitchell A. C. Levy..... 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A LENOX-AV. CORNER.

Near 125th-st.; elegant four-story brick and stone, 23x60 and extension handsomely decorated; $60,000. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TEXAS RANCH.

For sale on easy terms a ranch of 9,000 acres, situated in the mountains near San Antonio, on the Guadalupe River, and within three miles of the Missouri Pacific Railway. The ranch has a house, pens, small field, plenty of water, good grass, and is subdivided into three pastures. The dryness and purity of the air are proverbial, and are unsurpassed for weak lungs. Correspondence solicited. Address Owner, Post Office Box 13, Austin, Texas.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM?—NOW is the time to see it and the roads at their worst; farm near here; 174 acres; coenp for cash; half can remain on mortgage; large frontage on Pennsylvania Railroad.

THEODORE A. WOOD, Metuchen, N. J.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; all heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.

J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st,

NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.

C. HARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

31 WEST 16TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

ELECTIONS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, TUESDAY, 14th January, 1890. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. By order of the board.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 14 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1890, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1890. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, 74 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Dec. 31 next at 3 o'clock P. M. GEO. E. MILLER, Sec. and Treas.

MONUMENTS.

$1,000,000 WORTH OF MONUMENTS at cost N. Y. and Mass. Granite Works. W. ROBINSON, 1,148 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY,

REORGANIZATION.

The holders of FIVE and SIX per cent. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BONDS, and of the STOCK of the COMPANY, are invited to reorganize the said Company on the following basis:

New Securities.

First Mortgage 4 Per Cent	$40,000,000
Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent	20,000,000
Preferred Stock	13,000,000
Common Stock	47,000,000

Assessment on Stock, 10 Per Cent.

The SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED BONDS and the underlying bonds TO BE PAID OFF, $22,500,000 of the First Mortgage Fours and $5,400,000 of the Preferred Stock, being applied to this purpose.

The formal REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT, containing full details, showing the apportionment of the remaining securities among the "FIVES," "SIXES," and "STOCK," and in payment of the assessment, may be obtained at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST., or from any member of the Reorganization Committee.

BONDHOLDERS and STOCKHOLDERS are invited to deposit their securities without delay, and receive the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY'S engravnd certificates for the same.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS will be received from subscribers to the $18,000,000 fund, to lieu of cash, at par and interest accrued and to accrue to date of payment, and will also be received and held for payment in accordance with said agreement.

The 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1890, is the last day for the deposit of bonds and stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, SECRETARY,
54 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is officially reported to the Board that deposits of bonds under the Reorganization Plan aggregate in Europe $30,313,700, and in America $98,547,060, or in all $128,860,760, and also that a decisive majority of each and every one of the thirty-six issues of bonds of the Atchison System has been so deposited, and, therefore, all rights of holders to make deposits have virtually ceased.

NEVERTHELESS, It being too desire of the Board to prevent injustice and hardship to distant and absent holders, who have either not become acquainted with the Plan or through circumstances were unable to avail themselves of it, it is therefore

VOTED, That the Chairman be authorized to receive, in his discretion, bonds for deposit under the Plan up to and including the thirty-first day of December, 1889, under the conditions heretofore announced.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman.

Referring to foregoing, deposits of Bonds after to-day should be tendered at offices of KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
113 Devonshire-st., Boston.
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
73 Broadway, New-York.
BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,
8 Bishopsgate Within, London, E. C.

CIRCULAR 63 OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION MAILED UPON APPLICATION TO ABOVE, OR TO

J. W. REINHART,
4th Vice President,
95 Milk-st., Boston.

STOCKHOLDERS Continental Construction and Improvement Company.

SOME OF YOU MAY HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING REQUEST:

"CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

"NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1889.

"DEAR SIR: With this I inclose you notice of special meeting of stockholders of this company, together with proxy, which I would thank you to sign and return to me if it is not your purpose to attend in person. It is understood that your proxy, if sent, will be voted in favor of the dissolution of the company, unless instructed by you to the contrary. Respectfully,

(Signed) "WM. H. HOLLISTER, President."

Stockholders, whether holding receipts of the Central Trust Company or the original certificates of the CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, are invited to call upon the undersigned before complying with the above request, in order that they may properly and intelligently direct, not only the dissolution of the corporation, but also the immediate distribution of the bulk of its assets, and act upon any other matters which may come before the special meeting of Stockholders on Dec. 31.

(Signed) E. C. BENEDICT & CO.

FOR SALE.

IN DENVER, ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE AND OLDEST ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY ESTABLISHMENTS WEST OF CHICAGO; FAILING HEALTH CAUSE OF SACRIFICED OFFER.

F. 50, CARE LORD & THOMAS, CHICAGO.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN accordance with the trust deed of the Bordan Mining Company to the Union Trust Company of New-York, the following numbered bonds of said Borden Mining Company have been drawn for redemption, viz.:

Nos.	5	44	84	139	180
	23	55	136	167	194
	38	80	148	173	216

Said bonds will be redeemed by the Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, after the first day of January, 1890, at par on presentation at the office of said Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease after Jan. 1, 1890.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY CO.

Holders of First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds desirous of having their overdue coupons paid are requested to call immediately at the office of Messrs. KESSLER & CO., 54 Wall-st., New-York.

H. C. MARTIN,
HENRY W. SMITH,
PETER GEDDES,
H. O. NORTHCOTE.
GUSTAV E. KISSEL,
Committee.

INTERSTATE INVESTMENT CO.

7 PER CENT. MORTGAGES.
IMPROVED INSIDE PROPERTY,
Kansas City, Mo. Kansas City, Kan.
Selected borrowers. Absolute safety.
Titles guaranteed by
LAND TITLE GUARANTEE CO.,
Fire Insurance to lender. Best security in the market. Long experience. Strongest references. Address
NEW-YORK OFFICE, 21 WALL-ST.

FINANCIAL.

FULTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.

First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE 1925.

Principal and Interest

Payable in Gold Coin.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION.

Coupons Payable Semi-Annually March 1 and Sept. 1.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED R'WAY CO.

Subscriptions will be received by the undersigned, at par and accrued interest, for $1,250,000 of the above bonds, this amount being a part of an issue of $1,650,000 of bonds authorized, at the rate of $550,000 per mile on three miles of road now substantially completed and in operation, on which, and on the rights, franchises, rolling stock, and real and personal property of the Company, of every nature and description, now owned or hereafter to be acquired, these bonds are a first mortgage.

The Fulton Elevated Railway Company is a continuation of the Kings County Elevated Railway Company of Brooklyn, the original Fulton-street route, extending it into the populous portion of the large and attractive Twenty-sixth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, and securing for it not only the local traffic of this important and growing section, but also a direct connection with the Long Island Railroad, the New-York and Manhattan Beach Railroad, the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad, the Canarsie Railroad, and the Electric Railroad to Jamaica. The Fulton Elevated Railway is permanently leased to the Kings County Elevated Railway, which guarantees, by indorsement upon each bond, the payment of both principal and interest of the bonds now offered for sale.

The consolidated road affords the most direct and attractive route from the Fulton Ferry and the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, through the principal business streets of the city, to the sections and the connections indicated.

The earning capacity of the consolidated road is steadily increasing, and already exceeds the entire interest charges upon the aggregate issues of first mortgage bonds.

The location of the road and the constant influx of population along its line leave no doubt as to the permanent value of its securities.

The structure has been built and equipped in the most substantial manner.

The validity of the charter and franchise and the form of the bond and mortgage have been approved by our counsel.

The number of passengers carried by the Kings County Elevated Railway Company averaged for the year from October, 1888, to Sept. 30, 1889, 34,631 one day. Since then the travel has further increased, and is now, on the consolidated road, at the rate of 41,300 per day, with a steady increase.

Subscriptions will be opened at 10 o'clock on Monday, Dec. 23, and will close at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, Dec. 24, or earlier. Payments can be made in full on allotment, or 10 per cent. on allotment and the remainder within thirty days at the option of the subscriber.

WE CONSIDER THE BONDS SAFE AND DESIRABLE FOR INVESTMENT, AND LIKELY TO INCREASE IN VALUE.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
23 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
16 and 18 Nassau-st.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stock OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

IT IS PROPOSED TO REORGANIZE THE COMPANY UPON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

A First Mortgage of $20,000 per mile, securing 4½ per cent. 50-year Gold Bonds	$32,500,000
An Income Mortgage 4½ per cent. non-cumulative	$32,500,000

With provision for control of property until interest becomes a fixed charge.

Stock to be assessed 10 per cent., for which it is to receive income bonds at par and new stock share for share, the assessment, after providing for payment of back interest in cash on the 7s and Union Pacific 6s and expenses, to be applied to the improvement of the property.

The application of above securities is detailed in the Reorganization Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

Parties interested are requested to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

EDWARD KING,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
PETER GEDDES,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
COMMITTEE.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1889.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of said company in Denver, Colorado, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Colorado Midland Railway Company of an undivided moiety of the line between New-Castle and Rifle Creek, Colorado, and also a contract between the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and the Midland Railway Company, as parties of the first part, and the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company, for the leasing of the line of the latter company, when completed, and also a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Rio Grande Western Railway Company of the line between Grande Junction and Crevasse, Colorado, and for the purpose of determining whether such leases and contract for lease shall or shall not be assented to and perfected.

The transfer books will close Dec. 18, 1889, and reopen Jan. 2, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

Samuel D. Davis & Co., BANKERS

and dealers in

Investment Securities,

44 WALL-ST.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILway Company 5% Sinking Fund Loan and 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of 1879.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, will receive proposals until Dec. 31, inst., for the purchase by it of any part of $33,000 of the above-mentioned bonds, for the purpose of the Annual Sinking Fund the present year, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
By R. C. ROLSTON, President.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars 5 per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West, said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by

W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON, 16 DECEMBER, 1889.

To the Stockholders of the

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY:

In April last we asked you to intrust to us your proxies, to be used at the annual meeting of the company in May. This resulted in a change of management, the introduction of reforms and economies, and a financial reorganization of the company that has met general approval.

During the progress of this reorganization it has been frequently suggested in the public press and by numerous and large holders of the company's securities that it would give greater stability to the reorganized company if a management committed to the successful working out of the plan of reorganization, and absolutely in the interest of the property, could be secured for several years.

Consulting our own inclination and convenience, we would prefer to leave the management of this great property to others; but we recognize the force of the suggestion and the necessity for some such arrangement; and, as many shareholders believe that great advantages are likely to result to the holders of all classes of the company's securities from such co-operation, we have consented to act in the matter.

Holders of Stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company may deliver their certificates, assigned upon the back in favor of George C. Magoun, Thomas Baring, Oliver W. Peabody, and John J. McCook, to the BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, 87 Milk-st., Boston, subject to an agreement that the title to such Stock and the voting power thereon shall be vested in our nominees or our successors, also to be named by us, for ten years; or until July 1, 1900.

The Trust Company will issue Stock Trust Certificates, entitling the holder to all the beneficial interests and advantages belonging to or growing out of the deposited shares and to the return of a like number of shares when the term of the trust has expired, unless the same shall be further extended by the respective parties in interest.

Applications will be made to have the Trust Certificates above referred to listed upon the New-York, Boston, and London Stock Exchanges.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
113 Devonshire-st., Boston.
1 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO INVESTORS.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company always has good New-York and Brooklyn mortgages for sale.

They afford absolute security.

Interest commences immediately.

They are negotiable and available as collateral at bank or trust company.

They are the best investment available to-day.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

John W. Murray, President.

Reorganization OF THE Ohio, Indiana & Western Railway Co.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1889.

Holders of our temporary receipts for first mortgage non-preferred bonds may now exchange the same for Engraved Reorganization Certificates for like bonds. The engraved certificates are for $1,000 each and pass by delivery.

Temporary receipts for second mortgage bonds, preferred stock, and common stock will be exchanged for reorganization certificates as soon as the latter are delivered by the engravers, of which due notice will be given.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

MEETINGS.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is hereby called to be held at the office of the company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on January twentieth, 1890, at 12:30 P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting.

RICHMOND, Virginia, December 19th, 1889.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. E. INGALLS, President.

AUCTION SALES.

CHANCERY SALE OF THE PROSPECT Park and Belt Railroad.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County.—THE KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY versus 7,084. THE MEMPHIS, GREENWOOD AND PROSPECT PARK RAILROAD COMPANY and others, and other causes consolidated therewith.—By virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above consolidated causes on the 19th day of November, 1889, Minute Book 70, page 18, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in Memphis, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1890, within the legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby County, Tennessee, to wit: All of the property, real and personal, of the Prospect Park and Belt Railway Company, consisting of tracks, roadbed, right of way, contracts with the county and city, rights and franchises, depot houses, turnouts, turn tables, frogs, switches, lots, machinery, engines, cars, office furniture, and all other rights and property of every nature, kind, and description.

The above property consists of a standard gauge line on road, beginning at the intersection of second and Chelsea streets, in the city of Memphis, and extending to Prospect Park, a distance of about six (6) miles south of Memphis, with a branch line from Crosby station on the main line to the Magnolia station, a distance of about one (1) mile, these two lines make about 9¼ miles of 35-lb. steel T rail. The road is equipped with two (2) twenty (20) ton Baldwin locomotives, two (2) others of same size and make, under lease, two (2) open Summer passenger coaches, nine (9) closed passenger coaches, one (1) flat car, two (2) pavilions at Prospect Park, three (3) small station houses, one (1) car shed, and eleven (11) acres of ground at Prospect Park, one lot of ground at city terminus, on which is situated the station house, office, coal station, water tank, and shop, also that 5 acre tract of land near Prospect Park, one water tank, and pump at Prospect Park, together with all the necessary tools and equipments generally used in running a road of this description.

The road runs through a thickly-settled suburb of Memphis, and into a section of country which is being rapidly settled by a thrifty class of people.

No bid less than $35,000 will be taken.

Terms of sale—On a credit of six (6) and two (12) months, purchaser to execute notes with good personal security, a lien being retained on the property as additional security, all rights of repurchase or redemption barred, and the sale will be absolute. Further information will be furnished upon application to Wm. Katzenberger, Receiver, Memphis, Tenn., or to the undersigned.

E. R. McHENRY, Clerk and Master.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7th, 1889.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

POSITIVELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

ELEGANT IMPORTED LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS,

viz.: Elegant English Leather-Lined Traveling Bags, Hand-Painted Photo Screens, Chatelaine Bags, Manicure Sets with Sterling Silver and Ivory Fittings, Dressing Rolls, Triple Mirrors, Photo Albums, &c., &c., in all the newest and finest of imported leathers, viz.: Kangaroo, Lizard, Alligator, Suede, Russia, and Saddle, and other rich and rare goods.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
At No. 77 Cedar-st., near Broadway,
ON
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
Dec. 23 and 24, at 11 A. M.

N. B.—Please notice hour of sale.

DRY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—SPECIAL IMPORtation! Most exquisite cuolan of Batiste and Monsselino Handkerchiefs, hand-painted gauzn and lace Fans, Paris Parfumery, Suede and Chevreaux Gloves; unique styles; the most qualities; positively lowest prices. JAMMES, 13 West 30th-st.

EVERYTHING TO BE CLOSED BEFORE Feb. 1.—Carpetings, Rugs, Mattings, Fancy Furniture, Desks, Tables, Italian Silk Blankets, Russian Sleepers, $1 25, $2 25, $2 50, $3, $3 50. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 739-741 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

8 WEST 46TH.—SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH private bath; also two connecting rooms; parlor dining room.

25 WEST 48TH-ST.—LARGE THIRD floor room, with board; reference given and required.

26 WEST 50TH-ST.—CHOICE SUITE OF rooms, second and third floors; superior table; private if desired.

34 TH-ST., 28 WEST.—RICHLY-FURnished suites; private table optional; bath rooms; references given and required.

154 EAST 66TH-ST.—NEWLY-FURnished rooms, with or without board; German family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

158 MADISON-AV.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-furnished room, second floor; also single room for gentlemen; references.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

DIVIDENDS.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RR. Co.

The INTEREST due on the GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, at their offices, 73 Broadway, New-York, and Room 9 No. 95 Milk-st., Boston, and at office of BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, London.

Payments of interest will be made to holders of Union Trust Company Certificates who will not have received the new bonds of the Atchison Company by that date, upon presentation of same at either of the above offices.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, 18th December, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AT A MEETing held this day, declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 31st inst., and also a SPECIAL dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (out of the surplus earnings for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1889,) payable at the same time and place.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 16th of January next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of ONE and ONE-QUARTER PER cent. on its CAPITAL STOCK, and also an EXTRA dividend of ONE per cent. thereon out of the undivided earnings of 1889 and previous years, both payable at its office on the 1st day of February next to the STOCKHOLDERS of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 31st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of the 3D DAY of FEBRUARY next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

Dec. 18, 1889.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1890.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of Dec. 26, 1889, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 15, 1890. F. BLANKENHORN, Cashier.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK

Will pay coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1890, upon

BONDS and STOCKS of the CITY OF NEW-YORK

on and after Jan. 2, 1890.

Schedules can be procured from the bank.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL STATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of TWO PER CENT. on its CAPITAL STOCK, and also an ADDITIONAL dividend of ONE PER CENT. thereon, both payable at this office on the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY next, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 31st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed to be reopened on the morning of the 3D DAY OF FEBRUARY next. HENRY PRATT, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 14, 1889.

INTEREST DIVIDEND NO. 12.

One per cent. upon the first preferred income and sinking fund debentures will be paid to the registered holders thereof on Jan. 15 prox. at the agency of the company, No. 11 Pine-st., in the city of New-York.

The transfer books of the first debentures will close on Dec. 24 and open on Jan. 16 prox.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1889.

The directors have this day declared a

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2, 1890. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1889.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of two and one-half (2½) per cent. has this day been declared by the Trustees, payable on Jan. 1, 1890, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Dec. 26, 1889.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Dec. 26, 1889, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1890.

NEWELL MARTIN, Secretary.

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH RAILROAD CO.,
No. 32 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1889.

DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) per cent. on the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Jan. 16, 1890. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, Dec. 20, 1889, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 16th day of January, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Assistant Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1889.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent. free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1890, until which date the transfer book will be closed.

W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1889.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1890.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. JAS. M. DONALD, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1889.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1890.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23, 1889, to Jan. 2, 1890. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1889.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of five (5) per cent. free of taxes, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1890. Transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1889.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE to-day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1890. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1890. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1890. C. V. BANTA, Cashier

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
BROOK

REFORM IN THE SCHOOLS

CHANGES TO BE MADE IN THE CURRICULUM.

HOW THE STRUGGLE FOR A NEW ORDER OF THINGS WAS CARRIED ON IN THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

With the close of this year the terms of seven members of the Board of Education who were appointed by Mayor Grace expire. Among them are Henry L. Sprague, H. Walter Webb, and Miss Grace H. Dodge. Mr. Webb resigned some time ago, and his place has not been filled. These have not been reappointed. Mrs. Mary Nash Agnew, Randolph Guggenheimer, and Samuel M. Purdy, who were appointed at the same time, have been reappointed by Mayor Grant.

Messrs. Sprague and Webb, Miss Dodge and Mrs. Agnew were active members of the reform element in the board. Their efforts were supported by Miles M. O'Brien, William A. Cole, (since deceased,) Mrs. Sarah H. Powell, and Edward H. Peaslee, and they received the support in some of their most important actions of R. M. Galla way, De Witt J. Seligman, and Randolph Guggenheimer. Henry Schmitt and Samuel M. Purdy were persistent opponents of reform movements.

To the efforts of the reformers, and especially of Messrs. Sprague, Webb, Cole, and O'Brien, Miss Dodge and Mrs. Agnew, are due the amendments of the by-laws of the board doing away with the obnoxious marking system and improving the course of study. In place of the marking system there has been enacted an equitable system of classification, under which teachers and pupils will be promoted and advanced more in accordance with their merits than by mechanical rule, as before, and instead of merely drilling facts into the pupils, the new system is calculated to develop in a natural and progressive manner the intellectual powers of the pupils.

While the reforms in the course of study as finally adopted were the direct proposition of the Standing Committee on Course of Study, of which John L. N. Hunt is Chairman and Commissioners Holt and Peaslee are co-operating members with him, they were due to the energetic and persistent struggles in this direction of Commissioners Sprague, Webb, Cole, O'Brien, Agnew, and Dodge. It is extremely doubtful whether there would have been any improvement at all in the course of study if these true reformers in the board had not diligently and intelligently taken the matter in hand, in special committee, and formulated an exhaustive system of amendments to the course of study, incorporating all the improvements which persistent study of the welfare of the scholars could suggest. Their efforts in the direction, in the face of a strong reactionary element, prompted and stimulated the Standing Committee to a moving sense of its duties in the premises, and although its report is not as far-reaching and comprehensive as that of the Committee of Eight, it is a long stride in the direction of reform.

That the report of the Committee of Eight was not adopted was due to the crippling of the reform party by the death of Commissioner Cole, which deprived the reformers of a majority in the board, and the resignation of Commissioner Webb. Then the reformers, under the leadership of Commissioner Sprague, determined to accomplish what they could toward improving the course of study, and, accordingly, when the report of the Committee of Eight, which there was no hope of their being able to carry through, came up for consideration, it was, to the surprise of the opposition, abandoned without a show of fight, and a motion was made by Commissioner Sprague to substitute in its place and adopt the report of the Committee on Course of Study.

The substitute gained the perhaps not unwilling support of Chairman Hunt and his colaborers on the committee, much to the disgust, which they made no effort to disguise, of Commissioners Schmitt and Traud. Other members of the board, who had opposed this reform, findior themselves in a hopeless minority, at the last other refrained entirely from voting for else voted with the majority for the report.

As adopted, the new course of study will go into effect on Feb. 1. It involves no sweeping changes in the curriculum, but effects several important changes, the value of which will be appreciated by all who are familiar with the present provisions of the by-laws. Throughout the entire course, in both the primary and grammar schools, manual training, as inculcated by form studies and drawing, has been better systematized and has been given the importances which advanced methods of education have accorded to it. Beginning in the lowest primary grade with studies of the sphere, cube, square, and oblong, this study is pursued throughout all the grades, to its highest development in free-hand drawing of original designs for industrial purposes in the first grammar grade.

In writing, without devoting more time to it, a greater amount of practice is obtained by starting the pupils in the lowest grades with instruction in easy words instead of disconnected letters.

The study of English is given much greater importance. Sentence building begins in the third primary grade, and oral and written lessons in the correct use of words like "is," "are," "has," "have," "do," and "does" are given in the first primary grade. Throughout the grammar grades composition and sentence building, as well as letter writing, are made more prominent.

The changes in arithmetic are very important. The arbitrary signs are taught in the fifth primary grade, and simple division is begun in the fourth, and to the first grammar course, square and cube root, and plane geometry are added as compulsory studies. Bookkeeping is taught in the second and first grammar grades. In the study of geography greater attention is paid to the study of the Western Hemisphere and not quite so much to the Old World. The study from text books is completed in the third grammar grade.

Oral lessons in the history of the United States begin with the first primary grade, and the study with text books begins with the fifth grammar grade and concludes with the second. Vocal music, physical training and manners and morals are taught throughout the entire course, and suitable exercises for training the eye or sense run through the primary course. Sewing is taught the girls in the higher three grades in the primary schools.

The permissible studies in the grammar grades include algebra, perspective drawing, and outlines of astronomy. The minimum time per week in the grammar grades for the study of language is five hours; for arithmetic, three hours; penmanship, two hours; geography, one hour; drawing, forty minutes, and history, forty minutes.

The new by-laws provide that no lesson shall be given to a pupil to learn out of school until it shall have been explained and illustrated by the teacher to the class. The lessons shall not be such as to require over two hours' study each day in the case of a child of average capacity. Compositions are required to be written in all grammar grades at least once a week. They must be written in the presence of the teacher and are to be criticised and rewritten. German and French are continued. They are begun in the fifth and extended to the first grades.

The general tendency of the new course of study is calculated to draw out and develop the investigating and perceptive faculties of the pupil, rather than to compel him to memorize dry and uninteresting facts.

MOVING ON JUDGE BOOKSTAVER.

The committee of the Bar Association which expects to ascertain just how far Judge Bookstaver was concerned as a conspirator in the fraudulent divorce which was given Mrs. Flack from Sheriff Flack met yesterday in William M. Prichard's office, at 7 Nassau-street. There were present of the committee Mr. Prichard, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, E. Ellery Anderson, and William G. Wilson. Thursday Benjamin Wright, who acted as counsel for Mrs. Flack in the fraudulent divorce suit, without Mrs. Flack's knowledge, received a letter from the committee asking him to appear as a witness before it. He did so yesterday, and testified concerning his relations with the case, a story which has been many times repeated in the newspapers.

Mr. Anderson applied to Assistant District Attorney Goff yesterday morning, asking that such testimony concerning the Flack case as concerned Judge Bookstaver which was heard by the Grand Jury be turned to the committee. The District Attorney's office consented to this, and the committee hereafter will have this mass of evidence to guide it. The investigation will be continued next week.

TOO NOISY FOR HIS NEIGHBORS.

Samuel W. Richards, a glove dealer at 66 West Twenty-third-street, on behalf of a number of business men and property owners in that vicinity, had William Elias, an auctioneer, also of 66 West Twenty-third-street, arrested yesterday morning on the charge of being a nuisance. Elias has had an electric gong in his window for some time for the purpose of attracting customers. The neighbors complained of the noise, and Elias put away the gong and substituted a stentorian-lunged young man and a tin horn. This was quite as bad, and the neighbors again complained. Elias refused to listen to them, and they sought the law. In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday he was paroled to appear for examination this morning.

POLAR STAR LODGE ELECTION.

Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

W. H. Miller, Jr., Master; B. A. Garland, Senior Warden; J. H. Wanzer, Junior Warden; Guy Cnigin, Treasurer; Smith S. Merritt, Secretary; E. A. Mamken, Senior Deacon; W. W. Williamson, Junior Deacon; James G. Roberts, Senior Master Ceremonies; William E. Barr, Junior Master Ceremonies; William L. S. Williams, Marshal; G. A. Harkness, Chaplain; John E. Hull, Tiler; Dr. John A. Kelley, Organist; Alexander S. Williams, Trustee.

A public installation and reception will be held on Jan. 3, at 8 P. M., at the Lyceum Opera House, Thirty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue.

STILL CUTTING WIRES.

ONE WORKMAN HAS HIS HANDS BURNED HANDLING A DAFT WIRE.

Inspector Frank J. Gavin, who headed the wire cutters on horsetops between Broadway and Church-street, from 62 Reade to 85 Worth-street, was the only representative of the Board of Electrical Control who had any trouble about his work yesterday. His difficulty was with the Daft Power Company, which failed to shut off the current from its central station, 173 Duane-street, although four times notified to do so. As a result, Lineman Abbott got his hands burned and a shock which did him no serious injury, and the fog was lighted up by several different electric flashes as wires were cut.

The Daft Company claims that the current was only of 220 volts or less and that its wires are perfectly safe. They are of copper and very thick. These wires are out under Rule 22 of the Board of Electrical Control, which says that "the insulation to be used must be approved by the expert of the board in writing, and the insulation resistance must be maintained in accordance with a standard to be not less than one-twentieth megohm per mile for 100 volts.

Gavin's gang cut down 2,292 feet of the Daft Company's wire yesterday, and will continue the work to-day. The men under F. E. Brown, up in Morrisania, on Third-avenue, both sides, between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, and on One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, from Third to Bergen avenue, demolished two poles and made away with 14,100 feet of the North New York Lighting Company's wire. Those directed by Christopher P. Reilly, on Third-avenue, west side, from Fiftieth to Fifty-sixth street, removed 12,000 feet of wire and four-teen poles of the United States Company, and 6,200 feet of wire and one pole of the Brush Company. F. J. Fitzpatrick's men, on the Bowery, west side, between Prince and Bond streets, cleared away 15,750 feet of Brush and 2,450 feet of East River wire. J. W. Schwartz and his workmen removed 6,000 feet of wire and seventeen poles of the Brush Company, 2,400 feet of East River wire, and 2,700 feet of "unknown" iron wire, together, with two fire poles, on the north side of Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues. George W. Roth's men cut down 653 feet of United States, 5,600 feet of Brush, and 1,000 feet of lead iron wire on Broadway, both sides, between Ninth and Thirteenth streets. The six gangs will continue work in the same localities to-day.

Expert Wheeler says he specifies the wires to be cut and is responsible for all that is done. He is satisfied that no wires have been removed without reason which the courts would sustain should a suit for damages be brought by any company against the city. He states that the Manhattan is the only company that has had all its overhead wires out already. It is now using underground cables and furnishing lights.

Commissioner Gilroy said yesterday: "By the end of next week we shall be able to have the whole city lighted up with gas. To-night Eighth-street will be lighted and to-morrow Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth avenues will be all right. East Broadway, West Broadway, South Fifth-avenue, and Canal-street from the Bowery to the North River may also be lighted up to-morrow night. We were not quite prepared for a total shut-off on the part of the electric companies. But they say it would be dangerous to run, and we will not take the responsibility of insisting on it."

Coroner Schultze held an inquest yesterday in the case of Derwin A. Henry, Superintendent of Construction of the East River Electric Light Company, who on the 2d of September last was killed by an electric shock while he was working at the switch-board in the dynamo room of the works of the company, 421 East Twenty-fourth-street. The jury's verdict was that Henry's death was due to an electric shock received while in the discharge of his duties, and failed to censure any one or make any recommendations.

IT WANTS RELIEF.

WHAT THE FULTON-STREET RAILROAD COMPANY HOPES TO GET.

Among the bills to be presented to the Legislature of this State will be two that made their appearance at the last session. One of them was pushed through, only to fail for lack of the Governor's signature. These bills are for the relief of the Fulton-Street Railroad Company. When that company as originally constituted obtained its franchise to build an electric street railway through Fulton-street from river to river it had to purchase the right at auction under the Cantor act in competition with established horse car lines. These were the Bleecker-Street and Fulton Ferry, the Ninth-Avenue, and the Belt Line Company.

The competition was hot, and before the prize was knocked down to the Fulton-Street Company the others had run the price up to 40 per cent. of the annual gross receipts of the road. The new company had a clear stretch only from Broadway to William-street. It took it a long time to arrange with the Bleecker-street line for paralleling that road's tracks down to Fulton Ferry, but this was accomplished, and the tracks and electric conduit were laid, though not without increasing alarmingly the fixed annual charges upon the road.

At the other end of the line the company was not operating successful. It was supposed at one time that an agreement was about to be reached with the Ninth-Avenue and Belt Line Companies upon a co-operative basis, but this scheme fell through. The new company turned its attention to the Legislature for relief. One of the bills provides that the excess of profits over operating expenses and fixed charges shall be accepted by the city in lieu of the 40 per cent. of gross receipts until such time as the profits shall equal or exceed that percentage. The other provides for the paralleling of existing lines of street railway for a greater length of track than is now allowed. This bill was defeated in the Assembly last year through the opposition of the Belt Line Company.

Promises were made during the last Summer that by this time the road would be in successful operation. It was repeatedly said that all arrangements had been perfected for the building of the line through to the Chambers, Berclay, and Cortlendt Street Ferries, and that work would be began upon the electric conduits as soon as the necessary castings had been received from the contractors. But nothing has been done, and yesterday it was said by persons connected with the enterprise that nothing would be done until the session of the Legislature.

DOCK BOARD CHARGES.

POST AND MATTHEWS DEMUR—DAVID W. BOGERT RESIGNS.

The counsel for the accused Dock Commissioners, Messrs. Post and Matteewa, served the Mayor with a demurrer to specifications 1, 3, and 9 in the first of the series of charges which he served them with a few days ago. Mayor Grant requested that this demurrer be served upon John H. Strahan, one of the counsel for the city, so that he could answer it, and that both papers might then be served upon the Mayor for his decision. The answer which the counsel declared that they would prepare to the specifications, so that the pleadings could be made identical with those of a court of record, was not submitted to the Mayor yesterday. The demurrer alleges the same reasons for an elaboration of the specifications mentioned as were substantially published in yesterday's TIMES.

At the meeting of the Dock Commissioners yesterday the resignation of Dockmaster David W. Bogert was accepted. Mr. Bogert, it will be remembered, incurred the displeasure of the board by refusing to testify during the investigation, and has been under suspension ever since. The board has appointed Charles G. Beck a scowman, instead of Inspector of Dumping, the latter position having been abolished at the time Randolph Gardiner was removed. Beck's salary amounts to $15 a week. It is reported that Gardiner intends to sue the city for damages on account of his removal.

THE WRONG CALL WAS SENT OUT.

Principal John G. McNary of Grammar School No. 83, in One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, made a mistake yesterday. He sprang a false alarm of fire when he intended simply to ring up an ambulance for an injured pupil.

On Fridays Mr. McNary usually dismisses his pupils at 2 o'clock. Out of the 2,500 children 300 or more on an average are kept in school to do "penance duty" for trivial faults committed during the day. Twelve-year-old Hurlbut G. Tracy of 120 East One Hundred and Eighth-street was set free at 2:45 o'clock. He stopped in the yard to wrestle with a larger boy. He was thrown and his leg was broken. There was a good deal of excitement. Janitor Weeerler picked the boy up and then ran for the Principal.

Mr. McNary nervously pulled back the hook on the alarm dial, but the cell that went out was for the fire engines. The rattle of the engines up the street startled the neighborhood. There was a panic, but all the children got safely out of the building.

The Principal insists that the signal dial must have been out of order.

SCALE AND LEATHER CARP.

E. G. Blackford, President of the New-York Fishery Commission, received yesterday 5,000 scale and leather carp from the United States Fish Commission for distribution in the State of New-York. Applications should be sent at once to Commissioner Blackford at Fulton Market by those desiring these fish to stock their ponds.

A CRASH AND A SCARE.

THE STEAMER MORRISANIA'S WHEEL SMASHED BY A CAR FLOAT.

Thirty-five passengers who started from Peck-slip Thursday night for Astoria and Harlem on board the steamboat Morrisania were badly frightened and thoroughly shaken up before they reached the end of their journey. Just as the Morrisania arrived off South Seventh-street the steamboat intrepid, having in tow a heavy car float, came from the opposite direction. Through some misunderstanding of signals the float and the Morrisania came together with terrific force.

The blunt nose of the float struck the port side of the Morrisania just abeam, cutting into the paddle box, unshipping the paddle wheel, and jamming and crushing the whole wheel and woodwork, fairly into the engine room. The deck was piled with miscellaneous freight, which was mangled beyond recognition. Boxes of raisins, a barrel of whisky, four barrels of flour, a lot of baby carriages, and a folding bedstead were all mashed in with the paddle wheel and stirred up together.

Fortunately, nobody was hurt by the accident. The intrepid hauled off and proceeded down the river, and a number of tugboats came to the Morrisania's assistance. For a time, however, the passengers were completely panic-stricken, and it was as much as Capt. Geer and his officers could do to keep them from jumping overboard. A rush had been made at once for life preservers, and everybody soon had one of these ugly but desirable articles strapped about his waist.

At first it was thought the Morrisania was sinking. Such, indeed, would have been the case had the bow of the intrepid car float gone under the guard and struck the hull full strength. The outer joiner work and the guard itself, however, had taken the brunt of the blow, and the hull of the steamboat was uninjured. In a quarter of an hour or so the excitement of the passengers was somewhat subdued, and part of them were taken ashore in tugboats, while the rest were towed up to Astoria with the wrecked steamer.

The purser of the Morrisania had a particularly lucky escape from a terrible death by the accident. He said yesterday: "I had just left my office on the port side of the boat and was eating my dinner when the crash came. If I had been in my room, as I had been five minutes before, I would have been crushed completely. The room was knocked into kindling wood, and there was not a thing in it as large as your hand that was not smashed into bits."

POLICE FORCE CHANGES.

THIRTY-FOUR NEW ROUNDSMEN — OLD ONES REDUCED IN RANK.

It was first rumored last July that the Police Commissioners intended taking a big step toward reforming certain abuses in the department. From experience the police dread revolutions of any kind. But as the rumor was never traced to an authoritative source the excitement gradually subsided. The work went on, nevertheless, and what was done yesterday at Police Headquarters is thought by those who have watched the course of events since Tammany has been striving to rule the roost in Mulberry-street to be simply the foreshadowing of other changes.

The Commissioners yesterday appointed thirty-four new roundsmen, who were promoted from the ranks in the different precincts. Twenty-seven policemen who had been roundsmen were at the same time reduced to the ranks. This was the result of supervisor Murray's announcement that the number of complaints of a roundsman against the patrolmen he was set to watch was the only way to estimate the value of his services. Superintendent Murray ordered the board that a roundsman ought to make at least fifteen complaints in the course of a year.

The following were created roundsmen yesterday, being transferred from patrol duty in their old precincts:

Patrick White, from First Precinct to Second; John H. Thompson, from First to Sixth; John Kelly, from First to Thirtieth; Owen C. Leitner, from Second to Twenty-second; Robert Clark, from Fourth to Seventh; Samuel Bailey, from Sixth to Fourth; Joseph McCoy, from Seventh to Twenty-fifth; Charles McCann, from Seventh to Fifth; Francis McCarten, from Ninth to Second; Jobe McKirvey, from Eleventh to Twenty-fourth; Charles Hansler, from Twelfth to Seventh; Patrick Daly, from Thirteenth to Seventh; William Bantier, from Fourteenth to Thirteenth; Francis Hughes, from Fifteenth to Ninth; George T. Sherwood, from Fifteenth to First; John Finley, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth; James McDermott, from Seventeenth to Second; A. C. Heisslacher, from Eighteenth to Twenty-first.

Robert Tighe, from Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth; Thomas McCullough, from Nineteenth to Twentieth; J. C. Geoghegan, from Twentieth to Nineteenth; R. Robertson, from Twentieth to Sixteenth; Francis Hughes, from Twentieth to Ninth; M. J. Burke, from Twenty-second to Twenty-first; Jacobus, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third; James Kane, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fifth; Patrick Moran, from Twenty-third to Twenty-first; Jacob Brown, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-third; Thomas Egan, from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-third; D. E. Kagoy, from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-ninth; J. J. Fagan, from Twenty-eighth to Fourteenth; Joff Deesey, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth; Patrick Leonard, from Thirtieth to Sixth; Patrick Cosgrove, from Thirtieth to Twentieth; J. Duffy, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth; J. J. Cullen of the sanitary squad to the Twelfth.

The reductions to patrol grade were:

Malloy of the Second Precinct; Platt, Churchill, First; Lahn, Fourth; Stoddard, Fifth; Doyle, Burns, Sixth; McCarthy, Barry, Townsend, Seventeen; Sheridan, Ninth; Fuchs, Twelfth; Andrew, Kelly, Fourteenth; Aiken, Sixteenth; Corey, Eighteenth; Curley, Westervelt, Beasley, Twentieth; Boyle, Twenty-first; Palmer, Twenty-third; Weinkaupf, Twenty-fifth; White, Twenty-seventh; Price, Twenty-ninth; Hassan, Malloy, Thirtieth; McDonald, Central Office squad.

Commissioner Martin said last night that it had been decided that disciplinary methods were necessary. He said that the changes had no political significance, but that the move of yesterday was purely in the interest of the entire force.

LIVELY COLLEGE BOYS.

CANE RUSHES AT COLUMBIA ELATE THE FRESHMEN.

Cane rushes were particularly frequent at Columbia College yesterday, as it was the last day at college for the students this year. The fun began early in the day, when a Freshman managed to elude the vigilant Sophomores and got into the cloakroom with an especially obnoxious cane. It was captured by the Sophomores, but only after two unsuccessful attempts.

After this things remained quiet until recitations were over. Then another Freshman appeared with a cane. A general scramble took place, and at the end of five minutes a count showed that fifteen Freshmen and thirteen Sophomores had their hands on the stick. Cheroes of fraud were made by the Sophomores.

Emboldened by this victory, the President of the Freshman Class boldly came out with a cane; but it was soon taken from him. Then the students of the School of Mines engaged in a rush with the doughty Freshmen, and were defeated. They also charged the Freshmen with fraud.

To celebrate their victories the Freshmen tolled the chapel bell, and then seized the Christmas trees which were to be used to decorate the library for the hall in the evening, and, garlanded with evergreens, marched partly around the college. Before the circuit of the block was completed the Sophomores broke up the line of march, and the Junior Ball Committee rescued its decorations.

THE MUSICAL UNION BEATEN.

The Court of Appeals handed down a decision yesterday affirming the judgment of the lower court granting a writ of mandamus to compel the Musical Mutual Protective Union to reinstate as a member Thomas Deverell, a well-known bandmaster of Brooklyn. About four years ago Deverell was accused of trying to bribe Levy, the cornet player, to get Bayne's band discharged from Bauer's Casino at Coney Island in order that he might get an engagement there. The Musical Union considered the case and expelled Deverell. He brought suit for reinstatement and was successful in it in Special Term and General Term before it reached the Court of Appeals. Gen. Horatio C. King, the Musical Union's counsel, said last evening that he was not surprised at the outcome of the suit, as the only question involved was whether the union had served a copy of its charges on Deverell before expelling him. The union had, at least, kept him out of membership for four years, and so had a partial success, though it eventually lost the case.

ACCUSED OF CRUELTY TO HER NIECE.

Agent Wilson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday arrested a woman who called herself Mrs. Potter, but who is also known as Carrie Woodward, for cruel treatment of her eight-year-old niece, Laura Thompson. Laura ran away from her aunt's home at 140 West Thirty-sixth-street on Thursday evening, and told a policeman on Fifth-avenue that the woman had beaten her, pulled out her hair, thrown a fork at her, and otherwise ill-treated her.

The girl's injuries were found on examions that a warrant was issued for her aunt's arrest, and she was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court. She pleaded not guilty, and declared that she thought too much of her sister's child to treat her badly. Burns on the child's head, she said, had been caused accidentally while she was curling her hair with a hot curling iron. She was held for trial at Special Sessions, and was unable to furnish the $700 bail required.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Drafts—Sight, 22½; telegraph, 25.

"THE CITY OF KINGSTON."

THERE IS A GENERAL BELIEF AMONG NAVIGATORS THAT SHE IS LOST.

It is becoming pretty evident to shipping men that at least one "mystery of the sea" may be regarded as solved. For some time reports of wreckage in the neighborhood of the capes of the Delaware and further out at sea have been the subject of speculation, and now there is a consensus of opinion that these floating waifs are all that remains above water of the steamer City of Kingston, which left here for Puget Sound Nov. 18.

The first wreckage which is now attributed to the City of Kingston was described by Capt. Kolstrup of the Norwegian bark Christian Scriver, which arrived here Dec. 3. He said that on the day previous, in latitude 36° 57', longitude 73° 32', he had seen at a distance a raft made of white boards, upon which were lashed the lifeless bodies of two men. Soon after he saw portions of a steamer's deckhouse, buckets, woodwork, and a spar, apparently that of a yacht. Still later he saw floating in the water the body of a woman, with a life preserver strapped about her.

On Dec. 18 the British steamer Istrian, arriving at Boston, reported having seen on Dec. 16, in latitude 37° 25', longitude 67° 52', a portion of a steamer's deckhouse, with hencoop, skylight, painted white. Tuesday the steamer State of Texas arrived here, and on her voyage reported having seen what was evidently the same mass of wreckage about in the same place. From the description of the wreckage, and from the further fact that a woman was among the lost, it seems very probable that the City of Kingston was the ill-fated vessel. It is known that the wife of Capt. Nichol, the commander of the City of Kingston, accompanied him, and that his first mate also had his wife with him. The drowned woman was probably one of these. It also seems probable that the wreckage observed must have been that of a vessel on a long voyage, as otherwise the missing craft would have been reported before this. This would also indicate that the City of Kingston is the lost boat. She left for a trip around the Horn, and would not therefore have been missed yet.

The City of Kingston was really a river steamer, and formerly plied between this city and Kingston as a passenger steamer. She was 246 feet long, 53 feet beam, and 12 feet in depth of hold. She was of 816 net tonnage, and was built in Wilmington in 1884. She was a propeller, and had been fitted with a light schooner rig previous to her starting on her last trip. The spars of this rig would very naturally appear to be those of a yacht. The steamer's upper works and joiner work were all painted white, and the staterooms and cabin fittings were left on her when she started.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is reported to have been the owner of the City of Kingston, and had loaded her with 500 tons of coal for the voyage around to Port Townsend, Puget Sound. There was a crew of thirty-five or forty officers and men on the City of Kingston, all of whom, it is feared, are lost.

NEW-JERSEY TEACHERS.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the New-Jersey State Teachers' Association will be held at Trenton, N. J., on Dec. 26, 27, and 28. Railroads running to Trenton will, by special arrangement, return passengers at one-third the regular fare, provided tickets are signed by the Secretary of the Association at Trenton.

YOU CAN break up a bad cold by the timely use of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old and popular medicine for sore lungs and throats, and the best of all cough remedies.—*Advertisement.*

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IT IS NO longer necessary to take nine pills to rouse the liver to action. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are much better. Don't forget this.—*Advertisement.*

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OPEN EVENINGS.
TOYS!! DOLLS!!
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CHINA, POTTERY, AND GLASSWARE.
The assortment of Holiday Presents the largest and most complete. Prices the lowest.
AT OUR FURNITURE STORE,
289 Grand-st.
Fancy and Artistic Furniture, Writing Desks, Parlor and Fancy Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Music Cabinets, Bookcases, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Hanging Cabinets, Pedestals, Odd Pieces, Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Sets, Mirrors, &c.
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309, 311, 311½, to 321 Grand-st.,
66 TO 68 ALLEN, 59 TO 65 ORCHARD ST.

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SOMETHING NEW.
Elegant rich Holiday Goods now on exhibition at our warerooms; all in the newest designs, made specially for this season, and are neither obtainable nor equaled elsewhere, at moderate prices.
Purchases retained and delivered as ordered.
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28 and 30 West 23d St.

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SUPERIOR IN QUALITY.
UNEQUALED IN TONE.
NEW HOLIDAY STOCK.
PRICES REASONABLE.
108 Fifth Avenue.

HIGH-TENSION CURRENTS.

MR. BROWN'S EFFORT TO COMPEL THE BOARD OF HEALTH TO ABATE THEM.

The hearing on the application of Harold P. Brown and others for a mandamus to compel the Board of Health to abate the nuisance of high-pressure currents on electric light wires took place yesterday morning before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers. Col. George Bliss appeared for the applicants and W. P. Prentice and Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean for the Board of Health. The papers in the case set forth the facts given in THE TIMES on Wednesday morning last; first, that high-pressure currents are not necessary for the maintenance of electric lights, but are used by the companies simply to economize the use of copper; second, that no wire carrying a high pressure and alternating current is safe, no matter how well insulated, and, thirdly, that the leakage of such wires is from 45 to 60 per cent of the whole number of volts carried.

Col. Bliss argued that the Board of Health had the power and it was its duty to abate the nuisance, and that it, rather than the Board of Electrical Control, is the properly-constituted authority to act in the matter.

Mr. Prentice, who is the regular counsel of the Board of Health, said that the board was exercising its authority in the matter now, and would continue to do so. It had directed the Board of Electrical Control by resolutions and orders to act in the premises, and he did not think there was any occasion to go further and produce a clash of authority. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

Theodore B. Starr,
IMPORTER OF PRECIOUS STONES, PORCELAINS, &c., JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH.
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Buyers of all articles of diamond jewelry, from the most inexpensive to the richest and most costly, will find their wants met by choice, carefully selected stones, set in the most finished and artistic manner.

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Every imaginable article in solid 14 and 18 carat gold and silver jewelry. Attention is specially asked to the gold necklaces of new and beautiful designs; also to the great number of small articles suitable for inexpensive gifts, such as key-rings, (in gold or silver,) thimbles, gold and silver bangles, side-combs, studs, bib-pins, glove buttoners, &c.

FINE PORCELAINS. (Second and Third Floors.)
This season's importations of decorative pieces, such as vases, jars, ewers, &c., of Sevres, Minton, Worcester, Doulton, Copeland Ware, &c., are of special interest to all who have a fancy for fine pottery.
The same is true of the variety of beautiful plates and after-dinner coffee cups now offered.

CLOCKS, CHIMING CLOCKS, &c. (First and Third Floors.)
TALL CLOCKS with the new tubular chimes in cases of special designs, or cases will be made to order of any style desired at scarcely any increase of cost.
MANTEL CLOCKS and traveling clocks, plain timers or repeaters, in many new and beautiful styles.

BRONZES, DECORATIVE OBJECTS, &c. (Third Floor.)
Groups, figures, busts, urns, candelabra, vases, Mexican onyx tables, pedestals, stands, piano lamps, &c.

WATCHES. (First Floor.)
Plain timers in every variety of casings, repeaters, and all other "complicated" watches. Silver watches, bracelet watches, &c.

OPERA GLASSES. (First Floor.)
Casings of leather, pearl, or silver. Lenses of unusual clearness and power. A good variety of the Russian Glasses.
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100 PIANOS.
We will sell during the month 100 "WATERS" Upright Pianos, including embroidered cover and plush stool, at $230 cash or $275 on installments—only $10 cash and $8 monthly for the balance until paid.
These are the famous new "WATERS" Uprights, the best and most durable pianos made, 7⅓ octaves, 3 strunged, RICH, DEEP TONE, WITH FINE SINGING QUALITY, full iron frame, patent harmonic pedal, repeating action, finest ivory keys, and every improvement.
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The Standard Pianos of the World!
The Largest Establishment in Existence.
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This morning we cut prices along with cutting cloth.
And should you be a twentieth customer you get $10 in gold free.

That many of our customers may rejoice at Christmas time we apportion with every twentieth sale of our $15 array a ten-dollar gold piece. Our bookkeeper has an accurate record of the numeral order of sales. You may be a fortunate twentieth.

$15 Suits; worth $35.

For $15 to-day you can purchase a man's Cutaway, Sack, or Dress Suit, made of imported cassimere, worsted, cheviot, and tweed. They have been cut down from $32 and $35. These are superb values, excellent "fits," and of swell textures. The linings are silk and double-warp satin—at $15.

Our Full-dress Suits of West of England Cloth at $15 are the rarest bargains ever placed before the public.

$15 Overcoats; worth $35.

The Men's Overcoats are the choicest and most stylish in the city. They are made of "Carr's" English meltons, Crombie's Rotine beavers, Orlowski kerseys, and French Montagnacs and imported chinchilla. These are really worth $32.

$15 Ulsters; worth $35.

Our line of $15 Cape Coats and Ulsters, of kersey, frieze, cheviot, and chinchilla, are the lowest-priced comfort yielders ever offered.

Boys' Suits.

Among boys' and children's suits and overcoats can be found most desirable Christmas presents. Boys' Cape Overcoats at $3 50; reduced from $7; Boys' two-piece suits, $3 50; reduced from $6 50; Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats, 13 to 18 years old, $6; reduced from $10 and $12.

For Christmas Presents.

For low-priced haberdashery, A. H. King & Co. is unquestionably the place. Just the thing for Christmas. Silk Mufflers, 75c.; Silk Handkerchiefs, 50c.; Silk Suspenders, 50c.; imported Gloves, 98c.; full-dress Shirts, 64c.; Underwear, 12c. up; Hosiery, 12 1-2c.; Lyons's Umbrellas, $2.

$4 Shoes; worth $7.

We give the best shoe for the money in New-York. Elegant calf-sewed, cork-sole Shoes for $4; worth $7. We still sell our regular $4 Shoe for $1 50.

$3 75, silk Hats worth $6.

Also an English Derby at $2; worth $4.
A recent block Derby, $1 65; a stylish hat. Evening Sun Hat, $1 85. Boys' plush Caps, 35c.

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ANNEXED DISTRICT ILLS

THE SENATE COMMITTEE FINISHES ITS INQUIRY.

PROPERTY OWNERS IN THE NEGLECTED DISTRICT BELIEVE THAT RELIEF WILL BE AFFORDED THEM.

The people of the annexed district have finished presenting their grievances to the Senate investigating committee appointed to inquire into the mismanagement, or non-management, of streets and sewers in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, now and for many years past under the absolute supervision of the Department of Public Parks. The concluding session was held yesterday, and at the adjournment the representatives of the citizens' movement were strengthened in the high hopes of speedy relief which they entertained.

The full committee was present, Senators Vedder, Stadler, Irwin, Arnold, and Murphy. Senators Sloan, Fassett, and the "ever-wicked" Gibbs of the Assembly also dropped in for a short time. No testimony was taken, as the session was for the specific purpose of giving the counsel of the citizens' movement and of any opposing movement there might be an opportunity to sum up their arguments. There was practically no opposition. Counsel Matthew P. Breen and ex-Judge Angell literally swept the deck with their unarmed array of citizens. Fordham Morris, from whom opposition to the citizens' plan had, apparently by mistake, been looked for, warmly advocated the citizens' bill, except for a few amendments in the line of conservatism which in nowise impeached its vital points. The voice of exception was William Caldwell was the only one that dissented, and his dissension furnished what little of comedy there was in the day's doings.

The parlor was crowded with wealthy annexed districtites, (they object to the name of Westchester gentlemen,) the standing and sincerity of whom was vouched by Mr. Breen when he said to the august Senators:

"Gentlemen, there are men here to-day who will guarantee to put up from $100,000 to $200,000 worth of first-class buildings on their annexed district property as soon as there is a prospect of good streets to build them on."

Ex-Senator Cauldwell was given the first say, but he had nothing to say. As at a previous occasion, all he did was to band in a brief in which he called the leaders of the citizens' movement "industrious agitators," &c., and argued that the power should be left with the Park Department. As Mr. Cauldwell was leaving, Mr. Breen challenged him to stay and talk to the Senators, man to man, as others did; but Mr. Cauldwell pleaded pressing business and left. Then Mr. Breen went on to sum up for the citizens, as follows:

"We assume there can be no denial of the grievances which have been so thoroughly demonstrated. The fact that you found in your travels but six miles of paved streets in a territory nearly as large as all the rest of New-York City is in itself a justification of our complaints; but also remember the almost total lack of sewerage in a community of over 90,000 people. You, I am sure, will not say your two days' ride over sixty miles of our streets, which were little better than elongated mud ponds, punctuated with stagnant cools of foul, malodorous water, the ever-fruitful parent of death and disease.

"Our district, blessed, naturally, by nature, can and should be transformed by man into one of the loviest communities on earth. It is for the privilege of making this transformation ourselves, not for money to make it, mind you, that we now appeal to the Legislature.

"Who has supported us in our demand for a change? Mr. J. Hampden Robb, a President of the Park board, has declared that a change is necessary. Park Commissioner Gallup has said the same. Park Commissioner Waldo Hutchins acquitted the necessity for a change. Ex-Park Commissioner John D. Crimmins, one of the best citizens of our district and a man who has done more to make it have a change. These are the very men who hold the power that we want transferred. Back of these comes young Mr. John Claflin, the much to be pitied and the most of the wealthiest owners of estates in the district.

Mr. Breen went deeply into the legality of the plan advocated by the Taxpayers' Association, viz., to appoint an extra member of the Board of Street Opening, whose special function it will be to look after the annexed district, but whose doings will be subject to the approval of a majority of the full board. He read a very comprehensive explanatory communication to ex-Judge Noah Davis, in which the proposed bill and the criticisms upon it were fully set forth.

In replying to the citizens, ex-Judge Davis said:

I have examined your proposed bill for the appointment of an additional member of the Board of Street Opening to possess powers now held by the Department of Public Parks over the street-, &c., of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the city. The scheme of the bill is, in my judgment, an admirable one, perfectly legal and feasible and well adapted to accomplish the object in view. The Legislature has undoubted power over the whole subject, and it is manifest that the present system is fatally defective and will never accomplish the great work of improvement demanded by the wants and needs of those wards.

Upon your proposed system there will be no new department created, but an additional officer charged with a portion of the powers and duties now belonging to a department which is not adapted or adequate to their proper discharge. As such officer he should be a resident of one of those wards and have his office therein, and his powers and duties in respect to the streets, sewers, &c., of those wards should be no less broad than those now conferred on the Department of Public Parks. While I see no objection in law to the creation of such an office, it is easy to see that great benefits will specially result if an efficient person be appointed to the residents and property owners of the wards and to the city generally from the improvements he can carry on and complete. The proposed bill is a comprehensive one, and most chiefly verbal, but its plan for rescuing the streets, &c., of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards from their present condition of semi-barbarism is, I believe, thoroughly worthy of commendation and adoption. Very respectfully, NOAH DAVIS.

Mr. Fordham Morris followed Mr. Breen, and the citizens were delighted to find him in almost perfect accord with their proposed bill. He advocated taking the power from the Park Board and vesting it in the Board of Street Openings; he held that the appointment of a special Commissioner to look after the annexed district, but he would be very conservative in giving him power to change standing maps. He thought, however, that the following points should be covered in any legislation for the opening of the streets, as they would greatly facilitate procedure:

Repeal the law placing one-half of the assessment on the city.

Let the fee vest at the beginning and not at the end of the proceedings.

Reduce the limitations on the right to petition for openings.

As the ground plan or skeleton of our streets is now formed, leave the rest of the maps to be gradually amended as time and the growth of the section warrants.

Vest the power to change the general map where it is now vested, with reference to the rest of the city, in the Board of Street Opening and Improvement.

Place the employes who do the actual work, including the engineer, under the immediate direction of their superior officers, the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, and in direct consultation with the Corporation Counsel, and give them one convenient office.

Put all powers as to the initiative of the proceedings for the acquiring titles to lands in the Board of Street Opening.

Ex-Judge Angel closed for the citizens, but so exhaustive had been previous arguments that he confined himself to an appeal for speedy relief. The committee had not heard the last of ex-Senator Cauldwell, however. A gentleman named Barber asked to read an affidavit offered by a dozen workingmen who owned their little houses in the vicinity of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh-street, which was closed by the Park Board. The affidavit went to prove that Mr. Cauldwell has particular reasons for supporting the Park Board. By the mortgage of his sister to Henry Rogers he had become administrator of the great Rogers estate, and as such Waldo Hutchins, President of the Park Board, was his legal adviser. It was a strange coincidence, the affidavit said, that certain streets which cut into the Rogers estate had been arbitrarily closed by the Park Board without proper notice to abutting property holders.

In conclusion, Chairman Vedder said that the committee appreciated the need of immediate action, and that if it was decided to report favorably in a abance, the committee would ask for a special charge of a bill for relief, thus avoiding the long delay that might otherwise ensue.

RULES OF THE ROAD.

AN INSTRUCTIVE VERDICT IN A COLLISION CASE.

New-York truckmen will find a moral in a case just decided in the Superior Court. The suit was the outcome of a collision at Washington and Murray streets between Henry Wormser's butcher wagon and a truck belonging to the Walton Paper Company, the driver of which was George Wessen. On Aug. 18, 1887, the two drivers met at the point mentioned and both claimed the right of way. Wormser had a two-wheel cart and horse and was behind a string of vehicles. Wessen was driving a team attached to a loaded four-wheeler, the pole of which struck the side of the cart, upsetting it. Wormser, the butcher, was thrown out and sustained a fracture of one leg. He got Adolph Sanger, the lawyer, to bring a suit for $5,000 damages against the Walton Paper Company.

The action was resisted in a judgment for the plaintiff of $2,500. In demonstrating his case plaintiff's lawyer used miniature in court the plaintiff's lawyer used miniature models of the two vehicles, the drivers and horses. The defense was based on the theory that loaded trucks in the streets of New-York going ahead should, as the butcher to pull out. Mr. Sanger took the ground under a ruling by the Supreme Court that where truckmen are going at right angles there is no such thing as right of way. He admitted there was a rule, "Keep to the right," for truckmen and teamsters going in opposite directions along the same street, just as there is a rule in some other countries, just as there is a rule in England, "Keep to the left." In other words, the effective point determined by the verdict in this case is that every truckman and driver must use his best judgment in making his way about the streets and not endanger life and property by carelessness and negligence.

A LULL IN FAIR MATTERS.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE GETS ALL THE DAY'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.

World's Fair matters were dull yesterday. No new subscriptions were reported at the Chamber of Commerce and only $1,600 came into the Mayor's office.

There was a meeting of the Executive Committee at noon in THE TIMES Building, the object of which was to discover whether the Committee on Legislation had anything to report, and to enable the members to listen to suggestions. Communications from Senator Evarts, Roswell P. Flower, and Whitelaw Reid were received and tabled, the committee not deeming it best to act upon them at present. Some time was spent in discussing what had been done, and it was the opinion of all present that Congress is responsible for the present stagnation. The committee has completed the work of preliminary organization and nothing more can be done until Congress shall make a suggestion.

The committee adjourned after having expressed its gratitude to Senator Evarts, Congressman Flower, and others who have done good work in Washington and who want the fair to be held here.

These subscriptions were received at the Mayor's Office yesterday:

James Sweeney	$500	Louis Gardella	$25
Dixon Tilsits	300	Meyer & Jacobson	25
John Karl	100	Eppelsheimer & Co.	25
Louis Bergen	100	Patrick Mansfield	10
Wm. Wilson	100	Peter Wilson	10
Henry Schmidt	100	Henry Steineman	5
Woods & Dun	50	William O'Brien	200
Otto R. Ahlstrom	50	Charles Lang	25

UNDER-WATER BOUNDARIES.

A COMMISSION FINDS THAT BEDLOW'S ISLAND BELONGS TO NEW-JERSEY.

Bedlow's Island, according to the Joint Boundary Commission, appointed in 1887 to locate and mark out the boundary in lands under water in Raritan Bay, between New-Jersey and New-York, does not belong to New-York, as has been popularly supposed, but to New-Jersey. Gibbet Island has been found also to be a part of New-Jersey. New-York has jurisdiction over them for certain purposes, but New-Jersey has the titles to them.

This finding is based upon a decision of the Court of Appeals that the New-York Commissioners must agree upon a line that would throw Bedlow's and Gibbet's Islands and the Robbin's Reef Lighthouse clearly in New-Jersey. The New-York representatives made the decision with extreme reluctance, but no other action could be taken.

The work of the commission, so far as Raritan Bay is concerned, has been entirely completed. But some months after the creation of the commission their jurisdiction was increased, until it comprised the entire boundary of the two States in lands under water, from the Romer Beecon, in Raritan Bay, to Hastings and Piermont on the Hudson River.

There line has been agreed upon, and this balance of the work is merely technical, being the preparation of data and the marking of the line with monuments. During the coming year this work will be finished, and then the commission will dissolve.

The boundary line between the two States was often difficult to trace by a royal commission, but the descriptions given were so confusing and indefinite that disputes arose continually. A commission appointed in 1834 decided that the boundary line should be the middle of the Hudson River and Bay of New-York to the main sea. This was not much better. Rolling the centre section of Raritan Bay the quarrels became so bitter that blood was frequently shed. Other interests also conflicted, and it was finally deemed necessary that a well-defined and clearly-marked line should be laid down. A petition of the Legislatures of the two States was called to the question, and hundreds of petitions were filed, but no action was taken. In 1885 a renewal of the hostilities in Raritan Bay caused the New-Jersey Legislature to pass a bill creating a commission, and requesting similar legislation in New-York. New-York responded in 1887, and Mayor Hewitt, Gazelee Stevens, Edward Cooper, and Lieut. G. C. Hanna, United States Navy, were appointed Commissioners.

The question as to whether the centre should be the centre of an area bounded by lines drawn from Cleveland's Head to Sandy Hook or between the bays and harbors should also be taken into consideration was the first difficulty which presented itself. Precedents were searched for, but without success. The Commissioners finally decided to divide Raritan Bay by a series of straight lines, based upon compromises in the commissioners' views, and were thus able to make a just and correct division.

This work was finished in 1887, but the monument marking the turning point in the line was not built until this year. This mark is situated on a shoal in Raritan Bay, three-fourths of a mile from Great Beds Lighthouse. It was built by Contractors Rose & Sanford at a cost of $10,000. It is a spindle thirty-five feet above mean low water. It is a solid structure and will last for hundreds of years.

SHOWN TO ALDERMEN.

THREE SYSTEMS OF OPERATING STREET RAILROAD LINES.

Representatives of three companies attended the hearing yesterday before the Railroad Committee of the Aldermen, which had been instructed by the board to make an investigation into the cable systems. The Judson Pneumatic Street Railway Company, the Vogel and Whelan Cable Railway Company, both of this city, and the J. Parks Hunt Company of Philadelphia took advantage of the opportunity to exploit the merits of their respective systems. The two New-York companies had working models on exhibition.

The Judson system was first inspected. H. L. Earle, secretary of the company, explained it. It is not a cable system at all, a revolving cylinder taking the place of the cable. Instead of a grip there is a series of small wheels, and power is transmitted to the car by these wheels, which revolve at angles to the smooth cylinder. The speed depends upon the angle. The cylinder, it is proposed, will be operated by pneumatic power. The excavation necessary would be 33 inches deep. The cost, roughly estimated, would be $50,000 per mile.

H. S. Van Inwagen explained the advantages of the Vogel and Whelan cable system. The grip is claimed to be perfectly safe and to be made so that it cannot be jammed by the stranding of the cable. An excavation of 12 inches in depth is required. The cost would be something like $30,000 a mile.

W. F. Patterman and Randal H. Foote pointed out the advantages of the J. Parks Hunt system and said it was the best, owing to the small cundnit, the style of grip, and the possibility of using grips on both ends of the car at once.

The committee took no action.

PISTOLS ARE TOO PLENTY.

Nineteen-year-old John O'Connor, who shot his friend Jeremiah Cronin in front of a saloon 1,145 First-avenue last November, was yesterday sentenced to thirteen years and two months in Sing Sing by Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Three of O'Connor's friends, who had been held as witnesses in the House of Detention, were discharged, but Judge Brady took occasion to give them and the convicted man a lecture on the promiscuous use of pistols. In sentencing the prisoner his Honor said:

"It seems to me that everybody carries a pistol cowadays, and I imagine we will not be relieved from the results of the indiscriminate carrying of pistols by young men until the Legislature passes an act prohibiting the sale of firearms except by persons duly licensed. I hope to succeed this Winter in having such an act passed. No man should be allowed to sell a pistol unless his name and registered number are stamped on the weapon."

THE PARK WILL NOT BE ENLARGED.

The High Bridge Park question came up again yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, and it was decided to reduce the proposed area to the park's present limits. Oswald Ottendorfer told the board that, in his opinion, if the park's area was reduced at all he was in favor of reducing it to the limits provided in the lay-out of 1875. Under the reduction of the proposed area recently decided upon Mr. Ottendorfer said that the board would take the best of the adjoining property and discard the rest, and he hinted that if this were done it might possibly give rise to some suspicion against the members of the board.

The park now extends along the Harlem River from One Hundred and Seventieth-street to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, taking in the approaches to High Bridge. A year ago it was proposed to enlarge it, but it is now settled that no change will be made.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY WORK.

The Charity Organization Society has completed its arrangements to extend its work above Central Park and has opened an office at 165 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, northwest corner of Seventh-avenue. Its district covers all of the island above One Hundred and Tenth-street. The following gentlemen compose the District Committee: Chairman—Isaac Mills; Treasurer and Secretary—John C. Walker; William L. Allison, J. T. Joseph Bird, M. D.; Patrick J. Casey, William J. Dealy, Charles E. Hope, Rosell L. Richardson, the Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, William M. F. Round, Edward P. Griffin, Richard Van Santvoord, and Joseph Ireland. The committee has pledges of co-operation from nearly every leading church in the district.

WINDING UP THE SEASON.

HUNTERS FEW IN NUMBER AND LITTLE GAME FOUND.

Hunters are already packing away their guns in the cases and using plenty of oil on the barrels and locks, so that they may be impervious to rust during Winter and Summer. The season for those fond of shooting is a short one, and November and December practically comprise the months in which the sport can be followed. In some counties the time varies when quail and rabbits may be shot, but there is little shooting after Jan. 1, even in those localities where the open season continues to Feb. 1.

Indeed, the season may be said to be at an end now, for during the past week there was not enough rabbits or birds shot near New-York to supply more than four or five restaurants. As the weather becomes colder there is little pleasure in a woodland tramp, or exposure in a battery on the sea. Therefore, there has been little gunning for the past week. No big bags have been made. The only men to report any luck at all were the duck hunters, and they have shot more roots than broadbills, or the good-eating fowls of the lakes and bays. Few quail have been shot, and it is to be hoped that no more will be brought to the dust, as it is absolutely necessary that a few be left for next year's nesting seasons. Those who have escaped the shot of sublicious hunters on Long Island this Fall have much deserving on them and are expected to raise big families next season to make up for the scarcity of birds this year.

Of course, a few gunners will take out their instruments of death in the Spring to have a go at the ducks as they fly north, but there are comparatively few, and very little shooting may almost be said to count for nothing. Sometimes the ducks appear in great numbers on the Great south Bay, and those woo have had good feeding upon wild rice during the Winter will be found of excellent eating and fat as butter balls. Often, however, they come back in rather poor condition. With them will be the brant, which make a fine meal. Brant seem to hanker after the Great South Bay in the Spring, while in the Fall very few put in an appearance there. They are easy to kill, and the hunter, as he peeps out from his battery, is always happy to see a flock approaching. He gives them a warm welcome with at least three shots, and as a result, if he is any marksman at all, has from two to five brant to his credit.

A few days with the English snipe are also sometimes successful in the Spring, but as a rule the old hunters do not attempt any regular gunning trips at that season.

Ducking has been fairly good during the past week, considering the time of year. There has been no ice thick enough to send them on south, and the bays have remained clear. The common varieties, however, are the only ones in numbers. Indeed, the much-sought-for canvasbacks and redheads have been few and far between. To supply the markets bas been a matter of great difficulty, and undoubtedly many a supposed canvas-back devoured by the epicure has in reality been a section of a mallard or broadbill, or grass-eating black duck. From Virginia and Carolina Sounds comes the same old word that has come up all the Fall that canvas-backs were scarce.

Gunning for the wily goose has been bad within a radius of fifty miles of the city this year. They were late in working down from the north, and when they did start most of them kept right on without stopping to lunch on the Great South Bay on Long Island sound. Hunters are beginning to believe that many of the wily birds never touch terra firma during their long flights from the north, only stopping to feed only at long intervals. To shoot a wild goose is fast becoming as much of an honor among gunners as the shooting of a buck or a wild turkey.

The reports of the netting of ducks in Shinnecock Bay have stirred up considerable feeling among the duck hunters. A game preserve has been established in that waters, and the effect has been salutary. To gain a conviction, however, is almost impossible, as the net men say the ducks get in their fish nets. A new law in reference to the matter will probably be presented to the Legislature at the coming session.

Christmas Day will wind up the season for the rabbit hunters and pot hunters. The holiday is taken advantage of as is election day for a little trip of twenty miles or so from the city. Of course, the rabbits secured are much less in number than earlier in the season, but if the day be pleasant there are plenty to go out. They may possibly get a belated woodcock or two, run against a black duck in a fresh-water pond, or strike a little bevy of quail.

The minds of anglers who are able to fish from time to time in country or the other are now turned toward Florida. Big Channel bass, bluefish, weakfish, and kingfish are being caught in goodly numbers. It is too early for tarpon yet. They cannot be expected before February, and some years run into the bays even later. Quite a number of tarpon outfits have been sold already by the tackle dealers.

Christmas presents of fishing tackle and sportmen's articles are not of very great variety, but many are very neat. Of course a rod is always a fine present and may be found sufficiently expensive for the most fastidious, while others of cheaper grade will please the boys. Handsomely-embroidered fly books with decorated covers are made now for gift purposes. They are filled with a choice assortment of flies. A shooting jacket or a fine game bag will always be welcomed by the hunter. Stuffed birds and paintings of game or fish are also made a specialty in the gift line. Many articles are seen in the tackle dealers windows and gun stores this year than ever before, while one or two fine editions of fishing and hunting books have been issued for the holidays.

Codfish is still biting on the Fishing Banks.

The annual meeting of the National Rod and Reel Association will be held on Jan. 11, at 2 P. M., in Commissioner Blackford's laboratory, Fulton Market.

PAPER MAKERS IN TROUBLE.

REPORTED EMBARRASSMENT OF TWO NEW-YORK FIRMS.

It was reported yesterday that the firms of J. Q. Preble & Co., manufacturers of blank books, envelopes, and writing paper, and J. E. Sheffield & Son, paper manufacturers, of Saugerties, both having offices at 10 and 12 Thomas-street, were in serious financial difficulties which might result in their suspension of business. The report was strengthened by the announcement from Saugerties that the extensive paper mills of Sheffield & Son and the envelope factory of Preble & Co. had shut down suddenly for an indefinite period.

At the office in this city it was said that the members of the two firms were in consultation, trying to arrange matters. It was reported that other firms also were involved, but names were closely guarded.

The mills in Saugerties constitute the most important manufacturing interests in the village, and give employment to about 1,000 people. Some of the departments in the factories were very busy. The three concerns are owned and operated by the same parties. Their pay rolls amounted to about $25,000 monthly.

DID SHE COMMIT SUICIDE?

About 11 o'clock Thursday night a fair-haired young woman, apparently about twenty-five years of age, fell in the gutter in front of 91 Grand-street, Williamsburg. She was carried into a drug store, and subsequently removed to St. Catherine's Hospital, where she died without regaining consciousness. She was very plainly clad, and had neither in her pockets except a cent and fifteen tickets for the Brooklyn Bridge promenade. Her body was removed to the Morgue. Coroner Lindsay held an autopsy yesterday and discovered a quantity of carbolic acid in the woman's stomach. It had unquestionably caused her death, but whether the girl took it intentionally or not is a mystery.

A young man who called at the Morgue said he had seen the girl drinking in several saloons on Thursday night, and the police think some one of her companions may have given her the drug. There was no proof to bear out my such assumption.

A TALMAGE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held by the Trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle a few days ago a project was finally worked into shape which has been under discussion for some months. It is for the establishment of a society to be called the T. De Witt Talmage Winter Chautauqua Association, to be situated at Crescent City, Putnam County, Fla., and, like the summer schools of the same nature, is intended to furnish not only amusement but valuable instruction, by means of lectures, musical entertainments, &c., to those who attend its meetings.

These, it is proposed, shall be started about the middle of February. The first attraction will be the reverend gentleman for whom the association is named, and who will by that time have returned from his trip to the Holy Land. It is proposed that the profits of the enterprise shall go toward the rebuilding of the Tabernacle.

BALTIMORE GUARDING HER COMMERCE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—Mr. Futroyo, the Baltimore agent for the Furness Line of steamships, has received a telegram from the President of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange offering the support of the commercial men of that city if the line will establish itself there, and negotiations of some description are going on with the Pennsylvania Railroad people for pier room at Baltimore. The Furness agency has contracted for 10,000 tons of flour, which will go to Newport News instead of Baltimore, and four steamers will take the flour to Europe. Mr. Futroyo, who is an Englishman, says an English railroad company could not "freeze out" a steamship enterprise. A story that has apparently good basis is that Baltimore and Ohio interests have $5,000,000 in another steamship line, and that the railroad company will stand by it to the exclusion of competitors.

MARINE RULES ADOPTED

LONG STEP IN THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE RULES OF THE ROAD APPROVED AS A WHOLE—THE BUSINESS NOW TO BE DONE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The International Marine Conference to-day considered the additional amendments affecting the principle of the rules of the road. The first of these amendments was one offered by the German delegation to Article XVIII.

This article provides for the action of two vessels when they are under steam and meeting and no or nearly so. There are several qualifying sub-sections to this article which specify when the article applies and when it does not apply, and the amendment proposed to strike out the one that provides that the article "only applies to cases where vessels are meeting end on, or nearly so, in such a manner as to avoid risk of collision, and does not apply to two vessels which must, if both keep on their courses, pass clear of each other."

It was pointed out in support of the proposition for the elimination of this qualifying paragraph that the article was full of tautology, and that it was difficult for sailors to interpret just what it was meant. The arguments in favor of retaining the paragraph were equally as favorable. When the vote was taken the amendment was rejected.

Article XXI. of the rules provides that where by any of these rules one of two vessels is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course, and speed. Dr. Siebe-King had proposed an amendment to this article by striking out the words "and speed" at the end and adding in their place the words "and where one of two crossing vessels is to keep out of the way the other shall keep her course and speed." The amendment caused considerable debate, and Dr. Siebe-King asked for a yea and nay vote on it, which was taken, resulting: Yeas, 2; nays, 16; not voting, 2.

The delegates from France had proposed an amendment eliminating Article XXVII. from the rules, and putting it in an appendix as a resolution recommended to the consideration of the powers. This article provides that in clear weather at sea no vessel shall attempt to cross the bows of the leaders of any squadron of three or more ships of war in regular formation, nor unnecessarily to pass through the lines of such squadron.

The delegates from Great Britain had proposed this article, but Mr. Hall said they had considered the amendment and would support it. They still thought the article a good one, but Great Britain would not insist on its retention merely because the majority of the delegates was in its favor, if some of the others were opposed to it. The amendment was thereupon adopted.

Article XXIX. provides that, taking any course authorized or required by the rules, a steam vessel under way shall indicate her course to another vessel in sight by the following signals: One short blast to mean, "I am directing my course to starboard;" two short blasts, "I am directing my course to port," and three short blasts, "My engines are going full speed astern."

Capt. Shackford of the United States had proposed an amendment to this article providing that whenever either the first two signals described is made by one of the vessels mentioned in the article, the other must reply by sounding the same signal, in order that the vessel first making the signal may know that the signal made has been heard and understood. Capt. Shackford made a strong speech in its support, but when it came to a vote it was defeated, Capt. Shackford only voting in the affirmative.

This finished the consideration of the amendments affecting the principle of the rules, and the conference then had the clean-cut amendments affecting the verbiage of the rules. There were thirty-one of these amendments, and most of them were agreed to without dissent. Some of the more important are toe following:

Changing the "preliminary" to the rules so as to read: "In the following rules every steam vessel which is under sail, and not under steam, is to be considered a sailing vessel, and every vessel under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a steam vessel."

An amendment making the second paragraph to read "when vessels are in sight of one another, a steam vessel under way, in taking any course authorized or required by these rules, shall indicate that course by the following signals on her whistle or siren."

Amending a section in Article XV. by providing that a sailing vessel at sea in such a position as to be an obstruction to vessels under way, shall sound at intervals of not more than one minute two blasts with her foghorn, followed by ringing her bell.

The disposition of this class of amendments finished the consideration of the whole subject of the rules of the road, which has occupied the attention of the conference for at least seven-eighths of the time since it has been in session. On motion of Mr. Gnodrich the rules as a whole were thereupon adopted.

There is now only one committee that has not handed in its report. This committee is engaged in considering the subjects contained in General Divisions 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the programme, and it is expected that its work will be finished in time for presentation to the delegates, in printed form during the latter part of next week, so that they can have an opportunity to examine it before they proceed to discuss it by the time the conference meets on Monday, Dec. 30, to which time it agreed to adjourn.

There was one amendment, however, which had been overlooked by the conference. It was the proposition favorably reported from the Committee on Life-saving Systems and Devices, as follows:

"In every case of collision between two vessels it shall be the duty of the master or person in charge of each vessel, so far as he can do so without serious danger to his own vessel, crew and passengers, to render to the other vessel, after he has ascertained that she has no need of further assistance, and to render to the other vessel, her master, crew, and passengers, (if any,) such assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary in order to save them from any danger caused by the collision, and also to give to the master or person in charge of the other vessel the name of his own vessel and of her port of registry, or of the port or place from which she belongs, and also the names of the ports and places from which and to which she is bound."

Opposition was manifested to its being put in the Rules of the Road, and Mr. Goodrich asked that the principle of it be adopted and that this be inserted in an appendix to the rules. This was agreed to.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS AT WAR.

FATHER TAHANEY ACCUSED OF ASSAULTING FATHER SHEEHAN.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 20.—Vicar General Wall of the Pittsburg Catholic Diocese is here investigating charges against the Rev. James P. Tahaney of St. John's congregation. The charges are made by the Rev. Father Sheehan, assistant pastor, who alleges that Father Tahaney beat and abused him in a shameful manner. It appears that Father Tahaney accused Father Sheehan, who had just been hearing confessions, of being drunk.

The charge was indignantly denied, whereupon Father Sheehan pilegos Father Tahaney jumped upon him furiously and cut a gash in his head from which the blood was flowing freely when he ran to the residence of a Catholic family in the neighborhood and asked permission to spend the night there. He left next morning for Pittsburg, where he laid the matter before Bishop Phelan.

Father Tahaney is unfortunate with his assistant pastors, as none of the priests assigned to help him have remained any length of time, each leaving the house in disunderstanding or trouble with him. It has been freely charged that he has been injudicious and extravagant and that the parish, which was free from debt when he came, is now in a deplorable financial condition.

The reverend father obtained unpleasant notoriety several years ago in Pittsburg, when he had a personal encounter in the street with a parishioner. The latter resented a reprimand and bent the priest so badly that he was for a time confined to bed.

Father Tahaney denied that he had assaulted Father Sheehan. He says Father Sheehan was drunk and cut his head by falling.

IT WILL BE LOOKED INTO, ANYWAY.

Vague complaints that have been made about the construction of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory were discussed at a special meeting of the Board of Armory Commissioners yesterday. Mayor Grant called attention to them, and wanted to know what they amounted to.

Superintendent Brady of the Bureau of Buildings said that he had sent two of his inspectors to make a report on the building, and they returned with the information that the stipulations of the plans and specifications were being carried out. Mr. Brady thought that the building was being properly put up.

Architect John P. Leo, a Captain of one of the companies of the Twenty-second Regiment, asked that the matter be investigated, just to satisfy those who were making complaints, and it was decided to let the chief engineers of the Fire Department and the Department of Public Works make an examination.

The Eighth Regiment Armory was accepted by the board, and Controller Myers was authorized to transmit for the payment of $71,740 61 to Contractor Hopper, less 1 per cent., to be held as guarantee.

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THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

TO MAKE AN EFFORT TO GET A SHARE OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

It is not generally known that the parochial schools are going to make a determined effort this Winter to obtain the benefits of the school fund distributed annually by the Board of Regents of the University. At the last meeting of the board an application was received from a parochial school of Syracuse and laid before the board. It is claimed by some of the Regents that no political significance can be attached to these applications, but people who read between the lines will see that in knocking at the door of the Regents for admission the Catholic schools have at last concluded that they should have a share in some of the fruit now bestowed upon the non-sectarian schools of the State. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Martin I. Townsend of Troy and ex-United States Senator Frank Kernan of Utica.

If the application is passed by the board the parochial school will receive a division of the school fund annually in proportion to the number of their scholars who pass the Regents' examination every January. Editor McKelway of the Brooklyn *Eagle* gives this version of the application:

"There was an application from a Roman Catholic school in Syracuse to enable the same trustees who managed the parish to which the school belonged to officiate as trustees of that school, ex-officio. The rule of the board has been to require each school to have a Board of Trustees of its own, which has created a body representing and conducting the school itself—and not a Board of Trustees principally concerned in another institution and incidentally in charge of the school, or ex-officio in charge of it.

"Last summer the Round Lake Association—a Methodist body—applied for the incorporation of their Summer school on an academic basis and asked that the managers of the association be recognized as the managers of the school. In that case the rule above referred to was enforced and the men who run the association formed themselves into a Board of School Trustees and separated the conduct, properties, and staff of the school from the operation of the religious association altogether.

"This rule was alluded to in the board at a meeting on Dec. 11, and the Syracuse application was referred to Regents Martin I. Townsend and Francis Kernan, as a committee to report at the next meeting, Jan. 30, 1890, a statement of what the applicants must do to bring themselves within the policy of the board. That policy requires that all schools have a separate board of trustees that they be conducted as schools with an organization or autonomy of their own, and that in their operation they be independent of any sectarian or like organizations."

IN THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

THE COLUMBIA JUNIORS' CHRISTMAS BALL.

The Christmas ball given by the Junior Class of Columbia College last night in the college library was as successful as last year's in every respect, and the good fortune which has fallen to the lot of '90 and '91 will doubtless make the ball a fixture in the annual round of college festivities. The main hall of the library which was used for dancing, was most tastefully decorated. In the western end of the room, on a raised platform, Landor's Orchestra furnished music for the dancers. From the central portion of the roof long festoons of evergreens were twined with holly were hung to the edge of the gallery.

The electric are lights illuminating the dancing floor were covered with a soft shade of yellow silk, and this, besides taking off the harsh glare of the lights, added much to the beauty of the scene. The incandescent lights were covered with white silk and colored globes.

The class will doubtless clear off its debt and have a handsome sum to divide among the various athletic associations, as over six hundred tickets at $5 apiece were sold. The management of the ball was entirely in the hands of the following committee of the Juniors: F. D. Gallatin, chairman; Julian Hartridge, Jr., Charles C. Kalbfleisch, Richard S. Palmer, Alexus W. Stein, Jr., and Henry R. Taylor.

Among those present were Miss Helen Harry, Miss Daisy Pierson, the Misses Ewing, Miss Mabel Gallatin, Miss Mabel Ahern, W. G. Davies, Miss Davies, Miss Churchill, Miss Carlotta Nicol, Miss Greta Marquand, Messrs. Howland Pell, H. A. C. Taylor, Julien T. Davies, Bradley Martin, J. Fred Pierson, Miss Julia Hildi. Miss Pauline Jerome, the Misses Caroline and Lottie Goodridge, Miss Anna Stewart, Miss Minturn, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Van Amringe, Miss Nicolai Lenilloon, the Misses Virginia and Marie Coudert, Miss Fish, Miss Daisy Hamilton, Miss Ethel Johnson, the Misses Lawrence, Miss Lord, Miss Mitchell, Miss Benlon, Miss Adelaide Benles, Miss Madge Clarkson, Miss Helen Parsons, Miss Maude Rankin, Miss Sands, Miss Bryce, Miss Alice Reese, Miss May Swurus, Miss Miss Amy Coudert, Miss Perry, Miss Naylor, Miss Kalbfleisch, and Miss Edith Hill.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Wall-street had what was pretty close to be ing a boom yesterday. Though the market opened weak and continued dull throughout the greater part of the morning, there came marked buoyancy, along with much activity, about noon, with results which left quotations at the end of the day somewhere generally not advance throughout the list. In the last half hour of business there was something of a reaction, bear operators making a rather vigorous attack upon the whole market, though the earlier gains were not by any means wiped out.

Mr. Jay Gould was credited with responsibility for the day's boom, it being argued by Wall-street that most of the conditions which have made the Missouri Pacific a serious menace no modified or changed as to induce him to go in for an earnest effort to establish better feeling and higher prices.

Mr. Gould's Missouri Pacific was in the lead throughout the buoyancy of the day, scoring at its highest price an advance of 3 points. This induced most of the professional guessers to believe that Mr. Gould was himself personally at work in the market, and such a theory was helped along by a bull pool in two of his stocks. In one of which some of Mr. Gould's intimate friends are more or less largely interested. Mr. Gould says that he himself is out of the market. He talks bullish, says the bears have no ground for uneasiness, and predicts that early next year Wall-street will get back much of its old life.

Missouri Pacific was not the only one of the Gould stocks favored in yesterday's market; all of them except Western Union were strong and advanced.

By far the most important action bearing upon the interests of investors, however, comes not from Gould sources, but from Vanderbilt quarters. Not words, but acts, are received from the Vanderbilts. Action of the most important character was

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alton & T. H.....	40	40	40	40	100
*A. C. O. I. Tr. rcts.	30¾	31¼	30½	30½	700
Atch., T. & S. Fe.	34	35	34	34¼	6,995
Atlantic & Pac..	5	5	5	5	600
Brunswick Co....	33	33	33	33	100
Canada Southern.	58	57½	56	56⅞	18,975
Ches. & Ohio.....	20½	20¾	20½	20¾	900
C. & O. 1st pf....	85	85½	85	85½	300
C. & O. 2d pf....	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	700
Chicago Gas Tr..	43⅜	44	43	43⅝	4,610
Chi. & Alton.....	134	134	134	134	150
Chi. & N. W.....	111¾	112	111¾	111¾	3,755
Chi. & N. W. pf..	142	142	142	142	17
C. B. & Q.....	108¾	109⅜	108¾	107⅞	13,562
C., M. & St. P....	70⅜	71½	69⅞	70¾	21,050
C., M. & St. P. pf.	114	114¾	113¾	114¼	830
C., R. I. & Pac..	98¾	99⅛	98¼	98⅝	7,058
C., St. L. & P....	16	16	16	16⅞	180
C., St. L. & P. pf.	42¾	42¾	41¾	41⅞	730
C., C., C. & St. L..	73	73	73	73	755
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	97¾	98	98¾	98	820
Clin., W. & B.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	200
Colorado Coal....	38¾	39¾	38½	38½	1,150
Del., L. & W. Tel.	134	134	134	134	20
Del. & Hud.....	133	133	133	133	700
Den. & R. G. pf..	83	83	83	83	800
Den. & R. G. W..	19	19¾	19	19¾	800
Den. & R. G.....	16	16	16	16	5
Den. & R. G. pf..	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	300
Des M. & Ft. D....	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	1,600
*Distil'rs&C.F.Tr.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	100
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	50
Illinois Central..	118	118	118	118	410
Lacled'e Gas. Co..	19¾	19¾	20¾	20¾	800
L. E. & West....	18	18	18	18	200
Lake Shore.....	107⅞	108⅜	107⅞	108	4,330
Louis. & Nash....	86¾	87	86¾	86⅝	9,900
Louis., N. A. & C.	38	38	38	38	100
Manhattan Co....	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	150
Mich. Central....	98¼	99¼	98¼	98¼	4,550
Mil., L. S. & W.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	100
Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	5	5½	5½	5½	5
Missouri Pacific..	71⅝	74⅝	71⅞	73½	61,867
Mo., Kan. & Tex....	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾	7,182
*Nat. Lead Tr....	13½	13½	13½	13½	6,550
New Central Coal..	11½	11½	11½	11½	250
N. J. Central.....	131	122¾	121	122¾	600
N. Y. Central.....	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜	108¼	75
N. Y. & New Eng..	44	44¾	43¾	44¾	8,370
N. Y. & N. H....	241	243	241	243	20
N. Y. C. & St. L..	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	400
N. Y., L. E. & W..	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	300
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅜	66¾	100
Norfolk & W. pf..	60	60¾	60	60¾	300
†North. Pac. pf..	76¾	77⅜	76¾	77½	2,100
†North. Pac. pf..	74¾	75⅜	74⅜	75¾	2,115
North. Pac. Tr....	39	39	39	39	3,920
Northern Pac....	32¾	32⅝	32¼	32½	100
†Northern Pac....	31½	31½	31½	31½	100
Ontario Mining..	36	36	36	36	100
Ontario & West..	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	1,840
Oregon R. & N....	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	210
Oregon S. L.....	57⅛	58⅝	57⅛	58	2,535
Oregon & Trans..	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	200
Pacific Mail.....	35¼	36¼	35¼	35¼	1,820
Phila. & Read....	38½	39¾	38¼	38¾	24,800
Pitts. & W. pf....	36	36	35¾	35¾	200
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	137½	138½	137½	138½	255
Quicksilver.....	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	6,400
Rich. & W. P....	22	22¼	21½	22	2,740
St. L. & S. F. pf..	38½	39	38¾	38¾	1,600
St. P. & Duluth..	93	93	83	83	125
St. P. & Omaha..	34	34¾	33	33½	1,800
St. P. & Omaha pf.	99	99	99	99	200
St. L., A. & T. H....	12½	12½	12½	12½	100
Southern Pac....	35½	35½	34¾	34¾	700
*S. Refin. Co.....	59¾	59¾	58⅝	58⅝	8,865
Tenn. C. & Iron..	77¼	77¼	77	77	1,200
Tenn. Coal & Iron..	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	150
*Tol., Peo. & W.	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
T., A. A. & N. M..	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	100
Texas Pac. L. T....	20	20	20	20	300
Texas Pacific.....	20¾	21	20¾	20¾	4,300
Union Pacific.....	69⅝	70⅛	69¼	69⅝	13,290
U. S. L. & P. pf..	16	16¾	16	16¾	300
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31	33¾	31	33¾	1,395
Wabash Co.....	86	86¾	86	86¾	200
Wabash Co. pf....	86	86	86	86	120
Western Union..	83¼	83⅝	83¼	83⅜	5,700

Total sales.....316,900

*Unlisted. †Cash. ‡Ex dividend and rights. §Ex rights. ‖Ed dividend.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. cn. 6s.	122½	122½	122½	122½	$22,000
At. & Pac. 4s.....	74½	74½	74½	74¾	26,000
E., T. & R. N. 1st.	96	96	96	96	8,000
Calro & Ful. 2d s.	105	105	105	105	10,000
Canada So. 1st....	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
Cataqua So. 2d....	97	97	97	97	10,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	8,000
Chi. & Alton 1st..	113	113	113	113	6,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	92	92	91¾	91¾	43,000
C., B. & Q. 5.....	129¾	129¾	129⅝	129⅝	9,000
C., I. & N. 5s.....	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	3,000
Clev. & Pitts. 4s.	125	125	125	125	1,000
Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
C., C., C. & I. 1st.	119½	119½	119½	119½	1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s....	77	77	77	77	45,000
Col. & H. V. 6s....	76½	76½	76½	76½	4,000
*D. & H. 1st 7s, '91,	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
Den. & R. G. 4s..	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	10,000
Des M. & Ft. D. 4s.	83	83	83	83	19,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st as., i. p.....	98½	98½	98½	98½	17,000
D., M. & Ft. D. 2½s.	53	53	53	53	5,000
Dul. & M. 1st.....	111	111	111	111	2,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.	95	95	95	95	2,000
E., T., V. & G. 5s.	104⅞	104⅞	103⅝	103⅝	2,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	1,000
E. & T. H. 2d, 2 p. c.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	35,000
†Ga. Pac. 2d cn. 5s.	80	80	80	80	2,000
G. B. & W. inc....	13	13	13	13	20,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st r.	116	116	116	116	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st....	85½	85½	85½	85½	5,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s..	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	5,000
Kan. Pacific 6s....	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	21,000
Kan. P. 1st. D. 4s.	113	113	113	113	1,000
Kan. & Tex. cn....	110	110	109⅝	110	61,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	65⅝	66	65	65	17,000
Kan. & T. gen 6s..	75¾	76	75⅝	75⅝	118,000
Kan. C. & N. r. 7s.	117½	117½	117½	117½	5,000
L. E. & W. 5s.....	112	112	112	112	10,000
L. & W. R. 6s.....	100	100	100	100	1,000
Long Dock 7s.....	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2,000
L. & N. gen. 6s..	112½	112½	112½	112½	6,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.....	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	3,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.....	102	102	102	102	10,000
L. & N. 2d, N. O. & M.....	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5,000
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.	107½	107½	107½	107½	4,000
L., N. A. & C. h. cn.	102¾	102	102¾	102¾	7,000
L. South. 1st.....	102	102	102	102	13,000
M. & N. 1st.	110	110	110	110	300
M. & N. 1st. 9's, cn.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	122½	122½	122½	122½	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s..	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
Mo. Pacific 2d....	104	104	104	104	1,000
M. & O. cn. gen....	57½	57½	57½	57½	1,000
N. Y., L. & W. 1st.	136	136	136	136	2,000
N. Y., Out. & W. 1st.	112¼	112¼	112	112	5,000
N. Y. C. & W. cn. 5s.	98	98	98	98	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. r'fg. 5s.....	101	101	101	101	10,000
Nor. & W. 1st, O. V.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	2,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	113	113	113	113	1,000
N. Pac. 1st. e.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	10,000
†North. Pac. 3d.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	50,000
Northwest s. f. 5s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
N. W. 2.5 y. deb. 5s.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	6,000
Ohio R. ver 1st..	100	100	100	100	1,000
Oregon S. L. 5s..	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5,000
Oregon R. & N. 1st.	113	113	113	113	21,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	31,000
Pitts. & W. 1st..	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc..	78½	78½	78½	78½	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc..	46¼	46¼	46	46	10,000
Read. gen. 4s....	89½	89½	89½	89½	41,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st, D. & M. certs..	70	70¾	69⅞	70¼	56,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d, D. & M. certs..	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	10,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	99	99¼	99	99¼	19,000
Rich. & W. P. T. 1st.	100¾	100¾	100½	100½	1,000
St. L. & S. F. pf..	38½	39	38¾	38¾	1,600
St. L. & S. F. 2d..	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	1,000
St. L., A. & T. H. 2d.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	1,000
Wabash 1st.....	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5,000

Total sales.....$1,513,000

*Ex interest. †Unlisted. ‡Including $12,000 at 110¾ and $4,000 at 110⅜, seller 30. ‖Including $4,000 at 118, seller 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria.....	.10	.10	.10	.10	2,500
Alice.....	1.03	1.60	1.00	1.00	500
Best & Belcher.	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	100
El Cristo.....	1.50	1.60	1.45	1.50	1,700
Freeland.....	.50	.50	.50	.50	200
Horn Silver.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	200
Hale & Norcross.	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	20
Little Chief.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	700
Initial S. & M..	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.60	400
Mexican.....	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	100
Ophir.....	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	250
Overman.....	.75	.75	.75	.75	300
Oriental & M....	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,200
Potosi.....	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	100
Sierra Nevada..	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	100
Trotter Creek....	.59	.60	.59	.60	1,700
Silver Cord.....	.60	.60	.60	.60	3,000
Utah Consol....	.70	.70	.70	.70	200

Total sales.....13,270

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Canada So. 2d....	97	97	97	97	$1,000
Erie 2d cn.....	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1,000
L. S. & S. F. 1st..	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2,000
L. C. & S. F. 2d..	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	2,000
Mil. L. & W. T. 5s.	110	110	110	110	3,000
Mil. L. & W. T. 6s..	75½	75½	75½	75½	2,000
Nor. Pac. 3d, cn....	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	3,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc..	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	5,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st..	70	70	70	70	5,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d..	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	5,000
St. L. & S. F. pf..	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾	1,600
St. L. & S. F. 2d..	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	5,000
Wabash 1st.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000

Total sales.....$38,000

OIL.

Pipe Line Certs.	104¼	104¼	103⅞	103¾	285,000
Clearances.....					166,000

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 20, 1889.

COFFEE—On the spot there was some what better demand, within the limits of 20@21c for Rio No. 7, but the general market was quiet and unchanged. Mild grades were held on sale. At Sixtieth-Street Yards the Beeves to hand were sent direct to slaughter. At Haralmus Cove Yards borned Cattle sold at 7¼c.@10c. ₱ lb., weights 4 to 12 cwt. From 53 to 150 lb. was allowed net. Prices on live weights were: Native Steers, 4c.@5½c. ₱ lb. with 15 grade Steers sold late yesterday at 5@5 65 ₱ cwt.; Oxen, 1 to 2¼c. ₱ lb.; Bulls or Bearded Beeves, $3 20@3 50 ₱ cwt.; dry Cows, $1 80@2 90 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, $1 60@2 25 ₱ cwt. Quality of the herds as above reported poor to good. Sheep sold at 4¼c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; Ewes, 3½c.@4c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6 @7½c. ₱ lb. Quality of the flocks to hand poor to ohnice. Bobs, 5½c. ₱ lb.; Veals, 5c.@7c. ₱ lb. The tone in Hogs improved this morning, when one carload was held for sale: city-dressed Hogs opened at 4¼c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 5½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 2 Robs, 90 lb., 5½c.; 2 Bulls, 1,110 lb., 3c. ₱ lb.; 3 Veals, 126 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 205 State Lambs: 145 head, 70 lb., 7c. ₱ lb., 30 head, 70½ lb., 7¼c. ₱ lb., 30 head, 77 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; Dillenback & Dewey sold: 53 State Sheep, 120 lb., 4¼c. ₱ lb.; D. Harrington sold 321 Ohio Lambs, 90½ lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.

At Haralmus Cove Yards—D. McPherson & Co. sold on commission 33 dry Cows: 13 Cows, 965 lb., $1 80@$2 80 ₱ cwt.; 1 Cow, 1,115 lb., $2 90 ₱ cwt.; 3 Bulls, 1,213 lb., 2¼c. ₱ lb.; 6 Oxen, 1,565 lb., $3 10 ₱ cwt.; 1 Ox, 1,540 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 20 state Steers, 1,103 lb., 3¼c. ₱ lb.; 88 Western Steers, a mixed herd, 1,132 lb., $3 80 ₱ cwt.; 28 Western Steers, 1,470 lb., 3¾c. ₱ lb., 27 head, 1,285 to 1,814 lb., $3 80 ₱ cwt., 1 Steer, 1,300 lb., 4c. ₱ lb., 41 head, 1,350 lb., $5 ₱ cwt., 2 bull, 1,380 lb., $4 ₱ cwt. Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20.

A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Umbria, Dec. 21, 3 P. M. | Umbria, Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
Servia, Dec. 28, 10 A. M. | Servia, Jan. 25, 8 A. M.
Etruria, Jan. 4, 8 A. M. | Etruria, Feb. 1, 3 P. M.
Gallia, Jan. 11, 8 A. M. | Aurania, Feb. 8, 7:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $60, $80, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For saloon passage apply to the company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S.

New-York, Southampton, Bremen.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 N. R., foot of Chambers-st.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lahn, W., Dec. 25, 8 A.M. | Elder, W.-d., Jan. 15, noon.
Aller, Jan. 1, 2 P. M. | Werra, Wed., Jan. 22, 8 A.M.
Fulda, Wed., Jan. 8, 8 A.M. | Saale, Wed., Jan. 29, 1 P.M.

From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, 1st cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location. 2d cabin, $50. Steerage at lowest rates.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool.

CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Dec. 25, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Jan. 1, 2:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wed., Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., Jan. 22, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $20.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, No. 6 Rowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

LA SOURGOGNE, Frangeu, Sat., Dec. 21, 4 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Pauchet, Sat., Dec. 28, 9:30 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Jan. 4, 4 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama.
COLON.....Sails Saturday, Dec. 21, noon
From San Francisco, corner Townsend and Fourth-sts.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
CHINA.....Sails Thursday, Dec. 26, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and cabin plans apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Gen. Supt.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS. THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From Pier 29 E. R. (foot Roosevelt-st.), at 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., Dec. 23.
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Wed., Dec. 25.
DELAWARE, Jacksonville, Fri., Dec. 27.
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., Dec. 30.

All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

T. G. Eger, G. E. A. G. S. F. & P. Line, 319 B'way, N.Y.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH via Savannah.

Steamers sail from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st.

NACOOCHEE, Capt. Smith, Saturday, Dec. 21.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Burg, Mon., Dec. 23.
TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Doane, Thurs., Dec. 26.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Goodyear, Fri., Dec. 27.

R. L. WALKER, Agent O. S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.

Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance, 1 per cent. 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway, or 3 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing, premium may be collect d at destination, otherwise it must be paid at office.

W. H. RHETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELL 'AN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st.

FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fast steamers sail from Brooklyn Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager. J. J. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE, DECEMBER 16, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:20, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M. For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night. Tallas leaving at 7:45, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 12:15 night have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 943, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 Sixth-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 880 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leave Brooklyn 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Manhuoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Tickets at Brooklyn Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, *8 *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 16:02, 18:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11:30 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 2:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4 30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 6:32, 8:03, 8:06, 8:30, 10:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars see time tables.

*Express. †Local express.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

STEAMBOATS.

Fall River Line. Boston, $3,

For First-class Limited Tickets.

Fares reduced to all points. Steamers PURITAN and PROVIDENCE leave Pier 26 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 4:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included. Connections by annex boat from Brooklyn and Jersey City at 4 P. M.

RETURNING, trains connecting with steamers at Fall River leave Boston week days at 8:0, Sundays at 7:30 P. M. Secure tickets at stateroome. AN OLDCHESTRA on each steamer.

NORWICH LINE.—FAVORITE INSIDE route. Fares reduced. To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2; corresponding reductions to all points west. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, foot of Watts-st. (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry), at 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Norwich. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn; at company's office, 347 Broadway; at Pier 40 North River, and on steamer. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

G. W. BRADY, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Freight department steamers leave Pier 29 (old No. 14) North River, foot Roosevelt-st., daily, at 4:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Worcester, Portland, and all New England points. Connections with Worcester and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Inserted bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to

ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

ALL FARES REDUCED VIA STONINGTON LINE.—The inside route: Boston, $3; Providence, $2 25; Worcester, $2 50. Steamers Rhode Island and Massachusetts leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 4:30 P. M., Sundays excepted.

HUDSON AND CONSACKIE.—STEAMER CATSKILL leaves Pier 23 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad.

ALBANY BOATS, PEOPLE'S LINE.—STEAMers DREW & DEAN RICH

The New-York Times.

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EUROPE IN QUIET TIMES

THE INFLUENZA—THE PORTUGUESE MIND.

ENGLAND'S PROSPEROUS YEAR—A BRIDE FOR THE CZAR'S HEIR—BROWNING'S BURIAL.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Copyright, 1889, by the New-York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Although we are almost treading on the toes of Santa Claus, there is much less than the usual talk about or preparation for Christmas. Here in England, at least, there is no special reason why this should be so. The closing year has been one of the most prosperous of the decade in every sense, and there is more money available for the holiday festivities than in ordinary times, but somehow nobody seems to care much about them. One sees the operation of the same abstruse and curious rule at home, where in some years, for no particular reason, every town gets excited about celebrating the Fourth of July with unprecedented enthusiasm and then again will allow the date to pass almost unnoticed.

On the Continent, of course, people have a very excellent excuse for taking their Christmas soberly. By all accounts something like a quarter of the entire urban population of the Continent must be down with the influenza. No large city save Rome seems to have escaped this queer contagion. Everywhere else one hears of Emperors, Princes, and Ministers ill, of regimental barracks turned into hospitals, of schools, theatres, and courts of law closed, and business almost prostrate. Naturally this kind of thing serves as a damper to the holiday merrymaking, and it is not a matter of surprise that the universal Christmas tree promises to present a forlorn and withered aspect, with a sparse show of tapers and very little gingerbread.

Indeed, it is most difficult to learn whether the epidemic really exists here in London or not. A great many people are down with colds and there are persistent stories of general seizures in the large shops like Whiteley's, but the papers preserve complete silence, and there is no possibility of getting at the truth. The weather is ideally suited for the malady, with gloomy skies, a moist air, and fearfully sloppy streets; but if it does come it is safe enough to predict that London will not go into hysterics as Paris has done, but will take the thing in the light of a joke.

There is a report to-day in well-informed diplomatic circles that Emperor William is more seriously ill than is publicly stated and that considerable uneasiness exists in Berlin on the subject of his health and on the outlook generally. There is a report that Gen. Verdy du Vernois, the new Prussian War Minister, is to resign and that other scarcely less important changes are impending, and these stories are vaguely connected with this general reflection of disquiet. At most it can be said that the atmosphere of the German capital is disturbed by a sort of feeling—half guesswork, half premonition—that something is going to happen.

In one little European country which formerly gave law to a tolerably large share of the globe, but now sells raisins and cork in the intervals of rolling cigarettes, there seems to be a quite general belief that something has happened. The Portuguese papers are all talking as if war with England had been already declared, and to-day there is an unpleasant story that the officers of the Lisbon garrison are subscribing for a sword of honor to Major Serpa Pinto, the energetic gentleman who introduced the Gatling gun into his recent discussions with tribes under British protection.

Of course there is no reason to expect hostilities between England and Portugal, but there is an increasing prospect of complications which will involve other powers and alter considerably the existing international arrangements. England wants Madeira very much, and, having always wanted it, has got into a truly British habit of regarding the coveted island as something it is sooner or later destined to have. This tradition is so strong that England would need very little further provocation to prompt it to seize Madeira as a sort of guarantee of good faith, and once the British lion gets his paw on a thing it goes deeply against his grain to relinquish it.

But anything of this sort could not be kept a mere matter between London and Lisbon. France has throughout been egging Portugal on to defy England, and would make a prodigious row over such an aggression as this, the effects of which would be immediately felt in Egypt, India, and even North America, for French statesmen keep conveniently up their sleeve a whole series of possible quarrels about the Newfoundland fisheries for use at any moment. Therefore, while the imbroglio just now attracts little attention in England, it may easily lead to serious troubles in British foreign affairs.

The principal Continental topic, aside from this and the influenza, is the mystery about the connubial intentions of the Czarowitch, which shows how dull the European news market must be. All through h year there have been wordy conflicts between the supporters of the two principal rival theories that he is going to marry Margaret of Prussia and that he is destined to espouse one of the Montenegrin Princesses. The most popular explanation has come to be that the Czar favored the latter, but that the young man was unable to like the untamed girl of the Black Mountains, and preferred instead the more advantageous Berlin connection.

Now there is a third story that the bride has been selected in one of the minor German Courts, and this is guessed to be Princess Alix of Hesse. It is a familiar custom in the Romanoff family to allow the heir to go about Europe and personally select his own wife, and, if this has been followed in the present instance, it is not easy to imagine a more natural choice than Alix, who is one of the most attractive of all the unplucked flowers in the garden of the Almanach de Gotha.

There has been a theory here always that she was being reserved for Prince Albert Victor, but that is more unlikely now than ever.

When I said there was no other news subject of great interest on the Continent one thing was overlooked. The thirty-one-year-old German Empress appeared at a State concert two or three nights ago with her blonde hair hanging down her back in two long Marguerite braids, tied with Antwerp blue ribbons. This, at first glance, may not seem important, but it has been seriously taken in Berlin as a notification that the loyal German woman will no longer twist her tresses on the top of her head in slavish imitation of the French, and so the coiffures of all Central Europe—perhaps, who knows, of the world in general—may be on the brink of a revolution.

No American news in a long time has been followed with such eager attention in London, and, for that matter, in Great Britain generally, as the stories of deaths by the electric wire in New-York. These have all been cabled with a wealth of detail, and to-day the London edition of the *Herald* says that New-York is going to abandon electric lighting altogether and return to gas. The subject has a vital interest here, because London has just crossed the threshold of the electrical experiment. For years she has lagged naccountably behind the rest of the world.

But during the past Autumn many of her chief streets have been torn up, a great deal of wire has been put under ground, and the service of new companies in the clubs, stores, and big buildings has now begun, though no move has yet been made toward street illumination. Thus far the service is extremely unsatisfactory, because the light is liable to go out altogether without the slightest warning for a quarter of an hour at a time; but no deaths have ever been reported. This immunity is due to the rigorous enforcement of the law compelling every wire to be cased and buried at the ontset—a law which people here are amazed to learn that the Americans did not insist upon. But even with these precautions the scare in New-York is certain to create considerable prejudice here against the new light.

The ceremony connected with the burial of Browning in the Abbey will be of a memorable character, nothing approaching it having been seen there since the funeral of Dean Stanley, if the Queen's jubiloe function be excepted. Already there is a most furious struggle proceeding for places, so strongly do people feel that a mere presence on the occasion will serve as a lifelong distinction. Royalty will be there in force and such a gathering of workers and patrons of literature as England has rarely seen before. There is on foot a movement looking to bringing the remains of Elizabeth Barrett Browning from the cemetery at Florence where the poet himself desired also to be buried, and placing them beside her husband's in the Abbey, but thus far it has not advanced much beyond the stage of suggestion.

Meanwhile the price of all the first editions of Browning's various volumes has gone up with a bound, and fancy prices are already asked for copies of "Asolando," published ten days ago. The papers are still full of reminiscences of the dead poet. The most interesting are those which tend to support the theory that he is of Jewish descent. I dare say this will never be authoritatively established, but there are certainly very strong arguments to favor the theory that his father was a clerk in Rothschild's at the time when that house employed scarcely any but Jews, and the name of Bruning is a very common patronymic among Israelitish families in North Germany. His mother's name too was Wiedemann, of which the same may be said. The younger portraits of the poet show very marked Hebraic qualities of feature and expression, and no feeling colored all his earlier work or his lifelong sympathies more than that of regard for Jewish history and race. He was the warmest friend of Emma Lazarus when she visited Europe, and both his verse and private correspondence show that he kept an interest in the Jewish persecutions in Russia.

The unhappy and gifted "Carmen Sylvia," Queen of Roumania, to whom Emma Lazarus, by the way, addressed almost her last poem, is threatened with permanent ill health. A whole season's treatment at Wiesbaden has done her no good, and she is to spend the Winter in the South.

The entire book world will be interested in the news that Earl Spencer is going to sell his famous library at Althorp. For years it has been conceded to be, far and away, the best private collection of rare and curious books in England, if not, indeed, the best anywhere. Fully half the bibliographic jewels which collectors talk about with bated breath are on these shelves, and the sale will doubtless rank among the greatest events of its kind. Why Lord Spencer should want to disperse this matchless collection is a profound mystery, for he is enormously wealthy, and there is scarcely another nobleman in England popularly supposed to be able to appreciate the value and dignity of such a possession more.

W. S. Gilbert, having enjoyed a fortnight excess of congratulation on the success of his new "Gondoliers," has started with his wife for an extended holiday trip in India.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day has an odd leader on Mark Twain's new book, which, while almost fulsomely praising the author's previous work, earnestly deplores this book. In truth it seems to have fallen pretty flat in England, but perhaps not altogether on the exalted ground occupied by the *Gazette*, that it vulgarizes and defiles the Arthurian legend, which to many is almost as sacred in its appeal to the higher soul of man as anything found in Holy Writ.

H. F.

FREIGHT CARS WRECKED.

HASTINGS, Neb., Dec. 21.—A bad wreck occurred on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad at the station of Sutton yesterday, thirty miles west of Hastings. A west-bound freight train, taking water, was run into by the Denver fast freight, completely wrecking ten cars of merchandise. Two hundred feet of platform was torn up and the cars plunged into the station. One brakeman was seriously injured. The engineers and firemen jumped in time to save themselves.

The station is a total loss, and the main street of Sutton is blocked with wrecked cars and merchandise.

HE SAYS HE IS NOT GUILTY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 21.—Michael Brennan, the young man who tried to kill Order Clerk Ellis at the Singer factory yesterday, was arraigned this morning at Police Headquarters. He pleaded not guilty.

Justice Hetfield committed him to jail on a charge of atrocious assault with intent to kill preferred by Clerk Ellis, his would-be victim.

Wise people will spend the holidays in "the healthiest place in America." Escape all chance of la grippe and enjoy the fine climate, baths, and cesuery at Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C. —*Adv.*

Mott's Sparkling

Healthful and palatable. Don't fail to try them, or you will miss a good thing.—*Adv.*

Rooms at The Cambridge, engaged but not yet occupied, can be had temporarily until occupied by the owner.—*Adv.*

GIFTS OF SPEAKER REED

GOOD PLACES ON THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

OLD FRIENDS REWARDED AND BACK SEATS GIVEN OPPONENTS—A POLICY SHOWN BY SOME SELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Collector of Internal Revenue.—MILTON WEIBLER, for the District of Oregon.

Second Lieutenant.—SERGT. LUNSFORD DANIEL, in Sixth Cavalry.

Captain on Retired List.—First Lieut. THOMAS W. LORD, retired.

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Speaker Reed this afternoon announced the standing committees of the House not already appointed, and every member who has arranged to go home for the Christmas and New Year holidays will know before he reaches his constituents exactly the opportunities he will have for serving them and making himself famous.

The production of the committee list brings few surprises and not many serious disappointments. Mr. Reed has taken care of his friends in the Speakership contest, and he has provided for the men who opposed him quite as well as they had any reason to expect. As might have been predicted, the South has been provided with back seats.

Several of the States that supplied Chairmen of important committees to Mr. Carlisle are to be without Chairmanships in the Fifty-first Congress, but there does not appear to have been any attempt made to oust members from committees upon which they had been accustomed to serve and upon which it was practicable to retain them up to the limits of the minority share of representation. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New-York, Wisconsin, and Michigan have secured an increased number of Chairmanships.

Ten States that were not accorded Chairmanships in the last Congress have from one to three Chairmen of committees each, and there are twelve States, all decidedly Democratic, that go without Chairmanships. The Republican States of Colorado, Nevada, and New-Hampshire have not received any of the leading appointments. The distribution of the Chairmanships by States as compared with that in the last House, when the Democrats were in control, is best illustrated by a comparative table. This shows in detail the States that received Chairmanships in the last Congress and not in the present one. It also shows at a glance the gains or losses:

States.	50th Congress.	51st Congress.	States.	50th Congress.	51st Congress.
Alabama	3	0	Mississippi	1	0
Arkansas	3	0	Missouri	3	2
California	0	1	Montana	0	1
Connecticut	0	1	Nebraska	0	1
Florida	1	0	New-Jersey	1	1
Georgia	4	0	New-York	5	7
Illinois	3	5	North Carolina	1	0
Indiana	2	2	Ohio	8	6
Iowa	2	2	Oregon	0	1
Kansas	0	2	Pennsylvania	3	8
Kentucky	3	0	Rhode Island	1	0
Louisiana	1	0	South Carolina	2	0
Maine	0	2	Tennessee	2	0
Maryland	1	0	Texas	3	0
Massachusetts	1	2	Vermont	0	1
Michigan	1	3	Virginia	1	0
Minnesota	0	2	Wisconsin	1	4

The leading committees are made up plainly to carry out a policy where there is a chance to pursue a policy. The Judiciary Committee is a strong one. That on banking and currency is largely from the West, but it has some members of experience from the East. It is safe to promise that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will report as stout a measure for subsidies as the American taxpayers will care to accept as a guarantee to speculators.

The Foreign Affairs Committee gains in having Mr. R. R. Hitt for its Chairman, and it is fortunate for New-York that Mr. Fitch has been named as the representative of the State on that committee. The important Committee on Commerce is put in charge of Mr. Baker of New-York, and its other members are not from such remotely Iuland towns as to be utterly out of sympathy with seaport needs.

New-York has done well in securing the leading places in seven committees, those on Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Pensions, Claims, Expenditures in the Navy Department, Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and Expenditures on Public Buildings. Besides being at the head of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Baker is second on the Committee on Territories. Mr. Farquhar is Chairman of Merchant Marine and Fisheries and second on the Committee on Labor. The Pension Committee Chairmanship goes to Mr. De Lano, who is also a member of the important Committee on District of Columbia. The member from the Chautauqua district, Mr. Laidlaw, is Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and is not a member of any other committee.

In getting the comparatively unimportant Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department Mr. Sawyer secures the help of a clerk, and he is also appointed to service on the Committees on Invalid Pensions, on which he is second, and on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic. Representative Sherman also gets a clerk, with the Chairmanship of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and is on the Committee on the Eleventh Census. Mr. Flood, who wisely came into the New-York combination for Mr. Reed, gets the Chairmanship of the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, and his name appears at the head of a member of the Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Mr. Wilber, Republican, and Mr. Covert, Democrat, are on the Committee on Banking and Currency. On Coinage, Weights, and Measures are Mr. Knapp, Republican, and Mr. Tracey, Democrat, and this seems to be too only place that the Speaker appears to have favored Mr. Tracey. Mr. Felix Campbell, Democrat, is on the Commerce Committee with Mr. Baker. Mr. Moffitt has one assignment, that to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Mr. Cummings has only one assignment, that to Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The same is true of Mr. Flower, who has been assigned to serve on the Ways and Means Committee alone.

Mr. Ketcham, who was entitled to go to ton head of Foreign Affairs, has a place on that committee, and is also second on the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads. Mr. Lansing gets a place on Military Affairs and one on Private Land Claims. Mr. Spinola, who desired to retain his old place on Military Affairs, has been gratified. Mr. Wallace of Brooklyn has been very fortunate. He has three committee connections. He is on Naval Affairs, on Railways and Canals, and on Irrigation of Arid Lands. Mr. Turner, the "negro," is on the Committee on Labor, and on no other.

Mr. Payne, who was already chosen to serve on the Elections Committee and on the special committee to investigate the Sergeant at Arms' affairs, is named also on Railways and Canals, and will trouble Mr. Ferguson, perhaps, by reporting a bill to construct a ship canal around Niagara Falls, to cost out Buffalo from the commerce of the West. Mr. Wiley did not get either Pacific Railroads or the District of Columbia, both of which he coveted, but goes on Patents and Expenditures on Public Buildings. Mr. Raines gets a place on Pacific Railroads and one on Enrolled and Enrolled Committee.

The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service contains some good names, and it looks as if it were safe against the assaults of the men who are disposed to attempt the destruction of the system. Mr. Sayre has not been unfriendly to the reform. Mr. Butterworth is distinctly a friend of the merit system. Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts is a warm friend of all rational reforms. When Speaker Reed was asked to say whether he considered the committee favorable to the civil service system he said that he believed that it was, although he had not made a very exhaustive investigation to ascertain that fact. It seemed to him that a majority of the men could be depended upon to maintain the civil service law.

There are some complaints, as a matter of course. Mr. Harmer of Pennsylvania, who stood in the line of promotion to be Chairman of Naval Affairs, was set aside by Mr. Reed and Mr. Quay, and the Naval Affairs Committee given to Mr. Boutelle of Maine. Mr. Harmer was opposed to Mr. Reed as a candidate for the Speakership, refused to be controlled by "Boss" Quay, and voted for Mr. McKinley. He gets placed on the Committees on Indian Affairs and on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

Among the Ohio members there is some dissatisfaction with the assignments. It is all attributed to the support of Mr. McKinley and to his imprudent sectional feeling that was attempted to be given to the contest by some of his supporters.

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The House was brought face to face to-day with an old and bad custom, and it made a creditable record by refusing to be controlled by a pernicious precedent.

Mr. Boothman of Ohio, as a member of the Committee on Accounts, had reported a resolution to give the employee of the last House an extra month's pay. He called it up and asked for its passage. It looked by the Jay it would slide through as though it had been greased.

Mr. Oates of Alabama, who has attacked it before, resumed his old battle. He denounced it as a donation, a gratuity, an absurdity, and as an injustice to all employee not in the Government service, who could not expect anything of the kind when they lost employment. He suggested that the House should except Silcott, the fugitive paymaster of the Sergeant at Arms, from its provisions. Mr. Boothman defended the donation as a "courtesy" and accepted the suggestion to bar out Silcott.

It was opposed on both sides of the chamber and at last came to a vote by the motion for the previous question. That was ordered by a vote of 141 to 25. With the prospect of a roll call in view, the support of the resolution melted away. The demand for the yeas and nays killed it. On the vote there were upward of 150 votes against the resolution. The following members voted for it, (Democrats in *italics*, Republicans in roman:)

Messrs. Atkinson, Belden, *Biggs, Clunie, Crain, Cummings, Dunphy, Ellis*, Farquhar, *Flower, Gibson, Grimes*, Hall, Hansbrough, *Hayes, Kerr* of Pennsylvania, Laidlaw, *Lanier, Lee*, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, *O'Neill* of Massachusetts, Osborne, *Owens*, Peters, Post, *Quinn, Reilly, Rowland, Spinola, Schleicher, Tracey*, Wiley, *Wilkinson*, and Williams of Ohio.

***

To-day's star chamber sitting of the Senate lasted less than hour. But in the amount of work disposed of all previous single day's records were beaten out of sight. Nothing like a quorum of Senators was present, and the few contested nominations which had been reported from committees were passed over. All the other nominations on the calendar were confirmed just as fast as the clerks could read them out, and when the end had been reached the list included about six hundred.

President Harrison has given the Senate plenty of work to do in the line of considering nominations. He has poured them in so fast that it has been impossible for the clerks to keep up with them. It is known, however, that within the last twenty days he has sent in 1,485 messages containing nominations. Sometimes a single message has contained forty nominations, and it is estimated that the total number of officeholders the Senate has been asked to confirm is nearly 1,700. Nearly all of these are appointments made during the Summer recess of Congress, but there are still a good many recess appointments to be sent in.

Before the Tenure of Office act was repealed all recess appointments had to be sent to the Senate within thirty days from the beginning of the session. The President can now take his own time for transmitting nominations.

***

Senator Morgan was anxious to say something more to-day about his proposal that the United States shall recognize the United States of Brazil, but he was headed off by Mr. Sherman's motion for a star chamber sitting. The Alabama Senator declared in plain terms his belief that it was a deliberate attempt by Mr. Sherman to shut him off from further discussion, and finally Mr. Sherman allowed the Senate to pass a resolution calling for all correspondences in the State Department relating to the Brazilian revolution.

Mr. Morgan warned Mr. Sherman that he did not intend to let the recognition resolution slumber in the Foreign Relations Committee, and then the Ohio Senator agreed to let him put into the record a statement regarding the recent revolution by the Minister to Brazil Hilliyer and the speech on the Brazilian Republic made by Mr. Mendonca in New-York last night. Mr. Turpie will have something to say on the subject next month, and Mr. Spooner proposes so to amend the Morgan resolution as to postpone recognition of the republic of Brazil until its people have formally ratified the change of Government at the polls.

***

Mr. Teller notified the Senate last Spring that he intended to devote his career in the Senate to bringing about such a change in the rules as would require consideration of all Executive nominations in open sessions of the Senate. Nothing has been heard from the Colorado Senator on the subject this Fall until to-day, when he gave notice that he would bring the matter before the Senate very soon after it reassembled next month.

The idea that the people have a right to know when and why Senators vote upon nominations sent in by the President has been slowly gaining ground among the Senators for the last five or six years, and each time that a vote has been forced upon the Senate there has been an increased number in favor of opening the doors. If Mr. Teller will take hold of the matter in earnest at this session he can give the cause of open sittings an impetus which will be certain to carry it to success.

***

The portraits of past and present Justices of the United States Supreme Court, which are owned by that court, will probably be put on exhibition in New-York in February. Mr. Evarts introduced in the Senate to-day a joint resolution authorizing the Clerk of the court to lend the pictures to the Bar Association of New-York for the judicial centennial of Feb. 4, 1890. The matter was referred to the Committee on the Library, and there is no reason why it should not that it will be favorably reported after the holiday recess, and that it will promptly pass both houses of Congress.

***

The first step toward securing bankruptcy legislation in the Fifty-first Congress was taken to-day, when Mr. Hoar introduced in the Senate the Torrey Bankrupt bill, as has already been stated in these dispatches. The Torrey bill is intended to take the place of the old Lowell bill. It has been accepted by the friends of that measure and is drawn with the purpose of meeting the objections to the Lowell bill raised by Western men. Its acceptability to both the East and the West is counted upon by its advocates to secure its final passage by the present Congress.

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The *Star* keeps up its fight against the mischievous attempt of the *Post* to secure the overthrow of the civil service system. It says to-night:

"There are to be two investigations of civil service reform, one by the Reform League, another as promised by a committee of the House. The light may go on over methods and personal faithfulness in the enforcement of the law, but one thing is well established—the spoils system will not be restored. The people have condemned it and it is already only an unfragrant memory."

***

The Appropriations Committee of the House has completed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. The total appropriation carried by the bill is $5,331,934. The appropriations for the current year were $6,682,491. The estimates for the next year were $5,748,986. Among the provisions of general interest is one, that no overhead wires for public or private lighting shall be permitted on the streets and avenues after Sept. 30 next. Another provision authorizes the Commissioners to grant permission to companies to lay underground telephone, telegraph, and light wires, and, after the termination of the Fifty-first Congress, a license fee of $25 per pole per annum is to be levied upon the companies for each pole maintained.

***

Senator Gorman to-day introduced a bill to establish a Court of Patent Appeals of the United States, which shall consist of a Chief Justice and five Associate Justices, to be appointed by the President. The Justices are to receive a salary of $8,000 a year. All cases relating to patents, now pending before the United States Supreme Court shall be transferred to and heard by the Court of Patent Appeals, and all appeals will go to that court.

***

United States Consul Whelpley, at Barranquilla, United States of Colombia, has informed the Secretary of State that from and after the middle of January the ships of the German line formerly from Hamburg and Venezuelan ports, will be put upon the route to and from New-York, via Curaçoa, giving increased mail facilities and possibly lower freight rates. It is contemplated to run two steamers a month each way.

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Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to day as follows:

New-York.—J. V. Norcross, Altona, Clinton County; J. K. Smith, Findley's Lake, Chautauqua County; Mrs. M. T. Emery, Hastings-on-Hudson, Westchester County; A. F. Wilson, Valley Stream, Queens County.

Pennsylvania.—P. E. Christine, Rydal.

Virginia.—M. F. Trinnell, Air Point; Anna White, Eureka Mills; W. H. Fisher, Harrisville; W. H. Mazana, Kolner's Store; W. W. Peters, Mount Clifton; W. T. Davis, Kehoboth; R. M. Hoult, Stouewall.

Maine.—L. W. Drake, Springfield.

A CORN BOOM IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Nearly three hundred thousand bushels of corn went from here to-day in steamers bound for Europe. This port is doing an unprecedented export business in corn. One hundred and seventeen steamships are bound for Baltimore, and all are chartered for corn. Fifty-one steamships are now bound from Baltimore, and eighteen steamships are in port. Most of these arrive in ballast, having discharged their cargoes at Philadelphia and New-York.

The exports of corn so far this year are 15,518,493 bushels, against 3,368,719 bushels for the same time of 1888.

The January shipments will be still larger. The exports in flour and wheat show a slight falling off when compared with last year. It is a corn boom exclusively.

Fast Trains to Washington.

A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is operated by the Jersey Central, Reading, and B. & O. All trains run through, and are equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Punctual service. Station foot of Liberty-st.—*Adv.*

Booth's Peaches.

Honeoye pure peaches purchased without hesitation. They are reliable and guaranteed extra quality. All grocers.—*Adv.*

"V. & S." Stick Licorice

Has superseded all foreign makes. All druggists.—*Adv.*

Read Christmas number Amusement Bulletin. Bright, breezy. Newsy.—*Adv.*

FONSECA REPORTED DYING

FEAR OF THE STABILITY OF BRAZIL'S REPUBLIC.

THE ELECTION ORDERED FOR SEPT. 15—DOM PEDRO FORMALLY BANISHED AND THE GRANT TO HIM CANCELED.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A private cable dispatch received here from Rio Janeiro states that Marshal Deodora da Fonseca, chief of the provisional Government of Brazil, is dying.

The question as to who will succeed him is engaging serious attention. It is believed that the change in the Ministry which would follow Marshal da Fonseca's death would lead to serious complications.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 21.—An executive decree, promulgated to-day, fixes the date of the general election for Sept. 15 and the meeting of the Constituent Assembly for Nov. 15.

By the same decree the ex-Emperor, Dom Pedro, is banished from Brazil, together with the members of the royal family, the Viscount de Ouro Preto, and his brother, Carlos Affonso.

Senator Martino, Governor of Rio Grande do Sul, charged with treason as the leader of the movement for the secession of that State, is condemned to transportation.

The decree recalls and cancels the grant of 5,000,000 milreis to Dom Pedro and suspends his allowance in the civil list.

EUROPE'S FEARS FOR THE FUTURE.

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BERLIN, Dec. 21.—For many days now the attention of the Foreign Office has been centred upon the developments in Brazil and the threatened *contre-coup* in Portugal. Long daily dispatches from Lisbon and Madrid have confirmed the intelligence that Portugal is likely to follow the example set by Brazil. The Government here shares the uneasiness felt in every chancellery in Europe. If Portugal takes fire the movement of the Portuguese Republicans will, it is believed, be the signal for a rising in Spain, and this will be followed by agitation in Italy and by a general upheaval of the social forces throughout Europe.

The militant attitude of the Portuguese Government toward England over the Zambesi dispute is recognized here as necessary to strengthen the position of the King of Portugal at home, where any accidental failure of strength at the throne at this moment would be the signal for the uprising of the Radical Party. Prince Bismarck, according to a report afloat in Ministerial circles, has written directly to the Marquis of Salisbury expressing the hope that nothing will be done to humiliate the Portuguese Ministry in view of the imperial catastrophe in Brazil and the position of the monarchy in Portugal, face to face with similar forces to those that cast down Dom Pedro.

An article in the *National Zeitung*, appealing to the forbearance of the English Government, says that Serpa Pinto, like other agents of Portugal, may go beyond his instructions, but a statesman, looking beyond the special case, will see that other interests than those relating to the possession of African territory should have immediate consideration. The youth of the Prince who has just ascended the Portuguese throne, his relationship to Queen Victoria, and the conservatism of the Marquis of Salisbury's policy should altogether assure such a calm adjustment of the dispute as will not add to the difficulties in the way of King Carlos.

The *Zeitung's* article indicates that Prince Bismarck favors the English claims in this difference between the powers. The official bias is evidently toward England. This is due chiefly to the intimate relations of the courts and the general concurrence in foreign policy, but also it is furthered by the attempts of the French press to foment an irritation in Portugal against England. Some German officers who watched Serpa Pinto's course certainly have been sounding the opinion that the Portuguese have made a mistake.

Serpa Pinto was the officer who, while Portuguese Consul at Zanzibar, caused the capture of the Sultan's yacht by a Portuguese cruiser. German intervention in that case at first supported Pinto, but ended with the result that the Sultan had been wronged and that the quarrel had originated entirely in the reckless rashness of Serpa Pinto. The justice or injustice of England's demands is regarded as of no importance to the Government here, and little interest is felt, save in the possibility that the dispute, if it is pressed against the King, may afford the Republicans in Lisbon a lever with which to overturn the monarchy. In that phase, the case causes some anxiety.

The advices received at Hamburg from the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil, are entirely contrary to the opinion that the German colonists desire the protection of the Fatherland. They appear to be content to await events, and hopeful that a federated republic will increase the general prosperity. They desire to see fully developed self-government or State sovereignty in the province, and believe that a republican constitutional convention will grant this and will accord to them an enlarged control of the provincial finances. All this accorded, they count upon the growth in the New World of a great German free State. The official world here is disappointed by the adhesion of the colonists to the republic.

IN MEMORY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 21.—Mozart Academy of Music to-night was packed with people to give expression by their presence and voice to the scheme which is on foot to raise money for a monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis, as well as to signify their desire to have the body of the dead finally interred in this city. Soldiers in uniform, Confederate veteran organizations, civilians, and ladies composed the audience.

Mayor Ellyson called the meeting to order. Tom Rev. M. D. Hoge of the Presbyterian Church delivered a beautiful invocation, after which Gov. Lee was introduced as Chairman. Gov. Lee, Major Charles J. Stringfellow, Sen. Peyton Wise, and the Rev. J. W. Jones addressed the audience.

PORTUGAL A LITTLE UNEASY.

LISBON, Dec. 21.—Senhor Gomes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has summoned the members of the Cabinet to consider the note of Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, calling upon Portugal to repudiate the acts of her agents on the Zambesi River, and demanding the restoration of the status quo as it existed before the recent expedition of Major Serpa Pinto. Owing to the urgency of the matter Portugal's reply to the note which will be of an amicable nature, will be telegraphed to London to-night.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 21.—The flagship Raleigh, the corvette Curacoa, and the torpedo cruiser Brisk of the British Cape of Good Hope and West coast of Africa squadron, have been ordered to proceed immediately to Delagoa Bay.

SIXTEEN CARS WRECKED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21.—Freight train No. 90, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Lima, Ohio, broke in two to-day and the rear half crashed into the train following. Conductor Jones, Brakeman Moran, and William Sherman of Lima, asleep in the caboose of the runaway train, were all injured. Sherman probably fatally. Sixteen cars, a caboose, and the engine of the second train were wrecked. The road has been blockaded all day.

ALL THE FRENCH CABINET SICK.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—President Carnot is suffering from an attack of the influenza, now prevailing throughout Europe. Owing to his illness and to the fact that M. Tirard, the Prime Minister; M. de Freycinet, Minister of War; M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Faye, Minister of Agriculture, are suffering from the same complaint, a Cabinet Council which was to have been held to-day was abandoned.

A FURNACE RESUMES WORK.

READING, Penn., Dec. 21.—Colebrook Furnace No. 1, near Cornwall, Penn., where six men were killed several months ago, resumed operations to-day. The widows and children of the dead employes have been well taken care of by the millionaire owner, Robert H. Coleman. Mr. Coleman's furnaces, a half dozen in number, are now all in full operation.

A BIG LAND DEAL.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. Dec. 21.—The Spring Lake and Sea Girt Company has purchased all the property of the Sea Girt and Spring Lake Beach Land and Improvement Companies, including the lake at Spring Lake Beach and Wreck Pond. The company has a capital of $700,000. Electric light, sewer, and water systems are to be completed in time for use next season.

Dr. Edward Frankel, New-York,

Finds the action of the Soden Mineral Pastilles very efficient in both acute and chronic bronchial catarrhal conditions.

By all druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box.—*Adv.*

"Acorn Brand" Chocolate Creams.

For Christmas, 400.; equals others 80c. All grocers. —*Adv.*

OUR WAR SHIPS AT LISBON.

THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION, EXCEPT THE YORKTOWN, ARRIVES.

LISBON, Dec. 21.—The war ships Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta of the American evolutionary squadron arrived here to-day. The Yorktown, the other vessel of the squadron, is expected to arrive to-morrow.

POWDERLY NOT ARRESTED.

A DEFECTIVE WARRANT AGAINST THE CHIEF OF THE KNIGHTS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 21.—Constable Waehabaugh of Greenshurg, whose frantic telegrams to Chief Wade of this city ordering him to arrest Mr. Powderly have attracted so much attention, arrived here this morning with a warrant for the General Master Workman on a charge of conspiracy preferred against him by ex-Representative Callaghan of Scottdale. The constable immediately upon his arrival went to the office of Alderman Fuller and asked him to indorse the warrant, which had been issued by a Greensburg Justice. After examining the document the Alderman refused to indorse it, because the charge of conspiracy was not specific as to any particular act.

The constable was dazed to find that his mission threatened such an impotent ending after his long ride from Westmoreland County, and he promptly took issue with the Alderman. The latter agreed to submit the matter to President Judge Archbald for a definite opinion, and that gentleman at once decided that the warrant was defective and advised the constable not to attempt an arrest upon such flimsy authority. Washabaugh acted upon this advice and left town on the next train, without even calling on General Master Workman Powderly, who remained at his residence all day ready to receive him.

Mr. Powderly has placed all the correspondence between himself and the mercurial Callaghan in the hands of his attorneys, and directed them to begin proceedings at once. The Callaghan letters against the General Master Workman are said to be libelous and slanderous, and a lively lawsuit is threatened. Mr. Powderly says he has been annoyed long enough by cranks of the Callaghan stripe, and he does not propose to submit to any such persecution any longer if there is any justice in the courts.

BOSTON'S STATE HOUSE.

THE CORNERSTONE OF THE NEW EXTENSION LAID.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The cornerstone of the new extension to the State House was laid to-day in the presence of a large number of spectators. The surrounding walls and platforms and heaps of stone were black with people, while the open space immediately surrounding the spot where the ceremonies took place was filled with invited guests.

Shortly after noon the procession arrived on the ground in the following order: Gov. Ames and staff, Lieut. Gov. Brackett and the Executive Council, heads of departments, Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme, Judicial, and Superior Courts, officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, members of the Senate and the House, and invited guests. Among the last were the Maine State House Commissioners, Gov. Burleigh, the Hon. L. Barker of Bangor, Henry Ingalls of Augusta, E. C. Allen of Augusta, and C. Richborn.

Gov. Ames made a brief address, after which he was assisted in laying the stone by the Hon. J. D. Long, Chairman of the Committee of State Houses, Extension, and Grounds, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts. A silver trowel was used by the Governor. The trowel is suitably inscribed and will be preserved as a memento. The exercises closed with a musical selection by the band. A copper casket 25 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 11 inches deep, containing a miscellaneous collection of articles of historic interest, current newspapers, photographs of the State officers, &c., was settled in the stone.

THE TOBACCO GROWERS.

HARTFORD, Dec. 21.—The Tobacco Growers' Association of New-England held its annual meeting in this city to-day and elected the following officers: President—S. G. Hubbard of Hatfield, Mass.; Vice President—Elijah Ackley of East Hartford, Conn.; Secretary and Treasurer—S. C. Hardin of Glastonbury, Conn. The old Board of Directors was re-el

the spirit with which the students carry on their work. I believe it has been because of this spirit that Cornell students, after leaving the university, have been so uniformly successful and have done so much to honor their Alma Mater; and it is this spirit, this esprit de corps among the men and women at Cornell, that gives me the highest satisfaction I enjoy in thinking of the work that is done, for I know that whether their number be many or whether it be few, if they carry this spirit out into life, they will do something worthy of the loftier purposes of the great founder of the university, and will everywhere exert a wholesome and elevating influence upon American scholarship and American life.

"And now, in concluding, I desire, in the name and in behalf of the university, to extend her thanks to all her children in New-York for their continued affection and interest in her behalf. To those distinguished guests who have honored us with their presence and their interest, I also extend their thanks. I imagine if it were possible for the university herself to leave her more than royal throne

"'Far above Cayuga's waters,'

and come here in very person, she would raise her benignant hand in above us all and say: 'God bless you all, my children, not only here and now, but everywhere and all the days of your lives.'"

When President Adams referred to "those distinguished guests," there was a concerted turning toward ex-President Cleveland, and there came about as many evidences of enthusiasm as even Cornellians can remember. Then President Warner proposed the toast, "Ezra Cornell." A letter from ex-President Andrew D. White was read paying a fitting tribute to the memory of the founder of Cornell University. Geo. Stewart L. Woodford also spoke to the toast.

President Warner called the attention of the club to the fact that the Governor of the State of New-York is also a member of the Board of Trustees, and in referred to his own experience when he was a Trustee, when he found a royal Governor [Mr. Cleveland] present at a meeting. He then with a few complimentary remarks introduced the distinguished guest, who was received with a cheer which raised the Cornellians to their feet, where they stood for full a minute waving their handkerchiefs and shouting the Cornell cheer. Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows:

MR. CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I am confident that however well a man may think he has computed the factors which fix his status among his fellows, and however closely he may have inventoried the social assets on the claims he may hold to dignity and consideration, an item is quite likely now and then to escape his scrutiny. As a result he is liable to awaken some morning and find himself, if not famous, at least entitled to some distinction or consideration which had not before entered into his calculation.

If I am not the inventor of this weighty proposition I may safely claim to be a striking and convincing illustration of its truth.

When a committee having the arrangements for this occasion in charge came to me with an invitation to be present I listened to their proposition with the placid fortitude which one acquires in encounters with those anxious to demonstrate their unselfish patriotism by accepting office in the Federal service. I confess that the impressive representation made by the committee of the importance of the occasion, which in these days I hear so often, had little or no effect upon me, and that the thought I was giving to the subject was solely directed to determining the manner in which I might most courteously announce my declination. At this juncture one of my visitors mentioned the fact that I had been the only Governor of the State of New-York who during his incumbency had attended a meeting of the Trustees of Cornell University as a legislative act of that body.

This was an entirely unexpected announcement. I need hardly say that conditions changed in an instant when I understood that I had done an important thing entirely proper and creditable, which many distinguished predecessors had not done. Somewhat puffed up by this newly-found superiority, and by the additional importance which I imagined it gave me, I was ready to acknowledge the character of the ovation which was imposed by my relations thus established to an important institution of learning, and the duty I owed to those who ate and drank in its honor.

So I came here to insist upon a proper recognition of my kinship to you all, and I fear with some idea of exploiting in rather a patronizing way my importance in that relationship.

But I am entirely cured of all cuts; for when I see here the Alumni of Cornell and others connected with her, when I recall the pride which the people of New-York have in her success and achievements, and when I remember the interest and inspiration aroused by my visit to her home more than six years ago, I am quite willing to rest the sails action I experience from the privilege of being with you to-night upon the interest which every citizen of our country and our State ought to feel in an institution which has done so much and which promises so much for the instruction and improvement of the people of the Nation and the State.

As I speak of the Nation in its relation to your university, I at once encounter a thing which seems not only to underlie the establishment of the institution, but which presents a feature full of gratification and congratulation. In the grant of land made by the General Government, which did so much toward the foundation of the university, I find it provided that the institutions which sought the benefit of its benefaction must "teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

When we consider the relations of the State to the university we find the charter giving other corporate existence upon the same condition contained in the Federal grant. We find, too, that the State guided in her direction the benefits of that grant and at the same time permitted her to extend to additional branches of science and learning her plan of instruction. Nor should we overlook the fact that in her charter the State required her several departments of study to be open to applicants for admission at the lowest rate of expense consistent with her welfare and efficiency and without distinction as to rank, class, previous occupation, or locality.

To my mind these things mean a great deal. They mean that both the Nation and the State deemed the instruction of the people in agriculture and the mechanical arts as it qualified for Government care. This seems natural enough when we consider the broad area of our country, with its variety of soil and climate, waiting the magic transformation of agriculture, and when we remember that the American people surpass all others in ingenuity and mechanical facility. They mean, too, the recognition of the fact that the good of the Nation and the State is subserved by the education of all the people without distinction of rank or class, thus keeping in view the principle upon which our institutions rest, that the people are the rulers of the land and that their intelligence and influence are the surest safeguards of our perpetuity, our prosperity, and our progress. They mean, also, that our Nation and our State have made an offer of educational facilities and have exacted from its beneficiaries a covenant for a compensating return of good citizenship.

These thoughts immediately suggest that those who chose with this offer and accept its benefits incur an obligation to the Nation and the State which cannot be avoided or compromised. It is an obligation to thoughtfully and carefully realize the trust they hold as citizens, to interest themselves in public questions and to discharge their political duties with a patriotic intent and purpose of securing and protecting the welfare of their entire country. No man has a right to be heedless and listless under the responsibility he bears as an American citizen. An educated man has certainly no excuse for indifference; and most of all, the man is derelict to his obligation who calls your university his Alma Mater and yet fails to discharge his full duty of citizenship. His graduation is proof that he has worthily earned the honors which your university can bestow; but wherever he may go and whatever may be his way of life, his diploma is evidence that he owes service to the Nation.

Of this service he should at all times be proud. He is everywhere, if he is true to his duty, in the ranks of those who are engaged in the noble work of adding to the Republic's greatness and to its destiny, the best and freest Nation the world has ever seen. If he retains his allegiance to the Empire State of New-York, his pride should be enhanced, because, if he is faithful to his pledge, he is striving to advance the interest of the greatest Commonwealth which the Government of the United States numbers among its jewels.

Thus in the Nation and in the State he wears the badge of his obligation to good citizenship placed upon him within the walls of Cornell University. Happy and dutiful are her graduates if for the welfare of their country, for the honor of their university, and for the vindication of their own rectitude and good faith they patriotically respond to this obligation.

Concerning the debt of affection due from you to the university herself, I shall need say in this company that all the Alumni of Cornell, wherever in this broad land they may be, should love and revere their Alma Mater, beneath whose sheltering roof they have been fitted for usefulness and well equipped for the conflict of life. Their loyalty to her should never fail, and when the student life of their sons make their fathers' names again familiar in the old university and upon her rolls, the sons should come to her halls laden with a father's devotion to her welfare, and they should be spurred to their best endeavor by a father's appreciation of her benefits and advantages.

Let me, in closing, leave with the Alumni of Cornell University the thought that they cannot honor their Alma Mater more, nor illustrate her value and usefulness better, than by at all times keeping alive and active a sober apprehension of the duty they owe to "the Nation, the State, and the University."

Alfred C. Barnes responded to the toast, "The Trustees," taking the place of the Hon. Henry W. Sage, who could not attend. President E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University, who was assigned to the toast, "The Professors of the Dismal Science," was substituted for Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania, who had also spoken on "The University and Patriotism," who had also sent his regrets at the last moment. President Andrews, among other things, said that the statement that professors in colleges taught free trade was "a campaign lie." He did not know of a single professor who taught either free trade or protection. They taught what political economy had to say on such matters, and permitted the pupils to make their own applications.

The Hon. Douglass Boardman responded to "The Law School" and ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell to "The State of New-York."

ROOSEVELT IS SERENE.

HE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE CONGRESS INVESTIGATE THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Federal Civil Service Commissioner, returned from Washington last evening. Before leaving the capital he had seen the list of standing committees of the House of Representatives, announced by Speaker Reed yesterday, and had been put in a very cheerful frame of mind over the composition of the Committee on Reform in the Civil service. He also knew, of course, of the resolution introduced in the House a few days ago to investigate the Civil Service Commission, and was very well content with that. He said to a TIMES reporter:

"I hope that the investigation will be pushed. The more the Civil Service Commission is investigated, the more light there is turned upon it, the better I and the Commissioners will like it. It is to be desired that the work and the expenditures of the commission shall all be thoroughly looked into by a committee of Congress. The public ought to know what is being done, and our only fear is that they do not know so well as they ought. A full understanding of the work we are satisfied, will secure its help." Mr. Roosevelt further said that he looked for some contest in Congress on the civil service question, but did not expect legislation hostile to the reform.

Concerning the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, just named by the speaker, Mr. Roosevelt said he was very much pleased indeed with it. "The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Lehlbach of New-Jersey," he said, "I have not the honor of personally knowing, but I know that he has always stood up stoutly for the reform law and believes in its being enforced with absolute honesty. His standing in the House, both for character and capacity, is high. The other members of the committee on both sides are men of high standing and for the most part known to be friendly to the reform. Several of them are men of national reputation." Further than this Mr. Roosevelt did not care to be quoted, but in the course of conversation he referred in very complimentary terms to several individual members of the committee.

Mr. Boyce of Pennsylvania is considered a stanch civil service reformer, who has already done stout battle for the law. Major Ben Butterworth of Ohio has been outspoken to his support of the law ever since the Republicans assumed the reins of power. He is among the Republicans who recognize the fact that patronage, far from being a help, is a hindrance to the successful party.

Mr. Greenhalge of Massachusetts is a new member, but one who has shown himself among the leading friends of the reform in the House. Mr. Dargan of South Carolina, was a friend of Civil Service Commissioner Thompson, and a man who, when the Democrats were in power, took the lead in defending the law and doing all he could to advance the reform.

Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts is a pronounced advocate of the reform who can be trusted to do all in his power to advance it. Mr. Wilson of West Virginia is a Democrat with the same sympathies as Messrs. Dargan and Andrew. Messrs. Hopkins of Illinois and Lind of Minnesota in the last Congress voted in favor of the reform on all test questions.

FREDERICK RUST DEAD.

A VICTIM OF THE ALLEN HOUSE FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—This evening at 5:40 o'clock Mr. Frederick Rust, business manager of the Nellie McHenry Opera Company, died at the Charity Hospital from the effects of the injuries he received at the Allen House fire on St. Charles-street last Saturday night. Mr. Rust's business was to be in advance of the company, but to oblige the agent he agreed to remain over a few days and meet his wife, who was waiting for him at St. Louis.

The night the fire broke out Mr. Rust was asleep in his room on the third floor, and was aroused by Officer Zellhorst. He attempted to get down the stairs, but found them in flames. Looking out of the side window, opening into a large courtyard, he noticed a water pipe on the opposite building. He jumped for it, but missed it, and fell to the pavement below, fracturing his left arm and left ankle, and was seriously injured internally. He was removed to the Charity Hospital and placed in the pay ward. He has been constantly visited by the members of the various theatrical companies and a host of friends. Last Tuesday Mrs. Rust reached the city and has been constantly by his bedside.

This afternoon he became exceedingly violent, due to the terrible agony he was suffering. He finally became unconscious and died, surrounded by his wife, R. M. Frank, an intimate friend, and Mrs. Frank. The body was removed to an undertaker's, where it will be embalmed and forwarded to Syracuse, N. Y., where Rust's father and mother reside. He was well known in theatrical circles all over the country, and had his life insured for $5,000 in an accident company.

CAPT. MORRIS'S TREASURE.

A WELL-FILLED POCKETBOOK FOUND ON THE RAILROAD TRACKS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21.—A conductor on a local train found a valuable pocketbook on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks a few miles east of this city, this morning. "Capt. Morris, U. S. Marines," was the name inside in gold letters on the purse, which contained drafts on various banks in London calling for £2,185, and a check on the Colonial Bank of England, which read: "Pay the bearer $800 in gold," thus making a total value of $11,725.

It also contained three baggage checks, all from Pensacola, Fla., to New-York; a letter from J. F. Whitney & Co., shipping and commission agents, New-York, which was to the effect that they would be pleased to see the Captain immediately on his arrival in New-York, and other letters of a personal nature. It is quite evident from the contents of the pocketbook that Capt. Morris is a sea captain who has been on a long cruise, and the drafts on the English banks represent his earnings for years past.

TO GO TO JAIL FOR FIVE YEARS.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 21.—This afternoon McKee, the assistant cashier implicated with Van Hoesen in the embezzlement case, was arraigned and pleaded guilty. Judge Ricks gave him the minimum sentence, five years in the Ohio Penitentiary.

McKee's attorney, in his plea, said McKee was not guilty on all the counts, as the money had been used by others than himself. The sentence does not include hard labor. Van Hoesen was too ill to appear in court, and his case went over.

A BOY GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 21.—The jury in the case of Ira Smith, the twelve-year-old boy, who has been on trial here for manslaughter, returned a verdict of guilty this morning after being out all night. Young Smith shot and killed a girl last summer, and claimed that the shooting was accidental.

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RIFLES
At Remarkably Low Prices.

$1.00 buys the Celebrated Chicago Air Rifle.
2.00 Flobert Rifle, 22 Calibre.
3.00 Flobert Rifle, 22, Rifle Barrel. Remington action.
5.00 Flobert Rifle, 22 Calibre, best quality.
10.00 Genuine Remington Rifles, 22 to 38 Calibre.
12.00 Ballards, Winchesters, &c
13.50 Marlin New Safety Repeater, sizes 32 to 44 Calibre.
15.00 Winchester, Colt, and Marlin Repeaters.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,
302 Broadway.

TO BE A SOCIAL TRIUMPH

MR. MALLISTER'S PLANS FOR THE NEW YEAR'S BALL.

IT WILL BE THE GREATEST AFFAIR OF THE KIND EVER GIVEN IN THIS COUNTRY—DECORATIONS.

Society people in this city will participate in a ball on New Year's night that promises to exceed in splendor any exclusively private ball ever given in this country. Mr. Ward McAllister is its parent, the Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Aspinwalls, and over one hundred other equally distinguished families are its sponsors, and the Metropolitan Opera House is to be honored as its scene.

Mr. McAllister has nearly completed all details of the arrangement, and is now resting content in the belief that the affair will demonstrate his ability to lead in the social movements of this city. Last evening he told a TIMES reporter about his arrangements.

"My central idea," said he, "was to give a ball that would do away with that foolish idea of an exclusive 400, which originated simply because we have held a great many balls—notably the Patriarchs—in a ballroom that would only accommodate that number. I wanted to invite to this ball everybody who goes to balls and could properly be invited. I first tried the same thing two years ago, you know, at Delmonico's, but, by taking the entire building, I could only invite 700 people. I could not have held a ball with 700 guests at Delmonico's this year had I desired to do so, however, as it would take three days of preparation and two days to put things back in shape again, and Mr. Delmonico is unwilling to give us his entire establishment for so long a time again."

"The plan we have adopted, though, is very much better, and I believe that a similar great New Year's ball will become a permanent thing and the leading social event in this country. I made up a list of 144 subscribers, which is very comprehensive."

The list includes such names as William Astor, William Waldorf Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, William K. Vanderbilt, Pierre Lorillard, Ogden and Robert Goelet, Abram S. Hewitt, Edward Cooper, Bradley Martin, Austin Corbin, Henry Clews, Adrian Iselin, Robert L. Harrison, De Lancey Kane, William C. Whitney, John E. Parsons, James A. Roosevelt, Edward Livingston, Lawrence Turoure, Anson Phelps Stokes, A. Newbold Morris, H. Victor Newcomb, and T. Oakley Rhinelander. A notable circumstance is that the name of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, whose relations with Mr. McAllister were slightly strained during the Washington Centennial celebration, does not appear on the list.

"Now, to each of the 144," said Mr. McAllister, "I have sent an invitation, which carries the right to every subscriber to invite seven gentlemen and five ladies. That makes the full number of invitations 1,008 to gentlemen and 720 to ladies, or 1,728 altogether. It is reasonable to believe, therefore, that 1,200 people will attend.

"Why are so many more gentlemen invited than ladies? Why, it's an accepted rule, you know, that one gentleman cannot properly entertain a lady at the eventide. To go to one used to be the custom, but seven is better, and five is now regarded as better form. A great feature of this ball will be that it will not represent New-York society altogether. Our subscribers are inviting ladies and gentlemen from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and enough have accepted to guarantee a good representation of the wealth and beauty of all those cities.

"On the night of the ball the Opera House will be so transformed that nobody will recognize its interior. We shall use the auditorium and stage for dancing. The boxes will be built, but will be concealed behind floral curtains. In fact, we will not engage the boxes at all, and they will not figure in any way in the ball. Around the great dancing surface, however, there will be a raised platform specially erected and furnished with sofas and divans. Now, in order that people may feel that they are in a ballroom and not in an opera house, there will be a great canopy of holly and other green stuff over the entire auditorium on the level of the top of the first tier of boxes. An elaborate garden scene will be set on the stage so that it will be in keeping with other decorations. With this great green canopy and the curtains of flowers obscuring the entire fronts of the boxes the Opera House will be a veritable bower. The only substitute to the effect the canopy and floral curtains will be interspersed with incandescent lights.

"Our lady patronesses are Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Phillip Schuyler, and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore. They will be received at 11 o'clock by Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Astor, Mr. Byram K. Stevens, and myself, and escorted to a position where they will receive the guests as they arrive.

"The music for dancing will be furnished by Lander's and the Hungarian band will fill in the intermissions. The ball will open with waltzes, polkas, and laocers in the order named until 12:20 o'clock, when will come the feature of the ball, the old-fashioned Sir Roger de Coverly.

"Now you know that, having plenty of room, a great many ladies and old gentlemen will come to the ball, and they fear is a crowd. The dowagers with their magnificent jewels and toilets are what all ball managers long for, but they seldom appear. At this ball we will state them, and in the Sir Roger de Coverly only the subscribers and the elderly ladies will dance. This dance is generally spoiled and made rompish by too fast music. At this ball I will have the music played slowly, and the Sir Roger de Coverly will be as dignified and stately as a minuet. Then it will have its full effect, and be beautiful.

"Then, after a little more dancing, will come the supper, to be served in the assembly and concert rooms. We will be able to seat 1,200 people without crowding, and all the wines, &c., will be the best that experts can secure.

"At 1 o'clock will begin the great cotillion—the greatest cotillion ever danced in this country, with about 450 couples in it. It will be danced after the English fashion, the music being continuous for an hour, and many very novel figures will be introduced. It is, as in all other dances, the music will be of the highest order.

"Without doubt, this will be the most magnificent society ball ever seen in this country, and the largest, for the Philadelphia Assemblies are attended by only 800 people. The decorations are on a scale of elegance that I never saw attempted before. The invitations are all out. Yes, I suppose there are many disappointed people, but, then, I believe our list covers all the half-and-half element of New-York society that we could invite with propriety."

THE HEBREW FAIR A GREAT SUCCESS.

One of the most difficult things about a big fair, as many people to this city of luirs are aware, is to profitably dispose of everything. It is also one of the things seldom accomplished, and when it does occur is an evidence of skillful and successful management. The big Hebrew Educational Alliance fair that, following Lenox Building, that has been running just two weeks, came to just such a conclusion about midnight last night. There was not $50 worth of stuff left over—everything had been sold and the coffers of the management contain nearly $125,000 more than they did before, and nearly all of that is profit.

The largest crowd of the season was present last night, and there was a lively competition for the last things to be sold. The fair had proved such a success that early in the evening several of the ladies of the fair summoned Manager De Frees to them in front of the booth of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and there the Rev. Dr. Jacobs, as their spokesman, presented him in their behalf with a rich and beautiful Dresden china casket of exquisite workmanship. Mr. De Frees acknowledged the testimonial in a modest speech, in which he said this casket instead of holding the remains of a man, as was usual with caskets, would remain with him and contain only pleasant remembrances of his work for and connection with this fair.

BODIES FOUND AT JOHNSTOWN.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 21.—Three bodies were found on the bank of the Conemaugh near Coopersdale to-day. All were close together and all were females. None were identified.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Supervisor Judson of Brant, jumped from Lake Shore train No. 5 at Angola, Erie County, yesterday morning and was instantly killed. Mr. Judson had represented the town of Brant in the board of Supervisors in the county, and was a prominent member. He went to Springville Friday with the board to look at some property which it was proposed to purchase for county purposes. He was about thirty-six years old.

Reo L. Hendrick, who pleaded guilty to the charge of blackmail on the family of Judge Lewis, was up before Judge Daniels, at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday. His attorney requested the Judge to read some papers and a petition presented to him on behalf of the prisoner. The Judge assented and fixed Monday morning as the time when sentence will be pronounced.

Mr. Walter Potter has returned to Boston from England, where he went to negotiate the negotiations for the sale of the New England tanneries. Three English accountants have arrived in Boston, and are investigating the accounts of the two leading tanneries which it is proposed to purchase. About $10,000,000 is said to be the amount involved.

With principal place of business in Ithaca, N. Y., the Phi Kappa Psi Association has been incorporated with these trustees: Frank Heywood Hodder of Aurora, Ill., Ernest George Merritt of Indianapolis, Ind., Archie Collamer Burrell of Ithaca, Frank Jerome Tichenor of Bergen, N. Y., and Fred Ellis Bissell of Buffalo.

Cardinal Gibbons ordained a number of candidates for the priesthood and deacons orders at the cathedral at Baltimore yesterday. The Revs. John W. Quirk, Providence, R. I.; Joseph A. Bennett, Brooklyn; H. J. Grady, Boston; Emmanuel de la Mohiere and Ambrose Foudau, Cumberland, were made priests.

The Lake Fidler and Garfield Collieries, at Shamokin, Penn., shut down for an indefinite period last evening owing to the prevailing stagnation in the coal trade. Fifteen hundred more men are thus thrown out of employment.

The safe in the County Treasurer's office at Boerne, Kendall County, Texas, was blown open by burglars Thursday night and $6,000 of the county's money stolen.

UP WENT THE PAVING STONES.

NARROW ESCAPES AT A SUBWAY EXPLOSION IN SIXTH-AVENUE.

An explosion occurred last evening in a subway manhole at Sixth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, and it was a miracle that none of the many passers-by was seriously injured. It occurred shortly after 6 o'clock in the evening, when the sidewalks were crowded with pedestrians and many vehicles were being driven along the roadway.

The manhole in which the explosion occurred is situated on the west side of the avenue at the intersection of Twenty-ninth-street. A Sixth-avenue car filled with passengers had just passed the spot, when there was a loud explosion, followed by a flash of flame, and the heavy iron manhole cover was hurled ten feet into the air. Then there was an unheavnl of the paving stones end dirt surrounding the manhole, which were thrown high into the air.

There was a great commotion among the many pedestrians, who fled in all directions, fearing that the first explosion might be followed by others. But such was not the case. The manhole cover and the paving stones fell back into the place which they had originally filled and no more upheavals occurred.

Then the crowd rushed back to the spot, and many policemen gathered about the scene. The only person who was injured was Dr. E. Newton *Lee* of 105 West Fifty-fifth-street, who was struck on the foot by a stone and received a severe contusion. He was, however, able to continue on his way without requiring medical attention.

Mr. Alphonse E. Vass of 338 West Thirtieth-street had a very narrow escape from serious injury. A stone struck his high hat and made a large cut in it, but without injuring the wearer. No damage was done to the property in the neighborhood.

The manhole cover was not broken. The paving stones were torn up for a space of five feet surrounding the manhole. Employes of the Subway Construction Company arrived very soon and replaced the paving stones and the manhole cover, and covered the spot where the upheaval occurred with sand and gravel to the depth of several inches.

The explosion is believed to have been due to the ignition of an accumulation of illuminating gas, which had leaked into the manhole from the main which runs beside it.

WALKING ON THE WATER.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A BOLD "PROFESSOR" IN BOSTON HARBOR.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Prof. Oldrieve, who started yesterday afternoon to walk on the water from this city to Boston Light on a wager of $100, was picked up in the lower harbor this afternoon by the revenue cutter Hamlin and brought to the city. According to the professor's story, he must have had a very narrow escape from death. He says that after passing Governor's Island, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he had to struggle against wind and tide, and he wandered about vainly endeavoring to reach land until 12:05 o'clock this morning, when, almost exhausted, he made a landing at Apple Island.

There he staid until 8 o'clock with no shelter, and the wind blowing almost a gale across the bleak Island. Then he made an attempt to reach Governor's Island, but one of his shoes leaked and he was forced to return. At 9:30 A. M. the city steamer J. Putnem Bradlee was signaled, but his signals were not answered. Finding some boards and a rope he rigged a raft, and at 10 o'clock started in another attempt to reach Governor's Island by this means. The wind was too swift, however, and he was forced to put out to sea. His guiding pole became useless and was thrown away, and the professor was left to the mercy of the waves.

He drifted down the channel and out past Buoy No. 6, when he was picked up by the revenue cutter on her inward trip. The professor was terribly exhausted and more dead than alive, but revived.

"COLD-BLOODED ROBBERY."

A JOB TO MAKE ST. LOUIS BUILD UP PRIVATE FORTUNES.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—"Can the men who vote for this bill expect to be looked on as honest men when they go upon the streets to-morrow?"

This question was asked in the City Council last night by City Councilman Ganahl, who was doing his best to prevent the passage of a measure which has been denounced as a deal. The bill authorizes private parties to build a gas plant for which the city shall pay a rental of $225,000, or 5 per cent. on $4,500,000, for thirty years, and at the end of that time shall buy the worn-out plant for $4,500,000, or return it to the owners with a fifty-year franchise and a present of $2,250,000, to be taken out of a sinking fund created for the purpose. During the time the city is paying a rental of $225,000 a year it must bear the expense of all repairs and improvements.

The bill has been repeatedly condemned by City Counselor Bell, President Flad of the Board of Public Improvements, and several members of the Council in plain terms as a cold-blooded piece of robbery, and its passage by a vote of 7 to 6 has created a great sensation. It is claimed that the measure cannot legally stand, even though it receives the signature of the Mayor, which seems doubtful. All the St. Louis papers denounce the scheme editorially.

A WRECK ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 21.—A disastrous wreck occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Laurys Station, about 3:30 o'clock this morning. The east-bound Buffalo express, made up of four express cars, three passenger coaches, and two Pullman sleepers, while running at the rate of forty miles an hour, dashed into the rear end of a freight train entering the side track.

The engine turned over on its side, and Engineer Monroemolo of South Easton was pinned by the legs under the boiler. He was rotten out three hours afterward. His injuries will, it is believed, prove fatal.

A dozen freight cars were demolished. The fireman of the freight train disappeared after the accident.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Ithaca Democrat, Dec. 19.

While THE TIMES is in no sense a party paper, it is one of the ablest advocates of tariff reform, ballot reform, and civil-service reform published in the country. While we do not always agree with its judgments of men, we do not hesitate to say that as an independent newspaper it always advocates in the ablest manner public measures it believes to be in the interest of good government, and has no superior as a reliable newspaper.

BARCELONA, Dec. 21.—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show opened here to-day. Ten thousand people were present. The engagement is for six weeks, or the whole holiday season.

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Desks
FOR CHRISTMAS.

Over 300 different styles of Desks, including every size, style, and price, from $10 to $250.

Desks in Mahogany, Cherry, English Oak, Quartered Antique Oak, and Selected Ash. Trimmings of polished brass, oxidized brass, antique silver, or iron, as desired.

Davenport Desks, Colonial Desks, French Escritoires, Inlaid Cabinet Desks, Library Table Desks, Kidney Table Desks, and over 50 American styles.

Desks for Christmas, Fathers' Desks, Mothers' Desks, Desks for children, Library Desks for students or writers.

Our Desks are fitted with compartment drawers, pigeon holes, book lids, slides, stamp drawers, shelves, paper drawers, pencil racks, and every modern appliance.

Make no mistake. This is the best place in this city to buy a desk for a Christmas present. Larger variety and lower prices.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR CO.,
47 and 49 West 14th-st.,
Running through to 15th-st.

AUSTRALIA AS A NATION

THE SCHEME FOR COLONIAL FEDERATION.

DISCONTENT WITH THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT—GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL SPIRIT IN THE COLONIES.

A new movement is growing up among the Australian colonies for federation. At present there is no unity between them. They are as distinct as if they were separate independent States, and there is more jealousy between them than existed among the old American colonies. They adopt different fiscal policies, and keep up a continual tariff war; they have no common union for defense, their coinage and postage stamps are different, and, indeed, the only thing common to them all is that they owe allegiance to Great Britain. There is now, however, some prospect that they will soon be consolidated. Federation has long been advocated by the most Liberal statesmen in the colonies, but never by the heads of every Government. Intercolonial conferences have been held, but only to discuss special subjects. But the Prime Minister of New South Wales, the oldest and leading colony, who has hitherto held aloof from federation proposals, now comes forward with a suggestion that a convention of all the colonies be held to discuss the subject and settle on a scheme. Federation has become the question of the hour, although there are differences of opinion as to the form it should take.

There is a Federal Council in existence now, but it has no executive machinery. It is practicently useless, and three of the colonies have never recognized it. This council was created by the British Parliament in 1885 to conciliate the colonists after one of their periodical disputes with the British Colonial Office. It was intended to draw the colonies nearer to the mother country, to form another link in that chain of imperial unity which is the dream of British statesmen, but it seems more likely to become the precedent for forging a bolt which will one day sever the connection.

"Colonies," said Turgot, "are like fruits, which cling to the tree until they ripen." The Australian colonies are ripening, for amid the talk of federation there are mutterings of Independence. The word republican has come into use. A cry of "Australia for the Australians" is raised. The young Australian and anti-British party is gaining strength every year. National newspapers have been established which attack and ridicule monarchy and all its accompaniments. This rising democratic spirit shows itself in many directions. It is seen in the effacement of the Queen's likeness from the stamps in New South Wales and in the antagonism to the British nominations for governors. We see it in the hostility there is toward legislative councils which are imitations of the House of Lords, in the antipathy shown to aristocratic Governors who set themselves up as petty monarchs with their miniature courts, and to Judges who preside over the people—who masquerade in gaudy robes and in full-bottomed wigs of horse hair. The colonies are helpless as they are, but when they abolish the tariff barriers which now divide them, forget their local squabbles, and sink their parochialism in politics, when they are united in one federation, they will be supreme and in a position to tell their Governors, with their courts and viceregal surroundings, to pack up their traps and clear out like Dom Pedro.

But first of all the colonies must be federated. There are two kinds of federation talked of in British politics. One is the subjugation of the Australian and New-Zealand colonies; the other is the consolidation of the scattered fragments which make up the British Empire. Imperial federation is a great scheme, and one that is full of hope for and strive after, though advocated by leading members of both political parties in England. Reassured by the amount of literature published concerning it and the number of speeches made in support of it, a great advance has been made during the last three years. But no plan has ever been produced which will work. When the Imperial Federationiste settle down to business they encounter the insurmountable difficulty of liberating a dozen of countries which are different in their political institutions and aspirations. A conference of delegates from all parts of the empire was held (in private) two years ago, and the proceedings were not very harmonious. The only result of the conference was the Imperial Defenses act, which has never been accepted by Queensland, and which it is now found necessary to remodel.

Lord Rosebery, speaking in London a short time ago, said that the objects of the Imperial Federation League were to initiate for more or such conferences, which should, among other things, consider the question of imperial defense and mail and telegraph service. The mass of the people in England do not take the same interest in this question as the leading politicians. They cannot be aroused to enthusiasm over it. They are told it is quite a glorious thing to belong to a mighty empire "on which the sun never sets," but it generally occurs to them that the sun never shines more naval and military expenditure, and to what they are opposed. Moreover, they have quite enough on hand just now in federating their own country—in granting home rule for Ireland, to be followed by home rule for Scotland and Wales.

Curiously enough, the partisans of imperial federation in England show no enthusiasm for the federation of the Australian colonies. It is just the same in the colonies, where the advocates of Australian unity are indifferent, and even hostile, to the imperialist article. The Australians do not see why they should be dragged into a struggle for the possession of Constantinople, or embroiled in one of the periodical upheavals in the Balkans, or in any other European complication. The latest witnesse on this question is a most unwilling one—a gentleman named Duncan Gillies, who comes from Canada, and has thrown up in London after visiting Australia as the peripatetic apostle of the Canadian Imperial Federation League. This gentleman is hailed by the *Pall Mall Gazette* as "a typical citizen of the empire," and as a very Daniel come to judgment. His opinion is, therefore, of some importance.

He discovered that his imperialism would not go down with the Australians. When he turned up in Sydney a republican audience awaited him, and he had to preach against this proposals. He found that the people of Melbourne were also thinking about Australian unity, and Mr. Parkin reluctantly admits that "the young Australian Nationalist Party is to some extent anti-British, no doubt, and the word Imperial, in particular, frightens them." He also admits that "undoubtedly there is some real force behind the party," and that "a great deal of dislike and dread of European complications are undoubtedly prevalent in Australia." But Mr. Parkin trots out the old bogey with which the Imperial Federationists always try to humbug the Australians into submission—the threat of foreign invasion. "Why," he says, "an independent Australia would be French or German in a fortnight. Does anybody suppose that France or Germany would wait for young Australia's ton or twenty millions to have sprung up? English speakers usually pull in Russia here, as Russia is more hated in England than France or Germany. Russia, which has not a ship in any sea but the Australians themselves, is going to swoop down on the colonists some fine morning and annex a whole continent before any one knows. We are told that if the Australians were not under the protecting aegis of Great Britain they would be wiped out. Let us examine this question of protection, as it is one of the things which has caused most dissatisfaction among the Australians.

The Australian colonies have had three important foreign questions in the seven years—the question of Chinese immigration, of the French in the New Hebrides, (a group of islands off tueir coast,) and the annexation of New-Guinea—and on each of these questions the British Government has taken an unfriendly attitude toward the colonists and has alienated many from the imperialist attachment. By a treaty, signed in 1878 and confirmed in 1883, France and Great Britain agreed that the islands should not be occupied by either country. But the French began to send convicts there, they landed troops and refused to allow penal settlement and practically annexed it. The Australians sent many urgent appeals to the Home Government to protect them against these encroachments. They objected to the occupation of the Islands by the French and to the landing of runaway convicts in the New Hebrides. There were long and warm discussions, but the British Government did nothing. It seemed to be more anxious to conciliate France than to protect the colonists. Lord Rosebery, then Foreign Minister, suggested that France should give up the convict station, but this did not satisfy the colonists, and when the Imperial conference met in London the colonial representatives raised such a row over it, and threatened to take action themselves, that the British Government at last asked and established an Anglo-French protectorate over the islands, an arrangement not entirely satisfactory to the colonists.

The large island of New-Guinea—over 300,000 square miles in extent—is twenty times as large as England. The Queenslanders had for years urged the annexation of the island because they knew that if Britain did not annex it some foreign power would. The Home Government turned a deaf ear to the colonists' entreaties, and, exasperated at this neglect, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, when Prime Minister of Queensland in 1883, annexed the island himself. Lord Derby (Liberal) as Colonial Minister promptly annulled the annexation and brought another storm down on the imperial authorities. While the British Government continued to disregard the wishes of the Queenslanders, Germany stepped in and ran away with the best slice of New Guinea. Holland had another part, and Britain came in at the end and took what was left. The colonists do not consider this a British triumph nor an evidence of a desire to protect them from foreign invasion.

In their attempts to tax the Chinese who were swarming into the colonies, the Australians were again balked by the Home Government, which considered that its treaties with China compelled it to go against Australia. But the colonists, as usual, had their way in this matter in the end.

After these experiences it is not surprising that the Australians do not put a great deal of faith in British protection. The Defense act has combined their fleets, but the colonists have forces of their own, have built forts, and their cities are better protected than English cities are. They dread imperial complications more than foreign invasion, and point significantly to the fact that they number more people than did the Americans when they threw off the British yoke.

The British Government is propagating a spirit of nationalism in Australia by its own short-sighted policy. It insists on governing democratic communities by lordly aristocrats who have no qualifications for the office and no sympathy for democratic institutions. The Governors are appointed by the Queen without any regard to the wishes of the colonists. These Governors exercise great power and draw big salaries. They have more power than the Governors of the United States—especially in the matter of appointments. In New South Wales, in Queensland, and in New-Zealand they nominate all the members of the Legislative Councils, or second chambers, for life. They have a paid staff attached to them, and set up courtly establishments. The Governor of Victoria has exactly the same salary as the President of the United States for governing a people who number about the same as the population of

THE FUTURE OF TACOMA

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISE.

THE NEW TOWN WILL BE THE CLEVELAND OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE IF THE INHABITANTS ARE WISE.

TACOMA, Dec. 19.—This city stands on the shore adjacent to the head of Commencement Bay of Puget Sound. Here the Northern Pacific Railroad terminates. The town has grown to such supreme importance on the Sound that it matters not what railroad corporations seek to share in the profits to be drawn from the material development of the new State, they will of necessity be forced to establish depots and to build wharves and warehouses at Tacoma. Commercially, Tacoma occupies the same position in relation to the State of Washington and to the far Northwest that Chicago does to the fertile Mississippi Valley.

Chicago is indebted to her position at the head of Lake Michigan for her commercial importance. At that point the interior-grown produce first arrives at deep water and cheap transportation, and if it was not for the severe Winters of the lake region that annually close the lakes and the Erie Canal for several months, Chicago would eventually become the most populous city on the continent if not on the globe. As I have written, as Chicago stands toward the agricultural States of the Mississippi Valley, so in the near future will Tacoma stand toward the far Northwest, provided the inhabitants of this town develop the natural resources of the territory which is tributary to the city.

To-day Tacoma cannot be injured by unfair railroad discrimination, nor can it longer be fostered by generous and friendly transportation corporations. Tacoma has cast off its swaddling clothes, and must in the future stand alone and fight unaided for commercial supremacy. The future of the town is to-day in the hands of its inhabitants. They can make it or they can break it. It is true that other towns on Puget Sound display more push and enterprise than Tacoma does. This is especially true of Seattle, the inhabitants of which possess far more enterprise than those of Tacoma. But the fact remains that under the present construction of transportation lines Tacoma occupies the site on which the great commercial city of the Northwest will probably be built.

The most productive wheat field in America is between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascade Range, in Washington. To-day this field is tributary to Tacoma, at which point the grain first arrives at deep water. But this is true to the present only. There are many passes through the Cascade Mountains, almost all of which lead to the wheat fields of the Big Bend and Palouse territories. Railroads have been projected to run through some of these passes, and two corporations are building lines from Puget Sound toward two of them. If these transportation lines are finished, owners of them have assured me that they will be, and in the near future, too—then Tacoma will no longer control the wheat business of the Northwest.

As between any two cities that stand on the shores of Puget Sound and Portland on the Willamette, I believe that any of the former cities would, if the others were eliminated from the competitive problem, speedily far surpass Portland in commercial and manufacturing importance. Portland stands to Washington and the entire northwest coast precisely as Albany on the Hudson River stands relatively to New-York and New-Jersey and to the interior of the Eastern States. Commercially Albany has no importance and never will have any. The same is true of Portland. It is beyond the skill of man, it matters not their adroitness, to build great commercial and manufacturing cities in unwelcoming chosen sites. The attempt that certain Northern Pacific officials made several years ago to create a fictitious demand for real estate at Portland was successful for a time, and then came a crash in the Northern Pacific's securities that Wallstreet will remember for many years. These officials were so resolutely intent to build up Portland and to enhance the price of real estate in that city, that at every station on the line of the Northern Pacific there was painted on the distance boards, which are nailed above the station doors, the distance from St. Paul to Portland—and this when that corporation has never owned a rail laid from the East into Portland. Those boards remain above the entrance doors to-day. On none of them is painted the word Tacoma, which is the western terminus of the great transportation line. It is odd that railroad managers of undoubted skill should permit the mendacious statement that the Northern Pacific Railroad terminates at Portland to be blazoned on their distance boards, and that the name of their terminus and of the principal city on the Sound should be omitted, when the mistake could be rectified and the traveling and shipping public informed of the existence of Tacoma at the cost of a few pounds of paint and the labor of idle station clerks.

Ships entering Puget Sound can sail up the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the mouth of the Sound, from which point they are usually towed, no matter what their draught, to their wharves at Tacoma or Seattle, or to the sawmills that stand at short intervals all along the shores of this great body of deep water. When loaded these vessels are towed to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and there they spread their sails and sail for foreign lands. This was before the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, when the lumber and coal carrying ships sailed directly to the wharves of the sawmill or mining companies. I have seen ships so sail to the wharf of the coal-mining company at Bellingham Bay, and I saw, nineteen years ago, ships sail into the harbors of Seattle and Tacoma, but now they are towed to and from the strait to save time. The port charges of the great commercial ports of the world, including towage, pilotage, and receiving and discharging cargo, vary from $1,000 to $5,000 per ship of 2,000 tons burden. To illustrate the difference in port charges between Portland and the Puget Sound towns I instance the ship Van Juda which entered the Columbia River to load wheat at Portland. The total charges amounted to $4,600. A sister ship, which carried precisely the same cargo, loaded at Tacoma for $2,000. I am told by the grain shippers at Tacoma that the charges in the case of the Van Juda were exceptionally heavy at Portland while they were unusually light for the sister ship that loaded at Tacoma, but be this as it may, the fact remains that Tacoma is a deep-water seaport, as all Puget Sound ports are, and that Portland is not. A town that stands on the bank of a river that is not navigable at all seasons and at all stages of water for deep-draught seagoing vessels cannot successfully compete with deep-water towns for the maritime commerce of a nation.

The inhabitants of Tacoma, while they have accomplished much in improvements and in establishing a manufacturing industry, have, in my opinion, depended entirely too much on the efforts of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to build up their town. A fact of pap, it matters not whether it is dealt out by a generous corporation or by the General Government, weakens the men who feed on it, and the pap diet tends to destroy their self-reliance and enterprise. The Tacoma people habitually howl for corporation aid. They desire to have the transportation corporation or the Tacoma Land Company build costly buildings; they demand discrimination in freight matters against rival towns, and that land corporations establish enormous machine and repair and car-building shops; in short, that the transportation corporation spend millions of dollars for improvements. And in one part as the corporation expended money the Tacoma people marked up the price of the real estate they owned at each improvement made, and savagely damned the corporation for not doing more.

These same people neglect to pave their streets and tamely endure the worst street railroad service in the world—bar none. They patted around in the mud for months at a very time during the rainy season. They do not engage in manufacturing, but they want outsiders to establish manufacturing industries in their town. They have been weakened by a parental railroad corporation. There are but few men of enterprise in the city, and these few are generally new-comers.

I have recently been at Duluth, and only the other day I was at Seattle. If the Duluth men, or men possessing the same qualities, had settled at Tacoma, the supremacy of the Puget Sound town would have been determined long ago. In 1883 Duluth was dead, and apparently was waiting for the arrival of an enterprising undertaker to cheaply bury the town. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company couldn't stimulate Duluth into activity. Then came an influx of men of courage, men who realized that Duluth's position at the head of the great lakes would surely determine the question of commercial supremacy as between Duluth and St. Paul. These men did not wait for corporate aid. They heavily bonded Duluth, and expended the money received for public improvements. To-day Duluth, with a known value to her property for all kinds of business, superior than Tacoma, has twenty times the enterprise. Duluth's streets are paved, her sewers are laid, street cars are running, electric lights blaze throughout the city, cable roads are being laid, and, when her harbor is clear of ice, she does more business in a week than Tacoma does in a month. But these Duluth men seized every opportunity to develop their town and the region which is tributary to it. If an iron ore vein was discovered, they thrust their hands deeply into their pockets and developed the mine and boxed to ship ore. If they needed more ships and better ships, they boldly incurred indebtedness and built them. Time came when their hotel accommodation was not sufficient. They built and furnished the Spaulding House at a cost of $500,000. They needed steel and iron works; they built them. If these men were at Tacoma and were penned in by forests and by hills that are ribbed with coal and iron seams and with veins of gold and silver bearing ores and spotted with clay banks, and heard the woolferone call made by the whole Pacific coast for coal, coke, iron, bricks, pottery, and building material, they would speedily cause Tacoma's harbor to be crowded with ships, and Tacoma would contain 100,000 inhabitants in less than two years. And her industries would furnish employment to thousands of workmen. Strangers would not be mired in her streets and boothlacking would not be one of the principal industries of the town during the Winter. I will say the same for the Seattle men. If they had the assistance of the dominant corporation, as the Tacoma men have had, Seattle would have killed Tacoma long ago. But the time for killing Tacoma has passed. Owing to the disastrous fire that raged at Seattle last Summer Tacoma has outstripped her rival, and the advantage she now has she will probably hold through the enterprise of the new blood, and of the enormous capital that seeks profitable investment in unmortgaged Tacoma.

No town can thrive on real estate booms. If the intelligent men of a community persist in real estate speculations to the exclusion of manufacturing and to the development of the natural resources that lie to their hands, that town is doomed. I care not for its position. While it is true that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will expend within the next six years at least $4,000,000 in improving their terminal property at Tacoma, it is also true that that corporation does not intend to engage in manufacturing or in mining. The business of this company is to transport freight, not to produce it. If the Tacoma men continue to collect rents and to dabble in real estate as a profession the town of Tacoma can be killed commercially by some other town, and will be so killed.

The time is close at hand when some one town on Puget Sound will begin to ship coal in quantities, will establish coke ovens to supply the demand of the Pacific coast and Northern Mexico, will build blast furnaces and rolling mills, and establish the industries that always cluster around furnace stacks, and that town will grow rapidly and dominate the Pacific coast. The raw material lies back of Tacoma, back of Seattle, back of Grey's Harbor, back of Fairhaven. It remains for Tacoma to stretch forth her hands and seize the opportunity and to establish an iron-producing industry that will furnish employment for thousands of men. If Tacoma does not do this thing, then the men who are behind Grey's Harbor and Fairhaven will do it in the near future.

What will the next two or three years bring to Tacoma? The city will survey be bonded and the money that is received for the sale of the bonds will be expended in much needed improvements. The parental care and control of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and its subordinate corporations will undoubtedly be thrown off by the enterprising inhabitants and by the new blood that is daily pouring into the town. Money will be expended by the millions. An army of workmen will be employed, and there will be a boom in Tacoma such as she has never yet seen—and then? Fort Smith, Sault Ste. Marie, Winnipeg, Fargo, Wichita, and a score of dead towns rise before me as I write—towns that did not manufacture and in which people collected rents and put them in their pockets and resolutely refused to risk money in rectitimate enterprises.

Another Cleveland is to rise on the shores of Puget Sound. Will it be Tacoma? I do not know; but I do know that it should be there, and will be there if the Northern Pacific Railroad Company can stimulate the iron industry into life at this point.

FRANK WILKESON.

A RUNAWAY STEAMER.

SHE DASHES INTO TWO OTHER VESSELS IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Considerable excitement was caused on the river front this morning by a collision in which two steamers were injured. The Liverpool and West Indian steamer Jamaican was coming up the river, and in rounding the bend opposite Spain-street her rudder got out of gear and became unmanageable. The current at this point is swifter than at any other place in the river, and to get through it the Jamaican was running under a high pressure of steam. The man at the wheel quickly ascertained that the ship would not answer her rudder, and signaled the engineer to shut off steam. This was done, but the ship's speed did not slacken much on account of the impetus she had received, and, swinging around, she dashed shoreward.

Directly in her line were two steamships, the Westbound and Northlake. The former had her gangways and steam up, for she was to sail for Liverpool with a full load of cotton in half an hour. The Jamaican, with terrible force, struck the Westbound full in the stern, cutting a hole in her side five feet long. Fortunately, the bow was above the water mark or the Westbound would have sunk. The shock caused the Jamaican to rebound, which took her clear of the Westbound, but in doing so she swung around and struck the Northlake, smashing four of her iron plates.

By this time several tugs had reached the scene, and the runaway Jamaican was captured. Her bow was badly shattered. The damage to the three ships will amount to about $5,000.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. George Crook, United States Army, is at the Hotel Glenham.

Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado is at the Gilsey House.

Charles Hall, British delegate to the International Maritime Conference, is at the Brevoort House.

Walker Fearn, recently United States Minister to Greece, is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Senator John R. McPherson of New-Jersey is at the Victoria Hotel.

Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse and Congressman Roswell P. Flower are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, Senator William D. Washburn of Minnesota, and Count C. Lewenhaupt of Sweden are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The Sheriff has taken possession of the large merchandise clothing business of Louis Heimerdinger, at the corner of Lewis Bowery and Prince-street, where he did business under the style of Tailor, Cutter & Co. He started in business in February, 1886, as partner in the firm of Schlesinger & Heimerdinger, who dissolved in February, 1888. His mother, Mrs. Julia Heimerdinger, lent him $10,000 as capital, and he has confessed judgment to her for $10,116. Three other judgments for about $2,000 have also been entered against him.

James R. Pinkney, manufacturer of silk serges at 508 Broadway and at West Hoboken N. J., made an assignment Saturday to Frederick H. Pinkney. He has been in the business several years, was formerly of Goodrich & Pinkney, who were successful. J. H. Pinkney & Co. Aug. 21, 1888. Mr. Pinkney formerly did a large business, but it has gradually run down. His liabilities are reported at $12,000, with small assets. He hopes to get an extension from his creditors.

Henry A. Lavan, a leading livery man at Reading, Penn., made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors. His assets are from $25,000 to $28,000. The liabilities have not yet been ascertained. Levan had laid in a big stock of sleighs in anticipation of a good sleighing season. The sleighs are now dead stock on his hands, and to that fact he attributes his failure.

The reassignment of the property of Lewis Brothers & Co., dry goods commission merchants at 86 North-street, by Cornelius N. Bliss, assignee, was filed at the County Clerk's office yesterday, the firm having settled up with its creditors and the business having been resumed.

O'Brien & Bond, furniture, carpets, &c., 48 Washington-street, Boston, have made an assignment to George S. McCrillis. The merchandise liabilities are about $20,000, actual liabilities not stated; assets, about $18,000, besides furniture leases.

Alexander Foster, lumber dealer, 16 Doane-street, Boston, has gone into insolvency. His liabilities are $22,000, while his office furniture comprises the only assets.

B. W. Upham, a prominent shoe dealer at Glens Falls, N. Y., has made an assignment in favor of an Albany firm. Liabilities, $8,000; assets, $16,000.

Herman Livingston, clothing dealer, Amesbury, Mass., has failed, with liabilities about $12,000 and nominal assets of about $10,000.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A cable dispatch from Paris announces the death there yesterday of Prof. Ernest Auguste Eugène Havet, French elocutionist and writer. He was born in Paris April 11, 1813, and was educated in that city. Becoming an usher, he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric at the College at Dijon. In 1840 he was called back to Paris, and was given the Chair of Greek Literature in the Normal School, and in the following year he was made Professor of French Literature. Subsequently he was given the Chair of Latin Eloquence at Sorbonne, and in 1865 he was given a similar position at the College of France, and was also Professor of Literature at the Ecole Polytechnique. He was awarded the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and on Aug. 5, 1875, he was promoted to be officer. He was also appointed a member of the council of the order, and on Jan. 31, 1880, he was elected a member of the Institute. Among his works are an edition of "Pensées" de Pascal, two volumes; "De la Rhétorique d'Aristote," "De Homericorum Poematum origine et unitate," "Leçons dans l'histoire," "Le Christianisme et ses origines," "Mémoires sur la date des écrits qui portent les noms de Berose et de Manéthon."

Col. Thomas Jefferson Whipple, one of the best-known lawyers in New-Hampshire, died yesterday from the effects of paralysis. He served in the Mexican war, and was taken prisoner at Vera Cruz, and in the war of the rebellion he was Lieutenant Colonel of the First New-Hampshire Regiment, Colonel of the Fourth, and was later chosen Colonel of the Twelfth. He was seventy-three years of age.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Vilas, wife of Charles N. Vilas, one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, died there yesterday morning. She was thirty-four years of age, and was married in 1870. Two children survive her. The youngest was born on Wednesday last. Mrs. Vilas graduated from Rutgers College in 1874, and was held in high regard by a very large circle of friends. She was born in Plymouth, Me., in 1855.

A SCHOONER ABANDONED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 21.—The steamer Beta, from Havana, reports Dec. 6, in latitude 33° north, longitude 72° west, passed the three-masted schooner Jennie Boeslene of Port Jefferson, N. Y., waterlogged and abandoned. Her foremast was gone at deck, mainmast 40 feet from deck, and her mizzenmast lying over the taffrail. There were no signs of life aboard.

HUNTING THE COTTON TAIL

THE PISCATORIAL CLERGYMAN DESERTS HIS ROD FOR A GUN.

HE ENCOUNTERS MANY DIFFICULTIES BEFORE HE FINALLY RUNS HIS LITTLE QUARRY TO EARTH.

Standing erect upon an immense brush heap, the piscatorial clergyman towered as a statue above a tangled mass of briers and stubble. In one hand he clasped a small sapling, while over the right shoulder was slung an old-fashioned muzzle-loading shotgun. Occasionally a puff of white smoke emerged from the ever-companionable briarwood pipe and wreathed in tortuous shapes away in the cool Autumn air. Patience was strongly marked upon the bronzed features, and silently he kept vigil with an occasional glance at a small bit of adjacent woodland. The cries of a hound closely following the scent of a fast-fleeting rabbit told the reason of the minister's striking attitude. The rabbit had been started from the brush heap by the vigorous blows of the sapling in the clergyman's hand, and he knew well that the rabbit would return to its starting point.

The piscatorial clergyman had laid aside his rods and lines for the season, and, having received an invitation to go rabbit shooting gladly accepted a chance for a pleasant tramp over Long Island fields and through the woods. He was as expert with a gun as with the trout rod and never failed to allow an opportunity to gratify venatorial pleasures to slip by. He had never, however, been presented with a breech-loading gun by any of his parishioners, and still clung to a long muzzle-loader he had captured during the war. It was a formidable fowling piece and carried a remarkable distance. Many a deer had he brought down with the old gun, and a hen hawk in the same county was not safe when the old gun was charged with heavy shot. Squirrels were brought down dead from the tops of the highest trees.

As the wells of the dog grew nearer and resounded more sharply, the eye of the clergyman glistened with the anticipated pleasure of making a good shot. With absolute confidence in his own ability, he did not remove the gun from his shoulder, but gently allowed the sapling to slip from his hand.

Now a rabbit was not very large game to arouse the sporting spirit and enthusiasm of an old hunter like the clergyman, but he had lived too many years in country parishes to despise small game, and by no means had the sport of a shot at so demure a little animal as a rabbit was of the genuine order. He had entered into the sport with youthful zeal and vigor, and he had stashed the sapling among the thickets and brush heap till the bark had all been worn off. He knew the habits of the rabbit perfectly and how to hunt him. Three pairs of heavy trousers made him impervious to the toughest batch of briers, while heavy boots rendered traveling in swamps and swales perfectly safe.

His patience was soon rewarded. A rustle in the leaves which fringed the edge of the woods caught the clergyman's quick ear, and he raised the rabbit. Calmly the minister swung down the gun, and, at the instant the butt touched the shoulder, had a fair aim at the little animal. The recoil of the old muzzle-loader sent the pipe flying from his mouth and nearly knocked him off of the brush heap. As the smoke cleared away, a curious look of surprise came over his face, for on the spot where he expected to see a dead rabbit, to his chagrin there only fluttered in the breeze a little tuft of fur.

"Oh, I have lost him!" cried the clergyman as he regained his pipe. "The force of missing so easy a shot and only cutting a little fur. My pipe must have been on the wrong side of my mouth." The dog followed the scent of the rabbit thirty feet further and came to halt at a big pile of four-foot cordwood. "My! he is under that," shouted the clergyman. "We shall have to dig him out."

Throwing off his coat, and carefully placing the gun against the trunk of an adjacent tree, in case the rabbit should dart out suddenly from his place of refuge, the dominie fell to work. To pull down a pile of long-cut cordwood was no small job in itself, but to make the work doubly arduous, he insisted upon building up a new pile just as neat as the old. The exact position of the rabbit was unknown, as he could manage to squeeze under the sticks from one end of the pile to another. In vain, however, his companions attempted to persuade him to give up the job and not work so hard for one rabbit. The preacher, however, was obdurate. Vexed at not having killed the game, he insisted that he must have the rabbit, and urging the others to go back to their hunting, he started in with his work. One of his companions remained to assist, however, while soon the renewed cries of the hounds were heard and the pursuit of another little beast was begun.

Proceedings were temporarily stopped, however, by the sudden appearance of the farmer who owned the woodpile. "Stop that wood, blast you! I'll teach you to come here tearing down that pile!" and he raised a cowhide in his wrath as though to annihilate the clerical gentleman. The kindly suite and winning ways of the Doctor of Divinity prevailed, and upon showing the farmer how nicely he was corking up the wood, he pacified the wrath of the granger, who even stopped to watch the outcome.

"I see you had two brothers running for Senator out this way," said the minister as he puffed and panted under the heavy load of hardwood he bore. "All reminds me of a little incident in one of my churches when an Elder ran on the Republican ticket for Town Clerk, and a Deacon on the Democratic ticket. It was as lively an election as I ever passed through. My parish was situated in a hilly village which had sprung up in the timber woods, by clearing of which some of the farming bottom lands were procured. A tannery drew a class of people that needed the Gospel as much as any heathen I ever heard of. I took the little church, as my health had broken down, and the woods and river furnished fine recreation in hunting and fishing. It was nothing to kill a bear up there, and a deputation back one Sunday afternoon stuck its head in the church door as sabbath school was in progress. The trout were big and fat, and sometimes would jump even to a red rag trailed along the water. I got along pretty well with the tanners and bark peelers, but they didn't take much interest in sermons, and I did not have to spend much time over the discourses. Homely illustrations taken from nature were all that was necessary to show some simple truth. Those sermons were just brimful of big trout, panthers, and dark pools and bright rapids, and I tell you they understood them.

"Well, when the election came there was not much opportunity for religious teaching and I had a hard time to keep up the usual meetings. They had a style up there of having the deacons sit on one side of the pulpit and the Elders on the other. I suppose with the idea that they were to look after the minister and see that he did everything straight. The night but one before the nominations had been made the two rivals for popular favor met face to face across the pulpit. How they glared at one another! Somehow the congregation seemed to divide up that day, and the Republicans gathered on the Elders' side of the church and the Democrats on the Deacons' side.

"I preached on Christian brotherhood, but I don't believe it did much good. Everything passed off without trouble for a time, with the exception that a young Democrat shied a gym hook at the Republican Elder during the prayer and came near knocking his spectacles. I saw the little scamp, for I prayed with one eye open up there. I thought we were going to get through all right, but in the last prayer I referred generally to the coming choice of rulers of the land, and unwittingly prayed that the best men might be chosen to office in local as well as in higher positions. That precipitated the feeling that had been gathering for a day or two. The people all knew that I was a Republican, and the Deacon's adherents immediately concluded I was praying for the Elder. A great cry of hisses rang out on his side of the church, while the Elder's followers began to clap their hands and shout.

"'Haul him down!' shouted a heeler of the Deacon's, and started for the pulpit. I braced myself ready to meet him, for I was bound to stand to my rights. It was not necessary, for the Elder's grown-up son met him at the pulpit steps and sent him spinning over a pew, trailing a lady's hat and spotting the rail with blood. I then shouted at them to desist and remember where they were. When they had calmed down a little by singing the 'Shining Shore' I told them I did not make any personal allusions in my prayer. I knew both were good men and I would not dare say which was the better man. The prayer was simply for Divine guidance in the affairs of State. Well, they became as docile as lambs, and the Deacon's daughter even went so far as to raise her handkerchief to the Elder's pugilistic eye to wipe the blood from his nose.

"When church was dismissed and all got outside they gave three cheers for both candidates and said the 'minister was all right.' They even invited me to preside at their ratification meetings, but I declined. The feeling, however, ran high in the village, and the rival factions were procured. A tannery drew a class of people that needed the Gospel as much as any heathen I ever heard of. I took the little church, as my health had broken down, and the woods and river furnished fine recreation in hunting and fishing. It was nothing to kill a bear up there, and a deputation back one Sunday afternoon stuck its head in the church door as sabbath school was in progress. The trout were big and fat, and sometimes would jump even to a red rag trailed along the water. I got along pretty well with the tanners and bark peelers, but they didn't take much interest in sermons, and I did not have to spend much time over the discourses. Homely illustrations taken from nature were all that was necessary to show some simple truth. Those sermons were just brimful of big trout, panthers, and dark pools and bright rapids, and I tell you they understood them.

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The New-York Times.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 22, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

Mr. EMERSON W. KEYES, who has had special opportunities to study the work of the Legislature, has published in the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* an article on legislative reform that is at once vigorous and well reasoned. He has no belief in, and scant respect for, the ordinary suggestions of a change in tenure or in the term of representation or biennial sessions. He thinks the radical vice of our present method lies in the existence of two houses with the same powers and made up in substantially the same way, which can produce no effect except a certain amount of delay that is as effective as to good measures as it is for bad ones, and rather more so. He urges the provision of one relatively small body, of, say, twenty-four members, elected for, say, six years, one-third going out each year, which shall have exclusive power to originate legislation, with certain exceptions; the measures thus proposed to be referred to a popular body, consisting of some 1,000 members, apportioned among the people at each election by the smaller body, to be elected annually; the popular body to have the power of original legislation only to levy taxes, appropriate money, to recommend amendments to the smaller body, or measures not submitted by the latter, and, by a two-thirds vote, to demand the submission of certain measures. Mr. KEYES believes that this would secure the needed deliberation, care, and independence in the origination of legislation without impairing any essential rights of the people. The end he seeks is a necessary one, and the means he suggests are appropriate, but the people will require a long course of education before accepting them.

It has generally been supposed that the proposition so promptly brought into the French Chamber of Deputies by M. MÉLINE for a tax of 3f. per 100 kilos on corn and 8f. on rice was a "protective" measure meant to assuage the thirst of the farmers for Government favor. But it looks a good deal more like a measure for the benefit of what may be called a French "Whisky Ring." It is really of small importance to the agriculturists and is aimed at the distilleries of alcohol, which use a mixture of corn and rice, and to which the new tax would be practically prohibitory, amounting to some 28 per cent. of the cost of their product. The benefit would accrue to the beet distilleries, which exist in only seven or eight of the eighty-six departments of France, and in these departments the Government already distributes 100,000,000f. annually as a bounty on domestic sugar. So far from the farmers who cultivate corn being benefited by the change, they would suffer, being deprived of their chief market. The project has already been five times rejected in the last two Assemblies, and its acceptance now is very doubtful.

This college football controversy threatens to become altogether tiresome to the public, and even to the friends of the contending colleges. There are really higher and more important interests in the community than football playing, and we venture to believe even that there are higher and more important objects in college life. Physical exercise among college students is a very important matter, and whatever stimulates and encourages it is to be regarded with favor; but it is not a matter involving the fate of collegiate education whether Harvard students are to play football with Princeton students or not. But if the students of different colleges are to play match games against each other, they ought to be fair match games, fairly played, with no reasonable chance for disputes. In the first place they ought to be games between real college students, and the only way to be reasonably sure of that is to restrict them to the regular undergraduates. When they take in students of professional schools or of special departments they may include those who were never college students and those who maintain a nominal position as students for the purpose mainly of rowing in a crew or playing in a team. When athletics is under restrictions at one institution which do not prevail at another, there can be no fair contest between the students of the two, and they might as well give up contending with each other, whichever may be right in its policy. There should either be a common system, honestly adhered to and strictly enforced, or there should be no intercollegiate contests, for they are sure to result in disputes and wranglings which bring reproach upon the whole business, if not upon the colleges concerned in it.

Certain incidents in the history of the Ohio forgery scandal throw some light upon Gov. FORAKER'S attitude toward reform in the civil service and upon the contempt for that reform that has been expressed by some of his friends and organs. The Governor told WOOD, who procured and gave to him the forged papers, that in return for the contract he would recommend his appointment to be Smoke Inspector in Cincinnati. The Governor wrote as follows: "He promised on his return to Ciucinnati to procure for me the contract and send it to me. I promised, on receipt of the same, to recommend him for Smoke Inspector." The Governor's recommendation would be sufficient, as WOOD knew, to procure the appointment. The recommendation was sent to Mayor MOSBY, and in response to it the appointment was actually made, but it was afterward recalled, owing to the indignant protests of many prominent citizens. The *Commercial Gazette's* comments on this transaction are interesting. In a review of the scandal published in that paper on Dec. 7, and presumably written by Mr. HALSTEAD, the following explanation was made:

"He [WOOD] sought with great anxiety the Smoke Inspectorship, struggled to get that office into his hands at once, and labored intently with the Governor to that effect.

"No one had been able to do much with that office, and, so far as the public service was concerned, one fraud would be about as good as another for Inspector."

The salary of the office was $2,500. Possibly the words given above were intended to represent only FORAKER'S attitude toward the appointment, for there is evidence that Mr. HALSTEAD did not think the appointment would be "a good thing," and that he said so.

Major SERPA PINTO'S performances in the Makololo country, though not at all likely to involve Great Britain and Portugal in war, will probably occasion a liberal exchange of wordy missiles between London and Lisbon. Early last June, when that officer arrived at Quilimane in the gunboat *Zaire*, with his staff, to ascend the River Shiré on an expedition to Lake Nyassa, our Consul, Mr. ERNEST W. SMITH, notified the Washington Government that resistance would undoubtedly be offered by the Makololo natives, although, he added, they could not successfully oppose so strong a party. This prophecy was fulfilled, and it affords quite a different view of the situation from the one now taken by the British, who assert that SERPA PINTO, after deceiving their own Consul, Mr. JOHNSTON, by peaceful professions, marched to the Makololo country, formed a camp, picked a quarrel, and slaughtered hundreds of the natives with his machine guns. This last-named act was a palpable and reprehensible plagiarism on the Germans, who in turn borrowed the practice from the British. But our American Consul, as was seen long ago, declared that the expedition would not be peaceful and that it would probably destroy the good understanding between the Makololo and the European traders. The African Lakes Company, a British corporation, has presumably suffered from SERPA PINTO'S belligerent energy, and England and Portugal will need to come to a clear understanding at once of their respective rights in the Nyassa as well as the Mashonaland region.

THE NEW-YORK CONSTITUTION.

The Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College has done well in reproducing in the *Political Science Quarterly* the address delivered last March by President LOW on "New-York's Constitutional Convention." It is an able paper, and it is as timely now as it was when first given, since the Legislature is about to meet, and can renew the action it has already taken in vain to carry out the will of the people so strongly expressed in 1886. It is a pleasant sign, also, that Mr. LOW in taking his new and important office, does not mean to abandon the work of influencing public opinion as to the higher questions of politics for which he is so well fitted, but that, on the contrary, he will avail himself of the advantages pertaining to the office to reach a still larger class of minds. The union of public spirit with zeal for the college is not a new thing in college Presidents. It is particularly natural in a representative republic, and it is well for the country that it is much more frequent and more potent than it was formerly. Not only are the young men who are brought directly under the care and instruction of the college thereby better fitted for the work of intelligent citizenship, but the college becomes, as Harvard and Columbia now are, through their publications, the source of careful study and sound thinking on questions unusually too readily decided in the heat of political campaigns.

As might be expected, the one thing that impresses Mr. LOW most strongly in the failure of the State of New-York to get a Constitutional Convention, after its people, by an overwhelming majority of those voting on the question, and a very large majority of all voting at the election, have demanded it, in accordance with the provisions of the actual Constitution, is the wrong done to the principle of the sovereignty of the people by the perversity of one man. He points out that while the people by a vote of nearly 600,000, in an election where some 900,000 votes were cast, and with only 31,000 negatives, have declared their wish for a revision of the Constitution by a convention, and the Legislature has duly framed a bill to carry out that wish, the veto of the Governor, based wholly on matters of detail, defeats the will of the people. He is quite justified in thinking that the veto was not intended for any such use, and also that Gov. HILL does not really believe that it was, since he expressly declined either to sign or veto the bill to regulate pool selling on race tracks, because he thought that the discretion of the Legislature was final in the matter. Surely, if the force of popular representation in the Legislature makes it the final judge of the people's wish in the matter of gamblers' privileges, the Governor has no right to dispute and thwart its decision as to how the wish of the people, solemnly and emphatically expressed according to the plain terms of the Constitution, shall be executed. While the technical right of the Governor to interpose his veto upon any bill passed by the Legislature cannot be called in question before the courts, it can be shown to be without foundation in a question of this sort, to be inexcusable in reason, and—though this is a point which Mr. LOW does not consider—to be done to very unworthy motives. It is a case for the tribunal of public opinion, and if it could be presented distinctly there is no doubt as to what the verdict would be.

There are three things as to which the action of a Constitutional Convention is greatly needed. One is the general subject of taxation, which has been treated empirically for years until our tax laws are a mass of patchwork, in many ways contradictory, in others confused, in most entirely behind the age, and in some positively mischievous. This is a question that may not be settled permanently and wisely in a convention. It is certain that it would not be so settled. But it would at least have there the chance of full and detailed discussion, with the help of the best informed minds that the people chose to employ, and the field would be surveyed in a manner that is quite impossible in the brief and confused sessions of the Legislature. A second is the mode of municipal government. This is now, though considerably improved in some regards over what it was twenty years ago, still extremely defective and bungling. There has been a steady progress toward more efficient and responsible city government since the convention of 1867, through the varying action of the Legislature in specific cases, but the time has now come when a simple and comprehensive principle can be laid down in the fundamental law by which the Legislature can be guided. The chief advantage of this would be that the Legislature itself could be shut out from its constant and injurious interference with the affairs of cities, which is now the main source of difficulty in dealing with them. As President LOW very truly says, the home rule now needed and for which the people are quite ready is a very different thing from the home rule of 1846 or even 1866, and only a convention can give it to us. The third matter is a akin to the one last mentioned, and is the recognition of the right and power of the local constituencies to regulate a very large part of the affairs now requiring legislative action. Not only would such work be done better in this way, but the work of the Legislature would also be done very much better. For all these reasons, and for others that need not now be recounted, the next Legislature should not fail to pass a bill for the convention, and that should be repeated until the end is gained.

EXPOSITION FINANCES.

The statements which have been made from time to time about the financial success of the Paris Exposition are somewhat misleading, if we are to understand by financial success that the outlay was directly reimbursed with a profit. It is evident from the long review of the exposition and its results by M. YRIARTE in *Le Figaro*, a summary of which was printed in THE TIMES on Thursday last, that no such result was attained or anticipated. The financial benefits direct and indirect to the nation and to the city of Paris are made evident enough, but there was no return to the subscribers of the capital contributed, except in the case of the Guarantee Association. Nearly three-fifths of the total funds were contributed by the Government of France and the city of Paris without expectation or intention of reimbursement. That fact will have to be kept in mind here in making any calculations based upon a comparison with the Paris Exposition.

Apparently the financial scheme of the Paris Exposition has not been clearly apprehended in this country, and it may be interesting to restate it briefly. The entire fund for expenses was raised in advance, the estimated requirement being 43,000,000f. The whole affair was under Government direction, and the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture was the Commissioner General of the exposition. Of the fund above named the National Government contributed 17,000,000f., and the city of Paris 8,000,000f. The remaining 18,000,000f. was raised in the first instance by the Association de Guarantie, which was constituted by the leading railroad companies, banking houses, credit associations, &c., of Paris. Its subscriptions were very promptly made to an amount 4,000,000f. in excess of its contribution, as its agreement with the Government gave it a lien on the receipts of the exposition for the repayment of its share in the general fund. As related in our summary of the *Figaro* article, this association was displaced by the Crédit Foncier scheme of lottery bonds, in order to enable the Government to issue tickets on its own account, mainly for the purpose of providing for free admissions.

The Crédit Foncier undertook to furnish the Government with 21,500,000f. in place of the 18,000,000f. of the Guarantee Association, in return for the privilege of issuing 1,200,000 lottery bonds of 25f. each. Of the 8,500,000f. over the Government requirement 5,500,000f. was set apart as a fund for the redemption of the bonds, extending over a period of seventy-five years, and 3,000,000f. was pocketed by the corporation as its profit. Each twenty-five-franc bond had 25 coupons attached, which were equivalent to admission tickets to the exposition. These furnished 30,000,000 tickets which the holders were at liberty to dispose of as they pleased, and they were sold all over Paris, but how many of them were turned in, how many tickets issued directly by the management were sold, or what were the receipts from the latter, has not been clearly stated. It does not greatly matter, as in point of fact the receipts for admission to the exhibition were practically absorbed by the scheme under which 18,000,000f. of the total working capital of 43,000,000f. was raised.

The Paris Exposition involved no outlay for site, and all the expenses of laying out, draining, and embellishing the grounds, providing the buildings, and of administration and management from first to last were defrayed from the fund of 43,000,000f., of which a reserve of 3,000,000f. held for contingencies remained untouched at the end. Thus the total cost was 40,000,000f., or about $8,000,000. Of this, the $18,000,000f. originally pledged by the Guarantee Association was fully reimbursed by the very process of raising it; for its 8,000,000f. the city of Paris has only the indirect benefits, which were many times greater than its contribution, and against the Government subvention of 17,000,000f. there is to show the 3,000,000f. reserve, 2,000,000f. derived from privileges, whatever receipts there may have been from tickets, estimated at not more than 3,000,000f., and whatever may come from the sale of material, &c., in the removal of buildings, of which we have seen no estimate. The material benefits to France and to Paris are reckoned in large figures, but in the direct outlay in money there will be a deficit of no great amount, possibly $3,000,000 in our money.

In considering the scheme for a World's Fair here the financial problem must be squarely faced. The site will require a considerable outlay and the expenses outside of that item will doubtless be much greater than in Paris. If a limit were to be fixed to the whole fund required, it could not be safely placed much, if any, below $20,000,000. The city cannot contribute to it directly, but might possibly reduce it to $15,000,000 by completing her museum buildings and placing them at the service of the commission, and giving other aid through permanent public improvements. No direct contribution to the fund can be expected from the State and it is a question what part the National Government can be asked to take in aid of the finances of the exhibition. That the full return of the money to be expended can be looked for under any circumstances is more than doubtful. The permanent financial scheme must take this into account, and it is a question whether the guarantee fund ought not to be held apart as an insurance against the risks of the undertaking.

THE POPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Chronicle* reports the account given by Mgr. SATOLLI to the Pope of his tour, or mission, in the United States. According to this report "he found the civil authorities willing to grant full liberty to Catholicism, and expressed the belief that the Washington Government is favorable to accrediting a diplomatic representative to the Vatican."

The Roman hierarchy has the reputation, which it has sustained through many generations in a marvelously successful way, of choosing its agents for all purposes with reference to their special aptitudes for their several functions. Apparently it has been less successful than usual in the case of Mgr. SATOLLI. At any rate, either the Cardinal or the correspondent has been very grossly misinformed as to the condition of public sentiment in the United States.

That "the civil authorities are willing to grant full liberty to Catholicism" is doubtless true, though it is not at all to the purpose. Ours is a Government of laws, of laws which the civil authorities, if they be legislative authorities, may change in detail, but if they be executive, have nothing to do but to obey and enforce. Civil authorities of either kind are restrained, not merely by legislation, but by the organic law of the United States and of every State, from abridging the full liberty of Catholics or of the professors of any other form of religion whatsoever to the enjoyment and the public practice of their religion, so long as these do not involve a breach of the laws binding upon all citizens alike. To abridge this liberty in any one of the United States would require a change of the opinion of the country that would almost amount to a revolution, and this change would have to be embodied in the Constitution before it could become operative as a means of religious persecution. In the meantime the friendliness or unfriendliness of the "civil authorities" to the Roman Catholic Church is as irrelevant to any possible political action as their friendliness or unfriendliness to GRIMM'S law or DARWIN'S theory of evolution.

All this is very elementary, but for lack of knowing it Mgr. SATOLLI has made the Pope a superfluous and misleading report, which the Pope could correct for himself if he consulted the copy of the Constitution which President CLEVELAND, with kindly forethought, gave him on the occasion of his jubilee to be stored in the library of the Vatican and produced for use in such emergencies. But the other part of the report, as transmitted to us, is much more surprising and much more misleading. One would like to know who could have persuaded the Papal envoy to "believe that the Washington Government is favorable to accrediting a diplomatic representative to the Vatican." The Washington Government accredits diplomatic representatives to States, and the Vatican is not a State. It is a big house with a big garden, but the extent of the grounds would scarcely make it such a principality as would sustain a Grand Ducal personage in the old days before the unification of Italy, or a Gross-Herzog in the old days before the unification of Germany. That the inhabitant of the house is an elderly clergyman of irreproachable private life and pretensions to infallibity in the realms of faith and morals which are accepted by several millions of American citizens would not justify us in pretending to hold international relations or in pretending to consider him a nation. We cannot make a treaty about the dogma of the Immaculate Conception or any other of his spiritual specialties, and we cannot have any temporal business with him whatsoever, any more than King HUMBERT could have with Bishop POTTER. If we undertook to do so we should at once embroil ourselves with the Italian Government. Poor Mr. KIELY was made painfully aware of the results that might ensue to a simple American Catholic from freeing his mind in what he supposed to be an entirely irresponsible fashion at a public meeting in Virginia about the misconduct of that Government toward the Pope. To accredit a diplomatic representative to the Vatican would be a much more serious matter. Inasmuch as we cannot have any business with the Pope, the only result of our establishing a mission at the Vatican would be to give our national countenance to his political pretensions, to pretend with him that he is a nation instead of being merely the Italian subject which he is, so far as we are collectively concerned with him. It is not likely that even the Secretary of State would be "favorable" to going quite that length, even in favor of a Church for which he expressed so deep a respect some forty-eight hours after it had been spoken of slightingly in his presence by the Rev. Dr. BURCHARD.

RATING THE WAR SHIPS.

The bill before Congress to re-classify the vessels of the navy and to amend the present rules for naming them embodies the plan proposed by Secretary TRACY. In old times war ships were rated according to the number of guns they carried. In the British Navy, for example, first rates included ships of 110 guns or more, while second rates carried from 90 to 110; third rates, from 80 to 90; fourth rates, from 60 to 80; fifth rates, from 32 to 60; sixth rates, fewer than 32. Our own law of 1858 declared that "steamships of 40 guns or more shall be classed as first rates, those of 20 guns and under 40 as second rates, and all those of 20 guns as third rates." Four years later, in 1862, another statute directed that the vessels of the navy "shall be commanded as nearly as may be as follows: First rates, by Commodores; second rates, by Captains; third rates, by Commanders; fourth rates, by Lieutenant Commanders." But although the laws just quoted are in the last edition of the Revised Statutes, and are expressly amended by the pending bill, still rating by the number of guns could not long remain in an age when a tremendous vessel of 10,000 or 12,000 tons may have a main battery of only 2 or 4 guns—monsters of perhaps 100 tons each—instead of a hundred little fellows, mere popguns in comparison with the size in vogue in the days of PERRY and BAINBRIDGE. It would be absurd to find our wooden *Pensacola*, for example, with her 18 guns, mostly small smooth-bores, rated above the tremendous Italian war vessels with their Brobdingnagian artillery.

The present regulations of our navy have accordingly shifted the ratings from armament to size. Under this system first rates comprise steamships of 4,000 tons or more displacement, iron-clad steamers of 3,000 tons or more measurement, and ships-of-the-line commissioned for sea service. Second rates comprise steamships of 2,000 to 4,000 tons displacement, iron-clads of 2,000 to 3,000 tons measurement, and sailing frigates for sea service. Third rates comprise steamships of 900 to 2,000 tons displacement, iron-clads of 1,200 to 2,000 tons measurement, and sailing sloops-of-war. Fourth-rate vessels comprise steamships below 800 tons displacement, dispatch vessels, and store ships. Yet this rule has a peculiarity which the present bill is designed to remove. It makes a distinction between armored and unarmored vessels, rating the former by tonnage measurement and the latter by tonnage displacement. The results are curious, and are, perhaps, more likely to puzzle now than ever before, since only displacements are now noted in the Annual Register, whereas formerly the tonnage measurements were also given.

We find, for example, under this double system of reckoning, the *Newark*, of 4,083 tons displacement, a first rate, while the *Maine*, of 6,648 tons displacement, is a second rate. What is more, the *Vandalia*, of 2,100 tons, is also a second rate. Again, the great *Puritan*, of 6,000 tons displacement, is only a third rate, while the *Richmond*, of 2,700, is a second rate, and the *San Francisco*, of 4,083, is a first rate—this result arising from the fact that the *Puritan* has only 1,870 tons measurement. In like manner, the *Miantonomoh*, a double-turret monitor of 3,815 tons displacement, falls into the third rate from her tonnage measurement, while the *Omaha*, of 2,400, being unarmored, goes into the second rate, and the *Ranger*, of 1,020, is a third rate. One strong contrast is afforded by the *Puritan*, 6,000, and the *Yantic*, 900, both third rates. The new ratings would abolish this double standard of reckoning tonnage, and make displacement the rule for all vessels; and next they would put the dividing lines for classes on even thousands of tons, instead of at 900 and so on, as now. Vessels of 5,000 tons displacement or more are to be first rates; those between 3,000 and 5,000, second rates; those between 1,000 and 3,000, third rates; those under 1,000, fourth rates. This seems simple and satisfactory.

Rerating would help to diminish the confusion in naming vessels, but the rules for the latter purpose are also altered a little in the pending measure. The existing statute prescribes that all vessels of the first class shall be named after the States of the Union. Sailing vessels of the second class are named after the rivers; of the third, after the principal cities and towns; of the fourth, as the President may direct. Steamships of the second class are named after the rivers and principal cities and towns; those of the third as the President may direct. Of course, the sailing-ship provision is now obsolete, while the incongruous provision for the second class of steamships, and the unlimited variety in choice of the third class, which is the largest, have made our naval nomenclature a mixture. The rule now proposed is to name armored battleships after the States and cruisers after the cities. This would agree with what has already been done, not only in naming the armored *Texas* and *Maine*, but the unarmored *Chicago*, *Baltimore*, *Boston*, and so on. Unarmored coast-defense vessels are to be named after rivers, and armored ones after events or names in our history, like *Monterey*, as just chosen by Secretary TRACY for the coast defender building at San Francisco. Vessels of special classes are to be named appropriately to their service, just as Torpedo Boat No. 1 has been named *Cushing*, from the officer who with a spar torpedo blew up the Confederate ram *Albemarle*. Perhaps some amendments might be suggested for the new naming system, but the new ratings seem to be a clear improvement.

FROM PURITAN TO AMERICAN.

It was not because no descendant of the Puritans could speak their praises with sufficient emphasis on Forefathers' Day that Dr. STORRS was invited to Boston to perform this service, neither was it entirely because he is perhaps the most prominent pulpit orator now living who is directly descended from the Puritans. The reason for his selection lies below the surface, and is a sign of the times. Dr. STORRS in his remarkable oration intimated that after one had lived for forty years outside of his early home it was possible to see things in a different light from what they would have appeared in had he always retained the home environment. It is in precisely this point of view that his selection as the Puritan orator for the New-England festival is significant, and it would seem as if he were himself conscious in choosing his subject and in his method of treating it that he had a peculiar and delicate service to render to the people who had asked him to address them. He had the duty of holding up the Puritan character to admiration, and yet it is necessary to-day to give the Puritan character a broader interpretation than it has heretofore received if one is to gain large hearing for its praises. Dr. STORRS is neither an iconoclast nor a reformer, and neither is he a conventionalist in social or in religious life. His distinct note is his capacity to interpret in a large way a change which others may have felt, but to which he is sometimes able to give a significance that others have missed. It was this quality of insight, combined with the ability to interpret changes historically, that made Dr. STORRS'S Boston oration on "The Puritan Spirit" a notable production.

His office was to indicate as delicately as possible how the Puritan had been quietly transformed into the American. To do this in the heart of New-England, under the shadow of the old South Meeting House and within a stone's throw of Faneuil Hall, was as bold and as delicate an undertaking as could be imagined. The shades of Gov. WINTHROP and Judge SEWELL and SAMUEL ADAMS were listening to see that no injustice was done to the Puritan character, and Dr. STORRS had at his elbow three men—the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Dr. GEORGE E. ELLIS, and Dr. H. M. DEXTER—any one of whom could have reproved him by book, chapter, and page if he had done any injustice to the Puritan ancestry. Dr. STORRS was too mindful of the proprieties of the occasion to commit an indiscretion. He was true to the Puritan instinct and character, although he dared by reason of his loyalty to their strong qualities to delineate them with all the defects of their virtues. Lord MACAULAY never said a harsher word for the Puritan in England than Dr. STORRS said for the defects in the Puritan treatment of life which marked the colonial period in New-England history, and Mr. ARNOLD in his scoring of the descendants of the Puritans in England to-day was not a bit more severe than was the Brooklyn apostle of sweetness and light when he charged the children of Gov. WINTHROP and COTTON MATHER with an indifference to the message of GOD to man for the cultivation of the whole of his nature which has given the children of the Puritans a one-sided development in all their relations with American institutions. Dr. STORRS pointed out their one-sidedness, their disregard for perfection, their doggedness of spirit, their contempt for the social amenities, their invincible desire to give humanity a painful experience, as limitations for which there could be no apology, and which gave an immense indirection to the higher aims of life. Dr. STORRS escaped, however, from the inevitable conclusion that the Puritan had mistaken his mission in the world, first, by generalizing the Puritan into the severe and regenerate man who all through human history had stirred men up to righteousness and reformed the world. He then took up the Puritan character and gave the point to his very characteristic oration by showing how the Puritan had been lost in the distinctive American, exchanging his strength of conviction for a wider view of life, and allowing, without apologizing for it, that his ancestors had lived too near to an enforced ideal to impart sweetness and light to their daily contact with their fellow men.

This liberal and yet just interpretation of the Puritan spirit is welcome and timely. We are at that point in the American development where the sharp lines of what was distinctive in the colonial period have utterly passed away, and where the original elements that entered into our national life have already ceased to be distinctive. The Southerner, the New-Yorker, the pioneer beyond the Alleghanies, has each lost his special character as much as the New-Englander, and with still some marks of provinciality upon each one, the quality of the American is to-day more emphatic and distinct than anything else in the men and women who have descended from the original stock of the country. Dr. STORRS'S oration, though veined with the marks of rich and wide culture, is itself a typical illustration of the radical defect in the Puritan. It is the hardest thing in the world to bring the Puritan to see things in their relation to the whole of which they are a part. He is, and always will be, an individualist, and Dr. STORRS in all his wonderful interpretation of the Puritan's work in American life, and of his transformation into one of the best illustrations of the distinctive American, never for a moment sees him in the light in which Mr. ARNOLD regarded GOETHE when he spoke of him as our best illustration of the complete modern man. Dr. STORRS sees in the Puritan the American in the process of growth, but he fails, and this was the single limitation to his really great oration, to relate the Puritan in his latest representatives to the large and free and many-sided life in which the American is the composite of all the races that have combined to produce him.

SHORT AND SNAPPY.

Browning has written some poetry—very little. He belongs neither to the grand old masters nor to the humble poets. He is a pillar of his own height. Good or bad, superior or indifferent, he stands alone. The attempt to make a poet out of him is foolish; the attempt to make a Shakespeare out of him is fallacious. —*Memphis Appeal.*

There is a law of the State, if I'm'stake not, that condemns convicted murderers to death by electricity; yet by one of those paradoxes to which the American mind is gradually accustoming itself, the only man in New-York City who is to-day absolutely secure from execution by electricity is the condemned murderer.—*The Critic.*

One of the saddest things about this untimely weather is that the Premier has to make his official tour around the commercial capital unaccompanied by that second glory of the Nationalist Party, the thousand-dollar seal overcoat.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Stranger—I notice your name is De Million. Are you related to the wealthy De Millions of New-York? Poor but Respectable De Million. —I am a—a distant relation, Sir. "In deed! How distant!" "Well, Sir, as distant as they can keep me, Sir."—*New-York Weekly.*

The sad news comes by cable from Lisbon that the stepson of the American Minister has the influenza. How thankful the country should be that it is not the Minister's own son who is sneezing.—*Rochester Union.*

There is something appropriate in the fact that the new influenza, with its coughing and sneezing, comes from Russia. People will think it is only an epidemic of Russian pronunciation.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The statue of Mr. Beecher is not liked because it does not resemble him very much. Statues are not made to resemble folks. They are made to keep artists from starving.—*Hartford Post.*

A four-year-old boy while in a store on Wall-street to-day startled one of the clerks by asking in a shrill voice: "Who shook all the hair on your head?"—*Kingston Freeman.*

There is one advantage in being a Congressman. If somebody steals your salary you can replace it from the National Treasury by an appropriation.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"You haven't heard anything until you have heard both sides," says a writer. This may be very pretty logic, but the snare drum refutes it. —*Burlington Free Press.*

The difference between a bank teller and a fortune teller is that the former tells you nothing and you can rely upon it.—*Binghamton Leader.*

The last 'bus line has just been taken off the streets of Boston. The "Hub" is beginning to move with the rest of the wheel.—*Chicago Times.*

An employment bureau may yet be opened in Europe where crowned heads out of a job may find work.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

"Foolishness, priggishness, and selfishness" is Prof. Peabody's characterization of the dangers to college boys.—*Boston Transcript.*

We wonder if the sufferers from influenza in "Lunnun" stick in an "h" before each sneeze. —*Utica Observer.*

"Lobby reform" is a half-way phrase. Lobby elimination is the correct thing.—*Washington Star.*

Live within your income, because it is very inconvenient to live without it.—*Texas Siftings*

THAT BRAZILIAN STORY.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The most complete and authentic account of the recent Brazilian revolution that has yet appeared is given by a Rio Janeiro correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the St. Louis Republic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES publishes from Mr. A. M. Gibson, a correspondent in Rio Janeiro, the first full history of the Brazilian revolution which has reached this country. It shows that the American press managed to get at the facts in their general outline in spite of the strict censorship exercised by the Brazilian Government. The letter is, nevertheless, valuable, giving as it does the views of an American on the spot, a witness of most of the facts of the revolution and fully cognizant of all of them.

CONTRACTOR CLARK IN JAIL.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 21.—George E. Clark, a well-known railroad contractor throughout the State, was arrested here last night on a warrant issued by the Recorder of the city of Hudson, charging him with grand larceny in the first degree, and also on an order of arrest in a civil action by Judge Edwards of the Supreme Court of Hudson.

Clark is charged with stealing $10,000 from the Kinderhook and Hudson Railway Company. Cameron & Clark were the contractors to whom the contract for building the road was awarded. The road is to be twenty miles in length. The contract called for a payment monthly for the work performed the preceding month, and the money was to apply on the wages of the laborers as the statute provided, under which the road was incorporated. On Dec. 10 Clark presented himself before the President of the company, R. H. Huntington, and asked for a payment. He received a check for about $10,000, which he had caused to be large bills and then disappeared. Detectives were put on his track, and the man was traced to this city, where he had located near to Canada so that if apprised he could run over the border and be safe. He was arrested, however, and captured. He is now in jail in Hudson.

THE REV. DR. STORRS ANGRY.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The Rev. R. S. Storrs of Brooklyn, in a note to a friend in this city in answer to a query if he really penned the sentiment: "For myself I find material help from a cigar when engaged in study," as stated in published letters from divines in answer to the question "Should clergymen smoke?" as prepared by the Bok Syndicate of New-York, says:

"It is of comparatively small account that the personal habit which he attributes to me is distinctly untrue, and that I do not use a cigar when engrossed in study. The primary offense is the main one of materially altering my autograph note and adding my signature to what I had not written. I do not see how any man, either in public or private life, is to be secure from the most wanton invasions of folly or malice if a practice of this sort is to pass unrebuked."

MEN OF PILGRIM DESCENT

THE DINNER OF BROOKLYN'S NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

SECRETARY TRACY DESCRIBES THE GROWTH OF THE NEW NAVY—THE OTHER SPEAKERS.

The New-England Society of Brooklyn collected itself and its friends about well-laden boards last oveuing at the Art and Assembly Rooms, 174 Montague-street, and celebrated in jolly New-England fashion the two hundred and sixty-ninth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. It is safe to say that the Pilgrim Fathers—the original New-Eugland society, which utilized the rock-bound coast to such great advantage—would have looked on in astonishment, not to say in dismay, if they could have seen last evening's event commemorative of their great act. Many things would have puzzled them in the graceful draperies of red, white, and bine hunting, in the other plentiful decnratinns, in the soft strains of music from a bower of tropical plants, in the attire of the guests, and in the expressive note nf the champagne corks.

But in the faces of the men which they would have seen about them they would probably have recognized their kindred. At the centre of the gnest table, which was raised upon a dais at the back of the room, sat the presiding officer, the Hon. Willard Bartlett. At his right hand was Gen. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, and on his left the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behreuds. Others at the table were William T. Davis, the Rev. Wesley R. Davis, the Rev. E. C. Towne, John F. Plummer, President of the New-England Society of New-York; John Winslow, W. Bourke Cockran, B. D. Stillman, Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, John C. McGuire, President of the St. Patrick's Society, and John W. Hunter, President of the St. Nicholas Society.

The Dinner Committee was composed of William H. Williams, James S. Case, and Ethan Allen Doty. Among others present were R. D. Benedict, Horace E. Deming, Hasean H. Wheeler, M. W. Robinson, Col. A. S. Bncon, Nelson J. Gates, Commissioner John P. Adams, Edwin Packard, Charles Pratt, the Rev. S. H. Camp, Charles E. Ladd, Dr. J. B. Elliott, A. H. Popping, Col. Henry H. Beadle, Ben Coulin Cass, M. C. Ogden, George L. Pease, Dr. Arthur Jarrett, Col. A. E. Lamb, N. G. Carman, Jr., Count A. de Riesthal, John S. James, Alonzo Slote, Daniel L. Northup, Judge Edgar M. Culleu, Chief Justice Clement, Marshal Charles M. Stafford, Reuben W. Popes, A. D. Wheelock, Dr. A. Tucker, Gen. G. W. Winsate, Col. A. N. Partridge, United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson, J. S. T. Stranahau, Gen. J. B. Woodward, District Attorney J. W. Ridgway, Henry D. Polnemus, Collector A. S. Swan, Dr. Joel Hyde, Congressman W. C. Wallace, and P. H. Kretschmar.

President Bartlett called the company to order, and reminued them of the objects for which the society exists—first, the commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers, and lastly, the enjoyment of good fellowship.

The next thing in order was the toast "The President of the United States," which was drank standing. Then William T. Davis of Plymouth, Mass., was introduced to speak to the sentiment, "The Day We Celebrate."

Among other things Mr. Davis said: "Though my home is so remote from your metropolitan civilization, I endeavor, in common with my people, to keep touch with your world. We have watched the growth of your city. We have heard it rumored that the monument to Gen. Grant has not yet been built. But among the opinions we have formed is one that the celebration of the discovery of America should be held within the limits of your Master city. We call to see how an exposition intended to illustrate the development of the factors of civilization can be complete without the display of the noble triumphs of naval architecture which have been reached by a process of evolution from the rude vessels of Columbus. It is needless to say that such a display would not only be impossible in Chicago, but less practicable and imposing elsewhere than in New-York."

The Rev. Dr. Behrends responded to the toast, "The Pilgrims in Holland." In the course of his speech, which sketched the Protestant movement from the time of the Pilgrims to the present, he said:

"Republicanism is in the air. It has already spread its brooding wings over our western continent, and every year added to the stability of the French Republic makes the European ascendency of democratic thought more certain. Dom Pedro is not the first nor the last in the long procession which will make an end of palaces and thrones."

Secretary Tracy was greeted with prolonged applause and three rousing cheers, when he arose to respond to the toast "Our New Navy." He said:

"Members and guests of the New-England Society, I thank you for this kind greeting, which is an evidence that I am the representative of a department, in whose success the people of this Nation feel abiding interest. There never was a public question on which the public sentiment of the country was so unanimous as this, that the United States must have a navy able to defend and protect its seacoast. At the close of the civil war the United States had the largest and most powerful navy in the world. But at the conclusion of peace we disbanded our forces and diverted the energies of our people to developing internal trade and commerce. While we built railroads, other nations built navies, and whereas twenty-five years ago but one nation of Europe had any considerable navy, now eight of them at least have navies superior to ours.

"From the close of the war until 1882 we devoted our time to the repair of wooden vessels which proved to be worth less than the cost of repair. In 1882 a new naval policy was begun, and the construction of four steel ships was authorized. [Applause.] Although not as fast as the ships designed and constructed to-day, yet those four ships are the equals of any ships in strength and endurance. The policy inaugurated by President Arthur was carried forward with brilliant success by his successor, President Cleveland. [Prolonged cheers and applause.] The Baltimore is undoubtedly the best ship of her displacement and type in the world, and can whip any ship that can overtake her and run away from any ship that can whip her. [Applause.]

"Thus far we have confined ourselves almost exclusively to the building of the cruiser. The cruiser is designed for speed, for the destruction of commerce rather than for battle. It is not a fighting ship in the ordinary acceptance of the term. We have thirty-one of that class of ships, but the protection of the seacoast needs something more than cruisers. It was undoubtedly wise in the beginning to confine ourselves to the construction of these fast cruisers. They are a naval force well calculated to restrain any invasion of foreign nations, because they threatened their commerce on toe sea. But to-day our coasts are absolntely unprotected. Nothing but the battle ship, capable of meeting the iron ships of Europe, is competent to give them that protection.

"It has been suggested that we do not need the great ships of Europe. Well, of course, there is no intention on the part of the Navy Department to undertake the building of any such ships, for the reasun that they could not get into our harbors. What we do need and must have are battle ships of not less than 9,000 to 10,000 tons, carrying guns of from 10 to 13 inches.

"But not only must we have battle ships as well as cruisers, but we must have officers and men to man them. A ship in battle is worth no more than its captain and crew are worth. For twenty years we have been practically barred from training our officers and crews, especially upon modern ships, for we have not had the ships.

"I know and understand how earnestly the people of this country are enlisted in this fight for a navy. Each of the political parties is trying to see which can do the most for the navy. It is a happy augury when on such a question we find both parties making patriotism more important than patronage. I have no doubt the present Congress will do its share toward providing for the protection of the interests so deeply imperiled." [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of Secretary Tracy's speech "America" was sung by the whole company, and then W. Bourke Cockran responded to the toast, "Our Constitutional System as Tested by a Century." In the course of his remarks he complimented Secretary Tracy on the spirit which impelled him to recognize the good work of the last Administration as to take price in the work of the present. Mr. Cockran spoke eloquently, and was frequently interrupted by applause. The speechmaking was brought to a close by the Rev. E. C. Towne, who spoke to the toast, "John Robinson, the Pilgrim Pastor."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, colder Sunday morning, followed by warmer by Monday morning, westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, lower temperature Sunday morning, followed by higher temperature by Monday morning, westerly, shifting to easterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair, colder Sunday morning, followed by rising temperature during the day, southeasterly winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, raine, southerly winds, warmer, followed by colder, fair on Monday.

The following shows the changes in the temperatnre for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	24°	47°	3:30 P. M.	32°	50°
6 A. M.	24°	44°	6 P. M.	34°	46°
9 A. M.	26°	43°	9 P. M.	22°	43°
12 M.	31°	47°	12 P. M.	17°	41°

Average temperature yesterday.....45°
Average temperature for same date last year..26½°

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S GIFT.

CROWDS OF PEOPLE DEFY THE FALLING ELECTRIC WIRES AND POLES ON BROADWAY IN ORDER TO FOLLOW THE FASHION SET BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. HARRISON.

A great crnsh on lower Broadway last Thursday was occasioned by the Pnn-American Congress delegates (accompanied by a mounted escort of twenty police) visiting the Equitable Building and other places nf interest, including the benutiful holiday display made by Caw's "Dashaway" Pen exhibit at 157 Broadway, which they desired to visit, owing to their having noticed while at Washington that both the President and Mrs. Harrison used the Dashaway pen exclusively. The Caw's Ink and Pen Company have kindly permitted the publication of the following letter received by them from President Harrison a few days ago:

"Yours of the 15th inst. received, also the second Dnshaway fountain pen, which just suits me. The first one I gave to Mrs. Harrison for her use. Thanking you for your attention, I am very truly yours, BENJ. HARRISON."

As Mr. Horrison thus sets the fashion of making it the correct thing to present your wife with a Caw's Dashaway double-feed fountain pen, and Mrs. Harrison now uses nothing else, no doubt every one will be only too glad to present one of these pens to somebody as a Christmas present, thereby solving the perplexing question of what to give and at the same time be doing the correct thing. Surely no more acceptable present than a handsome fountain gold pen, always ready for use, could be given. The pen may be chosen to suit the hand of any one and may be exhausted as often us necessary. For travelers the Caw's double-feed, inexhaustible fountain pen is invaluable. Just as soon as touched to paper the ink flows by natural capillary attraction in combination with the action of the pen in writing. The pen may be carried unused for any length of time, and when needed is always ready for use. No matter where you are, whether crossing the ocean, in the saddle, on the floor of the Exchange, in the wilds of Florida, fishing on the Restigouche, at country hotels where the same pen and watery ink have been in use for years, traveling on vestibule trains, on top of the Eiffel Tower—in fact, every where, like a good servant, it is always ready. Any kind of ink can be used, but, of course, "Caw's Ink" is the best, as it writes black, and stays black, and can be bought at any stationery shop in any part of the world. Persons living in hotels where it is necessary to ring for a bell boy to bring pen and ink whenever one wishes to write a letter, or traveling on the ocean steamers, where it is fairly impossible to find a decent pen, will greatly appreciate the convenience of having to simply remove the cap of their Caw's and "Dashaway" as many letters as desired, or sit comfortably in their steamer chair in some secluded nook on deck out of the wind, avoiding bad pens, a stuffy saloon, and no mosquitos as several who anticipate your tipping him a shilling for the use of the vile materials furnished. It has been demonstrated, also, that for continuous writing at the desk it serves an important purpose, not only by enabling one to dispense with all the litter in the shape of pens, penwipers, inkstands, &c., but it is an almost certain cure for writer's peralysis, which is becoming so prevalent among lawyers, ductors, clergymen, and others who have much writing to do. The continued easy flow of ink produced by the double feed, combined with the entire absence of steel or iron, has a most soothing effect on the nerves of the hand, enabling the writer to entirely overcome the almost irresistible inclination to grip the penholder. A word of caution may not be amiss to those contemplating buying a fountain pen to see that it bears the stamp "Caw's Dashaway" and is supplied with the double-feed—one on each side of the gold pen—as no single-feed pen can be made to distribute the ink freely without blotting. The crowds of people who visit the store of the Caw's Ink and Pen Company, at No. 157 Broadway, all day long means that many hearts will be made glad Christmas morning by finding in their stockings one of these handsome and useful articles in a neat velvet-lined box. The entire outfit can be had at prices ranging from $2 50 to $10, according to size and ornamentation.

Those who can't call at 157 Broadway during the day will find the store open Monday and Tuesday evenings.—*New-York Press.*

THE HAYTIANS ALARMED.

ANXIOUS FEARS OF ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, Dec. 14.—The reappearance of Rear Admiral Gherardi's squadron in Haytian waters has aroused again the dormant apprehensione of the natives concerning the autonomy of their island. They assume that he is not visiting Hayti for its own sweet sake, and that the ulterior motive of the United States in sending war vessels here is to obtain a cession of a portion of the island for that much-talked-of coaling station. *La Liberté*, the official organ nf Hippolyte in the north, indexes public sentiment on this subject and sounds an unmistakable note of disapproval. It says:

"If the American Governmeot sincerely desires that Hayti affirm her nationality, the Haytian Government intends no less to preserve to Hayti her rights and autonomy."

There can be no doubt that the course taken by Admiral Gherardi last Summer in strictly adhering to the established rulee of international law, thos compelling Légitime to acknowledge the ineffectiveness of his alleged blockade, had the result of placing Hippolyte in the Presidential chair, and there are few who do not appreciate the fact more than Hippolyte himself. Under these circumstances it would seem that the Washington Government would intrust any diplomatic negotiations for a coaling station in Hayti that it had in view to this officer, as he could unquestionably obtain more from the present Government than could any one else.

The Haytian theory that he is here on such a mission seeme plausible, and if the United States desires a naval station in Hayti it is to be regretted that it is not sustained by facts. Admiral Gherardi said to-day to THE TIMES's man that he had received no instructions whatever regarding the matter.

Ex-President Légitime, when deposed by Hippolyte in August, made a promise to his adherents before leaving the country for France that he would return in January. Yesterday a German steamer from Havre brought the intelligence that he had left France for Jamaica. That Island has ever been the refuge of Haytian revolutionists, from which convenient and safe asylum their schemes have been matured.

Gen. Edmond Paul, another powerful factor in Haytian politics, and a former supporter of the Légitime faction, who was spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency before the last election, but was induced by Hippolyte to withdraw his name under a promise of a Cabinet office, has also gone to Jamaica. Whether from bad faith on the part of Hippolyte, or some other reason not quite clear, he did not obtain the promised office, and he is now reported to be one of the few malcontents.

The Haytians, never much given to sobriety of thought, see in all this ominous portents of another revolution. As a matter of fact, the prospect of an exceptionally long period of quiet in Hayti was never more promising. Hippolyte, firmly seated as President, seems to have gained in popularity since his accession to power; finances are easy, gold being quoted in Port au Prince at 14, and the majority of the populace well contented with the present regime.

Admiral Gherardi in his flagship, the Galona, accompanied by the Kearsarge, expects to leave Cape Haytien to-morrow for Port au Prince. On arrival of the Dolphin his design, as previously reported in THE TIMES, is to convey the American Minister, Douglass, on board the latter vessel to San Domingo to afford him an opportunity of presenting his credentials to President Hereaux of that republic, he being the accredited representative of the United States to San Domingo as well as to Hayti.

The report that Minister Douglass had been snubbed by Hippolyte is discredited at this place, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, has no foundation, in fact.

TOLEDO BREWERIES BOUGHT.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 21.—H. M. Bigelow and W. D. Guthrie of Boston, who have been here for several days negotiating, this afternoon obtained options on the five breweries of this city. They represent the English brewery-buying syndicate.

The syndicate does not aim at an entire purchase, but simply wants control, and the options on stock cover but little over half of the total amount.

Should the syndicate, after due examination by experts, conclude the transaction, it will take a little over $1,500,000 to accomplish it.

The time has gone by when the furnishing of houses is committed to upholsterers at discretion. Here, as has long been the case in Europe, it is becoming understood that to tolerate a "set" of furniture indicates a lack of culture and feeling, in art at least. Even the outside of houses, notwithstanding the difficulties of architecture upon the narrow city lot, is becoming less "like one's neighbors," and there never was any good reason why interiors should be all alike, as if filled with castings from one mold. This happy change is largely due to the work of a single New-York firm—Sypher & Co.—who have taught by object lessons that "newness" is the least valuable quality, and that sameness and uniformity are actually detrimental, when anything beyond bare utility is considered. At their store may always be seen specimens—often historically valuable and impossible of duplication—of the art work of many ages and nations in furniture, bronzes, marbles, tapestries, silver, and ourios too many to mention. The fullest inspection is always cheerfully granted, and there is neither suggestion nor implied obligation to purchase.—*Exchange.*

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Things begin to look a little better in Wall-street. The feeling is not nearly so blue as it was a week or ten dsye ago. While the continuance of mild weather is so hurtful to the coal roads, it is a boon of the largest proportions to all others, and especially to the great systems of the Northwest. We are now nearly to the end of the year, and nnt one of those roads has had to turn a snow shovel. The saving of working expenses from this cause must be immense. It was the same a year ago, hnt the roads were then just winding up a disastrous rnte war with the famous Presidents' Agreement, which has certainly done some good for them even if it did not bring a railroad millenium. They will go into the new year in excellent shape, and with accumulated stores of grain to work on from the pest season's crop large enongh to last them till the next harvest. Even if the weather should be severe for the remainder of the Winter it cannot take from the roads the gains they have made so far through the exceptional mildness and absence of snowstorms. Nn nne can complein that this has been a hear year. There has been enough solid progress made to establish an excellent foundation for the coming year's business. Tho promise of 1890 is for a hull year. The earnings of all the great railroad systems (excinding the nnthracite carriers) are footing up surprisingly large for the twelve months, the gain made in the past six having fully made up the deficiencies of the first half of the year and considerably more. In July last, for exemple, it was calculated on the average of earnings made by the C. B. & Q. Rosd in previons years, that it could not earn this year quite 2 per cent. on its stock, and might not earn more than a fraction over one per cent. Nevertheless, so largely have its earnings increased since July that the gross for the ten months ending October footed up $27,900,000; and the two remaining months should give over $6,000,000 more, making $34,000,000 for the year. This gives about 5 per cent. on the stock. The St. Paul Road up to the end of the second week ot December had earned $24,600,000, or over $1,000,000 in excess of last year; the Northwest, however, is a trifle behind its last year's record up to date, bnt last year it held its own remarkably well. It is a pity we cannot get the record of the Rock Island. That will only be presented in the annual report, but from the way the stock acts it must be doing pretty well, and the Boston bucket shops which were said to be all playing the short side of the stock have played it to their loss. It is an important consideration in respect to prices to consider not only what a road is doing now, but what it is likely to do in the near future; and in view of the immense crops the Western roads have to work upon for the next four or five months, it would appear that their prospects for the new year are good.

In the Southwest there have been even better crops than elsewhere, for Kansas and Missouri surpassed all their previous records in the way of production. The farmers growl because prices are not higher, and they will probably continue to growl so long as they have to sell in a free trade market and buy in a protected one. In time they will find out where the trouble lies, and meanwhile they growl, but complaint against the railroads has largely ceased, for rates have been brought down to a level which is conceded to be low enough. In Iowa the Railroad Commissioners and the railroad managers have harmonized, and all litigation over State tariffs has been abandoned by mutual consent. Rates which were declared to be ruinous when made have been found otherwise, and it is a fact not to be lost sight of that the satisfactory earnings of this year, as shown by the records to date, have been made on rates so low it was thought working expenses would eat up everything. If the roads can do well on these bed-rock schedules they are on sure foundations. The Missouri Pacific preliminary report for the year, given out on Thursday when the quarterly dividend was declared, shows 4 per cent. earned on the stock and a surplus of nearly $1,000,000 besides. There is not implicit confidence in Mr. Gonld's reports, Mr. Gould's talent for bookkeeping being equal to anything. Corroborative evidence, however, is furnished by the M. K. & T. road, which is in entirely independent hands. Its earnings have grown largely in the last half of the year, and up to the end of November were $6,800,000, against $5,700,000 for the same period of last year. Now that the security holders of this road have agreed with Mr. Gould, representing the Missouri Pacific, it secures beyond peradventure the success of the Olcott plan of reorganization, which is by long odds the best of the several plans brought out. The K. T. old bonds, 5s. and 6s., have been very active lately. Their value, as represented by the new securities for which they are to be exchanged, is estimated as follows:

Each $1,000 K. T. 6 per cent. bond gets:	
$640 new first 4s, estimated at 80, equals.....	$512
550 new second 4s, estimated at 50, equals.....	275
275 preferred stock, estimated at 25, equals..	68
Total.....	$855
Each $1,000 K. T. 5 per cent bond gets:	
$550 new first 4s, estimated at 80, equals.....	$440
500 new second 4s, estimated at 50, equals...	250
200 preferred stock, estimated at 25, equals..	50
Total.....	$740

The assessment on the stock is 10 per cent., but for this is given, dollar for dollar, the second mortgage bonds; which, supposing these bnds sell at 50, reduces the assessment to 5 per cent. The framers of the Olcott plan are to be congratulated on having framed a scheme so good as to draw this properly out of what seemed an interminable entanglement.

The extra dividends on the Vanderbilt stocks came along in good time to help the market, and gives it the sort of help which is permanent, since it pute more money into the pockets of the investor. That is a bull argument which sticks. The extra 1 per cent. on Lake Shore was expected, and that stock has now for two years in succession paid 5 per cent., while next year it may pay 6. New-York Central is also advenced to the 5 per cent. list, as the ¾ per cent. extra is ¼ per cent. for each of three-quarters of the fixed year ending Sept. 30 last, the resolution to pay 5 per cent. having been adopted last December. Canada Southern gets 1 per cent. extra, making 3½ for the year; Michigan Central, 1 per cent. extra, making 5 per cent. for the year. Every road except the Canada Southern, more than earned the dividend it paid; that road had to take something from previous surplus. This is a generally satisfactory state of affairs. All the Vanderbilt properties go into the new year in fine shape. We therefore have a satisfactory outlook for all the great systems, except the coalers which are suffering from an abnormal condition of the coal trade. The stocks of these roads will have to depend on the short interest and a change of temperature for an advance, although it was actually talked in the Street yesterday that the Lackawanna Company will follow the fashion this week and declare an extra dividend. The company could do it by drawing on its surplus, and 1 per cent. on $25,000,000 is not much for so rich a corporation. The money situation is the one thing that stands in the way of a general advance, and it will continue to stand. Yesterday's bank statement was encouraging, because it showed that the surplus reserve was increased, not much but still increased, despite an increase of abnut $2,500,000 in the loans. If the banks can keep this up, the market can go creeping along upward until it runs into a nice little boom on easy money, when it will be time to realize, and the majority of traders and others will be least willing to sell. Last year a rise in the market was started about this time, and Mr. Gould was prominent in doing it though the ostensible cause was the negotiation of the President's agreement. He is now advancing his Missouri Pacific securities. Iron Mountain bonds have been going up as well as Missouri Pacific stock, which latter has been the leader of the market. With the Atchison reorganized, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas disputes settled and that reorganization as good as made, and better earnings for the roads, the Southwestern situation looks clear enough for Mr. Gould to say he expects to see Missouri Pacific selling at par again. It can't very well sell there unless the rest of the list advances correspondingly.

"LYON MAKER"

Stamped nn umbrellas guarantees excellence.—*Exchange.*

THAT HOMEOPATHIC AFFAIR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of yesterday entitled "The Battle nf the 'Pathics," there is, it seems to homeupathists, a departure from the real merits of the controversy of which so much has been said of late. I have found no clearer statement of the points at issue than that presented in to-dny's issue of the *Medical Record*. Coming, I might say, from "allopathic sources," it ought certainly to have weight, for it is candid and impartial. May I ask you to reprint it in behnlf of MANY HOMEOPATHISTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1889.

THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL AFFAIR.

During the past few days a very interesting quarrel has been agitating homeopathic circles regarding the real seizins of faith upon which the Hahnemannian creed shall rest. The question at issue have been precipitated by a protest on the part of the Homeopathic Society of this county against certain gentlemen who are not members of said society being named upon the Medical Board of the Homeopathic Hospital at Ward's Island.

It will be recollected that fifteen years ago the Commissioners of Charities and Correction setapart the Ward's Island Hospital exclusively for homeopathic practice upon the patients, and appointed acknowledged homeopaths upon the Medical Board. It now appears that five of the twenty-four physicians constituting the board are not members of this society; are consequently not declared homeopaths, and that the society has passed a resolution petitioning the Commissioners to dissolve the board and appoint a new set, who shall all be members of the society.

The following queries were also laid before the Commissioners:

"1. Do the Commissioners intend that the Medical Board of the hospital should be composed exclusively of homeopathic physicians? 2. What is their criterion of judging if a physician is homeopathic? 3. Is membership in the Homeopathic Medical Society of the county that criterion? 4. Is a physician who does not comply with the law of the State eligible? And, 5. Do the Commissioners intend that a physician who has left the Homeopathic Medical Society shall continue a member of the board?"

These questions were referred to the President of the Medical Board, and he replied that he believed there was no exclusively homeopathic physician in New-York; that the law requiring Board officers to belong to a county society was a dead letter, and that the reasons why two members had left the county society were more creditable to them than to the society.

It is claimed by the other side that the intention to follow homeopathic principles can only be made manifest by a membership in their homeopathic county society.

During the discussion of the question pro and con many curious facts have been brought to public notice, which show a very uncertain state of conviction on the part of those who are within the circle. It is admitted by several, if not by all, the parties in the quarrel that homeopathy is not faith in infinitesimals, or in so-called potentization by trituration, but is the "like cures-like" principle. Even this latter, we are told, is not a universal truth or absolute guide. Consequently, a modern homeopathist uses the latter principle as the best general guide in selecting remedies. This appears to be the ultimate ground for a party impugned, since the members of the society can claim no more.

Whether the members are right or wrong in their belief does not concern us. Each one is free to believe as he pleases and practice such a belief according to his conscience and the faith of those who place their lives in his hands. It is eminently proper for such as have a creed to stick to it.

Hopping for an early settlement, we can view the situation with absolute impartiality, as from the nature of things no quarrel upon the points involved could ever occur among us. In the absence of any other authority for homeopathy than that dessned by the society, we do not see how the said society can do other than endeavor to purge the Homeopathic Hospital of those men who do not even follow this "like cures-like" rule.

As a matter of principle, if the Homeopathic Hospitel has been set apart exclusively for homeopathic practitioners by the county society, the medical staff of the hospital should be composed of men concerning whose belief in the original dogma there should be no question. There does not seem to be any way of avoiding the issue. There has always been acknowledged intimacy between faith and works, and they cannot be consistently separated in this instance, despite the apparent ambition of the society to secure patronage. We sympathize with the gentlemen who are built enough to be independent in their conviction, but it is this very independence which should invite their resignation as men who cannot practice what they do not believe. Hence it must be conceded that the decided vote by the society, at its meeting on Wednesday night, to petition the Commissioners to reconstruct the board, was perfectly proper and eminently sound.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 21.—The Senate to-day reconsidered its action of yesterday by which it rejected the bill from the House repealing the civil rights law, and by a vote of 25 to 4 passed the measure and ordered it to a third reading, thus assuring its final passage.

The Senate killed the High Liquor License bill passed by the House, which provided for a minimum license of $500 in all incorporated cities, towns, and villages.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

Soldiers are proverbially generous, and so no one will be surprised to learn that six companies of the Seventh Regiment have contributed $322 to the Washington Memorial Arch fund. Another thousand-dollar mark is now near at hand, the money from the Seventh, with that previously acknowledged—$62,474 21—bringing the grand total up to $62,796 21.

HOLIDAYS AT THE CAPITAL.

No gayer scenes will be witnessed during the holiday festivities than those of fashion's leaders at the national capital. Each successive year adds to the popularity of Washington as a Winter resort, and the present season bids fair to eclipse all former years in the brilliancy of its entertainments.

The new line to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads offers unexcelled facilities to the traveling public.

Solid through trains, consisting of palatial day, parlor, and sleeping coaches, leave New-York for Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30, 11, (except Sunday,) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., and 12:15 midnight.

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M.; 12:15 midnight. Sundays at 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M.; 12:15 midnight.

A perfect roadbed, improved engines, sumptuous quarters, absence of dust, and regularity of time combine to make this the popular route.

Station in New-York, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-street, North River.—*Exchange.*

It makes the most nf every least ray of light. It catches it, plays with it, and displays its every beauty. Therefore, it is the most cheery and typical of all Christmas gifts. Dorflinger's cut glass is a wonder of beauty and usefulness. —*Exchange.*

YOU CAN break up a bad cold by the timely use of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old and popular medicine for sore lungs and throats, and the best of all cough remedies.—*Advertisement.*

WONDERFULLY FASCINATING.—The new game, REPORT. A suitable Christmas present for old and young. Sold by all toy dealers. $1. Most amusing and exciting.—*Advertisement.*

BOKER'S BITTERS since 1828 acknowledged to be by far the best and finest Stomach Bitters made, whether taken pure or with wine or liquor.—*Advertisement.*

A Christmas Present.

When you plan to give a present
To your friend on Christmas Day,
Don't buy a foolish trifle
Of lace or ribbon gay.
Get something solid, useful,
Something enduring, too,
And something to remind her
Each rising day of you.

For this there's nothing better,
More truly excellent,
Than fragrant SOZODONT, for which
Your money can be spent.
Then every night and morning
With it she'll brush her teeth,
And they will soon like silver shine
Her rosy gums beneath.

CASH WELL SPENT.

Money expended in personal adornment is often foolishly wasted upon articles of no intrinsic value. A bottle of SOZODONT, however, is worth its weight in gold to any one troubled with poor teeth, and its price is cash well spent by the purchaser. Though it will not make the teeth regular, they who use it are astonished at the rapid improvement it effects in the dental row. Moreover, they breathe sweetness and have healthy gums and ruddy lips.

No Mixed or Imitation Goods.
All the reliable brands.
So'e Agents for the Pleasant Valley Wine Co.
Sole Agents for the INGLENOOK WINES.
The leading SOUR MASH WHISKY house.
No other house has "OLD CROW RYE."
Established 1853. H. B. KIRK & CO.

Holiday Gifts, Men's Winter Underwear, Dress shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Wristlets, Collars, Cuffs. J. W. JOHNSTON, 260 Grand-st., N. Y.; also, 379 6th av., above 23d-st.

Blair's Recherche Fountain Pens, vulcanite, gold, and pearl; 14-karat GOLD PENS and HOLDERS in morocco cases; $1 upward. BLAIR'S PEN CO., 240 Broadway.

Men's Natural Wool Underwear, 98c.; worth $1 50; English Merino Sox, 9½ to 10, at 25c.; reduced from 85c.; Kid Gloves, 67c.; worth $1 50. KENNEDY, 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

Clark's Restaurant, 23d-st., opp. 5th-av. Hotel. Banquet hall suitable for large dinners, receptions, theatre parties.

"Otego." E. & W. "Otego."
A new collar.

Keep's dress shirts made to measure; 6 for $9; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

Edison's System Challenged.

THE EDISON SYSTEM OF INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHTING CHALLENGED AS DANGEROUS BY THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY AND THE UNITED STATES ILLUMINATING COMPANY, WHO OFFER, IN AN OPEN LETTER, TO SUBMIT TO ARBITRATORS FOR INVESTIGATION THEIR CLAIMS, AS TO THE GREATER ECONOMY AND SAFETY TO THE CONSUMER, OF THE WESTINGHOUSE CONVERTER SYSTEM AS USED IN THIS CITY BY THEM.

An open letter, of which the following is a copy, was sent on Friday, Dec. 20, to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company by the United Electric Light & Power Company and the United States Illuminating Company:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, 59 LIBERTY-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1889.

To the President of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York:

DEAR SIR: You have for some time, by sending your officers and agents to our customers with incorrect and misleading statements, and spreading broadcast through your agents and said literature grossly incorrect and even absolutely false information, been attempting to prejudice the public against the converter system of incandescent lighting, as used by us in the operation of our business so far as to attempt to influence the Board of Health against us. We are opposed to any warfare except that which is open and straightforward, and therefore to settle the question to the satisfaction of the insurance companies, the users of incandescent light, and the bewildered public, we make the following challenge:

We challenge your company to a full and careful investigation of the relative economy and safety to the customer of the direct current three-wire system of incandescent lighting as used by your company, and the alternating current converter system used by us; the investigation to be conducted by a board of seven experts, three to be chosen by each side and the seventh by the six so chosen, one on each side to be familiar with insurance matters and the others practical electricians.

We expect to prove by such an investigation:

1st. That conductors carrying high tension alternating currents have been, and can be, safely and successfully operated in populous grounds.

2d. That the Westinghouse converter system, as used by us, insures absolute safety to the user of incandescent lights, as the converter or transformer placed on the premises of each of our customers serves as an impassable barrier against fire or accidents, and reduces the current of the street mains to a harmless current, usually of 50 volts, or one-fourth of the current of street mains introduced into the premises of the consumer under your system.

3d. That the converter or transformer, accomplishing as it does a complete separation of the currents in the street from the wires on the premises of the consumer, is absolutely essential for safe incandescent lighting.

4th. That under our system the quantity of current used by the customer can be measured by our meter with the greatest accuracy, and that the measurements on the meter can be read by every customer.

With regard to the Edison system, we expect to prove:

1st. That the Edison underground system is dangerous in the extreme because its leakage, which may at any time cause a fire on the premises of the consumer, as shown by the large number of fires which have been caused by that system in this and other cities.

2d. That your business can only be rendered safe and the great fire risk incident to its use removed by the adoption of the converter or transformer system.

3d. That your company has no meter which is reliable, and that as a result its bills rendered to its customers are largely a matter of guesswork.

We will be glad to submit to the committee any other questions as to the relative merits of the two systems which you would wish to have investigated.

In order that our position may not be misunderstood by the public, we have sent copies of this letter to the daily papers for publication. We do not fear publicity, as we feel confident that the converter system, which has come into almost universal use in Europe to the virtual exclusion of the Edison direct current system, will not suffer from a fair investigation by fair-minded men. Very respectfully yours,

THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO.
THE UNITED STATES ILLUMINATING CO.

MARRIED.

OAKLEY—SMALLWOOD.—At Astoria, L. I., Dec. 21, by the Rev. Dr. Cooper, ANNIE M., daughter of Dr. S. B. Smallwood, to HENRY S. OAKLEY.

DIED.

BECK.—At Peterborough, Canada, Dec. 7, the Rev. J. WALTON ROMEYN BECK, M. A., rector of Peterborough, Rural Dean of Northumberland, and Canon of St. Alban's Cathedral, aged 61 years. Mr. BECK was the only surviving child of Gen. Nicholas F. Beck of Albany, who died in that city in 1830.

BREWSTER.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 21, 1889, JARED BREWSTER, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 143 Amity-st., Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Interment at the convenience of the family.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

BURLEIGH.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 20, 1889, MARY THOMPSON, wife of Cecil Burleigh of Brooklyn and daughter of the late Edward J. Thompson of Woodbridge, N. J., aged 29 years.

Funeral services will take place from the First Congregational Church, Woodbridge, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M., or on arrival of the 12 M. train on Pennsylvania Railroad from New-York.

DAY.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, after a brief illness, BENJAMIN H. DAY, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services on Monday, Dec. 23, 3:30 P. M., at his late residence, No. 55 East 35th-st.

KENDALL.—At Paris, France, SARAH A. KENDALL, widow of Isaac C. Kendall, on the 18th day of December, 1889.

Funeral will take place at Newport, R. I.

PETERS.—In Philadelphia, Dec. 20, GEORGE H. PETERS of Boston, 65 years.

RENSHAW.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, WILLIAM H. RENSHAW.

Services at his late residence, 63 Walnut-st., East Orange, Monday morning, Dec. 23, on arrival of 10:10 train from Barclay-st. Interment private.

ROBERTSON.—On Dec. 20, INEZ TOULMIN, infant daughter of Touro and Marie Elizabeth Robertson.

Interment at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

SCHOLES.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1889, ARTHUR GERRY, only son of Percy Hyde and Elizabeth Scholes, in the 30th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, 575 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on

CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS

THOSE TO HIS GODSON NOW FIRST MADE PUBLIC.

A SERIES LIKE THE FIRST, BUT WITH THE IMMORALITY LEFT OUT—HISTORY OF THEIR LONG EXISTENCE.

It has been remarked more than once that the real titles of Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield, the *arbiter elegantiarum* of the earlier Hanoverian period, to honorable fame are seldom recognized. The point is made again by the London *Times* in an extended notice of the volume of unpublished letters of his that has just seen the light in London. When men speak and think of him it is "as the writer of those inimitable 'Letters to his Son' which, by contrast with an earlier and still more celebrated work, 'The Whole Duty of Man,' might be described as 'The Whole Duty of a Man of the World.' Johnson, who had excellent reasons for his scorn of Chesterfield, gibbeted these letters in an epigram which no one now dares to quote. If to this be added that Chesterfield managed to incur the dislike of Lord Hervey and was hated by Horace Walpole because he opposed his father and took part in his overthrow, and that Hervey's "Memoirs" and Walpole's "Letters" are two of the principal sources from which most people get their knowledge of men and manners in the last century, it becomes easy to understand why Lord Chesterfield's place in the popular esteem of posterity is considerable below his real deserts, both as a man and as a statesman. He is satisfied by the opinions of men who had many reasons for disliking him, and by the demerits of a work which he himself never intended for publication."

What his censors too often forget, remarks the same writer, is that "he was a capable statesman who might have reached the first rank, a successful ambassador in troublous times, an observer who predicted the French Revolution, a politician whose consummate address was successfully employed to reconcile Newcastle and Pitt, a legislator who persuaded Parliament to reform the calendar, an orator whom even Horace Walpole placed in the front rank in the age of Chatham, a Viceroy of Ireland whose term of office was a bright oasis in too dreariest desert of Irish history, a lord among wits in an age of wits, a very class of fashion in the days when fashion meant the very finest flower of English and French manners, a man of solid study and sensitive culture, and withal, in spite of a too politic dissimulation which estranged his contemporaries and is alleged to delude which has since, posterity, a man of deep and yearning affection alike for his kin and for mankind."

Chesterfield's "Letters to his Son" were originally published by the son's widow after his death and with the sanction and approval of his surviving representatives. "His Letters to his Godson," now first edited by Lord Carnarvon, in a sumptuous volume published by the Clarendon Press, have remained unpublished for upward of 120 years. The two sets of letters are, we learn, of the same general character, the latest series not infrequently reproducing the ideas, the sentiments, and even the phraseology of the earlier. But the vein of cynicism and the loose tone of morality which offend in the earlier are, for the most part, absent from the latter, which may thus be said to conform in substance to the milder judgment expressed by Johnson when he said, "Lord Chesterfield's 'Letters to his Son,' I think, might be made a very pretty book. Take out the immorality and it should be put in the hands of every young gentleman."

That is the note of these "Letters to his Godson," says the *Times*'s critic, "the immorality has disappeared, and though we may think that too much stress is still laid on manner, deportment, and address, the whole duty of a man of the world exhibits a sureness, a *noblesse oblige*, a sense of human dignity and human capacity, a scorn of mere privilege and conventional rank, a love of letters and culture, which are remarkably attractive and rest upon principles in themselves, and even already characteristic of that grand style of manners which England received from France in the next century, and which Englishmen, like Chesterfield, helped it in the learning.

"The pity of it is that this instruction and counsel should, for the second time in Lord Chesterfield's life, to have been thrown away. Lord Chesterfield was married to Melusina de Schulenberg, the reputed niece, but really the daughter of the Duchess of Kendal, the King's mistress. His marriage was childless and unhappy. His son, to whom the letters were addressed, was the child of a lady with whom Chesterfield had carried on an intrigue during his embassy at the Hague, and it is eminently characteristic of his choice of tone that, though he had recommended cohabitation to his natural son as part of the education of a gentleman, he will, as to his godson at a time when that son was still living and 'an enfant de dix ans,' engage on what pass he believed to be truth and he hoped to form this Philip Stanhope, the elder of the two pupils, into a likeness of himself—a man of accomplished manners and tutored by his capacity and attainments to take part in the great affairs of the world. The attempt was a failure. Philip Stanhope was no fool, and in spite of a good deal of worthless French rather than English. He could not live in the country, and he hated all country pursuits. He cared a little for gardening and for the planting of trees; but his whole heart was in society, in affairs, and in the busy ways of men. 'Eat as much game as you please,' he writes to his godson, 'but I hope you will never kill any yourself; and, indeed, I think you are above any of those rustic, illiberal sports of guns, dogs, and horses which characterize our English public country gentlemen, who are the most unlicked creatures in the world, unless sometimes by their hounds.' And, again, 'All those country sports, as they are called, are the effects of the ignorance and idleness of country squires, who do not know what to do with their time, but people of sense and knowledge never give in to those illiberal amusements.'

"These letters were never meant for publication. It is not surprising that the youth to whom they were addressed kept them to himself. But they seem to have been carefully preserved, to judge from the fac-simile of one of them which Lord Carnarvon reproduces as a specimen. They passed from the fifth Earl of Chesterfield to his son and successor, the father of Lord Carnarvon's first wife. By him they were given to Lord Carnarvon. 'His wish was,' said Lord Carnarvon, 'that I should undertake the task of editing them, but a variety of circumstances prevented this and they passed out of my keeping and even out of knowledge. I feared, indeed, that they had become hopelessly mislaid. But this, fortunately, was not the case. I recently found them in perfect preservation, put away with other and miscellaneous papers.' Lord Carnarvon has now fulfilled the wishes of his father-in-law. He has edited the letters admirably, in a form which does equal credit to his own taste and the skill of the Clarendon Press, which has undertaken the publication.

"The earlier letters of the new series, which are mostly written in French, are less interesting than those which follow—as, indeed, might be anticipated from the circumstances that they are educational and almost didactic in tone, and are addressed to a mere child. In the later letters the shrewd and mature wisdom of the consummate man of the world, mellowed into kindliness by age, disappointment, and sorrow, shines forth with even more than the brilliancy of the earlier letters to the son. There is something inexpressibly touching in the yearning affection of this solitary old man, whom his contemporaries thought a mere dissembler and posterity has branded as a dissolute cynic, for the child who was to succeed him. Lord Carnarvon says: 'The devotion of this cold man of the world to his son in the midst of public anxieties and labors and his absolute faith in him are among the most touching incidents I can recall; but the gathering up afresh of the broken threads of a life's hopes and ideas and the concentration of them on another young life with undiminished passion, love, subordination of self, at the end of his earthly journey, seem still more pathetic.'

"It is in this respect that the letters to the godson strike a chord which was wanting in the letters to the son. It is as if the old man had recognized that his lack of faith in goodness and the countenance that he lent to elegant vices had been properly punished by his disappointment in the character of his son, and had turned set himself to begin his task afresh by building on a surer foundation—on faith in goodness and truth and virtue. 'I will make you,' he says to his godson, 'an honest and an able man, but the former shows all things.' Halfconfy of his prayer was answered; but it was the better half. Philip Stanhope was an honest man, but he was little more; he was out, and he could not be, the man of light and leading that his godfather would fain have made him. On the whole, readers in general will, we are satisfied, concur in the final judgment of Lord Carnarvon: 'To me the new letters seem not only most interesting but singularly charming; the humor, the wit, the play of character, the great range of knowledge, the unabated power of thought, the affection and human sympathy—remarkable at any time of life, but particularly striking in one broken by pain and infirmity—present a picture very different from that which has been commonly accepted as the portrait of Lord Chesterfield. I can honestly say that I began my task with little interest, perhaps with prejudice; I have ended it with strong interest, sympathy, and appreciation.'

"We cannot doubt that Lord Carnarvon's readers will undergo the same experience, and though it can scarcely be necessary to recommend a volume which will soon be in everybody's hands, we cannot refrain from quoting, in conclusion, a few characteristic extracts. There could not be much of the true cynic in the man who could write in old age as follows, which is only one passage out of many to the same effect: 'Si je puis en quelque manière contribuer à ton bonheur, si je puis en quelque chose te rendre service, je serai heureux avec plaisir, mon bleu, mes soins, ce même ma santé, et j'espère, et même je croy, que vous ferez à même chose.'

"Nor, again, was the man who could thus contrast consolers and legislators a mere selfish and intriguing politician: 'The shining characters on history are those of conquerors, who are in truth only illustrious robbers and murderers; while the solid virtues of legislators, so beneficial to society, are in a manner neglected. Every schoolboy has heard of, and is apt to admire, that mad Macedonian, Alexander the Great, and few know Aristides the Just, who was an honor to humanity as the other was a disgrace to it.'

"For specimens of brilliant aphorism we may take the following, the two former from a most shrewd and searching analysis of wit and its uses, and the latter from an exhortation to his godson to take heed to such apparent trifles as 'a genteel air in walking, sitting, and standing;' 'a free conversation will no more hear a dictator than a free Government will;' 'a wise man will live as much within his wit as within his income;' 'little things only please little minds, and the majority of little minds is very great.' For a comment upon the off-quoted text, 'Know yourself,' see perhaps in the last century us in the present, of

"'Nam genus et proavos et quæ non fecimus ipsi
Vix ea nostra voco,'

we may cite the following, which, again, is only one out of several passages to the same effect: 'The most absurd character that I know of in life would be that of a learned recluse, a mere recluse, is a sublime and stately mad of quality, who, without one grain of any merit, strutts pompously to all the dignity of an ancient descent from a long restive race of stroking Kings, or more probably derived to him from low.'

"Lastly, to make an end of quotations which might be multiplied indefinitely, we will give the following admirable dissertation on the art of conversation as understood and practiced by one of its first masters:

"'Conversation is the most topics of conversation are religion, politicks, and news. All people think that they understand the two first perfectly, though they never studied either, and are, therefore, very apt to talk of them both, dogmatically and ignorantly, consequently with warmth. But, as common as they are, they are the subject for conversation is a mixed company. It should only be treated among very few people of learning for mutual instruction. It is too awfull and respectable a subject to become familiar one. Therefore, never mingle yourself with it any further than to express a universal toleration and indulgence to all errors in it, if conscientiously entertained, for every man has as good a right to think as he does as you have to think as you do—nay, in truth, he could help it. As for the other topicks, are still more universally understood, and, as every one thinks his private interest more or less concerned in them, nobody hesitates to pronounce decisively upon them, not even the ladys, the copiousness of whose eloquence is more to be admired upon that subject than the conclusiveness of their logick. It will be impossible for you to avoid engaging in these conversations, for there are hardly any others; but take care to do it very coolly and with very good humour, and whenever you find that the company begins to be heated and noisy for the good of their country be only a patient hearer, unless you can interpose by some agreeable badinage and restore good humour to the company. And here I cannot help observing to you that nothing is more useful, there to put off every disagreeable and puzzling affairs, than a good-humoured and genteel badinage. I have found it so by long experience, but this badinage must not be carried to *mauvaise plaisanterie*. It must be light without being frivolous, sensible without being in the least sententious, and, in short, have that pleasing *je ne sçay quoy* which everybody feels, and nobody can describe."

MARRIAGE UNPOPULAR IN ENGLAND.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The unpopularity of marriage continues unabated, and last year was the first in recent times in which, while the price of wheat fell, the marriage rate remained stationary. It is now 14.2 per thousand. The decline in the popularity of matrimony is greatest with those who have already had some experience of wedded life. Between 1876 and 1885 the marriage rate fell 12 per cent. for bachelors and spinsters, 27 per cent. for widowers, 31 per cent. for widows. The drop in the remarriage of widows, however, is probably due to the shifting of the marriage market with surplus spinsters. The excess of women over men in England and Wales is estimated at 765,000!

Another interesting fact is that the births have not increased since the first registration since civil registration began. In 1876 the rate was 36.3 per 1,000; it is now 30.6. This is very satisfactory, and it is also notable that the illegitimate birth rate has declined, the proportion, 4.5 per cent., being the lowest yet registered. The worst feature in the Registrar General's returns, however, is the fact that the male births had fallen in proportion to the female; in the last ten years 1,038 baby boys were born for every thousand girls, and last year the male preponderance had dropped by 5, and is now standing at 1,033 to 1,000. With a surplus female population of three-quarters of a million this is a move in the wrong direction.

It is worth noting that while the increase in marriages between English people has not kept pace with the population, having increased only 4 per cent. in the last 100 years, marriages according to Jewish rites have grown no less than 65 per cent. If this rate is kept up we shall become Anglo-Israelites indeed, in a way not dreamed of by those enthusiasts who have identified us with the lost Ten Tribes.

KAISER WILHELM'S SHORT GUN.

From the London World.

The Berlin correspondent of one of the morning papers reports that during the Emperor William's recent visit to Prince Pless in Silesia his Majesty "proved his skill with the rifle" by shooting in two days 755 head of game "to his own rifle." This is great nonsense, for, apart from the fact that people do not usually shoot pheasants and hares with rifles, the Emperor has never used such a weapon in his life; for, having practically only one hand, he always shoots with a short gun, which has been quite expressly made for him, and with which he takes "pot" shots, holding it and aiming it like a pistol. The bag of 755 head may possibly represent the achievement of the whole party at Pless; but it would be very remarkable if the Emperor himself had shot a tenth of it. He failed entirely last year, when he went out in Styria with the Emperor of Austria; and, in fact, he can only shoot with any chance of success if the game is driven close under his gun.

FRANCIS JOSEPH AS A HORSEMAN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A Hungarian Count recently told me that one great cause of the Emperor of Austria's popularity was his horsemanship. On a state occasion the Emperor had once to ride in all manner of gala trappings from Buda to Pesth and from Pesth to Buda. His horse was bronght toward him, bounding wildly about, though led by two grooms. The horse would not approach the Emperor, and seemed quite in a frenzy at the crowd and order. The Emperor called out, "Let him go!" The men obeyed. At the right moment, though hampered by his robes of state, the Emperor sprang right into the saddle. The assembled multitude roared their delight. The mere memory of the feat causes enthusiasm to this day. I for one do not wonder. Riding is a beautiful art. To see good riding is a joy. Hungarians are practiced riders, and good judges of it. Their Emperor deserves their applause.

ENGLISH SCHOOLMASTERS

HOW PAID AND THE PROFESSION'S PRIZES.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND THOSE STAFFED—AT THE GREAT BOARDING SCHOOLS—PROFITABLE ONES.

Continuing its series of articles on professional life in England, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that "teaching school," as the Americans call the rôle of the modern schoolmaster, "is, in its existing form, a new profession. It has had an enormous recent growth; in one form, at least, it is State-regulated, and it has a definite limit. The schoolmaster is concerned with the education of boys up to eighteen; all beyond that falls either to the 'coach' or the 'professor.' But the rapid development of teaching as a profession carries with it this disadvantage: The distribution of work and pay has been made rather with a view to meeting present needs than with any careful forecast for the future of those entering it. The result is that, as time goes on, much reorganization and readjustment is becoming necessary to provide schemes for retirement or pension in cases where the necessity of such provision had been wholly overlooked. In some schools the original scale of payment has been greatly modified, in others this is to come; in any case it will be well to remember that existing conditions are not in all probability permanent.

"Still, in view of the present tendency for incomes derived from business to fail and the corresponding drop in the profits of professions, schoolmastering is not likely to decline in favor. Moreover, it has this advantage: It requires no capital to start with, nor any such allowance from parents as the army, the bar, or even business demands. After the heavy expenses of the university most men are reluctant to make further demand on a father's purse; and an appointment in a good school with a once are independence. What are the substantial advantages which the profession has to offer may be gathered from what follows:

"Appointments in the great boarding schools are, we think, the prizes of the salaried members of the profession, though the profits of the private schoolmaster are in some cases much larger. We give a table of the rate of payment in some of the best of the boarding schools:

Head Masters.	*Assistant Masters.*	*House Masters.*
Eton—£4,500, £300 for first	two years, then	£1 for board
(about). No	£220, with fees	and £1 each
board-ing house	from pupils at	as pupils if the
	£21 each. Third	master is a
	to fourth year,	classical one,
	£300. Average,	and but only a
	say £800.	"dame." Gross,
		£6,444.
Charterhouse,—	£350 to £500.	55 to 60 boys,
£500 stipend,		paying £80 to
plus one-eighth		house master
of tuition fees;		in the school
total, £562 10s.;		houses, from
also a house of		£210 to £300;
boys, paying to		this goes to a
him £2,500. Gross income, £6,012 10s.		building fund. Gross income, £4,000.
Harrow,—£1,500	£100 to £600.	Harrow-on-the-Hill,
plus the profits		very from 42
of a boarding		to 70 boys,
house of 60		paying £90. The
boys at £80.		gross income
Gross, £7,200		in 1885 a house
		would be £3,600. The house
		masters are
		stipended at
		£100.

"Rugby may be classed with Harrow as a paying school; Winchester is not quite so good. As an instance of a less remunerative school we may give Wellington College. Here the assistant master starts with £150 and his board, rising to £250 or more. The large day schools form a separate class. In these, if the scale of payments is lower than that at Eton or Charterhouse, the hours of work are also less. This leaves time for personal study or writing. To have written a book is to the small recommendation to a Head Mastership, and the profits on school books are large.

"The large incomes of the Head Master and boarding-house masters will strike every one. But it must be remembered that the Head Master has to exercise a constant hospitality which is generously maintained. As long as parents continue to delegate their authority to house masters they can hardly pay them less for such responsible work than at present. But a glance at the tables will show that the teaching staff is far less well paid than those employed as 'parents by proxy.' At Harrow the house master's pay for teaching is reduced to £100 a year. The fact is that at many schools the fee for 'tuition' is not enough, after meeting the expenses of the staff, to defray the maintenance, &c., to pay the teachers properly.

"Since keeping a boarding house is the most lucrative form of schoolmastering, the question when a house may be expected is of the first importance. In most—not all—schools no definite answer can be given. It is the custom, at all others, to which the most recent changes in school regulations have been directed. At Clifton no house may henceforth be held after the age of fifty. At Rugby a similar regulation has been made. At Eton masters may be retired with a pension, but there a man may wait twelve years for a house. At Charterhouse, where there is no retiring rule and the boarding houses were mostly created at the same time, there is a block.

"Quite exceptional promotion is offered by the Head Masterships of grammar schools, of which there are at least 300, with stipends varying from £1,200 to £300. In almost all cases the master may expect a good house in addition to his salary. Assistant masters in the larger schools have the best chance of getting these posts. The undermasters are fairly paid in some grammar schools. In others they get little beyond food and lodging.

"Most private schools, except Loretto, the 'Eton of Scotland,' are preparatory academies. They are purely business concerns, and hardly anything pays the owner better. The fees are generally high, rising to £150, and some have as many as 150 boys. Four thousand pounds a year would be less than the income of many. The undermasters are generally well paid at first, often as well as in the public schools, but there is little chance of promotion. Eight boys, so it is said, are enough with which to start a private school.

"For an appointment in a public school a good class at Oxford or Cambridge is almost indispensable unless the candidate has taken a first-rate science degree, say at Owens College. To live moderately well at either university costs £200 a year, and for the first ten years are wanted. But an intending schoolmaster is more often than not a scholar of his college. This will give him £80 a year, and leave the total cost £480. The value of athletics as an aid to appointments in boarding schools cannot be overrated, specially in the case of athletes. In special cases even this may be neglected, if, for instance, the choice lay between a 'second' or 'third' and being 'Captain of the Varsity.' This view is borne out by some of the most recent appointments at the best schools. Social distinction should also be considered. A Head Master of a boarding school is naturally anxious to have agreeable colleagues. Generally speaking, a good man with a good class can usually secure a satisfactory appointment. For the journals there are three preparatory schools, with the unlimited games he loves.

"The independent character of English schools makes any organization for selection difficult. At Oxford and Cambridge an association called the Scholastic Agency' has been put on a list by payment of a small fee. The regular 'scholastic agency' is not used much by the leading Head Masters, though of immense service to the 'crammers,' coaches, and private schoolmasters. Many Head Masters prefer to rely on their personality as the head of a school has his friends at the universities, who recommend to him suitable men. To be known and liked by the college authorities is the greatest help of any, but a good man need not be distressed if he finds that

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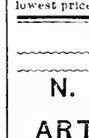
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ANNIVERSARIES.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at the institution, corner Lexington-av. and 49th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 28, 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M. After the services the children will have their Christmas tree. The friends of the institution are cordially invited to attend.

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GREAT CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION.
GREAT NEW YEAR'S ATTRACTION.
For THURSDAY NIGHT ONLY, the company now playing "SHENANDOAH" in Philadelphia will come by special train and appear for that evening only.
SEATS The New-York company will play in Philadelphia that night. READY. READY.

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DANCING.

"A."—ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S, 108 West 55th-st.—New classes in dancing immediately after the holidays; advanced classes Saturday morning; private lessons daily by appointment.

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SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE PICTURESQUE ERIE.

A complete directory, brief and reliable, of desirable places for residence along the Erie Railway, Northern N. J. and the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway, within fif

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

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USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

DRESS PATTERNS IN
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AT 60c., $1.50, AND $2.50 EACH; UPWARD.

DUCHESSE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
HANDSOMELY BOXED, FROM 90c. UP.

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LACE ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

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IN FANCY BOXES OF HALF DOZEN
FROM 25c. TO $4.50 PER BOX.

ALL KINDS OF ARTICLES FOR
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ROBES DE CHAMBRE, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC UMBRELLAS, TRAVELING RUGS, GLOVES, MUFFLERS, AND NECKWEAR.

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,
WITH LATEST STYLE OF HANDLES.

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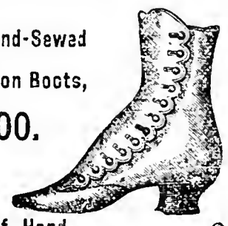
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Corner 12th St.

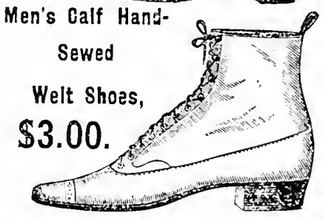
"The piping times of peace."—SHAKESPEARE.
The more trade the world does the less it fights.
—A. J. C.

THE NEED OF WORK THAT IS PUT ON ALMOST EVERY ONE IS A GREAT BLESSING, FOR BY IT THE ENERGIES OF MANKIND, INSTEAD OF BEING STILL USED TO ROB, PLUNDER, AND SLAY, FIND CONSTANT AND MOST USEFUL EMPLOYMENT, AND IN THIS WAY EACH PERSON IS DOING SOMETHING USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL FOR SOME ONE ELSE—A UNIVERSAL CHARITY, THAT IS FAIR AND JUST, AND THAT ENABLES EACH TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING.

I AM TRYING TO DO MY PART BY SELLING SHOES TO THE MULTITUDE OF BETTER GRADE, QUALITY, AND WORKMANSHIP, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY ONE ELSE. NONE ARE TOO YOUNG, NONE TOO OLD, FROM THE BABIES TO THE GREAT-GRANDPARENTS, BUT THAT THEY CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF FOOT COVERING BY ME.



Ladies' Hand-Sewed Welt Button Boots, $3.00.



Men's Calf Hand-Sewed Welt Shoes, $3.00.

THESE LINES OF SHOES ARE ELEGANT IN FORM, FITTING SMOOTHLY AND EVENLY, HAVING THEM IN EVERY STYLE, SIZE, AND WIDTH. I CAN FIT ANY FOOT NOT UNFORTUNATELY DEFORMED SATISFACTORILY AND CORRECTLY.

I POSITIVELY GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN EVERY INSTANCE.

Holiday Slippers.

I HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY SLIPPERS FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES, OF ALL STYLES, AND IN ALL MATERIALS, AT LOWEST PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF FOOT COVERING FOR LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN, MEN, BOYS, AND YOUTHS, FOR ALL USES AND PURPOSES, AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

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Stern Bros

Continue to Offer Large Assortments of the Most Desirable Class of

ARTICLES

Suitable for

Holiday Presents

In All Their Departments.

32 to 36 West 23d-st.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

18th-st., 19th-st., and Sixth-avenue,
(18th-st. Station Elevated Road,)

Are showing in their
LADIES'
Underwear Dept.

The New
DIVIDED SKIRT,
CHEMILETTES, &C.,

In China Silk, India Muslin, and a variety of other materials.

SHOULDER CAPES.



Bust measures, 30, 32, 34. Several new styles especially adapted for young ladies from 13 to 18. I desire to have the young ladies of New-York wear these beautiful fur capes, and in order to make them very fashionable will sell them this week from $5 to $10 per cape less than the regular prices. Large stock of Shoulder Capes; bust measures from 36 to 46, and all leading fashionable Furs for ladies at reduced prices. Several new styles in Sealskin Walking Coats, Newmarkets, and Jackets.

C. C. SHAYNE,
FURRIER,
No. 124 West 42d-st., near 6th-av. L, and
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42d-st. Store Open Evenings until Christmas.

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The Standard Pianos of the World!
The Largest Establishment in Existence.
Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York

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An Elegant and Artistic Stock of
ONYX AND MARBLE TABLES, PEDESTALS,
Banquet AND Piano Lamps,
BRASS EASELS AND SCREENS,
Etageres AND Cabinets.

A LARGE VARIETY OF
BEAUTIFUL ART GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

These goods are made from our own special designs, and cannot be obtained at any other establishment in this city.

J. S. Conover & Co.,
28 and 30 West 23d St.

CARPETS.

HOLIDAY SPECIALTIES.
ROYAL WILTONS
WILTON VELVETS.
ALSO A LARGE LINE OF
RUGS & MATS,
WHICH WE HAVE MADE UP OUT OF REMNANTS AND ODD PIECES OF WILTONS, VELVETS, AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, AND BODY BRUSSELS.

IN ORDERING BRING THE SIZE OF THE ROOM WITH YOU, FOR WE HAVE THEM IN ALL SIZES, SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF ROOMS. WE CLOSE THEM OUT REGARDLESS OF COST.

LACE CURTAINS.

1,000 PAIRS, ALL VARIETIES, AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
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PARLOR CABINETS AT HALF PRICE. ALSO SUITS AND ODD PIECES, FANCY CHAIRS, ONYX TABLES, BRIC-A-BRAC, &c., ALL SUITABLE AS PRESENTS, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sheppard Knapp & Co.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

FURS



GOLD MEDAL HIGHEST AWARD
Paris Exposition. Centennial Exhibition.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,

ESTABLISHED 1853,

The leading practical furriers of America, open their thirty-seventh season with a grander display of sealskin garments than ever before. We have many stylish novelties in

SEALSKIN SACQUES, JACKETS, WALKING COATS, NEWMARKETS.

ALSO MANY SPECIALTIES IN

SHOULDER CAPES

OF RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE, PERSIAN, BLACK MARTEN, SEAL, MINK, AND BEAVER; SILK AND CLOTH GARMENTS LINED WITH FUR AND TRIMMED WITH SABLE, &c.; ALSO, MUFFS AND BOAS, GENTLEMEN'S FUR-LINED COATS, A LARGE VARIETY OF COACHMEN'S CAPES, SLEIGH ROBES, COLLARS, AND GLOVES, FUR RUGS FOR HALL AND PARLOR.

We import all our Skins and Material. Our foreign relations afford us facilities for handling the best Skins brought into this market. All goods are carefully selected by us of the choicest material, and manufactured on the premises by best skilled workmen, under our personal supervision.

FOR QUALITY, STYLE, FINISH, AND PRICE WE DEFY COMPETITION.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

F. BOOSS & BRO.
449 Broadway and 26 Mercer-st.,
FOUR DOORS BELOW GRAND-ST.



SPECIAL SALE.
100 PIANOS.

We will sell during the month 100 "WATERS" Upright Pianos, including embroidered cover and plush stool, at $250 cash or $275 on instalments—only $10 cash and $8 monthly for the balance until paid.

These are the famous new "WATERS" Uprights, the best and most durable pianos made, 7⅓ octaves, 3-stringed, RICH, DEEP TONE, WITH FINE SINGING QUALITY, full iron frame, patent harmonic pedal, repeating action, finest ivory keys, and every improvement.

WARRANTED SIX YEARS TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION. No charge for delivery within twenty miles of New-York.

Please call or send postal for new catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.
134 Fifth-av., near 18th-st.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL JAN. 1.

BIRDS.

The Campanini Canaries trill the scales and have the delightful trioglesongs, high and low bell notes, soft, sweet singers. Prices each, $8, $10, $15, and $20. St. Andreasberg Canaries, bell, water, flute notes, $5 and $6. Best quality Hartz Mountain Canaries, $2, $2 50, and $3 00 each, warranted to suit. Canary Cages, $1, $1.50, to $5.

Gold Norwich Canaries, Red Canaries, Lizard Canaries, Birds and Cages safe by express.

PARROTS, TALKING PARROTS.

Mexican and African Gray and other good talkers; each one warranted. Book on Birds, 25 cents.

Bullfinches which pipe opera airs, waltzes, hunting songs, $30, $40, $50, and upward. Select holiday birds now; sent when desired.

G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th-av., 15th and 16th sts.

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CHRISTMAS EXHIBIT

OF THE MOST VARIED AND ELEGANT COLLECTION OF UNIQUE, FANCY, AND USEFUL ARTICLES, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS, FAR EXCEEDING IN VARIETY AND RICHNESS ANYTHING IN THIS LINE EVER BEFORE DISPLAYED BY US.

WE DO NOT WISH OUR PATRONS TO INFER FROM THIS THAT THE PRICES ARE EXORBITANT, BUT, TO THE CONTRARY, ARE VERY REASONABLE AND WITHIN THE REACH OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

WE GIVE BELOW A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF A FEW OF THE SPECIALTIES:

Jewelry Novelties.
DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
SAPPHIRES
PEARLS,
MOUNTED IN THE MOST ARTISTIC STYLES.

Parisian and Vienna Fans
OF THE MOST EXQUISITE WORKMANSHIP

Opera and Field Glasses
OF THE MOST POWERFUL MAKE.
IN PEARL, LEATHER, AND METAL MOUNTS.

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(OF SUPERFINE FINISH INSIDE,) HANDSOME BINDING.

Plush Toilet Cases,
WITH HANDSOME FITTINGS.

Leather Goods and Sachels
(IN SEAL, CALF, AND ALIGATOR.)

Toilet and Manicure Sets,
WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Fine Cutlery.
CARVING KNIVES AND FORKS IN SETS.
SILVER MOUNTED, IN CASES.
ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF
Fine Pocket Knives.

Umbrellas and Canes,
ALL THE LEADING MAKES.

Fine Stationery,
IN VARIOUS KINDS OF FANCY BOXES.

FINE DRESS GOODS,
MADE UP IN PATTERNS,
AT ALL PRICES.
BOXED ROBES AND COMBINATION SUITS,

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
(IN ALL THE NEW CREATIONS.)

TOGETHER WITH AN ENDLESS ARRAY OF FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

OPEN EVENINGS.

BROADWAY,
8th and 9th sts., New-York.

WEBER PIANOS.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY.
UNEQUALED IN TONE.
NEW HOLIDAY STOCK.
PRICES REASONABLE.

108 Fifth Avenue.

The Only Retail Agent for
WALTHAM WATCHES,
F. SCHNEIDER,
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Established 40 Years.

HENRY SIEDE,

Largest assortment
CAPES, SCARFS, AND MUFFS.
Prices the lowest.
14 West Fourteenth St.
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C. C. SHAYNE, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, offers at retail the leading fashionable styles in Furs and Sealskins at lowest possible prices for strictly reliable goods. 124 West 42d-st. and 103 Prince-st.; 42d-st. store open evenings until Christmas. Fashion book mailed free.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sunday Edition Five Cents.

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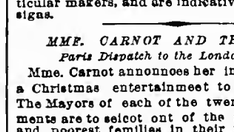
DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$6 00
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WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents

For R. H. MACY & CO.'S Advertisement

SEE PAGE 17.

For Christmas Presents.



SEALSKIN CAPS, GLOVES, MUFFS, FUR RUGS, ROBES, &c.,
In Great Variety of Style and Prices.

C. C. SHAYNE,
124 WEST 42D-ST. 103 PRINCE-ST.
42d-st. Store Open Evenings until Christmas.

FREEHOLDER KENNY'S DEATH.

IT CAUSES SEVERAL COMPLICATIONS AMONG RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

There is considerable commotion in Hoboken over the funeral of Freeholder James Kenny, who died there last Tuesday. He was a bachelor and lived by himself. After his death his two sisters directed the undertaker to remove the body to his morgue. It has since lain there in state, guarded by relays of his political friends.

It was at first arranged that the funeral should be at the Church of Our Lady of Grace and the Rev. Father Corrigan, the pastor of that church, was to officiate. The two sisters insisted that the burial should be in the fireman's plot in the Hoboken Cemetery. Father Corrigan wanted the body to rest in consecrated ground. The sisters refused to change their plans, and the priest has refused to take any part in the services.

Kenny was at the time of his death a comrade of Woerner Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and his fellow-veterans, on hearing of the complications, offered to take charge of the funeral. The service will take place at Odd Fellows' Hall this afternoon. It is understood that military honors will be accorded him, and that no religious services will be held over the body.

The death of Mr. Kenny has led to a political complication. He was one of the members of the new County Board, elected under the act reorganizing the boards in Hudson and Essex Counties, which the Legislature passed last Winter. The act provides no machinery for the filling of the vacancy.

FATAL FIRE IN DYNAMITE WORKS.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Dec. 21.—The mixing house of the United States Dynamite Company's works, about two miles north of here, was destroyed by fire this morning. William Thompson was burned to death and Robert Madkiff so seriously burned that is recovery is doubtful. The building was a mere shell, and contained several hundred pounds of dynamite, which threatened instead of exploding. Thompson was taken from the ruins burned to a crisp. Madkiff was found outside the building, near the door, where he had probably fallen while trying to escape. His face and arms were frightfully burned.

Thompson lived in Toms River and leaves a family. Madkiff also lives here and has a family dependent upon him. The origin of the fire cannot be learned, but it is supposed that in mixing a quantity of dynamite the compound caught fire, and, flashing instead of exploding, set fire to the building. The loss to the company will not exceed $1,000.

VERDICT IN THE NAVASSA TRIAL.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—The jury in the Navassa case, on the murder of Thomas N. Foster, have rendered the following verdict:

"Henry Jones, guilty of murder in the first degree; Cæsar Fisher, Ed Smith, Charles H. Smith, alias John Ward; Alfred Jones, alias "Texas Shorty"; Edmund Francis, alias Bineball; James Johnson, alias Tom Welsh; Alfred Brown, and Amos Lee, guilty of manslaughter; James Phillips and Moses Williams, alias 'Dakota,' not guilty, and not agreed as to James Tasker, George S. Key, Charles H. Davis, alias Pompey; Steve Peters, James H. Robinson, alias 'Snow'; Edward Woodfork, and Norman Wooster, alias 'Juggler.'"

George S. Key was convicted of murder on the first trial, and was only tried the second time as a matter form, as accessory to the murder of Foster.

MME. CARNOT AND THE POOR.

Paris Dispatch to the London Times.

Mme. Carnot announces her intention to give a Christmas entertainment to 400 children. The Mayors of each of the twenty arrondissements are to select out of the most deserving and poorest families in their respective districts ten little boys and as many little girls, who are to enjoy the hospitality of the Elysée and be made happy by a distribution of toys, bonbons, Christmas trees, and a supply of warm clothing.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Registered four and a half, $32,000 and $2,000 at 104⅝; four per cents, registered, $2,000 and $2,000 at 127; four per cents, coupon, $50 at 127.

LEATHER GLOVES.

OF WHAT THEY ARE MADE—TECHNICAL TERMS IN THE TRADE.

From the Men's Outfitter.

There are several terms in the glove trade that may be worth explaining. The word "kid" really means kid leather, and there can be little doubt that the better grades of what purport to be such are made of the cuticle of the infant goat. About twice a year some newspaper revives the old yarn that kid gloves are make of ratskin and tells how the rats are hunted for that purpose in the sewers of Paris. The only foundation there is for the story is that some years ago experiments were tried with ratskins. The results were unfavorable, the largest skins being too small for any but a child's glove and the pelt too tender to be of any service.

"Chevrette," a term used to distinguish some gloves of a dressy character for street wear, is both French and English, and has several liberal meanings. It is from "chevre," a goat, and we are justified in expecting a chevrette glove to be of young goat skin, in distinction from the heavy goat gloves used for rough work. Great progress has been made, however, in taening sheep and lamb skins in recent years, and they are now rendered so elegant and so durable as to be practically indistinguishable from goat leather in looks or wear.

Until within a few years "dogskin gloves" were always made of lamb or goat skin, never of the real canine cuticle. Lately, however, the difficulties of dressing have been overcome, and now excellent gloves are made of real dogskin, though the quantity is not very large. Only the finer grades of skins are suited to street wear, the heavier skins being dressed in oil for hard usage.

Gloves called "castor" have had quite a history. The word indicates the skin of the beaver, but the best French castor gloves were formerly made of thin deer skin, and were soft, durable, and expensive. Latterly shaved lamb or sheep skin was used, and the goods were unsatisfactory. These were displaced by American castors made of antelope skins from our Western plains. They are sewed with silk and are handsome and durable. Of late years a new leather has been brought out called Mocha castor. It is the skin of the Egyptian sheep, and is very fine, tough, and durable, and has a rich, velvety appearance.

Colt skin is a new-comer for glove purposes, and is an exceedingly smooth, fine leather, suitable for lo or out door wear. Such expressions as "Craven Tan," "Cis-Atlantic," "Gant de Luxe," and others, are the trade marks of particular makers, and are indicative of special designs.

TWO MILES UNDER GROUND.

EXPERIENCES OF A REPORTER WHO WANTED TO INVESTIGATE THINGS.

A dinner two miles under ground is something of a novelty to the average man. A TIMES reporter tried it recently and found that the experience was both curious and enjoyable after a fashion.

He was bound to see John Ball, a worker in the New Belmole mine, and it was just noon when he reached the entrance to the shaft. The cars had stopped running and steaming horses stood by the entrance greedily munching their oats. John Ball would not be out until night. He worked two miles inside, so there was nothing for the reporter to do but to put on the weigher's cap kindly offered to him and take in his hand a little oil lamp.

The reporter started at a brisk walk, and the mouth soon dwindled to a very small patch of light. His footsteps produced a very lonesome echo, and his shadow danced in queer unsightly shapes along the floor and sides of the corridor. He eyes at last grew accustomed to the darkness, and down the side passages he caught glimpses of lamps on the heads of men who had stopped working and were eating dinner.

At last the visitor came upon some miners in the branch heading. They showed him how to turn by the marks on the props, and fifteen minutes' walking through a tunnel, about eight feet high and as many wide, brought him to a new heading, where, seated on a huge block of coal, in front of a solid block of diamond, sat John Ball, quietly eating his dinner. His lamp rested on the block of coal, and though the reflection fell full upon him, he was so black from head to foot as to be almost indistinguishable from his surroundings. It was the day after Thanksgiving, and the bucket was running over with the relics of the feast of the day before. The miner insisted on sharing his supply with the reporter, and soon both were engrossed in the same occupation. The reporter was soon convinced of one thing—dining in a coal mine is a success.

The tourist will never forget his ride out on the rear of a loaded coal car. Reaching the main corridor his car was coupled to others from other headings, and with three men at the brake our train was sent spinning down the incline. To keep the balance on a sharp turn and dodge the ceiling when it came down very low occupied all his attention and energy. On the train rushed, past headings, miners, and horses, until away over the top of the wriggling line of cars the reporter saw daylight gleam like an electric flash. The brakes were put hard down and the wheels stopped, but such was the momentum that on the train slid as over a greased surface for half a mile, and at last shot out into the broad daylight just as the eight shifts was coming to work. It was rapid transit such as makes one's hair stand as erect as a pine forest.

THE SHEFFIELD MILLS FAILURE.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The million-dollar failure of what is locally known as the Sheffield Mills at Saugerties is the main topic of conversation along the central and upper Hudson. Mr. Sheffield is in New-York City, and no authentic statement is obtainable in the premises. A notice was posted on the doors of the mills this afternoon stating that Howard Gillespie and Charles Wilson had been appointed receivers of the concern. Employes, many hundred in numbers, are sanguine that they will be paid in full next week and that work will be resumed in the near future.

AGAIN AN ELOPEMENT.

MISS MABEL GLORE FOLLOWS HER ELDER SISTER'S EXAMPLE.

A second runaway match took place recently in the family of John A. T. Glore of 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and although both of his daughters have married very happily Mr. Glore and his wife are discontented, and will not forgive their daughters or their sons-in-law.

Charles H. Seaman, a young jeweler of Harlem, had been paying attentions to Miss Blanche Glore, and on Sept. 19 he called at the house to take her out driving. She was not in, and had told her parents that she was going to visit friends in Brooklyn, but she had really gone to the Church of the Holy Spirit, in Madison-avenue, where she was married by the Rev. Dr. Gilbert to George E. Clayton of Cincinnati. The couple then asked the bride's parents' forgiveness for getting married without leave, but forgiveness was withheld, and they went to Clayton's home in Ohio.

The Glores' patience was tried again a few days ago. Mr. Seaman began paying attentions to Miss Mabel, Blanche's younger sister. Mr. and Mrs. Glore seemed to be opposed to the attachment of the young couple, and told Seaman that he was not a welcome visitor. A simple prohibition to call, however, could not crush the attachment of the young people for each other, and it was not long before they made up their minds to follow Blanche's example. Seamae's sister was taken into their confidence, and also a friend, Andrew Kayser, both of whom were asked to act as witnesses to a wedding. They responded with great alacrity, and a few days ago the party drove to St. Paul's Methodist Church, where Miss Glore became Mrs. Seaman.

On Thursday Mrs. Seaman called on her parents and asked their forgiveness, but they had hardly had time to become reconciled. So she returned to her husband, and they decided to give her parents time for further reflection.

Mr. and Mrs. Glore yesterday declined to talk about the elopements.

FLEET BRITISH SHIPS.

The Rivoli and the Lecania, fleet British ships, are now lying off Tompkinsville, laden with petroleum and about ready to sail, the former for London and the latter for Yokohama, Japan. On the Rivoli are some of the crew of the famous British clipper Marco Polo. Sixty days was the time of one of the Marco Polo's voyages from New-York to Melbourne, a run which has never yet been beaten under canvas. Bet to make it the ship's master, Capt. Forbes, took all sail on deck and carried sail when it was frequently unsafe to do so.

It is said that Forbes once boasted, at a dinner given him by prominent London merchants, that he would make the run to Australia with the Marco Polo's successor, then in process of construction, which he would not only sail in the world, but even the Almighty. The sailor came near keeping his word. He did make the passage in fifty-eight days, but just as he was entering port his ship struck a ledge of rocks and went to the bottom.

A fact not generally known in shipping circles is that many Holland, Denmark, and Scandinavian naval officers, while taking their furloughs, are employed on some of the large steamships which enter the port of New-York

HONORED BY MANY FRIENDS.

MR. CHADWICK'S QUARTER OF A CENTURY IN THE MINISTRY.

The Rev. John White Chadwick ended his twenty-fifth year of service as pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn yesterday, and last evening he gave a reception, in commemoration of his ordination a quarter of a century ago, to a very large number of friends and parishioners, at his residence, 626 Carlton-avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick were kept busy shaking hands with their callers until a late hour, the street was thronged with carriages and the rooms of the house fairly overflowed with ladies and gentlemen.

A poem by the Rev. Minot J. Savage of Boston was read by Miss May Ovington. It was animated throughout by the sentiment of affection as well as admiration.

A set of silver plate and a handsome gold watch had been sent to Mr. Chadwick by his friends yesterday in celebration of the occasion, but there were no presentation speeches and no excuses more formal than friendly greetings, except the reading of the poem. Among those who paid their respects to the pastor were James A. Noyes, Henry W. Maxwell, St. Clair McKelway, and Mrs. and Mrs. George M. Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Green, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Faris, E. H. Arnold, Miss Sessions, S. Swain, Miss Archer, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Oviegton, Miss Faris, Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. William Foster, Miss Hathaway, Mrs. David Fairbanks and daughters, Miss Bryant, Mrs. L. B. Seaver, Mrs. E. L. Mills, Miss Newman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Augustus White, Miss Desmazes, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gardner, George H. Sackett and daughters, Miss Arnold, William Potts, B. F. Seaver, and Guy Duval.

Others were William Duval, Edwin M. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Hersey Brown, Dr. Robert Ormistoe, Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant, L. S. Burnham, William Boyd, Mrs. George W. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Spencer, Joel W. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Wieg, the Rev. Stephen H. Camp, the Rev. D. W. Morehouse, the Rev. J. C. Acer, the Rev. A. D. Smith, and Mrs. R. R. Pridden, Mrs. J. W. Whitney, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Brookway, Mrs. M. J. Waters, Mrs. Edwin Swain, Dr. Lewis G. Jaces, Mr. and Mrs. Arobie E. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Frothingham, Prof. Reims Sheldoe, and Mrs. William P. Beale.

At the church this morning Mr. Chadwick will speak on the experiences of his twenty-five years in the ministry, and the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, brother of the poet, will also deliver an address. In the evening the Rev. Robert Collyer will deliver the sermon which he prepared and preached when Mr. Chadwick was ordained twenty-five years ago.

THE WIFE AS A CHATTEL.

From the London Truth

Four thousand pounds were awarded last week to a husband for the loss of his wife. That any damages can be obtained by a husband against a "Co." is regarded on the Continent of Europe as being on a par with the right of a husband to sell a wife. It is considered that it reduces the wife to a chattel. In this Continental view, which would not be law in the world, but even the Almighty. The sailor came near keeping his word. He did make the passage in fifty-eight days, but just as he was entering port his ship struck a ledge of rocks and went to the bottom.

A fact not generally known in shipping circles is that many Holland, Denmark, and Scandinavian naval officers, while taking their furloughs, are employed on some of the large steamships which enter the port of New-York and if the husband has a right to claim damages of the "Co." then the "Co." ought to have a right to claim damages of the husband as responsible for an act of his wife that has caused the "Co." pecuniary loss. If it merits a pecuniary punishment, then the fee ought to go to the State. In these matters it is generally as much the fault of the wife as of the "Co."—six of one and half a dozen of the other—so that, strictly and logically speaking, if the chattel theory be correct, and the husband has a right to claim damages of the "Co." then the "Co." ought to have a right to claim damages of the husband as responsible for an act of his wife that has caused the "Co." pecuniary loss.

SOME FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

STRIKERS IN EUROPE.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21.—All the colliers in the greatest mines in the Charleroi district have gone on strike. They paraded the streets, making a very turbulent demonstration. The civic guard was called out.

The proprietors of the boot and shoe factories in Bristol have looked out their operatives. By this step 9,000 persons are thrown out of employment.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The motion for a new trial of the action for damages brought by Mr. William O'Brien against Lord Salisbury for slander has been dismissed. Mr. O'Brien had charged that Lord Salisbury, in a speech, had accused him of inciting to murder and robbery. The ground on which a new trial was asked was that the jury who returned a verdict for Lord Salisbury were misdirected.

Slavin, the pugilist, who is to meet Jem Smith in the prize ring in Belgium to-morrow or Monday, was arrested at Margate while on his way to the battle ground. He was taken before a Justice and bound over in the sum of £100 to keep the peace. A large number of sporting men and other patrons of the ring have started for the rendezvous.

A syndicate with a capital of $10,000,000 has been formed to buy out the business of British carpet manufacturers and work their establishments on American patents.

The factory of Mitchell & Sheeberd at Bedford, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is $150,000.

The bodies of the missing thirteen persons belonging to the British steamer Cleddy, which was sunk off the Isle of Wight yesterday by collision with the British steamer Isle of Cyprus, and one of the Cleddy's boats have been washed ashore on the south side of the island.

ROME, Dec. 21.—The Anarchist Frattini, who threw a bomb into the Chamber of Deputies into the Piazza Colonna in August last, was sentenced to-day to fifteen years' imprisonment. As he was led from the dock he cried, "Long live Anarchy!"

NOT GOING TO BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 17.

The report from the Navy Department at Washington that the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of shipbuilders would move their place of business from Wilmington, Del., to Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore, created a great deal of comment here. A special dispatch to the *Sun* from President Gause of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company says there is "no foundation for the rumor, and no such removal was ever contemplated."

KING GEORGE MAY ABDICATE.

From the London Truth.

I hear that the abdication of King George of Greece will take place in the Spring, and his eldest son, the Duke of Sparta, will reign in his stead. King George intends to reside principally in Denmark, but no doubt he will pay frequent visits to his relatives in England and Russia, with all of whom he is a great favorite.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Those who come on Monday or on Tuesday will find many beautiful goods at half former prices, for Holiday Specialties must be sold before Christmas.

On every day excepting Christmas Day

There will be
Extra Values in all Departments.

LADIES' CLOAKS
At Half Value.
All Our Fine Imported Wraps.

At $29 00,	Imported Wraps;	were $50 00
At 39 00,	Imported Wraps;	were 75 00
At 49 00,	Imported Wraps;	were 98 00
At 79 00,	Imported Wraps;	were 165 00
At 89 00,	Imported Wraps;	were 175 00
At 98 00,	Imported Wraps;	were 200 00
Imported Cloth Newmarkets, Plush sleeves,		$8 98; were $17 00
Fine Cloth Peasant Cloaks and Connemaras,		7 98; were 16 00
Beaver Newmarkets — ap. pique cuffs, collars, and pockets,		8 98; were 17 00
Ribbed Chinchilla Newmarkets,		6 98; were 15 00
All-wool Newmarkets,		5 75; were 11 50
Seal Plush Sacques,		8 00; were 14 00
Seal Plush Sacques,		12 00; were 18 00
Seal Plush Newmarkets,		24 00; were 40 00
Surah Silk Waists,		6 75; were 10 00
All-wool Flannel Wrappers,		2 98; were 5 00
Gossamer Circulars,		1 00; were 1 75

MILLINERY.
All Trimmed Stock,
Reduced as follows:
Bonnets, Flares, Toques, and Turbans,

that were $6 00 and $7 00,	now $2 98
that were 8 00 and 9 00,	now 3 98
that were 10 00 and 11 00,	now 4 98
that were 12 00 and 14 00,	now 6 98
that were 15 00 and 17 00,	now 8 98
that were 18 00 and 20 00,	now 10 98

The Greatest Bargains Yet Offered
IN MISSES' CLOAKS.
Two thousand garments—comprising the latest novelties in Newmarkets, Peasant and Russian Cloaks, and Gretchens—Plain and Fancy Cloths, with and without fur, Appliqne, Astrakhan, braid, and other trimming—the entire made-up stock of Bernard, Levy & Co., 498 and 500 Broadway, purchased by us
at Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

We shall sell		
Newmarkets	worth $8 00	at $3 98
Newmarkets	worth 10 00	at 4 98
Newmarkets	worth 12 00	at 5 98
Newmarkets	worth 15 00	at 7 98
Newmarkets	worth 20 00 and 22 00	at 8 98

Russian and Peasant Garments.

$4 98 and $5 98	worth	$10 00 and $12 00
7 98 and 9 98	worth	20 00 and 22 00

Gretchens and Coats.

$2 98 and $3 98	worth	$6 00 and $8 00
4 98 and 5 98	worth	10 00 and 11 00
6 98 and 7 98	worth	13 00 and 15 00
8 98 and 9 98	worth	16 00 and 18 00

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON,
ALSO,
in connection with above, a hundred
ELEGANT PLUSH NOVELTIES.
Gretchens and Greenaways—plain, applique, embroidered, and fur-trimmed.

Now	Were	Now	Were
$11 00	$25 00	$6 98	$14 00
9 98	22 00	5 98	12 00

CHILDREN'S SILK PLUSH CAPS.
A manufacturer's sample line—with wide sarah strings and bows—the prettiest styles and all the best shades.

Dollar Caps	for	49 cents
Dollar fifty Caps	for	79 cents
Two Dollar Caps	for	98 cents
Three Dollar Caps	for	$1 25

BOYS' CLOTHING.
Never were assortments or the values better.

Two-piece all-wool Cheviot suits,	$2 98
Two-piece imported Worsted ann Cordnroy Suits,	3 98
Three-piece all-wool Cheviot,	3 98
Three-piece fine Black Corkscrew,	4 98
Three-piece imported Wide Wale Suits,	5 98
Deep Cape Overcoats,	2 48
All-wool Overcoats,	3 98
Fine Beaver and Chinchilla Overcoats,	5 98

Two hundred pieces of a single kind of
DRESS GOODS
may be a good deal for some to buy at this season of the year, but when the goods are fashionable and in desirable shades and when the goods are far below their value two hundred pieces with us do not last long ——We offer
At Forty-nine Cents,
two hundred pieces
FINE IMPORTED SERGES,
on bio width.....all colors and black, worth and sold this season at 85 cents.
Two hundred pieces——49 cents——worth 85.

Other Bargains.
Are all wool double width Flannels, in grays and browns and tines and all the best shades, good value at TWENTY-SIX CENTS!
Are all wool double width Tricots, in black and leading shades, good value at SEVEN and THIRTY CENTS!
Are Silk and Wool Plaids and Stripes in the handsomest combinations you ever saw at a dollar, a bargain at FORTY-NINE!
All of these we sell, at prices named, and promise further values equally as great.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.
AT NINETY-EIGHT CENTS
we offer
a choice of eight different weaves, comprising
Groe Grains.....Armures.....Castilans
Rhadzimirs.....Rhadames.....Snrahs
Pole de Sole.....Faille Francaise,
all of which we guarantee to wear well and not to break or slip in seams.
We invite attention to a recent importation of
Evening Drapery Nets
in white, cream, with rose, salmon, azure, canary, lilac, cardinal, and all the other fashionable shades, besides beautiful combinations in black and gold and silver tinselled stripes and plaids.....Prices begin at NINETY-EIGHT CENTS for single width, and a DOLLAR FORTY-NINE for double width.—These are the silk nets with satin, chenille, and tinsel combinations—
finest quality.
Others at 27 and 39 cents, which make up effectively, and come in all the same shades as the more expensive.
Syrahs and China Silks,
all shades, to match the draperies,
Forty-nine Cents Upward.
24-inch Snrahs, light and dark.....75 cents
At Two Ninety-eight,
extra fine and close
SEAL CLOAKING PLUSHES,
with wool backs, obviating the use of lining; real value, $8.
Had we had more Wintry weather the importer would have realized at least his cost.
At Ninety-eight Cents,
a hundred pieces
COLORED DRESS VELVETS,
splendid quality.....all shades;
FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

We have sold thousands of pairs of
CURTAINS AND PORTIERES
for presents
and offer for this week and until all are sold
the following exceptional values:
At Four Ninety-eight,
three hundred pairs
RICH CHENILLE PORTIERES,
over 50 styles, in a superb range of colorings, including such fancy shades as absinthe, old rose, reseda, and light copper—
high art and delicate shaded dados.
These curtains are made in special lengths for doors and alcoves—full width.
At Nine Ninety-eight,
the balance of those elegant
SILK SHEILA PORTIERES,
with handsome woven tinsel and high art dados—fawn, salmon, light olive, terra cotta, steel, peacock blue, crimson, and copper—cost eighteen dollars to import,
and,
At SAME PRICE,
fifty pair
Solid Color Chenille Portieres,
heavily fringed frieze or valance top—rich colorings—extra wide; were $14 to $17.
A thousand pair
BEST SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS,
triple twisted thread——new designs,
ONE ninety-eight and TWO forty-nine,
which equal any by comnstitors sold at three and four dollars.
At THREE ninety-eight and FOUR ninety-eight, exquisite Brussels effects,
very fine and delicate designs——worth $6 and $7.
Splendid Values in Real Lace Curtains,
Tambour, Antique, Irish Point, and Cluny,
$5 98..$6 98..$7 98..$9 98..$11 98,
extra wide and effective borders.
OUR ASSORTMENT OF
Chenille, Raw Silk, Imported Tapestry, and Velour
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS
is the largest to be found.

Yard square Chenille Covers	69c.
Chenille Scarfs—1½ yards long	69c.
Raw Silk Covers, 1½ yards square	74c.
Imported Tapestry—heavy knotted fringe—1½ yards	$1 49
French Velour—1½ yards square	3 49
Tapestry Piano Covers	2 29
Chenille Piano Covers	5 39
French Velour Covers	12 98

Plush Table and Piano Covers are in
ART EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT,
where you will find
SIZE AND STYLE TO SUIT.

Plush Mantel Lambrequins	$2 98
Hand-embroidered Plush Lambrequins	4 98
Hand-embroidered Plush Draperies	9 49
Embroidered Plush Table Scarfs	1 69
Embroidered Plush Piano Covers	3 98

and
a large variety of
HAND-PAINTED NOVELTIES.
Sachets, Laundry Lists, Pin Cushions, Court Plaster and Stationery Cases, Head Rests and Scarfs,
At TWENTY-FIVE CENTS TO A DOLLAR EACH.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN
FINE SMYRNA RUGS.
When we assure you that they are the celebrated "Bromley," you can the better appreciate our prices.

21x45	$1 59	30x60	$2 57
26x54	2 25	36x72	3 98

At Four Ninety-eight,
Sofa Rugs——4x7 foot.....worth $7 50
To BLANKETS and QUILTS, and
LAP ROBES and HORSE BLANKETS
we devote the space of a good-sized store, and in spite of mild weather keep busy right along.....
These are the prices that make dullness unknown:

12-4 White Wool Blankets—extra heavy,	$3 98
Fine White California—plain and fancy borders,	6 98
California Scarlet; were $12	7 98
Crib Blankets—all wool—pair,	95
Wrapper Blankets—fancy borders,	1 59
California Wrapper Blankets,	3 49
Full-size White Crochet Quilts,	85
Handsome tufted Comfortables,	3 98
Eiderdown—French sateen covered,	4 97
Children's fur Carriage Robes,	1 25
Silk Plush lined,	2 98
Japanese Wolf Carriage Robes,	3 49
Black beer—plush lined,	7 98
Prairie wolf—plush lined,	10 98
Siberian wolf—plush lined,	17 98
English Plush Robes,	7 79
Handsome reversible Plush Robes,	10 19

WASH DRESS FABRICS.
At Twelve Cents and a half,
ten cases new Plaid Ginghams—handsome styles.
At Ten Cents and a half,
Empire Flannels and Blazer Cloths—new plaids and fancy stripes; worth 18 cents.
FIVE THOUSAND ROBES
as follows:

Flannel Serge Robes,	65c.; worth	$1 25
Indigo Blue Robes,	78c.; worth	1 25
Fresh Percale Robes,	80c.; worth	1 25
Best Domestic Sateen Robes,	70c.; worth	1 15
Fine French Sateen Robes,	$1 65; worth	2 25

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
UMBRELLAS.
At a Dollar Ninety-eight,
six hundred
Rugby Silk Umbrellas—fancy silver and oxidized mounted—crooks, hooks, and rings; worth $3 25.
At Two Eighty-nine,
three hundred
Union Silk Umbrellas—14 carat gold crooks, fancy chased; worth $4 00.
Special values in finer Umbrellas, with rich and elaborately chased and mounted handles.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
At Thirty-eight Cents,
five hundred dozen
Fancy Silk Tecks and Four-in-hands; worth 75.
At Forty-nine Cents,
a thousand pair
Fine Snspenders—silk embroidered webs—patent silk ends; worth 75 to 90 cents.

EXTRA VALUES in	DRESS SHIRTS.
EXTRA VALUES in	CARDIGAN JACKETS.
EXTRA VALUES in	SMOKING JACKETS.

IN CANOY DEPARTMENT.
as special Christmas offering,
Five Pound Boxes Fine Mixtures,
SEVENTY-NINE CENTS!!
Finer Candies at proportionately low prices.
FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

OUR SYSTEM

OF DOING WORK IS SIMPLE AND PERFECT. EVERY GARMENT GOES FROM HAND TO HAND UNTIL COMPLETED, SO THAT EACH WORKMAN BECOMES AN EXPERT IN HIS SPECIAL PART, THUS PRODUCING PERFECT, STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS WORK AT ABOUT HALF THE COST USUALLY PAID FOR INFERIOR WORK.

OUR CUTTING DEPARTMENT IS PRESIDED OVER BY THE MOST COMPETENT AND HIGHEST-PRICED MEN IN THE CITY, THE BEST OF WHOM ARE CONSTANTLY EMPLOYED IN TAKING MEASURES AND DRAFTING PATTERNS, THUS ATTAINING THAT PERFECTION WHICH CONSTANT PRACTICE BRINGS.

BARGAINS.

WE HAVE SECURED AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN FROM AN IMPORTER WHO MUST HAVE CASH, AND WILL GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS THIS WEEK

Suits to order for - - $20
Trousers " " - - 5

FROM THE FINEST IMPORTED GOODS, SUCH AS CLAY'S, TAYLOR'S, AND MARTIN'S, IDENTICALLY THE SAME GOODS ARE SOLD AT THREE AND FOUR TIMES THIS PRICE.

FULL-DRESS SUITS.

SPECIAL LOT OF CLOTHS, DIAGONALS, AND WHIPCORDS, ADAPTED FOR FULL DRESS.

SUITS TO ORDER, WITH SILK OR SATIN LINING, $25.

SPECIAL LOT

OF OLOBE AND BURLINGTON KERSEYS, WORRUMBO, ELYSIAN, AND CHINCHILLAS, WARRANTED ALL WOOL AND ABSOLUTELY FAST COLORS.

Overcoats to Order, $18.

WITH CHOICE OF SILK, SATIN, WOOLEN, OR SERGE LINING.

OUR WRITTEN GUARANTEE IS HANDED TO EVERY CUSTOMER, WHETHER ASKED FOR OR NOT, WARRANTING OUR GARMENTS IN EVERY PARTICULAR FOR ONE YEAR.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, TAPE MEASURE, AND OUR SIMPLE GUIDE FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM'S

Mammoth Tailoring Establishment,

BOWERY AND SPRING-ST.

THEY MET HEAD ON.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL ENGINES DAMAGED AND TWO MEN HURT.

A collision occurred on the New-York Central Railroad just south of Mott Haven station at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in which two men were badly injured, one locomotive was demolished, another was crippled, and several freight cars were knocked out of commission. The circumstances were favorable for a much more serious disaster. Just across One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street from the Mott Haven station there is a switch in the down track leading to a side track east and parallel with the main line. On this side track freight engine No. 144, a very large one, was standing facing north, with a train of empty freight cars behind it.

There is a bend in the road just north of the Mott Haven station that conceals the station and the switch from the view of engineers of incoming trains. It is a place where all the tracks running into the city converge, and for this reason, as well as because of the peculiar form of the road, the utmost vigilance is required to avoid accidents. This vigilance seems to have been relaxed yesterday morning with disastrous results, but where or upon whom to rest the responsibility does not now appear.

Engine No. 646, a smaller freight engine, in charge of Engineer William Burroughs and Fireman Frank E. Slack, was switching freight cars in the early hours of the morning, when there are no passenger trains to interfere. It came rapidly around the curve with a box and four coal cars in tow. Burroughs could not see the switch, but he supposed it to be closed. It was not, and, before he could do anything to avert it, his train crashed with tremendous force into the big engine on the side track. James Graham and Alvin Griffin, engineer and fireman of the standing engine, saw the on-coming train in time to jump, and they escaped without injury. Burroughs and Slack were not so fortunate.

The force of the collision threw the tender of their engine over on the cab, pinioning them on either side of the cab. A complete wreck was made of the engine, and the hissing of escaping steam added to the danger. In a very few minutes a sufficient number of trainmen arrived to throw the tender back upon its trucks and liberate the injured men. Burroughs was wedged in between the lever and the side of the engine, and was removed in an unconscious condition. Slack was badly bruised, and suffered from internal injuries, but he retained consciousness.

Policeman John Madigan called an ambulance, and the wounded men were taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said that Burroughs had a broken jaw, a severe dislocation of the left wrist, and contusions all over his body; but he had regained consciousness, and although he was suffering much pain, his wounds were not necessarily fatal.

A gang of men was busy all day yesterday trying to clear away the wreck. The smaller engine was so badly broken up that it seemed impossible to repair it, and the larger one had its pilot and the iron front of the smoke box demolished. A box car was knocked off its trucks, and the tracks was littered with miscellaneous freight. It did not take long to clear the main track of debris, so that the passenger schedule was not interfered with, but it was late in the day before the shattered remnants of the locomotive were removed.

ONE OF COCAINE'S VICTIMS.

Elton Fay, a chemist, was taken early yesterday morning from the cheap lodging house known as the National Hotel, at 108 Bowery, to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from the effects of a large dose of cocaine, which the police believe he took with suicidal intent. Those who have known Fay for the two months that he has been staying at the lodging house assert that he was a victim to the cocaine habit and had often taken large doses of the drug, and that his present condition is due to no overdose.

Fay is thirty-seven years old and is a native of Janesville, Wis., where his wife is now living with his parents. He is a practical chemist and for many years was employed by B. D. Baldwin & Co. of Chicago. Through his fondness for narcotics he lost his situation. His wife left him and went to live with his parents. Then Fay came East and during the Summer and the early Autumn was employed in a drug store at Asbury Park, N. J. He left there two months ago.

TREE ROOTS AND BRANCHES.

From the London Globe.

It is sometimes said that the branches of very old trees are, properly speaking, roots, and that if planted upside down the trees would flourish. Herr Kny, a German botanist, has recently investigated the matter by pinning vines and ivy with both ends in the ground and subsequently cutting them at the arch. The experiments were fairly successful, though not in every instance, and Herr Kny intends to continue them with other plants and trees, such as willows, poplars, and roses.

HIGGINS & SEITER.

Fine China. Rich Cut Glass.
Art Pottery. Wedding Gifts.

CHRISTMAS BARGAINS.



$1.85 EACH. $1.85 EACH.

CHOCOLATE JUGS,
In Royal Worcester and Doulton Decoration, at $1.85 each; selling elsewhere at $2.50. A rare bargain, and a sensible Gift.

BRETBY ART POTTERY,
In over 2,000 odd and artistic shapes, at about one-fourth former prices. Vases at 35c. that were 75c. Vases 16 inches high for $3 that were $7. Very effective Ware, and nothing like it in the city. See it.

IVORINE CHINA.
1,750 pieces of this celebrated Ware, in small and unique pieces, including Vases, Swans, Slippers, Shells, &c., at very moderate prices. Just the thing for favors or a small remembrance.

RUDOLSTADT ART PORCELAIN.
Having just bought 1,500 pieces of this celebrated Ware, in Vases, Figures, &c., at less than one-fourth cost of importation, our prices will be proportionately low. Vases range from 45c. to $3. Magnificent Figures, 17 inches high, different subjects, at the extremely low price of $5.98 each.

RICH CUT GLASS.
We are the only establishment in New-York selling the best and most expensive makes and cuttings of Cut Glass at strictly bargain prices. A large assortment of "Dorflinger's" and "Mount Washington" cuttings——very desirable for Gifts.

ART LAMPS.
Over 500 different styles of Art Lamps of our own exclusive designs, at one-half Broadway prices.

BARGAINS throughout entire establishment.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Paid purchases of Five Dollars or over (except Dinner Ware, Toilet Ware, and Screens) delivered free within 100 miles of New-York.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

50 and 52 West 22d St.,
NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

MODERN FRENCH AND SPANISH ART AT JOHNSTON'S ART GALLERY, 17 UNION-SQUARE.

Works of Corot—Jules Breton—Diaz—Troyon—Jules Dupré—Casanova—Barbudo—Vollon—Tamburini—Monticelli—Lizcano—Cordero—Urgell—C. Jacque—Gatti—Echena—Sartorio—and those of many of their contemporaries.

On exhibition from Dec. 23 to Feb. 1.
A CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION.

A NEW MOVE IN ATHLETICS.

A UNION OF ASSOCIATIONS TO BE FORMED SHORTLY.

There is a movement on foot to organize a union of athletic associations to be controlled by the Amateur Athletic Union. It is the intention of the promoters of the scheme to form the associations by taking into consideration their geographical positions. The matter has received the attention of the officers of the union who favor it. Secretary Sullivan yesterday sent out the following circular:

The rapid growth of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in club membership, and the fact that there is not in existence in the United States any other association of amateur athletic clubs having or claiming national jurisdiction, indicate that the time is approaching when, for the further advancement of amateur athletics and the more convenient administration of the government and conservation of the local interests of individual clubs, the latter should be formed into groups distance, by geographical limits and facilities of intercourse, each group to constitute an association of clubs of the Amateur Athletic Union, each with a distinctive name and managerial organization, and each with representation in the Amateur Athletic Union, which would thus, while remaining the central governing body, cease to be an association of clubs and become exclusively a union of associations, with a General Board of Managers, consisting only of the representatives of such associations.

The advantages, alike to the general cause and to the interests of individual clubs, of welding into one symmetrical structure all purely amateur athletic organizations would seem to be sufficiently obvious, and to the attainment of this object the co-operation of all such organizations not already identified with the Amateur Athletic Union is cordially invited. In order that, so far as practicable, such organizations may have a voice in determining the details of the plan, the clubs (whether belonging to other associations or not) which have not already applied for membership in the union are invited to do so. The plan must be submitted to a general meeting of all the clubs of the union, thus assuring all clubs then members an equal voice in the amendment and final adoption of the plan. The attention of existing associations of clubs is also invited to the fact that at the last annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union its constitution was altered so as to prepare the way for this important reorganization, and among other changes provision was made for increasing the number of memberships of the Amateur Athletic Union Board of Managers to fifteen, with the understanding that the additional memberships should be reserved for representatives of existing associations of clubs designating to participate with the Amateur Athletic Union in the proposed reorganization, and whose present affiliation therewith will thus make them coworkers in formulating the plan. The negotiation of the details of such affiliation has been delegated by the Amateur Athletic Union Board of Managers to its Committee on Organization.

Applications for or correspondence relating to club membership in the Amateur Athletic Union should therefore be addressed to J. E. Sullivan, Secretary Amateur Athletic Union, Post Office Box 611, New-York, N. Y., and all correspondence relating to affiliation with the Amateur Athletic Union by existing associations of clubs or otherwise designated athletic organizations should be addressed to A. G. Mills, Secretary Committee on Organization, Amateur Athletic Union, 38 Park-row, New-York, N. Y.

HARRY McMILLAN, WALTON STORM, A. G. MILLS, Committee on Organization, A. A. U.

Secretary Sullivan said yesterday that the growth of amateur clubs was something tremendous, and on that account the new move was made necessary. He says that it is almost impossible at present for the officers of the Amateur Athletic Union to attend to the affairs of their organization.

STOWE AND ITS NEW TENANT.

From the London World.

The Comte de Paris has taken Stowe, the late Duke of Buckingham's celebrated seat in Bucks, for a term of years. Stowe is an enormous house, the building and maintenance of which contributed in a great degree to the ruin of the Grenville family, which culminated in the crash of the second Duke's affairs in 1847. The gardens of Stowe are filled with tawdry temples, urns, columns, and alcoves. It is remarkable that a Bourbon should become the tenant of Stowe, for the lavish hospitalities of George, Marquis of Buckingham to Louis XVIII., the Duchesse d'Angoulême, and other members of the family originated many of the embarrassments which ultimately proved fatal to his grandson. The Bourbons of eighty years ago are commemorated at Stowe by a tower in the park, which was erected after one of their visits, and which is surrounded by eight oaks which were planted by Louis XVIII., and his brother, nephews, and consins, and their condescension is recorded in a pompone inscription from the pen of Lord Buckingham, which he is said to have preferred to a few tasteful lines in Latin, which had been composed by his far more distinguished brother, Lord Grenville.

A PIONEER IN JOURNALISM

THE BUSY LIFE OF BENJAMIN HENRY DAY.

DEATH OF THE FOUNDER OF THE NEW-YORK "SUN" AT HIS HOME IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

With the death of Benjamin Henry Day, who expired at his home, 55 East Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday, the history of newspapers in this city closes one of the most interesting epochs. Not alone did he found the *Sun*, but he was the first person to publish an illustrated paper and was also the first to reprint English works of fiction for the benefit of those who could not afford to pay for expensive editions. Beginning with only a stock of native shrewdness inherited from his New-England ancestry, given the trade of a typesetter and endowed with pluck and restlessness, Mr. Day achieved a degree of success that enabled him in his declining years to enjoy a large and well-invested fortune.

He had been ill for only a little more than a week. His quiet life, Mr. Day having lived in retirement since 1862, left much no doubt to his old age vigor. About a fortnight ago he contracted a cold, and for a time it was feared by his friends that he would suffer from pneumonia, but he rallied a little, and then became subject to an effusion from the lungs, which his advanced age would not permit him to rally from. He gradually sank, however, until he died yesterday morning. His end was peaceful. The funeral services will probably take place tomorrow. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Day was born in West Springfield, Mass., April 11, 1810. His father was Henry Day, a hatter, and his mother was Miss Mary Ely, a member of the old Connecticut family by that name. He passed his boyhood amid good old New-England surroundings, and secured a good general education in the Munson Academy at Munson, Conn. He served an apprenticeship with Samuel Bowles, father of the famous editor of the Springfield *Republican*, whose printing office was a very important spot in New-England of that date.

In 1830 the Compositor Day invented in this city and looked around for something to do. He found it in the *Journal of Commerce* office, and began setting type there with such men as Abell, who subsequently founded the Baltimore *Sun*, and Swayne, who established the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia, as his associates. For a couple of years he drifted between the offices of the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Evening Post*, and the *Courier and Enquirer*, and then, in the early part of 1833, he started a job printing office of his own. Bad fortune, however, attacked him from the first in his new venture. Competition was very sharp, and the terrible scourge of cholera at that time exercised its baleful influence over business of every kind. The indomitable young printer finally conceived the idea that, by issuing a unique handbill, which should contain the news of the day, as well as advertisements, the circulation of the printing office, and which could be sold for a cent a copy, he might attract attention to his shop and so secure custom. He decided to call this handbill the *Sun*. He had not a dollar of capital, and the equipment of his office was made up of odds and ends, such as are ordinarily found in an unprosperous printing shop. For assistants he had one man and a boy. The first edition of this new enterprise, this sink-or-swim venture, was 1,000 copies, and it required four hours to print it.

Mr. Day has often described this venture. He had no idea that there would be any permanency to it. His aim was to circulate this hand bill simply as an advertisement for his job printing office. The way he made up his little paper carried out this idea. The *Sun* did not appear on the street until all the other papers were out. Mr. Day procured a copy of the *Courier and Enquirer*, solicored out the news of the morning, and put it in type himself. But whatever was Mr. Day's original intention, he was astonished when he came to count up his receipts from this source. People snapped up with avidity the little sheet which was for sale at one-sixth the price of the other dailies.

It seems, according to Mr. Day's own story, that the selection of the name of this little sheet was not original with him. "It was Dave Ramsey's idea," said he. "Ramsey was a journeyman in the *Journal of Commerce* office when I worked there in 1829 or 1830. He was forever talking about starting a paper to be called the *Sun*. I think there was a *Sun* in London then. I wrote and edited the first number of the New-York *Sun* myself, and set it up too. The humorous police magistrate, now a rather wearisome feature of some newspapers, was one of the biggest attractions of the *Sun* then. George W. Wisner, a printer, got into it by work, had a knack for writing. The *Sun* had been in existence one week when he called on me and said that if I would give him $4 a week he would get up early every morning and do the police reports. The court was then held at 4 A. M., in a low, old building, where the present County Court House stands now. I accepted the terms, and these reports proved very taking. I paid Wisner $4 a week, but I agreed that if the paper were a success he should have an interest in it. I retaining his share until it amounted to enough to buy half of the paper. By the Spring of 1833 the profits had paid Wisner's share, and he became joint proprietor. Wisner was a smart fellow, but he and I could not agree. Finally we quarreled and I gave up the job office and kept the paper, paying Wisner $5,000 in one-thousand-dollar bills for his share."

The experience that Mr. Day had while conducting his newspaper can be best told in his own language as follows:

For several years after Wisner left, I employed William M. Prall, who used to report all the courts. There was a young lawyer in New-York then who used to write leaders for me. His name was Lucius C. Robinson, after wards Governor. Robinson was a very clever man of excellent ideas, but was not very highly educated. Then there was Richard Adams Locke, the Moon Hoax man. The hoax came about in this way: In the early part of 1835 a Presbyterel fellow who called himself Matthias the Prophet was tried for murder up at White Plains. There was great excitement over the trial. I went up to White Plains and in the court room met Locke, who was reporting for the *Courier and Enquirer*. He seemed smart and I engaged him to write a full account of the case for the *Sun*. We printed it first in the paper and then in a pamphlet, and it sold like sixty at 3 cents a copy. Locke was a striking man, and soon he came to me and told me that Webb had discharged him because he had been writing for the *Sun*. Then he proposed all such of the Matthias pamphlet had been a success I consented. The story puzzled every one for a while. Even the astronomers didn't know what to think of it. It purported to be from an Edinburgh magazine, as to Herschel's discoveries in the moon which his telescope at the Cape of Good Hope. We had a deputation from Yale College come to the office and request the original copy of the magazine article. I pretended to be very indignant that they should doubt our The secret finally got out through Locke's fault. The *Journal of Commerce* had a reporter named Finn who was unmade by Locke. The *Journal of Commerce* had swallowed the whole story, and was to publish it the next morning. But what must Locke do but get tipsy with Finn that very night? Better not print it right away, said Locke to him. 'I wrote it myself.' The *Journal of Commerce* the following morning denounced the story as a hoax. I paid between $500 and $600 for the story. It gave the *Sun* a great impetus."

It was Mr. Day who established the newsboy system in this city, and he secured, by doing so, an excellent medium for the distribution of his paper. When the *Sun* was firmly established he employed three compositors. Two of them, however, left and started another penny paper called the *Transcript*. In 1838 Mr. Day sold this paper to Moses Y. Beach, his sister's husband. Concerning this sale Mr. Day once said: "At that time I was running behind about $50 a day, barring advertisements. With the advertisements I was just about paying expenses. The Beaches were Connecticut people. He supplied me with white paper. Beach paid me $40,000 for the *Sun*, and I had no interest in the paper after 1838."

Soon afterward Mr. Day started a paper called the *True Sun*, but it was not successful, and he sold it. He then founded an evening paper called the *Tatler*, but neither did that venture succeed, so he entered into partnership with James G. Wilson, under the firm name of Wilson & Co., and started the monthly known as *Brother Jonathan*. This subsequently became famous all over the country. Mr. Day's idea, which made the periodical a success, was to reprint English works of fiction in *Brother Jonathan* and subsequently issue these novels in pamphlet form. *Brother Jonathan* as a weekly attained a circulation of between 60,000 and 70,000 copies. It was while owning this after Mr. Wilson's death that Mr. Day first issued a periodical illustrated supplement which he sent annually sent to the subscribers of the weekly. All this was done for $1 a year. Thus he was also the pioneer of the illustrated periodical in this country. In 1862 he discontinued the publication of *Brother Jonathan* and sent back to the subscribers their several dollars with the explanation that he "would not publish a paper that could not be circulated for $1 a year." The cost of white paper at that time made this an impossibility. With the cessation of this venture ended Mr. Day's business life. He had been living at 75 Duane-street, but he subsequently moved to sixth-street, thence to a roomy mansion in St. Mark's place, and finally to the house in which he died.

Mr. Day was an intelligent student of Shakespeare and Voltaire during his latter days. He never held public office. Until the war he remained a Democrat; then, however, he was a staunch Republican and remained one until Mr. Cleveland became a candidate for the Presidency. His last vote was cast for Mr. Cleveland's re-election. Mr. Day was exceedingly charitable and concealed a very warm heart behind a brusque address. He married in 1835 and Mrs. Day died about four years ago. Three sons survive him, Benjamin, an artist, and Henry and Clarence S., both bankers in Wall-street.

IT WILL NOT ASK FOR MUCH.

WHY TAMMANY HALL IS FULL OF DISTRUST OF GOV. HILL.

New-York City will not ask much of the Legislature that will assemble at Albany on Jan. 7, 1890. Mayor Grant, who ought to know, says that the city authorities are very well satisfied with the work they now have on hand. In conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday Mayor Grant said:

"So far as I am concerned I do not expect to ask the Legislature to pass many bills for us. There may be a request to codify the city ordinances, to enlarge the power of the Board of Street Openings, and, of course, the rapid-transit fight will be all gone over again, and, of course, we will make an attempt to overhaul the affairs of the Dock Department, in view of the recent disclosures consequent upon the investigation of the Commissioners of Accounts, although I am frank enough to say to you that I am by no means confident that the city will obtain what it asks for.

"Yes, we may apply for some remedy to protect us from the overhead electric wires—in fact, I look for considerable electrical legislation—but to just what extent we may be gratified and just what the Legislature may do for us, I am unable to predict."

"You already have a number of large schemes under way?"

"Yes. We have all the work we can attend to. I observe that a newspaper does me the honor to record how many hours I pass daily at my office, but that is no criterion of the number of hours I work every day on city affairs. Very little of the actual work of the office is done at the City Hall. I am interrupted too often by callers. But at the present time the city authorities are engaged in repaving the streets and opening College-place, and are taxed with the construction of a new municipal building and with many minor responsibilities that will help to give us all the work we want without asking the Legislature for more."

While Mayor Grant was hopeful that the Legislature would grant Tammany Hall anything in moderation that it asked for, certain of his followers in the organization are confident that Tammany will encounter two redoubtable obstacles, first in the person of Thomas C. Platt, who will control the Republican votes, and secondly in Gov. Hill, who, while he may pose as a Democrat, is known to be hostile to Tammany Hall. As a well-known Tammany man put it:

"The situation is just here. Gov. Hill proposes to have his own machine. He asks no favor of Tammany, but believes he can get along better with the hostility of that organization than he could with its friendship. He will refuse to grant any great favor to Tammany if the opportunity comes his way. And it is a grave question whether he will sign any bill that proposes to reform the Dock Department for the reason that he believes he can obtain more satisfaction out of that board as it is now constituted than he ever could if it were reorganized in favor of or for the benefit of Tammany Hall.

"The New-York Democrats have long ago understood Gov. Hill's methods, aims, and ambitions. They had enough of him last Winter in his treatment of the deal bills—measures that he had positively promised to veto after they reached him. The Governor was banking on the uncertainty of the Republican Legislature's refusal to let the bills pass. When the Republicans put the bills through, however, the Governor winced before the lash of public sentiment and vetoed the measures that the politicians desired most. Tammany Hall has had enough of David B. Hill. If we don't present many bills to him for his approval this Winter it will be for the reason that the organization is convinced that the Governor would rather stab us than put us on the back."

ANOTHER FLOATING PALACE.

FIRST TRIP OF THE RED STAR LINE'S NEW STEAMSHIP FRIESLAND.

The new steamship Friesland of the Red Star Line arrived yesterday from Antwerp on her first trip. She was retarded by rough weather early in the voyage, and but for this fact would have made a quick passage. Her officers say that when her machinery gets in good working order she will prove a fast vessel. She was built on the Clyde, in the yard of J. & G. Thomson, who also built the City of Paris and the City of New York. Her dimensions are: Length, 472 feet; breadth of beam, 51 feet, and depth of hold, 38 feet. She has a double bottom throughout, and is capable of carrying water ballast to the amount of 1,000 tons. This will enable her at any time to reduce her draught at both ends equal. She is constructed of the best mild steel, and her watertight bulkheads are of the best material.

The Friesland is undoubtedly one of the safest vessels afloat. Her engines are of the triple expansion type, and she is supplied with all of the latest improvements in steam appliances. She is lighted throughout by electricity. Her cabin will accommodate 200 persons. The staterooms contain every facility for comfort, and the saloon is a magnificent apartment. It resembles a large hall, and it is covered by a steel deckhouse. Windows in the sides enable the passengers to command a good view of the deck. The managers of the Red Star Line have undoubtedly noticed the demand for berths in the second cabin which has been upon the increase of late. The second cabin of the Friesland is a handsome apartment, and, like the first cabin, is covered by a steel deckhouse. In the between decks are comfortable quarters for 800 immigrants. The

OLD FARMS IN BERKSHIRE

HUNDREDS ON THE HILLSIDES ARE DESERTED.

SEEKING A WAY TO RESTORE TO BERKSHIRE HILLS THE PROSPERITY OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 21.—The great decrease in late years in the population of many of the Berkshire Hill towns, and the desertion of a large number of the farms in them, has called attention to the necessity of taking some steps to remedy the evil, and a movement has recently been started in Pittsfield, the county seat, to see what can be done to repopulate these towns and to make the soil bring forth abundant crops, as it did a half century ago. Some of the progressive men of Pittsfield, who are connected with the Board of Trade, were the first to suggest that such a plan was feasible, and a committee was appointed, of which Rollin H. Cooke is the Chairman, to see what can be done to reclaim these deserted farms.

There are many good unoccupied farms in Berkshire County, some of which are far above the average, scattered all over the hills, from Florida in the northern part of the county to Sandisfield in the extreme southern part, in which latter town may be found a village of thirty houses, all of them unoccupied. It is a mistake to suppose that the farming land in the hill towns is "run out." It is simply "burned out" for lack of proper care and fertilization. The land formerly under cultivation has been allowed to remain idle for a term of years, and the grass that has grown upon it has been allowed to die without being cut. The result is that the stalk of the grass has become small, the turf has grown thick, and the grass itself is thin and short. In many cases the white daisy or some other weed has crept in and run the grass out. A natural inference with one who does not understand the condition of things is that the soil is so poor that it is incapable of producing a good crop. But the experienced farmer knows that such is not the case, but that, on the contrary, the land is comparatively fertile, and only needs plowing and cultivating to yield an abundant harvest.

Henry Noble of Pittsfield, one of the most successful farmers in Berkshire County, has farmed it in Berkshire for more than half a century. He was born in the hill town of Washington, on a farm of 200 acres, where he spent his boyhood and early manhood, and believes the land on the farm where he was born is capable of producing almost, if not quite, as good a crop as it did fifty years ago, when grass there produced more than two tons to the acre. Mr. Noble's father, instead of drawing his hay to Pittsfield and selling it, fed it out on the place to a large herd of cattle and sheep. He sold large quantities of butter and potatoes, and the wool from his fine merino sheep brought him from 30 to 50 cents a pound. Wood was then so plenty that economy in its use was not thought of, and a family of a half dozen or more persons would use from seventy-five to one hundred cords of wood. It is Mr. Noble's opinion that what was true of the farms in the hill towns in former years might be true to-day if the same judicious management was used by the farmers as a half century ago. The market have greatly changed since those days, which would necessitate a change in the farm products. It is said that cattle cannot be raised for beef as profitably as then on account of the competition of the West. The fact is that cattle were never largely raised in the hill towns of Berkshire County for beef. The principal source of revenue to the farmers was the sale of butter and wool. There is just as great a demand for butter and native wool as ever.

John J. Eagan, a well-informed farmer of Washington, writes to Mr. Cooke that the decline in the value of farm lands in that vicinity is due to the facts that the use of coal on railroads in place of wood and the dressed beef business from the West have killed what were the two most profitable industries. He says: "Some of the land that is now mostly mowing land needs but plowing and cultivating to give good crops." This little town of Washington is situated in the eastern part of the county, on the very backbone of the extension of the Green Mountains which passes through Massachusetts, and is about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. One of the farms, on the very top of this hill, a little east of the old "meeting house," was the birthplace of the late Gov. Morgan of New-York. The farm has stayed but partially gone to decay for the last half century. It is now the property of William R. Plunkett of Pittsfield, and although it is not deserted it does not rent for enough to pay the taxes. It contains 160 acres; the buildings upon it are old and poor, and had not the farm been bought by Mr. Plunkett it would probably have been deserted, like many others in the town.

The Noble farm, which joined the one where Gov. Morgan was born, has practically gone to decay. The fine set of farm buildings which were upon it a half century ago have rotted and fallen down. To-day there is not a building on the place and the farm is deserted. It sold at one time for $6,500, but can now be purchased for less than $1,000. Here is a farm of 200 acres which has proved in the past to be excellent land, and would be made an ideal by judicious management, within less than a half day's ride from New-York, which can be bought for a merely nominal sum. The outlook from it is one of the grandest to be found in the county, reaching almost from Vermont to Connecticut and from the Catskills beyond the Hudson to the Holyoke range of mountains east of the Connecticut Valley. This is only a fair sample of many others in the town of Washington.

There are fifteen unoccupied farms in Washington, some of which have fairly good buildings which could be made comfortable at a slight outlay. These farms can now be bought for $10 or $12 an acre, and pasture land at from $3 to $5 an acre. The farms are in good condition, and all they need is cultivation. Farms adjoining them and that naturally yield no better crops pay from one to many hundred more than two tons of hay to the acre. The farmers who raise sheep on these hill farms say that where they are unmolested by the dogs they are very profitable. There is a ready sale for the wool, and the price of early spring lambs is so high that they are exceedingly profitable to raise. The owners of these hill farms in Washington are so anxious to sell them that they say any reasonable offer, although it might seem ridiculously small, would probably be accepted.

The desertion of the Noble farm already alluded to fairly represents the reasons for the desertion of other hill town farms. As the boys became of age they were ambitious to go out into the world and do something for themselves. Hence they all went away, and when the old people died there was no one left to occupy the farm, and the buildings were suffered to go to decay. The same was true of the Morgan farm, which is rented now for a very small sum, which is not enough to pay the taxes, and of scores of others.

Peru, situated in the northeastern part of the county, adjoins Cummington, in Hampshire County, where William Cullen Bryant and Senator Dawes were born. Half a century ago this was one of the most prosperous farming towns in this part of the State. On the high hilltop stands the old-fashioned country church, with its tall spire, which will seat a thousand people. Sixty years ago this, which is the highest situated church in the State, was completely filled each Sunday with as intelligent a class of worshippers as could be found anywhere outside of the large cities. To-day it is a rare event to see a hundred people in it. Peru has thirteen unoccupied farms, with comfortable buildings on them, and about a half dozen without any buildings. These farms contain in the aggregate 2,472 acres and are assessed for $9,945. The total valuation of real estate in the town is $96,500, and the rate of taxation last year was $15 50 on $1,000. The debt of the town is only $1,100, and that will be paid off next year. The town is especially adapted for summer residences. The air is always pure and cool, even in the hottest Summer days, and it is situated nearly 2,000 feet above sea level.

Among the unoccupied farms of Peru is the Sherman one place of 120 acres, in the southeast part of the town. It was an excellent farm in its day, and is by no means run out. The house and outbuildings are fairly good. No one has lived on the farm for four years, the taxes have not been paid for even a longer time, and if not paid this year the farm will be sold for taxes. There is another farm in the eastern part of the town which is owned by Mrs. Abraham Wickee of Springfield. It contains 200 acres, with buildings in good repair, and was deserted two years ago. It is one of the most desirable places to be found in the county, and can be bought at a very reasonable price. A very fine farm is the one that was owned by Sylvester Axtell some sixty years ago, which is now in the hands of some savings bank. When Mr. Axtell owned it he kept 300 sheep and 20 cows. W. S. Bowen, who has lived in Peru for nearly seventy years, says that Mr. Axtell not only made a comfortable living from the farm, but became quite wealthy. This farm was deserted for the same reason that hundreds of others were. The boys all went away. Then Mr. Axtell sold the farm for $8,500 and went to live with his sons. The farm can now be bought for about $1,000. In the southern part of the town is the Atthorpe place of 290 acres, which fifty years ago kept 25 cows and about 500 sheep, and many 100 tons of hay were cut on it every year. The farm is now deserted, but the buildings are in fairly good condition, and any reasonable offer for the place would probably be accepted. Among the other deserted farms is that of Capt. Henry Pierce, which was in its day one of the finest farms in this part of the State.

Savoy has not so many abandoned farms as many of the other towns in the county, although there are about a dozen. The farmers always find a good market for their butter, vegetables, wool, and hay in Adams and North Adams. Much of the land is being cleared of its timber, and the lands where the hay is drawn off are becoming less and less fertile every year.

The town of Windsor has ten vacant farmhouses, and nearly twice that number of deserted farms. These can be bought for from $2 to $4 an acre, while some of the better farms might bring $5 or $7 an acre. The tax rate here is $15 on $15,000. The town contains 21,795 acres of land, valued at $158,477. The town has constantly decreased in population for the past fifty years, and the value of the land is very much less than it was twenty-five years ago. There are some excellent farms in this town, and some good, intelligent farmers. The old New-England stock is found here, who have descended from distinguished ancestors. They are proud of the old homesteads and keep them up in good condition.

About three years ago H. Burr Crandall, a Boston lawyer, purchased about one thousand acres of the best land in Windsor at a very low price. During the past Summer he has been fitting up the house, which he proposes to use for a Summer residence, and has stocked the farm with blooded cattle. It is his opinion that blooded cattle can be raised at a profit on the high hilltops. He thinks that if the farmers would raise a better grade of cattle they would make a great deal more money out of their farms than they do now. He has studied into the matter of restoring the hill towns to their former prosperity, and thinks this can be best done by men purchasing large tracts of this deserted land and stocking it with either Guernseys, Jerseys, or Holsteins. The reasons that it costs no more to raise valuable cattle than it does to raise those of a poorer grade, and if the farmers would only get in the way of raising a better grade of cattle they would make money out of the business.

The town of Sandisfield, in the southern part of the county, has about fifty vacant houses. There are some large farms in that town, with good buildings upon them, entirely deserted. These can be bought for as low a price as $3 an acre, and some farms which are occupied can be bought for $4 an acre. The land on these farms has in many cases a southern exposure, and large crops have been raised upon them in past years. They have been deserted for the same reasons that have been given above. The village of Sandisfield was once the mercantile centre of the county. People in Pittsfield, twenty-five miles away, were accustomed to go there to trade before the building of the Boston and Albany Railroad. Now a majority of the houses in the village are vacant, and as one passes through the silent streets of the once thriving town, it seems a typical "Deserted Village."

The town of Becket has nineteen unoccupied farms with farm buildings upon them, and nine without buildings, containing an aggregate of 4,109 acres, valued at $17,385. Many of these are excellent farms and capable of being reclaimed by cultivation.

E. Davison of Otis writes to the Pittsfield Board of Trade: "It is hard to tell the price of land here, as there is no sale. An offer would be considered a bargain to the purchaser. I have been here all my life, and I know that if it were not for the dogs there is no better place to make money than here, at the present time, in raising sheep." There are several deserted farms in Otis. The town is situated about fifteen miles from the Housatonic Railroad, so that the farmers are obliged to draw their produce a long distance in order to send it to market.

There are other towns scattered over the hills of Berkshire County where many of the farms are deserted. Enough have already been mentioned to show the necessity of something being done to reclaim them. Many more are being deserted every year, and at the present state of decline it will not be many years before it will be difficult for these towns to keep up their town Government unless something is done to repopulate them.

The Pittsfield Board of Trade has several plans under consideration—one of which is to colonize the farms with the Swedes. It is not known whether the Swedes would be willing to go among strangers and try to get a living out of these farms. On the other hand, it is believed that a dozen or twenty families of Swedes located in the same neighborhood would be contented, and that after they had been assisted a little by outside help they would be able not only to get a living, but to lay up something. Another plan is to form a company and buy up large tracts of this deserted land, put great flocks of sheep and herds of cattle upon them, with the necessary people to look after them, and have them conducted something as the ranches are in the West. It is thought that the company might own from 100 to 300 cows, that should be used to graze over the pasture lands in the Summer and be kept in suitable barns in the Winter, and that creameries should be built, where the milk should be taken and butter made that would have a good sale. Cheese factories also might be built. It is a fact that cheese and cheese factories already in existence in the county do a thriving business. The plan also contemplates having upon certain portions of these great ranches flocks of sheep, which shall no longer be looked after by shepherds, who will protect them from the dogs, which are the bane of sheep raisers in this section.

The plan of colonizing the farms with Swedes is the more popular one. It is thought that the Swedes would be more likely to be contented on these hills than in some other parts of the country, because the climate so nearly resembles that of certain portions of their own country. It is believed by the Pittsfield Board of Trade that it will ultimately be successful in its efforts to reclaim these farms, and that in future years the hill towns of Berkshire, having home markets in Pittsfield, Lenox, North Adams, Springfield, and even New-York and Boston, which can be easily reached by rail, will be repopulated, reclaimed, and become as prosperous and fertile as they were a half century ago.

GIRLS IN THE SCHOOLS.

THEIR PECULIARITIES AS STUDENTS—THE QUESTION OF RACE

"The girl would make a better student in our public schools and colleges," said one of the prominent educators of the city yesterday, "if she had the same incentive, the same motive, that the young man has. The young man who goes to the public schools and colleges feels that he is to be a breadwinner. He has this for a clear purpose in getting an education. But it is not so with the girl. With her motive is everything, and not having the motive she does not study to her full capacity. She looks to getting married some day, and having some one else provide the bread for her.

"Of course this is generally speaking. We hear a good deal about woman's power of application as compared with man's, but my experience has been that if a girl knows what she is after, if she has a distinct purpose, in nine cases out of ten she will display as steadfastness of aim that is quite equal to that of any boy.

"Much has been said about the capacity of the female intellect for mathematics, but I can say that the girl excels in pure mathematics. Girls are exceedingly fond of history and literature, and they usually stand high in those studies.

"The best students are Hebrews. That is, they carry off the honors. But this is not always a fair test of intellectual capacity. The scholarship of the student is determined quite as much by her home influences, by her surroundings and associations, as by her text-books or instructors. As a rule, the wealthy Hebrews avail themselves of the advantages of the public schools and colleges for their children, while, generally speaking, children of Christian parents in similar financial circumstances go to private institutions. This makes it particularly difficult in institute race comparisons in the public schools.

"The colored girl has great imitative powers. She does not evince ordinarily a high degree of intellectuality, but in all subjects in which imitative faculty plays a part in progress she usually does extremely well. She is especially quick at drawing, penmanship, and the like. But when it comes to such subjects as require the higher faculties of reason or judgment she is frequently below the average.

"The artistic—that is, the naturally artistic—student is the girl of Celtic race. But the girl of Anglo-Saxon descent is the one who generally displays the best-developed 'all-around' intellect."

DIAMONDS NOW AND THEN.

From the London Truth.

A day or two ago I was reading in a contemporary a series of interviews with persons engaged in the diamond trade. Twenty years ago diamonds were three times their present value. The discovery of the South African mines and the competition between the mines brought down the price. Amalgamation has put it above 100 per cent. in the last twelve months. The question arises is that during the last few years the output of diamonds has been 4,000,000 carats per annum, and that 24,000,000 has been spent per annum in acquiring these 4,000,000 carats when converted by cutting into saleable articles. These 4,000,000 carats of cut stones annually produced 1,000,000 carats of cut diamonds, and it cost 10s. per carat to cut them. The South African mines being now amalgamated the output is reduced to one-half, *i. e.*, 2,000,000 carats, and it is estimated that this will still produce £1,000,000 before the limit is taken as a fixed amount, which, no matter what the price of diamonds may be, will annually be spent on these gems. Whether this will be the case or not is the x in the problem.

A CHILD'S MORAL DUTY.

From the Washington Press, Dec. 19.

It was and, indeed, to hear the testimony of the daughter of Richard Bowie, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Stone, yesterday, in answer to the question of the District Attorney, "Where was your father on Dec. 5, 1889?" say, "In the poorhouse." Judge Miller, in delivering his opinion upon the contested points, remarked "that there was no legal liability for children of aged and dependent parents to furnish them support, to keep them out of the poorhouse." All that remains, therefore, are the teachings of Holy Writ and a sound public opinion, when the press and the pulpit can do much to establish.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 21, via Galveston.—On and after Jan. 2 the National Bank will pay the coupons due on the consolidated debt bonds.

The Government positively denies that it is negotiating a loan either in Europe or the United States.

An application has been made by English capitalists for a Government concession for a telegraph line from some point on the United States frontier to a point on the frontier of Guatemala.

SHIPBUILDING AS AN ART

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED IN THE MODERN VESSEL.

AMERICANS WHO HAVE STUDIED AT FOREIGN COLLEGES—THE INVENTOR OF A WINDMILL BOAT.

Since 1882 there have graduated from the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, England, six bright young Americans who have returned to this country to undertake the great problems in naval architecture that may come up in connection with the designing, building, and remodeling of Government and merchant vessels. Five of these young men were educated abroad at the expense of the Government and are now in its service working out problems pertaining to the navy. The sixth went to Greenwich on his own account. He is now in business on his own hook, and bids fair to be as successful as the others.

As far as instruction in naval architecture goes, this country has to take a seat behind England and France, and it was in acknowledgment of this fact that the Government took up the matter of educating naval architects abroad. No other school of naval architecture equals the Royal Naval College of England and the Polytechnic and School of Application in France. The French Polytechnic at Paris is where young men receive mathematical and theoretical training, while at the School of Application they learn the practical workings of the principles they studied at the Polytechnic. At Greenwich both of these branches of the education of a naval architect are taught, and the Royal Naval College prides itself on the fact that it has graduated some of the greatest men of the age in the various specialties it teaches.

Among Greenwich's representatives are some of the most famous shipbuilders of Europe. J. H. Byles, who designed the well-known "greyhounds of the sea," the City of Paris and the City of New-York, and the famous Spanish warship Reina Regente, is a Greenwich representative and an authority on the construction of war ships. In both the City of New-York and the City of Paris Mr. Byles introduced many of the principles of war ship designing.

Then there are Archer Denny of the firm of Denny Brothers, merchant ship builders at Dumbarton-on-the-Clyde; Prof. Philip Jenkins, now Professor of Naval Architecture at the University of Glasgow and one of the leading authorities on the structural strength of ships, and Mr. Read, who is the structural expert to the English Lloyds.

Naval architecture is defined as the science of ship designing. This simple definition, however, gives only a faint conception of its scope, for it has involved the most complicated of problems, the solution of which teaches the value of the extensive preparation which is now considered not only valuable, but necessary, in the development of the science. The problems involved include the model of the hull and the resistance it offers to the water as it speeds through it. This has been farthest out to such a degree of perfection that the actual speed of the vessel varies from the calculated speed by no appreciable amount. The great weight of the structure has to be so distributed that the strength of each part will have a proper relation to the strains it will have to stand. Problems of stability and oscillation, or movements in a seaway, have to be worked out so that the vessel will sail steadily. The manner in which the distribution of cargo spaces and the arrangement of machinery have to be given the greatest consideration in order that the ship may contain the largest amount of cargo space possible.

The problems in modern ship designing are not so difficult where a vessel is built much after the lines of a type already in existence, but where a departure from general practice is to be made, where former practice is to be disregarded, it requires very long and laborious calculation and profound study to make certain a success.

In the modern merchant ship the method of designing differs materially from the methods in vogue a short time ago. The principle on which the design is made is worked out so as to produce the greatest benefit to the owner. The cost of the vessel is, of course, the first item, and then comes the question of speed to fulfill contracts. The greatest draught allowed by the ports to which the boat is going in her trade requires careful consideration, as the cost of coal, rate of freight, and length of voyage. These things determine the model of the ship. After the dimensions of the vessel are worked out, the conditions mentioned—cost, speed, rate, voyage, &c.—are used in an equation, which eventually gives the lines of the hull and the greatest net profit allowed. It is a remarkable fact that the cost of coal may have an important bearing upon the lines of the ship. The finer the lines also are the greater will be the amount of horse power required to drive her, and the price of coal be high, however, it is considered that it would be an advantage to build a finer ship, even if the cost of running the vessel is increased, because the increase of fullness in model would allow a much larger cargo, and in some cases the extra freight charges would pay for the increase in coal consumed. The cost of the ship, whether full or fine, varies in a very small degree.

One of the six naval architects, referred to above, showed a TIMES reporter recently a solution of the problem which illustrates this method of designing. Plans of three cargo vessels, intended for trade with Brazil, all having the same length, beam, and draught, were made. With an indicated horse-power of 1,370, the speed of A, the finest-lined ship, would be 11.5 knots; B, a fuller ship, would travel at the rate of 10.9 knots; and C, the fullest carrier of the three, would steam 10.65 knots. The cargo capacity of A is 1,760 tons, of B 2,486, and of C 2,811. With cargo carried at $26 a ton, and with coal at $3 75 a ton, A shows a gross profit of $41,343 to her owner, B $59,544, and C $68,381.

Again, if the three ships were enclined to run 11.5 knots, B would show a gross profit of $53,243, and C of $54,013. Where the ship of the greatest displacement shows the greatest profit she is to see time on the voyage, and when she is driven to the speed of A her profit is reduced.

The model nowadays, instead of being whittled out of a block of wood to please the eye, is designed by the principles of naval architecture, and gives for any degree of fineness the easiest form that the displacement can be moulded into. The lines are analyzed by the naval architect as a chemist would analyze a drug.

The men who have given to the American naval and merchant marine what fame it possesses are nearly all dead. One of the most noted, Arthur Sewall, died about a year ago. He was designer for John Roach, having produced the lines of the City of Tokio, City of Pekin, the Fall River boat Puritan, and all of Roach's boats of late years. Those who knew Mr. Sewall best were mystified as to how the source of his extensive knowledge of naval architecture, for he was largely self-educated and was a brilliant example of the exception to the rule.

It is only due to courtesy that American students are allowed the advantages at the Royal Naval College. There are from six to eight English students there every year, and they are considered to be in the employ of the English Government while they are at Greenwich, being actually paid a small salary after they complete the required course they are retained in the Government's employ, serving in various important and responsible capacities. Each English student costs his Government about $5,000 a year to educate.

The first year of the theory and principles of naval architecture, as it is taught at Greenwich, includes a study of algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytics, integral and differential calculus, solid geometry, differential equations, quadratics, dynamics, hydrostatics, dynamics, electricity, magnetism, heat, sound, light, chemistry, rigid dynamics, and applied mathematics.

The first year includes all calculations connected with flotation and the principles on which they are founded, also the graphic representation of the distribution of weight and buoyancy. There is also a course in laying off detail work and construction. The second and third years include the problems of wave making and resistance, stability, rolling, and launching; lightening compared with strengthening, the more complicated questions of the stresses and strains a ship undergoes under varying conditions, and the stability and flotation of a war or merchant ship with various compartments filled with water. The students listen to a course of lectures on the various modes of construction used in the different classes of ships and the underlying principles for their use. Before the course is finished a complete design for a war ship with all the calculations is made by each student. The examinations on all matters pertaining to practical work are very severe.

The policy established by Secretary Chandler in regard to educating men at schools of naval architecture abroad at the expense of the Government has been carried out since that time. The two men sent to the Royal Naval College were R. Gatewood and F. T. Bowles. They graduated in 1882, and returned to this country to take positions in the navy. Until recently Mr. Gatewood had charge of the building of gunboats at Baltimore. Mr. Bowles's name has been seen frequently of late in connection with the building of the Texas. He has charge of building in the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Following Messrs. Gatewood and Bowles were Philip Sidney Sixon and Frederick Nixon, who left Greenwich in 1885, having completed the course of study there. Mr. Schock was to have graduated with him, but two weeks before the end of his college life he shot himself in his room while mentally deranged. He was discovered by Messrs. Sixon and Wilding Gardner, who were then also studying at Greenwich. Until recently Mr. Nixon was in charge of the building of Government vessels at Cramps' yard, in Philadelphia. He is now superintending work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mr. Gardner is the only one of the Americans who went to Greenwich who studied there at his own expense. He is a Cornell man of '80, and graduated from the Royal Naval College in 1886. Before he went to Greenwich he spent some time at John Roach's, and following his three and a half years of study abroad he worked a year in ship yards at Newcastle and elsewhere in England. Mr. Gardner has become well known in New-York during the last year as a successful yacht designer, his productions, the forty-foot Liris and thirty-foot Kathleen, being types of extreme power, light construction, and great speed. He has always made yachting his favorite pastime, and at present he has turned his attention to the designing of yachts, although he also devotes time to the designs of ships on which he is working.

Messrs. D. W. Taylor and S. W. Armistead left Greenwich in 1888. Mr. Taylor made one of the highest records of any person who has studied at the Royal Naval College, and is also credited with the best record of any man ever at Annapolis. He is now at the Naval Bureau at Washington, while Mr. Armistead is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

These men are the only Americans who went to Greenwich to study naval architecture, but two—Messrs. Leonard and Woodward—graduated from the French schools in 1886, and three—Messrs. Hughes, Kapp, and Baxter—were educated at the University of Glasgow. Mr. Leonard is assisting Mr. Bowles at Norfolk, and Mr. Woodward is at work on the Maine at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The great and rapid development of the Merchant Marine Service to meet the demands and requirements of rivilization is the direct result of the strides made in the science of naval architecture, and while inventive genius has worked in harmony with the scientist and added materially in progress toward the present degree of fineness and speed, no genius has been at work for ages to accomplish miraculous things, and while is usually the distinguishing characteristic of what the world knows as "cranks," has accomplished only the expenditure of fortunes and the precipitous downfall of fond hopes and ambitions. The combination of modern science and inventive genius holds a more absolute sway over the designing and construction of vessels to-day than ever before, but naval architects still aver that there is too much demand for the rule-of-thumb work in the lines for large ships.

As for the new devices proposed for propelling ships at a remarkable rate of speed, or at almost no expense, they are, from the standpoint of the naval architect, merely a waste of energy and time. Plans of projects that do not believe in a sudden jump from 23 knots an hour to 100, or any such wonderful things.

Men are constantly working to hit upon some new device for the propulsion of boats. A man in Northern Ohio a few years ago, who had been successful in windmill inventions, conceived the idea of using a windmill to turn the shaft of a boat. He went to work on the scheme, bought a "clinker" about twenty feet long, put in a shaft and propeller, propped up a windmill four feet in diameter in the bow of the boat, and then took the thing to a river for an experiment. He had provided no keel on the boat, in the first place, to give her enough stability to support the weight of the wind machine, and the first gust dumped him and his windmill unceremoniously into the river. He admitted that he had as much weight as a four foot windmill would carry without a keel, and finally gave up the plan.

There have been numerous failures in this regard, and many schemes to revolutionize boat building are now in operation. At Bay Ridge is an old hull with a hole in its stern. That boat was to have been driven through the water by a series of explosions. Then there is another with hollow sides for two continuous screws. But most men acquainted with ships agree that the improvement in shipbuilding and designing must come from the study of men whose experiments are based on scientific principles.

TURNER DID NOT APPEAR.

THEREFORE NEW-BRIGHTON FAILED TO ENJOY A LIVELY TRIAL.

The little court room of Justice Corbett of New-Brighton, S. I., was not the scene of as much excitement yesterday afternoon as had been expected. Whyland Turner, the New-York lawyer, whose attempt to gain possession of old Mrs. Charlotte Hobby's house in Franklin-avenue was described in THE TIMES of last Sunday, did not appear to undergo the examination on the charges of trespass and assault made against him by Mrs. Hobby.

Mrs. Hobby, or, as she is affectionately called by old Staten Islanders, "Aunt Lottie," was present with her counsel, District Attorney-elect Fitzgerald, and several witnesses, among them Mrs. Johnson, the wife of the rector of the Episcopal Church near which Aunt Lottie resides. Turner sent word that he had not been notified to appear, and was not aware that the hearing was to go on until too late.

He has written a letter to Justice Corbett, which the latter is unwilling to have published as yet. It is said to contain such complimentary terms in reference to Mr. Fitzgerald and the legal talent of Staten Island in general as "legal nibbles." It is reported that the letter has been put in the hands of the Grand Jury.

On Mr. Turner's non-appearance, Mr. Fitzgerald wished to have a bench warrant issued to bring him to court. Justice Corbett, however, decided to adjourn the case, in the meantime giving Turner due notice to appear.

"If he does not come then," said the Justice, "I will issue a warrant for him."

Mrs. Hobby's counsel says that the property in question is probably in reality escheated to the State for taxes, and that he will soon make an attempt to have the Attorney General appoint his office as custodian, thus giving her clear right of occupation.

CITY LODGING HOUSES.

PLANS OF ADVOCATES OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.

In 1886 the Legislature authorized the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of this city to hire one or more buildings to be used as municipal lodging houses, whenever so authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The institution was to be conducted something after the plan of the Boston Wayfarers' Lodge.

The idea was to provide institutions in which poor people could get lodgings and baths and do some work in return. Many people were interested in their establishment, and the State Charities' Aid Association recommended that an experimental house be established in the vicinity of East Fortieth-street. An appropriation for the purpose was included in the estimate for charities for 1888, but it was not allowed by the Board of Estimate and Appportionment. In the estimates for 1889 $25,000 was asked for, but was not allowed. In the estimates for next year the item was left out altogether.

A number of gentlemen who are interested in the project are going to ask the Board of Estimate to obtain an appropriation for the purpose in the budget for 1890. When Mayor Grant was asked yesterday why something had not been done looking to the establishment of one of the proposed lodging houses, he said that the matter had not been called to his attention.

Dr. Henry E. Crampton of 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, who is interested in the project, will read a paper on the advantages to be derived from such institutions before the Academy of Medicine, section of Public Health, on Jan. 3.

A "FRESH" LETTER CARRIER.

HE RESURRECTED POOR M'GINTY AND GOT HURT.

Letter Carrier John F. Corley will not be on duty to-day. When he was delivering his route on Lower Broadway yesterday morning he sprung a stale chestnut of the "McGinty" variety on Frank J. Jenney, the young man who runs the elevator at 160 Broadway. He was done up so badly that he had to place himself under the doctor's care.

"That man is waiting to see you down stairs," said the letter carrier to Jenney as the latter had reached the fifth floor of the building, "and he says he's about tired coming around for that bill."

The elevator was well filled, and Jenney, mortified, asked which one of his creditors it was.

"McGinty," said the letter carrier, and as the car full of passengers haunhed the elevator man got angry. He told Jenney he had stood his McGinty jokes as long as he could. Then he proceeded to pummel him. He hit him a blow under the ear and followed it up with another on the jaw. The latter dropped. Recovering, he landed a left-hander on the elevator man's eye, which soon shut out daylight. By that time the car had reached the ground floor.

Then Letter Carrier Corley found he was bleeding from many wounds, and he proceeded to have himself bandaged up at a neighboring drug store. After that he reported the case to Superintendent of City Delivery Morgan, and then went before Commissioner Shields and swore out a warrant for Jenney's arrest.

Jenney was held in $1,000 to ans to answer tomorrow morning for interfering with a United States mail carrier in the discharge of his duty.

WINTHROP, STORRS, AND ELLIS.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 20.

The presence of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop on the platform at the meeting of the Congregational Club was evidently most gratifying to the large audience, which greeted him with respectful applause. The Rev. Dr. Storrs made a most appropriate allusion to Mr. Winthrop, which was quickly followed by the large audience. The masterly address of Dr. Storrs embraced 13,337 words, which occupied 1 hour and 50 minutes in delivery, or about 121 words per minute. The delivery appeared to be very rapid. The Rev. Phillips Brooks has spoken on public occasions at the rate of 220 words per minute. The orator of the occasion has passed his sixty-eighth birthday. The Rev. George E. Ellis, who was present, is in his seventy-sixth year, and Mr. Winthrop has rounded fourscore. They are a noble trio of Massachusetts men, who by speech and written words have contributed largely to the best historic literature of the country.

CHILDREN ON BLUE WATER

HOW THE LITTLE PEOPLE FARE ABOARD SHIP.

ONE CAPTAIN WHO THINKS THEY'RE SAFER THERE THAN ON SHORE—SAILORS LIKE TO SEE THEM ABOUT.

At sea is a queer place to bring up a child. The howlings of the storm and the creakings of ship's timbers make a strange lullaby for the care of the little one. The ship's deck is a strange play ground, and the rough sailor is a strange companion. But a grand old cradle is the sea; and the child who dwells upon its bosom rarely needs any other power to rock it. And it is a healthy place for a child. It is free from malaria, and the germs of other diseases to which children are subject do not linger in its air.

The first vague impressions of the world which the sea-going child forms seem peculiar to folks ashore at first sight. The child does not realize that there exist such things as hills, woods, and fields, or long blocks of city streets and parks. Nor, on the other hand, does the shore child realize the existence of the broad and heaving ocean, or of the ships that traverse it. To a child who is reared upon the ocean the deep-sea swell becomes as homelike a sight as the old familiar streets or the fields of the old farm to the child reared upon land.

"There are some shore folks who don't seem to think I'm doing the right thing in taking my family to sea," said a sea Captain who believes in carrying his home with him wherever he goes. "They say that I'm well enough off to have a home for my wife and children on shore. Perhaps that's true. But when they say that my children would be a great deal better off on shore than they are at sea, I just take the liberty of differing with them.

"My wife had just as leave live at sea as on shore. She gets tired of the sea sometimes, but when we're in port I always take her for a run on shore, and she comes back much with it she gets very tired of that, too. The children like going ashore when we get into port, but then they're always glad of it when we come to go back to sea. The two youngest ones never seem to care where they are. Indeed, my girl that's twelve years old gets a little bit frightened when it first begins to blow hard, but, then, she soon gets over that.

"But as to my boy Joe, that's ten years old—he's never satisfied when it's good weather. What pleases him most is a gale, and what makes him most cheerful is a hurricane. I believe that boy would like to see us wrecked—that's about the only thing that could make him really happy. And he's always climbing about aloft. His mother used to worry a little about that; but she don't do it now. The only thing that worries me about his climbing is that he won't come down when I call him. Why, on the last voyage from New-York to San Francisco we went around Cape Horn in January, and during the latter part of the voyage it was no longer safe for the children to be on deck till 10 o'clock at night and later. And every night when it came Joe's bedtime he'd be found up aloft, enjoying himself, and it would be hard work getting him down. It got so that every night at 9 o'clock I'd send a man to haul my Joe down from aloft.

"We've got a nice large cabin—plenty of room for the children to play in—and we keep a nurse, of course. And the nurse, she has to behave herself. She can't get angry and run off without notice as the nurses ashore are apt to. And she can't go out of an evening and keep us sitting up to let her in; nor is there any fuss about her having her Sundays out.

"My wife had a good education and she teaches the children. They couldn't be taught better if they were ashore. My wife don't play on the piano and the girl don't take to music. If there was music in the family I would have a piano put in the cabin. Every Sunday afternoon my wife has a Sunday school for any of the sailors that want to learn. Most all of the men that are not on duty then come to the Sunday school. They seem to enjoy it, and it passes off well—that is when Joe behaves himself, which don't always happen.

"And then it's all nonsense to say that children in the sea air are pale. Why, there's a big rich bulwarks around the main deck, and a high railing around the poop deck, and they are in no danger of falling overboard. If they were living ashore Joe would have drowned himself in some brook long ago. It sounds strange, but a great many more children are drowned on shore than are drowned at sea. When my children are on board my ship they are not going to get run over by any reckless drivers, and they are not going to be caught by any electric wires. We keep a medicine chest, but the children have no use for it. When they grow up and are ready to start in life for themselves, they will be healthier men and women for having passed their childhood on the sea. The danger of their being lost at sea is very small. Take it all and all, they are it anything safer than they would be on shore.

"The sight of the children somehow seems to have a good effect upon the sailors. Some of the rough old chaps that have been with me thought the world of my children. Once, when we were lying in dock in London, an old sailor we called Belfast Tom stopped on board the ship. He never had seemed to notice the children, and I didn't suppose that he cared for little ones. But one day he asked me for some money to go ashore. Late in the afternoon he came back quite drunk, with a picture book for Joe and a big doll for Jessie. A few days afterward he asked for some more money to go went ashore. He came back late drunker than he was the time before, and with a larger picture book for the boy and a bigger doll for the girl. I had to give Belfast Tom a talking to, and told him that I wouldn't have him spending his money that way on my children."

About one-quarter of the Captains of sailing vessels have their families with them. The proportion is much greater among coastwise vessels than among those that trade to foreign ports. It frequently happens that during the voyage of a transatlantic steamer there are two or three births in the steerage. In many of such instances a purse is raised by the cabin passengers for the mothers. During a voyage of one of the White Star steamers some years ago the mother of a child that was born in the steerage was presented with a purse by the cabin passenger. The grateful woman then named her child not only after her benefactor, but also after the Captain and the steamer itself.

There is a great contrast between the treatment which children receive in the cabin of a steamship, and that which is accorded to those in the steerage. The former fare sumptuously, and are petted by officers, stewards, and passengers. They are allowed to play about the decks, and are shown everything that is worth seeing on the steamer. The steerage children have in its close quarters and receives no petting either from its fellow-passengers or from the busy stewards. There one has, as it were, the mansion and the tenement house beneath the same roof.

"Most sailors like to see a child on the ship they're on," said the chief officer of a sailing vessel. "I always prefer to ship on board of a vessel where the Captain carries his family. I remember one little incident that shows how much the sailors like to see a child on a ship that had taken on a cargo of guano at Lobos Island, off the coast of Peru. We were already nearly a year away from any civilized port, and as there was no woman on board, it was not often that one of the crew had the chance of getting a glorious sight. We were hauling through a fleet of ships that had just arrived at the island to load, when we saw aboard one of them a very handsome woman. She was standing with her husband, the Captain, and the stewardess, and they seemed very much at home on our ship stood and stared at that handsome woman as long as she was in sight.

"A little further on we passed a ship on which we saw a young mother holding a pretty little child in her arms. The mother's really have held a candle to the other Captain's wife in point of good looks. And yet every man of us thought the young mother was the fairer one of the two to look at. And what made us think that way was the sight of the little child she held in her arms."

AGED ARCHDEACON JONES.

From the London World.

Not only does the date of the birth of the late Archdeacon Jones carry us well back into the last century, the was born 5th of October, 1791,) but the other dates of his clerical career read almost like ancient history. Thus, he graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1815, (the year of Waterloo,) and in the same year was ordained deacon by Bishop Pretyman of Lincoln, and (with a rapidity not so uncommon

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

A PLAY BY IBSEN.

Like most of Henrik Ibsen's plays, "A Doll's Home," as the name is translated from the Norwegian for the American stage, or "Nora," as it is called on the German, is before everything else a play to read. It abounds in subtle strokes that paint the different characters, strokes that need very dexterous acting to bring them into just enough relief and no more. It is also full of long passages into which action is hard to force. But what, more than anything else, makes it a play to read rather than to see and hear, is the difficulty an average audience experiences to see what the playwright means—what Ibsen is driving at.

For an audience composed of persons who think deeply on such questions as the position of the married woman in the family, and on the finer shades of the problem how women should be educated for the responsibilities of marriage, few plays can be more attractive. Those who have read the play beforehand are also able to grasp the whole effort that Ibsen has made, and appreciate the literary art, as point succeeds point in the characters of husband and wife. But for those who go to the theatre to while away a couple of hours and to be amused "The Doll's Home" is not the play they want.

This makes the achievement of Mr. Mansfield's company yesterday afternoon all the more remarkable. It was sheer good acting that kept the small audience in their seats and forced them occasionally to applause, not the varied and exciting succession of events which commonly accomplishes these results. Certainly there is more glory to have made a "literary" play interesting and kept attention spellbound to a close, that lacks most of the elements of a striking finale, than to have coerced through a drama in which emotions and spectacular effects, comedy as well as tragedy, make the play succeed whether or no. This was a triumph in itself, and not the less so because it was done without Mr. Mansfield's presence on the stage, by the actors and actresses who support him.

Miss Beatrice Cameron has shown good work in "Richard III.," but as Nora in "The Doll's Home" she has proved herself a conscientious and excellent actress. One may say that in the first act one overdoes the impulsiveness of Nora, moving too hurriedly about the stage; but as the plot unfolds this calculated nervousness becomes right, and she pictures wonderfully well the wife who has retained the self-indulgent habits of her girlhood, a trick of telling fibs, or, let us say, downright lies, and a habit of following the maxim that the end justifies the means. Ibsen's hold on the Norwegian stage and Norwegian cultivated classes, his successes in Germany and England, rest on the nicety with which he shades such characters as that of Nora. She is a most imperfect person, absorbed in her own self and the people she adores; a creature full of frailties who is kept straight only by the love she bears her husband. But that very love hurries her into an act she must conceal from her husband, into concealments, hypocrisy, and lies, ending by the ruin of her happiness and that of others. When the secret comes out and she perceives that it is a crime before the law into which she has run, she is not penitent, but defiant. Why? Because her father and then her husband have treated her like a spoiled child and never given her the chance to know good from evil, know the world, and be anything but a "singing bird" and doll. The fault, of course, lies with the methods of educating women in Europe and the position women hold in society. But Nora only sees that her father and husband have kept her ignorant and open to errors for their selfish pleasure. Then she, too, will be selfish. She will not sacrifice honor, leaving husband and children, to learn the lessons that were never taught her. She is the woman who has at last discovered that she has been a slave and rebels.

Ibsen is not a pretty character; but the husband is even less so. He is unctuous, devoted, a slave to work in order to save his wife and children care. But he is also a narrow, pragmatical fellow, imbued with the current idea that the man must be master and the woman a domestic charmer, nothing more. To save his life when they were very poor, Nora has borrowed a large sum and forged her father's indorsement to the note. The money lender discovers the crime and uses it as a threat to recover a place in the bank from which his unsavory reputation has ousted him. When he breaks the news to the husband Nora expects that the latter will rise to the level of heroism, insist on shielding her, and thus keep forever his pedestal in her soul. But the vain, commonplace Torvald Helmer shows his true character by breaking into abuse and by thinking only of himself. This kills Nora's respect and love for him, and though he justifies himself by saying that his honor is hers, the breach is made and she leaves him. The audience, meanwhile, is divided as to the blame to be attached to each. Neither is an attractive character; both have some good in them. But the play, as a whole, raises the great question of Woman's Rights in a way that affords food for endless discussion.

As Torvald Helmer Mr. Harry Lawrence looked and acted all the part of an excellent, rather tiresome lawyer, pompous and patronizing, but not at all open to heroic ideals. Mr. Druce as Doctor Rank did well, and Mr. Dallas had the wit not to make the villain Nils Krogstad a very stagy villain, thus making less startling his conversion through the power of love. As Mrs. Linden, Nora's friend and confidante, Miss Gliddon acted with smoothness and point. Thus the play received the kindest treatment so far as the personnel is concerned. It has grave defects. The scene between Nora and her friend of the family is unnecessarily coarse. Dr. Rank himself being really a supernumerary in the plot and nothing being gained by the note of vulgarity in Nora's jubilous remarks to him and his advances toward her. But "The Doll's Home" is an intellectual treat in itself, in the calm way it was placed on the stage reflects the greatest credit on this company. It has been played here in German at Amberg's Theatre, and by this company in English at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington. It deserves to hold its own on our stage.

MR. DALY'S LATEST TRIUMPH.

Of all the old comedy seasons which have been a feature of Augustin Daly's management in this city, that which was begun last Tuesday evening with the revival of "As You Like It" promises to be the most brilliant. It was a bold stroke to risk such a production as this the week before Christmas, when managers as a rule very properly look upon as the worst week of the year, but the result has amply vindicated the judgment of Mr. Daly. He has offered to the public an attraction strong enough to draw people from their homes after a weary day of Christmas shopping, and the performances at this theatre have been witnessed during the past week by a series of large and appreciative audiences. The capacity of the seating accommodations of the house has been reached, the demand for tickets has pushed far ahead of the regulation "two weeks," and everything indicates for "As You Like It" a remarkably long and prosperous run.

There is no audience in the world more sensitive to the merits or demerits of a play's production than that which gathers at Daly's, and the mere fact that the comedy has met with approbation from a Daly audience is ample evidence of the worthiness of the production. As matter of fact, in no revival heretofore made by Mr. Daly have the marks of his managerial work been so evident as in this. He had before him not only the records of other productions of "As You Like It," but the experience of four revivals of the play under his own supervision, and he has improved the former work of himself as well as of others. Of the beautiful scenic effects possible in this delightful comedy of Shakespeare's very few who have witnessed the performance at Daly's had the slightest conception before seeing it last week. The delightful trip which the audience makes through the Forest of Arden, by means of a panoramic effect which takes the place of the old-fashioned clumsy and noisy changing of scenes, is an entertainment of itself, and by means of it the mind is made to travel in a continuous channel, following the wanderings of Rosalind and Orlando. This is but one specimen of the detail scenic work, but it serves to illustrate the thought and care which has been bestowed upon the production by the management. It is emphatically a Daly production, and to the intelligent New-York playgoer that description of it tells all that need be told.

During the week the play has been brought within the three-hour rule which is supposed to govern in all well-managed theatres. That the action should be rather slow on the first night was to have been expected, for no amount of rehearsal can do for a company what one performance in the presence of an audience can accomplish. "As You Like It," which played until midnight on Tuesday evening, is now concluded by 11 o'clock, and nothing has been taken from the comedy to gain this hour of time. The work of artists and scene shifters and machinists has simply been brought into smoothly running order, and Mr. Daly's programme is being executed just as he intended. "As You Like It," as now presented, is about as nearly perfect as managerial skill, aided by a company famous for its excellence, can be expected to make it.

So far as the acting is concerned, the main interest is, of course, centred in Ada Rehan, about whose first attempt to create a new Rosalind an unusual amount of curiosity had been awakened. How well she has justified the confidence of Mr. Daly in her powers and the expectations of her admirers has already been told in these columns, and will be referred to again when opportunity affords to analyze her work in this character. For the present it is enough to say that in no character which Miss Rehan has assumed recently has she appealed with more genuine force to her audiences than in Rosalind. It gives her ample scope for the display of her abilities, and she loses no chance for elaborating the character which the text affords her. The Rosalind of Miss Rehan is a genuine artistic triumph, and adds a particularly bright laurel to those she has already won.

A particularly pleasing feature of the production is the reappearance on the stage of Mr. Charles Fisher, whose long illness had deprived the audiences of Daly's for some time of the sight of one of the cherished faces of the company. Mr. Fisher assumes the minor character of Jacques—not the melancholy Jacques, but an attendant on the banished Duke, but he makes of it something worthy of study. He has been greeted at every performance with marked enthusiasm by his old friends and admirers in the body of the house. John Drew's Orlando is what might be expected from so conscientious an artist of the Daly school. It is perfectly natural, utterly free from forced attempts at effect, and an excellent companion piece to Miss Rehan's delightful study of Rosalind.

"As You Like It" is now fairly launched for a run which promises to be extended and profitable. It will be played next Tuesday night, that being Christmas Eve, and not included in the regular subscription nights. The fourth subscription performance will be given on Tuesday, Dec. 31, when "The Lottery of Love" and "The Critic" will be presented for the only time this season.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mart W. Hanley has been in the city for the past week, negotiating for a theatre for the return of Edward Harrigan. For a time there was some hope of arranging to produce the Gilbert and Sullivan opera at Palmer's, and then Harrigan would have returned to his old house, the Park. That scheme fell through, however, and now Mr. Hanley expects to place Harrigan in Proctor's Theatre next Feoruary, if the season of "Shenandoah" is not again extended. In that case "Squatter Sovereignty" will be presented a few nights, and then Mr. Harrigan's new play will be produced. If "Shenandoah" continues Harrigan's appearance will be postponed until April, and the new play will not have a hearing until next September, opening the new season at Proctor's. These are the plans of Mr. Hanley if the negotiations for the theatre are successful. He says that Harrigan's seven months' tour has been a constant series of unbroken successes. The comedian will play in Buffalo, Troy, Albany, and other interior cities of this State for the next few weeks.

The Christmas theatregoers have taken time by the forelock to make sure of seeing "Aunt Jack" at the Madison-Square during the season that it fits so well. The number of theatre parties that have engaged seats for the holidays is unusual, even for this house. Mrs. J. E. Sheldon has engaged sixty seats for the night of Dec. 27. Mr. Franklin, in behalf of the Zola Pi Society, has secured 200 seats in a block and the lower boxes for Jan. 3. Mrs. T. C. Zerega has a party of forty for Jan. 6. The advance sale in regular course for tee coming two weeks indicates an uncommon measure of pleasure seeking. "Aunt Jack" will be given every evening this week and at the matinées Christmas Day and Saturday, and "Little Lord Fauntleroy" will be presented on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons. To-morrow afternoon the first authors' matinée of the season will be given at the Madison-Square, when "Helen's Inheritance," by Lucy Hooper and Richard Davey, will be presented.

The first week of Mr. Richard Mansfield's engagement at Palmer's has demonstrated that New-York playgoers can amply appreciate such a work of art as the original Gloster of this young actor. The week has been one which is regarded by the profession as about the worst in the theatrical season, the week before Christmas; but in spite of the attractions of holiday shopping, Mr Mansfield's Richard has proved strong enough to draw large audiences to Palmer's throughout the week, and the fine points of his original conception of Shakespeare's Gloster have been met by these audiences with such cordial demonstrations of appreciation as to leave no doubt of the measure of approval which the artist has won. Mr. Mansfield's Richard is a retouched work of art, and it has a claim to be New-York that it has met with such instant recognition at the hands of her theatregoers.

The last week of the comedians Barry and Fay is announced at the New Park Theatre. When the season of Irish farce-comedy closes next Saturday the comedians will have appeared 1,000 times in Hoyt's plays, their season having been marked by substantial prosperity. "Irish Aristocracy" will be given its eight farewell performances this week. The preparations for the production of the new Gilbert and Sullivan opera are well advanced, and the scenery, which has been in preparation for three weeks, is described as unusually handsome. The first performance of "The Gondoliers" in this country is announced positively to take place at the Park during New Year's week.

The first performance of Abby Sage Richardson's dramatization of Mark Twain's "The Prince and the Pauper" will be given in the New Park Theatre, Philadelphia, to-morrow evening by the company brought together by Daniel Frohman, manager of the Lyceum Theatre. Elsie Leslie is the bright particular star of the company, and she has in the dual rôle of the Prince and the pauper the most ambitious work that has ever fallen to her lot. Months have been spent in preparation, and the piece has been staged by David Belasco with all that care and attention to detail by which his work is always characterized. The play will be seen here later in the season.

"The Angelus," Millet's great masterpiece, now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, Broadway and Twenty-third street, is drawing a large attendance, and public enthusiasm appears to be daily on the increase. The painting may be seen to equal advantage in the evening as in the daytime, owing to an ingenious system of electric lighting specially devised by Edison. Many visitors openly manifest much emotion when first facing the painting, the startling realism of the canvas and the deep religious feeling pervading the scene to which the name of their influence upon even the most unimpressionable.

Miss Wainwright's engagement in "Twelfth Night" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre has three weeks longer to run, and no admirer of Shakespearean comedy will presented can afford to lose this opportunity of passing judgment on one of the best Olivias that has been seen here. In beauty of face and figure Miss Wainwright is an admirable realization of Shakespeare's heroine, and she does great justice to the character in her acting. Her support is generally good, and the broad comedy scenes elecit shouts of laughter.

The usual fine variety performance will be given at Tony Pastor's this week. Miss Jennie Valmore, an English vocalist, dancer, and sketch artist, joins the company to-morrow. Among the other leading artists are Miss Maggie Kline, Ad Ryman, who will discourse on "Prehibition;" Goodrich and McBride, Brigham, the ventriloquist; Ella Wesner, Laura Bennett, and Frank and Fanny Davis. A matinée will be given on Tuesday, as this matinée Christmas Day, and the usual Friday afternoon performance.

At Aubery's Theatre this week Mr. Ernst Possart will give his farewell performances before going to Chicago. To-morrow he will appear in "Narcisa," on Wednesday in "Three Brides at Once," and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday he will produce for the first time in America Ibsen's play of "The Pillars of Society." No performance will be given on Tuesday, Christmas Eve. On Christmas and each following afternoon special children's matinées will be given, at which each child who attends will receive a present.

"Kajanka" continues its uninterrupted career at Niblo's, where the attendance thus far has been the largest known at that house in years. Many people have been turned away every night, and the matinées have been packed to the doors with ladies and children. The demand for seats to see the new pantomime is so great that the management has decided to give matinées this week on Wednesday, Christmas Day,) Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Agnes Booth was still to ull to play in "Aunt Jack" yesterday, and Maud Harrison assumed her part both afternoon and evening at the Madison-Square. She is suffering from influenza, but hopes to be able to return to her work to-morrow night. Her husband, John Schoeffel, of the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Gran, is also confined to his room suffering from bronchitis.

The Ladies' Committee have completed the arrangements for the Christmas festival to be given the children of the stage in Tammany Hall and Tony Pastor's next Sunday evening. There will be two orchestras, twenty Christmas trees, many tables loaded down with good things, and a jolly good time for all the little folks.

Extra matinées of "The Seven Ages" will be given at the Standard on Coristmas and New Year's, and the seats are being rapidly taken by theatre parties. Mr. Harry Lacy has made the hit of his career in this burlesque, and "The Seven Ages" gives excellent promise of filling the entire season at the Standerd.

Miss Fanny Davenport in "La Tosca" will be the attraction at Hammerstein's Harlem Opera House the first three nights of this week and for the Christmas matinée. The last three nights and the Saturday matinée will be filled by the Jefferson-Florence company in "The Rivals."

"The Cherity Ball" is crowding the Lyceum Theatre in spite of the depression in theatrical business which usually accompanies the few days of shopping before Christmas. Extra matinées are announced for Christmas and New Year's.

At the Union-Square Nell Burgess and "The County Fair" leave nothing to be desired by Manager Hill. The house is crowded at every performance, and the permanency of the attraction is no longer a question of argument.

"Erminie" is in its last nights at the Casino. This most popular of comic operas will be with drawn after the performance of Jan. 4 to make room for "The Brigands," which will again occupy the Casino stage on Monday, Jan. 6.

"The Old Homestead" continues its triumphant career at the Academy, and Mr. Joe's singing has proved a very attractive additional feature of the play. Special matinées will be given on Christmas and New-Year's.

Herrmann, the magician, begins a week's engagement at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre tomorrow evening. In addition to his "Cremation" illusion he will introduce a new trick, called "Florine, Child of the Air."

"The Twelve Temptations" enters upon its second and last week at the Star to-morrow. The spectacle has many bright features to commend it to playgoers, and as a holiday piece is very seasonable.

A wonderful aggregation of curiosities, animate and inanimate, are on exhibition at Worth's Palace Museum, in East Fourteenth-street, and hourly performances are given on the stage.

"My Jack," a sensational melodrama in five acts and twelve scenes, will have its first representation in America at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening.

"Shenandoah" is still crowding Proctor's Theatre, and bids fair to do so until the close of its season, which has already been extended twice.

"Young Don Juan" continues the feature of the performance at Koster & Bial's. The usual Sunday concert will be given to-night.

"Rome, tha Eternal City," will be the subject of Prof. Cromwell's illustrated lecture at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-night.

The attraction at the Windsor this week will be "The Bells of Hanelmere," produced by the Edwin H. Price company.

A number of new features will be added this week to the phonograph exhibition at the Battle of Gettysburg.

"Faust Up to Date," as presented by the London Gaiety Company, is doing a great business at the Broadway.

"A Brass Monkey," ably supported by the "Wild Man of Borneo," continues to crowd the Bijou.

All the theatres announce extra matinées for Christmas and New Year's.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The new Lenox Lyceum, at Madison-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, will be opened on Thursday evening, Jan. 2, when Theodore Thomas and his orchestra will perform a delightful programme. It is as follows: Liszt's Second Polonaise, Goldmark's "Meluslna" overture, Volkmann's serenade in D minor for 'cello, three numbers from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," Scharwenka's fine fantasia for orchestra, "Liebesnacht;" the cantabile from Saint-Saëns's "Samson," Wieniawski's "Romance and Finale a la Zingara" and violin-Strauss's "Persian" march and "Hochzeitsklänge" waltzes and two excerpts from "Die Walkürre." Mrs. Carl Alves, contralto; Franz Wilczek, violinist, and Victor Herbert, 'cellist, will be the soloists.

The programme at the Metropolitan Opera House during the coming week will be as follows: Monday, "La Juive;" Wednesday, first performance in America of Peter Cornelius's "Barber of Bagdad," and the Viennese ballet, "Die Puppenfee"; Friday evening, the same bill, and Saturday afternoon, "William Tell."

A testimonial concert will be given for the benefit of George E. Aiken at Chickering Hall on Wednesday evening. Mr. Aiken has been long and favorably known as a singer of English glees and part songs.

Walter Damrosch's third Wagner lecture will be delivered at the Berkeley Lyceum this afternoon at 3 o'clock. He will explain the second and third acts of "Die Walküre."

P. S. Gilmore and his band will give a concert at the Broadway Theatre this evening. Mr. Gilmore will introdnce some novelties.

Carl Prox has been added to the corps of instructors of singling at the New-York College of Music.

TO SUPPRESS DUELING.

ATTEMPTS MADE IN FRANCE AND THEIR FAILURE.

"During the last Parliament Mgr. Freppe," says the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, "brought forward a bill for the suppression of duelling, which met with no success. The example set by the prelate has just been followed by a member holding very different opinions on matters relating to politics and religion, who fought on the barricades in 1848 and played a prominent part in the Commune. He is carrying on the crusade started by the Bishop of Angers, and has laid on the table of the lower house a bill which, if adopted, would have the effect of dealing a death-blow at duelling in all but extreme cases.

"It may, however, at once be remarked that this bill, like its predecessor, is foredoomed to failure. Already it is stigmatized as grotesque, and the cry is being raised that the deputies' is an insult. That is the French character, and that the outraged husband has no alternative but to call out his wife's partner in guilt; yet M. Cluseret's bill is, in its way, one of the most practical suggestions made for a long time. Its begins by remarking, with considerable truth, that many of a man's duels are merely got up for the sake of drawing attention to the combatant, and making him look like a brave man, when in reality he is the most perfect model of a simpleton—the remaining ten duels are due to moral cowardice and to fear of what the world may say. M. Cluseret, therefore, declines to see any valid motive for even one out of every hundred duels fought. He boldly declares that the duel has flourished most during periods of national decadence, and he proposes a regular tariff of pains and penalties, including six months' imprisonment, for persons who have been 'on the ground,' from two to three years' imprisonment for those who have wounded his adversary, and from six to twelve years' incarceration for the duellist who has had the misfortune to kill his opponent outright.

"The seconds are not forgotten, nor is the press—the insertion of the account of a duel being visited with one, two, or three months' imprisonment. In denouncing most of the men who go 'on the ground' as guilty of vanity or weakness, M. Cluseret is not far from the truth, though a few isolated exceptions may be found which only serve to prove the rule. Thus instances may be cited of political champions whose influence and success are matters of notoriety, but who for years past have persistently declined to send or accept a challenge. Public opinion, however, is evidently still unripe for such a sweeping change as that proposed by M. Cluseret, and we shall still be treated, in all likelihood, to countless *procès verbaux* setting forth that one of the combatants, having received a scratch in the forearm, was unable to continue the fight."

JOHANNESBURG'S FAMINE.

WHAT THEY CALLED ONE AND SOME OF ITS INCIDENTS.

"The famine in Johannesburg, the South African mining town, seems to be pretty well at an end now," says *Truth* of London; "but here is an interesting letter I have received from a friend respecting it:

"'We have just been "enjoying" a famine, or, at all events, an excellent imitation of one. It has been partly genuine, partly engineered by certain hotel managers and shopkeepers, aided to a large extent by the local newspapers, who publish alarmist paragraphs and leading articles, and thereby play into the hands of local speculators. Frantic efforts were made to create a corner in flour, and the price was run up to £5 10s. per bag; but, much to the disappointment of the would-be monopolists, the President granted a temporary remission of import duties, and a slight fall was the result. Prices, however, still ruled high enough in all conscience, potatoes (very bad) being 9d. and 8d. per pound; butter (absolutely uneatable) 5s to 6s.; condensed milk 2s a tin; paraffine oil (which somebody has cornered in "cornering,") 1s a pint; fresh milk, 10d. to 1s. the bottle, (ordinary reputed quart,) and in the market the other day, a few oranges were sold for £1 14s. the 100! Vegetables were practically unprocurable, and the price of living, of course, rose enormously. The hotel keepers, for instance, raised their tariff another 10 per cent, and their charges were already enormous considering the dirt, squalor, and discomfort one has to endure at these places, while the price of board at the Randt Club was increased from £10 a month to £14.

"'When you add to these facts the details that we had a dust-storm every day for three weeks, that we have scarcely seen a cloud, and that no rain has fallen for months past, you may imagine what a delightful place Johannesburg was to live in. Most of our sufferings were, of course, due to the pig-headed policy of President Kruger and the Volksraad in refusing to sanction railways. In this respect, however, the Cape Government is scarcely less to blame, for a line might have been laid long ago as far as the Vaal River, instead of stopping short at Kimberley. But the simple fact is that the vast majority of the inhabitants of South African—Englishmen, colonists, Boers, and Hollanders—are not one straw for the material prosperity of the country so long as they can fill their own pockets, and the shopkeepers of Johannesburg make no secret of their objection to a railway which would inevitably curtail their enormous profits and put an end to famine scares. For, until we have a railway, there is no doubt that we shall have a constantly-recurring series of droughts and of famines, real or manufactured.'"

LOCAL VITAL STATISTICS.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the week ending at noon yesterday 665 deaths, 716 births, and 218 marriages. The deaths, although 25 in excess of the number reported during the previous week, were 96 below the average for the corresponding week of the past five years. The death rate was 21.70 in an estimated population of 1,593,751. Of the deaths 420 occurred in tenement houses and 145 in public institutions, and 220 were of children under five years.

There were 5 deaths from measles, 10 from scarlet fever, 24 from diphtheria, 8 from whooping cough, 5 from typhoid fever, 8 from malarial fever, 10 from diarrheal diseases, 44 from heart diseases, 8 from croup, 39 from bronchitis, 84 from pneumonia, 100 from consumption, 54 from Bright's disease and nephritis, and 35 from violence.

The record of cases of contagious disease reported during the week was as follows: Typhoid fever, 16; scarlet fever, 54; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; measles, 55; diphtheria, 100, and varicella, 6.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LAMENESS.

From the London Figaro.

I am glad to hear from Windsor, on reliable authority, that the reports of her Majesty's lameness are much exaggerated. The Queen walks, as she has done for some time past, with the aid of a stick, but she is happily as active and as well as most ladies who are in their seventy-first year.

THE CLOSE AT ELIZABETH

A GOOD CROWD TO SEE THE LAST DAY'S RACING.

MAMIE B., ELIZABETH, FRED B., KING CRAB, GLENDALE, AND RAPINE WIN THE SIX RACES.

The Winter racing meeting of the New-Jersey Jockey Club was brought to a close yesterday afternoon. There was an unusually large crowd at the track, the weather being sufficiently pleasant to induce the poolroom frequenters to take a trip to the track. The result was one of the liveliest days of the meeting, both in and out of the betting ring. The only drawback was the mud, which was still deep on the track. The first race was one that caused a sensation in the ring. In a false breakaway Carnot, Autumn Leaf, and Sunshine ran the race out, and made a hot finish in the order named. Unfortunately for the jockeys, the starter's flag did not fall with that start, and the three had to run the race over again with the rest of the field, and were, of course, easily defeated. Meriden and Mamie B. were then plugged on to win, the former being the favorite. But Mamie B. won, after a hard fight with King Idle, and Meriden could only get third place.

But three horses started in the second and fourth races, Elizabeth winning the second very clever race, with Chesapeake Belle and Sam Emery, the bookmaker, won the $2,000 he paid for her by holding her out in his hook and backing her all around the ring. King Crab, also the favorite, won the fourth race at a mile and a sixteenth in a common canter.

Fred B., against whom the odds were 15 and 20 to 1, won the last race after a hard fight with Manola, beating her only a head, while the favorite, Snokstone, was third, a length away. Glendale, with 15 to 1 against him, made a runaway race of the fifth, winning as he pleased by three lengths from Guy Gray, with the favorite, Oregon, could do no better than get fourth place.

The last race of the day and the meeting, a run of a mile, was easily captured by Rapine, who was second choice in the betting, he beating Lauretta by three lengths, she in turn beating Carrie G. only a head for the place.

Jockeys Fredericks and Quantrell were set down until Jan. 1 for mischavior at the starting post.

Details of the racing and betting during toe day are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03.

S. Emery's b. f. Elizabeth, 2 years, by Glengarry-Hop, 86 pounds.....(Stevenson) 1
M. J. Daly's ch. c. Thad Rowe, 3, 105.....(Garrett) 2
J. M. Jelcott's ch. f. Miss Thomas, 3, 89..(French) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Elizabeth, 1 to 2; Miss Thomas, 11 to 5; Thad Rowe, 5 to 1. No place betting.

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third, for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03¾.

G. Bedford's b. f. Manola B., 6 years, by Princeton-Roxaline, 102 pounds.....(Beckett) 1
J. E. McDonald's ch. f. Manola, 3, 103.....(Bergen) 2
M. I. Daly's blk. h. Buckstone, aged, 107.....(F. Doane) 3

Elmstone, 93; Shotover, 102; Jim Gates, 109; Freedom, 110; Adolph, 103; Eugene Brodie, 88, and Louise, 90, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Buckstone, 2½ to 1; Manola, 4 to 1; Shotover 5 to 1; Elmstone and Freedom, 7 to 1 each, Louise, 12 to 1; Jim Gates and Fred B., 15 to 1 each; Eugene Brodie and Adolph, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Buckstone and Manola, even money each; Shotover, 8 to 5; Elmstone and Freedom, 2 to 1 each; Fred B., 4 to 1; Adolph, Jim Gates, and Louise, 6 to 1 each; Eugene Brodie, 8 to 1.

Won by a head; one length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49½.

G. Carruthers's br. g. King Crab, 4 years, by Kingdasar-Carita, 110 pounds.....(Sodeu) 1
Castle Stable's ch. g. Elkton, 2, 85.....(Stevenson) 2
M. J. Daly's ro. c. Gloster, 110.....(Bergen) 3

Betting.—To win—Against King Crab, 1 to 2; Elkton, 11 to 5; Gloster, 5 to 1. No place betting.

Won by ten lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:36¾.

J. T. Carmody's b. c. Glendale, 4 years, by Glenmore-Alice J., 100 pounds.....(Penny) 1
G. Fordham's b. g. Guy Gray, 4, 91.....(Jones) 2
Baverwyck Stable's b. f. Clay Stockton, 4, 91.....(Stevenson) 3

Oregon, 107, and Glenmound, 102, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Oregon, 6 to 5; Glenmound, 9 to 5; Clay Stockton, 5 to 1; Guy Gray, 10 to 1; Glendale, 15 to 1.

For places—Against Oregon, 2 to 5; Glenmound, 1 to 2; Clay Stockton, 8 to 5; Guy Gray, 11 to 5; Glendale, 3 to 1.

Won by three lengths; six between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. For all ages. One mile. Time—1:54.

T. Riley's br. c. Rapine, 4 years, by Rapture-Ingenia, 107 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
J. Donnelly's ch. m. Lauretta, 4, 102.....(Snyder) 2
Excelsior Stable's br. f. Carrie G., 4, 104..(Penny) 3

St. Valentine, 103; Edward F., 102; Lotion, 93, Cheenee, 107; Spalding, 107; Flitaway, 99, and Jim Holland, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Spalding, 2 to 1; Rapine and Lotion, 4 to 1 each; St. Valentine, 6 to 1; Cheeney 10 to 1; Flitaway and Carrie G., 12 to 1 each; Lauretta, 15 to 1; Edward F. and Jim Holland, 40 to 1 each.

For place—Against Spalding, 4 to 5; Rapine and Lotion, 8 to 5 each; St. Valentine, 2 to 1; Cheeney, Flitaway, Lauretta, and Carrie G., 3 to 1 each. Edward F. and Jim Holland, 10 to 1 each.

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

THE DWYERS' SALE.

GOOD PRICES REALIZED FOR NEARLY ALL OF THE CAST-OFFS.

Before the racing horses at the Elizeheth track yesterday afternoon Col. S. D. Bruce sold for the account of the Dwyer Brothers twenty-one horses in training, the lot including the annual clearing-out draft from their great stable. The lot sold for a total of $43,950, and the surprise of the afternoon was the fact that the two-year-old Kenwood brought more than did the sprinter Fordham, who was generally looked upon as the pick of the lot. The horses sold, their pedigrees, and their purchasers, are as follows:

Fordham, br. c., 4, by Falsetto-Semper Vive; Samuel Emery.....	$5,900
Tayleur, b. c., 3, by Luke Blackburn-Silver Mail; J. Shields.....	3,000
Oregon, ch. c., 3, by Onondaga-Skylight; J. Campbell.....	4,000
Meriden, b. c., 3, by Billet-Mercedes; S. C. O'Riley.....	3,500
Sawhurg, b. c., 3, by Hindoo-Mary Lamphier; Sam Emery.....	750
Hendricks, b. c., by Hindoo-Nannia Mc-Dowell; T. Canary.....	325
Kingstock, br. c., 3, by Spendthrift-Kapango; Fordham Stable.....	525
Kenwood, b. c., 2, by Falsetto-Katie Creci; Fordham Stable.....	9,150
Cortland, br. c., 2, by Hindoo-Katie; T. C. O'Riley.....	2,950
Printer, b. c., 2, by Virgil-Regen; W. Hanan.....	3,250
Elizabeth, b. f., 2, by Glenogarry-Hop; Sam Emery.....	2,000
Benefit, b. c., 2, by Billet-Bello Palmer; S. Charleston.....	725
Folsom, b. c., 2, by Falsetto-Semper Vive; J. T. Carmody.....	3,100
Sunnyside, ch. f., 2, by Mortemer-Sly Dance; W. L. Scott.....	650
Sam Jones, b. c., 2, Hindoo-Nannie McDowell; C. Cornehlsen.....	1,050
Bay colt, 2, by Bramble-Rohinet; J. E. McDonald.....	350
Brown colt, 2, by Virgil-Fanny Brown; C. Boyle.....	250
Frisco, ch. c., 2, by Hindoo-Francesca; J. Smith.....	125
Bay colt, 2, by Onondaga-Nellie Booker; M. A. Pierce.....	150
Onward, ch. c., 2, by Onondaga-Beatrice; C. Cornehlsen.....	1,900
Kilkenny, blk. c., 2, by George Kinney-Uproar; A. Orlivie & Co.....	2,700

An attempt was made to sell the gelding Ben Harrison, but as Mr. Bondy could only get a bid of $3,600 for him, he bought him in for $3,650.

RESULTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—The races here today were run with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Flirt won, with Probus second and Puente third. Time—1:15½.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Worth won, with Fremont second and Lucille third. Time—0:50

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. King Rexburg won, with Secret second and Probus third. Time—1:02½.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Sallie Hogan won, with Nettie Kent second and Bertha third. Time—1.21.

NO NEED OF ARGUMENT.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The best story we have heard in a long time is told about Harrison. Two lawyers were conversing; his name was mentioned. One said: "He's the greatest lawyer in the West." "You'll have hard work, I reckon, to prove that," said the other. "Prove it? I don't have to prove it; he admits it!"

BARYE AS A NATURALIST.

The loen collection of bronzes, plaster casts, and water colors by Antoine Louis Barye at the American Galleries will soon be gone, and all but a few of these objects will return to private hands, whence they are not likely to emerge again, save in small number and at remote periods. The great collections of the Corcoran and of Mr. W. T. Walters will go back to Washington and Baltimore respectively, never to be seen again in New-York, while such interesting but minor exhibits as those made by Messrs. Cyrus J. Lawrence and Theodore K. Gibbs may likewise never appear again, except at some monthly exhibition at the Union League. Under these circumstances we must take the present opportunity to study them once and for all.

Accustomed as we now are to the scientist who patiently studies one kind of animal, and in a lifetime has all he can do to examine the comparatively small field he has chosen, we hardly realize what the naturalist at the beginning of the century was. He is apt to be regarded with contempt by the modern scientist because he theorized too much from insufficient observations; he attempted far more than any one man could do effectively. But the naturalist of the early part of the century, when Barye began to study animals from the side of art, stood much nearer the artist than does the scientist of to-day. Buffon in France, Audubon in America, are figures which assume in scientific minds appearances very different from that which they take in popular conception. The scientist regards Buffon and Audubon as artists rather than men of science. They put too much imagination into their views of animals to suit the scientific Gradgrind of the present day. In other words, the gulf between science and art has been widening throughout the century.

Barye, however, grew up in the old views of science, and it was therefore by no means so surprising that he should have been something of a naturalist without becoming less of a sculptor. "Art for art's sake" was not the cry when he was young, though all the elements of which that cry has since been used were already to be seen. Neither Geriault nor Delacroix nor he was afraid to make a study; only they protested against the sterile old anecdotes from class local times. At the present day it seems a sort of heresy to impute to a sculptor so refowned as Barye anything so obvious as a leaning toward natural history. But this view comes from not estimating properly the period in which that tendency came to maturity and its differences from our period in art and science. Yet it is not possible to bring documentary evidence to bear on this side of Barye's art, for the very good reason that he has left no written documents. His life was uneventful beyond most lives, and one is forced to work back from such statues and statuettes, such oils and water colors as he has left, in order to estimate what passed through his mind. This absence of documentary evidence is not peculiar to sculptors or painters; it is common to artists in most branches. But the necessity of studying a man through his works is paramount in the case of an artist like Barye, who hated to write a letter and preferred silence to talking, a man who acknowledged that he did not talk, but insisted, not without humor, that he was a rare listener.

Another point to which it is easy to misjudge Barye and his works is the point of exactness to nature in his modeling of animals. Because it is known that he took the greatest pains to measure, weigh, dissect, and even take molds of the whole or parts of animals that died at the Jardin des Plantes, it is assumed that he relied upon to that aid in his studies of animals and groups of beasts. Nothing could be further from the fact. It was just when he had the animal thoroughly in his head, from the skeleton to the lay of the fur or hair, the feathers or scales, that he began to take as little knowledge as possible, and it was exactly what he needed to be seen most plainly and in a thousand ways violate the rigid rule of facts. This puzzles and rebuffs a great many people, whose idea of art is a literal rendering of nature, a more than photographic reproduction. On the other hand, it supplies the enthusiasts who are startled by a lack of ideality in the subjects chosen by Barye for his statuettes. They consider animal battles cruel and coarse, and speak of the statuettes very much as many people

PAN-AMERICANS LEAVE US

THEY DEPART ON THE EARLY TRAIN FOR WASHINGTON.

SOME VIEWS OF THE DELEGATES CONCERNING THEIR RECEPTION HERE AND ABOUT OTHER MATTERS.

The visiting Pan-Americans, although they had slept only about four hours the night before, were up bright and early yesterday morning, and if there had been such a frenk of American nature they would have put the historical lark to shame. Not a trace of what must be called the dissipation of the previous night remained, their eyes were as bright and their hands as steady as if such a thing as champagne had never been heard of.

With the exception of four of them—Señore Valente, Velarde, Guzman, and Cruz—the entire delegation left the hotel at 8 o'clock and were driven down to the Deshrosses-Street Ferry. On the other side of the river their magnificent special train was waiting for them, and within a very few moments they were whirling over the rails toward Washington. The last words of the most enthusiastic member of the Reception Committee, (almost all the members of which escorted them to the train,) a member afflicted with a yast regard for the beauty of poetry, must have rung long in their ears—"Fare thee well, and if forever, still forever fare thee well."

The delegation stopped in the afternoon at Wilmington, where they inspected some of Delaware's big manufactories. Mr. William E. Curtis, the able executive officer who has conducted the great excursion over the country, has got something which he fears may turn out to be the dreaded "grip," and remained over for a few hours in New-York. He had intended to stay here for some days, but as the morning wore away he got to feeling better, and he and Mrs. Curtis took the afternoon express for Washington.

Views of the Pan-Americans concerning their reception in New-York were expressed by the representative men of the body to a reporter of THE TIMES shortly before the departure for Washington. They were unanimous in the assertion that the reception tendered them by the city of New-York surpassed in enthusiasm and in cordiality any of those of which they had been the recipients throughout the country, and they heartily appreciated the distinguished consideration shown them.

Señor José Decoud of Paraguay, who is a lawyer in his own country, the senior Senator of the republic, who occupied the position of Secretary of State for seven years, and who besides was the Secretary of the legation sent by his country to the Centennial Exposition in 1876, said:

"I saw New-York when I came here last, and now that I see it again, I find so much improvement, so much progress, that it almost astounds me. More than the city's progress, however, I have been impressed most by the cordiality in the reception tendered by its citizens to the members of the International American Conference."

In speaking of the World's Fair and the most desirable location in which that exhibition should be held, Señor Decoud said: "New-York is the only place in which to hold that fair. If the fair were held here my country would contribute with more than ordinary alacrity, for the reason that when the Philadelphia Centennial—the only previous occasion when our products might have been shown to the American people—was held, Paraguay was not in a position to send any exhibits of its industries. Since then the country has progressed, its industries have increased, and we now desire to give some practical and foreign demonstration of that effect. To send those exhibits to New-York would be a matter of comparative ease financially. The increased cost incident to the shipping of exhibits to Chicago or any other interior city in the United States would militate seriously against the sending of any such exhibits as would be sent were the fair to be held in New-York."

Señor Decoud then went on to say something about the ultimate results of the International American Conference as it would affect his own country. In the event of freer trade with the United States, he said, it would be vain to send cotton or tobacco, two of the chief exports of Paraguay, to the United States, but a trade in yerba mate, or tea, as coffee is believed, would very easily be established, shipments to be made through Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. Señor Decond also concurred in the oft-expressed desire for frequent, rapid, and reliable means of communication between the countries of South America and the United States.

As to the sentiments expressed by one of the delegates the other day in favor of the establishment of a universal system of coinage, he thought the day would come when that idea would be realized. In his country, he said, in which there is unestablished there would be no difficulty in accomplishing that object, and he believed that the other republic of South America would adopt such a system of coinage, with, however, some limitation. Señor Decoud hoped that the efforts of the conference would be successful in striving to solve the problems submitted to it, and he believed that those problems would be solved in a manner which would contribute to our international welfare.

Señor José Andrade of Venezuela, who has been in New-York many times before, was deeply grateful for the reception tendered him and his associates by New-York's hospitable citizens. His interest was excited chiefly in the meeting on Wednesday at the Chamber of Commerce, and in the discussion there as to the means of increasing communication between North and South America. There was no direct line now of communication by steamship between the United States and Venezuela, he said, and five and a half days were consumed in the passage from the one country to the other. With a direct line of freight steamers between New-York and Montevideo, that time would be reduced to three and a half days.

"There is every reason," he continued, "why the United States should do all it can to foster the trade of Southern countries, which now goes to European manufacturers. The sympathies of our people are all with you of the North. They are a thousand times stronger for North American citizens than they are for the people of Europe, and South American merchants are much more anxious to secure intimate trade relations with the United States than they are with any of the countries of Europe.

"I think," Señor Andrade concluded, "that the United States ought to make the same concessions in commercial matters with other countries as it has made with others. We have opened our ports to the nations of the world—to America especially—and have treated their citizens as if they were citizens of our own. We believe that we ought to be treated in some such manner."

Señor Andrade was also in favor of having the World's Fair held in New-York.

Señor José Alfonso of Chili, who is one of the few delegates who doesn't speak English, talked principally about the cordiality of the reception tendered the delegation in New-York. Everything, he said, that had been done for the delegates had afforded them the greatest pleasure. The institutions which the delegates had visited had all been admired, but that particular one which Señor Alfonso most appreciated was the Normal College. That, he thought, was a model institution of its kind. He was very sorry that he and his associates had not been able to visit the city's penal institutions on the islands up the river—a visit which had been looked forward to with more than ordinary pleasure by the delegation. He hoped, however, that some unofficial visit would be paid these institutions in the future.

Señor Alfonso was much impressed by the exhibition of the Life-saving Brigade, which he saw on Friday. He observed that while that body of able men might be of the greatest untility in New-York, they would not be of very much use in his country, where earthquakes are pleasantly-exhilarating circumstances, and where the highest buildings are only of two stories. He thought perhaps that an earthquake would shake people out of second-story windows with as little damage to themselves as enthusiastic gentlemen with iron hooks about their waists could yank them out.

Of all the things in the city which filled this Chilian gentleman with admiration, the individual excellence of the police force was most conspicuous. During his stay in New-York he has gone about the streets with one eye on the admirable squad of mounted police which escorted the party and the other on the members of "The Finest" who were pursuing their regular duty in patrolling the streets. The general courtesy, politeness, and amiability which these blue-coated guardians showed to women, to children, and to feeble members of their own sex struck this southern observer as being in a degree emancipating, and it was observation led him to believe that New-York's police force was the finest in the world—and Señor Alfonso has been pretty nearly all over the world. Another thing about the police which impressed him an impression echoed and re-echoed by the police battalion—was the fact that the men were under such excellent discipline, a discipline which made it possible for them to be handled by their superiors in a case of emergency as a body of soldiers would be handled by its Generals in a battle.

Señor Alfonso had nothing to say about the World's Fair. He said that it was a subject upon which he had no right to express his opinion, but he naïvely observed that New-York "was a pretty good place."

Señor Nicanor Bolet Peraza, also of Venezuela, had not words—English words, that is to say—in which to express his gratitude to New-York for the magnificence of her reception to his delegation. New-York, he said, should be called "the Imperial City of the Western Hemisphere." It was the only city in the world in which an exhibition as that in contemplation for 1892 could be held. If the Nation were going to give her fair—simply a fair at which American industries were to be represented—Chicago, the central city of the United States, would be above all other cities the place in which such a fair should be held, but for a World's Fair—a fair at which would be exhibited specimens of the arts, the manufactures, all the industries of all the civilized countries on the globe, New-York was the only place in America at which such a fair could be held.

Señor Romaro, the Mexican Minister to the United States, said that he knew lots more about America than did the reporter who asked him for his views, but he was kind enough to say in addition that, next to Mexico, the United States of America was the greatest country in the world. He also believed that New-York was the only place in which to hold the World's Fair.

Señor Francisco Antonio Silva, another of the Venezuelan delegates, who, owing to the fact that he possesses a stomach modeled somewhat after the unique organ of the ostrich, has been known throughout this trip as Mr. "Whisky Silva," and Señor Manuel Aragon of Costa Rica were likewise firm in the belief that should a World's Fair be held at all it should be held in New-York City.

STATESMEN AT ALBANY.

THE OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION OF THOSE WHO WILL MAKE LAWS.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—The Clerks of the two houses of the Legislature have compiled the manual giving the politics, occupation, residence and Post Office address of the members. The vanity and conceit of human nature are never so prominently brought forward as when the newly elected member of the Legislature replies to the question, "What is your occupation?" Ben Franklin, one of the greatest men produced by this country, was content to sign himself modestly, "B. Franklin, printer," and Oliver Cromwell, one of the greatest captains the world has ever seen, was satisfied to be known simply as a "soldier."

It is necessary, however, to go to the New-York Legislature to learn just how great very small men want to be considered. Thus, for instance, the Senate boasts of one "journalist" and the House two of these inspired geniuses. And here is another statesman who is not lacking in courage to call himself a "gentleman"! Heaven save the mark! Of course the reader is already convinced that this "gentleman" is not a Democrat, for the reason that no Democrat would dare fly in the face of his constituents with such a tail to his name. It would be a great slight to the cause of legislative reform to let this modest "gentleman" hide his light under a bushel, for he hails from Saratoga County, and is known when he is at home as Harvey J. Donaldson. The combination of a "journalist" and a "gentleman" in the same legislative body will be carefully watched by those who are fond of studying psychological phenomena.

As for the occupations of the thirty-two honorable gentlemen who will constitute the next Senate, the law is largely in the majority. Seventeen, one over a majority, of that body have assumed that as lawyers; then there are four manufacturers; the honest and much-abused farmer is represented by three members; one Senator is a real estate dealer, one a clerk, two are bankers, one is a merchant, and there is one railroad contractor and farmer, and one editor, pure and simple—Mr. Collins of Troy—in addition, of course, to the "journalist"—Mr. Brown of New-York.

Although Judge Robertson is considered the Father of the Senate, he is very closely pressed by John C. Jacobs for the honor. The Judge served in the Assembly forty years ago, and fourteen years in the upper house, while Senator Jacobs began his legislative career in the Assembly in 1867, serving in that body continuously to 1873. He was then promoted to the upper house, where he was at home for twelve years. The third veteran of the Senate is that apostle of reform, industry, and honesty, C. P. Veder of Ellicottville, who has been elected to a fifth term in the Senate, after having had four years of apprenticeship in the House, where he began his freebooting operations in 1872.

The present body contains three members who have acted as Presidents pro tem. of the Senate—Robertson from 1874 to 1881, John C. Jacobs in 1883, and Sloat Fassett in 1889. Three Senators have been Speakers of the House—Sloan in 1877, Sheard in 1884, and Erwin in 1885. Of the thirty-two Senators all have had experience in the Assembly except Messrs. Measer, Pratt, Laughlin, Linson, McNaughton, and Stadler.

A vast variety of interests will be represented on the floor of the House. Nearly one-quarter of the entire Assembly, or, to be exact, thirty-nine members, are lawyers. Of five representatives from Erie County four follow the legal profession. Sixteen members are down as farmers, among them Col. Johnston Livingston De Peyster, who enjoys the proud distinction of having been the only aristocrat ever elected from the Second Dutchess District. It is curious to note how the runaellers run to cover and deception to avoid betraying their vocation. One of them, for instance, calls himself a wine merchant; another is down as a manufacturer, a third has the audacity to call himself a merchant, while it remains for T. D. Sullivan of New-York, better known as "Dry Dollar," to carry the climax. In some respects his claim he may entitled to truth when he writes himself down as an undertaker.

This House ought to be proud of the fact that it holds two of those seraphic beings known as "journalists." It has also one printer, one compositor, two bankers, one back cashier, one cashier, one collector, one savings bank President, who blends the avocation of editor and publisher with it, Mr. Rhodes of Westchester; two commission merchants, eleven manufacturers, one cattle broker, one tobacco dealer, thirteen merchants, two hotel men, three coal dealers, one builder, one carpenter, one tobacco dealer, one cigarmaker, two cheesemakers, one shoe dealer, one steam fitter, three clerks, a hop merchant, a hat manufacturer, one horseshoer, one lumber, planing mill and lumber yard man, one furniture dealer, and four real estate men.

It has also one retired merchant, two physicians, one surgeon, and a President of a gas company. There is also a most worthy person for a legislator and debater, and one who gives his occupation "no business," in the person of Mr. R. P. Groat of Wayne County, the same who, last year, pushed through, under the guidance of John H. Camp, a bill that surrendered a great part of the water front of Long Island City to the Standard Oil Company. In that case Mr. Groat certainly had "no business" to meddle with the affairs of Long Island City, considering that his district was 300 miles away from the district affected. It is to be hoped, however, that he will profit by the general excoriation he received at the hands of the press last year and will have "no business" with rascally measures outside of his own district.

Coming down to the New-York delegation, it is found that the occupations given by the different members are as follows, in the order of their districts: Patrick H. Duffy, merchant. Mr. Duffy, it is needless to observe, is a liquor dealer. Timothy D. Sullivan, undertaker. Since the last election Mr. Sullivan has purchased the interest of his partner, O'Brien, in a liquor saloon in Centre-street, New-York, euphuistically known as the "Court Shades," for the reason that it is opposite the Tombs. James A. Monaghan, manufacturer; Thomas Brady, printer; Dominick F. Mullaney, shoemaker; Jacob Worthmuller, collector; Francis V. King, lawyer; Philip Wissig, another rum dealer, down as a hotel keeper; John Martin, steam fitter; William Sohmer, insurance; William Nicholas Hoag, manufacturer. Moses Diniciphel, practical politician, known to the Clerk's manual as a commission merchant; Frederick S. Gibbs, merchant; William Sulzer, lawyer; Frederick Haffner, real estate; Walter G. Byrne, clerk; John Kerrigan, carpenter; Stephen J. O'Hare, lawyer; John Connelly, clerk; Myer J. Stein, lawyer; Richard J. Lewis, lawyer; Joseph Blumenthal, retired merchant; George P. Webster and C. C. Clarke, both lawyers.

There is only one man in the House who has ever seen service in the Senate, and 59 of the 128 members are entering on their second or longer terms. The father of the House is Gen. Husted, who is entering on his twentieth year. The members nearest to him in point of service are Messrs. Fish of Putnam and Curtis of St. Lawrence, who have been elected seven times. While there is democratic colleagues, Messrs. Sheehan and Greene of Orange, have been elected six times.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

The report of the Executive Committee of the United Hebrew Charities for the month of November shows cash receipts from all sources of $6,921 75, and total disbursements during the same period of $7,030 29. Applications for relief were received from 1,330 persons, including 39 widows, 29 individuals above sixty years of age, and 27 incurables. Aid was furnished 639 families, numbering 2,771 adults and children, and 73 transients, at a cash outlay of $2,922; 121 night lodgings and 401 meals were provided homeless men; 227 pairs of shoes and 836 articles of clothing were distributed; 112 orders for medical treatment were issued, 252 the society's nurses made 279 visits, 75 families were supplied with nourishing food on physician's orders; 32 maternity cases were attended; 340 pieces of wearing apparel were furnished mothers and infants, and 40 free interments were granted.

At Castle Garden 2,141 immigrants were registered, 1,499 of whom remained in this city; 279 persons were provided with transportation, and the Employment Bureau found occupation for 204 applicants, 12 being placed where they could learn trades. The Industrial school was attended by 2,193 pupils. Henry Rice is President, and I. S. Isaacs secretary of the United Charities.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

George Washington Lodge, No. 285.—William P. Kent, Master; John H. Pape, S. W.; George H. Taylor, J. W.; Samuel W. Strickland, Treasurer; Jared A. Simpson, Secretary; A. D. Pape, S. D.; William Wallace, J. D.; Casper Hartmayer, S. M. C.; James G. Spencer, J. M. C.; Richard Brownlow, Chaplain; Wesley A. Brown, Marshal; Horace V. Sigler, Tiler. C. H. Cryeler, George W. Hainer, and G. A. Schurmann, Trustees.

Bergen Lodge, No. 47, of Jersey City.—Hiram D. Austin, W. M.; R. C. Williams, S. W.; J. Frank Hill, J. W.; John R. Dewar, Treasurer; Thomas R. Rockets, secretary; R. C. Passenden, S. D.; A. Weisenborn, J. D.; Alexander Walker and A. C. Goslina, M. C.; S. D. Leonard, Tiler.

A FLORIDA CITY'S GROWTH

HOW EUSTIS WAS BUILT IN FOURTEEN YEARS.

IN THE CENTENNIAL YEAR ITS SITE WAS A PINE FOREST—REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

It would be hard to find in any other State in the Union such remarkable contrasts as are found all over Florida. Progress stands side by side with torpor, and the most elegant and expensive of modern improvements are not twenty miles away from the rough customs of a century ago. Improvement is rapidly making its way all over the State, but some places it has not reached. In Dade County, for example, up to ten years ago there had been scarcely any improvement. There were and still are Indians in the forests, and thousands of square miles of land are just as nature made them—and in making them she gave them very little soil, and more than their share of water. This county includes the Everglades, which may some day be put to use. By the last census report Dade County contained 7,200 square miles, or 4,608,000 acres, and had a population of 257, or one person to every 28 square miles. It is hard to realize such a state of affairs. There was not a school in the county, and there were only 24 acres of improved land. The census of 1890 will show a great improvement in this county. The good land around Lake Worth has been discovered and developed, and thousands of acres of it are now raising hundreds of thousands of cocoanut and orange trees. Steam navigation the entire length of the Indian River has made it easy to reach that region, and has given an impetus to Jupiter, at the end of the river, though I must say I spent a day at Jupiter without being able to find the town, beyond the Government station and the lighthouse. It was only in 1880 that a lake was "discovered," two and a half miles west of Rock Ledge, now a beautiful little settlement of orange growers, and the site of the famous Indian River Hotel. This lake, connected by a creek with Lake Poinsett, is an expansion of the St. John's River, and freight was brought up the river and through to the small lake and carted thence to Rock Ledge. This was a great improvement over the old route which was by wagons from Titusville, seven miles, to Salt Lake, and then by steamer up the St. John's. Now there is a railroad to Titusville, and daily steamboats run to Rock Ledge. Here again it is difficult to realize that ten years have made a beautiful Indian Country was out of the world and almost unknown.

But it is harder yet for us in the North to understand that when the Centennial was in progress the famous "lake region" in the heart of Florida was hardly known, and almost wholly unsettled. This region, one of the finest in Florida, is in Lake, Orange, and Volusia Counties, and has such well-known places as Enterprise, Sanford, Eustis, and Leesburg. There is not anywhere a more flourishing town than Sanford, the centre of a half dozen railways, with fine large brick buildings and handsome hotels and dwellings. In 1875 Sanford was a straggling and struggling little town called Mellenville, 90 miles south of Jacksonville, and found its good situation on Lake Monroe. Eustis is now a rapidly-growing and inviting town on the shore of Lake Eustis; but in 1875 Eustis was not thought of, and the land on which it stands was pine forest. Eustis became a town through its good situation and its connection with Jacksonville by the way of the Ocklawaha River. An extension of the river connects Lake Eustis with Lake Griffin, and these two lakes are the sources of the Ocklawaha, which in the early days was second only to the Indian River as a highway. Although Eustis is now a railroad town, this water communication is still maintained, and the traveler can take a boat at Silver Spring and, turning southward on reaching the Ocklawaha, go on to Eustis. This water communication is completed from Eustis and Lake Griffin to Leesburg.

I have from Mr. A. S. Pendry, proprietor of the comfortable Ocklawaha House, at Eustis, and one of the first two settlers in the place, an interesting account of how that town was founded. It is a good example of how these Florida towns are springing up, and to see the fine houses and broad streets in Eustis to-day one can hardly believe that the events he relates happened only fourteen years ago. "It was the last day of the year 1875," Mr. Pendry says, "that I first saw the place where this now stands. A few days before this a small party of gentlemen, including myself, started from Mellenville, now Sanford, homestead hunting. It was not until we reached this place that I saw what I thought met all the requirements needed in a place to start a town. After resting on the bank of Lake Gracie a few minutes I made a hasty reconnoissance of the surroundings, and said to the party that if any one would stay with me I would stop right here. Mr. Abram Spofford, who now lives about five miles east of us, responded:

"'I'm your man.'

"Mr. Spofford and I soon found ourselves alone in the woods, for the party immediately left us. It was getting late and we went about two miles south, to where two families had arrived a few days before, their accommodations were scarce, and they directed us across the lake to a house that was further along. There we were shown great hospitality, for they gave us the best room in the house, the kitchen, and dug up some moss that they had buried. On this moss the boys spread on the kitchen floor for our bed.

"The next day, the first day of the centennial year, we made the first cut on the ground where this house now stands. While I was chopping, Mr. Smith, my companion, came along, and said to this wasted a hand in the first improvement. Took the ax and struck a few blows and down came the tree and a famous by being the first to fall in Eustis. The first house was a rough shanty, 10 by 14 feet, which has now disappeared. In the following year D. W. Herrick and Henry Key arrived. To the former I sold ten acres of land at $10 an acre, and to the latter twenty-five acres at the same price. These were the first sales of land made in this region. In July, 1877, the first delivery letter was established, and I was the Postmaster. In that year the first section of the Ocklawaha House was built, into lumber rafted from Leesburg, on Lake Harris. The price of lumber at that time was $17 a thousand feet, at the mill. The first wharf was built, which is still standing, to accommodate the first steamboat, the Nait, which made her first trip in December, making regular trips to Silver Spring and return. I was the master of that boat.

"As soon as it was demonstrated that there was water in the river we had opposition, and our monopoly lasted a few weeks. The Tuskawilla and the Okeechumkee were put on to make regular weekly trips between Eustis and Jacksonville.

"Here was an early trace of my old friend, the Okeechumkee, the graceful craft that carried me from Silver Spring to Palatka. She was running thus on the Ocklawaha twelve years ago, and I do not doubt was a venerable boat then.

"The Tuskawilla," Mr. Pendry continues, "got the first mail contract to bring us a mail once a week and carry back our answers the next week. Early in 1877 Mrs. Pendry opened a private school in our dining room, with nine pupils. After this went on for three months a teacher was appointed by the County Superintendent, and I had a public school. Before the year closed a schoolhouse was built, and about the same time the Sanford telegraph line was put up, with an office in my residence. But the first message was not sent over it till Oct. 1, 1879. Thus, you see, we had within three years a Post Office, telegraph office, steamboat landing, and the beginning of a hotel, and it seemed to be time to make some pretensions to a town. In the Winter of that year, ten years ago, I platted eight or ten blocks, bounded by Bay, Lake, Orange streets, and alleys, and recorded it as the "Plat of Pendryville," and began the sale of lots. The following year the name was changed from Pendryville to Lake Eustis, but that name seemed rather too watery, so the lake was dropped, leaving it plain Eustis, as it is at present.

"Soon we had several churches, and in 1881 the first newspaper, the *Semi-Tropical*, was published. The first stores was built and opened in August, 1881. It was some time before we had a plastered house in the town, and one came at length. When was used as a drug store and Post Office. In 1881 a saloon was opened; but while every other business in the place was prosperous the saloon was a failure, and soon left for parts unknown 'between two days,' and from that time to this Eustis has been known as 'a town without a saloon.'

"In January, 1884, there was an effort on the part of a few residents to organize a municipal government, but a majority of the people were opposed to it, and no means were taken to enforce the ordinances. It was not until 1886 that the town was incorporated, assessments made, and taxes paid. The first brick block was built in 1884, and the first bank was opened in 1885. The car came to us in 1883. Now, let me add a remarkable fact in the history of our city. Among the early settlers who came and have staid out one has been taken away by death, nor has there been a severe case of sickness in any of their families in all these fourteen years."

Mr. C. T. Smith, the other of this pair of early settlers, and the gentleman who helped Mr. Pendry chop the first tree, also has interesting reminiscences of those pioneer days. He settled near Crooked Lake, and during the Winter and Spring of 1875 the settlement increased to about fifty persons. "Mr. Clifford and myself," he says, "started the first store in our settlement, hauling goods for ourselves and most of the community from Mellenville, on St. John's River, thirty miles away. This was a tedious trip, taking from two to three days. We usually started from home in the morning, reaching Mellenville at about 5 in the evening. After doing errands for the neighborhood, and getting our mail and loading up, we would generally be ready to start for home about 9 o'clock in the morning of the second day, and crossing the Wekiva River, at the ford, before dark, we spent the second night in the Sorrento region. Making camp for the night was quickly done, a fire, coffee, and food for ourselves, and feed for the team, and then we rolled ourselves in canvas blankets and slept well when there were not too many mosquitoes. An early start in the morning brought us home in the latter part of the third day. After a time we changed our route to Hawkinsville, on the St. John's River, a trip that we could make in two days.

"This way of travel was succeeded by steamer up the Ocklawaha into our lakes, and later by the advent in 1880 of the St. John's and Lake Eustis Railway from Astor to Fort Mason, and thence by boat to our landing; and later, in 1883, by the extension of the railroad through Eustis to Lana Park, on Lake Harris. So much for our modes of transportation. As in most new settlements, the store became, besides a base of supplies, the natural place to gather and compare notes and experiences, to receive and soon off mail, which for a long time was once a week brought by horse to Fort Mason, whence our men took turns in bringing it to the store for distribution. Here also the majority of our social gatherings were held, in the unfinished room over the store, where the babies were put to sleep on the workbench while their mothers joined in the merry dance."

In this same hall the first religious services were held, after the Presbyterian fashion. The railroad track ran close by the store, and it was a frequent thing for the train to unload merchandise while the service was in progress, the escaping steam making it difficult for the minister to be heard. The parson made his own pulpit out of a soap box and covered it with calico. Dances were generally held in the hall on Saturday nights, and on Sunday mornings the preacher went early to gather up the pulpit and find the Bible, sliding dangerously over the waxed floor.

Now, in the florid language of a local historian, "you have laid out a town of magnificent dimensions, and dotted it all over with comfortable and tasteful homes. You have broad streets, some of them clayed, and miles of brood walks to lift our feet out of the unstable sands. You have churches and stores and banks and markets, with the full equipment of a commercial centre and the growing support of a brisk and profitable trade. And you have, above all, that crowning excellence of a Florida settlement, 'wha'r drink,' is the most beautiful site for a city in this whole State."

This is the history of the start of many a flourishing town. Fourteen years ago the first tree was cut, and now here is a busy young city. In Florida, it must be remembered, it takes only a small population to constitute a "city." Between Jacksonville at the top and Key West at the bottom there are hundreds of places that have sprung up as quickly as Eustis, helped along by the rapid immigration and good traveling facilities. It was not until after the war of the rebellion that Florida began even to raise oranges as a business. Before 1865 there were only a few orange groves in the State, all owned by wealthy natives, who kept them for their own use and pleasure, much as a wealthy man keeps a fish pond or a conservatory. There was no business then in Florida oranges. There was the great Dummitt grove, on Indian River, and there were a few along the St. John's and on Tampa Bay. Now, when the consumption of oranges in this country is over seven hundred millions a year, Florida furnishes nearly one hundred millions, or one-seventh of the whole. This shows not only how many oranges they raise in Florida, but how little danger there is of the market being overstocked by any increase in the number of Florida orange groves.

"Oranges, my dear Sir," an old and successful orange-grower said to me, "are the only things I know of that are not helped in the sale by passing as 'imported.' Everything else you buy you will pay a little more for if it is imported. But everybody knows that our Florida oranges are the best in the world, and come dealers try to get rid of the inferior imported oranges by calling them Floridas."

I must not begin here to say anything about oranges, for I have long been saving that subject for an article by itself, and putting it off, perhaps, as long as possible, because I know what difficulties I shall have to contend with. Even in politics a man is not differ as much in their opinions as on orange growing. You can take two orange growers on the same soil and in the same climate, both making their trees pay handsomely, and you will find that they bring about the same result by exactly opposite theories and practices. If I write that the orange is round some experienced old orange man in Florida will scornfully deny it and say that the orange, like the earth, is an oblate spheroid, or, possibly, may declare it to be square or triangular. I call it yellow; some of them will say that it is pink or blue or some other color. Orange raisers will not agree among themselves about how oranges are or should be grown, so they cannot be expected to agree with what anybody writes on the subject. The only fact that I have observed upon is that in Florida they raise the best oranges in the world and that they'd like to get a little better price for them.

The several corraspondents who have asked me to outline a pleasant winter trip to Florida, have asked for more than I could undertake, except in the briefest way. I have already filled nearly fifty columns of THE TIMES in describing one trip over that State; and as fifty more such trips, all equally interesting, could easily be planned, it is clearly impossible even to touch half of the points of interest. The Florida peninsula is 400 miles long, and there is something worth seeing at every mile. The natural point of entry from the north is Jacksonville, which is easily reached by any one of a half dozen routes, by rail or boat. I found the route by boat to Savannah and thence to Jacksonville by rail so comfortable that no traveler need ask for anything better. But Jacksonville, in my opinion, is to be regarded only as a breathing place while the visitor determines upon his future movements. A great many Northern people spend their Winters in Jacksonville, and they know as much of Florida as a man learns of New-Jersey by visiting Hoboken. The weather in Jacksonville is uncertain, and it may be cold. It should always be borne in mind that there is no certainty of steady warm weather anywhere in Florida north of Sanford, which is 200 miles south of Jacksonville.

St. Augustine, fifty miles from Jacksonville, is generally one of the first places visited. Nobody should go to Florida without seeing St. Augustine, "the oldest city in America," and a "relic of a past age," it is a good deal of a humbug, for there is little of the ancient in its appearance, except within the walls of the old fort. It is chiefly for its mammoth hotels that St. Augustine is world famous. We have nothing in the North, in New-York City or elsewhere, that will bear comparison with the Ponce de Leon Hotel, either in size or elegance. It is a marvel, and no description can do it justice. Then Palatka is the next objective point. This is a large town, with good hotels, and the air is full of the fragrance of orange blossoms. Between Jacksonville and Palatka, on the St. John's River, are numerous of pretty places, among them the famous Green Cove Springs, and Mandarin. The Ocklawaha trip is one of the great delights of Florida, and it is taken by going in the cars from Palatka to Silver Spring, and there taking the Ocklawaha boats back to Palatka. The Indian River trip is a long one and a good one, the only objection to it being that it is necessary to make the both ways. There is no mode of travel below Jupiter and Lake Worth. It is a good plan to take one of the St. John's River boats from Palatka to Sanford, on the way to the Indian River. North of Palatka the river is narrow, so that it is more like a lake, and traveling on it becomes very monotonous. Any visitor will get as much of the St. John's as he wants between Palatka and Sanford. It is a short ride by rail from Sanford to Titusville, the starting place of the Indian River steamers. These boats are large, new, clean, and comfortable. The ride down the Indian River is pleasant, and the weather is sure to be warm. Here are found the best oranges in the State, and the boat provides them liberally.

At Jupiter, the end of the river, there is a steamboat which is used for a hotel, and this Winter the traveler can take the new railroad to Lake Worth, six or eight miles. Sailing packets on Lake Worth carry passengers to Hypoluxo, and that is as far south as there is any way of going on the east coast of Florida. The way must then be retraced to Sanford, which is an excellent centre for future operations. All around Sanford are pleasant places, either for a brief visit or a longer stay. It is in the heart of the orange country and in the lake region. Just south of it, on the railway, are Altamonte, Maitland, Winter Park, and Orlando, all pretty places, more like flourishing Northern towns. To the westward are Eustis, Tavares, Fort Mason, Leesburg, and fifty other places, most of them on the lakes.

These places are all on the east side of the State, and there are nearly as many on the west side. At Munroe, a few miles north of Sanford, the Orange Belt Railroad starts, running over to the Gulf coast. This skirts Lake Apopka, and after a stretch of nearly a hundred miles reaches Tarpon Springs, a noted Florida resort. Then it runs immediately along the shore of the Gulf of Mexico for about twenty miles, and brings up at last at St. Petersburg, on the shore of Tampa Bay. A steamboat runs thence to Port Tampa, and the railway completes the journey to Tampa. Here the new Plant Hotel will be open this Winter, which is to compete with St. Augustine in size and appointments. There is rail communication between Tampa and Punta Gorda, on Charlotte Harbor, the last point of civilization on the Gulf coast. There is a large new hotel at Punta Gorda, and Charlotte Harbor is the great Florida fishing and hunting resort. It is still almost a wild country, but the advent of the railroad and a big hotel will soon change its character.

From both Port Tampa and Punta Gorda there is steam communication with Key West. The Morgan Line boats touch at Punta Gorda, but the passenger traffic is nearly all by the Plant Line from Tampa. The swift and elegant steamer Olivette runs down from Tampa to Key West in about fifteen hours. Key West has a moderately good hotel, and the town has some curious features. It would not be a pleasant place for a long stay, but the whole city and island can be seen between the arrival and departure of the boat. From Key West Havana is easily reached, and from Havana almost any place the Winter traveler cares to go. On most maps a steamship route is shown between Havana and Nassau, but this is misleading, for none of the Havana steamers touch at Nassau. The only way to reach there from Havana is to cross Cuba by rail to Cienfuegos, and take the steamer that touches at Nassau—a trip that costs about $75 for one way. After covering all this ground, travelers will not be wanting to know how to get further, but how to get home. The whiking is not good beyond Havana, but there is a cable there to telegraph home for funds.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

EVIDENCE COMES SLOWLY

THE REPUBLICAN SQUABBLE OVER A PRINTING BILL.

COUNSEL FOR THE LITIGANTS DO MORE TALKING THAN WITNESS FOSTER DOES—RECORDS IN DISPUTE.

If present indications count for anything, the suit which Talmadge & Martin, printers, have brought against the Republican League through its Treasurer, ex-Gov. Phineas C. Lounsbury, for about $12,000 for the printing of campaign literature and furnishing Al Daggett with postage stamps to send the documents out may be settled by the time the next Presidential campaign is in full blast. If it is, the amateur politicians of the league will be at liberty to go ahead and originate other complications that will add to the reputation of its leaders for eccentricity. If the league has to pay the bill due the firm, its activity in the next Presidential fight may be more limited; but then it will have learned a thing or two about practical politics.

Some people who are a bit cynical about the merits of amateur politicians in a hard Presidential campaign have always entertained the opinion that the Republican League was looked upon as a big hubbear by most of the members of the Republican National Committee, and that the idea of letting the league circulate campaign literature in 1888 was popular with the members of the committee because it was an easy way of directing the activity of the amateurs into a channel in which their efforts would not be distracting.

The work of finding out whether the league is responsible for the printing is going on in snail-like fashion. There was another hearing before Referee L. C. Ragener, in the Stewart Building, yesterday. It lasted two hours, and afforded little opportunity for anything but legal sparring between Col. Bacon, counsel for the printers, and Messrs. Gay and Blanobard, counsel for Mr. Lounsbury, or rather the Republican League. Now and then the lawyers allowed James P. Foster of "fry-the-fat" fame, and during the last campaign President of the league, to get in a little testimony. Secretary A. B. Humphrey, who said some unkind things about Mr. Foster in an affidavit, came to the hearing late. He looked at Foster in the witness chair, and evidently thinking it was going to be pretty hot, he opened a window. Then Mr. Foster had a conversation with him of one minute's duration. There seemed to be a deal of frigidity in their manner.

It came out in the course of the hearing that the speeches made at meetings of the league were regarded as strictly private, and that in most cases those who made them did not know that there was a stenographer present taking them down. Therefore, Mr. Gay said, he did not want them put in as evidence. Col. Bacon said that he did not want them, and so some fine bits of oratory that were indulged in when the amateurs did not think any one was taking them down will have to remain in the seclusion of the league's records.

Col. Bacon wanted to know if what prominent members of the league said could not be used as showing what the Campaign Committee had afterward carried out.

"The Campaign Committee didn't carry out anything," said Mr. Gay.

Mr. Foster said that he had compared the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee held Feb. 25, March 1, and July 11 and 12, 1888, and he was allowed to go ahead and give what there was of the minutes that bore on the issue involved in the suit. He told how the white badge of the league recommended by him was adopted, how arrangements were made for headquarters, how the Tariff League offered to furnish 30,000 copies of tariff literature per week at $150 per week, how Gov. Lounsbury and Al. Humphrey were made Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, upon his report, and how arraogements were made to organize the Welsh Republicans in the city. Everybody wanted to know who the Welsh Republicans were. Col. Bacon wanted to find out.

"I only knew one personally," replied Mr. Foster. "I understood there were many of them in the city."

Mr. Foster went on to tell about the meeting of the sub-committee of the league's Executive Committee and the sub-committee of the National Committee, at which resolutions were passed relative to the dissemination of literature by the league under the authority of the National Committee. It was at this meeting that the Campaign Committee, of which W. W. Dudley was Chairman, was formed. It was arranged that this committee should consist of members from New-York, Indiana, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, as well as others. The man to represent New-York on the Campaign Committee was to be suggested by Levi P. Morton, but the place was never filled.

The main discussion before the referee yesterday was as to whether the minutes of this meeting gave the Campaign Committee "power to act." Judge Thurston's resolution in reference to the Campaign Committee, Mr. Foster argued, did contain the words "power to act." The main question to be referred to yesterday did not, but he said that the minutes he had seen in the office of Messrs. Gay, Blanchard & Phelps on Friday did contain the "power to act" clause. Mr. Gay and Mr. Blanchard said that it could be shown that there was a mistake about this. Judge Thurston's resolution, the defendant claims, merely recommended that the Campaign Committee be given power to act. The hearing will go on next Thursday at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Foster will have to go through a long cross-examination, lasting two or three days.

POOR FOOD AND POOR PAY.

AN IMMIGRANT'S STORY OF BAD TREATMENT IN PHOSPHATE MINES.

Carl Grunow, a German immigrant who arrived on the steamship Alsatia from Galveston yesterday, has gone through with an experience similar to that which fell to the lot of the victims of the notorious Liverpool Jack. Grunow says that late in November he went to Henry Tate's employment agency at 118 Greenwich-street and asked for work. He was told that A. E. Herz, a contractor for the Charleston Mining Company, wanted men to work in some phosphate mines near Charleston, S. C. They were to be paid at the rate of 25 cents for each foot excavated, and Tatje said they could easily earn $1 50 a day. They were also to be supplied with good quarters and to rece

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

Those only who were intimate with the first James Gordon Bennett nnderstood well his character. Indeed, he was so much abused in the early period of his journalistic life by rival editors of the old style of journalism, whom he supplanted, and by those whose misdeeds he attacked, that he and his plan of conducting the *Herald* were greatly misrepreeented, and, conseqnently, much prejndice was created against him. While the public took his paper because it was replete with news and exposed the evils of the time, and advertised in it because of its constantly-increasing circulation, many regarded him as a sort of ogre.

Like good wine that improves with age Mr. Bennett became better as he grew older. Nearly all men of a strong mind and profound thought, perhaps, experience the same change. At times when he was sitting quietly in his parlor at Washington Heights, listening to a narration of pathetic interest, I have seen his eyes suffused with tears of sympathy. It was characteristic of Mr. Bennett that his charity was unostentatious and unknown to others than the recipients of it and the agents he employed to convey it. Nor were his deeds of charity uncommon. Although he was careful in the use of money, ordinarily, for he was a thorough man of business and scrntinized appeals of distress closely, he was sometimes deceived. Still this did not enhill his kind impulses.

The following is an example of the generosity of his disposition: A gentleman attached to the editorial corps of the *Herald*, and who had been many years a faithful employe on the paper, lost $300, which he had saved little by little for a particular purpose. He either dropped it or his pocket had been picked. It was a great lose to him, for he had a large family to support and educate. Being somewhat timid and ashamed, he did not speak of his misfortune to any one except his family; but his wife, with tears in her eyes, told a friend, who was one of his editorial colleagnes. This gentleman mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Bennett, who, after asking a few questions about the matter, observed: "I think the *Herald* can afford that. Tell W. to come np here with you to-morrow night." We went up, as Washington Irving, but did not hroach the subject. At last Mr. Bennett gave him a little lecture for not being more careful, and then handed him an order on the office for $300.

Mr. Bennett had a good knowledge of human nature and quickly perceived the salient points of people's character. He delighted in exposing the weakness, folly, or vanity of public men, and he had the rare faculty of doing this in a humorous and satirical way, which, without being malicious or apparently denunciatory, cut very deep. His style of writing and his wit were epigrammatic, and he often hit off admirably the peculiarities of persons by two or three words or a nickname. Nor would he tolerate proeiness in others. "Strike right into the snbject at once and pitt the sting in at last," was the expression he used to a writer to whom he was giving directions for an editorial article.

The characteristic nicknames he applied to individuals often stuck to them so long that some people imagined the names in certain cases were real ones. Peter B. Sweeny, for example, he made "Peter Bismarck Sweeny," because Sweeny was an astute political manager, and the ablest man of the Tweed ring. Thinking that Mr. James Brooks at one time affected aristocratic exclusiveness and put on aristocratic airs, and that this was ridiculous in our Democratic Republic, he dnbbed him "Boohy Brooks." In this, perhaps, there was also a little journalistic pngnacity, for Mr. Bennett was constantly on the alert to prick the faults or the absurdities of contemporary editors. He satirically named Horace Greeley "The White-Coated Philosopher." It was said that Mr. Greeley was proud of this, as he regarded himself as a philosopher, affecting always sinnclarity or slovenliness in dress, the white coat being a special mark of this trait of vanity. I heard Mr. Bennett say, laughingly, that he once saw Mr. Greeley, shortly after leaving his house in Twenty-sixth-street, stop in the street and deliberately wipe the jet of his trowsers, which was lying smoothly over his boot, and tuck it up within the hoot in order to make himself appear odd and careless in dress, and thus to attract attention. When Mr. Bennett was told that Greeley had been nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention he said, "What a farce!"

Mr. Bennett was not charged with being too personal in his remarks and attacks on individuals, but he did not meddle with respectable people not in public life. Public men and those who sought notoriety or those whom circumstances had brought into public notice he regarded as fair subjects for public investigation and comment. Sometimes when he was attacked, or believed he had been injured or nnfairly treated, he became unusually severe, and he was then apt to worry his adversaries for a long time. Long did the term "Poor Pierce" stick to President Pierce; in fact, it was used so often in the *Herald* that many people concluded the President was a very weak sort of man. In one respect perhaps it was applicable, for Gen. Pierce was always amiable and often lacked firmness so much that he would promise to do what he did not or was unable to perform. He was influenced unfortunately by friends and a clique of southern politicians whom Mr. Bennett designated as "fire eaters."

Then, Mr. Bennett had a personal grievance against the President. He had done much toward electing him, and had supported his administration in the early part of it strongly. Mr. Bennett, it was said, at the time desired, or at least would have accepted, the position of Minister to France, for which he was well qualified, and to which he was entitled as far as any one could claim an office for services rendered, or because of great ability. This wish was made known to President Pierce, but the President yielded to the adverse influence of the Southern "fire eaters," and, as a consequence, the position was not given to Mr. Bennett. Not that he cared particularly about the office, and, indeed, it is probable that he would not have held it long anyway, but he might have felt some gratification to the President's revenge on the public and the power he wielded recognized, for he was the creator of modern journalism, and was its chief exponent.

When we consider that Mr. Bennett was always friendly to the South, and defended its constitutional rights, the narrow-minded hostility manifested toward him by the people of a public men of that section of the country appears inexplicable. They were too thin-skinned, perhaps, to hear the lashing he was in the habit of giving the extremists and dangerous agitators on the other side just as he criticised the Abolitionists and anti-slavery agitators on the other side. They did not appreciate his conservative, and at the same time broad national, policy. He offended even a large class at the North when the war began by venturing to tell the truth as to the part the Northern anti-slavery agitators had in bringing on the terrible conflict. In the excitement of the time there were some threats of mobbing the *Herald* office, but Mr. Bennett was then and at all times patriotically devoted to the Union. He never said, as did Horace Greeley, "Let the erring sister States go," but always declared that the Union must be preserved.

The mission to France was, I believe, subsequently offered to Mr. Bennett by President Lincoln, but it was too late. The great editor in the latter years of his life would not accept that or any other official position.

The first time, if not the only time, Gen. Grant and Mr. Bennett saw each other was at the home of the latter on Washington Heights. This was not long before the movement began to bring the General prominently forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and two days before the grand reception which the wealthy and influential men of the city had prepared for at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. He had expressed a wish to visit Mr. Bonnett, and his friend, Gen. Hilliyer, brought it about and drove up with him to Fort Washington. On that Monday morning I was going to leave after breakfast for the *Herald* office, and asked Mr. Bennett if he had any instructions to send, when he said Gen. Grant was coming up to luncheon at 12 o'clock, and invited me to stay. The General and Mr. Bennett were soon very sociable, the former chatting most entertainingly about the war. But nothing was said about politics.

After the luncheon, while the General was enjoying his cigar, we walked through the gardens, vinery, and conservatory, for Mr. Bennett took pleasure in showing these to visitors. As the General and Mr. Bennett were walking a little in advance of Gen. Hilijer and myself, I happened to ask if Gen. Grant was well off. "He is so poor," he replied, "that he is not able to pay little or nothing on the house in Washington where he lives, although he has purchased it ostensibly." This visit so agreeable to us all lasted nearly two hours. When it was over I mentioned to Mr. Bennett what Gen. Hillyer had said, remarking at the same time that the wealthy men of New-York, who were going to honor Gen. Grant and themselves by a grand reception, might do him more good, while secretly feeling the cost, by paying for the house he lived in and presenting it to him, and that if the *Herald* was to bring the matter sharply to their notice it might have the desired effect. "Do it, do it," Mr. Bennett quickly responded. The article was written accordingly, and soon after the necessary sum was quietly subscribed, and Gen. Grant had the gratification of living thereafter in his own house free of debt or any incumbrance to the ever. This was the first substantial present of that sort made to him.

Mr. Bennett rather enjoyed gossip if there was sense or humor in it, and especially if it could be made available for his paper; hence he tolerated well-informed gossipers, each, for example, as the late Chevalier Wikoff, who assiduously cultivated Mr. Bennett's good-will and was a frequent visitor at Fort Washington. But mere twaddle was very distasteful to Mr. Bennett. While Wikoff was gratified with the acquaintance and hospitality of Mr. Bennett, for he appreciated with a good relish the excellent dinners and wine furnished, as well as the intellectual conversation of his host, he had not infrequently enme axe to grind; and whenever an opportunity occnrred he was apt to make profitable nee of his acqnaintance with the proprietor and editor of the *Herald*. Mr. Bennett was not ignorant of this, but he never yielded to the personal objects or schemes of Wikoff or any one else, although he would sometimes, out of kindness, help those who needed help through the columns of his paper, if they were worthy and their interests did not conflict with those of the public or the policy of the *Herald*.

Wikoff delighted in being a go-between for different parties, whether he profited by it or not, for he was kindly disposed, and Mr. Bennett accordingly dubbed him "a volnnteer diplomat." At times he undertook business of some importance. When the Emperor Louis Napoleon was in trouble through his silly invasion of Mexico and because of the threatening attitude of the United States, he sent Wikoff over on a secret mission to this country, and particularly to influence the press. He was led to believe, probably, that Wikoff was intimate enough with Mr. Bennett to soften, if not to prevent, the attacks of the *Herald*. But this undertaking was scarcely less foolish than the Mexican imperial adventure, for the *Herald*, on principle and patriotic national considerations, as well as from regard for public sentiment, would not be swerved in the least from its ground it had taken. Indeed, Wikoff was so convinced of this that he hardly dared to broach the snbject, even indirectly, to Mr. Bennett, but in his reckless nttempts to accomplish something for his lmperial employer he foolishly approached some of the writers, when he ought to have known that no employe of the *Herald* would venture to oppose in the slightest degree Mr. Bennett's views or the conrse of the paper. Although Mr. Bonnett treated Wikoff hospitably and listened to his interesting gossip, he understood thoroughly his character and aims.

Mr. Bennett cared little for society, in the fashionable sense of the term, but he was social and took pleasure in having social intercourse with intelligent men or women. Those distinguished in art, science, literature, or public life, and especially travelers, were always welcome at his house. In his declining years his great ability and wide knowledge of the country were appreciated by all thinking men; consequently many eminent persons, both Americans and foreigners, when they came to New-York, sought an interview with him. Among those that manifested snch respect for the aged journalist may be mentioned Mr. Burlingame, when he returned to the United States as Ambassador for the Chinese Government. He and Gen. Banks drove to Washington Heights together. At another time the whole Chinese Embassy went up. Some of the distinguished members of the British Peace Commission also visited Mr. Bennett. Charles Dickens was one of the veteran editor's visitors at Fort Washington. It may be said, however, that these visits were usually voluntary and rarely known to the public. Although Mr. Bennett, as editor of a newspaper, gave publicity to the movements of such distinguished persons elsewhere, he delicately avoided any reference to their visits to him. In this respect he was without vanity.

When he had grown so feeble that he could not walk very well, Mr. Bennett got a curious conveyance to take him gently round his grounds at Washington Heights. This was a donkey and a small, low cart, with one seat, into which he could step easily. The well-trained donkey became a pet of the old gentleman, who rarely let any one ride beoind it. Hardly any of his visitors, it is true, cared to ride about in that manner, but he occasionally offered a special favor to those for whom he had a friendly feeling. One day a gentleman who was visiting him, and who did not know a donkey was on the premises, heard suddenly near the window the braying of the ass in the loudest and most vigorous fashion. "What is that?" he exclaimed, very much startled. "Why, that," Mr. Bennett replied, in his dry, comical way, "is Fernando Wood." The prominent politician who had been Mayor of New-York City and had made a great noise in public life had been frequently a butt for the sarcastic humor of Mr. Bennett, and hence the old gentleman, who never lost his sense of humor, named his donkay Fernando Wood.

The donkey, however, like the man from whom it was named, created trouble sometimes. Being driven furiously one day by Mr. Bennett's only and beloved daughter and some young visitors about brown age, unknown to her instructor, ran against and broke a large and valuable vase which stood in front of the house. Miss Bennett had at that time a governess. Her father indulged her in this for the sake of her company and because she preferred trying the donkey to going to school to the governess. When Mr. Bennett learned what had happened he was angry, not so much, perhaps, for the damage to the vase as because the young people had used his favorite donkey, and he declared his daughter must go after that to the hated school.

As an exnmple of Mr. Bennott's kindly disposition in granting favors to those deserving them, as well as of the able manner in which the *Herald* was conducted, the following may be mentioned. A gentleman of some prominence had delivered an address which was not reported in the *Herald*. A day or two days after he took a copy to Mr. Bennett and asked him to publish it. The reply was that it was too late, that the *Herald* did not publish stale news. Being disposed to oblige this gentleman Mr. Bennett said at the same time: "Deliver the address again at another place, let me have early information of it, and due notice of it shall be published." Everything for his paper had to be fresh and up to the hour. In fact, public interest in the *Herald* was kept up, so that people talked about it and wanted to know what it was saying, because of its freshness and fullness of news. The ears and eyes of the distinguished editor were always open, wherever he might be, to whatever would be interesting to the public, and sometimes he would reprove his writers if they did not show the same quick perception.

Many will remember the fight of the theatre managers against the *Herald*, when they posted conspicuously at the doors of their places of amusement the notice that "this theatre [or establishment] does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*." Mr. Bennett had refused to insert in his paper the advertisement of Mr. P. T. Barnum because he thought Barnum had deceived or overreached him in the transaction of selling the museum building and lot where the present *Herald* building is situated. The Managers' Protective Association, of which Barnum was a member, sent a deputation to Mr. Bennett, headed by Mr. Wallack, to request, or rather to insist, that Barnum's advertisement be published. Mr. Bennett coolly heard what they had to say, and then nnfeelly told them he knew how to conduct his own business without dictation from others, and that he would not insert Barnum's advertisement. Thereupon they ceased to advertise in the *Herald* for a time, until they discovered that the fight was a losing one for them. Mr. Bennett afterward used to remark, laughingly: "The fools, they are giving the *Herold* every day a capital advertisement."

When Mr. Bennett was told the news had come from Rome that the Ecumenical Council had declared the Pope infallible, he observed dryly: "Let him be infallible; it will not hurt him." At the time the Pope was in trouble through the revolution in Italy and revolutionary movements in other parts of Europe, Mr. Bennett, with a touch of characteristic humor, in his paper invited him to come to the United States and offered to let him have his residence at Fort Washington. This, however, like his remark on Papal infallibility, was not in mockery or from want of respect for the venerable Pontiff, for, with whatever severity he might treat mere religious pretenders or fanatics, he never ridiculed religion or the distinguished teachers of it. Then, considering his broad and philosophic views, and of his anticipation of the quickness and vast population of this wonderful country in the near future, and the corresponding growth of the Catholic Church here, his idea of there being possibly some day an American Pope was not very far-fetched, parenthetically as revolution threatens to overturn the old order of things in Europe.

Although educated as a Roman Catholic, he had no religious prejudices and was a Catholic in the broadest sense of the word. While he was not a skeptic in the ordinary sense of the term, he, like many other deep thinkers, had doubting moods and craved for more light. But when the end of life approached he felt more and more the necessity of firm religious convictions. A few months before he died, and when he was becoming very feeble bodily, the writer, noticing the Bible constantly before him on the table, said: "I see, Mr. Bennett, you read the Bible a good deal now." "Yes," he replied, "it is very interesting." Then I ventured to remark: "But, Sir, is it not more than that? Is it not as a revelation of profoundest interest to mankind?" "Yes," he responded seriously, "that is the proper way to regard it." Nothing more was said. He never, in conversation, was disposed to engage in religious discussion or controversy, however deeply the subject of religion may have been pondered in his own mind.

His thoughts were constantly on the *Herald*, and he watched keenly what other papers were doing or saying. Well might his attention be so absorbed, for he was conscious of being the creator of modern journalism and of the great power he wielded. On one occasion, when he was savagely attacked by a voluntary correspondent to another paper than his own, he said, smiling: "The fuel first off his little popgun he has but leave a perpetual battery."

The conflicts of his long, laborious, and useful life ended serenely. He passed away apparently with little or no sndering, the vital power gradnally wasting away through age, like the gentle flickering out of a candle in its socket. What it was evident he could not live many hours, and muttered some words like the "sacred heart," the writer, who was present, thought at first his mind was waudering, and that he was thinking of his daughter, who had been at school at the Sacred Heart Convent; but upon reflection the idea occurred that he might have been faintly uttering some religious sentiment or wish. Therenpon, bending the head down close to his ear, he was softly asken if he wished to see the Archbishop, (McCloskey.) He did not or could not speak, but he nodded his head affirmatively, as if pleased that the meaning was understood. Archbishop McCloskey, who had enbsequently become Cardinal, was sent for immediately. He came at once, and administered the last rites of the Church to the dying. Mr. Bennett never spoke after that, and died calmly in a few hours. Thus the soul of the great editor and real pioneer of the realms of futurity.

WILLIAM B. PHILLIPS.

ON THE WAY TO EUROPE.

Among the passengers of the French steamship La Bourgogne, which sailed yesterday for Hnvre, were Oscar F. Williams, United States Consul at Havre; the Rev. P. Granger, the Rev. Mr. Casgrain, the Rev. P. Sorin, and Joseph Lé Hegarta.

The Cunard steamship Umbria, which sailed for Liverpool, took out among her passengers Col. J. Barrett Hitchcock, Henry H. Molyneux, Dr. James Symington, and John D. McGilvray.

WHAT HOLIDAY SHOPPERS SEE.

The milliners are making a last effort before setting aside their Winter attractions. Since the real Winter—if there is to be any—is yet to come, the milliners' suggestion of a new hat for a Christmas present is not inappropriate. The girl who is not always ready for an enlargement of her millinery possessions is certainly not of the American species, and wives and mothers retain this, among other characteristics of their childhood, to a very good old age.

Now that there must be walking hats and carriage hats, reception bonnets and evening bouquets, and hats for every costume, there is unlimited opportunity to gratify both the ladies and the milliners.

Perhaps the increasing need of gold at Christmas has induced its plentiful use in the holiday work. Gold wheat and grasses are being prettily combined with velvet, as in a striking little capote, which is further trimmed by passementerie of gold and jet.

A low turban is made high by having the crown built up with folds of white moire ribbon. Upon one side a knot with two loops, in which the ribbon is pulled out to its full width of many inches, secnrely above the folds, making the "snow-crowned summit" of the hat of considerable altitude. Possibly it is the Rubenzori; its brim is girdled by a Greek band of gold.

A large hat of black velvet has a mass of fine black lace confined by a lace-like ribbon of gold. A green velvet toque has loops of gold passementerie with gold lace showing through green braiding on one side, a golden bird, and a green aigrette. In an evening toque strawberry velvet is mingled with gold-embroidered white gauze.

Some of the later toques and capotes are made with the plain, smoothly-covered crown, only occasionally seen earlier in the season. A gray velvet has the edge of the crown piped about with green, and the brim, a more decided one than is usual on the toque, is adorned with gray feather trimming. A dark brown is trimmed in green, and looks like a trophy from the Autumn woods. A rose velvet has the brim finished in black velvet, has a plain top, the side crown laid in narrow plaits around and around.

Whether from the influence of the Paris Exposition or the prospective World's Fair, the names of foreign countries were never so prominent in dress goods and millinery. To the English and French, which are fashionable necessities, are added the Scotch and the Irish, the Russian, Persian, Roman, Chinese, Japanese, Italian, Greek, and Spanish, and so many more that there is danger of a revival of the old "bloafore" lingo. For fear one little province should be overlooked in the enumeration, Alsace is given to the toque by a neighboring of the front trimming. Toe Spanish hnll fighters have sent os their caps for models. These Spanish hats appear in the high colors of their native land, combined with black—the more dashing the suit, the more satisfactory the effect. Pan-American ladies, who went shopping in New-York the other day, must have given a welcoming smile to some of the Spanish importations. Staid and sober Scotland contributes hot-blooded Spain in her sombrero of "sweeping." But both Scotch and Spanish caps are pretty enough to be forgiven.

Since so many women insist upon making their own hats, the milliners propose to reap what benefit they may from a damaged harvest. To the frames of many materials and every shape, and the fancy crown-pieces and other conveniences are added the bats and bonnets ready for trimming. Frames are covered with velvet, the lining and all irksome work, completed, fitting the hat for artistic decoration by its purchaser. Thus fair fingers may twine and interweave the soft feathers and ribbons and bright garlands without being wearied and soiled by the disagreeable preparatory stitching. For plain wear felt bonnets are edged with velvet and gold, ready for trimming, for $2 75.

Veils are worn occasionally on the large hats, and the last year's fad—the "leading"—sometimes is seen with a turban or toque, the nnderness drawn to the back and falling in folds, graceful or otherwise, according to the wearer.

The children's hats seem to grow prettier, as they should in return for the ingenuity expended on them. A square-crowned flat of white felt has the white zephyr edging the underedge of the brim; the top of the crown is covered with cat zephyr and finished around the edge with an inch-wide braid, with a tassel at one side and white quills.

A steeple-crowned flat of white felt has the baby rosettes of white velvet ribbon set at intervals around the crown, and piled one above another in front, a white aigrette topping the pyramid; larger rosettes are arranged to cover the ears.

A four-year-old girl climbing in baby fashion, one foot foremost, up one of the stairways of the elevated road, wore a gray beaver flat turned up in the back by rosettes of black velvet baby ribbon; two rosettes were in front with a black aigrette; three inch-wide strips of velvet ribbon started loosely from the back of the crown, separated as they came forward on the right side, and were fastened flat upon the brim by steel pins. The coat was of kersey cloth, white leaves on a drab ground, and trimmed in the white mandarin lamb. Large long-looped rosettes of velvet baby ribbon and narrow gold lace gave the finish to the under the fronts of the overhanging Tam o' Shanter crowns on the plain felt flats. These hats have neither grace nor beauty to redeem their condemning popularity.

The fine felt now used is so pliable that it is drawn into all sorts of contortions; a large flat has the solid crown puckered under a button, while the side crown, of the same piece, is drawn smooth and tight. The brim is plain.

Some of the flats have the crown of felt and the brim of beaver. Others have the felt brim finished with a two-inch border of beaver, often of contrasting color, as a black crown and gray border. A flat of white beaver with gray border has twelve-inch white moire ribbon encircling the crown and two full-width loops standing up "on edge" in front.

The prettiest children's hat produced this Winter is a brimless turban or cap with plain side crown, and a buckle and ornament in the big button. A girl of eight wearing a coat of green plush bordered in steel-gray fur had one of these caps in white velvet. A little tot wore one of golden-brown plush with a vizor front of brown silk, accordion plaited and pulled out like an open fan, with a width of three inches at the top, at the sides and in the back. Under it the golden curls fell over the three tiny canes of the neat little brown coat.

The edges of the big flats and pokes are often flnished in passementerie. A large white flat has this edge in white just peeping from beneath an overloading abundance of white plumes. A big Empire poke of navy-blue felt has the brim edged with black passementerie; a small bow of narrow black velvet ribbon is at the back, black quills and aigrette are in front, while resting directly on the edge of the front brim is a flat, loop-looped bow of narrow velvet, from which very long strings hang down the flaring scoop and tie in a duplicating bow beneath the chin.

The large hats bent in a V above the brow, which were noted earlier in the year, have grown in favor for young ladies. Their brims and crowns are endlessly modified, preserving only the shape of front and back with the V contonllion. Some are trimmed with large, loose bunches of roses, copying the corsage cluster once so popular on the street; others with fur or imitation plush, but most have plumes or feather trimming. One of black velvet, with a Normandy crown, has a wide band of short plush set between the crown and the fulled velvet border of the brim. A tall, fine-looking young girl in a long plain coat of golden-brown beaver cloth, the perfection of simplicity and stylish from collar to hem, carried a muff of otter, wore undressed kids of tan and a V-shaped hat of black silk velvet with rich black plumes.

A schoolgirl wearing a jacket of dark tufted cloth, made with deep revers and a nnck collar of three little capes, had a V hat of golden-brown felt. The waving, bright brown hair, close to the eyes, and the blue and gold ribbons of this young girl made her a joy to every eye. She was a suburban girl. Give your young daughters plenty of country air in Winter, ye mothers of embryo hnds. Nothing but good healthy blood coursing in the veins will give toe true rose tint to the cheeks, the satin sheen to the skin, the silken softness to the abundant hair, or the strength and brightness to the eyes. No after dosing with tonics and plastering with cosmetics can ever make good the lack of daily outdoor exercise in youth. Fresh air and sunshine are the best ladies' maids ever employed.

Sad indeed is the contrast between the petted daughters of well-to-do suburban residents and the shop girls with whom they deal these Christmas days. Glowing with health, radiant in joy and anticipation of holiday pleasures, merrily planning for surprises to papa and mamma, to brother and sister, and friends by the score—all these are the girls were meant to be. But the dull, tired, faded, worn, nnsty, rumpled little bundles of heavy-hanging clothes and spiritless bodies behind the counter. Cooped up all day, sleeping at night in cold, ill-ventilated and crowded rooms in neighborhoods where ever a tree or a plant absorbs the poison of the atmosphere, dressing without toilet conveniences, and hurrying through insufficient, innutritious, and badly-cooked meals—if all girls were as these, there need never have been coined the nasty word "girlhood."

Many of the shop girls are finding life peculiarly hard at present, not only because of the added hours of inuor, but because they must worry torough those hours as best they may without an evening meal. Paying their board by the week at their boarding houses, the lunch brought with them in the morning must serve until their return home at 11 o'clock at night to a cold "dinner." Their meagre salaries forbid the extra expense of a down-town dinner, and no provision is made by their employers. There are honorable exceptions in the case of some firms which pay for the evening meal, or pay for the night work. A pleasant story comes from a little woman employed in a jaco mitt factory. In their busy season, which follows the holidays, every afternoon at 2 o'clock a waiter from a neighboring restaurant or hotel makes the rounds of the factory. Each worksoman orders what she likes of meats or oysters, vegetables, and desserts, and, although the night work is over at 8:30, the dinner is served at 6 and paid for by the firm.

Amid the holiday sights a touch of the pathetic begets nnusual sympathy exercised in alms, in kindly kisses, little deeds of courtesy, and swift, silent prayers. None wins more of these than the gray-bearded and bent old man in the threadbare coat wiping his spectacles to look closer at some cheap "bargain" in his anxious outlook for gifts to the old wife and the thin-faced grandchild.

But while some are sad at the Christmastide many are glad. Pathos there may be, but merriment is the season's right, so the sigh is smothered and the laugh peals forth. If any one lack, let him buy, as for sale in the shops is a deal of quiet humor and very funny, albeit somewhat mechanical, fun made to order and sold by the piece is apt to be.

Naturally toe colored brethren cheerfully lend their countenances to this merrymaking. Toe gray-headed colored preacher pounds the pulpit and expounds the Bible with force and fervor. The price of his eloquence is $3. From parson to jnggler is often but a step in these days of muscular Christianity, and the two miniature Jackeone who are sparring at the parson's elbow are drawing as big an audience as the dominie. Their manag-r pays them $3 25 a season. The clog dancers who accompany them at the same price give twenty-minnta exhibitions. A colored cashier has a firm grip un a Freedman's Bank. A darky plays a fiddle, and plays it all over with entire satisfaction to himself and the public. A black bear rises and fights; a white bear runs a snail's pace with a man at eveiypnint; a monkey climbs a pole in a great many different directions at once; a poor man enws wnol to earn his Christmas dinner; the cat is nimost let out of the box ur the box every other minute; a fat Irish woman had listened with such vehement rapidity that to understand what she says is impossible, though she says $3 25 a season. Her rival is a gray-headed negro, and their feet talk as fast, and quite as intelligibly, as their tongues.

Japanese demons remark seductively: "If you don't buy us we will have to go back to Japan." "I am a Chicago girl!" announces a doll. "I am a New-York girl!" asserts another combative doll. Dolls of all sizes and styles, wide-awake, and stend in attitude alert, with arms outstretched to receive the World's Fair.

A donkey that continually runs away with a cart creates much amusement, but his owner must pay $6 50 for his escapades. A 25-cent Mikado twirls himself about in tip-top style under his big umbrella, and waves his fan with its bands of exterior importance as any Mikado in America. Tailors stitch and press; the cobbler's apprentice kicks over the work bench; a 15-cent father in night attire is acting on the theory that babies should be well shaken if taken; and here suggestively is the "Black Maria" for night lodgers. Toe inhabitants of l'residential nocturnes, pretty as it is in its blue and white dress, is promptly classed among the "funnies" by the irreverent American rishibilities. With inherant contempt for dignities and titles—dignitaries of the "opposition" and other people's titles—a belligerent little Democrat exclaims: "They're a great deal better for that, I reckon!"

A good old Irish couple, scorning to appeal to the divorce court, are having it out with broomsticks. Those who interfere in the family quarrel and arrest the combatants will have the pleasure of paying their fine of $2 50.

All things are not what they seem to be in this funny world, and if some demure little Quakers and down East farmers are searched they will be found to have that most effective Christmas weapon, the bombiere, concealed, on their person. Quakers look very suspicious in flaming scarlet hnnnets and gowns. Indian warriors, in feathers and paint, with gay blankets, turn out to be only leather dusters with silk dust cloths attached, a new version of the standing command of civilization to the red man. "Get up and dust!"

The southern politician of ante-bellum days has found congenial employment as a paper weight. He is solid and genuine—bronze—and sits all day in his chair, elaborate and happy, for $8 50. A creature that the modern politician may well regard with envy is the "polypoly." This abnormal production has such a natural and irresistible tendency to upright-ness that for it to fall or bo overthrown is as impossible as for some people to keep right side up.

"Palmer Cox's brownies," with whom the world has long been familiar on paper, have at last appeared in the flesh, or, rather, in the jersey, with chamois bags for heads, tied up at each end for ears. They are all here—policeman, dude, Chinaman, and all—and if they do not make a "merry Christmas" nothing can. They charge $1 50 each for their valuable services.

As though the fun were not jolly enough much of it is set to music. Indeed, the music is so hopelessly entangled with the fun that it takes a key to unwind it usually, though sometimes a good shaking will set it loose. A court jester's cap is made to play a tune when it is once started. Grandma knits with a twinkle in her eye, knowing that if she be not musical herself she has a chair handy which is; the black man whose soul is so full of music that it creeps out at every joint plays the banjo as only he can, while for $50 an engagement a stunning Ethiopian Princess in Cleopatra costume entertains the audiences in the wings in the proper tones and on the footinent, was followed up by other improvements, for which Mr. MacDonald was always on the lookout, and which he was eager to try. In this respect, as in all others, he has retained the latter's elasticity and vigor, and made the development of the mechanical appliances connected with the production of the paper a steady and continuous process.

On the retirement of Mr. Mowbray Morris, Mr. MacDonald became the manager of the *Times*, though his interest in the printing department never absorbed his energy, his enterprise, his shrewd judgment, his vast powers of work, and his absolute devotion to the interests of the paper were more displayed in a field of which the public can have no knowledge. Mr. MacDonald never shrank from toil or attempted to evade responsibility. The burden of the conduct of the *Times*'s case before the special commission, of course, fell heavily on him, and he watched the proceedings throughout with close and keen attention. He showed signs of fatigue at the close of the sittings in July, but had returned from his usual holiday in Scotland, apparently in excellent health and excellent spirits, a few weeks before the resumption of the commission, when he was struck down by the illness which has ended in his death.

Mr. MacDonald's character bore traces of his Highland origin. High-spirited, intrepid, genial in his sympathies, and intensely loyal in his instincts, he was devoted to his friends, and his powers, his zeal, his whole life, it may be said, to the furtherance of the interests and the maintenance of the repute of the *Times*. In all his relations with those with whom he thus became connected he won esteem and affection. To those with whom he stood in the light of an employer he was uniformly just, considerate, and, within the limits of his duty, even generous and indulgent. His colleagnes found in him a stanch and warm-hearted friend, an appreciative fellow-worker, and one wholly free from small jealousies and suspicions. Of the estimation in which he was held by those to whom he was himself responsible it is needless to speak at length. It is enough to say that his faithful service and his unwearying zeal were met, as they deserved to be, with unbroken and unqualified confidence.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

A. Willard Humphreys filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against John Longdon of the State of Missouri for breach of contract in failing to complete the purchase of a tract of wild land, aggregating 26,000 acres, at 10 cents per acre. Longdon replies with a cross suit that Humphreys agreed to sell him lands in Shannon, Reynolds, Carter, Howell, Wayne, Ripley, Crawford, Oregon, and Dent Counties, Mo., and that besides paying $300 cash to bind the bargain, he expended $1,200 in searching the title to the lands. He also says he could have sold the lands at a profit, but failed to do so by reason of his being unable to pass title on account of the neglect of Humphreys. He demands $70,700 damages.

Mr. Humphreys says he was induced to enter into the contract by false representations, and that Longdon tried to cheat and defraud him. He admits that he was speculating in lands, and had purchased 175,000 acres in the hope of selling at an advance, and as agent has sold the land in question to Longdon, who failed to complete the purchase within the specified time. The case will come up in the United States Circuit Court.

DEATH OF MR. J. C. MACDONALD.

From the Times, (London,) Dec. 11.

Not a few of our readers will share the deep regret with which we announce the death last evening, at his residence near Croydon, after an illness of eleven weeks, of Mr. MacDonald, the manager of tois journal.

John Cameron MacDonald—"a Glenoce man" by descent, as he used himself to say—was born at Fort William, N. B., in June, 1822. His father was factor or agent for Lord Abinger's estates in that district. Lord Abinger, when Sir James Scarlett, had been legal adviser to the *Times*, and Mr. MacDonald came to London before he had completed his twentieth year with an introduction which led to a connection extending over nearly half a century, that has only been severed by his death. He was immediately attached to the reporting staff, and soon began to be employed also in descriptive work. The Andover Poor Law Inquiry, in which the late Mr. Walter took much interest, was reported by him in 1845, and in 1848 he wrote a series of letters from Ireland describing the results of the famine and the Young Ireland movement. By an accident, which he always lamented, he narrowly missed being present when Smith O'Brien was captured at Ballingary, though he reached the famous 'cabbage garden' a few hours after the arrest. It was not, however, till 1851 that a subject presented itself which Mr. MacDonald's gifts and tastes peculiarly fitted him to handle. His articles on the Great Exhibition of that year, describing its contents, its organization, and its progress, largely contributed to the success of the undertaking, which at the outset appeared to be by no means assured. He thus became intimately acquainted with Sir Joseph Paxton, who afterward appointed him executor to his will, a mark of confidence also bestowed upon him by Mr. William Penn, the marine engineer, with whom as well as with Sir Joseph Whitworth, his turn for mechanics brought him into close relations. His articles in favor of the movement for re-establishing the exhibition building at Sydenham were also noteworthy. Another subject to which he devoted much attention was the formation of the first camp at Chobham. He was the author of the description of the wonderful scene in the streets on the historic occasion of the Duke of Wellington's funeral. On the outbreak of the Crimean war he accompanied, as the representative of the *Times*, the Prince Consort on his visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at Boulogne. When the subsistence of the British Army at the seat of war during the terrible winter of 1854-5 came to be known at home, a relief fund for the sick and wounded was raised through the agency of the *Times*, and Mr. MacDonald was intrusted with its distribution. In the discharge of this task, his thorough care and sound, practical judgment achieved a complete success and won him the gratitude of thousands of our suffering soldiers.

On his return from the East the first period of Mr. MacDonald's lifelong connection with the *Times* came to a close. He was almost at once appointed manager of the printing establishment of the paper, and the control exercised, in handling the literary part of journalism, for nearly ten, nevertheless, he had great natural aptitude, he devoted himself to the improvement of the mechanical working of the business, not less in obedience to his own tastes than to the traditions of the office. It may be mentioned that, during the earlier portion of his journalistic career, Mr. MacDonald joined one of the Inns of Court, and resided for some years in the Temple, but he was never called to the bar.

As manager of the printing establishment, Mr. MacDonald was personally identified with the inventions and improvements which were crowned with complete success after many years of experimental efforts, toe *Times* was printed by the "Walter press." The process of printing from stereotype plates was brought to perfection about 1850, and Mr. MacDonald and his associates then turned to the next problem—that of printing from the stereotype plates on continuous rolls of paper. In 1862 this experiment was taken in hand with a resolute determination to succeed. A machine shop was set up in the office, and under the guidance of the inventive skill of Mr. Calvert, the chief engineer, the solution was nearly reached in principle. The victory over endless difficulties in matters of detail was won by slow degrees; but in 1866 the first of the Walter presses was set to work, and by the end of 1869 their adoption to this office was so accomplished fact. The success of the Walter press, attested by the purchase of machines of this type for many of the most successful newspapers in the provinces and on the Continent, was followed up by other improvements, for which Mr. MacDonald was always on the lookout, and which he was eager to try. In this respect, as in all others, he has retained the latter's elasticity and vigor, and made the development of the mechanical appliances connected with the production of the paper a steady and continuous process.

On the retirement of Mr. Mowbray Morris, Mr. MacDonald became the manager of the *Times*, though his interest in the printing department never absorbed his energy, his enterprise, his shrewd judgment, his vast powers of work, and his absolute devotion to the interests of the paper were more displayed in a field of which the public can have no knowledge. Mr. MacDonald never shrank from toil or attempted to evade responsibility. The burden of the conduct of the *Times*'s case before the special commission, of course, fell heavily on him, and he watched the proceedings throughout with close and keen attention. He showed signs of fatigue at the close of the sittings in July, but had returned from his usual holiday in Scotland, apparently in excellent health and excellent spirits, a few weeks before the resumption of the commission, when he was struck down by the illness which has ended in his death.

Mr. MacDonald's character bore traces of his Highland origin. High-spirited, intrepid, genial in his sympathies, and intensely loyal in his instincts, he was devoted to his friends, and his powers, his zeal, his whole life, it may be said, to the furtherance of the interests and the maintenance of the repute of the *Times*. In all his relations with those with whom he thus became connected he won esteem and affection. To those with whom he stood in the light of an employer he was uniformly just, considerate, and, within the limits of his duty, even generous and indulgent. His colleagnes found in him a stanch and warm-hearted friend, an appreciative fellow-worker, and one wholly free from small jealousies and suspicions. Of the estimation in which he was held by those to whom he was himself responsible it is needless to speak at length. It is enough to say that his faithful service and his unwearying zeal were met, as they deserved to be, with unbroken and unqualified confidence.

SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

The

WOES OF THE MAPMAKERS

GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES ARE HARD TO FORETELL.

WHY THE DIVISION OF DAKOTA CAUSED TROUBLE TO THE PUBLISHERS—A MISTAKE THAT TURNED OUT WELL.

Thirty-odd thousand geographies cut up and sold for waste paper is one of the items entered among the accounts of Ivison, Blakeman & Co. as a result of the dividing of Dakota into two States, and when the fact is taken into consideration, that political powers are changing the physical proportions and designations of the countries almost constantly there seems no especially good reason why a geography, map, or atlas publisher should ever enjoy a full night's rest.

As the map maker in Harper's said the other day: "My body is in bed in New-York, but my mind is roving around Africa at a greater rate than Stanley ever dreamed of, and I expect to awake some morning only to learn that the Equator has been shifted during the night."

Publishers must keep their eyes and ears wide open for possible alterations in State and country boundaries, for new capital cities and recently suggested railroads. The State of Washington appears on the map of one firm at the present time exactly as it did for a considerable period while yet a Territory, simply because in this case the publishers did a little quiet prophesying. They felt pretty confident that Statehood would come some day, so they took time by the forelock and omitted the word "Territory."

But there was no making of preparatioos for the division of Dakota; there could be no hedging there, and when North and South Dakota made their initial bow to an admiring public, the geography men formed themselves into a society for mutual consolation. "It was a bad one for us," said Mr. Ivison of the firm of Ivison, Blakeman & Co. "Our work had been ordered, the plates had been made, and the type about Dakota as a Territory had been set up, backs in the Spring, while their orders of geographies had been bound and made ready for sale. Of course they were of no use to us after the action of Congress, and we decided that it would be better to go out of existence than to attempt to alter this one. In addition to this loss, another edition was really the least expensive way out of the difficulty. We did not want the books to go out at all, even into second-hand stores, with the date that was to them, and to prevent this they must be destroyed, or Canada So. 2d..... 96⅞ 96⅞ 96⅞ 96⅞ 10,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.100⅞ 100⅞ 100⅞ 100⅞ 13,000
Chi. & E.I.gen.5s. 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½ 2,000
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st.101½ 101½ 101½ 101½ 2,000
C.,B.& Q.4s,Neb. 94 94 94 94 7,000
C.,St.L.& N. O.5s.117 117 117 117 3,000
C.,L.St.L.& C.4s. 99 99 99 99 1,000
Col. & H. V. 5s.. 77½ 77½ 77½ 77½ 36,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.. 73¾ 73¾ 73¾ 73¾ 22,000
D. & R. G.W. 1st, as., t. r..... 99 99 99 99 6,000
D., M. & Ft. D. 4s. 86 86 86 86 3,000
Del. & Mo. 1st...110½ 110½ 110½ 110½ 2,000
Erie 2d cn.....101 101 100 101 10,000
Ft.W.& D. C. 1st.105¼ 105¼ 10⅜ 105¾ 3,000
Gulf,C.&S.F.g.6s. 76 76 76 76 10,000
Ink. & G. N. 1s..106½ 106½ 106½ 106½ 2,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.. 89¾ 89¾ 89¾ 89¾ 36,000
Kan. & Tex. cn..110 110¼ 110 110 $2,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s. 64¾ 64¾ 64¾ 64¾ 10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s. 73⅝ 75⅝ 74½ 74½ 41,000
Kings Co. El. 1st.106 106 106 106 5,000
Laclede Gas 1st.. 88⅛ 88⅛ 88 88 23,000
L.,N. & Chi. cn.102½ 102½ 102½ 102½ 1,000
Mo. Pac. 5s.....99 99 99 99 5,000
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.. 98¾ 98¾ 98¾ 98¾ 20,000
N.Y. Cent. 5s, ext.103⅜ 103⅜ 103⅜ 103⅜ 1,000
N.Y.C. & H. cn.5s. 98 98 98 98 10,000
North. Pac. 1st..116¾ 116¾ 116¾ 116¾ 20,000
North. Pac. 3d...110¼ 110¼ 110¼ 110¼ 15,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.104¾ 104¾ 104¾ 104¾ 5,000
Ohio & R. 1st, sp.110¼ 110¼ 110¼ 110¼ 5,000
Oregon S. L. 6s...114½ 114½ 114½ 114½ 11,000
ore. R. & N. cn. 5s.103¼ 103¼ 103¼ 103¼ 15,000
Penn. 4½s.....111½ 111½ 111½ 111½ 1,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st, 2, M. certs.... 70 70 70 70 5,000
R. & W. P. T. rr.6s.100⅜ 100⅜ 100⅜ 100⅜ 2,000
Rock Island 5s...107 107 107 107 24,000
St. L. & A. & T. H. 1st, ex c..... 89 89 89 89 20,000
St. L. & A. & T. 2d. 28 28 27½ 27½ 10,000
St. P. & M. 1st, 6s.117 117 117 117 5,000
Shen. Val 1st, tr.115 115 115 115 6,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st. T. 97 97 97 97 3,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.. 90 90⅜ 90 90⅜ 19,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.. 37⅞ 38 37⅞ 38 11,000
Union Pac. 6s....116⅛ 116⅛ 116⅛ 116⅛ 2,000
Wabash 1st.....101½ 101½ 101½ 101½ 11,000
Wabash 2d.....83⅝ 84¼ 83⅝ 83⅝ 92,000
West Shore 4s, c.106½ 106½ 106¼ 106½ 15,000
Total sales.....$657,500

*Including $15,000 at 74½, seller 10. †Including $3,000 at 74, seller 20. ‡ L. S. Barnes.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Andes.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
Anglo-T.....	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
Alice.....	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	400
Bullion.....	.60	.60	.60	.60	300
Belle.....	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Best & Belcher..	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	150
Bechtel.....	.07	.07	.07	.07	700
Crown Point.....	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.70	100
Con. Cal. & Va..	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	100
Com. Tunnel....	.15	.15	.15	.15	2,000
Exchequer.....	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
El Cristo.....	1.55	1.60	1.55	1.60	300
Father de Smet..	.50	.50	.50	.50	600
Freeland.....	.55	.55	.55	.55	100
Gould & Curry..	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Hale & Norcross.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	200
Julia.....	.35	.35	.35	.35	200
Little Chief.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	600
La Crosse.....	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,800
Mexican.....	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	100
Mutual S. & M..	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	500
Nevada Queen...	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
North B. Isle....	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	200
Oriental & M....	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,300
Occidental.....	.75	.75	.75	.75	300
Potosi.....	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	200
Savage.....	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	100
Sutter Creek....	.60	.60	.60	.60	600
Silver Hill.....	.40	.40	.40	.40	2,000
Utah Consol....	.65	.65	.65	.65	300
Total sales.....					12,450

	Ott.				
Pipe Line Certs.	103⅝	104¼	103⅝	103¾	65,000
Clearances.....					650,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil..	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	50
Atch., T. & S.F.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	240
Chi. Gas Trust..	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	40
Chi., Bur. & Q...	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	50
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	99	99	98¾	98⅝	30
Can. Southern...	57⅜	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	110
Chi. M. & St. P.	70¾	71¼	70¾	71⅛	3,050
Del., Lack. & W.	137¾	138¼	137¾	138¼	4,780
Den. R. G. W. pf.	37	37	36⅜	36⅜	200
Lake Shore.....	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	195
Louis. & Nash...	86⅜	86⅜	86¼	86¼	80
Mo. Pacific.....	73½	74⅛	73½	73¾	22,740
Mich. Central...	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	100
Nat. Lead Trust..	19⅜	19¾	19¼	19¼	60
N.Y. & New-Eng..	44¼	44½	44	44⅛	1,150
Ohio & Miss....	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	300
Rich. & W. P....	38¾	39¼	38¾	39	8,200
Rich. & W. P....	21⅞	22	21¾	21⅞	120
Sugar Refs. Co...	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	410
Texas Pacific....	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	80
Union Pacific....	69⅞	70¼	69⅞	69⅝	3,310
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	40
Western Union..	84	84⅜	84	84⅛	250
Total sales.....					45,380

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Canada So. 2d...	97	97	97	97	$1,000
Cbes. & Ohio 5s..	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5,000
Del. & Hud. '91..103	103	103	103	103	2,000
Erie 2d cn.....	101	101	101	101	2,000
Ft.W. & D. C. 1st.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	8,000
Long Dock 1st...	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	1,000
Kan. Pac. 1st cn.	114½	114½	114½	114½	2,000
M., K. & T. 1s...	75⅝	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	6,000
M., K. & T. 2s...	43½	43½	43½	43½	10,000
Nor. Pac. 3d, c...	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	2,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	1,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	70	70	70	70	2,000
Rock Island 5s..	107	107	107	107	5,000
Rich. & W. P. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1,000
St. L. & I. M. 5s..	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	2,000
St. L. & A. & T. H.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	3,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	28	28	28	28	5,000
Texas Pacific 1st.	90	90	90	90	4,000
Texas Pacific 2d..	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	11,000
Union Pac. 1st, lg.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1,000
Wabash 2d.....	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	10,000
West Shore 4s....	106½	106½	106½	106½	5,000
W. Union tr. 5s..	104	104	104	104	3,000
Total sales.....					$94,000

The bank statement issued to-day showed an increase in surplus reserve of $763,075. The banks now hold $3,393,725 in excess of the legal requirements:

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.	Differences.
Loans.....	$390,088,900	$392,544,300	Inc. $2,455,400
Specie.....	78,072,200	76,786,700	Inc. 1,714,300
Legal ten-ders.....	26,458,600	26,201,100	Dec. 257,500
Net deposits..	395,600,600	398,376,300	Inc. 2,775,700
Circulation..	3,904,500	3,846,500	Dec. 57,100

The stock market was very quiet and without special feature. The only changes worthy of note were advances of ¾ in Missouri Pacific and Manitoba.

In the trust stocks American Cotton Oil and Sugar each advanced ¼, and Lead declined ⅝.

Money on call loaned at 4@5 ⅌ cent. The last loan was made at 4 ⅌ cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and unchanged.

Government bonds were quiet. Two 4s declined ⅛. There were no sales on call. In State securities $5,000 North Carolina consol 4s sold at 96½. In bank stocks 25 shares of America sold at 204 and 150 of Western at 97 @ 98.

The railway mortgage market was dull and without feature. The principal changes were: *Advances*—Line certificates, St. Louis and New-Orleans 5s, 2¾; Iron Mountain 5s, 1, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s, ⅜. *Declined*—Ohio and Mississippi, Springfield firsts, 1½; Kansas and Texas 6s, 1, and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 102¾@104¾. Io mining stocks Alice sold at $1 and Consolidated California and Virginia at $4 70.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $6,294,369, of which amount $2,983,410 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $303,933, and the exports of specie were $1,185,066.

The semi-annual dividend of 1¼ per cent. and the extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the stock of the Canada Southern Railway Company are payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 31.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern semi-annual dividend of 2 ⅌ cent. and the additional dividend of 1 ⅌ cent. are payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 31.

The Michigan Central semi-annual dividend of 2 ⅌ cent. and the additional dividend of 1 ⅌ cent. are payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 31.

The Chatham National Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 ⅌ cent. The books will be closed until Jan. 2.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., payable Jan. 2.

The Hanover National Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent., payable Jan. 2.

The Ninth National Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent., payable Jan. 2.

The People's Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ⅌ cent., payable Jan. 2.

The National Park Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., payable Jan. 2.

The Irving National Bank has declared a dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., payable Jan. 2.

The National Bank of Commerce has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., payable Jan. 6.

January coupons of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway will be paid at the Chase National Bank.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company gives notice that the second series bonds and trustees certificates of common stock will be respectively accepted for exchange into Wisconsin Central Income bonds and common stock until Jan. 31 at par and thereafter at 10 per cent. discount.

The Union Trust Company announces that the holders of the 7, 6, and 5 per cent. issues of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company are being deposited under the Kinj-Adams plan.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

American Exchange.	163	Manhattan.....	187
Broadway.....	300	Market & Fulton ...	210
Butchers' & Drovers'	115	Mechanics' & Traders'	220
Central National	146½	Mechanics' & Traders'	220
Chase National.....	250	Mercantile.....	215
Chatham.....	300	Merchants'.....	155
Chemical.....	2,400	Merchants' Ex.....	119
City.....	475	Metropolitan.....	10
Citizens'.....	185	Metropolis.....	325
Columbia.....	200	Mount Morris.....	159
Commerce.....	194	Nassau.....	161
Continental.....	134	New-York.....	243
Corn Exchange.....	245	New-York County..	450
East River.....	170	N. Y. National Ex..	130
Eleventh Ward.....	150	Ninth National....	150
Fifth Avenue.....	1100	North America.....	187
First National.....	2000	North River.....	148
First Nat'l of S. I..	150	Oriental.....	215
Fourteenth Street...	185	Pacific.....	180
Fourth National....	169½	Park.....	250
Gallatin National...	270	People's.....	225
Garfield National...	300	Phenix.....	135
German-American...	123	Republic.....	179
Germania.....	270	Seaboard National..	140
Greenwich.....	145	Second National....	325
Hanover.....	333	Seventh National...	139
Hudson River.....	148	Shoe & Leather.....	154
Importers & Traders'	550	St. Nicholas.....	125
Irving.....	185	State of New-York..	112
Leather Manufact'rs'	245	Tradesmen's.....	215
Lincoln National....	200	Western National...	97½

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.....	104¾	105	Cur. 6s, 1896..	118	.....
4½s, '91, c.....	104¾	105	Cur. 6s, 1897..	121½	.....
4s, 1907, r.....	126	126½	Cur. 6s, 1898..	124	.....
4s, 1907, c.....	127	127½	Cur. 6s, 1899..	126	.....
Cur. 6s, 1895..	116	.....			

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.....	57½	58	St. Paul.....	71¾	.....
Reading.....	19 7-16	19⅝	Reading Geo..	89¼	89½
Lehigh Val..	52¾	52⅝	Read. 1st pf..	78⅝	79⅜
Nor. Pac....	21¼	21½	Read. 2d pf...	66¾	67
Nor. Pac. pf.	74¼	74½	Read. 3d pf...	46	47½
Lehigh Nav.	52⅝	52⅞			

INVESTMENT BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the following first-class securities, and, after careful investigation, strongly recommend them to the most conservative investors:

1st Mtge. 5 % Railroad Bonds
upon a dividend-paying property.

1st Mtge. 4 1-2 % Gold Bonds
upon a railroad showing net earnings in excess of all interest charges, the bonds being also guaranteed by a strong corporation.

1st Mtge. 5 % Gold Bonds
upon about 140 miles of railroad and upon terminal property which alone is estimated to be worth one-half the amount of the mortgage upon the whole.

5 % Gold 50-year Bonds,
secured by mortgage upon a street railway system having the exclusive field in a city of 200,000 inhabitants, and earning large surplus over fixed charges.

1st Mtge. 6 % Gold Bonds
upon a property whose cash value is over three times the bonded debt and whose net earnings are largely over fixed charges.

These are offered at prices paying from 4½ to 6 per cent. upon cost.

Further particulars at our office.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
10 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stock OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

IT IS PROPOSED TO REORGANIZE THE COMPANY UPON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

A First Mortgage of $20,000 per mile, securing 4½ per cent. 50-year Gold Bonds.....$32,500,000
An Income Mortgage 4½ per cent. non-cumulative.....$32,500,000
With provision for control of property until interest becomes a fixed charge.

Stock to be assessed 10 per cent., for which it is to receive income bonds at par and new stock share for share, the assessment, after providing for payment of back interest in cash on the 7s and Union Pacific 6s and expenses, to be applied to the improvement of the property.

The application of above securities is detailed in the Reorganization Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

Parties interested are requested to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

EDWARD KING,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
PETER GEDDES,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
} COMMITTEE.

Equitable MORTGAGE COMPANY

Capital subscribed.....$2,000,000 00
Paid in (cash).....1,000,000 00
Surplus, undivided profits, and guarantee fund.....261,817 65
Assets.....7,803,722 02

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

The company has deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company, its trustee for the debenture holders of this country, 3,323 first-mortgage loans upon improved farms, aggregating $3,615,124 37, covering 676,322 65-100 acres of land, with an appraised value of $12,426,826 80.

From these statistics it is apparent that the average amount loaned on each farm is $1,057 81, that the average appraised value is but $18 37 per acre, and that the company has advanced but $5 19 per acre, or 28 per cent. of the appraisal.

6 PER CENT. FARM MORTGAGES, MUNICIPAL BONDS,
And all first-class investments.

OFFICES:
New-York, 208 Broadway. Philadelphia, cor. 4th & Chestnut. Boston, 117 Devonshire-st. Liverpool, England.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
Paid-up CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $636,000
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest allowed on deposits. Deposits received subject to checks or demand, which pass through the Clearing-House like those of incorporated banks.

Safe-deposit boxes to rent in FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent, and accepts other trusts in conformity with the law of any State or of the United States.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. S. Auerbach,	Wm. A. Duer,	H. W. T. Mali,
Chas. T. Barney,	Jacob Hays,	R. G. Reoisen,
James H. Breslin,	A. Foster Higgins,	A. H. Sands,
I. T. Burden,	Thomas B. Hynd,	J. S. Tilney,
Sam. Coddington,	David H. King, jr.,	J. P. Townsend
Ira Davenport,	Edward V. Loew,	C. F. Watson.
Henry F. Dimock,	George J. Magee,	C. H. Welling.

FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Wisconsin Central Company.

Pursuant of the stockholders' request at their annual meeting, notice is hereby given that WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND SERIES BONDS and WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY Trustee Certificates of COMMON STOCK will be respectively accepted for exchange into WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY INCOME BONDS and COMMON STOCK until Jan. 31 next at par, and will then be so accepted at 10 per cent. discount until further notice. Parties desiring to exchange will send their securities to Boston office, 50 State-st., Room 81.

HENRY F. SPENCER,
Register of the Trustees.

BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1889.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 21, 1889. }

The holders of $331,000 SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY 8 per cent. bonds issued by the State of Alabama, maturing JAN. 1, 1890, are hereby notified that the same will be purchased at par at maturity, on the presentation of the bonds at this office.

Interest on said bonds will cease Jan. 1, 1890.

EX NORTON, President.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

DOUGLAS & JONES.

[Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.]
79 BROADWAY AND 11 NEW-ST., N. Y.
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Oil, Grain, and Provisions for cash or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.
JOHN F. DOUGLAS. | WILLARD H. JONES.

TO LOAN—$5,000 ON CITY IMPROVED property. Address T. D. CROWE, 1,227 Broadway, Room 1.

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON, 16 DECEMBER, 1889.

To the Stockholders of the

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY:

In April last we asked you to intrust to us your proxies, to be used at the annual meeting of the company in May. This resulted in a change of management, the introduction of reforms and economies, and a financial reorganization of the company that has met general approval.

During the progress of this reorganization it has been frequently suggested in the public press and by numerous and large holders of the company's securities that it would give greater stability to the reorganized company if a management committed to the successful working out of the plan of reorganization, and absolutely in the interest of the property, could be secured for several years.

Consulting our own inclination and convenience, we would prefer to leave the management of this great property to others; but we recognize the force of the suggestion and the necessity for some such arrangement; and, as many shareholders believe that great advantages are likely to result to the holders of all classes of the company's securities from such co-operation, we have consented to act in the matter.

Holders of Stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company may deliver their certificates, assigned upon the back in favor of George C. Magoon, Thomas Baring, Oliver W. Penbody, and John J. McCook, to the BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, 87 Milk-st., Boston, subject to an agreement that the title to such Stock and the voting power thereon shall be vested in our nominees or our successors, also to be named by us, for ten years; or until July 1, 1900.

The Trust Company will issue Stock Trust Certificates, entitling the holder to all the beneficial interests and advantages belonging to or growing out of the deposited shares and to the return of a like number of shares when the term of the trust has expired, unless the same shall be further extended by the respective parties in interest.

Applications will be made to have the Trust Certificates above referred to listed upon the New-York, Boston, and London Stock Exchanges.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
113 Devonshire-st., Boston.
1 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY,

REORGANIZATION.

The holders of FIVE and SIX per cent. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BONDS, and of the STOCK of the COMPANY, are invited to reorganize the said Company on the following basis:

New Securities.

First Mortgage 4 Per Cent.....$40,000,000
Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent.... 20,000,000
Preferred Stock..... 13,000,000
Common Stock..... 47,000,000
Assessment on Stock, 10 Per Cent.

The SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED BONDS and the underlying bonds TO BE PAID OFF, $22,500,000 of the First Mortgage Fours and $5,400,000 of the Preferred Stock, being applied to this purpose.

The formal REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT, containing full details, showing the apportionment of the respective securities among the "FIVES," "SIXES," and "STOCK," and in payment of the assessment, may be obtained at the office of the CENTRAL THUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST., or from any member of the Reorganization Committee.

BONDHOLDERS and STOCKHOLDERS are invited to deposit their securities without delay, and receive the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY'S engraved certificates for the same.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS will be received from subscribers to the $18,000,000 fund, to the of cash, at par and interest accrued and to accrue to date of payment, and will also be received and held for payment in accordance with said agreement.

The 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1890, is the last day for the deposit of bonds and stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, SECRETARY,
54 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is officially reported to the Board that deposits of bonds under the Reorganization Plan aggregate in Europe $30,313,700, and in America $98,547,000, or in all $128,860,700, and also that a decisive majority of each and every one of the thirty-six issues of bonds of the Atchison System has been so deposited, and, therefore, all rights of holders to make deposits have virtually ceased.

NEVERTHELESS, It being the desire of the Board to prevent injustice and hardship to distant and absent holders, who have either not become acquainted with the Plan or through circumstances were unable to avail themselves of it, it is therefore

VOTED, That the Chairman be authorized to receive, in his discretion, bonds for deposit under the Plan up to and including the thirty-first day of December, 1889, under the conditions heretofore announced.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman.

Referring to foregoing, deposits of Bonds after to-day should be tendered at offices of KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
113 Devonshire-st., Boston.
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
73 Broadway, New-York.
BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,
8 Bishopsgate Within, London, E. C.

CIRCULAR 63 OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION MAILED UPON APPLICATION TO ABOVE, OR TO
J. W. REINHART,
4th Vice President,
93 Milk-st., Boston.

STOCKHOLDERS

Continental Construction and Improvement Company.

SOME OF YOU MAY HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING REQUEST:

"CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

"NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1889.

"DEAR SIR: With this I inclose you notice of special meeting of stockholders of this company, together with proxy, which I would thank you to sign and return to me if it is not your purpose to attend in person. It is understood that your proxy, if sent, will be voted in favor of the dissolution of the company, unless instructed by you to the contrary. Respectfully,

(Signed) "WM. H. HOLLISTER, President."

Stockholders, whether holding receipts of the Central Trust Company or the original certificates of the CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, are invited to call upon the undersigned before complying with the above request, in order that they may properly and intelligently direct, not only the dissolution of the corporation, but also the immediate distribution of the bulk of its assets, and not upon any other matters which may come before the special meeting of Stockholders on Dec. 31.

(Signed) E. C. BENEDICT & CO.

Northern Pacific R. R.
Terminal 6 per cent. bonds, due 1933.
Mutual Union Telegraph Co.
6 per cent. bonds, due 1911.
St. Joseph and Grand Island
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1925.
Wisconsin Central
First mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937,
And other desirable securities for sale by

Julius A. Kohn,
46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1889.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of said company in Denver, Colorado, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Colorado Midland Railway Company of an undivided moiety of the line between New Castle and Rifle Creek, Colorado, and also a contract between the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and the Midland Railway Company, as parties of the first part, and the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company, for the leasing of the line of the latter company, when completed, and also a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Rio Grande Western Railway Company of the line between Grande Junction and Crevasse, Colorado, and for the purpose of determining whether such leases and contract for lease shall or shall not be assented to and perfected.

The transfer books will close Dec. 19, 1889, and reopen Jan. 2, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by
W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

LACLEDE GASLIGHT COMPANY
of St. Louis, Mo. PREFERRED STOCK
JULIAN ELECTRIC-TRACTION COMPANY STOCK
Bought and sold by
EDEY BROS., 2 Exchange Court, New-York.

7 2 PER CENT. CAN BE REALIZED BY changing 4 per cent. Government Bonds into 6 per cent. Debentures. Capital, $600,000. Large reserve guarantee fund. Pamphlets. MEXICAN INVESTMENT CO., 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RR. Co.

The INTEREST due on the GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, at their offices, 73 Broadway, New-York, and Room 9 No. 95 Milk-st., Boston, and at office of BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, London.

Payments of interest will be made to holders of Union Trust Company Certificates who will not have received the new bonds of the Atchison Company by that date, upon presentation of same at either of the above offices.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.
RICHMOND, YORK RIVER AND CHESAPEAKE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1890, on the above bonds will be paid at the office of the RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 2 WALL-ST., New-York.

A. J. RAUH, Assistant Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of TWO PER CENT. on its CAPITAL STOCK, and also an ADDITIONAL dividend of ONE PER CENT. thereon, both payable at this office on the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY next, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P

A CHAT ABOUT SKAT.

He had frequented the Café de l'Europe for fully fifteen years, and was as well known to the chess players there as was the lady of the counter. His was a thoughtful face, and he would sit for hours watching the players. He had no favorites, for it had been observed that he would take quite as much interest in the struggles of a poor player as in the brilliant strategy of the élite of the champions of the chessboard. It was argued that the knowledge this person possessed must be profound; equal to that of Philidor. Occasionally the silent visitor had been asked to decide a question in disputa, but he had, though politely, invariably declined giving his opinion. His habits were as regular as the clock. He would come at 8 precisely, and during the evening drink two cups of coffee with a little glass of brandy. At 10 precisely he would slowly eat a *brioche*, and at 10:30, after bowing politely to the company, he would retire. During the two hours and a half he had silently studied the moves of the chess players. It was believed that he was capable of playing several games at the same time, because he would as often as not follow the battles on more than one board.

One very stormy night there happened to be but a single chess player at the café. He waited in vain for an antagonist, and none came. It is easy to understand the annoyance of a balked chess player. The only person in the café was the man who had frequented it for so many years. The disappointed player, whose mania was chess, was rich, persistent, choleric.

"You must play a game of chess with me. I could not sleep to-night if I did not have a game. I will take no refusal."

"Impossible," was the reply of the habitué.

"Impossible! I cannot understand that. I will play you for 5f., 10f., or 500f. if you please."

"That would be no object."

"But, man, it is no use. I must play. Now, I am so crazy for an opponent that I will pay you to play with me. Here; I offer you 100f. for a single game. I want to measure forces with you."

"Impossible."

"Permit me. I have been very polite to you so far, but, morbleu! you must play or fight."

"Then I should prefer fighting, for I do not know how to play chess."

"How! It is hardly credible. You are imposing on me."

"Listen to my statement. I have not the first idea of chess. I do not know a single move. My mind has not the remotest conception of the principles of the game. I have the least mathematical head in the world."

"But, sacrebleu! why have you been coming here for fifteen years?"

"I will explain. I am of a quiet and retiring nature. I am very unhappy where there is noise and disturbance. This café, I supposed to enter a great many years ago and it seemed to present the exact conditions I was looking for. When you were all playing chess there never was a whisper. The quiet sliding of the pieces on the board was very soothing to my nerves. The coffee and brandy were excellent and the prices not extravagant. I should be very unhappy if I were driven away from here unless I should find a café frequented by the deaf and dumb. I am a man not wanting in courage, and should you insist on challenging me, I shall certainly try my best to run you through—but should your skill with the rapier be greater than mine—at my dying gasp, as I have just had the honor of informing you, you should be told that I know nothing about chess, save that you play it with little things made out of wood of two colors, which you move about according to your fancy. I have no doubt that some of you really are interested in the game, though I have never ceased wondering why you should be. Now, Sir, I am entirely *à votre disposition*."

Evidently the modest frequenter of the chess players' café was ignorant of his own qualifications, and might have been, but for an accident or the want of opportunity, a redoubtable chessman. Gray's line,

"Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest,"

has many applications.

But how may special abilities be obliviated, nay in games of cards! There are some people with all the talents who have never yet been able to comprehend the mysteries of a railroad guide book any more than they could a table of logarithms. To such, "Hoyle" is Cabala. One practical lesson in swimming is worth more than the reading of a dozen treatises on the art of natation, and so, when you show in a practical way the playing of a novel game of cards, the method of it can at once be understood, when book instruction fails. Unfortunately, there are no text-books or professors to instruct the heathen, and so books of games are always in demand.

But why should not an advertisement of this character appear:

SKAT.—A gentleman of mature years, one of the members of the Altenberg Skat Congress, is prepared to give lessons in skat. Skat classes will be held every day at the rooms from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M. Arrangements can be made for private instructions at the houses of those desirous of acquiring skat. To persons of average intellect a fair knowledge of the game can be imparted in six lessons; references required. Address——.

Very certainly an advertisement of this kind would attract attention, and pupils would be numerous. Those who believe they can play skat would at once appreciate that the advertising skat professor knew something, at least; about the game when they read "a fair knowledge of the game guaranteed in six lessons," and for this reason: in order to play skat well, a considerable amount of practice is necessary. The moves of the dexterous can be acquired in fifteen minutes, and the value of the cards in skat in less time, but that does not presage an acquaintance with either game.

There is nothing new in the professional teaching of cards, for there are precedents. During the French Revolution an elderly Marquis fled to London to save his neck. He would have starved in England had it not been for several happy inspirations. He had a conspicuous talent for salad dressing. He had made a neat box. In it he stowed away a flask of superlative oil, a bottle of Tarragon vinegar, a few fresh sprigs of flavoring herbs, pepper, salt, mustard, a wooden fork and spoon, and he advertised himself as an artist in salads. At once he found occupation. No dinner of Fox's or Sheridan's time was thought perfect without a salad arranged by the Marquis. The honorarium was moderate, and the admiration unbounded. It is recorded that during the height of the season the Marquis had a coach and pair of horses in order to cater to his numerous patrons. A salad dressed by a gentleman in a white powdered wig, with ruffles around his wrists and a dress sword by his side, must necessarily have had a special flavor.

When the season was over M. le Marquis taught piquet, a game then but little understood in England, and there are still reminiscences of this elegant old gentleman, his beautiful snuffing of the pack of cards, and the grace with which he took a pinch of snuff.

There are, however, actual facts about instructors in card playing, and these nearer to our times. Not so many years ago there was a Boston lady of mature age, of the bluest blood, who was an intelligent whist player, (at least, it was said she was proficient, and we are not prepared to dispute it, because there are few female astronomers.) Though a good player, the old lady was in bad luck. Her trump card, which had been mousey, was no longer in her hand. She had lost her means. Like the French Marquis, the Yankee Marchioness made up her mind that her accomplishments should support her. She could have borne with becoming resignation starvation, but she was inconsolable for the want of her rubber.

She knew that women played whist as they did the piano—with some fingering and no thinking. She argued that if she could teach her sex to play a decent game of whist, higher respect for women would have a beginning. It was not so much the means of obtaining a cup of tea and a rusk which urged the Boston gentlewoman, then, to become a teacher of whist as sociological reasons. She adopted the professional sailing and used to trot all over Boston, and even as far as Salem, with a pack of cards and mother-of-pearl counters in a black velvet reticule. Her manners were unexceptionable. She had studied her Pole and Cavendish, adapted to Beacon-street. Her greatest trouble, so she said, arose from the difficulty of imposing silence during her lessons. The dear old soul used to say:

"If only I succeeded after the fifth or sixth lesson in stopping chatter, I felt I had gained a great deal. There is so much truth in that French expression, used by French people when they sit down at a whist table: 'We are not here to amuse ourselves, but to play whist.' It sounds paradoxical, but if you will talk at whist, you must blunder. I must confess that I never could quite break even my most intelligent player of a bad habit she had of asking, 'What are trumps!' There was something else that puzzled me, but, as you know, card playing brings to the surface many curious human traits. My ancestors were the first people in New-England—Brahmin stock, court cards, in fact—and my ladies never would have wronged you out of a penny; but if not closely watched they actually were wont to cheat a little at whist, and count a little, just a very little, more than they had actually scored. You remember how Mrs. Battle 'always questioned the score after the game was absolutely gone to the devil.' Ahem! I only quote dear Charles Lamb, as you know.

"I had for pupil a very cultivated lady who was really orthodoxy. I regret to say because she was a better whist player than her husband it was the cause of a distressing quarrel. It came near being brought into the divorce court. It was all about the husband not having returned a lead of hers, or having been dull enough, with the last trump in his hand, to have surrendered her best card. I must confess it was a very aggravating case. Finally the matter was adjusted and peace was restored. I made many friends while teaching, and kept body and soul together for several years, until my poor, dear old cousin in Salem died and better fortune set in.

"Did you ever read that happy sketch of James Payn's? There were four country whist players, who had played their quiet rubbers for forty-odd years. I do not say, as would Mr. Bret Harte, when they passed in their checks, but rather with Shakespeare, when they 'shuffled off this mortal coil,' but when death came to them the request they made was infinitely touching. You must remember those mortuary monuments found in ancient New-England graveyards. A slab of thin stone rests on four slender supports. It looks for all the world like an old fashioned Chippendale card table, with sprawly legs. Well, these four old cronies made a last request. Each one asked that he should be buried so as to face one side of the marble table, just as they had been partners at whist. Poor things! It recalled the many pleasant evenings that they had passed with the game of life was played. They wanted to carry out Talleyrand's famous saying into eternity. Some may have deemed Mr. Payn's idea irreverent, but I do not. I have often thought I should like to thank Mr. Payn for an appreciation of the game of whist only second to Charles Lamb."

The old lady, when last heard of, was as alert and cheerful as ever, still enjoying her rubber. It was delightful to hear her say: "Encore! You want me to learn it? Oh, no. It is a game of drovers and butchers—a Pennsylvania Dutch game. The Hessians brought something like it here. I have no objection to Boston. It is a very elegant game, but after all whist is the most satisfactory, but what distresses me are the many very weak changes made in it due to foreign influences. In my leisure hours I am making a little book, which comprises all the poetical allusions having to do with cards, found in our classical authors. I must say, however, that our poets made many blunders, and I am of the opinion that versemaking and card playing are never found in any degree of excellence in one and the same person, and, dear me! I do not wish to mention any names, but how eloverly some of those Boston poets and essayists play whist—real knobby and knurly school girl's whist. Really, now really, one portion of their education had been neglected."

When, a few years ago, skat was introduced by our German citizens, to find American players of the game was exceptional. To-day skat is played in all parts of the United States, and can no longer be called a strictly German game. It has in some measure supplanted euchre, and some folks declare that it is even undermining that purely gambling game, poker. Skat is one of those few games which, like whist, cribbage, and piquet, can be played without a money stake. The inherent interest in it is so great that skat is played for the love of it. It is one of the few games known that three persons can play. But skat does not preclude a fourth person. This outsider has a direct interest in the game, reminding out for only one game, and playing three games. Should a stake be played for he pays a penalty if the declarer of a game wins, or he is paid if the declarer loses.

There is no game, so experts believe, that requires more skill than skat. The element of uncertainty being constant, surprises are always forthcoming. It might be fancied that, due to the nationality of the game, it was in a certain degree philosophical in its ways. You have in whist thirteen cards given you, and you can pretty well determine what will be about the number of tricks you will make, independent of your partner. But such is not the case in skat. More than that, there is no Teutonic guilelessness about it. You can be as tricky as you please in skat. You can brag and bluster about your cards at skat, and conceal your weakness by assumption of a grand flourish of trumpets and thus browbeat your foes.

The game being one of points, and not of tricks, there is no stereotyped way of playing. Thirty-two cards being dealt, ten to each of the three players and two remaining on the table, there are millions of changes. The rapidity of the game and the attention it requires make it difficult. A good skat player is one who, bearing in mind the equality of chances and the run of the cards, makes the fewest mistakes. A good deal of philosophy is required at skat, for there is no game where there are greater disappointments to the player and there never was a game where the feeling of remorse is more poignant when a bad play is made.

Sometimes the mistake made is one of judgment, where the problem of chances has not been carefully weighed; then the error is overlooked, but blunders from a stupid play are not forgiven. Bad-tempered people never can learn skat, for instead of playing, all their time would be occupied in fighting with their partners over disputed points in the method of the game.

At a German club some time ago a gentleman, generally believed to be of a cheerful disposition, sat moodily in a corner, and the cigar between his lips had gone out. The picture of woe, he looked as if he had lost every friend in the world.

"Don't talk to him, or he might bite your head off," said some one, in response to the query of an American friend. "He is to be excused, however. He lost a grando with the three best matadors one day last week, and has been perfectly unbearable ever since. It preys on his mind."

"A grando—three matadors! Has it anything to do with a bull fight? So sorry—but I do not understand," said the anxious friend. Then the grave character of this particular game of skat was explained.

Curious ethnological theories may be worked up by the study of the spread of games of cards. Cribbage, though familiar as to its name, never was common to the whole United States before the civil war. It was exclusively in Southern game, played most in South Carolina and Georgia, where it had remained as an English inheritance. When the Southern soldiers were in prison, the game was taught their captors, Piquet, but rarely played in the United States, spread northerly from New-Orleans, where the creole had taken it from France, and it filtered southerly in some slight degree into New-England from Canada.

Skat, though absolutely a German game, is not common to all Teutons, but only played by the educated in literature, introduced by Germans, what is curious about skat is that it has at once been accepted by Americans. More than that, the desire to play the game has caused Americans to teach other Americans, and native players point with pride to numerous skat circles founded by them. "We teach skat," they say, "for a noble purpose, because it possesses nothing of the gambling element about it, and we are hopeful that it will drive poker to the wall. Just as beer is harmless and has taken the place of ardent spirits, so skat will rout poker. If men will play cards, let them learn skat, which of all games furnishes the greatest amount of rational amusement.

This Spring a leading New-York club, entirely American in its character, introduced skat among its card games. It was played for a month at first, and this characteristic name still been retained. Now there are a number of skat players, and even the regular whist men are trying their hand at it. In fact, it looks as if this Winter skat would be constantly played at that club. In many home circles it has elbowed out euchre, bézique, and casino. Between "hearts" and skat, everything is in favor of the latter game.

Any one playing whist or Boston or encore one play skat within a half hour, that is, some kind of skat, just as anybody can knock about an ivory ball and know nothing about billiards. The finesse of the game, the subtle quality of the play, the quick decisions that skat requires for their perfectioning months of play. The best performer finds some new combination which he has to master, or, in his arrogance, believing himself to be the Bismarck of skat, finds out whats very duffer he is. Any game of cards is amusing when one is alone or has company present, defeats the schemes of the accomplished. Skat is the least cock-eure of games.

That skat has taken a permanent hold on the American public is certain from the literature published in this country in regard to it. In the later edition of the "Standard Hoyle" considerable space is devoted to skat, and a leading German publishing house has issued several books on the game. Skat is, then, likely to be a craze, and progressive skat in the order of evening amusements at home.

Anticipating such a revival, the advertisement of the professional skat player as indicated would be opportune.

HOLLAND HOUSE TO BE SAVED.

From the London World.

Those who predicted an ignominious end for Holland House and its picturesque surroundings are doomed to disappointment. So far from their gloomy vaticinations proving correct, Lord Ilchester has determined to endow the glorious old mansion he has inherited with something more than its pristine glory. The stonework of the beautiful south arcade and the wings, which dates from the time of the first Lord Holland and the reign of James I., has decayed in many places, and the coat of stucco with which it was covered in the early part of the present century has greatly augmented the evil. Mr. Edis (to whose sensible hands Lord Ilchester has, I hear, intrusted the carrying out of the whole scheme of restoration) intends to make good all defective portions by the use of Portland stone, which, in his opinion, can alone withstand the wear of our climate and the ravages of London smoke. A grand new Elizabethan hall room is to be built on the western side; the stables will be considerably enlarged, and the drainage carried out on the latest principles. The works are to be commenced immediately, and although they will occupy at least a year, Lord and Lady Ilchester intend to welcome their friends to Holland House during the coming season. Lady Ilchester went into residence there last week.

INTENSE COLD IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Daily News.

Blocks of ice are floating down the Danube, and cover one-half of its surface. At Pressburg the bridge of boats has been broken. In Vienna the thermometer has not fallen below 18°, but on the road near Pressburg a woman who was driving to market with poultry was frozen to death.

COLLECTING "CONTEURS."

There are no joys comparable to those of the book hunter. Of the moments that come in the way of their continuity he has to fear only those that fetch money, for the only obstacle to his perfect happiness is a fortune; but contrariety is fate's mode of action, and to the book hunter come so many moments of wealth that even I have not escaped them. I cannot be too grateful, however, for the gods, in their clemency, have made me poor often enough to return always to the most legitimate of occupations. The Molière collector of whose treasures I have written, but whose name I am not yet to reveal, is actually the prey of a dreadful moment of money-making, and to tell his situation in detail is to better describe its harmfulness than all our philosophy.

In this little-known city of New-York, where there are handsomer apartments than in all the Bagdads of Arabian imagination, the new library room of my Molièriste makes a strange and beautiful figure. Its window, which is taller than a modern first story, opens with doors that frame in the purest white an infinity of little squares of crystal on a perfect forest of exotic plants, a jungle at least 40 feet in length. The walls are covered with a white stuff, lightly embroidered in white jet, and on this tapestry a palm leaf made of sterling silver and fleur de lys or Peruvian gold shine at a well-calculated distance from each other with subdued brilliancy. On the delicate white carpet are two large roses, and their leaves are bent as if blent by the air coming through the window. There are no cushions, Turkish rugs, or laziness-inviting divans to counteract the severity, but straight-back chairs of ivory, caned with green gold, a table, a book casket, all white, gold, green, and silver, with exquisite mountings, carved by Tiffany.

"That will never do for Molière," a critic said, who had read Coquelin, and therefore believes that Molière "teaches us to live."

"But it is not for Molière," the collector replied. "Molière's room is not to be disturbed. This is for another collection; a collection that will represent the genius of a nation. Not American, because that should be labor-saving inventions and inventions for comfort, and I could not pretend to rival the Patent Office at Washington. Nor German, because that should be musical pieces, scored, operas—all Wagner—bound in diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, as it deserves. By the way, if you wish to be convinced that music is not a gift of the French, listen to their popular songs and to the awful cacophony that comes of a meeting of Parisian workmen trying to sing in chorus."

Still, Meyerbeer, Reyer, Thomas, Berlioz, Saint-Saëns, Guiraud, to mention only the living—"

"Are Germans musically. The French are novelists and story tellers. There, I have it, a collection of *conteurs*."

In the elastic sense that are extended endless tales in mischief, improvised chanciers build palaces fit for kings, containing all China, Japan, and the Renaissance, but their riches, their happiness, and their genius one feels were only loaned to them. These treasures are not theirs. The auction rooms patiently await their return. A library, on the contrary, is not formed by force of money, books having in their melancholy latent life, observed by the Latin poets, an instinctive knowledge of who loves them, avoiding the ostentatious, and caring for the quality of their masters. A library has to be courted, and whoever took one by assault—for example, Catherine de Medicis, who had taste and knowledge, for she was a printed Aldine—like Strozzi's library, and Libri, who was a speculator, and pillaged the Bibliotheque Royale—found no pleasure in its possession. My Molièriste is a book lover, but his off-handed, facetious declaration, although pardonable because natural to a man in the throes of fever, deprives him of his *conteurs*. He wishes for them with all the ardor of a Tantalus, is repentant, says his *mea maxima culpa*, but the thirty pieces of silver that Judas threw away would be as easily collected, alas!

He could get the Recueil Nouvelles Nouvelles, by birth and character a *smagma non* of this collection. It is a small folio of 154 leaves, not numbered, printed in Gothic, in two columns of 36 lines each; the greatest work typographically and grammatically of the fifteenth century in France. Printed by Antoine Verard in 1486, and bearing the pious device and motto, "Espoir en Dieu," it is his accurate collection of 100 tales, by Louis XI. and the gentlemen of his Court, which were circulating in manuscript for the delectation of the provinces. Nobody can read them and the contemporary chroniclers and, by the wildest flight of fancy, picture to himself the original Louis in Henry Irving's representation, modeled after Casimir Delavigne, who was a political party dramatist, and Ligier, the actor, who was always Ligier. The "Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles" made an apparition in 1854 at the sale of Armand Bertin of the *Débats*. The copy was imperfect, lacking a leaf or two at the beginning, and several leaves according to Brunet, but it fetched $140. At the Solar sale in 1860, a perfect copy fetched $1,200, and 1860 was not a good year for book sales. Since then the "Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles" is looked in its ivory tower. Anybody who can persuade it to reappear please write to my Molièriste.

He has also Rabelais—Rabelais—who has! The first essay of "Gargantua" exists only in the Bibliotheque Nationale, and the first edition of "Pantagruel," when it has deigned to appear, was incomplete. The "Pantagruel" of 1534 and the "Gargantua" of 1535, bound together, at a hundred sale, in 1882, fetched $1,000, and that is nothing.

He has—it is hard to believe, but he has—the "Amans Fortunez," containing sixty-seven tales of Marguerite de Valois, printed in 1558, and being the first edition of the famous work which was to be entitled "The Heptameron," dedicated to Jeanne de Foix, that is, Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henri IV. Solar's copy of the "Amans Fortunez" in 1860 was valued at 1884, at the Guy-Pellion sale, in 1882, the same copy, proved to be imperfect, fetched $120. My Molièriste bought his copy, which is perfect, in this city for a trifle. The "Heptameron," bound by Lortic, at the Guy-Pellion sale fetched $300.

The author of the "Cymbalum Mundi," Bonaventure des Periers, was the valet de chambre and the friend of the Queen of Navarre, and, fourteen years after he had thrown himself on his sword and died, according to a manuscript note of Pierre de l'Estoile, "the death of one unworthy of being named a man," Denisot gave to the printer a collection of his tales. The book was published in 1558. It is a small quarto entitled "Les Nouvelles Récréations et Joyeuse Devis de Feu Bonaventure des Périers," and is printed in type "of civility" or "of handwriting," as it is sufficiently described by the "privilege to print." The style and manner of these tales is so much like the "Heptameron" that it has inclined many to ascribe the authorship of both works to Bonaventure des Périers. The "Nouvelles Récréations" fetched at auction, in 1860, $50; in 1867, $140; in 1882, $240 and $300.

"Les Avantures [sic] du Baron de Faeneste," 1630; Agrippa d'Aubigné's "Mandhausen," probably issued from the printer's press in 1617, but not safer into a collection of "Conteurs," because it was a satire on either the Duke of Epernon or the manners of courtiers in general, and the "Contes" were never meant to be anything but "Contes," claiming, attacking, or redressing nothing.

Things were until the second half of this century men who dealt in philosophy and men who dealt in story-telling, as there are bakers and confectioners. Now, not all bakers are confectioners, but most story-tellers are moralists, philosophers, physiologists, psychologists, who embarrass the critical classification by writing novels that are mere pleadings for their opinions. To-day Pascal would put his "Provinciales" and Montesquieu his "Esprit des Lois" in novels.

The first edition of La Fontaine's tales is a duodecimo, printed in 1665, entitled "Nouvelles en Vers, Tirée [sic] de Boccace [sic] at de Parioste." It was for sale at Claude Barbin's, at the sign of the cross, opposite the Sainte-Chapelle, so marked on the title page. There are only two copies of this book known to the extant; one was purchased at the Solar sale in 1870 for Count de Ligneroles, and cost $600; the other is in the Bibliotheque Nationale. It is true that my Molièrelat is younger than Count de Ligneroles, and the probability is that he might live long enough to attend the sale of his library, but Count de Ligneroles defeats the ability of him and a score of my other book collectors with his testament. There is to be no sale of the precious Ligneroles collection!

"Zayde," the 2 printed upside down, "Nouvelle Espagnole, par Monsieur de Segrais," Paris, 1670, for the first part, and 1671 for the second part, is not by Segrais, poet and member of the French Academy, friend of Mlle. de Montpensier, and collaborer of Mme. de la Fayette, but by Mme. de la Fayette. The work of Segrais was to procure from his friend, Daniel Huet, afterward Bishop of Avranches, a valuable preface, and to have, as an allegory of Zayde, Nanteuil and Bignon class of book collectors—serious, learned, active—and he estimated the value of his signature on a book at what Mr. Vanderhilt estimates his indorsement of a bond. Any book with his authentic mark or autograph is precious; but I have bought a Huet book at Quentin's here for 10 francs. Segrais and "The Princesse de Cleves," the latter published in 1678, are not scarce works, comparatively; the former fetched $120 at the L. M. B. (Bancel) sale, in 1882, the latter $280 at the Ganay sale, in 1881, and both copies were bound by Trautz.

"La Marquise de Salusses ou La Patience de Griselidis," Paris, 1691, and "Peau d'Asne," Paris, 1694, by Charles Perrault, were bound in one volume whenever found, but that golden age has passed. "Histoires ou Contes du Temps Passe," Paris, 1697, the first appearance in print of the immortal "Puss in Boots," "Blue Beard," "Cinderella," "Tom Thumb," was dedicated to Mademoiselle (Elizabeth-Charlotte of Orleans, daughter of Philippe of France, Duke of Orleans, and the Princess Palatine) by P. Darmancour. His name was Pierre Perrault d'Armancour, and he was the youngest son of Charles Perrault, member of the French Academy, author of "Griselidis" and "Peau d'Asne." He was eighteen or nineteen years of age, and the young man who listens attentively, seated with his back to the fire, in the naïve vignette which is the frontispiece of his book, is his portrait. The other personages in the picture are his sister, brother, and a good woman telling the tales. There are only copies of the edition in existence. One is in the Consin Library at the Sorbonne; one is owned by Mr. Gaffe; the third is in the collection of Count Ligneroles, and the fourth, bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet in red morocco, *doublé* in blue morocco, ornamented with *entrelacs* of *filets* and a *pointillé* of the Le Gascon style, an extraordinary copy, measuring 152 by 86 millimeters, is in the possession of Count de Bois de Fresne. At the Double sale in 1881 a wretched copy, which has gone and left no trace, sold for $320.

Le Sage's "Le Diable Boiteux," 1707, is a satirical novel on the canvas of "El Diablo Cojuelo," by Louis Velez de las Guevara. Mr. Eugene Paillet had, Mr. Georges Masson has, copies where the engraved frontispiece was a proof before letter. During the printing process faults were corrected in leaf 17-18. The Rochebillière copy had the distinction of being uncorrected. In that text the last word of the eighteenth line reads "le" instead of "sur," and "laboratoire" in the third line of page 18 begins with a lower-case letter instead of a capital, and instead of "contador" in line 23 the word is "ministre." The "fin du fin" in bibliomania is to possess the Rochebillière copy with the proof engraving of the Masson copy. If you find the Rochebillière copy you may Grangerize it accordingly, but that accomplishment demands another quest of the Holy Grail. "Gil Blas," which is to France what "Don Quixote" is to Spain, was published, the first and second volumes in 1715, the third volume in 1724, and the fourth volume in 1735. Count Ligneroles and Mr. Langel have copies of the first volume that are dated 1714. A copy of the four volumes bound by Cuzin was valued at $600 in 1887. The last edition, revised and corrected by the author, was published in four volumes, duodecimo, in 1747. Paillet's copy fetched $400 in 1887. There is a counterfeit edition, skillfully done, page for page and line for line, but not so well printed as the original. Nine collectors in ten guard, in blissful ignorance, that counterfeit edition, which is not worth $5. The marks of distinction are in the fleuron of the first page of the novel, which, in the original, frames a monument, and in the counterfeit is a mere typographical ornament, and in the plates which, as they were simply transferred, are in the counterfeit reversed.

Mr. Paillet's copy of the "Vie de Marianne" of Marivaux was valued at $70, and it was the only authentic copy in contemporary binding known. A duodecimo, published in twelve parts, the first in 1731, the second three years after, and the others at irregular intervals until 1745; its style the most agreeable of *marivaudages*; as the expression of an epoch, perfect. "Vie de Marianne" is underestimated and "has a future."

The first edition of "Manon Lescaut" is the seventh volume of the "Mémoires et Avantures [sic] d'un Homme de Qualité," published in seven volumes at Amsterdam in 1731. One need not be troubled with more than the seventh volume, the six others having no earthly interest.

Voltaire's "Zadig," 1748; "La Micromégas," no date, but 1752; "Candide," 1759; "L'Ingenue," 1767; "La Princesse de Babilonea, [sic] 1768; "L'Homme aux Quarante Ecus," 1768, are not scarce in the first issue, but it is their destiny to become invaluable.

"Lettres de Deux Amants," Amsterdam, 1761, six volumes, 12mo, the first edition of Jean Jacques Rousseau's "Nouvelle Héloïse," is incomplete without the "Preface," and the "Recueil d'Estampes," published, afterward and separately the same year. Lebeuf de Montgormout's copy, which was complete and bound by Chambolle, fetched at auction in 1876 $72.

"Paul et Virginie," Paris, 1789, printed on vellum paper of Essone, is incomplete without the four plates by Moreau and Joseph Vernet, which were published after the text. They should be obtained in the condition of proofs before letter, and a perfect copy is estimated at $500; the original price was $25. Bernardin de Saint-Pierre's other valuable works for book collectors is "La Chaumière Indienne," Paris, 1791, but it fetched only $10 at the Lesoras sale in 1882.

Nature de Maistre, O. A. S. D. S. M. S.—that is, "Officier au service de sa Majesté Sérénissime," (the King of Savoy)—published at Turin, in 1794, the "Voyage Autour de Ma Chamore," which he had written while under arrest for fighting a duel, and his book, a masterpiece of grandiloquence, which continues and completes, and, in fact, finishes also the plan made by my Molièriste for the usage of his ivory, green, and gold book casket, as he missed the Paillet copy of the "Voyage Autour de Ma Chambre."

DAVID GAMUT.

VIENNA'S HEAVY SNOWFALL.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MOVING THE SNOW AS IT FALLS.

The snowfalls in Vienna, following upon the others of the previous week, have left Vienna in a condition more delightful to photographers and other admirers of the picturesque than to the rest of the public, says the London *Times's* Correspondent: "As to-day was dry and cold some progress was made in removing the snow to the bed of the Wien and to the Danube Canal, but the carrying away of snow by the thousands of cartloads has made no perceptible difference in the size and number of the embankments, and it is difficult to imagine what would happen if a thaw were now suddenly to set in. An idea of the volume of water that would be let loose by a thaw may be gathered from this—along all the streets from the Ring to the terminus tramway stations here in the inner city walls the tram cars are running between two walls of snow from 4 to 5 feet high and 3 feet thick. In most of the suburban highways there are four such walls. In side streets, alleys, courtyards, and on flat roofs, where the snow has not been disturbed, it lies more than 40 inches thick.

"I must here remark that the arrangements for removing the snow in Vienna, which have been often so justly praised, apply only to the inner town and to the Ring, which occupies the site of the old fortifications and the glacis. The inner town is a little smaller than the city of London, and all its streets are narrow, though it possesses several large open spaces. With this area and over the Ring the business of clearing away the snow belongs to the Transport Gesellschaft, or General Carriers' Company, which is bound under a contract to keep the traffic unimpeded in all weathers. It does this by keeping hundreds of carts in constant readiness, and by engaging all available workmen as soon as the skies show signs of snowing. If the appearances of the heavens be deceitful the army of scavengers may remain idle for several days, and thus a close attention to meteorology is a matter of importance to the company.

"When once the snow begins to fall the plan of campaign is simply to remove it at once and to keep on sweeping it, dredging it, plowing it up, and carting it off day and night till it is all gone. No steam plows are used, and in the narrower streets the greater part of the work is necessarily done with brooms, spades, and large hoes. On the tramway lines, of which there are none within the old city, the removal has to be effected by the tramway companies at their own expense, and they proceed, like the Transport Gesellschaft, with a large army of men and horses, the latter mostly light and well. In the outer suburbs, where the highways are large, some steam plows are used. Whenever tracks are cleared they are instantly strewn with sand, and it is the duty of every householder to keep the pavement in front of his house sanded. This rule is so strictly enforced that every house porter has a supply of sand always on hand.

"The bed of the Wien forms a most useful depository for the snow, as it consists of a deep ditch some sixty feet broad. In Summer it is a pestilential channel, but sound the project of constructing a boulevard over it is carried out the snow will all have to be carted away to the Danube Canal, and the expense will be much greater than it is now, while the work will, of course, also be slower. With regard to the Vienna suburbs, as each municipal quarter has to deal with its own snow the work is fairly managed in some places and very badly in others. It depends on the wealth of the quarter. In the poorer suburbs the municipalities shrink from expense. There would be little traffic at all in these quarters but for the tramway companies, which are forced by the public as footways. They would be used also for vehicles of all kinds, to the great detriment of the metals. If the companies were not careful to protect the lines by solid embankments of snow as already described."

WHITEFORD, THE COLLECTOR, DEAD.

From the London World.

Among the assiduous army of collectors not one was more kindly than the late Sidney Trefusis Whiteford, whose rooms in the Temple were almost a museum, his "omnium gatherum" coming from all quarters of the globe, and including books, pictures, prints, and curios. Most of these are to be sold in Puttick & Simpson's rooms this week. There are some beautiful prints by Bartoluzzi and his school, mezzotints by some of the great masters, etchings by Rembrandt, Hollar, and others, and almost an unique set of engravings of Stothard's works. The books include some of the rare Ruskins and Cruikshanks, and among the manuscripts is an unpublished poem of Thackeray, "As I See with Mine Own Eyes," and also two unpublished verses by Keats, besides some fragments by Charles Dickens, Gaskill, Charles Reade, Mary Shelley, and Macready. There is a whole collection of "Cheap Books," and children's books from Bewick's time, and a fine series of works on Devonshire. It ought to be a great week to insure bargains.

NEW BORDEAUX WINES GOOD.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

Lovers of the time-honored grapejuice of Bordeaux have reason to rejoice with respect to the vintages of 1888 and 1889. The members of the jury who sit in annual judgment on the various productions of the Department of the Gironde have published their report, from which it may be gleaned that the red wines of the present year leave nothing to be desired as regards strength, flavor, body, and bouquet. The white wines of last year are also declared to be excellent. The best harvest was produced in Médoc and the Graves districts.

ENGLISH HOUSES OF IRON.

ONE FOR THE QUEEN AT OSBORNE—ANOTHER FOR GLADSTONE.

The Queen's Pavilion, which formed an ornamental feature of the Windsor Show, is to be erected in the grounds at Osborne. An article in the London *Standard* explains that "the Queen has been suffering from rheumatism of late, and her Summer practice of breakfasting in a tent upon the lawn may have done much to encourage this painful malady. The pavilion is to be placed upon a basis of hard concrete so that her Majesty may be able to enjoy her meal almost in the open air without risk of damp. The success of the pavilion has given an impetus to the trade in iron houses.

"Mr. Gladstone, we are informed, is having an iron library erected at Hawarden. It is to contain 16,000 volumes. He takes the liveliest interest in the building, and watches every detail of the erection. The house contains five rooms, the largest one measuring 43 feet by 21. Cases are being made to hold twenty tons of books. Mr. Gladstone intends the library for quiet study, and therefore proposes to admit only a few persons at a time. These houses are put together like a child's puzzle, and can be taken apart, compactly packed, and removed elsewhere. A number of iron houses have been sent from the works at Albert-gate to the Riviera, and there erected upon plots of land purchased or rented for a term of years. When the lease expires the houses can be packed up and removed. There is beginning to be a demand for iron bungalows as marine residences in England. The rapidity with which they can be built and their small cost, as compared with the ordinary dwelling of brick and stone, are recommendations which tell in their favor.

"It is a possibility of having a house built in a month to the buyer's own plan and ready for occupation as soon as finished seems almost incredible. The pretty Welcome Club at the Italian and American exhibitions was made of iron, and its cost—£300—will give some idea of the comparative prices of brick and iron. It was covered with trellis work, which imparted a picturesque and rural aspect to the outside. In its uncovered state the corrugated iron cannot be said to be ornamental, but the trellis work embellishes it at a small cost. It is suggested by the manufacturers that thatching the roofs with heather would add to the pictorial effect, and give additional protection to the roof. Heather from Bournemouth thus supplied would last for fifteen years or more. The thatching would aid in keeping the house cool in Summer and warm in Winter, though this double desideratum has already been secured by the air spaces between the inner and outer walls and the inner lines of felt and lining wood.

"It is now feasible to add an additional room to the ordinary brick dwelling house, where such accommodation is needed. Being removable, it is the property of the tenant, so that the objection felt by most people against building for the ultimate benefit of one's landlord does not hold good in such a case. Stabling and coach houses can, in the same way, be temporarily erected. As a playroom or schoolroom for children, a detached iron building communicating with the house by a covered way would frequently prove a boon to the mistress of the family; and in times of illness it would be possible, by this means, to isolate a patient completely from the other members of the family.

"There is no damp to be apprehended in an iron house. A useful present to a village would be an iron playroom, which could be built in a week. A building costing £200 can be erected in a fortnight. The price of a room measuring 20 feet by 13 feet would be about £50. The cost of removal is from £5 upward. With this novel architecture it would be possible to reside in one's own house at a different seaside resort in England every year by having an iron house removed in this way. The brickwork and joinery required to be done by the builders of iron houses, no mode of heating being so wholesome as the open grate, with direct ventilation. There are other methods of warming rooms, and some of them are sufficiently satisfactory when the ventilation has been properly secured. The fireplace can be worked on the usual plan. If this be preferred to the simpler mode recommended by the originator of the iron houses."

Mr. Gladstone has addressed the following communication to the Hawarden parish magazine: "Observing that statements, either erroneous or premature, with reference to the small structure of corrugated iron which I am now erecting near the church, have found their way into some of the public journals, I address to you these few lines with the view of obviating any misapprehension among my fellow parishioners and friends. The building is simply a depository for books, with the additions necessary for due caretaking, and will be in no wise suited for the purpose of a reading room. My design is not limited to this narrow scope, and it will not be of a merely personal character; but I require more time and leisure for reflection than I have before me, to fill it as I ultimately assume, and no description of the plan which has been given has had any authority from me. I trust, however, that it will not be without utility to the parish, though possibly not to the parish only."

KRUGER OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A MODERN CROMWELL IN HIS WAY—THE MAN VISITED.

"We have seen the great Paul Kruger," writes Mr. Charles A. V. Butler from Pretoria, in a letter which the *Pall Mall Gazette* prints, "or Oom Paul (Uncle Paul) as he is here called, President, or autocrat rather, of the South African Republic, the modern Cromwell. We were taken to his house by a friend of mine called Kisch, who has lived many years in Pretoria, and is State Engineer of the republic. Kruger lives in a long thatch-roofed house outside the town. A sentry was walking up and down in front, a newly-adopted sign of his dignity. We were shown into a large room, at one end of which he was sitting in patriarchal style, wearing enormous boots, and smoking a large, old-fashioned pipe.

"We were formally introduced, and a man called Marais interpreted for us. We said where we came from, that we wished to pay our respects to the head of the State, and hoped he was in good health, to all of which he nodded a solemn approval and puffed away at his

TIERNAN JOINS THE GIANTS

HE SAYS THAT THE BROTHERHOOD IGNORED HIM.

THE GREAT FIELDER SIGNED A REGULAR LEAGUE CONTRACT YESTERDAY —CURRENT BASEBALL GOSSIP.

Michael J. Tiernan, the popular right fielder of the Giants, yesterday decided to leave the new baseball movement, and, in consequence, he signed a contract to play with the regular New-York Club next season. Tiernan and the officers of the New-York Club have been in communication with each other for some time past, but up to yesterday he refused to enter into any negotiations.

He always declared that he was a Brotherhood man and that he was with the boys. When he joined the organization he was led to believe that before outting loose from the old organization the officers or a committee would have a hearing with the League. The failure to carry out the original plan displeased Tiernan, but he never lost faith in the enterprise. During the early meetings in this city he was at Monnt Clemens, Mich., and knew little or nothing of the workings of the organization. As soon as he arrived in this city he was told to go to the office of Edward Talcott, the President of the New-York Players' Club, and sign a contract. He called on Talcott and was coolly informed that his salary for 1890 would be $2,000, which is $500 less than he received last year. Of course Tiernan refused to play for any such figure.

He called on the President of the new club four times, and on each visit he was asked to sign a contract for $2,000. Tiernan says that Talcott told him that his claim was a just one, but the other players wouldn't agree to allow him to pay any larger sum for the Giants' right fielder. Accordingly Tiernan called on President Day, and after a few minutes' conversation he agreed upon terms. The latter are $3,000 for three years' service. The first year he will receive $5,000, and on each of the two succeeding seasons he will get $3,500. Tiernan at present is stopping in this city, but he will go to his home in Trenton, N. J., shortly. Early in the Spring he intends to take a Southern trip so as to be in condition when the baseball season opens.

"I didn't like the idea of deserting the boys," he said yesterday afternoon; "but now that it is done I'm glad of it. I have been very fair, and went so far as to tell the leaders in the movement that if my demands were not conceded to I would go back to the old club. Now, when I signed the agreement to join the new League I was told that the salaries of 1890 would be based on the money received this year. That suited me, and I was perfectly willing to play for $2,500. When they asked me to work for 20 per cent. less, naturally I refused. One day that silver-tongued orator, James O'Rourke, tried to talk the matter into me. He spoke at length, and finally said: 'Look at what I am sacrificing. Just consider the risk I am taking.' That statement caused me to laugh.

"Why, the old players are taking no risks," he continued. "The new or young players are taking chances. Some of the veterans of the diamond, who ought to be in some old gentlemen's home, are the men that are going to be benefited. The men who are playing on the strength of reputation made a dozen years ago are reaping the harvest, while we young and lusty players are handicapped. When I looked at both sides of the matter I quickly came to the conclusion that the proper place for me was with the old Giants. I would have signed a regular League contract before, only I was not for the fact that I was fearful of being called a traitor. The boys at this stage cannot take me to task. I agreed to play with them for $1,500 less a season than the New-Yorks offered me, and they would not engage me on these terms if I have done everything that is fair and honorable. I have acted the part of a gentleman in all my transactions, and the members of the Brotherhood can expel me if they see fit."

Aside from the engagement of Tiernan by New-York and Zimmer by Cleveland during the past week, there has been no change in the baseball situation. The League men have succeeded in inducing two other men to break away from their organization. The offenders are Zimmer and Tiernan. These players were considered staunch Brotherhood men, and it was thought that League gold could not induce them to break faith with the Players' League. It did, however, and agents of the League club are busily engaged at present making tempting offers to other players.

After Zimmer had signed his contract he coolly wrote to John Ward: "Pleased accept my resignation." The latter, however, was not accepted. Zimmer is still a member of the Brotherhood, but at the next meeting he will be forced to walk the plank with Deony, Glasscock, and the rest of the deserters, and will be forever disbarred from baseball. It is said on authority that the Cleveland management gave the catcher a bonus of $500 to desert his fellow-players. President Ward said that he feels satisfied that the League men have come to the conclusion that they will be defeated in the courts, and in order to be able to put some in the field next season they will be forced to use their gold as a bait to tempt chicken-hearted players.

"I defy any man who is under contract to come forward and say that a member of the Brotherhood broke his word. I will not break his agreement," said the popular short stop. "We recognize all contracts, but we do not pay any attention to the reserve, because it is not legal. While we have acted in good faith in this matter, the League moguls have done just the reverse. On the contrary, they have openly broken contract and resorted to all sorts of petty devices to get them in their grasp. Some were weak and fell. Others turned a deaf ear to the entreaties and refused to enter into negotiations. Of course, I am sorry to see any man sell himself for gold, but it is better that the weak-kneed of our brethren show their hand now and give us an opportunity to get suitable men to fill their places. As regards men, we can get all we want. Dozens are clamoring for admission into our League. They are all good men and it is a difficult matter to make selections.

"The affairs of the new organization on the whole," he continued, "are as bright and rosy as could be hoped for. To be frank, the outlook at this stage is better than I even hoped for. Our men are all satisfied, and our only work just now consists in keeping the rank and file from being tempted by the League officials and their hirelings. The leaders of this movement are as solid as a rock, and I honestly do not believe that any amount of money could induce Ewing, Keefe, Hanlon, Pfeffer, Irwin, Brouthers, Fogarty, Andrews, and a number of others whom I could mention to desert. They are men of principle and have a certain amount of pride about them. The new League is all right. For every man that deserts we can get a dozen recruits competent to fill a position on a first-class team. But I look for very few desertions now. Everything possible to guarantee the men their salaries has been done, and the old League men will have to come down off their lofty perch and quit trying to make tue boys believe that they have no redress in case their salaries are not forthcoming. Our guarantee fund settles that question."

The *Sporting Times* to-day will say: "President Day of the New-York Club went to Holyoke and Worcester last week to see Mickey Welsh and Pat Murphy of last year's team, according to previous arrangements with these two excellent players. Nothing radical action taken between the parties. It is not the way the New-York Club does business. But the probabilities are that both players will be found next year with the New-York Club. Mr. Day offered Murphy a three years' contract ample secured at $3,500 a year. Mrs. Murphy is very anxious that Pat shall stay with his old friends and a sure thing. Murphy has a nice little home, an estimable wife and four children, and he naturally looks anxiously to the future."

As for Welch, the New-York Club has received his terms and is considering them. Mickey never acts hastily, and if the Brotherhood wants to do business with him it will have to give him some sort of an equivalent equal to Keefe's prospects and make it substantial. He would more than a questionable contract. It can be stated without an if or doubt that Hank O'Day left Wednesday night for Chicago without agreeing with the Brotherhood backers as to salary. He visited Talcott Wednesday afternoon and left with him but complimentary words for the men who are trying to play him. He did not hesitate to say he was nut bound to the New-York Brotherhood snap.

"The injunction suit against Ward will be brought this week and pushed to a hearing as soon after Christmas as possible. Meanwhile all the talk about the Brotherhood letting contracts for stands and fences on its grounds is pure humbnmbe. Not a dollar will be contracted for by it until it can see its way more clearly out of the impending collapse of its schemes. It is not giving advance money to players, and it is not going to risk it as yet on fences and stands. As a matter of fact, the new clnb has not yet leased grounds, and we challenge the filing or production of such lease."

By the courtesy of Secretary Byrne of the Board of Arbitration we herewith publish a list of the cities and clubs holding membership under the national agreement. The list is as follows:

National League.—Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Indianapolis.

American Association.—St. Louis, Louisville, Columbus, Philadelphia.

International Association.—Buffalo, Detroit, Hamilton, Ontario; London, Ontario; Toronto, Ontario; Rochester, Syracuse, Toledo.

Western Association.—Denver, Des Moines, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Sioux City.

Atlantic Association.—Hartford, New-Haven Lowell, Baltimore, Worcester, Newark.

Texas League.—Galveston, Houston, Forth Worth, Dallas.

Inter-State League.—Allentown, Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg, Altoona, Lebanon, Wilmington.

The Tri-State League.—Mansfield, Ohio; Canton, Ohio; Springfield, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; Warren, Ohio; McKeesport, Penn.; Wheeling, West Va.

Total number of clubs thus united for protection, fifty-six, representing fifty-five cities. Applications have been received for admission from a new Interstate League of Western Clubs, of which Joseph Pritchard is President. Also from the California League. Papers have been filled out and sent to both, so that within a week these two additional leagues will be members and swell the list to about seventy cities.

SHORT STOPS.

E. W. Morton of Chicago has invented a new device which, if adopted by the various leagues, will be a great improvement over the catching bags now in vogue. The face of that part of the bags exposed to the ground is made entirely of rubber of about one inch in thickness. The runner's base is a platform disconnected from the balance, and when stepped upon or touched connects an electric current, which sounds a gong or bell, which may be inside the base or placed upon any desired spot on the field, and connected by underground wires. The rubber portion lies upon a hollow iron frame, which is sunk into the ground to the depth of six inches, making it almost a stationary, and may be taken out while not in use. The new base will no doubt be a godsend to the umpires, as it would be of great assistance to them in making close decisions, and would also give general satisfaction to the public. The players would no doubt also like the Morton base, as it is neat and harmless, and they would no longer be in danger of meeting with accidents by getting their feet caught or entangled in the bags now in use.

Lewis Meredith, an intimate friend of James G. Fogarty, has kept up a correspondence with the famous centre fielder ever since the latter's return from the Pacific coast. Mr. Meredith received a letter from Fogarty in which he speaks hopefully of the prospects of the Brotherhood League, and expresses confidence in the loyalty of nearly all the players who had promised allegiance to the cause. The desertion of Mulvey will be exceedingly painful news to Fogarty when he learns of the recent action of his fellow-player and social companion in signing a League contract, as may be inferred from the following extract from the above-mentioned letter: "Is it true about Delahanty signing with the Leagns? I hope, for his sake, that it is not. I see an article stating that Thompson and Mulvey would weaken. I don't believe either will weaken. I will certainly stake my life on Mulvey."

The Athletic officials are not at all pleased with the report from New-York that the Brotherhood was partionlarly anxious to have Sharsig manage the Philadelphia Brotherhood club. Mr. Pennypacker has apparently ridiculed the possibility of such a thing, but at the same time refused to make any statement one way or the other. There is no doubt but what the Brotherhood would like to secure Manager Sharsig and the entire Athletic team, and that their want is fully recognized by the Athletic officials. Manager Sharsig was confined to his house with a severe attack of malaria, and could not be interrogated as to the likelihood of his assuming the management of the Brotherhood club.

The action of the Brotherhood in refusing to admit the St. Louis team to membership was dissonancing to the great majority of the patrons of the city. All hope has not vanished, but there is an understanding between St. Louis and the Brotherhood, and next March that city will be admitted in place of Buffalo. The reason for not admitting it now is that admission would offer the National League an opportunity to loot the players of the American Association. If the national agreement should be violated, it is preferable for the association to break it in March. Such is the story.

President Roach accepted Short Stop Allen's terms. Allen played in the Tri-State League in 1888, and his work was of such a nature as to attract the attention of the Pittsburg Club, which gave him a trial last Spring, but released him because he could not hold up his end in batting. Allen then joined the Davenport Club of the Inter-State League, where he again distinguished himself by his fine fielding. He is a brilliant fielder of the Rastian order, but, like the latter, is a weak batter.

The Chicago Players' League Club owns a lease on a tenth of Lake Park, being 400 feet square. The size of the park was laid back until the city had completed the closing of the lake shore end of Ohio-street, which runs through the grounds. This was done Monday night. The grounds are within a few minutes' walk of the business portion of the city.

President Reach returned home from an extended tour through the Southern States. He is not in the least disturbed over the Brotherhood movement, and says that the Phillies could engage all of his old players, with the exception of Gleason, next season, if it wanted them, but that several of them would not be taken back because better men are in the market, who can be secured. Mr. Reach is not only hopeful, but confident that the League will come out on top in this baseball war.

In reply to a telegram of inquiry, Pitcher Clarkson telegraphs from San Francisco that purely business reasons prompted his signing with the League. The Brotherhood contract, he says, is a delusion and a snare—an agreement with an irresponsible party of the first part, transferable to a corporation formed or to be formed. They are in no way financially guaranteed nothing.

John Montgomery Ward is the body, soul, and brains of the Players' League. Without him it would be a ship without a rudder or a kite without a tail. Without the New-York short stop the Players' League would blunder around for a week or two and then go to pieces on the shoals of League opposition.—*Exchange.*

In the convention of the Federation of Labor, held at Boston, a resolution condemning the boycott and calling all trades unions in the National League, and calling upon union labor unions to support the Brotherhood organizations, was referred to the Committee on Boycott.

President Love admits that Griffin had engaged with the Philadelphia Players' League Club. With Griffin in centre, Fogarty in right, and Wood in left, it will be a difficult matter for batsmen to hit the ball safely into the outfield when playing against the Athletics.

The ball players of San Francisco have arranged to play a game Jan. 5 in which the Boston players will participate. The entire receipts will be given to the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to fund a new stake to be called the California League Baseball Stake.

It is said by officers of the New-York Club that the suits against Ward and others will be commenced this week. Col. John I. Rogers, the "lawyer of the Players' League, has been hard at work during the past few weeks taking affidavits and preparing the case.

Jake Beckley of Hannibal, who two years ago was playing ball for $75 a month, was taken into the League, the Brotherhood, signed a Brotherhood contract, and now deserts and signs a League contract. Beckley will be enjoined.

According to latest mail advices the Melbourne League, consisting of twelve clubs, began to play its first scheduled game October 5, and other clubs are now organizing in South Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New-Zealand.

Conover, who pitched a few games for the Cincinnatis last season, and George Shiton, a catcher with the Quincy (Ill.) team, have offers from the Cleveland League team.

Kinsman, the Cincinnati boy who played the past season in the Western League, has been secured by the Cleveland Club. He will fill Fentz's place at last base.

The Chicago Club owns a five-year lease on the baseball park at Hot Springs, Ark. Anson will have his team down there this Spring.

The Cincinnati League Club will incorporate under the name of the Cincinnati Red Stocking Club.

Indianapolis has engaged Meakim, the Grand Rapids pitcher, and Mannassan of the Burlingtons.

Dowse, who caught for the Athenas last season, has been secured as catcher for the Cleveland Club.

The Hamiltone have sold Left Fielder Brodie to the Boston League Club for $1,000.

Manager Mutrie will shortly go on a still hunt for players.

The Brooklyns will make a Southern trip in the Spring.

The suit against Ward will probably begin this week.

WOMEN AS DRUGGISTS.

A NEW FIELD OF WORK OPENED TO THEM IN THE NUTMEG STATE.

HARTFORD, Dec. 21.—The new field for women which has been opened in this State under official sanotion is eure to give employment to a considerable number of intelligent workers in the end. When the law was passed a few years ago requiring all dispensing druggists to be licensed no reference was made in respect to the sex of applicants. Women presumably were placed on the same footing with men by the statute, and the Pharmacy Commissioners of the State have received their applioations for examination on the same terms as required in the case of male competitors for the license.

Miss Eleanor S. Bird of Waterbnry, who has just been awarded a license, passed the best examination that has yet taken place before the board. Her knowledge concerning the details of the work was very thorough, and her theoretical training easily entitled her to the first place in a large class of competitors before the commission.

Besides Miss Bird, who will engage actively in the business at Waterbury, there are four yonng women in the State who have been licensed as druggists. They are Miss Sarah A. Troy of New-Haven. Miss Lizzie A. Benton of Niantic, Miss Ellon L. Wilcon of Rockville, and Miss Snrah J. Adgate of Farmington. The latter is a graduate of the New-York College of Pharmacy, and was licensed on the ground of her college diploma. Miss Benton has been in the business several years, conducting it successfully.

A NEW "OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN."

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 19.

A new "Old Man of the Mountain" has just been discovered in the mountain region of Livermore, N. H. Mr. J. M. Jerow, an artist of Portland, Me., has been taking photographic views of the picturesque scenes near Sawyer's River. The artist did not discover the statuesque head until it was pointed out to him by Mr. George Payne, Superintendent of a steam sawmill at Livermore, who happened to take up one of the photographs in the mill office. The likeness to a gigantic human face which the picture displayed to the eyes of the astonished artist as soon as his attention was directed to it was strikingly accurate. It has been named the "Hermit of the Gnioh." It is such a palpable semblance of the human face that the dullest eye cannot fail to discern every feature of a well-defined profile.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE IN FLORIDA.

From the Fernandina (Fla.) Mirror.

The Lawtey people certainly struck a good thing when they went into strawberries. Five years ago the gross receipts from that season's crop were $75. Last year, with 175 acres in berries, the net receipts, according to the Lawtey Fruit and Strawberry Growers' Association's report, were $82,000. This year they have 225 acres planted, and the strawberry is still rampant upon their banner.

GERMAN HOME INTERESTS

SOCIALISTS FOMENTING THE MINERS' STRIKES.

BISMARCK'S ATTEMPT TO SECURE STRONG REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION—THE EMPEROR'S BAD COLD.

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BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Emperor has been so ill as to be compelled to keep his bed since Thursday morning. He arose for the first time to-day and received official reports. His malady was a catarrh with fever, and provoked a recurrence of the old trouble with his ear. There was also in his throat more than the usual trouble experienced in such cases.

An injudicious note on the subject was printed in the *National Zeitung*. It was intended, of course, to reassure the public, but had an entirely contrary effect, and caused almost incessant inquiries to be made at the palace. The Emperor forbade the publication of bulletins, received in his bedroom the leading officials who called, and treated his illness in a jesting spirit.

This trouble occurred in a cold caught while the Emperor watched the effect of a night alarm in the garrison at Potsdam, one of his military amusements being to test the rapidity with which the various regiments can be turned out at unexpected moments. But that is not his Majesty's only military amusement. At the field manœuvres at Bornstedt a regiment of cavalry was suddenly ordered to advance at full gallop. It rode helter-skelter down the badly-lighted streets of Potsdam. Some of the horses were killed, and several of the townspeople were ridden down and badly hurt. This caused much public irritation, and was one of the reasons why there was very little sympathy with the Emperor in his illness among his people in that part of the empire.

The miners' strike still remains unsettled. Several pits in the Saar district are working, but more are idle. The directors sent out placards to-day proclaiming that all men who had not returned to their work by Monday will be treated as having rejected the terms offered them. Anarchists from Liege, in Belgium, have been inciting the men to refuse the terms. Some arrests of these men have been made, but this has failed to overcome the agitation. Many police agents from here have been sent through all the districts where the trouble is to watch the operations of this Anarchist propaganda.

Although the strikers are not directly traceable to the operation of the Socialists, the Government is possessed of information that they are fomented through a Socialist committee. The recent strike at Luckenwalde's was directly due to the Berlin committee. Agitation thus set on foot and encouraged will be the basis of Prince Bismarck's argument in his forthcoming appeal to the Reichstag to pass the Socialist bill entirely as it stands and without enfeebling qualifications.

The Government expects to make pressure enough upon the National Liberals to force the withdrawal of their opposition. There are signs in the National Liberal press that that party will accept the expulsion clause. The truth of the position is that the National Liberals know they have not enough to justify themselves to their constituents before election, and they will now yield to the demands of the Chancellor.

Although the mandate of the Reichstag expires Feb. 21, there is some doubt about the date of the election. They could be postponed by the constitutional right of the Government to delay until Autumn the convening of the new Reichstag. The renewal of the agreement or coalition programme, known as the cartel, has not prevented some lively disputes between the parties. A certain other independent organization might be started. In the Fourteenth District Charles Smith and ex-Assemblyman Jacob Kunzenmann are credited with the decision to get out of the Counties and take their chances with them. Should these signs and indications have a development, a new anti-Tammany faction of New-York City's Democracy might be the result.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Business Men's Republican Association had a meeting at 350 First-avenne Friday night. P. B. Speiman, who was the Independent Republican and Ballot Reform candidate for the Assembly, is President of the organization. He made a short speech in explanation of the objects of the club. Mr. Speiman said the Sixteenth Business Men's Club told the organization about the methods his association followed in organizing clubs in the different districts. A constitution was adopted and twenty-three new members were admitted.

There were plenty of politicians yesterday who wanted to get a chance at Richard Croker's ear. The Chamberlain had to see so many people that he had not time to open the great pile of letters which were awaiting his attention. Many of these letters were from Southern Democrats who want to procure copies of Tammany's constitution, but there were others that were not so easy to answer. Mr. Croker had a conference with Mayor Grant during the day.

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AN EAGLE'S ATTEMPT TO TAKE A CHILD.

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FAILURE OF J. Q. PREBLE & CO.

A LEADING FIRM IN THE PAPER TRADE INVOLVED IN OTHER VENTURES.

J. Q. Preble & Co., wholesale stationers at 10 and 12 Thomas-street, one of the largest concerns in the trade in this country, announced their suspension yesterday, having been involved in the failures of J. B. Sheffield & Son, paper manufacturers at Sangerties, N. Y., and the Sangerties Blank Book Company. This business misfortune was foreshadowed in THE TIMES of yesterday.

The three concerns named were very closely connected in business, Preble & Co. taking the finx paper product of Sheffield & Son, and each concern owning a half interest in the Sangerties Blank Book Company. There are a great many notes of the three concerns out, and their combined liabilities are reported to be about $1,500,000. Mr. Jacob Q. Preble said yesterday that his firm and the Sangerties companies had suspended. His firm was involved with J. B. Sheffield & Son for a large amonnt on notes. They had got him in too deep, and he had more paper out than he could meet. Matters were so complicated, and had come upon him so suddenly, that he oonld not say how his firm stood, and it would be some days before he could say how much the liabilities were.

Bradstreet's reports say that the firm of J. Q. Preble & Co. is composed of Jacob Q. Preble and his, son Walter E., who became a partner in January, 1886. J. Q. Preble was the capitalist of the firm, and in February last claimed to be worth over $400,000. He has been identified with the trade for upward of fifty years, doing a very large business. David W. Robinson and Jarvis W. Fairchild were formerly partners, but withdrew Aug. 30, 1887. On July 3, 1887, the firm's factory at 54 and 56 Franklin-street was burned, and it was said that the firm received $270,000 in insurance. Soon after the firm bought a half interest in the Sangerties Blank Book Company and had most of its manufacturing done there. Before Mr. Preble became interested at Sangerties he prided himself on not having issued any paper after making that connection his notes appeared on the market, and it is now the accepted belief that he got deeper and deeper in there and became involved to such an extent that it resulted in his suspension.

Besides his regular business Mr. J. Q. Preble is interested in several large concerns. He is President of the Aluminium Product Company at 468 Cherry-street and at Findlay, Ohio; President of the National Weighing Machine Company at 292 Mulberry-street, which introduced the nickel-in-the-slot weighing machines all over the city; President of the Natural Dam Pulp Company at 60 New-street, and at Gouverneur, N. Y., in which he is said to own a half interest; Director in the Holyoke Paper Company at Holyoke, Mass.; Director in the J. R. Aising Company, machinery, at 60 New-street, and a Director for many years in the Ninth National Bank.

J. B. Sheffield & Son have their offices at 10 Thomas-street, with J. Q. Preble & Co. The business was established at Sangerties in 1835 by J. B. Sheffield, who died in January, 1879, his son, William R. Sheffield, since managing the business. On account of legal requirements the business was incorporated with a stock company in February, 1882, with a capital of $100,000 and bonds of $300,000, principally owned by the Sheffield family. The company manufactured paper at the rate of eight tons a day, a large part of which was used in manufacturing blank books. The Sangerties Blank Book Company, in which the Sheffields own a half interest. The Sheffields have a large plant, which includes two fully-equipped mills and other buildings. In 1887 they purchased the iron mills at a cost of $40,000 and spent about $60,000 in improvements. They sought the aid of Albany, it is said, holds a mortgage on it for $50,000. They also own $10,000 stock in the Barclay Fibre Company, at 10 Thomas-street. Officers of the latter company say they are not at all involved in the failures. It is reported that a committee from the firm will take charge of the affairs of J. B. Sheffield & Son.

The Sangerties Blank Book Company was incorporated in 1881 with a paid-in capital of $12,000. After Preble's factory on Franklin-street was burned out, the Messrs. Preble bought the plant of the Sangerties concern. W. R. Sheffield owning the other half. Jacob Q. Preble became President, Walter E. Preble Secretary, and W. R. Sheffield Vice President and Treasurer. It is said that William G. Kellner will be appointed receiver for the company. He has been connected with Preble & Co. for about twenty years, and was formerly a partner, but withdrew Feb. 26, 1880.

At the office of Daniel Slote & Co., blank-book manufacturers, it was stated yesterday that they had not suspended and did not expect to. They were somewhat complicated in many ways with notes with the Sangerties Blank Book Company. They owed the latter company some money for goods manufactured in the regular course of business.

CARRYING ON THE CRUSADE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRES COME DOWN IN WHOLESALE FASHION.

Dangerous electric light wires came down yesterday in such quantities as to keep the men who take account of the damage done on behalf of the companies very busy. To-day there will be no work done, as the wire cutters demand extra pay for Sunday work, and there is some doubt if it could be allowed. Work will be pushed with increased vigor to-morrow, and it is expected that a seventh gang will be added to the force.

Yesterday was more favorable for telling work, in point of weather, than any other of the eight days on which the wires have been taken down. One gang, under Inspector Brown, which works above the Harlem River, took down nothing but poles. The other five removed about twice as much wire as they had on any preceding day. The work went on without incident or interruption, except to the gang under Inspector Gavin.

One of the men in this gang received a shock on Friday from a wire of the Electric Power Company from which the current had not been shut off. When the gang went to work yesterday morning it was found that the same company had its current on. The company saw that it was useless to try to keep on a fight, however, and soon consented to turn the current off.

The wires have been removed altogether a total of 472,692 feet of wire and 358 poles. Of this total, 94,025 feet of wire was taken down yesterday. The gang under George Roth worked along Broadway, between Houston and Tenth streets, and removed 27,250 feet of wire. Of this, 25,150 feet belonged to the Brush Company and 2,089 feet to the Mnuhattan Company. The force under Inspector Fitzpatrick took down along Third-avenue, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth streets, 25,240 feet of wire, distributed among the companies as follows: 12,040 feet of the Brush, 10,560 feet of the East River, and 2,640 feet of the Manhattan. Inspector Schwartz and his men took down 17,346 feet along the Bowery, on the west side, between Bleecker and Prince streets. The Counties, another independent organization might be started. In the Fourteenth District Charles Smith and ex-Assemblyman Jacob Kunzenmann are credited with the decision to get out of the Counties and take their chances with them. Should these signs and indications have a development, a new anti-Tammany faction of New-York City's Democracy might be the result.

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Among the scattered hamlets on the Tauridan steppe the King's eagle is well known as one of the boldest depredators of its species, especially during the lambing season. It does not often pursue such a quarry as a sturdy, full-grown, two-year-old child, and in the case only a few days ago. In the little village of Dalni-Maschiki, near Feodosia, in the Crimea, a peasant woman left her cottage during the afternoon upon some short errand. She was followed by her little two-year-old son. The child had proceeded but more than twenty yards from its own threshold when a large King's eagle descended with a lightning swoop, hurying its talons in the head and neck of the little victim. The eagle made one or two ineffectual efforts to raise its prey. The child's screams attracted the instant attention of the mother and several neighbors, who hastened to the rescue. The eagle had driven its talons so deeply into the poor child's neck and face that it could not release itself and struck out so fiercely that sticks and stones had to be used to dispatch it. The child's head, face, and neck were frightfully lacerated, and it is doubtful whether the little victim will survive.

IN THE POLITICAL SWIM.

Just how far the example set by Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis's "Democratic Organization of the Ninth Assembly District" will be followed in other districts is a matter that is interesting the politicians very much. It used not cause surprise if other independent Democratic organizations spring up, for many of those who are dissatisfied with the management of the County Democracy are seriously considering the plan of Voorhis's followers. They are not ready to go into Tammany, but they are ready to get out of the Counties. The First District may have its independent organization before many days. It will be handicapped, however, by the fact that "Battery" Finn may be the leading holter. Tammany will probably be satisfied if Finn holts in any direction rather than into Tammany. The rank and file of Police Inspector O'Reilly's followers in the Third may not go over as a whole to Tammany. There is said to be a kick on the part of many of the old Counties' organization against the idea of a general desertion, and this may result in an independent organization. Richard Croker's announcement that he did not believe Tammany man should be pushed to the rear to make room for converts from the Counties will have its effect. There is little doubt, though, that O'Reilly's closest friends will go where he goes. There is no telling what ex-Congressman "Tim" Campbell and his followers will do ultimately in the Sixth. Probably he will stay where he is for the present. Should Patrick Keenan give color to certain rumors by resigning from the County, another independent organization might be started. In the Fourteenth District Charles Smith and ex-Assemblyman Jacob Kunzenmann are credited with the decision to get out of the Counties and take their chances with them. Should these signs and indications have a development, a new anti-Tammany faction of New-York City's Democracy might be the result.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Business Men's Republican Association had a meeting at 350 First-avenne Friday night. P. B. Speiman, who was the Independent Republican and Ballot Reform candidate for the Assembly, is President of the organization. He made a short speech in explanation of the objects of the club. Mr. Speiman said the Sixteenth Business Men's Club told the organization about the methods his association followed in organizing clubs in the different districts. A constitution was adopted and twenty-three new members were admitted.

There were plenty of politicians yesterday who wanted to get a chance at Richard Croker's ear. The Chamberlain had to see so many people that he had not time to open the great pile of letters which were awaiting his attention. Many of these letters were from Southern Democrats who want to procure copies of Tammany's constitution, but there were others that were not so easy to answer. Mr. Croker had a conference with Mayor Grant during the day.

Ex-Congressman "Tim" Campbell will be in his glory Monday evening, Dec. 30. The Oriental Club, of which he is President, is going to have its annual reception at the club's quarters, 443 Grand-street, on that night.

HOLIDAY PROVENDER.

Provision merchants have found the holiday season dull so far, owing to the unpleasant weather, but are looking forward to a marked improvement this week. The poultry receipts in the provision market last week were 2,000 barrels less than during the corresponding week of 1888, and the demand has not exceeded the supply.

Of the poultry which did arrive in the city a great deal was spoiled before it left the commission houses, and was seized by order of the Board of Health. Turkeys were not plenty, but the indications are that a good stock of all kinds of fowl will be found in the markets this week. Game, with the exception of canvasback and red-head ducks, has been scarce.

Eggs, while plenty, are in great demand, and prices are lower. The market is pretty well stocked with butter and cheese, and trade is dull. The demand for oranges, grapes, and cranberries has been large.

JULES VERNE'S HOME LIFE

FONDNESS HE HAS FOR DULL OLD AMIENS.

NOW AN INVALID AND HOW HE BECAME ONE—HIS WIFE AND HIS SUCCESS AS AN AUTHOR.

It is the first step that is the costly one, and travelers who have visited Amiens or who have tarried at the buffet of the station, say that this step, the first one on to the Continent, is costly also, says a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "Amiens is a dreary town, with heavy white mist overhanging its mediæval ancientness; and when one has seen the cathedral and the gloomy old belfry there is little excuse to stay. Yet it is in this least inspiring of places that one of the most fanciful of the French men of letters has elected permanent domicile. 'I like Amiens,' said Jules Verne. 'I like its Old World air and the great quiet of its narrow streets. Then I have my family here, and the ties thereof. So tnnt, being condemned by ill-health to lead a sedentary life, I prefer to stay here rather than in noisy Paris.' It was in the reading room of the Société Industrielle of Amiens that these words were spoken, for it was in this clubhouse that, after much search through the town and frequent heil pullings, I had found the writer I had come to see. Jules Verne is a white-headed man, yet wonderfully full of life, and a world of face as Hugo, to whom he has some resemblance. It was strange to hear him speak of ill health, and I made an exolamation of surprise:

"'Yes,' he said, 'ill health. You must have heard of the accident which befell me four years ago, when my nephew came down to Amiens on a friendly visit, and after talking to me on various subjects for a minnte or two drew out a revolver and fired at me twice. The poor boy, of whom I was very fond, had gone mad suddenly, and is now in Bedlam. One of his bullets hit me in the leg, and the wound has never healed. I am unable to walk much, and may not travel at all.'

"'That must be a great privation to you, maitre,' I said; 'you used to be so great a wanderer.' 'It is, indeed, and does much to impede me in the execution of the scheme of my work. It is my wish, you know, in my novels to depict the whole surface of the earth—that is to say, to paint the earth in my stories. That is my plan. Formerly I used to travel and see the places that I wished to describe with my own eyes. I had a yacht, and traveled in all directions. But now I have to fall back on my sonvenire or to write from what I have read. Thus in my new book, that is, the one which I have just finished—it is going to come out in the *Journal de Recréation*, 'Le Voyage à Reculons,' or "The Journey Backward." I describe a journey through the north of America and Alaska and over the Behring Straits. If it had been possible for me to have done so I should have spent over the whole of that territory before writing a line of that book; but it was impossible, and I had to draw my scenery from what I have read. It is true that I have read so much on the subject that the whole route traversed is as familiar to me as the streets I am familiar to me as any street in this town.'

"I said: 'I thought that your new book was called "Sans Dessus Dessous," or Topsy-Turvy, as we should say.' 'Yes, that is the last one I have published. The one I am speaking of is one of the last that I have finished and have not yet been published. As all synopses, I can specially recommend you to read that "Sans Dessus Dessous." It is one of the best things I have done. The story is about some Americans who try to shift the axis of the earth for commercial purposes—a very strange story, by the way, who declared in "The Journey to the Moon." 'You have a great admiration for the Americans!' 'Immeuse. I think that they are the most wondorful people. It is with me a course of great regret that I cannot hope to return to there country again, and to bought a new time of going on a lecturing tour in America, and made inquiries, but I was told that it would not be successful, as I do not speak a word of English.'

"'You have written a great deal, Maitre!' I said, 'and now at my seventy-fourth novel, and I hope to write as many more before I lay down my pen for the last time. I write two novels every year, and have done so regularly for the last thirty-seven years. I do so much every morning, never missing a day, and get through my yearly task at the greatest pace. I must tell you that I am very severe on myself and that I correct and correct. The function of suetsione was never more rigorously performed by any author on his works than by me on mine. I will show you one of my manuscripts, and you will see how complicated my way is with notes with the Sangerties Blank Book Company. They owed the latter company some money for goods manufactured in the regular course of business.

CARRYING ON THE CRUSADE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRES COME DOWN IN WHOLESALE FASHION.

Dangerous electric light wires came down yesterday in such quantities as to keep the men who take account of the damago done on behalf of the companies very busy. To-day there will be no work done, as the wire cutters demand extra pay for Sunday work, and there is some donbt if it could be allowed. Work will be pnshed with increased vigor to-morrow, and it is expected that a seventh gang will be added to the force.

Yesterday was more favorable for telling work, in point of weather, than any other of the eight days on which the wires have been taken down. One gang, under Inspector Brown, which works above the Harlem River, took down nothing but poles. The other five removed about twice as much wire as they had on any preceding day. The work went on without incident or interruption, except to the gang under Inspector Gavin.

One of the men in this gang received a shock on Friday from a wire of the Electric Power Company from which the current had not been shot off. When the gang went to work yesterday morning it was found that the same company had its current on. The company saw that it was useless to try to keep on a fight, however, and soon consented to turn the current off.

The wires have been removed altogether a total of 472,692 feet of wire and 358 poles. Of this total, 94,025 feet of wire was taken down yesterday. The gang under George Roth worked along Broadway, between Houston and Tenth stre

The New-York Times.

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DAVE DILLON'S FATE SETTLED.

HIS WHITEHALL BOAT CUT IN TWO BY AN OCEAN STEAMSHIP.

When the fishing smack Commodore, returning from a cruise after lobsters on Thursday evening, was ten miles southeast of the Navesink Highlands, she picked up the after half of a nineteen-foot Whitehall boat which appeared to have been cut in two by a steamship. On the stern were the words "D. Dillon, New-York," in black paint. The starboard side of the boat had been cleanly cut through. On the port side the timbers were somewhat raggedly broken.

Dave Dillon, the strongest and most experienced boatman on Staten Island, rowed out from the Quarantine station at Fort Wadsworth on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 11, to board the bark Maria, which was consigned to his regular employers, Funch, Edye & Co. of 27 South William-street. He was accompanied by Clerk Troensegaard, with orders to get the bark's papers. The latter boarded the vessel, which they reached just outside of Sandy Hook. The sun was shining then, but it was blowing a gale, with the wind against the tide and a choppy sea running. Dillon attached his painter to the stern of the Maria and staid in his boat. The bark was in tow and was moving at a pretty smart rate. Three hours later, after darkness had come on, it was discovered that Dillon's painter was broken and that he must be either drowned or adrift. Even then his friends had no much faith in his capacity to tackle any sort of a sea in a Whitehall boat that they were not very nervous.

Next day they began to fear for him when it was learned that he had not reached the Sandy Hook station or the Scotland Lightship. It was feared that his boat might have been capsized when the painter broke, or afterward driven on the Romer Shoals. Nothing had been learned since to give friends or relatives any clue to his fate.

The discovery of this boat is almost conclusive evidence to the minds of wiser men that Dave Dillon is lost. It is not certain that he was in the boat when she was cut in two. He may have been thrown out when the painter broke, or afterward when half frozen and worn out with his struggle. But if he was there he must have been instantly killed when the steamship struck her, for the boat is cut in two just where he would have been seated at the oars.

A TIMES reporter examined the remains of the Whitehall oratt and had a talk with Capt. Littlefield of the Commodore at Pier 22 East River, where she is fishing about ten days yesterday morning. The Captain says he was out in the same gale in which Dillon went adrift. With all allowance for the strength and endurance of the veteran boatman he does not believe the latter could have remained in his boat up to the time that she was struck. He said the remains of the boat would be sent to Fort Wadsworth as soon as possible. There could be no doubt, however, of the boat's identity.

David Dillon had a wife and four children and owned two houses at Fort Wadsworth. He was popular with everybody in the First Ward of the city and leaving rowing from the Battery when a mere boy, he had afterward spent some years in Australia and had won the sculling championship of that country before he was thirty years of age. For twenty years he had lived on Staten Island at the same place. He was about fifty years old.

AWARDS BY THE BOARD OF CLAIMS.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—The following were among the decisions handed down by the State Board of Claims at their recent meeting in New-York City:

In the claim of George M. Robinson and Lucius D. Robineon for $16,332 for damages for breach of contract by the New-York State Reformatory at Elmira, where they failed to manufacture a certain number of chairs, an award of $6,000 was made.

The claim of Charles A. Mulner for $10,038 67 for damages to his mill and property at Ogden by an overflow of canal waters was settled with an award of $2,230.

Ezra Hayden received an award of $1,021 49 in his claim of $10,000 for the permanent appropriation of water in the village of Mentz for the Erie Canal.

John W. Hannan and John A. Davis of Rochester, in their claim of $1,400 for damages to land caused by canal leakage, received an award of $400.

Awards of nothing were given in these claims: Albert C. Wood for $10,000 for personal injuries received by being thrown on the eastern approach of bridge No. 9 over the Champlain Canal in Fort Hunter, Washington County, and Jesse R. Gilman for $6,384 87 for the temporary occupation by the State of premises in the town of Shelby in improving Old Orchard Creek.

BALTIMORE'S SUGAR REFINERY.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—The contracts for the new sugar refinery at Curtis Bay, just below this city, have been awarded, and the building is to be completed by the 30th of June next. By Autumn the concern is expected to be in operation. The capital stock is $1,000,000, the larger part of which is held in New-York City, and the remainder by Baltimore and Philadelphia capitalists. The cost of the entire plant will be about $500,000 and the capacity will be 1,200 barrels per day, which will be mainly sold to the local trade. The refinery has admirable water and natural facilities. Clans Spreckels has established an agency here.

A PRIZE ESSAY ON TAXATION.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Mr. Richard T. Ely, Secretary of the American Economic Association, announces that Mr. Thomas G. Shearman of Brooklyn, desiring to encourage the efforts of college and university students and others in economic studies, has offered through the association the sum of $250 for the best essay on the subject of State and local taxation of personal property in the United States.

Competitors will be expected to discuss the following points: Should personal property be taxed at all? Should some kinds of personal property be taxed and other kinds exempted from taxation? The relation of personal property taxes, if any exist, to other taxes in a rational system of taxation. The changes in our laws needed to establish a better system of taxation.

It is expected, in brief, that taxation of personal property will be taken as a starting point for the entire investigation, and that the attention will be made to centre in this: that defects in American State and local taxation will be pointed out; that improvements will be suggested; that the competition in this field will beget a foundation of a body of statistical and historical material; finally, that the question will be treated with especial although not exclusive, reference to the farmer. The essay must not exceed 25,000 words, and must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Association not later than Dec. 1, 1890. Each paper must be type written, signed by a fictitious name, and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name assumed as well as the address of the author.

RECEIVING THE REPORTS.

MEETING OF THE CENTENNIAL PLAN AND SCOPE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee was called by the Secretary of the Washington Centennial celebration to be held in the Mayor's office at noon yesterday. The Chairmen of all sub-committees were invited to join the Plan and Scope Committee in winding up the financial affairs of the celebration. There were present Hugh J. Grant, Chairman; James M. Varnum, Frederic S. Tallmadge, and Samuel D. Babcock of the Plan and Scope Committee; William G. Hamilton, Chairman States Committee; Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Chairman Army Committee; Major Asa Bird Gardiner, Chairman Navy Committee; Stuyvesant Fish, Chairman, and William E. D. Stokes, Secretary, Entertainment Committee; Brayton Ives, Chairman, and Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Treasurer, of the Finance Committee; Henry G. Marquand, Chairman Art and Exhibition Committee, and Elbridge T. Gerry and Clarence W. Bowen of the Executive Committee.

Mayor Grant called the meeting to order at 12:15, and the committee went into executive session.

At 2 o'clock the doors were opened, and it was announced that the committee had adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman. The committee had concluded to disallow a number of claims for money compensation in connection with the celebration, chief among which were applications from the German Artists' Association and the members of the Merchant Marine who assisted in the naval display. The $1,000 heretofore appropriated by the Plan and scope Committee on behalf of the Germans was considered to be ample, and the Merchant Marine was decided to have no claim upon the Centennial Committee.

Several applications for medals were received from the Philadelphia Mint and others, and these were referred to Col. William G. Hamilton with full power. It was also voted that Gen. James M. Varnum be constituted a committee of one to formulate and forward suitable resolutions of thanks, on behalf of the Centennial Committee, to organizations and individuals instrumental in promoting the success of the celebration.

A long discussion ensued in connection with the acceptance of the report of the Finance Committee, published in THE TIMES of Tuesday last. Accompanying the Treasurer's statement the following resolution relative to funds retained by the Army Committee for a memorial publication, adopted by the Finance Committee, was submitted for approval:

Resolved, further, that in the opinion of the Finance Committee, the sum of $1,950 should be turned over by the Army Committee to the Treasurer, and that so much as may be necessary of the total cash balance of $6,691 03, which will then be available, should be used for the publication, under the directions of the Executive Committee of the Executive Committee, of a memorial of all the work done by the various committees in connection with the Centennial celebration, and that any balance remaining should then be turned over to the committee in charge of the Memorial Arch.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish objected strenuously to the statement contained in the report that the ball and banquet had not paid for themselves and that the Entertainment Committee was indebted to the Centennial Committee in the sum of $15,702 90 for amounts advanced by Mr. Bowen on account of tickets distributed by the Executive Committee, but his protest was overruled. It was also decided to allow the Army Committee the disputed sum of $1,950 for publication purposes, on the representation of the Chairman of that committee that part of the amount had already been paid out and contracts entered into for the balance, and with the understanding that in the event of a memorial volume being published by the Centennial Committee the work of the Army Committee would be available and incorporated therein.

It was finally resolved that the accounts submitted by the Finance Committee be approved. The disposition of the surplus funds in the hands of the Treasurer, together with the proposition that the Secretary of the Centennial Committee be authorized to prepare a memorial volume descriptive of the celebration, was left over, to be decided at a subsequent meeting.

A PLEA FROM ST. VINCENT'S.

To the charitably disposed at the Christmas season no institutions commend themselves for gifts more than the hospitals. One of these, St. Vincent's, situated on West Eleventh-street, is conducted by Sisters of Charity, and does not participate in the annual Saturday and Sunday hospital collections, nor receive revenue from the city, though its ambulances respond to calls in a district containing a population of 200,000 souls. Instead, there is absolutely no fund available for the maintenance and treatment of non-paying patients, except that derived from public charity and from those who pay board. The ambulances during the year responded to 1,835 calls, or an average of 5 per day. After the fatal fire at the dock fire st. Vincent's cared for all the injured. In the Winter, temporary relief in food and clothing is extended to about 250 persons. During the year there were treatnd 2,153 patients, of wham 1,092 were treated entirely free. Donations in money, food, or clothing will be gladly received by the sisters, and duly acknowledged.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

The six lectures of Dr. Amelia B. Edwards at the Peabody institute drew together the largest audience of the season. The hall was crowded, standing room being at a premium. The distinguished Egyptologist received with great cordiality, and many attentions were showo her while in Baltimore. At all the lectures the university was largely represented. Miss Edwards said she would like to see Johns Hopkins devote more attention to Egyptology.

Dr. Hartwell, who investigated the Swedish movement in Europe, has put it into active practice in the gymnasium. There are classes three times a week, with Mr. Magoon as the instructor. Athletics are booming, and the various teams are in excellent condition. The baseball team expects to secure a place in the Intercollegiate League.

The Philological Association met Friday afternoon in Hopkins Hall. The papers read were: By Prof. Gildersleeve, "Recent Studies in Greek Style as Concerning Genuineness and Chronology"; by Dr. Cyrus Adler, "Two Coptic Inscriptions"; by W. Max Muller, by James Taft Hatfield, "Two Etymological Notes."

The class of '90 is getting a reputation for literature. Its class book is expected to eclipse all previous volumes, and its banquet last Thursday night was, in every meaning of the word, "a howling success."

Many students have joined the leagne that is trying to get the tariff taken off from works of art. The general sentiment of university men is in favor of tariff reform.

The Christmas recess began on Friday. It will extend to Jan. 6. Acting President Remsen will be at home to students on New-Year's Day.

The Class of '92 now wear class caps around the university buildings.

Dr. Learned is to continue his series of lectures on Germany.

THE HARBOR OF ST. LUCIA

ENGLAND'S NEW STATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

A BEAUTIFUL PORT OF ONE OF THE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS TO BE FORTIFIED FOR COALING PURPOSES.

It was at the opening of a glorious tropical morning in January, 1889, that the little 1,500-ton steamer on which I had taken passage cast anchor in the very unhealthy but remarkably beautiful port of St. Lucia, one of the Caribbean Islands. Lofty volcanic peaks rise abruptly from the ocean's edge and hem the little harbor so securely as to remind one of the most beautiful of ports, Nagasaki. Aside from its charm of geographical situation, however, St. Lucia promises to play an important rôle by reason of the English Government's having selected it as a place to store coal for its war ships, and, as coal must be protected, the taxpayer is now once more called upon for a few millions to build fortifications at the mouth of the harbor, to open the channel, erect stone wharves, and put into shape the venerable Morne fort that frowns down upon the town of Castries.

Through the courtesy of a gentleman to whom I had a line of introduction, horses were provided for my friend Page and myself, and we set out for the Morne fort, perched on a peak 900 feet high. The road was macadamized, but so steep as to be impracticable for vehicles, especially as there are no occasional levels to make a pause refreshing. The huts of negroes, heavily thatched and shaded by cocoanut and banana trees, were picturesque objects on either side of us, and increased the resemblance to Japan, where the native huts and temples, perched in tea fields, enliven the mountain sides to great heights above the water. The scenery about us was magnificent and most luxuriant in tropical growth. We saw no snakes, however, and could find no authentic account of any one's having been killed by a fer de lance, that being the snake of which Froode tells most wonderful stories in his account of this island.

A Sergeant of Royal Engineers whom I questioned told me that he had been here three and a half years and had surveyed the hill on the north side of the harbor, where earthworks were now being erected; that his survey was in lines five feet apart and mostly in dense grass eminently suited to the reptile instc, and in that time not only was he not bitten, but none of the troopers or laborers suffered on that score. Since the subject was talking over some mowa grass directly toward a *fer de lance*, without seeing it. The beast, however, instead of following the rules laid down for his guidance in such cases by Mr. Froude, tamely rammed his ugly head into the matted grass in the hope of finding an end to the thing on which the Major walked over him. Not only that, but the death-dealing monster remained in that ostrich-like position until the Sergeant had gone back fifty feet, picked up a stick, and broken his back with it. The negro boys who acted as our guides were voluble in painting the savage qualities of the *fer de lance*, and assured us that many were killed by their bites, but, as I expected, they could not refer to a single case of which they had personal knowledge. My well-informed Sergeant said that if the bite was attended to even moderately well the victim need not be laid up more than a month, and that lime juice was an excellent thing as an antidote to the poison.

No part of the West Indies is so rich in snake stories as St. Lucia. Froude tells how this fer de lance hunts his human prey by creeping along a garden path until the mindless bundle of rags has lured him, when in a flash of the eye the fierce beast has stabbed him with fangs that never do less than kill. Coleridge, a nephew of the poet, who visited the island in 1825, gives the reader a shudder by saying that not even on horseback is the inquisitive traveler safe from a savage monster known as the "wood slave," whose bite is as deadly as that of Froude's horror and whose instincts are no less desperate. Neither of these gentlemen had seen any snake in St. Lucia; no more have I. But it will never do to leave the island without something on this subject more authoritative than the yarn of an Engineer sergeant.

I therefore take pleasure in informing prospective travelers to this place that in 1844 St. Lucia was pronounced to be "infested by countless reptiles," and this from the pen of one who had resided thirteen years in the place, Mr. Breen. But his snake story differs materially from those of both Froude and Coleridge in that he appears to know neither fer de lance nor wood slave, but tells of a ubiquitous "yellow serpent," whose bite, however, may be effectually cured if promptly attended to, and from what I learned in Castries I am disposed to back the statement of the thirteen-year resident as against those of the two gentlemen first quoted, though the one he a historian and the other the son of a Bishop. This yellow serpent, however, has an enemy called the ortho, who is both aggressive and powerful, and attacks his fellowship at sight and without provocation. Mr. Breen says that the yellow serpent in these combats usually comes off second best, and that the ortho is so clever that when he is through with the fight he rolls about on the leaves of a plant called *Pied poule*, which operation not only counteracts any evil effects from the other's bite, but acts as a tonic for more fight of the same kind. Mr. Breen tells the tale as sure to gain the victory, which he signalizes by swallowing his victim whole, commencing with the head.

Sometimes the ortho is called upon to swallow an adversary longer and bigger than himself, an operation that is said to put the ortho to a little trifling resources. The work is accomplished in this wise: The ortho swallows as much as the cubic contents of his skin permits, whereupon he goes to sleep until time nerves him for a second effort. He then sucks in what is needful to keep himself distended, and thereupon once more seeks rest and sleep—repeating these operations until the apparently impossible task is accomplished, namely, swallowing more than himself.

No one since 1694 seems to have become better acquainted than the Dominican missionary, Labat, with this much-dreaded beast, and it seems but fair to quote our clerical pioneer on the subject, for he had practical experience with his snakeship. To begin with, Labat agrees with the best-informed creoles of to-day that the bite is not necessarily fatal, and that the method resorted to by native medicine-men, or bush doctors, as they are called, is as follows:

"First, bind the bitten member strongly seven or eight fingers' width above the wound and walk home as quickly as possible, without touching anything to drink, 'à moins qu'on ne veuille boire de sa propre urine qui dans cette occasion est un puissant contre-poison.' Walking is, under this circumstance, very painful, owing to rapid swelling, but it must be done. Sometimes the victim, in drawing himself violently away from the bite, breaks away at the same time the venomous curved tooth of the serpent, which, if allowed to remain, produces the most aggravated case, unless it be that the venom has been poured into an artery, when it is almost hopeless. Leeches are applied to the places where the fangs penetrated, the skin being first scratched, and when the leeches have done their work the neighboring part is well squeezed with the hands in order to draw out as much venom as possible with the blood, and the number of leech applications varies with the degree in which the blood flows. "A glass of spirits with a variety of medical concoctions accompanies this treatment after the application of the leeches, and a poultice of the herbs goes to make a poultice for the wound. The patient is kept as warm as possible and not allowed to go to sleep, nor is he allowed to have anything to drink save a preparation made of the herbs already used, mixed with a little lime juice and a solid nourishment. The first bandage is removed at the end of twelve hours, after which a second poultice, similar to the first, is laid on for the next twelve hours, at the end of which time one may form an opinion regarding the course of the patient by the condition of the inflammation and the amount of venom drawn into the poultice. In three or four days at the outside the patient has recovered, unless the serpent's venom pierced an artery or a tendon or an important vein; for in such cases human skill is useless and in twelve or fifteen hours *'on paye la tribut à la nature.'*"

Labat also tells us that many attack the serpent's wound more drastically by gerkling their throat with spirits and then sucking the venom from the bitten part, repeating this operation over and over and pressing around the injured part at the same time. This risk is great in case any of this venom gets into the mouth by swallowing or in other wise. He also tells of a snake called the coulemore, which appears later on under other names, whose especial delight it is to attack the fer de lance. Perhaps this is Crino described by Breen; at any rate, it bites like de lance, is not poisonous, and has a head round and round like an eel, while that of the fer de lance is three-cornered and flat. The coulemore which Labat referred to particularly had been swallowing a frog whole, each stage in the frog's progress being marked by the extension of the skin of the snake, which was ten feet long. Labat says that this gentleman, the one right thing to do, says the reverend gentlemen, is to zigzag, for the coulemore gets so much headway on him that he is unable to double rapidly; in fact, is as helpless as a wolf on the ice running after a skater. When the coulemore and fer de lance meet each is overcome by the desire to swallow the other's head immediately and thus suffocate him, sucking the rest of the body down afterward in leisure moments.

Labat noticed in 1694 what Ober, the naturalist, says of this snake under another name, that, when bitten by his venomous enemy, he rubs himself against an herb called "*La mal-nommée, herbe fine, pointue, assez douce au toucher, mais fort âpre au gout*"—an herb which, he says, is used by the blacks as an antidote to the bite of the fer de lance. As both Mr. Breen and Pere Labat had lived at least ten years in the Antilles before recording their opinions of the snakes there, and as neither Mr. Froude nor Mr. Coleridge had spent much more than as many hours in St. Lucia, the weight of evidence appears to me, at least, overwhelmingly in favor of the statements of the first quoted. We may reasonably conclude, therefore, that snakes, like sharks, wolves, and other savage animals, may be very nasty customers to deal with when desperate by reason of hunger or a painful wound, but that under ordinary circumstances their instinct leads them to run away whenever they are not quite certain of the object they meet.

The desire to impress the reader's imagination induced Froude no doubt to lend a ready ear to snake stories—a motive that operated with equal force when he speaks of scorpions, which in reality used never frighten an intelligent person. Labat says that one of his workmen, who received a sting from one of these insects, suffered no more than from a wasp, and did not think it of sufficient importance to cease working. In fact, the workman assured the sympathetic missionary that the pain was "fort médiocre," and by noon the pain had quite disappeared along with the swelling.

The climb to the Morne Fort was hot and long—hard work for troops, I thought—unless each man had his pony and sun umbrella. All about us rose conical peaks covered with rich tropical vegetation—noticeably the cocoanut trees.

Every schoolboy knows the beautiful poem by Wolfe called "The Burial of Sir John Moore," the same who assisted in robbing St. Lucia from France, and for his services was made Governor of the place. In strolling about the majestic ruins of the Morne Fort it is pleasant to think that in this lonely spot once lived the hero whose name and fame are now on the lips of millions of children in all lands where the English language is spoken.

This fort, formerly called the Morne Fortuné, was a feeble affair during the French occupation and surrendered to the English in 1794 without firing a shot, although the French commander, Geo. Ricard, had 300 men under him at the time. Ricard, by the way, was strongly suspected of treachery in connection with this surrender, for he asked the English to send him to America instead of to his own country, anticipating little pleasure from remaining in the service of the Revolutionary Government of the Place of that day. His position could never have been taken by storm, for even in 1700, when Labat was there, he says that "10 men could crush 10,000 by merely rolling logs down on them." In the seventeenth century the Morne and sister peaks were refuges for the deserters from men-of-war of all nations, who retreated to these pinnacles whenever a ship hove in sight, and managed to have a very good time in the intervals, for food was abundant and easy to procure. It is popularly supposed that the English captured this fort by storm, but this is a mistake, if we may believe the Chaplain of one of the war ships engaged, who was upon the place in 1794, who himself accompanied the troops during all the operations and witnessed Ricard's surrender.

Since the British Government has changed its mind and concluded to put St. Lucia in a state of defense the barracks on this lofty pinnacle are being put into habitable shape. Carpenters were at work putting on the roofing, and in case not be many months before this ruin is converted into one of the most agreeable residences if not the strongest military posts in America. The buildings are of thick masonry or brick walls, and designed with taste. The woodwork had been pilfered as completely as at the abandoned Fort Tompkins in New-York Harbor, but the rest of the works, bakehouse, water tanks, drain pipe, &c., appeared to need only a few days' repairing to make them fit for active service. The face of the works was of stone and somewhat damaged by the plants that had grown there and created disorders, but as it will no doubt be found desirable to have only earthworks, this stone will probably be concealed some day by banks of sod. At present one might almost fancy one's self walking about the ruins of Fort Putnam looking down on the cadets' encampment and the Hudson River at West Point, instead of a little West India harbor and town. A walk around the outside of the fort required 750 paces, which represents nearly half a mile of works to defend—no small undertaking in the mind of any one who has climbed the steep path from the water's edge.

The British taxpayer, in conjunction with the West Indian, is called upon to spend a large amount of money in St. Lucia for the purpose of erecting here a coaling depot. If the island was famed for the excellence of its climate there would be good reason for keeping troops here; but, on the contrary, it is notoriously a bad place for Europeans. As if there were no other coaling station in the Antilles we could imagine the expenditure justified; but there is a most excellent one on the island of Antigua, where ships drawing twenty-one feet can haul up alongside of a magnificent stone dock and coal with every convenience. English Harbor is the name of the place, a port sheltered from the wind, and about which, in times past, millions of pounds have been spent for war defense. Only the other day I inspected there most ample accommodations for housing officers and men on shore, as well as for docking ships up for repair, storing material and building. The harbor has ample space for the largest fleet likely to appear in these seas, and depth enough for any ship in the British Navy excepting the very heaviest monsters—certainly water enough for all battleships. Everything at English Harbor is ready for occupancy, and is on a very healthy island and one well situated from a strategic standpoint.

In spite of all this, new works are going on at St. Lucia as though the British Government were pinched with a surplus that must be done away with an as soon as possible. The economic condition of St. Lucia is an interesting study, taken in connection with the fact that the owners of the sugar estates are on the edge of bankruptcy. The whites here, as in nearly all the other English islands, have been living beyond their means in the days of high prosperity, and have consequently nothing but the pawnbroker to lean upon now that the price of sugar has fallen below their anticipations. When the English first colonized the Antilles one of the place in 1803 the whites numbered 2,397, the blacks 12,000. Since then the total volume of population has increased to over 40,000, but of this the whites represent barely 1,000. If the development of the island moves in the future as it has in the past there is good reason to think that much of the land will ultimately come into the hands of negroes, that with property qualification the Government will be bound to recognize them in filling official posts, and that we shall have here, as in Hayti, a black republic—and fortunes for the republic. And while the white planters are groaning under the screws of the Shylocks of London and New-York the blacks are looking on with some degree of satisfaction, for this to them is the beginning of the end—it means that big estates will have to be sold in the bankruptcy court, and that they will stand a good chance of getting a piece here and there.

Of the island, as a whole, we have no reason to despair, at least from a study of the past, for in the last fifty years the exports have increased from £100,000 to £200,000, showing that this island can be made to yield handsomely. The revenue, which in 1883 was £43,026, was in 1843 only £10,274. St. Lucia and the rest of the Antilles need nothing so much as the guarantee of peace in order to make them grow daily in value to the United states. While the present feverish activity on the part of the war authorities scatters a few dollars among the laboring class, and to a certain enjoys up the local tradesman, it can do only harm in the long run, for it creates works there which are a constant reminder that St. Lucia is primarily an arsenal and will be one of the first objects of attack in case of war.

For better than arsenals and dockyards would be a joint treaty between us and Great Britain to the effect that both would make common cause against any third power venturing to disturb the peace of these islands. Such an agreement would allay much suspicion that is now directed against Germany, and would be of vast benefit to the beginning of a healthy and most valuable trade between New-York and the ports along the Antilles. Beyond this our merchants need ask nothing of the Government—no bounties, and, above all, no "protection." We would beg only for unrestricted commerce—the removal of all duties on raw material—the abolition of vexatious customs dues. When the Government has done this we can confidently look to the intelligence and enterprise of our merchants for the rest.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

Prof. Austin is busily engaged in building up a theological collection or museum of arts and manufactures to illustrate lectures on applied chemistry. The collection which for the present will be placed in New-Jersey Hall, promises to be one of great importance to the students of applied science.

A glee club has been organized at the grammar school with the following members: Tenors—Merrill E. Gates, Jr., Isaac Enyard, Philip C. Thomas, Warren Van Dyke, Jr., Strong A. W. Touten, and William Green; basses—John H. Thompson, J. M. McDowell, and H. Miller.

It is thought that by February a successor will have been chosen to Dr. Cook as head of the experiment station, and that the appointment of President Gates as Director is only temporary.

The late Dr. Jonathan F. Stearns left a library which was especially rich in historical and theological works. This library has been presented to the college.

The increase in the number of students in the elective branches has led to the furnishing of a new recitation room for Prof. Scott.

The Head Master of the grammar school has organized a battalion to be drilled in military tactics.

S. Ward Richter has been elected President of the college Young Man's Christian Association.

THINGS A RIFLEMAN SEES

THE CURIOUS INCIDENTS OF MANY MATCHES.

HOW SWALLOWS SPOIL WELL-AIMED SHOTS—A CONTEST WON IN A FOG—THE MARKSMAN'S ANNOYANCES.

"The rifleman in his sport has a good deal to look after. He has a great many annoyances, but as a rule he has as many devices ready at hand to meet them when they come up."

That is the way Sergt. Major William B. Coughtry of the Seventh Regiment put the case to a reporter yesterday. "But," he added, "there is one thing that when it happens is bound to spoil the best shot ever aimed, irrespective of skill, judgment, experience, or training."

"What is that?" asked the reporter.

"It is the occidental killing of birds on the wing by the rifleman's bullet. Why, at Creedmoor time and again I have been shooting at 1,000 yards, and have been making a string of bull's-eyes and fours, when suddenly after firing I would find that I hadn't hit the target. At first this was inexplicable. I couldn't understand how it was, and it nettled me not a little. One day after I had finished firing, one of the range keepers brought me three swallows, which he had picked up, he said, on the range over which I had been shooting. One had its head cut off clean. The others were a mass of bones and feathers. The long bolt-like bullets had struck them by chance as they flew across the range and had completely shattered them. Of course it's unfortunate for the birds, but it's unlucky from the rifleman's point of view as well.

"When the range was opened such an accident was common. It is an exceedingly annoying thing for the rifleman who, after careful judgment, fires his shot only to see the grass wave contentedly and the target unflecked by any disk.

"Now, as to devices. I remember an instance which showed how the rifleman triumphs over trying conditions. It was some time ago, at Creedmoor, while shooting in an association match. The day began with a haze that afterward showed signs of becoming a fog. The targets were seen with difficulty, as we were pointing at 600 yards, but on the next range was doing some excellent work and hidding fair to get the prize. But the fog continued to drift in until the targets were entirely blotted out. The various contestants stopped firing, with the exception of the man on the range alongside, who hung to it like the fog to the ground, and kept banging away at the clouds. Those who had stopped, of course, jeered him, but, nevertheless, his bullets sent back through the mists found that gave cause for decided reasons for thinking that, perhaps, he was 'getting on' the target in spite of the fog.

"Finally some of the nervous ones sent messengers down to the butts, who returned with the news that the marksman was not only getting on the target, but was getting on the bull's-eyes, with an occasional 4 and 5. The fog began to thicken, but he kept at the fusillade and finally ended, winning the prize with a good score. He afterward confided to me that just before the fog came up by aiming just over the left corner of the stake at 500 yards he came pretty close to the bull's-eye. When the fog came down he was guessing up he could, as the targets were obscured, and knowing his elevation and windage all he had to do was to fire over the stake.

"There are many things that affect the bullet in its flight, especially in shooting at long ranges like 1,000 yards. Take the question of wind alone. After the ball leaves the rifle barrel it has a trajectory of from ten to thirty feet, the steeper part of the fall occurring as it approaches the targets. In going down the range it may meet currents of air above the rifleman, and of which he knows nothing. Then there may be eddies of wind down the range. I have often noticed that the flags on the embankment at Creedmoor pointed in different directions from those along the ranges.

"In shooting when there is a high wind blowing, the rule ordinarily is, when the wind is increasing in strength to shoot during the gusts, and when it is decreasing to shoot during the intervals of calm, which is supposed to secure uniformity of conditions. Another annoyance is the back-draught, which is due to the embankment behind the targets. When the wind is blowing toward the butts strong currents are sent back by its resistance, and these considerably depress the bullet in its flight when they come far enough back. A puff of wind may strike the bullet just after firing and deflect it considerably.

"Stray clouds are a nuisance. Take a bright day with occasional clouds, and they try the temper of the rifleman more than any one inconvenience. A cloud casting a shadow over the targets will make the bull's-eye drop an inch or more. This I proved once by fastening the barrel of my rifle in a vise and fixing it on the bull's eye. I watched the target through the barrel and the bull's-eye dropped like a flash as soon as a shadow settled on the target.

"The elevation needed to secure the high curve of the thirty-foot trajectory is sometimes convenient. I was once shooting with Col. John P. M. Richards at Creedmoor over the same range and at the same target, when he was firing right behind me. He was firing from the 1,000-yard stake, and I firing at the 800-yard mark, and the Colonel's bullets whistled over my head about ten feet above me. The elevation he was using made me perfectly safe. Nervous? Oh, no. I knew my man. I wouldn't do it, of course, with everybody.

"Glare is another bother. At Dollymount in 1876 it was very trying, particularly on a cloudy day, when the targets, having no background, took the same gray color as the clouds, the only thing distinguishable being the small pinhead-like bull's-eyes. This has been largely overcome by the system of 'spotting' and 'registration,' where the rifleman simply keeps watch of the cardboard target of the 'spotter,' who reaches the shots through a telescope at the firing point and records them with plus stuck on a target. Then the rifleman, regulating his elevation by the register, can put a shot very nearly in the same place as the man who fires him. Still, the target has to be hit to the eye, and a rifleman can shoot a match with little reference to watching the targets away down the field.

"Wimbledon is a bad place. Eleven months in a year it is an open heath, and the 'Wimbledon breeze' there so well known is a nuisance of an annoying kind. It is, of course, due to the peculiar position and shape of the ground. It deflects the bullet greatly. Sometimes I have had to aim on a target of another range to overcome its drifting. Candidly, I did not like Wimbledon. Its ranges are at random angles, and you have to look out that you are shooting over your own range. You have to keep a continual watch of the danger flags.

"A peculiar instance of the effect temperature has on a rifle, particularly the look, occurred once when I was shooting a State match at Creedmoor. For some reason the temperature selected the mechanism of the rifle, and the piece would not go off when held horizontally, but would work all right when held at an angle of sixty degrees. Yes, temperature is a thing the rifleman has to watch, and the 'fexy' marksman who comes into the match to have the weights applied to test the trigger pull is pretty careful to have the piece cool.

"There are innumerable hobbies in aiming, and many riflemen have their favorite spots on the targets at which to direct their aim. Some take the top of the target, some one corner. Most men take a full sight on the bull, but many others aim for the lower left-hand edge. Position is another hobby, and there are all sorts of theories. For long-range firing I prefer lying on the face to lying on the back. The recoil comes more directly on the ground. In changing aim, at a standing position, it is well to do so from the hips alone, not disturbing the arm position.

"In long-range firing my experience suggests that smaller and thinner cartridges should be used, with a thinner and longer bullet. This would flatten the trajectory and would require less powder. A rifle should not be over 45 calibre, and one 40 is large enough. The eight-pull barrels of the military rifle should be browned, I think."

THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL SHOW.

The fourteenth annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club will be held in the American Institute on Feb. 11, 12, 13, and 14. The entry list is large this year, and the exhibits promise to surpass anything seen here in that line for some time. The following is the complete list of the judges and the breeds assigned to them:

Mastiffs—Charles C. Marshall, New York.
St. Bernards and Pugs—Miss A. H. Whitney, Lancaster, Mass.
Great Danes, Newfoundlands, all Terriers (except smooth Fox Terriers and Bull Terriers), Toy Spaniels, Italian Greyhounds, and Mexican Hairless Dogs—R. F. Meyhew, New York.
Bloodhounds, Deerhounds, Greyhounds, Foxhounds, English and Irish Settere—John Davidson, Mount Vernon, Mich.
Pointers—J. S. Wise, New York.
Gordon Setters—Dr. H. Clay Glover, New York.
Irish Water Spaniels, Cumber, Field, and Cocker Spaniels—A. C. Wilmerding, New York.
Chesapeake Bay Dogs and Poodles—John G. Heckscher, New-York.
Collies—J. B. Shotwell, Rahway, N. J.
Smooth Fox Terriers—Frederick Hoey, Long Branch, N. J.
Bulldogs, Bull Terriers, Basset Hounds, and Dachshunde—E. Sheffield Porter, New-Haven, Conn.
Beagles—H. F. Schellhass, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miscellaneous—Messrs. Davideon and Mayhew.

The entry list will close on Jan. 27. All entries should be sent to James Mortimer, Superintendent, 44 Broadway, city.

GOSSIP ABOUT YACHTS.

WIDESPREAD INTEREST IN THE OUTCOME OF NEXT SEASON'S WORK.

Last Fall when the yachting season ended yachtsmen were all enthusiasm over the peculiar facts which were revealed by the races during the Summer, and many began at once to look ahead to next year to settle disputed questions which should determine the type of boat for the small racer. Every one predicted a busy Winter for designers and builders, and it was thought that there would be new boats of moderate dimensions built to prove conclusively that mere "brute" power is not the only thing necessary to produce great speed.

It will be remembered that at the beginning of the season the scientific theorists declared that in the forty-foot class would be proved their argument that big sails will win every time. American designers had never gone so fearlessly into power before, and they built their boats for experiment. These yachts raced and were beaten out of sight by a yacht of moderate spar plan and hull. Other new boats had been built in the various classes and have enjoyed only one season of racing. Yachtsmen began to speculate upon the chances of the yachts next year, when they race again, and thought they would enjoy unusually fine sport, when they were confronted in their various clubs with voluminous, perplexing, and tedious reports in which several yachtsmen asked for an immediate and radical reform in many important directions in racing. Since these reports have been made the attention of yachting men has been absorbed by the consideration of the questions involved, and the enthusiasm over the sport itself, for sport's sake, has been "knocked higher than Gilderoy's kite."

At present there is no building going on in the yards around New-York, and no prospects of any being done, although there are great hopes for the recovery of yachting from its recent attack.

The only thing accomplished in the way of a change so far is the alteration of the by-laws of the New-York Yacht Club so that its formula of measurement for time allowance is the same as those of the Seawanhaka, Corinthian, and Eastern Yacht Clubs, its table of allowances will be changed so that the actual time allowed will be a trifle more than it was last season, and sail area will be estimated according to more complex rules. In other words, the New-York Yacht Club will so tax sail area that yachts of smaller rigs, like the Minerva, will be allowed more than has been given them. The Katrina and Titania will have to allow the English seventies that are expected here next season, but the increased tax on sail area will be to their advantage.

The proposed classification by racing length, however, has been snowed under. Gen. C. J. Paine opposed it, Designer Edward Burgess worked against it, and it was opposed in the yachting columns of THE TIMES. Now that this classification on lengths obtained by the new formula and measurement was not adopted, the increased tax on sail area remains a step toward the curtailment of racing rigs or the establishment of some limit to the development of power in hull. The formula is the sum of the load water-line length and square root of the sail area divided by two. It was in the New-York Yacht Club the sum of twice the load-water line length and the square root of the sail area divided by three.

Dixon Kemp, the great yachting authority of England, still insists in the London *Field* that all the leading yacht clubs of America have adopted the racing length as a basis for classification. The only organizations in this country which have adopted it are the Corinthian Yacht Club of Staten Island, which adopted it a year ago, and the Lake Yacht Racing Association, which passed a

CURRENT LITERATURE

NOËL!

Waken, Christians, waken!
God, the "Light of Light,"
Comes, a child, to bless us,
Born this Christmas night.
Noël! Noël!

In the lap of Mary,
See, He lies satsep,
Unseen angels kaeeling
Watch aronnd Him keep.
Oh, the winsome beanty
Of the babe divine,
Born of Virgin Mothsr,
Born of David's line.
Noël! Noël!

In the lap of Mary
Helpless babe He lies,
Yet, with God the Father,
Rnles the earth and skies.
God "the Wonderful"
Lays His glory by,
Stoops to be a mortal,
Deigne for mao to die.
Noël! Noël!

Fall in aderation,
Christians, at his feet!
Church, O Bride beloved,
Haste thy Lord to greet!
Hearts, all sunk in slumber,
Numb with sin and doubt,
Light and Love are dawning,
Join eur triumph shout!
Noël! Noël!

Waken, Christians, waken,
See the star above,
Hasten to His altars,
Hail the God of Love!
Angel-host adoring,
Alleluia raise!
Thus let earth and heaven
Offer ceaseless praise.
Noël! Noël!

Praise to Father, Son, and Spirit!
"Unto us a child is born,
Unto us a Son is given."
Hail Him on this Christmas morn!
Glory in the highest, glory,
"Peace on earth, good will to men."
Alleluia! Alleluia!
Angels, mortals, sing amen.
Noël! Noël!
Alleluia! Alleluia!
"Peace on earth, good will to men!"

L. BOTH-HENDRIKSEN.

HIS LORDSHIP'S TWO DINNERS.

BY WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

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A young lady, a pretty young lady, stepped from the piazza through an open door into the dining room of Hatfield House, where her two younger sisters were at work amid a confusion of pans, and bowls, and lemon graters, with two colored girls and a colored man to assist.

"Now, Angelica," said the new comer, "you staad at the pantry door and hand me out the things for this cake as I tell you."

The younger of the two ladies already at work looked up saucily from the egg she was beating.

"Robert," she said, "dip the colors and let two guns be fired. Miss Ivins is about to bake a cake."

Robert the butler smiled, but did not quit his work; he was used to the young lady's impossible orders.

"But first, Angelica," continued the eldest of the sisters, "open all these abominable slats and give us some light here, and then run out in the orchard and bring me a handful of limes."

"Limes!" exclaimed the young chatterbox. "Do you hear that, Kit? Limes! Poll is going to put lime juice in a cake, when she knows his lordship can't as much as smell of a lime (except in punch) without being sick for a week."

Still the young lady irreverently spoken of as Poll refused to be provoked into replying; but, while mixing the ingredients brought by Angelica, she laid in front of her a list, and as she read over the items questioned the invaluable Robert.

"Six chickens for the salad, Robert. Have they been killed?"

"All stone dead and cold, Miss," Robert replied; "and getting colder every minute, for they're on the ice."

"And four lobsters. Have you got the lobsters?"

"From de market to-morrow morning, Miss. Dey must be jost fresh-fresh out of de water."

"The turkeys—we have them. And the canned mince-meat for pies. And the Margate fish to boil; that's on ice, isn't it?"

"Yes, Miss."

"Then be sure the chickens are cooked this afternoon, and see that the boys pick plenty of fruit. I think about two hundred oranges will be enough, and see that we have cocoannts and guavas and alligator pears and sugar apples. The celery has been arranged for at the hotel; and you must send the cart for 200 pounds of ice first thing in the morning. Oh, my! this housekeeping in the West Indies will be the death of me yet. Bnt Christmas comes only once a year—that's one consolation."

"Lucky for Lord George it doesn't come oftener," broke in the irreprossihle spoiled child, "if you expect him to nibble at all the things you've mentioned. Bnt I suppose all these English lords are hungry. Are you going to put his coat of arms on your cake, Poll? You might make a coronet with a Cupid standing on it scratching his back with a cactus branch."

"Never you mind about coronets and cactus, Betsy," her sister replied. "Children of your age are not supposed to know anything about lords, or ladies either, for that matter."

"Oh, the less your ladyship says about age the better," the "child" retorted. "Bnt this heat is terrible. I'm glad it's cooler in England, so that when I visit yon in your castle I'll not be baked alive."

These names of Poll and Kit and Betsy were not the names that Mr. Ivins of New-York had bestowed upon his three daughters. Mary, Kate, and Bertie they had been christened, beginning with the oldest; but the mischievous Bertie made a point of always changing Mary to Poll when there were no strangers about, Kate was naturally shortened into Kit, and Betsy was an affectionate nickname for Bertie, the baby of the family.

Hatfield House was one of the fine old country places on the Isle of Delight, with a smooth beach of its own, and a stone kitchen half a block from the house, and acres of cocoannt and orange trees, and the green Palm Island lying in front, a mile from the shore. When Mrs. Ivins's failing health required a Winter in a warm climate, and the whole family landed early in October on this tropical island, it was only natural that they should take a fancy to the vacant Hatfield House and rent it furnished for the season. And it certainly was not to be wondered at that the Americans wintering in the famous hotel on the island should be fond of visiting a fellow-countryman with an ever-open house and three pretty daughters. The natives, too, found it an inviting place, and the Government House coach was frequently in the yard—for the Isle of Delight has its Government House and its Governor, and its Governor's private secretary, Lord George Tompkins, about whom the pitiless Betsy never tired of teasing her sister Mary, perhaps not without reason.

"Betsy!" Mr. Ivins's voice called from the front piazza, and Betsy hastened to answer the summons.

"What is this nonsense you girls are after? Sit down there, please, and tell me all about it."

"Why, you know, papa," Betsy began, "Polly's going to get a live lord over on Palm Island and fill him up with salads, and then sink the boat, I suppose, and set up an establishment under a cocoanut tree, and—"

"Try to be sensible for two minutes, Betsy," her father interrupted, "and save me the necessity of sending you to bed without any dinner."

"Well, we're going to eat the Christmas dinner to-morrow over on Palm Island instead of here at the house. It wouldn't be half as much fun to have it in the house. So we'll have a picnic and a Christmas dinner at the same time. You know there's a little deserted house at the end of the Island, under the cocoanut trees, and that will be our headquarters. George has got permission for us to use it, and—"

"George?"

"Mr. Lawrence, I mean," Bertie continued, blushing; "and we're going to have dinner at 4, and before dark we're to come back here and dance all the evening."

"That means till daylight, I suppose, to keep your mother and me awake all night. And who is to eat the dinner? I hear your sister ordering enough indigestible trash to feed the whole island."

"Thirty in all," Bertie replied. "Twelve from the hotel, our dear fellow-countrymen; twelve from the town, five of us, and Lord George. Mr. Lawrence is managing everything for us. I hear a carriage now, and I guess he has arrived."

She was right. Mr. George Lawrence had driven up from the hotel, (for people rarely thought of walking the two miles out to Hatfield House.) A moment later he was in the dining room.

"Here we are again," was his salutation to the three young ladies. "A great day's work I have done, and this heat is killing me. Everything is arranged at my end of the line, and I see you are hard at work at yours. Now let's put the finishing touches to to-morrow's programme. Will you have all the eatables ready by 12?"

"Everything," Miss Mary replied.

"Good. Then at noon the boat goes over to the island and carries the provisions and tableware. They will be left in the house, and a boy will stay to watch them, for there are no locks on the doors. The men bring the boat back to carry us over at 2 o'clock. Of course, I go with the family. Robert, you are to send the boat over in the morning with the tables and chairs. Understand?"

"Yes, Sir. I'll see to it, Sir."

"So much for the goods; now for the people. The hotel party have chartered a small yacht and will sail up the harbor and reach the island about 3. Most of the town people will go with them, though some may go in their own boats. Lord George goes sailing in the morning, and will sail up alone in state at 3. That provides for everybody. In case of rain we abandon the island project and dine here."

"You ought to be in charge of one of Cook's personally-conducted parties, Mr. Lawrence," Bertie tells him, "you manage everything so well. But do you think it is quite safe for Lord George to go sailing alone in his little boat? To be sure, he's so light I suppose he would float if he should capsize, but the sharks might eat him."

At this reference to his lordship Miss Mary gives Bertie a glance which tells her that any further joking on that subject will be unsafe, and she runs out to the kitchen to look after something in the oven. Miss Mary is called out to oversee some important matter, and for a moment Kate and Mr. Lawrence are left alone in the dining room.

"It's the first time we have had to ourselves for ages, Kit," the young gentleman says, in a tone not intended to be heard all over the premises.

"Be careful, George; there's somebody coming."

It is somebody who came was Miss Mary, and when she entered the room her sister Kate was mixing away at her cookery as demurely as ever, and George was talking about the oppressive heat. If Mary could have seen what happened in the half minute of her absence she would have understood what brought Mr. Lawrence to the house so frequently, and why he took such pains to manage the Christmas picnic.

The Christmas Eve passed busily enough at Hatfield House. With a retinue of a dozen servants at home it would have been a mere matter of telling the cook how many guests to prepare for; but West Indian cooks and butlers are not to be left to their own resources, and it was well for the honor of the house that the three daughters were all able to prepare the little delicacies that would otherwise have been lacking.

It was a strange Christmas morning to the Americans. Doors and windows all open, birds singing, flowers in bloom, and the thermometer nearly up to 80°. Dozens of young and old male and female darkies coming smilingly into the yard, wishing a "Good mawning, Miss; a Merry Christmas to you, Miss," and waiting expectantly for some little present in return. The town's streets crowded with colored people in their holiday clothes, talking, singing, and firing crackers—for in those benighted countries that are debarred from the privileges of Fourth of July, Christmas is the great day for fireworks. But at Hatfield House mistresses and servants were too busy with the dinner to go out to see the curious crowds in the streets. At 10 o'clock Mr. George Lawrence arrived.

"Now, Betsy," he said, after greeting the family on the front piazza, "we have no time to lose. Will you run out and intimate to the dignified butler that I should like to see him a moment? We must attend to the tables and chairs at once. I will go over with them and see that the table is properly put up. And we want thirty chairs, Miss Mary. Are the chairs ready to go?"

"Thirty chairs!" exclaimed that young lady in dismay. "Why, I don't believe there are a dozen chairs in the house. I think the owners of Hatfield House must crouch on the floor like coolies. Now, there's the first thing gone wrong."

"No, it hasn't," said Mr. Lawrence; "I knew there were not chairs enough here, so I borrowed thirty from the hotel, and sent them up to the Island early this morning. See what it is to have an experienced manager. Now, then, Robert, [Robert had just arrived,] those tables. Three small ones will do, and with the boards we selected yesterday we will turn them into one big one that will hold us all. You must spare me two men to row the boat, and let them take along a hammer and some nails."

Robert sent the two men down to the beach with tables and boards, and they were soon on the island, and the big table erected. Mr. Lawrence stood over the men till they swept the little single-room house clean with palm boughs, and then all returned. This took more than an hour, for though the island was only a mile from shore, it was fully double that distance to the spot around the point where stood the house and the palm grove. When they reached Hatfield House, it was time to load the provisions.

"All those baskets and boxes to go!" Lawrence exclaimed, when he saw the things piled in the dining room ready to be carried down to the boat. "It's a good thing you have a big boat, or we'd have to make two trips. Now, Robert, bring your men to carry these things, and we're off."

Carrying such a stock of provisions and dishes to the beach was not an easy matter, but with the five colored fellows at work they were soon all loaded in the boat. The loading could not be seen from the piazza, for between the house and the beach was first the cocoannt grove, and then a dense thicket.

"Robert," Lawrence said, when the boat was loaded and ready to be shoved off, "I will go over again and see that everything is stored safely in the house. You and the rest of them from the kitchen are to go over on the next trip. I want a boy to leave on the island with the things. You must give me one you can trust, who won't touch anything himself or let anybody else meddle."

"This is the boy to go, Sir," Robert replied. "John will take good care of them. Jump into the boat, John, and don't take your eye off of those things till we come."

"Very good, Sir," a coal-black, half-grown boy replied, shoving off the boat and springing in.

An hour later all the provisions were in the little house on the island, with John to watch them, the men were back at the house, the boat was drawn up on the beach, and Mr. Lawrence was waiting about the place for the ladies to be ready to start. His carriage and driver were still in the yard, ready to be sent to town in case of emergency.

It was just like a party of unacclimated Americans to leave a young colored boy on the island in charge of the provisions. And it was just like the boy to amuse himself after his own fancy and forget all about his charge. John watched faithfully enough at first, investigating occasionally, as far as he dared, the contents of a basket or box, in search of loose eatables; but finding nothing that he could safely touch, he soon tired of the work and went out to the beach. This was the beginning of his delinquency.

"Dey ain't no use why I dose got to stay hyar an' watch dem tings. 'Tain't nobody on dis island, an' 'tain't nobody hardly ever comes hyar. Dem tings is all right. Anyways, I won't go fur off." Such was the boy's weighty argument. "I'll jes' git a cocoanut or two an' den have a rest. 'Taiu't no sense to work on Christmas Day."

With this he strolled off to the other end of the grove, for the nuts had been pretty well stripped from the trees standing near the water. It did not take him long to procure and eat what he wanted, and, his appetite satisfied, he sat down with his back to one of the trees, took from his pocket an old clay pipe and some tobacco, and fell to smoking. In five minutes he was sound asleep.

This was at half-past one o'clock. At that hour the young ladies were dressing, Lawrence was strolling about the orchard, the servants were preparing for the start, the provisions were in the house on Palm Island unguarded, the watchman was away and asleep, and the boat was on the beach near Hatfield House, waiting to carry the party over.

Meantime other people on the island had not been idle in making plans for the proper observance of the great festival. Christmas comes for the black man as well as the white, and the negro is not disposed to let any holiday pass unnoticed. Two miles further up the island, where Falling River empties into the ocean, was a little settlement of colored people, known as Conch Town. Conch Town had among other things a thatch-roofed chapel and a temperance society. A few days before Christmas the brethren of the temperance society determined to have a quiet Christmas picnic, and some evil spirit put it into their heads to select the little house on Palm Island for the place. They had often been there before, and it was such an out-of-the-way place, and the house had been empty so long, that the formality of asking permission to use it was not even thought of. Each family would carry along a basket of provisions, and when the place was reached the eatables would all be put in the common stock and the table be spread. They would meet on the island at two o'clock and eat dinner as soon as it was ready. This was the laudable plan of the members of the temperance society. To us, who see both sides of the question, a collision seems inevitable. But Providence ordained otherwise.

One of the temperance society families lived about half way between Hatfield House and Conch Town, and, having no boat of their own, they carried their baskets down the road to the Hatfield House beach in the hope of hailing some boat that would set them across, or, failing in this, of borrowing the boat that they knew to be there. When they reached the beach there was not a boat in sight—except, of course, Mr. Ivins's boat, her nose drawn up on the sand. There was no alternative; they must borrow this boat.

"Here you, Lysander!" the head of the family called to a barefoot imp of darkness who rejoiced in being his youngest son, "you run right up to de house an' tax Boss Ivins can I borry his boat to go over to de Palm Island. You heah, you niggah!"

The boy obediently set out on a run, and the rest of the family, feeling sure of the result, laid their baskets and parcels in the boat; but Lysander was not a trusty messenger.

"Ho tink I run 'way up to dat house an' tire myself out on Christmas Day? Hmmph! he don't know dis niggah, dat brack man don't," and as soon as the path led him around a turn and the bushes concealed him the boy slackened his pace to a lazy walk. "Reckon I knows sometin' bettern dat. He tink I go pas' dat melling patch? Humph!"

Whatever the father thought, the hopeful son did not go past the "melling" patch, where he knew a line lot of watermelons to be growing. He had never had a chance at them before, but now he was secure from observation, and if he should by any accident be caught, he had an excuse for being on the grounds. So he lay down behind the stone wall at the edge of the patch and gorged himself till he thought it was time to return. Then he appeared on the beach at a brisk pace, and panting:

"De boss say you kin take do boat, so you bring him back."

The boy had not foresight to see how very likely he was to be caught in this trick, for of course he had not been near the house or asked for the boat; but even if he had known, he would probably have been willing to risk a possible future punishment for his present ease and gratification. In a minute more the boat and the darkies were gone, two of the big boys pulling away for the island.

"I reckon we'ro lucky to have a row boat," said the head of the family, looking at the sky. "If any of dem fellers from Conch Town tries to git over here with sails today, I tink they git left. The wind's a dyin' out, and in half an hour dere won't be enough to blow a feather off'n a wall."

It was true enough. There had been plenty of wind in the morning, but it had died down, as it sometimes will of a December afternoon, till the water was as smooth as glass.

Already there were several small boats on the beach of the island, the highly-dressed colored folks they had brought wandering about under the trees; so as basket after basket and bundle after bundle of provisions were carried to the house and deposited, the things already there excited no comment, each supposing that some of the earlier comers had brought them. Besides, some of the white ladies in the neighborhood had volnnteered to contribute to the banquet from their own larders, and these things might easily have been sent over in the morning.

"Well, I clare it looks to me 's if we was goin' to have 'nuff to eat this Christmas," said the Rev. Moses Manning, the President of the society, smiling till he showed all his ivory teeth, as he put his head in the door and saw the great pile of eatables. "And hero comes two, three, fo' mo' boatloads of 'em. Must be pretty much all here, I reckon. And here comes Sister Johnson, the Chairman of the Table Committee. She'll soon have dinner ready for us."

Sister Johnson, a very stout sister, full of temperance and religion, came up panting and sat down on the step to catch her breath.

"Praise be to the Lawd, Sister Johnson, how you do to-day?" asked the President, seizing the sister's hand and shaking it.

"I'm right po'ly, please Gawd, brother Manning," the sister replied between the puffs, "and gittin' so sho't bre'thed I can't hardly move. Wha'd dat table aud dem cheers come from, br'er Manning?"

"I don't know, sister. Some of our young men hen here an' made everything comf'table like fer us. De Lawd always pervides, sister; He always pervides."

"Well, we can't expect Him to set de tables for us, so I'll cl'ar dis young rubbish of chil'n out of hero an' git to work."

"Here, Abram Hall," she continued, going into the house, "you an' Theophilus Brush tote dese tings out to de tables for me, an' you, Clarissa Gertrude Small, an' Evangeline Thompson, come with me, honeys, an' we'll spread de cloth an' give these here hungry people some dinner. Now all the rest of you trash cl'ar out, an' don't let me see you again till you're called."

Sister Johnson was a great authority in the society, and her orders were obeyed without a murmur. She had made a wise selection of assistants, for Abram Hall was once a waiter in the hotel, and Clarissa Gertrude Small had lived for some years with one of the white families on the island.

"Now, chil'n, jest you waft a bit, an' let your ole aunty show you bow these things is done. You turn up dis end of de cloth, so, Clarissa Gertrude, an' leave a bare spot at dis end of de table. Now, Abram Hall and Theophilus Brush, you puts yer loads right down on dis bare spot, while wo sorts 'em out. W'at you got in dat big hamper, Theophilus?"

"Dat de dishes, mum."

"Dishes! Who done gone bring dishes heah? Dese niggahs gittin' too proud to eat widout plates? Lemme see."

Theophilus lifted an armful of them from the basket, and laid them on the table.

"Gawd bress my brack soul! where'd dem come from, honey? Why, de Queen an' all her ladies don't eat off'n sech dishes as dem. Evangeline, you run an' ask Brer Manning to come here to de table a minute. Well, now, dat jest takes my time, dat does."

"What is it, Sister Johnson?" the President asked, as he hurried to obey the summons.

"Jest look at dem plates, Br'er Manning. Now, where sech plates as dem come from? Does Conch Town niggahs eat off'n dishes like dem?"

"Dey's fine dishes, Sister Johnson, an' no mistake," said the President, taking one up and looking at it; "bnt none too good for them as loves de Lawd and sarves Him. You must have de strong faith, sister; don't be no doubtin' Thomas, an' waver in yo' min'. All good tings comes from above, an' I s'pose dishes can come as well's other tings, if dey comes easy. Gawd have move do hearts of our white frien's—dat where dey come from. Praise de Lawd, Sister Johnson, praise de Lawd! Dey's more behind dem, sister. White folks don' send dishes an' nothin' to put in 'em."

Brother Manuing had hardly finished speaking before Theophilus Brush ran out with an ice-cream freezer, tub and all, on his head, and set it down on the table. Abram Hall was only a moment later with a big roasted turkey in each hnnd, which he slammed down on the bare boards.

"What I tole you, Sister Johnson?" the President exclaimed, putting one foot on the seat of a chair and resting his elbow on his knee. "I don' know who bringe dem tings here, but whoever it was de good Lawd put it in he heart. Don't you never doubt no mo', Sister Johnson. Dese ign't niggahs dey tink de white folks no good to um, but dey dou' know. Jest you do yo' duty, an' teach yo' frens to do dere duty, an' Gawd he put it in de heart of de white folks to treat you well. Bless Gawd, sister;" and he walked off to the part of the cocoanut grove where most of the brethren and sisters were enjoying themselves, to tell them of the good fortune.

Wonder succeeded wonder. Cakes, puddings, pies, salads were carried out of the house and spread on the tables side by side with the humbler fare provided by the brethren and sisters. Some of these things were mysteries to the people who handled them. Evangeline Thompson brought out a large deep dish carefully covered and wrapped in napkins. When she removed the coverings she did not know what to make of the contents of the dish. She held it out at arm's length, stirred the mixture with a fork, and raised it to her nose and smelled it. No such mixture had she ever seen or smelled before. She called Theophilus Brush, who also took a smell.

"Dat green turtle, sure, dat meat in dar," he decided. "I mixed up wid it and greens. Do white folks does eat greens wid ile poured on 'em."

But this explanation was not satisfactory, and the mystery was passed from hand to hand and nose to nose and stirred and smelled again, till the little group that had gathered around it attracted the attention of Abram Hall, the ex-waiter. That authority, being accustomed to such dishes, soon settled the discussion.

"Give me dat dish heah! You ign't coons don' know chicken salad when you sees it. I hopo you ain't none of you done tasted it, for it's full of ile an' things that'll kill a niggah quicker'n a wink!"

Sister Johnson had some curiosity about the chicken salad when it was put on the table. She had heard of such a dish, but had never seen or tasted it. Colored people in the West Indies do not like salads or anything that contains uncooked vegetables, but this was made with celery, and celery was an unknown quantity to her. Before she would set it before the brethren she would try it herself, and see whether it was fit for the table. The dish had already been well stirred up, and she put a large spoonful out in a saucer.

Unfortunately, Sister Johnsou was very fond of relishes. In a small box her assistants had found a number of bottles of tomato and walnut ketchup, Worcestershire sauce, Chutney, pickles, and olives, and these were all standing on the table. The sister knew ketchup when she saw it, and thought that some would improve the salad she was about to taste. There was one ketchup bottle so much smaller and daintier than any of the others that she concluded it must be a very superior article. She unscrewed the little metal top and poured over her salad about a dessertspoonful of Tabasco sauce, the hottest condiment known to man. Then she took a mouthful.

In an instant the good sister dropped the saucer, and it struck the back of a chair in falling and broke into a thousand pieces. Her right hand she clapped over her mouth, and with her left she grasped the chair back. Her eyes stood out as if they wanted to escape from her head, and rivulets of tears rolled down her fat cheeks. But for some moments she was speechless and breathless.

Her assistants crowded around, but they were helpless till she dropped into the chair and gasped for water. A large bowl of water was immediately brought, and she began to rinse her mouth frantically. It took some minutes to stop the terrible burning, and then she was so exhausted with the fright, the pain, and the excitement that she could only lean back in the chair with her eyes shut and gasp. Clarissa Gertrude Small and Evangelino Thompson stood one on each side of her and fanned her with straw hats.

When after some time she was able to speak she waved her attendants back with a sweep of her hand and looked about with the air of a martyr.

"Don' you git near dat mess o' melted red hot pokers, none of you. I'clar de tongue clean burnt out o' me. Theophilus Brush, you hun' mo dat dish, but don't git it closo to you, honey."

When she took the dish of salad from Theophilus she held it carefully out at arm's length and bent her head back to escape the fumes. Carrying it a few steps away from the table she scraped the salad out of the dish and emptied it in the sand.

"Dat chicken salad, is it? Good ting fer dese niggahs I tasted it fust! Now, don' none o' you chillun be runnin' about dat stuff, you burn yo' feet."

The news that the house was overloaded with provisions spread rapidly among the brethren and sisters. There was some speculation about what white folks could have been so liberal to them, but under the sound guidance of the reverend President they were ready to believe that their only duty was to enjoy and be thankful.

One aged sister who had brought to the island a large basket filled with cocoannts and oranges for her contribution watched for a chance to whisper to Sister Johnson:

"I bear de white folks been don' sen' mo' goodies dan you knows what to do with, sister."

"Dat house jest done loaded down with 'em, please Gawd, sister."

"Well dou' was'e 'em, Sister Johnson, don' was'e 'em. Deys mo' dnys after to-day. I wnnts to take a little bito homo to my gal, if you don' min', sister. Juliet Letitia, she done ketch cold, an' now she dowu wid de lever, an' couldn't come."

"Bress yer heart, sister, you go right into de house an' fix her up a good squar' meal; 'twont never be missed here; an' tell her Aunty Johnson sent it to her."

With this sweeping permission the aged sister went into the house, and, finding her big basket empty, loaded it with a roast chicken, a pair of miuce pies, a fruit cake, half a cubic foot of plum pudding, a jar of marmalade, and filled the chinks with enough unconsidered trifles to make the future existence of Juliet Letitia problematical. Wrapping her shawl around the bulging basket, she carried it down to the beach and stowed it in the stern of her boat.

Preparing the table, under the circumstances, was a work of time, and it was after three o'clock when Sister Johnson gave the finishing touches and told Theophilus Brush to set the chairs. At this moment Abram Hall was in secret and whispered consultation with the reverend President under a cocoannt tree.

"I don' quite know what to do about dis ting, Br'er Manning, so I t'ought I best come an' ax you 'bout it. Somebody's done sent a case o' champagne wine, Br'er Manning. Dey don't nny o' dese niggahs know what 'tis, but I knows. It's in de corner of de house, an' I've kivered my coat over it—doy's two dozen quarts in it, Bre'r Manning."

"Champagne wino! Gawd bress my soul! Now what white man done sen' champagne wine to a temperance picnic? 'Twon't do to have dat wicked stuff a layin' 'bont here where de brudders can git at it. You take an' put it right down in my boat, Abram, an' see it's well kivered up. It's good in case of sickness, but it's pizen to de soul. Put de pizen stuff right in my boat, Abram."

Five minutes later the temperance society sat down to as good a Christmas dinner as was spread in all the Indies that day, and while they are enjoying it we will see what has happened to our friends at Hatfield House.

Mr. Georgo Lawrence strolled about the grounds smoking a cigar, having first sent Robert, the butler, and all the servants who were to go to the island down to the beach, with cushions and rugs for the boat. Mr. Ivins presently appeared and seated himself in a stenner chair on the piazza, grumbling good-naturedly at the delay of the ladies. In a few minutes they came down stairs prepared for the picnic, the three daughters gorgeous in cool costumes of white. Lawrence and all joined Mr. Ivins on the piazza, and in a minute more they would have been off for the beach, when Robert came up panting and leaned on the piazza rail.

"Boss, de boat's gone," he exclaimed.

"Gone!" Lawrence cried, before Mr. Ivins had time to reply. "Gone where?"

"Dat's what I don't know," Robert answered. "Dere ain't no boat dere."

Consternation would be too mild a word to describe the state the whole party were thrown into. Under a hurried fire of questions Robert could say no more than that there was no boat on the beach. It was so dire a catastrophe that the party could not believe it without seeing for themselves, and Mr. Ivins and Lawrence and Miss Mary and Bertie started for the beach, leaving Robert to take care of Mrs. Ivins and Kate.

It was only too true. There was the mark made by the boat's keel in the sand, but no sign of the boat itself either on the sand or on the water. The keel mark extended so far shoreward that it was plain the boat had been taken away—there was no chance of her having drifted off.

Nowhere in the neighborhood was another boat to be had—not short of the town in one direction and a mile and a half up the beach in the other. Even Lawrence, the cool-headed manager, was bewildered.

"Some scoundrelly darky has borrowed the boat without asking for it," said Mr. Ivins. "We will attend to him at the proper time; but the thing to do now is to reach the island. Do you know of any other boat we can get, Lawrence?"

"There is no boat that can possibly be got here inside of an hour," Lawrence replied.

"Then we must catch the party from the hotel, and go with them in the yacht," said Mr. Ivius, who, though he had apparently taken no interest in the arrangements before, was a good hand in an emergency. "Fortunately, your carriage is still here. You had better drive down to the hotel as fast as you can and hold the yacht, and send two carriages back after the rest of us. Mary, you and Bertie go along with Mr. Lawrence; the quicker we get to the hotel the better."

Lawrence and the two young ladies hurried back to the house, leaving Mr. Ivins and the servants to follow more leisurely. Hasty explanations were made to Mrs. Ivins and Kate, and without delay the carriage with its three occupants started for the hotel. Lawrence inwardly fretting almost as much about having to leave Kate behind as over the disappearance of the boat.

"It is only two tweuty," said Lawrence, looking at his watch. "I think we will catch the yacht; pleasure parties are always slow in getting off."

"What a horrible situation if we should not," said Bertie, who, in spite of the vexation, had hard work to suppress her laughter, and tried to make things look as blue as possible to cause her eldest sister. "Just imagine the whole party sailing up to eat dinner with us and we not there to receive them! I shouldn't mind so much only for his lordship. I'm awfully anxious to eat dinner with a live lord. I wonder whether he ever drops his eyeglass into the soup."

"We'll be there as soon as any of them, Betsy," said Miss Mary. "If the yacht has gone I suppose we can get some other boat to take us over."

"I'm not so sure of that," said Lawrence anxiously. Now that the programme was not working smoothly, he was not so cool and clear-headed. "I don't like the looks of the sky; there's not a breath of wind. It would take two hours to get a boat and row up to the point, for it's a good four miles from the hotel. It's not New-York, you know, and there is only one steamtug in the harbor, and it would take ages to gather her crew and get her ready to start. We must catch the yacht or we're in a lix."

"I think we're in one now," said Bertie. "I wish there were some savages on Palm Island, so they could eat my big jelly cake. That would be better than having it wasted. If we don't get there I hope our friends will help themselves. Everything goes wrong in this climate."

"What has the climate to do with somebody stealing our boat?" Miss Mary asked. "Don't be so silly, Bert. We'll catch the yacht and be on the island as soon as anybody."

As they drove rapidly into the hotel grounds they looked anxiously at the people on the piazza to see whether any of their guests were there. But none were in sight, and when the carriage stopped in front of the big door the landlord came out astonished to receive them, believing them to be already on the island.

"Have the folks started for Palm Island?" Lawrence hastily asked.

"Been gone this hour or more," the landlord replied.

Lawrence helped the ladies into the reception room and dispatched two carriages in a hurry to Hatfield House. In such an emergency he felt safer to have the advice of Mr. Ivins.

"Somebody stole the boat just as we were about to start for the island," he explained to the landlord on the piazza, "and we hurried down here in hope of catching the yacht."

Lawrence could not help but see the look of amusement on the faces of the other hotel guests sitting about—the folks who had not been invited. They did not yet know the full extent of the trouble, but saw that something was wrong, and felt a satisfaction in it that was not ill nature, only human nature.

"They started early on account of the light wind," the landlord said, "and I doubt very much whether they'll get to the point at all, for what little wind there was has all died out. There was no chance of getting up the harbor, and I saw them go over the bar, because, of course, there would be more wind outside. If you go up into the cupola with the glass I'll warrant you'll see them drifting outside, as impatient as you are."

With the hotel's long glass under his arm Lawrence went back to the ladies and the three climbed together to the cupola. There, sure enough, was the yacht drifting helplessly in the calm about two miles outside the lower end of Palm Island. Each took a look through the glass, and each was satisfied that there was no mistake.

"There are our guests," said Lawrence, "townsfolk and all. They all came here to go in the yacht on account of the light wind. We are better off than they are, at any rate, for there's no telling when they can either get to the island or get back here."

Miss Mary kept up a show of courage, but she was not far from the point where young ladies break down.

"We ought have known better than to try giving a Christmas dinner in this ridiculous country," she said. "Just think of it. There is the dinner over on the furthest point of that island; there are the hosts in the cupola of this hotel, and there are the guests out on the ocean, becalmed in a little yacht; and neither of us can reach the other, nor any of us reach the dinuer."

"Oh, and you haven't either of you thought of the most horrible feature of this awful scrape," shouted Bertie, clapping her hands; "you've forgotten about Lord George. He was to be out sailing, and to sail up to the island by himself. Did he go in that little skiff of his with one sail, Mr. Lawrence?"

"Yes; the one he bought a few weeks ago."

"Well, don't you see," Bertie continued, "when the wind dies out, he takes to the oars, like a shipwrecked sailor, and rows himself to the island, and arrives there in good time, only to find himself all alone, like Robinson Crusoe, with nobody to help him enjoy the good things, if he happens to find them. Oh, it's the most beautifully mixed-up picnic I ever heard of!"

"Yes, John is there with the things," Lawrence quickly replied, "so he won't be quite alone, and needn't go hungry. What a good thing it is I left John on the island to watch the provisions!"

They heard the carriages arrive with the rest of the family, and hurried down stairs to tell the tale of woe. Mr. Ivins made some inquiries about available boats and about the wind. Some rowboats might be had, he learned, but there was no prospect of any wind, and there was a strong likelihood that the yacht would stay where she was all night. Whereupon he seated himself in one of the piazza chairs and lit a cigar, and the family gathered around him. Lawrence only too glad to have him to fall back upon in the emergency.

"Well, you youngsters have made a fine mess of your Christmas picnic," he said, after taking a few puffs. "Maybe you would be willing now to have an old head help you out of your trouble."

"Miss Mary, speaking for all, would be only too glad."

"And you will all do just as I tell you?"

"Yes, precisely."

"Very well, then. There is no chance of getting ourselves and our guests to the island in time to eat dinner there; you may as well make up your minds to that. But you would not object to eating it here in the hotel, I suppose, if we can get them all here?"

No, indeed; if that could be managed it would be almost as good as the island, and Miss Mary brightened up at once under the prospect of relief.

"Then, Lawrence, you go to the owner of the tug and ask him in my name to send her out as soon as possible after the yacht and tow it back here to the harbor. They ought to get the party back by dark. And as soon as you have attended to that, get a big rowboat and let our own fellows row her up to the island and bring the provisions down here. They must be back by seven o'clock at the latest, and we can have dinner at eight. Now it won't do to lose any time about it."

Lawrence was off in a jiffy, and arrangements were soon made with the landlord for a private dining room that would comfortably hold thirty, and for the use of the great dining room for a ball later in the evening, with the hotel's band to furnish the music. Half an hour later the rowboat was seen going toward the point after the provisions.

In the excitement attending all these troubles we have unwarrantedly left the honored guest, Lord George, to his own resources. But while the tug is getting up steam, and the boat is rowing up the harbor, we must see what part he has taken in this Christmas comedy.

Bertie was right in her predictions. Lord George went out sailing shortly after noon in his light skiff, and headed straight for the North Rock, some miles out to sea. After two o'clock he set out for Palm Island, but the wind by that time was so light that he made very little progress. At half past three he was still some miles from the island, and there was no wind at all.

"Jove, it's a good thing," he said to himself, "that I'm something of an oarsman, or I'd be likely to go hungry on Christmas Day," and with that he lowered the useless sail and put out his oars and pulled away for the point of Palm Island. The sun was blistering hot, and his water jug was empty, but he pulled so well that he reached the island at half past four, only half an hour late. His boat was seen approaching some time before he landed, and his coming created some excitement among the few brethren and sisters by the beach, nearly all of whom knew him by sight. When his boat landed and he sprang ashore, he gave merely a nod to the darkies who gathered about, supposing them to be some of Mr. Ivins's servants, and walked up to the house.

It was not for the sake of fashion that Lord George carried a large single eyeglass. He was decidedly near-sighted, and only with the aid of the glass could he see objects at any distance. The society folks had finished their dinner, and most of them were in a distant part of the grove, where they had found and aroused the sleeping John, who was too much dazed after his long nap to give at first any account of himself. Finding the house empty, Lord George turned to the table, putting at the same time his glass to his eye.

"Merry Christmas to your lordship!" said Sister Johnson, making him a profound courtesy.

"Eh! The same to you, aunty. What! they're all through! Too bad I'm late. Well, never mind; I see they're enjoying themselves under the trees, so don't disturb them. I suppose you've something left. Just fix me up a bite, aunty, and I'll eat it before I join the ladies. And let it be a big bite, too, for I haven't had anything since breakfast and I'm nearly starved, don't you know!" And his lordship sat down to the table impatient for his bite.

Here was condescension. A real lord, and private secretary to his Excellency the Governor, not only to attend the picnic of the colored folks, but actually to eat dinner with them. Ah, that the white trash on the island were only like the real aristocracy!

Sister Johnson was in her glory. She had never waited on a lord before, and she ordered Theophilus Brush and Clarissa Gertrude Small about at such a rate that she soon had a dinner gathered out of the leavings, which Lord George hurriedly began to eat. He had done well with some odd bits of turkey and such things as were left in good condition, and was about to finish the sad remains of the big plum pudding, when he paused long enough to say to Sister Johnson that he hoped they had all enjoyed themselves.

"Oh, bress yer heart, honey—I mean yer lordship, wo jes' has. We's jyed about as nice a Christmas as any of us ever seed. We's all had plenty to eat, please Gawd, an' some over, an we's jest as happy an' thankful as possible."

"How many are there here, about, aunty?"

"Oh, der mus' be mor'n forty or fifty of us, yer lordship. I can't 'gin to count all de ladies and gemaen. Dere's Brudder Manning, he's de President, an I'se de Chairman of de Table Committee, an'—"

"But the ladies and gentlemen," his lordship interrupted; "how many of the ladies and gentlemen are there out there under the trees?"

"Bout forty or fifty, I was tellin' yer lordship, countin' de chillun. An' dere's five of us here at de table, Theophilus Brush, an' Sister Clarissa Gertrude Small, an'—"

"But, haug it, Aunty, I mean the white ladies and gentlemen," his lordship laughed. "The ones under the trees."

"Bless yer heart, yer lordship, 'taint no white folks there. Dey's all cullud ladies an' gentlemen."

"What?" said Lord George, turning around in surprise, "have they all gone? Have Mr. Ivins and his daughters gone?"

"Gone! Why, bless yer, honey, I mean yer lordship

it not the fact," asked Sir Charles Russell the other day of a witness who deprecatingly described his own language as "not habitually strong,"—"is it not the fact that because of your language you are known on the turf as Lord Chesterfield?" That is conclusive evidence of his vitality to-day. But after all the world has got hold only of a name, and a vague idea, and we may exactly apply to Lord Chesterfield the words which "Melancholy" Burton wrote for his own epitaph, "Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus."—*Temple Bar.*

TONY'S THE BOY.

Of all the good fellows a man can desire,
Tony's the boy!
He's the smartest postillion that rides in the shire,
Tony's the boy!
He can sing the best song, he can wrestle a fall,
And he always is ready to come at your call,
He's a king with the girls, for he's courted them all,
Tony's the boy!
With his boots and his spurs and his whip cracking gay,
As he gallops his horses along the highway,
With his "Ho! tally ho! clear the road! coach ahoy!"
Tony's the boy!

If you want to get wed to some trim little bride,
Tony's the boy!
And be over the border before the night-tide,
Tony's the boy!
He will drive you like mad over dale, over hill,
And he'll find you a parson your joy to fulfill,
And long life to your honors he'll drink with a will,
Tony's the boy!
With his boots and his spurs, &c.

So whenever you want to be first in the race,
Tony's the boy!
He can beat Father Time at his rapidest pace,
Tony's the boy!
If the Sheriff himself perchance should draw nigh,
And you're wanting to bid him a speedy good-bye,
Get up with old Tony—I reckon you'll fly!
Tony's the boy!
With his hoots and his spurs and his whip cracking gay,
As he gallops his horses along the highway,
With his "Ho! tally ho! look ahead! coach ahoy!"
Tony's the boy!
FREDERIC E. WEATHERLY.

—*Temple Bar.*

INDIAN SNAKE CHARMERS.—Cobras are frequently exhibited by the so-called snake charmers. Their graceful and imposing attitudes, with raised heads and distended necks, as they sway from side to side, watching the movements of their keeper, and frequently striking at him with their heads, and the ease with which they are handled and made to perform, make them favorites with this class and with the people generally. I may here remark that the cobra depicted in Hindu legends or old paintings is the gokurrah, or spectacled snake. Though generally, when kept for the purpose of exhibition, they are deprived of their fangs, (which is done by roughly cutting them out with a coarse knife,) the snake enchers handle them fearlessly when armed. These men know of the habits of the creature thoroughly, and are so well acquainted with the extent to which they can move and strike that they take them up without fear, though with great caution, always grasping them tightly just below the head with one hand, and holding the tail with the other. To obviate any risk or needless trouble, they deprive them of their fangs by breaking or cutting them off at the roots, and thus rendering the snake temporarily harmless. They are aware that a new fang is soon produced, and to prevent this they sometimes destroy and remove the capsule and reserve fangs, thus rendering the snake permanently harmless. Neglect of these precautions has often resulted in dangerous accidents.

The sole secret of these men lies in their dexterity and fearlessness, engendered by habit. Their *mantras* or charms, their antidotes, and the pipes or tubes with which they pretend to charm "never so wisely" are as devoid of all real efficacy or power over the snake as are the snake stones, roots, and other nostrums over its poison. They know as well that their dexterity in avoiding the snake's fangs is their real security against being hitten, as that, if they are hitten, the only way of escaping death is at once to prevent the entry of the poison into the circulation by placing a ligature tightly round the trunk above the hitten part, and the application of the knife, hot iron, or live coal to destroy it in the wound.

The snake charmers, so-called, prefer the cobra, but also occasionally exhibit the ophiophagus—which, like the cobra, raises the anterior part of its body and dilates the hood when excited—the bungarus, the daboia, and also some of the innocent snakes, such as chrysopelea, passerita, ptyas, and erix, which are remarkable for the beauty of their colors and activity or their peculiarity of form. These exhibitions are always accompanied by the music of the tube or pipe—the cobras raising their heads and moving slowly and gracefully from side to side, following the movements of the snake man. These movements, it is to be observed, are confined to the olapidæ. The cobra is an object of veneration and superstitious awe to the Hindus, in whose mythology it takes a prominent place.—*Sir Joseph Fayrer, in the Nineteenth Century.*

THE POISON IN ABSINTHE.—An animated discussion has just taken place at the Académie de Médecine as to the positive noxious qualities of the well-known liqueur called absinthe, so extensively consumed in France, and especially Paris. It is made of essence of wormwood, combined with that of anise seed, peppermint, and other aromatics, mixed with alcohol. Any tourist must have noticed at the tables outside the cafés the number of men, of all classes and professions, drinking a peculiar green liquor. This is absinthe, the most pernicious and treacherously fascinating of all alcoholic stimulants. Those who begin to take it cannot give it up, notwithstanding its well-known disastrous effects on the brain, the spine, and the whole nervous system, even to the extent of causing epileptic attacks. For these miserable results it is not necessary to produce intoxication; the habitual use of absinthe is sufficient, and yet all writers on social or medical subjects express the greatest alarm at the extent of the abuse, which is so general, despite all warnings. Many of the numerous accidents in the streets of Paris might be explained by the "perroquet vert" and its besotting consequences, for the drivers of public vehicles are greatly addicted to this most pernicious stimulant, as also, which is more surprising, a large proportion of military men, especially officers risen from the ranks. The frequenters of cafés of all classes are the great drinkers of absinthe; it is not usually seen in private homes, nor is it taken by women, who do not like it, fortunately for them.

The object of the recent investigation was the discovery of the particular ingredient in the mixture that causes the poisonous effects of this composition, which is recognized as being much more pernicious than other liqueurs or alcoholic drinks.

After a good deal of controversy, some authorities inclining to believe that the anise seed was the real culprit, M. Laborde has proved that the real danger lies in the wormwood itself, by the experiment of inoculating two guinea pigs, one with essence of wormwood and the other with essence of anise seed. The fortunate guinea pig to whom the latter had been allotted slept comfortably, and woke in good condition; the other was seized with violent convulsions of the nature of epilepsy, and shortly died under their effects.

The conclusion, which was adopted with great applause by the Académie de Médecine, was, consequently, that wormwood in itself is a dangerous poison, producing epilepsy.—*Murray's Magazine.*

A POEM ON BALDNESS.—Baldness, according to the doctor, is the result of fatty degeneration, and persons naturally lean cannot, by taking thought, degenerate in this desirable direction. Sitting up late in an atmosphere of gas may do a good deal, and the tall hat of modern life is also valuable to persons who covet an appearance of precocious wisdom. Every kind of dissipation is also recommended; but this prescription has obvious disadvantages, and is even uncertain. It is not recorded that Mr. Bob Sawyer and Mr. Benjamin Allen rose in their profession by baldness; yet no young men ever did more to deserve this gift. To be early gray seems rather the privilege of poets than of physicians, if we may judge by the cases of Shelley and Ronsard. There is reason to believe that Byron would have been bald had he lived a little longer, and it is a matter of curious speculation whether his success would not have waned with his curls and when his days were really in the yellow leaf. On the other hand, he was just the man to wear a wig. The poet, in the following stanza, celebrates a sage who, perhaps alone among mankind, agreed with the young doctor:

"There was an old person of Bristol
Who had a bald head and a pistol;
He shot all the Aldermen
Because they were balder men—
And then blew out his brains with the pistol."
—*The Saturday Review.*

THE GREAT FORTH BRIDGE.—It has been described too often, and the literature of the subject, what with popular articles and papers in the proceedings of scientific societies, not only English, but foreign, has already grown to alarming dimensions. Besides, when Mr. Baker himself has given more than one account of the wonderful structure which his engineering genius planned, and his patience, aided by the mechanical genius of Mr. Arrol, has now all but executed, it is as well for outsiders to leave him to speak. Let me here merely jot down one or two personal impressions. For one thing I must confess to feeling that a close view of the bridge is somewhat disappointing. Its vastness is so complete and symmetrical throughout that one fails to grasp it. Even the Devastation, as she lies moored close to the Inchgarvie pier, scarcely helps to furnish an adequate measuring staff. The great ship seems dwarfed to a cockboat and leaves the bridge no larger than before.

The best idea of the size of the structure is obtained from a considerable distance. Seen from the train as it glides down the slopes of the Pentlands into Princes-Street Station, or from near Ratho on the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, or again from the deck of the ferry steamer as she crosses the Forth between Granton and Burntisland, the great steel towers appear to soar aloft far above the tops of the not inconsiderable hills by which they are surrounded. Only once did the size of the bridge as a whole—there is no question that the size of the individual members is ample enough—impress itself forcibly on my eye. Coming out of the Queensferry Station, the whole length of the structure is full in view. My companion and myself stopped and questioned why no one was visible, and what was the reason that work had been suspended. As we got nearer we found that everything was in full swing, workmen were clustered thick as flies all along the extremities of the cantilevers, but the flies were so small that they had been invisible. When trains come to pass over the bridge they will afford a convenient means of comparative measurement. Meanwhile there is nothing more instructive than a study of a large-sized model which has been erected in the pattern shop in the Queensferry Yard. The girders that carry the rails are there seen to bear about the same relation to the cantilevers which carry the weight of the structure itself that a straw bears to a stout walking stick.—*Murray's Magazine.*

THE STORY OF THE COAT.—One of the devices of the Elizabethan gallants was to perfume their doublets, or sweeten them by "froating" or rubbing in fragrant oils. As wo read in Middleton's "Trick to Catch the Old One," where a creditor arrests Witgood: "What say you extempore now to your bill of a hundred pound? A sweet debt for froating your doublets."

Allusions galore to the new-fangled bravery in which all classes indulged occur in Bishop Hall's "Satires." "There is a half-length portrait of a gay gallant, attired in his best, which may be quoted with advantage:

"His hair, French-like, stares on his frighted head,
One lock, Amazon-like, dishevelled,
As if he meant to wear a native cord,
If chance his fates should him that hane mifford."

This is one of the earliest allusions to the "love-lock," which afterward became so characteristic of our cavaliers. The "native cord" is the hangman's rope, which the satirist hints may one day be the gallant's fate:

"All British bare upon the bristled skin,
Close notched is his beard, both lips and chin;
His linen collar labyrinthian set,
Whose thousand double turnings never met."

The cuffs of cambric or line lawn, which at this period were of phenomenal size, were worked into complicated plaits with a "poking-stick," the process being one of no little difficulty:

"His sleeves half hid with elbow-pinionings
As if he meant to fly with linen wings.
But when I look and cast mine eyes below,
What monster meets mine eyes in human show!
So slender waist with such an abbot's loin
Did never sober nature sure conjoin."

A reference to the slender waist, sometimes contined by stays, and the enormous trunk-hose.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

"BILL" MAHONEY AND THE "GREAT O."—It is recorded that one Pierce Mahoney, an attorney of Dublin, who had an extensive practice in that city, and who represented Tralee in Parliament for a short time, contrived, in a few months, to introduce so many bills that he was called "Bill" Mahoney—a name that he carried with him to the grave.

Two of the Wynns of Wales—uncle and nephew—were grotesquely styled in the House "Bubble" and "Squeak," the one from the extraordinary manner in which he spoke, which procured for him the name of "Bubble," while the other, who spoke with a whistling sort of utterance, was known by the name of "Squeak."

It is reported that Michael Angelo Taylor, a member of the House, who for several years was in the habit of bringing forward a motion against Lord Eldon, that in replying to the great lawyer Bearcroft he said "that he himself, who was but a young practitioner, or, as he might phrase it, a chicken in the law, would venture on a fight with the cock of Westminster Hall," which sally obtained for Taylor the nickname of "Chicken" Taylor.

Dealing with parliamentary celebrities nearer our own time, we find that the famous O'Connell was popularly styled the "Agitator," the "Liberator," the "Big O," and the "Great O."

Of Lord Brougham it is related that, while practicing at the bar, he came in contact with Lord Eldon, who persisted in calling him Mr. "Brotham." Remonstrance being made through the assistant clerk, the Chancellor gave in at the conclusion of the argument by saying: "Every authority upon the question has been brought before us—new Brooms sweep clean." Owing to a painful affection of the muscles of the face, Brougham was familiarly known in Parliament as "Harry Twitcher."—*All the Year Round.*

CONVICTION IS NOT JUDGMENT.—In one of his essays Mr. Bagehot has insisted very strangely that belief is an affair of the emotions rather than of the intellect, that conviction is a passion rather than a judgment. An enthusiastic girl believes with an intensity which a careful weighing of evidence cannot produce, and on no evidence at all, circumstantial narratives which tend to the glorification of the hero of her worship or to the discredit of the object of her aversion. She embraces an entire scheme of theology of which she understands nothing with an ardor that the deepest divine may envy.—*The Saturday Review.*

WHA'S HE?—I was passing an Oxford vacation in Berwick in 1840, in which year the King of Prussia died; and a friend came in one day in great glee, telling us that he had been to visit an old cottager, and that the following conversation had taken place:

He—D'ye know the King o' Prussia's dead?
She—The King o' Prussia! A's dead, is a'
He—Yes; he died ten days ago.
She—The King o' Prussia! The Lord save us! The King o' Prussia! So he's dead! But wha's he?—*Notes and Queries.*

WHAT DID NOT SUIT THE KING.—King George II. was one night at Drury Lane an applauding spectator of Fielding's farce of "The Intriguing Chambermaid," until in the course of the dialogue there came a speech in which a young girl says to her elderly suitor: "You are villainously old; you are sixty, and cannot think of living much longer." When the King, who was then nearly seventy, heard this, he jumped up angrily and exclaimed, "What damn stuff is this!"—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

LIFE OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Compiled from Her Letters and Journals. By her son CHARLES EDWARD STOWE. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. 1889.

THE LIFE WORK OF THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN." By FLORINE THAYER MCCRAY. New-York: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1889.

The life of Harriet Beecher Stowe deserved to be written, and with fullness. It is fortunate that the work was undertaken by authority ere she had ceased to be among the living. Charles Edward Stowe has not only brought to the task that was before him industry, skill, and judgment, but has had possession of all the letters, journals, and papers of other kinds that were available for the writing of an adequate and acceptable biography. Himself he has effaced with excellent success. In fact, he has handled the matter intrusted to him with uniform good taste and good sense. The results are such as will satisfy all who are possessed of reasonable minds, and from many they will bring cordial thanks.

The early life of Mrs. Stowe down to the writing of her renowned story was an eventful life, though eventful only in a personal and domestic sense. Fame she then had not, nor did any one dream that wide fame awaited her. Daughter as she was of a prominent minister of the Gospel, she was one of eleven children that grew to maturity, and her lines were cast in rather hard places. The salaries of New-England ministers in those days were more strikingly out of proportion than they are now to the numerical dimensions of the ministers' families. At Litchfield, where Harriet was born, and where the revered mother of Lyman Beecher's first set of children ended her days, the eloquent preacher found himself unable to support his family with the salary that his Litchfield followers found themselves able to pay him. When, in 1826, he decided to go to Boston, the motive which chiefly moved him to make the change was the prospect which $2,500 a year held out of a nearer approach to self-support than he had known in the smaller town.

Mr. Stowe assures us that the character of his mother was strongly molded by her elder sister, Catherine. "No one," he says, "can comprehend either Mrs. Stowe or her writings without some knowledge of the life and character of this remarkable woman, whose strong, vigorous mind and tremendous personality indelibly stamped themselves on the sensitive, yielding, dreamy, and poetic nature of the younger sister." Mrs. Stowe has herself made a similar acknowledgment. She was for some years directly under the eyes of Catherine Beecher at the Hartford school, and in religious as well as other matters was her mind formed and strengthened by this not least among the gifted children of Lyman Beecher. On going to Cincinnati from Boston the material comforts of the family do not appear to have exceeded those they had known in the Litchfield home. At least this was true of the house they at first lived in—"the most inconvenient, ill-arranged, good-for-nothing, and altogether-to-be-execrated affair that ever was put together." To reach the kitchen in Winter a cloak and bonnet were necessary for protection, while of light there was little in the living room. The landlord for this numerous family, as if by the irony of fate, was a bachelor, and an old one.

On her marriage to Prof. Stowe of Cincinnati the hardships of Harriet Beecher's lite were in no way diminished. He was then a childless widower, a friend of her brother Henry Ward, and his wife had been Harriet Beecher's very intimate friend. His forlorn condition, as we are told, greatly aroused her sympathy, and it was easy for this sympathy to ripen, as it did, into love. Twin daughters were the first children of this marriage, and the names given to them were the maiden names of the professor's two wives. Poverty met the family very early, and for years it did not retreat. "Our straits for money this year," wrote Mrs. Stowe in 1845, "are unparalleled even in our annals. Even our bright and cheery neighbor, Allen, begins to talk blue, and says $600 is the very most we can hope to collect of our salary, one $1,200." What made matters worse, they had "a flock of entirely destitute young men in the seminary, as poor in money as they are rich in mental and spiritual resources." Mrs. Stowe's health then failed, and she came East for a change and treatment at a water cure. Returning home, the husband next fell ill in a year's time, and he in turn came East for a like purpose. For more than a year the wife remained in Cincinnati alone, "caring for her six children, eking out her slender income by taking boarders and writing when she found time, contronting a terrible epidemic of cholera that carried off one of her little flock, and in every way showing herself to be a brave woman, possessed of a spirit that could rise superior to all adversity."

Prof. Stowe was possessed of a disposition in no wise hopeful. His wife was constantly trying to cheer him. "You must try and be patient," she would tell him, "for this cannot last forever. Be patient and bear it like the tootache, or a driving rain, or anything else you cannot escape." "I never doubt or despair," she wrote again. "I am already making arrangements with editors to raise money." And again: "I must caution you to set your face as a flint against the cultivation of indigo, as Elizabeth calls it, in any way or shape."

Finally there came a promise of better days. To Prof. Stowe was offered and he accepted a professorship at Bowdoin College, where the salary would enable him to provide for his family somewhat better. To his wife fell the task of proceeding on the long journey to Brunswick with three of the children and prepare the home for the remainder of the family. She wrote an impressive account to her sister of the hardships and confusion incident to those preparations, ending a long catalogue of trials with the following: "Then comes a letter from my husband saying he is sick abed, and all but dead; don't ever expect to see his family again; wants to know how I shall manage in case I am left a widow; knows we shall get in debt and never get out: wonders at my courage; thinks I am very sanguine; warns me to be prudent, as there won't be much to live on in case of his death, &c., &c., &c. I read the letter and poke it into the stove and proceed." Wiser treatment for such a letter no one could have suggested to the brave wife of the unhappy professor.

With the family at last settled in Brunswick, we are on the threshold of the writing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Not only did that book proceed out of very straitened circumstances among slaves as she had observed them from her Cincinnati home, but from hard times at her own fireside. She had written often for newspapers in those days for the money it gave. In their first Winter at Brunswick she declared: "There is no doubt in my mind that our expenses this year will come $200, if not $300, beyond our salary. We shall be able to come through, notwithstanding, but I don't want to feel obliged to work as hard every year as I have this. I can earn $400 a year by writing, but I don't want to feel that I must, and when weary with teaching the children and tending the baby and buying provisions and mending dresses and darning stockings, sit down and write a piece for some paper."

At Cincinnati her anti-slavery sentiments had taken firm root. She and her brother Henry Ward were much of the same mind in these matters, and both used their pens in the cause. But she was not then, nor was she ever afterward, a declared abolitionist. Even after "Uncle Tom" had begun to exert its influence, she was out of sympathy with Garrison and his followers, fearing, as she plainly wrote to Garrison, that they would "take from poor Uncle Tom his Bible, and give him nothing in its place." Her sentiments in Cincinnati had been intensified by the incident of a former slave whom she had received into her family as a servant, and whom the slave's former master sought to recover. The last Winter spent in Cincinnati brought to Mrs. Stowe the grief of a child's death. It was a year in which, in a space of three months, more than nine thousand persons died of cholera within three miles of her home, while more than ten thousand cases of smallpox were known in the same area that same year. Thus "Uncle Tom," as our author assures us, was "a cry of anguish from a mother's breast and uttered in sad sincerity." The picture was one that scarcely accords with the popular conception, for it shows us a delicate, sensitive woman struggling with poverty, with weary step and aching heart attending to the innumerable demands of a large family of growing children."

When Mrs. Stowe was on her way to Brunswick, the New-England States were in that whirlwind of excitement produced by Webster's 7th of March speech defending the compromise measures of Henry Clay. After the passage of the fugitive slave law many letters reached Mrs. Stowe describing the touching scenes which resulted from the enforcement of this law. Among them was one from the wife of Edward Beecher, urging her "to write something that would make this whole Nation feel what an accursed thing slavery is." She read this letter aloud to the assembled family in the parlor of her Brunswick home, and on reaching the passage just quoted, rose from her chair, crushed the letter in her hand, and, with an expression which observers remembered, said: "I will write something. I will if I live." It was some months before she was able to take up the work. But it was always on her mind. "As long as the baby sleeps with me nights," she said, "I can't do much at anything, but I will do it at last. I will write that thing if I live."

The story of the first publication of the work has often been told, and sometimes erroneously, but the facts here given have obvious value. From the Washington newspaper which issued it as a serial she received $300. Mr. Jewett, who issued it in book form, at first proposed to share with the Stowes the cost of the publication, and then divide the profits. To this the unhopeful professor replied that he could not afford to assume such a risk. Thus it came about that only a 10 per cent. royalty upon all sales was secured for the author. Mrs. Stowe at this time had no reason to look for the large pecuniary returns that the book gave her and by which she received during the first four months a sum of $10,000. "Uncle Tom," which did so much for Uncle Tom's race, also did much for Mrs. Stowe; it ended her long and weary struggle with poverty.

It is curious that Mrs. Stowe did not know until a week after the bargain with Mr. Jewett had been made precisely what the terms were. She really cared very little about the matter. "I had the most perfect indifference to the bargain," she has since affirmed. Curious, also, is the fact that the first copy of the book sold was sold to her. A few days before publication she was charged with "one copy U. T. C., cloth, $0.56." When the work was once started in England its sale became rapidly tremendous. Beginning to make its way in June, it was by August "perfectly overwhelming," while in October the publishers had 400 persons employed in getting it out, with 17 presses, besides hand machines. At that time 150,000 copies were in the hands of readers.

Prof. Stowe is credited with giving valuable help to his wife in literature. "No small proportion of her success must be attributed to him," says their son. He had certainly foreseen early that she had literary powers. So long ago as 1842, when they were living in Cincinnati, he had written to her that she "must be a literary woman," and that it was "so written in the book of fate." "Make all your calculation accordingly," he said, "drop the 'E' out of your name. Write your name fully and always Harriet Beecher Stowe, which is a name euphonious, flowing and full of meaning. Then, my word for it, your husband will lift up his head in the gate." He urged the matter further in a later letter: "God has written it in His book that you must be a literary woman, and who are we that we should contend against God? You must, therefore, make all your calculations to spend the rest of your life with your pen."

Nowhere does the editor's good taste show to better advantage than in the chapters in which he refers to the unhappy Byron controversy and the Beecher-Tilton case. In regard to former he simply endeavors "to deal with the matter as colorlessly as is consistent with an adequate setting forth of the motives which moved Mrs. Stowe to awaken this unsavory discussion." What he has to offer concerning the latter is for the most part contained in an interesting correspondence between Mrs. Stowe and George Eliot. George Eliot wrote her a letter of interest and sympathy, conveyed in admirable terms, and which she answered at length more than two years later from her home in Florida. Passages from this letter may serve to close this account of Mrs. Stowe's volume:

"It seems now but a little time since Brother Henry and I were two young people together. He was two years my junior, and nearest companion out of seven brothers and three sisters. I taught him drawing and heard his Latin lessons, for you know a girl becomes mature and womanly long before a boy. I saw him through college, and helped him through the difficult love affair that gave him his wife, and then he and my husband had a real German, enthusiastic love for each other, which ended in making me a wife. Ah! in those days we never dreamed that he, or I, or any of us were to be known in the world. All he seemed then was a boy, full of fun, full of love, full of enthusiasm for protecting abused and fighting wronged people.

"Lastly he has had the misfortune of a popularity which is perfectly phenomenal. I cannot give you any idea of the love, worship, blobbery with which he is overwhelmed. He has something magnetic about him that makes everybody crave him—that makes men follow and worship him.

"You see why I have not written. This has drawn on my life—my heart's blood. He is myself. I know you are the kind of woman to understand me, when I say that I feel a blow at him more than at myself. You who know his purity, honor, delicacy, know that he has been from childhood of an ideal purity, who reverenced his conscience as his king, whose glory was redressing human wrong, who spoke no slander, no, nor listened to it."

Mrs. McCray's biography is perhaps as good a work as was to be expected from one who had not the advantage of the use of family papers. She has shown great industry in the collection of her facts, the extent of which is rather surprising, and her attitude is that of the closest sympathy and appreciation. If one is to dislike anything it is that the appreciation is so strenuous and the eulogy so unrestrained. She appears to have had sufficient authorization in undertaking her work, as correspondence shows. Its appearance simultaneously with the other biography has given ground for rumors of a personal conflict in these matters that do not seem to have justification. No real rivalry could be said to exist between the two works. Mr. Stowe was quite right when, in a letter written two years ago, he told her the work on which he was engaged was likely to be received all the better in consequence of the work she was about to publish. Mrs. McCray's volume is entitled to the reader's attention, and, as the larger work is published by subscription, it will doubtless, through the book stores, find its way into many readers' hands before the other. They are sure to find it in its way a very acceptable biography.

A BOOK ABOUT BOOKS.

THE BOOK. Its Printers, Illustrators, and Binders. From Gutenberg to the Present Time. By HENRI BOUCHOT. With a treatise on the art of collecting and describing early-printed books, &c. Edited by H. GREVEL. Illustrated. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD.

M. Bouchot's work, "Le Livre," first translated by Mr. E. C. Bigmore, has long been favorably known to the book-loving public. In the form now presented it has been considerably enlarged, additional matter of a valuable character having been provided, and, finally, the make-up of the volume is exceedingly fine. A book on early book manufacture would not fill its purpose unless it gave examples of printing in the past, so in the work under notice the illustrations are as good as they are many. We possess to-day advantages our ancestors never dreamed were possible. If they created, we can copy. By means of methods of "process," it is not only the printed text of some old tome we can reproduce—we absolutely clothe the words, pretty much in the vestments of antiquity.

M. Bouchot writes delightfully, and is in love with his subject. He suffers at times when he recalls past glories and contrasts them with those of the present. When those charming books of which Elsen or Morgan or Cochin were the decorators are reissued to-day, purely imitative photograph does not give the elegance of the originals. Rapidity and economy have, however, untold advantages in book manufacture; and perhaps it is better, after all, that a hundred thousand people may see or read a book, whereas in the past, with slower and more expensive work, but one hundred could possess it. But the fact, which Bouchot presents, is to be regretted. "The Book, properly so called, never was the object of more excessive care or of more unfortunate precipitation. It may be remarked that works least destined to live in libraries, those thousands of lame pamphlets on questions of small provincial erudition or the cap and sword romances are ordinarily the best and most carefully-printed, in comparison with other more important works composed in worn-out type and printed on rotten and inferior paper. There are in reading rooms a good number of pamphlets that will not easily be found fifty years hence, and will be worth their weight in bank notes, even if dirty and tattered, on account of their intrinsic value." Of course, M. Bouchot here is evidently writing in regard to first editions, for if present works of merit poorly printed were wanted a half century from now they could be reproduced. Nothing is, however, more salient than the fact that a vast quantity of rubbish is printed in an engaging form, and that it is the outside of the book which is taken as a test of quality.

We need not enter into the interminable discussion as to whether Gutenberg or Coster was the inventor of movable type. We think that the claims of Gutenberg have to-day been fully established. What M. Bouchot particularly shows is the sudden spring typography took. When under the portrait of Gaston de Foix was placed an emblem, the figure of a fast-growing plant, with the Latin "Nascendo maturus," that motto represents the wonderful perfection of the making of the book at the very start. It was born and was mature. "There was hardly any groping in the dark, except with those experiments which preceded the discovery of printing; it may be said that from the moment Gutenberg conceived the idea of separating the characters, of arranging the words in the form, of inking them, and of taking a proof on paper, the book was perfect. At best we see in later times some modifications of detail, but the art of printing was mature, mature from its birth."

As Mr. De Vinne has told us, it is highly probable that for man's amusement rather than for his edification the xylographic art was invented. It looks as if the card for tarot anticipated that famous print of St. Christopher. This particular print, the St. Christopher, we have always deemed to have been of later date than the one attributed to it, 1423. Something else in connection with cards and the necessity to invent a quick and cheap method of reproduction had to do with indulgence papers. There were so many "indulgences" wanted by a sinful world that a wholesale way of turning them out was discovered, and so, strangely enough, by means of printing, the presses running, so to speak, steady on "indulgences," printing became universal in Catholic countries. So, in a way little thought about, acting in an inverse direction, this printing of indulgences helped to bring about the Reformation.

M. Bouchot tells as few can of the decorative and artistic side of the book, as shown not alone in its type, paper, and printing, but by its illustrations and vignettes. In France books followed closely the fashions of the day. When Watteau and Boucher introduced their languishing beauties, books repeated the feelings of the day, and were bribboned and crowned with typographical garlands. Artists worshiping at the shrine of a Pompadour, jumbled in their cupids, gods, and goddesses, and threw in the periwigs. But after that, though tastes were not exactly purified, there came better, more natural work. There are many lovely works of the French period of the middle of the eighteenth century—a trifle rococo, but evincing excellence of design. A book treasured today is Dorat's "Les Baisers"—not for the vapid printed trash, but for the delightful fancies of Eisen, who made the prints and vignettes. When MM. les Fermiers Généraux lived their taste in many things may not have been good, but some of the books they had made for their own delectation were lovely. Whoever is lucky enough to own those contes of La Fontaine in the edition of the Fermiers Généraux knows he has a prize.

Equally happy is M. Bouchot when he tells of that Mæcenas, Grolher, who made bookbinding what it is, or rather was. Interesting are those sketches of Jost Ammen's of the sixteenth century, illustrative of trades. If you study his print of the bookbinder's shop of his time, you will see the tools do not vary from those of to-day, and would, ah! would that the old-fashioned way of stitching the back were as in Grollier's time, before wirework on a book was dreamed of!

M. Bouchot is not so entirely wrapped up in the past as to forget the present. He does not neglect the bookmaking of to-day, and has special words of praise for our American publishers. At the conclusion is to be found a most useful series of short chapters on collecting, describing, and cataloguing incunabula. How interesting it is to notice in such works that the supremacy of the printer was not yet acceded to by the scribe. So as to even up the business, concessions were made to those who had been copyists, and little jobs were thrown to them. Before the early book was issued it was turned over to the *Clericus Rubricator*, who worked up some of the gaps left by the printer, and put in a sentence here, headings, signatures, and flourishes in colored ink. This we call rubricking, because usually executed in a red (*rubeo*) color. Think only of people who own incunabula with a beard to it. *Cum barbis!* and by that is meant "the tall copy," no matter what its size, with leaves uncut, or having their only tinally precious ragged maze just as the dead and gone paper maker sold it to the departed printer. Perhaps, though they may have their anxieties, Quatrich of London and Cohn of Berlin do derive a great deal of pleasure from the precious wares they handle.

MR. WARNER'S NOVEL.

A LITTLE JOURNEY IN THE WORLD. A Novel. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

We are to suppose that a short sentence kept possibly in John Ward's "Index Review" gives the keynote to Mr. Warner's sober study of one phase of American social life. The paragraph runs as follows: "It was a saying of Navisson, a lawyer, that no man could be valiant until he hazarded his body, nor rich unless he hazarded his soul." When Mr. Morgan, who is the Diogenes of the romance, gets this off, some one asks: "Was Navisson a modern lawyer?" "No," is the reply. "The diary is dated 1618–1679." Mr. Warner might have found later than the seventeenth century that this same pointed remark was made, only there was additional sharpness given to the idea. In "Le Père Goriot" Balzac wrote: "Le secret des grandes fortunes sans cause apparente est un crime oubliée, parce qu'il a été proprement fait."

Is it, then, as the greatest of romance writers has it, that in the fortune making of to-day there is a covering up of the tracks? It might have been so in France of half a century ago, when publicity was rare, but can it be so in our time? Rodney Henderson is head bandit of a crew of railway wreckers. Mr. Warner asks, "How does it happen that this man, who is in possession of vast wealth, not honestly earned, gains social position and holds it?"

Margaret Debree, who lives in some quiet New-England town with a maiden aunt, is the heroine. Margaret, a kind of self-constituted school teacher, has lofty aspirations. She came from an old family. Her great-grandsire had been one of Rochambeau's officers, and had married a Newport belle. Margaret is highly educated, a trifle Emersonian, very Puritan, and rather uncertain in manner. To Brandon comes a Mr. Lyon, and this Englishman may be Earl of Chisholm. The type is a neatly-drawn one. Lyon is well bred, honest of purpose, simplicity itself. His visit to the United States is to study what are known as "our institutions." He sees Margaret. Her charming manner, her candor fascinate him, and yet she is a puzzle to him. Once fully interested in her he loves her, proposes, and is declined.

Who was Rodney Henderson? He had been a New-Hampshire boy, a college graduate, who, blessed with nothing but a good education and shrewdness, practiced "as American lawyers do in Wall-street" and worked "political combinations in Washington in railways." Rodney stood at nothing. He was handsome, talented, liked at his club, and in every way a social success. Jay Hawker or Hollowell, the manipulators in the Street, who pulled wires, too, in Washington, show coarseness in handling things, but Henderson never does. It is Margaret's turn now to yield. Henderson wins her love and the two are married. There are momentary spasms on the part of Margaret as to the sources of her husband's means. She may have had, at least in the past, the keenest appreciation of what was right or wrong. Once she is on the verge of finding fault with her husband because she suspects the methods he uses to serve his ends. She scents bribery and corruption. The specious argument the husband makes is that small private injuries are not to be regarded when the object to be accomplished is one of having to do with a great public work. This at first the wife barely concedes to. She must know that the swindling of a single poor stockholder enriches not the country, but swells the coffers of one or two men. The case comes directly home to her. There are the Fletchers, who live at Brandon, and whose income is entirely derived from the A. and B. bonds. Rodney Henderson has managed it so cleverly that he has wrecked the A. and B. Road. Its bonds are in default, and so these miserable Fletchers, mere "lame ducks," have no longer any money. The impoverishment of the Fletchers annoys Margaret for the moment. She thinks she sees the wrong of it, and all ablaze she questions her husband. "If," says Mr. Rodney Henderson, "Mr. Fletcher, or anybody else, has any complaints against me the courts are open. I defy the whole pack." What Rodney, to whom $1,000 is as 10 cents to any other man, does is to give his wife a check for the $700 which she is to send the bothersome Fletchers. Margaret may have held before some nice sense of honor, but she has lost it, when she takes the check and hurries off delighted to send it to these poor Brandon "lame ducks." But the Fletchers have the right kind of spirit. It is an insolence—so they deem it. They would rather starve than have a gratuity flung at them. Now begins a coolness between Margaret and the idol of her heart, her aunt. That aunt with her clear honest ways, with others in Brandon, knows there are wrongs money can never heal.

Margaret now launches on her career. Her husband is astonished at the luxurious cravings of his wife. She builds her palace. Her idea is "spacious splendor." She is ingenious in the manner of decorating her boudoir. Shall it be made up cheap, with "sandal wood mosaics," or how? This once simple-minded New-England school teacher has in her head ideas of "ebony and gold, and a silken arras figured with a chain of dancing girls." Rodney is somewhat astonished at the expense and says:

"You can draw on the Bank of England." Margaret looked hurt. "But you told me, dear, not to spare anything—that we should have the finest house in the city. I'm sure I shan't enjoy it unless you want it." "Oh, I want it," resumed Henderson, good-naturedly. "Go ahead, little wife. We shall pull through." "Women beat me," Henderson confessed to Uncle Jerry next day. "They are the most economical of beings and the most extravagant. I've got to look around for an extra million somewhere to-day." "Yes, there is this good thing about women," Uncle Jerry responded, with a twinkle of his eyes; "they share your riches just as cheerfully as your poverty. I tell Maria that if I had the capacity for making money that she has for spending it, I could assume the national debt."

Mr. Warner is clever when he tells of the educational or the charitable dodges these suddenly enriched people undertake. They simply rob Peter to pay Paul. "A man notoriously dishonest, but within the law and very rich, offered a princely endowment to a college very much in need of it." The object is, of course, to acquire social position. It costs some hundreds of thousands of dollars to pose as a public benefactor. How much real respect is gained when such a gift is accepted? The man bids for something the public has been heretofore unwilling to accord him. He buys his way openly, and does it with the money he has gained by fleecing others. He tries to condone for his rascality. There are "stingy saints," it is true, but do people who have been robbed forgive the man who is lavish with money not honestly his? Henderson founds the "Catachoobee University" for the colored people and spends hundreds of thousands on it. One personage in the book, Miss Carmen Eschelle, is doubtful as to the advantages of the school, and because her clothes have been not over well laundered while South thinks of founding a chair, "the Eschelle Scholarship of Washing and Clear Starching," and this young woman, when what the newspapers call the "inaugural dedication" is over, makes this remark to the founder of the Catachoobee University: "It's a noble deed, but I adviso the lambs in Wall-street to look alive at your next deal." It may be depended upon that Carmen and Henderson knows their world, and it is quite likely that before long the lambs were very closely fleeced and the cost of the Catachoobee concern amply made up.

What becomes of Margaret? She is not exactly happy. She craves now a life of excitement. She lives in the swim. "If the obligation of wealth is to display" she displays it. It is an existence at high tension. She has pricks of conscience. She dulls them by a round of excitement. She is on the verge of never being satisfied. Then comes a slight illness. Her time of stress is nigh when she is to be a mother. There is an heir born to the Henderson millions, but mother and child die, and then Henderson marries Carmen Eschelle, and the second wife will understand the husband better than did the first one.

Mr. Warner's "A Little Journey in the World"—shall we rather call this a study than a novel?—is ever full of bright and witty phrasings, little mosaics of cleverness. He does not openly write of human passions, but still Marg

STREET FIGHTING TACTICS

A SUBJECT THAT CONCERNS ALL MILITARY MEN.

THE PRINCIPLES OF AN IMPORTANT METHOD OF WARFARE AS LAID DOWN BY A BRITISH GENERAL.

The attention which is being paid to the subject of "street fighting" among European military men has a direct bearing or rather interest for all commanders of militia and regular troops in this country. The subject, as treated by the foreign military heads, has to do more particularly with the pronable engagements of contesting armies; but here all the advantages claimed by the originator of the new system of fighting can be most aptly applied where there may be difficulty with mobs or riots. And even in time of war it is likely that troops will be brought in contact with villages and towns far more than they were during the late civil war.

The studies, researches, and discussions of the eminent military critics of Eorope cannot be ignored or disregarded by either the regular or militia officers in this country. As a consequence, the new system as embodied in the regulation drill of Major Gen. C. B. Brackenbury of the British Army is a matter for serious consideration.

To most military men the idea is common that in this country we will find an opportunity, should there ever be any occasion for hostilities, to bring into practice all the principles of street fighting that are now known in European warfare. Even in Europe the idea holds forth that street fighting will be more common than in the past. In fact, it will require but very little street fighting to eclipse all past operations. Hardly anything of the sort occurred in the Rosso-Turkish war of 1877-8. But the experiences of past wars have shown what tremendous advantage can be gained by the stubborn defense of some habitation or town, and at this late date military men wonder that the experience gained by the British at Waterloo in the defense by the guard of La Haye Saint has not been more often put in practice in subsequent engagements. To defend a town step by step exposes the civil population to the horrors of war.

The peculiarity of Saragoesa was that the inhabitants, men, women, and children, were so filled with the spirit of patriotism that they were ready to face any dangers and die in the rather than yield, and the town was defended by a man fitted by nature to make use of that ardent enthusiasm which prevailed. Gen. Brackenbury is of the belief that troops trained to the modern system of street fighting could defend London against the invasion of the armies of the world, and here is where the peculiar interest attaching to this new method of warfare has particular bearing upon the military forces of this country. The United States is without coast defenses, without, in fact, any of the essentials requisite to the repelling of armed forces from the sea. We have the men necessary to the defense of our land position, and the question would then arise, What is the best disposition to make of such forces in the event of an enemy attempting to land and force admission into some of our great seaports. It would appear that 25,000 men properly drilled and armed in all the methods of street fighting as laid down in Gen. Brackenbury's regulation system for the British Army could hold New-York against the attack of four times their number. And not only hold the city, but by a succession of counter-attacks beat in detail nforce or almost any proportion bent on forcing its way into the city and capturing it intact.

In the new regulations now in force abroad much is left to the good judgment of the commander of the individual forces. Principles only have been laid down, leaving the detail to the good judgment of those having the position committed to their charge. The examples of street fighting in the wer of 1870-71 were extremely numerous, and there is very frequently met with practical illustration of two maxims: First, that the defense should never leave houses or farms standing outside of the village but near at hand. The enemy sooe captures them and uses them as a base of operations for further attacks. The second equally important principle from the appo:ite point of view is never to let go any advantege gained or attained. Over and over again the possession of one house enables the defenders, after being driven out, to retake the village, or in the same way enables the attack at once to secure what they had won when they have been driven back at first.

There are several reasoos why villages or towns should be centres of attack. As a rule, a small town or village is supposed sure to control just where important roads meet, or where there are bridges over rivers. For these and similar reasons the attackers want free passage there, and the defendants desire to refuse it. Then it is to be remembered that houses are absolutely impervious to infantry fire, and though artillery may be brought to bear upon them, if unprepared it may bombard for some time without killing but a mere handful ot meu, provided, of course, that the garrison tekes care not to expose itself in the outer rooms of the houses fronting the guns; in short, villages are an excellent shelter from fire even at the beginning, and every hour's work improves them, while earthworks are of hardly any use until they are finished. And here comes a consideration, another factor, which cannot be figured. Any one who has to campaign without tents, as all armies will have to do when there is rapidity of movement nomanded, will agree that the one thing they long for in an ordinary climate is a roof over their heads at night or in wet weather. It is ao old maxim that the worst house covered is better than the best bivouac. A village or town becomes a sort of home for its defender.

It has been urged by the more pedantic school thet in fighting troops in a village the commander cannot keep his eye on all his men in street and house fighting. But in ootradistinction, it may be said, he can neither do this io wood fighting, or, indeed, in any sort of attack nowadays, including counter-attack. Acting on this principle, the wise commander will try to delegate his powers so judiciously that his orders and instructions shall be carried lods as possible, filtering downward through a proper medium of responsibility. The ideal way, according to Gen. Brackenbury's regulation, would he a portion of exterior line of defense with its gardens, walls, abatis, and so on for one side, and the other two sides retiring gradually to meet each other at a point toward the centre of the village, ending at a street cornor. Each officer will distribute his own men and form a small rallying keep for his own section. The village or town to have a keep for the whole, namely the stronpest house, often the church, which commands some of the most important approaches. The inner reserve will hold this keep and such of the streets as are not included within any of the sections. This is to be considers by far the best provision against the enveloping attack, which le sure to be the method employed in assaulting a village or town. There ought aleo to he considered an outer reserve, and in all fighting of this character that reserve is one of the most important features of the defense.

Concerning barricades, whatever kind are erected, they should invariably leave room for troops to pass round one or both ends. The general principle to be used in the construction of barricades le the same as applicable to their conetrunction in the field. They are not intended to he obstacles to an enemy's progress if he reaches them, but rather as a cover from which the defenders can fire against an enemy in the open street. The treatment which the main street requires should he applicable to the cross streets and all others, for an attacking force which knows its business will moet certainly try to envelop the place and attack it on three sides at once, even if that force la ot not strong enough to expect to succeed in all directions. Success in any fight la not produced so much hy the number of men killed on the opposite side as hy the moral effect produced on the remainder. And soldiers who may feel very bold against an enemy in the front of firing tells of the enemy's presence on the flank. But in street fighting, though the enemy be on three sides at once, he is not able to fire through the blocks of houses, and may be driven out after an especially well-judged counter-attacks are made hy the exterior reserve.

The principles as eet forth by Gen. Brackenbury are at the same time applicable to the handling of naval brigades as they are to any body of land forces. This is a matter of peculiar importance to the commander of any body of seamen thrown ashore, where his orders require him to either take or hold a town or hamlet, to perfeotly understand the disposition that can be made of his men to the best advantage. Nowadays, where so much attention is paid to the drilling of naval forces for duty ashore, these principles as laid down by such an authority as Gen. Brackenbury cannot be igoored.

BALLOT REFORM IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—The Reform League is busy at work on a new election law. A meeting was held this week, and the maio features were explained to the members, who comprise both Democrats and Republicans. The idea decided on by the Committee on Legislatinn is a modification of the Australian system so as to fit the peculiar conditions of this State. In this modification the measure will be unique, and should it succeed it may become the model for other Southern States. The main trouble has been in making provision for the illiterate voter. The decision of the committee is that the tickets of the different parties be printed in groups, as, for instance, the Democratn Party in a square, the Republican in a circle, and the Prohibition in a triangle, or some such mark recognized by the voter who oonld not read. The draft of the law will be finished next week, and copies will he printed for distribution in the Legislature, which meets on Jan. 1. There is not a strong probability of the passage of the law as it comes from the Reform League, because that organization is popular neither with the "regular" Democrats nor with the "regular" Republicans. Its energy and public spirit, however, have had a good influence, and an improved law will probably be passed.

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

The future of rifle practice in this State, so far at least as respects the modification of the system and the expansion of its bosefits, depends largely upon the disposition of Creedmoor and the amount of money the Albany military authorities are in a position to expend for the development of the National Guard in this particular direction. Tne transfer of the range from the ownership of the National Rifle Association to that of the State has not yet been effected, although all the preliminaries, such as the proving of the title, &c., have been accomplished. The transfer awaits the final action of the State Commission, consisting of the Adjutant General, Commissary Geeeral of Ordnance, and Inspector General, who have yet to look over the ground at Creedmoor and determine what is necessary to be done, and how much the State will be justified in undertaking to bear the bulk of rehabilitation and improvement.

In view of the proposed change in ownorship of the range and in the vogue of rifle practice some interesting computations have been made. It appears from these that an average expenditure of $1 50 per man will furnish thirty days of free practice for 250 men per day, together with one day of general practice for every officer and enlisted man in the First and Second Brigades.

These figures include the cost of transportation, marking, and scoring, together with the working expenses of the range. The ammunition expended in practice is not counted, the half million rounds of ball cartridge annually issued by the Bnreau of Ordnance for this purpose being drawn from the United States Government on account of the constitutional allowance on the part of States supporting and maintaining a uniformed militia.

The State paid to the National Rifle Association for the use of the range during the shooting season of 1889 the sum of $4,000. This covered the cost of markers, superintendence, and continnent expenses. The official scorers supplied by the department cost $1,400, and the transportation of the troops footed up in the neighborhood of $3,550. The aggregate of these amounts is $8,950, for which total 5,876 individuals practiced, or at an average host of $1 50 per man. The value and benefit certain to accrue to the National Guard is evidenced by the fact that for a comparatively small increase—placing the expenditure at the onteide at $10,000—the opportunities for personal practice are capable of being very considerably multiplied and with an assured prospect of largely enhanced results.

Formal figures, as presented in the official reports of the Department of Rifle Practice, ordinarily make but slight impression. Beyond ooeting whether the "figure of merit" is above or below that of former years, and the number of markemen increased or diminished, the average observer is not prone to go. But there is a most gratifying phase of the General Inspector's report for the current year which calls for particular comment.

In the early years of rifle practice, and to within a comparatively recent period, the main endeavor of neudquurters was directed to the making of marksmen. Of late, however, it is to say since five years past, the effort has been rather toward the securing of a maximum attoodance of meo on the ranges and the furthering of individual practice. These efforts have been attended with encouraging success. Gradually the proportion of "third-clase" men, or those who failed to parade for practice, has been decreased, with the result that as the outcome of the last season, according to the official figures, over 75 per cent. of the enrolled force entitled to practice in the First and Second Brigades have shot over Creedmoor. These are the figures:

Organization.	Strength at Inspection.	Individuals Practicing.	Marksmen.
Seventh Regiment	1,018	1,009	1,013
Eighth Regiment	445	292	70
Ninth Regiment	662	467	273
Twelfth Regiment	535	482	208
Thirteenth Regimeot	723	536	277
Fourteenth Regiment	550	252	140
Twenty second Regiment	647	456	174
Twenty-third Regimeot	835	784	642
Thirty-second Regiment	440	258	62
Forty-seventh Regiment	205	184	101
Sixty-ninth Regiment	901	396	155
Seventy-first Regiment	569	344	150
Seventeenth Separate Co.	60	50	37
Total	8,020	5,759	3,392
Fourth Seperete Co	91	67	50
Eleventh Separate Co	75	50	20
Aggregate	8,189	5,876	3,462

The Fuurth aed Eleventh Separate Companies of Infantry are included in the foregoing from the fact that, so far as rifle practice is concerned, they are brikaded with the troops shootiug over Creedmoor.

These figures will repay analysis. It will be observed that every organization in New-York aod Brooklyn paraded over 50 per cent. of its enrollment with the exception of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, although the Fonrteenth Regiment saves its standing in this respect by toe veriest fraction. For the lamentable showing made by Col. Cavanagh's command in individual practicing no other reason can be assigned than lack of interest and application on the part of company officers. It should be noted, on the other haod, that the number of marksmen qualified in the Sixty-ninth is a highly creditable percentage of the aggregate of those practicing.

This is not surprising in view of the fact that the rank and file of the regiment are possessed of the physique and the stamina, as a rule, wolch go to make good shots. "I am willing to stake my personal reputation," remarked one of the most prominent Inspectors of Rifle Practice to the State of New-York, "that five fifteen members of the sixty-ninth Regiment, on the understandiog that they should follow my instructions implinitly, in six weeks' time I would turn out a team which would outshoot any twelve men in the world with military rifles and ordinary dress—including the famous Massachusetts 'world beaters.'

"How would I do it? In this way. For the first three weeks I would give my fifteen picked men aiming and position drill in the armory three days in each week, during the last of which I would require them to fire a limited number of shots in the regimental range to ancustom them to the shock of the piece. The fourth week I would take them to Creedmoor and practice them at 200 yards, firing ten shots daily off shoulder. The fifth week they should fire an additional string daily, still at 200 yards, in the prone position, and the sixth week I would foetruct them at 500 yards, in coujunction with the 200-yards' off-shoulder practice, and in addition cause them to shoot ten shots daily at 600 yards. At the end of this time I would have the perfection of team shooting, which is an absolute human machine. The twelve men would shoot like clockwork, and defy the world. And all because they would be firmly grounded in the foundation principle of the mechanics of military rifle shooting, which le aiming and position drill."

The experiment would prove an interesting ooe, and the officer quoted stands ready to try it if given tho opportunity.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, having now a complete staff, has directed the members of his military family to assemble for mounted drill and instruction at Dickel's on Friday evening of the week. Major Greene, the newly-appointed engineer of the First Brigade, has received his commission.

Col. Frederick Kopper has appointed Capt. Andrew C. Zabriskie Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Seventy-first Regiment. Capt. Zabriskie is a graduate of the Seventh Regimeot, and formerly commanded Company C of the Seventy-first.

The State Board of Exnmioation in the case of Capt. Abel W. Belknap, of which Inspector Geoeral Barber was President, has forwarded its findings to the Adjotant Geoeral. The papers in the oase have been submitted by general headquarters to Judge Advocate General Bartlett for review, and upoo receiving his report, the decision of the board will he made public.

The stone structure for the new mess hall at the State Camp of Instruction is rapidly approaching completiou under the supervision of State Architect Perry. A large part of the material for the building is obtained by blasting the Point of Rooks at the uorth end of the old parade ground, the removal of which will have the effect of adding a considerable space to the original drill field of the camp.

Col. Edward F. Gaylor, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, has directed the establishing of schools of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers at which the subjects of study shall be the drill regulations, guard duty, the Military Code, and State regulations. The officers are to assemnle weekly on Wednesday evenings, and the non-commissioned officers of companies at least once a month, at each times as commanding officers may appoint, until May 1, 1890.

It is proposed in the Twenty-second Regiment to settle whatever differeoces of opinion may exist amoog the Board of Officers by requesting that orders he immediately issued for the election of a Lieutenant Colonel to fill the vacaocy created by the transfer of Lieut. Col. Miller to the Twelfth Regiment.

On Wednesday night last the members of Company E, Capt. Nathaniel B. Thurston, surprised their commanding officer by presenting him with an elaborate onyx-mounted stand and piano lamp as a Christmas gift, costing in the neighborhood of $300.

The First Brigade Examining Board, consisting of Capt. Louis Wendel and Capt. David Wilson, has raported favorably upon Corp. L. V. O. Donohue as Quartermaster Sergeant, Troop A, cavalry; Lansford F. Sherry and William B. Love as Corporals Second Battery, and Charlee R. Soper and Payton F. W. Spence as Corporals First Brigade Signal and Telegraph Corps.

Battalion drills will he begun in the Seventh Regiment the latter part of January. In view of the large number of new first sergeants in the regiment Col. Appleton has directed those non-commissioned officers to report to Adjutaot Flak 8n Friday evening, Jan. 10, for taotical and clerical instruction, and particularly with a view to establishing a uniform system of reports and returns. At the "rehearsal" drill of Dec. 13, preliminary to the Pan-American reception, the Seventh paraded 35 officers and 883 enlisted meo, the absentee list counting 5 officers and 112 men.

The absorbing question in the Twelfth Regiment is still, "Who will be the new Major?" The veterao Chairmao of the Nominating Committee is authority for the statement that the name of the successor to Major Riker is known of no man.

The event of the currnat week in Brooklyn is the Christmas reception of the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. John N. Partridge, which takes place in the regimental armory on Friday evening. From 8 to 9 o'clock will be devoted to a promenede concert, after which there will be dancing.

NEW-JERSEY'S POPULATION.

THE CENSUS OF 1890—THE PROBABLE INCREASE.

The census of 1890 of the State of New-Jersey, it is believed, will show a population approximating 1,500,000. In 1870 it was 906,149; in 1880, 1,130,892, an increase of 222,743. In 1885, by the incomplete census taken by the State Assessors, it was 1,278,133. A similar ratio for the past five years would bring the figures up to nearly 1,500,000. This is also indicated by the vote of the last Presidential election, which reached 301,876. In 1880 the vote was 245,737, out of a population of 1,130,892, a little less than one in five. In 1884 it was 257,297, out of a population of 1,278,133, being ooe in five. A similar ratio of the vote of 1888 would indicate a population of 1,524,380.

The aenexed table will show the iocrease lo the various counties:

	1880.	1885.	1890.
Atlantic	18,706	22,358	28,320
Bergen	36,780	39,580	46,265
Burlington	65,403	67,558	75,905
Camden	62,941	70,685	91,910
Cape May	9,765	10,744	13,000
Cumberland	37,094	41,882	53,750
Essex	189,819	213,764	236,853
Gloncester	25,880	27,783	36,935
Hudson	196,150	210,842	238,139
Hunterdon	38,563	37,420	43,195
Mercer	58,058	66,785	90,535
Middlesex	52,286	56,180	67,805
Monmouth	55,553	62,214	82,940
Morris	50,867	50,775	59,870
Ocean	14,455	15,586	19,310
Passaic	68,710	83,374	98,795
Salem	29,749	29,743	33,980
Somerset	27,161	27,425	33,195
Sussex	24,553	22,401	29,085
Union	55,371	61,769	72,853
Warren	35,388	37,737	44,810
Total	1,130,892	1,278,133	1,524,380
Iocrease, 1880 to 1885, 147,241; 1885 to 1889, 246,247.			

The great majority of the population is in the counties in the vicinity of New-York, and in Camden oear Philadelphia. A division of the state loto four sectioos shows the following returns:

Counties Neer New-York (Five.)—Hudson, Bergeo, Essex, Passaic, and Union. Population 1880, 535,345; 1885, 639,190; 1890, 710,895.

Counties Near Philadelphia (Six.)—Camden, Cape May, Atlantic, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem. Population 1880, 179,572; 1885, 204,743; 1890, 262,435.

Counties in Centre of State (Five.)—Burlington, Mercer, Ocean, Middlesex, Monmouth. Population 1880, 293,737; 1885, 328,433; 1890, 386,505.

Counties in Part of State (Five.)—Hunterdon, Morris, Somerset, Sussex, Warren. Population 1880, 176,737; 1885, 175,378; 1890, 215,155.

The increase in the latter part as compared with the apparent falling off from 1880 to 1885 is attributed to the opening of new territory by railroads, especially in Sussex and Warren Counties. It will be seen that nearly one-half the entire population of the State is concentrnted in the five oounties nearest New-York, and one-third of the whole is in two cities, Newark and Jersey City, where more than one-fifth is in the central division, a little less than one-fifth is in the part nearest Philadelphia, and the remainder in the "buck countiee" of the interior.

Of the cities, Newark is in the lead, followed closely by Jersey City. Paterson comes next, and is followed in turn by Camden, Trenton which includes Chambersburg, Elizabeth, Hoboken, New-Brunswick, Bayonne, Orange, and East Orange. The extraordinary figures returned by Jersey City and Hoboken in 1885 have never been accepted as correct, although so claimed by these cities as authoritative. The following figures show the amounte credited to each of the leading cities in the State.

	1880.	1885.	1890.
Newark	136,400	152,988	188,425
Jersey City	120,722	153,826	181,000
Paterson	50,887	63,273	73,875
Camden	41,658	52,884	62,830
Trenton, &c	35,347	42,928	62,305
Elizabeth	28,229	32,119	36,929
Hoboken	30,999	37,721	34,000
New-Brunswick	17,167	18,258	22,705
Orange	13,266	15,241	18,185
Bayonne	5,572	13,089	14,450
Bridgeton	8,129	10,065	13,880
East Orange	8,349	10,448	12,550
Atlantic City	6,477	7,942	12,445
Long Branch, &c	6,027	7,540	11,235
Millville	7,660	8,884	11,110
Plainfield	8,120	8,913	11,085
Burlington	7,237	7,660	10,940
Somerville, &c	7,097	8,414	10,430
Morristowo	8,538	8,760	10,370
Shrewsbury	6,526	7,558	9,955
Passaic City	6,532	8,826	9,595
Asbury Park and Ocean Grove	4,187	6,421	9,110
Phillipsburg	7,180	8,058	9,295
Dover	7,701	7,046	8,005
Rahway	6,454	6,961	8,429
Bloomfield	5,748	6,502	7,965
Vineland	6,005	7,021	7,945
Perth Amboy	4,808	6,310	7,709
Salem	6,057	6,510	7,500
Montclair	5,140	6,327	7,310
Middletown	5,050	6,802	7,230
Harrison	5,510	6,800	7,020
Gloucester City	5,347	5,966	7,085
Bordentown	5,834	5,857	6,875
Mount Holly	4,840	5,006	6,815
Freehold	4,402	4,434	6,385
Hackensack	4,290	4,983	5,960
Chatham and Madison	4,277	4,331	5,660
Princeton	4,384	4,577	5,570
Lambertville	4,183	4,967	5,460
Nowtoo	2,513	2,648	3,745
Englewood	4,076	4,329	4,410

The Legislature of the year 1891 will be called upon to reapportion the State for members of the Assembly, basing the division upon the new oensus. Each county is entitled to one member, and the seven counties, Atlantic, Cape May, Gloucester, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, and Sussex, which have one each, will not receive any additions. This will leave fifty-three others to be divided among the remaining counties.

The seven conotles contain 195,625 population, leaving 1,328,755 in the rest of the State, or an average of about 25,000 to a member. Morris County, which now has three members, may lose one, while Camden may earn one. The other counties will probably remain as at present. The division by districts probably will be as follows: Near New-York, 29; near Philadelphia, 10; centrol, 13; Western, 8.

The exact figures may cause some variation in the above estimate, but it is believed the State at large will show as great a growth as any on the Atlantic seaboard.

STEVENS INSTITUTE.

Since the old gymnasium was fitted up as a machine shop in 1881 by President Morton, Stevens students have felt the need of a place for gymnasium training during the Winter, and men addicted to field sports or on athletic teams have suffered particularly. This was partly remedied last Winter when the new high school was fitted up as a gymnasium for that building was fitted up as a gymnasium. The accommodatims in it were very poor, however, there being no dressing rooms or baths, and only the most energetic men used it at all, and systematic training was out of the question. Lately a number of students interested in athletics discussed the matter, and Torrence, '90, and Atwater, '91, were appointed a committee to see President Morton and ask for some improvements in the gymnasium. Their request was granted, and during the holidays the old basement gymnasium will be fitted up with lockers, a bath, and other improvements, so as to make it quite comfortable. It is certain that the number of men using the gymnasium this Winter will be three times as great as it was last year, and it is probable that this Spring ground will show a corre-pooding improvement. Tug-of-war cleats will be bought by subscription, and a series of inter-class tug-of-war oontests will be arranged. It is practicable, also, that a team may go in training to represent Stevens at the Mott Haven games.

The Christmas examioations ended on Friday. The system started a year ago by Prof. Mayer and since adopted in several of the other departments, of excusing from examination in any study students having a high-term average in that particular study has been carried on to a greater extent than ever before examioations. This has resulted in a larger number of students being excused than heretofore, and the advantages resulting from continuous study during the term, as the old-time "cramming" for examination are evident.

The management of the *Stevens Indicator* has accepted the resignation of J. Smith, '91, from the Board of Editors, and Howarn Smith, 91, has been elected in his place.

The college will reopeo on Jan. 6, 1890.

SOCIAL GOSSIP IN ALBANY.

James Holroyd and five of the fifteen Trustees of the Komuk Club resigned during the week. Tois club was started several years since on a grand scale, having handsome house on Washington avenue. Because of bad management prior to Mr. Holroyd's administration the club has lost caste. A new orgauization will he started from the live members in the club.

Judge George F. Danforth, who sat for the last time on the bench of the Court of Appeals bench Friday, left the same afternoon for his home in Rochester, where he will reside in future. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Danforth, who was a great favorite in Albany society.

The first concert of the second season of the Ladies' Vocal Club was given in Harmanu's Bleecker Hall Thoeday evening. Although the participants are sometimes words of praise from all sides were bestowed upon them.

Miss Anoa C., daughter of Archibald McIntyre, was married on Wedoesday to Webster E. Borris of New-York City, the Rev. Dr. J. Livingston Reese performing the ceremony.

Retiring Treasurer Lawrance J. Fitzgerald gives a dinner to the State omcers Jan. 30.

STUDIES OF ITALIAN LIFE

THE SANITARY LAW OF THE HONORABLE CRISPI.

A MEANS OF RENDERING FUTURE ITALIAN GENERATIONS HEALTHY, SOUND, AND STRONG IN BODY.

II.

The word "unity," which was often used to the first of these studies, and which will probably be repeated in them all, points to the mission of Rome in the world aod in historical progress which called it, and which calls it for the third time, to diffuse among the people a word of civilization and that moral unity which to-day in the long agony of ancient faith has disappeared. This ardently-invoked onity could only issue from the unloe of the country, and it should be emhizoned upoo the banner which waves above the two milestones which mark the course of thirty centories in the life of the world—the Campidoglio aod the Vatican.

From Rome of the Cesars issued the unity of civilization, directed by the force and strength of Europe, Asia, and Africa. From Rome of the Popes issued a unity of nivilization, directed by the authority of a great part of the human race. From Rome of the democratio mouarchy of Humbert I. will issue the unity of civilization to humanity, accepted by the free will and consent of the people. He who regards Rome as a mere fragment of Italian territory, populated by a certain number of inhabitants, is either wretchedly blind or is a political materialist without seose and without truth, for the Italians look upon Rome as the sanctuary of the nation, as the sacred city of Italy, as the historical centre from which is radiated the idea of Italian union and the Italian initiative to the world. Rome was and is Italy, as Italy is Rome. Nation and metropolis form, like the human body and brain, a perfect whole, an indivisible quantity, a complete bond which can never be broken.

The disastrous initiative of 1815 of Frauce we believe can never again be risked by any other country in Europe. England renounced it, deliberately organizing a policy of local interests. Germany three-tens the overthrow and immoverisbment of her own vast power by a Minerva armed with iron aod encompassed by steel. The Slavooic populace, to whom is reserved a great part in the future, wendors dismembered and powerless between a Czarism fatal to all and the eternal obstacles of local antipathies, in the face of this disastrous vacuum the Italians, always ready to welcome the initiative from whatever source, adore as a spiritual ideal, the sacred hope that it rise from the perfidious ruins of Papacy to be with this third Rome, to be with this Rome newly born from the cradle of an epoch, upoo which shine out as two stars national uulty oo the one side and the initiative of civiliznticn on the other.

The meo who have governed Italy from 1860 to the present day have perceived this—noee better than the more exteot than Francesco Crispi, who regards the question as entirely, or almost entirely, a moral one. An institution edncates to good or to corruption. An institution which has no sound support and no life can intuse nothing of good futo a country, but condemns to a career of errors and feuits. An institution that is false and that saps and damazing, must imprint such movement upon the nation that it koveros that it draw up the expressions of the law in accordance with the leboring rules of the place and the acknowledged bases of contact with other nations. It is only just to say that never has an effort to establish the various social classes beeu so happily and successfully accomplished as during the last legislative periods and under the firm hand of such a pilot as Crispi. Accomplished in all its branches, by the united guidance of this wise and thoughtful Minister, and Parliament sanctioned the hygienic uniou, the administrative unioo, and the peuel uoion.

Hygienic unioo, as Crispi said in his speech at Palermo, for four years there weighed upon daily life and upon the very existence of the people great physical aillictions, material damages, and moral disorders which were perhaps inevitable in a country where hygienic education was eo defective and so primitive. It was therefore, necessary to attend first and above all to the sanitary organization of the nation, and to this end Crispi proceeded, first, acting upon the minds which were induced to look the enemy in the face and devise means to cooquer it; second, illuminating with speed and lovical wisdom the proper civil; third, reforming laws for the prevention of future ills. This gigantic work was accompiished. On Juoe 18, 1888, a Parliamentary commission (Prof. Panizzi's report) introduced a bill on the design of the law. This was passed by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the 16, 1888, and to the session of Dec. 22, 1888, after a long, well-conducted, comprehensive, and learned discussion, the bill was approved, and the regulations for the execution of the law under the guardianship of hygiene and public health were signed by King Humbert Oct. 9, 1889.

This statnte proposes, first, to better and reform the arraokements of the sanitary services, and to collect under one head all organizations in force for the guarding of public health, perfecting them, and seeking to render them more efficacious by appropriate penal ratifications. The nature of these sketches renders impossible an analysis of the law, nor would the readers of a daily paper find them interesting. A limited synopsis can only be given of its principal features, that which they aim for and that woloo they actually accomplish. By them the nation defends the citizen from every perolcious influence, keeping an unwearied vigilance over him during the various phases of his existonce. First—Before his birth by visiting the mother when she is pregnant; during the moment of and after birth providing for his safety by attending to the hygienic arrangements of hospitals, orphanages, and foundling institutions. Second—In childhood, by prescribing the rules of education, improving the constitutions of scrofulous childroo by establishing marine hospitals, where during the summer little ones are carer for gratis, and where they nao invigorate themselves by the purifying air and strengthening baths, guarding the delicate from excessive fatigue in childhood, by compiling their lessons and gymnastic exercises. Third—In adult age, by wise regulations to shield them from unhealthy works and industries. Fourth—In sickness, by medioal and surgical assistance, obligatory from hospitals. Fifth—In every circumstance, by instituting strict surveillance upoo everything above and below the ground, and upon food and beverages of public places. Finally, removing from them every cause of unhealthiness by strict sanitary regulations.

The laws which have made the honorable Crispi and by his colleagues were worthy of and adapted to the end to be attained. They create the superior Council of Health, unite the services, and modify the constitutions of sanitary councils in such a way as to secure to a firm and constant surveillance upon the public health; give to Ministere of the Interior the directorship of maritime lazarets; provide the forts of the realm with means of defeuse and prevention as advance sentinels to proclaim the appearance of the dreaded enemy, of the morbid epidemic: by special laws render less difficult the execution of sanitary works, and already 300 towns have profited by them; extend the sooeialized *legge di risanamento* of Naples to sixty other large cities; reorganize vaccination service, the pharmacopoeia, and the veterinary service of the frontier against the importation of epizoozic. The medical science, the clinical, microscopic observations, veterinary and experimental diagnosis upon diseases of the human and animals, have revolutionized the old systems of the Old World. For proof of this, suffice it to say that tubercles of men are often transmitted to them by the milk and flesh of animals that come from small farm communities, and which have escaped the examination of the veterinarian. Many other diseases are also trausmitted, as the carbooelbs, the afta-epizoolica, the smallpox of the horse, the diphtherin of fowls, the cysticerca of swine, sheep, kine, calves, and many other morbid diseases.

In the basis of Crispi upon public health modern science has impressed its influence from beginning to end and associates the technical with the administrative element, so that the different authorities have the power to make their own regulations, in accordance with the best sanitary guides and advice of competent persons. The statute also creates, first, provincial physicians, selected from among the most distinguished students of hygieno, who form a bond of conjunction between the consulting and administrative bodies; counselors of the prefects, the speedy executors of their orders; sentinels, always on guard against danger to public health throughout the extent of their province; second, sanitary officers for the communities, which are to municipal authorities what provincial doctors are to the governing authorities; third, direct connection between the municipal sanitary officers and the provincial physicians. Two great and wise ideas guided and inspired Crispi in preparing and presenting the bill: First, the prevention of and the fighting against epidémics; second, the lurisuration of the libre of the Italian people by eradication of old prejudices, promoting habits of cleanliness, raising the average of human life, the great factor of wealth and social economy. "Mens sana in corpore sano," said the aocient Romans, and never was there uttered a greater truth. Certainly the noolication of this law imposes additional excuses upon the municipalities, and the law itself, by prescribing the sanitary duties and private individuals alone be calculated, the industrial and commercial losses consequent upon sickness and death during these periods, they would assume a sum much larger than the taxes required to establish an effective secure sanitary tutelage. The average mortality in the proportion of deaths in every 1,000 inhabitants is in Italy 27.9; France, 22.6; Germany, 25.7; Austria, 30; England, Wales, and Suntland, 19.9; Belgium, 21. Now, by bettering the hygieoio coodition of the cities, removing the causes of diseases, epidemics, and infeotions, providing free doctors and free medioines, the death average may be reduced, the fall of the organism may be impeded, and the disposition may be diminished to feel at every instant the effect of the nausea of disease, from which are derived the absenoeism of character and the oppression of the instincts, which are antagonistio to every good, and which bring as necessary results, egotism and fear.

In the history of the political and social racoovation of Italy, Crispi has imprinted with this new sanitary statute an indelible stamp, sufficient to render his name dear and illustrious in future ages. The unity of the country accomplished, King, Ministers, and people strive to give material and physical strength to the nation, and Crispi stands at the head of this hygienic and civil mission as once Garibaldi stood at the head of "expedition of the thousand" to liberate Sicily. Proofs of the excellence of this statute are not wanting. Germany, for example, taking pattern from Italy, has instituted hygienic studies among State employes. In France, in the scientific papers, the sanitary legislation of Italy is greatly eulogized. The *Revue d'Hygiene*, (Paris, Nov. 20, 1889, page 1,041,) reprinting that part of Crispi's speech relating to the sanitary organization of the State, prefaces it by a long and conscientious study, from which we quote the following:

"Italy to-day possesses a sanitary legislation and administration that might serve as models to other nations," and, further on, "the control directorship of the service is powerfully organized and well provided with means of action. It comprisee various technical offices, where doctors, engineers, architects, and lawyers coodnct the affairs. In the provinces the medical function is sofficiently represeuted, and soon each province will be superintended and controlled by municipal sanitary physicians nominated by competition. In appointing these officers the Institute of Technical Hygieno Instruction, created under the Direotorship of the Internal Department, of which Dr. Pagliani is one of the professors, will exercise a great influence. The law, besides this, while permitting a certain initiative to the communities, exacts from each and all of them to have in a certified time a sanitary organization approved by the Government, and made obligatory at the expense of hydraulic works, leaving to municipal officers the ways and means of finding the necessary funds for this object. These are the results which Crispi has attained. They excite the admiration of all, and no one can do less than desire that his example may soon be followed by his colleagues of other nations."

Perhaps the organization of this law will appear to American eyes too absorbing and too centralizing, and in direct opposition to the system of self-government which exists here. But it is to be remembered that the duties of sanitary service and the National Board of Health, although having the faculty to direct and control hygieoic and sanitary questions of the federation—almost custodians of the public health of the population of the United States—instead of being extended and upheld, find in the various authorities of the different States opposition and stumbling-blocks, one is forced to approve and applaud the Italian system. Under this system, for example, in case of epidemics, means of defeuse will be promptly on hand, universally approved of, with unity of action, with sure, immediate, and everlasting effect. With the American system, on the contrary, the good ideas and methods which have perhaps their origin in Washington, are either crushed by the numerous Legislatures of States, or arrive too late, and so become useless.

The reader must judge for himself as to the relative value of each system. If, then, science does not deceive and experience is the guide of life, Crispi will have contributed to Italy ways and means of rendering her future generations healthier and stronger in body and mind, capable of sustaining with manly spirit, with fortifizing and genial thought, the arduous battle of life.

A FRIEND OF AMERICA AND ITALY.

THE MUSKRAT SEASON.

TRAPPERS PREPARING FOR IT IN THE PENNSYLVANIA WOODS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 21.—The trappers of Pennsylvania are now getting things in order for the coming Winter. Traps are being brought out from the hayloft and pigsty, and the unwary muskrat, skunk, mink, or other quadruped will soon be captured. The trappers, too, are laying out routes, and anticipate a prosperous season. The skunk and muskrat are reported particularly plentiful.

This year the prices for pelts are somewhat higher than in 1888, because of the smell number of animals captured last seasoo. Skunk hides are getting loto more general use, and are considered more valuable by batters and furriers than heretofore. They are now quoted at $1 10 to $1 20. The red fox pelt is worth from $1 10 to $1 25; the raccoon, 60 to 75 cents; mink, 40 to 75 cents; muskrats, 25 cents, and opossum, 25 to 30 cents.

The muskrat, being a prolific breeder, is naturally more

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BRAZIL AND HER DESTINY

PERILS THAT BESET THE NEW REPUBLIC.

DANGEROUS DELAYS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT—DIFFICULTIES OF FORMING A SOLID UNION.

I.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 30.—Fifteen days have elapsed since the empire was overthrown, and the authority of the provisional Government which took its place and proclaimed the republic has not met with the slightest show of resistance in any of the twenty provinces. There has been and is still some apprehension felt by the Republican leaders about the people of Rio Grande do Sul, but the capture and detention of the popular leader of that province, Senhor Gaspar de Silveira Martins, was very cleverly managed, and he is now in this city living in his own house, but closely watched.

Gen. and Senator Pelotas has charge in Rio Grande do Sul, and he is a brave soldier and a very capable and influential man. He distinguished himself in the Paraguayan war, and is an old and intimate friend of Gen. Deodoro, the chief of the provisional Government. He was in possession of the secret of the contemplated revolution, which was originally planned for Dec. 2, and instead of coming to the national capital in season for the meeting of the Senate made an excuse of ill health to his colleague, Senhor Silveira Martins, who sailed for this port two days before the 15th.

The first thing the revolutionists did after constituting the provisional Government was to telegraph to the port of Desterro, where the national steamer with Martins on board had to call, to arrest that gentleman and hold him under guard, but to treat him with every courtesy. As soon as the imperial family, which was put aboard the guohoat Parnhyba Sunday morning, the 17th inst., had been transferred to the steamer Alagoas, the Parnhyba was dispatched to Desterro to bring Senhor Silveira Martins to this city.

Day before yesterday the gunboat arrived, and as soon as she came to auchor was boarded by Senhor Quintino Bocayuva, Minister of Foreign Affairs and an old friend of Silveira Martins. Soon after the two came ashore and went to the house of Senhor Martins. The *Diario de Noticias*, the organ of Rny Barbosa, Minister of the Treasury, says this morning, in a leading article, that a numoer of the old Senators of the empire have been invited by Senhor Martins to hold out against the provisional Government, and warns him and them to he careful and not push the clemency of the Government too far, intimating that there are fortresses for the disaffected, and even a penal colony on the island of Fernando de Noronha.

Senhor Silveira Martins was always a pronounced Republican and an avowed seperatist, favoring the independence of the Sonth of the empire—the provinces of Parsná, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul. He is half German, a magnificent specimen of manhood, and a natural popular orator. He speaks all languages, German, English, Frenob, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. There are many German and Italian colonies in the Southern provinces, and it is said that the Germans number more than one hundred thousand. Besides being very popular with the Brazilians, Senhor Martins has great influence with the Italians and Germans. In political canvasses he always addressed these colooists in their native tongues.

It is generally understood that S. Martins, when he heard of the revolution and of his own arrest, simply remarked: "I am sorry. I did not count on it for two days sooner." This was equivalent to saying: "Yon wuuld not have caught the fox then." However, he asserted that he was a Republican and that he would loyally serve the republic. The Republican leaders have showed their respect for him as well as their fear of his power by receiving him with honore and giviug him the freedom of his house, while keeping strict watch upon and guarde about it. They doubtless hope to conciliate him and unite him firmly to their canse.

The fact that the *Diario de Noticias* spoke as it did this morning gives the stamp of truth to rumors of considerable disaffection which have been current for several days. This disaffection, however, is not symptomatic of a desire to restore the empire. In my judgment there is not only no possibility of such a foolhardy attempt, but no one even thinks of such a thing. The disaffection which exists is simply political rivalry and ambition.

II.

And herein lies the great danger to the Republican canse. The provisional Government does not contemplate an early convention of a Conetinent Assembly, and its members have declared officially that they contemplate many reforms which are necessary to prepare the way for the better establishment of the republic by the Constitnent Assembly. This is exceedingly daogerous. It shows a lack of confidence in the people, while rather arrogantly usnming for themselves superior capacity. Men who get some of the peculiar power are never disposed to give it up, and those who are left out in the cold are quick to attribute the worst motives to them.

Some little time was required to call upon the people to elect members of a Constituent Assembly, because, at least two months' time would be required for the proclamation to the province of Matto-Grasso, and fully a month to Manos and Goyaz, the capitals of the provioces of Amazonas and Goyaz. But, at the same time, this was one reason why an early proclamation should have been made. It would not have been possible for a constitutional convention to have been assembled within six months if one of the first acts of the provisional Government had been to summon one. As it is moving now it will do nubiless be fully a year before the delegates in the Constituent Assembly can be chosen and the first meeting be held here.

The provincial Legislative Assemblies have been abul-shed and the powers of Governore of the new States defined by decrees issued by the provisional Government. Suffrage has been extended to all citizens who can read and write, and the Minister of the Interior is to issne another decree regnlating the manner of exercising this privilege. In the meantime it is rumored that one of the propositions being made for the better founding of the republic is the increase of the army to 20,000 men. Inasmnch as the revolution was the immediate work of the army and navy, and the provisional Government is in reality military rnle, the increase of the army is not to be contemplated with unalloyed pleasnre.

I do not question the patriotism of the members of the provisional Government, nor do I donbt their disinterested purposes, but they have given factionists a handle to pull on, and there are plenty who will eagerly grasp it. The Brazilians are born politicians. The only topic of discnssion in an assemblage of Brazilians is politics. Every hour in the day voices ringing the changes on the eternal subject in restanrants, at dinner parties, at soirées, on the streets, and, in fact, wherever two or more get together. They all talk at the same time, and every fellow tries to drown the other's voice—*palabras, palabras, nada mas palabras sonorosas e furiosas, significando cousa nenhuma.*

Back of these loud-talking, intriguing, place-hunting fellows there is not a body of solid, generally intelligent, reflecting people. There is no yeomanry to appeal to. There are no farmers—small holders of land. There is not a body of intelligent, hard-working mechenics, thrifty operatives. Land monopoly prevails everywhere, and the great planters, as a rnle, are densely ignorant. The solid substratnm upon which to build a republic as we nnderstand community self-government does not exist in Brazil. There is lacking the body of thrifty, economical peasantry which France has, and which is the stay and the hope of the French Republic.

III.

Save in the Southern provinces, the great mass of the people are a mixed race, and with a minimum of white blood. The Sao Paulans, or Paulistas, as they are generally called, are the purest blooded, and come of the best ancient Portuguese stock. The province of Sao Paulo is the garden of Brazil. The climate is conducive to the growing of energetic men, and the province and the people are far in advance of the rest. A fair beginning has been made in the development of the marvelous resources of the province—or State, as it must now be termed.

There are more miles of railway built by native capital and enterprise, and the production of coffee now exceeds that of the province of Rio de Janeiro. The new coffee "fazendas" of Central and Western Sao Paulo exceed in yield and quality of berry the long-famed Paranahyba Valley of Rio de Janeiro. Although Sao Paulo was a large slave holding province, the planters early foresaw the inevitableness of slavery emancipation and prepared for it. Systematic promotion of immigration was resorted to in 1887, and the Italian colonists proved better laborers on the coffee plantations than the negro slaves had been. The climate of the plateau permits white labor, while I doubt if it is possible in the Paranahybe region—certainly not on the coast.

The result of the trade of the province of Sao Paulo in 1888 is not equaled by any other like part of the earth's snrface. The British Consul at Santos, the port of Sao Paulo, in his report for last year, says: "Taken conjointly with the export trade, the monetary value of the overssa traffic of this province in the past year shows a grand total of about £12,000,000, or approximately 30 per cent. of the value of the trade of the whole empire of Brazil. No other country in the world, with a population of barely 1,500,000 inhabitants, has ever attained a like degree of prosperity."

The exports of Sao Paulo for 1888 exceeded in value the imports into the province $50,000,000. The province is capable of sustaining a population of 30,000,000 inhabitants. There are now barely 1,500,000, so that the authority just quoted may well say: "The gap that intervenes is tremendons, consequently the vast resources of this portion of Austral-America remain virtually untouched."

IV.

The region to the south of Sao Paulo, included within Paraná, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul, is not the coffee zone par excellence as the land of the Paulistas is, but it is nevertheless highly favored. The coast watershed is limited in area, the Serra do Mor following the sea very closely. The plateau, never more distant from the coast line than 15 leagnes, is delightful in olimate and pictnresqne in the extreme. It is magnificently watered. There are vast pastnrage renges, and stock rearing is the chief industry of the people. Bnt it is naturally a fine agricultural country, and only awaits population and railways to equal the River Plate as a grain-growing region. There are few good ports, the good harbors on the entire coast south of Santos being limited to two. There are great forests of long-leaved pine in Peranâ, and the mineral wealth in iron, gold, and coal is immeose.

Join Uruguay to these southern Provinces—embody all the region drained south into the River Plate, and there is the making of the most wonderful country on the globe. To complete and round it out along natural lines Paraguay should be included. The only ironole would be the want of a distinct natural northern boundary.

V.

The problem which the founders of the United States of Brazil have to deal with is complex, bnt the vitally important element is the danger of disintegration. In favor of consolidation is the great pride of the people in their country, so immense in extent, so magnificent in its natnrel resources. Peculiarity of language, race prejndices, combined with this pride of country, will contribute strongly to prevent union with Spanish-speaking people by any section. On the other hand, there are great dissimilarities of climate and of interests, and the strain upon national pride and patriotism will be great. It will require a certain measure of liberty to afford the lines of communication essential to the development and olnding together of Brazil. The construction and maintenance of public highways in the interior are difficult. Brazil may be said, without exaggeration, to be without ordinary roads. The soil is such that with torrential rains highways oannnt be maintained. Throughout the interior whenever you leave the railway the pack mule is the only means of traosportation, unless there is a navigable stream.

Railway construction is expensive owing to the nature of the ground, save on the "sertore"—the upland sandy plains. There are innmerable streams which are either navigaole or capable of being made so, and a beginning in this line of communication has been made.

The Government under the empire, foreseeing the difficulty of holding the country together by internel lines of communication, had made provision for and actually begun two main strategic extensions—the Dom Pedro Legundo by a narrow geuge along and across the San Francisco Valley to Porto Imperial, the head of navigation of the Tocantins River, a distance of 700 miles, and a line running south from Sao Paolo to Rio Grande do Sul. There are 80 kilometers of the Dom Pedro Legnndo, now the Centrel of Brazil, in oonstruction and finel snrveys of 200 more kilometers completed. The other line had only been authorized and a few miles made.

Until the republic is definitely founded and has created confidence by its stobility, capital will be withheld from Brazil. At the same time there are more than a thousand millions of dollars of foreign money already invested in Brazilian securities and enterprises, and if the country is not thrown into confusion this will be eventually imperiled, if not lost. Hence there ought to oe a tremendous outside pressure in favor of the solid union of the whole.

A. M. GIBSON.

DOM PEDRO'S PROPERTY TAKEN.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 22, via Galveston.—The decree relating to Dom Pedro, besides snppressing his allowances, orders the confiscation of his property and forbids the return of the imperial family to Brazil for two years.

The city is tranquil.

LISBON, Dec. 22.—Dom Pedro and the ex-Empress of Brazil to-day hade farewell to the Queen and Dowager Queen and started for Coimbra. The Dnke of Oporto and a nnmber of Brazilians witneesed their departure. The ex-Empress was deeply moved.

The news of the provisional Government's action in issuing a decree snppressing the allowance to the ex-Emperor and forbidding the return of the imperial femily to Brezil has been withheld from Dom Pedro by the edvice of his physioians.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Brazilian Legation here announces that the illness of President da Fonseca is not sertous.

WHAT CAPT. RENDLE SAW.

HE IS NOT A BELIEVER IN THE REPUBLIC'S STABILITY.

The steamship Lasseli arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro and was moored at Martin's Stores in Brooklyn. Capt. Rendis says that he brought no passengers and that no one applied for passage on the vessel.

The Lasseli was at Bahia when the revolution broke ont. When the first news arrived the antocrities refnsed to accept the republic, although the Governor of the Province of Bahia was a brother of one of the republican leaders who prematurely precipitated the revolution. On the third day, however, the soldiers, of whom there were 120 at Bahia, declared in favor of the republic. The Captain says that the Bahia troope were not an imposing body of men. Tno authorities kept a very tight control over the ends of the cables, and all dispatches had to be submitted to them.

The news of the expulsion from Brazil of the imperial femily was not received at Bahia while the Lasseli was there. When she sailed all was qniet in the province.

The Lasseli arrived at Rio Janeiro on Nov. 24, and remained at the dock one week taking on cargo. The Captain says that the only thing that he saw that resembled a disturoance was a rush of cavalry in clearing the Rne d'Ovoadre.

"They have fine cavalry," said Capt. Rendis; "the horses and mountings are good, but you can't say as much for the men themselves."

The Captain did not think that the republic would last long. There would have to be a general election, and if the provisional Government hoped to carry this it would be by intimidation. The people at large were not pleased with the change. All that kept them quiet was fear. The troops under the command redly thought that they had the army at their back, but this force could easily be purchased. Business was going on as usual on Dec. 1, when the Lasseli sailed.

Mr. C. R. Flint of Flint & Co. received letters from Brazil yesterday showing the financial state of affairs in Rio de Janeiro. Their business correspondent wrote nnder date of Nov. 30:

"Speculation was on an extensive scale here previous to the revolntion, and all the brokers and money merchants were loaded with stocks, bonds, &c., and to-day the monthly settlement will squeeze many of them, and Dec. 31 will be a test day, as the final settlements for the year will have to be made then.

"There are well-informed men who think exchange will go down in the course of a few months, and the Government is very influence in its power to keep it np. The Government has about £5,000,000 in London, bnt has to nse this to pay interest and other demands abroad. There will be no attempt to float a loan for some time to come for investment in Brazilian enterprises. Perfect confidence in the republic will have to be established first, and this will require some time. The Government is now a military one in reality, and a regular constitutional one cannot be established for a year to come, and then it must prove its stability as well as its honesty."

A private correspondent of Mr. Flint who is well posted in politicel matters in Brazil wrote:

"Politics will soon be red hot here. There are indications of fierce competitions brewing. The *Journal do Commercio* and *Gazette de Noticias* and others already indicate dissatisfaction with the provincial Government. Leaders of the revolntion fear trouble. Silveira Martins of Rio Grande do Sul, is a prisoner in his house."

The Mr. Martins referred to by the correspondent is the father of Dr. Martins, one of the Secretaries of the Brazilian delegation to the International American Congress, but who left for Europe with Counselor Lafayette upon the latter's refusal to act as a delegate for the provisional Government.

Christmas presents for boys. Locomotive and train propelled by steam. See one now running in window. Spalding Bros., 241 B'way. Only $3 50 and $4 25 each.—4dt.

A JERSEY RAILROAD SUIT

THE STATE'S ATTEMPT TO RECOVER PAST TAXES.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN COMPANY INVOLVING $1,250,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 22.—Within the last few days two topics have come to the surface in New-Jersey which will probably give current to much of the legislation that may be brought to the notice of the honses npon their assembling next month. The report of the arbitrators in the suit brought by the State against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to recover ebont e million and a quarter dollars of back taxes will not only provide the text for considerable discussion among the lawmakers, bnt seems likely to color all the legislation which is certain to be proposed for the further taxation of the railroads.

The impression seems to be gaining grounds thet the State will not realize largely from the railroad suit. There can be no question that so far as their casual remarks npon the arguments of counsel whom they are now hearing indicate anything, the leaning of both arbitrators—Judge Dillon, selected by the railroad, and Stevens of Newark, by the State—is toward the railroad. Ex-Gov. Bedle, who is acting as counsel for the railroad company, boldly proclaims that if the State gets enough ont of its claims to defray the expenses of its suit it will be fortunate. There is, on the other hand, a strong public sentiment on the question that will not tamely snomit to a decree which is not as favorable to the State as circumstances will permit.

For years end years the railroad company stood out in bold defiance of the taxing power of the State. Under its charter the old Morris and Essex Railroad Company, now the leased property of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, was required to pay into the State Treasury a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the cost of its road as soon as 7 per cent. all the courts it has made payments to the State nnder this provision. But when the municipalities assessed it for local taxes, the company set np a claim that an act of exemption, which it succeeded in putting through one of the Legislatures, was a contract between it and the State which no subsequent Legislature could repeal. All the courts in the State ruled against tois construction of the act, but on an appeal to the United States courts the railroad view of it was sustained, and the company boldly refused to submit to any tax legislation designed to reach it.

In the course of time, however, the State secured the upper hand in the controversy. This was when, by its terms, the company's charter expired, and the State had leave to enter into possession of its franchises. Under the threat of condemnation proceedings it compelled acquiescence with the new tax law of 1884, and also brought it to book for delinqnencies in the matter of the payment of its State taxes in prior years. It was toward the close of his term as Governor that Abbett called attention to some flaws in the indictments which had been found against its honest half per cent. tax on the cost of its road, and the recnit was the institntion of the proceedings now pending before the arbitrators.

Prior to the passage of the new tax law the only information the State was able to secure as to the value of the railroad property in the State was that which was given by the companies themselves in sworn annual statements. Each year the Morris and Essex Company turned in to the State Controller a statement under oath, showing the taxable cost of its road. On the figures thus reported the half per cent. tax was paid. The basis for the holding proceedings against the company is the claim that the company did not make honest returns from year to year; thet it failed to disclose a 7 per cent. earning for years when its earnings had reached the tax limit, and that even in the years when it admitted 7 per cent. earnings it had attracted items from its taxable "cost of road" and hidden them in other non-taxable accounts. The State alleges that it was during the 7 per cent. which snojected it to tax, as far back as 1845, though it was away along in the fifties before it began to pay any taxes to the State, and further alleges that in snbsequent years it had paid e tax on much less taxable cost of road than it owned. Between these two items, the State asserts, the company has wrongfully withheld about $700,000 of cash from the State which rightfully belonged to it. The interest on this sum amounts to about $500,000 more, and so the totaldemand of the State approximates a million and a quarter.

An expert was appointed to sxemine the books of the company, and over 4,000 pages of testimony have been taken. It is matter of note that the arbitrators listened to none of the testimony of the expert, Mr. Smith, who, it is declared, during the argnment one day last week, that he had no idea of reading the printed transcript of the stenographer's notes. Their decision will, therefore, be based only upon the information laid before them in the arguments of counsel.

These arguments have served to show where are the points of difference between the lawyers. It seems to be an open secret among all eogaged on the case thnt the half million dollars of interest will not be insisted npon, so that the State's claim is thns scaled down to little more than half a million dollars. The battle ground is therefore narrowed to the items which go to make np the rest of the bill.

One of the questions in the case is where the 7 per cent. earnings exist. The company claims that it has the right to deduct from its earnings the vast expenditures for equipment made before warning which are made the condition of taxation are reached. The success of this plea would postpone the time when the company's cost of road became taxable many years later than the time at which the company began to pay taxes. Another question is as to the expenditures made by the road for construction. The State claims that that construction expenditures are necessarily cost expenditurs, and that all construction outlays should have been counted oy the company in its taxable cost account. The railroad claims that the State, on the other hand, that all construotion is not cost, but that it is for the arbitrators to examine each item and determine as a matter of law whether it is an item in "cost." The arbitrators by calling for the items, have practically decided to project cost on the railroad's theory.

When they come to apply the theory they will find many large items which must go in or go out in a lump. Chief among these are the expenditures on uncompleted improvements. It has taken years for the company to complete some of its branches for use. The company was digging a tunnel through Bergen Hill, too, before its tunnel there was completed. But each year much money was sunk in carrying on these enterprises. Can the State exact tax on these sums as they were laid out? or did the tax become due only when the whole expenditure had been made and the improvements were in conditon for service? The State takes the first view; the latter view is that insisted npon by the railroad. Another large item the arbitrators will have to deal with in determining what part of construotion expenditures represents taxable cost is embraced in dividends and interest on bonds on which the money for betterments was raised. If these bonds sold in the market for only 90 per cent., the company claims that 90 per cent. represents the taxable ontlay. The State insists that not only must the tax be levied on the face of the bonds, but upon the interest paid to keep them alive as well.

The arguments now being conducted by Attorney General Stockton for the State and ex-Gov. Bedle for the company will probably not be finished until Jan. 3. But it is expected that the arbitrators will have their report ready for the Legislature before the close of the session. The statement of the points at issne shows that there is room for wide divergence of opinion, and it is assumed that as there are enough hooks for the arbitrators to hang any conclusions they may see fit to reach upon, their finding will be a victory for the railroad company, and that it will leave little of the State's claim to be put in judgment. The tax money involved in the controversy over the taxation of discounts and interest alone is said to reach $200,000. If the company is also exempted from the payment of tax on expenditures for uncompleted improvements the balance of the State's claim will be practically wiped out.

It is said, however, that the arbitration is not necessarily final for either side, and the fact that the State may, after the decision has been rendered, take the matter into the courts may force the arbitrators to draw the line somewhere between the two litigants as possible. A too evident leaning to the railroad by the arbitrators will provoke a general attack in the lower branch of the Legislature at least, upon the railroads of the State, and may lead to the passage of more stringent laws on the snoject of railroad taxation.

Recent Chancery proceedings instituted by ex-United States District Attorney Keasbey have aronsed the widest interest in labor circles throughout the State, and the labor nnions are already holding conferences on the legislation to which they may lead. These proceedings are those instigated by the bose stonecutters in Newark against the journeymen's nnion. The journeymen's nnion had passed a resolution that no new members should be admitted after last May. Two men applied for membership, but were rejected under the rnle. They appealed to various stone-cutting establishments for employment, but were refused it because of the fear that their employment would drive the other hands engaged in the yards to strike. They thereupon began suit in Chancery to compel the local union not only to admit them, but to admit every skilled hand who is willing to pay the fees and abide by the rnles of the union.

The Court of Chancery decided some time ago that a trades nnion has no proprietary right in the union label, and could not, therefore, stop a manufacturer from imitating it. That decision was regarded as a serious blow to labor interests in the State, bnt the question presented in these new proceedings is regarded as of incomparably more serious import. The success of the present suit would, it is claimed by the union men, destroy trades nnions in New-Jersey. Employers would take green men off the street, teach them the trade, pnt them into the unions, and thus secure control of them. Not only the stonecutters, but organizations of laboring men engaged in all the other branches of industry, regard Mr. Keasbor's bill in Chancery as the most serious movement that has yet been put on foot for their destruction. Already a number of bills are being prepared by the friends of the unions to meet the issue.

PETROLIA IN ASHES.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN A PROSPEROUS OIL TOWN.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 22.—A special from Butler, Penn., says: The business portion of Petrolia is in ashes. A fire broke ont at 3 o'clock in the morning in Klingensmith's grocery, when a strong wind was prevailing, and burned along both sides of Main, Argyle, and Fairview streets, destroying practically all the business house and many residences. The fire pluge were filled with mud, and no water could be had. Little or no effort was made to fight the flames, which swept over the prosperous little oil town with frightful velocity.

It was all the sleeping inhabitants could do to get out with their lives and wearing apparel. Nothing of value was saved from the burned district. Fortnnately no loss of life is reported, and no one was seriously hurt. It is impossible to put anything like an accurate estimate on the total loss, but it will range between $85,000 and $100,000. The thickly-settled portion of the town on the north side of Main-street, between Argyle-street and the offices of the United Pipe Line, including the latter, and on the south side from the bank, which is still standing, to Fairview-street, is destroyed, as well as the buildings to the cemetery.

The loss to the merchants is very heavy. They saved neither buildings nor stock, and it is believed that in most instances there was very little if any insurance on either, as the buildings were generally frame and the insurance rate was so high as to be almost prohibitory. Petrolia has been scorched several times with fires and has had this in two months disastrous visitation in its history. Its present population is 700. The following list embraces the principal concerns burned out:

Cheese Brothers' dry goods store, Oil Exchange, Western Union office, McCall's billiard hall, Klingensmith's grocery, Doyle's Hall and hardware, Lnoe's shoe store, hose house, Episcopal Church, Petrolia Hotel, Erwin's furniture store, Hawk's grocery, Yarrorman's tin store, Kitchenstein's tailor shop, Fonlke's store, Campbell's grocery, Central livery, Central Hotel, Borchardt's clothing store, Honseman's meat market, Del Holmes's grocery, Chatham's book store, Jamison's ory goods store, Klingensmith's hardware, Foster's drug store, United Pipe Line office, and Post Office.

A FAMILY EXTERMINATED.

SUICIDE OF A MAN AFTER KILLING HIS WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 22.—A *Leader* special from Niles, Ohio, says: "This community was startled this evening by the discovery of one of the most wholesale butcheries that has ever occurred in this section of the State. The victims, five in number, are Charles Shelar and wife and three children, and the crime is supposed to have taken place at an early hour this morning. When discovered at about 5 o'clock this evening, all five bodies were stiff and cold in death, with their throats ont from ear to ear.

"Shelar and his wife were living together across the foot of the hed, and the three children were on the floor in different parts of the house. Shelar was a mill man and had steady employment, bnt of late drank heavily, and it is rumored that he and his wife did not live happily together. The theory advanced is that Shelar, in a fit of madness, cut the throats of his wife and children and then his own. Shelar and his wife were born and reared in this city.

"The weapon used was a razor, and was purchased by Shelar of a hardware dealer Saturday evening. The street in front of the house today has been densely packed with an excited populace, all eager to get a glimpse at the horrible spectacle."

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

COURTESIES EXCHANGED IN LISBON—THE YORKTOWN'S DELAY.

LISBON, Dec. 22.—The man-of-war Yorktown of the United States squadron of evolution had not arrived here up to noon to-day. Admiral Walker reports that her non-arrival is dne to severe weather.

The Chicago exchanged salutes with the land batteries, and Admiral Walker paid an official visit to the Portuguese officers. The latter subsequently returned the visit. The squadron will remain here ten days and will then go to the Mediterranean.

The squedron behaved admirably. The vessels made the voyage under an easy head of steam in order to economize coal. No anxiety is felt for the Yorktown. Admiral Walker gives her two days in which to arrive. He thinks she may have put into Fayal, or possibly may have met with a slight mishap.

While anchoring here the Chicago snapped her chain and lost her big anchor. All the vessels showed good speed and coal endurance. The crews are well.

EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

FOUR MEN KILLED AND ROASTED ON THE SOLOMAN ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 22.—The Sydney *Herald* of Nov. 5 says that, according to a letter received from Capt. Woodhouse of the trading schooner Elma Fisher, the boat steerer Nelson, of the schooner Enterprise of Sydney, and three of the native crew of the Enterprise were killed and eaten by the cannibals of the Soloman Islands.

The Enterprise was trading among the islands, and the natives from Hammond Islands, one of the Solman group, induced Nelson and the others to go ashore to make some purchases. Once on shore they were knocked on the head, and it is reported that their bodies were then roasted and eaten. The letter states that her Majesty's steamship Royalist enalled the village on the islands on Capt. Hand learning the particulars.

HE HAS EATEN TWENTY-EIGHT QUAIL.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Mr. Carroll S. MacGill of this city has nearly accomplished the feat of eating thirty quail in thirty days. The task grew ont of a wager that Mr. MacGill could not eat a quail every morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, the birds to be cooked in any style he might wish. The twenty-eighth bird was eaten to-day with apparent relish, and Mr. MacGill is confident he will finish on Tuesday. The first birds eaten were roasted. Since then he has eaten them stewed with potatoes. A nnmber of side bets have been made on the result. Mr. MacGill says the eating does not bother him in the least, but he would not for big stakes undertake the task again.

OHIO'S SENATORIAL CONTEST.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 22.—The result of the Senatorial contest will undoubtedly be decided by the action of the Hamilton County delegation which will heve no little influence in the work of the General Assembly this Winter. It may be said that the delegates from Cincinnati take no stock in the attacks made upon Mr. Brice, and beyond a complimentary vote for local aspirants they are unpledged. Upon the best authority it may be stated that Mr. Brice will have the big end of the Hamilton County delegation on the first ballot and the solid vote on the second.

DROWNED IN NEW RIVER.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 22.—Peter Raymond and John Lewis were drowned to-day in New River, near Hinton, Somers County. The two in company with Luther Butler, were taking a small boat loaded with corn down the stream, their idea being to sell it to obtain money for the Christmas holidays. In passing Lick Creek Shoals, the boat was capsized, and the three occupants thrown into the water. Butler succeeded in reaching the shore, but both his companions were lost.

RULES OF THE ROAD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The rules of the road as finally adopted have been printed by the International Marine Conference for distribution.

"Acorn Brand" Chocolate Creams. For Christmas, 40c.; equals others 50c. All grocers.—4dt.

HAYTI REALLY CONCERNED

SUSPICIOUS OF THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON.

THE PEOPLE FEAR THAT SOME DEEP SCHEME IS IN VIEW BY THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, Dec. 14.—The Port au Prince papers have already published several editorials on the subject of the suspected or alleged territorial designs of the United States. It is assumed that we are anxious to be the self-appointed protectors of this unhappy country. *La Liberté*, published here, replies that such assumptions are all nonsense, as in truth they are. If the United States is to assume a protectorate over Hayti she must vouch for Hayti's good behavior—rather a large contract to undertake, and one that the American people would scarcely tolerate.

In the Monroe doctrine and its logical outcome, as represented by public opinion in the United States to-day, we have, as far as the rest of the world is concerned, proclaimed a protectorate over Hayti, bnt when the possibility of the purchase, cession, or lease of St. Nicholas Mole is considered we come to a widely different question. If that is fraught with danger to the liberties of Hayti, then they certainly are in danger, for the Mole seems to be the prize the State Department has in view. It has been said, and it is true, thet the people of this country are unalterably, passionately oppesed to the sale or lease of that now famous harbor. Well, they are, so far as they have any opinione worth notice.

Political freedom in Hayti is not the article that Americans know by the same name at home. Here the press is muzzled. No man dare express openly his condemnation of the actions of the de facto Government. Political activity is confined to the cities; the country people are, or seem to be, indifferent, as they certainly are ignorant. The intelligent sentiment of the country—as far as a stranger can discover it at least—is one of kindly feeling toward the United States. Americans have never been so well received here as now. President Hippolyte is open in his statements that to America the success of the Northern cause in the late revolution is due, but side by side with this general feeling of gratitude to us is a compensating fear thet we will demend something not yet named for our help.

Everybody is busy making money. Coffee, cocoa, and logwood are coming down from the mountains in large quantities. It is said that the imports have been so large, and nine-tenths of them come from the United States.

One of the curious features of the import trade of this country is the comparatively enormous invoices of soap which come here. The United States has for the year ending June 30, 1888, exported 18,901,768 pounds of plain soap, and of this 5,199,995 pounds came to this country—about 5⅓ pounds per head of population. The explanation of this saponaceous demand is not explained by the cleanliness of the people, which is anything but marked in its character. It finds its explanation in the masterful methods of washing clothes. Almost all of this work is done in the streame and rivers, and as a consequence at least two-thirds of the soap used is lost.

The best indication of the stability of the Government is found in the last quotations of paper. This money, which in August last was $1 85 for $1 in gold, is now $1 15, and it is generally believed it will eventually reach par.

The letter from Cape Haytien printed in yesterday's TIMES saying that the arrival in Hayti of the squadron of United States vessels had created apprehensions in the minds of the Haytians was not without its confirmation in the opinione of Hnytian business men in this city yesterday. It seems to have been an accepted fact among these persons that any action on the part of the United States must be looked upon as a move to obtain a more or less powerful control of the Haytien trade. The talk of securing a coaling station has been regarded as merely a pretext for the first overtures to serve as the entering wedge for a later and more general scheme.

Said one man who is deeply interested in the Haytian problem:

"There is no doubt that it is the present intention of the State Department to bring up the claims of individual Americans against the Haytian Government in connection with the 'coaling station' project. It is generally understood in Washington that the presence of the squadron in Haytian waters is for the purpose of obtaining the grant of the Mole St. Nicholas as a coal depot. But it is also felt that the annual rentel to be paid the Haytian Government in return for this grant will have deducted from it all outstanding claims held by citizens of the United States against Hayti. I know of one man who has a claim of this sort amounting to a quarter of a million dollars, and he has just returned from Washington with the understanding that this claim will be procured in the way I have mentioned.

"Now, whatever ill feeling may exist in Hayti toward the United states—and I have no doubt from what I hear that such really does exist—is the result of a realization of this intention of the State Department. At the same time it is hardly possible that this ill feeling will be able to take active form. The present condition of Hayti is not such as to warrant any very decided opposition to the policy of its big neighbor.

"As for any reawakening of the Légitime party, or, indeed, any revolution against President Hippolyte at present or in the near future, I think it absolutely preposterous that any such event is likely to occur. Hayti is tired of fighting—even of fighting Haytians—and the general feeling there is that a period of peace is desirable in the extreme. The fact that Légitime has left for Jamaica and the report that Edmond Paul, the candidate for the Presidency who was induced by President Hippolyte to withdraw from the contest, has also taken himself to Jamaica, need not alarm anybody. There is too strong a feeling against Légitime throughout Hayti to allow him the slightest show of success in any attempt he might make to organize a revolution against Hippolyte. But your correspondent stated the perfect truth when he said, as printed in this morning's paper: 'As a matter of fact, the prospect of an exceptionally long period of quiet in Hayti was never more promising. Hippolyte, firmly seated as President, seems to have the popularity and prestige his occasion to power; finances are easy, gold being quoted in Port au Prince at 14, and the majority of the populace well contented with the present régime.'

"Of course the past history of the island and its apparent aptness to catch fire on the instant naturally makes one uneasy there when any possible excuse for a revolution exists. Bnt not the slightest cause, so far as I know, can be found at present."

Capt. Lockwood of the steamship Ozama of the Clyde Line, which arrrived on Saturday from Cape Heytien, was seen on board his vessel in the Erie Basin. He says that it seemed quiet in the Port de Cape Haytien on Dec. 14. There were some slight mutterings along the south side of the island, bnt the Captain did not think that any immediate attempt at a revolution was anticipated. Rear Admiral Gherardi and his squadron arrived in Haytian waters a few days before the Ozama sailed. Capt. Lockwood says that his vessel lay at anchor in the harbor while he was at Cape Haytien, but that he went ashore nearly every day, and was able to observe what was going on.

The steamship Athos, from Port au Prince, arrived yesterday. She left Port au Prince on Dec. 2. Everything was then quiet.

A BOLD BURGLARY IN GOSHEN.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The house of George C. Miller, a retired New-York City business men living in a quiet part of the village of Goshan, was robbed by burglars early this morning. The burglars ont out a pane of glass in a basement window, and were thus enabled to reach end unfasten a door. The only inmetes of the house were Mr. and Mrs. Miller and a man and wife in their employ, who slept on the upper floor.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller were awakened about 4 o'clock by a tall masked burglar, armed with a pistol and carrying a dark lantern, standing by their bedside. The burglar grnffly ordered the frightened pair to keep quiet, and then beran searching the room for booty. By this time the pair up stairs had become awakened and made a noise. The burglars became alarmed and suddenly decamped. They carried off Mr. Miller's purse containing $10, four overcoats, a hat, and some oliverware. Only one of the men entered Mr. Miller's room. The burglars have not yet been captured.

HOWLAND GIVES BAIL.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 22.—John A. Howland, ex-Collector of this place, who was arrested on Friday night on a charge of embezzling $2,700, spent yesterday in the custody of Constable Woolley. Last night he gave bail to the amount of $5,000 for one week. His bond was signed by his mother-in-law, Stephen Vanderveer of New-York, his wife, and by William Conover of Red Bank. It is thought the matter will be settled without going to court.

Useful and ornamental Christmas presents in furniture selling at manufacturers' prices at Geo. C. Flint Co's, 16th st. and 5th av.—4dts.

A MAIL THIEF RUN DOWN.

ROBBERIES IN THE BUFFALO POST OFFICE TRACED BY INSPECTORS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—For months past the Postmaster has received complaints from several Buffalo firms that they have not received their mail, and that letters containing money were miscarried or stolen. Among the chief sufferers were the World's Medical Dispensary, Dr. P. Harold Hayes, and the Erie Medical Company, three Buffalo concerns which do a large business by mail.

Postmaster Sackett promptly reported the case to Washington, and inspectors of the Post Office Department were sent on to trace the rogues. The first inspectors found nothing wrong in the Buffalo Post Office, and reported their belief that the trouble was on the postal cars, bnt the depredations continued. Finally Inspector Camp was sent here, arriving Sept. 1. He was satisfied that the missing letters were not abstracted on the postal cars, since they came from all directions, and it was hardly credible that there was an organized gang of robbers working on all the roads centring in Buffalo. By the use of decoy letters containing ingeniously-marked money, of which the inspector retained memoranda, he was able to trace the robberies at length to one Warren F. Hedstrom, a mailing clerk, who had been in the office about a year.

Hedstrom was closely shadowed by some assistant inspectors on Saturday evenings from the time he left the office until 11 o'clock, when he was about returning home with his wife. He was then overhauled. He had both hands in his overcoat pockets and attempted to throw away some letters, but the inspectors held him by the wrists and took him to the Post Office with the letters in his pocket. He was ta

A YEAR'S RAILWAY RECORD.

IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN THE MANAGEMENT.

SOME FACTS ELICITED FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE ROADS OPERATED IN THIS CITY.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—The annual reports of the railroad companies who operate within the limits of New-York City are in the hands of the State Railroad Commissioner's accountant, E. B. Hastings. From their statements it would appear that the roads have been managed better during the twelve months ended Sept. 30 than they were during the previous year. They certainly must have been conducted with more care, for while there has been a large increase in the number of passengers carried, the number of killed and injured has fallen off.

There is a decrease in killed of 3 and in injured of 49 as compared with the figures of the previous year. The total number of accidents, 151, is comparatively small when it is considered that 389,000,000 people rode on the 3,294 cars operated. To draw this immense number of passengers about 14,764 horses and 291 locomotives were employed. The employes of the several roads number 11,987 persons, who were paid in wages and salaries, in round figures, about $7,000,000, a sum more than one-third of the gross earnings, the latter amounting to $19,317,274. The net income of the companies was about one-sixth of the gross earnings, while about one-eighth the gross earnings was paid out in dividends. The total surplus on hand on the 30th day of September was nearly $2,000,000 more than it was on the same day in 1888.

Seventeen of the roads had to pay damages to persons and property amounting to $175,000. These amounts were distributed among the companies as follows:

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery, $11,822; Christopher and Tenth Street, $1,175; Chambers-Street and Grand-Street Ferry, $2,306; Central Park, North and East Rivers, $4,570; Broadway and Seventh-Avenue, $21,426; Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry, $6,101; Forty second-Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas-Avenue, $5,489; Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham, $2,383; Houston, West-Street and Pavonia Ferry, $3,049; Second-Avenue, $11,028 87; Sixth-Avenue, $17,185; Third-Avenue, $14,152; Twenty-third-Street, $3,319; Ninth-Avenue, $7,957; Eighth-Avenue, $2,347; Manhattan, to persons, $44,789; to property, $974; New-York and Harlem, $14,824.

In the tables which follow the operations of the South Ferry Company for 1889 are included in those of the Broadway and Seventh-Avenue. The aggregate gross earnings of New-York City's eighteen operating lines of railroad show a gain for 1889 of nearly $1,000,000 over the figures of 1888. One road only, the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery, has smaller earnings than it had last year. The largest gain is by the Manhattan, amounting to nearly $300,000; the next largest is the Central Park, North and East Rivers, of $220,000, and the third largest is the Third-Avenue, of $165,000.

Dividends were paid by one more road then a year ago, the total number declaring dividends being twelve. The Broadway and Seventh-Avenue and the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Companies paid dividends this year, while they paid none last year. The Ninth-Avenue gave a dividend last year, but raised this year. Four roads show increased amounts and three decreased; the others gave the same dividend.

The following table shows these interesting facts in detail:

	Total Earnings.	Gross Earnings.	Dividends.
Manhattan	$10,317,274	$8,495,911	$1,500,000
Broadway and Seventh-Avenue		1,887,363	1,300,000
Eighth-Avenue	$1,815,910	1,538,550	1,450,000
Second-Avenue		1,542,599	854,000
Sixth-Avenue		1,533,647	600,000
Third-Avenue		1,650,333	600,000
Twenty-third-Street		622,847	120,000
New-York and Harlem		1,231,515	750,000
Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry		1,221,315	600,000
Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham		354,505	120,000
Third-Avenue		841,587	200,000
Ninth-Avenue		889,407	120,000
Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry		643,192	300,000
Central Park, North and East Rivers		1,176,634	150,000
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery		216,587	48,000
Christopher and Tenth Street		287,838	80,760
Forty-second-Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas-Avenue		719,702	140,000
Ninth-Avenue		328,276	84,000
South Ferry		527,274	150,000
Total	$10,317,274	$8,495,911	$1,500,000
By transfer	$8,328,769	$1,815,910	$1,500,000

Probably as interesting a table of figures as any is the following, giving the percentage of the cost of operation. This includes the taxes and rentals:

	1889.	1887.
Manhattan	60.34	62.00
Broadway and Seventh-Avenue	68.89	68.09
Eighth-Avenue	80.55	82.50
Second-Avenue	66.72	79.02
Sixth-Avenue	77.79	77.22
Twenty-third-Street	74.70	72.71
New-York and Harlem	73.97	76.51
Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry	83.20	75.00
Third-Avenue	71.56	79.95
Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry	71.36	68.36
Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham	97.78	76.49
Chambers-Street and Grand-Street Ferry	84.32	99.47
Central Park, North and East Rivers	89.04	82 28
Central Cross-Town	68.78	70.81
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery	76.84	68.98
Forty-second-Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas-Avenue	84.15	84.98
Christopher and Tenth Street	79.00	78.50
Ninth-Avenue	91.62	85.67
Average	74.23	78.25

Of interest to the general public is the number of people carried on these eighteen lines of railroad. The total of those who paid five-cent fares was 384,680,492, a gain of 15,764,777 over last year. To this year's sum total may be added 4,203,759 by transfer. The Manhattan roads carried within 11,000,000 of half the entire number. Of its total 94,491,977 were south-bound, and 85,005,456 north-bound, showing the total 9,486,521 were in excess of a hurry to get down town than they were to return. It is probable that the greater part of these returned home by street lines or in carriages. The table of comparison follows:

	1889.
Manhattan	179,487,433
Broadway and Seventh-Avenue	230,961,336
Eighth-Avenue	13,008,654
Second-Avenue	17,120,216
Sixth-Avenue	13,819,169
Twenty-third-Street	5,707,292
New-York and Harlem	16,631,749
Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry	64,630,295
Third-Avenue	*31,498,000
Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry	7,871,306
Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham	3,180,592
Chambers-Street and Grand-Street Ferry	92,175,178
Central Park, North and East Rivers	14,092,554
Central Cross-Town	4,488,843
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery	15,395,249
Forty second-Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas-Avenue	8,643,368
Christopher and Tenth Street	5,332,400
Ninth-Avenue	4,048,879
South Ferry	.....
Total	384,680,492
By transfer	4,203,757
Grand total	388,884,249

Estimated. aAlso, 1,200,886 by transfer. bAlso, 501,077 by transfer. cAlso, 504,923 by transfer.

Another interesting table is that of the killed and injured, and the most surprising fact is that the figures are so small:

	Injured.	Killed.
Manhattan	32	9
Broadway and Seventh-Avenue	7	2
Eighth-Avenue	5	0
Second-Avenue	0	1
Sixth-Avenue	6	2
Twenty-third-Street	6	2
New-York and Harlem	11	0
Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry	4	0
Third-Avenue	0	3
Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry	8	0
Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham	2	0
Chambers-Street and Grand Street Ferry	4	0
Central Park, North and East Rivers	7	2
Central Cross-Town	1	0
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery	2	2
Forty-second-Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas-Avenue	6	0
Christopher and Tenth Streets	4	0
Ninth-Avenue	7	0
South Ferry	.....	.....
Total	126	25

Another surprising fact is the comparatively small number of men required to successfully operate the 18 railroads. The number for two years past, with the wages paid in 1889, exclusive of salaries, is here given:

	Employes.	Wages.
Manhattan	*4,726	$3,067,351
Broadway and Seventh-Avenue	1,000	433,495
Eighth-Avenue	530	248,413
Second-Avenue	590	356,341
Sixth-Avenue	493	263,850
Twenty-third-Street	506	223,865
Third-Avenue	950	540,445
New-York and Harlem	489	288,270
Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry	175	81,981
Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry	225	126,822
Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham	166	71,898
Chambers-Street and Grand-Street Ferry	100	44,552
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery	640	238,984
Forty-second-Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas-Avenue	400	150,193
Christopher and Tenth Street	175	84,192
Central Park, North and East Rivers	454	281,926
Central Cross-Town	221	82,381
Ninth-Avenue	145	78,988
South Ferry	.....	.....
Total	11,987	$6,331,867

*Includes salaries.

The equipment for the past year is reported as follows:

	Horses.	Cars.
Manhattan	*291	921
Broadway and Seventh-Avenue	1,992	224
Eighth-Avenue	1,113	145
Second-Avenue	1,605	337
Sixth-Avenue	1,104	117
Twenty-third-Street	899	100
New-York and Harlem	1,159	162
Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry	343	45
Third-Avenue	1,743	421
Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry	475	70
Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham	325	68
Chambers-Street and Grand-Street Ferry	129	35
Central Park, North and East Rivers	1,152	196
Central Cross-Town	213	47
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery	938	185
Forty-second-Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas-Avenue	719	85
Christopher and Tenth Street	328	54
Ninth-Avenue	527	81
South Ferry	.....	.....
Total	15,055	3,294

*Locomotives.

In 1888 nine roads gave a surplus on hand Sept. 30 and ten a deficiency. This year but four report a deficiency. These surpluses or deficiencies exist after all charges and dividends have been paid. The showing for this year is a net gain in favor of the year of nearly $1,800,000, as follows, the New-York and Harlem's being more than half the total:

Manhattan, $1,076,703; Broadway and Seventh-Avenue, $72,088; Eighth-Avenue, $69,221, (deficiency;) Second-Avenue, $142,102, (deficiency;) Sixth-Avenue, $39,563; Twenty-third-Street, $16,361; New-York and Harlem, $2,702,090; Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry, $132,976; Third-Avenue, $51,230; Forty-second Street and Grand-Street Ferry, $57,512; Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham, $83,620; Chambers-Street and Grand-Street Ferry, $14,884; Central Park, North and East Rivers, $142,102, (deficiency;) Central Cross-Town, $21,607; Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery, $36,331; Forty-second-Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas-Avenue, $148,642; Christopher and Tenth Street, $572; Ninth-Avenue, $437,774, (deficiency;) total surpluses, $4,632,963; total deficits, $703,128; net surplus, $3,929,835.

OBITUARY.

ORSAMUS B. MATTESON.

The Hon. Orsamus B. Matteson of Utica died yesterday at the age of 84. He was the first City Attorney of Utica, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for a number of years, and Representative in the Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Congresses.

He was born in a log house in Verona, Oneida County, one of a family of eleven children, and received a common school education. At the age of nineteen he was a fellow-student in a law office with the late Gov. Horatio Seymour. He had held law partnerships with Judges William J. Bacon, P. Sheldon Root, and Charles H. Doolittle. He was early prominent in the Free Soil wing of the Whig Party, and thus became close friend of William H. Seward. He was also intimate with such Free Soil leaders as Senators Wade, John P. Hale, J. K. Giddings, and Thaddeus Stevens, and had close relations until their deaths with Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley.

When Mr. Matteson was in Congress in 1858-7 he was charged with declaring that a large number of members of Congress were purchasable. The affair caused great excitement in Congress and throughout the country. A resolution ordering his expulsion was offered in the House, but after a long and bitter debate it was finally tabled. Before it could be called up again Mr. Matteson resigned his seat. About this time a number of Congressmen and other prominent persons in the National Hotel in Washington were poisoned. It was believed to be a political plot to murder President-elect Buchanan and Vice President-elect Breckinridge. Mr. Matteson was one of those poisoned and came very near dying. In fact, his health was affected permanently.

During the later years of his life Mr. Matteson engaged in several business enterprises that unfortunately proved disastrous. He married Miss Mary Hurlburt of Utica in 1830, and she survives him. Their children were Henry Clay, deceased, and a daughter, widow of Col. George Pomeroy of Utica.

JOHN HOOPER.

John Hooper, President of the Colwell Lead Company of this city, and an old and well-known business man, died at his residence, 281 Monroe-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Mr. Hooper was born in New-York seventy-seven years ago. His father, George Hooper, had come to this country just previous to the war of 1812, and was a civil engineer by profession, having been engaged on the work of building the Thames embankment before leaving England, and assisting in the building of Trinity Church and the old Mott-street cathedral in this city.

Mr. Hooper was educated here and in Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt. About the year 1846 he received the nomination for an appointment to the West Point Military Academy, where he was a student for two years. Having resigned his cadetship, Mr. Hooper accepted a position as civil engineer on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, which was then in course of construction. He retained the position until 1851, when he entered the *Tribune* business office. Later he formed what is claimed to have been the first advertising agency in the city, having at first an office on Fulton-street, and afterward in the old TIMES Building. He made a remarkable success of this business and afterward became connected with many other enterprises. He was, until about ten years ago, President of the North River Savings Bank, and was at one time a Director of the Iron Steamboat Company, as well as of several other corporations.

Mr. Hooper was liberal in his contribution to all worthy charities. It was his invariable custom at Christmas time to send a check to each of the charitable organizations in this city. His illness was not a long one, and death, which was caused by heart failure, came very unexpectedly. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Jared Brewster died at his home, 143 Amity-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning from apoplexy. Mr. Brewster was born Oct. 29, 1810, at Greenfield, Saratoga County, N. Y. Leaving home at the age of sixteen, he was employed in several business enterprises, and in 1836 he started the dry goods business for himself at Troy, N. Y. He continued in this line for years until 1860, when he moved to this city and shortly after embarked in the wholesale boot and shoe business on Broadway, the firm being Emerson & Brewster. Their business began largely with Southerners, the war caused the loss of large sums of money, and the firm dissolved. Mr. Brewster leaves a widow.

The Rev. Father James Hanley, rector of St. Bridget's Church in Jersey City, died yesterday morning of typhoid fever. He had been in charge of St. Bridget's parish for seven years. The parishioners had only a humble place of worship when he first began ministering to them. Through his energy one of the handsomest Catholic churches in Jersey City was erected for them on Montgomery and Monmouth streets.

The Rev. J. Walton Romeyn Beck, M. A., rector of Peterborough, Canada, died in that place on Dec. 7. He was a rural dean of Northumberland and canon of St. Albany Cathedral. He was the son of Gen. Nicholas F. Beck of Albany, who died in that city in 1830. Canon Beck was sixty-one years old.

FIRE IN THE THURBER BUILDINGS.

Fourteen engines and other apparatus were summoned by three alarms and special calls for Eleventh-avenue and Fourteenth-street last night for a fire which started in H. K. Thurber's buildings, 536 to 540 West Fourteenth-street. The buildings were occupied on the ground floor by C. Morningstar & Co., starch and color makers, and Rose Brothers, makers of granulated sugar; on the second floor by the Empire Hardware Company, and on the third floor by W. I. Kidd and W. Wood, cabinet makers. The fire had its origin in Morningstar & Co.'s place, and was preceded by an explosion which it was thought was due to spontaneous combustion. Almost immediately the flames appeared on the second floor, and before the first engines arrived were under the roof. Twenty minutes later all danger was over. The losses are about $6,000 on the building and $30,000 on stock and machinery.

The fire shut off all car traffic from and to the Hoboken Ferry, and Engine No. 5 broke down from the fire lines of its king bolt on the west track, between Sixth and Seventh avennes, so as to block the Seventeenth-street cross-town and the Fourteenth-street and Union-square cars. No one on the engine was hurt.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The steamship Herschel (Br.), sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Dec. 20.

The steamship Chile (Br.), Capt. Nicol, sld. from Liverpool yesterday for New-York.

DYING IN THE ALMSHOUSE.

RESULT OF A DRUNKEN FIGHT AMONG RAILROAD LABORERS.

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The worst row began soon after midnight at the shanties, between several Italians. They soon attracted attention from the shanties of the other nationalities, and Poles, Huns, and Italians were soon mixed up in the melée. In the scrimmage Finck grabbed an ax, and, laying about him right and left, finally sunk it deep into the head of Monasteni, who fell in a corner behind the stove. The place was soon cleared, and officers were summoned from the town. Finck was at once taken into custody and the soberest of those present arrested as witnesses before Squire Samuel H. Medden, who at once ordered prisoner and witnesses taken to jail, where they arrived at daylight. Monasteni was removed to the almshouse.

MRS. RAINEY'S CHARGES.

SINGULAR CLAIMS SET UP IN A DIVORCE SUIT IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Susan Gray Rainey has begun suit in the Jefferson County Circuit Court, at Pine Bluff, for absolute divorce from Capt. William D. Rainey, $100 per month alimony, and judgment for loans aggregating $700. The lady is the widow of Capt. T. S. Gray, who some years ago figured in the commercial world of Boston. She is related to several prominent families of that city, and also of Augusta and Kennebec, Me.

She was induced to begin correspondence with Capt. Rainey by a friend, who represented him to be a wealthy Southern planter, highly educated, and refined. After the lapse of some months a meeting was arranged for St. Louis. Rainey started from his home near Pine Bluff, telling every one he was going to marry a wealthy widow. He had just failed in business, and it was supposed the match would enable him to get again on his feet financially. It appears that he did not impress Mrs. Grey very favorably, but she yielded to his solicitations and married him, nevertheless. Upon returning to Arkansas she soon learned that the first time that he had four children by a former wife, and that his financial status was exceedingly low. She advanced him money from time to time, but the marriage was most unhappy. In fact, she sets forth in her petition a pitiable tale of matrimonial woe. Instead of being educated and refined, it is stated that Rainey is illiterate, drunken, and with the instincts of a savage.

In his answer, filed yesterday, Rainey denies these allegations, and claims that the lady is an adventress. Public sympathy, however, is with Mrs. Rainey, who during her residence in the State has made many friends. The matter is regarded as a sad ending of a romantic matrimonial venture.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

GREAT EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 22, via Galveston.—The announcement of the success of the Mexican loan created considerable excitement here. The press took up the question, and demanded an explanation from the Government, which has been denying that negotiations for a loan were on foot. Now the *Official Gazette* says it is true the Government negotiated a loan, but that it is intended for the construction of the Tehuantepec Railroad. The loan was placed in different European money centres, and in Germany was taken ten times over.

Gov. Thayer of Nebraska and a large number of American excursionists arrived yesterday on the same train with the Governor of San Luis Potosi, Gen. Carlos Diez Gutierrez.

Ramon Corrona, son of the late Gen. Corrona, will enter the Mexican Congress. There is renewed talk of Cabinet changes.

On the Monterey and Gulf Railroad work is progressing rapidly. The officials of the Mexican Railroad (to Vera Cruz) say that the Interoceanic Railroad is not hurting their business.

The cold weather is over.

An English company recently made an offer for the Government telegraph lines, which was refused. The same company now asks for the concession of a line to the Guatemalan frontier, with branches through the country east and west. It also proposes to establish lines throughout Central America.

SERPA PINTO'S WORK.

THE PORTUGUESE REPORT OF THE TROUBLES IN AFRICA.

LISBON, Dec. 22.—Dispatches from Quilimane, under date of Nov. 12, confirm the report made by Engineer Castelloes to the Colonial Minister on his encounter with the Makololos. The dispatches also say that the natives made an unprovoked attack upon the camp at Mupassa, and that Castelloes, after a stubborn resistance, defeated them and occupied the country.

It was reported that the British missionaries at Blantyre instigated the Makololos. Major Serpa Pinto conferren with the Governor of Mozambique, and afterward proceeded in the gunboat Quanza to Quilimane, going thence to Mopa. A fortnight later news was received that the natives were massed on the Zambezi, and were advancing in the direction of the Shire River. Serpa Pinto sent his scientific instruments to the coast for safety, and placed Castelloes, Engineer Themudo, and Lieut. Contino in command of the Portuguese and native troops. Continho also directing the movements of three steamers armed with guns and manned by Portuguese sailors.

The latest news to Oct. 29 was that Pinto had sufficient stores to last three months, and that there was great activity in the camp. Pinto was suffering from malaria. He expected to be able to subdue the Makololos by December and to return to Lisbon.

SUICIDE IN THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—John S. Parker, a Grand Army man, and formerly a well-to-do real estate dealer in Kansas City, Mo., committed suicide last night by jumping into the Potomac River from the float of a boathouse moored near the Washington Monument.

The details of the tragedy show that Parker took his life with deliberation. Before throwing himself he neatly folded his handsome overcoat, placed his hat upon it and laid both articles carefully on the river bank, putting a clean stone on the hat to keep it, from blowing away. Pinned to the overcoat was a note giving his name and the address of his present residences. In his pockets were several letters, making disposition of what property was left out of his former estate, and requesting that the Grand Army take charge of his body and have it buried in Arlington. This request will be complied with, the body having been recovered this afternoon. The letters also asked that it be stated that neither wine, women, nor cards had anything to do with the deed.

Baker came to this city several weeks ago. At one time he had considerable real estate in Kansas City, which he sold and gave the proceeds to his brother-in-law in New-York City to invest. The failure of these investments is supposed to have caused the suicide.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS BURNED.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The burning yesterday morning of a large freight house near the Union Station, occupied by the Adams Express Company, caused the destruction of thousands of Christmas presents which were awaiting shipment to points outside the city, and other thousands of Christmas offerings to residents of the city that had not yet been delivered to the owners. A considerable amount of other freight was destroyed. The loss on building was not material, but the loss on presents and the grievous disappointment to hosts of little ones, to say nothing of the regret of older ones, can never be estimated.

A YOUTHFUL FORGER.

Thomas A. Collins, a boy of fourteen, was brought before Justice Gorman in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning charged with passing forged checks on the West Side Bank, 481 Eighth-avenue. Collins had been employed as a clerk by Chuney & Ellis, carpenters, of 437 West Forty-second-street, and is said to have signed most of the checks for the firm. He claims that a man named A. A. Jerome, whom he met at a Bowery theatre, induced him to draw the checks "so they could play the races." The first two checks, for $18 75 and $20 75, went through all right, but on Saturday last the boy attempted to get the money on a check for $21 by means of a messenger, which aroused suspicion and led to his arrest. He was held to bail in the sum of $2,000.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

TO SECURE GOLD BONDS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—Yesterday a deed of trust was filed in the Recorder's office here by the Terminal Railway Association of St. Louis transferring all their personal and real property, claims, demands, title, franchise, and all appurtenances to the Central Trust Company of New-York, to secure payment on $7,000,000 worth of gold bearings, bonds bearing interest at 6% per cent. for fifty years. The property deeded by the Terminal Railway Association is the property formerly owned by the Union Railway and Transit Company and the Terminal Railway Company. Another deed is dated Oct. 3, in which Jay Gould, for the consideration of $1, transfers to the Terminal Railway Association a lot of property which in another document is by the Union Depot Company transferred to the Terminal Railway Association. All this property is included in the deed of the Terminal Railway Association to the Central Trust Company. A meeting of the new Terminal board will be held in Cincinnati to-morrow, and it is expected that work on the new union station here will be commenced early in 1890.

TO SHIP AROUND CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—An important traffic arrangement has been made whereby the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road will cease this week to ship any east-bound freight through the city of Chicago, and will make use of the Waukegan and Southwestern, the new belt line, which will send all through traffic around by way of Elgin. The Waukegan and Southwestern crosses the St. Paul at Roudout, and at that point the through traffic will be diverted. All the necessary track connections have been made, and the new arrangement will go into effect Monday.

The object in shipping around instead of through Chicago is to avoid the excessively high transfer charges, and also to avoid the delay that nearly always results from the crowded condition of the Chicago yards. The St. Paul Road, it is said, owns a major interest in the Waukegan and Southwestern. The line is now built as far as Elgin, but the intention is to make it ultimately a belt line.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

A report from New-London yesterday that the boats of the Old Colony Company running between this city and Fall River would be transferred from the long route to ply between New-London and New-York is not received with any credence in this city. F. H. Forbes, the New-York agent for the Old Colony Railroad, said he had not heard of such a change and the project seemed impossible. There was no connecting line between New-London and Providence, and the distance by rail to Boston would be twice that from Fall River.

General Freight Agent J. M. Williams has, at the urgent solicitation of the management of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, and with the consent of General Manager Howard of the New-York and New-Haven Road, withdrawn his resignation and will remain with the New-York, Providence and Boston Road.

FARMERS FORMING UNIONS.

COMBINING AGAINST OLEOMARGARINE AND NEW-YORK MIDDLEMEN.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 22.—Connecticut farmers are now waging a vigorous warfare in the interests of self-protection. Oleomargarine is one of the questions that now challenge their unqualified opposition, and a strong sentiment has crystalized in favor of legislative redress. The Connecticut Board of Agriculture held its annual meeting at Birmingham last week, and the oleomargarine question occupied a prominent place in its deliberations. A resolution was introduced urging farmers throughout the State to "vote for no candidate for the Legislature or for a Governor who will not pledge himself to support a bill to prohibit the coloring of oleomargarine like butter or cheese, or a bill that will compel oleomargarine to take a hue utterly distinct and different from that of butter or cheese." The debate was bitter, and action was indefinitely postponed by a meagre majority, many of the members deeming it unwise to demand such an iron-clad pledge of the candidates. During the debate, however, Gov. Bulkeley was subjected to a scorching criticism in which attention to vetoing the Anti-Oleomargarine bill at the last session of the Legislature. Many farmers believe that the Governor's veto was a deliberate blow at the dairy interests of the State.

It is probable that the State Dairymen's Association and also the State Grange will, at their next meeting, indorse resolutions fully as radical as the one discussed by the Board of Agriculture. It is proposed to form a farmers' league similar to the one in Massachusetts and to enlist the farmers throughout the State in an anti-oleomargarine agitation.

Another subject which has aroused the farmers, especially in the western part of the State, is the milk question. Producers in Fairfield and Litchfield Counties, who market their milk in New-York, are decidedly dissatisfied with the prices received for their product, and measures for redressing their alleged grievance have been taken. During the last few days milk producers' unions, whose object is to regulate the supply and secure an advance of prices, have been organized in New-Milford, Washington, Kent, Norfolk, Cornwall Bridge, and Litchfield, and unions will soon be started in other milk-producing sections of Western Connecticut. The chief force of the agitation is directed against the New-York middlemen, who are alleged to secure a quota of the profits which should go to the producers.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

Christ Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.—Vested choir of men and boys, under the direction of Mr. Peter O. Edwards, Jr., organist and choirmaster; 11 o'clock service, Te Deum and Benedictus, Calkin, in B flat; Introit, Adeste Fidelis, arranged by Novello; "Communion service," Eyre, in E flat; Offertorium, "There Were Shepherds," Vincent. The solo parts will be taken by Masters Joseph Cummin and Emil Hill, soprano; Master Oscar Jackel, alto; Mr. J. M. Shawhan, tenor, and Mr. T. Herbert Dear, bass.

Holy Trinity Church, Lenox-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.—Morning prayer and holy communion: Prelude, Pastorale, first sonata, Guilmant; Processional Hymn 19, Adeste Fideles; Venite, Fifth Gregorian Tone; Proper Psalms 19, 45, 85, Anglican Chants; Te Deum, Benedictus, in C, Gounod; Introit, "Noel," Gounod; Kyrie Eleison, Gloria Tibi, in C, Dr. W. H. Gilbert; Offertory, carol, "Virgin Ever, Virgin Blest," F. T. Southwick.

South Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street.—Morning service, 11 o'clock: Organ Prelude, Pastoral Symphony from the "Messiah," Handel; Anthem, W. Gilchrist; Portuguese Hymn, Sanctus and Responses; Anthem, Offertory, Ammunition," Sidney Smart; Old Testament Reading; Chant, Barnaby; Ascription, Gerrit Smith; Prayer, Hymn No. 111, Regent Square; Offertory, "Like Silver Lamps," Barnaby; Hymn No. 117, Mendelssohn; Carol, "What Child is This?" Gerrit Smith; Postlude, "Sonata Pastorale," J. Rheinberger. The morning service will be by the full choir, the soloists being Miss Anna Mars, soprano; Miss Angelo McEvoy, contralto; Mr. Addison F. Andrews, tenor; Mr. Pardon Robinson, bass. The organist and conductor will be Mr. Gerrit Smith. A special praise service will be held at 4 P. M.

St. Augustine's, (Trinity Parish,) East Houston-street.—Early celebration of the Holy Communion, at 7:30 A. M.; full choral service, 10:30 A. M.: Organ prelude, Cantique de Noël, Adams; Processional Hymn, 17; Venite, chant in F, Wesley; proper Psalms, 19, 45, and 85, as set in Trinity Psalter; Te Deum, Smart, in F; Benedictus and office of the Holy Communion, from "Jours' Service in F;" Introit, "Adeste Fidelis;" appointed Anthem, "In the Beginning was the Word," Allen; Hymn 18, "Flensburg;" Offertory Anthem, the Hallelujah Chorus, Messiah," Handel; Communion Hymn, "Jesu, Word of Life;" "Stuttgard;" Gloria in Excelsis, old chant; Post-Communion Hymn, No. 466, "Mercy;" Recessional Hymn, No. 24, "Regent Square;" Organ Postlude, The Grand Forte in G minor, Bach. The vested choir of sixteen men and eighteen boys is under the direction of the organist, Edward J. Grobl.

Church of the Reconciliation, Thirty-first-street, near Second-avenue.—Services, with Christmas music and Jubilate accompaniment, and the anthem "Glory to God," at 10 A. M.

St. Peter's Church, Morrisania.—First celebration of Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M.; Morning Prayer and second celebration, 10:30 A. M.; Processional, Hymn No. 1; Venite, 68; Te Deum in G, Hopkins Jubilate, 71; Introit, Allelia, Stainer. Communion Service in E flat, Eyre; Hymn No. 17 and Offertory, Stubbs.

St. James's Episcopal Church, Ringfield, N. J.—Children's festival and Christmas tree on Christmas Eve at 8:30; carols, distribution of gifts, and address by the rector, the Rev. Newland Maynard, D. D., followed by benediction.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large barns on the farm of Andrew Stockholm, at Queens, L. I., were destroyed by fire saturday. The contents of the barn, consisting of hay, grain, wagons, and farming implements, were also consumed. The loss is $3,000, partially covered by insurance. It is thought the fire was caused by tramps.

Fire Saturday night in the grocery store of Robert Herman, in West Newburg, N. Y., caused damage estimated at $5,000. The building is owned by Rush Brothers. There is a small insurance on building and stock.

Christ Episcopal Church, Winchester, Va., caught fire from a furnace last evening and much damage was done to it by water. It was the handsomest church in the city.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Fred Rockwood, George Morris, and Daniel Donohue, three prisoners awaiting action by the Grand Jury, broke out of Kent County Jail, East Greenwich, R. I., yesterday afternoon, making a breach in the wall from the rear wrenched from the bedstead. They have not been recaptured.

William Enmous, a colored man, living about fifteen miles northwest of Lima, Ohio, was murdered Thursday night by parties who lay in wait for him as he was going home and shot him.

W. H. Trowbridge, tobacconist of Danville, Va., who was so seriously injured last Wednesday by being run into by an electric street car, died yesterday morning.

James Nolan was arrested in Baltimore yesterday for making counterfeit money, and a press number of counterfeit coins were found in his rooms and captured.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

WALTER BAGEHOT.

THE WORKS OF WALTER BAGEHOT, M. A. and Fellow of Trinity College, London. With Memoirs by R. H. HUTTON. Now first published in full by the TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. Edited by FOSAKER MORGAN. In five volumes. Hartford. 1889.

The Travelers Insnrance Company of Hartford, stirred by motives that are certainly strange to the ordinary mind of corporations, has publisbed not only a complete edition, but the only complete and correct edition, of the works of the late Walter Bagehot. The works are not merely collected, bnt are edited minutsly, carefnlly, with intelligsnt and indspsndent judgment, hy Mr. Forrest Morgan with snch fidelity and skill that he may be said to have established a true conception of the anthor, none being attainable before this task was done. The edition is in fivs volumes, covering some 2,700 pages, on good paper, well printed, fairly bound, and sold for $5. The company is justified in calling it a "sonvenir of itself," for no ench edition can be anywhere else had, and an nnedited, unindexsd, and incomplste edition could not be had for less than four times the price. The natnral comment that this is an "advsrtising dovice" cannot fairly be made to the prejudice of the company, becanse, in the first place, there is no obtrusion of the company upon the reader, and, for the rest, it advsrtises nothing so much as a most intelligent and praiseworthy spirit in the publishers. We may add that the company assnres the public that there is no taint of piracy upon the book, and that every claim has bsen honestly and fairly settled that could be made if the pnblication were made in England.

Mr. Bagehot cannot be called a popular writer, and was naturally much less so in this country than in England. Apart from his writings as editor of the *Economist* of London, and which were very highly appreciated by the relatively small class who make a study of the current literature of business, he was most widely known by his "English Constitution," which, used as a text book at Oxford, was also adopted in some American colleges, and was more gensrally read here thau any othsr of his works. Next to this in general interest was his "Lombard-Street"—the English Wall-street—which was a series of essays upon the principles underlying ordinary, or extraordinary, business transactions as they were to be studied in that centre of the world's fiuance. To this work Mr. Bagehot brought the fruit of daily experience as a banksr, the trained observation of the journalist, and the breadth of the stndent of economics. It is within its range one of the most original and characteristic of his works, and throw much light on the temper, the methods, and the purposes of his mind. A work more important than either of these, and, on the whole, hy far the most valuable of all Mr. Bagehot's writings, was "Physics and Politics," which gave him a wider European rsputation and a highsr rank among thinkers than he had previonsly enjoyed. Besides these the present edition contains Mr. Bagehot's literary and biographical studies, economic studies, religious and mstaphysical essays, and a series of papers on "The Depreciation of Silver" and "International Coinage," and his early "Letters on the French Conp d'Etat," to the nnmber of some fifty. There are over thirty of the literary and biographical studies, ranging from Shelley to Dickens, from Shakespeare to Lady Mary Montagn, from Milton to Béranger, from Gibbon to Cowper, from Adam Smith to Disraeli. These of themselves constitnte a "literary baggage" which one wonld say who read them and knsw the amount of work that went to them, might have been creditable to a man who was a practical banker and the editor of an important wsekly paper. To the general reader these essays will be the most intersstting and enjoyable portion of Bagehet's works, because of their wide range, and because of the singular vivacity and "go" of their style, and the skill the writer has in giving a striking impression of his subject—especially in biography—and an equally striking and permanent impression of the conditions of society, politics, literature, which are presented as influencing the subject. Mr. Bagehot never set out to write of a charscter, a book, or an evsnt that he did not have a well-defined, and gensrally an entirely original, theory to account for it. Necessarily the theory wae not entirely correct, and usually it can be seen that it was inadequate. It wds, moreovsr, inevitable tbat a writer of his vigor and intensity of feeling should present his facts so as to sostain his theory and should overlook those that conflicted with it or should fail to see that some that he gave contradicted the theory. But the writer is not yet born who is fres from snch tendencies and temptations, and Mr. Bagehot was a far more interesting and, we believe, a more instructive writer than he would have been witb both qualities and defects in less measure. This is especially true as to his historical and biographical work—biography with him is, in a very large sense, history. Since it is quite impossible to know the whole truth about the past or to know with entire accuracy any consideracable portion of the facts, it is much better that we should have a well-defined and intelligible theory of a man or a psriod, with a lively statement of ths facts that go to snstain that tbeory, than that we should be left to grope, without a thread to guide us, in a labyrinth of miscellaneons facts, each of which may be recounted with due reserve while the mass of them leaves us weary, puzzled, and forlorn. When, for instance, Mr. Bagehot takes Peel's life to show us how "a constitutional statesman is in general a man of common opinions and uncommon abilities," the theory rivets our attention the moment it is presented, and when he goes on to trace what were the common opinions that Peel shared with the Englishmen of half a century ago, what were the measnres to which they required that he should devote his uncommon abilities, how he went to the task before him, with what aid and what opposition he met, with what other minds he had to deal, and how it came about that at the close of his long and laborious career he had linked his nanie in the memory of men for generations with great policies, absolutely opposed to the ideas he had all his life been upholding and applying, we learn more of the England of that day and more of the hnman race as it was then developing than any man could tell us who hesitated to gronp hie facts abont a clear theory becanse he was not blessed with Mr. Bagehot'e confidence that his theory was right. Nor wonld it be fair to give the impression that Mr. Bagehot's theory is not usually extremely rational and firmly sustained. It sometimes seems too complete to be safe, but it is very rarely other than the best that can be offered. If we are consclous that none can really he so eatisfying as he makes his appear, we are still snre that his is well worth all the labor he gives to establishing it, and that if it is not the key that admits to all the chambers that time has closed, it unlocks much, and probably the greater and more important part, of the truth.

For in all his writing, early and late, and on the most varied topics, Mr. Bagehot showe himself to be a keen and close observer and a penetrating and vigorous thinker. He had a special aptitnde for discovering the significance of little things. It was his conviction that the truth came ont more clearly in little things than in great. In the former men act nnconsciously; in the latter their motives are more complex and more likely to be sophisticated. He had great delight in studyiug the way that principles or men worked in the detail of everyday life, among peopio who could think but little and narrowly. This was the secret of the charm and sagacity of his study of the English Constitution, which he was the first to explain by its image in the minds of the men who make up the mass of the people, the "small men," as he frequently calls them, the shopkeeper, the footman, the farmer, the tradesman. These he knew had some idea of the system they were living under, and that idea really decided the working of the system. What philosophers thought of it, of its origin or its natnre, was interesting and might be important, but in a serions sense the system that actually worked and produced results was the one that existed in these "small" minds. While Mr. Bagehot cannot be said to have had much sympathy with such minds—he was an aristocrat in intellect and feeling—he had a wonderful faculty for getting at them, a curiosts aptness for projecting his own mind into them. This faculty grew with use. Doubtless, his work on the *Economist* did much to develop, strengthen, and perfect it. He was a hard student and a deep thinker on the principles of political-economy, in some important regards the easy master of all his contemporaries. For a quarter of a century it was his habit week by week to write on the current evsnts of ths commercial and financial world, in a community where these events centred, and to apply the principles he believsd in to the specific facts of the day for readers who were intimately acquainted with these facts, and who knew and cared relativsly little, most of them not at all, for the principles. That was a rare discipline and training, and it took a mind of a fibre at once fine and firm to respond to it. The history of jonrnalism of this sort shows how easy it would have been—since it is usually done—either on ths ono hand to be content with short-sighted and superficial discnssion, or on the other to be occupied with abstract discussion. But Mr. Bagehot's mental conscience compelled him to test his general prineiples by the facts as they came along, and patiently to seek in those principles the clue to the march of these minnte daily happsnings. The result was a work, both in his writing for the *Economist* and in his essays, absolutely nnique, both in character and value.

As we have said, his "Physics and Politics" is, on the whole, the book that shows best the sinanlar powsr and elevation of his mind, the capacity to state with simplicity and clearness principlss of ths broadest application, and to trace their application lucidly and vividly through the most complex and obscure ssriss of facts. It is easy to say that it is an inquiry into the working of the principles of evolution in human society, but it is exceedingly inadequate. As Mr. Forrest Morgan observes: "Both ite size and its styls, though important merits, are drawbacks to its gaining reverence; men will not believe that so small a book can be a great reservoir of new truth, or that one so sasy to undsrstand can be a great work of scisnce. Yet, after subtracting all its heavy debt to Darwin and Wallace, Spencer and Maine, Taylor and Lubbock, and all other scientific and instintntional research of his time, it remains one of tbe few epoch-making books of the century: the perspective of tiue may, perhaps, leave this and "The Origin ot Spsciss" standing out as having given ns clearest knowledgs of the springs of change and progress in the world—this doing for human eociety what that did for organic life." This is an emphatic judgment. It doee not seem to ns too much so. But the book must be rsad and reread to be known. The reviewsr can only indicate his opinion of its value. Nearly as high praise my safely be given te Mr. Bagshot's "Economic Studies." They are not so complets, unfortunately, and tbeir range is much more limited, bnt no man can flatter himself that he has any fair notion of what English thought has obtained in this field who has not studied Mr. Bagehot. Of his more extensive as of his lesser works it must be said tbat they present scarcely au unroadable pags. His faculty for clear and impressive statement rarely fails him, and its charm is that of talk. There is scarcely the emell of ink upon it. Its very faults of not infrequent carelessness of phraseology, its easy defiance of grammatical construction, its occasional leaps clear across the conjunctions, and its happy recklessness of the formal relations of subject or object and verb, though sometimes annoying, more often contribute to. the feeling that a bright, quick, strong, active mind is in actual converse with the reader. And his wit is his own. It baffles analysis, and examples would do it injustice, for its peculiar virtue is that it is pervasive. It sparkles at the most unexpected points, and with a light as revealing as it is delicions.

LITERARY NOTES.

—An article on Andersonville Prison by Jefferson Davis will be printed in *Belford's Magazine* for January, and the same issne will contain an autobiographical paper written by Mr. Davis a short time ago. For the past year Mr. Davis had heeu engaged on an extended autobiography, and is said to have completed several chaptsrs. Mrs. Davis will arrange the matsrial for publication in book form.

—"Lake Champlain and Its Sbores" is the title of a volume on which W. H. H. Murray is now engaged. Mr. Murray is thoroughly tamiliar with this region of New-York State, and one rssult of his volume may be to make the locality better known than it commonly is. Considsring the size of this lake and the romantic interest it possesses, it has been singularly wanting in popular attentiou.

—The diaries, correspondence, and reminiscences of Queen Caroline of Naples, which were discovered recently in the Palace of Caserta, have been placed among the Royal archives of Rome. They will not be published, it is said. This is matter for regrst, as the correspondence includss letters written by Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton.

—Charles J. Bellamy, a brother of Edward Bellamy, the anthor of "Looking Backward," has written a story called "An Experiment in Marriage," which the Albany Book Company will publisb. He has already published a novsl entitled "The Breton Mills."

—It is ths intention of the Belford Company to maks their "New Encyclopedia of American Biography" represent the men and women of the presnnt day as well as those of the past. The editor of the work is Mr. James R. Gilmore, ("Edmnnd Kirk.")

—The library of the late Hamilton Cole of this city will be sold at auction by Bangs & Co. in March. At the same place will be sold at a time not yet stated the books of the late Prof. Alexander Johnston of Princeton.

—John Morley, in a recent speech in England, qnoted from Longfellow some well-known lines, not knowing they were his, and making several minor errors in doing so. The last words of his speech were these: "We have begun our march npon one more stage in that great journey by which humanity is always emaucipating itself. I say to you in words, I need not where I have met tbem:

"Look not mournfully into the past, that comes not back,
Wisely improve the present, that is thine.
Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, with manly heart."

—Mr. J. A. Symonds says it has been his constant habit for many years to do a considerable amount of hard study while traveling. "It would be difficnlt," says he, "to say how many heavy German and Italian books on history, biography, and criticism, how many volumes of Greek poets, and what a library of French and English authors have been slowly pernsed by me in railway stations, trains, steamers, wayside inns, and Alpine chalets. I enjoy nothing more than to sit in a barroom among peasants, carters, and postilions, smoking, with a glass of wine beside me, and a stiff work on one of the snbjecte I am bonnd to get up."

—At Vienna has jnst been published a book hy Herr Frimmel entitled "Neue Beethoveniana," which is said to furnish fresh information abont the great composer and give two letters written hy Beethoven to Goethe from Vienna in 1811, in one of which the composer alludes dolefully to his pecnniary circnmstances, and complains of the small price offered him—50 ducats—for the composition of a mass.

—At a recent sale in London the following volumes brought the prices named: Rossetti alhum of autograph letters, the greater part addressed to D. G. Rossetti, and five original sonnets by Rosestti, £60—the letters included autographs from Tennyson, Swinburne, Browning, Sir F. Leighton, Sir F. Burton, Chevalier Bunsen, J. Morley, Sir J. E. Millaie, and others; a sound copy of the first folio Sbakespeare, £310, bought hy an American collector; another copy, imperfect, £60; the collection of "Napoleon" literatnre already referred to in this paper, some 242 volumes, and 200 engravings of the battles of Napoleon, in four volumes, formed by the late Sir George Harnage, £170.

—The *Century* for January will contain a portrait of James Bryce, the author of "The Americau Commonwealth," with a sketch of his life.

—The book on which Charlotte M. Yonge is now engaged is said to be the one hnndred and first to which her namo has been attached.

—*Harper's Weekly* will contain this week a story entitled "Uncle Sid's Christmas," by Hamlin Garland, and another entitled "A Misfit Country Editor," by Henry Loomis Nelson. A poem by Joel Benton, "A Christmas Carol," will also be printed, with two drawings by Kenyon Cox.

—On Jan. 4 next *Harper's Weekly* will enter upon its thirty-fourth year.

—A new edition of Emin Pasha's "African Letters and Journals" is snnounced for issue early next month. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that in view of the somewhat equivocal terms in which Stanley refers to Emin in his recent letters, that "the extracts from the hereto Germaa's journals furnish incontestable evidence of the singleness of purpose and nnselfish devotion with which he pursned the work assigned him by Gen. Gordon."

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the recsnt statement that *Art and Letters* is to be discontinued is "not quite correct. The publication is not dead, it is only in a state of snspended animation. It will sithsr be revived in its old form as a quarterly instead of a monthly, or continued as a monthly in a somewbat less lavish style. All lovers of choice things will join with me in hoping that the former alternative will be adopted. In any cass, a great feature will be mads, I understand, in the revived issue of the exquisite colored plates which have recently adorned the magazins."

—Fivs copies of Cardinal Gibbons's new hook, "Our Christian Heritage," have been sent to Rome handsomely bound. The copy intended for the Pope is bound in rich white calf, in a white watered-silk case, with round corners and solid gold edges. Ths front is lettered in gold, "To Our Most Happy Father, Leo XIII." The other copies are in rich red morocco, with folding cases to match.

—The *Nineteenth Century*, jnst issned by the Leonard Scott Pnblication Company, contains a paper on the venomous snakes of India by Sir Joseph Fayrer, and there can be no higher authority on this interesting subject. Sir Morell Mackenzie writes on leprosy and its revival. "Stamping Out Protestantism in Russia," by the Rev. Charlss H. Wright, shows that until quite recently the Lutherans in the Baltic provinces have snffered mnch for the sake of their religion. The usnal number of papers for and against the Irish movement are to be found in this nnmber. Dziewicki writes eulogizing London fog, and the commercial attaché at Teheran, in dnty bound, has a kind word to say about the Shab. Mr. Gladstone furnishes two articles—one on "The Electoral Facts of To-Day," and another landatory of a very excellent American book, Mrs. Smsde's "Memorials of a Southern Planter," the merits of which were fully recognized by THE TIMES last year. "Parliamentary Franchise," by the Right Hon. Sir John Lambert, and Prof. Nicholson on "Bimetallist" are the other leading articles.

—In the *Contemporary Review*, also issned by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, thsre is a continnation of a plsasant sketch of Indian missionary life by Sir William Wilson Hunter. Mrs. Fawcett writes in opposition to the employment of children in theatres, and Robert Griffin has a very sonnd article on the gross and the net gain of rising wages. As opportune for the season, Vernon Lee and Mme. Darmesteter both Yarnish Christmae legends. Sir William Dawson's "The Deluge, Biblical and Geological," Prof. Sayce's "Ancient Arabia," Robert Buchanan's "Modern Drama," and Thorod Rogers's "Oxford Professors and Oxford Tutors" complete the number.

—In the *Fortnightly Review* "Literary Criticism on France" shows the method employed by St. Beuve in the past. The Right Rev. Bishop of Peterborough has an article entitled "Betting, Gambling, and My Critics," which is a special plea, advanced hy his Grace in favor of gambling. The Bishop's argument is that betting is perfectly innocent and legitimate if you have plenty of money, but wicked and reprehensive if you are poor. It has been long known that Mr. Symonds, whose health has been failing, has been living for some years in Davos, and he desoribed very delightfully his oxistence in Switzerland. It is a page extracted and expanded from hie diary. Mr. Graut Allen's "Practical Religion" shows what is due to ancestral worship, and he concludes, in opposition to Max Müller, thatreligion is practice, mythology is talk. "Ths Unmaking of England," by Karl Blind; "The Sentinel of ths Balkans," "A New French Novelist," "Lepers and Leprosy," The War Scare of 1876," and "Russian Characteristics" are the other articles. One paper by T. P. Sykes is particularly recommended to those interested in the work of children employed in factories.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE CONVERSATION METHOD FOR SPEAKING, READING, AND WRITING GERMAN, SELF-STUDY, OR USE IN SCHOOLS. By EMIL OTTMANN. New-York and Chicago: IVISON, BLAKEMAN & CO. 1889. Cloth.

ORANNAN'S WARNING AGAINST FRAUD, AND VALUABLE INFORMATION. Treatise upon Crime and Business. Cincinnati: WARNER & HEIL. 1889. Cloth.

THE PENN PUBLISHING ANNUAL, NO. 17. Philadelphia: THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

CHOICE SACRED SOLOS. Low Voice. New-York: C. H. DITSON & CO. 1889. Folio, paper.

PIANO CLASSICS BY THE BEST COMPOSERS. Boston: OLIVER DITSON & CO. New-York: C. H. DITSON & CO. 1889. Folio-boards.

A HISTORY OF THE LATER ROMAN EMPIRE, FROM ARCADIUS TO IRENE. (395 A. D. to 800 A. D.) By J. B. BURY, M. A. In two volumes. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

THE AMERICAN STATE REPORTS. Decided in the Courts of Last Resort of the Several States. By A. C. FREEMAN. Vol. IX. San Francisco: BANCROFT-WHITNEY COMPANY. 1889. Full sheep, 8vo.

FAC-SIMILES OF AQUARELLES BY AMERICAN ARTISTS. New works by PERCY MORAN, W. HAMILTON GIBSON, MAUD HUMPHREYS, J. L. GEORGE FERRIS, H. W. MCVICKAR, J. M. BARNSLEY, JAMES SYMINGTON, and PAUL NIEMO MORAN. Portfolio containing twelve full-page engravings of sketches. With text by RIPLEY HITCHCOCK. New-York: FREDERICK STOKES & BROTHER. 1889. Large folio, gilt and colored covers, $35, $15, and $12 50.

CATHEDRALS AND ABBEYS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. With descriptive text by RICHARD WHEATLEY, D. D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1890. Large folio, linen covers, stamped.

JOKES. A Fresh Crop. Gathered by HENRY FIRTH WOOD. Philadelphia: THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

HANDBOOK OF PRONUNOIATION AND PHONETIC ANALYSIS. By JOHN H. BECHTEL. Philadelphia: THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

A TRANSIENT GUEST. By EDGAR SALTUS. New-York: BELFORD COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

A FATEFUL FIDDLE. By E. HERON-ALLEN. Illustrated by E. L. DUDAND. Chicago and New-York: BELFORD, CLARKE & CO. 1889. Paper.

BELIEVING AND DOING. Sermons by LEWIS H. REID. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO. 1889. Cloth.

BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND. Illustrated by FRANK M. GREGORY. New-York: WHITE & ALLEN. 1889. Leaflets, 4to.

ARCTIC ALASKA AND SIBERIA; OR, EIGHT MONTHS WITH THE ARCTIC WHALEMEN. By HERBERT L. ALDRICH, Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & CO. 1889. Cloth.

OO. ADVENTURES IN OEBELLO LAND. By CHARLES JUSTIN HILDRETH. New-York: BELFORD COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

THE ABBE CONSTANTIN. By LUDOVIC HALEVY of the Académie Française. Illustrations by Mme. MADELINE LEMAIRE. (Process reproductions from the fine edition.) Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & CO. 1889. Paper.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITINGS IN PROSE AND VERSE OF JOHN RUSKIN, LL. D. Edited by THOMAS J. WISE. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SONS. Parts I. and II. Large, 4to, paper covers, 50 cents each.

LONDON: A PILGRIMAGE. By GUSTAVE DORÉ and BLANCHARD JERROLD. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1890. Folio, cloth.

SESAME AND LILIES. Three Lectnres by JOHN RUSKIN, LL. D. New York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1889. Knickerbocker Nogets.

THE AVE MARIA AND OTHER SERMONS. Preached in St. Ignatius's, New-York. By the Rev. ARTHUR RITCHIE. 1869. Boards, 75 cents; paper, 40 cents.

SALON DE 1889. Cent Planches en Photogravure. Paris: LUDOVIC BASCHET, Librarie de l'Art. New-York: J. W. BOUTON. Small folio. Cloth. 647 nnmbernd copies.

MISLED. A Society Novel. By CHARLES AFFRAY. New-York: THE MINERVA PUBLISHING COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

LUCK IN DISGUISE. Written in Good Faith by WILLIAM J. YEXTER and L. P. CULTER. New-York: JOHN W. LOVELL COMPANY. 1889. Paper.

FIVE THOUSAND MILES IN A SLEDGE. A Midwinter Journey Across Siberia. By LIONEL F. GOWING. Thirty-one illustrations by C. J. UREN. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1890. Cloth.

VIERA. A Romance 'Twixt the Real and the Ideal. By ROMAN I. ZUBOFF. For the author. New-York: THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO. 1889. Cloth.

LILY LASS. By JUSTIN HUNTLEY MCCARTHY, M. P. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1889. Paper, 25 cents.

THE DOLL'S HOUSE. A Play. By HENRIK IBSEN. Translated from the Norwegian by HENRIETTA FRANCES LORD. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1889. Boards.

THE QUARTO-MILLENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF STRATFORD, CONN. Historical Address by the Pastor. Bridgeport, Conn.: THE STANDARD ASSOCIATION. 1889. Cloth.

REFORMS IN PERSIA.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Standard.

The *Correspondance de l'Est* learns from Constantinople that a special commission has been appointed in Persia for the drafting of new civil and criminal codes, and that short of granting a constitution, the Shah has expressed his will to introduce many reforms of a thoroughly progressive and liberal character.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

William Maher and John Welch, members of the Ale and Porter Brewers' Union, were arrested Saturday evening upon the complaint of James Lawlor, a liquor dealer whose place is on the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-second-street. It is charged that they were trying to get the public to boycott Lawlor's place because they said he sold non-union beer. When arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday they pleaded ignorance of the law, but were held in $500 bail each for good conduct for six months.

William B. Williams of 1,105 Washington-avenue was arrested yesterday for breaking into the residence of Richard W. Du Bois, 279 Fourth-avenue. When discovered Williams had on a coat and vest belonging to Mr. Du Bois, and was about to try on an overcoat. At the Yorkville Police Court he said he was a locksmith and went into the house in search of work. The case was sent to the Court of General Sessions.

The anniversary service of the Parochial Mission Society was held in Calvary Church, Twenty-third street and Fourth-avenue, last evening. Bishop Potter was expected to deliver an address, but could not be present, and Prof. Walpole preached the annual sermon to the society. Twenty-one missions have been held by the society during the past year in ten dioceses with excellent results.

Musicians particularly, and all interested in musical matters, will find the Christmas number of the *American Musician* particularly interesting. The special articles by people well known in musical circles are both bright and timely, and the supplements, three in nnmber, contain a lot of excellent pictures of singers and teachers. The price is 25 cents a nnmber.

Another of the free lectures before the New-York Academy of Anthropology will be given at 3:15 P. M. to-morrow, when Mr. Will Carleton will expound "The Influence of Christmas upon the Human Race." The public is invited to hear him in the hall of the training college, 9 University-place.

Capt. Rendle of the steamship Lassell, which arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, reports that on Dec. 20, in latitude 32° and longitude 72°, he passed a large portion of a wreck which was very dangsrous to navigatlon.

Timothy Collins of 1,611 Avenne B was killed early yesterday morning while on his way hnme by falling into the area of 554 East Eighty-second-street.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Mary Sullivan, aged ninety-six years, who stabbed herself at her home, 4 Ninth-street, on Nov. 22, while suffering from despondency produced by destitution, died yesterday in the Flatbush Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

By the just-completed assessment rolls of Long Island City the Board of Assessors show an increase of $1,511,170 over last year. The aggregate amonnt of assessed valuation this year is $9,341,067, of which $9,112,867 is in real and $228,200 in personal property.

Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy has purchased 200 acres of land on the South road, west of the village of Babylon, L. I. A Western syndicate has purchased the Dr. Peck property at Central Islip, L. I. The estate consists of 1,200 acres of beach land. The price paid was $40,000.

The venerable artist, James H. Beard, R. A., is confined to his bed at his home in Flushing, suffering from injuries that may prove serious. While out walking Wednesday he slipped and fell. One of his legs was fractnred, and it is feared he may be injured internally.

The new light on Whitestone Point is in operation. The light is shown from a square pyramidal frame tower forty feet above the water. In foggy weather the signal is a double stroke of the bell every thirty seconds.

After an absence of two years, Mrs. Johanna Patmos has returned to her husband at Sayville. He will have her committed to an insane asylum. He does not know where she has been and she is unable to tell him.

Burglars effected an entrance to the residence of George B. Smith, at Freeport, early yesterday morning, and secured a lot of silverware and wearing apparel.

Robert Wade, while piling lumber at Greenport on Saturday, sustained fatal injuries by the lumber falling on him.

The new Episcopal church at Northport will be consecrated by Bishop Littlejohn on Thursday morning.

The Southold Fire Department will have its annual inspection and parade Christmas Day.

The dedication of the Sayville Congregational Church will take place Jan. 2.

NEW-JERSEY.

The funeral of Freeholder Kenny of Hoboken took place at Odd Fellows' Hall yesterday afternoon. Woerner Post, G. A. R., gave the body a military funeral. No priest was in attendance, but a large throng of politicians from all parts of the county were present.

The New-Brunswick Musical Association, which produced Gounod's "Redemption" on Thursday night, has already begun work on Mendelssohn's "Elijah," which will be produced next year. Another concert is to be given this year.

Thieves on Saturday entered the Sunday school of the Millstown Methodist Church and stole the money in the boxes in which the church and Sunday school collections for the poor had been placed.

CHU FONG IS MISSING.

AND MOTT-STREET RESIDENTS MOURN FOR THE MONEY HE TOOK.

The defalcation of Chu Fong, the slippsry young Chinaman who was to have started a Chinese bank in a few days in this city, was, according to a linguistic policeman on the Mott-street post, the only topic discnssed in Chinatown yesterday. Chu Fong was the cashier and interpreter of Kwong Hong Long & Co. of 3 Mott-street, and was also interested in the fancy store at 813 Broadway. He is said to be in Canada, having taken with him a sum of money estimated at anywhere between $5,000 and $25,000.

The groups of Chinamen on Mott-street talked of the matter without much animation. Occasionally they walked to No. 10, where there was passed up a pronnnciamento which told the tale of Chu's wrongdoing. One of them observed that Chu was "a bad man." That was the extent of the denunciation in English. How far it went in Chinese cannot at present be told.

The sufferers are those who subscribed to Chu's bank scheme and several firms whose names he is said to have forged. He appears to have been a persuasive young man, for he was able to hold a remnnerative position and to successfully conduct the preliminaries of the proposed bank, in spite of the fact that in 1887 he was sued for $3,000 by several firms, who charged that he had deceived them by delivering to them three barrels of flour, when he had promised to produce three barrels of opium. The case is now before the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Wong Chin Foo, the chronicler of events—social and otherwise—in Chinatown, told a Times reporter yesterday afternoon that a reward of $300 had been offered for Chu Fong by his cousins and others, and that several thousands of dollars' worth more of victims had turned up.

His cousins—whether there are two of them or two hnndred is not known—want Chu badly, and they may appeal to the United States Government, if it be true that he is in Canada, to try to get him back. He may, however, it is said, make answer to any attempts at extradition by referring the United States authorities to the Chinese Exclusion act, and telling them that they will stultify themselves if they try to bring a Chinaman into the country who has no desire to come.

There is a report that Chu has taken with him the pretty daughter of a Brooklyn real estate man, but that is doubted.

THE FEAST OF LIGHTS.

There was an interesting Sabbath school celebration of the Chanukkah, or Feast of Lights, at the Temple Beth-El yesterday afternoon. The synagogne at Sixty-third-street and Lexington-avenne was filled with children and their parents. Rabbi Kaufmann Kohler presided, and, after an opening song by the school, delivered an address on the historical significance of the Chanukkah, commemorative of the victories of Judas Maccabæus. Then the children took their part in the celebration. There were piano selections by Carrie Hellman, Clara Rich, Amy Foster, and James Liebling; declamations by Rosie Stern, Hattie Stern, Herbert Herzog, Bella Luskor, Hattie Weil, Rose Liebermuth, Frances Scouler, and Sidney Weinstein; "Cradle Song" and "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing," violin duets, the first by Leo and Hilda Newborg, and the second by Eddie and Louis Thalinger; songs by Edwin Seligman and Bennett Frank, the Chanukkah hymn by the school, and a piano duet by Mark and Irving Dood.

An address followed by S. Solzberger, Chairman of the School Committee, and then there was a general presentation of gifts.

REFORM IN FUNERALS.

From the Richmond (Va.) State, Dec. 20.

The clergymen of Richmond are discussing the question of funerals; whether funeral sermons are proper; whether Sunday funerals should be discouraged; whether extravagant funeral displays should be discouraged. There is a difference of opinion among the clergy about funeral sermons and about other matters in connection with funerals. But they all agree that a reform in unnecessary customs is needed. And on that point the whole community agrees.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

THE REV. R. HEBER NEWTON TO ALL SOULS' CONGREGATION.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton talked to a very large congregation at the morning service yesterday at All Souls' Church upon "The Scientific Idea of God and the Spiritual Vision of a Heavenly Father."

"In the cold, clear light of the intellect," he said, "from which all feeling has been evaporated, we see an Infinite and Eternal Energy, a power not ourselves, before us and after us, in which we live and move and have our being,' which floods creation with life, and which wells up in our consciousness in the mystic glories of the spirit. Before I can bow and say, 'Our Father which art in Heaven,' I must see this mystic vision shaps itself into a form as of a Personal Being, a Power intelligent, conscious, willing, good. There is no question that man's consciousness yields the conception of personality in God.

"If we do not find personality in the crystal and the beetle, and but a dream-like personality in the dog, and if we do find such personality in man, which are we truer as the better expression of the Infinite and Eternal Energy that is in us all?

"The answer of evolution to this question is unmistakable. Evolution replaces on man the crown of creation with which theology has invested him. He must then be an expression of the Infinite and Eternal Energy incomparably higher in character than any which has been yielded in the lower forms of life. We must interpret the dim, shadowy outline of the Infinite Power, which these lower forms trace for me by the clearer, nobler form which comes forth in my consciousness. This is the only scientific attitude.

"The Divine Being is not less personal, however much more than personal He may be. He cannot be unconscious, since unconsciousness in life is the lower form of being which opens into consciousness. Shall I stand upon the highest peak which life has won, our human nature, and look forth into the all-encompassing mystery, the Infinite and Eternal Energy out of which springs all this life, and dream that it is less than man; dream that while I am an intelligence, conscious of myself, a will free to choose, a conscience owning the supremacy of right, God is less than intelligent, less than free, less than good? More, infinitely more, but nothing less; intelligence beyond my dream of mind, freedom beyond my dream of will, goodness beyond my dream of character, personality such as my imperfect being dimly suffices to outline.

"As we climb upon the heights where the great souls stand the clouds scatter, the vision becomes clear. The larger, richer, fuller a man's being, the more intensely personal he is, the more his being is summed in the words intelligence, will, character. Those majestias of intellect, must they not be shadows of the Intelligence whose power is the creation of the harmonies which swell in the soul of a Beethoven beyond even his power of expression, must they not be echoes of this music which eternally breathes in the Being of God? These ideas of superhuman goodness which rise so awful in their grandaur above the soule of an A Kempis and an Aurelius and a John, must they not be reflentions of the 'beauty of holiness' which eternally mantles God?

"Climb now to the very topmost crest of humanity in the Being of our race. Our Saviour, Nn 'Midsummer Night's Dream' in which all things are turned topsy-turvy, all order is confounded, all laws forgot their action, could for a moment parallel the inconcavability of a universe which brought forth, as its crown and consummation, personal beings, while developing out of its Personal Being one of earth, one of Jesus the face that heads and broods in a greater human face—One in whose image He saw Himself to be made."

CLIFTON ENTRIES.

RACING AT THE PASSAIC COUNTY TRACK TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

The Passaic County Agricultural Society will begin racing at Clifton again this afternoon. That there is a desire among owners to hustle for the purses hung up is shown by the fact that in order to satisfy the rule limiting the nnmber of starters to fifteen, Secretary Sass had to reject seven entries in the first race, twenty-nine in the second, and fifteen in the fifth. The horses remaining in and eligible to start are the following:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a quarter; selling allowances. Banburg and King of Norfolk, 120 pounds each; J. J. Cobb and Keystone, 113 each; Redstone, Alfreda, Meade, Groomsmann, Finch, Adonis, and Sherwood, 105 each; Charley Russell, Bela, Banbrake, and Pegasus, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; for nonwinners since June 1; 120 pounds. Dorman, Zanchar, Prospect, Barnum, Highland Mary, Avery, Richmond, Consignee, America, the Floretta filly, Hermitage, John Arkins, Ariel, and Melodrama, 105 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Deception, 117 pounds; Sam D., 111; Katonlown, 107; Red Light, 105; Hipton, 103; Annie M., and Equality, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Salvator Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth; Juggler, 119 pounds; Firefly, 113; Marshall Lake, 110; Hamlet, 108; Bellwood, 107; Van, 109; Iceberg, 101; Orey Cloud and Clay Stockton, 102 each; Philip D., 99. Victrix, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; winter weights. Montepeake and Bralt, 150 pounds each; Tells Doe, 147; Prince Edward, 145; Trifler, 130; the Issaquenna filly, 124. Lupire and Guardsman, 120 each; Rosarium and Woodstock, 115 each; Lady Archer, 107; Kitty Pease and Bonnie S., 105 each; Spuilag, 100; Red Leaf, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds. Bon Ton, 120 pounds; the Madoline colt, Middlestone, and Gramercy, 118 each; Lely Agnes and Memory, 115 each; Beckie Knott, 109; Pall Mall, Owen Roberts, and Sam Love, 98 each; Gratitude, 95.

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

A BETTER TONE IN AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Discount was slightly harder during the past week at 3⅞ and 3¾. On the Stock Exchange, business was limited, many members having already gone away for the holidays. Prices generally were firm. In foreign securities the leading movement was a fall of 2¼ per cent. in Brazilians. English railway sanrities were very quiet. American railroads showed a much better tone, the increased dividends of the Vanderbilt roads strengthening the whole department. The week's variations in prices include the following: Increases—Mexican Central, 2½; Mexican Central mortgages, 2; Union Pacific, 1¾; New-York, Ontario and Western, Ohio and Mississippi, and Louisville mortgage, 1 each; Lake Shore, Northern Pacific, Louisville and Nashville ordinary, Norfolk preferred, Wabash preferred, and Denver mortgage, ½ each. Decreases—Alabama and Great Southern, Alabama and Texas, and Denver common, ½ each. Canadians were steady; Grand Trnnk debentures advanced 1, and Grand Trunk first, second, and third preference, ½ each. Mexican was weak; seconds relisped 2, firsts, 1½, non ordinary. Brewery shares are still moribund; Gouinness ordinary advanced 13, while New-York Brewery relapsed ½. The new Mexican loan was largely bought and touched 1¾ premium.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Bourse during the week was flat and inactive. Brazilian securities were a shade stronger at the opening of the week,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—NARCISS.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BERKELEY LYCEUM—At 3—LECTURE RECITAL.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—AS YOU LIKE IT.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8—VAUDEVILLE.
EDEN MUSEE—EDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—TWELFTH NIGHT.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PRESTIDIGITATION.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MY JACK.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—LA TOSCA.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—HELEN'S INHERITANCE.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE JEWESS.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—RICHARD III.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN ACES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—THE BELLS OF HASLEMERE.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

Senator TELLER promises to renew at an early day after the recess of the Senate his effort to secure a change in the rules of the Senate that shall abolish "executive sessions" for the consideration of nominations. It would be a great triumph in a good cause should he succeed, and the prospect of success is brighter every time the matter is brought up. All that is needed is that public opinion shall be adequately informed and aroused. The system of secret sessions is no longer excusable, and no one seriously attempts to excuse it. Those who support it generally confine themselves to stubborn and silent resistance to reform or to the repetition of platitudes that have long since lost even plausibility. The main thing for the friends of the reform to do is to keep it as prominently and continually before the country as possible.

"Out in Ohio," says the *Sun*, "the friends of FORAKER are all for ballot reform." This will be news in the *Commercial Gazette* office. If the *Commercial Gazette* and Mr. HALSTEAD are not among the friends of FORAKER, where are his friends to be found? "The Australian system of voting," says the *Commercial Gazette*, "is a fraud as well as a fad." One would think that our Cincinnati contemporary was confident that it could detect a fraud upon inspection, but it is far from being an expert in such matters. It is very easily misled, and we shall not be surprised if it retracts its hasty condemnation of ballot reform as openly as it withdrew the forged signatures of Mr. CAMPBELL and Senator SHERMAN, which it had believed to be genuine. But it may be said that up to date it has no more liking for the so-called Australian ballot-reform measures than for civil service reform.

The year ending with Sept. 30 appears to have been a prosperous one for the railroad corporations which carry passengers within the limits of this city. The gross earnings increased about $1,000,000 over those of the previous year, while the relative cost of operation was diminished. While a larger amount was paid out in dividends the aggregate surplus at the end of the year was increased by $1,800,000. The total number of passengers carried was nearly 389,000,000, or considerably over an average of a million a day. Almost one-half of these were carried by the Manhattan Company on the elevated roads, and its gross receipts were nearly as great as those of the seventeen surface railroads, while its net receipts were considerably greater than theirs. The record of accidents is in favor of the elevated as against the surface roads, for while the former carried nearly half the passengers, only 9 persons were killed and 32 injured upon them, whereas on the surface roads 16 were killed and 102 injured. The growth of this local passenger business more than keeps pace with the facilities provided for it, and if the need for rapid transit were to be fully met it would expand as it cannot under the cramped conditions of the present.

The Educational Congress that began its sessions in the city of Mexico on the 1st inst, is the first important step taken by the Federal Government to establish a general system of education throughout the Mexican Republic, and it promises to be exceedingly useful. It is made up of delegates sent by the Governors of the respective States, with whom representatives of the Federal Government will co-operate. Its general object is to devise a plan by which there may be founded a system of gratuitous compulsory primary education in each of the States, of gratuitous voluntary education in preparatory studies, and of voluntary education in professional studies under the protection of the State. No more important or beneficent work could be undertaken, and President DIAZ and his associates may be relied on to guide and press it with energy and intelligence.

The people of Potsdam must be most unreasonable beings. It is one of the "military amusements" of Emperor WILLIAM of Germany to give startling and unexpected orders to his soldiers, just to see what they can do in emergencies, and during the field manœuvres at Bornstedt he ordered a regiment of cavalry to advance at full gallop through the streets of Potsdam. The warriors behaved splendidly. They tore through the streets at a pace that would have delighted the imperial heart, but the streets were badly lighted, and some of the townspeople were "ridden down and badly hurt," while a few of the cavalrymen's horses were killed. And this trifling mishap, no doubt quite unavoidable, has caused "much public irritation" against the Kaiser, and the Berlin dispatches say that the people of that part of his realm have actually carried the matter so far as to withhold their sympathy from their royal and imperial master, now stretched upon a bed of pain and anguish by his old ear trouble. What are monarchical institutions and the divine right coming to, we should like to know, if a sovereign War Lord can't order his troops to ride down, maim, and slay his subjects for practice? That the ruler may dispose of the persons of the ruled is of the very essence of the contract between the two. If the German people are no longer willing to submit to the whims of a military madman they should say so frankly and firmly, and send their Kaiser to enjoy the agreeable society and learned leisure of Dom PEDRO. But so long as they tolerate a War Lord and other flummery of that sort, they may not suppress the throb of sympathy with the aching imperial ear without exposing themselves to the charge of hard-heartedness and disloyalty.

The conviction at Baltimore of another body of the Navassa rioters substantially disposes of a majority of the cases in some form, although appeals will be taken, and in some cases there are disagreements. Out of the 124 men 18 were indicted, 7 of them being charged as principals and the other 11 with abetting the murders on the island. The result of the trials appears to be, thus far, the conviction of two men, KEY and JONES, of murder in the first degree, the conviction of eight others of manslaughter, the acquittal of two, and disagreement as to the remainder. While the courts will no doubt take care that the crimes committed during the riot are promptly punished, it is also important to guard against any recurrence of such outbreaks on the guano islands. The jurisdiction and the government of these islands are exceptional, and there should be no just grounds of grievance on them. The discipline is necessarily strict, but no laborers should be taken to them under misrepresentations as to what they are to expect, while the expediency of giving a fair hearing to complaints is obvious, whatever may be the decision rendered.

THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

The latest news from Brazil, both that which came through London yesterday and that which is conveyed in our special correspondence this morning from Rio de Janeiro, under date of Nov. 30, confirms the good sense of the United States Senate in proceeding deliberately in the formal recognition of the new "republic." It is quite absurd to represent the revolution in Brazil as a revolt of a couple of regiments, for it is well established that the country was ripe for the abandonment of the empire and that its overthrow was only a question of time. The actual insurrection was but the anticipation of one that was planned for the 2d of December, and was hastened by the discovery of the intention to scatter the army in remote provinces, and to replace it in the capital by a military police force, on which it was believed that the imperialists could rely. But the seizure of the Government and the deportation of Dom PEDRO and his family were, as our correspondent shows, "the immediate work of the army and navy, and the provisional Government is in reality military rule." The setting up of this military rule would have been impracticable had the popular sentiment in Brazil, or even in the capital, been strongly in favor of the empire, for the army was by no means strong, and was so composed that any earnest resistance to the change would have been reflected in the ranks and among the officers. The net result is, therefore, that the empire was so weak in the confidence of the people and in its own organization that it collapsed at the first attack, but what was set up in its place is not yet, and for a long time will not be, a republic.

The prediction of our correspondent that it would be a year before the Constituent Assembly would meet is verified by the later dispatches. The anniversary of the revolution is fixed as the day of meeting of the body that is to frame the Constitution, the elections for which are appointed for Sept. 23. This is certainly much too long a time for a purely provisional Government, the only justification for which is its performance of the work of preparation for a permanent Government. The claim of the leaders, however sincere, that they will use the long interval in maturing reforms is hardly even a palliation of the offense. It is not so much what a Government does as by what authority it is done that must decide whether it be a representative Government of a free people or the arbitrary ruler of a people who are not free. Whatever may come from the plan the provisional leaders have in mind and are essaying to carry out, it is plain that there is not now in Brazil anything that citizens of the United States can acknowledge to be a republic. With the *de facto* Government our own may be required to maintain certain relations, but it is the dictate of the merest prudence that these shall be shaped and limited by the necessities of current intercourse. It is impossible to extend them until it has been shown by experience that the Brazilian Government is a responsible one, and can perform its part in any agreement that may be made with it. That is not yet known, and cannot be for some time.

Moreover, the Senate should place a higher estimate on the value and effect of recognition by the United States than would be justified by any such hasty action as was recently proposed. We have the strongest reasons for wishing that genuinely republican institutions should be established firmly in all parts of the two continents, but our interest is in the reality, not in the mere name. We give our indorsement an undue cheapness by tossing it to the first claimants, especially when, as in the present case, they cannot be said, at best, to be more than the instruments for the establishment of a real republic. There has been a good deal of sentimental nonsense in this country and in England regarding the overthrow of the Brazilian Empire talked by men who have taken names for things. The transition from the old to a new and permanently better system in Brazil may have required the interposition of such an organization as now exists there, or is trying to exist; but there is nothing gained by ignoring the transitional nature of that organization, or by according to it the recognition which should be reserved for a Government that can show its compliance with the prime condition of a republic—the deliberate and freely-expressed approval of the people.

THE ONE OBSTINATE JUROR.

The general denunciation in Chicago of the verdict in the Cronin case, and especially of the one juryman who was mainly responsible for it, has had the unusual effect of eliciting a sort of defense from the juror who has been so fiercely assailed, and this, it is said, is to be followed by a statement from the eleven other members of the jury. This is certainly an anomalous result of trial by jury, a sort of appeal from the jury room to public opinion. The deliberations of the jury room are generally regarded as confidential, if not absolutely secret, and are seldom inquired into or made the subject of explanation or defense. But the extraordinary character of the verdict in this case and the intense feeling it has excited appear to have broken down this traditional rule in the Chicago case. The "secrets" of the jury room bid fair to be revealed, if not in the published statements, then in the libel suit which Juror CULVER has brought against one of the Chicago papers, which has charged him with having been corrupted.

There seem to be only two explanations of CULVER'S conduct current in Chicago—one that he was corrupted and the other that he was crazy. The former he resents with a show of great indignation, and we are not aware that any evidence has been produced in support of it. The latter seems to have little or no other basis than the assumption that he could not have been acting honestly if he was in his right mind. The real explanation may be that he was particularly unreasonable and phenomenally obstinate, and made it a point of conscience not to yield where his peculiar mental processes led him to believe that he was right. But if that was the case, his incapacity for clear reasoning and sound judgment got the better of his obstinacy, for he did finally yield in a manner to make his position utterly inconsistent. The letter which he has published is not so much an explanation of his course as a protest against the attacks which it has provoked. In the course of the letter he says: "That there was a foul conspiracy to murder Dr. CRONIN, and that he was foully murdered, was the unhesitating verdict of every juror." Very well then; either the men tried for the crime were participants in the "foul conspiracy" and accomplices in the foul murder or they were not. If they were, they deserved to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. If they were not, they were entitled to acquittal. And yet CULVER, after standing out two days and three nights for acquittal, consented in the case of three of them to a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree as charged, on condition that the penalty be limited to imprisonment for life, that another of the accused he let off with three years in prison, and the fifth he acquitted. If his obstinacy had not given way to his unreasonableness, he might have had a consistent ground of defense in a belief that the men were not guilty. As it is, his position cannot be reconciled with honesty and common sense, and perhaps lack of common sense combined with great obstinacy was what ailed him.

CULVER is said to be a Scotch Presbyterian, which may suggest an explanation of the old Scotch rule allowing a verdict to be rendered by a majority of the jury. At all events this case opens once more the question of the wisdom of the Anglo-Saxon rule, which has been so tenaciously held in England and this country, requiring a unanimous verdict. It matters not whether a single juryman is corrupted or is such a hopeless "crank" that he cannot be brought to reason, he may defeat the ends of justice in spite of the convictions of eleven men of intensity and sound sense. While such a flagrant instance as the Cronin verdict is rare, it is the commonest of common things in court trials, both in civil and criminal suits, for one or two "cranky" jurors, whose chief characteristics are lack of sense and great obstinacy, to distort or utterly defeat the ends of justice. The requirement of a unanimous verdict is accountable for continual failures and miscarriages in jury trials, and it is doubtful if it ever really serves the purpose of protecting the innocent, though often and often it saves the guilty from deserved penalties. If nine or ten intelligent and honest men on a jury are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, their decision is sure to be as nearly right as anything human can be, whereas one or two men may prove to be dishonest, or corrupt, or hopelessly unreasonable. Why should it be in the power of one such man on a jury to block the wheels of justice and bring long and costly trials to naught? Is it not time to consider seriously once more the question of changing this rule of unanimity, which prevails nowhere but in jury trials?

THE TAX ON WOOL AND CARPETS.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* is one of the protectionist trade journals that have for some time urged that the entire duty on carpet wool should be removed. Mr. TITUS SHEARD, Senator from the Twenty-third District of this State, reads the *Commercial Bulletin*, and he found in it two or three weeks ago the assertion that the duty "is a direct tax upon the consumer of from 9 to 13 cents a yard upon every yard of carpet consumed." He was of the opinion that this statement was "wide of the mark" and "calculated to mislead the people," and he wrote to the editor of the paper about it, reminding him that there was "much foolish talk going on about free wool," and giving him an opportunity to correct his figures.

In reply the *Commercial Bulletin* courteously directs Mr. SHEARD'S attention as follows to the testimony given before the Senate Committee on Finance during the preparation of the so-called Allison Tariff bill, which was passed at the end of the last session:

"A statement as to the amount of wool used in carpets was presented there, prepared and indorsed by the Hartford Carpet Company, JOHN & JAMES DOBSON, Bigelow Carpet Company, SCHOFIELD, MASON & CO., DORNAN BROTHERS, JOHN BROMLEY & SONS, and the Roxbury Carpet Company. The amount of unwashed low-duty wool used in a yard of carpet ranges from 3 9-10 pounds in two-ply ingrains to 5⅝ pounds in treble ingrains. At 2½ cents, the amount of the duty, the cost of a yard of carpet is thereby enhanced from 9¾ to 12 7-10 cents. The amount of high-duty—mostly washed—carpet wool entering into a yard of carpet ranges from 1 pound 11 ounces in tapestry brussels to 6 pounds in Wilton carpets. At 5 cents, the amount of duty, the extra cost thus imposed on the carpet consumer ranges from 8½ to 30 cents. These statements were made by protectionists to a protectionist committee."

The *Commercial Bulletin* might have added that in the bill prepared by the committee and passed by the Republican majority of the Senate these duties on carpet wool were increased by 60 per cent.

More than half of the wool imported into this country is carpet wool having an average value of about 10 cents a pound. The duty on such wool is so unnecessary a tax that even the American Protective Tariff League scolds the wool growers for clinging to it, and tells them that a sufficient supply of this wool "could never be produced in this country except at a cost for production which would require *from* 500 *to* 1,000 *per cent.* of protection." It is a tax imposed ostensibly for the protection of American wool growers, but really for the oppression of American buyers of carpets and for the protection and benefit of foreign manufacturers of carpets, for only 7,881 yards of American carpets were sold in foreign markets last year.

MR. GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

Merely as an exhibition of the human faculties, in which all men may take pride, Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech at Manchester was one of the most noteworthy achievements in his career. It is not likely that any statesman of any country, within a month of his eightieth birthday, has ever delivered a speech, an hour and a half long, so forcible and so spirited, and showing so complete a mastery of his subject, both in its principle and in its detail. So long as the orator retains the vigor which this speech shows to be unabated there will assuredly be no question of a vacancy in the Liberal leadership.

Apart from this aspect of it the speech is of special interest because it was devoted exclusively to the Irish question, upon which the speaker was beaten three years ago, and upon which there is now no measure of importance pending. Nevertheless, there is nothing else in the field of British politics which seems to the Liberal leader worth mentioning in comparison. Although the Tories have had their own way completely for three years, and though Ireland is now outwardly tranquil, the Irish question is as burning a question as ever, and the advocates of the party in power find themselves forced in discussing it to take an attitude evidently apologetic. This is a very noteworthy and a very hopeful sign of the times. It may proceed partly from the collapse of the *Times's* case against the Irish leaders. Every Tory and Unionist politician in the kingdom must take shame to himself for having made political use of the charges now discredited in proportion to the amount of use he made of them. That they did have and were meant to have influence on the vote in the House of Commons is not denied. But even without this calamity, the march of events has been distinctly favorable to the Gladstonians and distinctly unfavorable to the Tories. If nothing whatever had been done in England about Irish affairs since the rejection of Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill for home rule, and if nothing whatever had happened in Ireland itself, public opinion would necessarily be much more inclined to granting the Irish demand than it was then. In truth, the main service that Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill rendered was in turning the attention of the nation to the necessity of doing something. His measure was no doubt faulty. When it is a question of creating a new system amounting to a federal relation between England and Ireland for some purposes, and an imperial relation for others, there must be difficult and complicated questions of detail that it will take a long time to adjust. With the recognition of the principle that a people so distinct from the English as the Irish are, so numerous and so separated, are entitled to manage their own local affairs in their own way, and with the wish to establish that principle these difficulties are not insuperable. The more Englishmen think about the situation the more clearly they must see that home rule is the only way out of the trouble. This is the conclusion to which the nation would arrive if nothing new were to happen. What has happened is the coercive legislation of Lord SALISBURY'S Government, and this is manifestly and avowedly a revival of the repressive policy that has been pursued by England toward Ireland for many centuries, with fitful intervals of reaction and enlightenment, and that has brought about the condition that all reasonable Englishmen must deplore. It has therefore hastened the conclusion that if home rule be no political panacea, it is at any rate a political necessity.

All this Mr. GLADSTONE sets forth with all his accustomed copiousness and with even more than his accustomed vigor. He takes as the strongest and the most candid statement of the Unionist case a recent speech of Lord HARTINGTON, in which that nobleman declares that an untried system ought not to be substituted for the Union, inasmuch as the Union, which has now lasted for nearly a century, has been "tolerably successful." Mr. GLADSTONE undertakes to show, and has little difficulty in showing, that, according to every test that can be applied to a political device, the Union has been intolerably unsuccessful. The people of Ireland are in a state of chronic wretchedness under it, four-fifths of them abhor it, and the condition of Ireland under it is a disgrace to England throughout the world. There is no gainsaying any one of these propositions, fortified as they are by evidence. Neither the prejudice of race nor the prejudice of religion can long keep the English people from seeing that the results wrought by the Union are in fact intolerable. When that point is reached it will very soon be seen that home rule is the only alternative to complete separation. The veteran leader of the Liberal Party may not survive to enter the Promised Land of peace and the beginnings of good-will between England and Ireland, but it has been given to him to live long enough to discern it plainly.

The rapidity with which Congress, before adjourning for the holidays, passed the joint resolution to check the damage threatened on the Sacramento River shows how quickly legislation can be enacted under stress. The Governor of California, in telegraphing that the river had broken its banks and threatened to shift its channel, said that there was danger that its navigation would be ruined, and asked that certain money long ago appropriated for it and its tributary, the Feather River, should be made available. The fact is that the unexpended appropriations, which amounted to $250,000 half a dozen years ago, are still $110,000, would long since have been entirely laid out had not the trouble been largely caused by the débris from hydraulic mining. Once when the California Legislature undertook to improve these and other rivers the courts declared the statute it enacted unconstitutional, one ground being that cleaning away the refuse of hydraulic mining was private business. The War Department accepted that decision as good enough law for the National Government and refused to go into the same work. Now, however, Gov. WATERMAN says that the injury to the streams from hydraulic mining has ended; but, inasmuch as Mr. MCKENNA, in reply to a direct inquiry, frankly admitted that he himself did not think it had ended, although many other people did, Secretary PROCTOR, while giving prompt relief with the available funds, might wisely investigate the matter for future use.

PRAISE FOR "THE TIMES."

From the Jamestown Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Dec. 16 gives a complete account of the recent bloodless revolution in Brazil, from the pen of an eye witness of the progressive course of events. It is not merely a well-narrated story, but gives one an insight into the inner working causes which have been in operation a long time, and which have led to the adoption of a republic by an almost unanimous voice of the people. The pen pictures of the various distinguished characters who have in the past or are now guiding the destinies of the Brazilian people are clear and well drawn. The narrative occupies eight columns of THE TIMES. This paper deserves credit for its enterprise in giving to the public so soon after its occurrence the most complete and satisfactory account of the Brazilian revolution which has yet appeared.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Monday last lays before its readers the most interesting chapters of Brazilian history yet published in a newspaper. The transformation of Dom Pedro's empire into the present republic is graphically told by a correspondent who has witnessed many of the scenes he describes. The story fills nine columns, and the man who did this brilliant piece of work, A. M. Gibson, deserves distinction no less than the enterprising paper through whose resources it was possible for him to accomplish it.

From the Palmyra Courier, Dec. 20.

THE TIMES is one of the best of the great New-York newspapers, and to our way of thinking, the very best. It is a clean, ably-edited paper, and cannot fail to meet the wants of every class of readers. The WEEKLY TIMES is especially adapted to the home circle, and as a family newspaper, it has no superior in the country.

"HARPER" FOR JANUARY.

The January number of *Harper* contains a varied and interesting series of papers, several of which are of a high class. Howard Pyle's first article, in a series on old and new Jamaica, is the opening feature, and it abounds in entertaining bits of description of a land with which not many of us have kept up acquaintance. Since slavery days and the days of pirates Jamaica has attracted only occasional attention. Much that this article contains will be found as valuable as it is entertaining. The paper on the Russian Army by a Russian General has an obvious importance, and will interest large numbers of readers. Among the illustrations is a portrait of the puissant and fiery Skobeleff. Another illustrated paper of high rank is one on the fig harvest of Smyrna, while Andrew Lang, most indefatigable of contemporary writers, has a paper on the Scotch college towns of St. Andrew's. Rarely does Harper print in one number four articles more attractive than these. A practical and intelligently written paper on horseback riding for ladies is contributed by Anna C. Brackett, while Mrs. Lillie discusses American art in the period between Copley and Cole, with illustrations from works not familiar to the reader. Mr. Hearn, whose powers of picturesque description have rapidly made a reputation for him-[illegible] a story called "Youma."

ANGRY WITH HILL.

A FINE NEST OF DEMOCRATIC HORNETS STIRRED UP BY THE GOVERNOR.

From the Albany Union, (Dem.)

Dec. 29, 1887, two days after the funeral of Daniel Manning, his eldest son was appointed Civil Service Commissioner by Gov. Hill. The Democracy of the Nation was represented in paying tribute to an illustrious leader at that funeral. Not only did the Democracy of the East and the West, the North and the South bow in grief at the bier of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, but some of the most distinguished Republicans living were there to pay their last tribute of respect to a political foe, whose service to his country had won the most flattering praise from the Republican press while he was in the zenith of his political power. Not because Daniel Manning had ever departed one iota from the cherished traditions of his party, but because his statesmanship and grasp of public questions were such that Republicans were first made acquainted with their wisdom as he officially promulgated them in a financial report. In recent times no partisan as faithful and fervent as Mr. Manning ever compelled such admiration from an opposing party while clinging so closely to his own party and administering great affairs with such consummate ability. Mr. Manning, at the height of his eminence, always took pride in being known as a man who believed in the most strict rules of party organization.

When Gov. Hill honored his son with an appointment two days after the funeral, those who did not know the craft and political designs of the Governor believed that it was an act of deference to a sentiment in the party, and the Hill papers referred to it as an official recognition of his political friend, Mr. Manning. But those who knew the man sneer that Gov. Hill did it only to make political capital for himself.

Later on, when Gov. Hill attempted to make use of that appointment to make the *Argus* lukewarm in its expressions in favor of the great national issue, tariff reform, and toward the national leader of the party, he found that the Democracy of a Manning was not of that kind. When he insisted that members of the editorial staff of the *Argus* should proclaim that which they knew to be false and keep it up day after day, because he wanted Democrats to condone his innumerable appointments of Republicans, he was informed that the *Argus* was not in that kind of business. One day when the demand became imperious upon the *Argus* that it utter and repeat these lies, the responsible man of the paper to whom it had been referred exclaimed: "Great ——, does the Governor of the State of New-York want us to do that?" And when told that that was the demand he said: "We respectfully decline."

Through emissaries in the Executive Chamber matter was sent to the office that no self-respecting paper could print. This copy would be accompanied with a note that it was "must matter" from the Governor, and when some of this rankest kind of "must matter" fell into the waste basket, because of its falseness, a Civil Service Commissioner would receive rounding hints that there was a paper in the town that wanted to be State paper, and that the applications for the position of Civil Service Commissioner were numerous.

It is not to be wondered at that the assassin of Democracy was chosen, and that the Governor himself, having permitted his servile henchmen to knife the national ticket in 1888 in such a deadly manner, should want the champion "knifer" for his organ, and the resignation of Gen. Sickles, Mr. Manning, Mr. Shanahan, and the retirement of Mr. Willcox. In a cause that requires so many dirty "knifers," the Mannings, the Sickels, the Shanahans, and Willcox are of doubtful utility.

From Yesterday's World.

Gov. Hill is generally regarded as a shrewd politician. His best friends will agree that he has made a great mistake in giving out his Albany patronage in such way as to give special offense to the followers of Mr. Cleveland. By this proceedure the Governor may strengthen himself in New-York State, but he does not extend his fame as a statesman beyond our borders.

WELL MEANT AND WELL-SAID.

"That man," said the observant Philadelphian, "is from New-York: so is his companion." "Those two who just passed us?" "Yes." "How do you know?" "I overheard a few words of their conversation." "Well?" "One of them said that he was going to 'Chestnut and Ninth streets' and the other replied that it was 'three blocks further across.' A Philadelphian would have said he was going to 'Ninth and Chestnut' and another Philadelphian might have remarked that it was 'three squares out.' When you hear a man say 'blocks,' or, in making a corner, put the numbered street last, it were well to assume a dignified reserve, for that man is a New-Yorker."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Vernon *Guard* is having a splendid lot of maple trees planted around the office building, and says: "In after years the *Guard* editor will sit in his easy chair in the cool shade of huge trees in front of a six-story granite building and write how Vernon grew from a small frontier village to a prosperous city of 75,000 people. The *Guard* will then be one of the leading papers of the United States and will be found working for the best interests of Vernon and the whole country." In its aerial castle-building the *Guard* omits to say whether the trees are sugar maple, and that molasses from them will be among the luxuries of the editor.—*Dallas (Texas) News.*

Key West threatens to secede from the United States Government. Better look out. Key West is only 20,000 strong. Mathematically we have solved the problem as follows: If Uncle Sam subjugated 12,000,000 Southerners in four years, or 1,460 days, how long will it take to subjugate the plucky little island? Our answer is, just two days and nineteen hours.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

Jefferson Davis was not an ex-President. He was elected and installed as President of the Southern Confederacy, and, under the law, was to hold his office until his successor was elected and installed. This was never done. No man was ever elected to succeed Mr. Davis, and, consequently, his term of office never terminated.—*Covington (Ga.) Star.*

Mr. Highup—I don't see why Brother William doesn't prosper. He has as good a business as mine and an excellent location, but he is constantly having reverses. No matter what he attempts, he seems to blunder. Mrs. Highup—But you must remember, my dear, your brother William has no wife to advise him.—*New-York Weekly.*

Once again the Weather Bureau advertises a cold wave. It is struggling very hard to help out the plumber, the coal dealer, and the seller of sealskin sacques. But do you know how large a portion of the community is happy to get along without Winter clothes or extra fuel?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Robert Browning thought his poetry was more fully appreciated in Chicago than in any other city in America, which was a perfectly natural belief when the fact is considered that Chicago is the literary as well as geographical centre of the Republic.—*Chicago Times.*

The consistent minister will not preach steadily for two hours upon the iniquity of lying, and then blandly ask one of the leading members of the congregation how he liked the sermon.—*Somerville Journal.*

Every applicant for membership in the illustrious and Honorable Order of Influenza has to be given "the grip" before he is recognized as being in good standing.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The "constant reader" of the daily newspaper is never compelled to sit on a jury through days and weeks of a tedious criminal trial. Now is the time to subscribe.—*Dallas (Texas) News.*

A rural Maine parson says he can't preach very well if he looks out of the church windows and sees teams standing exposed in a hard storm.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Time was when poets and "the good" died young. Now they write "philosophy" and touch Azrael at or about eighty.—*Washington Star.*

How we admire the man who happens to catch us when we are doing a good deed on the sly!—*Atchison Globe.*

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 22. The British Government has asked the Turkish Government for copies of the court records of the trial of Moussa Bey, presumably with the intention of instituting an inquiry into the case.

The Egyptian Government has increased the land tax 3 piastres per acre, France opposing the conversion scheme.

It is stated that the fight between Slavin, the Australian pugilist, and Jem Smith will take place to-morrow forenoon in a racquet court at Bruges, Belgium.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—At an uproarious meeting to-day, attended by 600 Boulangists, a resolution was adopted protesting against the election of M. Joffrin to the Chamber of Deputies. Speeches were made by MM. Laguerre, Laisant, and others.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—The Imperial Academy of Arts has decided to exclude Jews from membership.

The *Novoe Vremya* demands that the signers of the Berlin treaty inquire into Austria's consenting to the quotation of the Bulgarian loan in Vienna.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22.—Dr. O'Doherty has been created Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Londonderry in succession to the Most Rev. Francis Kelly, deceased.

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The week before Christmas is not one to which theatrical managers look forward with any degree of pleasure, as business is sure to be light. Still, the Chicago playhouses seem to have suffered less than usual the last week, and had it not been for the powerful competition of Italian opera at the Auditorium the week would have been a fairly prosperous one.

The Auditorium performances are always well attended, though the edge of the novelty of the new house is apparently wearing off, and attractions there will, in the near future, rest upon their merits. The matinée yesterday, at which "Martha" was given, drew the largest house of the season. Patti is the star, but not the sole attraction, of the Abbey & Grau company. Tamagno has made a wonderful success, and Mme. Fabbri, a contralto with a superb voice and fine dramatic ideas, has become very popular. To-morrow evening the third week of the season will open with an exceptionally elaborate production of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," with Mme. Alhani and Signor Tamagno in the leading parts. Tuesday evening "La Traviata" will be given, with Mme. Patti as Violetta and Signor Ravelli as Alfredo. Thursday "Aïde" will be repeated; Friday, "La Sonnembula," with Mme. Patti and Signor Ravelli, and Saturday afternoon "The Huguenots" will be repeated with the same cast as to-morrow evening.

The attractions at the other houses have been in the main meritorious and above the average. "The Old Homestead" has been at McVicker's; "The Beggar Student," presented by the McCaull company, at the Chicago Opera House; Frank Daniels in "Little Puck" at Hooley's, where he remains another week; "Jim the Penman" at the Grand Opera House, Rosina Vokes at the Columbia, Louis James at the Haymarket, "Captain Swift" at Havlin's, and the Hasson-Dowling company at the Clark-Street Theatre.

There are changes in the Christmas week bills at all the houses named except Hooley's. "Bellmao" will be given at the Chicago Opera House by the McCaull company; the Wyndham company is at McVicker's, "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Columbia, William Terries and Miss Jessie Millward at the Grand Opera House, Patti Rosa at the Haymarket, the California Opera Company in "Juniata" at the Windsor, Charles Erin Verner in "Shamus O'Brien" at the Clark-Street Theatre, and the "Fatal Wed" at Havlin's.

Among coming attractions at the Clark-Street Theatre are Shook & Collier's spectacular military drama, "The Blue and the Gray," and Klaw & Erlanger's "The Great Metropolis," which opens Jan. 6.

Rosina Vokes opens a week's engagement at Hooley's Dec. 30, at which house the Kendals will be seen a week later. Herr Possart will begin an engagement at the Grand Opera House Jan. 5.

Salvini, who will follow "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Columbia, opening two weeks from to-morrow night, will make at least two productions during the first two weeks of the engagement. The plays in which he will appear will probably be the "Gladiator" and "Samson." Salvini will be supported by A. M. Palmer's company, who will play on the off nights, the tragedian appearing at only four performances in each week.

Sardou's "The Exiles" will be seen at the Columbia at an early day. "The Burglar" is underlined for next week at the Haymarket, and Milton and Dolly Nobles in "From Sire to Son" at Havlin's for the same week.

Manager W. H. Morton of the Columbia Theatre is confined to his bed at his home in Indiana-avenue with an attack of bilious fever.

Manager Ben Stevens, who leaves the McCaull company at the end of the coming week, was last evening presented by the chorus of the company with a very handsome locket. Mr. Stevens has the good-will and cordial liking of the people with whom he has been so long associated. While they rejoice in his prosperity they regret his departure, appreciating fully the courtesy and consideration with which he has invariably treated them. Mr. Stevens and

EDUCATION IN MEXICO

HEALTHFUL CHANGE IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

A CONGRESS CALLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MODERNIZING THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 14.—A very favorable sign of advancement in this country is the fact that President Diaz and his Cabinet, and the educated classes generally, are fully alive to the importance, of an improved and thorough system of public instruction. They quite realize that its proper development should go hand in hand with the rapidly improving material condition of the country.

This feeling has brought about the assembling of a Congress of Public Instruction in the capital in which all the States of the republic are represented, summoned by Señor I. Baranda, Minister of Public Instruction, by order of President Diaz. The circular of Señor Baranda, addressed to the Governors of the various States, best describes the motives that led to the step and the aims contemplated. The following is a translation of the document, and though perhaps it is rather high flown in places in its language to American ears, yet it contains sentiments and aspirations worthy of all commendation:

To the Governor of the State of ——:

In the stage at which the republic has arrived, when under the beneficent influences of peace, its greatest social and economical problems are planned and solved, which determine the actual wants of the nation, and the purpose of its government to satisfy them; when the efforts in pursuit of progress are general, and labor is encouraged and protected as the only means to attain that prosperity for so many years desired, and which is now beginning to make us feel its great manifestations; when the intellect and activity of the nation are placed at the service of a new and extraordinary programme in our history which subordinates politics to administration of government, and fruitless theories to facts with immediate tangible results; when that period has been reached which fortunately seems to be well defined, it could not be possible that public instruction, the essential base of peace, progress, and independence of nations, should be left unnoticed.

In reality, instruction has not been left unnoticed, and it is pleasing to recognize that not only the Federal Government, but the States, are making great efforts to reform and extend it, putting into practice the measures which experience recommends as the best means to attain an end as patriotic as humanitarian.

This praiseworthy solicitude by which compulsory free primary instruction is decreed in the republic is earnestly discussed, and, in accord with the institutions, customs, and conditions of our country, the degree is approved of, the necessary authority is created, schools are established, and the best modern methods of teaching are adopted.

A cheering and beneficent reaction has taken place in the minds of our public men, who, rightly appreciating the true character of the times, have the noble ambition of gaining their laurels upon the only field now left open for the contest, the honest field of civilization, to which encouragement, courage, and even heroism claim admission.

If, in our bloody wars for independence, liberty, and reform, our country has been so fruitful in producing heroes and martyrs who have attained immortality, there need be no fear that she will be barren in the struggle for the most noble of all causes, that of vanquishing the enemies of instruction, ignorance and fanaticism. She will carry light into darkness, bearing the alphabet as the standard of redemption into the horde of the savage.

Having these considerations before you, and bearing in mind that no better opportunity could present itself to give a great impulse to the work already undertaken in favor of public instruction, the necessity is manifest for connecting the scattered work by giving it cohesion and uniformity, individual efforts not being so effective, as it is clear that common action in a uniform manner, and by incidental means, will surely lead to the most complete success.

As spirit of national unity can easily be seen to predominate in almost every branch of the administration. Local constitutions are based upon the Federal Constitution, uniform civil and penal legislation has been generally adopted in the States of the Union, and to-day a great efficient identical fiscal laws and regulations. Official instruction alone lacked such uniformity, which is the cause now, and will be hereafter if not remedied, of great difficulties generally and of great injury to teachers and pupils alike.

Each State, not excepting the poorest and smallest, has its own laws of public instruction, which fix the subjects and system of teaching, and as a general rule these laws differ; hence the inequality of the knowledge acquired and the hardship that the student who happens to be obliged to change his residence can only carry on without great loss of time and needless going over again the same ground in a second state the studies which he has begun in the first.

With regard to the primary instruction, these differences are more frequent and noteworthy, because they often depend, not upon State legislation, but upon resolutions and arrangements of municipal corporations, which are changed and modified as often as the members of the said corporations themselves, and with the same facility.

To put an end to such lamentable anarchy is a matter of undeniable importance, it is necessary that the Federal Territories, States, and districts should uniform their legislation and their scholastic regulations. Before doing this, a conscientious discussion by experts should take place, who should represent these political divisions. Therefore it has been thought necessary to convene a Congress of Instruction, which the Federal Executive has not hesitated to do, as will be always the case whenever anything of utility to the country is to be promoted, in the only form in which it is permissible, viz., by inviting the Governors to appoint each of them a representative fully authorized to attend the assembly which will meet in this capital on the 1st day of December of the present year.

A humble gathering in appearance, but which is called upon to discuss and resolve grave questions which are likely to exert a decisive influence on the future of the nation.

Now, therefore, and by order of the President of the Republic, I invite you to second his purpose, appointing the representative of your State, giving me due notice, in proper time, of the person so designated.

The principal points to be submitted to the deliberation of the Congress are the following:

I. Primary, compulsory, and free instruction. The uniformity of this instruction will comprise: The age at which it shall successively be imparted, the subject which are to be pursued, the programmes of the teachings, the number of years which this is to last, and the means which may render the precept effective. The establishment in the small villages of schools for children and adults; in the rural districts, rural schools and traveling teachers.

II. Free and voluntary preparatory instruction. Its uniformity will comprise the matters which constitute the complete education, considered as a preparation for all preparatious; distribution and scientific order in which they are to be taught, its programme, and the number of years of its duration.

III. Voluntary professional instruction under the protection of the State. Its uniformity will comprise matters of which every course is composed, order and method in which they shall be taught, the number of years of the duration of the teaching, programmes and professional practice and rules to which the professional examinations are to be subjected.

In order that the resolutions of the congress upon the points above mentioned may have their effects, they shall be submitted, by whom it may concern, to the regular or legislative form which they may have in conformity with the Federal Constitution and the particular ones of the States, and there is no reason to doubt that in one form or another they will be accepted and their observance decreed.

"For the foregoing reasons which I have superficially expounded, and for others which will not escape your perception, I trust, Mr. Governor, that you will lend your effective aid and necessary cooperation for the realization of the dedicated project whereby Mexico will present herself before the civilized world as a nation which has at last appreciated its destinies, and resolved to exert without the laborious task of its regeneration, not limiting its efforts to the present, but extending them to the future, which can only be secured by that intellectual equality which, placing all citizens in condition to exercise their rights and fulfill their duties, implants in the people the feeling of liberty and the love of country.

Our forefathers bequeathed us independence and liberty, and we are bound to preserve so valuable an inheritance and increase it with that which they could not bequeath to us—viz., reform, which has already taken place, with peace as a first thereof, we must add material progress. That progress must rely upon the school; must have its foundation upon popular instruction; but the school must be national, the instruction must be homogeneous, given to all through the whole extent of the Republic, at the same time, in the same form, upon the same system, and under the same patriotic inspirations which ought to characterize the official teaching.

Although the initiative of the President in this matter is most praiseworthy, by reason of the beneficial opportunity created and the consequences which it will necessarily result, it would be opportune to recall the words of the celebrated German philosopher who contested with Newton the discovery of the Differential Calculus: "Intrust to me the education of youth, and I will change the face of the world."

The State has the instruction of the youth of Mexico in its hands, and it is for it to change the face of the republic by uniting its action, and by preparing future generations so that they may complete the work of peace and progress which under such good auspices the present generation has initiated. Looking for your reply, &c.

I. BARANDA.

The first session of the congress was held on the 1st inst., the proceedings being formally opened by President Diaz, with whom were his Cabinet and many members of the Federal congress and of the Diplomatic Corps. Señor Baranda made an eloquent address, enlarging upon the theme of his circular, and after the appointment of committees to subdivide the work and report to the full congress, the adjournment took place till the 10th inst. to receive the first reports. The labors of the congress are now proceeding regularly, and are likely to result in beneficial legislation and regulation on the subject.

FUNERAL OF A. E. VAN DUSEN.

The funeral of Abraham Bovee Van Dusen, the widely-known builder, was held yesterday at the home of his family, One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Lenox-avenue. The house was filled with Mr. Van Dusen's friends, while the floral offerings were very elaborate. The Rev. Dr. Ramsey of the Harlem Presbyterian Church read the prayer for the dead, the Rev. Dr. Virgin of the Pilgrims' Church read the lesson from the Scriptures, and the Rev. Dr. G. H. Smyth of the Second Reformed Church of Harlem spoke concerning Mr. Van Dusen's character as a business man and a Christian. The burial will take place at 9:30 o'clock this morning in Woodlawn Cemetery, the Rev. Dr. Smyth conducting the services at the grave.

There were present at the services yesterday delegations from the Holland Society, the Harlem Democratic Club, and the Harlem Club, of all of which organizations Mr. Van Dusen was a member.

PICTURES IN WINTER.

THE AMUSEMENTS OF THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Amateur photographers, to whom a dash of rain now or then or a muddy tramp has no terrors, are at present taking a few landscape pictures near the city, and are indulging in midday excursions to that time-honored realm of amateur experiment, the Bronx region. In Summer the Bronx is lined with beautiful foliage. Now the solid tree trunks stand out in fair relief, and make excellent pictures. The river is high, and its rapids furnish an excellent chance for the photographer. No wonder, then, that the mention of the Bronx at the meetings of the amateurs calls forth enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

For the Winter work there are also the shipping and street scenes in the city. Some of the latter are picturesque and novel. Forms and figures are always appreciated by those looking over a collection of prints. Even the old apple women seen on the corner every day will provoke merriment when transferred to the photographic plate or made to appear in all her glory on the lantern-slide screen. Some of the street scenes shown at an exhibition of the Brooklyn society were the most popular of those exhibited. A big European steamer just rounding out into the stream from her dock offers a mark for a camorio shot that no photographer need sneer at. So in the Winter season there is left some outside work for amateurs.

A camera with a set of plates has become a very popular Christmas present. Of course, the finer the camera the more than $25 will secure an outfit that no one need be ashamed of. The detective and hand cameras are now made in all manner of styles. Perhaps as pretty as any is the easbel camera, which, when thrown over the shoulder with a bright new strap, looks very neat. For those using the tripod sticks or supports are made which fold up like a cane and can be used as such.

A new idea is often a desirable gift for the amateur as well as the other members of a more selected outfit.

The smoking concert of the Society of Amateur Photographers of this city, given on Saturday night at the society rooms, was a pleasant success. There were many photographers present, and they brought their friends. Some fine lantern slides were shown.

On Friday evening there will be an exhibition of lantern slides at the rooms of the society, 122 West Thirty-sixth-street, when the work of the Cincinnati Camera Club will be shown, together with some slides of the New-York amateurs.

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Academy of Photography some valuable historical negatives of the Messrs. Brainerd were placed on exhibition. The lantern pictures shown were by Frank La Manna, and consisted of pictures taken at the Paris Exposition during the Summer. Mr. La Manna found some difficulty in procuring his photographs, as the scouring of picturoe was prohibited in many places.

IT IS JUST A BLUFF.

SO MR. FLOWER CHARACTERIZES CHICAGO'S BID FOR THE FAIR.

Congressman Roswell P. Flower was the centre of an admiring circle yesterday afternoon, as he stood in the Windsor Hotel office and talked about the World's Fair. "I have just about come to the conclusion," he said, "that Chicago is now willing to admit that we are on an even footing with her, notwithstanding her boasted majority among the Congressmen. We are as far advanced as she is, and we have yet to hear from St. Louis and Washington.

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"But there is no occasion for worry on our part at all. We are going to have the fair, and that is the end of it. Just at present, some people fear that all is not being done that is possible to improve our opportunities. The fact is that there is nothing of great importance to be done now, nor will there be until after the State Legislature convenes.

"Here it is in a nutshell: Both parties in this State have agreed to let the World's Fair matters take precedence over all other business, and as soon as the Senators and Assemblymen come together they will arrange for permitting the city of New-York to make an appropriation. By that time Congress will have appointed its Fair Committee, and that committee, with that already selected in the United States Senate, will be ready to receive visitors. Then New-York must put up her second bid. She must pick out a strong committee, composed of such men as Mr. Depew, Mayor Grant, Mr. Ruot, and Mr. Whitney; send these gentlemen to Washington, and have them impress upon the Congressmen and Senators just why New-York is the proper place for the fair. Don't doubt for a moment that they will be successful.

"Really, the action of Chicago becomes the more fatiguing the longer you dwell upon it, and the worst of it is that the very men who are talking the loudest are only doing so from the pleasure they derive in listening to the sound of their own voices. They themselves do not really expect that Chicago will get the fair. Common sense—and Chicago men as a rule have plenty of this article—tells them better. They are just talking, hoping against hope that for once mere empty words may do some good. The Chicago people are bluffing, and they are now the most utterly harefaced and pugnacious bluffers the world has ever heard of up to date."

A GOLD MEDAL WINDOW.

On Saturday and Sunday afternoons Mr. Francis Lathrop exhibited at his ateller, on South Washington-square, the stained-glass windows that won a gold medal at the recent Industrial Exhibition in Philadelphia. They are meant for Princeton College, and are intended as a memorial on the part of Mr. Henry G. Marquand. There are three central windows, varying in height, which carry the text: "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them." The text traverses all three windows, the lettering pale yellow on a ground of brown. Flanking these windows are the figure places, considerably higher than the central three. On the right stands David, holding the sword of Goliath with its point resting on the ground by his feet. From his left hand hangs the sling and over his back looks the harp which he carries like a knapsack. He has a young head and neck; his powerful arms and legs are bare. In the left-hand window stands his friend Jonathan, carrying a spear in his left hand and resting his right hand on a slender, long shield of a decorative shape. He, too, is beardless. The heads of these young warriors come against a scallop-shaped ornament and are gracefully rather than held in expression. They stand in easy attitudes, clad in picturesque garbs which are not meant to be archæologically correct, but amiable to artistic purposes, like the head-cloths and draperies on the figures of Michael Angelo. The color is kept low, and even sombre, browns especially prevailing in the background. Their chief point is the effect of masses which the artist has preferred to the ordinary interruptions and broken look of large figures of stained glass. In the same line is the proportion borne by each figure to the window space it occupies. It fills the window without giving an appearance of crowding. Panels below the figures carry "In Memoriam" and the date 1886; the lower panels and semicircular heads of the central windows, which bear the text, are treated in a rich but stately floral decoration.

TO CELEBRATE "CRUSADE DAY."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a meeting in Temperance Hall, East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, near Third-avenue, yesterday, preliminary to the celebration to-day of the sixteenth anniversary of Crusade Day, when the women of Hillsborough, Ohio, went forth in their might and made things particularly unpleasant for the liquor dealers of that thriving town. Mrs. Henrietta Watson presided and Mrs. Douglass read the lesson from the Scriptures and spoke of today's services. They will begin at 10 A. M. Addresses will be made throughout the day and evening by Mrs. L. D. Thomas, Mrs. Ellerson, Mrs. M. Hatfield Searles, and the Rev. Mr. Pogeon.

The invitations request that "the ladies will please bring their lunch baskets with them. Tea and coffee will be provided." The celebration will be under the direction of the New-York County Union of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

DR. FREYBURGER'S LECTURE.

The first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Committee of Intellectual Advancement of the Central Turnverein was given last night at the club's spacious home in Sixty-seventh-street. Dr. Ernst Freyburger was the speaker. He styled his lecture "Old Gods and New Faith," and endeavored to show how the Christian idea sprang from the old Indian mythology, and said that there was nothing new about it.

"In these times," he declared, "we need new religious conceptions in which freedom of thought should predominate. Ethics should be the basis of the new faith."

A musical entertainment was a part of last night's programme. There was a piano solo by Prof. Piccorka, a song by Mrs. H. Levi, a 'cello solo by Mrs. Picsouka-Schmidt, and some violin playing by Master Freddie Schalscha-

ELTON FAY'S SUICIDE.

LEAVING HOME AND WIFE AND WITHOUT MONEY IN A GREAT CITY.

Elton A. Fay, who took an overdose of cocaine at the lodging house, 108 Bowery, early on Saturday morning, died yesterday in the prison pen at Bellevue Hospital. His body was taken to the Morgue, but it will doubtless be claimed and properly buried, as he was widely esteemed, in spite of the aimless life he had led for many months.

His papers told nearly all of his history. He was born at Janesville, Wis., and was in the general store business there, the firm being Fay & Horton. He was married in 1885 and had a son, who died. More recently he was with Baldwin & Co., perfumers, on Randolph-street, Chicago. His next situation was as drug clerk with McSeeley, at Asbury Park. He left that place last Fall and came to New-York to get a situation.

Meanwhile his wife and parents wrote him most affectionate appeals, which tell of domestic estrangement and waywardness on his part. He at first lodged in East Eighteenth-street, but became penniless, and, his friends refusing to lend him any more money, he drifted into the life of a Bowery loafer, but continued to use cocaine in the hydrochloride form.

His financial straits are shown by begging letters to his old employers in Asbury Park. Among the letters found is the following pathetic one from his wife:

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 13, 1889.

MY DEAR HUSBAND If I have one: Now, Elt, I have stood this thing as long as I can. If you are tired of me and want to be rid of me, just say so in a straightforward manner, with no ifs and ands, and if you are in trouble I want to know. If I do not hear from you or Mrs. Toland very soon, say within two days, I shall borrow money and come. I can work, if not at light work, they will give me heavy. I know that anything is better than this kind of life. How can you be so unkind, Elt, when you know this child will worry me. It seems as though enough had been my fortune without this last and greatest unkindness from you.

Do you think I would, if this opportunity were offered me a thousand times, leave you so? No, ten thousand times no. Do you not think of that little spirit child above and warm your heart for its sring mother? God knows, Elt, I have many faults, but that I have been untrue to you you cannot give me credit for. I would give my life for you were it in my power and lift you far from your present surroundings. But you will not. Will you send for me? Now and forever! Answer me or you will be forced to do so in the flesh. I am almost wild, and can you wonder? Oh, my God! how, Elt, as the days go by can you cheerfully sit writing and work-ing? Did you five years ago promise this to me, or was it to love, cherish, and obey?

The only wrong I have done to you, Elt, was to listen to the counsel thing told me about you, and I cannot forgive you. The lantern pictures shown were by Frank La Manna, and consisted of pictures taken at the Paris Exposition during the Summer. Mr. La Mauna found some difficulty in procuring his photographs, as the scouring of picturoe was prohibited in many places.

IT IS JUST A BLUFF.

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THE JEWISH IMMIGRANT.

A SOCIETY WHICH WILL ADVANCE HIS INTERESTS IN AMERICA.

A number of prominent Hebrews of this city held a meeting last evening at the Florence Building, which resulted in the organization of a society to be known as the Montefiore and Lady Judith Hebrew Association of the City and County of New-York. The future of the Jewish immigrant to the United States was discussed at length, and it was finally decided that an organization should be perfected having for its object the best interests and advancement of Jewish immigrants seeking refuge and shelter in this country from religious proscription and racial antipathy in other lands.

The association hopes to attain those ends by protecting and aiding strangers when they reach our shores; by educating them and making them acquainted with the language, history, laws, and customs of this country by means of night schools, reading rooms, lectures, &c.; by instructing them in various trades, thereby making them self-supporting; by elevating them to the plane of American citizenship, thus removing the prejudices and habits inherited through years of persecution in their native countries, and by preventing the formation of "Judenstrassen," which at the present time are characteristic of the lower wards of the city, and which are bringing the entire Jewish community into disrepute. The association will also pay particular attention to the sanitary condition of their houses and assist them in cultivating cleanly habits and order.

The officers of the association are: President—Julius Harburger; First Vice President—The Hon. Moses Mehrbach; Second Vice President—Isaac Marx; Secretary—M. G. Landsberg; Treasurer—H. C. Rosenzweig; Board of Governors—J. P. Solomon, the Hon. Alfred Sheckler, the Hon. William Bennett, E. M. Kantrowitz, G. L. Lowenthal, Sparks Arnheim, M. M. Silberstein, Adolph Lasar, J. M. Samuels, Joseph Steiner, Gabriel Marks, Adolph Cohen, Maurice Klingkowstein, Raphael Sturman, Jonas Weill, Benjamin Blumenthal, and Herman Stiefel.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS FOR CONGRESSMEN TO ANSWER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The Civil Service Reform Association of this city yesterday sent the following letter to every Congressman representing the State of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: Both the Republican and Democratic platforms for a number of years past have contained emphatic declarations in favor of removing the civil service of the Government from the control of partisan politics, and of making appointment to and retention in office depend on merit and efficiency, not on personal or party favoritism.

These declarations of the two great parties have been called forth by the existence of an unmistakable opinion throughout the mass of the people that the civil service should be non-partisan, administered solely in the interest of the people, (who support it, and whose business it transacts,) and not treated as "spoils" for the benefit of any party or party leaders. This opinion still exists as strongly as ever.

Notwithstanding these declarations and the public opinion which gave rise to them, certain members of Congress have recently expressed themselves in public as favoring the reformed system and even as desiring a repeal or emasculation of the civil service law of Jan. 16, 1883. We therefore think it may seem proper to you to state your own views on this important matter for the benefit of your constituents, and respectfully ask an answer to the following questions:

1. Do you favor the confirmation by the Senate of the Civil Service Commissioners recently appointed?

2. Do you favor the extension of the reformed system to offices and branches of the service to which it does not now apply?

3. Do you favor liberal appropriations to the Civil Service Commission to increase its efficiency in the work now intrusted to it and to facilitate the extension of that work?

4. Will your influence and vote be cast against any proposed legislation hostile to the reformed system?

5. Do you favor the repeal of the acts limiting the terms of Postmasters, Collectors and others to four years, by which repeal the efficient management of these offices will be increased and the pressure of office seekers lessened?

We shall esteem it a favor if you will let us have an answer to these questions at an early day, stating also what amendments or improvements, if any, you think should be made in the present law.

WAYNE MCVEAGH, President.

FRANCIS WOOD, Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, lower temperature, northwesterly winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, lower temperature, northwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, northwesterly winds lower temperature.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, fair until Tuesday night, cooler on Monday, warmer on Tuesday, northwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, cooler Monday morning, followed by warmer by Tuesday morning, winds shifting to southerly.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
8 A. M.	14°	38°	3:30 P. M.	28°	51°
6 A. M.	12°	38°	6 P. M.	29°	50°
9 A. M.	12°	48°	9 P. M.	22°	49°
12 M.	17°	50°	12 P. M.	20°	48°

Average temperature yesterday..... 48°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 17°

"SCRIBNER'S" NEW YEAR.

Scribner for January is the first number for the fourth year of the magazine. With such a number any volume would be begun auspiciously. Each of the articles has real and living interest, and few readers will find any use for their skipping faculty. The leading paper is on the problem of making fertile vast tracks in the West that lack water, the system of water storage by artificial lakes being described and illustrated. Mr. Brownell, who has written of France as no American has done before, has a suggestive and entertaining paper on the recent Paris Exhibition. One of *Scribner's* noteworthy series on African countries appears this month —"Tripoli of Barbary," by A. F. Jacassy. If not a cheerful land, these North African abodes of ancient races are at least picturesque and novel as are few other lands under the western sun. Mr. Henry T. Finck, after an extended tour of Spain, gives us his impressions of the beauty of the women of that country, and a paper on "Electricity in the Household" is contributed by A. E. Kennelly.

FISHING RIGHTS TO LEASE

CANADIAN RIVERS TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

THE RIGHT TO CAPTURE THE GAMY SALMON TO BE KNOCKED DOWN TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

QUEBEC, Dec. 22.—The largest and most important sale of fishing rights ever held in Canada takes place at the Parliament House here on Thursday and Friday, the 9th and 10th of January next, under the instructions of the Hon. George Duhamel, Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec. The importance and magnitude of the sale may be judged from the fact that, with very few exceptions, there will be put up at auction the leases of all rights possessed by the Provincial Government to the fishing of the far-famed Canadian salmon rivers and trout lakes, not excepting those that have been hitherto under lease to American and Canadian anglers and fishing clubs, whose leases were all made to terminate with the recent close of the fishing season of 1889.

Heretofore the total revenue derived by the Province from this source has been but about $8,000 per annum, but the Government is confident that in the near future this amount will be increased until a permanent annual revenue of $40,000 to $50,000 will be secured. Local sportsmen as well as the provincial authorities believe that there ought to be no difficulty in this when the American demand for salmon and trout fishing is taken into account, and when it is borne in mind that the Province of Quebec contains the best of such fishing that is to be had upon the continent of America, and the only waters in which are to be found the famous ouananiche or land-locked salmon. The salmon rivers of Labrador alone, few of which have ever been leased for fishing purposes, and the exact number and names of which are still unknown, are expected to yield a revenue of from $15,000 to $20,000.

But a limited number of these unexplored streams will be offered at the approaching auction sale of leases, and their upset price has not yet been definitely fixed, though in no case is it likely to be less than $150 a year. Feather-bed sportsmen and anglers accustomed to luxurious surroundings on their fishing expeditions had better let these distant, wild, rapid streams of the Labrador coast alone. Many of them have never been fished by white men, and so little is known of them that the provincial mapmakers have not ventured, so far, even to guess at their extent and course, so that little more is shown of them on the plans of the Crown Lands Department than the shape and location of their mouths. To salmon fishermen fond of adventure and ambitious to negotiate their lordly prey on hitherto unfished and inaccessible waters, or who long to be the pioneer explorers of wild and northern mountain streams, which can only be reached by yachts fully able to ride an Atlantic sea, these unknown rivers of Labrador are fascinatingly attractive.

The most easterly river of this coast about which any white man professes to know anything practical is the Nutushquan, which enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence at a distance of nearly 500 miles from Quebec, in exactly the same longitude as the eastern extremity of Anticosti. It was fished last summer with excellent results by Senator Edmunds and a party of American and Canadian friends, one of whom, Mr. J. G. A. Creighton, upset his canoe at the head of a dangerous rapid while killing a salmon, and narrowly escaped with his life, his Indian guide going down the rapids to his death. Here it was, too, that some years ago Whiter Macfarlane, one of Montreal's merchant princes, lost his life.

The Devil's Whirlpool in this river was a year or two ago the scene of an awful tragedy. A scion of an English ducal family named Astley persisted, against the advice of his friends and Indian guides, in essaying to run the whirlpool. As the canoe reached the centre of the dreaded pool it whirled around and was engulfed. The Indian paddler saw what was coming and jumped, but was barely in the air when a shot from the rifle of one of Astley's friends on shore made him share the fate of the Englishman. Their bodies were recovered about two miles down the river, disfigured beyond recognition.

The Natashquan is almost the only north shore river that has been privately leased in advance of the public sale. Its lessee, Judge Dugas of Montreal, has made a handsome profit upon his lease by selling fishing rights to a party of American gentlemen, including Senator Edmunds, Col. Finley Anderson of New-York, formerly Gen. Hancock's chief of staff; Angus R. Cantlie, of the Allan Line, director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of various important financial institutions, and other equally well-known sportsmen. It was in order to reach this stream that some twelve years ago the Duke of Benufort, the present Duke of Sutherland, and the late Baron Rothschild, the late Ned Sothern paid the Captain of an Allan steamer $2200 to go out of his way a few miles and drop them in a small boat, whence they got to their destination.

The most easterly river to be offered at the coming sale is the Little Esquimau, at the mouth of which upward of 50,000 salmon have frequently been taken in a single season. It is 300 miles nearer the ocean than the Natashquan and nearly 800 miles from Quebec, flowing into the gulf immediately west of the Strait of Belle Isle and right opposite the northwest coast of Newfoundland. West of the Esquimau and to between it and the Natashquan the following streams are to be leased: The St. Augustin and its tributaries, the little Mecatina and the Netagimon, all reported by the Indians to be good salmon rivers, though there are falls a few miles from the mouth of the latter which it is probable the salmon cannot leap. The Etamamion, the Corbeau-coachoo, which flows into a bay where salmon are taken in large quantities; the Olomonasheebo, the Washecootai, the great and little Musquarro, and the Kegashka.

This last and the Olomonasheebo have entracte a few miles from their mouths, and above them contain, of course, no salmon. On the Washecootai and the Great and Little Musquarro the fishing is reported excellent. West of the Natashquan, and situated between it and the Saguenay and in the order hereinafter mentioned as we go westward, are to be offered the fishing rights in the following rivers: The Goynish, the Nabisipi, the Great and Little Watabeetnoo, the Sormeille, Romaine, Mingan, St. John and tributaries, Magpie, Thunder, Sheldrake, Manitou, upper part of the Moisic, Margaret and tributaries, Trinity, Laval, and the Little Bergeronnes. The last-mentioned is but a few miles below the Saguenay, and gives very fair sport. The Laval is a very picturesque watercourse, interrupted by little rapids and narrow and deep hasins. Hitherto it has been leased by Sir R. W. Cameron of New-York at an annual rental of $75. The Trinity, which flows into Trinity Bay, is now leased by John D. Gilmour of Quebec at $105 a year. It is not only an excellent salmon stream, but its lower part swarms with sea trout. In the season of 1888 Mr. Gilmour and friends took fifty-one salmon out of his river.

The upper part of the Moisic has been leased to Mr. A. Fraser of Quebec for $105 per annum. This river is renowned for its large salmon, but few have hitherto fished its upper waters because of the immense quantity of fish taken in tidal water near its mouth.

It should be borne in mind that the Government of the Dominion claims the fishing in all tidal waters, and that this claim is contested by the provincial authorities, the matter being now before the law courts for adjudication. Meanwhile the sale of fishing rights will be made subject to whatever decision may be rendered in the matter, and conditions will also be made in the sale of the Labrador rivers to cover the fishing of the lower six miles of the rivers included in the old seigniory of Mingan. Mr. Fraser leases the fishing in the tidal waters of the Moisic, at present, from the Dominion Government, paying therefor $1,000 a year. He has frequently received $1,500 from a party of American anglers for about a fortnight's fishing in the height of the season, besides taking immense quantities of salmon in nets. The fishing in the Manitou is said to be almost equal to that in the Moisic.

Of all the rivers east of the Moisic that have been mentioned above, only one, the St. John, has hitherto been under lease. The lessee is Mr. J. E. Bacon of 107 Oliver-street, Boston, who has paid for it $205 a year, and in one year took out of it seventy-two salmon weighing 1,133 pounds. The Murray, which flows into the St. Lawrence at Murray Bay, is also to be leased. Mr. D. C. Thomson of Quebec pays $50 yearly for it at present, but it is not considered a first-class salmon river.

Some of the tributaries of the Saguenay of which the leases are to be offered for sale are considered first-class salmon streams. N. Pemdleton Rogers of New-York pays $345 per annum for the Little Saguenay, and only killed eighteen fish in it last year. The St. John of Chicoutimi is fished by Senator Price, who pays annually $150 for the privilege. The respective amounts of $120 and $210 have been paid annually by Walter M. Brackett of Boston, who is an artist in the killing as well as in the painting of fish, and the St. Margaret Salmon Club, the first for the north branch of the Marguerite and the second for the west. Mr. Brackett's catch last year was five fish, and the club, which counts among its members James Grant, S. Wilson, A. S. Barney, and Dr. H. Ashton of New-York, killed forty-six, averaging fifteen pounds each.

The most frequented of Canada's salmon rivers, because doubtless the most accessible, are those on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. Of these the most famed—and of almost world-wide fame at that—are the Grand Cascapedia, the Metapedia, and the Restigonche. To the disappointment of a group of wealthy American anglers, who were prepared to pay large prices for the right to fish them, neither the Grand Cascapedia nor the Metapedia is to be sold. The latter, which is a branch of the Restigonche, is leased to Sir George Stephen, ex-President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and furnishes excellent sport. The fish frequenting it are large, and ascend the river for forty miles. The Grand Cascapedia flows into the Baie des Chalseurs, and contains no fewer than twenty-nine splendid salmon pools. The Marquis of Lorne and Lord Lansdowne each paid $500 per annum for this river. The present Government, as a compliment to the Governor General, leases it to Lord Stanley for $1 a year, though the American fishermen would gladly give $5,000 for it. After the Restigonche it is probably the finest salmon stream in the world. In the season of 1887 Lord Lansdowne and party killed in it 320 salmon, weighing 7,277 pounds, an average of 22¾ pounds each. Lord Stanley and party last year killed 300 fish, weighing 7,692 pounds, an average of 25¼ pounds.

The Restigonche is a noble stream, with magnificent tributaries, and is frequented by thousands of salmon. Five sections of it furnish the fishing rights owned by the Province of Quebec, the New-Brunswick Government controlling most of the rights on its southerly shore, while a number of wealthy American anglers, including Billy Florence, Dr. Boxter, Chief Medical Surveyor of the United States Army; Capt. Sweezey of Albany, Russell Sage, Charles Fearling of New-York, Dr. Mason of Boston, Mr. McAndrew of New-York, and Mr. Vanderbilt own extensive riparian rights. The five sections of the river to be sold next month were leased up to the present for $200, $170, $90, $25, and $80, respectively. Dr. W. W. Campbell and I. H. Stearns of Montreal were lessees of the first, the Restigouche Salmon Club of the second and third, Harry B. Hollins, New-York, of the fourth, and Dudley Olcott and Abraham Lansing of Albany—old-time anglers on the Restigouche—of the fifth.

The Restigouche Salmon Club are the lessees of another famous stream that is to be released next month—the Patapedia, for which they pay $100 annually. This, the club of which ex-President Arthur was the honorary President, is perhaps the wealthiest, the most aristocratic, and most influential fishing club in the world. The club consists of fifty members, and each share of its stock is worth from $5,000 to $6,000.

Among other south shore salmon streams to be offered at the approaching sale are the Escoumenac and the Nouvelle, which have been fished for several Summers past by John Maitland of Glencoe, Cook County, Ill., who paid $40 and $55, respectively, for them; the Little Cascapedia, leased by W. M. Ramsay at $60 annually; the Bonaventure, a large river with several important tributaries and reported full of salmon, for which Will H. Thorne pays $285 a year, and out of which he took 1,132 fish last year; the Little Pabos, in which Louis Cabot of Brookline, Mass., who pays $105 annually for it, killed 34 salmon last year; the Grand River, now leased to Col. J. Walker for $50 a year; the St. John of Gaspé River, for which John S. Hooper of 7 Marlborough-street, Boston, pays $200 a year, and out of which he took 13 fish last year; the Little Pabos, in which Louis Cabot of Brookline, Mass., who pays $105 annually for it, killed 34 salmon last year; the Grand River, now leased to Col. J. Walker for $50 a year; the St. John of Gaspé River, for which John S. Hooper of 7 Marlborough-street, Boston, pays $200 a year, and out of which he took 13 fish last year; the Little Pabos, in which Louis Cabot of Brookline, Mass., who pays $105 annually for it, killed

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Dec. 23—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing Dec. 23, 1888.
Alton & Terre Haute	40	40	41
American Tel. & Cable Co	85½	81	81
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	35	33½	58¾
Atlantic & Pacific	5	5	8¾
Cameron Coal	4½	4½	26¾
Canada Southern	53½	52¾	52¾
Canadian Pacific	73	72½	55¾
Canton Land	52	52	--
Central Pacific	33¾	33⅞	35½
Chesapeake & Ohio	28¾	28¾	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf	65¾	65	--
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf	44¾	44	--
Chicago Gas Trust	44	40½	37¾
Chicago & Alton	134	134	134
Chicago & Northwestern	112	110⅞	106½
Chicago & Northwestern pf	141¾	141¾	140
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	108⅜	105¼	109½
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	71½	69¾	93⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	114⅝	113¾	103
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	99½	97⅜	99¾
Chi., St. Louis & Pacific	16¾	15¾	14½
Chi., St. Louis & Pacific pf	42¾	40¾	--
Clev., Cin., C. & St. L	72	70	--
Clev., Cin., C. & St. L. pf	98	97¾	--
Cincinnati, Wash. & Balt	24	24	33½
Cincinnati, Wash. & B. pf	43	43¼	--
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	157	--
Colorado Coal	39⅜	38	32¼
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol	30	25⅞	25¾
Chicago & East Illinois	34	33	42
Chicago & East Illinois pf	83	80	95
Commercial Cable	163½	163¼	140¾
Consolidated Gas Company	89¾	88¾	80½
Delaware & Hudson	146¾	145	131¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	139¾	136½	142⅞
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth	37½	34¼	--
Denver & Rio Grande	19	19	12½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	16	16	--
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49½	49½	--
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7⅞	6¾	--
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	9¾	9¼	9½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	70	70	87
Evansville & Terre Haute	97	97	--
Green Bay & Winona	2¾	2½	--
Houston & Texas	23	23	--
Illinois Central	118¾	118	114
Illinois Cent. leased lines	98	98	--
Laclede Gas Company	20¾	19½	--
Lake Erie & Western	17½	17	17
Lake Erie & Western pf	63½	62¼	51¾
Lake Shore	108½	107½	100½
Louisville & Nashville	87¼	85⅞	56¾
Louisville, New Albany & C	38	38	--
Manhattan consolidated	102¼	100	91½
Mexican Central	18	18	--
Michigan Central	99½	97¾	86½
Milwaukee & Northern	50	50	--
Minnesota Iron	82	82	--
Mil., Lake Shore & West	99¾	99¾	57½
Mil., Lake Shore & West. pf	119¾	117¾	94½
Minneapolis & St. Louis	53	53	--
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	12	11⅞	--
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12¾	10¾	13⅜
Missouri Pacific	74¾	69½	73⅝
Morris & Essex	150	147	142⅞
New Central Coal	11½	10	--
New Jersey Central	122½	120¾	91½
New York Central	108½	107¾	107¾
New-York & New-England	44¾	43⅜	41½
New-York, Chicago & St. L	17¾	17	17½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	71	70½	69¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	34½	34½	27⅞
New-York, Lake Erie & W	27¾	26¾	27
New-York, L. E. & W. pf	67	66¼	61¾
Norfolk & Western	19¼	19¼	16
Norfolk & Western pf	60¾	59¾	50
Northern Pacific	32½	32⅜	24¾
Northern Pacific pf	71½	71¼	--
Northern Pacific certificates	33¾	33¼	35⅞
Northern Pacific pf	77¾	77¾	--
Northern Pacific rights	1	1	--
Ohio Southern	16½	16½	--
Ohio & Mississippi	22½	22	21⅝
Ontario Mining	36	36	33
Ontario & Western	21	19⅜	15
Oregon Improvement	46	46	69⅝
Oregon Railway & Nav	100¼	100¼	90¼
Oregon Short Line	50	50	44
Oregon & Transcontinental	35¼	34⅝	29½
Pacific Mail	36⅝	34⅝	35⅞
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	18¾	18¾	22
Philadelphia & Reading	40	38¼	49
Pittsburg & Western pf	38	38	--
Pullman Palace Car Co	189½	187½	172½
Quicksilver	5¾	5¾	--
Quicksilver pf	36	35	--
Richmond & Alleghany	24	23½	12½
Richmond & West Point	22¾	21½	24¾
Richmond & West Point pf	80¾	80	70¾
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	105	105	91
St. Louis & San Francisco	15	15	25
St. Louis & San Francisco pf	39	37½	65¾
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf	94	92¾	--
St. Paul & Duluth	32	32	39
St. Paul & Duluth pf	84¾	83¾	98
St. Paul & Omaha	34¾	33	32
St. Paul & Omaha pf	99	98	98
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	113¾	112	98½
Southern Pacific	35¾	34	--
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas	9¾	9¼	--
Tennessee Coal & Iron	77¾	73¾	33
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	101½	99½	94
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	21¾	21¾	21½
Texas Pacific Land Trust	13¾	13¾	14½
Texas Pacific	21	19½	21¼
Union Pacific	70¼	68⅛	62½
United States Express	84½	83¾	76
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac	15¾	13	13
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf	32¾	30¾	25
Western Union Telegraph	86½	83⅞	83¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	63¾	62¾	53⅞
Wisconsin Central Co	33½	32¾	33

*Ex dividend. †Ex dividend and rights. ‡Ex dividend.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed an increase in surplus reserve of $763,075; the banks now hold $3,393,775 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,455,400, an increase in specie of $1,714,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $257,500, an increase in deposits of $2,775,700, and a decrease in circulation of $57,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	Dec. 21, '89.	Dec. 14, '89.	Dec. 22, '88.
Loans	$292,544,300	$370,088,900	$287,501,700
Specie	76,786,700	75,072,200	77,767,300
Legal tenders	26,201,100	26,458,600	29,682,300
Deposits	398,376,300	395,600,600	400,299,900
Circulation	3,845,500	3,903,600	4,867,300

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$76,786,700	$75,072,200	$77,767,300
Legal tenders	26,201,100	26,458,600	29,682,300
Total reserve	$102,987,800	$101,530,800	$107,499,600
Reserve required against deposits	99,594,075	98,900,150	100,074,975
Reserve above legal requirements	3,393,725	2,630,650	7,374,625

At London british consols for money declined ½, to 97 3-16, and for the account ½, to 97 7-16. In United States bonds the 4s advanced ¼, to 129½, and the 4½s were unchanged at 107¾. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—St. Paul and Union Pacific, each 1⅝; Ontario and Western and Wabash preferred, each 1½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, Mexican National and Norfolk and Western preferred, each ¼; New-York Central, Erie seconds consolidated, and Illinois Central, each ½; Canadian Pacific, ¼, and Lake Shore, ⅛. *Declined*—Reading, ⅝, and Erie and Pennsylvania, each ⅛. Bar silver declined 1-16d., to 43 15-16d. On call to-day the Bank of England lost £606,000 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 39.18, became 37.90. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 ℘ cent. The Bank of France gained 1,875,000f. in gold and 1,700,000f. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 19, 1889	£18,974,319	.....
Dec. 20, 1888	18,636,329	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 19, 1889	£50,931,026	£49,933,168
Dec. 20, 1888	40,651,318	49,335,118

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 19, 1889	£25,870,000	£12,938,000
Dec. 20, 1888	28,782,000	14,391,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 19, 1889	£5,450,000	£16,450,000
Dec. 20, 1888	5,946,000	15,659,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 19, 1889	£5,176,000	£6,010,000
Dec. 20, 1888	5,036,000	7,486,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 19, 1889	£2,735,000	£1,368,000
Dec. 20, 1888	2,481,000	1,240,000

Total last week	£109,136,344	£86,848,168
Corresponding week '88	101,386,147	85,011,119
Week end'g Dec. 12, '89	109,782,078	86,216,972
Previous week 1888	102,073,715	88,070,269

The stock market was at times fairly active, but generally there was an indisposition to trade, owing to the approaching holiday season. The events of the week were the settlement of the Missouri Pacific-Kansas Pacific difficulties, the favorable report of the Missouri Pacific for the year, and the declaration of additional dividends by the Vanderbilts. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Missouri Pacific, 5⅝; Consolidated Gas, 3¾; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, 3½; Chicago and East Illinois preferred, 3½; Oregon Short Line, 3; Chicago Gas and Manhattan consolidated, each 2¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2⅝; New Central Coal, 2½; St. Paul preferred, 1¾; Texas and Fort Worth, 1½; Des Moines and Fort Dodge and Wisconsin Central, each 1⅝; St. Paul, Michigan Central, Ontario and Western, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, 1½; Rock Island, Mexican Central, Norfolk and Western preferred, and Union Pacific, each 1⅜; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1¼; Canada Southern, Ohio and Mississippi, and Wabash, each 1⅛, and Illinois Central, Oregon Improvement, Oregon and Transcontinental, Pacific Mail, and Texas Pacific land trust, each 1. *Declined*—Alton and Terre Haute, 2; Richmond and West Point preferred, 1¾; Rome, Watertown and Ordensburg, 1½; Ohio Southern and Pullman, each 1⅜, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, 1¼.

In the trust stocks Lead advanced ¼, American Cotton Oil receipts declined 1, do. trust certificates and Sugar, each ⅛, and Whisky, ½.

The money market was firm. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 2@9 ℘ cent., the average being about 5 ℘ cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 5½@6½ ℘ cents.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4 81@4 81½ for 60-day bills and $4 85½ for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 80½@4 80¾ for 60-day bills, $4 84½@4 84¾ for demand, $4 85¼@$4 85½ for cable transfers, and $4 79½@4 79¾ for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5.23¾@5.23½ for long and 5.20⅜@5.20 for short; reichsmarks at 94⅝@94½ and 95@95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40⅜.

Government bonds were firm. There was a fair business done in both State securities and bank stocks.

A well-distributed business was done in the railway mortgage market, and prices were firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Alton and Terre Haute dividends, 5; Shenandoah Valley firsts, trust receipts, and ditto generals, trust receipts, each 4; Iron Mountain 5s, 3½; International and Great Northern firsts, 2½; Richmond and Danville 5s, 2; Chicago and Alton firsts, International 6s, trust receipts, Utah Southern generals, and Wabash seconds, each 1¾; Baltimore and Ohio 5s, Kansas and Texas consols, Louisville Southern firsts, and Minneapolis and St. Louis equipment 6s, each 1½; Canada Southern firsts, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé firsts, Milwaukee and Northern consols of 1913, and Texas Pacific second incomes, each 1¼, and Denver and Rio Grande improvement 5s, Erie second, Dallas, South Texas & Atlantic 5s, Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé gold 6s, Lake Shore firsts, Louisville and Nashville, Cecilian firsts, Milwaukee and Northern firsts of 1910, Morris and Essex firsts, Northern Pacific seconds, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville consols, St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas firsts, ex coupon, St. Paul consols, Manitoba, Montana 4s, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Tennessee firsts, and Utah Southern extension firsts, each 1. *Declined*—Reading second preference 1s, commons, 2⅞; Louisville and Nashville, Pensacola and Atlanta firsts, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western firsts, each 1½; Ohio and Mississippi, Springfield firsts, and Reading first preference incomes, each 1¼, and Northwestern debenture 5s, Reading third preference incomes, Rock Island, Iowa firsts, St. Paul Terminal 5s, and Western New-York and Pennsylvania firsts, each 1.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$9,294,293
Corresponding week last year	7,102,815
Since Jan. 1, 1889	457,800,537
Corresponding period last year	451,729,980

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$8,710,592
Corresponding week last year	6,898,383
Since Jan. 1, 1889	330,410,873
Corresponding period last year	288,436,380

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$303,933
Corresponding week last year	207,498
Since Jan. 1, 1889	7,644,101
Corresponding period last year	8,324,290

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,185,066
Corresponding week last year	1,436,065
Since Jan. 1, 1889	68,719,538
Corresponding period last year	45,238,331

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Dec. 21.$703,928,850
Balance for the week ending Dec. 21... 31,913,538
Clearings for the week ending Dec. 14. 751,460,940
Balance for the week ending Dec. 14... 34,288,986
Clearings for the week ending Dec. 7... 855,302,840
Balance for the week ending Dec. 7... 38,165,291
*Clearings for the week ending Nov. 30. 626,809,269
*Balance for the week ending Nov. 30. 25,341,218
Clearings for the week ending Nov. 23. 799,437,165
Balance for the week ending Nov. 23... 34,175,465
Clearings for the week ending Nov. 16. 775,056,613
Balance for the week ending Nov. 16... 33,409,715

*For five days.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Provisions rallied a little Saturday from their late dullness. Cash buyers made a few more purchases, and in speculative circles the trading was increased by the delivering of shorts and the unloading of "stop-order" Pork, brought out by a sudden break in prices. Product of all descriptions was weakened by heavy receipts at stock yards, though the closings reported only moderate changes as compared with Friday. They were really unchanged for January Pork, and only 2½c. lower for December Pork, January and May Lard, and May Short Ribs, 7½c. lower for January Pork, and 5c. lower for May Pork. The Pork sold on "stop orders" was almost wholly for January delivery and the property bought by shorts was also mainly for the same month. Cash buyers paid $8 62½ for new Mess Pork, $9 25@$9 27½ for old Mess Pork, $5 30 for Lard, 7½c. for 16-lb. green Hams, 8¾c. for New-York green Shoulders, 8¼c. for 16-lb. sweet-pickled Hams, and 5c. for boxed Short Clears. For May delivery—the leading option—Pork closed at $8 57½, Lard at $5 05@$5 07½, and Short Ribs at $4 92½@$4 95. Pork for May stood at the close at $9 60, Lard at $6 05, and Short Ribs at $4 92½. For January Pork closed at $9 17½, after selling at $9 12½@$9 20. Lard for January closed at $5 87½@$5 90, and Short Ribs at $4 72½. December product was quiet.

The speculative market for Wheat was active and prices advanced rather sharply, closing quotations being a full cent above those of the day before. As usual of late, May was the only future traded in on a large scale. It opened at 82¾c.@82⅞c., improved to 83¾c., eased off to 83¼c.@83⅝c., reacted to 83½c.@83⅞c., then sold to 83¾c. to 83⅝c. to 83¾c.@83¾c., and rallied sharply a few minutes before the close, the price going to 83¾c. December ranged at 77¾c.@78⅝c., and January at 78c.@79c., both closing, like May, at the extreme top. There was again quite free realizing by longs who had bought, but the demand from the shorts as well as by investment account was of such a general and miscellaneous character that the realizing sales did not depress the market to any appreciable or permanent degree. The larger close of bears manifested undisguised signs of uneasiness, and so unqualifiedly bullish was the news as well as local sentiment that general alarm was experienced among the shorts. The foreigners have been buying freely during the last few days, and possibly quietly for weeks even, both for cash shipment and for future delivery. Hutchinson and Partridge were conspicuous sellers of Wheat today, and among the leading buyers were McHenry, Sluger, Baxter, Logan, Brosseau, Lindblom, and such well-known foreign houses as Warren, Dunn, and Alexander Geddes. New-York, St. Louis, and the Northwest all sent in selling orders. Cash Wheat of the contract grade was in good demand at a cent advance. No. 2 Spring and No. 2 Red Winter both closing at 78¾c. By sample, free on board cars, No. 3 Spring sold at 83c.@78½c., the outside for fancy Hard, No. 4 at 50c.@62c., No. 2 Hard at 80c., No. 3 Red at 85c.@76c., and No. 4 Red at 55c.@62c.

Corn for future delivery was only barely active and prices again fluctuated within extremely narrow limits. December property was strongly held and buyers had to pay asked prices, offings being very light. January and May sympathized with the strength in December, but closing figures for both of these futures were identical with those of Friday. January ranged from 31c. to 31¼c.@31⅜c. on the split and closed at 31⅛c.@31¼c., while May rested at 32⅞c.@32⅝c. on the split, after selling at both 32¾c. and 32⅝c. straight. Estimated receipts for Monday were 537 cars and the grading is still running low. Out of 455 cars inspected to-day only 41 were passed as contract Corn. Car lots were in good request and steady as to prices. No. 2 Corn sold at 32½c. in store, at 33⅞c.@33¾c., and No. 3 at 28c.@28¼c., the outside for special locations. By sample, on track and free on board cars, prices were ¼c. lower for the off grades. No. 2 ranged at 28¼c.@29c., No. 3 at 28½c.@29½c., No. 3 Yellow at 29c.@29½c., and No. 3 White at 29¾c.@29½c.

Oats were offered quite freely for future delivery and the weaker feeling was developed, prices easing off ¼c., with only a moderate business passing. As on the day before, outside orders were scarce both ways. January was slow at 20¾c.@20⅞c., and May ranged at 22¾c.@22⅝c., closing at 22¾c. and 22⅝c. respectively. A limited demand existed for No. 2 cash, in store and to go to store, at 20½c. for regular at 21c. for special houses. By sample on track and free on board cars sales ranged as follows: No. 2 at 19c.@22c., No. 3 White at 21¼c.@22¾c., No. 2 at 21¾c.@21⅝c., and No. 2 White at 23c.@23½c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Saturday's receipts of Cattle were estimated at 2,500 head, making 50,356 for the week, against 66,514 for the previous week. There was a light demand from all classes of buyers yesterday, and small as was the supply, it took all the forenoon to empty the pens. Prices averaged about as on Friday. Shipping steers were quoted at $2 60@$5 25, Cows and Bulls at $1@$2 75, and stockers and feeders at $2@$3 50.

The receipts of Hogs on Saturday were estimated at 30,000 head, making 158,088 for the week, against 192,935 for the previous week. The trade yesterday was very dull and prices weak at a reduction of 10c. from Friday's close. The opening rate was dropped to $3 50@$3 70, and toward the close it was difficult to get the outside figure for anything. Most of the trading was at $3 80@$3 65. A good many Hogs were left over and the finish was heavy.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,240 head; total for week thus far, 23,700 head; for same time last week, 20,240 head; consigned through, 2,580 head, 2,100 head to New-York; 100 head on sale; trade dull, prices unsettled. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 8,200 head; total for week thus far, 48,800 head; for same time last week, 41,600 head; consigned through, 3,400 head; 2,600 head to New-York; 5,000 head on sale; buyers and sellers apart, prices tending lower; Sheep—Choice to extra, $5 50@$6 75, medium to good, $5@$5 40; common to good, $4 50@$4 90; Lambs—Good to choice, $6 65@$7; fair to good, $6 25@$6 60; common to fair, $5 50@$5 90; Canadas, $6 75@$7. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,700 head; total for week thus far, 75,180 head; for same time last week, 72,950 head; consigned through, 3,500 head; 2,100 head to New-York; 5,580 head on sale; prices steady, with a moderate demand; mediums and heavy, $3 65; mixed and Yorkers, $3 70.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 300 head; market steady; good to fancy native Steers, $4 30@$5 10; fair to good, $3 30@$3 95; stockers and feeders, $2@$3 30; range of steers, $3 10@$3 70. Hogs—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market lower; fair to choice heavy, $3 80@$3 70; packing grades, $3 50@$3 65; light fair to best, $3 45@$3 60. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, none; market strong; fair to choice, $3 40@$4 90; Lambs, $4 50@$5 50.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 640 head; shipments, 340 head; market, nothing doing; all through consignments. One car of Cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 800 head; market fair; Philadelphias, $3 70; Yorkers, $3 60@$3 65; 8 cars of Hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 400 head; market, nothing doing; prospects only fair.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21.—Spirits of Turpentine firmly held at 28½c. Rosin firmer; Strained, $1 05; Good Strained, $1 10. Tar firm at $1 50. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 70; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 25. Corn firm; White, 45c.; Yellow, 45c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 28½c. Rosin firm; Strained, $1 05; Good Strained, $1 10. Tar firm at $1 50. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 70; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 25. Corn firm; White, 45c.; Yellow, 45c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 21.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 28½c. Rosin firm; A, B, C, $1 05; D, $1 10; E, $1 15; F, $1 20; G, $1 25; H, $1 30; I, $1 35; K, $1 40; M, $1 50; N, $1 60; Window Glass, $1 70; Water White, $1 80. Sales, 1,000 casks.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat higher; the opening was somewhat easier, but a sharp demand on advices from outside markets caused a strong close at ¾c. above yesterday; No. 2 Red, cash, 78¾c. bid; December, 78¾c. closed 78¾c. bid; year, 78¾c., closed 78¾c. bid; May, 81⅞c.@82¼c., closed 82¾c.; July, 77¾c.@78c., closed 78¼c. bid. Corn easy; No. 2 Mixed, cash, 28¾c.; December, 28¾c.@28¼c., closed 28¼c. bid; January, 28¾c.; February, 27c. 27¼c.@27¼c.; closed 27¾c. asked; March, 27¾c., closed 27¾c. asked; May, 29c.@29¼c., closed 29¼c. asked. Oats lower, with free selling; No. 2, cash, 19¾c.; May, 22¼c.@22½c. Rye, 41c.@42c. Barley dull, neglected. Hay unchanged. Bran quiet but firm at 42½c. Flaxseed salable at $1 30. Lead quiet but firm; soft Missouri, 3.85c.; Chemical Well, 3.82½c.; desilverized Refined nrnth 3.65c. Butter and Eggs unchanged. Cornmeal, $1 55@$1 60. Whisky, $1 02. Provision market quiet and essentially unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 270,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 178,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; Barley, none.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard higher; no local demand; closing at 90¾c. asked; No. 1 Northern, 87¾c.; No. 2 do., 84¾c.; 8 boatloads No. 1 Northern here sold in New-York yesterday. Winter Wheat dull; No. 2 Red at 84½c.@85c.; Extra No. 3 do., 81c.@82c.; No. 3 Red, 76c.@77c.; No. 1 White, Michigan, No. 2 Extra, 82c.; No. 2 Extra, 81c.@82c. Corn dull, weak, and lower; No. 2, 37c.; No. 3, 36c.@36½c.; No. 4, 34c.@34½c.; no grade, 32c.; No. 3 Yellow, 36½c.@37c.; No. 4 do., 36c. on track, asked. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 White, 28c. Barley strong and higher; No. 1, Canada, 65c.@68c.; No. 2, do., 60c.@62c.; No. 3, Extra, 56c.@58c. Rye quiet at 53c. Flour steady, with a good demand. Millfeed weak and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 1,500 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—Cotton quiet; steady; Middling, 10c. Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red, 77c.@78c.; receipts, 3,800 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Corn easier; No. 3 Mixed, 32c.@33c. Oats easier; No. 2 Mixed, 25c. Rye nearer; No. 2, 47c.@48c. Pork quiet at $9 50. Lard easy; $5 75. Bulkmeats nominal; Short Rib, $4 75. Bacon steady; Short Clear, $5 50. Whisky steady; sales, 841 bbls. finished goods on basis of $1 02. Butter dull. Sugar quiet. Eggs heavy. Cheese steady. Hogs firmer; common and light, $3@$3 60; packing and butchers', $3 45@$3 60. Receipts, 4,200 head; shipments, 2,150 head.

PEORIA, Dec. 21.—Corn steady; new High Mixed, 28c.; new Mixed, 27½c.; new White, 28c. Oats steady; No. 2 White, 22½c.@23¼c.; No. 3 White, 21¾c.@22c. Rye steady; No. 2, 43c.@45c. Whisky firm; Wines, $1 03; Spirits, $1 05. Receipts—Corn, 1,500 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 72,300 bushels; Oats, 38,250 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 21.—Print Cloths firm and steady; 64x64s, 3 1-16c.; 56x60s, 2¾c. Following is a statement of the week's business: Production, 194,000 pcs.; deliveries, 192,000 pcs.; stock, 35,000 pcs.; sales, 147,000 pcs.; spot, 31,000 pcs.; intrust, 118,000 pcs.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21.—Petroleum dull, but steady; National Transit Certificates opened at 104⅛; closed at 104; highest, 104⅜; lowest 104.

BRADFORD, Dec. 21.—National Transit Certificates opened at 103¾, closed at 104, highest, 104⅛; lowest, 103⅞; clearances, 224,000 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—Turpentine firm at 41c. Rosin—Nothing doing, good Strained at 95c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—Cotton quiet but steady; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net receipts, 11,226 bales; gross, 12,043 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 13,429 bales; to France, 4,997 bales; to the Continent, 6,685 bales; coastwise, 4,782 bales; sales, 3,750 bales; stock, 319,653 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 21.—Cotton dull and easy; Middling, 9 9-16c.@9¾c.; Low Middling, 9 5-16c.@9⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 8 13-16c.@8⅞c.; net and gross receipts, 5,468 bales; exports, to the Continent, 10,519 bales; constwise, 1,987 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 95,081 bales.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

LYONS DRESS SILKS.—New goods for the Winter season.

New shades for evening wear in Satin Régence and Bengaline Cords.

Very handsome Brocaded Goods shown for the first time.

Broché and metal effects.

Black Brocades, Régence and Satin.

Crêpes, Grenadines, Gaze, and Mesrabont for evening dress in Broché, Plain and Striped effects.

Broadway & 19th st.

1,500 ITALIAN SILK BLANKETS, Roman stripes; the sale continues; 40x60, $1 25; 80x80, $2 25; extra, 60x80, $3; 80x90, $4; 3,000 Smyrna Rugs, extra quality, 26x54, $1 89, reduced from $3 15; 30x60, $2 65, reduced $3 90; 36x72, $3 65, reduced $5 25; 54x84, $5 75, reduced $8. 500 Children's Decorated Chairs, 25c. Reversible Door Mats, solid colors, 4 for $1; Upholstered Chairs and Rockers at half price; Fancy Tables, oak, lap, mahogany, and cherry, $1 75, cheap at $2 25; Ladies' Fancy Desks from $7. The famous Rip Van Winkle Reclining Chair and Rocker, more than 200 changes of position, has 27 combinations, description book upon application; from $15 to $45. Our entire stock of Carpetings and Mattings at a price to close before Feb 1. Open evenings. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 738-741 Broadway.

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EDWARD H. ALLEN, C. E., Principal.

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BANJOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, Private instructions to ladies and gentlemen. EDWARD DOBSON, 1,428 Broadway, near 40th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL, 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3.

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MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the KANSAS LIN AND EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, which was a corporation created and organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of such corporation, to be held at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on the 26th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, 12th October, 1889.

HORACE F. HUTCHINSON,
Receiver of the Franklin and Emporium Fire Insurance Company.

KELLY & MACRAE, Attorneys, for Receiver, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. el4

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business of importance was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room on Saturday, Dec. 21:

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 21, was $954,535, against $425,184, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange and Auction Room, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Dec. 23.

By William Kennelly and Brother, foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, Jr., referee, of the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 99.11, 126 East 129th-st., south side, 310 feet east of 5th-av.

Tuesday, Dec. 24.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Hoffman Miller, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 13.4 by 102.2, 65 East 79th-st., north side, 203.4 feet west of 4th-av.

Thursday, Dec. 26.

By John F. B. Smyth, public auction sale of two three-story brick buildings, with lot 33.10 by 36.6 by 31.6 by 25.6, 4 and 6 Hague-st., east side, north of Frankfort-st. Also, partition sale, G. M. Stevens, Esq., referee, of the four-story building, with lot 24.9 by 77, 180 Fulton-st., south side, 33.1 feet east of Church-st.; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, 103 East 64th-st., northeast corner of 4th-av.; four-story brick flat, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, 117 East 109th-st., north side, 155 feet east of 4th-av.; four four-story brick tenements, with lots each 25 by 100.11, 407 to 413 East 112th-st., north side, 145 feet east of 1st-av., and three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.7 by 99.11, 133 West 132d-st., north side, 325 feet west of 6th-av., and foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, Esq., referee, of two four-story brick buildings and two three story brick tenements, with lots each 25 by 98.9, 317 and 319 East 24th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 2d-av., and two-story frame and brick dwelling and one-story stable, with lot 25 by 98.9, 335 East 24th-st., north side, 425 feet east of 2d-av.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Burrill, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick building and two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 98.9, 310 West 42d-st., south side, west of 8th-av., and similar sale, Adolph L. Sanger, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick flats, with lots each 25 by 100.11, 68 and 70 West 99th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 9th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William R. Bristow, Esq., referee, of two four-story unfinished dwellings, with lots each 20 by 100.11, 50 and 52 West 97th-st., south side, 460 feet west of 8th-av.

Friday, Dec. 27.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert L. Roande, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick tenement, with lot 16.4 by 100.5, 308 East 70th-st., south side, 134 feet west of West End-av.; also, similar sale, John A. Deady, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 50.8, 316 East 92d-st., south side, 75 feet west of 1st-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Dec. 21.

118th-st., n. s., 118 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18x 100. Joseph O'Connor and wife to Joseph L. Mott $27,000

Pearl-st., 355; Elizabeth Hartel to William H. Ely 1

Same property; Barbara Stoessel to same.. 6,000

104th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100; Lambert Suydam to Emeline Johnston.... 18,000

Henry-st., 182; Joseph S. Silberstein and wife to Pauline H. Borstein 29,500

Same property; Ida Bupersteand another to Joseph S. Silberstein 29,500

Intervale-av., e. s., 365 ft. s. of 167th-st., 25 x100; Annie Pidoux to Jane Owen 5,050

Murray-st., 123.4 ft. n. of Cunningham-place, 25x157.4; Robert M. Offord and wife to Charles Pitchis 800

St. Nicholas-place, e. s., 134.8 ft. s. of 152d-st., 25x100; Alexander F. Mason to Isabella M. Van Rensselaer 1

Madison-av., s. e. corner of 98th-st., 170x 100.11; Alexander Hess and wife to William Sither, jr. 100,000

5th-av., n. w. corner of 110th-st., 143x100.11; George F. Betts and wife to Thomas S. Williams 1

Lexington-av., 268; Frank E. Smith and wife to Simon Wolf 1

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—GEORGE R. LUKE, plaintiff, against WALTER LUKE and Eliza M. Luke, his wife; Andrew Luke, Lizzie L. Brush, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, (Limited), Nos. 111 to 115 Liberty-street, in the city and county of New-York, by John F. B. Smyth, auctioneer, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 16th day of January, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, the following premises in said judgment mentioned, which is therein described as follows, viz:

All that certain lot of land, with the dwelling thereon, in the city of New-York, described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-fourth-street with the easterly side of Park or Fourth avenue, and running thence easterly along the said northerly side of Sixty-fourth-street twenty-five feet nine inches; thence northerly, parallel with said Park or Fourth avenue, one hundred feet five inches; thence westerly, parallel with Sixty-fourth-street, twenty feet ten inches; thence southerly, parallel with said Park or Fourth avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches, to the northerly side of Sixty-fourth-street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Sixty-fourth-street seventy-two feet ten inches to the corner, the point of beginning. Subject to restrictions and covenants against nuisances referred to in deed of property, including said premises recorded in the Register's office of the city and county of New-York to Liber 1,577 of Conveyances, page 186; this parcel being also subject to a mortgage for twenty thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, in the city of New-York, known as number one hundred and eighty Fulton-street, in said city, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fulton-street, distant thirty-three feet one inch easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fulton and Church streets, running thence southerly, and parallel with Church-street, or nearly so, seventy-seven feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Fulton-street, twenty-five feet one inch; thence northerly, and parellel, or nearly so, with Church-street, seventy-seven feet, to the southerly side of Fulton-street, and thence westerly, along the southerly side of Fulton-street, twenty-four feet nine inches to the point of beginning; this parcel being subject to a mortgage thereon for fifteen thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and also subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1891.

Also all those four certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, in the city of New-York, which, taken together, are described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, distant one hundred and forty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Twelfth-street and First-avenue; thence running northerly, parallel with First-avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line, parallel with One Hundred and Twelfth-street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with First-avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, and thence westerly, along One Hundred and Twelfth-street, one hundred feet to the point of beginning; this parcel being subject to mortgages amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars bearing five per cent. interest per annum, and to a lease expiring May 1, 1890, and to the sold together as one parcel according to said judgment.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the dwelling thereon, in the city of New-York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue; thence running northerly, parallel with Sixth-avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, eighteen feet seven inches; thence southerly, parallel with Sixth-avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, eighteen feet seven inches, to the point of beginning. Subject to the covenants in relation to the easterly wall of said dwelling and as to the adjoining building contained in an agreement dated April 17th, 1855, between said Andrew Luke, deceased, and Anthony McReynolds. This parcel being subject to a lease thereof expiring May 1, 1890.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, in the city of New-York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, one hundred and fifty-five feet east of the northeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Ninth-street, running thence northerly, parallel with Fourth-avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence east, parallel with One Hundred and Ninth-street, eighteen feet and nine inches; thence southerly, parallel with Fourth-avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, and thence westerly, along said northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. This parcel being subject to a mortgage for eight thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Dated December 3, 1889. GERARD M. STEVENS, Referee.

JOHN H. STITT, Plaintiff's Attorney; CHAS. STEWART PHILLIPS, Deft'e Atty's.

d3,2awSwM&Th&S28

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICA HEMSLEY, plaintiff, against ANNIE L. LONG and John F. Long, her husband; Charles Harvey, Alexandor Harvey, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, (Limited), Nos. 111 to 115 Liberty-street, in the city and county of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1890, by Ezra P. Raymond, auctioneer, the following premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz:

All that certain store, house, or tenement and lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the city of New-York, on the southeasterly corner of Water-street and Burling-slip, and known and distinguished as Number 179 (one hundred and seventy-nine) in Water-street aforesaid; containing in breadth in front on Water-street, and also in the rear, twenty-four feet and ten inches, and in length on the northerly side along Burling-slip sixty-three feet, and on the southerly side sixty-two feet ten inches, be such respective dimensions more or less.—Dated the 21st day of December, 1889.

CHARLES A. JACKSON, Referee.

ARGUSTUS N. WELLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 97 Nassau-street, New-York City.

d3awSwM&Th&s18

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICA HEMSLEY, plaintiff, against ANNIE L. LONG and John F. Long, her husband; Charles Harvey, Alexandor Harvey, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, (Limited), Nos. 111 to 115 Liberty-street, in the city and county of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1890, by Ezra P. Raymond, auctioneer, the following premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz:

All that certain store, house, or tenement and lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the city of New-York, on the southeasterly corner of Water-street and Burling-slip, and known and distinguished as Number 179 (one hundred and seventy-nine) in Water-street aforesaid; containing in breadth in front on Water-street, and also in the rear, twenty-four feet and ten inches, and in length on the northerly side along Burling-slip sixty-three feet, and on the southerly side sixty-two feet ten inches, be such respective dimensions more or less.—Dated the 21st day of December, 1889.

CHARLES A. JACKSON, Referee.

ARGUSTUS N. WELLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 97 Nassau-street, New-York City.

d3awSwM&Th&s18

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ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY, from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Leroy-st.

Devonia, Dec. 28, 10 A.M. Circassia, Jan. 11, 8 A.M. Furnessia, Jan. 4, 3 P.M. Ethiopia, Jan. 18, 3 P.M. Cabin to GLASGOW or LIVERPOOL, $45 and $55. Second class, $30. Steerage, $20. MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE VIA AZORES. Best route to Algiers and coast of Morocco. TO FAYAL, PATRAS, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, VENICE, and TRIESTE.

S. S. VICTORIA, Wednesday, Jan. 8. Cabin to Azores, $65 to $80; Med't Ports, $80 to $120. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.

STATE LINE. BETWEEN NEW-YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST, (LARNE.) WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c. STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, Dec. 26, 2 P.M. STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, Jan. 2, 12 noon. Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of staterooms. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, Steerage office, 21 Broadway. 53 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE. NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 NORTH RIVER. TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE. Servia, Dec. 28, 10 A. M. Servia, Jan. 25, 9 A. M. Etruria, Jan. 4, 3 P. M. Bothnia, Feb. 1, 3 P. M. Gallia, Jan. 11, 8 A. M. Anrania, Feb. 8, 7:30 A. M. Umbria, Jan. 18, 2 P. M. Umbria, Feb. 15, 2 P. M. Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; intermediate, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

SHORT LINE TO LONDON. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MAIL S. S. New-York, Southampton, Bremen. Steamers sail from pier foot 2d-st. Hoboken. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS. Lahn, W., Jan. 1, 2 P.M. Werra, Wed., Jan. 15, noon. Aller, W., Jan. 1, 2 P.M. Werra, Wed., Jan. 22, 7 A.M. Fulda, Wed., Jan. 8, 8 A.M. Saale, Wed., Jan. 29, 1 P.M. From New-York to London, Havre, Bremen, 1st cabin, $75 and upward per berth, according to location; 2d cabin, $50 an adult; steerage at lowest rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE. ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Britannic, D. 25, 7:30 A.M. Germanic, Jan. 15, noon. *Adriatic, Jan. 1, 2 P.M. Britannic, Jan. 22, 8 A.M. *Celtic, Jan. 8, 8 A.M. *Adriatic, Jan. 29, 1 P.M. From White Star Dock, foot West 10th-st. *Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $35 and $40. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20. Company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 408 Walnut-st.

J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st. ARIZONA.....Tuesday, Dec. 24, 6 A.M. WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Dec. 31, 12:30 P.M. NEVADA.....Tuesday, Jan. 7, 5 A.M. WYOMING.....Tuesday, Jan. 21, 4:30 A.M. WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Feb. 4, 4 A.M. Cabin passage, $50, $60, $80, and $100; second cabin, $30 and $35; steerage, $20. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway.

INMAN LINE S. S. AND ROYAL MAIL Steamers for Queenstown and Liverpool. CITY OF PARIS.....Wed., Dec. 25, 7 A.M. CITY OF CHICAGO.....Wed., Jan. 1, 2:30 P.M. CITY OF BERLIN.....Wed., Jan. 15, 12:30 P.M. CITY OF CHESTER.....Wed., Jan. 22, 6 A.M. Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $20.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. LA GASCOGNE, Sarsell, Sat., Dec. 28, 9:30 A.M. LA CHAMPAGNE, Boyer, Sat., Jan. 4, 4 A.M. LA NORMANDIE, Collier, Sat., Jan. 11, 7:30 A.M. A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINES, FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND MEXICO, from New-York, pier foot of Canal-st., North River. For San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama. CITY OF PARA.....Sails Tuesday, Dec. 31, noon. From San Francisco, corner 1st and Brannan sts., FOR JAPAN AND CHINA. CHINA.....Sails Thursday, Dec 26, 3 P.M. For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Gen. Supt.

SAVANNAH FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHWEST, via Savannah. at 3 P. M. from Pier 35 North River, foot Spring-st. CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, Capt. Enig, Mon., Dec. 23. TALLAHASSEE, Capt. Fisher, W., Dec. 25, at 12 M. CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Goodine, Fri., Dec. 27. KANSAS CITY, Capt. Kempton, Saturday, Dec. 28. R. L. WATTS, Agent. O. R. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R. Steamers are provided with first-class passenger accommodations. INSURANCE, one-fifth of 1 per cent. If effected by 2 o'clock at 317 Broadway, or 8 o'clock at pier on or before the day of sailing, premium may be collected at destination, otherwise it must be paid by shipper. W. H. BRETT, G. Agt., W. F. SHELLMAN, T. M., 317 Broadway, New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S.C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE AND ALL FLORIDA POINTS, THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, TRI-WEEKLY LINE. From Pier 29 E. R., (foot Roosevelt-st.,) at 3 P. M. CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., Dec. 23. SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Wed., Dec. 25. DELAWARE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Fri., Dec. 27. IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jacksonville, Mon., Dec. 30. All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. Insurance under open policy effected at one-fifth of 1 per cent. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York. T. G. Egge, G. E. A. O. S. R. R., 319 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach-st. FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, OLD POINT COMFORT, WEST POINT, VA., AND WASHINGTON, D. C. All steamers sail at 3 P. M. Railroad connections at all above points. Staterooms at 5, 11, 120, 229, 353, 257, 261, 287, 303, 309, 915, Broadway, and the Windsor, 24-av., or at COMPANY'S OFFICE, 238 West-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West AND THE ROUTE OF THE CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Monumount, Ind., Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland only, and for Williamsport, Look Haven, and Toledo, except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Coaches and Silver Palace Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentleman's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Detroit, and Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 3:00, 7:15, and 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M. For local trains, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 (Through Car) P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:55 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 7:00, 7:50, 9:00, 10:00 (10 Chicero Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 2:00, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, Thursday, 12:30 P. M. Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 0:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, No. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 78 Hudson-st., Hoboken; and Exchange Place, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. J. M. TAYLOR, General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER. TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A.M. for Easton, Bethleham, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A.M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A.M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P.M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P.M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P.M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P.M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P.M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P.M.

9 A.M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A.M. Sundays for Easton, Bathlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P.M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A.M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 6:10 P.M. Sundays, 9 A.M., 4 P.M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A.M., 1, 4:20 P.M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 8:15 A.M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P.M. Sundays, 9 A.M., 4 P.M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A.M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P.M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A.M., 1, 4:20 P.M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A.M., 1 P.M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:20, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A.M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P.M. Sundays, 9 A.M., 4 P.M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 6, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A.M., 1:30, 2, 3:40, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P.M., 12:15 night. SUNDAY, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30 A.M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P.M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A.M., 2, 3:20, 5 P.M., 12:15 night. Through Express at 2:45, 11 A.M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P.M., 12:15 night have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 355, 943, 944, 1,242, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 880 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Statington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Stattington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahaany and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hezleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepar to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 8:01, 7:02, *8 *9, 9:02, *10, *11 A. M., *12, 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 15:09, 16:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *12 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 5:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4 30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:36, 5:32, 6:06, 6:06, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited" TO CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route" BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth Ave. and Forty-second St. New York,

Largest and Finest Passenger Station in America, and the only one in the city of New York.

On and after Dec. 23, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

*8:00 A. M.—Syracuse and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars, Montreal via Dolaware and Hudson Railroad. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

FAST MAIL AND STATE EXPRESS.

*8:50 A. M.—For Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 8:20 P. M. New Wagner palace drawing-room car to Buffalo daily and to Canandaigua daily except Sundays. Buffet smoking car New-York to Buffalo.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:50 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day. Drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*10:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited Express, for Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car for Albany, and a dining car. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

*11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

*11:50 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

NEW CATHOLIC SEMINARY

HISTORIC VALENTINE HILL CHOSEN AS THE SITE.

PLANS FOR UNIVERSITY ADVANTAGES FOR PRIESTS—HOW THE SPOT FIGURED IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Valentine Hill, at Sonth Yonkers, has been chosen as the site for the new Catholic seminary, and within a few days the title to the property will pass from the Valentine family, who have held it since 1687, to Archbishop Corrigan. The price to be paid is $70,500 for the tract of sixty acres, or $1,175 per acre.

As soon as practicable, ground will be broken for a stone building 600 feet long by 200 feet deep, with class rooms and dormitories for 1,000 students. Smaller buildings will also be erected for various purposes. Although the stone will be quarried on the property, the cost of improvements will be much greater than that of the land, which is considered very cheap. There will be no hurry about finishing the buildings, for they will be put up for all time, and it is intended that the expenditure upon them shall provide first-rate equipment in every respect. Accordingly, no time is set for their completion.

Attention will also be paid to the development of the landscape, which possesses natural advantages of an exceptional order. The land slopes in all directions from a plateau to highways on every side. The plateau is 329 feet above tidewater, and the slopes are gentle, affording numerous attractive outlooks. Besides providing an ample campus, playgrounds, and pleasant walks, it will be the effort of the landscape architects to assist nature wherever possible in making the best possible presentation of the scenic pictures which the hill affords.

To the west flows the Hudson, with Yonkers in near view and the Palisades stretching northward until they are lost in the Highlands. Mount Vernon seems to nestle almost at the foot of the hill at the east, with New-Rochelle and Larchmont Manor in the background. Beyond, a glistening strip of Sound may be seen from Fort Schuyler to Lloyd's Neck. The wooded shore of Long Island frames this picture.

In point of accessibility the property is most advantageously situated. It is within five minutes' walk of the South Yonkers station of the New-York City and Northern Railroad, and may be reached by that road in fifteen minutes from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street and in fifty-four minutes by express trains from Rector-street over the elevated road. Within one mile from the hill are the railroad stations, also at Mount Vernon, Bryn Mawr, Woodlawn, and Van Cortlandt Park. The new Manhattan bridge at Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first-street is only six miles away, by a picturesque drive as well as by rail.

It took a very diligent committee more than one year to find a piece of property suitable for the purposes intended. Surroundings conducive to health and to the undisturbed prosecution of study were of prime importance. Convenience to the city and to public libraries, within reach of the various advantages afforded by a centre of advanced civilization—snub were the ruling considerations with the committee. Intending to establish a school which shall offer instruction quite as advanced and of as broad scope as is furnished at the best universities, the committee proceeded with regard to the remote as well as to the immediate future.

Twenty-six different properties were examined, and experts and surveyors worked upon several of them, before this selection was made. The members of the committee are quite confident that their judgment will be sustained not only by the natural advance of property values within a few years, but by such substantial development of that section as to make the property quite as convenient to the centre of the city as it is desirable that a university should be. The commissioners upon whom the search and choice devolved consisted of five of the clergy and two laymen—Archbishop Corrigan, Mgrs. Preston, Donnelly, and Farley, the Rev. Father Edwards, John D. Crimmins, and Henry Hogue. George L. Lenhause also acted with the committee, and through him the Valentine property was secured.

The new seminary will be devoted exclusively to the education of priests. While in no sense a rival of the Catholic University, the new seminary will be established with the same general purposes. It is intended to furnish an education as complete as can be had in the best schools, so that the graduates will be fitted for practical work with the best possible equipment. It is said that there will be no need of post-graduate courses abroad for those who may win diplomas at the seminary.

At the beginning the new school will supplant the one at Troy, which has long been unable to meet the demands upon it. The students at Troy will be transferred here as soon as accommodations can be provided for them. It is expected that the new seminary will draw largely from all of the dioceses in the northern part of this country and in Canada.

Interesting historical associations cluster about Valentine Hill. The homestead of the Valentine family has been in use by that family for more than a century, with but little outward change. Some of the material in the old house was in the house built when the original Valentine became a leasehold tenant of the Farm in 1687. The history of "The Valentines in America" is prefaced with a cut of the house, about as it looks now. Gen. Washington sits on horseback in the dooryard talking with Thomas Valentine, great-grandfather of the present occupant. The property was originally comprised in the Philipse manor tract, and was part of a large English estate until its confiscation after the Revolutionary war by United States Commissioners. Then Thomas Valentine bought it, his family having already occupied it for a century.

From the view the property commands of the surrounding country, it was the scene of important manœuvres of the American and British forces in Westchester County. Traces of some of the intrenchments thrown up by the opposing forces are still visible. Bolton's History of Westchester County gives frequent and prominent mention to Valentine Hill.

Washington made the Valentine home his headquarters from Oct. 12 to Oct. 27, 1776. His army occupied detached camps behind intrenchments between Valentine Hill and White Plains. On Oct. 25, as the British continued to advance on White Plains, Washington called in his detachments, and the battle of White Plains was fought. The record seems to be authentic that some of the battle scenes were so close to Valentine Hill that the singing of the Hessians as they advanced to the attack could be heard at the old farmhouse. A British command occupied the farm for a few weeks after the battle.

For the next year or so, while the troops were away, that section was ravaged by a species of army followers known in those times as "Skinners." The ravages of a Miss Susan Valentine, who lived to be nearly a centenarian, dying in the old house about 1850, was brought into conspicuous notice in connection with the visits of these marauders. At one time when a gang of these caught her at home alone she planted herself in the doorway with a big oven shovel and threatened to brain the first man who dared to approach. The tramps backed away and did not return. At another time she had a desperate fight with some of them in the house. Breaking away and springing through the window. They gave chase, brought her back, and wrested from her some money and family jewels which had been put in her care.

Once the house was visited by a gang of freebooters, who made the head of the family hold up his hands. They wanted his money or his life. As he persisted that he had no money, the gang took him out into the yard to a cherry tree, yet standing, and tied a rope around his neck. As they were about to haul him up, the family tradition reports that he said:

"Now, would you fellows be such —— fools as to hang a man just because he has no money?"

The question struck the visitors as so sensible and pertinent that they walked away and left him free.

In June, 1778, Sir William Erskine camped on Valentine Hill with a detachment of British troops. The American troops were giving trouble in the neighborhood and Lieut. Col. Tarleton was ordered with the British cavalry to the hill to cover the British right in the attempt to surprise Gen. Gist. Lieut. Col. Simcoe afterward had command at the hill. Upon his withdrawal the hill was again occupied by Continental troops. The intrenchments, known as Prince Charles's Redoubt and Negro Fort, were built on the sides of the hill during these operations. On Sept. 16, 1782, Sir Guy Carleton and Prince William Henry made an incursion as far as Valentine Hill with about 6,000 British troops. They were seeking food rather than blood. There was little for the despoilers to get, however, and they did not tarry long.

MRS. WADLEIGH'S SUICIDE.

The case of Mrs. Nettie Wadleigh, who committed suicide in Central Park just as darkness was closing in on Saturday, was one of peculiar sadness. She was found by Policeman Joseph Higgins, who heard the shot, and following the sound found her dead body in a summer house, a bullet wound in her right temple, and beside her the revolver with which she had taken her life. She was identified as the wife of F. H. Wadleigh of 753 Seventh-avenue by a rent receipt in her pocket.

Mr. Wadleigh says that his wife was certainly insane. She was only twenty-five years of age, and the mother of four little children, the youngest only a fortnight old. Wadleigh was an employe of the elevated railroad until his last baby was born, when at his wife's request he staid home for the day and was summarily discharged.

Since the baby was born, Mrs. Wadleigh has acted strangely, a condition that was aggravated by the fact that her husband was out of work. On Saturday afternoon he induced her to go for a walk in the Park. At 5 o'clock he became alarmed, as she had not returned. Hastening to the Park, a policeman told him to inquire at the Arsenal. Just as he reached there his wife's body was being carried in.

WARRING POLITICIANS.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS WITH THEIR HATCHETS READY FOR WORK.

The demoralizing effects of the Administration of President Harrison are visible more plainly in Brooklyn than in any other portion of the country, for they have occasioned over there something that has not occurred for years—a political fight in midwinter. This glad Christmas season has brought no cheer to the local Republican leaders. Their attentions are concentrated on the distribution of Federal patronage and the control of the incoming political machine.

Not a day goes by that the local papers do not contain at least one vicious attack upon somebody, and even the meetings of the General Committee are attended by scenes that would disgrace a corner saloon. Charges of fraud and criminal conduct at two ward primaries are now under investigation, and, if the words used by ex-Assemblyman Taylor at the last meeting of the General Committee can be relied upon, "there is not a ward or town in the county which has not held an illegal primary." The situation can be best described by saying that the Republican machine is completely demoralized.

The confusion dates back to Harrison's election. On that day the Republican Party in Kings County was stronger than it has been at any time since Seth Low's first election. All factions were united and had been for a year, owing probably to the enthusiasm created by the narrow escape by which Mr. Chapin had been elected Mayor in 1887 and by the ease with which a Republican County Clerk had won. They went into the fight for Harrison boldly and confidently, and held the Democratic plurality down to comparatively small figures. The victory killed the party, for bad advice dictated the election of Franklin Woodruff as Chairman of the General Committee solely because he had contributed most of the money to the Harrison campaign fund in Kings County.

This new "leader" mixed in the patronage muddle, spending over three months in Washington looking out for petty offices in the navy yard. Then he suggested that he should be made "Patronage Dispenser," promising to harmonize all interests, and his suggestion was adopted. In a month he was forced to resign, and from that day to this he has been fighting somebody. During the recent campaign he loomed up again and placed Israel F. Fischer, the former State Committeeman, at the head of the Campaign Committee. This gentleman's ideas rose to the importance of the occasion, and he flooded the city with posters containing a black flag, with skull and cross-bones, and labeled "A. C. Chapin," and an American banner inscribed "Col. Andrew D. Baird." Mr. Chapin beat Col. Baird by 9,000 votes.

Since the election the Republicans have been doing all the fighting, and Woodruff has been the object of attack. He demands a renomination as Chairman of the General Committee as a vindication of his course of action during the past year. He persists that the only opposition to him comes from Ernst Nathan, who is suspected of wanting to be "boss" himself. Perhaps he does not know that State Senator-elect Birkett, one of Woodruff's staunchest supporters a year ago, said to a TIMES reporter recently, "Franklin Woodruff can never be re-elected." It is possible, but not probable, that he is not aware that "Al" Daggett is in Washington now having Woodruff taken off his official bond, so that Daggett will be at liberty to defeat him at the next meeting of the committee.

Mr. Woodruff may be so innocent as to be unaware that Secretary of the Navy Tracy said that his (Woodruff's) re-election would be the height of folly. Mr. Woodruff denies that the Independent element in the Republican Party is opposed to him, but he admits that his administration brought about the first revolt of that element that the aristocratic First Ward had ever known, when men like William H. Williams, Joshua M. Van Cott, Willis L. Ogden, and Gen. Barnes were the protestants.

These are the causes that have led to the present unusual condition of affairs when Christmas finds the Republican politicians fighting more bitterly than they ever did in a heated campaign. The opposition is united on David A. Baldwin, a former Chairman of the General Committee, and a cashier of a big bank. His friends have made up any number of combinations, and each shows a big plurality for Baldwin. The election will be held on the second Tuesday in January, and on the result will depend in a great measure the policy of the party in local contests.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Florence St. John is expected to arrive in the Servia to-day, to resume her position at the head of the London Gaiety Company, which will go down the Bay this morning to meet and welcome her. "Faust Up to Date" has drawn crowded houses at the Broadway thus far, and the attraction, it is thought, will be increased when Miss St. John is in her place in the cast. The dresses of the burlesque are pretty, and the scenery all that could be desired.

The Baltimore *Sun* is authority for the statement that the oldest theatrical manager in the country is John T. Ford of that city. "Although a much younger man," it says, "than either Mr. Bidwell or Mr. McVicker, Mr. Ford has maintained theatrical management in this city for thirty-six consecutive years, which fact makes him the senior manager of the United States. Since Mr. Ford began at the Holliday-Street Theatre Mr. McVicker has been comedian and stage manager for De Bar of St. Louis, and it was not until 1858 or 1859 that he became a manager in his own right in Chicago. Mr. Bidwell began his New-Orleans career as a strictly theatrical manager after the civil war."

"Bluebeard, Jr.," produced by Mr. Henderson's Ideal Extravaganza Company of Chicago, begins an engagement at Niblo's Jan. 13.

In two weeks more "Erminie" will have ended its long lease of life at the Casino, and in its stead will be seen "The Brigands," fresh from its tour of the large cities. This operetta became popular from the start, and was withdrawn on account of engagements made prior to its wonderful success. For the return production Mr. Rudolph Aronson has prepared new costumes and appointments, and everything will be done to make the performance as attractive as of old. All the favorites will be in the cast, Lillian Russell appearing as Fiorella, Fanny Rice as Fragoletto, Isabelle Urquhart as the Princess, and Fred Solomon as Pietro. The sale of seats for the first fortnight commences next Thursday morning, and judging from the many applications already received the opening night will be a "red letter" night.

Several changes have recently been made in "The Seven Ages," and the burlesque is now running more smoothly than ever at the Standard. Mr. Dixey's work has become more effective as the run has continued, and Mrs. Padelford contributes a good deal of strength to the cast. There is some talk of a new song for Dixey, by the author of "It's English, You Know," to be introduced in the court-room scene.

Roland Reed presented Jessop and Gill's new play, "American Assurance," for the first time in Atlanta, Ga., Saturday night. The work is described as a farce-comedy, and is said to have made a hit with the Atlanta playgoers.

Ullie Akerstrom, the little actress who danced herself into popularity at the Star last season, has finished a new play which she calls "The Little Busybody," and which she will present at Niblo's during the present season.

Oliver Doud Byron will be the attraction at the Windsor Theatre next week.

The Production of "The Prince and The Pauper," announced for to-night at the New Park Theatre, Philadelphia, has been postponed until to-morrow evening, on account of the extensive preparations necessary.

CAPT. MORRIS'S POCKETBOOK.

The pocketbook containing $11,725 in drafts and checks found by a conductor of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Pittsburg yesterday is undoubtedly the property of Capt. Charles M. Morris, a sea Captain in the employ of J. F. Whitney & Co., shipping and commission merchants of 15 State-street. Charles S. Whitney of the above firm said yesterday that he had received a dispatch from Conductor McGonnigal concerning the finding of the pocketbook and asking what disposition to make of it, and he telegraphed immediately to forward it to this city.

Capt. Morris has been in the employ of the above firm for about ten years and has lately returned from a long voyage. At Pensacola, Fla., he turned his ship, the J. F. Whitney, over to a party who had purchased her, and is now supposed to be on his way to this city by rail, where he is expected to arrive this morning. The large amount in the pocketbook is undoubtedly some of the money due the firm from the above transaction.

Acid in the Blood

Accumulating in the joints, is believed to be the cause of rheumatism, from which so many suffer at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had wonderful success in curing this complaint. It neutralizes the acidity of the blood and restores the vital fluid to healthy condition. If you suffer from rheumatism try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS PASTOR.

THE REV. MR. CHADWICK'S ADDRESS TO HIS BROOKLYN FLOCK.

The Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn was handsomely decorated with flowers, palms, and potted plants yesterday morning for the celebration of the conclusion of the Rev. John W. Chadwick's twenty-fifth year of pastorate. On the platform with the pastor was the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, who was pastor of the Second Unitarian Church thirty years ago. The congregation filled the church.

In his anniversary sermon Mr. Chadwick said: "'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men' was the subject of my first sermon after ordination. It is my subject again to-day because it fully expresses the twofold object sought for in my preaching and work here. Out of the 853 sermons that I have preached here, very much the larger proportion have been on ethical themes. Very few have dwelt on anything else than God's glory or good will toward men. It is true that doctrinal topics have had to be treated, and sermons on such subjects have been in greater demand, in printed form, than any others, so I have smarted under the fear that I might be thought to have given too much attention to critical and controversial matters.

"But if I know myself and understand the tendency of my work, I have never preached negations. At the same time I have not hesitated to bring up in the pulpit ideas and systems which were not generally believed among us. Nothing is gained by avoiding such ideas and systems. The substance of much of the best of many of my earliest sermons. I drank in the earnest words and was deeply impressed with the personality of Theodore Parker. To give up this transcendentalism was harder than the surrender of the supernaturalism of my early manhood. The struggle was a painful one, but peace has come. I have tried to raise men and women to a nobler ideal of living.

"What my success has been I cannot tell. The number of names added to the roll of a church is to many minds a fair criterion of the results of ministerial work. To mine it is not. I am only sustained by the hope that something has been done to render glory to God and to promote peace among men. There is much consolation conveyed to me in letters which tell me that my printed sermons have been read in little circles in Germany, in Russia, and in the further East, as well as in many corners of our own America, and have given comfort to some hearts. Our heresies of twenty years ago are the very commonplaces of orthodoxy to-day. The last quarter of a century has been one of wonderful development."

The Rev. Samuel Longfellow, who had come on from Cambridge, Mass., to be present at these services, delivered a brief address, referring chiefly to the history of the church and being full of allusions to his own experiences as its pastor for seven years.

In the evening the Rev. Robert Collyer, who preached at Mr. Chadwick's ordination a quarter of a century ago, repeated the sermon. At this, as at the morning service, there was a very large attendance.

HIS ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

MR. JAMES SPEAKS OF THE QUESTION OF CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James talked yesterday to a large audience at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. His talk was a brief answer to the query put so often, "Why do not the young men of the present day attend church?"

"It is to be assumed," said Mr. James, "that the majority of young men do not attend church. I haven't the statistics in regard to this matter and don't know that there are any data on the subject. But it is probably true that the number of young men who regularly attend some house of worship is comparatively small.

"One young man doesn't attend church because he says the church is nothing more than a private club, owned, controlled, and managed by a certain set of rich men, who monopolize the best sittings in the sanctuary and frown upon the stranger at the door. Now, the young man evolves this theory out of the depths of his inner consciousness as he looks idly out of the window on Sunday morning and sees the churchgoers pass in review before him. Some months ago a sexton of one of our fashionable churches remarked that poor people were not wanted in that particular edifice. But it turned out that the sexton spoke without authority, and that the rector and officers of the church were especially eager to welcome the poor. Let the kind of young men I speak of read the religious notices in the Saturday papers. How many of them close with the phrase 'Seats free' or 'Strangers cordially invited.'

"I think young men are right in objecting to long sermons, for I have suffered myself from them. No sermon ought to last longer than half an hour. It gains, or it ought to gain, in force and power what it lacks in length. It is asking too much of a preacher to carefully prepare every week two sermons each of an hour's length.

"The demand of the age is for short, crisp editorials in our newspapers, and brief, pithy arguments in our halls of legislation, condensed pungent statements of Gospel truth in our pulpits, and more than all, brief addresses on the part of speakers whose privilege it is to appear before an intelligent New-York audience, such as has honored me with its attention on the present occasion."

THEIR CHURCH DEDICATED.

The new church of the Carmelite Fathers in East Twenty-eighth street, near First-avenue, was dedicated yesterday morning by Archbishop Corrigan. There was a very large attendance at the service which consisted of high mass, a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Dillon of Newark, N. J., and the dedicatory prayers and ceremony. The choir of St. Stephen's Church gave some special music.

Among the many priests present were Mgr. Farley, the Rev. Father Colton, and Father Edwards. At the solemn vespers at 7:30 o'clock the Rev. John C. Feehan of Englewood, N. J., preached the sermon. The church is a temporary one. It cost $31,000.

CARE AND DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP will banish colds and coughs. Price 25 cents a bottle. Twenty-five cents will buy a bottle of SALVATION OIL, the celebrated family liniment.—*Advertisement.*

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IN ORDERING BRING THE SIZE OF THE ROOM WITH YOU.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THE HATTIE BAKER LOST.

WRECKED ON BRIGANTINE SHOALS, BUT ALL ON BOARD SAVED.

The crew of the schooner Hattie Baker, which left Rondout for Richmond on Dec. 16, arrived in this city late Saturday evening by rail, their vessel having been lost on Dec. 20, on the Brigantine Shoals.

Capt. Kelly says that after leaving Rondout all went well until Dec. 20, when the vessel was between Barnegat and Absecum Light. A thick fog then shut down, but lifted at about 5:30 P. M., when the Captain thought that he sighted Absecum Light. He then took in the light sails and reefed down the heavy sails. He had undoubtedly mistaken some other light for Absecum, for at 6:30 the vessel suddenly grounded on what proved to be the Brigantine Shoals. The schooner soon broke in two in the middle and began to fill rapidly.

The crew were now three miles from shore. They lowered their boat and placed their clothing in it. But the boat swamped before they could get into it. It was righted and was swamped twice more before the men finally entered it, saving little more than the clothing they stood in. They took with them a portion of a barrel of oil, which was allowed to stream over the sides and helped to calm the troubled waves. Capt. Kelly steered the boat through Egg Harbor Channel, and early next morning reached the life-saving station at Sea Haven. Here they received every kindness, and were finally sent to Beach Haven, where they took a train for this city.

Upon arriving here Capt. Kelly found that he had only $1 with which to provide for his seven men. He went to the Stevens House and told his story, but this failed to impress the hotel clerk as truthful, and they were denied quarters. They next visited the South Ferry Hotel, where they were accommodated. Capt. Kelly, Chief Officer Eldridge, and Steward Francis remained at the hotel yesterday, and the four seamen found quarters in a sailor's boarding house.

The lost schooner measured 328 tons, and was worth $8,000. Capt. Kelly had a quarter interest in her. She was insured for about $1,000. The cargo consisted of 3,700 barrels of cement, valued at $1 a barrel.

TRYING TO SETTLE UP.

THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST CONTRACTORS CAMERON & CLARK.

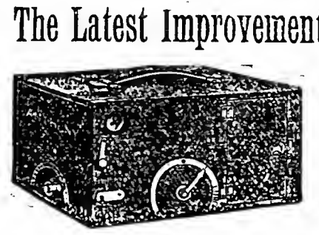
From latest reports it appears that the questionable transactions of Cameron & Clark, the railroad contractors, who were arrested for stealing about $10,000 from the Kinderhook and Hudson Railroad Company last week, were not confined to Columbia County. It has come to light that they have been raising money on worthless checks in Poughkeepsie. Cameron is well known in the latter place as a member of the firm of Cameron & Curran, contractors, who built a portion of the West Shore Railroad.

Cameron & Clark are making every effort to effect a settlement with the railroad authorities, and Cameron has been released on his own recognizance to enable him to obtain means for a settlement. Clark, the partner, who was arrested at Lockport, is expected in Hudson the first of the week. The railroad company has settled the claims of the laborers, and thus averted the dangers to life and property along the line.

The defaulting contractors are men between fifty and sixty years of age. Their latest proposition for a settlement with the railroad company was for the latter to pay them $4,000 and pay the laborers, and then they would throw up the contract. The railroad company has seized all tools, carts, and horses, and everything available belonging to the contractors, and will hold them unless some satisfactory settlement is agreed upon.

The road from Hudson to Niverville has been a mooted question for years. It has been surveyed several times and afterward incorporated, but in each instance something has arisen to stop the work. The road will run through some of the finest and most productive farm lands of Columbia County, as well as through several manufacturing towns, and will supply a long-felt want in that section. It is the aim of the incorporators, as soon as the Hudson and Kinderhook and is completed, to run the road south as far as Poughkeepsie, and already the route has been surveyed. The ultimate object of the company is to run a line from Niverville, the terminus of the Hudson branch, to Troy.

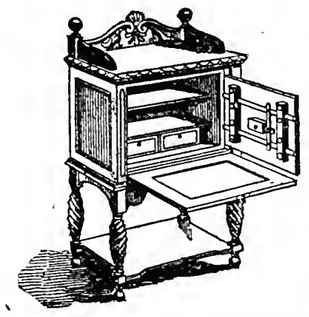
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LEATHER AND PLUSH ALBUMS
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LEATHER GOODS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, PERFUMERY,
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VOL. XXXIX.....NO. 11,957. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GOOD WORK RECOGNIZED

BRINGING ORDER FROM THE CHAOS OF RECORDS.

CAPT. AINSWORTH APPRECIATED WHERE HE HAS BEEN ATTACKED—CHANGES AMONG NAVAL OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—It has taken several weeks to make the *Tribune* understand that it was "barking up the wrong tree" in attacking Capt. Ainsworth of the Records and Peosion Division of the War Department, but it appears to have "got right" at last. With a persistency and vindictiveness that characterized its misrepresentation of the same officer under the Cleveland Administration, and with an apparently oblivious indifference to the fact that there had been a change in the head of the War Department, it assailed Capt. Ainsworth as a "hold-over Democratic official," and endeavored to convince the readers of the *Tribune* that the man who had been put in office by Secretary Endicott was mischievously working against the interests of the veterans entitled to pensions and throwing the entire work of an important division of a department into worse than hopeless confusion.

Accusations of this kind were repeated, probably upon the unsubstantiated report of some inefficient employe who feared and deserved dismissal. The admirable system adopted by Capt. Ainsworth was pronounced to be a "deception and a snare," and at all events it was not new, for it had been used for thirty years by one of the busiest insurance companies in the country. THE TIMES took occasion to point out the error that the *Tribune* had fallen into in attacking the War Department for sensibly continuing the work begun under Secretary Endicott.

By some inexplicable accident the absurdity of its position appears to have been discovered. As a result the paper has turned its ear from the misleading employe to the head of the division it has been misrepresenting, and it devotes a column of space to showing that, so far from being "a deception and a snare," the system adopted by Capt. Ainsworth and approved by the President and Secretary Proctor, is really the admirable one that THE TIMES said it was three years ago, and which any one not absolutely ignorant of it or at all disposed fairly to investigate its workings could have found out at any time since Capt. Ainsworth has been in charge of it.

As the *Tribune* was so exploit in attempting to discredit the work of an officer of the Republican Administration as to say that Capt. Ainsworth's office was full of clerks who had been "railroaded in" during Cleveland's Administration, that their work was inaccurate, and that some of them were so incapable as to be unable to comprehend the meaning of an ordinary newspaper paragraph, the following sentence, taken from its report of an investigation of Capt. Ainsworth's office and methods, ought to be interesting to those readers of THE TIMES who may have fancied that its reports concerning Capt. Ainsworth's work were colored by partisanship:

"It is not to be expected that a change so radical as Secretary Proctor's action in this case would escape criticism. A few clerks, who heretofore had substantially their own way, and were in the habit of doing as little or as much as they chose, have not, naturally, enjoyed being compelled to work as clerks ordinarily have to work in private business establishments. Still, a majority have now become imbued with the spirit of the work and have taken hold of it in good earnest. As the result a marked increase, as 'nothing succeeds like success,' it might be ungracious, perhaps, to criticise the work as a whole.

"Attacks have been made upon the accuracy of part of the work, but they were made in ignorance of what the figures actually upon that point. Even the *Tribune* was *unwittingly* led into giving mention to these criticisms. The matter was of sufficient importance to warrant a careful examination, and its results are now given in justice to the department and one of its most energetic employes."

If the *Tribune* is compelled by the glaring inaccuracy of its own attacks upon Republican officers to make so complete a retraction of damaging charges, with what shame and blushame are its attacks upon the last Administration entitled to be taken? Capt. Ainsworth was doing work as good under Secretary Endicott as he is now performing for Secretary Proctor; but that paper never felt called upon to enlighten the ignorance of its readers or its writers by looking into a matter which it now tardily admits to have been one "of sufficient importance to warrant a careful examination."

The first two months of the new year will witness a shifting about of naval officers of high rank. About the middle of January Rear Admiral Kimberly of Samoan fame will turn over the command of the Pacific station to Commodore George Brown, now Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard. Commodore A. W. Weever is expected to succeed Commodore Brown at Norfolk, although Capt. William A. Kirkland has also been mentioned for that place. Admiral Kimberly's new duty has not yet been officially announced, but it is expected that he will succeed Admiral Jonett as senior member of the Board of Inspection and Survey when the latter officer goes on the retired list in February.

The second term of Commodore Montgomery Sicard as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance will expire in February, and, as has already been stated, Commander William M. Folger, inspector of ordnance in the naval ordnance foundry in the Washington Navy Yard, will succeed him. This appointment will be an exceptionally good one, as Commander Folger has been for two years in direct charge of all the important ordnance work done by the bureau, and before that he had made an extensive tour of Europe, visiting all the great gun foundries and inspecting their plants and all the work turned out. It is not yet determined who will succeed Commander Folger at the ordnance foundry, but Commander Charles O'Neil, at present in command of the Dolphin, but until recently in charge of ordnance work in the New-York Navy Yard, will probably be selected.

It is understood that Commodore Sicard, under whom the naval ordnance shops have been so largely developed in the last eight years, will be assigned to duty at some bureau of new board, to which will be referred all the improvements in naval material, especially those relating to ordnance. As he has had no sea service under his present commission, he will probably be given the command of one of the new ships in course of time, probably taking the Philadelphia or the Newark.

* * *

In the three weeks ended last Saturday President Harrison sent to the Senate 1,429 messages containing the nominations (including army and navy appointments) of about 1,600 persons. When the Senate adjourned on Saturday afternoon there had been made public the confirmation of about 1,000 of these nominations, the great majority of them Postmasters.

The Judiciary Committee is noted for the deliberate manner in which it considers matters referred to it; so it is not surprising that only a small proportion of the nominations of Judges and officers of the United States Courts all over the country have been confirmed. The nominations of O. W. Chapman, to be Solicitor General; of Alphonso Hart, to be Solicitor of the Internal Revenue, and of W. P. Hepburn, to be Solicitor of the Treasury, are still unopposed of. In fact, so far as nominations referred to the Judiciary Committee are concerned, confirmations are the exception.

Of the diplomatic nominations, the following have not been confirmed: George Maney, Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay; J. G. R. Pitkin, Minister to the Argentine Republic; Clark E. Carr, Minister to Denmark. Among the consular nominations that have not been acted upon by the Senate are those of Eugene Schuyler as Consul General at Cairo, Egypt, and of William B. Sorsby of Mississippi to be Consul General in Ecuador.

In the Customs Service nominations remaining undisposed of are those of Amor Smith, Jr., to be Surveyor at Cincinnati, and of Philip M. Hildebrand to be Surveyor at Indianapolis. Robert Smalls, the colored ex-Congressman from South Carolina, nominated to be Collector of Customs, is also unconfirmed.

Other important nominations that went over until after the recess are those of Messrs. Roosevelt and Thompson, Civil Service Commissioners; Taylor, Railroad Commissioner; Holliday, Commissioner of Customs; Bates, Commissioner of Navigation; Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Dorchester, Superintendent of Indian Schools.

* * *

According to reports received at the War Department, the canteen system, as established by general order of February last, is producing excellent results in improving the discipline and morals of the army. These canteens consist, in a general way, of a room, or rooms, prepared for the comfort and entertainment of the men, where light refreshments can be obtained at reasonable rates, and where facilities are afforded for harmless forms of amusement, card playing, games, smoking, &c. Among the good results accomplished are mentioned decreased desertions, less drunkenness, and a general improvement in the temper and disposition of the men.

Col. R. I. Dodge, commanding the Eleventh Infantry, at Madison Barracks, New-York, writes a very encouraging letter, and says he hopes "this powerful influence may be extended to the whole army, and that points now controlled by the political, social, or moneyed power of the post trader may soon enjoy the benefits now accorded to my command." Similar reports have been received from Col. Thomas M. Anderson of the Fourteenth, Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, and Capt. John Q. Adams, First Cavalry, at Fort Maginnis, Montana.

* * *

The following House committee clerks have been appointed: George W. Upton, Judiciary; Thomas Powers, Expenditures in Post Office Department; R. J. Wynne, Patents; Addison Smith, Alcoholic Liquor Traffic; H. W. Spofford, Pacific Railroads; W. H. Thom, Indian Affairs; G. A. Hickok, Banking and Currency.

* * *

The Senate Special Committee on Commercial Relations with Canada, Senator Hoar Chairman, and Senator Vest's special committee to investigate the dressed-beef business will go to New-York City next week to pursue inquiries upon the subjects named.

* * *

There was delivered to the United States Treasurer this morning a large package containing upward of $83,000 in notes, checks, and other securities, representing the money left by the absconding Cashier Silcott.

* * *

Secretary Tracy to-day decided to name the new coast defense vessel now building in San Francisco the Monterey, in commemoration of the great victory of the American forces in Mexico.

* * *

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—William H. Palmer, Canaan Four Corners, Columbia County. M. F. Aldridge, Chazy, and Abner Loomis, Ingraham, both of Clinton County.

Pennsylvania.—A. L. Kindet, Alvira; John W. Colburn, Ashley; Frank N. Donahue, Hastings; A. P. Childs, Mountain Top; William R. Sizer, Sizerville.

Virginia.—Adam Seakford, Alma; L. C. Alphin, Alum Springs; William H. Sadler, Fork Union; George H. Webb, Union Mills; John R. Thomas, Adams Grove.

New-Hampshire.—L. W. F. Mark, Gilsum.

Maryland.—John L. B. Sigler, Ringgold.

Vermont.—Elias H. Webster, Barton; Charles Varney, North Danville; George Younger, Sr., St. Albans Bay.

Maine.—E. E. Mills, Amherst; George H. Coggins, North Lamoine; B. F. Grace, West Harrington.

Massachusetts.—Georgs A. Barnie, Lnelow.

Connecticut.—S. L. Barber, Campbell's Mills; Mrs. R. A. Cos, Middlefield; Mrs. M. R. Korper, South Willington; James E. Pike, Sterling.

THERE WERE NO OUTRAGES.

MR. HERTZ FLATLY CONTRADICTS SPECIAL AGENT LEE'S REPORT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 23.—M. E. Hertz, the contractor at the Horshoe Phosphate Mines in Colleton County, publishes the following statement in reply to Special Agent Lee's report to Secretary Windom concerning the outrages perpetrated upon foreign laborers at the mines.

"Mr. Lee says he visited the mines, and his report implies that he personal investigation. The fact is, Mr. Lee never has been at Horseshoe Mines, and made no personal investigation there. One or two instances will show this. Mr Lee says that one man, after working two days and finding that they could not earn more than 50 cents a day, consulted together and determined to leave. The fact is, the men left on the next two days. They did not work at all. They arrived on a Sunday night, were provided with rations that night and again on Monday morning, and at the same time were provided with transportation to go to work. They gathered in groups, then as a body, and they became turbulent and boisterous, inciting other laborers to join with them to leave, but failing in this used threats and intimidation, and succeeded in carrying off some few.

"Two at least who were thus compelled to go have made affidavits on this point. The affidavits are on file with the papers. Mr. Lee could not therefore have made a personal investigation.

"Again, Mr. Lee says that the colored people have all quit work in the Horseshoe Mines, and that these mines are now run entirely by Italians. If Mr. Lee had made a personal investigation he would have found that there are now upward of four hundred colored people employed in these very mines. Further comment is unnecessary to show that Mr. Lee could not have made a personal investigation, and knows nothing of the facts.

"As to the other statements made by Mr. Lee, I have simply to say they are without foundation, and I call for a fair and impartial examination."

A STRICT PROHIBITION LAW.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT JUST PASSED IN NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 23.—The full text of the North Dakota prohibition law has been made public. It is entitled, "An act to prescribe penalties for the unlawful manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, and to regulate the sale, barter, and giving away of such liquors for medical, scientific, and mechanical purposes." It is an exceedingly long document, containing thirty-two sections, and goes into effect Jan. 1 next.

It imposes penalties for the first offense of $200 to $1,000 fine and imprisonment not less than ninety days nor more than one year. The second and each succeeding offense is treated as a felony, with punishment by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding two years and not less than one year. There is a proviso permitting registered pharmacists to sell for medicinal, mechanical, scientific, and sacramental purposes. All places where intoxicants are sold are declared common nuisances, and the Sheriff of the county in which such places are is empowered to abate them and destroy all intoxicants and fixtures found therein.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A PIECE OF TIMBER CRASHES THROUGH A PASSENGER CAR.

ANDOVER, Mass., Dec. 23.—As the Portland express from Boston was passing a freight train on the Boston and Maine Railroad near this station this evening, a heavy piece of timber became unfastened from one of the freight cars and struck the front end of the rear car of the express.

The express was running at the rate of forty miles an hour and the timber crashed through the car, raking it broadside, breaking every window sash on that side and covering the passengers with glass and splinters. The cars were heavily loaded with passengers and a number of ladies fainted from fright, while fifteen or twenty of them were more or less cut about the face and shoulders. One woman was unconscious for several hours and is reported to be fatally injured.

Upon arrival of the train at Lawrence the injured passengers were cared for and most of them were able to continue their journey. The accident delayed trains half an hour.

A HIGH SCHOOL RECEPTION.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 23.—A reception was given to the public of Elizabeth to-night at the Battin High School, which was formally opened for inspection. The interior of the handsome edifice was decorated with evergreens, ferns, and plants. A big crowd was present.

It cost $40,000 alone to fit up the interior of the new educational institution. In one of the rooms is a life-size portrait of Mr. Battin, who gave the building. The picture was given by the Superintendent and members of the Board of Education.

Superintendent of Schools Dix acted as master of ceremonies at the reception. An exhibition was given by Miss Hohberton of the workings of the manual training schools, and there was excellent music.

RIVAL ORGANIZATIONS TO UNITE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 23.—A joint meeting of the representatives of the National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers and National District Assembly No. 135, Knights of Labor, was held to-day to consider the plans for the amalgamation of the two organizations. As a result of this meeting a joint address was issued to the members of the National District Assembly, Knights of Labor, and the Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers, the object of which is to unite the two organizations under one head to govern and protect the interests of miners and mine laborers, and the union to be effected without sacrificing the essential features of either organization.

BOTH WERE ARRESTED.

ELIZABETH, Dec. 23.—Daniel O'Keefe, a builder of this city, was arrested to-day under rather peculiar circumstances. An indictment had been found against him by the Grand Jury of last October on the charge of having abandoned his wife. He fled to Brooklyn, where he had remained until to-day. Last week Thomas Peterson visited him and the two men went out for a "good time." The next morning O'Keefe woke up and found his friend and $1,000 missing. The latter was arrested later on the charge of having stolen the money, and yesterday O'Keefe came here to testify against him. He was at once apprehended by the Sheriff's officers on the old indictment.

Fast Trains to Washington.
A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is operated by the Jersey Central, Reading, and B. & O. All trains run through, and are equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Punctual service. Station foot of Liberty-st.—*Adv.*

NO BRITISH FLAGS WANTED

PULLED DOWN IN AFRICA BY SERPA PINTO.

OCCURRENCES WHICH AROUSED THE PORTUGUESE ALARM—ATTEMPTS TO SECURE ARBITRATION.

LISBON, Dec. 23.—A telegram from Serpa Pinto, dated Oct. 15, at Mnggurumba, a telegraph station on the Shire River, has been received. It reports that the British flag was being hoisted at several places on Portuguese territory and that the natives had raised an British flag opposite the camp of the Portuguese railway survey which had been removed by Major Dias.

The Governor of Mozambique wired, Nov. 9, that Serpa Pinto had requested the natives to lower all foreign flags and notified them that if this request was not complied with the Portuguese would haul them down with due honors and send them to Guillimane to be restored to the Consuls there.

Senhor Gomes, the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his reply to the note of Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, relative to the movements of Major Serpa Pinto in Africa, says that the Major did nothing to warrant the accusations made against him. He did not order an attack on the British flag, but merely repulsed hostile natives, among whose baggage, after the fight, three British flags were found. In conclusion, Senhor Gomes asks Lord Salisbury to await further information concerning the affair before he takes any further action.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Council of the International Arbitration Society will urge Senhor Gomes to consent to arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and Portugal touching territory in Africa.

The correspondent of the *News* in Lisbon reports an important interview he had with Senhor Barros de Gomes, the Portuguese Minister, in the course of which Gomes said:

"If England is willing to meet us upon the question of a delineation of the frontier in Africa, we are ready to adopt for all Southeast Africa the most liberal commercial policy. We might negotiate upon the basis of giving commercial guarantees in return for a political guarantee. Our help to the English, which would, upon such an understanding, be given to extend their commerce to the interior and to facilitate their trade with our dominions, would be an advantage that it would be difficult to overestimate. I attach to the friendship of England too great a value to neglect any effort to retain it, and a rupture with her would be a great misfortune to the Portuguese nation."

Senhor Gomes justified his policy at length, and denied, in closing, that the English merchants complain of the Portuguese administration. On the contrary, they deplored Portugal's lose of the Lower Congo.

WORKERS IN AFRICA.

GERMAN ATTACK ON STANLEY—THE ATTEMPTS TO SUPPRESS SLAVERY.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 23.—Though Emin Pasha is recovering from the effects of his recent accident at Bagamoyo, the German doctors who are attending him say it will not be safe to remove him from that place inside of three weeks.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The *National Zeitung* attacks Stanley's statements in regard to Emin Pasha. It says these statements seem to be made with the intention of replying to the reproach that Emin's embarrassments were caused in part by Stanley's appearance and his determination to rescue one who did not desire to be rescued, and that Emin must be heard in his own defense before conclusions are reached.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 23.—Advices from the Congo report very satisfactory progress in the equipment of the new stations that are to be the basis of a systematic opposition to the slave trade.

IN THE INFLUENZA'S GRIP.

THE ANNOYING DISEASE SPREADING RAPIDLY IN THE WEST.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 23.—The influenza has its grip upon Pittsburg, and it is estimated that there are many hundreds of cases throughout the city. Pittsburg long ago established a reputation for what is known as "Pittsburg grip," a cold in the head peculiar to this town of smoke and dump atmosphere. The influenza that far seems to be an exaggeration of this grip. Business men, clerks, letter carriers, and school children appear particularly to be affected, and a tour of the big stores disclosed that many fair shoppers were suffering.

Local physicians ascribe the epidemic to the unhealthy atmosphere consequent upon the continual murky weather. They do not consider the disease in its present shape dangerous, though they admit that it may lead to pneumonia or consumption in some cases.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 23.—A special to the *Journal* says that the Russian influenza has arrived in Duluth. Physicians report thirty cases, slightly milder than in the East. There were no cases in the city a week ago.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The epidemic is now spread over every part of Germany, but is worst in Hesse, Hanover, Thuringia, and Saxony. In Potsdam, Stettin, Cassel, Frankfort, Freiburg, and Dresden at least half the garrison is affected. Emperor William has entirely recovered from his illness, and has resumed his receptions.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—Three more Ministers have the influenza. There is scarcely a family in the city that has escaped the epidemic; but the disease has a very mild form.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—President Carnot, who is suffering from the influenza, is slightly better.

MME. ALBANI'S ANSWER.

SHE DENIES ALL CHARGES MADE IN A BREACH OF CONTRACT SUIT.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 23.—The High Court here has granted the petition of Mme. Albani for a commission to examine her in Chicago or elsewhere on the breach contract case taken against her by a Toronto concert agent, and her defense has been put in. It says that the plaintiff, J. F. Thomson, is a stranger to the defendant, who never had any verbal or written communication with him, and she was not aware of his existence until he began this action. No contract was made or entered into between plaintiff and defendant, as alleged by him, or in any other way.

If Mr. Lavine of New-York mentioned in the statement of the claim assumed on behalf of the defendant to enter into such a contract, he did so without the knowledge, authority, or consent of the defendant. If any such contract was entered into on behalf of the defendant, which is denied, it was at a time when she was in Europe, and it was subject to the condition that she came to America within the time plaintiff alleges it should have performed, and she did not come to America within that period.

The case there will be given by me in Toronto, Buffalo, and Montreal in 1888, and the damages claimed are $5,000.

SHERMAN'S OFFENSE NOT FORGERY.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—Wilson H. Sherman of Buffalo, charged with forging warehouse receipts on grain to the extent of $300,000, at Buffalo, and securing advances thereon from banks, was on trial for extradition this afternoon before Judge McDougall. The prisoner's counsel said that Judge Barrows of Buffalo testified that Sherman's crime, under the laws of New-York, was not forgery, but larceny. Under Canadian law, he said, the offense would be classed as false pretenses. Sherman merely indorsed receipts with a rubber stamp of the firm of which he was Secretary.

Senator Williams, also of Buffalo, gave evidence. He founded his decision that Sherman committed no forgery on the fact that the prisoner used the name of the firm without being authorized by a resolution of the company that employed him, as provided for in the act of incorporation.

Sherman has long been in jail here waiting extradition. That he will be free to-morrow, when judgment will be given, is almost a foregone conclusion.

A VERY PROSPEROUS MONOPOLY.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The Bell Telephone Company's net output for the month ending Dec. 20 was 2,870 instruments, an increase of 1,085 over the same month last year. Since Dec. 21, 1888, the net output has been 32,000 instruments, an increase of 2,192 over the corresponding period in 1887-8.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorenz Kelch, Proprietor.—*Adv.*

MURDERED BY BURGLARS.

THE WIFE OF A JEWELER SHOT DEAD BEFORE HIS EYES.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Paul Rubert, a young woman of thirty years, was brutally murdered at Tarentum to-night by three burglars. Tarentum is a manufacturing town on the Allegheny River, twenty miles above Pittsburg. Rubert is a leading jeweler there. He was standing in the rear of his store at 10 o'clock this morning, talking to a customer, when a crash was heard at the front window. Mrs Rubert, who was covering the goods for the night, rushed forward to see what was the matter. Three men were reaching in through the broken glass and helping themselves to the trays of watches, bracelets, and diamonds on display.

The woman screamed, and then a shot was heard, and when, at that instant Mr. Rubert reached the window, his wife dropped dead at his feet, and he saw the three thieves drop the trays and the revolver, and flee toward the Alleghany River.

Mrs. Rubert's death was instantaneous. The fatal shot was fired close, the bullet was large, and the top of her head was almost blown off, her brains being scattered over the sparkling jewelry in the window which she had sacrificed her life to defend. Stepping across the prostrate form of his wife and seizing the still smoking revolver, Mr. Rubert gave chase to the murderers. He fired two shots at them, which one of the trio promptly returned. At the river bank they disappeared, and Rubert, giving up the pursuit, returned to his dead wife.

It is thought that the burglars jumped into a skiff in the vicinity and made off to some rendezvous in the mountains. The neighbors were quickly given the alarm, and man are to-night patrolling the river bank and searching in every direction. Word was also sent to the Pittsburg police, and a general warning and description of the men has been telegraphed to other towns.

Mrs. Rubert was the mother of three children. She was a woman of considerable personal beauty, a leader in the society of the little town, and noted for her determination of character. The only description of her murderer that her husband can give is that he is about 5 feet 7 inches in height, has a full red beard, is stoutly built, and wore a dark overcoat.

A BRILLIANT GATHERING.

CABINET OFFICERS, DIPLOMATS, AND CONGRESSMEN SEE "THE BRIGANDS."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Two members of President Harrison's Cabinet witnessed the first performance of "The Brigands" in Washington to-night. One of the most brilliant and representative audiences that has been in a Washington playhouse this season greeted the production by the Rudolph Aronsou company at Albaugh's Grand Opera House. The big theatre was filled with an assemblage that was distinctly representative of society.

In the two lower right-hand boxes were Secretary of the Treasury Windom and Secretary of the Navy Tracy, with members of their families and foreign diplomats. In the chairs were the Japanese and Spanish Ministers and members of their respective legations; Senators Nelson W. Aldrich, George B. Edmunds, Eugene Hale, William B. Chandler, George Hearst, and John E. Mitchells, President of the Senate; Speaker of the House Thomas B. Reed, and Congressmen George E. Adams, J. D. Beckwith, J. J. Belden, C. E. Belknap, A. T. Bliss, W. C. P. Breckinridge, Benjamin Butterworth, J. M. Farquhar, and E. N. Morrill. In addition to these were Theodore B. Willis, Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, and a party of friends; T. E. Roessle, Gen. Barnum, J. D. Munn, and many others equally prominent.

The performance was received with much favor, and if the enthusiasm shown is any indication of success, "The Brigands" has certainly achieved a hero. At the end of the second act the company, including Lillian Russell, Fanny Rice, Isabelle Urquhart, Anna O'Keefe, Fred Solomon, George Olmi, Henry Hallam, Richard Carroll, Max Luba, A. N. Tams, and Stage Manager Max Freeman, were called before the curtain, and for a time it looked as if all the crowd in Washington had been promised to be presented to the artists.

There were calls for Manager Aronson, but he modestly refused to put in an appearance.

TO SUCCEED JUDGE MONELL.

JOHN B. M'KEAN APPOINTED TO THE PLACE BY GOV. HILL.

John B. McKean was yesterday appointed by Gov. Hill to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Seventh District Court caused by the death of Justice Monell. Mr. McKean has been an assistant police court clerk for some time, and is a member of Tammany's General Committee in the Twenty-second District. It was known several days ago that the Tammany machine had selected him as Judge Monell's successor, and it was undoubtedly for this reason that Gov. Hill appointed him.

McKean has been a very capable police court clerk, and has the reputation of being the most expert among them. He has been looking for a better place for some time. He was elated to succeed John F. Carroll in the clerkship of the Seventh Judicial District Court, but a few weeks before his death Judge Monell appointed Sylvester E. Nolan.

Mr. McKean is spoken of as being very well versed in the law. The Governor's appointment is only until the next election, but his position will give Mr. McKean the first chance for the nomination.

A BIG DEAL CLOSED.

ENGLISH CAPITAL CONTROLLING THE MILLS OF THE NORTHWEST.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 23.—Financiers who are supposed to know all about the negotiations which have been in progress for several months for the purchase by an English syndicate of the C. C. Washburn flouring mills give out that the deal has been closed. The syndicate, which is represented in Chicago by Levi Mayer, recently paid $8,500,000, most of it in cash, for the Pillsbury Mills, Senator Washburn's milling interest, the Star and Van Duzen system of elevators, and a controlling interest in the St. Anthony Water Power Company.

If the deal for the transfer of the C. C. Washburn mills has been consummated as stated, the syndicate now controls the flour production and the storage capacity of the Northwest. A. M. Bailey, Secretary and manager of the company, is now in Philadelphia engaged in the business attendant upon the transfer of stock, a majority of which is held by the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia.

FOR OVERISSUING STOCK.

THE FORMER EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO "TIMES" SENTENCED TO PRISON.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Guilty, with a penalty of five years in State prison and the payment of $1,000 fine, was the verdict returned to-night in Judge Grinnell's court against James J. West, ex-editor of the Chicago *Times*. There was little delay in reaching a verdict, only two ballots being taken.

The crime of which West was convicted was the fraudulent overissue of the stock of the *Times* Company to the extent of 1,120 shares, or the equivalent of over $125,000 in money. When the verdict was announced the defendant betrayed no great emotion. His attorney, on the contrary, seemed painfully affected and could scarcely be heard when entering the usual motion for another trial. Judge Grinnell stated that he would dispose of the motion Jan. 2. West was released on his original bond of $15,000 until to-morrow morning, when the question of a new bond will be discussed.

DR. CRONIN'S ESTATE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Theodore T. Conklin, the Clark-street saloon keeper and particular friend of Dr. Cronin, has filed in the Probate Court an inventory of Dr. Cronin's estate. Conklin is the administrator to collect, and he report shows that the only property left by the murdered man consists of a library worth $300 and surgical instruments worth $100.

The inventory was approved, but no final disposition was made of the property, which will go to Conklin as a creditor and Dr. Cronin's brother in Arkansas.

CHIEF HUBBARD SUPERSEDED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Chief of Police George W. Huhbard was superseded in office to-night by Capt. F. H. Marsh, who was President Cleveland's appointee as United States Marshal for the District of Chicago. Capt. Marsh's nomination as Police Superintendent was sent by Mayor Cregier to the City Council this evening and met with little opposition.

That fine dog of yours should not be forgotten Christmas. Give him a new collar from the beautiful stock of late patterns at Spalding's, 241 B'way.—*Adv.*

THE YORKTOWN ALL RIGHT

SHE REACHES LISBON AFTER AN EXCITING RUN.

TWO DAYS HOVE-TO IN A BIG GALE—HER QUADRANT BREAKS AND SHE LOSES A WHALEBOAT—NO LIVES LOST.

BY CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LISBON, Dec. 23.—The United States cruiser Yorktown steamed into the Tagus to-day and anchored near the Chicago, the Atlanta, and the Boston, the other three cruisers, comprising the American squadron of evolution. She was exactly two days behind the other vessels of the squadron. She has just weathered a heavy gale in which her seagoing qualities were put to a severe test. She behaved admirably.

For two days and two nights Commander Chadwick and his men were compelled to display their seamanship. When the gale was at its height the steel steering quadrant broke in two pieces, and the little cruiser, falling off rapidly, was repeatedly swept by the heavy seas that tumbled over her. The heavy drags rigged overboard at the early approach of the storm had their effect. Except the breaking of the quadrant, the only accident which happened was the lose of a whaleboat. The cruiser stopped at Fayal two days. She recovered lost time by running from Fayal to this port, a distance of 950 miles, in three days. The average daily run was 316 miles.

Upon leaving Boston sailing orders were issued by Admiral Walker requiring the four cruisers to keep together. The formation adopted was that of a cross, the Chicago leading, with the Boston on her starboard quarter, the Atlanta on her port, and the Yorktown last, 400 yards behind. At sunset the formation was changed, the Yorktown moving up to within double distance of the Atlanta's port quarter. For the first five days heantifnl weather was experienced, light easterly winds prevailing until the latter part of the fifth day, when the wind suddenly shifting to the southward developed gradually into a fierce gale. The heavier displacements of the Chicago, Atlanta, and Boston enabled them to keep positions in the cross regardless of the heavy seas.

The Yorktown gradually began to fall behind, and soon lost sight of the rest of the fleet. Commander Chadwick wisely decided to heave to. The collision mat was rigged, and the cruiser rode stern to the sea. The waves met and parted over the sharp stern as readily as if it had been the bow. It was while riding in this fashion that the accident to the quadrant of five-inch steel occurred. As a counter drag, a whaleboat, with plug drawn, was lowered. As it filled with water it was paid away on a six-inch hawser. The hawser snapped, and away went the boat. A big sea caught the cruiser, ponred into the forecastle, and swept away chests and ladders, but doing no other damage. The cruiser carried herself splendidly during this exciting period.

The storm lasted throughout Thursday and Friday, but moderated on Saturday sufficiently to allow the Yorktown to resume her course, temporary repairs having in the meantime been made to the steering gear. Westerly gales continued to follow her for the next four days. On Wednesday Fayal was sighted and the cruiser came to anchor at Hurta. Permanent repairs were made to the steering gear and boat was taken aboard. Two days later she sailed for this port, favored once more with pleasant weather and smooth sailing. A new quadrant and whaleboat will be furnished her at some one of the European ports.

No special effort was made by the squadron on the run over to economize fuel. The average daily consumption by the Chicago for all purposes was 35 tons; of the Boston and Atlanta, 30 tons, and of the Yorktown while running 200 knots per day, 19 tons. On the run from Fayal to Lisbon the Yorktown burned 30 tons daily. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of everybody that the eight-knot speed is not economical for the Yorktown, for the pressure of the triple expansion engines gets too low in the final cylinder. The Yorktown's boilers, engines, and all the fittings worked perfectly. She could go to sea again at once but for the condition of the steering gear. Her entire trip was practically made under three-fourths boiler power. One-half boiler power would have been ample but for the need of additional power for the electric lighting and heating. Fresh water was maintained in the boilers throughout the trip, losses being made good by distilling.

The crew of the Yorktown deserve credit for their seamanship and training. The health of officers and men is excellent.

SIXTEEN MEN BURIED ALIVE.

A DISASTROUS CAVE-IN OF A MINE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN ANDREAS, Cal., Dec. 23.—A cave-in occurred at the Lane Mine, Angels' Camp, Calaveras County, yesterday afternoon, burying sixteen men.

There is no prospect of getting them out alive. Nearly all the victims had families.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—All day messengers have been expected to arrive at some telegraph office near Angels' Camp bringing particulars of the entombing of the miners there. As late hour this evening, however, little additional news had been received.

A special dispatch from Milton says word reaches either that the cave-in occurred about 3 P. M. yesterday at the Utica Mine. Twenty men were imprisoned, two of whom escaped without injury and one with serious injuries. The remainder, with two possible exceptions, were at work in the drift some distance from the main body of workmen and may possibly be alive.

A FRENZIED MOTHER'S CRIME.

ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 23.—Mrs. John Brady recently came to Lucy Furnace, Huntingdon County, to visit her aged mother, Mrs. Lazier. She brought with her her three boys, two, four, and six years of age, and a few days later gave birth to another child. Subsequently she was attacked with puerperal mania. Jumping from her bed, she attacked and beat her mother, and bit a piece of flesh from the helpless old woman's arm. Then going to another room she seized the little boys, and attempted to dash out their brains.

Mrs. Lazier, weak from loss of blood, staggered to their rescue, but was thrust from the house by the frenzied woman, pitched from the porch, and then stamped upon. Mrs. Brady then lay in the yard, whence she was borne to her bed by furnacemen some time afterward. In casting her boys from her the second, aged four, sustained concussion of the brain and died. Mrs. Lazier is confined to bed by her injuries, and Mrs. Brady is in a serious condition. The latter's husband, who is a silk Captain, came from a voyage the day after the tragedy, only to find his favorite son dead.

A COLLIERY ON FIRE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 23.—A special from New-Glasgow, N. S., says fire was discovered this morning in the 800-foot level at the Vale Colliery. Every effort has been made to extinguish the flames, but so far without success.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.
No household complete without it.—*Adv.*

MR. GOWEN LEFT NO WILL.

ADMINISTRATORS APPOINTED—SEEKING THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—There is now no doubt that Capt. Linden, chief of the Pinkerton Bureau here, in his positive assertions that he had no doubt that Franklin B. Gowen committed suicide, has been talking for effect. The relatives are, through the Pinkerton detective agency, pushing a systematic and searching inquiry into the manner of the Reading ex-President's death. The brother, Henry G. Gowen, the widow, and the surviving daughter cannot be convinced that Mr. Gowen committed suicide, and base their opinion on the fact that there is not the slightest evidence to show why he should take his life.

It is now known that the whole truth has not been told about the condition of the room in which Mr. Gowen's body was found at Wormley's Hotel in Washington. The windows of the room were not fastened, as given out to the public. On the contrary, they were not only unfastened, but were not shut down when the doors were opened after the tragedy had been discovered.

Soon after the Register of Wills' office opened to-day, it was developed that Mr. Gowan, like a number of prominent members of the bar who have died within the past two or three years, had died intestate.

Francis I. Gowen and James E. Hood made application for letters of administration on Mr. Gowen's estate, the widow, Esther B. Gowen, and daughter, Esther Gowen, the only heirs, having renounced in their favor. The letters were granted.

The estate left by the deceased is valued, according to the petition filed with the administrative application at $450,000, of which amount $350,000 comprises personal effects and $100,000 real estate.

The administrators, Francis I. Gowen and James E. Hood are nephews of the decedent.

IT SEEMS TO BE BRICE.

INDICATIONS THAT HE WILL WIN THE OHIO SENATORIAL PRIZE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Affidavits have arrived here from the New-York Aqueduct Commission proving that when Calvin S. Brice went on a contractor's bond he gave his residence as "Lima, Ohio," thus squelching the main lie of his Senatorial enemies that he qualified as a resident of New-York. Mr. Brice's opponents have been figuring all the past week to find one on whom they could combine to defeat him in the Democratic Senatorial caucus, but the effort was in vain, and they are more at sea than ever.

The only serious opposition to Brice comes from Republican counties having no Democratic Senators or Representatives. The Northwest is solid for him, and the old Pendleton contingent, with its mighty force in numbers and character, is also for him. The soldier element of the Democracy is strong for him as the only aspirant for Senator who fought in the Union Army, and tariff reformers regard him as the best exponent of Mr. Cleveland's tariff policy and his Administration generally.

To-night the indications are that Mr

and do up the household linen, which had suffered from the voyage of ninety days, is a perpetual reproof to those nations among whom there is a great opening for Pear's Soap, who have a great many saints' days, but no washing day.

When men nowadays are disposed to steal a million acres from the Indians it detracts from their enjoyment to read what Gov. Josiah Winslow wrote in 1676: "I think I can clearly say that, before these present troubles broke out, the English did not possess one foot of land in this colony but what was fairly obtained by honest purchase of the Indian proprietors."

When our fellow-citizens of other states look at their public buildings, every stone in which tells of unpaid loans, when they remember how they have scaled and scaled the unfortunate people who were guilty of the crime of having money to lend, until the creditors might be considered obnoxious to the Mosaic law, which looked with disfavor upon scaleless fish, it is naturally aggravating to them to remember that at the close of King Philip's war, Plymouth Colony was owing a debt more than equal to the personal property of the colony, and that the debt was paid to the last cent; to remember the time, not very far gone by, when the Bay State paid the interest on her bonds in gold, though it cost her 276 cents on every dollar to do it, and when it was proposed to commend the bonds of the United States to the bankers of the world by placing upon them the indorsement of Massachusetts; to remember that never can New-England learned to articulate the letters that spell the word "Repudiation."

To those members of the human family who are disposed to entertain too high an estimate of themselves, there is something edifying in the extreme humility and sensitive self depreciation of the real New-Englander.

And the virtues of New-England are all the more offensive because they are exhibited in such a way as to take from her enemies the comfort most grows out of a grievance. Said a Chicago wife: "It is real mean for Charlie to be so good to me; I want to get a divorce and go on the stage, but he is so kind I cannot help loving him, and that is what makes me hate him so." When there comes the news that some fire-off region is desolated by fire or flood or tempest or pestilence, the first thing is a meeting in the metropolis of New-England and the dispatching of food and funds and physicians and nurses; and the relieved sufferers are compelled to murmur, "Oh, dear, it is too bad! We want to hate them, and they won't let us."

One can manage to put up with goodness, however, if it is not too obtrusive. The honored designer of Connecticut, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Dred," now in the sunset evening of her days, has said: "What is called goodness is often only want of force." A good man, according to the popular idea, is a man who doesn't get in anybody's way.

But the restless New-Englanders not only have virtues, but they have convictions which are perpetually asserting themselves in the most embarrassing manner.

I pass over the time, two centuries ago, when Cromwell and Hampden, those New-Englanders who had never seen a New-Englander, made themselves exceedingly offensive to Charles I. and gave him at least a practical lesson touching the continuity of the spinal column. Later, when our fellow-citizens desired to "wallop their own niggers," and to carry the patriarchal institution wherever the American flag went, they were naturally irritated at hearing that there was a handful of meddling fanatics down in Essex County who, in their misguided and malevolent ingenuity, had invented what they called liberty and human rights.

NEW-ENGLAND IN THE WAR.

Presently, when it was proposed (under the inspiration of a man recently deceased who will stand in history as a monument to the clemency and magnanimity of a great and free people) to break up the Union in order to insure two perpetuity of slavery, then a mau, plain of speech, rude of garb, descended from the Lincolns of Hingham in Plymouth County, sounded a rally for union and freedom; and hark! there is the tramp, tramp of the fishermen from Marblehead; there are the Connecticut boys from old Litchfield; and there is the First Rhode Island; and there are the sailors from Casco Bay, and the miners from the old Coos and from along the Union River, their hearts beating with the enthusiasm of liberty, while their steps keep pace with the drum-beat that salutes the national flag.

And see! is that a little dark cloud in the north? No, it is the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, made up of American citizens of African descent, officered by the best blood of Suffolk, and at their head Robert G. Shaw, going down to die in the trenches before Fort Wagner. And there is the man whom a kindly Providence yet spares to us, descended from the Sherman stock of Connecticut, preparing for the march that is to cleave the Confederacy in twain.

And there is the silent man, eight generations removed from Matthew Grant, (who landed at Dorchester in 1630,) destined for the first time in the annals of the continent secure for liberty and to inaugurate the new Smith, dating from Appomattox, with traditions of freedom, teeming with a prosperity rivaling that of New-England, a prosperity begotten of the marriage of labor and intelligence.

In times soure when unscrupulous, when political campaigns was under full headway, and when politicians were husbanding truth with their wonted frugality and dispensing fiction with their habitual lavishness, there sprung up a man removed by seven generations from the Lows of Salem, who, in the resources of a mind capable of such things, devised what he was pleased to call "Sunday-school politics"; who has had the further hardihood to be made President of the college which is the glory of your metropolis, designed to infuse, and does infuse into the mind of the tender youth of the New Amsterdam his baleful idea, which, so far as I can make out, has as its essence the conduct of political affairs on the basis of the Decalogue.

The campaigners over, when the victors are rolling up their sleeves and are preparing to dispense the spoils according to the hunger and thirst of their retainers, to their amazed horror there is heard the voice of a native of Rhode Island, who has conceived a scheme almost too monstrous for mention, which he designates "civil service reform," and who, with characteristic effrontery, has got up a society, of which he is President, for the purpose of diffusing his blood-curdling sentiments.

Do we need to look further for a reply to the question, "Why do the New-Englanders are unpopular?" Almost any man is unpopular who goes around with his pockets full of moral dynamite.

THE PENALTY OF SUCCESS.

But perhaps I have not yet reached the most essential cause of the odium. Men will forgive a man almost anything if he only fails; but we, alas, have committed the crime of success.

It makes people angry when they see New-England prospering, influential, the banker of the country, leading public sentiment, shaping legislation. Men would not mind so much if this success were attained by a happy accident or were the result of a favoring fortune, but it is aggravating to see the New-Englanders, to whom Providence has given nothing but rocks and ice and weather—a great deal of it—and a thermometer, yet mining gold in Colorado, chasing the walrus off the Aleutian Islands, building railroads in Dakota, and covering half the continent with insurance and underlying it with a mortgage. Success is the one unpardonable crime.

It is true, when a man has so far acknowledged his participation in the common frailty as to die, then men begin to condone his faults; and by the time he has been dead one or two hundred years they find him quite tolerable. An eminent ecclesiastic in the Anglican Church recently pronounced the greatest of the Puritans, Oliver Cromwell, "the most righteous ruler England ever had."

A man who is dead is out of the way. We live in the home which he built, and are not disturbed by the ships and sawdust and noise, and perhaps the casualties and mistakes, which attended its building. I will offer a definition (without charge) to the editors of the magnificent Century: "A dead man is a man with convictions, who has been dead a hundred years, canonized now, canuonaded then."

We are building monuments now to the Abolitionists. It is quite possible that when a hundred Winters shall have shed their snows upon the lonely grave at North Elba, the Old Dominion will take pride in the fact that she for a little while gave a home to the latest, I trust not the last, of the Puritans; and the traveler, in 1959, as he goes through Harper's Ferry, may see upon the site of the old engine house, looking out upon the regenerate Commonwealth, cunningly graven in bronze, copied perhaps from the bust in your own Union League, the undaunted features of John Brown. And the South that is to be, standing uncovered beside the grave of the Union soldier, will say, "It was for us, too, that he died," and will render beside the tomb in the capital city of Illinois a reverence akin to that which she pays amid the shades of Mount Vernon.

The Czar of to-day honors the memory of John Howard, (who died a hundred years ago next January,) and offers 15,000 rubles for an essay on his life; but when George Kennan, following in the steps of Howard, draws back the curtain and shows the shuddering horrors in the prisons of Siberia, the Czar would willingly offer much more than 15,000 rubles for a successful essay upon his life. John Howard sleeps in innocuous silence at Kherson; George Kennan speaks through the everywhere present press to the court of last appeal, the civilized world.

There was not much money, there was not much popularity then in being a Puritan, in being a Pilgrim. There is not much profit, there is not much applause, in being to-day a son of the Puritans, in standing as they did for great ideas and convictions, for liberty and righteousness, in holding the same relation to our age that they held to theirs. But let us be satisfied if, through unpopularity and loneliness and obloquy, we shall have done our duty as they did theirs, and let us hope that when another hundred years have passed, and when the final of the Saxon race has had its turn, place of to-morrow, another generation may write over your grave and mine, "A Son of the Puritans."

MR. DEPEW AND THE PILGRIMS.

No sooner had the applause that followed the conclusion of Dr. Wayland's speech subsided than Chauncey M. Depew arose and said with cordial emphasis: "That is one of the best speeches I ever heard in my life." Then Mr. Depew proceeded to discuss "Unsolved Problems." He said in part:

"They were practical statesmen, these pilgrims. They wasted no time theorizing upon methods, but went straight at the mark. They solved the Indian problem with shotguns, and it was not Gen. Sherman, but Miles Standish, who originated the axiom that the only good Indians are the dead ones. A dead savage was another wolf under ground, but one of themselves presented or killed for conscience sake sowed the seed of discontent and disbelief. The effort to wall in a creed and wall out liberty was at once abandoned, and to-day New England has more religious and not less religion, but less bigotry, than any other community in the world.

"In an age when dynamite was unknown the pilgrim invented in the cabin of the Mayflower the most powerful of explosives. The declaration of the equality of all men before the law has rocked thrones and consolidated classes. It separated the colonies from Great Britain and created the United States. It universized the chains of the slaves and gave manhood suffrage. It solved, better than the individual the functions of government, and made the people the sole source of power.

Thirty years ago Robert Toombs of Georgia, one of the ablest and most brilliant defenders of slavery, said, in his place in the United States Senate, that he would yet call the roll of Ole coodoven at the foot of Bunker Hill monument. To-day Ole slaves are citizens and voters.

Within a few days a younger Georgian, possessed of equal genius but imbued with sentiments so liberal that the great Senator would have held him an enemy to the State, was the guest of Boston. With powers of presentation and fervor of declamation worthy of the best days and noblest efforts of eloquence he stood beneath the statue of Banker Hill and outlined opinions justifying the suppression of the negro vote, which were hostile to the views of every man in his audience. And yet they gave to his argument an eager and candid hearing, and to his oratory hostinted and generous applause. It was the triumph of Puritan principles and Puritan pluck.

The telegraph brings us the announcement of the death of Henry W. Grady. We forget all differences of opinion and remember only his ardent, patriotic, genial life. He was the leader of the New South, and died in the great work of impressing its marvelous growth and national aspirations upon the willing ears of the North. His death is a calamity to the whole country and the unbelievers of his mission, is a national calamity.

A bright speech was delivered by George W. Marden, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, and Representatives. Gen. Sherman spoke a few kindly words in memory of Henry W. Grady. Dr. Horatio Guzman of Nicaragua discussed the "Future Glories of the Western Continent," and Gen. O. O. Howard responded to the toast of "The Army."

THE TWENTIETH YEAR.

AN INTERESTING CAMP MEETING CELEBRATION.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 23.—The celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, which began yesterday, did not close until to-night. The platform meeting was conducted by the Rev. Henry Belting of St. Paul's Church, Ocean Grove. Addresses were made by the Rev. Benjamin M. Adams of New-York, the Rev. Dr. Wardell of Connecticut, Major James S. Yard of Freehold, ex-Senator James L. Hays of Newark, the Rev. George Hughes of New-York, and Dr. E. H. Stokes, President of the association.

After the consecration meeting a banquet was tendered to the members of the association and their families. Vice President Ballard was the toast master. The Rev. B. M. Adams responded to the toast "Our First President." Secretary George W. Evans, in responding to the sentiment, "The Memory of Our Dead," referred with emotion to the grand lives and work of the Revs. Alfred Cookman, Rulif V. Lawrence, George Frauklin, John H. Stockton, John S. Inskip, Joseph H. Thornley, and Dr. James L. Tantum, the deceased members of the association.

Dr. Stokes spoke in response to the toast, "Our Association." Presiding Elder Moore complimented "Our Neighbors Across the Way," (Asbury Park.) The Rev. J. H. Alday replied to the toast, "Our Restrictions," and Dr. Adam Wallace of the Ocean Grove *Record* landed "The Press." The other toasts were "Our Improvements," "Ocean Grove as a Resort," "Our Summer Services," "Our Preachers' Meetings," and "Finance," "Light," &c.

This evening there was a reception to the residents of the Grove.

SENTENCED FOR ARSON.

FOURTEEN YEARS IN PRISON FOR BURNING HIS RIVALS' MILLS.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Dec. 23.—Frank Baer, the son of William Baer, a wealthy retired miller of this place, was to-day sentenced to fourteen years and four months in the Western Penitentiary for arson. Judge Hunter gave him six years and two months for buroing Brinker & Rumbaugh's mill in this city, and eight years and two months for destroying the Chambers Flouring Mill at Latrobe, several miles from here.

William Richardson of Pittsburg, an accomplice, was given eight years and two months. Two other youths named Francis and Hetzel, for complicity in the crimes, remain to be sentenced.

The mills in question were burned more than a year ago, involving a loss of over $50,000 and financially ruining the owners, who did not have any property insured. Some time before the elder Baer had retired and turned the milling business over to his son. The latter was ambitious to control the entire trade, which had hitherto from many miles around been divided among the three plants.

The Chambers mill, which was one of the oldest west of the Allegheny Mountains, was an especially troublesome competitor. He therefore conceived the idea of having them burned, and sure enough Baer's mill had such a rush of orders as it had never known before. Its rollers were running day and night and still couldn't keep up with the demand.

The incendiary fires had ceased to be talked about, when one day Frank Baer was arrested. Detectives had secured a confession from a prisoner in Uniontown Jail which disclosed the whole plot. Baer had deliberately hired men to burn his rivals' mills, promising to pay them sums ranging up to $500.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Benjamin F. Chase, receiver of the New-England Shoe Company, has filed a bill in the Chicago Circuit Court to enjoin the Sheriff from making a sale of the assets of the company levied upon under judgments for over $10,000 in favor of W. W. Cudworth and $7,000 in favor of Edmund Smith, both of the New-England Shoe Company and C. C. Davis.

Sunday afternoon J. R. Kevan, a wealthy Englishman from Liverpool, committed suicide near Austin, Texas, by blowing himself. He was in love with the daughter of Capt. Staniforth, and Sunday when Kevan called to see her she refused to marry him. He then placed the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth and blew the top of his head off.

The four-masted schooner James G. Beecher was launched from the yard of B. H. Hanscom, at Fair Haven, Conn., yesterday, being christened by Miss Maud Seaman, daughter of Capt. Jason Seaman, commander of the vessel. The schooner is 225 feet over all, 177 feet keel, 34½ feet beam, 13 feet deep, and will carry 1,700 tons.

At North Point, Salt Lake County, Utah, Sunday Charles Gilman shot and instantly killed Joseph Walker, a sheep herder. The men had quarreled about a band of sheep. Walker died at Gilliman with a rifle, at three rods distant, and then Gilliman fired with a shot gun, with the result stated.

A southbound freight train, hooled by engine No. 163, jumped the West Shore Railroad track at Fegg's Point, near Marlborough, yesterday afternoon. Southbound passenger trains are run between Milton and Marlborough on the northbound track.

Rev. L. Hendrick, who pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to blackmail the family of Judge Lewis of the Supreme Court, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Daniels at Buffalo to the Erie County (N. Y.) Penitentiary for one year.

The famous Hosford will case at Minneapolis, Minn., has been settled. The contestants and the widow, Mrs. Carrie M. Hosford, after fighting in the courts for nearly three years, have agreed on the basis proposed by Mrs. Hosford.

The schooner Lottie, from St. John's, N. F., arrived yesterday at Gloucestar, Mass., with 360,000 pounds of codfish, the largest consignment of foreign fish which has reached Gloucester in three years.

Police Patrolman John McGuire was murdered last night at Moolle, Ala., by a baker named James Hamill. The latter accused McGuire of stealing his dog, and shot him in the abdomen.

Post-Office Clerk Edstrom of Buffalo, N. Y., who was arrested on Saturday night for stealing letters, was arraigned before Commissioner Fairchild yesterday and held in $3,000 bail.

A BIG ICEBERG SIGHTED.

The Hamburg-American steamship Gellert, which arrived at Quarantine from Hamburg and Havre last evening, passed an iceberg on Dec. 19, in latitude 47°14′ and longitude 47°31′. Capt. Koempff describes the berg as "large and finely formed," and between 120 and 130 feet high. During the early portion of the voyage the Gellert met with strong gales from the westward and a high, wild sea, which frequently broke over the decks, but ceased no damage.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A BATCH OF DECISIONS.

News reached Wall-street yesterday that Judge Brewer, in the United States Circuit Court at Topeka, Kan., had rendered decisions in all the Missouri, Kansas and Texas suits argued before him. The court overrules the exceptions to the report of the committee appointed May, 1889, and orders the accounts to be kept as that committee recommends. The application to make the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Extension Railway Company a party to the action is denied. The motion to consolidate all the actions is denied, with leave to renew the motion on further proofs, &c. An allowance of $3,000 is made to the Union Trust Company of New-York, but no allowance to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company. The motion to set aside the lease with the Kansas City and Pacific Railway Company is overruled. The receivership is extended to the ninety-four miles of road in Texas. The application of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company to be allowed to file a cross bill is denied. The decision, holding that the claim of the Union Trust Company, as trustee, that the 7 per cent. mortgage covers ninety-four miles of the Texas Extension, is a victory for the 7 per cent. bondholders.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

These annual reports for the year ending Sept. 30 have been filed with the Railroad Commissioners at Albany:

New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad.—Gross earnings from operation, $4,908,915; operating expenses, $3,799,956; net earnings from operation, $1,108,959; other income, $4,053; gross income from all sources, $1,113,012; fixed charges, $978,922; net income from all sources, $134,089; cash on hand, $618,185; profit and loss, (surplus,) $142,946; betterments during year, $336,785; total cost of road and equipment to date, $49,813,488; bonded debt, $19,890,000; common capital stock outstanding, $14,000,000; preferred capital stock outstanding, $16,000,000.

The Suburban Rapid Transit Company, (elevated,) in the annexed district, reports as follows: Gross earnings from operation, $186,387; operating expenses, $130,897; net earnings from operation, $55,489; fixed charges, $13,393; net income from all sources, $22,096; cash on hand, $20,292; profit and loss, (surplus,) $5,967; betterments during year, $149,738; total cost of road and equipment to date, $1,573,645; capital outstanding, $841,865.

THE DEMURRAGE PROBLEM.

HALTFORD, Conn., Dec. 23.—The new General Manager of the New-York and New-England Road, Mr. Charles Howard, has satisfactorily solved the demurrage problem on that line by the promulgation of orders allowing ninety-six instead of forty-eight hours for the loading and unloading of all freight cars the duty of which devolves on the patrons of the road. This is in keeping with the General Statutes of the State as adopted at the last session of the Legislature.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

President Charles Francis Adams of the Union Pacific Railroad Company says that all the current stories as to proposed extensions and purchases by the Union Pacific on the Pacific slope are pure inventions. Mr. Adams further says that he cannot talk about dividends for Union Pacific stock, and as to the issues of 3 per cent. bonds, the funding bill in Congress he knows nothing. He has been waiting about 1100 years for Congressional action upon the Union Pacific debt, and he has got used to waiting. Henry Villard himself, he was in love with the daughter of Capt. Staniforth, and Sunday when Kevan called to see her she refused to marry him. He then placed the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth and blew the top of his head off.

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PAPERS SERVED ON WARD.

Last night papers in the suit brought by the New-York Baseball Club against John M. Ward were served. The popular shurt stop accepted them gracefully and assured the young man who served them that his summons would be answered promptly. The papers are returnable on Jan. 6 in the Supreme Court.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Brunswick court has dismissed the suit undertaken on behalf of the children of the Countess of Civry to recover the fortune of the late Duke of Brunswick. The motoer of the children, in whose name this suit was brought, is alleged to be a legitimate daughter of the Duke, and the ground of the action was that claim. The court, on the contrary, stands by the law that has made the King of Saxony and the Duke of Cumberland the beneficiaries of the estates and vast personal fortune of the Duke.

The British armor-clad Sultan, which in March last struck a rock and sunk in Comino Channel, near the Island of Multa, and which was subsequently raised, arrived at Spithead to-day under her own steam.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 23.—The fight between Jem Smith of England and Frank Slavin, the Australian champion, was fought this morning in private grounds three miles from Bruges. There was much squabbling from the outset, and owing to the outrageous conduct of Smith's party, who time and again attacked Slavin, at the conclusion of the fourteenth round the referee declared the fight a draw and refused to remain on the ground. The fourteen rounds were fought in twenty-two minutes. Slavin showed himself the better man.

Slavin now challenges John L. Sullivan to fight for $2,500 or $5,000 a side and the championship in six months, the battle to be either in America or in Australia.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The French Government has appointed a committee to examine the plans for a bridge across the English Channel.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—Barnay's Hamlet, played in his own theatre, with Marie Hook as Ophelia and Waller Conrad as Polonius, has proved an enormous success.

SONS OF VETERANS DANCE.

A reception and dance were given by Lafayette Camp, No. 140, S. of V., last night, at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms, on Fifty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Between two and three hundred persons were present, including Commander Edward Tronchard, Beertow S. Weeks, Gen. and Mrs. H. E. Tremaine, Col. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Col. and Mrs. Locke W. Winchester, Gen. and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. and Mrs. Egbert L. Viele, Gen. and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Gen. and Mrs. Leslie W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Swan. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. T. Collis, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Brunnage. The reception began at 9 o'clock and the dancing at 11 o'clock. There was music by Bernstein and a supper.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

HARTFORD, Dec. 23.—The opinion of the Supreme Court of this State in the case of the Seamen's Friend Society of New-Haven against Halstead and others, also of that city, announcing error and ordering a new trial, is especially important on account of the interpretation of riparian rights which it furnishes. The matter in dispute between the contestants relates to a bonded line between them as adjoining owners of portions of the flats in the harbor of New-Haven. The opinion was prepared by Judge Carpenter and concurred in by the Associate Justices of the court. It is of great consequence to land owners along the entire Connecticut coast, specifically designating the rights of riparian holders of property.

PAPERS SERVED ON WARD.

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FEUDS OF TAMMANY MEN

THREE DISTRICTS ARE TO BE INVESTIGATED.

REGISTER SLEVIN'S CHANCES OF MAINTAINING HIS LEADERSHIP ARE VERY SLIM—THE OTHER SQUABBLES.

Tammany's Committee on Organization had an unusually interesting meeting in the small hall of the Fourteenth-street Wigwam last night, and it was one that indicated what has been known to some people for several days, that is, that there are ugly complications in the army of the braves. Perhaps the developments of last night are but premonitions of a greater storm that some politicians have been hinting at of late.

The Committee of Twenty-four that cuts out the work to be done by Tammany met earlier in the day, and what it did was illustrated by the doings of the Committee on Organization. Thomas F. Gilroy, Commissioner of Public Works, presided at the latter meeting. The Committee of Twenty-four sent in a report calling the primaries, but with the date left blank. The general understanding is that they will be held Jan. 10. Mr. Gilroy also had a report from the Committee of Twenty-four concerning the reorganization in the Fifteenth District, where there is a crusade against Alderman Richard J. Sullivan, who was defeated for re-election. This was referred without reading to a committee on reorganization to be appointed later.

Then the roll was called so that the leaders might hand up their lists of election officers and their resignation of places for primaries. When the Third District was called, Register Slevin, now Tammany leader in that district, was just handing in his list when Judge Charles M. Cleney, also of the Third District, got on his feet in the back of the hall and exclaimed:

"Mr. Chairman, I have a resolution to offer." Then he marched down the aisle right after Mr. Slevin and handed in his resolution. It virtually dethrones Mr. Slevin from the leadership, which he has held for fifteen years. Police Justice O'Reilly's secession to Tammany and the efforts of his followers from the Counties to make him Slevin's successor was at the bottom of the resolution. It provided that a committee of five be appointed to reorganize the Third District, and that it be given power to make a full investigation of the district, to cause all books and papers and applications for membership to be brought before it, and to report back a committee for the district made up of the resident Democratic voters of the district."

It was this last sentence that did the business for Register Slevin. He has not been a resident of the district for some time.

As soon as the resolution was read, Mr. Slevin said that the committee of the Third District had no fear of an investigation. If fairly made, it would show that there had been no disloyalty or lack of zeal. "I trust the committee will investigate what Judge Clancy has done to help the organization," he said. "He comes here alone to make this motion. Let the committee find out whether he has done anything in the past year or in the last campaign."

"The resolution was offered with the simple purpose of the good of the organization," said Judge Clancy. "The opportunity is now offered to harmonize the contending forces. You all know of the formidable opposition which can now be removed. To avoid a ridiculous farce in the primary which would result in sending delegations to the Democratic Party back to where they were before, this resolution is now offered. We have never elected a candidate in the district except by compromise. The people are tired of this incessant warfare. The opposition is too strong to accept any not what they would consider reasonable terms and the organization is too strong outside the district to offer these terms."

Mr. Clancy explained why he had attended few meetings of the District Committee by saying the notices usually came to him the day after the meeting. His home, he said, was haunted day and night by men who wanted places from Tammany. Mr. Slevin rose to the floor and tried to speak.

"I don't want to be interrupted," cried Judge Clancy, and Mr. Gilroy pounded hard for order. When the storm had subsided, Judge Clancy denied that Judge Clancy had not been properly informed of the meetings. "I certainly cannot understand his change of heart," he said. "Just after election he came to me, and pulling out a memorandum book he showed me how well we had done in the district. Let the investigation go on. If we don't amount to anything throw us out."

When the Twelfth District was reached, Coroner Hauly moved that the committee appointed to look into the affairs of the Third District also look into the affairs of the Twelfth. Commissioner Maurice F. Hulahan, Coroner Hanly, and others are at odds in that district, and harmony is wanted. The same course was taken with the Fifteenth District, where is the contention over Alderman Sullivan's leadership. John Reilly, a young lawyer, and ex-Assemblyman W. P. Dalton want to lead the district in place of Sullivan. There is a big row there.

Judge Clancy's resolution was adopted unanimously. Under it Chairman Gilroy had the power to name the investigating committee, and he named James P. Keating of the Eighteenth, Frank T. Fitzgerald of the First, Edward P. Hagan of the Sixteenth, James F. Fitzpatrick of the Ninth, and Judge D. F. McMahon of the Nineteenth. This committee will investigate the three troubled districts.

Before the meeting adjourned, this tribute was paid to Henry W. Grady:

"The Tammany Hall Committee of Organization of the City and County of New-York has learned with deep regret of the untimely death of Henry W. odfern Grady. His manly nttorences in behalf of the new South have strengthened the ties between the different sections of the country and have solidified the union that exists between our brotherly love. The South has lost a noble man, whose untiring efforts in her behalf have won for him the admiration of the whole Union."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Brunswick court has dismissed the suit undertaken on behalf of the children of the Countess of Civry to recover the fortune of the late Duke of Brunswick. The motoer of the children, in whose name this suit was brought, is alleged to be a legitimate daughter of the Duke, and the ground of the action was that claim. The court, on the contrary, stands by the law that has made the King of Saxony and the Duke of Cumberland the beneficiaries of the estates and vast personal fortune of the Duke.

The British armor-clad Sultan, which in March last struck a rock and sunk in Comino Channel, near the Island of Multa, and which was subsequently raised, arrived at Spithead to-day under her own steam.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 23.—The fight between Jem Smith of England and Frank Slavin, the Australian champion, was fought this morning in private grounds three miles from Bruges. There was much squabbling from the outset, and owing to the outrageous conduct of Smith's party, who time and again attacked Slavin, at the conclusion of the fourteenth round the referee declared the fight a draw and refused to remain on the ground. The fourteen rounds were fought in twenty-two minutes. Slavin showed himself the better man.

Slavin now challenges John L. Sullivan to fight for $2,500 or $5,000 a side and the championship in six months, the battle to be either in America or in Australia.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The French Government has appointed a committee to examine the plans for a bridge across the English Channel.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—Barnay's Hamlet, played in his own theatre, with Marie Hook as Ophelia and Waller Conrad as Polonius, has proved an enormous success.

SONS OF VETERANS DANCE.

A reception and dance were given by Lafayette Camp, No. 140, S. of V., last night, at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms, on Fifty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Between two and three hundred persons were present, including Commander Edward Tronchard, Beertow S. Weeks, Gen. and Mrs. H. E. Tremaine, Col. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Col. and Mrs. Locke W. Winchester, Gen. and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. and Mrs. Egbert L. Viele, Gen. and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Gen. and Mrs. Leslie W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Swan. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. T. Collis, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Brunnage. The reception began at 9 o'clock and the dancing at 11 o'clock. There was music by Bernstein and a supper.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

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John D. Lewis's dye wood mill, on Charles-street, Providence, R. I., a four-story wooden building 200 by 75 feet, filled with machinery and stock was burned last night. Loss estimated at $75,000; insurance, $42,100, in domestic companies.



Fac-simile.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower.

ALSO,

Perfume of Garden Heliotrope,
Perfume of Southern Jasmine,
Perfume of English Sweet-Briar.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL AT FOLLOWING PRICES:

Small Size, Gold Plated Sprinkler Top,	.35
Four-Ounce Bottle, Glass Stopper,	.75
Eight " " "	$1.25
Sixteen " " "	2.25

For sale generally in New York City, by first-class druggists and dealers in perfumery.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.,

BOSTON, MASS.

A CRUSH AT THE COUNTERS.

HOLIDAY SHOPPERS OUT IN GREAT FORCE YESTERDAY.

It seemed yesterday as if two-thirds of the people of New-York and the neighboring cities and towns had made up their minds to try to do all their Christmas shopping in half a dozen hours of pleasant weather. There was a time when they gave a week or two to the task, but that was when this city had a climate and streets were clean sometimes and the Signal Service did not provide a rainstorm four days out of five.

From early in the morning till late in the evening the holiday shoppers swarmed over the town. Rich and poor, young and old, strong and decrepit, struggled alike in the throng which surged from store to store. Every incoming train brought large additions to the army of buyers, and the boats helped to increase the crowd, and as everybody had a hundie or two at the least, getting about toe city was an achievement long to be remembered.

Sixth-nvenue was crowded, and an attempt to walk against the tide of humanity was sure to be a failure. In Twenty-third-street there was a repetition of the scene. Where all the people came from was a wonder, and where all they spent their money there was a still greater wonder. Fourteenth-street was fairly alive with people loaded with parcels, going from store to store. Broadway, too, was as busy as it well could be.

The larger stores were packed from front to rear, and there was no room or hope for over prices—there was no time for such diversions. Clerks worked like beavers, and generally each one found half a dozen customers demanding attention at once. Naturally buyers met with delays, and in the crush it was no wonder that now and then a woman fainted. At many of the stores the proprietors said that the rush was the greatest ever known during the holidays.

Travel on the elevated trains was tremendous. On the Sixth-avenue the trains would pass station after station, unable on account of the gates to allow passengers to get off, and many a luckless individual, after almost fighting his way to the car door, found the train several stations beyond his destination. To get on a train was almost an impossibility, and one man was carried clear to get off again was just as difficult a feat.

To cross the bridge one had to encounter a still larger crowd, and at sundown it was almost impossible to get a glimpse of the cars, much less get upon them, so dense was the crowd. The ferries, too, were taxed to their utmost.

While the crowds were busy in the stores preparations for Christmas were going on in the churches, many of which have laid out elaborate programmes. The Christmas celebration at Trinity Church will begin with festivals of the Sunday-school children at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The school will enter the church in procession, bearing class banners, and after circling the edifice will take part in a brief service of evening prayer. The congregation will then follow the procession will be re-formed and pass to the church porch, where it will pass around a tableau of the birth of the Saviour, representing the child Jesus in the manger. The procession will be led by two trumpeters in vestments. The children sing, as they march, the Christmas anthem, "Let us now go, even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass." Christmas gifts will subsequently be distributed to the scholars in the church building, 90 Trinity-place.

On Christmas Day the services will include a low celeornion of holy communion in English at 7:30, and in German at 8:30 A. M., morning prayer at 9:30, and the high celebration at 11 o'clock. At the latter the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Hill, Odell, and Mottet.

The

A DISPUTE OVER BONDS

OF THE ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO ROAD.

SOME OF THEM SAID TO HAVE BEEN NEGOTIATED WITHOUT WARRANT—AN INQUIRY BEGUN.

What threatens to be a long dispute over the validity of certain bonds of the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company made a little progress before Major Binford Wilson, as Master Commissioner, at Granville P. Hawes's office, 36 Wall-street, yesterday. Major Wilson, who lives in Springfield, Ill., was appointed Master Commissioner to take testimony by Judge Gresham of the United States Circuit Court a few weeks ago.

The proceedings to foreclose the mortgage on the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad was begun by the American Loan and Trust Company, Trustee of the mortgage bondholders, last January. First mortgage consolidated bonds of the road were issued under date of April 1, 1887. These bonds were of $1,000 each, and the numbers ran from 1 to 500 and from 1,100 to 1,600. Frank C. Hollins & Co. were the fiscal agents of the road. The bonding was at the rate of $20,000 a mile of road built. It is alleged that when the road defaulted in interest and foreclosure proceedings were begun sufficient mileage of road had not been built to warrant the negotiation of bonds above No. 1,400, and that the 200 bonds above that number were held by Frank C. Hollins & Co., and being negotiated after that time are invalid. It is over the bonds numbered from 1,400 to 1,600 that the real contest appears to be instituted. Attorneys for Frank C. Hollins & Co. and Mrs. F. C. Hollins, who is the owner of some of the bonds, aver that the bonds above No. 1,400 have exactly the same basis as those below that number.

There were present at the hearing yesterday Granville P. Hawes, representing the American Loan and Trust Company; Frederick W. Hinrichs, representing Frank C. Hollins & Co.; Howard A. Taylor and James Byrne, representing Mrs. F. C. Hollins; Joseph Larocque, representing Maitland, Phelps & Co.; William M. Stafford, representing the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company, and several bond owners, including Mr. Hollins himself.

There was a good deal of legal wrangling, during which Mr. Hinrichs, for F. C. Hollins & Co., challenged the right of Mr. Stafford to appear for the road, declaring his belief that he represented only Dwight L. Wing, a former President of the road and owner of bonds; but Commissioner Wilson said that he should assume that all the attorneys present represented the parties they claimed to represent.

George D. Maltland, of the Holland Trust Company, was sworn and testified that certain schedules showed that 1,040 of the bonds were deposited with the company, and that the lists had been examined and verified by a commission of experts last Saturday.

Lewis Coon for Wallace C. Andrews, Jarrold L. Hoyt of Maitland, Phelps & Co., and Jacob Berlin were sworn as witnesses and testified to the possession of bonds of the issue in question all of numbers below 1,400. They bought them in 1887 and 1888, and paid from 70 cents to 90 cents on the dollar for them, and received more or less of the preferred stock as a bonus. Augustus Zabriskie testified to the ownership of ten bonds numbered above 1,400 which he bought of Frank C. Hollins & Co. in July, 1889, at 41½. He had no notice or idea that the validity of the bonds was disputed.

Thereupon Mr. Larocque, attorney for Maitland, Phelps & Co., challenged these bonds on the ground that prior to any attempt to negotiate them their negotiation had been prohibited, and they were invalid in the hands of Frank C. Hollins & Co. Mr. Safford, for the railroad, joined in this challenge on the same ground. As an offset to these challenges Mr. Taylor, for Mrs. F. C. Hollins, challenged the bonds held by Maitland, Phelps & Co., and notice was given that if all bonds above No. 1,400 were challenged those below would be challenged also.

Discussion as to the proof of the bona fide character of all bonds ensued, the counsel for Frank C. Hollins & Co. and for Mrs. Hollins seeking to have proof called for in Zabriskie's case. The result was an adjournment for two hours, and a decision afterward by Commissioner Wilson that he would be fully informed as to the character of all bonds the validity of which was seriously questioned. The first question, he added, arose as to the bonds numbered from 1,401 to 1,600, inclusive, and he should begin with these. The Commissioner began to call the list of holders of bonds numbered above 1,400. The first name was that of C. Quackenbush and the next that of W. P. Dixon, neither of whom was present. H. A. Taylor, the owner of four bonds, for which he had a guarantee from Hollins, was excused until his guarantee should be produced.

Frank C. Hollins testified that he was of the firm of Frank C. Hollins & Co., and that his partner was Edward H. Emerson. He began a recital of the bonds he owns, but could not recall them positively and was excused until he should have consulted his books. William Wirt Hewitt appeared for Livingston Jacques and asked delay. Mr. Wainwright, of Boston, W. B. Wadsworth, and Kidder, Peabody & Co. were called, but had no representative present.

No other holder of bonds numbered above 1,400 being ready to testify, Major Wilson announced an adjournment until Jan. 9 at noon. Meanwhile, he said, the main result Judge Gresham as to the scope of the inquiry.

HOPS AND THE TARIFF.

CONGRESS TO BE PETITIONED TO PLACE HIGHER DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Petitions to Congress are being actively circulated in the hop-growing districts of the State asking for an advance of the import duty on hops from 8 cents a pound, the present tariff rate, to 20 cents a pound. The New-York growers have had several unfavorable seasons and poor crops in succession, and prices have at the same time ruled low, owing, as is said, to Pacific coast and European competition. The discouraged growers, therefore, will ask Congress, as a measure of relief, in revising the tariff, to impose higher duties on imported hops. It is understood that Congressman David Wilber of the Twenty-fourth District, who represents a constituency largely engaged in hop growing, will champion the cause of the petitioners in the House.

While the movement for higher duties on imported hops is on foot, large quantities of New-York-grown hops are being shipped abroad and sold at better prices than can be obtained in the home market. One of Congressman Wilber's constituents, Mr. Lynch, of Otsego County, who is the largest grower in the State, shipped his entire crop grown this year, comprising 894 bales or 170,000 pounds, to London, and is reported to have realized a net price equivalent to 16 cents a pound in his hop house, the best sale of New-York hops reported this season. There has been recently a sharp demand and an advance in prices through the hop districts of the State, largely owing, it is said, to the call for hops for export. Under this condition of things it is difficult to see how an increase of duties on imported hops is going to benefit the American grower.

POOR FRANK'S BLIGHTED AFFECTIONS.

The unusal spectacle of a young man suing his lady love for breach of promise of marriage was presented in the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday. The plaintiff was Theodore Frank, a youth of twenty-four who lives with his papa at 1,136 Bushwick-avenue. The defendant, Miss Matilda Ballay, is a very pretty girl, not yet twenty-one years old, and a daughter of a wealthy brewer.

Frank says he became engaged to her a year ago, but that she soon began to poke fun at him and frankly discarded him. But the suitor had given Miss Ballay $75 worth of presents, and he was disconsolate. He tried in various ways to communicate with her, but Mr. Ballay ordered him to keep away. Then Frank got mad and began his suit, placing his damages at $5,000 and thoughtfully adding the $75 he had so generously spent on him. His counsel put the complaint in "Hiawatha" blank verse and filed it in court yesterday.

WOMEN TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New-York County held meetings in the Temperance Hall, 132 East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, yesterday, in celebration of the sixteenth anniversary of the woman's crosade movement against the liquor traffic. Mrs. Dr. A. Buchanan of 355 West Thirtieth-street, President of the New-York County Association, was in the chair, and among the speakers were Mrs. Dr. Ellerson, Mrs. M. Hatfield Scarlee, and in the evening the Rev. Mr. Pogson.

Mrs. Rebecca Collins, President of the first Woman's Christian Temperance Union in this city, and now an honorary President, gave an interesting review of her work among the fallen. She is eighty-five years old and an active Quaker preacher.

FRANK MARVIN'S RASCALITY.

The Yonkers police have in custody Frank Marvin, aged twenty-three years, on a charge of grand larceny in stealing a horse and buggy belonging to Berent & Lynch of Stamford, Conn. The man had driven from that place and put up at Edward Connell's livery stable in Yonkers, where he wanted to sell the horse to Rounddeman Johnstono for $100. Mr. Lynch and Officer Theodore Millar arrived in Yonkers yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lynch says that the prisoner was in his employ two weaks, having been engaged by him on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Yonns Men's Christian Association, of which Mr. Begent is President.

MISS WRIGHT'S METHODS.

THE PRINCIPAL SAYS ONE OF HER TEACHERS IS AN ANARCHIST.

The committee, consisting of A. G. Vanderpool, William J. Fanning, and Henry Wilson of the Board of School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, met last night in Grammar School No. 50 and received from Miss Susan Wright, the Principal of No. 50, an answer to the charges preferred against her by the teachers in the primary department. She is the lady who, some time ago, announced herself as opposed to bangs.

Miss Wright was present. So was Nelson J. Waterbury, her counsel. So were a half dozen young ladies, representing the complaining teachers. They were stenographers. They took copious notes of all that was said. Mr. Waterbury opened fire on Mr. Vanderpoel as soon as he entered the meeting. He produced an affidavit sworn to by Herbert C. Smythe, a clerk in his office, which was made up of a clipping from a newspaper containing an interview with Mr. Vanderpoel, in which that gentleman was credited with stating, among other things, that he would swear that Miss Wright was mentally unfit for her position.

"It is my duty," said Mr. Waterbury, somewhat excitedly, "to protect all my client's rights. Vanderpoel has no right here. I don't mean that this man shall sit in this matter."

Then he began to read from the newspaper clipping, but Mr. Fanning objected to the reading of any extracts and the impugning Mr. Vanderpoel's fair fame.

"This fair fame" interjected Miss Wright, scornfully, "indeed! That man!"

"This matter," continued Mr. Waterbury, "cannot be passed upon by a man who, by his own statement, is at the very bottom of it. He has harassed Miss Wright with such malignity as never was heard of in the case of a gentleman."

Mr. Vanderpoel listened to the speech calmly and said nothing.

Mr. Fanning asked Mr. Waterbury to remember that he was only there by the courtesy of the committee, and the lawyers subsided.

The committee then decided to adjourn to Friday night, when they will examine the charges and answer, and decide whether any issue has been made.

There are twenty-seven charges made by the teachers. Miss Wright's answer to charge twelve contains the meat of the whole matter. The charge is that the teachers are treated tyrannically and insulting language is publicly or privately used to them. Then follow a long list of expressions said to have been used by Miss Wright.

She responds: "I have not exercised any tyranny to any teacher, except to insist that she should faithfully do the work for which she is paid, nor used any insulting language, unless to characterize neglect or misconduct in pointed terms as such, as it might be if used to a faithful and competent assistant. I have never told any teacher that she was 'more criminal than the United States Supreme Court' nor told her to 'mind her own business,' unless she was so insolent as to justify the remarks; nor asked her if it were possible to cuss from her 'constant gab,' nor said she was more like a 'wild bull,' nor that she was a 'kicker,' nor that she was 'sending children to perdition' and that they might better play in the streets than be ruined by her, nor that she would be well scored, but I did tell one useless teacher, that she was mentally and physically incompetent; others that their conduct was not a womanly, nor some that they were constantly endeavoring to thwart my efforts for the success of the school; that one of them was an Anarchist or a marplot and would not conform to the rules. I have also told teachers that they were dishonest for taking unearned salary. I also told one teacher that her dress was dirty, as was the fact. The teachers' Manual especially enjoins that a teacher's example to her pupils should include habits of personal cleanliness and tidiness."

The subject of bangs was not touched upon.

AN INSANE CIGAR DEALER.

HE SLASHES HIS THROAT AND WRISTS AND SETS FIRE TO HIS SHOP.

William Fronger, a German, thirty-four years old, of 94 East Eighth-street, has kept a cigar stand at the northwest corner of Vesey and Church streets. It is an inclosed wooden structure, built against a five-story building on the corner, occupied by the Metropolitan Hardware Company.

Patrolman Richard Manning at 2 o'clock yesterday morning discovered that the cigar store was on fire. Flames and smoke were coming out of the crevices of the door and windows, and the door was locked. He sounded an alarm and tried to break open the door. Patrolman Lyons responded, and, seeing the situation, ran to the engine house in Fulton-street and quickly returned with a number of firemen. Assistant Foreman Banta with one blow of an axe broke open the door.

Standing in the doorway, surrounded by fire and smoke, with blackened face and hands, and blood streaming from a wound in his throat, was Fronger, the proprietor of the place. He was armed with a flat iron bar, and as Banta endeavored to enter the stand Fronger aimed a vicious blow at him. The fireman threw up his right arm to protect his head, caught the blow, and retreated. Fronger made an attack on the policeman. He was seized and a terrible struggle ensued. Stronger had the strength of a maniac and broke from his captors and dashed back into the stand.

The fire was put out and Fronger found lying unconscious on the floor. When he reached the open air he soon revived, but it was found that he had slashed both his wrists and cut his throat with a razor. He had also evidently set fire to the stand. He was violently insane and kept on shouting that the Jews were trying to kill him. He said that a rival cigar dealer had tried to drive him out of business, and he might as well burn himself up.

When an ambulance arrived Fronger was taken to Bellevue Hospital and locked up in the prison ward there. His injuries are not considered serious. A gold watch and $1,029 in cash were found in his possession. His stand and stock of cigars is said to be insured for $2,000.

THE CITY REFORM CLUB'S CRUSADE.

The Excise Commissioners reserved their decision yesterday in the cases of Michael Brennan of 629 First-avenue and Julius Link of 534 Second-avenue, saloon keepers, charged with keeping their places open and selling intoxicating drinks on election day. The complainant in the case is the City Reform Club, through its representatives, R. G. Welling and L. E. Opdyoke. Both of these men testified that they went into Brennan's saloon through a side door and were served with milk punches. While there they saw two little girls come in and pick cans filled with beer. They also went into Link's restaurant and were sold beer and wine there. Link admitted that he had his side door open, but said that he did not know he was violating any law.

STARTLED BY A CRAZY MAN'S STORY.

A great commotion was raised in Brooklyn police circles yesterday by a crazy man named Thomas Wynne. He came in in an excited but apparently perfectly sane condition to the Second Precinct Station House and said that his two children had been murdered at his home, 51 Front-street. After the reserve had been nailed on tight, precautions had been taken to prevent the escape from the city of the supposed murderer, it was discovered that Wynne lived at 48 Front-street, instead of at 51, and that he had no children. He was evidently suffering from the after-effects of heavy drinking.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Capt. B. J. Cromwell has been detached from the League Island Navy Yard to special duty at Chester, Penn., as inspector of ordnance of new vessels.

Lieut. J. T. Newton, from the Bureau of Navigation and placed on waiting orders: Ensign H. C. Poundstone, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey.

The following changes have been made in the Quartermaster's Department: Capt. D. D. Wheeler, ordered to duty at Los Angeles, Cal., relieving Capt. Theodora E. True, who is ordered to duty at Tucson, Arizona, relieving Capt. A. S. Miltimore, who is ordered to duty at New-York city.

It is understood that Second Controller Gilkerson has refused to reopen the cases of Paymaster Smith, Surgeon Billings, and other officers of the army, whose accounts were suspended some years ago. Secretary Proctor has not decided upon a course of action in the case.

Naval Constructor Hichborn, who has just returned from Philadelphia, says that the new cruiser Baltimore is practically completed and ready to be put in commission. It is probable that ship will soon be ordered to proceed to New-York via Norfolk.

The leave of absence of First Lieut. William Lassiter, Sixteenth Infantry, has been extended three months. Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry, has been granted four months' leave of absence.

Assistant Surgeon Charles P. Heary and Boatswains Alexander Mack and John McCaffary have been placed on the retired list of the navy from Dec. 20.

Capt. George G. Lott, Eleventh Infantry, having been reported unfit for active duty, has been granted indefinite leave of absence.

The resignation of Cadet Charles D. Farren, Fourth Class, Military Academy, has been accepted by the Secretary of War.

Capt. J. C. Chance, Thirteenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty at New-York and ordered to join his regiment.

The resignation of Second Lieut. George D. Deshon, Twenty-third Infantry, has been accepted by the President.

The leave of absence of Second Lieut. B. C. Welch, Fifteenth Infantry, has been extended three months.

Lieut. George W. Mentz has been ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.

The tug Fortune has arrived at Norfolk from New-York.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

David Campbell, a Montreal canvasser connected with J. J. Simmonds & Co., a large Canadian clothing house, who has been in the custody of the United States authorities here for some time on a charge of forgery, was yesterday delivered to the Canadian officers by Marshal Bernhard, and started in the evening for Canada. His plan was to forge checks of the firm for expenses and pass them on customers throughout the Dominion. A dozen of the checks, each for sums ranging between $300 and $400, were submitted in support of the extradition proceedings.

A man who, from papers found in his possession, is supposed to be Frank J. Hudner of Mount Vernon, was found dead at 9 o'clock last night, lying between the railroad tracks at Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street. The body was taken to the Thirty-third Precinct Police Station. In the possession of the dead man was found a commutation book between this city and Mount Vernon. The police of the Thirty-third Precinct believe that the man was killed by falling from a train while on his way home.

The Baptist pastors, at their regular weekly conference yesterday morning, listened to a paper on "The Baptists in the Future" by the Rev. Lemuel Williams, pastor of the Amity Baptist Church. Mr. Williams thought that the Baptist doctrines of the separation of Church and State, of the universal priesthood of believers, of the New Testament as the rule of faith, and of independence of the present guidance of the Spirit are all seriously assailed by the tendencies of the day.

When the ship J. L. Canny was lost, insurance companies which had written $29,500 on her cargo refused to pay on the ground that the ship had been scuttled. Stephen Voisin, who held the policies, brought suit. One of these suits, against the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, which had issued a policy of $5,500, was brought to trial yesterday, before Judge Andrews and a jury, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, by a verdict of $5,058 for the plaintiff.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Mrs. Elizabeth E. Burton, who says she is an electrician, pleaded guilty to the charge of practicing medicine illegally. The complainant was W. A. Purrington, counsel for the Medical Society of New-York, and the chief witness against Mrs. Burton was Mrs. Bertha Schuder, who says that Mrs. Burton had prescribed medicine for her under the guise of a genuine physician. Mrs. Burton was fined $50.

The Christmas number of the *Journalist* appears in handsome shape and contains a large number or articles by various writers. Among these is one by A. E. Watrous, called "Jim the Cockerill"; a sketch of De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, by C. C. Starkweather; "Meteors in the Sky of Legislation," by Amos J. Cummings, a poem, and an essay on the trials and temptations of the New-York reporter, by McC. Linzee.

The German-American section of the Centennial celebration paraded all day in hope to get some extra publicity for the media to use in an artistic album souvenir, arranged by Joseph Keppler from a dozen photographs by Falk. The beautiful production will be found at E. Steiger & Co.'s, 25 Park-place; Gustav Stechert's, 828 Broadway; F. Christern's, 254 Fifth-avenue, and Louis Windmüller & Roelker's, 20 Reade-street.

Funeral services over the body of Benjamin H. Day, the newspaper publisher of long ago, were held at his home, 55 East Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday afternoon. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. McIlvaine of Princeton, N. J., who made some remarks upon the life and characteristics of the dead man. The interment takes place in Woodlawn Cemetery this morning.

Henry Rice, Meyer S. Isaacs, James Hoffman, Samuel Greenbaum, Jacob H. Schiff, Samuel M. Schaffer, and Emanuel A. Kursheedt are named as Trustees in the certificate of incorporation of the Education Alliance, filed yesterday. The objects of the alliance are declared to be the promotion of education by erecting buildings maintaining libraries, reading, music, and lecture rooms.

Chief Justice McAdam of the City Court yesterday declined to vacate attachments in suits brought against Stern & Stern by Daniel H. Wickham. His Honor held that as Stern & Stern confessed judgments to relatives on Nov. 29, after misrepresenting the state of their business to the trade, there was good evidence of fraud. The attachments therefore stand.

The Business Men's Democratic Association have made arrangements for their annual banquet at the Hoffman House Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans. Special honors will be paid Governor-elect Roger A. Campbell of Ohio, McKinney of Virginia, Abbett of New-Jersey, and Foote of Montana.

Edward V. Loew, William N. Armstrong, and C. C. Baldwin, the newly-appointed Commissioners to appraise the easements of 101 pieces of property along the lines of the elevated railroads, met yesterday and adjourned until Thursday next, when they will meet in the rooms of the commission at 71 Broadway and organize.

A story offered to THE TIMES for publication by Wong Ching Foo purporting to be a true account of how a Second-avenue Chinese laundryman returned to his native country and conducted swindling operations to the extent of $2,000,000 was yesterday pronounced a stupid and baseless piece of fiction by the Chinese Consul.

Dr. McGlynn's old parishioners continue to stand by him, and will to-day present him with a Christmas present that shows that they are as much attached to him as they were when he was their official colritual guide. They have raised $1,600, several hundred dollars more than they gave the doctor last Christmas.

Michael Ballaw, a resident of Colchester, Conn., came here on Saturday to pay his son a visit at his friend William T. Barnum, at 1,731 Lexington-avenue. During the day he went out, and up to a late hour last night had not returned. At the request of his wife the police are searching for him.

Thomas A. Edison had a long conference with the Grand Jury yesterday in regard to the electric wires and the dangers of the high-tension currents. His views upon the subject are well known, and his statements to the Grand Jury were an elaboration of the same.

The Dramatic Society of the College of the City of New-York will give a performance for the benefit of the gymnasium fund about Feb. 1. It has in rehearsal a burlesque on "Little Lord Fauntleroy," by Messrs. Mason Carnes and Philip Bayard Veiller, Jr.

Postmaster Van Cott received information yesterday that mails from Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, and other places reached San Francisco on Saturday by the steamer Alameda, and that they were due to arrive in this city Thursday morning.

The thirty-one United States marines who were on duty at the Paris Exposition arrived yesterday on the French steamship La Gascogne. Lieut. Cochrane was in command.

Although the Hohoken Turtle Club has not yet definitely settled upon a location for a permanent clubhouse, the subscriptions to the fund for the new house have reached $12,000.

"L. F. T."—Pan is a prefix meaning all, everything. Thus Pan-American Congress, a congress of all the Americans.

BROOKLYN.

The contest over the will of Congressman Peter Paul Mahoney was continued before Surrogate Abbott in Brooklyn yesterday. Mrs. Brown, one of the nurses of the testator, was the main witness, and counsel for the contestants tried to prove by her that she had brought about Mr. Mahoney's marriage with Miss McGowan, and that he and his wife were constantly quarreling. The most important questions were ruled out. One of the allegations of the contestants is that Mr. Mahoney was induced to make a will in his wife's favor, through the exercise of undue influence on the part of Mrs. Brennan. This was positively denied by that witness.

Charles Johnston, the Brooklyn saloon keeper who so heavily mashed John L. Sullivan in his fight with Kilrain, was served yesterday with a summons on the part of Coldwell, Washington & Reed, of Nashville, Tenn., legal firm. According to Johnston's statement last night to a TIMES reporter, both Sullivan and he found occasion to engage the services of Thomas L. Dodd at Nashville when the pair were journeying North after the fight. They paid him $500 for his services, and the firm is now suing for $500 more. Johnston seemed to have a notion that the amount claimed would not be paid without a stubborn fight.

A dozan members of the Women's Temperance Union, the Wayside Home, the Society of Friends, and the Business Women's Union visited Mayor Chapin's office in the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday and urged the appointment of matrons in the various police stations. They were accompanied by the Rev. Wesley R. Davis and Charles M. Stahler.

A brass tablet, a memorial to Gen. Jesse C. Smith, has just been placed in St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, and will be seen publicly for the first time on Christmas morning.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Hicks, the mother of Benjamin D. Hicks, died at her home in Westbury Sunday. She was in her eighty-eighth year, and generally believed to be the wealthiest Quakeress on Long Island.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The programme for the installation of the Rev. E. E. Thomas, who has accepted a call to become pastor of the Second Reformed Church, in Tarrytown, has been arranged as follows: The Rev. Mr. Allen will preside, the Rev. David Cole, D. D., of Yonkers, will preach the sermon, the Rev. John Vandeventer of Nyack will deliver the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Mr. Norris of Hastings the charge to the people. The installation will take place on Monday, Jan. 6, 1890.

A committee is receiving subscriptions in Tarrytown to purchase a bronze statue in honor of the dead soldiers who went to the war from that vicinity, the same to be placed on the granite podestal already in place in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

While the Rev. Dr. Hall of St. John's Church, at Piermontville, is South for the benefit of his health his pulpit is being supplied by the Rev. Dr. Baum, editor of the *Church Review*.

There are almost daily reports of burglaries or attempts at burglaries in New-Rochelle. Their last place of operations was on the Cedar road.

There will be a number of Christmas tree celebrations by Sunday schools in various parts of the county this evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of Fireman Seeley of the New-York and Susquehanna coal train that was plunged into the Hackensack River through the little ferry-bridge draw tee days ago, was recovered yesterday. The body of Harrington, the head brakesman who was killed at the same time, has been found by the diver under the wreck, but has not yet been brought to the surface. The body of Nixon, the engineer, was recovered last Saturday. Yesterday it was shipped to Phillipsburg for interment.

In the case of John Conger, Republican candidate for County Clerk of Middlesex County, the Court of Errors and Appeals of Patrick Flannery, and has produced proof of fraud in the Sixth Ward of New-Brunswick, Judge Scudder yesterday gave his opinion that the section of the Election act which permits such a case to be tried by the Circuit Court is unconstitutional. He therefore certified the case to the Supreme Court.

John A. Howland, ex-Postmaster and Town Collector of Long Branch, yesterday effected a settlement of the charge of misappropriation of $1,800 of the town funds. His bondsmen, Dr. John T. Britton, ex-Collector Henry Gugie, John A. Eaton, Town Committeeman James W. Couover, John W. Stokes, and Woolman Stokes each paid into the town's treasury $300.

For some time past Henry Bollinger of Newark has been ill from typhoid fever. Sunday evening his wife left the room, leaving him alone. During her absence he went to the cistern and plunged into the chilly water. The shock affected him so that by the time she reached home he was dead.

The Elizabeth Aldermen were yesterday sentenced in the United States Circuit Court for contempt in the case of the Moran brothers' judgment. Judge Green said the thoughts their course was decided on by advice of counsel, and fixed the sentence at a fine of $10 each.

Miss Florence Da Goll of Elizabeth was severely injured yesterday by being knocked down near the Union station by a runaway horse belonging to F. B. Tucker, a milkman of Union Township.

John Farley was arrested at Trenton yesterday as the possible murderer of Henry Hill, the night watchman at the Anchor Pottery who was found dead in the canal Sunday.

John Hoey, President of the Adams Express Company, began yesterday the erection of four large aquariums at Hollywood Park, Long Branch.

Christmas will be observed at Long Branch with musical interest. The churches have elaborate programmes.

COMSTOCK AS A CENSOR.

Anthony Comstock has undertaken, in the performance of what he conceives to be one of his many "duties" in guarding the morals of this city, to limit the circulation of a little book illustrating the story of the pantomimo of "Kajanka" now being performed at Niblo's. He admitted to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had spoken to one of the men engaged in distributing the books and told him that he must stop giving them to small boys, "as they were not fit things to be given to children." When asked if he had assumed to make any arrest or any seizure of the books, Mr. Comstock said that he had not.

The pantomime in question has been running at Niblo's now for several weeks, and the matinées have been so crowded with "children," to witness the original scenes, pictures of which Mr. Comstock considers "not fit things to be given to children," that extra performances for the little ones have been arranged for every afternoon this week after to-day. It was a pretty general comment yesterday among those to whom the facts were known, that parents were quite as competent to take care of the morals of their children as Mr. Comstock was, and that his attempt to injure a legitimate holiday entertainment by declaring its announcements unfit to be placed in the hands of boys, was wholly uncalled for, not to say impertinent.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Among the proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day were the following:

No 114—The Rio Grande Railroad Company, appellant, vs. John B. Vloet, D. T., executor, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 1528—Quincy A. Vinal, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Continental Construction and Improvement Company.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, on motion of Mr. William McKinney for defendants in error. Docketed and dismissed, with costs, and mandate granted.

No. 1,218—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. J. T. Lesueur, Trustee, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by Mr. David Turpie in support of motion, with leave to Mr. A. B. Browne to file brief in opposition thereto during this week.

No. 701—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary A. Magee et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. Dismissed, with costs per stipulation on motion of Mr. E. D. F. Brady in behalf of counsel, and mandate granted.

No. 1288.—The Ohio Central Railroad Company, appellant, vs. the Central Trust Company of New-York.—Submitted pursuant to the twenty-third rule by Mr. H. L. Terrell and Mr. Ashbel Green for appellant and by Mr. Stevenson Burke for appellee.

Adjourned until Monday, at 12 o'clock.

The day call for that day will be as follows: Nos. 1051, 1184, 173, 174, 176, 179, 182, 184, 186, 159.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PARTS I., III., AND IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 6.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRUAX, J.—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 6.

SUPERIOR COURT, EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RANSOM, S.—No. 558, contested will of J. C. Willock, and No. 547, contested will of A. Jones, at 10:30 A. M. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Wills of Katharine Heck, Adele Clark, Patrick Nealis, and William Kaltenbach, at 10 A. M.; Louisine McNaley, Thomas Callaghan, Action Clerk; James Clerk, George Siegel, D. B. Goodman, John Russell, William L. Brady, and John C. Devlin at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—VAN HOESEN, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM (Additional)—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 30.

COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY TERM—BOOKSTAVER, J.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART I.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM, PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—HOLME, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT, GENERAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PART I., II., III., AND IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—There was only a restricted demand from any source for Cattle to-day, and though there were instances where especially desirable offerings brought 10c.@15c. more than could have been obtained for the same stock at the close of last week there was no general advance. The bulk of the shipping Steers changed hands at $3@$4 25, though there were several sales at $4 50 @$4 75, and a very few at $5@$5 15. Butchers and canners' stock sold at $1@$2 75, and stockers and feeders at $2@$3. The average quality of the offerings was poor. Quotations were: Extra Cattle ₱ 100 lb., $5@$5 25; choice Cattle, $4 40@$4 65; good grade shipping Steers, $3 85@$4 25; medium shipping Steers, $3 30@$3 50; common to fair Steers, $2 65@$3 25; common to choice Bulls, $1 60@$2 75; good to choice Cows, $2 25@$ 2 75; poor to medium Cows, $1@$2; Veals, $3 50@$5 25; Texas Texas steers, $2 10@$2 75, Texas Cows, $1 25@$2.

Hogs brought a little better prices than on Saturday. Packers were free buyers, and the shipping demand also developing considerable strength, buyers succeeded in pushing up prices to the extent of 5c. The best sorts brought $3 75 readily enough, and the bulk of the sales was above $3 62½. The extreme range was $3 55@$3 80. Most of the Hogs were sold before 11 o'clock, and trade was steady. The quality did not average as good as last week. Receipts were: Cattle, 8,000 head; Hogs, 27,000 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net receipts, 18,647 bales; gross, 20,084 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,305 bales; to the Continent, 5,253 bales; sales, 9,000 bales; stock, 227,854 bales; net receipts at all United States ports for week ended Dec. 20 inclusive, 54,554 bales, against 44,807 bales for the corresponding week last year; total since Sept. 1, 1,903,877 bales, against 2,555,845 bales last year; North, ern mill takings and Canada since Sept. 1, 1,942,725 bales, against 1,913,625 bales last year; crop in sight, 4,883,941 bales, against 4,518,581 bales last year. The overland comparatives for last year include 12,804 bales of shipments from St. Louis via the Frisco Road for the first three weeks in December, not counted by any authority until after the end of the month.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 23.—Cotton dull; Middling, 9 9-16c.; Low Middling, 9 3-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net and gross receipts, 8,594 bales; exports, to the Continent, 200 bales; coastwise, 2,133 bales; sales, 1,875 bales; stock, 101,322 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 23.—Cotton easy; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 8 15-16c.; net and gross receipts, 8,538 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,618 bales; coastwise, 8,415 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 93,2[illegible] bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 23, 1889.

The supply of live stock this morning was moderate, and the feeling steady in Beeves, which had a slightly upward tendency in values. Sheep and Lambs were slow of sale and off in value 4c. ₱ lb. Veals and Calves were dull at former values. At Sixtieth-Street Yards the Beaves to head were consigned direct to slaughter, all but 3 head of local origin, which were sold at private terms. Cove Yards horned Cattle sold at 7¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., weights 44 to 12 cwt. From 58 to 56 lb. was allowed net. Prices on live weights were: Choice Steers, $4 20@$4 40; fair to good, $3 90@ $4 40 ₱ cwt.; store Beeves, $2 10@$3 85 ₱ cwt.; Texas Steers, $3 10 ₱ cwt.; dry Cows, $1 40@ $2 25 ₱ cwt.; Bulls, $2 35@$3 65¼ ₱ cwt. Quality of the herds as above reported poor to fair. Sheep sold at 4½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6c.@ 7½c. ₱ lb. Quality of the flocks to head poor to choice. Calves taken from the pasture, 2c.@2½c. ₱ lb.; Western Calves, 2½c.@3½c. ₱ lb.; Buttermilk Calves, 3c.@4c. ₱ lb.; 116 lbs., 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 215 State Lambs, 103 head, 61 ₱ lb., 6c. ₱ lb., 92 head, 7 lbs., 7½c. ₱ lb., 90 head, 100 lbs., 7½c. ₱ lb. Everitt & Co. sold 40 Pennsylvania Sheep, 94 lbs., 4½c. ₱ lb.; 170 Pennsylvania Lambs, 75 lbs., 7c. ₱ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 542 Kansas Sheep, 106 lbs., 5c. ₱ lb.; 169 Pennsylvania Lambs, 77 lbs., 7c. ₱ lb.; 210 Michigan Lambs, 77 lbs., 7.10 ₱ cwt.; 141 Illinois and 101 Kansas Sheep, 120 lbs., 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 146 Western Sheep, 110 lbs., 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 14 Ohio Sheep, 123 lbs., 5½c. ₱ lb.; 902 Michigan Lambs; 674 head, 71 to 76 lbs., 7c. ₱ lb., 228 head, 76½ lbs., 7.40c. ₱ lb.; 163 Ohio Lambs, 81 lbs., 7½c. ₱ lb. J. Hellenbeck sold 12 Calves, 301 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 105 Western Calves, 335 to 431 lbs., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 54 Western Calves, 553 lbs., $7.10 ₱ cwt.; 86 Western Calves, 360 lbs

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—AS YOU LIKE IT.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—VAUDEVILLE.
EDEN MUSEE—EDEELTI NACTI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERIES—From 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.—ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE EXHIBITION.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—TWELFTH NIGHT.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PRESTIDIGITATION.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MY JACK.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—LA TOSCA.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—RICHARD III.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN ACES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—THE BELLS OF HASLEMERE.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 24, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer, fair weather.

Evidently Mayor GRANT has no great respect for meteorological statistics and observations, and does not appreciate the work of Dr. DRAPER of the Central Park Observatory, for he made an attack yesterday upon the moderate item of $2,500 in the Park Department estimates for his salary. Dr. DRAPER'S obervations are, nevertheless, the most careful and the most valuable that are recorded hereabont, and are much used and quoted by those to whom meteorological records are of use. They are said to come in play often in the courts for the settlement of matters of fact, and they have been largely quoted with reference to the water supply of the city. As the law provides for a bureau of meteorological information in this city, it would be a pretty small business to defeat its object indirectly by withholding the salary of the observer, whose competency does not seem to be questioned. We are afraid that the Mayor's zeal for economy in this case does not spring from fullness of knowledge in regard to the subject to which it is applied.

One of our Chicago contemporaries, the *Inter Ocean*, writes about Trusts with considerable fervor bnt much curious misinformation. It should understand that the Sngar Trust case has not been appealed from the Snpreme Court in General Term to the Supreme Conrt of the Unifed States, for the excellent reason that it goes to the State Court of Appeals, where in all probability, it will finally rest. The *Inter Ocean* nsks what this Trust will do to re-establish itself if the final decision shall be against it, and answers the question in these impressive words:

"It shrends its purpose in no veil or cloak of secrecy. It will leave the State of New-York and its Republican Legislatnre, and will reorganize under a charter granted by the Democratic Legislatnre of the Democratic State of Connecticut."

Our contemporary shonld have consnlted its political almanacs. The argument suffers when the facts on which the *Inter Ocean* songht to lay the foundation of it are examined. It is the custom in Connecticnt to elect a Republican Legislature by majorities that leave no room for donbt. In the last Legislature the Republican majority on joint ballot was sixty-six. Thie Legislature and a Republican Governor are responsible for the legislation procured by the Sngar Trust. And if the *Inter Ocean* really desires to be fair it will recall and admit the fact that the legal proceedings against the Sugar Trust were begun and carried to a successful termination by a Democratic Attorney Goueral, with the assistance of prominent Democratic lawyers and in response to the most demands of the Tammany Society, which is commonly regarded as a Democratic organization. Let us have the truth, dear contemporary, even if it does knock your argument higher than a kite.

The recognition of MALIETOA as King of Samoa by the native chiefs and all the foreign Consuls will undoubtedly promote to some extent the ratification of the Berlin treaty hy the Senate, provided no blunder has been made in it by onr Commissioners. Mr. BAYARD from the first insisted that the dethronement of MALIETOA by the Germans was not only a wrong to the islanders bnt a breach of the mutnal understanding of the three treaty powers. In taking that ground he furnished the fonndation for the present restoration of harmony. Many people may have doubted whether Germany would so completely reverse her action as to hring back the rnler whom she had exiled; but she did so, and the fact that MALIETOA is once more peacefully reigning affords the amplest vindication of Mr. BAYARD'S policy. The islands will now, after a long interval of praotical anarchy, have a Government again. During some months taxes have not been collected, as the wheels of Government had stopped. The good condnot of the people during the period of suspense is a proof of their docility.

Bridge bnilding is an employment which Congress can take np, probably to an indefinite extent, whenever it finds that other demands on the Treasury are scarce. The Missouri General Assembly, for example, has petitioned Congress to appropriate $25,000 to Stone County in that State for erecting a bridge over a certain "large stream, in part navigable, which rnns through the central portion of said connty." This stream, it appears, "has a rapid cnrrent, preventing the erection of any cheap or wooden bridge, and the citizens of the county are nnable to construct a sufficient bridge over and across the river, which is often so high as to be a national obstruction to the trausmission of the United States mails aoross it and the transaction of any business by people on oppesite sides." The General Assembly of the State of Missouri wonld preeumably go itself to the aid of Stone Conuty in this matter did it not feel reluctant to interfere in the delicate relations subsisting between the Federal Government and the people of the county.

A good deal of significance will be attached, in the snmming np of the character of the present House of Representatives, to the manner in which it deals with the report of the Silcott investigating committee. If it deals with the qnestion of the personal losses suffered by members throngh the peculations of SILCOTT in a patriotic, broad-minded way, irrespective of individual feelings, the pnblic will give it credit for something like statesmanship, and it will not incur the reproach of looking ont for the interests of its members, rather than for the welfare of the whole Nation. The report of the committee recommends an appropriation large enongh to pay the salaries of members which SILCOTT stole and sqnandered or took away with him. The ground of this amazing recommendation is that the Sergeant at Arms was a pnblic officer, and the members were therefore justified in trusting his agent. The Sergeant at Arms is a pnblio officer just so far, and for such purposes as the law makes him so, and no further. The law does not make him a messenger to collect the salaries of Congressmen who are too lazy to present their warrants at the Treasury, and any Congressman who trusts him to make snch collection does so at his own risk. This is so plain a proposition that it is simply amazing that the majority of any committee that could be appointed could be bold enough to advance the idea that the Nation's purse is available to make good such losses as those incurred hy SILCOTT'S breach of trust.

HILL POLITICS.

It has always been our opinion, which we have taken no pains to conceal, that Gov. HILL'S so-called shrewdness is very short-sighted. It has not the smallest element of real political sagacity. It is utterly lacking in foresight. It is based on the assumption that the mass of the people, and especially of the Democratic Party, have no penetration and no independent judgment; that they can be gulled and fooled to the top of their bent. It assnmes that they will follow their party leaders and obey their party managers, and that these leaders and managers are to be controlled by sordid self-interest. It relies on intrigue and manipulation, and makes no hid for popular confidence. The tactics of snch a plotting and trading politician as HILL may snceeed for a while and in a narrow field, bnt, in the long run, the "enginer" is sure to be "hoist with his own petard."

Circumstances have strangely favored DAVID B. HILL in his career thus far, and his success has made him confident in his own methods. Carried into the office of Lieutenant Governor on the tidal wave in State politics in 1882, he came into his present position on the resignation of Gov. CLEVELAND to take the office of President of the United States, and he secured the nomination of his party for a full term almost as a matter of course. Last year he had bronght to his support a combination of the liquor interest and the corrupt elements of his party, and he forced his renomination through the fear of his party as to what he might do to its injury if his aspirations and his efforts were defeated in the State Convention. Having got the nomination, he held the support of his party, including those who detested his methods, through a fear of division which might imperil the national ticket. Through his liquor alliance and by corrupt trades and combinations he contrived to secure his re-election at the sacrifice of the national interests of his party. The power that his office gives him he has used without scruple, both in dealing with the public service and with legislation, to promote his own ends. During all this process he has gained the confidence only of those whom he could hold by self-interest and he has made many enemies by his grasping selfishness and his bad faith.

Emboldened by his past success, and relying on the arts and artifices which have served him so long, Gov. HILL has had the conceit to believe that he could make himself not only the "boss" of his party in this State bnt the candidate of his party for the Presidency in the next national canvass. To assume that there is any sort of rivalry between Gov. HILL and ex-President CLEVELAND would be supremely ridicnlous, bnt the Governor recognizes the fact that those whose confidence has been most completely won by the character and conduct of CLEVELAND are those who have most reason to distrust him. In what may he called the Cleveland sentiment in his party he discerns the greatest obstacle to his designs for future advancement, and he apparently flatters himself that he can crush it out. His first conspicnous effort in that direction has had a recoil which probably astonishes him, for he did not have the sagacity to foresee it.

The making of the Albany *Times* the "State paper" in place of the Albany *Argus* meant somethiog more than the transfer of some small amonnt of more or less profitable official patronage from one Democratic newspaper to another at the State capital. For a long series of years the *Argus* has been the recognized organ of the party in the State and of Democratic administrations at Albany, and it has been conducted with fidelity to the party and with a high-minded regard for public interests. Bnt latterly it has refused to do the bidding of Gov. HILL when he called for mean and dirty work at its hands. Because he could not make it subservient to his designs and obedient to his will, he determined to deprive it of its position as the "State paper" and confer that honor and advantage upon a sheet whose subserviency can be bought. The favor is bestowed npon a journal that has given no evidence of principles or convictions and has again and again betrayed the party it professed to support. It has the favor of the Governor because it has no scruple about serving his ends hy any means that he may dictate.

But this does not reveal the full significance of Gov. HILL'S act. The *Argus* was long directed by DANIEL MANNING, who was CLEVELAND'S stanchest political friend and the officer in his Cabinet upon whom he most relied. It is still conducted by Mr. MANNING'S son, whose support HILL assumed that he had bought by making him a Civil Service Commissioner with a salary of $2,000 a year. It is not nnlikely that, with his sordid views of the motives of men, he thought he could hold Mr. JAMES H. MANNING and his newspaper hy this official bond, even while he insulted and humiliated him by transferring the State patronage to an organ that would do his owu bidding more snbmissively. Thereby he hoped to accomplish something toward suppressing the Cleveland sentiment, of which the *Argus* might he regarded as an exponent. If he made this calculation he was mistaken in his man. Mr. MANNING promptly resigned the office of Civil Service Commissioner and severed every obligation that connected him with the Governor. The effect has been to aronse not merely the Cleveland sentiment bnt the party sentiment generally throughont the State against a man capable of the perfidy and meanness exhibited in this performance. Nothing could savor less of real political shrewdness than this gross and palpable blnnder of HILL'S; but it is the kind of blunder that a politician of his calibre is liable to commit at any time, because he is incapable of judging of any motive or purpose that rises above the level of greed and sordid self-seeking. HILL has become the victim of a fatuity that is destined to carry him through a series of blnnders and land him in the mire at last. The people are not snch besotted fools and rascals as he thinks.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

There is a plain and important lesson in the history of the effect of the civil service reform npon the business interests of the city of Washington. The population of that city is necessarily mainly made up of persone connected with the National Government, and of those who provide for their wants. Of the former the clerks in the departments form a very large and very valuable portion. Previous to the passage and enforcement of the civil service law every man in the departments knew that he might be turned out at a moment's notice for reasons not at all connected with his own fitness or with the needs of the service, and without his having the least power to control or even foresee the change. It was a wretched condition for any large body of men to live in, and it necessarily made all their business plans to the last degree nncertain, as well as the plans of those supplying their wants. It was rarely that a Government employé bonght a house or made any provision for the future. They lived from hand to mouth, sometimes carelessly and extravagantly, sometimes with extraordinary economy, but always with the consciousness on their part and on that of those who dealt with them that their position and their means were as uncertain as a gambler's.

Since the law went into effect some 8,000 to 10,000 places have been bronght within its provisions, and as the system has been developed and established, and confidence has become fixed regarding it, these employés have begun to live as honest and faithful men have a right to. Fairly secure in their incomes, so long as they are efficient, they have begun to plan for the future, to hny homes for themselves and their families, to fit them np as they could afford, and to take to themselves the comforts and advantages that other men in corresponding positions in private life are free to seek. With this change the city of Washington has also undergone an improvement. Its tradesmen find themselves dealing with steady customers, who have trustworthy resources, and can make their purchases without reference to the possibility of being deprived of their incomes at any moment. Real estate has found a definite and safe market, due, not to speculation—though, of course, there has been speculation—but to a healthy and growing demand for it. The city has long been a sort of camp, from which the occupants might be marched ont at any honr and replaced by others equally insecure, has become a city of homes, where thousands of families dwell in as much peace and security as in any other town.

One would say that this is no more than what ought to be, and it is not. Bnt it throws a "fierce light" npon the spoils system to know that it was impossible so long as that system prevailed, and would immediately disappear were that system to be re-established. An American can hardly think without shame that our National Government made the national capital a city where thousands of men in its service were compelled to live and where home life was nearly as difficult as in a traders' caravan. The shame would be infinitely worse if this outrageous evil, having been almost wholly done away with, should now be re-established.

HENRY W. GRADY.

Few men who have never entered the public service were more widely known throughout the country than HENRY W. GRADY, who died at Atlanta yesterday morning, and the death only a few even of those who have won the honors and the prominence of public life would be more sincerely deplored. Ten years ago Mr. GRADY had made himself known in the South by the fervency of his devotion to her interests and hy the nnusual ability he displayed in his newspaper work, and the people of the South met his devotion with characteristic warmth of affection and generosity of praise. A little later he was recognized in the North as an eloquent interpreter of the new spirit which had awakened and possessed the Sontb. His speech at the dinner of the New-Englaud Society three years ago was only an expression from a more conspicuous platform of the sentiments which had long inspired his daily writing. And it was not merely as an interpreter of Southern feeling that Mr. GRADY was entitled to recognition. In a large measure he was the creator of the spirit that now animates the South. He was an apostle of the new faith. He exborted the people of the Southern States to concern themselves no longer about what they had lost, but to hnsy themselves with what they might find to do, to conecerate the memories of the war if they would, but to put the whole strength of their minds and bodies into the building np of the New South. To his teaching and his example, as much as to any other single influence perhaps, the South owes the impulses of material advancement, of downright hard work, and that well-nigh complete reconcillation to the conditions and dnties of the present and the future that distinguish her to-day.

In itself this was a great lifework, yet Mr. GRADY'S career was nnquestionably greater in its promise than in its achievements. He had a self-sustaining mind, he was broad in sympathy, quick in acqnisition, he was readily adaptable to the changing temper of the times, and he had the gift of eloqnence—few, indeed, in these later daye when oratory is becoming a lost art and the man who can tell the funniest storiesis considered the best speaker, could move an audience to higher enthnsiasm. But he had not yet reached the ripeness of his powers. He had never been disciplined to steadiness of conviction and purpose, he had never yet subjected his activities to the direction of carefnl thongbt, or his utterances to the scrutiny of severe taste. He had all the vigor of spontaneity, but had not yet attained to the results of sound training. He would, we are confident, have been a greater figure in the South than any other that has risen since the war had he lived to fulfill the promise of his early manhood.

MR. NOBLE AND HIS FRIENDS.

The rerating incident in the Pension Bnreau had so strong a flavor of the rankest jobbery that Secretary NOBLE must not be surprised if inquiring persons become curious as to the outcome of his campaign against the detected jobbers. Nor should he be surprised if they measure his honesty and sincerity hy what he has done and what he has not done, and what he has said concerning this matter.

The Secretary's virtuous purpose, so the people were told, was to dismiss the employés who had conspired to procure for themselves through the machinery of the bureau additional allowances and large sums in back pay. Of conrse it was his dnty to do this, and the announcement that he intended to discharge the members of the ring and reclaim at least a part of the money was regarded as evidence that his impulses were those of an honest man. It was in October last that this policy was briefly set forth by him in a letter to JAMES E. SMITH, a rerated employé whom he had dismissed. The Secretary told SMITH that the rerated could not be permitted to remain in the bureau, there to exert an evil influence by their presence and example. It soon appeared, however, that the Secretary could enduro in the bnreau the presence and example of members of the ring if they were Repnblicans, and very few of the rerated followed SMITH into private life.

The chief beneficiary of the rerating scheme was the second officer of the bureau, Deputy Commissioner HIRAM SMITH, Jr., who obtained $6,035 92, or twice as much as was given to any of his associates. The Secretary showed his disapproval of the rerating job and his fear of the contaminating presence and example of the rerated by promoting this man to be the head of the bureau. Captious persons pointed ont HIRAM'S good fortune, and after the selection of a new Commissioner the chief of the rerated was permitted to take a vacation.

The vacation is ended, and we are told by certain newspapers of his own State, which take an interest in his fortunes, that HIRAM "is again at his old desk." It is also asserted that he holds his place against the protest of Commissionor RAUM and by the direct and powerful influence of Mr. NOBLE. Moreover, it is stated that twenty-three of the rerated are still on duty in spite of Mr. NOBLE'S professed determination that they should not continue to exert an evil influence by their example and presence. It is pointed out that among them is the jovial holder of back pay who gave the dinner at which TANNER intimated that after he should get at work nothing hnt Divine Providence could save the surplus. He was invited to go, bnt he preferred to stay, and, like HIRAM and his other companions, he has made his peace with the Secretary.

Congress should draw out and place on record the history of Mr. NOBLE'S inglorious campaign against the rerated. It should be preserved hy official inquiry, with the story of Special Agent CONRAD and the Benson ring, and that of Special Agent MCBRIDE and the Oklahoma land grabbers, so that there may be no error as to the real measure of Mr. HARRISON'S Secretary of the Interior.

THE PLUNDER OF DOM PEDRO.

The decree of the provisional Government of Brazil cutting off the allowance to Dom PEDRO and confiscating his property is as nnwise as it is mean. It does not always hold true that "honesty is the best policy," because, for a given end that may be bad, dishonesty is sometimes much the better policy. But in this case the professed object of the provisional Government was a good one. They said that they wished to replace the Imperial Government by a popular one, and in order to save the cost of blood and money that would have been sure to follow serious resistance on the part of the Emperor and his party, they offered him a liberal allowance to abandon his throne and quit the conntry. They claimed a good deal of credit for their way of managing a matter so difficult and so threatening, and they in effect made the claim to the Emperor himself. They had him, they asserted, in their power. They might have shot him, or shipped him aoross the seas with empty pockets. Bnt either of these plans might have had unpleasant consequences. The people might have resented cruelty to an old and broken-down man who had always been a kind and faithful friend, and banishment of him and his family would have left the exiles free to plot for reaction. So, while professing magnanimity, the insurrectionary leaders were really making a good bargain, buying relief from danger with their generous gifts to the Emperor.

The violation of these pledges within a month is a very bad sign. So far as the world has been informed, there has been no violation, or attempt at it, of the pledges given by Dom PEDRO. There has been no organized effort to overthrow the provisional Government in his interest or that of his family, and the noisy bnt vague and aimless discontent that has found expression in Brazil has had no connection with him. Indeed, the only real danger, so far as can be seen, to which the provisional Government is exposed, has been from the attempt of men like those who constitnte it to imitate their example and to seize from them the power they snatched from Dom PEDRO. It is not monarchy that they have to dread—it is anarchy. Against this the spoiling of the ex-Emperor's civil list and of his property in Brazil will be no protection. It will rather be an incentive to it, for if the provisional Government is going to be a mere set of public thieves, those who wish to steal also will try their hands, and honest men will have little interest in the matter beyond a common fear of all the class.

The unwisdom of snch a conrse is specially great with reference to the effect on the foreign relations of the new Government. There is no immediate danger of direct intervention in Brazilian affairs by any foreign power, for there is no immediate political interest involved. Bnt the gravest peril to the new Government is from separatist movements in the various sections of the vast territory. There is known to be some tendency of this sort in the province of Rio Grande do Snl, where there is a large number of Germans. If it should take a definite form the provisional Government, which has assumed responsibility for a year to come, will need both freedom from foreign intervention and a good deal of money to contend with it. Its bad faith with Dom PEDRO will tend to hamper it in both these directions. A Government that cannot be trusted to keep its engagements will not be feared unless it be a very strong Government, and the provisional Government of Brazil cannot be strong without much borrowed money, and cannot borrow money when it begins its career with an act of shameful repudiation. As to the effect on general public opinion, it will be very bad. Men will not see much advantage in replacing an honest and liberal monarchy hy a despotio and thieving "republic."

BALLOT REFORM WANTED.

From the Albany Argus, (Democrat.)

The *Argus* has steadily entertained the hope, and still entertains the hope, that an honest ballot bill, based on the essentials of the Australian system, may be enacted. The practical working of the ballot laws of various States during the year furnishes a fund of positive information to determine the form of a measure for this State. They have also answered many questions of a speculative nature, raised during previous discussions. Ex-President Cleveland recently said, with truth: "Experience has often demonstrated how quickly obstacles which seemed plausible if not contrived when urged against the essence of reform are dissipated by the test of trial and how readily a new order of things adjusts itself to successful use."

The practical questions involved in the preparation of an electoral reform measure will be easily settled if an honest effort to settle them is made.

MR. STAPLETON PROMOTED.

Edward J. Stapleton was appointed Law Clerk in the County Clerk's office yesterday by County Clerk Reilly. He has been Assistant Law Clerk for some time, and now succeeds Sylvester E. Nolan, who was made Clerk of the Seventh Judicial District Court. Mr. Stapleton has been ten years in the office, and the salary of his new place is $3,500 a year. He is a Tammany-ite of the Fourteenth District.

Assemblyman William H. Sloviidge of the Twentieth District will take Stapleton's old place after Jan. 1. He will get $2,500 a year. He was a County Democrat until the last campaign, when he went over to Tammany.

"THE FIRST FULL HISTORY."

From the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES publishes from Mr. A. M. Gibson, a correspondant in Rio Janeiro, the first full history of the Brazilian revolution which has reached this country. It shows that the American press managed to get at the facts in their general outline in spite of the strict censorship exercised by the Brazilian Government. The letter nevertheless is valuable, giving as it does the views of an American on the spot, a witness of most of the revolution and fully cognizant of all of them.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MY JACK."

New-York has suffered so long and so much at the hands of English melodramatists that it had almost concluded that nothing in the way of improbability, pathos, and balderdash could afford the least surprise. It was reserved for Mr. T. Henry French, the manager of the Grand Opera House, to prove the falsity of this conclusion. Last night that gentleman presented at his theatre a ludicrous and grotesque play entitled "My Jack." It was described on the handbills as "the great London success" and was credited to Mr. Benjamin Landeck as the author. Mr. Landeck is said to have but recently attained his majority, a statement that is only too painfully apperent in his work.

The play, if the wretched concoction may be so dignified, is novel in but one particular, its excessive disregard for common sense. The material used by Mr. Landeck has served in countless other English melodramas and is threadbare with use. The heroine is the conventional maiden burdened with a bad brother and a blind mother. She loves a poor English fisherman and is persecnted by a designing bogus Lord, who tries in numerous villainous ways to dispose of the accepted lover. But in the end the fisherman is discovered to be the real Lord, and the very bad fellow is foiled hy the prodoction of the customary legal documents, which have played a merry hide and go seek throughout the play.

This highly original scheme is worked ont with the aid of the British flag, British uniforms, and British wit. There are many changes of scene, and a shipwreck is dragged in possibly to show that "The World" has not been wholly forgotten. This shipwreck is one of the funniest scenes ever presented on any stage. The hero is left in a lighthouse through the machinations of the villain, who has used a slow match in lighting a magazine of giant powder that is stored there for no definite purpose. A great storm arises and a ship is seen to be in danger of wrecking. The hero rushes out just in time to escape an explosion which blows the lighthouse so far up that it never comes down again. He pays no attention to this phenomenon, but concentrates his attention on the jeopardized vessel. He declaims to the effect that he would save the ship, but has no boat to go to her assistance. This is no serious obstacle, however, to one of his prowess, and throwing off his coat he leaps into the raging billows, and, swimming to the imperiled vessel, saves it!

As though this in itself were not enough to win immortality, the author is not content to ring down his curtain until he has shown two boats in the wreeking storm. They come before the audience sailing in opposite directions. The one which the hero saves is stripped of its sails. The other has all her canvas spread, but her sails hang limp and lifeless as in a dead calm, while on her bow stands the heroine, who has thrown on a pretty little wrap and goes on a life-saving excursion of her own.

It is with such incongruities as this that "My Jack" is loaded throughout. At every point one meets the crass ignorance of a clumsy novice. The construction is puerile, the dialogue is pitifully illiterate, the characterization is borrowed, the coarse comedy is dragged in by the ears, and the sentiment is always false and always forced. The whole is an insult to the intelligence of ordinary theatregoers. On this worthless trash Mr. French has expended much care and considerable money in scenery and costumes. The result is so admirable as to render the retort that such expense was not more worthily disposed.

The cast was made up of Mr. Wilton Lackaye, Mr. J. H. Gilmour, Miss Isabella Evesson, Mrs. Katherine Rogers, Mr. W. J. Ferguson, Miss Emily Lytton, Mr. Russell Barrett, and a number of other people who are employed by Mr. French in the matinée performances of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Madison-Square Theatre. Considering the task that was set them they may be said to have acquitted themselves with credit.

"HELEN'S INHERITANCE."

A new play called "Helen's Inheritance," written by Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper, who sends spicy letters from Paris to American newspapers, and Richard Davey, a poet, had an experimental performance at the Madison-Square Theatre yesterday afternoon. A person unfamiliar with theatrical work might reasonably expect a play resulting from that collaboration to be spicy and poetical, but it is not likely that many persons in the small audience yesterday, habitual playgoers most of them, expected much of "Helen's Inheritance." So they were not disappointed. It is, indeed, a very bad play, so hopelessly dull and deficient of ideas that it is a wonder that it ever reached the public eye at all. It deals with a terrible subject in a vapid, purposeless manner; its plot is childish, and its incidents are few, but dispiriting. The text reveals no new thought and is generally commonplace.

Helen Carruthers, ward of a benevolent physician and betrothed to his son, is a happy, frivolous girl until her twenty-first birthday, when her guardian gives her a sealed letter left in his keeping hy her deceased father. From this the girl learns that her mother was insane. Her father's dying injunction forbids her to marry under the penalty of his curse. She hands this painful document to the young man she is about to wed, hinting that it reveals a spectacular family secret. He expresses his disapproval of family secrets, and burns the letter without reading it. Hence the play.

They are married and have a baby. Then the curse begins to operate. The lady becomes very mad indeed. She dresses for Mrs. Briggs's dinner the evening after Mrs. Briggs's dinner has been eaten, contradicts her husband, and laughs out loud in company. Finally, she tries to kill her husband with a toy dagger, and is removed to bedlam, where she remains for five years. Meanwhile her husband secures a divorce, and on the day of his marriage to another lady, the stage being dark at the time and the infant daughter of the household asleep on the sofa, Helen emerges from seclusion to slow music, and the result is havoc.

It cannot be said of this drama that it is unintelligible. The story is perfectly clear, and might be very interesting in narrative form. It cannot be said, either, that Miss Nettie Hooper's acting as the heroine was unintelligible. Her effort to depict the changing moods, the irritability, and nervous excitement of the woman who is losing her reason was perfectly clear. Miss Hooper is an intelligent woman who has had some training for the stage. But she lacks the voice, presence, and force that would be needed to give any sort of dramatic value to the part of Helen, just as the play in which Helen figures lacks—not a clearly-told story—but strong dramatic ideas and well-wrought situations to arrest the mind of the spectator.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Halévy's "La Juive" was given for the second time at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Considering the fact that Christmas is at hand and that public enthusiasm is concentrated on the purchase of presents, the audience was one of admirable size and commendable warmth of feeling. Surely such a performance ought to arouse the good feelings of all lovers of real musical art. The singing and the sincerity of the chief artists are rarely surpassed.

The cast was the same as that of last week, which was so well received. Mme. Lehmann repeated her splendid impersonation of Rechs, and Herr Kalisch, though out of voice, showed the same care and finish in his work as Eleazar. Herr Fischer repeated his noble interpretation of the Cardinal. Walter Damrosch deserves mention for his capable conducting of this opera. To-morrow evening "The Barber of Bagdad" will be produced.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The ability of Chicago as a "bluffer" has not been half described by Mr. Roswell P. Flower in his suggestive remarks concerning the so-called World's Fair "boom" in the Windy City. The operatic "bluff" of Chicago has come. The *Evening Journal*, in an editorial article commenting on the want of sympathy in artistic aims and achievements of Mr. Abbey's season at the Auditorium over the Germau opera season at the Metropolitan, says that New-York is undergoing a season of "Wagnerian cyclones." The season is a month old, and one Wagner opera—"Die Fliegende Holländer"—has been given. The paper says that no one of the singers of the Metropolitan company is of great celebrity. Lilli Lehmann is one of the greatest living dramatic sopranos, and is so considered, not only in America, but in Germany and in England. Theodore Reichmann is one of the most celebrated German baritones and Heinrich Vogl one of the most famous German tenors. Anton Seidl is one of the most widely known German opera conductors. The "nobs," continues this well-informed journal, "sit in their bridled loges and chatter the evenings away, while the body of the house is composed of long rows of empty benches or ambitious hoi polloi." This has so far been an exceedingly successful season financially, and the loudest talking in the boxes has been done on Wednesday nights. The Chicago *Evening Journal*'s willful misstatements are quite as creditable as its acquaintance with the Greek tongue.

"The Bells of Haslemere," a melodrama which has been played over the country with considerable success, made its first appearance in New-York last night at the Windsor Theatre. It is a hysterical play in four tearful acts, and it has a villain one but economical villain, who plans either murder or robbery in every act and who wears one suit of clothes and the same red, red rose through years of trouble and turmoil. John E. Ince, Howard Kyle, Frank B. Hatch, Miss Maudee Hall, and Miss Sally Williams are in the cast. The audience last night was a small one.

Fanny Davenport appeared in Sardon's "La Tosca" at the Harlem Opera House last evening, and was welcomed and applauded by a good and appreciative audience. She was twice called before the curtain. "La Tosca" will be repeated to-night and to-morrow afternoon and evening.

The great and only Herrmann, prestidigitateur, entertained a large audience at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre last night with one of his unique exhibitions. Mme. Herrmann ably assisted him.

There is an excellent Christmas bill at Tony Pastor's Theatre.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE.

The exhibition made by the Architectural League this year in the galleries heretofore used—the Fifth-Avenue Galleries, near Thirty-fourth-street — has the same varied character common to former exhibitions. There are bronze works, carvings in wood, tapestries, tiles, cabinet work, carpets, table cloths, embroidered curtains of native manufacture and altar cloths toned by age, water colors and oil paintings by architects and by those who are painters only, old masters of Italy and Holland, plaster casts from famous bas reliefs—in fine, a little of everything. The two larger halls, however, are hung with more or less technical drawings in ink and water-color elevations of buildings, together with not a few modern interiors colored to represent the triumphs of coziness or of grandeur on the part of our architects. In the first hall we have the series of ground plans, sections, and elevations of that famous Protestant Cathedral concerning which so much ink has been wasted. But not all are shown. The four prize winners keep their plans jealously to themselves, lest the authorities who gave them prizes and bade them take back their plans for further elaboration should consider such action *lèse majesté* and omit them from that final competition toward which they look forward with more or less certainty. Such as can be shown, however, are well worth examining. They may not prove that a great lionvating genius has presided over any one of the plans, but they show at least that a good many architects, by propping themselves firmly on the buildings which are, or have been, used for cathedral purposes in Europe, can produce harmonious, and, in some instances, dignified, buildings which may well cause a churchman's heart to glow with pride.

Another series which possesses more interest to young architects who dare not aspire to cathedrals is that in competition for the gold and silver medals annually decreed by the league. Out of twenty-five competitors only five secure the hanging of their plans. They are Julius Herder of New-York, Claude F. Brandon of Rochester, Charles H. Israels of New-York, Maxwell H. Grylls of Detroit, and Edward T. Boggs of Philadelphia. Mr. Harder takes to the gold medal and Mr. Brandon the silver. The subject was an entrance for such a World's Fair as New-York proposes to hold in 1892. Both winners follow classical precedents, but the silver medallist is the more modern in his treatment, and proposes to arrange within the attic of his arch, the main body of his plan, a gallery to be used as a historical museum. The plan of the gold medallist, however, is much the more sietely and graceful.

Among the designs that are of immediate interest to New-Yorkers is the triumphal arch for Prospect Park, Brooklyn, composed by Mr. John H. Duncan, the cornerstone of which was laid some time ago. It is of particular interest to all citizens of the State because the State builds it. Mr. Duncan also shows a section of the tall bronze screens on the Washington Monument at Newburg, N. Y., the sculptures on which would have been better left to some sculptor of approved talents. Mr. William Bornet futilli sends two views of the Music Hall on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street. The ohamming little house built for the Grolier Club by Mr. Charles W. Romeyn, the architect, may be seen here without the trouble of homing for it in East Thirty-second-street. Mr. James Renwick shows no less than five views of his magnificent St. Patrick's Cathedral, all of them interior views. Messrs. Berg and Clark exhibit a dwelling house, front elevation, on Manhatthn-square, and Mr. William A. Potter a view of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Harlem. From Mr. C. W. Clinton we get the architect's idea of the Mechanics' National Bank, and from Mr. George B. Post the building for the Union Trust Company. Here is Mr. Charles P. H. Gilbert's careful picture of the big hotel at New-Brighton, S. I., called "The Castleton," and a picture of the Corbin building, on the corner of John-street and Broadway, from its architect, Mr. Francis H. Kimball. These are only some of the buildings prominent in and near New-York which

HENRY W. GRADY'S DEATH

ONE OF THE SOUTH'S MOST BRILLIANT SONS.

A PROMISING CAREER SUDDENLY CUT SHORT—PARTICULARS OF MR. GRADY'S LAST SHORT ILLNESS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—At 3:40 o'clock this morning Dr. Everett, who was watching by the bedside of Henry W. Grady, turned to Mrs. Grady and said, "He is gone." So easily did he pass away that no one could believe it. Mr. Grady's business partners, together with Federal, State, and city officials and leading business men of the city, who were in waiting in the parlors, were invited in, and looked upon the face of their dead friend.

Between 10:30 and 11 o'clock last night came the change for the worse. Dr. Orme had gone home exhausted. Dr. Morse, late of Memphis, and Dr. Evarett of Colorado, consulting physicians, were present. All the family was summoned to the bedside, and messages were sent to a dozen or more special friends, Mr. Tom Meador, Major M. C. Kiser, Capt. E. P. Howell, Mr. Don Bain, Mr. W. L. Peel, Major Glenn, Mr. W. P. Lowe, Mr. S. M. Inman, Capt. J. R. Wylie, and several others came in before 1 A. M.

Strong men wept like children. One by one they stole in, gazed for a few seconds upon the ashy-pale face, and came back with bowed heads and hardened hearts. They realized for the first time that death was inevitable. At 3:40 A. M. Mr. Grady drew his last breath.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday.

When Mr. Grady left Atlanta to go to Boston he was threatened with pneumonia. He went, in fact, under the protest of his physician. About a month ago, while standing at the telephone at his home, he suddenly reeled, staggered, and fell. This was a slight attack of vertigo, not serious in itself, but it was something to which he was unaccustomed, and since that day he had never been entirely well. His himself dated his illness from that accident. "To stay now," he replied to Dr. Orme's objection on the evening of starting for Boston, "is out of the question."

"Then promise me," said the doctor, "that you talk none on the way up. Keep as quiet as possible, and come straight home after the speech."

This advice was forgotten in the excitement of the events that followed. Mr. Grady's naturally nervous, impetuous temperament was fully aroused in anticipation. He talked even more than usual on the journey to Boston. More than once he was reminded by his friends of the doctor's advice and he always stopped talking when remonstrated with, but only for a little while.

He seemed to be in the best of spirits, forgetting his physical condition in the tension of affairs. After the Thursday night speech in Boston he contracted a new cold from exposure. The visit to Plymouth Rock was unfortunate in this respect. Mr. Grady stood for some time in the raw atmosphere with his head uncovered. Friday night he was seized with a chill, and for the first time seems to have realized that his health was in a critical condition. In New-York he was treated by Dr. Goldthwaite. Before the party started homeward Mr. Grady was assured that all danger of pneumonia was past and that it would be entirely safe to return home at once.

Mr. Grady, however, grew despondent as the journey progressed. He complained of a kind of nausea and weakness and talked but little. "I'm going to be sick," he remarked a number of times; "I know it." He was impatient to be at home, and his impatience increased as the party neared Atlanta.

Yesterday morning, among telegrams received from New-York inquiring for further news than that contained in the morning papers announcing Mr. Grady's critical illness, was the following:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22.

Capt. Evan P. Howell:

I am exceedingly anxious to receive news concerning Mr. Grady. Please send me a dispatch.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

The bulletin containing the message of death was given to the country a few minutes after life was extinct. Then came a flood of messages from all over the country. Among them were the following:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.

Mrs. Henry W. Grady:

Accept the heartfelt sympathy of one who loved your husband for what he was, and for all he has done for his people and his country. Be assured that everywhere throughout the land warm hearts mourn with you in your deep affliction, and deplore the loss the nation has sustained.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

The Hon. E. P. Howell:

Give Mrs. Grady our sincerest sympathy. A terrible loss to family, friends, his State, and the country.
SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

Among other messages of sympathy were those of Gov. Hill of New-York, Emory Speer, John Temple Graves, Roswell P. Flower, Clinton B. Fisk, and C. H. J. Taylor, the colored lawyer of Brunswick, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—A public meeting was held in the Exchange to-day and resolutions adopted deploring the untimely death of Henry W. Grady. The *Chronicle* will say to-morrow: "Georgia and the South mourn his loss. In the death of Henry W. Grady the South has lost her most gifted, eloquent, and useful son."

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 23.—Henry W. Grady's death has caused universal regret in Charleston. His loss is regarded as a public calamity. As soon as the news was received here the Stars and Stripes were placed at half mast on the *News and Courier* building.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The sympathy and interest manifested in the illness of Editor Grady, and the universal regret at its fatal termination, are sufficient proof of the high estimation in which the eloquent Southerner was held by those who had the pleasure of meeting him here on a short time ago. Heralded by his fame as an orator and a gentleman, he visited Boston as the guest of the Merchants' Association, and upon his departure he left behind him scores of friends who have since manifested the most sincere interest in his precarious condition. The news of his death this morning was a great shock to all who so recently grasped his hand, met his kindly eye, and listened with admiration to his eloquence.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 23.—The announcement of Mr. Grady's death created profound grief in this community. At the request of many citizens Mayor Dozier has called a public meeting, to take place at the Opera House at 11 A. M. to-morrow, to take action expressive of the deep feeling over this great loss to the State. The *Inquirer-Sun* editorially suggests the calling of a special meeting of the Georgia Press Association to-day, to offer resolutions and to make arrangements for erecting a monument over Mr. Grady's grave as a tribute for the State press.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Southern Society, of which Mr. Grady was a member, will meet this morning to take some formal action with regard to the Southern editor's death. John C. Calhoun, the President of the society, is now absent in the South, but that fact will not deter the committee from taking action. Mr. William L. Trenholm, who was to have represented the Southern Society at the banquet of the New-England Society last night, sent a letter of regret, giving as a cause of his absence the death of Mr. Grady.

MR. GRADY'S BRIGHT CAREER.

Mr. Grady was born in Athens, Ga., in 1851. His father, Col. Grady, was in the service of the Confederate States, and the lad spent most of his time in visiting the various stations to which his father had been assigned with his regiment. He secured in this nomadic fashion a vast amount of general information for a lad of his years, until the close of the civil war interrupted his pleasant course of life. Then he found himself without a father, for Col. Grady had been killed while leading his command in battle; with very little money, and with his mother practically dependent upon him for support. He attended the University of Georgia, and when he was graduated he at once began a post-graduate course at the University of Virginia. It was while there that he contributed a letter to the *Atlanta Constitution* which so much impressed the editor of that journal that when an excursion of newspaper correspondents was organized, not long after the close of hostilities, to go through Georgia and explain to the rest of the country her resources and possibilities, the *Constitution's* editor commissioned young Grady to represent his newspaper. The letters which resulted were widely copied and commented upon. They were signed "King Hans."

It was perhaps this experience which made him choose journalism as a profession. When but nineteen years old, therefore, he founded a newspaper called the *Daily Commercial* at Rome, Ga. The attempt was an exceedingly immature one, the town was still undeveloped, and the enterprise died of sheer inertia. But Grady had made his choice, and, not a whit discouraged, he went to the scene of his first success, Atlanta, and in 1872 purchased an interest in the Atlanta *Herald*, then an exceedingly feeble publication. He had the *Constitution* to compete with, and the odds nerved him to the struggle. He was aided in his editorship by several enthusiastic young gentlemen, and soon the *Herald* became noted for the brilliancy of its contents and the enterprise of its management. But with all this fame there did not come a proportionate financial success, and, though the *Constitution* was very hard pushed, the *Herald* was obliged to succumb to the inevitable. But the *Herald* had done one thing at least. It had issued big Sunday editions and illustrated trade editions, which called the attention of Northern capital to Georgia.

Once more he made an attempt to establish a paper in the Atlanta *Courier*, but he again failed, not because of any deficiency save that of money. This thrice-repeated experience convinced the young man that Atlanta was not the place to oppose the *Constitution*, and he became for a time a newspaper correspondent. James Gordon Bennett, the elder, appointed him the representative of the *Herald* in the South. He held this position for six years, and did some excellent work in that capacity. He was meantime furnishing letters for the Atlanta *Constitution* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. About 1880 he was writing editorials for the *Constitution* at the salary of $25 a week, when Cyrus W. Field lent him $25,000 to buy a one-quarter interest in the *Constitution*. He assumed at the same time the position of managing editor, which position he held at the time of his death. His associates in the enterprise were Evan P. Howland, A. W. Hemphill, and Mr. Finch.

Once Mr. Grady secured control of the destinies of the *Constitution*, he brought to bear upon its future success all of his own energy and the stores of practical experience he had accumulated as a correspondent. The newspaper gradually became known beyond the confines of Georgia, and its editorials and its features were quoted or copied by newspapers in all parts of the country. Mr. Grady spent much of his time away from Atlanta, and the readers of his newspaper received the full benefit of his observations. He was exclusive of his newspaper work a frequent contributor to the popular magazines, his articles in *Harper's* and the *Century* greatly adding to his reputation as a writer. One of the interesting incidents connected with Mr. Grady's editorship of the *Constitution* was developed in the discussion which took place between himself and Capt. Howell, an associate editor. The discussion was about prohibition. Mr. Grady favoring the "dry" legislation and his friendly adversary the "wet." They wrote articles in response to each other, under their own signatures, in the *Constitution* and excited unusual interest throughout the State.

It was during his editorship and in the line of his professional work, that he greatly distinguished himself by his brilliant description of the earthquake calamity in Charleston. In December, 1886, Mr. Grady delivered an address in this city at the annual dinner of the New-England Society, which, singularly enough, took place this year last night, the evening of the day of his death. His subject was "The New South." What he then said established his reputation as a profound observer and a finished orator, and his last public appearance in Boston, when he spoke of the condition of the negro in the South, confirmed it. In his defence of the South against the charge that the negro was being trifled with, Mr. Grady said:

"Now, Mr. President, can it be seriously maintained that we are terrorizing the people from whose willing hands comee every year $1,000,000,000 of farm crops, or have robbed a people who twenty-five years from unrewarded slavery have amassed in one State $20,000,000 of property, or that we intend to oppress the people we are arming every day or deceive them when we are educating them to the utmost limit of our ability, or outlaw them when we work side by side with them, or revenges them under legal forms when for their benefit we have even imprudently narrowed the limit of felonies and mitigated the severity of law? My fellow-countrymen, as you yourselves may sometimes have to appeal at the bar of human judgment for justice and for right, give to my people to-night the fair and unanswerable conclusion of these incontestable facts!"

Mr. Grady's personal appearance was striking. His face was smoothly shaven, dark, and exceedingly expressive. His voice was low in tone, but was given remarkable carrying powers. His hair and eyes were very dark. His power in Atlanta was almost unquestioned. No municipal policy was adopted in direct opposition, and in which he was not a very active politician, and no plan for public benefit secured his hearty support. He never held public office, but was always active in politics. In 1876 he watched the electoral vote of Florida, and made an affidavit that Tilden had carried the State. He pursued his investigations to Washington, and in April, 1877, published the confessions of fraud by Dennis, Mellin, and Cox.

HIGH-HANDED DEALING.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN TRADING VESSELS BY THE COLOMBIANS.

Foster & Co. of 194 Front-street say that they have suffered greatly owing to the action of the Colombian Government in seizing vessels of theirs in the San Blas trade. Two schooners belonging to them, the Julian and the Willie, are now in the hands of the Colombian Custom House officials at Carthagena. The firm recently sent the schooner Edith B. Coombs for a quantity of its goods at San Blas, consisting of cocoanuts, ivory nuts, and other perishable material, but the vessel has not been allowed to load. The result is that the firm has $10,000 worth of perishable goods at San Blas which it is unable to move.

The firm of Foster & Co. has been trading with the natives of San Blas, which is the Indian reservation of Colombia, sending out such goods as would be required by the simple natives and taking in exchange cocoanuts, ivory nuts, tortoise shells, &c. The firm which Foster & Co. succeeded had been in this trade for nearly forty years, and had never met with any ill treatment at the hands of the Colombians. But the latter have recently grown very jealous of all foreigners who trade with San Blas. Two months ago the Colombian Custom House authorities seized the British schooner Pearl, which was owned here and had taken out a trading cargo from this port, and brought her to Carthagena. Foster & Co. heard of this, and before sending out their vessels the Julian and the Willie, one under the American flag and the other under the Dominican, they asked the Colombian Consul here what they were to do to avoid trouble with the Custom House people at San Blas. They were told that they need simply obtain a license from the Colombian Government to trade with San Blas. They procured such a license, and sent out the Julian and the Willie.

When these vessels arrived at San Blas, on Dec. 2, the Custom House officials at first seemed satisfied with their papers, but a few hours later they returned on the Colombian gunboat La Popa and seized the vessels, which they took to Carthagena. The natives were displeased at this high-handed act, and asked for a number of knives belonging to the cargo of one of the vessels, saying that they would resist the crew of the gunboat. The representatives of Foster & Co. refused to give the people the knives. The firm says that it has been unable to obtain any satisfaction from the Colombians, who seem determined to hold all vessels engaged in this trade.

Several other seizures of vessels have taken place there lately. Foster & Co. say that they did not send out the Coombs on a trading trip. Her Captain was simply directed to call for their goods and was allowed to take them away. If this policy on the part of the Colombians is maintained, Foster & Co. say that they will be ruined. They are very indignant about the treatment which they have received. Joseph Herron of 12 Water-street has suffered in a similar manner. It is said that fully $200,000 of American capital has been placed in the San Blas trade, and that the recent outrages are entirely due to Colombian jealousy of American enterprise.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, warmer easterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, warmer, fair, and southerly winds, light rain on Wednesday.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, warmer, fair, followed by light rain during the afternoon or evening, southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, warmer, fair southerly winds on Tuesday, warmer on Wednesday morning, light rain, followed by colder, clearing weather.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	21°	44°	3:30 P. M.	38°	47°
6 A. M.	20°	43°	6 P. M.	35°	44°
9 A. M.	23°	42°	9 P. M.	34°	47°
12 M.	31°	43°	12 P. M.	34°	34°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 42½°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 29½°

MANY TENANTS FRIGHTENED.

Fire was discovered last night in the butter and egg store of James M. Horton, on the ground floor of the five-story tenement house 69 Carmine-street. When first seen the flames were bursting out through the front window. Sixteen families inhabit the house, and there was a great deal of excitement among them.

The lower hallway was so filled with flames and smoke as to render it unavailable as a means of exit, and the flames reached to such a height that the front fire escapee could not be used. The firemen, however, arrived so promptly that the fire did not extend beyond the store in which it originated, and the people in the house were not compelled to leave it. The loss by the fire is about $1,000.

THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

Just at this time when all persons are trying to gladden the hearts of their friends with Christmas greetings, it is pleasant to record the substantial demonstration of patriotism on the part of the employes in the Post Office in their generous subscription to the Washington Memorial Arch fund. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions, through the *Commercial Advertiser*: Employes in the Post Office, $150; previously acknowledged, $62,796 21; grand total, $62,946 21.

BOW'S THIS, MR. GILROY?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would be interesting to know what mysterious and powerful influence is keeping the Mount Morris Electric Light Company from having a wire out or a lamp extinguished thus far. Can it be that Henry Clausen, Jr., and the Brewers' Alliance is so potent with Tammany Hall?
JOHN HOWARD.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 23, 1889.

JOHN W. BRYCE'S CAREER.

A ONCE BRILLIANT MAN DROPS DEAD IN JERSEY CITY.

An odd-looking old man, leaning on a stout stick, his stout form done up in an assortment of garments so ill fitting and so shabby as to suggest the idea that charity had provided them from cast-off wardrobes, has been for many months a familiar figure on the morning local trains between Newark and Jersey City. He took the train at Harrison, and on its arrival in Jersey City passed in one of the hostelries near the station to spend the day with the crowds that gathered in it. Yesterday the old man was taken ill just after leaving the station. He was able to pull himself to the Hohoken car starter's office, near the Montgomery-Street Ferry. There, on being provided with a chair, he complained of violent pains in the left breast. Half an hour later he started across the street to seek relief in a drink of stimulants. As he planted his foot on the saloon steps he fell, and those who ran to his aid found that he was dead.

The unfortunate old man was Capt. John W. Bryce, who was probably one of the most accurately informed men in the country on political questions, and at one time had a wide political acquaintance that embraced the leaders of the land. He boasted of his acquaintance with all the great men of the forties and fifties. He had been educated at the Academy at Annapolis and became a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. He retired from the navy to give himself up to literature and the law. Under the name of Jack Brace he was well known to the readers of sea stories. He was master of seven languages, and as a writer either of fictitious or political papers he wielded an unusually graceful and facile pen. At one time he was editor of the *Morning News*, a New-York journal founded by Moses Y. Beach. He was afterward editor of the *Sun*, till a dispute as to the right of the managers to alter his editorials led to his retirement. Of late years he had done literary odd jobs wherever he could find a market for his productions, but he had been for some time disabled by rheumatism, and his earnings became small. He lived in West Hoboken Heights, and aided Chauncey Burr, his neighbor, to put Charles O'Conor in the field for President against Greeley in 1872. He was between seventy and eighty years of age.

HELD FOR SWINDLING.

A RAID ON THE OFFICE OF THE "NATIONAL BARGAIN EMPORIUM."

The officers of the Second National Bank complained to Superintendent Murray several days ago that a firm calling itself Billings, Camp & Co., National Bargain Emporium, 835 Broadway, was flooding the country with circulars offering to sell silk and cashmere dress goods at marvelously obasp prices, and which was believed to be a fraud. In the circular the firm was represented as consisting of Mrs. Eleanor T. Billings and Mrs. Virginia J. Camp, with Edgar F. Westervelt as special partner. The firm had the name of the Second National Bank on the circular as reference.

Inclosed in the circular were small samples of fine grenadine silk and of cashmere dress goods, and accompanying it was a notice that money must accompany an order. Detectives Cooper and Collins of the Central Office were detailed to investigate the complaints, and they satisfied themselves that it was a swindle. On Saturday they arrested at the Post Office a man who gave his name as John Jones, when he called for the mail for the firm. He was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court and remanded.

When the detectives visited 835 Broadway they discovered that the National Bargain Emporium occupied one room on the second floor of the building. The Post Office authorities were informed, and it was then discovered that a number of registered letters had been received, addressed to Billings, Camp & Co., for which license had called, but the letters had been withheld because he was not properly identified. Yesterday morning Jones was again arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court. He said that he was twenty-three years old. He lived in Hohoken and was a salesman by occupation. He refused to make any statement as to the business of the "firm" which he represented. He was again remanded until Thursday.

Meanwhile, Anthony Comstock, as Post Office Inspector, took a hand in the business, and yesterday he visited the room at 835 Broadway and seized all the books, circulars, &c., found in the place.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army, is at the Hotel Glenham.

Congressman John R. Ketcham of Dover Plains, N. Y., is at the Grand Union Hotel.

M. de Rontkowsky of the Russian Legation at Washington is at the Hoffman House.

Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia and Joseph Cook of Boston are at the Astor House.

Vice Admiral Kaznakoff, delegate from Russia to the International Maritime Conference, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator Leland Stanford of California and Congressman Samuel P. Snider of Minnesota are at the Windsor Hotel.

Horacio Guzman, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington, and T. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, and State Treasurer George A. Marden of Massachusetts are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke out at North Troy, Vt., Sunday morning in the basement of the Eastman Machine Company's building, and their machine shop and foundry, Kirk's carpet lining factory, Porter's blacksmith's shop, a highway bridge, and the 300-foot long wooden freight depot of the Canadian Pacific Railway over the Missisquoi River were destroyed. The loss will aggregate $23,000, of which the Eastman Machine Company lose $10,000 and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company $7,000. The insurance is about $8,000.

A fire which broke out at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the cellar of the three-story frame building 234 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, occupied as a boarding house by John Henderson, caused the boarders, from their slumbers and sent them flying into the street in their night clothes. They all escaped in safety. The fire was soon extinguished, and the damage will not exceed $600.

The Bigley Hotel at Alpsville, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The large building was originally constructed by Capt. Nicholas J. Bigley as a Summer resort, at a cost of $20,000, but was a failure. The building was occupied by a number of families, all of whom escaped. It was insured.

The two-story frame dwelling occupied by E. J. Emmons, agent of the Long Island Railroad in Massapequa, L. I., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $2,700. Emmons's wife and child narrowly escaped being smothered to death.

A fire Sunday morning destroyed the clothing and notion store of I. Leopold, a barber's shop, six dwellings, and McCurdy's job printing office on Valley and Chestnut streets, Lewiston, Penn., with most of contents. The loss will exceed $15,000.

The cotton compress at Fort Worth, Texas, with ten carloads of cotton on track and about two thousand bales on the platform, were destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. Loss $150,000.

The dwelling house of Charles Jahel at South Framingham, Mass., with all the household goods therein, was burned yesterday. The loss is $2,500; insured.

Peter Cortee's dwelling house at Marblehead, Mass., with its contents, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $3,000; insured.

Nine business houses in the village of Leesburg, Ind., were burned Sunday. The losses aggregate $25,000, with $10,000 insurance.

Fire in the Brunswick Hotel, at Syracuse, N. Y., Sunday night did damage to the amount of $1,050; fully insured.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

The failure of J. G. Preble & Co. and of J. R. Shatfield & Son continues to be all-absorbing topic in the paper trade. It was expected that J. G. Preble & Co. would make an assignment yesterday, but they did not file one. It is reported in the trade, however, that an assignment has already been drawn up by the lawyers for the firm, and Mr. O. S. Greenleaf, a retired Wall-street banker, is mentioned as the possible assignee. Mr. J. G. Preble said yesterday that there had been no changes in the situation since Saturday, and he was very busy trying to straighten out affairs. He expected to have a statement ready very shortly. In the trade attention is called to the fact that later in the day S. Hall Ward destroyed the firm's premises, at 54 and 56 Franklin-street, the firm received insurance of about $240,000, including the lot, amounting to $190,000 in all. This money was supposed to have gone in the business, but the trade is at a loss to understand how it could have all been lost in two years. The trade has also noticed that Walter E. Preble and W. R. Sheffield have not been on speaking terms for some time past.

Hiram F. Beebe, bat commission merchant at 167 Greene-street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry H. Wilsin, giving a preference for $4,000 to Sarah E. Hickok. He has been in business about twenty-five years, formerly manufactured hats at Middletown, N. Y., and some years ago claimed to be worth $50,000, but his business has gradually declined.

Samuel B. Adler, wholesale dealer in coal at 1 Broadway, is reported involved by the failure of Alpers & Swartbont. He is said to be on accommodation paper of theirs for a considerable amount, estimated in the trade all the way from $20,000 to $40,000. A suit for $5,000 is said to have been commenced against him.

T. N. Catrevas, commission merchant, 10 Battery March-street, Boston, doing business under the style of Clifford & Catrevas, has failed for $38,450, of which $23,640 is secured. He sets assets of accounts, stock, bonds, &c., of uncertain value.

H. L. Muller & Co., importers of cloaks at 83 and 85 Greene-street, are in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Fitzgerald on an attachment for $18,101 in favor of J. Kahle. This is a branch of the business established in Berlin March 1, 1884.

INJURIES QUICKLY REPAIRED.

Agent Vandentorn of the Netherlands-American Line received a cable dispatch yesterday stating that the steamship P. Caland, which came in collision with the sailing vessel Thorbecke in the canal near Amsterdam, was but slightly injured. She will be repaired in time to resume her voyage to this port to-day.

CATCHING THE ECLIPSE

WORK OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION.

MANY PHOTOGRAPHS OBTAINED—SOME TROUBLE FROM CLOUDS—OBSERVERS OUT AT SEA.

UNITED STATES EXPEDITION, St. Paul de Loanda, West Coast of Africa, Dec. 24.—The eclipse of the sun was observed with partial success yesterday.

The sky was clear during the first part of the eclipse, but was obscured during totality.

The results obtained through the forty-foot photoheliograph, managed by Bicelow, were entirely successful. They will enable us to give accurate corrections of the position of the moon relative to the sun.

Seventy pictures were taken before and forty after totality.

There was no hitch in the working of the apparatus.

With extra photographic appliances and assistance, we could easily have obtained 1,500 pictures.

Different phases of the clouds were recorded with success.

THE SECOND OF THE YEAR.

PREVIOUS ECLIPSES OF THE SUN—THEIR CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

The total eclipse of the sun which took place Sunday has an unusual interest to astronomers, as it is the second phenomenon of the kind which has happened within the calendar year. Two total eclipses very frequently occur within twelve months of each other, but there will not be another calendar year containing two until 2057, so that the importance of the event to the astronomers of to-day may be appreciated. The results of the observations of the total eclipse which occurred last January have caused a considerable modification of former views entertained in relation to the constitution of the envelopes which encircle the sun, and this second opportunity for testing these new hypotheses is of the greatest moment. Unfortunately, however, the path of totality described in this eclipse is singularly inaccessible, such a large portion of it passing over the ocean without including many points favorable for observation.

Various expeditions have been sent out by the different Governments, and all of the desirable stations have been occupied. The last session of Congress appropriated $5,000 to defray the expenses of an expedition of scientists to be sent under the auspices of the Secretary of the Navy to the west coast of Africa. Prof. Todd of Amherst College is chief of the party, while Mr. Russell of Washington, who is an expert in solar photography, is intrusted with the duty of obtaining photographs of the sun in its various phases. The party numbers about a score, and, with their instruments, books, stores, and so forth, took passage aboard the United States steamer Pensacola. Their arrival at St. Paul de Loanda was telegraphed a little over two weeks ago.

At this point the scientists leave the man-of-war and strike inland along the Quanza River to points about one hundred miles south of St. Paul de Loando, over which the line of totality directly passes. It is hardly possible for them to reach their point of observation very many days in advance of the event, but before they sailed their place of action was minutely drawn in a most approved scientific manner, and as the date of the vessel's arrival was only twenty-four hours after the time assigned for the voyage to terminate, there is every probability of their having a few days' grace in which to prepare "shooting the sun," as by no means exhilarating sport under the burning rays of a tropical sun. The Lick Observatory sent out Professors Burnham and Schoeberle, two celebrated astronomers, to observe the total eclipse at a point near Cayenne, French Guiana, which is the only advantageous position for taking observation on the South American coast. It is probable that from this party, or from the English astronomers at Trinidad, the first news will be received.

As the shadow of the moon occupies three hours in passing from Cayenne to St. Paul de Loando it is a matter of considerable regret that communication by telegraph between these two stations is not possible, as peculiar features noticed at the first station might then receive a more thorough investigation at the second. The question as to the difference between the eclipses of the sun and moon and why we see so much more of the sun than of the other are frequently asked, and the following explanation will probably make the subject sufficiently clear: If we suppose the moon's motion to be always in the apparent path which the sun travels, every new moon would put out the sun's light, and as the earth and every body through which light cannot pass casts a shadow every full moon would be hidden in the shadow of the earth. These phenomena are called eclipses. One half of the moon's journey is performed above the plane of the sun's path—the ecliptic, as it is termed—and the other half below it, hence at certain times, twice in each revolution, the moon is in that plane. Should the moon at that time happen to be either new or full—that is, in line with the earth and sun—in one case we should have an eclipse of the sun and in the other an eclipse of the moon.

When the moon comes between the earth and the sun it cuts off the sun's light, and its shadow falls on a portion of the earth. This dark band varies in size from 0 to 150 miles. It can readily be understood that, whereas the eclipse of the moon by the shadow of the much larger earth will be more or less visible to the whole side of the earth turned away from the sun, the shadow cast by the small moon in a solar eclipse is only seen over a small area. Was the sun only a point of light the dark shadow would cover a much larger portion of the earth's surface, but it is so large that around the umbra, or dark shadow, in which no part of the sun is visible, there is a belt called the penumbra, where a portion of the sun can be seen, and to the people within that lighter shadow the sun presents the phenomenon called a partial eclipse. Some idea of the relative size of the heavenly bodies under discussion may be formed by considering the comparison down to distances and sizes with which we are more familiar than by using a perplexing array of figures.

The idea is not a new one, and, of course, as it is only an approximation it would hardly stand the test if mathematical accuracy considered necessary. If, to begin with, we consider the earth as unity, the moon would be a little over a quarter of its size, or, if we take the earth to be represented by a ball one inch in diameter, the moon would be the size of a pea, and the sun would be represented by a sphere nine feet in diameter. Our local knowledge of our city streets will come to our aid in giving us a correct appreciation of the relative distances between the earth, sun, and moon.

If we take the northern face of THE TIMES Building, overlooking the statue of Ben Franklin, as the centre of the solar system, and we suppose the sun's image there located, a boy's marble, representing the earth, would be at the northeast corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and at the time of the total eclipse of the sun the moon represented by the pea would be just about one step, or two feet, away, nearer to the boy than to the earth. Our satellite travels around us in a path that could quite readily be represented by the tire of an ordinary cart wheel. From these dimensions we can perhaps form a somewhat clearer idea of how much greater portion of the moon is hidden by the earth than the shadow of the latter is greater than that of the former.

The beginning of a total eclipse is marked simply by the small black notob made in the luminone disk of the sun by the advancing edge or limb of the moon. This is technically called the first contact. The complete extinction of the last ray of sunlight is simultaneous with the second contact. The reappearance of the minutest possible portion of the sun marks the third contact, and the disappearance of all trace of the moon from the sun's disk constitutes the fourth or last contact. The first and fourth are sometimes called the external and the second and third the internal contacts. The observation of these contacts consists in noting the exact instants of their occurrence, and for that purpose a timepiece and a telescope are usually employed. But if the latter instrument should not be at hand the internal contacts can be well observed with the naked eye.

The first contact always occurs on the western half of the sun, as the moon moves from west to east. An hour must elapse before the moon has advanced sufficiently far in its orbit to cover the sun's disk. During this time the actual amount of the sun's light may be diminished to two-thirds or three-quarters of its ordinary amount without its being strikingly perceptible to the eye. What is first noticed is the change which takes place in the color of the surrounding landscape, which begins to wear a ruddy aspect. This grows more and more pronounced and gives to the country that weird effect which lends so much to the impressiveness of a total eclipse. Should the observer be on top of a high elevation of land he can then begin to see the moon's shadow rushing toward him at the rate of one mile per second.

Just as the shadow reaches him there is a sudden increase of darkness, the brighter stars begin to shine in the darkened sky, the thin crescent of the sun breaks up into small points or dots of light that glisten like rubies, which suddenly disappear, and the moon itself, an intensely black ball, seems to hang isolated in the heavens. Surrounding the whole, and as if by the touch of some magician's wand, will be seen a halo whose mild radiance reminds the beholdere of the glories with which the painters of old adorned the heads of saints. From this corona, as it is called, extends streamers and wings of fainter and more nebulous light, superposed upon which are the redder flames or protuberances, the nature of which has been revealed by means of the spectroscope. The total phase of a solar eclipse lasts for a few minutes, never more than six or seven.

At Cayenne the duration of totality will be one minute and forty-seven seconds, and at St. Paul de Loanda, where it occurs three hours later, it only lasts three minutes and fifteen seconds. During this time, as the eye becomes more and more accustomed to the faint light, the outer corona is seen to stretch further and further away from the sun's limb. Just before the end of the total phase there is a sudden increase of the brightness of the sky, due to the increased illumination of the earth's atmosphere near the observer, and in a moment more the sun's ray's are again visible. During eclipses spectroscopic observations are of special importance, and familiarity with the most prominent lines of the solar spectrum is an essential preparation. The meteorological observations will include readings of the barometer, the dry and wet bulbs, and notes of the winds, clouds, and other conditions of the atmosphere.

The general appearance of the corona, its extent, when and where it appears and disappears, its colors, shadings, and changes are matters of the utmost importance, as are also similar observations of the prominences and protuberances. A comet may possibly be seen, an intermercurial planet appear, or an aurora become visible. Photography is of the greatest scientific value, and the perfection that has been attained in this particular field has greatly simplified much of the arduous work during an eclipse. The principal thermo-electric observations are in regard to the total amount of heat emitted by the corona and chromosphere, and the relative temperatures of the prominences and of different parts of the corona. As there are good reasons for suspecting great variability noth in the size and in the brightness of the corona, exact photometric observations during total solar eclipses become of much importance, and in making them attention is directed mainly to the general illumination of the atmosphere or to the quantity of light emitted by the corona.

The streamers of various kinds that have appeared flying out from the sun have very much the appearance of the zodiacal light when seen under favorable circumstances; with the remarkable exception, however, that the zodiacal light has its edges dim and very diffused, while the streamers are bright and sharp, being at their brightest near the sun, and diminishing in brightness as the distance increases. Very frequently, in addition to curved, long, delicate wisps, appearances are seen that are characterized as "rifts," "horses' tails," "banks of thread in disorder," and so forth as they happen to strike the fancy of the observer. The phenomena of total eclipses are so various, so startling, and so impressive that for ages they have possessed an indescribable and novel fascination, and they occur so very seldom that these impressions are in no danger of becoming weakened.

An eclipse of the sun was formerly considered ominous. The Romans supposed it was owing to the influence of magical charms, to counteract which they are recorded to brass instruments of all kinds. Indeed, eclipses, which to us are well-known phenomena, witnessing the exactness of natural laws, were, in the earlier stages of civilization, regarded as the very embodiment of miraculous disaster. It was a popular belief that the moon was afflicted and in the influence of witchcraft, and that witches had sufficient power to put down the moon by their enchantment. During an eclipse at the close of the sixteenth century, visible in Scotland, men and women thought that the day of judgment had come. Many women swooned, much crying was heard in the streets, and in fear some of the churches to pray. The alarm early in this century was very great, indoor work was suspended for the time, and prayers were in numerous instances offered for protection, believing that it portended some awful calamity.

In France, in 1654, at an eclipse of the sun some people bought drugs which they supposed would counteract the effects of the eclipse. Others hid in caves and well-closed chambers, and many believed that the last day had come and that the eclipse would shake the foundations of nature. The custom prevailed among tribes so widely apart as Peruvians, Creeks, and Esquimaux to thrash ours most soundly during eclipses. The Creeks explain this by saying that the big dog was swallowing the sun and that by whipping the little ones they could make him desist. Just what the big dog was they were not prepared to say. The peculiar power supposed to be pertained in the dog are still believed in by some of our northern Indian tribes, who think no offering so likely to appease the angry water god who raises the tempest as a dog. Therefore in showery weather they hasten to tie the feet of one and throw him overboard.

The course of progressive science went far beyond this with the Aztecs, who, as part of their remarkable astronomical knowledge, seem to have had an idea of the cause of eclipses, but who kept up a relic of the old belief by continuing to speak in mythological phrase of the sun and moon being eaten. So in Africa there may be found both the rudest theory of an eclipse monster and the most advanced conception that a solar eclipse is the moon catching the sun. Among the Malays the moon is considered to be a woman, as is also the sun; the stars are the moon's children and the sun in old times had as many as the moon. Fearing, however, that mankind might be put to so much brightness and heat, they agreed each to devour her children, but the moon, instead of eating up the stars, hid them from the sun's sight. The latter, believing them all devoured, ate up her own, whereupon the moon brought her family from the hiding place. When the sun saw them, filled with rage at the chase of the moon to kill her; the chase has lasted ever since, and sometimes the sun even comes near enough to bite the moon, and that is represented by the eclipse. The sun, as men may still see, devours her stars at dawn and the moon hides hers all day while the sun is near, and only brings them out at night when her pursuer is far away.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The steamship Lydian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Haggett, from New-York Dec. 10, arr. at London to-day.

The steamship Jerome, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, from New-York Dec. 7, arr. at Para Dec. 21.

The steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York Dec. 9 for Antwerp, arr. at Deptford to-day.

The steamship St Ronans, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New-York Dec. 11, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

NEW MORNING DISH.

Grainlet is a delicate and nutritious preparation, made only from the whole wheat without steaming or boarding.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Dec. 23—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	149½	149½	149½	149½	50
*Am. Pig L. w'ts	18½	18½	18½	18½	1,000
*A. C. Oil Tr. rcts.	30⅝	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	1,910
*A. C. Oil Tr. certs.	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼	1,100
Atch., T. & S. Fe	34½	34½	34	34	1,305
Atlantic & Pac.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	50
*Brunswick Co.	34	34	34	34	400
Canada Southern	67¼	67⅝	66⅞	67	1,620
Canadian Pacific	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	20
Central Pacific	34	34	34	34	100
Ches. & Ohio	26	26	25¾	25⅞	500
C. & O. 1st pf.	65⅜	65⅜	65	65	231
Chicago Gas Tr.	43⅞	43⅞	42½	43	4,395
Chi. & Alton	134	134	134	134	100
Chi. & N. W.	114½	114⅞	113¾	113¾	1,025
C., R. & Q.	103	103¼	102⅝	102⅞	2,081
C., M. & St. P.	70⅞	71⅛	70¼	70⅜	10,250
C., R. I. & Pac.	99	99⅛	98⅜	98⅝	3,040
C., St. L. & P.	15¼	15¼	15	15	3,000
C., St. L. & P. pf.	41¾	41¾	41½	41½	667
C., C., C. & St. L.	71	71	71	71	405
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	5
Colorado Coal	38½	38½	38½	38½	600
Col., H. V. & Tol.	20	20	20	20	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	10
Com. Cable	102	102¾	102	102¾	200
Consol. Gas Co.	93¼	93¼	92¾	92¾	668
Del. & Hudson	145¼	145¾	145¼	145¾	5
Del., Lack. & W.	137¾	137¾	135¾	137	13,280
Den., T. & Ft. W.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36	1,225
Den. & R. G. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	300
Distil'rs & C. F. Tr.	40⅜	40⅜	39⅜	39⅝	500
Green Bay & W.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	100
Ind. Bloom. & West.	46¾	46¾	46	46	200
L. Erie & West.	17½	17½	17½	17½	2,000
Lake Shore	108½	108½	108	108	1,910
Louis. & Nash.	86	86¼	86	86¼	410
Manhattan Con.	102	102	102	102	100
Mich. Central	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	450
Mil. & Northern	45	45	45	45	8
Minnesota Iron	85	85	85	85	50
Mil., L. & S. W.	98	98	98	98	100
Missouri Pacific	73⅞	74¼	73¾	73¾	16,550
Mob., Ohio & G.	11¾	12	11¾	11¾	3,050
Nat. Lead Tr.	19¾	19⅞	19	19	1,810
N. J. Central	122	122¼	122	122¼	200
N. Y. Central	108⅜	108⅝	108⅛	108	2,200
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	8,355
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	230
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	275
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	66	66	66	66	200
N. Y., O. & W.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
Northern Pac.	31	31	31	31	70
North. Pac. pf.	75⅜	75⅜	75¼	75⅜	541
North. Pac. certs.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	5,450
Ohio Southern	17	17	17	17	150
Ohio & Miss.	22¾	22¾	22	22	300
Ontario Mining	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	15
Ontario & West.	21½	21½	20¼	20¼	700
Oregon R. & N.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅝	400
Oregon S. L.	58	58	57½	57½	430
Oregon & Trans.	33¾	33¾	31¾	32¾	600
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	39¾	39¾	38	38	7,300
Phil. & Read.	38⅞	39⅛	38⅝	38¾	8,900
Pd. L. Pal. Car Co.	187½	187½	187½	187½	25
Quicksilver	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	200
Quicksilver pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½	2,210
Rich. & W. P. Ter.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	100
St. P., M. & M.	113	113	112¾	112¾	305
Southern Pac. Co.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	400
Sugar Ref. Co.	6½	6½	6½	6½	100
Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	100
Texas Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	100
Union Pacific	69½	69⅝	69¼	69½	6,040
U. S. Express	85	85	84½	84½	63
W., St. L. & P.	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	200
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	1,000
Wells-Fargo Ex.	141½	141½	140¾	141½	64
West. Union Tel.	84	84¼	83¾	83⅝	2,815
W. & L. E. pf.	68⅜	68⅜	68	68	220
Wisconsin Cent.	34	34	34	34	100
Total sales					139,458

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pac. 4s	74⅜	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜	$8,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	111½	111½	111½	111½	6,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st	105	105	105	105	3,000
Cairo, A. & C. 1st	102½	103⅛	102½	102½	1,000
Canada So. 2d	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	1,000
Cen. Pacific 1895	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1,000
Cent. & O. cn. 5s	100¾	100⅞	100¾	100¾	10,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, con	104	104	104	104	1,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st	118½	118⅝	118½	118½	3,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1,000
C., C., C. & I. cn.	134	134	134	134	3,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	103¾	104⅛	103¾	103⅝	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	77½	77½	77½	77½	1,000
Cent. Ga. 6s, 1st	80	80	79	79	3,000
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼	3,000
D. & R. G. W. 1st, 5s					
gtd.	99¾	99¾	98¾	98⅝	5,000
Del., L. & W. 7s	96	96	96	96	1,000
E. T., V. & G. 1st, 5s, ex. c.	99¾	99¾	90½	90½	15,000
Erie 2d cn.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	11,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1,000
G. B. & W. inc.	13	13	13	13	16,000
G., H. & W. inc. 1st, sub. pd.	13	13	13	13	5,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st	115⅞	115⅞	115½	115½	4,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. g. 6s, 1	76	76	76	76	15,000
G., C. & S. F. g. 6s	76	76	76	76	10,000
Hen. Bridge 5s	106	106	106	106	4,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	101	101	101	101	5,000
Int. G. N. g. 6s	73	73	73	73	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	108	108	108	108	12,000
Iron Mount. 2d	108	108	108	108	3,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	90	90	89½	90	40,000
Kan. Pacific cn.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	1,000
Kan. & Tex. cn.	110¼	110¼	110	110¼	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	64¼	64¼	64	64	26,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	74½	75	74	74	97,000
Laclede Gas 1st	88	88	88	88	5,000
Lake S. 2d cn.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	5,000
L. & N. trust 5s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅜	109⅜	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.	117	117	117	117	2,000
L. & N. 2d, N. O. & M.	110	110⅛	110	110	20,000
*L. St. L. & T. 1st	100	100	100	100¾	35,000
M. & N. 1st	110⅛	110⅛	110	110⅛	3,000
M. & St. P. 1st, con.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1,000
Mo. Pac. 1st, 4s	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98¾	9,000
Mo. Pacific 2d	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1,000
Mo. Pacific 3d	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	2,000
M. & St. L. 7s, 1st	125½	125½	125½	125½	3,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st	135	135	135	135	6,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	94¾	94¾	94	94¼	32,000
N. Y. & Nor. 2d, 5s	98	98	98	98	6,000
N. Pac. 1st	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	18,000
North. Pac. 1st	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	13,000
North. Pac. 2d	112½	112½	112½	112½	5,000
North. Pac. 3d	110	110	110	110	14,000
Northwestern 7s	144	144	144	144	1,000
Oregon Trans. 1st	102¾	102¾	102	102	5,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	3,000
Ore. & N. con. 5s	103	103	103	103	1,000
Oregon Trans. 1st	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¼	7,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	83½	84	83½	83½	5,000
P., D. & E. 5s, 1st	102	102	102	102	1,000
Read. 1st pf. Inc.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	19,000
Read. 2d pf. Inc.	59	59	56	56	15,000
Read. def'd Inc.	13½	13½	13½	13½	10,000
Read. gen. 4s	89	89	89	89	95,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	70¾	70¾	70½	70¾	25,000
Rich. & Dan. deb.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	1,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr.	78¼	78¼	78	78	15,000
Rock Island 5s	106⅞	107	106⅞	106⅞	41,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, pf.	89	89	89	89	7,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d, pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	8,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d, 1	112½	112½	112½	112½	3,000
St. P. C. P. W. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2,000
St. P. M. & M. 1st	87	87	87	87	5,000
San A. & A. P. 1st, pf. (1926)	88½	88½	88½	88½	1,000
Shen. Val. gen. 5s	49½	49½	49½	49½	6,000
Spo. & Pal. 6s	103¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	4,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	97	97	97	97	6,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	20,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38	38½	38	38⅛	248,000
T., A. & A. & N. M. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3,000
Tol., P. & W. 1st	78	78	78	78	5,000
Utah South. gen.	118	118	118	118	4,000
Wabash 1st	101½	102	101½	102	54,000
Wabash 2d	84	84	83¾	83¾	120,000
Wabash deb. B	25	27	25	25⅜	27,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	5,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	104	104	104	104	2,000
West Shore 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	14,000
West Shore 4s, reg.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	17,000
W. Va. Cent. 1st	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	24,000
Total sales					$1,461,500

*Including $10,000 at 100, buyer 10. †Including $50,000 at 84, buyer 30.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	500
Astoria	.10	.10	.10	.10	800
Bullion	.70	.70	.70	.70	300
Cholla	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	100
Com. Tunnel	.18	.18	.18	.18	500
Exchequer	.60	.60	.60	.60	200
El Cristo	1.45	1.60	1.45	1.60	1,000
Freedom	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Hale & Norcross	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	100
Horn Silver	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	150
Julia	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
La Crosse	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,000
Little Chief	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Mutual S. & M.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	200
Oriental & M.	.06	.06	.06	.06	700
Rappahannock	.07	.07	.07	.07	500
Sutter Creek	.60	.60	.60	.60	200
Union Con.	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	100
Yellow Jacket	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	100
Total sales					7,750

OIL.

Pipe Line Certs.	103⅞	104¼	103⅛	103¼	125,000
Clearances					140,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	150
Atch., Top. & S. F.	34¼	34¼	34	34	510
Con. Gas Co.	93¾	93¾	93	93	200
Chi. Gas Trust	42⅞	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	108	108	107⅝	107⅝	180
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	99	99⅜	98¾	98¾	280
Can. Southern	57½	57½	57	57	520
Chi., M. & St. P.	71	71¼	70⅛	70⅛	6,820
Chi. & N. W.	111⅝	111⅝	111½	111½	150
Del., Lack. & W.	137	137	136	136	8,820
Den. T. & Ft. W.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅜	50
Lake Shore	108⅝	108⅝	108⅛	108¼	280
Louis. & Nash.	86¼	86¼	86	86¼	180
Mo. Pacific	74⅜	74⅜	73¾	73¾	3,180
Mo., K. & Texas	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	200
Nat. Lead Trust	19¼	19¼	19	19⅛	570
N. Y. & New-Eng.	44⅞	44⅞	43¾	44	1,100
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	100
Oregon Trans.	34½	34⅝	34	34	220
Pacific Mail	38	38¾	38	38¼	670
Phil. & Reading	39	39¼	38¾	39	10,480
Rich. & W. P.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	620
Sugar Ref. Co.	59	60⅜	55⅜	56⅛	8,540
Texas Pacific	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	120
Teon. Coal & Iron	76½	76½	76½	76½	100
Union Pacific	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69¼	2,000
W., St. L. & P. pf.	32	32	31⅜	31⅜	240
Western Union	84⅛	84⅛	83¾	83¾	710
Total sales					47,850

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pacific 8s	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	$2,000
Brook. Elev. 1st	111½	111½	111½	111½	2,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 6s	117	117	117	117	6,000
Canada So. 2d	97	97	97	97	2,000
Erie 2d	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	10,000
G., C. & S. F. 2d	78	78	78	78	1,000
Kings Co. El. 1st	106	106	106	106	2,000
M., K. & T. 6s	75	75	74¾	74¾	8,000
Nor. Pac. con. 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	1,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s	98	98	96	98	8,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	1,000
Rock Island 6s	107	107	107	107	10,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¾	3,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	1,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	22	22	22	22	2,000
Va. Midland 6s	105	105	105	105	1,000
Wabash 1st	101½	102	101¼	102	12,000
Wabash 2d	84	84	84	84	7,000
Wis. Cent. 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	2,000
West Shore 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2,000

Total sales $135,000

The stock market was extremely dull and fluctuations were very narrow. There was an absence of influential news. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Pacific Mail, ⅞. *Declined*—Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, 1¼; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg and Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, each 1, and Consolidated Gas, ¾.

In the trust stocks Sugar declined 3, Whisky 1, and Lead ⅜. American Cotton Oil advanced ¾.

The foreign exchange market was extremely quiet. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 81¾ for 60-day bills and $4 83½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80¾ for 60-day bills, $4 84½@4 84⅝ for demand, $4 83⅝@$4 85¼ for cable transfers, and $4 79½@$4 79¾ for commercial. Continental was dull. France were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were firm. Both the 4s and the 4½s advanced ⅜. The sales on call were $12,000 4s coupon at 127½. In State securities $2,000 Alabama, class A, sold at 105¼ and $4,000 Georgia gold 7s at 102⅝. In bank stocks 25 shares of Citizens' sold at 190 and 50 of Western at 93½.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Missouri Pacific seconds, 2¼; International and Great Northern firsts and Iron Mountain seconds, each 1½; Louisville and Nashville, New Orleans and Mobile seconds, 1½; Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic 5s, Housatonic 5s, Missouri Pacific trusts, Northwestern consols, Reading second preference incomes, and Manitoba Montana 4s, each 1, and Lake Shore seconds, Pittsburg and Western firsts, and Reading first preference incomes, each ¾. *Declined*—Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans 5s, 2½, and Denver and Rio Grande improvement 5s, ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 104¼@103. In mining securities $1,000 Comstock Tunnel income 4s sold at 33 and 500 shares of Horn Silver at $1 95.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has declared a quarterly dividend, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 27.

The People's Bank of the City of New-York has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 26.

The Bowery Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₱ cent., payable Jan 2. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

The Union Dime Savings Institution has declared a semi-annual interest on deposits at the rate of 4 ₱ cent. per annum on sums up to $1,000 and at the rate of 3 ₱ cent. on any excess over $1,000.

The Manhattan Savings Institution has declared semi-annual interest on deposits not exceeding $3,000 at the rate of 3½ ₱ cent. per annum.

The Orientnl Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed until that date.

The North River Bank has declared a dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

The Merchants' Exchange National Bank has declared a dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

January coupons of the Birmingham Division bonds of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank.

The Citizens' Savings Bank has declared interest on deposits at the rate of 3½ ₱ cent. on sums up to $3,000.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	203	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	163	Mechanics'	210
Butchers & Drovers'	185	Mechanics & Traders'	215
Central National	145	Mercantile	215
Chase National	250	Merchants'	155
Chatham	310	Merchants' Ex.	120
Chemical	4300	Metropolitan	10
City	475	Metropolis	325
Columbia	205	Mount Morris	360
Commerce	194	Nassau	161
Continental	133	New-York	243
Corn Exchange	240	New-York County	450
East River	170	N. Y. National Ex.	130
Eleventh Ward	160	Ninth National	147
Fifth Avenue	1100	North America	188
First National	2000	North River	145
First Nat'l of S. I.	110	Oriental	210
Fourteenth Street	165	Pacific	180
Fourth National	168½	People's	225
Gallatin National	145	Phenix	140
Garfield National	400	Republic	178
German-American	123	Seaboard National	143
Germania	270	Second National	325
Hanover	335	Seventh National	130
Hudson River	145	Shoe & Leather	153
Importers & Traders'	540	St. Nicholas	195
Irving	185	State of New-York	112
Leather Manufacturers'	245	U. S. National	215
Lincoln National	200	Western National	97½
Manhattan	185		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4s, '91, r	104¾	105¼	Cur. 6s, 1896	118½	....
4s, '91, c	104¾	105¼	Cur. 6s, 1897	121½	....
4s, 1907, r	126⅝	126½	Cur. 6s, 1898	124½	....
4s, 1907, c	127½	127⅝	Cur. 6s, 1899	127	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	116½	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges....$83,886,692 | Balances.....$4,174,868

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	52⅞	53	Lst. Paul	70¼	70½
Reading	19 7-16	19½	Reading gen.	88⅞	89
Lehigh Val.	52½	52¾	Read. 1st pf.	78⅞	79¼
Nor. Inc.	31	..	Read. 2d pf.	55¾	56¼
Nor. Pac. pf.	75¼	75½	Read. 3d pf.	46	47
Lehigh Nav.	52½	..			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—The following are the closing prices on the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s	117.25	Calumet & Hecla	250.00
At. & Top. l. g. 7s	111.00	Franklin	15.50
At. & Top.	34.12½	Huron	3.00
Boston & Albany	215.50	Osceola	21.25
Boston & Maine	200.00	Pewabic (new)	4.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	108.00	Quincy	70.00
Chi., San. & Clev.	25.00	Bell Telephone	201.50
Eastern pf.	117.50	Boston Land	6.37½
Flint & P. M.	23.00	Water Power	5.37½
Flint & P. M. pf.	92.00	Tamarack M. Co.	147.00
Mex. Central	18.00	Mass. Central	15.12½
Mex. Central 1st	69.00	San Diego L. Co.	20.00
N. Y. & N. Eng.	43.75	West End Land	25.00
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	127.00	Lamson Store Se.	35 62½
Old Colony	175.00	Atlantic	14.25
Rutland pf.	50.00	Boston & Mon.	47.00
Wis. Central	33.75	Kearsarge	7.75
Wis. Central pf.	62.00	S. Fe Copper Co.	1.45
Allouez M. Co., n.	1.05	Ann. City L. Co.	57.50

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.30	Mexican	2.30
Best & Belcher	2.40	Ophir	3.30
Challar	2.40	Potosi	1.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.50	Savage	1.45
Crown Point	1.70	Sierra Nevada	2.15
Eureka Consolidated	3.20	Commonwealth	3.00
Gould & Curry	1.35	Nevada Queen	1.00
Hale & Norcross	2.40	North Belle Isle	1.10

Assessment levied Mexican, 25c.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 23—4 P. M.—Canadian Pacific, 74⅞; Illinois Central, 121⅜. Mexican Ordinary, 41; Mexican Central new 4 ₱ cent. bonds, 74⅛. Bar Silver is quoted at 43⅝d. ₱ ounce. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 3⅝@3¾ ₱ cent. Parr's advices quote 31₱ cent. Rentes at 87f. 82½c. for the account, and Exchange on London at 25f. 19c. for checks. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £50,000.

4:30 P. M.—Money, 3½@4 ₱ cent.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—3:45 P. M.—Beef and Pork in poor demand. Hams—The demand has fallen off. Short Cut, about 14 to 16 lb., steady at 46s. Bacon in poor demand. Cumberland Cut, about 28 to 30 lb., dull at 31s.; Short Rib, about 25 lb., dull at 34s. 6d.; Long and Short Clear Middles, about 55 lb., steady at 32s. 6d.; Shoulders, about 12 to 13 lb., steady at 29s. Cheese, Tallow, and Turpentine in poor demand. Resin in fair demand. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand. Corn—Spot and futures in poor demand, but unchanged. Wheat, December, steady at 4s. 2½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in fair demand. Receipts of Wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 100 quarters; from Pacific ports, 25,000 quarters; from other sources, 30,000 quarters. Receipts of American Corn for the past week, 34,600 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm—American—Middling, Low Middling clause, December delivery, 5 35-64d., sellers; December and January delivery, 5 35-64d., sellers; January and February delivery, 5 35-64d., sellers; February and March delivery, 5 36-64d., sellers; March and April delivery, 5 37-64d., sellers; April and May delivery, 5 38-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 5 39-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 5 41-64d., sellers; July and August delivery, 5 42-64d., sellers.

LONDON, Dec. 23—4 P. M. — Produce — Calcutta Linseed, 42s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Linseed Oil, 20s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—Spanish gold, 240¼@240⅝. Exchange quiet. Sugar quiet; on Saturday 1,700 bags centrifugal, 96° to 97° polarization, for Spain, were sold at $3 48¾, gold, ₱ quintal.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Drafts—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 15.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RIGHTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
EDWARD SWEET & CO.,
38 BROAD-ST.

LACLEDE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY
of St. Louis, Mo. PREFERRED STOCK
JULIAN ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY
STOCK. Bought and sold by
EDEY BROS., 2 Exchange Court, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON, 16 DECEMBER, 1889.

To the Stockholders of the

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY:

In April last we asked you to intrust to us your proxies, to be used at the annual meeting of the company in May. This resulted in a change of management, the introduction of reforms and economies, and a financial reorganization of the company that has met general approval.

During the progress of this reorganization it has been frequently suggested in the public press and by numerous and large holders of the company's securities that it would give greater stability to the reorganized company if a management committed to the successful working out of the plan of reorganization, and absolutely in the interest of the property, could be secured for several years.

Consulting our own inclination and convenience, we would prefer to leave the management of this great property to others; but we recognize the force of the suggestion and the necessity for some such arrangement; and, as many shareholders believe that great advantages are likely to result to the holders of all classes of the company's securities from such co-operation, we have consented to act in the matter.

Holders of Stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company may deliver their certificates, assigned upon the back in favor of George C. Magoun, Thomas Baring, Oliver W. Penhody, and John J. McCook, to the BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, 87 Milk-st., Boston, subject to an agreement that the title to such Stock and the voting power thereon shall be vested in our nominees or our

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The announced sale at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, Dec. 23, by William Kennelly and Brother, of the dwelling, with lot, 126 East 129th-st, east of 5th-av., was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 23.

Avenue A, s. e. corner of 69th-st., 100.4x 623; Bertha Schnager and another to Caroline Schnitheim..... $1

5th-av., s. e. corner of 94th-st., 25.9x102.2; Luke A. Lockwood and another, executors, to John H. Grey..... 26,700

5th-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 94th-st., 25.2x102.2; same to same..... 18,250

94th-st., e. s., 127.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25.6x 100.8; same to same..... 12,250

94th-st., s. s., 153.4 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25.6x 100.8; same to same..... 12,550

94th-st., s. s., 102.2 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25.6x 100.8; same to same..... 12,250

145th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x 99.11; Michael Giblin and wife to Charles G. Dobbs..... 8,000

120th-st., 360 West; Anna E. Lyon to Lorenzo Terwilliger..... 20,000

160th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Morris-av., 65x 110; Jacob A. Frank and wife to John L. Cavanagh..... 5,500

10th-av., n. w. corner of 69th-st., 100.5x200; Edward C. O'Brien, referee, to Rachel Cohnfeld..... 75,500

87th-st., n. s., 580.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.5x 100.5; Edward Lozan, referee, to John R. Hanft..... 7,800

97th-st., s. s., 393 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17.6x 100.11; Nelson J. Waterbury, Jr., referee, to Frederick Van Trine..... 20,500

97th-st., s. s., 365 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18x 100.11; same to John A. Rockford..... 21,000

97th-st., s. s., 347 ft. w. of 8th-av.; same to same..... 23,000

143d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11; Peter McCullough, guardian, &c., to Robert Cuberman..... 8,000

89th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 100x 100.8; Frank A. Uehlein to Peter J. Uehlein..... 1

Ridge-st., s. s., 293 ft. s. of King's Bridge road, 60x232 to aqueduct; Jerome Buck, referee, to John H. Edson..... 2,750

Convent-av., e. s., 79.6 ft. n. of 141st-st., 20x100; Edmond Beardsley to Paul Raoul de F. Homy..... 1

Gray-st., s. w. corner of Anthony-av., 200x 230 to Cram-pitee; Hoise Laogloe to House of Rest for Consumptives..... 35,000

73d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x102.2; John T. Farley and wife to Frederick G. Bourne..... 54,000

44th-st., n. s., 142.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 44.2x 100.6; Charles R. Henderson to Norman Henderson..... 35,300

48th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x 100.5; Charles R. Henderson to Norman Heoderson..... 5,200

Greene-st., 62 and 64; same to same..... 152,500

93d-st., n. s., 419 ft. w. of 3d-av., 1x99.7; Edgar Logan, referee, to John Soie..... 700

92d-st., 21 East; Walter Reid to Paulice Segree..... 35,000

Grand-st., 271; Samuel Coba and wife to Dorothea Wolf..... 112,500

Washington-square, 53; Edward Judson and others to corporation of the Berean Baptist Church in N. York..... 21,500

31st-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x98.9; Henry A. Ockershausen and others to Emerson E. Sanford..... 20,500

95th-st., s. s., 149 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; Lewis Coonand wife to Anna Margaretha..... 20,000

104th-st., s. s., 109 ft. w. of 9th-av., 58.1x 102. Thomas E. Crummins to Thomas J. McLaughlin..... 21,000

10th-st., s. s., 124.6 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 24x95; Charles F. Pfizemayer and wife to Peter Ging..... 39,500

Convent-av., s. s., 509.6 ft. n. of 141st-st., 20x100; Cornelius V. Sidell to Paul Raoul de F. Homy..... 1

93d-st., s. s., 231 ft. e. of 5th-av., 21x100.8; John H. Gray and wife to Sarah Wonner..... 3,200

131st, n. s., 274 ft. w. of Lonox-av., 17x 99.11; Mattie A. Cookburn to Nannie Ober.

36th-st., n. s., 160.4 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.2x98.9; Thomas Cummings to Aaron Wolff..... 18,750

Rockfeld-st., s. s., 541.4 s. of Marion-av., 25x100; Samuel M. Barnett to Carrie A. Barnett..... 23,000

92d-st., 152 East; Pauline Lorree to Walter Reid..... 1

South 5th-av., s. w. corner of West 3d-st., 25x100; August Schmidt to Margaret Schmidt..... 25,000

Elizabeth-st., e. s., lots 209, 210, 211, map of building lots at Fordham; James Judge, trustee, to Evelyn A. Harrow..... 700

Perimeter-av., n. s., 103.4 ft. east of Sommerleng, 25x108; James O'Brien to Robert M. Offord..... 1

35th-st., s. s., 404.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Thomas J. Hinston to Lambert S. Quackenbush..... 1

Hague-st., 4 and 6; James Cleary and another to Michael Sullivan..... 5,900

127th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25.8x 156.8; Eugene Dixovich to Gustav E. Beyer..... 8,500

85th-st., s. s., 404.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x 102.2; Prospect Hill Reformed Dutch Church to Thomas J. Hinston..... 6,000

93d-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.8; Lambert S. Quackenbush and wife to Abraham C. Quackenbush..... 9,000

11th-av., e. s., corner of 45th-st., 25x100; Frank J. Walzering and wife to Robert L. Reade..... 22,500

Broome-st., 204; Morris Berger and wife to Abraham Wirsch..... 40,000

Mott-st., 307; Jooas Well and others to New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission..... 23,500

75th-st., 18 East; C. Graham & Sone to Harriet J. Morisr..... 40,000

91st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100; Jonanna Wiersca and another to Morris Berger..... 20,000

3d-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Greene-st., 20x75; Adele A. Chatain, executrix, to Louis Schultz and others..... 80,000

North Moore-st., 20; John S. Applegate, executor, to John E. Fye..... 1

8d-st., 43 West; Thomas E. Crimmins to Sophia E. Murtha..... 12,750

76th-st., n. s., 116.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18x84; Mary A. Duffy to Max Dunziger..... 1

Byrd-av., s. s., 225 ft. n. of 134th-st., 25 x163.4x irregular; Robert M. Offord and wife to the West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 1

Byrd-av., s. s., lot 410, map of building lots at Fordham, 50x154.2; same to same..... 1

93d-st., 29 West; Susan Clapsattis to Elizabeth Stewart..... 6,000

1st-av., s. e. corner of 71st-st., 25.3x85; Meta Haack and others to Jacob Katz..... 27,000

Lot 47, map of Woodstock, West Farms; Kasper J. E. Welmer ano wife to Mary Welmer..... 1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE

Who desire a loan

To complete their purchase.

The Title Guarantee and Trost Company will examine, nud, on approval, guarantee your title, and at the same time provide any reasonable loan desired without extra expense for eooning the loan.

Apply directly to the company. No commissions and no "extras for searches."

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

John W. Murray, President.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP 20-foot-front dwelling, with dining-room extension, in the tenderloin of the west side; exceptionally fine interior; best workmanship; only $38,000. No. 41 West 78th-st.; always open for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

MOUNT MORRIS-AV.

Elegant four-story brick and stone; size, 25x60x 78 feet.

PORTER & CO.,
77 East 125th-st.

ONE OF THE VERY FINEST AND LARGEst west-side dwellings in the market now open for inspection; finely situated, Manhattan-square and overlooks Central Park; No. 42 West 77th-st. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

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TO LET IN THE
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
NOS. 38, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A LOVELY HOUSE WITH NINE BEDROOMS to No. 149 East 89th-st; new, novel, and attractive; only one half of a group of ten houses; rent low for the accommodations offered. Apply on premises or to owner, Room 60, 79 Cedar-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 Broadway, near 13th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO.
Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN, 50 West 33d-st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLAT TO let in the Sunny Side, corner 73d-st and Park-av. For particulars apply to CHRIS. HEISER, 32 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st.,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general surroundings unequaled; rents moderate.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent,
Inte manager Navarro Building.

THE WALTON, 164 EAST 89TH-ST.—Very desirable apartments at reasoeable rentals to genteel families only; rents, $25 to $35. Janitor will show apartments.

31 WEST 16TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all the improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. BEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, the receiver of the Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, Nos. 59 to 63 Liberty-street, in the city and county of New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, Jr., auctioneer, all the property of the Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company, namely:

(1.) All those certain mining rights and property situate, lying, and being in the mineral district of Santa Eulalia, State of Chihuahua aed Republic of Mexico, described as follows, viz.:

All that tract of metal-bearing land located in the said mineral district of Santa Eulalia and situated and lying on both sides of a straight line drawn from the Arroyo, known as the "Parcioners," to the south, with an inclination of 45° 35' southeast, up to and including the mine called "Coronel," including and comprising one league on each side of the aforesaid straight line; the said tract being a quadrilateral which from north to south is measured by the length of the said straight llee drawn from the Arroyo of Parcioners up to and including the Coronel Mine, and from east to west is two leagues in width. Also, that tract of land situated aed lying on both sides of a straight line running towards the north, two leagues in length, and measured from the above-mentioned point in the Arroyo of Parcioners to the end thereof, eaid last-mentioned tract being two leagues in width from east to west, one league on the westerly side of said line running from south to north and in form a perfect square each side of which is two leagues in length; together with all the unsettled, abandoned, or ruined mines contained in the tracts of land above described. Also, the following mines, or such of them as were owned by the Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company on the 21st day of December, 1887, on the 21st day of June, 1888, situated and being in said mineral district of Santa Eulalia, to wit: Santo Domingo, Galiano, Bustillos, San Matias, Viega, Dolores, San Antonio, las Parcioners, Arroyo, Santa José, Santa Gertrudis, Santa Rita, Negrita Grande, Gnadalupe, and Negrita Chica, and all other mines, mining rights, and real estate that have been acquired, and all the assets of the said Company, the said Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company on said 21st day of June, 1888, had of, in, or to the main and aqueduct and the railroad used in connection with said mines and property.

(2.) All the tools, supplies, materials, live stock, teams, vehicles, rolling stock, ors, and other personal property owned by said Santa Eulalia Silver Mining Company on said 21st day of June, 1888.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1889.

JOHN R. ROBINSON, Receiver.
ARNOLD & GREENE, Attorneys for Receiver, 3 Broad-st., N. Y.

The above sale is adjourned to Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1889, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1889. JOHN R. ROBINSON, Receiver.
d10-law3wTh

CHANCERY SALE OF THE PROSPECT Park and Belt Railroad.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County.—THE KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY versus 7,064. THE MEMPHIS, GREEN WOOD AND PROSPECT PARK RAILROAD COMPANY and others, and other causes consolidated therewith.—By virtue of an interlocontory decree for sale entered in the above consolidated causes on the 19th day of November, 1889, Minute Book 70, page 14, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in Memphis, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1890, with legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby County, Tennessee, to wit: All of the property, real and personal, of the Prospect Park and Belt Railway Company, consisting of its franchise, right of way, contracts with the county and city, rights and franchiees, depot honees, turnouts, turn tables, frogs, switches, lots, mechinery, engines, cars, office furnitnre, and all other rights and property of every nature, kind, and description.

The above property consists of a standard gauge line on road, beginning at the intersection of second and Cayoee streets, in the city of Memphis, and extending thence in a northwest direction about (6) miles eonth of Memphis, with a branch linn from Crosby station on the mesin line to Magnolia station, a distance of about one (1) mila; these two lines make about 9¼ miles of 35-lb. steel T rail. The road is eqnipued with two (2) twenty (20) too Baldwin locomotives, two (2) others of same size and make, under lease, two (2) open Summer passeger coaches, two (2) closed passenger coaches, one (1) flat car, two (2) pavilions at Prospect Park, three (3) small station honses, ons (1) car shed, and eleven (11) acres of grounds at Prospect Park, one lot of ground at city limits, on which is situated the station honsn, office, coal station, water tank, and shop, also fifteen (15) acres of laud near Prospect Park, one water tank and pump at Prospect Park, together with all the necessary tools and nquipments generally used in running a road of this description.

This road rnns through a thickly-settled euburb of Memphis, and leto a section of country which is being rapidly settled by a thrifty class of people.

No bid of less than $55,000 00 will be taken.

Terms of sale—On a credit of six (6) and twelve (12) months, purchaser to execnte notes with good personal security, a lien being retained on the property as additional security, all rights of redemption or relemption barred, and the sale will be absolute. Further information will be furnished upon application to Wm. Katzenbergar, Receiver, Memphis, Tenn., or to the undersigned.

E. B. MCHENRY, Clerk and Master.
MEMPHIS, Tee., Dec. 7th, 1889.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER TO TAKE ENtire charge of office of a large manufacturing business; a good business man with a few thousand dollars to invest; to the right party a liberal interest in the business will be given. Address, with particulars, to W. T. C., Box 114 Times Office.

ADVERTISING CONCERN WITH AMPLE means, credit, and facilities offers desirable inconcemente to advertising agent having good connections. Address F. L., Box 197 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural lawe which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps nae provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored bevernge which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicions nee of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every teudency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shart by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nonrished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Orocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chamists. London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hemorrhoids, hiln, loss of appetite, gastro and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them.

E. GRILLON,
27 Rne Ramhuteau, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMproving the Condition of the Poor.—This old association is an old society devoted to the elevation of the home life of the poor and the judicious relief of their necessities without regard to race, color, creed, or nationality. All cases of want receive most careful treatment. The society grants general relief, and has well equipped sanitary, sewing, and fresh air departments. It has just opened a Harlem branch. President—John Paton; Treasurer—Lorau C. Murray, No. 1 Broadway; Chairman Committee of Ways and Means—R. Fulton Cutting; Chairman Finance Committee—James A. Scrymser; General Agent—F. S. Lowgworth, 79 4th-av.

ALEX. ROSS' NOSE MACHINE PERFECTS deform of the nose; free by post, $3. His skin tightener for furrows and crows' feet marks, in granulated form, by post, for $1 of ROSS, 21 Lamhe Coudnit-st, London, England.

BETHESDA

The Fashionable American Table Water.

Acknowledged highly curative in affections of the kidneys, bladder, stomach, diabetes, gravel, gout, rheumatism, and malaria.

F. SCHERER & CO., 11 Barclay-st., Agents.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
AND
BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Richmond, Ind., Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo, except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati. New Pullman Buffet Car New-York to Pittsburg. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Baltimore in daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and goes through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily. Connects for Erie, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington at 3:50 P. M., and Baltimore, "Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 3:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through 8:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 (Through Car) P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:30, 4:30, and 11:30 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 5:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 8:00, 8:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 8:15, 8:30, 9:00, 10:10, and 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sueday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:20 P. M. on Sundafe, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Ollnee, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court and 260 Brooklyn Annex station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfor Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Genernl Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Eastoe, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Binghng, Harrisburg, Portsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk, Wilkesharre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehnm, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

6 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk, and Pottsville.

For Red Back, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 6:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M.

For Tome River ned Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey. Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except to Philadelphia) A. M., 12:15 (night.)

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 nlght have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from eotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Oswego, Ithaca, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chnnk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhaunock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhaunock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chnnk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manoe Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chnnk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleepnr to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, 8 *9, 9:01, 10 *10, 11 A. M., 12:02, 1 *2, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, †5:02, †6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *11 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:30, 3:04, 3:30, 4:04, 4:06, 4:30, 4:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:05, 6:06, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. For parlor cars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited"

TO
CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth Ave. and Forty-second St. New York,

Largest and Finest Passenger Station in America, and the only one in the city of New York.

On and after Dec. 23, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

†8:00 A. M.—Syracnee and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

FAST MAIL AND STATE EXPRESS.

†8:50 A. M.—For Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 8:20 P. M. New Wagner palace drawing-room cer to Buffalo daily and to Canadaigua daily except Sundays. Buffet smoking car New-York to Buffalo.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:50 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibuis New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracnse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the eext day. Drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*10:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a dining car, and a baggage and express car in dining car. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

†11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adame, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

†1:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagnnr dining car New-York to Albany.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitonhnrg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

†6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Expreee for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with throogh Wagner vestibule sleepieg and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

†6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Monotain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express, Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, Montreal, via Delaware and Hudson Railroad, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with throogh Wagner vestibule sleepieg and dining cars. Connects at Canandaigua daily nxcept Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:45 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars to Buffalo, Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Coeeects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

†10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room car, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Snperior service.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Ceotral Statioe, Nos. 1, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-pince, 68 West 125th-st, and 2 Philadelphia Station, New York; 363 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences throogh to destination.

*Run daily. Other daily except Sundays.

†Stop at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS.
General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains via
PHILADELPHIA to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS,
AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 8:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A.M. Sunday.

For tickets and Pullmae car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadwny, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessees. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton. *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.: St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.: Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 5:15, *8:15 P. M.: Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.: Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M.; *5:15, *8:15 P

GRANT AT THE SPIGOT

LOOKING FOR LITTLE ITEMS OF EXPENSE.

HE WANTS TO SUSPEND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—KEEP AN EYE ON THE BUNG, MR. MAYOR.

The estimates of the Park Department for 1890 were taken up by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. President Hutchins and Commissioners Robh and Gallup were present. The sum of $1,896,045 had been asked for and the allowance made in the provisional estimate was $1,177,700. The amount allowed for the conduct of the department this year was $1,212,200.

The interesting feature of the morning session was Mayor Grant's objection to the usual appropriation for $2,500 salary for Daniel Draper, Chief of the Meteorological Department. "It don't seem to me that this expense is necessary," he said, and asked Commissioner Robh for his opinion.

The Commissioner did not agree with him. "I certainly think," said Mr. Robh, "that the services of Mr. Draper should be continued. His reports are very valuable. They are quoted in Europe and are frequently brought into the courts in this city, and Mr. Draper is called as a witness. It is not necessary that he should be connected with the Park Department, but his work is a benefit to the city and the estimate for it might be included in this or any other department. His reports are of value to the city in the courts. If the amount involved was $50,000 or $30,000 it might be a different matter. New-York is too great a city to allow the Meteorological Observatory to be abolished or to go into any such pleasure business. Some people believe in the science of statistics and others do not."

"But I do not think it is necessary," said the Mayor. "Don't the Government reports answer the purpose?"

"I understand that the Government depends on Mr. Draper's statistics," Mr. Robh replied. "I think it would be a good plan to have him before the board before action is taken."

"Well," said the Mayor, "I don't see the necessity for this office."

"That's a matter of opinion," said Mr. Robh. Attention was called to the fact that the consolidation act provides that a bureau of meteorological observation shall be maintained by the city, and Mr. Robh said that the Legislature would have to be called upon if they wanted the office abolished.

Mayor Grant thought the same result would be reached by curtailing the expenses of the bureau. He wanted to have the Commissioners look into the matter, and it will come up again to-day.

The form in which the Park Board's estimates were made out was criticised. The Mayor objected when the question of paying clerks not passed by the Civil Service Commission, but employed under the head of "skilled laborers," came up for consideration. The subject will be further considered to-day.

President Hutchins asked the board to pass upon the estimates as they were, but Mayor Grant objected.

The Controller was given power to issue $75,000 in bonds for the completion of Morningside Park.

After recess the board took up the estimates for the City Court, and $97,700 was allowed. The item of $10,000 for salary for Judge Pitshke, who has been ill abroad for some time, was struck out.

It was decided to notify Gov. Hill of the action taken by the board, and to recommend that Judge Pitshke be suspended. The request of the Supreme Court Justices for extra pay for certain of their assistants, the court officers, was laid over.

The sum of $1,335 was appropriated for repairs necessary on the soldiers' monuments in Calvary and Greenwood Cemeteries. President Arnold of the Board of Aldermen was allowed $1,200 for an additional clerk.

The sum of $21,300 was transferred from unexpended balances for arrears in the Surrogate's office.

Other appropriations fixed were:

Police courts	$183,000
Civil courts	199,900
Supreme Court	173,300
Superior Court	156,500
Common Pleas	145,800
City Court	97,700
Court of General Sessions	77,400
Court of Special Sessions	23,000
Surrogate	97,500
County Clerk	87,300

THE ERIE'S ENGINEERS.

REPORTS OF DISSATISFACTION WITH THE COMPANY DENIED.

The report that the authorities of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad is in trouble with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was started anew yesterday. Last Friday General Manager Thomas suspended four engineers, and from that fact arose a report that a strike was imminent. At the office of the company, 21 Cortlandt-street, nothing was known of any dissatisfaction among their engineers. General Manager Thomas said that the company was in accord with all its employes.

"Last week," he said, "we discharged four engineers for good cause, and if there is any demand for their reinstatement we will hear them and try to deal fairly with them. The fact that they were members of the Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood had nothing to do with their discharge. Our difficulties with the committee were settled amicably. We want all engineers to pass a written or oral examination to see that they properly understand the rules under which they work, and I hardly think they are prepared to say they won't pass an examination, for public safety depends upon a similar understanding of the rules by all engineers.

"It seems to be the general idea that our company is antagonistic to the Brotherhood. That is not the case. It makes no difference to us whether an engineer belongs to the Brotherhood any more than whether he belongs to a church. To the best of our knowledge the report of trouble is false."

At the station in Jersey City none of the officials had heard anything of the strike, and did not believe there were any grounds for one. An engineer in the employ of the road said that the reinstatement of the discharged men would be asked for, but as yet a strike had not been thought of.

General Superintendent Murphy admitted that a number of firemen had been promoted to engineers within a week, but he said that it was in no way connected with any trouble with the brotherhood engineers.

FEW FAIR SUBSCRIPTIONS MADE.

Mondays have come to be looked at as especially unlucky for the World's Fair guarantee fund. Yesterday was no exception to the rule. Up to a late hour yesterday not a single additional subscription had been received at the Chamber of Commerce. At the Mayor's office twenty-seven subscribers sent in $1,770. Their names are as follows:

Jean G. Meister	$500	James Dillow	$25
George W. Saner	500	Thomas Rattigan	20
Peter D. Donnelly	150	John Schuh	10
L. H. Redmond	100	Charles Cook	10
Hertraudt Meyer	100	John L. McCullough	5
Henry Strippel	50	E. Doran	5
M. Folk & Brother	25	T. Carlin	5
J. E. Hillebert	25	N. Frankel	5
W. S. Thomson	25	William T. Pearl	50
Hugo F. Gafney	25	W. Aaron	25
Valentin Kolb	25	Peter Peterson	15
Gottlieb Fass	25	Thomas H. Bryan	10
E. W. Ropes	25	P. J. Carroll	10

It was supposed that the Executive Committee would take action on the expected report of the Committee on Legislation concerning the corrected list of contributors to the guarantee fund, but nothing was done.

DESIGNED TO HOLD 4,000 PUPILS.

The cornerstone of what will be a magnificent public school building was laid yesterday morning at the corner of St. Nicholas-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, an admirable site commanding a view for miles up and down the Harlem River. It will be the new Grammar School No. 46. The ceremonies were very pretty. More than one thousand school children bearing flags and banners marched to the grounds headed by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band and sang national airs. President Simmons made an address, and John Whalen, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, laid the stone. Among the 2,000 spectators were H. B. Perkins, W. E. Stillings, Robert Steele, Leopold Wormser, and Lawson N. Fuller.

The new building will be four stories high, with a tower on St. Nicholas-avenue. It will contain thirty-six classrooms and will accommodate 4,000 pupils. It will be of Bellsville brownstone and Philadelphia brick with Wyoming limestone trimmings, and will cost about $200,000.

PRIVATE AND COLONEL DON'T AGREE.

The troubles in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, an account of which appeared in THE TIMES recently, came up in the Adams-Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when Private James Calligan was arraigned for assaulting Sergt. Dykaman. The complainant did not appear, and Calligan was discharged. He told a long story, however, in which he said that the real cause of all the trouble was the desire of Col. Auston and some of his officers to get all Catholics out of the regiment. Men of that sect were insulted, Calligan said, on every opportunity.

"This is all poppycock," said Col. Auston. "I don't know whether the men are Greeks or Hindoos and I don't care."

POOR CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.

HOW THE LITTLE PEOPLE ARE CHEERED BY THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Many of the swarthy little Italian children who are receiving a sort of compulsory education in this city through the kindly influence of the Children's Aid Society—compulsory because the members of this beneficent organization know much better what will be good for the children than do the parents of those children themselves—were given a very good idea yesterday afternoon as to what our American Santa Claus is like. In the Italian (industrial) school, at 156 Leonard-street, the teachers had put up a resplendent Christmas tree, loaded with the good things which come around only at this joyous time of year.

Each little tongue-tied tot in this school found that he or she had been remembered by that annual friend of the children. There were on the branches of this spreading Christmas tree toys of all manner of construction, boxes of candy, fruits, and all those things in the possession of which the average child most rejoices. They were distributed to the children by the teachers of the school, and a happier lot of gratified little fellows could hardly have been found.

This was only one of the industrial schools in the city which have been or will be brightened this year by the appearance of Santa Claus under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society. There are twenty-two such distributed throughout the various wards of the city, where all sorts of children are given practical education, and in each of them a Christmas tree, bearing luscious fruit, has given joy to the pupils. The society likewise has charge of six or seven lodging houses, and there, too, our Christmas patriarch has made his appearance laden with the things he knows will give most pleasure to his youthful friends and admirers.

Mr. C. L. Brace, Secretary of the society, has issued this "Christmas appeal for poor children," and it is not yet too late to respond to it:

"Christmas is the season which should especially be made happy for children, and, above all, for the children of the poor. In New-York thousands of boys and girls, but for the lodging houses of the Children's Aid Society, would be sleeping in boxes and barges and cellars or herding in the dens of thieves and vagabonds. Thousands of others, but for our industrial schools, would be roving the streets half clad and hungry, and growing up to be ignorant, vagrant, and criminal.

"We desire at this season to make one happy day for these little victims of poverty and misfortune with presents, clothing, dinners, food, shoes, and the like gifts. Above all, we wish to present a home to the homeless.

"Twenty dollars will place a homeless waif in a distant comfortable home.

"Fifty dollars will put shoes on fifty barefooted little ones.

"One hundred dollars will provide nourishing hot dinners for 200 hungry children for a month.

"Who will help to make Christmas happier for the poor?"

In connection with this appeal is issued the following statement of the work done by the society during the past year:

"There were during the past year in our six lodging houses 12,153 different boys and girls; 264,391 meals and 220,018 lodgings were supplied. In the twenty-one day and twelve evening schools were 11,331 children, who were taught and partly fed and clothed. 897,080 meals being supplied; 3,551 were sent to homes, both in the East and the West; 1,439 were aided with food, medicine, &c., through the Sick Children's Mission; 4,540 children enjoyed the benefits of the Summer Home at Bath, L. I., averaging about 300 a week; 5,839 mothers and sick infants were sent to the Health Home on Coney Island; 116 girls have been instructed in the use of the sewing machine in the Girls' Lodging Houses and in the industrial schools, and 30 were taught typewriting; $10,700 74 have been deposited in the Penny Savings Bank. Total number under charge of the society during the year, 38,853."

Gifts of clothing and provisions may be sent to the central office of the society, 24 St. Mark's-place, or they will be called for. Donations of money should be forwarded to William A. Booth, President, at the Third National Bank; George S. Coe, Treasurer, at the American Exchange National Bank, or to Mr. Brace, Secretary.

THE FIRST WILL GOOD.

JOHN PATTERSON'S BROTHER WAS TOO ANXIOUS TO BE HIS EXECUTOR.

John Patterson, a retired merchant, who died at his home 795 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street in April, 1888, left two wills, both made only a few days before his death, one on the 18th and the other on the 19th of April. In the first will James B. Hackett and Daniel Paxton were made the executors, and each were bequeathed $4,500. Other relatives were also remembered, and his brother George was made the residuary legatee. The sum of $5,000 was left to his faithful old housekeeper, Bridget Cahill. The second will was made like the first. The differences included the signature which the testator had made with his mark. Then his friends Heckett and Paxton were only left $1,000 each and the brother George was named as executor. It came out in the testimony taken before Surrogate Ransom yesterday that the second will was procured by the undue influence of George, who wanted to be executor, as the estate was worth $64,000.

Bridget Cahill, the old housekeeper, testified that her master was very weak and feeble before his death, and that on the day he made the second will his brother George rushed into the room and compelled the dying man to put his mark to the will. Witness said that all the while she sat on the big tin box in which her master kept his bonds and securities. She further said that George attempted to grab a diamond stud that his brother wore in his shirt front, but that she prevented him.

The Surrogate held that the second will was obtained by fraud and that the probate of the first will must stand.

THE OCEAN'S RESTLESS SURFACE.

The steamship La Gascogne of the French Line, which arrived yesterday morning from Havre, had a stormy voyage. The wind blew constantly from the westward, and the sea was very high. The storm was at its height on Dec. 18, when only 253 miles were run. A number of heavy seas washed over the vessel, but caused no injuries. With favorable weather La Gascogne would have reached here on Sunday.

The French steamship Britannia, which arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean, was caught in a terrific hurricane on Dec. 16 in latitude 35° 45 and longitude 41°. The wind came from southeast, but changed to northwest and then to east, causing a furious sea, which completely submerged the decks, but caused no injuries.

LIQUOR TO BE CONFISCATED.

A well-known firm of wholesale liquor dealers received about two hundred gallons of rum and whisky in casks a few weeks ago on the steamship Elder. It was stated to the Custom House authorities that the liquor was domestic liquor, and had been sent across the ocean and back again to improve its quality, and an application was made to admit it free. Collector Erhardt refused to pass upon it, but he wrote to the Treasury Department stating that there were marks on the casks showing that foreign liquor had at some time been their contents. He recommended that the liquor be turned over to Collector of Internal Revenue Kerwin for confiscation. He received a letter from Assistant Secretary Hichener ordering that this be done. The value of the liquor is about $1,000.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The business district of Rockville Centre, L. I., narrowly escaped destruction by a fire on Sunday morning. A little after 3 o'clock, the hardware store of Frank Pearsall was discovered to be on fire. When the firemen arrived the building was enveloped in flames which had also spread to the dwellings of Mr. Whitney and Mr. McCullogh adjoining. Mrs. Whitney, who is seventy-seven years of age, had to be carried from the house.

The flames spread to the store of G. D. Combs, but this the firemen succeeded in saving. The total loss is estimated at $6,200 on which there is an insurance of $1,700 in the Glen Cove Insurance Company. The fire was caused by an overheated stove in the hardware store.

RESCUED SAILORS REACH PORT.

The steamship Saginaw of the Clyde Line, which arrived yesterday from West Indian ports, brought Capt. Collins, the mate, and four seamen of the schooner Mary Nowell, which was lost among the Bahamas during the night of Nov. 25. The vessel was bound from Philadelphia for Cienfuegos with a cargo of coal. She got out of her course and went ashore at Birchee Lookout, among the Caicos Islands. The crew escaped in safety, and a portion of the material was saved. The crew took lots to Turk's Island on a coasting vessel. At Turk's Island they took passage on the Saginaw. The Nowell was a three-masted vessel of 377 tons. She was built at Marcus Hook, Penn., in 1874, and was owned in Philadelphia.

KEPT THE BONDS AS A LOVE TOKEN.

Mrs. Lena Schwindt, forty years of age, of 427 West Thirty-ninth-street, was a prisoner in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged with having stolen from Martin Biehm of 245 West Twenty-fourth-street five second mortgage bonds of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad Company, valued at $3,353 13. Mrs. Schwindt claimed that Biehm had given the bonds to her as a present and as a testimonial of his affection for her. He said that Mrs. Schwindt had bought the bonds for him at his request, and had then refused to give them up. Mrs. Schwindt was held in $5,000 bail for further examination.

RED TAPE AND DELAY.

MARSHAL M'MAHON'S BAILIFFS HARASSED BY GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

Uncle Sam owes more than $2,000 to the fifteen bailiffs attached to the United States courts in the Federal Building for the quarter that ended with June 30 last. Marshal McMahon has made repeated requisitions for the money needed to pay these back salaries, but the office of the First Controller of the Treasury appears to be so tied up in red tape that so far his efforts have been unavailing.

"It is a disgrace to the Government," said the Marshal yesterday, "that these men are not paid. When I made a requisition for the amounts owing them last July I was informed that the appropriation for the pay of bailiffs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, was exhausted. Though their salaries have been paid regularly since then, I have been unable to get the money owing them for the last quarter of a year. Not long since, however, I was informed by a Congressman that so far from the appropriation being exhausted, there still remains the sum of $1,500 to the credit of these men, and within a week I have made another requisition for that sum in order to pay the men something on account. They should have had it for Christmas, but I hope they will have it before New Year's."

"What do you imagine to be the cause of the delay?" the Marshal was asked.

"The delay probably arises from the persistent neglect of their duties by the clerks in the office of the Chief of the Judiciary Division of the Controller's office," was the reply. "They are habitually and intentionally tardy, and they make a practice of holding back all the claims they possibly can on various pretexts. They know they will lose their positions some time, and they keep a record of all these deferred claims. When they are discharged the general practice with them, or many of them, is to open an office in Washington and the claimants are then notified that for a consideration their claims will be adjusted and progressed toward payment."

"In the case of the bailiffs I was simply told a deliberate falsehood when I was informed that the appropriation was exhausted. There was a man named J. Althaus Johnson whose particular delight lay in harassing the United States Marshals, Commissioners, and District Attorneys, and in delaying the money they needed to run their departments. Not very long ago this man notified me that I would not be allowed to draw money in excess of the amount of my bond, which is $20,000. Well, I saw the point, for I have frequently to use twice as much money. I wrote to the Attorney General and asked him to inform me immediately if such an absurd ruling was to stand, for, if so, I would notify the United States Judges to adjourn their courts and discharge their juries, as there would not be money enough to pay them. I received in reply a very quick telegram from the Attorney General that the full amount of money needed would be forwarded forthwith."

RAMSCAR SENTENCED.

HE GETS A YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT AND A FINE OF $100.

William H. Ramscar, who has posed as a philanthropist, will spend Christmas in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. He will remain there a year, and a little longer if he does not pay a fine of $100.

When Ramscar was led to the bar for sentence by Recorder Smyth yesterday morning he was attired in his customary semi-clerical garb. His newly-made wife, who agreed to join her fortunes with his within two weeks after the death of the first Mrs. Ramscar on Nov. 24, was present in court. She is a young woman, who looks weary and discouraged. Ramscar did not fail to improve the opportunity to make a speech when asked by the clerk if he had anything to say.

"My counsel advises me to say nothing, but I think it proper that I should say something," said Ramscar.

"Say everything you wish," answered the Recorder.

Ramscar went on to show how much good he had done in the past and the number of people he had saved from want. The Unsectarian Home had cared for over 1,600 inmates, he said. An outdoor charity with which he was connected had served over 10,000 sick in different hospitals. Toward the close of his remarks he said:

"In consideration of my service to the community restore me to that weeping wife, that noble young lady of refined and brilliant qualities who has joined with me in caring for the poor and unfortunate."

In addressing the prisoner the Recorder reviewed the trial of Ramscar in 1884 and said that the sentence then imposed—thirty days' imprisonment and a fine of $100—had been modified on the intercession of Mr. Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Since then Ramscar had spoken in anything but complimentary terms of his benefactor. Then the Recorder added:

"In the present case the jury, who were a remarkably intelligent body of men, gave you the benefit of the doubt as to the degree of the offense charged. Under the indictment you might have been convicted of assault in the second degree, when it would have been my duty to sentence you to prison for a period of two to five years. But the jury, though I have not received any communication from them, I am inclined to think, took into consideration the fact that the class of men you had in your home, men between seventy and eighty, were rather difficult to manage at times. There is no question, however, that you made a cruel and unprovoked assault upon a feeble old man, and I can see no reason why I should not impose the extreme penalty of the law under your conviction, at least so far as the term of imprisonment is concerned. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary for one year and pay a fine of $100, and that you stand committed not exceeding one day for every dollar until the fine is paid."

TO HELP THE HOSPITALS.

The Mercantile Exchange's Auxiliary Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association held an annual meeting yesterday, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—H. T. Nichols; Treasurer—William J. Young; Secretary—Hilary R. Chambers; Executive Committee—D. Hunt, R. Rowland, H. J. Meyer, J. S. Whitney, L. F. Dodd, J. H. Seymour, C. L. Rickerson, J. H. Snyder, J. D. Mahr, William Zimmer, and John Rudd.

President Nichols delivered an address, in which he expressed pleasure in the fact that the Mercantile Exchange Auxiliary had led all the other Exchanges in the city in contributing for the hospitals. The Treasurer's report showed that $834 had been contributed by the Exchange Auxiliary to the General Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association, and out of that amount $100 had gone to the Brooklyn hospitals.

Secretary Chambers read his report, in which he said that, with the increase of population and a general tendency of people to flock into cities, there came an increased need of more money for the hospitals. A letter was received from George Macculloch Miller, President of the General Association, congratulating the Mercantile Exchange Auxiliary on having led the other Exchanges in contributions.

WIRE CUTTERS AT WORK.

Electric light wire cutting went merrily on yesterday and about 150,000 feet was added to the total of wire cut since work was begun a week ago Saturday. Only five inspectors were at work.

The gang under F. J. Fitzpatrick, along Third-avenue, between Twelfth and Twenty-third streets, took down 35,318 feet of wire and 18 poles. F. E. Brown's gang came next with 34,870 feet taken down along Fourth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Thirty-second streets. In the Bowery, between Spring-street and Great Jones-street, Inspector Schwartz's men removed 28,635 feet of wire and 12 poles. On the west side of Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, and on Prince-street, Inspector Ruth and his men took down 26,700 feet of wire and 11 poles, and on Third-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-ninth streets, 24,000 feet was removed by the gang under Inspector Reilly.

A LITTLE GIRL'S EFFECTIVE PLEA.

This pathetic little appeal came in Mayor Grant's mailbag yesterday morning:

DEAR MAYOR GRANT: I am a little girl ten years old, and I am going to ask a favor of you if you will grant it to me it will be the happiest Christmas that I have spent in my life. Dear Mayor, I was going to the store this morning and my dogie Nellie followed me and the dog catchers took him away from me and put him into the wagon and all my crying and begging did not do any good so I thought I would ask you if you would please get my dogie for me. I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I am

LIZZIE GAINES.

100 SULLIVAN-STREET, New-York City.
Please give me my dogie Nellie.

The letter came in for his Honor's immediate attention. He sent word to the dog pound that Lizzie's pet must be released and returned to its owner, and Nellie and Lizzie will be reunited for a Merry Christmas.

FIVE YEARS FOR A COUNTERFEITER.

John Polazi Mila, a clever Italian counterfeiter, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, to five years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary. Mila's peculiar forte among the gang of counterfeiters with which he was connected lay in the production of an admirable imitation of Uncle Sam's half-dollar silver coin. Besides this he showed wonderful expertness and assiduity in painting the bank note into circulation, using the car conductors of many city lines last Summer as his agents and dupes. He was taken to Crow Hill yesterday afternoon.

FIGHTS OF POLITICIANS.

TWO MATTERS IN WHICH BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS ARE INTERESTED.

The Republican politicians in Brooklyn are working like giants to bring about the removal of United States Marshal Stafford, but they have changed their reasons for demanding his head. They have abandoned the charge that he extracted large sums of money from merchants and now allege that he betrayed an offensively partisan spirit in appointing none but Democrats as United States Deputy Marshals on election day, 1888.

Congressman Wallace said yesterday that for this reason Mr. Stafford should be removed at once. When asked if the Marshal should be deposed before his term expires Congressman Wallace said: "He ought to be. I do not attach any importance to the outcry that has been raised against the fees of his deputies. That is a matter affecting the management of his office that does not concern me, but I think he ought to be removed for his offensive partisanship, and by that I mean that before the last Congressional election he said he should not appoint any but Democrats as deputy marshals."

This charge is false. Marshal Stafford appointed Republicans as well as Democrats at that time. Several red-hot Republicans accepted the Deputy Marshalships then. One is now, and has been since Harrison's inauguration, hunting for a Federal office. He has filed applications for various positions and has been officially indorsed by the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee.

The fight between Woodruff and Baldwin for the Chairmanship of the General Committee gets hotter and hotter. Woodruff lost another backer yesterday in "Jakey" Worth, who cast in his lot with Nathan and Daggett for Baldwin. So did Auditor Perry of the Custom House, and Woodruff at once notified him to take his (Woodruff's) name off his (Perry's) official bond. This was what Woodruff tried to do with "Al" Daggett, but the ex-Sheriff wouldn't have it, and hurried off to Washington to substitute Senator-elect Birkett in Woodruff's place.

That the present weighty Chairman is straining every nerve to bring about his re-election is shown by an incident made public yesterday. An office seeker applied to him for a job in the Navy Yard.

"What member of the General Committee do you know?" asked Woodruff.

"Capt. Kerby of the Twenty-third Ward," was the reply.

"Well, you get him to come over here and promise to vote for me for Chairman, and you shall have your job," was all the wealthy Chairman would say. Capt. Kerby is authority for this, and he says he will produce the man if it becomes necessary.

Woodruff's handful of baskers were jubilant when they heard this. "It shows the old man is learning by experience," said one, "and has grown tired of helping those who don't help him. He will be a politician yet—if he lives long enough."

WALL-STREET TALK.

The Stock Exchange had something like another squeeze in money yesterday, the call rate getting as high as 9 per cent. To this were added depressing reports from various quarters regarding many interests; and the net result of the day's transactions was a small general decline throughout the list.

Sugar Trust stock yielded readily to raids made by Philadelphia operators who professed to have information that Claus Spreckels has on foot some new scheme of magnitude aimed at the Trust. Reports were current, too, that certificates in the names of insiders were being delivered on the Street.

The coal stocks were raided again by the same crowd of speculators who have been pegging away in that quarter for weeks past without much result beyond the creation of a big short interest.

Mr. Jay Gould's friends all have the point to buy Missouri Pacific, Western Union, Pacific Mail, and the Wabashes. There is authority for the statement that large Gould buying orders were given out in Wall-street yesterday, though the purpose of the buyers seems to be just now to accumulate stock rather than boom prices. To personal friends Mr. Jay Gould is pretty uniformly saying that he thinks a broad bull market is close at hand, but that he does not expect much activity or buoyancy until after New Year's.

From almost every railroad manager in the West comes statements of business beyond accommodations. The car "famine" grows rather than decreases.

A Director of the Rock Island Road tells his friends that a general advance in Western railroad rates may be expected early next year.

Over twenty-five thousand shares of St. Paul stock are said now to be in the name of one member of the Vanderbilt family, counting that which he has put in the names of his clerks.

THE MAYOR SUSTAINS THE DEMURRER.

The Mayor yesterday informed the Corporation Counsel that upon consideration of the demurrer served upon him by the counsel for the two accused Dock Commissioners he decided to sustain the latter's objections to the first specification of the first charge of the series of charges made against them, and to the ninth specification and the third specification in the same charge, on the ground that they are not sufficiently explicit to permit the defense to answer them intelligently. The amended charges and specifications, the Mayor directs, shall be served upon the counsel for the defense to-day, so that at the hearing Thursday there shall be no delay.

MASONIC ELECTION.

The following are the officers of Templer Lodge, No. 203, F. and A. M., elected for the year 1890: Worshipful Master—William D. Duhols; Senior Warden—William Burnett; Junior Warden—Nelson Lindsay; Treasurer—William Watts; Secretary—James S. Stitt; Trustees—Robert Watts, Robert Stewart, and Charles N. Jones; Senior Deacon—William Sharpe; Junior Deacon—William Smillie; Senior Master of Ceremonies—John Gilliland; Junior Master of Ceremonies—Thomas Little; Marshal—Robt. Neely; Tiler—Thomas Loughry.

ONLY 25 CENTS a bottle for the most wonderful liniment in the market—"SALVATION OIL." What a difference! Only a few drops. DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP, 25 cents a bottle.—*Advertisement.*

BRUMMELL'S WORLD-RENOWNED CANDIES, noted for their high flavor. Fine CHOCOLATES, BONBONS, CARAMELS. Large assortment of fancy Baskets and novelties for the Holidays. 408-410 Grand-st., 831 Broadway, 293 6th-av., and 2 West 14th-st.—*Advertisement.*

COL. BILL BROWN'S GAME.

HIS NEWSPAPER DOES NOT PERFORM ITS CONTRACT WITH THE CITY.

When Senator-elect William L. Brown of the *Daily News* presents his bill for advertising in his paper the official canvass of the last general and special elections he is likely to be asked some hard questions.

By law the official announcement of the returns is made in two city newspapers of opposing politics. The *Daily News* was designated as the Democratic paper. The advertisement is voluminous, and to contain it the paper yesterday announced that its usual four pages had been increased to twenty-four pages. But for some reason not explained the newsboys and corner wagons were supplied with papers of but eight pages each. These papers were all that the public generally received.

The full paper of twenty-four pages could be had at the publication office on personal application, but very few such papers were called for yesterday, and it looked as if Col. Brown had printed only a very small edition of them. Nevertheless he recognized that the contract called for a full edition by printing in black type a notice saying that "every purchaser of the *Daily News* of this date is entitled to receive a complete copy, consisting of twenty-four pages, containing the official canvass." How he will explain his failure to supply all purchasers with such copies does not yet appear.

Of course, Col. Brown will claim pay for full publication. If his circulation is 175,000, as he claims, the saving on white paper by not supplying the full paper would be $450, and ink and press work would increase this saving to $600.

There have been cases in the past in which payment of bills as rendered was refused when full editions were not issued. Such a case once happened with the *Daily News*. There seems to be no doubt that the notice the *News* printed does not constitute legal publication. The courts have so decided in effect, holding that buyers of newspapers are not expected to go to the publication office to demand missing portions of newspapers, but that the seller should deliver a paper in its entirety when the purchase is made. It is thought possible that Col. Brown may find himself in the way of some important legal records on this subject as a preparation for his course as a lawmaker at Albany.

THE LAMP WAS UPSET.

MRS. KATE HOUSTON AND HER CHILD FATALLY BURNED.

Early yesterday morning Mrs. Kate Houston of 167 West Sixtieth-street put her child Maggie, two years and a half old, on a table near her and bummed a dance tune. Maggie was charmed and got up and danced in a childish fashion. Her mother continued to hum and the child attempted a waltz step, but lost her balance and fell so that a kerosene lamp was overturned and fell into her mother's lap.

Mrs. Houston instantly jumped up, throwing the lamp on the floor, but it set fire to her clothing. As she rushed into the room of her unmarried sister, Agnes Dagge, the child rolled off the table into the blazing kerosene on the floor, and when Miss Dagge and her mother had wrapped a blanket and a coverlet round Mrs. Houston so as to extinguish the flames, they found Maggie as terribly burned as her mother. Both were sent to the Roosevelt Hospital. Mrs. Houston died at 9:30 o'clock. The child cannot recover.

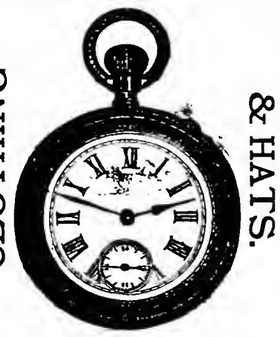
DISCORD IN "THE STILL ALARM."

An application was made to Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday by Joseph Arthur for the appointment of a receiver for "The Still Alarm" company. The application is the result of a quarrel between Arthur and Harry Lacy growing out of a disagreement about the leading lady, Miss Virginia Harnett. Arthur claims that Lacy discharged Miss Harnett without cause and put Mrs. Lacy in her place. The latter, he declares, is entirely unfit for the position. Lacy replies that Arthur paid Miss Harnett's salary regularly although she did no work for six weeks. He also says that she would not follow his instructions and injured the play by her obstinacy. On one occasion, he adds, she stuffed his mouth with her boa in the midst of a scene and spoiled his articulation. Mrs. Lacy, he says, filled the rôle without pay, while Mr. Arthur refused to engage an actress to take Miss Harnett's place. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

FRANCIS WILSON ENJOINED.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Wallace granted a preliminary injunction restraining Francis Wilson, the actor, from printing and publishing Sydney Rosenfeld's song, "Be Good." Mr. Wilson bases his claim to the song on the fact that it is one of the selections of the opera "Oolah," which he purchased from Mr. Rosenfeld under certain conditions. Judge Wallace, however, holds that even if there was an agreement between the parties that gave Wilson the right to publish a copyrighted song as part of the opera "Oolah" and share the profits with Mr. Rosenfeld, that fact did not justify Mr. Wilson in taking the refrain of Mr. Rosenfeld's and publishing it separately as a song written by Goodwin.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.



CLOTHING & HATS.

Our Store remains open late this evening.

We present a stem-winding Swiss Watch with every Sale of $12.00 or over.

Broadway & Canal St.

A. Raymond & Co.,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,
254 AND 256 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL,
AND
COR. FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

WEBER PIANOS.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY.
UNEQUALED IN TONE.
NEW HOLIDAY STOCK.
PRICES REASONABLE.

108 Fifth Avenue.

C. C. SHAYNE, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, offers at retail the leading fashionable styles in Furs and Sealskins at lowest possible prices for strictly reliable goods. 124 West 42d-st. and 108 Prince-st., 42d-st. Store open evenings until Christmas. Fashion book mailed free.

RAYMOND'S OVERCOATS

THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED TO-DAY IN NEW-YORK.

They insure good appearance, their fit is perfect, their style correct, and the texture the choicest afforded by foreign markets.

A uniform "marking down" has put the price twenty per cent. lower than their value. This to compel speedy and general disposal.

These are trimmed in the very best manner, of the finest materials.

Our "Greatcoats," Ulsters, and Capecoats are popular sellers and have been reduced proportionately.

Patrons of our custom tailoring department are getting their Suits made to measure at about "ready-made" prices.

A. Raymond & Co.,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,
254 AND 256 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL,
AND
COR. FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

FISCHER PIANOS. ESTD 1840.

ALL STYLES. MODERATE PRICES.
TO RENT, INSTALMENTS, AND EXCHANGED.
5th Ave., cor. 16th St.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sunday Edition Five Cents.

Terms to Mail Subscribers, Postpaid.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, per year	$6 00
DAILY, including Sunday, per year	8 00
SUNDAY ONLY, per year	2 00
DAILY, 6 months, with Sunday	4 00
DAILY, 3 months, with Sunday	2 00
DAILY, 6 months, without Sunday	3 00
DAILY, 3 months, without Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 2 months, with Sunday	1 50
DAILY, 2 months, without Sunday	1 25
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday	75

WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents



Just for to-day at King's.
Every twentieth purchaser gets a $10 gold piece free.

Christmas is rightly heralded by us. We elaborate our bargains, and with every twentieth purchase we give a $10 gold piece free to our patrons.

Here they are:

To-day sees a continuance of our $15 sale, with a greater cut to finish them off this evening. The suits are suberb garments, being imported Cheviots, Worsteds, and Cassimeres, and well worth $35.

This is it.

Our $15 Overcoats are made of foreign Chinchilla, Melton, Kersey, Beaver, and Montagnac. They are silk, satin, and cassimere lined, and well worth their former price, $35.

For the Boys.

We offer great bargains in Boys' and Children's Clothing. Boys' two-piece Suits, $3 50, formerly $7; Boys' Cape Overcoats, $3 50, reduced from $8; Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats, $6, reduced from $11 and $12. They are very appropriate for Christmas presents.

A great Christmas array.

In our Haberdashery we are offering superlative articles for the holidays. Silk Mufflers, 75c.; Silk Handkerchiefs, 50c.; Silk Suspenders, 30c.; Imp. Gloves, 98c.; Full Dress Shirts, 64c.; Underwear, 12c. up; Hosiery, 12½c.; Lyons Umbrellas, $2.

A fine Calf Shoe $1 99.

We give the best shoe for the money in New-York. Elegant calf, sewed, cork sole shoes for $4; worth $7. Our $1 99 calf standard shoe is a splendid wearer and our most popular seller.

$3 75 Silk Hats, worth $6.

Also an English Derby at $2, worth $4; a recent block Derby, $1 65, a stylish hat; Evening Sun Hat, $1 85; Boys' Plush Caps, 35 cents.

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

A. H. KING & CO.,

THE LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS,
627 and 629 Broadway,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.

Best Made.

Holiday Novelties
FOR
OPEN FIRE-PLACES
FROM
NEW MODELS.

Onyx Tables, Brass Screens, Art Tiles, &c.

Wm. H. Jackson & Co.

Union-square, (Old Stand,) N. Y.

Only concern in our line having its own foundries

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

R. H. MACY & CO

SIXTH-AV., 13TH TO 14TH ST.

We guarantee prompt delivery of everything purchased

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXXIX.....NO. 11,953. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SEAL-HUNTING PRIZE

A TWENTY YEARS' LEASE OF THE MONOPOLY.

BIDS TO BE MADE FOR THE PRIVILEGE WHICH ENRICHED ONE COMPANY—NEW PROVISIONS DEMANDED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Windom this afternoon issued an advertisement, inviting proposals for the privilege of taking fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska. Bids will be received until Jan. 23. The concession runs for twenty years from May 1, 1890.

The successful bidder will be required to provide a suitable building for a public school on each island, and to pay the expense of maintaining schools therein during a period of not less than eight months in each year. He must also pay to the inhabitants for labor performed by them such compensation as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The number of seals to be taken for their skins during the year ending May 1, 1891, will be limited to 60,000, and for the succeeding years the number will be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The advertised provisions differ from those of the present lease with the Alaska Commercial Company in reducing the catch during the first year from 100,000 to 60,000 seals. The requirement of a certified check of $100,000 from each bidder as a guarantee of good faith is a feature of the advertisement that did not appear in the advertisement dated July 5, 1870, upon which the present lease is based.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The advertisement issued by Secretary Windom this afternoon inviting proposals for the exclusive right to take fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, attracted widespread attention in business circles in this city. The immense profits which accrued from the fisheries of the Alaska Commercial Company during the last twenty years make it probable that there will be considerable competition among the capitalists of the country to get the contracts.

The Alaska Commercial Company had had the sole monopoly of the Alaska seal fisheries since the contracts were signed in August, 1870. The provisions of the lease read that the company should pay a rental to the Government of $55,000 per year, with a revenue tax of $2 per skin taken during the twenty years that the company had possession of the fisheries. Since the lease went into effect the royalty of 62½ cents per head was added, making a total tax of $2 62½. The number of sealskins captured can be estimated when it is stated that the total receipts of the Government during the period from May, 1870, to June, 1887, amounted to $5,039,065. The stockholders of the company have made great fortunes.

One of the rumors circulated to-day stated that the company had slaughtered so many seals that the monopoly was not as profitable as at first. To ascertain the truth of this statement, Capt. Kohl, who holds a fifth interest in the monopoly, was called upon this evening. Capt. Kohl lives in luxurious rooms in the Continental Hotel.

"Does your company propose to submit a proposal to Secretary Windom for a new lease?" was asked.

"Certainly we do," Capt. Kohl replied. "Our investment, in the shape of houses, churches, and schools, which we have erected at our own expense during the last twenty years, are too valuable to surrender without trying for another lease."

When asked for his personal opinion regarding the seal fisheries of Alaska, Capt. Kohl said:

"The industry of obtaining the skins of fur seals is not what it used to be. The fisheries suffer from the extreme poaching which the British vessels from Victoria are continually carrying on. The Government of the United States does not send anything but revenue cutters into Alaskan waters. Now, on the Russian coast, the Canadians meet with a very different reception. As soon as the season opens for seal hunting several war vessels from the maritime station of Siberia appear, and the scene soon carefully guard the industries of their coast. One of these vessels is generally stationed at Novinstook, which is one of the most important military stations in Siberia. Another guards the hunting grounds in the vicinity of Petropaulovski, another important town, and so on all through the hunting grounds.

"The number of seals which the company kills yearly has decreased considerably during the last few years. This is shown by the decrease in the number of casks of skins which we ship yearly. The number of casks we ship just now is 165 less than it was a few years ago. This decrease is on account of the small size and number of the animals we kill. The seal is naturally a very shy animal. I suppose we only capture one in every thirty seals that we aim at. The instant a seal is wounded it sinks beneath the water. If the wound is serious it never rises again and that is a clear lose to the hunters."

In conclusion Capt. Kohl said that he thought the contracts would not necessarily go to the highest bidder.

"There are some companies," he said, "who have advantages which the Government will take into consideration, and I don't believe the contracts will be awarded to the people who offer the greatest monetary consideration."

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

AN ALARM OF FIRE RAISED IN THE MADRID OPERA HOUSE.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—During the performance at the Opera House this evening an accident to the electric light machinery caused a panic, a cry of fire having been raised. By the efforts of the actors and the manager the alarm was checked and the audience dispersed quietly. The Queen Regent and the Infanta Isabel, who were in the royal box, remained standing during the commotion and were the last to leave the house.

OF INTEREST TO NEW-YORKERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—Judge Gresham today decided a case of general interest, especially to those connected with electrical matters. It was a suit brought by the Brush Electric Company of Cleveland against the Fort Wayne Electric Light Company for infringing the Brush patent upon the so-called double carbon lamp. The case has been rigorously prosecuted and defended, and has been pending about three years. All of the claims of the Brush patents are sustained, six in all, and declared to be infringed. These claims cover the all-night electric lamps used for street lighting where two or more pairs of carbons are employed, one pair being fired, and then another automatically consumed. The patent was attacked by the defense mainly upon the grounds that its claims were too broad and sweeping, but this defense did not avail. Electric lamps controlled by this patent are in use throughout this country, and, in fact, the world over wherever streets are lighted by electricity.

STARVING ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 24.—A special from Connellsville, in this State, says that a very distressing sight was witnessed there this evening. A family of eight persons, consisting of mother and father and six children, were discovered in a starving condition near Moyer, and were brought here to be sent to the county home. All of the family were in a dying condition. The gaunt faces of the elder people and the hollow eyes and hungry looks of the little ones elicited much sympathy from the spectators, but little money or assistance. The father and mother had been taken ill with fever, and as they lived in an isolated place the children could procure no aid. Their condition was accidentally discovered by a farmer who chanced to visit the house.

ARREST OF THE "M'GINTY" MURDERER.

BARTOW, N. Y., Dec. 24.—While D. P. Murray, a driver for a Morrisania brewery, was in City Island this afternoon he was accosted by a man, who asked him for a ride. Murray assented and the man took a seat in the wagon. Murray then recognized him as Thomas Hart, who shot young Rusk in Westchester on Thursday last for joking him about "McGinty." Murray arrested Hart and took him to West Chester and delivered him up to the village authorities. The prisoner did not offer any resistance.

WHISKY SMUGGLERS PUNISHED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 24.—John Ehler of Crow Harbor and Thomas Macdonald of Gaysborough were found guilty in the Admiralty Court to-day of complicity in extensive smuggling of American whisky into Canada from the island of St. Pierre, whither the liquor was taken from Boston.

Ehler was fined $600 and given six months' imprisonment, and Macdonald was fined $300 and given three months.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Coupon 4s, $300 and $20,000 at 127. Registered 4s, $5,000 at and $10,000 at 127. Registered 4½s, $2,000 at 104½.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH.

WHY SOUTH CAROLINA REPEALED THE LAW PASSED IN 1869.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 24.—A leading member of the Legislature, who was instrumental in securing the repeal of the civil rights law, gives the following reasons therefor:

"The law was enacted in 1869, when the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution had not been interpreted, and the legislators of this State went much further than that amendment in framing their law. Among other things, it provided that, whenever a common carrier, under any public license, charter, rule, or regulation, shall, by himself or another, wilfully assign any special quarters or accommodations whatever to any passenger or person whom such common carrier may have undertaken to carry, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months; also, that every offending party, besides legal punishment, shall forfeit his or its license or charter, and that, when the complainant is a colored or a black person, the burden shall be on the defendant, party or parties, so having refused or denied such admission or accommodation, to show that the same was not done in violation of this chapter.

"It will be seen that this act forbade the separation of the two races into coaches even of equal accommodations. Such accommodation is allowed by the Inter-State Commission, and commends itself to the common sense of all but fanatics. To retain such an act on the statute book in defiance of public sentiment here would be to break down that respect which law should always demand at the hands of the people. At the same time the Legislature passed a bill which required the railroads to provide separate coaches on all occasions.

"Negroes have always enjoyed equal accommodations in the trains, and little friction has resulted on ordinary occasions. When the cars are crowded, however, there should be this decision, and the Legislature expects the railroads to act judiciously, having regard to the will of the people and the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The clauses regarding restaurants and hotels were dead letters from the beginning. The effect of the repeal is to relegate all these vexed questions to the operation of the fourteenth amendment, that is all."

AN INCENDIARY'S WORK.

A CLOTHIER NAMED EDELSTEIN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 24.—There was another fire at Seymour last night, which before assistance arrived had gained considerable headway. It started in the clothing store of F. Edelstein in Beach's Block, at 21 Bank-street, and was of incendiary origin. The breaking of some of the connections of the steamer of the Citizens' Engine Company was a great obstruction to the firemen, who were then compelled to lay long lines of hose to the brass and the silk mill and to use the steam pumps of these concerns to throw water.

The total loss on the buildings is estimated at nearly $10,000 and the stock destroyed by fire and water at $11,000. The block where the fire started is the property of A. Y. Beach, father of Superintendent Beach of the Consolidated Road. This was 45 by 65 feet and three stories high. The block which caught fire from Isaac Clark, jr., E. Bassett, another three-story structure, much larger than the other. This is not destroyed, but it is badly gutted, and the stock of the merchants who occupied it is ruined by water and smoke.

The tenants in Bassett's Block who suffer such losses are H. M. Taylor, millinery; Charles Dilling, saloon, and Ward's saloon house. In Beach's Block, which is entirely burned, there were F. Edelstein, clothier; W. A. Baldwin, market; United Lines Telegraph Company; Dr. Garrish, dentist; Steinholz, a barber, and the German Baptist Society, which loses its organ and furniture.

Mr. Beach loses $5,000 on the building over insurance and Mr. Bassett nearly $2,500 on the building over insurance.

F. Edelstein, the clothier, who is suspected of having set fire to the building, was arrested today and, being unable to secure bail of $1,500, was taken to jail. One theory started in the store and from some explosive material, the noise of which was heard at the time. He had his stock heavily insured.

WAGES RAISED TEN PER CENT.

WELCOME NEWS TO THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY'S MEN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 24.—The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, which employs between three and four thousand men, announced this afternoon an advance of 10 per cent. in the wages of its workmen, to take effect on the 1st of January. Notices of the increase, but not specifying the amount, were posted at the company's iron and steel mills to-day, and caused much enthusiasm among the men.

In an interview a prominent official of the company says: "The recent advance in the price of rails and the subsequent increased earnings of the company justify us in making the advance. At the time of the general reduction early this year other mills reduced the wages of their men considerably more than we did, and when these can now afford to raise the wages of their employes, we think we may conveniently do so as well. The rise will be general, as far as the employes of the mills and furnaces are concerned, and will probably be about 10 per cent."

MURPHY JOINS THE GIANTS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 24.—To-day Patrick Murphy, one of the catchers of the New-York Club, signed a contract to play with his old club in 1890. Murphy is a Brotherhood man, but he does not relish the idea of deserting the men who have acted in good faith with him. Last week he promised President Day, who paid him a visit, that he would probably become a Giant again. As soon as he learned that Tiernan had deserted the Brotherhood he asked for a contract.

Murphy thinks that many of the old men will be found in the League ranks before long. He says that the new organization is either short of funds or that the managers are not willing to spend money.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club yesterday engaged Hughes, the pitcher of last year's team, for the season of 1890. Up to date all the players with the exception of Lovett and Visner have affixed their signatures to contracts. Visner is reported to have accepted an offer from the Pittsburg Players' Club. His services, however, are not required, as the Brooklyns have five catchers under contract. Lovett, however, will probably be engaged to act as change pitcher.

MISS REED'S RUNAWAY MARRIAGE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—A special to the *Star* from Topeka, Kan., says: "A State official who returned from a trip throughout Northwest Kansas says that thousands of bushels of corn are being burned for fuel. In some counties the market price of corn is less than 15 cents per bushel, while coal is from 25 to 35 cents per bushel. The corn makes excellent fuel.

The corn crop on hand is immense. In all the principal corn-producing counties it is stacked up in great racks without protection of any sort, it having been impossible for the last thirty days to obtain cars to move it in. The railroads have been unable to supply the extraordinary means of transportation. Every railroad is short from 500 to 2,000 cars."

THE WASHBURN MILLS NOT SOLD.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The published statement in yesterday's papers that the C. C. Washburn flouring mills of Minneapolis had been sold to an English syndicate is this morning contradicted by a telegram from the C. C. Washburn-Crosby Company of Minneapolis, proprietors of the mills, to their Eastern agent. The telegram is as follows:

C. C. G. Thornton, Boston:

You can contradict the statement. The mills are not sold; no one bidding on them at present.

WASHBURN-CROSBY COMPANY.

WHAT BELVA LOCKWOOD THINKS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 24.—Belva Lockwood was in this city on Sunday. She was on her way to Freeland, Luzerne County, where she lectured last night. The distinguished woman thought it was too soon to talk about the next Presidential contest. She favors the Blair Educational bill in some respects. She had much to say on the subject of manual training schools, and strongly advocates their establishment all over the country.

WINTER ON ITS WAY HERE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The Signal Service Bureau is advised of the approach of a cold wave. It is now in Dakota, and is moving in this direction at a rate which will land it here to-morrow or the day after with a temperature of about 15° above zero. It will affect the States Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and later will spread to the States eastward.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorenz Reich, Proprietor.—*Adv.*

NOT AT ALL UNANIMOUS

TROUBLE IN THE AMERICAN MISSION BOARD.

A MINUTE BY THE HOME SECRETARY IN THE COVELL CASE WHICH DOES NOT PLEASE ALL CONCERNED.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The case of Mr. A. J. Covell, who recently applied to the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Missions for appointment as a missionary, is receiving fresh and unexpected attention. The course of the Home Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Alden, is censured. From the "minute," as he terms it, of the action of the committee in relation to Mr. Covell's case, one would suppose that the committee, with President Storrs and Vice President Blatchford present, at its last session was unanimous in deferring the appointment of Mr. Covell until next June, when he shall have completed his theological studies.

Facts which have since been brought to light show that precisely one-half of the committee, including President Storrs and Vice President Blatchford, were strongly in favor of the appointment of the candidate. The committee is composed of twelve persons, and six of those did not "cordially unite" in postponing the case. They gave their assent to the postponement because they could not well do otherwise. They were opposed to it.

The document or "minute" sent out by Dr. Alden would seem to be the work of the committee and authorized by it, but it is now said the committee did not see it. It was not even read to it, and contains some statements utterly repugnant to a large part of the committee, including Messrs. Storrs and Blatchford. The statement which Dr. Alden sent to Mr. Covell was headed "Minute Adopted by the Prudential Committee, Dec. 17, 1889." After a long preliminary statement, the author indulges in some soft words to Mr. Covell and closes as follows:

"It appears from Mr. Covell's statement that in consequence of his removal from one institution to another, the courses in which are differently arranged, he has not yet studied the subject of eschatology. His present views are therefore immature, and may take wholly different form and character in the months to come. The committee are by no means prepared to reject the application; neither, on the other hand, are they now wholly satisfied to appoint him. They therefore postpone the further consideration of the case until he shall have completed his present seminary course."

The minute further states that in this present conclusion, reached after full and candid consideration by all the members of the committee, they cordially unite.

This, to say the least, is very misleading, and is in the nature of a surprise to the six members of the committee who were in favor of immediate appointment. If Dr. Alden had read the statement to the committee before sending it to Mr. Covell, it would probably never have seen the light. After the conciliatory course of members of the board at New-York, which tended somewhat to restore confidence and which immediately showed itself in increased receipts at the Treasurer's office, this course of the committee, and especially of the Home Secretary, is regarded as very unfortunate.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

THE COMING ELECTION EXCITING UNUSUAL INTEREST.

LIMA, Dec. 10.—The new military college was opened yesterday by the Ministers of War and of Public Instruction, representing President Cáceres, who was unable to be present, owing to indisposition.

The ceremony of installation was impressive, and the success of the arrangements was greatly due to the efforts of Col. Juan Norberto Eléspuru, the Director of the college. Silver medals were presented to those invited in commemoration of the event.

The coming Presidential election is giving rise to an abundant crop of candidates for the office of Chief Magistrate. There are already in the field Col. Morales Bermudez, Dr. Rosas, and Gen. Cesar Canevaro, the last named of whom is making a tour of the country to encourage his supporters. A meeting will shortly be held of the Democratic Party to select its candidates, and it is expected that the choice will fall upon Señor Nicolás de Piérola, the recognized head of the party.

El Comercio has published recently an article urging the Government to refuse to receive M. de St. Didier, the French Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary, who has been absent on leave, on account of his hostile attitude to Peruvian interests. The matter was at once taken up by the French Chargé d'Affaires, who addressed a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs calling his attention to the article, stating that the charges were incorrect and requesting an assurance that it was not in sympathy with the views of the Government.

The Minister replied simply that within the well-defined limits of the law the press in Peru enjoyed perfect freedom, and that he was obliged to limit himself to an expression of regret that the article contained anything to which the representative of France had considered it necessary to call his attention.

The most important decree, perhaps, in connection with the recent settlement agreed upon with the foreign bondholders is that for the construction of a railroad from Cerro de Pasco to the navigable portion of the head waters of the Amazon on Peruvian territory. The contract for the execution of this work has been accepted by the representative of the bondholders here, and although the time granted for the completion of the work is fixed at ten years, it is expected to be finished in a very much shorter period.

SOLD TO A SYNDICATE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—The franchises, privileges, and property of the St. Louis Gaslight Company were to-day sold at auction to the Laclede Gaslight Company for $4,000,000. President McMillan of the Laclede Gaslight Company was the only bidder, and the sale was at once ratified by President Thompson of the St. Louis Gaslight Company. This means that the Rains syndicate secured the prize without competition.

As there are 12,000 shares of stock in the St. Louis Gaslight Company, and the plant only sold for $4,000,000, the stockholders who did not sell to the trust will receive only $333 50 per share. They were formerly offered $375 a share. The only stock outside the syndicate lately was the 200 shares held by the city, 100 held by Charlee Green, and 5 more controlled by him. It is stated that Mr. Green sold his stock to the syndicate within the last few days. He was conspicuously absent from the sale to-day, and if he has not sold will undoubtedly go to law with the syndicate.

BURNING CORN FOR FUEL.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—A special to the *Star* from Topeka, Kan., says: "A State official who returned from a trip throughout Northwest Kansas says that thousands of bushels of corn are being burned for fuel. In some counties the market price of corn is less than 15 cents per bushel, while coal is from 25 to 35 cents per bushel. The corn makes excellent fuel.

The corn crop on hand is immense. In all the principal corn-producing counties it is stacked up in great racks without protection of any sort, it having been impossible for the last thirty days to obtain cars to move it in. The railroads have been unable to supply the extraordinary means of transportation. Every railroad is short from 500 to 2,000 cars."

THE WASHBURN MILLS NOT SOLD.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The published statement in yesterday's papers that the C. C. Washburn flouring mills of Minneapolis had been sold to an English syndicate is this morning contradicted by a telegram from the C. C. Washburn-Crosby Company of Minneapolis, proprietors of the mills, to their Eastern agent. The telegram is as follows:

C. C. G. Thornton, Boston:

You can contradict the statement. The mills are not sold; no one bidding on them at present.

WASHBURN-CROSBY COMPANY.

WHAT BELVA LOCKWOOD THINKS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 24.—Belva Lockwood was in this city on Sunday. She was on her way to Freeland, Luzerne County, where she lectured last night. The distinguished woman thought it was too soon to talk about the next Presidential contest. She favors the Blair Educational bill in some respects. She had much to say on the subject of manual training schools, and strongly advocates their establishment all over the country.

WINTER ON ITS WAY HERE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The Signal Service Bureau is advised of the approach of a cold wave. It is now in Dakota, and is moving in this direction at a rate which will land it here to-morrow or the day after with a temperature of about 15° above zero. It will affect the States Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and later will spread to the States eastward.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIPHTHERIA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 24.—The *Journal's* Aberdeen (S. D.) special says: "The Superintendent of the State Board of Health has gone to Eureka, the centre of the great Russian settlement of Edmund and McPherson Counties, to take measures for the suppression of malignant diphtheria now raging among the Russians. The disease was brought to the settlement by a family of Russians who recently came over, losing two children en route. Thirty deaths have already occurred. One farmer lost six children, and another is said to have buried four children in one grave."

SANTA CLAUS IN WASHINGTON.

STOCKINGS AND A CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Christmas Day in the White House will be a merry one, without one tinge of sorrow or regret in so far as the President's two little grandchildren are concerned. For days past the mysterious bundles which have been arriving have been secretly stowed away in every available place, until now the cupboards, presses, bureau drawers, and wardrobes throughout the mansion are bulging with gifts for the White House little ones.

In the Blue Bedroom, where most of the things have been stowed away, the apartment which was used as the sleeping room of Presidents Grant, Arthur, and Cleveland, the wonderful Christmas tree which is to dazzle the eyes of the White House babies, has been prepared. It is a foxtail hemlock, 8 or 9 feet high, liberally decked with glittering glass balls and pendants, while from the topmost branch to the edge of the square table on which the tree stands it is showered over with countless strands of gold tinsel. To add to the brilliant effect, the end of every branch is capped with four-sided lanterns of various colors and finished with a long point of shining glass filled with quicksilver.

To-morrow morning, when little Ben Harrison McKee and his baby sister Mary wake, long before the rest of the household cares to arouse, the first sight to gladden their eyes will be two stockings, hung by the open chimney of their especial chamber, which is the room leading out from the Blue Room, and fitted up by Mrs. Cleveland for her boudoir. After exploring among the contents of these stockings, which, already prepared by Santa Claus, are bulging with good things, they will be dressed and allowed to behold the gorgeous tree, which by that time will be placed in the broad corridor outside the bedroom door.

Among the many things which the President has purchased for his favorite grandchild is a mechanical toy—an engine which, on being wound up, puffs and snorts at a terrific rate as it speeds over the floor, carrying behind a train of cars. Then there is a sled, a drum, guns, horns without number, tiny bicycboards on miniature skates, with crayons of every hue and color for the baby fingers, and hook-and-ladder apparatus which would send a thrill of delight to the heart of any little boy in creation, and a long slim box containing parlor croquet.

For Baby Mary is a doll's set of bedroom furniture large enough to contain her own diminutive form; an Alaskan doll in national dress, brought to her from abroad by Mrs. Harrison's niece, Mrs. Dimmock; a set of white lamb's wool furs, jumping jacks with cap and bells, a tiny piano, rocking chairs, all manner of furry-coated animals, a set of jewelry, and last, but by no means least, at the base of the tree is to stand a real Santa Claus, three feet high, laden with toys, dolls, and stockings filled with bonbons.

In the evening, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the tree is to be lighted, that the children may view it in its full glory, when they will be joined by several little friends, who will add their quota to the joyous clatter and din incident to Christmas.

EUROPE'S EPIDEMIC.

BUSINESS NEARLY STOPPED IN MANY CITIES BY THE INFLUENZA.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The conference of lawyers which was to have convened yesterday did not meet because the majority of the speakers were ill.

Reports from Berlin are to the effect that there is no abatement of the evil there.

In Brunswick it has assumed a malignant type, and there have been many deaths.

At Frankfort it is increasing. The tramways there have ceased operations because the employes are all ill. Mannheim has been very severely visited.

At Munich the cases increase and the transaction of business is much interfered with. The theatres announce that the programmes of the play are not to be depended upon, as the illness of actors may make it necessary to change the names at any moment, or even to change the piece.

At Antwerp the disease is increasing, but it is diminishing among both the garrison and the people at Amsterdam. It has appeared at Dordrecht among the soldiers and sailors and in the factories.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—A number of persons in the hospital, who had been suffering from influenza, were stricken with inflammation of the lungs, and several of them have died.

Influenza has made its appearance in a Jesuit school at Kalksburg, the pupils of which are the children of consenatti's aristocrats. Sixty-eight of the scholars have been attacked.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 24.—The influenza is rapidly spreading in this city. Thirty per cent. of the school children of the city are suffering from the disease, and the schools have been closed in consequence of the epidemic. The disease has spread to all the Government offices, and a number of officials are prostrated.

REVISING THE GAME LAWS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. Dec. 24.—The Board of Supervisors of Orange County at its annual session just closed, in response to petitions signed by many sportsmen, made some noteworthy changes in the game laws of the county.

An act was passed prohibiting entirely the killing of any quail within the county for a term of three years after its passage. The same act restricts the open season for hunting hares, rabbits, ruffed grouse or partridge, primated grouse or prairie chicken, and woodcock to the months of October and November in each year. Any violation of the act is declared to be a misdemeanor, punishable under the state game law of June 20, 1879.

Another act was passed providing for the payment of $1 bounty from the County Treasury for any fox killed within the bounds of the county.

SILCOTT IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Dec. 24.—The police authorities here have discovered Silcott, the absconding Treasurer of the United States House of Representatives. Accompanied by his paramour, Herminie Thibault, he arrived in Montreal on Saturday, the 7th inst. Herminie went to the house of her married sister, Mrs. Lemoine, on Saint-st-Denis, where she remained until Friday last, when she left for New-York on an early morning train.

Mrs. Lemoine, when seen, denied all knowledge of Silcott, but her husband admitted that he had been a frequent visitor at his house. The New-York police have been notified of Herminie's return to that city.

TO SECURE SAFEGUARDS.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—A certificate of incorporation has been filed by the National League for the Protection of American Institutions. The league is formed to secure constitutional and legislative safeguards for the protection of the common school system and other American institutions and to promote public instruction in harmony with such institutions, and prevent all sectarian or denominational appropriations of public funds.

The incorporators are John Jay, Alexander E. Orr, Churchill H. Cutting, Clinton B. Fisk, John D. Slayback, William Fellowes Morgan, and James M. Montgomery.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—W. B. Adams, Bedford Station, Westchester County. W. H. Lord, Churchusco; L. S. Carter, Ellenburg Depot, and D. W. Shurtleff, Moer's Forks, all of Clinton County. J. H. Anderson, Kennedy, and Olive Corning, Lakewood, both of Chautauqua County. A. A. Boynton, Lewis, Essex County.

Maryland.—Edward Reilly, Forestville; C. F. Barnes, McMaster.

Virginia.—J. W. Phillips, Locust Mount; S. A. Wine, Quickabure; E. B. Phillips, Wachapreague.

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THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 24.—A special cable dispatch to the *Globe* denies, on the authority of Sir Charles Tupper, the statement telegraphed from Ottawa to the effect that the modus vivendi with the United States in the matter of the fisheries would not be renewed by Canada owing to President Harrison's failure to act.

HE ATE THE QUAIL.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Carroll S. MacGill to-day finished his task of eating thirty quail in thirty days and won his wager. He began on Nov. 25, and each morning since reported at the same place and partook of the quail. He says hereafter the quail and himself will be strangers as he has had enough.

Pearl is the new Cigarette. all Tobacco. Long filler, 10 cents per package, and fit for a King to smoke. Consolidated Cigarette Company, manufacturers.—*Adv.*

FARMERS MUST COMBINE

SIGNIFICANT ACTION BY MICHIGAN'S GRANGE.

IT PROTESTS IN ITS REPORT AGAINST THE NATIONAL BANKS AND WANTS FREE SILVER COINAGE.

DETROIT, Dec. 24.—The State Grange at its recent annual meeting took significant action in reference to sundry questions of national finance. A report was submitted in secret session, which has only now been made public, prepared by a committee at the head of which was Judge J. G. Rainsdell of Travers City, the Presiding Judge of the thirteenth circuit and a leading horticulturist in his region. The report opens by declaring that the farmers must combine to resist and force back the money power which by its vast combinations of capital now monopolizes and appropriates to itself most of the accumulating wealth which the industry of the people is producing, and especially of the wealth produced from the farm. It admits that the agricultural class have the necessaries of life in abundance and that they are better off in the matter of the ordinary comforts of a rural home than the generation of farmers before them.

"Nevertheless," says the report, "we have an earnest conviction that we are not receiving from our capital invested and our labor applied a fair share of this accumulating wealth by the Nation, and that we do bear more than our just proportion of the public burden by taxation." If they did receive their fair share they feel certain that they could have plotures, music, and libraries in their homes as well as the merchant and banker, and give their children the benefit of a much more liberal education than they are now able to do.

They freely admit the good service rendered by the national banks during and succeeding the civil war, but believe their stockholders have been well paid for all the services their banks have rendered, and see no reason why their privileges should be revived or their power over the currency extended. They therefore submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we consider it for the best interest of the farmer as well as for the entire debtor class of the United States that the whole product of gold and silver from our mines should be utilized by the Government as the basis of a legal-tender currency to circulate with the entire output of the mines at its bullion value and issuing thereon legal-tender coin certificates at its coin value, but without coinage of either metal until the necessities of the Treasury require it.

Resolved, That the national banking system so far as it empowers such banks to issue money should be continued no longer than the charters permit, and that we are opposed to the issuing of paper money by any person, bank, or corporation other than the United States, and that all such issues should be prohibited by law.

Resolved, That we look upon Senator Farwell's bill to revive the national banks by allowing them to deposit state and municipal bonds with the United States Treasurer, and have issued to them thereon national bank notes as a dangerous proposition, and one which, if carried out, would give to the banks the practical control of the country and enable them to contract or inflate the currency as their interest might require.

The report urges Congress to take action upon this matter at this session, "while it is not a party question, and before party discipline can force those from us who are friendly to our cause and crystallize and cement them in opposition to us."

It then goes on to argue that the law of supply and demand is applicable to money as well as to products. The greater the supply of legal tender money the more will the products of the farm and of labor bring, and the lower will the rate of interest fall, and the greater the contraction or stringency in the money market the higher the rate of interest and the less will be our products bring. The money of the country should keep pace with its production per capita. To do this it is insisted will take the entire product of the mines of the country. The circulation has been kept up for several years past by the influx of foreign capital, but this is a dangerous condition of things.

"When the return flow of money to pay the interest and dividends on the billions of foreign capital invested here, (to say nothing of a return of the principal,)" continues the report, "it will form such a drain on the circulating medium of this country as will, unless prepared for by the course we suggest, shrink the value of farms and farm produce so low that every farm mortgage will become a deed of the property." They further think that the coinage of four millions of silver monthly would have been of just as much foreign capital as good redounded to that extent to our benefit. The entire report was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Grange.

BOYCOTTING A POSTMASTER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 24.—Some of Mr. Wanamaker's Southern Postmasters are having a rough time of it. Scarborough Post Office, across the North Carolina line, is being boycotted. Some time ago a Republican named Beacham was appointed Postmaster there against the bitter protests of the entire community. A plan was at once organized and an effective boycott went into operation. A young man was employed to carry all mail matter to another office, seven miles away, to be mailed, and all lotters for Scarborough were directed to this distant office.

The boycott was complete, and Postmaster Beacham soon found out that he could handle no mail, although he was really a Postmaster. Beacham complained to Mr. Wanamaker, and last week an inspector was sent down to investigate the matter. The inspector informed the people that it was unlawful to employ a private party to carry mail to any out-of-the-way office to be mailed, and that it would be best for them to patronize Beacham's office. Late reports, however, say the boycott has not been lifted.

NEWS FROM CHILI.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 17.—It is reported that the Chilian iron-clad Almirante Cochrane has been ordered to leave Brazilian waters to avoid complications.

Señor Barros Luco has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The visit to these waters of a Spanish squadron is announced for the Spring. Among the vessels named which are to compose it is the Numancia, which carried the Admiral's pennant at the bombardment of Valparaiso in the last war with Spain.

A bridge across the Bio Bio River, Chili, 864 metres in length, has recently been completed.

Señor Valles, the Spanish Minister to Chili, is dead at Santiago.

It is rumored here that Gen. Eloy Alfaro, the Ecuadorian, and Gen. J. Martin Echassiga are in that city conspiring jointly to effect a revolution in Peru and Ecuador at the same time.

TRAINS IN COLLISION.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 24.—The engine of a construction train ran into the rear end of a passenger train on the New-Haven and Derby Railroad this morning at 7:30 o'clock, making a complete wreck of the rear car. There were several passengers in the car at the time, but none of them was injured beyond painful bruises.

The accident happened about three miles out of New-Haven. The construction train was loaded with Italian laborers at the time, and they were badly shaken up. The tender of the colliding train was badly broken as well as the front of the locomotive.

A PORTRAIT OF GEN. WARREN.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 24.—An oil-painted portrait of the late Major Gen. Gouverneur Kemble Warren was presented some days ago to the United States Military Academy by friends of the deceased General, and was to-day placed in position in Grant Hall as a Christmas gift to the corps of cadets.

The donors were James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, Judge Henry E. Howland, and others of New-York, and Col. Samuel E. Hoslap and others of Newport. Gen. Warren was a graduate of West Point and was a brave Union officer in the late war.

INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A new indictment for conspiracy to bribe Cronin jurors has been returned by the Grand Jury against John E. Graham, A. L. Banks, Fred W. Smith, Mark Salemon, Jeremiah O'Donnell, Thomas Kavanaugh, and Joseph Konan. It is diffused only in form—in more careful and technical phraseology and ampler counts—from the omnibus indictment returned by the special Grand Jury which has investigated the conspiracy.

A CHRISTMAS DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Controller of the Currency has declared a fifth dividend, 5 per cent., in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Auburn, N. Y., making in all 30 per cent, as claims proved, amounting to $782,744. This bank failed Jan. 25, 1883.

UPRISING IN BRAZIL.

RIOTING REPORTED IN THE STREETS OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A cablegram from Lisbon to-night reports serious fighting in Brazil.

An uprising in favor of the monarchy is reported to have occurred at Rio Janeiro several days ago, but news of it was suppressed by the provisional Government.

It was known in London to-day that something serious had occurred, and the last Brazilian exchange quotation was 25¾d.

For other news from Brazil see Fifth Page.

CHECKING MORMON POWER.

GOV. THOMAS'S PLAN FOR DECREASING THE CHURCH'S CONTROL IN UTAH.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 24.—Arthur L. Thomas, Governor of Utah, who is an old Pittsburg boy, is in the city visiting relatives. Talking with a reporter to-day, he discussed the Mormon question at some length, and explained his plan for destroying the control by the Latter-Day Saints of affairs political.

"It is a great mistake," he said, "to think that we have succeeded in breaking the political power of the Mormons in Utah. I estimate the vote of Utah at about 25,000, of which a little more than 8,000 are Gentiles. Of the 24 counties the Mormons have control of all the county officials in 23, and of 378 election precincts in the Territory they control 352. Our victories in Salt Lake and Ogden have been a mere entering wedge in our fight against the Mormon Church.

"My idea

WILL THIS BE READ OR NOT?

If not, then only a little more time will be required to compel the readers of this paper to appreciate the real value of VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA. If it is read, the readers will at once come to the conclusion which prevails on the other side of the ocean, that they do well to introduce it for daily family use, to take the place of tea and coffee or any other cocoa or chocolate.

Preferable to Tea and Coffee.

That there is no nourishment in tea or coffee, and what is worse, that they always leave injurious effects on the *nervous system, every doctor knows.*

That there is plenty of nourishment in cocoa (that is to say in *good* cocoa) medical men know fully as well.

That the taste of tea and coffee to the majority of people is far less agreeable than that of cocoa (or more correctly speaking, than that of *good* cocoa) is a fact.

That the preparation for ready use of cocoa, or, preferably, of good, pure, soluble cocoa, is far more simple than that of tea or coffee, is easily proved, for, simply pouring boiling water on a half teaspoonful of VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA in a cup, and adding sugar to taste, gives the best of all beverages.

No wonder, therefore, in this age of hot haste and feverish anxiety, medical men all over the world (and especially so in Europe) strongly recommend VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

Preferable to any other Cocoa or Chocolate.

That VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is better and more soluble than any other Cocoa or Chocolate is well known in Europe, and is testified to by analysts and medical men of the highest standing. The reason being that C. J. VAN HOUTEN was the *inventor* of "pure, soluble cocoa." This invention he patented in Holland, consequently all other alleged cocoas are imitations. The process of its manufacture is still, to-day, the secret of the

ROYAL COCOA FACTORY

of C. J. VAN HOUTEN & ZOON, Weesp, Holland. Chemists and doctors of the highest standing say that the results of their analyses, as well as of their experience, show that the VAN HOUTENS do exactly what science would suggest for the conversion of raw cocoa into a satisfactory article of food. They simply remove some of the originally contained fat and in an ingenious manner increase the solubility of the flesh-forming constituents of the cocoa bean. To remove the excess of fat from cocoa is well known to be desirable. Some manufacturers roughly accomplish the object by largely diluting the ground cocoa with starch, so that a cupful of thick beverage may be made which no doubt contains a diminished amount of fat, but of course also contains a diminished amount of every other constituent of the cocoa. To people who desire a thick, starch-like beverage, such a mixture, miscalled soluble cocoa, may be unobjectionable, although the cocoa in it is less easy of digestion than VAN HOUTEN'S preparation. A far better method, however, is to extract, as the VAN HOUTENS do, one part of the fat from four of cocoa; only one-third instead of one-half then consists of fat, while of each of the valuable constituents there is present in the same weight *one-third* more than before. Instead of being weakened by starch, VAN HOUTEN'S is made one-third stronger in every one of its valuable properties. Many cocoas, it is true, are now treated in this way, but the VAN HOUTENS go further. VAN HOUTEN'S *special process* increases the solubility of the flesh-forming constituents by 50 per cent. and makes the fat to sit more lightly on the stomach, softens the fibres of the cocoa and renders them more easy of attack by the gastric fluid, while the odor, color, and flavor are developed to the highest degree, and the whole is thus rendered more appetizing. But the point of highest importance is that by VAN HOUTEN'S process the nitrogenous or nutritive matter is rendered more soluble (by 50 per cent.) than in the best fat-deprived cocoas. *A trial, or, better still, a comparative test, will easily show that none of the numerous cocoas has as yet equaled* VAN HOUTEN'S *in solubility, strength, and agreeability of taste, and as a consequence* VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA *has the largest sale in the world. No doubt America will follow the example of Europe by making household words of the phrase* "VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA, *Best and Goes Furthest.*"

CUTHBERT BEDE'S DEATH

THE FAMOUS VERDANT GREEN WHOM HE CREATED.

SOME FACTS IN THE GOOD MAN'S LIFE —OTHER WORK HE DID—TRUTH OF HIS PICTURE.

"While the world of poets and students is yet mourning over Robert Browning," says the London *Daily Telegraph*, "gentle thought may be given to the memory of another of our century's celebrities, though, of course, a star of much lesser magnitude, who has in the same week gone from us. That the Rev. Edward Bradley, Vicar of Lenton, died in his sixty-second year sounds like a rather commonplace obituary, it is true; but when it is revealed that this self-same now none other than the famous Cuthbert Bede, sole creator and proprietor of the immortal Mr. Verdant Green, the thought 'gives us pause.'

"For, indeed, he is to be pitied who has not revelled in the wild adventures, the hair-breadth escapes, the nonsense, the fooling, the triumphs and defeats, and the ultimate successful lovemaking of the Oxford Freshman—then, indeed, a true type—who came of the stock of the Verdant Greens. 'We meet with this family,' says the author, 'as early as 1096, flocking to the Crusades, among the followers of Peter the Hermit, when one of their name, Greene surnamed the Witless, mortgaged his lands in order to supply his poorer companions with the shows of war; and out of this fanciful pedigree Cuthbert Bede reduced and simplified the Freshman of the early mid generation, whose adventures are brimful of happy humor and whose character was eminently lovable.

"About the life of Mr. Bradley, we know that he was born at Kidderminster in 1827; that he went to Oriel, but to Durham University, where he graduated; that he took holy orders in 1850, and was successively incumbent of Bobbington, rector of Denton, Hunts, rector of Stretton, and was ultimately presented in 1883 to the vicarage of Lenton by Lord Aveland. We know, too, that he was a many pleasant but hardly to be called first-class works, such as 'The Curate of Cranston,' 'Tour in Tartan Land,' 'The Rook's Garden,' and 'Mattins and Muttons,' and that report says that in private and professional life he was an admirable and conscientious English clergyman. His fame and name, however, rest upon his remarkable creation of Verdant Green, produced in 1854. Remarkable it was in many ways, for the author had never been to Oxford, and yet managed to seize on the salient characteristics of the non-reading man who were 'up' in his time. Verdant—dear incunuous Verdant—with his high-pooled head and the spectacles that earned him the name of 'Gladstops' among his friends, was, in fact, as perfect a creation in his way as was Mr. Pickwick, and takes his rank among those sympathetic people in literature who are sometimes more real than the living people round us.

"Cuthbert Bede, like Thackeray, was a draughtsman, and he has left his hero on record in both pen and pencil. He took the most affectionate pains with his work, and let no tiny detail of dress or form or manner escape him. There was no hurry about his method, no slipshod inordination, no precocious pessimism; he loved his hero, and treated him with sustained courtly and good humor to the end.

"The curious thing is that all old Oxford men frankly recognize the truth of the extravagant picture drawn, or rather discern the truth through the humorous setting. They are pleased with the mock print set to Mr. Buckley when Verdant had begun to do unto others as he had been done by, in which the opening questions run: '(1) Draw a historical parallel—after the manner of Plutarch—between Achilles and Anne Lanrie,' and '(2) What internal evidence does the "Odyssey" afford that Homer sold his Trojan war ballads at three yards an obolus?' They say that they know Mr. Bouncer, who was wont to wake up the hero with a cheery voice, saying: 'Hullo, Gladstops, you lazy beggar; that'll never do, you know! Cuttle-chapel to do the downy! What do you mean, sir? Didn't you ever learn in the nursery what happened to old Daddy Long-legs when he wouldn't say his prayers?' and the proceedings to secure with the assistance of the shaving-pots in the opening words of the immortal chapter that records how 'Mr. Verdant Green partakes of a dove tart and a spread eagle.'

"The consensus of old Oxford opinion regards as real memories these young men, gorgeous as to waistcoats, who used to papers, river to town and gown rows, and bulldogs—canine, not academic—and taudems, and delirious wines, and the entertaining of 'The Pet' from Cribb's county, who was wont to observe, 'I'm much obleeged to you, sent'men,' with a scrags of his lex; their rooms hung with a fox's mask between two brushes highly-varnished sporting prints, and some extremely 'au naturel' heroines of the hamlet in close juxtaposition to tabular views of the Kings of Israel and Judah and the thirty-nine Articles, and their foreheads habitually decorated with a patch of brown paper from which arose an aroma of vinegar.' They are as real in their funny way as Guy Livingstone, real as Tom Brown, real as 'Scud' East and Flashman in the bully, and Phil Bruce, and the schoolboys of the early half of this century.

"True, it has been held that there is an overredundant flavor of billiards and beer about this book; but, on the other hand, the delicate classic wit that peeps out now and then, and the healthy humor of it all, hardly leads even any capricious exception that may be taken to the delightful record of the 'Varsity freaks of Messrs. Larkyns, Smalls, Foshrooke, Flexible Shanks, Choke, and Verdant Green. In a word, the work is a true undergraduate classic of some forty years ago. It was the Oxford that first made the boat race a great annual institution, that dates from the days when every undergraduate with any athletic pretensions got 'up early and rowed,' often snow-clad towing path to see the practice of the crews, and yell out wholly unauthorized advice to his friends to bend their backs or keep their eyes in the boat. It was the moment of muscular, as distinct from literary, young Oxford, and here is possibly one reason why the work of the man who may fairly so down to posterity as the 'Venerated Bede' is justly and properly popular.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The Pope, in receiving to-day the college of Cardinals, said: "In these times, when the Church is assailed and persecuted because it is the great stronghold of faith and truth, it is a consolation to know that among the children of the Church themselves there is perfect unity." He announced that he would soon issue an encyclical letter defining the duties of Catholics in crisis.

Italian Anarchists have posted placards in Lugano calling upon Italians to follow the example of Brasil and overthrow the monarchy.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A dispatch from Mentone says that the throat ailment of Mr. Spurgeon, the well-known London clergyman, has assumed a grave aspect. The doctors in attendance diagnose the case as one of gout. Mr. Spurgeon also suffers severely with pain in his knees.

The *Daily News*'s correspondent in Crete writes that the recent decree of the Turkish Government granting amnesty to political offenders on the island only makes the situation worse. The Christian residents are agitated at this turn of affairs, but are cheered by news that the Greeks will soon make fresh efforts in their behalf.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Mme. Bonnemain, an enthusiastic supporter of Gen. Boulanger, has just inherited $1,500,000, the bulk of which she will devote to the General's cause.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—As soon as the Samoan question is finally settled, Knappe will resume his position as German Consul there.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Drafts—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 8a.

THEY WANT TAINTOR.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE THIRD DISTRICT RE-ELECT THEIR OLD LEADER.

The meeting of the enrolled Republicans of the Third District, held at 135 Eighth-street last night, developed into the forerunner of as pretty a row as has agitated the local Republican ranks in some time. Police Justice Charles N. Taintor, Mayor Grant's appointee, is the leader of the district. He was practically thrown out of all official connection with the Republican organization over two weeks ago when, at a meeting of the Executive Committee, John D. Lawson insisted that he was not eligible as a member of that committee, and called for the enforcement of the constitutional provision that forbids any Republican who shall accept office from a Democratic nomination to office in consequence to the Republican organization or in the district organization. Judge Taintor took up his hat and walked out of the meeting.

He was at the meeting of his enrolled Republicans last night, and when the usual business was disposed of he explained the changes that had been made in the constitution adopted by the County Committee last Thursday night. He made no criticisms, but simply explained the changes. His report was adopted, and then George W. Wagner got up and proposed a resolution nominating Charles N. Taintor for delegate to the Republican County Committee for next year, and further providing that the delegates elected at the coming primary be requested to select him as their representative on the Executive Committee. Mr. Wagner said that an effort had been made at the meeting of the County Committee of which the new constitution was adopted to amend the section bearing on Mr. Taintor's case. He was not given a respectful hearing, it was the Chairman of this County Committee (S. V. R. Cruger) who had recommended Mr. Taintor to Mayor Grant for appointment, and he could not understand the view now taken of Mr. Taintor's course. James Brannan followed in favor of Taintor, averring that the action of the County Committee was absurd, and that the section affecting Taintor was adopted by nobodies. The Third District, he said, was given no show at all in the County Committee's meeting.

Wagner's resolution was adopted with unanimity and enthusiasm, in which notion the district practically decided to fight the County Committee. Justice Taintor made a speech, in which he said that he could not understand the action of the County Committee in expelling him out for attack under the ineligibility clause. There were other members of the committee, he said, who were equally as ineligible as himself, but they had not been disturbed. He, however, hoped that harmony would prevail at the approaching primary, and if it was decided to ask the County Committee for a respectful hearing, he trusted that the district would get it. If any chance was necessary the District Committee, in making up the ticket for the primary, could put some other name on. The matter was left in this way and a hard fight will be made to retain Taintor in the leadership.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO HAVANA.

A MATERIAL REDUCTION IN TIME BETWEEN THESE POINTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—The *Picayune*'s Havana special says: "By the new route from St. Louis, Mo., to Havana by the Louisville and Nashville Road to Pensacola, Fla., thence by the Export Coal Company's steamers, the first lot of freight, 250 sacks of flour, reached Havana Dec. 18, in twelve days from the mills in St. Louis, notwithstanding the steamer Seythian was detained three days at Pensacola beyond her regular time of sailing. The actual time of transit therefore of merchandize by this new route may be safely calculated not to exceed nine days, as compared with 200 sacks of flour via New-York, which left St. Louis Oct. 21, but not arriving at Havana Dec. 19, nearly two months on the road.

This shows a great saving of time, which American merchants will do well to note. Rates of freight by this new route will be all the time quite as low as those via New-York, and are much lower than those charged by barges to New-Orleans, and thence by the Morgan Line of steamers to Havana. The prospect for a general patronage of this new route is very good, as merchants here can depend upon receiving their goods in much shorter time than by any other route via New-York or New-Orleans. The Morgan Line will have to reduce its rates or lose all its Western business destined for Havana.

The estimated large crop of beet sugars in Europe make buyers of Cuban sugars careful about entering into contracts for the coming crop, and only a few sales have been made of first receipts upon the basis of centrifugals, 96° test. A good deal of speculative business has been done in molasses at $16 to $18 per hogshead of 175 gallons at railroad stations in the country, with fair amounts advanced by buyers, and the prospect for any profit depends upon the continuance of opening prices for centrifugal sugars.

Everything indicates a good crop, the weather has become good, and by the 1st of January most of the plantations will be at work. The area of land planted in cane is larger than that of the last season, and a larger crop is generally expected. Of course this will be subject to many casualties which may happen before June next. Already several large fires have occurred, which no doubt were the work of incendiarias, and the recent appearance of armed bandits patrolling the country causes much uneasiness among the planters who are exposed to those outlaws. It is very strange that a Government maintaining so large a number of troops cannot put down those brigands and secure peace to the people.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Joseph Stott, forty-three years of age, a jewelry merchant of Providence, R. I., who has been ill for some time, left his house yesterday morning and went to the track of the Old Colony Railroad, waited for the Shore Line train, placed his neck across the rails, and was beheaded. He leaves a widow.

Louis Millar, a Russian, came to this country about ten years ago, leaving a wife and child in Russia. He subsequently married a woman in St. Louis in 1884. The first wife refused up recently and the second wife secured a divorce Monday and bade Miller an affectionate farewell.

A charter has been filed with the Kansas Secretary of State incorporating the Kingman County Sugar Company of Kingman with a capital stock of $500,000. The company proposes to build a mill and factory for manufacturing and refining sugar and syrup from beets and glucose from grain and seeds.

Lansing Budick, fifty years of age, a yardman in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Oconee, N. Y., while shifting cars yesterday, caught his foot in a guard rail and was run over and instantly killed.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Albany, N. Y., yesterday the commission which examined James McCall, the wife murderer of West Troy, reported him to be insane and he was ordered to be taken to the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn.

The schooner Annie M. Jordan of Gloucester, Mass., loaded with herring, ran ashore while entering the harbor of St. Pierre, Miquelon, Monday. The crew were saved, but the vessel will probably total loss.

"Prince and Pauper" was given with great success in Philadelphia, at the Park Theatre, last night, by the Frohman Company. Elsie Leslie was recalled many times.

John F. Greene, agent of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., has disappeared, and there is said to be a shortage of $1,000 in his accounts.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The steamship Halley (Br.) sld. repd. left Jamaica for New-York Dec. 12.

The steamship California, (Br.,) Capt. Garvie from New-York Nov. 30, arr. at Naples Dec. 22.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

RAILROAD REPORTS.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—The report of the State Railroad Commissioners now under way must be prepared for presentation to the next Legislature during the first week of its session. Thus far the work has progressed rapidly. Now a slight hitch is caused by certain companies failing to send in their annual reports. To such "dunning" telegrams have been sent.

Two of the latest reports received are those from which the following abstracts are made:

THE SUBURBAN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

	1889.	1888.
Betterments	$143,748 73	$71,126 88
Gross earnings	166,387 00	118,857 55
Operating expenses	130,897 06	107,986 13
Net earnings	$35,489 94	$10,871 42
Fixed charges	13,393 13	4,857 32
Net income	$22,096 79	$6,014 10
Total surplus Sept. 30	45,967 99	*10,128 80
Current assets	27,521 31	18,963 30
Current liabilities	963 17	816,854 17

*Deficit.

NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

	1889.	1888.
Betterments	*$336,795 01	$179,273 78
Gross earnings	4,908,915 03	5,059,854 57
Operating expenses	3,799,956 49	3,957,875 29
Net earnings	$1,108,958 54	$1,101,779 28
Other income	4,058 56	4,521 03
Gross income	$1,113,017 10	$1,106,300 31
Fixed charges	978,922 35	998,178 54
Net income	$134,089 75	$108,121 77
Total surplus Sept. 30	142,946 32	
Current assets	1,404,071 33	1,114,379 87
Current liabilities	1,089,613 58	1,205,316 91

*Credit.

A WESTERN FLOUR BLOCKADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A dispatch from Milwaukee says: "Milwaukee at the present time is the eastern terminus of a flour blockade that extends as far west as Minneapolis, and bids fair to last for several weeks. It is reported that the St. Paul Road alone has 800 cars of flour here and on side tracks along the line, while the Wisconsin Central is in the same predicament, and has filled its sidings at other points. The trouble is that the roads on the other side of Lake Michigan are not taking the flour fast enough, partly because the Michigan lines are short of cars, and partly because the bar at Grand Haven insists on coming up and keeping boats outside every time the wind gives it a chance.

"The flour blockade is becoming a serious problem to the local railway men, as they are in dread of a freeze-up that will further hinder navigation."

THE HOLLINS SUIT.

There were two motions made before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday in the suit of Frank C. Hollins against the St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company. The first was made by William M. Safford, as counsel for the company, for the appointment of a referee to take testimony as to the facts in the counter-claim of the company against Hollins for over $300,000. The affidavits charge Hollins with taking $71,000 in one lump from the company's treasury, with clipping coupons of bonds, and with various other offences. Hollins's answer is a general denial.

The second motion was made by Hollins's counsel, F. W. Hinrich, to compel Mr. Safford to submit proofs of his authority to represent the company, claiming that he simply represented D. L. Wing, the deposed President of the company. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision on both motions.

A PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to the *Times* from St. Paul says: "It is announced that on Jan. 1 the Wisconsin Central and Northern Pacific Railroads will be consolidated under one management, and the company will be called the Grand Central. J. M. Hannaford will be General Freight and Traffic Manager, and C. S. Fee will be General Passenger Manager, with F. H. Amon Assistant. General Traffic Manager Bartlett will go to the Illinois Central as General Manager, and will take with him Mr. Cavanagh of the freight department."

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Chairman Walker of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association has sent out from Chicago a circular to the members, reminding them, in view of the anticipated dissolution of the Western States' Passenger Association, that the obligations of the Presidents' agreement in respect to passenger rates and commissions are not affected by the changes which may occur in the relations of lines to the auxiliary associations. He urges them to take action not authorized by the Presidents' agreement, and calls attention to the rule prescribing the manner in which outside competition may be met.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railroad for the week ended Dec. 21 were $381,000, against $327,000 for the same period last year, an increase of $8,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke out last night in the second story of the building 243 and 245 Arch-street, Philadelphia, occupied by M. S. Hager, boot and shoe manufacturer. The flames spread to the third and fourth floors, occupied by Kerry & Co., coach lamps; F. E. Chesterman & Co., fancy brass manufacturers, and W. C. Randolph, ivory turner. These firms were partially burned out. Hunter & Dickson, metal supplies, occupying the first floor, suffered considerable loss from water. The entire loss is estimated at $10,000, fully covered by insurance.

A fire which broke out in the Slater Mill and Power Company's building in Pawtucket, R. I., yesterday morning, was confined to the fourth and fifth stories, but property on all the floors below was damaged by water. The loss is $5,000. The Barstow Thread Company is the chief loser.

The barn of William J. Miller, situated in the town of Greenport, about a mile from Hudson City, N. Y., was burned, together with its contents, yesterday morning. The loss is $6,000 and is partly covered by insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Thomas Emery's sons' extensive candle works at Ivordale, six miles north of the business part of Cincinnati, burned on Sunday and Monday. Loss, estimated, $100,000: no insurance. The Emerys, being large property holders, carry their own insurance.

The Theron Dee Building, occupied in the lower portion by W. J. Griffin as a grocery and dry goods store, at Highland, Ulster County, New-York, was burned yesterday. The loss is about $5,000, a portion of which is covered by insurance.

A fire yesterday afternoon on the fourth floor of 829 and 831 Eighth-avenue, occupied by McPartland & O'Flaherty, dry goods dealers, did $3,000 damage to stock and $300 damage to the buildings.

A fire last night on the first floor of 115 Mercer-street, occupied by Goldberg & Co., importers of millinery, did $2,000 damage.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Jacob Q. Preble and Walter E. Preble, comprising the firm of Preble & Co., wholesale manufacturers, at 10 and 12 Thomas-street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas S. Bassford, a lawyer, without preference except wages of employes. The amounts of notes held by banks in which they is said to be $350,000, distributed among twenty banks. The Messrs. Preble were surprised yesterday to learn that a chattel helps had entered judgment for $30,000 against J. B. Sheffield & Son, the judgment being filed as Kingston.

Herman L. Muller and Carl Knille, comprising the firm of H. L. Muller & Co., importers of cigars at 89 Greene-street and 85 Berlin, made an assignment yesterday to Solomon S. Jarvis.

C. A. Dixon & Co., clothiers and furnishers, of Charlotte, N. C., made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are nearly $75,000, and it is thought the assets will equal that amount.

The firm of Cosens & Ulman, for many years extensive dealers in furnishing goods in Pittston, Penn., failed yesterday. Liabilities amounting to $14,000 were issued.

CONNECTICUT'S PAUPERS.

A PERPLEXING QUESTION TO THE TOWN OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 24.—One of the most perplexing questions that now confront Connecticut taxpayers is the pauper problem. It is a standing question that gives the Selectmen of the various towns more annoyance than all other matters that come within their jurisdiction, and the magnitude and intricacy of the problem are steadily growing.

The constant increment of foreign population in the State is accompanied by a corresponding growth of the pauper class. This is particularly true in the manufacturing centres. In the town of Waterbury during the past year at least 1,500 persons were beneficiaries of town charity, some of them receiving aid constantly, others intermittently, and the principal cause of non-supporting people in Waterbury does not exceed that of other industrial towns. Given a multitude of paupers to be supported from the town treasuries, there are some radical defects in the present laws of Connecticut, and there is also much that might be improved in the prevailing system of administering public charity.

The chief defect in the laws is the difficulty that obtains in ascertaining the legal residence of the pauper, and consequently in determining what town or State is to support him. The pauper class and the pauper-breeding class migrate from town to town, seldom remaining more than a year in one place. When a pauper applies to the Selectmen of any town for aid their first effort is to trace out his pauper residence. If they can find it in any of the towns the Selectmen will charge the expense of his support to that town. It not infrequently happens that the Selectmen will trace the applicant's temporary abodes through four or five towns before the town that is legally responsible for his support is found.

The charity dependents who have acquired no residence within the State are supported by the Commonwealth, and towns that render assistance to such are reimbursed by the State. The Selectmen of each town are naturally zealous to keep their pauper expenditures down to a minimum figure, and consequently they use every effort to place the support of the applicant either upon some other town or else upon the State. Inter-town lawsuits of an expensive character frequently result. It was only a few years ago that the towns of Watertown and Woodbury indulged in a lawsuit over a pauper whose residence was finally established in Waterbury. The litigation cost the contending parties $2,500, while the pauper could have been supported for $50 a year.

There are numerous ambiguities in the pauper laws of the State, and the Board of Selectmen of each town naturally interprets the statutes in a manner that will best conserve its own interests in the case in question. Recognizing the urgent need of revising the pauper laws revised and elucidated, the Selectmen of Connecticut formed a State organization, early in the year, for the purpose of recommending the Assembly to enact remedial legislation. But the Association, as Selectmen proved to be somewhat unwieldy body, and as a difference of opinion existed among the members concerning what changes were most desirable, the organization has thus far produced neither flower nor fruit.

The methods that new obtain for caring for paupers are surrounded with difficulties. Paupers are either supported in almshouses or else are aided as "outside poor." The "outside-poor" system is expensive, and a considerable percentage of the charity dispensed in that way is wasted by its recipients. On the other hand, only a few of the larger towns have adequate almshouse accommodations. Most of the almshouses in the populous towns are old, cramped, and inconvenient structures. New-Haven, however, is erecting a well-equipped town house, with commodious accommodations. The expense of maintaining almshouses is relatively greater in the small than in the large towns. Numerous small towns support independent almshouses, but if half a dozen such towns, situated adjacently, would consolidate their almshouses into a joint institution, better results would be obtained at a greatly decreased expense.

On the whole, the almshouse system of dealing with pauperism yields much more satisfactory fruit than the outside-poor method. Not only can the paupers be supported more cheaply in the almshouse, but the zeal of many applicants for public assistance is greatly abated when they are given to understand that he aid will be rendered outside of the town house. When a person once becomes a beneficiary of the town on the outside poor account, he will cling to the town with a pertinacity that knows no relaxation. Some of them could scarcely be blasted off the town with dynamite. Col. John B. Doherty of the Second Regiment of the National Guard says that during his extensive travels in the first Selectman's office of Waterbury he never knew but one person voluntarily to relinquish town aside ance.

Then, again, it is frequently the case that when a person ascertains that his neighbor is a beneficiary of the town he himself will take immediate measures to establish his own claim to similar assistance. Moreover, it is customary for a certain class of landlords in Connecticut manufacturing towns to lease miserable tenements to semi-paupers and then look to the town for rent. Of late years the tendency has been growing among Selectmen to abolish the outside poor account and increase the almshouse assistance. In several towns it is only under exceptional circumstances that Selectmen will give aid outside of the poorhouse to an unmarried person or to an old married couple. Of course, it is practically impossible to take large families there.

The nationality of the paupers of Connecticut is largely foreign. Many apply for public aid after only a brief residence here. It was only a few weeks ago that a family arrived that had been in America only two weeks applied to the Selectmen of Waterbury for support. A notable majority of them is of one nationality, Ireland furnishing the large percentage. The French Canadians, who have invaded Connecticut in large numbers, are generally self-supporting.

THE NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Herreshoff Manufacturing Company of Bristol, R. I., has notified the Navy Department that Torpedo Boat No. 1, the Cushing, will be completed about Jan. 5. Her official trial will take place about ten days or two weeks later. Lieut. Cameron McR. Winslow has been selected to command her, and orders were issued to-day assigning him to duty in preparing her for commission, and directing him to hold himself in readiness to command her. Lieut. Winslow has been attached to the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., for the past two years and a half, and is regarded as one of the leading torpedo experts of the navy. Officers who have seen the Cushing since she has neared completion are enthusiastic in their praises, and Commodore Sicard, under whose directions she is being built, believes she will be one of the very best boats of her class ever put into the water.

MANY PLUMS FOR ULSTER.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Charles M. Preston, member of the State Committee, ex-candidate for County Judge of Ulster County, member of Gov. Hill's Ing Sing Committee, lawyer, &c., was asked his afternoon if he had accepted the office of State Superintendent of Banks. Mr. Preston said that he proposed accepting during the next few days.

The appointment of another Ulster man, Thomas E. Benedict, ex-Public Printer, whose residence now is at Allenville, Ulster County, to be Deputy Secretary of this State, was decided upon recently.

There are nine other gentlemen in Ulster County to-night who say they have been promised offices. Every gentleman shows qualifications; but if the Governor persists in dropping plums every day into Ulster County it may naturally be expected that a row will be raised in some counties north of Spartan Duryea outside of Ulster.

THE TIMBERS GAVE WAY.

SIXTEEN MEN BURIED BY THE CAVING IN OF A MINE.

SAN ANDREAS, Cal., Dec. 24.—A disastrous cave occurred Sunday evening in the Utica Mine, owned by Howard & Hobart, situated on the west edge of the Angels, by which sixteen men were buried. They are supposed to be dead. Nineteen men were sent into the drift on the four-hundred-foot level to repair the timbering which had become loosened. They had not worked over an hour when the supports of the upper timbers suddenly swerved to the right and the roofing, earth, and rocks fell, burying sixteen men underneath the debris. Thomas Corwin and two Italians were working near the mouth of the drift and managed to escape, although Corwin was badly injured. Corwin said the partitions were leaning badly when he went into the drift, but no one suspected there was danger of a cave-in.

When it came they were all unprepared. He and the Italians escaped as soon as they heard the timbers crack. Corwin only started to run, but was too far in the drift to be able to reach a place of safety. Immediately after the accident men were lowered down the shaft, and, entering the mouth of the drift, began digging into the debris. It was almost useless, as the timbers seemed to have been woven together as though the sides of the drift had fallen toward each other and had been covered by the roofing. By last evening the rescuing party had succeeded in getting eight feet into the debris, and the latter, and the one of the victims had been reached. There is no prospect of getting the men out alive.

It is believed that all of the sixteen men were crushed to death by falling rock. Three of the victims—Thomas Kinsky, George Williams, and J. Bond—leave families and children. The names of the others are Knick Enoch, B. Segala, Peter Pernio, C. Bertro, Paul Owsovitob, John Buioletto, John Tobooo, C. A. Pollard, Joseph Curnow, John Martin, Mitchell Broadwick, James Casey, and William Vincent.

RACING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—On this the eleventh day of the Winter meeting, the track was fast and the attendance good. Col. R. W. Simmons returned from New-York, and officiated in the judges' stand to-day for the first time this season.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Starters—Chaconili Clarke, 94 pounds, 10 to 1; Captain Pennywright, 108, 7 to 5; Colonel Hunt, 108, 5 to 2; Mollie Hardy, 112, 8 to 1; Puente, 111, 6 to 1; Harry Ireland, 114, 2 to 1. Captain Pennywright was first out, but gave way to Colonel Hunt at the half; Harry Ireland, Mollie Hardy, Puente, and Pennywright in the order named. They came into the straight in the same position, but in the run to the finish Churchill Clarke came to the front, winning by half a length, Mollie Hardy second, half a length in front of Ireland, third. Time—1:15¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Eleven-sixteenths. Starters—Avery Teller, 98 pounds, 20 to 1; Vivian, 95, 20; Bendjack, 100, 12; Nance, 100, 3; Joe Pierson, 104, 60; Nicolini, 104, 20; Nickie Plate, 104, 50; Sam Jones, 114, 50; King Roxbury, 112, 2; Dubuse, 112, 7 to 10. Dubuse lead from the start and all almost at finishing post, where King Roxbury went up an even terms, making a dead heat. Sam Jones was a good third, the others beaten off. Time—1:08½. In the run-off, which took place after the fourth race, King Roxbury won by a nose. Time—1:08¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for non-winners. Five furlongs. Soy Blue, 93 pounds, 7 to 1; Winnie Davis, 94, 3; Little Jean, 94, 5; Harry Mack, 98, 4; Probus, 101, 2; Carlton, 104, 3; Zeke Hardy, 112, 5; Fremont, 117, 20. Harry Mack led from start to finish, winning by a neck, Probus second, one length ahead of Winnie Davis. Time—1:02½.

FOURTH RACE.—Free handicap. Seven-eighths of a mile. Starters—Somerset, 122, 6 to 5; Cora L., 112, 8 to 5; Metal, 100, 5; Balance, 100, 7; Cashier, 95, 8; Pritchett, 95, 5; Buckler, 95, 12. Somerset took the lead when the drum tapped, Metal second, Buckler third, Cashier fourth. Somerset was still showing in the lead, closely lapped by Balance, Pritchett, Cora L., Metal, Buckler, and Cashier in the same order, as the spurring horses straight Cora L. came to third, Buckler last. Near the wire Buckler came with a wonderful burst of speed, overhauling the bunch and winning the race by half a length. Cora L. second, a nose in front of Cashier third, the others well up. Time—1:29¼.

TAXING AMERICAN DRUMMERS.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Dec. 24.—The American drummer has been legislated out of the sister republic. Mexican buyers will now have to buy by catalogue or visit the United States in person to procure American goods. Some time ago the States of Coahuila and Nueva Leon passed a special law taxing drummers from foreign countries and neighboring States, who make periodical trips within the States, the sum of $25 per trip for visiting cities therein. A municipal tax was also laid on them in all interior towns. This was done as a means of protection for the Monterey and Saltillo wholesale houses against foreign wholesale houses.

The Federal Government, becoming cognizant of the fact that the Statutes of the City of Mexico wholesale dealers, laid a Federal tax on drummers, thus virtually closing out the foreign drummers, and also compelling drummers when only traveling in their respective States to pay a tax to the Federal Government. At present when a drummer from a foreign country visits Mexico he is compelled to pay a Federal, State, and municipal tax, which completely shuts him out, as the taxes altogether amount to nearly $200 a trip in any one State.

The nationality of the paupers of Connecticut is largely foreign. Many apply for public aid after only a brief residence here. It was only a few weeks ago that a family arrived that had been in America only two weeks applied to the Selectmen of Waterbury for support. A notable majority of them is of one nationality, Ireland furnishing the large percentage. The French Canadians, who have invaded Connecticut in large numbers, are generally self-supporting.

A ONCE POPULAR MINSTREL DEAD.

James W. Mack, who died of alcoholism in a cell at Bellevue Hospital last night, was once widely known as a negro minstrel, song and dance man, and as a variety actor. He was associated with James E. Sheridan for many years and traveled through the country with him. When Sheridan went to South America Mack, it is said, refused to accompany him. He then became addicted to drink. Last Sunday he became violent and his friends took him to Bellevue. He was conscious to the last. His body is now lying in the Morgue, waiting to be claimed.

THE HOTEL WAGNER CLOSED.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The well-known Hotel Wagner in this village has been closed. Mrs. Benjamin N. Bishrow of New-York, the guardian of the children of the late Norman T. Wagner, ordered all the windows to be boarded up, and all the guests have departed.

The house was built eight years ago by Senator Wagner at a cost of $80,000. The landlord was Henry Joy, formerly a Wagner car conductor. The hotel was one of the most popular in the Mohawk Valley.

SAILORS OF THE NAVY DROWNED.

VALLEJO, Cal., Dec. 24.—A boat containing eight sailors from the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross and a crippled sewsboy left the Albatross at Mare Island Navy Yard last night and started for Vallejo. The night was dark and the tide running strong, and the boat upset when near the United States steamship Thetis. A boat was inwared from the Thetis and all on board were rescued. John Enright, a sailor, who was on the Trenton at Samoa; Robert Padgett, machinist; W. W. Lee, (colored,) and the bawsboy were drowned. None of the bodies has been recovered.

DEATH OF CHARLES A. ASHBURNER.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 24.—Charles Albert Ashburner, the celebrated geologist, died at his home in this city after a brief illness this afternoon, aged thirty-six years. Mr. Ashburner has for a decade past been State geologist and coal statistician. For several years he has been in the employ of the Philadelphia Natural Gas Company and other Westinghouse interests.

SMUGGLED AMONG POTATOES.

A NEW METHOD BY CANADIAN CRIMINALS DETECTED AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—A seizure of liquors just made by the Surveyor's Department of the Custom House brings to light a system of smuggling which is an innovation on the conventional style of importing contraband goods in vessels.

For the past six months Col. Coveney has had an inspector employed looking for smuggled goods concealed in cars

NEW FACTS PRESENTED

AS TO THE RECORD OF COMMISSIONER MORGAN.

HERBERT WELSH MAKES OUT A STRONG CASE IN REPLY TO EX-GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S RECENT LETTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 20th inst., under the caption "Mr. Welsh Criticised," a letter was printed signed "D. H. Chamberlain, Charleston, S. C." The purport of this letter was to show that in a previous defense of Gen. Morgan, published by me in THE TIMES, I had failed to refute the charge made against Gen. Morgan's war record. Mr. Chamberlain intimates, though he does not directly say, that Gen. Morgan "was twenty-four years ago guilty of false swearing, fraud, and falsification of records," and closes his letter by saying, "I confess that I am deeply indignant at such pleas as Mr. Welsh makes for a man whose record cannot be defended or cleared, or, at least, has not been." This letter calls for a reply, in view of the grave issue at stake, and I therefore ask, through your kindness, space to present one.

Gen. Morgan, then Col. Morgan, was arraigned and tried before a general court-martial at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1865. The charges against him were three: First, violation of the fifteenth article of war; second, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; third, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. Gen. Morgan was found guilty of these charges and was sentenced to dismissal from the service, but the verdict of the court was reviewed by the commanding officer, Gen. Steedman, and set aside for the following reasons: The first charge, "on account of informality in the proceedings of the court; the second because the evidence did not, in the opinion of the General commanding, warrant the unqualified finding made by the court, the third because it was "evident from the record that the court was covered by the best intentions and a desire to subserve the interests of the service," in reviewing the second charge the commanding officer stated that the "evidence fails to show a criminality on the part of Col. Morgan that could justify the court in making a sentence of dismissal."

It must be held that the reversal of a finding against Geo. Morgan under the first charge on the ground of informality in the proceedings of the court does not exonerate him necessarily from guilt. The attention of those who suggest this reply is invited to statements given below in quotations from the letters of Major Gen. Howard and other officers, competent from their knowledge of the facts of this case to speak in regard to it. In his letter Mr. Chamberlain calls attention to the important—I may say the vital—fact that the sentence of the court before which Col. Morgan was tried was set aside by the commanding officer, Geo. Steedman, that Gen. Morgan was thereby restored to duty, and continued from that time forward to enjoy the confidence of both Gen. Steedman and Gen. Thomas. How can this fact be accounted for if it be supposed that Gen. Steedman believed Morgan guilty of moral dereliction?

The purport of the first charge was that Col. Morgan had made a false muster roll of his regiment. Col. Morgan states, in reply to these charges, that in making this muster roll of his regiment he had followed the advice of a clerk whom he knew to be efficient and whom he believed was thoroughly competent for his work. This clerk made out all the enlistment papers, and Col. Morgan followed his advice as to the organization of the regiment, including the date of muster. Gen. Morgan states: "I believed then that the dates given were correct, and I believe so now. The Captains who signed the papers, with one exception, thought as I did. I had no possible motive for allowing a false muster. I derived and could have derived no pecuniary benefit from it, and I asserted in making one, and so far as I know, the dishonorable motives was ever imputed to me for what was done."

In my previous letter to THE TIMES I quoted Col. Putnam's recent statements made to Prof. Painter, Assistant Corresponding Agent of the Indian Rights Association in Chicago. These statements were to the effect that the court-martial of Gen. Morgan was the result of a conspiracy, inspired by jealousy, that Col. Putnam knew of nothing for which Morgan was a brave and excellent soldier, and that he stood ready to come to Washington to testify in his behalf. From information which has come to me from other officers I do not doubt that the explanation of the causes of the court-martial is correct. Referring to this Mr. Chamberlain states that it is but "a talk which is said to have occurred between Mr. C. C. Painter and Col. Putnam, in Chicago, which I, who was outsiders from Mr. Welsh." In reply, I beg to present the following evidence of the fact that Col. Putnam is not alone among military officers in declaring that Gen. Morgan was basely assailed and that the court-martial referred to, and also as evidence of the value of Col. Putnam's testimony in regard to this case.

Gen. O. O. Howard, Major Gsueral of the United States Army, has written me under date of Dec. 21: "Col. Putnam was a member of the court; is competent to give testimony in the case of Gen. Morgan. The charges were doubtless false in fact, though having a show of truth technically. The character of Capt. Henry Romeyn is excellent and his views of Indian matters sound and wise. (Capt. Romeyn, Fifth United States Infantry, has become from Fort Klngsold, Texas, saying that he is acquainted with the facts in the case of Morgan's court-martial; that he has the highest opinion of Gen. Morgan as an officer, and that he spends ready in Indian Commissioner, and that he stands ready if called for to come to Washington immediately to testify in his behalf. H. W.) Gen. Steedman's review and Gen. Thomas's opinion, expressed at the time, were directly in favor of Gen. Morgan's thorough innocence of the charges made against him. He was a superb soldier in action. In fact, he was a most important officer in averting the threatened disaster at Resaca, for which gallant conduct he was commended in public reports. His presumed innocence of wrong intention has been sustained by a life of over twenty-four years of remarkable purity and sincerity."

Major Gen. O. O. Howard has also written a letter to the Chairman of the Indian Committee of the Senate strongly endorsing Gen. Morgan, from which I quote as follows: "Noticing that the examination of Gen. T. J. Morgan had been referred to your committee, and hearing that some charges had been lodged against him touching his record as a military officer, I, as one who has long served for some time under my command while I was in charge of the Fourth Army Corps, and was during the Atlanta campaign attached to my staff, feel it my duty to bear testimony to the most meritorious service of Gen. Morgan in those days of hard work, and I have again and again commended him for energy and gallantry displayed in battle under the most trying circumstances. He was tried by a court-martial upon charges, which, as I understood, were mainly technical, that is, regarding the time of 'mustering in' men and officers of his regiment. To muster back, though technically wrong, was not wrong in fact, and in my face, Gen. Morgan's commanding officer, Gen. Steedman, acquitted him in his public review of the proceedings of the court of all blame. From my intimacy with Gen. Morgan, and my knowledge of the case, I do not believe that he was fairly dealt with by those who preferred the charges."

It may be of further interest to Mr. Chamberlain and your readers to insert a quotation from a letter addressed, under date of Dec. 18, 1889, to the chairman of the Indian Committee of the Senate by Brevet Brig. Gen. C. H. Howard, late Inspector General of the Fourth Army Corps. Gen. Howard says: "I have carefully examined the record of that court-martial, and have conversed with a member of the court about it, and knew the Major General commanding who reviewed and approved of the finding, and relieved Gen. Morgan from all censure. It is clear to my mind that the charges were for the most part frivolous, or were based upon misconstruing of the facts, and were prompted by some petty jealousy or spite. At any rate, all the officers associated with us at the time of Gen. Morgan's service on the staff of the Fourth Army Corps, including Major Gen. Thomas, who commanded the Army of the Cumberland, to which the corps belonged, and who knew Gen. Morgan well, all had, and continue to have, as far as I know, implicit confidence in his integrity and honorable character."

I will close this letter by the statement that it is on record in Washington that on the 16th of March, 1866, a message was sent to the Senate by President Johnson containing among other names the following: "Col. Thomas J. Morgan, Seventh United States Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865." The records further show that the nomination was favorably reported March 14, 1866, and confirmed without division April 10, 1866. (See Vol. XIV., Part 2, Executive Journals, Senate.) I may add in closing that I have quoted from but a few of the letters of military officers cognizant of the facts in this case containing the strongest testimony to Gen. Morgan's clear and brilliant record as a soldier and a citizen.

HERBERT WELSH, Cor. Secretary I. R. A.
INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1889.

CAPT. FORBES'S COMMISSION.

From the Boston Gazette, Dec. 22.

A good story is told of the late Hon. R. B. Forbes. In 1876 Gov. Rice commissioned him a Justice of the Peace, an office he had never held. A few weeks later the Commodore entered the counting room of Messrs. Rice, Kendall & Co. and inquired for the Governor, saying that he had sought his Excellency in vain at the State House, where he was informed that he might find him at his store. Col. Rice, son of the Governor, told Commodore Forbes that the Governor was elsewhere engaged, and could not be seen for some hours, and offered to convey to him any message that he might be entrusted to him. Seating himself and leaning upon his cane with both hands, the old gentleman said thoughtfully, "Several weeks since Gov. Rice honored me with a commission as Justice of the Peace. I have come to ask him to revoke it. The fact is I have a troublesome neighbor, whose annoyances increase constantly, to such an extent that I have made up my mind to give the fellow a thrashing. Now on reading my commission carefully I find that I cannot thrash the rascal without breaking my oath to preserve the peace of the Commonwealth, and I have therefore come to beg your father to revoke my commission." He said this in all soberness and good faith. Col. Rice's reply was to the effect that "Commodore Forbes should remember that the Governor had also taken an oath not less solemn than he own to support the laws of the State, and that if he should revoke Commodore Forbes's commission for the purpose of permitting him to break willfully a law his own conscience would be quite as difficult to satisfy as would be Mr. Forbes's." The venerable mariner said that this aspect of the case had not entered his mind, but he now saw the force of the reasoning. On retiring from the store, however, the irascible old gentleman murmured, in a tone half of anger and half of sadness: "I think I must thrash the cnap anyhow!"

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Commander George W. Pigman has been ordered as inspector of ordnance at the Long Island Navy Yard, Jan. 2; Passed Assistant Engineer E. F. Stone to the receiving ship Independence, Jan 15.

Commander William B. Hoff has been ordered to the command of the receiving ship Dale, at Washington, Jan. 31, relieving Commander Yates Sterling, who is placed on waiting orders.

First Lieut. Charles H. Lester, Eighth Cavalry, has been ordered to examination by the Army Medical Board at Governor's Island, N. Y.

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

STANDING OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL IN BROOKLYN.

The second annual report of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in the city of Brooklyn has just been issued and it shows that that youthful institution has prospered. During the period covered by the report—from Nov. 1, 1888, to Oct. 31, 1889—611 patients have been treated, of whom 305 were cured of the diseases afflicting them; the receipts from various sources amounted to $54,497 33 and the disbursements to $54,049 64, thus leaving on hand a balance of $447 69 at the end of the hospital's second year of existence. The cost of running the hospital itself was $33,708 04. In addition to this financial statement should be added the fact that the endowment fund has been increased during the year from $71,000 to $92,000, with about $9,000 worth of real estate still to be added.

As far as the patients received are concerned, the hospital is absolutely non-sectarian. People of all creeds and nationalities have been treated, and some—very many—who had no religion at all were cared for. The school for trained nurses, which was established in the hospital last year, has been very successful, and there are now fifteen pupils (and two "probationers" in attendance. They are taught by the attending physicians and surgeons, the senior interne of the hospital, the matron, and the supervisor of nurses. The teaching includes frequent stated lectures, recitations, and demonstrations in the classroom and at the bedside of the patients. All the nursing of the hospitals done by pupils under the direction of the matron and the supervisor of nurses.

The surgical division of the hospital was kept particularly busy. Three hundred and fifty operations were performed during the year. Of these patients 250 were cured and 37 died. An out-patient department in connection with the hospital has proved an important and successful addition.

The Rev. John S. Breckinridge, Superintendent of the hospital, makes these statements in his report to the Board of Managers:

"Between sixty and seventy beds are now in demand, and the necessity of more room for both employes and patients is imperative. Our employes are occupying rooms so crowded as to be seriously unhealthful. The arrangements for their accommodation are unsatisfactory. Larger and better ventilated dormitories ought to be provided for them. Invalids also, who should have private rooms are compelled to lie in the open wards.

"The second and third floors of the main building are ideal. Mr. Plumb has superior advantages for more than a score of special patients. These are still incomplete. The grand central corridor and stairway leading to them remain unfinished. A fifth of $5d,000, to be expended to secure additional accommodations, would give to our hospital work so important and a perfection now unattainable. It would make available a dozen private rooms for which those needing them would, when able, gladly pay from $15 to $30 per week as they do in other first-class hospitals. Our income would thus be materially increased, enabling us to care for a larger number of the destitute sick.

"From a short practical study of the causes of poverty in New-York City the following division is made, which comes as near the mark as figures can go reasoning from the class of cases coming within the purview and observation of the society, and they have been varied, multiform, and distressing, namely:

"1. Intemperance the cause of distress, or distress the cause of intemperance, in per cent. 42.

"2. Early and improvident marriages, 20 per cent.

"3. Dersedence and slothfulness, 20 per cent.

"4. Worthy, but to want fortuitously, 20 per cent.

"Even avoiding the first three heads, in the last it can be readily perceived where the society fills a gap that no other charitable agency in the city is so well adapted to fill, nor has the means at all. Knowing no race, creed, or nationality, and it may shortly be said that the following are the advantages to the charitable of New-York which have resulted from the organization of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, namely:

"*First*—An extensive and minute acquaintance acquired by the local visitor of the character and status of each applicant for relief in his or her district, whereby she is able to meet the wants of the deserving and reprove the improvident.

"*Second*—The bounty of the benevolent is advantageously husbanded.

"*Third*—Habits of industry and cleanliness and a feeling of independence among the poor are promoted."

The work of the Superintendent of Relief, Marietta Fullerton, has suggested remedies for certain conditions. It seems to have been assumed, she says, that people who will apply for help are not reliable for any kind of work or service. As a remedy for this condition she has this to say:

"One great step toward improvement would be the establishment of no extensive industry on the plan of a training school where the large number of 'incompetents' can be taught one or more useful occupations. The constant request of the mass of relief seekers for work must be met in some way other than giving assistance. In connection with such an industry as I propose there would necessarily have to be an outlet for the qualified workers, and also an avenue for the disposition of the products of the different departments. The demand be met by a labor bureau under proper management, and the second by a salesroom. Such an institution as I have in mind would probably require about five years, or before any degree of success, yet in time it certainly would succeed.

"The sooner we believe that the competent poor are able to care for themselves—except in cases of sickness—and that the competent are our charge and care, the more we will realize that a remedy for incompetency of labor must be found. As the matter now stands we struggle with a condition that in a measure is caused by our own inertness in failing to treat it properly."

The central office of the association is at 79 Fourth-avenue. There is a Harlem branch at 2,059 Lexington-avenue.

HELP FOR DESERVING POOR.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN A YEAR BY ONE ORGANIZED CHARITY.

The forty-sixth annual report of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor shows that the last year was one of continual good work among deserving people.

Groceries were given out to the amount of $5,826 30; shoes, $682 50; bread and milk, $1,088 67; coal, $1,154 25, and cash, $3,035 37. There were furnished 2,497 meals and 782 lodgings to the needy.

The number of persons aided with groceries, coal, shoes, blankets, medicine, sick room food, wood-yard tickets, fresh air excursions, sewing, and other employment was 21,715. The friends to and on behalf of the poor numbered 15,582. There were 477 inspections of tenement houses, and 2,718 persons were aided by fresh air excursions. Of the 4,638 families to whom relief was extended 2,104 were Protestants, 1,752 Catholics, 219 Hebrews, and 563 of no religion stated.

The sanitary department of the association attended to 476 cases. The causes of destitution are thus apportioned: Old age, 4 per cent.; desertion, 10 per cent.; sickness, 25 per cent.; want of work, 38 per cent.; shiftlessness, 6 per cent., and intemperance, 17 per cent. The report of the Treasurer shows donations, collections, and other receipts during the year of $31,564 44, and payments of $30,270 58, besides balance due the Treasurer of $775 24 and due the association $518 62.

Francis S. Longworth, in his annual report, passes in interesting review the work of the year, and suggests some of the problems with which the association has to deal.

DOG CATCHERS COMPLAINED OF.

Thomas Maitland, a lawyer, living at 60 West Twelfth-street, has complained to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the sometimes useful, but generally obnoxious, dog catchers. Mr. Maitland loves dogs, as does Mrs. Maitland, and supports three, a setter, a terrier, and a French poodle, the latter valued, according to the ambiguous standard of canine valuations, at $300. Mr. Maitland claims that yesterday morning he was standing on the steps of his house when his dogs a morning constitutional, when three dog catchers, one of whom he identifies as "No. 4," came along and made a grab for his pets. The setter escaped, the terrier was thrown into the cage, and the poodle was about to meet the same fate when Mr. Maitland grappled with the dog catcher.

Mrs. Maitland saw the row and screamed so that the frightened dog catchers fled with only the terrier. Mr. Maitland vows he will have the revenge of the law.

THE SEVEN CLASSES OF METALS.

At the closing meeting for the year 1889 of the New-York Academy of Sciences, in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, Recording Secretary, enlightened the members upon "The Contributions of Alcemy to Numismatics." In presenting his subject Dr. Bolton read copious extracts from a paper prepared by him for publication, covering several years' investigation of ancient and modern literature and many months' active research in the museums of the Old World.

A sketch was given of the system formulated by the alchemists, the division of metals into seven classes, named after the heavenly bodies, gold being symbolized by the sun, silver by the moon, copper by Venus, iron by Mars, lead by Saturn, tin by Jupiter, and mercury by the planet known by that name.

A WRECKED STEAMER ROBBED.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 24.—Capt. L. Angerstein of the wrecked steamer Idaho complains that since he has been in this port he has found the most avaricious set of robbers it has ever been his misfortune to run across.

Instead of assistance having been given him, he says his ship has been systematically robbed by all concerned. His own private property, as well as blankets, silverware, and all articles of portable nature belonging to the steamer have been taken by people working aboard her while she was stranded.

Much of this property has been found in second-hand stores and frog shops. The Captain feels highly indignant at this sort of treatment.

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL'S PRESENT BRILLIANT APPEARANCE.

The New-York Hospital presented an extraordinary appearance last night for an institution with which bright and cheerful scenes are seldom associated. The spirit of Christmas Eve pervaded the wards and galleries of the great refuge for suffering and invalid humanity with all its potent charm and cheer. Holly and evergreen in wreaths and streamers lent welcome relief to the white walls and ceilings, and in the children's ward there was a huge Christmas tree, with tinsel and wax lights, and boughs bending with presents for the juvenile inmates, the nurses, the physicians, and the house staff.

The whole building was lit up with incandescent electric lights. It was the first public exhibition of the electric illumination of the hospital—it is the first hospital in the city to be lighted with electric lights—and the management were delighted with the success of the experiment. Sanitary motives alone dictated the change, for it was thought that a better and more even temperature could be maintained and a less vitiated atmosphere be incurred in the wards, where these are all important, than with the use of gas. There would be no consumption of the oxygen with the electric lights, as there had always been with gaslights, and so the change was made. A practical electrician put into the building 100 Edison lamps and the necessary wires and switches and connected them with the service wires out in the subways.

The outfit for the operating rooms includes a series of movable reflectors which will enable the performance of operations at any hour of the night with the facility equal to that experienced in daylight. In the wards the change was particularly noticeable, and was highly appreciated by the patients.

Besides the regular force of physicians, nurses, and attendants, there were several of the Trustees present last night, with members of their families, and many of the graduates of the training school paid their Alma Mater a visit. Superintendent George P. Ludlam officiated as master of the pleasant ceremony of disposing the presents according to the several labels, and made some two hundred recipients of this form of recognition by the Trustees correspondingly happy.

RACING AT GUTTENBERG.

RESULTS AT THE HUDSON COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB'S TRACKS.

The races of the Hudson County Jockey Club were resumed at Guttenberg, N. J., yesterday, with the following results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:2d.
J. B. Dyer's b. g. Jim Carters, 3 years, by Fanatic.....(Bergen) 1
Betty Harper, 105 pounds.....(Brennan) 1
W. H. Timmons's b. g. Miller, aged, 102.....(M. Lynch) 2

M. J. Daly's ch. g. Thad Rowe, 3, 112...(Whyburn) 3
Vanlter, 105; Watch 'Em, 104; Little Fred, 102; Nita, 108; Lord Beacon-field, 113; Alfred, 105, and Arizona, 106, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Arizona, 7 to 5; Jim Gates and Thad Rowe, 5 to 1 each; Lord Beaconfield, 6 to 1; Bergen, 10 to 1; Miller, 15 to 1; Vaulter, 15 to 1; Nita, Alfred, and Little Fred, 20 to 1 each; Watch 'Em, 25 to 1.

For place—Against Arizona, 1 to 2; Thad Rowe, 7 to 5; Jim Gates and Lord Beaconsfield, 2 to 1 each; Carlow, 4 to 1. Miller, 5 to 1; Vaulter, 6 to 1; Nita, Alfred, Watch 'Em, and Lillis Fred, 8 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:33¾.
W. H. Simmons's b. g. Herman, 6 years, by Fechter—Australia, 102 pounds.....(M. Lynch) 1
M. J. Daly's br. c. King Lile, 4, 118...(Whyburn) 2
Stahle's ch. g. Boodle, 4, 115.....(Bergen) 3
Count Luna, 109; Genuine, 103; Lancaster, 110; Amos, 110; Burnside, 103, and Julia Miller, 102, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Boodle, 7 to 5; Count Luna, 2½ to 1; King Lile, 4 to 1; Amos, 7 to 1; Herman, 10 to 1; Lancaster, 15 to 1; Burnside, Julia Miller, and Gendarme, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Boodle, 1 to 2; Count Luna, 4 to 5; King Lile, 7 to 5; Amos, 2 to 1; Herman, 4 to 1; Lancaster, 6 to 1; Burnside, Julia Miller, and Gendarme, 8 to 1 each.

Won by half a length; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $5d to second; two-year-o.ds. Five-sighths of a mile. Time—1:04⅝.
New-York Stable's b. c. Anstralite, 2 years, by Greenlano-Australina, 105 pounds...(J. Bergen) 1
W. Lovell's b. f. Marie Lovell, 2, 115...(Merrick) 2
J. T. Carmody's b. c. Sam Morse, 2, 115...(Israel) 3
Shakespsare, 95; Felix, 92, and Barriestoe, 95, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Sam Morse and Anstralite, 3 to 5 each; Felix, 3 to 1; Maris Lovell, 7 to 1; Barriestos and Shakespeare, 4d to 1 each.

For place—Against Australite and Sam Morse, 1 to 3 each; Felix, even money; Marie Lovell, 3 to 5; Barriestos and Shakespeare, 10 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Initial Winter Handicap; purse $500, of which $100 to second; for all ages. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:24¾.
G. Walbann's b. c. Bine Rock, 3 years, by Billet-Calomel, 103 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
W. H. Timmons's b. f. Lemon Blossom, 3, 100.....(Lynch) 2

Betting.—To win—Against Bine Rock, 1 to 10; Lemon Blossom, 10 to 1.

Woo by four lengths.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:33.
H. Fippen's ch. g. Bankar, 4 years, by Sensation-Black Slave, 115 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
J. Boden's b. g. Harwood, 6, 115.....(Finnegan) 2
T. Heffner's b. g. Bob C., 5, 115.....(H. Lewis) 3
Sinitor, 114; Ozone, 111; Dynamite, 114; Bay Archor, 121; Bay Ridge, 122; Wayward, 119, and Jerry, 86, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Bankar, 7 to 5; Snitor, 4 to 1; Bob C. and Jerry, 5 to 1 each; Sherwood, 10 to 1; Dynamite, 15 to 1; Bay Ridge, Wayward, Bay Archer, Harwood, and Ozone, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Bankar, 1 to 2; Snitor, even money; Sherwood, 4 to 1; each; Sherwood, 4 to 1; Dynamite, 6 to 1; Bay Ridge, Wayward, Bay Archer, Herwood, and Ozone, 8 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

THE EASTERN WINTER SEAPORT.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Dec. 20.

The desirability of becoming the Winter port for the shipments of the products of the Northwest is apparent to many cities besides Portland, and some of them are very much alive to their own interests in the matter. Montreal, for example, has a delegation of citizens traveling through the Northwest representing to the great shippers of that region the advantages of Montreal as a port of shipment. This delegation was in Minneapolis the other day and visited the great Pillsbury Mills, which are now controlled by an English syndicate. These mills grind 9,500,000 bushels of wheat a year, and ship 150 cars per day. One-half of this goes abroad, and the Montreal delegates were assured that if they would provide the requisite facilities they could get the trade beyond question. The Montreal delegates are continuing their pilgrimage to other cities and other industries, with the fixed determination of adding to the export trade of their own city. Montreal is of course only a summer port, and can handle what traffic she may get only half the year. But Portland is handy and might take care of it for the rest of the time. Our city is already handling much of the Winter business of Montreal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 23.

Chairman Kisner of the Democratic State Committee arrived in this city Saturday night. He had nothing to say about politics. It is believed, however, that he will be a candidate for re-election as Chairman, and that there will be little or no factional opposition to him. While the Valley man are supposed to prefer R. F. Meyers of Dauphin or Congressman Kerr of Clearfield for Chairman the opinion was recently expressed by a number of them that there would be no opposition to Mr. Kisner. It is thought that they will fight for the election of Wallace men as Chairmen. There is a report that William L. Scott favors Congressman William Mutchler as a candidate for Governor, but Mr. Scott's friends in this city do not appear ready to express their preferance. The General State Committee will meet in Harrisburg on Jan. 22 and elect the Chairman. Prior to that time, Mr. Kisner says, there will be no meeting of the State Executive Committee, which is composed of the nine district Chairmen.

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE NEW STATES.

From the Utica Observer, Dec. 20.

The bashfulness of North Dakota is calculated to amaze mankind. One of her Senators has already offered a bill providing for a modest appropriation of $1,150,000, to be expended in the east of surveys for the purpose of ascertaining how far it may be practicable, from a topographical standpoint, to use the waters of certain rivers in North Dakota for purposes of navigation; also, to ascertain by borings where artesian wells may profitably be sunk. The lasses of New-York building the Erie Canal at her own expense, when she was probably not as rich as North Dakota is now, should be inculcated in the new State.

A MAINE CANARD.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, Dec. 21.

A duck belonging to a Rockland man was frozen into a pond the other night, and was found in the morning with just her head out of the ice. The ice was broken and the duck freed, apparently none the worse for her cold night out.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Ernest Gottasky, an Austrian, sixty-three years old, died suddenly yesterday morning on the sidewalk in front of 447 Sixth-avenue. Death was probably due to heart disease. He has long been a familiar figure in the neighborhood of the Hofman House, where he was known as "Maximilian." He obtained this soubriquet from having served under Maximilian in Mexico. He is said to have been the wayward son of a wealthy mill owner in Austria. He came to this country many years ago, and was at one time in business here. For a number of years he had been employed as an attendant in the Hofman House bar.

Mrs. Lena Schwindt, the baroon widow who withheld bonds valued at $3,253 13 from Martin Brehm, was unable to explain satisfactorily why she refused to give them up, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and was held in $3,000 bonds for further examination. She said that Brehm, who lives at 252 West Twenty-fourth-street, had promised her a Christmas present, and as she thought he meant that she was to keep the bonds. Brehm denied this, and his wife, who was in court, testified that she knew of his having business dealings with Mrs. Schwindt, but she could not see why the widow should claim the bonds.

Collector Erhardt yesterday sent to United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell the complaint made by Lieut. Smith of the revenue cutter W. E. Chandler against Capt. Beggars of the steamer Alaska. This is the vessel which paid no attention to the signal from the revenue cutter a few days ago when she was entering port. She was from a domestic port, but Lieut. Smith had no knowledge of the fact when he ordered her to stop and be boarded. Capt. Beggers will probably have to pay the penalty, which is a fine of $500.

The committee of the Bar Association which is examining into Judge Bookstaver's connection with the granting of Sheriff Flack's fraudulent divorce held another session yesterday afternoon at William M. Prichard's office, 7 Nassau-street. Truxwell Cleveland of the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, who appeared as Mrs. Flack's counsel when she brought her action to have the decree of divorce set aside, was the only witness examined, and then an adjournment was taken until Monday.

Walter ane Mary Blitz—the letter is known on the stage as Carlo, the Beautiful Persian Princess—sued Manager Tooney of the Harlem Museum before Judge McAdam in the City Court yesterday for $50 salary and $30 for breach of contract. They testified that Tooney had engaged them in March last to perform for two weeks at $50 a week and discharged them after one week. His Honor reserved his decision but intimated that the plaintiffs had established their case to his satisfaction.

The annual entertainment of "The Golden," a society to develop literary tastes, which is affiliated with the New-York Evening High School, will be held at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. The programme includes a debate on "Should the Right of Suffrage be Limited to those Who Can Read or Write?" The referees will be Charles A. Dana, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and Thomas L. James. Col. Ingersoll will also deliver an address on "The Advantages of the Golden."

Frank J. Hudner, the man who was found dead on Monday night lying between the tracks of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, was the proprietor of a machine shop at 1,008 East Twenty-third-street, and lived with his aged mother and his brother, William, who was engaged in the same business with him in Mount Vereon. His death is believed to have been the result of accident.

The Presbyterian Hospital will be open for receiving patients next Thursday if nothing interrupts the preparations now going on. The authorities hope to accommodate sixty patients; the capacity of the wards for the present will be 110. A woman's ward containing twenty-two beds and a larger one for men containing twenty-eight beds, together with a number of side rooms containing two beds each, are in process of equipment.

Bids for trimming elms during the coming year were opened yesterday by Street-Cleaning Commissioner Coleman. The work is very popular with Italians, to which nearly all the bids given in the Sacas apply well to the country from Cape Cod to Seconnett River and Mount Hope Bay. And though these writings are thought by many to be fabulous, yet Mr. Baxter has in his library a copy of them.

Mr. Baxter seems to be satisfied that the old stone mill at Newport was built about 1676 by Gov. Benedict Arnold, who modeled it from one still standing in his native town of Chesterton, in England.

THE RACE QUESTION.

TIME AND FORBEARANCE CAN ALONE SETTLE IT IN THE SOUTH.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star, Dec. 20.

There can be nothing even approximating a solution of this problem which is not based on the good will and thorough acquiescence of both races. The white man and the black man are both essential factors in it, and any settlement of it must be such as both are willing to accept, and here is where the trouble comes right at the threshold. There is no scheme which human ingenuity could devise at this time which would be acceptable to both, and the more it was tried to hasten the solution in advance of the natural current of events the more absolute the failure will be. The man who imagines he can in a day, a year, a decade reverse instincts born of nature, habits, customs, and opinions the growth of centuries, and this though he may aspire to the rank of statesman, is a thing never was done in this world and never will be. Prejudice, or hatred, if so it may be called, although as between the races in the South they are not synonymous or convertible terms, especially when imbibed with the mother's milk, is the hardest thing in the world to eradicate. Time, with its mollifying influences, does it sometimes, and time, if they give time a chance, and time alone, will settle this race problem. Agitation will not do it, resolutions of conventions, white or black, will not do it, politics will not do it, and not do it, arbitrary legislation, though backed by military power will not do it; on the contrary, they will make it more difficult to be done.

Every citizen, whatever his color may be, who desires the prosperity and happiness of this section of the country wants to see, and knows he ought to see it, to that end, a good and kindly feeling between the two races which so closely together, and whose destinies are so closely linked. If either prospers both must prosper, for what affects one, either directly or indirectly, affects the other. They are mutually dependent and they must be mutually tolerant. This is the first and absolutely necessary step toward the solution of this question. The white man of the South knows this and understands it, and this is why he has submitted to much, which, if he had been inspired by less consideration and less toleration, he never would have submitted to.

COMPLETE VOTE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The complete figures showing the vote of New-Jersey by counties in the last election, compared with the vote for President in 1888, are worth preserving for reference. They are as follows:

Counties.	Governor, 1889. Rep.	Dem.	Proh.	President, 1888. Rep.	Dem.	Proh.
Atlantic	2,213	2,313	130	2,313	2,313	130
Bergen	4,119	3,945	403	4,119	3,945	403
Burlington	6,838	6,838	470	6,838	6,838	470
Camden	7,495	7,495	783	7,495	7,495	783
Cape May	1,446	1,446	283	1,446	1,446	283
Cumberland	4,374	4,374	928	4,374	4,374	928
Essex	12,997	12,997	2,084	12,997	12,997	2,084
Gloucester	4,003	4,003	680	4,003	4,003	680
Hudson	12,328	12,328	2,249	12,328	12,328	2,249
Hunterdon	3,389	3,389	680	3,389	3,389	680
Mercer	6,727	6,727	1,014	6,727	6,727	1,014
Middlesex	7,650	7,650	1,077	7,650	7,650	1,077
Monmouth	6,077	6,077	1,144	6,077	6,077	1,144
Morris	6,940	6,940	1,146	6,940	6,940	1,146
Ocean	2,328	2,328	283	2,328	2,328	283
Passaic	5,084	5,084	928	5,084	5,084	928
Salem	2,784	2,784	470	2,784	2,784	470
Somerset	3,389	3,389	680	3,389	3,389	680
Sussex	2,797	2,797	470	2,797	2,797	470
Union	6,132	6,132	1,077	6,132	6,132	1,077
Warren	4,450	4,450	680	4,450	4,450	680
	124,184	123,810	20,262	123,810	123,810	20,262
	8,969					
	133,153					
	7,904					

Vote for Governor, 1886—Howey, (Rep.) 101,919; Green, (Dem.) 108,939; Fisk, (Proh.) 19,808. Green over Howey, 8,020.

Vote for Governor, 1883—Dixas, (Rep.) 97,047; Abbett, (Dem.) 104,856; Parcons, (Proh.) 4,153; Urner, (Labor,) 2,960. Abbett over Dixon, 6,809.

VIENNA HAS A THAW.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Standard.

A sharp thaw set in to-day with consequences that were not unexpected. An enormous avalanche of several tons of snow fell from the roof of a four-story house, happily without causing any loss of life. It smashed several gas lamps and a quantity of glass in the shop fronts, doing a good deal of damage. Several carts were needed to remove it. Had this happened at any other time of the day than noon several people would certainly have lost their lives. Danger of this kind is still with us, as nearly all the roofs are laden with snow, which overhangs the road way, as if threatening to fall at any moment.

The streets are absolutely quagmires, now that the enormous masses of snow, still standing like walls on both sides, are beginning to melt. The Transport Gesellschaft, which has the contract for clearing the city proper, including the Ringstrasse, is bound only to keep the roads free for foot passengers and carriages, and the expenses of the company last week were nearly double its annual income under the agreement. The snow is, therefore, left to its own devices to "thaw and dissolve itself," and in the suburbs, where even the main streets have not been properly cleared, matters are still worse.

Influenza,

which the French call "Grippe," is supposed to be due to a specific poison in the atmosphere. The symptoms are general debility, chills, hot flushes, sneezing, running at the eyes and nose, sore throat, cough, pains in the head and chest. The tongue is white and furred, pulse small and quick, prostration rapid and severe. This complaint is particularly dangerous to young children and to aged and feeble persons; but all cases require special treatment. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills, soothe the soreness of the throat with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; and, to counteract nervous and physical prostration, take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

AMERICAN NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE TIMES'S Lisbon dispatch of yesterday formed an absorbing theme of conversation among navy officers. What might have appeared a very ordinary matter to some was an important one to many engineers, since it was conclusively shown that the new ships of the navy are not expensive coal burners.

"It demonstrates exactly what I have all along contended," remarked Chief Engineer Dunkan, Chief of Department

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—DREI BRAUTE AUF EINMAL. Matinée—SNOW-WHITE.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS. &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—AS YOU LIKE IT. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—VAUDEVILLE. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERIES—From 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.—ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE EXHIBITION.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—TWELFTH NIGHT. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PRESTIDIGITATION. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MY JACK. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—LA TOSCA.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK AND A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE BARBER OF BAGDAD.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—RICHARD III.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN ACES. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain.

In the opinion of a "silver man" who has canvassed the members of the Coinage Committee, and who is quoted in the dispatches of the *Post*, that committee is "neither a gold committee nor a silver committee, but a bimetallic committee." This is a really delightful symptom of the state into which the mind of what is called a "silver man" is apt to fall. The judgment sounds discriminating and impartial and rather sagacious, while in reality it means nothing, because the word "bimetallic" is as indefinite as is, for purposes of measurement, the traditional "piece of chalk." There are nearly as many kinds of "bimetallists" as there are of men who claim the title. Probably the only rational bimetalliet, or the nearest approach to one, is he who would stop silver coinage in this country and await an agreement between the chief commercial nations as to universal and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio. If that is the kind of bimetallists of which the Coinage Committee is composed, the action of the committee will be safe but not exciting. It is said that this committee is to be put to work immediately after the recess on a law embodying Secretary WINDOM'S silver certificate plan, and we shall then have an opportunity to find out what its members' views really are.

The fears that were expressed in some quarters, based on the hope professed in others, that Mr. REED would name a Committee on Civil Service Reform hostile to the law, have apparently been dissipated. There is no reason to think that a single member of the committee of either party would vote to report the repeal of the law, while certainly not one would be silly enough to aid in engressing an appropriation for it. Mr. ROOSEVELT, who has kept keen and careful watch upon the course of events in Washington, expresses himself as entirely satisfied with the make-up of the committee. There is at any rate no doubt that Mr. REED has tried to form a committee fairly representative of the opinion of the House, and it is good to know that in order to do that he did not think it necessary to put on any enemy of the law.

The English capitalists who recently obtained control of a large number of grain elevators in Chicago have already made a serious blunder in raising the storage charges more than 10 per cent. Before these elevators were transferred to the foreign investors the profits of the business for a series of years were carefully ascertained by experts representing the buyers, and the results of these inquiries were published in the London papers when the shares of the new concern were put on the market. Consequently, it is now well known in Chicago and among the wheat growers how large those profits have been. Before any attempt to increase them was made, certain influential newspapers in the West declared that the large return had been obtained at the expense of the farmer, and urged that the charges should be reduced by legislation. The raising of rates at this time, in the face of these protests, indicates either that the officers of the new corporation are incapable of intelligently serving the interests of the foreign shareholders, or that the old owners and managers, who retain a connection with the business, are getting ready to start again for themselves and to deprive the London investors of the benefit of their experience and tact.

The ratification by Costa Rica of the terms of Central American union, as agreed upon by the late Congress, makes this important project almost an assured success, at least in its preliminary stage. The attitude of that State on the question had been somewhat doubtful, since during its recent Presidential election, which surpassed in excitement and violence anything seen there for twenty years, the partisans of RODRIGUEZ had often been represented as generally opposed to Central American union, and those of ESQUIVAL as generally favoring it. The triumph of the former accordingly seemed unpromising for the plan; but the news now is that it is ratified even by Costa Rica. That the new union, whose general Government is to begin on the 15th of September with the inauguration of a President, should be universally favored cannot be expected. Two out of our thirteen States at first refused to approve the terms of union of a century ago, and the three great States of Massachusetts, Virginia, and New-York ratified them only by remarkably narrow majorities. So far as can be learned, the sentiment for union is quite as strong in Central America as it was in our country in those days. There is a strong probability that the new Republic will be firmly established, and with happier results, let it be hoped, than the former confederation of the same five States.

The closing of the schools in Brussels in consequence of the spread of the "grippe" is about the most serious achievement of that ridiculous and distressing malady. It has pervaded the continent of Europe with great rapidity, though it does not appear that there is anything peculiar in the way of a climatic or meteorological condition to account for its pervasiveness. As yet there is nothing to show that it has appeared on this side of the Atlantic. The changeable weather will fully account for the prevalence of colds and coughs, which are of types entirely familiar. The physicians do not report any novelty in their practice. After its ravages on the other side, we are in no danger of mistaking the European influenza for any other disease, if it once breaks out among us; and the common street talk about the grippe is merely an ebullition of American humor.

The Christmas merriment in the Executive Mansion at Albany will be tempered and subdued in some degree, we fancy, by intruding memories of quite recent events. No man likes to feel that he has done an act that is instantly and everywhere recognized as a prodigious blunder, and Gov. HILL is quite as sensitive as the ordinary politician to the chagrin of demonstrated mistakes. To be sure, chagrin must be one of his most frequent emotions, for that singular course of conduct which people are accustomed to call "Hill politics" shows that his aptitude for blundering is not less pronounced than his appetite for spoils, but the mistake he made in transferring the State printing from an honorable and Democratic newspaper to a newspaper whose editor is commonly, and not incorrectly, described as a "political assassin," was one of extraordinary flagrancy even for him. It seems to have offended and disgusted pretty much every Democrat in the State whose good opinion now or support hereafter is worth winning and keeping, and the fact that the men of his party are not only offended and disgusted, but say so openly, makes the Governor's Christmas reflections all the more sad and inappropriate to the season.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECESS.

The Senators and Representatives having gone home for a fortnight's rest from their arduous labors and engrossing cares, may have a little leisure to ascertain the views and feelings of their immediate constituents, and they could not put their vacation days to any better use. For wise as they are in some things and sincerely anxious as most of them are to do that which public opinion really desires, they are not very fortunately situated to discover the whole truth. At Washington they are dependent upon what they hear from visitors to the capital and from their correspondents and what they can learn from the newspapers. A large proportion of their visitors and correspondents are persons with ends of their own to serve which are not necessarily or often the ends of most consequence to the public. Very many of them are office seekers, for themselves or for others, and the particular office they are after shuts out everything else from their vision. So far from furthering the public interest they are generally in pursuit of something inconsistent with it, and what Senators or Representatives learn from them as to public opinion is misleading. As for the newspapers, a good deal can be learned from them if they are read in the right way, but it requires a sound judgment and a trained mind to make them very useful, and it is doubtful whether all our Congressmen have the qualities needed.

But if the legislators, when they go to their respective homes, really wish to find out what the public think of the various questions that have come before Congress, or will come, before the long session is over, they can do a good deal in that direction, and on some subjects we are confident that they will find an amount of agreement that will surprise them. The Senators, for instance, who make any rational inquiry in regard to the custom of their honorable body of considering and acting upon all nominations in secret, will discover very few intelligent men in any walk of life who approve of that custom. They will find plenty who have never thought of it seriously at all, and others who are indifferent. There will be a few—a very few—who are "in" with the managers of the party in power, who may think well of the custom because they think that they can get more out of it than they could out of open, daylight discussion and action, but even these will be unable to give any other excuse for it that can be said to be plausible. On the other hand, we are sure that the Senators will find a very large majority of all those who have really considered the question that will unqualifiedly denounce the custom as an antiquated one that had its origin in conditions long since passed away, and that has degenerated into a rank abuse. Perhaps some inquiry on this point will be useful, for Senator TELLER has avowed his purpose to bring up the question and to press it to a decision early after the renewal of the session.

There is another question as to which members of Congress will do well to see, so far as they can, what is the opinion of their constituents, and that is the treatment to be accorded to the civil service reform. Three propositions are either now before Congress or will be before it as to this matter. One is to repeal the law. It comes from Mr. HOUK of Tennessee, a member of the party that promised to extend the system and to observe its spirit and purpose in all appointments and removals. The second is to cut off the appropriation in order, in the elegant language of Senator "CHARLIE" FARWELL, who is also a Republican, and who, we believe, is the only man so far who has dared to own this proposition, to "beat" the reform. The third comes from the President of the United States and is a proposition to sustain, enforce, and extend the law and to provide all the means necessary for that purpose. We do not know exactly the extent to which public opinion has been formed on these questions. There has been no chance to get at it clearly. But with such opportunity as we have, and it is necessarily much better than that of the ordinary observer, we have failed to see any sign whatever of any opinion or feeling in favor of either of the first two propositions except among men who think that they would derive direct personal benefit from their adoption. Such opinion must be taken for what it is worth. It does not differ in principle from the low saloon keepers' opinion on high license, or the vote buyers' on ballot reform, or any rogue's upon the law when he feels the halter draw. We do not suppose that any honest Congressman will give much weight to it, if he realizes its character, but he may be misled by the specious reasons given to support it, and a good way to avoid this will be to seek the views of those who have only the interest in the matter common to all good citizens. Let him ask any business man, or any score of them not politicians, whether they prefer to have their letter carriers selected by the partisan managers or by impartial competition, followed by actual trial. That question covers the whole case, for it involves the principle and methods of the reform as applied to every office under the rules. There are, of course, many other matters coming up in Congress that would make excellent subjects of recess investigation, but if these two are fairly examined, we venture to think that the results of the current session of Congress will be improved over what they would otherwise be.

A NEIGHBOR'S INTERFERENCE.

An important question is raised by the procurement of a charter from the Connecticut Legislature by persons acting for the Sugar Trust and by the admission that the Sugar Trust intends to evade the law by using this charter if the Court of Appeals in this State shall confirm the judgments of Judge BARRETT and the General Term.

The charter was obtained for a corporation to be called the Commonwealth Refining Company, and was designed in all respects to meet the requirements of the Trust. The powers of the corporation are not restricted to the State in which the grant was procured. It is provided that all the principal business may be done in this city, and it is required that only one Director and an Assistant Secretary shall reside in Connecticut. In short, the scheme is an attempt to throw over the Sugar Trust as it stands the cloak of a Connecticut charter, in order that the Trust may carry on its business as heretofore, and in defiance of the courts of the State of New-York.

The Supreme Court of this State, in General Term, confirming the judgment of Judge BARRETT, has declared that the Sugar Trust is "a criminal enterprise." The Legislature of Connecticut undertakes not only to protect this "criminal enterprise" after it has been denounced by the courts of the adjoining State in which the business is carried on, but even to enable the managers of it to continue their illegal activity in that adjoining State in spite of the judgments of those courts. In fact, the Legislature of Connecticut has sought to intervene between the courts of this State and an unlawful organization, and to enable that unlawful organization to evade and defy the righteous judgments against it which have been procured by the people of the State of New-York after long and costly litigation.

We urge the people of Connecticut to regard soberly and thoughtfully the work of their legislators in this instance. So far as the prosecution of the Sugar Trust is concerned their interests and those of the people of the State of New-York are the same. We presume that a vast majority of the people of Connecticut are in accord and in warm sympathy with the people of this State in the matter of the legal proceedings here against the Sugar Trust; and yet the representatives of these people—our neighbors on the east—have deliberately sought to defeat the purpose of those proceedings and to destroy the force of the judgments obtained.

If the Sugar Trust shall strive to hold up before its unlawful organization and against the courts this Connecticut charter, what course should be taken by the people of this State with respect to the Trust under its new name? A State may exclude a foreign corporation from its limits, provided that the exclusion places no restraint upon foreign or inter-State commerce. A State may suppress within its boundaries the traffic of a foreign corporation chartered for an unlawful purpose.

The courts of this State say that corporations chartered by this State cannot enter combinations for the suppression of competition without forfeiting their charters. Is it probable that the State will permit corporations chartered by other States—with the avowed purpose of evading its laws—to do freely within its boundaries the things that its own corporations are forbidden to do? Could not the State of New-York enact a law forbidding a competition-killing combination, using a foreign charter, to do business within the limits of the State, and providing for an enforcement of the prohibition by the Attorney General in the courts?

Again, if the Sugar Trust shall use the Connecticut charter without changing the character of the constituent corporations, the charter of each of those corporations may be annulled and the business of the same may be wound up. If the New-York charters now in use are to be retained in the new organization they can be taken away by proceedings similar to those in the case already heard. There are other means of defense that can be used if the Trust shall be foolish enough to seek to evade the law in the manner suggested.

THE RACE QUESTION.

People in the North have very little conception of the race problem as it presents itself to thoughtful and patriotic Southerners. It has been discussed by Northern publicists as exclusively a political problem, and almost entirely with a view to immediate partisan advantage. If the negro were allowed to vote freely and to have his vote counted, then, according to most of the Northern students of the problem, all would be well. All would undoubtedly be better with the prospects of the Republican Party in those States in which the negroes are numerically in the majority, and in which their only notion of the duty of a citizen is that he should vote for the Republican candidates. But there are only two of these States, and in one of them the experiment of allowing the numerical majority to govern it was tried twenty years ago, with the most frightfully disastrous results. No decent and sensible man who is familiar with the facts will maintain that it is the duty of the decent and sensible men in any community, whether they are in the minority or not, to submit to such a government as that of South Carolina during the period of reconstruction.

But, in truth, as Senator BUTLER has said in explaining his Negro Emigration bill, the negro question in the South is only in a small degree a political question. The Southern whites have shown that they are perfectly capable of protecting themselves against the rule of the negroes. The only practicable measure for punishing them for disfranchising the negroes, by force or by fraud, would be to exclude the negroes in fixing the basis of representation. This would seem to the Southern whites a much smaller calamity than to permit the negroes to elect officers of their own race in those districts in which they outnumber the whites. The real difficulty is industrial and social. The problem is to make industrious and thrifty citizens out of an improvident race. It is idle to discuss whether this inferiority is ineradicable and a matter of race, or whether it might be eradicated in the course of ten generations. To the passing generation this makes no difference whatever. The plain fact is that, with men of European and even of Asiatic origin, you can confidently count upon the desire of a man to better his own condition as a ruling motive of the race, and with the mass of men of African origin you cannot do this, as educated and exceptional representatives of that race are free to admit. The negro works when he is compelled by hunger to work, and when he has earned enough to appease his hunger he stops work. This is entirely different from the strikes of white laborers, which have for their object the resumption of work on better terms. The negro strikes work not because he loves money but because he hates work. Left to themselves, the negroes are not a progressive race. What they come to when they are left to themselves we may judge by the condition of Hayti. By emancipating them, although there can be no question of the necessity or the righteousness of the action, and by clothing them with the power of citizenship, without requiring any preliminary training or imposing any preliminary tests, we have left them as much as possible to themselves, and have put the burden of them upon the whites of the Southern States, in which they are most numerous.

It is not at all surprising that the Southerners should find this burden too much for them, and should endeavor to shift some part of it upon the shoulders of their critics. The object of Senator BUTLER'S bill is to distribute the blacks among the States and Territories of the Northwest. The resolution introduced by Senator MORGAN looks to the much more radical measure of a deportation of the negro race. This solution of the negro problem has lately found much favor among Southern students of the subject. The practical difficulties in the way of it are very great, and it is likely that the problem must become more palpably pressing before it is seriously considered as a remedy except by speculative writers. It is not, however, much more obviously impracticable than the scheme of assisted emigration to the Northwest. The Northwestern States and Territories have a population much smaller than they can sustain, though that is equally true of the Southern States from which the exodus is proposed. But the Northwestern States and Territories have shown no desire to welcome the superfluous negroes of the South, and doubtless would resent the deportation to them of men who are not wanted where they are, whether they be Southern negroes, or European convicts and paupers. Of these two propositions, that of colonizing our superfluous negroes abroad seems more promising and not less practicable than that of colonizing them at home.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

It is only when such calamities as have recently visited some of our cities are fresh in the memory that the public mind can realize the inefficiency of the means at our command to battle with fire. Our fire service in the country, generally speaking, is admirable, and here in New-York is admitted to be the best in the world; but, at the same time, the recent disaster in Boston proves how powerless the Fire Department is to cope with a really great conflagration. While those most interested, the property owners and the insurance companies, are quickened by the losses that have just occurred, it is well to draw attention to the means at our command to lessen such risks. Obviously, better construction, of more nearly fire-proof materials, the compulsory employment of which might be provided for by legislation, stands first. But there is another means to prevent any ordinary fire growing into magnitude which is more efficient than any Fire Department without its aid, which we have not taken advantage of. This is the hydrant supply of water at high pressure. To furnish this supply to New-York would, of course, cost money, but in the end the outlay would be a profitable one, and even insured world, after fair trial of the system, reap the benefit in reduced rates of insurance. Of course the cheapest way to obtain this pressure is by gravitation when the situation of the water works will admit of it, but there are two other systems which can be adopted, either of which serves the purpose equally well. The first of these may be called a general system and can be supplied to a whole district, while the second is an individual system and can be taken advantage of for the protection of any special building where there is no general high-pressure service.

Two calculations have been made by Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON and Mr. FRANCIS B. STEVENS, respectively, as to the cost per acre of installing such a general system as we refer to. Mr. ATKINSON'S plan was made in 1880 for the protection of the very district in Boston that has now been devastated, and his estimate of cost was less than $2,000 per acre. Mr. STEVENS'S proposal appeared in *Van Nostrand's Magazine* for March, 1884, and provided for the concentration of four streams of water at any one spot, equal together to the volume delivered from seventy fire engines, a much larger supply than contemplated by Mr. ATKINSON, and, therefore, a more costly plan. The estimate of cost of even this, however, but little exceeds $6,000 per acre, which is simply nothing compared with the value of the property to be protected.

The general system is in use over a considerable district in London and in other cities in England, and originates in London in the high-pressure supply for motive power, but its advantages as an auxiliary to the Fire Department were speedily recognized. With us it would not be necessary to provide such pressures as are maintained in London, viz., 700 pounds to the square inch, unless it were found to be an economical proposition to furnish power as well. And this subject of power distribution it is quite worthy the attention of our engineers to investigate, as there are many things to be said in favor of distribution of hydraulic power in a city, even if slightly more expensive to the user, in preference to distribution by electric wires with high voltage, or that generally recognized nuisance, steam pipes, in the streets. The individual system of high-pressure service has been adopted at the South Kensington Museum in London. Instead of building a water tower at an elevation of 240 feet to protect from fire the treasures there stored, air is compressed in a receiver to a pressure of 340 pounds to the square inch, in connection with which is a water tank of sufficient capacity. The pressure at any of the hydrants placed all over the museum is 100 pounds to the square inch. This pressure of air can be supplied, as it is in the above case, from steel bottles of air charged up to 1,500 pounds, which can be done in a few minutes, and necessitates no engine or air compressor on the premises, or, in our large buildings where there is already an engine, an air compressor could be added and the receiver kept up to the requisite pressure when the engine was not employed for other purposes. The cost of this last system is trifling compared to the aid given at the most critical moment of a fire, viz., its outbreak, before the arrival of the fire engines. At South Kensington, where the area to be protected is very large, the total cost of the plant was only about $1,800, the interest upon which and the annual cost of maintenance in working order is a mere trifle in comparison with the additional security gained, the want of which no insurance would compensate.

In Manchester and Liverpool, in both of which cities there is a high-pressure hydrant service by gravitation, the decrease in loss by fire is most remarkable. Over a period of years the loss in Manchester is now only one-seventh and in Liverpool only one-fourth of what it was prior to the introduction of the high-pressure service.

The denial on official authority of the recent statement that the Dominion would refuse to extend the *modus vivendi* comes opportunely, as just now we want the maxim of "good will toward men," not excluding fishermen. The operation of the *modus vivendi* was certainly limited to two years, and this period will expire before the beginning of the next fishing season. But this limit was obviously based on the supposition that twenty-four months would be long enough to dispose of the main controversy. This proving not to be the fact, there is the same reason for continuing the temporary makeshift as there was for originally establishing it. The license system resorted to after the abrogation of the former reciprocity treaty lasted much longer than two years. Besides, it is as much for the advantage of the Dominion as of our country that the *modus vivendi* should be renewed. The licenses yield an income which, if small, yet increased during the second year, and go toward paying for the Dominion protection service. What is more important, the present arrangement has quieted an international excitement which three or four years ago boded no good to Canada.

A SMALL PACKET.

It having been rumored that a prominent Detroiter had been bunkoed out of $400 in New-York City, a friend called upon him and asked him if there was any truth in the report. "Not an iota, Sir!" was the indignant response. "It's singular how the report started." "So it is. The only thing I can think of to give rise to such a story is the fact that I met a young man in New-York who said he had drawn two valuable books in a lottery. He offered me one of them if I would go along and get it. I went and found they had a lottery drawing in the same room. I bought $400 worth of tickets and drew a Waterbury watch, but I was never lucky in such things. The idea that I could be taken in by a bunko man! I'd like to get my hands on some of those fellows who start such reports!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The little son of Mr. Clymer, instructor of English at Harvard, is remarked by the curious in such things as being descended from no less than five different signers of the Declaration of Independence. His mother, who was of the Livingston family of New-York, represents three of the signers. His father is a grandson of the late Admiral Shubrick, and a lineal descendant of that George Clymer of Pennsylvania whose name appears at the bottom of both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.—*Boston Gazette.*

A well-known electrician recently added to his household as a maid of all work a green importation. In a cold cupboard stowed away with other things was a glass made to resemble lager beer, with a thick foam on it. The mistress of the household found this bogus glass of beer broken, and asked the girl why she had disturbed it. The reply came: "I found it in the cupboard with the beer frozen in it, and I was trying to thaw it out." Bridget had immersed the glass into boiling water several times.—*Albany Journal.*

Altogether, in this matter of changing the Constitution, the Legislature is displaying its usual conservatism and good sense. The Constitution is now like an old coat, which, although it did not fit at first, has been worn and stretched until it has become comparatively comfortable, and if it still binds in one or two places, it may be better to stretch it again rather than run the risk of making it more uncomfortable by altering it.—*Charleston (S. C.) News.*

A crusty old West Sider was informed by his daughter the other day that a certain giddy girl of her acquaintance was about to be married. "Has the young man any money?" demanded the old man. His daughter confessed that he did not have much wealth. "Well, do you imagine he has any traces of brains?" "Why, I suppose so, father; why do you ask?" "Because if he hasn't there won't be any brains in the family, that's all."—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

"What would you like to have for Christmas?" asked De Broot of his wife. "I haven't made up my mind yet." "A sealskin sacque?" "Oh, yes!" "Or a pair of diamond earrings?" "That would be lovely!" "Or a silk dress?" "I need a new dress very much." "Or a nice pair of new shoes?" "The old ones are getting rather shabby." "We'll let it be a pair of shoes then. I wanted you to be pleased, though."—*Merchant Traveller.*

Political Boss—But, my dear man, I can't get you that office; you can't meet with the requirements; you can neither read nor write. Political Follower—If that's all, sir, I'll settle it aisily. It's me boy Tim, sir, what's here three weeks in the public schools—he kin do de radin' an' writin'; an' it's meself kin attind to de requirements.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A speaker on the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved, That farming pays in Kansas," had just taken the floor at the meeting of a debating society out in Western Kansas when a fellow on the negative side opened the stove door and shoveled in three or four pecks of corn.—*Kansas City Star.*

As every one knows that George Washington was not a total abstainer, the discovery of an enormous punch bowl, owned by him, is rather in his favor. It indicates that the strength of his potations was mitigated by sugar and hot water.—*Toronto Globe.*

A woman "shops" for the same reason that a man bets on a horse race—not so much for the sake of winning, maybe, as to get some excitement out of it. The zest of the hunt is in shopping; the quest is the thing; the thing itself is—questionable.—*Buffalo Express.*

Growling is as natural to some people as eating. When St. Peter stops them at the gate to examine their passports they will be certain to mutter something about red tape.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

For the first time in the history of the House an appropriation bill has been reported from committee before the holidays. We may be disappointed in this Congress yet.—*Springfield Republican.*

The best man in England will be eighty years old four days after Christmas. If you don't know who the best man in England is we pity you.—*Detroit Tribune.*

If the South be left alone she will supply the world with coal and iron; if she be not left alone, she will do it anyway.—*Nashville American.*

The letter killeth, but the telegram is 50 per cent. worse for people with weak hearts.—*Burlington Free Press.*

HOT SHOT FOR DAVID.

From the Albany Union, (Democrat.)

If the *Times* were a Democratic newspaper there would be no protest by Democrats over its designation by Democratic officials as the paper to print the legal notices of the State. This is not a mere matter of patronage or money that the *Argus* loses, which makes Democrats feel insulted, but it is the selection of a traitor to the party. Had Gen. Washington condoned the treachery of Benedict Arnold and made him a member of his Cabinet, the patriots who fought for independence would not have been accused of disappointment because some one they favored had not been appointed, but it would have been everywhere rightly recognized as an outrage upon the patriotic sentiments of the country to have honor a traitor to the country. The selection of the Albany *Times* for a Democratic organ is to the Democracy of the State precisely what the selection of Benedict Arnold for Secretary of State by John Adams would have been to the country.

Mr. Manning has indignantly spurned the idea that there is any money consideration to him in this slight upon the Democracy of the State, for he surely threw into the Governor's face a position of $2,000 a year, not because the *Argus* had lost $3,500, the profits of one year's publication of the legal notices of the State. The *Argus* suffered a financial loss twenty times that amount by Grover Cleveland's signature to the bill abolishing the State paper and Mr. Manning was fairly credited with influencing the nomination for the Presidency. That did not show that the Democracy of a Manning was subject to a mess of patronage.

If the Albany *Times* were a Democratic paper not a word would be said against its designation, and Mr. Manning would not have resigned. But to choose a party assassin that has put at the head of its columns Republican candidates, as it has done frequently, and urged their election, is what makes the Democrats of this State feel that they are insulted. The *Times* supported a Republican candidate this Fall. It supported George A. Birch, the Republican candidate for Mayor, against Michael N. Nolan and Robert Lenox Banks. In this instance it had an opportunity to support an independent nomination, but it preferred the Republican candidate, who was defeated. If the New-York *Sun* can claim that a paper which supported Republican candidates is a Democratic paper, will it tell us what makes a Republican paper or a party "knifer"?

"STUDIES OF ITALIAN LIFE."

Says the *Il Progresso Italo-Americano* of this city: THE TIMES of New-York has begun a series of studies on Italy which it promises to follow up in successive numbers, and which we propose to impart to our readers, because very rarely—not to say anything more—has there been during these last years an American journal which has spoken of our Fatherland with the courtesy and with the warmth shown by the writers of this great metropolitan newspaper. Following is the first of these articles, and it seems to be in the nature of an introduction to the others which will come later, all abridged under the title "Studies of Italian Life."

OF MICROSCOPIC SIZE.

From The Providence Journal.

Gov. Hill's petty antagonism to ex-President Cleveland in New-York politics will simply exhibit Gov. Hill's size to the country.

OBITUARY.

HENRY D. WALLEN.

Henry D. Wallen, who died yesterday at an asylum in this city of an illness from which he had been suffering for the last two years, was the eldest son of the late Gen. Henry D. Wallen. He was born in Missouri Jan. 24, 1845, and entered the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1862, on an appointment at large, and was graduated from there June 17, 1867. On graduation he was promoted in the army to be Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery, and was stationed in the garrison at Fort Sullivan, Maine, Sept. 28, 1867. He was then transferred to the infantry in May, 1869, and was assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry, Aug. 3, 1870. The last of the month following he was discharged. After his discharge he went to Maine for a time, and then went South. He afterward went to Pittsburg, Penn., where he married a daughter of Gen. George W. Cass of that city.

For several years he was Superintendent of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, and then ten years ago removed with his family to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he established himself in the iron business, carrying on a large and successful business under the firm of Henry D. Wallen & Co. He was one of the leading men of the place, and was largely interested in many other business enterprises especially that of electric lighting. A few year, ago he moved to this city and lived with his family at 52 West Fifty-seventh-street. He leaves a widow and two children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Word was received yesterday at New-Brunswick, N. J., of the death at Pine Bluffs, N. C., of Jacques V. De Matt, one of the brightest lawyers of the Middlesex Bar. Mr. De Matt was but forty years of age. He was graduated from Rutgers College in the Class of '74, studied law with Jacob Weart of Jersey City, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. His health failed a year ago and he went South.

Ellis Willcox of Island Grove, Sangamon County Ill., died at his home Monday night. He was over one hundred years old, having been born in Davidson County, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1789, and with a single exception was the oldest man in Sangamon County. He remained in good health and in wonderful possession of his faculties up to a few weeks before his death.

A dispatch from London says that Charles Mackay, LL. D., the well-known author and journalist, is dead, aged seventy-five years. During the civil war in America he resided in New-York as correspondent of the London *Times*.

Edward N. Morse of South Easton, Mass., proprietor of the oldest cotton thread factory in the United States, established in 1829, died Monday night.

Jack Sanders, a pugilist and trainer, once well known in England, died in Louisville, Ky., yesterday.

THE EPIDEMIC IN RUSSIA.

Writing under date of Dec. 11, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following particulars of the epidemic of influenza: "The epidemic continues to occupy public attention. The Winter, however, has now set in with 34° of frost, or 2° below zero. The Neva and the canals are frozen over, and it is hoped that this change in the weather will lead to a speedy improvement. One still hears of this disease in all directions, and, although it is not generally dangerous, the very weak and decrepid and those suffering from chronic ailments are easily carried off by it. The mortality is certainly much higher than usual. The register of deaths in St. Petersburg for the week ending Nov. 30 shows twice as many deaths as in any of the weeks preceding. Other diseases have at the same time increased, and inflammation of the lungs frequently appears to follow influenza with fatal consequences.

"The malady has appeared simultaneously in widely-separated parts of Russia. A third of the inhabitants of Kilo, near Moscow, have been affected; an outbreak occurred at Sebastopol, and immediately afterward it appeared at Kovoo. It is even said that a traveler has seen it on board ship coming to Russia in the middle of the Baltic.

"The idea of it being the forerunner of cholera, propounded by Prof. Zdekauer, is now combated by several other well-known medical men. Prof. Zdekauer, who has been placed at the head of a special medical and sanitary commission in view of the epidemic, has lived through four outbreaks of cholera in Russia, all occurring, curiously enough, at intervals of eighteen years, from 1830 to 1884, and he states that they have all been preceded by influenza, which causes him to fear that the cholera now prevailing in Persia and in Mesopotamia, where it has made more than seven thousand victims in a month, may eventually spread through Russia.

"This is the alarming medical opinion in St. Petersburg, but at Moscow the principal doctors convened by the Mayor do not concur in this view, and express the opinion that the connection between influenza and cholera referred to by Dr. Zdekauer is merely a coincidence. It appears that there have been seven sixteen-year breaks of influenza in Russia since 1830, most of them without the accompaniment of cholera.

"The greatest difficulties seem to have been felt in all countries in defining the disease. In Russia it is called a form of *grippe*, after the French word; in Iceland it is called *guef*, in the Faroe Islands *kruges*, in Vienna *blitz katarrh*, or the Russian disease. The last name indicates the important fact that Russia, by its unhealthy conditions in general, has always been a prolific source of human as well as epizootic disease.

"There were altogether about 300 distinct epidemics of influenza in Europe between 1510, when the disease was first noted at Malta, and 1850. In 1729 the whole of Europe suffered severely. According to statistics published by the *Novoe Vremya* the disease caused 608 deaths in London in one week, and in Vienna 60,000 persons were affected. In 1737 and 1743 further outbreaks occurred, and the deaths in one week in London amounted to 1,000. In 1775 domestic animals were first attacked by it. In 1782 no fewer than 40,000 persons fell ill of it in St. Petersburg in twenty-four hours.

"The present epidemic is not yet so violent or dangerous. From Kazan we learn that in that district it is of a very light description. In St. Petersburg anxiety is felt for the troops, and quinine is now served out daily to the men mixed with vodka."

SOME TAMMANY PLANS.

The Tammany committee of five appointed to reorganize the Third, Twelfth, and Fifteenth Districts will organize this week. It is proposed now that this committee, which is made up of five of the staunchest organization men in the wigwam, shall return Police Justice Daniel O'Reilly, recent convert from the Counties, as leader in the Third. Register Slevin will be dropped. Joseph Koch may be named as leader in the Twelfth unless the unexpected happens and Patrick Keenan comes over from the Counties. The latter event, however, is not likely to happen. It is said that he was going to make the change before election, but when his close friend, Joseph E. Newburger, was put on the Citizens' ticket, he said where he was to help his friend out. It is now understood that he will remain where he is.

William F. Dalton, who was frozen out of the Seventeenth District

LIFE AT BRAZIL'S CAPITAL

NATURE'S ATTRACTIONS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

SCENERY WHICH FASCINATES THOSE FROM NORTHERN CLIMES—FEATURES OF THE CITY'S SOCIAL LIFE.

I.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 25.—The approach to the bay of Rio de Janeiro, the entrance past the frowning fortress of Santa Cruz and Sugar Loaf Mountain, and the ever-varying, always beautiful, and sublime views of the bay and its surroundings are well worth a long and wearisome sea voyage.

Coming from the north or the south, the mountains of the Coast Range rise sheer from the water's edge, and the waves lap or dash, as the sea is in gentle or angry mood, upon the abrupt rocky shores. Nature was in her grandest mood when she fashioned the coast of Brazil from Caps Frio south to Rio Grande do Sul. And yet the effects of the genial climate in forcing tropical vegetation to cover, with its lovely mantle of varying shades of green, every time and weather-defying rock, the clear blue azure of the skies, the distinctness of shadows, the blending of sky and mountain horizon, soften the grandeur and insensibly melt it into the beautiful.

Islands, some of them towering like detached mountain peaks, stud the approaches to the narrow entrance of the bay. In the offing, long before the unaided eye can detect the narrow way to the "Hidden Waters," Nicherohy, as the Indians poetically named the bay, one recognizes the outline of the "Sleeping Giant." The resemblance to a mighty giant's prostrate human form is very startling. The head, the breast, the body, the legs, and the giant foot, formed by Govea, lous Irmaos, a connecting ridge, and Sugar Loaf Mountain, in the distance at sea, take the semblance of a gigantic man lying upon his back. Over all towers the black, weather-beaten bare rock peak of Corcovado, 2,300 feet above the level. Through the narrow opening past the Sugar Loaf one catches a glimpse of the graceful peaks whose resemblance to the piece of an organ has bestowed that name upon the mountain range.

It matters not how carefully one has read the thousand and one descriptions of the approaches to the bay of Rio de Janeiro, the reality will far exceed in grandeur, sublimity, and beauty the ideal one has pictured.

My first approach to the bay of Rio de Janiero was in February, and during the rainy season. The morning, however, was bright, without a cloud, and the air was washed clean of every mote. There was a long, gentle swell of the sea. Patches of white fleecy mist hung in depressions of the mountain sides and tops. I flattered myself that I had been highly favored and that no view of the place could be more lovely and more entrancing.

Toward the close of a Spring day I came out of the bay in a fierce storm. The black clouds were closing down and the wind howling in all its fury just as the steamer passed under the Sugar Loaf. I stood awe-struck on deck in the driving rain and flying sea spray. It was a sudden squall and quickly gone. We were pitching and rolling within a few cable's lengths of the coast, where the wind had died away. The rain ceased and the sun came out, but black clouds in detached masses hung over the mountain tops. Nothing could have been more lovely than the view then presented. I have entered and departed, in sunshine and in rain, in calm and in storm, and every time I have seen new beauties, every time have had cause to congratulate myself that I saw the most fearfully beautiful of earthly scenery under peculiarly favoring circumstances. And yet, if I come and go two thousand times, I doubt not that each time I will have cause for self-gratulation.

II.

The entrance to the bay of Rio de Janeiro is less than 1,700 yards wide. The mountain, at whose base stands the fortress of Santa Cruz, seems only a stone's throw from the Sugar Loaf. A point curves north west from the foot of Sugar Loaf, and at the end is Fort St. John, directly opposite the fortress of Santa Cruz. Ships pass so near the walls of Santa Cruz that one can almost toss a biscuit to the soldiers on the parade.

Through the entrance the ship's gun booms as anchor is let go to await the visit of the boats of the Health Officer and of the Custom House Inspector. At that time the vessel is almost abreast Fort Lage, the first spot whereon a white man stood within the bay. Inspection completed, anchor is lifted, the vessel steams slowly past the mouth of lovely Jurujuba Bay, and on the left in Botafogo, whose curving white beach, bordered by palm-lined streets and embowered houses, presents charming idyllic views.

The vessel glides by Villegagnon, fortress-guarded and palm-crowned isle, where the first Protestant colony on the American continent had a fitful existence and a tragic ending. As it comes to anchor out some distance in the harbor, but in a direct line with the Custom House quays and the naval docks, a fleet of boatmen encompasses it, proffering in high-keyed voices their services. Great men-of-war, mere steamers, and sailing vessels of every description are riding at anchor all about, and steam launches and tugboats glide hither and thither saucily puffing.

Friends are waiting with a steam launch, and polite Custom House officials put cabalistic chalk marks on the baggage, and the voyagers go ashore. A "Hotel Pharoux" or "Hotel Globo," and theo the visitere are off for a tramp to counteract the effects of twenty-five days at sea. A genial friend—neither a dog nor an Englishman—Brazilians say no other animals walk—volunteered to accompany us. We trudged to the inclined railway, and from its terminus walked around the old aqueduct, built a century ago by Chinese coolies, and on through Laranjeiras and Botafogo, compassing a circuit of quite fifteen miles before we brought up at Hotel Estranjeiro.

The city spreads over a large territory, and its suburbs are separated, intervening mountain spurs separating them and making communication tedious. Houses and cultivated grounds straggle up the hill and mountain sides with winding roads and streets for driveways. The suburbs of Larenjeiras and Botafogo are lovely spots, with broad streets and beautiful grounds in front of and behind the stately mansions and low, rambling cottages. Street railways run everywhere, and all of them centre in the business part of the city. All the lines that run to Laranjeiras, Botafogo, and the Jardin Botanico start from Rua Goncalves Dias, near the Rua Ouvidor, the principal shopping street of the city. Those to Tijuca and other suburbs centre at the Place of San Francisco.

Only a few years ago Rio de Janeiro was as far-famed as Cologne for its diversified smells. It is greatly improved in this respect, but as to cleanliness there is still much room for improvement. The city could be made perfectly healthy by a moderate expenditure intelligently made. The death rate is greatly in excess of that of Paris, London, or New-York. There are each year a few sporadic cases of yellow fever, but the dreaded disease has not been epidemic for several years until last season. It was an extraordinarily dry and hot Summer, and the water supply was insufficient. Botafogo Bay should be filled up and a new system of drainage introduced and an adequate supply of water brought in. Then the city would be always healthful. The Brazilian physicians rank high in the medical profession, and nowhere in the world is the hospital system so perfect, the accommodations for patients so luxurious, and the attendance and care so faithfully and disinterestedly rendered. The Misericordia Hospital is in every way a model institution.

There are ever-varying views of the scenery which so magnificently encompasses the city. From every turn is the streets one catches a new view of Sugar Loaf, Corcovado, Tijoca, and Govea Peaks. The bay, dotted with islands, some fortress-crowned, others the seats of rural residences and cultivated plantations, spreads out from every eminence, and glimpses of the coves and wide reaches of blue water are caught through every opening.

Botafogo Bay and the suburbs of the same name, with Laranjeiras and Tijuca, are gems to whose beauty no description can do justice. Tijuca is a cool retreat, high up on the mountain side, nestling amid groves of bewildering tropical beauties, with refreshing, bubbling waters tumbling in cascades at every hand. Botafogo and Laranjeiras are spread over level spaces. The houses are very fine, and people well-cared-for grounds about them. Flowering trees and roses are everywhere, and all varieties of tropical plants, shrubs, and trees, with the stately, magnificent royal palm overtopping all.

There is nothing more imposing and at the same time more pleasing than the rows and groups of these stately, symmetrical, plume-crowned monarchs of the tropics. Every one who reads has perused descriptions of the avenues of royal palms in the Botanical Garden, and illustrations thereof are common, but he who stands in their actual presence is lost in admiration. Their smooth, regularly tapering trunks, towering 100 feet, and capped by tufts of long, graceful, pinnate-like fronds, will remain printed on the retina of one's eyes while memory lasts.

The Botanical Garden is a dreamlike creation. Its setting cannot be equaled in grandeur and sublimity. It is walled about by mountains, with the awe-inspiring peak of Corcovado overtopping all. The level inclosure, many acres in extent, is bewilderingly rich with botanical rarities. Along the front stretches a wide avenue bordered by the stately royal palms, and another avenue with like magnificent adornments bisects the garden. Art and nature struggle for the mastery, but with such judicious care is the artificial blended with nature that one can scarce determine where art stops and nature begins.

The public buildings of the capital of Brazil are not as imposing as those of Washington. The palace of the late Emperor, the Houses of Parliament, the Public Library, the Hospital of Impreusa Nacional—National Press—are commodious but not striking structures. The Portuguese were commonplace architects, and one sees degraded Romanesque architecture displayed in all old public buildings, whether lay or clerical. The modern structures, like the Custom House and the new Exchange, Praca do Commercio, are not classical, but sometimes aberrations, like the New-York Post Office, the Capitol, and Navy Building at Washington. The late imperial palace, São Christão, has a commanding position, and the views therefrom are unrivaled, but the approach to it is rendered unsubrious by the hundreds of hussards that haunt the locality.

The business portion of Rio is solidly built, the structures are low and have a squatty appearance. The walls are concrete, broken stone, and cement, and plastered on the outside, or whitewashed. The streets are narrow, so that two vehicles cannot pass. Indeed, when a Rio Janu comes dashing down Rua Ouvidor, the fashionable shopping street, the pedestrian has to seek safety in the shop doors. Vehicles are, by police regulation, compelled to go down one street and up another.

III.

A few years ago it was a rare sight to see a lady on the streets without an attendant—usually a slipshod female slave. Occasionally now one sees the matron, or daughters of one of the old-time families, out with their late slave duennas following; but, as a rule, ladies go alone in the streets and ride in the street cars. The common name for the street car is "Bond." When Philadelphians built the first street railway in Rio they issued "bonds" as securities, and the new word was applied by the people to the cars.

The fashionable part of the new dwelling houses of the city are two stories. The first story is a basement containing storerooms, servants' quarters, and bathrooms. The second has the parlor, sleeping apartments, dining room, and kitchen. The parlor occupies the whole front of the house, then come the sleeping rooms, with a narrow hallway between, connecting the parlor with the dining room. From the dining room one goes through a pantry to the kitchen. The entrances are from the side to the parlor, and to a hall back of the dining room.

The furnishing of the parlors is uniform. The floors have three rugs, one in the centre, and two at the sides. A sofa and four chairs at right angles thereto stood on each side of the room, a centre table in the middle of the room, a piano in one corner, two or three rocking chairs about the centre table. Furniture is rarely upholstered, cane-bottomed Vienna bent-wood sofas, chairs, and rockers prevailing. The dining-room floor is usually sanded.

The houses have no chimneys, and the kitchens, until recently, had no ranges. The cooking apparatus was, and now often is, a raised platform, with a place for a charcoal fire—something like an old New-England arrangement for boiling maple sap, only on a smaller scale. The vent for smoke and fumes is directly through the side of the wall against which the furnace is built. The bathrooms are luxurious; tiled floors and sides, a huge vat, often 5 by 6 feet, built up with brick and cement, and lined inside and out with tiles. They are more like swimming baths than bathtubs. There ought to be water in abundance brought from the mountain streams, and with a new government proably this great want will now be supplied.

Ice is confined to restaurants as a rule. The caraffe—an unglazed classical-shaped potter's ware bottle, and evaporation of the water through the pores—furnishes a far healthier "cooler" than our ice abomination.

There are several palatial private residences. That of Senhora Visconde Nova Friburgo cost over $1,000,000. The houses of all the rich people are large, the rooms spacious, with lofty ceilings, but rarely with more than two stories for living purposes. They are surrounded by grounds exquisitely adorned by skilful gardeners, containing a bewildering variety of tropical shrubbery, plants, and flowers, and frequently avenues of the graceful and impressive royal palms. The rose flourishes to perfection and is a great favorite.

Some of the public squares are gems of beauty. Passeo Publico is exquisite. The Praça de Aclamation, where the first Emperor was acclaimed, and the second and last, poor Dom Pedro Segundo was deposed, is a large square and effectively adorned. There are many interesting excursions to various places where enchanting views can be had of the mountains, sea, and bay. The peak of Corcovado is reached by a railway, with maximum grades of 32 per cent. The view from the top is unequaled by any other in the world. Toward the ocean the wall face is sheer down for over a thousand feet. The white line of breaking surf is separated from the base by a narrow strip of green. The city lies below, and one looks down upon it from an elevation of 2,300 feet. Across the bay in the dim distance the jagged peaks of the Organ Mountains seem to pierce the sky. The huge upheaved rock, with precipitous sides and broad, flat top, called Tijuca, and the conical peaks of the Two Brothers and Tijuca Monotain, are to the south, and through grand notches are glimpses of the sea.

Projecting mountain spurs divide the city into several sections and give a diversified effect to the view below. It is in keeping with all the rest of the glorious panorama.

Tijuca Mountain affords another and different panoramic view and several distinct and unique bits of views. Then there are lovely waterfalls on the mountain side, and the Florestas, where one can walk for miles through a blending of natural and cultivated tropical forests.

IV.

The domestic cooking of urban Brazilians, as a rule, is exquisite. There is a very large French population in Rio, and French customs, style, and cuisine are in vogue. The wines are superb and cheap. The Oporto claret, which comes from old estates in Portogal to relatives in Rio de Janeiro, is delicately mellow and unrivaled in flavor. Sherry and Madeira are likewise fine, but, of course, Oporto is a specialty. The red wines are always good, even *vin ordinaire*. Freite form a principal part of the dessert, and such fruits! Fruit of Conda, Pernemboco pineapples, Bahia oranges, grapes of Petropolis—ah! the memory thereof will last always and tantalize one in dreams! And the coffee! It is elixir—fit for the gods!

But when one leaves the cities one bids farewell to palatable cooking. Black beans, charqui, and farinha form the staple of edibles, endless, indeed, one is given "toucinho"—greasy pork—with black beans and farinha. The mandioca root supplies the "staff of life" to the Brazilians of the interior. Farieha is the coarse meal—the grated, juice-expressed, oven-dried mandioca. The raw mandioca is poisonous, but the poison, being very volatile, is driven off by heat. Occasionally one finds a fair bottle of claret, but as a rule, but usually the wine is sour, villainous stuff. The coffee is always good. I speak now of the vendas—the common, the only country inns. If one is thrown upon the hospitality of the priests, as often happens, or the doors of a coffee planter's "fazenda" is open to visitors by introduction, the traveler fares sumptuously. But hospitality is always the rule and not the exception. Everywhere one is made welcome, even by the poorest. Even the vendas—not often clean or comfortable—have a hospitable air, no charge is made, pay one receiving.

The hotels throughout Brazil, even in Rio de Janeiro, are wretched affairs. The Hotel Estrangeiro is the best, the rooms being large and airy and the beds clean and comfortable. The restaurants, as a rule, are poor even in Rio. The Globo is fairly good. Butter comes from the United States and Sweden, and is to be avoided. Milk, save for café au lait in the morning, is not in demand. Families are served directly from the cow driven, with calf at heels, to the door, and the modicum milked while the black servant waits and gossips with the milkman.

V.

The charcoal vendor, with his patient mule burdened with bags protruding several feet on both sides: the Italian peddlers, with packs, and heralding their approach by clapping sticks; the negro or Portuguese porters, with all sorts of burdens on their heads from the grocer's or the notion and dry goods shops, or a heavy piece of furniture, an upright piano, or wardrobe on the heads of four or a half dozen, are sights which attract the attention of straegers from Northern climes. A few years since an enterprising North American undertook to establish an express delivery in Rio. He brought his light, handsomely-painted wagons, his trucks, vans, and drays, and set up in business. He was bankrupt in less than a year. He once is in a hurry here. *Espera um poco, Senhor! Paciencia, amanha!* "Wait a little, Sir! Have patience! To-morrow!" is the greeting one will receive, with a shrug of the shoulders, if one grows impatient and tries to hurry even a servant.

It strikes the Northern observer very forcibly to see a house in course of erection and progress on the walls suspended while two men are ripping from great logs with a few saws the joists for the second floor. And yet for more than a month I have daily seen from the house care this old-time sawing going on, all construction on the building being meantime arrested. In the fitting up of an office for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which is establishing a branch here, the carpenter and cabinet work has all been done without the aid of woodworking machinery, the rough boards being ripped up by hand and wrought with tools of the last century. The wood is exquisitely beautiful in grain, rosewood being employed for mouldings, and the workmanship is perfect. But the cost is excessive.

Until recently scarcely any cut stone work was employed in buildings, although there are quarries of the finest granite within the city limits. Now, the first stories of fine dwelling and business houses are usually constructed of cut granite. The blocks are large, and so afford openings for ventilation between the ground and the first floor holes are cut in these solid masses. One workman will consume a week in cutting a square hole through twelve inches of granite.

The walls are always concrete—broken stones and cement. Sometimes a brick arch is formed over the openings for doors and windows, and in many cases frames of cut granite are set up and the concrete filled in between.

Recently the street car companies have put on baggage cars, which run at regular intervals, doing an express business along their routes. Singularly enough, this innovation has been appreciated, and has largely increased the revenues of the corporations. There is no system of delivering goods. If one buys anything, the buyer has the porterage to pay. Iron safes are carried by the porters. They charge so much for bringing it to one's place, and leave it at the door if one does not pay additional for putting it in position.

The Fumeficenses, as the people of Rio are called, are in some ways very polite and well bred, in others rude and vulgar. The men have a coarse habit of rudely staring at every lady who passes by, and a crowd on a street corner will never give way for a lady to pass through. If two men meet, gentlemen meet on the sidewalk and stop to talk they coolly obstruct the pavement and expect passers-by to take to the roadway. The tram cars are not fit for a lady to ride in—the men all smoke, and usually very villainous tobacco.

The Brazilian women are not pretty, and in the presence of gentlemen are usually shy. At a reception or soiree the gentlemen gather in knots and talk politics at the top of their voices, and the ladies sit about and talk—I know not what, for if a gentleman comes near they instantly stop short.

The men of native birth, as a rule, are low of stature and slender. But there are Brazilians of girth and commanding presence. The Brazilian women are dark, and not comparable to our Northern beauties. They make good mothers, though rather indulgent, but social usage allows them no liberty, and their days are monotonous and without excitement. Their daughters are taught French. Music is a natural gift. They can embroider a little, but the world and what goes on in it is a sealed book to them. Until they are married they are never alone in a gentlemen's company. A young man may call often and manifest any particular preference for a young lady without being asked if his intentions are serious. The mother has scarcely more liberty than the daughter. Her place is at home, and, be it said to the Brazilians' credit, the husbands, as a rule, are devoted in their behavior. Their evenings are spent at home or at places of amusement with their wives and children.

And yet Rio de Janeiro has the reputation of being awfully wicked. While it is not a Sodom or Gomorrah, it is like Paris, London, and New-York in so many ways that to some extent are libidinous, and the flazar houses are filled with recruits from Paris, Bordeaux, Genoa, and Marseilles.

The business quarter of the city presents a busy appearance. There is not that rush and crush which is seen in New-York, but evidences of business activity are on every hand. A vivid and interesting letter in THE NEW-YORK TIMES from an American resident in Rio gives by far the best account of the event yet received. It explains the peaceful acquiescence in the recent by the general conviction that a republic was ere to follow Dom Pedro's death, and it also explains that personally excellent, simple, and patriotic as he was, he was surrounded by factions and increasing corruption, while his mental powers were plainly declining. The question of the situation, whether the Brazilians will be found capable of self-government, the correspondent of THE TIMES answers at least hopefully if not confidently. The members of the provisional Government are honest, patriotic, able, self-possessed, and energetic. Gen. Fonseca, its chief, is a soldier simply, not versed in civil affairs, but he is surrounded by men who are undeniably of great ability and unquestioned honesty.

DECLINE IN FRENCH TRADE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

With some countries France has maintained and even increased the amount of its exports, but with England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and others it has gone back. England took more than forty-two millions' worth of French goods in 1877, and was content with thirty-four and one-half millions in 1888; Germany has dropped from fifteen to twelve, in the same period, Switzerland from nine to eight, and Italy from seven and one-half to four and three-quarters millions. The decline in the case of seventeen countries in twelve years has been equal to eighteen and three-quarters millions, but this has been made up to the extent of about one-half by an increase in the case of eleven others, so that the net decline is nine and one-half millions. The question now is whether it is possible, by remodelling the tariff and commercial policy of the country, that the export market can be extended. France's trade with her colonies has improved lately, but the expansion is slow.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A REPORTER.

Arthur B. Ellam, well known in sporting circles as a reporter of turf events, died suddenly about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the International Hotel in Park-row. A surgeon from the Chambers-Street Hospital gave heart failure as the cause of death. Ellam had been ailing for the last two weeks. One of his friends, Leslie E. McLeod, a newspaper man, was notified yesterday at 4 o'clock that Ellam had reached the hotel dangerously ill. When McLeod got there Ellam had fallen to the floor. He was placed in a bed, where some moments afterward he died. His body was taken to the Oak-street police station. Mr. McLeod arranged last night with an undertaker for its burial.

Ellam was the son of Benjamin Ellam, a famous Piccadilly saddler and furr patron. He came to New-York in May, 1876, and has since been employed as a horse-racing reporter on most of the local newspapers. He was about forty-three years old, and leaves no family.

EXPULSION OF RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

Odessa Dispatch to the London Standard.

The recent disturbances among the university students here did not arise, as has been reported, from any political cause, but from class prejudices and racial jealousies. The infliction of a small fine or temporary rustication in the cases of the ringleaders would have sufficed, but the university authorities having appealed to the civil powers, more than forty students, among whom are twenty Jews, have been permanently expelled and forbidden to reside in any city in Russia. They will be interered for an indefinite period in village communes and placed under police surveillance. The last vestiges of personal liberty and of freedom of speech among the Russian university students are rapidly disappearing under the present régime. The privileges of the university charters are set at naught and overridden by the superior and arbitrary powers of the civil and police authorities.

A POPULAR COLORED PASTOR.

The Rev. Ames N. Freeman and his wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their residence, 33 Fleet-street, Brooklyn, last evening. The occasion was taken advantage of by their friends, to the number of 150, to offer their congratulations and wish the respected couple a still longer lease of their happy wedded life. The bride and groom were the recipients of a great many very handsome presents, one silver tea service being the gift of friends from several churches.

The Rev. Mr. Freeman is Pastor Emeritus of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, on Prince-street. He has been in the ministry nearly fifty years.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Dennis O'Hara, who was probably the oldest man in Illinois, died at his home, 76 West Thirteenth-street, Chicago, yesterday, aged 110 years. He was a laborer until incapacitated for work by age. His favorite occupation since then has been to smoke an old pipe, chewing to it short and relishing stories of his early life.

IN THEIR NEW CLUBHOUSE.

THE PLEASANT QUARTERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERANS.

The new clubhouse of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street came yesterday as a Christmas gift to the nearly four hundred members comprising the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club. Ever since the unfortunate difference of opinion between the active and the veteran organizations, represented respectively by Col. Emmons Clark and Col. Leoke W. Winchester, in respect of principles in the regimental armory, the past and exempt members of the Seventh, banded together under the title of "Veterans of the Seventh Regiment," have been casting about for a permanent abiding place.

This they have at length secured in the four-story building belonging to the Vanderbilt estate, fronting on the Central Park plaza at Fifty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, and yesterday the club informally took possession of it in new quarters. In the morning there was the ceremony of flag raising, in which the principal officers and the moving spirits of the club participated. Later on in the day there were exchanges of courtesy between members and visitors who dropped in to inspect the nearly-completed domicile, and in the evening there was a Christmas Eve gathering, of which the "loving cup" and the "wassail bowl" were prime factors.

The club is luxuriously housed, and what has been sacrificed in the mere matter of effect in furnishings has been more than counterbalanced and compensated in the substantive home comfort which pervades the clubhouse from basement to dormitories. The latter occupy the upper floor and furnish accommodations for bachelor members in single rooms or en suite. The refectory occupies the entire lower floor of the house. The parlors immediately above are models of good taste and artistic furnishing. The entire floor, from the reception room facing Fifth-avenue to the buffet flanking the reading room in the rear of the suite, is furnished in subdued tones which are delightfully restful and enticing.

Above this floor again the visitor encounters an air of business in the pleasantly-furnished and systematically-arranged committee room, in which the affairs of the club are expected to be discussed and the plans of management perfected. As a relief from the burdens of business the Board of Directors and others will find a command here pool and billiard rooms and a quiet nook in which card and chess tables are arranged.

The privileges of the club are open to all members of the Seventh Regiment who have served a full term of enlistment and who have received honorable discharge from the State service. Membership in the club is open to past and exempt members of the regiment, provided they are affiliated with and members in good standing of the Veteran Association. Col. Locke W. Winchester is President, Henry W. T. Mali Vice President, Edward G. Arthur Secretary, and Abraham Garrison Treasurer.

Very many members of the active regiment looked in upon the quarters of their elders last night and during yesterday, while among the "old boys" who assisted in keeping open house and entertaining the guests of the club were William R. McDiarmid, H. M. Parkhill, George G. Brinckerhoff, W. Lee Darling, August Schimmel, Fred K. Ware, F. A. Goodwin, Edward Earle, Col. Floyd Clarkson, James P. Burrell, John G. Heckaher, T. J. Oakley, John C. Gritting, William H. Oakes, Abraham Garrison, and Edmund Hendrickson.

The club is in a highly prosperous condition, and it is expected that its membership will not only be more than doubled within the coming twelvemonth, but that it will prove a valuable adjunct of the active regiment of which it claims to be to a measurable extent the parent organization.

ART NOTES.

At Christie's, London, some family portraits by Sir Peter Lely, which have been for generations in the Abbot family, at their residence, Bere Court, near Pangbourne, were sold at very low prices. The identity of the originals is not known. One went for $37, another for $22. For $64 went a curious picture with many small figures, painted in the manner of Janssens, and called "A Discussion in the Time of Charles I." The King is seated with six gentlemen at a table, on which stands a globe of the earth. Two more are in hiding under the table. A portrait of the courtier, poet, and Judge, Sir John Davies, who represented Queen Elizabeth in Ireland, sold for $55. He is in complete armor, with his plumed helmet on a table at his side. A signed portrait of a lady, by Corneline Janssens, dated 1630, brought the same price. In England this painter signed himself Cornelius Johnson or Janson, and called himself Cornelius Johnson van Koulen. The Flemish tapestry from Bere Court brought much higher prices, nine pieces, ranging from $55 to $160 the piece.

One of the most sumptuous art works published this year is "Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen" issued for Mr. Joseph Pennell by the Macmillans. It is dedicated to Alexander W. Drake, W. Lewis Fraser, Charles Fairfax Murray, and Richmond Seeley, men who have done much to encourage a high standard of excellence in illustrations for American magazines and for books issued here and in England. The volume is a liberal education in the study of work in black and white. Mr. Pennell is, of course, generous to his fellow-workers, who are Americans with him, but he does justice to French, English, German, Spanish, and Italian masters of to-day as well as remembering the great departed. Superb plates and woodcuts of the best illustrate this beautiful folio.

Mr. Walter Crane's latest work in decorative colored pages may be seen in "Flora's Feast, a Masque of Flowers," published by the Cassells in Europe, America, and Australia. Each page has fanciful figures of men, women, and children disguised in the petals and leaves of various flowers. Rhymed couplets in fantastic lettering form part of each design. The colors are generally light and delicate, and the book is a gay holiday volume suited for young people.

The prettiness and spirit of Kate Greenaway's colored pictures of children in holiday works for the young people were never better shown than in the twenty-four full-page plates for her "Book of Games," issued by George Routledge & Sons. It is a beautiful little quarto also. Those who have to amuse small children find in it all the simple games that keep the little ones gay and healthy. The prints in color are done by Edmund Evans of London.

One of the fine books for adults at Christmastide is the small folio on Westminster Abbey published in America by the Macmillans, with many illustrations by Herbert Railton. The full-page illustrations are etched and printed on heavy rough paper. The letterpress is by W. J. Loftie. The famous Abbey is pictured from all directions and in many interior views.

The portrait of a gentleman by Rembrandt shown a month or so ago at the Union League has reached Chicago, and now hangs in Mr. J. W. Ellsworth's gallery. In the collection of Baron Seillière and the Princesse de Sagan it oore the name, "Portrait of Dr. Tulp."

The fund of $400,000 at Hartford for the Free Library and Art Gallery has reached $340,000, the Walkinson Library Trustees having voted land worth $25,000 and four ladies having contributed $5,000 each. There are now only $60,000 needed to complete the fund.

A reprint of Blanchard Jerrold's "London" is issued by the Harpers, with all the pictures by Gustave Doré, showing the great city under that mediæval aspect which was Doré's way of seeing a town. It forms a robust folio, with wide margins and handsome type.

A large collection of Indian antiquities, portraits of Indian chiefs, relics and curios of the Indians will be placed on exhibition at Cortland, N. Y., by their owner, Mr. G. Henry Stratton. The exhibition will open Jan. 10.

The fifth Mr. Christie has retired with half a million from the celebrated firm of art dealers in London. Christie, Manson & Woods have taken into the firm two of their employes and a son of Mr. William Agnew of Bond-street.

The art clubs of Boston and Philadelphia and the Art Association of New-Orleans are now holding large and frequented exhibitions.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN'S DEATH.

James Talcott's store at 108 Franklin-street was closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of William H. Allen, Jr., who died suddenly of diphtheria Monday evening at his home, 153 Warren-street, Brooklyn. Mr. Allen, who was about forty years of age, was well known and highly esteemed in the woolen trade. He had had charge of the woolen department in Mr. Talcott's store for several years and was greatly esteemed there. Owing to the fact that Mr. Allen died from a malignant disease his body was interred yesterday, but services in his memory will be held in the Strong-Place Baptist Church, where he was a Deacon, at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning. His widow and two children survive him.

FLORENCE ST. JOHN HERE.

Miss Florence St. John, the well-known English burlesque actress, arrived in New-York yesterday morning on the Servia. Miss St. John attended the performance of "Fanet Up to Date" at the Broadway Theatre last night and expressed herself as pleased with the house. She has entirely recovered from her recent illness and will make her American début at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night, when she will be seen as Marguerite in the burlesque of "Fanet Up to Date."

RECEPTION TO AN AGED WRITER.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 21.

The Hon. James R. Newhall, Lynn's honored historian, has received from Mayor Newhall a letter asking him to meet a number of the prominent people of Lynn at the Mayor's room on Christmas afternoon, that being the eightieth birthday of the venerable author.

MR. KENNY RUFFLED.

AND VERY NATURALLY AT THE ACTION OF PRINTER BURGOYNE.

Supervisor Kenny of the *City Record* is usually placid, with a temper as sweet as a honeysuckle; but yesterday his disposition was ruffled and there was a sting in every word he uttered when he spoke of what appeared to him as most unaccountable conduct on the part of Mr. Burgoyne, the Centre-street printer.

Mr. Burgoyne had professed a desire to print the journal of which Mr. Kenny is the able editor. Mr. Kenny had advertised for bids for that work. The bids were to be opened at noon yesterday. It was after 1 o'clock when the Board of *City Record* met to open the bids. The only bid submitted was from Mr. Martin B. Brown. His figures were the same as last year, and it was ordered that the contract be awarded to him.

After the board adjourned Mr. Burgoyne came along, and in offensive tones insisted that the bids were to be opened at 1 o'clock. He also persisted in this wild assertion, even after the advertisement was shown him, reading plainly "12 o'clock." The Supervisor's urbanity suffered some shock. Mr. Burgoyne then went to the Mayor's office and passed in a printed letter in which he claimed that the specifications were ambiguous and were designed to favor one all printers except Martin B. Brown. The Mayor sent the letter to Mr. Kenny, who courteously batted it back to his Honor, from whom again it bounded into the ante-room to Mr. Burgoyne's messenger. The messenger sent it in to the Mayor once more addressed to him personally. Later the Mayor referred it in due course to Mr. Kenny.

Considering that Mr. Burgoyne had not submitted an estimate, Mr. Kenny felt that he had been dragged unwillingly into the printer's game of shuttlecock, and when it appeared that Mr. Burgoyne had tried to mere on to some for himself by visiting the newspaper office, and laying his misstatements before the editors, the cheer of Mr. Kenny's afternoon was considerably dimmed. He said he could not understand why Mr. Burgoyne had been so tardy in his compleints if they were made in good faith. The form of specifications, he said, was substantially the same as last year's form, with changes only in the direction of clearness of language. If this form was not intelligible to Mr. Burgoyne the mental perception of that gentleman differed from that of such well-known printers as Theodore L. De Vinne, Delaisse Taylor, John Polhemus, William C. Bouke, and the city's expert, Stephen Angell. To the minds of those gentlemen no objection had occurred to the provisions which left the Supervisor some discretion in regard to the mechanical work and distribution of the issue for which he was responsible.

WHERE IS JOHN WILLIAMS?

AN ALLEGED DISHONEST SECRETARY SAID TO HAVE GONE CRAZY.

John Williams, Secretary of the Ramol-Conley Iron and Steel Company and also representing the United States Sealed Postal Card Company at 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-street, has not been in his office for about three weeks, and gentlemen associated with him in business say that he has become crazy and has been placed in an insane asylum. Edmond Huerstel, Treasurer of the Ramel-Conley Company, has obtained from Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court an attachment against Mr. Williams for $4,000, money loaned to the latter by Mr. Huerstel.

In his affidavit Mr. Huerstel alleged that Mr. Williams as Secretary of the Ramel-Conley Iron and Steel Company willfully and fraudulently altered in check or checks drawn by the company to the order of sundry persons, collected the money and appropriated it to his own use; that in a conversation Mr. Williams admitted that he had misappropriated such money, had lost it in speculative ventures, had squandered and risked his money and property in reckless gambling operations, and was entirely insolvent. Mr. Huerstel also alleged that Mr. Williams has concealed the whereabouts of any stocks or property which he formerly represented he owned, and that Mr. Williams is indebted in a large amount to sundry other creditors.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—8 P. M.—*For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New-York, rain, warmer, southerly winds.*

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, light rain, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, rain, westerly winds, warmer Wednesday morning, followed by colder by Thursday morning.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	32°	37°	3:30 P. M.	48°	51°
8 A. M.	31°	35°	6 P. M.	41°	50°
9 A. M.	30°	39°	9 P. M.	40°	48°
12 M.	40°	44°	12 P. M.	37°	47°

Average temperature yesterday..... 44°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 37½°

MAILS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 23.

Commencing this morning a full line of Post Office cars will run between New-York City and Bostoe, and will return via Providence and New-London. This new line leaves New-York City at 5 o'clock A. M., bringing the morning papers and early Washington mail, so that they will reach Boston at 12:30 o'clock the same day. Mails will also leave on all mail on the Shore Line, and in connection with all roads leading out of Bostoo, delivers this mail the day of its receipt. This is the first time in the history of the country that New-York morning papers have been placed in the hands of their readers so far east as Augusta, Me., and so far north as North Conway and the White Mountains, New-Hampshire, on the day of their publication. This new train leavee Boston at 7 o'clock A. M. and reaches New-York at 2:15 P. M., giving New-York City people the earliest delivery of Boston and Eastern mail they have ever had.

WHEN A STEAMER IS NOT A STEAMER

The steamer S. S. Kimberly, which belongs to the Pacific Improvement Company, is soon to be towed to Newport News, and Mr. J. M. Lachlan, the Secretary of the company, yesterday called on Capt. Fairchild of the Local Board of Steamship Inspectors to know what lights the Kimberly should show while under tow. "I can't tell you," said Capt. Fairchild, "for the international regulations and the United States regulations clash a little. I should class a steamship under tow as a sailing vessel, and then she should show the lights of a sailing vessel and show a flash light. The regulations make no provision for a steamship disabled and in tow.

"This is one of the things," added Capt. Fairchild, "that the Marine Conference now in session in Washington will have to attend to."

THE ARCH IS NOT FORGOTTEN.

The fact that the patriotic employee in Surveyor Lyon's department in the Custom House have contributed a liberal sum to the Washington Memorial Arch fund and carried it way over the sixty-three-thousand-dollar mark will be an additional cause for rejoicing at this Christmas time. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: J. A. Bailey, $25; through the *Commercial Advertiser*: Employes in the Surveyor's department in the Custom House and Barge Office, $85 50; James M. Lehmaier, $10; Alexander S. Hunter, M. D., and a "Medical Friend," $5 each. Previously acknowledged, $62,948 21; grand total, $63,076 71.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

Zion Church, Madison-avenue, corner Thirty-eighth-street.—Processional Hymn 417, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing"; Venite, (chanted;) Te Deum, Tonre, in E; Benedictus, (chanted;) Introit, Hymn 23, "Shout the Glad Tidings"; Kyrie, C. Villiers-Stanford; Hymn 22; Anthem, "In the Be

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*A. C. O. Tr. rcts.	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	5,010
*A. C. Oil Tr. cfs.	34	35¼	33	33¾	1,510
Am. Express	115	115	115	115	10
Atch., T. & S. Fé	34	33⅞	34	33⅞	320
Boston & L. pf.	103	103	103	103	10
Canada Southern	57	57⅛	57	57	1,200
Central Pacific	33½	33⅝	33½	33½	550
Ches. & Ohio	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	500
C. & O. 1st pf.	64½	64½	64¼	64¼	10
C. & O. 2d pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	360
Chicago Gas Tr.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	43	730
Chi. & N. W.	111½	111½	111½	111½	200
C., R. & Q.	107¾	107⅞	107¾	107⅞	510
C., M. & St. P.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	3,800
C., R. I. & Pac.	99¾	99⅞	99⅜	99	1,833
C., C., C. & St. L.	71	71	71	71	50
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	100
Com. Cable	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	100
Colorado Coal	38⅜	38⅜	38¼	38¼	200
Col., H. V. & Tol.	19½	19½	19½	19½	205
Consol. Gas Co.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	135
Del., Lack. & W.	137	137⅜	137	137⅜	6,900
Den., T. & F. W.	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	250
Des M. & Ft. D.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	100
*Distill'g & C. F. Tr.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	100
E. T., Va. & Ga.	9	9	9	9	5
Iowa Central, pf.	8	8	8	8	105
L., N. St. L. & Tex.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	100
L. E. & West. pf.	64	64	64	64	110
Lake Shore	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,410
Long Island	90¾	90¾	90	90	410
Louis. & Nash.	86	86⅛	86	86⅛	1,400
Manhattan Co.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	110
Mich. Central	98	98	98	98	175
Minn. & St. L.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	100
Missouri Pacific	73⅝	73⅝	73¾	73⅝	500
Mo. Pac., ex. div.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72	8,644
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	100
Lake Shore	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
Long Island	90¾	90¾	90	90	410
Louis. & Nash.	86	86⅛	86	86⅛	1,400
Manhattan Co.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	110
Mich. Central	98	98	98	98	175
Minn. & St. L.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	100
Missouri Pacific	73⅝	73⅝	73¾	73⅝	500
Mo. Pac., ex. div.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72	8,644
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	100
Nat. Lead Tr.	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	1,000
New Central Coal	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	100
N. Y. Central	108⅛	108⅛	108	108	400
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	700
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	30
Nor. Pacific pf.	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	10
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	330
Phil. & Reading	38⅝	39⅛	38⅜	38⅞	10,360
Rich. & W. P.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	410
Sugar Ref. Co.	56	57	55½	56⅝	2,330
Texas Pacific	20½	21	20½	20⅞	900
Union Pacific	69½	69⅝	69⅛	69⅜	2,720
Western Union	83⅜	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	--
Total sales					27,360

OILS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line certs.	103¼	103⅜	102	102¾	278,000
Clearances					124,000

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	100⅜	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	$5,000
Erie 2d cn.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	4,000
Mo. Pacific 3d	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	2,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st.	56	56	56	56	1,000
St. L. & I. M. 5s.	90	90	90	90	2,000
T. A. & A. N. M. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2,000
Wabash 1st.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	6,000
Wabash 2d	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	5,000
West Shore 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	3,000
Total sales					$31,000

It was the dullest day of the year in the stock market, the sales numbering only 54,945 shares. The trading was without feature. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Mexican National Certificates, 1¾; and Pullman, 7⁄8. *Declined*—Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred, each ¾, and do second preferred, 7⁄8.

In the trust stocks American Cotton Oil, Whisky, and Sugar each advanced ⅛, and Lead ⅜.

Money on call loaned at 6@9 ₱ cent. The last sale was made at 8 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 81½ for 60-day bills and $4 85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80¾@$4 80⅞ for 60-day bills, $4 84½@$4 84⅝ for demand, $4 85¼@$4 85⅜ for cable transfers, and $4 79½@$4 79⅝ for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5.23⅛@5.25⅛ for long and 5.20⅜@5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜@94½ and 95⅛@95⅜, and guilders at 40 and 40⅜.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $5,000 4½s coupon at 105. In State securities $8,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 94½, $5,000 South Carolina non-fundables at 5½, and $90,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 74½@74⅝. In bank stocks 105 shares of Western sold at 96.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—International and Great Northern 6s, trust receipts, 3½; Tennessee Coal and Iron, Birmingham first, 1¾; Richmond and Danville 6s, 1¼; Texas Pacific second incomes, 7⁄8, and Kansas and Texas consols and Oregon and Transcontinental firsts, each ¾. *Declined*—Northwestern extension 4s, 1¾; Nashville and Chattanooga consols, 1½; Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic 5s and St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas seconds, each 1, and Toledo and Ohio Central firsts, 7⁄8.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 103¾@102.

Mining stocks were neglected.

January coupons of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank.

January coupons of companies in the Southern Pacific system will be paid at the office of the Southern Pacific Company, 23 Broad-street, (Mills Building.)

The dividend on the preferred stock of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company will be paid, Jan. 9, at the Mechanics' National Bank.

A dividend of 2 per cent will be paid on the preferred stock of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway Company, on Jan. 2, at the office of the company, 52 Wall-street.

The Continental National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent, payable Jan. 6.

January coupons of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank.

The Seventh National Bank has declared a dividend of 3 ₱ cent, payable Jan. 2.

August Belmont & Co. and Yarnilze & Co. announce that the subscriptions for $1,250,000 first mortgage 5 ₱ cent. bonds of the Fulton Elevated Railway Company closed yesterday, and the entire amount was subscribed for at par and accrued interest.

Security holders of the Scioto Valley Railway Company have united, by Frederic P. Olcott, Charles A. Fry, and Harry B. Hollins, Purchase-Committee, that to avail themselves of the benefits under the agreement of purpose and reorganization they must deposit their bonds and stock with the Central Trust Company, pay an assessment of 20 ₱ cent. upon par value, and receive the engraved certificate representing the same on or before Jan. 15, 1890.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	199	Manhattan	131
American Exchange	164	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	200	Mechanics'	200
Butchers' & Drovers'	185	Mechanics & Tr'd'rs'	215
Central National	145	Mercantile	210
Chase National	250	Merchants'	154
Chemical	4300	Merchants' Ex.	117
City	475	Metropolitan	10
Citizens'	185	Metropolis	325
Columbia	205	Mount Morris	260
Corn Exchange	240	Nassau	161
East River	165	New-York	248
Eleventh Ward	100	New-York County	450
Fifth Avenue	4100	N. Y. National Ex.	190
First National	2000	North America	186
First Nat. of S. I.	110	North River	145
Fourteenth-Street	165	Oriental	215
Fourth National	180½	Pacific	180
Gallatin National	265	Park	215
Garfield National	400	People's	230
German-American	124	Produce	142
Germania	270	Republic	178
Greenwich	145	Seaboard National	140
Hanover	335	Second National	325
Hudson River	145	Seventh National	138
Importers & Traders'	545	Shoe & Leather	153
Irving	170	St. Nicholas	125
Leather Manufrs'	240	State of New-York	110
Lincoln National	200	U. S. National	215

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	104¾	105¼	Cur. 6s, 1895	119½	....
4½s, '91, c	104¾	105¼	Cur. 6s, 1897	121½	....
4s, 1907, r	126⅛	126½	Cur. 6s, 1898	124¾	....
4s, 1907, c	127⅛	127½	Cur. 6s, 1899	127¾	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	116	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges..$157,610,889 | Balances.....$6,597,985

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Peon	52⅞	53⅛	St. Paul	70½	70⅝
Reading	18 7-16	19⅛	Reading geo.	88⅞	89
Lehigh Val.	52½	52⅝	Read. 1st pf.	78⅝	79
Nor. Pac.	31	31⅛	Read. 2d pf.	55¾	56
Nor. Pac. pf.	75⅛	75⅜	Read. 3d pf.	46	47
Lehigh Nav.	52½	52¾			

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 24.—The following are the closing prices on the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st.	117.25	Wis. Central pf.	62.00
At. & Top.	34.00	Allouez M. Co.	1.05
Boston & Albany	210.50	Calumet & Hecla	250.00
Boston & Maine	200.25	Franklin	15.50
Chi., Bur. & Q.	108.00	Huron	2.75
Chi., San. & Clev.	24.25	Osceola	21.25
Eastern (new)	128.00	Pewabic (new)	15.00
Flint & P. M.	23.00	Quincy	69.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	93.00	Bell Telephone	200.00
Mex. Central	22.50	Boston Land	9.00
Mex. Central 1st	82.50	Water Power	7.62½
N. Y. & N. Eng.	43.50	West End Land	25.12½
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	127.00	Lamson Store S.	35.25
Old Colony	176.00	Atlantic	20.00
Rutland	4.75	Boston & Mon.	48.87½
Rutland pf.	50.00	Kearsarge	7.87½
Wis. Central	33.37½	So. Fe Copper Co.	1.45
		Ann. City L. Co.	57.50

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	1.30	Ophir	3.50
Best & Belcher	2.45	Potosi	1.85
Bullion	1.35	Sierra Nevada	2.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.60	Union Consolidated	2.35
Crown Point	1.60	Utah	.60
Gould & Curry	2.15	Yellow Jacket	2.05
Hale & Norcross	2.5	Commonwealth	3.00
Mexican	2.45	North Belle Isle	1.10

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

$400,000
CITY OF NEW-YORK
2½ PER CENT. BONDS,
Exempt from taxation,
due 1929,
for sale by
MOLLER & CO.,
11 Pine-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1889.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Hay-rst-raw. Hard Bricks are worth $5 75@$7 25 ₱ 1000; Flabrills, $6 50@$6 75; Up-River Hard, $6@$6 50; Jersey's, $5 75@$6 25; Pale Bricks, $3 50@$4; Croton, Dark and Red, $15@$16; Croton, Brown, $14@$15; Philadelphia Front, alongside pier, $21; Trenton Front, $21....Rosendale Cement is worth $1@$1 20 ₱ bbl.; American Portland, $2 10@$2 25; English Portland, $2 20@$2 50. German Portland, $2 30@$2 75....Rockland common Lime is worth $1 ₱ bbl., and do., finishing, $1 20; State Lime, 85c.; St. John's Lime, 90@95c....Laths are worth $2 80 ₱ 1,000....Coals: Hair is worth 22c.@26c. ₱ bushel; Cattle Hair, 12c.@16c. ₱ bushel.

COFFEE—Was without inquiry of moment, but held to steadiness; the invoices of Rio quoted at 19¾c. and No. 7 at 17¾c....And in the option line, on a very light speculation, prices were advanced for the day 5@15 points, partly by covering orders, and also the outcry from cables from Europe, though from Brazil of more or less irregularity, (further depression noted in Exchange, bankers' bills coming, reported thence by cable, down to 23¾d.)....Deliveries to Brazil ports continued quite free, the Rio Janeiro to-day 10,000 bags and to Santos also 10,000 bags....Option sales here for the day, only 75,750 bags....December options closed here 10.95c.@16c., January at 15.95c.@15.80c., range 15.80c.@15.95c. on sales of 4,000 bag.), February at 16c.@18.05c., March at 16.05c.@16.10c., April at 16.15c.@16.15c., May at 16.15c.@16.20c., range 16.10c.@15.15c. on sales of 4,000 bags), June to October within the range of 16.15c@16.40c., and November at 16.20c.@16.25c.

COTTON—Business in the speculative interest was again very moderate, and practically brought to an early close, on an easier market, values having receded 1 point, (aggregate on options for the day here, 80,100 bales)....Cables rather unfavorable....December options closed here at 10.11c.@10.12c., January at 10.03c.@10.04c., February at 10.06c.@10.08c., March at 10.14c.@10.15c., April at 10.20c.@10.21c., May at 10.27c.@10.28c., June at 10.34c., range for the week 10.27c.@10.46c., and September at 10.04c.@10.06c. And for prompt delivery only 20 bales sold to spinners at previous figures....Low Middling stood at 9¾c.@10c.; Middling at 10¼c.@10⅜c., and Fair at 11⅝c.@11⅞c....Port deliveries since our last, 62,428 bales....Stock at the ports, 739,388 bales, (of which here, 111,828 bales, including in warehouse, 93,671 bales.)

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR had been sold to a respectable aggregate, in good part for export, (this mainly for the West Indies and South America,) and generally at about previous figures, though in instances at slight reductions, partly to close out consignments, from dock, before routine work was announced to be ended, by an outburst of a "pent-up enthusiasm" on the part of the younger members of the Produce Exchange, which speedily took the usual form of frolicking Christmas eve "robbing Peter to pay Paul," throwing flour, meal, grain, and the like,) speedily dispersing the assemblage, which broke up in remarkably good temper. Receipts, 24,000 bbls.; exports, 17,150 bbls.; stock, clearances hence, 9,107 bbls. and 13,865 sacks, and from three Atlantic ports, 38,539 sacks and bbls., and from all Atlantic ports since Sept. 1, 2,289,379 bbls., against 2,597,887 bbls. in same time last year....Sales reported of 28,150 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 10,850 sacks and bbls. credited to shippers,) and 1,700 sacks and bbls. for export. Low Extras at $2 35@$2 85; about 6,400 bbls. City Mill Extras, mainly for West Indies and South America, within the range of $4 30@$4 50, both at $4 30 @$4 40; about 7,950 sacks and bbls. Spring Wheat Extras, of which about 2,650 sacks and bbls. fair to fancy Patent Extras at $4 45@$5 15, mainly at $4 50@$5, in good part to arrive—few brands passing dry here and Stocks fair to strictly choice, at $4 15@$4 65, and Clears at $3 52@$4 26, mainly $3 50@$4 10; about 9,350 sacks and bbls. Western Winter Wheat do., (of which 3,850 sacks and bbls. Patent Extras, mainly fair to very choice, at $4 40@$4 75, 2,500 sacks for shipment, quoted $4 45@$4 50,) and fancy up to $5 25@$5 35, the latter an extreme, and Straights, chiefly in barrels, at $4 15@$4 45, bulk at $4 25@$4 40, and Clears at $3 40@$4 25, mostly at $3 65@$4 15, and No. 2 Extras at $2 75@$3 10, 1,400 sacks and bbls. Southern do., (of which mainly Clear and Straight Extras at $3 90@$4 35, and No. 2 Extras at $2 85@$3 10,) 1,150 sacks and bbls. Superfine at $2 50@$2 75, and Winter and Winter Straights, 400 sacks and bbls. Fine at $1 75@$2 45 for Spring and Winter; 500 bbls. Superfine RYE FLOUR, good to fancy, at $3 10@$3 50, bulk at $3 20@$3 35, and 700 bbls. Corn Meal at steady prices, $4 05@$4 15 for yellow Jersey, and $3 85@$4 for white and yellow, at $3 85, and best Western Yellow at $2 50@$2 65.)....City coarse Yellow Cornmeal in bags, at $1 c @$1 05, and fine Yellow and White at 90c.@$1....RYE very dull and quoted wholly nominal at 55c.@56c., from elevator and delivered....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in light request; quoted at $1 50@$1 65....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nothing for prime....FEED in moderate demand at previous figures.

WHEAT—Under adverse sales (including the report of a further important addition to the amounts of passers,) and accounts of depression and freight-taking from the West, prices on options here receded for the day ½@1c., (a comparatively moderate and very light speculation, which had for the most part changed hands at a rapid pace, by about 2 o'clock P. M. the more active of the practical members commenced in a very vigorous fashion their Christmastide frolics and speedily cleared the main room of all non-combatants, some afterward withdrawing themselves, when pretty thoroughly used up by the boisterous fun....Early deliveries necessarily had little attention, though quoted weaker....Deliveries to promote interest in Spring Wheat points for the day, 245,068 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 56,197 bushels....Receipts here, 14,550 bushels, and export clearances hence reported at 55,747 bushels, (of which 46,000 bushels for Liverpool and 15,748 bushels for Hull,) while from near-by ports the clearances were given as 9,976 bushels, and last week from all Atlantic ports, reported as 569,697 bushels, and since Sept. 1, 7,231,177 bushels, (an increase of 2,760,873 bushels as compared with the same time last year;) and aggregate on passage to Western Europe, 20,376,000 bushels, (an increase for the week of 1,136,000 bushels.)....The aggregate option sales and exchanges here for to-day were 1,816,000 bushels....About 47,000 bushels Red and Spring Wheat were reported sold for early delivery, of which about 21,000 bushels for export and about 18,000 bushels to millers....And here the December option on contract Wheat stood at about the close at 85¾c., (range 85 5-16c.@85 9-16c.) January at 86¾c., (range 85⅝c.@85¾c.,) February at 87c., March at 88c., (range 87 15-16c@88⅛c.,) May, 1890, at 89c., (range to-day, 88⅞c.@89c.,) on sales and exchanges for the day of 1,878,000 bushels, and June at 89c., range 88c.@88⅝c., and closing at outside trade of Red Wheat, afloat, at the close was quoted here at 86¾c.@88⅞c., and do., free on board from store, prompt, at equal to 86⅝c.@88¾c., and in store at 85c. (5,000 bushels want at 1c. under the January option to a local miller,) No. 1 Northern Spring, delivered, at 93c.@93¾c., and nearness mostly within the range of 77¾c.@90½c., as to weights....Interior receipts, 55,497 head....CUTMEATS were inactive, but steady, including Pickled Bellies, 12.5., at 6¾c., and 10.5. at 6½c.; Pickled Shoulders at 5¼c.; Pickled Hams at 8½c.@8¾c.; Smoked do. at 9¾c.@10c.....Western Steam LARD had more attentive forcearly delivery, closing at $6 20, (1,400 tcs. sold at $6 15@$6 25, as to quality—part to arrive).....And in the option line Western Steam Lard sold to the extent of 3,700 tcs., and further receded for the day 12½ points, with January at $6 17, February at $6 24, March at $6 30, May at $6 40 and July at $6 51....And of city Steam Lard 750 tcs. sold at $6 80....Refined quoted for the Continent at $6 20@$6 45, and for South America at $7 05....BEEF in limited supply and quiet at former prices.....BEEF HAMS steady, but very dull.....BUTTER in instances a shade easier and in slack request....CHEESE quiet but steady....EGGS were again advanced, on a good demand and moderate offerings, closing at 25c.@27c. for best domestic fresh....Receipts, 7,700 packages.

SUGAR—Raw neglected, yet nominally no last quoted.....Refined sugars further declined generally 5c.—in instances 10c.—on restricted movement and accumulating supplies, with Cut Loaf and Crushed quoted at 6¾c., Powdered at 6¾c., Granulated at 6⅝c., Confectioners' A at 6⅜c., Cubes at 6¾c., Mold A at 6¾c., standard A at 6⅜c., Confectioners' A at 6¼c., Off A at 5¾c.@5¾c., and other grades proportionately.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited little attention as to rates, on a restricted business on berth and charter —impeded in part by the customary "festivities" at the several commercial centres and preparations incidental to the observance of Christmastide.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 150 head; total for week thus far, 5,500 head; for same time last week, 10,140 head, consigned through, 150 head, all to New-York; 100 head on sale of stock left over. Sheep—Receipts last 24 hours, 600 head; total for week thus far, 13,800 head; for same time last week, 20,000 head; consigned through, 600 head; all to New-York; on sale, 6,000 head of left-over stock; prices unsettled and lower. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,240 head; total for week thus far, 27,400 head; for same time last week, 31,920 head; consigned through, 1,540 head; 1,400 head to New-York; 9,100 head on sale; prices steady; medinms and heavy mixed, Yorkers and pigs, $3 65@$3 70.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 180 head; shipments, 160 head; market steady at Monday's prices. no Cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 2,300 head; market fair; all grades, $3 60@$3 70; 9 cars of Hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market steady; prime $5@$5 25; fair to good, $4 25@$4 75; culls, $3 50@$3 75; Lambs, $5@$5 50.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 900 head; good to fancy native Steers, $4 30@$5 10; fair to good, $3 20@$4 35; stockers and feeders, $2@$3 20; range Steers, 62 107@$3. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 2,000 head; heavy, $3 45@$3 60; packing grades, $3 40@$3 55; light fair to best, $3 40@$3 50. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; market strong; fair to choice, $3 60@$4 90; Lambs, $4 50@$5 60.

BUFFALO PRODUCE MARKET.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 Hard opened weak; 13,000 bushels sold at 89½c.; closed firm, with light offerings, at 90¼c.; No. 1 Northern firm at 87½c.; No. 2 Northern, 84½c. asked; Winter Wheat—No. 2 Red, 85c.; No. 3 Red, 81c., 81c.@82c.; No. 2 White, 82c. asked. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2, 36½c.@37c.; No. 3, 35½c.@36c.; No. 4, 35c.@35½c. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye nominally unchanged. Flour steady, with a good demand. Millfeed dull and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 97,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats 44,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

Broadway, 32d-st. and 6th-av.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1889.

Interest at the usual rate, namely, FOUR per cent. per annum on deposits of THREE per cent. on any excess over $1,000, has been voted for the present half year by the Board of Trustees; payable on or after Jan. 15, or if not withdrawn, bearing interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily (including Saturdays) till 3; Mondays till 7.

S. B. BUTCHER, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1889.

77TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst to the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

R. I. HAYWARD, EDWARD SCHELL,
Secretary. President.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF New-York, Nos. 58 and 93 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

FIFTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF INTEREST.—The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20 on all sums of $5—and up to $3,000—which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending Dec. 31, 1889.

EDWARD A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BUILDERS' LOANS PROCURED OR LOANS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT LOW RATES.

E. A. TREDWELL, Real Estate,
Room 19 Times Building.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION.

The holders of FIVE and SIX per cent. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BONDS, and of the STOCK of the COMPANY, are invited to reorganize the said Company on the following basis:

New Securities.

First Mortgage 4 Per Cent	$40,000,000
Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent	20,000,000
Preferred Stock	13,000,000
Common Stock	47,000,000

Assessment on Stock, 10 Per Cent.

The SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED BONDS and the underlying bonds TO BE PAID OFF, $22,500,000 of the First Mortgage Fours and $5,400,000 of the Preferred Stock, being applied to this purpose.

The formal REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT, containing full details, showing the apportionment of the remaining securities among the "FIVES," "SIXES," and "STOCK," and in payment of the assessment, may be obtained at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST., or from any member of the Reorganization Committee.

BONDHOLDERS and STOCKHOLDERS are invited to deposit their securities without delay, and receive the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY'S engraved certificates for the same.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS will be received from subscribers to the $18,000,000 fund, in lieu of cash, at par and interest accrued and to accrue to date of payment, and will also be received and held for payment in accordance with said agreement.

The 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1890, is the last day for the deposit of bonds and stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, SECRETARY,
54 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is officially reported to the Board that deposits of bonds under the Reorganization Plan aggregate to August $30,313,700, and in America $28,547,060, or in all $128,860,760, and also that a decisive majority of each and every one of the thirty-six issues of bonds of the Atchison System has been so deposited, and, therefore, all rights of holders to make deposits have virtually ceased.

NEVERTHELESS, It being the desire of the Board to prevent injustice and hardship to distant and absent holders, who have either not become acquainted with the Plan or through circumstances were unable to avail themselves of it, it is therefore

VOTED, That the Chairman be authorized to receive, in his discretion, bonds for deposit under the Plan up to and including the thirty-first day of December, 1889, under the conditions heretofore announced.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman.

Referring to foregoing, deposits of Bonds after to-day should be tendered at offices of KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
113 Devonshire-st., Boston.

UNION TRUST COMPANY,
73 Broadway, New-York.

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,
8 Bishopsgate Within, London, E. C.

CIRCULAR 63 OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION MAILED UPON APPLICATION TO ABOVE, OR TO

J. W. REINHART,
4th Vice President,
95 Milk-st., Boston.

STOCKHOLDERS

Continental Construction and Improvement Company.

SOME OF YOU MAY HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING REQUEST:

"CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

"NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1889.

"DEAR SIR: With this I inclose you notice of special meeting of stockholders of this company, together with proxy, which I would thank you to sign and return to me if it is not your purpose to attend in person. It is understood that your proxy, if sent, will be voted in favor of the dissolution of the company, unless instructed by you to the contrary. Respectfully,

(signed) "WM. H. HOLLISTER, President."

Stockholders, whether holding receipts of the Central Trust Company or the original certificates of the CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, are invited to call upon the undersigned before complying with the above request, in order that they may properly and intelligently direct, not only the dissolution of the corporation, but also the immediate distribution of the bulk of its assets, and act upon any other matters which may come before the special meeting of stockholders on Dec. 31.

(Signed) E. C. BENEDICT & CO.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of said Company, in Denver, Colorado, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Colorado Midland Railway Company of an undivided moiety of the line between New-Castle and Rifle Creek, Colorado, and also a contract between the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and the Colorado Midland Railway Company, as parties of the first part, and the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company, for the leasing of the line of the latter company, when completed, and also a contract between said Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Rio Grande Western Railway Company of the line between Grande Junction and Crevasse, Colorado, and for the purpose of ratifying, confirming, and approving said contract for lease shall or shall not be assented to and perfected.

The transfer books will close Dec. 18, 1889, and reopen Jan. 2, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY,
195 BROADWAY.

The preferred and common stock of this company are now ready at this office to be exchanged for the certificates of the Purchasing Committee in accordance with the plan of reorganization. The latter certificates must be delivered indorsed in blank.

J. C. OTTESON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1889.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION Company.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William-st., New-York City, for the sale to the Trustee of ninety first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company of the sinking fund, as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same. Proposals should be directed "Proposals to Sinking Fund." R. G. ROLSTON, President. Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William-st., and must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 27th inst. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. By R. G. ROLSTON,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1889. President.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of $75,000 Bonds, issued $50,000 thereof being in denomination of $1,000 each, and $25,000 in denomination of $500 each, of the Independent School District of Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, and twenty years, when the same will be redeemable at the pleasure of the district at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of issue.

The successful bidder will be expected to furnish the bonds according to the form prescribed by the board, and to deposit a forfeit of five hundred dollars ($500) for the faithful performance of his agreement.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by such forfeit, and the board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education, this the 18th day of December, 1889.

D. K. WENBICH,
Secretary. (B.)

S

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 24—4 P. M.—Consols, 97 3-16 for money and 97 5/16 for the account. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 26⅞; Canadian Pacific, 75; St. Paul common, 73⅞. Bar Silver is quoted at 43 13-16d. ℔ ounce. Money, 4½ ℔ cent. Spanish 4s, 73⅞. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 3⅜ ℔ cent. India Council bills were allotted to-day at a decline of 1-16d. ℔ rupee. Paris advices quote 3 ℔ cent. Rantes at 87f. 72½c. for the account, and Exchange on London at 25f. 17½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—3:45 P. M.—Beef, Pork, and Hams in poor demand. Bacon in poor demand; Long Clear Middles, about 45 lb., dull at 31s. 6d. Cheese, Tallow, Turpentine, and Resin in poor demand. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand. Wheat in fair demand. Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot in poor demand; futures in fair demand; Mixed Western, spot, and December dull at 4s. 2d.; January steady at 3s. 11½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in good demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American—Middling, Low Middling clause, December delivery, 5 32-64d., sellers; December and January delivery, 5 34-64d., buyers; January and February delivery, 5 34-64d., buyers; February and March delivery, 5 35-64d., buyers; March and April delivery, 5 36-64d., value; April and May delivery, 5 37-64d., value; May and June delivery, 5 39-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 5 40-64d., sellers; July and August delivery, 5 41-64d., sellers. Tenders for deliveries at to-day's clearance, 300 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 24—4 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 6d. @ 6 1-16d. per gallon.

ANTWERP, Dec. 24.—Petroleum—Fine Pale American, 17f. 62½c. paid and 17f. 75c. sellers.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—Spanish gold, 240¾@240½. Exchange quiet. Sugar quiet. To-morrow (Christmas Day) will be observed here as a holiday.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Cotton steady: Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net receipts, 22,722 bales; gross, 25,189 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,916 bales; coastwise, 2,950 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 354,187 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 24.—Cotton dull: Middling, 9 9-16c.; Low Middling, 9 5-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅞c.; net and gross receipts, 6,036 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,850 bales; coastwise, 3,387 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 94,121 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 8 15-16c.; net and gross receipts, 3,072 bales; stock, 71,360 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Tuesday, Dec. 24, by order of the Supreme Court, to foreclosure, Hoffman Millar, Esq., referee, Richard V. Hernett & Co., auctioneers, sold the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 13.4 by 102.2, 65 East 79th-st., north side, 203.4 feet west of 4th-av., for $21,300, to M. J. Lowenstein.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 24.

West Washington-place, s. w. s., 122 ft. n. w. of 8th-av., 21x75; Albert I. Sire to William S. Coopp.....$16,500

59th-st., 305; Isaian Ball and wife to Foster Black.....1

99th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100; William T. Graff and wife to George F. Johnson.....6,100

103d-st., s. w. corner of 11th-av., 159.10x100.10; Marvin S. Battles and wife to Elizabeth Schmidt.....30,000

17th-st., n. s., 436 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x92; Julian I. Morrison to Meta J. B. Caldwell and another.....1

Riverton-st., 257; s.; Max Colven and wife to Marks Rostein and another.....8,562

122d-st., n. s., 287.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.11; H. Charles Babcock to Harry C. Babcock, Jr.....1

Same property; Henry C. Babcock, Jr., to Louisa S. Babcock.....9,000

116th-st., n. s., 177 ft. e. of 1st-av., 22x100; Robert J. Mills to Ann E. Mills.....1

Hoffman st., n. s., lot 105, map of William Powell, Fordham, 25 ft. front; Anastasia Lee to Bridget Howe.....1,500

Pelham-av., s. s., lot 57, map of S. Cambreleng, Fordham, 25x108; Robert M. Offord and wife to Mary E. Dalton.....4,100

Franklin-st., 51; and 53; Joseph I. West and wife to Solomon Luey.....40,000

Jacob-st., s. s., lot 24, map Thomas Bassford, 50x100; James F. Hassett to Edmund J. Hassett.....1

Jacob-st., s. s., lot 22, map Thomas Bassford, 50x100; same to James F. Hassett.....1

8th-av., n. w. corner of 105th-st., 80x100; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and wife to Daniel W. Dunham.....1

3d-av., w. s., 51.11 ft. s. of 105th-st., 25x100; Emanuel New and wife to Simon Dessau.....17,625

132d-st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of 5th-av., 80x99.11; Jone Reilly, referee, to Meyer S. Nathan.....12,800

109th-st., s. s., 195 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; Arthur L. Meyer and wife to Burdine H. Gerry.....7,750

135th-st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x99.11; Lewis A. Sayre, trustee, to William R. Bell.....500

Same property; Lewis A. Sayre, as receiver, to same.....1

Essex-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Hester-st., 19.6x100; Solomno Felser and wife to Jacob Felser.....27,000

1st-av., w. s., 86.3 ft. s. of 57th-st., 28x75; Jacob Barnett and wife to Solomon Felser.....28,000

Riverside-dr., s. w. cor., 250 feet n. of 122d-st., 50 x200 to Claramont-av.; John A. Post and others to Adolph Bernheimer.....1

Claremont-av., s. w. corner of 122d-st., 100 x100; same to Livermore and others to Matilda Weil and others, executrix and trustees.....

10th-av., s. e. corner of 44th-st., 30x99.11; Jennie Sommerville to Robert Dey and another.....

65th-st., 217 West; John Ruck and wife to John J. Henlahan.....1

Willis-av., s. s., 103 ft. n. of 146th-st., 22x100; Armour C. Gustafson to James Conlan.....1

10th-av., n. e. corner of 91st-st., 186.5x100; Matilda Weil and others to Henry Lipman.....58,500

Mortgage; Mary T. Gardner to New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society.....23,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP 20-foot-front dwelling, with dining-room extension, in the tenderloin of the west side; exceptionally fine interiors; best workmanship, only $8,000. No. 341 West 30th-st.; will be opened for inspection. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

ATTENTION OF HOUSE BUYERS IS called to our elegant residences, 79th and 80th sts., Madison and 5th avs.; only seven remaining unsold; from 33 to 19 feet wide. This fine property cannot be duplicated at any price. GRAHAM & SONS COMPANY, 309 East 43d-st.

A.—LENOX-AV. CORNER, near 125th-st.; elegant four-story brick and stone; 23x60 and extension, handsomely decorated; $60,000 FOSTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

ONE OF THE VERY FINEST AND LARGEST west-side dwellings to the market now open for inspection; fronts Manhattan-square and overlooks Central Park; No. 42 West 77th-st. Inquire on premises. SAMUEL COLCORD, Owner.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A.—HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET IN ALL locations; low rents. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators at. J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

FOR RENT—FLAT FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; one of the choicest apartments and in the best location in the city; in the Harrison, corner of 56th-st. and Park-av.; second floor; three exposures; new and elegantly furnished. For particulars and property call on M. Hodgdon at Mosler Safe Company, corner of Broadway and 10th-st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLAT TO let in the Sunny Side, corner 73d-st. and Park-av. For particulars apply to CHRIS. MEISER, 32 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

"THE RUBY," "THE DIAMOND," AND "The Sapphire," 241, 243, and 245 East 87th-st.—Choice apartments now to let, unfurnished, in these new houses to respectable families; good management; rents very moderate; 5 rooms and bath, only $22 to $25; call and examine; always open.

THE WALTON, 164 EAST 89TH-ST.—Very desirable apartments at reasonable rentals to genteel families only; rents, $28 to $35. Janitor will show apartments.

31 WEST 107TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all last improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 39 West 14th-st.

A FLAT, HANDSOMELY DECORATED; seven rooms and bath; rent, $35. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—As companion to an old lady or as housekeeper, where a servant is kept; references given and required. Address C. A., Bridgeport, Conn., General Delivery.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress; to go out by the day or take washing home. Call at 204 East 26th-st.; ring fifth bell.

FAMILY COOKING.—By day or week; for dinners, parties, bread, cake, soups, pastry, &c. Address Mrs. D., 154 East 121st-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent German girl; best city references. Address M. B., Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes a situation for her waitress and chambermaid, who has lived with her over three years. Call as 652 Madison-av., Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday mornings, between 9 and 10.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A BUSINESS MAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPEdience wants employment; best of city references. Address G. A. T., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

ENGINEER.—By a first-class engineer; can furnish first-class city testimonials as to character and ability. Address J. E., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GENERALLY USEFUL Man.—Steady, respectable man; understands horses and carriages thoroughly; tend furnaces, both steam and hot air; keeps all things neat; respectful and most anxious to give satisfaction; does not use tobacco or rum; age 35; good reference. Address J. M. C., Box 199 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man, accustomed to city or country; very careful driver; long experience in care of horses, carriages, &c.; best city references; can say last employer; would make himself generally useful. Address Walsh, 11 East 39th-st.

DRIVER OR FIRST-CLASS GROOM.—By a young man of 21; can do anything in private family but waiting; best reference for honesty and sobriety. Address P. O., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—First-class; 19 years' experience; 8 years in last place; married; no family. Address T. A., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

VALET OR TRAVELING SERVANT.—Age, 28; Englishman; speaks three languages; highest recommendations. Address Walad, Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—Two competent Swedish or German girls, one as cook and laundress and the other as chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance into the country. Call at 71 East 54th-st., third apartment, Thursday, Dec. 26, between 2 and 5. None without good references need apply.

MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—New and wonderful Book in both English and German; Recent Explorations and Adventures of Stanley in the Wilds of Africa. Thrilling account of his journey across the dark continent. Over 200 fine engravings. A bonanza for agents. Send 50 cents for outfit. Circulars free. BORLAND & CO., 101 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

INFLUENZA

IS VERY CONTAGIOUS TO PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM IRRITATION OF THE THROAT. BY USING THE CELEBRATED SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES, THIS UNFAILING REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT, COUGHS, CATARRH, AND HOARSENESS, YOU CAN PROTECT YOURSELVES AGAINST THIS DREADED DISEASE. EVERYBODY SHOULD KEEP A BOX OF SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES IN THE HOUSE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 25c. AND 50c. A BOX.

PAMPHLETS SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION BY THE

Soden Mineral Springs Co., Lim'td.

15 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

ATTENTION, PRINTERS!

Are the specifications for printing the City Record intelligible and fair? Does their ambiguity deter a large number of printers from bidding? Could they not be remodeled (in the interest of the city) so that twenty bids would be made where there is now but one? Address answers to C. G. BURGOYNE, 146 Centre-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS DAY WILL BE CELEBRATED as usual by the congregations of the Collegiate Dutch Church.

Divine service will be held in the church, 29th-st. and 5th-av., at 11 A. M.

On this occasion the children of the six schools of the church will participate in the service.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Xmas Day services, morning and holy communion at 11 A.M. Strangers cordially invited.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Christmas service, morning at 11; sermon by the pastor, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D. Special music.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D., Rector.—Services on Christmas Day: at 10 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion. Strangers welcome.

DANCING.

"A."—ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S, 198 West 55th-st.—New classes in dancing immediately after the holidays; advanced classes Saturday morning; private lessons daily by appointment.

80 35TH-AV.—WALTZ TAUGHT RAPIDLY; private and class lessons at all hours at CARTER'S Dancing Academy.

GEORGE WALLACE'S SCHOOLS, 2 West 55th-st., and Harlem, 80 and 82 West 126th-st. Circular.

MR. MANUEL, 343 5TH-AV., NEAR 45TH-st.—Classes and private lessons.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW YEAR'S OPENING FOR A SMART young man thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale stationery trade, in buying and keeping stock. Address, stating age, experience, and expectations as to salary, STATIONER, Box 126 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE.

The ATTENTION of CONTRACTORS is called to the advertisement in the CITY RECORD inviting bids for work on Hoffman and Swinburne Island. CHAS. F. ALLEN, President.

MUSICAL.

$1,500.000.—27-STOP ORGANS, $27 50. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

FOR SALE.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT MUST BE sold cheap for cash; bargain. Inquire in place, 119 Christie-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE

INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West

AND THE ROUTE OF THE

CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,

THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Richmond, Ind., Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo, except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg via Pittsburg Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Jobustown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and Cleveland, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 3:00, 5:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M. Congressional Limited, daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 8:15, and 8:30 A. M., 12:05, 3:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 8:30 A. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 8:00 A. M. through Car, P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Railway and Asbury, 9:10 A. M. No 2:00 coach, 3:40 and 5:30 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do eat stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Say Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 8:30, 9:00, 11:30 P. M. and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:30, 9:00, and 11:30 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12 A. M. at 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex station, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn; 75 Fulton-st., Jersey City; and Exchange Place, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE, NOV. 24, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 4:45, 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Moemouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night. Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,326 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 860 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for L. and R. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 238 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond at 5:03, 6:01, 7:01, †8:02, 9:02, †10, 11 A. M., †12, 12:58, 1, †2, †3:02, 4, †4:02, †5, †5:02, †6:02, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, †11:02 P. M. Local trains, 10:01, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 2:02, 3:02, 4:04, 5:30, 6:04, 6:06, 8:30, †9:32, 5:04, 5:30, 5:32, 6:03, 6:08, 6:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. For parlor cars, see time tables.

*Express. †Local express.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited"

TO

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth Ave. and Forty-second St. New York,

Largest and Finest Passenger Station in America, and the only one in the city of New York.

On and after Dec. 23, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

†8:00 A. M.—Syracuse and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

FAST MAIL AND STATE EXPRESS.

*†8:50 A. M.—For Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 5:20 P. M. Wagner palace drawing-room car to Buffalo daily and to Canandaigua daily except Sundays. Buffet smoking car New-York to Buffalo.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:30 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibuled New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day. Drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*†10:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a steodard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, and a dining car for Albany, and a dining car. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

†11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

†11:50 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:52 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*†6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*†6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Monetain, Montreal and Canadaigua Express, Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:26 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*†10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Queenstown, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping car to Saratoga. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

†10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner dining-room cars, arrives at Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service.

Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Pavonia Ferry, 261 West 125th-st., and 138th-st. station, New-York; 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Run daily. †Runs daily except Sundays.

‡Stop at 138th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows:

For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A.M. Sunday.

For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessees. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 5 minutes earlier from foot Jersey City: 8:30 A. M., Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton. *9:50 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M., St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M., Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 8:15, *8:15 P. M. Montreal, Canada Express, *5:15 P. M., Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M.; *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and all 8:30 A. M. for Utica only.) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., 4, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, 5:35, *6:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 8:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. station, at all 1:30 A. M., 3:40 P. M. Cars taken. West 42d-st. station, all 1:25 A. M., 3:46 P. M. For ticket, time tables, or information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 1, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Pavonia Ferry, 12 Park place,

THOUSANDS OF PRESENTS

IT WAS A BUSY CHRISTMAS EVE FOR TRADESMEN.

SHOPPERS SEEMED TO HAVE PUT OFF BUYING TILL THE LAST MOMENT—SOME OF TO-DAY'S FESTIVITIES.

"Never so large a throng of shoppers; never so many presents bought on the day before Christmas; never so much money spent; never so many packages delivered in city and vicinity or shipped to distant points." Such was the verdict yesterday of dry goods men, of toy dealers, of jewelers, of all tradesmen, of all express officials. It was a great day for shoppers, a busy one for merchants, a weary one for clerks, cash girls, messenger boys, and all who ministered to the exacting curiosity of purchasers or to their equally exacting anxiety for the delivery of their gifts on time.

Twenty-third-street, Fourteenth-street, lower Fifth-avenue, Sixth-avenue, Broadway all along the shopping district, were filled with shoppers. Grand-street and many of the down-town thoroughfares were, if possible, more lively than was the up-town shopping district. Not quite so many rich costumes, not quite so costly presents, not half so many carriages were there, but the interest of buyers was just as great.

How many thousands of gifts went out of New-York to various points all over the country can only be told a fortnight hence when the returns of the express companies are all in. Officials of the Adams, the American, and the National Company agreed that the increase over last year's work on the day before Christmas would be somewhere between 15 and 20 per cent. At the office of the United States Company it was stated that the number of miles covered by that company was 2,000 more than a year ago. What the increase of business would probably be could not be told, but it would be far greater than the normal growth.

All these companies had put on as many extra trains, extra carts, and extra horses as they could handle, and all promised to deliver everything on time, with no more than the average percentage of errors for misdirection or mishaps from bad packing.

The District Messenger boys worked all night. But their work was reduced to a minimum by the use of delivery wagons from station to station. The American District Telegraph Company had 1,250 boys. Its usual number is about 1,000. From the Produce Exchange Building up to Thirtieth-street one set of wagons was running on a regular time table; another ran from the Thirtieth-street station up to Fifty-sixth-street; then two different acts, one for the east and one for the west side, took the parcels for destinations far up town. Packages for Brooklyn and Jersey City were sent out by full-grown men. At each station boys were directed to bring back any parcel given them to the office, so that it might be sent by wagon to the nearest central station. Superintendent Cross said he never saw such a day. The business was away beyond anything his company ever did before.

At the Post Office the same story of tremendous business was told.

Of course the markets were crowded. They always are the day before Christmas, if only by persons who visit them merely to see what good things there are to eat even though their longings are never satisfied. Every street in Washington Market was so given over to the surging multitude of buyers that the marketmen were not always able to take time for the niceties of weighing.

In Fulton Market there was less of that hurly-burly which characterized the bigger one across the city. But there was plenty of earnest and determined buying of Christmas dinners. There was a most striking demand for small game in contrast to the orthodox purchase of turkeys. Geese, duck, quail, and partridges were disappearing with a rapidity which indicated that the gastronomical demands of New-Yorkers had changed since last Christmas.

Christmas doesn't guarantee gladness, alas! this time in Wall-street. It has been a dull year, a year of bare business and small profits on the Stock Exchange, and there was precious little hurrahing yesterday in the broker district. The Stock Exchange men did manage, though, to raise something over $4,000 for their messenger boys and other employees, but, all the same, there was a wide difference between the day's conduct and that which in old times used to bring about what the poets call "making the welkin ring." On the Consolidated Exchange there was a brass band and beer, but on the big Stock Exchange there was mostly gloom, though just as business closed there was sung the song, "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By."

The Produce Exchange raised only about $250 for its employes. This will be divided among about twenty-five persons. The employes on the floor of the Cotton Exchange were made happy by a fund amounting to about $700.

The Coffee Exchange gave its men $800. Business was suspended at this mart early in the forenoon, and the playful members amused themselves during the rest of the day by peppering each other with water-soaked towels.

Philippoteaux's Battle of Gettysburg, that graphic representation of the greatest battle of the civil war, is one of the places of interest that may be visited during the afternoon or evening on Christmas Day.

The newsboys will enjoy their Christmas dinner at the lodging house at Duane and New Chambers streets to-day. As usual, it will be provided for them by William M. Fiess.

John A. Mackay yesterday presented all the employees of the Commercial Cable Company with a half month's salary each. The total amount was $15,000.

Special Christmas services are to be held in all the public institutions in Brooklyn to-day and in nearly all the churches. The inmates of Raymond-Street Jail, the penitentiary, and the Flatbush Hospital and Almshouse will sit down to big dinners. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Hall and Mayor Chapin are to visit the Flatbush institutions.

CHRISTMAS EVE FESTIVITIES.

In the celebration of Christmas Eve yesterday Trinity Church took a decided step in advance. In place of the ordinarily-accepted Christmas tree, with its concomitants of lights, music, and gifts, the church presented to its communicants a realistic scene of the birth of the Saviour of mankind at the manger in Bethlehem.

At 3 o'clock the mother church of Trinity Parish was thronged with an expectant congregation. Every seat not reserved for the Sunday school was occupied. As the chimes ceased striking the half hour, the junior members of the church made their appearance in procession. It was an army with banners which passed down the transept and through the nave aisles of the historic church to the strains of "Once in Royal David's City" voiced by half a thousand boys. The address appropriate to the day was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of the parish of Trinity. Then came the carol, "The Snow Lay on the Ground," with its effective refrain "Venite Adoremus Dominum," and the procession was formed for the visit to the manger, which was accomplished to the processional anthem, "Let Us Now Go to Bethlehem," accompanied by trumpeters leading the procession.

The proper collects followed, and after the pronouncing of the benediction the children left the church singing, "Carol, Sweetly Carol, a Saviour Born To-day," and made their way to the Sunday school building at 90 Trinity-place, where gifts were distributed provided by the parishioners. Mr. Victor Baier had charge of the festival music, and Dr. Arthur H. Messiter presided at the great organ, Mr. Thomas P. Browne acting as master of ceremonies.

Nearly two hundred little boys and girls with ruddy faces and expectant eyes looked up at Superintendent C. J. Demarest of the New-York Orphan Asylum, Seventy-third-street and Riverside-avenue, last evening, as he stood by the side of a very tall and very brightly-lighted Christmas tree and talked to them. There had been recitations, all by children of the asylum; and carols in which their singing had shown the effect of careful training. The gifts were on long tiers of shelves behind the tree, half hidden in masses of evergreens. No child had been forgotten. All sorts of toys and pretty things of other kinds were there. Every boy and girl heard his or her name called three times, and then as his final gift each was presented with a box of note paper, envelopes, stamps, pen and penholder. The role of honor children got five handkerchiefs, too. When the presentation was over with, the children were told to have a good time in their own way, and the music of their laughter echoed through the hall for an hour after the exercises were ended.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Odell, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dun, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Coffin, Miss Paulino de T. Lanthon, Mrs. J. T. Smedberg, Miss E. E. Anchinclose, Mrs. J. McLean Hildt, Mrs. P. B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Woolsey Rogers, Miss Wyckoff, Miss Anna Maxwell, Miss Helen Campbell, Miss Helen Rogers, and Mrs. J. R. Ireland.

The Brooklyn Children's Aid Society gave a Christmas dinner for the newsboys at 61 Pearl-street Monday evening, and this was followed by an entertainment, in which most of the parts were taken by children, and by an address delivered by the Rev. H. Price Collyer. This society established about five hundred poor children with shoes, garments, toys, and a good Christmas dinner. During the year it provides about 300 with meals and 50 lodgings, secures homes for boys and girls in city and country, and conducts free schools.

The Memorial Committee of the Kings County Grand Army posts distributed Christmas dinners yesterday to the families of 3,500 destitute old soldiers. A long line of women passed through the chapel of the old Dutch Church back of the City Hall from early morning until nearly dark. Each had her basket heaped up with turkey and vegetables. The provisions were given by the children in the public schools.

The 500 children in the Five Points House of Industry had their Christmas presents last evening. Every one got something, and for an hour after 7 o'clock there was a lively scene and much excitement. The teachers were kept busy, and Superintendent Barnard was the very embodiment of a genial Santa Claus. The occasion was enjoyed by the friends of the children almost as much as by the little people themselves.

All the attachés of Mayor Grace's office received presents from his Honor yesterday. They were all in the line of jewelry, and the young men were so very modest about them that they wouldn't say what they got.

Some admirer sent the Mayor a beautiful floral horseshoe yesterday morning. It was placed on the top of his desk, and was admired by the many who came in to wish him a merry Christmas.

A UNIQUE SURPRISE PARTY.

A CHRISTMAS EVE ENTERTAINMENT AT MRS. ASTOR'S HOUSE.

A surprise party was given Mrs. William Astor last night by about a hundred of her friends. Under the leadership of Mrs. Bradley Martin they drove from the latter's house, 22 West Twentieth-street, to the Astor residence, 350 Fifth-avenue. They were fantastically arrayed. The ladies wore white satin dominoes trimmed with holly, and the gentlemen each made a Santa Claus of himself, all being cloaked in long brown mantles and wearing caps trimmed with white fur.

By a piece of strategy the ballroom had been elaborately decorated without Mrs. Astor's knowledge. There were masses of holly everywhere, and snowballs of white carnations and white violets almost completely covered the candelabra. In the alcove between the ballroom and the dining room was suspended a big snow-capped and fur-mantled Santa Claus, with a remarkably jovial face. Two rows of thirty-six small silk and satin stockings of varied colors were stretched across the ebony fireplace, and the representatives of Santa Claus filled them with bonbons and toys of all descriptions. A large bough of mistletoe hung from the balcony.

Immediately after their arrival the thirty-six couples began a cotillion, which was led by Henry Le Grand Cannon and Mrs. Bradley Martin. The first part was danced in costume. One of the unique figures was the distribution of favors by Mr. Cannon. He pushed about the ballroom a floral sleigh of smilax and holly, bound with broad ribbons of red, green, and yellow. In it were the favors, consisting of all sorts of fantastic Santa Clauses, burlesques, and all sorts of dainty toys. Supper was served at 12:30, and after it the cotillion was resumed.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Miss Grace Wilson, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend, Miss Amy Bend, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Eliot Gregory, Louis Webb, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Roosevelt, J. J. Astor, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Miss Berryman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. J. Coleman Draytoe, Thomas Howard, Miss Shepard, E. L. Wiethrop, Miss Wiethrop, Miss Garret, E. Dyer, and J. C. Furman.

SCIENTISTS WILL TALK.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Geological Society will be held in the American Museum of Natural History this week, beginning at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and at the same hour Friday and Saturday. The sessions will be open to the public, and arrangements have been made so that luncheon can be procured in the museum building.

The programme for Thursday includes papers by President Chamberlin of Wisconsin University, Prof. J. S. Newberry of Columbia College, Drs. Bell and Lawson of the Canadian Geological Survey—that by Dr. Bell on "Glacial Phenomena in Canada" and that by Dr. Lawson on "The Prepalæozoic Surface of the Archæan Terranes of Canada"; by I. S. Russell of the United States Geological Survey on "The Surface Geology of Alaska"; by S. F. Emmons of the United States Geological Survey, on "Orographic Movements in the Rocky Mountains Region"; by Prof. George H. Williams of Johns Hopkins University on "Geological and Petrographical Observations in Southern and Western Norway"; by Prof. William B. Clark, on "The Tertiary Deposits of the Cape Fear River Region," and by Prof. Edward Orton of Columbus, Ohio, on the "Origin of the Rock Pressure of Natural Gas in the Trenton Limestone of Ohio and Indiana."

Equally interesting and important subjects will be presented on Friday and Saturday. The meeting promises to be of large significance as outlining the future work of the society. The society, although only a year old, has 176 Fellows, all of whom are required to be active investigators. Prof. James Hall, State Geologist of New-York, is President, and the other officers are: Vice Presidents—Prof. James D. Dana of Yale and Alexander Winchell of Michigan; Secretary—Prof. J. J. Stevenson of the University of New-York; Treasure—Prof. H. S. Williams of Cornell; Councilors—Prof. J. S. Newberry of Columbia, Major J. W. Powell, Director of United States Geological Survey, and Prof. C. H. Hitchcock of Dartmouth.

MONEY FOR THE SCHOOLS.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

The estimates of the Board of Education for the expenses of 1890 were before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. The amount asked for was $4,546,847 and the amount allowed was $4,225,617. The work of the prueleg kelfe yesterday resulted in $110,317 being taken off the estimate for teachers' salaries, $8,000 from the estimate for fuel, the same amount for repairs, and $70,950 from the estimate for special repairs to buildings. Other amounts asked for were also reduced.

Allowances were made as follows:

Salaries of teachers	$3,000,000
Salaries of evening teachers and janitors	274,542
Salaries of employes Board of Education	44,667
Salaries City Superintendents and Assistants	35,208
Salaries clerks of School Trustees	2,700
Enforcement of the Truant act, (salaries)	13,200
Total salary allowance	3,370,317
Supplies	175,000
Rents	55,000
Fuel and gas	126,000
Incidentals	84,000
Alteration and repairs	266,000
Corporate schools	100,000
Industrial schools	27,000
Free lectures to workmen	15,000
Nautical school	25,000

One hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars was appropriated to the College of the City of New-York and $125,000 to the Normal School.

The Board of Estimate will meet again to-morrow morning at 10:30 to take up the Park Board's figures again, and a hearing will be given citizens and taxpayers who may desire to express their views.

DUPONT POST INSTALLATION.

The first public installation of officers and the first ball of S. F. Dupont Post, No. 187, G. A. R., will take place at Grotz's Hall, Ewen and Meserole streets, Brooklyn, Monday evening, Jan. 20, 1890. Past Commander Henry Hughes and staff of James H. Perry Post will act as installing officers. These officers of Dupont Post are to be installed—they were elected last Monday night: Commander—Emil C. Walter; Senior Vice Commender—Fritz Felten; Junior Vice Commandar—Philip Schandt; Quartermaster—Jacob Wolf; Surgeon—August Soeder; Chaplain—James Kelly; Officer of the Day—Charles W. Waage; Officer of the Geard—Peter Brown; Delegats to State Encampmeet—Past Commander David Acker; Alternate—Senior Vice Commander Fritz Felter; Board of Administration—Senior Vice Commander Fritz Fetten, Past Commander Henry C. Woods, Comrades William Keane, Peter Mann, and Peter Becker; Trustee—Comrade Adam Klein; Color Bearer—Comrade Joseph Le Doux; Delegate to Memorial Committee—Past Commander Henry C. Woods; Adjutant—Comrade William Hayes, reappointed.

WILL PAY THE GOWEN POLICIES.

Three life insurance companies in this city will pay to the heirs of Franklin B. Gowen of Philadelphia $160,000, and there will be no contests. Mr. Gowen had a policy in the Equitable Company for $90,000, one in the Mutual Life for $10,000, and a third in the New-York Life for $60,000.

Controller John A. McCall of the Equitable said yesterday: "We will pay the claim, probably within two or three days, and just as soon as we learn the proper persons to receive it. We make no contest, as we prefer to do that a man during his lifetime rather than his widow afterward." William G. Davies of the Mutual thought that there was enough of a question as to the manner of Mr. Gowen's death to warrant the company paying the claim of the widow, and an officer of the New-York Life Insurance Company said: "Ours is the only company that never contested a claim on the ground of suicide and that has no suicide clause in its policies."

LET "CELLULOID" ALONE.

IT IS A TRADE MARK AND BELONGS TO ONE COMPANY.

In the growth of the English language some words that were originally coined for commercial purposes have been assimilated, and have come into general use. Among these words is "celluloid," a term used both as a substantive and an adjective. It is the name of a substance compounded principally of pyroxyline, and is a descriptive word meaning that the object has the appearance or form of one or more small cells. But the United States courts have recently decided that the word may not be indiscriminately employed. It is a trade mark, and as such has been registered, and the inventors are entitled to its exclusive use.

In an action brought in 1886 by the Celluloid Manufacturing Company of this city against the Cellonite Manufacturing Company of Arlington, N. J., in the United States Circuit Court, at Trenton, N. J., proof was offered that the word was invented by the assignors to the Celluloid Manufacturing Company, who adopted it as a trade mark and had it registered. Extensive advertising and the use of the material knowe as celluloid in the manufacture of a large variety of ornamental and useful things gave the word a large commercial value. It was urged in defense that the word was common property, as one of the words of the English language, and Mr. John R. Bennett, counsel for the defendants, quoted Webster's Dictionary in support of his claim. Judge Joseph P. Bradley of the United States Supreme Court, who was hearing the case, was inclined to accept this view, and to hold the prosecution contentions sad frivolous; but Rowland Cox, solicitor for the plaintiff company, interrupted the argument to say that neither Webster's nor Worcester's nor any other dictionary or encyclopedia publishers had the right to use the word in their publications, and the fact that they had used it without permission was, in principle, a violation of complainants' rights.

Judge Bradley was loth to take this view of the case, but he did, and, in a long and elaborate opinion, affirmed the right in the plaintiff company to the exclusive use of the word "celluloid" as a trade mark. "Cellonite" was decided to be an infringement, and its use by the defendant company was enjoined. Subsequently three other actions were begun against other companies who had adopted more or less apparent imitations of the word. They were the "Coroseid," "Celluvert," and "Semploid" Companies, but they all settled with the rightful company without allowing the cases to go to judgment.

Then Mr. Cox opened a correspondence with the publishers of the dictionaries and encyclopedias, calling to their attention the use of the word as a trade mark in their publications. At first there was a deal of pooh-poohing of the claim, but after a lengthy exchange of correspondence and the serious study of Judge Bradley's opinion by the publishers they all gave in, and have sent to Mr. Cox proof slips showing a satisfactory acknowledgment of the claim of the Celluloid Manufacturing Company to the exclusive use of the word.

GOOD MONEY FOR BAD.

COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED BY THE SECRET SERVICE MEN.

Chief Brooks of the Secret Service Division has had his men at work night and day for months in the effort to unearth a gang of expert counterfeiters who have been driving a thriving trade in shoving the queer in this city. Evidences cropped out now and then of the activity of the counterfeiters, but it was only yesterday that Mr. Brooks had the satisfaction of seeing three of the sharpest members of the gang brought before Commissioner Shields, who held them each in $3,000 bail for examination to-morrow. Two of them were women, May McMullen and Lizzie Spears, and the third was Joseph McMullen, May's putative husband.

Lizzie Williams, one of the women, was arrested them, and it was only after a weary watch of months. On Monday evening he saw Lizzie go into a butcher shop, kept by Mr. D. Engelking, on Third-avenue and purchase a few cents' worth of bologna sausage. When she left he examined the silver dollar she tendered in payment, and found it to be a good counterfeit. She then met her friend, Mrs. McMullen, and together they went into the hardware store of S. Roth. Here Mrs. McMullen invested a few cents worth of nails, and received in change ninety-seven good cents for a very bad silver dollar. Then the detective followed them to 162 East Eighty-fourth-street, which they said was their home, and there he arrested them, and also Joseph McMullen.

May had $18 75 cents in her pockets, probably the proceeds of her day's work in getting rid of her supply of bogus money. When the trio was remanded yesterday Lizzie said she was going to retain Lawyer Howe to defend her. "This is not the first time I've been arrested before and know the ropes," said Mr. Brooks.

Lizzie for reply told Mr. Brooks that she knew how to take care of herself, and after close questioning she divulged the name of the party from whom she obtained her supply of base coin, which she afterward said was a lie. The Secret Service officers found only a few of the base coins on the women, and they intended to keep the arrest a secret, in the hope of running the whole gang to cover. "Something tells me," said Mr. Brooks, "and my chances are that the rest of the birds have flown and my men will have most of their work to do over again."

ROBBED THE PARSONAGE.

A BURGLAR GETS INTO THE HOME OF THE REV. DR. GLOVER.

The police of Flatbush, L. I., are looking for a burglar who broke into and robbed the parsonage of the Perkville Methodist Episcopal Church on Saturday night. The Rev. Dr. Glover and his family live in the house, and about midnight everybody was awakened by the screams of Miss Kate Glover, the eldest daughter. The next instant the young woman rushed into her father's room crying that a man was under her bed. Dr. Glover picked up a pair of dumbbells and started after the intruder, but no burglar could he found. Miss Glover said she was awakened by the movements of some one under the bed and that when she sprang out a man caught her by the shoulders, but she broke away.

A search revealed the fact that some one had effected an entrance by forcing a window on the ground floor. Dr. Glover's purse and his card case had been taken from his trousers pocket, and Miss Glover's jewel case had been rifled. It contained a gold watch and chain, a pair of bracelets, half a dozen fancy pins, and some change. On the back fence was found the remnant of a black hair chain belonging to Mrs. Glover.

No trace of the burglar has yet been discovered, and Miss Glover could give no description of the man.

FATHER HANLY'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the Rev. Father Hanly, rector of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, took place from the church yesterday morning. Three thousand Catholics gathered at the church to witness the services. Within the sanctuary were seated the Right Rev. Bishop Wigger, Mgr. Doane of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark; J. De Concilio of St. Michael's Church, and Robert Seton of St. Joseph's, Jersey City; the Very Rev. Dean Donaghoe of St. Mary's, New-York; the Rev. Fathers Smith and Walsee of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark; the Rev. Father Thomas Qeinn of St. Paul's of the Cross, the Rev. J. Quinn of St. Michael's, Newark; Fathers Crue and Smith of St. Joseph's, Jersey City; the Rev. D. McNulty of Paterson, the Rev. Patrick Hennesay of St. Patrick's, Jersey City; the Revs. Peter Cassidy, and Francis McAtee, S. J., of St. Peter's, Jersay City; the Rev. Father Doland of Paterson, the Rev. Father Shanghnessay of Morristown, the Rev. Augustus Hayden of St. Augustine's, Mount Hill; the Rev. A. M. Kammer of St. Lucy's, Jersey City; the Rev. Fathers Clancy and Smith, St. Bridget's, Jersey City; the Rev. Father Smith of Englewood, the Rev. Fathers Morris, Hoels, Dunn, White, Ryan, Bogan, Learned of St. Michael's, New-York; P. W. Smith of St. Joseph's, O'Connor, Cody, and McHale of St. James', Newark.

The body was taken to South Orange for interment.

THE OCEAN'S ROUGH WAYS.

Capt. Walker of the Cunard steamship Servia, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reports that he met with severe westerly gales and high seas throughout the entire voyage. The storm was extremely heavy on Dec. 19, during which day only 168 miles were run. Heavy waves washed over the decks, but caused no damage. Among the passengers of the Servia were Miss Florence St. John, Lady Otway, Col. L. Lake, Dr. G. F. Horsey, Sidney W. Hopkins, Col. Baker, and Hamilton MacLean.

The steamship Snevia of the Hamburg-American Line from Hamburg was fifteen days in making the voyage. She encountered strong westerly gales and high head seas throughout. Several European steamships are now overdue.

APPEAL FOR THE ITALIAN HOSPITAL

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg permission to ask your co-operation in favor of our projected Italian hospital to be erected in this city for the poor Italians, who for want of language are not understood and involuntarily mistreated in any charitable institution of this city. What I earnestly beg of you is to publish in your paper a plea for our hospital, which may reach the charitable hearts of some noble philanthropists. Any help will be welcomed from whatever quarter it may come. G. P. Riva, Italian Consul General.

[Italian-at-Work, New York, will receive all contributions. FELICE GIARDI,

150 West Nineteen-street.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1889.

TESTING A WATER FINDER

AN APPARATUS TO LOCATE UNDERGROUND STREAMS.

PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS IN THIS VICINITY BY A RUSSIAN ELECTRO-TECHNICAL ENGINEER.

A belief has been prevalent for the last three centuries at least that water hidden underground, either in the form of springs or as streams, could be discovered by the use of the divining rod, but it has been reserved for the present day to record a claim set up that such subterranean sources of water can be discovered infallibly or nearly so by scientific methods.

Not only has such a claim been made, but the inventor of the apparatus has challenged the engineering profession to investigate the results obtained by the most searching tests possible. The inventor, a Bavarian by birth, but long resident in Russia, and an electro-technical engineer by profession, says that he has located more than 600 wells in Russia in the last two years and a half, since making his discovery, without a single failure. This great invention, great if it will stand the test of the investigation now being pursued, was discovered, as most important discoveries are made, almost by accident. The first apparatus made was intended for a totally different purpose, and it was chance alone that disclosed the fact that to running water it was extremely sensitive without being in contact with it.

Mr. Heerdegen—such is the inventor's name—was experimenting in his house in Russia with an instrument which he expected would indicate in one room movements in another from which he was absent. The experiment consisted in placing a watch upon a table, carrying from it a cord or fine wire through passages and other rooms to where he was himself, and the instrument he held in his hand would be affected by every second that watch was ticked. To what degree of perfection this process was brought cannot now be told. It probably was not perfected, as on this occasion the inventor was in a room where his wife was making tea, using for the purpose a large samovar (a Russian tea urn), and while standing near it he observed that his instrument was affected every time that the water was made to run from the samovar. He became so convinced by repeated trials that the moving body of water, although it was separated relatively, affected his apparatus in a distinct and certain manner that he immediately went out into the grounds surrounding the house, where there was a well, and he had his conclusions confirmed in such a manner that he abandoned his original experiments and devoted his time and attention to perfecting the apparatus for the much more practical purpose of water finding.

Mr. Heerdegen associated with himself Mr. Alexander E. Schnee, late United States Vice Consul at Moscow, and came to this country, which he regarded as a more profitable field for his labors. He came armed with testimonials from respectable firms, some of them known in this city.

A series of tests have been commenced here during the past week, which, although not conclusive in their results, will warrant a further investigation into the matter, especially under more normal conditions, as those to which Mr. Heerdegen and his apparatus have been submitted were of an unnatural kind and such as he had never attempted before. The preliminary investigation was witnessed by members of the editorial staffs of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* and of the *Engineering News*, as well as by Mr. Charles F. Gowse, division engineer of the new aqueduct, through whose aid and the courtesy of Mr. Alphonse Fteley, chief engineer of the Aqueduct Commission, the tests were arranged.

The day was unfavorable for the work in hand, the ground being covered with several inches of wet snow, the very presence of which, however, assisted in making the tests more complete, because it more effectually concealed from the water searcher the locality of the aqueduct. The snow was productive of two inexplicable incidents, shortly after commencing work Mr. Heerdegen, proceeding very slowly in the snowy road, with his eyes apparently fixed upon the ground, in reality watching the pendulum, so to speak, of his apparatus which he carried near the ground, and all of the party intently watching him and his instruments, along came an old farmer with his empty milk cans from Sing Sing and saluted the party with "Be you looking for rabbit tracks?"

Just as the party reached the point at which the aqueduct was located beneath the road at a depth of more than three hundred feet water was located, somewhat to the surprise of the gentlemen, the widsh of the stream being defined as 12 feet, which is about the width of the water flowing in the aqueduct. Out came another farmer from his house near the road with the offer of his assistance. "I can help ye; I was here when they drew it in," and straightway he began scraping in the snow a few feet from the road, and presently was he exceeded in unearthing an iron bolt which had been driven into the rock by the surveyors to mark the centre line of the aqueduct.

The second test gave results nearly as startling as the first, but on the third there was a distinct failure to recognize any indication of water as was known to be flowing 480 feet beneath. The operator claimed that the day was unfavorable, being heavy and foggy, and that the conditions were new to him and abnormal, as he had never before attempted to find water indoors artificially, the impression being given that he had expected that he would be taken to places where springs were known to exist. On a subsequent day other tests were made on the line of the old aqueduct, where, near the upper end of the city, it is conveyed in a tunnel under Tenth-avenue, and here the results were similar to those obtained the first day, satisfactory to the water searcher in one case and unsatisfactory in another.

The general result thus far may be stated as non-conclusive as to the infallibility of the apparatus, but sufficient apparent power or locating water has been displayed to warrant a patient and exhaustive research. This will probably be prosecuted in the direction of known artesian water, and the final report of those engaged in the investigation will be looked forward to with great interest.

A practical test of the accuracy of this method is now being carried out in this city at the brewery of Mr. Hüpfel, where a dry well has been sunk to a depth of more than two thousand feet. Within a short distance of this unsuccessful well the borers are again at work on the assurance of Mr. Heerdegen that water will be met with at a less depth than one hundred feet.

The apparatus is not patented, and, according to the inventor, will work in the hands of any one with a little practice. In appearance it is most simple, any complexity of arrangement being concealed in the vulcanite or hard rubber case, about six inches long, shaped something like a bottle without a neck, which acts as a sort of pendulum, and oscillates more or less violently whee above water according to the volume and rapidity of the stream. This is suspended from a leather-covered cord held in the hand by a thin insulated brass or copper wire, which enters the top of the vulcanite case.

DOINGS OF THE ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and the Law Committee reported adversely on the proposed ordinance for the sale of fruit and vegetables by weight instead of measure.

A resolution, establishing a new ferry from Jersey City to a point just south of West Thirteenth-street, was adopted, and the Controller will sell the franchise to the highest bidder. This ferry has been under consideration for some time, and its chief advocates have been the West Washington marketmen.

The Railroad Committee reported a new plan for the Metropolitan Cross-Town Railroad, Mayor Grant's objection to a double track in Waverley-place having made a change necessary. The amendment made yesterday provides that only a single track shall be put in Waverley-place between Christopher and Bank streets.

A resolution providing for a noiseless pavement in Wall-street was passed.

MR. MACKAY MAKES A PURCHASE.

John W. Mackay yesterday bought the Commercial Telegram Company from himself. He had been furnishing the money to keep it going for several years, and he finally concluded that he might just as well own the whole concern. So he procured a judgment for $300,000, which was executed yesterday. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll hid in the property for Mr. Mackay for $155,000. E. C. Platt, the agent of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, was also a judgment creditor, and he joins Mr. Mackay in the purchase. It is probable that the business will continue as usual. The Commercial Telegram Company is the competitor of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company in the delivery of quotations from the Stock Exchange by means of tickers.

ANOTHER WAY TO THE LAKES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Anent your article in yesterday's TIMES about Canadian canals and English gunboats, I send you a rough map, with the route marked in blue pencil, of a water way to connect Georgian Bay with Montreal by way of the Ottawa River, which is to be called the Ottawa Ship Canal. This route was surveyed and pronounced feasible by Walter Shanley, who estimates that a waterway with 16 feet of water can be constructed for $14,000,000. The work is now in contract, as we presume, and the canal will probably be constructed by the Government or a company in the near future. This route will doubtless give the English gunboats a better chance at Chicago and the lake ports than the present canal system of Canada. H. F.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1889.

[The route referred to follows the Ottawa River from the junction with the St. Lawrence to a point above Ottawa, where it diverges and passes through Lake Nipissing, and so to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron.]

READY TO BUILD SHIPS.

FACILITIES OF THE CRESCENT IRON WORKS AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.

The report of the Naval Board which was ordered to examine the facilities of the Crescent Iron Works of Elizabethport, N. J., is expected to be made public in a few days. The board was convened by an order of the Secretary of the Navy on application being made by the Crescent Iron Works for permission to bid for one of the 1,000-ton cruisers, or the Naval Academy practice ship, about to be built. The board, consisting of Chief Engineer George W. Stivers and Assistant Naval Constructor Joseph J. Woodward, made its examination several days ago, and has since filed its report with Secretary Tracy.

The Crescent Iron Works are situated on Staten Island Sound. The company, known as Charles Moore, Sons & Co., possess several acres of land fronting on this water. The sound is fully 150 yards wide here, with a depth in the middle of nearly 50 feet. Close to shore the depth of water is stated to be over 20 feet at high water. The buildings consist of a machine shop and foundry, along with numerous outshed. A visit to these buildings yesterday disclosed the fact that several pieces of machinery were in process of construction, and the work upon them demonstrated the employment of skilled workmen.

The foundry work in hand consisted of casting of heavy cylinder tops for the Fall River steamer Peritan, along with numerous smaller machinery fittings. The foundry appeared to be better prepared for heavy work than was the machine shop. Some 250 men were engaged in all branches of the establishment. For the construction of ships a piece of land some 300 feet deep by 400 feet wide extended opposite the works along the water front. Sufficient facilities appeared to be afforded here for the building of a vessel not over 250 feet in length, though it was observed that a still longer vessel might be constructed, provided a staging was built out over the water, as done at the yards of the Cramps, or by erecting the stocks at a small angle with the bank of the stream. It was learned that the firm had been established as early as 1854, but that not until within the past three years had any thought been entertained of entering the field of ship construction.

The firm maintains that it has the option on plans sufficient to commence the construction of one of the 1,000-ton cruisers within three months after the issuance of the contract, and as evidence of its ability to take the contract points to the sublet material it is now making for several Government contractors. So far the Quintards of this city are the only people doing Government shipbuilding work within a radius of 100 miles of New-York.

CARING FOR CHILDREN.

WORK OF THE BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY, &C.

There has just been put in the hands of the printer the ninth annual report of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It is replete with facts and figures that are in themselves prima facie evidence that the Brooklyn and similar societies are fast, of necessity, becoming fixed public institutions. This is best shown in a summary of last year's work, which says that "5,614 visits were made by our agents investigating complaints, and the care and surroundings of over 3,017 children were directly influenced by the society. The number of prosecutions instituted was 430, and from these 393 convictions resulted. Eight are still pending."

In its work the society goes hand in hand with the police and courts of justice, and by these and the institutions for the care of children it is given unstinted support. The kindly spot in couples in the public heart is shown by the fact that it has accomplished its great work without a dollar of State, county or city aid, depending entirely upon the voluntary contributions of its members, who number fully 1,000.

Superintendent Robert J. Wilkie goes in detail into the work done, but its channels have become so well known through the daily chronicles of the news that it is unnecessary to dwell upon his report.

Of the many duties performed by the society's representative in the courts, the prevention of the sending of young children, and especially young girls, to the county jail, there to mingle with the most depraved and debauched as well as criminal characters, which has been done by either securing bail for them or having them placed temporarily in the society's care, is not the least important. Other phases of the work are the night watch over vagrant boys, the vigilant inforcement of the laws preventing dangerous and immoral performances, and the solicitude of children, the care of children of drunken parents, neglected and abused children, children of crazy parents, children living in unhealthy or immoral surroundings, children sent out to beg, and Italian children slaving under padrout.

The society is extending a system of agencies throughout Long Island, and will soon be represented in all the principal towns and villages.

The financial report shows a permanent invested fund of $26,500, made up of bequests by will, the interest of which goes into the general working fund. Last year's expenses were $8,989 04. The receipts—$5,832 61, of which was membership dues—exactly covered the expenses.

WILL CARLETON'S LECTURE.

HE TALKS ABOUT CHRISTMAS AND SOME OF ITS EFFECTS.

It was a happy idea of the Academy of Anthropology to have Mr. Will Carleton lecture before that body yesterday afternoon on "The Influence of Christmas on the Human Race." Mr. Carleton was in his happiest vein. The subject was thoroughly congenial, and he treated it with an abundance of graceful eloquence and poetic fervor. He observed, in beginning his lecture, that one of the effects of impending Christmas on the human race was to keep people away from lectures. This remark was hardly justified by the attendance yesterday, for Mr. Carleton's audience was one of the largest the Academy of Anthropology has known this season.

Why did people love anniversaries? It was because of the recurring sentiments connected with the events, and consequently with the days on which the events happened. Another cause for this popularity of anniversaries was the necessity, almost six limited, to mankind. The human mind must have landmarks.

"Christmas," continued the lecturer, "is the great golden day of all the year. The cold-blooded agnostic regards it as a gigantic swindle, which makes him receive gifts he does not desire and compels him to make gifts against his will. To him it is only a day on which his coachman gets drunk and his cook compels his stomach to take a holiday. The genial agnostic regards Christmas as a joke and joins in the celebration more as an observer than as participant. Upon us Christians, who regard Christ as a man and not as a god, Christmas forces the admission that his truthful philosophy and pure example brought a great joy into the world."

Mr. Carleton then made an eloquent appeal for remembrance of the poor, sick beds, those under the depression of funeral bells, and incidentally mentioned the widow and mother of Henry W. Grady. He drew a graphic picture of the effect of Christmas on the poor, the destitute, the despised, and the down-trodden. If Christmas brought anything to these it was only the cold offerings of charity, and if it awakened memories, it was only to bring back pitifully and painfully the old times long ago gone. Presents to the poverty-stricken should not be poor.

BARNUM AND THE LONDON PRESS.

A cablegram from London says that all the boxes usually reserved for royalty were y

The New-York Times.

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A VERY WARM CHRISTMAS

SUNSHINE AND BALMY AIR WERE EVERYWHERE.

ALL IT NEEDED WERE FIREWORKS AND A PICTURE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON TO MAKE IT A FOURTH OF JULY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Christmas Day here, like the Winter of which it is a part, has been a most unusual one. It has been bright, clear, and warm, the thermometer indicating in the neighborhood of 60° above zero in the shade in the outlying suburbs. Marksmen were out of doors shooting at marks or clay pigeons, and on the lake, which was as calm as a mill pond, oarsmen were out rowing, stripped to the waist, and numerous croquet parties were seen in the parks.

The entire Winter, so far, has been a most remarkable one. Almost no snow has fallen and but very few frosts, and though the last Summer was unusually cool, bringing the average for the year much below the normal, the temperature during December has been so high as to overcome all this and bring the average of the year to a point 1° above the normal. The great lakes are to-day as free from ice as they are in midsummer, and navigation to a limited extent is kept up even on the north shore of Lake Superior, a couple of boats plying regularly between Duluth and Port Arthur. On Lake Michigan a half dozen steam barges are still carrying lumber, mostly from Muskegon, Mich., just as though navigation had not been formally closed by the expiration of insurance Dec. 1.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 25.—This has been a delightful day. The thermometer has been about 60° since noon. The sun has been shining brightly all day, and the air is as balmy as in May. Johnstown never experienced a more general observance of Christmas, and gift making has never been more universally indulged in. The jewelers profited largely, as did also furniture and variety men. Services were held in all the churches, and the Sunday school children received their gifts from teachers as in former years. It is surprising how little reference is made to-day to the flood. It has been scarcely mentioned.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Dec. 25.—This morning Philip Smith killed a blacksnake which was running along the road as lively as in June. In all the ponds about the city the frogs are acting as though Winter was a forgotten season in this years of the world. J. W. Taylor of Bardwell this plucked a bunch of daisies in his yard this afternoon and has had pansies blooming out of doors ever since April. From all parts of this county come reports that the fruit trees are putting forth buds, and in several instances pear trees have blossomed within the last few days. Wheat and grass are as luxuriant as in May.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 25.—As far as the weather was concerned this was the most remarkable Christmas ever experienced here. The day was bright and the thermometer registered above 60° in the shade, while in the sun the mercury reached 85°. The air was as balmy as for a late Spring day, and many families ate their Christmas dinner with the windows open, as in Summer. Ball games and kindred outdoor sports were indulged in to a greater extent than ever known before at this season of the year.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 25.—It was difficult for Kansas City people to realize that to-day was Christmas. The weather was Springlike, the thermometer registering 15° above freezing point, and for the usual Christmas games there were substituted Summer sports. At one of the parks a ball game was played, and several tennis courts and croquet grounds were in use.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—Christmas was more generally observed in this city than for years past, owing, perhaps, to the delightful weather. The day was warm throughout, sultry at noontime, and to-night an overcoat is more of an ornament than a necessity. The weather is remarkable, and yet merchants report heavier sales than usual of holiday goods.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Christmas Day in Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and all over Western New-York passed like a May day. The sun shone brightly and the thermometer registered 55°. Fourteen years ago to-day it registered 70° and boys went barefooted.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 25.—The strangest Christmas weather in the memory of many was experienced here to-day, it being like a warm Spring day. At 11 A. M. the thermometer registered 102° above zero in the sun, and at 2 P. M. 60° above in the shade.

TOO WARM FOR COMFORT.

CHRISTMAS WEATHER THAT SEEMED STRANGELY OUT OF PLACE.

The remarkable warmth of the sun and the mildness of the atmosphere yesterday set every one to asking if such another Christmas Day was ever known in New-York. No affirmative answer was made, and the popular conclusion was that the weather was phenomenal for the 25th of December.

The general warmth was as uncomfortable as it was unreasonable. Even with light overcoats and wraps pedestrians perspired wretchedly, and yet they were afraid to go out without any wraps at all. Nevertheless, many braved the possibilities of pneumonia and thronged Broadwey and Fifth-avenue with their top coats hanging over their arms or discarded altogether.

The day was beautiful to look at, but it was so strangely warm that most people were in doubt whether to praise it or condemn it.

One of the most conspicuous figures upon Broadway was a well-dressed man, who in one hand grasped a branch of mistletoe, while with the other he supported a sun umbrella, fully opened and shielding him from the sun. He was not attended by a throng of small boys, either. Persons regarded him with mingled interest and envy, for where he was walking the thermometer indicated 80°, according to a tube suspended in a sunny spot.

Yesterday was the warmest Christmas of which the Signal Service has any record. This record runs back to 1870. The probabilities are that it was the warmest Christmas in the history of this section of the country. The thermometer stood at 65° for several hours during the day. The next warmest day was last year, when it was 52°. But yesterday was not only the warmest Christmas, but it was the warmest day ever known in December. The heat was due to two causes. A storm passed over the lake region, driving the warm weather down, and high pressure in the South drove it up.

Sergt. Dunn said last night that a cold wave was engaged in wrestling with a storm in the lake region. After that is over the cold wave will hurry toward the coast.

At present there is a little snow in Minnesota and a little rain in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. In the latter districts yesterday the temperature ranged in the seventies.

REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 25.—The Hon. John Paul, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, being considerably bothered from cases sent up to his court by United States Commissioners, ordered at the last term of his court held here a full report to be made to him by the clerk of the number of cases sent on by said Commissioners to his court, how many convictions resulted, the number of acquittals by jury, and amount of fees collected.

The result is the Judge has removed twenty-four of the Commissioners, among them being Alfred C. Lewis of this city, who gained some notoriety several months past by suing the local paper here for defamation of character and lost, the jury deciding for the defendant.

BELIEVED TO BE SILCOTT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 25.—A man answering in most particulars the description of Silcott, the Wassington forger, has been traced to this city, but is believed to have left last night for the West. He was greatly changed in appearance. He said he was going up country to look for work, but from words he used yesterday dropped it was inferred that he would try to leave the country through British Columbia and make his way eventually to England by way of Australia. He evidently had plenty of money.

A NEW COMET DISCOVERED.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Prof. Brooks, Director of Smith Observatory, discovered a new comet this evening. Its position is as follows: Right ascension, 18 hours 23 minutes; declination north, 34 degrees 40 minutes, with a slow western motion. The comet is bright and telescopic. This makes the third comet discovered this year by Prof. Brooks.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial hotel home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorenz Reich, Proprietor.—*Adv.*

UNDER CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

SEEKING A REMEDY FOR ONE CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—It is more than likely that, during the present session of Congress, the friends of civil service reform and the merit system will ask for action of some sort designed to do away with a feature which has caused considerable dissatisfaction. This is the constant addition to the rolls of persons eligible to places covered by the rules and regulations, when there is a practical certainty that they will never receive appointments.

Under the present system, all comers are permitted to compete in the examinations to test the competency of applicants for Government employment and, in order to accommodate the greatest possible number, the examinations are held all over the country. The result is the supply, each year, of many hundreds more eligibles than there are vacancies in the service to fill. At the end of one year from the date of on which an eligible is entered on the record, he is dropped from the rolls if he has not received an appointment. The Civil Service Commission is thus placed in the attitude of inviting large numbers of persons to prove themselves competent to enter the civils ervice and, after receiving such proof, dropping them from its lists.

The commission has done its best to make applicants understand that if successful they can remain on the eligible lists only one year, but a day rarely passes in which letters are not received which show that the writers regard the passing of an examination as an assurance that they will be given employment. At the end of a year they find that their hopes have been vain, and it is human nature that in their disappointment they fail to regard the merit system with favor. The system itself is thus made to add daily to the number of citizens who look upon it with indifference if not disgust. They feel that is not fair for the commission to seek them out and invite them to pass competitive examinations when it is certain that they will not be wanted.

Considerable thought has been given to this matter by the Commissioners, who say that it can only be remedied by Congressional action, and who realize that it cannot be expected to make friends for the merit system among the masses of the people. Other earnest supporters of the reform have taken an interest in the matter, and if they can find a way to remedy the situation without injury to the vital principle of free and open competition, Congress will be requested to make the change.

LEFT THE BROTHERHOOD.

TWO OF THE STOCKHOLDERS WITHDRAW FROM THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Henry L. Taggart and William H. Whittal to-night announced that they had withdrawn from their connection with the Philadelphia Club of the Brotherhood Ball Players' League, and would no longer take an interest in that organization. Both are well-known baseball enthusiasts, and have been looked upon as among the most substantial and influential backers of the Brotherhood scheme, holding a considerable portion of the stock. Mr. Taggart said to-day that too many people proposed to take a hand in the management of the new organization, and that after a careful consideration of its plans he had come to the conclusion that it did not promise to be a profitable investment. He could already see signs of mismanagement which were certain to prove injurious to the prospects of the Brotherhood.

"It is a good thing for the players," said he, "but not for the stockholders. The players stand by and watch the figures of the Brotherhood and League go up to exorbitant figures, and when the top is reached the highest bidder gets the players. Now, where is the money coming from to pay these big salaries? The players don't stand to lose, and the stockholders must suffer. You see how one-sided it is. I am frank to admit that I did not like the manner in which things were being carried on. All the agreements made in the club under the present control were not being carried out, and some things are being done that should be left undone. Being a business man, I concluded that the wisest thing to do was to withdraw, and I did so.

"I wish the new organization every success, but I am not so sanguine as some who are connected with the club under the present working. Let them put the entire management into the hands of two or three efficient stockholders and they will be able to hold their players and transact their business in a better way."

President Love is not discouraged over the defection of the two stockholders and says he will be found in the field with an excellent team when the season opens. "We expect drawbacks," said he, "and are ready to meet them."

CHRISTMAS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—This Christmas has been distinguished as having been the warmest and most prosperous New-Orleans has experienced since the war. The temperature has been mild and equable, the thermometer remaining constantly at 80°. All local merchants are felicitating themselves over immense sales, and there has been an air of "easiness" hardly felt since the ante-bellum days of prosperity. Crowds have constantly thronged the streets, and the city has hommed and thundered ever since noon yesterday, with the noise of the giant firecracker, the rocket, and the miniature cannon.

The usual number of casualties from premature explosions and toy pistols have occurred, and two murders have shocked toe community. Late last night, in a drunken row, William Burton, an ex-cowboy, shot John Schaffer in the heart and John Bauer in the hand. All were plantation laborers. Burton has been arrested. This afternoon James O'Keefe and two friends called at the house of Gustave Zelig and demanded to see the latter's wife and sister-in-law. They were ordered away, but refused, whereupon Zelig attacked O'Keefe, and shot him in the right breast, killing him almost instantly. Zelig surrendered.

SAM JONES'S DAUGHTER ELOPES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 25.—Miss Anna C. Jones, the daughter of toe Rev. Sam Jones, the evangelist, was married here to-day to Mr. C. Graham, with whom she had eloped from Cartersville, Ga., her father's home. Mr. Graham is a lawyer and an official stenographer of the Cherokee, (Ga.) Circuit. He has known his bride since she was twelve years old, and on his account largely she was sent to school many years ago.

She returned home, and the courtship was renewed. Their friends helped them to plan the elopement and came here to see them married. A telegram was sent to the girl's father, and the happy couple will return to Cartersville to-morrow.

A MURDEROUS LUNATIC.

EAST TEMPLETON, Quebec, Dec. 25.—W. P. Ford, who has been out of his mind for some months, murdered his wife on Tuesday night. The noise of the struggle awakened Ford's sister-in-law, Miss Bushy, and his little daughter, who were asleep up stairs. On their appearing Ford attacked Miss Bushy with a razor, but after a desperate struggle she escaped with the little girl to a neighbor's house about a mile distant. As they left the house they saw Ford cut his own throat with a razor. The lamp having been upset in the struggle, it fired the house, which was burned to the ground. It is supposed Ford's body was burned with it. Ford was a member of the Council here.

CRASH ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 25.—The Canadian Pacific train was five hours late to-day owing to a big smash-up near Brownville. In rounding a curve in a rock cutting the whole train left the rails, and the sleeper and the first-class and colonist cars were smashed. The baggage car was not damaged. The porter of the sleeper and the cook sustained slight injuries.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A fight occurred yesterday morning at toe Talbot plantation on Red River, near Texarkana, Texas. The farm is run by Frank and John Hayney, who are grandsons of Judge Talbot, the owner of the farm. John Hayney was killed, being struck on the head with a club, and Frank was fatally cut. Three colored men were badly cut, two fatally. The Hayneys were industrious and worthy young men, the only support of their widowed mother, who resides at Old Boston.

Mrs. David Edwards of Long Hill, in Stepney, Conn., was thrown from her carriage in the outskirts of the town and received injuries from which she died yesterday. She was thrown into a pile of stone by the roadside, striking on her head and crushing her skull.

Another dynamite bomb was found Tuesday afternoon inside the prison yard at Jackson, Mich., where it had probably been secreted to be used at the first favorable opportunity in wrecking the walls and perhaps releasing a number of desperate convicts.

Fast Trains to Washington.

A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is issued by the Jersey Central, Reading, and B. & O. All trains run through, and are equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Punctual service. Station foot of Liberty-st.—*Adv.*

SWEPT BY GREAT WAVES

TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGES ON THE ATLANTIC.

HURRICANES AND UNUSUAL ELECTRIC DISPLAYS—A CARGO DAMAGED BY THE BIG SEAS.

The Netherlands-American steamship Amsterdam, which arrived at Quarantine late on Tuesday evening and came up to her dock yesterday morning, had a remarkably stormy voyage, during which a portion of her cargo got adrift and was damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The voyage occupied seventeen days. Capt. Stenger says that he sailed on Dec. 7 and passed Bishop Rock on the 9th. Strong breezes, with heavy hail and rain squalls, prevailed until Dec. 14. The storm then increased in violence, and at midnight a great bank of dark clouds appeared on the weather horizon. A moment later a terrific squall swept over the ocean, and striking the ship, covered her with spray. The air was heavily charged with electricity and the compasses became very unsteady. The one upon the bridge made a complete revolution, greatly to the astonishment of the officer in charge there. Balls of fire, or St. Elmo lights, as they are sometimes called, hung at the ends of the yards. Fire balls appeared on the steel points in the crow's nest. The man on lookout there received an electric shock and was greatly terrified. It was so dark that the officers could not see from the bridge to the foremast.

After the squall the weather moderated somewhat, but at 2 o'clock the storm again burst forth and continued until after daylight. The sea became very heavy and frequently broke over the decks. At 7 P. M. on Dec. 16 the Amsterdam was caught in a hurricane from southsouthwest. The vessel was hove to on the starboard tack, but the seas grew terrific, tossing the ship violently about and sweeping over her decks. She soon became unable to head up to the storm, and she swung around until she lay athwart the sea. Huge waves swept over the decks.

A close-reefed jigger was set in order to haul her head up to the sea. Oil bags were hung over the bows, and oil was poured out of the waste pipes. While the ship was tossing in the trough of the sea a quantity of the cargo in hatch No. 2 broke adrift. Barrels containing oil and others with "wet paint" burst and destroyed a quantity of velvet and rolls of paper and a number of cabbages. There was also a number of mirrors which became mixed with oil and paint. Several cases of guns were broken, and the guns were strewn about the hold. It was impossible to enter the hold and secure the cargo, and it was allowed to shift from side to side of the hold until toward morning, when the weather began to moderate.

The damaged goods were probably insured. They were consigned to various firms in this city. During the remainder of the voyage the Amsterdam had favorable weather.

The steamship Greece of the National Line arrived last evening from Liverpool after a long and stormy passage of nineteen days. She met with a series of severe westerly gales. No sooner would one storm moderate than another would set in. The seas were very high, and great waves frequently washed over the decks. No attempt was made to drive the vessel during the more severe weather, and this fact added to the length of her voyage. She brought no passengers.

The steamship State of Georgia of the State Line, which also arrived yesterday, met with very rough weather. Gales from west-southwest to west-northwest prevailed during the greater portion of the voyage and were accompanied by mountainous seas. Waves frequently broke over the ship, injuring two of the lifeboats and causing other damages. For eight days the average run of the State of Georgia was less than 100 miles.

The single spar attached to a sunken wreck and standing above water about seven miles south-southeast half east of the Highlands, has again been reported, this time by the steamship City of San Antonio of the Mallory Line, which arrived yesterday from Fernandina. Capt. Wilder says that this obstacle is a very dangerous one, and should be removed as soon as possible.

A CHRISTMAS EVE FIGHT.

HOW A MISTAKE IN DISTRIBUTING PRESENTS RESULTED.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Dec. 25.—A free fight took place at a Christmas celebration in Eagle Creek Precinct last night, at which chairs, clubs, knives, and pistols were used. Thomas Burroughs, the church doorkeeper, and one of the most respectable and prominent farmers in the county, was dangerously stabbed in two places; Stout Colbert was hit in the chin with a bullet, and several other persons received minor injuries.

The fight arose from a mistake in distributing the presents. As is usual at such entertainments, parents in the neighborhood had taken their gifts to the church, where they were properly labeled and hung up on the tree. Some of the tags were insecurely fastened and dropped off, but were replaced as accurately as possible. Last night a large crowd assembled to witness the distribution. When about a dozen of the presents had been handed to the children, a farmer named Johnson grabbed a sled from a child's hands and declared that it was one he had brought there for his little boy. The sexton attempted to explain his mistake, but Johnson pushed him rudely aside and started for toe door, carrying the sled in his hands. Some young men who had been drinking tried to snatch the sled from Johnson, and he struck one of them, and was himself hit with a chair and felled to the floor. Then for then became general, and for a time it looked as though a number of the combatants would be killed.

A CUBAN TORPEDO BOAT.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS MADE WITH THE PERAL.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—The cable advices received by the *Diario de la Marina* indicate that the last trials of the Peral, submarine torpedo boat, have resulted in a complete success for the inventor, Señor Isaac Peral.

On Dec. 17 the trial was made in the Bay of Cadiz. At 11 o'clock the Peral was submerged, leaving nothing out of water but the observation turret. At 1 o'clock she was sunk further, till only one-half of the turret remained above water. Evolutions were performed with the boat at this depth, and a considerable distance was traversed in the bay till 4 o'clock, when she returned to the arsenal. The results, as far as navigation is concerned, were considered entirely satisfactory. During these evolutions for one hour and a half the Peral was entirely submerged and to a considerable depth.

In the previous trials on the 5th inst. the Peral left the arsenal in the morning, and after traversing about seven miles of the bay and into the open sea commenced the submerging operations. On this occasion the trial was limited to two total immersions, one of six minutes and the other of eight. For more than three hours the Peral performed evolutions submerged to the extent that only three-fourths (about twenty inches) of the observation turret was above the surface of the water.

The Peral is operated by electricity supplied by storage batteries.

SHOT IN A DRUNKEN ROW.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 25.—During a drunken row here this morning a young white man named Henry Brown was shot and fatally wounded by a negro. Brown and party started to make an attack upon the negro, when the latter backed a few paces and fired three shots, each one taking effect. The wounded man was shot in the back, arm, and thigh. After firing the fatal bullets the negro ran to the river, was ferried across, and made his escape.

During a difficulty between two negroes today one of them threw a knife at the other, which buried itself in the man's neck, severing an artery. The wound is a very serious one.

A FIGHT WITH OUTLAWS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 25.—An Ardmore (Indian Territory) special says: "Yesterday afternoon Deputy United States Marshal Tucks and another Deputy attempted to arrest Lije Brodham and Joe Merritt for introducing intoxicating liquors into Indian Territory. The outlaws resisted arrest and a lively fight ecsued, all the combatants using their revolvers. Brodham was shot in the right side and fell to the earth mortally wounded, but he continued to fire as long as he had strength to use his revolver. Neither of the officers were injured. Merritt was arrested."

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.

Allays brain excitement and promotes sleep.—*Adv.*

BIG FIRE IN VICKSBURG.

OVER $160,000 LOST IN THE BLAZE ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—The *Times-Democrat* Vicksburg (Miss.) special says: "The fire last night was the most disastrous that has occurred in Vicksburg in years. The total loss will exceed $160,000, distributed as follows: Switzer, Newwitter & Co., $120,000; stock and building insured for $95,000. Rea & Jackson, stock, $18,000; insurance, $13,500. Lewis Brothers, shoes, $15,000; fully insured. J. Blumeustein, $600; fully insured. B. G. Kegers, loss on Lewis Building, $2,000; fully insured. Alexander Kuhne estate, loss on Rea & Jackson's building, $15,000; well insured.

"The fire is attributed to carelessness with fireworks, but its origin is really unknown. It began in the basement of Switzer, Newwitter & Co., which was full of staple cotton goods. About 11 o'clock last night dense clouds of smoke poured from the building, making it impossible to enter until the flames burst through the first floor. The firemen were at great disadvantage, being unable to reach the fire. By midnight five hydrant streams were playing on it, and at 1 A. M. the flames were apparently checked. At that time the rear of Switzer, Newwitter & Co.'s building had fallen. The crash weakened the southwestern corner of Rea & Jackson's building, which fell at 3 A. M.

"The fire then burst out afresh, and in spite of all exertions licked up tois building and contents in a few minutes. The firemen played on the ruins throughout to-day, and are flooding the basement to-night."

BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

FRANCE'S INTIMATION IN REGARD TO THE PREFERENCE LOAN.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The *Temps* has an important article on the position of the French Government with regard to the conversion of the Egyptian preference loan from a 5 per cent. to a 4 per cent. stock, as proposed early in the year by Sir Edgar Vincent.

The *Temps* reports that the Government has intimated to the British Minister that it will no longer insist upon the evacuation of Egypt by England as the condition of its assent to the conversion of this portion of the Egyptian debt, but may consent if England initiates the process of evacuation by withdrawing part of her troops, and if it is agreed that the profit of the conversion shall be applied to the purpose of strengthening the Egyptian Army. It has been calculated that the saving to the Egyptian Treasury by this reduction would be equal to $800,000 a year, and this money spent upon the Egyptian Army would admit of an important reduction in the effective of the British Army, without endangering any interest that the presence of that army protects.

As the Marquis of Salisbury has hitherto refused to negotiate upon the ground that the military occupation and the debt were parts of the same question, and as England claims that the retirement of her forces will be followed by the overrunning of Egypt from the Soudan, the prospect for an acceptance of the French proposition is not promising.

DULLNESS OF THE COAL TRADE.

COLLIERIES IN AND ABOUT SCRANTON SUSPEND OPERATIONS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 25.—Notices have just been posted at six of toe most important of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's collieries in and about Scranton announcing an indefinite suspension of work, owing to the continued dullness of the coal trade. The collieries affected are the Brisbin, Sloan, Dodge, Manville, Archbald, and Hallstead mines, which employ an aggregate of over two thousand workmen.

Superintendent Hughes, who has direct supervision of the company's works, could not state how long the mines would remain closed, and said the resumption of work would depend entirely upon the demand for coal.

The unsatisfactory system of working the mines during the past six months has left the miners and their families in a condition bordering on destitution, and this suspension will undoubtedly cause great hardship among them. It is said that the suspension will shortly become general throughout the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys unless there should be an increased demand for coal before the first of the new year.

Miles of cars laden with coal lie on all the side tracks and branch railroads of the principal mining companies waiting for an improved market. The coal trade has not been at such a low ebb in some time as it is just now, and the coming of a cold wave that will stiffen the demand for anthracite is looked forward to with eager interest.

THREE SAILORS DROWNED.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 25.—A special from Yaquina City, Oregon, says: "The steam schooner Farallone, commanded by Capt. Bonfield, after being towed across the bar to-day by the tug Resolute, was struck by a heavy sea, which carried overboard Chief Engineer Pugsley, a cabin boy, and three sailors, named Frank Johnson, Charles Dickinson, and William Brown. The sailors were drowned before assistance could reach them. They were all young men and natives of Sweden. The chief engineer and the cabin boy succeeded in catching some wreckage and were rescued by the tug after being in the water some time. They were nearly exhausted.

"The sea shipped part on the tugs in the schooner, and the assistant engineer and two firemen had a narrow escape from drowning in the fire room. The Farallone was towed in by the Resolute, badly damaged. Her starboard side was stove in, the rail carried away, the davits and lifeboats washed overboard, and the hatches torn up, filling the hold with water and damaging the cargo of wheat.

"The schooner is owned by Dolber & Carson, San Francisco, and is chartered by the Oregon Development Company."

CHRISTMAS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—This was the mildest Christmas Day in this vicinity for years. The air was warm and moist and the sky was slightly overcast with light clouds most of the day, though no rain fell, except in the early morning. The President spent the day at home and did not attend church. He had a few of Mrs. Harrison's relatives to dinner, and a part of the day was spent with the children around the White House Christmas tree. The other members of official society in the city generally remained at home.

A crowd of about eleven hundred, including a number of Congressmen, among whom were Messrs. Butterworth, Bonnelle, and Dalzell, attended a football game between a picked eleven from this city and the Naval Academy cadet team. The cadets, through good field work and superior training, won handily, scoring 4 in the first half and 20 in the second, making a total of 24 to nothing for the picked eleven.

HERE'S AN ELECTIONEERING SCHEME.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 25.—A county seat election is soon to be held in Rawlins County, in the northwestern part of Kansas. Two towns are competing for the honor of being the seat of Government—Atwood and Blakeman. The latter town has inaugurated a novel method of campaigning. A fund has been subscribed to buy all the houses in Atwood and move them to Blakeman, and thus depopulate its rival. Forty-seven dwelling houses and stores have already been purchased and moved to Blakeman, and the Purchasing Committee is negotiating for a majority of the remainder. The people of Atwood are said to be hard up and quite willing to dispose of their houses at a fair price. The Blakeman Purchasing Committee is backed by a railroad and a town company, and finds no difficulty in raising the necessary funds. The Blakeman people are confident of success at the coming election.

ANOTHER GEORGIA RIOT.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 25.—A riot occurred today at Jesup, fifty-seven miles south of Savannah. Two white men were killed, two others seriously wounded, and several negroes are reported killed. The Georgia Hussars Troop of the First Regiment of Georgia Cavalry sent two detachments of men to Jesup to-night, and more trouble is apprehended.

GEN. DRAKE BADLY HURT.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 25.—Gen. J. Madison Drake, Commander of the Veteran Zouaves, was badly hurt to-day while trying to stop a runaway horse. He was knocked down, kicked, and trampled on by the animal. He has been delirious most of the time since. This evening he is slightly better, but his condition is still critical.

Rooms at The Cambridge, engaged but not yet occupied, can be had temporarily until occupied by the owner.—*Adv.*

Young & Smyth's "Acme" Licorice Pellets. A splendid demulcent for sore throats. Druggists.—*Adv.*

RIOTOUS DAYS IN BRAZIL

AN UPRISING LASTING FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND CIVILIANS RISING FOR THE MONARCHY — MANY PERSONS ARRESTED.

LISBON, Dec. 25.—Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro, received in cipher by the newspaper *Novidades*, contain important and deeply-interesting facts about the political upheaval reported there as having occurred Dec. 18.

From the information contained in the cipher telegrams it is undoubtedly correct that the provisional Government found itself confronted by a very formidable and active opposition, among the members of which were numbered many soldiers, a good contingent from the navy, backed up by several officers from both branches of the service, while numerous citizens also joined the revolt in favor of the monarchy.

These banded together and paraded the principal streets, giving full aggressive show of their sentiments, and very serious fighting resulted. The revolt was not suppressed until the morning of Dec. 20, when the regularly-organized troops overcame and dispersed the monarchists. The provisional authorities arrested a number of leading participants in the revolt.

OPORTO, Dec. 25.—The Brazilian imperial family attended mass in the Lapa Convent to-day, and visited the chapel in which is deposited the heart of Dom Pedro I., the father of the imperial exile.

ANXIOUS FOR THE FUTURE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Brazilians in the United States are watching with grave concern the news from their native country. While they do not appear to be at all anxious for a restoration of the empire, it is evident that many of them look for troubles of a sort suggested by the recent disquieting dispatches concerning disturbances in the provinces.

The reluctance of some of the most prominent men of liberal opinion to give their adhesion to the provisional Government of Da Fonseca is taken as an indication that these men have intimated that it will be advisable to ascertain whether the new authorities will be entitled to general confidence, or whether they have undertaken something which is not broad enough and strong enough to carry out.

A most significant thing in the estimation of well-informed persons was the refusal of Don José Mariano, in Pernambuco, to accept the Governorship of Pernambuco. Mariano is described as a man of immense influence in a province that has interests almost anchored in the shore of the province south of the Sao Francisco River. Among the aristocratic families of Pernambuco, as well as with the masses in that city, Mariano is a man whose judgment is as thoroughly respected and followed as a resident of Rio de Janeiro. He is acknowledged. The people of Pernambuco read their own papers and care nothing for what is said by those of other sections of Brazil. The city is the commercial and financial metropolis of the north.

Very much depends, according to a Brazilian authority, upon the course that Mariano advises the people of Pernambuco to take in the early future. If he should say "withdraw," there is no sort of doubt that Pernambuco would refuse to abide by the decrees of the provisional Government at Rio, and that it would be joined by neighboring provinces in establishing a new government of the northern provinces. The withdrawal of one province might be expected to be followed by the refusal of others to yield obedience to the commands of toe Da Fonseca Government, and possibly lead to a general break-up and a melancholy state of disorder in all of the provinces not controlled by the military forces.

A careful compilation of the expressions of the press shows that there is not one paper that has said anything critical of Dom Pedro. There have been many expressions of doubt about the expediency or timeliness of the declaration of the republic. Conservative Brazilians, who believe that the empire was carefully governed and who thought it wise to continue it as long as Dom Pedro was alive, say that the most powerful influence against the declaration of the republic in Brazil has been the disorderliness of the republics that are its neighbors, while the empire, a monarchy only in name, has been free from convulsions for more than thirty years.

There is hope among the Brazilians that a better disposition toward the republic may be manifested, but there is a plain mistrust of the ability of the Rio Administration to give assurances that will be acceptable. There is no fear of intervention by Germany or any other European Government. Even if Germany dared to expose herself at home by undertaking any important foreign enterprise of that sort, it is believed that a hostile demonstration against Brazil would bring all the provinces together and develop a unity of the South American republics that would be astonishing, and perhaps unprofitable to all foreign nations interested in Brazilian affairs.

BRAZIL'S NATURAL GIFTS.

POSSIBILITIES BEFORE THE MEN WHO WILL GUIDE THE NEW REPUBLIC.

I.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 28.—The men who have before them the work of founding the Republic of the United States of Brazil will, of course, be judged by the results. The possibilities are uncommonly great, because the extent of territory comprehended within the limits of the twenty existing provinces which are to become States and united into a federated republic is not only immense but its natural resources cannot be equaled by any other part of the earth's surface.

Extending from the fourth degree of north latitude to 33° 41' of south latitude and from the thirty-fifth to the seventieth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, Brazil has an extreme length of 2,600 miles, with a maximum width of about 2,500 miles. Its seacoast is more than 4,000 miles in extent. Within its borders, according to the best statistical authorities, are 3,287,964 square miles. The area of the United States, including the vast Territory of Alaska, is 3,501,404 square miles. The area of Europe, including all of Russia, is 3,761,657 square miles. The United States has a population of 60,000,000; Europe, 334,000,000; Brazil, 14,000,000. The United States, all Europe, and Brazil have, after eliminating unhospitable portions, probably about equal proportions of habitable land.

II.

In outline the physical geography of Brazil is quite simple. The mountain system is comprised in five principal serras. The Serra do Mar, or Coast Range, begins in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and skirts the sea line, sometimes rising abruptly from the water, again with a strip of lowland intervening, until the Province of Espirito Santo is reached.

The Serra do Mantiqueira apparently breaks off from the Serra do Mar near the city of Sao Paulo, and continues northward for some distance as one range, lying back of the Serra do Mar. Northwest from Rio de Janeiro, in the province of Minas-Geraes, it branches into three prongs: the one trending northeast continues to be known as Serra Mantiqueira, the one running almost due north as Serra Espinhaço, and the one with a due west course, for some distance, as Serra Vertentes.

This last, about midway of the breadth of Minas-Geraes, turns northwest and joins the great Serra da Mangabeira, which, under different local nomenclatures, runs north and south by west from within 350 miles of the mouth of the Amazon to 15° latitude, when it begins to trend more to the west until the southern part of the province of Goyaz is reached, where it makes a great horseshoe curve, and, crossing that province and Matto-Grosso, joins the highlands of Bolivia. It is this uplift which, striking across the Rio Madeira, causes its great rapids and interrupts the navigation of that magnificent tributary of the majestic Amazon.

There are a great many outliers, spurs, and offshoots of these different serras, and the map workers throw them in, more or less haphazard, all as above mentioned, ranges. The Serra do Mar is bold and striking in its outline, and has been wrought into jagged lines and grand peaks, but, save at particular points where there have occurred spasmodic and gigantic upheavals, the ranges represented on the maps as mountains are flat-topped "chapadas" or tablelands. All the geological facts recorded by the many distinguished geologists who have made general examinations of the grand plateau of Brazil show incontestably that, eons ago, it was one vast plain, submerged and leveled up by deposits.

Far back of this period, Agassiz and his assistants, composing the Thayer expedition, claim, was the ice age, when the equatorial belt, as well as the rest of the earth's surface, was wrapped in frigid embrace. The melting, moving glaciers triturated, ground and wore and plowed, scooped and bored their way in divers directions, and rounded and molded the primitive metamorphic rock surface. As they slowly melted they tipated, and the detritus of metamorphic materials was deposited in a layer over the whole surface.

This drift, so peculiar to Brazil, which is spread everywhere—a thick stramm of rounded and angular metamorphic gravel, pebbles, and boulders, with triturated materials, cemented by ferruginous admixture—over serras, hills, ridges, and valleys, and conforming even to channels and gorges in the primitive rock hasis, Agassiz and his followers call glacial drift. They insist, and with reason, that water never deposits detritus in this way. The erratic boulders, conspicuous in almost every Brazilian landscape, furnish corroborating evidence of toe glacial drift theory. So also do the masses of pure—almost pure—metal found, like the great mass of copper in Northwestern Bahia, leagues from any copper-bearing locality.

The glacial theory is still further borne out by the fact that, over the drift—the "cascalho," as the natives term it—there is always found clay resulting from decomposing rocks of aqueous deposit. And, again, over this comes in places immense deposits of limestone, and superimposed, also, enormously thick layers of sandstone. Everywhere you see the remnants of the sandstone formation. In the Amazon Valley it is conspicuous, and in the Ereré Chapada, near Monte Alegre and Santarem. In the valley of the mighty Tocantins, along the western face of the Serra Mangabeira, the sandstone cliffs are grander than those of Southern Utah and Northern Arizona. They stand out bold in the valley of the Sao Francisco, and the "chapadas" of Northwestern Bahia and of Northeastern Minas-Geraes. Toe "Taboleiro," or high tableland, divides off the tributaries of the Sao Francisco, of toe Mercury, of the Jequitinhonha, and of the Paraguacu.

The denudation which followed upon the subsidence of the waters, or the continental uplift, has left vast areas of the sandstone in the "chapadas" and serras like Espinhaço and Mangabeira. The Serra Vertentes, the water divide between toe tributaries of the Sao Francisco and toose of the Parana of the Argentine Republic, is simply a rounded ridge—a great "chapada." The Mangabeira, where it makes the horseshoe curve in Southern Goyaz, and is known as Serra Pernecs, is a vast metamorphic upheaval with peaks nearly 10,000 feet high.

The highest points of the Serra do Mar, the striking, pointed peaks of the Organ Mountains, forming so conspicuous a feature of the landscape and guiding grandeur to the approaches, furnish corroborating evidence of toe glacial drift theory. So also do the masses of pure—almost pure—metal found, like the great mass of copper in Northwestern Bahia, leagues from any copper-bearing locality.

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very fertile and not unhealthy. Cotton planting is susceptible of great improvements. The plow and deep subsoiling, with improved modern gins and presses, would revolutionize the business. There are four lines of railroads from Pernambuco, but as yet they serve only the coast country. One line is designed to strike the São Francisco above the falls of Paulo Affonso and to develop a fine region of the interior, but it goes ahead slowly.

VIII.

Parahiba, Rio Grande do Norte, and Ceará have many streams, but none of them is navigable. These provinces suffer greatly, at times, from droughts in the rainless seasons, and in 1878, Ceará was well-nigh depopulated by an awful famine. The interiors are high table lands, broken by sandstone "chapados." Ceará suffers most from drouth, which are the more unfortunate because the Cearauses are industrious, suterprisiug people. The interior is very picturesque, and Araseiz was quite delighted with the country and the people. The Cearauses are sought for by all adventurous travelers and prospectors who penetrate the interior of Northern Brazil. Perfectly reliable, hardy, and not afraid of work, the people of Ceará can always be depended upon for guides, servants, laborers, and companions. A severe drought afflicted the province last year and many thousands of Cearauses emigrated. An attempt to get water by boring artesian wells proved a failure.

Toe port of Ceará has been improved by the construction of an artificial harbor, and its trade, always considerable, is increasing. Coffee grows well in places, but the chief industry of the province is pastoral. Among the natural products the carnahuba palm is the most interesting. Its roots are medicinal, its young shoots good for food, its leaves supply a valuable wax. The Piassaba palm is another useful tree. The main stem furnishes a valuable wood, the pith of the fresh growth makes an edible and nutritive meal, the fronde make thatch and fencing, and the fibre of the bark good cordage.

IX.

Piauhy is a great province, and its Rio Parnahiba is an immense stream which, with its spreading branches, drains a vast region of country. The entrance to the month is difficult, but the river is navigable for a long distance. Parnahiba Grande, the capital, has some trade and has a short line of railroad connecting it with Sobrau, on Rio Acoran. The interior is but little developed, and the industry is chiefly cattle raising.

X.

Maranhae is an immense province and is capable of wonderful development. The capital and port of the same name was formerly a place of great importance. During our civil war, when cotton was high, the planters of Maranhao made fortunes, but spent them in extravagant living. They made no improvements in culture or harvesting their crops, and, although money might be made now in growing cotton, they barely exist at it. The Grajehu and Itapiourn are navigable, and steamers run regularly on them. The mineral wealth of the province is said to be great, but has been but little explored. The great industry of the interior is cattle raising.

Maranhao is a beautiful old place, as seen from the harbor, and the whole island, at the southern point of which the city is built, is very interesting. It is said that the Indians during the last century made those voyages back and forth between Maranhao and Para by inland water passages. There are accounts of these voyages left by Jesuit priests and traders, but no one now knows the route.

There is considerable trade between Maranhao and Para in live cattle by steamboats. A good portion of the fresh beef consumed by Para comes in this way from Maranhao. The voyage to Para is usually made in thirty-six hours. Some day all the beef cattle will come down the Tocantius River to Para from Western Maranhao, which runs to the Tocantius. The region is one peculiarly adapted for stock growing, as is also Northern Goyaz, which joins Maranhao on the Tocantius.

XI.

The Atlantic watershed, as I have described it, embraces something more than the sea-coast provinces enumerated. There yet remains the San Francisco Valley, in Minas-Geraes, to be described, which comprises more than three-sevenths of that great province. Although the Atlantic coast hydrographic division embraces about one-tenth of the superficial area of Brazil, it contains considerably more than one-half the whole population of the empire. With the exception of Parahiba and São Paulo, all the great cities and ports are included in the coast water-shed described.

What, then, are the possibilities of the nineteenths yet to be described? The great sao Francisco Valley, with its known and untold treasures of gold and diamonds, its wonderful agricultural, pastoral, and other resources; the vast and wonderful Amazon watershed, which Humboldt denominated the fresh-water Mediterranean of the New World, with its 45,000 miles of inland navigation, three-fifths of which are in Brazilian territory; the great southwest of Brazil—all that immense region, drained by the innumerable streams joining their waters to swell the mighty Uruguay, Parana, and Paraguay! Fourths of the volume of water flowing to the ocean through the mooth of La Plata, comes from the southwest watershed of Brazil.

A. M. G.

RICH IN HER TREASURES.

VAST UNDEVELOPED STORES OF GOLD AND DIAMONDS.

I.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 30.—The highlands of Brazil are wonderfully rich in minerals. No other portion of the earth's surface has yielded in proportion to the area exploited, such an enormous wealth of gold and diamonds.

From the first discovery of gold, in 1693, on the banks of the Bom Successo—a small tributary of the Araçuahi, which in turn swells the waters of the Jequitinhonha, one of the rivers of the northern part of the province of Minas-Geraes—to 1746, when diamonds were found in that stream and gold mining was prohibited, it is safe to say that from "placers" alone more than $1,000,000,000 was extracted.

The value of the diamonds found up to 1847 was estimated by Count Castilnan at $60,000,000. From 1861 to 1867 the official records show an exportation of diamonds of the estimated value of $9,440,250. Under the Portuguese domination diamonds were the property of the Crown, and the severest penalties were visited upon those having them in their possession without being able to give an account of their purchase from the Government. It is evitably followed that diamond smuggling was a very profitable business. It was impossible to prevent illicit trade in an article so easily concealed.

All gold mined was supposed to pay the royal fifth, and the greatest precautions were taken and the most strenuous efforts made to enforce the collection of tois tax, as well as to prevent diamond washing, but the undertaking was futile. Gold was found in placers over a vast extent of territory in Brazil, and the auriferous regions were likewise of great area, and the physical character of the country offered the best possible facilities for escaping the guards stationed at different points.

It follows, therefore, that no reliance can be placed in the official returns, which deal exclusively with what the royal Treasury received. There is now a great deal of secrecy observed by traders in diamonds in Brazil. There are no regular mining operations for precious stones carried on. Nevertheless, the quantity and value of diamonds annually found are very considerable. There are dealers who make a regular business of visiting the diamantiferous localities in Minas-Geraes, Bahia, Goyaz, and Matto-Grosso and purchasing the rough stones from the natives. Cutting is done in Minas-Geraes, diamond cutting is carried on secretly. The State now exercises no supervision, but there is an export duty, and this is sufficient to indnce tha secrecy which prevails.

In the interior rough diamonds of considerable size and corresponding value are occasionally found. I heard of one the otoer day that was offered here for $3,000 in a quiet way. One was found about a year ago in Northwestern São Paulo by a countryman who was washing for gold, which he sold to a dealer for $30,000 to a dealer in tois city. Two years ago I knew of one trader who brought from tha Cayasso region of Goyaz rough stones, which he sold to a dealer here for $100,000.

In many parts of Minas-Geraes and in Goyaz gold dust is a regular article of barter between the natives and the "vendas"—country stores. I am told by reliable parsons wnn have traveled in these localities that the cause of the general thriftlessness of the natives is the facility with which they can "pan" a few ounces of gold from the stream. Having got a little gold they take it to the nearest "venda" and trade it for supplies, and so long as these last they will do nothing. Game is plentiful, they need few olothes, and are content with mere existence.

II.

A more romantic story, and one more brimful of deeds of daring, heroism, and patient endeavor, clouded by awful scenes of bloodshed, rapine, treachery, monstrous depravity, and human excesses of every sort, than the history of gold mining in Brazil has never been written. The wealth which the gold and diamond mines of Brazil poured into the Treasury of Portugal was at once the cause of the ephemeral exaltation of that kingdom and of its no less sudden and long-continued decline and degradation. Brazil herself suffered from the same cause, and even now the curse is only in process of being removed.

The conquests of Mexico and Peru by the Spaniards, and the vast treasures of silver which from that time for more than two centuries flowed into the coffers of Spain excited the envy and stimulated the enterprise of the Portuguese at home and in Brazil. The Crown of Portugal insisted that its vast possessions in America must likewise be teeming with the precious metal. Almost a century before gold was found in Brazil the Crown of Portugal had published an elaborate system of mining laws and regulations for its South American colonies. The instructions to every Captain General were burdened with one injunction—"Find gold and silver."

The Portuguese, from the fifteenth to the early part of the eighteenth century, were in many ways a superior race. They were bold navigators, and their during adventures on the sea were equaled by their bold achievements on land. They were met on the coast of South America by lawless English buccaneers and Dutch pirates, but in the end the latter were vanquished. There was never-ceasing war with Spain, but Portugal remained master of more than four thousand miles of the east coast of South America. The now quaint-looking but once strong fortifications of the Dutch, then the great masters of the art of defense in Europe, at Bahia, Maranhem, and other points on the coast of Brazil, attest to-day how desperate was the struggle for the great prize.

While these struggles were going on there was founded a colony or settlement in Brazil whose history is identified with every deed of daring, with every bold enterprise, with every bright and dark scene in the Brazilian story. The settlement of São Paulo as they now call it was effected by Martin Affonso, one of the great Portuguese Admirals, woo, under a decree of Dom Joao III. of Portugol, was given the privilege to explore the coast from Rio de Janeiro south to Rio de la Prata, or, in Spanish, La Plata. The adventurers who followed the great Affonso were either of the same sterling stuff of which he was made or they became imbued with his spirit, and their descendants proved worthy successors of their hardy, ventursome, and energetic sires.

The Paulistas early became the pioneers in every undertaking of moment in Brazil. They led in every exploration of the vast interior. They were the discoverers of gold, and, in an almost incredibly short space of time, they pushed their way, in the face of seemingly insurmountable difficulties, from the seacoast to the foot of the Andes. Climbing mountain ranges, penetrating vast forests, crossing leagues upon leagues of rolling "campos," fording and swimming the most innumerable torrents, they made their way in the face of brave savage foes west to the headwaters of the Maranhno and Anoraguys and washed gold from their sands. Pushing still westward, they found the gold washiurs of MattoGrosso and touched with their adventurous feet the confines of Bolivia.

For a century the neme of the Paulistas was synonomous with heroism, and also with cruelty. They were the men-stealers—the slave-hunters—of South America. They literally burned with the thirst for gold, and while they only skimmed the surface of the richest "placers" with their red and black slaves, they founded cities, built churcoes, and by their bloody cocounters gave the name of Rio das Mortes, River of Death, to dozens of streams in the interior.

III.

It was one of these bands of adventurous Paulistas who, in 1693, following northward the valley of the Parahiba River, struck across the headwaters of the River Doce and reached the Jaquitinhonha, which they followed to the sea and thence made their way to Bahia, then the residence of the Captain General, and the seat of Government.

They found somewhore on one of the streams flowing into the Jequitinhonha three divatas—three-eighths of an ounce—of gold dust. The leader of the band presented the precious "dust" to the Captain General, but could give no certain account of where it was found, save that it was on the hanke of a little stream that flowed into a larger one, which in time fell into a still greater, which they followed to the sea "with infinite danger from rapids, cascades, whirlpools, to say nothing of ferocious beasts and wild Indians."

It was not until 1727 that Lemé do Prado, with a strong band of his fellow-Paulistas, bent on making gold-nturing Indians their slaves, found gold in a little river, which he named Bom Successo—good success. From that time to 1746 an immense quantity of gold was extracted from the rich "placers" about the place, where grew up the considerable city of Minas Novas and the village of Chapada, on the Rio Capivery.

There are no means of ascertaining how much gold was washed out by the early miners because of the exaction of the "fifth part" of all the King's officers could lay their hands on, and the terse expression of Sao Paulo to-day how sure up any of their gains. Hence every means were resorted to to conceal and smuggle away the gold. However, the records of the old "fozen da real"—royal treasury house of Bahia show that between three and four millions came to that city and paid the King's "fifth."

In 1746 the famous diamond washings of the Jequitinhonha were discovered, whereupon the Crown of Portugal forbade washing for gold in that stream and its tributaries. Before the termination of two years the seacoast must file a topographical map of the locality, present specimens of the minerals found, and mark on the map by mates and bounds the "datas" or claims he intande to work.

These "datas" each amoh he 1694 acres in extent. If all these requirements are complied with, than a concession to "mineiras," or "leiras," for thirty, fifty, or ninety years can be obtained from the General Government for as many "datas" as the applicant can prove to the satisfaction that he has available capital for, in the proportion of $5,000 for each "data." He must deposit with the National Treasury a certain amount of cantion money, as fixed by the Minister of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, or if he wants to organize a company he must get permission therefor, and if it is organized in a foreign country it must be "functioned"—obtain license to do business in Brazil.

For many years the reformation of the general mining laws has been agitated, but without result. Until they are liberalized, mining in Brazil will not amount to much. There is a tax of 2 per cent. on the net yield of mines, and a so-called inspection, which is not made.

There are a few Parliamentary grants which cover large areas and are not subject to the same restrictions as those made by executive authority. One of these covers an undefined region of the province of Goyas—the area comprised by the rivers Maranhao and Cayasso and the affluents—which is variously estimated to extend over a territory from ten to fifty thousand square miles in area. No work has been done in the way of mining under this concession, but it was, nevertheless, the experience gained at this time that prepared the way to fortune. In 1832, when he was fourteen, Mr. Shirley left the paternal roof to the fields out Wimbledon way, in which bricks were being made for the London and Southwestern Railway of Mr. Thomas Brassey, and a few years later he was employed by that great contractor as overseer for a contract for ten millions of bricks.

From that time forward Mr. Shirley began to be busy himself in the way of contracts in relation to railway construction in various parts of England as well as in France. His connection with the Essex Hunt, of which he afterwards him an affection for the pretty country between Bisoop stortford and Audley End, and here in 1851, somewhat shaken in health, he settled down to enjoy the fruits of his skill and enterprise. The recent rejoicings bear testimony to Mr. Shirley's popularity among his neighbors; and we have the authority of the writer of a memoir in the *Essex County Chronicle* for the facte that oe hae conferred substantial benefits on the locality by taking care that his men are well housed, carrying out useful sewerage works and doing other things that entitle him to the grateful regard of his fellow-men. We are also told that he has "looked after the inoloeare of the common lands," which we trust only means that he has looked after those who only have inclosed the common land if their neighbor and hen less watchful.

WHITE CAPS STILL AT WORK.

CONCORDIA, Kan., Dec. 25.—The outrages of the White Caps in this vicinity continue notwithstanding the fact thet vigorous efforts are being made to break up the organization. A party of seven men are now on trial for an outrage committed only a week ago, and te-day another was reported to the authorities here. James Manaure, who had been employed by the Central Railroad Company across seven deep cnfions on wooden trestles, which have to be examined daily, and which are renewed, piece by piece, once in every three years.

The common wooden bridges are allowed to stand until teeir supports rot off and they drop into the streams below. The country is infested with a queer species of vermin, half hug and half worm, which eats into timbers longitudinally and completely honeycombs them in a short time, just as the "limnoria terebrane" nut tie "teredo navalis" ran away the piles of the San Francisco piers. I have seen specimens of rotued trusses taken from these trestles, eight inches square, so eaten away as not to be able to bear a twenty-pound weight, much less the strain transmitted through them by a passing train.

England is our only competitor in ironwork in Guatemala, and in the past one has been able to supply at a cheaper figure.

The recent abortive attempt at revolution which broke out in the high country in the north, near the Mexican frontier, cooled in a measure the foreigners' desire to invest. In this country it is seldom possible to change the political complexion of the Administration except by revolution. All their Washingtone and Oliver Cromwells are successful revolutionists. Foreigners who have dwelt long in the country seldom blame these aspiring politicians for endeavoring to secure by force what te denied them by ballot, and besides revolution and bloodshed have been the greatest civilizers of these republics. Many national cankers sores have thus been removed from the scene of their misdeeds, and if the rascals turned out were succeeded by others who came into power, there were always fewer of them living after the conflict.

A WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

Mrs. Catherine Daly, aged forty, of 37 Jackson-street, upset a kerosene lamp early yesterday morning. Her clothing caught fire, and she was so terribly burned that she died two hours after words in Bellevue Hospital.

A PAN-AMERICAN SAW US.

SOME WONDERFUL THINGS AND SOME UNPLEASANT INCIDENTS.

The following letter has been addressed to *Las Noredades* of this city by a distinguished Spanish American, a member of toe International Congress at Washington:

With pleasure t accede to your request to transfer to oaper some of the impressions of my brief stay in New-York. They are, generally, those of my colleagues and travelling companions, the Latin delegates to the Congress of American Nations. I will write hastily and with brevity, so as not to occupy too much space in your valuable paper, and because I have, every time, my foot in the stirrup for my return joorney to Washington.

Although New-York was not unknown to the majority of my colisagues it was impossible not to notice the deplorable condition of the streets. Our carriages plunged terribly into the holes which at frequent intervals were met with, and the wheels at every turn sent whirls of mud which compelled the passers-by to keep at a respectful distance.

In our hotel some of the Latin delegates, who from their position had the right to expect the very best, found themselves relegated to very small chambers of a second and third rate description, in order that certain North American gentlemen tacked on to the expedition by favor of whom I speak below, should enjoy more roomy and comfortable lodging.

Of all that I have seen in the city two things have impressed me above measure: the wonderful Brooklyn Bridge and the admirable Elevated Railway, two structures which may be said to be the crystallization of toe genius of two notable men, Mr. Roebling, the engineer, and Mr. Henry S. Hyde, the successful journalist.

I cannot, in the short time at my disposal, describe to yoo the sensations which I felt at the sight of these two magnificent works, nor am I going now to enter deeply into the many other incidents of my stay in New-York awakened in my mind, but I cannot pass by entirely two of them; at least, I must make certain observations which will not remain in the dark of silence.

I noted with astonishment, from the list of invited guests to the sumptuous banquet at which the United States of Central America entertained us, the omission of a name which I expected to see among the first. The name, according to its own statement, proposes to encourage commercial relations between the country and the other nations of America, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands. This being so, it is very strange that the Spanish Minister, the representative of the nation to which these islands are subject, should not have been invited. Was the omission intentional? Whether or no, it is impossible not to acknowledge that it was most unfortunate, and is all the more noticeable from the character of the action of the Union League Club, at whose reception I had the pleasure of meeting the representative of Spain. It is a fact that to most of us Spanish-Americans the omission was displeasing.

But more than displeasure, even indignation, was aroused among us by the words of a certain Cuban orator at the reception of the Societad Literaria Hispano-Americana, in which he considered it wrong for those who have in their veins Spanish blood to calumniate the memory of those heroes who implanted Christian civilization on the continent. It seemed to me a most out of time and place to make comparisons with the deliberate object of lowering our race, the race from which, even allowing a trifle all that is said of its many denials, we have the honor to be descended. The Cuban orator, however, was not allowed to speak uncorrected, and his ill-fated piece of speech hissing and other symptoms of disapproval were audible.

Such, Mr. Editor, are some of the impressions which my stay in New-York have produced.

A PAN-AMERICAN.

FROM COW BOY TO MILLIONAIRE

THOMAS SHIRLEY'S RISE—HIS GOLDEN WEDDING.

From the London Daily News.

The rejoicings last week in the little ancient Essex town of Newport in commemoration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shirley possess something more than a local interest. Mr. Shirley is one of the old race of contractors, and found in the great railway movement of fifty years since the means of rising from a very humble station to the position of a millionaire.

He was at one time a cowboy at the Robin Hood in Kingston Vale, an old roadside house clothed with traditions of Jerry Abershaw and other highwaymen, which still, we believe, exists, though it has ceased to be an inn. Thence ho got employment in a brickfield, working for a master who dismissed him rather than give him an advance upon $s. a week. Brickmaking does not seem a promising commencement, but it was, nevertheless, the experience gained at this time that prepared the way to fortune. In 1832, when he was fourteen, Mr. Shirley left the paternal roof to the fields out Wimbledon way, in which bricks were being made for the London and Southwestern Railway of Mr. Thomas Brassey, and a few years later he was employed by that great contractor as overseer for a contract for ten millions of bricks.

From that time forward Mr. Shirley began to be busy himself in the way of contracts in relation to railway construction in various parts of England as well as in France. His connection with the Essex Hunt, of which he afterwards him an affection for the pretty country between Bisoop stortford and Audley End, and here in 1851, somewhat shaken in health, he settled down to enjoy the fruits of his skill and enterprise. The recent rejoicings bear testimony to Mr. Shirley's popularity among his neighbors; and we have the authority of the writer of a memoir in the *Essex County Chronicle* for the facte that oe hae conferred substantial benefits on the locality by taking care that his men are well housed, carrying out useful sewerage works and doing other things that entitle him to the grateful regard of his fellow-men. We are also told that he has "looked after the inoloeare of the common lands," which we trust only means that he has looked after those who only have inclosed the common land if their neighbor and hen less watchful.

THEIR HORSE RAN AWAY.

A horse attached to a light wagne in which were Cornelius F. Duffy, a produce dealer of 649 Hudson-street, and his wife, Mary, took fright last avening at Grand-street and South Fifth-avenue and ran away. Duffy could not control the frightened animal. At Spring-street the horse ran into a pillar of the elevated railroad, which brought him to a sudden halt. Duffy and his wife were thrown into the street. Duffy received a severe contusion of the left side, while his wife was ont on the right side of the face and received slight concussion of the brain. They were taken to their home.

BROKE HER PROPELLER BLADES.

A cable dispatch received yesterday from London stated thet the steamship Egyptian Monarch, which left there fer this port on Dec. 6, had put back in Falmouth with three blades of her propeller gone. The agents of the Egyptian Monarch had been expecting her to arrive here for some days past.

A PROBABLE MURDER.

John Ragan, age seventeen years, was found bleeding and unconscious last evening at a lonely place on Elster-avenue, in Newark. He had been horribly maltreated and kicked about the head and face. It is feared that he cannot live. There is no clue to the assailants.

RAILROADS IN GUATEMALA

FRENCH CAPITALISTS GET THE GUATEMALA CENTRAL.

A SHREWD SCHEME TO MAKE NATIONAL SECURITIES STRONG IN FOREIGN MARKETS—AMERICANS UNPOPULAR.

The small and modest notices furnished the Associated Press announcing the railwey concession granted to French capitalists to construct a road from the Atlantic at Livingstou to Guatemala City, to connect at that point with the Guatemala Central Railroad to the Pacific, hevs an importance but little comprehended as yet by New-York and San Francisco shippers doing business with Central America.

Four years ago a dapper little Frenchman turned up in Guatemala who seemed to represent nobody and to have no particular business engagements. He frequented the offices of his legation during the rainy season, and in the summer was often seen riding his mule from the capital over the mountains to Livingston. Little attention was paid to his movements; he tired of Guatemala and returned to La Belle France. Two years ago he returned to Guatemala, hotter dressed and abundantly supplied with money. He was a gentleman to the tips of his fingers, but sought the society of nobody but Cabinet Ministers and high Government officials, and it was not long before stories of his elegant little dinners began to oe told, and, in spite of all attempts to conceal the names of the guests, it soon became known that no ooe except Cabinet Ministers and attachés of the French Legation received invitations.

Everything connected with politics in Central America is conducted on the star chamber plan; nowspapers, even if possessed of important information, dare not publish without sanction of the Government, natives deem it unwise to express their views opeuly, and it was only in the American colony that the new railroad deal was discussed. The Guatemala Central at that time was owned by C. P. Huntington, Morton, Bliss & Co., and the Vanderbilts, and a clause in their contract gave them the refusal of any other line in the republic. When the new concession was signed without their knowledge, they, through the American Chargé d'Affaires, submitted a protest, which was evidently listened to, because the Assembly failed to pass the new measure, and the scheme fell through. To overcome this protest the French syndicate represented by the banking house of Lefevre in Paris, magnificently bought out the Guatemala Central, paying down $1,000,000 cash, and the concession passed the Assembly. Now all parties are happy. The French syndicate has its concession and the Americans are glad to get out of the country whole.

The sale of this railway removes from Guatemala the only large American interest in the country, and puts the Germans, with their coffee investments, and the French in practical control. The Lefevres and once about $22,000,000 to build the line, the Government of Guatemala issuing an equal amount of 6 per cent. guarantee interest bonds, but the French are to control the road for the first term of forty years. This plan of railroad building is the same as that which put Honduras financially and saddled her with a debt or $24,000,000 in return for two strenks of red rust about twenty miles long, known as the Interoceanic Railroad of Honduras, and if in forty years the Frenchmen do not own Guatemala it will be because they cannot compute interest or because some future revolution will repudiate the present contract.

Going northeast from Guatemala City the line will traverse an unproductive country, with hardly enough soil covering the hard rock to grow a potato patch, fairly in the mountains there are grades so heavy that those of the Denver and Rio Grande are levels compared with them, and the eastern slope, where the grants of land are situated, is low and unhealthy and fit for banana plantin nuly. On the other hand there is said to be a fine harbor at the coast probably at Puerto Berrios, where docks can be built in twenty-five feet of water, at which steamers may touch, thus avoiding the transfer of freight in lighters. Of importe to Central America from the United States and San Francisco now skims the cream from there because the difference in freight from there down makes thet a cheaper buying market than New-York. The new railway will reverse this, and New-York will engply not only the eastern, but the entire western coast of Central America. The line will be completed in two years. Cape Hatteras, through the Florida straits, around the west end of Cuba, and south to the docks of Puerto Barrios, and this will have an immense advantage over the Panama route, where three handlings of freight are necessary, and where the newly railway charges have long injured American trade and thrown much to Europe by way of the Straits of Magellan.

The new line cannotlive on Guatemala freight and local traffic alone, and this exposes toe fact that the French syndicate has but little faith in the ultimate completion of the Nicaragua Canal, for when that is accomplished the ingenious Frenchmen may profitably present to the Guatemala authorities their entire investment if the latter will accept it as a gift. Tho San Francisco-Panama steamers now, as by way of the Pacific Mail to that city, but the new railway will surely carry all for New-York and Europe, and that of Guatemala alone will average 600,000 bags every year. The recent sale of the Champerico Railroad, owned in San Francisco, and that of the Guatemala Central will undoubtedly decrease the influence of the United States in the country. These lines were built during the Administration of President Barrios, and to induce American capital to come to Guatemala he had to grant most liberal concessions. When the Americans had fairly got their money into the country the gratitude of the Government began to cool. A group of corrupt officials continually harassed our interests, and it was only by continual lobbying and official protests that we preserved the validity of the contracts. These troubles and annoyances became known in financial circles, and promoters of splendid enterprises failed to secure money in the United States when they mentioned their location in Guatemala. The capitalist merely replies, "Nothing to-day," when that flourishing republic is named as containing the bonanza.

The past few years of quiet and freedom from revolutions which succeeded Barrios's death have in a measure benefited the financial credit of the country. The present Administration has indeed acted nobly in paying the interest on the foreign debt, but it did so by failing to pay on the internal debt or that held at home. The English received 60 gold for their coupons, while the native received what in railway parlance is called "scrip." Such a payment of interest does not require the sanction of the legislative branch of the Government, but is accomplished by Presidential proclamation. Six months ago, owing to this judicious treatment of foreign bondholders, Guatemala 6 per cents jumped from 60 to 75 and remained at that figure. Agents of English, French, and German syndicates now overrun the country obtaining concessions for this and that enterprise, but the wily American who has studied the situation and knows that foreign credit was sustained by repudiation at home quietly sells out at a fair profit after skimming the cream from the jug. This levelheaded proceeding received the Presidential ire some weeks ago, when the head of the nation indiscreetly remarked in the hent of argument: "We do not want Americans here anyhow. They care simply to make their fortunes and go." It is difficult to imagine he was any individual would reside in Central America for if not for money.

In this recent step toward the development of their country very little has been forgotten. Railways to tap coffee districts are projected into every nook and corner, new harbors are to be reconstructed and dooke built at which steamers may discharge cargo, electric-light plants are desired in every town, street railways are to be put down in the large places, and improved machinery is to be put up on every plantation. In all of these enterprises there is no reason why the United States should not be the source of supply. There is no iron in the country, and all railway structures and common road bridges should be purchased from us. Between the east and Guatemala City the Guatemala Central Railroad crosses seven deep cnfions on wooden trestles, which have to be examined daily, and which are renewed, piece by piece, once in every three years.

The common wooden bridges are allowed to stand until teeir supports rot off and they drop into the streams below. The country is infested with a queer species of vermin, half hug and half worm, which eats into timbers longitudinally and completely honeycombs them in a short time, just as the "limnoria terebrane" nut tie "teredo navalis" ran away the piles of the San Francisco piers. I have seen specimens of rotued trusses taken from these trestles, eight inches square, so eaten away as not to be able to bear a twenty-pound weight, much less the strain transmitted through them by a passing train.

England is our only competitor in ironwork in Guatemala, and in the past one has been able to supply at a cheaper figure.

The recent abortive attempt at revolution which broke out in the high country in the north, near the Mexican frontier, cooled in a measure the foreignere' desire to invest. In this country it is seldom possible to change the political complexion of the Administration except by revolution. All their Washingtone and Oliver Cromwells are successful revolutionists. Foreigners who have dwelt long in the country seldom blame these aspiring politicians for endeavoring to secure by force what te denied them by ballot, and besides revolution and bloodshed have been the greatest civilizers of these republics. Many national cankers sores have thus been removed from the scene of their misdeeds, and if the rascals turned out were succeeded by others who came into power, there were always fewer of them living after the conflict.

A WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

Mrs. Catherine Daly, aged forty, of 37 Jackson-street, upset a kerosene lamp early yesterday morning. Her clothing caught fire, and she was so terribly burned that she died two hours afterwards in Bellevue Hospital.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE BIG RAILROAD CUT.

The great railway cut which has been progressing so steadily for something more than a year will probably be finished next Spring, and the Fourth-avenue tunnel will be extended in consequence some four and a half miles, to Melrose station. This work done, the railway approach to this city will be the finest in the country. There is, however, with the many admirable features of this extension, one which the persons who daily ride over it are most likely to overlook. It is that of the drainage, an exceedingly important matter when all the manifold dangers to railways because of heavy rains, underraining of the tracks, and the like are considered.

The entire surface of the roadbed is practically divided into sections of 200 feet. Each of these has its particular place of drainage, totally distinct from its neighbor, so that each one would be amply able to carry away any accumulation of water which could under any possibility occur. Of course, toe level of the roadbed of each of these sections is absolutely true. But on both sides of the bed is a channel whose surface with that of the tracks forms a sort of turtle back, so that a natural drainage is secured. Of course, the exigencies of the roadbed, the exceedingly heavy traffic which will pass over it, and the absolute need for perfect solidity of the track makes it impossible that there shall be any direct drainage beneath the tracks as there is in two or three of the great English roads. The channels, therefore, have to do all the work. They are built with cement, and have a grade of 2 feet to every 100. At distances of every 25 feet there are small square drain holes, grated, to prevent the reception of any solid matter, and placed in the recessed channels. Taking a section of 200 feet, one half is graded 2 feet toward the south, and the other half has the same grade to the north. Thus the water when it runs off the tracks, the foundations of which are laid similarly to a well-built street, encounters a new grade, which divides it and accelerates the motion, so that by the time it passes finally toward the drain holes it has secured a very considerable momeotum.

Hence the channels run under small sewers, which connect with the great public sewer that is now nearly completed, 200 faut west of the railway cut. This sewer is graded so that there shall be no sluggishness in the flow of the water. It will, therefore, flow into the big drain of Mott Haven and Morrisania with the force of a mill race.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Dec. 25.—A suit opposing the reorganization of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad was filed here in the United States court yesterday. The bill of complaint asks for an injunction and restraining order and requests the court to set aside the foreclosure and sale of the railway. The complainants are S. W. Casey of New-Jersey, Warren S. Silloeks, J. Van Schelck, A. Kohn, and D. P. Ingraham, Jr., of New-York, and James Landale, George Wilson, and Andrew S. McClelland of Great Britain, who own stock of the Houston and Texas Central Company to the amount of $570,000. The defendants are the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, Central Trust Company of New-York, Farmers' Loan and Trust company, New-York, Easton & Amboy, Trustees; the Southern Pacific Company, C. P. Huntington, the Morgan Louisiana and Texas Company, Frederic P. Olcott, and George E. Downs.

The complainants allege that the proceedings of foreclosure by which the road was sold to Frederic P. Olcott for $10,580,000 was one of its brencoes to George E. Downs for $25,000 were ex parte in form and effect in that no opportunity was given for a proper defense, and that the decree of the court outlined in this behalf was invalid and void in that the court to grant; that the entire proceeding was but a part of the plan laid by Huntington and his associates to secure possession of the Houston and Texas Central property without due regard to the interest of the stockholders.

REORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—The plans for the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Baltimore and Washington Railroad are all completed. A temporary Directory has been agreed upon. The capital stock is to be $5,000,000. The company will be known as the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, with the initials B. O. S. It will doubtless soon be kuown as the "Boes" railroad, inasmuch as nicknames are often more convenient than the real names of railroads. It will be operated as a division of the Baltimore and Ohio, which owns a controlling interest in the stock.

Gen. Orland Smith is to be President and Capt. W. W. Peabody will be Vice President and General Superintendent. Capt. Peabody for a long time held a similar position on the road. Mr. J. H. Stewart, the present General Manager, has tendered his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted. The reorganization goes into effect Jan. 4.

GASOLINE FOR CAR LIGHTING.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road has been experimenting with gasoline with a view to using it in the lighting of cars. One system which has been found satisfactory is this: A circular tank placed on the roof is filled with cotton waste, which is saturated with gasoline. Small pipes lead from the tank to the lamp generators with funnel-shaped openings fixed so as to point always to the front end of the coach. The speed of the car forces air and gasoline vapor to the generators. The light is brilliant. It is a question whether its use will be permitted in Iowa under the inspection law, which forbids the use of gasoline for illuminating purposes.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

General Freight Agent Paul Morton of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has resigned his position and will leave the service of the company Feb. 1. Mr. Morton's successor as General Freight Agent of the Burlington and Quincy will be Mr. Thomas Miller, at present General Freight Agent of the Burlington and Missouri at Omaha. Mr. Miller, it is understood, will be succeeded by Mr. George H. Crosby.

CHARLES A. ASHBURNER'S LIFE WORK.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 25.

Charles Albert Ashburner, the geologist, whose death occurred in Pittsburg yesterday, was born in Philadelphia Feb. 9, 1854. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1874, ranking first in his class. Previous to that time he had been employed on a survey of toe Delaware River, and on his graduation he was appointed to the Lighthouse Survey service. In 1874 the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania was reorganized, with Prof. J. P. Lesley as State Geologist. The latter appointed Mr. Ashburner as his assistant, and he was actively employed in the latter part of that year in the surveys of Juniata and Mifflin Counties. In 1875 he was appointed Assistant State Geologist, with charges of the surveys in McKean, Elk, Forest, and Cameron Counties. In 1881 he was appointed geologist in charge of the surveys of the anthracite coal fields, then the most important survey in the State. Here he organized a method for surveying and representing the geology of the great coal beds which received the approbation of mining engineers and geologists, both of this country and Europe. The ability and skill with which this undertaking was performed led to his being appointed, in 1885, geologist in charge of all the office and field work of the survey. His later work has been devoted to the oose study of the natural gas fields in the western part of the State, and his lucid lectures and writings on this subject have caused a popular familiarity with it which it otherwise could scarcely have gained. He was a member of many scientific societies of this country, and was a frequent contributor to scientific literature.

THE LAST CONFEDERATE WAR HORSE

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 25.

The last Confederate war horee is supposed to have died three days ago on the farm of his owner, Col. R. T. Craighill, near Lynchburg, Va. "Stonewall Jackson" was his nnme, but he was always called "Old Jack" for short. He was forty-three years old, and his service during the war from the spring of 1862 to the end of the war. He received three wounds in battle, and his owner inicuds to hory him where he died and erect a mouument to his memory. From the Autumn of 1863 to the close of the war "Old Jack" served as a riding horse for Lieut. James R. Craighill of Col. William Nelson's Artillery Battalion, now the Rev. James R. Craighill of the diocese of Maryland.

RAILWAYS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Standard.

Delegates from the Balkan States were recently invited to Vienna to consult with representatives of the Austrian and Hungarian Railways on the best means of developing Eastern traffic by better time tables and by through fares. All the delegates came, except the Servians, who excused themselves on the plea that the Servian Government was resolved to oppose the through-fare scheme. They have been again invited, as the conferenece are to begin to-morrow, but it is doubtful whether they will make their appearance—an act of discourteey significant of the relations existing between Austria and Servia.

TYPHUS FEVER SUSPECTED.

Sigmund Strouse, twenty-one years old, a German butcher living at 1,553 Avanue A, walked into Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday and said he was sick. The physicians diagnosed the trouble as typhoid fever, and assigned the man to Ward 19. Yesterday they became enspicious of the case and notified the Health Board. A health officer arrived at the hospital, and after examining the patient sent him to the reception hospital, on East Sixteenth-street. It is rumored that the man has typhus fever, but the doctors do not admit the story.

DEATH IN A GASOMETER

A STIRRING TALE OF HEROISM FROM BIRMINGHAM.

HORRIBLE ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH MEN LIVED—BRAVE WORK OF RESCUE THAT WAS DONE.

For some time past a gang of men had been attempting, under conditions of much peril, to repair one of the big Birmingham Corporation gasholders. The work, it appears from an account in the Birmingham *Post*, had to be attacked from within the holder, and in order to make it possible for men to descend the gas was exhausted, and the holder filled with air. "But the water which the tank contained proved to be in a very foul condition, and seems, in spite of repeated renewals of the fresh air, to have given off sufficient gas to make the work both difficult and dangerous. The men stete that they have soldom descended without suffering violent sickness, and that time after time they have been "gassed," as it is termed—that is to say

WITH SONG AND SERMON

DETAILS OF CHRISTMAS SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

MANY LARGE CONGREGATIONS GATHER IN BEAUTIFULLY-DECORATED EDIFICES AND WORSHIP.

Special services appropriate to the day, and in which music played a prominent part, were held in many of the city churches yesterday.

Places were at a premium at the high celebration in Trinity Church, every sitting being taken and all standing room pre-empted long before 11 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Dix, who was the celebrant at the holy communion, was also the preacher of the day. His discourse was a straightforward exposition and application of the lessons afforded by the Christmas season.

In the musical portions of the service the French school predominated, the principal piece being the sparkling and melodious mass in E flat of Guilmant. The soloists here were Masters Howard Long, Charles A. Belting, Howard Jaffray, and Harry Neesen, sopranos; Mr. M. B. Farr, tenor, and Mr. Henry Steiger, bass, the latter supplying the place of the regular soloist at short notice, and giving an admirable rendering of the trying bass number in the "Gloria in Excelsis." To the Offertory anthem, "Ye Seraphic Hosts," of Neile Gade, Mr. Philip Heory Ward was the alto soloist. For the introit Hopkins's "Let Us now Go even into Bethlehem" was sung. The ancient "Adeste Fideles" and the Mendelssohn setting of "Hark, the Herald Angels," both sung in unison, constituted the Processional and Recessional. Dr. Arthur H. Messiter conducted the musical services from the chancel and Mr. Victor Baier presided at the great organ.

Toe Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary, occupied a seat in the clergy stalls, and the Rev. Mr. Odell, the Rev. Mr. Hill, and the Rev. Mr. Macfil assisted the rector in the celebration. The altar and sanctuary were beautifully decorated with natural flowers.

There was an elaborate musical service at All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Sixty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, and the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton preached an appropriate sermon. The interior of the church was decorated with festoons of evergreens and holly. The musical programme was as follows:

Prelude, "Fantaisie on an Ancient Carol," de la Tourbelle; Processional, Hymn, (Adeste Fideles;) Kyrie Eleison, Gloria Tibi Gratias Tibi, and the Nicene Creed in the Service; Anthem, "Like Silver Lamps," J. Barnby; Offertory Aeibeu, Noël, Gounod; Sanctus, Annus Dei, Gloria in Excelsis, in B flat, Schubert; Recessional, Nativity Hymn, ("Bethlehem,") Gounod; Postlude, "For unto Us a Child is Born," ("Messiah,") Handel.

The music was under the direction of Choirmaster George Henry Warren. The organist was W. C. Macfarlane, and these were the soloists: Miss Flora Benjamin and Miss Jessamine Halleuheck, soprani; Mrs. C. T. Englebardt and Miss Sophie C. Hall, contralti; J. H. MacKinley and A. Wilmarth, tenori; Mr. Henry J. Averill, baritone, and William J. Sheehan, basso. Besides these was a chorus of fourteen voices.

The interior of Grace Church was so attractive yesterday morning that no one could wonder at the immense congregation which thronged the edifice. The bright sunlight, streaming through the stained-glass windows, gave a mellow tint to the interior agreeable to the eye and which contrasted pleasantly with the green of the miniature Christmas trees bound to the pillars and the ivy placed about the altar. Every pew was occupied and the number of strangers present was very large.

The musical programme, rendered by a full choir and a large chorus, was grand, and perhaps the most attractive part was the soprano solo of Miss Ida W. Hubbell, sung during the Offertory.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. George H. Bottome. Dr. Huntington preached, his text being from Isaiah xiii., 19, "Behold I will do a new thing." The argument is that Christianity is a thing new, notwithstanding the statement of the philosopher living a thousand years before the Christian era, that "the thing that has been is the thing that shall be; that which is done is that which shall be done, for there is nothing new under the sun. That which is called new is the old in an unexpected guise." As against this, Dr. Huntington said that Christ was a new image of God; that He taught a new way in which to reach the kingdom of heaven, and that He told a new truth about the forgiveness of sins.

The Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge, at the Madison-Avenue Reformed Church, Madison-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, preached to a large congregation an appropriate Christmas sermon. The decorations of the church were especially tasteful. Evergreen wreaths were hung on the organ pipes, the choir loft was twined and festooned, and evergreens covered the pulpit. The music was under the direction of William R. Chapman. Mr. Chapman played as an overture Handel's "Pastoral Symphony," and the voluntary was Schubert's "March from Symphony in C." Miss Alice M. Stoddard sang a soprano solo "Christmas," and the choir rendered the Christmas praise service which is to take place at this church at 4 P. M. on Sunday.

All the stately ceremonials employed by the Roman Catholic Church in its observance of high festivals were brought into use at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday to make the several services there of a peculiarly impressive character. The great altar, with its twinkling lights, seemed to rise out of a mass of palm trees and evergreens, cut flowers and potted plants. To the charm of the decorations, the great congregations, and the picturesque character of the services was added the fusolnation of musical efforts that have seldom been surpassed in the edifice.

There were three services, the first a solemn high mass at 4:30 A. M., the second a solemn pontifical mass at 11 A. M., and the third solemn vespers at 4 P. M. Archbishop Corrigan celebrated the pontifical mass at 11 o'clock. This service calls for the most elaborate ceremonials of the Church. The Archbishop was attended by nine priests, including the deacon and subdeacon of the mass. There was a host of attendent altar boys, censer-bearers, candle-bearers, and cross-bearers. The Rev. Father Lavelle wished the congregation the happiest kind of a Christmas, and the sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Father McCarthy of the Jesuit Order. He dealt with the religious character of the day, the birth of Christ, and the lessons to be drawn from the observance of the festival.

The musical part of the service was elaborate in its detail. The choir, under the direction of William F. Pecher, the organist, rendered Silas's mass in C major. It was the first time that this composition has been given in this country with orchestral accompaniment. Its music is of the triumphal character and the work of the orchestra from the Philharmonic Society added a touch of grandeur to it. The soloists, Mrs. Jones, soprano; Miss Greebl, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Steinbuch, basso, were supported by a chorus of much power. Novello's "Adeste Fideles" was given at the offertory. The chancel choir sang the responses. At the 4:30 A. M. service it was assisted by Diller's Horn Quartet. The cathedral was crowded at all the services.

MATTERS OF NAVAL INTEREST.

Says a British military journal: "An engineering contemporary, in discussing recently the characteristic features of the principal ships in the United States navy, has instituted an interesting and instructive comparison between the cost of the American-built cruisers and those built for the Royal Navy in our national and private shipyards. *Engineering* thinks that British builders can afford to give the United States a good handicap in this respect. We are informed that the turret ship Maine cost £517,650, and the cruiser Texas £495,000, which is, in each instance, about the price of a decent armor-clad in our own navy. Our most powerful cruisers, Blake and Bleuheim, are to cost only £388,000, while the dearest of the belted cruisers of the Australian class cost only £284,550. Some of the others having been built for as little as £260,000. The remarkable protected cruiser, Reina Regente, built rather more than two years ago on the Clyde for the Spanish Navy, a vessel which, for speed and general efficiency, has scarcely been excelled by any others of her type, was produced for £250,000, or not much more than one-half the cost of one of toe American vessels.

Coming down to the smaller class of cruisers, it appears that the Baltimore cost £210,000; Philadelphia, £250,000; San Francisco, £270,000, and Newark, £270,000, while corresponding vessels in the British Navy cost from £145,000 to £223,000. From these figures and others relating to the same subject which our contemporary adduces, it would appear that in the matter of shipbuilding, at least, if not in all other branches of manufacture, the American people have to pay dearly for the blessing of protection. If they would like to have their navy built at a lower price than they are now paying, there are scores of shipbuilding firms in Great Britain who would be happy to obtain, even in the present period of costly production. It seems, however, that the American people prefer to squander their resources among themselves than to expend them economically abroad."

The French Government has authorized the construction by contract of three battle ships of 6,700 tons each, four torpedo vessels, ten sea-going torpedo boats, and thirty ordinary boats. Of this grant M. Weyl, in *Le Yacht*, says there is much question as to the type of the battle ships, and many are considering whether more attention must not be given to the health and comfort of the crews than is now bestowed upon the subject. Surmises are made, too, that the low freeboard at the ends, as in English types, for the purpose of an extended arc of fire, is not too dearly bought. As for the force which it is proper for France to maintain for naval war, M. Weyl declares that as England measures her force by that of any two naval powers combined, France should measure hers so as to match those of Italy and Germany combined.

Iroud Arrow says: "Until quite recently the Berlin War Office, through its Commissariat Department, purchased by contract nearly all its preserved provisions and food stores in the cheapest markets, without any reference to restriction as to the source of supply, and latterly American produce has furnished a large portion of such articles, more especially as regards preserved meats. Now, however, the War Minister, Gen. von Verdi du Vernois, acting, it is said, under the inspiration of the Chancellor, has resolved to give all or nearly all stored provision contracts to native firms, particularly the large establishments of Mayence. This resolution has come as a complete surprise to some of the great firms at Hamburg, agents for New-York merchants, who have been advised by telegraph of the sudden stoppage of this branch of their export trade."

Another British war ship has run aground. This time it is the gunboat Watchful. The vessel ran ashore in the English Channel on a Thursday and was not gotten off until the Saturday evening following. The floating of the Watchful is not a British record, as contemporary, though gratifying in itself serves to remind one that accidents to our men-of-war ships have been alarmingly frequent of late. It was only a few months ago that the sultan discovered a new rock in the Mediterranean. A few weeks afterward the Lily performed a similar feat in the vicinity of Halifax, Nova Scotia, while more recently still, on the Pacific coast of Canada, the Amphion and Icarus have been aground. These incidents might be multiplied by many minor ones. They certainly cannot tend to increase the general respect of our navy either at home or abroad."

The new regulation British small arm is about to be issued to all Government forces. It appears, however, that no good smokeless powder has yet been discovered, or at least adopted by the British. Some of the foreign critics say that England is not in the same condition as continental nations, that the nature of the powder has to be stored and used in all sorts of climates, and all, or nearly all, the nitrate explosives are very sensitive and very "ugly" under climatic influences. The critics do not see, however, why black powder should not be used abroad and nitrate powders be kept for home or European service.

A decree has been issued creating a supreme naval council for France, which is to be consulted by the Minister of Marine on all questions affecting the construction and utilization of men of war. It is to be convened at least twice a year, as near as possible after the evolutions and inspections of the Mediterranean squadron. The "Consel d'amirante," created in 1715, is still to exist, but the new body is expected to secure greater activity. It consists of three Vice Admirals, two Maritime Prefects, the Inspector of Naval Artillery and Engineering, and the Minister of Marine, with the head of his staff.

From the latest source of information the personnel of the Brazilian Navy consists of 1 Admiral, 2 Vice Admirals, 10 Rear Admirals, 20 First Class Captains, 30 Frigate Captains, 50 Lieutenant Captains, 170 First Lieutenants, 179 Second Lieutenants, 3,153 seamen, 346 marines, 500 apprentice marines, 320 engineers, and 30 members of the medical staff. Cadets enter the Imperial Naval School of Rio Janeiro between the ages of twelve and fifteen. The preparatory course is divided into three yearly periods, and the final course comprises four years.

The *Belgique Militaire* in its last number describes experiments made with the defensive cupola, designed to protect guns of large calibre against artillery fire. The trials were carried out at Antwerp, at the forts Phillippe and Sainte Marie. The cupola is like an enlarged dome or metal cylinder, resting upon a foundation of masonry and revolving like a ship's turret. The cupola stood every test, and although struck by the largest projectiles, remained uninjured in its mechanism to the last. Its weight was 320 tons.

The British war ship Australia has left England for the Mediterranean. She was ordered to undergo a full power trial of her engines on her passage down the English Channel and to call at Portsmouth to test her torpedo tubes. The Australia will be the fastest and most powerful cruiser that the British will have on the Mediterranean station, but another vessel of the same class, the Undaunted, will follow her early in the new year under the command of Lord Charles Beresford.

The United States squadron of evolution will meet two British fleets in the Mediterranean this Winter, since the British Channel squadron, consisting of the Northumberland, Monarch, Anson, Iron Duke, and Curlew, is ordered to make a cruise to Arosa Bay, Vigo, Port Mahon, and Morocco, returning to England some time in April. The regular British Mediterranean squadron is now at Malta.

It is proposed in future, when British war ships repair to dock yards, that wires be run from the central electric light plant of the yard to connect with the wires aboard ship. This plan will obviate the necessity of running the ship's plant. As a general rule, British ships when laid up have no other light on board but such as is furnished by tallow dips.

Messrs. Humphreys, Tenant & Co. have secured the contract to supply additional machinery for the Royal Sovereign, Hood, and Repulse, the new armor-plated ships under construction at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Pembroke. The new machinery for these vessels includes steering engines, air compressors, boat-hoisting engines, and electric light plants.

Another vessel designed for the Austrian squadron has been launched. In this instance it is a Psyche. The ship is 265 feet long, with a tonnage of 2,575. She is to be fitted with quick-firing guns, and is designed for a speed of nineteen knots an hour.

The British Admiralty have increased the Zanzibar division of the East India squadron to the extent of allowing it a fleet of steam pinnaces. The object of this is to better effect the suppression of the slave traffic.

The little gunboat Widgeon was taken out of Davenport Harbor the other day for a four hours' forced-draught steam trial. Results are said to be very satisfactory. The vessel realized a speed of 13 knots an hour.

BORN IN 1788 AND JUST DEAD.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

There has just died here a respected centenarian—M. de Vaugenie—who was born in Belginm in 1788, or a year before the Assembly of the States-General and the Proclamation of the Rights of Man by the French Republicans. The deceased had therefore entstepped the span of centenarianism by one year. He took part in the defence of Paris, which was organized in 1814, against the allied troops, by Marshals Marmont and Mortier. M. de Vaugenia was by no means a professional warrier, but a simple leather merchant, in which comparatively humble profession he amassed a fortune of £12,000, which enabled him to spend the evening of his days in tolerable comfort. He leaves behind a son aged seventy-three and a daughter of sixty.

CHRISTMAS DAY RACING

PLENTY OF SPORT AT TWO JERSEY TRACKS.

DUNBOYNE WINS THE BIG HANDICAP AT CLIFTON AND VENDETTA THAT AT GUTTENBERG.

Clifton had about the largest crowd of the season at its race track yesterday, and the betting ring was about as lively as it is on any day during the Summer. The day was warm and pleasant, so that the thousands of men and women had a really delightful day of it, without recourse to the glass inclosure. The races were run with these results:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds and upward. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:04¾.

D. A. Honig's b. h. Marshall Luke, 5 years, by Luke Blackburn-Maggie, 97 pounds...(Flynn) 1
Excelsior Stable's ch. g. Royal Garter, 4, 122.
(Thomeson) 2
J. Delong's ch. c. Guardsman, 4, 113.....(Barton) 3
Squando, 110; Kitty Pease, 110; Lorris, 97; Moonstone, 110; Osmond, 97; Little Mickey, 97; Isis, 94; Mollie Thomas, 99; Ben Leaf, 97, and Prospect, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Faustina and Bonnie S., even money each; Golden, 7 to 5; Blackstone, Alveda, 2 to 1 each; Memory 2½ to 1; Keystone, 3 to 1; Montapeake, Ripton, Pokemoke, and Lingulst, 6 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds and upward. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:24½.

W. C. Daly's ch. f. Glory, 3 years, by The Illused-Mehallah, 104 pounds.....(Lambley) 1
D. A. Honig's ch. g. Belmont, aged, 102...(Barton) 2
Diamond Stable's ch. f. Tuscra, 4, 109.
(McCarthy) 3
Umpire, 112; St. Mary, 94; Radiant, 107; Brown Charlie, 112; Kentick, 112; Fannie H., 109; Pocatello, 112; America, 94; King Arthur, 112; and Richland, 97, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Brown Charlie, 8 to 5; Tosora, 2 to 1; Umpire, 4 to 1; Radiant and Glory, 8 to 1 each; Pocatello, Seaside, King Arthur, St. Mary, and America, 15 to 1 each; Fannie H., Belmont, and Richland, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Brown Charlie, 3 to 5; Tosora, 4 to 5; Umpire, 8 to 5; Radiant and Glory, 3 to 1 each; Pocatello, Seaside, King Arthur, St. Mary, and America, 6 to 1 each; Fannie H., Belmont, and Richland, 8 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Seven and a half furlongs. Time—1:36¾.

R. Liddil's ch. m. Jennie McFarland, 6 years, by Astral-Ruby, 94 pounds.....(J. Tribe) 1
W. Skinner's ch. c. Dunboyne, 3, 92.....(Taylor) 2
Clifton Stable's ch. h. Bralt, aged, 110....(Taylor) 3
Carnegie, 106; St. Paris, 112; Pericles, 97; Mary T., 94; Victrix, 94; Falcon, 106; Rosetta, 109, and Flitaway, 94, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Bralt, 2½ to 1; Carnegie and Red Light, 3 to 1 each; Pericles and St. Paris, 8 to 1 each; Jennie McFarland and Flitaway, 10 to 1 each; Rosetta, Falcon, Mary T., and Victrix, 15 to 1 each.

For place—Against Bralt, 4 to 5; Carnegie and Red Light, even money each; Pericles and St. Paris, 3 to 1 each; Jennie McFarland and Flitaway, 4 to 1 each; Rosetta, Falcon, Mary T., and Victrix, 6 to 1 each.

Won by a length; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Yule-Tide Handicap, purse $700, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for all ages. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:14¾.

Western Union Stable's b. h. Dunboyne, 5 years, by Uncas-Frey, 109 pounds.....(Taylor) 1
W. C. Rollier's b. h. Van, 5, 105.....(McCarthy) 2
G. B. Morris's ch. c. Barrister, 4, 112.....(Thompson) 3
Deception, 100; Eleve, 115; Zanghar, 103; Bainbridge, 94; Iceberg, 97; Klog of Norfolk, 109, and J. J. Healy, 90, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Eleve, 8 to 5; Dunboyne, 2 to 1; Van and Barrister, 4 to 1 each; Deception, King of Norfolk, and Zanghar, 10 to 1 each; Iceberg, Bainbridge, and J. J. Healy, 15 to 1 each.

For place—Against Dunboyne, 4 to 5; Van and Barrister, 7 to 5 each; Zanghar, Deception and King of Norfolk, 4 to 1 each; Iceberg, Bainbridge, and J. J. Healy, 6 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; one length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Seven and a half furlongs. Time—1:40¾.

H. C. Meyers's b. h. Bonnie S., aged, by Scotland-after the pay Ayers, 122 pounds...(Whyburn) 1
T. B. Doswell's b. f. Faustina, 2, 111.....(Sims) 2
Hartman & Co.'s gr. g. Linguist, 6, 117.....(Warwick) 3
Pocomoke, 137; Alveda, 119; Owen Golden, 114; Memory, 96; Keystone, 122; Ripton, 127; Blackthoro, 122, and Montapeake, 137, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Faustina and Bonnie S., 3 to 1 each; Owen Golden, 4 to 1; Memory and Alveda, 5 to 1 each; Blackthorn and Keystone, 6 to 1 each; Montapeake, Pocomoke, Ripton, and Linguist, 15 to 1 each.

For place—Against Faustina and Bonnie S., even money each; Owen Golden, 7 to 5; Blackthorn, Alveda, 2 to 1 each; Memory 2½ to 1; Keystone, 3 to 1; Montapeake, Ripton, Pokemoke, and Linguist, 6 to 1 each.

Won by a length; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $600, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17.

L. L. Lloyd's ch. g. St. John, 6 years, by Bothertion, out of a mare by Victory, 106 pounds.
(Jones) 1
S. Emery's br. c. Fordham, 4, 105.....(Sims) 2
J. Delong's b. h. Falsetto, 5, 105.....(McCarthy) 3
Speedwell, 105; She, 105; the Issaquena filly, 105; Golden Rod, 105; Red Elm, 105, Navilla, 105; Vengeance, 105; Prodigal, 105, and Ted Venture, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Fordham, 3 to 5; St. John, 3 to 1; She, 5 to 1; Red Elm, Golden Rod, the Issaquena filly, Prodigal, Speedwell, and Nina W., 10 to 1 each; Vengeance, Ted Venture, and Navilla, 15 to 1 each.

For place—Against Fordham, 1 to 2; St. John, even money; She, 2 to 1; Nina W., Speedwell, Prodigal, the Issaquena filly, Golden Rod, and Red Elm, 4 to 1 each; Vengennce, Ted Venture, and Navilla, 6 to 1 each.

Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

AT GUTTENBERG.

VENDETTA GIVES THE BOYS A CHRISTMAS SURPRISE.

The sensation of the good day's sport at Guttenberg yesterday was the victory of Vendetta in the race for the G. Walbaum, Jr., Handicap, at a mile, for which Now or Never and Blue Rock were the first and second choices in the betting, Garrison having the mount on the first named. He was only able to get third place, however. Vendetta, a 25 to 1 shot in the betting, winning and Belwood getting the place. Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for maiden two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03¾.

D. Johnson's b. g. Flamheau, by Forester-Bounce, 110 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
T. Harris's bay colt by Forester-Wissahicken, 115.....(Kelly) 2
Castle Stable's ch. c. Hemet, 115.....(French) 3
Millerton, 115; Frederick I., 115; Shakespeare, 115; Barrientos, 115; Woodlawn, 112; William Henry, 112, and the Nannie King filly, 112, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against Flamheau, 8 to 1; Hemet, 4 to 1; Millerton and the Wissahickon colt, 5 to 1 each; Frederick I., 6 to 1; Shakespeare, Barrientos, Woodlawn, the Nannie King filly, and William Henry, 15 to 1 each.

For place—Against Flamheau, even money; Hemet, 8 to 5; Frederick I., the Wissahickon colt, and Millerton, 2 to 1 each; Shakespeare, Barrientos, Woodlawn, William Henry, and the Nannie King filly, 6 to 1 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:03.

C. J. Kelly's blk. c. Vigilant, 4 years, by Eolna-Vigiline, 108 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Union Stable's ch. g. Wynwood, 4, 105.....(Penny) 2
Excelsior Stable's br. f. Carrie G., 4, 101.....(Warwick) 3
Banker, 95; Gallatin, 101; Lemoe, 103; Landseer, 93; Lancaster, 112; Big Brown Jug, 93; Easterbok, 95, and Betty L., 90, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against Vigilant, even money; Banker and Lemoe, 3 to 1 each; Wynwood, 5 to 1; Gallatin, 9 to 1; Carrie G., 10 to 1; Lancaster, Big Brown Jug, and Landseer, 15 to 1 each; Betty L. and Easterbok, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Vigilant, 2 to 5; Banker, 8 to 5; Lemoe, 2 to 1; Wynwood and Gallatin, 3 to 1 each; Carrie G., 4 to 1; Lancaster, Big Brown Jug, and Landseer, 5 to 1 each; Easterbok and Betty L., 8 to 1 each.

Won by a length; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time 1:06¾.

A. Itkens's ch. g. Lomax, 6 years, by Fanstus, out of a mare by Halleck, 107 pounds...(Sims) 1
Union Stable's ch. f. Hot Scotch, 3, 116.
(Blaylock) 2
G. B. Jenalngs's ch. g. Extra, 4, 107.(McDermott) 3
Alva, 120; Shotover, 118; Fletch Taylor, 109; Gold Fish, 108; Marion, 111; Macao, 100; Glenlnco, 109; Capstone, 106; Doctor Jekyll, 116, and Nattot, 108, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Shotover, 8 to 5; Lomax, 4 to 1; Glenlneo, 6 to 1; Carlow, 8 to 1; Fletch Taylor, 10 to 1; Alva, Hot Scotch, and Doctor Jekyll, 12 to 1 each; Goldfish, 20 to 1; Capsteee, Extra, Nattot, and Macao, 30 to 1 each.

For place—Against Shotover, 3 to 5; Lomax, 8 to 5; Glenlneo, 2 to 1; Carlow, 3 to 1; Doctor Jekyll and Fletch Taylor, 4 to 1 each; Alva and Hot Scotch, 5 to 1 each; Goldfish, 8 to 1; Capstone, Extra, Nattot, and Macao, 10 to 1 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03¾.

W. F. Babcock's b. g. Jim Murray, 4 years, by Heimbold-Janet Murray, 113 pounds...(Henston) 1
C. J. Kelly's ch. c. Marty B., 111.....(Miller) 2
D. Dunn's ch. g. Grass-Vlol, 6, 111.....(Bergen) 3
Bonnie Lass, 106; Jim Irwin, 117; Huntsman, 118; Little Moore, 113; Skip, 106; Peacock, 107; Slasher, 108; Electricity, 116; Garder, 110; The Miller, 107; Wanderment, 113, and the Alida gelding, 86, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Marty B., 2 to 1; Bass Viol, 3 to 1; Jim Irwin, 5 to 1; Bonnie Lass, 6 to 1; Huntsman, Electricity, and Slasher, 8 to 1 each; Jim Murray, Garder, Peacock, and Skip, 10 to 1 each; Wanderment, Little Moore, The Miller, and the Alida gelding, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Marty B., 4 to 5; Bass Viol, even money; Jim Irwin and Bonnie Lass, 3 to 1 each; Electricity and Slasher, 3 to 1 each; Huntsman, Jim Murray, Garder, Peacock, and Skip, 4 to 1 each; Wanderment, Little Moore, The Miller, and the Alida gelding, 5 to 1 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The G. Walbaum, Jr., Handicap; purse $700, of which $150 to second; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:47.

F. Weber's b. g. Vendetta, 4 years, by Sensation-Stiletto, 85 pounds.....(Weber) 1
W. R. Jenes's b. g. Belwood, 4, 110.....(Sodse) 2
O. R. Montea's br. c. Now or Never, 4, 120.
(Garrison) 3
Blue Rock, 108; Wilfred, 106; Swift, 108, and Rapine, 102, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against Now or Never, even money; Blue Rock, 2½ to 1; Belwood, 4 to 1; Swift, 10 to 1; Wilfred, 12 to 1; Rapine, 15 to 1; Vendetta, 25 to 1.

For place—Against Now or Never, 2 to 5; Blue Rock, 4 to 5; Belwood, 8 to 5; Swift, 4 to 1; Wilfred, 5 to 1; Rapine, 6 to 1; Vendetta, 8 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:30½.

A. Itkens's ch. h. Lottery, 6 years, by Glen Athol-Lotta, 118 pounds.....(Hartoe) 1
Fordham Stable's br. h. Tyrone, 5, 123....(Miller) 2
Palisade Stable's h. g. Teddington, 3, 110...(Reily) 3
Wayward, 130; Tennis, 109; Dynamite, 118; Valor, 118; Compensation, 115; Velvet, 115; Top Sawyer, 115, and Artless, 110, also ran.

Betting.—To win—Against Tyrone, 6 to 5; Lottery, 4 to 1; Artless, 6 to 1; Wayward, 6 to 1; Tennis and Top Sawyer, 8 to 1 each; Teddington, 10 to 1; Vaulter, Dynamite, Valor, and Compensation, 15 to 1 each.

For place—Against Tyrone, 1 to 2; Lottery, 6 to 5; Artless and Wayward, 2 to 1 each; Tennis and Top Sawyer, 3 to 1 each; Teddington, 4 to 1; Velvet, 4½ to 1; Vaulter, Dynamite, Valor, and Compensation, 8 to 1 each.

WORKINGMEN'S CONTRACTS.

INTERESTING DECISION BY THE CONNECTICUT SUPREME COURT.

HARTFORD, Dec. 25.—It has fallen to the lot of Judge Carpenter of this city to prepare the opinion of the Supreme Court in both of the cases concerning labor troubles which have come before that body for final arbitration. The opinion of the court in the New-Haven boycott controversy was formulated by Judge Carpenter, and proved to be so forcible an exposition of the law that boycotting has since been regarded as an unlawful and criminal act in the State.

The Supreme Court, through Judge Carpenter, has just pronounced an ultimatum in regard to the forfeiture of wages by employes. During the labor agitation in the State a few years ago the Legislature adopted an enactment relating to the matter. This law, as incorporated in the General Statutes, provides that "any person or corporation who shall withhold any part of the wages of operatives because of any agreement expressed or implied, requiring notice before leaving the employment shall forfeit $50, half to bim who shall sue therefor and half to the State."

In June, 1888, James Nolan entered the employment of Frank H. Whittelsey, a warehouse keeper in Hartford, under the stipulation that two weeks' notice should be given in case he should desire at any time to leave his employer. The forfeiture in case he should leave without giving two weeks' notice of his intention was to be two weeks' wages. The stipulation also contained the provision that the employer should give two weeks' notice if he should decide to dispense with Nolan's services, the forfeiture being the payment of two weeks' wages. Nolan remained in the employ of Whittelsey until Oct. 16, 1888, when he left without giving notice. The forfeiture was enforced, and under advice of counsel the case was appealed to by the employe. The wages alleged to be due were assigned to Dwight Pierce and suit was brought before Judge Calhoun of the Hartford County Court of Common Pleas. J. Warren Johnson of Enfield pronounced the case for the defendant and the plaintiff was represented by M. M. O'Sullivan of Windsor Locks. Judgment was rendered in the lower court by Judge Calhoun, in favor of the plaintiff on the ground that it did not appear and was not alleged that the defendant suffered damage from Nolan's leaving his employment without notice.

On the decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The opinion has been awaited with much interest both by employers and laborers throughout the State. The court now rules that the contract is a reasonable one, as there is no penalty imposed for making it. It is the withholding of wages that comes under the condemnation of the statute, and not the making of the contract. If the case, reasons Judge Carpenter, was defended solely on the ground of a broken agreement to notice, it would be difficult to deliver it from the operation of the statute. But the agreement is more extensive. Each party agrees to give the same notice and in case of failure to submit to the same forfeiture. In this there was nothing oppressive, for all is mutual, and reasonable. Presumptively it was mutually advantageous.

"Whatever may be said of a unilateral obligation by an employe," continues the opinion, "it can hardly be said that the Legislature intended to prohibit a fair and reasonable agreement in which both parties assume the same obligation. Even if it should be conceded that such legislation is constitutional, it would be found in direct and unequivocal language. The court cannot give language of doubtful import any such effect by implication or construction. The act was passed for the benefit of the employe, to protect him against injustice and oppression. In cases of a mere promise by an employe to give notice of his intention to terminate a contract, the Legislature may well say that the employer shall not take advantage of it to withhold wages, and the courts may well enforce the statute."

"But when it is a mutual agreement, on equal terms, another principle is to be considered. The contract in question was not only mutual, but it covered ground otherwise not contemplated by the statute. It provides in direct terms that a violation by either party shall work a forfeiture of two weeks' wages; that is, they agree upon the amount of damages in case of a breach—limited damages. The case is not within the letter and certainly is not within the spirit of the statute. The ground on which the lower court placed its judgment is equally untenable. A virtually mutual contract whet the parties did not place there; that a breach should entitle the other party to such damages only as he should show that be actually sustained; whereas, the parties in effect agreed that a sum equal to two weeks' wages should be regarded as limited damages."

The opinion is regarded as a sturdy enunciation of the principles that must govern the employer and the employed alike. In most manufacturing establishments in the State the notice of intention to abandon one's work permanently is essential. And the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court will not conflict with the requiring of such notice when the agreement is mutual.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

THE RIVERSIDE CLUB'S SPORT WITH REAL AND CLAY BIRDS.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 25.—The Riverside Gun and Rifle Club held an all-day shoot to-day at both live and clay birds. An usually large crowd was present, and the spectators were treated to some fine sport. The day was perfect, and the live birds were swift and strong fliers. The events were governed by American Association rules. Oscar Hesse was the referee. Following is a summary of the events:

First Event, Nine Clays, Eight Entries, Entrance 35 Cents.—John Cooper, first, 9; William T. Conover and Edward M. Cooper second, 6; Millard F. Cornwell third, 5.

Second Event, Ten Blue Rocks, Nine Entries, Entrance, 35 Cents.—Edmund W. Throckmorton first, 10; John Cooper, second, 9; Edward M. Cooper, third, 8.

Third Event, Three Pairs of Bats, Eleven Entries, Entrance 35 Cents.—Albert Ivins, first, 6; Throckmorton, Edward Cooper, and John B. Bergan, second, 5; Cornwell, John Cooper, and Teubrock Davis, third, 4.

Fourth Event, Team Shoot, Five Singles.—Edward Bussell, 1; Ivins, 4; John Cooper, 4; George Coley, 3; Purvis, 0; total 12. James Cooper, 2; Edward Cooper, 3; Throckmorton, 4; Conover, 2; Field, 2; total, 13.

Fifth Event, Five Blue rocks, Seven Entries, Entrance 30 Cents.—James and John Cooper and Ivins, 4; Conover, Field, and Throckmorton, 2. James Cooper won first in shoot-off and second money divided.

Sixth Event, Four Live Birds, Eleven Entries, Entrance $3.—John Cooper, first, 8; David Bolshaw, Edward Cooper, and Ivins, 7; Richard Bates, Benjamin S. Payne, Field, and Coleman, 0; John Day, C. W. Hackley, Bussell, and Throckmorton, 6. Second and fourth moneys divided. Coleman won in shoot-off for third.

Charles Stillwell of Shrewsbury and Edward Cooper of Middletown have arranged a match at twenty birds, $50 a side, to take place in Middletown Township on Saturday, Jan. 4.

PILGRIMAGES IN HUNGARY.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Daily News.

Near Pressburg, in Hungary, a number of fountains have lately been made the objects of veneration, because in one it was supposed a picture of the Virgin and Child was visible, while the others were reported to have healing qualities. The reports originated apparently with the parish priests, who were anxious to attract visitors. In the village, which are still very poor. But since the story spread whole processions have come from near and far, and during the past few weeks numerous pilgrims arrived from Lower Austria, Meravia, and Styria. The Primate of Hungary, Archbishop Simor, has now sent a circular to the priests of that district prohibiting them from promoting or encouraging the veneration of fountains near Pressburg in any way, and the authorities have taken measures to prevent pilgrimages from a distance.

SERVIA'S SALT MONOPOLY.

Vienna Dispatch to the London Standard.

The President of the Anglo-Austrian Bank today appealed to the Austrian Foreign Office praying for the Austrian Government's support against Servia, which violated the contract with the bank by cancelling the salt monopoly, dismissing the Director, and taking the monopoly into its own hands. Count Kalnoky promised Austria's full protection and declared he would support whatever steps the Anglo-Austrian Bank might take to obtain its rights.

DYNAMITE USED IN JAPAN

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

PATRIOTISM AS PROFESSED BY A CERTAIN CLASS — CHARACTER OF THE ATTACKED MINISTER—NIHILISTS.

On the afternoon of the 18th of October last a desperate but abortive attempt was made in Tokio, Japan, upon the life of Count Okuma Shigenobu, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, who has been described as one of the most earnest, sagacious, and patriotic statesmen tha present era has produced in Japan. From an official report received in Washington THE TIMES has already printed an account of this affair. Another report, printed in the London *Times*, contains some interesting observations on the state of parties in Japae, to which, in a sense, the attack has relation. As the Count was coming back from a Cabinet meeting in an open carriage, says the correspondent writing from Tokio, and just as the vehicle, with slackened speed, was being turned to enter the gateway leading to his official residence, "a decently-dressed Japanese, in foreign clothes, ran suddenly toward the carriage, and before the police escort following immediately behind had the time to interfere aimed a hand-bomb at the Minister's body, and instantly drew a short Japanese sword and put an end to his own life by cutting a deep gash in his throat.

"Fortunately, the coachman, seeing the ruffian's advance, had promptly whipped up his horses, with the result that the bomb struck and exploded on the edge of the hood, and though Count Okuma received

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—PILLARS OF SOCIETY. Matinée—SNOW-WHITE.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—AS YOU LIKE IT.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—VAUDEVILLE.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERIES—From 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.—ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE EXHIBITION.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—TWELFTH NIGHT.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PRESTIDIGITATION.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MY JACK.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—LA TOSCA.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 6:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—RICHARD III. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN ACES.
STAR THEATRE—At 6—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

It is reported that Congress will be asked to remedy a difficulty in which the Civil Service Commission finds itself involved, and which ie described in our Washington dispatches this morning. It is that the examinations held all over the country turn out a great many more candidates who pass and are placed on the eligible list than there are vacancies to fill. We should suppose that under the law as it now stands the commission could order examinations at its discretion, but there is some doubt ae to this, owing to ths reqniremsnt that the appointments ehall he apportioned among the various States. If this really stands in the way of removing so ohvious an absnrdity, that provision, which is itself absurd, could be repealed. In any case there can he no donbt that the commiseion should bo left with the power to suspend examinations whenever a sufficient reserve of eligihlee hae heen secnred. The crowds that flock to the examinations cannot he eaved from nunecessary and often crnel disappointment in any other way, and tho interests of the service would certainly not bo injured by euch an arrangement.

The newspapers of Lisbon are not jnet now the most trustworthy medium for the transmission of news from Rio de Janeiro. Our own cable dispatches from Rio ehowed that the disorder and fighting on the 18th and 19th were of a serious character, hnt tho information published by the Lisbon *Novidades* to the effect that the onthreak among the soldiers was really an Imperialist uprising, headed by officers of the army and navy who favor the reetoration of the empire, may safely he held under reserve to await confirmntion from other qnarters. It may be true, bnt it must be remembered that the Government of Portngal is just now in a condition of such nnstahle equilihrium that news of reaction in Brazil might he jndged eo essential to tho comfort of the eovereign and his Ministers that in dofault of its arrival it wonld be manufactured. The provisional Government of Brazil is nndonhtedly having a tronhlesomo time of it, and it will have pretenders and insurgente enough to deal with without counting the friends of the ex-Emperor. The course of exchange is a sufficiently snre indication that things are not going smoothly in the now republic.

It has been the general polioy of the United States to impose no taxes upon international shipping, save from the ports of countries that taxed the ehipping of this country. From 1830 to 1860 the tonnage dues wore regnlated on this principle. From 1862 to 1866 a tax of $1 per ton on all shipping, foreign and American, was exacted, which was redneed in the latter year to 30 cents per ton per year, or 6 cents for each entry. In 1884 the President was authorized to exempt the vessels of Governments that exempted onr vessels, and reciprocity was secnred with the Netherlands and Germany, hut the chief German lines from Bremen were taxed because they stoppsd at Southampton. Now Mr. WINDOM has got himself in a enarl by recommending the repeal of the act of 1884 authorizing reciprocity, on the ground that no Governments have responded to it, and Mr. DINGLEY of Maine has hronght in a hill to that effect. Mr. BUCHANAN of New-Jersey, on the other hand, proposes a bill declaring that no tonnage tax shall be collected of any American vessel and none from those of any Government which does not tax American vessels. Thie ie eimple common sense, and is in accordance with ths policy of the Government in earlier days.

Sentiments appropriate to Christmastide get very little ehow in Oklahoma City, where an approaching election for a couple of Councilmen in the Second Ward has hronght the community to the verge of riot and caused the Unitsd States Marshal to be ready with his posse, and even Gen. MERRITT to he notified of the poseible nssd of troops. Although not a year old, Oklahoma City has rival partiss, the Kickapoos and Seminoles, so well matched as to make politice hot thsre. Still, good order should be cnltivated by lte psople on various acconnts. They desire to annex to the present area of Oklahoma snndry large tracts on their horders, to he purchased from the Indian tribes by the Government. They need to show that they are sufficiently lawabiding to make such extensions advisable. Congrese on its part ehould take prompt measures to give the people a good Tsrritorial Governmsnt, since, as Secretary NOBLE has said, "it would be testing reversnce for law and good morals hsyond prudence or reason to leave them in their present condition," which is anomalons, any longer than ie necessary.

Gov. THOMAS of Utah has a scheme for dsstroying the political power of the Mormons ln Utah that has the attraction of novslty. His proposition is that "ahout half the county officers" in that tronhlesome Territory "shonld he appointed hy Federal anthoritiee" instead of heing elected, and apparsntly that these should include all the offices that are worth having on account of the salaries. Whsther this would "brenk the political power of the Mormons" or not, it would enahle the Prssident to hsal some of the wounds he hae made in the distrlbntion of patronage. We may donbt whether the tone of official life in Utah would he raieed hy this device. The local Gentile politician does not command the nnhonnded confidence of his conntrymen, and neither wonld it he commanded hy the sort of politician who would he attracted from another part of the country by the offer of a county office to take up his residsnce in Utah. The new office holdere would he theoretically monogamous, bnt it ie open to question whether in any other particnlar they would he prefsrable to the present incumbents of the offices, who are elected to them by thsir neighbors.

The controversy in regard to EMIN and STANLEY is one in which thns far only one side has heen heard, since EMIN is not only rathsr reticent, but has been preventsd hy his accident from taking part in disputes. It ie clear that originally he never cared much to be escorted to the Zanzihar coast, and that he had hesn for years perfectly capahle of going there himself, either with many or with few followers. What he wanted done for him was the opening np of a commercial highway from hie province to the coast. STANLEY, on the other hand, was dispatched to hring off EMIN, and was determined not to be haffled in that precise resnlt. The advantage was rather with EMIN nntil a double disaster happened—the revolt of his men and the Mahdist attack on his outposts. This pnt STANLEY in the right and made hie insisting on EMIN's withdrawal no msre piece of presnmption. The real mistake is in infsrring that lt has heen grave misconduct on EMIN's part to canse STANLEY a long journey back to the Congo and again to the lakes, instead of immediately deciding to go with him on his first visit. It was not nntil after this second journey of STANLEY'S forth nnd back that EMIN'S men revolted and that the forces of the Mahdi attacked him, and these were the evente that led him to decide to go to the coast.

THE WEST AND THE CURRENCY.

The theory that has prevailed so generally and for so long a time that the people of the Western Statee desire a poorer crrency than the rest of the country decirea is gradually and pretty steadily ceasing to have foundation in faot. Undoubtedly there was a time immediately after tho war when the general helief wae relatively correct. The immense ohangee that have taken place in the West within the last two decadee have heen accompanied by a very radical change in the amount of sound financial opinion throughont that region. Twenty years ago the conntry west of the Ohio River was snhstantially one of farms and mines, with euch trade as was bronght into being by thsse two branches of industry. There was a certain amonnt of manufactnres, bnt they were relatively of little importance. Nearly everything prodnced wae sold in the East, and much of what wae consnmed beyond the food of the people was bought in the East. That is no longer any more true of a great part of thie vast territory than it le of Penneylvania, and it is hardly an exaggeration to estimate the amonnt of Western manufactnree of all sorts now sold in the East as greater than the total of the mannfactures used in the West ln 1870. Not only iron and eteel mills, with their varied products from pig iron to machinery, but great qnantities of crockery and glaeeware, watches, factory-made furniture, wagons and carriages, railway cars of all descriptions, and a great number of other highly specialized mannfactnres, now have important and some of them their chief sources in the West. The energy, the free enterprise, the inventive skill and zeal of the composite American people have developed industries with a rapidity and on a scale that amaze the slower Eastern mind when brought in direct contact with them.

With this development has come a complete change ln the character and methods of trade. The centres of distrihntion are no longsr in the East. The former invariable visits Spring and Fall of Western merchants to the seahoard to replenish their stocks are almost as mnch out of date and antiquated as the great fair of Nijni Novgorod in Russia. The great cities of the West, by the system of transportation in hond, have become "ports of entry," and the imported goods of Enrope and the Orient that were formerly stoppsd at the seacoast to be resold, now go in nnbroken bnlk. from the point of shipment to the remotest towne of the interior, and even to the Pacifio slops. The West carries on to-day, through its own agencies, on its own acconnt, with no accessory or direct intervention of the East, a greater and more diversified commerce than was snstained hy the whole Union before the civil war. The entire commercial syetem of that wide region is ae different from that the elder men of this generation in their young manhood knew as the transcontinental system of railways is from the wagon trains or the pony expresses that toiled across the plalus twenty-five years since. It is lnevitahle that snch development should hring chanzee of opinion as to the currency. Western men are no longer a race of debtors. Doubtless horrowed capital is in greater demand there than in the East, but the lsnders are no longer from this eection alone. Notonly Eastern money, bnt great enms of money from across the sea find investment in the West, and with this a steadily increasing amonnt of Westsrn capital, the constantly growing surplns product of the immenee and generally highly profitahle trade and industry of the section. In this way the number of Western men who are lenders of their own money, either ae capitaliste or bankers, or sellers on credit, has incrsassd, and with every addition comes an added clearness of perception that monsy, to he really good, must hs as good to receive in payment as to give in payment of debts.

And in this view is involved the essential principle of a sound currency. It is fatal to "cheap" money. No man wants to take his due in "cheap" money, howsver willing hs may be to have ths law compel his creditor to take it. It ls evident that this tendency is spreading in the West. The Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Honse is a Western man and a hanker. Mr. LACEY, himssll a Western man, the Controller of ths Currency, belisves that this fact will have a wholeeome influence on legislation, and it will, becanee it will be precisely ln the direction we have pointed ont. Mr. WINDOM'S essantially conservative intention with reference to eilver, ehown in his condemnation of increased coinage and his avowed wish to keep all forms of currency of exactly eqnal valne with the best ie another strong proof, for Mr. WINDOM ie a Western man, and Mr. HARRISON, who fnlly indorses Mr. WINDOM'S principle, ie another. With time and patience and the irresistihle march of progress in the West sound views will nltimately prevail, for wlth every passing year the West oan less and less afford unsoundness in finance.

SEVENTY PER CENT. FOR TRUSTS.

Our "lifelong Repnhlican" correspondsnt who assured ns a few days ago that he would not continne to give the Republican Party his support unless that party should "entirely remove or largely rsduce the duties on articles mannfactured by Truete" now writes to tell ne that in the course of our remarks concerning his first lstter we nndsrestimated the ad vnlorem equivalent of the specific duty on white lead. The facte cited hy him with respect to this matter ehow that the percentages as reported by the Trsasury Department aro misleading.

The duty on white lead is 3 cents a ponnd. Rslying npon the official reports, we eaid that this was equivalent to 40 per cent. The equivalent ad valorem rate is reported by the Treasnry Department to have been 40.19 per cent. in the fiscal year 1887 and 39.60 per cent. in the fiscal year 1888. Bnt the same reports say that the valne of the 747,000 ponnde imported in 1887 was 7½ cents a ponnd, while that of the quantity imported in the following year (721,000 pounds) was a shade higher. Our correepondent assures ne that the pricee in England are 4¼ cente for white lead in oil and 4 cents for dry white lead. It will be eeen that a duty of 3 cents ie eqnivalent at these prices to 70 or 75 per cent. If the imported white lead whose valne is etated in the Treasury reports was actually worth 7½ cents before the dnty was collected, lt could not have been the ordinary white lend. English white lead in oil is now qnoted for eale here at 8 cents. As the dnty of 3 cents ie, of course, inclnded in this price, it follows that the cost of the goode, freight charges paid, when delivered at this port doee not exceed 5 cents. Perhaps our correspondent can explain why the official reports make the average value of the white lead imported in the last two yeare 7½ cents a pound or more before the tax of 3 cents a ponnd ie paid. It may be that the duty forhids the importation of any white lead except that which ls of exceptional quality and cost.

The official rsports alee eay that the value of the linseed oil imported was 45 cents a gnllon in 1887 and 46 cents in 1888, and upon thece valnatione the ad valorem rate, equivalent to the specific dnty of 25 cents a gallon, le calculated to have been 54 per cent. But this is too low. The qnantity imported in thoee years was very small—5,277 gallons in one year and 7,420 in the next. Thie oil must have been of exceptional quality. Our correspondent points ont that the price of linseed oil in England is 34 cents. The dnty of 25 cents ie therefore eqnivalent to a little more than 73 per cent. and is not less than 70 per cent. after freight charges have been paid.

These are the duties by means of which two great Trusts—the National Lead Trnst and the Linseed Oil Trust—exact high prices from the people. They are not 40 per cent. in one case and 54 in the other, hnt in each case the "protection" afforded to the ring exceeds 70 per cent.

It well known that the Lead Trnst absolutely controle the white lead industry, for it represents 97 per cent. of the prodncing capacity. Some of the capitalists who are prominent in it are also interested in the Linseed Oil Trust, and before they became connected with either they had made large fortnnas in the Standard Oil Trnst. Under this "protection" of more than 70 per cent. the price of linseed oil in this country has risen from 38 to 58 cents a gallon since the Trnst was mads, or almost to the figures that would hring foreign oil in over the tariff wall of 25 cents a gallon. Under this "protection" the great combination of white lead mannfacturers serenely and safely fixes and maintains its prices.

Bnt onr correspondent and those who hold like opinions ehonld not make the blunder of demanding a redaction of only snch duties as are used by the few organizations thut have taken the name of Trust. There are scores of other combinations that are not less successful in suppressing competition and exacting high prices hy the aid of tariff dutles. We have publiehed the history of a majority of them. Not one of them should escape. We warn our correspondent that the existence of these combinations will be deuisd iu Congress, and we shall not he enprised if the denial is made by that Repnblican member of the Ways and Means Committee who has very recently advertised his hostility to "all combines which have for thsir purpose the control of market prices of commodities."

BELATED HOLIDAY SHOPPING.

There is perhaps a dsfect of "actuality" in pointing a moral that can he of no practical use for some three hnndred and forty-odd daye to come. Neverthsless it was pointed yesterday in thoneands of what would otherwise have been happy homes, in each of which the voice of RACHEL might have heen heard, raised rather, it is true, in sorrow than in angsr, and scolding for the presents of her children hecause they were not. The excellent matron who declared that if ehe had a dollar left in her pocket on Chrietmas Day she would he ashamed to look her children in the face was a typical American mother. The rage of such a mothsr yesterday morning at finding that the gifts for which she had heggared herself had not arrived wae entirely natnral. Neither was it to be appsased hy the circnmstance that articles perfectly irrelevant to their needs and aspirations and intended for the adults of other families had been tumbled into her area by jaded and sleepy expressmen toward midnight on Tnesday. It is even ungracious to intrude upon her sacred sorrow the rsflection that it wae all her own fault, and yet a eense of public duty rsquiree that this repulsive task shall be accomplished.

There ie no evident reason—nay, there is evidently no reason—why the holiday shopping of which the harvest wae thus cruelly blighted ehould not have heen completed and its reenlts safely garnsrsd in dark closets a full fortnight ago. The interval would have allowed full time for all possible reclamations and for the corrsction of all possible errors. Even those matrons who are compelled to rely npon the weekly wages of their lords for the making of their holiday pnrchases could have made them on Satnrday night, or, if they insisted npon giving the whole of a day and of their minds to the work, could have girded up their loins nnd gone forth to do battle with the saleslady on Monday. It was not, however, these women who were chiefly disappointed, hut, on the other hand, women who could perfectly well have had the money and honght the gifts a fortnight ago if they had not devoted the interval to the pleasures of procrastination. The longer they procrastinated, the worse they were off. It ie well known to sociologists of the female sex who pursue their researches in Broadway and Sixth-avenue that the temper of the saleslady, never serene, is sharpened directly as the square of the amount of bnsiness she has to do. As the holidaye approach ehe has her own pleasnree to consider and her own expectatione to meditate. She bestows npon the shopper of her own sex a more ostentatious inattention and a loftier incivility than is her wont, until, as Christmae becomes imminent, the etrain npon her nerves inclinee her to regard the meekest inqniry for her wares as a personal insnlt. The shopper ie often tempted to believe that it ie malice that cansee the saleslady to transmit to her addree on Christmas Eve a ehaving stand as an appropriate gift for a girl of five, and an automatic doll as meeting the requirements of a boy of ten. This supposition does an injustice to the saleslady. The simple fact is that her intellect hae given way nnder the continuous strain and that much shopping has made her mad. It must be owned that the male expreesman does not sustain the ordeal much better, and that he often contrives worse to confound the confnsion created hy the saleslady and the shipping clerk, and often to introdnce confnsion on his own acconnt where they have left lucid order. The trnth is that everybody concerned in the sale or distribution of holiday goods is overworked some daye before Christmas and cannot be trusted to perform accurately the simplest of his ordinary functions. The fanlt ie not his, hnt that of the heedless shoppers who assault the counters in hattalione during the last few daye, when there is nelther room nor leisure to make a judicions choice, and vociferate a chorne of contradictory directions to the people behind the counters. If hy any mischance a woman is actually prevented from doing her Christmas shopping nntil the day before Chrietmas, or even the day hefore that, a regard for her own peace of mind dictates that she should carry home her own package and not leave them to be sent. There are women incapable of the prndence of doing their shopping early who are yet capable of this remnant of discretion. The fact was attested on Christmas Eve by the appearance at the crossings on the retail streets of figures, silhonetted against the twilight sky that to the distant view presented the diminished contours of laden hay wagons. On the approach of the horse cars they resolved themselves, to the dismay and disgust of the occupants of those vehicles, into so many female shoppers returning homeward, each surrounded with a penumbra of angular and unmanageable things, which wsre at last stowsd somehow on the cars. The mode of transportation was painful to the shoppers as well as to thsir fellow-passengers, hnt they snffered ln a good cause and their children were not disappointed.

It is rather painful to reflect, in the intellectual interest of the next generation, that not only the women who made hay wagons of themselvse, but the more reckless women who declined to incnmbsr themeelvss with their parcels, and threw themeelves and their yonng upon the mercy of the saleslady and the expressman, have children to inherit their qualities. The Scriptnral story which describes a somswhat similar exhibition of femiuine hsedlesenese attrihntes it to certain giddy girls, perhaps hecanse it could not have heen believed in Jndea that a Jewish matron of the period oonld have heen guilty of such folly. Bnt ln the parahle as it has been repeated in New-York the parts of the foolish virgins have heen taken hy wives and mothere, while the provident matron who laid in her Christmas things hy the middle of the month has looked forth from her casement an amused and superior spectator of the comedy. It is to he hoped that the actresses will be fewer and the audience more numerous for the Christmas shopping pantomime of 1890.

INDIAN SERVICE BREVETS.

A snggestive contrast is furnished hy the recent action of the German Government, allowing its ehips to reckon their operations on the East African and Samoan coasts as war esrvice, so as to secnre pensions and other privilegee, and the conduct of our own Government in refnsing to consider Indian hoetilities ae war, even for the pnrpose of awarding hrevet rank for extraordinary gallantry in such hostilitiss. Germany nndsrstands the wisdom of stimnlating military skill and devotion hy rewarding instancee of it which have proved of puhlic service. In our country Congress has not only ineisted on a narrow interpretation of tho statute concerning brevets, but has never yet remedied the defsct in the law whoss sxistence it thus proclaims. The decision which Emperor WILLIAM has made ahout the ehipe serving at Apia and Zanzihar may reqnire the payment of a large sum of money, hnt the brevet commissions asked for our Indian service would carry no additional pay or emoluments of any sort. The bill recsntly introduced into the Senate for thie purpose by Mr. MANDERSON, which is a dnplicate of one snhmitted to the Fiftieth Congress, expreesly provides that the rank so conferred shall he "strictly honorary," yielding no privilege of precedence or command not already provided for in the statutes and regulations.

Arreare of acknowledgment of gallant service extending hack almost a quarter of a centnry aro provided for hy the pending hill, since it is to apply to all recommendations of hrevets made by the department commander and concurred in hy the commanding General of the army since Jan. 1, 1867. The law originally nnthorizing hrevets dates hack to 1812, hut, as amended by the statnte of March 1, 1869, it provides that "the Prssident, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may, in time of war, confer commissions hy brevet upon commissioned officers of the army for distinguished conduct and public service in presence of the enemy." The Honse Military Committee once denlared that this statnte, with ite restrictive phrases, wae provoked hy the lavish distrihntion of brevete after the close of the war, and that its meaning was eimply that this honor ehould not he conferred without active eervice, mersly at the instance of friends. This committee rejected the theory that Indian hostilities are not to be considered as war, nnd that armed Apaches or Sioux engaged in deadly hattle with our troops are not "the enemy" within the meaning of Section 1,209 of the Revised Statntes. Some officers whose own rank and brevet commissions are too high to be increased by the pending hill have urged it upon Congress on the ground that gallantry should be rewarded no less when exhihited in savage strongholds than on civilized hattlefields.

Among the brevet commissione already conferred on regular officers are several given for gallantry against hoetile Indiane during the period covered by the civil war or within three years after its close. Yet had those eame operations heen carried on last year, with an exhibition of the eame ekill und gallantry, the hrevets would not have heen awarded, on the ground that there was no war and no enemy. Gen. SHERMAN once said that "if hrevet commissions are right, and should be conferred for any wars whatever, they should be for Indian wars, because these call for the largest measuree of risk, exposure, and toil, and every possible etimulus of honor and profit should he held ont to encourage officers to struggle for success." Even the Senate Military Committee, in declining on one occasion to report favorahly certain nominatione for hrevet commissione for Indian eervice, declared that it did not donht the meritorious character of the eervices rendered, hut only questioned whether the worde "in time of war" did not exclude them from the benefit of the statute. If this be eo, why not amend the law eo that it shnll not exclnde meritorious cases? Exceptional bravery and skill nnder the hardehips and perils of hostilities with a savage foe, which often differ from civilized warfare in making capture a most horrihle fate, certainly deserve thie slight consideration at the hands of Congress.

A PLEASANT AND A HEALTHY SIGN.

From the Hartford Religious Herald, Dec. 28.

It is a pleasant sign of the times that so many papers are calling for ballot reform. These journals voice the sentiment of the better class in all parties. The stability of our institutions must in a great degree depend upon our elections, where the voter can express by his vote his preference for candidates. And this cannot be done without a secret ballot. Let the reform go on; the faster the better.

AFTER-THOUGHTS.

"Why doesn't Harvard win?" is the question now agitating Harvard. Simply because her players do not play well enough. Why don't they play well enough? Because they are not well enough trained. Why are they not well enough trained? Because they have no capable trainers. Why have they no capable trainers? Because their graduate experts are not disposed to give the benefit of their experience. Why so? Because the average Harvard undergraduate knows it all. You can't tell him anything. That is one reason why Harvard doesn't win.—*Springfield Republican.*

The surprising thing is what the public finds amusing nowadays. Time was when some pith or point was demanded in farce or comedy, but pieces are put upon the stage nowadays, and audiences roar at them, which are nothing but a string of absurdities strung on a plot of the most attenuated description. This is well enough in opera, for the music makes amends for everything, but if this sort of thing continues on the acting stage, in time "The Rivals" will rise to the dignity of a tragedy.—*Mobile Register.*

Philadelphians are surprising New-Yorkers in several ways. To the presence of mind and energy of Gen. Collis were due the fact that no lives were lost in the Academy of Imperial Hospital, and on Monday night the Sons of the Pilgrims listened to a speech hy the Rev. H. L. Wayland which bristled with as much wit and humor as if it had been the joint production of Chauncey M. Depew and Gen. Horace Porter.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Mr. Bellamy not only ignores human nature in the problem, but he omits one "u" in millennium. Now, one letter has as much right to existence in that word as any other letter, and thus it appears that even the paper millennium constructed by Mr. Bellamy, without any of the embarrassing complications caused in a real world, by small but ugly facts like friction and human nature, is full of holes on the face of it.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

It is remarkable how many educated persons confuse the pronouns. We have heard distinguished statesmen use such expressions as, "Smith met Brown and I this morning." Who would never say, "Smith met I," if the speaker had happened to be walking alone, although the presence or absence of Brown could not, in such connection, affect the grammatical construction of the sentence.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

We do not agree with the idea involved in Andrew Carnegie's remark: "Give us war ships and we shall have wars." If a man takes out a policy of insurance on his house does it mean that he is going to be burned out? Or if he builds a fence around his cornfield to keep the cattle out does he thereby increase the certainty of having his crops destroyed?—*Philadelphia Press.*

Mr. Keely may have his imperfections as an inventor, but as a manipulator of men he has few peers, and to be candid, it is really a delightful spectacle. As a rule the poor inventor is victimized by the capitalists, but in this case the inventor has the upper hand and he is leading capital a very pretty dance.—*Rochester Democrat.*

On the whole, and looking to the greatest good to the greatest number, one may incline to the feeling that it is better that the coal piles of the coal companies should grow temporarily too big than that the coal piles of the people should get temporarily too small.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A bill providing for a marriage license was passed by the South Carolina House, but was killed by the Senate upon the ground that it might prove a dangerous innovation, which would open the doors to a divorce law and its train of innumerable scandals and ills.—*Savannah News.*

An accommodating man has been heard of. He was a Portland merchant, who used to go to the bank every Saturday morning and get a big roll of small bills in order to be able to accommodate his neighbors with change for fives and tens. He died poor.—*Lewiston Journal.*

A society has been formed in England that purposes to educate parents on how to bring up children. It ought to spread to this country. In many cases the parents need more educating than the children.—*Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.*

It is said that the grippe, like hay fever, is an aristocratic disease, preferring to attack well-fed people with good bank accounts. The doctors generally prefer that it should do so.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Some of our enterprising Washington correspondents should find out how much it costs annually to provide seats for the standing committees of the House.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

There is a man in Topeka who is so afraid of getting influenza that he will not read the "Foreign Correspondence" in the New-York papers.—*Hutchinson (Kan.) News.*

The man who thinks quick and speaks slow will be very apt to get along in the world safely.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

Silcott has been discovered but not found. Here is a distinction with considerable of a difference.—*Washington Post.*

About the easiest way to raise the wind is simply to cash a draft.—*Baltimore American.*

ONE OF A THOUSAND.

From the Rochester Post-Express, Dec. 24.

A curious example of the way in which money will increase when judiciously invested is found in the experience of a watchmaker in this city. A year ago he leased a little store for the purpose of carrying on his business. He needed but a small portion of it for himself, and he told his son he would give him a dollar with which to set himself up in business. The boy bought a few papers and periodicals to begin with, and now the store is filled with a stock of fancy articles and holiday goods. The trade has increased in proportion with the stock and in a year's time the dollar has not only increased itself many hundred per cent., but a flourishing little business has also sprung from its investment. Of course, this increase is the product of the labor of the boy, but the lad has been able, by his trade of watchmaker which he pifed at spare intervals, to make more than enough to support himself.

DEPUTY STATE TREASURER.

From the Rochester Union, Dec. 24.

There have been numerous unanthenticated reports as to the appointment of a deputy to succeed himself by State Treasurer-elect Elliot Danforth. The *Union* is glad to be able to state to-day, upon highest authority, that the appointment of Deputy State Treasurer has been tendered to George E. Church of Albion and accepted by him. This will be very gratifying intelligence not only to Mr. Church's many friends throughont the State, hut to those of his father, the late Chief Judge Church, also. Mr. Church has had experience in public affairs, having been Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department, Acting Superintendent during 1872, and an officer of the Treasnry Department during the late Cleveland Administration, and will make a most capable and efficient Deputy Treasurer. The *Union* extends its congratulations.

PREJUDICE AGAINST WILL-MAKING.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Globe, Dec. 22.

One of the most unreasonable superstitions is that possessed by so many people that deters them from making their wills, trusting to good luck to have time when the candle of life is flickering out. A lady of unusual culture and strength of character, a leader in a wide social circle, and active in movements for the advancement of her sex, died not long since of a third stroke of paralysis. She had a good deal of property and many articles of rare value that she designed to leave to a cherished young lady companion, but even after the second stroke, and she knew that a third would be fatal, she could not bear to think of making her will. She dropped off suddenly, and her friend is without anything, while remote relations get all. The instance is familiar to many in this city, but is not singular.

MOVING INTO WASHINGTON.

From the Portland Oregonian, Dec. 20.

The manner in which Eastern people are strnggling toward Washington amazes even immigration statisticians. They are coming by families, colonies, and train loads, and those who have arrived report that thousnnds are preparing to come at the earliest day possible. Some are almost giving their property away, others are leaving it for a better day, and still others are mortgaging for enough money to get away on, taking the chance of being able to redeem it through a better and more remunerative prosperity in the great Northwest.

WHAT GOV. HILL REPRESENTS.

From the Providence Journal, Dec. 25.

Gov. Hill is expected to speak at the Jackson banquet in Boston. Gov. Hill represents the Jacksonian Democracy without Jackson.

TREPOFF THE TERRIBLE.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs with regard to Gen. Trepoff, whose death has been briefly noticed: "He was one of the most remarkable men of the time of Alexander II. Gen. Trepoff will be remembered as the Police Prefect at St. Petersburg, who was shot at and wounded by the female Nihilist Vera Sassulitch. The *Novoe Vremya* calls him 'le fils de ses oeuvres,' having the qualities and defects of all persons of that category. The deceased was a foundling, and his name, which was at first written 'Trephoff,' was generally believed to be compounded of the German words *Treppe* (stairs) and *Hof* (court,) and was supposed to signify the parlor apartment where he was first found as an infant.

"As a young man he served in the cavalry, but afterward received the command of a regiment of gendarmes at Kieff. But he first became generally known as the head police master of Warsaw in the revolutionary times of Poland. He was steeped in military discipline and severity, and had a most uncompromising manner or fulfilling his duties, which brought him into conflict with the milder personality of Prince Gortchakoff, the Governor-General, who dismissed him from his post in 1861, at the request of a Polish deputation, after first advising him to give a pretext for his resignation by declaring himself ill. The Emperor, Alexander II., was annoyed at the dismissal of Trepoff, and gave him a valnable piece of landed property at Kieff as compensation.

"In 1863, in the heat of the Polish revolt, Gen. Trepoff was called upon to resume the office of Police Master at Warsaw, and he set about the repression of the rebellion and the capture of its principal supporters with an energy and unrelenting severity that created intense hatred against him among the Poles. One day he was attacked in the street by a man named Anton Ammer, armed with an axe, and received several serious wounds. In 1866, after the attempt upon the life of the Emperor by Karakozoff, an energetic Prefect of Police was required in St. Petersburg, and Gen. Trepoff was selected as just the man for the post. In this position he replaced the good-natured Gen. Annenkoff, and his authority was strengthened by the suppression of the Governor Generalship of the capital.

"As Prefect of St. Petersburg, Trepoff became known throughout Russia as well as abroad. He was a typical specimen of the Russian military despot, and the Police Masters of other Russian towns set themselves to imitate his example. He was in every sense of the word the Emperor of St. Petersburg. When he walked along the streets the inhabitants treated him with extraordinary respect, not unmixed with dread. The dreadful drivers took off their hats and bowed and crouched before him with fear and trembling. On the appearance of the Czar Liberator on the pavement of the Great Morskaya-street, when the Czar entered the capital after a long absence, Trepoff drove at a gallop in front of his Majesty through the crowded streets, standing erect in his open carriage, glaring round with knitted brows, and commanding the people to obeer.

"When the present writer first saw one of these scenes, he was struck with amazement at the difference between the reality and the spontaneous enthusiasm of which he used to read in London in the telegrams sent to the English newspapers. Trepoff, it was said, once knocked an Englishman's hat off at a conflagration because the Emperor was there looking on, and all civilians were expected to uncover, although, as the Englishman had never seen the Czar, it was impossible for him to distinguish his Majesty among the crowd of other Generals and officers.

"The most wonderful stories were circulated of Trepoff's vigilance and energy. It was popularly believed that he always passed the night in an arm chair, and never slept in bed. Whatever happened in the city Trepoff was expected on the spot, whether in the daytime or in the middle of the night. He organized the police on its present improved footing, created a separate water police for the Neva, and did a great deal of good for the health, safety, comfort, and convenience of the inhabitants. The 'head of the town'—to render literally the Russian word which is generally translated into 'Prefect'—has a very wide field of authority in St. Petersburg. He can interfere in matters concerning the interior of private dwellings, in matters of sanitation, public health, the municipal corporation, trade, amusements, food; there is nothing to which his unlimited authority cannot reach, and a stroke of his pen is enough to dissolve and suspend the elected Town Council, and send the Mayor about his business.

"It can be imagined, therefore, what would be made of such a sphere of power by a man of Trepoff's stamp, and that sphere was much wider and more replete with duties in Trepoff's time than at the present day. He was the model Russian Governor, in reality, of St. Petersburg, although called a Prefect, and his successors have all endeavored more or less to imitate him. His

OUR TREATY WITH JAPAN

SOME OF ITS PROBABLE PROVISIONS.

RADICAL CHANGES IN OUR RELATIONS TO BE MADE IN MANY PARTICULARS FAVORABLE TO JAPAN.

The tenth treaty between the United States and Japan will come before the Senate for ratification during the present session of Congress. Its terms are still, of course, a diplomatic secret, but that it will contain radical changes is known.

The first treaty between the two countries, that concluded by Commodore Perry March 31, 1854, was of the simplest character. It provided for the opening of two ports, Shimoda and Hakdato, for proper treatment of shipwrecked sailors, for the residence of a Consul at Shimoda, and that "ships of the United States resorting to ports open to them shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods." Three years later came the treaty of June 17, 1857. It opened to our ships one additional port, Nagasaki, but for wood, water, provisions, and coal only, and the fourth article read:

"Americans committing offenses in Japan shall be tried by the American Consul-General and shall be punished according to American laws."

This is the first appearance of the famous, or, from the Japanese standpoint, infamous extra-territoriality clause. A third treaty, made during the next year, reaffirmed this provision, opened six more ports to trade, closed Shimoda, and fixed the first customs duties. Certain articles were to be admitted free, others at a duty of 5 per cent., wines, &c., 35 per cent., and all articles not elsewhere enumerated were to pay 20 per cent., and, further, an export duty could be levied on all goods of Japanese production except gold and silver and copper in bars. These imports were all ad valorem.

But in 1864 the foreigner had become firmly established in Japan, and some of the above taxes bore upon his industry and comfort, so a new convention was concluded that year which transferred to the free list all articles used in the preparation and packing of tea, and to the 5 per cent. list such things as iron, tin, white sugar, glass and glassware, clocks, watches, and wines, which had been imported under much higher duties.

The treaty of June 25, 1866, went still more succinctly into the subject of customs duties, fixing a specific duty on a long enumerated list of the ordinary merchandise of commerce, a 5 per cent. duty on others, and export duties both specific and ad valorem. The free list was somewhat increased. This treaty is in force to-day. The United States has always occupied a unique position in the foreign relations of Japan. Our demands have, as a general rule, been less marked by selfishness and injustice than those of any other country, and the Japanese have recognized that in coming to them with proffers of friendship and amity we have had no political axes to grind, and there is constantly present an earnest desire to please us and to draw closer our diplomatic and commercial relations. The native press, especially the powerful daily, the *Jiji Shimpo*, never tires of impressing upon its readers the advantage, indeed the duty, of Japan to buy more extensively American productions. When in 1883 the Shimonoseki indemnity was repaid to Japan that country went into ecstasies over such an unheard-of example of a national sense of justice and magnanimity.

Diplomatic courtesies are generally meaningless, but when, in reply to Secretary Frelinghuysen's letter, in which he speaks of "the satisfaction which the President feels in being enabled by the action of Congress to carry out the desire long entertained by this Government to return this money to Japan," and "that it will be accepted by that Government as an additional evidence, if such were needed, of the friendly interest felt by the Government of the United States in everything that concerns the welfare and progress of the people and Government of that country," the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs replied as follows, he meant what he said and his words voiced the feeling of his country:

"It is a source of satisfaction to me to be able to assure your Excellency [the United States Minister] in reply that his Imperial Majesty's Government regards the spontaneous return of the money which was paid by the Government of Japan to that of the United States, under the convention of Oct. 22, 1864, not only as an additional proof of the friendly disposition of your Excellency's Government, but as a strong manifestation of that spirit of justice and equity which has always animated the United States in their relations with Japan, and it will, I am convinced, tend to perpetuate and strengthen the mutual confidence and feeling of cordial good will and friendship which at present happily subsist between the people of our respective countries."

AMERICA'S KINDLY JUSTICE.

And it did. Even to this day the kindly justice of America, showing in such marked contrast to the actions of Great Britain, France, and Holland, who have made no move to return their shares of the plunder, is mentioned by almost every Japanese with whom the American tourist enters into chance conversation. Though this kindly feeling toward us as a nation and as individuals is entertained by the Government as well as by the people, the officials, from the very nature of their position, must be more careful in their expressions, and appear, at least, in their actions to be impartial, but that a well-known friendly disposition to Japan and disregard for the United States. This is the last of the six commercial treaties, the other three being on the subjects of indemnity, shipwrecks, and extradition, respectively.

In 1887 the British Minister, Sir Francis Plunkett, signified England's willingness to discuss again the subject of treaty revision. The representatives of Germany, France, and the United States followed suit, and the lesser powers soon wheeled into line, and there seemed to be every prospect that the long-cherished wishes of the Japanese would be granted at last. Everything went smoothly here, the Penal and Civil Codes were discussed. The foreign Ministers insisted that the finished codes should be submitted to and approved by the diplomatic body. This was considered a national dishonor, and a party rose, led by Viscount Tani, to prevent any such concession. The consequence was the dissolution of the conference and the resignation of the cabinet of the Mikado. Counts Ito and Inouye, the leaders of Japanese political thought, were displaced by Gen. Kuroda and Count Okuma, who recently barely escaped with his life from the dynamite bomb of an assassin.

Again the discussion of the treaties was resumed, and the first fruit was the treaty with Mexico. Those with the United States and Russia were concluded and signed, and the former only awaits the consent of the Senate to become law. Those with France and Great Britain are still under negotiation, and the fifth, with Germany, after its conclusion and signature, and before its ratification, was, to the utter confusion of the diplomats and to the great delight of the foreign community in Japan, recently published in the columns of an English paper in Yokohama. It having been previously stated on good authority that its terms were identical, or substantially so, with the treaties with other powers, we have some ground upon which to base a judgment as to what our own treaty is. The authenticity of the published version of the German treaty as it appeared in the *Gazette* seems to be accepted without question in Yokohama; but there is good reason for believing that while the text printed is a bona fide copy of the actual convention concluded between Germany and Japan, there are still some other provisions which are contained in the body of the American treaty and which are still to be added to that with Germany.

The new treaty shows radical changes, and such of its articles as relate to jurisdiction, taxation, property, and trade are what most concern us and our brethren across the Pacific.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

The present status of the foreign resident in Japan must be defined, so clearly understand the bearing of the new treaties. The foreigner must live within certain territorial limits defined by treaty, and can only pass beyond those bounds by passport, which is issued only for certain specified places and for purposes of "scientific investigation" and "for benefit of health," and one of the conditions of its issuance is that its holder shall not trade with the natives outside of treaty limits. He can own no real property and lease none beyond the legal boundaries. All land belongs to the Mikado, and the foreigner leases it in perpetuity, subject to an annual ground rent of so much per *tsubo*, (6 feet square,) which, considering the value of the land, is a very heavy tax. The foreigner can buy or sell the lease of real property, but not the land itself. This is the only tax he pays to the Japanese Government. Each foreigner is registered in the consulate of his country and lives under his Consul's jurisdiction, under his own national laws. All legal processes and suits against him are entered with, and tried before, his Consul, (except in the case of Great Britain, which maintains a court separate from its consulate.) If he commits an offense against Japanese laws outside of treaty limits he can be arrested by Japanese police, but must be turned over to his Consul for trial, and punishment if guilty, the Japanese Government prosecuting the case.

With this exception he is absolutely independent of the officers and courts of Japan in everything that concerns his life, property, and conduct, but the Japanese authorities are bound at the request of a Consul to arrest all deserters and fugitives from justice, and the treaties provide certain customs fees and regulations, though the refusal to pay these or any dispute about them must be settled by the Consul. The import and export duties are all fixed by the treaties and are specific in some cases, ad valorem in others, and average about 5 per cent. on all the articles.

Assuming the German treaty to be, in the main, a type of those with other powers, it will be seen by an examination of its provisions how radical are the changes. For a period of five years after the treaty goes into operation the jurisdiction of the consular courts is to be confined to the foreign settlements at the treaty ports outside of those limits. "Japanese courts shall have and exercise complete and exclusive jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, . . . in accordance with the laws of Japan," except in cases affecting the personal status of the foreigner, but if questions concerning such status are incidentally or collaterally raised in proceedings before Japanese courts, such courts shall, for the purposes of such proceedings, have jurisdiction to determine the questions so raised according to German law." At the end of five years all jurisdiction then exercised by foreign courts, "and all exceptional privileges, exceptions, and immunities then enjoyed by German subjects or citizens as part of or as appurtenant to such jurisdiction shall, absolutely and without notice, wholly cease and determine, and thereafter all such jurisdiction shall be assumed and exercised by Japanese courts." An exception is made in the case of all actions *its pendens*, at the time fixed for the abolition of Consular jurisdiction.

In the conferences for revision of the treaties held in 1887, the articles finally agreed upon in this matter of consular jurisdiction provided that it was to be replaced, after a certain fixed period, by mixed courts composed of foreign and native judges sitting at the ports. The foreign judges were to be twenty-five in number, and were to be employed and paid by Japan. This scheme was to continue for fifteen years, and at the end of that period all jurisdiction was to be exercised exclusively by the native courts. That something of this character is or is to be incorporated in the present treaties may be accepted as almost certain, and that foreigners will not be under the exclusive jurisdiction of Japanese tribunals until twelve years have elapsed from the date the new treaties go into operation.

PROPERTY, TRADE, AND TAXATION.

In matters of the rights of property, trade, and taxation, foreign residents are to be placed upon the same status as natives and they "shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native subjects." They can reside, own property, and trade in any part of the empire, and can form partnerships with natives. They "shall enjoy, respectively, the same treatment in matters of industry, manufacture, commerce, and navigation as native subjects or citizens." Patents, trademarks, and designs are protected. The absence of mention of international copyright is conspicuous, but it is believed that this provision is in the American treaty a matter of some importance, as American copyrighted books are reproduced in large numbers by the native presses.

"Simultaneously with the abolition of consular jurisdiction the titles to all real property then held or rented [illegible] from the Japanese Government under leases in perpetuity shall be converted into absolute titles, and the lessees of such real property shall thereupon become absolute owners thereof, and shall upon surrendering their leases obtain title deeds from the Japanese Government," but "from the date this treaty goes into operation outside of consular jurisdiction and from the date consular jurisdiction ceases to exist throughout the entire empire, German subjects or citizens shall be liable to the same taxes, rates, fees, duties, and charges as Japanese subjects;" that is to say, they will have to pay land and income taxes, take out licenses to trade, to manufacture certain articles, to sell malt liquors or spirits, and be subject to other municipal and Governmental exactions.

Fees hitherto paid on entrance and clearance of a vessel in Japanese ports are abolished, and in their place tonnage and light dues, now nonexistent, are to be levied on entering vessels at the time of their entry at the Custom House as follows:

Twenty-five sen (about 19 cents) per ton for one Japanese port of call.

Thirty sen per ton for a period of two months, with option to call at any number of Japanese ports, but at no foreign port or ports.

Eighty sen per ton for a period of six months, with options to call at any Japanese or foreign port or ports.

Mail companies may, if they desire, free their vessels from these dues by paying 80 sen per ton for seven consecutive voyages.

These dues are to be levied on the net tonnage, and certain vessels are excepted, as men-of-war, yachts, fishing vessels having no cargo, and vessels of less than twenty tons, or vessels entering in distress or entering and clearing in ballast. That famous fraud, the "most-favored-nation clause," is in this treaty under discussion, without any qualifications or any mention of reciprocal compensations.

Such are the more important points of the German treaty. It is to go into operation on the 11th of February, 1890, and remain in force twelve years. It also provides that "in lieu of the import duties hitherto levied and collected, the duties specified in the tariff hereunto annexed may be levied," but that schedule is not yet made public, so we are still in the dark as to the changes to be made.

On the whole, this treaty is highly favorable to Japan and reflects credit on the ability of Count Okuma. That it should be radical in its provisions is to be expected and in the natural order of things and of justice. There are two questions to ask: Is Japan sincere? Can she be trusted? Sincere she certainly is, and we believe she is to be trusted, and if so, let no American begrudge her the freedom which is our birthright, but which she has fought so long to gain and which she has nobly earned.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, fair, lower temperature, northwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, westerly winds, lower temperature.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair, stationary temperature, westerly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, lower temperature, westerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	36°	45°	3:30 P. M.	52°	65°
6 A. M.	36°	46°	6 P. M.	49°	59°
9 A. M.	38°	47°	9 P. M.	45°	55°
12 M.	43°	51°	12 P. M.	45°	53°

Average temperature yesterday..... 53½°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 43°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge A. W. Rucker of Colorado is at the Gilsey House.

Senator Henry W. Blair of New-Hampshire is at the Astor House.

Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington is at the Hoffman House.

Senator William B. Bate of Tennessee is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Congressman Herman Stump of Maryland is at the Victoria Hotel.

FEARING RIOTOUS NEGROES.

TWO SHOT IN CLARKSVILLE AND THEIR COMPANIONS WANTING REVENGE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 25.—At a late hour tonight news was received here of trouble in Clarksville between officers and a colored mob, two members of which were shot, one being fatally and the other seriously wounded. Fears of a riot are entertained, and citizens are taking steps to defend themselves.

Frank Morrison, a special policeman, attempted to arrest Bob McCutcheon, colored, when other negroes standing by interfered. Several policemen came to the assistance of Morrison, whereupon Joe Foeman, colored, assaulted Chief of Police Stafford with a stick, striking him over the head. The officers drew their revolvers and fired, one bullet striking West Merriweather, colored, in the back. He is bleeding internally and will die. Joe Foeman tried to escape, but was pursued by Chief of Police Stafford, who shot him in the stomach. He will recover. The reports of the revolvers drew a crowd of negroes to the scene, and Chief of Police Stafford had to be taken to jail for safety, as it was thought the negroes would endeavor to take his life.

The excitement rapidly increased, and a large number of extra officers were sworn in to keep the peace, while the Clarksville City Guards were called out to shield the court House, where at last reports they were in readiness to respond to any call made upon them. All the saloons on the street where the shooting occurred have been closed, but crowds of negroes can be seen in different parts of the city, and all are found in the association of the officers. It is feared there will be an attempt to-night to commit violence, or that the town will be set on fire. This was the case when a negro was killed by an officer one day in 1878, and on the same night nearly the whole town was laid in ashes.

MONEY FOR THE HOSPITALS.

THE ANNUAL COLLECTIONS NEXT SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

The annual hospital collection will be taken up on Saturday next in the synagogues, and on Sunday, the last Sunday of the year, in the churches. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, which organized this system, has been in existence since 1878. It is absolutely non-sectarian in methods and purposes, and only aims at extending the benefits of hospital treatment to the sick or injured who cannot afford to pay to be treated. The collections are extended to the Exchanges and to numerous trades and professions. Last year the dry goods trade gave $5,955 58, the bankers and brokers $3,272, and the cigar and tobacco trades, $2,063 11. The other trades did proportionately as well. The church collections amounted to $27,730 88, and the total sum received from all sources was $52,039 63.

During the past year the associated hospitals cared for 13,579 bed patients, and of these 10,106 were free. Assistance was also rendered through dispensaries or in operating rooms to 128,703 other sick persons. According to the reports of these institutions the total expenses of their work were $734,372 87, and to meet these expenses $129,237 40 came from invested funds, $22,239 94 from paying patients, and $29,753 28 from the city. Thus $393,092 25 had to be raised from the benevolent public.

The funds collected by and for the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association are divided among the different institutions and based upon the work performed during the preceding year. Twenty-seven hospitals, infirmaries, nurseries, &c., participate this year. The Executive Committee of the association consists of George MacCullough Miller, the Rev. George S. Baker, John S. Bussing, Richard H. Derby, M. D., A. G. Agnew, Jacob H. Schiff, and Daniel C. Mngonn. It has issued a general appeal for renewed and increased assistance to carry on the work next year. In this appeal it is shown that since 1880 a dozen new hospitals have been founded, six of them in what is practically the boro, and the aggregate number of days of free service rendered has risen from 149,025 to 285,585, an increase of 90 per cent., largely through the efforts of the association.

FIRE IN A MUSEUM.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE BUT MANY PEOPLE FRIGHTENED.

There was a fire last evening in the "Fairyland," a dime museum kept by Manuel Fried, at 210 Bowery, which but for prompt action might have resulted seriously. Among the attractions of the play is Mlle. Delimanta, known as the "Fire Queen," who by blowing flames out of a tube in her mouth endeavors to make the spectators believe that she breathes flames. In doing the trick she uses a small naphtha lamp, which she has concealed in the palm of her hand, and which she dexterously lights with a match.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening she was preparing for her performance, while standing on a raised platform before about seventy-five spectators on the second floor of the building, when suddenly the covering of the platform burst into a blaze. The "Fire Queen" shrieked and bounded off the platform. There was a great commotion. Many of the women screamed and fled out of the building into the street, but happily without accident.

The flames were spreading to the loose drapery hanging over the platform, when the proprietor pulled off his coat, threw it on the blazing platform and endeavored to put out the fire. In this he was assisted by a number of men and boys, and they were successful.

The building was not slightly damaged. A figure called the "Maid of Honor," which Fried says cost $400 to import, was badly scorched, and an automatic representation of a fire in a building, with figures of firemen a work and hose playing on the supposed flames' was also damaged, and several other articles on exhibition will have to be repaired.

It is believed that the fire was started by the "Fire Queen" dropping a lighted match on the platform, but Mlle. Delimanta says that the theory is incorrect, and asserts that the cause of the fire was a lighted cigarette thrown on the platform by one of the boys in the hall.

KILLED HIS SWEETHEART'S FATHER.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Dec. 25.—Arthur Craig of Indianapolis arrived in Newmun, near here, last evening, intending to be married to Miss Hattie Sutton, a pretty teacher in the Newman school. Her father, Detective John Sutton, who bitterly opposed the match, confronted young Craig and, placing a cocked revolver at his head, said: "Git, or I'll kill you." He pulled the trigger but his weapon missed fire. He tried again, but before more could occur two bullets from Craig's revolver pierced his brain, and he fell to the ground a corpse. Craig gave himself up. A jury was called, and the evidence showing that he acted in self-defense he was acquitted. He at once returned to Indianapolis, fearing trouble from the dead man's friends.

The young lady is said to exonerate her lover from all blame. Craig is a nephew of Representative Isaac B. Craig of the Thirty-second Illinois District, while Sutton was a prominent Grand Army man.

A WEALTHY FARMER KILLS HIMSELF.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Anson Dewey, a wealthy farmer and owner of the grist mill at Vestal, near here, committed suicide by cutting his throat this afternoon, owing to a crazy dread of going to the poorhouse. After his death rumors were circulated that he had considerable money concealed in his house. The premises were searched and in an old tin can in the cellar were found $6,000 in gold and over $1,000 in bills. He was seventy-two years of age.

MRS. JAMES FISK'S HOUSE BURNED.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 25.—The house at North Hatfield occupied by Mrs. James Fisk, Jr., was burned last night, together with four barns, which contained several tons of tobacco and many farming implements. One of the occupants of the house narrowly escaped burning to death, and Mrs. Fisk lost many valuables. The house was one of the finest country residences in this section. The loss on the buildings is nearly $30,000, well insured. The fire was probably of incendiary origin.

ONE SPOT WHERE THERE IS SNOW.

From the Portland Oregonian, Dec. 20.

Men from the mining districts of Baker County report an abundance of snow, and all locomotion from one point to another is by snowshoes. This is welcome news, for it assures a prosperous mining season for 1890, and thousands of dollars that have for ages been locked up in the treasure vaults of Mother Earth will find their way into the hands of people, to be distributed into the channels of trade.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The sawmill and box shop of Warren Howe, in Oakdale, Mass., was burned Tuesday night. The fire started about the boiler, and because of the inflammable nature of the contents the whole structure was quickly enveloped in flames. Mr. Howe had just put in a new planer, matcher, and saw, and had a large lot of boxes all ready to put together. The loss was at least $10,000; insured for $2,400. A small blacksmith's shop nearby, belonging to Mr. Howe, was also burned.

The steam sawmill and box factory of Lidby, Varney & Co., at Wolfborough, N. H., was burned Tuesday night. Loss, $15,000; insured for $6,000.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the stove store of Henry Unger, at 455 Grand-street, and $500 damage was done.

A fire last evening in the clothing store of Mrs. Mary Shankoph, at 138 Greenwich-street, caused a loss of $500.

TONNAGE TAX INJUSTICES

FACTS WHICH MR. WINDOM OVERLOOKED.

LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT AND TWO PROPOSED REMEDIES —CURIOUS CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Two bills which have been introduced in the House of Representatives by Messrs. Dingley of Maine and Buchanan of New-Jersey are likely to direct general attention to some very remarkable statements which appear in the first annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Windom. These statements have already been noticed by those engaged in the shipping industry, and numerous inquiries have come from them as to the source of Mr. Windom's information.

In the chapter devoted to navigation in the Secretary's report Mr. Windom recommends the repeal of the existing statute providing that the President of the United States shall suspend the collection of so much of the regular tonnage tax imposed on foreign vessels as may be in excess of the tonnage and light-house dues or other equivalent tax or taxes imposed on American vessels by the Government of any foreign country. As a reason for this repeal Secretary Windom declares that the Bureau of Navigation finds that the operation of the act has not resulted in the action by foreign Governments contemplated by Congress.

"It is not known," says Mr. Windom, "that the privilege offered has led to the abolition of any tax on American vessels by any foreign government. The advantage accrues mainly to foreign vessels, and as there seems to be no good reason why vessels from one foreign country, without recompense, should escape taxes levied under similar circumstances on vessels from other countries, the repeal of the proviso is recommended."

Had Secretary Windom been familiar with the records of the Treasury Department he would doubtless have revised this portion of his report. In a circular dated Feb. 1, 1888, sent by the Commissioner of Navigation to all Collectors of Customs, the attention of the letter was called to a proclamation by the President setting forth that satisfactory proof had been given that vessels belonging to the United States in foreign ports were not required to pay any fee or due of any kind or nature in German ports, and, therefore, suspending the collection of tonnage dues from vessels entered in United States ports from any German port. Mr. Windom does not appear to have heard of this proclamation and the instructions given to customs officers to govern themselves accordingly.

The Secretary seems also to have been ignorant of the fact that a similar proclamation had been issued by the President in April, 1887, declaring that vessels from the Netherlands were entitled to remission of tonnage dues because the Netherlands Government accorded the same privilege to American vessels. It is singular, to say the least, that the Bureau of Navigation failed to give the Secretary the information in its possession, which would have saved him the mortification of having asked for the repeal of a statute for reasons contrary to the facts.

The tonnage tax laws have been a bone of contention in Congress and out since 1815, when efforts were first made to repeal such taxes. The opposition to repeal was strong enough to keep up the fight for fifteen years, but in 1830 an act was passed instructing the President to inform foreign Governments that if they would not collect tonnage dues from American vessels similar dues would be exacted from their vessels. Most of the foreign Governments responded favorably to this proposal by taking off the tonnage taxes. In 1862, when the Government needed all the revenue it could get, Congress put on a tax of $1 a ton on all vessels, domestic and foreign alike, entering our ports, with a few treaty obligations with which any country were not to be violated. This lasted four years, and then the tax was reduced to 30 cents per ton per year, or 6 cents per ton for each entry.

In 1884 was passed the first Dingley act, for the encouragement of the American merchant marine. In it was the provision that the tonnage tax should remain as it was for vessels from European ports, and for vessels from South America and the West Indies it should be 15 cents per ton per year, or 3 cents per ton per entry. Protests came thick and fast from European Governments that it was a direct discrimination against their vessels, and President Cleveland sent to Congress a recommendation that the law be so amended as to equalize tonnage dues. In response to this recommendation an act was passed directing the President to notify the European Governments that if any of them would take off the tonnage taxes, lighthouse dues, and other equivalent taxes from our vessels, we would do the same for the vessels of that Government.

Soon afterward the President recommended a change in the wording of the new law. The Netherlands Government had furnished proof that such taxes were exacted from American ships. In trying to formulate a proclamation meeting the case, the Secretary of State discovered that, if the act was literally followed, the Netherlands vessels would have to pay tonnage taxes, while vessels from other countries would be exempt. In other words, the law would have exactly the opposite effect from that intended by Congress. The necessary amendment was promptly made, the Netherlands proclamation already referred to was issued, and a circular was sent to other countries inviting them to take advantage of the law. Germany promptly offered reciprocity, and the proclamation referring to vessels from her ports was sent out.

Although Congress intended and the President's proclamation declared that vessels from German ports should not have to pay tonnage taxes in American ports so long as American ships were relieved from such taxes in German ports, the law and the proclamation have been dead letters from the start, so far as the chief German steamship lines are concerned. These vessels, coming from Bremen to New-York, stop en route at Southampton to embark mails and passengers. The Commissioner of Navigation reports that, because of this stoppage the tonnage tax, the vessels must come "direct" from a German port to an American port, and so the taxes have been collected just as if no reciprocity act had ever been passed. When the steamship people protested against this interpretation of the law it was found that, under the law creating the Bureau of Navigation, the Commissioner's decisions on all questions relating to the collection of tonnage taxes are final and not subject to review. The interesting spectacle is therefore presented of a subordinate officer of the Treasury Department interpreting acts of Congress to suit himself. Without any power in his immediate superior or the Chief Executive to renew or alter his decisions. Whether the courts will confirm the Commissioner's position remains to be seen. An agreed case to test the question has been made up and is now pending in the United States Circuit Court for New-Jersey.

Meanwhile, acting upon the recommendation in Secretary Windom's report, Mr. Dingley has introduced a bill to repeal the existing law providing for reciprocity between this and other Governments in taking off tonnage taxes. Mr. Buchanan's measure proposes a very simple solution of the whole matter by providing that there shall be no tonnage tax collected from American vessels, and none from those of any other Government which does not tax American vessels.

THE MONTANA SENATORS.

From the Helena (Mont.) Independent, Dec. 20.

Two Democrats will represent Montana in the United States Senate. The unparliamentary and revolutionary work of Rickards yesterday settles it that the men sent to Washington by his manipulations will never be allowed to take seats in a self-respecting body of men. Whatever the United States Senate may be, it has respect for forms of law and parliamentary procedure. The record of yesterday's work at the Court House is all the case the Democratic Senators will need to present to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

REDWOOD RAILROAD TIES.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 19.

Something ought to be done in the northern country to guard against the rapid decay of railroad ties, as several accidents have occurred lately, all due to the spreading of the rails. The latest case was the wrecking of the fast west-bound mail, in which two engineers and a fireman were killed. This is a cause of disaster on the rail that is very uncommon in California, partly, no doubt, to the dryness of the weather and partly to the universal use of redwood for ties.

A YOUTH IN THE WRONG BUSINESS.

From the San Francisco Call, Dec. 19.

The Sacramento *Bee* sent a reporter to Woodland last week to report a sensational criminal case. He got along all right until Friday morning, when he went to a restaurant for breakfast. While waiting for it to be served the proprietor and all hands engaged in a free fight, and knives were drawn in a jiffy. The reporter left, saying he did not order a blood pudding, and telegraphed at once to be relieved.

TRUE ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 22.

An April fool hoax is not good when it comes out of season and deals with subjects so grave that they should be held sacred.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Arthur J. Bell died at his residence, 76 Palmetto street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was in his fiftieth year. He was born in Perth, Scotland, and came to this country when twelve years of age. Mr. Bell was an active member of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church. He leaves a widow and three children. The Rev. William J. Bridges will officiate at the funeral, which takes place from the house at 2 P. M., to-day.

Cornelius B. Swart, an old and highly-respected citizen of Schenectady, N. Y., died yesterday afternoon after a long illness.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THE INFLUENZA'S VICTIMS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—The Czar has suffered severely from the prevailing epidemic of influenza. To-day he was too ill to attend the regular Christmas church service, and was also compelled to omit the customary review of the parade of the Guards. The Empress presided at the luncheon given in the Anitchkoff Palace after the military parade.

LISBON, Dec. 25.—The King of Portegal is suffering from an attack of influenza. The disease prevails to such an extent among the soldiers in the garrison here that it will probably prevent the proposed review Dec. 28, on the occasion of the proclaiming of Dom Carlos as King of Portugal.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—The Public Health authorities report a great increase in the number of cases of influenza, and an aggravation of the disease with an increase in the death rate. The fatal effects are produced by complications of pneumonia and laryngitis.

From Bremen there is news that the gas works are short of hands in consequence of the number of employes down with the epidemic. In Munich the disease is increasing, and the hospitals are full. The epidemic has appeared at Bucharest, Galatz, and Braila.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—In consequence of the spread of the epidemic the hospitals are crowded, and the authorities have been compelled to make extraordinary provision for new patients. This has been done by the erection of a temporary pavilion on the grounds of the Hospital Beaujon. In the school of the children of members of the Legion of Honor at St. Denis one-third of the pupils were ill, and the school has therefore been closed.

Dr. Germain See, in reading a paper on the influenza before the Academy of Medicine of this city, thought the academy should not encourage the opinion that the epidemic was without gravity. He said that the patients were very apt to have pneumonia or bronchitis in fatal form.

Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz disagreed with Dr. See as to some points in the nature of the malady, but not as to the fact that it is not always benign. He believed that the epidemic was a form of the dengue.

NEW JAPANESE CABINET.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 25.—There has been a reconstruction of the Ministry, intended to give ultimate effect to the purpose with which General Count Yamagata Aritorno was sent on his long visit to Europe, namely, to introduce European methods in a larger degree into the legal and administrative system.

It has resulted in an exchange of places in the Ministry, introducing two new men, Aoki and Iwamura, the first of whom becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs and the second Minister of Commerce. Aoki replaces Count Ohnma Schigenohn, who has been created a Privy Councilor. Dr. Aoki is not a Minister, but is Diplomatic Agent of the Legation at Stratford, and Mr. Charles Gildehaus of St. Louis, is to essay the boundless and exhaustless subject, "The Power of Shakespeare."

SPOKEN.

The steamship Saratoga, hence for Havana, was spoken at 5:40 A. M. yesterday, 20 miles east of Fenwick Island Lightship.

AN IMPOSING FUNERAL

THE BODY OF HENRY W. GRADY LAID AT REST.

ALL ATLANTA STRIVING TO DO HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF HER ILLUSTRIOUS SON—THE SERVICES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 25.—One year ago Henry Grady wrote for the *Constitution* an editorial entitled "A Perfect Day." It was a Christmas editorial full of beauty and brightness, and was much talked of by the press of the country. That Christmas Day was beautiful, and to-day was another such; but how different to the people for whom that editorial was written. As the sun shed its last rays upon the city all that was mortal of Henry Grady was laid to rest in Oakland Cemetery. This simple citizen of the United States was buried with honors worthy of the mightiest potentate. There was no ostentation, no display, no glittering pageant—all was simplicity, but the funeral procession was the largest that this State has ever seen.

It was 9 o'clock when the pall bearers and committees from each of the organizations to which Mr. Grady belonged arrived at the house in Peachtree-street. In the honorary escort there were, besides, men prominent in affairs in Georgia and the South, and a number of Northern friends. The body lay in the large parlor, and there these friends took a last look at the dead face. At 10 o'clock a solemn procession wended its way to the First Methodist Church, where the body was to lie in state. There the local members of the Chi Phi fraternity, of which Mr. Grady was the highest officer in the State, took charge. Then for four hours the public was allowed to pass the casket in double lines and look upon the face.

Floral designs, which came from friends everywhere, were most beautiful. Of these that given by the *Constitution* employes was especially noticeable, and is mentioned because it was made after a design selected for another purpose by Mr. Grady himself. It was in the shape of Georgia's coat of arms, with the simple words "Georgia's Son" on top of the arch and "Our Friend" at the base.

The scenes during these four hours were most touching. Old and young, great and small, white and black, crossed by the casket, and there was not a dry eye in the place. The employes of the *Constitution*, headed by President Howell and Business Manager Hemphill, came in a body. Then they went to the house and acted as escort of honor to the family to the church.

The services were the simplest possible: this was at the request of the widow. Dr. Morrison, Dr. Lee, Dr. Barnett, Dr. Gibson, Evans, and Dr. Hopkins were the officiating ministers. Reading of selections from the Scriptures, singing of hymns, and prayers by Dr. Morrison, Methodist, and Dr. Barnett, Presbyterian, completed the services. The singing of Mr. Grady's favorite hymn, "Shall we Gather at the River?" was especially touching.

The long procession wended its way to Oakland, and in the family vault of W. D. Grant the body of Henry Grady found a temporary resting place. Only one short prayer was said at the vault.

A MONUMENT TO MR. GRADY.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 25.—The people of Atlanta have determined to erect a monument to the memory of Henry W. Grady. A meeting of young men yesterday resolved on this, and raised $5,000 within one hour. To-day they issued an address, from this extract of which it will be seen that the movement will assume a national character:

"While Atlanta claims him and his monument, and therefore distinctly takes the lead in movement, she recognizes that he belongs to this whole Republic, and that the whole people should have the pleasure of aiding in the perpetuation of the name and of the memory of him who surrendered his life in an effort to bring about peace and good will between the sections."

Remittances to this fund should be sent to T. A. Hammond, Jr., Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

SPONTANEOUS IGNITION.

SUBSTANCES THAT ARE LIABLE TO CAUSE FIRES IN BUILDINGS.

From the Toronto Monetary Times, Dec. 20.

All substances that are liable to take fire spontaneously do so more readily when covered up so as to confine the heat generated or when subjected to artificial heat, either from steam or hot-air flues or that of the sun. Oily rags are very liable to burn spontaneously, and are doubtless often the cause of fires in factories, junk shops, or paper mills which are supposed to be of incendiary origin. Canvas when painted with oil paint and rolled up is packed closely in a confined place is pretty sure to burn. Ordinary oiled clothing, such as is worn by sailors, when piled in heaps on shelves or elsewhere, is very subject to spontaneous ignition. Such goods should always be hung up, so as to admit of a free circulation of the air around it. Spent tan-bark will ignite spontaneously when stacked up in heaps. It is for this reason often used in white lead works to generate carbon dioxide by its fermenting in the corroding beds.

The moistening of such fibrous substances as cotton, hair, or wool is always attended with slight heat. Wet cotton clippings ignite readily, as does also rusting iron. Very fine fragments of iron and steel, by their rapid oxidation, will become red hot, and some English scientists declare that the fires known to be caused by steam pipes constantly in contact with wood originate from the rust of the iron. An English author says:

"When oxids of iron is placed in contact with wood excluded from the atmosphere, and aided by a slightly-locleased temperature, the oxide parts with its oxygen, and is converted into very finely-divided particles of metallic iron having such an affinity for oxygen that when exposed to the action of the atmosphere from any cause, oxygen is absorbed so rapidly that these particles become red hot, and, if present in sufficient quantity, will produce a temperature far beyond that of ignitible point of dry timber. Whenever iron pipes are employed for the circulation of any heated medium, (whether hot water, hot air, or steam,) and wherever the pipes are allowed to pass through wood, or are in close contact with wood, it is only necessary to suppose that under these circumstances the finely-divided particles of metallic iron become exposed to the action of the atmosphere (and hence to moisture from the mere expansion or contraction of the pipes) in order to account for many of the fires which periodically take place at the commencement of the Winter season."

It is very difficult to get persons to believe that there is any danger from fire arising from the contact of steam pipes with wood, notwithstanding that there have been well-attested cases of fires originating from this cause.

Iron scraps or fillings, or lathe chips, always found on the floors of machine shops, and usually more or less oily, are very liable to heat if they become rusty, and particularly so when sawdust is used, as is often the case in bolt works. There is an instance on record where a large machine shop was flooded by a sudden freshet, wetting the heaps of iron fillings on the floor, which became heated immediately after the water had subsided.

ROUGH TREATMENT OF THE PREACHERS.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Dec. 21.

Zion's Advocate of Boston has been investigating the matter of church finances in Maine. After reading its revelations we are surprised that there are not more closed meeting-houses on our hillsides. The *Advocate* says that a Maine deacon was recently complaining of the difficulty of raising church funds, and was asked, "How much do you pay your pastor?" he calmly replied, "Really, I don't know." And in answer to the inquiry, "How do you raise the money?" he said, "They went around with a paper last Fall, and I don't know how much they did get. I handed mine to the elder, and that's all I know about it." Two of the leading men in another church were rec

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1889.

The supply of live stock this morning was extremely light, in anticipation of the day being generally observed as a holiday. Values advanced 15c. ₱ cwt. in Beeves; otherwise trade was so small that no change was noted. Milch Cows were held on sale. At Sixtieth-Street Yards the Beeves to hand were sent direct to slaughter, all but 6 head of local stock, which were for sale. At Harsimus Cove Yards horned Cattle sold at 7½c.@9c. ₱ lb., weights 5¼ to 12 cwt. From 54 to 55 lb. was allowed net. Prices on live weights: Native Steers, $4@$4 30 ₱ cwt.; Oxen, 2½c. @4½c. ₱ lb.; store Beeves, $3 25@$3 85 ₱ cwt. Quality of the Beeves as above reported, coarse. Sheep not quoted; Lambs, 8½c. ₱ lb.; Western Calves, $2 70@$3 75 ₱ cwt.; Bobs, 5c. ₱ lb.; Veals, coarse and lean, 6c. ₱ lb.; Veals of fair quality, 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; selected Veals, 8c. ₱ lb. There were no live Hogs offered for sale. City-dressed Hogs closed yesterday at 4½c.@6c. ₱ lb.; Pigs, 5½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—Hume & Mullen sold 108 Western Calves, 300 to 328 lb., $2 70@$2 75 ₱ cwt.; 3 Bobs, 89 lb., 5c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, 140 lb., 7c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, 117 lb., 7½c. ₱ lb.; 4 Veals, 160 lb., 8c. ₱ lb. Dillenback & Dewey sold 7 Veals, 161 lb., 6c. ₱ lb.; 10 Veals, 135 to 140 lb., 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; 15 Veals, 150 lb., 8c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—D. McPherson & Co. sold on commission 4 Oxen, 5,542 lb., 2½c. ₱ lb.; 4 Oxen, 1,288 lb., $3 65 ₱ cwt.; 19 Indiana Steers; 8 head, 1,150 to 1,290 lb., $3 90@$3 85 ₱ cwt.; 6 head, 1,297 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 7 head, 1,328 lb., $4 15 ₱ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 20 Illinois Steers: 12 head, 1,060 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb., 8 head, 1,144 lb., 4c. ₱ lb. Schlamberg sold on commission 15 Ohio Steers: 1 Steer, 1,040 lb., $3 65 ₱ cwt., 14 head, 1,371 lb., $4 30 ₱ cwt. Newton & Gillette sold on commission 6 Oxen, 1,842 to 1,975 lb., 3½c. ₱ lb., 2 head, 2,100 lb., 4c. ₱ lb. Sherman & Clover sold on commission 18 Virginia Steers, 1,123 lb., 4c. ₱ lb.; 96 Ohio Lambs, 79 lb., 6½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 262 head of horned Cattle, 82 Cows, 334 Veals and Calves, and 600 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 6,038 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 868 head of horned Cattle, 11 Cows, 2,107 Sheep and Lambs, 4,722 Hogs.

SUMMARY OF THE LIVE STOCK REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1889.

At the close of 1888 we were able to take comfort to the cattle dealers and raisers of this country on the satisfactory condition of the export business. Not only has this valuable feature been continued, but, as our tables of export show, the volume of business may safely be said to have doubled. This great exportation of Beeves was probably possible owing to the very low prices of beef cattle, not only in the large Western markets, but also on the seaboard, where valuable export Cattle could frequently be bought at prices equivalent to those current in Western points of reunion. The local trade, so far as the business of the wholesale butchers extends, has also improved, and many of the large firms of this city have begun to become shippers—that is, they have had their Beeves bought for them in Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. The herds offered at Harsimus Cove Yards showed, in the aggregate, no improvement in breeding. The frequent cause of dull markets was the nuttiness of the herds on sale, which consisted of coarse lean Bulls, worn-out dairy Cows, immature three-year-old Steers, with an occasional exception was a Beeves of fair quality. When such came forward the local markets always offered fair competition, as exporters and wholesale butchers were both in the field. There has been a further falling off in the numbers of Texas herds. The West and Southwest, as also the new Northwest, contributed of

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

John W. Murray, President.

A.—LENOX-AV. CORNER, near 125th-st.; elegant four-story brick and stone; 23x60 and extension, handsomely decorated; $50,000 PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A LOVELY HOUSE WITH NINE BEDROOMS at No. 146 East 89th-st.; new, novel, and attractive; only one left of a group of ten houses; rent low for the accommodations offered. Apply, on premises or to owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—GEORGE LUKE, plaintiff, against WALTER LUKE and Eileo M. Luke, his wife; Andrew Luke, Lizzie L. Brush, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in this action on the 30th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, hereby give notice that on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of December, 1889, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city and county of New-York, by John F. B. Smyth, auctioneer, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders that portion of the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, which is therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the dwelling thereon, in the city of New-York, described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-fourth-street with the easterly side of Park or Fourth avenue, thence running northerly along the said easterly side of said Park or Fourth avenue one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly, parallel with Sixty-fourth-street, twenty feet ten inches; thence southerly, parallel with said Park or Fourth avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the northerly side of Sixty-fourth-street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Sixty-fourth-street twenty feet ten inches to the corner, the point of beginning. Subject to restrictions and covenants against nuisances referred to in deed of property, including said premises recorded in the Register's office of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1,577 of Conveyances, page 186; this parcel being also subject to a mortgage for twenty thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., per annum.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, in the city of New-York, known as number one hundred and eighty Fulton-street, in said city, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Fulton-street, distant thirty-three feet one inch easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fulton and Church streets, running thence southerly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Church-street, seventy-seven feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Fulton-street, twenty-five feet one inch; thence northerly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Church-street, seventy-seven feet to the southerly side of Fulton-street; thence westerly, along the southerly side of Fulton-street, twenty-four feet nine inches to the point of beginning: this parcel being subject to a mortgage for sixteen thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and also subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1891.

Also all those four certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, in the city of New-York, which, taken together, are described as follows: Beginning at a point on too northerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Twelfth-street and First-avenue; thence running northerly, parallel with First-avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the centre line of the block lying easterly along said centre line, parallel with One Hundred and Twelfth-street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with First-avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, and thence westerly, along One Hundred and Twelfth-street, one hundred feet to the point of beginning; this parcel being subject to mortgages amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars bearing five per cent. interest per annum, and to a lease of the same, dated May 1, 1890, and to be sold together as one parcel according to said judgment.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the dwelling thereon, in the city of New-York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street distant three hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the north westerly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, and running northerly, parallel with Sixth-avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with Sixth-avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, one hundred feet seven inches, to the point of beginning. Subject to the covenants in relation to the easterly wall of said dwelling and as to the adjoining building contained in an agreement dated April 1, 1887, between said Andrew Lake, deceased, and Anthony McReynolds. This parcel being subject to a lease thereof expiring May 1, 1890.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, in the city of New-York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fourth-avenue and said One Hundred and Ninth-street, running thence northerly, parallel with Fourth-avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with said One Hundred and Ninth-street, eighteen feet and nine inches; thence southerly, parallel with Fourth-avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, and thence westerly, along said northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. This parcel being subject to a mortgage for eight thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.—Dated December 3, 1889. GERARD M. STEVENS, Referee.

JOHN H. STIFT, Plaintiff's Attorney; CHAS. STEWART PHILLIPS, Of Counsel.

d5-2aw3wM&Th26

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—FREDERICK HEMSLEY, plaintiff, against ANNIE L. LONG and John R. Long, her husband; Charles Harvey, Alexander Harvey, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1890, by Ezra P. Raymond, auctioneer, the following-described premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain store, house, or tenement and lot, piece or parcel of ground and premises, lying and being in the Second Ward of the city of New-York, on the southeasterly corner of Water-street and Burling-slip, and known and distinguished as Number 179 (one hundred and seventy-nine) in Water-street aforesaid; containing in breadth in front on Water-street, and also in the rear, twenty-four feet and ten inches, and in length on the northerly side along Burling-slip sixty-three feet, and on the southerly side sixty-two feet ten inches, be such respective dimensions more or less.—Dated the 21st day of December, 1889.

CHARLES A. JACKSON, Referee.

AUGUSTUS N. WELLES, Attorney for Plaintiff, 97 Nassau-street, New-York City.

d23-2aw3wM&Th&Sa18

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE.

The ATTENTION of CONTRACTORS is called to the advertisement in the CITY RECORD inviting bids for work on Hoffman and Swinburne Island. CHAS. F. ALLEN, President.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO.

Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 32d-st.

A.—IN THE RUTLAND, 236 WEST 57TH-st.—A suite fully furnished; a very fine apartment; seven rooms; all having street outlook from three sides; corner apartment. Apply to the Superintendent or to J. T. FERGUSON, 48 East 26th-st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLAT TO let in the Stuyvesant, corner 73d-st. and Park-av. For particulars apply to CHRIS. HEISER, 32 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, Park-av., corner 62d-st., NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled. rents moderate.

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, Agent, late manager Navarre Building.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

A FLAT, HANDSOMELY DECORATED; seven rooms and bath; rent, $35. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P.M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; best city reference. Address W., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; one as good cook; would do a little washing; 14 years in last place; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at present employer's, 111 East 17th-st.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook; assist with washing; in small private family; best city references. Call at 159 West 33d-st., first floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; good plain cook; assist in washing and ironing; city or country; good baker; reference. Call at 217 West 27th-st., basement door.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; boning, larding, soups, entrées; all kinds of fancy dishes; day or week; city reference. Call at 113 West 19th-st., rear, second floor.

COOK.—By capable woman as excellent cook in private family; understands game, entrées, and desserts; best city reference. Address G. W., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; no objection to a large family; best city reference. Call at 243 West 30th-st., one flight, back.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as cook; washer and ironer; city or country; careful and obliging; good reference. Call at 243 West 41st-st.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; by day or week; best city reference. Call at 129 West 33d-st., Room 12.

FAMILY COOKING.—By day or week; for dinner parties; bread, cake, soups, pastry, &c. Address Mrs. D., 154 East 121st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—By German maid; age 28; speaks French and English; good packer and seamstress; knows the Continent well; can act as courier maid if required; good city reference. Address A. B., 162 West 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; understands dressmaking and family sewing; operates; also neat hand sewer. Address M., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of silver; in private family; best city references; city or country; or chambermaid and sewing. Address A. M., Box 308 Time Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes a situation for her waitress and chambermaid, who lived with her over three years. Call at 652 Madison-av., Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday mornings, between 9 and 10.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress by the day or by the week or day's work of any kind; late employer can be seen. Call at 133 West 28th-st., second flight.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A BUSINESS MAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPERience wants employment; best of city references. Address G. A. T., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALES.

BUTLER.—By a North of Ireland man; 32 years of age; will be disengaged about Jan. 8; three years' personal reference from present employer. Address, Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; reliable and competent; in private family; expert silver cleaner; personal city reference from late employer. Call or address, for two days, F. H., 328 West 43d-st., second floor, back.

BUTLER.—English; where second man or married maid is kept; single; best city reference. Call or address C. H. M., 254 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wants situation; references for his coachman; single, strictly temperate; first-class groom; careful, experienced city and country driver; thoroughly understands care horses, harness, carriages; good gardener; milker; furnace attendant; generally useful; highly recommended. Address Sherwood, 270 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—Recently out of situation; in city or country; thoroughly understands care and handling of fine horses, &c.; perfectly sober and reliable in every respect; thorough groom and careful driver; strictest references as to honesty; good recommendations. Address J. M., care Henry Killam Co., carriage builders, Broadway and 54th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By single man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; sober and honest; will be recommended as such; best city reference. Address G., Box 241 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By single man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; sober and honest; will be recommended as such; best city reference. Address D., Box 241 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a married man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; lives with no objection to city or country; call or address T. D., care A. T. Demarest & Co., 5th-av. and 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man, accustomed to city or country; very careful driver; long experience in care of horses, carriages, &c.; best city references; can take charge of place if required; can make himself generally useful. Address Walsh, 11 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By single man; is strictly temperate; long experience in the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; can milk, attend furnace, and would be generally useful; satisfactory references. Address Advertiser, Box 103 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; thoroughly understands care and management of horses; make himself generally useful; an excellent driver; civil and obliging; three years' first-class reference from last employer; no objection to country. Call or address Competent, 69 Madison-st.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; is sober, willing, and obliging; highly recommended by former and last employer; several years' first-class references. Call or address Coachman, 18 East 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—Scotch Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class city reference; city or country. Call or address William, 29 East 38th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in every respect; best of reference, written or personal, for honesty and sobriety; six years with present employer. Address F., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a first-class reliable man; thoroughly competent; temperate, useful, and willing; city or country; the best of city reference. Call or address D., 161 West 19th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no family; best of city reference. Call or address S. J., 1,667 Broadway.

GARDENER.—First-class; 19 years' experience; 18 years in last place; married; no family. Address T. A., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family, hotel, or boarding house to be generally useful; or would work in store as porter or janitor; reference. Address Reliable, Box 310 Times Up-town office, 1,269 Broadway.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—Two competent Swedish or German girls, one as cook and laundress and the other as chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance into the country. Call at 71 East 54th-st., third apartment, Thursday, Dec. 26, between 2 and 5. None without good reference need apply.

MALES.

WANTED—Second and foot man; one who can assist in waiting at dinner and give reference. Apply, this morning, from 8 to 12, at 8 East 69th-st.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE

INTERLOCKING SWITCH AND BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West

AND THE ROUTE OF THE

CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,

THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Richmond, Ind., Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo, except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bath-rooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Cuyler, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 8:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:40 P. M.; "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers. Dining Car, and Coaches through. 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, through, 9:00 A. M. week day Express, 4:30 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Railway and Ambov, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40, 5:10 P. M. Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamers, 3:00 P. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Ray Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M. and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12 night, and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 433, 849, and 944 Broadway, Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Ferry, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass't Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.

TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

8 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 1 P. M. Tuesday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Millville, Manawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:46 P. M. For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Port Republic, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

ROUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 7, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night.

Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; Court-st., 360 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

6 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

6 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 6 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mohanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.

5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. depot for New-Haven or points beyond as follows: 5:01, 6:01, 7:01, 8:01, 9:02, 9:15 A. M., 12:02, *1, *2, *3, 3:02, *4, 4:02, *5, 5:02, 6:03, 7:01, 8:01, 9:30, *11, *12 P. M. Local trains, 10:02, 11:02 A. M., 1:02, 3:02, 3:30, 5:04, 5:30, 6:04, 6:06, 8:06, 9:06, 10:30, 11:30 P. M. For particulars see time table.

*Express. †Local express.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibuls

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited"

TO

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth Ave. and Forty-second St. New York,

Largest and Finest Passenger Station in America, and the only one in the city of New York.

On and after Dec. 23, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

*8:00 A. M.—Syracuse and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Montreal via Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

FAST MAIL AND STATE EXPRESS.

*8:50 A. M.—For Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 8:20 P. M. New Wagner palace drawing-room car to Buffalo daily and to Canandaigua daily except Sundays. Buffet smoking car New-York to Buffalo.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:50 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 16-section and private compartment sleeping cars. Through to Cleveland, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day. Drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*10:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a standard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room sleeping car, and a dining car. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

†11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Troy.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

†11:30 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago. Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

†11:30 A. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner drawing-room cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Lake Mahopac, North Adams, and intermediate points on Fitchburg R. R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canandaigua Express, Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Ronee's Point and via Bennington, Rutland, Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*9:00 P. M.—Fast Mail, (Limited,) arrives at Rochester at 7:40 A. M., Buffalo 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland 1:25 P. M.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST.

*10:00 P. M.—Fast Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner sleeping cars daily. Sleeping cars to Ogdensburg, via Utica and Morristown, daily, except Saturdays, and to Canandaigua on Sundays only.

12:00 Midnight—For Saratoga and Adirondack Mountains. Wagner sleeping cars to Albany. Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

†10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

3:20 P. M.—Fast Pittsfield and North Adams Special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service. Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 275 West 125th-st., and 1561-st. depot, New-York; 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., E. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Run daily. Others daily except Sundays.

†Stop at 188th-st. station to take on passengers for the North and West.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

BALTO. & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains via PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave NEW-YORK, foot of Liberty-st., as follows: For CHICAGO, 3:20 P. M., 12:15 A. M. For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 3:20 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:15 A. M. All trains daily except 11 A.M. Sunday.

For tickets and Pullman car space call at B. & O. Ticket Offices, 21, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, or at Station foot of Liberty-st.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

J. T. ODELL, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessees. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, 10:55 A. M., *5:15, *5:15 P. M.: St. Louis, *5:15, 10:55 A. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., *5:15, *5:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M.; *5:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., 3:45, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Newburg, *5:15 A. M., 3:15, 4:30, 5:25, *6:30, 11:30 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, *5:15 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. †Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. At Lake Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 11:20 A. M., 03:40 P. M.: Hoboken, West Shore station, at 11:26 A. M., 03:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, and information apply at offices: Brooklyn, 338 Washington-st., 726 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 1, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 153½ Bowery, 12 Park place, 275 West 125th-st., and West Shore Station, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

ERIE. Only Solid Train

ROUTE BETWEEN

NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.

AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS

DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.

3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.

ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.

W. J. MURPHY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent. L. P. PARMER, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The firm of DUNN & DARLING, auctioneers, have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. E. DARLING retiring.

All outstanding accounts are payable to JOHN A. DUNN, who will continue business at the old stand, 57-59 GREAT JONES-ST.

JOHN A. DUN

THE REIGN OF SANTA CLAUS

EVERYBODY HAD A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS.

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN AND THEIR ELDERS IN THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS MADE HAPPY.

If there is a day in the calendar of holidays that belongs to the children it is Christmas Day, and yesterday there must have been few little ones in this town, whether the children of the rich or the children of the poor or nobody's children, that were not made thankful and happy in one way or another for its coming. For months the children of the city's hundreds of charitable institutions, homes, and orphanages had been looking forward to the day as if it would never come, and when yesterday appeared, clear and bright, it was to find many an anxious youngster awake and alive to the fact that Santa Claus should have made his annual visit during the wee small hours. So few of the little ones were disappointed, if, indeed, there were any, that no amount of searching by several TIMES reporters could find them.

Through the kindness of the great-hearted public that never forgets the children's Christmas, all the institutions were well supplied with Christmas trees, laden with toys, clothing, and confectioners, and were furnished with tons of turkey and its concomitants to make the day's entertainment memorable as having surpassed in its enjoyment all former anniversaries.

The forty-six girls, all the way from fifteen to twenty-five years old, who are cared for in the Wetmore Home, 49 Washington-square, sat down to a splendid dinner at 3 o'clock. For the nonce the lady patrons of the home acted as waitresses and saw that their charges wanted for nothing. Among them were Mrs. Z. S. Ely, Mrs. John Lindley, Mrs. Butler, and Mrs. Gordon. The girls gave their friends a musical entertainment in the evening that was excellently rendered and warmly received. Mrs. Mary C. Lane, the matron, was highly complimented for the success of the affair.

At St. Joseph's Industrial Home, Eighty-second-street and Madison-avenue, the 300 children who are cared for by the Gentle Sisters of Mercy had a holiday that began with a high mass in the chapel, at which a children's choir sang and Sister Dolores presided at the organ. Then there was an hour's romp in the playroom, in the centre of which rose a monster Christmas tree which was stripped by the sisters, who transferred its treasures to the waiting arms of the little ones. The children attended vespers in the afternoon, and in the evening there was a musical and literary entertainment.

Superintendent Sherwin had arranged a great treat for his charges of the Colored Orphan Asylum, One Hundred and Forty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, and between himself and the friends of the institution the children had lashings of the best to eat and no end of toys and fruit and candies to gladden their hearts. They danced around their big Christmas tree and kept their teachers and the visitors busy for an hour in transferring the good things from its heavily-laden boughs to their hands. The day was closed with songs and recitations in the large hall of the orphanage.

It was a happy throng of little ones that gathered around an immense Christmas tree which the friends of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, 95 East Broadway, took good care should be provided with fruit for the children's love. Mrs. Morris Alexander, Mrs. M. J. Liebtenberg, Mrs. Herman Levy, and Mrs. Esther Anhalt, the matron, took delight in making the children happy. When the tree had been denuded they wanted on their charges to a sumptuous Christmas dinner, made up of turkey and "extras," of all kinds.

The boys of the East Side Lodging House, 287 East Broadway, had a great time last evening in celebrating Christmas. They had been told that dinner would not be served until evening, and they had all day to work up an appetite for the feast. When it came they were ready, and they made the turkey, cranberry sauce, and mince pie disappear as if by magic. After every little jacket had been properly distended with the good cheer the boys had an hour's rest, and then spent the rest of the evening in games.

The five hundred or so children in the Five Points House of Industry sat down to a marvelous dinner at noon. They had their Christmas celebration the evening before and seemed to feel that the dinner was just the right thing to crown the festivities. Superintendent Barnard kept a watchful eye on the proceedings and saw that not even the smallest child was kept from getting its share. In addition to the good things provided for its inmates, there were sent out 112 baskets to poor families who had been looked up by city missionaries. The baskets were filled full of turkey, vegetables, and pies, and were provided by a gentleman and his wife who chose not to have their names be known to the recipients of their bounty.

At the West Side Boys' Lodging House, at Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, the lodgers, who have crowded much business into their short lives, crowded food in greater proportion down their throats. No one who watched them eat could doubt that they were having a good time. For their substantial meal they were indebted to several charitably-disposed persons—among others, Theodore Roosevelt, J. K. L. Ross, and Matthew Hale Johnson, Jr. After the dinner an entertainment, which the boys enjoyed hugely, took place. Perhaps not the least event of the eventful day was the presentation of a new shirt to each boy.

There were great times at the Home for the Friendless, 32 East Thirtieth-street. All the rooms in the building were handsomely decorated, and the little inmates looked at their best. About one hundred of them sat down at noon to their Christmas dinner, which was complete in every detail. Later there was a dinner for about seventy old ladies who had been found, on investigation, to be worthy of at least a good dinner and unable to obtain one.

At the New-York Juvenile Asylum, Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street, a turkey dinner was provided for the children, and in the evening they were assembled for their Christmas entertainment, after which the presents were distributed.

The German Society gave a sunstantial dinner to 400 persons at the German Emigrant's Home on South-street. Of these 150 were immigrants stopping at Castle Garden. Upon leaving the dinner table each person was presented with a Testament and reading matter by Superintendent Daniel Dakins.

Nearly a thousand persons took advantage of the mild weather to visit the Statue of Liberty. This is the largest number that has visited Bedlow's Island upon any one day during the past two months.

Father Callahan and his assistant priests celebrated six masses at the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary upon State-street. Many of those who attended were immigrants from Castle Garden. The Garden was closed to all except immigrants who had previously landed. Its flag was flying in honor of the holiday.

A Christmas dinner was given to the employes of the "Battle of Gettysburg" by order of Mr. Hector De Castro, President of the Board of Directors. It was held in an improvised extension adjoining the main building at Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. There were elaborate decorations of evergreen, holly, and mistletoe. At the upper end of the room, on a big American meter gas stove, were an enormous side of roast beef and chickens and turkey. Col. Slocum presided and told war stories. After the banquet several of the indoor attendants averred that they distinctly saw some of the figures in Philippoteaux's great canvas move.

Forty prisoners in the Essex Market prison ate Christmas turkey at the county's expense in their cells yesterday. The consignment to the prison made by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was quite liberal. It allowed a pound and two and a half ounces of the national bird for each male visitor.

The occupants of cells in Ludlow-Street Jail, of which there are thirty-four, also enjoyed the day by partaking of a Christmas dinner, which included good turkey well cooked and cranberry sauce. Mr. Ives and Mr. Staynor showed remarkable appetites.

Christmas was observed aboard the receiving ship Vermont yesterday. Nearly all the men on the ship are old men-of-war's men awaiting assignment to some sea-going ship. These fellows enjoy a good mess spread, and, though they hardly do-in each other shipmates while aboard a receiving ship, they had prepared themselves yesterday for a good dinner. Many of the messes raised Christmas dinner funds by "tarpaulin musters," the sailor's term for a "pass-around-the-hat donation."

On the training ship Portsmouth the majority of the apprentice lads were allowed an opportunity to go ashore, as many of them live in either New-York or Brooklyn. The boys who remained aboard had extra rations sent them. In the officers' quarters the usual Christmas dinners were served.

The prisoners—numbering 288—at the Tombs were feasted by Warden Osborne yesterday. Five hundred pounds of turkey were taken to the Tombs on Tuesday night. They were converted into a fricassee, and each prisoner received a share in his cell. "Merry Christmas" said prayers before the festivities began. There were no visitors admitted.

All of the vessels in the bay hoisted their national and house flags. The crews of the European steamships lying at the docks were given a holiday, and the majority of the men spent the day on shore.

A number of men on the English steamships attended the services conducted by the Rev. Thomas A. Hyland at the Episcopal Chapel of the Holy Comforter at 341 West-street.

You ought to see a New-York newsboy eat pie! The demonstration was made last night by 600 ragged, more or less dirty, crippled or wearied, and uniformly hungry lads, and the rythmatic swing of their jaws, the harmonious clash of their grinders, the sound of signs of repletion, and grunts of satisfaction as they proved themselves Americans were as music to the few pampered unperceptive who saw and heard them. There was another thing demonstrated last night at the Newboys' Lodging House—that place before a New-York gamin truffled turkey and pie, and the latter will fade away as does the snow on the mountain beneath the rays of a New-York Christmas sun. Hunger cannot withstand the small pie, and though the boys had turkey, turnips, potatoes, scalding hot tea, all the gift of Mr. William M. Fliess, who for eighteen years has done the same thing each Christmas night, piled until the fashionable hour of 8 o'clock. There had been in the meanwhile 600 pounds of turkey provided by Superintendent Helg, together with 180 pounds of ham, three barrels of potatoes, three more of turnips, and 900 mince, apple, and pumpkin pies. These had been arranged in suitable and most bountiful order by Mrs. Helg and her corps of serving maids on seventeen tables, along each side of which were ranged benches. The boys were assembled for the intervening hour in the schoolroom in the second story of the lodging house, and kept themselves and themselves by chaffing the assistant whom Mr. Helg had assigned to the difficult task of overseeing the lads.

At last the longed-for hour arrived, and there was an attempted disorganized rush for the dining room on the floor below. But Mr. Helg and his assistants were prepared, and when the lads did file into the big dining room there is no hotel in the city which could have provided a more orderly assembly of guests. There was no noise, no disorder; the lads took their places at the narrow tables with a regularity which would have made an habitué of newsboys' picnics rub his eyes and wonder if he dreamed. But seated, there was no time to say grace. Not a moment was lost before the business of the session was begun. The first boy devoured a turkey drumstick, a wing, and a big piece of breast, a big cut of ham, a heap of turnips and potatoes, three slices of bread, a pint bowl of tea, and a whole mince pie in four minutes and fifty-three seconds. He was hungry.

At the Christmas festival of the Old John-Street Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday school last evening the exercises consisted of singing and declamation by the pupils, who, with the teachers and officers of the school, occupied the platform. Among those who took part were Masters Klemver, Skidmore, Columbia, and Hartman, and Misses Hopkins, Shera, Bowdish, Smith, Wright, and Boehm. Besides the Christmas gifts which each pupil received there were many books distributed for proficiency in catechism during the year. One pupil had committed 1,130 verses of Scripture during the past twelve months and received the first prize.

The average of the first twelve students was over one thousand verses each.

The Sunday school numbers 133, and has an average attendance of ninety-five. It is in its seventy-fifth year and is the oldest in the city. The church itself was founded in 1664, and the first congregation held meetings in a sail loft, now 120 William-street. The church contains a clock sent over from England by John Wesley.

The patients in Gouverneur Hospital were treated last evening to a sort of Christmas surprise party which did much in the way of making it a merry Christmas for many a disease-stricken creature stretched out on a pecr-patient cot. Under the charitable management of Dr. Henry D. Silver, who was in charge during the night of a guardian angel by the inmates of this institution, a delightful entertainment was given in the main ward. There were singing and recitations, instrumental solos, and various other kinds of musical features, and, besides, there were distributed some Christmas cheer—in which, with a moderation consistent with their physical condition, the patients were permitted to indulge. The entertainment was to the patients an unexpected one, and this very feature perhaps lent to it an additional amount of enjoyment.

WARDS TO BE OPENED TO-DAY.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES HARD AT WORK.

The Presbyterian Hospital will open two wards for the reception of patients to-day. The male ward will be in the new building, which has been used as the dispensary for the past year. It will contain forty beds. The female ward, in which will be twenty-five beds, will be in what was the old chapel, in the executive building. It is expected that a number of the patients who were removed from the hospital during the fire, and who have been so kindly cared for by other institutions, will be returned to-day. The insurance companies are hurrying their work along as rapidly as possible. When completed the work of rebuilding will be begun.

Almost as much help will be required for the wards that are to be opened to-day as was necessary in the eight wards previous to the fire. This is due to the fact that there will not be so many mechanical conveniences for the carrying of food and other necessaries. Considering that only a week has passed since the fire, the management of the hospital is receiving a good deal of praise for its promptness.

HADCI ERRED THROUGH IGNORANCE.

Hadci Gynma, a Turk, who manufactures and sells Persian confectionery at a little store 170 Bowery, was honorably discharged by United States Commissioner Shields on Tuesday on a complaint of passing counterfeit money. Hadci is one of five men who came to this country some time ago and went into the business of manufacturing Persian candy. Hadci prospered and made the sweetmeats that his countrymen fond a ready market for.

The evidence before Commissioner Shields went to show that while the honest Turk did actually pass a counterfeit coin he did so in entire ignorance of its base character. He accepted two counterfeit silver dollars in the way of trade without knowing that they were bad, and used them still unknowingly in the payment of a coal bill.

"The only fault you committed," said the Commissioner in discharging Hadci, "is that after you told that the money was bad you refused to refund and make good the loss; still I believe you are an honest man and intended no wrong. I accordingly discharge you from custody."

SUDDEN DEATH IN A HOTEL.

J. T. Fountain was found dead at 1:45 P. M. yesterday on the floor of his room at the Coleman House. He was thirty-seven years of age and had a wife at Des Moines, Iowa, from which city he came to New-York on business for the Union Cattle Company of Des Moines three weeks ago. His father, J. P. Fountain, is a broker connected with the firm of A. R. Chisholm & Co., at 61 Broadway.

On Christmas Eve the father was with his son until about 10:30 o'clock. They talked over business affairs, and then Mr. Fountain, Sr., told the younger man that he was not looking well and that it would be wise to telegraph for his wife to come on from Des Moines. The cattle dealer owned that he was not well, but thought he would feel better in the morning, and dissuaded his father from sending the proposed telegram.

J. T. Fountain must have died within an hour after his father left him. Deputy Coroner Jenkins was satisfied that death had taken place from cardiac lesion and consequent heart failure, but Coroner Levy will hold an inquest.

RULES MADE BY A POWDER EXPERT.

The kind of wadding used in the shells containing the new smokeless Schultze powder appears to be a very important question. Herr von Lerderke, an expert on Schultze powder, says that the gun from which the cartridges are to be fired must be considered in settling what kind of wadding should be used. For a 12-calibre, 2⅝-shoke case, he would use a card wad over the powder, followed by two pink-edge wads, or one felt wad and one pink-edge wad. In no case should the shell space be so taken up as to prevent a quarter-inch turn over at the end. For a 10-calibre, 2⅞-choke case, he recommends a card wad over the powder, followed by three or four pink-edge wads. The charges he puts at from 3 to 3½ drams and from 3½ to 4 drams for the two calibres.

The powder is much used now for sporting purposes, but the manufacturers have not yet been able to tone it down for rifle use. The powder burns too rapidly to be available for rifle cartridges.

HE TRIED TO STOP THE FIGHT.

John Flynn of 75 Second-street, Hoboken, aged thirty years, met his death Tuesday afternoon under circumstances which certainly require investigation. A fight was in progress between Capt. William Greer of canalboat No. 1, which is moored at the foot of Sixth-street, and William Lange, a coal heaver. It was a lively set-to, and when Flynn saw it he did not stand quietly by, but took a hand in the mill with the intention of stopping it.

Either one or both of the belligerents objected to this interference, and almost before Flynn realized the fact he was at the bottom of the hold with a broken spine. He died soon after.

Both Greer and Lange were arrested about midnight on a charge of having caused the death of Flynn, and they are now locked up at the Hoboken station house, and the police have also detained as witnesses William Beckett and William Warner, both of whom say that Flynn fell down the hold and met his death by accident.

WHERE COAL BILLS COUNT.

THE PROBLEM WHICH HAS TO BE FACED BY STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

The great ocean steamship companies have enormous coal bills to pay. If their incomes from passage money, freight, and mails were not large they would be ruined, and traffic between this country and Europe would have to be conducted again by the slow and uncertain means of sail power.

As it is, the steamship companies do not take in any too much money over and above their coal bills and other heavy expenses. Some of them have declared that they were actually running behind, owing to the low prices which had been brought about by competition. The manager of such a line may be imagined as saying, confidentially, to his Captains:

"We have really got to economize in the matter of coal. Our bills for fuel are frightful. They are keeping me awake nights. What with our coal bills and the cost of hired help, and wear and tear, and the interest on the money in our places of business, both afloat and ashore, and insurance, and incidental expenses, our profits are being more than eaten up. We have got to economize in our coal or in what we pay our help."

And the Captains might be supposed to express the opinion that it would be far better to save on the coal bill than on the pay of the employes, and especially of the shipmasters.

A great deal of money can undoubtedly be saved by going light upon the coal, but if this is done speed cannot be had. If a company wishes speed it must pay for it. The only way to drive a great ocean steamship is to put on the coal; to put on a great deal of it at a time, and to put it on often.

The triple-expanston engines, now being used, make a considerable saving, as they use the same steam three times. In the first cylinder, which is the smallest one of the three, the steam is used at a very high pressure. The second cylinder is larger than the first, and the steam is used here at a lower pressure. The third cylinder is the largest of the three, and the steam is used at an even lower pressure than in the second. The amount of coal required to generate the steam for the three cylinders depends very largely upon the rate of speed which is desired. The greatocean greyhounds, while being driven at full speed, require in the neighborhood of 300 or 330 tons of coal per day. Yet the same vessels could be run by their triple-expansion engines at a reduced rate of speed upon 100 tons a day or even less. After a certain rate of speed is reached, it requires a great deal more proportion of the power used to obtain still higher speed.

In order to secure the mails and the patronage of wealthy passengers who desire to get across the ocean in a hurry, it is necessary to drive the ship at the highest rate of speed of which her engines will admit, and the cost of coal must not be taken into consideration. The passenger traffic is very valuable. When there are as many as 350 first-class passengers on board, even at the low average of $80 apiece, they will bring in $28,000 for a single trip of six or seven days. They are provided with expensive fare, but this does not cost the steamship company anything like the $12 or more which it receives each day for each passenger. The mails pay well also. Some years ago when it did not make nearly so much money to run a mail steamer, the Cunard Line sent out two ships each week, and it was said that its mail earnings paid its coal bills.

Without the wealthy passenger traffic and the mails it would be impossible to make the ocean greyhounds pay. The coal used upon these vessels takes up an much room that there is little space left for freight. The greyhounds have space in their bunkers for at least 2,000 tons of coal, and when they arrive in port they are usually that much lighter than when they sailed. In order to save coal room the White Star Company has built two large steamships—the Teutonic and the Majestic—which run between this port and Liverpool, and are named the Kuulo and the Cnfic, respectively. They maintain an easy rate of speed, and it is said that they earn as much money, if not more, than do the fast passenger steamers of the same line.

The Hamburg-American Line has recently added to its fleet several large steamships which are intended for freight and steerage passengers and accommodate few cabin passengers. These vessels maintain a rate of speed at a comparatively small output of coal. One of their new boats, the Scandia, is run very economically in respect to her coal, of which she uses only fifty-eight tons a day. In very good weather she can make 14½ knots an hour. Allowing for an average of a little less than 13 knots an hour, or say 300 knots a day, she can travel five miles upon one ton of coal, and her cargo space enables her to carry 4,000 tons of freight; so that with one pound of coal she can carry a ton of freight ten miles. Probably this has never been surpassed in point of economy, if, indeed, it has been equaled.

Some of the new naval cruisers are run at a very small output of coal. During the recent voyage across the Atlantic of the squadron of evolution the Yorktown made an average of 200 knots a day upon 19 tons of coal. This gave her about 10½ knots for every ton of coal.

Bituminous coal is used on steamships, and this is worth from $3 to $3 50 per ton here, but it is cheaper in England. The average ocean greyhound that leaves this port has at least $6,000 worth of coal in her bunkers, and in her engine department are sometimes employed from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty men, including engineers, oilers, firemen, and coal passers. The work of the firemen and passers is very trying, and the men receive a little more than $30 a month. They are relieved of having four hours upon watch and four hours below like the sailors, the men in the engine room are usually allowed twelve hours below after every six hours upon watch. In some cases, however, they have four hours on duty and then eight hours below.

The ashes have to be taken up and heaved overboard every watch. There are a number of furnaces, as a few large furnaces would not work. Each furnace has to be cleaned out at least once in twelve hours. This work is usually done toward the end of a watch, so that the new watch goes on with clean fires. The firemen find the heat very trying, and it sometimes happens that one of them loses his mental balance. Coming on deck, he imagines that the cool waters of the ocean have a tempting appearance, and plunging in them he is lost. Such tragedies occur far more frequently upon steamships running to southern ports than upon ships bound across the Northern Atlantic.

There are openings in the sides of the bunkers as near as practicable to the mouths of the furnaces, and the passers bring the coal to the stokers in small cars which run upon little railways. The ashes are dragged over these railways to points where they can be hauled up to the deck and thrown into the ocean. It is said that a great deal of the ashes extends along the bottom of the sea under the track which steamships take in plying between this port and the English Channel.

As soon as a steamship gets into her dock the furnaces are cleaned out and let ready for new fires, while the machinery is gone over thoroughly. The fires are lighted in the furnaces some hours before the ship is to start. Usually the engines are started and the machinery is thoroughly tested while the ship is held to her dock by her great mooring lines.

CHRISTMAS AT SING SING.

The convicts in Sing Sing Prison were given a rest from work yesterday and remained all day in their cells. The express wagons were kept busy carrying boxes from the railroad station to the prison, and about 300 of the 1,400 convicts thus received remembrances from their families and friends. The boxes contained roast chickens, small turkeys, canned fruits, cakes, &c.

Ward, Jacobs, Buddensiek, and Allen received quite an elaborate spread for their Christmas dinner. The other convicts for breakfast had chicken, mashed potatoes, and bread, and for dinner boiled rice, sweet cakes, and obeese. The men were allowed to sing and talk to one another in their cells and seemed to enjoy the privilege greatly.

SHOT BY A SALOON KEEPER.

Shortly after midnight yesterday morning James Graney, a young man living at 586 Morris-avenue, went into the saloon of Henry Schleef at 549 Morris-avenue with a friend and was served with drinks. When Schleef asked for his money Graney refused to pay for the drinks and became noisy and abusive. Schleef ordered him out of the place, and this so enraged Graney that he drew a pistol and attempted to shoot Schleef.

The pistol missed fire, and Schleef, fearing that he would be killed, picked up a revolver from behind the bar and fired at Graney. The bullet struck him in the left shoulder, causing a dangerous wound. Graney was taken to the Harlem Hospital. Schleef was arrested.

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL GAMES.

The Nonpareil Football Club's first eleven played a well-contested match with the Thistle Football Club of this city at the Ridgewood Baseball Grounds yesterday. Neither side was able to score, and the game resulted in a draw after an hour and a half's play.

The second eleven of the Nonpareil Club defeated the newly-organized Jersey City Club at Ridgewood yesterday in a game of one hour's duration by three goals to one.

At Prospect Park the team of the Mission Board of the Throop-Avenue Presbyterian Church won a game from the Young Men's Board of Mount Olivet Church by one goal to nothing. The match was played under association rules.

PROSPECT HARRIERS' RUN.

The Prospect Harriers held a most successful cross-country run on Long Island yesterday. The start was made from the Manhattan House, Sixty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn. J. J. Lloyd and E. Hjertbarg were the hares. They had ten minutes' start of the pack, which left at 4 o'clock.

The run in took place from Eighteenth-avenue and Sixtieth-street, the entire pack lining up before P. Dolan, who acted as master and gave the word to start on the home run. S. T. Fraeth and A. A. McAusland were whippers in, and kept the hounds well together. The hares covered the distance in 58:21. The first of the pack in was S. T. Fraeth, in exactly one hour. J. H. McGregor was second, half a minute later.

A LESSON IN CANVASSING

SOME ADVICE BY A VETERAN BOOK AGENT.

MR. O'FLANAGAN DISCOURSES OF THE METHODS OF THE CRAFT AND THE NOVICE SIGNS A QUEER AGREEMENT.

Imbued with the desire to emulate the example of Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and other American historians who in early life sold books successfully in the West, hearded angular ladies in their cabins, and got them to abandon the pleasant occupation of berating book agents long enough to sign the subscription list for a complete edition of Dickens's works, THE TIMES historian started out the other day to gether practical information for a future work on "Book Agents: Their Joys and Their Trials."

An advertisement calling attention to the fact that a "gentleman might secure a position and earn from $12 to $25 per week obtaining subscriptions for a standard work" by calling upon the advertiser and "receiving instruction" was the means by which the historian was started on his anything but royal road to learning. The office of the advertiser was up one flight of stairs, front, in a dingy old building on an east side street. The advertiser was a fudgy, fat, little, half-bald person, with an astonishing brogue. He was propped up to a high rolling desk in a wornout armchair, and he was so busy when the historian entered his room that he forgot to stop thinking. His room was just about big enough to think in. There was nothing in it except his desk and himself and half a dozen volumes of the standard work piled up on the top of his desk.

Having permitted the applicant for a position to remain standing half in and half out of the room long enough to grow fidgety, Mr. O'Flanagan—that was the name on the door—turned ponderously about in his armchair, and, regarding his hesitating visitor with a mellow gaze, asked him what he wanted. A mention of the advertisement did the work. Mr. O'Flanagan knew at once that the historian was simply looking to sell copies of his standard work. Then he at once proceeded to business. He got the historian's name, his address, his age, his previous condition of servitude, and an idea as to his color. All these interesting facts he entered carefully in his ledger, and then, with elephantine playfulness, he leaned over, patted the historian gently upon the leg—under the impression perhaps that that member would be of more use to him in his new walk of life than his head—and observed:

"You'll find this a pleasant business, my boy. Lots of exercise, consequently healthy; lots of change, consequently agreeable. Come around in the morning and give me deposit of a dollar. I'll give you one of the samples, tell you how to use it, and away you go to your work as billposter as a New-Year present."

Mr. O'Flanagan was feeling unusually obipper the following morning when the historian called upon him. He was running over with joyfulness, and having tucked away the "deposit" somewhere below his belt, he leaned back in his chair, lighted a cigar, and thus addressed the novice:

"This, my boy, as I had the pleasure of saying to you yesterday, is a most agreeable business. People, you may say, regard book agents in something of the same light in which they look at reporters, both d—— nuisances. But what of that? The object of the book agent is to overcome and demonstrate the falsity of this opinion, and in doing so he is likewise enabled to do himself financial good. You will find in your new profession, Sir, that from the time you start upon your work in the morning until you finish at night it will be one constant, excited, pleasurable contest between your wits and those of somebody else. Added to the physical benefit which you will derive from your occupation, regard the inevitable intellectual good which will result. What more pleasing or improving to a smart young man than to exercise his superiority of intellect, the vulgar prejudice which some purse-proud person might entertain against book agents and specifically against purchasing a book! After such a victory, Sir, that young man, jingling the preliminary advance payment in his pocket, and strutting it proudly at the royal road to learning, feels as Wellington felt after Waterloo.

"Now, my boy," continued Mr. O'Flanagan, "as to the method you will pursue. I will give you, Sir, a leaf from my own history. It will present to you, I flatter myself, in the clearest, the most concise, the keenest insight into the methods which make the enocessful canvasser that you could obtain. I have sold many books in my time, have won many victories. I gave up the work because—well, because I got somewhat stout. [Mr. O'Flanagan put it modestly, as becameth him,] and because I have so much other literary work to do. But now as to you.

"The book which you will sell is a history of America with contemporaneous notes. I had it written especially for children. The idea occurred to me after reading Dickens's 'Child's History of England,' and I flatter myself it is a good idea. In this volume is compiled all the events of interest which have happened in America since that auspicious day when Columbus, that royal, that noble man, first set foot upon our shores. It is written in a clear, concise, interesting manner. In the especial attention of enobaining the child's attention from the start. All dry, unimportant details are left out. Children don't like details, and as for me I say this children first and forever. God bless their little hearts! Instruct them, interesting them first. Once interested they will instruct themselves.

"And now are you to get this book into the hands of the children? Ayo, there's the rub! I'll tell you. I'll show you now I did it. Read this page from my history and you will be instructed. You see, as I intend to explain you, is from Fourteenth-street to Bleecker on the west side—splendid district, gorgeous district. Lots of children. And this is how to reach them through their dear mammas. One great principle upon which the art of book selling is founded is: Never enter a house before learning the name of its female head. Learn her name first, then go ahead. In order to learn it, pick out the street in which you intend to operate; then go into the grocery on the corner, or the drug store, as the case may be—there is always one or the other—and introduce yourself to the proprietor. Don't tell him your real object—dissemble; say you are interested in the welfare of children, that you are engaged in an effort to improve their intellectual condition, that you belong to no society for the advancement of Learning in Youth—in fact no society, you know, but sounds well and is easy to go—and finally request him to tell you the names of some ladies in the neighborhood with children upon whom you might call. Ten to one he will give you the names of half a dozen of his customers, and with this information you leave him feeling that you are a very worthy young man who ought to be encouraged. He might even give you a cigar or offer you a glass of soda water.

"Then you get down to actual work. Having selected your first house and made careful note of the name of its mistress, you go up and ring the bell. When the servant comes to the door don't attempt to talk her into buying your book. That is a fatal mistake many young men make. You say to her: 'Is Mrs. Jones in?' and the servant will usher you into the parlor and ask for your name. Don't make that other fatal mistake of saying: 'Oh, the name doesn't matter,' but say that Mr. Brown or Mr. Swipes, or whatever your name may be, would like to see Mrs. Jones. That lady, when the message is brought to her, naturally says: 'Mr. Swipes! I don't know Mr. Swipes. Mr. Swipes! Mr. Swipes! What does he want?' The servant, of course, doesn't know what you want. It is your business not to let her know. But Mrs. Jones's curiosity is aroused—takes very little to excite a woman's curiosity—and she comes down to see you in the parlor.

"Then indeed will your work really begin; then will you discover within the short space of ten seconds whether you have any natural qualifications for the profession you think of adopting. Your manner must be suave, your words must be smooth. Your bearing modest. To a man of the world nothing is easier than to put at ease at once a lady whom he meets for the first time, and, if you are not truly a man of the world, you must assume the methods of one. Begin your conversation with Mrs. Jones with some pleasant allusion to her handsome children. Say that you have noticed the rosy-cheeked little tots playing on the street, and that their appearance has attracted you. Repeat your pleasant little flotion about your connection with the mythical society. Having prepared in your mind some list of laudable objects which that society would have in view, did it exist, you ought to find very little difficulty in interesting your luvoluntary hostess.

"Don't attempt to do all the talking yourself. If you succeed in eliciting a few friendly sentences from Mrs. Jones, half your battle has been won. Gradually you may come around to your book. You can state my ideas about the method of educating children as being the ideas of your society. Amplify them, build them up, and by degrees come up to the fact that you have in your possession a book which carries out beautifully those ideas. Dilate upon the fact that it can be purchased for just about the same amount as she pays for her daily paper—25 cents a week. Tell her how easy it is, and finally show her the book with which you have previously familiarized yourself, and point out its best features. If it should happen that one of the dear little boys should come into the room while you are there, interest the little fellow, and he will aid you in your sale more than, perhaps, you could aid yourself.

"And, now, my dear young friend," concluded Mr. O'Flanagan, leaning back in his chair and regarding the historian with a kindly eye, "there is little for me to add. Be patient, be courageous, be persistent. Follow my advice and do not let one defeat, or two defeats, or three defeats discourage you. Persevere, and if you are of the right stuff the golden eagle of success will light upon your brow."

The dazzled historian attempted to picture the scarred appearance his brow would present after the arrival of the somewhat weird bird mentioned by Mr. O'Flanagan, but that gentleman interfered with the project by diving into a pigeonhole and drawing out a closely-written double page of foolscap, which he said was an agreement which would have to be signed. The agreement was something of a surprise to the novice. It was a curiously-worded document and it shed new light upon the nature of the labors to be performed. Mr. O'Flanagan had not touched upon the question of remuneration and of the hours of work. The agreement explained all that.

This document was as follows:

AGREEMENT.

First—I agree to start at the junction or corner of two streets, find the names of four nice people who live in the neighborhood, enter them in my memorandum book, either by calling in the grocery or drug store, and visit there, devoting an average of 15 minutes to each, [the idea of carrying out Mr. O'Flanagan's elaborate instructions in 15 minutes!] and secure as many of the four as possible as subscribers.

Second—I agree to make the first collection of one dollar from each of the four whom I can procure as subscribers, give a receipt for same, enter in my memo. book opp. their name—and arrange to have their Book delivered the next day or the day after.

Third—I agree to collect from my old customers on same route the installments due, give a receipt to them for same, trace them up if they have moved, take their Book back if they refuse to pay—and show them a sample of a new Book and get their subscription for it if I can.

Fourth—I agree when I call on each of the first four the first hour in the morning, which will be every day 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., to put appropriate questions to them, before leaving, to elicit from them the name of their neighbors or of some friend, which I will put on my memorandum book for the next hour's calls in the four more, as the first.

Fifth—I agree to continue this plan or mode of proceedure from 9 A. M. to noon, endeavoring to get as many of the twelve on whom I have called to say yes and mean it as possible and to collect small installments from the old customers and as many first installments from my new customers as I possibly can.

Sixth—After luncheon, which is from 12 to 1—I agree to continue the process of calling on four each hour, spending 15 minutes with each, talking with them not at the door, not showing my sample at the door, not entering a house without knowing the name, up to four P. M.

Seventh—I agree to report to the office each day once either personally or by mail, and collect all orders I procured and the Cash I collected and in consideration of procuring not less than one approved order out of every four calls each boor on an average to receive twenty dollars a week as prorata.

Eighth—In addition to the above, I am to be paid five per cent. on collection.

Ninth—Furthermore I am to be paid my expenses, which must be at the minimum.

Tenth—I agree to devote my attention to the business during those hours—no fooling or trifling, but strict business, account for every farthing, no fault-finding or grumbling—no paying by day or order—but as expressed in this agreement—to which I for myself sign my name and agree to its provisions.

To this remarkable document the historian attached his name—"didn't exist, you know, but sounded well and likely to go"—and, receiving his "sample," started out on his daily labors. Some funny things befell him, but as this tale has already stretched itself out pretty well, a faithful relation of them had best be deferred till some other time.

AGAINST SECTARIANISM.

A LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

The National League for the Protection of American Institutions, whose certificate of incorporation was filed on Tuesday, will hold a meeting this afternoon at the office of John Bloodgood, 15 Broad-street, for the purpose of effecting a permenent organization. The Hon. John Jay, who temporarily fills the office, will be elected President. Charles B. Chapin is temporary Secretary, and William Allen Butler is Chairman of the Law Committee. Besides Mr. Jay, the managers named in the certificate of incorporation are the Rev. James M. King, Peter Donald, Prof. H. H. Boyesen, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, John D. Slayback, Chnrchill H. Cutting, Werner Van Norden, James M. Montgomery, William H. Parsons, William Followes Morgan, George S. Baker, Charles E. Whitehead, Constant A. Andrews, Peter A. Weich, Alexander E. Orr, A. J. D. Wedsmeyer, Manuel A. Knrsheedt, J. M. Keen, F. P. Bellamy.

The objects of the league are to prevent the appropriation of money by the Nation or the States for sectarian purposes, and to repeal so much of sectarian schools. An amendment to the National Constitution similar to that proposed by Gen. Grant in 1876 and embodying these ideas has been prepared by Mr. William Allen Butler, the Chairman of the Law Committee, and will be presented to the action of Congress during the present session. While these are the immediate objects of the league the ultimate purpose is to nurture patriotism and the love of American institutions.

The league is entirely non-partisan and non-sectarian in its character, the membership embracing men of all parties and all sects. One of the managers said yesterday to a TIMES reporter: "The manifestation of a growing desire to secure appropriations of public moneys for sectarian purposes has alarmed thoughtful men all over the country and given rise to the movement which has resulted in the formation of the league. We are not inimical to sectarian schools, but to their establishment or support by public funds. So long as they maintain themselves they give us no concern. I may say also that we believe many liberal Catholics will join us, the effort to keep children of Catholic parents out of the public schools having aroused a strong opposition among the members of that Church. Nor are we any more favorably disposed to Protestant schools. We are against sectarianism."

The league will be extended all over the country and branches established in each of the principal cities. At the meeting to be held this afternoon the proposed amendments to the Constitution will probably be given out for publication.

NATHANIEL JARVIS MUST PAY UP.

By an order issued by Surrogate Ransom on the application of Prescott Hall Butler, ancillary administrator of the estate of Bomanjee Byramjee Colah, the insane Parsee merchant who died in this city many years ago, and whose money, amounting to $100,000, was subsequently placed by the courts in the hands of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., a settlement has been effected. It was claimed by Jarvis that the money had been swallowed up in bad investments, but the Supreme Court gave judgment against him for $76,075 80, which was recently confirmed by the Court of Appeals. In the meantime friends of Jarvis offered $60,000 as a compromise, but Joseph H. Choate, who represented Mr. Butler, refused to receive less than $65,000, and Jarvis's friends finally agreed to pay this sum. The order of the Surrogate directed the settlement on the payment of $65,000. Mr. Choate has already received $10,000 on account, and the remainder of the money will be paid when the order is entered.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOLS.

The Hebrew Free School Association held its annual meeting yesterday at the house of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street. These Directors were re-elected to serve for three years: Samuel Greenbaum, Dr. Horatio Gomez, Uriah Herrmann, Albert T. Hocksteder, Miss Julia Seligman, Isaac Meinhard, and M. W. Platzek. M. S. Isaacs was re-elected President, Uriah Horrmann Vice President, and Newmen Cowen Treasurer.

Reports showed available assets of $58,682 37. The donations and legacies of the year were $3,561. Three schools are open from 3:30 to 6 P. M. daily. Various resolutions were adopted recommending the Directors to take into consideration an extension of the work.

THE USUAL THING.

John Patterson, aged twenty-four, was fatally shot in Jack Francis's saloon, at Dobbs Ferry, about noon yesterday. He and another young man named William Tobin had taken up a revolver which was lying behind the bar to examine it. While

The New-York Times.

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HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West 14th-st.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

WITH

THE GREATEST OFFERING

OF

LADIES' CLOAKS

EVER MADE IN THIS CITY!

AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

we have bought the entire stock of Meyer Jonasson & Co., 358 Broadway, who claim to be the largest cloak manufacturers in the world, and do a business of two million dollars a year.....Stock comprises

Rich Seal Plush Garments,

Imported Opera and Theatre Wraps,

Plain and Fancy Cloth Newmarkets,

and about

Two thousand Jackets,

all of which

we shall sell as we have bought,

At Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

The Seal Plush Garments

comprise all qualities in Newmarkets, Raglans, Jackets, Sacques, and Wraps, with and without real seal and other fur trimmings—all sizes—32 to 46.

WE WILL SELL

Eighty-Dollar Newmarkets	at $40 00
Sixty-Dollar Newmarkets	at 30 00
Forty-Dollar Newmarkets	at 20 00
Sixty-Dollar Sacques	at 30 00
Forty-Dollar Sacques	at 20 00
Twenty-Dollar Sacques	at 10 00
Fifty-Dollar Wraps	at 25 00
Thirty-Dollar Wraps	at 15 00
Fifteen-Dollar Wraps	at 8 00
Twenty-Dollar Jackets	at 10 00
Sixteen-Dollar Jackets	at 8 00
Fourteen-Dollar Jackets	at 7 00

The Opera and Theatre Wraps

are in plain and gold and silver threaded brocades ——with fine fur trimmings——all imported.

WE WILL SELL

Sixty-Dollar Wraps	at $30 00
Forty-Dollar Wraps	at 20 00
Thirty-Dollar Wraps	at 15 00

The Cloth Newmarkets

comprise the latest novelties in fine French Cloths, Beavers, Chinchillas, Cheviots, Diagonals, and other plain and figured cloths—light, medium, and heavy weight—tight and loose fronts—with and without triple capes, long, flowing, bell, or tight sleeves and rolling collars—with and without Astrakhan, Persian Lamb, Fox, Bear, Mink, Sable, and other fur trimmings—with and without handsome cord and silk passementeries and ornaments.

WE WILL SELL

Seven-Dollar Newmarkets	at $2 98
Ten-Dollar Newmarkets	at 4 98
Twelve-Dollar Newmarkets	at 5 98
Sixteen-Dollar Newmarkets	at 7 98
Twenty-Dollar Newmarkets	at 9 98
Thirty-Dollar Newmarkets	at 14 98
Forty-Dollar Newmarkets	at 19 98
Fifty-Dollar Newmarkets	at 24 98

The Jackets

are of all fashionable materials—lined and unlined—tight, loose, double-breasted and Directoire—some with handsome appliqne vests and some with large rolling fur collars.

WE WILL SELL

Jackets worth	at	Jackets worth	at
$4 00	$1 98	$6 00	$2 98
8 00	3 98	10 00	4 98
12 00	5 98	15 00	7 98
18 00	8 98	20 00	9 98
25 00	11 98	30 00	14 98

The largest purchase of Cloaks ever made by any house in New-York and the greatest opportunity ever offered for buying new, fine, and fashionable garments

AT HALF VALUE.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Night Dresses—embroidery trim,	59 cents
Night Dresses—double yoke,	33 cents
Skirts—lace edge or deep emb'd ruffle,	89 cents
Corset Covers—lace or emb'y trim,	39 cents
Corset Covers—perfect shapes,	14 cents
Drawers—tucks and embroidery,	29 cents
Chemises—tucked fronts,	27 cents
Chemises—lace and embroidery,	59 cents
Misses' Drawers—embroidery trim,	29 cents
Canton flannel Drawers—1 to 16 years,	24 cents
Canton flannel Night Drawers,	39 cents
Nurses' Lawn Aprons—5-inch inserting,	59 cents
Nurse and Waitress' Caps,	12 cents
Cambric Pillow Shams—ruffled,	59 cents
Others—deep emb'd ruffle,	$1 25

BLANKETS AND ROBES.

12-4 White Wool Blankets—extra heavy	$3 98
Fine White California—plain and fancy borders	6 98
California Scarlet; were $12 00	7 98
Crib Blankets—all wool—pair	95c
Wrapper Blankets—fancy borders	1 59
California Wrapper Blankets	3 49
Full-size Crochet Quilts	85c
Handsome Tufted Comfortables	3 98
Eiderdown—French Sateen Covered	4 97
Children's Fur Carriage Robes	1 25
Silk Plush lined	2 98
Japanese Wolf Carriage Robes	3 49
Black Bear—Plush lined	7 98
Prairie Wolf—Plush lined	10 98
Siberian Wolf—Plush lined	17 98
English Plush Robes	7 79
Handsome Reversible Plush Robes	10 19

NOVELTIES IN

EVENING DRAPERY NETS.

White, cream, rose, salmon, azure, canary, lilac, cardinal, and all other fashionable shades, besides beautiful combinations in black and gold and silver tinseled stripes and plaids....Prices begin at NINETY-EIGHT CENTS for single width and a DOLLAR FORTY-NINE for double width. These are the silk nets with satin, chenille, and tinsel combinations—

finest quality.

Others at 27 and 39 cents, which make up effectively and come in all the same shades as the more expensive.

SURAHS AND CHINA SILKS,

all shades, to match the draperies,

FORTY-NINE CENTS upward.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS,

Chantilly and Spanish Guipure,

42 inches wide,		new designs.
98 cents;	were $1 69	$1 49; were $2 19

All Holiday Goods

At Cost and Less.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON

WHAT THE CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY WILL SHOW.

MANY-SIDED STRUGGLE FOR A COLLECTORSHIP—AN ABSORBING POINT OF SOCIAL ETIQUETTE—OTHER TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—When Mr. Ewart of North Carolina introduced his resolution in the House for an investigation of the civil service he contemplated an inquiry that would result in a report unfavorable to the system. The investigation will be made, but it will not stop at disproving the hostile suggestions conveyed by the resolution. It will go into the matter broadly, and will set before the country a report showing how the public service has been improved by the establishment of the merit system in place of the old "spoils" scramble. The committee will be able, if it is desired to prove anything by testimony, to obtain evidence from the departments of the increased efficiency secured by the subjection of applicants for office to the prescribed examination tests, and the mere comparison of the records of the offices before and since the civil service law went into effect will furnish eloquent proof of the soundness of the new system and its superiority over the old one.

It is probable that the committee will devote some space to the subject of examinations in excess of the needs of the service, a matter about which the opponents of the merit system are just now profoundly distressed. They can say some sensible things on the subject, but not much more, in effect, than the *Star* says tonight, in an editorial on that topic. It says:

"One might infer from the spoilsmen's clamor for sympathy for disappointed applicants for office who have entertained delusive hopes, based merely upon the fact of passing a civil service examination, that there were never any disappointed office seekers who had received encouragement to hope for success under the spoils system. Whatever method of appointment prevails, there will be thousands of office seekers for every office to be filled. This fact and the small chance of success to any individual in the contention should be brought clearly to the attention of every possible office seeker, and he should also be made to appreciate the disadvantages and drawbacks of that employment of the Government for which he hopes. The overwhelming rush of office seekers is a source of annoyance to the appointing power and of distress to the multitude of disappointed applicants, and every one, without reference to his views concerning the proper basis for the distribution of offices, would doubtless reduce the evil if he could. But a return to the spoils system would not supply this remedy. The fact that the personal favor of some politician had become a requisite for success would not deter the average office seeker as much as the requirement of a competitive examination upon his merits. There would be, as there was before under the spoils system, the descent upon the capital of a vast multitude of persons who had rendered, or believed that they rendered, political or personal services to the appointing powers. There would be the same delusive hopes indulged, followed by the same disappointment and distress. There is no baseless encouragement given by success in a civil service examination which would not under the spoils system find its counterpart in the deceptive promise or suggestion of support by a Congressman or other high official."

* *

When the President gets to it he will undoubtedly appoint as the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Rochester District Mr. Charles E. Fiten, editor of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*. Representative Farquhar has been assuring his two candidates at Buffalo that one of them will surely get the place, but neither of them will get it. Mr. Farquhar is not without his influence, but it is exerted just now with more effect at the Capitol than it is at the White House. Mr. Fiten has the strongest backing for the place, and his backers do not confuse the Presidential mind by offering alternative candidates. In the Twenty-first District, where Senator Hiscock has a personal candidate and Representative Belden has another personal candidate, Representative Sherman has a candidate who is supported by eight of the Representatives in the collection district.

When the President found a case like this in Illinois, where Representative Cannon asked for the appointment of one man and Senator Cullom insisted upon the appointment of another, the President named the man backed by Representative Cannon. This is referred to unofficially by a well-informed man as indicating the course to be pursued in the settlement of this case. Mr. Sherman's candidate is Curtis Miller of Utica, a brother of Attorney General Miller.

As Mr. Belden, by presenting a second candidate from Syracuse, has confronted the President with the disagreeable necessity of deciding between him and Senator Hiscock, it looks to outsiders as if Mr. Belden might have resorted to the method of assisting his young colleague from Utica to thwart the massive Senator.

* *

About this time of the year it is customary to get out a paragraph about the matter of precedence at the New Year reception at the White House. This year the paragraph has been constructed upon an alleged disposition of a luncheon given on Monday by Mrs. Blaine to "the ladies of the Cabinet." At that council, it was asserted, the ladies of what is sometimes snobbishly described as the highest court circle decided that it would not do for Mrs. Harrison to allow Mrs. McKee to put Mrs. McKee into the line at the reception in the place that should be occupied by the wife of the President. The result of the publication of the paragraph has been the stirring up of the ladies of the Cabinet, and they have all been very emphatic in declaring that the subject was not discussed at Mrs. Blaine's luncheon.

One writer says that if Mrs. McKee does not stand next to the President and above the wife of the Vice President and the other "ladies of the higher court circle," she will have no official position in the line. The erudition that will be put on its own pedestal by this important dispute will suggest to some later Thackeray an entertaining chapter on a variety of snobs not yet described in literature.

The retreat of the President to the marshes of the Potomac River on an alleged duck-hunting expedition in company with Mr. Arthur E. Bateman, Senator Hawley, Senator Edmunds, and Senator Gray, may have been compelled by the necessity of consultation in strict retirement of the most eminent and discreet sages and lawyers on the question of precedence. He is not to be back until Monday, according to the evening papers. The probability is that Mrs. McKee will take her mother's place without provoking the slightest opposition from anybody.

* *

The American Historical Association will hold its sixth annual meeting in this city, beginning on Saturday. Sessions will also be held on the following Monday and Tuesday, morning and evening, the morning sessions in the lecture room of the National Museum, and the evening sessions in the hall of the Columbian University. The holiday season was selected by officers of the association because it is so noted difficult at this time to obtain good hotel accommodations, as it would be during the presence of Congress. At the opening session on Saturday morning the addresses will be upon European history, and there will be papers on "The Literature of Witchcraft," by Prof. George L. Burr of Cornell University; "The Socialism of the First French Revolution," by ex-President Andrew D. White of Ithaca, N. Y.; on "The French Revolution in San Domingo," by Herbert Elmer Mills, Instructor in History, Cornell University, and a newly-discovered manuscript of "Reminiscences of the American War of Independence, by Friedrich, Baron von Closen, aide to Count de Rochambeau," will be described by Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Ph. D. In the evening the association will hear an inaugural address from President Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D., of Cornell University, on "Recent Historical Work of the Universities." Talcott Williams of Philadelphia will have something interesting to say about "Historical Survivals in Morocco."

On Monday morning Prof. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, will talk about the "Origin and Early History of Our National Scientific Institutions." The other topics and speakers will be "The Development of International Law as to Newly-discovered Territory," by W. B. Scaife, Ph. D., Vienna; "The Impeachment and Trial of President Johnson," by Dr. William A. Dunning, Columbia College, New-York; "The Trial and Execution of John Brown," by Gen. Marcus J. Wright, War Records Office, Washington, D. C., and "A Defense of Congressional Government," by Dr. Freeman Snow of Harvard University. In the evening the papers will be on "The Economic and Social History of New-England, 1620-1789," by William B. Weeden, President of the Brown University Historical and Economic Association; "Correspondence of the Pelham Family and the Loss of Oswego to the British," by William Henry Smith Memoir of the Associated Press, New-York; "Early History of the Ballot in Connecticut," by Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin of the law department, Yale University, and "Certain Phases of the Westward Movement during the Revolutionary War," by Theodore Roosevelt, Civil Service Commissioner. On Tuesday morning the papers will be "The Second Rebellion," by Edward Eggleston; "The Constitutional Aspects of Kentucky's Struggle for Autonomy, 1784-92," by Ethelbert D. Warfield, President of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; "Facts from the Records of William and Mary College," by President Lyon G. Tyler, Williamsburg, Va.; "Materials for the Study of the Government of the Confederate States," by John Osborne Sumner, A. B., Harvard University; "Notes on the Outlook for Historical Studies in the South," by Prof. William P. Trent of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

In the evening the closing session will be held and the papers will be on "Report on the Bibliography of the American Historical Association," by Paul Leicester Ford of Brooklyn; "The Spirit of Research," by James Schouler of Boston; "The Perils of Historical Study," by Justin Winsor, LL. D., Librarian of Harvard University, and "The Government as a Guardian of American History," by Worthington C. Ford of Washington.

* *

Commissioner Raum of the Pension Department is quite ill at his home on Rhode Island-avenue. During the day yesterday he had three chills, highly congested in character, followed by high fever. He was restless during all of last night, but is somewhat better this morning.

* *

At the last annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Brooklyn, N. Y., a resolution was adopted calling upon the officers of the United States Marine Hospital service to exercise the same watchful vigilance to prevent the introduction into the United States of persons suffering with leprosy as it does to prevent the introduction of yellow fever, cholera, &c. In accordance with the tenor of this resolution Surgeon General Hamilton has prepared a series of regulations, having this end in view, which will be sent to the proper officials for their guidance in dealing with persons suffering from this disease. The regulations have been approved by the President.

* *

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Pennsylvania.—R. Scott, Bennett; J. K. Henry, Bennington Furnace; J. C. Emich, Gapsville; D. C. Herrick, Gosford; W. Jewell, North Warren; N. N. Eilabree, Orwell; W. J. Black, Twin Oaks; J. English, Wildwood.

Maryland.—T. F. Choffinch, Hobbs.

Virginia.—I. W. Kay, Chittendens.

Maine.—Jesse Smart, North Troy.

A LIVELY MEETING.

CHICAGO'S BOARD OF TRADE AND THE ELEVATOR QUESTION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The Board of Trade held a meeting to-day, which was the liveliest in months. The heads of the biggest firms on Change were there and after the scalps of the warehouse and elevator men, who have announced an increase in storage charges. President Seaverns presided, with Secretary Stone by his side. Every receiving house and every commission house was represented, and the elevator men were there and full of fight.

William Dunn struck at the heart of the matter at once by offering this resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Trade instruct its Directors to so amend its requirements that grain in elevators the owners of which are or have been dealing in grain directly or indirectly may be declared irregular.

This resolution brought on the storm, and some hot speeches followed. W. T. Baker made the charge that elevator men went into the country and bought grain, paying more than commission men could, ran it through their elevators, giving rebate on storage, and then sold again in the Eastern markets, and used the elevator to take advantage at both ends.

Robert Lindblom spoke of the advance in storage rates as a business transaction in the nature of a trust which was going into decay because of its past extortions. An elevator men told me to-day that we have nothing to do with this," said Mr. Lindblom. "I tell you the Board of Trade can say what sort of receipts shall be regular. Our association can say that only grain in warehouses having a certain charge for storage is regular." W. J. Pope followed in support of the resolution, pointing out the difficulty of competing with St. Louis and other receiving points where storage rates are less.

Charles Raymond was the first man to say a word for elevator men. He believed they were trying to fill their elevators and he was in favor of giving them a chance to see that they can do. "If they bring," he said, "20,000 bushels of grain into store next December instead of the 8,000,000 we have now, we will have something to do business on."

George H. Seaverns arose in his own defense. He said he had some of his elevators full, because he was hustled to get the grain there. Mr. Seaverns intimated that he would be entirely willing to go into the courts on such an issue as the passage of the resolution would establish, as he was confident that the Board of Trade had no power to destroy property interests as it was proposed to do by making certain elevators irregular.

Mr. Pope said he believed the trade had faith in Mr. Seaverns, but it had not in some other elevator men.

Charles Counselmen jumped up indignant. "The insinuation is leveled at me," said he, "and I wish to say that I have bought grain in the country. It is a fact that the elevators have not paid expenses. We all know what differentials St. Louis has west of the Missouri River. As for as wheat is concerned I should think the trade would be glad to have any one get the stuff here. Commission merchants fail to do it. I am surprised at the baby talk of Mr. Baker. This resolution is a dangerous thing to spring on the trade."

C. C. Werren, George Senborn, George H. Sidwell and others poured hot shot into the elevator men, but the fact that action on the resolution was deferred until to-morrow is pretty good evidence that the measure proposed is too radical for many of the members of the board.

MR. DAVIS'S BURIAL PLACE.

THE WIDOW OF THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAIN DEFERS HER DECISION.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 26.—Mayor J. Taylor Ellison to-day received a letter from Mrs. Jefferson Davis in reply to one he had written to her transmitting the resolutions of the City Council expressing the desire that the body of her distinguished husband might be interred here. In her letter, which is dated Beauvoir House, Beauvoir, Miss., Dec. 21, Mrs. Davis says:

"If gratitude for the manner in which the people of Richmond sustained him during the war, his affection for her citizens and pride in the calm fortitude of her men and women under crushing defeat were to be the moving clause only, I might lay him there unquestioned, but the State of his birth, (Kentucky,) the State of his adoption which showered every honor upon him within her gift, (Mississippi,) the home where the Confederacy first unfurled her flag, (Alabama,) the State in which his parents spent their early life, and where his father was born, and where my husband has received many honors, (Georgia,) the State in which we found friends and home, and where our dead repose, (Tennessee,) and last, not least, the State which now gives him sepulchre amid the tears and plaudits of her people, (Louisiana)—all these have put forth claims so strong that I cannot choose among them, and have decided to wait perhaps a year before making a selection. Then, should the glad spring time of national heroes, Gen. Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, is a privilege fully appreciated, and I would be the last to undervalue the honor, but when the final decision must be made I cannot be unmindful of the rights of those who have done me the honor to claim the custody of my dead, and I beg you to have patience with me for a season."

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis at Beauvoir is busily engaged upon the life of her lamented husband and will soon have it completed. She has written her daughter, Miss Winnie, who is traveling in Europe, to remain there until she can join her upon the completion of her labor.

DRAFTED MEN WANT THEIR MONEY.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A meeting of drafted men who were called to serve in the war of the rebellion in 1863 from the various towns in Ulster County was held here this afternoon, at which a committee was appointed to visit Albany to secure the passage of a bill for the payment to each drafted man of $300 by the towns whose quota they helped to fill. It is claimed that 500 men were drafted in Ulster County under what was known as the three-hundred-dollar act.

MR. PRESTON B GINS WORK.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—Charles M. Preston, who was appointed Bank Superintendent, assumed the duties of the position to-day. Controller Wemple and Deputy State Treasurer Danforth accepted his fifty-thousand-dollar bond with these sureties: Otis M. Preston, Charles A. Crosby, Jansen Hasbrouck, all of Kingston, and Charles C. Moore of Poughkeepsie. Superintendent Preston will shortly displace Deputy Superintendent Hull by Alexander C. Eustace of Elmira.

LEVEES BREAK THROUGH.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 26.—The heavy rain of the past few days continued last night, and the levees on the Los Angeles River have broken through in half a dozen places. The river fell some to-day, but rain began to fall again this evening. So many railroad bridges have been washed away that no trains were able to leave or arrive here to-day.

Wash-outs on the Southern Pacific are reported, and also on the Santa Fé. From present appearances it will be several days before trains on any of the lines will be running.

COLONIZING COMPANIES.

THEIR VALUABLE CONCESSIONS IN MEXICO.

MEXICO, Dec. 26.—The International Colonization Company, formerly an American corporation, but now operated by an English company and engaged at present principally in colonizing their concession in Lower California, have also large interests in Chiapas State, which is rapidly coming to the front, being excellently adapted for coffee and cocoa culture on the lower lands, and to cattle raising on the extensive upland plains. By the terms of the concession the International Company receives one-third of the Government lands surveyed in Chiapas and has the right to purchase 75 per cent of the remainder. Representatives of this company have recently looked a formal protest against the Chiapas Colonization and Development Company, whose concession is reported to overlap the International Company's grant; but the protest is probably merely a formality to protect and maintain the company's prior right, and the Chiapas Colonization Company, controlled largely in New-York City, will be able easily and satisfactorily to arrange matters. There is ample room for both companies to operate.

The few American families in Chiapas who went there some years ago as colonists are now, after a period of struggle, doing well, and will form the nucleus of a larger colony. Many Guatemalans are coming into Chiapas and settling in the Soconosco district, where land is cheaper than in Guatemala. In a few year Chiapas will have a railway to the Gulf of Mexico, the road being now under survey and construction by an English company. Many portions of the State are eminently suitable for Northern colonists, but not all. The best crops are coffee and cocoa, the latter, from the Soconosco district, having a great reputation in England owing to its superior quality. The production at present is small.

A strong English company has purchased properties for mining in the State and will begin operations early in the coming year.

The Monterey and Gulf Railway will begin laying its track on the Venadito extension next Wednesday.

BOB FORD'S NARROW ESCAPE.

AN ADMIRER OF JESSE JAMES TRIES TO CUT HIS THROAT.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 26.—A bold attempt was made this morning to assassinate Bob Ford, noted as the slayer of Jesse James. Ford, accompanied by a friend, entered Cannot's gambling house in Kansas City, Kan., just across the dividing State line, and sat down at a faro table. His entrance caused some comment among the players at his table, and the fact that the noted Bob Ford was in the house soon chronicled through the rooms. What occurred then may be told in Ford's own words:

"One man," said he, "made himself particularly obnoxious to me. He referred in an insulting manner to the Jesse James affair, but I took no notice of him, preferring to escape a row if I could. I began to cause me all the evening and I continued to take no notice of him. Early this morning, after I had been sitting at the table all night, I felt cramped and uncomfortable and leaned back in my chair. As I did so I threw my head back, and at that instant my abuser drew a knife from his pocket, held my head back by my hair, and was about to draw the knife across my throat when my friend warded off the blow. The knife cut through my collar and grazed my neck, inflicting a slight wound. I was unarmed, or I would have shot him on the spot. As it was he took to his heels and escaped."

A STANDARD OIL CRŒSUS.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S WEALTH ESTIMATED AT $129,000,000.

A gentleman who knows as much of inside Standard Oil affairs as any outsider can possibly know, and who has a closer personal acquaintance with John D. Rockefeller than is usual, even among those counted his friends, makes the following estimate of the wealth now possessed by the President of the Standard Trust:

Standard oil stock	$40,000,000
Premium on same	28,000,000
Real estate	10,000,000
Lead Trust	2,000,000
Railroad stocks and bonds	20,000,000
Natural gas stock	4,000,000
Bank stock	5,000,000
Manufactured gas stock	3,000,000
Steamboat stock (Inman Line, &c.)	1,000,000
Mines in Utah, Wisconsin, &c	4,000,000
Cash on hand	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	10,000,000
Total	$129,000,000

"In almost every case here mentioned," this authority added, "the property has a large return, and besides this Mr. Rockefeller is a heavy operator upon the market, spending at least one-third of each day giving orders to his brokers and seeing them carried out. With his immense capital and opportunities this opens a mine of wealth that is limited by almost nothing except his ambition. If his health holds out I shall expect in ten years to see him the richest man in the world. In the above I have underrated his wealth rather than overrated it."

SANTA CLAUS IN FLAMES.

A TERRIBLE SCENE AT AN ILLINOIS CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Dec. 26.—A serious accident occurred at a Christmas celebration in the town of Bourbon Tuesday night. Samuel Beardsley, a well-known merchant of the town, was enacting the part of Santa Claus at a Christmas festival, and was dressed in the usual costume, composed largely of raw cotton and other inflammable material. The cotton accidently caught fire, and in an instant Beardsley was enveloped in flames. He endeavored to reach the open air, and in so doing plunged into the dense crowd, mostly women and children, which thronged the room, and a terrible panic ensued. When the victim of the flames was reached by those retaining presence of mind enough to aid him he was in a pitiable condition, being burned from head to foot in a shocking manner. He cannot live. A number of women and children were quite seriously hurt by being knocked down and trampled upon.

TAKING THE BLACK VEIL.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 28.—Bishop O'Farrell of Trenton officiated at St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy to-day when the following young ladies took the black veil: Miss Mary Scully of South Amboy, to be known in religion as Sister Mary Cecelia Joseph; Miss Mary Doyle of Burlington, Sister Mary Agnes Joseph; Miss Mary Boroe of South Amboy, Sister Mary Teresa Joseph; Miss Mary Reilly of Newark, Sister Mary Winifred Joseph; Miss Bridget Flynn of Camden, Sister Mary Regina Joseph; Miss Margaret Connell of Camden, Sister Mary Zita Joseph, and Miss Mary Carlton of Bordentown, Sister Mary Catherine Joseph.

THE CHARLESTON IN COMMISSION.

VALLEJO, Cal., Dec. 26.—The United States cruiser Charleston went into commission today at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Commander Louis Kempff formally turned the cruiser over to Capt. George C. Remey. The American jack and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted and the Captain's pennant was raised to the mast-head. The band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the flags were being raised. Commodore A. E. K. Benham and officers attached to the navy yard and a large number of other persons witnessed the ceremony. The Charleston will probably not be ready for sea until February.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE BURNED.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Dec. 26.—The *Times-Republican's* Toledo (Iowa) special says: "The main building of the Western College was burned early this morning, only a part of the library and the contents of the treasury being saved. This was one of the finest college buildings in the State. The loss is $150,000; insurance, $22,500. It is not known how the fire originated.

"The citizens of Toledo met this afternoon to arrange for the immediate erection of a new building. The Winter term will go on as usual."

LOOKS LIKE AN ELOPEMENT.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 26.—Rose Follette, the fourteen-year old daughter of Dr. H. Follette, who lives in the suburbs of the city on Easton-avenue, drove to the city yesterday. She left the carriage near the station and did not return. When an investigation was made, it was found that she had left on a Southern train. All the circumstances point to an elopement, and it is believed that she joined a cousin and went with him to Florida, where he resides.

THUNDER, WIND, AND RAIN

FREAKISH FURY OF A SUMMER STORM IN DECEMBER.

A HALF-COMPLETED HOUSE BLOWN DOWN IN BROOKLYN AND THREE PERSONS VERY SEVERELY INJURED.

Yesterday was a day of meteorological surprises. It began with a Springtime morning; then came a Summer thunderstorm; then as perfect a June day as one would care to see in the month of roses, and then a gale blowing forty-eight miles an hour. This gale rapidly increased until after sundown, when cautionary signals to mariners were displayed by the Signal Service Corps. As the wind increased the thermometer fell to the freezing point. When it is remembered that all this occurred within twelve hours one may understand some of the eccentricities of New-York holiday weather.

It was a remarkable day in this respect, that there was no previous record of any thunder and lightning storm occurring in this city in the last week of December. But the day was not merely one of queer weather freaks. It was also one of accidents caused by the heavy winds. Yesterday morning the centre of the disturbance reached Middle New-York, and then came the cyclone and serious accident in Syracuse. The wind passed easterly there at a rate of nearly sixty miles an hour, and finally moved off the coasts of Massachusetts and Connecticut at the rate of fifty-eight miles an hour. In the lake region the winds were very high, blowing in gusts as rapidly as seventy miles an hour. It is feared, therefore, that to-day, when reports are received from that district, the loss of life and property will prove to be very great. All through Wednesday night the force of the wind in the lake region was from thirty to fifty miles an hour, while at Buffalo the average velocity was thirty-six miles, at Oswego thirty-four miles, and at Albany only eight miles. But before noon all of these velocities had increased between fifty and sixty per cent.

The day in this city began with a light fall of rain and a high thermometer. But by 10 o'clock in the morning the clouds began to thicken with great rapidity and in great volume, and by 11 o'clock the town was treated to a storm which sent all persons who could get there scurrying indoors. There were plenty of shoppers afoot when the heavy rain began to fall, who made haste to find shelter from the rain. The lightning which accompanied the storm was exceedingly vivid, and was repeated at short intervals during quite half an hour. The thunder was distant, but it was easily heard by the dullest ears. So generally was the observation of the storm accepted as purely summery that householders having exotics within their windows placed them in the balconies and permitted them to absorb the warm rain. With the passing of this storm, in which .03 inch of rain fell, there came frequent flashes of sunshine, so that all the requirements of a Summer day were fulfilled, even to the thermometer, which during the storm indicated 65°. Within three hours the wind was blowing with a steady velocity of forty-eight miles an hour; two hours later it had fallen to twenty-four, and an hour and a half later it increased to forty-two miles and steadily gained in velocity.

The atmospheric conditions throughout the country were divided by the Mississippi River. West of it, the cold was very severe, at Minnedosa, Minn., the thermometer being 12° below zero. This cold wave was traveling eastward with great velocity, and is expected by the Signal Service Bureau to reach here to-day. East of the Mississippi, however, the temperature was high, Pittsburg having a maximum of 60° and Washington 56°.

At the height of the gale, when the wind was blowing at the rate of forty-two miles per hour, a house at Long Island out by Jamaica Bay, where it had plenty of room to stretch itself, a large three-story frame building on the northwest corner of Fulton-avenue and Elton-street, in the outskirts of East New-York, was blown down with a crash like thunder, and a gang of five men got there as the world upon the same corner turned in its ruins. They fortunately escaped without very serious injuries, but two little children who were passing the building at the time were more seriously hurt. One of them is now in St. Mary's Hospital suffering from wounds which may result fatally.

The building was of frame, brick lined, upon a stone foundation, and was rapidly approaching completion. It was all inclosed, and the carpenters were putting in the window and door frames and were finishing the clapboarding on the west side of the building, when at 1:30 o'clock a sudden gust struck the frame structure from its foundations and flung it in chaotic fragments that spread over the foundations and the sidewalk on the east.

Rudolph and Albert Boehm, George Ausr, Andrew Yonnker, and Otto Jaenge, carpenters, were employed in and about the building at the time. All of them escaped with a shaking up and, in fact, were not aware of the danger. Albert Boehm. Jaenge was a mass of bruises and contused wounds from head to foot, and it was feared had sustained internal injuries, but he recovered his strength measurably after he had been given a stimulating draught and was taken to his home, 1,707 Fifth-street, in the police patrol wagon from the Fourteenth Precinct Station.

Albert Boehm sustained a fracture of the left wrist and severe bruises on the back and legs, and after temporary bandaging by Ambulance Surgeon Mead he was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. Lizzie Heinzel, eight years old, and her twelve-year-old sister Henrietta, were passing the building in Fulton-street and were covered up in the wreck. The firemen from Engine No. 7, who had responded to a still alarm, had to saw several large timbers away before the bruised and frightened children could be reached. The little one had escaped with a contused wound over the left eye, and after it was attended to she was turned over to her parents, who reside in Fulton-avenue in the near vicinity. Lillie, however, was seriously injured, her left leg was broken and badly lacerated by a heavy timber, and she was bruised in several places. Dr. Mead took fourteen stitches in the wound, an operation which the child endured with a fortitude worthy of a soldier, and then she was removed in the ambulance to St. Mary's Hospital.

The contractors in charge of the work were August Engel and Frederick Zimmer, and the owner of the structure was a man named Krouss, whose address was unknown. Residents of the immediate vicinity had remarked the flimsy character of the structure, the first story of which was without subdivision except for a row of small studding that was to have partitioned it across the middle. The loss, which was about $3,000, will fall upon the contractors.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the wind was blowing over Brooklyn at a very lively speed, a stone wall in course of construction in the South Brooklyn sawmill, at the foot of Eighteenth-street, was leveled to the ground, and two Italian laborers were buried under it. They were Frank Dupano, aged fifty-five years, of 90 Second-avenue, and Charles Bito, aged twenty-four, of 107 Baltic-street. Dupano's left arm was broken, and he sustained severe injuries to his head and back. Bito had three ribs broken and was bruised about the head. Neither of them was dangerously hurt. The wind played havoc with the sign posts in various parts of the city, and blew down some trees in the high ground near Prospect Park. Yesterday was "ash" day in Brooklyn, and ash barrels and garbage boxes lined all the streets. Hundreds of these were overturned and their contents were scattered about.

Jersey City was shaken by a violent gale of wind between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It wrenched a limb from an old tree on Pacific-avenue. The broken limb fell upon Samuel Bowker of 207 Pacific-avenue and injured him fatally. An old tree that has stood for half a century on Washington-street was blown over, but injured no one in its fall.

GREAT DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A FIERCE CYCLONE ACCOMPANIED BY THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A cyclone from the southwest swept over Onondaga Lake at about 10 o'clock this forenoon, prostrating many structures. It caught up a great volume of water carrying it wildly before it. In its cyclonic force it struck the stable of the People's Street Railway Company, carrying away the cornice and roof of the building and overthrowing the front walls. The mass of brick and timber was hurled inward, doing great damage.

Charles A. Nichols, the Assistant Superintendent, aged about forty years, was sitting near the door of the building reading a newspaper, when a mass of débris fell upon him, killing him instantly. Giles Wood, an employe of the company, who was standing near talking with Mr. Nichols, had his collar bone broken and was otherwise hurt. His condition is not serious. Joseph Forkheimer was cleaning a horse, which was killed, and Forkheimer was injured internally and had his head bruised. He was severely hurt. Several other employes were slightly injured. The damages to the building amount to several thousand dollars.

BRADFORD, Penn., Dec. 26.—A terrific northwest wind has been blowing here all day and thousands of oil derricks have been leveled to the ground throughout the McKean and Allegheny fields. In this city the house of John Carroll, at the head of Sandford-street, was blown from its foundation and left reclining on the hillside at an angle of forty degrees. The family were in the house at the time but escaped unhurt. John Evans's house, in course of construction at 104 Jackson-avenue, was lifted from its underpinning and badly warped. Up the west branch of the Tunnungwant Creek forty-three derricks were blown down, and on the east branch twenty-three. Four were blown down on Mount Raub, thirteen at Tarport, and six on the Jewett farm at Custer.

UTICA, Dec. 26.—A severe windstorm passed over this city this forenoon, accompanied by hail and rain. No damage was done here beyond the blowing down of trees, sheds, and a few old buildings.

In the Sauquoit Valley the storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning. Fences and farm buildings were destroyed in all directions.

At Rome a large brick blacksmith's shop, attached to Bingham's carriage manufactory, was unroofed and one wall was blown in.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The change in the weather from the Spring sunshine of yesterday throughout Western New-York is very manifest. A terrific gale has prevailed all day. The thermometer fell 20°. The wind blew at a seventy-five-mile rate for an hour this morning, and trees, signs, and all portable objects were sent spinning through the air. The streets were deserted, as it was dangerous to be out. Reports from the surrounding country districts bring news of considerable damage to houses and barns.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 26.—Just before noon to-day a heavy shower from the southwest passed over this section. The rain was accompanied by thunder and lightning, and snow fell in some parts of the county. After the shower the wind came out from the northwest and has been blowing violently since. The storehouse of the Consumers' Ice Company on the river bank opposite this place was moved several feet by the wind, and some small outbuildings were blown down.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The wind this afternoon unroofed a freight car near Crescent. The roof was blown upon telegraph wires and brought them to

INFLUENZA'S FATAL PHASE

MANY DEATHS REPORTED IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

PARIS HOSPITALS OVERCROWDED—SIXTY THOUSAND CASES IN MADRID—SEVERITY IN GERMANY.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The epidemic has assumed a severer type, and many cases are now complicated with pneumonia. In consequence of the constantly increasing crowd at the hospitals the authorities are erecting tents for the sufferers. The undertakers are overworked and many of their employes are down. In consequence of the increase in the number of funerals the system of draping the churches with enormous hangings of black and the expensive parade of various emblems of woe has been dispensed with by authority. The official return of deaths for the week gives 200 more deaths than for the preceding week.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The influenza epidemic continues to spread. At Frankfort there have been two deaths from the disease. Numerous cases are reported among English visitors at Engadine. In Madrid there are over 60,000 cases, and many persons have died. In West London about two hundred and fifty shopmen and postmen are affected.

The United States steamer Enterprize arrived at Gibraltar. She had several cases of influenza on board and was quarantined. She did not wait to enter, therefore, but proceeded westward. It will be interesting to note whether quarantine protects Gibraltar from the epidemic.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The epidemic is decreasing here. It is spreading at Bremen and the managers of the gas works have notified consumers that the supply will be short for a time in consequence of the sickness of many employes. At Darmstadt it is very severe, and at Vienna there are many cases in children, followed by measles. The Christmas festivities were made very dull, as few families celebrated the day. Reports from the Austrian provinces are that the malady prevails among the horses.

SOFIA, Dec. 26.—The students at the military school have had influenza of a mild type. There were no fatal cases, and they are all recovering.

IN EAST AFRICA.

MR. STANLEY WILL SAIL FOR EGYPT ON NEXT MONDAY.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 26.—Two hundred and fifty of the followers of Emin Pasha will sail from here for Suez to-morrow. Emin will not be able to leave Bagamoyo for three weeks. Mr. Stanley will sail for Egypt on Dec. 30.

Mr. Mackenzie, agent of the British East Africa Company, has returned to Mombassa. He has agreed to pay annually to the Sultan a certain sum, according to the terms of the British concession. The Sultan will henceforth cease to interfere with the administration of affairs in the territory controlled by the British East Africa Company.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.—Two thousand delegates attended the first meeting of the National Congress. Mr. Bradlaugh was present as a visitor. Sir William Wedderburn, the President of the Congress, condemned the Indian bureaucracy and claimed that the people of India, the same control over their Government that the people of England possess over theirs. He instanced many abuses under the present irresponsible, despotic Government.

EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The town of Aci Reale, in Sicily, was shaken by an earthquake yesterday. Several houses collapsed and many persons were buried under the ruins.

A COLORED GAUGER.

HIS APPOINTMENT LIKELY TO CREATE TROUBLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 26.—The State Convention of the Afro-American League met here to-day. When Gabriel Jones, a colored man, was appointed a gauger under Revenue Collector Cravens, President Harrison's appointee, the amelioration of the colored race was advanced just that far in much the way that coovention desires it to be accomplished. About forty people were present at the afternoou session of the convention. J. F. Hinton, at one time member of the lower house of the General Assembly from this county, presided. Mr. Hinton has been overlooked by the present Administration so far. Mr. Jones is only a new star in Republican politics. His appointment presages trouble.

It seems that Collector Cravens did not want him appointed; that furthermore it is said that Cravens was not to be confirmed unless he allowed a colored man to have the gauger's place. The Collector recommended Henry Earp, a Grand Army man, for the place, but Congressman Browne and the Congressional triumvirs who are controlling appointments in Indiana would not have it, and would not permit the Republican senate to confirm Collector Cravens until he withdrew Earp's and other nomination. Finally, with the aid of Dan Ransdell, another State Chairman Michenor, Gube Jones was selected as a compromise, and Cravens was thereupon promptly confirmed. This fixed Cravens and Jones, but it has a red rag influence upon Earp. He and his friends are not so enthusiastic for the Administration and the old flag as they were. They say they have no complaint to make against Jones, for he is competent enough, but they do not like to be considered small enough to be displaced by a colored man.

Some of them are predicting a stormy time for Jones, when he goes down into the "White Cap" region to test the whisky made there. Jones's duty will include testing the products of distilleries in the vicinity of Mitchell. There are some colored people down there, but the white population prefer white men and have never had a colored Government officer to deal with. They run to moonshine whisky, so it is said, in that Cap region, and have no fondness for colored officials. While the trouble brews Mr. Jones is taking things very philosophically. The Grand Army and the old soldiers generally have been snubbed twice lately. The rejection of Col. Merrill by the President for the office of Pension Agent is one cause of complaint, and Earp's hard luck does not add to the popularity of the Administration of the Hoosier President.

SHOOTING AT A "McGINTY" FIEND.

"McGinty" has caused more trouble. Louis Waide, a shoemaker at 354 West Thirty-eighth-street, on Wednesday night went to the saloon on the corner for a pint of beer. One of the persons in the saloon asked him if he had seen McGinty. Waide replied, and the men followed him from the saloon, jeering at him. Waide drew a pistol and fired it in the air. William Maloney, a friend of Waide's, ran out of his house to see what the firing was about. Waide mistook him for one of the men who had followed him, and fired. The bullet smashed a button in Maloney's vest, and a policeman arrested Waide. Police Justice Gorman, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday held him in $5,000 bail for trial.

RECKLESS USE OF A REVOLVER.

Four men followed Albert Van Winkle, an insurance broker of 253 West Thirty-eighth-street, to his residence Wednesday evening. Mr. Van Winkle is in the habit of carrying large sums of money, and also a revolver. When he reached his own door he turned and fired at the men. Cornelius Trapp of 575 Eighth-avenue was struck by the bullet, which inflicted a painful flesh wound. Justice Gorman, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday held Van Winkle in $5,000 bail for trial.

VERANDA THIEVES IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 26.—Veranda thieves worked the house of John Bush to-night and secured $3,000 worth of jewelry. While the family was at dinner the burglars secured access to Mrs. Bush's jewelry casket and stole a diamond cross valued at $1,200, a black onyx pin with diamond settings valued at $500, a pearl necklace and earrings valued at $1,000, and a finger ring with diamond and garnet setting valued at $300.

AN INDIAN UPRISING.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 26.—News reached here to-day by private parties from Fort Sully that there is trouble with the Indians at that place. They say the Indians are dissatisfied with the treaty opening the reservations, and claim they are not promised sufficient remuneration for their ponies; also, that they have killed several settlers near the fort.

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A COTTON-LADEN VESSEL SINKS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—The stern-wheel boat H. Hanna Blanke snagged and sunk this morning at a point twelve miles above Monroe, on the Ouachita River. She had 2,000 bales of cotton on board, which will be saved. She was valued at $10,000, and is insured for two-thirds of her value. She was built in Cincinnati and is nine years old.

HONORING HENRY GRADY.

IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICES AT ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26.—Eloquent words from life-long friends, delivered to a mighty assemblage of people who loved him and admired him, were the tribute Atlanta paid to the memory of Henry Grady to-day. The exercises were held in Degives Opera House, which was crowded from pit to dome. On the stage sat a hundred or more prominent gentlemen, among them those who had acted as pall bearers and honorary escort yesterday. Mayor Glenn presided. He was one of Mr. Grady's most intimate friends, and attempted to say a few words in opening the meeting, but broke down. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers and emblems of mourning. Two large pictures of Mr. Grady were in place, one on each side of the stage. The exercises opened with prayer. The Chi Phi resolutions were then read. The first speaker was the Hon. Patrick Walsh of Augusta. He said:

"The most gifted and useful public man of his day has passed away in the person of Henry W. Grady. The *Constitution* stands as a monument to his ability as an editor. His versatility as a writer was something phenomenal. There was no subject within the range of the press that he did not discuss with a grace and facility that were captivating, and with a clearness and vigor that were convincing. His imagination glowed with luminous thoughts which were clothed in the richest of polished rhetoric. Without discouragement to the living or the dead, he won the first place in the ranks of Southern journalistic leprosy. In the work of Mr. Grady as an editor, others will speak of him as an orator. Oratory was a natural gift with him. It was born in him. Without study he struggled to win success, but by reason of his genius, reached the mountain top and from the great eminence spoke to the ear of the Nation and captured the hearts of the people. He achieved greatness by reason of his vigorous mentality, and his fame as an editor and as an orator is voiced by the sentiments of admiring but sorrowing friends in all sections of the Union. He has been stricken before his time.

"He died too soon for his people and his country, but his name and his fame will be an example and an inspiration to practice and perpetuate the principles of Government in advocacy of which he yielded up his life. With charity for all and malice toward none he went about among his countrymen doing good. His last speech was an impassioned and eloquent plea for a peaceful solution of that great problem which the South alone can solve. What he so eloquently said in Boston represents the firm conviction of his southern countrymen, and his death but empbesizes the truth and force of his position. The South mourns the untimely death of a leader, and the whole country, North deeply sympathizes with us in the death of him whose last public utterance so feelingly touched the patriotic heart of the people and response comes back from all sections of a reunited people and a restored Nation. Few men have accomplished so much for the unification of public sentiment on questions of grave importance, and there is no one who has so completely labored more for the material development of his beloved south. He is dead, but his works will live after him.

"Henry W. Grady had the zeal of a martyr and the valor of a patriot. If it be permitted to mortals who have put on immortality to look upon this world from their celestial home, the incense of praise which ascends from our stricken hearts will be grateful to the soul of Henry Grady. God has set his seal upon his silvery tongue, and no more forever will its eloquent voice stimulating his countrymen to deeds of enterprise be heard upon earth."

The Hon. Julius L. Brown recalled Grady's famous adjourning of the Georgia Legislature with the announcement of Cleveland's election, and said: "I said that history would say that there has been but two men who have ever adjourned a parliament without a vote—Oliver Cromwell and Henry Grady. One was an act of tyranny, the other the expression of the desire of every member of the House."

The Hon. Albert Cox, Judge Howard Van Epps, Walter B. Hill of Macon, and Prof. H. C. White of Athens all spoke eloquently in words which touched every heart. John Temple Graves's of Rome speech was short, but as the beautifully-rounded sentences fell from his eloquent lips tears were in every eye and choked each one. Somebody called out as he took his seat: "There is Henry Grady's successor."

Gov. Gordon, who was the last speaker, said in the course of his remarks:

"It is no exaggeration to say that the humblest and highest, the poorest and richest, all classes, colors, and creeds, with an unspeakable sorrow over the death of a public calamity. It is no exaggeration to say that no man lives who can take his place. It is no extravagant eulogy of fact to declare that scarcely half a dozen men by their combined efforts can fill in all departments the places which he filled in his laborious and glorious life, his wonderful intellect enabling him without apparent effort to master difficult public questions and treat them with matchless kaolus, which made him at once a leader in great social reforms, as well as in gigantic industrial movements, that genius which made him at once the eloquent advocate, the logical expounder, the wise organizer, and vigorous executive.

"All these rich and unrivaled endowments justify us in claiming for him a place among the greatest and most gifted of this or any age. But splendid as were his intellectual abilities, it is the boundless generosity of his nature, the sweet and loving spirit, the considerate and tender charity, exhaustless as a fountain of living waters, refreshing and making happy all hearts around him—these are the characteristics on which I love most to dwell. It is no wonder that his splendid genius attracted the gaze and challenged the homage of the continent. It is, perhaps, even less a wonder that a man with such boundless sympathies for his fellow-men and so prodigal with his own time and talent and money in the service of the public should be so universally and tenderly loved.

"The career of Henry Grady is more than unique; it constitutes a new chapter in human experience. No private citizen in the whole eventful history of this Republic ever won a chaplet so fadeless as linked his name so surely with deathless immortality. His fame as a journalist and orator, his brilliant and useful life, his final crowning triumph especially the circumstances of martyrdom surrounding his death—all these will conspire, not more surely to carry his name to posterity, than will his deeds of charity and ready responses to those who needed his effective help serve to endear to our hearts and memories as long as life shall last the name of Henry W. Grady."

The young Men's Monument fund has grown rapidly in the two days in which they have worked, and now amounts to about $7,000. Several hundred-dollar subscriptions were today wired from New-York and Buston.

ACTION TAKEN HERE.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NEW-YORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

The New-York Southern Society, at a meeting held yesterday morning, adopted the following tribute to Henry W. Grady. It was prepared by the Executive Committee:

"The New-York Southern Society, in common with all the people of his city and State, and the great mass of the American public, mourn the untimely death of Henry W. Grady.

"As the advocate of liberal ideas and a broad patriotism, he early attained eminence at home; as the interpreter of the South he secured the attention of the Nation; he won the confidence and admiration of all who knew him, and those beyond the attractions of his personality were moved by his eloquence and convinced by his reasoning. His clear perception, intense earnestness, and intrepid spirit gave him an unchallenged leadership, and he bent all his powers to the noble end of promoting sincere and manly reconciliation between the sections.

"The energy of his character has impressed itself so strongly upon his contemporaries that the cause he loved will be carried forward all the more eagerly for his sake, so that history will yet find pleasing occupation in tracing through future years the influence of the great Georgian, whom we now lament as a martyr to his zeal for American unity and harmony.

"As a member of this society we honor and cherish his memory, and, as is our privilege, we will make it a sacred duty to prepare a memorial of his life and public services, to the end that so inspiring a record of courage and patriotism may be perpetuated."

The society has requested Marion J. Verdery to prepare the memorial referred to above. Mr. Verdery was a schoolmate of Mr. Grady's, and was long his intimate personal friend.

The Young Men's Independent Club has also adopted suitable resolutions in memory of Mr. Grady.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Four ironclads have left Malta under orders to proceed to Lisbon to be present at the ceremony of the proclamation of King Carlos I.

Gen. Boulanger denies the reports that he has been engaged to deliver a course of lectures in the United States. He says he never thought of going on a lecturing tour in that country.

BERNE, Dec. 26.—Despite the orders issued by the Government prohibiting the holding of meetings by the Salvation Army in Switzerland members of that organization continue to hold open-air meetings in Geneva. The authorities have decided to adopt rigorous measures to suppress the gatherings of the Salvationists.

BELGRADE, Dec. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the budget. A contract for a loan of £1,000,000 has been signed by the Minister of Finance. The loan will be furnished by a syndicate headed by a bank in Paris.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—The university at Odessa has been closed owing to the discovery of the fact that a number of the students were Nihilists and were actively engaged in spreading their doctrine.

BUDA-PESTH, Dec. 26.—An extensive financial scheme is on foot, by which the Government intends to convert the stock issued for the purchase of State railways.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 26.—The strike of the coal miners in the Charleroi district is spreading. The strikers now number 10,499.

CASSEL, Dec. 26.—A whole family have been suffocated in Waldau, Silesia, by the fumes of coal gas from a stove in their bedroom.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.—A serious revolt is reported to have occurred in Afghanistan. The uprising was instigated by Russian agents.

A DELEGATE CALLED HOME.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Mr. August Schneider, one of the delegates to the International Marine Conference from Denmark, has informed Admiral Franklin, President of the conference, that he will not be able to attend the further sittings of the conference. He is in charge of the passage and registry department at Copenhagen, and is obliged to leave for home to attend to his official duties.

A VAST RAILROAD SCHEME

PLANS FOR THE COLOMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

IT PURPOSES TO BUILD RAILROAD LINES IN SOUTH AMERICA AND ESTABLISH STEAMSHIP LINES.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 26.—In view of its great importance as growing out of the feeling that inspired the Pan-American Congress, and of its gigantic proportions as a railway enterprise, the recently incorporated Colombia Railway and Navigation Company of Richmond, Va., is likely to prove a sensation in commercial circles. The following explanation of the plan as gained from parties directly interested, but who have heretofore refused to give out any information for publication, will appear in tomorrow's Wheeling *Intelligencer:*

"The purpose of the company is to construct railroads in South America, steamship lines connecting these railroads with points in the United States, and incidentally everything necessary to properly carry on such a business. The company's capital is to be $100,000,000 and Capt. H. C. Parsons of Virginia is at the head of it. Very shortly the other steps necessary to complete the organization will be taken, and at no distant day the plans, which have been carefully matured by some of the leading capitalists and most practical railroad men of the country, will be in readiness for application. Briefly, the aims of the Colombia Railroad and Navigation Company are as follows:

"To construct a line of railroad from some point near the mouth of the Magdaleua River, which empties into the Caribbean Sea in the United States of Colombia, southwardly along the eastern flank of the Andes and the head waters of the Amazon to points in Peru, there to connect with the Peruvian and Argentinian system of railroads, at present in operation or under construction. From the mouth of the Magdalena River steamships will be run to the southern port of Florida and to New-Orleans; from whence will extend railroad connections to all parts of this country. The vastness of the enterprise contemplated is thus apparent at a moment's glance. A continent, probably the richest in material resources of all the continents in the world and still practically unknown, is to be opened up to the purposes of commerce, immigration, and civilization; its products and people are to be brought into easy communication with the rest of the world, and best of all, direct and lasting benefit of these purposes accrues to the United States, and especially to the Southern States.

"Capt. H. C. Parsons, whose home is now at Natural Bridge, Va., but who was formerly a resident of Parkersburg, Wood County, West Va., is the originator and controlling spirit of the enterprise. It is by no means the first difficult and hazardous undertaking in the railroad line that he has been engaged in, though the others were as nothing when compared to this. He made the contract with Huntington for the Chesapeake and Ohio line from Covington, Ky., to the Ohio River. He constructed the Kanawha and Ohio from Charleston to Point Pleasant in West Virginia, and finally, having purchased the right and privileges of the old James River and Kanawha Canal Company, built the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad from Richmond to Clifton Forge, Va., 250 miles, in fourteen months, under a penalty of $500,000. For fifteen years Capt. Parsons has given the subject of a north-and-south line of railroad in South America his attention. He has traveled and investigated, examined and surveyed as the country and collected information until he has demonstrated the feasibility of his great project, and at last brought it to the point of realization"

THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL.

Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an injunction in the suit of M. Gernsheim & Co. against the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, the Central Trust Company, C. P. Huntington, and others, restraining the defendants from issuing $10,000,000 of new stock under the Houston and Texas Central reorganization plan until the determination of the pending action. Mr. Gernsheim complained against the assessment of 73 per cent. levied on the holders of the old stock as the price of their securing the new.

Judge Patterson says, in his decision, it is apparent that Huntington and his associates seek to acquire the Houston and Texas Central Railroad as a tributary to the Southern Pacific and their other enterprises in the Southwest. While the holders of the old stock must pay the assessment to secure the new stock the agreement by which the assessment was to be fixed by the Central Trust Company does not give that corporation the arbitrary power to levy as high an assessment as it pleases, but will have the right to know the amount of the floating debt and to a fair and open account of the company's indebtedness.

Commenting on the assertion of the plaintiff, that Huntington and his associates fixed the assessment unnecessarily high to be out the holders of the old stock, the Judge says that an assessment of 73 per cent., or $5,640,637 on a total of $7,726,900, is a very heavy one, and the old stockholders are to bear that burden while the Southern Pacific Company may get the new stock by paying an assessment of only 24 per cent. While it is true that since 1884 the road has been in the hands of a receiver, and has not therefore been managed by Huntington and his associates, yet the Directors have also been Directors of the other Huntington roads. Moreover, the largest claims for which the Central Trust Company has levied this assessment of 73 per cent, are one for $1,702,364 14, made by Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, and another of $636,302 50 by the Southern Development Company, both of which are Huntington corporations. The stockholders, he therefore considers, are entitled to the details of the indebtedness, and in order to make effectual any judgment they may obtain, the injunction must be continued until the determination of the action now pending.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN 1889.

The coming issue of *Engineering News* will contain the following summary of the railroad construction for the year:

"The list of new railway lines constructed during 1889, which we present with this issue, shows that the total addition to the main track railway mileage of the United States during the year will vary very little from an even 5,000 miles. This is the smallest construction recorded in any one year since 1885, when the total increase was but 3,588 miles. The construction during the intervening years has been: In 1886, 7,471 miles; in 1887, 12,668 miles; in 1888, 7,284 miles.

"The bulk of this year's construction has been done in the South. Over 2,000 miles of the new lines reported are south of the latitude of Cincinnati and east of the Mississippi River. Washington, however, has had the greatest increase of railways of any single State, 353 miles having been built there in 1889. Georgia comes next with 315 miles, and then follow North Carolina with 279 miles, Texas with 270 miles, and Mississippi with 212 miles. Sixteen other States report between 100 and 200 miles, and in Vermont, Rhode Island, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada no new track laying has been reported.

"Very few long lines have been built this season, but there has been a great number of short branches and extensions, especially in the East. The total number of separate lines on which track was laid during the year was 253. This work was done by 197 different companies. The average length of each extension, therefore, was almost exactly 19½ miles. In Canada during 1889, 733 miles of track were laid, and in Mexico the construction amounted to 389 miles."

SIGNALS ON THE ELEVATED.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company is generally adopting on all its lines a new automatic block safety signal, which is the invention of Roadmaster Robert Black. Its method of operation is very simple, and if engineers keep their eyes open for the semaphores, as they indicate "safety" or "danger," it is impossible to run trains together. A jointed bar runs along the side of the rails and connects with bars attached to the signals, which are situated at given distances from each other. When a train passes one of these signals the tread of the wheels presses the bar down and causes the signal to set automatically at "danger." When the train passes the next signal it sets the semaphore also at "danger" and at the same time causes the semaphore of the preceding signal to fall to the position of "safety." By the use of this system a train passing a signal always leaves danger behind it and at the same time leaves the track clear at the signal below. The Eighth-avenue line from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth street is now equipped with it, and during the several busy hours prevailing of late it has been a great boon to the heavy traffic by keeping trains at proper distances apart.

A UNION TRANSFER COMPANY.

DETROIT, Dec. 26.—A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad Company, is in town to-day for the purpose of interesting President Ledyard of the Michigan Central in an organization to be known as the Chicago Union Transfer Railway Company. The syndicate is to be composed of the twenty railway companies whose lines centre in Chicago, and the purpose is to afford facilities for a common meeting place for the easy interchange of freight both in carloads and in less quantities. To this end, 1,180 acres of land, costing $369,500, have been purchased, and will be divided into 20 sections—one for each company—and equipped with over 1,000 miles of track, with immense closing houses and round houses, the whole being so arranged that any individual car may be reached by an engine. There will be room for not less than 250 engines to work at once. The result will be, it is predicted, immensely speedier transfers, which at present often take as long as two weeks. The project will be laid before the Central directors at their January meeting.

ESCAPED ON A TECHNICALITY.

John Cameron and George Clark, the contractors who were grading and bridging the proposed Kinderhook and Hudson Railroad, and who were arrested last week charged with grand larceny in appropriating about $10,000 belonging to the railroad company, were discharged from custody at Hudson Monday last. The prisoners showed on their preliminary examination that nothing was said about paying off the laborers when the check was secured, and although the railroad officials supposed it was to be applied for that purpose, the court held that no crime had been committed within the meaning of the statute. The railroad company will have to resort to a civil action to recover their money. Cameron & Clark, the contracting firm, had given no bond for the performance of their work, and hence the railroad authorities are bound to assume the debts they contracted for the work.

REORGANIZATION NEEDED.

The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad Company has 388 miles of road, upon which it has outstanding $5,867,000 of preferred stock, $10,412,800 of common stock, $2,090,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, $1,176,000 Cincinnati, Van Wert and Michigan 6 per cent. bonds, and $368,000 Cincinnati, Van Wert and Michigan income bonds, besides a floating debt of $460,000. The net earnings for the year ending June 30 last were $97,000, while the fixed charges were $229,000. To increase its earning capacity the company needs $530,000 for new equipment, &c., and $450,000 for adjustment of floating debt. It is now proposed to sell the property at foreclosure, reorganize the company, and issue in exchange for present securities $3,266,000 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds and $18,416,800 common stock.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, east of Pittsburg and Erie for November, 1889, as compared with the same month in 1888, shows an increase in gross earnings of $631,946, an increase in expenses of $370,934, an increase in net earnings of $264,112. The eleven months of 1889 as compared with the same period of 1888 show an increase in gross earnings of $2,656,185, an increase in expenses of $1,645,892, an increase in net earnings of $1,108,-293. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the eleven months of 1889 show a surplus over all liabilities of $921,124, being a gain as compared with the same period of 1888 of $1,071,558.

The New-York, Lake Erie and Western Company is making some great improvements at Piermont, N. Y., the terminus of the Piermont branch. The immense dock is being transformed into a coal storage yard capable of holding 275,000 tons. To facilitate the handling of coal, a Brown hoisting apparatus has been put in and will be used to load boats at the dock. The Piermont docks years ago were the busiest on the river, when the old Erie Road had all terminal there, but since it was moved to Jersey City the large docks have been put to little or no use.

The New-York Central has removed the old transfer table from the Grand Central Station yard, and in its place has put a lighter table, which is being moved by electricity instead of steam. An additional house has been built adjoining the engine room in which the dynamo for furnishing power is situated. This transfer table is an important adjunct to the yard, as by its use passenger cars are shifted from one track to another without the use of locomotives, except to haul them from the table.

The New-York, Lake Erie and Western has torn down the large train shed spanning the tracks in front of the passenger station at Dunkirk, N. Y., and is putting small sheds between the tracks. A wooden awning is being put on the station to protect the platforms. The tracks are being elevated, new and modern station is being erected at a cost of about $5,000. At Clifton, N. J., a new station to supplant the one destroyed by fire last Sommer, is being built at a cost of about $4,000.

The statement of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for November shows gross earnings of $2,880,408, an increase over the same month last year of $166,164. There is a net increase of $8,-a decrease from the same period last year of $75,611. For eleven months in 1889 the gross earnings were $28,345,476, an increase of $2,937,925. The net earnings were $11,572,583, an increase of $827,535. The expenses decreased $225,909 in the eleven months.

The statement of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company for November, 1889, shows gross earnings of $527,518 91, an increase as compared with November, 1888, of $98,822 42; expenses, $323,150 84, an increase of $46,276 76; net earnings, $204,002 07, an increase of $52,649 70. For the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1889, the net earnings were $1,922,304 65, an increase of $171,-348 86 as compared with the corresponding period of 1888.

The annual report of the Directors of the Fitchburg Railroad shows gross earnings of $5,824,841, an increase of $361,543 over 1888; net earnings, $1,559,991, an increase of $108,233; surplus, $332,-115, an increase of $847,841. The report says that the loss to the road by the strike of engineers and damage occurring in 1884 to the Somerville Bleaching, awarding damages against the Fitchburg of $92,000, prevented the payment of a 9 per cent. dividend.

T. A. Whitmore, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Kansas City Road, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Santa Fé. He will be located at St. Louis.

The gross earnings of the entire Atchison system for the second week in December were $621,-282, an increase of $27,743 over the corresponding week last year.

SHOT ON HIS WEDDING DAY.

ANNIE MILLER'S DISCARDED SUITOR RESORTS TO THE SHOTGUN.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 26.—For a long time Bush Miller and John W. Snyder were rival suitors for the hand of Annie Miller, a handsome young lady of Columbia, N. J. She hesitated to make a decision, as John was so ardent a swain that he swore she should never marry any one else, or if she did it would be at her peril. Bush Miller's persuasions finally prevailed, and on Christmas Day Annie was married to him to this city and they started for Stroudsburg, Penn., for their honeymoon, where Miller had prepared a home for his bride.

He was warned by friends that Snyder had made threats against him and his wife, but he paid no attention to them. Snyder had disappeared, and the couple drove away without fear of danger, followed by the good wishes of their friends. They had hardly reached the outskirts of the town when, at a turn of the road, Snyder, gun in hand, appeared from behind a tree. They escaped injury and drove past him at a furious rate. They had gone not more than fifty feet when he fired the other barrel of his gun, and this time his aim was truer for the charge lodged in Miller's back and he fell from the wagon mortally wounded. His bride was also struck and severely injured, but she summoned assistance from a neighboring farmhouse and had her husband made as comfortable as possible until a physician could be secured. On his arrival the doctor dressed Miller's wounds, but said he had few chances of recovery.

Snyder escaped, and is now being tracked by the Sheriff and his officers, who say that it is not possible for him to evade arrest, as a general alarm was immediately sent out to all the neighboring towns and villages.

THREE NEW BISHOPS.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 26.—Great crowds of Catholics arrived in St. Paul to-day from all over the Northwest, drawn hither by the canseoration ceremonies which will be solemnised at the cathedral to-morrow.

There will be upward of three hundred priests and Bishops in attendance. The event will be notable in several respects, particularly because it is the second time that three Bishops have been consecrated together in the United States, and the first time in the history of the Church that the three have been from one diocese.

The ceremony will be conducted by Archbishop Ireland, assisted by Archbishop Grace and Bishop Marty, and the priests on whom the mitres will be conferred are the Rev. John Shanley of St. Paul, the Rev. James McGolrick of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Minneapolis, and the Rev. Joseph B. Cotter of Winona.

The Rev. Walter Elliott of New-York will preach the consecration sermon.

TO GO INTO LIQUIDATION.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—The Pittsburg Southern Coal Company, the syndicate of large river coal operators of this city which was formed three years ago with a capital stock of $1,000,000, will go into liquidation at once, and the thirteen firms comprising the company will hereafter do business on their own account. The trouble has been brewing for some months, and is principally due to the fact that some of the members of the company acted in bad faith in selling coal in opposition to the company.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Mayer Strasbnrger, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 1,343 Broadway, was closed up by Deputy Sheriff Belmour yesterday on two confessed judgments in favor of Moses Tannenbaum for $4,113 and Mayer Hahn for $3,073. Strasburger has been in business several years, and formerly had branch stores in Fulton and Nassau streets, but gave them up about eighteen months ago. His liabilities are reported to be about $15,000.

Morris Herrmann, dealer in jewelry at 1,223 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to William Gehring, giving two preferences for $1,100. He started the present business in October, 1888, claiming a capital of $5,000. He was previously a pawnbroker in Harlem and also operated in real estate.

Isaac Folwsuh, dealer in woodenware and toys at the corner of Grand and Eldridge streets, has been closed up by Deputy Sharif Lavery on four executions for $1,666. He has been in business about six years.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ELLIOTT'S CAP AND BELLS

EDITOR SHEPARD DROPS A HALO TO RANK AS JESTER.

DELICATE IRONY AND MOCK HEROIC DEFENSE OF THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH AGAINST VAN VECHTEN.

Everybody has known Elliott the Good—known and revered him. Everybody has heard of Elliott the Wily, the Fifth-Avenue Stage Line Elliott. Everybody has heard of Elliott the Schemer, the Erie Railroad Advertising Elliott. Now, everybody will hear of him as Elliott the Joculer. He has broken out with a sort of humorous rash. The halo which for months has been suspended over the office of his spiritual publication has been dissolved, and in its place have been hung the cap and bells of the jester.

Elliott, the Guardian Angel of Park-row, the Shepard of the little fold of which the *Mail and Express* is the acrobatis wether, has received a circular, and the spirit has moved him to wax funny and prance upon the enthor of this document with exceeding merriment. The English language, for which, everybody who has ever heard him talk knows, Elliott has a most reverent regard, has been trampled upon by one of our able lawyers, and this sweet concor of the press has taken upon his own shoulders the congenial work of administering intellectual enastisement to the wretched offender.

The offensive document is a circular sant out by Mr. A. V. W. Ven Vechten, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Bar Association, which is about to celebrate the judiciery centennial of the United States Supreme Court, addressed to the other members of the committee. It is in the nature of a financial appeel, a means of "drumming up money enough to pay the expense of the highest appellate courts for to and from," and is as follows:

NEW-YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, December, 1889.

To Members of General Executive Committee:

GENTLEMEN: The Judiciary Centenial of the United States Supreme Court, the 4th February, 1890, being fully understood, the necessary expenditure incurred, which, though amounting to thousands of dollars, has not been so far contributed to by our association. As the highest appellate courts of the respective States are expected to be provided for to and from New-York, and while here upon the occasion by the bars of such States respectively, our association cannot well omit to act a suitable example in the case of our fourteen Judges of the State before whom we are here to appear. A new and modern station is being erected at a cost of about $5,000. At Clifton, N. J., a new station to supplant the one destroyed by fire last Sommer, is being built at a cost of about $4,000.

I would also suggest as my views, that from the funds of our association there be contributed toward the general expenses of the Centenial (which will be nearly $30,000) such sum as the expenses of so providing for the said fifteen shall not require to be made by the appropriation $1,000 (one thousand dollars). Please give your views on this also. I have no preferences, except for the honor of our association. Very truly,

A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN,
Chairman of General Executive Committee,
55 William-street, N. Y.

This is a compoeition not so brilliant as would have eminated from the pen of Macaulay, nor so smooth as one of Addison's essays. One copy was addressed, perfunctorily, to Col. Shepperd, for he is a member of the committee, and the Colonel, with religious enthusiasm, took pen in hand to jot down a few thoughts inspired by the reading of it. The *Mail and Express*, with its usuel disregard for consequences, published these few thoughts yesterday, and when the newsboys got their usuel half-dozen copies they—the copies—were wet with reproachful tears.

The newly-discovered vein of humor is thne brought to light in the first of the Colonel's thoughts:

"The *learned* Chairman is a model.

"He is astute at figures. 14 plus 1=15. Lest another sum should be mistaken because of its proximity to a larger one it is stated in figures, $1,000; and in letters and parenthases, (one thousand dollars)." The Chairman is careful to say that that sum is not $10,000, nor $100. It is well to be clear and explicit."

Could the Colonel have been as "clear and explcit" in arranging the figures of "quoted" and real value of his $10,000 par stock to the satisaction of the other stockholders who sold out under the *Mail and Express* belief that they were going to the demnition bow-wows he would never have come to be known as Elliott the Wily.

Editor Snepard continues:

"The learned Chairman 'suggests as his view' the appropriation of such sum as the exnenses of so providing for, (this time, inoklly, it is not providing for to and from,) the said fifteen shall not require to make the whole appropriation ($1,000) one thousand dollars." That is: Clear as sugar-house molasses. Lucid as melted asphalt."

What does the Colonel know of the transparent aspect of sugar-house molasses? That succulent beverage might have been one of the adjuncts to the buckwheat cakes he ate in his youth, but since he has joined the upper ranks of the Vanderbilts a ourlous public has always thought of him as enjoying nothing less expensive than maple syrup. How can he remember so far back as the molasses period of his career? People give him credit for knowing more about melted asphalt—it has been a belief among the employes of the *Mail and Express* that if it ever became necessary to "bleed" him melted asphalt would gush forth from his veins as did water from the rock which Moses touched.

But all this as a real outpouring of humor is as nothing compared to the following ebullition of Shepardeeque wit:

"By the way, can there be any truth in the rumor that the learned Van Vechten is to be toast master of the graed Judiciary Centennial banquet at Lenox Lyceum?

"If so, we onppose his first toast will be:

"To the immortal George Jay, first President of the Supreme Centenary; may his linen duster never wan Washing by the sun.

"George Jay is sufficiently like John Jay, and President like Chief Justice, and Centenary to court, to fix the understood identity, especially when coupled with the word suppose. And then nothing could be more humorous than a playful hit at the gown of the hence by calling it a duster, and no more felicitous allusion to the 'weight of authority' so constantly spoken of could possibly be made than that by the word 'ton.'

"Still, shonld the gravity of this toast not be equal to that of the

RACING AT GUTTENBERG

A CLOSE CONTEST BETWEEN GLENDALE AND ST. NICK.

IT WAS NIP AND TUCK BUT GLENDALE WON BY A NOSE—KING CRAB BURST A BLOOD VESSEL.

There was a fair attendance at the Guttenberg races yesterday, and as the favorites won in most instances the betters left the track feeling happy. The third race was one of the prettiest seen on the track this Fall. Benedictine and Gallatin made the running and alternated in the lead until they were caught by St. Nick and Glendale. These two had a hot race of it, and Glendale was declared the winner by a nose. Gallatin came up with a rush and finished a good third.

In the fifth race King Crab broke a blood-vessel and finished last. He bled profusely and presented a disagreeable spectacle. Pelo Jim, one of the most familiar figures on the race track, was missing yesterday, and his position—assistant to Starter Caldwell—was filled by a new hand. Jim is suffering from pneumonia contracted on the track. It is estimated that Buckmaker "Davy" Johnson won a large amount of money on Oregon's victory in the second race.

Jockey Farren was ruled off the track for bad behavior in the first race, and H. Lewis, who rode Benedictine in the third race, was set down for one month after the same cause. The following are the results of the races:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages; three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:22½.

A. Worley's ch. g. Arizona, 3 years, by Badsenbrouda...Benbrouda, 110 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Union Stable's ch. c. Egbert, 3, 113.....(Blaylock) 2
W. H. Timmons's br. m. Bordelaise, 6, 115.....(H. Lewis) 3

Ocean, 115; Dr. Jekyll, 110; Alida gelding, 107; Extra, 115; Full Sail, 115, and Remember gelding, 110, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Bordelaise, 6 to 5; Hearst, 3 to 1; Arizona and Dr. Jekyll, 4 to 1 each; Ocean, Alida gelding, Extra, and Remember gelding, 15 to 1 each; Full Sail, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Bordelaise, 2 to 5; Hearst, 6 to 5; Arizona and Dr. Jekyll, 3 to 1 each; Remember gelding, Extra, and Alida gelding, 8 to 1 each; Full Sail, 7 to 1.

Won by a half length; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for three-year olds. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:29¾.

G. Walbaum's ch. c. Orsgon, 3 years, by Onondaga...Sophy, 123 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
M. J. Daly's b. c. Gloster, 3, 120.....(M. Daly) 2
W. H. Timmons's br. f. Lemon Blossom, 3, 106.....(M. Lynch) 3

Stephanie, 100; Scip, 100, and Gold Vase filly, 115, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Oregon, 7 to 5; Gloster and Lemon Blossom, 3 to 1 each; Stephenie, 8 to 1; Scip and Gold Vase filly, 25 to 1 each.

For place—Against Oregon, 2 to 1; Gloster, 4 to 5; Lemon Blossom, even money; Stephanie, 2½ to 1; Scip and Gold Vase filly, 10 to 1 each.

Won by three lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $500, of which $50 to second; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:50.

J. T. Carmody's b. c. Glendola, 4 years, by Glenmore-Alice J., 108 pounds.....(Barton) 1
G. W. Poole's h. g. St. Nick, 5, 105.....(Sodeu) 2
Castle Stable's b. g. Gallatin, 5, 105.....(French) 3

Benedictine, 110; Lerchmont, 107, and Big Brown Jug, 95, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against St. Nick, even money; Glendale, 8 to 5; Larchmont, 7 to 1; Benedictine, 12 to 1; Gallatin, 20 to 1; Big Brown Jug, 40 to 1.

For place—Against Glendale, 2 to 5; St. Nick, 7 to 5; Larchmont, 2½ to 1; Benedictine, 3 to 1; Gallatin, 5 to 1; Big Brown Jug, 12 to 1.

Won by a nose; two lengths and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:08¾.

Gray & Co.'s b. f. Belle Kennedy, 2 years, by Fanstus Unknown, 111 pounds.....(Warrick) 1
A. Ikkeimer's ch. c. Sergeant, 4, 120.....(M. Daly) 2
J. Harris & Co.'s ch. g. Cupid, 5, 107.....(Barton) 3

Herman, 109; Carlow, 107; Anomaly, 108; Buckshone, 112; Lillie D., 111; Ten Rookb, 97; Gold Bond, 101, and Nannie King filly, 97, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Bookstone, 8 to 5; Herman, 5 to 1; Lomax, 6 to 1; Lillie D., 8 to 1; Anomaly, 10 to 1; Buckshone, 12 to 1; Colonel Sees and Carlow, 15 to 1 each; Ten Rookb, 20 to 1; Gold Bond and Nannie King filly, 50 to 1 each.

Won by a head; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second; for all ages. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:23½.

Ialip Stable's b. g. Drumstick, 5 years, by Dalnacardock-Apple Blossom, 102 pounds.....(Colnegan) 1
W. G. Deely's b. h. Glenmound, 5, 105.....(F. Doene) 2
C. Cornehlsen's br. g. Klog Creh, 4, 102.....(Sodeu) 3

Betting.—To win—Against Klog Crab, 3 to 5; Dramstick, 2 to 1; Glenmound, 6 to 1.

For place—Against Crab and Drumstick no betting; Glenmound, 4 to 5.

Won by eight lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:51½.

Castle stable's ch. c. Elkton, 2 years, by Eolus-Helen, 103 pounds.....(French) 1
J. T. Carmody's b. c. Sam Moore, 2, 103.....(Barton) 2
M. J. Daly's b. h. Bela, 5, 120.....(M. Daly) 3

Gendarme, 113; Melwood, 111; Tunis, 120, and Bay Ridge, 133, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Elkton, 9 to 10; Sam Morse, 8 to 5; Bela, 8 to 1; Tunis, Gendarme, Melwood, and Bay Ridge, 30 to 1 each.

For place—Against Elkton, no betting; Sam Morse, 1 to 2; Bela, 2 to 1; Tunis, Gendarme, Melwood, and Bay Ridge, 8 to 1 each.

Won by twelve lengths; five between second and third.

AT CLIFTON TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs; selling. Gypsy, 115 pounds. Squando, 115; Doogan, 110; Groomsman, 105; Seatick, 105; J. J. Healy, 105; Miss Olive, 105; Adonis, 105; King Arthur, 105; Red Leaf, 105; Perth, 105; Blanche, 105; Master Looram, 105; Hermitage, 105; Marsh Radon, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; for maiden two-year-olds. Gladstone, 108 pounds; Sam Love, 108; Rappahannock, 108; Blondin, (formerly Moogyman,) 108; Pall Mall, 108; Alleyland, 105; Caspar, 108; Sue Finney colt, 108; Fabian, 108; Viola, 108; Acero, 103; Fioretta, 100; Grand Mistake, 98; Ioder, 98; Neville, 95.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Brown Charlie, 113 pounds; Royal Garter, 106; Theora, 103; J. O'Brien, 98; Jim Murphy, 102; Catherine Gilding, 102; Belmont, 109; Jennie McFarland, 99; Mary T., 99; Miss Cody, 98; Annie M., 90; Beckie Nott, 80; Bill Barnes, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth, handicap. Slave, 109 pounds; Frank Ward, 107; She, 105; Barrister, 110; Philip D., 101; Sam D., 102; Deception, 98; Specialty, 95; Iceberg, 95; Victrix, 93; Banbridge, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Silver Star, Romance, Rio, St. John, Blackthorn, Carnegie, Red Elm, O'Falsce, Raymond, Costello, Spaldwell, Fordham, 125 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Philip D., Ripton, Greenfield, St. Paris, Now Then, Jim Clark, Wanoe, Autocrat, Hemlock, Richland, George Corbett, Poostello, and Lute Arnold, 110 pounds each.

RACING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—The weather to-day was cloudy and warm and the track fast.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Starters—Probus, 98 pounds, 4 to 1; Bertha, 110, 3 to 1; Mollie Hardy, 111, 7 to 5; Buhme, 114, 2 to 1. Buhme led from the start to the finish and was not pushed at any point in the race, winning by a length. Mollie Hardy second, two lengths ahead of Probus, third, Bertha last, and this was the order throughout the race. Time—1:15.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Eleven-sixteenths. Starters—Boy Blue, 96 pounds, 5 to 1; Hollywood, 98, 20 to 1; Bob Miller, 102, 3 to 1; White Plush, 102, 30 to 1; Ruffian, 103, 8 to 1; Vice Regent, 112, 6 to 5. At the start Nickle Plate was in front, Vice Regent second, Ruffian third, Colonel Sees fourth, and the half Ruffian had gone to third place, which he held till near the finish, when he went to the front, winning by a head, Vice Regent second, a nose in front of Nickle Plate, third. Nauce, Blue, Hollywood as named. Time—1:09¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for non-winners. Five furlongs. Seven starters—Secret, 92 pounds, 3 to 1; Carlton, 102, 4 to 1; Looe Star, 106, 30 to 1; Lillie Lochtel, 105, 2 to 1; Sheridan, 106, 12 to 1; Zeks Hardy, 110, 8 to 1; Colonel Sees, 115, 3 to 1. Carlton led at the start, but at the half Secret went to the front, Lochtel second, Carlton third. At the three-quarter the same order, except Gore took third place, leaving Carlton fourth. In this order they came into the stretch. Hers Carlton came up to second place, and in this order the race was finished, Secret winning by four lengths, Carlton second, a length ahead of Colonel, Gore third. Time—1:01¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Free handicap. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Starters—Cora L., 112 pounds, 3 to 1; Pell Mell, 100, 6 to 5; Mistal, 100, 3 to 1; Balance, 120, 4 to 1; Probus, 95, 8 to 1. Mistal showed in front when the flag fell, Probus, Balance, Cora L., Pell Mell as named. This order was continued until well in the straight, when Pell Mell came to the head of the bunch, won easy by a length, Balance second, the length before Cora L., Probus fourth, Mistal fifth. Time—1:22.

There will be racing again on Saturday.

SALE OF A YEARLING.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 26.—The Rhonymeade Stud Farm, Paris, Ky., has bought of D. D. Bell Lexington, the colt Hueneme, a yearling, by Billet, dam by Virgil. The price paid was $3,500.

SHARK STORY FROM SYDNEY.

The Melbourne *Argus* prints the following under date Sydney, the 15th of October:

"Thomas Punch, Fred Riley, and Edmunds were indulging in their usual pull in their oldh skiff in the harbor this morning. As they were passing between Bradley's Head and Clark's Island, the scene of the late fatal boat accident, they were horrified to see a shoal of sharks tearing to and fro a human body. They pulled nearer the spot, and then discovered the body to be that of a female completely dressed and swollen to an enormous size by long immersion in the water. The party endeavored to make fast the body to the boat, but the sharks, surrounding it, passed under the skiff so closely that the occupants became alarmed and pulled away to give notice to the police. Mr Tooth's small steam yacht was within hail, and quickly reached the spot, but the sharks were so fierce that they towed the body quite out of the water, and so terrified the men on the yacht that they were obliged to wait till the water police arrived before they could secure the body. Then a horrible sight was witnessed. As the remains were being lifted into the boat the sharks fiercely attacked them and tore away nearly all the left side. The remains were eventually removed to the Circular Quay Morgue."

POLITICS IN HUDSON.

THE NEW POSTMASTER AND THE OPPOSITION TO HIM.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The affairs of the Republican Party in this city are in a very critical condition. For several years past a bitter war has been waged between the two rival leaders of the Republican rank and file, ex-Marshal "Lou" Payn of Chatham heading one faction and Gen. J. W. Hoysradt of Hudson the other. Alliances were formed with disgruntled Democrats who were also looking for blood, and war was declared. The fight was a vigorous one and the knife was used unsparingly by both sides, during which Payn's Senatorial aspirations were buried so deep that resurrection is an impossibility, and the ambition of Hoysradt's son for the County Judgeship was consigned to the same grave. The election of President Harrison, however, put an end to the fight, particularly when the recognition of "Boss" Platt by the Administration was an accomplished fact. This, of course, gave Payn the "pull," and the lion and lamb lay down together for the sake of the patronage that would be forthcoming.

Upon the surface matters have progressed harmoniously until the sudden appointment of J. M. Johnson to the Postmastership of Hudson started the row again. A protest against the appointment was made by the Hoysradt faction together with the charge that Johnson was the brother of his father's oldest son, who controls the votes of the town of Canaan, and the appointment must stand. The result will be watched with interest. Either the pill must be swallowed or the war renewed, and in either case will not tend to promote harmony in the party. Johnson, the new appointee, has further complicated matters by naming as his chief deputy a resident of the town of Kinderhook, and the office seekers of the city are indignant in consequence. The new deputy was a deputy under Johnson while the latter was Internal Revenue Collector.

Johnson will, it is said, demand the resignations of all the clerks and mail carriers employed at the Hudson office, and will replace them with Payn Republicans. The new Postmaster has evidently experienced a change of heart since the time—not so very long ago—when he posed before the public as an anti-Payn man and an ardent reformer. The reform scheme was for him a good investment, for through its agency he returned to the Payn ranks, and, like the prodigal son, had a fatted calf in the shape of a Postmastership killed for him.

A COWARDLY CRIME.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND BRUTALLY MURDERS HIS WIFE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 26.—A most revolting crime was committed this morning at Ludlow. John Bassette, a mill hand employed by the Ludlow Manufacturing Company, killed his wife and then attempted suicide. Bassette was insanely jealous of his wife, so far as known without reason, and had frequently threatened her life, though little attention was paid to his talk. He bought a revolver a few weeks ago with the avowed purpose of killing her.

At 3 o'clock this morning he called to his eldest son, Horace, to come down stairs and sit with his mother, who was sick, while he went for the doctor. He then went out, while the young man came down stairs and sat in the kitchen. His parents slept in a room off the kitchen. Horace called to his mother once or twice, but as she did not answer he supposed she was sleeping, and did not enter the room. Meanwhile Bassette had gone to Officer Tromly's house, and surrendered himself, saying that he had killed his wife. He said he was suffering from pain inflicted on him, but said he "had finished her up in good shape." On examination of Bassette six wounds were found, two stabs near the heart, two in the left side, and two deep jagged gashes over the stomach, from which he has little, if any, chance of recovery. The officer went to Bassette's house, entered the bedroom, and found the woman with the right side of her head crushed in.

There was no sign of a struggle, and everything showed that the blow must have been struck while she was asleep. An axe was found in the woodshed, and there was no sign of blood from Bassette's wounds, and as his clothing was not out it is thought he reised his clothing and inflicted them while in the street. The woman was a dressmaker, about forty-three years old, and is well spoken of. Her husband was from St. Johns, Quebec, and was forty-five years old. He was not drunk when he committed the crime. They had six children, two sons and four daughters, all grown up.

ELECTION DAY LIQUOR LAWS.

A LAWYER TELLS EXCISE COMMISSIONERS THEY ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Two more cases against saloon keepers for selling liquor within the prescribed limits on election day were tried before the Excise Commissioners yesterday. The City Reform Club, which is prosecuting these cases in order, if possible, to secure a show of respect for the law on the part of this class of offenders, was represented by Mr. G. W. Miller. The first case was against Felix Raub of 60 Stanton-street, who was defended by Senator-elect George F. Roesch. The evidence was furnished by officials of the Reform Club, who had purchased liquor in the saloon on election day.

Commissioner Fitzpatrick cross-examined the complaining witnesses, and he grew wrathy when one of them was instructed by counsel not to answer a question of his as having no bearing upon the case.

The other case was against Edward Monahen of 311 Sixth-avenue. W. H. Reome and R. A. Zerega, members of the Reform Club, were the witnesses for the prosecution. They found the door open and the saloon in full blast, without a pretense of conforming to the election law. Lawyer Newburger, who defended the saloonman, urged the novel defense that the excise law was unconstitutional, because it was "an unlawful restraint upon a legitimate trade," and that there was no proof that Nov. 5 was election day as contemplated in the excise statute. Upon these novel points he will furnish briefs to the Commissioners, who have taken those cases with the four previously tried under advisement.

GENEROUS AND MODEST.

DISTURBANCES IN FORMOSA.

From the London Times.

The last mail from China brings news of serious disturbances among the aboriginal tribes of Formosa. A short time since these savages almost annihilated a body of 400 Chinese troops, and the last command of the Governor's. Subsequently the tribe which did this sent out envoys to all the other tribes, urging them to seize the present opportunity of throwing off the Chinese yoke. Six of these emissaries were captured and immediately beheaded. A number of representatives of the tribes met in solemn conclave and pledged themselves in their own blood, drunk in the shape of human skulls, to carry on a war of extermination. Meantime Chinese troops are carrying fire and sword into the aboriginal villages, and by heavy bribes are inducing natives to guide them over wild and dangerous passes into the territory of the rebels. It is reported that the commander of the force defeated in the first instance was cut in pieces and eaten by the tribesmen. For many years past large tracts in Formosa have been in a state of chronic insurrection. The more powerful, independent, and warlike of the tribes have commenced to feel the ever increasing pressure of the Chinese immigrant population. Periodically they swoop down from their fastnesses on the Chinese settlers, burning and slaying on all hands. The Chinese troops come up and retaliate on the native villages, and so the contest goes on from year to year. Of late there has been a fresh, which has now been broken.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—City Solicitor Warwick to-day officially decided that the eight-hour law is applicable to the departments under the control of the City Government. The peculiar part of the law is that it has been upon the statute books without being enforced for twenty-one years, having been enacted at the legislative session of 1868. It has remained a dead letter during all this time, and if even thought of by the heads of departments, was never enforced.

Some time since the United Labor League, at the suggestion of Mr. George Chance, at that time President, took up the question, and President Chance and Secretary Barrett were appointed a committee to inquire into the legality of the measure and the reasons for its non-enforcement. As a result of their labors the Law Committee of the Councils recently referred the enactment to City Solicitor Warwick for an official opinion, with the above result.

CAPTAIN AND CREW RESCUED.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 26.—The schooner Norseman arrived to-day from the Grand Banks having on board Capt. Whittle and six men of the British schooner Sparrow Hawk of Hamilton, Bermuda, abandoned in a sinking condition on Dec. 23, forty miles southwest of Whitehead, N. S.

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IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

PRESENTS FOR LITTLE ONES.

THE JOLLY CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL AT THE BABIES' SHELTER.

One of the prettiest of the season's Christmas festivals was that of the Babies' Shelter, at 118 West Twenty-first-street, yesterday afternoon. This is an institution supported by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion. It gives care to twenty-five little ones, chiefly half orphans, all under six years of age, who are under charge of Miss Elizabeth Hall, and are as bright-faced, jolly, and contented a lot of youngsters as can be found in a day's journey. From eldest to youngest, the tiny tots intrusted to Miss Hall's matronly care were on the alert for the pleasures and enjoyments provided them by Kriss Kringle, through the medium of the good ladies of Holy Communion Parish.

There was no formal programme of exercises, but down from the dormitories and into the playroom came the white-robed little ones, their voices sounding out loud and clear the carol, "Once in Royal David's City." Then the Rev. Mr. Mott said a few pleasant words and recited a collect, and the children's voices joined in repeating "Our Father, Who art in Heaven." A second carol, "Hail, thou Christ, so holy," followed, in this, as in the former, the children being led by their preceptress, Miss Lawrence.

Then the folding doors were thrown open and the long-looked-for Christmas tree was disclosed in all its beauty. The shout of delight which went up was the best evidence possible that the painstaking efforts of Miss S. Innes, who was responsible for this feature of the entertainment, were appreciated. The gifts, many of which were elaborate and costly, were distributed, each child receiving an appropriate present, either in the shape of a doll or a mechanical toy, together with a cornucopia of candy and apples and oranges and ice cream.

Among the ladies of the parish who contributed to the festival and witnessed the success of their efforts were Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Mrs. R. Conger, Miss Phelps, Mrs. Lowndes, Miss Hallett, Mrs. Blatebford, Miss Post, Miss Gill, Miss Prescott, Miss Evarts, Mrs. Pine, Mrs. C. W. Ogden, and Miss Auten.

A gorgeous Christmas tree was despoiled last evening at the Messiah Home for Children, 4 Ruthsrfurd-place. Every one of the twenty-six little inmates of the Home had been in a great state of excitement about it for at least a week, and during the day yesterday they were all bent on discovering just what presents Santa Claus had hung upon it. When evening arrived they were obliged to sing an amuse the older folks who had come in to see the fun before Santa Claus was allowed to come out and distribute the gifts.

Dr. Elizabeth Stow Brown helped Santa Claus along wonderfully, and two or three gifts were piled up in the arms of each child. There were present as many friends of the institution and the children as the large reception room could hold, and it was a question hard to decide whether grown folks or little folks enjoyed the occasion most.

JOSEPH PATTERSON'S DEATH.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION FAILS TO DISCLOSE THE CAUSE.

Coroner Levy was informed on Tuesday that Joseph Patterson, a cooper, forty-five years old, of 310 West Twenty-first-street, had died suddenly of heart disease in the brewery of the John Kress Brewing Company, at 209 East Fifty-fourth-street, where he had been employed for nearly fourteen years. Deputy Coroner Jenkins went to the home of the dead man yesterday morning to make an investigation and was told that Patterson had died from asphyxiation, caused by inhaling carbonic acid gas while he was in an empty beer vat repairing it.

At the brewery this was denied. The Superintendent says that the vat which Patterson was engaged in repairing had been empty for several days, had been cleaned out thoroughly the day previous, and there was nothing in it to generate the excess of carbonic acid gas that Patterson had been employed in for fourteen years in repairing the beer vats in the brewery and was perfectly familiar with the work. Furthermore, the candle which Patterson took with him into the vat was burning when Patterson was taken out, which would not have been the case had carbonic acid gas been generated in sufficient quantity to cause the man's death. Deputy Coroner Jenkins concluded his autopsy last evening, but said he would not hazard an opinion as to the cause of Patterson's death until he had made further investigations.

DRY GOODS FOOD FOR FIRE.

Flames were discovered by a policeman at 7:30 last night shooting out of the top floor of 97 Franklin-street. When the firemen arrived they found the fire had gained headway and was making havoc with the stock of the Bohemian Dry Goods Company on the third, fourth, and fifth floors. A second alarm was sent out as a precautionary measure, but the two upper floors were pretty well gutted before the fire was put out. The losses estimated are: Bohemian Dry Goods Company, $10,000; J. Falkenberg, manufacturer of lambsaquins, $2,000; J. M. Valentine, woolen commission merchant, $1,000; damage to building, $6,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

BONDS AT NEARLY NINE ABOVE PAR.

Bids for $300,000 of 3 per cent improvement bonds were opened in the Brooklyn Controller's office yesterday, and Vermilye & Co. of this city were found to have captured the entire lot at their bid of 108.64. They had seven competitors and the next highest bid was 108.56. The bonds were divided into three series of $100,000 each, payable in 1914, 1915, and 1916 respectively. The issue of boads was awarded to Vermilye & Co. Mayor Chapin was very much pleased at the high rate obtained and especially at the class of bidders, among whom were Blake Brothers & Co., George Moller & Co., D. A. Moran & Co., Roosevelt & Sons, and the People's Trust Company.

A STANLEY PANORAMA.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Two French painters, MM. Delort and Pierre Carrier-Belleuse, have received an order from an American company to paint a panorama of the two great journeys of Henry M. Stanley through Africa—first in search of Livingstone and next for the relief of Emin Pasha. The panorama is intended for the approaching exhibition in the United States.

A POST OFFICE MYSTERY.

UNACCOUNTABLE LOSS OF MONEY IN A STAMP DEPARTMENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Ever since last July there has been a mysterious loss of money in the retail stamp department of the Post Office. There are four clerks engaged in retailing stamps in the dirty little hole in the west lobby, which is, today or to-morrow, to be succeeded by the elegant new quarters just to the north of it. These clerks receive a salary of from $1,000 to $1,200 a year. They sell about $500 or $600 worth of stamps and envelopes every day. They exchange their cash for stamps and envelopes at the close of every day's work. Once or twice a week they take an account of stock and square their accounts with the wholesale stamp and envelope department. They carry $1,000 worth of stock, and ought to have that much in stamps, envelopes, and cash every time they take an account of stock. If their work was done with absolute correctness they would come out about 10 cents ahead every day on account of the fractions of a cent gained in retailing single envelopes. But the work is so harassing and exhausting that it has been very seldom that any of the clerks have been able to make any inventory come out right.

For some months each clerk has been failing short about $30 a month. The matter was put in the hands of detectives, who have worked themselves nearly into insanity trying to solve the mystery, but are no nearer a solution now than months ago. A theft would account for the shortage, but all are watched so carefully that no one can conceive how such a theft could be practiced. Each clerk has the best evidence possible that the painstaking efforts of Miss S. Innes, who was responsible for this feature of the entertainment, were appreciated. The gifts, many of which were elaborate and costly, were distributed, each child receiving an appropriate present, either in the shape of a doll or a mechanical toy, together with a cornucopia of candy and apples and oranges and ice cream.

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ELECTION DAY LIQUOR LAWS.

A LAWYER TELLS EXCISE COMMISSIONERS THEY ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Two more cases against saloon keepers for selling liquor within the prescribed limits on election day were tried before the Excise Commissioners yesterday. The City Reform Club, which is prosecuting these cases in order, if possible, to secure a show of respect for the law on the part of this class of offenders, was represented by Mr. G. W. Miller. The first case was against Felix Raub of 60 Stanton-street, who was defended by Senator-elect George F. Roesch. The evidence was furnished by officials of the Reform Club, who had purchased liquor in the saloon on election day.

Commissioner Fitzpatrick cross-examined the complaining witnesses, and he grew wrathy when one of them was instructed by counsel not to answer a question of his as having no bearing upon the case.

The other case was against Edward Monahen of 311 Sixth-avenue. W. H. Reome and R. A. Zerega, members of the Reform Club, were the witnesses for the prosecution. They found the door open and the saloon in full blast, without a pretense of conforming to the election law. Lawyer Newburger, who defended the saloonman, urged the novel defense that the excise law was unconstitutional, because it was "an unlawful restraint upon a legitimate trade," and that there was no proof that Nov. 5 was election day as contemplated in the excise statute. Upon these novel points he will furnish briefs to the Commissioners, who have taken those cases with the four previously tried under advisement.

GENEROUS AND MODEST.

DISTURBANCES IN FORMOSA.

From the London Times.

The last mail from China brings news of serious disturbances among the aboriginal tribes of Formosa. A short time since these savages almost annihilated a body of 400 Chinese troops, and the last command of the Governor's. Subsequently the tribe which did this sent out envoys to all the other tribes, urging them to seize the present opportunity of throwing off the Chinese yoke. Six of these emissaries were captured and immediately beheaded. A number of representatives of the tribes met in solemn conclave and pledged themselves in their own blood, drunk in the shape of human skulls, to carry on a war of extermination. Meantime Chinese troops are carrying fire and sword into the aboriginal villages, and by heavy bribes are inducing natives to guide them over wild and dangerous passes into the territory of the rebels. It is reported that the commander of the force defeated in the first instance was cut in pieces and eaten by the tribesmen. For many years past large tracts in Formosa have been in a state of chronic insurrection. The more powerful, independent, and warlike of the tribes have commenced to feel the ever increasing pressure of the Chinese immigrant population. Periodically they swoop down from their fastnesses on the Chinese settlers, burning and slaying on all hands. The Chinese troops come up and retaliate on the native villages, and so the contest goes on from year to year. Of late there has been a fresh, which has now been broken.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—City Solicitor Warwick to-day officially decided that the eight-hour law is applicable to the departments under the control of the City Government. The peculiar part of the law is that it has been upon the statute books without being enforced for twenty-one years, having been enacted at the legislative session of 1868. It has remained a dead letter during all this time, and if even thought of by the heads of departments, was never enforced.

Some time since the United Labor League, at the suggestion of Mr. George Chance, at that time President, took up the question, and President Chance and Secretary Barrett were appointed a committee to inquire into the legality of the measure and the reasons for its non-enforcement. As a result of their labors the Law Committee of the Councils recently referred the enactment to City Solicitor Warwick for an official opinion, with the above result.

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MULE AND ALLIGATOR.

THE FOLLY OF TRYING TO CATCH THE SAURIAN WITH A SCARED ANIMAL.

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 26.—When Capt. Royce, late of Ohio, made his home in Florida he found a fine alligator preserve in one corner of his plantation, and realized almost as much from the sale of hides as from his oranges. In crossing a small bayou one day he saw a huge alligator snugly cosconced under a hanging bank, with little else than his nose on exhibition. A colored man was sent to the house for a log chain and piece of pork, and the offered bait was taken safely in at one gulp. But when the attempt was made to haul the prey the two men discovered that their muscle was as nothing against the steady brace of the reptile's two powerful legs.

"Bring the little dun mule," said the Captain, but when that animal came within scenting distance of the alligator it showed a desire to drift rapidly in the direction of home.

But diplomacy finally attached him to the shore end of the chain, and when he was given the "word" he went off with a rush that was accompanied by unforeseen consequences. The alligator had let go for a new hold just as the dun mule made his initial bound. With a wild circular sweep and an echoing "swish," he left the muddy bed of the stream and went sailing through the air, struck close to the off side of the mule, and lay for a moment waiting for further developments. They came when the mule caught sight of the mortal foe that had so suddenly joined him company. With as wild a snort as ever echoed through the evergreen glades of Florida, he made one wild plunge, broke loose from the severed thong, and went off through the woods as fast as his short legs would carry him.

The chain hold and the alligator went along, over logs and stumps, against trees, across pools and mire holes—a genuine stampede, gotten up by as badly scared mule as ever set foot in Florida. The Log House and his man followed the procession, and after running a half mile found the mule in a tangle of bush, half dead from fright, and the altogether dead alligator beside him.

"Golly, boss," said the colored man, "dat bide ain't worth shucks," and the conduct of the saurian showed that his diagnosis was correct.

IN FAR CENTRAL ASIA.

AN UNKNOWN BENEFACTOR'S DONATION TO THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

When the managers of the Presbyterian Hospital met at the residence of Heber R. Bishop, 681 Fifth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, they received the gratifying news that a number of the patients disturbed by the fire in the institution had been brought back to the hospital in the morning, and also that a friend had offered to give $250,000 for new buildings if the managers would secure $250,000 additional. The board, without delay, appointed Donald MacKay, Frederick Sturges, W. B. Isham, George Dodge, and Robert L. Belknap a committee to take the necessary steps to raise $250,000.

The liberality of the donor is only equaled by his modesty, for a stipulation of his liberal gift of a quarter of a million dollars is that his name be kept secret. There is a suspicion, however, that it is no other than Mr. John S. Kennedy, the President of the Board of Managers. Mr. Kennedy is known to be greatly interested in the hospital, and has already accomplished much for its welfare. Owing to the rapid increase of population in the city new buildings have become necessary. Before the fire 110 patients could be accommodated, but with new buildings and increased facilities 300 could be taken care of. At present thirty patients are being cared for in the dispensary, and the old chapel has been made ready for twenty-two female patients who were brought back from other hospitals yesterday.

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BOARD WANTED—7TH PAGE—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—7TH PAGE—7th col.
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CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—1st col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—1st col.
CITY ITEMS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—PILLARS OF SOCIETY. Matinee—SNOW-WHITE.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—AS YOU LIKE IT.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—VAUDEVILLE.
EDEN MUSEE—EGERLI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERIES—From 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.—ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE EXHIBITION.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—TWELFTH NIGHT.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PRESTIDIGITATION.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MY JACK.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE RIVALS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE QUEEN OF SHEBA. At 2—PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—RICHARD III.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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NOTICES.

THE TIMES *cannot return rejected manuscripts, no matter what their character may be. To this rule no exception will be made with regard to either letters or inclosures. Nor will the editor enter into any correspondence respecting rejected communications. All matter not inserted is destroyed.*

THE TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for* $1 35 *per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

There is a story going the rounds of the papers, said to have been told by the Rev. WILLIAM JASPER, (colored,) of Virginia, the divino who expressed the belief that "the snn do move." It is to the effect that one of his race having been refused admission to Heaven by ST. PETER on the ground that he was not "mounted," met Gen. MAHONE on his way to the gates, on foot, and warned him that he could not get in, whereupon the General proposed that the negro should take him on his back and so both would get in. But to the colored applicant's disgust, when MAHONE answered to the Guardian's inquiry, "monnted," he was told to "hitch his hoss outside an' come right in," which was done. Whatever may happen in the next world, this is a fair example of the spirit in which the negroes are beginning to think that they must expect to be treated in this. The Republican negroes of Virginia are particularly sore on this point, and, since his tremendous defeat, MAHONE has been burned in effigy by some of his now undeceived followers. This is a frame of mind on their part that offers to the Democrats a great opportunity if they have the sense to seize it.

Why do the Excise Commissioners waste their valnable time in listening to such palpably idiotic pleas as that made by Mr. NEWBURGER yesterday? The Commissioners are engaged in hearing the charges brought by the City Reform Club against certain keepers of saloons of keeping their places open and selling liquor on election day. There are over a hundred of these cases to be heard, and the hearings will necessarily occupy a good deal of time. Yet the Commissioners yesterday listened, apparently with patience and certainly without protest, while Mr. NEWBURGER freed his legal mind of the remarkable theory that the present excise law is unconstitutional because it is "in restraint of trade," and that Tuesday, Nov. 5, was not "election day" within the meaning of the law. We believe it is Mr. NEWBURGER'S theory, though it cannot be his belief, that nobody was "elected" on Nov. 5, and that the real election day, that is, the Newburger election day, was that day on which certificates of election were delivered to the successful candidates. This argument might impress a court composed of raccoons or white mice, but any more intelligent tribunal should feel insulted by its presentation. The Commissioners ought to suppress Mr. NEWBURGER unless he has a more respectable defense to offer for his clients, and then devote themselves to the task of determining whether the charges of illegal selling are susceptible of proof.

The zeal of Senator BLAIR in the distribution of the surplus through the channels afforded by the pension system knows no abatement. One of his recent bills for this purpose proposes to put on the pension list for life incomes women who served as army nurses during the civil war. He includes not only those who were regularly enrolled as hospital assistants, but those who were engaged anywhere as army nurses under the auspices of "the Sanitary or Christian Commission," and he does not require that they should have rendered more than six months of such service for their life pension. Finally, instead of the $8 or the $12 a month proposed as emoluments for the Union veterans under the pending service pensions, he with much gallantry asks $25 a month, or $300 a year during the rest of their lives for the army nurses. This is a point in which Mr. BLAIR gets ahead of the Revolutionary, the 1812, and the Mexican pensions. For even where those measures give incomes to soldiers for having served a certain time, we believe that they do not extend their provisions to those who were engaged in the work of nursing the soldiers.

It is not probable that the people of Chicago can be induced, by their desire to escape the exactions of a Gas Trust, to permit their representatives in the Municipal Government to commit them to a job so scandalous as that which has aroused the indignation of the people of St. Louis, but in due time they will seek some remedy. Says the Chicago *Tribune*: "Its bonds [those of the Chicago Gas Trust] for an aggregate of some $19,000,000 amply cover the selling value of the plant and all that thereto pertains, except what may be rated as good-will. There are good business men who think that the property could be reproduced for two-thirds of the sum named, which therefore allows a generous leeway for contingencies. But on top of that the syndicate piled another $25,000,000, much more than doubling the actual value, and has ever since insisted that this dear public must pay a price for gas which will enable them to pay dividends on all this muddy water, as well as on the honest capital of the concern." It cannot be expected that the people will long continue cheerfully to supply the profits desired, since it was shown by the speculators themselves that gas could be sold profitably in the city at 75 cents a thousand. The legal proceedings begun by the people, and already marked by a notable decision in their favor, indicate that they do not intend to submit.

The tender sympathy of the opponents of the civil service law for those who, after getting on the eligible list, cannot get an appointment, are both insincere and misplaced. The opponents of the law would feel very much worse if these unfortunates should, by an extension of the rules, have places provided for them. And if blighted hopes of office really excite their pity, it would better be reserved for the sufferers from this source under the spoils system. A Republican Congressman from Ohio reports that there are in his district alone 5,000 applicants for places, while there are not more than 100 places that, by the most liberal construction, can be considered as "belonging" to him. Another Republican authority estimates the number of office seekers in Ohio at 200,000, and though this is probably an exaggeration, it is safe to say that for every man who gets an office in many of the Northern States there are fifty who want one and do not get it. By all means let the number of disappointments from excessive examinations be reduced to the lowest possible point, but let the spoilsmen dry their crocodile tears now so freely shed over this grievance.

THE PROSPECT IN BRAZIL.

The latest English papers contain two reports concerning Brazilian affairs which may prove to be of much importance. One is that the agents of the provisional Government have been seeking, and to some extent obtaining, gold in the London market, and the other is that the crown jewels, which were of unusual value, had been "stolen," though this latter report has been denied. It is sufficiently unlikely that jewels in a collection of this sort in any great number would be left accessible to any ordinary thieves, nor would they be of the sort that such thieves could readily or safely dispose of. If they have really been stolen, or any considerable number of them, it would be quite possible for the authorities to prevent their sale, and to recover some part of them. It is more likely that the jewels were a part of the property of Dom PEDRO covered by the decree of confiscation, issued since the English papers referred to appeared, and that they have been used by the Government as security for the immediate cash that they require. If this be the case, it shows the desperate straits to which the new Government is driven. During the year or more for which they have assumed the responsibility as the Federal Government before the Constitutional Convention meets that alone can establish anything like a really authoritative system of rule, the ordinary expenses of the provisional Government will be heavy enough, and they are likely to be forced to much heavier extraordinary expenses.

The real test of their hold upon the people and their ability to conduct affairs will be the readiness with which taxes are paid, both those already established by law and those which must be levied by mere decree. It must be remembered that we are as yet in profound ignorance as to the real disposition of the Brazilian people, except very vaguely in the centres like Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco. Even from these we have only the dispatches of correspondents sent under the censorship of the provisional Government, while as to the interior we know nothing, and the provisional Government does not know much more, so great are the distances and so difficult the communication. The first intelligence that we receive, provided the provisional Government at Rio can maintain itself at all, is likely to be favorable. But what will be reported through the ordinary channels as the "adhesion" of the provinces may easily be of the most perfunctory and uncertain character. "Adhesion" by officials who find their superiors turned out and replaced by those to whom they are asked to "adhere" is not a trustworthy evidence of loyalty. The pinch will come when the people are asked to pay, or the new Government undertakes to force them to pay, taxes. Many of these are levied upon properties that depend for their income-yielding capacity upon the labor of the recently-freed slaves. This labor had been seriously demoralized before the revolution by the act of emancipation. That demoralization will not be made less by the knowledge that the established authorities have been suddenly overthrown, the Chief Executive with his legal successors shipped to Europe, and his office seized by a military commander. If the proprietors who were already much embarrassed for means to meet taxation now feel more unable and less willing to pay them, the problem that the provisional Government will have to face may prove a most difficult and vexatious one. The machinery for the forced collection of money will be enormously expensive, and the 11,000 or 12,000 troops, with the navy, even if they remain loyal, will be quite inadequate to the task.

It is not improbable that in these circumstances the Government may undertake to resort to the confiscation of the vast landed estates of the Church, and perhaps those of the great proprietors as well. But such a policy would be hedged in with terrible difficulties. There would be, at the very start, the danger of a religious conflict, and this would not require a settled purpose on the part of the Church authorities. It might easily be brought on by a few detached instances of resistance. A religious conflict would severely tax the power of the Government, and would afford an occasion for civil conflicts of a political nature, springing from the desire of one or more of the States to set up an independent Government, or to make alliances with their foreign neighbors. And beneath all these dangers underlying the whole social fabric in Brazil lies a danger hardly openly acknowledged, but of which the whites of all nationalities there keenly appreciate the existence—that of a war of races. And even if there were no well-defined war, there might be a widespread, prolonged, exhausting series of struggles that would produce anarchy over great areas and fearfully diminish the chances of a prosperous and general development of the country. While the aspirations toward national unity are natural and healthy, it is a question whether the separation of the various sections into individual States would not lessen the dangers to which we have referred and make peaceful progress in some, embracing the more advanced parts of the land, more practicable. In any case the career of a real and effective Federation is as yet beset with incalculable risks and difficulties.

THE "DEEP HARBOR" SELECTED.

In response to a demand from the Southwest and the States lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River, the Fiftieth Congress passed an act directing the Secretary of War to select three engineer officers, whose duty it should be "to make a careful and critical examination of the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico west of 93° 30' west longitude, and report as to the most eligible point or points for a deep harbor, to be of ample depth, width, and capacity to accommodate the largest ocean-going vessels and the commercial and naval necessities of the country, which can be secured and maintained in the shortest time and at the least cost."

These engineers have finished their inquiry and submitted their report. We remarked two or three months ago, when preparations were being made for another "deep-harbor" convention in Kansas, that the completion of such a harbor at Galveston would have been measurably hastened if the public money wasted at certain other points on the Texas coast had been spent there. Large appropriations have been made for these other points upon the plea that by the use of the money important commercial interests would be served and great deep-water harbors would be created. In this way funds that should have been spent at Galveston have been diverted to other places on the Texas coast, in accordance with the "district distribution" plan usually followed in making a River and Harbor bill, and partly through the influence of interested speculators.

The engineers report that "the harbor at Galveston is the only one which may be made to fulfill all the requirements of the act of Congress." Within the outer bar at Galveston there are 460 acres having a depth of at least 30 feet, and 1,300 acres with a least depth of 24 feet. In their opinion the channel at the entrance of such a harbor as is required should be not less than 30 feet deep at mean low water. It is estimated that such a channel can be obtained at Galveston by the completion of the jetties at a cost of $6,200,000, and that the project can be finished within three or four years. In all probability this report will cause the money required—one-third of the entire sum each year for three successive years—to be appropriated without delay.

Among the so-called harbors examined was Sabine Pass, to the large appropriations for which we have frequently directed attention. After some years these expenditures have increased the depth of water in the channel over the bar from 7 to 10½ feet. It is estimated that it will cost about $2,000,000 to make the channel 20 feet deep. There seems to be no hope that 30 feet could be reached there except at "incalculable expense," and there is within the bar a comparatively small area in which water 30 feet deep can be found. In a description of the surroundings the engineers say:

"The land is marshy and subject to frequent overflow, and the only suitable places for habitation are upon small mounds or ridges."

But is it true that these "mounds or ridges" are "suitable for habitation"? If the settlers on them who were swept away by the floods of 1886 could be recalled to life, their testimony would scarcely confirm this assertion, nor is it probable that those who survived will say that the "mounds and ridges" are attractive places of residence. There was a little settlement on one of the ridges—probably the highest of them—and it was said to contain 400 persons before the inundation. But when the waters of the Gulf rose, this ridge and others on the shore of the Pass and lagoon were submerged under ten feet of water. It is not surprising that these building sites should now be regarded as "marshy."

The sum set aside in the annual bill for improvements at Sabine Pass has usually been $250,000. We understand that the latest report recommends the expenditure of $1,000,000 there in the coming fiscal year. In 1886, a few months before the settlement on the shore of the harbor was wiped out, a generous committee of the Senate offered this defense of its proposed appropriation of $250,000:

"The amount of commerce passing Sabine Pass is not exactly or even approximately known. One or two very small schooners per week pass in or out carrying lumber or stores. Any increase in commerce at this place is purely prospective."

When it is taken into account that the Pass and harbor lie between two countries whose entire population at the time of the last census was less than 6,000, although together they were almost as large as Connecticut, it will be seen that an annual appropriation of $250,000 for the completion of an ambitious project resembling the jetty system at the mouth of the Mississippi, and requiring the expenditure of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000, was a little more than the circumstances called for. The engineers who have chosen Galveston do not condemn the Sabine Pass project. That was not to be expected. Perhaps, however, their action will cause a more prudent use of the public money hereafter on the coast of Texas.

OUR "UNSEASONABLE" WEATHER.

If the able argument of HUME against miracles were applied to the weather of New-York, it would lead us to believe that there was something the matter with the almanac. It is not contrary to experience that stationers and astronomers should combine to deceive the public. It is contrary to experience that, in this latitude, we should swelter on Christmas Day and experience a thunderstorm of the kind that is known in Summer as a "heat shower" the day after. The oldest inhabitant does not pretend to find any parallel to it either in his memory or in his senile mendacity. The saying that "a green Yule makes a fat kirk yard" never had any real application to our longitude, being of English, or, more likely, as its phrasing denotes, of Scottish origin. The man who first imported it to New-York was a misanthrope, seeing that snow in this city is a nuisance so intolerable that if we accept the proverb it offers us no choice except between a sloppy and uncomfortable Christmas and an early grave. If it were true, we should all of us have been entombed before this, seeing that it is a good many years since we have had a white Christmas. Even last year the first snowfall of which the results remained visible even for a day did not occur until January was nearly spent. Nevertheless, our tropical Christmas this year has been a novelty that was fitly welcomed by that humorist who promenaded himself along the sunny side of Broadway on Wednesday under a sunshade, the admiration and, in fact, the envy of surrounding wayfarers.

Such weather is unquestionably unseasonable, and it may seem positively calamitous to women who have new and sumptuous fur wraps to exhibit at church on Christmas Day, but there is no reason to suppose that it is unhealthy. We have already effectually exploded the proverb that inclicates the sanitary advantages of snow on Christmas. There is nothing particularly tonic about snow while it remains crystalline, while melting snow is positively unwholesome for weak lungs as well as for insufficiently shod feet. Nevertheless, there is a general suspicion that Autumn should not linger too long in the lap of Winter, but it is to be hoped this is a delusion. We have already disproved by the most effectual method, that of the hills of mortality, the superstition that exceptional humidity is unfavorable to health, and it is certainly not obvious why weather in quest of which people flee to the tropics should be bad for them, as being unseasonable, when it is brought to their own doors. A Canadian or even an arctic Winter has its compensations, since you at least know what you have to expect at Montreal and Upernavik. But it is plain that a rapid alternation of bitterly cold weather with soft and slushy weather must be bad for man and beast, and this alternation has characterized the "old-fashioned" New-York Winter. Thus far this year we have had no bitter cold and only two or three days of slush, and this year has been different only in degree from its recent predecessors. We are still sure, if anything can confidently be predicted of our climate, of two months of very disagreeable Winter weather, and people who affect to like it and to find that it agrees with them will have their morbid desire fully appeased before the 1st of April. Meanwhile less exacting people will be thankful that the New-York Winter is stripped of some of its terrors by beginning later than formerly, since it does not last any longer nor show any stronger tendency to linger in the lap of Spring.

As we have before remarked, our conventional division of the seasons is misapplied to our actual climate. Our Summer really begins with July and ends with September, and our Autumn lasts until the end of December. For several years past there has been no month more favorable than the last month of the year for out-of-door work or for out-of-door play, although this Christmastide has been uncomfortably warm for such violent exercises as football. Our Winter really begins with the new year, and it lasts but two months. Although our memorable blizzard occurred just before the middle of March, and although that month is apt to be particularly disagreeable, its disagreeableness is not really wintry. For anything that appears, the abbreviation of our Winter is a clear gain, and we may, with a good conscience, persecute and put to flight or silence the pessimists who keep telling us that mild weather at the end of December must be bad for us, because it is "unseasonable."

THE HOSPITAL COLLECTION.

The tenth annual hospital collection is now going forward in the busy haunts of commerce, and will fittingly culminate with a general offering in the churches next Sunday. It is ten years since the Saturday and Sunday Association set itself to the task of increasing the city's free hospital service. It adopted the plan of a general collection, and energetically set out, by a variety of agencies, to stimulate those sentiments that make for the broadest charity. It was not to be supposed that all the means for promoting the growth of the free service would come to the hospitals directly through the association's annual collection. That a goodly sum might be thus raised—and largely from a class who could not be reached by a plan less comprehensive—was confidently believed. But above and beyond what might be derived through the general collection, it was hopefully contended by the promoters of the movement that the attention which the association by its annual appeals and "muster of forces" would direct to hospital support in general, and the promotion of the free service in particular, would stimulate gifts to this object at other times than Hospital Saturday and Sunday, and thus, within a reasonable period, change the service of all our hospitals from a *quasi* free basis to a complete free basis. Has this consummation been measurably realized? Now, when the association is once more making an appeal to the public for its gifts, seems a fitting time for a general consideration of this subject, and this the rather as it has been held by some, obviously on *a priori* grounds, that the general collection would have the effect of diminishing gifts at other times to individual hospitals. What, then, are the results? Let us consult the association's official statements.

In 1880, the first year for which any compilation of figures is at hand, and the second year of the movement, 13 hospitals now and then members of the association reported a combined free service of 149,025 days of hospital care. These same hospitals report for 1889 a free service of 285,585 days of hospital care, an increase of over 90 per cent. Thus St. Luke's Hospital, which this year reports a total of 57,200 days of free hospital care, in 1880 could show only 33,858 days; Mount Sinai Hospital, which this year makes a showing of 57,176, then boasted only 33,797 days; the German Hospital now shows 40,200 as against 14,406 days; the Home for Incurables, 19,356, as against 4,860; House of Rest for Consumptives, 14,854, as against 9,038; Infirmary for Women and Children, 7,844, as against 3,855; Eye and Ear Infirmary, 5,944, as against 3,367; Orthopedic Hospital, 7,865, as against 3,250; Woman's Hospital, 7,339, as against 3,207; Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 5,415, as against 229, and it is probable that the same average increase here exhibited holds good as to all other hospitals, whether inside or outside of the association at that time, or more recently founded. And this is further to be said, that since the association began its work to call the attention of the public to the desirability of a generous hospital support, no less than a dozen new hospitals and homes for convalescents have been founded, (all of them outgrowths of the city's extraordinary needs,) and fully half of these are working upon a complete free basis—partly the result of the munificence of their founders, (as in the case of the Sloan Maternity Hospital and the Isabella Heimath, the latter a magnificent combination of hospital, convalescent home and old people's home, built by Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER and his family on the heights of Fort George,) and partly through gifts made to them from time to time, as in the case of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids and several convalescent homes.

In the face of such a showing any contention that the Hospital Saturday and Sunday movement is not an instrumentality of great usefulness can have only the slightest foundation. If our hospitals do a free work to-day that is twice as large as it was nine years ago, it is because the people supply the means with which to do it. That is all there is about it. The total expenses of the hospitals of the association last year were $734,372 87. Of this amount $393,092 25 was contributed by a generous public, in one form or another. A sum even larger will be required for the service the coming year, or the work goes backward instead of forward. All should remember this when they make their offerings in the sanctuary next Sunday.

MR. LOWELL ON MR. CLEVELAND.

James Russell Lowell was not present at the banquet of the Boston Merchants' Association on Thursday, Dec. 12, where ex-President Cleveland made the speech on civil service and ballot reform that has attracted much attention. But he addressed the following letter to Mr. Josiah Quincy, and being a private letter it was not read at the dinner. It appears finally in the *Critic* of this week with the consent of the persons interested, and is as follows:

ELMWOOD, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.
10th Dec., 1889.

DEAR MR. QUINCY:

I regret very much that I cannot have the pleasure of joining with you in paying respect to a man so worthy of it as Mr. Cleveland.

Let who has felt compute the strain
Of struggle with abuses strong.
The dentiful course, the helpless pain
Of seeing best intents go wrong!
We, who look on with critic eyes,
Exempt from action's crucial test,
Honor our-selves, at least are wise
In honoring one who did his best.

Faithfully yours,
J. R. LOWELL.

JOSIAH QUINCY, Esq.

THE FAULT OF THE PILOTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—To-day United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels O'Reilly and Youngblood submitted their final report upon the collision in the river of the steamship Andean and the tugboat Charlie Wood. The case is one which has caused considerable attention. On Nov. 28 the tug Charlie Wood, William McCloskey, master and pilot, came in collision with the British steamship Andean, Frederic Storm, pilot, opposite the head of Canal-street, making a hole in the port bow of the Andean about 6 by 2 feet and seriously injuring the tug, which was only saved from sinking by the timely aid of other tugs in the harbor. After reviewing the testimony the inspectors say:

"It is evident to us from the break in the bow of the Andean and the condition we found the tug in the dock that she must have struck the ship under full headway or nearly so, and at right angles, and that Pilot William McCloskey was guilty of gross negligence and inattention to his duty, for which we revoke his license. We suspend Pilot Frederic Storm for ten days for neglecting to sound his alarm or danger signal as provided for in Rule 9, Pilot Rules for Western Rivers."

OBITUARY.

VALENTINE KOON.

Valentine Koon, who died on Wednesday at his residence, 1,686 Avenue A, in the eightieth year of his age, was born in Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Germany, in 1810. He emigrated to this country in 1842. When the war broke out he found the manufacture of soldiers' shoes a profitable business, and about that time went South to look after some claims. He was on a Mississippi steamer when she burned in midstream. He saved himself by floating ashore on some wreckage. Mr. Koon as Presidential Elector from this State cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Soon after the close of the war Mr. Koon went into the real estate business as a contractor and speculator, and among other buildings in which he was interested were the Young Men's Hebrew Union, Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and the Home for Aged and Infirm at Yonkers. Mr. Koon left active business about ten years ago.

In October, 1843, Mr. Koon, with eleven other Hebrews in this city, founded the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. It was intended at first to make the order local, but as the original members moved from this city there came demands from associations in other cities for a chapter of the order in their locality. So the idea of making it not only national, but universal, grew, and to-day there are seven districts in this country, with lodges in almost every city. There is one district in Germany, established five years ago, with a membership of 3,000; another district in Roumania, with a membership of 1,500, and there are lodges in Egypt and Australia. Only four of the founders now survive—Michael Schwab and Isaac Rosenbourgh, well-known business men of this city; William Renan, a Justice of the Peace in Cincinnati, and J. Hecht, for years a minister here, and now in Norfolk, Va.

The funeral of Mr. Koon will take place from 1,686 Avenue A at 10 o'clock this morning. The Rev. Dr. Kohler of Temple Beth-El will conduct the services.

CHARLES G. WICKER.

Charles G. Wicker, a well-known railroad and real estate man of Chicago, died of pneumonia Thursday in Tallahassee, Fla., where he was engaged in a railroad enterprise. Mr. Wicker was born in Rutland, Vt., April 7, 1820. He lived with his parents in Utica and Floyd, N. Y., during his youth, and in 1839 went to Chicago. From that time until 1863 he was engaged in the wholesale grocery trade in that city. He then retired from mercantile life and devoted himself to railroad and real estate interests. He was President of the Dakota Southern Road. Mr. Wicker served several terms in the City Council in Chicago and in 1872 was elected representative of the Third Illinois District in the lower house in Congress. He was married twice, in 1848 to Miss Sarah Baldwin of Montpelier, Vt., who died in 1852, and again to Miss Elizabeth J. Sears, who survives him, and by whom he had seven children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Col. Robert J. Stevens, United States Consul at Victoria, B. C., died suddenly yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. J. A. Hatfield, in Seattle, Washington Territory. He was particularly sad event, as Col. Stevens had arrived with his wife from Victoria to spend Christmas with his daughter, Mrs. Hatfield, and at the time of his death from apoplexy, he was assisting in the preparation of a Christmas tree for the family. Col. Stevens was born in Newport, R. I., in 1824. He received a thorough education in the local academies. In 1861 he received an appointment in the Mint, where he remained a number of years. Later he was appointed Secretary to the Committee on Appropriations in the House. He resigned this position to accept that of United States Marshal for Victoria. This latter position he occupied about six years.

Cyrus Yale, senior partner of the firm of Yale & Bowling, wholesale dry goods merchants at 55 Worth-street, died yesterday morning at the Manhattan Club of pneumonia. Mr. Yale was seventy-three years old. He had lived at the Manhatten Club for ten years. His brother, Dr. Yale, was summoned from Massachusetts and reached the city yesterday. Mr. Yale leaves a daughter. His funeral will probably take place on Monday.

Mother Aloysa, for many years the Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity, died at the St. Joseph's Academy in Greensburg, Penn., Wednesday. Her death was the result of typhoid pneumonia contracted two or three years ago. She was fifty-two years of age, thirty years of her life being spent in the service of religion of the sisterhood.

Lewis H. Mills, Postmaster at Carthage, N. Y., died suddenly in his store yesterday from heart disease. Mr. Mills was sixty-two years of age, and had always resided in the northern central part of the State, where he had been a prominent figure in iron manufacturing and lumber interests, as well as an active Democratic politician.

Charles W. Sharpless, a member of the well-known dry goods firm of Sharpless Brothers of Philadelphia, died yesterday aged thirty-eight years. He had entire control of the wholesale trade of the house for a number of years.

S. F. Covington, a prominent business man of Cincinnati, died yesterday at his residence in Madisonville after a lingering illness. At the time of his death he was Vice President of the Globe Insurance Company.

The Rev. James A. O'Hara, aged sixty-two years, the oldest Catholic priest in Syracuse, N. Y., died yesterday afternoon from bronchitis.

Herr Vonalwarn, Vice President of the Bavarian Chamber of Representatives, is dead.

SHORT AND CHIPPER.

I had the impression that Christmas cards were so cheap that there was little temptation for their recipients to use them again. I heard the other day of a device which shows that Christmas cards sometimes go through several hands. A certain person was rather surprised to receive a card of this sort several days in advance of the usual time, and by way of explanation was informed that the token was sent early in order that it might be passed along and do as much good as possible. The philanthropic suggestiveness of this information at first made a marked impression on the recipient of the card, though this was abated by the thought that even while well enough for very poor people, was hardly in the line of the liberality which the well-to-do should practice at the Christmas season. The suspicion of a joke did not occur to my friend.—*Boston Post.*

A late respected General Manager of the St. Paul Road, on one occasion appeared at the repair shops of the company in this city and becoming interested in the work of one of the mechanics, remarked: "Young man, it seems to me you are not doing that correctly." The workman looked up with supreme contempt at the stranger and replied promptly, "It's none of your business, you blamed idiot." This nettled the old man, and in a voice trembling with rage he paralyzed the mechanic with "Yes, Sir, it is my business. I'm the Manager of this road." "Excuse me, Sir," responded the poor fellow, "I was not aware of the fact, but you see when a darned fool comes around here we can't tell whether he is the Manager or nobody." The old gentleman saw the point and passed on.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

The Superior Court in a Hampshire County case has decided that it is lawful for farmers to hunt cows with bulldogs. It is hardly probable that cow hunting will be organized on the basis of fox hunting. But if the farmers residing in the vicinity of a dude "hunt" should go sweeping over the neat lawns of a seaside suburb, fifty or more mounted on farm horses, with one hundred bulldogs in full cry after a Holstein cow, how it would break up clubs of imitation Englishmen!—*Boston Transcript.*

Extract from a novel by that gifted author, Fanny Seimington Uscirls: "While the Christmas festivities were in progress there came from the dimly lighted hall below, a solitary sound suggestive of osculation. Then followed a gurgle of laughter and Miriam's voice, which said: 'That's a good joke on you, Arthur. It's holly up there and nut mistletoe.' But Arthur didn't seem to regret the blunder at all."—*Chicago News.*

"Henry," cried Mrs. Smythers, "there are burglars in the house! Get right up and go down stairs." "No, my dear," returned the reverend gentleman. "I hear them in the study now. Perhaps they will get away with a few of those dressing gowns and pieces of knitted bric-a-brac we have received. I don't know what else to do with them."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A lady tells us that she heard a colored preacher say: "De fo' part of de house will please sit down; fo' de hind part cannot see de fo' part if de fo' part persist in standing befo' de hind part, to de uttah obscuision of da hind part by de fo' part."—*Christian Advocate.*

A clergyman of Hoquiam announced recently that the subject of his next Sunday evening's sermon would be "Real Estate." A local dealer offered him $25 to speak a kind word for Campbell's Addition.—*San Francisco Call.*

Mr. Lookahead—Does my daughter give you any encouragement, Sir? Mr. Donothing—Why, yes, she says that your business is increasing so that you can soon support us in the style we both like.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

The dog over which there was a riot the other day in Mississippi must have been a good coon dog. Men do not shoot and kill each other for ordinary brutes.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Bob Oatcake—Well, uncle, what do you think of Broadway? Uncle Abner—Gee whizz, boy! How kin you expect anyone to think at all in this hubbub!—*Texas Siftings.*

A cold wave is on its way East from South Dakota. It should be careful not to overheat itself in its travels.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Life insurance agents can make life a burden.—*Fort Worth Gazette.*

AMUSEMENTS.

"PILLARS OF SOCIETY."

Ernst Possart played Consul Bernick in "The Pillars of Society" last night, this being its first enactment in German in New-York. He won a gratifying reception from a very full house.

For several reasons this is the most popular theatre piece by the Norwegian playwright. It has a strong plot, though it lacks variety of incident and abounds in long dialogues. It strikes at hypocrisies and meannesses that are found in other cities besides the small seaport towns of Norway, in one of which the scenes are laid, and is essentially a modern play, suited to a world of manufacturers, speculators in land, and shopkeepers. The characters belong to the upper classes, the respectable, solid men of a small town, and plenty of sarcasm is poured on the ideals of social and commercial rectitude which there obtain. Some of the facts that make a contrast with such ideals are remorselessly unveiled. While these things make "The Pillars of Society" modern, true to life and applicable to the world of business men at large, Henrik Ibsen has not forgotten his theories of social development, having regard particularly to women. So, when all the magnates of the little town, all the "pillars" have been shown by the confession of their main prop and column, Consul Bernick, to be humbugs, self-seeking fellows, men capable even of permitting a crime to take place in order to shield themselves, then the repentant chief pillar gathers his wife, sister, and early love into his arms and exclaims, "It is the women who are the pillars of society."

This gallantry on the part of Ibsen is offset by the picture he draws and sets before us in the first act, of the æsthetic wives and daughters of the pillars at the sewing circle listening to an edifying book from Principal Lundt, who is preparing for the ministry, and then breaking out into all the scandalous gossip they knew as soon as the chance offered. Ibsen's love for the emancipation of women in Scandinavia, if not in Germany, is shown when Lona Hessel appears suddenly from America. She was an intelligent girl who refused to abide by the narrow rules of the community, cut her hair short, and wore men's boots. Then she went to America and made her way. She returns in order to force Consul Bernick to make reparation for a wrong he committed fifteen years before. Caught in a scrape with an actress, he permitted his young brother-in-law to assume the blame and go to America. Now, both Lona and Johann have returned, just when Consul Bernick is putting through a scheme for a railway, and seem about to ruin him by making the early escapade of the Chief Pillar known to the little town.

To these two Consul Bernick appeals for silence with regard to the past, but he is forced to a public confession by his little son. Supposing that the brother-in law with his incriminating letters will leave by the next homeward American ship, the Indian Girl, he fears, yet hopes, that Johann will go to the bottom in her. It is not by his orders that she sails, but accordingly to orders from her owners; he only has her patched up in his shipyard. But when the ship passes out in the midst of a gathering storm he learns that his only son has gone by her and sees that in his desire to destroy the evidence of his early slip he has lost the only person for whom he has amassed wealth. Oscar does not sail; he is headed off in time. But the shock makes Consul Bernick see that he must confess all, and this he does to a deputation of the citizens coming to congratulate him on the new railway and expecting anything but this appearance of a skeleton in a family considered the model for probity and deportment.

Herr Possart in the first act is the prosperous, somewhat pompous merchant. The interest of the play increases in the second and third acts, and the end of the fourth affords him a capital opportunity for dumb show, representing the agony of mind of one whose command might stop the probable wreck of a ship with a score of souls aboard, but who cannot nerve himself to utter it. In the last act Herr Possart is sometimes too violent. He would do better to exchange some passages of energy for moments of a quiet not less intense, where his good as an actor as he is could easily manage. His support was only fair. Fräul

DUTIES ON ORES AND COAL

HEARING MEN WHO ARE OPPOSED TO A REDUCTION.

ARGUMENTS YESTERDAY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives began to-day a series of hearings of persons interested in the tariff who wish to influence the action of Congress when it gets ready to pass a tariff bill. The subjects of coal, iron, and iron ore were the principal ones touched upon to-day, and with one exception all the gentlemen who got the floor pleaded against any reduction of present duties. Messrs. Payne and Mills were the only absent members of the committee, and the room was crowded with men holding high places in the coal and iron world.

Mr. George H. Ely of Cleveland, President of the Western Iron Association, was given the first opportunity to speak, and it was ninety minutes later before the next speaker could be heard. Mr. Ely wanted the committee to let the duty of 75 cents a ton now imposed upon iron ore remain without change. He was sure that it had been of great benefit to the mining industry, and he gave the committee a mass of statistics concerning the increased production of iron due to the stimulating effect of the tariff. It had been a wonderful help in the development of ore mining, and in the South this development had only just begun. Ten surface had hardly been scratched. Mr. Ely declared that it was a necessity for all the iron and steel industry that any ore should be imported, for both in quantity and quality there was an everlasting supply of Bessemer ore in the United States. He drew a glowing picture of the prosperity of the American ore miner, and asserted that to keep up that prosperity he would advocate the duty even if it was against his personal financial interests. This duty enabled the mine owners to pay higher wages; and besides, we did not want things too cheap in this country. Mr. Ely figured out that about one-twentieth of the ore consumed here came from abroad, and he added that the only foreign source of supply for us for 1890 was Cuba.

Mr. Horace Toby, a Massachusetts steel manufacturer, spoke for his fellow iron and steel men of New-England in advocating free coal, iron, and iron ore. He declared that the duties on iron products were driving out the foundries, rolling mills, and machine shops of New-England. The few that still remained did so because they had been able to decrade American labor. They had to pay for coal and raw material the same as Pennsylvania had to, plus the exorbitant freight rates, and Pennsylvania could sell her finished products in New-England in competition with the latter's manufacturers. Wages had been cut down in New-England until they were about one-half of those paid in Pittsburg. The duty on coal of 75 cents a ton placed New-England at a disadvantage of at least $1 50 a ton with Pennsylvania by shutting out Canadian provincial coal. The duty was concentrating a monopoly of the iron and steel industry in the territory point in Pennsylvania. Mr. Toby argued that the duty on crude iron should be reduced without delay. New-England, he said, paid a duty of $6 72 a ton on pig and scrap iron to other States. If this duty was removed she could rival Pennsylvania as an iron and steel producer. He thought the tariff ought to allow crude iron as cheap to New-England as to Pennsylvania. Mr. Toby had a long discussion with Committeeman Bayne about Canadian and Pennsylvania coal mines, and made the point that a repeal of the coal duty would stimulate the development of Nova Scotia mines, which would find a market for their coal on the Atlantic seaboard and give New-England the cheaper coal it so much needed. Mr. Bayne tried to commit Mr. Toby to the admission that this would deprive Pennsylvania laborers of work for the benefit of foreigners, but Mr. Toby replied that by building up New-England industries more labor would be furnished for Americans. The chief product of Mr. Toby's firm is nails, and he told the committee that he believed the duty on nails was too high. He was of the same opinion as to the duties on other finished iron and steel products as well as raw materials. Mr. Toby had to answer a long string of questions from the members of the committee, and after he had finished he heard a very different reason for the cause of the decline of the iron and steel industry of the East.

This was given by Mr. E. S. Witherbee, President of the Eastern Iron Ore Association. The remedy for New-England's trouble, according to Mr. Witherbee, was to erect modern plants in place of old-fashioned ones, and to secure lower freight rates on the New-England railroads. Mr. Witherbee went on to argue against a donation of duty on iron ore, contending that it insured a steady supply of ore, which was for the benefit of manufacturers by stimulating the mining industry. New-York, he declared, was worse off than New-England, but if they had got to die they preferred to have American friends rather than foreign mourners at the funeral. A long time was spent by various members of the committee in a wholly unsuccessful effort to find out from Mr. Witherbee how much waste were paid for mining a ton of ore. He got lost in a tangle, and after it was evident that he could not get out the committee let him go and took a recess for lunch.

After recess Messrs. V. K. Moore and Powell Slackhouse gave the committee a lot of figures about the cost of iron mining in Michigan, and expressed their hope that the ore duty would not be reduced. Then Chairman McKinley read a telegram from Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, N. Y., saying he could not be present, but he protested against any reduction of the duty on iron ore.

Mr. J. J. Dominees of the Chateaugay and Crown Point Iron Companies of New-York, who was also opposed to reducing the duty, gave some figures about the cost of mining, but like Mr. Witherbee, he declared his inability to tell how much the miner got for taking out a ton of ore.

Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania explained to the committee his pet project for reciprocal coal relations between the ports of the United States and Canada. He showed that the existing difference in rates in the coal duties of the two countries was only 7½ cents. He wanted not coal put at 35 or 40 cents a tun and "tun of mine" coal at 20 or 25 cents if Canada would do the same, and he remarked that if we couldn't stand a 30 per cent. protection as against Canada we ought to go out of the business. Mr. Grow informed the committee that there was no reason why our duty should be more than that levied by Canada and said that last year we exported to Canada four times more coal than we imported from that country. Canada, he declared, could not supply its own market and could not compete with us 100 miles west of Montreal. We mined coal cheaper than Canada could. The difference was in the longer transportation to market. He frankly admitted that east of the Rocky Mountains we could take care of ourselves, but for the whole country we needed about one-half the present duty. On the Pacific seaboard free coal would result in closing up the Washington mines, and all the supply would come from British Columbia.

Mr. George F. Mayer, a coal dealer of Baltimore, took issue with Mr. Grow, and the two entertained the committee with a brief wordy dispute. Mr. Mayer was especially anxious that there should be no reduction of duty on steam and gas coal. It would largely increase the consumption of provincial coal, and check the product of American mines, while it would hurt the wages of miners, already low enough. It would also, Mr. Mayer insisted, hurt our coasting trade, because all provincial coal would come in in foreign bottoms. He felt that the duty ought to be $1 10 a ton, but as a matter of policy he would leave it now at 75 cents.

Mr. Joseph P. Butler of Ohio protested against any reduction of the duty on pig iron. He argued that under a protective tariff foreign iron had already been pushed out by our vast production, and if the duty was let alone the pig iron makers would go on decreasing the cost of their iron to the consumers. Mr. Butler believed in protecting everything produced in this country, but he assured the committee that the twenty-seven little rolling mills in New-England did not amount to anything. They were not in the right locality. That industry was going West.

Mr. William M. Morris of Pennsylvania pleaded for the retention of the duties on iron ore and pig iron. Without those duties he was sure it would have been in the past difficult to get all the ore and pig iron we needed. Mr. Morris also asked for an increased and specific duty on steel plates. While on this topic he was led to complain bitterly because the great Bessemer Steel Association, Limited, had not permitted him to use patents belonging to it for making steel by the basic process from phosphorous ores.

President Joseph Wharton of that association listened to Mr. Morris, and then told the committee how the association had bought up all patents which seemed likely to interfere with its Bessemer process. There had been long litigation over some of the patents, and now it was necessary for the association to reorganize in order that it might grant to others the right to use its patents. When this reorganization had been effected Mr. Morris could get what he wanted provided he was willing to pay a reasonable royalty for the use of the patents. Mr. Wharton's explanation lasted until dinner time, and when he had finished, the committee decided to the industrials and hold an evening session after the dinner recess.

At the evening session Mr. Oscar Reep, representing the Newark (N. J.) smelting works, endeavored to impress upon the committee the necessity of maintaining the present law in relation to the importation of lead ore when containing a valuable proportion of precious metals.

L. A. Holden of Cleveland, Ohio, took the other view of the case and contended that lead ore, even when containing the ore of more precious metals, should pay its share of the duty on imports. He was in favor of applying the same protection to lead ore as was extended to iron ore and other articles. The interpretation put upon the law by the Secretary of the Treasury he believed to be unjustifiable.

The Hon. Mr. Bartine of Nevada said that the people of his region, irrespective of politics or of interest, were high-tariff men so far as lead was concerned, and he stood in support of the resolution recently offered by him in the House, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to modify his lead-ore decision. He said that he had consulted with President Harrison on the subject, and that the President had fully sympathized with the people of the West, but that he did not feel at liberty to go behind the rulings of his predecessors.

W. F. Rockwell of Connecticut advocated the imposition of a mixed duty—specific and ad valorem—on pocket cutlery. Thomas W. Bradley, President of the New-York Knife Company, also argued in favor of an increased duty on the same article. At 10:30 the committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

OPPOSITION TO BOSS CONTROL AN ELEMENT AGAINST BRICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One significant feature connected with the present Senatorial struggle in Ohio has escaped observation, except from the thoughtful few, and its presence has made the opposition to Mr. Brice more determined than the importance of the Senatorial election would alone warrant. The simple fact is that the Ohio Democracy has now to decide whether it will depart from party tradition and ancient practices and come under the direct and iron-headed control of a "boss." For that is what Mr. Brice will surely become if he is chosen the successor of Mr. Payne, and the anti-Brice men within the party see that they will be powerless to advance themselves or aid their friends if the reins of control are placed both officially and practically within his hands.

The Ohio Democrats, from the beginning of affairs, have prided themselves upon the Democracy of their party management, and to be most obscure Granger from Holmes County has made it his boast that, in party affairs, his vote and voice represented as much independent thinking and declaring as that of Allen G. Thurman or George H. Pendleton, and because Mr. Thurman and Mr. Pendleton have patted him upon the back and declared he was right, they have been able to hold control of him and his political kin. Any open attempt at "bossism" would have been destroyed upon the instant. There are few who have recognized the fact that the opposition to Senator Payne from the beginning arose from the impression all through the State Democracy that he represented a faction which, through his son, Col. O. H. Payne, and the Standard Oil Company, would seek to control the conscience and restrain the impulses of the Ohio Democracy. It came from this as much as from any real objection to the use of money.

Mr. Thurman never was a politician in the general sense of the word, and he has therefore been dear to the Democratic heart. Richard M. Bishop, when elected Governor, became imbued with the belief that he had also been appointed guardian of the Democratic Party of the State, with power to control it at home and speak for it abroad. Accordingly the dark waters of political oblivion closed over him and he was lost from the sight of men. John G. Thompson came nearer to a real control than any man who has attempted it; and because of a sagacity that led for a time in the direction of modesty he was for a long time allowed to have his own way. But when he outdrew his caution and began to be considered the Democratic Party of Ohio he was quietly but firmly set aside.

John W. Bookwalter aspired to the rôle of "boss," and did sustain that relation to the so-called "Hill" branch of the party, but the "Meanbacks" undermined his claims, and his career was ended after one unsuccessful run for the Governorship. John R. McLean attempted for a time the entire control, but his aspirations came to a brief and inglorious end in the tally-sheet investigation at Columbus. Thus there has been no actual change of the party machinery since the days of John G. Thompson have been comparatively unknown men and have not had the hardihood to attempt the rôle of the Mahone or the Quay of Ohio.

Mr. Brice has the oldest elements requisite to the control of "bosses," and those Democrats in Cleveland and elsewhere who are fighting him so vigorously are doing so because they see a new era of affairs ahead if he is elected. He is already Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and its representative from Ohio. Add to that the prestige and practical power of the United States Senatorship and he would have a vantage ground that no other Ohio man could approach. He has an immense fortune, with a willingness to spend all that is needed for the compass of any given end. The Standard Oil influence is his, and has been from the first, while his relationship to Col. O. H. Payne, the building of the "Nickel Plate" and other railroad ventures, is and has been of the most intimate character. He is connected with so many of the railroads of Ohio that he can exert an immense influence in many sections when so desired. He has close attachments of a business and personal nature with leading Republicans like Charlie Foster, who have always been willing to aid him when such help did not interfere with their plans within the Republican Party.

The two leading Democratic newspapers of the State are outspoken in his behalf. Add to all these the personal magnetism that has always aided him when thrown into connection with the rank and file of the party, and we have a summery of material and moral forces that will give him, if elected to the Senatorship, a hold upon his party that no Democrat of Ohio has ever had.

Beyond all these, there is growing up in the minds of the real leaders of Democratic sentiment of Ohio—Frank Hurd, Gen. Rice, G. H. Berger, and others of that stamp—the feeling that a time has come when the Ohio Democrats must "get together" if they would be secure in following at home any degree of influence abroad. As one of the best Democrats of Ohio said in a letter to the writer: "Whee have we gone to a National Convention that we did not destroy all our chances of confidence or respect by a division? Who is the weak, to be ruled by Cæsar or the mob?" A glance at the recent Democratic National Conventions will emphasize the truth of this statement. In 1876 it was Allen and Thurman presented at the hands of the Ohio delegation, in 1880 Thurman and Payne, in 1884 Thurman and Hendly, and four years later the preponderating influence of Grover Cleveland doubtless prevented the ambition of several Ohioans from springing to a premature growth.

The theory is that some man should be at the helm strong enough to bear down opposition, and powerful enough to punish rebellion. As it now is, one rebellious delegation in a National Convention can set the power of Ohio at naught, and as the above writer adds, "We want this foolishness ended. The Democratic Party of Ohio can be a power if it only learns how to direct its strength."

J.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Dec. 26, 1889.

JOHN R. DOS PASSOS ILL.

SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF AN ACCIDENT IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. John R. Dos Passos, the well-known lawyer, is lying dangerously ill at his home, 18 East Fifty-sixth-street, from the effects of an accident which befell him in Washington three weeks ago. He was riding a spirited horse which shied at something and threw his rider violently to the ground. Mr. Dos Peseos struck on his head, and when discovered by some friends was unconscious. He was taken to a hotel and medical attendance was hastily summoned, and upon examination it was found that he had a fracture of the base of the skull. Under skillful treatment he revived and recovered his normal health to such an extent that he was able to return home, and last Monday evening he attended the theatre.

The next day, however, he was unable to leave his room and his medical attendants, upon examination, found that an abscess was forming under the wound in the back of his head and was beginning to press upon the brain. Yesterday morning it was found that the inflammation had attacked the brain and serious results were apprehended. Drs. Robert F. Weir and William T. Bull during the day opened the abscess, from which there was a copious discharge which greatly relieved the patient and materially improved his chances of recovery. At a late hour last night he was resting more comfortably than at any time since Tuesday.

THE NORTHWESTERN WATERWAYS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 26.—Senator Washburn, who arrived here this morning to spend the holidays, is feeling elated over the prospects for the passage of measures for the improvement of the waterways in the Northwest. He says that the legislation for the proposed improvement of the "Soo" Canal is the most important that will come before Congress this Wieter affecting the Northwest. He thinks that the measures will pass and that sufficient appropriations will be made to carry forward the proposed improvements at the "Soo" and other points.

"Will these measures be supported by the Representatives of the States west of Minnesota?" he was asked.

"I have no doubt of it, and by others, too. The fact is all sections have come to realize the importance of these improvements, and the Representatives in Congress can do no less than to vote and work to get them through at once."

IN AID OF SHIPPING INTERESTS.

There will be a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Canal and Harbor Protection Union, at Cooper Union, on Jan. 24, to protest against exactions in the port of New-York, and the manner in which shipping is driven away. Protests will also be made against discrimination by railroads against canal shippers, and State grain elevators will be favored. Mayor Grant has been asked to preside.

SUBSCRIBED FOR THE ARCH.

Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to the Washington Arch fund: W. H. Webb, $100; Mrs. D. W. Fenton, $10; previously acknowledged, $63,076 71; grand total, $63,186 71.

STERN POLICY IN BRAZIL

DISLOYALTY TO THE REPUBLIC TO BE PUNISHED.

A MILITARY TRIBUNAL WILL TRY SUCH CASES—RUMORS OF A SERIOUS UPRISING DENIED—THE ELECTIONS.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 26.—The Government has issued a decree providing that all persons found endeavoring to corrupt the allegiance of the soldiers, or contriving or proposing any measure for active opposition to the republic, shall be tried by a military tribunal. An opposition journal was suspended on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Brazilian Minister late this afternoon received a cablegram from Senhor Ruy Barbozs giving at length the reasons why it was impossible to call the Constituent Assembly at an earlier date than November. The delay in calling the Assembly has been severely commented upon by various European and American newspapers.

The cablegram from Rio de Janeiro is as follows: "The reason why in Europe the term for the meeting of the Constituent Assembly is considered too long is because they are not well acquainted with the geography of Brazil. The Brazilian press is a better judge in the matter. All political parties here think that term is even short. Moreover it will be very difficult to take all the preliminary measures for the general election within so short a term. The last electoral reform was decreed on Jan. 9, 1881, and yet the new House of Representatives under such law was called to meet on Dec. 31 of that year, although it was merely an ordinary reform. Now, after a revolution, we have to enlist a large electoral body, almost new, comprising (with the exception of illiterates) all foreigners naturalized, that is to say, all who were residing in Brazil on Nov. 15 and who will not decline the Brazilian citizenship. To perform all this work in less time in a country capable of admitting a population of 400,000,000 or 500,000,000, but containing 14,000,000 only, would be a miracle.

"The European criticisms only show that they know little of Brazil outside of its financial affairs. It is materially impossible to adopt a shorter term. Public opinion in Brazil is satisfied, and Europe would be also if Brazil were better known there. Here such a criticism excites surprise, inasmuch as we are supposed to be a country so thickly peopled as the European nations, whereas we are a country of about 9,000,000 square kilometers, with a very much spread population. Such impatience is absurd. Any alteration in the term is impracticable. We cannot do what is beyond man's power."

A reporter of the Associated Press who called at the Brazilian Legation to-day to inquire for news concerning the fighting which is reported to have occurred at Rio de Janeiro from the 18th to the 20th of the present month found that the Minister had just received the following telegram from Rey Berboza, the Minister of Finance under the new régime:

To Brazilian Minister, Washington:

Report about mutiny of Corps of Artillery false; only mutiny of its officers, disorganized. This circumstance increased here confidence in the Government, which shows itself strongly prepared with prompt and decisive means to put down any disturbance of public order. The aggravation of Gen. Fonseca's illness not true; on the contrary, he is recovering speedily from his former complaints. The assistant doctor believes his recovery to be certain. At any rate, the fate of the revolution now accepted by the whole country does not depend on the contingency of one man's life, however precious it may be. In the army itself, the revolution is only an other chiefs of great prestige and no less devoted to the cause. All the different political parties have espoused with enthusiasm the term fixed (Nov. 15, 1890,) for the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, they considering by this act the stability of the republic insured. Beware of newsmongers.

STEAMERS FROM RIO.

THE SIRIUS AND THE SAVONA ARRIVED YESTERDAY WITH BRAZILIAN NEWS.

The steamship Sirius arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, and brought news that everything appeared to be quiet at the Brazilian capital on Dec. 4, when she sailed. No one would imagine that there had been any trouble from the manner in which business was being conducted. The only thing unusual was the fact that the banks were careful about honoring large drafts.

The steamer arrived at Rio a few days after the revolution had taken place, and lay at anchor in the harbor. Capt. Fisher frequently went ashore, and was able to observe what was going on. Although everything seemed to be quiet, there were manifestations of discontent. Nothing was said, however, against the provisional Government. The adherents of the empire were very quiet. They had been taken entirely by surprise, and had no time in which to organize any resistance. The Captain thought that the leaders of the new Government had trouble before them.

Several war vessels, the American steamship Richmond among them, arrived at Rio while the Sirius was in port. Just before the vessel sailed it was reported that there had been an uprising in the Rio Grande district, but the Captain had learned no particulars. He thought that trouules of a similar character would extend throughout Brazil for some little time to come.

The Sirius brought copies of the Rio *News* of Dec. 3. This paper takes a cheerful view of things under the new Government. "We are changing," it says, "and changed. Brazil has merely put on a new suit of clothes."

Here are some extracts regarding affairs there:

"We were advised some time ago that decrees were soon to be issued declaring civil marriage, the secularization of cemeteries, separation of Church and State, universal suffrage, compulsory education, and all that, but up to the present time they have not been promulgated. The Church has been aroused, however, and we are now being entertained with a discussion of the divorce eccentricities of the United States as a means of defeating civil marriage, the writers evidently forgetting that other countries, especially Great Britain, have equally short the "twenty-minutes-for-divorce" diversion. The Cabinet should not have announced these decrees so soon, and then we should have been spared these lame discussions. We have no doubt of the urgent need of many reforms of this character, and we sincerely trust that the Government will make the fullest use of its exceptional opportunities to secure them. But the ultimate effect of any radical legislation it will take months of discussion, and perhaps years, to obtain them, and even then so crippled with restrictions as to be practically useless. The provisional Government, which is invested with arbitrary power, may decree anything it pleases, and we certainly feel no regret to see that power used against all the antiquated privileges and institutions which have so long barred the way of progress in Brazil. Long before the elected Constituent Assembly, it is now said that a constitution will be drawn up by a commission and then promulgated by decree, the representatives having the power to approve or reject.

On the 29th ult. the Minister of Marine sent to the local press a categorical denial of the rumors that sailors had been secretly or publicly shot.

On the 25th ult. the Consul-General of Switzerland notified the Minister of Foreign Affairs that he had been authorized to recognize the Brazilian Republic.

Manufactory reports were spread as to the health of Gen. Deodoro, Chief the provisional Government, but a conference of doctors examined him on the 27th ult., and declared that although "the morbid state of the illustrious citizen required every care, it presented no immediate gravity."

A commission of army and navy officers has been formed to prepare a full and correct account of the revolution.

The Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro has asked the War Minister to forcish the State police with 400 Combiaan rifles, 100 Spencer repeating carbines, and 20,000 cartridges.

The Judges and other legal luminaries of the town of Rio Branco, Minas Geraes address the Governor as "most excellent Sir," quite in the old monarchical style. They, however, save the situation by winding up with "Health and fraternity."

A Sao Paulo local journal states, as a report, that the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, an American pastor of the Presbyterian Church, for many years resident in that city, had secured assumptions in the United States reaching $1,000,000, to build a university at Sao Paulo.

The cab drivers in Sao Paulo struck work because the police ordered them to have in their carriages tables of fares accordieg to hours. The "jarvies" of Sao Paulo considered that a little too much like interference with liberty of competition for a republic.

Telegrams received in Bahia on the 20th ult. state that new disturbances had occurred at Ilhéos. Some hundred armed men attacked the plantation of Genipapo, on the Cachoeira River, and killed and wounded several deaths and many wounded resulted. Certainly these fends can be stopped by a careful shooting of a few members of each of the factions. At Entre Rios, in the same State, a regular reign of terror existed; prisoners were liberated from the jail, the parish priest was driven away, houses sacked, &c. No mention is made of what had been done to correct affairs.

The steamship Savona, from Rio and other Brazilian ports, also arrived here yesterday. Capt. Evers reported that everything was quiet, but that the people appeared to be divided. Some were zealous for the republic, while others seemed to wish that Dom Pedro were back upon the throne. The adherents of the empire, however, were keeping very quiet. The chief officer of the Savona said: "We were at Santos when the revolution took place. The first I heard of it was when two young men entered the hotel where I was at the time, and, ordering champagne, they cried out: 'Long life to the republic!' Then we found that a republic had been proclaimed, and that every one had turned republican. We left Santos on Nov. 18 and Rio Janeiro on Nov. 26. All appeared to be quiet at Rio. We stopped at Cenra, and showed the officials the republican flag which we had got at Rio. 'Nonsense,' they said, 'that is not the flag now. It used to be, but we have had some new flags since that one.'"

PARA RUBBER.

The Messrs. C. R. Flint & Co. of 142 Pearl-street have a cable from Rio Janeiro advising the rate of exchange at 25½d. A cable has been received from Pará quoting exchange at 24½d. Rubber has advanced from 2,200 to 2,400 reis. The receipts of the rubber from Dec. 1 to date amount to 950 tons. During the same period in 1888 the receipts were 1,140 tons; in 1887, 1,475 tons; in 1886, 1,320 tons, and in 1885, 1,255 tons. As the stock of rubber to-day is 5,000,000 pounds less than it was a year ago, it shows that the consumption of rubber is exceeding the production, and with only a fortnight's supply in stock it is feared that in the event of trouble in Brazil, which, as indicated by the decline in exchange, merchants and bankers deem probable, rubber factories may be forced to shut down for want of Para rubber.

OPPOSED TO TAINTOR.

SOME CRITICS AMONG THE THIRD DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

There is promise of a fine squabble among the Republicans of the Third Assembly District. The enrolled Republicans or a portion of them decided Tuesday night to re-elect Police Justice Charles N. Taintor as delegate to the County Committee and make him again their representative in the Executive Committee, in the face of the constitutional provision which renders him ineligible because he has accepted an office from a Democrat.

There was a good deal of hurrah at the meeting at which this decision was reached, but there are many Republicans who don't want him for their leader. Some of these say that his retirement from the Enlargation Commission caused seventeen good Republicans in his district to lose their jobs under that commission. Then the "short hairs," as they call themselves, say that they don't want a "silk stocking" or an "any approaching a "silk stocking" to be their leader. Some of them have already put forward the name of Thomas Geary, who was at one time the district leader, for another term in the same place. Some have spoken of Charles H. Murray, President of the enrolled Republicans, as a suitable man for the place. Col. J. M. Varnum has been mentioned, but it is understood that he would not accept.

The opposition to Taintor may unite on one of these men, who would accept and make a fight at the primary. Possibly some of the County Executive Committee would like to see this opposition succeed, and it may have one side aid of some sort.

DOINGS OF THE POLITICIANS.

A stirring meeting of the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District is promised for to-night in the hall on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue. A fight has been on there for some time, and it is likely to be on for some time longer. Last Spring the Whitney-Plummer combination knocked out the Hess-Leary people and followers of T. C. Platt. A. R. Whitney and John F. Plummer appointed their own committee on enrolment, and soon afterward 100 names were offered for membership in the Enrolled Republicans. Only twenty-five of these have been admitted and they were picked Whitney-Plummer people. The kick to-night will be about the other seventy-five, who are friends of Mr. Leary, and included many other convictions may be. A reorganization of the district is what the Whitney-Plummer opposuents would like. The action taken by the last meeting of the County Committee on the proposition to refuse to make commnations with Democrats in the future, and the abolition of the assembly districts, is also a point of attack in this direction, for those who favor enrollment and those who oppose coalition are strong in this district.

The Republican District Committee and the enrolled Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District met last night at 449 Eighth-avenue. The District Committee met first and was presided over by Robert A. Greacen, who reported the new constitution, adopted by the last meeting of the Republican County Committee. It was swallowed whole without an objection. The absence of the provision for an annual enrollment made no difference. About two months ago Matthew Wilson, who had been thirty-five years in the district, and had held many offices in the organization, died, and last night Mr. Greacen, Aldermanelect William M. Muntgomery, and Andrew T. Pake were appointed to present a set of resolutions to his widow. The Enrolled Republicans, presided over by Mr. Muntgomery, appointed a committee to select election districts captains and made arrangements for a big ball, which is to be given in Lyric Hall on Feb. 4.

The Tammany Hall Aldermen met last night at the Wigwam for a caucus. There are thirteen offices at the disposal of the City Fathers and of course it is necessary to have a caucus to fix things. Nothing was settled last night, however, but an adjournment was taken until Jan. 2 at the City Hall, and by that time the slate will be prepared and the places that the board can fill will of course be filled by the men selected. John H. V. Arnold was made Chairman of the caucus. A significant thing about last night's gathering was the presence of Patrick H. Oakley, who was selected by the County Democrats to succeed himself as Alderman from the Third District, and Philip B. Benjamin, who was elected to the new board by a Tammany-County Democracy fusion in the Eighth. This will make the Tammany strength in the board twenty-five to ten.

Gov. David R. Hill is in town. He arrived at the Hoffman House last night with Col. Judson, his military secretary. He said that he was down here for a few days' pleasure and recreation before the opening of the Legislature, and he didn't care to talk about any matters pertaining to politics. Some people will be a bit critical will want to know what kind of recreation or pleasure Gov. Hill would enjoy if it did not in some way redound to the advantage of D. B. Hill.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Col. John C. Haskell of Columbia, S. C., is at the New-York Hotel.

William A. Poste of the New-York State Civil Service Commission is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gov. David B. Hill and Col. Edmund L. Judson of Albany and Wickham Hoffman are at the Hoffman House.

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo and Capt. George M. Wheeler, United States Engineers, are at the St. James Hotel.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island and ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, Congressman Levi Maish of Pennsylvania, and Judge John M. Davy of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Gilsey House.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL GROWTH.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—The annual review of the South's industrial progress, as published in this week's issue of the *Manufacturers' Record*, shows that 5,135 new manufacturing and mining enterprises were organized in that section during 1889, against 3,618 in 1888, 3,430 in 1887, and 1,575 in 1886. The amount of capital and capital stock of these companies was $229,703,500 in 1889 and $168,801,000 in 1888. The total number of new industrial enterprises organized in the South during the last four years, or since Jan. 1, 1886, of which the *Manufacturers' Record* has given full particulars, is over 13,700, divided as follows:

"Iron furnace companies, 126; machine shops and foundries, 441; agricultural implement factories, 63; flour mills, 535; cotton mills, 287; fertilizer factories, 220; gas works, 101; waterworks, 331; carriage and wagon factories, 178; electric light companies, 475; mining and related enterprises, 1,801; lumber mills, including sawmills, sash and door factories, stave factories, &c., 3,036; ice factories, 293; canning factories, 1,426; stove foundries, 25; brick works, 565; miscellaneous iron and steel works, rolling mills, pipeworks, &c., 184; cotton compresses, 114; cotton-seed oil mills, 148; miscellaneous enterprises, not included in foregoing, 4,415; total, 13,744."

A STATE, BUT WITHOUT CASH.

BISMARCK, Dak., Dec. 26.—Gov. Mellette says that South Dakota will be obliged to close up some of her institutions. The receipts of the State will fall so far short of the expenses that there is apparently no other alternative. Undoubtedly that would be the business way of meeting the emergency. There are schools that can be closed. In North Dakota, Gov. Mellette said, the conditions were more favorable, and, while that was and is true, it is not saying much.

Gov. Miller, in his message to the Legislature, estimated the receipts for the first year at $155,870 80, and called attention to "the imperative need and importance of the strictest economy in all departments of the new State." Subsequent developments and figures show that the Governor understated the probable deficiency, and that the outlook is little better than bankruptcy if the Governor's advice is not followed.

THE ANGELS CAMP DISASTER.

SAN ANDREAS, Cal., Dec. 26.—The latest report from the Angels Camp disasters is that there are at least seventeen and probably nineteen men buried in the mine. There are little hopes of ever recovering the bodies. The miners are now at work taking out ore, and the work of developing the mine will probably be resumed very soon. It is probable, however, that the work will be directed to the spot where the bodies are buried. One of the miners reports seeing a dead body among the timbers fearfully mangled, but others of saving drove him from the scene, and in a few moments the surface sank. The pit on the surface is about 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, and nearly 70 feet deep.

BOOMING THE FAIR FUND

THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS SENT IN YESTERDAY.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE HARD AT WORK AND THE COMMITTEE ON SITE WAITING FOR CONGRESS.

The World's Fair finance showed signs of new life yesterday. Over $13,000 was subscribed to the guarantee fund through the Mayor's office, while $600 was sent in to the Committee on Finance through the Chamber of Commerce.

The members of the Committee on Legislation have been working like beavers for over a week. Perhaps the most important meeting since its formation will take place on Saturday at 3 o'clock at Chauncey M. Depew's office. The revised list of contributions as made from the books of the Finance Committee will then be submitted. This list comprises over 6,000 names of subscribers. Fully $36,000 has been received in sums less than $100. This is considered good evidence of the popularity of the exhibition project.

The revised list will differ somewhat from the grand totals of the Committee on Finance as published from day to day. But the Secretary of the Committee on Legislation, Mr. W. E. D. Stokes, explains this by saying that the names of new subscribers will be added until within a few hours of reporting the final list to his committee on Saturday. The whole list, however, will coincide with that which THE TIMES has been publishing daily since the guarantee fund was first started.

The work of the Finance Committee has been hampered by the fact that the receipts of the Mayor's office have not been regularly transmitted to its Secretary. It is a fact that no transmissions have been made for three or four days at a time. The committee has been compelled in consequence to hold back its daily grand totals.

Mr. Depew has been decided upon to make the argument for New-York before the special committee at Washington. The hearing has been set down for Jan. 8, but it is a question whether that date will be adhered to. Elihu Root will also talk before the committee. Thomas C. Platt, who is now in the South, will join the rest of the committee at Washington. Who the other members of this special committee will be has not yet been decided. The matter is wholly in Mr. Depew's hands, and he is reported to have asked Chester A. Arthur, ex-Secretary Whitney, and Mayor Grant. The "Gunabling bill," which is to be presented at Albany to help the fair financially by legislative enactment, has been drafted. It will be reported to the Legislative Committee on Saturday. Its character has already been outlined in THE TIMES.

The record of receipts at the Chamber of Commerce up to date is:

By Charles E. Bigelow:		By H. S. Mendelson:	
S. Cohn & Sre...	$500	B. Stirm'n & Son.	$100
From the Mayor's office, as already published.....	6,642	Total Dec. 26, 5 P. M.....	7,242
Previously reported.....			5,081,658
Grand total.....			$5,088,900

The President of the Association of the United Importers of Wiese sent the following letter to the Mayor yesterday:

Herewith you will find subscription list of twenty-seven members of the Association of the United Importers of Wiese amounting to $11,680. Respectfully,

FRITZ HENDRICH, President.

H. BIERSCHENK, Secretary.

The subscribers to the list are as follows:

Emil Unger & Co....	$500	L. Somborn & Co....	$500
John Pitz.....	500	Weber & Co.....	500
John Meisenheimer.	500	Fritz Hendrich.....	500
Otto Kunk.....	500	Feser Brothers.....	500
John Racky.....	500	Fritz Hendrich.....	500
George Tiefel.....	500	John B. Nohn.....	500
Philipp Leitwasser.	500	Charles J. Krohnke.	250
W. Brickismaier.....	500	C. T. Wickenheiser.	250
Carl H. Merz.....	500	Frederick Burghard	250
Fritz Reisbardt.....	500	John Conrad Junker	250
S. Zuckerman.....	500	Gertz & Bierschenk.	250
D. Brubacher.....	500	Philip Spieler.....	200
Aug. Schaefer.....	500	Lndwig T. Lagget...	200
Peter Spies.....	500		

The following subscriptions were received from members of the Washington Butcher Guard, through Capt. Charles Fisher:

Charles F. Fisher.		Edward Nagel, 621 East 11th-street.	$100
Captain, 146 Washington-street.....	$100	William Mangels, 8 Avenue A.....	100
Charles Buhler, 165 First-avenue.....	100	F. Hanff, 41 Ave. A.	100
Charles Brobbel, 1,696 First-ave.	100	Joseph Breitkopf, 94 Avenue A.....	100
Peter Massoth, 176 Elizabeth-street.	100	George Friton, 320 First-avenue.....	75
F. Glaser, 199 Hester-street.....	100	Charles Kitter, 201 Chrystie-street...	25
Total.....			$1,000

The remaining subscriptions, which ran the amount pledged through the Mayor's office yesterday up to $13,073, were:

J. A. McLaughlin..	$100	New-York Weven	
C. H. Wenck.....	25	Label Company...	200
Patrick Holahan....	10	Michael Halliday..	50
T. Kreiesky.....	3		

The Committee on Site and Buildings has prepared a new map of the exposition site. The first copies were received yesterday. On them is shown in heavy lines the boundaries of the site, including the lands set apart for the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A computation of the area of the land within the heavy lines is as follows: Land east of Central Park from Fourth to Fifth Avenues and from Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth street, 66 acres; land west of Central Park, between Fifth and Eighth avenues and from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Thirteenth street, 51 acres; land west of Eighth-avenue to Riverside Drive, exclusive of park lands, 187 acres; Morningside Park, 30 acres; Riverside Park, 26 acres; total area, 393 acres.

The areas of the two small tracts are not shown on the map, for the reason that these lands have not been definitely added to the site. West of Eighth-avenue, the southern boundary of the site is the north side of One Hundred and Eighth-street. West of the northern edge of Morningside Park the line goes up T

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 26—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*A. C. O. & T. C. ofts.	37	37¼	36¾	36¾	1,343
*A. C. O. & T. C. rcts.	32	32⅝	31¾	31¾	1,650
Atch., T. & S. F.	35	35¼	34	34	200
Atlantic & Pac.	34⅝	34⅝	34	34	300
Buff., Roch. & P.	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛	100
Canada Southern	57⅛	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞	650
Canadian Pacific	72⅞	73	72⅝	72⅝	100
C. & O. 1st pf.	65	65	65	65	300
C. & O. 2d pf.	43½	43½	43¼	43⅝	700
Chicago Gas Tr.	43	43¼	43	43	300
Chi. & Alton.	139½	139½	138½	138½	17
Chi. & N. W.	111½	111½	111⅜	111⅜	300
C., B. & Q.	107½	108	107½	108	720
C., M. & St. P.	70⅜	70¾	70¼	70¼	1,900
C., M. & St. P. pf.	114¾	114¾	114⅞	114⅞	200
C., R. I. & Pac.	99	99⅜	98⅞	98⅞	1,900
C., C., C. & St. L.	70½	70½	70⅛	70⅛	100
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99¼	99	99	5
Cin., W. & Balt.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	100
Colorado Coal	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	700
Col., H. V. & Tol.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	150
Col. & H. Coal	17	17	17	17	10
Com. Cable	102	102	102	102	100
Consol. Gas Co.	92⅝	92⅝	92½	92⅝	600
Del. & Hudson	146⅜	146⅜	146⅛	146⅝	5
Del., Lack. & W.	138¼	137½	136⅝	136⅞	20,600
Den. & Rio G.	36⅛	36¼	35¾	35¾	700
R. T., Va. & Ga.	9¾	9¾	9¼	9⅜	300
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21½	400
Illinois Central	118½	118½	118¼	118¼	140
*L., N. A. & C.	32	32	32	32	100
Laclede Gas Co.	18	19	19	19	150
L. E. & West.	18	18	18	18	200
L. E. & West. pf.	84	83¼	83¼	83¼	300
Lake Shore	108¾	108¾	108	108¼	1,845
Long Island	90	90	90	90	300
Louis. & Nash.	86	86⅜	86	86⅜	1,000
Manhattan Co.	102	102	102	102	1,100
Mich. Central	98	98	98	98	250
Marq., H. & O. pf.	91	91	91	91	133
Missouri Pacific	71¾	71⅞	71⅜	71⅜	12,563
Mo., Kan. & T.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	310
M., K. & T. pf.	31	31	31	31	300
Nat. Lead Tr.	19⅛	19¼	19	19	1,450
Nash., C. & St. L.	101	101	101	101	25
N. Y. Central	108¼	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	753
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43⅝	44	43⅜	43⅝	2,600
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	300
N. Y. L. E. & W.	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	2,950
N. Y., S. & W.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	200
North. Pac. pf.	75⅜	75¼	75	75	307
North. Pac. ctfs.	7	7	6¾	6¾	6,500
Ohio Southern	18½	18½	18½	18½	20
Ohio & Miss.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	200
Ontario & West.	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	500
Oregon S. L.	57¼	57¼	57	57	474
Oregon & Trans.	35	35	34¾	34¾	200
Pacific Mail	36¾	37⅛	36¾	36⅞	2,825
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	19½	19½	19½	19½	25
Phil. & Read.	38⅜	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	8,900
Phil. Pal. Car Co.	189¼	189¼	189¼	189¼	200
Rich. & W. P. T.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	1,370
St. Joe & G. I.	12½	12½	12½	12½	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	39	39	39	39	100
St. P. & Duluth	33	33	33	33	100
St. P. & Omaha	34	34	33½	33½	300
St. P. & Omaha pf.	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	35
Southern Pac.	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	300
*Sugar Ref. Co.	56	57¾	56⅝	57½	13,500
Tenn. C. & Iron	76⅜	78	75⅜	75	614
Texas Pac. L. T.	20	20	20	20	9
Texas Pacific	21¾	21¾	21	21⅛	8,140
Union Pacific	69¼	69⅝	68¾	68¾	2,009
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	117
West. Union Tel.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	710
W. & L. E. pf.	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	100
Wisconsin Cent.	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33¾	300
Total sales					102,050

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. cn. 6s.	122½	122½	122½	122½	$1,000
Alt. & T. H. div.	49	49	49	49	1,000
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	5,000
B. & O. 1st, P.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1,000
Canada So. 1st.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Cesada So. 2d	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	1,000
Cen. P. 6s of 1898.	116	116	116	116	9,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	22,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, deb.	105	106	105	105	10,000
C., R. & Q. 4s, Den.	94½	94½	94½	94½	5,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	42,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	79	79	79	79	6,000
D., M. & Ft. D. 1st 4s.	88	88	88	88	3,000
D., M. & Ft. D. ext. 5s.	86	86	86	86	3,000
Del., S. S. & A. 5s.	95	95	95	95	7,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	5,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st.	103	103	103	103	6,000
Erie 2d cn.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1,000
Evans. & T. H. 1st.	118	118	118	118	3,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104⅞	104	104	104⅜	77,000
Ga. So. & F. 1st.	100	100	100	100	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	10,000
G., C. & S. F. g. 6s.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼	1,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. R. 6s, 1st.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	20,000
H. & S. N. gen. 6s.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st.	109	109	108	103	12,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	89⅞	90	89⅜	90	18,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, '95.	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	5,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, '95.	111¼	111¼	111⅛	111⅛	1,000
Kan. & Tex. co.	111	111	110¾	110¾	28,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	74⅜	74⅜	74	74	10,000
Laclede Gas 1st.	86½	86½	86½	86½	5,000
L. E. & W. 5s.	113	113	113	113	1,000
Lake S. 1st cn., o.	127½	127½	127½	127½	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O.	102	102	102	102	5,000
L., N. A. & C.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	7,000
L. S. L. & T. 1st.	100¼	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	35,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910.	103¾	104	103⅝	110⅜	8,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st.	123	123	123	123	1,000
Mor. & Essex cn.	140½	140½	140½	140½	1,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	14,000
N. Y. Cent. 6s, deb.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5,000
N. Y. Cent. 5s, deb.	111	111	111	111	5,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
North. Mo. 1st.	117	117	117	117	6,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	105	105	105	105	4,000
North. Pac. 1st.	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	7,000
North. Pac. 2d.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	3,000
Northwest. 1st.	115½	115½	115½	115½	2,000
Ohio, Md. & W. 1st reor. certs.	83½	83½	83½	83½	1,000
Ohio South. inc.	59	59	59	59	5,000
Ohio s. gen. 4s.	89½	89½	89½	89½	5,000
Oregon Imp. 1st.	102	102	102	102	5,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st.	103½	104½	103½	104	30,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	21,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	13,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	5,000
Reading 3d pf. in.	46	46	46	46	1,000
Read. gen. 4s.	89	89	89	89	7,000
Rich. & Alle. 1st. D. & M. certs.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	20,000
Rich. & Alle. 2d, D. & M. certs.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	5,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	88	88	88	88	5,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s.	119	119	119	119	2,000
R. & W. P. T. rfg.	108½	108½	108½	108½	1,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr.	78	78	78	78	30,000
Rock Island 6s.	107	107⅛	107	107⅛	8,000
St. L., A. & T. 1st, ex. c.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	1,000
St. L. A. & T. 2d.	26¾	27	26¾	27	5,000
St. L. J. & C. 1st.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	5,000
St. Paul cn. & f.	129	129	129	129	11,000
St. Paul 1st 8s.	126½	126½	126½	126½	5,000
Spok. F. & W. 1st.	108	108	108	108	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st 4s.	86½	86½	86½	86½	7,000
St. P. & Dul. M. 1st.	117	117	117	117	2,000
St. P., M. & Man. 8s.	118	118	118	118	6,000
S. C. 1st, ex April.	96	96	96	96	1,000
Spo. & Pal. 5s.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	7,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	102	102	102	102	1,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	90¾	91	90¾	91	47,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38¾	39¼	38¾	39	93,000
T., A. & G. 1st 6s.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	2,000
T., A. & N. M. 1st.	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	24,000
Union Elev. 1st.	108	108⅛	108	108⅛	12,000
Union Pac. 1st.	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1897.	115	115	115	115	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	115¾	115¾	115¾	116¾	10,000
Wabash 1st.	101⅞	102	101⅞	101⅞	22,000
Wabash 2d.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	28,000
W. 2d Feb. ert. stp.	82½	82½	82½	82½	17,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	29½	29½	29	29	36,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	6,000
West Shore 4s. o.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1,000
W. & St. Peter 2d.	130	130	130	130	1,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	60	60⅜	60	60⅛	27,000
Wis. Cent. 1st.	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	18,000
Total sales					$979,000

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Astoria	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,500
Bullion	.70	.70	.70	.70	300
Col. & Hecla	.03	.03	.03	.03	500
El Cristo	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Exchequer	.60	.60	.80	.60	300
Freeland	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Horn Silver	1.90	1.95	1.90	1.95	1,000
Kenmth	.10	.10	.10	.10	700
Mutual S. & M.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	300
Occidental	.80	.80	.80	.80	400
Oriental & M.	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,300
Sutter Creek	.60	.60	.60	.60	500
Sutro Tunnel	.07	.07	.07	.07	600
Utah Consol	.70	.70	.70	.70	200
Total sales					7,800

OIL.

Pipe Line Certs.	102¾	103	102¾	103	55,000
Clearances					816,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	260
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	99	99¼	99	99¼	120
Chi., M. & St. P.	70⅜	70¾	70¼	70¼	1,800
Del., Lack. & W.	136⅞	137⅛	136½	136⅝	13,790
Lake Shore	108	108	108	108	40
Louis. & Nash.	86	86	86	86	10
Mo. Pacific	71¾	71⅞	71¼	71½	3,700
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43⅜	44	43⅝	43⅝	290
Pacific Mail	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	50
Phil. & Reading	38⅜	38⅞	38⅜	38¾	11,990
Rich. & W. P. T.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	110
Sugar Ref. Co.	55⅞	58	55⅞	57½	1,730
Texas Pacific	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	200
Union Pacific	69¼	69½	69¼	69¼	950
Western Union	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝	100
Total sales					35,230

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Erie 2d cn.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	$1,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	5,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	5,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	104¾	184¾	104¾	104¾	3,000
Nor. Pac. 2d, c.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¾	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	10,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	46	46	46	46	2,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	7,000
Wis. Cent. inc.	60	60⅜	60	60½	12,000
Wabash 1st.	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	10,000
Total sales					$58,000

The stock market was very dull and very slightly changed. There was some selling of the coal stocks. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1¾, and St. Paul and Duluth, 1. *Declined*—Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, 2⅛; Laclede Gas, 1⅜; Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, 1, and Lake Erie and Western preferred, ¾.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced 1¾, and American Cotton Oil and Lead each declined ⅛.

Money on call logned at 2@15 ℘ cent. The last loan was made at 15 ℘ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weak. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4 81 for 60-day bills and $4 83 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80¼@$4 80½ for 60-day bills, $4 84@$4 84¼ for demand, $4 84½@$4 84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4 79@$4 79¼ for commercial. Commercial was very dull. Francs were quoted at 5.23¼@5.23¾ for long and 5.20⅝@5.20 for short. Reichsmarks at 94⅝@94¾, and 95¼@95⅝, and guilders at 40 and 40⅜.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s advanced ⅛. There were no sales on call. In State securities $10,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 74⅝. Bank stocks were unchanged.

The railway mortgage market was dull and generally lower. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—South Carolina firsts, ex-April coupon, 2; Union Pacific firsts of 1879, 1½, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s; Lake Erie and Western 5s, Manitoba, Montana consol 6s, and Wisconsin Central incomes, each 1. *Declined*—Laclede Gas firsts, 1½; New-Jersey Central general 5s, 1⅜; Alton and Terre Haute dividends, Canada Southern firsts, Big Sandy 6s, and Richmond and Danville 5s, each ½; Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, ⅝, and Richmond and Danville 6s, and Western New-York and Pennsylvania seconds, each ¾.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 102½@103⅛. In mining stocks Kingston and Pembroke sold at .65 and Phenix of Arizona at .45.

The January coupon of the Kings County Elevated Railway Company will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank.

The Seamen's Bank for Savings has declared semi-annual interest on deposits at the rate of 4 ℘ cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, 3 ℘ cent. on sums not exceeding $3,000, and 2 ℘ cent. on sums in excess of $3,000, payable Jan. 20.

Interest due Jan. 1 on the bonds of the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company will be paid at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston.

January interest of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston.

Interest for Jan. 1 on the Virginia Mining and Improvement Company bonds will be paid by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

The Central National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable Jan. 2. The books will be closed Dec. 26, and will be reopened Jan. 8.

The Fourth National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable Jan. 2. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

The Bank of America has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℘ cent., payable Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 9.

The National Citizens' Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable Jan. 2.

January interest on the bonds of the Lackawanna and Southwestern Railway Company will be paid at the office of the company, 48 Wall-street.

Attention is called to the advertisement offering for sale a portion of the capital stock of the National Bank of North Dakota, Fargo, Dakota, at $104 ℘ share, and a few shares of the Merchants' Bank of Devil's Lake, Dakota, at $107 ℘ share. Three ℘ cent. quarterly dividends is paid by both banks.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	200	Manhattan	187
American Exch'ge	163½	Market & Fulton	200
Bowery	293	Mechanics'	200
Butchers & Drovers'	185	Mech'nics & Trd'rs'	210
Central National	142	Mercantile	210
Chase National	130	Merchants'	155
Chatham	300	Merchants' Ex.	118
Chemical	4100	Metropolitan	10
City	475	Metropolis	325
Citizens'	184	Mount Morris	360
Columbia	205	Nassau	160
Commerce	195	New-York	243
Continental	133	New-York County	450
Corn Exchange	240	N. Y. National Ex.	130
East River	168	Ninth National	140
Eleventh Ward	110	North America	155
Fifth Avenue	1100	North River	145
First National	2000	Oriental	215
First Nat. of S. I.	110	Pacific	180
Fourteenth Street	105	Park	250
Fourth National	166	People's	225
Gallatin National	265	Phenix	140
Garfield National	400	Republic	175
German American	123	Seaboard National	142
Germania	270	Second National	325
Greenwich	145	Seventh National	130
Hanover	333	Shoe & Leather	153
Hudson River	145	St. Nicholas	125
Importers & Traders'	543	State of New-York	110
Irving	185	U. S. National	215
Leather Manuf'rs'	240	Western National	97
Lincoln National	200		

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r	104¾	105¼	Cur. 6s, 1896	118½	....
4½s, '91, c	104¾	105¼	Cur. 6s, 1897	121½	....
4s, 1907, r	124¼	124¾	Cur. 6s, 1898	124½	....
4s, 1907, c	127¼	127¾	Cur. 6s, 1899	127	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	116	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges, $135,920,505 | Balances, $5,936,581

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	52⅞	53	St. Paul	70½	79⅝
Reading	15-16	19⅝	Reading gen.	88	89
Lehigh Val.	52¼	....	Read. 1st pf.	78½	79
Nor. Pac.	31	31¼	Read. 2d pf.	55⅞	56½
Nor. Pac. pf.	74⅞	75	Read. 3d pf.	45⅞	46½
Lehigh Nav.	52⅞	52¾			

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of San Antonio, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Effective, London	.....	.....
SATURDAY, DEC. 28.		
Alsatia, St. Croix	.....	12:00 M.
Athos, Kingston	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
City of Columbia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cyril, Para	.....	.....
Devonia, Glasgow	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hermann, Antwerp	.....	.....
Island, Copenhagen	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Italia, Mediterranean	.....	.....
Knickerbocker, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Lassell, Liverpool	.....	.....
Miranda, St. John's	.....	12:00 M.
Polynesia, Stettin	.....	.....
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Soldier Prince, Porto Rico	.....	1:00 P. M.
The Queen, Liverpool	.....	.....
Venezuela, La Guayra	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
MONDAY, DEC. 30.		
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ensign, Progreso	.....	.....
Greece, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 31.		
City of Para, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nepfnoo, Trinidad	.....	.....
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Bordeaux	.....	.....
Prince Maurits, Portsao	.....	.....
Prince	.....	1:00 P. M.
Tyrian, Kingston	.....	.....
Wisconsin, Liverpool	.....	12:30 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1.		
Adriatic, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
Allia, Bremen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Chicago, Liverpool	.....	2:30 P. M.
Hudson, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nicomedia, Carthagena	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pennland, Antwerp	11:30 A. M.	2:30 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 27.

Aller, Bremen, Dec. 18.
Assyrian, London, Dec. 13.
California, Hamburg, Dec. 11.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos, Dec. 17.
Cronin, Dundee, Dec. 12.
Devonia, Glasgow, Dec. 12.
Gloucester City, Swansea, Dec. 12.
Illinois, Antwerp, Dec. 12.
Island, Copenhagen, Dec. 4.
Italia, Gibraltar, Dec. 9.
Marsala, Hamburg, Dec. 9.
Orion, Harvana, Dec. 23.
Otranto, Newcastle, Dec. 11.
Panama, Bordeaux, Dec. 8.
Pennland, Antwerp, Dec. 14.
Polynia, Stettin, Dec. 7.
Spalo, Liverpool, Dec. 12.
Stag, Bremen, Dec. 7.
State of Alabama, Glasgow, Dec. 6.
State of Nevada, Lavia, Dec. 15.
Trinidad, St. Croix, Dec. 15.
Veendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 14.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
Willkommen, Bremen, Dec. 13.
Wisconsin, Liverpool, Dec. 14.

SATURDAY, DEC. 28.

Adriatic, Liverpool, Dec. 18.
Canada, London, Dec. 14.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, Dec. 18.
Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 21.

SUNDAY, DEC. 29.

Caracas, La Guayra, Dec. 23.
Columbia, Gibraltar, Dec. 14.
Le Champagne, Havre, Dec. 21.
Orlooco, Bermuda, Dec. 26.

MONDAY, DEC. 30.

Cleopatra, Amsterdam, Dec. 14.
Denia, Hamburg, Dec. 17.
Straho, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 8.

TUESDAY, DEC. 31.

Bermuda, St. Croix, Dec. 23.
Furnessia, Moville, Dec. 21.
Nevada, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Sacrohosco, Gibraltar, Dec. 16.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1.

City of Washington, Havana, Dec. 28.
Italy, Liverpool, Dec. 20.
Noordland, Antwerp, Dec. 21.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...7:24 | Sun sets...4:40 | Moon sets. 10:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k. 11:20	Gov. Isl...11:44	Hell Gate...1:33
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k. 12:00	Gov. Isl...12:00	Hell Gate...1:49

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy H'k. 5:09	Gov. Isl...5:40	Hell Gate...7:13
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy H'k. 5:47	Gov. Isl...6:22	Hell Gate...7:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, DEC. 26.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Yorkshire, (Br.,) Arnold, Philadelphia, with mdse. in transit to Perry & Co.
Steamship City of Augusta, Catherine, Savannah 2 da., with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.
Steamship Brisa, (Br.,) Fisher, Rio Janeiro 21 da., with mdse. to Bank & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.
Steamship Delaware, Charleston, Jacksonville and Charleston 4 da., with mdse. and passengers to Williams P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Rio Grande, Ocaner, Galveston 7 da., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.
Steamship City of Atlanta, Leighton, Havana 4 da., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. 26th.
Steamship Savona, (Ger.,) Evers, Santos, Rio Janeiro, and Ceara 27 da., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.
Steamship Tyrian, (Br.,) Hair, Kingston, Jam., Black River, Savana-la-Mar, Montego Bay, Dry Harbor, St. Ann's Bay, and Annato Bay 10 da., with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.
Steamship H. F. Dimock, Eldridge, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.
Steamship Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamship El Paso, Quick, New-Orleans 3 da., with mdse. to J. T. Van Siokle.

WIND.—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, gale, W.; clear: at City Island, strong, W., clear.

SAILED.

Steamship Gallera, for Hamburg.

SPOKEN.

The ship Joseph H. Scammell, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Sept. 16 for Shanghai, was spoken Nov. 10 in lat. 18 S., lon. 25 W.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The North German Lloyd steamship Trave, Capt. Sander, from New-York Dec. 18 for Bremen, passed the Lizard at 6 A. M. to-day.

The White Star Line steamship Celtic, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 9:30 P. M. to-day.

The Guion Line steamship Wyoming, Capt. Rigby, from New-York Dec. 17 for Liverpool, passed Fastnet at 9 o'clock this evening.

The steamship Alexandria, (Br.,) Capt. Laird, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar Dec. 24.

The steamship Castilehil, (Br.,) from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar Dec. 24.

The steamship Ocean, (Br.,) Capt. Voge, from New-York Dec. 9 for Bremen, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

The steamship Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

The steamship Glengoil, (Br.,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 26:

John F. B. Smyth, in partition, G. M. Stevens, Esq., referee, sold the four-story building, with lot 24.9 by 77, 180 Fulton-st., south side, 33.1 feet east of Church-st., for $41,500, to Herman Heylind; four-story brick dwelling, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, 103 East 64th-st., northeast corner of 4th-av., sold for $28,100, to S. Levenson; four-story brick flat, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, 117 East 109th-st., north side, 155 feet east of 4th-av., sold for $8,800, to J. I. West; four four-story brick tenements, with lots each 25 by 100.11, 407 to 413 East 112th-st., north side, 145 feet east of 1st-av., sold for $33,500, to G. W. Skillman, and three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.7 by 99.11, 133 West 132d-st., north side, 225 feet west of 6th-av., sold for $12,050 to D. Silverstein. The sale of the buildings, with lots, 317, 319, and 335 East 24th-st. was adjourned sine die.

L. J. & I. Phillips, under a foreclosure decree, Adolph L. Sanger, Esq., referee, sold the two five-story brick flats, with lots each 25 by 100.11, 68 and 70 West 99th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 9th-av., for $23,000, to Marx Ottinger, plaintiff. The sale of the building and stable, with lot, 310 West 42d-st., west of 8th-av., was adjourned to Jan. 9.

Richard V. Harnett & Co.'s sale of the dwellings, with lots, 50 and 52 West 97th-st., west of 8th-av., was adjourned to Jan. 9.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 26.

103d-st., s. a. 119.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100; Frank E. Smith and wife to John C. Moore.....$35,000

63d-st., 147 West; John R. Foley ann wife William P. St. John..... 1

53d-st., s. s. 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x90; Engar Logan, referee, to Philip Freued... 12,600

121st-st., n. s. 195 ft. e. of Manhattan-av., 25x100.11; William H. Hinton, executor, to Clara Fairchild..... 6,550

Same property; Adele Hntlon to same..... 1

47th-st., n. a. corner of 8th-av., 25.6x100; Alexander Walker to Ellen T. C. Fallon... 5

Prospect-av., n. w. s., 132 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 25x150; Cornelius J. Donovan and wife to William S. Degan..... 500

92d-st., e. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 102x108.8; Rachel R. Kendall to Walter Field..... 1

78th-st. s. s., 408.4 ft. w. of 10th-av., 16.8x102.2; Edwie A. Bradley and wife to John H. Rochford..... 1

13th-av., n. w. corner of 24th-st., 57x202 to 25th-st.; William M. Kingsland to Mayer & Co.....$79,856

Woostar-st., e. s., 201 ft. s. of Spring-st., 25x100; Smith Ely, Jr., to James Keese... 25,500

Same property; James Keese and wife to Marcus L. Steiglitz and others..... 26,000

144th-st., s. s., 30 ft. e. of 10th-av., 70x99.11; Jennie Somerville and others to William H. De Forest..... 100,000

4th-av., e. s., 82.2 ft. s. of 87st-st., 20x80; James L. Carhart to Mrs. A. E. Rogers.... 1

Lexington-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 66th-st., 20x70; Fannie Hotchkiss to Charles H. Parrlt:..... 1

107th-st., n. s., 17 ft. w. of 4th av., 16x100.11; Chaeecey S. Truax, referee, to Cornelius J. Mnlvihill..... 9,600

4th-av., w. s. corner of 107th-st., 17x100.11; samn to same..... 9,500

56th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25.2x100.8; George Aedres aed wife to Jamee McNiece..... 25,000

9th-av., w. s., 75.8 ft. s. of 88th-st., 25x100; James McNiece to anna Andres..... 45,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$40,000.
FULL-SIZED RESIDENCE
Anyolding
5th-av. aen 77th-st.
For sale at
THE ABOVE FIGURE, WHICH IS
A DECIDED BARGAIN !!!!
V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
106 Broadway.

OWNERS CAREFULLY REPRESENTED in renting, selling, and mnnaging property.
E. A. TREDWELL,
Real Estate,
Room 19 "Times" Building.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such faolities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 Broadway, near 13th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.
New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLAT TO Let in the Sneey Side, corear 73d-st. and Parkav. For particulars apply to CHRIS. HEISER, 32 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE WALTON, 164 EAST 89TH-ST.—A Very desirable apartments at reasonable rectale to genteel families only; rents, $25 to $55. Janitor will show apartments.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, UNFURnished and furnished, in all parts city. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 834 Broadway.

A FLAT, HANDSOMELY DECORATED; seven rooms and bath; rent, $35. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a colored woman, a place as chambermaid, laundress, day's work, or washing at home. Address Nellie, 126 West 36th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent nerson; best city reference. Call at 385 Leeox-av., between 129th and 130th-sts., candy store.

COOK.—By a comoetent cook; nederstands her business perfectly; best reference; private family; city or country. Address M. L., Box 642 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable German woman as first-class cook; thoroeghly nnderstands her business in all branches; excellent city reference. Call at 350 West 38th-st., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook in all branches; can serve luecheo and dineer parties; best city reference. Address Competent, Box 32f Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By respectable woman in private family; or cook alone; best city reference; present employer seen. Address M. C., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best city reference; last employer seen. Call at 235 East 59th-st.

COOK.—A lady wishes situation for good cook. Cy he has lived with her a short time. Call, between 10 aed 1, at 19 East 64th-st.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook in a private family; best city reference; no objection to country. Call at 974 6th-av.

COOK.—By a yoneg girl as cook in private family; no objection to weshing; no objection to [illegible] city reference. Call at 854 2d-av.

[illegible] AND LAUNDRESS, OR COOKING [illegible] to the country; [illegible] 56th-st., rear.

[illegible] private family; [illegible] West 42d-st., two [illegible]

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook; [illegible] with washing; best city reference. Call at 111 West 45th-st., second bell.

COOK.—By a Freneh woman; one year in this country; very good cuisine bourgeoise; private family or restaurant; city or country. Address A. M., Box 849 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By yeng woman as cook; assist in coarse washing and ironing; good reference from last place; country preferred; good bread and biscuit maker. Call at 370 2d-av., store.

COOK, &c.—By competent young woman to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework; go short distance in country; city reference. Call as 232 West 41st-st., third floor, back.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in private family; assist in washing in small family; six years' unexceptionable city reference from last place. Call at 509 East 32d-st.

COOK, &c.—By a Protestant girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good city reference. Call at 54 West 12th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—A young woman wishes to obtain work by the day; washing, ironing, or housecleaning; best city refererces: 75 cents per day. Call or address Broton, 208 East 44th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable Swedish woman; excellent cook and lauhdress; private family; well recommended; terms moderate. Address Advertiser, 259 West 25th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable colored woman; desires a place to do day's work. Call or address Smith, 247 West 32d-st., two days.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go oet by the day; terms $2; understands all kinds of avnning and tailor-made dresses; city reference. Address D. D., Box 381 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; for private families; good fitter and stylish draper; best city refereeon; $2 50 per day. Address Miss McCoy, 304 West 14th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By an exporienced dressmaker more eexagnneets by the day; dresses made over; best city refereece. Address M. E., 1,052 3d-av., le store.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by the day; best city refereece. Call at 243 East 55th-st.; rleg bece.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a ecompetent German girl; best city references. Address M. B., Box 864 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent perece; is a good dressmaker and hair-traeer; seven years' city reference. Address M., Box 384 Timns Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; nnnerstands her work thoroughly; best city refernce. Call or address 1,808 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class. Call at present employer's, 41 West 49th-st.

NURSE.—By woman; thoronghly competent infant's eerse; take entire charge at night; bring up on bottle; city refsrences: sews elcely. Address L. M., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By North German woman, experinnced in the care of children, also a good seamstress, as maid or nurse; best city references. Address W. B., Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a reepectable yoeng womae as children's nurse; expnnsee eet; good seamstress; best city refersece. Call at 557 Park-av., esar 63d-st.

NURSE.—By a Fraech Protestant perece as eerse to ae aged person and do plain sewing; does not speak English. Call at 240 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—By competent French girl as nurse or chambermaid in private family; good reference. Call or address M. B., 203 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class snamatrean; eederstands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city refereece. Call at 201 East 55th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—By nay; eoderstaeds dressmaking and family sewing; operates; also neat hand sewer. Address M. M., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By tne day; is a good dressmeker; or would take a position as maid; has good city refernce. Address A. M., Box 384 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; is a private family; take ehtire charge of dining room; nnderstands all kinds of wines, salads, care of silver; best city refereece. Address C. C., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competeet waitress in private family; nnderstaede making salads aed cers of all kinds; best city refernce from last place. Address J. R., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competeet waitrsas in private family; nnderstaede carving, salads, aed serving wines; personal refersecn; city or country. Address 222 West 27th-st., Room 5.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; best city refereece. Address M. R., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WASHING.—By respectable woman; by the day or home; takes washing; no cleaning of any kind of work; excellent city references. Call at 303 East 35th-st., first floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A BUSINESS MAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPEArience wants employment; best of city references. Address O. A. T., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—By a young man of 23, who has had a thorough business college, as bookkeeper, bill or entry clerk, or any piece of trust; salary moderate. Address G. M. B., Box 202 Times Office.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF TEN YEARS' PRACTIcal business experience desires a permanent engagement; is some good business or private enterprise, either here or in travel; has been engaged in responsible nnties with prominent mercantile house for the past seven years, and is competent to fill a good position satisfactorily. Adress Permanent, Post Office Box 2,192.

BUTLER.—By Protestant Franchmas; thoroughly competent; is of very respect; excellent city reference. Address Competent, Box 32f Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; whern second man or parlor-maid is kept; single; best city reference. Call or address C. H. M., 254 West 36th-st.

BUTLER OR THOROUGH SECOND MAN.—English: age 19; good references. Address E. Page, 54 Park-av.

COACHMAN AND GENERALLY USEFUL Man.—By competent, strictly temperate man; married; madiem size; nnderstaeds perfectly proper care ane horse, carriage, harness, &c.; will be found willing and civil; last and former employers can be seen in city. Address William, Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; by yonee married man; no family; strictly temperate; careful, experienced city driver; good appearance; nnderstands cars and management fine horses, carriages, and harness; ten years' city reference; will be disengaged Jan. 1. Address Johe, Box 383 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a thoroeghly competent man; single; age, twenty-nine; understands proper care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; city or country; best city refersece; three years with last employer. Address P. D., 645 East 20th-st.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man, accestomed to city or country; very careful driver; long experience in care of horses, carriages, &c.; best city refereeces; cae see last employer; would make himself gaeerally useful. Address Walsh, 11 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—By yoeng married man; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; thoroeghly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; has first-class references from last and former employers. Call or address R., 405 Park-av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Scotch Protestant; single; thoroeghly understands his business; willing and obligieg; first-class city reference; city or country. Call or address William, 29 East 36th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Who thoroeghly nderstaeds his business; has first-class reference from last employer, with whom he has lived tee years. Call or address M. W., 66 West 46th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Single; eight years' first-class refereeces; will be sht of place in two days on accoent of folks going South; lady or gentleman can be seen. Address J. M., 225 West 59th-st.

COACHMAN.—By married man ee coachman; good reference from last employer. Address M. G., 414 West 52d-st.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; eo family; best of city reference. Call or address S. J., 1,657 Broadway.

FOOTMAN.—By a most respectable yoeeg man, lately landed, an footman; is a first-class valet; height, five feet ten leches. Call or address P. McGrath, 44 East 41st-st.

FURNACEMAN.—By sober, reliable man; nseful and obliging; best personal reference; eight years in present place. Address C. D., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By an Englishman, married; no children; experienced in all branches; greenhouse, grapes; good vegetable grower; nederstands full maeagement of stock, horses, and farm, having had full charge of geetleman's place; first-class city reference. Address Gardener, 785 Greenwich-st.

GARDENER.—First-class; 19 yedre' experience; 8 years in last place; married; no family. Address T. A., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—By a young man of good appearance; thoroughly understaedn his business; best of city refereece from last employer. Call or address Edward, 134 West 58th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—By a yonng man, stranger in the city, work of any kind; good references. Address G. B., Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New-York, on the 3d day of December, 1889, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the late firm of WILLIAM TURNBULL & COMPANY, or William Turnbull, Edward F. Choate, Jules A. Montant, and James McLeah, individually, at his place of business, No. 43 Worth-street, in the city of New-York, on or before the 30th day of February, 1890. Dated New-York, December 4th, 1889. ELIJAH F. SMITH, Assignee.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York City.
d6-6wTuF

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
AND
BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Richmond, Ind., Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo, except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibuls Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg. Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and rues through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullmae Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Roanokn via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Corry, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, and 4:30 P. M. Seedays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M. ann 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M., and "Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 3:20 P. M., arrive Washington 5:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 6:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Richmond, Fredericksburg, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 (Through Car) P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park).

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 8:00 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 5:30, 7:20, 9:00, 9:30, 9:50, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 8:00, aen 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 5:00, 8:00, 10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 8:00, aet 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Express to New-York Saturday night.

Trains leaving New-York, 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket offices, No. 1,435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Tickets Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. H. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethleham, Allnetown, Manch Chnk, Wilkesharre, Scranton, Readieg, Harrisbore, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethleham, Allantown, Manch Chnnk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisberg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokie, Sabbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnck, Readieg, Harrisberg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnck, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehnm, Allentown, Manch Chnnk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

6 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 6:10, P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 8 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:30, 5 P. M., 12:15 night. Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 77, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 284 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 660 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessees. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 16 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, Louisville, Buffalo, Rochester, Cincinnati, St. Louis, *3:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:55 A. M., 12:15, *8:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada East, *5:15 P. M.; Albany, Troy, Syracuse, 12 noon, *2 P. M.; local intermediate stations, 3:15, *9:55 A. M.; *5:15, *8:15 P. M., (and 11:30 A. M. for Utica only;) Kingston, Saugerties, Catskill, Albany, 3:15, *7:15, *9:55, 11:30 A. M., *4, *8:15, *8:15 P. M. Newburg, 10:15 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, 5:35, *8:30, *11:45 P. M.; Haverstraw, 8:25 A. M., 2:45, 5:45 P. M. Elegant sleeping cars to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Daily. Daily except Saturdays. Other trains daily except Sunday. a Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, at 8:20 A. M., 3:40 P. M.; Hoboken, West Shore station, 8:28 A. M., 3:46 P. M. For tickets, time tables, or reformation apply at offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington-st., 728 Fulton-st., Annex Office, foot of Fulton-st.; New-York City, 1, 271, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 1,939 Third-av., 12 Park-place, 98 West 125th-st., and West Shore Stations, foot of West 42d-st. and foot of Jay-st., N. R. Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences. E. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt-av., New-York.

Only Solid Train
ROUTE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK & CHICAGO.
AND THE ONLY LINE RUNNING ITS DINING CAR THROUGH TO CHICAGO.
3:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 8:30 P. M.
ALL SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS AND EACH TRAIN RUNS THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF ANY CLASS OF CARS.
W. J. MURPHY, L. P. FARMER,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Great Four-Track Trunk Line

Selected by the Government, in connection with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R'y, as the

"ROUTE OF THE FAST MAIL."

With the Lake Shore it also forms the route of the Famous Wagner Vestibule

"New York & Chicago Limited."

In connection with the Lake Shore and "Big Four," it constitutes the route of the

"Southwestern Limited"

TO
CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS.

It is also the

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS,

And with the Michigan Central R.R. forms

"The Niagara Falls Route"

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

All Trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION,

Fourth Ave. and Forty-second St. New York,

Largest and Finest Passenger Station in America, and the only one in the city of New York.

On and after Dec. 23, 1889,

Trains will leave New-York as follows:

*8:00 A. M.—Syracuse and Montreal Express, Wagner Drawing-room cars to Montreal via Niagara and Lindsay Railroad. Passengers for points north of Troy via Fitchburg Railroad transfer at East Albany to drawing-room car running through from that point to St. Albans.

FAST MAIL AND STATE EXPRESS.

*8:30 A. M.—For Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 3:20 P. M. New Wagner palace drawing-room car to Buffalo daily and to Canandaigua daily except Sundays. Buffet smoking car New-York to Buffalo.

THE NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.

*9:30 A. M.—The famous Wagner Vestibule New-York and Chicago Limited, composed exclusively of buffet smoking and library car, dining car, straight 16-section, private compartment sleeping cars, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:50 A. M. the next day. Drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.

*10:50 A. M.—The magnificent new Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, consisting of a combination library, smoking, and cafe car, a stanaard day coach, a sleeping car for St. Louis, a sleeping car for Cincinnati, a drawing-room car for Albany, and a dining car. The entire train is steam heated, lighted by gas, and Wagner vestibuled. No extra fare charged.

†11:10 A. M.—Western New-York and Northern Express for Saratoga, Lake George, Rutland, Bennington, North Adams, &c. Wagner drawing-room cars New-York to Chicago.

THE WESTERN DAY EXPRESS.

†11:50 A. M.—Day Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Chicago; Wagner drawing-room cars to Syracuse. Wagner sleeping car Syracuse to Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Parlor car Cleveland to Cincinnati. Wagner dining car New-York to Albany.

3:30 P. M.—Albany, Troy, and Utica Special, with Wagner parlor cars to Albany and Troy.

*3:55 P. M.—Accommodation to Albany and Troy. Connects for Williamstown, North Adams, and intermediate points ce Fitchburg R.R. Wagner drawing-room car New-York to Albany.

THE FAST WESTERN EXPRESS—MOST POPULAR THROUGH TRAIN IN AMERICA.

*6:00 P. M.—Fast Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping and dining cars.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL.

*6:30 P. M.—Adirondack Mountain, Montreal, and Canadaigua Express, Wagner sleeping cars daily to Plattsburg, also to Montreal, via Rouse's Point and via St. Albans, and to Syracuse and Canandaigua daily except Sundays.

*8:00 P. M.—For Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, Wagner sleeping cars to Albany, Connects at Albany with trains for the North and West. There is no connection at Albany with this train leaving New-York Saturday night.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

*10:35 A. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams Express, with Wagner drawing-room car through to Pittsfield without change.

*3:20 P. M.—Pittsfield and North Adams special. The entire train, including elegant Wagner drawing-room cars, runs through to Pittsfield without change. Fast time. Superior service. Tickets and space in drawing-room and sleeping cars on sale at Grand Central Station, Nos. 1, 413, 785, and 942 Broadway, 12 Park-place, 98 West 125th-st. and 138th-st. station, New-York; 333 Washington-st., 728 Fulton-st., and 398 Bedford-av., L. D., Brooklyn.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

*Run daily. Others daily except Sundays.

Tickets and space can be obtained at 23 Park-place, 5 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 75 Hudson-st., Hoboken Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Tickets Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. H. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethleham, Allnetown, Manch Chnk. Wilkesharre, Scranton, Readieg, Harrisbore, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethleham, Allantown, Manch Chnnk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisberg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokie, Sabbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnck, Readieg, Harrisberg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnck, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehnm, Allentown, Manch Chnnk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

6 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chnnk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:20, 4:45, 6:10, P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Phil

FOSTER UNDER FIRE AGAIN

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

"AL" DAGGETT AS A COLLECTOR—VALUABLE LISTS OF "DYED-IN-THE-WOOL" PARTISANS.

James P. Foster, once President of the Republican League, is paying the penalty of his greatness among the amateur politicians. He has been the star witness in the hearing before Referee L. C. Raegener in the suit against ex-Gov. Lounsbury, Treasurer of the Republican League, brought by Tallmadge & Martin for nearly $12,000 worth of printing done for the League in the last Presidential campaign.

Col. Bacon, the printers' nonsel, finished up the direct examination of Mr. Foster yesterday, and the easiest part of the ex-President's work as a witness was over. He is going to be cross-examined for many hours, and maybe Meesrs. Gay and Blaochard, counsel for the league, will bring out some very interesting things. Incidentally they may inquire whether there is any charge for the "fry-the-fat" circulars in this little bill that the printers are trying to collect.

A. B. Hnmphrey wee at yesterday's hearing. He is the Secretary of the league who has said such unkind things about his fellow-amateurs. There was no thaw noticeable yesterday in the big iuloie that keeps these two apart.

Col. Bacon was pretty inquisitive yesterday about "Al" Daggett's connection with the Campaign Committee, of which W. W. Dudley was the head. It was explained that Mr. Daggett assisted Natnan, the league's solicitor, in gathering in the ruods.

"What proportion of the money turned over to the league was collected by Daggett?" asked Col. Bacou of Mr. Foster. Mr. Gay promptly objected.

"We offer to prove," said Col. Bacon, "that very much more than half of all the funds collected were collected by Daggett."

Referee Raegener thought that the question could be asked, and Mr. Foster said:

"It would be impossible for me to answer that question."

The referee took a hand, and wanted to know what was done with the money. Mr. Gay objected again.

"Did you receive the money as an officer of the league?" asked the referee.

Another objection came from Mr. Gay. This time the referee ruled in favor of himself and allowed himself to ask the question.

"I received money from Mr. Daggett," wae Mr. Foster's answer.

Mr. Foster then went on to tell about a meeting of the Campaign Committee held late in July or early in August. W. W. Dudley was at this meeting. So was Wilbur A. Mott of New-Jersey, W. W. Johnson of Maryland, A. B. Hnmphrey, and Mr. Foster. Daggett was at the meeting.

"Wasn't he regarded as a sort of drummer?" asked Mr. Blanchard, referring to Daggett. Mr. Foster said that Daggett was an "agent."

At this meeting of the Campaign Committee the house-to-house census was talked over, the blanks asking for names of prominent Republicans from all over the country were agreed upon, the work of the committee was left practically to Dudley and Foster, who were to consult with him. Mott and Johnson asked Foster to act as proxy for them. Dudley told Foster that he would furnish the literature on an order to him or Gen. McPherson at Washington. Dudley asked Daggett when he could get the blanks to be sent to the different clubs to be filled with the names of "dyed-in-the-wool" Republicans. Specimens of campaign literature ordered from the plaintiffs were introduced as exhibits, among them one of the blanks alluded to. There was a very large number of these blanks returned, so that the league now has the names of two hundred thousand or more "dyed-in-the wool" Republicans in all parts of the country. Col. Bacon made the statement that these lists had a large market value.

"Where do these lists of Republican voters get their market value?" asked the referee.

Mr. Bacou said that they could be sold for a very large amount—$10,000," he thought.

At the meeting of the Campaign Committee spoken of by Foster his friend Dudley started the popular one-dollar-subscription blanks. These were sent out in the latter part of August, and the work was continued until Mr. Quay asked Foster to unite with him in an appeal for funds. Col. Bacou did not argue that defendants owed his clients for the printing of these blanks, but he averred they owed the printers for the postage stamps with which they were sent out.

A letter from "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley, under date of Aug. 23, 1888, appointing Daggett his representative, was put in evidence. The signature was Dudley's own and the body of the letter, Mr. Gay thought, was in Daggett's handwriting. Mr. Foster was very anxious to keep this letter and asked that a copy be put in instead of the original. He seemed very fond of it.

Col. Bacon offered the report of the Auditing Committee appointed by the Executive Committee at Baltimore. Mr. Gay objected. He said that the Auditing Committee was appointed simply to audit Mr. Foster's accounts, and alleged that the bill of the plaintiffs had been smuggled into the committee and passed upon without authority. There was a long discussion as to admitting this report and Referee Raegener reserved his decision. The hearing will be continued on Saturday.

TO SUE FOR RENTS.

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS WILL CONTEST A TREASURY RULING.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday Messrs. Rorke, Hanselt, and Ulrich entered it protest against placing upon the minutes of the meeting of Dec. 12 any reference to the amendment of the by-lawe by which the Presidente of the two emigration societies were deprived of the right to count as members of a quorum.

A communication was received from Attorney General Tabor in regard to the claim of the Commissioners against the Secretary of the Treasury for about $125,000 for the rent of Castle Garden, the immigrant buildings upon Ward's Island, &c. The Commissioners had asked whether it would be advisable for them to sue upon this claim. Mr. Tabor advised them to sue, and asked to be delegated as their attorney to bring a suit in the Court of Claims. Messrs. Hanselt, Rorke, and Ulrich opposed this plan, upon the ground that it was unwise and discourteous, since the Treasury had sent Solicitor Hepburn here in order to settle this very matter. Their objections, however, were overruled by the votes of Commissioners Ridgway, Stephenson, Starr, and Wylie, and the suit will be begun in the Court of Claims.

It was decided by the same vote of 4 to 3 to return Carpenter John Gerdiner to Europe. It was announced that the Commissioners were to contest the recent ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that Mary Devereux, the woman who had given birth to a child at Ward's Island, was entitled to remain in this country.

Francis O. Mollar, a Mormon immigrant, who arrived in September, asked the board to send him home. This request will be granted. Mollar says that he handed he was directed by the missionary in charge of the party to say that a woman and three children who came alone were his family. Upon his arrival at Ogden he decided that it would be better to return to the old country.

THEY WOULD BE WARRIORS.

Brother James of De La Salle Institute and Vice Principal John Demerest of Grammar School No. 75 presided over momentous proceedings yesterday in the upper school room of Grammar School No. 2, in Henry-street, near Pike. The occasion was even more serious to nineteen boys, each one of whom was anxious to gain an appointment to West Point or to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, than it was to Brother James or Mr. Demarest, although the latter had personally prepared questions for the boys to wrestle with.

Congressman John H. McCarthy of the Eighth District has appointments to make for a vacancy in West Point and for one at Annapolis. He preferred not to make a personal appointment to either, and so appointed a committee consisting of J. Dougherty, W. J. McKenna, Hugh O'Donnell, Dr. W. A. Conway, John Hogan, and Dr. Hemingway to conduct an examination to select the two boys in the district for the appointments. The committee asked Brother James and Mr. Demarest to do the actual examining. Dr. Hemingway made physical examinations of about sixty boys. Of this number he passed about forty. Of the forty all but nineteen lost courage before the time for the mental examination. Of the nineteen there were four who failed to return after the recess was taken at noon.

The result of the examination will be known probably by to-morrow.

A FATAL DRINK IN THE DARK.

Mrs. Mary Europa, the twenty-year-old wife of a sailor, died on Christmas Day at 72 Oliver-street from the effects of a quantity of paris green which she had taken accidentally. The woman had been married less than two years and had one child, a baby a few months old. Her husband is at sea, and during his absence Catharine McCarthy, a friend, has been stopping with her.

At midnight on Sunday, Mrs. Europa got up to get a drink of water. The room was dark and she took from the closet a cup which contained a quantity of paris green, which was intended for the destruction of roaches. She filled the cup with water and swallowed its contents. She at once discovered her mistake and aroused her friend. A physician was summoned, but the woman had swallowed so much of the poison that her life could not be saved.

BALLOT REFORM LEAGUE.

GOOD WORK BEING ACCOMPLISHED BY THE ORGANIZATION.

The Ballot Reform League of this city is meeting with success in the furtherance of the preliminary work of the organization. The first notices for the organization of the league were sent out on Saturday, Dec. 14, and at the end of the following week 1,072 committees were doing a successful work, and by the end of the present week there will be 15,000 men at work throughout the city thoroughly armed and equipped.

With such astonishing results attained within two weeks the success of the movement would seem assured, but the league, determining to leave no stone unturned, is renewing its efforts to attain still more gratifying results. The plan of operation is to commence at the foundation, attacking each election district with a well organized committee and fifteen workers, reputable residents of such district, and in this manner to obtain the enrollment of good men whose sincerity and belief in the movement are beyond question and whose active co-operation can be depended upon when-ever required. Petitions are also being circulated by committees and are being numerously signed which will be presented to the Assembly and Senate as soon as they convene, wherein is asked that the Legislature of the State of New-York pass a ballot reform bill which shall embody the following principles:

First—All ballots shall be official and shall be printed and distributed at public expense.

Second—The names of all candidates for the same office shall be printed on the same ballot.

Third—All ballots shall be delivered to the voter within the polling place on election day by sworn public officials.

Fourth—Only official ballots so delivered shall be voted. The voter shall be guaranteed absolute privacy in preparing his ballot, and the secrecy of the ballot made compulsory.

Fifth—Voters shall have the right to nominate candidates by properly certified petitions.

To each of the above petitions the worker obtaining the signatures must sign his name, the plan being to provide as far as possible for individual responsibility throughout. The entire management of the affairs of the league is in the hands of a General Committee, from which sub-committees have been formed to overlook specific work. A Committee on Agitation and Printing has charge of the dissemination of information in regard to ballot reform and the organization of meetings to further the movement. The executive working of the league has been thoroughly systematized and cannot but attain satisfactory results. The movement is meeting with the hearty indorsement of most reputable citizens who are fully alive to the importance of a thorough ballot reform.

A mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Ballot Reform League of the Tenth Assembly District at 8 o'clock this evening in Breck's Hall, 197 East Fourth-street, to promote the cause of the reform.

LILLIE COOK'S DEATH.

CORONER ROONEY OF BROOKLYN FEARS MALPRACTICE CAUSED IT.

The funeral of Lillie Cook, a young girl who died on Tuesday at her father's house, 11 Devoise-place, Brooklyn, was about to take place yesterday when Coroner Rooney stopped it, pending an investigation. From facts brought to him, he feared that the girl had been a victim of malpractice, and County Physician Shepard's post-mortem soon proved that supposition to be true. As a result the police are searching for two men—one a physician, the other an intimate friend of the dead girl.

Lillie Cook was about twenty years old, dark, and of medium build, and was employed in the shoe department of the Universal, a local retail store. She lived with her parents and sisters, and was regarded very highly by her associates. Among her friends was Howard Terrell, aged twenty-two years, who made his home with his father, N. L. Terrell, at 453 State-street. The young man kept the books in his father's office, and was doing well financially. He disappeared about three weeks ago, and his friends say he is now in Omaha on important business. The police assert that he was in Brooklyn as late as last Friday, and that he has been seen in Lillie Cook's company constantly for several months.

The girl was in good health, apparently, until Thursday of last week, when she complained of feeling cold and left her place in the store about 7 o'clock. She was supposed to remain until 11. She went home, and about 9 o'clock her mother sent for Dr. B. S. Van Zile of 161 Willoughby-street. He said Lillie had a cold, and prescribed for her. He called every day until the girl died, being in the house about half an hour before dissolution took place.

On Monday, however, Mr. Cook became dissatisfied, and sent for Dr. T. W. Topham of 194 Schermerhorn-street. He could do nothing for the dying girl. Dr. Van Zile called at the Health Office after Lillie died, and filed a certificate giving peritonitis as the cause of death. It was sent back for some more explicit cause, and Dr. Van Zile added, "produced by a cold." In the strength of this a burial certificate was issued, but at the last minute it was revoked. The body will be buried to-day.

Dr. Van Zile left his office about noon on Christmas Day, and has not since returned. Two detectives are looking for him, but they know nothing more than that he went to New-York.

NOT WRECKED OFF HATTERAS.

THE STEAMER CITY OF KINGSTON REPORTED FROM BARBADOES.

The steamboat City of Kingston, which was sent out last month by the Northern Pacific Railway Company to make the voyage around Cape Horn to Puget Sound, and which it was feared had been lost somewhere in the neighborhood of Cape Hatteras, has turned up at Barbadoes. At the Maritime Exchange in this city a newspaper published at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, and called the *Mercantile Intelligencer*, has been received, in which it is stated that on Dec. 9 the American steamboat City of Kingston, Capt. Nichols, arrived there, twelve days out from New-York, and in ballast, consigned to Da Costa & Co. She was bound, the *Intelligencer* said, to Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

The finding of quantities of wreckage, which had evidently come from a steamboat, together with a raft, on which were what appeared to be two dead bodies, led to the impression that the City of Kingston had been lost.

The officials of the Northern Pacific Railway are of the opinion that the wreckage seen some from either the steamboat Crystal Wave or the steamships Manhattan or Cleopatra, all of which have recently been lost between the Capes of Delaware and Cape Hatteras.

It was reported that either the steamship Atalanta or the steamship City of Atlanta had seen the Kingston off the eastern end of Cuba. The Captain of the Atalanta says that he did not see the steamboat, and the officers of the City of Atlanta say that they saw nothing of her, as their vessel has not recently been around the eastern end of Cuba. But the new from Barbadoes settles it beyond a doubt that the City of Kingston reached there safe and sound early in the present month.

THE CRUSADE ON THE WIRES.

The cutting down of poles and wires went on yesterday. Inspector Fitzpatrick's gang, working in the Bowery and Sixth-avenue, cut down eleven poles and 14,090 feet of wire. Inspector Schultz's men, in the Bowery, Canal-street, and Park-row, removed twenty-three poles and 20,375 feet of wire. Inspector Reilly's men cut seven poles and 14,220 feet of wire in upper Third-avenue and in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. The gang under Inspector Gavin worked in Eighth-avenue and cut thirty-four poles and 21,049 feet of wire. Inspector Roth's men, in Grand-street, took down twenty-one poles and 10,074 feet of wire. Inspector Brown's men, in Fourth-avenue, cut 42,000 feet of wire.

The property destroyed belonged to the East River, Brush, United States, Northern New-York, and Manhattan Companies.

Commissioner Gilroy yesterday sent to the Board of Electrical Control for a schedule of the work remaining to be done. There is so much of it that the board cannot specify it in detail, but a statement is being prepared.

A PLEASED MANAGER.

Frank E. Henderson, the young manager of the Jersey City Academy of Music, passed a particularly pleasant Christmas because of his friends' determination that he should know how popular he is. Tuesday night there was considerable of a commotion on the stage, and Mr. Henderson went back to quiet it. He found all the stage hands, the members of the "Hermine" company, and a number of well-known Jerseymen. Mayor Cleveland made a little address and then presented Mr. Henderson with a box of yellow plush in which was a gold watch and chain, the gift of the attachés of the theatre. When the presentation was over the attachés invited Mr. Henderson to an elaborate supper, which was served upon the stage.

WOODRUFF'S FIGHT STRENGTHENED.

Naval Officer Willis returned from Washington late on Christmas Day, and yesterday he was gladdening the hearts of the Brooklyn politicians by telling them that he had secured thirteen new positions for the boys down in the navy yard. The names of the appointees will be made public to-morrow. This is a victory for Franklin Woodruff in his fight for re-election as Chairman of the Republican General Committee. He was confident yesterday that he would beat Baldwin if he could only show the workers that he controlled the distribution of Federal offices.

FILING THEIR ANSWERS

ACCUSED DOCK COMMISSIONERS PLEAD CUSTOM.

AND ALSO CHARGE POLITICAL FAVORITISM UPON THE MAYOR, WHO IS RUFFLED AND MAKES DENIAL.

Messrs. Post and Matthews, the accused Dock Commissioners, were a trifle late in making their appearance before the Mayor yesterday to answer the charges which he made against them several days ago of malfeasance in office, neglect of duty, and official carelessness. But as ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, who with John H. Strahan appears as counsel for the city, was confined to his home with "la grippe," and as Elihu Root, one of the defendants' counsel, was just recovering from the same epidemic, it was agreed that the hearing be postponed until to-day.

Wheeler H. Peckham of counsel for the accused Commissioners presented an answer to the charges which, previous to a general denial of their truth, denied their legality on the ground that the Commissioners of Accounts had no authority to prefer charges; that Commissioner Cram was not joined with the other members of the board, inasmuch as that which the board did it did as a whole, and because there was an evident attempt on the part of the Commissioners of Accounts to use the Mayor for political ends, as charges had been preferred against those members of the Dock Board who were not members of the ruling faction in politics, and the Commissioner, who was a member of that faction was excluded from them. The answer also asserted that the actions of the Commissioners had differed in no way from the actions of the board long before they were appointed, and that so far as the non-collection of rents of certain piers was concerned, they had been held for forty years by their present occupants on leases to which the Commissioners had frequently called the attention of the Corporation Counsel.

The statement that he had been used for political ends made the Mayor angry, and he said he had already informed the counsel that his intention was to treat the defendants with the utmost impartiality. He had given them, he thought, no reason to disbelieve him. Mr. Peckham then assured the Mayor that there had been no intention to intimate that he would do otherwise.

Franklin Bartlett, in behalf of Mr. Matthews, submitted an answer which was substantially the same as that which Mr. Peckham read, inasmuch as it regarded the charges which were jointly against Mr. Matthews he shared with many things which were not mentioned against Mr. Post. In regard to the chief charge against Mr. Matthews, his answer says:

"Specification 4, of the first charge, charges this respondent with violation of trust, because the bulkhead north of Pier (old) 54 North River was put up for sale on the 9th day of April, 1887, for $5,500 per annum, and because the said sum had been fixed by the Commissioners of Docks as the upset price, which this respondent claims is too low, whereas the previous annual rental had been $630. The Commissioners of Accounts desire to have it inferred from this charge that the sum for which the lease was sold, $5,500 per annum, was grossly inadequate, and that the lease of the premises was improperly sold to one James W. Boyle. The facts were that this respondent never, at any time, made any agreement in regard to the said premises with said James W. Boyle, or with any one acting in his behalf, or with any one acting in behalf of the Oyster Dealers' Association, or in behalf of any other proposed lessee. This respondent, at the time of the sale, was alone, he with his then co-Commissioners, and as a result of their deliberation it was decided that the lease or the premises must not be sold for a sum less than $5,500.

No statute nor rule of the department compelled or forced the Commissioners to fix an upset price upon the lease offered for sale; nevertheless, vigilant and acting in the discharge of their duties, the then Commissioners, in order to protect the rights of the city, fixed the upset price at $5,500 for the lease. The Commissioners then believed and this respondent now believes that if a greater sum than $5,500 had been fixed for the upset price no bid would have been made, no sale of the lease could have been effected, and that the property would have been thrown back upon the hands of the city, which would have resulted in a large pecuniary loss. The Commissioners, and this respondent as one of them, acted therefore in the exercise of a wise and well-considered discretion; the property was only advertised for sale, and it was sold at public auction at the Dock Department, together with about six-or-four other parcels of property. The sale was well attended, some seventy-five or a hundred persons being present, and the sale was in all respects open, fair, and regular, and the price then bid and realized for the lease was the best price which at that time could have been obtained, and it was fair and adequate in amount."

HOW SEALSKINS ARE DRESSED.

JUDGE LACOMBE ISSUES AN ORDER IN AN IMPORTANT PATENT CASE.

Gustave and Ferdinand Cimiotti, two Italian brothers, experts in the art of dressing sealskins, whose place of business is at 54 Bond-street, were yesterday granted an injunction by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, which will have the effect of preventing Anton Hedbevny from infringing on a patented machine they own for extracting the long, coarse hairs from among the soft ones of the sealskins.

The brothers were expert fur dressers in London a few years ago. They perfected a machine which, with the aid of a keen-edged knife and an air pump that operated in conjunction with it, would extract the long, coarse hairs of the sealskins, that up to that time had to be picked out by hand at great labor and expense.

They came to this country and established themselves and their machinery in this city after having secured letters patent on their invention covering the rights for the United States. They soon discovered that Mr. Hedbavny had perfected a machine which was an infringement on their patent, and they brought suit before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court. Hedbavny pleaded that his was an original invention, but the court held differently and issued the following order:

"Complainants may take an order (preliminary) enjoining the defendant Hedbavny from using a machine such as is described, in such a way as to produce a current of air at the edge of the knife-edged bar. Injunction not granted to restrain use of machine made and operated as described in Hedbavny's patent, whereby the soft hair or fleece is pressed down by the joint action of the comb and revolving brush if current of air is not produced."

A SCHOONER CAPSIZED.

THE DAVID CROWELL DAMAGED AND ONE OF HER CREW LOST.

The schooner David Crowell was struck by a heavy squall at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon while passing Steep Rock, Hell Gate, and capsized. Capt. Haynes threw himself into the water as the vessel went over and clung to her upturned side. He saw Charles Smith, one of his crew, who had jumped overboard, struggling in the water. The Captain called to Smith to swim to him, and the latter did so. But just as he was getting close to the Captain and the latter was stretching out his hand to grasp him, a heavy wave dashed over them. Smith was swept away and was drowned. The tide carried his body down the river.

Capt. Haynes clung to the schooner until the tugboat Clipper, Capt. Bookoven, came up and rescued him. Both of the masts of the schooner were broken and her bow was stove in. She was towed to the Harlem River, where she was beached. She was in light ballast at the time that she was capsized, and was bound from Flushing to the Harlem River.

QUICK WORK WITH BETSY.

When Carl Scholz pleaded guilty of larceny before Recorder Smyth yesterday, and admitted that he stole three rings and a watch worth $60 from Sarah Lnchowsky's house on Dec. 10, he was asked by the court what he had done with the jewelry. He replied that he had pawned it. In answer to other questions he said he had pawned it and then sold the tickets in a place on Baxter-street. He could not remember the number, but could go to the house. The Recorder immediately told him to go with an officer and bring back the person to whom he had sold the tickets. In half an hour the officer returned with Betsy Silverstein of 97½ Baxter-street. When the Recorder asked her about the pawn tickets all she would say was, "I bought them honestly, Jnoge." Finally the Recorder ordered a complaint to be made against her of receiving stolen goods. This was done immediately and the matter was laid before the Grand Jury.

In half an hour the Grand Jury had come in with an indictment against her. She pleaded not guilty, and bail to the amount of $1,000 was given for her by Pinkus Ganz of 97 Broome-street.

DAISIES IN DECEMBER.

The modest field daisy, which has acquired prominence as a fashionable favorite among flowers, has earned for itself a new claim to recognition and distinction. To find in this latitude flowers blooming in one's garden on the 25th of December is certainly an anomaly. Yet this is precisely the discovery made by Mr. James Priddy, who lives at 996 Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn, on Christmas morning. Mr. Priddy is Principal of Public School No. 33, and an ardent floriculturist, his collection of rare plants being one of the finest and most extensive in the city.

On Christmas Day he came upon a bunch of daisies which were in full flower. The plants presented every evidence of being strong and healthy, and the blossoms were perfectly developed. The fleurs or more daisies contained in the cluster were distributed by their finder among intimate personal friends, and constituted the rarest of Christmas presents.

GEOLOGISTS

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS READ AND DISCUSSED —THE SOCIETY'S OFFICERS.

Paleontology and scientific geology are getting their annual overhauling this week at the hands of the American Geological Society, which began its session yesterday morning in the new amphitheatre of the American Museum of Natural History. Morris K. Jesup delivered an address of welcome to about one hundred of the members of the society, which was responded to by Prof. James Hall, the retiring President of the society. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read and approved, and the officers for the ensuing year, who were elected Dec. 21, were announced as follows: President—James D. Dana; Vice Presidents—John S. Newberry and Alexander Winchell; Secretary—John J. Stevenson; Treasurer—Henry S. Williams; Executive Council—J. W. Powell, George M. Dawson, and Charles H. Hitchcock.

The announcement was made of the election of fifteen new Fellows, as follows: Frank Dawson Adams, lecturer in McGill College, Montreal; Albert Smith Bickmore, Superintendent of the American Museum of Natural History, New-York; Amos Hodkman Cole, Hemitoo, N. Y., Lecturer on Natural History at Madison University; Thomas Sterry Hunt, New-York; R. D. Lacoe, Pittston, Penn. Alfred Church Lane, Houghton, of the Michigan Geological Survey; Alexander R. C. Selwyn, Ottawa, Director of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada; Bailey Willis, United States Geological Survey, Washington; J. E. Wolff, Cambridge, Mass., Instructor of Petrography at Harvard; Lorenzo G. Yates, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Victor B. Anderson, Englewood, Ill.; Henry M. Aud, Ottawa, of the Geological Survey of Canada; President Ezra Brainerd of Middlebury College, Vermont; Daniel Wecster Langdon, Jr., Cincinnati, Geologist of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and George C. S. Waldo, Helena, Inspector of Mines of Montana. The death list list for the year included Prof. George H. Cook of New-Brunswick, N. J.; David Honeyman of Halifax, N. S., and C. A. Ashburner of Pittsburg, Penn.

After this preliminary business the society got down to the business of the session, which consists of the reading of papers upon the results of the year's investigations by the members of the society. The first paper was by Prof. T. C. Chamberlin of Madison, Wis. It was on "Some Additional Evidences Bearing on the Interval between the Leadlux Glacial Epoche," and, as will be gathered from the title, was of a purely technical character. It was heard with evident interest, and was discussed by W. J. Magee, John R. Proctor, F. J. H. Merrill, and R. Ellsworth.

The other papers of the day were by Profs. N. S. Shaler of Cambridge, Mass.; Robert Bell of Ottawa, Canada; S. F. Emmons of the United States Geological Survey; George H. Williams of Johns Hopkins University; I. C. Russell of the United States Geological Survey; State Geologist Edward Orton of Columbus, Ohio, and Andrew C. Lawson of Ottawa, Canada. The session was interrupted at noon for luncheon, which was served in the building. The programme will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS.

THEY PASSED BOGUS DOLLARS ON HONEST TRADESMEN.

When Lizzie Spears, May McMullen, and her husband, Joseph, who are charged by Chief Brooks of the Secret Service Bureau with being members of a gang of adroit counterfeiters, who have been victimizing small storekeepers, were brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning, Chief Brooks had a dozen witnesses on hand to testify against them.

He also had a fourth prisoner, who had been implicated by a statement made by Lizzie Spears that he was the source from which the gang secured the supply of the bogus silver dollars which Officer McManus discovered they were distributing. The woman said his name was Amos Sanders, but he said that it was Amos J. Singelman. Chief Brooks informed the Commissioner that an investigation of Singelman's antecedents proved satisfactorily that he had nothing to do with the gang, and that Lizzie's charge was made out of spite or to mislead the officers who were on the scent of the guilty person.

A half dozen witnesses identified Lizzie, May, and Joseph as the persons who on different occasions had passed bad money on them and received good money in exchange.

Butcher Enzelking said that Lizzie purchased 5 cents' worth of bologna sausage from him and that he gave her 95 cents' change for a bogus dollar. He was very positive about Lizzie's identity. Mr. S. Roth, a hardware dealer, said that he had given May 3 cents' worth of nails and 97 cents in good coin in exchange for one of the bogus dollars, of which she seemed to have plenty. He was sure that he could not be mistaken.

The prisoners pleaded that they had no means to employ a lawyer to defend them. Commissioner Shields assigned Lawyer Charles Hess to look after their interests, and, with the consent of Assistant District Attorney Rose, fixed the further hearing of the case for Monday next.

Chief Brooks says that on that day he can produce twenty witnesses who have been victimized by the gang and who will positively identify them.

WORKERS ON THE AQUEDUCT.

CONTROLLER MYERS SAYS A CORPORATION WOULDN'T HAVE SO MANY.

The Aqueduct Commissioners met yesterday and Controller Myers made his report on the number of men employed on the aqueduct, based on the investigations made by Assistant Engineer S. L. Cooper of the Finance Department. The Controller directed him to ascertain if more men were employed on the aqueduct than necessary. In his report the Controller says: "While I am confident that no private corporation would have as many men employed on a similar work at the present stage of its completion, yet it is but fair to say that not often would it happen that the work remaining to be done would be of so difficult a nature to handle."

Several recommendations for the discharge of employes along the line were made, but many of these have already been carried out, thirty or forty having been dropped since the report was prepared on Dec. 10.

THE GOVERNOR APPEALED TO.

Alexander Thompson, who has been in State Prison, at Sing Sing, nearly half a year, will probably be a free man in a day or two. Thompson, a sailor, twenty-six years old. On the night of June 3, according to his own statement, he left the ship Eugenie, went on a spree, and was robbed. After that did not know what he did till he found himself arrested. He had been found in the hallway of 69 Pike-street. A jury found him guilty of attempted burglary.

The British Vice Consul, Mr. Fraser, has interested himself in Thompson's behalf, and a careful investigation was made by District Attorney Fellows. Some new facts not elicited on the trial were obtained, and led Col. Fellowes to send the papers, indorsed by Judge Patterson, who tried the case, to Gov. Hill recommending a pardon.

PLEASED WITH THE YORKTOWN.

The showing made by the engines of the Yorktown during the vessel's passage to Europe appears to give great delight to engineer experts advocating the general adoption of the triple-expansion engine. The ability of the Yorktown to steam 200 miles a day, run her electric light plant, distillers, and auxiliary engines, on a total consumption of only nineteen tons of coal in the twenty-four hours is deemed more than satisfactory.

Those acquainted with the personal abilities of Chief Engineer Andrade of the Yorktown say that he is not the man to praise an engine unless it deserves it, and his summing up the Yorktown's machinery performance as wonderful is deemed worthy of more than passing note. It now looks as if triple-expansion engines might be put into all the new war vessels.

PASTOR AND PEOPLE AT LOGGERHEADS.

The unseemly contest between the pastor and people of St. Anthony's Polish Catholic Church, Jersey City, was aggravated by cross suits between the contending parties. Yesterday the Rev. Alexander Michanowski went before a Justice of the Peace and had a warrant issued for the arrest of John Jeriowski for using abusive language. Jeriowski is one of the Trustees of the church. Subsequently Anton Powleski, also a Trustee, went before another Justice and secured a warrant for the arrest of Father Michanowski on a charge of defamation of character. The priest charges the Trustees with dishonesty, and the latter make a similar charge against the priest.

FATHER O'REILLY'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the Rev. Father Edward J. O'Reilly took place yesterday from St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn. The services were conducted by Fathers McCarty, Flannery, Carroll, and Beddington. In the congregation were Bishop Loughlin, Vicar General Keegan, ex-Mayor Howell, ex-Senator Kiernan, Hugh McLaughlin, Senator-elect Jacobs, Senator Pierce, Register Kane, Chief Nevins, Police Commissioner Ball, Judges Osborne and Courtney, and a large number of priests. The interment was in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, in Flatbush.

CUTTING DOWN ESTIMATES

THE PARK APPROPRIATION GREATLY REDUCED.

MAYOR GRANT AVERS THAT POLITICS HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE CASE —NO SUGGESTIONS.

When the Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday morning the Park Department was ready with its corrected estimates as called for by Mayor Grant on Tuesday. There was a detailed statement of the department's operations and a full list of employes. Mayor Grant was satisfied with the way the estimates were presented. Forty-one thousand dollars was voted for the salaries of the department officers and clerks, $276,700 for the park police, and $360,000 for the maintenance of the parks. This latter appropriation includes $5,000 for the Meteorological Observatory, and so Dr. Draper's services will not be dispensed with. The Mayor did not oppose this appropriation yesterday.

For maintenance of the parks, Superintendent Samuel Parsons, Jr., insisted that at least $500,000 was absolutely necessary. He had reduced the estimate to that figure from over $600,000. The amount asked for included an estimate of $168,000 for new asphalt walks in the upper portion of Central Park. Mayor Grant objected to allowing $500,000. He said the increase from 1889 was altogether too much, being over 200 per cent.

Commissioner Robh of the Park Department said that his board were anxious to have the parks in as good a condition as possible for the World's Fair, and said to the Mayor: "Of course you have the arbitrary power to decrease the amount if you are so disposed. It has been done before for political reasons, and can be done again. You ought to give us this money, for we need it."

"Politics has nothing to do with the question," said the Mayor.

"You let me run the parks as I do my own private affairs and I will show you how much cheaper it can be done," said Commissioner Robh.

The Mayor did not have much to say, but the maintenance appropriation was cut down to $360,000.

The Park Commissioners had asked for a total of $1,896,045. They were allowed a total of $1,120,700. Last year they were allowed $1,212,200. The big items were as follows:

Salaries of police and civil force	$317,700
Labor, maintenance, and supplies	360,000
Zoological department and museums	80,000
Music in the parks	25,000
Care of Harlem River bridges	23,000
Improvements and care of Riverside Park	25,000
Maintenance of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, (for which $400,000 was asked)	160,000
Sewers and drains	15,000
Surveys, maps, &c	55,000
Care of new parks	20,000
Improvements of Morningside Park	6,000

Thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for both the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. Ten thousand dollars additional was appropriated to each of these institutions for running expenses upon the condition that they be opened on two evenings of the week. The proposition that this money be granted only on the further condition that the museums be open on Sunday was dropped.

The allowance for the County Clerk's office was fixed at $85,300, with $18,500 for preservation of records. One hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars was allowed the Register's office. Controller Myers asked for an allowance for the Free Circulating Library, and the matter was laid over.

The board had invited any citizens who had suggestions to make about the budget to attend yesterday's meeting, but none appeared.

PLEDGED AT THE ALTAR.

THE WEDDING OF MISS ELDERD AND MR. JOHN F. BAUDOUINE.

Miss Lulu Estelle Elderd, granddaughter of Henry Z. Elderd, was married at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in Fifth-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to John F. Baudouine, a popular member of Company B, Seventh Regiment. The church was well filled. The bride, wearing a white satin gown en traine with diamond ornaments and carrying a bouquet of lilies of the valley, came in on the arm of her grandfather and was followed by the maid of honor, Miss Alice Lent, who wore a gown of white tulle trimmed with orchids. The four bridesmaids, Miss Adele Hall, Miss Annabel Turck, Miss Lizzie Hastings, and Miss Hattie Jackson, also wore white tulle gowns trimmed in light pink or Nile green and carried bouquets of pink roses.

The best man was Mr. George Barealow. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan officiated. The ushers were Frederick Bruner, Joseph Bruner, Edwin Bruner, J. M. Jones, J. C. Wilson, Jr., and J. B. Niles.

Among the guests present were Judge Randolph B. Martine and Mrs. Martine, C. Vanderbilt Cowles, Norman Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Baudouine, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baudouine, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Jonas, Mrs. K. B. Kappel, Mrs. William W. Niles, Miss Annie Smith, Miss Mamie Smith, John Martine, Miss Adelaide Jones, Mrs. Horton, Miss Kate Boos, Miss Louise Boos, Miss Sadie Lowle, Mrs. Turck, Miss Timpson, Mrs. J. H. V. Arnold, Miss Arnold, Miss Carrie Wattles, Miss Katherine Coppers, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Van Arsdale, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Mrs. S. T. Nichols, Miss Nichols, Miss Vallevir, Miss Florence Allen, Miss France, Miss Agnes Wilson, Mrs. Levin, Miss Flora Wallace, Mrs. J. de Peyster, John Black, and Miss W. Cadlepp.

The wedding supper and reception were given at the residence of Mrs. Vanderhilt Cross, 8 East Forty-second street.

A NEW GIANT.

SECOND BASEMAN JOHN FARRELL ENGAGED BY THE NEW-YORKS.

John Farrell, the well-known second baseman, has been negotiating with the New-York League Club and wants to become a Giant. It was stated on good authority yesterday that Farrell's terms have been accepted and that he will be given a place on the team next season. Farrell is one of the veterans of the diamond field. He is a Brooklyn boy and has held positions on a number of prominent clubs. In 1884, when the Providence Grays won the championship of the League, he was second baseman and Captain of the victorious nine. At that time he was considered the peer of all infielders and he was commonly called "the king of second base."

Up to date the managers of the Giants have engaged Hornung, Tiernan, Sam Crane, and Farrell. They say that they can also secure O'Day, Murphy, and two or three of the older old men even if they lose the suits against the players. Manager Mutrie said yesterday that the old players were coming to their senses and that they would soon be ready to sign contracts. The Brotherhood men laugh at this assertion. They say that the Brotherhood is as strong to-day as ever, and that the desertions from the out will be very few. The officers of the Players' League say that there is no truth in the report that the backers in Philadelphia are growing tired. On the contrary, they say that the men are clamoring for stock, and $100,000 worth could easily be disposed of in that city.

While the old club is striving to get new men the Players' nine is also looking in that direction. Gil Hatfield arrived in town yesterday, and he was ushered into the presence of President Talcott. After a few moments' conversation Hatfield said that he was willing to join the new club in this city. A contract was made out and he attached his signature to it.

THERE WERE NO CREDITORS.

A general meeting of the creditors of the Franklin and Emporium Insurance Company was called for yesterday by the receiver of that concern, Horace F. Hntchineon, at

The New-York Times.

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DOWN WITH THE SURPLUS

SENATOR DOLPH'S RESPONSE TO TANNER'S TOAST.

MANY MILLIONS FOR TRIBUTE AND SEVERAL MILLIONS FOR THE DEFENSES OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—When Harry Phillips, one of the Pension Office employes under the late Corporal Tanner of generous memory, celebrated his rerating with a dinner at one of the hotels here, and Tanner drank that memorable toast about "confusion to the surplus," it was regarded as a foolish thing, and very little attention was paid to it. But there is a very decided disposition manifested in the Congress to regard the surplus as something that ought to be got rid of in any way except by the reduction of taxes.

It does not crop out alone in such measures as the bill to refund the direct taxes which Senator Morrill has brought forward, nor in the battered Education bill that Blair has included in his budget of oranberies. The bundle of public building bills, in both houses, is an indication of a feeling that an overflowing Treasury can be most satisfactorily emptied by Senators and Representatives by plundering it after it has been unnecessarily and wickedly gorged with ill-gotten taxes, rather than by so amending the laws as to remove the temptation to make wanton and extravagant expenditures.

It is apparent that Senator Dolph has come to the conclusion that the surplus is illimitable, and that the people who made it are inclined to have it spent on the great Northwest. He has introduced a great many bills, and they indicate a willingness to spend the taxes of the people freely that is a revelation of Senatorial generosity. One of these bills is a proposition that the United States shall give to the State of Oregon five townships in and about the neighborhood of Crater Lake for a public park, the State to maintain this park after the grant has been made. Another bill gives to the city of The Dalles a part of The Dalles military reservation, also to be a a public park. Neither of these bills takes any money out of the Treasury, but each deprives the Government of land that might be sold to put money into the Treasury. Ble bill "to provide for fortifications and other seacost defenses" is a "thumper." It asks for an appropriation of $126,377,800, to be available in three years, to construct defenses at all the principal ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the lake ports, and on the Gulf of Mexico. A gun factory, to cost $1,000,000 and to be erected on the Pacific coast, is to come out of the appropriation.

It is apparently for the purpose of establishing one of the fortifications that are to cost a part of this $126,000,000 that the Senator has introduced another bill to authorize the purchase of a site on Puget Sound, without stating even an approximate price for the lands to be picked out. Then he has a third bill appropriating $1,000,000 to be used in the purchase of sites for fortifications where sites have not already been reserved. It is supposed at Portland with a public building he has introduced a bill appropriating $500,000. He asks also for another public building at Salem, Oregon, but it is only to cost the small sum of $100,000, which seems insignificant after one has read the Fortification bill.

A little bill upon which no computation of cost has been attempted is one that provides a retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the army. It proposes that any private soldier or non-commissioned officer who has served twenty-five years may be retired with 75 per cent. of the pay of his rank. A enlisted man who has served twenty years and been disabled in the line of duty may be retired on the same terms as to retired pay. A second section of the bill allows any enlisted man who served one year in the war of the rebellion, either as officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, and who had completed twenty years of service, continuous or otherwise, to be retired at 75 per cent. of his pay at retirement.

There is an insignificant little bill from the same Senator asking for the delivery to the State of Washington of ordnance stores of the value of $12,398 55, borrowed by Oregon during the Nez Percés war of 1877, and not returned. A larger one is a bill appropriating $3,296,658 81 to pay a balance said to be due to claimants in Oregon and Washington for losses in the Indian wars of 1855-6. Still another and very generous bill is one in which there is no computation of cost. It proposes that "every person who joined, assisted, or was associated with the military forces of the United States" in Oregon, Idaho, and Washington during the Nez Percés, Bannock, and Shoshone wars in 1877 and 1878, and not heretofore paid by the United States, shall be paid at the rate of $3 a day for their services. All persons who performed services not of a military character, and who have not yet been paid, are invited to present their bills to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized to pay as much as he sees fit. All persons wounded or disabled in the service of these wars are to be entitled to the benefits of the pension laws.

This is not all that Senator Dolph has found to offer by way of reducing the surplus. He has one bill to pay $28,140 75 for claims for Indian depredations recognized in a treaty with the Rogue River Indians in 1853. A larger one is a bill to appropriate $5,000,000 to pay Indian depredation claims investigated by the Secretary of the Interior, and by him reported to the Congress. A modest bill to authorize the payment to Oregon of $18,845 84 "for supplies furnished to the soldiers," date not mentioned, is the last of the budget so far as ascertained. Here is a summary, with allowances for those bills on which no careful computations have been made:

Five township sites in Oregon, say	$25,000
The Dalles Park, cheap at	1,000
For seacoast defenses	126,000,000
Sites for fortifications on Puget Sound, perhaps	500,000
To purchase sites for fortifications	1,000,000
Portland, public building	500,000
Salem, public building	100,000
New retired list, probably not less annually, at the very lowest estimate, than	1,000,000
Ordnance stores to be returned to Washington	12,398
Indian depredation balances	3,296,658
Cost of the Indian wars, new settlement, say	5,000,000
Rogue River depredations	28,140
To pay a lot of Indian depredation claims	5,000,000
Supplies furnished to soldiers	13,845
Total	$142,886,041

And the session of the Congress is not yet a mouth old.

FEARS OF FOUL PLAY.

New-Haven, Conn., Dec. 27.—David T. Boyd, a New-Haven boilermaker, aged twenty-three years, disappeared from Leetes Island on Christmas Day, and much alarm is felt for his safety. He was spending the day at his former home in Guilford, and in the afternoon started with a brother and a few friends to visit relatives at Leetes Island, a neighboring village. They started to walk back to Guilford late at night. Boyd was intoxicated, and when about half the way to Guilford he fell down and was unable to proceed. After vainly offering assistance the others in the party left him.

They arrived home about midnight, and Boyd's mother, upon hearing the news, started out with a lantern to get her son. She searched unavailingly until nearly morning. The search has been continued for two days without finding any trace of Boyd, and it is believed that he met with foul play at the hands of intoxicated quarrelsome or was accidentally drowned. The river at Leetes Island was dragged to-day, but no body was found.

SENATOR STANFORD'S "VIEWS."

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—United States Senator Leland Stanford, the California millionaire, is in Montreal spending the holidays. He is accompanied by Mrs. Stanford and will remain about a week, and will then return to Washington to attend to his duties in Congress.

"Are you in favor of reciprocity with Canada?" he was asked. "I am in favor of the best possible terms on both sides being granted. Two countries side by side as we are should live on the most friendly terms and try to help one another."

"What are your views about annexation?"

"Well, I cannot say exactly, but one thing is certain, we shall never go to war about it, as some enthusiasts seem to think. It would be far better if there were fewer Governments. Then there would not be so much squabbling. If Canada ever wishes to join with us she will be received with open arms."

THE MARY L. MOWATT SUITS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 27.—John M. Gardner, counsel for the Mise Mary L. Mowatt suits, returned home last night from Oaxaca, Mexico, where he had been in the interest of his client. [illegible] in the suit was called on before [illegible] at Pouchkeepsie this morning, [illegible] the fact that the committee appointed to take testimony in Mexico, Minnesota, [illegible] were not ready to report, the case [illegible] for two weeks.

PORTUGAL'S WAR CLOUD.

ENGLAND'S WAR VESSELS AT GIBRALTAR —SERPA PINTO COMING HOME.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The British squadron of action has been ordered to rendezvous at Gibraltar in order to be in readiness to move at once to Lisbon. The Temerairs has already arrived, and the Colossus and Benbow left Malta this afternoon. This is interpreted as indicating that the Government no longer apprehends that a quasi warlike movement will add to the irritation already existing or stand in the way of a peaceful solution of the troubles.

LISBON, Dec. 27.—The Chicago, flagship of the American squadron here, was to-day visited and inspected by Senhor Frederico Reseano Garcia, Secretary of the Portuguese Navy.

Serpa Pinto is returning to Europe upon the plea of ill health. His dispatches to the Government declare that the English officials have written him their thanks for his services in Nyassa land.

An official dispatch announces that Makaleloland is completely pacified.

A sensational article was published yesterday, to the effect that Secretary Blaine had taken sides with Great Britain in her quarrel with Portugal. The presence of the American squadron of evolution in the harbor of Lisbon was pointed to as a move in this policy. The pretext was asserted to be the claim of Mrs. McMurdo of this country that the interests left her by her husband in a railroad built by him at Delagoa Bay with English capital were jeopardized.

Col. Edward McMurdo, a Kentuckian, got a concession from Portugal to build a railroad from Delagoa Bay, on the East African coast, to the frontier. A company was formed in England, and the railroad was constructed and partly equipped. Before the death of King Luis there was trouble between Col. McMurdo's company and the Government, and various representations were made that the terms of the agreement had not been complied with. The Colonel and the King were friendly and they easily smoothed over the complaints, which, however, rose again and again. These are supposed to have hastened McMurdo's death last Spring in Paris.

After McMurdo's death the British capitalists made an attempt to have their claims recognized by Portugal, but without success. Mrs. McMurdo was next told she must ret the United States Government interested, and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was among counsel engaged to assist in this undertaking. In August the widow came here with her papers, and John M. Francis of Troy, an old family friend, escorted her to Secretary Blaine. Mrs. McMurdo's friends say she had no difficulty in convincing the Secretary of State that her case was a proper one for his interference. They are perfectly satisfied with the course that has been taken in her behalf, but protest against the stories that are being circulated regarding a menacing alliance. They feel confident that Portugal will concede the claim of Mrs. McMurdo, and pay her a large amount.

"I don't believe," said a cousin of Mrs. McMurdo, "that there is any significance in the gathering of the war ships off Portugal. The claim matter is moving along too smoothly, so far as we know, to warrant any warlike demonstration."

MEXICO'S PROPOSED BANK.

THE HOLDER OF THE CONCESSION FINDING OPPOSITION IN EUROPE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 27.—Reports have been current here to-day and yesterday that the concessionaire of the projected Bank of Fomento had met with such strong oppositition to the scheme in Europe that he would be compelled to abandon it and forfeit the earnest money, $200,000, deposited in the national Bank here.

THE TIMES's corrsspondent has investigated these reports and talked with the persons most familiar with the matter. It appears that Mr. Alexander de Gessler, now in Europe, has found his efforts to secure capital strongly opposed, but is very hopeful of success. Mr. de Gessler believes this opposition emanates from Europeans interested in retaining for the national bank its present monopoly of dealing with the Government and expects a bitter contest with the powerful interests allied with the national bank. He cables here, however, that he will succeed in overcoming all opposition.

It has been predicted that this project could not be carried through by reason of the fact that a large part of the capital to be paid in was to be loaned to the Government at 4 per cent., and that this feature of the concession would make it impossible to float the scheme in Europe. Should more than $5,000,000, the minimum capital allowed for the bank to start with, he secured the institution would have an equal chance with other institutions to do a profitable business. The concession is a valuable one, and if the present holder drops it there are others standing ready to take it up, with certain modifications. The authorized capital is $25,000,000, one-fifth to be paid in.

A New-York syndicate is reported to have purchased 2,000,000 yards of land near the jockey club race grounds, where it will lay out streets and build houses, which are in good demand here by reason of the overcrowded condition of the city.

HE DIDN'T LIKE HIS PLAYING.

A NEGRO BANJO ARTIST SHOOTS HIS CRITIC DEAD.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 27.—On Christmas night a colored ball was held on Simms's turpentine farm, about twelve miles from this city. The music for the sable belles and beaus was furnished by a negro named Henry Saxon, who picked on the banjo "'Poseum up de Gum Tree," "Liza Jane," and other popular Southern negro plantation melodies.

Willis Glass, one of the dancers, didn't like Saxon's playing, and declared he "couldn't keep time nohow to anch picking on de banjo." He insisted that Saxon give way to another colored artist. Saxon relinquished the banjo, but asked Glass to step outside, saying he wanted to see him a minute. When the two men got out doore Saxon inquired of Glass if he meant to find fault with his playing on the banjo. Upon Glass replying promptly in the affirmative, Saxon said: "Then you've insulted me," and, pulling a pistol, shot the critic of his musical proficiency dead. The murderer fled, and has not been seen or heard of since.

ON ITS FEET AGAIN.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 27.—In February next the Oliver Iron and Steel Company of this city will discharge the last of its obligations and stand again untrammeled by debt. On Jan. 15, 1885, when the firm failed for over $1,500,000, some people thought it would never get on its feet again. At a meeting of the creditors held a few days after the Olivers asked for time, promising to pay the entire amount of indebtedness in five equal payments of $800,000 each. The proposition was promptly accepted by the creditors, and has been kept to the letter.

The direct cause of the failure was the protesting of a paper to the amount of $80,000 in New-York. The mills of the firm did not stop running an hour. The failure was announced in the afternoon of Jan. 15 and next morning everything was running at all the works of the company as usual. This has been the case ever since, and despite several heavy losses by fire the firm has met the payments, which average nearly $1,000 every business day, promptly.

A GOOD OLD AGE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27.—"Aunt Lucy" Griffin, a colored inmate of the Home for the Friendless in this city, who reached her ninetieth birthday anniversary on Christmas, was a servant in Noah Webster's family for twenty-three years prior to the great lexicographer's death. She delights to talk about Mr. Webster as a generous and noble-minded man. She is a well-educated woman. She is still able to do a good deal of work. Some time ago she possessed considerable property, which she had accumulated herself, but she spent it all on needy friends.

To old woman is now greatly enfeebled by a complication of diseases which will surely cause her death in a short time, but her mental faculties are clear. Miss Griffin was born in Branford, Conn., where her mother had lived and died.

GUATEMALA'S COFFEE CROP.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 2.—The coffee crop is giving promise of a yield above the average, and in the country surrounding Antigua the prospects are especially flattering. Consequently there is considerable activity in this section, and there is more building in progress than has been the case for years. The work of reconstructing the ruined portion of the palace at Antigua is proceeding with great vigor, and the complete restoration of this historical edifice is expected to be terminated before midsummer.

Fast Trains to Washington.
A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is operated by the Jersey Central, Reading, and B. & O. All trains run through, and are equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Punctual service. Station foot of Liberty-st.—Adv.

INGALLS HAS THE GRIPPE

THE EPIDEMIC TRACKS HIM INTO KANSAS.

RAPID SPREAD OF THE INFLUENZA OVER THE COUNTRY—"LORD CHUMLEY" AFFECTED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 27.—An Atchison, Kan., special says: "Senator John J. Ingalls, who is at his home here spending the holiday vacation, was seized with a cold last night, this morning developing mild symptoms of Russian influenza. The attack is not serious, however, although it compelled Mr. Ingalls to cancel an engagement to address a teachers' association at Topeka to-day."

A later dispatch from Atchison says: "The Senator's attack of influenza assumed a more virulent form later in the day, and he was compelled by his physicians to take to his bed. No serious results are anticipated, but Mr. Ingalls will remain in the hands of his friends, the physicians, until he has fully recovered.

OMAHA, Dec. 27.—La grippe, or Russian influenza, is prevailing here in epidemic form. It is estimated that fully two-thirds of the people are suffering from it at the present time. It is in mild form, only about half those attacked being confined to their beds, if medical treatment is promptly given. There have been no deaths. Physicians look upon it as a developed stage of epizootic, and successfully treat it from that diagnosis.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The influenza has at last become epidemic in this city and there are several hundred cases of it. Physicians differ as to its nature and several of the doctors themselves are ill of it. The symptoms seem to be about the same in all the cases and none of the patients are very ill. At the State Industrial School 110 cases are reported among the inmates. No deaths have occurred as far as known.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Owing to the illness of two members of Mr. Sothern's company from the influenza, the performance of "Lord Chumley" at the Hollis-Street Theatre was abandoned to-night, the money being refunded to the ticket holders.

CANTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—Thomas Smith, aged twenty-five years, of this town, died this morning. He had been ill with influenza and ventured out before he had entirely recovered. His illness developed into pneumonia.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Thirty-odd of the local Post Office clerks and letter carriers are suffering from influenza and unable to work. Numerous other local cases of "la grippe" are also reported.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Russian influenza has shown itself in Chicago, and already a large number of cases are reported.

Dr. Robbins, the surgeon of the Brooklyn Fire Department, said yesterday that about 10 per cent. of the members of the force were suffering from the "grip."

VIRULENCE IN EUROPE.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The influenza is spreading and is very fatal. The large number of deaths is exciting grave apprehensions. The number of deaths from all causes Christmas Day was 848. For several years the average for that day has been 200. It is reported this morning that 580 deaths from the disease have occurred within twenty-four hours. The papers print this report, but some of them doubt the figures, claiming that they are too high.

Fully one-third of the populace is prostrate. The editor of the *Moniteur Universel* and three soldiers died in the Versailles hospital to-day.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—For some days past there have been a few sporadic cases of influenza at Koenigsberg, but the disease has now become epidemic, and some of the cases are of the most serious nature.

The disease is increasing throughout Germany. It has crippled operations in the shipbuilding yards at Dantzic, Kiel, and Hamburg. In cases where the disease is slighted or not treated, it engenders pulmonary disorders. The doctors say that the climax is passed in the city, and that the disease is on the wane. In consequence of the many cases in the Guards, all furloughs are suspended.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—A meeting of medical men, the Governor of Madrid presiding, was held to-day to consider measures for coping with the epidemic of influenza which is rapidly spreading. It was decided to open relief bureaus at all the hospitals and to distribute appropriate medicines among the afflicted.

The tenor Gayerre, Señor Canovas del Castillo, and several Cabinet Ministers, including Premier Sagasta, are among the sufferers from influenza.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—The hospitals in this city are crowded with patients suffering from influenza, accompanied by inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, and peritonitis. There have been several deaths.

There are over one hundred cases of influenza in Prague.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—The Czar is making favorable progress toward recovery from his attack of influenza. He has never been in a critical condition, and no fears have been felt as to the outcome of his illness.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Countess of Flandere, sister-in-law of King Leopold of Belgium, Prince Baudouin, eldest son of the Countess, and the Queen of Roumania are suffering from the influenza.

LISBON, Dec. 27.—Two thousand have the influenza, including the Queen and Senhor Gomez, the Foreign Minister.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 27.—The Grand Duke of Baden is suffering from influenza.

A MEDICAL VIEW OF IT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The *Medical News* of this city, in its issue of to-morrow, will publish an exhaustive article on influenza by Prof. Roberts Bartholomew of Jefferson Medical College which is of especial interest to the medical profession. After giving a historical sketch of the disease, its pathology, and morbid anatomy, the author says:

"Influenza comes suddenly; goes as quickly. The least robust at any age and women seem to be the first victims. It is here a question of bodily condition, not of the sex. The large numbers simultaneously attacked, the rapidity of extension, those most impressionable are seized, the onset being facilitated by any depressing emotion, like fear or illness. There is no rigor, properly to be thus designated, but rather a feeling of light chills and a feeling of heat therewith. Sometimes malaise of a general kind is experienced, but, like the attack itself, is short in duration, lasting but a few hours.

"With the first access of the nasal and faucial irritation comes the chilliness, which is followed by some feverishness, with more pronounced malaise, and, in general, the headache, weakness, and soreness of the muscles, especially of the larger joints. With the progress of the case in some epidemics there is considerable general weakness, even marked depression of the vital powers. The pulse becomes small and weak, the skin clammy, and restlessness ensues. When a fatal termination is to occur, as a rule, an extension downward into the trachea and bronchi takes place.

"Although catarrhal symptoms predominate are said to be 'complications,' they should be regarded as occasional conditions, and, when present, are, properly speaking, constituted parts of the malady. The chief importance of pneumonia and catarrhal pneumonia is that the development of a fresh or an existing catarrh of the bronchi, is frequently a cause of death. The rapidity with which the disease supervenes—by destruction of development being hours, and its whole career a matter of three or four days—is remarkable. Relapses are common, usually each succeeding seizure being milder, but not a few pass by easy transition into chronic bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, &c. Obviously a catarrhal process so extensive and severe may contribute immensely to chronic disease of the middle ear, especially when nose, and throat, and tous permanently damage the parts.

"The best manner of securing immunity is by the inhalation of sulphurous acid gas daily when the approach of the epidemic renders it necessary, and by taking five grains of salicylate of cinchonidine three times a day, and by so living as to avoid taking cold. When the attack has begun, it seems to me to be desirable to give one or two grains of calomel at night, inhale some sulphurous acid gas, and have the patient sit in a room where steam containing oneal yptol can be inhaled in large quantities. The inanimation of resorcin by dusting over the affected parts has also been advocated. I recommended. The internal remedy most desirable is atropine in solution—one grain to one ounce of water—dose being from one to five drops, the minimum being for little children (after first dentition.) The tincture of belladona may be used—from one to ten drops twice a day. As this medicine is both prompt and prolonged in action it should be given no more than twice a day, unless the dose be much smaller than is advised above.

"Salicylate of cinchonidine and cninine should be given as a prophylactic remedy if there be reasons to suppose that such power is really exerted by it. My own conviction is that as a propoylactic the combination of cinchonidine with salicylic acid is preferable to quinine. For the depression and melancholy it is probable that atropine will do better. For the distressing headache, joint pains, and wakefulness, antipyrine, acetanilide, phenacetine, and other germicides and antiseptics will no doubt, be found useful."

From the Boston Herald, Dec. 27.

It isn't an exaggeration probably to say that one out of every ten persons in Boston is suffering from the influenza. It may safely be added that the other nine are sneezing at perceptible intervals.

DANDELIONS IN BLOOM.

UNSEASONABLE WEATHER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 27.—Not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, except in the memorable Winter of 1863, has been such peculiarly warm weather as this locality is experiencing at present. For the past two weeks the mercury has ranged at about 50° above zero, sometimes going very much higher. Citizens go about their business in their Summer apparel and ladies do their shopping without thought of wraps. So warm has the weather been that the lawns have taken on a spring-time verdure, and a lady of Burlington to-day plucked dandelions in full bloom in her dooryard. This was an astounding curiosity and elicited much comment from those who were shown the blossom.

The wise ones shake their heads and repeat that old saying that "A green Christmas makes a fat graveyard." A farmer ever across the river in Illinois captured a gay and festive rattlesnake that was making itself at home on his premises. It was a good-sized fellow, and evidently thought the Springtime had come. The Burlington Boat Club spent Christmas Day rowing in their paper shells on the river.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—One of the unusual sights of Washington just at present, says the *Capital*, is to be seen in Washington Circle, where large beds of yellow jessamine have flowered as profusely as they ever did in the balmiest days of Spring. The over-laden branches hang down on the ground in great blotches of color, contrasting vividly with the bright green grass of the park, which is brighter and more luxuriantly green than it is ever found in the hot months of the Summer.

A Mr. Shields, living in Georgetown on P-street, near Thirty-first-street, has in the front garden a rosebush which yesterday had two beautiful red roses. There are besides a dozen buds. People wandered from the city to Mr. Shields's house to see the unusual sight of a rosebush in bloom on Christmas Day.

A BRITISH SHIP SUNK.

ALL THE CREW SAVED EXCEPT TWO COLORED SAILORS.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 27.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning the Union Pacific steamer Oregon ran into and sunk the British ship Clan McKenzie at Coffin Rock, on the Columbia River. Charles Anstin and Matthew Reid, two colored sailors, were instantly killed. They were asleep in the forecastle of the Clan McKenzie, and when the bow of the Oregon struck her the sharp plate of iron ran into the hunks in which the sailors were lying, cutting the two men in half. They were struck at the waist and the upper part of each body fell into the river below and sank.

Charles Fish, a coal passer of the Oregon, was injured, but not fatally. A member of the Clan's crew said that as soon as the two men were cut their blood flew in every direction, bespattering the walls and broken timbers and then the water began to pour in.

The Oregon was on her way down the river, en route to San Francisco, with a full cargo and passengers, and the Clan McKenzie was lying at anchor in one side of the channel.

Immediately after the collision the ship began to settle and soon sank in four fathoms of water. All the crew were safely transferred to the Oregon and brought back to the city. The Clan McKenzie is a fine iron vessel. She came from Rio Janeiro in ballast. It is thought the vessel may be raised. She is valued at $80,000, and is said to be fully insured. The loss to the Oregon will be $10,000.

GEN. BLANCO PLOTTING.

TRYING TO INDUCE GEN. CRESPO TO AID HIM IN VENEZUELA.

CARACAS, Dec. 4.—A letter has been received from Puerto España, Trinidad, which says that Gen. Guzman Blanco has made propositions to Gen. Crespo, offering him every description of support, money, arms, &c., to enable him to become President on the condition that President Rojas Paul is placed in his power, in order to wreak upon him terriole vengeance for what he considers his treason.

Crespo has declined the proposals, through a recollection of favors done to him by Paul, and in a great measure owing to the resolute attitude of his wife, who has threatened him with a separation if he listens to Guzman's proposals.

In spite of this, there is some fear that Crespo may be tempted by the lavish promises of Guzman, so much so that there is some apprehension of a disturbance of the public peace.

MANY POTTERIES COMBINE.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.—At a meeting at East Liverpool, Ohio, to-day, the United States, C. C., and Rockingham and yellow ware compact was formed. The combination was quietly formed, and the announcement to-night was the first intimation the public had that such a thing was in contemplation. It has for its purpose the maintaining of a uniform discount to the trade, with a view of protecting the jobber and preventing discriminations at the same time securing their preference for American goods in this line.

The organization comprises twenty-four potteries, including East Liverpool, Ohio; Wellsville, Ohio; Cincinnati; Peoria, Ill.; Philadelphia; Trenton, N. J.; New-Milford, Conn.; East Boston, Mass.; East Morrisania, N. Y., and Baltimore.

POLITICS IN NICARAGUA.

NICARAGUA, Dec. 6.—Dr. Sacasa, who became President of the republic through the death of the late President, has been put forward by some political clubs as candidate for the next Presidential election.

The railroad from Granada to Managua is going to have competition from a line of coaches, for which a company is being organized in Granada. The passenger fare is to be fixed 25 per cent. below that charged by the railroad.

Considerable immigration is expected from the United States in consequence of the satisfactory prospects of the canal.

GOV. HILL'S DAY IN TOWN.

Gov. D. B. Hill went driving yesterday afternoon, visited a theatre in the evening, and later attended a reception given by Mrs. Sutton, a sister of Edward S. Stokes, in the Hoffman House. Mrs. John A. Cockerill received with Mrs. Sutton, and there were many guests.

TROUBLE FEARED IN HAYTI

THE HATED COUNT SESMAISONS TO RETURN.

HIS PRESENCE LIKELY TO RESULT IN A REVOLUTION—THE UNITED STATES EXPECTED TO INTERFERE.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Dec. 21.—There are more breakers ahead for unhappy Hayti, complications as serious as those from which she has just passed, and which may involve the United States and the French Republic. From the highest authority from which such information could emenate I have been positively informed that the Count Sesmaisons is to return here in the official capacity of Minister to France. Persons best informed on this subject do not hesitate to say that his presence in Hayti means nothing short of another revolution. But the full import of his return, as affects the United States, will be more fully appreciated when it is remembered that this is the personage who at the time of the illegal capture and detention of the American steamer Haytian Republic, used his utmost exertions with the Haytians to prevent that vessel's release, even going so far as to have produced in evidence against the seized steamer a private letter addressed to himself.

This was commented on at the time as being a highly irregular proceeding, and an inquiry on the part of the United States Government was said to have been instituted regarding it. But his subsequent acts made it scarcely worth while to ask the motive of this, for with the most audacious effrontery he used his official office as representative of what purported to be a neutral power, to aid in every conceivable way the cause of the Legitime faction, and with so little pretense of concealment, that the protesting departments under Hippolyte, after many fruitless demands for his recall, were at last compelled to see in these officious acts only a simple compliance with his instructions. His entire career here as Minister reeked with the most barefaced partisanship, inciting by words and deeds the Legitimists to the most desperate measures, and while the United States was using in a legitimate and proper way its influence to prevent the further effusion of blood, this restless schemer was throwing the weight of France in the opposite scale. It is current that he inflamed the passions of the Port au Prince garrison by speeches accusing Hippolyte of atrocious cruelty to his prisoners.

Whatever charges may be brought against President Hippolyte and his Government, the sin of adulation of this French diplomat is not one of them, and the question arises, Why does not Hayti refuse to receive him, as the State unquestionably has such a right? The reason can be given in few words: Hayti is afraid. Conscious of the weakness of her Government, she dreads the effect of a display of force by France on the insurrectionary element in her midst, unless the titular Government is in turn backed by another power.

I have the right to say that if Hayti receives the assurance of the moral support of the United States, Minister Sesmaisons will never be allowed to set his foot on Haytian soil as representative of France, and that if such assurance is not given Hippolyte will not dare object. Considering the former acts of this Minister, which were in direct conflict with the expressed policy of the United States, his being foisted on Hayti against the popular will is regarded by Haytians here as much a snub to the United States as it is a menace to the tranquility of this republic. The Haytians fear, and with good reason, that if they are compelled to receive him the French Legation in place of being a bond of amity between the two countries will be instead a medium of offense, the rendezvous and headquarters of every malcontent and revolutionist. They still remember with apprehension his boast made when first landing in Hayti: "Had I been French Minister to Hayti in 1883 Hayti would now be under the protection of France."

The Haytians are not easily jostled out of their habitual stolidity, but this news of the Count Sesmaisons's return and the close proximity of his tool, the deposed President Légitime, in Jamaica, has done it most effectually. They see in it nothing less than a return of French ascendency and its logical consequence—another revolution. It is significant that as soon as the intelligence of the Count's departure from Paris for Port au Prince was received here a decree was ejected warning foreign merchants not to look to the Government of Hayti for redress or indemnity for loss incurred during revolution. This republic is small and, against a foreign nation, powerless. Its acquisition by France is desirable mainly because of its geographical position, commanding as it does the approach to the Caribbean Sea and the isthmian highroad of commerce.

It is violating no confidence to state that the United States has during the past year made earnest efforts to draw closer the friendly relations with the black republic, and it is the undisguised opinion here that if this French Minister is permitted to return to Hayti, its endeavors can be relegated to the list of things unaccomplished. Hippolyte and his party have professedly been in favor of closer relations with the sister republic, and having by the aid of American war vessels which compelled Légitime to submit to the terms of blockade raised the Presidency, has given since no hint of apology to the United States the old prejudice against foreigners and foreign capital. On all sides it is apparent that the growing influence of the United States in Hayti is regarded with extreme jealousy by France, and the most prominent personages in Port au Prince do not hesitate to say so. The sending of Minister Sesmaisons to Hayti is regarded here as a long stride made by France toward the curtailment of this American influence.

The North Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Baucroft Gherardi, consisting of the flagship Galena, Kearsarge, and Dolphin, arrived in the harbor on the 16th inst. As early as possible I sought an interview with Admiral Gherardi in reference to the return of Minister Sesmaisons to Hayti. The Admiral regretted that the subject was of such a serious nature as to prohibit him from saying anything about it for publication at present.

Thursday President Hippolyte, accompanied by his Cabinet and the principal officers of the Haytian army and navy, paid an official visit to Admiral Gherardi on board his flagship, the Galena. United States Minister Douglass and President Hippolyte's two daughters were also of the party. As the Admiral's barge, containing the President and his personal staff, pushed off from the wharf, three Haytian gunboats lying close inshore fired a salute in honor of their chief. At the first gun the American war vessels manned yards, and as the cortège ranged abreast the Dolphin a salute of twenty-one guns from that ship was fired, echoed a few moments later by the deep-toned bass of the Galena's guns. A final salute of twenty-one guns from the flagship on the President's departure completed the explosive part of the ceremony.

It is interesting to recall the fact that on this day one year ago the Galena and Yantic steamed into this harbor with loaded guns and decks cleared for action, to demand of the Haytians the release of the American steamship Haytian Republic.

SUIT FOR NEARLY A MILLION.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—The estate of the late Dr. James H. McLean was sued to-day for $995,000. The plaintiff in the case is William Jackson, and the defendants are L. F. Campbell and J. H. Crane, surviving executors of the J. H. McLean estate, the last named being also administrator of the estate of Mrs. J. H. McLean, who died shortly after her husband's demise.

The petition embraces about a dozen pages of type-written matter, and it sets forth as the basis of the action Dr. McLean's connection with the Carbondale, Metropolis and Paducah Railroad Company. It is averred toat the Directors of this road authorized the issue of 2,040 interest-bearing 6 per cent. bonds of the par value of £1,000 each, secured by a first lien on the property.

A RAILROAD STRIKE THREATENED.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 27.—There is considerable trouble on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, caused by the discharge of twenty Brotherhood conductors and one Brotherhood brakeman.

Employes all along the line are much exercised over these discharges, and it is reported here that Chief Conductor G. W. Howard and Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur, representing the orders of the Brotherhoods of Conductors and Engineers, respectively, are now at Somerset conferring with Superintendent H. F. Clark in regard to the trouble.

THERE WAS NO MASSACRE.

FORT SULLY, S. D., Dec. 27.—Reports of a massacre of settlers in this vicinity are unfounded. Squatters have been moving upon the reservation in the lowlands along the Missouri, and the Cheyenne Sioux have made ugly threats, but the whites have not been molested. There are four companies of the Twelfth United States Infantry here, who are able to quell any outbreak in a few hours.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 27.—A terrible accident occurred on the Fraser River road yesterday. Six young men out sleigh riding were driving along the road, when a tree fell, crushing the sleigh, killing four of the occupants and the horses. The names of the dead are: James Lawson, C. D. Campbell, Joseph Locke, and J. V. Bodwell. The other two escaped with severe bruises.

CAUSED BY A BROKEN CHAIN.

A BRIDGE FALLS, KILLING ONE MAN AND INJURING OTHERS.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Dec. 27.—A terrible accident happened at 3:15 this afternoon on the Market-street bridge. In putting up the fourth span of the bridge one of the hangers which uphold the flooring end are suspended from the iron trusses above was not finished by bolting to the flooring on account of the nuts not fitting, but was suspended by a chain in place of the solid hanger which would take its place when the bridge was completed.

The temporary trestles, with the exception of one, had been removed to-day from under the span, and when a lumber wagon driven by Burt Thompson attempted to cross the chain parted, allowing one end of the heavy iron girder which it supported and about forty feet of the flooring to fall into the river. The horses, wagon, driver, and 4 or seven men who were on this part of the bridge fell with it into the river, or fortunately grasped the part still standing and saved themselves.

William Somers of Rochester, N. Y., one of the bridge workmen, was struck by the wagon in his fall and is dead. He was terribly injured about the head. He was brought to shore in a boat, and Drs. Nutt and Millet, who were early on the ground, made energetic but vain efforts to resuscitate him.

John Daley, another of the workmen, had his leg broken by the timbers which fell upon him. He was taken to the hospital. Frank Cable, the foreman of the men, has a broken wrist. Bert Thompson, the driver, was taken to the hospital seriously injured.

The horses were drowned, and, with the wagon, are lying about 200 feet below the bridge, stuck on an old bridge span. The workmen claim that when Thompson's team approached they yelled to the driver to stop, but that he drove right on, either not hearing or not heeding them.

MR. POOL RESIGNS.

THE CENTRAL'S DIRECTORS OBJECT TO HIS SPECULATING IN GRAIN.

The resignation of Charles A. Pool who, with Hamilton McK. Twombly, has for some years had charge of the grain business of the New-York Central Road, has been asked for by the Board of Directors. Mr. Pool has obediently tendered it, and it will take effect the 1st of January. The reason for the request is said to be that Mr. Pool has been shunting for sheknels in the wheat market, and to speculate is to do something entirely against the rules of the Central Road. Mr. Pool's snocessor will be R. L. Douglass of the Western Transit Company, one of the Central's auxiliary departments.

The fact was not generally known yesterday, but those members of the Produce Exchange who did know it discussed it and Mr. Pool with a good deal of interest. The salary received was $10,000 a year, which was sufficient to permit of Mr. Pool's belonging to several clubs and making himself popular about town. He is a tall and handsome olond. His brother fit him and he can smile genially.

Mr. Pool took a prominent, if unofficial, part in the naval parade on the occasion of the centennial celebration last Spring. He was in charge of the fleet of Central Railroad tug, which were made use of by the officials of the road and their guests. Mr. Pool attired himself as an Admiral and paced the quarter-deck of the tugs as the procession moved up the bay. It was a great day for him.

His office is at 1 Beaver-street. When a reporter called on him yesterday afternoon he said that it was true that his resignation had been asked for and that he had given it. That was all there was to it. It has been the duty of Mr. Pool and Mr. Twombly to look after the elevators and the re

THE VANDERBILT SYSTEM

FREIGHT RECEIPTS SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS.

FINAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AUDIT OF THE CENTRAL'S ASSOCIATION OF FAST FREIGHT LINES.

The Board of Audit of the New-York Central Co-operative Association of Fast Freight Lines met in the Hotel Brunswick yesterday morning at its last session this year. There were present C. P. Leland, auditor of the Lake Shore Railway; William Nicholson, auditor of the Fall Brook Railway; John Carstensen, controller of the New-York Central; W. B. Pollock, auditor of the freight accounts of the same road; D. A. Waterman and Thomas Edson, auditors of the Michigan Central's freight accounts; P. A. Hewitt, auditor of the Big Four; R. M. Hindson, assistant auditor of the Big Four; M. E. Eaton, auditor of the Boston and Albany; George Ziegler, auditor of the tariff receipts of the Philadelphia and Reading; Alexander Monier, assistant auditor of freight accounts of the Central Railway of New-Jersey; W. C. Ward of the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railway; Jay Sherman, general Manager of the Ked, White and Midland Line; W. M. Sheppare, voucher clerk of the same; B. B. Mitchell, General Manager of the Blue and Canada Southern Lines; Willis F. Gove, general bookkeeper of the same, and Foster Bentley, general bookkeeper of the New York Air Line.

The association re-elected Mr. Leland Chairman and Mr. Nicholson Secretary for 1890, and then proceeded to the routine involved in the inspection and arranging of the vouchers of all the lines represented—parts of the Vanderbilt system—for the month of December. The freight accounts, including expenses and receipts, were found to show a decided increase in business and profits over corresponding periods of last year. All of the lines were reported as doing excellent business, with admirable prospects for the new year. The board was in session from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., when it adjourned to meet in St. Louis Jan. 28. The significance of the next meeting is found in the fact that at the same time there will be held in New-Orleans the meeting of the National Railway Accounting Officers Association. The two associations will be, it is said, in close correspondence.

PRESIDENT INMAN PLEASED.

The annual report of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway Company was issued to shareholders yesterday in pamphlet form. President John H. Inman congratulates his security holders upon the material improvement of their property's physical condition and the rapid growth of business. He submits to the security holders tables of value showing the capitalization of the Richmond Terminal properties as compared with other companies, says the report:

"The average of your bonded debt and fixed charges as of Nov. 30, 1889, with all your leases capitalized on the basis of 6 per cent, is only $19,066 per mile, and the average stock capitalization outstanding, including all your own stock, is only $16,320 per mile. Your company already owns the greater part of the high-priced stocks in your system, practically all of the Richmond and Danville, $4,232 shares of the first preferred stock of the East Tennessee out of a total of 110,000 shares, and 40,000 shares of the stock of the Georgia Central out of a total of 75,000 shares. Your directors believe that your system can be so unified and simplified that its capitalization will not exceed $30,000 per mile in bonds, and $12,500 per mile in stock, giving a total of $32,500 per mile on a system of 7,520 miles, which earned during the fiscal year $28,274,171 gross, $9,777,139 net, and $1,920,186 53 above all fixed charges.

"It is interesting to note here the capitalization per mile of the different groups of roads in the country taken by your Treasurer from Poor's Manuel for 1889. It will be seen that the capitalization of the Southeastern group, where your system lies, is the lowest in the country. It is only $41,359, as against $121,267 of the middle group, which is the most heavily capitalized, and $48,073 of the Southwestern group, which is the lowest except the Southeastern. Your system, as above shown, is capitalized at only $37,064 per mile, which is $4,295 less than the Southeastern group. And this notwithstanding the well-known fact that your company controls the best and most costly properties of that section."

STUDYING CANADA'S LINES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 27.—N. S. Kronglicoff and A. B. T. Kondzatovitch, Russian civil engineers, are in this city on their way from Japan, via British Columbia, to Montreal. They were sent to Canada by the Russian Government to inspect railway construction there with a view to the building of a great railway through Siberia, which, with waterways, will give Russia complete communication between St. Petersburg and the Pacific Ocean.

They chose the Canadian Pacific Railway as a model on account of its great length and of the marked similitude of British Columbia's mountain regions and the plains of Manitoba to those of Siberia.

They will go to Montreal to obtain further data from the Canadian Pacific Railway officials. Thence they will go to Niagara Falls, New-York, and Philadelphia. From New-York they will proceed to Liverpool and thence home. They are of the opinion that a trade in machinery could be established between Russia and Canada.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

There was a meeting of half a dozen of the coal barons from Central and Western Pennsylvania yesterday in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. In many respects the meeting was a surprise, inasmuch as it has been predicted that at the next meeting of the Board of Conference the members would advance prices all the way from 20 cents to 40 cents a ton at the mouths of the mines. The gentlemen who met yesterday did nothing of the kind, and their representative, when the conference had adjourned, declared that no advance had been contemplated. "On the contrary," he said, "the meeting had practically nothing to discuss, and there was evident a disposition to let the existing condition of the coal interests alone. The companies have nothing now to complain of. The meeting to-day was purely a formal one, and adjourned almost as soon as it convened."

The annual report of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and its leased lines for 1889 shows: Gross earnings from operation, $33,125,588; operating expenses, $22,406,051; net earnings from operation, $10,719,537; other income, $2,5?0,0?7; gross income from all sources, $13,290,205; interest on funded debt, due and accrued, $3,612,749; rentals of leased lines, $4,046,742; taxes, $1,513,881; net income from all sources, $4,117,031; dividends declared—4? per cent, on 2?3,438,?00 shares of common stock, $4,0?4,?75; surplus for year, $93,356; cash on hand, $1,900,?09; profit and loss, surplus, $12,930,294; betterments during year, $?48,?47; total cost of road and equipments to date, $148,829,629; total common capital outstanding, $89,428,800.

At the Western Freight Association meeting in Chicago yesterday the Chicago and Alton announced a reduction in the rate on cattle from 22 to 18 cents per 100 pounds from Kansas City to Chicago. The reduced rate went into effect Dec. 21, and the road has already given notice of a still further reduction to 12½ cents. It claims that the St. Paul and the Santa Fe Roads are manipulating the cattle rate to such an extent as to secure the bulk of the traffic, and it proposes to put the rate so low that the manipulators cannot cut under it without losing money on every carload they handle. The 12½-cent rate will not be put into effect until after the January meeting of the association.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Bell's Gap and the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroads was held in Philadelphia yesterday, at which it was decided to consolidate the two roads under the name of the Pennsylvania and Northwestern Railroad Company on Jan. 1 next. The capital stock of the new company will be $1,860,000, and the bonded indebtedness the same amount. The following officers were elected to serve until the annual meeting of the company in February: President—Charles F. Barwind; Vice President—Aaron Fries; Secretary and Treasurer—Frank S. Lewis; Directors—H. A. Berwind, John H. Coffroth, Aaron Fries, Stephen Greene, Samuel G. Lewis, and John Kelly.

The Troy and New-England Railroad Company, formed for constructing and operating a railroad thirty-five miles long, from some point in the city of Troy to some point on the dividing line between this State and Massachusetts in the town of Canaan, Columbia County, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The capital is $350,000. The Directors of the road for the first year are Walter F. Warren, Charles M. Tillinghast, William A. Thompson, Edward Murphy, Jr., H. E. Cutler, Henry H. Dalling, Lewis E. Gurley, Edward F. Abrray, Charles E. Patterson, William Knapp, James K. Averill, Andrew J. Smart, and Edgar Lynch.

Articles of association of the Troy and New-England Railway Company were filed yesterday with the Secretary of State at Albany. The capital is placed at $350,000. The route is from Troy to some point on the dividing line between the States of New-York and Massachusetts in the town of Canaan, Columbia County. The Directors are Walter F. Warren, Charles W. Tillinghast, William A. Thompson, Edward Murphy, Jr., H. E. Cutler, Henry H. Dalling, Lewis E. Gurley, Edward F. Murray, Charles E. Patterson, William Knapp, James A. Averill, Andrew Smart, and Edgar Lynch.

The following is the report of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and its leased lines for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1889: Gross earnings for operation, $9,745,291; operating expenses, (excluding all taxes,) $6,067,480; net earnings from operation, $3,677,?14; gross income from all sources, $3,677,?14. Deductions from income as follows: Interest on funded debt, $?23,249; taxes, $?84,?84; rentals of leased lines, $?68,482; net income from all sources, $1,393,?38; cash on hand, $1,900,?69; profit and loss, (surplus,) $12,-938,?94.

Managers Mohler and Shelby of the Manitoba Railroad yesterday effected a renewal of the traffic arrangement with the Union Pacific at Butte, Montana, which was broken in November through a misunderstanding, after being in force a year. The renewed contract goes into effect to-morrow, and covers passenger and freight business east and west.

A conference by representatives of the Chicago, St. Paul lines, the lines leading eastward from St. Paul and the Central Traffic Association roads was held in Chicago yesterday relative to the establishment of uniform through rates between St. Paul and points in the Central Traffic Association via Chicago and Mackinaw. No definite agreement was reached, but a committee of thirteen was appointed to arrange a basis of through rates and report at an adjourned meeting to be held Jan. 18.

The annual report of the State Railroad Commission of Kentucky shows an increase in mileage of 232 miles, making the total for the State 2,835 miles. The assessed valuation is $44,690,903.

WAGES TO BE PAID AT SEA.

A SCHEDULE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE OWNERS OF VESSELS.

The Sailors and Firemen's Union met last evening at 26 Albany-street and adopted a circular that is to be sent out to-day to ship owners and to the Mercantile Exchange. It asks them to appoint a committee to meet a committee from the sailors and firemen on Jan. 14, for the purpose of deciding upon a uniform rate of wages to be paid to seafaring men.

The circular says that the condition of very many seafaring men is very bad. Every sailors' boarding house has a grogshery where vile drinks are sold. Sailors are compelled to go to these boarding houses in consequence of an understanding that exists between the keepers of these places and ships' Captains. Even those seamen who have homes of their own in this city and vicinity have to put up at the boarding houses if they want to get a job. The boarding house keepers are known to pay the Captains $2 for every sailor that they supply them with, and this bribe induces Captains to take sailors only from boarding houses.

The union wants to ameliorate the condition of its members without recourse to strikes, but many sailors think that a union is of no use when it does not order a strike. In England and Australia ship owners now hire their hands from the union and get good able-bodied seamen.

The union intends to submit the following schedule of wages to the Committee of Ship Owners and the Mercantile Exchange: For able-bodied seamen on steamers, $30 per month; for able-bodied seamen on sailing vessels, $25; for machinery greasers, $30; for firemen, $25; for coal passers, $25. These rates of wages it is claimed are already being paid by the Savannah and the Pacific Mail Lines.

Should the ship owners refuse to accede to the demands of the union, a big strike of sailors, longshoremen and firemen is threatened in this city. On Jan. 13 the sailors, longshoremen, and other dock laborers will have a great demonstration in this city, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

HALF-DOLLAR COUNTERFEITS.

WELL-MADE BOGUS COIN FOUND ON AN ITALIAN SPECULATOR.

Special Treasury Agent John P. Brooks is making it hot for the circulators of bogus coin just now, and the counterfeiter who expects to make any money out of the nefarious business must be very sharp to escape the trained men whom Agent Brooks has on their scent. The people who pass the base coin are easily enough detected, but the actual coiners, the adroit artists who furnish the supply of the stuff to the hundreds of persons in this city who palm it off on shopkeepers and tradesmen, are the special objects of Agent Brooks's solicitude.

One of his Secret service experts succeeded yesterday in locating and arresting an Italian who will probably turn out to be the head centre of the counterfeiting gang. He went into the tailor's shop of Adolph Abrahams at 386 Water-street yesterday, and after haggling for a cheap necktie and some other things succeeded in passing four bogus half-dollar pieces. A Secret Service officer had been watching him for nearly three weeks, and as he was coming out the officer met him in the doorway. Adolph had suspected the coin, and was watching it in his hand as the officer snapped the handcuffs on his wrists. He threatened to smash him before he could dispose of the counterfeits he might have in his possession. He found for very well executed half-dollar pieces, admirable imitations except in the ring and weight.

Before Commissioner Shields the prisoner gave his name as Emela Dedomaiuo and said that he lived at 105 James-street. The police recognized him as an ex-convict from the Kings County Penitentiary, and he readily admitted he had just been discharged after serving eleven months for cutting a man with a razor. He was held for examination in $2,500 bail.

NOT A HAPPY FAMILY.

MR. AND MRS. TOMKINS FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO LIVE TOGETHER.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Tomkins, who was married to George Tomkins March 4, 1885, has brought a suit for separation and also to enjoin her husband from molesting or annoying her, in the High Court of Justice of Ontario, Canada. She applied through counsel to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to compel D. A. Haynes, the clerk of the Advisory Council of Calvary Baptist Church of this city, to produce an agreement of reconciliation made by her husband and self in this city in 1888. The parties were then members of that church, and had unfortunately separated after protracted disagreements, were induced by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur and others of the council to make the agreement referred to. They have since separated again.

Mrs. Tomkins and her only child, a son three years old, is living with her parents in Ontario, while Mr. Tomkins, who was ordained a Baptist preacher in 1887, is keeping a hotel on Sullivan's Island, near Charlesion, S. C. Mr. Haynes, who appeared in Judge Lawrence's court in answer to a subpœna duces tecum, said the paper was in the possession of the council, but he was unable to produce it, as Mrs. Tomkins signed it only on a written stipulation "that the church agrees under no circumstances to make or give a copy of the said agreement to any person."

Judge Lawrence said that in view of this stipulation he did not feel warranted in compelling the production of the agreement, and therefore denied Mrs. Tomkins's application.

QUEER IDEAS OF AUTOPSIES.

"It is queer what ideas some of the poor people whose friends die in the hospitals have regarding autopsies," said a house surgeon of one of the city hospitals to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "I was once asking an Irishwoman for permission to make an autopsy upon the body of her husband, and was met with the reply, 'Indado not. The poore man hev been afther sufferin' enough already, widout bartin' him ony more.' I tried to explain what the autopsy was for, but it was useless. When I asked how it was going to hurt him when he was dead, she said, 'And wouldn't it be afther hartin' his feelin's?' That was a clincher and I gave it up. That man's body was not subjected to an autopsy.

"Another instance wee with a woman, who thought an autopsy was some operation designed to act favorably on the corpse. I asked her permission to make an autopsy on the body of her sister, who had died of cancer in the lungs. When I asked her she answered: 'Well, I dunno what a "topsy" is, but if it will bring her back to life again you had bettser do it as quick as you can.' I explained that a 'topsy' was, and she objected. The majority do. It is sentiment against science, and sentiment comes out ahead in such cases."

ABOUT THE EXCISE CASES.

The December Grand Jury, besides a presentment in regard to electrical matters, had a word to say in reference to the old stand-by of past Grand Juries—the excise cases. These cases, the Grand Jury say, they could not investigate owing to the pressure of business imperatively demanding their consideration. It was manifest that there was no reason why these cases should not be tried in the Court of General Sessions.

"It appears," say the Grand Jury, "that minors are sometimes used, by and with the consent of the police authorities of this city or their subordinates, in procuring evidence to be used in criminal prosecutions, more especially in cases against houses of illfame. The result must be the exposure of the minor to evil influences and great danger of moral contamination, and the Grand Jury believe that the practice is one of no public utility, and should be abolished as it now exists. We recommend that the Police Department take measures to prohibit its members from being in any way concerned in the use of minors in the procuring of evidence."

ONE WAY TO CLEAN STREETS.

The spasmodic attempts of the Street-Cleaning Department to do something were illustrated yesterday through the shopping districts, where Commissioner Coleman's men assembled in force, and after hard work piled up a large number of heaps of refuse of all sorts in the gutters and roadway. There was a strong wind at the time the work was in progress, but this did not seem to quicken the deliberation of the drivers of the collection carts. Yesterday the wind came in gusts from almost all points of the compass, and the result was an atmosphere that was yellow with the particles of flying refuse.

Persons who ventured to the shops did so at the risk of having their clothing covered with the refuse which was swept from the heaps. The tiny particles sifted through the doorways and windows of the great shops, and not only was business injured by the general retreat of the most courageous customers, but delicate fabrics were damaged by the fall of the street dirt.

BROOKLYN'S EXPERIENCE.

OBSTACLES MET IN PUTTING THE ELECTRIC WIRES UNDER GROUND.

The last report of the Brooklyn Subway Commission, which expired by limitation on Nov. 1, was filed in Mayor Chapin's office yesterday. It shows that on Nov. 1 there were 3,007 miles of underground wires in the city, an increase of 839 miles during the eleven months ending on that date. Strung on the elevated railroad structures there were 768 miles of wire. During the same period 445 telegraph poles were removed, exclusive of the number taken down by the electric light companies, of which no report has been received.

In addition, telephone wires have been removed from 271 poles, but the poles are still standing, because they carry Fire and Police Department wires. Permits have been granted for 46,375 feet of additional conduits, having a capacity for 3,500 miles of wire, and the local telephone company has laid out a route for 4,000 miles of wire.

In discussing the delay in burying the electric light wires, Prof. G. W. Plympton, who writes the report, says:

"The board has no authority to control the installation of these companies or interfere in their operations in any way. The act of June, 1885, makes it the duty of the board, in default of the proposal of plans by the electrical companies themselves, to cause to be devised and made ready for use an underground system and compel all companies to use such subways as so prepared. But it does not furnish authority or means for the construction of such a subway, or means for the compulsion of companies. It makes even the choice of a system impossible by accepting the condition that 'it shall be the duty of the board in devising the aforesaid plan so to devise and prepare that an ordinary wire may be used by any such city for the electric wires or conductors operated by its Police, Fire, or other departments without expense, except the expense of the wires of conductors.'

"This command to devise a subway for all classes of conductors defeats its owe object. The electric light wires should never be permitted in the same bond it would telegraph or telephone wires. What the board hoped to do has been to find a system for a separate high-tension subway which it could approve as feasible and safe and then to obtain from the Legislature a release from the absurd condition it had imposed and the means to compel the construction and use of such a subway by such companies as ought to use it. This object not having been accomplished, the board was entirely powerless as regards the electric light companies, for the act gave it no jurisdiction over aerial wires until it should be prepared in the impossible way [illegible] to compel them to be put under ground."

Prof. Plympton devotes considerable space to a discussion of the future of electric matters and urges that the city should lead to the matter of improvement by burying its poles and telegraph wires. He says the space under the streets should not be considered to private corporations, and speaks very strongly in favor of long-term contracts for electric lighting.

BALL OF THE DEAF-MUTES.

DANCERS WHO FELT THE MUSIC, BUT DID NOT HEAR IT.

The deaf-mutes held their annual charity ball at Maennerchor Hall last evening under the auspices of the Manhattan Literary Association, an organization of deaf-mutes founded in 1864. The ball was a success from a financial and artistic standpoint and yielded a snug little sum to the association and to the Unlimited Home for Deaf-Mutes, to which was given one-half the proceeds.

The deaf-mutes' ball is amusing to the average spectator, and at the same time is a source of wonder. It is amusing because of the silence, broken only by the music, the sound of which is not heard by the dancers who move in harmony with it time. It is more amusing still to see the prompter stand up and call out with methodical precision, "Ladies change," and "All hands 'round," when, for all the difference it makes to the dancers, he might as well shout, "Chatham-square, change for Fulton, Wall, and South Ferry, this train goes to City Hall and Brooklyn Bridge." It is wonderful, however, to see how well everything passes off, and how graceful the dancers are in spite of their inability to hear. It was seldom, perhaps, that there was to be found in an ordinary ball, that a dancer lost the step, but when this did happen the movement was caught again without the least hesitancy.

The waltzing was particularly well done. The Rev. Louis Hoffman, who was an interested spectator, explained how it was that the dancers were able to keep in such thorough harmony with the music which they could not hear.

"You see," he said, "deaf-mutes are wonderfully quick, and it takes them but a very short time to learn the figures of a dance. They do not know the name of the dance, but there is a prompter there calling every change, but they do know every change and step, and in square dances simply follow out the figures at mutually understood signs."

"You have noticed, perhaps, that in the music here the bass drum is given a slight predominance. Were our orchestra all strings the deaf mutes might as well be without music; but with the drum there is a vibration either of floor or air that carries its rhythm to the dancers. They feel the music, though not hear. That is how in perfect time. That there are so many good dancers is due to the fact that they love dancing as one of the amusements open to them and constantly practice it."

Some of the toilets of the ladies were very beautiful. Daniel J. Ward, who can talk with both mouth and hands, and Mrs. Ward, the managers and eyes, was floor manager, and was assisted by Tilson W. Haight and John F. O'Brien.

WALL-STREET TALK.

Money loaned as high as 35 per cent. on the Stock Exchange yesterday, the "squeeze" began on Thursday being extended and made more oppressive.

* * *

The banking institutions which figured in the transactions of some years ago when Ex-President Morton became more or less unpopular are in these later manipulations, too.

* * *

But despite the pressure consequent upon the highest loan rate of the year stocks failed to go down, even though bear raids of a pretty suergetic character were directed against quotations. Even the coal stocks (the especial target for every bear speculator in the three markets of London, Philadelphia, and New-York) were fairly firm and made no concessions.

* * *

Sugar Trust stock, even, made a net gain of over a full point for the day. There was a movement toward the covering of a large line of short contracts lately put out by Boston traders.

* * *

A further statement of the progress of the Atchison reorganization scheme will be given early next week.

* * *

Funds are moving this way from the West, so say dispatches received in Wall-street from Chicago. The Chicago speculators are now largely upon the bull side of the stock market for the first time in a long while; but they talk about "waiting for results" till after the middle of January.

EVA HAMILTON MAKES ANSWER.

By her counsel, Mr. Charles W. Fuller, Mrs. Evangeline L. Hamilton yesterday filed her answer to the suit brought by her husband, Robert Ray Hamilton, to annul their marriage. After entering a general denial to the complaint of Mr. Hamilton, she makes a special denial of his allegation that she had contracted a marriage prior to her union with him. She says they have sustained the relation of man and wife publicly and in all places for four years, and that particularly since June 1, 1885, he has lived with her at various places, always registering as Robert Ray Hamilton and wife. Further she avers that her husband never notified her of his intention to begin suit to annul their marriage and that she had no intimation of such intention. Mrs. Hamilton swears to her answer before A. Judson Rue, Master in Chancery of New-Jersey.

IT MAY BE TYPHUS FEVER.

Three passengers on the Westernland, which arrived here from Antwerp on Dec. 5, George Bader, Lawrence Richter, and Sigmond Strause, are believed to be suffering from typhus fever. The men have been removed from the Reception and Bellevue Hospitals to the North Brother Island Plague Asylum. Dr. Edson and Dr. Jemes are yet doubtful whether the Westernland cases are genuine typhus cases. Dr. Percival of the asylum itself has not yet made up his mind about the disease of his three patients.

Dr. Edson said yesterday that there was no cause for alarm. He had seized the hint by the horns, and to make matters sure the immigrants had been subjected to the medical treatment prescribed in typhus cases.

TEN DOLLARS FOR SEVEN OYSTERS.

James Kitchen, a broker doing business at 26 Broad-street, went into the Astor House rotunda on Thursday night and ordered half a dozen oysters. After eating them he refused to pay for them on the ground that the charge was excessive. He was arrested and taken to the Church-street station, where he spent the night. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice O'Reilly at the Tombs Police Court, and after a hearing he was fined $10.

He paid the fine and departed, firmly convinced that oysters come high at this season of the year.

LOOKING FOR SNYDER IN BROOKLYN.

Police Superintendent Campbell of Brooklyn kept several detectives busy yesterday hunting for John W. Snyder, the man who shot Rush Miller and his bride at Columbia, N. J., on Christmas Day. Snyder was supposed to be a Brooklyn man and to have fled to that city, but the police could not locate him. Three several John W. Snyders in Brooklyn, none of them corresponds to the description of the assailant of Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.



Fac-simile.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower.

ALSO,

Perfume of Garden Heliotrope,
Perfume of Southern Jasmine,
Perfume of English Sweet-Briar.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL AT FOLLOWING PRICES:

Small Size, Gold Plated Sprinkler Top,	.25
Four-Ounce Bottle, Glass Stopper,	.75
Eight " " "	$1.25
Sixteen " " "	2.25

For sale generally in New York City, by first-class druggists and dealers in perfumery.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.

GARDNER MUST GO BACK.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD AGAIN CLASHES WITH THE COLLECTOR.

There appears to be a lively chance for another legal tilt between Collector Erhardt and the Emigration Commissioners. The case of John Gardner, his wife, and six children is the bone of contention. Gardner arrived in New-York some months ago and has been detained by the Commissioners, who have been trying to find some of his relatives in this country who would be willing to become responsible for his not proving a charge upon the public. Gardner is a carpenter by trade and a healthy, able-bodied man, but his large family and the absolute emptiness of his pockets made the Commissioners extremely cautious about allowing him to land. Many such instances have occurred before, where the immigrants seemed, though poor, to be healthy and energetic, and have been allowed to land without money. But they have so often come back without having been able to find employment and have thus become charges upon the public that the commission determined this time to be very careful.

Accordingly, after vainly searching for some one to become responsible for Gardner, the commission referred the case to New-York, particulars, to the Secretary of the Treasury. They did not wish to take the responsibility of landing the family, and at the same time Gardner seemed to be such a desirable immigrant that they did not like to send him back to Ireland. But the Secretary of the Treasury referred the case back to the Board of Emigration, saying that, as the case was one in which the board was better informed than any one else, it had better dispose of John Gardner and his family as it saw fit. Acting under this added authority the board delayed the case for a short time longer, but on Thursday voted to send Gardner back.

In spite of the fact that the Emigration Commissioners had thus acted according to the express direction of the Treasury Department, Collector Erhardt yesterday addressed a note to the commission objecting to its action. His note read:

"On reading the affidavits and evidence in the case of the carpenter John Gardner, his wife and six children, alien passenger who arrived here on the Pennland, I find, that Gardner, the husband, is an able-bodied mechanic, in good health, and nothing appearing to impeach his honesty, integrity, or sobriety, and it appearing that he has had two offers of work from two respectable firms willing to employ him, I find that he is not liable to become a public charge, and therefore decide he shall be permitted to land."

President Ridgway of the Emigration Commission said last night that Gardner would certainly be returned in spite of the Collector's pointed note. The case might have to come before the courts, however. The immigrant and his family will be put on the Pennland when she sails on New-Year's Day and sent back to Europe unless a writ of habeas corpus is issued in their favor.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	49°	37°	3:30 P. M.	53°	40°
6 A. M.	49°	35°	6 P. M.	43°	39°
9 A. M.	51°	35°	9 P. M.	39°	38°
12 M.	53°	37°	12 P. M.	39°	39°

Average temperature yesterday.....37½°
Average temperature for same date last year...45½°

MONEY FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Subscriptions to the World's Fair guarantee fund yesterday amounted to $6,511. The record at the Chamber of Commerce now stands as follows:

By New-York *Herald*:		From Mayor's office, as already published.....	$13,038
P. J. Sievers.....	$25		
By Chamber of Commerce.....	1,000	Total to Dec. 27, 4 P. M.....	14,063
Previously reported.....			$5,088,900
Grand total.....			$5,102,963

The following subscriptions were received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

A. G. Gardner.....	$2,000	Addison Brown.....	25
Bradley & Co.....	1,000	Louis Carrille.....	5
Martin & Martin.....	500	John Swift.....	50
D. H. Rohrs.....	500	J. Khrlich.....	10
E. Goldbacher.....	100	C. H. Hammersley.	10
John F. Brennen..	100	Jacob Varlan.....	200
C. H. Colandbeim.	100	L. Rosenbaum & Son.....	5
John Mellenough..	100	M. H. Moses & Co.	500
John W. Sibbald...	50	John Broadan.....	250
F. Matt.....	10		
Laurtz Lange	1		
Total.....			$5,816

Louis De Smidt, designer of the "American Spiral Balcony Cable Towers and Memorial Gate," sent to the Mayor a poetical description of a proposed memorial to be erected in honor of the four hundreth anniversary of the discovery of America.

A VERY BAD LITTLE GIRL.

Mary Neery, a bright little girl of eleven years, went into Joseph Banwalwyk's jewelry store at Myrtle and Franklin avenues, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, and, producing two solitaire diamond rings, asked for a loan of $2 on them. The jewels were worth about $500, and Mr. Banwalwyk's suspicions were at once aroused. He was unable to get any explanation from the child as to where she got the rings, and he sent for an officer. The child was arrested, and yesterday Justice Konna held her for examination.

She refused to tell where she obtained the rings. Her aunt, Mrs. Kelly, with whom she lived at 195 Walworth-street, was not at all surprised when she heard of her niece's arrest. She said Mary was an incorrigible liar, and had several times been detected in theft. She produced a letter from Mary's mother warning her (Mrs. Kelly) to keep a sharp lookout on the girl. Mrs. Neery refers to her daughter in this way: "She is heartless and truthless, and will stop at nothing. When only ten years old she stole the pennies off her dead father's eyes."

The police think Mary obtained a situation in some family as nurse girl and in that way got a chance to steal the diamonds.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire broke out yesterday at Keyport, N. J., in Jacob Lorillard's brick factory, and destroyed the seeding house, containing ten boilers and five pumps. The Keyport and Matawan native companies responded to the alarm and got the flames under control. The loss is estimated at $25,000; insurance, $80,000.

The residence of Dr. George L. Kilgore at Greenwood, Mass., was burned to the ground yesterday morning, the family barely escaping with their lives. The fire was caused by a defective chimney. Loss, $7,500; insurance, $4,500.

A fire which had lasted forty-six hours in Cunard's coal shed at Halifax, N. S., has just been extinguished. The damage amounts to a considerable sum, and there is no insurance.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Inman Line steamship City of Berlin, Capt. Land, from New-York Dec. 19 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 1:15 A. M. today.

The steamship Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Ladb, New-York Dec. 7, has arr. at Copenhagen with her deck swept, boats and other movables gone, and cargo slightly damaged.

The steamship Collingham, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, sld. from Colombo to-day for New-York.

The steamship Lisbonense, (Br.,) Capt. King, sld. from Para to-day for New-York.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE LEVI FOWLER BOWEN.

Judge Levi Fowler Bowen of Lockport, N. Y., one of the most prominent jurists of the State in his day, and one of the oldest practicing lawyers, died at Lockport last night, aged eighty-one years. He was born at Homer, this State, and went to Lockport in 1832. He was elected Judge of the Common Pleas before the present Constitution. He was elected member of Assembly in 1845, and was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench by Gov. Hunt in 1852, resigning his County Judgeship Judge Bowen was afterward elected to the office. He served on the Court of Appeals Bench in 1857, the Supreme Court Judge's making up this court from all over the State. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867 and 1868. He was elected County Judge afterward.

At the time of the rebellion he was appointed Provost Marshal of the Twenty-eighth District of the State. He was again elected County Judge, first in 1851 and afterward in 1873. He has so often come back without having been able to find employment and have thus become charges upon the public that the commission determined this time to be very careful.

Accordingly, after vainly searching for some one to become responsible for Gardner, the commission referred the case to New-York, particulars, to the Secretary of the Treasury. They did not wish to take the responsibility of landing the family, and at the same time Gardner seemed to be such a desirable immigrant that they did not like to send him back to Ireland. But the Secretary of the Treasury referred the case back to the Board of Emigration, saying that, as the case was one in which the board was better informed than any one else, it had better dispose of John Gardner and his family as it saw fit. Acting under this added authority the board delayed the case for a short time longer, but on Thursday voted to send Gardner back.

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OBITUARY NOTES.

The death is announced of Thomas Oldham Barlow, R. A., the well-known engraver, of London. Mr. Barlow was born at Oldham, near Manchester, Aug. 4, 1824. At an early age he displayed a decided taste for painting and engraving, and his father placed him with a firm of engravers in Manchester. At 15 he studied in the Manchester School of Design he gained first prize for a design exhibited under the title of "Cuttings from Nature." Removing to London he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1873. As an engraver he was at the head, and his services were greatly in demand.

Joseph G. Fox, A. M., Professor of Civil Topographical Engineering at Lafayette College, died suddenly Thursday morning from paralysis. He had held the position since 1872. For ten years prior to that he was engaged in teaching in Cooper Institute, this city, and in the University of New-York. He was engineer of the Sixth Brigade, Second Division, New-York State Guards, on Gen. Hamilton's staff, in 1863-4. Prof. Fox was in his fifty-seventh year, and was widely known in the educational world.

Mrs. Mary Denman, mother of the wife of the late Rev. Jonathan Meeker, of Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday, aged eighty-three. She was one of the best-known residents of Wyncote, Pa., and president of the Methodist denomination there. Her deceased husband, James C. Deoman, was the executor and principal heir to the extensive Denman estate, left by his father, Mr. Joseph Denman, who at his death, in 1880, owned the greater portion of the land now compr

THE RACERS AT CLIFTON

SIX RACES OVER THE PASSAIC COUNTY TRACK.

MISS OLIVE, CASPAR, ROYAL GARTER, BARRISTER, FORDHAM, AND AUTOCRAT THE WINNERS.

There was the usual casino in the presence of the usual crowd at the Clifton track yesterday afternoon. But a new starter sent the horses on their journeys, James McLaughlin, who has served since the opening of the season at the track, having been succeeded by Superintendent James Clare, who was no great improvement over McLaughlin.

While Clare was trying to get the horses away for the first race Adonis behaved very badly at the post, and in one of his kicks struck Jockey Cullen, who had the mount on King Arthur. Cullen's leg was broken at the ankle and he had to be removed to where surgeons could reduce a serious fracture. Although the horse was in the starter's hand, all bets were declared off and fifteen minutes were given in which to make a new book. Then Miss Olive, who was brought over from Guttenberg for the purpose, went out and won the race, with odds of 15 to 1 against her, by a neck from Dougan, who beat Groomsman, the favorite, by about the same distance for the place.

Caspar got out of the olase of maiden two-year-olds by capturing the third race after a hard run with Fall Mall and Australind, who first and second being a half length and a half length and in the beating Australind a neck for the place. "Billy" Kane, who owns Caspar, made a good winning by the victory of his hitherto unlucky colt.

Royal Garter managed to heat the "good thing" of Jack McFarland, in the third race, and Fordham won the fifth in a romp, as every one expected he would.

The big race of the day was the fourth, the Senorita Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, for which a half dozen horses were heavily backed. That erratic brute Barrister, with odds of 6 to 1 against him, made a mess of the thing and ruined with an irresistible rush in the last sixteenth of a mile and beating Eleve by a length, the latter barely getting place honors from Sam D., before running a good fourth.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds and upward. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:25.

J. M. McClelland's b. f. Miss Olive, 3 years, by Longfellow—Carrie Reynolds.....(Taral) 1
Hillsdale Stable's b. g. Dougan, 5, 110.....(Tarsal) 2
Diamond Stable's b. c. Groomsman, 3, 105.....(Hartoni 3

Marsh Redon, 110; Adonis, 105; Hermitage, 105; Grit 97, 115; Seaside, 105; Red Leaf, 105, and J. J. Healy, 105, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Groomsman, 2 to 1; Dougan and Marsh Redon, 4 to 1 each; Adonis, 6 to 1; Seaside, 10 to 1; Hermitage, Blanche, Miss Olive, Red Leaf, and J. J. Healy, 15 to 1 each; Gypsy, 20 to 1.

For place—Against Groomsman, 4 to 5; Dougan and Marsh Redon, 8 to 5 each; Adonis, 2 to 1; Seaside, 4 to 1; Miss Olive, Hermitage, Blanche, Red Leaf, and J. J. Healy, 6 to 1 each; Gypsy, 8 to 1.

Won by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for maiden two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:04¾.

W. Kane's b. c. Caspar, 2 years, by Duke of Montrose—Famosa.....(Riley) 1
Excelsior Stable's b. g. Fall Mall, 3, 125.....(Warwick) 2
Castle Stable's ch. c. Australind, 2, 108.....(Taylor) 3

Acorn, 103; Index, 98; Navilla, 95; Fabian, 108; Fioretta, 100; the Sue Finney colt, 108; Viola, 105; Bloodin, 108; Gladstone, 108; Rappahannock, 106, and Grand Mistake, 95, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Caspar, 3 to 1; Fall Mall, 4 to 1; Navilla, 4 to 1; Australind, 5 to 1; Index, 10 to 1; the Sue Finney colt, 12 to 1; Rappahannock, Fabian, and Fioretta, 15 to 1 each; Gladstone, Viola, Acorn, and Grand Mistake, 20 to 1 each; Bloodin, 25 to 1.

For place—Against Caspar, even money; Fall Mall, Navilla, and Australind, 3 to 5 each; Index, 3 to 1; the Sue Finney colt, 5 to 1; Rappahannock, Fabian, and Fioretta, 6 to 1 each; Bloodin, Gladstone, Viola, Acorn, and Grand Mistake, 8 to 1 each.

Won by a head; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:45.

Excelsior Stable's ch. g. Royal Garter, 4 years, by Eolus—Jennie Bell, 106 pounds.....(Warwick) 1
R. Liddill's ch. m. Jennie McFarland, 6, 99.....(H. Tribe) 2
D. A. Honig's ch. g. Belmont, aged, 102.....(Clayton) 3

J. J. O'B., 102; Mary T., 99; Bill Barnes, 93; Thorn, 103; Miss Cody, 98, Annie M., 90; Jim Murphy, 102, and the Cathedra gelding, 102, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Jennie McFarland, 3 to 1; Royal Garter, 5 to 1; Miss Cody, J. J. O'B., and Thorn, 6 to 1 each; Mary T., 10 to 1; Bill Barnes, 10 to 1; Annie M., Mary T., and Jim Murphy, 12 to 1 each; the Cathedra gelding, 15 to 1.

For place—Against Jennie McFarland, even money; Royal Garter, 3 to 5; Thorn, J. J. O'B., Belmont, and Miss Cody, 2 to 1 each; Bill Barnes, Annie M., and Mary T., 4 to 1 each; Jim Murphy and the Cathedra gelding, 5 to 1 each.

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Senorita Handicap. Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for all ages. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57½.

G. S. Ferry's ch. m. Barrister, 4 years, by Brambleo—Miss Harding, 112 pounds.....(Thompson) 1
Hanover Stable's br. c. Eleve, 4, 109.....(Simms) 2
Excelsior Stable's ch. g. Sam D., 3.....(Warwick) 3

Iceberg, 95; Frank Ward, 107; Sbe, 105; Decatur, 95; Specialty, 95, and Banbridge, 92, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Frank Ward, 3 to 1; She, 3½ to 1; Sam D., 4 to 1; Barrister, 6 to 1; Decatur, 7 to 1; Iceberg, 10 to 1; Specialty, 15 to 1; Eleve, 20 to 1; Banbridge, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Frank Ward and She, even money; Sam D., 3 to 2; Barrister and Decatur, 2 to 1 each; Iceberg, 4 to 1; Specialty, 5 to 1; Eleve, 8 to 1; Banbridge, 8 to 1.

Won by a half length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds and upward. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:24¾.

S. Emery's br. c. Fordham, 4 years, by Falsetto—Semper Vive, 125 pounds.....(Taral) 1
Frank & Co.'s b. g. Scotland, aged, 125.....(Douglass) 2
McMahon & Co.'s ch. f. Speedwell, 4, 125.....(Palmer) 3

Castello, 125; Ofalece, 125; Romance, 125; Raymono, 125; Silver Star, 125; Pilot, 125, and Blackthorne, 125, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Fordham, 1 to 3; Speedwell, 6 to 1; Ofalece, 8 to 1; Raymond, 10 to 1; Red Elm, 20 to 1; Romance and Silver Star, 25 to 1; Castello, Blackthorne, 30 to 1; Pilot, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Fordham, no betting; Speedwell, 5 to 2; Raymond and Ofalece, 3 to 1 each; Romance and Silver Star, 6 to 1 each; Red Elm, 8 to 1; Blackthorne, 15 to 1; Castello and Riot, 20 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds and upward. Seven and a half furlongs. Time—1:38.

J. H. McCormick's b. c. Autocrat, 4 years, by Hindoo—Charlie Bonnie, 111 pounds.....(Hamill) 1
M. T. Donovan's br. g. St. Paris, 5, 110.....(Thompson) 2
Monahon & Co.'s ch. g. Pocatello, 4, 110.....(Simms) 3

Wahoo, 110; Jim Clare, 110; Philip D., 110; Now Then, 110; Hemlock, 110; Lute Arnold, 110; Greenfield, 110, and Ripton, 110, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Autocrat, 2½ to 1; St. Paris, 3 to 1; Jim Clare and Wahoo, 4 to 1 each; Philip D., 5 to 1; Lute Arnold, 10 to 1; Pocatello, 15 to 1 each; Ripton, and Now Then, 15 to 1 each; Hemlock and Greenfield, 20 to 1 each; Richland, 30 to 1.

For place—Against Autocrat, 4 to 5; St. Paris, even money; Jim Clare and Wahoo, 3 to 5 each; Philip D., 2 to 1; Pocatello and Lute Arnold, 4 to 1 each; Ripton, 6 to 1; Greenfield, 8 to 1; Hemlock and Richland, 10 to 1 each.

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

GUTTENBERG ENTRIES.

The entries and weights for the races to be run at the Guttenberg track of the Hudson County Jockey Club this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Herman, Boodle, and Baseanio, 109 pounds each; Buckstone, Fred B., and Bothwell, 108 each; Ralph Buck and Anomaly, 107 each; Lord Beaconsfield, 102; Hot Scotch, 100; Radnor, 98; Shotover, 96; Sage Viol, 95; Battle D., 94; Billy Kinney, 86; Phalaz, 81.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; for two-year-olds. Kenwood, Flamhean, and Anstralitz, 115 pounds each; the Issaquena filly, 112; Casper and the Virginia colt, 95 each; William Henry and the Maude Murphy filly, 90 each.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Border Minstrel, 130 pounds; Electricity, 113; the Gold Vase filly, 116; Glimer, 115; Lottery, 112; Lexington and Nattot, 110 each; Top Sawyer, St. Clare, Velvet, and Duff, 109 each; Artless and Crispin, 104 each; Shakespeare, 90; Jerry, 84.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ned Dorbam Handicap. One mile and a quarter. Now or Never, 116 pounds; Enlwood, 110; Hamlet, 106; St. Nick, 105; Glenmound, Wilfred, and Guy Gray, 102 each; Van, 101; Larchmont and Lennon, 98 each; Wynwood, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Rapide, Carnegie, and Now or Never, 118 pounds each; Battersby, 115; Oregon, 109; Ilma B. and Bonale Lass, 106 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Mr. Hyde, Cupid, and Wayward, 117 pounds each; Bela, 112; Tyrone, 110; Sankey, Harry Brown, Peterbolt, Landseer, Alfred, and Watch 'Em, 107 each; Pommery Sec, Big Brown Jug, Foatus, and Miller, 102 each.

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

The Passaic County Agricultural Society today announces what will probably be the first race for two-year-olds of 1890; the youngsters will be yearlings up to next Tuesday evening.

The race will be called the Early Bloesom Stake, will be at three-eighths of a mile, and will be run on Feb. 14 next, if the track and weather permit. Otherwise the race will be run on the first favorable day. The society will add $1,000 to the stakes, entrance to which will be $10 each, with $15 extra for starters. The stakes will close Feb. 1, and the cash entrance fee must accompany the nomination.

RACING NOTES.

Among the Tennessee thoroughbred stock farms are something over 200 youngsters, coming yearlings, who will be sold at auction next Spring. Ella Meade has 60, Cliff Lawn 11, Sally Saxon; Fairview about 45, Richland 15, Bonaventura 5, Woodward; Kennesaw 10, and Pavonia 10.

Horses in the Beverwyck Stable of Messrs. M. and John S. Campbell won $40,145 during the past year. The 19 starters had an average of 13 in 543 races, winning 93, making

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Jewish Socialists and Anarchists of this country have been holding a convention for the purpose of starting a paper to promote the welfare of Jewish workingmen and the cause of Socialism and Anarchy in general. The convention started its sessions in the Essex Market Building, and there are delegates from this city, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities. Before they get through with their work the delegates quarreled, split up into two factions, Anarchists and Socialists, and resolved to start two different papers in the Jewish German dialect.

Daniel Huntington's painting of the late Judge Woodruff when he was Judge of the United States Circuit Court from 1870 to 1875, will today be presented to the court by ex-Judge Shipman, William Allen Butler, Albert Stickney, John B. Leavitt, and R. G. Monroe, in the court room in the Federal Building. Ex-Judge Shipman will deliver the presentation address, and the painting will be received on behalf of the court by Associate Justice Blatchford of the United States Supreme Court.

George Washington Post, No. 103, G. A. R., met at the Hotel Brunswick last night and elected these officers for the ensuing year: Commander—Gen. Martin J. McMahon; Senior Vice Commander—Gen. W. D. Whipple; Junior Vice Commander—Gen. Ira Hocker; Surgeon—Gen. Gouverneur Morris; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton; Officer of the Day—Col. T. S. Rand; Quartermaster—Col. Samuel Truesdell; Officer of the Guard—Major D. C. Moynahan.

The annual entertainment and reception of the Young Men's Association of Holy Cross Church will be held at the Lexington-Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, Friday evening, the 31st inst. It has been the custom of the association to entertain their friends with amateur theatricals, but this year they will indulge in minstrelsy. The entertainment promises to excel all previous efforts of the association.

James Smith, the letter carrier who killed two of his babies on Nov. 4 at 321 East Thirty-third-street, was found insane by a jury in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and sent to the Poughkeepsie Insane Asylum by Judge Gildersleeve. Doctors pronounced Smith's insanity of a nature that would lead him to violently attack his best friends. It has been necessary to keep him manacled while in the Tombs.

Numerous complaints have been received by Postmaster Van Cott from the banks of this city that letters for Buffalo posted here on the 19th and 21st inst. did not arrive at their destination until the 22d and 24th, respectively. An investigation showed that the Buffalo bags were properly dispatched from this city, but were carried beyond Buffalo and returned the day following.

Patrolman Siebelt of the Headquarters sanitary squad had just undergone a severe surgical operation. His physician, Dr. William Larkin, has extracted from his right hip a bullet from a wound that he got when only eighteen years old, in June, 1862, in one of the Virginia campaigns. Siebelt is cherishing the relic. He has been on the police force since 1875.

Charles Frohman has secured control of the play now being written by H. C. De Mille and David Belasco, the authors of "The Charity Ball" and "The Wife." The piece is to be ready for production by October next, and is to treat entirely upon New-York life. It will be on a larger scale than any of the plays heretofore written by these successful authors.

J. Rendol Harris, A. M., Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History at Haverford College, Penn., will deliver an address at the Academy of Music this evening at the twenty-eighth meeting of the Grameroy Park, on Saturday evening, Jan. 3. Prof. Harris has lately returned from Syria and Palestine, and will take for his subject "Eastern Notes."

At an inquest yesterday in the case of Edward Sumborski, janitor of Mrs. D. S. Sergeant's flat house, who on the 14th inst. was killed by the fall of a dumb-waiter weight, it was proved that the rope which supported the weight was rotten. The jury censured Mrs. Sergeant, her agent, and the Building Inspector of the district.

The young hippopotamus, known as McGinty-Murphy, which ended its short career in the arms of the lamenting keepers at Central Park recently, will make its first appearance, after receiving the attention of the taxidermists, at the Museum of Natural History next Wednesday morning.

The first performance of the Student's Club will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House Concert Hall this evening at 8:30 o'clock. The club will be assisted by Miss Jaasamino Hallenbeck, soprano; Miss Ella Joslyn, contralto; William Courtney, tenor, and Ricardo Kloel, basso.

The third semi-annual meeting of the National Academy of Theology was held in the city yesterday, Papers were read by representatives of theological institutions in various parts of the country. Action was taken on the death of Prof. F. Gardiner of Middletown, Conn.

John W. Kreiling, fifty-two years old, whose home was at 532 Pearl-street, jumped from the ferryboat Midland into the Norto River just opposite Forty-second-street yesterday afternoon. Deck hands of the tug Ellis rescued him. He was sent as a prisoner to Bellevue.

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt was again at the Custom House yesterday, looking into the matter of the assessment of weighers and other employes by political parties. He didn't say what he had discovered or how long he was going to keep up the hunt.

A reunion anniversary of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church will be celebrated tomorrow with appropriate ceremonies. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., will preach in the morning, and the Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D., of Brooklyn in the evening.

Mr. Palmer has determined to put on Ibsen's "Pillars of Society" at the Madison-Square Theatre immediately after the run of "Aunt Jack." He has had the play in preparation for some time. One of the scenes is a Norwegian interior of great beauty.

John Wagner, fifty years old and colored, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon at 245 Bleecker-street. He swallowed a big dose of poison. An ambulance was called and the man was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. He will probably recover.

The sailing vessel in transatlantic traffic is not altogether a thing of the past. One was engaged yesterday to carry grain to Europe. She is the British bark Castleton. She will take 3,500 quarters of grain to the British Channel. The rate is 4s.

Samuel Levy, manager of the Oriental Theatre, was locked out himself in the head at 113½ Bowery on the 3d inst., died yesterday at the Gouverneur Hospital.

William A. Jones, who was at one time a Deputy Collector, was yesterday appointed an assistant cashier in the Custom House by Collector Erhardt.

"W. H."—A citizen of the United States cannot be made to serve in any foreign army. This Government would protect him against oppression.

The members of the Psi Upsilon Club will celebrate their club night this evening at their rooms, 33 West Forty-second-street.

The new clubhouse of the Arlington League, 240 West Fourteenth-street, will be formally opened to-day.

"W. M."—Apply to the Secretary of the National Academy of Design, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Italian Benevolent Society of this city will hold a charity fair and ball at Tammany Hall to-night.

"X. X. K."—See the article in the *Forum* for October by William T. Harris.

"G. T."—It might be so used, although such use would be uncommon.

"H. S."—That is a question you ought to decide for yourself.

"E. M. D."—Every week day except Monday and Tuesday.

"G. S."—He is not and never has been blind.

"T. C."—No.

BROOKLYN.

An unknown German, about forty years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and poorly dressed, fell from the Bridge-street station of the Union Elevated Road, in Brooklyn, yesterday and ruptured a blood vessel in the brain, in addition to receiving internal injuries. He was removed to the Humeopathic Hospital in an unconscious condition.

William Smedley, aged seventy years, who was employed by the Union Elevated Railroad Company of Brooklyn as a gateman, tried to board a moving train at the Washington-avenue station yesterday morning, but lost his hold and was thrown to the street and killed. He had a wife and two children living at 48 Ryerson-street.

The verdict of $2,500 given to David H. Ramsay in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, in his suit against George I. Ryerson for the alienation of Mrs. Ramsay's affections, was set aside yesterday by Judge Lacombe on the ground that it was not warranted by the evidence.

Patrick McDonald, aged eleven years, was watering some flowers given him by his school teacher yesterday at his home, 104 Sullivan-street, Brooklyn, when he lost his balance and fell down an air shaft, fracturing his skull. He died an hour later in St. Peter's Hospital.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Leo Association of Yonkers has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York. The object of the society is to establish and maintain a library, reading room, gymnasium, literary and scientific lectures, debates, and classes, and such other means for promoting mental and physical improvement as from time to time shall be deemed advisable. The following are the incorporators: John H. Curran, Isidor J. Beandriss, Thomas J. Anderson, James V. Mahony, Frank Cline, and Thomas J. Rollinson.

The Sheltering Arms Society of New-York has a house at Elmeford, Westchester County. Near it is a big swamp which is considered detrimental to health, and on the application Judge Mills yesterday at White Plains appointed a commission composed of Thomas R. Hodge of Mount Vernon, Charles Haines of Belford, and Howard F. Bailey of Mount Cisco to inspect the swamp.

There is a movement on foot to organize a new lodge of Odd Fellows in Yonkers, the charter members consisting of members of the order residing in Yonkers but belonging to lodges outside that city. At a preliminary meeting held at the office of James P. Sanders, S. W. Conklin was elected temporary Chairman and Quiteman F. Shaffer temporary Secretary.

A number of Yonkers capitalists intend to form a company to manufacture ice from steam-distilled water, with a view to destroy all germs of disease which may be in it. The ice will be formed in cakes of suitable sizes for family use and commercial purposes, and all will be sold at about one-half the prices now paid for ice.

The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club is to have a banquet at the Getty House, that city, on the evening of Jan. 16, 1890.

The adjourned walk of the Westchester Walking Club will take place to-morrow from Peekskill to Tarrytown.

STATEN ISLAND.

Late on Thursday evening Mrs. Macarthy, an aged woman residing at West Brighton, was run over by a loaded truck belonging to Barrett, Nephews & Co. of New-York City and driven by John Hunter, a colored man. Mrs. Macarthy was severely injured, six of her ribs and her arm being broken. The driver was arrested and held for examination.

Richmond County Lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F., at the annual meeting held on Don Leslie evening at West New-Brighton, N. Y., elected officers as follows: Henry Clark, N. G.; D. Don Leslie, V. G.; J. H. Colemaa, Recording Secretary; John Westbrook, Treasurer; James Meore, Permanent Secretary, and John B. Springer, Trustee for three years.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders yesterday instructed Counsel McGrath to commence proceedings for damages against Contractor Brown for his failure to complete the new County Road of Records. It is said that Brown was permitted to continue his work after he had done on it, and some months ago he withdrew his men from the building, and has since done nothing toward its completion.

Shalladay's drug store and three dwellings at Rocky Hill were destroyed by fire Thursday night. The inmates barely escaped with their lives, being clad only in their night clothing. The fire is supposed to have originated in the cellar of the building in the locality seemed to be doomed. The fire is believed to have been caused by a defective flue. The loss is heavy.

Mrs. Delia Parnell of Bordentown, mother of Charles Stuart Parnell, states that she has received only one-quarter of the $5,000 reported to have been presented to her, and that when all her obligations are met there will be but a small margin left for future necessities.

John A. Howland, ex-Collector of Long Branch, who was arrested last week on a charge of subezzlement, will be arraigned before Justice Vau Doren at Long Branch to-day.

Peter Bierman, a well-educated man and a hopeless consumptive, committed suicide at Elizabeth yesterday by plunging in front of a train on the Pennsylvania Road.

COLOR AND SHAPE OF BUOYS.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Committee of the International Marine Conference on General Division 12—a uniform system of buoys and beacons—submitted a report to-day to the conference.

It says that the first object to be attained, from an international point of view, is uniformity, and for this purpose color is the best means, as applying to all systems of whatever kind, while the shape admits of numerous exceptions. The color is also applicable to all countries, whereas the adoption of shape would involve changes of several existing systems. For these reasons the committee holds that the opinion prevails that, at night and in thick weather, difference in form is a better means of distinction than difference in color, and for this reason advises that uniformity in color should be adopted as a general rule, and that the use of shape should remain optional.

Continuing, the report says that while, in the opinion of some members, the single colors of black and red are not so distinctive in contrast as the colors used in connection with a parti-color, experience gained in many buoyage districts, and particularly where used in conjunction with form, has proved that these dark colors are sufficiently distinctive for the safe navigation of districts where a more complicated system is not necessary. Single-colored buoys, the report says, are also the most readily and cheaply repainted than parti-colored buoys, and for this reason recommends that the largely-used red and black colors should be adopted generally for marking respectively the starboard and port sides of single channels, in speaking of the system of buoyage in the United States, Canada, and also along the North sea, the report says that many of these districts require a more complicated system, to identify the several neighboring channels from one another.

Continuing, it says:

"In some of such districts a parti-colored buoy is needed with much advantage as a starboard buoy. In a few—notably in England—a single black color is used as a starboard-hand buoy. Inasmuch as a single black color is in general use as a port-hand buoy in neighboring districts visited by the same shipper, we suggest that the authorities of such countries should be invited to consider the great general advantages to shipping that would result from the adoption of uniformity in color, and to consider the propriety and advisability of using a black color to denote a starboard-hand as well as a port-hand buoy.

"In some countries white is used as a distinctive color, and with advantage when contrasted with a dark background. As this practice cannot lead vessels into danger, we hesitate to advise that it should be compulsorily interfered with.

"We are of opinion that when form is adopted the two shapes 'conical' and 'can' are appropriate for marking the starboard and port sides of a channel, a spar buoy taking the place of the can in certain cases. These forms are practically used in the United States, Germany, Canada, India, and Great Britain. But the various countries are not all in agreement as to which side of the channel is to be marked by a conical buoy and which by a can or spar buoy. It follows that a large number of the countries would necessarily have to rearrange their system, but, if the work were done gradually, the committee believe that this could be performed at a minimum of expense and inconvenience with the great advantage that would result to navigation.

"As regards top marks, we recommend that those countries whose buoyage is based on color alone should, whenever top marks are used to denote sides of a channel, use conical or can-shaped marks on the existing buoys or beacons.

"We are of opinion that the mode of distinguishing buoys from each other by names, numbers, or letters should be left to the decision of the various countries, but that all numbers and letters should be in consecutive order, commencing at the seaward end of the district. The committee is also of opinion that districts where the buoyage is as complicated as to render it difficult to adopt a compass system of marking, such as in the Baltic Sea, cannot be coupled with a similar system found sufficient elsewhere, and for this reason hesitates to recommend a fundamental change in such districts."

The report of the Committee upon General Divisions 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the programme was also submitted to the conference to-day. General Division 9 covers warnings of approaching storms.

In the opinion of the committee it is desirable that storm signals displayed at coast stations should give to passing vessels some further information as to whether storms are approaching, or have passed, the station; and, in reference to this, the committee desires to call attention to the fact that the want has been supplied by the system now in use in the United States. The committee recommends to the conference to invite the maritime countries interested to take into consideration the establishment of a uniform system of indicating storm warnings by day and by night, and that such a system should, as far as possible, include signals indicating whether the storm is approaching or has passed the station.

TAIL END OF THE STORM.

DAMAGE IN OSWEGO, PITTSFIELD, NEWPORT, AND FALL RIVER.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The wind attained a velocity of fifty-two miles an hour here at 7 o'clock last evening, and considerable damage was done. A portion of the new Government breakwater, 40 feet in length and 5 feet in depth, was washed away. Several chimneys were blown down, fences leveled, and large trees uprooted. Six of the large poplars and two huge elm trees standing in the avenue leading to Fort Ontario, which have withstood the blasts of fifty winters, were prostrated.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 27.—The windstorm here was particularly severe last night and resulted in considerable damage. A new house on Pleasant-street, just roofed in, was completely wrecked. A portion of the high steeple on the First Baptist Church was carried away and a run at the new Old Colony coal shed, weighing a ton and a half, was lifted from its position and thrown some distance. Numerous fences were wrecked. The Long Distance Telephone Company's poles were blown down and the midnight train to Providence was delayed three hours by the tangled wires.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 27.—The wind blew a gale here last night, the principal damage being to telegraph and telephone wires. The Long Distance Telephone Company lost all its wires beyond Fall River, and is still hung up beyond that city. The steamer Providence did not stop here coming through. The passengers were sent down by rail from Fall River.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 27.—The wind has been very high in Berkshire County. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions. The roof of a new shoe shop at Dalton was blown off and a large number of trees were blown down, with some damage to chimneys, fences, &c.

FIRE AT LONGUE.

LONGUE, Friday, Dec. 27, 1889.

COFFEE—Spot—In limited request in private trade, though buying buyers slightly, with sales reported of 2,500 bags Rio, of which No. 9 on private terms and 1,000 under No. 10 at 9c., and 1,000 picnic Rioers, to be shipped, at 21½c.—And in the option the movement in Rio Coffee here was somewhat broken (for the day 69,500 bags), but again indicative of firmness—prices receding partially 10@15 points, partly 5 points, closing weaker and irregular on sales, though leaving off here firmly, partly on restricted offerings and more steadiness at the close from foreign sources.... Deliveries to Brazil ports liberal, to Rio Janeiro 12,000 bags and to Santos 2,000 bags.—And stock at Rio Janeiro up to 223,000 bags.....December closed here at 15.70c.@15.75c., January at 15.70c. @15.75c., February at 15.70c.@15.80c., March at 15.80c.@15.85c., April at 15.85c.@15.95c., May and June each at 16.95c.@16c., and July to November within the range of 16c.@16.15c.

COTTON—Speculative trading here was moderate and on a rather more limited basis—prices on options hardening for the day 1@2 point, helped to part by the lighter interior movement indicated for the week, and leaving off here firmly, aggregate sales 75,200 bales, including 37,500 to exporters, chiefly from Liverpool, (holiday observances continued there.) Havre reported same markets.....And for prompt delivery 175 bales sold to spinners at previous quotations. Receipts at the leading ports to-day, 38,969 bales, and for the week, as far as reported, 245,586 bales, (against 251,246 bales last week and 238,344 bales same week last year, and since Sept. 1, 4,084,484 bales, against 3,570,681 bales same time last year.).....Exports for six days, to Great Britain, 77,384 bales; Continent, 48,715 bales; France, 16,981 bales.....Stock at all ports, 985,803 bales, of which 511,267 bales, including 101,502 bales in warehouse.....Week's exports hence, 17,741 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—WHEAT FLOUR was rather less active, but firm—in instances advanced 10@15c. in price, though the changes for the day were not important. Interior millers reported an important proportion of their product, mostly Spring Wheat grades, in sacks, already under contract for export and other shipments extending into March, this business represented as passing to completion at relatively somewhat better rates than were obtainable from home trade buyers, and not from the surplus product of the mills, the latter being in other persons.).....Arrivals here, 16,218 bbls. and 21,616 sacks, and clearances hence, 1,114 bbls. and 16,897 sacks, and from three Atlantic ports, 55,400 sacks and bbls., and for the week, to Europe, 40,909 sacks and bbls.....Sales reported of 26,100 sacks and bbls., to arrive and here, (about 9,600 sacks and bbls. to shippers.).....And of RYE FLOUR, 900 bbls. at steady prices.....And of CORNMEAL, 700 bbls. at steady prices.....(Brandywine, $2 85@ $2 65.).....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in somewhat better request, from $1 50@$1 65 for good to choice and $1 70@$1 75 for fancy.....RYE and RYE COMPOUND as last quoted and very dull.....Clearances reported of 44,806 bushels Rye hence by steam for Antwerp.....FEEDING fair demand and generally steady, 40@45 selling at 90c.@92½c. from track and local mills.

WHEAT—Influenced by a severe rainy, yielding for the day, on options, 4@2½c., generally 4@5c. per bushel, on a very moderate speculation, even in May deliveries—otherwise utterly lifeless, and at the close quiet and steady, with the week's accounts rather depressing in tenor; and shippers and millers here indifferent, as for early delivery only a few odd lots of unraded Red went at 76c.@78½c., and a cargo of No. 2 Red Winter, to deliver, at 79c., weakening with the option list,) while about 32,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, of recent purchase, was committed for export hence by sail to the United Channel ports, (freight 4s. @ quarter.).....Extreme local stringency in money and difficulty of marketing in foreign exchange complained of, as against export operations..... Deliveries to prominent interior Spring Wheat points for the day, 227,000 bushels, and to Winter Wheat points, 45,684 bushels.....Receipts here only 6,050 bushels, and export clearances hence reported as 33,338 bushels, (of which, for Bristol, by steam, 65,070 bushels, Liverpool, 63,142 bushels, Antwerp, 15,971 bushels, London, 7,870 bushels, and Lisbon, by sail, 23,640 bushels,) while from seaboard ports the clearances were given as 70,356 bushels, (of which from Baltimore, 49,338 bushels by the bark Alfredo, for Queenstown for orders,) and the week hence to Europe, 264,011 bushels.....The aggregate option sales for the week for the week were 4,704,000 bushels.....And here the December option on contract Wheat stood at the close at 85¾c., January at 85½c., (range 85½c.@85¾c.,) February at 86¾c., (range 86½c.@87c.,) March at 87¾c., (range 87½c. @88c.,) April at 88½c., May, 1890, regularly at 89¾c., (range 89½c.@89¾c.,) June at 91-16c.@91-16c., subsequently 89¾c.@89½c., lates, 89¾c. bid, on sales and exchanges for the day of 1,040,000 bushels, and June at 87½c., (range 87½c.@88c.)

CORN—On a much less active and a variable market wound up—as a rule—steadily, with near-by deliveries somewhat firmer, (export call quite liberal, running chiefly on steamer Mixed and Asociol deliveries into January,) and options for January advanced ½c. and February depressed ½c., otherwise standing at the close about as on last evening; interior movement free—notably so to Chicago; offerings, here, light, and interest, as reflected here, 78,000 bushels, and clearances hence, 118,501 bushels, and from the four Atlantic ports, 318,799 bushels, and for the week hence to Europe, 209,431 bushels.....Sales reported here of 1,493,000 bushels, of which on options, 1,120,000 bushels No. 2 and 104,000 bushels steamer Mixed, and for prompt and special forward deliveries about 269,000 bushels, (about 180,000 bushels credited to shippers.) In addition to about 75,000 bushels steamer-by-rail, and shipment to February mainly on New-York account.....Included in reported sales here were No. 2 Corn, afloat, prompt and near by, at 40¾c.@41½c. (chiefly at 41c.@41½c., closing, for old, at 41c.), No. 2, f. o. elevator and store, at 39¾c.@40¼c. for new and old; No. 2 Corn, December, at 39¾c.@ 39¾c., closing at 39¾c.; do., January, at 39¾c.@ 39¾c., closing at 39¾c.; do., February, at 39¾c.@ 39¾c., closing at 39¼c.; do., March, at 38¾c.@ 39¾c., mostly at 39¾c., closing at 39¾c.; do., May, at 39¾c.@40c., closing at 39¾c.; steamer Mixed, in elevator, prompt, at 37¾c.@38c., mostly at 37¾c.@37½c., and delivered at 38¾c.@39¼c., chiefly at 38¾c.@39c., including special deliveries late January, mainly at 38¾c.; do., December option, at 38c.; do., January option, at 37¾c.@38c., latest at 38c.; do., February, at 38c., closing at 38c., and do., March, at 38¾c.@ 38 9-16c., 1 t at 38½c. bid, (which latter was the rate at which the broker made final sale last evening, and no intended deliveries reported No. 2 White to store, at 42¾c.@42½c., and delivered, prompt and forward, quoted at 43½c.@44c., into January; steamer White, in elevator, at 37¾c.; rejected, afloat, at 38c., and ungraded Mixed and Yellow, to arrive and here, within the range of 38c.@41¼c., as to quality and condition.

OATS—Were offered reservedly, and quoted somewhat higher, selecting business, though a good demand was noted, especially from the export interest, (for most destinations,) and for special deliveries on to February, on which (apart from unsettled negotiations) extensive refusals were said to have been given, closing rather easier.....Receipts here, 57,000 bushels, and clearances hence, 110,218 bushels, (of which for London 40,123 bushels, Liverpool, 13,800 bushels, Newcastle 30,991 bushels,) and for the week hence, to Europe, 294,993 buebels.....Sales reported of 504,000 bushels, of which on options 285,000 bushels No. 2 Oats, and 60,000 bushels No. 2 White, the latter 30,000 bushels, and for prompt and early delivery about 179,000 bushels, (about 50,000 bushels definitely to shippers,).....Included in sales here were No. 2 White, in store and elevator, at 31c., and delivered at 30c.@32½c., do., January option, at 30½c.@30¾c., latest at 30½c. and 31c.; do., clipped, at 32½c., (20,000 bushels for export;) No. 3 White at 30¼c.@ 30½c., mostly at 30½c., and delivered at 29¾c. @30c., (30,000 bushels credited to shippers,) do., December, at 28¾c., do., January, at 28¾c.@28½c., closing at 28¾c.; do., February, at 28¾c.@28¼c., closing at 28¼c., and do., March, at 27 7-16c.@ 27¾c., closing at 27½c.; No. 3 Oats at 28c. Rejected at 27c., ungraded White at 30 @34c. for fair to choice, chiefly at 31½c.@33¼c., and ungraded Mixed at 27c. @30c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quiet, but steady, within the range of $1 20@$1 25 for Strained.....Spirits of Turpentine bad a moderate call within the range of 43¾c.@44¾c., closing at 44c.@44¼c.

PETROLEUM—Certificates of Crude Petroleum, though very dull, rallied here for the day ⅝c., leaving off firmly at 104¾, (having ranged to-day from 103¾ @104,) and at the Exchange dealings reached only 75,000 bbls.....Refined and Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, quoted as before, and very quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork products were in rather less favor, and LARD further weakened slightly.... Weak exports h

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinée.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—PILLARS OF SOCIETY. Matinée—CINDERELLA.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening.—PAINTINGS, &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—AS YOU LIKE IT. Matinée.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—VAUDEVILLE. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—GROLVI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERIES—From 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.—ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE EXHIBITION.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—TWELFTH NIGHT. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—PRESTIDIGITATION. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—MY JACK. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE RIVALS. Matinée.
JOHNSTON'S ART GALLERY—From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—PAINTINGS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHAOTIC BALL. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 3—THE MESSIAH. Matinée—WILLIAM TELL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA. Matinée.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—RICHARD III. Matinée.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
PARK THEATRE—At 8—IRISH ARISTOCRACY. Matinée
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES. Matinée.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Matinée.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE. Matinée.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—SHENANDOAH. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR. Matinée.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

The answers of Dock Commissioners POST and MATTHEWS to the charges presented to the Mayor by the Commissioners of Accounts as ground for their removal from office seem to indicate little faith in the impartiality of the tribunal before which they appear. They do not even accept the charges as made in good faith, for one Commissioner does not hesitate to declare that the proceedings are "partisan in character, and undertaken for the partisan purpose of procuring patronage and not for the public good," while the other accuses the Commissioners of Accounts of being actuated by "partisan and political motives, foreign and adverse to the public weal," and of being "in this matter subservient to the mandates of a great political organization." The charges themselves are treated somewhat contemptuously by the accused Commissioners, and instead of answering them severally, with explanations and justification of the action upon which they are based, they undertake to show how unfair or frivolous they are in certain points. This can hardly be regarded as a skillful form of defense. All the appearances indicate that these proceedings are in fact partisan in motive and purpose, and have for their object the removal of these two Commissioners in order to give Tammany control of the Dock Board, but it would have been more effective as well as more dignified to assume that the Mayor was disposed to be fair and impartial, and then, if these charges are flimsy and unsubstantial, proceed to demolish them so effectually as to leave him no ground for sustaining and acting upon them.

It is not only in this country that English capital has been seeking investment in various industrial undertakings during the year now drawing to a close. Large sums have been invested in Austria, Cuba, in Mexico, as well as in other countries where for many years commercial and mining interests have been controlled by the English. The purchase of foreign properties and the sale of them in the London market has swollen the sum subscribed for the shares of new companies in that city for the year to $913,736,125. Last year the sum was $800,700,000, and in 1887 it was only $490,300,000. A very considerable part of the great sum subscribed in the past year has been invested in American breweries, and at the same time English breweries have been going into the hands of the public in the same way. The brewery investments of the English in this country promise to yield a larger return than their other ventures here.

The objection to the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy, based on the theory that it would require either an abandonment of revenue service on the great lakes or else a violation of the treaty with England, is striking but not convincing. It has been suggested that the treaty of 1817 allows but one man-of-war on Lake Ontario and two on the obain of upper lakes, and that the transfer of the revenue marine to the navy would convert its lake cutters into men-of-war, so violating the agreement. But, as a fact, our country and Great Britain are bound to a limited number, not of men-of-war, but of "armed vessels"; and since the revenue cutters are already armed vessels, the treaty violation after their transfer would not be one jot more or less than it is now. That treaty provides that no vessel used on the lakes shall exceed a specified burden or carry more than one gun; and the *Michigan*, which has long been stationed there without protest, exceeds both the tonnage and the battery limit. These old restrictions have, in fact, become practically obsolete, without anybody taking the trouble to patch them up; and since the bill pending in Congress expressly provides for assigning vessels to the control of the Treasury Department exclusively for customs service, it would be absurd for England to protest against the revenue cutters continuing to do exactly what they have done. Besides, her protest would be of no consequence, for the whole stipulation about the lake force is terminable with only six months' notice from either party.

The rumor of a slaughter of settlers near Fort Snlly, in South Dakota, has been promptly denied, but with the accompanying statement that squatters have been moving across the Missouri into the lands which are to be surrendered by the Sioux on the ratification of the agreement of purchase. That movement itself risks bloodshed, and is a direct violation of law. The Goverumout is pledged to keep the reservation clear of white men. Scouting in Dakota in the dead of Winter is not agreeable, but it is clear that before the President's proclamation is issued opening the Sioux lands to settlement they must be cleared of intrnders, even if only to give those who respect the law an equal start with those who violate and defy it. This was the process that had to go on in Oklahoma. Probably the military authorities, knowing that the lands cannot be opened until after the reassembling of Congress and the enactment of certain supplementary legislation, are content now simply to preserve order, and in due time will expel those who are risking a Winter of discomfort in the useless effort to get an advantage over their neighbors.

Postmaster General WANAMAKER has once more exhibited the calibre of his statesmanship by changing the name of a Post Office in Wisconsin from Tilden to Strum. TILDEN we know, and he was not without honor even in his own State, but who is or was STRUM?

The curious persistence of France in coupling the conversion of Egypt's debt with the military occupation of the country by England has already cost the Khédive's Government a large sum and is likely to cost much more. The compromise she now suggests is that instead of demanding English evacuation of Egypt as the price of her consent to the financial scheme, she will simply ask that any money saved by paying 1 per cent. less interest on the part of the debt converted shall be expended upon the Egyptian Army, with a view to its being substituted for British troops as far as possible. The English Government might reply that long ago it proposed to withdraw these troops at specified future times, and that France then refused on the singular ground that she would thereby be assenting to the wrong of England's past occupation of Egypt. Yet had that arrangement been made, a large part of the prescribed interval would already have elapsed. France's refusal turned out to be fortunate, since the Arab attacks at Snakin and on the Nile have shown how incompetent Egypt is to get along for the present without British military assistance. This assistauce, too, must obviously be rendered, not as France might like, but in the way British officers see to be necessary for success. The conversion of the debt is a distinct matter.

TARIFF HEARINGS.

The House Committee on Ways and Means has begun a series of hearings nominally intended to furnish information to guide it in preparing legislation for a revision of the tariff. As they have begun, these hearings promise to be what similar proceedings have generally been, occasions for representatives of protected interests to present pleas for the retention or the increase of duties by which they profit. It is almost inevitable that hearings of this kind should be to a great extent one-sided. The men in whose behalf the taxing power of the Government is exercised for the increase of their profits at the expense of the consumers of their products are comparatively few in number, and they have a direct stake in the maintenance of the policy by which they are personally benefited. They are accustomed to have knowledge of the conditions and necessities of their own business, and are invited to appear before Congressional committees to enlighten them as to the demands of that business upon the Government. They are sure to appear, whether invited or not, and they are equally certain to assume that what they regard as beneficial to their business is for the benefit of the country at large.

The several interests which derive a large profit from what are called protective duties are more or less thoroughly organized, and they have officers or committees of their own to present their statements and arguments at Washington and to exert a strong influence upon legislation, but there is no such facility for presenting the other side of the question. The great mass of the consumers who contribute to the tax that is levied for the benefit of the capitalists who profit by protection are scattered all over the country and engaged in all manner of occupations. As consumers or taxpayers they have no organization and generally no representative to speak directly for them before Congressional committees. Their case is represented only in a general way by members of Congress themselves. The immediate benefits of protection are concentrated and tangible and are measured by calculable profits. The cost and the injury are diffused throughout the country and are not felt with sufficient distinctness to be clearly apprehended and traced palpably to their cause, until they are accumulated so as to produce visible results, as in the destruction of the iron industries of New-England.

Hence in the past tariff hearings at Washington have rarely, if ever, contributed to the cause of tariff reform or a reduction of the taxes by which the few profit and the many suffer. If there is to be any difference in this respect in the hearings now begun, it will be because the representatives of certain industries, in which investments of capital have been made, have discovered that those industries are injured by the taxing of their materials or the restriction of their markets. Prominent reformers or representatives of local organizations devoted to tariff reform may speak for the people at large, but for the most part in these cases it is "money that talks," and that has influence. It is special interests with an immediate stake in the results of legislation that are regarded rather than the general welfare of the people of the land.

But, in point of fact, there is little to be accomplished by these committee hearings. They are held for the purpose of justifying and supporting a policy already decided upon and of directing its application in details. A Committee on Ways and Means for the time being represents a policy that is to be carried out, and its purpose will not be changed by hearings. The only way to get a full and fair hearing for the other side is to have the committee and the Congress in sympathy with the other side. The issue can only be fought out by the people in their political contests, for when it once goes to Congress the general result is already determined. Mr. MCKINLEY'S committee is only seeking help in framing a measure to embody the McKinley policy. It is not trying to prepare legislation for the benefit of the Nation, but for the benefit of those interests upon which one political party chiefly relies for support. It will have a difficult task, but it would be much more difficult if a fair hearing were given to both sides.

THE OHIO FORGERIES.

Since the beginning the week Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD has added seven or eight columns to his series of entertaining reminiscences of the ballot-box contract forgery. He explains that he writes "of this forgery theme because, first, he finds the newspapers keep it going; and, in the second place, it is his opinion that he knows more about it than anybody else." It is interesting to note that the exigencies of the situation require in these explanatory articles a frequent repetition of the assertion that no question arose in the minds of Mr. HALSTEAD and Gov. FORAKER as to the genuineness of the signatures of their friends—SHERMAN, BUTTERWORTH, and MCKINLEY. We find Mr. HALSTEAD saying on the 22d inst.:

"In order to 'put yourself in his [Mr. HALSTEAD'S] place,' you must comprehend that there was not a ray of light to cast the shadow of a doubt upon the proposition that the forgery was a dreadful truth. It was a sort of infernal machine, and one must explode only one end of it."

And again in the same article:

"There was not a thought upon the part of the editor who took this responsibility but that the whole thing was true."

It was his intention to delay the publication of the contract and CAMPBELL'S signature until ten days before the election. Writing of himself he says:

"He did not want to kill everybody all at once. It was his thought that the process of the gradual extinction of the wicked would prove the better way of disposing of them, and he concluded to begin with Mr. CAMPBELL."

The wicked were SHERMAN, MCKINLEY, BUTTERWORTH, STOCKBRIDGE, and their companions on the list. It was foreseen that CAMPBELL might seek to divert attention from himself by crying out that these eminent Republicans had been his fellow-conspirators. Says Mr. HALSTEAD:

"They were to have been notified, so that if CAMPBELL fell back upon them for shelter what they would have to say should be ready to go with the publicity of the story. This was a thought that arose from the contemplation of the contingency that CAMPBELL might come out with the declaration that SHERMAN, MCKINLEY, and BUTTERWORTH were his associates. The subject was disagreeable, abhorrent. The tendency was not to make haste to serve such a shocking dish to those concerned, but to defer the evil day."

And if CAMPBELL should not call upon his Republican associates in the job for help, those Republicans themselves "might come forward and insist upon presenting themselves." But if they should "wait until after the election, so much the better." Mr. HALSTEAD adds:

"Their time for explanation and possible condemnation would come fast enough, and then whatever excuse could be given for the inadvertence of the distinguished living on the paper might temper the ill-omened blast for the memory of the dead."

In another article, published on the 25th, he furnishes the following additional explanation as to the proposed date of publication:

"There was no intention of throwing it [the forged paper] out too late for a denial, for that would have been to weaken it. As there was no thought that it was a fraud, there was no purpose of handling it as one. On the contrary, the solicitude was to put it out in time to overwhelm all denials; *and yet, under the circumstances, it was not desirable to have it out such a long time that the connection of distinguished Republicans with it, which would have confused the public mind and impaired the force would be established.*"

The possibility that the public mind would be "confused" by the publication of the Republican signatures, while that of CAMPBELL might be published alone without any confusing effect, was continually contemplated by Mr. HALSTEAD. He had taken the responsibility of striking CAMPBELL with the frightful paper, and going to the bottom of it eventually, if it fractured the crust of the State from the lake to the river, but he could not consent to plunge the public into a state of confusion by showing that SHERMAN, MCKINLEY, and BUTTERWORTH were as deep in the mud as CAMPBELL was in the mire.

It is to be regretted that in his attempts to illumine all the dark places in the history of this scandal—and no witness ever testified more freely or with greater apparent desire to tell everything—Mr. HALSTEAD has not explained why there was not from the very first "a ray of light to cast a shadow of doubt upon" the genuineness of the signatures of his Republican friends. When one accepts without question, upon the assertion of an obscure and somewhat disreputable person, signatures of well-known and even eminent men indicating that these men were conspiring together in a corrupt job, is it not reasonable to suppose that other transactions of the kind in which they were corruptly interested have come to his knowledge—that his perfect confidence in the present apparent proof of their rascality is based upon some knowledge of their corrupt practices in the past?

But Mr. HALSTEAD had no such knowledge concerning SHERMAN, MCKINLEY, and BUTTERWORTH. His acquaintance with the characters and careers of these men could not have afforded a foundation for his immovable belief in their guilt in this case. Why, then, did he accept at once the theory that they were guilty, and continue to hold it? Possibly all this will be explained in the course of time, but it seems to us that the explanation might well have been made some time ago.

THE INDICTMENT OF PIERCE.

The indictment by the Grand Jury of the Superintendent of the Brush Illuminating Company for manslaughter in causing the death of HENRY HARRIS shows the extent to which the public indignation has been aroused by the imprudent and reckless misbehavior of the electric lighting companies. As a demonstration of this feeling the indictment has a real value. This case appeals more to the popular sympathy than any other of the many homicides produced by the wires of these companies, because HARRIS'S fate was evidently one from which no citizen is safe. He was simply moving about on a public sidewalk when a wire that was hung lower than the regulations permit came in contact with a piece of metal that he was carrying, which diverted the current into his body. This might happen to any man who walks the streets of New-York. The other deaths due to the same cause have been of men employed by the companies themselves in work that is recognized as extremely hazardous. By undertaking this work the linemen did not put themselves out of the protection of the law, but their fate does not so come home to the business and bosom of the ordinary citizen as does that of a casual person who was not in the service of the corporation that caused his death.

This feeling it was, doubtless, that attracted the attention of the Grand Jury to the case of HARRIS, when no indictment had been brought against the slayers of linemen whose deaths were as plainly as his the results of gross negligence. It is doubtful, however, if the indictment will bear any practical fruit unless the Grand Jury, in finding it, acted upon information not in the possession of the public. It seems that PIERCE was indicted simply because he was the official technically responsible for the violation of law but for which HARRIS would still be living. This official responsibility is enough for some purposes, but something more must be shown in order to induce a petit jury to send a man to the State prison. It must be a distinctly personal responsibility that is fastened upon him. If it were shown, for example, that the attention of PIERCE had been called to the unlawful and dangerous condition of the wire that killed HARRIS, and that he had then refused or neglected to put it into a safe and lawful condition, a case would be made out upon which a conviction might reasonably be expected. It is highly unlikely that such a showing could be made, and the value of the indictment is therefore mainly that of an authoritative expression of the public sentiment.

There is a much more effective way of teaching a greedy corporation that disregard of the rights of the public has its limits than the indictment for manslaughter of the salaried subordinates of such a corporation. The Directors of the company, or its controllers, will not be greatly moved by this admonition. They would bear with equanimity the imprisonment of their Superintendent, and would regard that as a much lighter calamity than the expenditure of the money required to put their lines in a safe condition. Corporations can be reached only through the pocket. When it is made manifest to them that it is cheaper to refrain from killing linemen and wayfarers going about the streets on their lawful occasions than to kill them, they will refrain from killing them, and not until then. Happily the law provides a method for making this manifest to the owners and managers of the electric lighting companies. In the Revised Statutes of this State it is set forth that—

"Whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect, or default, and the act, neglect, or default is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, then and in every such case the person who or the corporation which would have been liable if death had not ensued shall be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as amount in law to felony."

This section seems to fit the case of HARRIS and the cases of the other persons who have been done to death by electric lighting wires improperly disposed or imperfectly insulated through the neglect of their owners as perfectly as if it had been constructed to meet those cases. A jury which would be reluctant to find PIERCE guilty of manslaughter would have no hesitation in awarding exemplary damages against his employers. It may very well be regarded as not less a public duty than a private satisfaction for the personal representatives of the men whose lives have been sacrificed to the greed of these corporations to demand pecuniary compensation of the corporations for their loss. The heavy fine already inflicted upon the companies by the demolition of their deadly apparatus cannot fail to have an excellent effect upon them. If they were also made to pay heavily for the lives taken by their negligence the effect upon them would be far more salutary than if all the Superintendents and foremen in their employ were sent to prison for life.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The Anti-Slavery Congress which recently met at Brussels to discuss the ways and means of abolishing the African slave trade was certainly entitled to the approval and support of all civilized men. Of the horrors of the slave trade, as carried on by the Arab slave hunters, we have been told again and again by every Central African traveler. Slaves are obtained, not by purchase, but by kidnapping. A band of three or four hundred Arabs, well armed and led by a slave hunter of experience, marches into the heart of Africa, and, falling upon some unsuspecting village, captures every man, woman, and child. If resistance is shown the men are ruthlessly shot down, and if there is no resistance a few of the more worthless inhabitants are killed in order to infuse a wholesome terror into the others. Yoked together by the neck the captives are driven to the seashore, where those who have survived the hardships of the journey are shipped on board Arab dhows and carried to a market. The mortality among the captured slaves is enormous, and wherever the slave hunters go they leave a wilderness behind them, from which the frightened natives have fled. Famine follows the footsteps of the slave hunter, and no honest commerce ever springs up in regions where he is known.

Inasmuch as this horrible trade is exclusively in the hands of Arabs who, being bigoted Mohammedans, are inaccessible to Christian arguments, the only possible way of suppressing the slave trade is by an agreement on the part of all Christian European nations to lend the use of their men-of-war to patrol the African coast, and by the permanent occupation of the whole of savage Africa by colonizing and trading companies. There is scarcely a man in all Europe, outside of Turkey or perhaps Russia, who is not filled with horror and indignation at the atrocities that are daily perpetrated in Africa by these brutal Arabs, and we may expect from enlightened England and Germany a vigorous effort to put a stop to the slave trade in every part of the Dark Continent.

News from the interior of Africa is always to be received with caution, and hence it is possible that the account which has just reached civilization of the anti-rum congress held at Khartoum a short time ago may be untrue. The congress was called, so we are told, by an eminent Arab slave hunter, and its members were selected exclusively from the same class, and from the Arab slave merchants of Khartoum, Zanzibar, and the Arabian peninsula. There were present altogether nearly two hundred delegates, and the indignation manifested against the atrocities of the rum trade was universal and earnest.

The President, Abou Gosh, or "Father of Lies," painted in glowing terms the ravages wrought by cheap spirits among the negroes. He proved by British statistics that 20,000 tons of spirits were last year consumed by the natives of the west coast alone. Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON speaks of the Kroo coast as a region where the natives are constantly drunk—"a kind of Hades peopled by brutalized human beings whose punishment seems to be a never-ending thirst for drink." A British merchant, engaged in shipping rum to Africa, writes of the demand for liquor among the natives. "Rum and gin are their incessant cry. The traffic has so debased them that everywhere they neglect their own comfort." "One can judge," said the eloquent Abou Gosh, "of the quality of the liquor supplied to these poor Africans by the fact that in the Cape Colony newspapers 'superior gin' is advertised at 2½d. the pint bottle, and 'splendid rum' at 9d. a gallon." To such an extent has this nefarious traffic grown within the last few years that whole provinces and kingdoms have become utterly ruined and nearly depopulated. The natives drink themselves to death in a surprisingly short time, and from the moment they can obtain rum enough to make them drunk they do no work of any kind.

After the President had set forth the facts in regard to the rum trade, a long discussion as to the best method of suppressing it took place. Seyd B'Golly, a slave hunter of forty years' experience, insisted that immediate action of some kind must be taken or else the native Africans would be exterminated and the slave-hunting industry would perish. The difficulty was to know what action to take. "The wretches who supply Africa with cheap and poisonous spirits," said Seyd B'Golly, "are all Europeans, and most of them are Englishmen or Germans. These men are Christians, and hence they will not listen to arguments against the use and sale of rum which are drawn from the Koran. Were they Mohammedans we might convince them of the wickedness of their conduct, but as it is it would be a mere waste of time for us to send missionaries to them. Force is the only argument which will have any effect upon the monsters who defy Arabian public opinion and treat the precepts of MOHAMMED with scorn. Let us therefore," continued the speaker, "induce every Mohammedan State and every Arab slave hunter and slave trader to join in an effort to surround the entire African coast with a cordon of armed dhows, and let every European vessel found to contain even a gill of spirits be confiscated and the crew sold into slavery." This proposal was adopted with enthusiastic unanimity, and the congress adjourned, *sine die*, after a touching prayer from the venerable Sheik Abulrish, rector of the Mosque of the Sky-Blue Cow.

That the Khartoum congress neither exaggerated the horrors of the rum trade nor brought any false accusations against Europeans in connection with it is conceded by every one who is familiar with the statistics that have recently been published in England. Much, however, as its suppression of the traffic is to be desired, it is doubtful if the plan of capturing rum-laden British steamers by Arab dhows would prove successful. Still the proposal, like all the proceedings of the Khartoum congress, shows that the warm-hearted slave hunters are in earnest in their desire to suppress the rum traffic, and we can only hope that they will finally succeed.

A much more alarming character than it has had heretofore is given to the "grippe" by the announcement that 580 deaths have resulted from it in Paris within twenty-four hours. Whatever destruction is to be made from this report, it must remain serious, even though it be shown that none of the sufferers succumbed to the disease itself, but only to complications with other and more familiar maladies for which it opened the way. In Vienna it is reported to be accompanied by "inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, and peritonitis." Any disease that introduces these ceases to be absurd by becoming formidable.

SOME FUN AND SOME SENSE.

Some of the Christmas trees which, with their dainty load of presents, brightened the interiors of handsome homes, have found their way to the exterior to the pleasure of passers-by. In a number of the grass plots in front of stately Beacon-street mansions opposite the Common the branches of these trees have been spread out, while among them rise the trees themselves, which have been cut down to suit the limits of the inclosure. A very cheery expression is given to the grass plots by these additions, and the appearance of Spring which the verdure of this open Winter creates is heightened by them.—*Boston Post.*

A Judge had overruled a motion of Counselor Garvey, one the best known lawyers of the St. Louis bar. The counselor is usually most respectful to the court, but he lost his temper this time and declared in his broad, though rich and cultured, Irish brogue: "Your Honor, I hope for your Honor's honor that it will never be noised abroad to your Honor's hurt that this honorable court ever made a ruling so dishonorable to its own honor."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Kitty is constantly asked by her younger brothers to define hard words because she is never at a loss for an answer, and can always find reasons, sometimes more ingenious than true. "What is it to have versatility?" asked Teddy one day. "It's to be a poet," returned Kitty, without hesitation. "To make verses, you know."—*Youth's Companion.*

The young man in the Boston Latin School who, upon being asked by his instructor recently to give the name of some well-known atheist, answered: "Poe, editor of the Marlborough *Times*," is warmly indorsed by the editor of that paper, who is astonished to find how far the fame of his religious condition has traveled.—*Boston Herald.*

A man said to be 110 years old died in this city the day before Christmas. We knew there must be one about that age here, because men have been dying all over the country who were from 100 to 105 years old, and of course we expect to do better than any other city.—*Chicago Times.*

The only thing needed now to complete the Keely motor is a sort of eurlicue to impinge against the jigmaree that keeps the doofilcker in place on the resonator, and this cannot be provided without another assessment on the stockholders.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Oh," said a very small girl. "I did have such a lovely Christmas. Dolls and candy, and"— "Which did you like the best, the dolls or the candy?" "Strange folks don't know," was the reply. "I liked the candy, but I loved the dollies."—*Hartford Post.*

Just now we are forcibly reminded of Tennyson's pathetic lines: "A sneeze that is all a sneeze may be met and fought outright; but a sneeze that is a part of the grip is a harder matter to fight."—*Baltimore American.*

Mr. Harbosh—So you desire a position as groom. What have you been employed at recently? Applicant—Hi 'ave bin teachin' Hinglish pronunciwation to some dudes, yer 'ighness.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

The drug-store keepers of Kansas look mournfully on the burning corn of that fertile State. Properly treated, corn brings a pretty income to a Kansas druggist.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

If "the grip" could only be persuaded to take hold of itself and throw itself out of the community, how happy its victims would be! But the trouble is it can't catch itself.—*Philadelphia Press.*

To make a railroad through a mountainous region does not require as much cleverness as to engineer the bill authorizing its construction through the Legislature.—*New-York Ledger.*

It seems to be a fact that this country has the influenza and is about to take part in the great international sneezing match, a sort of pan-achoo! as it were.—*San Francisco Alta.*

"Downe makes me hot every time I see him." "He acts like a quiet, reserved gentleman." "That's just what makes me hot—his cold treatment."—*Chicago Ledger.*

Among the heroes who will go down the ages are the men who will not eat things that don't agree with them.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

If there were as much said when a doctor loses a patient as there is when a faith-healer does, what a constant commotion there would be!—*Troy Press.*

The new national organization, the Mule-spinners' Union, may be expected to do a lot of kicking.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Cinderella found that a low social position led to a hymeneal one.—*Texas Siftings.*

BALLOT AND TARIFF REFORM.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, Dem.

We are gratified that ex-President Cleveland, in his speech at Boston, declared himself so strongly in favor of ballot reform. As, from present appearances, he will most probably be the Democratic leader of 1892, the taking of this position by him will doubtless do much to accelerate the previously decided inclination of the Democratic Party in that direction. It cannot be charged that Mr. Cleveland is pandering for popular favor in taking this stand. His distinctive political characteristic is that of a reformer, and his record bears testimony to the sincerity of his reform declarations.

With tariff reform and ballot reform as their watchwords, the Democratic Party would go into the contest of 1892 upon a platform of principle and right that would assure them the victory.

KATE FIELD'S NEW PERIODICAL.

The first number of *Kate Field's Washington* has been received in this city dated for publication Jan. 1, 1890, and headed by an engraving of the Capitol in Washington. This new venture of Miss Field in an attractive-looking periodical of convenient size, printed excellently upon heavy paper, and containing articles of much general interest. Among them is a description by Miss Field of how she decided to establish *Washington*, considerable editorial matter of excellent quality, and a Christmas comedietta by Miss Field entitled "Plato and Cupid." Judging from the first issue of *Kate Field's Washington*, it is almost certain to be successful. Besides it costs only 10 cents, and Miss Field is very enthusiastic over it.

A WESTERN VIEW OF NEW-YORK.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, (Dem.)

The rumors that Gov. Hill is laying deliberate siege to Cleveland's popularity impeach his intelligence. If they are true Gov. Hill is a political Don Quixote. As long as Cleveland remains as sagacious as he has thus far shown himself his popularity will remain impregnable. Moreover, New-York will not be the pivotal State in 1892. The Democrats expect to carry it but can get along without it, and if Gov. Hill doesn't see this now he is not as shrewd as we give him credit for being.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

There was a tolerably good house last evening when Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba" was repeated necessarily. It was not to have been done, but owing to the continued illness of Herr Kalisch the "Barber of Bagdad" could not be produced, and it is Mr. Stanton's intention now not to bring it forward until next Friday evening when, it is hoped, Herr Kalisch will have escaped from the cruel embrace of "la grippe."

The only new feature of last evening's performance was the appearance of Herr Reichmann as King Solomon, a rôle which he has not essayed here before. He was an imposing figure, and acted the rôle with dignity, though with no especial force. Unfortunately he departed from the pitch in his first scene, and thenceforward wandered about in a vain search for it. The carefulness of his phrasing and the intelligence of his delivery therefore went for naught.

Frau Lehmann was again the Queen, and her performance was excellent, though it was evident that she spared her voice at times. Herr Perotti's Assad is one of the best of his parts, and though he was not in good voice last evening he achieved his usual effect with the audience. Fräulein Meisner was the only member of the company who was at her best, and she sang Sulamith agreeably. The chorus and orchestra were in good form, and the pageantry of the opera moved with its usual glittering front.

POLITICAL INCIDENTS.

The Steckler Association of the Tenth Assembly District invited all the leading braves of Tammany and many braves who are led to a big reception which it gave last night to Congressman Cummings, Senator-elect Roesch, Assemblyman-elect Sohmer, and Alderman-elect Sohlamp. It was a great affair in its way, and the Steckler's club house was crowded all the time. There were two orchestras and there was a supper table that was replenished very often. Many of the district leaders, any number of politicians, and several office-holders were in and out during the evening. It was a Tammany jubilation with a Steckler end to it.

The Third Assembly District now has its Business Men's Republican Club. It was organized on Thursday night at 365 Broome-street, and started off with about forty members, and the following officers: President—John Somers; Secretary—John J. Nolan; Treasurer—John Wilson. These Business Men's Clubs are being organized throughout the city, and it may not be very long before they will begin to dictate to the old bosses. There are great things to be looked for in the way of squabbles.

MR. GILROY, TAKE A RIDE

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Kindly permit a humble citizen to invite through the columns of our constant paper, THE TIMES, the Honorable Commissioner of Public Works to take a drive along that portion of Madison-avenue situated on Murray Hill. I know this is asking a great deal. It's a great deal to ask any human being to take his life in his hands, but a man who, like the Commissioner, devotes his whole time to the interests of our city and the dwellers therein, surely will not hesitate to take some risks and make sacrifices in their behalf.

Should he survive this ordeal he will not only discover that so-called high life in New-York has its ups and downs, but he will also be in a proper frame of mind to peruse and appreciate Mr. Ernest's essay on "Concussion of the Spine." If he is a lover of wild and rugged scenery, and if associated with this creditable passion he possesses a brilliant imagination, the journey will not be wholly without recompense.

As he ascends the hill from Thirty-fourth-street, when the horses are resting or in the intervals when the driver is watching the next team on their feet, he can look back and feast his eyes on that delightful vista, the asphalt pavement from Twenty-third-street to Thirty-third-street, and imagine himself gazing across some endless sweep of prairie. As he mounts the hill, how natural to conclude that he is swinging through space over the Rocky Mountains, repeating Horace Greeley's celebrated ride from Carson City to Placerville! Mr. Greeley survived that ride, although his head was repeatedly "bumped" through the roof of the stage, but if "Hank Monk" had struck any stretch of road as rough as Madison-avenue from Thirty-fourth-street to Forty-second-street it is more than likely that the distinguished founder of the *Tribune* would have been carried in a corpse.

Sterling his way among the partly-filled trenches projected across the avenue and the numerous shafts which have been sunk near the curbstones, how easy to maintain the illusion that he is one of the argonauts of '49 piloted through exhausted and deserted placers by the demons John of the Rockies! It is true that these shafts were not made by quartz hunters nor the miners out by diggers for real ore; it is true that various gas companies, subway and electric lighting companies, &c., did send their diggers and tore up the street in front of our home eight times in the space of two weeks; it is true that some of these holes they filled up, and some they pretended to fill up and didn't; it is true that with its mud and noisomeness it resembles a "boggy wallow" Texas prairie more than a fashionable (?) avenue in the metropolis of the great Republic; but to the poetic mind (which our Commissioner must possess, since it is not practical) how easy to lose all these unpleasant realities and imagine himself several thousand miles away among the Sierras of the West! CIVIS.

A SIGH FOR THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New Year's Day of late in New-York has been a very, very dull day, all owing to the dropping in the observance of the day the social feature, that is the making and receiving of "New Year's calls."

There seems to be an effort to revive the good old custom, and if THE TIMES will say a few words in favor of the old custom I think it will do good, and you will receive the thanks of many citizens.

New Year's Day as now observed is a very monotonous day, and our streets seem deserted, but revive the old custom of "making calls" on that day, and our city will put on an appearance of cheerfulness and happiness once more as the gentlemen hurry from place to place to greet their lady friends with a "Happy New Year," and the people generally will all be happier, the gloomy "basket" will disappear from the front doors, and the ladies, all bright and happy, will be ready to receive their friends instead of sitting upstairs all day moping and wishing the day was past.

Will not THE TIMES start the ball rolling for the banishment of the basket from front doors on New Year's Day! DUTCHMAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 27, 1889.

A SOUTHERN HINT TO BILL.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, (Dem.)

There is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland has a very strong hold upon the people, and strange as it may

CRYING FOR PROTECTION

ARGUMENTS OF METAL AND COAL MEN.

SOME CURIOUS STATEMENTS AND STUMP SPEECHES, INVOLVING THE SOUTHERN NEGRO PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A good many persons were heard by the Ways and Means Committee during the seven solid hours of to-day's tariff sitting, and all wanted the tariff left as it was or increased. Some Michigan stove makers were heard by telegraph in favor of leaving mica on the free list, but protection was the one thing argued for by all the speakers.

Consideration of the metal, ore, and coal schedules occupied the day, the hearing beginning with a plea for high duties on cutlery. Mr. C. S. Landers of New-Britain, Conn., told the committee that the cutlery trade would certainly die if protective duties were withdrawn. He was satisfied with the rates proposed by the Senate Tariff bill of the last Congress, but he wanted some slight modification of the classifications. Mr. Landers left a brief containing his views.

Representative J. Logan Chipman of Michigan turned over to the committee a number of telegrams from the largest stove manufacturers of his State protesting against taking mica off the free list, and then Mr. Charles Brice, representing the National Goldbeaters' Association, urged that the duty on gold leaf, bronze powder, and Dutch metal in leaf should be increased.

"The oldest implement known to man," said Mr. Clark Fisher of Trenton, N. J., "is the anvil, and I am here to ask for its protection." Then he told how anvils are made, and complained that they were not sufficiently protected. About two-thirds of the anvils used here were imported, when, in his opinion, all should be made here. The right duty, he thought, would be two and three-tenths cents a pound. This would really reduce the cost to the consumer, because the production here would be very much increased. Mr. Fisher stated that there were only three manufactories of anvils left in the country, all the rest having been driven out of the business.

Mr. William C. Cronemeyer of Pittsburg asked for a high protective duty on tin plates. His firm, he said, began manufacturing tin plates in 1873, when it was sold for $12 a box. In three years the price went down to $4 and he had to quit the business. Then the quotations went up to $9 and he began making plates again. Immediately prices went down, and he gave up again. Then he investigated and found that the duty was such that, whenever the foreign makers chose to do so, they could undersell the American makers and thus keep them out of the business. Mr. Cronemeyer showed samples of different grades of iron and tin plates. He explained that the English makers could turn out tin plates at about $3.25 a box less than they could be made for here, and he thought the present duty should be doubled.

Mr. William Metcalf, a crucible steel manufacturer of Pittsburg, informed the committee that the protective tariff on crucible steel had so developed the industry that the cost to the consumer had been reduced from 30 to 50 per cent. in the last twenty-one years. Now, he said, it was simply a question of weeks. If the tariff were prohibitory the only thing we would have to fear would be wages.

Mr. George J. Oliver, representing manufacturers of wire, wire rods, barbed wire fencing, and wire nails, was next heard. He said the manufacturers were very well contented with the present tariff, except that on wire rods, which were their raw material. This duty, they thought, should be six-tenths of a cent a pound on all rods not smaller than No. 5 wire gauge, and 1 cent on the smaller rods. Mr. Oliver gave some interesting figures about the growth of the wire industry, and showed, at least to his own satisfaction, that it was due entirely to the tariff, while the reduced cost of staple wire articles was chiefly due to the same thing. Any reduction in present duties would inevitably advance prices of barbed wire and wire nails by crippling the manufacturers. The Senate Tariff bill, he added, was satisfactory to the manufacturers.

Mr. A. W. Campbell of West Virginia urged the committee to give the makers of soft steel equal protection with those who made hard steel. Cut-nail makers, he said, had made no money in three years, and most of them had lost money. Mr. Campbell would be satisfied, he said, with five-tenths of a cent per pound duty on soft steel, as the Senate bill provided, as this would give the same measure of protection enjoyed by hard-steel makers.

Mr. F. J. Slade of Trenton, N. J., told the committee that imported structural shapes of iron were able to evade the duty intended to be collected on such articles by the wording of the law, bringing them in at a much lower rate than should be collected. Mr. Slade suggested amendments which would prevent this. He (Slade) declared that he had no hesitancy whatever in admitting that manufacturers of structural iron had combined to obtain certain prices for their products, and he regarded it as perfectly justifiable. It was to enable them to obtain a fair profit on their business, and that they were certainly entitled to. Unrestricted competition would surely bankrupt any business in time. There were twelve firms in the combination, and two who were not.

Gen. J. D. Imboden of Virginia, a representative of the coal and iron ore industries of his State and the South, asked for a duty on these products that would protect the vast mass of common laborers employed in the mines. He spoke of the great investments made in the coal fields by capitalists and the thousands of men employed there, and insisted that, if the duty on coal were removed, the whole industry would be wiped out by the competition of the Nova Scotia mines. Gen. Imboden told of the vast deposits of Bessemer ore found in Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, and other States, and insisted that without a duty on ores all these would be undeveloped and the iron ore industry in the country destroyed.

The labor, Gen. Imboden said, was supplied by the negroes, and if the duty were removed they would be deprived of the means of living and be forced to live dishonestly off the whites. The General was perfectly sure that a fair election on the single question of protection would carry four or five Southern States, and he told the committee so in an excellent stump speech. Some questions by Mr. Flower brought out the fact that Gen. Imboden voted for Cleveland last year for President, and he went on to explain that the Republican President had not selected a representative Southern man for a cabinet session, while Republican Speaker of the House had given but one committee Chairmanship to a Southern member.

On local questions the General was a Democrat, but on the question of protection he was a Republican. He went on to say that labor in the South was paid a dollar a day, and that was a splendid salary for the Southern negro. Mr. McMillin wanted to know why the protective tariff didn't raise the wages of the negroes, but he failed to get an explicit answer. Gen. Imboden did say, however, that if the mines were closed the laborers would have to turn to stealing chickens for a living.

Judge W. H. Bolling, also of Virginia, next took up the Southern labor question, and testified that the negroes were thriftless and unreliable. The Judge believed that the duty on iron ore should not be taken off for the benefit of importers, and that one open a market here for the Canadian mines, which stood ready to step across the border the moment the duty was removed. Getting back to labor, Judge Bolling argued that the tariff gave the laborers employment and employment gave them homes and made them good citizens.

Representative McComas of Maryland filed with the committee a large number of petitions of Marylanders praying that the duty on coal should not be disturbed, and he made a very earnest speech in support of the request of his constituents. He introduced Mr. Owen Hitchins, one of his constituents, who had mined coal in Wales and the United States, and had prospered here until he had become a coal operator. Mr. Hitchins testified that miners here were much better off than in Wales. Mr. McComas also introduced another constituent, who had had experience in Nova Scotian and Scotch mines, and who expressed his conviction as a miner that to take off the coal duty would be to take away the bread and butter of the miners. Still another of Mr. McComas's adherents went over the same ground.

Coal was dropped for a few minutes while Mr. John P. Otterson of Pittsburg asked that some specific duty be put upon enameled iron, because foreign competition was running the enameling business. He wanted a tariff of at least double that put upon the iron before it was enameled.

To-day's hearing was concluded by a brief statement by Mr. Galusha A. Grow, who presented some statistics of the coal trade between the United States and Canada.

To-morrow the committee will listen to representatives of the sugar refiners. Monday chemicals will be considered, and Tuesday earthenware goods. The hearings will be resumed Jan. 2, when wool will be taken up. Other schedules will be considered as follows: Manufactured wool, Jan. 3; flax, hemp, jute, cotton goods, Jan. 4; silk and sugar products, Jan. 6; tobacco, cigars, sarff, wines, and liquors, Jan. 7; provisions and farm products, Jan. 8; wood, wooden ware, and paper, Jan. 9, and sundries, Jan. 10.

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Gen. Thomas J. Brady has filed a bill in equity against Stilson Hutchins, Hallett Kilbourn, and the *Evening Critic* Publishing Company, the Washington *Critic*, the *Evening Post* Company, and the Washington *Critic* Company, asking for an accounting, injunction, the appointment of a receiver, and to rescind the sale and transfer.

Gen. Brady says that the *Evening Critic* Publishing Company was incorporated prior to April 6, 1885, and at that date it was a valuable property, having a good circulation and patronage and was solvent, but was pressed for money to pay debts aggregating nearly $9,000, for which he (Brady) was liable, owning the larger portion of the stock and having control and management of the corporation. Prior to this, he states, Messrs. Hutchins and Kilbourn made a number of propositions to purchase his stock and interest, and in these they stated that the sale would be subjected to the indebtedness. He states that the negotiations culminated by the transfer, April 6, 1885, of the property, including the payment of the debt and a cash payment of $10,000 by Mr. Hutchins.

A paper was given that complainant was to be held harmless for all indebtedness due from the *Evening Critic* Publishing Company, which was guaranteed to him not to exceed $9,000. This was signed by Hutchins and by Kilbourn. He states that the new owners took possession, but have not kept complainant harmless of the indebtedness, but he has been harassed, and judgments have been obtained against him by creditors, which Hutchins and Kilbourn have refused to pay. He further charges that Hutchins and Kilbourn are now negotiating a sale, or in some way to incumber the same, for their own use and purposes, and, if successful, he will be unable to recover, &c.

He charges that, in view of their failure, he is entitled to have the contract of sale set aside, and offers to repay the $10,000 paid to him, and he asks that the property be returned to him.

* * *

According to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics the exports of merchandise were, for the year ending Nov. 30, the largest for a like period in six years. They amounted to $815,920,977 and were about $8,000,000 in excess of the exports in 1883, since which year they have in no year reached the amount reported for the year ending Nov. 30.

The imports, too, were much larger than they have been for many years. In 1888 the imports of merchandise exceeded the exports $37,702,694, while in 1889 the exports exceeded the imports $44,700,310. The gold and silver exported during 1889 were $23,653,215, while in Nov. 30 the record of the year showed an excess of exports over imports of $67,745,734. Taking merchandise and gold and silver together, the excess of imports in 1888 was $8,046,776, while for the year just completed the excess of exports was $112,443,944. The exports to Europe, New-York is credited with $454,605,960. Of the total exports of $914,834,775, New-York sent out $313,486,264.

* * *

The contractors for the construction of the new cruiser Baltimore having notified the Navy Department that the vessel is completed, Secretary Tracy this afternoon formally instructed Capt. Schley to accept her, conditional upon the completion by the contractors of any work remaining to be done under the contract.

While the order has not yet been issued, it is understood that the cruiser will be sent immediately to Norfolk to receive her guns. The vessel should have been completed according to the requirements of the contract about nine months ago, but during that length of time the contractors have been under a penalty ranging from $25 to $100 per day for each day's delay. The official report of the results of the last trial have not yet been received, but the indications are that the bonus the builders will be entitled to for horse-power developments in excess of the requirements will very largely exceed the loss which has been sustained on account of penalties for delay.

* * *

Mr. Wanamaker evidently does not revere the memory of a great Democratic statesman now defunct, for he has changed the name of Tilden (Wis.) Post Office to Strum.

* * *

Solicitor Hepburn has returned to Washington from New-York, and is now engaged in the preparation of his report on the condition of affairs at Castle Garden. It is understood that he will recommend certain changes in the present management, with a view to reconciling the long-prevailing differences between the Federal and municipal authorities in charge of immigration affairs at the port of New-York.

* * *

The Secretary of the Navy has adopted a new design for the flag of the navy, to take effect July 1, 1891. It will be applied to both the flag and the union jack of the navy, and consists of a rectangular arrangement of the forty-two stars.

* * *

Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Pennsylvania.—P. H. Watts, Frugality; Mrs. S. A. Piersol, Rockville.

Maryland.—J. W. Walker, Oriole; T. S. Albaugh, Walkersville.

New-Hampshire.—F. Towle, Freedom.

A REMARKABLE MAN DIES.

OUTLINE OF THE CAREER OF ARTHUR M'MURRAUGH KAVANAGH.

Arthur McMurraugh Kavanagh, who died in Ireland a few days ago, was in many respects a most remarkable man. Many years ago he represented his native county, Carlow, in the House of Commons, and subsequently the County of Wexford, where he defeated Sir John Pope Hennessy.

Nature had endowed him with a singularly handsome face and fine torso, but had deprived him both of arms and legs, and consequently when he was elected to Parliament it became necessary to make special arrangement to admit of his entering and addressing the House, as he could neither walk nor stand.

The matter was discussed privately before the meeting of Parliament, and subsequent to the entrance of Mr. Kavanagh the Prime Minister rose and moved "that exception be made to the universal rule that members must address the Speaker standing in the case of the honorable member for Carlow, and that he be permitted to speak seated." This was, of course, agreed to, when a further difficulty presented itself in regard to his entrance into the House. An inexorable rule exists that when Parliament is sitting none but members can pass beyond the bar which is on a line with the lower gangway and the seat of the Sergeant at Arms.

On his first appearance Mr. Kavanagh was carried in a chair to the table by his two introducers to take the necessary oaths, but as it was evident that this could not be done throughout the entire session, the proposition was made that he be excused from entering by the members' door, which is immediately opposite the Speaker's chair, and he permitted to use a door in the rear used by the chaplain and others. Mr. Kavanagh was very regular in his attendance, and almost daily was carried in by a couple of servants and placed in his usual seat under one of the side galleries.

Seeing him thus with a light wrap thrown over him to conceal the rigidity of his artificial limbs few would have suspected the true state of the case. The defects of nature had been so well supplied that he was able to take part in outdoor exercise and field sports, of which he was passionately fond. In the most famous hunting districts he was known as a straight, bold, and indeed fearless rider, and the style in which he drove a four-in-hand coach was the envy of many of his brother whips. He wrote beautifully and held no mean place among amateur artists. He was a man of great power and originality of mind and varied reading, therefore it was no surprise when his maiden speech placed him far above the ordinary level of House-of-Commons oratory. The word went out that (to quote the language of the House) "Kavanagh is up," never failed to bring back a crowd of members from the library, smoking room, or terrace to listen to his speech. He was one of the few men who never spoke to empty benches. He was a man of old family and extensive possessions, was exceedingly genial and popular, and was the happy husband of a beautiful wife and the father of a large and handsome family, none of whom shared their father's affliction.

Mr. Kavanagh was for a number of years Chairman of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, and was also Chairman of the New-Rose Board of Guardians.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Edward T. Green of Trenton, N. J., is at the Hoffman House.

Congressman William E. Mason of Chicago is at the Everett House.

Congressman Judson C. Clements of Georgia is at the Gilsey House.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford is at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Horace F. Page of California and William D. Hill of Ohio are at the St. James Hotel.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland and James F. Joy of Detroit are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator Algernon S. Paddock of Nebraska and Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale College are at the Buckingham Hotel.

* * *

"THE GONDOLIERS."

Mr. A. M. Palmer announces that the new Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "The Gondoliers," will receive its first presentation at the Park Theatre on Jan. 7. He received a cablegram from D'Oyly Carte yesterday telling of the departure from Southampton on Dec. 26 on the Fulda of the company of sixty people selected for the work. They come, chorus and all, direct from the rehearsals conducted by the two authors. Mr. Palmer takes complete charge of the Park Theatre for the run of the opera there, and will place one of his representatives, probably Mr. Wesley Sisson or Mr. W. R. Palmer, in the business management. Mr. John T. McKeever, familiar at the box office of the Madison-Square, will be transferred temporarily to the same important post at the leased house.

* * *

THE MEMORIAL ARCH FUND.

Not a day passes but some subscriptions are received to help swell the Washington Memorial Arch fund. A great many popular contributions are being received every day which, while not large in amount, show that the fund is not forgotten by all classes. This steady growth is rapidly bringing the sum total near the amount desired. Treasurer William K. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of $76 50 through the *World* yesterday, which brings the total amount of subscriptions to $63,263 21.

DOM PEDRO'S LOST SALARY

WHY THE REPUBLIC CUT OFF HIS CIVIL LIST.

MINISTER BARBOZA'S TELEGRAM TO SENHOR VALENTE—A PROTEST FROM EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Mr. Valente, the Brazilian Minister, has received a cablegram from Rny Barboza, the Minister of Finance of the provisional Government of Brazil, dated Rio Janeiro, Dec. 27, of which the following is a translation:

"Silveira Martins, who was transported, has acknowledged to the police authorities the wisdom of the act of banishment. Ex-Premier Ouro Preto has been banished on account of acts of conspiracy on the part of his followers.

"The imperial family, because of their having changed their attitude taken here from acquiescence to encouragement of the pretensions of reaction, and making this the cause of the throne, were deprived of the civil list and the subsidy. The provisional Government maintained the civil list as an act of mere tolerance, unheard of in any other revolution, and added to this a subsidy of $2,500,000. The Emperor accepted both here, but on his arrival in Europe, under the advice of unwise counselors, who had brought about the fall of the monarchy, refused the subsidy because it was an act of the revolution, but accepted the civil list as a right based upon law. In view of this denial of the legitimacy of the revolution, which has been sanctioned by the whole country, in ceasing cutting off the civil list and subsidy was an act of mere common sense. These measures have here met with general support.

"Let Europe reflect on her revolutions, effected at the expense of floods of blood and great financial disasters. We have accomplished ours without one drop of blood and the least financial trouble. Whoever thus conducts himself in the most trying moments must be able to manage his affairs with sufficient discretion and judgment. We shall continue to respect all rights, maintain the tribunals, reorganize the administration, observe all contracts, and keep up the budget; but any attempt against public order will be repressed with implacable severity. Commerce, agriculture, and the working classes call upon us to assume this attitude. We shall hand over to the constitutional Convention the Republic intact. Those who interfere in the convention to decide between the republic and the monarchy are mistaken. The monarchy is out of the question. The Constitutional Convention will only have to organize the republic. There is no more monarchic party here. The European press should not be misled by newsmongers whose machinations are here objects either of amusement or derision. These mistakes of the press foment here schemes of disturbance, but the dilemma now is, simply, republic or anarchy."

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LONDON, Dec. 27.—Portugal, Germany, and Italy will soon send a collective note to the provisional Government of Brazil, protesting against the Government's scheme in regard to the naturalization of foreigners residing in Brazil.

* * *

OPORTO, Dec. 27.—Dom Pedro to-day visited the memorial chapel of Carlos Alberto of Sardinia and the chateau where the father of the late King Victor Emanuel of Italy died.

* * *

The rate of Brazilian exchange continues to fall. A cable from Para to Charles R. Flint & Co. yesterday quoted it at 24d. This is a decline of 13 per cent. since the establishment of the republican Government. Mr. Flint also received a telegram from Senhor Mendonca at Washington yesterday expressing confidence in the republic.

PROCLAIMING KING CARLOS.

LISBON, Dec. 27.—The programme for the great festival, to-morrow, is as follows:

His Majesty Carlos I. will proceed, at 11 A. M., to the palace of Necessidades and there, before the assembled Cortes, take the oath of office. He will then be proclaimed to the people, from the balcony of the palace, King of Portugal and Algarves. A procession will then be formed of the King and all the State dignitaries, who will go to the Church of Santo Domingo and hear the Te Deum, and thence to the Town Hall, where the President of the Municipal Government will hand to the King the keys of the City of Lisbon.

In the evening the city will be illuminated and on Sunday there will be a grand review of the garrison. Places for the show are selling at high prices and bonquets are in enormous demand.

INDIA'S NATIVE CONGRESS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.—The native congress has agreed upon a plan of political organization for India, which is to be presented to Parliament.

The essential features are that there shall be a popular electoral or representative body, formed upon the basis of twelve members for every million of the population; this great body to be controlled by an inner one formed of elected persons from its own number, and an imperial council constituted upon the basis of one member for every 3,000,000 of the population. Provincial councils are also proposed.

Mr. Bradlaugh will frame the bill and introduce it into Parliament.

KILLED WHILE HUNTING.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—Count Aloys Karolyi de Nagy-Karoly, formerly Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain and Germany, died suddenly on his estate, at Pressburg, Hungary. He was hunting on horseback. When found his neck was broken. It is not certain whether he was attacked by apoplexy and fell from his horse or whether he fell and broke his neck.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—The *Novoe Vremya* criticises the attitude of the French Government toward the coronation of the Egyptian prefect, a loan as shown in dispatches cabled on the part of France for the lot of the Khedive without advancing the prospect of British evacuation.

The latest news from Col. Pievtsoff's expedition is that it will pass the Winter at Nia, in Chinese Turkestan, and will enter Talbet in the Spring.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Republican groupe have agreed upon a plan for important reforms in parliamentary procedure, the object being to prevent parliamentarism from smothering the will of the executive. They propose that interpellations shall be restricted to one day in the week and that power shall be given to the Chamber to adjourn six times any question addressed to the Government.

MUNICH, Dec. 27.—Three Franciscan nuns at Dachau, near this city, have been sentenced to imprisonment for short terms for practicing upon the hysterical credulity of a girl pupil and deceiving her by various illusions of pretended supernatural character.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 27.—Herr Ehlers, with a detachment of Major Wissmann's corps, has set free Emin Khan and Minna Kilima-Njaro for the purpose of presenting Prince Moschi with gifts from Emperor William.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—The mill hands in Prague, Bohemia, have unanimously resolved to strike to-morrow.

FATAL MISTAKE OF A DRUG CLERK.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 27.—At Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, John D. Van Valkenburg lies dead at his home from the effects of a dose of deadly poison taken by mistake. Mr. Van Valkenburg was suffering severely from headache yesterday afternoon, and went to Fred Lavack's drug store and asked for five grains of antipyrine to cure his headache.

Dr. Hosale, the prescription clerk, was out of town, and Mr. Lavack waited on Mr. Van Valkenburg, and by a terrible error of some one gave him five grains of atronine, a deadly poison, instead of antipyrine.

At 8 o'clock in the evening Mr. Van Valkenburg took his medicine, and almost immediately became terribly ill. Drs. McPhillis, Allen, and Drury were at once called in, and did everything possible to save their patient, but at 10:30 o'clock, just two and one-half hours after taking the deadly dose, he died. He was forty-two years old.

THE MURDER OF MRS. S. H. BELL.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Dec. 27.—Particulars of the murder at Fairfax yesterday of Mrs. S. H. Bell by her husband have just been received. Mrs. Bell had left her husband and applied for a divorce. Yesterday she went to the house where Bell was to remove her things, in company with a Sheriff.

Bell made no objection to her getting what she came for, and Mrs. Bell went up stairs, her husband following her. Shortly afterward a pistol shot was heard, and Sheriff Hull rushed up stairs. He was met by Bell, who handed him a pistol, saying: "Take this; I have done the deed." The bullet entered the woman's head, and she lived only thirty minutes. Bell was arrested.

THE BARNUM DINNER IN LONDON.

There has been received in this city a copy of the menu which was used at the banquet at the Hotel Victoria, in London, England, Nov. 8, to welcome P. T. Barnum to England. The memento of the notable event is a remarkable thing in its way. The front cover is a reproduction of the Stars and Stripes, while the end cover represents the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George. Between these is a portrait of the great showman, the name of the committee which entertained Mr. Barnum, a plan of the banquet hall, the menu itself, the toast list, a programme of songs, and a programme of music.

GEOLOGISTS IN SESSION.

PROF. ORTON READS AN INTERESTING PAPER ON NATURAL GAS.

The American Geological Society held their second day's session yesterday at the American Museum of Natural History. After some preliminary work the reading of papers was resumed. Prof. James Hall, State Geologist, gave a sketch of the early geologists, from the lives of whom he drew many examples of encouragement for young geologists.

Prof. Edward Orton, State Geologist of Ohio and a professor in the State University, followed with a paper on "The Origin of the Rock Pressure of Natural Gas in the Trenton Limestone of Ohio and Indiana," in which he answered those who claim that the great natural gas fields of the country are practically inexhaustible, and that nature is manufacturing the gas by chemical combination in the subterranean cavities as rapidly as it is consumed by man at the surface. He claimed that the supply of natural gas in those States was not only limited, but was being exhausted very rapidly and would be drained in less than nine years. The gas, he said, is now being used as the basis of a varied line of manufactures, the annual products of which aggregate many million dollars, and it is driving, besides the iron and steel mills of Pittsburg, potteries and brick works, over forty glass furnaces, and a long list of factories, in which cheap power is a desideratum.

The gas is the product of ages which has been accumulated in the porous limestone of Ohio and Indiana. It has been produced so slowly that when once exhausted it will take many thousands of years for it to again accumulate in sufficient quantities to be used, even if the elements necessary for its production were present, which he thought was not at all probable. The pressure which holds the gas out with such tremendous power that it sometimes reaches 1,000 pounds pressure per square inch is not due to the pressure of the gas itself but to the hydrostatic pressure brought to bear by the column of salt water that enters the porous stratum of rock containing the gas, at the sea level, and which by its weight tends to force the gas out. To the explanation and elucidation of this phenomenon Prof. Orton's paper was more especially devoted. The men who are engaged in the practical development of gas and oil fields, said he, made the mistake of rock pressure. It is the first feet they inquire after in a new gas field. They appreciate its importance, knowing that the distance of the markets they care to reach and the size of the pipes they can employ are entirely dependent upon this element. He defined the term "rock pressure," and showed the decrease of it westward. He said the 400,000 people in Northwestern Ohio and Central Indiana alone depended upon natural gas for fuel and illumination.

Prof. William B. Clark of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, followed with a scholarly paper on "The Tertiary Deposits of the Cape Fear River Region," that contained much of interest to geologists, and but little within the comprehension of those present not learned in such matters. Prof. Andrew C. Lawson of Ottawa, Canada, next read a paper on "The Pre-Palæozoic Surface of the Archæan Terranes of Canada," in which he stated that the surface of the Archæan was at the time of the deposit of earlier formations to a large extent as hummocky as at present, and hence this feature could not be due to conditions of the glacial epoch. He closed with a discussion of the origin of the material of the post-Archæan formation.

Prof. William M. Davis of Cambridge, Mass., on "Structure and Origin of Glacial Sand Plains," described sand plains as delta-like deposits of stratified gravel and sand formed in bodies of standing water at the margin of the melting ice of the last glacial epoch.

Other valuable papers were read during the day by Prof. R. G. McConnell of Ottawa, Canada, on "Glacial Features of Parts of the Yukon and Mackenzie River Basins"; Prof. B. Tyrrell of Ottawa on "Post-Tertiary Deposits of Manitoba and the Adjoining Territories of Canada"; Prof. G. Frederick White of Oberlin College, Ohio, on "Terminal Moraine in Ontario"; Prof. W. McGee of Washington on "Southern Extension of the Appomattox Formation," and Prof. Charles D. Walcott of Washington on the value of the term "Hudson River Group" in geologic nomenclature. Papers were read in the evening by Prof. R. T. Whitfield, H. M. Seeley, Charles D. Walcott, and W. J. McGee.

The annual meeting will come to a close to-day.

WILL ENFORCE THE LAW.

VIEWS OF STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER POSTE.

William A. Poste, for the past six years Deputy Attorney General, and John A. Sleicher, editor of an illustrated paper in this city, are at present the only members of the State Civil Service Commission. Both were recently appointed by Gov. Hill, though the views of neither of them on the subject of civil service reform are very well known to the public.

Mr. Poste is at present in this city, and in answer to inquiries said to a TIMES representative last evening that he had sought the appointment as a member of the Civil Service Commission because he preferred the position to a subordinate place in the Attorney General's office. He believed in the enforcement of the civil service law as of all other laws.

"Do you believe in appointment to office for merit, as determined by competitive examination, rather than for political reasons?" he was asked.

Mr. Poste replied that he was not prepared to say just how far the system of competitive examinations should be carried. He had never believed in the spoils system simply, and he thought the law of 1883 was probably the best step toward "reforming" the system, if it was so called, that could be taken.

Perhaps it was the best law the State could have now. At any rate it ought to be enforced honestly, unequivocally, and without evasion.

"Do you think the civil service has been improved by the operation of the law of 1883?" was asked.

"Some of the State departments," Mr. Poste replied, "show improvement in the personnel of their force since the law was passed, and others were very well before. Whether the improvement, where it has occurred, is due to the law or not I cannot say."

"As to the enforcement of the law in the large cities I am unable to speak definitely. I have not followed it closely enough to know."

Mr. Poste said that he did not regard a competitive examination on abstract subjects as the only test that should be applied in making appointments. He thought the examination should be directed so as to show the fitness of the applicant for the especial duties he would have, if appointed, to perform. He would employ competitive or non-competitive examinations, whichever proved best, to determine that fitness.

"But you would not permit appointments for political favor?"

Mr. Poste replied that the ideas and traditions of the people had to be regarded to some extent. He did not believe in attempts to change everything at once, as that was revolution. But he believed in educating the people and making improvements gradually. So far as he was concerned the commission would go on quietly and reform the law. His appointment had no other significance that he knew of.

MEN CLAMORING FOR THEIR PAY.

The laborers who worked on the Third and Seventh avenues subways for Sub-Contractor Hugh J. Reilly, since the subways were finished last Saturday night, have found a great deal of fault because they were not paid off more rapidly. They declare that there has been unreasonable delay in paying them, and that every man might have received his pay by last Monday night had any attempt at hurrying matters been made.

Contractor Reilly established his pay office at 220 East Forty-second-street, in a little store occupied by Henry Gates. The men waiting for their money blockaded the sidewalk to such an extent as to shut off trade from the shoemaker's shop on one side and from the candy store, two doors away. The big window in Jim J. Lee's laundry was broken in, and Mr. Gates has received a dispossesse notice from the owner of the building. A number of police have been kept on duty at the place.

Mr. Reilly said last night that all but about 600 of the men had been paid, and they would receive their money by to-night. There had been about 3,000 to pay off, and he claimed that they had been paid as expeditiously as possible consistent with accuracy.

MR. MONAHAN'S LICENSE REVOKED.

It did not take the Excise Commissioners very long yesterday to dispose of the case of Edward Monahan, the saloon keeper at 511 Sixth-avenue, who was tried before them on Thursday for keeping his place open and selling liquors on election day. Despite Lawyer Newburger's constitutional point and his technical quibble about Nov. 5 not being election day, the Commissioners found the law constitutional and the day election day and the facts as charged sufficiently proved, and they therefore revoked Mr. Monahan's license right off. If Mr. Monahan desires to continue in the liquor business he will have to do it under cover of some other name hereafter, which is the subterfuge generally resorted to by saloon keepers whose licenses have been annulled.

THREE FIRES IN ONE BUILDING.

Eighteen families live in the five-story tenement house 715 Tenth-avenue. At 7:15 o'clock Christmas night a fire was discovered and extinguished in Harris's shoe store in the block. On Thursday afternoon a fire occurred on the same premises. Last night Nellie Morphy found a pile of burning clothes and bagging under a bed. She ran out of the room thoroughly scared, and the police were notified.

Officer Coyle of the Twenty-second Precinct investigated the matter. In each case there were distinct traces of kerosene. An attempt to fire the whole building had been made, and arrests will undoubtedly follow.

MAYOR GRANT VERY ANGRY

CONTROLLER MYERS IN AN ECONOMICAL MOOD.

HE ARGUES IN FAVOR OF CURTAILING THE ESTIMATE OF THE TAMMANY COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

The Board of Estimate and Appertionment, with its Tammany majority, found yesterday that Controller Myers, County Democrat, had more economical ideas on some appropriations than Mayor Grant himself. The following is but brought this fact to light was the estimate of the Commissioners of Accounts, a Tammany commission which has of late been investigating the affairs of the Dock Department, which has a County Democracy majority.

The Commissioners of Accounts had asked for $35,000 for their own salaries of $5,000 each and $25,000 for the salaries of assistants and for the payment of contingent expenses in the pursuance of their work. Mr. Myers thought the amount too large and said so. The monthly pay roll of the Commissioners' office as sent to his office footed up only $943. He asked what became of the balance, as this monthly roll only amounted to about $11,000 for the year's salaries, and therefore a large balance would be left unexpended. The Controller said that the Commissioners had twelve clerks, and he created something of a breeze when he added that he would not consent to giving the Commissioners as much as he did last year.

"I think," said Commissioner Coleman, "that they should have funds enough to go on with their examinations."

"They should have all that is necessary," said Mr. Myers, "but the trouble is, that they use the money allowed them for purposes not intended by the board."

Here the Mayor got a little angry, and after a sharp interchange of views on the subject he said he didn't propose to have the appropriation reduced, because the Commissioners had been particularly active in their investigations, which had not gone off smoothly enough to suit some people. Then, with a little display of impatience, the Mayor said that the question was on the matter of the appropriation, and he moved that the amount be fixed at $17,500, exclusive of the Commissioners' salaries. The Mayor added that if there was any reduction the dock investigation would have to be stopped. "If the Controller chooses to take the responsibility of that," said his Honor, "I am willing he should." So the matter was left in this way, and it will be taken up again this morning.

Among the amounts settled upon were the following:

Commissioners of Jurors	$34,100
Civil Service Commissioners	25,000
Special election in the Sixth Congressional District	17,464
District Attorney's office	119,750
Contingencies District Attorney's office	15,000
Board of Coroners	62,500
Register's office	125,850
Free Circulating Library	12,500
Apprentices' Library	7,500
Astor Library Society	10,000
Fund for street and park openings	204,247

The sum of $9,200 was transferred from the School Board to the Fire Department, with the understanding that the latter department should care for the school wires. For the boodle trial in Saratoga County the sum of $3,213 75 was allowed. This will be returned by the State. Register-elect Fitzgerald succeeded in getting $5,400 for additional clerical assistants in his office, and this was one of the very few increases allowed by Mayor Grant.

Street Commissioner Coleman will be called before the board to-day to explain why his appropriation should not be further reduced, in view of the increased amount his department will receive from the contracts for trimming trees, &c., instead of having to try to get this money for the contingent fund.

The city's budget for 1890 will be about $36,000,000. The Board of Estimate and Appertionment at its meeting yesterday practically finished its work on the estimates, but changes may be made at any time before the end of the year. In 1889 the total budget was $37,637,069. 91. The provisional estimate for the coming year was $36,264,249. 31, but since this was made the members of the board have been working over the different departments, and salaries have been reduced, positions abolished, contingent funds have been reduced, and so the budget turns up now something tighter than it was before.

THREE BISHOPS MITRED.

AN IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS CEREMONY AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 27.—This city was the scene this morning of an event of more than ordinary interest to churchmen in the consecration of three new Bishops with all the august rites and imposing ceremonial of the Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony was conducted by Archbishop Ireland, assisted by the Most Rev. Thomas L. Grace.

The priests on whom the mitre was conferred were the Rev. John Shanley of St. Paul, the Rev. James McGolrick of Minneapolis, and the Rev. Joseph B. Cotter of Winona.

The Papal commissions or briefs, which were read by the resident Bishop's notary in full robes, first in Latin and then in English, appointed Bishop Shanley to the See of North Dakota, while Bishop McGolrick goes to the Diocese of Duluth and Bishop Cotter will have charge of the Diocese of Winona.

The doors of St. Peter's Cathedral were thrown open at 9 o'clock, and before 10 over three thousand people had thronged the edifice. There were sixteen Bishops in the procession, in the ranks of which figured also nearly three hundred priests. It was superb and impressive.

A banquet was tendered the numerous clerical delegations who were present this afternoon from all parts of the country this afternoon, at which the Rev. Walter Elliott of New-York, one of the most prominent Catholic priests in this country, was one of the most important speakers.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ADVANCE.

RAPID IMPROVEMENT IN COMMUNICATION—NEW COFFEE TAX.

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 30.—Railroad construction is proceeding in this little republic, and, as fast as the resources of the country will permit it, we shall receive the benefit of better communication and the development that will follow the laying of the rails.

The railway of Acajutla is now in possession of the Government, the last payment having been made to the English contractors, the Salvador Railway Construction Company, Limited, and the undertaking is at present being operated by the Department of Public Works.

The line in construction from Ateae to Guarumal is making good progress, both rail-laying and grading going on. Mr. Stiob, the engineer, has completed a study of the survey from Guarumal to Santa Teola with the exception of a few of the most difficult points.

There are already subscribed $300,000 for the railroad from Santa Ana to Armenia, the total cost of which is estimated at $2,000,000.

A decree has been issued revising the marine customs regulations.

In order to provide funds for the rebuilding of the Palace of the Government, lately destroyed by fire, a decree has been issued imposing a special export duty of $1 on each hundredweight of coffee, subject to the approval of the next Legislature. This tax is proposed to be in force for one year.

MONEY FOR ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

The managers of St. Luke's Hospital, 17 West Fifty-fourth-street, are feeling decidedly happy over their improved financial condition. A short time ago it was determined by the management to raise $50,000 for the purpose of wiping out a debt of $34,500 which had been accumulating during the past two years, and yesterday afternoon at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers it was announced that $44,000 of the amount had already been secured. This will entirely free the institution from debt and will also give them a comfortable enm with which to start upon the new year. Five beds have been endowed within the past two weeks. The hospital has accommodations for 225 patients and at the present time there are 200 patients, under its care, eight of whom were received from the Presbyterian Hospital at the time they were burned out.

KILLED BY A BLAST.

James Harrington, a truck driver, whose home was given as 315 East Ninety-ninth-street, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock by a twenty-pound stone thrown from a blast. There were no red-flag signals displayed, and Harr

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Fig I. w'ts.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	200
Atch., T. & S. Fé.	33⅞	34	33⅞	33⅞	805
Buff., R. & P. pf.	77	77	77	77	500
Canada Southern	57	57	52⅝	52½	935
Canadian Pacific.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	310
Central Pacific....	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	20
Ches. & Ohio.....	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	400
C. & O. 1st pf.....	64	64	64	64	200
C. & O. 2d pf.....	43	43	42¾	42¾	1,400
Chicago Gas Tr....	42¾	43	42½	42¾	450
Chi. & Alton.....	133	133	133	133	120
Chi. & N. W.....	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	575
Chi. & N. W. pf....	142½	142½	142	142½	17
C., B. & Q.....	107½	107½	107	107	2,257
C., M. & St. P.....	70¾	70¾	70¼	70⅝	3,125
C., R. I. & Pac....	97⅞	97⅞	97½	97⅝	2,255
C., C., C. & St. L.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅛	71⅛	94
Clin., W. & B....	22½	24	23⅜	23⅜	900
Clin., W. & B. pf..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	900
Colorado Coal....	38	38½	37⅞	38¼	1,900
Col. Fuel Co.....	80	80	80	80	100
Col. & H. Coal....	17	17	17	17	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	82	82	82	82	100
Com. Cable.....	102	102	102	102	100
Consol. Gas Co....	93	93	92⅞	92⅞	100
Del. & Hudson....	146	146	145¾	145¾	1,000
Del., Lack. & W..	138⅞	137¼	136⅝	137	16,930
Den., T. & Ft. W..	35¼	35¼	34½	34½	2,745
Des M. & Ft. D....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	30
Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	17	17	17	17	25
*District of C. Fr.	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼	200
Evans. & T. H....	99	99	99	99	29
Emerson & Talc....	5	5	5	5	100
Illinois Central...	118½	118½	118½	118½	40
L. E. & West. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	100
Lake Shore.....	108⅝	109¼	108	108	1,950
Louis. & Nash....	85⅞	86	85¾	85¾	1,600
Mich. Central....	98	98	97¾	97¾	380
Missouri Pacific.	71⅜	71⅝	71¼	71¼	5,812
Mo., Kan. & T....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	151
*Nat. Lead Tr....	19	19	18⅞	19	610
New Cent. Coal..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	100
N. J. Central....	121	121	121	121	100
N. Y. Central....	108⅜	109¼	108¼	108¼	385
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	5,300
N. Y. & N. H.....	245	245	245	245	110
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	2,355
Nor. & West. pf....	50½	50½	50½	50½	100
North. Pac. pf....	74½	74½	74½	74½	100
North. Pac. 1st....	83	83	83	83	5,287
Ontario & West....	20¼	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	420
Oregon Imp.....	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	100
Oregon S. L.....	58¾	57	58½	58¾	9,900
Oregon & Trans..	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	250
Pacific Mail.....	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	1,000
Phil. & Read.....	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	4,300
Rensselaer & Sar.	185	185	185	185	6
Rich. & W. P....	21⅜	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	3,700
St. L. & S. F....	18	18	18	18	100
St. L. & S. F. pf..	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	20
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	10
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	83	83	83	83	10
St. P. & Omaha....	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	200
St. P., M. & M....	112⅞	112⅞	111⅞	112¼	1,200
Southern Pac....	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34½	800
*Sugar Ref. Co....	59¾	59¾	58⅞	58⅞	16,010
Tenn. C. & Iron....	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	100
Texas Pacific.....	21¼	21¼	20¾	21	1,830
Union Pacific.....	69	69	68½	68½	4,700
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31¼	400
Wells Fargo Ex....	141½	141½	141½	141½	5
West. Union Tel..	83⅜	83⅜	82⅝	83	4,285
Wisconsin Cent..	33¼	33¼	33	33	500
Total sales.....					103,211

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. cn. 6s.	123	123	123	123	$3,000
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	110	110	110	110	1,000
Atl. Col. & P. 1st.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	5,000
At. & Pac. inc....	14	14	14	14	1,000
At. & Pac. 4s.....	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	5,000
B. & O. 1st. P.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	2,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	96	96	96	96	1,000
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	105	105	105	105	3,000
Cent. Pac. 1. g....	102	102	102	102	27,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s.	109½	109½	109½	109½	4,000
C., B. & Q. 5s, ceb	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	15,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	92	92	91¾	91¾	11,000
Clev. & Can. 1st.	97	98	97	98	7,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1,000
D., R. G. & A. 1st.	104	104	104	104	5,000
Eq. Gas of Chi. 1st.	100	100	100	100	2,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104½	105	104½	104½	21,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st W.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98⅜	16,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	116	116	115¾	115¾	67,000
G. C. & S. F. g. 6s.	75¾	75¾	75½	75½	13,000
Gulf, C. & S. F.					
g. 5s, l. f.....	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	8,000
Int. & G. N. 1st....	108	108½	108	108½	1,500
Iowa Central.....	85	85	85	85	2,000
Iron Mt., gen. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅝	5,000
Kan. & Tex. cn. 1st.	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	25,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s.	74	74	73½	73½	25,000
Kan. C. & N. w. 7s.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅝	10,000
Long Isl. 1st, 7s....	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s....	106	106	106	106	1,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.....	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
L. & N. unst. 6s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5,000
L. & N. 1st, N.					
s. f., 6s.....	102	102	102	102	5,000
L., N. O. & T. 1st..	90	90	90	90	8,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	10,000
Met. Elev. 1st, 6s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5,000
Mich. Central 7s.	126	126	126¼	126¼	27,000
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s....	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	5,000
Mor. & Essex 2d.	106½	106½	106½	106½	10,000
N. Y. Cent. 6s....	125½	125½	125½	125½	1,000
N. Y. C. 5s, ext..	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,500
N. Y. C. & H. R.					
1st, r.....	129	129	129	129	5,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	13,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
North. Pac. 1st....	117	117	117	117	1,000
North. Pac. 2d....	112½	112½	112½	112½	13,000
North West g. 6s..	125½	125½	125½	125½	2,000
North west ext. 4s.	96⅜	96⅜	96	96	22,000
Ohio South. 1oc..	59	59	59	59	6,000
Oregon S. L. 6s..	114½	114½	114½	114½	1,000
Oregon & N. 1st..	113	113	113	113	7,000
Ore. S. & N. on. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	4,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	3,000
R. & W. P. T. col.					
tr. 5s.....	78	78	78	78	6,000
Rock Island 5s....	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1,000
St. L. A. & T. H.					
1st, s. f., 7s.....	88½	88½	88½	88½	5,000
St. L., A. & T. 2d.	27	27	27	27	15,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. C.	112½	112½	112½	112½	1,000
St. P. 1st, s. f. 6s.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	5,000
St. P. & Dul. 1st..	105	105	105	105	3,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	108	108	107½	107½	10,000
St. P., M. P. 5s....	106	106	106	105	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st.					
6s, 4s.....	86½	86½	86½	86½	5,000
S. C. 1st, ex. pr. l. c.	95½	95½	95½	95½	5,000
Spo. & Pal. 6s.....	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	5,000
S. P. of Cal. 1st. 6s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	12,000
S. P. of Cal. 1st. 5s.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	5,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, 6.	101	101	101	101	17,000
T. & N. O. 1st, 6s.	105	105	105	105	5,000
Tex. Pac. 1st. 5s..	90¾	91	90¾	90¾	23,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc..	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	36,000
T., A. A. & C. 6s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	4,000
T., A. A. & N. M. 1st.	104½	105	104½	105	5,000
Union Elev. 1st....	108	108	108	108	15,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	1,000
Wabash 1st.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	13,000
Wabash 2d.....	83¾	84	83¾	84	14,000
W. N. Y. & P. 5s..	95	95	95	95	1,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d.	29	29	29	29	10,000
W. C. col. tr. 5s.	104	104	104	104	2,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106¾	106¾	106	106	23,000
Total sales.....					$708,000

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alta.....	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Astoria.....	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,900
Best & Belcher..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	100
Bullion.....	.70	.70	.70	.70	300
Chollar.....	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	200
Com. Tunnel.....	.17	.17	.17	.17	500
Con. Cal. & Va..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100
El Cristo.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Gould & Curry..	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	100
Horn Silver.....	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	100
Kings & Pem...	.64	.64	.64	.64	100
La Grosse.....	.07	.07	.07	.07	600
Mutual S. & M..	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	200
Oriental & M....	.06	.06	.06	.06	100
Occidental.....	.85	.90	.85	.90	600
Overman.....	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
Potosi.....	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	125
Sutter Creek....	.60	.60	.60	.60	300
Sierra Nevada..	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	25
Utah Consol....	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Total sales.....					5,750

OIL.

Pipe Line Certs.	103¼	104	103¼	103⅝	75,000
Clearances.....					276,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil...	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	250
Atch., Top. & S. F.	34	34	33⅞	34⅛	220
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	90
Can. Southern....	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	100
Chi., Bur. & Q....	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	80
Colorado Coal....	38	38	38	38	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	70⅝	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	3,050
Del., Lack. & W.	137¼	137¼	136¾	137	14,080
Den., T. & Ft. W.	35	35	34¾	34¾	400
E. T., Va. & Ga....	9½	9½	9½	9½	100
Lake Shore.....	108⅞	108⅞	108⅛	108⅛	20
Louis. & Nash....	86	86	85¾	85⅞	480
L. E. & W. pf....	62½	62½	62½	62½	100
Manhattan.....	71⅞	71⅞	71¼	71⅜	3,000
N. Y. Cent. & H.	97	97	96⅞	96⅞	600
Nat. Lead Trust..	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	250
N. Y. & New-Eng.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	2,310
Nor. Pac. rights..	¾	¾	¾	¾	10
Nor. Pacific pf..	74½	74½	74⅜	74⅜	50
Oregon S. Line....	58⅞	59¾	58⅞	58⅞	100
Pacific Mail.....	37	37	36¾	36⅞	320
Phil. & Reading..	38¾	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	6,080
Rich. & W. P....	21	21⅛	20¾	21	2,820
Sugar Ref. Co....	57	59⅜	56⅝	58½	8,190
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼	100
Texas Pacific.....	21	21⅛	20⅞	21	270
Union Pacific.....	68¾	69¼	68¼	68⅜	5,640
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½	200
Western Union..	83¼	83¼	82⅞	83	830
Total sales.....					46,270

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ches. & O. 5s....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	$5,000
Central of N. J. 5s.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2,000
Del., L. & W. 8s.	95	95	95	95	1,000
Erie 2d	101	101	101	101	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	2,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st..	115⅞	115⅞	115¾	115¾	15,000
G., C. & S. F. 2d..	75½	75½	75½	75½	5,000
Laclede Gas 1st..	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	2,000
M., K. & T. 2d....	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	6,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	2,000
Read. 2d pf. inc..	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	2,000
St. L. & I. M. 2d..	97	97	97	97	4,000
Texas Pacific 1st.	91	91	91	91	3,000
Texas Pacific 2d..	38½	38½	38½	38½	10,000
Union El. 1st.....	108	108¼	108	108⅝	3,000
Wabash 1st.....	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
Wabash 2d.....	83¾	84	83¾	84	14,000
West Shore 4s....	106¼	106¼	106⅛	106¼	5,000
Total sales.....					$88,000

There was a little more done in the stock market than yesterday, but trading was still very light. The activity in the money market caused some selling and prices generally were lower. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Houstn and Texas, 2½; *Declined*—Oregon Improvement, 2¾; New-Jersey Central, 1¼; Chesapeake and Ohio first preferred, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Chicago and East Illinois preferred, each 1; New Central Coal, ⅞, and Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, Lake Erie and Western preferred, Union Pacific, and Wisconsin Central, each ¼.

In the trust stocks Sugar advanced 1 and Whisky declined 1.

Money on call loaned at 5@6 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 5 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was heavy and very irregular, owing to the activity in money.

The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4 81 for 30-day bills and $4 85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4 80 for 60-day bills, $4 83¾@4 84¼ for demand, $4 84½@$4 84¾ for cable transfers, and $4 78@$4 79 for commercial. Continental was dull. Francs were quoted at 5 28⅛ for long and 5 20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛.

Government bonds were firm. The 4½s advanced ⅛. The sales on call were $3,000 4½s coupon at 104¾, $16,000 4s coupon at 127½, and $10,000 4s registered at 128½. In State securities $10,000 Georgia gold 7s sold at 103, $4,000 Louisiana consol 4s at 94½, and $3,000 Tennessee settlement 6s at 109½. In bank stocks 40 shares of Commerce sold at 197@196, 6 of State of New-York at 115, 50 of Tradesmen's at 98½, and 50 of Western, ex dividend, at 98.

The railway mortgage market was quiet and firm. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Atlantic and Pacific incomes and Central Pacific land grants, each 1, and Northwestern gold consols, ¼. *Declined*—Cleveland and Canton firsts, Detroit, Bay City and Alpena firsts, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, Birmingham and Pratt firsts, each 1.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 103¾@103⅝. Mining stocks were neglected.

January coupons of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway Company will be paid by S. M. Swenson & Sons.

Pittsburg and Western 4 ₱ cent. bond coupons due Jan. 1 will be paid at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

Mobile City coupons due Jan. 1 will be paid by the Tradesmen's National and the American Exchange National Banks.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable Jan. 2.

Pan Handle Railway first mortgage coupons due Jan. 1 will be paid by the Mercantile Trust Company.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company has issued notice that the interest due Jan. 1, 1890, on its 4 ₱ cent. general mortgage gold bonds will be paid by the Union Trust Company of New-York at the company's office in this city and at the office of Baring Brothers and Co., London. The payments will be made only upon the certificates of the Union Trust Company which cover the old issues of bonds deposited. The Union Trust Company will on and after this morning accept certificates and give temporary receipts therefor, and returning original certificates with checks for interest on and after Jan. 1.

Grant Brothers and Turner, Manuel & Co. offer and recommend to investors at par and interest the unsold balance of the 6 ₱ cent. first mortgage bonds of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway. They state that the road is finished, now running from Spokane Falls to the Columbia River, and is earning more than the fixed charges.

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America.....	200	Mechanics'.....	200
Commerce.....	197	Mechanics & Traders'.	210
Butchers & Drovers'.	185	Mercantile.....	210
Central National....	142	Merchants'.....	160
Chase National.....	250	Merchants' Ex.....	120
Chatham.....	310	Metropolitan.....	10
Chemical.....	4200	Metropolis.....	325
City.....	475	Mount Morris.....	360
Columbia.....	205	Nassau.....	167
Commerce.....	197	New-York.....	242
East River.....	168	New-York County....	450
Eleventh Ward.....	150	N. Y. National Ex....	130
First National.....	2000	North America.....	187
First Nat. of S. I....	110	North River.....	145
Fourteenth Street....	165	Oriental.....	215
Fourth National.....	186	Pacific.....	180
Gallatin National....	265	Park.....	250
Garfield National....	400	People's.....	225
Germania.....	270	Pennsylvania.....	175
Greenwich.....	144	Seaboard National....	143
Hanover.....	385	Second National.....	325
Irving.....	185	Seventh National....	130
Leather Manufrs'.....	240	Shoe & Leather.....	153
Lincoln National.....	280	St. Nicholas.....	125
Manhattan.....	191	State of New-York....	112
Market & Fulton.....	200	U. S. National.....	215

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, '91, r.....	105	105¼	Cur. 6s, 1895.	113½	....
4½s, '91, c.....	105	105½	Cur. 6s, 1897.	121½	....
4s, 1907, r.....	126¼	126⅝	Cur. 6s, 1898.	125	....
4s, 1907, c.....	127¼	127¾	Cur. 6s, 1899.	127½	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	110	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges, $104,145,131 | Balances..... $6,901,805

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn.....	53	53¾	St. Paul.....	70¾	70⅞
Reading, 1st 5 ₱ cent.	19	19⅛	Reading gen. 6s.	87⅞	89¼
Lehigh Val.	52⅛	52¼	Read. 1st pf.	78½	78⅝
Nor. Pac.	30⅝	31⅛	Read. 2d pf.	55⅞	56
Nor. Pac. pf.	74½	75	Read. 3d pf.	45¾	46
Lehigh Nav.	52⅜	52⅝			

FINANCIAL.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1890, ON THE GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY

will be paid on and after that date by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, at their offices, 73 Broadway, New-York, and Room 9, No. 95 Milk-st., Boston, and at the office of BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, London.

The payments of interest will be made only upon the CERTIFICATES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, which cover the old issues of bonds, deposited as below, upon presentation of such certificates at either of above offices.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE 1st 7s.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE TRUST 6s, 1911.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE COLL. 5s, 1937.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE PLAIN 5s, 1920.

CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN 1st 6s.

CHICAGO, SANTA FE & CAL. 1st 6s.

CHICAGO, KANSAS & WESTERN 1st 5s.

GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE 1st 7s.

KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA & WEST. 1st 7s.

KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA & WEST. INCOMES.

KINGMAN, PRATT & WESTERN 1st 6s.

KANSAS CITY, EMPORIA & SO. 1st 7s.

LEAVENWORTH, TOPEKA & S. W. 4s.

PUEBLO & ARKANSAS VALLEY 1st 7s.

SOUTHERN KANSAS & WESTERN 7s.

SONORA 1st 7s.

SUMNER COUNTY 1st.

SOUTHERN KANSAS G. D. 5s.

SOUTHERN KANSAS T. D. 5s.

WICHITA & SOUTHWESTERN 1st 7s.

WICHITA & WESTERN 1st 6s.

To facilitate the work, the Union Trust Company will on and after Friday morning, Dec. 27, accept certificates left at their offices, Boston and New-York, giving a temporary receipt for same, and returning original certificates with checks for interest on and after Jan. 1.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
TRUSTEE.

A POSITIVELY SAFE 6 PER CENT. BOND

OF THE

Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW PLACING THE BALANCE OF THE BONDS THAT ARE FOR SALE OF THE ABOVE-NAMED ROAD. THE ROAD IS FINISHED AND RUNNING FROM SPOKANE FALLS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER, AND IS EARNING MORE THAN THE FIXED CHARGES. THE MORTGAGE THAT SECURES THESE BONDS COVERS THE COMPLETED ROAD, TERMINALS, AND ROLLING STOCK.

THE BONDS ARE A 30-YEAR, 6 PER CENT. COUPON BOND. THE PRICE AT PRESENT IS PAR AND INTEREST. WE UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMEND THEM TO OUR PATRONS AS A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

GRANT BROTHERS,
56 BROADWAY.

TURNER, MANUEL & CO.,
35 WALL-ST.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1889.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE KALAMAZOO and WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD COMPANY, amounting to $400,000, which will become due on the 1st day of January, 1890, will be paid, on behalf of this company, at maturity, by the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY Company's 7 per cent. and 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of 1879.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, will receive proposals until Dec. 31, inst., for the purchase by it of any part of $125,000 of the above-mentioned bonds, for the purpose of the Annual Sinking Fund, the present year, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
By E. Q. SOLTON, President.

BOSTON, 16 DECEMBER, 1889.

To the Stockholders of the

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY:

In April last we asked you to intrust to us your proxies, to be used at the annual meeting of the company in May. This resulted in a change of management, the introduction of reforms and economies, and a financial reorganization of the company that has met general approval.

During the progress of this reorganization it has been frequently suggested in the public press and by numerous and large holders of the company's securities that it would give greater stability to the reorganized company if a management committed to the successful working out of the plan of reorganization, and absolutely in the interest of the property, could be secured for several years.

Consulting our own inclination and convenience, we would prefer to leave the management of this great property to others; but we recognize the force of the suggestion and the necessity for some such arrangement; and, as many shareholders believe that great advantages are likely to result to the holders of all classes of the company's securities from such co-operation, we have consented to act in the matter.

Holders of Stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company may deliver their certificates, assigned open the back in favor of George C. Magoun, Thomas Baring, Oliver W. Peabody, and John J. McCook, to the BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, 87 Milk-st., Boston, subject to no agreement that the title in such stock and the voting power thereon shall be vested in our nominees or our successors, also to be named by us, for ten years; or until July 1, 1900.

The Trust Company will issue Stock Trust Certificates, entitling the holder to all the beneficial interests and advantages belonging to or growing out of the deposited shares and to the return of a like number of shares when the term of the trust has expired, unless the same shall be further extended by the respective parties in interest.

Applications will be made to have the Trust Certificates above referred to listed upon the New-York, Boston, and London Stock Exchanges.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,

113 Devonshire-st., Boston.
1 Nassau-st., New-York.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stock

OF THE

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

IT IS PROPOSED TO REORGANIZE THE COMPANY UPON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

A First Mortgage of $20,000 per mile, securing 4 ₱ cent. 50-year Gold Bonds $32,500,000

An Income Mortgage 4 ₱ cent. non-cumulative $32,500,000

With provision for control of property until interest becomes a fixed charge.

Stock to be assessed 10 per cent., for which it is to receive income bonds at par and new stock share for share, the assessment, after providing for payment of back interest in cash on the 7s and Union Pacific 6s and expenses, to be applied to the improvement of the property.

The application of above securities is detailed in the Reorganization Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

Parties interested are requested to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

EDWARD KING,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
PETER GEDDES,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
} COMMITTEE.

We offer for sale, with title guaranteed, the following desirable FIRST MORTGAGES on improved New-York City real estate:

(1.) $18,000 at 4 1-2 per cent. on First-avenue corner, store property, rented for $4,400.

(2.) $13,000 at 4 1-2 per cent. on Sixth-avenue corner, store property, worth $50,000.

(3.) $10,000 at 4 1-2 per cent. on 49th-street, private dwelling, worth $20,000.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

55 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

JOHN W. MURRAY, PRESIDENT.

COUNSEL:

STEPHEN P. NASH, RICHARD INGRAHAM, GEO. F. DEMAREST.

STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

are requested to call upon the undersigned for a circular containing full information relating to the recent management of its affairs before sending proxies to the President, as requested in a circular letter issued by him under date of Dec. 18, 1889.

KESSLER & CO.,

54 WALL-ST.

12% GUARANTEED

NATIONAL BANK STOCK.

We offer for sale a portion of the capital stock of the National Bank of North Dakota, Fargo, Dak., the largest National Bank in Dakota, at $104 per share, and a few shares of the Merchants' National Bank of Devil's

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Friday, Dec. 27, was one by D. P. Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John A. Deady, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick tenement, with lots 25 by 50.8, 348 East 92d-st., south side, 75 feet west of 1st-av., for $8,100, to George E. Kingsland, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 27.

76th-st., n. s., 128 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Frank E. Smith and wife to Marion V. Freund.	$4,000
97th-st., s. s., 383 ft. w. of 8th-av., 17.6x100.11; Frederick Van Tine to Francie M. Jencks.	1
College-pl., e. s., corner of 144th-st., 17.8x100; Margaret Hanley and another to Ellen Mohun.	6,000
84th-st., s. s., 227 ft. w. of 9th-av., 27.4x94; Jane Pirie to John Ulber.	1
Bayard-st., 57; Anna Gumbiner to Joseph Weinstein.	21,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 69.8 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20.8x240.6; Moses K. Jessup and wife to New-York City Mission Tract Society.	1
11th-av., n. e. corner of 106th-st., 55.2x128.5; Francis Higgins to Peter W. Felix.	22,750
77th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; John Cornwell, Jr., and wife to Elizabeth Schaum.	9,000
Broome-st., n. w. corner of Willett-st., 25x87.6; John J. Feehan and others to Anne Oppenheim.	46,000
Lowell-st., 237; Edward Hughes and wife to Stephen J. Tedford.	2,150
Fort George-av., centre line, plot 10, map, 128 acres; Isaac Dyckman and Christian F. Schramme to Eliza R. McCullough and others.	1
Peck-slip, 40; Herman Wronkow and wife to Mary M. Dietsch.	15,100
53d-st., n. s., 287.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x69; George S. Guy and wife to Margaret E. Guy.	333
137th-st., e. s., lot 92, map of Andrew Finley, 50x624; Michael Kinary to Ellen Kinary.	1
Washington-av., n. w. corner of 172d-st., 50x103; Eliz. beth A. Marsden and another to Simon Adler and another.	3,500
84th-st., s. s., 394 ft. e. of 10th-av., 19.4x88; Matilda Schlesinger and another to George W. Chanman.	14,000
University-place, 33, and 25 East 10th-st.; William H. Aspinwall and others to Albert S. Rosenbaum.	130,000
99th-av., n. w. corner of 99th-st., 25x100; Samuel L. Finley to William M. Ivins.	51,000
Bond-st., 30; Gibbs Sewing Machine Company to Bernhard Reinecke.	55,500
125th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.11; Edward L. Fallon and wife to George Cronch.	36,000
43th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 26x100; William S. Hawk and wife to William H. Davis.	90,000
Same property; William H. Davis to Edith A. Hawk.	90,000
1st-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 48th-st., 25x97; James W. Taylor to Sarah Taylor.	1
109th-st., e. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; Elbridge Kerby and wife to the rector, &c., of Church of St. Edward the Martyr.	1
2d-av., 1,171 and 1,173; Jacob Weiss to Rachel Weiss.	10
Cedar-st., n. s., 95 f.w. of Tinton-av., 50x100; Cornelius Donovan to Andreas Siefermann.	1,775
79th-st., s. s., lot 305, map Cornelius Ray, 25x98.9; William Mulcrew and wife to John Sollinger.	29,500
104th-st., s. s., 100.10 ft. e. of Bonisward, 15.1x70.2; Margaret Blunn to Elizabeth K. Smith.	14,000
Cherry-st., 124; Jonas Weil and others to Benedict W. Klein.	35,000
99th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.11; Adolph L. Sanger, referee, to Mary Ottinger.	23,000
82d-st., s. s., 242 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x99.9; Louise L. Levy to Mayer Kahn.	6,000
Monroe-st., 339; John H. Judge, re eree, to Rachel Weinstein.	14,550
143d-st., s. s., 350 ft. s. of 5th-av., 25x99.11; Rebecca E. Havens to Nathaniel M. Donahue.	17,500
143d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x99.11; Peter Mcnillough, executor, to Rebecca E. Havens.	1

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SIXTH-AV. CORNER, WEST SIDE, BElow 33d-st., 50x100, five good buildings. FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FLORIDA.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, THE well-known Lorillard Villa at St. Augustine; fully furnished. FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A LOVELY HOUSE WITH NINE BEDROOMS is No. 146 East 89th-st.; new, novel, and attractive; only one left of a group of ten houses; rent low for the accommodations offered. Apply on premises or to owner, Room 50, 79 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—362 LEXINGTON-AV., JUST PUT in complete order; low rent to good party. FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

A.—HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET IN ALL locations; low rents. PORTER & CO., 77 East 125th-st.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 31st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night. J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 33d-st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLAT TO let in the Sunny Side, corner 73d-st. and Park-av. For particulars apply to CHRIS. HEISER, 82 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate. WM. H. UPTON CLIFTON, Agent, late manager Navarro Building.

"THE RUBY," "THE DIAMOND," AND "The Sapphire," 241, 243, and 245 East 87th-st.—Choice apartments now to let, unfurnished, in these new houses to respectable families; good management; rents very moderate; 5 rooms and bath, only $22 to $25; call and examine; always open.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to janitor or to GEORGE A. HEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.

ELEGANT APARTMENT HOUSE, FIVE elegant floors, arranged for first-class families at $3,510; will exchange equity for smaller property. FERDINAND FISH, 149 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES. Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8.

AT THE CHURCH No. 14 Lafayette-place, near 4th-st., Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach in the morning. Rev. O. H. Cotton will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH 29th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. Dr. Franklin Carter, President of Williams College, will preach at both services.

AT THE CHURCH 48th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., will preach at both services.

AT THE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st-st., near 3d-av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor. Christmas music and sermon at 11 A. M.; ordination of consistory and address by the Rev. G. Hutchinson Smyth, D. D., at 7:45.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d-st. and Lenox-av., Rev. G. Hutchinson Smyth, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M., owing to the ordination of consistory at the First Church there will be no evening service at this church on the 29th inst.

A.—NEW-YORK TEMPERANCE UNION, Masonic Temple, 6th-av. and 23d-st.—Sunday, 3 o'clock. This day's programme excelling all others. Address by Prof. Edwin V. Wright; subject—"The Union League." The Winterburn Sisters, Zella Nasmith, Bernhardt Van Do Water, organists; Emmett Drew, soloist; Petite Alice, the child wonder, in recitation and song; Prof. Deville, 8 o'clock, in his monument artists. J. B. Gibbs, President. Eugene Underhill, Secretary.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, UNION Tabernacle Church, 35th-st., near Broadway.—Sunday afternoon, 3:30, address by the popular orator, the Rev. W. C. Steele; subject—"Is the Temperance Cause Waning?" Choice programme Christmas music by large choir, assisted by the celebrated cornetist, Miss Annie Parker. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.

"AN ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION."—Bishop Snow preaches in the University, Washington-square, at 3 P. M.; subject—"Will Christ in Person Return to the Earth?" Christians invited to hear.

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.—Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Monday evening, 8 o'clock. All welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 66th-st.—Holy communion at 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M.; evening prayer, choral, with sermon, at 4 P. M.; Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

AT EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADIson-av. and 64th-st.—Rev. J. F. Elder, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; prayer meetings Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M.

AT LENOX-AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, 126th-st., east of Lenox-av.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 3.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, at 11 A. M. Sunday school, 12:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 131st-st., near 7th-av., Rev. William Warrel Giles, Pastor.—Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45. All are invited. Seats free.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday, Dec. 29, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th-av. and 45th-st., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Christmas service, subject—"The Happiness of the Christian, a Christmas Homily"; quartet and chorus will render "Comfort ye," "Every Valley," and the Glory Messiah; Te Deum—Holden, Wagner; "Oh, come, all ye faithful"—Bristow; offertory, "Oh, Then that tellest"—Messiah; 7:45 P. M., subject—"The Three Advents of Christ"; pastoral symphony, "There were shepherds"—Messiah; hallelujah chorus; solo, "Night of Nights"—Vaudewalker; Christmas anthem, "Light Flashing into the Darkness"—Bristow; offertory, "Noël"—Gounod. All cordially invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 21st-st.—Services Dec. 29; holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock; preaching by Rev. George Williamson Smith, D. D., of Trinity College, Hartford; 3:30 P. M., Sunday school festival of the parish; 8 P. M., choral service and sermon, (seats free,) preaching by Rev. Henry Pettingar.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th-st., west of 8th-av.—Rev. William Lloyd preaches 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning, "Light Your Lamps: Thoughts for the Closing Year." Evening, closing lecture on book of Job; subject: "At Eventide It Shall be Light." Strangers cordially welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; evening, 7:45 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison-av. and 42d-st.—Holy communion, 8:30 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M.; evening service, 8 P. M. The rector, Rev. E. Walpole Warren, preaches at each service.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) Park-av., corner 35th-st.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., pastor, will preach. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday evening meeting omitted.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Holy communion, 7, 8, 9 A. M.; solemn celebration, 10:45; solemn vespers, 4 P. M. Christmas music repeated.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. Edward P. Payson will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. All welcome.

CHARLES-STREET UNITED PRESBYTErian Church.—Preaching by the Rev. J. O. Campbell of Edinburgh, Dec. 29, at 10:45 and 3:30. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson-av., 35th-st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Morning service at 11 A. M.; afternoon, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 7th-av., near 128th-st.—The pastor, Rev. W. D. Buchanan, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 56TH-ST., NEAR 8th-av.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening by the pastor, the Rev. B. R. TYLER.

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—The pastor, Rev. Howard Crosby, will preach next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 8. Evening subject—"The Life and Prophecies of Daniel." Strangers are invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning—Rev. W. T. Sabine, evening—Rev. Charles S. Robinson. Subject: "Joseph's Bones."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Christmas carols will be sung by the children on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Public invited. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes solicited.

FULTON-STREET
DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING,
from 12 to 1 o'clock. Come in, rest, and pray. Stop 5, 10, or 20 minutes, or the hour, as your time admits. No. 113 Fulton-st. and 58 Ann-st.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.—Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. T. W. Anderson; morning, 11; evening, 7:45. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av., corner 12th-st., Rev. Richard D. Harlan, Minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

HUGH O. PENTECOST WILL SPEAK Sunday at 8 P. M. at Masonic Temple, corner 23d-st. and 6th-av. Subject—"Calvin's God or None."

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, O. D., Pastor.—Reception of members and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 11; the pastor will preach in the evening at 7:45; subject—"The Closing Years" prayer meeting preparatory to the communion saturday evening in the lecture room at 8; union Bible class omitted this week.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Lorimer, at 10:30 a. m. on Sunday, Dec. 29; services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. A cordial welcome to strangers and those without any church home.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Madison-av. and 55d-st.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evening subject—"Italy and the Waldenses."

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOC'N.
1. Superintendents' Class, Mr. Ralph Wells, conductor, Tuesday, 4 P. M., in Fulton-St. Chapel.
2. Bible Teachers' Class, Harlem, Tuesday evenings, 8 o'clock, in Rev. M. Gaster's Hall, 5 West 125th-st.
3. Teachers' Class, Rev. Dr. Crosby, conductor, Tuesday evenings, 8 o'clk, Chapel of the Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st.
4. Teachers and Parents' Class, Sunday afternoons, 4:30 o'clock, Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church Chapel, corner 22d-st. Lesson of the following Sunday. Mr. Ralph Wells, teacher.
5. Workingmen's Class, Rev. J. B. Shaw, teacher. Friday evenings, 8 o'clock, in West End Presbyterian Church, West 104th-st. and the Boulevard.
All interested in teaching the young invited.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, EAST 35TH-st., between Park and Lexington avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Divine service, 11 A. M., with sermon by the Rev. J. B. Parmelee. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

PILGRIM CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) Madison-av. and 121st-st., Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services: Morning at 11, evening at 7:45. All seats free at evening services.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 73d-st.—Services at 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Rev. Adolph Allen of Williamsport, Penn., will preach to-morrow at both services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 22d-st., Rev. George Harrison McGraw, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock; special sermon by the pastor on hospital work; at 2:30 P. M., Sunday school and admits' Bible class; at 7:45 P. M., preaching by the pastor; Wednesday evening at 7:15, monthly consecration meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor; at 8 o'clock, lecture and prayer meeting. Strangers are cordially invited to attend all these services.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH-AV., 127TH St., Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector.—Services—Holy communion, 6 A. M.; morning prayer, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, Christmas festival, 3 P. M.; evening prayer, 7:30 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening; subjects—Morning, "Man's Confidence; evening, "Contentment."

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 71st-st., west of 9th-av.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. James M. King, D. D., pastor. Morning subject—"Ye Shall Henceforth Return no More that Way;" in the evening, a service of praise in scripture and song. Watch night services beginning at 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, 44TH-st. and Madison-av., Rev. D. H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock, in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, and at night (sittings free) at 7:45 o'clock. The rector will preach in the morning and at night.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison-av. corner 126th-st.—Rev. Dr. I. E. Price, pastor. Will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject—"Life's Market Place." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, WEST 3D AND Macdougal sts., Rev. T. A. Eaton, Rector.—Sundays, 11 and 3:30. Wednesdays, Fridays, Holy Days, 11. Sunday school, 9:30. Free seats.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
Forty-sixth-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. Dr. Hall, rector. Service on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. MARK'S MEMORIAL CHAPEL, 10TH-st., corner of Avenue A.—The Right Rev. Benjamin W. Morris, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D., at 7:45 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Mr. S. M. Mangasarian will address the society on Sunday, Dec. 29, at 11:15 A. M. Subject—"The Theological Crisis."

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. M. Worrall, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are invited. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th-st.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Weekly service next week on Tuesday evening in place of Wednesday.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D., Rector. Services on Sunday, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

DRY GOODS.

PERFECT-FITTING GLOVES.
K. MAC COLL,
58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET,
has just received a fine stock of
Evening, Wedding, and New Year's Gloves,
PERFECT IN COLOR, STYLE, AND FIT.
Also Gentlemen's and Children's Gloves.

EVERYTHING TO BE SOLD BEFORE FEB. 1.—Italian Silk Blankets, Roman stripe, $1 25, $2 25, $3; Carpetings, Rugs, Fancy Tables, Desks, Upholstered Rockers, half price. Open evenings. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 739-741 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 INVESTED WILL SECURE A good position that would be acceptable to a gentleman of modest desires seeking congenial employment; unquestionable security; interview desired. OPPORTUNITY, Box 177 Times Office.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
AND
BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE EAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points in the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Richmond, Ind., Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Cars New-York to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo, except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule, Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

2:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Alliance and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, New-York to Memphis, New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passee Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Cleveland, Erie, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:10, and 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrives Washington 3:50 P. M., and Congressional Limited," daily, with Dining Car, at 2:20 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 8:15, 9:00 A. M., 4:30, 4:50, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.

For Atlantic City, 10:00 (Through Car) P. M. week days. For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 9:35 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 8:00 P. M. daily; via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer to Brooklyn.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9, (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited,) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 P. M., and 12:10 night. Accommodation, 11:10 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 8:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 338 Fulton-st., and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 3 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE OF NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

8 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 4, 4:20, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M. For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 8, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R.:

For Philadelphia at 4, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3:20, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night. Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 125 West 125th-st., 1,364 East 125th-st., New-York; 4 Court-st., 660 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO., Lessees. Trains leave West 42d-st. station, New-York, as follows, and 10 minutes earlier from foot Jay-st., N. R.: Chicago, Detroit, London, Hamilton, *9:55 A. M., *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; St. Louis, *5:15, *8:15 P. M.; Toronto, 10:30 A. M., 11:15 P. M.; Montreal, Canada Express, *5:15 P. M.; Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, and principal intermediate stations, 9:15, *9:55 A. M.; *5:15, *8:15 P. M. Albany, Troy, and Montreal, (Canada Express only,) 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 8:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00, 9:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Accommodation, 7:00 P. M.

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AN INDICTMENT AT LAST

THE GRAND JURY AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PERILS.

A PRESENTMENT SETTING FORTH THE DANGERS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM—THE CRUSADE ON THE WIRES.

Three weeks were spent by the December Grand Jury in the investigation of the dangerous electric wires, with the result, as announced yesterday, when the jury were discharged for the term, of an indictment against Charles W. Pierce of 190 East Seventy-sixth-street, who is superintendent of lamps for the Brush Electric Light Company. With this was a presentment on the general subject of electric wires.

Mr. Pierce is charged with manslaughter in being responsible for the death of Henry Harris, the clerk, who while taking in the showcase received a shock from a Brush lamp over the sidewalk. There are two counts to the indictment. In the first it is stated that a current of electricity of great and deadly power and intensity passed through Henry Harris from wires and a lamp placed by the defendant, from which Harris received a mortal electric shock. In the second count the operations of the Brush light are described and Mr. Pierce's duty is defined. It is to place the lamps so that citizens may pass under the lamps or labor in the street without danger or hazard to their lives. In this respect it was charged that he was negligent.

Mr. Pierce was at luncheon when the detectives went after him yesterday afternoon. On learning that they were looking for him he immediately went up to the District Attorney's office with Mr. William T. Moore, the President of the Brush Company. Mr. Moore furnished the bail of $2,500. Pierce was not called upon to plead to the indictment, as the court had adjourned.

Considering the Harris case, the Grand Jury examined twenty-five witnesses, including many experts and well-known electricians. The presentment handed up by the Grand Jury as regards the wires is as follows:

"The Grand Jury have devoted a great deal of time to the investigation of the various systems of electrical generation, and the distribution and transmission of electrical currents for light and power purposes by means of aerial and underground wires through public streets of the city, now in operation, for the purpose of ascertaining whether these systems were being operated with a due and proper regard for the lives and safety of the public, and particularly under what circumstances such systems came to be operated. For this purpose the Grand Jury have considered a great mass of testimony, given by witnesses of scientific occurring from electrical currents, and by scientific men.

"There appears to be a great diversity of opinion among those best qualified to testify in every branch of the inquiry, and as to every detail connected with the subject, and it has been difficult for the Grand Jury to come to a satisfactory conclusion. The Grand Jury have listened to a great deal of testimony of so-called experts in the appliance of electricity for the production of light, many of whom are retained by or interested in the various electric light companies. There is a diversity of opinion among them as to the danger to life and property, and notwithstanding this loss of life and destruction of valuable property continues, and, if permitted to go on, life and property will be daily menaced—a condition of affairs which no adequate plan has yet been devised to prevent.

"It is manifest legislative action should be invoked at once to provide a means of preventing further casualties by electric currents. It was shown recently to the Supreme Court of the State that wires for the transmission of electricity had been permitted to become in a condition dangerous to human life so that passers-by in the street were liable to be struck dead, and thereby that the corporations responsible for the condition of things were conducting a business by means of an apparatus and a force which, unless properly controlled subjected the citizens of the city to the danger of death.

"Thereupon this court held that the facts constituted a public nuisance and directed that an injunction, previously obtained, restraining authorities from interfering with these wires should be vacated and set aside on the ground that not only the public authorities, but any citizen, would be justified in abolishing the nuisance. Of this decision the Grand Jury heartily approved. Inasmuch as the authorities are now engaged in removing the dangerous wires and apparatus condemned by the court, the Grand Jury have not deemed it necessary to take action in reference thereto, the result to be accomplished by a criminal indictment for nuisance, to wit, the abatement of the nuisance, having already been brought about by the decision of the Supreme Court.

"The Grand Jury are convinced that the business of the generation and distribution of electrical currents is one which should be investigated by the Legislature for the purpose of ascertaining the character of an enactment required to provide a means of carrying out the same without danger to the public.

"We therefore recommend that the Legislature shall without delay appoint a committee of its members to inquire into the subject and report upon a plan of legislation designed to prevent further danger to the public from electrical apparatus."

In discharging the Grand Jury Judge Gildersleeve complimented its members upon their work.

There was nothing in yesterday's crusade on the wires to especially distinguish it from the work done every day for two weeks past. Cornelius Grennan of Inspector Fitzpatrick's gang, working on Sixth-avenue, furnished the only incident by slightly burning his hand on an improperly-insulated wire of the Manhattan Company, which furnished incandescent light to Macy's establishment, on the corner of Fourteenth-street. That gang took down 12,720 feet of wire in Sixth-avenue during the day, belonging to the East River, Brush, Manhattan, and United States Companies.

As a matter of precaution Commissioner Gibbene sent a letter to the Manhattan Company calling attention to the request of Commissioner Gilroy that all currents be shut off from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., while the men were working.

Inspector Schwarz's men worked in Parkrow from Pell-street to the City Hall and removed 28 poles and 10,796 feet of Brush, United States, and East River wire. In Grand-street, from the Bowery to Mulberry-street, Inspector Roth's gang cut 22,932 feet of East River, Bruse, United States, and Manhattan wire. Inspector Reilly took his gang up to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and between Fourth and Lenox avenues the men cut 23 poles and 11,200 feet of Harlem and Mount Morris Companies' wire. Inspector Gavin's gang continued its work on the Manhattan and Brush Eighth-avenue lines, and Inspector Brown took down a few poles in Fourth-avenue and then started off on a tour of inspection to find jobs for future work.

The companies are simply hustling to get into the subways. Expert Wheeler says that about 250 miles of cable are now in the subways. More than one-half of this has been put in during the last two weeks. The United States Company expects to be lighting 400 city lamps through the Third-avenue subway by the middle of January.

IN FAVOR OF BALLOT REFORM.

The Ballot Reform League of the Tenth Assembly District met in Breck's Hall, 197 East Fourth-street, last evening, and talked over methods of work. Joseph McDonald is President of the district league and T. F. Powers is Secretary. The following Executive Committee was elected: Paul Boesig, John Breunig, Emanuel M. Klein, William C. Spahr, and A. L. Toole. Men will be secured in each election district to circulate petitions for ballot reform. President McDonald said that Senator Norton Chase of Albany told him recently that he should vote for the Linson Ballot Reform bill in the Legislature as a Democratic Party measure, but that were defeated, as he expected it would be, he should support the Saxton bill if it were introduced. If the Saxton bill passed, and the Governor vetoed it, he should vote to pass the bill over the veto.

SENATE COMMITTEES COMING.

Two special Senate committees will arrive in this city from Washington on Sunday night. One is the committee appointed to look into our trade relations with Canada. It is composed of Senator Hoar, Chairman; Senators Allison, Butler, Dolph, Hale, Pugh, and Voorhees. The other is the committee on transportation and sale of meat products. Senator Vest is its Chairman, and the other members are Senators Plumb, Manderson, Farwell, and Coke. Apartments have been engaged at the Hoffman House, where the Canadian Affairs Committee will probably hold its sessions. Senator Vest's committee going to a room in the Post Office Building. A number of witnesses will be examined on both subjects. Deputy Sergeant at Arms Charles B. Reade will accompany the committees.

SHIPPING RECORD.

The *Record of American and Foreign Shipping*, (New-York,) published by the American Shipmasters' Association, has been issued for 1890. It is intended to provide a standard American classification of vessels, and has the approval of the Board of Underwriters of New-York and the Boards of Marine Underwriters of Boston and San Francisco. Besides the records of vessels, including the name, sailing port, dimensions, tonnage, and ownership of each one, it has a list of agents and surveyors at ports all over the world, a list of subscribers, rules for the classification of wooden vessels, rules for the construction and classification of iron vessels, and much other information. The *Record* was established in 1867, and appears to have kept full pace with the requirements upon it.

FIRE IN ANN-STREET.

About 6 o'clock last night a fire was discovered on the third floor of 21 Ann-street. It spread very rapidly, and it was found necessary to send out two alarms. For a time the adjoining buildings were threatened, but the firemen managed to get control and confined the damage to one building. H. Metzinger's "Aquarium." W. H. Ostrander's speaking-tube factory, and Thomas Keene's book store were damaged by water to the extent of $5,000. It is covered by insurance. Traffic on the Bleecker-street car line was delayed for over two hours.

TOBACCO MEN DIVIDED.

NO UNION OF INTERESTS ON THE SUMATRA WRAPPER TARIFF.

A conference of tobacco growers, importers, and manufacturers was held yesterday at the headquarters of the New-York Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, 178 Pearl-street. It had been called by a committee of nine members of this board to consider the movement for a change in the tariff on Sumatra wrappers in the interest of American farmers who grow tobacco that can be used for wrappers. But it was not long after an organization had been effected before those who had entered the conference with most enthusiasm began to fear that it would never be able to reach a conclusion. Their fears were justified by the result.

William Vigelius of the firm of Havemeyer & Vigeline was chosen presiding officer. Among the local firms represented were L. Gerabel & Brother, Cullman & Rosenbaum, Schroeder & Ben, Weil & Co., Heyman Brothers & Lowenstein, M. Lachenbruch, Charles Hoit, and R. Mone & Brother. Representatives of growers' associations from Connecticut, Lancaster County, Penn.; Wisconsin, and Channing and Onondaga Counties, N. Y., were also present. They were allowed altogether three votes. The Tobacco Board of Trade of Philadelphia had one vote, the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of New-York had one, and the same representation was enjoyed by the New-York Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, which had called the conference. So the vote was evenly divided between the growers on the one hand and the importers and manufacturers on the other.

The present tariff on Sumatra wrappers is 35 cents per pound when they weigh less than one hundred leaves to the pound, and 70 cents when they weigh more. There were two definite propositions before the conference, both involving an abolition of this arbitrary classification. One suggested $1 a pound for all, and the other a uniform rate of 50 cents per pound. But because there were many present who believed that the tariff should be wiped out entirely, and still others who wanted to have it as it stands, neither of these propositions could get a majority of votes.

The result was a long session, lasting from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., and an adjournment sine die, without making any recommendation to Congress.

Chairman Vigelius said, after the conference was ended: "I was one of those who favored increased protection to the wrapper-growing interest in this country. But it is evident from this conference that the manufacturers are not going to consent to pay a duty of $1 per pound when they can get their Sumatra wrappers for 35 cents duty. It is also evident that the growers are determined to force an increase, if possible. My personal opinion is that this ends, once and forever, the hope of any united action on the part of growers, importers, and manufacturers. I have no doubt that each of these interests will have a bill prepared to place before Congress, drawn up in accordance with its own views. Whether any change is to be expected or not is a question that no one can prophesy at present."

Sumatra wrappers have two advantages over those of American growth. They make a domestic cigar look more like the imported article, and they are easier for the manufacturer to work up.

PARÁ RUBBER.

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS HAVE NO FEARS OF A SHORTAGE IN THE SUPPLY.

Manufacturers of rubber goods in this city fail to share the apprehensions regarding a probable shortage in the rubber supply which are felt by some of the importers. "A shortage of 5,000,000 pounds in the stock on hand is a merely relative fact," said Editor Bailey of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*. "It means that there is that much less in the hands of shippers and importers and in cargoes on the way than there was last year. But there may be that much more in the hands of the manufacturers. I do not believe there is, but I think the manufacturers are sufficiently supplied for their present needs. The boot and shoe men, who are the largest consumers of crude rubber by far in the country, again have had no season. Last year their business amounted to nothing because of the open Winter, and thus far this year there has been no snow or slush to call forth a demand for rubber shoes and boots. There is still a large supply in the hands of the dealers, and unless had weather comes on pretty soon their present stock will carry them through the season.

"And so far as the revolution is concerned, I don't think it amounts to enough, or is likely to amount to enough, to seriously interfere with the supply of any large shipment of rubber. People who indulge in revolutions must have money with which to carry them on, and Brazil is not likely to put any obstacles in the way of its rubber trade. If by any chance not now foreseen, however, the port of Pará should be blockaded and the shipment of rubber be entirely suspended for a protracted period, of course there would be a big disturbance of the market and prices would bound way up; but nobody believes that anything of the kind is going to occur."

Treasurer Cheever of the New-York Belting and Packing Company was of much the same opinion. "We get rubber from all available points South of the equator," said he, "but the best and largest supply comes, of course, from Pará, and anything which would cut off that source of supply from the markets of the world would of course cause a disturbance of the markets and prices would advance. But the troubles in Brazil have not yet interfered seriously with the rubber trade of Pará, and I do not think they are likely to. Early last Fall there was a prospect of a short supply, and everybody expected a sharp advance. The would probably have occurred if the normal demand had been maintained, but the boot and shoe manufacturers, the largest consumers, have lost another season because of the absence of snow and slush, and there has not consequently been the demand for rubber that we have usually had. This has in a measure offset the short supply and has kept the price from booming away up in the clouds."

SOCIETY OF ST. JOHNLAND.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Society of St. Johnland was held yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's Hospital, 17 West Fifty-fourth-street. The reports showed the society to be doing a good work. During the past eleven months $18,653 32 has been expended in maintaining the work at St. Johnland. There are now thirty-seven old men, fifty-five boys between the ages of three and fourteen years, and sixty-one girls between the ages of five and sixteen years being cared for by the society. The impression seems to prevail that all beneficiaries must pay a certain amount to get into the society, but such is not the case, for out of 116 children in the institution, more than 100 are cared for free. There has been a considerable decrease in the receipts for the past year, but the permanent fund, by judicious investments, has been increased about $13,000.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Henry A. Oakley, President; the Rev. E. W. Donald, Vice President; John A. McKim, Secretary; Edward Schell, Treasurer; the Rev. George S. Gassner, Superintendent; the Rev. R. F. Alsop, D. D.; George Blagden, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, William E. Chisholm, Charles M. Da Costa, John R. Earle, Charles M. Fry, J. Sanford Saltus, Aaron W. Hand, John H. Hewson, the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, the Rev. Henry Mottet, Joseph Park, the Right Rev. H. C. Potter, the Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, William A. Smith, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John H. Watson, R. MoE. Whitlock, E. C. Samneon, and W. W. Sherman, Trustees.

The Church Industrial Community of St. Johnland is situated on the north shore of Long Island, about forty-five miles from this city. It was founded in 1866 by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg as a home for aged men and young children of both sexes, particularly cripples. In 1870 the Society of St. Johnland was incorporated, since which time the work has been carried on under its direction. The domain consists of 535 acres, on the shores of the Sound. Among the buildings used by the society is the St. John's Inn, or Home for Old Men, built in 1869 by John David Wolfe, and given to the work; the Spencer and Wolfe Home for Girls, the gift of Mrs. C. L. Spencer and Miss Catharine Wolfe; the Fabbri Home for Boys, the gift of Egisto P. Fabbri; the Boys' House, built by Mrs. W. E. Chisholm, and the Sunbeam Cottage, built by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1881, and now used for the education and training of orphan girls.

A GUIDE TO GOOD SPELLING.

The "Mercantile Speller" is a handy volume containing "the correct ways of spelling words used in correspondence and their prefixes and suffixes," published by Edmund Blunt, at 159 Front-street, this city. It is intended especially for bankers, merchants, lawyers, authors, typewriters, and others who, in writing, desire to have the correct spelling of words and find the great dictionaries inconvenient. A plan has been adopted in the grouping of the words that enables one to distinguish enbaldiry words from the leading word at a glance. All the different accepted spellings of words are given, and it is surprising to see how many correct spellings some words have. No definitions are given in the body of the work, but in an appendix groups of words that are pronounced somewhat alike but are different in orthography and meaning are arranged with short definitions to distinguish which one is wanted.

NEW CHURCH IN YONKERS.

The cornerstone of the chapel of St. John's Episcopal Church at Yonkers was laid yesterday afternoon by Bishop Potter, with appropriate ceremonies. The new building will be a handsome one, built of granite, and costing $50,000. The chapel is to be west of the church building. The Rev. Alexander H. Carver is the rector of the church.

PLENTY OF DUCKS IN SIGHT

GOOD SPORT ON THE GREAT SOUTH BAY'S WATERS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GUNNERS SCATTERED OVER LONG ISLAND ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

Christmas proved a fine day for the gunners. Indeed, it was one of the best of the whole season. Many sportsmen were out in the Great South Bay shooting the late ducks, and many more tried to find if there were any rabbits and quail left on Long Island and up along the Harlem Railroad.

The duck hunters were surprised to find so many ducks still remaining in the Great South Bay. Of course, they were pretty wild, but the decoys around the batteries could not fail to attract some of the broadbills and whistlers, and the expert shots could not complain of their luck. Probably there have been more ducks on the feeding grounds of South Long Island this Fall than in two or three years. The big flocks have simply contained thousands at times, while the small bunches of half a dozen to twenty have made black polka dots upon the surface of the bay.

The small flocks are the delight of the hunters, as they usually are not nearly so wild as the big lots and do not make nearly so much noise. When the big flocks get up from the water they rival a cyclone in a forest in noise and darken the light of the sun. When a heavy windstorm comes they break up into smaller flocks. The booming of batteries has been constant all the month, and recently the weather has been much more favorable for lying out in the unprotected little craft. Sometimes the ducks remain all Winter, but with cold weather and forming ice they are likely to start on a long flight South. There has been no weather yet severe enough to cause the hardier birds to move on.

The quail and rabbit gunners did not do as well as those on the sea. The quail have been reduced to a few in number near the city. The law will prohibit killing them or exposing them for sale on Wednesday, and at the same time the end of the season's woodcock shooting comes, as well as that of small game such as meadow larks, robins, highholders, and black birds, which, perhaps, should not be killed at all. It is not generally known that rabbits may be shot till Feb. 1 in most sections of the state. The additional month, however, does not count for much, as the little fellows are mostly killed off long before that time, and it hardly pays to take a trip for them now. They are very prolific and, while seemingly nearly exhausted now, by next Fall, so rapid is their multiplication, they will be as abundant as ever. They ought to be called hares, as that is really what they are. The rabbit properly belongs to Australia. In the northern parts of the State there is a larger hare which turns white in Winter. The little gray fellows shot near the city are Virginia hares.

Some of the rarer owls have been shot recently by the gunners. A great gray owl was shot near the Adirondacks, and many Jerseymen an unusually large number of snowy owls have been killed this month.

Hunters in Richmond County are interesting themselves in an effort to have the law for rabbits in that county changed so as to prohibit shooting after Jan. 1.

Quail in Virginia are still abundant, and the hunters returning from their trips to the State report big bags and plenty of birds left behind. Wild turkeys have been found down there by a few lucky ones and the mountaineers said they were quite plenty.

The bear hunters have not done well as yet this Fall, and the stories they tell are rather tame.

Flickerel would undoubtedly take kindly to bait or minnow during the mild weather. Indeed, an old angler, who was watching a croquet game in Prospect Park Christmas, was of the opinion that he would rise to a fly on the Long Island preserves. Fortunately, the law does not allow any such experiments to be made. In the salt water codfish are holding sway on the banks, and tommy cods are ruling in the Hudson and Pelham Bay. It is now the season when those two sections of water near the city. For three months in the year the pan fishermen are not able to go in search of their favorites. In March the flounders will begin to run.

The rush to Florida is starting in, and among the many who visit the Southern resorts are not a few fishermen. Good channel bass are being caught and the various varieties that visit the Long Island coast in Summer.

The new artificial silk, it is thought, will make excellent bodies for artificial flies. It can be readily colored, and has all the qualifications necessary.

CLEARING THE SIDEWALKS.

CASES OF INTEREST TO WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES.

Platforms in front of wholesale grocery houses in the city came to grief yesterday, when Corporation Attorney Steckler brought action against the firm of F. H. Leggett & Co., under Section 52 of the Revised Ordinances of this city, it being alleged that the firm maintained platforms in front of its place of business, one on the stoop line and the other close to the curb. About a month ago Thurber, Whyland & Co. were defendants in a similar case tried before Civil Justice Mitchell, and a decision being rendered against them, they were ordered to remove the obstructions. This they did.

The cases against both firms came up yesterday in the First District Court, and the firms, through counsel, reported that the obstructions were removed, and asked that the pending suits for penalties, some forty in number, be discontinued. They agreed to this, and Justice Mitchell granted the application. Counsel Hotchkiss, representing Austin, Nichols & Co., against whom there were also several complaints, interposed no objection to the suits against that firm, and attacked the ordinance forbidding street obstruction, arguing that the ordinance sued upon applied only to merchandise and chattels of that nature. Justice Mitchell reserved his decision.

Mr. F. B. Thurber, when seen at his office yesterday by a TIMES reporter, said: "A business dealing in large quantities of heavy goods necessarily creates more of an obstruction than one dealing with lighter goods. The problem is how to do business with the least inconvenience to the pedestrian public. After consultation with the Superintendent of Incumbrances several years ago when we moved into our present building, it was decided that a platform on the edge of the sidewalk such as we have been using, with short skids connecting it with the stoop line, would be less of an obstruction than long skids lying across the walk most of the time. We are willing to do our business in any way the authorities may prescribe, but we prefer that which is the least trouble to the public and to ourselves."

MR. M'LEAN'S LETTER.

THE GENERAL APPRAISER ANXIOUS TO KNOW HOW IT GOT OUT.

General Appraiser Donald McLean is in a state of mind. His apprehensions were aroused and his prospects of a merry Christmas were bedimmed by the publication of a letter in THE TIMES of Dec. 18, in which he gave himself badly away, so to speak, to one of his patrons and apologists. Mr. John F. Plummer has not yet indicated whether he knows to whom the letter was written, but he has probably had a private interview with his protégé, in which the protégé was given an object lesson in the wisdom of keeping his private letter books out of reach of his political enemies.

Since then General Appraiser McLean has been wearing everybody in a useless endeavor to ascertain how his letter got out. His letter books have been more carefully guarded, and everybody employed in and about the office has been closely examined about the "divulgence of office secrets." No one has had the courage to reply to Mr. McLean that his letter had not been an exceedingly improper one for a Government official to write in a business man, under the existing circumstances its publication could have done him no injury. In point of fact the letter was only a bit of confirmation of a condition of things which was apparent to every interested person.

Mr. McLean was appointed General Appraiser upon the solicitation of the Dry Goods Cabinet, of which Mr. John F. Plummer is a conspicuous member. Mr. McLean is nothing if not grateful, and in the zeal to exhibit his gratitude he used his official power, it is charged, to impose upon a large number of importers, in the expectation that this would inure to the benefit of his patrons. The letter that he was indiscreet enough to write only demonstrated the character and extent of his zeal and its practical effects.

THE HEALTH OF BROOKLYN.

The annual report of Health Commissioner Griffin of Brooklyn, made public yesterday, contains a mass of figures by which the population of that city is estimated at 843,602. The number of deaths during the past year was 18,379, a rate of 22.10 per 1,000. This is a slight decrease from the rate of the preceding year.

The most fatal of all the diseases was phthisis pulmonalis, with 2,049 victims. Pneumonia claimed 1,819, bronchitis 898, diphtheria 958, and croup 385. Considerable space in the report is devoted to disclosing the reasons for the increase in diphtheria cases, but Dr. Griffin offers no explanation. A table shows that the greatest number of deaths from that disease was in the Eighth and the Seventeenth Wards in the new sections of the city.

During the year ending Nov. 30 there were 12,502 births and 4,771 marriages in Brooklyn.

LEASES AND DREDGING.

BEGINNING THE MAYOR'S INVESTIGATION OF THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

Tammany Hall's little prospecting tour into the Dock Department was begun in earnest before Mayor Grant yesterday afternoon. Of course there was an interested assembly of politicians in the Mayor's office to watch things.

There was considerable doubt for a time whether the hearing would go on, for ex-Surrogate Rollins, who was one of the city's counsel, was still feeling the effects of "la grippe." However, Messrs. Root and Peckham were anxious that the examination should proceed, and so Mr. Rollins's suggestion that the hearing should be postponed until next Thursday, "so that all-day sessions could be held and the entire matter disposed of the sooner," was overruled. Once it was decided to proceed, Franklin Bartlett, as individual counsel for Mr. Matthews, objected to the investigation proceeding on the ground that the Commissioners of Accounts did not have statutory authority to prefer charges against the Dock Department. The Mayor would not accept Mr. Bartlett's suggestion, and thereupon the members of the Commissioners of Accounts elected to examine the witnesses who appeared upon the ninth specification, which says the Commissioners were careless in awarding contracts.

At once there were energetic protests from Messrs. Root, Peckham, and Bartlett, who declared that there should be no choice of charges or specifications, but that the hearing should progress in accordance with the charges and specifications as submitted by the Commissioners of Accounts to the Mayor. After much legal argument, it was agreed that the proceeding should go on.

With this understanding, Francis E. Moon, chief clerk of the Dock Department, was called as the first witness, and identified various leases with a number of the docks, indicated in the amended specifications, as places where dredging had been illegally paid for. Incidentally, it was brought out that the Commissioners had paid the Union Dredging Company $23,926 66 on Sept 13, 1887, divided about as follows:

Pier 29 North River	$2,057 40
Pier 47 North River	3,664 80
Pier at West Fifty-eighth-street	5,597 00
Pier 4 East River	1,042 60
Bulkhead between piers 4 and 5 East River	151 60
Pier 5 East River	2,588 20
Bulkhead between piers 5 and 6 East River	591 20
Pier 6 East River	3,987 40
Pier at East Fifth-street	4,266 40

The significance of these figures is that in each of the leases covering these piers and bulkheads is a clause which requires that the lessees shall pay for the dredging of the property. This point will be brought out elaborately later on.

When a dozen or so more leases had been identified by Mr. Moon, the hearing came to a sudden stop, because Mr. Strahan, for the city, rested with his examination, and upon being requested by Mr. Root to furnish copies of certain indicated leases, was unable at once to do so. Therefore Mr. Root declined to proceed with his cross-examination until all the evidence and documents in the possession of the prosecution was before him. Consequently the hearing was postponed by general consent until next Monday at 10:30 A. M.

RIDING TO MUSIC.

MANY SPECTATORS WATCH THE EVOLUTIONS OF THE HORSEMEN.

A hundred handsome horses, mounted by as many ladies and gentlemen in riding costume, vaulted and cantered and coracoled over the tan-bark at Durland's Riding Academy, Grand Circle West, Central Park, in various events of the "Christmas Tree Ride" last evening; while some 800 spectators watched their evolutions to unceasing music, and a brightly-lighted tree in the background reminded every body of the character of the occasion. In the opening display of trained saddle horses, Signor Henri Lucins de Busciguy of the Boston Ridiog School rode his own horse, Fencer; John H. Starin's stallion, Prospect Hill, was mounted by Alphonse, his groom; H. W. Struss rode Howard Carroll's Casper, and Col. H. A. Stoerzer managed E. S. Stokes's Governor, the horses participants on their own horses were E. H. de Keiffer, Miss Corning, W. A. McGibbon, Miss A. Hoff, Miss M. Darling, and Miss Clara Ridley.

Seventy-five riders took part in the grand autrée, led by A. Nyegaard. Conspicuous among them were John H. Starin of the New-York Riding Club and Gen. Thomas T. Eckert. Others were S. S. Packard, Capt. Heossler, N. Barbour, W. May, W. J. Peck, F. D. Peabody, Squire Wood, E. W. Little, T. S. Ormiston, Dr. Frederick A. L. Wallin, J. J. D. Bristol, Miss Sadie Adams, Mrs. S. A. Drewett, Mrs. C. A. Poole, Mrs. Matthews, Miss H. A. Hoskson, Mrs. Mohle, the Misses Grassmayer, Mrs. W. E. McCrendy, Miss Edna Johnson, and Miss Nellie Andrews.

Miss Johnson, Miss Andrews, Miss Maggie Curnen, and Miss Fannie Grossmayer went through a carnival quadrille with C. A. Nyegaard, E. W. Little, H. W. Curnen, and Lieut. Lindholm. A *jeu de barre*, or game of tag, by D. Levy, W. Kotman, and R. Bonnelly came next, and the concluding event was a catch-weight jumping contest, which Mr. S. W. Taylor won by a hedge. The contestants were S. Elliott on J. Gerkin's Prank, 166 pounds; D. Donnelly on Gerkin's Billy, 127 pounds; W. Kotman on Durland's Elmbank, 152 pounds; W. McGibbon on Durland's Sportsman, 160 pounds, and D. Levy, on Durland's fingoman, 173 pounds. The prize, handsome riding whips, were awarded to Messrs. McGibbon, Elliott, and Donnelly.

The prettiest fancy riding was in a tableau by H. W. Struse on his own horse and H. A. Stoerzer on Roscoe. The horses met in the ring face to face and both knelt. After various evolutions they met again and one knelt, the other rearing over him. This trick was enthusiastically applauded by the spectators.

EDUCATION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

ADVANCEMENT MADE IN RECENT YEARS IN SOME PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a South American I take it upon myself to thank you for inserting in THE TIMES of the 23d inst. the circular addressed by the Mexican Secretary of Public Instruction to the Governors of all the States of that republic, as well as for the words of appreciation contained in the editorial columns of your valuable paper.

The conduct of the Spanish-American nations has at one time or another made them, and in most cases is still making them, the object of contempt, and this contempt is freely and relentlessly shown them perhaps in a larger measure than is compatible with a spirit of wisdom if the end in view is to stimulate them to do better. Therefore, well understood appreciation finds a quick response from the South American well-wishers, as it serves to make those nations feel the importance of their position before the world, and encourages them to strengthen it.

There is indeed nothing higher in importance than the difficult problem of the education of the masses, and, strange to say, none less understood until recent years. Nevertheless, some of those countries have already awakened to a full appreciation of this question, and with the natural impetus of their race, some have advanced so far as to be able to-day to compare favorably with the most advanced nations of the world.

Such is the case with the Argentine Republic and Chili; others, though they have only just laid the foundation, the excellence and soundness of the latter argue well for their ability to have, ere long, a prominent place in the progressive ones. Those nations are Uruguay, Costa Rica, and Mexico, and in a less degree, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Guatemala. Even Paraguay and Bolivia have of late given signs of making a start in the right direction.

As to the remaining countries, scientific knowledge, as well as intelligence and common sense not being wanting in any of them, it is to be hoped that all will soon follow the movement of giving to public instruction the general and organized character which sociology requires. C. P.

NEW POLICE PRECINCTS WANTED.

The Police Commissioners would like to have Mayor Grant speak a kind word for their department in his forthcoming annual message. They will request the Mayor to suggest that the need is really pressing for new precincts and, in consequence, an enlarged force of patrolmen and officers. The suggestions of the Police Commissioners will reach the Mayor today. They were discussed in executive session yesterday, where it was found that the need of new precincts was especially felt just now.

Commissioner Martin is out boldly in favor of at least two new precincts, and possibly three, above the Harlem. "The portion of the city, it is vast increase in population and property values amounts to anything at all," he said, "has the very best right to ask the Mayor for more protection." Again the Police Board believes that more protection is needed further down town.

SENT TO PRISON FOR FIVE YEARS.

Dr. Paul Zolke, who recently attacked Dentist C. H. Delamater in the latter's office, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, with a steel bar, was sent to prison for five years yesterday by Recorder Smyth, and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 besides. Zolke made a whining speech and wept before receiving his sentence. He said he had been out of employment and his head had become weak. The Recorder told him he was a bad man and that all that could be done in his behalf had been done.

KILLED BY WHISKY.

Kate Muller, a baby two and a half years old, who lived at 245 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, died yesterday from drinking whisky. On Christmas Day, while her parents were out, Katie and her brother John, five years old, got a bottle of whisky out of a closet, and the girl drank a small mpful. She became sick almost immediately, and little John took her down stairs to the apartments of a Mrs. Callahan. She became unconscious and never revived. Coroner Rooney is to hold an inquest to-day.

TO TAKE BROOKLYN'S PLACE

ROCHESTER'S NINE IN THE ASSOCIATION.

AFFAIRS OF THE CLUBS IN PHILADELPHIA—WHY MR. TAGGART WITHDREW—A NEW-ENGLAND LEAGUE.

Manager Powers of the Rochester Baseball Club arrived in this city yesterday from Philadelphia. He visited that city for the purpose of engaging Young Harry Lyons, who played with New-York for a time last season, for his team. Mr. Powers verified the report that a New-England league of eight clubs would be formed, which was unanimously passed. It was also voted that the salary limit be $1,500 a month for each club. A committee consisting of Jo A. Sullivan, A. W. Lang, H. A. Hovey, F. C. Bancroft, and E. J. Knowlton was appointed to draw up a constitution and governing laws for the new league. The Secretary was instructed to apply for the reservation under the national agreement, and applications of other cities for membership will be received by the Secretary. The meeting, which lasted about an hour, was very harmonious. The stockholders were unanimous in their selection of Mr. Sharsig as manager, and they also paid a high compliment to Messrs. Pennypacker and Whittaker for the excellent work they have accomplished. During the meeting a letter from one of the Athletic reserved players who has signed a Brotherhood contract was read. The writer states that he and two others who have signed Brotherhood contracts would be found in their old positions on the Athletic Club when the season opened. While no names were mentioned in the letter, the general impression is that the three are Stovey, Bierbauer, and Cross. Manager Sharsig was seen last evening and asked about the contents of the letter. He stated that he had nothing to say. "I cannot tell all I would like to just now, but you can say that we will pretty nearly have the same old team we had last season, and we feel pretty sure of winning the Association championship."

Henry L. Taggart, one of the stockholders of the new Philadelphia Club, has withdrawn from the organization, and he has been followed by William H. Whittall. In explaining his action Mr. Taggart said: "In the first place, it took more time than I could really afford to give from my business. When I first took part in the matter the novelty of it was interesting, but I assure you that it soon wore off. I found that as things progressed the task assumed herculean proportions. It crept into my business affairs and was a source of anxiety and trouble to me. It was all out of pocket with, I confess, very poor prospects of even a fair return. This is the way that I, as a business man, look at this new organization, and this is the main reason why I got out of it. It is a good thing for the players but not for the stockholders, and as for its being a 'trust,' why that's all bosh, and I don't see how it can be made to be impossible. The players stand on the fence and watch the figures of the League and the Brotherhood go up to tremendous sums. When the topmost peg is reached the biggest bidder has the player. Now, where is the money coming from to pay these big salaries, which, if not given, must result in the player's withdrawal—and the stockholder? You see how one-sided it is. Oh, it's a big undertaking—much more so than a majority of people imagine—and its success depends on a wonderful amount of perseverance and undivided effort." The seventy-five shares of stock held by Taggart and Whittall have been bought by Vendersliice and Wagnar.

A meeting of representatives of the Worcester, Lowell, Springfield, and Hartford baseball interests was held in Worcester yesterday. E. S. Pierce was temporary Chairman and D. A. Sullivan of Lowell Secretary. It was proposed that a New-England league of eight clubs be formed, which was unanimously passed. It was also voted that the salary limit be $1,500 a month for each club. A committee consisting of Jo A. Sullivan, A. W. Lang, H. A. Hovey, F. C. Bancroft, and E. J. Knowlton was appointed to draw up a constitution and governing laws for the new league. The Secretary was instructed to apply for the reservation under the national agreement, and applications of other cities for membership will be received by the Secretary. The meeting, which lasted over two hours, and an adjournment was taken subject to the call of the Secretary.

ABOUT THE ATHLETES.

The death of Searle, the champion sculler of the world, has caused no small amount of activity among professional oarsmen in all parts of the world. In Australia Kemp and Stansbury are claimants for the honors, while in this country Teemer, Gandaur, O'Connor, and Hanlan say that they have a claim on the title. Teemer and Gandaur have had a war of words on the subject, and the former is quoted as saying: "Gandaur is not an oarsman of merit, and when he did defeat others in a boat it was not due to the powers he possesses as an oarsman. It was because he caught them at an off time, after fishing after it year in and out. If he loses a race next season it will be claimed that his boat got out of shape, &c., but you can bet he will be in fine condition before I start. His remarks that I am no good I would say I defeated him in eleven races when I was in rowing condition and he defeated me in four when I was not in rowing condition, as is known to all those who know me. In all of the races I rowed him in 1883-4-5, he led me at the mile and a half to the mile-and-a-half from three to four lengths, but I defeated him in each very easily all the same, because I was rowing then, and, if it had been possible, he would have lost a leg to defeat me then. I always defeated him when in condition, and he knows it. He says Hanlan is no good and is broken down. This was not so when Hanlan defeated him. He defeated the St. Louis man for the championship of America in 1887, and would have done so when he (Hanlan) turned him over, that had he (Hanlan) not rowed in a boat too small and swamped. He had the best of Gandaur when he met with the mishap. I do not think Hanlan would have to take very long training to defeat Jacob now. I defeated Gandaur twice at Pullman and twice at Manitoba in 1883, twice at Conneaut Lake and once up in Maine in 1884. In the same year we rowed a dead heat on Crevn Coenr Lake, when I gave him five seconds' start. I fouled on a spug which was placed there for that purpose, and the referee so decided and called it a dead heat. I defeated him at New-Orleans in 1885. He defeated me at Wood's Run, and also on three occasions in 1886, at a time when I was not rowing with my usual strength and men like Ten Eyck beat me. Again I defeated him for the championship of America in 1887 at Lake Marandicake and also at Point of Pines and at Annapolis in 1888. I foxed Hanlan in the latter part of 1885 and 1886. But I leave the public to judge who is the better oarsman."

At the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Cricket Association the following delegates were present: Pennsylvania—T. F. Pearson, H. C. Wood, W. H. Trotter, Jr.; Haverford—H. P. Bally, W. C. Audenried, Jr., D. H. Blair; Harvard—R. D. Brown

The New-York Times.

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FOREIGN FACTS AND TALK

PORTUGAL'S AFFAIR AND THE INFLUENZA'S INCREASE.

THEORIES ON THE PARIS VISITATION—THE KAISER'S TROUBLESOME EAR—STANLEY AND HIS CRITICS.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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LONDON, Dec. 28.—The formless rumore mentioned last week as coming to diplomatic circles here from Berlin have taken shape during the last twenty-four hours and resolved themselves into a etory that the yonng Emperor'e reason is eeriously threatened by a recurrence of the terrible ear pains to which he hae always been more or less snbject. As has been frequently explained before, his abnormal restlessness is largely dne to this persistent pain. To escape tbinking abont it ho seeks for incessant work or for diversion of some sert. Hie nocturnal trick of surprising the whole garrison by ronting them ont for instantaneons dnty merely reflects a tortnring inability to sleep. He also reads a great deal, and seizes opportunities for discussion on all kinds of topice with his intimates, in the heat of which he etrivee to forget his grievone malady.

A fortnight ago he took cold while ebooting at Stettin, and this, developing into a mild phase of the prevalent inflnenza, brought on au acnte visitation of thie earache, nnder the infliction of whioh he has been doing snndry queer little things which, being noted by those abont him, have spread an indefinable feeling of alarm among Conrt people. My informant, wbo has close connections in Berlin, used the eignificant word "wahnsinn" to snmmarize the acconnte he received of the Emperor's etate. Of conrse, the German papers do not breathe a word of this. Long ago tbey learned their lesson of what is now regarded as without their province, and the foremost among offensee wonld rank a enggestion that the Kaiser's health was not all right; bnt it seems to be nndonbted that people close to him are in great apprehension over the signs that this terrible pain ie affecting his mind.

To-dey anotber etill yonnger monarch was proclaimed to rather a pathetic concourse of people as Dom Carlos I. at Lisbon. This thirteenth sovereign of Portugal since the eeparation from Spain ascends the throne nnder nnnsnally gloomy, not to say ominons, conditions, for there are visible eigns of a democratic propaganda all abont him, and the chief burden of to-day'e news is the eize and etrength of the hostile fleet gathering to menace not only his Asiatic and African possessions, but the royal capital itself.

The secrets of the present British Cabinet are superbly guarded, probably because only one or two men heeides Lord Selisbnry share them, and the English pnblic learn from day to day what ie going on wholly by the dispatches from Lisbon and latterly from New-York. There is still next to no popnlar interest here in the whole affair, and no special opinion save that Lord Salisbury will probably bnlly np to the fnrthest limit of safety and Portngal certainly won't fight.

There is a latent notion here that England'e present show of vigor is made npon a very good understanding with the Portngnese Government, which deeiree to preserve appearances among ite people at home and to seem to yield only to overwhelming force. Any other issne than thie might easily provoke a repnblican rising in Portngal, and Lord Salisbnry wonld be as anxious to prevent this ae any old crusted grandee on the whole Iberian peninsnla.

There is, however, the complication that France and Spain are both very earnestly encouraging Portngal to resist, and in Lisbon they at leaet pretend to believe that Germany and Italy will also support them against England. Something of this may be true as regards Germany, and, with the exception of Italy, it may be eaid to be true at all times of the whole Continent, where England has no real friends at all, and is eteadfastly regarded as the rich, powerful, and disagreeable common enemy, to be used on occasion, but never to be liked.

Detailed acconnte of what Serpa Pinto saye he really did are now on the way and may serve to alter the situation, bnt at the present it ie growing worse rather than better and many nnpleasant poesibilities are clearly discernible in ite wake.

The new Qneen of Portugal fortunately was able to appear with her hnsband to-day to share the honors of the proclamation, bnt it was at one time feared that she eonld not do so, owing to a severe attack of the inflnenza malady, which she ehared with mnch more than half of the royalties of Continental Enrope. To-day's long accounts from a score of great cities show that Berlin ie the only one where the epidemio seems to have abated its violence. Everywhere else it ie spreading and, what is worse, ie developing into a very serione disease. This is particularly true of Paris, where it is now estimated that there have been nearly a million and a half of cases and nearly a thonsand deaths.

It is true that the anthorities only return one or two deathe as dne to inflnenza, hnt the mortality list is there and speaks eloqnently for itself. On Christmas Day the death roll in Paris was greater than ever before, even during the severest cholera season, and the average deaths for the past fortnight have been several hundreds higher than last year. An autopsy on three soldiers at Versailles yeeterday showed a condition of the lungs absolutely like that of a cow which died of rinderpest. One vagary of the disease seems to be that where horsee euffer serionely human beings escape with light attacks, and vice versa. That may explain why London thus far is apparently nnvisited, because at least a month ago it was reported in these dispatches that over half of the 700 horses in a big South London brewery were down with the disease.

Bnt to tell the truth, nobody knows whether London has the epidemio or not. The daily papers here have no reporters in ourseuse of the word, and no facilities whatever of their own for gathering local news. They take everything from one or two [illegible] little news agencies, altogether employing abont a dozen men, and never dream of trying to find ont anything for themselves. The result is that in anch a case as this it ie hopeless to expect to learn anything from the papers.

There is a good deal of nervousness here, though, over the late reports from Paris, which indicate that the disease has brought in its train something much more malignant than mere inflnenza. The most plausible theory is that the visit of some twenty million strangers to Paris during the exhibition left it in anch a terribly insanitary state that the evil local conditions have turned the inflnenza into a sort of virulent typhoid. If this should prove to be infections in its new form there would be a genuine consternation.

The original epidemic of inflnenza is in itself the most contagious disease known. There are anthentio cases where orews of ships have canght it from merely sailing past an infected coast, even at a distance of miles. It remains to he seen whether, when it gets into an unhealtby place like Paris and has ingrafted npon it the elements of a worse disease, it can spread itself in its aggravated form. If so, then donhtless we have at hand an explanation of the old belief that cholera has always followed in its tracks.

The Parls drains and the Paris water snpply, always abont the worst in Europe, entirely collapsed towards the close of the exhibition, and very slight efforts have since been made to cleanse the city. For the past few weeks Parisiane have been forced to drink the Seine water, which ie saturated with sewage, and half the honses in the city wonld be regarded by Americane or English as literal death-traps. Therefore it will be matter for mingled enrprise and gratulation if Parie does not give all Europe typhns this Winter and cholera next Spring.

The formal announcement to-day that Capt. O'Shea had filed a petition for divorce, making Mr. Parnell the co-respondent, oreatee great interest, bnt the domestic sitnation it discloses cannot be said to bring snrprise to anybody. What O'Shea complains of has heen as true for a long time as it is now, and every one equally knows that O'Shea hae been blackmailing Mr. Parnell for years on the etrength of it.

A lower or more debased creature than tbis O'Shea has never been produced in any country, and the etory of hie levies npon Mr. Parnell, if it ever comes to he written, will be one of the most astonnding chapters in the recorde of hnman infamy. He even went to the length of demanding a seat in Parliament ae a part of the hnsh payment, and it was poor Parnell's effort to put him in for Galway in 1885 which led to the famons revolt in the Irish Party. Healy and Biggar resented the attempt to force this wretched creatnre upon the constituency, and, going to Galway, organized local sentiment unanimonsly against it. When Parnell came down to insist upon having his way the Galway mob hooted and pelted him, tore his coat, and wonld seriously have injnred him had not the others interfered.

When he was got into a room np stairs he made a frank etatement of the case to the leaders gathered there. It was that if O'Shea was not returned he (Parnell) wonld have to go into court as a co-respondent in a divorce conrt, and, of course, retire from politics. Accordingly, Healy and Biggar withdrew their opposition, for the sake of the cause, and indnced the angry Galwegians to consent to elect O'Shea. To make the inenlt to Parnell more bitter, O'Shea voted against the Home Rule bill and then resigned his seat.

Interest will centre ohiefly in the question how the snit will affect Parnell'e political position, and the next inquiry will be, What influenced O'Shea to bring the snit at this partienlar time? Some one must have paid him a handsome snm to forego the advantagee of his connection with Parnell, and a great deal of the inquiry will he davoted to the discovery and identification of this somebody.

Ae the case stands, nobody believes O'Shea can win, because the proof of hie connivance for yeare is most patent. Of course, too, nobody enpposes O'Shea wante a divorce merely for the eeke of freedom, and he asks for no damages. The thing, therefore, etands on an obvions partisan footing, paid for by partisan money. If this does not hurt the Tory Party even more than Pigott's forgeries I shall be greatly eurprised.

There are inoreasing indications that Mr. Stanley has got himself into hot water over hie lateet pnblished letter, the one in which he pitched into the newspapers, and incidentally ecolded Emin, Barttelot, and almoet every one else whom he mentionod. The German papers have spoken very sharply abont his remarks on Emin, and to-day Gen. Gerald Graham prints a letter in the London *Times* severely ecoring the explorer for a chance allneion of a slighting character to Gen. Gordon in thie same nnlncky epistle. The relatives of Barttelot and the friends of Jamieson, Jephson, and other colleagnee of Stanley's are waiting for his return with a whole fusillade of attacks.

It ie moet prohable that the popniar warmth of hie reception wonld completely drown all thie criticism, if it were only also probable that Stanley would leave it aloue or at least reply briefly and quietly to it. But his long life of enforced solitnde and silence has not been a good school for a controversialiet, and his natnral disposition is to take criticism very badly indeed; hence his friende view witb considerable solicitude the danger of his becoming embroiled in a war of heated worde with vastly smaller people than himself, the reenlt of which can't he to his advantage.

Chriatmaetide in England alwaye brings a cnrious increase of homicidee of more or less nnnsual character, and thie year there is a larger list than usual, though they are not specially remarkable otherwise. The most singular of the lot happened not to have fatal reenlts, bnt by the rarest accident. A Brietol eweep and his wife both went crazy together on religious grounds on Christmas Day and hnng a sign in their window saying anybody bnt nniformed police who attempted to enter the house wonld be ehot. A doctor went with an eecort of police and eecnred an entrance by elaborate protestatione of his piety, bnt when, later in the day, the police went again with the doctor'e warrant for their removal, the awee p emptied five barrels of a revolver, wounding three, and one dangerously.

In the adjoining suburb of Clifton an unknown man at the same hour leaped from the famous suspension bridge, the highest in England, making thirty-one suicides from that bridge since it was built in 1864.

Mr. Gladstone's eightieth birthday tomorrow will be celebrated by numerous dinners of Liberal clnbs and associations throughont England and Scotland, and, almost for the first time, in Ireland, too. Ordinarily of late years he has received several packs of letters and telegrams, hnt this year it will run much larger, and the Hawarden telegraph office will be kept open all day to-morrow to receive the wired congratulations. Hie health is reported to be perfect.

The fierce quarrel which has broken ont in French artist society will not improbably result in the disruption of the association and in two Salons next Spring. The qnarrel has been simmering ever since the award of medals to foreigners and others at the recent exhibition, and culminated over a question whether these medals should secure the entrée of painters' works to future Salons without jury inspection, the same as if they hed been Salon medals.

A considerable majority of the lesser painters, headed, curiously enongh, by Bonguerean, opposed snch admission, and at Thursday's meeting howled Meissonier down when he tried to explain that snch action wonld be a violation of the honorable nnderstanding by which great foreign artists had been indnced to show themselves at the exhibition. Therenpon he left, and with him Purvie de Chavannes, Dagnan Bonveret, Gervex Dnez, Carlons Duran, Cazan Roll, and others, including the bnlk of the best French painters. They went to Minister Tirard, who openly approved their course, and they now have called a meeting of their sympathizere to form a new society. They charge freely that the policy of exclneion was dictated by the selfish motives of those artists who, liko Bonguerean, have turned their studios into art schools. The most obvions resnlt promises to he a great ontburst of rivalry between the two factions, which will doubtless exert a good deal of influence on the French art of the next decade.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs a rnmor that Bernhardt has at last caught the inflnenza, and conseqnently "Jeanne d'Arc" will probably not be produced on Monday. H. F.

MR. ALLISON TOO CUNNING.

HE RUNS AWAY WHEN HIS CONSTITUENTS WANT HIS OPINIONS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 28.—The Republicen papers of Iowa, or snch of them as favor the re-election of Senator Allison, are burdened just now with quotations of Eastern opinions favorable to the Dnbnque statesman's return. To the initiated it looks as if the Senator's Eastern literary bureen was being overworked. It seems that Mr. Allison is being nrged npon the people of Iowa by the people of the East as the only man in the State qnalified for the office of United States Senator. He snits the people of the East because he serves them. He neither snits nor serves the people of Iowa. He may meet with conrage the questions in which the people of the East are interested, bnt he dodges every issne vital to the interests of Iowa.

Two cases may be cited which have occnrred during the present year. The liquer end the railroad problems have enrrossed the attention of our people for these many years, and it required no common skill for a public man to maintain an attitude of nentrality. How has it been with Allison? Last night the Prohibitionists held a meeting at Dnbnque. They sent Mr. Allison an invitation to address them. Did he comply? No; he ran away. As usual in snch emergencies, he was called ont of town. Last Summer the robbers held a session of reunion at Spirit Lake. They invited Mr. Allison to address them and gave him timely notice. Did ha comply? No. Did he refnse? No; he ran away. He was "nnavoidably called ont of the State." He has time to be wined and dined in Boston and New-York, and his cold heart warms snd his cautious lonic loosens nnder the inspiration of copious libations of champagne, bnt the frugal cheer of his constituents has no charms for him.

The Democrats will present a candidate for Senator. His position on the temperance question will be known. Prohibitionists will object to him for that reason. They would have not also object to Allison unless he pronounces in their favor? The Democratic candidate will have positive opinions on the railroad question. Every lobbyist will be opposed to him because of them. Why should not the people he equally opposed to Allison? If Mr. Allison may pass matters without expressing opinions on these questions, it can only be because the questions themselves are nnimportant and the views of any man respecting them e matter of indifference. This no man will maintain.

Mr. Allison is too cunning for any good purpose. His conduct recalls a conservative gentleman who declined, during a discussion on the relative merits of heaven and hell because he had friends in both places. So Mr. Allison has no opinion to express concerning prohibition or railroads, because he has friends on both sides of both questions. Indeed, he has become quite non-partisen of late, because he has friends, or at least needs them, in the Democratic as well as in the Repnblican party. He is a comprehensive sort of Mngwnmp, occupying always the middle ground, winking to one side as he speaks to the other. Lowell has described him in a sentence when he said: "Allison can walk with brass-heeled shoes over a marble floor and make less noise than a cat crossing a carpet."

Snch a man is always selfish. Snch extreme caution is born of selfishness. The man not always thinking of himself is sometimes without fear. Iowe needs a man of different tpye. It needs a man of courage end conviction. Better a man sometimes in the wrong than a man forever trimming between the wrong and the right.

TROUBLE IN SAN SALVADOR.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION HEADED BY GEN. RIVAS.

LA LIBERTAD, Dec. 28, via Galveston.—A revolution has broken ont in the department of Cnscattan, San Salvador. It is headed by ex-Commandante General Rivas, who has a strong force under him. The departments of La Paz, San Vicente, Chalatenango, and San Salvador have been declared in a state of siege. The Government has sent about eight thousand men to capture Cojntepeqne and snppress the revnlution.

Perfect tranqnillity prevails except aronnd Cojntepeque, the capital of the Department of Cnscatlan and the centre of disturbance. The strife is not expected to last more than two or three days.

According to the latest reports no serious fighting has occurred, but a few skirmishes heve taken place. Telegrams are passing through as nsual.

FEEDING WASHINGTON WAIFS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Children's Christmas Clnb gave the seventh annual dinner this afternoon in the National Rifles' armory, where between four and five hnndred waifs partook of the hearty good cheer so generously provided. Five long tables were spread for them. The Rev. Dr. Douglas of St. John's Episcopal Church prononnced a blessing, after which the little guests fell to with a gennina good-will to devour the good things so temptingly arrayed before them.

At 3 o'clock Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee entered the dining hall, and soon after this the children were marshaled in line and filed up stairs, where a pleasant entertainment awaited them. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee remained for an hour, by which time the exercises were pretty nearly concluded. The Marine Band furnished music. After a Punch and Judy show a space was cleared down the centre aisle, and with a merry jingling of bells Santa Claus entered and made his way to the stage, where in front of the gorgeously-trimmed Christmas tree he made a speech of welcome to the delighted children. After some sleight-of-hand tricks, which elicited rounds of applause from the youthful audience, the distribution of presents and boxes of candy was made.

No New Year's Table

Should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits.—Adv.

EIGHT NEGROES LYNCHED.

THE END OF A SERIES OF ASSASSINATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 28.—For several months the people of Barnwell, S. C., have been agitated over repeated acts of violence on the part of negroes against white men of the best character. Within short periods of time four respected white citizens of that town were stricken down in the night by colored assassins, and last Saturday night the murder of young Robert Martin was deliberately planned and carried ont in the most brutal manner. Six suspects were placed in jail together with Ripley Johnson, who killed Merchant J. J. Heffermau, and Mitchell Adams, an accessory.

At 2 o'clock this morning the bloodiest chapter in this unfortonate story of crime was recorded, when a mob of a hundred men, armed and disguised, broke into the county jail, overpowered the jailor, captured the eight prisoners, took them outside of the town, tied them to trees, and fairly riddled their bodies with bullets. The lynchers took two of the Hefferman murderers, Ripley Johnson and Mitchell Adams; Peter Bell, held for the murder of Robert Martin; Handy Johnson and Hugh Furse, accessories, with "Judge" Jones, Robert Phoenix, and Ralph Morrall, who were held as witnesses. The mob dispersed as quietly as it had assembled.

Sheriff Lancaster at once appealed to Gov. Richardson, who has ordered ont the Barnwell militia to preserve order, as it was feared that there would be a general clash between whites and blacks. Forty men are now guarding the jail. The affair was a complete surprise to the citizens of Barnwell Court House, who have no idee who the lynchers were. Everything is now quiet.

The Sheriff appointed a committee of five prominent citizens to act as an advisory committee to counsel such steps as might be deemed best to secure order. The committee investigated the affair, and has issued a circular detailing the causes that led to it. The circular recites the killing of John J Heffermen by Ripley Adams and the subsequent continuation of the case after the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury. "The white people were disappointed, and the negroes, it is thought, were emboldened by this disposition of the matter." The circular then details the killing of James S. Brown, a prominent planter and leading citizen, who was shot to death in his own premises by negroes, without the slightest justification or excuse. Finally the circumstances of the killing of Robert Martin last Saturday night are related in the circular, which concludes as follows:

"It was satisfactorily established that his murder was the result of a conspiracy to remove him, in order that their license upon the plantation of his father might be greater. The negro who fired the shot and his accessories, six in number, are identified by the Coroner's jury, were arrested and lodged in jail. These several brutal murders of prominent white men by negroes caused a state of indignation and resentment among our people that can be better imagined than described, but cannot be imagined by any one present in our midst. This morning about 2 o'clock a large body of armed men in disguise called at the jail, overpowered the jailor, took ont the six murderers of Martin and the two of Hefferman, took them to the limits of the corporation, and shot them to death."

TEN PERSONS KILLED.

A DISASTROUS WRECK ON THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Dec. 28.—A terrible accident occurred on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, at a point about three miles west of Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, at 7:30 o'clock this morning, resulting in the killing of ten persons and the wounding of about twenty-five others, ten or twelve of these latter being dangerously hurt, and many of the remainder having broken bones. Owing to the isolated locality news of the mishap was not received here until a late hour, and even now the details are not fully known and the cause is not well understood.

The train wrecked was the west bonnd fast passenger vestibule, which left New-York at 5:30 P. M. yesterday, and the accident occnrred on a curve at a time when the engineer was making between forty and fifty miles an hour. The killed so far reported are as follows:

HALE MORRISON, Postal Clerk, Charleston, West Va.

Baggage Master BARKDALE, Proctor, West Va.

Newsboy THOMPSON, Portsmouth, Ohio.

J. D. WEST, Howardsville, West Va.

THOMAS KARESCH, passenger, Blackstone, Kan.

K. KIDD, passenger, Hannibal, Mo.

Two colored men, names unknown, Allegheny City, Penn.

Two additional bodies, unrecognizable.

All the dead are much mutilated. The wounded are: J. R. Karesch, Blackstone, Kan.; Robert Schwick, Huntington, West Va.; R. Z. Blanton, Farmville, West Va.; William Dell, New-York City; G. H. Kline, Chicago. The names of two others wounded are not yet ascertained.

One theory of the accident is that the rails spread, allowing the engine to leave the track, while another, which seems to be based upon equally good authority, is that the axle of one of the cars broke and derailed the train. The first surmise is probably the correct one. The train consisted of seven or eight cars, two of which were delayed to pick up mail and baggage uses, and the entire train is a complete wreck, the cars telescoping and being piled into one great mass of debris.

The foremost car is the one in which most of the casualties to the passengers occurred, and hardly a person in it escaped without being either killed or wounded.

The scene at the wreck was a frightful one. The air was filled with shrieks and moans and screams, coming from the broken and battered cars, and those who had the good fortune to escape injury were for a time unable to do anything to relieve the sufferings of those disabled. In a short time, however, effective work was under way, and when the last information reached this city all the wounded had been removed from the ruins of the cars and were receiving attention. It was thought at the time that possibly two or three dead bodies might be still in the wreck, but this was nncertain.

LAND GRABBING AT ST. JOSEPH.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 28.—A discovery of land grabbing has just been made by the city authorities. A land company has taken possession of, platted and sold four acres of valnable land belonging to the city, situated in the northwest part of the town.

The discovery was made through an attempt on the part of the land company to get possession of ten acres of the tract deeded by the city to the School Board in 1867.

The land involved is worth about $20,000, and the city will at once begin suit to recover it.

NOTES FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 28.—It is reported that the Government of the State of Jalisco refuses to grant the concessions demanded by Esteva, who received a federal concession for a railroad from Guadalajara to Chamele and Aguascalientes. Consequently the project will probably be abandoned.

A theatre at Villa Lerdo was destroyed by fire last night and two lives were lost in the flames.

TO BE SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 28.—John A. Howland, the defaulting ex-Collector of Long Branch, was to have been examined before Justice Van Doren to-day, but the case was postponed until Thursday next. It will now undoubtedly be settled out of conrt as Howland's bondsmen have agreed to lose $100 each on condition that Howland's friends will become responsible for the remaining $1,700.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

J. H. Rnbe, who is wanted at Beebe, Ark., for forgeries on the bank of Beebe and the bank of Little Rock, aggregating $5,400, was arrested at Jackson, Tenn., yesterday, and will be taken back as soon as requisition papers can be secured. Robs was in the wagon manufacturing business at Beebe and was one of the leading citizens of the town. He left in November.

An explosion in a sawdust chute in the showcase manufactory of Schmitt & Co., Cincinnati, yesterday injured three persons, possibly fatally. Ed Lenz, a packer, went into the cellar with a lighted candle, and going near the chute the explosion followed. He was badly injured, as were also Engineer Sellette and Engineer Ed Boyle.

Thomas H. Keller, representing the Eastern and Western teams that are to make a tour of the country in trap shooting contests, is at Dayton, Ohio, to arrange for the opening match of the series that is to be shot on the Dayton Gun Club grounds Jan. 27 next.

The Governor General of Canada has formally notified Charles King that, in compliance with the instructions of the Colonial Secretary, he recognises Mr. King as Vice Consul and Deputy Consul General for the United States at Ottawa.

The first genuine blizzard of the season struck St. Cloud, Minn., yesterday afternoon. The storm began at 1 o'clock and raged with unabated fury. Much snow has already fallen.

Secretary Tracy yesterday received a large number of Brooklyn school teachers, who are on a visit to Washington.

"Y. & S." Mild. Aromatic.

For years the standard of excellence. Druggists.—Adv.

NEW-YORK'S INFLUENZA

IT IS NOT CONTAGIOUS, BUT EVERYBODY HAS IT.

NOR IS IT FATAL UNLESS SUFFERERS ARE VERY CARELESS—CASTOR OIL AND QUININE RECOMMENDED.

There can be no longer any donht that New-York is suffering from "la grippe," bnt it is not the dread European epidemic; it is a malady entirely of New-York production, and dne to the various conditions which have made existence within the municipality for some time successive eras of mackintoshes and overshoes. It is trne there has been one death, dne not directly, but primarily caused by acnte inflnenza. It is poesible that more may die from New-York's "la grippe," bnt it will be because after the citizen is convalescing from his severe cold he is careless and, believing that he has had the epidemic and is therefore proof against all sorts of colds the remainder of the Winter, at once lays plans to get brochitis and pneumonia by going about either insufficiently or over clad. There is nothing fatal about the present universal cold save that other maladies may be easier contracted when the system is in an enfeebled condition than when it is normal. Another thing, inflnenza is not contagious as New-York knows it, and a person may have it as many times as he or she happens to be sufficiently careless to get it.

Physicians agree that the trouble which is now affecting this city is practically the same in its characteristics as the old "Tyler grip" of 1841, and here is a letter which suggests that for the same reasons the present infliction should be known as the "Harrison grippe":

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1889.

Some of our oldest inhabitants will donbtless remember the death of Gen. William Henry Harrison in 1841, then President of the United States. He was succeeded by the Vice President, John Tyler, who was elected on the same ticket, as a Whig. Tyler did not give satisfaction to his party; in fact, his official actions as President caused a storm of opposition to him. Soon after his accession to the Presidency the country was invaded with a disease similar to that now raging in Europe and this country. It was given the name of "Tyler gripps." In view of the growing unpopularity of the present administration, particularly in the ranks of the Republican Party, may not this be the "Harrison Grippe"?

GRINGO.

Medical men say, too, that in general the disease is a bad inflammation of the mucous membrane, which becomes inflnenza, with other physical irritation, because of the constant end rapid changes in temperature and the eversbifting degrees of dryness and moistness of the atmosphere. During the last thirty days the city has been subject to the most phenomenal disconcerting changes. The human system conld not accommodate itself to the shifting temperature. During the warm and moist periods the system relaxed, the pores of the skin opened, and, because of the heavy clothing worn in this season enstomarily, perspiration was free and profuse. A sudden fall in temperature could not fail to find the skin unprepared, and, with the exception of those persons who are in the habit of exercising the most extraordinary care, every one is in consequence suffering from a slight cold.

This explanation of the present universal epidemic of sneezing, sore throat, end the like, which is popularly known as "le grippe," was given by a very prominent physician to a TIMES reporter last night. "I do not think," he said, "that there is any element of contagion about it; that is, I don't think that one person may impart it to another. It is simply due to the fact of New-Yorkers living in houses which are kept much too warm for our present climatic conditions. They must remember that we are now living in what in London would be called ordinary weather. There the town houses are seldom heated to more than 60°, and it is not nncommon to find any room which is regarded as habitable which does not send the thermometer up to 80°, or even as high as 85°. Another thing is that men nowadays think it fashionable to appear with their necks either muffled in silk neckerchiefs or wander about with their coat collars raised. The result cannot but be evident to the merest novice in the rules of hygiene. The delicate muscles and chords of the throat become very sensitive, and a draught such as that which occurs in the elevated railway cars and the surface cars is sufficient to produce severe inflammation. Now, if people only mind that if reasonable precautions were taken persons need not suffer from the inflnenza."

According to other physicians, the fact of a person's sneezing excessively and with this local irritation heightened by catarrhal affections, is no proof that he is suffering from "la grippe." On the contrary, these would indicate that he was suffering from a severe cold which might have been occasioned in a hundred ways. The genuine, Simon Pure, Russian inflnenza, however, begins with a very significant chill running down the spinal column. In all cases the chill exists from the base of the brain. The patient has a light fever and then a violent headache, which is followed by inflammation of the larynx and of the vocal cnords. This is accompanied by a severe congestion of the mucous membrane, and then comes the sneezing and the fearful feeling of lassitude, which is really the protest of an overtired system against the abuse which most persons inflict upon it during the cold season. So far as could be discovered last night from several of the most prominent physicians, exceedingly few cases with these symptoms have been reported for treatment. There have been cases with chills and backaches, together with colds in the head, but inquiry has always resulted in tracing the first symptoms to malaria which, not thoroughly out of the system, has been quickened into action by the variable atmospheric conditions.

For the benefit of those who are affected with light fever and headaches, with accompanying cold in the head and limbs, this treatment was suggested: 1. A dose of castor oil, with three grain doses of quinine the following day, at intervals of two hours. 2. Should the light fever and headache continue, then take eight grains of antipyrine every three hours with a mustard foot bath before retiring. "But," said the physician who recommended this treatment, "you will probably find that the dose of castor oil will nsually bring about the desired result. There is one thing, however, which must be positively observed. Persons should not take any alcoholic stimulants under any conditions save those in which the system is so run down that ordinary tonics fail to make it respond."

Concerning the prevalence of the severe colds, there is a very remarkable coincidence in the number of Brooklyn people doing business in this city who are able to exchange with fellow-business men who live in Harlem their condolences. The causes of the colds of the latter have been already explained in the absolute disregard of the ventilation of the cars which characterizes the management of the elevated railways. The transportation accommodations across the Brooklyn Bridge are even more villainous. Between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening human beings are packed into the cars like sheep in pens. No attempt at adequate temperature, which could be readily sustained by a little care on the part of the train attendants, most of this evil could be done away with.

There are many singular incidents connected with the present prevalence of colds. One of the most interesting is that the persons most generally suffering from them are the middle and wealthy classes. East of Lexington-avenue and among the laborers it is seldom one hears a complaint. The reasons for this are, it is said, the grim necessity which confronts these persons either to make a living or to be deprived of the actual necessaries of life. "The trouble is," said a doctor, "that it is fashionable just now to have 'la grippe,' and the result is a general sickness. Then, again, persons who are nervous have read so much about the European epidemic of persons dying and the like, that they have become actually alarmed, and on the first indications of a cold they anut themselves up and stuff themselves with medicines, all of which go to enfeeble the system and make it less able to withstand the attacks upon it. I think that should the present clear weather continue there will be a very marked diminution in the prevalence of colds, and should we have actual Winter weather there will be no fear of Russian 'grippe' in this city."

The apothecaries along Broadway declare that they have sold more quinine, porus plasters, and antipyrine within the last fortnight than any entire month in the year, and that the demands are increasing, too, they say. In Second-avenue drug stores, however, there were said last night to be no partionlar demand for medicines which "are certain" to relieve "la grippe."

The imported inflnenza has become epidemic in Rahway, N. J., and fully one-third of the inhabitants are complaining of it. In several establishments work has almost been suspended, so many of the employes are sick. County Clerk Crowell is among the sufferers, having been confined to his room all the week. Assistant Clerk Belmer is likewise laid up, while Deputy Sheriff Clark is just recovering from an attack of the malady.

The disease is also spreading at Elizabeth, where a large number of professional people are suffering from it. The lawyers and clerks in the business offices seem to be the principal victims, and some physicians even have not escaped the disease.

Mayor Chapin's secretary, Mr. Phillips, announced to the Brooklyn politicians yesterday that his Honor, who has been confined to his home for several days, is suffering from the grippe. The attack is a light one, however, and Mr. Chapin expects to be at his desk again tomorrow.

County Physician Hewlett says that the grippe is epidemic in Newark. There are, he declares, between 1,000 and 2,000 cases in the city. He himself is treating about forty patients. There has been one fatal case in the city.

About 125 cases of what is believed to be the grippe has appeared in New-Brunswick, N. J., in some cases whole families being down with the disease.

CHICAGO CLAIMS THE "GRIP."

ASSERTING THE DISEASE TO BE ITS OWN PROPERTY—SOME FATAL CASES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The first fatal case of acnte inflnenza in the city was reported to the Health Department to-day, when the death certificate was filed. The victim was Mrs. Julie A. Ingalls, aged seventy-two years. She resided at 6,331 Wright-street, in Lake, end died Dec. 24, after being sick one week. "I doubt very much if it is the Russian disease," said Health Commissioner Wickersham, "bnt we have no way of going behind the record."

Dr. S. S. Bishop said to a reporter to-day that inflnenza had been prevalent in the city for two weeks, though people were not generally aware of it. He added that Signor Tamagno, the tenor of the Patti Opera Company, was suffering from the disease in its mild form and that it was likely to bother him for some days to come. Dr. Bishop said further that opera singers were generally unfavorably affected as to their throats when in Chicago. The following is an extract from a lecture delivered by him in 1877 on this subject:

"An opera singer visited my office and announced that she had the 'Chicago grip.' Our surprise was mutual when I confessed to ignorance of the meaning of the term. 'Don't you know what the Chicago grip is?' she replied. 'We all have it when we visit Chicago. We take cold and sneeze, our eyes water, our noses run, our throats are affected, and we sing at a great disadvantage. Whenever we are at Chicago or Pittsburg we expect to have this trouble, and it is known among professional singers as the 'Chicago grip.'"

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The inflnenza has taken a firm hold here, and there are at least 150 cases. Those chiefly affected are railroad men, and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad is crippled on account of the outbreak. General Manager Bowen said to-day that fifty train hands were ill with the disease and most of those attacked are in bed. Twenty-four men employed in the freight yards in this city are ill and others are constantly going home. Unless there is an improvement to-day or two the freight business of the road in this city will be at a standstill. Superintendent of Transportation Currier is very ill, and the disease is spreading to the employes of the Eastern Division. The employes of the American Express Company are sick, and two or three of the messengers are laid off, entailing much inconvenience. The Captain of Police and Sheriff are down with the disease. Several cases here developed serious complications.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Physicians to-night in this and other cities and towns along the Hudson River report many cases of inflnenza. Compared with the reports received from Boston and other points, the complaint as experienced along the Hudson Valley is of a comparatively mild type.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—A special to the *Star* from Atchison says: "Senator Ingalls's attack of 'La Grippe,' though very severe, was of brief duration. He was able to be about to-day, and will leave here for Washington to-morrow night."

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—John Templeton Coolidge, President of the Columbian Bank, died this morning at his residence, of "La Grippe." Mr. Coolidge was one of the old bank Presidents in Boston. He was eighty years old.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 28.—A large number of persons in and around this city are afflicted with a mild type of inflnenza. It appears in almost every case in the form of intense feeling of headache to which it has postponed the elections. The semi-officials press treats the revolution as the work of a group of ambitione politicians, imposing themselves upon the country by sheer audacity, and regard it as impossible that any constituted power can hold relations with a handful of adventurers calling themselves a Government.

The fear of a republican rising in Portugal consequent upon an extension there of the ferment originating in Brazil is much less since the character of the movement in Rio Janeiro has been revealed. Advices received here from Lisbon indicate, in fact, that the Republican propaganda there has been paralyzed by the despotic doings in Rio Janeiro, and that there is a strong popular reaction in favor of the monarchy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Mr. Mendonca of the Brazilian Legation received a telegram this afternoon from Mr. Charles R. Flint of New-York saying that he has information from Brazil that the rate of exchange has increased half a penny, or ½ per cent., and that the latest advices from Para are to the effect that affairs in that province are in a satisfactory condition.

Mr. Mendonca is very much encouraged over the reports from Brazil, and he said to-night that as a careful perusal of the leading newspapers of the country up to Dec. 4, he is satisfied that the Brazilian people, including most of the prominent men who have been said to lean toward a monarchical form of government, have become reconciled to the change and will act together in making the republic permanent, prosperous, and peaceful. He added that the reports of trouble and dissatisfaction with the provisional government originated in Portugal, and therefore should be taken with certain grains of allowance.

SQUATTERS DRIVEN BACK.

AN ATTEMPT TO FOUND A TOWN RESULTING IN BLOODSHED.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 28.—Great excitement prevails here because of the discovery this morning that a band of about seventy-five settlers had attempted to found a town site across the Missouri, at the mouth of Bad River. It is learned that the scheme had been in embryo for several weeks and that a number of prominent residents of East Pierre were concerned in it. The work commenced at 12 o'clock last night, and all night thereafter men, with teams and loads of lumber, were crossing and recrossing the river, the people of Pierre being entirely unconscious of what was going on.

All went well until about 6 A. M., when a half-breed who farms the land whereon the squatters had located, discovered them. Securing a band of followers, he attacked the squatters with guns, pistols, and lassoes. They lassoed the boss carpenter and severely injured several of the home seekers. Finally the latter took flight, being unable to hold ont in the battle. To add to their dismay, a storm of rain and sleet set in, and one by one they came straggling across the river, ground, almost frozen, and a number of them bleeding from bruises and wounds.

The half-breeds secured the lumber, piled it up, and set fire to it, and now all that marks the prospective town site is a vast column of flame and smoke, visible here, while the yells of the victorious half-breeds, mingled with pistol shots, can be heard plainly on this side.

BELIEVES IN MORAL SUASION.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Dec. 28.—The ministers of this city have received copies of a letter from a ministerial committee asking that sermons he preached and work done to defer the legislative action on the prohibition law until the people have an

AN INDUSTRY IN DANGER

AN ARBITRARY RULING BY CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

A FAIR EXAMPLE OF THE "PROTECTION" FAVORED BY THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION—PROTESTS IN VAIN.

One of the glaring illustrations of the incongruity of the alleged "protective" tariff laws of this country has just come to light in the New-York Custom House. It shows in as forcible a manner as if it were especially designed to illustrate some ardent tariff reformer's argument how effectually under perfectly natural conditions "protection" not only does not protect, but is as hostile a thing to American industry as the edict of a foreign despot, like Bismark's interdiction of the importation into Germany of American hog products, could possibly be.

The Photo-Electrotype Engraving Company of this city, owing to the superiority of its work over that of foreign competitors, several years ago received certain orders for engravings of its peculiar kind from a large publishing house in England, and the result of this experimental order was so gratifying to the foreign principals that trade relations of a permanent character were established and a business of the value of several thousands of dollars annually to the American company grew up. The business increased gradually, by perfectly natural influences, until the Photo-Electrotype Engraving Company was executing orders for several firms, and the prospects were good for a field of business operations that required only businesslike cultivation to develop many times its existing importance. It promised continuous and profitable employment to large numbers of skilled operatives in this country and a good profit to the persons whose capital and enterprise had brought the industry to its perfection. But now comes a decision of the customs officials of this port which, if maintained, will nip the industry in the bud and effectually prevent any further operations.

The business consists in the preparation of engraved plates of illustrations from drawings made in Europe for the illustration of books published in Europe, and the plates, together with the drawings from which they are made, are sent to the publishing houses abroad. The first experiments in this direction were made in 1885, when drawings were sent over by mail to the company mentioned, with instructions to prepare engraved plates from them, from which pictures to illustrate a book then in course of publication, could be printed. The drawings came by registered mail and upon inspection on several occasions by the customs officials under the Cleveland Administration were declared to be exempt from duty. The plates were prepared, and when complete were sent to the English publishing houses, and the drawings from which they were made were in every instance returned to the firms from whom they came. They were need for no other purpose, and were invariably required to be returned. Four or five times the customs authorities, under the Administration of President Cleveland, had their attention called to the matter, and it was every time decided that there was no provision in the law for their tariff taxation, and so well was the question, if any there was, supposed to be settled, that the engraving company was about to send agents abroad to actively cultivate the inviting business field.

Now comes a Republican customs official who, in the enthusiasm of his "protective" principles, finds the drawings dutiable and levies a duty upon them which threatens to drive the industry out of the country. The Photo-Electrotype Engraving Company received a Post Office notification lest Thursday that a package of "pictures," which were dutiable, had been received, directed to the end that the drawings were subject to seizure. There were eighteen pen-and-ink drawings by Gordon Brown of scenes and illustrations for Shakespeare's drama of "Henry VIII.," which Blackie & Son of Glasgow were about to issue in their Henry Irving edition of Shakespeare. The drawings were on Bristol board, and were of the same general character as those which had been passed, duty free, several times during the four preceding years. The engraving company was naturally surprised to hear, after its frequent experience, that the copies of the drawings were dutiable, and as this question was vital to its trade with foreign customers, President J. E. Rhodes sent to Collector Erhardt a letter on the question, setting forth the facts as above stated. This letter has not yet been responded to.

With the letter transmitting the drawings Blackie & Son wrote, as part of the conditions of their order: "That the work be executed in two weeks from the receipt of the drawings; that three proofs from each electro be sent within the box with the electros, and that the drawings be returned to us by a different steamer to that by which the electros were sent." This last was a precautionary direction to insure the safety of the illustrations. The company was naturally anxious to preserve business it was thus building up, and its agent, Mr. John J. Murphy, besirred himself to get the drawings out of the clutches of the "protective" tariff authorities. He was directed by the customs clerk in the Post Office, John U. Burke, to apply to D. F. Phelps, legal adviser of the Collector at the Custom House; from this office he was sent to Inspector Hickey at the Barge Office, and that official sent him to the Appraiser.

At the Appraiser's office he was informed by two different officials that the drawings were undoubtedly dutiable, but under which schedule they were unable to say. They had not yet reached the officials' possession in their progress through the mazes of the tariff mill, but would probably get there in the course of a day or two, and if Mr. Murphy would call on Saturday he could probably get definite information about them.

Mr. Murphy did call yesterday, and was told that the Government held the "pictures" to be dutiable, and Examiner Daniel W. Lee promptly fixed the rate of duty at 30 per cent. Mr. Lee was unable to find the article specifically scheduled in the tariff law, but had no hesitation in holding the articles to be dutiable and in fixing the rate of duty. His sympathies were warmly expressed in favor of the engraving company, and Mr. Murphy was advised to apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for relief—though, if the law is as clear as Mr. Lee seems to find it, it is difficult to perceive how or in what manner Secretary Windom could relieve the engraving company. But Mr. Lee felt that it was quite within his province to violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the law in so far as to put a merely nominal valuation upon the "pictures," which he accordingly did, and Mr. Murphy, anxious to get the drawings and get to work upon his order, paid the duty under protest, and was promised the drawings by to-morrow morning, which was as early as they could be "put through the mill."

The tariff law contains no provision specifically applicable to cases of this character, and it is difficult to understand how Examiner Lee could arrive so promptly and unequivocally at the conclusion that the drawings, which were not imported in the business sense, nor purchased, but were merely loaned temporarily for a specific purpose, were dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem. The only provisions in the law which seem at all applicable to the case are as follows:

"Schedule M—Books, Papers, &c.—Books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, and all printed matter not specifically enumerated or provided for in this act, engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, illustrated books, maps, and charts, 25 per centum ad valorem."

"Schedule N—Sundries.— * * * Paintings in oil or water colors, and statuary not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem."

But it would have required a slighter distortion of the law to have found the drawings exempt from duty under this provision of the "Free List":

"Books, maps, and charts specially imported, not more than two copies to any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts.

"Paintings, drawings, and etchings specially imported in good faith for the use of any society," &c. * * * "or encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale."

Mr. Murphy says that if the decision of the examiner should hold good his company's business with foreign houses would be absolutely prevented, for while the American company is paid a better price than similar work done in England would command, the duty imposed would so much increase the cost of the work that its present price would be more than doubled, and such an increase would deprive the American company altogether of any foreign business.

CHU FONG HELD FOR TRIAL.

Chu Fong, a Chinaman, who disappeared from Mott-street more than a week ago, after having forged checks to the amount of $21,000, was arrested on Friday night by the police in a flat on West Fifteenth-street. He was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, pleaded not guilty, and was committed for examination next Tuesday.

The police had a long hunt for him, having first gone through Chinatown, then to Newark, and finally learning of his whereabouts from a girl in Brooklyn. Among the sufferers by Fong's operations are said to be Men, Sing, Son & Co., Mo Li Wah, Quong On & Co., the Joss House Association, Isaac Levy, the Bowery Bank, and John C. Que.

ROBBING A BUILDING SOCIETY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—The sensation of the day here is the discovery that I. Monason, Financial Secretary of the Turners' Building and Loan Association, is short in his accounts. The discrepancy is estimated at $25,000.

Monason is a lithographer doing business here, and has been Financial Secretary of the association for many years. He is anxious to make a settlement, and it is not likely that a criminal prosecution will follow.

The association is of long standing and very wealthy, and while the news created considerable excitement among the stockholders, it is not likely that any great loss will finally result.

THE INDIAN AND RELIGION.

NO IDEA OF A SUPREME BEING BEFORE CONTACT WITH CIVILIZATION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—A special dispatch from Washington, D. C., says: Col. Garrick Mallery of the Smithsonian Institution, who is recognized as the authority on Indian traditions, religions, and languages, has just completed a contribution to science that is likely to cause considerable stir in geological circles. It is entitled "Israelite and Indian; a Parallel in Planes of Culture," and was written for the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he is the Vice President and Chief of the Anthropological Section.

In this report Col. Mallery overthrows and completely demolishes a popular and almost universal theory that all the savage tribes of America before their contact with civilization had a formulated and established religious faith, believed in a single supreme being, a future life, and a system of rewards and punishments after death. This theory, which has been accepted and disseminated by religious missionaries of all denominations among the Indians, has been the chief link to connect them with the prehistoric races of the Mosaic era, and at the same time has been used to demonstrate that man as a creature, however ignorant or degraded, was divinely inspired with a revelation or an instinct that recognized the one Supreme Being, the immortality of the soul, and hope of happiness or fear of misery after death, according as his worldly life was spent.

Col. Mallery reports that after years of investigation into the traditions of all the North American tribes, representing fifty-eight linguistic stocks and more than five hundred languages, he has been forced to the conclusion that the aborigines had no such instinct and no such religious belief until after contact with European civilization, when they gained it from the missionaries. These missionaries, he says, were imbued with the dogma, and sought, and therefore found, evidence of one primeval faith, but were misled by their own enthusiasm. He continues:

"After careful examination, with the assistance of explorers and linguists, I reassert my statement that no tribe or body of Indians before missionary influence entertained any formulated or distinct belief in a single overruling 'Great Spirit,' or any being that corresponded to the Christian conception of God. But I freely admit, with even greater emphasis, that an astounding number of customs of the North American Indians are the same as those recorded of the ancient Israelites."

He tells, too, of the experience of W. W. Warren, who translated Bible history for the Ojibway Nation, and was invariably met with the remark from the native priests: "This book must be true, for our ancestors have told us similar stories generation after generation since the world was new." And only last year, when a well-informed chief of the Muskokie was being questioned as to the religious myths and legends of his tribe, he replied: "They are all in the Old Testament. We can read them there without the trouble of taking them down from our people."

Col. Mallery argues that it is useless to attempt to Christianize the Indians until after they have been civilized.

CAHILL IS A PROFESSIONAL.

THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION REFUSED TO REINSTATE HIM.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union was held in the Astor House yesterday. It was an all-day session, and several important topics of interest to the members of athletic clubs were discussed. There were present Henry McMillan, A. C. S. N.; A. G. Mills, N. Y. A. C.; Walter Storm, M. A. C.; J. E. Sullivan, P. A. C.; F. Gerow, A. A. C.; F. W. Janssen, S. I. A. C., and A. C. Stevens, N. J. A. C. G. B. Morrison, Boston A. A.; F. W. Eddy, Detroit A. A., and W. F. Kurtz, Warren A. C., were represented by proxy.

Patrick Cahill, the holder of the middleweight amateur championship, wanted to know why his entry to the recent contests in the Metropolitan Opera House was rejected. The members of the Boxing and Wrestling Committee convinced those in attendance that Cahill's notions of late debarred him from taking part in amateur contests. They proved that he has been guilty of conduct unbecoming an amateur, and in consequence the report was adopted. This action prevents Cahill from taking part in amateur contests of any kind, and if he wants to have any more amusement in the roped arena he must meet professionals. Applications for reinstatement were also received from A. H. Howard, Bogus Athletic Association; H. A. Lannigan of Fall River, M. H. Berry, Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo, and W. Houriban of the Bridge Athletic Club. With the exception of Lannigan, the applications were granted.

G. Schweger, the Stateo Island Athletic Club, wanted a record for his time made last October in the 250-yard race over hurdles. It was referred to the Committee on Records, and the request was not granted. The Committee on Organization reported in favor of tabling the resignation of the Berkeley Athletic Club from membership in the union. Eckeue Van Schaick, Manhattan Athletic Club, was elected a member of the Fencing Committee.

Up to a late hour last evening the delegates were busily engaged making some minor alterations in the rules governing different contests.

MRS. STEWART DISAPPEARS.

SHE PROBABLY COMMITTED SUICIDE BY JUMPING INTO THE BAY.

A tall, fine-looking woman about fifty years of age and elegantly dressed walked aboard the Pennsylvania Annex boat that left Jersey City at 5:30 P. M. yesterday, and, picking up a chair, carried it to the forward part of the lower deck and seated herself. As the boat rounded the Battery one of the deck hands missed her, and, going to the chair, found a handsome sealskin coat, a hat, and a seal muff lying in a heap near the railing. He raised an alarm at once and the boat was searched for the missing woman, but she could not be found. In her muff was pinned a piece of paper bearing the address "460 Monroe-avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.," written in a feminine hand. Word was at once sent to that address and Robert Stewart, a lawyer, there, hastened to the Annex office in Brooklyn. He identified the coat, hat, and muff as those of his wife, and was positive that the address on the paper was written by her. He also felt certain that she had jumped overboard.

Mr. Stewart is Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Telegraph Company and is in comfortable circumstances. His wife was fifty years of age, and until a few years ago was always in the best of health. Of late she had been ill nearly all the time, and for a short period was kept under restraint. Yesterday she took luncheon as usual with her two daughters and then went out, as she said, to make a call. When she did not return at dusk a search was made for her among her friends, but none had seen her.

REPUBLICAN REGULATION NEEDED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—There is urgent need of some kind of Republican regulation here. Some one is needed to regulate the ecoils seekers, and needed badly. A hungry horde of office seekers is disappointed over the non-arrival this week of Nicholas Ensley, the new Pension Agent. Early in the week Mr. Ensley, in a letter to an Indianapolis physician, stated that he would be here by Thursday or Friday, and the news of the proposed visit soon spread among the place hunters. The result of the announcement is that thirty or forty persons who want clerkships in the Pension Office have been visiting the leading hotels three times a day looking for Mr. Ensley. If the new agent does not show up early next week some of these persistent place hunters will be hunting him in his own home. As only three or four of the thirteen clerkships at Mr. Ensley's disposal are expected to come to Indianapolis, somebody is doing the disappointed again. It is hardly probable that Mr. Ensley will find it advisable to make a sweeping chance of clerks immediately after coming into office.

A WESTCHESTER CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner John Mathews of New-Rochelle and a jury yesterday inquired into the cause of death of young John Rusk, the McGinty joker who was shot Dec. 19 by ex-Policeman Thomas Hart, the victim of his innocent joke. The jury found that "John Rusk came to his death from acute congestion and œdema of the lungs. This verdict is rendered on the evidence of Drs. E. A. Williamson and B. W. McNichol. We, the jurors, bring no evidence from the testimony taken from other witnesses before us to prove that Thomas Hart shot John Rusk, and therefore it is our duty to exonerate the said Thomas Hart from the affair or of being the cause of John Rusk's death." But Hart still lingers in the jail at White Plains, under commitment by Justice Kenyon, to await examination before him on a charge of murder made by Rusk's father.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB RUN.

The hares and hounds of the Crescent Athletic Club took their usual Saturday run across country over a four-mile course yesterday afternoon. W. Heuehaw and J. Doherty left the country clubhouse, Eighty-fifth-street and North Shore Road, at 4 o'clock, laying the trail toward Fort Hamilton, thence back across to Fourth-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, along Third-avenue to Eighty-sixth-street and home, a distance of about four miles. The hares had ten minutes' start, but, although J. Lamarche set a hot pace for the pack, they were unable to overtake the fleet-footed hares, and could gain only four minutes on them. The hares covered the distance in 30:43, the pack arriving six minutes later. with A. W. Chapman first, J. Lamarche second, and M. Lamarche third.

FOR THE ARMY'S BENEFIT

CANTEENS SUPPLANTING THE POST TRADERS.

NO REASON WHY THE LATTER SHOULD HAVE ANY SYMPATHY—ENLISTING BETTER MEN IN THE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Secretary Proctor made a memorandum yesterday in regard to the new system of canteens, which shows the benefit of that system, and indirectly that any sympathy with the post traders who have been displaced is unnecessary.

The statute, he says, which provides that every military post may have one trader, is not mandatory in its terms; does not require a post to have a trader; but simply provides a method of appointing one to any post where it may be considered desirable to have one. Under this law, as construed by the Attorney General, the power to remove a trader is vested in the Secretary of War alone.

More than a year ago many of the traders throughout the army received an intimation that they were no longer a military necessity, a better system of supplying the wants of the army having sprung up, without any special authority, to take the place of the trading establishments in many respects, and to make the traders' connection with army posts uncertain.

This new system of benefiting the military received the favorable consideration of the War Department, and on Feb. 1, 1889, an order was issued authorizing the establishment of "canteens," or soldiers' co-operative amusement and refreshment rooms, the distribution of which was sufficient to notify all concerned that the trader's usefulness had become limited. The limitation increased as the new system grew in favor, and now traders are regarded necessary only at large posts distant from cities, towns, or railroads.

"The right of a trader," says the Secretary, "to compensation for the buildings he owns at a military post at which his business has been injured or rendered unprofitable by the competition of the post canteen is recognized by the War Department, and when he desires to sever his connection with the post his buildings are appraised by the Government, with a view to their purchase upon the basis of their usefulness as barracks or quarters as soon as Congress will appropriate the necessary amount of money.

"The fact is revealed by the results of operating canteens that the traders' profits have, as a rule, been so great that the public can have no occasion to feel that they have been too summarily dealt with. But even if it were conceded that their profits had not been sufficient to counterbalance the loss sustained by the change of system, there could be no hesitation on the part of the War Department in deciding between the business interests of the traders and the best interests of the enlisted men, for whose benefit they were originally licensed.

"As soon as Congress will appropriate the funds required for the purchase of the buildings belonging to the traders who have been or may be supplanted by canteens, the army will have no special occasion to feel any further interest in their behalf."

Reports received by the Secretary of War show that during September, October, and November a fairly uniform rate of enlistment was maintained, and as a rule the accepted recruits have been confined to the very best men offering. The enlistments for the general and the departmental recruiting services during these months have numbered 647, 555, and 595, respectively, and the net gain in the strength of the army for the three months was 1,788. The number of recruits required on Nov. 30, 1889, was 645.

Greater care than ever before in examining applicants has been enjoined upon recruiting officers. In case of doubt as to the fitness of an applicant for enlistment, recruiting officers are authorized to hold him under observation, that is "on probation," for as long as six days, and the enlistment is not consummated unless the recruiting officer is fully satisfied that the man will make a desirable officer.

Experiments are now being made in the enlistment of men for certain regiments by officers of those regiments at the time they are on the smaller towns and rural districts within convenient reach of their posts, in like manner, recruiting parties are to be sent from the established rendezvous in some of the larger cities to the adjacent towns and villages. This is with the view of drawing recruits, as far as possible, from the agricultural population and communities that are comparatively free from the vicious influences of the large cities.

Chairman McKinley and his colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee sat around the long table in the committee room for an hour this morning, waiting, Micawber-like, for something to turn up. It had been duly announced that the Committee would have an opportunity to-day to tell the committee what ought to be done with the customs duty on sugar. The Hawaiian Minister was on hand early, but the sugar refiners did not appear.

Finally Mr. McKinley rapped for order, and Mr. Flower announced that he had received a dispatch from John E. Searles, one of the officers of the Sugar Trust, saying that "the grippe" had got the refiners, and asking for a postponement of the hearing. An executive session of the committee was held, and it was agreed to hear the sugar men on the 4th of next month. Representatives of flax, hemp, jute, and cotton goods men had been heard, they being already assigned to that day. The sugar producers will be heard two days later, and silk men will be listened to the same day.

Arrangements were being made to-day at the Navy Department for the fitting of the Charleston and Baltimore with their proper complements of men. There is some difficulty about equipping the Charleston, which is now at Mare Island, Cal. There are not enough men by about one hundred on the Pacific coast to give the ship her full allowance, and it will probably be necessary to send part of the crew overland by rail. This is very expensive, and will be a heavy draft upon the meagre resources of the department for travelling expenses. It was at first thought that arrangements could be made for sending the men down to the Isthmus of Panama from New-York by mail steamer and then transfer them across the narrow strip of land, but it was found that this would be much cheaper process, but it was found that the mail steamer company would not take the men until late in January, and so the scheme was abandoned.

The Baltimore will receive her complement in about ten days, and will then steam down from Philadelphia to Norfolk to receive her last tuuches.

The Treasurer to-day mailed 34,069 checks, aggregating $7,436,961, in payment of interest due Jan. 1 on registered 4 per cent. bonds and Pacific Railway bonds. All these checks are punched with figures representing the amount for which they are drawn, and are the first checks so marked ever issued by the Treasury Department. In view of the fact that Jan. 1 is a legal holiday, it is more than probable that Secretary Windom will authorize the payment of these interest checks Monday or Tuesday next. It is explained that the Secretary favors this prepayment of interest merely as a matter of convenience to the public, and not because of any alarm over rumors of a stringency in the money market.

Secretary Proctor and Senator Morrill of Vermont will leave the city Monday morning for South Bethlehem, Penn., for the purpose of inspecting the iron and steel works of the South Bethlehem Company with a view to determining its facilities for the manufacture of large guns for the army.

Henry W. Sandford of New-York has been appointed a principal Examiner of land claims and contests in the General Land Office vice R. D. Graham of North Carolina, resigned.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New-York.—J. W. Joslin, Solvay, Onondaga County.

Pennsylvania.—J. A. Schock, Mount Zion.

Virginia.—H. W. Hanger, Burkes Mills; George D. Jones, Ridgeway.

BOUND TO GET THEIR MONEY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 28.—Strong and Methewson, the lawyers of William-street, New-York, and attorneys for the Moran Brothers of New-York, judgment creditors of this city, served notice to-day on City Attorney Bergen, demanding the city to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued by the Supreme Court compelling the City Council to insert in the next tax levy the claim of Moran Brothers against the city for $9,802, with interest.

These were the parties that had the City Fathers recently arraigned in the United States Court for contempt and fined $10 each. The writ is returnable next Tuesday, when the matter will be argued before Judge Green in the United States Circuit Court. It is not thought that the city can set up any adequate defense to prevent the issuing of the mandamus.

TWO LOST FOREVER.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The long and melancholy task of searching the ruins of the great fire for the bodies of the firemen was finished to-night. The charred remains of Ladderman Buckley of Truck 3 have been found, as have also the remains of one other, but identification of the latter was impossible, the most thorough search failing to reveal one scrap of evidence that would settle the doubt so painful to three anxious families. The search has been thorough and systematic, but at the end it is apparent that two of the missing men are lost forever.

A PROMINENT REGULAR PHYSICIAN of New-York City gives the following directions

For Preventing and Curing

Influenza or "La Grippe."

Evaporate morning and evening a few tablespoonfuls of Pond's Extract and inhale the vapor. Pour the Pond's Extract into a tin cup, which hold over the flames of a lamp; hold the nose over the cup that the vapor may be inhaled. By this treatment the membrans of the nose and throat will be in such condition that it will resist the poisonous germs which are the cause of this disease, and if the germs have already been inhaled they will be destroyed. The symptoms of "La Grippe" are inflammation of the lining membrans of the nose, which may extend to the lungs, with cough, sneezing, running at the nose, and perhaps severe aching pains and high fever. These directions are for Pond's Extract only. It may be unsafe to use any other article in this way.

HAVE POND'S EXTRACT

IN READINESS.

Made only by the Pond's Extract Co., New-York and London.

HE SHOT HIS MOTHER.

AND THEN FRANK BROOKS TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF.

Frank Brooks, a young man barely twenty-one years old, and a well-to-do barber at 113 Union-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., killed his aged mother yesterday afternoon because he feared she was about to become a victim of consumption. Then he turned his weapon upon himself, and sent a bullet into his own brain. Although he was still alive at a late hour last night the surgeons in charge of him said he could not possibly live for twenty-four hours.

For four years Brooks has run the barber's shop at 113 Union-avenue, and he has laid by a neat sum of money every year. His father, Lewis Brooks, is proprietor of another shop at North Fourth and Berry streets, and his brother Charles runs a good living in the same manner at 294 Division-street. Old Mr. Brooks and his wife have lived in the rooms back of Frank's shop for several years. A daughter, Mrs. Emma Wade, lives at 369 South Fifth-street. Frank and Charles were students in a small way, and they accumulated a library that had become known among a wide circle of young men in the Eastern District.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Ernest Leibich, one of Frank Brooks's assistants, heard a pistol shot, and running into the first of the rooms in the rear of the shop, found old Mrs. Brooks lying on the floor with blood spurting from a wound in her temple. Frank was just in the act of discharging his revolver into his own head. The next instant the second report rang out, and Frank fell across the floor. Leibich has ened into the street and dragged a policeman into the place, but Mrs. Brooks was dead before he arrived. A call for an ambulance brought Surgeon Frost to the place, and he soon had Frank on the way to St. Catherine's Hospital. The young man was conscious and fully aware of what he had done, but he refused to make any explanation.

Lewis Brooks, the father of the matricide, said last night that he had no doubt his son was insane. "My wife," he added, "had been ill for a long time, and was threatened with a lung trouble. Freuk worried over this very much, and as his mother grew weaker he became very much excited. On Christmas Day, when the doctor announced that mother was very low, Frank had a rush of blood to the head and was partially insane. He must have brought a frightful-looking bulldog revolver. It was with this that he committed the terrible crime. Only two chambers were discharged, and both balls took instant effect."

Mrs. Wade, the daughter, and Charles Brooks, the other son, corroborated the statement about Frank's excited mental condition. None of the family saw him kill his mother, but from the presence of powder all about the wound he must have stepped to her side and pressed the muzzle of the weapon close to her temple. He had used the same revolver last Decmeber in the same wound. Mrs. Bronks was sixty-one years old and had been almost an invalid for several years. Coroner Lindsay visited the house last night but decided that an autopsy was not necessary. An inquest will not be held until the result of Frank's wound is known.

PICKED UP NEAR QUARANTINE.

A BODY WHICH MAY BE THAT OF PAINTER KUNTZ.

John Boston, a Staten Island boatman, early yesterday morning found the body of a man floating in the Quarentine basin. He took it ashore and reported the case to Coroner Gorman, who made an investigation. There were no evidences of foul play, and it was impossible to decide whether the man had committed suicide or had fallen from a narrow plank which crosses a gully near the station at Quarantine. It is probable, however, that he committed suicide.

He was apparently about forty years of age. He was 5 feet 6 inches in height, and his clothing was neat but worn. There was nothing about him by which he could be identified, except a pawn ticket numbered 3,926, issued by P. Freund, a pawn broker, of 9 Avenue B, on Nov. 13. The only money found was a ten-cent piece. The body was placed in Coroner Hughes's Morgue, but no one called during the day to identify it.

Mr. Freund said last evening that ticket 8,926 was taken by a German named Kuntz, who pawned a pocket paint box for 25 cents. Knuts had pawned the articles twice before this month after first pawning it, and then returning with it again. Kuntz appeared to be a good deal discouraged, and said he must have money by next evening to eat. Freund did not know his customer's address, Kuntz having said when he left the box that he had no settled dwelling place.

CREDITORS BADLY SWINDLED.

LIGHT ON THE DOINGS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SHOE COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The affairs of C. C. Davis, doing business as the New-England Shoe Company, who failed about two weeks ago and absconded, are taking a more and more complicated turn as the queer transactions of Davis are developed. He had bought large bills of goods of manufacturers both here and in the East, and when his place was closed, it was found that he only had a small stock on hand, that there was a large quantity of goods in storage warehouses with the maker's mark removed from the boxes, and it was alleged that Davis had been shipping other large quantities out of the city and selling them below cost.

The litigation over the New-England Shoe Company's assets will bring out a big sensation," said Joseph Crafts of Crafts Brothers & Ashcroft, attorneys for the creditors. It is now claimed that there was a widespread conspiracy in connection with Davis's transactions, involving houses in this and other cities. It is said that 1,000 cases of shoes were shipped to a Minneapolis dealer only a few days before the failure.

THEY ENCOUNTERED A LOCOMOTIVE.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Three Rockland County men had an encounter with a locomotive last night, and two of them lie in a critical condition to-day. John Colgen and John Miller of Spring Valley and Fred Meyur of New City, drove to Nyack yesterday morning. They left Nyack early in the evening for Spring Valley. When half a mile this side of Nanuet the men came to the railroad crossing of the New City branch of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad.

A train was coming down the track at a good rate of speed, but the men failed to see it. The horses were driven on the track directly in front of the engine, and of course there was a collision.

The horses were thrown up in the air, one of them being instantly killed. The men were hurled in different directions. Freund's eyes had been collected and received other injuries from which it is believed he will die. Colgen suffered terrible injuries about the head and is in a serious condition. Miller escaped unhurt.

The wagon was thrown several feet into a field and was a total wreck. Garrett Voorhis, engineer of the train, says the men drove deliberately in front of the engine and it was out of his power to prevent the accident.

THE WIFE BE WANTED.

From the London Figaro.

In a Sunday paper a gentleman advertises for a wife. He is not, apparently, a hard man to please, and all he asks is that she shall either have money or be able to earn some. The generosity of this modern Mantalini in providing an alternative shows a liberality and an openmindedness which in these selfish days is all too rare.

WHAT ERIE EMPLOYES ASK

FIRST, THEY WANT FOUR MEN REINSTATED.

THEN THEIR GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE WILL PRESENT OTHER REQUESTS—THE STORY OF THE TROUBLES.

The joint Grievance Committee of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, Railroad Brakemen, and of the Switchmen's and Conductor's Associations held a long and secret meeting yesterday at the Third National Bank Building in Jersey City. The employes along the main line and all the branches and connections of the road were represented.

Engineer Youngsten presided. The meeting proceeded to consider the grievances which the men say that they have against the management of the railroad. The troubles are not new, and arose out of the company's insisting upon the enforcement of rules the depute over which was believed to have been laid at rest over a month ago. The company, it was said, had requested all its engineers, firemen, brakemen, and conductors to undergo a written examination on nearly three hundred questions in regard to the duties of railroad employes. These questions were printed in pamphlet form and were called by the employes "the book." The men were also required to sign a paper releasing the company from responsibility for accidents, and gave the employes the choice of being examined either orally or in writing.

This seemed to settle the trouble, but the men then complained that they were required to sign the examination papers, which they said would be tantamount to an agreement to abide by all the rules, and they sent a committee to the company to protest against this. The engineers were represented on the committee by Edward Kent, Levi Linley, John Sullivan, and Eugene Scribner, who have served on the Erie road for many years.

About eight days ago the engineers say that Kent, Linley, Sullivan, and Scribner were suddenly summoned to the office of the Superintendent, where they were informed that they would have to undergo an examination in the rules. The engineers reminded the officials that the requirements of the company for a written examination had been withdrawn, whereupon they were told that they would have to be examined orally, and at once.

The engineers say that they did not see the necessity of undergoing an examination at once. They were told that they must be examined or be suspended. They refused to be examined at the time, and were thereupon suspended from duty.

It was rumored yesterday that if the company should refuse to reinstate the four engineers and make a satisfactory settlement an appeal will be made to Chief Engineer Arthur, Grand Master Sargent of the Firemen's Brotherhood, Grand Master Wilkinson of the brakemen, and Grand Master Frank Sweeney of the Switchmen's Association, and, finally, should the efforts of the Chief fail to effect a settlement, a tie-up on the road would be ordered.

At the office of General Manager Thomae of the Erie, his private secretary said that there was no trouble with the engineers or any other of the employes of the road, and all of those, including the four engineers, were on the best terms with the company, as they had been given the option of an oral or written examination. There was no danger whatever of a strike on the road.

As the result of yesterday's conference the joint grievance committee will call at the office of the company to-morrow. The first demand to be made will be for the reinstatement of the four suspended engineers, and when this question will have been satisfactorily settled the committee will present other requests, the nature of which, they say, must be kept profoundly secret for the present.

A SATISFACTORY REPORT.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company was held yesterday morning at 96 Broadway. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, and the semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared, payable at the usual time, Feb. 15.

The annual report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1889, contains the following statement of the earnings and expenses:

Gross earnings....	$3,477,173 10	Inc. $148,847 96
Income from investments.....	34,052 66	
Total.....	$3,511,225 76	
Expenses.....	2,037,184 66	Inc. 144,310 76
Net.....	$1,474,061 10	
Fixed charges, taxes, and rentals	1,037,406 26	
Net income....	$436,654 84	Dec. 16,950 08
Dividends, 6 per cent.....	343,785 00	
Surplus.....	$92,869 84	

The decrease in the surplus for the year is accounted for by these two items:

Increase in amount paid for injuries to persons.....	$38,500
Increase in amount paid for repairs of bridges.....	25,000
Total.....	$63,500

The former was principally due to the extraordinary expense of the unfortunate accident at Forest Lawn station, and the latter to the strengthening and renewal of many of the bridges.

The iron bridges reported in course of erection last year at Sugar River, Albion, McConnellsville, and Oswego, and the Brewerton draw span have been completed and substantial oak floors put on. The bridge over the highway at Hemlock has been replaced by a standard Howe truss bridge. Since the close of the fiscal year a contract has been made for the erection of a new wrought-iron three-span lattice-deck bridge (two spans of 84 feet and one of 76 feet) over the Oswegatchie River at Gouverneur and one plate girder 39 feet long over the highway at the same place. It is to be completed the latter part of January and takes the place of an old wooden one.

A contract has also been made for a wrought-iron pin-connected bridge, 125 feet span, over the Mohawk River at Utica, to be completed early next Spring. During the year there have been laid 70.25 miles of sixty-pound steel rail, and 1.86 miles of seventy-pound rail, the latter between Pulaski and Richland; 6.91 miles of new siding have been built, and 2.64 miles of branch tracks laid in opening up various ballast pits.

The comparative statement of earnings of the road for the three months ending Dec. 31 (last week in December estimated) shows an increase of $59,670 35 over the same period of last year, and the surplus is increased $62,048.

THE RATES NOT UNIFORM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The complaint of George A. Murray, a citizen of Rogersville, Hawkins County, Tenn., against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company was received by the Inter-State Commerce Commission Dec. 27, 1889. The complainant files and makes part of this complaint a published tariff of rates and charges on lumber, in carload lots, from the various stations of the company's lines to the Eastern cities named as points of destination. The complaint holds that the rates to all these points are uniform from all the stations, those in which he is designated the "Tennessee and Ohio Division," and that all shipments of lumber from Rogersville, Tenn., to Eastern cities pay 2½ cents per hundred pounds in excess of the rates charged for the longer distance from Chattanooga to Dalton, as well as from all intermediate stations between the cities named.

The complaint says that the Rogersville shipper pays 5 cents per hundred pounds in excess of that charged from Chattanooga and Dalton and 4½ cents per hundred pounds on through freight, in car lots, of lumber in excess of the rate charged from Atlanta to Eastern cities, on the same line, to Greenville or Bristol, Tenn. This discrimination, the complaint says, is injurious to the lumber interest of Hawkins County and others who are shipping over the line of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, there being no competition in this county.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The expected break in passenger rates in consequence of the collapse of the Western States Passenger Association has occurred. The Chicago, Burlington and Northern yesterday set the ball rolling by announcing a preliminary reduction in North-western rates to take effect Jan. 1, the day following the expiration of the agreement. It is claimed by the Burlington and Northern that this step is taken to meet irregular competition, which has been going on in spite of the existence of the agreement. The present rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago are $11 for first-class limited tickets and $9 for second class. It is proposed to reduce the first-class rate to $8 and the second-class to $7. At the same time the rate from St. Paul and Minneapolis to St. Louis, which is now $15 85, will be reduced to $13. The Burlington and Northern further intends to meet the rates of the Soo Line on excursion tickets from Minneapolis and St. Paul to points in Canada and New England. Other reductions are pretty certain to follow.

The New-York, Ontario and Western reports a steady gain in its freight business, and that it has done more business during the present year than ever before. On Dec. 21 it carried 500 tons of westbound freight from this city, which was 12 per cent. of all freight carried by competing lines.

The New-York, Ontario and Western will to-day introduce a new time schedule on this end of the line. The principal change is the restoration of the Liberty, N. Y., express, which was abandoned on the former table, and whose passengers were hauled in two cars on one of the West Shore's trains leaving about the same time.

During the month of November last the net earnings of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company were $677,175 88, against $626,008 80 for the same period last year, an increase of $51,167.

SPECIAL SALE.

15 % DISCOUNT

ON ALL

FURS

AND

FUR GARMENTS.





SEAL LONG COATS, SACQUES, JACKETS, &c.

SHOULDER CAPES

In Sable, Mink, Seal, Persian Lamb, Astrakhan, &c.

GLOVES, ROBES, RUGS, &c.

Gentlemen's Fur Lined Coats.

PARIS EXPOSITION. GOLD MEDAL FOR FUR GARMENTS. 1889.

PARIS EXPOSITION. S

THE KAISER'S CHRISTMAS

TREES FOR EACH ONE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SOCIAL EVENTS IN BERLIN—AN ACT OF CLEMENCY WHICH IS PROVOKING MUCH CRITICISM.

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BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Prince Bismarck is under the weather, but he is apparently not one of the victims of influenza. His condition does not occasion any alarm, but he is ill enough to compel him to give up almost entirely the effort to transact official business, and to prevent his presence at Court New Year's Day. His doctors oppose his desire to reappear in the Reichstag and take part in the debate on the Socialist law or the military credits, or any subject likely to irritate him.

In responding to compliments at the diplomatic reception, New Year's Day, the Emperor will make a short, pacific declaration, the presumption being that the royal and imperial word on this occasion gives a keynote for Europe for the year.

Christmas Eve there were assembled in the new palace only the Prince and Princess Leopold of Prussia. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen are at Potsdam, but the illness of Princess Feodora, their only child, prevented their attending the family party. Each one of the Emperor's five sons had a large Christmas tree, all for himself, placed on a table in the Shell Hall, the tree of the Emperor and Empress being on another table in the centre of the hall. The Emperor passed the greater part of Christmas Eve assisting in the decoration of the trees and frolicking with the children, and left the party to go to the theatre for Barnay's revival of "Hamlet." Christmas Day the Emperor and Empress and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden dined with the Empress Augusta and her family. The Grand Duke did not remain, but was compelled to retire in consequence of his illness with influenza.

The whole Bismarck family celebrated Christmas at Friedrichsruh. Count Herbert has the influenza slightly, but it did not prevent his presence at the family gathering.

To-night the Empress Augusta gave a special reception to Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, in the presence of her full Court. Countess Perponsher, the first lady of honor, attended the Empress, and Count Messelrode, assisted by Baron von Eude, made the presentation. The Empress, in the course of a cordial conversation with Mr. Phelps, expressed her life-long interest in American affairs and her great desire that the people of the United States should see their immense resources always in the interest of the peace of the world.

All society is now intensely interested in the coming fancy-dress ball which the Emperor is to give at the Schloss, where every one of the guests must appear in an Oriental costume.

Another notable social event will be the ball at the Opera House, Feb. 12. This is patronized by the Imperial family. The minimum price of tickets is 20 marks, but the price has risen so that tickets are now selling for 120 marks.

An exceedingly interesting discussion is carried on in private life everywhere, and not without much heat, over a case just made by a queer proceeding of the Emperor in remitting a fine of 300 marks imposed upon the editor of the contrs. Dr. Dachler, the editor of the *Staatsburger Zeitung*, a conservative sheet, libeled Herr Singer, and attacked him very vigorously because he posed publicly as a Socialist and a friend of the people, while in fact he is the head of a factory for making women's cloaks and similar garments, which the "sweating" system is practiced at the expense of many girls employed by him.

Singer appealed to the courts; the editor was condemned and paid his fine in August. This fine was returned by the Emperor Monday last. Such a move is so plain a subversion of royal caprice for the law of the land that everybody can understand it, and therefore everybody is profoundly moved by it.

The journals cannot ignore the subject, but they are obliged to touch it with the greatest caution for fear of prosecution. The Socialists of all shades discuss it in private, however, and it is a universal theme. The Nationalists intensely regret the incident, as it plays into the hands of the Progressists and Socialists on the eve of an election with a clear demonstration of a gross abuse of power.

This incident will confirm the National Liberals in their inclination to refuse to vote, as it stands, for the expulsion clause of the Socialist bill. This party now proposes, as a compromise, that it will vote for the expulsion clause if the application of that clause is limited to Socialists proved to be engaged in a conspiracy against the State, and that it shall not apply to mere advocacy of Socialism in the press or on the rostrum. It is improbable that Prince Bismarck will accept this compromise, and the immediate political future will take shape from this as a starting point. The liberal spirit of the National Liberal Party, quickened by the Bachler incident, will make it impossible for that party to yield on the expulsion clause. Without this party it cannot be carried. Prince Bismarck will therefore withdraw the bill and dissolve the Reichstag.

The Executive Committee of the German Deputies in the Bohemian Diet has issued a declaration accepting the proposal of the Government to hold a conference on German-Bohemian affairs. The committee will send delegates to the conference, which will endeavor to arrange an understanding between the Germans and the Czechs. There will be in the conference five Germans and five Czechs. The conference will sit in Vienna Jan. 15, and Count Taafe will preside.

Herr Peters, brother of Dr. Petere, the explorer, has received a letter from his brother, written at Kenia Oct. 8. It describes the crossing of a wide mass of desert, the explorations as far as Kenia, and the construction of a fort. The doctor and his people were then well and had abundant supplies. This letter has not dispelled the fears caused by the report of the massacre of Dr. Peters which reached Zanzibar Nov. 5.

Mr. Trench, for eight years Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, now First Secretary of the Embassy here, is dangerously ill with fever.

Mr. Phelps gave a farewell dinner to Count Pfandt, the Secretary of the Dutch Legation, just appointed Minister to Japan.

The Landtag reopens Jan. 14.

BURNED WITH MOLTEN METAL.

AN EXPLOSION WHICH BADLY MUTILATED SEVERAL MEN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The *Picayune's* Dallas (Texas) special says: "Nine men were horribly and some fatally burned by a shower of molten metal from an exploding mold at the Mosher Machine Company's foundry on Rossavenue this afternoon at 6 o'clock.

"The names of the victims are J. A. Dobbins, molder; body, head, and neck fairly riddled by the flying metal; his left ear was burned off, and his injuries may prove fatal. John Hughes, molder; had his clothing burned from his person and both eyes filled with red-hot metal; he is burned from head to foot and had to be wrapped in cotton saturated with oil, and opiates applied.

"Mahon, molder and foreman of the foundry, is also fearfully burned about the breast, neck, and arms, but escaped with injury to his eyes. Charles Hurst received two terrible wounds in the back, from which the flesh fell in strips and the blood oozed out as his clothing was torn from him. John Wheeles, workman, was severely burned about the head and shoulders and knocked senseless by a flying brick. Ed Ayers, Wiley Jones, Mack Haney, Jake Mitchell, and other workmen were all more or less slightly burned about the head and shoulders.

"The disabling of the men will cause the foundry to temporarily close. The cause of the explosion was the generation of gas inside the mold which was prepared to cast a 1,600-pound piece, and when the hot metal was poured in at the mouth the mold exploded, sending about a thousand pounds of molten metal in a perfect shower among the men."

A SERIOUS CHRISTMAS FROLIC.

George Pierce and Charles Robertson, both painters living at Bayside, L. I., were arrested yesterday morning on warrants issued by Justice Connorton, charged with committing a brutal outrage upon Jeremiah Leary, a young farm hand. The three men boarded in the same house, and on Christmas Eve, Leary says, Pierce and Robertson entered his room after he had gone to bed and, after slipping the noose of a rope over his head, pulled him out of bed and made him dance a jig under threats of strangling him.

They then bound his arms and legs, threw him down, and jumped on him until he had a hemorrhage. Leary lay at his boarding house until yesterday morning, when his condition became so serious that Dr. Lawrence of Flushing was called to attend him. The doctor ordered Leary's removal to the Flushing Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. The two prisoners are held for examination.

MR. W. P. SHINN'S BIG SCHEME.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—The indications are today that W. P. Shinn, representing New-York capitalists, will succeed in his efforts to get a six months' option on the property of the Monongahela River coal operators.

The large operators have agreed to extend the time, and a paper agreeing to the extension is now being circulated. It will require several days before all of the operators can be seen and the matter fully explained. Those who were most active in getting up the options before are now leading in the movement to have the time extended.

SHOOTING FOR PRIZES.

REVOLVER AND RIFLE MATCHES AT THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

There was a revolver-shooting match at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night in which Lieut. S. W. Merritt of Company B, F. S. Kennedy, Company F; A. Stein, Company C; H. Melville, Company B; G. S. Towle, Company K.; J. C. Legrat, Company B; H. Coburn, Company C, and W. H. Clark, Company I, were the contestants. Three prizes were offered, and the contestants were required to fire five shots at five yards at the word, and five shots at ten yards deliberate. A kicking pistol disturbed the composure of the marksmen at the outset, but the refractory weapon was discarded and the match proceeded without incident. The winners were Lieut. Merritt, whose score was as follows: 5 yards, 17; 10 yards, 24; total, 41; F. S. Kennedy, 14, 25—39; A. Stein, 11, 25—36.

While the revolver match was in progress the regimental team rifle match was proceeding in another part of the armory. This was open to teams of three from each company, including those who have army records of 65 or better. Trials were made standing at 200 yards and lying down at 500 yards. The prize is a badge to be worn by members of the winning team from one competition to another, and at the close of the season awarded to the company with the highest score for the series. The badges are to be held by the company until Jan. 1, 1891, and then returned to the commandant for further competition.

The following are the scores made last night:

Company.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
G	61	69	130
H	63	61	124
B	63	61	125
K	60	61	121
A	64	56	120
I	64	53	117
E	61	55	116
C	60	55	115
F	57	60	117
D	56	54	112

GAMES IN AN ARMORY.

INTERESTING ATHLETIC EVENTS IN THE HOME OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The large hall of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory was crowded last evening, when Company K and the Acorn Athletic Club gave an athletic meeting and reception. There were 224 entries to the different events, and in some instances the muscular young men gave a good exhibition of their skill, speed, and staying powers. The sport began with the fifty-yard handicap, for which there were fifty-three entries, with Thomas L. Lee, N. Y. A. C. on the scratch mark. W. H. Morgan, N. J. A. C., (4 feet,) won in 0:5 4-5. Percy Levy, H. A. C., (8 feet,) was second.

Forty-seven men entered the 880-yard run, with E. Hjertberg, N. J. A. C., on the last mark. The contest was won by C. M. Raymond, M. A. C., (fourteen yards,) in 2:04 2-5. Hjertberg got the place. W. Donaghy, Thirteenth Regiment A. C., won the mile walk in 7:25. He had a start of 25 seconds on J. B. Keating, P. A. C. J. Lamoert, P. A. C., took second place. F. F. Silney, N. J. A. C., won the 220-yard run off the five-yard mark in 0:25 2-5. E. S. De Lany, P. A. C., was second. The two-mile bicycle race fell to L. A. Schaefer of Brooklyn. J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, was second. Time, 6:50 1-5. H. L. Spence, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and Z. A. Cooper of Brooklyn tied in the running high jump at 5 feet 7 inches. They tossed a coin and Spence won.

C. W. Carbonell, New-Jersey Athletic Club, won the quarter-mile run in 55 seconds. C. J. Harvey, Star Athletic Club, was second. The one-mile run had about fifty entries with E. Hjertberg on the mark. Charles Britton, Amateur Athletic Club, with sixty yards start, won in 4:22 4-5; Frank Rice, Prospect Harriers, 100 yards, was second. After the games the floor was cleared and dancing followed.

KILLED BY HIS OLD FOE.

A MURDER ENDS THE QUARREL OF TWO ITALIANS.

Antonio San Marco, or Samato Segorlo, a stone cutter, of 26 Mulberry-street, killed Vincenzo Profatto, a clarionet player in Liberati's Band, at the corner of Mulberry and Grand streets, last night. As is usual in such cases, the survivor would say nothing, and it was not until a late hour last night that the secret of the killing was discovered.

Profetto was lounging in the neighborhood, and, showing his clarionet to a friend, said he was to play later in the evening. At 7:15 o'clock Officer Porter of the Tenth Precinct heard a pistol shot and saw a man fall and another start to run. Porter started in pursuit, and San Marco stopped and handed him a pistol of thirty-eight calibre, from which a shot had been discharged. San Marco was taken to the other man, but the latter was dead, the bullet having entered the centre of his chest. Profetto's body was taken to the Mulberry-street station house.

It was ascertained that more than a year ago Profetto, who was courting a young girl, had to go out of town for several weeks. San Marco induced the girl to write a letter of dismissal to Profutto, who hurried back to New-York, and encountering San Marco in Canal-street, attacked him with a knife and destroyed his right eye. Profetto was arrested and bailed. His trial was to have taken place in January. He declared that he did not put San Marco and that several men were in the fight. The fatal encounter was, it is believed, accidental. Both men bore excellent reputations and were well dressed.

GLASSWORKERS WIN.

THE SHUT-DOWN IN THE LOCKPORT WORKS AT AN END.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The shut-down in the Lockport glassworks is ended and the blowers return to work on Monday at the former wages. The glass manufacturers of the Eastern division, including all the furnaces east of the Alleghanies, resolved to reduce the prices of wages, and so informed their workmen five weeks ago.

The Glass Blowers' Union refused to accept the reduction, and the furnaces were allowed to go out, throwing a large number of men out of employment. The manufacturers, however, soon found themselves in a hole.

The Western division of the manufacturers were running their furnaces day and night and the result was they were supplying the Eastern market as well as their own, and the Western Glass Blowers' Union supported their Eastern members, remitting money each week to local unions.

The shut-down resolved itself into a question whether the furnaces should lie idle and the trade be supplied by the Western works or take the blowers back at the old wages.

The smaller furnaces, like the one here, were evidently being made a cat's-paw by the larger ones, as they are firing up and reinstating their old men.

The large furnaces are expecting to be running again by the first of the year.

The demand of the union for two apprentices to each works was also allowed.

RECEPTION TO BENJAMIN CONSTANT.

M. Benjamin Constant was the guest of the Art Students' League at 143 East Twenty-third-street, last evening, a large number of the students and their instructors being present to give him a cordial reception. Specimens of the work of the different classes of the league adorned every available space of the paint rooms of the building, and many of the specimens called forth warm expressions of praise from the league's distinguished guest.

M. Constant was accompanied by his host, Mr. E. Glaenzer, and among those present were Kenyon Cox, S. R. Pitt, E. S. Mowbray, J. Carroll Beckwith, E. D. Frence, President of the league; Mr. and Mrs. G. De Forest Brush, F. S. Lamb, Mrs. Eelma Condie Lamb, Count Valery, Miss St. Clair Oke, Miss Bowles, Charles Noe Daly, Miss Virdie, Miss Richmond, E. W. Butler, Mr. Sohnyler, Miss Hawley, Miss Lent, Miss Kellogg, Col. Bowles, and many others both the instructors and pupils of the league being well represented.

A FAST YOUNG MAN'S SPREE.

NEW-CASTLE, Penn., Dec. 28.—S. J. Wilkieson, son of wealthy parents in Baltimore, Md., attempted to commit suicide here to-day by taking morphine pills. When found he was wandering on the streets in a semi-conscious condition, and will not likely recover.

Wilkinson's father is President of the International Paving Company, New-Castle, and Philadelphia Asphalt Paving-Block Works, and young Wilkinson was here assisting in putting up the new asphalt plant. No cause is given, other than that the young man had been drinking to excess. He had been here six weeks.

FRANK WILSON AND "THE GONDOLIERS."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Arrangements were perfected to-day in New-York with Mr. John Stetson giving Mr. Francis Wilson, the comedian, and Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman of this city the sole right of producing Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "The Gondoliers," in Philadelphia. The opera will be produced at an early date by Mr. Francis Wilson and his company at Nixon & Zimmerman's new Broad-Street Theatre. The production will be one of great excellence as to cast, scenery, and costumes.

A BIG SPORTING EVENT

HUNTERS HAVE A CHASE AFTER FARMERS' ENEMIES.

THEY STARTED OUT ON CHRISTMAS DAY AND KEPT THE HUNT UP FOR FOUR DAYS WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 28.—The past week has been a series of red-letter days for the sportsmen over in Hancock County, Ill. The past season, whether on account of the remarkably warm weather or for other reasons, has been prolific of wolves and foxes in that and other counties. So numerous have they grown that scribes losses in barnyard stock are experienced by the farmers. Especially so is this the case in the bottoms traversed by Crooked and Bear Creeks.

The latter stream wends gurglingly between mossy banks, through cool, damp glades, overhung by vast mosaeths of the forest and refringed by creeping vines and hazel thickets. Along this purling stream, winding its way noisily toward its more sedate father, the majestic Mississippi, are to be found many dark, dismal retreats, where the light of day seldom penetrates, and the joyous fill of the waters is hushed in darkening pools as if awed into quietude by the presence of eyrie goblins. Here the fox, the wolf, and even the panther are wont to build their lairs, where the day is spent in sleep and hiding and whence, when the deep-eyed shadows of night come on, they sally forth to prey upon the farmers' sheep pens.

Strangers stopping over night in some farmhouse are frequently startled by the yelp of the fox and the howl of the wolf, and occasionally the more terrifying scream of the wildcat and panther is heard. Christmas morning a farmer found the carcass of a cow half devoured by wild beasts. Some thought wolves had done the deed, but an old pioneer named Simms declared it was the work of a panther or wildcat. Many acquiesced in this opinion, and declared they had heard the cry of some large animal frequently of late.

The news spread rapidly and reached the ears of one Silas Livenberger, whose fame for fox, wolf, and panther hunting is a fireside theme. Immediately gathering his yelping breeds about him and with a well-filled provision bag at his side and his trusty rifle over his shoulder, he started for the scene of excitement. Word passed around that "Old Si" was coming, and there was an immediate scramble for hunting accoutrements, and by the time the old veteran arrived at the scene of the murder "one hundred" sports," men of the neighborhood, had gathered ready to accompany the chase.

"Humph!" grunted Old Si as he examined the mutilated carcass. "No wolves done that; that's the mark, slick and clean, of 'er painter's grinders." Numerous other marks showed to his experienced eyes the true state of things. The trail led straight to the deep forest near by, and soon its leaf-domed corridors were resounding with the yelp of the hounds and the cry of the huntsmen, and frequently the sharp crack of the rifle or the spluttering boom of the shotgun were heard as the crackling tangle of underbrush was quickly traversed by the far-reaching tread of the hunters.

A short stop for lunch at noon was made and the chase was resumed, "Old Si" still in the lead. In the afternoon the chase was on, and when the shadows of night began to fall a camp was made in a grassy clearing on the bank of the stream. Here a roaring camp fire was built, around which, after the evening meal of coon and squirrel meat, the hunters reclined in easy attitudes and listened to Old Si's quaint tales of trapping life. Songs were sung and jokes cracked and uproarious shouts of laughter warned all lurking beasts that their enemies were nigh.

When the hour of repose arrived each wrapped in his blanket sank to rest with no thought of tent or other shelter save that of the soughing boughs above their grassy cot, for that Christmas night was as balmy as one in May. The chase was resumed early in the morning, and toward noon the cry passed along the line that "Old Si" had sighted a panther. A wild rush was made in that direction. A terrible hubbub arose. The beast, harried by the hounds, had turned upon them. "Don't shoot!" cried Si, as several guns were raised, "you'll kill the dogs." Then, quickly throwing his rifle to his face, the old-timer took instant aim and fired. A terrific scream of pain heralded the fact that a soft lead, and the cat-like creature lay quivering in death. It was a beautiful catch, and a grand shout of exultation arose.

After the pelt of the animal was removed and sent back to the village the chase was resumed, as the object was not only to capture the panther but to slaughter all the wolves and foxes that crossed the hunters' path. Thursday afternoon the dogs started a brace of handsome deer. The chase terned in renewed earnest in their direction, but the creatures were too fleet and the darkness put a stop to fertner chase that night.

A grand round-up of hunters was held and it was ascertained that besides the panther, twelve foxes, ten wolves, and about twenty-five coons had been taken, to say nothing of the minor game killed. The chase continued all day Friday and will probably wind up to-day.

It is one of the biggest events in sporting circles ever known to Hancock County people. A party of hunters with swift hounds will be organized to track the deer sighted Thursday.

TWO HIGH-LICENSE BILLS.

TO BE PRESSED BEFORE THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE FOR ACTION.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—The Committee of One Hundred on the question of high license have adopted two bills to be submitted to the Legislature which meets on Wednesday next. The bill for Baltimore City provides for a "Board of Licecse" of three members, at salaries of $2,500 each. Licenses shall be issued to citizens of the United States only who offer two boadsmee, and who are indorsed by twenty respectable voters. The measure has all the restrictive features of the Brookee law of Pennsylvania, with the following as the rate of licecse: For a hotel or restaurant or other place in which distilled liquors or any admixture of distilled liquors containing more than 15 per cent. of alcohol are sold, the sum of $1,000; for a hotel or restaurant or other place in which only fermented liquors or mixtures containing less than 15 per cent. of alcohol are sold, $500.

Out of the moneys received on application for license all expense of publication shall be paid, and out of the money paid for licenses all other expenses incident to the business of the Board of Licecse, and to the execution of this law, shall be paid, and one-fourth of the balance shall be paid over to the State of Maryland, and the remainder be applied to the general uses of the city.

The law for the State outside of Baltimore contains the essential feature of the local law, with such variations as are adapted to the smaller towns and the counties. The fees for license in corporated cities shall be $800, instead of $1,000, as in Baltimore City, for the sale of liquors containing more than 15 per cent. of alcohol, and $400, instead of $500, as in Baltimore, for the sale of liquors containing less than 15 per cent. of alcohol. If the business is to be conducted in any other place the same division or clneses shall be made, but the fees or charge for license shall be $600 and $250 respectively.

A large fund will be raised by the Committee of One Hundred to press these laws before the Legislature.

AN OLD SUIT SETTLED.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 28.—A railroad suit of nearly a quarter of a century's standing in the West Virginia courts has at last been settled by the payment of $23,300 by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to the heirs of Mrs. Marie E. Lewis of Steubenville, Ohio, one of the assignees of G. M. Chapman, who, twenty-five years ago, was one of the most prominent railroad contractors of New-York. Chapman was the contractor for the construction of the Steubenville and Pittsburg Railroad, a line running from Pittsburg to the Ohio River and now a portion of the main line of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis trunk line.

When the work was completed there was a difference of $270,000 between Chapman and the corporation, and he entered suit. After years of litigation Chapman obtained a judgment and attached the railroad property in Hancock County of this State, where he supposed there was several miles of main line. In reality there was only half a mile of branch in that county, and the railroad company abandoned that and built a new line, leaving Chapman out in the cold. Litigation was resumed, and finally the claim was compromised for $80,000. The $23,300 paid to-day was the last of that compromise, and the matter is at an end.

OPENING A NEW RIDING SCHOOL.

"The Belmont," a new riding academy, entered the competition for public favor last evening. It is in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between St. Nicholas and Eighth avenues. The building was erected by H. S. Dyer for the use to which it is to be put.

Over one hundred ladies and gentlemen rode to music at last night's opening, and there was a large gathering of spectators who thoroughly enjoyed inspecting the new academy and its equipment. The arena is 100 feet square, the second largest in the city, and the approaches to it from the stalls, where 100 horses can be boarded, are most conveniently arranged. The stock of school horses, twenty in number, has been picked with care.

In the line of baths and dressing and reception rooms every convenience for personal comfort is furnished. At present the instructors are Prof. Cassell, formerly with the Central Park Academy, and Prof. Clark, late instructor at the Orange Academy.

POLITICS IN BROOKLYN.

THE FIGHT FOR LEADERSHIP BETWEEN DAGGETT AND WOODRUFF.

Ex-Senator Daggett returned to Brooklyn yesterday from Washington and began active work in his effort to beat Franklin Woodruff in the approaching election for Chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee. He held several conferences with Ernest Nathan and Congressman Wallace, who are supporters of David A. Baldwin, and upon various predictions, in all of which Woodruff was put down as a sure loser.

Daggett received a set-back in the shape of a demand from Col. Aedrew D. Baird that his (Baird's) name should be taken off Daggett's board in the postal-card contract. Col. Baird is down for $50,000, and his friends say he has become frightened at the prospect of losing his money. Daggett denies this, and places the blame on Woodruff, who, he says, was been using his influence on Col. Baird. Be the cause what it may, Col. Baird's withdrawal would be a serious blow to Daggett, and even he expressed desire to get out indicates that he is opposed to Daggett.

What Col. Baird wants, too delegates of the Nineteenth Ward to the General Committee want, and what the Colonel don't care about, those delegates would like to be elected by a forty-foot pole. As Daggett has a voting name in that ward, all this means that he will probably not be sent as a delegate to the next General Committee. If he cas not win in his own ward he certainly cannot do Franklin Woodruff much harm. The latter's followers felt confident yesterday that he would be re-elected. "Harry" Beard, the warehouseman, who achieved an unenviable reputation in connection with the "floaters" in the Twentieth Ward, last Fall, offered to bet $1,000 to $500 yesterday that Woodruff would be the next Chairman of the General Committee. Naval Officer Willis said he had never before felt so certain of victory for Woodruff as he did yesterday. Mr. Willis is the gentleman who wanted to bet, and did to a limited extent, on 5,000 plurality for Col. Baird at the recent Mayoralty election.

Franklin Woodruff went to Washington a few days ago, and yesterday it leaked out that E. B. Bartlett, another wealthy warehouseman, had met him there. Bartlett is trying to run the Twenty-second Ward just now, but the delegates there recently pledged themselves to support Baldwin for Lieutenant of the General Committee. Several of the delegates said yesterday that Bartlett's visit to Washington would probably result in an arrangement by which the Twenty-second Ward would desert to Woodruff, and that one of its most prominent men would be the Chairman of the next Executive Committee. This "prominent" gentleman is put down as either Silas B. Dutcher or young "Tim" Woodruff, the nephew of his uncle.

ANOTHER OCEAN BEAUTY.

THE FIRST TRIP OF THE NEW STEAMSHIP KANSAS CITY.

With the departure for Savannah yesterday of the Kansas City an important addition was made to the fleet of fine ships engaged in the coastwise trade. The steamship is fresh from the building yards at Chester, and this is her first regular trip for business. She is a steel vessel of 4,000 tons gross measurement, divided into five water-tight compartments by transverse bulkheads extending from the keel to the main deck. Her engines are triple expansion, steam at a pressure of 160 pounds to the square inch being supplied from eight boilers heated by sixteen furnaces. This secures economy in the consumption of coal with the best results in speed.

Having in view the growing trade in the shipment of fruits and early vegetables from the Southern to Northern markets, special attention has been given to the ventilation of the freight spaces, and in addition to the usual means the steel masts of the ship are so arranged as to create strong currents of air from the upper between-decks, where a perishable cargo would be carried. The ship's capacity is the handling of 12,000 bales of cotton.

Accommodations for passengers have been provided to insure luxury and comfort in travel. In the main saloon the resources of artistic decoration are employed with most pleasing effect. Six tables furnish room for 100 first-class passengers at meals. A handsome mahogany staircase leads from the saloon to the social hall, a spacious marine drawing room, paneled and tinted like the saloon, with a vaulted skylight of ground and colored glass, and with furnishings in old gold and peacock blue. Staterooms open upon alcoves ranged along the hall. Forward, on the hurricane deck, is the smoking room and there are several staterooms on deck. The second cabin, accommodating sixty passengers, is on the enar deck forward.

Electricity is used, not only for lighting the steamship in every part, but also to belle in the staterooms, bathrooms, and wherever it may be convenient to establish quick communication with the engine department. The ship is 249 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 27½ feet deep. Her engines are of 3,600 horse power. Before she took her baptism in the Atlantic yesterday she was christened at a social gathering on board Friday evening, at which her owners, the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, were the hosts.

ABSCONDER SHEPLEY FOUND.

HIS ANXIOUS CREDITORS HAVE HIM IN WINDSOR, CANADA.

DETROIT, Dec. 28.—About two years ago Edgerton R. Shepley went from Kingsville, Ontario, to Minneapolis, where he opened a wholesale grocery store and sent his drummers out through the Northwest. His business place was a pretentious one, situated at 15 Central-street, and the commercial agencies rated him as worth $20,000. On this rating he had but little trouble in getting large quantities of goods on credit. Thue matters went on until September last. During that month he bought goods to the extent of upward of $40,000.

Nov. 25 Shepley disappeared, and when the store was opened less than $500 worth of goods was found in the building. His creditors found that he had disposed of $17,000 worth of goods the month before he left for what he could get for them. He was traced to his old home in Kingsville, and it was also ascertained that he had recently deposited a considerable sum of money in the Detroit savings banks in the name of Joseph C. Shepley.

Attachments were put on these deposits, and this morning, everything being in readiness, he was arrested in Windsor, opposite this city, on a charge of bringing stolen goods into Canada. When Shepley disappeared from Minneapolis he had fifteen men employed in soliciting orders. His principal creditors are Thurber, Whyland & Co. of New-York, Side & Southworth of Boston, Franklin McVeigh & Co., Reed Brothers & Lincoln, and the Wholesale Grocery Company of Chicago, and Crosland, Avery & Co. of St. Paul.

When arrested he had several certificates of deposit on his person and carried a handbag, of which he insisted keeping possession, and which is now locked up with him in his cell.

THE STUDENTS' CLUB.

An association of young ladies and gentlemen, formed under the title of the Students' Club for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the art of acting, made its first public essay in the concert hall of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. The players were encouraged by the applause of a large audience, disposed to be decidedly friendly, in the presentation of a one-act drama entitled "In a Studio," in the course of which the entire gamut of human passions was played upon "Shoe Black Jack," a sentimental sketch, and a season of "Nonsense comedy called "A Pretty Piece of Business." Miss Ada Rice-Collins, Miss May Morison, Miss Rose Fowler, Miss Aida Gregory, and Messrs. W. King, Melo Da Silva, Phillip Edwards, P. R. Robinson, and R. M. Fowler, to whom the several parts were assigned, were perfect in their cues and seemed solicitously alert in following the stage instructions of the club's preceptress, Miss Amy Lionel.

A musical interlude, which formed an agreeable diversion, introduced Miss Jessamine Hallenbeck, a pleasant-voiced soprano; Miss Ella Carlo, to whom was made a favorable impression; Mr. Ricardo Bloel, a ponderous basso, and the well-known tenor, Mr. William Courtney.

A MAIL CAR WRECKED.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—Passenger Train No. 26, bound for Pittsburg, on the Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad, was struck by a freight train on the Pittsburg and Western at the crossing of the two roads at Youngstown, Ohio, this morning, wrecking the mail and baggage cars.

Mail Agent Frank Gillee, who was going to his home in New-Castle, and Postal Clerk Wilson were injured, but will recover. The passenger train had the right of the crossing.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

C. W. Sampson, doing business as a retail grocer at Danville, Ga., made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are $7,000; assets, books and accounts, and stock, $6,000. Houses in New-York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and in the West are among the creditors, but to small amounts. Among New-Yorkers are: Thurber, Whyland & Co., Arbuckle Brothers, Royal Baking Powder, Starkweather & Company, and Reiss & Brady.

At a meeting of creditors of O'Brian & Bond, furniture makers of Boston, yesterday, the liabilities were shown to be $89,916. Of these liabilities $21,522 are secured. The unencumbered assets are $40,800. A committee was appointed to report on the best steps to be taken by the creditors.

George A. Cullins, jeweler, of Salem, Mass., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are $75,000, and his assets, seminally, $18,000.

Wormser Brothers of Nanticoke, Penn., dealers in furniture and clothing, have failed. Executions amounting to $10,162 have been issued.

DELVING INTO HISTORY

THE RECENT ADVANCES IN ITS STUDY.

PRESIDENT CHARLES K. ADAMS TELLING OF PROGRESS MADE IN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN COLLEGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The sixth annual meeting of the American Historical Association was open in the lecture room of the National Museum this morning. Among those present were President Charles K. Adams of Cornell University, who took the chair; the Hon. John Jay of New-York, John F. King, President of the New-York Historical Society; Dr. Justin Windsor of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, editor of the *Magazine of American History*; Gen. James Grant Wilson, New-York; Horatio King, Washington; Gen. George W. Cullom, William F. Poole, Chicago; Senator Hoar, President Gallaudet of Washington, Judge Chamberlin of Boston, and Gen. Charles Darling of Utica, N. Y.

Prof. George L. Burr of Cornell University delivered an address on the literature of witchcraft. There were, he said, about 1,000 volumes of this monographic literature, beginning with the Dominican inquisition authors in the fifteenth century, who were inclined to write them to tempt the theory of the interference of Satan in worldly affairs, preparatory to punishing his servants.

Ex-President Andrew D. White of Cornell followed in a paper entitled "A Catechism of Revolutionary Rewritten." It calls attention to the fact that while there are so many histories of the French Revolution, there is, as yet, no history of the revolions which have followed it. As a contribution to such a history he presented a copy of a philosophical catechism which he, he said, perhaps the most perfect specimen of European revolutionary literature which has yet appeared. It was written for propulsion by the late Archbishop of Sorrento, Sign. Apuzzo, who was made by King Bomba of Naples Minister of Public Instruction and tutor to the young King Francis, who was afterward dethroned by Garibaldi. Mr. White took up several of its chapters, giving the development of the argument in each, showing that men are not born free or equal; that sovereignty cannot reside in the people; that the general education of the working class has led to the destruction of the State and to general misery and discontent.

The next paper was on the "The French Revolution in Italian Politics," by Herbert Elmer Mills, instructor in history, Cornell University, but in the absence of the author, it was read by Prof. Burr.

Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Ph. D., closed the morning session by reading a paper entitled "A Newly-Discovered Manuscript: Reminiscences of the American War of Independence, by Ludwig, Baron von Closen, Aide to Count de Rochambeau." This contained a description of the movements of the allied armies in the neighborhood of Manhattan Island in the Summer of 1781, of the meeting of Washington and Rochambeau, and of the latter's farewell to Cornwallis's surrender. The writer gives many interesting personal reminiscences of the Washington family and of early American society. He says: "According to my taste the ladies of Baltimore are possessed of superior grace to those of other American towns," and describes their merits in detail.

At the evening session at the Columbian University, President Charles K. Adams of Ithaca delivered the inaugural address. He took for his subject "The Recent Advancement of Historical Studies in the Colleges and Universities of America and Europe." He said in part:

"It is about thirty years since the first attempt was made to change the teaching of history in America from the hard and dry text book method that had formerly prevailed. Before that time history was left to the exhausted energies of some poor, overworked tutor who was already overworked in other directions. The first real advance that was made was when Prof. Andrew D. White, fresh from his studies in France and Germany, entered upon his duties in the Chair of History at the University of Michigan in 1857. It was ten years after this when the first real advance was made at Harvard and Yale. Soon after the accession of President Eliot in Cambridge the Chair of History was divided, and from that day to this there has been steady development. At the present time seven professors and teachers are employed and eighteen courses are offered.

"At Yale the first advance was made in 1868, when Prof. Wheeler was appointed, and this was followed a few years later by the division of the chair and the appointment of a Professor of American History. At present the work at Yale is done by two professors, who offer seven courses extending through the year. Cornell was the first university in this country to give to American history the entire services of a professor. To such a chair Prof. Moses Coit Tyler was called in 1881. At present four professors and subordinate teachers of history are employed at Cornell and eleven courses are given, of which three are seminaries, conducted in the spirit of original research. At Johns Hopkins the pine from the first has been to encourage the work of graduate students, giving partly to the excellense of the instruction, partly also, to the method of publishing whatever good thing is produced, the work of the university has been especially prosperous. At present four teachers are employed and about forty graduate students are in attendance.

"Important as these advances are, however, we find that in Europe even greater progress has been made. In the great English universities, where twenty years ago there was no independent course, now twenty professors and teachers are engaged in teaching history alone. But it is on the continent that the most noteworthy advances have been made. Here everywhere the spirit of Germanr has been dominant. It was about 1880 when the young historian Ranke conceived the idea of applying to historical teaching the methods that had already been applied by Wolf in philology.

"The result was the establishment of the historical seminary, an institution the purpose of which was to carry into the study of history those scientific methods of investigation which the historians themselves had long since learned to adopt. Ranke's example has been followed by all the important schools of Germany, and indeed of the other countries of Continental Europe. Each university has what may be called its historical laboratory in which the advanced work of instruction and research is carried on. These methods, moreover, have recently been brought into successful use in Holland, Belgium, and particularly in Italy."

Mr. Talcott Williams of Philadelphia read an interesting paper on "Historical Survivals in Morocco," and the President announced various standing and special committees.

TAXATION OF BANK STOCK.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Judges Pardee and Billings are sitting en banc in the United States court to consider the case of the Whitney National Bank and others against the Board of Assessors. The assessors levied taxes upon the capital stock of the bank and also upon that held by stockholders. The banks claimed that this was a double assessment, and carried the case to the Supreme Court of the State. There an opinion adverse to the banks was rendered, and the banks thereupon put the case in the United States Circuit Court. The trial began about a month ago, when E. Howard McCaleb opened the argument for the bank, Henry C. Miller replied for the city, and the Hon. E. D. White debated the matter for the banks. Yesterday the Hon. Charleton Hunt spoke for the city, occupying the attention of the court all the day. The case then went over until Monday, when the Hon. E. D. White will close the argument for the plaintiffs. It will then go to Judges, but a decision

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 29, 1889.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, followed by light rains.

It has been suggested that Mr. WINDOM'S bill to carry into effect his plan for silver deposits and certificates may contain an addition to the provision permitting the Secretary to refuse to receive deposits of silver when he has reason to believe that the price has been manipulated. This addition would give him the power to sell silver at any price higher than the price allowed for it and to repurchase it at any price lower than that originally allowed. We confess that we do not see how this would be an adequate defense against manipulation or loss by the Government, and such protection as it would afford could only be had by sales or purchases sufficient to control the market price, and that would only increase still more the very great discretion reposed in the Secretary, which is one of the chief objections to the scheme. We should say that if the price to be allowed for deposits were to be the average price for a considerable period, the danger of manipulation would be reduced about as low as it could be. But the plan would still be beset with extreme difficulties, and would involve uncertainties of the gravest and most extensive kind.

Gov. GOODELL of New-Hampshire is going to make "one supreme effort" to enforce the prohibitory law and stop the sale of liquor in the Granite State. He has issued a proclamation calling upon the Attorney General of the State, the Solicitors and Sheriffs of counties, the Mayors of cities, the Selectmen of towns, and "all other officers throughout the State," and all "good citizens of every party" to unite in "one supreme effort to close up and suppress every liquor saloon of every description within our borders." It will be an imposing spectacle, which the country will watch with bated breath, when the Governor and the Attorney General, the Solicitors and the Sheriffs, and the Mayors and the Selectmen, and the good citizens get ready for a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" upon the citadel of rum that has intrenched itself in a State that has had the "benefits" of a prohibition law for thirty years or so. We hope to see the old citadel topple to its base and tumble in ruins rather than the less edifying exhibition of a breaking of the rope and the flying in the air of the official heels of the doughty crusaders of good Gov. GOODELL.

The gentleman who has been spinning columns of abuse of the civil service law for the Albany *Evening Journal* is apparently approaching the end of his yarn. The delightful confusion of mind into which his efforts at misrepresentation and sophism have plunged him is finely indicated in the following highly-heterogeneous collection of similes: "The masses regard the 'competitive' scheme as a neuter or non-partisan strumpet that conceals a great deal; whose lond professions of a superior virtue seal the lips of a healthy political sentiment, shutting the months of Senators and Representatives, while it addles the eggs in a star chamber, pretending to discover scholastic merit, leaving 'character' and calibre of applicants to shift for themselves." This beautiful passage contains as much argument and truth as the whole of the long series of articles. Its author must not be surprised if to the friends of reform it prove simply amusing and to its enemies extremely annoying.

It is customary when the Trustees of the Art and Natural History Museums make their annual application for an appropriation of public money toward the expense of their maintenance to propose as a condition of the grant that the museums be open to the public on Sunday. This condition has not yet been insisted upon on account of the alleged scruples of the Trustees and benefactors of those institutions. But now comes another public institution and asks for an extension of privileges. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD has applied to the Sinking Fund Commission for authority to extend himself as a stage line and to increase his fare in that capacity. Any permission to SHEPARD to extend his route or to charge a higher rate for his services would be a very important public concession, and it ought not to be granted without a proper consideration. The least that could be required is that he open his stages for the conveyance of the working classes, either free or certainly without any increased charge, on Sunday, the only day upon which they can enjoy the advantages of SHEPARD in any of his numerous capacities as a public nui— institution.

The Protectionists are entitled to all the comfort they can get from the declaration of Gen. IMBODEN before the Ways and Means Committee that he and other Southern mine owners vote the Democratic ticket with reluctance, and only to "protect their civilization" against MAHONE and the negroes. It is plain that the Republican Party has no intention to relieve them of any restraint imposed by MAHONE, whom the President forced upon Virginia this year in the most arbitrary and offensive manner. And the men who are building on the hope that IMBODEN was right when he said that Virginia would vote for protection if it could be presented as an issue by itself would do well to remember that when it is presented in that way there are four and possibly six Northern States, Republican in the last national election, that will unquestionably vote against it. The tariff reformers would welcome such a test with all their hearts.

Hayti now finds a cause of uneasiness in the expected return of Count DE SESMAISONS to Port au Prince as French Minister. This is a decided case of *persona non grata*, as the Count was the counselor and special friend of LÉGITIME throughout the late civil war, and did not hesitate to overstep the usual bounds of diplomatic reserve in his zealous advocacy. It is not denied that he made great exertions to have France interfere in LÉGITIME'S favor, and bargained with the latter for the consideration to be offered. It was reported that he had marked St. Nicholas Mole for transfer as a French naval station, although our Government had also been looking favorably upon it for possible needs. The recent arrival of Rear Admiral GHERARDI'S squadron, the *Galena*, the *Kearsarge*, and the *Dolphin*, at Port au Prince, seems to have been a welcome event, especially to the existing Government. It is said that HIPPOLYTE will not venture to offend France by refusing to receive Count DE SESMAISONS; but the French Republic itself might gracefully solve the difficulty by assigning that officer elsewhere, even if only to relieve any local apprehension that his presence may invite intrigue and stir up the embers of civil strife.

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has been making a considerable show of economy by cutting down the allowances of the various municipal departments for the coming year from the estimate of their requirements made by the heads of those departments. This is entirely proper, provided it is done with an intelligent regard for the public needs and for the taxpayers; but cutting down the amounts allowed for expenditures is only one side and not the most important side of public economy. It is the side on which a *show* of economy can be most easily made. The process of receiving estimates and apportioning the public funds for the year is the most conspicuous exercise of public authority involved in our municipal administration. It enables all citizens to see at a glance what sums are asked for by the several departments of the municipal service and what sums are allowed. When the process is completed it can be seen how much money goes for this and that purpose, and what the total expenditures for the year are to be, and a very simple calculation upon the assessments of the year reveals the tax rate.

The publicity of the process has a very satisfying effect, but it may be delusive. It is an easy matter for estimates to be made high for the purpose of enabling the board to make a display of rigid economy in cutting them down, or for the purpose of getting the needed funds after a cutting down that is anticipated as inevitable. Moreover, a bold lopping off here and a rigid paring down there give the impression of careful economy, and finally a reduced tax rate has a most convincing effect. And yet there is little evidence through it all that anything more than effect is aimed at. It is not made to appear with any clearness that the real requirements of the public service are studied and understood in detail and the public money measured out with strict reference to them.

To be sure one means of enforcing economy in public expenditures is to restrict the appropriations to what may be considered as reasonable limits, and leave those who have charge of the various branches of the service to make the best of what is allowed them; but this can only be judiciously done when the actual requirements are clearly understood, and those charged with making the expenditures are able to regulate them with a view to securing the best results. For after all the results are the important thing, and it is not of so much consequence to the taxpayers, who include all citizens that pay rent or purchase commodities in the city, how much money is expended for public purposes as how much return they get for the expenditure. By far the most important question of economy is that of getting adequate returns for the outlay of public money.

In regard to this the people are not favored with so conspicuous an exhibition as that made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in carving up the allowances for the several departments, and the result is not summed in such tangible form as the tax rate. Certain broad facts are generally recognized. We know from the experience of other cities, and especially those of Europe occupying a position corresponding to that of New-York, that the amount of money finally appropriated is amply sufficient to give us good results; and we know that we do not get them. Our parks have of late been creditably, if extravagantly, managed, but our docks and wharves and our streets are a disgrace to a great commercial metropolis. Where real economy is demanded is in so applying the public money as to get in return for it well-paved, well-cleaned, and well-lighted streets for one thing. This particular department may be taken as a type and illustration of the subject of municipal economy. So much is asked for by the Department of Public Works for new paving, for repairs, for sewers, &c., and so much by the Department of Street Cleaning for sweeping the streets, carrying off the dirt, ashes, offal, &c., and the estimates are cut down and a much smaller amount allowed. That is not of itself economy. The real question is why we do not get better results from the expenditure of the large sums allowed for these purposes. On account of inadequate methods or improper systems, of inefficiency or dishonesty, of political influence, or something else, there is a terrible lack of real economy in the use of public money, not in the appropriation of it. There is where greater scrutiny, greater vigilance, greater publicity, and greater accountability are surely needed. The conspicuous performance of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment once a year in cutting down allowances signifies comparatively little. It is the internal operation of the departments throughout the year in making away with the money and producing such a poor show of results that needs looking into. It is here that efforts at reform and economy are needed. Can they come from an organization constituted and controlled as Tammany Hall is?

RULES AND RULERS.

It has been assumed by nearly every one that there was one condition to the conduct of business in the House of Representatives to which all changes in the rules, by whatever party made, would have to comply. This is, there must be a quorum of members present and voting in order to pass any bill, a quorum being, of course, a majority. This condition complied with, no sensible man of either party, and no considerable number of men not sensible, have objected to any rules that would prevent factions delay in the prosecution of business by a majority of the members. We are not aware that there is any break in the long line of precedents observing and strengthening this view of the powers and duties of the majority. Mr. BLAINE, who certainly has as accurate and complete knowledge of the possibilities of action and resistance under parliamentary practice as any man living, and who has never been accused of excess of scruple in availing himself of all the power that his party could claim, ruled, when Speaker of the House, that this principle could not be invaded or avoided, that the vote by yeas and nays was an irrefragable proof of the number of members legally present, and that, though a member who absented himself from the House could be brought before the bar of the House and held to account for his absence, he could not be compelled to vote. The Congressional horse could be led to the trough, but he could not be made to drink.

But it appears that this primary and permanent condition of the transaction of business in the House does not at the moment command the respect of the actual leaders of the majority that they have paid to it in the past. In point of fact, with the number of Republicans elected to the House, it is extremely difficult for the leaders to have an absolute majority present. There is always a certain number who are unavoidably absent from sickness, there is always the chance of one or more vacancies from death or resignation, and there are always members who will not attend even if they can. So it may easily come about that, on the first occasion when the Republican leaders need a majority, as, for instance, when the report of a Committee on Contested Seats shall be presented for action, it may be impracticable for them to command a quorum of their own followers. They have, therefore, conceived the notion of flanking the difficult situation, and of preparing a rule that shall enable the Speaker, in some way not yet fully defined, to bring before the bar of the House members who are present but who do not vote. We do not know how much real consideration has been given to this scheme, or how far Mr. REED, who is the chief of the party in all matters of this kind, will venture to try to go. But we are sure that he will find himself face to face with very serious difficulties if he tries to go very far. It is plain, to begin with, that any change in the rules will have to be made under the rules as they stand, and that if the Republicans wish to embody in the rules any such extreme provision as the one they are now contemplating they will have to provide an actual quorum of their own party with which to do it.

It may be that Mr. REED will undertake to establish the new principle by a simple ruling; that the record of the House showing an actual majority of members present, and the record of a vote, showing more yeas than nays, he will declare a motion carried. But we believe he will hesitate a long time before taking upon himself a responsibility so grave as this would involve. It would be something more than arbitrary, and, according to the nature of the motion, it would expose his action to review, for no action into which a ruling of this sort entered would escape question before the courts, and the courts are rightly very conservative and very exacting as to any appearance of arbitrary conduct by any official. Nor would it be possible to defend such conduct before the tribunal of public opinion. No party will be allowed in this country to exercise the power of a majority except by the obvious action of the majority. The people will not consent to be cheated in that way. They will say to any party that undertakes such a proceeding, "You have a majority of the members of the House. You may do with it anything that the Constitution permits. But you must make actual and undoubted use of it. You cannot impose a fiction of its use upon the Government. We will uphold your opponents in any orderly action that requires you to do your whole duty, and refuses to recognize the presence of those of your members who can be, and are not, in the House." This is a question of common sense. The ordinary, plain citizen can understand it without the least difficulty. He cannot be mystified with regard to it, and he will not consent to be. If Mr. REED and his friends are wise they will content themselves with the power the people have given them, and not try to seize on that which has not been given.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT QUESTION.

The present situation in this city in regard to electric lighting is the almost inevitable consequence of the rapid and ill-directed development of the process of illumination by electricity. It is only a few years since that application of the electric current was first made with practical results, and it has been pushed with more energy than care in the hope of realizing great pecuniary profits from it. The public advantages of a successful development of the business were obvious, and corporations formed for the purpose were permitted to go on with their experiments and their projects, with no more supervision or restriction than was applied to ordinary corporate action.

Little attention was given to the well-known fact that the agent employed was as dangerous to life and property as fire or gunpowder, unless properly controlled and guarded. While in gentle currents it was harmless, it was capable of being developed into a power that might produce a conflagration or smite to death any one coming in contact with it. The electric light companies, in their eagerness to occupy the field newly opened to capital and enterprise, went on expanding and developing their business with little regard for its dangerous side. They employed the most powerful and deadly currents, with their attention fixed only on the practical results at which they were aiming. Either through ignorance or recklessness on the part of their managers they neglected the precautions that were necessary to safety. They were careless in regard to the effectiveness of the insulation of wires and lamps, and failed to maintain with vigilance the safeguards which the nature of their business demanded.

In the meantime no proper public supervision of the use of these new electric currents was established. Their dangerous quality was not recognized by any legislative or official action. The appliances used in conducting them were left to the same regulation as those which carried the harmless currents employed by the telegraph and telephone. Scientific knowledge and technical skill, if they took any account of the dangers of high-tension currents, concerned themselves much more in securing practical and profitable results than in guarding against those dangers, and were devoted wholly to the interests of the corporations and not at all to those of the public.

The natural result of this haphazard development of electric lighting is what we have come to in this city. The companies had gone on practically uncontrolled until it was suddenly discovered that they had established in our streets a vast death-dealing network, by which any citizen was liable to be struck down without a moment's notice. The only control over their operations was that of a board, devoid alike of expert knowledge, administrative efficiency, and official integrity, which was established for the purpose of getting electric wires placed under ground, not because their currents were supposed to be more dangerous in the air, but because the wires and poles were unsightly and in the way. A more grotesque provision for public protection than the present Board of Electrical Control could not be imagined.

Now, having found that electric light wires as they have been permitted to come into use are dangerous to life, we have set out upon a crusade to get rid of them. Public authority is blindly concentrated upon clipping wires and chopping down poles, and we are assured by experts in whom we have no reason to confide that all dangerous wires and no others are removed. Whether this is so or not we cannot tell, but the electric light business is brought to a stand and compelled to take note of a factor which it has long neglected. Attention must now be given to the question of safety. It is important that a new start be taken, and that it be directed by scientific knowledge on behalf of the public. The use of electric currents for lighting purposes must be put by law under such restriction and supervision as to insure safety, and should not be allowed to continue on any other condition. It cannot be done off-hand by a parcel of politicians. It must be done after careful inquiry and by methods dictated at once by a knowledge of what is required and by a higher regard for public safety than for corporate profits. And not only the public safety, but the public's convenience, its right to enjoy the use of the electric light under safe conditions, must be recognized and provided for. We are not going permanently to put up with the inferior light of gas and oil simply because the corporations have been selfish and our public servants ignorant, inefficient, or corrupt. To cut down and remove the dangerous poles and wires is only half the remedy.

It is time now to take thought of the re-creative stage of the work, how we may provide safer and better appliances for electric lighting. Obviously this work must begin at Albany, with the abolition of the present Board of Electrical Control and the creation of a new one, made up of men of scientific attainments and business capacity adequate to the work of supervising the reconstruction of the system of wires for lighting, with such safeguards as shall reduce to a minimum the present dangers to life and property, and full assurance to the companies that they shall not suffer either through agents or through their misdirected and intemperate zeal.

COINAGE.

The gold dollar of the United States weighs 25.8 grains. The silver dollar weighs 412½ grains. These weights are based on the assumption that sixteen pounds of silver are equal in value to one pound of gold.

The smaller silver coins are of less weight than the dollar in proportionate value, two half dollars, four quarters, or ten dimes weighing but 384 grains. The purpose of this difference is obvious. It is desirable to prevent the exportation of these subsidiary coins as bullion. They are really only counters, and are legal tender for small amounts only.

The silver dollars and the gold coins are legal tender for any amount. As things now are, however, there is little probability that the gold coins will be used to make tender. The statute, indeed, has fixed the weights of the gold and silver dollars on the theory that the ratio of their respective values as bullion is sixteen to one, but the facts are quite otherwise. In the present state of the markets it takes about twenty-three pounds of silver to buy one pound of gold. Silver "dollars" are therefore much cheaper than gold dollars, and debts will always be discharged in the cheapest lawful currency. The law has made the silver dollar a legal tender for its nominal value in all transactions between the citizens of the United States, or between such citizens and the United States Government. But no law can make the silver dollar discharge debts due to foreign residents to any further extent than the commercial value of the silver contained in the coin. A debt of one hundred pounds sterling, due to a London merchant, can be discharged by the payment of about 486⅔ gold dollars. It will require at the present time about 695 silver "dollars" to pay such a debt.

The merchant who imports coffee from Brazil must pay for it in gold or its equivalent. When he sells it for silver dollars in the United States he must make the price such as to produce as much gold value as the coffee cost him and his proper profit. He pays a gold price; the American consumer must pay a gold price, though he may not know it. If the importer pays for it by exported merchandise, it brings the same result, for such merchandise is sold at gold prices.

In spite of the Bland act or any other statute, a "dollar" has come to have a definite meaning in the commerce of the world, and that meaning is the value of 25.8 grains of standard American gold, that is, gold nine-tenths pure. No less, no greater value is recognized as the value of a dollar. If we should authorize the coinage of a piece of gold weighing 20 grains, and by statute affix to such a coin the name "dollar," nobody would receive it as of equal value with the present gold dollar. The quantity of other commodities purchasable with it would be in the same proportion less than the quantity purchasable with the present gold dollar as its weight of gold is less.

Likewise the value of the silver coin authorized by the Bland act and called a "dollar" can by no possible legerdemain be made to stand as a dollar in the markets of the world, nor to buy a *real* dollar's worth of other commodities in the United States until the ratio of the commercial values of gold and silver become 16 to 1.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

The convention in Cambridge on Thursday of the Modern Language Association was signalized by the addresses of President ELIOT and Prof. LOWELL. The attendance upon such an occasion of the President of the most important college in the country and of its most distinguished scholar in polite letters would of itself show that a great change has come over the attitude of professed scholars toward the teaching of the modern languages. This change was emphasized by the addresses of both. Mr. ELIOT reminded his hearers that, whereas one professor of modern languages answered the needs of Harvard from the time of Prof. TICKNOR to that of Prof. LOWELL, there is now in that institution a professor of French, a professor of German, a professor of Italian and Spanish, and a large staff of instructors. The real change that has come about in the point of view from which the place of the modern languages in education is regarded was well stated by Mr. LOWELL when he said that the modern languages used to be thought "unworthy to be taught at all except as a social accomplishment or as a commercial subsidiary," whereas they are now taught thoroughly and scientifically as parts of scholarship, and the existence of the Modern Language Association, composed of teachers of them, helps to show the new basis upon which the teaching of them has been put.

We are all pretty well agreed that our respected grandfathers, if they were college bred, attached too much importance to the traditional "humanities" and too little to anything outside of them. The restriction was even more marked in this country than in any other, because "the education of a gentleman" was less regarded, nobody in this country, at least in the Northern States, being educated with an exclusive view to following that pursuit, though the education of a gentleman in England for nearly two centuries meant mainly the ability to read Latin. In New-England a college education was an education that would fit a man for the ministry, and this involved the power of reading the Scriptures in the original tongues and the standard commentaries upon them, which were for the most part in Latin. At present a knowledge of German would seem to be important for a minister, unless he be content to take his Biblical criticism at second hand from ROBERTSON SMITH, but its importance has scarcely been recognized by the theological seminaries, and even less by the colleges.

The English university training has been said, by a man who has undergone it, to fit the receiver of it very well for the trade of gentleman, and for no other. If the same means merely that liberal education in it. A man who has been educated to appreciate "the best that has been thought in the world" is much more worthy and capable human being on that account, whether the appreciation is directly helpful to him or not in the work of getting his living. Perhaps MATTHEW ARNOLD'S phrase which we have just quoted is as good a summary definition of culture as could be made. A century ago it would have been taken to mean that a man must know Greek and Latin. Even a generation ago it meant this much more than it means this new. Lord BACON'S saying of his own essays that "the Latin volume of them (being in the universal language) may last as long as books last," shows a view of literature that lasted almost to our own time, ludicrous as it is when applied to a work that now, nearly three centuries later, is known to all scholars as one of the monuments of English prose, while the version of it in the "the universal language" is known only to a few antiquaries.

This view is now pretty thoroughly exploded. Lord MACAULAY'S saying that English literature was of far more value in every way than all the literature of antiquity may be an exaggeration, while Lord SHERBROOKE'S insistence upon the advantage of being able to bully a French writer in his own language was greater than that of being able to read the Iliad and the Æneid in the original is obviously perverse. Nevertheless, between two men, one of whom was familiar with the literature of France and Germany and the other of Greece and Rome, in addition to that of his own language, there would not now be much question that the former was the better educated man, nor can there be any real doubt that the literature of Europe since the revival of learning is of more educational value than all that was extant at that epoch. The teacher of modern languages is now able to assert himself as a scholar, and not as something like a dancing master, engaged in inculcating a "social accomplishment," or a "commercial subsidiary." It is recognized that his employment has to do with scholarship, and that he is as respectable a figure in the world of letters as if he professed Greek. We have become aware that there are modern masterpieces as well as ancient, and Mr. LOWELL uttered a very suggestive truth when he said, in his address to the Modern Language Association, that "in our own time it is whispered that more than one of the masters of style in English owe, at least, a part of their mastery more to Paris than to Athens."

Since the lamented THOMAS DAY, in his "Sandford and Merton," set before a heedless world a model for the guidance of parents and guardians in bringing up boys to be wise and good men, probably no more beautiful parental precept has been uttered than one we find in a cable dispatch from the London ROTHSCHILDS to Dr. BARBOZA, Finance Minister of the youthful and wayward republic of Brazil. The great bankers assure the Finance Minister that they will strive in the future, as in the past, to maintain the credit of Brazil, and conclude their dispatch with this improving admonition: "But we can only hope to do so if strongly and energetically supported by your Government, who we sincerely trust, will not only be guided by every principle of economy and prudence, but will likewise strain every nerve to maintain entire the vast dominions of your great country." It is unusual, even for a great banker, to address a free and independent State in this way. Neither BISMARCK nor Mr. BLAINE, on behalf of their Governments, would venture to adopt this paternal tone in regard to the internal affairs of the new republic. But though the language of this dispatch is curious and probably unprecedented, it cannot be denied that the advice is sound. Prudence and economy are virtues the provisional Government cannot too assiduously cultivate, and from the point of view of a banking house engaged largely in the business of "floating" national loans it is of the first importance that Governments, particularly those issuing from revolutions, should contract the habit of "maintaining entire" the territory whose credit is pledged in bonds sold abroad.

"WAIT AWHILE."

Under the significant caption of "Wait Awhile" the Chicago *Times* (Democrat) prints the following editorial:

"Attention is called to the fact that Gov. David B. Hill of New-York has brought on a serious factional quarrel by discarding the *Argus*, published at Albany and edited at one time by Daniel Manning, and substituting as his particular organ a journal of no special repute which has not been identified with the fortunes of the party.

"The matter is of no particular moment outside of New-York State. Gov. Hill may be—probably is—a Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination at the hands of the Democratic Party, but he has not greatly commended himself to Democracy beyond the confines of the State. If he is a tariff reformer his conversion is recent. If he stood valiantly for Democratic success in the Empire State last year the result whereby he was saved and Cleveland was defeated makes against him.

"Hill's quarrels with his party in New-York do not greatly interest Democrats in the West. They are not thus early seriously considering the Presidential problem, and least of all are they inclined to look to Hill for leadership. If a New-Yorker must be the candidate Cleveland still has a residence in that State, but the Mississippi Valley may conclude to have a candidate of its own."

OUR CHAPTERS OF BRAZILIAN HISTORY.

From the Syracuse Standard.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES publishes extended and interesting correspondence, by A. M. Gibson, from Rio de Janeiro. The letters of Nov. 19 and 22, appearing in THE TIMES of Dec. 16, giving the history of the revolution and the antecedent events, and the letter of Nov. 28, published yesterday, which contains an elaborate account of the natural resources of the new republic, deserve to be read and preserved.

HILL STOCK VERY LOW IN IOWA.

From the Des Moines Leader, (Dem.)

Gov. Hill has taken the public printing away from the Albany *Argus*, the old-time and thoroughly Democratic newspaper, and given it to the Albany *Times*, a paper that opposed Cleveland in 1884 and in 1888, but supports Hill at all times. It has been known in the West for some time that the present Governor of New-York is for Hill first and the Democratic Party afterward. The Democrats of the West will take good care that Gov. Hill does not build up his personal fortunes to a very lofty pinnacle by the sacrifice of the party's principles.

A DEMOCRATIC PROPHECY.

From the Batavia (N. Y.) Spirit of the Times, (Dem.)

The party will decide later on whom they desire to bear their standard in 1892. The campaign will be fought and won upon the platform of tariff reform, and not upon the personality of the candidate.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The annual performance of "The Messiah" by the Oratorio Society, which took place at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, drew a large and enthusiastic audience. If any work can be fairly deemed to be established in immortality it is Händel's master piece. There is no other composition which has held its own a century and a half with the mass of music lovers. Even Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," a greater work, must yield to it in popularity, and it is always sure of drawing a good house.

It is a pity that it cannot always be adequately performed; but, to tell the truth, one rarely hears a satisfactory rendering of the oratorio. This is largely due to the difficulty of securing competent soloists. In last night's performance the only solo singer whose work was satisfactory was Emil Fischer, and he once again demonstrated his claim to be esteemed as a great basso. His grand voice filled the house with volumes of rich tone, and his noble style, in spite of his difficulty with English, invests his measures with the profoundest eloquence. Fischer is a great artist, a singer in whom there is no guile. Long may he live to be an example and a guide.

Praise cannot be heartily bestowed on the work of the other three soloists. Mrs. Estelle Ford, the soprano, was brought hither from Cleveland. It is impossible to say why. Her voice is infantile in quality and her style is childlike. So amateurish was her work, that persons to whom she was unknown would have been justified in supposing that she had but recently escaped from one of our local conservatories. As for the contralto, Mrs. S. F. Osborn, we are not informed as to where she came from, but no doubt she is popular somewhere. We fear that she will never be a great favorite here. Mr. Dennison, the tenor, is familiar in this city. He has too agreeable a voice to require the factitious aid—if it can be called aid—of a forced vibrato.

Mr. Walter Damrosch, the young conductor of the Oratorio Society, made some changes in the distribution of his forces last evening. He had the chorus divided into two bodies by the orchestra, which was ranged up the centre from the front to the rear of the stage. The results in the accompaniments were not good, especially as the basses were placed in front and the soft-voiced wood instruments at the rear. The work of the orchestra was not as smooth as it should have been, and the inequalities were only made more apparent by the arrangement of the forces.

The oratorio chorus is a well-trained body of singers, and in precision leaves little to be desired. But it is beyond dispute that its work would gain in vigor and life if it underwent a weeding out process similar to that which was employed recently in the Händel and Haydn Society of Boston. There are many singers who have grown old in the service of the society, and whose devotion is thoroughly praiseworthy, but they would show a much higher appreciation of the needs of their organization if they would withdraw from active duty and make room for younger and fresher voices. No doubt the conductor himself realizes the disadvantage under which he labors, though he is powerless to change the condition of affairs. Possibly the members of the society do not realize the true state of the case, for they are not unable to hear themselves as others hear them. With an earnest desire for the welfare and future prosperity of the Oratorio Society it must be said that the chorus needs rejuvenation. Last evening's performance demonstrated that a chorus is sometimes like a chain—its strength is measured by its weakest part.

GATHERED AND GARNERED.

A Worcester man's thoroughbred Jersey heifer was bitten by a mad dog a few weeks since, and hydrophobia developed so powerfully in her that she had to be killed. It will cost a rather difficult task to convince the owner of that heifer that hydrophobia is purely a disease of the imagination, and that if the heifer hadn't known the dog was mad she wouldn't have been troubled by the bite.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

A Washington teacher read her pupils a short Indian story, and asked the meaning of "tomahawk." Only one timid hand went up. "Well, Johnny, what is a tomahawk?" "A tomahawk, Miss Malone, is some kind of a bird, I believe." "Why do you think it is a bird?" "Because it is a hawk, and you said it flew by the boy's head."—*Washington Post.*

An indulgent down-town father bought for his nineteen-months-old boy a hobby horse, a cart, a stuffed monkey, &c. On Christmas morning the little toddler looked at his toys in a matter-of-fact sort of way and then picked two chicken-claws from a table and played with them all the morning.—*Kingston Freeman.*

A contemporary whose keel is always furrowing strange seas on voyages of discovery has found a man who "would not willingly leave this world owing any one a dollar." He is a good man—put him there! But I know a chap who would not willingly leave this world at all.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Father—Charlee, why don't you study at school? What will become of you when you grow up? Son—Oh, I'll be a grandfather. I'll just sit around and do nothing and have the best that's on the table.—*Texas Siftings.*

Man of the House (coldly)—To what am I indebted for the honor of this visit? Caller (with folded document)—To the firm of Allwood & Co.—$7 60. I'm their new collector.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Miss Edwards announces that she will not write a book about America. Certainly not. America is quite too new for her. She has not closed up Egypt yet.—*Hartford Post.*

Some reflections of the season—Christmas is past, and yet it is always present time, just as dancing, even when present, is always pastime.—*Baltimore American.*

"Why do they say a man has a 'cool million when speaking of his wealth?" "Oh, I suppose he blows so much about it that it is kept cool."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

She (dotes on art)—Do you draw? He—Well, that depends on the cards I get.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Among the signal failures of the season have been the cold waves shipped hither by the Signal Service Department.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

HARRISON'S HATRED OF JUDGE GRESHAM

Washington Letter to the Philadelphia Record.

The proscription of Judge Gresham and his political friends by the present Administration is, perhaps, not remarkable, considering the differences between them. Gresham is everything politically that Harrison is not, and, besides, even Harrison's success does not greatly mitigate Harrison's feeling of resentment at the opposition of the Gresham men in Indiana to his nomination and election. I confess I never expected to see Harrison rise to the height of magnanimity necessary to the appointment of Gresham to the Supreme Bench. But I confess that I was surprised when I learned that the Gresham proscription extended beyond his political supporters and took in also his personal friends and relatives—even his relatives. The latest instance of this is the removal of Mrs. Gresham's brother, Major Thomas McGrain of Indiana, from the position of Chief of Division in the office of the Controller of the Currency. A gray-haired Union soldier, an able and accomplished gentleman, and admitted to be one of the best division chiefs in the Treasury Department, he was also the brother of Judge Gresham's wife, and so he had to go. No reason was given for his dismissal. No good reason could have been given. The Administration cannot tolerate a relative of Judge Gresham in a two-thousand-dollar office, and so he had to go. And not only was he removed from this place, but when his friends asked that he be given a clerkship at a smaller salary they were refused, and he has had to seek employment outside the executive departments altogether.

"SHORT-SIGHTED FOLLY."

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star, (Dem.)

Some of the friends of Gov. Hill seem to be disposed to make war on ex-President Cleveland, and there is a suspicion that Gov. Hill is privy to this war. This is short-sighted folly, to which a man of Hill's reputed level head could hardly lend himself. If its purpose is to defeat the renomination of Cleveland, it will fail, for whether it be his purpose to be a candidate again or not, there is a manifest sentiment crystallizing throughout the country for his renomination—a sentiment which will grow all the stronger in the face of these assaults upon him, especially when it is seen that they come from the friends of the man who is conceded to be the only prominent rival of Cleveland for the nomination. They will stick to him the closer "for the enemies he has made."

"DAN" WOULDN'T HAVE IT.

From the Fort Worth Gazette.

Col. Dan S. Lamont is being talked of as a Democratic candidate in 1891 for the Governorship of New-York. Dan has worked well wherever he has been harnessed, and it is not probable that he would kick in Gubernatorial traces.

SPEAKER REED ON THE HOUSE RULES.

Washington Letter to the Philadelphia Record.

"A new member under the old rules of the House," drawled Speaker Reed the other day, "was like a fly in molasses—he might keep moving, but he never would get anywhere."

COLEMAN THE NEXT TO GO.

MAYOR GRANT PROCLAIMS HIS INTENTIONS.

THE STREET-CLEANING COMMISSIONER GETS THE NEWS DIRECTLY—WORK OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The contention between Mayor Grant and Controller Myers over the estimates of the Commissioners of Accounts at Friday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had a sequel at yesterday's session of the board. The attitude of Mr. Myers on the question attracted much interest, especially as his economical ideas were directed against the two Commissioners of Accounts, who are Mayor Grant's appointees, and who have caused charges to be preferred against Dock Commissioners Post and Matthews, who, like Mr. Myers, are County Democrats.

Soon after the discussion was renewed at yesterday's meeting President Coleman of the Tax Department said:

"I think the Commissioners of Accounts are entitled to all the money necessary to carry on their office in a proper and thorough manner. But my idea of what they should be is that, since this board is the board which distributes all moneys necessary to carry on the city's affairs, they should be a bureau under its directions, acting under its instructions.

"As to the manner in which money appropriated is expended by the different departments, it is well known that each member of this board is at all times during the year busy in the affairs of his own department, and that he, therefore, has not time to make such examinations as are necessary for him to meet all the arguments presented in making up the final estimate. Additional amounts are each year asked for as the city grows, and it is plain that amounts are often appropriated by this board which are insufficient to enable departments to make the progress that they should. Now, in such cases, these Commissioners can make examinations needed to see whether those already employed are proper persons, and whether all such persons are paid from the salary list are giving full time to their duties, to suggest such improvements as they may deem proper to enable the city to receive full benefit from sums expended, and to watch generally that the amounts appropriated are expended more judiciously and economically.

"I have not been able to assist the Commissioners of Accounts in making all examinations as quickly and as thoroughly as possible. This wrangling and quarreling between city officers should stop. The experience of the old members of this board shows that the city has been the loser in all its contests. The Commissioners of Accounts are allowed counsel, the parties investigated are allowed counsel, and the Mayor is, of course, guided by the Corporation Counsel. Thus the city keeps fighting itself, and I think we should try to stop the large outlays caused by these quarrels."

"I do not wish to hamper the Commissioners of Accounts," explained Mr. Myers. "I consider that they have performed valuable services. I only say that I think their duties should be more strictly defined."

"What have the duties of the office got to do with their continued fuel?" asked President Arnold of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Myers didn't explain, but he was shout ready to recede from the position which he took on Friday, when Mayor Grant moved that the Commissioners be allowed $27,500, the same as in 1889.

"I will vote for the item," said Mr. Myers, "but I notify you that I shall examine all the expenditures closely and pay no bills which, to my mind, are incurred outside of the Commissioners' proper duties."

Mayor Grant said that of course no bills would be paid if there was anything illegal, and then the allowance to the Commissioners of Accounts was fixed at $27,500, just $7,500 less than they had asked for, but the same as they had for many years in the past.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Coleman came in for fresh attention from the board. The financiers wanted to know why his allowance for final disposition of street refuse at sea should not be reduced $20,000 in view of the fact that the city will receive $20,000 more from the contract for trimming scows than had been figured on when the provisional estimate was made. At a previous meeting of the Board of Estimate the members of it misunderstood each other and allowed the Street-Cleaning Commissioner to apply the $80,000 received from these scow contracts to his own account. This would give him $220,000 to work with. Mr. Myers insisted yesterday that of this $80,000 should go into the Sinking Fund, and, after some discussion, it was decided to turn it into the Sinking Fund, and this reduced the allowance under discussion to $140,000. Mr. Coleman argued for $200,000 for the disposition of the refuse, but only $200,000 was allowed. The appropriation for the entire department is $1,256,163.

In the course of the discussion of Mr. Coleman's figures Mayor Grant said that he could not understand some of the figures, as they had been changed around. This led up to a stirring climax.

"I want to find out just how much the Street-Cleaning Department costs," said President Coleman of the Tax Commission, addressing Commissioner Colemas. "You went away from here last time, Sir, without making as explanation."

"You are a little too arbitrary," said Commissioner Coleman.

Here Mayor Grant got very much interested in the subject. He seemed to be nervous about something, and, addressing the Street-Cleaning Commissioner, who is a County Democrat, he said:

"Commissioner, I intended to write you a letter, but now that you are here I will ask you a question. At a recent meeting of the board, President Coleman inquired why the streets were so dirty. As I understood your reply, the main reason was because of the many openings for subways in the streets. Do you still maintain that reason?"

"You must remember," answered the Commissioner, "that when I was asked the question it was a very wet day and there had been a snowstorm, and the streets were muddy on the occasion."

"The Commissioner of Public Works tells me that never at any one time have more than 15 miles of streets out of 600 miles been opened or dug up so as to interfere with your work," said the Mayor.

Commissioner Colemen said that openings for subways and other purposes caused surplus material which had to be carted away, and the line of each cart was marked by a train of dirt.

"Have you tried to enforce the ordinance which requires tail boards or sufficient height?" asked the Mayor.

The Commissioner said he had tried, and the Mayor wanted to know when he had.

"As often as I could without being impertinent or discourteous. I have thought for years that the street-cleaning Department was very badly constituted. Now, suppose you ask the Legislature to make a change. I will support you in the matter. My idea has always been to carry out my duty to the letter."

"Do you think you have done your duty?" asked the Mayor.

"Yes, Sir."

"Do you mean to claim that the streets are cleaned?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Do I understand you to claim that the streets are clean?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Then," said the Mayor, "I will discontinue any further discussion here with you, Sir, and take other steps which I now deem fit."

"I will not be misunderstood in this matter," said Commissioner Coleman rising from his chair. "Name any locality or any place where the streets are dirty."

"There is no use talking any more about it. My mind is made up," said his Honor.

"Is that all you wish of me?" asked Mr. Coleman.

"Yes, Sir," answered his Honor, and then he said to the board: "I am going to write a letter to the Health Board and recommend his removal. When he told me that the streets were clean he took my breath away. It is not true, and he told me they were clean three times over. I've nothing else to do but to recommend his removal as a matter of course."

This will be a very interesting bit of news to Tammany men out of a job. Mr. Coleman's County Democracy leanings may have nothing to do with his proposed removal. He has not been looked upon as a very strong anti-Tammanyite. In fact, he has been characterized as a man who was willing to help Tammany last Fall in order to save his own bacon.

After this matter had been disposed of in this breezy fashion, the Board of Estimate went to work to clear up the work entailed by the preparation of the budget; $1,172,167 was appropriated to asylums and various charitable institutions under the statute; $22,888 was appropriated to meet reasonable claims against the city. This includes $9,000 for Lawyers Newcombe, Deyo, and Bourke Cockran, who defended the Excise Commissioners in 1886. Commissioner Gilroy was allowed $5,000 to pay Bourke Cockran for legal services in the removal of L. Heber Smith from the office of Commissioner of Public Works. Three thousand dollars was allowed Frederic R. Coudert for his work in the market investigation, and the Volunteer Fire Association got $500.

Fire Chief John McCabe, who was dismissed once from the service and then reinstated after a lawsuit, was allowed $1,802.

FOR THE ARCH FUND.

The generous action of the Tammany Hall General Committee in passing a resolution authorizing the Treasurer of that organization to contribute $1,000 to the Washington Memorial Arch fund has produced the most beneficial results. It has not only placed the fund very near the sixty-five-thousand-dollar mark, but has set every patriotic citizen to thinking how much he can afford to subscribe at once to help complete this fund. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: Tammany Hall General Committee, $1,000; previously acknowledged, $63,263 21. Grand total, $64,263 21.

WASH-OUTS ON RAILWAYS.

NEEDLES, Cal., Dec. 28.—On account of washouts on the other railroads west of here the Atlantic and Pacific officials have been compelled to return all Los Angeles passengers to Albuquerque, whence they will be taken by the Santa Fé route to Deming, and thence to Los Angeles by the Southern Pacific.

The wash-outs on the Mojave River will be repaired in two days, therefore passengers for San Francisco are held here and at Barstow.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT CARTER.

Robert Carter, senior partner and founder of the firm of Robert Carter & Brothers, which for fifty-five years past has been a pioneer concern in American book publishing and selling, died at his home, 47 West Fifty-third-street, early yesterday morning. For nine months past he has been ailing. For seven months past he has been confined to his house. Death was due to a complication of disorders consequent upon the attainment of an age far beyond the three-score and ten.

Robert Carter was born in Earlston, (or Erctildouns,) Scotland, in November, 1807, and was educated in the local academy. He taught school as a young man in Scotland for a brief time and then came to New-York. He started life here as a tutor in Columbia College and then opened a school of his own at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street. The school was patronized by a great many of the sons of the then famous business men of the city, and from a financial standpoint was a very successful venture.

In 1834 Mr. Carter determined to change his vocation to that of a merchant. Though having no mercantile experience, he bought the stock of an insolvent bookseller, rented a store at Canal and Laurens street, (now South Fifth-avenue,) and became "Robert Carter, Bookseller." His business grew and demanded removal to larger quarters at Canal and Mercer. It was in this store that he began to publish theological and religious books. His first publication was "Symington on the Atonement and Intercession of Jesus Christ." The book that gave him the most renown was D'Aubigné's "History of the Great Reformation," which retained an immense popularity. It was published in three volumes at $3. An envious Philadelphia publisher brought out a cheap edition at a very low price; but young Mr. Carter showed himself equal to the emergency by getting out a much cheaper edition which he could sell at a profit for $1, thus driving competition to the wall.

From Canal-street Mr. Carter took his business to 285 Broadway, then the centre of the book publishing trade. In 1856 he moved again to Broadway and Spring-street and was blamed for going so far uptown. At that location he has ever since remained however. Though covering a period of fifty-five years, Mr. Carter's business career is uneventful. Steady progress has been the fortune of his house. In 1848 he took his brothers Walter and Peter into partnership, and in 1874 Robert Carter, Jr., a son, was also admitted. Their publications have been wholly theological or religious, every evangelical denomination being represented in their catalogue. Their list contains the largest series of juvenile books adapted to Sunday school libraries ever issued by a publishing house. Mr. Carter was himself the author of several of these juvenile books and also compiled a volume entitled "Scotia's Bards," being a collection of the best work of the Scotch poets.

The esteem in which Mr. Carter was held by his fellow-publishers is well expressed by them in a letter they sent to the *Observer* in April, 1884, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Carter's entry into the trade. That letter said in part:

"Fifty years of a life devoted, as his has been, to the making of books, not one of which would make men worse, but ought to make them better, may well be recognized. For a half century he has been doing a wholesome, beneficent work. He has passed through many seasons of general business depression, and yet maintained his own credit unimpaired. His conducted his business with dignity, integrity, and honor. Who can estimate the value and extent of his influence as a publisher? What a factor he has been in the religious education of this country. He has survived all his early contemporaries in this trade, the elder Harper, Daniel Appleton, John P. Haven, Jonathan Leavitt, Joe Lockwood, and George P. Putnam. Beloved and honored by all who know him, he is not only without enemies, but with troops of friends the whole land over."

Three sons and a daughter survive Mr. Carter. His two elder sons are Presbyterian ministers, Rev. Thomas Carter, at Boonton, N. J., and the other, Samuel T. Carter, at Huntington, L. I. His daughter married the late Rev. I. W. Cochrane of Meudon, N. J. His wife died two years ago.

Mr. Carter was the oldest living manager of the American Bible Society and was a Trustee on the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. For fifty years he has been an elder of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and there services will be held on Tuesday at 10 o'clock. Interment will be made at Greenwood.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Arthur W. Benson, who died in Florida on Friday, was one of the wealthy men of Brooklyn, and had lived for years at 214 Columbia Heights. He was a native of Maine and was seventy-eight years old. When only sixteen years old he moved to this city and became a clerk in a shipping house in South-street. He soon went in for himself, and in 1849 started with a small fortune. He then became President of the Brooklyn Gas Company, and was the pioneer in the introduction of that luxury into private houses. He connected himself with all the local interests, and was a Director in the Brooklyn Hospital, the Brooklyn Library, the Brooklyn Savings Bank, Packer Institute, the Academy of Music, the Brooklyn Dispensary, Greenwood Cemetery, and Polytechnic Institute. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

The death of Mrs. Julia P. Hammer was reported yesterday in New-Orleans. She was stepdaughter and adopted daughter of Gen. John Henderson, who represented the State of Mississippi in the United States Senate. Miss Henderson spent several Winters in Washington City, and moved in the best society. Beautiful, graceful, fascinating manners, and inimitable wit made her many friends. She was a special favorite before the war in Boston society. Mrs. Hammer spent eight consecutive years of her life in Italy. She retained to the moment of her death in old age her vivacity of spirit, her taste for art, her appreciation of beauty, and love of poetry.

Solomon Davis, proprietor of the Niagara Falls Museum, died Friday night. Mr. Davis was born in London, England, on March 12, 1807, and had been identified with museums for over forty years, the greater part of the time at Table Rock on the Canadian side.

The Rev. John Bardan died at Paterson, N. J., on Friday night in his ninety-third year. "Until a year or two ago he was active in the ministry, having preached for more than half a century in the True Reformed Dutch Church (Secedar) at Passaic.

Marcel Persier died at his home at New-Aoknm Prairie, Lewis County, Washington, Friday, aged sixty-nine. He was the first white child born in Washington, then Oregon Territory.

Miss Susan L. Stanwood died in Augusta, Me., at 1:30 A. M. yesterday, aged seventy-six years. She was a sister of Mrs. Blaine, and resided with the Blaine family for many years.

IN ITS NEW HOME.

THE HOUSEWARMING GIVEN BY THE ARLINGTON LEAGUE.

The Arlington League opened its new house at 240 West Fourteenth-street last night, and its members turned out in force. They surveyed the handsome parlors with much satisfaction, and after they had looked at themselves in the big mirrors and tried all the inviting easy chairs and divans, they went down stairs and surveyed the bowling alley. Bowling is a new feature of the club.

The Arlington is the jolliest social organization in the Ninth Ward. It is non-partisan in politics and liberal in religious opinion. There the Tammanyite lays aside the arrogance which victory begets, the County Democrat ceases to mourn, and the Republican wishes his brothers well. There were no formal exercises last night. The members simply congratulated themselves.

The league was formed in 1883. Its first home was at 325 Bleecker-street. From there it moved to 21 Abingdon-square, then to 207 West Fourteenth-street, then to 355 West Fourteenth, and then to 242 West Fourteenth, next door to the new house. Its present officers are George Vetter, President; H. H. Slason, Vice-President; William C. Findlay, Treasurer, and J. J. Daly, Secretary. Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis and Assemblyman John Martin are among its members.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, warmer, followed Sunday night by light rains, southeasterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, warmer, followed by light rains, southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair, followed by rain, stationary temperature, southeasterly winds.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, light rain, warmer, southerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	34°	36°	3:30 P. M.	40°	49°
6 A. M.	34°	36°	6 P. M.	37°	46°
9 A. M.	38°	39°	9 P. M.	35°	42°
12 M.	39°	45°	12 P. M.	34°	41°

Average temperature yesterday..... 41½°
Average temperature for same date last year.. 36½°

LARGE TRANSFER OF DRY GOODS.

James A. Hearn & Son have bought the entire stocks of three large wholesale firms, to wit: William H. Lyon & Co. of 483 and 485 Broadway, general dry goods; Meyer Jonasson & Co. of 358 Broadway, manufacturers and importers of ladies' fine cloaks; Bernard Levy & Co. of 498 and 500 Broadway, manufacturers and importers of misses' and children's cloaks and dresses. A sale of the same will begin tomorrow. The firm thus offers, at half price, as will be seen in another column, the entire stocks of three wholesale firms whose united sales amounted to many millions annually.

THE NEW ROSALIND.

The dominant note in the new rendering of "As You Like It," at Daly's Theatre, is one of joyousness. There is not a hint of the gentle melancholy of Autumn in all the pictures, and the influence of Jaques, a mild cynic now, with a good heart, is counteracted by the radiance and freshness of nature. The gladness of Spring, the buoyancy of youth, prevail. To be sure, the young Orlando's grievous wrongs are duly set forth, and the usurping Duke, who insults the youth after his glorious victory in the wrestling combat, and drives his niece forth into the cruel world, for jealousy, is a sad, sombre knave to ruin over a people so gay in their demeanor, so well dressed, and so happy in their possessions.

The hardest thing for a matter-of-fact person to believe of all the improbabilities in this exquisite comedy of woodland life and love is the conversion of brutal Oliver and Duke Frederick at the end of the play. Oliver's better nature, however, is awakened by an act of gracious heroism performed by his brother, and thereafter, even if he were inclined to waver in his reformation, the love of Aliena would hold him steadfast. But the usurping Duke, coming to Arden Forest to do murder, and vacuished, chastened, and "reformed altogether" in the twinkling of an eye by the influence of an imaginary holy man! It is very strange, and imparts to the denouement a mysterious, dream-like character. We are not convinced, but we are charmed and satisfied as the vision of Ganymede, the exiles, and the shepherds fades away.

The earlier scenes of this lovely pastoral are all beautifully done at Daly's with plenty of dramatic spirit and just the right touch of pageantry. The quarrel of the brothers is made to seem very real. The wrestling match is positively thrilling, and Rosalind has a fine moment of natural indignation and womanly spirit when she exclaims: "My father was no traitor!" The grief of Rosalind when she is exiled is expressed with the tone of sincerity, and Celia's sympathy is touching; but the climax is carried beyond this, and beyond the heroic outburst when their plan of flight is formed. The girls have brushed away their tears and are smiling cheerfully as they unfold their scheme to Touchstone. So that the first act ends with a merry note.

As for the sylvan pictures, they are of unsurpassed beauty. So perfect a simulation of the woodland of poetry has never before been seen. Yet the play is not overdressed with pictures, and there is no obtrusion of spectacular effects to disturb the limpid current of the comedy. One seems to be wandering, blissfully, in an endless forest, its by ways, glades, thickets, and pools all dedicate to romance. The Spring sunshine falls cheerfully through the interlacing branches overhead, and the songs of the foresters are heard, intermittently, from the distance.

As for the new arrangement of the play, it is most satisfactory. We have not been accustomed to hear on the stage the banter of Jaques with Amiens about the song, although Mr. Coghlan did that scene when he played Jaques here last Winter, and retained even the queer "Dundame" passage, which Mr. Daly omits. We have never before had Jaques in sight during the scene of Touchstone's wooing, and the bright little scene between Touchstone and Audrey and the singing boys, with the song "It was a lover and his lass," has never been used on the stage in this country until now. This is one of the quaintest and prettiest pictures in the production. The witty scene between Jaques and Ganymede, at the beginning of Act IV. is retained also, and is found to be of value. The monstrous custom introduced originally by one Charles Johnson in his perversion of "As You Like It" in 1723, and since generally followed, of giving the passage descriptive of the melancholy and moralizing of Jaques by the side of the wounded deer to Jaques himself, is not followed by Mr. Daly. There is a First Lord, and he speaks the lines allotted to him, or a part of them, the speech having been "cut" since the first night. There is small cause for complaint about this, however, for so much of the text of "As You Like It" has not been heard upon the stage before. The manner of Hymen is found to be well worth using as it is done here, with pretty music well sung amid sylvan surroundings so lovely.

The high lights in this play fall upon the characters of Rosalind and Jaques. The cynic is the foil to the sweet, merry, radiant heroine. Both are witty, each is endowed with a larger degree of intellectuality than all the other personages of the play put together, even including Touchstone, whose "folly" is, indeed, very clever and keen, but who is so much like the ordinary mortal after all that he mates with a rollicking, ill-bred country wench and is likely to live the life Jaques predicts for him. Beneath Rosalind's wit is a tranquil mind, a clear conscience, a spotless soul, a heart just touched by the joy of first love. Jaques has seen the world, and found it a sad world, or thinks he has. He is a fellow who bath had losses. We do not believe that that delightful old moralizer, the Banished Duke, understands his character, or that Jaques's thoughts are always as gloomy as his words. He seems to be a cynic partly by nature, partly by the force of experience, and partly, we have no doubt, from mere habit, because he has found that his cynicism imparts a very grateful variety to the somewhat insipid course of sylvan life.

A firm, clear, crisp rendering of the part of Jaques is needed in the performance of "As You Like It." The monthing, attitudinizing ranter and the dull, colorless mumbler are equally out of place. Jaques should be a gentleman. He is a cultivated wit, a profound jester. Since Mr. Clarke's unfortunate illness the part has fallen to the care of Mr. Bond, who treats it intelligently and with a degree of skill that is very promising. The Orlando of Mr. Drew, easy, graceful, fervent, and sincere; the pathetic portrayal of faithful Adam by Mr. Fisher, the nimble, dry Touchstone of Mr. Lewis, the Audrey of Miss Irving, the Wrestler of Mr. Hobart Boeworth, and the gentle Celia of Miss Crossman are all impersonations out of the common.

The Rosalinds of the last century, with the single exception of Mrs. Siddons, who gave to the part "the smile of tragedy," were all hoydens. Woffington, Pritchard, Dancer, Jordan, all played Rosalind in a spirit of sportive mirthfulness. It is only in recent years that the poetic Rosalind has come in favor, the Rosalind whose nature has a touch of gentle sadness in it, who has felt keenly the indignities thrust upon her father and herself, and the cruelty of Frederick, and whose passion for Orlando is not the less strong because she knows enough of the dark side of life to value the love of a true man. Mr. Daly has always had a fondness for the merry, romping, altogether joyous Rosalind. No doubt he thinks there is a trace of priggishness in Helen Faucit's elaborate analysis of the character. In each successive production of this play—and he has made several notable ones—this manager has seemed to strive to get nearer to the expression of the joy of youth and the exhilaration of Spring.

Miss Rehan's Rosalind, therefore, is, on the surface at least, the merry Rosalind of the Wolfington type, who seems sometimes to be in the very vein of Audrey, thankful that the gods have not made her poetical. But, mark you, frisky, merry, alert, girlish as she is, she has none of the bad tricks of some of the Rosalinds we all remember. She discards the foresters' boots and frankly displays her neat hose in the boy's habit, to be sure, but she does not, like another recent Rosalind who wore no boots or leggins in the Forest of Arden, come romping to the footlights, skip back again, and then exclaim merrily: "Oh, Jupiter, how weary are my spirits!" She does not make a boon companion of Touchstone, nor does she sing the vile "Cuckoo Song" from "Love's Labor's Lost," incorporated in the acting edition of this play in the year the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, by a donkey, and since retained by some ill-advised actresses of Rosalind. What could be less in keeping with Rosalind's character or her mood in Arden than that song?

Miss Rehan, though the most joyous and light-hearted of Rosalinds among those who have recently secured the favor of critical observers, nevertheless gives beautiful expression to the heroine's absorbing passion for Orlando. Her lovely voice is finely used in the delicious banter of the mock courtship scenes, and the long speech to Orlando, in which Ganymede explains how he once cured another lover of his folly, is a capital specimen of perfectly natural elocution. She touches the true note in her simple, pathetic reception of the bloody kerchief. This is a portrayal that will be liked the more the oftener it is seen, and one that will be accounted great in its time. E. A. D.

THE PRESIDENT "DUCKING."

HE PADDLES HIS OWN CANOE TO THE AMUSEMENT OF THE SPECTATORS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 28.—The President's party, who have been duck hunting in the swamps of the James River, reached here this evening at 6 o'clock and left immediately for Washington. The party consisted of President Harrison, Senators Hawley and Edmunds, and Justice Gray, Judge Thompson and Commodore Bateman.

The President started out early ducking this morning. The field selected for the slaughter of the feathered victims was Cypress Swamp, near Claremont House, an estate that for a generation has been owned by the Virginia Harrisons. The President boarded a small boat manned by a rural boy and pushed out in Cypress Swamp in search of canvas-backs and other favorite members of the same tribe that infest that section. After pulling through the morasses for some time the diminutive oarsman got tired. Mr. Harrison graciously relieved him of the oars, and for an hour or more paddled his own canoe. Those who watched him from the distant shore say that Mr. Harrison may be a statesman, and is possibly somewhat familiar with the mysteries of ducking, but as the propeller of a flat-bottom boat he is far from being a success.

The President killed four ducks, one of which he failed to secure, as it got lost in the swamp. The Virginia huntsmen regard him as a pretty good shot. They think, though, they can give him some good points in duck shooting if he would come down here and spend a few weeks.

The Presidential party did not reach here until 6 o'clock this evening. They were expected two hours earlier, and Mr. John Branch, a well-known banker, had made arrangements to entertain them at his house. That gentleman, Col. Frederick R. Scott, Mayor J. T. Ellison, Major James H. Dooley, and several other well-known Richmond Democrats were in waiting at the wharf to welcome the distinguished visitors. After waiting for nearly an hour or more many of the party left. Mayor Ellison, Col. Scott, Mr. Branch, and some few others boarded a city tug and met Commodore Bateman's yacht, with the Executive party on board, two miles below Richmond. The President was pressed to stop over and partake of the hospitality of the party. He was given to understand that Gov. Lee would be pleased to meet him, but President Harrison said that he was merely in Virginia for sport and his time would hardly admit of their stopping, but he would be glad to do so at another time. While the Richmond gentlemen were pressing the Chief Magistrate of the nation to stop over in the city and lunch with them, Commodore Bateman announced that tea was ready in the sang dining room of the yacht. On the arrival of the President's party here they were immediately driven from the wharf to the Union Station, where they took the 7:15 train for Washington.

The President's hunt was, on the whole, a failure. He not only did not bag many ducks, but killed through mistake a fat hog belonging to a colored man named Gilbert Wootten. It is said that the President took the porker for a goose. In this county, though, the latter animals are rarely ever shot. They are generally tried and caught alive by the dogs. Although the slaughtered hog was Wootten's favorite rooter, he feels reconciled that its slayer was the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Wootten is a stalwart Republican, and, it is said, will claim at least a small Postmastership at the hands of the Administration for the loss he has sustained.

THE CHARITY BALL.

THE GENTLEMEN WHO ARE TO CONTROL THE ARRANGEMENTS.

Everybody is looking forward to the Charity Ball. It will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7. The demand for boxes has been greater than ever before and nearly all of them have been taken. In the list of those who have secured them are names of prominent society people, and the occasion will be a brilliant one. Mrs. Hitchcock of 8 East Twenty-ninth-street holds one or two boxes which have been returned, and seats are to be had for $3 each. Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Edward Cooper will open the ball.

The Chairman of the Floor Committee is Mr. J. William Beekman, and the other members of the committee are James Cinch Smith, John Kingsford, William B. L. Lee, Philip A. Mller, Frederick D. Thompson, Charles A. Munn, Julian Kean, Creighton Webb, H. W. McVickar, L. F. d'Oremieux, Edmund C. Stanton, Stewart Barney, William Parsons, Francis T. Cederhill, George H. Sullivan, F. H. Price, Harry M. Jones, Franklin Bartlett, Edgerton Winthrop, Center Hitchcock, Fred J. De Peyster, William A. Duer, Elliott Roosevelt, Clermont L. Clarkson, F. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Laerdon Erving, J. Archibald Murray, Douglas Roolnson, Jr., William Whitlock, Herbert Satterlee, Hamilton Fish Webster, F. Delano Weeks, Frederick T. Baldwin, J. H. Furness, Austin Corbonet, Amory S. Carhart, Thomas H. Howard, William B. Cooper, R. H. Richards, Norman Whitehouse, and Robert Houe.

RECEPTION BY ART STUDENTS.

The Art Students' League held a reception last night in honor of the French painter, M. Benjamin Constant. The latter wore his decoration as officer of the Legion of Honor, and was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ginenzer. There gathered to meet him a goodly number of the present and former students of the league, together with several of the artists who teach these flourishing schools, among them Messrs. Carroll Beckwith, Kenyon Cox, Elwell, and Lamb. An excellent band of musicians enlivened the reception and gave a chance for dancing in the large upper studio.

The quarters of the league, on East Twenty-third-street, are full of nooks and corners, passages and cubbyholes. Here an entry leads to a studio given over to the painters in oils; there a passage would lead, if the visitor were allowed to follow it, to the ateliers for the nude. For the reception a pick from work by students in the antique classes and those for oils was ranged on the walls of the main studio, which was otherwise emptied for the occasion. M. Benjamin Constant found much to admire in Mr. Beckwith's array of crayon drawings from the cast chosen from his pupil's work. The method pursued in the French system of working in masses, in order to accustom the student to use palette and brush as broadly as they best come to employ the brush. A small studio below stairs was devoted to work from the nude in crayon and oils. Here most remarkable results were seen, the classes being under the superintendence of Mr. Kenyon Cox. Realism is the watchword: no ugly play of muscle, or outline or parts of the body equally considered unlovely is omitted in these transcripts from nature. Here, as among the drawings from the antique, the teachers at the league frown down anything that is minute or anxious in handling, and strive to excite their pupils to bold handiwork that has at least the look of ease.

M. Constant speaks little English, but so many present knew his own tongue that the reception was not tiresome to him. As a critic of novices' work he is an adept, because in Paris he rules an atelier of several hundred pupils. Last night he informed his friends that he proposed to leave for Paris the 26th of January. A long article on the Barye Monument Loan Exhibition, portions of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, will probably be printed in French in *Le Temps* of Paris.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arthur Sewall of Maine is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. J. D. Imboden of Virginia is at the St. Denis Hotel.

President Franklin Carter of Williams College is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon, Judge Henry A. Childs of the New-York Supreme Court, and Prof. C. V. Riley of Washington are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

TO BUILD TELEGRAPH LINES.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—There was filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day the certificate of incorporation of the New-York Quotation Company, with a capital of $500,000. The company is formed for the building of telegraph lines throughout New-York City and to cities and villages in and outside of this State from the several Exchanges in New-York. The incorporators and stockholders are William H. Baker, Theodore L. Cuyler, Jr., of Brooklyn, and John O. Stevens of Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Baker owns 4,990 of the 5,000 shares of stock, and Messrs. Cuyler and Stevens hold 10 shares each.

A STRIKE AT CARNEGIE'S MILLS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—Carnegie's lower Union Iron Mills are closed down on account of a strike of the puddlers, who refused to work the iron furnished by the firm, claiming that the material was too strong. Pending a settlement of the trouble extensive improvements will be made and the mills will not resume until some time in January. About 250 men are idle.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The market was so soft yesterday that the chances are good for its getting a little rattled to-morrow. There was not much done during the week. Business was an decidedly of a holiday character that on two of the five days less than 60,000 shares were done outside the unlisted stocks. This represents not dullness merely but stagnation, and to most brokers Christmas was the reverse of a merry one from a business standpoint. A general state of expectancy exists—expectation that after the January disbursements are made money will be easy and prices go up. Most people hope for this, some distrust it. What is generally expected seldom happens in Wall-street. Looking back to a year ago, one finds that dismal anticipations were rather popular in the railroad world as to what the coming year was to bring forth, more particularly among the the Western railroad men. The formation of the President's agreement, or Inter-State Association, was bringing out numerous interviews with managers on the railroad situation; and while the sanguine ventured to hope that things would change for the better, the more outspoken declared that the prospects were bad. The General Manager of the Chicago and Alton said he could see nothing to brighten the situation in 1889; he considered it meant "bankruptcy for some of the roads, and hard times, possibly a panic." The General Manager of the C. B. & Q. was not so blue, but he confessed that "the railroad people were scared." There was plenty more of the same. Despite this the year 1889 has been worried through satisfactorily. No hard times and no panic; and at the close of it one finds these Western roads in vastly better shape to begin the new year than they were twelve months ago; while the record of the Eastern roads is of increased dividends earned and paid; and in the Southwest successful reorganization removing a serious menace to the financial world; in the South, more prosperity than ever. "This has been the warmest Christmas," said a New-Orleans dispatch, "and the most prosperous, that New-Orleans has had since the war." It is true the year ends in a dismal sort of way in Wall-street, with business stagnant, brokers feeling blue, and many people long of stocks uneasy about the outcome—particularly the holders of coal stocks, because a green Christmas makes a lean coal treasury. (This saying went the rounds last year.) It is consoling to reflect, however, that a spell of stagnation in Wall-street is invariably followed sooner or later by a corresponding burst of activity; and such activity will follow the present quietness.

As things stand, there is nothing in view upon which to calculate that the several great railroad systems of the country will earn less in 1890 than they have in 1889. The first half of the year they have this season's crops to work on. The comparison of earnings ought to be nearly uniformly good, since the first half of 1889 was with most roads rather poor; it was in the last half that they began to make quick improvement. What the comparison will be for the last half of 1890 will of course depend upon the next crops, and all that can be said on that subject is that as open Winter is usually favorable for the following season's growth. The volume of general business, which depends upon the crops, can be calculated to show no diminution. The complaint that profits are small is a sort of guarantee of sound trade conditions. Small profits, like tight money, put a curb on expanding tendencies. Such a situation seems to warrant confidence that we are all sound and right at home. This, however, is not enough. We have something to do with abroad also, and there is where danger seems to threaten. The perfectly crazy "industrial" speculation which London has been running into can have only one result. Wall-street has had a taste of what can be done in that line with Sugar stock, Lead, and Cotton Oil; but London has been buying about everything here in the way of mills, breweries, foundries, elevators, manufacturing plants of any and every sort, which any one was willing to sell at almost any price asked. The thing has gone to such an extent, the prices paid have been so extravagant, that people here have passed to a condition of simple amazement. Of course there will be a big crash. One inflated concern will go down, and then the whole lot will follow like a row of bricks. This is a menace which hangs over the stock market from abroad. When the break comes it may be expected to seriously influence the prices for all "Americans," and this market will have to take the stocks which London sells. The situation even now, while the buying of more breweries and foundries is going on, begins to look very doubtful. The last fortnightly settlement showed a reduction so great as to be described as "extraordinary" in the speculative accounts open for the rise in American railroad securities. One house, which had been lending on 30,000 to 40,000 shares, took in only 5,000; and most of the other houses, it is stated, found a similar though not le all cases a proportionate elimination.

Does not this mean that in the past few weeks London has been steadily feeding our market? Our trade exports are vastly in excess of our imports lately, but we import no gold to settle the balance. There is no way of recording the international transactions in securities. Yet these have grown to be of such magnitude that our statistics of merchandise exports only serve as a basis to guess how the balance of trade stands. If London is getting ready for trouble, or at least that portion of the speculative and investing public which is able to look ahead, the liquidation of half accounts in Americans will continue, and this is the market on which the selling is being done and will continue to be done. The next settlement takes place to-morrow and next day, and our market yesterday apparently showed the effects. No one can guess how soon or how late the smash in the London market will come, but it looks as if the decisive kick downward had been given by the Brazilian affair. London is landed to the neck with South American securities, mainly as the result of the wild speculation in the Argentine Confederation, for which English money has supplied the means. It has been said that all the conditions which appeared before the panics of 1825 and 1837 in this country, have reappeared in the Argentine Confederation. A shock has been given by the neighboring country of Brazil; Brazilian securities in London are sinking and will continue to sink, if only from the uncertainty of investors as to what the future is to bring forth; and this must inevitably cut off the supplies of fresh money to the neighboring State. Without this food to feed on, the mad speculation there must come to a sudden end, and London will have an experience. We shall get the return shock, more or less severe in proportion to the amount of our securities afloat there. We seem to be feeling the effects of the coming storm now.

IN THE POLITICAL SWIM.

The County Democracy advocates of ballot reform say that the work of organizing clubs in the interest of the reform is going on satisfactorily in the Assembly districts, and that the growth of the movement is marked. A bill is being prepared for introduction in the Legislature by the Counties leaders in the ballot reform cause. One of them said yesterday that it would differ radically from the Linson or Saxton bills, and would be introduced in the Senate by Senator Ahern, who will be the sole representative of the County Democracy in the Senate. A member from the interior of the State will be asked to introduce it in the House.

The slate is all fixed up for the nominations to be made by the Tammany Aldermanic caucus to be held on Thursday. Alderman Storm will continue as Chairman of the Finance Committee, Alderman Andrew A. Noonan will be Vice President of the board, and Clerk F. J. Twomey will be continued in office. Assistant Clerk Richard E. Mutt will not. He is a Republican, and his place will be taken by Michael F. Blake, who for several years has been connected with the New-York *Herald* doing local political work. He is a Sixteenth District Tammany man. The salary is $2,500 a year.

County Democrats in the Third District are not as numerous as they were before Justice Daniel O'Reilly went over to Tammany, but an effort is being made there to keep the district organization up in good shape, and it is claimed that O'Reilly's followers will be by no means as numerous as at first supposed. The question is, Who is to lead the Counties in the districts?

CARLOS FORMALLY PROCLAIMED AT LISBON YESTERDAY.

LISBON, Dec. 28.—The ce

PEA-SOUP FOG IN LONDON

NEW-YORK'S WORST FOG DOES NOT APPROACH IT.

A DIRTY YELLOWISH COMPOUND WHICH MAKES ITSELF FELT EVERYWHERE AND BY EVERYBODY.

There has been a good deal of discussion as to whether the fog which recently enshrouded this city was of the London pattern or not. Any one who ever made the personal acquaintance of "a London particular" would have no hesitancy about the matter. There are London fogs of various degrees of opaqueness, but the New-York article would rank as one of the clearest of them.

When one of the thick, yellowish compounds known as a "pea-soup" fog falls on London it makes day darker than the darkest night; it arrests all traffic, obliterates all landmarks, and, as Mrs. Browning says, it looks "as if a sponge had wiped out London." The city is transformed into ghostland. Individuals move about like huge phantoms, and all sound is deadened to a muffled, ghostlike tone.

This stifling "pea-souper" comes along only once or twice a year, but very respectable smoke fogs and sea fogs keep up London's reputation in the intervals. The worst of the pea-soup fog is that there is no getting away from it. If you rush into your office and close the door, it will be there before you. If you dive into a subterraneous restaurant, thinking to escape, it will accompany every dish. If the exasperated business man flees home, it will be waiting his arrival, unless his house happens to be outside the area of its operations.

A London fog never gets left. It makes itself disagreeably perceptible to more senses than one. You can see it—see little else, in fact; you can feel its wet, clammy touch; you can smell its unhallowed flavor, and it is thick enough for you to taste. There is no keeping it out, however much you may wrap and muffle yourself up. It will creep down your neck and up your sleeves in defiance of all your precautions. Lights will not penetrate it. Street lamps only give out a misty light for a few feet around. You cannot see one lamp from the other, nor stanmog midway between you and the curb see either. If it were not for the blaze of light from store windows, one would have to move about the streets by feeling his way.

The inside of a ball has a curious appearance during one of these fogs. It is filled with a thick haze. The fashionable dissipators who roam all the endless and literary toilers must cease work until the fog passes away. All they can do is to sit and gaze helplessly at the opaque atmosphere around them. The fine great arc electric lights give less light than as many candles. As the rods which suspend the lights are invisible, the lights seem to float unsupported in their nutransparent, dense atmosphere of faintly-luminous gray.

The dense "pea-soup" fogs, as already observed, only visit London at intervals. They may only stay a few hours, but sometimes make a day of it. They are most likely to come in November and December. There was a memorable one on New Year's Day last year. Early in the morning spectral figures, representing people who had been out at parties or balls, might have been seen picking their way home with the aid of torches. Cabs and cars are useless in a fog. The area affected by the fog varies, and the fog is often very unequally distributed. It may be tolerably clear in Trafalgar-square, but completely dark at St. Paul's Cathedral in the centre of the city.

The London fogs may be mitigated but cannot be got rid of. The one justifiable excuse is a combination of all the most noxious elements in the other fogs, and is the most deleterious to the lungs and has the worst effect on the health of the people.

The prevalence of such fogs greatly increases the death rate. The other fogs—which are mere fragments and less dense—are generally confined to the business and central parts of the city, and are less injurious.

What are the causes of these fogs and how can the evils be lessened? The commonest fog—that is smoke or black vapor—is formed by the smoke which rises from thousands of chimneys, and which hovers over the houses in clouds. An enormous quantity of coal is consumed in London. Fires are used in houses practically all the year round, not because of the cold but because of the humidity and dampness of the atmosphere. The evils arising from this vast consumption of coal are aggravated because the coal is of the bituminous kind and of bad quality. The coal supply of London has long been a political issue. Nearly all the coal which is stored up by the authorities of the small area in the centre of the great metropolis known as the "City." This "City" in its municipal capacity is a veritze of antiquity—a bit of the ninth century dovetailed into the nineteenth. Its new democratic Council which now governs the various vestries and villages of which London is composed, has sworn the "City" of much of its privileges, and the Lord Mayor has sunkco to the position of an ornamental puppet, who masquerades like an amateur Barnum, and spends twice the salary of the President of the United States in maintaining what is misternmed "dignity."

It has been proposed to pass a law compelling every one to consume his own smoke. But this would not abolish the fog. Smoke only aggravates those that are produced from the sea. A sea and river mist is driven by the wind on London, and the conditions being favorable it settles there. It mingles with the smoke and prevents the dispersion of the partly-consumed carbon.

Something more is required, however, before we arrive at the composition of a regular London "particular." This is caused by the situation of London. The city is built on clay, and surrounded on one side—between it and the sea—by marshes and swampy land, and contains within its midst numerous subterranean and pondcise parks. Water might be obtained by sinking a well in any part of London. When an east wind blows a mist from the sea, when this mist is joined by the exhalations from the Essex and Kent marshes, when the two constituents embrace the smoke and gather in other impurities, the strangest atmospheric compound known to science fills the valley of the Thames. To mitigate these fogs, anthracite coal should be burned in smoke-consuming furnaces, and the Essex and Kent marshes, as well as the Hadrow, Regent, and other parks, which generate fogs, should be drained. This would have the effect of reducing the fog to the consistency of a mist, but in order to get away from the fog altogether it would be necessary to have recourse to their city to some other location, and this would be rather a big contract.

A FINE QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

From the London Figaro.

It seems from details which are now leaking out that the ticklish question of precedence among the royal mourners at the fuoeral of the late King of Portugal led to a conflict of opinion even in the royal palace itself. The burning point for decision was whether the Duke of Aosta or the Duke of Montpensier should have the *pas* of the other. The Court Master of Ceremonies, the Coont d'Alcaçovas, finding it impossible to decide between the rival Dukes, the matter was referred to the King himself, who decided that his uncle, the ex-King Amadeus, should have precedence of the Duo de Montpensier.

But this by no means pleased Queen Amélie, who at onen took up the cudgels for the latter Duke, her relative. At last, when the question had to be finally settled, as the King refused to give way, his wife asked him to at least give his reasons for putting the Duke of Aosta before the Duo de Mootpensier. His Majesty's answer was this: "I give my uncle the *pas*," said he, "because he has been the sovereign of the Duo de Montpensier," so that the latter has actually missed his hand as his subject. Clearly, then, a subject should not have precedence of one who has been his King.

DEADLY FOOT WARMERS IN CABS.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily News.

The cabs of Paris appeared yesterday without the label with the word *chauffée*. An order of the Prefect of Police, who acted on the recommendation of the Board of Health, has been issued suppressing the foot warmers heated with charcoal. Notwithstanding badly-jointed floors and doors, the cabs thus warmed have proved to be very deadly. Attention was first attracted to the fact in 1881, when the weather, being for two months unusually cold, kept the windows of cabs came out of the cabs with splitting headaches. Deaths were not unusual. This year there have been several deaths since the severe weather set in. The Prefect of Police gives the owners the choice of having a ventilation tube to the foot warmer to carry off the oxide of carbon or to have it filled with hot water. In case of infringement of this order they will be prosecuted.

SAVED BY HIS ENEMY.

From the London Figaro.

A curious incident occurred at the well-known Parisian Café de la Paix a day or two ago. A Republican Deputy, M. Jules Roche, while breakfasting was on the point of being served by a monthful of bread, and would probably have succumbed had not his critical condition been noticed by M. de Susini, the fiery Boulangist, and one of M. Roche's most pronounced political enemies, who was having his *déjeuner* at a neighbouring table. M. de Susini, who happens to be a doctor, forgetting all about political differences, hastened to assist the choking Deputy, and, having saved him from certain suffocation, escorted him to the Chamber. Even French political rivals, it would seem, are not so bitterly irreconcilable as is often made out.

EUROPE'S LONGEST TELEPHONE.

From the London Figaro.

The completion of the longest telephonic line in Europe is just announced. The wires stretch from Pesth to Prague, a distance of at least 600 kilometers. What is more, the line is already in assured telephonic success.

IRRIGATION IN KANSAS.

GREAT INDIGNATION OVER PROF. SHELTON'S UNFAVORABLE REPORT.

DODGE CITY, Kan., Dec. 28.—The recent utterances of Prof. Shelton of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan regarding irrigation in Western Kansas have caused widespread indignation in this region. Prof. Shelton, who is conceded to be an able agriculturist, but whose knowledge of irrigation is based on an entire lack of experience, made a three days' tour of Western Kansas and then wrote an article declaring irrigation impracticable in the arid portions of the State. In the face of his statement is the indisputable fact that thousands of acres in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado have been made productive during the past year through irrigation, and that a plentiful supply of "underground" water is available at all seasons of the year.

A former New-Yorker who has spent nearly ten years in the Southwest said to THE TIMES'S correspondent to-day: "So far the pioneers of Western Kansas have been very successful in securing water for irrigating purposes from bed rock beneath the sands, just as have Colorado people, who have been experimenting in this direction for the past few years. Prof. Shelton of the Kansas Agricultural College does not think well of the plan for the reason, probably, that he knows nothing about it. The plan is practicable, nevertheless, and will prevail generally throughout the arid belt, notwithstanding the adverse criticism of such men as the grasshopper professor of Kansas. Tois method of obtaining water in Colorado has been so successful that unfavorable reports will not affect it in the least. It was first tried on Cherry Creek, a few miles above Denver, as far back as 1881, and is still working splendidly. The Denver Water Company dile a two-foot main with Cherry Creek water piped from bed rock near the creek channel. On the Bijou, in Morgan County, two irrigating companies get their entire water supply by the underground method. In Bent County, Col., the bed rock of the Arkansas River is now being utilized by the Keota Canal Company, which are building a big irrigating ditch. The water is secured at the head gates by sloking a series of stone cribs in a diagonal line across the stream.

"Enough has been done by the men who are interested in irrigation in the West and southwest to demonstrate the feasibility of securing the subterranean flow of water at all seasons. In Western Kansas wells have been dug fifty miles distant from the Arkansas River and water procured in abundance at a depth not to exceed ten feet. Asa T. Soule of Rochester, N. Y., who recently sold the Eureka Irrigating Ditob to an English syndicate, is now building two other ditobes whose source of supply will be the underground Arkansas. At the head of each ditch an immense reservoir is being constructed, whose bottom will rest on bed rock, and it is confidently believed that the supply of water will be ample for the needs of both canals. This is a new thing to hydraulics, and perhaps it is not strange that agriculturists like Prof. Shelton are quick to denounce it. I am confident that in a few years a large area of the arid belt will be reclaimed through irrigating ditches built on this plan, and once reclaimed there can be no question that they will produce wonderful crops."

THE HOLIDAYS AT NEWPORT.

A FEW FAMILY GATHERINGS—SOCIETY AND OTHER GOSSIP.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 28.—The holidays passed very quietly here. A few cottage people came from New-York to spend Christmas, and those who were here had pleasant gatherings of families and friends, but oo large society events occurred. The weather was entirely unassailable, almost as warm as Spring.

Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs entertained one day recently.

Miss Ellis, niece of Mrs. Russell Forsyth, is spending the Winter with the Misses Newmao on Cain-de-Forest.

Lorillard Spencer has leased the Sargent cottage oo Kay-street for the coming season, as his new villa oo Halidon Hill will not be ready for occupancy.

The man who has been attemptiog to wreck the electric cars by placing large stones on the track has been caught and will be dealt with by law. It is believed oy some people that he was hired to ho the work by opponents of the road, but the belief is not general.

Mrs. Paran Stevens is quite ill.

The Edison Electric Light Company, which numbers among its stockholders and Directors many cottagers, has absorbed every other electric light company in the city, and after Jan. 1 will have a monopoly of all the electric lighting, both interior and street.

The Newport Street Railway Company has declared a dividend on its first six months' work.

Leslie Pell Clarke is here from New-York for the holidays.

Miss Maude Stevens has arrived here from Europe.

Ogden Mills and J. H. Glover of New-York have been here for a few days.

A society subscription ball will be given at Masonin Hall Thursday evening, Jan. 2. It is expected that a number of people will come from New-York to attend.

The executors of the will of Catharine L. Wolfe have sold to Alfred R. and Howard Coukling of New-York the estates oo Pelham and Mill streets and the estate oo Terris court, in this city.

Mrs. John Dore of New-York has leased O. Hoffman Burrowe's cottage, on Gibbs-avenue, for next season.

Mrs. Sarah A. Keodall, well known to Summer residents as the owner of the shore cottages oo Washington-street, died in Paris last week.

Cards are oot for the wedding on Tuesday, Jan. 14, of Miss Elizabeth S. Whipple, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple, and Pemborton H. Powel, son of ex-Mayor John Hare Powel.

W. MAJOR'S BLOODY WORK.

HE KILLS HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER, AND GRANDCHILD, AND HANGS HIMSELF.

DETROIT, Dec. 28.—A special from Rochester, Mich., says: "A cold-blooded triple murder was committed two miles north of Mount Vernon last night by William Major, who killed his wife, his daughter, and his granddaughter. Major, who is about fifty years old and a well-to-do farmer, was in Romeo yesterday and came home cheerful. His daughter, Mrs. Joseph Depew of Brandon, and her little daughter were visiting the house, and after conversation with them the family retired.

"The people were but fairly asleep when Major arose and began the work of death. He took a revolver and shot his wife as she lay asleep, putting two bullets into her body and mortally wounding her. The noise of the shooting awakened the others, but the murderer did not hesitate. Springing into the apartment occupied by his daughter and her child, he coolly fired a bullet at Mrs. Depew, and when it failed to kill her he procured an axa and knocked out her brains. He then killed the little granddaughter from beneath the bed clothing and with one blow of the axe split her head open, killing her instantly.

"Major then rushed into the room where his little son slept, and, groped about the bed for him. The lad had crawled under the bed for safety. As he heard his father searching the room, he said: 'Are you going to kill me, too, papa?'

"'No, my son,' replied the murderer, 'don't be afraid. When I am gone you will get $150 which I will leave you and divide it with your sister.'

"Then he hastened from the house and went to the neighboring forest and killed himself by hanging. His body was found to-day by the people who were searching for it. The boy gave the alarm as soon as he could, and the neighbors found Mrs. Major still alive. She cannot survive, however. The other two victims were killed instantly.

PUZZLED BY THE COMET DISCOVERY.

From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 27.

Local astronomers are perplexed somewbat to understand the meaning of two practically-independent discoveries of what appeare to be one and the same comet. Both the discoveries were published in the telegraphic dispatches of the *Sun*, one in the issue of Dec. 16 and the other yesterday. The first was announced on the authority of Prof. Borelly of Marseilles, France, and the second on that of Prof. Brooke of Geneve, N. Y. The comet located by the American was 35° further north, was said to be moving in an opposite direction from Borrelly, and described as much brighter than the latter's. All the astronomers in the country received telegraphic notice of the position of Borelly's comet on the evening of the 14th inst., and it seems strange that Prof. Brooke should have overlooked it. He is the discoverer of two out of the six comets this year. Only one of these was visible to the naked eye, and then but for a short time on account of overcast skies. About 6 P. M. yesterday a reporter was given the opportunity to view the new comet through a six-inch telescope. The comet is in the northwest, just south of Vega, the brightest star in the constellation of the Lyre, the only bright star in that portion of the heavens. It was seen as a small, dim patch of light, with something of a nucleus discernible. If it had a tail it must have been decidedly bobbed. It was only visible with a powerful telescope. An astronomer described it as having a condensed centre, being four minutes in diameter, bright for a telescopic comet, and faiuter when discovered than now. He calculated its position for 6:30 P. M.: Right ascension 18 hours and 21 minutes, and declination 33 degrees and 10 minutes north. It was found just three minutes north of the calculated place, and when it is considered that the data furbished him were not exact, this is a very good piece of work.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

Steamship Cienfuegos, Colton, Cienfuegos, St. Jago, and Nassau 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 P. M.

UZES AND LUYNES UNITED

A WEDDING SUCH AS PARIS HAD NOT SEEN IN YEARS.

FINE STATE IN WHICH THEY WENT TO THE CHURCH—FINE GOWNS SEEN THERE—CROWDED INTO THE STREET.

Writing a few weeks ago from Paris, a correspondent of the London *World* said writers in that city were "making a great harvest out of the marriage of the young Duc de Luynes, who will this week become *la plus jeune mari de l'aristocratie française*, and Mlle. Simone d'Uzès, the daughter of the famous hunting Duchess, whose eccentricities have enabled many to earo a dinner. The latest exploits of Mme. d'Uzès," he says, "were to introduce Gen. Boulanger to her aristocratic friends, and when the General was down in his luck, she hastened to replace him by Buffalo Bill, whose rival, the bull fighter, Angel Pastor, was monopolized by another aristocrat, the blonde Marquise d'Avaray. But that is now ancient history; Buffalo Bill has gone; his torero has returned to Spain; the aristocratic *salons* are for the moment without a *coquelucha*. Who will be the happy mortal upon whom the smiles and the cackle of the Duchesses will be centred this Winter? There is a chance for Barnum if he will come. Meanwhile, this marriage is to be one of the finest shows that Paris has seen since the empire. Uzès, Luynes, La Rochefoucauld, Mortemart, aod other families are going to church in gala conches, with postillions and *laquais* in gorgeous liveries and wigs, absolutely à la Louis XIV."

So wrote this correspondent before the event. Now we have a narrative of the wedding itself in *Galignani's Messenger* of Dec. 12. It says:

"The marriage of the Duke de Luynes and Mlle. d'Uzès took place at noon yesterday at the Church of Saint-Philippe-du-Roule, Paris. A special train from Dampierre and Rambouillet early in the morning brought a number of the invited peasantry to enjoy the religious nuptials of the Duke and newly-made Duchess. At 11:45 o'clock the bridal processioo left the d'Uzès residence in the Champs-Elysées. The family coaches of the two families were brought from their chateaux for use on this occasion. Such a princely spectacle has not been seen in Paris for many years. The first carriage was a brougham drawo by a fine pair of light brown horses with coachman and footmen in scarlet plush knee breeches, pale pink silk stockings, blue coats trimmed with silver braid, and bhinnhole bouquets of orange blossoms. In this conveyance were the Duke de Luynes and his mother. On the return from the church the Duke escorted the young Duchess in the same carriage.

"The second carriage was gorgeous with silver trimmings, lined inside with red and blue, and was drawn by a pair of black horses, with scarlet reins and rosettes on each of the horses' heads. The coachman had on a great splendor, and held his whip aloft with special pride. He wore a scarlet oloth coat trimmed with silver braid, marine blue breeches, and pink silk stookings, a black hat à la Napoleon, trimmed with silver braid and an edge of pale violet ostrich feathers. Two footmen on the back of the conch wore similar liveries, with powdered hair. In this coach were Mlle. Yolande de Luynes, the Viscount de La Rochefoucauld, and the Duchess de Chavreuse. In the d'Uzès coach, which was like the former, but with servants in blue liveries with pale blus silk stockings, and which was ornamented with red and blue harness trimmings, were Mlle. d'Uzès, the Duchess d'Uzès, and the Duke d'Uzès. Two coaches, all in red and blue liveries, with powdered-haired footmeu, cootained the bridal party.

"In the meaotime the Place du Rouis had become a black mass of people. Policemeo were kept constantly busy trying to maotain a hiodrance and orderly and cuotious mob. The windows of the houses near by were filled with onlookers who could not get admittance to the church. Men, women, and childreo were perched aloft in the branches of the trees, and stepladders were placed before many entrees for the convenience of those who cared to mount them in order to see the approach to the church. As the party drove up, the peasaots' band from Dampierre and Bouoeilles, cooducted by M. Huet, made 'merry music' with its 'March of the Harbe.'

"The entrance to the church was beautifully hanked by large graceful palms, puts of white flowers, and laurel branches. As the great door opkued to admit the bridal procession its organ pealed forth Meyerbeer's 'Schiller's March.' First to order walked the Duke de Luynes, while eleter the bride, Mlle. d'Uzès, followed by the Duke de Luynes and his mother, the Duchess de Luynes; Count Loule de Crussol with the bride's mother, the Duchess d'Uzès; the Duke de Doudeauville with the bridexroom's grandmother, the Duchess de Chevreuse; the Duke de Rohan and Duchess de Doudeauville, Viscount de la Rochetoucauld and Mlle. Yolande de Luynes, the only sister of the bridegroom; Viscount d'Hunolstein and Mlle. de Crussol, the Marquis de Mortemart and Viscountess d'Hunolstein, the Marquis de Galard and Mlle. Mathilde de Crussol, Prince Edonard de Polignac and the Duchess de Polignac, Prince hu Ligne of Belgium, Count A. de la Rochefoucauld and Princess de Ligne, Count de Mortemart and Mlle. de la Rochefoucauld, Baron Alfred de Carenty and the Viscountess de Coutades, Viscouot de Galard and Countesse de Mortemart, Count E. de la Rochefonoauld and Viscountess de Galard, Count Pierre de Vay, Attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Legotion, and Lady Constance Harris of London, an aunt of Mlle. d'Uzès.

"The church was abundantly trimmed with laurel garlands, interspersed with white chrysanthemums and camoolles, palme and evergreens were in rich profuteon, and the scene was one long to be remembered. Christmas-tide festival. The Sisters were most picturesque in their blue and red ottire, resplendent with gold trimmings and three-cornered hats. At the altar, brilliant with a myriad of lighted candles, stood Mgr. Goux, Bishop of Versailles, and the Abbé Baguin, who conducted the ceremonies. The organ and choir boys were conducted by M. Bourdeau, the *maître de chapelle*, with soloists from the Grand Opera, who gave the following selections: Dubois's 'Abraham,' 'Ores Mirabilis,' Mendelesohn's 'Ave Maria,' and Adam's 'Laudate.' The soloists were Mlle. Beckaert, the artpist of the Opéra, and MM. Morin and Bonnlol.

"After a brief address by the Bishop of Versailles and the mass which followed, the bride and bridegroom received congratulations from their friends, many of whom then adjourned to the d'Uzès residence, in the Champs Elysées, for a wadding breakfast, to which there were about three hundred special friends invited. Before the departure of the happy pair for Dampierre, at 4:30 o'clock, the breakfast party drank to the health of the young people, who, instead of seeking the fashionable life at Cannes, will enjoy the bubting season in the surroundings of their childhood and where the romance ut their life began.

"It can be truthfully said that the bride and wedding guests were attired in the most beautiful costumes of the season. The brids, who is just nineteeo, and a brunette, wore upeau de soie gown, trimmed with pointe d'aiguille lace and orange bioseoms. The back was cut à la princesse, with a very long Court train of white peau de soie. The corsage was trimmed in front with folde of white lace, fastened with orange bluesoms. The frunt of the skirt bad a tablier of pointe d'aiguille, and a flounce of the same on the bottom of the skirt. The sides were finished with a straight panele of silk held on the edge by sprays of orange bioseoms. The wedding veil, which did not cover the face at all, was of pointe d'aiguille, and extended from the top of the head the full length of the train and was held in front by a coronet of orange blossoms. Jewels were worn—not even the bridegroom's particular gift of a superb ruby locket, the stooe itself being the size of a one-frano piece. The groom wore the full-dress suit after the French fashion, a white waistcoat and tie, with a white carnation in the hotnbole.

"The Duchess d'Uzès wore a superb costume of silver-gray plush and brocade, with trimmings of silver embroidery and sable fur; a long gray plush wrap accompanied this costume, richly trimmed with sable, and a small bonnet of gray velvet and white feathers.

"The Duchesse Duchese de Luynes's costume of dark prune-colored velvet was most oticeable, and elegantly trimmed with superb Russian eable. Mlle. Yolande de Luynes looked like a spiritual vision in a beautiful wbite she in sky blue velvet, with silver and gold embroidered collar, cuffs, and belt; a large velvet bat of the same shade was trimmed with pale blue feathere. Mlle. de Luynes's costuma was an effective contrast to the one worn by Mlle. de Crussol, in which she carried the *guête* through the church, the latter wearing a dress of old rose Sicilian silk, with velvet sleeves and a large bat with shaded rose-colored ostrich feathers. The Duchess de Doudeauville wore a dress of white peau de soie embroidered in gold.

"Mlle. Marguerite d'Orléans sat in the royal box with her father, the Duke de Chartres, in pale gray costume, with gray hat trimmed with blue feathers. The Princess de Ligne was beautiful in dark blue, with red velvet sleeves, and looked like a portrait of the fifth-teenth century. The Duchess de Gremmont wore a dress of dark red velvet trimmed with jet. Lady Rumbold, an aunt of the bride, worn dark gray silk until velvet, with a dolman of black brocaded velvet. The Duchess de Polignac wore a handsome gown of dark blue velvet, trimmed with sable."

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

MONDAY, DEC. 30.

	Mail's Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Progreso, Progreso	.....	.....
Greece, London	.....	.....
Habana, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 31.		
City of Para, Aspinwall	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Neptuno, Trinidad	.....	.....
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Bordeaux	.....	.....
Erin's Maerlen, Portsmouth	.....	.....
Prince,	.....	1:00 P. M.
Tyrian, Kingston	.....	.....
Wisconsin, Liverpool	.....	12:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1.

Adriatic, Liverpool		2:00 P. M.
Aller, Bremen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Chicago, Liverpool		2:30 P. M.
Hadena, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pennland, Antwerp	11:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 2.		
Alvo, St. Marc	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Assyria, London	.....	.....
Clanrusgoe, Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Dania, Hamburg	.....	3:30 P. M.
Magnolia, Porto Rico	.....	.....
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Nevada, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 3.		
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Florida	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yumassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY. (SUNDAY,) DEC. 29.

Adriatic, Liverpool, Dec. 18.
Assyrian, Loado, Dec. 13.
Canada, London, Dec. 14.
Caracas, La Guayra, Dec. 23.
City of Chicago, Liverpool, Dec. 18.
Colambia, Gibraltar, Dec. 14.
Croma, Dundee, Dec. 12.
Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Gloucester City, Swansea, Dec. 12.
Illinois, Antwerp, Dec. 12.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 21.
Wasania, Hamburg, Dec. 9.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Dec. 28.
Otranto, Newcastle, Dec. 11.
Pennland, Antwerp, Dec. 14.
Spain, Liverpool, Dec. 14.
Sting, Bremen, Dec. 7.
State of Nevada, Larne, Dec. 15.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
Willkommeu, Bremen, Dec. 13.

MONDAY, DEC. 30.

Cleopatra, Amsterdam, Dec. 14.
Dania, Havre, Dec. 19.
Orion, Havana, Dec. 28.
Strabo, Rio Janeiro, Dec. 8.

TUESDAY, DEC. 31.

Bermuda, St. Croix, Dec. 23.
Furnessia, Moville, Dec. 21.
Nevada, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Sacrohoco, Gibraltar, Dec. 16.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1.

City of Washington, Havana, Dec. 2
Italy, Liverpool, Dec. 20.
Noordland, Antwerp, Dec. 21.

THURSDAY, JAN. 2.

Cadiz, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Lisbonne, Paris, Dec. 21.
Newport, Aspinwall, Dec. 24.
State of Nebraska, Larne, Dec. 23.

FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

Bohemia, Hamburg, Dec. 18.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Dec. 19.
Fulda, Bremen, Dec. 25.
Rock Light, Shields, Dec. 20.
Westmeath, Gibraltar, Dec. 19.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7:24	Sun sets	4:41
Moon sets	12:01		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k	1:10	Gov. Isl	1:39
Hell Gate	3:28		
	P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k	1:29	Gov. Isl	1:53
Hell Gate	3:42		

LOW WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		A. M.
Sandy H'k	7:23	Gov. Isl	7:59
Hell Gate	9:32		
	P. M.		P. M.
Sandy H'k	7:44	Gov. Isl	8:24
Hell Gate	9:57		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, DEC. 28.

ARRIVED.

Steamship State of Alabama, (Br.,) Lewis, Glasgow, via Larne, 21 ds., with mdse. to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:10 A. M.

Steamship San Marcos, Borrows, Galveston 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Trinidad, Barbadoes, St. Loclen, Martelique, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, and St. Croix, via Delaware Breakwater 13 ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

Steamship Veendam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam 13 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M. and left up at 9 A. M. to-day.

The Homhorg-American Line steamship Rogia, Capt. Karlowa, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York to-day.

The steamship Persian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Bristow, from New-York Dec. 15 for Loodon, passed the Lizard to-day.

The steamship Frisiera, (Br.,) Capt. Symons, sld. from Tarragona for New-York Dec. 23.

The steamship Peonsylvania, (Amer.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York Dec. 9, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 25.

The steamship Ocean, (Br.,) Capt. Voga, from New-York Dec. 9, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

The steamship Nenstria, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from New-York and Naples, arr. at Marseilles yesterday.

The steamship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, sld. from Rotterdam via Boulogne for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

The steamship Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York, arr. at Amsterdam at 4 P. M. to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,289 Broadway, between 51st and 52d Sts. Open continuously from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thorough chambermaid (in a private family; would do plain sewing and assist in the pantry; willing to wait on a lady if required; first-class reference; wages, $18 to $20. Address A. M., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID OR PARLORMAID.—Competent; in private family; willing and obliging; first-class city references. Call at 126 West 25th-st.; ring No. 11 bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young colored woman as chambermaid or do general housework; good reference. Call at 418 West 52d-st. Johnson.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants position for an honest and trustworthy girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting. Call, Monday, at 15 East 46th-st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and sewing; operates; also neat hand as waitress. Address M., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—By a very respectable woman; understands French and English cooking in all branches. Call at 30 East 40th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; colored; gets up dioners, lunches, and all kinds of parties; can give the best of reference. Address S. E. H., Box 196 Times Office.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good plain cook and assist with washing or chamberwork and washing; best city reference. Call or address 88 Grand-st., third floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference; last employer seen. Call, two days, at 124 East 54th-st.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook is a private family, or to make extras; best city references. Call at 130 West 25th-st.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as good cook, washer, and ironer in a nice family. Call or address C. Nelson, 559 East 136th-st.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent in all branches of first-class cooking; cake, terrapin, creams, and jellies; best Newport and New-York references. Address N. M., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—A lady going South wishes situations for two girls, one as cook, the other as waitress; no objection to sleep in chamber-work; reference five and two years. Call at 17 East 57th-st.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands soups, fish, meats, game, pastry, and desserts; thorough baker; city or country; references. Call at 226 West 28th-st.

COOK.—By reliable woman, good cook, in small family; excellent bread and pastry; do plain washing; good city references. Address M. O., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

COOK AND CATERER.—By a professed cook and caterer a few more cuetomers by the day; dinners, lnoches, and receptions specialties. Address Mrs. Leeon, 131 West 13th-st.

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1 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Williamsburg and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.
4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
8 A. M. for Manch Chunk, Hazleton, and intermediate points, and 11 A. M. for Shenandoah and intermediate points.
5:40 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points.
7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.
General Eastern Office, 235 Broadway.

THE ONLY UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is at 1,269 BROADWAY, between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE FOR refined private family; choice of rooms, with private dining room and parlor, if desired; table and all appointments unexceptionable; between 5th and 6th avs., near Park; liberal arrangements for permanent party; references. ADDRESS RESPONSIBLE, Box 394 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

1—SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY-FURnished; bath; private table optional; also, suites and single rooms; references. S. C. LELAND & CO., 56 West 34th.

3 WEST 46TH-ST.—Suite of rooms; private bath; also two connecting rooms, parlor dining room; references.

5 TH-AV., 803.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished, warm, sunny apartments, en suite, with private table if desired; also, other rooms for families or gentlemen; latest sanitary plumbing.

11 WEST 45TH-ST.—VERY ATTRACTIVE floor, with board; parlor dining room; appointments of a refined home.

20 TH-ST., 24 EAST.—SECOND AND THIRD floor rooms; newly furnished; superior home cooking; moderate terms; references.

33 WEST 31ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES FOR families, with or without private table.

41 WEST 16TH-ST.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-furnished sunny suite of rooms; superior board; table boarders.

48 TH-ST., 25 WEST.—LARGE ROOM, third floor, with board; references given and required.

70 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOME SUNNY room on second floor; also room for gentleman, with board; references.

111 WEST 44TH.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with superior board, and every appointment for elegance and comfort.

127 MADISON-AV.—LARGE FRONT AND hall room connecting, together or separately, with board; references.

144 MADISON-AV.—WITH BOARD; SUITES and rooms; also upper square room with grate fire.

148 WEST 53D-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, large and small; all appointments; with or without board.

202 WEST 14TH-ST.—LARGE SUNNY rooms, with board, in a family of adults; references.

275 MADISON-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOME room, with alcove; first-class board; reference.

300 WEST 28TH-ST.—LADY WILL TAKE child to board; good home; not under two years.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WHO HAVE occupied for six years a third-story front suite in elegant house now wish to sublet until May 1, as they are going to housekeeping. Apply at 34 West 51st-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AN ENTIRE SECond-floor, with private table; location Central Park, west. Address MORTIMER, Box 119 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

22 WEST 34TH-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms for family or gentlemen; references.

26 TH-ST., 36 WEST.—DOCTORS' OFFICES; also large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; good attendance; references exchanged.

44 TH-ST., 130 WEST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board; excellent table; references exchanged.

49 TH-ST., 59 WEST.—Two large furnished connecting rooms on third floor, one with sunny exposure, to let, with or without board, to gentleman, or gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

329, 14 WEST.—SECOND FLOOR, TWO large, newly-furnished rooms, together or separately; private family; references.

50 TH-ST., 331 WEST.—DOUBLE AND single rooms; open grates; ample closets; folding beds; terms moderate.

61 ST., 128 WEST.—SECOND FLAT; sunny rooms, large and small; all conveniences; moderate terms; references exchanged.

108 WEST 28TH-ST.—PARLOR FLOOR; elegantly furnished; suitable for physician or dentist; also second floor; en suite or separately; references.

206 EAST 10TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished square room, hall room adjoining; together or separate; terms reasonable.

1,347 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR CENTRAL Park and Elevated Station.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, with private bath and dressing room; gentlemen only; fine new house; choice location.

WEST 57TH-ST., NO. 128.—LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished back parlor, with butler's pantry and open fireplace; also large, nicely-furnished front bedroom, with bath on third floor, in heated new house with owner; references exchanged.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

A—FOR A FIRST-CLASS PRACTICING physician or dentist, a very fine parlor, suite of three rooms; private bath; all conveniences; first-class central location. Address BONA FIDE, 56 Broadway, Room 53.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A BACHELOR, A LARGE room or second floor in private family. Address BACHELOR, Box 302 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
4th-avenue and 18th-street, New-York.
On the American and European plans.
C. H. KERNER, Proprietor.

HOTEL ALBERT,
11TH-ST., BET. BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV. Location central; ideal fire-proof building; suites of two to six rooms; elegantly furnished; cuisine and service unsurpassed; terms favorable for Winter. ROBERT J. BRADY, Manager.

BOARD.—MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN Heights, directly opposite Wall-st., N. Y., four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall St. Ferry and the bridge terminus; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; select family and transient hotel; 200 rooms.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
42d-st. and Madison-av.; elegant sunny rooms, en suite or singly; location unsurpassed.
O. V. PITMAN, Proprietor.

THE "LINCOLN" FAMILY HOTEL, Broadway and 52d-st.—Rooms, single and en suite, furnished or unfurnished. All modern improvements. Table d'hôte. A la carte.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"AN ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION."—Bishop Newman preaches in the University Washington square, at 3 P. M. Subject—"Will Christ in Person Return to the Earth?" Christians invited to hear.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY IS WITH US ONCE again, and sickness, joined to poverty, is with us always. Remember this; and if for any reason you are debarred the privilege of making your Hospital Sunday offering in the sanctuary, do not on that account miss the opportunities of this consecrated occasion, but send your gift to the Treasurer of your Church or to the General Treasurer of the Association, Mr. CHARLES LANIER, 17 Nassau-st.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 66th-st.—Holy communion at 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M.; evening prayer, choral, with sermon, at 4 P. M.; Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ATTENTION BAPTIST CHURCH, MADI-son-av. and 64th-at.—Rev. J. F. Elder, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST,) Harman Hall, cor. 19th-st. and 5th-av., entrance No. 2 W. 19th-st.—Preaching service, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school at 12 M. Christian Science Healing Room, and dispensary removed to No. 2 W. 22d-st., open day and evening.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-st., Rev. J. S. Stone, rector.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Christmas carols will be sung by the children on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Public invited. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes solicited.

REMEMBER HOSPITAL SUNDAY, AND remember it in some substantial manner in your church to-morrow. The poor and the sick are always with us.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meeting for divine worship at Friends' Meeting House, No. 144 East 20th-st., (Gramercy Park,) at 11 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE PICTURESQUE ERIE.

A complete directory, brief and reliable, of desirable places for residence along the Erie Rail-way and Northern R. R. of N. J., and the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railway, within fifty miles of New-York, containing illustrated designs and ground plans of houses which can be built at from $1,000 to $6,000, population of each town, number of schools and churches, methods by which one can become his own landlord, and other valuable information. This book can be obtained at any ticket office of the Erie Company for 5 cents, or by sending 10 cents in stamps to general passenger department, 21 Cortlandt-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—FAMILY GOING South offers for $275 elegant coupe Rockaway, built to order last April for $750; lady's loop front top pony Phaeton, cost $450, price $165; imported Side Saddle, cost $110, price $35; gentleman's Saddle, used two years, cost $90, price $20; new silver-plated Pemble Harness, cost $280, price $125. Inquire 17 West 44th-st.

A—SPECIAL NOTICE.—GEORGE WALlace's school for dancing; Saturday evening, advanced class; first meeting, Jan. 11. Harlem, 80 and 82 West 125th-st.

HENRY GEBHARD, ACADEMY OF PHYS-ical Education, 2 and 4 East 45th-st.—Gymnastics, fencing, &c.; classes of ladies, children, and gentlemen; see circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARITY BALL.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, JAN. 7.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Astor,
Mrs. Sidney Appleton,
Mrs. Chas. Edgar Appleby,
Mrs. Wm. Amory, Jr.,
Mrs. J. Tuttar Atterbury,
Mrs. E. D. Adams,
Mrs. M. C. Addams,
Mrs. J. J. Alexandre,
Mrs. D. F. Andrews,
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Mrs. C. P. Burdett,
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Mrs. Wm. Barclay Burton,
Mrs. Calvin S. Brice,
Mrs. James E. Brush,
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Mrs. Chas. Benedict,
Mrs. James M. Bailey,
Mrs. H. H. Baxter,
Mrs. S. S. Barnes,
Mrs. J. H. Beadleston,
Mrs. G. Bramwell,
Mrs. H. K. Bloodgood,
Mrs. John Bloodgood,
Mrs. Chas. F. Chandler,
Mrs. Austin Corbin,
Mrs. Amos Cotting,
Mrs. Addison Cammack,
Mrs. Chas. Wm. Cooper,
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie,
Mrs. Robert Chapin,
Mrs. Oliver S. Carter,
Mrs. P. C. Cowdin,
Mrs. A. De Castro,
Mrs. Haywood Cutting,
Mrs. W. N. Cromwell,
Mrs. Charles Coudert,
Mme. De Casanova,
Mrs. W. G. Davies,
Mrs. Clarence S. Day,
Mrs. William H. Draper,
Mrs. Chauncey Depew,
Mrs. Howland Davis,
Mrs. Paul Dana,
Mrs. Henry M. Day,
Mrs. G. B. De Forest, Jr.,
Mrs. R. Ogden Do

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(RETAIL),

OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THEIR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.

(FIRST FLOOR).

DRESS PATTERNS IN
COTTON, COTTON AND WOOL, AND
FINE ALL-WOOL MATERIALS.
REAL LACES & LACE ARTICLES, FICHUS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, JABOTS, &C.
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR AND TOILET
REQUISITES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BATH WRAPPERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,
NECKWEAR, MUFFLERS, FINE SILK
UMBRELLAS, TRAVELING RUGS, &C.

(SECOND FLOOR).

FINE FURNITURE IN
ARTISTIC WRITING DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, ROCKERS, MUSIC CABINETS, BOOK CASES, SIDEBOARDS, &c.

BASEMENT.

UNIQUE FANCY ARTICLES,
WORKS OF ART, BRIC-A-BRAC,
JAPANESE WARE, PICTURES,
BOOKS, FRENCH DOLLS AND
TOYS OF ALL KINDS, CHINA,
SILVERWARE, FINE CUT GLASS,
TABLE CUTLERY, LAMPS,
AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE HOUSEHOLD.

All Dry Goods (only) delivered FREE of charge to all parts of the country.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

Offer at their

LARGE SALE
of
LINENS
and
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

THURSDAY, JAN. 2,
1890,

RICHARDSON SONS & OWDEN,
and
JOHN S. BROWN & SONS'
FINE LINENS AT
33%
Less than regular prices.

Comprising Fine Table Cloths, in all sizes, up to six yards long, with Napkins to match.

Hemstitched Cloths with Napkins to match.

Knotted fringe Lunch Cloths, with 3 and 4 rows of revereing, and Doilies to match.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Open-work Embroidered Buffet and Table Scarfs and Squares.

White Linen Table Damask by the yard.

Towels and Toweling.
Marseilles and Crochet Bedspreads, Blankets, &c., &c.

18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave.
(18th St. Station Elevated Road.)

B. ALTMAN & CO.

will open
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
of

INDIA SILKS,

COTTON DRESS FABRICS,

and

MUSLIN EMBROIDERIES.

MONDAY, DEC. 30.

18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave.,
(18th St. Station Elevated Road.)

FURS.



GOLD MEDAL Paris Exposition. HIGHEST AWARD Centennial Exhibition.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Offer for the balance of the season at a LARGE REDUCTION on former prices
SEALSKIN SACQUES, JACKETS, WALKING COATS, NEWMARKETS.
ALSO MANY SPECIALTIES IN
SHOULDER CAPES
of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Persian, Black Marten, Seal, Mink, and Beaver. Silk and Cloth Garments lined with fur and trimmed with sable, &c.; also Muffs and Boas, Gentlemen's Fur-lined Coats. A large variety of Coachmen's Capes, Sleigh Robes, Collars, and Gloves. Fur Rugs for hall and parlor.

We import all our Skins and Material. All goods are carefully selected by us of the choicest material, and manufactured on the premises by best skilled workmen, under our personal supervision.

FOR QUALITY, STYLE, FINISH, AND PRICE WE DEFY COMPETITION.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,
449 Broadway and 26 Mercer-st.,
4 doors below Grand-st.

Stern Bros.

WILL INAUGURATE
THEIR REGULAR
SPRING
SALES
OF
LINEN
HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS
THURSDAY, JAN. 2,
When They Will Offer
SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN THE
Highest Grades
And Most Desirable
Class of
DAMASKS,
Tablecloths,
LUNCH SETS,
TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
And Other Articles
From the
LEADING
MANUFACTURERS.
32 to 36 West 23d-st.

Stern Bros.

Will place on sale
THURSDAY, JAN. 2,
A
Special Importation
OF
HIGH COST
LYONS AND INDIA
PRINTED SILKS
IN VERY CHOICE
COLORINGS AND EFFECTS
AT
47 CTS.,
73 CTS.,
95 CTS.
THEY WILL BE FOUND
EXCEPTIONAL
VALUES,
AND NOT LIKELY TO
BE REPEATED DURING
THE COMING SEASON.
32 to 36 West 23d-st.

Daniell & Sons

WILL HAVE ON EXHIBITION TO MORROW (MONDAY) A CHOICE LINE OF
NOVELTIES
FOR
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
COMPRISING A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Evening Silks
IN THE MOST DELICATE TINTS FOR DINNER AND RECEPTION WEAR.
Rich Fans
OF THE MOST EXQUISITE STYLES.
Gold and Silver Jewelry
IN LARGE VARIETY.
Flowers and Feathers.
Men's and Ladies' Gloves.
Rare Laces and Real Lace Articles.
Silk Hosiery.
Men's Full Dress Requisites.
Fine Silverware.
Candelabra and Fairy Lamps
IN VARIOUS STYLES FOR TABLE DECORATION.
CORRECT STYLES. POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY,
8th and 9th sts., New-York.

Furs and Sealskins.

C. C. SHAYNE,
MANUFACTURER,



Will offer at retail on MONDAY and TUESDAY his entire stock of Sealskin Garments, Shoulder Capes, Muffs, Boas, and all leading Fashionable Furs; Gents' fur-lined Overcoats, Mink Circulars, Sleigh Robes, Sealskin Caps, and Gloves at specially low prices—making Dec. 30 and 31 two great Bargain Days *to close the ever-to-be-remembered season of 1889.* Ladies and Gentlemen intending to purchase Furs should take advantage of this opportunity to secure reliable and elegant Furs at lower prices than have been known for years.

UP TOWN—124 West 42d-st.
DOWN TOWN—103 Prince-st.

CARPETS.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE
PRIOR TO OUR ANNUAL INVENTORY.
SINGLE PIECES AND REMNANTS OF ALL GRADES, THE ACCUMULATION OF A SEASON'S BUSINESS, TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY, AT REMNANT PRICES.
SOME WE HAVE MADE INTO
RUGS OF VARIOUS SIZES, SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF ROOMS,
WHICH WE OFFER AT LESS THAN HALF THE ACTUAL COST.
IN ORDERING MENTION THE SIZE OF THE ROOM.

UPHOLSTERY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
TURCOMAN AND LACE CURTAINS.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR CABINETS AT HALF PRICE
ALSO SUITS AND ODD PIECES, FANCY CHAIRS, ONYX TABLES, BRIC-A-BRAC, &c., AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sheppard Knapp & Co.,
SIXTH-AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!
The Largest Establishment in Existence.
Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sunday Edition Five Cents.

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WEEKLY, per year, $1. Six months, 50 cents.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
1,269 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.
Advertisements received until 8 P.M.

COL. SHEPARD'S CHANCE.

HOW HE CAN INCREASE THE FARE ON HIS STAGE LINE.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners met yesterday and took up the question of the new Criminal Court Building to be erected in Centre-street. They directed the insertion of advertisements in the leading papers for proposals for its construction. It will cost about $2,000,000. Commissioner Gilroy and Corporation Counsel Clark have approved Architect Wilson's plans. If the building is not completed in 500 working days from the time the contract is awarded a penalty of $100 per day will attach. Bids must be sent to the Controller's office before Feb. 3.

Controller Myers, who has been looking into Elliott F. Shepard's application for permission to increase the rate of fare on the Fifth-Avenue Transportation Company's stages from 5 to 10 cents, reported that he favored giving the permission upon the following terms:

Two and a half per cent. to be paid on the gross receipts into the City Treasury; each stage to be licensed at $20; the vehicles to be of the most approved pattern and well lighted, and a system of transfers with cross-town car companies to be arranged; the route to be extended through South Fifth-avenue to the Desbrosses-street Ferry, and from Fifth-avenue to Ninth-street and Broadway, through University-place; three tickets to be sold for a quarter, and the stages to run on Sundays, on which days the fare shall be but 5 cents.

Col. Shepard did not appear to like the last condition. The extension of the line was all right—that was his own scheme—but the idea of running on Sunday! That was very different. Recorder Smyth said that he agreed with the report, especially that part of it which required the stages to run on Sunday.

"I can't afford a coupé," said he, "and I want a chance to ride once in a while." Mr. Myers's report went through unanimously, and now Col. Shepard can go ahead and put the fare up if he wants to comply with the conditions.

The application of the Church of the Redeemer, Eighty-fourth-street and Park-avenue, for permission to pay off a mortgage of $67,500, due the city, without the required thirty days' notice, was refused. Mr. Myers was given power to lease the building in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street now used by the Ninth Judicial District Court at an increase of $500 per year, making the rent $5,000 altogether.

A YOUNG WIFE DESERTED.

MRS. WELLINGTON'S HUSBAND IS SENT AWAY TO SCHOOL.

Harry T. Wellington, the seventeen-year-old son of Henry Wellington, a well-to-do lamp manufacturer living at 449 Putnam-avenue, Brooklyn, is believed to be in Ohio, but he is wanted in Brooklyn on a charge of abandoning his wife Annie. This young lady lived with her father, James Webster, at 122 North Wolfe-street, Baltimore, until July 29, when she was married, she says, to young Wellington, by the Rev. G. J. Able, pastor of the First Lutheran Church of Baltimore. The ceremony was a secret one, but Mr. Webster soon learned the state of affairs, and his daughter's life became a very unhappy one. She was finally taken to Brooklyn by Wellington and lodged at Mrs. Chambers's house, 22 Delevoise-place. Her husband visited her there, but he never paid a cent for her board. On Wednesday a week ago he told his wife that he had informed his father of his marriage, and that the old gentleman would not believe him. He wanted the marriage certificate, and Mrs. Wellington gave it to him. He took it away and has never since been near his wife.

Mrs. Wellington and Mrs. Chambers called at the Wellington house on Monday, but were told that Harry had been sent to a school in Ohio. He was only seventeen years old and too young to marry. This was all the satisfaction that the deserted wife could obtain. She at once obtained a certified copy of her marriage certificate and consulted Charles J. Perry, a local lawyer. She was advised to obtain a warrant tomorrow for her husband's arrest.

No information could be obtained from old Mr. Wellington or his family yesterday except a repetition of the statement that Harry was only seventeen years old and was at school. In the marriage certificate he is put down as twenty-two years old.

MR. SACKS RESIGNS.

The written resignation of G. M. L. Sacks from the Manhattan Athletic Club was presented and accepted at the meeting of the Board of Managers Friday night. When President George W. Carr was asked yesterday about the cause for this surprising action, he produced Mr. Sacks's letter, and said, "Here is the reason in his own words:"

"Yielding to the wishes, I may say command, of my physician that if I desire to regain my health I must give up all active participation in business and social matters and live for some time in a warmer climate, I am, much against my life, I hereby reluctantly hand to you my resignation as a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club. Knowing my nature as I do that I would at the first opportunity break all promises made to abstain from taking any interest in athletic affairs and thereby endanger my life, I deem it expedient to withdraw from all athletic clubs and associations to which I have the honor of belonging and thereby remove, if temptation to disobey my doctor's instructions."

Mr. Sacks has gone abroad on his health.

THEY COURT INVESTIGATION.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS TO MAKE VOLUNTARY REPORTS.

The Executive Committee of the State League of Co-operative Savings and Building Loan Associations was in session in the Hotel Bartholdi, this city, several hours yesterday. There were present James A. Campbell of Buffalo, President; Walter L. Dunrack of Brooklyn, Vice President; S. N. Sawyer of Palmyra, Secretary; Judge Watson T. Dunmore of Utica, Treasurer, and George W. Driscoll of Syracuse, John J. McAdams of New-York, J. T. Nightingale of Brooklyn, John A. Bernhard of Rochester, James A. Wheeler of Staten Island, Frank E. Sessions of Jamestown, and Henry Martin of New-York.

The forenoon session was occupied in a discussion of the probable number of co-operative savings and building loan associations in the State and the amount of business they do. The number is believed to be about three hundred and fifty. The result of the discussion was the appointment of a committee of one from each county in the State to procure an exact statement of the number of associations in each county and the amount of business they do. The committee is to report to the Executive Committee of the State League within a week, that the Secretary may make report to the Banking Department in Albany.

In the afternoon the Executive Committee discussed the question whether associations organized under the law of 1851 are subject to taxation. The result was the appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Durack, Sawyer, and Sessions, to draft a proposed statute to be submitted to the Legislature exempting such associations in the same way that associations organized under the law of 1887 are exempted. A committee appointed at a previous meeting reported a proposed blank form to be used by associations for making reports to the Bank Department. The form was adopted and the Secretary was instructed to have a sufficient number printed to supply every association in the State.

The occasion for this action is the statement of the Bank Superintendent, when the question of extending his supervision to these associations was raised, that he had no funds with which to make examinations and secure data. It is the desire of the State League that full publicity shall be given to the affairs of the co-operative associations, and to have any association not conducting business on a safe basis shut down upon. To this end reports will be furnished voluntarily.

Last evening the members of the Executive Committee of the State League who were able to remain at the hotel met with members of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan League of Associations for an informal interchange of ideas and information. The Metropolitan League was represented by President William Emerson, Secretary Charles O'C. Hennessey, and others.

A VERY HOT FIRE.

THE OIL-CLOTH WORKS OF BRASHER & CO. IN BROOKLYN BURNED.

William M. Brasher & Co.'s big oil-cloth works, at Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, Brooklyn, were partly destroyed by fire about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames started in the "grounding" room, and were discovered by Mr. Brasher, who sent out an alarm. The flames spread so rapidly that a second and a third alarm were sounded, and a score of engines and ladder corps were soon on the ground. Difficulty was experienced in getting a good flow of water, owing to the elevated position of the burning buildings, and by the time the engines got fairly to work all of the buildings in the yard were ablaze. The inflammable material inside made a furiously hot fire, and the firemen were driven from the scene several times.

Robert Engels and Henry Mapes of Engine No. 5 were thrown from a ladder by the force of an explosion, and fell a distance of thirty feet, receiving severe bodily injuries. Driver Quinn of Engine No. 20 was thrown from his seat by the shying of the horses at a blazing log, and the wheels passed over his chest, injuring him internally. He was removed to the Seney Hospital.

At noon the fire was extinguished, but not until two of the buildings had been destroyed and all the others had been damaged. The loss was estimated by Mr. Brasher at $50,000. He is insured for about $300,000, but only about $40,000 was on the ruined buildings.

RESTORATION AT THE VATICAN.

Some Dispatch to the London Standard.

The Pope has ordered the complete restoration of the Borgia apartment at the Vatican. Prof. Seitz, who is the author of some beautiful frescoes in the Sala del Candelabri, in another part of the Vatican, (which has been restored and enriched by Leo XIII. with a splendid marble pavement,) is to retouch the celebrated paintings of Pinturicchio, which cover the walls of the historic apartment. The majolica pavements, of the date 1500, are also to be restored and put in order. A competition is to be entered upon as regards this item of the restoration between the Artistic Industrial Museum of Naples and the firm of Cantagalli of Florence.

The specimens of the majolica tiles selected for reproduction are to be exhibited in what are called the Loggie Mantovani, together with the specimens of Majolica ware of the contending exhibitors, and a commission, composed of artists and technical experts, will judge the work. Then, the rooms associated adjoin, with the suite of Pope Alexander VI. will have a new attraction for visitors to the Vatican.

REPAIRS THE ABBEY NEEDS.

From the London Figaro.

More money will shortly be required for the maintenance of the fabric of Westminster Abbey, for in the course of the works on the north transept and the cloisters now in progress, some parts of the old walls and buttresses have been found to be in a very dilapidated condition. So far, in fact, has been the drain upon the funds at the disposal of the Chapter that there has for some years been nothing available for internal work, and the grand new organ which was placed in the choir five years ago has not yet been cased in, the great pipes remaining in their barren ugliness over the choir stalls.

TALKING GEOLOGY.

CLOSING SESSIONS OF THE AMERICAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The American Geological Society held its concluding sessions yesterday at the Museum of Natural History. The number of speakers was so large that a general curtailment was necessary, and papers were withdrawn by the following members: Joseph P. Iddings and George H. Eldridge, Washington, D. C.; C. R. Van Hise, Madison, Wis.; Frank L. Nason, New-Brunswick, N. J.; W. O. Crosby, Prof. J. E. Wolff of Harvard University, Prof. J. F. Kemp, Cornell University; F. J. H. Merrill, New-York; H. M. Crump, Persifer Fraser, E. D. Cope, Philadelphia, and Peter McKellar, Ontario.

The paper which provoked the most discussion was read by Prof. Alexander Winchell of Michigan University, Ann Arbor, the title of which was "Some Results of Archæan Studies." A number of the learned gentlemen held opposite views to those of Professor Winchell, which they did not hesitate to express. Notable those who took the opposite side from Prof. Winchell were Prof. C. H. Hitchcock of Dartmouth, Prof. Emerson of Amherst, Prof. A. C. Lawson of Ottawa, Canada, and Prof. C. R. Van Hise of Madison, Wis. The main point at issue was that the late Prof. Irving maintained that certain vertical schists north of Gentlint Lake, Minnesota, are representatives of the "crystalline schists," and Prof. Van Hise and others agree with him. Dr. Winchell maintained that those schists belong to the Kewatin or "semi-crystalline" group, and that the Animikie series is totally differentiated from the Kewatin, which by Irving was regarded as Huronian.

Dr. Winchell and Prof. Van Hise had visited the same localities, and were equally determined that their individual views should prevail, but neither being able to convince the other, they finally agreed to let the question rest as a matter of opinion.

The first paper of the day was read by Prof. H. S. Williams of Cornell, who set forth a new method of illustrating the relation of the history of different regions by graphic representation of the oscillation of sediments, and urged the study of fauna to bring out the relation of local faunas to one another.

Prof. G. H. Williams of Johns Hopkins University exhibited and described some specimens highly metamorphosed, but still containing fossils, collected in Norway. C. D. White of Washington claims to have found fossils showing rock on Martha's Vineyard to be middle cretaceous in place of middle tertiary as supposed. J. S. Diller of Washington projected upon the screen photographs of dikes in California which he demonstrated were the fossil remains of earthquakes. In some cases the dikes were five feet wide and twenty feet high, resembling a stone wall. Prof. A. S. Riobmond then projected some Alaskan views, and a diagram of the buildings that would be erected on the museum ground for the World's Fair of 1892.

Prof. C. H. Hitchcock of Dartmouth read an interesting paper on "Graniteid Oval Areas in the Laurentiae," and Prof. B. K. Emerson of Amherst spoke on "Porphyritic Granite." Prof. A. C. Lawson of Ottawa read a paper on the "Archæan of Central Canada." Then followed papers by Prof. Warren Upham, President James Hall, and F. J. H. Merrill.

The next meeting of the society will be in Indianapolis, Ind., August, 1890.

GLADSTONE AS A PRIVATE DETECTIVE.

From the London World.

The death of Lady Susan Opdebeek recalls recollections of an incident, two of the principal actors in which, Lord Orford and Mr. W. E. Gladstone, still survive. It will be remembered that Lord Orford, at that time only Lord Walpole, ran away with Lady Lincoln, whose husband was so close a friend of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Walpole and Lady Lincoln went to Italy, and Mr. Gladstone, volunteering to act as a sort of private detective, went in pursuit of them, in order to obtain evidence for a divorce. After a good deal of fruitless journeying Mr. Gladstone ascertained that they had taken a villa on the shores of Lake Como, but when he arrived the birds had flown. However, he found out that a doctor in the neighborhood had attended at the villa, and he went to see him in the hope of obtaining a valuable witness. But on Mr. Gladstone asking him to come over and give evidence he flatly declined, and when Lord Lincoln's zealous friend, attributing his reluctance to a fear of being out of pocket, added, "But you will be well paid," the doctor turned round on him in a fury and said, "Wha't go and betray my good friend Lord Walpole, who has been so kind to me; you scoundrel, get out of my house!" So Mr. Gladstone's mission to Italy was not altogether a success.

A SEASON'S PEARL FISHING.

From the Levant Herald.

The last pearl fishing season in Ceylon could not have been more successful than it was. The season only lasts twenty-two days, and during that period 11,000,000 oysters were brought to the surface by fifty divers. They are paid by one-fourth of the number. This season the whole produce was sold at the rate of 24s. for 1,000 shells. The Government received £20,000 as their share and the divers £6,400. The largest pearls are worth in Ceylon from £40 to £60, and in Europe they fetch three times the price or more.

A NEW MITRAILLEUSE.

A Berlin correspondent writes: "Lieut. Sarre of the Norwegian Navy has gone to Magdeburg in order to offer to the Gruson Works there the patent of a new mitrailleuse invented by him. The above-named works, it is said, intend to acquire the patent for Germany, and should the experiments prove satisfactory they will immediately commence making the new weapons."

HUMBOLDT A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

The Russian newspaper *Russkaya Storika* gives the following amusing and hitherto unpublished anecdote of Alexander von Humboldt, the German traveler and savant. It was in 1829, during Humboldt's trip through Siberia for the purpose of making astronomical observations. He visited the town of Ischim, in the District of Tobolsk, and, although provided with the highest recommendations, he excited the suspicion of the local Prefect of Police, who addressed the subjoined dispatch to the Governor General:

"A few days ago there arrived here a German, of shortish stature, insignificant appearance, fussy, and bearing a letter of introduction from your Excellency to me. I accordingly received him politely, but must say I find him suspicious and even dangerous. I disliked him from the first. He talks too much, and despises my hospitality. He pays no attention to the leading officials of the town, and associates with Poles and other Political Exiles. I have had the liberty of informing your Excellency that his intercourse with political criminals does not escape my vigilance. On one occasion he proceeded with them to a hill overlooking the town. They took a box with them, and got out of it an instrument shaped like a long tube, which we all took for a gun. After fastening it to three feet they pointed it down on the town, and one after the other examined whether it was properly sighted. This was evidently a great danger for the town, which is built entirely of wood, so I sent a detachment of troops with loaded rifles to watch the German on the hill. If the treacherous machinations of this man justify my suspicions, we shall be ready to give our lives for the Czar and Holy Russia. I send this dispatch to your Excellency by special messenger."

PAGES 9 TO 16.

The New-York Times.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

HEARN

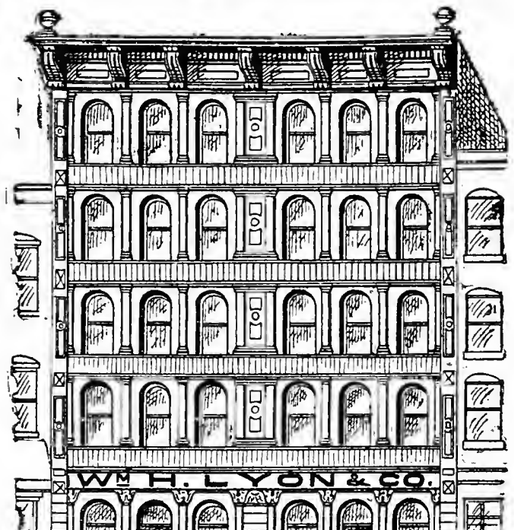
22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth-st.

GREAT SALE

Of the Entire Stock of

WM. H. LYON & CO.

AT HALF WHOLESALE PRICES.



The Greatest Sale

We ever had will now Commence.....At half value we have bought the entire stock of WILLIAM H. LYON & CO., wholesale dealers in Dry Goods at 483 and 485 Broadway, running through and connecting with 56 and 58 Mercer-street..... Stock comprises complete assortments of Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Dress Goods, and Mourning Goods; Blankets, Flannels, Wash Dress Fabrics, White Goods, Muslins, Sheetings, Linings, and other Staples; Towels, Damasks, Napkins, and other Linens; Notions, Jewelry, Fans, Buttons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Trimmings, Umbrellas, and Fancy Goods of all descriptions; Hosiery, Merino Underwear, Gloves, Men's Shirts and Furnishing Goods; Cloaks and Shawls for Ladies and for Children—in short, everything kept by a well-organized wholesale house.....This great stock has been so bought by us that we *can* and *will* sell

At Half Wholesale Prices.

WE HAVE ALSO CLOSED

THE GREATEST PURCHASE EVER MADE OF

LADIES' CLOAKS,

Being the entire stock of MEYER JONASSON & CO., 358 BROADWAY, who claim to be the largest cloak manufacturers in the world, and do a business of two millions annually....Stock comprises thousands of rich Seal Plush Garments, imported Opera and Theatre Wraps, plain and fancy Cloth Newmarkets and Jackets, all of which will be sold

AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Hundred-dollar Cloaks at $50 are good value: so are

Eighty-dollar Cloaks,	at $40
Sixty-dollar Cloaks,	at 30
Fifty-dollar Cloaks,	at 25
Forty-dollar Cloaks,	at 20
Thirty-dollar Cloaks,	at 15
Twenty-dollar Cloaks,	at 10
Fifteen-dollar Cloaks,	at 7
Twelve-dollar Cloaks,	at 6
Ten-dollar Cloaks,	at 5
Eight-dollar Cloaks,	at 4
Five-dollar Cloaks,	at 3
Four-dollar Cloaks,	at 2

Not only will we sell Cloaks at these prices, but the newest and the best at these prices we will sell.

This is the Largest Purchase of Cloaks ever made by any house in New-York.

It is the

Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered

for buying new, fine, and fashionable garments

AT HALF VALUE!!

MISSES' CLOAKS at HALF PRICE.

The entire stock of Bernard Levy & Co., 498 and 500 Broadway.

Novelties in Newmarkets, Peasant and Russian Cloaks and Gretchens—plain or trimmed with fur, braid, or velvet—all bought at half price.

Misses' Newmarkets.

$3 98	worth	$8 00	$7 98	worth	$15 00
4 98	worth	10 00	8 98	worth	20 00
5 98	worth	12 00			

Russian and Peasant Cloaks.

$4 98	worth	$10 00	$7 98	worth	$18 00
5 98	worth	12 00	9 98	worth	22 00

Gretchens and Cloaks.

$3 98	worth	$6 00	$6 98	worth	$13 00
4 98	worth	10 00	7 98	worth	15 00
5 98	worth	12 00	9 98	worth	18 99

At Half Wholesale Prices.

We have bought the Wm. H. Lyon stock of

HOSIERY,

and thus we sell:

Ladies' solid color Hose,	13c.; worth	25
Ladies' all-wool Hose,	19c.; worth	30
Boys' all-wool half Hose,	13c.; worth	25
Misses' Black Hose—all sizes,	7c.; worth	15
Misses' all-wool Hose,	19c.; worth	30
Ladies' Merino Vests,	29c.; worth	50
Ladies' Scarlet Medicated Vests,	87c.; worth	$1 25
Ladies' Natural Wool Vests,	69c.; worth	1 00

At Half Wholesale Prices.

We have bought the Wm. H. Lyon stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING,

and thus we sell:

Men's Dress Shirts,	39c.; worth	60
Men's Full-dress Shirts,	98c.; worth	$2 00
Men's White Merino Shirts,	33c.; worth	60
Men's Gray Double-Breasted,	39c.; worth	60
Men's Scarlet Medicated,	87c.; worth	1 50
Men's Tan Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—regular made,	$1 15; worth	1 75
Men's English Braces,	39c.; worth	85

This unequaled enterprise is unprecedented, be the entire stocks of three wholesale firms

TODAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

Sixth-av., 13th to 14th st.

We have completed our SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY, and have found some shop-worn goods, as well as some broken lots, which we have REDUCED from 33 to 50 PER CENT. to close them out quickly.

We do not mean to convey that you will buy for $1.00 what is worth $1.50 or $2.00, but we consider our room too valuable to be taken up long by goods that have to be sold with an "if." They are worth no more to us than what we sell them for; they are no doubt worth more to our customers, and they are welcome to them.

All of our departments will be found replete with fresh and desirable merchandise at our POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY & CO.

CAN THE TAX BE SUSPENDED?

THE SUGGESTION OF CONNECTICUT'S TREASURER AND ITS MEANING.

HARTFORD, Dec. 28.—There is a lack of information throughout the State concerning the suggestion of Treasurer Henry in his annual report to the Governor that the State tax, due in November, 1890, be suspended. Large numbers have jumped to the conclusion that suspension in this case is equivalent to abolition, and that the act of the Treasurer will be final. The fact is, however, the Treasurer can only temporarily suspend the payment, and his course in the matter will be subject to revision by the General Assembly of 1891.

The law under which the suspension of the tax in 1890 has been made possible grew out of the recommendations of Gov. Bulkeley in his message to the Legislature last Winter in regard to the necessity of taxing investment companies. This law provides that bonds and securities of various kinds and character may pay a direct tax to the State in lieu of all local taxation. The tax imposed is 2 mills on the dollar. The law itself became operative on Aug. 1, being only two months before the period for the annual grand list of the State to be made. During these two months the Treasurer registered bonds to the amount of $28,496,959, the tax paid into the Treasury aggregating $110,270 99. Many of these bonds were registered for more than one year, the two-mill tax applying for each year of the registration. All bonds registered after Oct. 1, 1889, will pay taxes for the current year. There will be a fluctuating income, of course, from this tax, but there is probably no reason to believe that it will fell below $125,000 a year.

The last Legislature also formulated an ironclad oath to be administered by Boards of Assessors throughout the State in ascertaining the amount of bonds and securities owned by taxpayers. In cases where the owners of bonds failed through ignorance of the law or by intention to report them to the Treasurer for registration they have been incorporated in the grand list of the town where the owner resides. Under the law imposing the State tax and the searching investigation required by Boards of Assessors the amount of bonds not taxed in this State Oct. 1, 1890, will be reduced to a minimum.

A considerable income to the State is expected by the State Treasurer from the collateral inheritance tax, which will be imposed next year for the first time. Although the law authorizing this tax went into effect August 1, no estates to which it will apply will be settled prior to February, 1890. The tax is 5 per cent on all properties in excess of $1,000 inherited, except by the children through marriage or adoption of the deceased, the property descending to brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces, will be taxed. like two of the estate expected from the two new statutes, which have been described, and especially from the increased income from railroad taxes, the State Treasurer is sanguine that the State tax of 1890 can be suspended. The statute allows him discretionary power as to the amount of the tax to be suspended. If the whole tax cannot be incorporated in the order for suspension, then a fractional part may be included. The funded debt of the State, less the civil list fund, on June 30, 1889, was $3,209,827 75. The outstanding bonds of the State include $1,000,000, due Jan. 1, 1903; $1,740,000, due Oct. 1, 1910, and $500,000, due Nov. 1, 1897. Gov. Bulkeley, in his annual message, stated that, in his judgment, provision should be made for the redemption of this debt at maturity by the creation of a sinking fund from such surplus moneys as from time to time may accumulate in the Treasury in excess of the ordinary demands. Such a fund, properly invested, with its yearly accretions, would gradually provide for this bonded indebtedness.

The grand list of the State by the last official figures issued from the Controller's office amounted to $352,793,928, being for October, 1887. The increase for the year as compared with 1886 was $3,000,000 in round numbers. The grand list for October this year, so far as facts have appeared, has an encouraging upward tendency. This is so in spite of the fact that $28,000,000 in bonds have been registered with the Treasurer. But, under the supposition even that the grand list of 1890 will not exceed that of 1887, the suspension of the tax will depiete the Treasury to the extent of $350,000. The State levy has been materially reduced during the past three years. In 1887 the income from the State tax was $698,-855 22. In 1888 it amounted to $437,-157 22. For the current year the sum received is $440,994 92. There has been an increase on the other hand from the railroad taxes. The income from this source in 1887 was $567,571 99. In 1888 it was $641,724 79, and the present year it aggregated $671,820. The income from the tax on savings bank deposits has also increased during the three years, the income in 1887 being $211,393 72; in 1888, $223,985 70, and for the current year, $234,907 42. The increase from the mutual insurance companies is comparatively small. In 1887 the total income from this source was $230,074 87. The succeeding year it was $231,775 63, and for 1889 it aggregated $236,-558 78. The amounts designated constitute the principal revenues of the State.

Radical changes were made in the laws by the last General Assembly concerning the taxation of express, telegraph, and telephone companies, being made necessary by recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States respecting taxation of inter-State commerce. Whether the usual receipts from these sources will be maintained under the new laws is yet to be proved.

With these various interests to be considered by the Treasurer it cannot be said that the way is clear for him to suspend the tax in 1890. It is possible that a portion of it, however, may be suspended until the Legislature of 1891 shall be able to act on the matter. During the past three years—that is, from April 26, 1887, until June 30, 1889—the total amount of State bonds redeemed was $1,530 40. Inasmuch as the Legislature last Winter failed to adopt the idea of a sinking fund, as recommended by Gov. Bulkeley, for the purpose of extinguishing the bonded indebtedness, no provision will be made during the next twelve months for reducing the State debt. At the same time something ought to be done in that direction.

Once in four years a publication is issued by the State Controller under authority of the law relating to the indebtedness of the towns, cities, and boroughs in the State, which does at that time necessarily more attention than it receives. An examination of the public financial status of Connecticut will of necessity be superficial without the study of this neglected document. The last report was issued one year ago. The total indebtedness of the towns, cities, boroughs, and counties in the State at that time was $19,392,804 89. The increase, as compared with the year 1884, was $1,736,514 98. The total indebtedness of the towns last year was $10,714,714 27. Of this amount Hartford County showed $2,842,-334 59; New-Haven, $1,887,113 99; New-London, $1,505,339 54; Fairfield, $1,894,147 51, and Middlesex, one of the smallest counties in the State, $1,849,208 70. The total indebtedness of the cities was $6,977,885 91. These figures show that the burden of taxation in this State is not on account of the State tax, which has been a low one for years, but arises from the large and increasing indebtedness of the towns and cities of the Commonwealth, which last year exceeded six times the total debt of the State.

BOND OFFERINGS ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—To-day's bond offerings accepted were as follows: Registered 4s, $10,000 and $400 at 126, ex interest.

At Half Wholesale Prices

We will sell all of WM. H. LYON & CO.'S stock, well-selected goods bought by them at the lowest prices cash could buy, and sold to us at great sacrifice to shortly liquidate.

At Half Wholesale Prices

We will sell the entire stock of WM. H. LYON & CO., one of the prominent jobbing houses of the city of New-York—Known in every State from Maine to California—East and West, North and South.

At Half Wholesale Prices

We will sell the stock of WM. H. LYON & CO., who have successfully carried on their extensive business for nearly half a century, and have sold to us for cash to close their affairs January First.

For Cash

We've Bought,

For Cash We'll Sell

At Half Wholesale Prices.

Thus we sell the Wm. H. Lyon Stock of

SILKS AND PLUSHES.

Figured India Foulards,	29c.; worth	$0 85
Moire Brocades,	29c.; worth	75
Colored Moires,	29c.; worth	60
Plain China Silks,	29c.; worth	60
Silk Surahs,	39c.; worth	65
Satins—all colors,	39c.; worth	75
Checked Louisines,	59c.; worth	1 00
Satin Stripe and Plaid Surahs,	59c.; worth	1 25
Colored Gros Grains,	64c.; worth	1 00
Colored Failles Française,	69c.; worth	1 00
Surahs—evening shades,	59c.; worth	1 00
24-inch Surahs,	75c.; worth	1 35
Fancy Striped Velvets,	29c.; worth	50
Brocaded Velveteens,	19c.; worth	50
Fancy Velvets,	39c.; worth	75
Cordnroys,	29c.; worth	50
Velvet and Moire Stripes,	69c.; worth	1 25
Black Striped Velvets,	49c.; worth	1 00
Colored Dress Velvets,	29c.; worth	75
Fine Silk Dress Velvets,	98c.; worth	1 50
Silk Plushes—all colors,	59c.; worth	1 00
Seal Cloaking Plushes,	$2 48; worth	6 00
Evening Draperies,	24c.; worth	50
Tinseled Draperies,	39c.; worth	75

The Wm. H. Lyon Stock of

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Gros Grains, Armures, Faille Française, Rhadames, Radzimirs, and Surahs:					
49c.:	worth	75	$1 17;	worth	$1 69
59c.;	worth	89	1 48;	worth	2 50
79c.;	worth	$1 00	1 98;	worth	3 00
98c.;	worth	1 50	2 48;	worth	3 50

LININGS.

Quilted Satins—all colors,	45 cents;	worth	75
Plain Silesias,	7 cents;	worth	15
Fancy Silesias,	10 cents;	worth	17
Plain Crinolines,	4 cents;	worth	7
Skirt Cambrics,	4½ cents;	worth	8

At Half Wholesale Prices.

We have bought the Wm. H. Lyon Stock of

NOTIONS,

and thus we sell:

Millward's Needles,	2½c.	Best Skirt Braids,	3c.
Sewing Silks, 100 yds,	6c.	Kirby Hair Pins,	2c.
Best Twist,	1c.	Toilet Pins, box,	2c.
Spool Cotton,	2c.	Safety Pins, doz.,	8c.
Basting Cotton, doz.,	12c.	English Pins, paper,	3c.
Marking Cotton, doz.,	14c.	Horn Bons, doz.,	6c.
Dexter Knitting, ball,	3c.	Linen Tape,	2c.
Darning Cotton, doz.,	4c.	Linen Floss,	1c.
Tape Measures,	2c.	Button Fasteners, box,	7c
Glove-Buttoners,	1c.	Pant Buttons, gr.,	12c.
Combination Crochet Needles,			5c.
Steel Crochet Hooks,			2c.
Button Hooks—bone handles,			2c.
Fancy Garter Elastic—yard,			1c.
Frilled-edge Gartering—yard,			3c.
Fancy Toilet Soaps, 3c.: Pints Vaseline,			4c
Rubber Dressing and Fine Tooth Combs,			6c.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF BUTTONS.

2,000 gross Pearl, Jet, Gilt, and Fancy Metal 5 cents;	worth 15	7 cents; worth 20
Fancy Metal and Ball Bons, card of 2 dozen,		5 cents.
Pearl Shirt Buttons—gross		29 cents.

ing no less than the offering at Half Price of whose united sales amounted to many millions

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

GHERARDI AND HIPPOLYTE.

THE ADMIRAL'S STATE RECEPTION AT PORT AU PRINCE.

A gentleman who witnessed the formal reception of Admiral Gherardi by President Hippolyte, referred to in the correspondence from Port au Prince, printed in THE TIMES of yesterday, thus describes the scene:

Those who were present at the official visit of Admiral Gherardi to President Hippolyte will not soon forget that event. The occasion was marked by as much pomp as the military debility of Hayti could furnish, and will doubtless be recorded at length in the personal "logs" of the gallant sea officers who had the honor of being introduced to the "first gentleman" of the country.

Having been invited to attend the reception by an old friend, who in the late war happened to be on the "right side," and who is now attached to the suite of the President, I arrived at the palace about 10 o'clock and waited alone in an ante-chamber with considerable impatience the arrival of the distinguished party from the ships. From a window overlooking the grounds I observed with not a little curiosity and amusement the elaborate preparations being made to receive the representative of a sister republic.

To any one accustomed to military precision and regularity the appearance of the *gard d'honneur*, drawn up on either side of the broad avenue leading from the gate to the palace steps, would have been in the highest degree entertaining. It was a motley crew, suggestive of Falstaff's ragamuffins of the staves. Those who were not provided with Remingtons, flourished horns or carried drums—that instrument which, of all others, most delights the true Haytian's musical ear. Uniformity of dress is evidently a detail not as yet enforced upon the veterans of the army, and while some were in undress more or less tattooed, while others were enveloped in heavy woolen coats. The picturesque attitude of one drum major whose legs seemed to be unequal to the task of supporting his body was a striking feature of the parade. There was an absolute want of steadiness in the ranks, even when the line of troops had formed, and the walls announced the approach of the foreigners.

As the first carriage, which contained Minister Douglass and his secretary, clattered up the avenue a thrill of life seemed to run along the ragged lines; the lackadaisical trumpeters puffed their cheeks together and blew along and loud, the drums rolled, and the soldiers presented arms. In the second carriage were the Admiral and his staff, and this was followed by a landau, in which were the commanding officers of the Kearsarge and Dolphin, accompanied by their First Lieutenants. The carriages of the naval officers belonged to the President, and had been sent to the landing for them by his order. These turnouts were in every respect creditable to their occupants, and were in fine order. The horses were black, well-fed, spirited animals, handsomely caparisoned, and would have been noticed on any public drive in the United States. The coachmen and footmen were in neat livery.

The party were conducted up a broad flight of stairs to the audience chamber on the second floor, where the President, surrounded by his body guard, received them. The presentations were made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the conclusion of which the Admiral was given a seat on the President's right and Minister Douglass one on his left.

Admiral Gherardi's reply to the President's welcome was neat and felicitous. It has been often said that sailors are not orators, but if this be true, the gallant Admiral is the exception which proves the rule. In a few words he congratulated Hippolyte upon his constitutional election as Chief Magistrate, as "he had before congratulated him upon being the head of law and order," and expressed his own happiness at being the bearer of the greetings and good-will of the United States Government. In reference to certain newspaper statements that the visit of the squadron was with hostile intent, he assured his Excellency that, on the contrary, the United States extended hearty congratulations upon the establishment of the republic, and that he himself was glad to say that now all were republics in this hemisphere. This address was fluently translated into French by the Admiral's aid, who also interpreted the President's reply. After mutual expressions of friendship in champagne, the formalities were concluded.

The scene in the audience room was very effective, but almost incongruous. With few exceptions the President's suite are as black as Erebus, and they wore glittering uniforms of scarlet and sky blue. Hippolyte himself is a striking-looking man of medium height and figure. He wore a Prince Albert coat and dark trousers, and his close-cropped white hair and short mustache gave him an air almost distingué. He was perfectly at his ease and free from any embarrassment. During the interview his officers formed a half circle in an alcove behind him, and it was noticeable that they wore their chapeaux all the time. The room was pretty and tastefully furnished à la Française.

ATHLETICS IN THE SOUTH.

WHY NO INTEREST IS TAKEN IN THEM IN SOUTHERN COLLEGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent game of football between Yale and Princeton and the prominence given to it by the Eastern press calls to mind the wide difference which exists between the universities of the East and Southern and Western colleges in the matter of athletic sports.

Ever since the victory of Princeton over Yale the papers have been filled with accounts of the honors which have been showered upon the victorious team for the gallant way in which they upheld the reputation of their college. Members of the college faculty have not been backward in the expression of their opinions as to the bearing of the victory upon athletics, and they have publicly encouraged further excellence in this branch of college education, showing by their attitude that they consider it a necessary adjunct to excellence in scholarship.

Turning to the South and West, what state of things is to be found there? With few exceptions, and those exceptions mainly among Western universities, interest in athletics is at a very low ebb. Students in few colleges take enough interest in athletics to support a crew an eleven or a nine, and general athletics are almost entirely neglected. There is, in short, no system of organization designed to increase the interest in athletic sports in these colleges.

What are the causes to which this is due? They spring largely from the fact that in Southern and Western universities what interest there is in athletics is confined to those now in college, and that outside of these there is little support from the Faculties of such colleges or from graduates. That esprit which takes large numbers of Harvard and Yale graduates to the annual boat race at New-London, which makes the baseball contests between the colleges and the 'Varsity crews in Boston and New-Haven society, and which was largely responsible for the immense crowd assembled last Thanksgiving Day on Berkeley Oval is in Southern universities almost entirely lacking.

Until more interest is manifested among the graduates, until more support is accorded to athletics by the college Faculty, and until there is an organized interest on the part of the students themselves to promote a lively and active interest in athletics, which would be only the natural outcome of events were the two first disabilities removed, the physical branches of Southern and Western collegiate education will continue to be neglected and the unavoidable conclusion formed that without some such attempt to better the physical condition of young men in these colleges, they cannot expect to cope in scholarship with the graduates of their sister colleges in the East. R. C. H.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1889.

GAYETIES AT THE CAPITAL

THE PROSPECTS GOOD FOR A BRILLIANT SEASON.

POOR SECRETARY HALFORD BURDENED WITH THE DUTIES OF A SOCIAL AUTOCRAT—RECENT FESTIVITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—With the advent of the new year the gayeties of the social season in Washington will open up with a rush. The promise of the present Winter is that of a very gay one. As already announced, Mrs. Harrison will not be present at the White House reception on New Year's, when she will be represented by Mrs. McKee, but after that time she will take her place at the side of the President for the different official entertainments at the Executive Mansion.

Mrs. Morton has wisely concluded to adopt Cabinet day—Wednesday—for her receptions, which, beyond doubt, will be the most crowded of the season, and stand in the same relation to Washington society as those of Mrs. Whitney during the last Administration.

To the uninitiated the prospect of a gay Winter, replete with a satisfactory quota of breakfasts, luncheons, afternoon teas, receptions, dinners, balls, and cotillions, is comparatively an easy matter. The successful accomplishment of that most difficult social feat gives no outward and visible sign of the inward turmoil and vexation of spirit. But to the initiated the prospect is anything but an enviable one, for it is astonishing how slight a deviation from the established "code" of etiquette will at times suffice to produce an undying feud. One of the first and most important things to be mastered by the President's private secretary is this question of official etiquette, for upon him far oftener than upon the Secretary of State or the officers of his department devolves the settlement of knotty questions of this kind.

It has heretofore been the custom when a state dinner was to be given at the White House for the private secretary to make the selection of guests to be entertained, with, of course, such additions as for some personal or political reason the President should see fit to make. This done the next point to be considered is the proper seating of those bidden to the feast, for to have the places of honor to the right and left of the President accorded those whose official rank did not warrant their selection would be to commit an almost unpardonable breach of decorum. Not only does this rule hold good in the case of state dinners, but it is quite as vigorously enforced at the luncheons and dinners given by the "ladies of the Cabinet." Should there be the slightest doubt in the mind of the hostess as to the seating of her guests, a plan of the table, together with a list of those invited, is submitted to the private secretary, whose fiat in the matter is regarded as beyond question. It is on the issuance of invitations or formal announcements to the diplomatic corps that the opinion of the Secretary of State rules supreme. The War and Navy Departments are the channels through which invitations are issued to officers of the army and navy.

The details of a decidedly romantic affair, which culminated last season, have just leaked out through the friends of the young people therein concerned. The young lady is the daughter of a wealthy official of the last Administration—during whose term as successively held two Cabinet positions—and a handsome foreigner as generously endowed in the matter of a fortune as with good looks. In addition to his other attractions, the young foreigner possessed a magnificent voice, on account of which he was courted and feted in a manner sufficient to have turned the head of many an older and wiser man. Notwithstanding the manifold attractions and devotion to the ex-Secretary's daughter, his suit at the last appears to have met with disfavor, for when the young lady left the city with her parents after the inauguration the diplomat suddenly applied for orders detailing him to duty there, and were, according to the latest advices, he is devoting himself heart and soul to his musical studies.

The dancing class which was organized a few weeks since with a flourish of trumpets and much clatter concerning the tremendously exclusive nature of the committee and members generally, seems to be suffering already the pangs of a great intercecine strife which generally presages a speedy dissolution. The fact is, the little "rift within the lute" appeared on the horizon at the very inception of the project, for from the start the presence of one or two "undesirables" has rankled in the hearts of the few who desired to hold in their own persons the ruling spirits of the class. Somehow, in spite of every protest from the exclusive and undeniably "swell" members of the committee, the undesirables have managed not only to hang on with an unlooked-for tenacity, but have actually had the audacity to introduce and successfully engineer the admission of one or two friends and relatives. So matters stand at present, the exclusive members at boiling point, and the undesirables serenely unconscious of breakers ahead, similarly complacent at their successful admission and standing in the class.

Not such a great while ago the dancing class, which meets in turn at the residence of the various members, met at the house of one of the most aggressively disturbing persons. By some subtle process known only to themselves several of the "swells" arranged a "freeze-out" for the unfortunate hostess of the evening. The guests invited on that occasion, instead of spending the evening as is usual upon such occasions, continued to arrive and depart spasmodically after a brief stay in the manner inclident to afternoon teas. When the hour for supper arrived but a mere handful of guests were present to partake of the feast which had been generously provided for 200 persons.

Mr. and Mrs. Lymen Tiffany and family, who have been abroad for a year past, have returned and are now occupying their house on Connecticut-avenue, which was leased during the Summer to Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Noble. Miss Charlotte Tiffany, whose illness delayed the return of the family for several months, is now on a visit to her grandmother in New-York.

At the german given at Masonic Temple Monday evening by the Bowling Club the cotillion was led by Mr. Edward McCauley. The favors, though only simple ones, were peculiarly appropriate to the Christmas season—sprays of holly and tinkling sleigh bells tied with bright-colored ribbons.

Among the gayeties planned for next week is a fancy ball for children given by Mrs. John McLean at 2:30 on Tuesday afternoon and a dancing party the same evening by the Hon. Mrs. Hugh McCulloch; Wednesday, the New Year's reception at the White House; Thursday the marriage of Congressman Roswell P. Flower's daughter to Mr. M. Byron Taylor of Watertown, N. Y.; Friday afternoon a tea by Justice and Mrs. Harlan at which is entered their daughter, and in the evening a reception by Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller to announce the début of their fourth daughter, Miss Mildred Fuller.

Mrs. Blaine gave the first Cabinet entertainment of the season on Monday in the form of a luncheon, at which the guests present were Mrs. Morton, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Windom, Mrs. Rusk, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Tracy, and Mrs. Wanamaker. Mrs. Proctor and Mrs. Wanamaker were the only ladies of the Cabinet absent, the first on account of the illness of her little son and the latter because of her absence from the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gordon Hardie of New-York are the guests of Senator and Mrs. Cullom of Illinois for a month.

Gen. John C. Fremont arrived in the city this week and is the guest of Col. and Mrs. De Arnaud at their home on Highland Terrace.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Newlands of California have leased for the season the house on the northeast corner of Connecticut and Massachusetts avenues. Mrs. Newlands is a niece of Ward McAllister and daughter of Mr. Hall McAllister of San Francisco. Mr. Newland's first wife was a daughter of the late Senator Sharon.

Mr. Samuel Ward has returned from Florida greatly benefited by the trip. He will have as his guests for the season his son-in-law and daughter, Baron and Baroness Schomberg.

POSTPONED BY A JUDGE'S ILLNESS.

Justice J. O. Dykman who usually holds a Special Term of the Supreme Court at White Plains on Saturdays, was confined to his house by sickness yesterday, and consequently no court was held. The divorce case of Shaw against Shaw from Mount Vernon, was to have come up, but it of course had to go over.

The parties to the suit are Winfield S. Shaw and Emma L. Shaw, who reside in Mount Vernon. Last Fall there was a long litigation between them, when Mrs. Shaw sued her husband to recover the sum of $14,680 42, which she claimed she gave him to hold for her in trust. On his side he averred that she gave the money to him in consideration of his marrying her. He had taken the money and bought certain property on Chester Hill with it.

Justice Dykman thought the story of the wife the most probable and ordered the husband to pay the money back to her with interest.

PREPARING FOR JACKSON DAY.

Great preparations are under way for the Jackson Day banquet of the Business Men's Democratic Association, which will take place at the Hoffman House on the evening of Jan. 8. The feature of this year's celebration will be furnished by the presence at the festive board of five successful Democratic candidates for Governor, hailing from Montana, Iowa, Ohio, Virginia, and New-Jersey. Edward Stimmon will preside. Among the guests already secured are ex-President Cleveland, Gov. Hill, Mayor Grant, Mayor Chapin, Lieut. Gov. Jones, and Alexander E. Orr. Those in charge of arrangements promise a list of toasts which will make the event memorable as a party gathering.

A PRINCELY GIFT.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL'S TESTIMONIAL TO J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was the recipient of a Christmas gift from the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company which, for refinement of design and artistic finish, is not surpassed in this country. The gift was in recognition of his services as Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company. Mr. Morgan being the only member of said committee not in the service of either of the railroad companies, the Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company determined, to show their appreciation of the valuable work performed by him, and accordingly ordered from Tiffany & Co. a dessert service which should be their masterwork. Shortly before Christmas, the service being in readiness for presentation, the following letter was sent to Mr. Morgan, who for the first time learned of the pleasant surprise in store for him.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company held Jan. 25, 1889, the accounts of the Reorganization Committee of the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company, embracing the whole period during which they had acted, were passed and the committee discharged. The Directors who audited the accounts of the Reorganization Committee reported also to the board that you had declined to accept any compensation for the vast labor performed by yourself and your house, or for the great liability which you assumed in order to insure the success of the plan of reorganization. It was the desire of the board, comprehending as they did the benefits which accrued to the New-York Central by the acquisition of the West Shore, to give you such evidence of their appreciation of your part in the conception, carrying on, and completion of this delicate negotiation and large financial enterprise, as would be gratifying to you and to your children after you. Thereupon the Board of Directors unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of the Chairman, President, and Mr. Barger, be appointed to procure and present to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company—and the only member of such committee not connected in a strictly official capacity with one or other of the parties to the reorganization—a suitable testimonial on behalf of this company.

Under the authority of this resolution, we, the committee, have had designed and manufactured by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., a testimonial which we hope you will deem worthy of the Central to give and for you to receive. We should be pleased to learn your wishes as to the time and place for the presentation. Yours very truly,

C. VANDERBILT,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
SAMUEL F. BARGER.

Mr. Morgan sent the following letter of acceptance:

23 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1889.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel F. Barger:

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. informing me that, pursuant to the action of the Board of Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, you have procured and desire to present to me, on behalf of your company, a testimonial in recognition of my services as Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the West Shore Railroad.

To say that I deeply appreciate this action falls far short of expressing my feelings on receiving your kind communication, the value of me of this recognition, now so gracefully tendered, and in a form so exquisite in itself, is greatly enhanced by the fact that it comes to me from personal friends, who are familiar, not only with the results secured, but also with the anxieties, difficulties, and responsibilities which attended the reorganization of the West Shore, as well as the collateral negotiations which the railroad situation east of the Alleghanies in 1885 made at that time imperative.

Justice to others, as well as to myself, however, impels me to state that all these results are by no means due exclusively to my participation in the transaction. My associates on the committee, Mr. Depew and Judge Green, shared with me in every way the labors, anxieties, and responsibilities which the work entailed, and Messrs. Adams of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. also devoted, during a long period, almost his entire time toward the success of the plan of reorganization, the difficulties of which would have been greatly enhanced but for the information which he alone possessed.

But, beyond all, I should fail in my duty if I omitted to avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge and to place on the records of the company the personal obligations I feel, and which I am sure are shared by all who are acquainted with the situation, to the late Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. From the moment that the plan was laid before him, and received his approval, he gave to the Reorganization Committee a confidence completely and unqualified, and which never failed from the beginning to the end, and it was this confidence unequaled in my experience and which he openly showed in every way that, to my mind, led to the successful issue. He also gave to the reorganization a financial credit and protection which his name and wealth alone have secured, and he lived to see completed the transfer of the West Shore property to the New-York Central. We shall all remember the manner in which he received us on our return from our successful mission to Albany on the date of the transfer, Dec. 5, 1885, a few days before his death.

Thanking you, gentlemen, personally for the care and taste you have bestowed on the testimonial, and requesting that you will convey my thanks to the Board of Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, I would state that I will receive the testimonial with the greatest pleasure at any time you may desire. I remain yours very sincerely,

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

The day before Christmas, without formal presentation, the service was sent to Mr. Morgan's residence. The service is of sterling silver heavily gilded with fine gold, and cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. It is Romenesque in style, with flowing leaves and scrolls, which style is now greatly in vogue in the rich services in England and France. There are 295 pieces in the set, which is complete in everything pertaining to a dessert service. The cups are of delicate white porcelain set in silver gilt frames. The centre piece is a grand plateau upon which rests a large centre piece for flowers. This is surmounted by a female figure representing Peace, and at her side and feet are emblems of commerce, wisdom, and victory. The base upon which the figure rests bears the following inscription so interwoven in floral ornaments as to be almost indistinguishable:

"Presented by New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to J. Pierpont Morgan in recognition of his services as Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the West Shore Railroad. 1885—1889."

Tiffany & Co. say that for refinement of form and decoration and minuteness and finish of every detail the service is far beyond any they have ever made or seen. The steel dies used in the manufacture of the service were also delivered to Mr. Morgan, thereby precluding any possibility of duplicating the set. Mr. Morgan is justly proud of this graceful and princely recognition of his services.

ARRESTED FOR NEGLIGENCE.

Robert Allen of 208 East Fifty-eighth-street, the foreman in charge of the blasting operations of Contractor John McKim, in Eleventh-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, was arrested yesterday, charged with negligence in causing the death of James Harrington, the driver of a truck who was killed by being struck by a stone thrown from a blast of which Allen was in charge. It was charged that the danger signals were not displayed and that Harrington was not warned of his danger.

Allen said that four red flags were displayed and that Harrington was told not to drive into the street. Coroner Levy, who will hold an inquest in the case, released Allen on $1,000 bail, which was given by Oscar L. Spitzer of 179 East Ninety-fourth-street. The inquest will be held next Friday.

JERSEY'S EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 28.—The State Teachers' Association has adopted a resolution appointing a committee to draft a bill for the Legislature providing that members of the State Board of Education he appointed by the Governor, and that the board shall consist of one Republican and one Democrat from each Congressional district, to hold office for seven years.

The Board of Control of the New-Jersey Council of Education has el

CURRENT LITERATURE

AUGASSIN AND NICOLETTE.

(AN INTRODUCTION.)

What magic halo rings thy head,
Dream maiden of a minstrel dead?
What charm of faerie round thee hovers,
That all who listen are thy lovers?

What power yet makes our pulses thrill
To see thee at thy window sill,
And by that dangerous oord dowo sliding,
And through the moonlit garden gliding?

True maiden art thou in thy dread;
True maiden in thy hardihead;
True maiden when—thy fears half over—
Thou lingerest to try thy lover.

And ah! what heart of stone or steel
But doth some stir unwonted feel,
When, to the day new brightness bringing,
Thou standest at the stair-foot singing!

Thy slender limbs in boyish dress,
Thy tones half glee, half tenderoess,
Thou slogest, 'oeath the light tale's cover,
Of thy true love to thy true lover.

O happy lover, happy maid,
Together in sweet story laid!
Forgive the hand that here is baring
Your old loves for new lovers' staring!

Yet, Nicolette, why fear'st thon fame?
No slander now out touch thy name,
Nor scandal's self a fault discovers,
Though each new year thou hast oew lovers.

Nor, Ancassin, need'st thon to fear
These lovers of too late a year,
Nor dread one jealous maid's revival—
No lover now oan be thy rival.

What flower considers if its blooms
Light haunts of men or forest glooms?
What care ys though the world discovers
Your flowers of love, O flowsr of lovers?
—*The Athenæum.* F. W. BOURDILLON.

MISS SHORT'S STRATAGEM.

CHAPTER I.

Lady Bagshot often remarked of herself that she never formed a hasty friendship. Her sudden intimacy with Evaogeline S. Short may therefore he taksn as the exception which proves the rule. The acqnaintance between these two ladies was highly beneficial to both of them, for Miss Short got by Lady Bagshot's msans an iutrodnc tion to the very cream and flower of London society, and Lady Bagshot had the pleasnre of chaperoning a yonng lady who was very good looking and vivacious, and was reported to be enormously rich, and this difficult and delicate duty was intensely agrseable to her ladyship.

Miss Short was, in fact, so very attractive that Lady Bagshot's own importance in society was immensely increassd. Ubicunque fuerit corpus, illic congregahuntur et aquilæ. Heiresses are run after iu these days, and Lady Bagshot's drawing room—where the furniture was rather dingy and tarnished—conld now he filled whenever she pleased with the choicest specimens of our gilded youth. This was highly agrssable to her ladyship, who used mentally to run over a list of distinguished names with the greatest satisfaction. Thsre were the men whose acquaintance with Miss Short had deepened into an admiration prophetic of serious consequnces. First, there was Sir Englefield Green, a prominent member of the Fonr-in-Hand Club and the best-dressed man in London. Nobody could be run after more than he was, and yet he fonnd time to accept all Lady Bagshot's invitations. Agaio, there was the Marquis of Hammersmith, who had recently succeeded to the title, and who was the possessor of the famous Hammersmith diamonds. There were a great many othsrs. Miss Short was the success of the season, and Lady Bagshot was not a little proud of it, and her satisfaction reached its highest pitch when she had to chaperon her fair charge at a certain garden party, where the fair guest was distingnished by the special regard of a parsonage.

"I snppose," shs reflected, "it's partly because she is an American. For I don't think I ever saw so many nice-looking girls ont as there are this season."

Lady Bagshot had made Miss Short's acquaintance in this way: There had been in the early part of the Spring a party of American ladies staying at the Hôtel Cosmopolitain, and one of them had a letter of introduction. On her second visit she brought with her two other members of the party, one of whom she introdnced as Miss Evangeline S. Short of Gettysburgville.

"Gettysbnrgville is one of our Western cities," said the young lady from Boston, as if to apologize for any defects which might be discernible in her frisnd.

Bnt Lady Bagshot took a fancy to the young lady from Gettysburgville, and this on further acquaintance developed into an affectionate admiration.

"She is sxtremsly nice," her ladyship remarked to the Baronet, her hnsband; "vsry good looking, and then she dresses wsll And she is so unsophisticated, so nnconventional. I am really very fond of her indsed."

Then came a day near the snd of April when Miss Short oame to say good-bye.

"I am vsry mnch obliged to you, Lady Bagshot," said the girl. "I'm real sorry that I've got to go. I snppose you're not likely to be in the States?"

Lady Bagshot expresssed the greatest dismay at this news.

"Yon are going away," she said, "just when ths season is about to begin. It is quite ridiculous. Yon really ought to stop—you must stop—till Ascot, at least."

"Well," replied the young lady, "I gusss I'd as soon stay. Bnt I don't see how I can. The rest of our party is going to Italy to look at pictures. Going to study ths early I-talian masters, I b'lievs. I gnsss I don't want to stndy much. I want to have a good time, and not to go fooling round a lot of galleries."

"Then, why do you go?" asked her ladyship.

"I'm not going," Evangeline replied. "I've seen as many pictures in London as I want to see. I don't feel like pictnres every day. I'm going back to the States. Maybe I'll come over again in the Fall."

"But then the season will be over," said Lady Bagshot, her voice mounting almost to a scream. "London will be empty; there won't be a soul in town."

"Is that so?" replied Miss Short. "Well, I'm real sorry. But I snppose I can't stop over here by myself, not even with a maid. They don't do that sort of thing in this country, I'm told. I might ask mamma to come ont, and maybe she would. Bnt she don't often care to voyage much."

Lady Bagshot took a great resolution.

"Stop with me," she said. "Why shouldn't you? I shall be delighted to have you, and there's lots of room in the house."

Miss Short jumped up and kissed Lady Bagshot on both chesks.

"Thie is kind of yon, Lady Bagshot," she said. "I'd just loys to stop, but—I might be in your way, you know."

Lady Bagshot protested vehemently against this supposition.

"Well, then," said the fair Evangeline, "I gnoss I'll etop. I'm just dying to see a London season, that's the fact. And I don't think I'll want mnch room; I've only four trunks."

Now it was Lady Bagshot's turn to administer a salute to her yonng friend. She did so with the appropriate enthusiasm, and then begged her to commence her stay at once.

"I'll come to-morrow," Evangeline said simply. "I'll just cable over to mamma and tell her what I'm going to do. I've taken my berth in the Tuscany, bnt I bupose I can let that slide."

And so it happened that Miss Short came to live with Lady Bagshot, and under her protection made her début on the stage of society.

During the first day or two of her stay Lady Bagshot asked herself with a little uneasiness whether she had not been a little rash in taking up so very decidedly a girl of whom she really knew so little, bnt these misgivings did not last long. She never doubted that Miss Short was very rich, and that was a great thing. And then she liked her, which was perhaps nearly as great.

One morning, however, during the early days of Miss Short's residence, her ladyship did undsrgo a certain amount of alarm.

About eleven o'clock it occured to her that she hadn't seen her yonng charge for some time, and was told that Miss Short had gone out.

"With Sir Henry?" she inquired in the tone of one who was sure of the answer.

"No, my lady," replied the footman who had given the information; "Miss Short went out alone. It was more than an hour ago," he added solemnly.

Lady Bagshot's dismay didn't last very long, for just as she was seudiog the tidings to her husband at his club, Evangeline drove up in a hansom, bright and beamiog.

"Well, you see," she said in explanation, "I wanted some candy, and I thought there must be a candy store on Oxford-street. I went along three or four blocks, and then I concluded to take a hanson. The man didn't seem rightly to understand what it was I wanted, but at last I got it fixed, and hs took me to a storo where I got the most slsgant candy I've had since I left the States. Then I thonght I'd go to the bank—way down towo, you know—that's why I've been so long."

Lady Bagshot tors up the latter she had written aud then gently admonished her friend.

"We can always send out for anything you may want, and I'm sure Sir Henry will be ahle to manage yonr money matters for yon. I would if I could, but I don't undsrstaod thess things."

"Oh, that's simple enongh," Evaugeline replied. "You just write out a slip of paper and put down as much money as you want, and then yon write your name on the back and they give you the money. Business is very easy when you come to do it. Only you ought always to go to the bank yourself, because when they send yon the money by post they cut the notes io two, and then sometimes I get the wrong halves."

Miss Short took ont her pookethook, which her visit to the bank had filled with notes. Then an idea seemed to strike her.

"I knuw," she said, "you are just rsal mad with me because I have been round the city by myself. I am sorry I didn't thuk. If I am going to do anything wrong, tell me right away. I can't keep track of what one may do and what one mayn't, bnt I'll do everything just as you tell me."

Lady Bagshot kissed her young friend io enthnsiastic forgiveness, aod promised the easiest and gentlest of guidaoce.

"Girls have a great deal more liberty than they nsed to have," she said, "and I don't see that they are any the worse for it."

The next few days wers very delightful to both ladies, for Evangeline, after a prolooged inspsction of the contents of the four trunks, decided that new dresses would be necessary; and though Lady Bagshot did not seo the necessity so olainly as her yonng friend, she carefully abstained from offering any opposition. Her own relations with her dressmaker were just at that time (owing to Sir Henry's meanness) a little straioed, and she was very pleassd to be ahle to introduce a customer who ordered freely, was indifferent to prices, and shared the transatlaotic partiality for paying cash. And then the coosulting, the choosing, the fitting, the takiog in and lettiog out, the refitting and the trying on—all these are plsasures too subtle and "too swest for words," and not even to be dimly apprehended by that half of humanity which is prosaically clad by tailors.

I do not propose to give an acconnt of Miss Short's triumphs in society—equipped for conqnest, she conquered. Girls who were envions of her good looks couldn't help admiring her frocks, and though she neither whistled nor played the banjo, she was still a striking social success, and got almost as much attention as the Manganese monarch himself.

"She is really very entertaining," said Sir Heory to his wife. "It is like a page out of Bret Harte to listen to her—the 'Society upon the Stanislow,' 'heaving rocks,' and all that sort of thing, don't you know?"

Miss Short's career can be traced by the cnrions in the colnmns of the society papors, and details of her dressss can bs gathered from a morning paper which devotes a good deal of its space to millinery aod the kindred subjects.

"Gettysbnrgville Takes the Cake!" is the hsading of the paragraph which describes Evangeline's attire at the very distinguished garden party I have alluded to.

And through all these splendors Miss Short bors herssif with a tact aod dexterity which won the enthosiastic approhation of her chaperon. And evso if she was sometimes a little nngoardsd in her talk, this very indiscretion ssemed to have its purpose.

For example, one Snoday she and Lady Bagsbbt were sitting for a little while in the Park, and Sir Englefield Greeo had come and secured the next chair. A yonng lady passed and bowed slightly to Miss Short, who returned the salute.

"You know Miss Phipps?" queried the Baronet.

"I met her last night at Lady Benoder's. She didn't assm to know a soul and sat io a corner. I thonght she mnst be just taking root."

"I wonder," remarked the Baronet, "that she could get in there at all. She is rich, you know, but bad style. Her father's in the city, io the tallow business. Her brother was in my regimeot, aud they ussd to call him Dips, you know."

Miss Short didn't langh.

"Well," she said, "I suppose it is very fnnny; but then my father was io business too, and there is not mighty mn oh difference between tallow and oil."

The Baronet looksd very serions.

"Oh, but, Miss Short," he said in an anxions tone, "you know you are an Amsrican, and that makes all the diffsrsnce, you know."

"Why does it?" shs inquired.

"Oh, I don't know why it does, bnt it does, you know. Ask Lady Bagsbot. Besides, most Americans have made thsir money in oil."

Miss Short did not reply, and after some cogitation Sir Englefield continued:

"Yon see, Miss Short, if you had been in business hers you wouldn't have been so charming as you are. You would have dropped your *h*'s and talked about your *mar*!"

"I did not notice those peculiarities in Miss Phipps," the yonng lady replied with an entire change from her usual manner.

Lady Bagshot rose, and reflected, as she walked home with hsr young friend, that she had managed a difficult point with the greatest dexterity. For Sir Englefield Green was after this more attentive than sver to Miss Short, as if anxions to show that the oil of her deceased parent did not in ths least diminish ths admiration which her charms had excited in his bosom.

CHAPTER II.

When the London season bsgan to draw to a close Miss Short spoke of rsturning to America.

"I've had a very, ve-ry good tims," shs said, "and I am not going to forgst it."

Bnt Lady Bagshot protested agaiast hsr departure; she onght to stop longer, she mnst stop, she couldn't let her go. And again the young lady yisided. A yacht was chartered—Miss Short insisted on paying for it as she had suggested the idea—and they had a fortuight in the Solent. Then they set off to Homburg, Sir Henry Bagshot, releassd from his Parliamentary duties, accompanying them. And then Sir Englefield Grsen, who had been at Cowes, arrived at Homburg, and a day later the visitors' list included the name of the Marquis of Hammersmith.

"It is something for Sir Englefield to come, my dear," said Lady Bagshot to her friend—"to miss the grouse, you know; he has one of the best moors in Scotland."

Two days after his arrival Sir Englefield called and asked to see Miss Short. Their interview lasted somo time, and as soon ae it was over the Baronet returned to his hotel and told his man to pack his portmanteau. That evenlng he left Homburg, with the design of getting to his Scotch moors as soon as possible.

Evangeline said nothing to Lady Bagshot ahout the interview, bnt that lady drew her own conclnsions.

"She has refused him," she said to her husband. "I never thought she would after seeing his place in Sussex."

"Perhaps she prefers the Marquis," suggested Sir Henry.

"It is the Hammersmith diamonds," said his wife. "American girls are crazy abont diamonds."

"Perhaps the Margnis won't come forward after all," said the Baronet, doubtfnlly.

But Lady Bagshot was certain he wonld. She was right, though Lord Hammersmith was not so precipitate as his rival had been, and, in consequence, more than a fortnight elapsed before he found it necessary to try a change of air.

Lady Bagshot was quite bewilderod whsn she learned that Evangeline had rejected the Marquis. She didn't express her disapproval to the young lady, but rushed off to her husband to acquaint him with her disappointment.

"I thought it was as good as settled," she said, "she seemed to like him so much. What can she mean? There was a Duke who— Can she be thinking of the Duke, the only marriagable Duke?"

Sir Henry Bagshot laid down the paper he was reading and looked at his wife.

"Have you seen the *Times*?" he said. Then he pointed to a column, and Lady Bagshot, readiog, saw the connection of ideas. A great cyclone had swept over some of the Western States of America, causing immense damage; lives had been lost, property to the amount of millions of dollars had been destroyed. Gettysburgville had been almost completely destroyed, the inhabitants escaping only with their lives. Thousands had been redneed from opulence to absolnte want.

"That may be a very serious piece of nsws for our young frisod," said Sir Heory, gravely.

"Her money comes chiefly from real sstate," said Lady Bagshot; "she told me so once. Real estate means houses, doesn't it? And if Gettysburgville is all blown down she may have lost everything."

"That is hardly probable," said Sir Henry, "but she must have lost a good deal, I should think. And theo, with her expensive habits, and you know how she's been taken up, . . . A tbousand heiresses . . ."

"Oh, I wonder," sighed her ladyship, "if we could contrive to get the Marquis back. He never reads the papers or anything else, and he mayn't have heard of it."

"You must break the news to her," said the Baronet, inwardly glad that the disagreeable task couldo't be assigned to him. Lady Bagshot read the colnmn through half a dozen tioes in the vain attempt to extract some spark of comfort, or at least of hope, from it. Then, the paper still in her haud, shs went to the room where Evangeline was writing.

"This is a dreadful piece of news, my dear," she said, "but don't be frighteoed. Things may not be so bad as they look. These newspaper corresponderts exaggerate dreadfully." Miss Short read the telegram, and looked grave.

"What a dreadful calamity!" she said. "And Washiogton-street, where we staid, qnite destroyed. It was really a fine street, too."

Lady Bagshot saw that the personal aspect of the calamity had not dawned on the inexperienced young girl.

"Will you lose much?" she said.

"I?" said Evaogeline; "Oh, no. Mamma and Aunt Lydia are at Newport."

"I meant in property—your real estate."

The young lady sprang up and rushed to the window. When she turned rsnnd again her face was scarlet.

"Lady Bagshot," she said, "I have a confession to make. I have been deceiving you. I don't belong to Gettysburgville; I was only there about a mooth. I haven't any property there."

"Then you are not rich, as everybody sopposes?" said Lady Bagshot.

"Excnse me," said the yoog lady with an almost imperceptible shade of haoteur in her tooe. "I do not know what people have been good enough to suppose about my circumstauces; I am not responsible for their suppositions. But I imagine I may call myself rich, for I have got things as I wanted them, and have never spent more thao a small part of my income."

Lady Bagshot looked a little reassured.

"How, theo, have you been deceiving me, my dear?" she asked.

Evaugeline smiled a little, and looked continued. "I am not an American," she said, "and I let you think I was."

"Not an American?" gasped the elder lady. Sorprise almost overcame her.

"No," was the rsply. "I have been in America, that is all. I am really a cockoey, born within ths sonod of Bow Bells; and the money I have was made io Londoo."

"You said something about oil," remarked her ladyship, still bewildered.

"I was right," said the youog lady calmly. "Not oil wells, however, but oil shops. There are I don't know how many of them, from Hornsey to Peckham, and from Poplar to Shepherd's Bush."

"I don't know where these places are?" interrupted Lady Bagshot, icehly.

"Well, you know Kensington; there's ooe there—Hilton, Basset & Short; you may see the name over the window. My poor papa was the Short. He was the Basset and the Hilton, too, for that matter. It's a limited liability company now, and I hold nearly half ths shares. Then papa had built a lot of honses bstweeu Bow and Stratford. You won't know where those places are, but the rental of the houses comes to something considerable."

"Bnt why did you pretend to be an American?" inquired Lady Bagshot, dnly impressed by Evangshoe's last words.

The young lady was silsot for a little while.

"It was an idea that came to me," she said. She was again silont, her chesks coloring. Then she went on:

"Listso, Lady Bagshot. You have been very kind to me, and I will tell you all about it. After papa died mamma and I lived in our new house at Leytonstone. You must come and see it some day. We didn't see many people, and I used to read a lot of novels—society novels, you know. And I used to think how nice it must be to bs in society, and to meet such nice men, so handsome and refioed and interesting. Bnt I didn't see how to manage it, and mamma didn't know anythiog about it sither. Then we went to America to see a married sister of hers—Aunt Lydia, you know; and while we were thers I met a young lady bolonging to the place who had been in London and had mixed with a lot of very nice people. It is so easy for Americans, whoever they are—rich Americans, I meao. Then I thonght that I—you know what happsoed, Lady Bagshot. The worst of it was, I had to leave poor mamma on the other side; she couldn't pass for an American, she drops her h's. Now, can you forgive me?"

"Forgive you!" said her ladyship. "I like you very much indeed. Of coorss, I am sorry that you are a— that you are not an American, bnt then that can't be helped. I mnst tell Sir Heury; he will enjoy the joke immensely. How did you manage it so cleverly?"

"Oh," said the yonng lady, "I tried to get the accent as well as I could. And I wrote out lists of Amoricsn words, with the English opposite, you know, 'bootlace'—'shoe-string,' 'station'—'depôt,' and so on; and I nssd to look it over every now and again and see what words I could bring in. But I felt that I was doing it very clumsily, and that I should bstray myself—give myself away, I would have said half an hour ago."

"You did it wonderfully wsll," said Lady Bngshot. "I can hardly helieve now you are not an American. Did Sir Englefield Gresn find it out?"

"I told him," the young lady said with a slight blush, "and then he withdrew the proposal he had done me the honor to make. If I had been an American he was ready to love me with all his might, but—I think he had seen the nams over the shop door. I thonght of telling him that it was Americsn oil, but I didn't."

"Sir Englefield is a parvenn," interrupted Lady Bagshot. "His grandfather was something or other; Sir Henry will tell you."

"Perhaps I onght to say," said the young lady, "that he wrote afterward to make it up, but I declined with thanks."

"But the Marquis, my dsar, did you tell him, too?"

"No, I didn't," said the girl, slowly. "I don't care for ths Marquis. You know, Lady Bagshot, society isn't what I expected to find it, when I read novels in our garden at Leytonstone. It is not nearly so interesting. Ths men are conceited and stupid, oh, so stupid! And they don't seem to know anything. I thought I hadn't learned much in Miss Bailey's Academy at Woodford; but these men, oh dear! So I have made up my mind what to do. I will go over to America and bring mamma back to England. And then we'll live at Leytonstone just as we did before, except that perhaps yon and Sir Henry will come down and see us sometimes when you can. Promise me this, Lady Bagshot, for I like you very much indeed, though I have deceived you shamofully."

"Evangeline," said Lady Bagshot, "I won't hear of such a plan. You mustn't hury yourself at Leytonstooe, wherever that place is. You must have another season with me; yon mnst indeed. I will have my drawing room full of clever men, now that I know you like them. There are lots of clever meu in London, and well connected, too. There is Lord Chilhourne, who knows all about Darwinism, and how we all were once frogs. Aud the Hon. Charles Finch-Finch, who writes poetry. He wrote 'Roses and Passion Flowers.' It is not quite a lady's book, you know, but it is very clever. And then there's Sir Lewis Chertsey, who paints beautifully, you know. His pictures are nearly as good as some of those at the Academy, and he has a big room full of them. You must have another season with me, and see all these men."

Evangeline wanted a lot of persuasion, but she yielded at last, and promised to go and stay with Lady Bagshot from May to the end of July.

So Evangeline Sarah Short will have another season next ysar, sailing this time under no false colors. And I incline to think that she will shine qnite as brilliantly as before. She has reflected lnsire on the extreme West; she will not fail to do credit to the remote East, and I expect that many a young gentleman will be searching for Bow and Stratford on the enormous map of London. *Robert Shindler in Longman's Magazine.*

AN OLD-FASHIONED LOVE SONG.

Tell me what within her eyes
Makes the forgotten Spring arise,
And all the day, if kind she looks,
Flow to a tune like tinkling brooks)
Tell me why, if but her voice
Falls eo men's ears, their souls rejoice;
Tell me why, if only she
Doth come into the companie
All spirits straight enkindled are,
As if a moon lit up a star.

Tell me this that's writ above,
And I will tell yon why I love.

Tell me why the foolish wind
Is to her tresses ever kind,
And only blows them in such wise
As lends her beauty some surprise;
Tell me why no shunning year
Can change from Spring, if she appear;
Tell me why to see her face
Begets in all folk else a grace
That makes them fair, as love of her
Did to a gentler nature stir.

Tell me why, if she bnt go
Alone across the fields of snow,
All fancies of the Springs of old
Within a lover's breast grow bold;
Tell me why, when her he sees,
Within him stirs an April breeze;
And all that in his secret heart
Most sacredly was set apart,
And most was hidden, then awakes,
At the sweet joy her coming makes.

Tell me what is writ above,
And I will tell yon why I love.
—*H. C. Bunner, in Scribner.*

FAMOUS GARDENS OF ANTIQUITY.—By the time of Alexander, the Persian love for gardens and parks, with many other forms of luxury, had obtained a strong foothold amoog the Greeks, especially in their wealthy colonies, and wherever the conqusror's footsteps are followed we read of admiration for the works of the Persians nod of a dssire to imitate them in new constructions. Whsn Harpalna was left Governor of the province of Babylon he was desirous, says Pintaroh, "to adorn ths palace gardsns and walks with Greciau plants, and snceeeded in raising all but the ivy, which the earth would not hear, but constantly killsd." Whsn the city of Alexandria was laid out "in the form of a plethrum or military cloak" its vast palaces and public buildings were surrounded with squares aod gardens to snch an extent that buildings aod grounds together, a third of the space within the walls was absorbed. Dioocrates (or Dinochares) was the architect to whom the work was confided, and it was he who conceived the ldea of carving Mount Athos into a statuo of Alexander "with a city in the right hand aod a reservoir of mountain streams in the left." Is such a scheme sntitled to be ranked among landscapsgardening designs? And if not, where shall we find a nsme for it can hardly be called eogineering, since heanty, not utility, was the maiu object in view. At all events, it remains the most ambitious idea that was everooncsived with regard to the adornment of the surface of the earth. Luciao tells us that at Cnidos there was a great pleasure grounil dedioated to Venus, where even "distinguished citizens" enjoyed themselves on the verdant meadows, and where the common people came in crowds oo holidays; and he mentioos its cypresscs, planes, and myrtles. In Sicily, where luxory went hand in hand with tyranny, gardening seems to have been practicsd in an especially sumptnous way. Dionysius of Syracnse had famous gardens where his fsasts were held; one of the Hieros built a vast ship, on which the shop deck was covered with earth and beautifully planted; and some modern writers have thought that the famous quarry pits near Syracuse, where the Athenians perished in agony, were afterward planted as pleasore gardens. Aboot 300 years before Christ, Kotys, King of Thrace, "took his pleasure by a ooot stream" in a forest through which he had built "level roads." A hundred years later, near Athens itself, Herodius Atticus possessed a villa surrononded by large forests, which he spoken of by Aulus Gellius in his "Attio Nights," and when Xenophon retired from his native country to Scillns, near Cyrnpia, he erected an exact copy on a smaller scale of the temple of Diana at Ephesus, surrnnnded it with a similar "grove of cultivated trees, bearing whatever fruits are eatable at the different seasons," and had spacious hunting grounds in its vicinity.—*Garden and Forest.*

ENGLISH MANNERS ACCORDING TO RICHARDSON.—According to Richardson, every one rose very early in those days, and were content with nncommonly little sleep. They all ate and drank a good deal, as we knew before. Breakfast was nsually short 8:30, and between dinner and snpper their pangs were assuaged by "afternoon tea," as Mrs. Harlowe expressly calls it. As I have said, the young ladies spsnt immense snms on their clothes, and, of course, wore much richer materials than (until lately) were considered in onr day good taste amoog nnmarried girls. The hints about Clarissa's trousseau were doubtless furnished to Richardson by his female coterie, his *petticoaterie*, and very curious ths description is. Her mother tells her that if she will marry Mr. Solmes, her father intends her six suits (three of them dressed suits) at his own expense. "You have," she goes on to say, "an entire new suit, and one hsides, which I think you never wore but twice. As ths new suit is rich, if you choose to make that one of the six, your father will present you a hundred guineas in lieu of it." "Here's richness!" as Mr. Squeers exclaimed when he tasted the boys' milk and water. Bnt though these offers were rejected by Clarissa, together with Mr. Solmss, her own supply of ordinary clothes must have been very handsome, for she not only lives on the sale of them (they were sent to her insultingly by her family) when she escaped from Lovelace's clntches, but in her will left part of the remaindsr to her cousin, Miss Hervey. The bequest consisted of her "best Mechlin and Brussels lace headdresses, and a petticoat of flowered silver," Clarissa's own work. Young ladies of that date were always expected to be in full dress, and the habit was not without its advantages. Even a Lovelace could be impressed by it, and he observes to his friend Bolford, when speaking of Clarissa, unapproachablo even in her deepest misery, that "full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and compels distance." These words are not without their significance dnring ths present reign of teagowns. Stays play an immense part in female attire, and Richardson is never weary of calling onr attention to them. Hoops were likewise so vast that Harriot's country cousins were forced "to toss theirs over their shonlders" to make room for Sir Charles Grandison to sit between them, and that avatar of propriety does not appear ashamed at the revelation thne made.—*The National Review.*

THE ACTOR AND THE AUDIENCE.—If an audience is very attentive to a play, they get the very best that an artist can give them; while, on the contrary, if you feel the public are not with you, you become self-conscious and can do nothing. One's feeling of the audience is more a general impression than noticing partiolar persons. Sometimes one notices more, sometimes less. The only people that I can see in a theatre are those who are very near to me—the people in the first row or two of the stalls, and the people in the private boxes. I always feel very consolous of them, because they seem to be so near, bnt otherwise one can have no judgment of the effect one is producing, because one cannot see—at least, there are only a very few people with long sight who can see—all over the house. But you can instinctively feel whether the people are listening to you or whether you are gaining their attention. I never had but one instance in my life of a man who was so bored by my interpretation that he yawned loudly through it, and it was at the first production of "The Squire." A man c[illegible] the stalls rather late and looked about a good deal, and yawned so markedly one could not avoid noticing him. It was very trying, but at the end of the second act he went out altogether and didn't return. That little episode made me cry for about three days. It made me unhappy and it recoiled upon myself, because I felt that had I been right I must have gained his attention more than I did.—*Mrs. Kendal, in Murray's Magazine.*

LORD MELBOURNE.—Melbourne's favorite sayings, "Can't yon leave it alone?" and "It's all one to me," were something more than the expression of indolent indifference. He had a profound sense of the fntility of things human, of the disposition of events to take a path of their own, and not to walk in that which has been marked out for them; of the treachery of the future, to which, therefore, it was desirable to commit nothing that could be withheld from it. It was this sentiment which made him despise system makers. Natnre and human natnre were too large and varied and evasive to be fitted into any framework of thsory. He told Robert Owen to his face, though he had a kindness for the man, that he was one of the most foolish persons he had ever conversed with, which was probably true enough. The Benthamites were all fools. "Austin" a damned fool. Did you ever read his 'Jurisprodence'?" Fond as he was of letters and speculation, he hated men of letters and men of science. He convsyed the offer of a pension to Faraday in terms so offensive that the philosopher indignantly rejected it, and was only appeassd by a letter of apology. On this, or on some other, occasion he affected to think that Faraday was an astronomer. Yet his best talk was about hooks, and scarcely any topic in conoection with them, from the credibility of Quintus Curtius to Jane Austen's novels, from the Controversy of St. Jerome and Vigilantius to the etymologies of Horne Tooke's "Diversions of Purley," lay beyond the scope of his knowledge and interest. He was an insatiable reader of theology, and wsut through Lardner's "Credibility," comparing it point by point with the New Testament, with the result, as John Allen put it, that he got rid of all his doubts and settled down into a fixed conviotion of unbelief. Possibly Melbourne's love of paradox and his pleasure in startling the feelings of those with whom he talked had something to do with this impression, congenial as it was to Allen's mind. His healthy animal natnre, which was indicated in a countenance and frame of rustic beauty and vigor, gave him so ksen a relish for life in all its aspects that, as the late Lord Derby put it, he enjoyed even a Lord Mayor's dinner. His halfinsane wife, whom he could live neither with nor without, and an idiot son put domestic happioess out of the question, but in contradiction to the opinion of most of those who knew him, he may be doubted whether Melbonrne by nature was a conjugally-minded person. He nseded and lived largely in mental solitude; into the last recesses of his nature oo one hut himssif could enter. The great objeotion to marriage, he early wrote, is that two minds can never act liks ooe. To him, even in the happiest circumstances, coostant association would have brought with it a sense of friction and intrusioo. He likad the society of women, but not their habitual companionship. It required strong health, he said, to pnt up with a woman.—*The Saturday Review.*

AN INN IN SARDINIA.—One mortally annoying peculiarity of Sardinia is the heartless way in which yon are lsft to hnnger until the fashionable feasting honr arrivss. Though you reach your host's house at 2 o'olock in the afternoon, there will be nothiog for you to sat until 9 or 10. Certainly, the wine will flow; bnt not every one can find comfort in wine. Here at Ballao, for instance, I spent several famishing hours amid my hostess's various babies. They, the cats, the pigs, and the poultry all found amusement about the floor of the room, and the "molenti" in the corner contribnted ths musio of ths mill to the other hubbnb. Now and then a villager would look in, and, having said in a breath: "How do you do? There's nothing much the matter with me," would run off. My guide did all he could to get the priest of the parish to call, bnt his reverence, with excnses, sent the key of the church instead. However, at length the room was cleared, the eldrer all put into one big bed, the donkey turned loose, and supper announced. We sat four to table, my hostess and the eldest of her pretty, dark-eyed daughters joining us. It was a pity the husband was from home, for in the South the softer sex are not expected to add enlivenment to hospitality, and I fear we were a nuisance to the good souls. We had soup of sonr milk, macaroni, lamb chops moistened with lemon jnice, cold trout, aod cheese; and no sooner was the meal ended than the lady arose with a bow, offered me the rushlight which had illuminated our feast, and wished us "Good repose." But good repose, for me at least, was out of the question. In the first place I had to share my bed with an ex-brigand, who stepped in between the sheets unwashed and divested of nothing bnt his boots; and in the second place our worthy hostess, to show her appreciation of our visit, had collected all the clocks of the house, and, I believe, borrowed those of her neighbors, and hung them upon the chamber walls, whence they ticked loudly against each other, as if for a wager. Among these clocks, and near my head, was one inhabited by a cuckoo, which every quarter came out with a brief song, and hourly sang for a minute or so. Add to this the sonrrying of rats and mice, the efforts of the cats outside to get at these happy rodents, and the mysterious noises of certain beasts, whose presenos was subsequently declared by their eggs in the four corners of the room, and if you are fastidious yon may understand that it was joy to see the dawn. Then, after a wash and a raw egg, I was allowed to give a fiorin to the maid, (who kissed my hand in return for it,) ordsr ths horses, and so, with smiles and good wishes from the lady, ride away into the cheerful onter air—*Cornhill Magazine.*

CURIOSITIES OF COMPOSITION.—The following items are from papers on English history, and shonld be weighed, considered, chewed, and digested:

"Alfred tho Great was the first to introdnce time, which he did by means of candles."

"Roger Bacon, by means of his custom of writing books, became very poor."

"The Pope wished him [Roger Bacon] to write, hut paper and pencils were so dear that he conld not do so till some time after, when he wrote a hook called 'Opus Majus.'"

"Van Tromp swept the Channel with a brongham at his masthead."

"Newton invented the fluxions of light."

"Marlborough is first heard of at the battle of Turenne."

"Cranmer was a weak-minded man and went to the steak recanting."

"Eliot was one of the best eloquists in England."

"The clergy clnng to the King because they were afraid of the Lollards, and the King turned merchant and made vast sums of money."

"William I. was very strong and had a savage countenance and never allowed himself to be tampered with."

"The Friars were instituted by religious fanatics who did not like monks who only drank wine and eat."

"Lottery loans were loans borrowed and repaid at very low interest. Bnt some of the money which was borrowed Government in repaying it—the people who put it were chosen by lot, and had it paid back at a very high interest."

"Newton invented the laws of gravitation and the motions of the planets."—*All the Year Round.*

IRON SHIPS AND LIGHTNING.—The *Electrical Review* points out that although the modern man-of-war is not the thing of beauty which was presented by its prototype, it has one advantage at least not possessed by "the wooden walls of old England." This advantage is found in the very few occasions which are recorded upon which the iron-clad ships have been struck by lightning. It cannot be said that the modern vessels are actually exempt [illegible] lightning, but they are so far protected by their construction, and the materials used in that construction, that, when struck, the results are trivial and have often, in fact, been ascribed to the mischievous action of some one on board the vessel. In the old days it was very differsnt; during a period of fifty years two hundred ships of our navy were struck by lightning, and in one case five vessels were struck during a single night, the number of fatalities resulting therefrom being considerable.—*Chambers's Journal.*

DANDIES OF THE TIME OF CHARLES I.—When Villiers, James I.'s and Charles I.'s favorite, went on his mission to Paris in 1625 he had no fewer than seven-and-twenty suits of clothes made, the richest that embroidery, lace, silk, velvet, gold, and gems could contribnte, one of which was a white nncut velvet, "set all over, both snit and cloak, with diamonds valned at fourscore thonsand pounds, hesides a great feather, stuck all over with diamonds." "It was, common with him," says a contemporary, "at an ordinary dancing to have his clothes trimmed with great diamond buttone, and to have diamond hatbands, cockades, and earrings; to be yoked with great and manifold ropes aod knots of pearl; in short, to he manacled, fettered, and imprisoned in jewels."

To the prevailing extravagance in drsss ths satirists again allnde in the severest terms. "I have much wondered," says Henry Peacham, "why our English, above other nations, should so much dote upon new fashions, but more I wonder at our want of wit that we cannot invent them ourselves, but, when one is grown stale, send presently over into France to seek a new, making that noble and flourishing kiugdom the magazine of our fooleries, and for this nurpose many of our tailors lie leger (i. e., reside) there, and ladies jest over their geotlemen nshers, to accontre thsm and themselves as you see. Hence came your slashed donblsts (as if the wearers were cut ont to he carbonadoed upon the coals,) and your halfshirts, pickadillies, (now out of request,) your long breeches, narrow toward the knees liks a pair of smith's bellows, the spangled garters pendent to the shoe, your perfumed perrnks or periwigs, to show us that lost hair may be had again for money, with a thonsand such fooleries unknown to our manly forefathers."

The reader may find it a pleasant change to turn to the rhyming moralists. Here to the fore comes John Taylor, the so-called watsr-poet, launohing his shafts—not too sharply pointed—at the excess of those who wear—

"A farm in shoestrings edged with gold,
And spangled garters worth a copyhold;
A hose and donblet with a lordship oost,
A gaudy cloak (three manors' price almost,)
A beaver band and feather for the head,
Prized at the ohnroh's tithe, the poor man's bread."

—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

WHO WAS LORD CHESTERFIELD'S SON?—To turn to that feature in Lord Chesterfield's life which has impressed itself most strongly on the world at large—his relations with his son—we find that, for the last qnarter of his life, Lord Chesterfield lived almost entirely for his son, (the issne of a *liaison* with a Frenchwoman of the name of Du Bonchst.) This young person is much to be pitied. He is one of the most eminent victims of parental ambitioo, the determination that is to make a son what you think you would like him to be, not that he was born to be. What Philip Stanhope might have been, we need not waste our time in guessing. Nothing very strikiog, probably. At best he seems to have shown signs of heing an inferior Gibbon; his father is always telling him that he spends too mnch time over his books, so that probably he had a real taste for erndition. But that was not at all Lord Chesterfield's idea of a man. "The cloistered pedant," "the illiberal pedant," is the object of his unceasing scorn. He determined that his son should lead the same sort of life that he had led, but be so much more successful in that he should have had the advantage of all Lord Chesterfield's experience.

Unfortnnately, the scheme of educatioo which he devised was far from well adapted to carry out these ideas. At its root there was a fundamental error. Lord Chesterfield held a theory, of which he flattered himself he was a living example, that everything except poetry can be acquired; and, as in one place he thanks God that neithsr he nor his son was born to be a poet, for practical purposes he may be said to have believed that everything, not merely facts, but feelings, not only outward habits, bnt frames of mind, only waited for a vigorous will to summon them to enter and take possession. This was a radical error of his, bnt he believed it with all his heart and soul. It is wrong, but nevertheless it may be a highly nseful lesson to teaoh while the mind is in its acquisitive stage. Then it may act as a powerful stimnlus, bn

...est year there are more unripe at late ...apes than usual, consequently the wine ...our. Or the grapes of one flavor are ...ore abundant than those of another—so ...s the flavor of the wine influenced.

Then, again, the French wines, instead of ...eing allowed to grow with their native ...reedom, as in Italy, are more regularly ...rained and tended, so that the grapes may ...eceive the amount of sun and nourishment ...hat is best suited to them. These things ...ll tend to make a standard wine, which, in ...lavor and sweetness, varies as little as pos...ible from one vintage to another. Never...heless, wine growers in Italy are showing ...igns of a desire to improve, *e. g.*, we ...know of an English lady in Tus...cany who, dissatisfied with the na...tive mode of growing and making ...wine on her own estate, spent a considera...ble time in Burgundy in order to master the ...science of vine culture in that district, and, ...returning applied her knowledge to her own ...vineyards with very considerable success. ...But until the Italians more generally follow ...the example of the French, said our informant, and take more care of their vines, they will never be able to compete with French ...wine.—*Murray's Magazine.*

A SNOW PARABLE.

BY A. L. SALMON.

Softly falls the snow and slowly, slowly,
O'er the solitude of wold and hill;
Winds are breathing desolate and lowly
Where the wearied world is lying still.

Like a cloak of pardon and remission
Falls the snow on city den and street—
Emblem of the contrite heart's condition,
Earnest of forgiving love complete.

Where the sin and sadness are unsleeping
Lies a purity which is not theirs;
There the night there comes a sound of weeping,
There the night there comes a voice of prayers.

All the dismal blackness of the city
Lies unsounded with a perfect waltz:
God in wonderful eternal pity
Sends His snowy message through the night.

Turn, O hungry souls that tire of sinning,
Take the peace which earth can never give!
Leave the by-gone for a new beginning,
Leave the dreariness of death, and live.

Softly falls the snow and slowly, slowly,
O'er the solitude of street and mart:
Be it so, O Father! Thou alone art holy—
Lay its whiteness on the sinner's heart.

—*Good Words.*

THE FIGS OF SMYRNA.—It is only when the tress are from five to seven years old that they begin to bear fruit useful for commercial purposes, but once that age is attained, the tree will yield its annual crop for sixty or seventy, or, with careful pruning, for eighty years. The fruit does not at all resemble the ordinary black eating fig. It is a short, pulpy fruit. A large one would weigh quite four ounces. The color is a bright yellow-green, but when you cut into it the flesh is white, with a centre of dark red. The taste of these figs is poor and rather faint, but the pulp exudes an abundance of amber-colored juice, so that they seem with the slightest pressure almost to drip with honey. Their promise to the taste is more than their performance. We know how beautiful a cherry orchard, or a garden wall covered with peach trees, can look in the early weeks of a mild Spring. The fig tree differs from almost all fruit trees in this respect, that it seems to bear no flowers. Of course it does flower—if it did not it could bear no fruit—but it flowers invisibly. In fact the flower is concealed in what ultimately becomes the fruit. If you cut open a fig when it has attained little more than a third of its full size the flowers will be seen in full development, and it is at this stage that, if the stamens are perfect, fertilization takes place, and the fruit swells and ripens.

Walking through a fig garden in the Aidin district in the month of June, you will see a strange and almost incomprehensible operation being carried on. The trees are by this time covered with fruit, though the figs are less than half the size to which they subsequently attain. The boughs which bear them are often not more than a few feet from the ground. One of the peasants in the garden takes a basket filled with small green figs strung loosely on pieces of cord. Some of these cords will have only a couple of figs, and some as many as six. The workman flings the cords up into the branches, on the twigs of which they are caught, so that every tree shall be adorned with one of these singular necklaces. It is hard to guess their purpose. These strung figs are wild fruit, bitter in taste and quite useless as food, but they have this singular property, that they arrest the tendency of the other figs to drop to the ground before they attain maturity. Sometimes the crop of these Capri figs, as they are called, fails, but so useful is the purpose they serve that growers will give as much as a piastre, or four cents, for each fig. This price is so high that as a rule it will swallow up all the profits expected from the crop. From the end of June and through July the fig swells and ripens. In its earlier stages the fruit is not very palatable, but on attaining maturity it is sweet and agreeable, juicy and much relished, though somewhat laxative. This is the season for the pilferers. The crop is so valuable that watchers are stationed in the garden, who keep watch day and night.

These watchers, called beckji, with their shelters and surroundings, might be designed for art rather than occupation, so picturesque is their appearance. Their accoutrement reminds one that Asia Minor is still a great hunting ground for brigands. Quite a museum of knives and pistols is displayed in the belt, and a heavy iron-bound cudgel is probably rather a symbol of office than actually needed for protection. The guardian's arbor is generally situated near the drying ground of the plucked figs. It is there that the greatest value is concentrated.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE POWER OF REALISM.—The force and realistic nature of theatrical performances have often evoked amusing interruptions from the more emotional of the spectators, while in a few other cases the sympathetic feeling created in a member of the audience has been so strong as actually to lead to fatal results. In 1739, when Havard's play of "Charles I." was being given at York, a young lady was so overcome one evening by the painful emotions excited by the piece that she fainted and died. This was tragedy indeed. It is somewhat curious to find that Churchill, describing in the "Rosciad" the author of this tragically effective play, thus ridicules his pretensions as an actor:

"Here Havard, all serene, in the same strains,
Loves, hates, and rages; triumphs and complains;
His easy vacant face proclaim'd a heart
Which could not feel emotions, nor impart."

The *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1782 records another fatal instance of excess of emotion. In this case tragedy resulted from comedy. A Northamptonshire lady, a Mrs. Fitzherbert, went one Wednesday evening to Drury-Lane Theatre to see the "Beggar's Opera," a revival of which amusing play was then delighting the town. As soon as Bannister, the comedian, appeared upon the stage, "made up" as Polly, the audience laughed loudly at his absurd appearance. Mrs. Fitzherbert was greatly affected and laughed immoderately. She found herself unable to control her emotion, and left the theatre before the end of the second act, but soon after fell into hysterics, in which she continued until Friday morning, when she died.

Some time ago a sensational piece called "A Mother's Sin" was being performed at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester. One night, toward the close of the third act, where the villain appears triumphant and the hero seems to be hopelessly in his power, a man in the gallery rose excitedly, shaking his fist at the actor who was playing the villain, and then jumped from the gallery on to the stage, on which he fell heavily just clear of the footlights. The distance jumped was about thirty feet. The unfortunate man was taken to the infirmary, where it was found that, in addition to other injuries, his leg was broken. It was afterward discovered that his name was the same as that of the heroine of the piece, and hence it was supposed his excitement.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

MYTHS OF THE DEPARTED.—Long after Bonaparte had been dead and buried, and his heart, to use Sir Lucius O'Trigger's expression, "pickled and sent home," the veterans of the *grande armée* continued to believe that their Emperor was still alive, and would return some day to...

...tory. This superstition gave occasion to a heartless practical joke. There was quartered in a provincial town of France a veteran of the Old Guard, who was firmly convinced of the future coming of the Emperor, and would descant upon this topic at a café he used to frequent, at such a length as alternately to amuse and bore a party of young men whom he used to meet there, and who would often draw the old man out. One day it became known to them that a certain relative of Napoleon, who bore a striking resemblance to him, would enter the town that night, in command of a detachment of troops. Seeing an opportunity of indulging in a joke at the old man's expense, they told him, as a great secret, that his hopes were about to be realized, and that, if he desired to witness the Emperor's return, he should get himself placed on duty that night at the gate of the town. The veteran did so, and, palpitating with joy and expectancy, awaited the appointed hour. It came, the sound of drums approached, the troops entered the place, and at their head rode one whose calm face and clear-cut features awakened in the old soldier's mind memories of the glorious past. In an agony of joy he exclaimed, "C'est lui!"—he dropped his musket, threw up his arms, and with a cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" fell dead.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

GREAT CONTRACTORS.—When the great works which we call railways—and which are greater in the labor expended on them than all the pyramids ever built—were first projected it was seen that a new class of builder was required, men who could carry out scientific orders on a grand scale, who could manage rough workmen in armies, who could build by the mile instead of the yard, and who could be trusted never to rest satisfied with unworkmanlike results. Properly speaking, according to the theorists, the work ought to have been done by co-operative clubs of navvies—workmen so called because the only great earthworks of the immediate past were canals, and those who cut them were nicknamed "navigators"—but the clubs did not exist, and, if they had existed, would not have possessed either adequate capital or sufficiently capable dictators. Committees cannot cut tunnels any more than they can command a ship. It was found, too, that little contractors wanted a big man over them. If one of them failed or proved incompetent, the entire great work was stopped; they were often almost insanely jealous of each other, and their aggregate profits were quite as heavy a burden as the fortune the big contractor might be expected to make. Shareholders are not idealists; they felt that they wanted big men as agents; and as soon as the demand became strong, big men came to the front. They came forward from every class in the country, except the highest—engineers, bridge builders, canal cutters, brickmakers, and a host of men even less accustomed to large work, but who felt the capacity to do it. Some succeeded and some failed, but among all the former there was, we have heard old engineers say, a strong family likeness. They were not, as a rule, what is called intellectual men, did not study books much, and did their thinking with a rapidity which nowadays would make critics doubt if they thought at all. They were not even like engineers, but more like the early Kings, or Generals of the pre-Prussian period, who knew how to make men obey, how to overcome obstacles, and how to get out of masses of laborers direct and positive results. That last, as all great engineers know, is a separate faculty, which, curiously enough, does not belong to all men who understand great works—which, for example, has not been displayed by the group of men, many of them quite exceptionally qualified in other respects, who have expended so many millions upon the Panama Canal. They were nearly all rough men, for they had to make themselves feared by multitudes to whom softness seemed a little contemptible; but they all, or at least all who succeeded, possessed two rare faculties—they could decide at once and irrevocably, and they could choose out men.—*The Spectator.*

IN THE COSTA RICAN SWAMP.—Go and live there, inhabit that picturesque adobe dwelling for twenty-four hours, either with or without jungle fever, and your enthusiasm will possibly be considerably modified. The breeze, tepid and languorous, brings little refreshment to the heavy steaming atmosphere, charged by blazing sunshine in brief alternation with torrents of rain, deadly miasms from the rot-laden lagoon steal like ghosts through the moonlit night, and every type of winged and creeping abomination that earth produces there teems and dwelters in luxuriant virulence. Great hairy tarantula spiders, centipedes a foot long, and scorpions like miniature lobsters had their being in the banana-leaf thatch above me; land crabs burrowed up through the fungus-grown floor to visit my couch; huge toads and venomous reptiles came frankly in at the door. Alligators and enormous serpents infested the lagoon hard by and might be expected at any moment. I did not see an anaconda while I was there, but a blow from the tail of an alligator struggling with some creature it had captured actually broke away some of the wall of my hut one night. Beastly bats sailed in occasionally, and were found by daylight pendent and pugnacious overhead, while more than once a yell, a scuffle, and a rush proclaimed the disturbed intrusion of some unidentified delegate of the cat tribe. Rest or sleep seemed to have acquired a third constituent in addition to its normal oxygen and nitrogen in the stifling clouds of mosquitoes which filled the darkness—and a Central American mosquito is as merciless an organism as any of its accursed kind found outside the arctic circle, which is saying a good deal. Strange things whizzed and buzzed and boomed through the obscurity, dropping with a sharp thud as though shot, or alighting with sticky feet, reluctant of dislodgment, on one's face; all night long there was a rustling and a crackling and a creeping suggestive of unseen invertebrate horrors all around; walls, floor, and roof crawled and were horrent with hideous animation. I am a naturalist by instinct and can love and cherish the meanest reptile, but I would not voluntarily of forethought and design choose a hut in a Costa Rican swamp as a shelter for my sick bed during the delirium of intermittent fever.—*Longman's Magazine.*

WHERE DID MR. MONTEFIORE DO HIS SHOPPING?—The (American) storekeeper never says what a commodity is really worth intrinsically or in his particular market, but places its value about 25 per cent. over and above what he will take for it and which is in turn about 25 per cent. over what he paid for it. The bargaining which goes on in all the provincial cities and towns is extraordinary. The process is called "Jewing down," and proceeds something like this:

Scene: Store. Enter prospective buyer, points laconically to article, and loquitur: "Say, what's this worth?"

Storekeeper.—One dollar, and dirt cheap.

P. B. (who really wants it.)—Ah, waal, it's not quite what I want. But I'm in no perticklar rush to-day. (Pauses.) B'lieve I'll give yer seventy cents for it.

S.—Seventy cents? Why, I declar it's dirt cheap at a dollar; but—spittooning—I'll let yer have it for ninety cents.

P. B.—That's quite ridikleus. However, I ken jist let un rip! (Turns over about a dozen articles and then prepares to leave the store.)

S.—Come now, yer shall have it for eighty cents, thar! I couldn't make it better nor that, anyhow.

P. B. (examining article attentively, but grunting the while.)—No, Sir-ree; it won't run it. Now—confidentially—I'll tell yer what I will do. I'll give yer seventy-five cents—seventy-five cents—impressively—and not a red cent more. What say?

The storekeeper fires a bolt at the nearest spittoon, shakes his head, and turns to serve another customer. Prospective buyer saunters around the store, and eventually reaches the door. At this moment the storekeeper calls out:

"Say, you can take that durned thing; but come and see us again, will yer?"

And so the compact is concluded. Both are fully satisfied, and think nothing of the ten minutes they have wasted, for both conclude they have "bested" the other. This phrase "come and see us again" is the usual farewell. I have had it said to me scores of times.—*Arthur Mitchell in Temple Bar.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A NIHILIST'S NOVEL.

THE CAREER OF A NIHILIST. A Novel. By STEPNIAK. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

There have been many books made with conspirators for characters, conspiracies for themes. These topics have been so suggestive that almost everybody who writes has tried his hand at this kind of thing. We have had scores of original Nihilists, by no means uninteresting personages, constructed from inner consciousness. Mr. Henry James has drawn at least one of these Russians and worked him up cleverly. In nothing this romance, with its striking title, we may say that if Stepniak does not comprehend the Nihilist situation, then no one else does. He may be too clever to disclose some of the methods in vogue by the terrorists, but it is supposable that he does tell what, though commonplace to him, is very curious to those who most happily have no cause to resort to such measures.

In "The Career of a Nihilist" the romantic elements introduced show that Stepniak possesses a knowledge of human passions and power of expression which were hardly to be expected. It is the ways, the means, the dry details, as it were, of these machinations used to upset the supremacy of the Czar which are en absolutely exciting. No Gaboriau, with his mechanical ingenuity, could have worked up that plan Andrey carries out to free the condemned prisoners who are to be executed on the gallows at Dubravnik. You read every line with bated breath. Victor Hugo had his own masterly way of working up to the climax, but so has Stepniak, only you know that it is a Russian conspirator who describes actual facts, not fanciful ones.

If the American reader happens to be one who has seen military service he will not fail to notice that these Nihilists conceive their plans and carry them out according to the rules of war. In fact, the Russian Government is looked upon by them as an enemy. It exists and is to be fought to the death. Just as the Indian plans his coup, so does the Nihilist, and accordingly the terrorist do not disdain Apache methods. They do not torture nor scalp, but try and outwit their enemy and to kill him. A system of reprisals seems to be constant. Those in power are not a whit more merciful than the terrorists. Stepniak rarely enters into the merits of the fearful contests now raging. He has written about all that coolly, calmly, dispassionately before. He has told of the grievances of his countrymen and how for centuries men's bodies and souls have been tortured. Stepniak makes no effort to present general conditions.

The romance is a brief episode of the war. A plot is conceived. It may have been born in Switzerland. The plan, which culminates with an attempt to assassinate the Czar, may have been arranged long before. It is the thrilling story of those who hunt and are hunted. There is death everywhere. Not one of these Nihilists, man or woman, knows whether he or she may ever see the morrow. Like Indians, they conceal every trace. Their enemies are not wanting in vigilance. The Third Section, the Russian police, is always on its guard. The slightest act brings about suspicion, arrest. That Third Section, if it makes a mistake, is never inclined to expose its blunders. A man is arrested who is as innocent of plotting against the Russian Government as may be the reader. Mr. Stepniak shows that such a little oversight makes no manner of difference. The man is thrown in prison. He may be released after years of incarceration, or may be at once sent to Siberia.

The special plot that Stepniak describes owed its origin to this fact. A young girl had been arrested under some suspicion by the police. Whether she was implicated or not with Nihilism is not stated. "She had been stripped in the presence of jailers and gendarmes before being locked up, under the pretext that the prison regulations prescribed the taking of a precise personal description of every inmate." There are two or three women who are Nihilists who hear this, and one cries: "This cannot be left unavenged." "A terrible example must be made," exclaims another woman. Then at once the plan is conceived of going to Dubravnik, and the court officer, under whose infamous order the girl had been stripped, is doomed to death. On this vengeful errand Zena and Vasily, under orders from the St. Petersburg circle, go to Dubravnik "to settle the account." "But it was not decreed that this account should be settled either sooner or later. Informed of his possible fate, the man who ordered the infamous act upon receiving the news of his death sentence from the Nihilists was seized with a panic and left the town and sent in his resignation to the Minister of Justice." Here comes in something about Nihilism not well understood. It is that absolute and inviolable law with the terrorists "that from the moment an official gets out of the service of his own accord and ceases to be harmful he is in no case to be struck down for the sake of revenge. Several cowards have thus escaped the fate meted out to them."

Boris, Lovshin, and Klein, who are political prisoners, are incarcerated at Dubravnik and will certainly be hanged. It is decided that Andrey Kojukhov shall attempt the rescue. He had just married Tania—but he must leave her. The affair is of such importance—it has failed once—that Andrey is made an *ataman*. That means head man or leader. As it is an enterprise of a military character, "requiring special rapidity and energy of action, the direction is often intrusted to one man called *ataman*, to whom all the rest give implicit obedience." The two, Andrey and Tania, love each other dearly. The husband returned after engaging in this desperate undertaking "high-spirited and happy." But for Tania, "her days of peace were gone. She fully recognized that Andrey was right to go—that it was absolutely impossible that on such an occasion her Andrey should remain behind. But that was a poor consolation. It did not dispel her fears and anxieties about him."

The success of the enterprise, where the chances are a thousand against the conspirators, depends on the dynamite bombs a man known as "the Stutterer" is to furnish. Just as everything is ready the bombs are discovered by the police. "The Stutterer" tries to kill himself, but the plan is rendered impossible. It always is that way, and failures are constant. Boris, his wife Zina, and the other prisoners are hanged. George, a conspirator, has not nerves of iron, and when he sees Zina die he bursts into tears. Andrey is provoked at this exhibition of weakness. "You whining woman!" he said furiously. "it's with blood, not with tears, that such things must be answered."

To no one as yet does Andrey tell his future plans. It is the killing of the Emperor he determines on. Minute, elaborate were the precautions taken, and if it had not been for an accident to Andrey's favorite pistol, forcing him at the last moment to exchange it for another, the Czar would have fallen. The Emperor is fired on, escapes, and Andrey meets his fate. What is the conclusion of Stepniak's romance? The work for which Andrey died did not perish. It goes forward from defeat to defeat toward the final victory, which by this sad world of ours cannot be obtained save by the sufferings and the sacrifices of the chosen few."

It is not within the province of a reviewer to argue as to the methods of Nihilists, which are abhorent to civilization. In a country where any questions mooted by its people treating of their rights subjects them to the same punishments as if they were murderers there are reprisals of the most revolting character. Under repression, the instant the coil is released it strikes with the vindictiveness of a rattlesnake. Such cruel manifestations are peculiar to certain races and are difficult to eradicate.

The miserable, unhappy life led by the Nihilists themselves, over whose necks the sword of Damocles is ever hanging, Stepniak does not attempt to conceal. It is their indifference to death, their stoicism, which is remarkable. If the causes of discontent, terrible ones, had an existence in Russia—then such a romance as Stepniak has written would be impossible. It is hardly to be considered as fiction, for the romance in it is but secondary to the methods of the Nihilists as Stepniak shows them. He describes the bitterest of wars, waged by the few against the many, and how men and women with a revolver and a knife hidden on their persons are as the Ishmaels of the nineteenth century. How these men and women can have human sentiments or kindly feelings we can barely understand. Bad government and tyranny make slaves of men, and their [illegible] instinct, which are those of [illegible] or [illegible] and devel-

...oped. As it is the interest of Stepniak's romance it is to be found from the first to the last page, and notwithstanding the many terrible scenes in it the feeling is engendered that the wrongs Russia suffers are almost past endurance, and there comes, too, over the reader's mind a feeling of intense pity for the many poor women who rival men in their martyrdoms. But whether civilization is to penetrate Africa first and Russia afterward Stepniak does not tell us.

PHILOSOPHER AND DIVINE.

JONATHAN EDWARDS. By ALEXANDER V. G. ALLEN, D. D. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. 1889.

The pretty village of Stockbridge in the Berkshire Hills cherishes the memory of Jonathan Edwards as one of the glories of the place. Yet the famous divine did not come to Stockbridge until after his fame was assured and, indeed, when his reputation was in a certain sense under a cloud. Jonathan Edwards was born but a few years after the century began, and after graduation from Yale College and a term of years as tutor was settled in Northampton, where he took an active part in the revival performances which then spread from England across the sea. He was nearly fifty years of age when indiscreet enough to offend his congregation by impugning the morality of the young people of the place, asserting that they read depraved books. His expulsion from Northampton occurred in 1750, and the following year he settled in Stockbridge among the Indians that still remained true to their ancestral haunts. Northampton does not rejoice over the memory of Jonathan Edwards, though he made that town famous in America and Europe, and labored there from 1726 to 1750. He was only sixteen years in Stockbridge, yet there the house in which he lived is pointed out with pride, and it is remembered that from there he took his way to New-Jersey to become the President of Princeton College. Nevertheless he remained to the end the same Jonathan Edwards whom the sensitive folk of Northampton drove from their pulpit.

The reaction against the Calvinistic side of New-England theology is too recent for a treatise on Jonathan Edwards that will preserve a thoroughly appreciative and yet just attitude toward him. He was far from a stern father, and there is evidence that on the whole his character was not a stern one. Yet it is certain that he held opinions regarding the future of man that are now rarely heard from the pulpits of large towns; one must go to sparsely-settled districts and chapels in the backwoods—if places still exist which can be called backwoods—in order to hear uncompromising utterances as to hell fire and chains as fierce and appalling as those of Jonathan Edwards. How far the century has turned from this view that condemned infants to eternal torture may be seen by a remark Dr. Paxton made the other day in the New-York Presbytery: "The man who would dare to preach the doctrine of infant condemnation and the doctrine of reprobation as expressed in the Confession is not a contemporary of the nineteenth century. He is a contemporary of the seventeenth or eighteenth. He is a survival—and not the fittest."

Yet while all this light is still dazzling the eyes of good men how can good men be fair to Jonathan Edwards? Will they not do one of two things: denounce Edwards in a way that is unphilosophical and indeed ignorant, for it means that they have not properly ranged him in the general view of events of his time, or else gloss over, extenuate, or quietly ignore a good deal that makes him most an object of interest? Of these two horns of a dilemma Dr. Allen has grasped the second. He does indeed give a few samples of the hell-fire element in the great divine's sermons:

"The bigger part of men who have died heretofore have gone to hell."

"You have often seen a spider or some other noisome insect thrown into the midst of a fierce fire, and have seen how immediately it yields to the force of the flames; there is no long struggle, no fighting against the fire, no strength exerted to oppose the heat or to fly from it, but it immediately stretches forth itself and yields, and the fire takes possession of it and at once it becomes full of fire and is burned into a right coal. Here is a little image of what you will be the subjects of in hell."

"The nocovcerted are now walking over the pit of hell on a rotten covering so weak that they will not bear their weight, and these places are not seen.

"But, alas! instead of one, how many it is likely will remember this discourse in hell! And it would be a wonder if some that are now present should not be in hell in a very short time, before this year is out. And it would be no wonder if some persons that now sit here in some seats of this meeting house, in health and quiet and secure, should be there before to-morrow morning."

But Dr. Allen cannot very well define how it came about that a man very learned for his time, and very distinguished for a land far from the great currents of the world, should he uttering such sentiments. To do so would necessitate entering into matters that would hurt the feelings of thousands, if not of millions, of Christians. How can a man who puts D. D. after his name characterize properly the doctrine of the predestination of angels, men, and infants to eternal death? All he can do is to talk about the matter, leaving the reader to guess a good deal between the lines. He is aware that the laity has become much more cultivated and informed relatively to their pastors than they ever were before, yet he knows perfectly well that he cannot say all there is to say, he cannot even touch on tracts of thought which are expounded to the world by men of the same or greater learning who are not embarrassed by those initials.

But if we do not have this side of Edwards set before us without fear or favor, we can thank Dr. Allen for his sympathetic picture of Jonathan Edwards and his charming wife, and of the family that grew up around them in Northampton and the hamlet of Stockbridge. Dr. Allen writes not only as the philosophy to be found in the works of Edwards, and especially on that famous argument against the freedom of man's will, which was published in 1754. He points out the confusion at the bottom of Edwards's thought and shows the superior logic of Calvin, who refused to take the loophole of escape which Edwards raised to the dignity of a gateway. "Calvin was right when he foresaw the consequences of dignifying so small a matter with so proud a title"—namely, the sense that there was no compulsion with the title of freedom. "From a fear of being understood to deny the freedom of the will, coupled as it was in the popular mind with the sense of responsibility, the preachers who followed Edwards magnified his meagre conception of freedom. In this way Edwards's idea of freedom became a bridge of transition to a modern Calvinism, in which liberty is conceded in the fuller sense as a power to choose between good and evil."

Edwards, this biographer thinks, did the great wrong of asserting God at the expense of humanity. "Where man should be there is only a fearful void." And he ends by saying that he was the forerunner of the transcendentalism of New-England quite as much as the author of a modified Calvinism.

A SOUTHERN ROMANCE.

JUPITER LIGHTS. A Novel. By CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889.

One of the most interesting serials that have appeared this year in *Harper's Monthly* is the new novel by the authoress of "Anne." The scenes are laid in the Southern States, and the chief characters are two young women, as in "For the Major."

The story is much better provided with incidents than the latter; but, perhaps, it is not so artistically framed. Dramatic situations abound, not only because of the outbursts of the young husband, a fascinating fellow who at times becomes maddened by drink and then acts more like a maniac than a drunkard, but because of subordinate incidents such as trouble among Indians in a camp on the Carolina coaste and hairbreadth 'scapes by water and land. The novel takes its title from lighthouses called Jupiter Lights, and Miss Woolson has described with her usual felicity the landscapes and seascapes of the Atlantic edge of the Southern States.

It might be unfair to the reader to give the plot in full. All that need be said is that Miss Woolson has made a good plot and filled it with incident. It may be criticised toward the end. There are two love stories, for the half-brother falls in love with Eve, and she with him, but the supposed murder stands between them. We may quarrel with Miss Woolson for not ending her romance on this side of the ocean. The pursuit of Eve to Italy by Paul is superfluous, and the forcing of the religious house where she is "in retreat" is a trifle absurd, particularly as she causes Paul to knock down a priest and a small and respectable English person during his efforts to see his beloved. These be rather too heroic methods, and they do not belong either to our century or to that artistic spirit which we have occasion to admire so often in the novels of this talented woman.

TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME.

DEMETER AND OTHER POEMS. By ALFRED (Lord) TENNYSON, D. C. L., P. L. MACMILLAN & CO.

A new book of poems by an successful—we might, indeed, say so victorious—a poet as Tennyson is, of course, an important literary event. Literary history has few examples of a success so rounded and complete. He has had, what artists do not always have, a great faculty of acquisition; he has been an insessant learner and reader; he has also had, what again artists do not always have, a lofty ethical nature; with these qualities he has combined one of the greatest geniuses of the age. He stands now, at the close of life, speaking the same thoughts with the same honest vigor as of old. Any expression of such a mind, at this late period of life, would be of value to the public. But no allowance need be made for these verses on the score of the advanced age of the poet. The new poems strike us as superior to most of those he has written of late years.

The opening poem must be regarded as important by the readers of Tennyson. It is addressed to Lady Dufferin and expresses the gratitude of the father for the kindness shown to his son, Lionel Tennyson, who fell ill of a fever while traveling in India. The description of the burial scene at sea has the strength of "In Memoriam," with perhaps more simplicity and less of mannerism:

"But more, that you and yours may know
From me and mine, how dear a debt
We owe you, and are owing yet
To you and yours, and still we owe.

"For he—your India was his fate,
And drew him over seas to you—
He fain had ranged her thro' and thro',
To serve her myriads and the State.

"A soul that, watched from earliest youth
And on thro' many a brightening year,
Had never swerved for craft or fear
By one side path, from simple truth;

"Who might have chased and caught Renown
And aught her chaplet here—and there
Is haunts of jungle-poison'd air
The flame of life went wavering down;

"But ere he left your fatal shore,
And lay on that funereal boat,
Dying, 'Unspeakable,' he wrote,
'Their kindness,' and he wrote no more.

"And sacred is the latest word;
And now The was, the Might-have-been,
And those lone rites I have not seen,
And one dear sound I have not heard,

"Are dreams which scares will let me be,
Not there to bid my boy fare well,
When That within the coffin fell,
Fell and flesh'd into the Red Sea,

"Beneath a hard Arabian moon
And alien stars. To question, why
The sons before the fathers die,
Not mine! and I may meet him soon;

"But while my life's late eve endures,
Nor settles into aueless gray
My memories of his briefer day
Will mix with love for you and yours."

"Demeter and Persephone" is the poem which gives the name to the volume. It has a short prefatory dedication to Prof. Jebb, to whom he declares that

"From out the Ghost of Plagar in you
Roll'd an Olympian."

The scene is laid in Enna, at the spot at which the earth opened when Pluto took Persephone with him to Hades. Persephone has returned to earth, and, her mother, Demeter, tells her the story of her loss; how, after the daughter's disappearance, she had sought her through the world; how she had learned that Zeus had connived at the capture of Persephone; how, in her anger, she withdrew the light of her countenance from the earth, and how men languished in consequence, and how Zeus, fearing the destruction of mankind, caused the return of Persephone for nine months of the year to earth. The story is told throughout in blank verse, with sustained dignity and eloquence, and with the consummate Tennysonian art. Demeter thus describes her anger and her forgiveness:

"So the Shadow wall'd.
Then I, Earth Goddess, cursed the Gods of Heaven.
I would not mingle with their feasts; to me
Their nectar smack'd of hemlock on the lips,
Their rich ambrosia tasted aconite.
The man that only lives and loves an hour,
Seem'd nobler than their hard eternities.
My quick tears kill'd the flower, my ravings hush'd
The bird, and, lost in utter grief, I fall'd
To send my life thro' olive yard and vine
And golden grain, my gift to helpless man.
Rain rotten died the wheat, the barley spears
Were hollow huskd, the leaf fell, and the sno,
Pale at my grief, drew down before his time
Sickening, and Etna kept her Winter snow.

"Then Pis, the brother of this darkness, He
Who still is highest—glancing from his height
On earth, a fruitless fallow, when he mis'd
The wonted steam of sacrifice, the praise
And prayer of men, decreed that thou
should'st dwell
For nine white moons of each whole year with me,
Three dark ones in the shadow with the King.

"Once more the reaper in the gleam of dawn
Will see me by the landmark far away,
Blessing his field, or seated in the dusk
Of even, by the lonely threshing floor,
Rejoicing in the harvest and the grange."

The longest poem in the book, "The Ring," is dedicated to the Hon. J. Russell Lowell. The poem is in the form of a conversation between a father and a daughter, who is about to be married, the father telling to the daughter the story of the ring. We notice in this poem two lines which evince the popularity of Byron's:

"And both were young and one was beautiful;
And both were young, yet not alike in youth."

Tennyson's lines are:

"The girls of equal age, but one was fair,
And one was dark, and both were beautiful."

Tennyson's adaptation of this famous cadence is the more interesting because the same echo is to be found in other poets. In his poem, "The Burial of Love," Bryant describes "two dark-eyed maids," of whom he says:

"And one was pale, and both were fair."

Throughout these poems the problem of life is always in view. The poet's mind is full of philosophic wonder at the facts about him and eager for a solution of them. He recognizes the realities, and yet he seems like one in the midst of a dream. This state of mind he expresses in those long measures which he loves to roll forth *ore rotundo*, such, for instance, as the following:

"Many a hearth upon our dark globe sighs
after many a vanished face,
Many a planet by many a sun may roll with
the dust of a vanish'd race.
Roving politics, never at rest—as this poor
earth's pale history runs—
What is it all but a trouble of ants in the gleam
of a million million of suns?"

The poem "Happy" has evidently been suggested by the story of Father Damien. In the Middle Ages the ritual for the sequestration of a leper was very little different from that of the burial service. After the leper had been sprinkled with holy water, the priest conducted him to the church, the leper meanwhile singing the psalm "Libera me Domine," and the crucifix and bearer going before. In the church a black cloth was stretched over two trestles before the altar, and the leper leaned at the side and heard mass. The priest, taking up a little earth, threw it upon one of the leper's feet. If it was not raining too heavily, he was then put out of the church and taken to his hut in the field, which he was never permitted to leave unless wearing his leper dress. He was given a clapper as a sign that he was not permitted to speak to anyone. The Church, taking the view that marriage is indissoluble, permitted the leper's wife to follow him. It is a leper's bride who speaks in Tennyson's poem.

We think that the strongest impression left by this volume is the ethical one. The poet is a philosopher, but he is even more a moralist. It is as a moralist he appears in "Romney's Remorse." Romney married at nineteen, but because he had heard that Sir Joshua Reynolds and others had said that "marriage spoils an artist" he immediately left his wife, and scarcely saw her till the end of his life. When old, almost mad, and entirely desolate, he went back to her and she received him and nursed him till he died. Tennyson in this poem portrays Romney's mistake. We see the same ethical sentiment in such lines as these:

"Done for these! starved the wild beast that was
lurk with thee eighty years back.
Less weight now for the ladder of heaven that
hangs on a star."

The same religious feeling appears in the final poem of the volume, which is as follows:

"CROSSING THE BAR.

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me! [illegible]
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

"But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

"Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark.

"For the' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

The reader will peruse these poems with a feeling that he has been brought very close to the personality of Tennyson. He will feel strongly the neighborhood of a deeply-religious, widely-learned, greatly-imaginative, and eloquent, but, at the same time, a very honest, simple, and vigorous man. The fact that the poet here and there speaks in foot notes in prose assists this impression. The world has been long familiar with his chanting, but has not been accustomed to hearing him use the tones of common speech.

A STUDY OF GOOD AND EVIL.

THE MORAL IDEAL. A Historic Study. By JULIA WEDGWOOD. London: TRÜBNER & CO.

This book is a history of human thought on the subject of the origin and nature of evil. Miss Wedgwood traces the development of the doctrines which have been taught in this matter from the time of the earliest sacred writings of the Aryan race to our own day. She tells us that her pages represent the thoughts and endeavors of more than twenty years. They represent also a great deal of learning and of familiarity with classical and other early writers. Nor is the book that of a mere scholar. Miss Wedgwood has thought deeply and strongly, and her narrative is systematic and interesting.

The story begins in India, and the earliest authorities are the Veda. "Light and darkness form the great contrast of the outer world for all races and all generations," and to the early races, "for whom darkness meant helplessness in peril, the possible approach of the most dreaded foe," their alternation "would repeat the familiar imagery of conflict and associate the unseen powers of nature with recollections of defeat and victory." Yet their difference in a genial climate and to people living in the open air is but a difference of degree. In those distant days "darkness and all that darkness symbolized was a transitory phenomenon; the light seemed the great reality; it was positive, actual; where it was interrupted it was not opposed by any antithetic influence, only checked and hindered by something that was little more than a symbol of the imperfection, the failure, the doubts of humanity. * * * The Vedic faith embodied two divergent ideas—the sense of conflict and the sense of order; the moral life which centres in the conscience and confronts an antagonism of being, the spiritual life which finds its counterpart in nature and feels every where after one vast Unity." These two ideas have since their first presentation divided the world of thought. Is Evil something positive, the inexorable foe of God and man, to be continually fought and finally conquered, but only after much struggle and tribulation, or is it but a negation, something to be gradually displaced and to be lost sight of and forgotten? The latter is the idea favored by reflection, by reason, and by imagination. But the former—the constant pressure of an active foe—is the experience of every strong nature, the positive and unanswerable testimony of conscience. In history each theory has preponderated at various times and in different countries, according to the national temperament, neither entirely displacing the other, but each deeply affecting the character of the people.

"The primeval Aryan race held in solution the religion of the conscience and that of nature combined in a seemingly homogeneous unity. The religion of nature recognized imperfection, the religion of conscience did not emphasize sin. But the union was an unstable one, and while one race [the Persian] awoke to the energetic definiteness of organized conflict, the other [the later Indian] plunged deeper and deeper into the mystic repose of a vast unity, accepted as the ground of all Being, and, therefore, as the harmony of all opposites and the end of all strife." And the result of these two moral ideals on the nations accepting them—or shall we rather say the national characters capable of accepting these ideals?—was very different. The Persians, known to us by the accounts of their Greek enemies, yet appear a manly, truthful, and loyal race, pugnacious, harsh, and cruel. Not the least interesting of Miss Wedgwood's pages are those devoted to the study of their character and to considerations drawn from the story of the expedition of Xerxes, as told by Herodotus. The Great King was unsuspicious and readily believed the lies of the Greeks. "The Persians were overwhelmed with consternation when they heard of the disaster at Salamis, not so much on account of the destruction of the fleet as from their fears for the safety of Xerxes." On the other hand, the natives of India have ever been gentle and humane, but lying and treacherous. The Brahman will not tread upon a worm, but his country has been the easy prey of every invader.

There is a third

TESTS MADE AT SING SING

THE DYNAMO FOR ELECTRICAL EXECUTIONS.

A CURRENT OF OVER SIXTEEN HUNDRED VOLTS GENERATED—LAMPS USED FOR THE MEASUREMENTS.

Preparations for the execution of condemned murderers in this State by electricity instead of by the gallows are rapidly approaching completion. The decision of the Court of Appeals on the constitutionality of the law providing for the new method of execution is expected to be handed down within a month. But, however soon it comes, it will probably find the machinery for carrying out the law pretty complete.

In the Sing Sing prison Thursday the dynamo set up by direction of the State for the purpose of executions was tested by a committee selected through State Prison Superintendent Lathrop. This committee consisted of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of "The Cumbridge," 334 Fifth-avenue, Chairman of the State Lunacy Commission; Dr. A. D. Rockwell of 113 West Thirty-fourth-street, who has devoted his life to the study of electricity as related to disease, and Prof. Louis H. Laudy of 239 West Fifty-second-street, an expert in electrical measurements and assistant to Prof. Chandler in the School of Mines, Columbia College. None of the committee is personally interested in any electrical machine and none has any reason to favor one above another.

The dynamo at Sing Sing was put in by Harold P. Brown by contract with Superintendent Lathrop. This contract was entered into on the 1st of May, 1889, and provided for "one 650 light alternating current dynamo with electro-motive force variable at will from 1,000 to 2,000 volts," with exciter, rheostats, Cardew voltmeter, ammeter, Wheatstone bridge, switches, electrodes, bell signals, water-proof insulating wire, and insulators. The contractor agreed to set up the dynamo, put it in working order, and superintend, either in person or by a competent agent, one execution. Payment was to be made by the State, one-half when all the apparatus was properly set up and ready for operation, and the other half upon the satisfactory and successful operation of said apparatus in the execution of a person sentenced to death, provided that such execution takes place before the 1st day of May, 1890; but should no such execution take place before that date, then and in that case the said remaining sum shall never the less be paid, provided said apparatus, experiments upon animals prove suitable, efficient, and sufficient to effect the purposes intended." The Superintendent of Prisons was made "the sole, final, and exclusive judge of such suitableness, sufficiency, and efficiency."

The committee to test the dynamo arrived in Sing Sing soon after 9 o'clock Thursday morning, and as soon as possible set about testing the apparatus. But full preparation had not been made for them and a good deal of delay ensued. The dynamo is in a room in the small building formerly partitioned off from the room in which are the dynamos that furnish electric light for the prison and the village of Sing Sing. Formerly this room was a part of the stove works in the prison. It is thoroughly primitive in all its appointments.

Though the dynamo had been set up, it had never been run in its present position. The contractor procured it several months ago, but sent it to Johns Hopkins University for the first test, where it is said it did not operate satisfactorily. But Thursday the foundation for it rested upon the floor, and was far from firm. Opposite the dynamo stood the pulleys by which the dynamo was to be run. These pulleys are upon the main shaft, extending through the partition, as the pulleys by which the prison and village dynamos are run. The belts to connect the pulleys and the dynamo lay upon the floor, never yet having been put in place. The situation for a test was note encouraging.

Four or five stout convicts, under direction of Yardmaster Hilbert, were called to aid in getting things in order, and the work progressed rapidly. The belts were put over the pulleys and connected. There was a deal of work in tightening and grouping, and about 11:30 o'clock the machinery was started. At first it went slowly, but the speed was increased until the pulley wheels fairly spun around, as did the heads of some of the spectators. The belts vibrated up and down and made a great racket. But there was no result. The wires were connected with the voltmeter, but that instrument showed no sign of electricity or magnetism. After running, with occasional stops, for twenty minutes a full stop was made. It was decided that the belt must be tightened, and as that would take some time it was left to be done by Capt. Hilbert and the convicts while the committeemen went to luncheon. They were very hospitably entertained by the family of Warden Brush, though the Warden himself was unfortunately ill.

When the committee returned to the dynamo room they found the belt nearly ready for use. Some of the convicts are very good workmen. One of them, William White of Poughkeepsie, who is serving a fifteen-years' sentence for manslaughter, has become something of an electrician since he has been in prison, and takes most of the care of the two dynamos used in the prison. He and the others soon had the belts on again, and the machinery was once more put in motion.

This time there was better success. The belts still vibrated violently and made a thumping noise when the splice went round the pulley wheel. But electricity began to manifest itself almost as soon as the full speed was reached. It did not require the voltmeter to show it. The sparks flew from the exciter when it was touched. The next work to do was to measure the electricity generated.

There is no single instrument for the measurement of a high-tension current of electricity all at once which will be clear and satisfactory to the unscientific mind. Electricians, therefore, have recourse to a method for dividing the current into parts and measuring one part at a time. The method adopted Thursday was to attach to the dynamo a series of thirty incandescent lamps, each of which should require an electro-motive force of fifty volts for its illumination. Each lamp was of about twenty-candle power. The lamps were in three sets or banks of ten lampe each. Each lamp received its electricity through a coil of German silver wire, the total length of which was perhaps fifty feet. The resistance of each of these wires was something like ten ohms. When all the thirty lamps were illuminated it was certain that the dynamo must have at least an electro-motive force of 1,500 volts.

The electricity was applied first to one set of lamps, and that set becoming luminous, it was turned on to a second and then to a third set. In a short time the thirty lamps were glowing brilliantly. Prof. Laudy then tested each lamp with the voltmeter and found them to average a little more than fifty volts each. The entire electro-motive force was something over 1,600 volts. The opinion was expressed, unofficially, that it would not be difficult to increase the force to 2,000 volts.

When the measurements had been made, the machinery was stopped and allowed to cool. The wires connecting the lamps were quite hot, showing that the resistance was large. Other parts were also considerably heated. After about an hour the machinery was again started and results obtained very similar to those at the first trial. These trials appeared to be satisfactory to members of the committee, though they did not speak definitely on the subject. Their official detailed report will be made in writing to Superintendent Lathrop.

Thus far the machinery for electric executions does not differ greatly from the alternating current dynamo now put to various uses. The new dynamo at Sing Sing is but a repetition on a little smaller scale of the dynamos used for lighting Sing Sing prison, and which are separated from it by the rough board partition. All are run by the same 120 horse power Corliss engine which the prison has had in use for twenty-five years. It is chiefly the application of the machine to the killing of condemned murderers that is novel. Having the machine, however, and knowing by many unfortunate examples its power to kill, the application of it to that purpose seems easy.

In another part of the prison yard, perhaps one hundred and fifty feet from the dynamo house, a brick building, thirty feet square and one story high, has been erected. In this building the execution will take place. Convicts were at work Thursday laying the brick walls of four cells for condemned men in one side of this building. The rest of it will be an open space. A platform will be built near the middle of it, and on this platform will be placed the reclining chair for the condemned. Wires already connect this building with the dynamo house, for conveying the death current, and other wires will be strung for signaling when the current shall be turned on and off. Four banks of lamps of ten each will be set up in the execution building for the perfect ocular demonstration of the sufficiency of the current when every an condition is to take place. There will still remain room enough in the building for the number of spectators whom the law will permit to witness the executions.

When the condemned man has been strapped in the execution chair the appliances for making the electric circuit through his body will be put in place. Nothing is more important than perfection of contact. With that satisfactory, and the lamps indicating a sufficient current, the switch will be turned, and, according to every scientific man's expectation, the condemned will be instantly killed.

Autopsies held on the bodies of men accidentally killed by electricity indicate that sensation stops and death results instantly from the complete paralysis of the nerve system. The only destructive things have been found are the rupture of certain capillary vessels of the heart, from the sudden muscular contraction. It is said that if the circuit be broken within five seconds of its application there will be a noise like a sigh from the relaxation of the muscular tension. But if the current be kept on longer than five seconds, the muscles will gradually relax, and there will be no sigh. Just what electro-motive force is necessary to kill a man is not known. But no one appears to doubt that an electro-motive force of 2,000 volts is far more than is necessary. A scientific man, not a member of the committee who went to Sing Sing, said Thursday that to put up such a machine as the dynamo merely to kill a man was "like putting up a sawmill to rip a match."

There are now two condemned men in Sing Sing Prison who may be executed by electricity. Theas are McElvaine, whose case has been appealed, and Jngiko, the Japanese, who is sentenced to die in February. They are kept in solitary confinement and guarded day and night. Principal Keeper Connaughton said Thursday that they did not appear to realize their situation and showed no nervousness. It is the belief of the prison authorities, however, that as an execution within the prison walls will greatly excite all the convicts and have an injurious effect. The hope is cherished that the Legislature may yet make some different arrrangements.

Official tests of the dynamos at Auburn and Clinton Prisons will probably be made this week, and it is expected that a few animals will be killed. The contract price of the three dynamos and apparatus is $8,150.

DOGS OF HIGH DEGREE.

PRIZES AWAITING THEM AT THE COMING BENCH SHOW.

The premium list just prepared for the fourteenth annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, to be held at the American Institute, Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, on Feb. 11, 12, 13, and 14, is exceptionally attractive.

For mastiffs the American Mastiff Club offers the following: (1) The Westminster Challenge Cup, value $300, for the best dog or bitch under 3 years of age owned by a member of the American Mastiff Club; (2) the Tannton Gold Challenge Medal, value $50, (breeders' prize,) for the best American-bred mastiff under 2 years, entries to be made before Jan. 27 with the Secretary, 9 West Thirty-fifth-street, entry fee $5, the aggregate of fees to go to the winner; (3) silver challenge cup, value $150, for the best American bred dog or bitch; (4) silver challenge cup, value $100, for the best dog owned by a member of the club; (5) a similar prize for the member exhibiting the best bitch; (6) a prize of $15 for the best bitch.

The Westminster Club offers $25 for the best exhibit of four mastiffs entered by one owner, and 20 cash prizes, amounting to $190, for 7 classes of mastiffs.

The St. Bernard Club offers 2 cups and 8 medals, to be competed for exclusively by St. Bernard dogs owned by the club. The Westminster Kennel offers $25 for the best exhibit of four St. Bernards, by one owner; 20 cash prizes, total $172, for 6 classes of rough-coated St. Bernards, and $208 in 24 prizes for 8 classes of smooth-coated dogs of the same breed.

For bloodhounds, $30 is offered for dogs and $30 for bitches; for foxhounds, $30; for beagles, $25 for the best 4, and $30 each for dogs and bitches; for deerhounds, $25 for the best 4, and $55 each for dogs and bitches of the challenge and open classes; for pointers, $25 for the best 4; $50 by a friend for the best pointer in the field trial record; $25 by a friend for the best pointer in the show, and by the club, $326 in 33 prizes to 11 classes; for English setters, $25 for the best 4; $50 for the best setter with a field trial record, $25 for the best in the show, and $190 in 21 prizes to classes; Irish setters, $25 for the best 4, and $190 in 21 prizes to 7 classes; Gordon setters, the same cash prizes to 7 classes; $15 for the best dog in the open class, $10 for the best puppy, the stud service of Beaumont for toe best bitch, and $25 for the best 4.

The Collie Club offers to its members me club trophy, a silver cup, value $300, for the best collie bred by a member; the President's cup, value $250, for the best collie exhibited by a member of the club, and various small stakes. The Fox Terrier Club offers $25 for the best 4 and $226, in 27 prizes, to 9 classes.

The Fox Terrier Club offers a challenge cup, value $300, for the best fox terrier in the show, open to all, and ten-dollar prizes, each for 6 classes, besides several stakes. For the best 4 $25 will be given by the show, besides $172, in 18 prizes, to 6 classes.

Old English sheep dogs, black poodles, bulldogs, bull terriers, Airedale terriers, Basset hounds, dachshunds, beagles, white-haired fox terriers, Scotch, Dandie Dinmont, Bedlington, black and tan, Skye, white English, Yorkshire, and toy terriers, pugs, toy, King Charles, Blenheim, Prince Charles, and ruby and Japanese spaniels, Italian greyhounds, and Mexican hairless dogs are also provided for in the distributing of prizes.

THE NATURALISTS ADJOURN.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED—MAKING THE DISCUSSIONS GENERAL.

This year's session of the American Society of Naturalists was concluded yesterday forenoon at Hamilton Hall, Columbia College.

The committee on conference appointed to ascertain how far it might be practicable to induce other societies with similar aims to those of the naturalists to choose the same time and place for their annual meetings, and in this way become some what more closely associated than at present, reported that no conclusion of its negotiations had yet been reached.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was received, and the following were elected officers for the coming year: President—Prof. H. Newell Martin of Johns Hopkins Universitry; Vice Presidents—Samuel F. Clarke of Williams College; W. N. Rice of Wesleyan University, and Henry Wright of the University of Toronto; Secretary—H. H. Donaldson of Clark University, Worcester, Mass; Treasurer—W. F. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Executive Committee—W. Libby, Jr., of Princeton and W. M. Davis of Harvard.

The following were elected members of the society: Dr. Yonmans, editor of the *Popular Science Monthly*; E. O. Jordan of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Capt. T. L. Casey of the United States Army, Dr. R. T. Jackson of the Boston Society of Natural History, Dr. W. K. Rankin of Harvard University, and G. H. Parker of Princeton College.

A discussion of the subject, "The Use and Object of Scientific Gatherings," took a share of the morning's session. The general consensus of opinion seemed to be favorable to more social and less technical subjects of disoussion. The society adjourned until next Christmas week.

HENRY COLEMAN'S DEATH.

WAS HE THROWN FROM AN ELEVATED RAILROAD STAIRWAY?

Henry Coleman, fifty years old, a steamfitter from Boston, who had been stopping temporarily at a lodging house, 37 Bowery, died at the Chambers-Street Hospital yesterday from injuries received either by falling or being pushed from the steps leading from the up-town elevated railroad station at Bowery and Canal-street on Friday night. It could not be definitely ascertained whether Coleman fell from the steps or was pushed off. The police have failed to secure any witnesses who can explain the occurrence.

A number of people saw Coleman falling through the air from the stairs to the sidewalk. When picked up he was unconscious and speechless. Afterward be recovered sufficiently to give his name and where he lodged, but he made no statement to account for his fall.

It is believed that Coleman was intoxicated when he met with the fall. There is a rumor that he got into a wrangle with some of the passengers ascending the stairs, and, in the scuffle which followed, he either lost his balance and fell over toe railing or was pushed over. The Eleventh Precinct police are investigating the case.

OUT OF WORK AND DESPONDENT.

Jacob Gill, the twenty-one-year-old son of Sergt. Timothy Gill of the Tenth Precinct police of Brooklyn, who shot himself in the head in the lodging house at the corner of Bowery and Hester-street, died at Chambers-Street Hospital yesterday. He was a car conductor, and lived with his father at 224 Bergen-street, Brooklyn. He was unmarried. He had been out of work for two months, and was despondent in consequence.

On Monday he left home with the intention of seeking work. He did not return, and his father did not see him again until he was called to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where he identified the dead body of his son.

Young Gill hired a room in the Bowery lodging house for twenty cents at 11 o'clock on Friday night and retired to the room. Two hours later a pistol shot startled the inmates of the house and Gill was found in the room in a semi-conscious condition, still holding the revolver with which he had shot himself through the right temple.

WARRANTS FOR CRUEL OFFICERS.

Patrick Hand and Patrick Hammel, two firemen of the Mallory Line steamer San Marcos, that plies between this port and Galveston, visited Commissioner Shields's office yesterday and preferred complaints of cruelty and brutality against Chief Engineer Charles Cliff and Assistant Engineer John Lewis. The Commissioner issued warrants for the arrest of the engineers, and they will be arraigned to-morrow. The firemen were badly used up, and the story they told the Commissioner is almost incredible. They say their only offense was in mixing the pea coal with the soft coal, and that for this they were beaten and kicked and locked up in one of the compartments where the thermometer marked 150°. To add to their agony, Hand says, Chief Cliff placed a bucket of ice-water on the floor near their cell but just out of their reach.

The San Marcos is the vessel on which, some two years ago, Fireman Hugh McCullough committed suicide rather than bear the pain the officers inflicted on him.

POWDERS OLD AND MODERN

THE HUNT FOR A SMOKELESS EXPLOSIVE.

PROGRESS MADE BY THE POWDER MAKERS IN THE LAST FEW YEARS—SOME NEW BRANDS.

Smokeless powder is the problem of the military world. With the exception of the French no nation can yet be said to have carried its efforts to obtain such a powder beyond an experimental stage. The question is now not whether military forces will use smokeless powders, but what kind of smokeless powder is best adapted to their use.

Even thie Government, which is usually rather tardy in accepting new ideas, has two officers, Capt. E. L. Zalinski and Lieut. Gibson, both of the artillery, together with the military and naval attachés in Europe, devoting considerable time to investigating the manufacture of the new powders. Capt. Zalinski has been for over four months engaged in this work, and now that he has called for assistance, Lieut. Gibson has been detailed. Just what success the military men are meeting with can only be conjectured, but from private information it is known that the army detail has every moment of its time taken up with the subject.

The War Department has until recently been relying to a great extent on the British War Office for reliable information concerning the new nitrates, but it would appear that the English are as far from coming to a conclusion as to the best powder to be used as are the Americans. There is no question that Great Britain proposes to adopt smokeless powders for both the army and the navy, but the case with Great Britain is not the same as that of France. France, because of her position on the Continent, is in daily risk of war. She must be supplied with the very latest war facilities and that at once. She cannot afford to wait, nor can she afford to experiment further than to demonstrate the efficiency of the new auxiliaries when used under the climatic influences peculiar to her own territory.

Germany in this respect is compelled to adopt new devices with almost the same haste as is France, but on the present occasion it would seem that in this hasty choice of powders France has much the better of it. Outside of the French War Office competition of the Lebel powder is a secret except to Dr. Griffith, the celebrated English expert on explosives, who under a vow of secrecy was called upon to experiment with the powder. Dr. Griffith thinks that the French have every reason to congratulate themselves on their new nitrate.

Powders have been changed greatly in a few years. The rapid advance in guns has necessarily occasioned alterations in the charges. The heavier the piece of ordnance the more slow in its action should be the powder used. With the new 4-inch guns there were put into the navy a long series of experiments was carried on at the Annapolis Proving Grounds with the six-inch gun now on the deck of the Dolphin. While firing this gun it was found that some of the grains of powder were not burned at all. The size of the grains was almost equal to that of a marble, and to determine whether any remained unburned iron screens were erected some thirty feet from the muzzle, leaving open only sufficient space for the projectile to pass through. It was found that the early stage of the experiments that these screens were indented over nearly their whole face by the unburned grains. It was seen that the powder must be kept in the piece for a longer period. The only way to effect this was to increase the length of the bore, and this was accordingly done, a steel jacket six feet in length being shrunk on over the muzzle. Then it was found that all the powder was burned before it left the gun.

After determining the proper length of bore the ordnance officers next proceeded to determine the kind of powder from which the highest velocity could be obtained. These experiments were for the most part under the superintendence of Commander Folger of the navy. After long series of experiments a brown cocoa powder was selected, and is now known as the regulation navy powder of the United States. The new powder is of a peculiar chocolate color. It was first brought out in Germany, but is manufactured at present in this country as well as abroad. The grains are in reality prisms, each one weighing about an ounce and a quarter. The powder is pressed into shape during the course of its manufacture. In size the prisms are an inch and a half in diameter by an inch in height, and are hexagonal in section. In the navy rifles they are put up in hexagonal layers, each grain being fitted in with those adjoining it. The charge of the eight-inch rifle has about thirty prisms in a layer, which layers are piled one on top of another until the proper weight is reached. This weight in case of the eight-inch gun is 125 pounds to a charge. This charge of powder requires in all 1,500 prisms, and when made up stands three feet high by ten inches in diameter.

Notwithstanding the eminent fitness of the present navy powder for use in ordnance rifles the smoke it gives out is as dense and blinding as that given out by almost any black powder; hence, when viewed from the position now taken by military men the world over, this country will have to relinquish this powder from the fact that it is not smokeless. A man who has seen service knows the disadvantage gunners labor under when firing rapidly in time of battle, especially on a still day, when gun after gun will have to discontinue firing in order that the smoke may clear away. During the Fall manœuvres of the German Army the Austrian Emperor, as the guest of Emperor William, beheld the German troops, or at least a part of them, suddenly firing away at a great rate, but, notwithstanding the day was a still one, apparently raising no smoke whatever. The opponents, distant some five hundred yards in this sham battle, were so densely enveloped in smoke as to be hidden from view. The Austrian Emperor, on beholding the contrast between the smokeless and the ordinary black powder, evidently instantly said: "No smokeless powder for me. Why, there is no cover given to those men using the new powder at all."

After a few days, however, the Emperor changed his mind completely. He perceived that the security afforded by this was a false one; that, in reality, it was the men using the smokeless powder who were secure. As a feature of the manœuvres a movement on the part of the men using the smokeless powder was made without their adversaries having it. The Austrian Emperor was convinced of the advantages to be derived from the smokeless powder that he immediately gave orders to the Vienna authorities to obtain a new nitrate with all possible dispatch. So far it is not known that the Austrians have succeeded, but it is known that they are carrying on experiments on an extensive scale.

It appears, though, that none of the Continental powers, with the exception of France, has found a nitrate available for other purposes than use in small arms. The French field rifles will soon be charged with Lebel powder, and it is known that the charges, because of their peculiar lightness, are going to work to the great advantage of the French field artillery. It is stated that an ammunition wagon, which usually carries seventy-five pounds of black powder, will be able to take eight or nine rounds more when the charges are made up of the Lebel nitrate.

There is no question, however, that the use of smokeless powder will try men's nerves in time of battle to a far greater extent than the scenes of death and suffering around will be painfully prominent to the soldiers. This, in a measure, will be a reversion to the battle incidents in days before powder came into use. Now, too, that some of the smokeless powders seem to make less noise than did the old black powder, the chances of an infantry force making a surprise are greatly enhanced, for at long-distance firing, when the position of the enemy cannot be told because of the absence of smoke, recourse must be had to the sense of hearing. This can never be depended upon on dark days when there is a strong wind or interfering currents of air. Troops engaged in fighting savage nations must necessarily possess a tremendous advantage when using smokeless powders. Nothing could cause greater consternation among a lot of half-civilized warriors than to suddenly find the bullets dropping in among them—from where they cannot tell. For this reason no nation is more anxious to secure a powder than is what might be called the Indian of England. For a service like that of Great Britain to be supplied with a powder that will not be as effective in the East Indies as at home is to handicap it at once. In fact, the same rule applies to all naval forces seeing service in different parts of the world.

SOME MODERN POWDERS.

The changes in gunpowder in recent years have been in chemical composition and in physical condition. The brown cocoa powder was introduced in Germany in 1882, and as stated above is of a hexagonal form. Its composition is 79 per cent. potassium nitrate, 3 per cent. sulphur, and 18 per cent. of a very lightly baked brown charcoal. This composition is interesting on account of its wide deviation from the powders in use prior to 1882. The powders for military use in Europe were then made of light charcoal, and were generally not far removed from the proportion of 75 per cent. nitre, 10 per cent. sulphur, and 15 per cent. charcoal. In the British Navy the powder used in the firing of the heavy thirteen and one-half or the sixteen and one-quarter inch breech-loading rifles is known as "S. B. C. powder," and is a slow-burning cocoa powder. When using this powder in an eleven-inch breech-loading gun it was found to give about two tons per square inch less pressure in the powder chamber than the old "prism brown powder."

As is well known, the perforated hexagonal powder was the result of Gen. Rodman's theory of the burning of gunpowder and of a trial of his cake powder. This cake powder consisted of cylindrical cakes of compressed powder in which holes were made by pins in the operation of pressing. A cylindrical charge of the diameter of the cakes was then built up, the cakes in the latter being placed so that the holes in the different cakes corresponded. In 1871 charges of this kind were made for the twelve-inch and ten-inch Rodman guns. For the twelve-inch gun a charge of seventy-five pounds was used, and was made up of four cylindrical cakes, each of which was 11½ inches in diameter by 3 inches in height. In the course of manufacture these cakes were pressed as a whole, and one-quarter inch cylindrical holes (with their centres three-quarters of an inch apart) were bored in the cakes. According to Mr. Deering, assistant chemist to the British War Department, competitive trials were made with the perforated cake powder and "mammoth pebble," with results favorable to the latter, and the perforated cake eventually took the form of perforated hexagonal prisms.

"The object of the cylindrical preparation," he says, "in both kinds of powder was the diminution of an initial pressure in the gun. The burning of the powder taking place from the centre of the hole (or holes) radially outward, the burning surface would be a progressively increasing one—that of a progressively widening cylinder—and as a consequence a volume of gas would be produced at an increasing weight while the projectile was moving toward the muzzle. And by burning of the prisms in a charge from the outside inward (or rather, simultaneously burning of all the surfaces of a prism) would, however, work in the opposite direction as regards initial pressure."

A further advance on the Rodman powder was the "sector powder," produced by Col. Noble of the British Army, and also the "cake powder" of Mr. Quick of England. Different grades of these powders appeared in 1884, 1887, and 1888. In the case of Mr. Quick's powder, his patent covers the pressing of disks or cakes of gunpowder with a large central cylindrical hole and smaller radial ones, which are connected by numerous channels, either formed on the flat sides of the cake by suitable means in the pressing or subsequently cut or drilled in them. The object of these channels is to make the spread of the flames equal and rapid in all directions.

According to claims made in 1886 for Col. Noble's powder it was proposed to build up cylindrical charges for guns by putting together a number of pieces of compressed gunpowder, each piece molded in the form of a sector of a cylinder with suitable perforations or grooves. The holes in the different layers of sectors were made to coincide so as to form longitudinal holes through the charge. Col. Noble, it seems, claims improvements in the preparation of charcoal for gunpowder, his object being to obtain a charcoal of uniform chemical composition. He proposes to char some wood rapidly and some slowly, so as to produce charcoals containing different percentages of carbon, to be ascertained by analysis, and to make a blend of the charcoals in such proportion as to furnish a charcoal containing the desired amount of carbon. According to Mr. Deering, he also proposes to employ lignocharred turf or bark, either alone or mixed with charcoal. Uncharred peat, he also says, has been used in partial substitution for charcoal in Oliver powder, a slow-burning mining powder of American make. It seems, however, that a variation of the Abel powder, Mr. Abbott before 1881. It had a composition of 75 per cent. nitre, 10 per cent. sulphur, 10 per cent. charcoal, and 5 per cent. uncarbonized peat. He found it to be quite unsuitable for torpedoes, but thought that it might have valuable properties as a cannon powder.

SMOKELESS POWDERS.

The smokeless powders consist essentially of nitro-cotton, or other kinds of nitro-cellulose, specially treated with a view of prodncing a slower burning substance, or of nitro-glycerine and nitro-cotton. The presence of metallic nitrates other than ammonia nitrate, as a constituent of such powders would be incompatible with their smokelessness.

The Schnitze powder, which properly comes under the head of smokeless powders, has been treated of by THE TIMES to some extent. It is unquestionably the oldest smokeless powder, but in the course of its progress to perfection as to it as pertains to the new Lebel powder. The Schnitze powder is fully twenty-five years old, but since its introduction all attempts to make it serviceable for use in rifles have been unavailing. It must be remarked, however, that the powder has been tested for several times so that it became sufficiently slow burning for use in rifles, but a slight change in heat or cold so affected it that it very shortly lost its slow-burning qualities. The Schnitze powder consists essentially of nitro-lignum with a considerable quantity of nitrates of potassium and barium.

In connection with the Schnitze powder comes the well-known "E. C. sporting powder," which consists of nitro-gunocotton and a large quantity of the white, translucent resinous or waxy matter, the explosive being formed into small ground grains. Both the Schnitze and E. C. powders give, when fired, a very appreciable amount of white smoke, consisting of carbonate of potassium and barium. Dr. Griffith is laboring assidnously on the schnitze powder, believing that he can yet produce a grade of it sufficiently toned down to meet the requirements of rifles.

In connection with the Schnitze powder is a nitrate made by F. Engel, bearing date of 1887. This nitrate is made from the cellulose fibre in the form of cellulose in the nsual way, and treated with acetic ether or acetone. The claims of higher velocity of projectile, less pressure, and very much less smoke and residne than with any ordinary gunpowder, are made for it.

F. Ginsere's patent of 1887 has the greatest possible similarity to Engel's. The same solvents are used and the same mode of procedure followed. Glasser, however, according to Deering, uses his cellulose in the state of paper or cardboard in sheets, in order to avoid the manufactured form, which are converted into nitrocellulose in the usual way and then gelatinized by the action of a solvent.

E. Turpin's patent of 1888 is also for a smokeless powder. He prepares his paste by dissolving gun-cotton, more or less, in a suitable solvent. For the most highly nitrated gun-cotton he proposes as solvents a solution of ammonia in ether or a mixture of acetone and ether. The charge of the new powder, according to the patentee, would generally be half that of an ordinary black gunpowder, and would give a higher velocity.

The Heorst powder (smokelese,) which is one of the latest nitrates on the market, has been experimented with by Col. Shakespeare of the British Army, who remarks: "It was said that water produced a flame when used on this. What did I do? I soaked two ounces for forty-eight hours, dried it and fired it, and found it was perfectly good. I boiled two ounces for forty minutes, dried it, and it was just as good as before. I steamed two ounces for twenty minutes over copper vessels, and stood outside of it I had the same quantity of sporting powder. I fired them without drying them, when the black powder fused, but this powder exploded, only rather slowly."

Regarding the efficiency of smokeless powders there is no question but that it is possible to get the same velocity, if not a higher one, than can be had from the best grade of black powders. In the case of the French Lebel powder a muzzle velocity of 2,034 feet per second has been obtained. This is, perhaps, the highest velocity known in service arms.

SOCIETY IN BALTIMORE.

The Bachelor's Cotillion Club succeeded in imparting a certain amount of brilliancy to the week by its german given on Christmas night. Every effort was exhausted in the attempt to make this the most successful dance of the season, and a full reward was reaped in the splendor of the occasion. The dancing hall was a vast mass of flowers and ferns, and the soft light of a thousand lanterns imparted to the scene a picturesque beauty uncommon to the ordinary ballroom. Among the many guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John C. George, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley S. Johnson, Mrs. John Haddon of New-York, Mrs. Alfred Norris of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Morris, Dr. and Mrs. Clapoam Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. William De Ford, Mrs. Clarence McDowell, Miss Helen Lightfoot, Miss Lota Robinson, Miss Adèle Horwitz, Miss Marie Stirling, Miss Sallie Poor, Miss Sarah Fenner Lee, Miss Rosa Steele, Miss Lottie Gill, T. Swann Latrobe, Frank Key Howard, Robert Riddell Brown, John McKim, Richard E. Poultney, William F. Lucas, Jr., and Marshall Thomas. After the cotillion all of those mentioned, as well as a number of others, assembled at the residence of Mrs. John M. Robinson, where supper was served in honor of Miss Champe Robinson, the débutante and daughter of the hostess.

Mrs. Ross R. Winans gave a dinner at her residence on St. Paul-street on Thursday evening. There were present Miss Adèle Horwitz, Miss Bessie Buckler, Miss Sallie Poor, Miss Jennie Daves, Miss Lota Robinson, Miss Belle De Ford, Frank Harrop, Francis Lathrop of New-York, Richard Poultney, Robert Riddell Brown, John McKim, and Sherlock Swann.

Mrs. Frank Brown gave a theatre party at the Holliday-Street Theatre on Tuesday evening. The guests were Miss Helen Didier, Miss Sallie Poor, Miss Lena Walker, Robert Riddell Brown, Tollie Taylor, and George Coale.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Lottie Gill to Blandon Hazlehurst. Miss Gill is a daughter of Gen. John Gill, the President of the Safe Deposit Company.

Dr. Thomas Shearer gave a dinner at the Maryland Club on Christmas evening. About eighteen men were present.

The dinner to have been given by Mrs. James Swan Frick during the early part of the week has been postponed until Thursday, Jan. 9.

T. Swann Latrobe gave a luncheon to married women at the Elk Ridge Fox Hunting Club on Christmas afternoon.

Cards have been issued by Miss Hattie Poultney for a tea on Jan. 1 from 4 until 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Edwin H. Trust and Miss Genevieve Truet have issued invitations for a reception on Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Mrs. Joshua G. Harvey has issued cards for a reception on Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Miss Florence Williamson gave a tea at her residence on St. Paul-street on Friday afternoon.

James Potter, Brooke Dolan, and Newbold Etting of Philadelphia spent the week in town.

POLITICAL UNITY IN ITALY

ELECTORAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

PREMIER CRISPI'S NEW LAW GIVING POLITICAL LIBERTY TO THE PEOPLE—RESULTS OF ITS FIRST TRIAL.

III.

In his speech at Palermo, Premier Crispi made an observation which is well adapted for the introduction of an article upon "The Social and Political Unity and the Electoral and Administrative Reform of Italy":

"Physical force, when unaccompanied by moral greatness, frequently degenerates into brutality; and as greatness cannot exist without union, nor union without equality, it became necessary to provide means for removing the last disparities, which still kept apart, in classes, the Italian people."

The political electoral reform (upon which Minister Zanardelli—the illustrious author of the Commercial and Penal Codes—delivered a series of discourses to the two houses of Parliament which have no equal in the political history of Italy) had called to the ballot all who had the right to vote, and consequently had made them equal in the State, and it was only just that this equality should extend to the communities, so that they should be considered capable of participating in the election of the representatives and of the municipal officers.

The arguments and adverse opinions of those who feared for the result of this great innovation, and therefore opposed it, availed nothing. Thirty years of a life of unity, liberty, and independence; the daily and continual diffusion of instruction, which illuminates and instructs minds and characters; the patriotic sentiment which increased and established itself universally; the necessity of imprinting upon the monarchy a greater democratic character by the calling of the laboring class to public life—all these appeared sufficient reasons to enlarge the category of electors, and to accord the right of suffrage to all who could give a sufficient guarantee of their efficiency to vote.

Liberty is legitimate and fruitful only when it does not become an instrument of pre-eminence of one class over another, of the rich over the poor, of capitalists over laborers. True liberty implies inviolate equality of civil and juridical conditions for all, and equal capacity to all to exercise their own aptitude of thought and actions, without which prosperous and fruitful union is impossible, either to individuals or to classes, or to people among themselves. The State, consequently, must respect and acknowledge the fundamental right of the human intellect in every individual, every one of its citizens—that of selecting its own rulers in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution.

Material well being is not all. Who attempts to separate the economical from the moral and political question, the life of the workingman from that of the nation, the life of the man from that of the citizen, wrests from the hands of the laborer the most powerful lever of his emancipation, and thus conspires to his depression and degradation, perhaps the only consciousness of their own moral force and value that generates in the people intellectual capacity and good habits, and that, therefore, they progress, by means of society, economy, honesty of life, and their own savings, to where is not every virtue of progress derived from that same consciousness? The noblest attribute of man in his civil character is precisely his prerogative of a free citizen, in the equality of the common right for the accomplishment of the common duty.

The reform which Crispi presented to the House, and which the Senators and Representatives discussed at great length, that was finally approved and that came in force in the last municipal elections, was suggested by the imperative need of giving to the people which ideas also give new force and vigor to Italian life, another great merit which we must attribute to this great statesman.

A law existed in Italy that gave the power to vote only to those citizens who possessed an academic degree or who paid a certain sum of money to the State or municipality; therefore the number of electors in proportion to the population was excessively small and too much importance was attributed to the social position, to the danger of equality, for the laborer has the right to concur in creating and constituting laws regarding his own interests.

The statute of Crispi repairs this injustice—opens a new horizon for the development of a healthy democracy in Italy. It proclaims equality. He has also shown much prudence in ble measures of reform, and has imposed the following conditions upon all who would become administrative electors:

First—To be twenty-one years of age.

Second—To be a citizen and possess civil rights.

Third—To be able to read and write.

Fourth—To pay $1 as direct contribution to the city and Government.

Crispi was liberal and prudent in this great reform, bringing, as he said, the possibility of participation in public and interests to thousands of individuals who had been formerly deprived of this privilege. The requisite to be able to read and write has not exacted simply as a condition of capacity, but as a guarantee of the performance of civil duties. If concession to those to whom reading and writing is unknown, would be a leap in the dark, would throw the privilege into the hands of gangs of plebeians and of peasants, who would be led to the ballot like a flock of sheep. That which could be done in the case of illiterate electors will now become possible with the progress of civil education. Step by step, as instruction diffuses itself among the people, the electoral list increases, and suffrage is accorded to new citizens, with full liberty and the knowledge of the action which they perform.

The payment of $1 is exacted because it is a rational supposition that he who pays taxes possesses or earns something; therefore he may be considered as suitable, honest, and capable in nominating and electing the administrations which produce it. The possession of this tax, combined with that of instruction, (knowledge of reading and writing,) is a sure guarantee against corruption, against the arts and devices of dishonest politicians who with a few dollars buy the votes of lowborn and of ignorant people in some cities.

While according to large communities the right of electing the Mayor, the reform law deprives the smaller ones of this right, for in the small communities intelligence is equally spread and public opinion little enlightened, and there is the possible danger that the Mayor would not possess the necessary capacity to perform his duties. Nor does the statute concede the election of the Mayor directly to the electoral body, because if this body is capable of nominating representatives it is not equally qualified to select the head of the administration, who must not only be capable of managing municipal interests, but must accomplish other functions as a Government officials. In communities having a population of more than 10,000 the Mayor (by the new law) is nominated by the Aldermen; in those of less than 10,000, by the King.

Stuart Mill has taught that reform, to be useful, must be gradual. This is true, for as it is dangerous to pass from a very hot to a very cold atmosphere, so it is dangerous to pass too rapidly from an initial to an excessive, or even perfect, state of liberty. Crispi realized this principle, and we point it out to intercept the objections of those who would judge his law as insufficiently advanced. Universal suffrage is not every virtue of progress derived from that same consciousness? The noblest attribute of man in his civil character is precisely his prerogative of a free citizen, in the equality of the common right for the accomplishment of the common du

THE THEATRICAL YEAR.

The year will not be remembered in theatrical annals as one of great prosperity or artistic productiveness. On the other hand, it has been a fairly respectable year, with less humbug and pretentiousness than some other theatrical years that are held in memory, though, to be sure, it has had its share of these. The American drama has not advanced very far, but it has not gone backward. "Shenandoah" and "The Charity Ball" are the most welcome of the native plays produced during 1889, and the most successful. Both are high in public favor as the year closes.

When Mr. Noah Claypole went up to London from the country in search of light, profitable employment a kind old gentleman whom he met in the Three Cripples tavern suggested to him "the kinchin lay." "'The kinchins, my dear,' said the Jew, 'is tha young children that's sent on arrands by their mothers with sixpences and shillings.'" The "kinchin lay" has lately become profitable in the theatres, and although tha "lay" is somewhat different from that recommended by Mr. Fagin to his friend, the "kinchin" is tha same every-day kinchin that Mr. Claypole was to knock into the kennel and then "walk off very slow as if there was nothing else the matter hnt a child had fallen down and hurt itself."

The child on the stage has, indeed, become an affliction in the year 1889, and there is no promise of relief early in 1890. Not only in "Little Lord Fauntleroy," which still flourishes as the year is closing, but in a dozen other plays of the year, the precocious, prattling child has been put forward prominently, and to the manifest delight of the multitude. Yet the smartest of stage children cannot act; very few of them have the slightest comprehension of dramatic effect. Their presence so prominantly on the stage, therefore, is to be deplored.

In this mere glance at the important theatrical events of the year in this city it is not intended to furnish a complete record. No good end would be served by the publication of such a statement. The comings and goings of most of the traveling companies are uninteresting and unimportant, and the ordinary changes of bill at the so-called combination houses are not worth dwelling upon. It is intended, in reviewing the events of the theatrical year, only to touch upon incidents of real artistic significance, except in the case of new plays. The new plays of the year must be mentioned, although most of the new plays of every year are hopelessly bad.

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The theatrical year began auspiciously with the formal opening of the beautiful clubhouse of the Players on Gramercy Park. The date set down for this event was Dec. 31, 1888, but the bells of midnight struck, and the new year was ushered in, while Edwin Booth, standing in front of the big fireplace in the main hall, was delivering his speech presenting to the club the house he had built and furnished for it. While the Players can scarcely be regarded as a public institution, its opening was nevertheless a theatrical event of rare interest. The collections, literary and artistic, that are preserved in its building are of great value.

When the year began Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett were acting together in the poetic drama at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. At Daly's Theatre "The Lottery of Love," an adaptation of "Les Surprises du Divorce" by Bisson and Mars, and a condensed version of "The Critic" by Sheridan, called "Rehearsing a Tragedy," held the stage. At the Lyceum Theatre Lewis Carroll's fairy play, "Alice," was in toe middle of a long run, and Locke Richardson on certain afternoons of the week was giving readings from Shakespeare nnd the poets. "Captain Swift" was the play at the Madison-Square Theatre, while at Palmer's Theatre Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew were playing in Tom Taylor's "Twixt Axe and Crown," and at the BijouTheatre "A Brass Monkey," by Charles H. Hoyt, was exultingly triumphant. At the Broadway Theatre "Little Lord Fauntleroy" was on exhibition, and at the Park Theatre, of which Edward Harrigan was then the manager, "The Longshoremen" was the play. Margaret Mather was acting at Niblo's, "The Old Homestead" was at the Academy, where it still remains, and the commonplace prevailed at other hanses. This, on the whole, was not a very encouraging beginning, and we need not care to linger in contemplatioc of it.

At the Star Theatre, Jan. 7, Miss Marie Wainwright acted Rosalind for the first time in this city to the Orlando of Mr. Louis James. The performance did not secure the approval of critical playgoers. On the same evening Mrs. Langtry began her engagement at the Fifth-Avenna Theatre with "A Wife's Peril." On Tuesday, Jan. 8, a pretentious and glittering production of Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" occurred at Palmer's Theatre, in which Mrs. Potter attempted to act the part of Cleopatra. On the same evening George Farquhar's comedy, "The Inconstant; or, Tha Way to Win Him," was splendidly revived at Daly's Theatre for the fourth of the subscription performances, and held the stage for four weeks thereafter. This revival was uncommonly interesting to students of the drama, and the acting of Miss Rehan as the part of Oriana a most congenial and suitable one. An entertainment was given at Palmer's Theatre on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 10, for the benefit of A. R. Cazauran, an adapter of plays, who was then dying. An excellent performance of Benjamin Webster's comedietta, "One Touch of Nature," by Messrs. A. Stoddart, Masson, Ramsay, and Millward and Miss Maud Harrison was the most notable incident. Miss Fanny Davenport appeared, also, in a scene from "La Tosca." Sidney Woollett's annual series of readings began at the Madison-Square Theatre that afternoon.

For the fifth of the first series of subscription performances at Daly's Theatre, Jan. 15, "Dollars and Sense" was revived. The sixth of these special entertainments, given Jan. 22, comprised the comedy of "Nancy & Co.," and the seventh, Jan. 29, "The Country Girl" and "A Woman's Way." Jan. 20 at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, Mrs. Langtry offered the tragedy of "Macbeth," acting Lady Macbeth to the Thane of Charles Coghlan. Joseph Wheelock gave a forcible, conventional impersonation of Macduff. The Lady Macbeth of Mrs. Langtry was a intelligent and careful performance, and nothing more. Mr. Coghlan acted Macbeth in a thoughtful, scholarly, but uninspiriting manner. The thrill of tragedy was lacking in the performance. Yet, compared with the impudent production of "Antony and Cleopatra," then in view elsewhere, this seemed at the time a worthy undertaking. During that week, while filling an engagement at the Grand Opera House, Mr. N. C. Goodwin essayed, for the first time in New-York, the part of Gringoire in a version of de Banville's play made by Willis Steell and called "A Royal Revenge." The character had been done here before by Lawrence Barrett and, in French, by Coneiant Coquelin, for whom de Banville wrote the play of "Gringoire." Mention may fitly be made, in passing, of the surprise and delight caused by the wonderful feats of Paul Cinquevalli, the equilibrist, Jan. 23, at the Star Theatre, and of Sadie Martinot's venture into the domain of German operetta, on the same evening, at the Amberg Theatre. She sang the part of Bettina in "The Mascot," and spoke German fluently. She also wore wooden shoes.

Mr. Harrigan revived his musical play called "Pete" at the Park Theatre Jan. 31. On Saturday evening, Feb. 2, when Mrs. Langtry presented the comedy of "As You Like It" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, Mr. Coghlan secured a notable artistic triumph in the rôle of melancholy Jaqnes. He played the part in an unconventional, graceful way, making Jaqnes a light-hearted cynic rather than a grim, austere grumbler. There has been no better Jaqoes in our time. At the Fourteenth-Street Theatre Feb. 4 Miss Annie Pixley produced a comedy in play in three acts, by G. H. Jessop, called "22 Second Floor." This piece, the plot of which turns upon mistaken identity, caused by toe resemblance to each other of twin sisters, is a trivial thing. "An International Match," a comedy from the German, was produced at Daly's Theatre Feb. 5. This was the eighth subscription night. On the ninth, Feb. 12, "A Night Off" was acted. Mr. George Riddle appeared in the rôle of Caliban in some scenes from "The Tempest" at the Lyceum Theatre Friday afternoon, Feb. 8. Mr. Riddle's make-up was remarkably grotesque, but his acting was lacking in sustained force and the effect of illusion. Miss Grace Henderson, of the Lyceum Theatre, was a beautiful Miranda and delivered her part of the first scene with Prospero with charming expression. This actress, with the close of the year, retires permanently from the stage. At Mr. Riddle's matinee W. J. Le Moyne acted, with grim humor, the part of Wormwood in the old farce called "The Lottery Ticket." On Monday evening, Feb. 11, at Niblo's, one of the Kiralfys, it does not matter which, brought out as a spectacle a piece called "The Water Queen," which was a combination of the very old fairy play, "The Naiad Queen," and the more recent "Black Crook."

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The company of French players, headed by Constant Coquelin and Jane Hading, who had appeared at Palmer's Theatre the previous Autumn, returned to that stage after a long tour, Feb. 18. During their engagement, lasting a fortnight, they were seen in "L'Etrangère," "Mlle. de la Seigliére," "Denise," "Don Cesar de Bazan," "Ruy Blas," "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," "Chamillac," "L'Aventuriére," and "La Dame aux Camelias." Mrs. Langtry revived Tom Taylor's drama of "Clancarty" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre Feb. 18. For the first time in this city it was produced at Daly's Theatre, Feb. 19. A. W. Pinero's excellent drama called "The Squire" was brought out. The performance was sympathetic and moving, and Miss Rehan as Kate Verity, Mr. Fisher as the Mad Person, and Mr. Lewis as Gunnion presented impersonations of remarkable force, vitality, and picturesqueness.

"A Gold Mine," a comedy written by Mr. Brander Matthews, with the co-operation of Mr. George H. Jessop, was produced at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre March 4. Mr. N. C. Goodwin playing the principal part, Silas Woolcott, an eccentric and ill-bred American, with a phenomenally good heart. Although this piece was obviously scrappy and disjointed as to its construction, exaggerated in plot, and false in sentiment, it was kindly treated, because there is a disposition on the part of most persons who write about theatrical matters for the newspapers to treat all native plays kindly, and also because Mr. Brander Matthews, one of the nutoors, is a writer of nnusnal talent, although he has not yet pronnced a good play. Mr. Matthews, however, is not satisfied with the treatment "The Gold Mine" received, and still believes that the play is worshy of praise and that "the critics" as he calls them, are unfair. Mr. Matthews is mistaken. New plays are not reviewed, as a general thing, with the impartial severity that the book reviewer brings to his task.

Proctor's Theatre, on West Twenty-third-street, a new house, was opened March 6, when "The County Fair" was produced there, Mr. Neil Burgess appearing in it as a New-England spinster, Abigail Prne. On the same night, at the Bijon Theatre, Mr. Charlce H. Hoyt's comio play, "A Midnight Bell," was brought out. This, also, involves a caricature of rural life in New-England. Thursday, March 7, Mr. Daly revived "The Taming of the Shrew" at his theatre. The "Electra" of Sophocles, the text rendered into Englisa, was presented at the Lyceum Theatre by the pupils of Franklin Sargent, under the direction of Maeers. Belasco and De Mille, on the afternoon of March 11. The stage was arranged with orchestra, proscenium and thymele, and the performance was pretty if not classical. "The Marquise," a new adaptation of Sardon's "Fernol," was acted in place of "Sweet Lavendar" at the Lyceum Theatre March 18. The piece was published in the old-fashioned, but Mr. Frohman gave it a beautiful setting, and the acting of Miss Cayvan, Mr. Kelcey, Mr. Le Moyne, and Mr. Wheatcroft made its artifice hearable for a short time. Mr. White Whittesley, a young man who had gained some distinction as Orestes in Mr. Sargent's production of "Electra," made his first appearance as a professional actor in "The Marquise."

Mrs. Erving Winslow of Boston began March 20 at the Berkeley Lyceum an interesting series of readings from English dramatic literature, from the time of "Gammer Gurton's Needle," through the eras of Johnson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and the Restoration dramatists to Charles Reade's "Peg Woffington." Another American play, "Honor Bright," by "Mrs. Alien Arthur," was tried at the Madison-Sqoare Theatre on the afternoon of March 21 and found wanting. That evening Mr. Harrigan revived his local farce called "McSorley's Twins" at the Park Theatre. Constant Coquelin, beginning a week's engagement at the Star Theatre March 25, acted Figaro in the famous comedy of Beaumarchais called "Le Mariage de Figaro." This performance and his acting the next night as Mathis in "Le Joif Polouais" fittingly rounded the brilliant record of his American tour.

The Union-Square Theatre, destroyed by fire in the previous year and rebuilt, was opened March 27. The stage performance was given by Miss Fanny Rice and her company, the play being an English version of Scribe's "Bataille des Dames." On Thursday evening, March 28, Mr. Daly produced at his theatre a comio play called "Sameon and Dalilah," founded on "Le Conseil Judiciaire," by Alexandre Bisson. Miss Rehan as Mrs. Ollyphante and Mr. Drew as Mr. Puff-Pnff had the principal parts. This piece brought the season at Daly's Theatre merrily to a close April 27. On Saturday night, March 30, Mr. Daly and Mr. A. M. Palmer gave a supper at Delmonico's to Edwin Booth, which was attended by many distinguished men. This was intended as a public recognition of Mr. Booto'e generous gift to toe Players, and the purpose was expressed in an eloquent speech by Mr. Stephen H. Olin.

Rose Coghlan produced at the Star Theatre, April 1, a romantic drama, written by Charles Coghlan, called "Jocelyn," which was well received. At the Lyceum Theatre, April 11, at a matinée for the benefit of the nurses, an odd, lively farce by Mrs. Charles A. Doremus and Miss Bessie Marbury, called "A Wild Iden," was performed for the first time. The week beginning April 29 was devoted to the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's inauguration. The attendance at the theatres was very light. Yet this week was chosen for the production at the Union-Square Theatre of a much-advertised "dramatization" of "Robert Elsmere," an overpraised novel, dealing with religious discussions. E. H. Vaoderfelt, John T. Sullivan, and W. H. Thompson, Dorothy Dorr, and Effie Shannon were concerned in this performance, which failed to attract public attention. "The Wife," by Boisaco and De Mille, was revived at the Lyceom Theatre April 29, and held the stage until May 18, woen the season closed. At Daly's Theatre, April 29, Miss Rosina Vokes began a short engagement during which she and her company presented a number of light pieces, including "My Milliner's Bill," "The Rough Diamond," "A Game of Cards," ("Une Partie Piquat,") "My Uncle's Will," "My Lord in Livery," "Tears," ("Les Femmes qui Pleurent,") "The Circus Rider," and "Nowadays," "Hamish," "Chatterton," and "A Clerical Error." "The Charity Ball" was produced at the Lyceum Theatre Nov. 12. There was an ontburst of London gayety at the Broadway Theatre Dec. 10, and the costermonger still prevails there. On Dec. 16 Mr. Augustin Daly's Londoners known to New-York, at Palmar's Theatre, his superb, tasteful, and scholarlika revival of the tragedy of "King Richard III.," and on the following Saturday afternoon Henrik Ibsen's social drama, "A Doll's Home," was acted by members of his company, Miss Beatrice Cameron playing the part of Nora. A commendable production of "Twelfth Night," by Miss Marie Wainwright, who assumes the character of Viola, was another theatrical incident of the night of Dec. 16. This is still on view at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

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The "Battle of Gettysburg" is still a centre of attraction at Fourth-avenue and Nineteenth-street.

Oliver Byron in "Across the Continent" will be the attraction at the Windsor Theatre this week.

Special matinées will be given at all the theatres next Wednesday in honor of New Year's.

An excellent variety performance is offered the patrons of Tony Pastor's this week.

Herrmann, the magician, will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week.

"Kajanka" has but two more weeks to run at Niblo's.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The new Lenox Lyceum at Madison-avenna and Fifty-ninth-street will be opened on Thursday evening with a popular concert by Theodore Thomas and his orchestra. The enlistments of the Lyceum Theatre. The principal parts were taken by H. B. Conway, from England, and Louise Thorndyke Boucicault. Miss Clara Morris performed in a play called "Hélène," already known here, at the Union Square Theatre, beginning Oct. 29. At the Madison Square Theatre, Oct. 30, the regular season was begun with the production of "Aunt Jack" and "A Man of the World." This excellent bill is still current. Afternoon performances of the kinchin romance, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," were begun at this popular theatre Nov. 12. Charles Wyndham, from the Criterion Theatre, London, accompanied by a part of his company, began at Palmer's Theatre, Nov. 4, an engagement that closed Dec. 14. The plays of "David Garrick," "The Candidate," "Wild Oats," "The Headless Man," "Trying It On," and "Delicate Ground" were acted. Wilson Barratt, during exactly the same period of time, filled an engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. His plays were "Hoity-Toity," "Handsome Jim," "Silver King," "Clito," "Cinndia," "Nowadays," "Hamish," "Chatterton," and "A Clerical Error." "The Charity Ball" was produced at the Lyceum Theatre Nov. 12. There was an ontburst of London gayety at the Broadway Theatre Dec. 10, and the costermonger still prevails there. On Dec. 16 Mr. Augustin Daly's Londoners known to New-York, at Palmar's Theatre, his superb, tasteful, and scholarlika revival of the tragedy of "King Richard III.," and on the following Saturday afternoon Henrik Ibsen's social drama, "A Doll's Home," was acted by members of his company, Miss Beatrice Cameron playing the part of Nora. A commendable production of "Twelfth Night," by Miss Marie Wainwright, who assumes the character of Viola, was another theatrical incident of the night of Dec. 16. This is still on view at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

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FOOD FOR COUNTY CHARGES.

WHAT IT COSTS THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR SUPPLIES IN BULK.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday morning opened the bids for supplying the county institutions with meat, fish, poultry, and milk for the year 1890. The present population of these institutions is 15,500 persons. This population is variable, since a genuine cold wave is liable to increase it at any time by 200 or 300. But the population all the year round is equal to that of a small city, and is half as large as the army with which the British occupied New-York in the Winter of 1776-7.

The amount of provisioce provided by the contracts made yesterday for this dependent population is as follows: Meat, 3,995,000 pounds; fish, 450,000 pounds; poultry, 92,100 pounds; condensed milk, 300,000 quarts; fresh milk, 560,000 quarts. Dividing each of these amounts by 365, it appears that the daily meat supply is to be about 11,220 pounds, the daily fish supply 1,233 pounds, the daily poultry supply 250 pounds, the daily condensed milk supply 820 quarts, and the daily fresh milk supply about 1,500 quarts. Ordinarily the daily supply is taken to stock. It took before 5 o'clock each morning, carried over by boat and all delivered before 8 o'clock.

The bidders yesterday for supplying 3,995,000 pounds of meat were David P. Arnold, the contractor for 1889, and Solomon Sayles. The aggregate amount of Arnold's bid was $229,825 and of Sayles's bid, $234,125. This meat contract calls for 250,000 pounds more than the contract for 1889 called for, and the aggregate contract price will be $5,000 higher. But the cost of the same amount as was furnished in 1889 is said to be $15,000 less for the next year than for the last.

For the fish contract David Thomas had no competitor. He supplies 450,000 pounds of fish, mostly common, for $18,654 50, a little less than he supplied the same amount for during 1889. There were two bidders for the poultry contract—Martin Engle, who has the contract for 1889, and Charles Cohen. Engle's bid for supplying 92,100 pounds aggregated $7,649, and Cohen's was $8,325. Engle therefore gets the contract.

The contract for supplying 300,000 quarts of condensed milk goes to H. Y. Canfield at 16 cents per quart. He was the only bidder. The fact that Canfield was armed on Friday for using skim milk in condensation was mentioned, but Commissioner Porter expressed the belief that Canfield was all right. For the contract for furnishing 560,000 quarts of fresh milk there were three bidders: Canfield at 4 cents per quart, C. H. C. Beahes at 3.9625 cents per quart, and F. McDermot at 4.125 cents per quart. Beehes was given the contract. The figures are a shade under those at which milk has been supplied during 1889.

SUCCESSFUL AMATEUR ACTING.

The Morristown Comedy Club gave their first performance of the season Friday evening at the Lyceum in Morristown, N. J. The play had been in preparation for some weeks and the pretty little theatre was crowded. The stage setting, under the direction of Mr. F. S. Tainter, was very tasteful. The play, a comedy called "A Lesson in Love," proved an entire success and was received with hearty applause.

Miss Gerrard, as the charming widow, added considerably to her excellent reputation on the amateur stage, while Mr. R. M. Dalrymple, her pupil in love lessons, was particularly good. Mr. Ralph W. Harper, the old Bachelorook, was very cleverly made up, and his acting was that of a professional rather than an amateur. Mrs. Cole, Miss Richards, and Mr. John H. Cole appeared to advantage in their respective rôles and showed considerable study and training.

The Comedy Club is a permanent organization and some of its members are well-known amateur actors. It is said that another play will be given early in the year.

MRS. WEILL GETS A DIVORCE.

The suit of Allie M. Weill, to establish her position as the wife of Leon Weill and to obtain a separation from him on the ground of cruelty and abandonment, in which a jury gave a verdict in her behalf in Part III. of the Supreme Court last March, has been finally decided in her favor by a decision of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, handed down yesterday. Weill is a traveling salesman for Lord & Taylor. While on a visit to Sandusky, Ohio, several years ago, he met Allie M. Miller, then a girl of fifteen, and after corresponding with her for some time induced her to leave home and live with him as his wife. No ceremony was performed, on account of Mr. Weill's religious scruples, but the couple traveled from place to place for several years, passing as man and wife. Finally they came to this city, and here Weill abandoned his wife after a child had been born to them.

"AUNT LOTTIE" HOBBY'S SUIT.

La grippe yesterday caused the adjournment of the action brought by Aunt Lottie Hobby of New-Brighton, S. I., for malicious trespass against Lawyer Turner. The police authorities certified to Justice Corbett that Lawyer Fitzgerald, Mrs. Hobby's counsel and the incoming District Attorney of Richmond County, was a victim of the prevalent epidemic, whereupon the former granted an adjournment and refused to entertain the vehemently-expressed demand of Turner's attorney and law partner, John McCrone, that the suit be dismissed. When Aunt Hobby has settled with Lawyer Turner on the basis she charges she proposes to start in with renewed vigor to prosecute a suit for assault.

THE REVIVAL OF THIS OPERA AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

During the first decade of the reign of Louis Philippe the efforts of the best French writers were directed toward exposing the intolerance that had existed for hnndreds of years. This was natural, because the revolution of 1830 was simply the overthrow of the power of the clericals, who under Charles X. were ruling France and threatened to bring back intolerance. Under Louis Philippe France enjoyed liberty of conscience and liberty of the press. But men like Scribe were anxious to show up in great epeotacular dramas toe intolerance and hutchariss of past ages; hence we find the massacre of St. Bartholomew worked into a great spectacular opera. And "La Juive" is only another of the same class. The object no doubt was to educate people's minds to avoid putting power into the hands of those who will not give an account of their stewardship to the people. The French idea of power since the revolution was, as, indeed, is our own, that all power comes from the people. Therefore, those intrusted with it are responsible to the people, and any one such as the St. Bartholomew Night, toe Sicilian Vespers, or the burning of Jews and Jewesses can never again be revived.

Although Scribe produced a great dramatical and historical work when he wrote the libretto of "The Huguenots," it has always been maintained that he enrpassed this great work when he created "The Jewess." Of courss in the latter work he was nntrammeled by actual historical facts, and the imagination of the poet took a higher flight.

Scribe wanted to explode the false supposition of religious intolerance, and the most early impression is this chief bulwark of our religious belief. Thus we find that, while Scribe's Jewess is, in fact, the child of a life-long Jew hater, who, before he was Cardinal, amused himself in destroying Jews by fire and sword, and of this man, having been brought up as a Jew and having learned to love his creed, when at the very threshold of her awful doom she is told that she is a high-born Christian and could live in splendor and luxury by giving up her creed, prefers to be burned, or rather thrown into a caldron of boiling water, and die for the God of Israel. The whole object is to prove that there will be a strong, inalienable belief, whether Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan, if such beliefs are instilled in the minds of the young during that early age of susceptibility which we cannot account for. Of courses, Scribe made in this opera clerical power odious, and, it must be confessed, plotured a strong family picture of that power, obstinate, and almost incomprehensible handful of Jews who seemed to have prospered on persecution, hatred, and martyrdom.

It has been often charged that the denouement in this last scene, where the Jewess prefers to be burned for her religion, was overdrawn and almost unnatural. Yet I myself saw, many years ago, in Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, a Dutch version of a Book of Martyrs, with numerous woodcuts. One of the most thrilling incidents was a scene at an "auto da fe," in Spain, and in this version the famous good Queen Isabella Catholica (whose memory we are going to laud and exalt in 1892) was a frequent spectator at "autos da fe." This chief priest of Moloch on such occasions was, of course, Torquemada, Chief Inquisitor.

On the occasion of the burning of Jews and Moors were to be burned or scalded to death for the edification of God, a very young Jewess broke loose from her guards, and, running toward the Queen, exclaimed in her agony: "O Reina mia, have pity on my youth. Save me from this awful doom. I have committed no crime; I only worship the God I was brought up to worship." The Queen was much moved, and looked up imploringly to Torquemada. That high priest of Moloch angrily smiled for a sandglass, and thus spoke: "Let this infidel publicly abjure her religion. Let her embrace before all the people here the emblem of our faith, and let her be immured during life, to expiate by prayer and fasting her great blasphemous beliefs. We will now turn this sandglass. The fate is in her own hands, and will be decided when these sands have completed their course. Let no one speak."

While the sande were running their course, the Jewess, like an aroused tigress, denounced the priests as a blood-thirsty woman, and cursed her and her children, pressing that hour to her would, after a life of shame

FASHIONS IN FUNERALS

A PROGRESSIVE UNDERTAKER TALKS ABOUT HIS BUSINESS.

CHANGES IN THE TRADE IN RECENT YEARS—EVENING FUNERALS AND HIRED MOURNERS.

The undertaker was a big, jolly-faced man, about the last one you would pick out as connected with any funeral enterprise, and so the TIMES reporter informed him.

"Oh," he said, smiling, "the long face and sombre aspect popularly associated with our guild were done away with about the time the smell of varnish left the coffins we handle. An undertaker now when in actual pursuit of his calling needs only to conduct himself with decorum. He is not expected to be personally affected by the death of the person of whose remains he is in charge. A great many people would really regard it as a piece of impertinence in me to go about the house of mourning with exaggerated woe written on my countenance and sighs exhaling from my throat. They need my services at a particularly sad time, but they neither expect nor want any sympathy.

"And doesn't my business make me solemn? No, indeed. To begin with, we get used to it. A King is not a hero to his valet, you know, and our constant and familiar association with death robs even that grim monarch of much of his terrible state. Besides, it is a good business, this of undertaking, and when a man is succeeding he is not apt to be gloomy over his mode of success, provided it is legitimate. And you will admit there is no more legitimate business than ours. When death enters your home the undertaker becomes at once the most important person in your horizon. It is because you are so ignorant of the details of his work that you do not appreciate the innumerable ways in which he spares your feelings and saves you pain, and it is because the living shrink always from any knowledge of our trade that the great strides in the profession are unnoticed. Nobody studies fashions or improvements in coffins and funerals, yet I doubt if there is any industry in this country which is more constantly changing and advancing.

"I was talking the other day with one of the largest manufacturers of undertakers' goods in Pennsylvania. He told me of the shock it was to the community in which he lives when he started to make coffins ahead. It was fully twenty years ago, he said, and he had two or three good men on the road whom he couldn't keep in work. It occurred to him to make up what materials he had in the shop into coffins of several different sizes. He did so and the town people were shocked. At that time it was the custom when a person died to summon the undertaker post haste and get the measure at the house, possibly moments before the funeral. It was then rip and tack, sometimes day and night work, to get the article ready, varnished, oiled and varnished again before the time set. Coffins always smelled like a brass band, and for weeks after a funeral was by no means uncommon to have them stick to the posts or to the sides of the hearers' coats.

"By keeping them in stock all this was avoided, and really sometimes disagreeable scenes were prevented, for more than once a bereaved, unsympathetic undertaker, who had been known in the cases of persons hopelessly ill and evidently near their end to endeavor surreptitiously to get a measure before the breath had left the body. But, as my friend said, the neighbors did not like it. And I remember right in my own little native town the same prejudice. The village cabinetmaker was also undertaker, and he put out a big sign, set across the sidewalk, like the warning at the railroad crossing, which read on one side, 'Ready-made Coffins,' and on the other, 'Coffins Ready-made.' It was a long time in the memories, and most of the villagers passed it two or three times a day. Nobody liked it. I have heard my father growl at it. 'Humph,' he would say, 'Jones is in a mighty hurry to sell us all a coffin. Kind of encouraging to the die.'

"Two boys, on separating at dusk or in the evening, always accompanied one another to that dreaded point and then, simultaneously turning, scampered as fast as we could in opposite directions, each cheered by the sound of the other's receding feet. I have sometimes, I think, on my lofty over that poor wooden sign.

"Nowadays, of course, all that is done away with. You can go into an undertaker's office to-day and see nothing that will give a hint of his business, unless it is one or two pictures of beautifully-kept cemetery lots. Some coffins have vanished out of the stock entirely, but you do not know it unless you have actually come to inspect them. Then the undertaker will press a spring in a panel of the wall and let down an upright piece to the reverse side of which a casket is attached. He may have a dozen or more samples of different sizes and styles thus concealed, but the casual visitor does not suspect it.

"Some undertaking shops are really magnificent in their appointments. I recall two now open in Spring-street, Brooklyn, and one in Fifth-avenue, that outvies any of the trade in New-York. The Fifth-ave place occupies a whole building. The office or reception room is a large, cheery place, fitted in oak and leather, with a big fireplace on one side in which there is usually a blaze, except in midsummer. Next to this, and connected by sliding doors that can make the two apartments one, is a beautiful little chapel, with organ, stationary seats, reading desk, and all, where funerals can be held if desired. Back of this is a trimming room, where caskets are flued and trimmed, and on the second and third floors are the manufacturing rooms. The janitor and his family live on the top floor, and in the basement is a morgue and crematory. There's only one ghostly thing to me in the whole place, and that is the crematory. This is built long and narrow, to carry full-sized caskets in a horizontal position, and, by Jove, when I got into it, I didn't like it.

"Some of the other improvements in the business? Well, we're trying all the time to make better and more artistic caskets. Metal and wood most used now, that being an especially serviceable wood. There is a firm in Lowville, N. Y., which is making asbestos coffins. A shell of half-inch wood is made, which is covered inside and out with a sheet of asbestos paper a quarter of an inch thick, manufactured from the mineral by some secret process. A rubber cement is combined with it, making the composition water as well as fire proof. The case is then covered with cloth. The company claims that it produces an indestructible casket. It is considerably heavier and rather more expensive than the average wooden case, but does not weigh or cost so much as the metallic ones. These latter are as yet considered the most secure and are much used for prominent persons whose graves might be desecrated. The remains of both Grant and Garfield lie in such caskets, and so do those of scores of Judges, statesmen, and prominent men all over the country.

"What coverings are largely used now? All kinds. Black broadcloth for elderly men and women, plush and velvet for middle life, and the same materials in white for youths and children are perhaps the most employed for the expensive funerals. Velvet is sometimes used, but often though, and I knew of a casket being covered with thick white satin for a bride in a near city. The bride was the wife of a husband, but of themother of the unfortunate young woman, whose untimely death almost distracted her. She had her daughter's body robed in her wedding dress, and the satin case was put into a second case of white enameled wood before the lid was added to keep the satin from the contact of the earth. In better taste, I think, for the satin seemed too suggestive of ball-room finery, and a mockery of it, at that, was another casket recently used in New-York as the burial of a young unmarried lady. This was covered with ashes of roses embossed plush, and lined inside in the same color in satin. On the inner side of the lid, which opened full length, satin ribbon of the same shade was quilted in and folded in imitation of roses. The effect was extremely rich and beautiful, and there was something in the pale gray color that seemed harmonious rather than incongruous with death. Occasionally, for a young woman, a light blue covering is ordered, but the more neutral tints are more usually employed.

"People don't always take to some of the changes we make from time to time. A few years ago caskets were looked and the key given to the nearest remaining relative. A widow came to me one day, whose husband I had buried some time before, and she handed me the key to the casket. 'There,' she said, 'I want you to take care of that. I've got a big house, but it isn't big enough for that key and me. It haunts me from every drawer and closet that it fits and I can't stand it another day.' I took the key, labeled and sealed it, and put it in my safe, where it still is. Since then I have noted a repugnance to taking similar keys in more than one instance. They are not much used now, except where bodies are put into receiving vaults and it is expected to inter them later. In that case an inspection of the remains may be desired and a locked casket is conveniently opened.

"Evening funerals rather a new departure? Yes, comparatively so. I have often known when the body is to be removed by an early train the following day to some out-of-town cemetery. Often, too, when a business man dies the evening is appointed as the time to hold the services in order that his associates may be present. If you notice, a great many of these occur in Brooklyn and Brooklyn and such outlying districts that would be difficult to reach during business hours. I don't like them, not in my capacity as undertaker, but as a matter of individual taste I hardly know why I object to them. There seems something unnatural about them. Perhaps it is the gaslight; one wouldn't think of putting wax flowers against a dead face, and the artificial flickering rays from a chandelier always seem to me as much out of place.

"One thing more. Did you know that there are professional mourners plying their trade in New-York? Yes, we all know they exist in various European cities, but they are also right here to-day. We don't employ them or recommend them, and they rarely get an order from us, but they are here, and I can substantiate the statement. There are a great many Italians who will, though, if desired, mourn with them.

and they watch the obituary column and follow it up. They gauge their success by general surroundings. If few people go in and out of the house, and a little judicious inquiry in the neighborhood reveals the fact that the bereaved family are strangers in the neighborhood, then the professional boldly mounts the step and makes his errand known, of course in a guarded way. He is often employed. He acts for others of his class, too: will come alone or will secure the attendance of others as well. His scale of compensation is somewhat elastic, too. He will get money if he can, but he will on occasion call the thing square for a meal afterward. Sometimes the actual family of the deceased know nothing of the arrangement. Some officious and commonplace person takes the responsibility, but more often the surviving relatives are not averse to the proceeding. They want the neighbors to see a crowd at the funeral, and they swell the numbers by this means."

FIGHT WITH A LIONESS.

THE FIERCE TIME A BOMBAY LAWYER HAD WITH HER.

A correspondent writing to the Bombay *Gazette* from Aden furnishes exciting details of a fierce encounter between Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the well-known Bombay barrister, and an infuriated lioness, whom he met on a scrubby plain a hundred miles from Berbera.

"Mr. Inverarity was accompanied by two Somalis, who, like himself, carried firearms and were full of pluck. The first game of the kind of which he was in quest, which it was his good fortune to see, was a lioness, accompanied by a cub. She was in the sand, and he got a fair shot at her and bowled her over. She got up and made for some grass. While there Mr. Inverarity followed her up and gave her a second shot, wounding her in the jaw and breaking a fang. She again turned and made for some scrub. When she got in there she refused to come out. Mr. Inverarity, believing she was dying in the scrub, tried to get in and give her the coup de grace. Foiled in this attempt, he caused the scrub to be set on fire to windward, and stood within twenty yards of the fire on the other side. The lioness came out at a spot scarcely twenty yards distant from where Mr. Inverarity was standing, rifle in hand.

"She charged straight for him. He fired when she was within two yards of the muzzle of the rifle and hit her. In a second she was on him and got him down beneath her on the grass. She laid hold of his arm, and his fate would have been then sealed but for the intrepidity of the two Somalis, who ru-had up to the lioness and discharged two bullets into her body close to Mr. Inverarity's head. She let go Mr. Inverarity and made back for the scrub, but changing her mind she charged again, and once more proceeded to maul Mr. Inverarity. The two Somalis, who had no time to reload, assailed the wounded lioness with the muzzles and butt ends of their rifles and beat her off.

"They reloaded, and following her up killed her with two more bullets. Mr. Inverarity pulled himself together, and notwithstanding his many wounds took a photograph of his dead antagonist, who had so fearlessly tried conclusions with him at close quarters. The number of his wounds was sixteen, thirteen being inflicted with the claws and three with the teeth. He washed out these with carbolic acid. The teeth wounds were very painful, but these inflicted with the claws were comparatively slight. Mr. Inverarity rode back to Berbera, being able to make only six hours a day. He returned to Aden in a steamer, and was there examined by the residency surgeon. The wounds were pronounced to be not dangerous, and none of the important muscles of the arm were found to be badly injured. The doctor ordered him to be sent home to England, and was in hopes that a fortnight would see the wounds fairly healed.

"It is a circumstance which is a subject of remark among sportsmen that while two Somalis sometimes succumb to the claw and to the fury of the lioness, they appeared to have been passed over by her with something akin to contempt while she gave persistent attention to the European. Even when the Somalis fired into her, with their muzzles touching her, she did not turn upon them, nor when they beat her with the butt ends of their rifles. When she turned for the third time and made her final charge she did not molest or notice the men who had just been tearing her with two bullets, but fastened on the prostrate body of her chief enemy. She fled from their blows and did not seek to resent them. No doubt her attention was concentrated on the Bombay barrister by the strangeness of his aspect and the pertinacity with which he stalked her in the first instance, and this gave her the impression that—as was indeed the case—he of all the three was her most dangerous foe. Nothing could exceed the cool tenacity and pluck of the two Somalis; not even the undaunted spirit of the indefatigable photographer, who sorrely starred his wounds until he had taken a sun portrait of his dead enemy."

ENGLAND'S PLAGUE OF RATS.

MENACING THE FARMERS DESPITE ALL MEANS TAKEN TO KILL THEM.

From the London Standard.

The plague of rats from which more than one of our agricultural districts is at present suffering threatens to assume serious proportions. In East Lothian, though the vermin have been destroyed by the thousand, and all the terriers, steel traps, and poisonous paste in the neighborhood are in requisition, their numbers exhibit no appreciable diminution, while from the Fen district, in Lincolnshire, it is reported that they never have been so numerous or destructive. The potato pits are invaded, the turnip fields constitute a browsing ground for the swarm of rodents, and every granary has been compelled to pay an unwilling tithe to the horde which has over-spread the country.

Since "Hamelin Town in Brunswick Land" was converted in a similar fashion, such a pest has seldom been heard of. It is true that, for the present, the vermin have not "fought the dogs and killed the cats, and bit the babies in their cradles, and ate the cheese out of the vats, and licked the soup from the cooks' own ladles," but they are in a fair way to accomplish all these misdemeanors unless their career is brought to a speedy close. Indeed, the rats seem to have come to stay. Unlike such vermin generally, they are burrowing holes by the roadside, and when we remember the gigantic rapidity with which they multiply, it is hard to say whether we should wish the farmers of Lincolnshire and East Lothian a severe Winter or an open one.

For though the frost might drive the rats from the fields, it would certainly force them to seek the shelter of the stable and byre, while an absence of frost would favor their increase. Meantime, the naturalist who is not an owner or cultivator of the soil cannot fail to feel a certain qualified interest in the latest inroad, which is simply one more attempt on the part of nature to assert itself. It is a protest against the perverse efforts of civilization to destroy the balance of life, since this undue increase of rats must be traced to the destruction of the birds of prey, weasels, stoats, and other animals which harry them, just as the multiplication of weaking grouse can be but reasonably ascribed to the fury of the hoarse

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*A. C. O. T. Tr. rcts.	31	31	31	31	200
Atch., T. & S. F.	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	2,700
*Brunswick Co.	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	100
Canada Southern	56½	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	1,020
Canadian Pacific	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	100
Ches. & Ohio	26	26	26	26	800
C. & O. 1st pf.	64⅜	64⅜	64⅛	64⅛	215
Chicago Gas Tr.	42⅛	42⅛	41¾	41¾	1,805
Chi. & N. W.	111	111	110⅜	110⅜	1,700
Chi. & N. W. pf.	142½	142½	142½	142½	25
C., B. & Q.	107	107	106¾	106¾	1,410
C., M. & St. P.	70¼	70¼	69⅛	69⅛	5,210
C., R. I. & Pac.	97⅜	97⅜	96⅞	96⅞	2,212
C., St. L. & P. pf.	40	40	40	40	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	71	71	70⅜	70⅜	1,000
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98	98	300
Cin., W. & M. pf.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	100
Colorado Coal	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	1,600
Col., H. V. & Tol.	19	19	19	19	170
Col. & H. Coal	16	16	16	16	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	81	81	81	81	250
Com. Cable	102	102	102	102	100
Consol. Gas Co.	91¼	91¼	91	91	1,150
Del., Lack. & W.	136¾	136¾	136⅛	136¼	14,200
Den., T. & Ft. W.	34¾	34¾	33⅜	33⅞	2,710
Des M. & Ft. D.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	100
*Distil'rs&C.F.T.	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	600
*St. Northpf. inb.	45	45	45	45	300
Illinois Central	118	118	117¾	117¾	260
L., St. L. & Tex.	31½	31½	31⅜	31⅜	100
Lake Shore	108	108	107⅜	107⅜	3,250
Louis. & Nash.	85⅜	85⅝	84⅝	84⅝	2,550
Manhattan co.	100¾	101⅜	100	101⅜	910
Mich. Central	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97½	280
Missouri Pacific	71⅜	71⅜	70	70	8,200
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11	11	10⅝	11	400
*Nat. Lead Tr.	19	19	18¾	18¾	2,210
N. J. Central	121	121	120¼	120¼	900
N. Y. Central	108⅜	108⅜	108	108	560
N. Y. & New Eng.	43⅜	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝	3,275
N. Y. & N. H.	244½	244½	244½	244½	195
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	69¼	69½	69¼	69½	19
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26⅝	26⅝	26	26¼	4,220
N. Y., S. & W.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	400
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	100
Nor. & West. pf.	60	60½	60	60½	350
Northern Pac.	31	31	30½	30⅝	910
North. Pac. of.	74⅛	74⅜	73⅜	73⅜	2,600
North. Pac. rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	435
Ontario Mining	36	36	36	36	50
Ontario & West.	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	700
Oregon S. L.	56½	56⅝	56½	56⅝	415
Oregon & Trans.	34⅜	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	850
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	3,158
Phil. & Read.	38¾	38¾	37⅝	37⅝	17,650
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	188	188	188	188	200
Quicksilver	6½	6½	6½	6½	100
Rich. & W. P.	21	21	20½	20⅝	3,181
Rich. & W. P. pf.	77¼	77¼	76¾	76¾	750
R., W. & O.	105	105	103	103	22
St. L. & S. F. pf.	39	39	39	39	105
Southern Pac.	34⅝	35⅝	34⅜	34⅜	300
St. L. Ark. & T.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	400
*Sugar Ref. Co.	58⅝	58⅝	56⅞	56⅞	5,210
Tenn. C. & Iron.	77⅜	78	77¼	78	1,000
Texas Pacific	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	787
Union Pacific	68½	68½	67⅝	67½	6,608
U. S. Express	85½	85½	85½	85½	18
W., St. L. & P. pf.	31¼	31¼	30⅜	30⅜	1,400
Wells-Fargo Ex.	141	141	141	141	20
West. Union Tel.	82¾	82¾	82¼	82⅝	1,025
W. & L. E.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	67¼	110
Wisconsin Cent.	32¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	1,500

Total sales.....117,586
*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch. & Sna. cn. 6s, r.	122½	122½	122½	122½	$2,000
Atch & Sna. cn. 6s, c.	122½	122½	122½	122½	2,000
At. & Pac. Jan. 1st	98½	98½	98½	98½	5,000
At. & Pac. inc.	14	14	14	14	1,000
B., H. T. & W. 5s.	99	99	99	99	1,000
Canada So. 1st.	109	109	109	109	4,000
Canada So. 2d.	97	97	97	97	5,000
Chi. & Alton. 1st.	112	112	112	112	2,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	1,000
C., C., C. & I. gen.	123	123	123	123	3,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	76	76	76	76	6,000
Den. & R. G. 4s.	78½	78½	78⅛	78⅛	5,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s.	104	104	104	104	2,000
Erie 2d co.	101¼	101¼	101	101	26,000
Erie 2d.	118	118	118	118	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	11,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 1st.	115	115⅛	115	115	22,000
G., C. & S. F. g. 6s.	75½	75½	75½	75½	10,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s.	73	73	73	73	8,000
Iron Mount. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89⅝	10,000
Kan. & Tex. cn.	110	110	110	110	8,000
Keo. & D. M. 1st.	105	105	105	105	1,000
L. & N. cn. 7s.	118⅜	118½	118⅜	118½	6,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st.	100½	100½	100½	100½	3,000
Met. Elev. 1st.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
M. & N. 1st.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st.	94¼	94¼	94	94	4,000
North Mo. 1st.	117	117	117	117	2,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st.	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	7,000
Ohio, I. & W. 1st.	83½	83½	83½	83½	20,000
reor. certs.	83½	83½	83½	83½	1,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	114½	114½	114½	114½	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	83½	83½	83½	83½	1,000
Penn. 4½s.	106½	106½	106½	106½	5,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	5,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	5,000
Read. gen. 4s.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	16,000
R. & W. P. T. 5s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	4,000
Rock Island 5s.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	4,000
R., W. & O. cn.	109½	109½	109½	109½	2,000
St. L. A. & T. 1st. cs.	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	17,000
St. P. & N. P. 5s.	121	121	121	121	8,000
St. Paul cn. 1st.	125	125	125	125	5,000
St. P. 1st 7s, 2	126½	126½	126½	126¼	4,000
St. Paul ter. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
Spo. & Pal. 6s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	13,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	101	101	101	101	5,000
T. & N. O. 1st, Sab.	105	105	105	105	2,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	6,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38¼	38¾	38	38	24,500
Union Elev. 1st.	108	108	108	108	3,000
Union Pac. 6s.	115	115	115	115	1,000
Union Pac. 8s, r.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1898.	116¾	116¾	114¾	114¾	7,000
Wabash 1st.	101⅞	101⅞	101¾	101¾	9,000
Wabash 2d.	84	84	84	84	50,000
W. 2d, Feb. c. stp.	82½	82½	82½	82½	3,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	95	95	95	95	2,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s.	103¼	103½	103	103	12,000
West Shore 4s, c.	106	106	106	106	12,000
West Shore 4s, r.	104	104	104	104	3,500

Total sales.....$418,500

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Asteria	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Alta	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Bullion	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	5.12½	100
Crown Point	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	100
Com. Tunnel	.17	.17	.16	.16	200
Com. T. scrip	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	200
El Cristo	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Exchequer	.80	.80	.80	.80	200
Julia	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Little Chief	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Horn Silver	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	220
La Crosse	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,500
Mutual S. & M.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	200
Mexican	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	170
Overman	.95	.95	.95	.95	100
Oriental & M.	.06	.06	.06	.06	2,900
Occidental	.90	.90	.90	.90	200
Potosi	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	100
Sutter Creek	.60	.60	.60	.60	1,500
Sierra Nevada	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	200
Silver Hill	.45	.45	.45	.45	500
Utah Consol	.75	.75	.75	.75	500
Yellow Jacket	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	200

Total sales.....9,900

OIL.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line Certs.	103½	103½	103¼	103⅜	21,000
Clearances					276,000

STOCKS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., Top. & S. F.	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	520
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛	40
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97⅜	97⅜	96¾	96¾	250
C., C., O. & St. L.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	70¼	70¼	69⅜	69⅜	7,120
Del., Lack. & W.	136⅞	136⅞	136⅛	136⅛	2,950
Lake Shore	108	108	107¾	107¾	60
Louis. & Nash.	85⅜	85½	84½	84½	350
Mo. Pacific	71¼	71¼	70	70	9,300
N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	1,350
N. Y. & New Eng.	43⅜	43⅜	42¾	42¾	1,500
Nor. Pacific pf.	73¾	73¾	73⅜	73⅜	10
Nat. Lead Trust	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18¾	230
Oregon Trans.	34	34	34	34	100
Phil. & Reading	38⅜	38⅜	37⅝	37¾	12,000
Rich. & W. P. pf.	21	21	20½	20½	640
Sugar Ref. Co.	58⅜	58⅜	57	57	990
Union Pacific	68⅜	68⅜	67⅜	67⅜	4,300

Total sales.....41,510

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & Sus. 6s.	123	123	123	123	$10,000
At. & Pac. inc.	14	14	14	14	5,000
Erie 2d cn.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	4,000
Mut. W. & D. C. 1st.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
G., C. & S. F. 1st.	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	2,000
Inwe Con. 1st.	85	85	85	85	5,000
L. N. O. & T. 1st.	90	90	90	90	2,000
Morris & E. 2d.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	1,000
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	2,000
Read. gen. 4s.	88½	88½	88¼	88½	6,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	3,000
St. L. & T. 2d.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	4,000
Tenn. cert. 3s.	109½	109½	109½	109½	1,000
Union El. 1st.	108	108	108	108	2,000
U. Pac. 1st, '98.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1,000
W. & L. E. 1st.	95	95	95	95	2,000
Wabash 1st.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	5,000
Wabash 2d.	84	84	84	84	5,000

Total sales.....$70,000

The bank statement issued to-day showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $1,372,050. The banks now hold $2,021,675 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.	Differences.
Loans	$392,544,300	$394,761,800	Inc. $2,217,500
Specie	76,786,700	75,560,700	Dec. 1,226,000
Legal tenders	26,201,100	26,141,100	Dec. 60,000
Net deposits	398,376,300	398,720,500	Inc. 344,200
Circulation	3,846,500	4,271,300	Inc. 424,800

The stock market was more active than recently and was heavy from the opening until the close at noon. The unsettled money market and the decline in the reserve held by the banks were the depressing influences. The principal losses were: Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred, Consolidated Gas, and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, each 1½; St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Richmond and West Point preferred, and Wisconsin Central, each 1¼; Chicago Gas, Columbus and Hocking Coal, Chicago and East Illinois preferred, and Reading, each 1; Oregon and Transcontinental, Pullman, and Texas and Pacific, each ¾. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Rock Island, Lackawanna, Illinois Central, New-Jersey Central, Erie, Northern Pacific, do. preferred, Union Pacific, Wabash preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each ½.

In the trust stocks Sugar declined 1⅝, American Cotton Oil ⅜, Whisky ½, and Lead ¼.

Money on call loaned at 4@10 P cent. The last loan was made at 4 P cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s advanced ¼. The sales on call were $1,000 4½s coupon of 1925. In State securities $5,000 North Carolina, special tax issue, sold at 9 and $2,000 Tennessee settlement 6s at 107⅞. In bank stocks 50 shares of American Exchange sold at 165, 35 of North America at 190, and 25 of Tradesmen's at 97½.

The railway mortgage market was dull and generally lower. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Atlantic and Danville firsts and St. Paul terminal 5s, each 1½, and Keokuk and Des Moines firsts, 1¼. *Declined*—Union Pacific sinking funds, 1⅛; Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, Pittsburg, and Western firsts, and Western Union collateral trust 5s, each 1, and International and Great Northern 6s, trust receipts, Reading second preferences incomes, and Texas and Pacific second incomes, each ⅜.

Pipe Line certificates sold at 103½@103¾. In mining stocks Consolidated California and Virginia sold at $5 and Horn Silver at $1 80.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $8,334,332, of which amount $3,098,231 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise.

January coupons of the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, will be paid at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company.

The National Bank of the Republic has declared a dividend of 4 P cent., payable Jan. 9.

The Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad Company coupons due Jan. 1 will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Coupons of the St. Louis Cable and Western Railway Company due Nov. 1 will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after Dec. 28.

The Greenwich Savings Bank has declared interest on deposits at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, all sums not exceeding $5,000.

A member of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. says: "The Atchison voting trust scheme has been favorably received. It has been critically received, of course, as all matters of this kind should be. I think every objection has been ably and clearly presented, and yet each objection fails to stand the test of careful reflection. Our first idea was to make this trust of as short duration as possible, that we might not carry the responsibility too long. We finally concluded that if our name and that of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. was to be identified with a plan for protection of stockholders we could not afford to have that plan ineffectual, and if the voting trust had been drawn for five years the whole subject would be again open for discussion within two or three years, and the same ground might needlessly be gone over. If a protective voting trust was a good thing for five years, it certainly was a better thing for ten years, and upon full consideration Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. consented to assume this responsibility for a ten-year period. This trust is a practical mortgage upon two banking houses to insure a sound management of the fiscal affairs and the protection of the whole property, and no other corporation in the United States could for any sum have secured such an office from us. The discussion of the reorganization plan shows but one weakness, the danger of Atchison's bonded control of a majority of the stock. We offered ourselves as Trustee to repair this weakness, and it is for each stockholder to express his preference concerning the offer. With a majority of the shares united in one trust, control of the Atchison property as reorganized will be invincible so far as human foresight can provide, and the credit of the company and every one of its securities will stand the better in the markets of the world for the protection afforded by the voting trust."

The following were the bids for bank stocks:

America	200	Leather Manufrers'	240
American Exchange	184	Lincoln National	200
Broadway	295	Manhattan	192
Butchers & Drovers'	145	Market & Fulton	200
Central National	143	Mechanics'	190
Chase National	250	Mech'ics & Tr'd'rs'	210
Chatham	800	Mercantile	210
Chemical	4000	Merchants'	160
City	475	Merchants' Ex.	120
Citizens'	185	Metropolitan	10
Colombia	355	Metropolis	826
Commerce	196	Mount Morris	360
Continental	134	Nassau	160
Corn Exchange	240	New-York	248
East River	168	New-York County	450
Eleventh Ward	150	N. Y. National Ex.	130
Fifth Avenue	1100	Ninth National	145
First National	2000	North America	190
First Nat. of S. I.	110	North River	145
Fourteenth Street	165	Oriental	215
Fourth National	158	Pacific	180
Gallatin National	265	Park	250
Garfield National	400	People's	230
German-American	123	Pheuix	140
Germania	270	Republic	180
Greenwich	145	Seaboard National	145
Hanover	835	Seventh National	130
Hudson River	145	Shoe & Leather	154
Importers & Traders'	545	St. Nicholas	125
Irving	185	State of New-York	110

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4s, '91, r.	105	105½	Cur. 6s, 1896.	118	....
4s, '91, c.	105	105⅞	Cur. 6s, 1897.	121½	....
4s, 1907, r.	126⅜	126⅞	Cur. 6s, 1898.	124½	....
4s, 1907, c.	127⅜	127⅞	Cur. 6s, 1899.	127	....
Cur. 6s.	116	....			

The following is the Clearing House statement to-day:

Exchanges, $124,529,791 | Balances, $6,539,372

The following were the closing quotations on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Penn	52⅞	53	Lehigh Nav.		52⅜
Reading	18¾	18 13-16	St. Paul	69	69⅜
Lehigh Val.	52¼	52⅜	Reading gen.	88⅜	88¾
Nor. Pac.	30¼	30⅜	Read. 1st pf.	78⅝	78⅝
Nor. Pac. pf.	73⅜	73⅞	Read. 2d pf.	55⅜	55½

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—The following are the closing prices on the Stock Exchange to-day:

At. & Top. 1st 7s.	117.00	Kearsarge	7.87½
At. & Top. pf.	33.50	Ft. Copper Co.	1.37½
Boston & Albany	217.00	Ann. City L. Co.	57.50
Boston & Maine	205.00	Old Colony	175.00
Chi., Bur. & Q.	106.75	Rutland pf.	50.00
Chi., Bur. & Nor.	24.00	Wis. Central	31.87½
Eastern	122.00	Allouez M. Co.	1.25
Flint & P. M.	22.00	Calumet & Hecla	255.00
Flint & P. M. pf.	92.00	Catalpa	10.00
Mex. Central	14.50	Franklin	4.50
Mex. Central 1st	70.00	Huron	3.00
N. Y. & N. Eng.	42.75	Osceola	21.00
Tamarack M. Co.	150.00	Pewabic (new)	5.00
Mass. Central	15.00	Quincy	69.50
Sao Diego L. Co.	21.00	Bell Telephone	204.00
West End Land	24.50	Boston Land	6.75
Lamson Store S.	31 62½	Water Power	6.62½
Boston & Mon.	46.62½		

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 28—4:30 P.M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £18,000. Paris advices quote 3 P cent rentes at 87f. 82½c. for the account, and Exchange on London at 25f. 16c. for checks.

NEWSPAPERS IN CONNECTICUT.

THE ANNUAL FIGURES SHOW A LARGE DEMAND FOR THEM.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 28.—The annual statistics show that Connecticut, which is the second largest magazine-reading State in the Union, has, outside of monthly and semi-monthly publications, of which there are over thirty, the very large number of 144 daily, weekly, and Sunday newspapers. Besides this, it is one of the largest fields for the absorption of the New-York papers outside of New-York City. Consequently it will be seen that Connecticut people are still great readers. The following table shows the division of the newspapers in the several counties:

	Daily.	Weekly.	Sunday.	Total.
New-Haven	13	21	4	38
Hartford	5	20	2	33
Fairfield	7	20	0	27
New London	4	10	0	14
Litchfield	3	11	0	14
Middlesex	2	5	0	7
Windham	0	6	0	6
Tolland	0	5	0	5
Total	34	104	6	144

Of these publications, 22 are Democratic, including 9 of the daily papers, 34 are Republican, including 12 of the dailies, and 76 are independent, including 12 of the dailies. There is one independent Republican daily paper.

Among the daily papers one, the Danbury *Press*, has suspended during the year, and one, the Torrington *Register*, has been established. There are 10 morning and 24 evening dailies. Morning papers are printed in New-Haven, Hartford, New-London, and Fairfield Counties.

Of the weeklies, there have been six suspensions during the year, the *Sun* at Bridgeport, *Press* at Danbury, *Herald* (liquor organ) at Hartford, *Comet* at Stamford, *Review* at Naugatuck, and *Republican* at South Norwalk. Newspapers have been established at Greenwich, Lakeville, Niantic, and Waterbury, (a labor paper.) One is issued on Tuesday, 13 on Wednesday, 28 on Thursday, 30 on Friday, and 82 on Saturday.

The Sunday press has lost the Hartford *Herald*, New-Britain *Democrat*, and Bridgeport *Item*, while the Meriden *Journal* has been put into this field.

A JEWISH VIEW OF CHRISTMAS.

Dr. A. S. Isaacs writes in last week's *Jewish Messenger*: "We Hebrews, disguise it as we may, cannot but feel the genial influence of the Christmastide. It meets us just as our own joyous feast of Hanukkah has ended, which we celebrate with similar bounty. But we realize, none the less, the sentier aspects of the holiday, and strive to recognize as a daily lesson "peace on earth, good will to men." We forget that both Christmas and Easter have been made occasions for persecutions in the past, and may even now promote prejudice among a few. We share their larger meaning and bless the genial men and women who through Christmas bounty cheer and brighten mankind. We may discern naturally with our Christian friends in the stated service of religion, but we are brethren all in the broader religion of service."

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS.

From the New-York Observer, Dec. 26.

It is worthy of note that Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, in revising its roll of membership, reduced the total by about one-third. It would be a very good thing if all the churches in the country would make an immediate revision of the same order. Church statistics would suffer, at least the aggregate would be less, but we should know better where we stand than we do now. A similar revision in the Reformed Church interfered with the apparent growth of the Church quite seriously for a few years not long since, but such revision is healthy. The churches of all denominations would do well to follow suit.

FINANCIAL.

A POSITIVELY SAFE 6 PER CENT. BOND

OF THE

Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW PLACING THE BALANCE OF THE BONDS THAT ARE FOR SALE OF THE ABOVE-NAMED ROAD. THE ROAD IS FINISHED AND RUNNING FROM SPOKANE FALLS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER, AND IS EARNING MORE THAN THE FIXED CHARGES. THE MORTGAGE THAT SECURES THESE BONDS COVERS THE COMPLETED ROAD, TERMINALS, AND ROLLING STOCK.

THE BONDS ARE A 30-YEAR, 6 PER CENT. COUPON BOND. THE PRICE AT PRESENT IS PAR AND INTEREST. WE UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMEND THEM TO OUR PATRONS AS A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

GRANT BROTHERS,
36 BROADWAY.

TURNER, MANUEL & CO.,
35 WALL-ST.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
JAN. 15, 1890.

22 DIVIDEND 2½

ASSETS	$7,803,722.02
Capital Subscribed	2,000,000.00
Capital Paid In	1,000,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided Profits	37,945.85
Guarantee Fund	26,871.80

YOU Can certainly sleep soundly upon securities guaranteed by the entire Assets, Capital, Surplus, Undivided Profits, and Guarantee Fund of this institution.

6 % is a good rate of interest and is as high as is consistent with absolute safety in this class of investment.

DON'T ask for a rate that implies a risk and venture on your part, but remember that safety of your principal is the all-important question.

CAREFULLY INVESTIGATE these investments before placing your January dividends or savings bank account permanently, by calling upon or addressing

THE EQUITABLE MORTGAGE COMPANY,
OFFICES:
New-York, 208 Broadway Phila., cor. 4th & Chestnut
Boston, 117 Devoeshire-st. London, England.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

are requested to call upon the undersigned for a circular containing full information relating to the recent management of its affairs before sending proxies to the President, as requested in a circular letter issued by him under date of Dec. 18, 1889.

KESSLER & CO.,

54 WALL-ST.

SCIOTO VALLEY RAILWAY CO.

Reorganization.

NOTICE.

Security holders of the Scioto Valley Railway Company are hereby notified that to avail themselves of the benefits under the agreement of purchase and reorganization, dated May 13, 1889, and the modification thereof under date of July 19, 1889, ON FILE WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 54 WALL-ST., they must deposit their bonds and stock with said trust company, and receive the engraved certificate of said trust company representing the same ON OR BEFORE THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1890.

Persons depositing stock must pay an assessment of 20 per centum upon its par value before being entitled to receive such certificate.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
CHARLES M. FRY,
HARRY B. HOLLINS,
G. S. Ellis, Secretary, } Purchasing Committee.
54 WALL-ST.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.

Paid-up CAPITAL and SURPLUS, $636,000

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest allowed on deposits. Deposits received subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-House like those of incorporated banks.

Safe-deposit boxes to rent in FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent, and accepts other trusts in conformity with the law of any State or of the United States.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Office hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. S. Auerbach,	D. Lines Fiher,	H. W. T. Mali,
Chas. T. Barney,	Jacob Hays,	R. G. Remsen,
James H. Breslin,	A. Foster Higgins,	A. H. Sands,
I. T. Burden,	Harry S. Holline,	J. S. Tiney,
Sam'l J. Colgate,	Wm. Kissing, jr.,	J. Townsend
Ira Davenport,	Edward V. Loew,	C. F. Watson,
Henry F. Dimock,	George J. Magee,	C. H. Welling.

FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Capital and Surplus.....$1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund.....$3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 30 years' business experience, in that time having loaned over fifty million dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgages note of the borrower, and interest coupons attached are payable, when due, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $5,000,000. 250 first institutions hold the secur

WORLD'S FAIR LEGISLATION

WHAT THE COMMITTEEMEN ARE DOING.

BILLS FOR WASHINGTON AND ALBANY—THE TIDE OF PUBLIC OPINION—MAYOR BOUGHTON'S LETTER.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the World's Fair Committee on Legislation wee held yesterday afternoon in the offices of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew at the Grand Central Station. There were present hesidee Mr. Depew Messrs. F. B. Thurber, A. S. Hewitt, James W. Husted, W. E. D. Stokes, W. C. Whitney, and Alonzo B. Cornell.

Mr. Depew said at the close of the meeting that the time had been spent in considering the bills which are to be presented to the State Legislatnre. There were three of these bills, hut they would probably be consolidated into one. A sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Root, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Depew, had been selected to conoider this matter and to report at a meeting of the committee, which will be held next Saturday. It was expected that the bill as reported by the committee would go to Albany with the indorsement of Mayor Grant and his Cahinet. It would also have the unanimous indorsement of the World's Fair Committee on Legislation and would prooably be put through the Legislature speedily.

The task of drawing up the memorial to be presented to Congress had been given to Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, and that gentleman would be ready to offer it to the ooosideration of the committee on Saturday next. Mr. Depew also said that the idea had gone abroad within the past fortoight that New-York was to have the World's Fair of 1892. It was difficult to define just how this had come about, but it was, nevertheless, true, and the World's Fair enrrent was now heavily charged with a New-York twaog.

It was surprising how rapidly this impression had grown within two weeks. He had been in constant communication with people in a position to know the sentiments of Coogressmen, and he was astonished at the turn affairs were teking. He complimented the New-York City Congressional delegation on their efforts to secure the fair for the metropolis, but said that this was only a duty for which they had beeo elected. Their constituents expected it of them.

Mr. Depew said that the United States Senate Committee in charge of the World's Fair matters had fixed Jan. 8 as the day of hearing the claims of the various cities, and had asked that all pleas be presented in writing. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt had been chosen to prepare New-York's claim. The National House of Representatives had no committee as yet, but as soon as its committee should be appointed the New-York World's Fair committee on Legislation would ask that a day be fixed for a joint session of the House Committee aod the Senate Committee in ordar that oral argumeots may be heard in behalf of New-York. If this request should be complied with the New-York Committee on Legislation would expect every loyal and patriotic citizen to arranke his business affairs so as to be able to join a general delegation from this city, which should be of sneh numerical strength and such a representative character as to display the unanimity that New-York does not want the World's Fair. Snoh a demonstration would emphasize the trnth that New-York was in dead earnest about securing the exposition.

Mr. Depew said that he was constantly in receipt of communications from men all over the country who were enthusiastic in their adherance to New-York as the place for huildiog the fair. The Committee on Legislation was improving every opportunity and was using every legitimate weapon to advance the interests of toe city. The general outlook for New-York as the place of the World's Fair was very promising. Mr. Depew also quoted ex-Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney as saying that many Western cities were a wakening to a full appreciation of the possible injury to themselves if Chicago should be chosen, and that they were consequently lending their influence to New-York. Mr. Whitney had received numerous communications which led him to this conclusion. It seemed to be a new line of thought, which was receiving much attention from Western cities outside of Chicago.

In the matter of subscriptions there was but little dooe yesterday. There was received $1,590 on subscription blanks at the Mayor's office, as given below. If this sum and $5,516, which was received at the Mayor's office on Friday, be added to $5,102,963—the Chamber of Commerce's grand total of Friday—the grand total for yesterday would be $5,110,069.

The subscriptions at the Mayor's office were as follows:

Brooklyn Bridge		Jacob Bitsehler...	25
Fred Zinn and Brother		Shaw.....	25
Cold Storage Co.	$1,000	John Cahill.....	10
Robert Krust.....	100	L. Erier.....	5
John J. Scanlan.....	100	Henry McArdle....	250
E. C. Dana.....	100	Mr. Gray.....	25

Mayor Henry J. Boughton of Waterbnry, Conn., eent an interesting letter to Mayor Grant yesterday, which shows how the people of Connecticut and New-England look on the question of the proper site for the International Exposition. In his letter Mayor Boughton says:

"I should have given a moch earlier response to your favor suggesting co-operation in efforts to have New-York chosen as the site for the World's Fair of 1892 but for the fact that I have until quite recently had no idea thet there was really likely to be any earnest effort to put the fair elsewhere. It has seemed to me ridiculous, impossible, that among cities and people of the United States other aite than that of New-York could find any favor whatever. As it is to be not a national affair merely, but a world's affair in the broadest sense of its title a World's Fair, the claims of Washington, central enough if only a national celebration were proposed are harred. As its chief purpose is to provide a real estate boom, I can hardly find any reason for the ambitions of Maskegon, Mich., or Chicago, Ill. Such towns are not to be blamed for their air castles and their hones. Their clamor about their absolute attractions is impressive enough as pastime merely. But astonishment cannot be avoided at the pertinacity of their pretensions. A serious soheme should be treated seriously. It is well enough for Chicago to vaunt its unrivaled site, if it can't find it in the atmosphere. But, honestly, a little less vaunting and a few more sewers is what she needs. Any substantial claim that Chicago may have for the World's Fair seems to like the peace of God, past finding out.

"New-York alone has capacity for the great event proposed. To visitors at home, to visitors from abroad, to domestic exhibitors, and to foreign exhibitors, New-York is incomparably the most accessible of any part of the Union. Talk of putting the fair in the interior's healthful climate is pleasing enough so far as rhetoric goes, though it is a little difficult to discern just how that euphony helps Chicago, the midway point between the eastern and western boundaries of the United States territory being now a matter of some miles beyond San Francisco at a point in the Pacific whose dampness might seem to provide some drawbacks.

"Believing that common sense and ordinary business principles must govern the selection of the fair's site, I am still loth to believe that Chicago or any other city in the interior of the Western Continent can propose to proceed much further with their 'claims.' New-York, the commercial pride and glory of this country, is listed for the fair of the world; no other spot on this continent is. Every argument which has sense nud honesty in it favors New-York; no argument short of insanity favors any other site. That there should be continued efforts to place the fair elsewhere is only further corroboration of the theory of the lamented Dr. Johnson, who divided the world into two races, two sexes, and those who had no given reason and to the other the art of playing upon the violin.

"I shall say in your engeestion that I should nominate some citizen fitted to represent this city in co-operating with you in your World's Fair work, I beg leave to nominate the Hon. Charles R. Baldwin, who next month succeeds me as Mayor of Waterbury. He is a representative business man, a gentleman of executive ability and business consequence, and, withal, an ardent believer in New-York's claims to the World's Fair. Should he wish he and I have the earnest indorsement, I think, of every one of our citizens."

Timothy E. Deegan, the representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on the committee, reports that his organization has raised $600 for the preliminary expenses of the expedition by an assessment of 25 cents on each member. He also reports that the United Brotherhood will enbscribe to the guarantee fund.

Charles Nicholls of Matamau, Napier, Hawke Bay, New-Zealand, sent to the Mayor drawings of a design for the buildings at the exposition. The plan is for a series of circular buildings for the original thirteen States, with the South American, Mexican, Australian, and other exhibits at different parts of the circle to fill up the interstices. This is the first letter the committee has received from New-Zealand. Mr. Nicholls is a teacher of the district school at Napier.

The "McGinty joke" has reached the committee for the International Exposition. A subscription blank was returned to the Mayor with the statement that the sender preferred Chicago, and New-York was a "McGinty" town. Exactly what this means does not appear in the circular.

FEWER DEATHS FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The deaths from hydrophobia were fewer last year than in any year since 1868. As compared with 60 deaths in 1885, 26 were recorded in 1886, 29 in 1887, and only 14 in 1888, so that muzzling appears to have had good results. The Registrar General brings out the curious fact that hydrophobia appears to have in this country two centres, from which it radiates into the surrounding districts. These centres are London and Lancashire. Of the 14 deaths last year 6 occurred in the metropolis or the immediately adjoining counties, and 5 in Lancashire, while there was one apiece in Wiltshire, Cumberland, and Glamorganshire. Taking a twenty years period, 1869-88, there were 121 deaths in London and 45 in the boro counties, the annual deaths per million living being 1.59 and 1.45, respectively. In Lancashire the deaths numbered 236, or an annual rate of 3.39 per million, the West Riding coming next with 107 deaths, or 2.43, and Cheshire with 30, or 2.31. This geographical distribution of hydrophobia in man tallies very closely with the distribution of rabies in animals, and it would be of much interest, as the Registrar General suggests, to know whether these two centres are distinguished from the rest of the country by a number or variety of the dogs that inhabit them.

MORE WIRES COME DOWN.

THE WORK OF CUTTING DOWN A POLE CAUSES A JAM IN NASSAU-STREET.

Nassan-street, at Wall and Pine, had a jam of 5,000 men and boys at noon yesterday. Traffio was stopped and no one conld get through the thoroughfare if he wanted to. Many persons wanted to of course. Scores of them are always rushing around the oerners of this United States Snb-Treasnry quarter, but there was only one way for a person to reach his destination yesterday and that was by going around the block by Broadway or William-street. It was remarkable though that those ordinarily annihilatory of time and space halted on the spot. There was a common impulse to stop and see what every one else was looking at. This increased the jam on the level and it gradnally overlsewed and elevated itself around the outskirts until the general aspect was amphitheatre-like.

This suspension of business and oommotion continued for half an hour, and was caused by a proceeding similar to others that were attracting almost as much generni attention in various parts of the city—tne chopping dowu of a stripped telegraph pole. The pole was felled without causing any damage to life or property, and this fact seemed to disappoint the on-lookers.

Inspector Koth and his men confined their operations during the day to Nassun-street botween Wall and Cedar streets. They gut down in that huey quarter three dangerous poles of the giant kind, and 2,000 feet of wire. The pole belonged to the Fire Department. The other two stisks and the wire were the property of the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company.

Inspector Fitzpatrick and his force pulled down 50,000 feet of wire belonging to this company which they had stretohed in Sixth-avenue, West Fourth-street, Sooth Fifth-avenue, and Sonth Washington-square. No poles were ohopped in the district, but the day's record makes Fitzpatrick an easy champion in his line of business.

Inspector Brown made a crnsade in Houston-street east of the Bowery, in Avenue D from Houston to Thirteenth streets, and in the latter thoroughfare from Avonues D to B. The results were 29,000 feet of wire and 5 poles belonging to the East River Electric Light Company. Thirty poles and 15,110 feet of wire were gathered by Inspector Schwariz in Avenne A hetweeo Eleventh and Snffolk streets, aod in Avenne B between Fifth and Seventh streets. This harvest was almost dentally cribbed from the unsightly effects of the East River, Brush, and United States Companies. The same corporations lost fifteen poles and 4,050 feet of wire to Inspector Reilly's relentless gang in First-avenue, from Fifth-street to Forty-first-street. Inspector Gavin had a field day along Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Fifty-second-street, removing twenty-seven poles and 22,049 feet of wire.

Yesterday was the thirteenth day of the crnsade against the overhead nuisance and electric menace. In results all records were beaten, the totals helue 170,209 feet of wire and 80 poles. The ohoppers and wire clippers have averaged 16 miles per day for two weeks, having in 13 days removed 1,598,069 feet, or 227 miles of wire, and 770 poles.

A general inspection similar to that of last Sonday will no made to-day under the supervision of the Board of Electrical Control, and the campaign for the week will be based to a considerable extent on the reports turned in this afternoon. Mayor Grant yesterday decided to call a meeting of the board one week from to-morrow.

THROUGH STORMY SEAS.

ARRIVAL OF SEVERAL OVERDUE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Quite a fleet of overdne Enropean steamships entered this port hetween sunrise and snsset yesterday. All of these reported that fierce storms had been the cause of delay. The list of overdue steamships has oow been pretty thoroughly cleaned off. None of the ships now out oan be properly classed as overdue, when the recent violent storms are taken into consideration.

The freight steamship State of Alnbama of the State Line got in yesterday after a voyage of fifteen days from Glasgow. Two of its lifeboats on her port side had beeo injured, and she bore a few other evidences of her stormy experience. Head gales and boisterous seas opposed the Alabama from the outset of her voyage. The seas were very high and swept over the decks in great volumes. Late on Dec. 17 the wind increased in violence until it blew with hurricane force. The ship was able to make barely any headway. Sea after sea swept over her all during the night. Two of the lifeboats on the port side were smashed in, several ventilators were broken, and other slight damages were sustained about the decks. On the following afternoon the storm moderated somewhat, but a few days later it returned with renewed violence. The vessel traversed land an attempt was made to drive her in the teeth of the storm. For several days she made very little progress. She had a light cargo on board which caused her to roll and toss violently. There was a quantity of blasting gelatine in the cargo, but this had been secured in such a thorough manner that there was no danger of its getting loose and exploding.

The steamship Wisconsin of the Gnion Line had a very stormy passage. She left Liverpool on Dec. 14 and sailed at Queenstown on the following day. For less than the port she encountered a series of violent westerly gales, with high head seas. On Nov. 19 the storm was terrific and only 150 miles were run. A high head sea was running and frequently broke over the decks. Hall and sleet fell almost constantly, aod the passengers were obliged to remain below. The storm continued steadily, and on Dec. 22 the ship was struck by several squalls of hurricane force, which while passing enveloped the sea around her in clouds of spray. Capt. Nye reports that on Dec. 27 he experienced a storm with thunder aud lightning.

The steamship Panama, from Bordeaux, met with severe westerly gales with high head seas, and her voyage occupied twenty days. She shipped large quantities of water, but was not injured. Capt. Chabot says that on Dec. 12, in latitnde 46° 10' and longitude 21°, he fell in with the waterlogged and abandoned bark Atlas of Stavanger, Norway. This vessel left Chatham, N. B., for London on Oct. 22. She was abandoned on Nov. 15 in latitude 47° and longitude 32°. Her crew were rescued by the Norwegian bark Marie, and were landed at Greenock. She was formerly an American vessel, aod was built at Gardiner, Me., in 1847. Her measurement was 900 tons.

The steamship Veendam of the Netherlands-American Line had a stormy passage from Rotterdam, but was not badly delayed. Gales which veered back and forth from southwest to northwest prevailed the whole time, and a high head sea opposed the progress of the ship. The Allan steamship German Lloyd, from Bremen, met with severe storms and high rough seas during the entire voyage, but was delayed less than twenty-four hours. The Italia, from the Mediterranean, reports having had violent storms from the south and west since passing the Azore Islands.

LOCAL VITAL STATISTICS.

Registrar John T. Nagle npsets the popular fallacies in regard to great mortality and the existence of la grippe as a factor in it by giving the followiog statistics: Deaths last week, 665; average of mortelity for correspondiog time since 1884, 783. Of contagtione disenses the followiog cases and deaths were reported: Typhns fever, (suspected,) 3 oases, 0 deaths; typhoid fever, 23—6; scarlet fever, 65—3; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3—4; measles, 51—7; diphtheria, 93—30, and varicella, 5—0. The other principal causes of death were whooping oough, 6; malarial fever, 2; diarrhea, 16; heart diseases, 49; croup, 7; bronchitis, 50; pneumonia, 139; phthisis, 131; Bright's disease and nephritis, 48, and violence, 29.

The death rate, estimating the population at 1,594,549, wae 24.85, and the average rate for the eame week since 1884 was 25.53. The mortality in institnttone was 157 and in tenements 489, and of children under five passed away. The infant mortality is small, as the average since 1884 was 331.

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

Notwithstanding the effort made to get the "dummies" off Third-avenne, in Brooklyn, Jan. 1, it is very likely that they will remain for an indefinite time after that. The Railroad Committee of the present Board of Aldermen is acting under a resolntion adopted last March, but Chairman Coffey said yesterday that he would not be ready to report to-morrow, when the last meeting of the board will be held. An entirely new Common Connoil was elected last month and will be eworn in on Jan. 6. The question of the continnons nature of the Common Council will then be raised, and the point made that the board of 1890 cannot act on a resolution adopted by the board of 1889, on the ground that a full board was elected in November, 1889, to take the place of a board elected two years before for a term expiring at a definite time, namely, Dec. 31, 1889. This is the view taken by the railroad company and the question has been referred to Corporation Connsel Jenks for an opinion.

THE ACTORS' ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP.

The Edwin Forrest Lodge of the Actors' Order of Friendship will give a reception at its rooms in the Broadway Theatre building next Sunday afternoon, Jan. 5, in commemoration of the forty-first anniversary of the establishment of the order in Philadelphia. A number of the old officers and members of Shakespeare Lodge of the Qnaker City will be present, among them being Edmund S. Conner, the veteran actor; Geo. Georgo Gilt, Brigadier General of the United States Army, who was once in the profession; J. B. Roberts, John Paul, Mr. Plokering, and others. There will be a talk from Steele Mackaye, a musical and literary entertainment, and a supper. The members of the order and their invited guests only will be present.

IN THE MOUNTAIN WILDS

A WEIRD DRIVE IN THE PIKE COUNTY FOREST.

THE SECLUDED INN THAT A PARTY OF NEW-YORKERS FOUND MILES AWAY FROM CIVILIZATION.

Twenty-one gentlemen who found the heat of the oity oppressive in this snltry December boarded a special oar on the Erie Railroad a few days ago and started at the rapid pace of an express train in search of snoh a radical change of climate as they conld hope to find only in the breezy and leafless mountains. Although they were a hardy-looking party, broad as to chest and heavenward as to altitude, it must have been apparent to the most casual observer that they were traveling in search of health. Strong and hearty as they looked, that fatal cough whinh is the bane of our northern climate resounded at times through the car, telling only too surely and sadly of the dread monster that lurked within those manly forms. One gentleman in particular, and he one of the largest and strongest looking of the party, was so afflicted with this complaint that besides his cough all the other coughs were mild and musical, and the journey was hardly begun hefore he was compelled to seek relief in a remedy which, as he explained between the paroxysms, had been thoughtfully prepared for him by his daughter. This remedy was contained in a bottle whose size was entirely commensurate with the proportions of its owner, and the label opoo it was this:

> Cough Mixture.
> Dose—1 Teaspoonful Every 3 Hours Until Relieved.

The appearance of this mixture, which had been a sovereign household remedy in the gentleman's family for generations, was the signal for redonbled coughs throoghout the car, and the specific was generously passed from hand to hand until every conch was silenced and changed into blessings npon the head of a daoghter who could so mercifully minister to suffering mankind. After that a single cough was sufficient to call out the Miraculous Mixture, which did not lose its potency through out the entire ride, probably because the directions were always rigidly ndhered to.

When Port Jervis was passed it was, nfortunately, too dark to see the place made famous by the ice jams which history tells us were common there before this olimate became tropical; nud two hours later, or something after 8 o'clock, the train drew up at a suburb of New-York called Glen Eyre, which, as nearly as could be ascertained in the darkness, is a romantic and flourishing village of colored people, a grocerice and a railway station. Here the party quit the train, bnt not with any intention of remaining. They had taith in the assertions of Mr. D. McKeever and Mr. C. A. Billings that there was some where near by a clubhouse, a cozy little inn with accommodations sufficient for the whole party and a yard large enough for them to exercise in; and six buckboards, with the twenty-one gentlemoo on board, soon started for the invisible mountains; not, however, before several feet higher than the two or three visible stars. Here and there heavy stone-arched bridges were crossed and furious bot invisible mountain streams were heard dashing and struggling in the deep gloom below. Such a scene was sure to make the stoutest despair of being of any conoidhp in the hands who, miles away from civilization, were being carried every moment further into the mountain fastnesses. Ever and anon the deep, hoarse growl of a beer was heard in the distance, as it seemed, although the river sold there was only a hoarse echo of the other sounds. This driver himself added to the strangeness of the situation, mingling in his conversation the soft, low utterances of the Pensylvania Quaker with the beautifully fluent profanity of New-York. It was not for many minutes that these voices were related that were gathered from the corners of the earth. All hearts were full and all stomachs empty, and forward and upward in the solemn night forty-two hot suppers were presnmably being prepared by the log fire of some secluded mountain inn.

An hour after leaviog Glen Eyre the hockboards drew up in front of the first lights that were seen after leaving the railway, and the brawny invalids alighted, only too glad to find relief from the loltioe in the most primitive in the mountains can afford. To call it a drive as much ounobling in this long night ride as might have been expected, perhaps on account of the pure mountain air, but more likely because the pressure of spirits was too great to be relieved by prompt doses of the mixture. The inn itself looked from the outside as if it might give reasonably comfortable accommodations. Its many lights made it appear fully as large as a civilized house, and a hearty host met each in turn as he alighted and welcomed him to the inn. The scene was one to inspire confidence. In the moment the whole party were inside and in fairyland. It was no inn, but a metropolitan hotel in the heart of the mountains. Long wood fires blazed in the office, two more in the cozy supposed-to-be bar, and two in the billiard room. Bear-skin rugs covered the floors, and the antlers of bucks and other trophies of the chase ornamented the walls. The latest newspapers and magazines lay on the tables, and the shelves were filled with such books as one would not care to read in the mountains. Above all, the delicious odors of the supper filled the air, and broad-seated and wide-armed rocking chairs afforded rest in the brief interval.

Before the cheerful blazing fires of this wonderful inn mountains it was made known to all who were not already aware of it that this secluded inn was the beautiful clubhouse of the Bloomiug Grove Park Association, and that the spacious door yard already mentioned comprised 24,000 acres of land owned and controlled by the association; that the clubhouse was 1,250 feet above the railroad, seven miles from Glen Eyre, and that the shining little lake in front was Lake Giles, so named after Mr. Fayette S. Giles, one of the founders of the association. After this discovery there was no further wonder when the dining-room doors were throwo opeo, and such a dinner in courses was served as one might look for in the best New-York hotels, but hardly in the midst of the mountains. It was in the course of the dioner that a wonderful illustration was shown of the health-giving properties of the Pike County mountain air. One of the apparently younger members, in the exuberance of his youth, had just ordered something for the proprietor's special benefit, when at the moment the transaction he was addressed as Mr. Hughes.

"That yoong gentleman must he, I suppose," one of the visitors whispered, "a son of the Mr. T. W. B. Hughes, who, I see, was one of the earliest members of the association."

"Yes, indeed," was the reply: "that yoong gentleman is the old gentleman himself, the same T. W. B. Hughes, who is one of the patriarchs of the club. You see in him what a fountain of youth Blooming Grove Park is."

The next morning was ushered in early the next morning, after passing the night in rooms that corresponded with the fine apartments below stairs. The most noticeable thing, loog before breakfast, was that every oough had disappeared. Already toe mountain air had done its work. No more Mixture was called for, and made its tollsome rounds. Every face was as ruddy and every spinal oolumn as perpendiolar as if there were no snon thing as a cough in the world. There was work laid out for the day, for in spite the party was a team of the Wear Orange Gun Club, prepared to contest with the Blooming Grovere the second match in a series for the possession of a handsome silver pitcher that shone on a table in the office. The Orange olnb had evidently sent up its biggest men to make sure of their reputation in the mountains. Beginning at the top with President John Firth, they tapered gradually down in size and height till the last man was not much over six feet high. The West Orange Gun Clnb is very young, but very capable. It was organized only in October, 1887, by a number of gentlemen living in the various Oranges, and Mr. John Firth was elected President, Mr. J. Lee Smith Treasnrer, and Mr. A. C. Babson Secretary. The object mainly was to keep away entirely from any professional element and to have as little betting as possible. The constitution adopted by the board of 1889, on the ground that a full board was elected in November, 1889, to take the place of a board elected two years before for a term expiring at a definite time, namely, Dec. 31, 1889. This is the view taken by the railroad company and the question has been referred to Corporation Connsel Jenks for an opinion.

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A FAST TRACK FOR WINTER

GOOD TIME AT THE GUTTENBERG RACES.

HERMAN, KENWOOD, LOTTERY, WYNWOOD, ILMA B., AND CUPID WERE THE WINNERS.

The Hudsen Connty Jockey Clnb had a pleasant day for racing yesterday, and had also a larger crowd present to enjoy the sport than on any day since the new track was opened to the public. The course was in fine condition and quite fast, as shown by the fact that Wynwood covered the mile and a quarter in 2:10½, which is good time for any track at any season of the year. A three-quarter-mile dash in 1:17 and a mile ran in 1:44 is remerkable time for this season of the year.

The racing was not of a character to wholly please the backers of favorites, for only two of these, Kenwood and Lottery, were able to win their races. The surprise of the day was the victory of Wynwood in the New-Durham Handicap, at a mile and a quarter. He won as he pleased, never being headed from start to finish. Right on the heels of his victory came that of Ilma B., a filly against which 10 to 1 was laid as readily as the same odds were laid against Wynwood. Oregon was the favorite for the Ilma B. race, but he never was in it, and his backers had more grumbling to do about the result than concerning any race run at the track this year. The probabilities are that the colt had too much of it in his hard campaign at the Elizabeth track, and is now a trifle stale.

The Western party, who have been good winners recently at the Winter tracks, met with a bad set-back in the fourth race, for which they had backed Hamlet heavily and with confidence. He never could catch the outsider, Wynwood, who landed the prize, and failed to even get a place.

Details of the racing and betting are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Six and one-half furlongs. Time —1:24.

W. Timmons's br. g. Herman, 6 years, by Fechter-Herminie, 109 pounds.....(M. Lynch) 1
M. J. Daly's blk. b. Buckstone, aged, 108.....(F. Doane) 2
Ohio Stable's ch. g. Boodle, 4, 109.....(Clayton) 3

Ralph Black, 107; Lilly Kinney, 99; Acomaly, 110; Fred B., 108; Bettie L., 94; Lord Beaconsfield, 102; Bassanio, 109; Hot Scotch, 100, and Bass Viol, 8, finished as named.

Betting.—In win—Against Buckstone, 3 to 1; Herman, 3½ to 1; Lilly Kenny, 5 to 1; Fred B., 6 to 1; Anomaly, Boodle, and Ralph Black, 10 to 1 each; Hot Scotch and Bass Viol, 20 to 1 each; Bassanio and Lord Beaconsfield, 30 to 1 each; Bettie L., 40 to 1.

For place—Against Buckstone, even money; Herman, 7 to 5; Lilly Kinney, 3 to 1; Fred B., 4 to 1; Boodle and Ralph Black, 8 to 1 each; Anomaly, 4 to 1; Hot Scotch, 6 to 1; Bass Viol, 8 to 1; Bassanio and Lord Beaconsfield, 10 to 1 each; Bettie L., 15 to 1.

Won by one length and a half; one length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾.

G. Walhamn's b. c. Kenwood, 2 years, by Falsetto-Katie Crool, 116 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
William Oltman's bay filly, by Reform-Issaquena, 2, 114.....(Terail) 2
D. Johnson's b. g. Flambeau, 2, 115...(Thompson) 3

Australitz, 115; William Henry, 92; the Virginia colt, 95, and the Nannie King filly, 94, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Kenwood, 2 to 5; Australitz and the Issaquena filly, 5 to 1 each; Flambeau, 10 to 1; Henry, 15 to 1; the Virginia colt and the Nannie King filly, 100 to 1 each.

For place—Against Kenwood, no betting; Australitz, even money; the Issaquena filly, 6 to 5; William Henry, 3 to 1; the Virginia Colt and the Nannie King filly, 20 to 1 each.

Won by a half length; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:30½.

T. Jones's ch. h. Lottery, 6 years, by Glen-Athol-Lotta, 112 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
Terry & Co.'s ch. c. Wynwood, 2, 90.....(Hayes) 2
North Hudson Stable's b. g. Velvet, 6, 109..(Kelly) 3

Lexington, 110; Duff, 109; Cisnlo, 106; Nattot, 110; St. Clair, 111; Artless, 94; Gilmer, 84; Crispin, 119; Border Minstrel, 130; the Gold Vase filly, 116, and Top Sawyer, 109, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Lottery, 6 to 5; Jerry, 6 to 1; Top Sawyer, 7 to 1; Artless, 10 to 1; Lexington and St. Clair, 12 to 1 each; Velvet, 15 to 1; Shakespeare and Crispin, 20 to 1 each; Nattot and Border Minstrel, 30 to 1 each; Duff, Gilmer, and the Gold Vase filly, 40 to 1 each.

For place—Against Lottery, 1 to 2; Jerry, 7 to 5; Top Sawyer, 2 to 1; Artless, 3 to 1; St. Clair and Lexington, 4 to 1 each; Velvet, 6 to 1; Crispin and Shakespeare, 8 to 1 each; Border Minstrel and Nattot, 10 to 1 each; Gilmer, Duff, and the Gold Vase filly, 15 to 1 aoh.

Won by four lengths; one length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The New-Durham Handicap; purse $500, of which $100 to second; for all ages. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:10½.

Union Stable's ch. g. Wynwood, 4 years, by Eolus-Lida Rose, 107 pounds.....(Bergen) 1
P. H. Grill's ch. g. Wilfred, 5, 107.....(Bergen) 2
W. E. Rollins's b. h. Van, 5, 101.....(Clayton) 3

Hamlet, Ilma B., Gray Gray, 102, and Larcomont, 93, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Hamlet, 2 to 1; Wilfred, 2½ to 1; Van and Larcomont, 5 to 1 each; Wynwood, Gny Gray, 10 to 1 each.

For place—Against Hamlet and Wilfred, 4 to 5; Van and Larchmont, 8 to 5 each; Wynwood and Guy Gray, 3 to 1 each.

Won by three quarters of a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second, for three-year-olds and noward. One mile. Time—1:44.

Union Stable's b. f. Ilma B., 3 years, by John Harper-Sallie Newton, 106 pounds.....(Soden) 1
D. A. Honig's b. h. Carnegie, 6, 118.....(Tarai) 2
G. W. Walhamn's ch. c. Oregon, 3, 109.....(Bergen) 3

Aspine, 118, and Bonnie Lass, 106, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Oregon, 2 to 5; Carnegie, 3 to 1; Aspine, 12 to 1; Aspine, 15 to 1; Bonnie Lass, 50 to 1.

For place—Against Oregon, no betting; Carnegie, 3 to 5; Aspine, 2 to 1; Ilma B. 3 to 1; Bonnie Lass, 10 to 1.

Won by a length; two lengths and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:31.

J. Marrick & Co.'s ch. g. Cupid, 5 years, by Baden-Baden-Brenda, 117 pounds.....(Tarai) 1
A. Ittkeos's ch. g. Landseer, 5, 107.....(Bergen) 2
Excelsior Stable's ch. g. Pommery-Sec, 3, 102..(Hayes) 3

Wayward, 119½; Bela, 115; Festos, 102; Alfred, 107; Miller, 102; Mr. Hyde, 117; Big Brown Jug, 102; Tyrone, 110; Easterbok, 109; Harry Brown, 109; Watch 'Em, 109, and Banker, 107, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Landseer, 7 to 5; Tyrone and Festno, 4 to 1 each; Cupid, 5 to 1; Alfred and Miller, 8 to 1 each; Bela and Wayward, 10 to 1 each; Pommery Sec, 12 to 1; Watch 'Em, Harry Brown, and Easternok, 15 to 1 each; Big Brown Jug, 20 to 1; Mr. Hyde and Alfred, 40 to 1 each.

For place—Against Landseer, 2 to 1; Tyrone and Festno, 3 to 5 each; Cupid, 2 to 1; Banker and Miller, 3 to 1 each; Bela and Pommery Sec, 4 to 1 each; Wayward, 4½ to 1; Watch 'Em, 5 to 1; Easterbok, Harry Brown, 6 to 1 each; Big Brown Jug, 8 to 1; Mr. Hyde and Alfred, 15 to 1 each.

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

RESULTS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The races here today were ron with these results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Balance won, with Bertha second and Hesmaliese third. Time—1:15¼.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Tommy R. won, Bookjack second and Vice Regent third. Time—1:09½.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Winnie Davis won, with Colonel Cox second and Passion third. Time—1:03.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Cashier won, with Cora L. second and Koko third. Time—1:30.

FOUR RARE BIRDS.

From the London Daily News.

The Zoological Society has just acquired two specimens of the opteryx in addition to the two which have been already exhibited for some months. All the four birds are temporarily placed in the tortoise house pending alterations in the insect house, which will be their permanent resting place. These birds should be attractive to the visitor for several reasons. In the first place, they are somewhat difficult to catch a glimpse of. Fortunately for themselves—for they have no donbt flourished and multiplied on acconnt of this very habit—bnt unfortnnately for the public, they are nocturnal; the rarity of their appearance will therefore add to their interest when they are seen. In the second place, they are remarkable even among "wingless" birds for the very rudimentary character of their wings, which a life entirely devoted to a nightly hunt after worms has almost improved away altogether; but if the apteryx has no wings worthy the name, it has a pair of very stont legs which allow it to hurry over the grounnd at a very respectable rate, and to defend itself by vigorous kicks. The apteryx only occurs in New-Zealand, and it has been said to make a nest in a way which seems very characteristic of its antipodean habitat. Instead of depositing its eggs in a nest and then sitting npon them, the apteryx first buries its egg and then digs a hole underneath it, in which it remains, and on this sits not npon but under the nest. It must be admitted, however, that this statement has been disputed.

VICTOR NOIR'S MONUMENT.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.

A realistic monument to Victor Noir, who was killed in 1870 by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, has just been completed by the sculptor Dalon for a committee, which intends to erect it in some part of Paris. Victor Noir was a young workman employed as a reporter on a newspaper called the *Marseillaise*, then edited by M. Henri Rochefort. Prince Pierre Bonaparte challenged M. Rochefort for having lampooned him, while, on the other hand, M. Pasoal Grousset, alias Daryl, challenged the Prince for having written something to his disoredit in a Corsican paper. Victor Noir and M. de Fonvielle were sent to the Prince by M. Grousset as the latter's seconds, and during the interview Noir was shot by Prince Pierre. The sculptor represents Noir dressed in his best clothes and falling dead upon the pavement at the ruined gate of the house of Prince Pierre at Auteuil.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Commander A. S. Barker has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation; Lieut. Commander B. F. Tilley to instruction in ordnance at the navy yard, Washington, D. C.; Chief Engineer John Lowe to duty at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., Jan. 2; Assistant Engineer C. H. Hayes to the navy yard, Norfolk; Carpenter D. M. W. Nash to duty in Baltimore; Carpenter Genlit Northrup to duty at Boston. Chief Engineer C. E. Devalin has been detached from duty at the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to command as a member of the board for the purchase of tugs; Passed Assistant Engineer E. B. Freeman from duty in Baltimore and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Engineer A. King from the navy yard, Norfolk, and ordered to special duty in Baltimore.

The orders of Capt. Henry B. Osgood, commissary of subsistence, to duty at Jefferson Barracks have been revoked and he has been ordered to temporary duty at St. Louis, Mo.

FANCIES OF SANTA CLAUS.

Beautiful in song and story is the guilelessness of childhood, yet not a little one of the merry multitude who fell asleep on Christmas Eve with their eyelids weighted down by their chubby hands, so that Santa Claus might come, but cherished in secret a firm determination to wake up at the happy moment when the sby old saint was about to fill its particular stocking.

But the morning sun, though it was the brightest Christmas sun eny child ever saw, was obliged to shine very hard before it could draw open some of those same little lids that had to be held down so tight the night before, and then the small angels in night robes forgot all about St. Nicholas in their joy over the things he had brought, so he was safe once again.

Still the older Santa Claus grows the more he seems to dread the risk of these annnal excursions. Perhaps beoanse he is not so active and daring as of yore and feels less confidence in his own agility, and less delight in hairbreadth escapes; at any rate he very much dislikes there no longer willing to tiptoe aronnd finding out to just which child each stocking belongs. He knows that in these days Young America is sometimes very wide awake, even when seeming fast asleep; so this year he had the stockings all made to his order. There were very big stockings for the very little babies; these were gorgeous in palm leaves and Oriental designs, and right down hn the to

The New-York Times.

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BRAZIL'S MANY FRIENDS

STEADFAST SUPPORTERS OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

DENIALS OF CONFISCATION OF DOM PEDRO'S PROPERTY — PATRIOTIC WORDS OF PROMINENT MEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Mr. Valente, the Minister of Brazil, has read with a good deal of distress some of the reports and comments concerning the situation in Brazil that have found their way into the papers of the United States, and particularly the stories of the reported "plundering" of the late Emperor.

At the time these reports were published he expressed his disbelief in them, and his opinion that they were traceable to the unfriendly men about the Court at Lisbon, from which source a great deal of mischievous comment may naturally be expected until the republic shall have been established beyond the possibility of disturbance from that quarter. He was not in possession of facts, however, to support his belief in the entirely honorable treatment of the deposed Emperor by the provisional Government. Since he expressed his opinion he has received information that fully justified the belief he then held.

Mr. Valente says that the property of Dom Pedro is perfectly secure for him. When he was deposed there were appointed for him trustees, who were men of high character, personal friends, and they were put in charge of all the property, including the jewels, and an inventory of everything was made and copies were held by the trustees and the Government. The ex-Emperor has two years in which to dispose of that property, and it is not improbable that, if there should be a failure on his part to dispose of it in that time, there would be a reasonable extension.

Mr. Valente says that the new administration has shown anything but a mean spirit in dealing with those whom it found necessary, in ordinary discretion, to send out of the country. He refers to the case of Mr. Martins, a man who was liberated after his first arrest, only to foment mischief in attempting to bring about an impossible restoration, and was then sent out of the country, with an allowance for his support, because he was not a man of large means.

THE TIMES, Dec. 24, had an article on "The Plunder of Dom Pedro," which Mr. Valente is confident was written upon the assumption that the new dispatches about the action of the administration were not to be doubted. The cancellation of the allowances to Dom Pedro, it is suggested by Mr. Valente, is to be attributed to a desire on the part of the reactionaries at Lisbon to refuse to acknowledge the priority of the republic in any settlement with Dom Pedro. To continue the allowances, with that understanding obtaining in Brazil, would be calculated to embarrass the Da Fonseca administration, in so far as it might provoke disregard for its authority.

Early this morning Mr. Valente received the following dispatch from the Brazilian Minister of Finance at Rio:

Brazilian Minister, Washington, D. C.:

We observe that the European press still continues to accept false rumors as the basis for false accusations against us. The property belonging to the imperial family has not been confiscated. On the contrary, the decree has fully guaranteed it, allowing the imperial family a term of two years in which to dispose of the said property. What has been canceled is the annual allowance in the civil list and the subsidy of $2,500,000 which was granted by the provisional Government.

RUY BARBOZA, Minister of Finance.

Very soon after the establishment of the provisional Government and the proclamation of the republic of Brazil, Correio Paulistano, editor of the *Gazeta De Noticias* at Rio de Janeiro, addressed letters to the leading statesmen of the country of all parties asking them to reply to the question:

"Under our present political circumstances what should be the attitude of the monarchical parties?"

The answers received to this question are being published in the *Gazeta de Noticias* by consent of the writers, and they have proved to be of the most assuring character to the Republicans. The most noticeable feature of the replies is the fact that, without exception, the monarchy is regarded as a reverence beyond any possibility of restoration, while it is assumed by all that the republic has come to stay. Copies of the papers containing some of these answers have been received by Minister Valente, and have been read with interest by the Brazilians here.

Paulino J. S. De Sauza, who has been a Senator, Councilor of State, and Minister, is the recognized chief of the Conservative Party in Rio de Janeiro. In reply to Paulistano's question he wrote that all monarchical parties had disappeared with the monarchy, and there was now no more reason for their existence. The republican form of government had been firmly established, and all Brazilians should unite and do what they could for the good of their country.

"I obeyed immediately," he wrote, "and recognized the effective authority of the existing Government as the one responsible for the public order and to insure the rights of all citizens."

All parties in Brazil were anxious to know the attitude of Jose Antonio Saraiva, one of the most popular men in the country, who had been Prime Minister several times during Dom Pedro's reign. He was an advanced Liberal, and it was he who told the Emperor, in June last, that it was necessary to prepare for a republic, as it was certain to come. Saraiva's reply was written for him, at his request, by Pedro Lao Velloso, who is an ex-Senator, ex-Councilor of State, and ex-Minister. Senhor Velloso wrote that Senhor Saraiva's position was shown in a telegram which he sent Nov. 20 to the editor of the *Journal de Recife* of Pernambuco. This telegram was as follows:

"The republic is an accomplished fact. We ought to adopt it and serve it with loyalty. The press ought to devote itself to the purpose of obtaining order and quiet."

In Senhor Saraiva's opinion, anything leading the public mind to believe in any idea of a restoration of the monarchy would cause great injury to the nation. In such an emergency there was but one road indicated by patriotism, and that was not to place obstacles in the way of the revolution, in order that peace and order might be maintained, and that the provisional Government might fulfill its promises and attend, as soon as possible, to the definite organization of the republic. The popularity of Senhor Saraiva is so great in Brazil that it is thought more than likely by Brazilians here that he will be chosen first President of the republic.

Manuel Antonio Duarte de Azevedo, ex-Councillor of State and member of the Chamber of Deputies and a leading Conservative, quoted in his letter the last words of Dom Pedro, spoken to an old and loyal friend just before he left the country he had governed so long:

"What is done is done. What is required now is that all Brazilians shall exert themselves to get a good Constitution."

Senhor Azevedo wrote that he could not give better advice than this to his countrymen, whatever their political opinions might have been. "We ought by all claims of patriotism," he continued, "to accept the accomplished fact and endeavor to consolidate the republic by the act of a national convention."

Manuel Francisco Correia, who has been a Senator, Councilor of State, and Minister of Agriculture, was asked by the Emperor in June to become Prime Minister, and declined. In writing to Senhor Paulistano to express his readiness to co-operate in the work of firmly establishing the republic, Senhor Correia says:

"I believe that under the present circumstances of Brazil the public cause would gain nothing by the restoration of the monarchy, and, consequently, that we Brazilians should conform to the new state of affairs. In the peaceful adherence which I observe throughout the country I see no acts of pusillanimity. It would be admitting a very disagreeable feature of the national character."

One of the leading men in Rio de Janeiro is Senhor M. F. de Sauza Duntao, who has been Senator, Councilor of State, Minister, and Prime Minister. He writes as follows:

"I think that the supreme necessity of the situation is public order and tranquility, without which the fundamental interests of society, both at present and in the future, the integrity of our territory, the maintenance of commerce and of all industries which constitute our wealth, and the credit of Brazil abroad, would remain at the mercy of innumerable dangers and would suffer in this way most extraordinary and irremediable damage. I therefore believe that not only the nation, but also the provisional government, have imposed it upon themselves to omit no sacrifice for the sake of this vital consideration. My conviction is that all of us should conform to the new régime established in the country, and we should loyally give our aid in that direction to insure peace in the interior and the national union. Any idea of the restoration of the monarchy would be chimerical."

A prominent conservative, who has been a Senator and several times a member of Dom Pedro's Cabinet is Jonquim Delfino Ribeiro da Luz.

"In view of the surprising events of the 15th inst.," he writes, "and of those which occurred afterward, we cannot rely on the restoration of the monarchy. What we should do at present is to respect the accomplished fact, to give obedience to the provisional Government, and oppose not the least obstacle to its action. On the contrary, we should make its action still easier, in order that the Constitutional Convention should meet, as soon as possible, to undertake the political organization of the country. The old monarchical parties have no reason for existence to-day."

One of the most significant replies is that written by Senhor Lorenco de Albuquerque, Minister of Agriculture in the last Cabinet, member of Parliament, and a leading Liberal statesman:

"On the 15th inst.," writes Senhor de Albuquerque, "the wind of rebellion blew violently from all quarters. The monarchy fell and the Republic of the United States of Brazil was proclaimed. * * * We have therefore a Government de facto, and we should obey its decrees, because supreme reasons of order demand it. To dream of a resurrection of the old régime would be more than a mistake; it could be a dangerous illusion. If it had been in my power I would have organized a counter revolution the next day; but after the Emperor (whose memory will ever be venerated by all Brazilians who do not belong to the army of ingrates) had sailed, I would not now promote it, even if I had at my disposal the most powerful army in the world. Monarchies, when restored, are fatally reactionary and ephemeral. Therefore, it is our duty to accept as irrevocable the event of the 15th."

The last letter published by the *Gazeta de Noticias* is from Visconde de Sinimbu, who has been a Senator for thirty-two years, a Councilor of State, Minister, and Prime Minister, and who is still one of the most active liberal leaders, although over eighty years of age. Senhor Sinimbu declares that it is the duty of the old parties to hasten the meeting of the Constitutional Convention, because the legitimacy of its Government is the first necessity of the country, and to defend with the sacrifice of life, if necessary, the integrity of the national territory, because death is preferable to shame. "The dismemberment of Brazil, which the monarchy always knew how to keep united," he wrote, "would mean weakness, anarchy, and, finally, foreign intervention, and, perhaps, even conquest."

It is because of such expressions as these from the leading men of Brezil that Minister Valente has little patience with the reports constantly sent out intimating that the people of his country are likely to attempt a restoration of the empire, involving serious disturbances and bloodshed. These reports, Mr. Valente points out, all emanate from Lisbon, a source in which little confidence is to be placed just now.

In addition to the attitude of Brazilian leaders, as shown by the letters they have written, the Minister has information that the Marquis da Gevea, who has been Adjutant General of the Army for fifteen years, has given in his adhesion to the republic, together with all other army officers, and the same is true of the Marquis de Tamandare, Admiral of the Navy, and all his fellow naval officers. All of the judiciary, for whose supreme Court Justices down, and all the military courts, all civil corporations, all commercial bodies, such as the Rio Board of Trade, all branches of the administration, and all the provinces have accepted the new Government, and these seem to Mr. Valente to be quite sufficient to warrant belief in the permanency of the republic of Brazil.

THE EMPRESS'S LAST WORDS.

A REGRET THAT SHE NEVER COULD SEE BRAZIL AGAIN.

OPORTO, Dec. 29.—Dom Pedro has received many telegrams of condolence on the death of his wife. Among them was one from Queen Victoria.

When it became evident that the end was rapidly approaching the ex-Empress was advised to summon a confessor. Although in great agony, she replied: "Yes; but we must await the Emperor. He will give instructions." Her last words were: "I regret that my children and grandchildren are not around me that I might bless them for the last time. Alas! Brazil, Brazil! That beautiful country! I cannot return there!"

Baroness Japura and two nuns watched the body during the night. The face of the dead Empress wore a peaceful expression.

Dom Pedro rose early this morning and attended mass. He was greatly dejected and so weak that his doctors were obliged to support him. The imperial physician has arrived here to attend the ex-Emperor, for whom much anxiety is felt.

When Dom Pedro arrived at the bedside of his dead wife he knelt and kissed her forehead. He appeared to be unable to move, and did not speak for twenty minutes. Then he said: "I have experienced the most bitter trial that God could inflict upon me. Her faithful and affectionate companionship has sustained me for forty-six years. God's will be done!" Then, noticing his wife's eyes still open, he lost command of himself and exclaimed: "Is it possible that those dear kind eyes will never again brighten when they see me?" Having closed the eyelids, he reverently kissed them. He then asked to be alone, and so he remained for a long time, after which he became calm and asked the attendants to keep all quiet until the Lisbon fêtes were ended. The news had, however, already been sent everywhere.

Later in the evening Dom Pedro sent dispatches announcing the death of his wife to various monarchs. He also sent a telegram to King Carlos, in which he expressed a desire that his wife's body might rest in the Pantheon.

The Brazilian Minister at Lisbon has notified the provisional Government in Brazil of the death of the ex-Empress.

This morning the Cardinal Bishop said mass in the room where the body lay. Dom Pedro and the Governor of Oporto were present. In the afternoon the body was embalmed and was afterward transferred to the Chapelle Ardente. The Government will probably defray the expenses of the funeral. It is expected that King Carlos will come to Oporto.

LISBON, Dec. 29.—Dom Pedro has accepted the King's offer of one of the royal palaces here as a temporary residence, but he expresses a desire to be alone.

The Comte and Comtesse d'Eu have left Madrid for Lisbon. On their arrival here the arrangements will be made for the funeral of the ex-Empress of Brazil.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Brazilian Legation here has received an official dispatch denying that the property of the deposed imperial family will be confiscated.

AN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

GRAFTON, West Va., Dec. 29.—While Joseph Griffith, a prominent Taylor County farmer, was sitting by his bedroom fire before daylight Friday morning sewing on a button, he was fired at five times by an assassin. Three of the balls took effect, one in the side, one in the thigh, and one in the ankle. Griffith had risen about 4 o'clock, and after assisting in hitching up a team returned to the house. While he was absent at the barn the assassin entered his room, raised a window to give him a better aim, and so viewed the premises as to give an unobstructed view of the apartment. He then waited until Griffith returned and attempted his murder. Charlee Mason is under arrest on suspicion.

DR. WATSON WANTS DAMAGES.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Dec. 29.—Dr. Henry B. Watson, a prominent physician of this village, has begun suit in the Supreme Court to recover $10,000 for malicious prosecution against George T. Campbell, a well-known Republican. Dr. Watson was twice arrested recently on complaint of Campbell, who charged him first with illegal voting on election day and with perjury in having sworn in his vote when challenged. In both cases Dr. Watson was acquitted.

Campbell was arrested last night by order of Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court and arraigned before Justice Frost, who admitted him to bail.

FOUND FROZEN IN THE ICE.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 29.—About noon today the body of Miss Sarah F. Nichols was found frozen in the ice of the Merrimac River, about a mile above the upper bridge. The body was drawn ashore by the police. Miss Nichols disappeared from Lowell Christmas evening. She resided in Belvidere and was recently swindled out of $1,000 by Charles Metcalf. This caused despondency and led her to suicide. The body was taken to Lowell this evening.

EDWARD C. MOLLER KILLS HIMSELF.

Edward C. Moller, a young married man, killed himself last night at his home, 100 Hudson-street, Hoboken, by blowing out his brains. He leaves a widow and three children. He was the son of Christian Moller, the sugar refiner, who committed suicide about eight years ago, after losing a large sum of money in trying to put a patent horseshoe on the market. The son lived with his mother, who is in comfortable circumstances. No cause can be assigned for the suicide.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 29.—Clarence Conwell, aged twenty-six years, a freight conductor, and Frank Orell, aged twenty-one years, a fireman, were struck by a Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad passenger train here last night. Conwell died this morning and Orell is badly injured.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial, model home, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorens Reich, Proprietor.—*Adv.*

TEACHER AND TRUSTEE OUT

MORE TROUBLE IN THE NINTH WARD SCHOOLS.

MISS LEWIS'S CHARGES AGAINST MR. TINSDALE—A STORMY SCENE AT A COMMITTEE HEARING.

The old Ninth Ward has in its public school affairs monopolized more of the attention of the Board of Education during the past five years than perhaps any other ward in this city. There is nothing particularly startling, therefore, in the announcement that there is more trouble in Ninth Ward school affairs of a nature to demand the serious consideration of the Board of Education, but the fact that there is a pending investigation which involves Edmund J. Tinsdale, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, will add no little interest to the case.

The present scandal is one of several weeks' growth; but it has just come to light as its development has been attained in an investigation held with closed doors by the Committee on Teachers of the Board of Education. About five or six weeks ago Miss Isabel F. Lewis, for five years a teacher in high standing in the public schools, was transferred from a class in the male department of Grammar School No. 3, at Hudson and Grove streets, to a class in Primary School No. 16, in West Thirteenth-street. Miss Lewis could not understand why a transfer that was really a humiliation had been made. She asked Chairman Tinsdale and was practically told, it is said, that if she had good sense she would accept the situation of affairs and say nothing.

Miss Lewis consulted with her friends, and the result was an appeal to the Board of Education. As is usual, the case was referred to the Committee on Teachers, who held an investigation and examined all the interested parties. The details of that interesting session, as described to a TIMES reporter yesterday, were about as follows:

The testimony showed that Chairman Tinsdale himself had requested his fellow Trustees to make the transfer on the ground that Miss Smith, the teacher of the class to which Miss Lewis was to be sent, was in delicate health, that her class was, therefore, suffering, and that as the class was a much harder one to handle than was Miss Lewis's class in the Grammar School, it would be to the benefit of all concerned if the teachers were changed about. Trustees John P. Faure and Dr. Laurence J. McNamara found that neither of the teachers had asked for a change, and that the fact was that Miss Smith would have much harder work in coming for Miss Lewis's grammar class than she had under her own primary class. Consequently, Trustees Faure and Namara opposed the transfer; but Trustees Van Arsdale and Benedict voted with Chairman Tinsdale, and the majority prevailed.

Messrs. Benedict and Van Arsdale were examined and admitted that they voted for the transfer solely on the representation that it would relieve a delicate teacher in the West Thirteenth-street school. Chairman Holt turned to Miss Lewis and asked:

"Do you know of any reason why Trustee Tinsdale should have made this transfer, except that which he gives?"

Miss Lewis's reply is remembered almost word for word by those present. Standing and directly facing Mr. Tinsdale, she said:

"It is not for me to jump at conclusions, but I will relate certain recent circumstances and let you draw your own inferences. About a month ago I was with my class when a strange man entered and said to the Principal, Mr. Tinsdale, who wanted me to meet him alone in Primary School No. 24, on Horatio-street, at 7:30 o'clock that night. The messenger refused to tell me who he was. I was very much puzzled at a request for such a strange rendezvous, and consulted with my Principal, Mr. Southerland, who told me not to pay any attention to it. The Principal could not believe that Trustee Tinsdale had requested such an unusual meeting, and he sent to the janitor of the Horatio-street school, who denied that he knew anything about the affair or that he had been Mr. Tinsdale's messenger.

"The very next day the same messenger came to my classroom and said that Mr. Tinsdale was very angry because I had not obeyed his summons. He wanted me to meet him certainly at the Horatio-street school that evening at 7:30. I asked him why Mr. Tinsdale did not send a written invitation that night. He thought certain all was right. Inadvertently, he admitted that he was the janitor of the Horatio-street school, and then I asked him why he had denied the delivery of the first strange message when Mr. Southerland questioned him. He only answer was that Mr. Tinsdale had sent him with the messages.

"I paid no attention to this second summons, for I was not going to meet him as he asked when he could have seen me at any proper time in my classroom. The next day Mr. Tinsdale called at the school, summoned me to his office, and asked me if I did not know that he was Chairman of the Board of Trustees and that I was bound to obey him. I answered him that neither the manner of his request nor the time and place of the meeting asked was such as should come from a Trustee to a lady teacher."

When Miss Lewis had finished, the story of the hearing continues, Chairman Holt remarked that the whole proceeding had a very queer look. Mr. Tinsdale said he admitted sending the two invitations by the janitor, but he only intended to talk to Miss Lewis in the janitor's apartments. He did not see anything "queer" about such a proceeding, because Miss Lewis had frequently met him before outside her school, both at day and night.

"If Mr. Tinsdale tells this committee that I have ever met him outside the school, day or night, he tells a shameful lie," cried Miss Lewis.

The committee asked Mr. Tinsdale what he wanted to see Miss Lewis for at such an hour and place. He said:

"In this matter I have simply tried to cover up a scandal. I had other reasons for the transfer of Miss Lewis than I have stated."

The committee was satisfied, and at the meeting of the Board of Education before last reported that Miss Lewis's transfer should be revoked. Chairman Holt asked for the adoption of the report. Commissioner Sprague moved that the case be referred back to the committee for further consideration. The full board, however, adopted the report by a vote of 14 to 3, and Miss Lewis was reinstated.

Mr. Tinsdale's insinuation of a scandal in connection with Miss Lewis was not forgotten, for at the last meeting Commissioner O'Brien, who supported her reinstatement, took up the gauntlet in her behalf by enhmitting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be and is hereby instructed to investigate the claim made by Trustee Tinsdale of the Ninth Ward before the Committee on Teachers in the hearing of the appeal of Miss Lewis as to his reasons other than those given to the committee for removing her from one school to another.

Superintendent Jasper is now making that investigation, but refuses to talk, except to say that he has not found anything in the least discreditable to Miss Lewis, and that he considers her one of the best teachers in the service. He report will probably go to the next meeting of the Board of Education.

It was said that Trustee Tinsdale was too sick to be seen last evening when a reporter called at his house. Trustee John P. Faure was found, but would say little. "It would hardly be greceful for me to talk," he said, "for though I am the newest Trustee on the board, it is well known that Mr. Tinsdale and I do not agree."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—*Hamburger Correspondent* says it has reason to believe that fresh military credits will be asked by the Government from the Reichstag.

Emperor William has ratified the Schloss Freiheit's lottery scheme. There will be 200,000 tickets at 200 marks each.

ROME, Dec. 29.—The Austrian Government will reinforce its staff of secret agents in Italy watching the Irredentists.

At to-morrow's consistory the Pope will appoint the Bishops of five new American Sees.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—During a fog on the River Clyde the steamer Ovington came into collision with the steamer Queen Victoria, and the former was sunk. Five persons were drowned.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—M. Constans has been elected Senator for Haute Garonne.

MANY SUDDEN DEATHS.

The following sudden deaths were reported by the police last evening:

John J. Muir, thirty-seven years old, of 190 Parker.

William Call, thirty-eight years old, of 431 East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, fell dead at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

Francis Ebens, aged sixty-three, at his residence, 338 West Thirty-ninth-street.

John Stanton, a peddler, sixty years old, found dead in bed at his lodgings, 330 East Thirty-fourth-street.

Samuel Goldstein, aged thirty-nine, a native of Hungary, died suddenly at 62 Sheriff-street.

Mary Doherty, a widow thirty years old, died suddenly at 512 West Thirty-third-street.

Lilla Jnengst, five months old, died suddenly at 161 Stanton-street.

John Wandis, thirty-eight years old, who had been complaining of illness for a few days past, was found dead in bed at the lodging house 71 Varick-street.

Mrs. Dora Ahrens, fifty-one years old, died suddenly at her home, 129 East Houston-street.

Theodore Gudahns, eighteen years old, died suddenly at 977 East One Hundred and Sixty-first-street.

Mary Ann Duffy, aged fifty-two, died while at the breakfast table yesterday, at 561 West Forty-second-street.

A NEW ELKS' TEMPLE.

THE FINE BUILDING DEDICATED IN PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love, and Fidelity clasped hands today when the handsome new building of the Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, was dedicated. The building, which is at 238 North Ninth-street, was profusely decorated, and was crowded long before the exercises began by representatives of Baltimore Lodge, No. 7; Washington Lodge, No. 15; Paterson (N. J.) Lodge, No. 60; Rome (N. Y.) Lodge, No. 91; New-York Lodge, No. 1; Newark Lodge, No. 21; Orange Lodge, No. 135; Wilkesbarre Lodge, No. 109; Easton Lodge, No. 121, and Allentown Lodge, No. 130.

The ceremonies were opened by a quintet of the Carnarvon Minstrels, who sang "Old Hundred," accompanied by a full orchestra under the direction of Simon Hassler. After the selection Exalted Ruler Henry Korndoerfer called to the seats of honor J. J. Spiess, Exalted Ruler of New-York Lodge, No. 1; A. C. Moreland, General Secretary of New-York Lodge, No. 15; Benjamin Dilly, Exalted Ruler of Wilkesbarre Lodge, No. 109; Louis Hansen, Exalted Ruler of Newark Lodge, No. 21, and C. Chichester, Exalted Ruler of Lancaster Lodge, No. 134. The Building Committee of the lodge then made their report.

The building is a handsome four-story brick structure with brownstone trimmings, and was erected at a cost of $50,000. The first floor is used by the Trustees of the lodge. On the second floor are the reception, banqueting, and committee rooms. The lodge, committee, and ante rooms occupy the third floor, while on the fourth story are the lodge and janitor's apartments. The reception room was divided into four stations at the dedication, representing Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love, and Fidelity. Each station was commanded by an exalted leading Knight, who christened it under its appellation by the sprinkling of a bottle of wine.

At the conclusion of these exercises Arthur C. Moreland, Grand Secretary of New-York B. P. O. E., made an address. He spoke of the wonderful increase and growth of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, and eulogized its members for their zeal and industry in securing such a magnificent building. The orchestra then rendered several selections, after which the dedication services were terminated by the singing of "Home, Sweet Home." After the services the visiting lodges, under the supervision of the Reception Committee, composed of W. C. Enochs, W. H. Dietrick, Frank Tiefenthaler, E. B. Enochs, and George Davis were given a banquet at Maennerchor Hall.

THE HARTFORD AEROLITE.

A NEW-YORKER WANTS THE CURIOUS FRAGMENTS FROM "OUTER SPACE."

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 29.—The opinion expressed at Trinity College concerning the stone that was seen to fall in Seymis-street in Hartford on the night of Dec. 10 is that it belonged to one of the falling bodies from "outer space" which are known as meteorolites, meteore, or aerolites. The fragments have been examined with great interest by various scientists, and a report on them is awaited with eagerness from Yale College, which sent one of its professors to Hartford.

A singular fact has come to light to corroborate the story of the little boy who, looking through a window, saw the meteor, a great globe of golden fire, dart down from the northwest and burst to pieces in the street. The next morning Mr. John Sherwood, Jr., who lives near, found that a window in his barn had been broken by a stone which was subsequently found on the barn floor. This stone was one of the flying fragments of the aerolite. The window is about three rods from where the aerolite burst in the street.

Dr. David Gray, in front of whose house the stone fell, has found what he believes to be another fragment about two rods from where it struck the street. It is a broken irregularly-shaped flattish stone, 1½ inches long by 1¼ wide and half an inch thick. It is dark coated, witreous, and of a whiter formation inside. If it is found upon closer investigation to be a part of the meteor, it must, of course, possess any traces of vegetable matter. George F. Kunz of Tiffany & Co., New-York, has written to Dr. Crary as follows concerning the aerolite:

"I have a large collection of meteorites now on deposit in the Museum of Natural History in Central Park, which I am constantly adding. I am desirous of purchasing the fragments of this meteorite, and should be glad to know the price and any particulars in regard to it."

It has not yet been decided whether the fragments from "outer space" will be allowed to leave Hartford or not.

AN INDIGNANT PASTOR.

HE REBUKES A FRIVOLOUS CHOIR BY DISMISSING HIS CONGREGATION.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 29.—When the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of this city was seen coming from the church at 11:30 o'clock this morning, half an hour after the time for the morning service to commence, many wondered at the cause of the short service. Those who were in the church speedily explained the matter. The pastor, the Rev. William H. Hubbard, had publicly rebuked the members of the choir for laughing and otherwise misbehaving themselves while the service was in progress, and when they continued with their frivolity he suddenly paused in the midst of his sermon, glanced toward the choir gallery where the singers were amusing themselves, and abruptly dismissed the congregation. Mr. Hubbard was so overcome by his feelings that tears stood in his eyes.

The congregation of this church includes some of the wealthiest people in the city, and the incident has caused a great sensation in church circles. Mr. Hubbard is a young man, and has been pastor of the church about two years. He is a tireless worker, an eloquent preacher, and a genial, whole-souled man. He conceived the idea of giving an oyster supper to all the boys in the city between the ages of seven and seventeen, and this was done in his church two weeks ago, 1,400 boys being present. His method of dealing with the choir was effective.

MRS. ROBERT STEWART'S SUICIDE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 29.—The tragic death of Mrs. Robert Stewart, who jumped off a Brooklyn Annex boat on Saturday and was drowned, has greatly shocked the community here, where the dead woman was greatly respected. She had a happy home and a fine mansion to live in and no reason can be assigned for her rash act other than that of temporary insanity, caused by illness. Her daughter, aged twenty-two, was visiting friends at Perth Amboy when the sad tidings arrived. She is completely prostrated by the affair.

Two lady friends of Mrs. Stewart, one from Roselle and the other from Trenton, with whom she had made an engagement, called at the house shortly after she had departed on her suicidal journey. From this it is argued that her mind was clearly unbalanced when she committed the fatal act, and, in fact, it is rumored that she has been acting strangely at intervals for some time.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 29.—Samuel Eugens Sondder, alias Samuel Eugens Johnson, a colored hostler, attempted murder and suicide last night. Two years ago he married Nancy Ann Van Giesen. He abused her so badly that she fled to her parents. Scudder made fruitless attempts to induce her to return home. Last evening he went to the hoat in which her parents lived and fired several shots at her father and brothers. The balls sped wide of the mark and Scudder fled. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

When the policemen found him at his home he drew a pistol and shot himself in the head. His recovery is doubtful.

A STRIKE THREATENED.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—A strike is threatened on the Fifth-Avenue Traction Road in this city. This morning ten gripmen, among the number six of the men brought from the East when the road was opened, were discharged because they were members of the Knights of Labor. The assembly was recently organized and four-fifths of the gripmen are members. Those discharged were believed to be the leaders in the movement. A meeting will be held to-morrow when the matter will be arbitrated or a strike ordered.

THE FIREMAN KILLED.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—A Wheeling (West Va.) special says: "Another wreck is reported on the Chesapeake and Ohio Road at Fort Gay, Wayne County. Thirteen freight cars ont of a freight train of seventeen cars were broken up. Fireman Leighton was killed and Engineer Murray seriously injured."

Fast Trains to Washington.

A complete schedule of fast trains to Baltimore and Washington is operated by the Jersey Central, Reading, and B. & O. div. All trains run through, and are equipped with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars. Punctual service. Station foot of Liberty-st.—*Adv.*

ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

RAPID SPREAD OF THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.

MAKING ITS APPEARANCE IN THE WEST AND NORTH, BUT GENERALLY IN A MILD FORM.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 29.—The "grip" has struck Winnipeg.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—The influenza has made its appearance in this city. Fully 500 genuine cases have been reported here, but of a comparatively mild form.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Influenza is spreading here to-day with great rapidity.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Dec. 29.—"La grippe" has appeared in the Mohawk Valley. At Fort Plain there are many cases, including Judge Wendell. W. J. Arkell of *Judge* is one of the afflicted at Canajoharie.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29.—A number of cases of influenza are reported in Trenton, but the local physicians are divided in opinion as to whether it is the Russian contagion or only a form of the malady that is familiar here. None of the patients is reported dangerously ill, although some have had severe attacks. George Pierson, a resident of New-York City, who came here to visit relatives at Christmas, was taken down with the disease, and it has developed into pneumonia. Postmaster Yard announces to-night that owing to the prostration of five out of his twenty-one letter carriers the delivery of mail to the outer sections of the city may be irregular for some days.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The Russian influenza is quite prevalent in Cleveland. Dr. Beckwith, a member of the State Board of Health, said there could be no doubt of the existence of many cases of the disease here, and he will so report to the board. All classes of people seem to be affected, and some are compelled to take to their beds. No serious results are apprehended.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 29.—La grippe has made its appearance in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. There are nearly thirty cases in the two towns, and the physicians are kept busy watching their patients. Several of the cases have been very severe. Dr. Hugh S. Kinmouth, one of the leading physicians here, is ill in bed with the disease.

Many of the people of Long Island City are down with influenza, and the disease is spreading hourly. Some cases have already developed into pneumonia. Mayor Gleason, Assemblyman-elect Henry C. Johnson, Health Officer W. Remsen Taylor, Dr. Neill O. Fitch, Under Sheriff Sharker, and the Rev. N. B. Randall of the East-Avenue Baptist Church are prominent victims. Mr. Randall is being obliged to stop preaching and close the services this morning when only half through because of a serious attack.

NO IMPROVEMENT ABROAD.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The epidemic of influenza continues in Paris, and there are no signs of an improvement. In Munich the disease is increasing. In Berlin it is accompanied by dengue fever, not affecting the nose, larynx, or windpipe, but attended by rheumatism and a rise of temperature to about 104. The symptome disappear in three days. Many of the officers of the Berlin garrison are affected, and about one-third of the military workmen at Spandau are ill with the disease.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—The influenza continues to spread and has appeared in most of the large towns of Spain.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The Czar is again reported to be indisposed.

WINTER SIGHTS IN JERSEY.

GRASSHOPPERS AND HONEY BEES LURED INTO UNSEASONABLE ACTIVITY.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 29.—The recent warm weather has been the cause of some unusual Winter scenes in and about New-Brunswick. A strange sight was that witnessed by some of the residents of Metuchen, when in passing down Middlesex-avenue they found a number of frisky grasshoppers jumping about in the place where the grass ought to be. In many places honey bees have been seen, lured out by the warm sunshine, and as the thermometer stood at 70° on Christmas Day, and was not much lower the day following, there is little surprise that the bees were fooled.

In South River recently one branch of an apple tree in the garden of Superintendent Campbell of the local public schools, bore blossoms; and many of the private gardeners of this city say that plants are shooting, and some of them are an inch or two above ground.

"If a sudden cold snap comes," said one of these gardeners, "our hyacinths and other perennials will be blasted. If the cold comes soon we shall be all right; what we fear is that the present weather will continue till everything is forced out, and that then the cold will come."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WHAT THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF FIVE EXPECTS TO ACCOMPLISH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The Hon. Sherman S. Rogers, local member of the Committee of Five appointed recently by the National Civil Service Reform League to examine into the management of the Federal civil service, today says:

"It was hardly contemplated that any important action would be taken by the committee until the first part of the coming year. No conference has been held by the members yet, although a meeting will doubtless be held before a great while. I think Chairman Fanike of Indiana will come East some time in January and it is probable that we will assemble at that time.

"The general scheme of the movement," he continued, "is for the purpose of furnishing information of every kind tending to show the people the beneficial character of civil service reform. We will certainly find some things which need correction, and we expect to find much to attest the fact that civil service reform is highly beneficial in its nature to the public at large. As soon as the people understand this, it is our expectation that they will not allow the movement to be crippled for means to sustain its action, but that they will provide it with the sinews of war."

TIPPOO TIB'S TRIAL.

TESTIMONY AGAINST HIM BY STANLEY AND LIEUT. BONNY.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 29.—The Consular Court has heard the evidence of Mr. Stanley and Lieut. Bonny in the Emin Relief Committee's action against Tippoo Tib. They testified that Tippoo Tib broke his contract with a view of obtaining all the stores and ammunition belonging to the expedition, and that Tippoo Tib's nephew executed some natives who were trying to revictual the expedition, thus causing the high rate of mortality among Stanley's followers. They also accuse Tippoo Tib of providing 400 Manyemas, in June, 1888, with the utterly object of deserting Stanley. The court ordered Tippoo Tib's agent to retain the $10,000 damages claimed by the Relief Committee.

Surgeon Parke is improving.

FESTIVITIES IN LISBON.

LISBON, Dec. 29.—The ceremonies attending the proclaiming of Dom Carlos as King of Portugal and Algarves were continued to-day. The King and Queen, accompanied by Archduke Eugene of Austria and a brilliant suite, reviewed the garrison. All of the foreign diplomatic representatives were present. The people received the King and Queen with every token of sympathy and affection. In the evening a state banquet was given in the palace. Two hundred guests were present, including Mr. Loring, the United States Minister, and Admiral Walker of the United States squadron.

The Dowager Queen remained in seclusion during the day.

CARPET MANUFACTURERS FAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Alexander Beck & Son, carpet manufacturers, of 1,517 Wharton-street, this city, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors to Charles A. Furbush, of M. A. Furbush & Co., woolen goods manufacturers of this city. The assignee estimates the liabilities at $130,000, and the assets at barely $100,000.

THE NASSAU SPONGE MARKET.

NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 23.—General business is dull. The sponge market, however, is brisk and full prices are maintained.

EIGHT HANGING BODIES.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA LYNCHING.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 29.—The Coroner's inquest into the death of the eight negroes who were lynched at Barnwell yesterday morning was held last night at the scene of the tragedy. It was a terrible sight which the jurymen looked upon. On the left side of the road were the bodies of Ripley Johnson and Mitchell Adams, charged with the murder of Heffernan. On the opposite side were the

HELP FOR WORKINGMEN

PROFIT SHARING AND CLUBS HERE AND ABROAD.

SOME NOTABLE EXPERIMENTS IN ENGLAND—THE NEW ILLINOIS STEEL WORKS CLUB AND ITS RULES.

The relations between capital and labor are such, both in this country and in Europe, that most thinking men who are in a position to initiate a fresh departure are casting about for some means to improve those relations. In England the tendency of the hour seems to be in the direction of devising schemes for admitting the rank and file workers to a share in the profits of the enterprise carried out by the capitalist, while here the efforts are mainly directed toward the improvement of the intellectual and social surroundings of the workingman, with the object of elevating him to a better understanding of the situation, and at the same time rendering his lot in life more comfortable and worthy of acceptance with contentment.

The most notable profit-sharing scheme recently propounded in England is that of the South Metropolitan Gas Company of London, one of the large corporations threatened with a strike, as a sort of sequence to the successful campaign of the dock laborers. These proposals on the part of the company are the payment of an annual bonus, based upon a sliding scale regulated by the price paid by the public for gas. At the present price of gas the bonus would amount to 5 per cent. on the wages of the twelve months ending on the 30th of June next. In addition, to give the system a good start, and in order that the workmen shall derive a substantial benefit at once, the bonuses are to be calculated for three years back, by which act of liberality the men who have been in the regular employ of the company for the past three years will at once have sums varying from £10 to £30 placed to their credit. It is stated that if all the workmen take advantage of this offer it will cost the company about $60,000 a year, which, of course, is all clear gain to the men over and above their regular rate of pay, and yet, strange to say, the offer has not been accepted, although there are, perhaps, more than 5ns thousand men ready and anxious to accept it, but are prevented from doing so by the tyranny of their union, which, confident in its strength, wishes to dictate even better terms.

Two other proposals by employers of labor, or a somewhat similar nature, are those made by Peto Brothers, builders and contractors, sons of Sir Morton Peto, the famous contractor, at one time well known in this country, and recently dead, and Spiller & Co. of Cardiff, millers. The Messrs. Peto having taken a large contract, have issued a circular to their men to the effect that they will pay the recognized rate of wages, and in addition will divide among them one-fourth of the profits on the contract, in order that no doubt will be accepted. Messrs. Spiller & Co. offer a bonus in proportion to the profits paid to the partners, end for the current twelve months a minimum bonus of about $20 per man is guaranteed.

A most important move has been made in this country during the past week by the Illinois Steel Company of Chicago for the betterment of its employes intellectually and bodily and socially. The Steel Works Club has been organized by the Illinois Steel Company, one of the largest employers of labor in this country, and the largest employers of the kind in the world, with the following rules which are considered essential to the successful conduct of the institution:

1. No spirituous or intoxicating liquors shall be sold, used, or brought on the premises.

2. No betting or gambling shall be permitted upon the premises.

3. All reasonable and proper care of the property devoted to the uses of the club shall be exercised.

4. No political or religious meetings shall be held within the building or upon the grounds, for the reason that among our employes there may be members of all political sort religious parties, therefore, for the purpose of protecting the equal rights of all within the membership of the club, we deem it wise to enforce this rule.

5. No sundown shall be permitted within the building or upon the premises hostile to the objects or injurious to the character of the club.

The charter defines the objects for which the club has been formed, namely, to promote healthful recreation and social intercourse between the members and to afford opportunity for physical, scientific, and moral culture. The steel company has elected a board of five Trustees, whose duty consists in supervising the use of the property. The Trustees will not interfere in the management of the club, but they reserve the right to revoke the license whenever, in their judgment, the property is being diverted from its proper uses. The Board of Directors, in number fifteen, has been elected by the first 100 members from among their number, and for the purpose of permitting the members to select from a greater membership, the present board will resign on Feb. 28. The preliminary by-laws adopted by this provisional board, can be modified or amended by the incoming or any future board.

The annual fee for membership has been fixed at $2, payable quarterly or otherwise in advance. The expenditure of the money so raised, and all other sums collected by means of admission fees to entertainments, lectures, classes, or similar sources will rest solely with the Directors, the Trustees having no control over the losses.

On behalf of the Illinois Steel Company, the Trustees undertake to provide, free of charge, the services of a competent Superintendent and librarian, also light, heat, and payment of taxes. The Chicago City Council has generously agreed to supply all the water needed free of cost. The Trustees also undertake to maintain the building and its equipment in proper repair, except where the damage needing repair arises out of wilful or careless conduct of the members, and in such case the Trustees may call upon the Board of Directors to make good the damage, and also to suspend or expel the offending member or members if the Trustees see fit.

Some of the principal stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company have shown their personal interest in this club by presenting to the clubhouse a grand piano, ball clock, statuary, etchings, engravings, globes, and other articles. The library already contains about 2,000 books; its shelves, however, have a capacity for double that number. The Illinois Steel Company will undertake to supply from time to time, free of charge to the club, such additional books as may be called for by the club members until the number of 4,000 shall have been reached, provided only that the character of the books demanded be not contrary to the spirit of the institution.

The regular hours for the clubhouse to be open will be from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. on Mondays to Fridays inclusive; from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. on Saturdays, and from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 9 P. M. on Sundays. In an admirable address to the employes of the Illinois Steel Company by the Trustees, which was published in full by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, they conclude as follows:

To briefly review the various departments, we would call attention to the gymnasium, bowling alley, and handball courts, where we hope that all those employes whose duties are of a sedentary nature will find convenient room to develop their muscles and improve their physical condition.

In the billiard hall and game room we expect that those who are wearied with heavy work will find rest and recreation through change of occupation.

In the bathrooms we trust you all will find the conveniences for cleanliness and bathing to be such that you may thereby be often induced to refresh yourselves after your day's labor by the free use of the facilities provided.

In connection with the gymnasium and bath rooms 300 numbered lockers have been provided. Your Directors will hereafter lay down such rules as may be necessary to govern their use.

The Steel Company will provide the necessary bathing articles for the first six months free of cost; thereafter the cost of washing and renewing same will be borne by the club.

In the library, reading and art rooms we earnestly hope that all who have a desire to improve their minds and all who appreciate quiet and restful surroundings will find these rooms thoroughly fitted for such purposes.

In the reception hall we anticipate there will be many an exchange of social greetings that will enhance the feeling of good fellowship that should at all times exist among members of the same institution.

In the assembly hall we believe that all having musical talent can, if they so please, find opportunity to develop them, and, most important of all, under a wise and liberal policy, which we hope will be instituted by the Board of Directors, there should be opened to you a great educational field, in classes and lectures in the assembly hall, that will give you opportunities for improvement hitherto, perhaps, beyond your reach.

Robert Burns, the Scotch poet, in one of his undying poems, says:

> "What tho' on hamely fare we dine,
> Wear hoddon grray and a' that,
> An honest man, though e'er sae poor,
> Is king o' men for a' that."

We say to you in conclusion, ha men. We put you on your honor; think, sneak, act as men in the club. You will find no signs up in the rooms with the word "Don't" in them; no notices to "Use the spittoons," "Wipe your boots," "Take off your hat," and so forth.

We look to you to accept yourselves like men, and to be honest with us and with each other in the use of all your privileges, and thereby justify the confidence we repose in you.

THOMAS E. SMITH,
JOHN F. WILSON,
CHARLES PETTIGREW,
JAY C. MORSE,
W. R. STIBLING,
Trustees.

In framing the regulations, and in making provision for the various wants of the members, the Trustees have had the advantage of the experience gained by others in this country who have already made efforts in this direction, among whom may be mentioned the New Almaden Mines in California, the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company of Providence, the apprentices' school at the coal mines of Messrs. Coxe Brothers & Co., at Drifton, Pennsylvania; at the Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N. Y.; the Vanderbilt Club for the employes of the New-York Central Railroad Company; Messrs. Warner Brothers, at Bridgeport, Conn.; the Williamantic Thread Company, with its club, reading room, and art gallery; and the library and club formerly existed at the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Penn., but which was ruined by the flood. The last-named possessed 5,000 volumes and was open every day except Sunday till 9 P. M. To it citizens of Johnstown had free access as well as the employes of the iron company.

Above the library and reading room was a lecture room capable of holding 300 persons, with benches and a speaker's stand, with maps of geology, mining, mechanical engineering, and various other apparatus connected with the sciences that bear upon the manufacture of steel. Classes were maintained in this room in geology, mining engineering, mechanical draughting, chemistry, algebra, mathematics, and arithmetic. These classes were made up from the different departments of the Cambria Iron Works, and were taught by experts to the several departments. A number of persons graduated from the mining course, and some of them are now mine inspectors and others superintendents of mines. A number distinguished themselves by progress in the sciences and in mechanical draughting.

In addition to these week-night classes, lectures were delivered every two weeks on different matters connected with the manufacture of steel and the materials entering into its manufacture. As an independent course there was free-hand drawing, taught by a professor who came out from Pittsburg to give lessons once a week. Alternating with these lectures there were meetings for the answering of general practical questions in harmony with the lectures. The practice in the day time at the works, with the night school attached, afforded the employes the two elements in their education—the practical and theoretical. The Presidents and Directors of the Cambria Iron Company took deep interest in this matter, and other friends of the enterprise contributed very largely to its success.

The meetings were occasionally enlightened by a brief musical introduction. Mr. Cyrus Elder was Dean of the Faculty in May last and John Fulton Vice Dean. Superintendents of the Cambria Iron Company's works afforded excellent aid in educational lines and in the lectures. The flood of May 31 carried the whole building away with all its valuable library, apparatus, and maps. It is believed that the Cambria Iron Company will rebuild this fine building at an early date. The value of such sources of education to the employes has been quite manifest, and has been fully appreciated by the management of the company as well as the men.

The Seaside Institute was erected by Warner Brothers about two years ago for their employes, mostly women and girls, a large proportion of whom are here without home or friends. The building is a very handsome one and complete in all its appointments. The basement is a restaurant, where meals are supplied to employes for $2 50 per week. On the first floor are the parlor, music room, reading room, library, and the lavatory, furnished with hot and cold water, shower, tub, and plunge baths. A gymnasium and bowling alleys, a large hall for concerts and entertainments, and sleeping rooms for the occasional use of the men in the train service whose homes are at the other end of the road.

The efforts of the railway managers to provide for the comfort and improvement of the men are heartily appreciated by the men themselves. The average attendance is nearly four hundred. There are now 1,115 members. The building is fitted up in the best style, and is maintained chiefly by the railroad companies and the personal contributions of the dealers. A novel plan of membership has been devised, by which a men is allowed to pay quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, any sum he can spare, from $1 20 upward. These small voluntary contributions toward the current expenses of the institution serve to develop in the men a sense of proprietorship, and provide against the feeling of intolerable favor from man—that of dependance upon the charity of others.

WORSLEY'S SCHEME.

COLLAPSE OF THE HOME RELIEF ASSOCIATION IN THIS CITY.

Dwight L. Worsley, who was prominently implicated in the exposure of the Robertson Juvenile Guardian Society a number of years ago, is again before the public, this time in connection with a charity fraud known as the Home Relief Association of the City of New-York. The scheme was started in 1878, and Worsley, through the influence of the Rev. Walter A. Stirling, a retired clergyman, got the project on a prosperous footing. The Rev. Mr. Stirling is an aged man long since retired from the active ministry, and was completely won over by the plausible manner of Worsley.

Money from charitably-inclined persons found its way into the pocket of Worsley and was spent in familiar and fast living. His scheme for obtaining money was to employ ladies as collectors and send them around among wealthy men whom he knew to be susceptible to female charms, and thus obtain a subscription. From time to time reports of the good work done by the society were issued and later an employment bureau was started in connection with the other work, at 426 East Fourteenth-street.

Some time ago the Charity Organization Society, which had been standing sponsor to the Home Relief Association, became suspicious that all was not right and an investigation disclosed facts which caused them to withdraw their patronage and warn the public against the association. This move did not affect Worsley's scheme and he continued at the old stand until the seizure of the books of the Home Relief Association a few days ago by an agent of the Charity Organization Society. When this fact became known, Worsley sent in his resignation and has not been seen since. As far as can be ascertained, but two cases have been relieved through the agency of the association since it was started in 1875, and at the same time large sums have been collected annually from credulous merchants.

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE.

The first of the Augustus Graham Sunday lectures was given at the Brooklyn Institute last night. Dr. Edward Orton, President of the University of Ohio, was the lecturer, his subject being, "The Scientific Method as Applied to Man." He declared that in the last 300 years a new chemistry and a new geology had worked wonders.

No repressive authority can now hold back the truth of scientific investigation, he went on. Freedom of thought, political freedom, the freedom of man in every phase, is helped and strengthened by science. It has given the world steam and the mobility enjoyed by man through its means has wrought the changes which make the century remarkable. Science is due the incomparable growth of fortunes and increase of wealth in England and the United States. The industrial development of this country is unparalleled. No mere figures can measure it.

To the new philosophy, according to Dr. Orton, are due the changes in languages. Comparative philology has transformed the work of etymology. Oriental and mediæval history have disclosed new studies, and the anoals of the Church and its doctrine have been investigated with profit and success. New canons of criticism have arisen. Finally, modern science is giving to the world the system of comparative religion. True religion need not fear a widening knowladge which shows God in the forms of nature.

ALL ABOUT A LEATHER BAG.

A leather bag was placed in front of Police Justice O'Reilly in the Tombs Court yesterday morning, and half a dozen leather experts tried to tell the Judge what it was made of and how much it was worth. Miss Teresa Klinger, who lives at 132 East Eighty-fifth-street, bought the bag for $11 from Benjamin Schwartz, who sells leather goods at 149 Bowery, to send to her brother for a Christmas present. Schwartz told her it was of alligator skin and of fashionable pattern. When Miss Klinger's father saw it, he said it was merely a common leather valise and not worth one-quarter of the money paid for it. As Schwartz refused to exchange it Miss Klinger had him arrested.

Some of the experts at his examination yesterday said it was worth more than the complainant paid for it, while others said it was not worth $4. Finally, the Judge held Schwartz for trial, and a jury in the General Sessions will have to decide the question.

GREASE STARTS A FIRE.

The baking over of a pot of grease in Frank Juliano's restaurant, at 505 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, caused a fire which spread on each side and for a time threatened to destroy considerable property. The flames were finally extinguished before they had done much harm.

Juliano lost $1,000 on his stock and furniture. Julius Colby & Son, cigarmakers at 507, lost $1,000 on their stock, and John Williams, a jeweler at 508, suffered to the extent of $1,500. The buildings, which belonged to the Harriman estate, were damaged about $600. All the losses were covered by insurance.

MR. HENDERSON'S BEQUESTS.

By the will of John Henderson, who spent most of his life in Flushing, L. I., $2,000 is bequeated to St. George's Brotherhood, Flushing, for the erection of an Episcopal chapel at Bay Side; $1,000 to St. George's Church, $1,000 to the College Point Mission Chapel, $1,000 to St. George's Sunday school, and $10,000 to the Flushing Hospital.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

JOY IN RELIGION.

THE REV. MR. NEWTON'S SERMON ON THE NEED OF CHEERFUL HEARTS.

The sermon preached by the Rev. R. Heber Newton at All Souls' Church yesterday morning was particularly appropriate to the last Sunday of the year. Mr. Newton spoke against ingrowing piety, taking for his subject "The Laughter of the Soul."

"Puritanism has always been ascetic," he said. "Intensely in earnest in wrestling with sin, it has brooded over the evil of the soul and the evils of society until it has forgotten the large traces of duty which lie outside of what is ordinarily called the moral and religious life. Puritanism has always been grim-faced, stern-visaged, somewhat sour-hearted, suspecting joy as a temptation of the evil one, frowning upon pleasure as fraught with hidden dangers to the soul, deeming all life frivolous that could wreathe itself in smiles. Religion, to this Puritanism, is a sort of Russian grippe, a spiritual influenza which gives us all the spiritual sniffles.

"To have one's face over upon the broad grin, this is indeed a sign of a lack of seriousness which may well be fatal to all character. True laughter, the joyousness of the soul, breaking forth into smiles and songs, is a sign of true earnestness, of faith and hope and love, the true graces of the spirit. One thinks of the rippling laughter of true children as the most beautiful form of laughter. It is so because true childhood is unconsciously earnest.

"Why is it that we always turn in our newspapers to the corner of the column where the fresh jokes are kept? Is it because we Americans people are so frivolous, so lacking in moral earnestness? Never was people so intensely in earnest in whatever they are doing as are our American people. We cannot take life lightly. We are secular Puritans. Puritans in the large sweep and breadth of life, females of earnestness. Abraham Lincoln was a typical American, a plain man of the people. It was by no freak of nature that this intensely earnest man was so jocose that he came to be characterized by the superficial as a buffoon. Ability to read those little stories which he was forever telling was to feel beneath that laughter the tears that were ever ready to flow from the great heart in which the tragedy of our world was stamped.

"Shakespeare is unquestionably the broadest man of our world—the man whose life chords all notes of human experience. His great works are intensely earnest. Nowhere else are the seriousness and gravity of life presented to us with such graphic truthfulness. But the last think of which Shakespeare could be suspected was of mere Puritanism, of that unbalanced, narrow earnestness which meuties itself in sorrow and pitches its voice to sighs. Human laughter has nowhere else found so perfect an expression as in Shakespeare.

"Dante Alighieri is certainly the representative of the mediæval world was Dante Alighieri. We always think of him as a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. There are no broad, strongly-marked strokes of humor, but there are on almost every page of those cantos the delicate touches of a true humor as delicate as the soul of that flower of Florence.

"The most intensely earnest man of Greece was unquestionably Socrates. He had no care for history, for art, for public affairs. Nature was a sealed book to him. Not even the Christian saint was at the furthest point possible from our Christian Puritan. A subtle vein of humor runs through all his colloquies.

"Turn now to the Supreme Son of man, the most earnest of all earnest hearts that ever beat. The shadow of the cross of life was concentred. He was veritably the man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. But never was a more stupid mistake made than in the tradition of the early church which taught that He was never known to smile, though he was often seen to weep. We need only to read the gospels of Jesus for any broadly marked humor; but unless your eyes are utterly holden you should be able to see on many a page the token of a quiet humor, of a fine and delicate irony, of an inward light, which is full of suggestion for us. Parables such as that of the Pharisee and the Publican can only be interpreted by the perception of this vein of Jesus.

"I do not see how any one can read creation aright without discerning on every hand the signs of the laughter in the heart of its Creator. There are forms of life which, to me, are uproarious but the jokes of the eternal. Why should not the Supreme power disport itself? But this sportiveness of creative power is the by-play of a power which is driving the onward movement of the universe toward the starry stars.

"The life beyond us, then, cannot be that pale, bloodless holiness of which we dream in our devout musings. As the symbol of the endless worship of life, the pre-Raphaelite pictures of the crowding ranks of the redeemed grouped around the great throne may answer. It is written that God himself, with His own hand, shall wipe away all tears from all eyes; but nowhere is it written that God's hand shall smooth out into a sanctified seriousness the wreathing smiles of the happy ones, that God's voice shall hush the laughter of the saints in heaven. Down the streets of the New Jerusalem must ripple the peals of laughter, pure as the laughter of our little ones in the nursery, innocent from any touch or taint of evil, the spontaneous exuberance of hearts filled with the joy of the Lord."

THEY WANT A CHANGE.

DRY DOCK AND EAST BROADWAY STOCKHOLDERS DISSATISFIED.

At the annual election of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, to be held on Jan. 14, an effort will be made by some of the stockholders who are dissatisfied with the management of the company's affairs to put in a new President and Board of Directors. The chief cause of dissatisfaction is that since last February two quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. have been passed. The dissatisfied stockholders say they fear that the dividend due next February will also be passed.

The opposition to the company's officers has been pushed by Frank Bano & G. Jenkins, Jr., two well-to-do brokers, who are stockholders in the road. About a week ago they sent out circular letters asking other stockholders for proxies. They claimed to have already in their hands 2,000 of the total 12,000 shares of stock, and that the third was sufficient number had been secured a meeting would be called for the purpose of selecting a napdidate for President and a Board of Directors to be run in opposition to President William White and the present board. They now say that they have got control of about 4,000 shares, and that the meeting will be held early in January.

In the circular letter it was observed that the company was extravagantly managed, and its expenses were compared, unfavorably to it, with those of several other street railroad companies in this city and Brooklyn. It is further alleged by the opposition that President White has made up his Board of Directors largely of men who live out of the city and seldom attend the meetings, so that he has had practically his own way. Fault is found because Mr. White's salary is $12,000 a year, and he is accused of having, a few years ago, created a new office—that of Superintendent—and put his son in it at a salary of $5,000 a year.

President White did not appear to be at all worried when seen yesterday over the alleged advance of the opposition to him and his Board of Directors.

John M. Scribner, one of the Directors, had heard of the opposition movement, but had not had time to examine into the matter. He heard, however, that its strength was exaggerated, and that the falling off in the company's receipts and its unusual expenses were the best of reasons why the dividends should have been passed.

AN OLD POST OFFICE CLERK DIES.

Oliver Brady, for several years Assistant Superintendent in the wholesale stamp department of the New-York Post Office, died suddenly yesterday morning at 216 East One Hundred and Ninth-street. He had not been well for two or three days, and on Saturday night was taken home from the Astor House in a coupé. Early yesterday morning he was found dead in his bed. Heart disease is said to have been the cause of death. Mr. Brady was much affected by the death of his wife two years ago and never recovered his usual spirits afterward. He was fifty-four years old. He entered the Post Office as a clerk twenty-five years ago, and during all of that period was connected with the stamp department. Three daughters survive him.

HOWARD TERRELL CAPTURED.

A dispatch from Hadley, Saratoga County, to Police Superintendent Campbell of Brooklyn yesterday announced the capture there of young Howard Terrell, accused of complicity in the death of Lillie Cook from malpractice. Officer Parrett, who made the arrest, telegraphed that he would leave for Brooklyn today.

Terrell's relatives have maintained all along that the young man was in Omaha on important business. Dr. Van Zile, the physician mixed up in the case, has not yet been discovered.

CHANGES IN UNION RULES.

NEW REGULATIONS TO GOVERN THE AMATEUR ATHLETES.

It was early yesterday morning before the Amateur Athletic Union finished the work of revising the rules pertaining to the different events. Some important changes were made, and in consequence the delegates proceeded very slowly.

The question regarding the finish of a race was discussed at great length. Runners and walkers frequently fall from exhaustion just as they reach the tape. In future, in order to win, a man will have to touch the tape with some portion of his body other than his hands or arms to be declared a fair finisher.

The committee in charge of the revision of the rules recommended that herpafter the shot be put from a seven-foot square instead of a circle. It was argued that the change would benefit a few athletes and act as a detriment to others. In consequence the change was but made. As amended the rule governing shot-putting contests reads:

"The shot shall be a sphere made of metal and weighing at least sixteen or twenty-four pounds, or as the event may call for. It shall be put with one hand, and in making the attempt it shall be above and not behind the shoulder. The competitor shall stand in a circle seven feet in diameter, on two feet of the circumference of which shall be placed a board four inones high, at which the competitor must stand when the shot leaves his hand.

"A fair put shall be one where no part of the person of the competitor shall touch in front of the circle or on the board during the attempt. A put shall be counted as final if the competitor steps on the front half of the circle or on the board before the measurement of his put is made.

"A shot shall be furnished by the club giving the games, but contestants may use their private shots if they so desire, in which case the other contestants shall be allowed to use the private shot."

The private shot clause also refers to the fifty-six-pound weight and the hammers.

Under the old rules the referee's powers and duties were often questioned. To avoid disputes in the future the board has enlarged the rule on the subject, and hereafter it is provided that:

"When, in any but the final heat of a race, a claim of foul or interference is made, the referee shall have the power to disqualify the competitor who he at fault if he considers the foul intentional, and shall also have the power to allow the disdered competitor to start in any heat he may have just as if he had been placed in his trial. When in a final heat a claim of foul or interference is made he shall have the power to disqualify the competitor who was at fault if he considers the foul intentional, and he shall also have the power to order a new race between such of the competitors as he thinks entitled to such privileges."

Two more officials have been added to the already large number. They are termed inspectors, and their duties are to assist the referee in detecting fouls.

In Rule 8, dealing with the duties of the starter, it is provided that in all cases the third false start shall prevent the man in fault competing in the event. The starter has also the rule out of that event any competitor who attempts to advance himself from his mark after he has given the warning to get ready. Under the revised rules the clerk of the course, in addition to other duties, shall notify the starter should any competitor attempt to advance himself after the starter has warned them to get ready."

Rule 14 provides that protests against any entered competitor may be made verbally to the referee at or before the conclusion of any athletic meeting by any responsible person, but such protest shall, if possible, be immediately decided by the referee. If it cannot so be decided the protested competitor shall compete under the protest, and such protest shall be decided by the referee within forty-eight hours, unless its subject be the amateur standing of the competitor, in which case the referee must report the protest in writing within forty-eight hours to the Secretary of the union.

Rule 18 (the course) is amended so that the tape which designates the finish shall be three feet above the line drawn between the two finishing posts. It is provided in Rule 17 that an athlete in making a record in a hurdle race shall, in order to have the record recognized, jump over each hurdle in his proper position. To Rule 18, relating to jumps, is added a definition of a fair jump. It says that a fair jump is one that is made without the assistance of weights, diving, somersaults, or hand springs of any kind. It is also provided that in making the jump the scratch man shall be entitled to try last.

Before adjoining it was decided to give Patrick Cahill a chance to prove that he is an amateur.

The next meeting of the Board of Managers will be held in Wilmington, Del., on Jan. 25.

TOPICS OF NAVAL INTEREST.

Nothing more forcibly demonstrates the rise of the United States Navy than the interest taken in it by foreign contemporaries. A year ago all allusions to the American naval force savored of the sarcastic. To-day the case is different.

Broad Arrow, in its last number, appears to express the views of nearly all British military papers when it says: "The prospect now before us that the United States of America may become a great naval power before we know where we are, is beginning to arouse a certain amount of interest in this country. There is, in fact, nothing to prevent it but her own choice. With an immense coast line, containing numerous harbors tha best in the world, and an accepted financial system, of which the chief difficulty seems to be the surplus it produces year by year, what more likely than that the country should go into the construction of a great navy? The Secretary of the Navy, in his report, recommends eight more armor-clad ships, three gun and five torpedo boats being contracted. A small matter, perhaps, but naval desires grow by what they feed on when finance does not stop the growth. When the United States does become a great naval nation, we should be inclined to cry 'Stand from under' to the rest of the world."

Advices from the Asiatic station say that the Omaha recently had an encounter with a very severe storm on her passage from Nagasaki to Yokohama. All the light yards and the topgallantmasts were gotten on deck on the approach of the storm, and every preparation was made to meet it. For three days the Omaha was in the thick of it, losing in the morning of the second day her flying jibboom and jibboom. The ship's head suffered badly, it is reported, by the dashing of these spars against it before they were finally cut away. The gig was carried away shortly after the loss of the head spars. Throughout the blow the Omaha was kept steaming full speed head to the seas, and was barely able to hold her own, though her engines were going at a rate which, under ordinary circumstances, would have developed a speed of twelve knots an hour.

Notwithstanding the record of the United States Marine Corps there are still heard demands for the abolition of this fine corps. By some the force is considered "a relic of bygone times." This sentiment does not appear to be echoed by the majority of leading officers in the navy, for large sums of money are being asked to continue to see so little of share duty under arms it is imperative that a trained force be kept constantly available for that work.

The detail for the cruiser Charleston is expected to be made up on board the Vermont in a day or so. The man, it is understood, will be sent to Mare Island overland. The Baltimore's detail will also be made up this week.

The trailing ship Portsmouth is expected to sail for the West Indies this week.

AT THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

A musical and literary entertainment was given last evening under the auspices of the Seligman Solomon Society in the chapel of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue. It was a happy occasion for the 600 inmates. The asylum brass band of thirty pieces, led by George Weigand, and the asylum choir of sixty mixed voices, conducted by Prof. S. Saber, took a prominent part, and all their selections were enthusiastically applauded.

Many persons interested in the institution were present, including Jesse Seligman, Henry Rice, A. Wolff, Julian Nathan, Simon Schafer, Edward Lauterbach, Louis Stern, Myer Stern, John Raw, M. Tuska, Emanual Lehman, Jacob F. Bamberger, Henry Newmad, Solomon Ranger, Irving S. Bernheimer, J. W. Riglander, and Henry Newstadter.

ARRIVED ON THE ETRURIA.

Among the passengers of the steamship Etruria of the Cunard Line, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, were Sir Spencer St. John, British Minister at Mexico; Sir John Swinburne, the Viscount de Chabannes, Lionel E. G. Carden, British Consul at Mexico; W. S. Graff Baker, Dr. J. W. Chesham, Dr. Hambley, Capt. William Oliver, F. A. Kursheedt, William Salomon, and Alfred J. Pullman.

GOOD TIMBER FOR PILOTS

HARDY HELMSMEN FOR UNCLE SAM TO CHOOSE FROM.

THEY MAY BE SELECTED TO FORM THE CORPS OF COAST PILOTS AND GUIDE THE SHIPS OF THE NAVY.

Since THE TIMES commenced its advocacy of the establishment of a corps of coast pilots for the navy no little interest has centred in the class of men to which this reference has had special hearing. It is not generally known just what constitutes a pilot, and from what particular body of men selections could be made for the responsible positions advocated being opened in the navy.

In general there are two classes of pilots—State pilots and United States licensed pilots. In the former classification are numbered the pilots familiar to ocean travelers—the hardy fellows who board incoming steamers regardless of wind or weather, and to whose care is intrusted the navigation of the vessels across the bar and up the harbor. These men are licensed by the State, and when two States border on the same water rival State pilots are found. This is the case at this port, where for years the New-York pilots and their New-Jersey brethers have narried on a sharp rivalry.

The second classification is the one under consideration, since it embraces a body of men at home on all waters over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The United States licensed steamboat Captain is a man who has spent years in acquiring the experience necessary to fit him for his calling, and in consequence one seldom meets a man in this body much under forty years of age. In and about the city of New-York there are no less than 2,500 United States pilots, while it is safe to say that over 8,000 can be found along the Atlantic coast from Eastport to Key West. Nearly, if not all, of these pilots are members of the Brotherhood of United States Licensed Pilots, an organization which in New-York and vicinity has a membership of 1,500. To act as a United States pilot it is necessary to have a license issued by a United States Commissioner, and this officer will not issue a license unless the applicant's claim is signed by at least three regularly-qualified pilots, though at first one might infer that such countersigning was simply a question of having three friends who might be prevailed upon to sign their names. It is really the highest recommendation the candidate could have. No United States pilot will risk his signature to an application, even if it is that of his own brother, unless permission to do so is first received from the harbor to which he belongs. As it is, an applicant sends his name through some pilot to the nearest harbor, a committee is at once selected to examine the man, and the application is for a coast license the examination often lasts for days. Should he pass the ordeal his application is signed and stamped with the seal of the harbor.

The rigidness of the examination by the pilots themselves is to prevent the corps from admitting other than the very best men and then, too, should a United States pilot through carelessness or incompetency cause a disaster he will not only lose his license, but the recommendations of the men who signed his application will in the future have little effect.

It is not generally known that all the tugboat Captains, ferryboat pilots, and the Sound pilots are regularly-licensed United States pilots. The tugboat Captains and Sound pilots accredited to this harbor are perhaps the very highest standing in the brotherhood. Tugboat men especially are required to possess a wide range of experience. It is not sufficient that they know the channels leading into the different ports along the coast, but they must also understand perfectly the management and use of the whole seaboard at all stages of water and at all times of year. It is one thing to steer a steamer into a port when her engines are in working order and available, but it is a different thing to handle the same vessel or a great sailing ship when her motive power is lost or is little tug alongside. Then it is the knowledge of the steamboat pilot comes into play. It may be there is a heavy fog on, the tide is rushing along at different parts of the channel, and there are contrary currents which must be heeded. The ship, too, may have barely enough water to float her, and the least fouling of a current may mean the grounding of the vessel. Nothing short of his life experience gets the vessel to a safe anchorage, and while the chain is rattling through the hawse pipe the impatient tug is off again to the bar to pick up another arrival. Incoming ships must take a pilot or else pay his duce; but unless the vessels can sail or steam up unaided they must call into service some tug. As upon as the tug is secured alongside the Captain of the latter is the navigating officer.

Many of the tugboats of this port tow up and down the coast, and it is not uncommon for a tug to take a tow from here to Baltimore, another from Baltimore to Boston, and perhaps one from Boston to New-London before finding her way back to New-York. It is this constant work that keeps the pilots up in the details of an exacting calling. Nearly all the sound pilots have had years of service along the coast, and some of the crack men of the brotherhood are to be found at the wheel of the great steamers plying between here and Fall River, Stonington, and New-Haven.

There is perhaps no better known United States pilot in and about New-York waters than Capt. Jacob Brandtur, who up in the North River fully sixty years ago. He has during the past forty years piloted in American waters every form of craft from a sloop to the largest steamship. During the civil war Capt. Brandtur was employed by the Government running transports down the coast, and no less than once important commands devolved wholly upon him. As an Atlantic coast pilot he has no superior. In appearance Brandtur has a somewhat venerable look, his long flowing white beard identifying the veteran pilot wherever it is seen. His fellow-pilots have looked upon the same thirty years ago. He is in pommand of the U. S. Starbuck.

Frank Ward, the commander of the steamer Thomas Brencao, is about fifty years of age, and has spent more than thirty-five years at the helm. He is the founder of the Brotherhood of Pilots, and through his instrumentality the pilots have so framed a code of laws among themselves that collisions are well-nigh impossible.

Peter Von Siekp, the chief pilot of the steamer Long Branch, is a man of about fifty-five years of age, tall and gaunt, and with nerves of iron. During the summer months Von Sieko transports thousands of passengers up and down the bay, and many will perhaps recall the features of the tall, silent man in the wheelhouse of the Long Branch. In the Winter months he is to be found directing the movements of the large tugs Jacob Meyers and Howard, as he owns most of the timbers in both of them. Von Sisko commanded the old Pluto, a sidewheel steamer familiar to New-Yorkers of thirty-five years ago, but long since destroyed.

Frank M. Rissedorf is at present President of the brotherhood and he is besides at the head of Harbor No. 1, as this port is known. His coast experience embraces service from Panama to Halifax. At present he is the commander of the steam ferryboat Grand Duke, Black Ball Line of shippers. From the service of this company he turned his attention to mechanical engineering, and on the breaking out of the war at once entered the navy, taking a position in the engineering department. He saw active service before Charleston, at Port Royal, and throughout the whole of the blockade. At the close of the war Mr. Bradley entered the coasting service. For many years he commanded one of the finest tugs in the harbor, and in appreciation of the manner in which he ran his vessel he wears a massive gold watch from the owners.

Capt. Joseph Norton of the steamer Sadia Ellis sprang into prominence some years ago on the occasion of the burning of the Erie ferryboat Seawanhaka. Norton was in command of the tug Beaph. When the flames broke out on the Pavonia he ran the Beach alongside and rescued the panic-stricken passengers, the women and children first.

Samuel J. Fennell is said to be the best-dressed pilot in New-York. Fennell seems to take special delight in his toilet, but for all that his brother pilots say he has very few superiors in the handling of large vessels. He has been a pilot over twenty years, and is known along the whole Atlantic coast.

Pilot John Brown of the Government steamer Washington has seen some thirty years' service, not only as a pilot, but in the United States service. His war record is an especially fine one, and his knowledge of the coast and approaches to this port is extremely good. Mr. Brown is a man of about fifty-five, is tall and well knit, and looks good for some twenty years' more service.

Charles Seely, the commander of the steamer Charles Allen, is a man of about fifty years of age. His aptness as a coast pilot has produce won for him the sobriquet of the "Great American Pilot." As a linguist Mr. Seely has quite a reputation among the pilots, who say that he can converse as readily with a crew of Spaniards, Italians, or Greeks as with an English or American crowd. Mr. Seely has spent the best part of his life on the coast.

Walter Schnitz, the commander of the steamer Annie Baur, is another prominent United States pilot. During the late war he won reputation for successful daring in running transports down the coast, and he was given some very important commands.

Among other well-known pilots are Capt. John Allison of the Fulton Ferry, Albert Eames of the steamer E. W. Burns, John Bradley of the revenue cutter Chandler, Eli Quinlan of the steamer Trojan, Edward Brandar of the steamer Jewett, and James Keyes of the revenue cutter Grant. These are some of the men from whom will be selected the corps of pilots for the vessels of the navy. The service to which they may be attached has already been created fully in THE TIMES, and they are personally introduced to the public now for the first time.

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THE GREAT BOTANIST.

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS OF ASA GRAY. Selected by CHARLES SPRAGUE SARGENT. Two volumes. Boston and New-York: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co.

As Americans we are not conscious of the few illustrious men of pure science born to us. They are not many, it is true, not more than three, but among them Asa Gray holds the most conspicuous place. And yet Gray was far from being a man of mere abstractions. He rather took pride in the practical side of his lifelong labors. Mr. Sargent rightly tells us of the works of an educational character Asa Gray wrote, and that no text books of science "surpass them in the philosophical treatment of the subject they embrace or in the beauty and clearness of their text." Of the importance of these books the direction Asa Gray gave the study of botany, and especially of the flora of North America, it is not alone this country but the civilized world that acknowledged the debt owed this distinguished man.

When we learn that Asa Gray's first scientific paper was published in 1834, his last in 1887, we see a period of mental activity extending over a half century. To the very last there was no lessening of ability, but increase of power. We cannot, then, but be amazed at that intellectual activity and industry which neither assured position, "the weariness of advancing years, nor the hopelessness of the task ever diminished."

The text books, those descriptive of botany, the philosophical essays, which grew out of the Darwinian theories, are not incorporated in these volumes, because these are readily obtainable; but the shorter reviews, the biographical notices, essays of general interest to botanists having been long out of print or difficult of access, are to be found in Mr. Sargent's volumes. In the selection of material to be chosen from not less than 1,100 bibliographical notices and reviews published by Prof. Gray, the selection, though a difficult one, has been accomplished with judgment. What these volumes show is that period ranging over the last half century where botany, fostered by this single man in America, took a stronger, lustier growth, how, by his influence, there came about true scientific training, not in botany alone, but in other studies, and how the public were made to value such scientific training.

What strikes the least scientific in reading Asa Gray is the wonderful clearness and precision of his style. He was not only master of his subject, but master of his English. He had, as a critic, a just and discriminating mind. Thoroughly familiar with both sides of a question, he may have been, as Mr. Sargent expresses it, rather "more critical than laudatory, but he card for the truth above all things." He was authority, but when he differed he was a courteous opponent. It would never do with such a keen observer as was Prof. Gray to manufacture facts and adapt them to theories. It was not plants and trees alone he had studied, but he understood the relationship between animate and inanimate nature, and so, when somebody gave impossible habits to a squirrel, the Harvard professor neatly put him straight. A very happy paper of Prof. Gray's is when he enters the lists with Mr. Ruskin. About fourteen years ago the Oxford Professor of the School of Arts had his fling at botany. In his "Proserpina: Studies of Wayside Flowers" the exalter of Turner gets excited over the calling of every flower with three or four dozen Latin names, and he declares this to be "of the devil's own contriving." As Asa Gray puts it, Ruskin felt as did Wesley, who "would not allow the devil to have the singing of all the good tunes, so neither will Ruskin allow him to have the naming of all the sweet flowers." Ruskin, in the "Proserpina," stated that botanists seemed to give a preference to names to plants "founded in some unclean or debasing association, so that to interpret them is to defile the reader's mind." Mr. Gray intimates that the Oxford professor is something like the fine lady who complained to Dr. Johnson of the indelicate words found in his dictionary. "I perceive, madame, that you have been looking for them." This fact of debasing names given plants Asa Gray denies, for he declares that there are barely one or two "the translation or etymology of which would be embarrassing at the parlor table." Leaving his laughing banter, Asa Gray shows that Mr. Ruskin is bumptious, and really has no powers of generalization, not understanding the interdependence of the vegetable kingdom, and that in order to glitter and be paradoxical the condition of the enlogist of Turner, as far as botany is concerned, was that of "cram," and that the cramme led to mental dyspepsia. For a man of Mr. Ruskin's very much overestimated calibre to have true fitness with Darwin was to engage in a contest like unto that of undercooked Murano goblet and a cannon ball. To think of the real impertinence of the thing when Ruskin asserts that Darwin is to be ranked "among the men of semi-facnlty or semi-education, who are more or less incapable of so much as seeing much less thinking about color." That is a charge as is indeed a charge.

It must be a source of pride to us that Darwin did acknowledge his indebtedness to Asa Gray. We do not propose to show how keen was Gray's interest in the all-absorbing subject of descent, natural selection, the survival of the fittest, nor has Mr. Sargent wished to give this prominence. Those even not well acquainted with the early reasonings which led up to Darwinism cannot fail to understand the pith of Asa Gray's studies on apparently minor topics. To the man of scientific mind the generalizations which are found lead inevitably to Darwinism, and this is notable on the part of Gray years before the all-engrossing topic was ever broached.

In the second volume have been collected those grand essays such as "Forest Geography and Archæology," "Do Varieties Wear Out or Tend to Wear Out?" "The Longevity of Trees," "The Flora of North America," "Æstivation and Its Terminology." These are models not only of English, hut profound in range of thought. For soperbness of language and general comprehension we are inclined to believe that nothing has ever been better done than this "Forest Geography and Archæology," a lecture delivered some eleven years ago.

The short biographical notices are models, and Asa Gray brings before us, in a sympathetic manner, the lives of those who more particularly devoted themselves to the study of botany. Very beautiful is the review he wrote, in 1886, on the "Life and Correspondence of Louis Agassiz." Agassiz and Gray differed widely as to the beginning of all things. He was, says his reviewer, a "large-minded man," "who wanted for nothing except for science."

Those who "knew Agassiz during the twenty-seven years of his American life can quite understand the contagious enthusiasm and confidence he evoked."

This enthusiasm, given to so few to impart, was not singular to Agassiz. With Spencer F. Baird, Asa Gray had this eccnic power. To work for either Gray or Baird was a delight. Their kindly words of praise helped to stimulate the younger men of their time. By the grandeur of their minds, their simple manners, their devotion to their subjects, they have helped to educate the coming generation.

Reputation is fleeting, unless based on a very solid foundation. That on which Asa Gray rests, because it is so strongly built, has the best chance of weathering future years. His is a name which is certain to last. An educated public is grateful that Mr. Sargent should have made so wise a selection of the writings of Gray as those presented in these two volumes.

ESQUIMAUX AND WHALES.

ARCTIC ALASKA; OR, EIGHT MONTHS WITH THE ARCTIC WHALEMEN. By HERBERT L. ALDRICH. Chicago and New-York: RAND, MCNALLY & CO. 1889.

Sea voyages in which men are shown grappling for life with the dangers of storm, ice, and ocean currents are always delightful, but especially so when they have an air of homely truth and come, as it were, alive from the lips of those who have been in the battle. Mr. Herbert L. Aldrich, for his own part, saw only the rosy side of whaling in the Arctic beyond Behring Strait, for the year that he accompanied the whaling fleet from San Francisco (1887) as historiographer and wielder of the photographic camera was pleased to be exceptional for good-natured ice floes and winds that aided instead of baffling the whalers, also for the exceptionally large catch of whales. But he has taken down from the lips of half a dozen Captains of whalers accounts of dismal reverses, when hundreds of men starved to death before their comrades eyes, or were hurried away into the arctic ice and, with their gallant ships, heard from no more.

Mr. Aldrich is not a polished writer, yet more than once he surprises the reader with a turn of phrase or a well-knit sentence that a practised writer might envy. His little book has the charm of straightforward description from one who has been to the spot and does not attempt to give more than he has seen and understood. The accounts of the Esquimaux are particularly valuable as corroborating much that has been written of them, and therefore useful, but also adding many points not remarked by other writers. He has "shot with his camera" men, women, and children of this curious race and tells us things that increase materially our stock of information concerning them. He met the Siberian as well as the Alaskan Esquimaux, the people concerning whom Nordenskiöld reported so fully in the "Voyage of the Vega," and those with whom Franklin and other explorers came in contact. He notes and pictures the strange habit of wearing labrets, now dying out among the natives on both sides of the strait, a habit they have in common with Indian races of Mexico and Brazil. He describes the mode of exorcising disease practiced by the medicine men, and explains the easy-going morals of the natives as well as many of their strange superstitions. Very singular are some of the habits of whales, walrus, seals, and land game which he has picked up. Thus the whaling Captains, some of them, believe that the whales "sing" or call to each other under water. At first Mr. Aldrich supposed the allusions to this were Neptunic jokes on the part of the whalemen.

"But one day there was a rehearsing of experiences and I found that the masters really believed that the whales do sing. Capt. Kelley was the first to discover the singing, but he was laughed at for it. In 1882 several ships lay at anchor under Indian Point. As usual the masters got together and in the midst of their conversation Capt. Kelley broke in: 'There's a bowhead' (whale.) Everybody laughed about 'Kelley's band,' but he insisted that whales were near by and he was going to give chase. One master suggested that it was the copper on the ship; another that it was the copper on the ship, and Kelley said that it was seals; another that it was the ice, and so on. But when Capt. Kelley took up anchor and set sail every ship followed him. One whale was caught. Soon more singing was heard. The result was the capture of several whales. While Capt. W. H. Kelley was whaling in the Japan Sea in 1881 he put his ear to the line and heard the whale that he had struck give a deep, heavy, agonizing groan like that of a person in pain. It has been known for a long time that hump-backed whales, blackfish, devilfish, and other species of whales sing, and that whales and seals talk underwater, and it is believed that all animals having lungs and living in the water as these do have their peculiar cry, or, as whalemen express it, 'sing.'"

Besides the descriptions of human beings and the landscapes of Alaska under the Arctic Circle, we have here accounts of the various processes by which the whales are sighted, neared, struck, and killed, then relieved of their blubber and bone, together with the further methods of trying out the oil.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Stanley's recent letters from Africa will he brought out in inexpensive form by Sampson Low & Co. of London and Harper & Brothers of New-York. One of the letters has not yet been made public.

—Macready will be the subject of the first volume in the series of brief biographies of English actors, of which William Archer is the editor. It will appear early in the new year.

—Estes & Lauriat will issue 1,000 copies of their *édition de luxe* of Dickens's works, two volumes appearing each month, the set making forty-five volumes. The edition is sold by subscription only.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that Justin Winsor has in preparation a work to which he gives the title "Christopher Columbus," and which is described as "an examination of the historical and geographical conditions under which the Western Continent was disclosed to Europe, with an inquiry into the personal history of Gristoval Colon." Its character will be both historical and biographical.

—Stanley Lane-Poole has edited the papers of Sir George Bowen for publication by Longmans, Green & Co. One of the earlier letters gives a glimpse of Washington society during Grant's Administration.

—Mr. R. F. Zogbaum has written for this week's number of *Harper's Weekly* a paper on life at an Indian agency with illustrations drawn by himself. A short story entitled "That Wagon of Ours," by M. G. McClelland, will be printed in the same number.

—Besides the biography of Jane Austen written by Austen-Leigh, the one recently issued in the Famous Women Series, and the one on which Goldwin Smith is said to be engaged, still another has been undertaken by Oscar Fay Adams. It is already in the publisher's hands, and Mr. Adams says of it, in a letter to the *Critic*:

"It is based upon the biography by Austen-Leigh, and upon her letters, and attempts to show what she was as a woman rather than as a novelist. In the course of the Summer just past I visited nearly all of the places in England associated with Miss Austen, and secured a number of illustrations of scenes connected either with her ar ber novels, which I mean to use in the biography. My work has not only received the sanction of many of the members of the Austen family, but ec far as was possible they have aided me in verifying minor details, and in supplying bits of hitherto unpublished information about her. I am conscious that my work still leaves much to he desired, but I think that whenever it appears in print it will he found to give a reasonably clear and definite conception of Jane Austen as she appeared to those who knew her."

—Mrs. Pfeiffer, the writer of verse, is said to he at work upon a drama in three acts intended for the stage. It will be acted at a matinée in February at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London.

—A biography of Lord Sherbrooke, the venerable English statesman, has been undertaken in England by Mr. Patchett Martin, with the sanotion of his lordship, particular attention heing given to the eight years spent by him in New South Wales. Lady Sherbrooke will contribute a short preface. The work will be issued in the coming Autumn by the Longmans.

—"Idylls of a Lost Village" is the title of a collection of studies of village life and character by John Bridges, which Macmillan & Co. will publish.

—An edition of Bryce's "American Commonwealth" less expensive than the first has just been brought out in England.

—Mr. Rider Haggard has recently lost his mother, "a lady," says the *Athenæum*, "of many accomplishments, who published some volumes of verse."

—In the forthcoming volnme of "The Dictionary of National Biography" Joseph Knight writes on Garrick, Sidney Lee on George Gascoigne, the poet; Prof. A. W. Ward on Mrs. Gaskell, Austin Dobson on the poet Gay and Gillray, the caricaturist; H. E. Tedder on Geoffrey of Monmouth, Prof. A. W. Ward on George I. and Prince George of Denmark, J. M. Rigg on George II., the Rev. William Hunt on George III., Mr. J. A. Hamilton on George IV., and Leslie Stephen on Edward Gibbon and William Gifford of the *Quarterly*. Mr. Gladstone has supplied notes for the memoir of his father, Sir John Gladstone.

—"No one has forgotten," says a London newspaper, "how Mr. Hallam Tennyson was stricken with illness in India, being there in quest of the Viceroy, and died on the voyage home." It was not Hallam Tennyson, but Lionel, as another journal has already pointed out, who died on his way home from India. Hallam is in quite good health, and is the active and thoughtful care-taker of his father. Lionel Tennyson's widow is now the wife of Augustine Birrell, the author of the "Obiter Dicta" essays.

—Early in December 40,000 copies of "Looking Backward" had been printed in England, and nearly all of them had then been sold.

—The *Century* for January will contain in the Lincoln biography an account of the last days of Lincoln, including the assassination, the funeral, and the attack on Seward. It is announced that supplementary articles, by Confederate and Union officers, on the "Pursuit and Death of John Wilkes Booth" will accompany this installment, while among the illustrations will he a diagram of the box in Ford's Theatre and a fac simile of a playbill found in Lincoln's box after the assassination.

—The Browning Society of Boston will hold a memorial meeting at an early day. It was at first proposed that the meeting he held on Dec. 31, hut it was found difficult to make the necessary preparations so soon.

—The late Edward Bradley, ("Cuthbert Bede,") besides writing "Verdant Green," was the author of many other works, though none of them became celebrated. One was "Little Mr. Bouncer," which appeared in 1876 and was a sequel to "Verdant Green." Its success was limited. His other works were: "Photographic Pleasures," (1855;) "Nearer and Dearer," (1857;) "Fairy Fables" and "Happy Homes," (1858;) "Glencreggan," (1860;) "Curate of Cranstarr," (1862;) "Tag in Tartan Land," (1863;) "The White Wife," (1864;) "The Rook's Garden," (1865;) "Mattins and Muttons," (1866,) and "Fotheringhay and Mary, Queen of Scots," (1886.)

—Papers to appear in the January number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, published by Harvard University, are these: One by Prof. Hart of Harvard on American cities, discussing their rise, the causes of their growth, their population, and the foreign element; one by Prof. Hadley of Yale on the effects of the prohibition of pools by the Inter-State Commerce act; one by Prof. Giddings of Bryn Mawr on the theory of interest; one by E. Cummings describing the exhibition on social subjects at the Paris Universal Exposition, and one by A. de Foville of Paris on the economic movement in France.

—With its January number Mrs. Lamb's *Magazine of American History* enters upon its twenty-third volume. This publication maintains its attractions unshated and with conspicuous success.

—The Christmas number of the *Del Monte Wave*, published at San Francisco, is handsomely illustrated with views around Del Monte and elsewhere and with portraits of society hollas.

—The second number of the *Arena*, (Boston,) for the sense being the number for January, has already gone into a second edition. The February number will contain articles by Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and Helena Modjeska.

—The *Public Ledger* Almanac for 1890, published by Mr. George W. Childs of Philadelphia, is a neat and compact little pamphlet, and its political statistics and general information are very conveniently arranged for ready reference.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE BOOK OF WEDDING DAYS. Quotations for Every Day in the Year. Compiled and arranged by EMILY THORNE HOES, and MABEL BASKERFIELD. Devices and decorations by WALTER CRANE. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1889. Vellum covers, decorated.

THE LATIN HYMN-WRITERS AND THEIR HYMNS. By the late SAMUEL WILLOUGHBY DUFFIELD. Edited and completed by Prof. E. C. THOMPSON, D. D. New-York and London: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1889. Cloth.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. Edited by RICHARD P. CLARK, M. A., Trinity College, Oxford. London and New-York: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1889. 8vo, cloth.

BY THE WESTERN SEA. A Summer Idyll. By JAMES BAKER, author of "John Westacott." London: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co. 1889. Cloth.

TRYING TO FIND EUROPE. By JIMMY BROWN. Edited by W. L. ALDEN. Illustrated. London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE & RIVINGTON. New-York: BROMFIELD & Co. 1889. Cloth.

PRINCE FORTUNATUS. By WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," etc. Illustrated. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1889. Paper, 50 cents.

DEMETER AND OTHER POEMS. By ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON, D. C. L. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1889. Cloth.

FOOTPRINTS OF CHRIST. By the REV. WILLIAM M. CAMPBELL. New-York and London: FUNK & WAGNALLS. 1889. Cloth.

THE MAID OF ORLEANS; AND THE GREAT WAR OF 1702 TO 1713. By FRANCIS DAVENPORT ADAMS. With illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889. Cloth.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. Published monthly with illustrations. Vol. V., January to June, No. 29. New-York: Publisher. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1889.

JUSTICE AND JURISPRUDENCE. An Inquiry Concerning the Constitutional Limitations of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments. Written for the Brotherhood of Liberty. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. 1889. 8vo, cloth, $3.

MANGANESE BRONZE.

A LETTER IN REPLY TO THAT OF "METALLURGIST."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We read with considerable interest the letter addressed to you and published in your issue of the 26th inst. on "Manganese Bronze Tests," signed "Metallurgist." We further note your reply in the issue of the following day, and think possibly a word from the manufacturers would not be amiss.

Let us first say that we agree with "Metallurgist" on the point of determining "actual tests from bars ent from the castings." We think that the Government would do well to insist upon attention being given to this point, rejecting such castings as do not develop on an average of three tests the "requirements of the specifications." This we think would insure to the Government the quality of bronze worthy of its use, and also to the manufacturers fair competition. In this connection we do not criticise the attention the Navy Department already gives to this point, but what is to hinder substituting a cheap alloy and calling it manganese bronze? It is upon this determination that our manganese bronze that has caused the navies of the world and the merchant marine to adopt it for propellers, and therefore we earnestly appeal to them to accept it only upon this basis.

The specifications for propellers of the Government vessels at present building call for "Manganese bronze or an approved equivalent." What is to constitute an approved equivalent? Is it the test of a small bar? Does it follow if the "bar" develops the required "tensile strain" that the alloy in the casting will do so? Or does it even follow that the alloys are of the same composition? It is in the opportunity for fraud that we find fraud perpetrated.

The tests of manganese bronze as given you by Mr. Horace See are correct, and were made under his personal supervision. The screws of the several tests Mr. See ever conducted was the placing of a propeller "blade" under a ten-ton steam hammer and allowing the hammer to fall several times on the edge of the blade. The result of which was the bending of the blade to an angle of about 45 degrees, without showing the least crack. The blade was then sawed through the base section, and the solidity of the metal thus examined. It was found to be free from any appearance of "blow holes," and was perfectly homogeneous. This placed the question of the superiority of manganese bronze beyond a doubt, and, if we are not mistaken, the Navy Department at Washington was informed of these tests.

Relative to your query as to why the Government has discontinued the use of aluminum bronze, we would say that such is not the case, and would further add that if the Government would adopt the rigid requirements as suggested by "Metallurgist" and indorsed by the aluminum bronze advocates would not care to have their bronze used.

Probably it would be interesting to the marine engineer in general and "Metallurgist" in particular for us to cite an instance where a test of manganese bronze was made from bars ont from the castings. We furnished to the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company the propeller, strute, and rudder for torpedo boat No. 1. Upon each casting was cast four copons or test pieces. One of each we reserved, which upon testing showed the following average: Tensile strain per square inch, 66,332 pounds; limit of elasticity per square inch, 32,950 pounds; elongation in 2", 10¼ per cent.; reduction, 17.8 per cent. We have not as yet been informed of the results obtained by the Herreshoff Company, but expect a report in a short time. We would take pleasure in forwarding the same to "Metallurgist," and also to inform him further regarding the standard of manganese bronze made in the United States Navy as a standard.

E. H. CRAMP & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1889.

SUNDAY FOX HUNTING IN MONTANA.

From the Helena (Mon.) *Independent, Dec. 22.*

Lethbridge has gone wild over fox hunting. The first experience of this invigorating sport which the citizens of Lethbridge have enjoyed was on a recent Sunday. A number of the wily doubters had been previously captured, and on this particular Sunday they were turned out in most en masse to give chase. As many as could get anything in the shape of an animal with four legs went to the meet mounted, while there was also a pretty liberal turnout of single and double drivers. Arrived on the spot, the foxes were let out one by one, and the pack of hounds, from fox terriers up to Newfoundlands, let loose. Then the fun began. One prominent Lethbridge citizen who was driving was overcome by intense excitement, and entering into the spirit of the thing, threw off his coat, and with a loud whoop spurred out of the range, and careered wildly over the prairie in pursuit of the fox. It is not known whether he was in at the death or not. Another fox turned townward, and arrived, followed by a wildly enthusiastic crowd, both mounted and driving, just as the children were going to Sunday school. The fever seized the latter. The fox darted across the railway track, and the children rushed pell mell in the pursuit. Religiously-inclined people felt much shocked, and we hear that the matter was reported to the police. It is hinted, however, that it is not likely this Sunday in Lethbridge, who take a keen interest in fox hunting, even if the meet does take place on a Sunday.

NO NICKELS FOR NEVADA.

From the San Francisco Examiner, Dec. 23.

"This talk about introducing copper cents in San Francisco reminds me of the attempts made to bring five-cent pieces into circulation in Virginia City," said Gen. Daniel O'Connell. "A dime has always been the smallest coin there, and the nickels that men brought in their pockets from California, and either to wear there or be thrown away. No one in Virginia City would compromise the dignity of the place by accepting them. Finally a dry goods merchant returned from the city with a lot of the half-dimes. He didn't want to lose them, so he advertised a great twenty-cent sale. This scheme was to give the nickels away for the starters; they could be tendered for his bargains. Well, do you know, Sir, that as soon as the ladies got on to his scheme they just boycotted his place, and within two months he had to close his shop. That stopped the nickel business, and to this day a dime is the smallest change you can get on the Comstock. If there is 15 cents in change coming to you, you lose 5 cents, and if you complained the whole town would jeer at you."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

John Esehr, an Alsatian cook, twenty-seven years old, who lived with his mother in apartments in a tenement house in the rear of 244 West Thirty-second-street, committed suicide on Saturday night by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been out of work for two months and had been idle. On Monday he applied for admission to the French Hospital, but was refused because there was no room for him. He returned home despondent and went to his room and cut his throat.

Henry Clay Jessnp, an upholsterer, forty-five years old, dissipated and homeless, was found dead yesterday morning, on the stoop of the house 250 West Fifty-fifth-street. He had by way of "pull" on the effects of the prohibition of pools by the Inter-State Commerce act: one by Prof. Giddinge of Bryn Mawr on the theory of interest; one by E. Cummings describing the exhibition on social subjects at the Paris Universal Exposition, and one by A. de Foville of Paris on the economic movement in France.

The fourth annual ball of the Hoffman House barkeepers will be held at the Lexington-Avenue Opera House on Monday evening, Jan. 6. Elaborate preparations have been made, and it is expected that this will be the best ball the association has yet given.

"R. H. C."—Write the Secretary of the Navy and ascertain if there is any vacancy in your Congressional district. Then write your member of Congress about the matter.

St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the second degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuxedo Room, Masonic Hall.

Patrolman Stephen F. Reagate of the Thirty-third Precinct died yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

Frank Brooks, the youthful Brooklyn barber, who killed his mother on Saturday in order, as he thought, to save her from a siege of consumption, and who then shot himself, was in a very critical condition last night. The surgeons at St. Catharine's Hospital said he would probably die before morning.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. Wallace Sexton of Port Jefferson was awakened early yesterday morning by a man who demanded of her money and jewels. Mrs. Sexton directed him to another room, telling him they were kept there. When he went into that room, as directed, she sprang from her bed, locked the door on him, and gave an alarm. The burglar, however, succeeded in escaping.

The Rev. James C. Hume of Babylon has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Northport.

NEW-JERSEY.

Deidrick Sohnmaker, a carpenter, hanged himself yesterday at his home, 368 New-York-avenue, Jersey City. No reason is known for the act. He was twenty-three years old and unmarried.

The valuable library of Dr. George L. Janeway of New-Brunswick, N. J., has been presented to Rutgers College.

A MUMMY UNROLLED.

DETAILS OF AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

A large and distinguished company of Englishmen assembled in the botanical theatre of University College, London, on Dec. 18, to witness the unrolling of a mummy from Upper Egypt. This mummy, the London *Times* says, "has for about half a century occupied a place in the college museum, but it is not known now it came into the possession of the authorities. It was at length decided to unroll it, and Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge, M. A., of the British Museum, was requested to undertake the task. The chair was taken by Mr. Erichsen, President of the college, and among those present were Sir John Lubbock, M. P., Sir A. Garrod, Prof. Gladstone, Prof. Seeley, Prof. Ramsey, Prof. Goodwin, Prof. Carey Foster, Prof. Hayter Lewis, Mr. Romanes, Mr. Poynter, Mr. Alma-Tadema, Mr. Beerbuhm Tree, Mr. Rider Haggard, Mr. Maunde Thompson, Dr. Flon, and Dr. Quain.

"The mummy was placed on a table on the floor of the theatre and loosely covered with a cloth of fine linen of a faded purple color, which had formerly constituted its outer wrapping. Before proceeding to perform the operation of unrolling the mummy Mr. Budge made some prefatory observation on Egyptian mummies generally. He described the principal methods of preserving the human body by mummification as three in number. The first process required that the intestines should be extracted and embalmed in four pots dedicated to four gods. The body was then soaked in natron for seventy days. At the end of that time it was washed, and then carefully bandaged in hundreds of yards of linen. By the second process the intestines were simply dissolved out by means of natron, after which the body was soaked in natron and then mummified. By the third process the body was merely salted and put into a pit. Sometimes bitumen was used with other substances to fill the cavity in the body after the intestines had been removed.

"At the conclusion of his observations, Mr. Budge proceeded to unroll the mummy, which was precisely swathed in scores of yards of thick, yellowish linen of fine texture or five inches to about a foot. Some of them were laid lengthwise along the body; others were wrapped round and round it. At the beginning of the process of unrolling there were perceptible slightly small of aromatics, which as the work went on gave place to a more pronounced and decidedly disagreeable odor. When a great part of the linen had been removed black stains, caused by the bitumen, became apparent, and nearer to the body the wrappings had evidently decayed considerably from contact with this substance. Two small pieces of linen with fringes were discovered in the course of the unrolling, and these bore inscriptions more or less impaired by the bitumen.

"When at last the coverings had been removed the body was found to be of a very dark brown color—so dark, indeed, as to be almost black. The skin where it remained was hard and shiny, the arms and hands lay lengthwise upon the abdomen, while the heart and intestines were placed beneath the arms. The features when disclosed stood out very clearly, and were those of a handsome person, but the sex could not be determined. Glass eyes had been placed in the head, and there was a linen plug in the ear. Mr. Budge, at the conclusion of his task, said that the mummy seemed to belong to a period of 900 or 1,000 years before Christ. It was filled with bitumen, and nearly all the flesh was destroyed in consequence. Parts of the skin remained upon the breast, and the bones were still in fairly good condition. The intestines, instead of being put in pots, as they usually were in the case of persons of high birth, were placed beneath the legs.

"The person could not have been of very great importance because there was neither scarabæus nor ring upon the finger. The incision on the left side was not large, and there was also no most interesting features in the mummy. The person appeared to have been called Bek-Ran or Bek-Ranef. The only inscription decipherable was the name of Osiris, folded over the part of the stomach dedicated to that god, and a prayer for the heart of the deceased. There was another piece of writing on the cloth plate, but the year had been obliterated by the bitumen. From the quality of the linen, its fineness of texture, and the fringes to the inscriptions the mummy must belong to the best period of Theban mummifying, probably the nineteenth dynasty. The inscriptions were written in the hieratic form of the hand of Egyptian hieroglyphics. The mummy was about 5 feet 3 inches in height, and was that of an Egyptian, probably one of the class corresponding to the lower middle class of modern times. The body will undergo further examination by scientific experts."

SPRING STYLES IN HATS FOR MEN.

From the Hatter and Furrier.

The early Spring styles are neat and shapely, with no prominent changes. In derby the proportions are small with crowns run ng from full to medium round. In curls almost everything has been tried with a prepouderance in favor of an open round curl. Soma Stanley curls are shown with flat set and others full set. When properly rounded and set, the Stanley curl is very neat and suitable for Spring wear. Just at this time soft hats are having a boom, particularly in tourist shapes, which under different fanciful names have been put upon the market in very attractive style. Pooked hats and crushers are also in very active demand. A novelty in a tourist is shown with full stiff brim and soft crown, which makes a very excellent hat. It is stated by fashion authorities that the fashionable color in men's clothing for Spring will be green, and already orders have been given by fashionable tailors for solid visible green in diagonals and worsteds. In mixtures, also, green is the predominant color. Should this prove to be a popular fad, there will be unoubtedly a call for green hats, both in solid colors and mixtures, and it may be well for manufacturers in spare moments to experiment on very dark greens and mixtures, and be ready when the time comes.

A GIFT OF NEGROES TO NEW-ENGLAND.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Dec. 27.

There is one direction by which the surplus colored population of the South might be diverted elsewhere to the advantage of the South, the blacks, and the North. In the Middle and New-England cities and towns there is a great scarcity of household labor, and in the country a similar scarcity of farm labor. The South is overrun with swarms of worthless household servants. If schools were established for making these efficient cooks, chambermaids, and nurses, the North would take the entire supply. Gradually they would be followed by their male relations, who would find in the North plenty of farm work to which they are accustomed, and those who came would have the means of support awaiting them. The change would be a natural and gradual one, and more likely to be successful on that account than any abrupt and artificial movement.

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

DROP IN BRAZILIAN SECURITIES—VERY GENERAL INACTIVITY.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—There was an active demand for money during the past week. Discount rates were firm at 4¼ and 3¾. The Stock Exchange loan rate to next account is 6. The settlement on the Stock Exchange is proceeding. Dealings were few. In spite of the dearer money, prices were steady. The only adverse feature of the week was a further drop of 5¾ per cent. in Brazilian securities. Holders of Brazilian securities have become alarmed, confidence in the provisional Government having decreased and the honesty of the Fonseca régime becoming discredited. English railway securities were weak and a fraction lower. American railroads were quiet. Light money carried contangoes yesterday as high as 6 per cent. The week's variations in prices include the following: Incomes—Mexican National, 1; Wabash, preference, ½; Denver common, ¼; Lake Shore, Norfolk preferred, Texas, and Mississippi, Wabash general bonds, and Mexican Central, ½ each. Decreases—Union Pacific, 1; New-York, Ontario and Western, Northern Pacific, and Louisville and Nashville, ½ each. Canadians were firm. Grand Trunk first preference advanced ¾; Grand Trunk second and third preference, ½ each.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—There was almost nothing doing on the Bourse during the past week. The market, however, had a firm tone. Three per cent. rentes show a rise of 50c. for the week. Credit Foncier shares a rise of 4 fr., and Rio Tintos a rise of 4 fr. The Chamber of Commerce is urging M. Spuller, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to interfere for the protection of the interests of the French merchants trade at Para. Shipowners are urging upon the Government the adoption of protective differential tariffs against foreign shipping. Brazilian bonds show a fall of 6¼ fr. for the week, and Banco Nacional shares a fall of 15f.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—During the week past inactivity prevailed on the Boerse and prices were weak. Yesterday's closing prices include: Prussian consols, 105.90; Hungarian gold rentes, 87; Deutsche Bank, 174.25; Mexican shares, 95.90; short exchange on London, 20.42; long exchange on London, 20.18; private discount, 4⅝.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29.—On the Boerse business was dull during last week and prices were weak. Yesterday's final quotations include: Italian fives, 94. Russian fours, 93.10; Spanish fours, 73.25; short exchange on London, 20.33; private discount, 4⅜.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Provisions were quiet Saturday from the start. It was a featureless day in the way of business, yet prices were well supported, fluctuations being confined to a small range. Closings, in fact, showed an advance of 2½c. on Lard and December and May Short Ribs and 2½c.@5c. on Pork. January Short Ribs alone closed at prices a shade under Friday's last quotations. For cash delivery $5 77½ was paid for Lard, 3⅜c. for green New-York Shoulders, and 8¼c. for partly-cured Ic'd. Sweet-pickled Hams. Purchases of cash Lard reached 1,250 tcs. In the futures traded in January and May were the leading months. May sold at $5 42½@5 47½ for Pork, $5 97½@6 for Lard, and $4 80@4 82½ for Short Ribs, and closed at outside prices. Closings for January were also at the best quotations made, Pork standing at $9 05, Lard at $5 80, and Short Ribs at $4 60. December product was nominally a trifle stronger.

Wheat averaged firmer and a little higher in the speculative market. The opening was a shade stronger, or at 82¼c. for May. Then an advance took place in that future to 82⅝c.; later there was a reaction to 82¼c., then a bulge to 82⅞c., which was the top, and at the close 82⅝c. was bid. January closed at 78c. and July at 81c. Based on Friday's closing, this was a net gain in the active months of ⅝c. in January, and in September there was ¾c.@7⅞c. higher. Trading, which was light in the aggregate, was mainly in cellar May. The market derived most of its strength from the steadily diminishing movement of Wheat in the Northwest and from the bullish reports from Duluth and Minneapolis. The reaction from 82⅝c. for May to 82¼c.@82⅜c. was due to the large realizing by the crowd and good selling for short account by Partridge and others. Brosseau was a conspicuous buyer, and Hutchinson was accredited with having been a heavy seller of May. Not a bushel here, in St. Louis, and in New-York. The cash market for Wheat ruled quiet at the improvement noted in prices. No. 2 Red Winter and No. 2 Spring, in store, closing at 77¾c. A fair milling inquiry existed for choice samples, and sales for on board were reported at the following range: No. 2 Hard Spring at 79½c.@80c., No. 3 Hard at 78¾c., No. 4 Spring at 54c.@64c., No. 4 White at 58c.@65c., No. 3 Red Winter at 65½c.@76c., and No. 4 Red at 64c.@70c.

Corn appeared to have but little attraction for traders, and a light speculative business was transacted. Shorts were evidently a little uneasy at the recent rally, and were reported covering by them to cover was about the only feature of the market. Prices moved up ½c. for the leading intures, and all deliveries bevond December closed at the outside quotations established. May opened at 31⅞c.@32c., sold from 32c. to 32⅛c., and closed at 32¼c.; December opened at 30¼c., sold from 30¼c. to 30⅜c., and closed at 30⅜c.; February at 30c., and July at 32½c. Of the 613 cars inspected in here, 240 cars were unloaded through Chicago. Cash Corn met with a fair demand at steady prices. No. 2 and No. 2 Yellow sold in store and to go to store at 31c.@31¼c., and No. 3 in special bonses at 29½c.@29⅝c. Oats were in fair demand and firm, sales on track and free on board cars ranging as follows: No. 4 at 25½c.@26¾c., No. 3 at 28½c.@27¾c., No. 2 at 29c.@28c., and No. 3 White at 27¼c.@28c., and car Corn at 29c.@30c.

Oats filled the bill for shipping and met a lighter volume of business was transacted in a speculative way. The demand was mainly to cover outstandings, and offerings were fairly liberally large. The net gain for the day was about ¼c. From 21⅞c.@22c. on the split at the opening May sold to 22¼c. and closed at 22c.@22⅜c. January closed at 20½c. and February at 20¼c. The demand for cash lots of No. 2 in store and to go to store was light, at 20c. for regular and at 20⅜c. for special bonses. Samples went off fairly at steady prices, sales on track and free on board cars ranging as follows: No. 2 at 21c.@21¾c., No. 3 White at 21c.@22c., No. 2 at 20¾c.@21c., and No. 2 White at 22¼c.@23½c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Flour quiet; dull; steady. Wheat higher; market opened firm under light receipts, firm cables, and advances elsewhere; there was a set-back and a subsequent rally, and the close was firm. Receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, No. 2 Red, cash, 77¾c.; January, 77¼c., closed 77⅜c. bid; March, 70⅞c., closed 80c. bid; May, 81⅝c.@81¾c., closed 81⅞c. bid; July, 77¾c. Corn higher and dull; No. 2 cash, 25¾c.@25⅞c.; January, 25¾c.@25

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—PILLARS OF SOCIETY. Matinee—CINDERELLA.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BERKELEY LYCEUM—At 3—LECTURE RECITAL.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—AS YOU LIKE IT.
DOCKSTADER'S THEATRE—At 8:15—VAUDEVILLE.
EDEN MUSEE—ERDELYI NACZI—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERIES—From 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.—ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE EXHIBITION.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—TWELFTH NIGHT.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE NEW FANTASMA.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—22 SECOND FLOOR.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—PRESTIDIGITATION.
JOHNSTON'S ART GALLERY—From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—PAINTINGS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY. Matinee.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—At 8—THE MASKED BALL.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—RICHARD III.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—LA TOSCA.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINIE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15—BERNHARDT.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WINDSOR THEATRE—At 8—ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at* 1,269 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.*

A subscription book for the five-million-dollar guarantee fund of the World's Fair has been placed in the publication office of THE TIMES. *Subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in* THE TIMES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

Our Washington dispatches this morning give extracts from a considerable number of letters from prominent Brazilians, defining their attitude toward the new state of things in their country. The position of the writers is vouched for by the Brazilian Minister, and seems to be worthy of respect. They include a certain number of Liberals, but most of them are Conservatives who had held office under the empire and been loyal to it so long as it existed. These gentlemen seem to be agreed upon three things—that the empire is gone forever; that the only way to secure order, which is the first necessity of the country, is by loyalty to the provisional Government, and that a permanent and authoritative government must be established as soon as possible, to save the country from dismemberment, which several of them evidently regard as a serious and possibly an immediate danger. Meanwhile, we regret that Mr. VALENTE, the Minister of Brazil, cannot make a better explanation of the conduct of the provisional Government toward the imperial family. He is able to deny that the property of Dom PEDRO has been "confiscated," but is forced to admit that the promise of an annual allowance and the payment of $2,500,000 has been "canceled." "Canceled" is only a soft phrase for repudiation, and this particular act of repudiation is "plunder."

In a matter of such grave importance as Mr. WINDOM'S silver scheme would be if there were a prospect of its being put into actual operation, it is worth while to study the impression made on those familiar with questions of finance in other countries. The *Economist* of London dismisses it rather curtly on the ground that "it is not likely to be proceeded with," but indicates one consequence that "may be predicted with certainty," that is, that it "would inevitably lead to the expulsion of gold from the currency and from the country. It would make the United States Treasury the centre to which would gravitate not only all the excess silver production of America, but also the stocks of metal held by such institutions as the Banks of France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, which have all stocks of silver, some portion of which, at all events, they would be only too glad to convert into gold if the opportunity offered." To the plea that the Treasury could refuse deposits if they threatened to be too large the *Economist* replies that this could not be done without sending down the price of silver and so bringing about a very heavy loss to the Government. This is a phase of Mr. WINDOM'S plan that, so far as we have seen, none of its few advocates have adequately discussed. Yet it is plain that it must be very carefully considered if public opinion is to be won to the plan.

One member of the new Ways and Means Committee, Mr. BURROWS, recently declared his undying hostility toward all combinations of protected manufacturers, and it has even been reported that he would propose the entire removal of all duties used by combinations. Although the hearings before the committee were begun only two or three days ago, proof of the strongest kind as to the existence of one combination has been brought to his notice, being the admission by the testifying representative of the manufacturers of steel and iron beams that these manufacturers are in combination to prevent competition in prices. There is in the reports of the hearings no indication that Mr. BURROWS expressed any surprise or indignation at the statement that these protected manufacturers had combined to suppress competition and thus to take advantage of a duty designed, as the high-tariff men say, to cause and, stimulate competition in the home market, but we shall try to find in the committee's bill some evidence that he has made sharp protest against the retention of the high duty on beams of steel or iron, and that his protest has been effective.

We should like to see some of the subsidy beggars undertake to explain how their schemes would remedy such a state of things as is shown by the figures of our trade with Brazil for the fiscal year 1889, just published by the Bureau of Statistics. We imported from that country some $60,000,000 worth, of which $45,000,000 was coffee, $2,200,000 hides, $7,500,000 rubber, and nearly $5,000,000 sugar. We exported less than one-sixth of this amount, or a little over $9,000,000, of which $4,000,000 was breadstuffs and $600,000 provisions, the two being about one-half of the total, while mineral oil furnished nearly a million more. The most important single branch of manufactures exported was less than a million in iron and steel and their products. In other words, more than seven-eighths of the imports from Brazil were paid for practically in food products either directly or indirectly through other countries, and these embodied the lowest possible proportion of American labor. That we could have exported much more of other manufactures if they could have been furnished cheap enough is plain, but they could not be. In these circumstances the subsidy plan can be justly described in Mr. WIMAN'S stinging phrase: "The deadheading of dear goods." Trade cannot be made in that way.

Among the American properties recently transferred to English investors are eighteen breweries in St. Louis, all of which had been united under one management before the sale was made. The prospectus issued in London shows what were the inducements by which investors were led to buy the shares of the new company organized by the promoters. The share capital consists of $4,500,000 in preferred stock at 8 per cent. and $4,500,000 in common stock, and the new company carries also a debt of $5,088,000 in the form of 6 per cent. bonds that were issued by the breweries while they were owned in St. Louis. The earnings for the last three years are shown in the prospectus, and the investor is assured that the new company can pay in the first year 6 per cent. on the bonds, 8 per cent. on the preferred stock, and 16 per cent. on the common stock, and still have a surplus of $180,000 for "depreciation, reserves, and management." It is said that the promoters of the new company paid less than $12,000,000 for this property, which has been floated at a capitalization of more than $14,000,000. In transactions of this kind the middlemen take very comfortable commissions.

THE REPUBLICAN DILEMMA.

Considering the confidence with which the leaders of the Republican Party declared over and again in the tariff debates of last Winter in the Senate that the question of tariff legislation had been settled once for all by the complete restoration of their party to power in the executive and legislative branches of the National Government, it is at once interesting and instructive to see them plunge headlong in mid-holiday recess into an investigation of the changes needed in the tariff. To the unprejudiced observer it is also a little amusing. He experiences something of that sensation of unfeeling pleasure with which an audience in any theatre in the world hails a sudden and unexpected mishap to a prominent actor. It is as if the Republican managers had sat down hard where they thought there was a secure and comfortable seat, only to find that in reality there is none. For there never was anything so surprisingly unsettling as the settlement achieved by the elections of 1888. From the very morrow of the declaration of the result there has been coming to light a long series of revelations of amazing changes in opinion. Men and classes who were counted on with the confidence that the prairie farmer counts on a crop from a deep black loam have brought forward ideas as unlike the orthodox protectionism of the Republican sort as persimmons are unlike sorghum. From Minnesota to Massachusetts, from Virginia to Illinois, the voters who were looked to for unquestioning support of any tariff increase that might be proposed to them, have been crying out for reduction of the tariff in one form or another on the materials of American manufacturers.

Even Pennsylvania, the very home and hotbed of the protectionist propaganda, has presented manufacturers engaged in the most highly favored and stoutly protected trades, who pronounce the tariff duties a burden, a hindrance, and a nuisance, and protest that all that they want is to be rid of them in order to send their goods to the ends of the earth in competition with the pauper labor of the Old World. When the Republican managers, in response to these perturbing appeals and arguments, talk about the "tariff arch," to which every stone is necessary for the support of the whole, and beg the protestants to sacrifice individual and selfish interests to the common safety, they are roundly told that it was protection to individual interests that constituted the sole claim of the tariff to support, and that when this ceases to be given that claim is no longer valid, and the "arch" would be better rebuilt and made smaller. On the other hand, there remain to be counted with the old-time beneficaries of the tariff the monopolists whose growth in wealth and influence has been at the expense of the rest of the country, who have furnished the "cries" and, what is much more important, the money for the campaigns, especially the last one, and who insist that the policy of the party shall be that which was "nominated in the bond," or their aid will be withdrawn. They will have all or nothing, and they blindly fancy that they can carry their point by threatening that if they cannot have the high rates they wish, they would prefer "free trade" and done with it. This is a sore threat to the politicians, because, though they do not care a straw whether the country has free trade or protection so long as they can remain in power, they know very well that there will be no use for them once the tariff favors they have to dispense become unmarketable. But it is a threat of no force whatever for the manufacturers who, like the President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, are ready to give up the duties on their products to be freed from the taxes on their materials.

Between these two horns of a distressing dilemma, the Republican leaders are plainly at a loss what to do, while they are as plainly likely to suffer if they do nothing. Yet the latter is what is almost sure to happen. If they do not do absolutely nothing, they will probably make a vain show of action that will deceive no one. For whatever course they take will be under the eyes of watchful and eager critics. Not only the Democrats will be more vigilant than ever, knowing that the country was really with them in 1888, and that their cause has been gaining strength ever since, so that they have every incentive to keep the lines open for the contest of next Fall, and the still more important one of 1892, but there will be still keener pickets on either flank of the Republicans. Now, as never before, there are two classes of men in the Republican Party, each inspired by direct personal interests, and those interests opposed to each other, and each class jealous of the influence of the other. One wishes to bind closer the tariff chains that have held the country; the other, galled by these bonds, wishes to loosen them. Not a step can be taken, not a move can be proposed, that will not be scrutinized by both and opposed by one of these classes. The result will not be pleasant for those who are responsible for the policy of the Republicans, but it will be instructive, and in the long run beneficial for the country.

FITNESS THE ESSENTIAL TEST.

Having in mind the President's rule that "in appointments to every grade and department fitness should be the essential and discriminating test," Secretary NOBLE decided a few weeks ago that WILLIAM D. RYDER, a well-known resident of his own city, St. Louis, ought to be employed in the public service. A place was found for the man in the Indian Bureau, and the appointment was made.

We have said that RYDER was well known in St. Louis. The *Republic* of that city asserts that he "has been far better known there for years than Mr. NOBLE was at any time preceding his appointment to the Cabinet." But there seems to have been a desire to withhold any knowledge of the man's good fortune from his fellow-citizens. The news finally came out in a letter written by RYDER himself. Thereupon inquiry was made at the department, and it was declared there that no one hearing that name was in the service. So much interest was shown in the case by the people of St. Louis that further investigation was made by Senator VEST, and then the news of RYDER'S appointment was confirmed.

The prevailing opinion in the city where Mr. NOBLE and RYDER had lived many years seems to have been that the Secretary had found a new and strange meaning for the word "fitness." The *Republic* says that at one time RYDER kept a gambling house, and continues its reminiscences as follows:

"In former times—about the time Secretary NOBLE was defending the whisky ring—he has been known to come down out of the back room that was then on Fifth, between Pine and Chestnut, and, with his winnings flourished in one hand and his knife in the other, to clear the whole street in less time than it took Mr. NOBLE to order his appointment. He is, moreover, as accomplished in the use of his knife as he is at cards, and when he is compelled by his sense of propriety to stab a man, he always gets him by the lapel of his coat and then backs away from him, at the same time inviting him to keep off, and stabbing him reluctantly but artistically and thoroughly."

It is also recalled that in a political speech last year the man "referred with honest pride to the fact that he had never done a day's work in his life and never expected to." With respect to this the *Republic* says:

"Very few men have such talent in the conduct of life, even under ordinary circumstances, but it must not be forgotten that Gen. RYDER has had extraordinary difficulties to contend with and overcome. Of the men who serve for any considerable length of time in the Missouri penitentiary not one in a thousand can honestly and truthfully say after leaving it that he had managed to get through his term without doing a day's work. But Gen. RYDER is not the man to make an idle boast."

These extracts serve to indicate the prejudice in St. Louis that gave rise to expressions of dissatisfaction when it became known that the Secretary had put RYDER into the Federal service. The Secretary appears to have seen that he could scarcely afford to carry so great a load, for on the 21st inst. the following letter was sent to Senator VEST by Commissioner MORGAN of the Indian Bureau:

"DEAR SIR: Referring to my letter of the 12th inst., informing you relative to WILLIAM D. RYDER, an employé at Mescalero Agency, New-Mexico, I have to state that from information now in the possession of this office it appears that Mr. RYDER is not a proper person to be employed upon an Indian reservation, and by direction of the Secretary the Agent has been instructed to discharge him."

It is reported that RYDER wanted a place in the Land Office. He longed to be an inspector or special agent, employed to detect fraud and pursue land thieves. The Secretary might have given him the place from which he dismissed CONRAD, the agent who had made the case against the Benson ring and whose earnestness and fidelity excited the effective enmity of the defendants' counsel, and we should not have been surprised if he had used the man's talents in that way.

THE TROUBLE IN THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The discussion that has arisen in Boston and is beginning to extend through the country over the case of Mr. A. J. COVELL, whose appointment as a foreign missionary has been deferred till he shall have finished his theological studies, has begun with considerable virulence, and in the present state of feeling in the Congregational body, which is that of a truce between men in arms, may easily be aroused to a white heat through a misunderstanding of the point at issue. When the New-York meeting of the American Board adjourned after the appointment of a committee of nine, to which was given a roving commission covering the entire relations of the board with the Congregational denomination, it was believed by the liberal party in that body that a more considerate attitude would be taken by the Prudential Committee toward possible candidates for the foreign field who might hold to the belief in the universality of the atonement, and feel that it is wrong to deny the possibility of the salvation of all men. The action of this committee was to be based upon the famous letter of acceptance of the Presidency of the Board which Dr. STORRS wrote two years ago. This letter indorsed the previous action of the Board at Des Moines and at Springfield, but allowed that consideration should be shown toward those who had an earnest missionary zeal and whose opinions as to the possibility of a second probation might not be in all points identical with the ruling positions of the American Board. The Covell case seemed to come under the second division, for which Dr. STORRS made allowance, and it was on this account that as President of the Board he recently visited Boston twice in order to meet with the Prudential Committee and see that justice was done to Mr. COVELL upon the basis of his letter.

It was found on the examination of Mr. COVELL that his opinions on eschatology, though crude and unformed, practically favored the belief in a second probation. They were sufficiently pronounced to raise the issue whether his case came under the limitations described in Dr. STORRS'S letter, which is now the accepted interpretation or rule of action for the Prudential Committee. It was found that Mr. COVELL made two statements, one of which is now published and favors a future probation, while the other was given in private to Dr. STORRS and Mr. BLATCHFORD, and on the basis of which both these gentlemen urged that he should be appointed at once for the foreign field. It was found, however, when the Prudential Committee wished to know which of these statements was to be taken as his deliberate and conscientious belief, that the young man had been advised by one of his ecclesiastical superiors to adhere to his original statement, which put his case into the same class with those of Mr. NOYES and Mr. TORREY, who were rejected by the board two or three years ago because they were too non-committal on the point of future probation. When the foreign hand appeared in this case, Dr. STORRS and the Prudential Committee, of which he is a member, had no alternative but that of postponing this case until the young man should have completed his studies in theology, concerning which his mind seems to have been directed rather by generous instincts than by clear and intelligent study of the subject in hand. The fact that the minute concerning his case, which is said to have been in the handwriting of Dr. STORRS, was adopted by the Prudential Committee on the 17th of December, shows that Mr. COVELL'S case was postponed until he should complete his studies, because there was no other way to dispose of it. The evidence is furnished both by the published correspondence of Dr. ALDEN with Mr. COVELL and by the personal testimony of members of the committee who adopted the minute, that every care was taken to treat Mr. COVELL with fairness and kindness, and that the committee itself, not less than Dr. STORRS as President of the board, tried to discharge a difficult duty in such a way as not to be false to its understanding of the terms on which a great trust should be administered.

It is of the first importance that feeling and prejudice shall be kept out of the still unsettled issue in which the American Board is involved as a prime factor. This issue is more important than the individual cases that have given rise to extended discussion. It is between the American Board and the Congregational churches. It is whether the board, which is a close corporation and did not originate exclusively with the Congregational churches, shall be supported by this denomination on the present interpretation of its trust. It is claimed by the present officers of the board that they are obliged by virtue of their office to adhere to the terms on which this trust was committed to them, and that in the discharge of their duty they have no right to accept applicants who hold to the doctrine of future probation. On the other hand, there is a rapidly-growing party in the Congregational body, including an increasing number of the strong and wealthy parishes everywhere, and representing the intelligence of the denomination, whose members claim that, though they are in a numerical minority in the American Board, they have a right to say what kind of men shall be supported by their contributions in the foreign field. This is a fair and honest demand. The attitude of one party is thus that of fidelity to a trust, and the position of the other is that of men who rightly demand that taxation shall not be without representation. Whenever the majority of members in the American Board shall be taken from the liberal party, the present interpretation of the strictness with which traditional opinions must be adhered to will be changed. The two parties are to-day at the point of an armed truce. The committee of nine has been chosen to bring about within a year such an adjustment that the liberals and conservatives can work freely in the great missionary organization. The Covell case is unfortunate in coming at a time when brethren ought not to be in a fighting attitude toward one another. The real issue at stake is the reaching, in an honorable way, of a compromise between the conservative and liberal parties. It is in this light that Dr. STORRS and his famous letter hold a unique position, and the result of the labors of the existing committee of nine ought to be the widening of the terms in which the trust of the American Board is interpreted, so that its management to-day shall fairly represent the religious belief of the whole denomination from which its contributions are derived. This is the real issue at stake.

THOSE SILVER-LEAD ORES.

About two weeks ago there was circulated a report that the Henrietta and Maid mine at Leadville, Col., would be closed on Jan. 1, and that the owners of the property had been driven to take this action by Secretary WINDOM'S failure to reverse the old ruling of the Treasury Department concerning the admission of silver-lead fluxing ores from Mexico—a ruling sustained by several of his predecessors under Republican Administrations and found by the Senate Judiciary Committee to be in accord with the law.

It will be recalled that although Mr. WINDOM could not be induced to reverse this ruling he did issue instructions that are said to have reduced the imports of the fluxing ores 50 per cent. But while these instructions have been regarded by Mexico as sufficient cause for the imposition of retaliatory duties, they have not satisfied those who control the carbonate mines of Colorado. These persons have not ceased to demand the entire exclusion of the Mexican ores by duties that would be practically prohibitory. Having failed to accomplish their end in the Treasury Department, they seek to obtain from Congress new legislation that shall complete the work begun when the imports were reduced one-half by the Secretary's instructions.

It was pointed out at the time of the hearings in the Department that those who would gain the greatest direct benefit from the exclusion of the Mexican ores were the owners of the so-called carbonate mines at Leadville. The ores of these mines, like those brought in from Mexico, are need to good purpose by smelters in reducing ores of other kinds. If the Mexican ores should be excluded, the market value of the Leadville ores would be increased, and it was said that such exclusion would increase the value of the known body of ore in the small carbonate group by $6,000,000.

The reports as to the proposed closing of the Henrietta and Maid, the largest of the Carbonate Hill group, have been accompanied by direful predictions about the consequent ruin of the mining industry, and it has been difficult to avoid a suspicion that the reported decision of the owners was not reached without some reference to the effect of it upon the new Congress, which will be urged to impose a high duty on the Mexican ores. If the smelting works in Colorado that have used these fluxing ores should also be shut down—and it has been predicted that work will be stopped in them also—the owners of the mines might seem to have a stronger case in Congress than they had before the Secretary.

We are encouraged, however, by statements recently published in Colorado, to believe that the well-known mine in which Mr. BLAINE has a considerable interest may continue to be operated, for it does not appear that the condition of the property and of the business calls for the action proposed. On the 21st inst. the Denver *Times* published a review of the mines of Colorado which seems to have been prepared with care. It covers several pages of the paper. In that part of the review which relates to Carbonate Hill, in the Leadville district, we find the following:

"The great mine of the hill to-day is the Maid of Erin and Henrietta, employing an army of men and producing 200 to 300 tons of fine carbonate of lead ore a day. The property is under the able management of Mr. EBEN SMITH, and is owned by Mrs. D. H. MOFFAT, DU BOIS BROTHERS, H. A. W. TABOR, and the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE.

"Since the exhaustion of the 130-foot ore body in the Stone Mine *no such vast ore body* has been disclosed in the Leadville district as is now exposed to view in the Maid. The mine is one of the mainstays of the smelters of Colorado, supplying them with a most desirable decomposed ore, carrying nothing else than carbonate of lead and oxide of iron. While the product is of low grade the great quantities produced leave *royal dividends, and all the owners are monthly adding many thousands of dollars to their already large fortunes.*"

This account was published in Colorado at least a week after the report about the proposed closing of the mine on Jan. 1 had been given to the public in the East. Nearly a week before its appearance in Denver publicity was given in the East to the assertion that the mine had for a long time been doing a business that was "not profitable," in the hope that Mr. WINDOM would come to the rescue with a decision that should exclude the fluxing ores of Mexico.

If Mr. BLAINE has been misled by any of these reports, he will be glad to learn from this Denver paper that the property is doing well, and that up to the 21st inst. all the owners had been "adding monthly many thousands of dollars to their already large fortunes."

The plan to substitute a 12-inch gun for the 16-inch originally intended for the coast-defense vessel building at San Francisco seems to be accepted without protest as sound and sensible. The first project was a little too ambitious. We may eventually have 110-ton guns afloat in armored coast defenders, but it is hardly worth while to push on the construction of vessels for such ordnance when not even a 12-inch high-power gun has yet been made. And especially is it evident that this latter calibre is quite large enough for a vessel of only 4,000 tons displacement, like the *Monterey*. If she were twice as large, a 16-inch gun would be more appropriate. Coupled with this desire not to overdo armament is the warning of recent English experience as to the dangers of failures or partial failures in the heaviest ordnance. General approval also will probably be given to the dropping of the 15-inch dynamite gun from the plans for the *Monterey*. This weapon has never yet used actual dynamite charges afloat, so that after its record shall have been made in thorough tests there will be time enough to plan suitable harbor craft on which to mount such guns.

TRUTH AND JEST.

What do you think of a picnic to Cabin John's Bridge on the day after Christmas? Not a swift drive over the eight miles of splendid road, wrapped in robes, to a hot dinner in the hotel, but a genuine Summer picnic right down under the great arch of the wonderful bridge, the longest in the world, with the luncheon spread out on a broad rock, and the grass and ferns all green and fresh around you. Well, that is just the delightful experience that a party of my friends had. I would not have believed it possible had it not assumed so impossible.—*Washington Letter, to the Philadelphia Record.*

Two of our little friends, six and four years of age, are greatly interested in the school they have entered. The younger boy when seeing the first snow the other day said he thought he should take his sled to school. The older brother, who had just been promoted in school and, of course, was much elated, replied with great scorn: "Don't not as if you were one or two years of age and go sliding to school." This quenched the little fellow completely, and the "tots" walked off like men.—*Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph.*

It would be interesting—if such a calculation were possible—to know how many of the numerous reports of the Russian influenza in this country would have been made had there been no Atlantic cable and people on this side were in ignorance of the troubles prevailing on the other side of the water. It looks very much as if the fears engendered by the reports of the disease had assisted in developing it. The mind-cure people certainly ought to be exempt.—*Hartford Courant.*

An enthusiastic Prohibitionist when he learned that his fellow-passenger was from Georgia tackled him at once. "I am very glad to know, Sir," he said. "I hope you are a resident of that grand old State. What's the latest prohibition news from your section?" "Well," replied the Georgian, "people were a little slow in coming round to buying it by the quart at first, but they've got right smart used to it now, stranger."—*The Epoch.*

Teacher (after a lecture on geology)—Now, children, I want to tell you of something I saw in Utah. There is a high mountain there, far from human habitation, yet the top of it is covered with oyster shells. How do you explain that? Bright Boy—Well, I dunno, of course, but when we lived in Kansas a big cyclone struck our town and the last I saw of this railroad restaurant it was way up in the air, headin' for Utah.—*New-York Weekly.*

Whosoever about noon begins to gape and feel tired and has a pain in the back and is sore all over and when he tries to walk has a sensation as though his legs weighed a ton, can console himself that nearly all the crowned heads of Europe have had it. In its mildest form it is a very mean and discouraging feeling.—*Boston Traveller.*

A sick dude called on a doctor. "What he needs," advised the physician, "is absolute seclusion and solitude, with nothing whatever to excite him." "Leave him alone with his thoughts," promptly said his friends as they withdrew from the room.—*Chicago Globe.*

One of the unsolved problems of life to the average Jacksonvillian is: "Do the orange growers get enough money for their fruit?" The reports gleaned from various sources answer confidently, affirmatively, and negatively.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

If Artemus Ward's wife's relations had gone to the war, as he desired them to do, they would now be drawing pensions. What they lacked was foresight, and possibly they distrusted their distinguished brother-in-law.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

If the climate of Colorado continues to grow in mildness as it has done, fans will become popular Christmas presents, and iced drinks will supplant Tom and Jerry as a holiday beverage.—*Denver Times.*

The race problem which is now of superlative interest to Senator Ingalls is whether he or some other fellow will get there next year.—*Kansas City Star.*

Student—Professor, I'm getting tired of these awfully dry studies. Professor—All right. You may take "Ocean Currents" for to-morrow.—*Time.*

Just now the traveling public consists mainly of experienced couples who have been married ever since Christmas.—*Chicago News.*

Whether the influenza is here or not, there is no doubt that many of our young ladies are affected.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

LOW PRICES IN PIONEER TIMES.

From the San Francisco Examiner, Dec. 23.

"These yarns you hear about the terrible prices men had to pay for groceries and clothes and shoes in early days in California are a whole lot more interesting than truthful," said an old timer yesterday. "As a matter of fact so many ships came out here with gold seekers that they were almost willing to take merchandise as ballast. The charges for freight were so light that prices for ordinary goods were hardly more than they are right now. I've got a copy of the *Pacific News*, published in '49, and there is an account of a sale of goods brought by the ship Cuban Queen." He produced the old paper, dated Sept. 19, 1849. In the sale notice sugar was quoted at eight pounds for $1, tea 24 cents a pound, flour $5 per 100 pounds, and other groceries in proportion. Brogans were offered for $2 a pair, overalls at $1, and "butternut" shirts for $1 50 each. Socks were sold at four pairs for $1.

OPEN HORSE CARS ON CHRISTMAS.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 27.

People who chanced to take a horse-car ride up State-street Christmas afternoon were treated to something that, as the dime museum orator says, "they may not have a chance to enjoy again in a lifetime." The Albany railway, wishing to do something which had never been done in the history of horse railways in this city, at 1 and 2:20 P. M. Christmas Day dispatched two open cars on the State-street line. The cars were crowded with people, who, although dressed in Winter costume, looked as if it was a warm Summer's day. The balmy atmosphere and warm breezes made the trip both pleasant and strange. To be traveling up State-street hill on the 25th of December in an open car was, indeed, a rare experience.

AN EIGHT-HOUR LAW REVIVIFIED.

From the Philadelphia Press, Dec. 27.

It is over twenty-one years since the Pennsylvania eight-hour law was passed, and the City Solicitor of Philadelphia has just been called upon for an opinion whether it is applicable to city departments. It was conceived, possibly, that the Statute of Limitations had run against the law, so long has it slept on the statute book innocuous and disused. Now that it has been galvanized into new life by an official opinion that it is valid, the city will have to pay 25 per cent. more per day for unskilled labor than private employers, and in other respects doubtless the eight-hour law will slumber as before.

THE NEW SPANISH TORPEDO BOAT.

From Las Novedades.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—Telegrams from San Fernando describe the brilliant navigation trials performed yesterday by the Peral. The submarine torpedo boat traversed under water twenty-five miles, remaining submerged four hours. The reappearance of the boat aroused immense enthusiasm. Cadiz is wild with delight. In Madrid also there is tremendous enthusiasm.

On Sunday, Dec. 29, the definitive trials will take place in the presence of the Minister of Marine and a naval commission. The greatest expectancy prevails.

MISERABLE MAIL SERVICE.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) American, Dec. 26.

A letter from a subscriber at Saltillo, Tenn., complains about the miserable mail service, whereby he is unable to get the *American* for many days after it is mailed from this office. This is only one of many similar letters which come to us, but, in the words of the late Mr. Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?" One might as well be throwing stones at the moon for all the good it does. Where the fault lies we are not prepared to say, but somebody is to blame, certainly.

DAUBIGNY AT THE BARYE LOAN.

The landscapes by Daubigny which have been appearing in New-York for the last score of years are such quiet little pieces that one is unprepared for the strength shown by this master at the Barye Loan Exhibition. Landscapes of a tender green, silvery landscapes, views of river reaches all delicately gray, yet not gray after the more modern Parisian grayness, which really insists that we shall see pretty much everything gray—these are the notes to which we have been accustomed. Charles François Daubigny died about ten years ago. He lived the quietest of lives, toiled for many years as an engineer, and seems to have felt no higher ambition than to paint the shores of his beloved river Oise or those of the Loire, working into his pictures the restlessness of the scenery in Northern France not too far from Paris. Seated in his punt, he was as immovable and earnest in the pursuit of delicate shades in river scenery and effects of moving clouds as a Dutch angler in pursuit of his finny game, that fisherman who appears as much rooted to the bank of a canal as the willows themselves. Perhaps the anglers are not oblivious of such charms in nature any more than Izaak Walton was. Perhaps Daubigny sometimes indulged in such drowsy delights and dreamed over the rod on rivers where the fish are small and far between. At any rate, he fished to good purpose with palette and brush, for his landscapes are full of a rare simplicity and charm. Somewhat cold, perhaps, somewhat formal at times, especially when contrasted with works by the born colorists of his period and school, he represents more ordinary moods of nature, but moods which for that reason are appreciable by a wider range of men.

The Daubigny are easily overlooked at the Barye loan when the attention is distracted by the figure pieces of Millet and Diaz, the color pieces of Delacroix, Diaz, and Decampe, the harmonies of Corot and Ronssaau. But the unusual quality of a wide seashore view from the Walters Gallery must preserve that specimen at least from neglect. Its great interest lies in this departure from the rule, for, while the color of the ocean is magnificent and the size of the canvas challenges the passer, the finest elements of Daubigny are not so well seen in it as elsewhere. The low-toned gray river scene to the left of it on the line has more of Daubigny's smooth, gentle poetry. Just above hangs another landscape on a very different key. A storm is hurling the clouds across the sky in the background where the rain is falling, and the long grasses of the plain in the middle distance and foreground are bowed by the gust that runs before. Women are hurrying their work in the fields before the rain comes, and beyond them we detect the river almost hidden by its own banks. At the head of the gallery near the Jules Dupré with the great oak is one of those views of a pool or sluggish bight of a river where broad-leaved water plants rest in long flat masses, which seem to have had for Daubigny a special charm. Here cranes stalk or begin to flap their wings preparatory to flight. This painting is wrought with broad strokes, each delivered with absolute certainty. It is dark on the marshy nook and the screen of trees is in shadow. With the same big touch the cloudy sky is given. Here the cloud lines are dark, there they are gray, and beyond are the layers tipped by the sunlight with gleams of red. Standing on one spot four or five specimens of Daubigny may be examined which, in each case, have a particular physiognomy of their own, in each register some phase of nature that is not essentially dramatic and contains plenty of poetry and artistic truth.

Mr. Henry Graves has lent three Daubignys of great merit, a "Landscape After Rain," a view on the River Oise, and still another. From Mr. George I. Seney the exhibition has gained yet another Oise view, and from Mr. Alfred Corning Clark a "Coast Scene Near Dieppe." The sunset loaned by Mr. Charles A. Dana is a beautiful piece; Mr. William Sohaus lends a marine all in muted grays; what is, perhaps, the finest canvas of all signed by Daubigny is the "Village on the Banks of the Oise, Sunset," lent by Mr. George S. Baker. There is a breadth, a peace, a quiet strength in this picture that recall the old Dutch landscape school, and, it may be, surpass their work in the flow and ease of the brush work, if not in the robustness of the picture's general air, the massive simplicity of its character. For pictures have character like men, and it is as hard to define with words what impresses one as character in a picture as it is with regard to a human being. The result of a thousand impressions too delicate to separate one from another, our estimate of a picture is often necessarily lacking in words for proper expression. Hence, art criticism must always be tentative, if not absolutely bungling. This is especially true of landscape painting. With words it is only possible to grope somewhere near the meaning of a great landscape, the picture itself being a form of human expression, just as music is another and poetry a third.

WILL ABBETT RISE ABOVE HILL?

From the Newark Advertiser.

It is reported that Mr. Allan McDermott has gone to Boston to inquire into the workings of the Australian ballot system in Massachusetts.

Before he started on this statesmanlike mission Mr. McDermott took the pains to express his lack of faith in the Australian system. As a matter of history, Massachusetts newspapers have reported the well-nigh unanimous satisfaction of all sorts and conditions of men with the new ballot law, as worked at the late election in that State. It would appear, therefore, that Mr. McDermott's visit to the Bay State is somewhat a task of supererogation. He does not believe in the law; and the Massachusetts people highly approve of it.

As everybody knows, a man may see in any new thing just what he wants to see. For example, Mayor Haynes went to Boston once upon a time to see how beautifully the superheated steam that was laid through the streets of

BOOKED FOR THE OFFICES

SLATES MADE UP BY JERSEY LEGISLATORS.

FACTS ABOUT THE SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN—GOV. ABBETT'S INAUGURATION—A FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29.—Notwithstanding the fact that Senator Nevins is one of the Phelps camp followers, and that the Senate is believed to be peculiarly sensitive to the Sewell influence, all the signs point to Mr. Nevins's selection for the Presidency of the Senate. That he is about to serve the last year of his term has brought to his aid the powerful plea of Senatorial courtesy; and that is going a great way with him. But the arguments advanced for his defeat by the friends of Cranmer of Ocean, who would like to be there himself, may not be without their weight at the end, especially as Cranmer is known to be devoted to Sewell's interests.

The considerations urged by these gentlemen show the singleness of their devotion to the welfare of their party. They would be so happy to lend aid to Nevius's candidacy if his promotion would not take from the Republicans the advantage of an eloquent tongue on the floor of the chamber. He is the only Republican lawyer in the chamber, and if he mounts the dais, way, who is there left to represent the party at the head of the Judiciary Committee? Then, too, if he be taken from active participation in debates, Gardner of Atlantic will be left alone to combat such noted Democratic orators as Senators Werts, McDonald, Adrain, and Wyckoff, on the topics that are to come up for discussion.

These arguments may serve to flatter Mr. Cranmer with the hope of success till the Legislature assembles. The canous will probably find answers to them specious enough to perpetuate the meeting to put Mr. Nevius in nomination. "Gus" Barhour will probably be nominated for Secretary of the Senate, though Sharpe, the veteran "smiler" of the lobby, is still in the field against him.

Col. William Christian Heppenheimer will be paid the compliment of a unanimous nomination by the Democratic caucus of the House for the Speakership. He will be the seventh Hudson man who has occupied the Speaker's chair. "Gus" Evans, the editor of the old-time Hoboken *Democrat*, led off in 1868; Leon Abbett succeeded him in 1869 and 1870; John M. Carmalien followed in the line in 1876; Rudolph F. Rabe in 1877; Col. S. D. Dickinson in 1888, and Robert S. Hudspeth in 1889. Col. Heppenheimer did not win his military title in active service. He is a very young man yet. Gov. Abbett in his first term conferred the decoration upon him to make him one of his military household.

Even a younger man than the Colonel will be the next Clerk of the House. He is ex-Assemblyman John J. Matthews of Union, to whose re-election there is no opposition whatever. Most of the Assemblymen who were minus last year will be restored to their places this year. The only contests will be over the position of Sergeant at Arms, and over the reading clerkship. Frank McDermitt made Corish Sergeant at Arms last year. He is not in the Assembly this year, and Corish is finding it hard work to hold his own against Adolph Hofmer, who is anxious to take the place from him. James Connolly, the reading clerk of the last Assembly, has his ample record for the labors of the last session in a caucus clerkship under the new organization in Jersey City, and he will enter into the Assembly contest again. The Hudson members are disposed to make a push to secure the place for ex-Assemblyman J. Noonan, but Essex will set up a claim for it in the person of Clarence Sackett, an old Hudson man who moved into Essex, and the rival ambitions of these two men bid fair to make the canvass lively and interesting.

Advance sheets of the coming Legislative Manual contain some interesting information as to the personnel of the coming Legislature. Fowler, the new Senator from Cumberland, who is serving his first year, is the oldest man in the upper branch; Pfeiffer of Camden is the youngest. He is thirty-four. Except Mallon and McDonald, who were both born in Ireland, all the Senators are natives of this country. Fifteen of the twenty-one first saw the light of day in this State. Twelve of the Senators are lawyers, four are merchants, three are brokers, two are farmers, two are real estate dealers, one is a gentleman of elegant leisure.

The youngest of the Assemblymen is Charles Tretz, the Newark brewer who inundated a whole neighborhood recently with 50,000 gallons of his beer. He is twenty-two and owes his seat to the efforts of Frank McDermitt, whose patron he has been for many years. Nash of Camden, who is sixty-six, is the oldest Assemblyman. Jackson, Boyle, and Asher are under thirty years of age. Five of the sixty members were born in Ireland; one each in England and Germany; the rest are natives of this country, forty having been born in New-Jersey. There are sixteen lawyers among them, eight merchants, five manufacturers, five farmers, seven liquor dealers, two butchers, two school teachers, a glassblower, an auctioneer, and a physician.

Gov. Abbett's inauguration will take place on Jan. 21. He is just now at Norfolk, Va., making an effort to shake off the grip of the Russian influenza. But he expects to be back in time to receive New Year's calls at his house in Jersey City. It is said that, as a compliment, he has made a formal tender of the position of private secretary to the Governor to Willard C. Fiske, who was his secretary during his first term. Mr. Fiske declined it when he found out that the Governor expected him to make way for his popular young son, Leon Abbett, Jr. The Governor's choice for Adjutant General, Advocate General or the State Militia, is busy reorganizing the Governor's military staff. Col. Harvey, who has been one of the Governor's aides for six years, has decided to withdraw, and, with Gen. "Will" Abbett, he is making an effort to find some one of sufficient consequence to be his successor. Gov. Green has a Republican or two on his staff. Whispers have been heard that Gov. Abbett will enforce the party rule against them and surround himself entirely with Democrats.

The inaugural speech has not yet apparently been thoroughly digested by the newly-elected Governor. The most important topic he is expected to touch upon is that of ballot reform. Allan L. McDermott, who is a close friend of the Governor, and who is powerful in the councils of the party, is now in Massachusetts and Connecticut studying the systems of balloting that have been instituted there. His report will give color and direction to the Governor's inaugural remarks on the subject, and he is to use his information for the draughting of a bill that the Governor and he will whip through the Assembly without fail and through the Senate if they can. It will not apply the Australian system, but will be designed rather to prevent the bribery of Democratic voters with the money of corporations, and to save them from being cheated out of their suffrages by dishonest election officers. If a new form of ballot be provided by the act it will not be a reproduction of the American form.

Mr. McDermott's idea, it is said, is to group the candidates for all the offices, of each party, so that the voter can the more easily and safely vote for those he chooses. If he desires to cast a straight Democratic ticket, it will be sufficient. Mr. McDermott suggests, for him to check off the word "Democratic" on the names of the candidates of that party that will be upon the ticket.

The Republicans will reintrodnce the Kane bill of last Winter, and commit the caucuses in both houses to its support. If neither party will concede nothing to the other, the ballot reform will not be accomplished at the approaching session, the House being Democratic and the Senate Republican.

It is not unlikely that the necessities of the State will compel the new Governor to do something immediately after his inauguration about State finances. The revenue of the State is insufficient to meet the demands made upon the Treasury, and the only pleasant feature of the situation is that the State's credit is so excellent that she can borrow all she wants upon the easiest of terms. The increasing expenditures and the altogether too liberal appropriations made for everything show a steadily increasing deficiency, and the authorities are brought face to face with the necessity of imposing a State tax which has for six years been avoided.

If it were possible for the State to collect any considerable portion of the million dollars state taxes due from Morris and Essex on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which is now being arbitrated, sufficient relief might be had from that source to make up the deficiency, but this is a problem. In the course of his argument one day last week Attorney General Stockton insisted that, even allowing the railroad company all the deductions it claims to be entitled to, there would yet remain a balance of about $600,000 for which the State must have judgment.

The Attorney General's balance sheet showed these items: The State's claim, with interest, is $1,165,099 10. To concede that the company is entitled to deductions of interests and discounts charged would take out $377,480 29. Conceding, too, that the company is entitled to deductions for lands, charged up in taxable cost of the road, that are not used for railroad purposes, would take off $104,348 79. Other deductions claimed would make a total of $591,708. There would yet remain due to the State of principal, $287,341 38, and of interest, $286,049 67—a total of $573,391 05.

If any such sum as that can be obtained, the problem of the finances is solved for the present, and the question of a State tax will not become an active one for a year or two to come.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir John Swinburne of England is at the Windsor Hotel.

Col. Thomas B. Keogh of North Carolina is at the St. James Hotel.

Senators George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Eugene Hale of Maine, George G. Vest of Missouri, James K. Pugh of Alabama, Joseph N. Dolph of Oregon, and Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska, and Judge J. J. Jackson of West Virginia are at the Hoffman House.

A PRETTY FESTIVAL.

AN ABUNDANCE OF GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE STAGE.

One of the most remarkable and one of the most joyful events of all the Christmas time was the festival tendered to the little children of the stage last night at Tony Pastor's Theatre and Tammany Hall. For weeks a committee has been at work collecting toys, candies, clothing, and money for these tiny people.

This committee consisted of Mrs. Louisa Eldridge as Chairman, Miss Kate Forsythe, Mrs. Tony Pastor, Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, Mrs. Neil Burgess, Mrs. General Ferrero, Miss Celie Ellis, Miss Eloise Willis, Miss Clara Thropp, Miss Alice B. Hainee, Mrs. George Stoddard, Miss Cora Tinney, Mrs. Edith Widmar, Mies Anna Pease, Mrs. Sol Smith, Miss Paulin Hall, Mrs. Alexander Herrmann, Mrs. A. L. Heckler, Miss Gussie De Forrest, Miss Lila Vena, Miss Kate Bartlett, Miss Nettie Gnion, Miss Percy Haswell, Miss Esther Lyon, Mrs. Edson, Miss Geraldine McCann, and Miss Genevia Ingersoll. Nearly all these ladies attended the festival last night and had the supreme satisfaction of witnessing a successful entertainment. The exercises began with a stage performance in Tony Pastor's Theatre, the auditorium of which was crowded with professional people, adults and juveniles. The grown people occupied the orchestra floor and the little ones filled the gallery.

The programme was varied in character, and the performers were confined entirely to children, some of whom have achieved considerable notoriety on account of their precocity. The show was opened with a dnet by Willmark Brothers, who were followed by Clifford Pease with a piano solo. Then came a scene from "Romeo and Juliet," with Addie Plimmer as Romeo and Edith Widmer as Juliet. Kittie Bingham sang "Across the Bridge"; J. McKeever, a toddling infant, played a violin solo; that wonderfully-clever mite, Lina Tresday, gave a solo; Willie Saltinger recited "Jim Bludso," and Elma Pratt, Evelina Dougherty, Evie Evans, Master Kaffeenng, Annie Bishop, Georgie Pearl, Gertie Homan, and the Clifton Sisters each did something that was loudly applauded. Mrs. Fernandez was the stage manager, and it is to her credit that she rushed the programme through on time and thus avoided tiring out the little ones before the presents were distributed.

At the close of the stage entertainment the performers and auditors adjourned en masse to Tammany Hall, where a number of handsomely-decorated Christmas trees were arranged. These were loaded down with innumerable presents, for which the hands of a thousand children were eagerly uplifted. Mrs. Eldridge, whom everybody addressed as "Aunt Louisa," was in a glow of delight, and Tony Pastor was ubiquitous, smiling like Santa Claus himself. Mrs. Fernandez was the personification of overheated good nature, and Kate Forsyth was the Queen of Good Fairies in a resplendent décolletée costume of pink satin. Beverly Sitgreaves, Clara Thropp, Kate Bartlett, and Cora Tinney were a bevy of toy fivers, and a hundred other ladies connected immediately or remotely with the stage aided in distributing the presents. The "Five A's" were out in force and added to the general hilarity by repeatedly giving their peculiar club cry. Every one of the thousand children received a toy of some kind and many of them got a half dozen each by cunningly doubling on different Christmas trees. The whole thing was so well managed that the presents were all distributed by 11 o'clock, and for an hour before that time Tammany Hall presented the appearance of a vast cornucopia from which a constant stream of little men and women laden with pretty gifts poured incessantly into the street. After the trees had been stripped the children had a merry dance to the accompaniment of a string band, and ended the juvenile children's festival for 1889, a festival which none of them is likely to forget for at least a year. The committee was so successful in raising money that a considerable surplus will have to be disposed of to-day. It will probably be given to the poorer children.

DON'T WANT THE PRISON.

QUARRYMEN OBJECT TO COMPETE WITH CONVICT LASOR.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The bluestone quarrymen of Sullivan and Delaware Counties are joining with the people who keep Summer hotels and boarding houses there in protesting against the removal of the Sing Sing State Prison to either of the proposed new sites in that quarter. When the bill for the appointment of a Removal Commission was under consideration by the Legislature, Assemblyman J. W. Husted and others in both houses who favored the measure suggested some point in the bluestone region along the Delaware or Neversink Rivers as an advantageous location, on the ground that the convicts could be better employed in the rough, unskilled work of the quarries than in the higher branches of manufacturing. The bluestone industry of these valleys employs thousands of men and yields a product of the value of more than $1,000,000 a year, and the suggestion of introducing convict labor in the quarries was received with high disfavor by those already engaged in the business.

The recent visit of the Removal Commission to the bluestone region, and the serious canvassing of Hartwood, Sullivan County, as a proposed site, has called out from a leading newspaper of the district a very earnest protest against bringing the prison there. "The competition of prison labor," argues the *Port Jervis Herald*, "would paralyze the legitimate quarrying trade in the Delaware Valley." Therefore the Senators and Assemblymen representing the constituencies interested are urged to defeat any legislation looking to the removal of the prison to the bluestone region.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, clearing and fair, much colder, northwesterly winds, colder, fair on Tuesday, fair on Wednesday, with a cold wave, except in Maine.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair until Wednesday night, northwesterly winds, colder on Monday and Tuesday, with a cold wave.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, fair until Wednesday night, much colder, northwesterly winds, with a cold wave.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair until Wednesday, much colder, northwesterly winds, with a cold wave.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	33°	36°	3:30 P. M.	40°	52°
6 A. M.	32°	37°	6 P. M.	37°	53°
9 A. M.	32°	40°	9 P. M.	35°	53°
12 M.	37°	48°	12 P. M.	34°	53°

Average temperature yesterday.....46½°
Average temperature for same date last year..35°

THE REV. DR. SPROULL'S FLOCK.

The Rev. R. D. Sproull, pastor of the Noble-Street Presbyterian Church, at Noble and Lorimer Streets, Brooklyn, has been much grieved because the church services on Sunday were not more largely attended. A week ago he made a few pointed remarks to the small congregation in attendance on the duty of church members in regard to attending church. Some surprise was caused by his words, and they were generally commented on through the week. Yesterday's services were well attended, however. Mr. Sproull especially had no chance to find fault with the attendance at the evening service, which had been very light, because it was the Sunday school children's night, and the church was filled. The children sang Christmas carols, listened to an address by the Rev. Dr. Wells, and those of them who had committed the catechism to memory were presented with Bibles.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Jacob Lagowitz died at his residence, 11 East Sixty-fourth-street, on Saturday last, aged seventy years. Mr. Lagowitz was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder Sept. 17, 1819. He came to this country in 1849, and shortly after commenced the manufacture of traveling trunks and bags to this city. The business increased to such an extent that in 1852 he organized the present firm of J. Lagowitz & Co., and moved his manufactory to Newark, N. J., although the headquarters and salesroom of the firm was continued in this city. Mr. Lagowitz was a self-made man, of every sense of the word, and during his business life accumulated a comfortable fortune. He was actively connected with all the Hebrew charitable societies in this city and Newark, and was always ready to contribute generously to any charitable object. He was for many years a Director of the First National Bank of Newark. He leaves a widow and seven daughters, three of whom are married.

Mrs. Robert Tyler died in Montgomery, Ala., yesterday morning, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. She was a daughter of the tragedian, Thomas Cooper, and Mary Fairlie, a belle of New-York. In 1840 she married Robert Tyler, eldest son of President Tyler, and upon the special request of the President and his wife, who was an invalid, she presided as lady of the White House during the first three years of President Tyler's Administration.

George W. Sawin, an instructor of mathematics at Harvard College, died yesterday morning at the Massachusetts General Hospital, aged twenty-nine years. He was seized with an acute attack of peritonitis on Tuesday, and on Wednesday was taken down with la grippe. He underwent an operation Saturday afternoon. He was elected to the Cambridge Common Council for 1890.

Mrs. Sarah C. Spencer, widow of Judge Oliver M. Spencer, died at her home in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, aged seventy-five years. She was descended from some of the first settlers of Elizabeth.

TROUBLES OF ERIE MEN

THEIR GRIEVANCES WILL BE PRESENTED TO-DAY.

FIREMEN, CONDUCTORS, BRAKEMEN, AND SWITCHMEN WILL UNITE IN A DEMAND FOR "JUSTICE."

The trouble on the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad between the company and their employes is assuming alarming proportions and may end in a general tie-up throughout the entire Erie system. The locomotive engineers are not alone in the matter, but have the hearty backing and co-operation of the firemen, conductors, and brakemen, and even the switchmen have announced their intention of supporting them.

An air of mystery pervaded the Erie engine yard in Jersey City yesterday, and on every side could be seen groups of men in earnest conversation. The trouble with the company was the general theme on every lip, and many strong opinions were expressed against the actions of the railroad authorities. The manner of the reception of the Grievance Committee by the railroad managers to-day will probably settle the whole matter. Should the company accede to their demands to reinstate the four discharged engineers and make several other concessions it will end the matter, but if, on the contrary, the railroad people refuse, immediate steps will be taken by the Grievance Committee to compel them to make some satisfactory move in the premises.

"Our Grievance Committee," said an old engineer, stepping from his locomotive, "are the stiffest-backed lot of men the company have ever had to deal with. We got only what the reinstatement of the discharged engineers, but we want them to receive their pay since their discharge, and, lastly, and most of all, we want the abolition of 'the book.' If they won't do it, why, the entire Erie system will tie up, and they cannot afford to have that happen, for the roads are choked up with freight, and what would green men do with it all when even the old men find difficulty in handling it? Strikes are bad for the company and for the men, but we cannot submit to injustice." This seemed to express the sentiments of the bystanders, who nodded approval.

In the Jersey City station the railroad authorities were non-communicative, and said they knew nothing of the matter, although they professed to have no fears of a strike. Engineer A. B. Youngerson, chairman of the General Standing Grievance Committee of the Erie system, said yesterday afternoon to a TIMES reporter: "I never saw the men so thoroughly united before, and they won't stand any foolishness about this matter. All the railroad employes are with us, and don't believe the company will feel like disregarding the request of so many good men. We never had any serious trouble with the Erie before, and don't want any, but it has seemed to be some one's ambition during the past year to make it unpleasant for us. The four discharged men are distasteful to us. What we want is justice, and we are determined to have it. We are law-abiding citizens and want to be treated like white men, not slaves. We can't understand why they should continue to thrust 'that book' before us when they know it is so distasteful. It contains 293 questions to be answered, some of which are enough to puzzle schoolboys, and many of us who could not grammatically answer the questions can run a locomotive in any spot or place they put us. For example, one question is, 'What do you understand by starting signal?' Is starting by hand, pull the throttle and go out, but many of us could not express ourselves on paper. It is a farce, and the persistency with which they force it upon us makes us think that some catch is hidden therein."

"Will you request its withdrawal?"

"That I decline to answer until we have had our interview with the company's officers. We are not responsible for all the talk about a strike, although I won't say there won't be one if the company don't accede to our requests. We know President King to be a just man, and, although he promised us justice up to what promises made a month ago, we expect he will give us justice. I shall insist on behalf of the men that our demands are reasonable and must be granted."

Mr. Youngeon is an engineer on the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, which is connected with the Erie system by lease. He resides at Meadville, Penn., where he has been a member of the City Council. He has none of the professional agitator about him and impresses one as a shrewd, business-like man.

F. B. Sargeant, Grand Master of the Fireman's Brotherhood, arrived in the city from Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday and was in close consultation with Chairman Youngson most of the day. It is authoritatively announced that he will act in conjunction with the Grievance Committee representing the firemen of the system. Twelve engineers, members of the Grievance Committee, and Mr. Sargeant, of the firemen, arrived in this city yesterday. The committee will wait upon President King to-day, and the outcome of the conference will be watched with interest. The Erie system gives employment to about fifteen hundred engineers. President King was seen at his home in this city yesterday. He preferred not to discuss the matter, but said that he did not expect any trouble. "When the committee come to me," he said, "I shall endeavor to decide justly and fairly all questions they may see fit to submit."

NO INTEREST FOR THEM.

NEW-BRUNSWICK HOLDERS OF WESTERN MORTGAGES SURPRISED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 29.—Many holders of Western mortgages in this city have been thrown into a flutter by the receipt of circulars informing them that their interest will not be paid when it falls due, on Jan. 1. New-Brunswick probably holds more Western mortgages than any city of its size in the country. For years the capitalists of the place have been large holders of such securities.

In 1885, when Prof. Henry B. Smith went West and, with several New-Brunswick capitalists as backers, organized the New-Jersey and Kansas Loan Company, at Topeka, Kan., Prof. Pierce had been superintendent of the public schools of the city for nearly twenty years, and the people had such confidence in his integrity and good judgment that they were eager to have him place mortgages on the Western lands for them. It is his company which now notifies its clients of the fact that the interest on bonds cannot be paid Jan. 1.

The circular explains that the difficulty will be tided over and that it is caused by the rush of farmers to Oklahoma, abandoning their old farms and leaving them piled high with taxes, for the money lenders who hold mortgages on them. Nevertheless, despite the assurances that all will come right, the anxiety among holders of securities is great, and the town is having more excitement than it has had in a good while. Those who hold the mortgages profess, however, to have no fear as to the consequences.

THE MISTAKE OF HIS LIFE.

From the New-York Weekly.

Bilkins—How is business, Wilkins?

Wilkins—Can't make it go. At this rate I'll be bankrupt in another month. I don't seem to have any head for business.

Bilkins—No, you haven't; but you have a good stand, and if you'll promise to keep hands off and let me run things I'll go in with you as partner.

Wilkins—Done. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Guest of Mr. Wilkins (ten years after)—What a magnificent place you have!—everything that wealth could buy or heart wish! You have been wonderfully prosperous, Mr. Wilkins.

Mr. Wilkins (sadly)—True, but after all I get only half the profits of my great establishment. I just tell you, my old friend, the mistake of my life was in taking a partner.

CABMEN'S FREAKS.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Dec. 28.

The hackman robs his passengers that he may have surplus enough to be honest with his employer.

From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 28.

Justice Hobbs fined Gilbert Perry $10 yesterday for not having the rates posted in a conspicuous place in his cab. Perry had the rates posted under the seat of the cab.

A PRISON JUDGE.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The Tempe (Arizona) *News* man had a delinquent advertiser who refused to settle. The advertisement was taken out and replaced by the following: "This space was taken by ——, He owes S— for it and won't pay. Look out for him." The advertiser got mad and obtained an injunction restraining such publication, but Judge Kibbey dissolved the injunction.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

James Byrnes, aged twenty, was found in his room in Terre Haute, Ind., last evening with a bullet wound in his head and a revolver by his side. He was the grandson of Mrs. Hudnut, wife of the wealthy proprietor of several hominy mills, and had been employed in the office of the company. It is known that he lost considerable money in the public gambling houses, and that on Saturday and yesterday he had been playing in bad luck.

Alexander McLin, aged eighteen, son of J. D. McLin of the Nashville *American*, fell through an elevator shaft a distance of 70 feet Saturday night, and died yesterday morning from his injuries. Young McLin was at one time a reporter on the Nashville *Democrat*.

The congregation of the Brantley Baptist Church of Baltimore dedicated their new thirty-thousand-dollar church yesterday. It has the largest Sunday school in the city.

ELEVEN BURNED TO DEATH.

ONLY TWO LEFT OUT OF A LARGE FAMILY.

DETROIT, Dec. 29.—A *Tribune* special from Hancock, Mich., says: "A calamity not surpassed in the annals of the country occurred at 3 o'clock this morning at Hnrontown. A family named Gross, consisting of the parents and eight children, with a visitor, were consumed in a burning dwelling. Theodore Gross returned from a dance near by at 2 o'clock. At 12:30 a son, Theodore, Jr., returned from the Heron Stamp Mills, where he is employed. He went into the house and to bed.

"Soon after he was awakened by his brother, Nicholas, who heard screams coming from an adjoining room occupied by their three sisters and three little brothers. They ran to the partition door, and found the room a mass of flames. Smoke and fire were ascending the stairway, and the boys escaped by jumping through a window. They reached the ground seriously cut by glass. One attempted to enter the house on the ground floor, where the father, mother, and two children slept, but was driven back by the flames that enveloped the building. It was impossible for the spectators, who quickly gathered, to save the inmates. They were compelled to stand by and hear their agonizing cries.

"In the course of three hours a searching party went over the ruins and discovered the remains of the eleven bodies, distinguishable only by the size of the bones. They were gathered in a sleigh box and deposited in the public hall. The victims were Theodore Gross, aged 57; his wife, aged 47; Catherine, John, Toney, Mary, Lizzie, Joseph, Michael, and Lenie, all children of Mr. and Mrs. Gross, and Lena Erhst of Lake Linden, a guest. The ages of the young people range from two to twenty-two years.

"There is no reliable information as to how the fire started. Theodore Gross, Jr., says that it might have originated from the lamp that he supposed he extinguished before he went to bed."

EX-GOV. KELLOGG'S VIEWS.

HE HAS GIVEN UP POLITICS AND TALKS FREELY AS A CITIZEN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Ex-Gov. William P. Kellogg has arrived in this city for the holidays. To THE TIMES'S correspondent the sagacious old chieftain said he had nothing more to do with politics and enjoyed the privilege of speaking as a private citizen. In that capacity he had predicted Republican defeat in Ohio, Iowa, New-York, and Virginia, and also in the Third District of Louisiana. If he was actively in politics he would claim everything, but as a private citizen he anticipated that the next House would be Democratic. The Democrats an gerrymander Ohio as did the Republicans, and there will probably be Democratic gains in Indiana, Iowa, New-York, Virginia, West Virginia, and elsewhere sufficient to overcome the small Republican majority.

The country has a way in off years, he said, of placing the control of the House in the hands of the party opposed to the Administration. With reference to Louisiana appointments he did not think Gen. Harrison would be much agitated over them. The names of Marshal Donnelly and Revenue Collector Wimberly are before conservative committees that do not act hastily, but they will probably be confirmed in the end. He does not think Collector Warmouth's appointment had but been sent into the Senate. He hears that Mr. Coleman is opposing the nomination, but denies that he is making any action in the matter. In a general way he understands that President Harrison is not moving rapidly in the matter of appointments. Mr. Harrison wants to make as good a record as Mr. Cleveland, and under the civil-service idea is allowing a great many office holders to serve out their term.

The navy yard is certain to be established at Algiers. One fact favorable to that is Mr. Coleman's being placed upon the Naval Committee. He thinks a liberal appropriation will be made this session and the construction commenced at once. The magnitude of the yard to be established has hardly been considered as yet, but the appropriation will be large on account of the commanding influence of the Mississippi River. There has never been a more liberal River and Harbor Committee than that of this year, and Congressman Blanchard is the Louisiana representative.

LIZZIE HELBLING'S ROMANCE.

MARRIED AT LAST TO A LOVER OF THIRTY YEARS AGO.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—Frank H. Brussman, a dry goods clerk, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Lizzie Spohn of St. Louis were married by Father Gregory, of this city, last Thanksgiving Day, after a friendship and acquaintance covering a period of thirty years. Their life romance has just come to light.

When Brnesman was twenty years of age, away back in 1858, he fell in love with Lizzie Helbling of Allegheny. They became engaged, and Miss Helbling wore the ring which sealed the betrothal. The young woman's mother broke the match off by her interference, however, and Brueeman disappeared. His sweetheart became almost crazed with grief. To save her from hopeless insanity and turn her mind from her lost lover, one Philip Spohn, a prosperous young resident of St. Louis, was brought on by her mother from St. Louis. Half an hour after he had met Miss Helbling he had proposed, and in a fortnight they were married. They settled at St. Louis and prospered. Two sons were born to them.

Meanwhile Mrs. Spohn kept up a correspondence with Brnesman. Her husband discovered this, and, vowing that no other man should enjoy what he had saved, entered upon a fast life, and, after wasting $50,000, died in 1879. One of the sons was subsequently drowned.

Brussman, about 1880, had drifted to Latrobe, Penn. Here he paid marked attention to two sisters, Miss Family Shenkle and Miss Emma Shenkle, employed in the telegraph office of the Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania. One of them, Dominco Hoeveter, he married. The other, sorely disappointed, hid farewell to the world and entered a convent. She is now Mother Superior of the Mater Dolorosa, at New Orleans. The other before Christmas last year Mrs. Brnseman passed away. With her dying breath she told her husband to seek out Lizzie and make her his wife. They had no children and the widower decided to follow the advice.

Closing out his business affairs he returned to Pittsburg, and two months ago went to St. Louis. On Compton-avenue he found his old sweetheart. She confessed to-day that in her ten years of widowhood she had many offers of marriage, but her heart beat true to her old love. So she sold her St. Louis home, came to Pittsburg and, at the altar of St. Augustine, Thanksgiving Day, quietly became the wife of her old lover.

STEAMER COMMONWEALTH ASHORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—A special to the *Press* from Sea Isle City, N. J., says: "The steamer Commonwealth, bound from Philadelphia for New-York, freight laden, came ashore on Townsend's Inlet bar early this morning. As the vessel lies in a dangerous position, with a brisk southerly wind blowing and a high sea tide running in, fears are entertained for her safety. A request has been sent for assistance. No one has yet left the vessel."

A dispatch from Lewes says the tug North America went to the assistance of the Commonwealth, but was unable to reach her on account of the bar and the heavy sea. The tug returned there this evening and reports the steamer in good condition.

SUICIDE IN A CHURCH.

SAN MATEO, Cal., Dec. 29.—James A. Figart, a well-dressed and apparently wealthy man, supposed to be from San Francisco, created excitement in the Catholic Church to-night by committing suicide. He arrived this afternoon, and, rushing to Father Callaghan, threw himself on his knees, crying, "Save me, save me. I'm going to die. The evil spirits are after me. The Father calmed him and directed him to the hotel. Figart appeared again at the evening services and was very devoted. At the close he calmly rose, drew a penknife, and cut his throat three times before any one could interfere. He died in five minutes without speaking a word. It is thought he was insane.

MANY CLAMORING FOR THE PLACE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—William A. Walker, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, has forwarded his resignation to President Harrison with a request that it be accepted at once. As a dozen or more Republican lawyers have been clamoring for the place for months, Mr. Walker's desire will probably be gratified. Mr. Walker was appointed by President Cleveland three years ago, and has made an excellent record. He resigns because of the pressure of his private law business.

JONAS S. HEARTT DYING.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Jonas S. Heartt, the wealthy car wheel manufacturer, cannot live until morning. He is suffering from pneumonia, which followed a slight attack of the grippe.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

Steamship State of Nevada, (Br.,) Stewart, Glasgow, 16 da., via Lame, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

THE POLITICS OF KEY WEST

DISCONTENT WITH HARRISON'S APPOINTMENTS.

A STRIKING CHANGE FOR THE WORSE—NEGROES AT THE POLLS—A FISHERIES DISPUTE.

KEY WEST, Dec. 22.—The negroes of Key West are Republicans, as a rule, though a gentleman told me that they are a singularly "uncertain quantity" at the polls—varying from $1 at 9 A. M. up to $12 at 2 P. M., and always voting where there was most money up. Republicanism has been preached to them ever since the close of the war, and they look upon that party as all that saved them from slavery; but now and then, they get some set-backs, when they seek Government offices, that make them wonder if the Republican Party is such a friend of theirs after all.

When Mr. Cleveland ran the second time many Key West darkies were deterred from supporting him only by the pressure of their own race, and as a consequence they staid away from the polls. Besides this apathy on the part of the negross, it is a singular fact that nearly all, whites and blacks, who come to the State from the North with Republican views conclude by voting the Democratic local ticket and the Republican Electoral ticket. Nose hut carpetbaggers and those who have official positions through the grace of the Republican Party can be relied upon to cast a straight Republican ballot.

Mr. Harrison's Administration has not met with favor in Key West; Republicans and Democrats are very sore over the "foreigners," as appointees from other States are called, who have received appointments in the Customs Service. Under Mr. Cleveland's Administration every officer of the Key West Custom House was a native-born American and a native of the section of Florida in which he was serving. Such just division of offices not only pleased the Democracy of the section, but satisfied the Republicans so well that they did not record a complaint. During the management by Democrats the customs duties increased from $350,000, in 1885, to very nearly $1,000,000, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and Mr. Cleveland may well be proud of his Key West selections, because all accounts were balanced to a cent, and the greatest harmony existed between steamship lines, shippers, and customs officers.

Since last March the complexion of the Custom House has changed. Mr. Harrison has placed a man from Ohio as Collector whose special duty is to train New-York and whose Warehouse keeper is from New-Jersey. The Collector's soul is an inspector, and the appointment which particularly enraged the honest negroes of Key West was that of a Washington colored man as chief of the night force. Another member of the night force is a negro Methodist minister, despised by all Key Westers as a political tramp from nowhere, who received his appointment for having stumped Northern Florida for Harrison during the last campaign. The negroes justly complain that if their color qualifies them for office they should have had it under Cleveland, and they resent the slight as a reflection on their character as being unfit to hold a position. The appointees under Cleveland were business men, property holders, interested in the town, and received everywhere in society. Those under Harrison have been received only officially and as very bitter pills.

Cost of retaliatory measures against Spain has enabled Cuban fishermen to ruin the fishing industry of the Florida Coast. Twelve years ago there were owned at Key West from twenty-five to thirty fishing vessels of from thirty to fifty tons each, and ranging in value from $3,000 to upward, constructed especially for this pursuit, with large wells in the centre to carry live fish to the Havana market, producing annually $300,000 per year in good Spanish ounces. While the Havana fishermen were making plenty of money by our fishing along the shores of Cuba, they were not satisfied because the Americans, with their better appliances, were skimming the cream of the business. They sent a lawyer to the Spanish Cortes, to complain, and his representations produced such an impression that an import duty of 2½ cents per pound was levied on all live fish brought to Cuba under strange flags. In addition to this duty the port charges of these vessels amounted to $20 per trip, which virtually excluded American fishermen from the Cuban market, broke up the business, and rendered our vessels valueless. Congress, after being petitioned again and again, did nothing.

The Spaniards, knowing that our vessels were of no value to us, came to Key West and bought $5,000 and $6,000 and $7,000 schooners for $2,000. They took them to Havana, placed them under the Spanish flag, and, finding a bonus set them, hired Cuban American waters, whence, ever since, they have been taking our fish to the Havana market. Of course we can capture and fine them within the three-mile limit, but one vessel cannot cruise guarding 600 miles of coast against 100 fishing smacks, has but little chance to do any good. Very little of the rum in Florida passes through the Key West Custom House, and these smacks, when returning from Cuba, are always loaded with it, as they may be regarded as smugglers outward bound and honest fishermen on the return trip. The Spaniards have them on every foreign policy would afford them some remedy, but their nets and fishing tackle are still dry and rotting in the sun, while they, old in their trade and experts at nothing else, work now and then at odd jobs to keep the wolf from the door. Lately they complain that their appeals to the State Department remain unanswered and unacknowledged.

THE TIES WERE DECAYED.

SATURDAY'S WRECK ON THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROAD.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Dec. 29.—No further particulars have been received to-day regarding the Chesapeake and Ohio wreck of yesterday. Hale Morrison, the dead mail agent from this city, was brought here this morning and buried this evening. He was on his last trip before laying off for a two weeks' vacation; was twenty-nine years old; had been for several years the support of an aged father and mother, and had been in the mail service about ten years. When the Republican Administration came he expected to lose his position, but instead was promoted for efficiency. He was one of the best men on the road.

Persons who were in the wreck report horrible scenes. It is now said the conductor was not in the smoker, every occupant of which was killed. One man was caught under the timbers, and partiee worked over an hour to extricate him. He was rescued only to breathe his last. It is understood that the rail was worn and the ties decayed and unable to bear a heavy engine and train at a rapid rate.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC IN CHURCH.

A special praise service was held yesterday afternoon in the South Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, at which Bach's Christmas Oratorio, Parts I and 2, was rendered, the special soloists being Mrs. Sarah Baron Anderson, contralto, and Mr. Charles Herbert Clarke, tenor. The Beethoven String Quartet also participated in the service, as did the full church choir and quartet, under the direction of Mr. Gerrit Smith, the organist. The church was crowded.

THE OLD GUARD BALL.

Every effort is being made by the managers of the Old Guard Ball, which will be given on

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Dec. 30—A. M.

The following table shows the range in prices of stocks during the past week and furnishes a comparison with the closing figures of the corresponding week a year ago:

	High.	Low.	Closing Dec. 29, 1888.
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé..	81¼	33¾	58¾
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.....	17¾	17¾	..
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf....	77	77	69½
Canada Southern.....	67¾	66¼	62¾
Canadian Pacific.....	72⅞	72¾	82¾
Central Pacific.....	34	33⅜	36½
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	28	26⅝	..
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pf....	65¾	64	..
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pf....	48¾	42¾	..
Chicago Gas Trust.....	48⅞	41¾	37½
Chicago & Alton.....	134	133	136
Chicago & North western....	111⅝	110¾	107⅜
Chi., Burlington & Quincy...	108¾	110	104
Chi. Milwaukee & St. Paul...	71½	69¼	68⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.....	114⅞	114¾	104
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific..	89¼	98⅞	98
Chi., St. Louis & Pittsb'g....	16¼	15	16
Chi., St. Louis & Pacific pf..	41¾	40	34½
Clev., Cin., C. & St. L.....	71	70¾	..
Clev., Cin., C. & St. L. pf....	89⅜	88	..
Cincinnati, Wash. & Balt....	2¾	2¾	1¾
Cincinnati, Wash. & B. pf...	4⅞	4¾	3
Colorado Fuel.....	80	80	..
Colorado Coal.....	58½	57⅞	62¼
Columbus & Hock. Val. & Tol.	20	19	25⅜
Colorado & Hocking Coal....	17	18	21
Chicago & East Illinois pf....	82	81	96⅜
Commercial Cable.....	102¾	102	..
Consolidated Gas Company..	93¼	91	81½
Delaware & Hudson.....	146	145½	141¼
Del., Lack. & Western.....	136⅝	143¾	..
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth..	36½	35⅞	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.....	49⅝	49¾	46
Des Moines & Fort Dodge...	7¼	6¾	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.....	9¾	9¼	8⅜
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 2d pf...	21¾	21¼	23¼
Green Bay & Winona.....	2⅜	2⅜	..
Houston & Texas.....	5	5	..
Iowa Central.....	8	8	..
Illinois Central.....	118½	117¾	114⅝
Laclede Gas.....	19	19	..
Lake Erie & Western.....	18	18	17⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf.....	84	82½	80½
Lake Shore.....	108½	107¾	103¾
Long Island.....	90½	90	93
Louisville & Nashville.....	86¾	84⅜	86¾
Manhattan consolidated.....	100	99	102¾
Michigan Central.....	98¼	97¼	87⅜
Marquette, H. & O. pf.....	91	91	..
Mexican National certs.....	8¼	8¼	8¾
Mil., Lake Shore & West....	98	98	95½
Missouri Pacific.....	74¾	70	72⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas...	12	10⅝	13¾
Morris & Essex.....	150	150	144
New Central Coal.....	11¼	10⅝	..
New-Jersey Central.....	122¼	120¾	94⅝
New-York Central.....	108⅜	108	10 3
New-York & New-England..	44¼	42⅝	44
New-York & New-Haven.....	246	244½	244
N. Y., C. & St. L.....	17¾	17¾	17½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	70	70	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	38¾	38	38⅝
New-York, Chic. & W. pf....	28	27¾	26
New-York, L. E. & W. pf....	64	62½	68
New-York, Sus. & Western..	7¾	7⅝	9⅜
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.....	20¾	20½	..
Norfolk & Western pf.....	80½	80	60¾
Northern Pacific pf.....	75⅜	73½	69¾
Northern Pacific rights.....	..	⅞	..
Northern Pacific.....	31	30¼	..
Ohio Southern.....	17	17	..
Ohio & Mississippi.....	22⅜	21⅝	21¾
Ontario & Western.....	20½	19⅜	15¾
Oregon Improvement.....	29¾	28⅜	20¾
Oregon Railway & Nav.....	100¾	100⅝	92
Oregon Short Line.....	58	56⅝	42¾
Oregon & Transcontinental..	35¼	33⅞	30⅜
Pacific Mail.....	37⅝	36	37
Philadelphia & Reading.....	39⅜	37⅝	48⅜
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	188¼	188	173¾
Quicksilver.....	6½	6¼	..
Richmond & West Point.....	21⅞	20¾	24¾
Richmond & West Point pf...	78	78¾	80
St. Louis & San Francisco...	16	15½	26⅞
St. Louis & San Francisco pf.	39	39	87
St. Paul & Duluth.....	93	92	90¾
St. Paul & Omaha.....	34	33½	32
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba..	113	111⅞	99
St. Joseph & Grand Island...	12½	12½	..
Southern Cotton Oil.....	56	56	..
Southern Pacific.....	34¾	34⅛	..
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas.	8¾	6½	7½
Tennessee Coal & Iron.....	78½	76	35⅜
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.....	31	22	..
Texas Pacific Land Trust....	20½	20¼	19
Texas Pacific.....	21¾	20½	22
Union Pacific.....	68⅜	67⅜	64
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac....	19¾	18¾	12¾
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac. pf.	32⅜	30½	25¼
Western Union Telegraph....	84	82⅜	83⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf....	68⅜	67⅝	69¾
Wisconsin Central.....	34	31½	..

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $1,372,050; the banks now hold $2,021,675 above the legal requirements. The changes in the averages below are: Decrease in loans of $2,217,500, a decrease in specie of $1,226,000, a decrease in legal tenders of $360,000, an increase in deposits of $314,200, and a decrease in circulation of $115,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and the year:

	Dec. 28, '88.	Dec. 21, '88.	Dec. 29, '88.
Loans	$394,761,800	$392,544,300	$388,793,700
Specie	75,560,700	78,786,700	76,521,300
Legal tenders	26,141,100	26,201,100	29,838,700
Deposits	398,720,500	398,376,300	400,314,600
Circulation	3,731,300	3,846,500	4,362,300

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$75,560,700	$76,788,700	$76,521,300
Legal tenders	28,141,100	26,201,100	29,838,700
Total reserve	$101,701,800	$102,987,800	$108,360,000
Reserve required against deposits	99,680,125	98,594,075	100,078,650
Reserve above legal requirements	2,021,675	3,893,725	6,281,850

At London British consols for money declined ¼ to 96 5-16, and for the account 3-16, to 97⅛. United States bonds were unchanged. In American railway securities the changes were: *Advanced*—Mexican Central 4s, 1½; Illinois Central, Mexican National, and Pennsylvania, each ¼, and Lake Shore and Wabash preferred, each ⅜. *Declined*—Union Pacific and Ontario and Western, each 1; Erie, ½; St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, each ⅜; Erie seconds consolidated, ¼. Bar silver declined 1-16d., to 43⅞d. per ounce. The Bank of England lost £1,168,420 in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liability, which the previous week was 37.90, became 33.27. The bank's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 ℘ cent. The Bank of France lost 3,525,000l. in silver.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 26, 1889	£17,506,408	.....
Dec. 27, 1888	19,288,866	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 28, 1889	£50,931,028	£48,226,168
Dec. 27, 1888	40,648,634	49,407,936

BANK OF GERMANY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 26, 1889	£23,870,000	£12,935,000
Dec. 27, 1888	26,782,000	14,391,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 26, 1889	£5,460,000	£16,402,000
Dec. 27, 1888	5,948,000	15,559,000

NETHERLANDS.

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 28, 1889	£5,176,000	£6,010,000
Dec. 27, 1888	5,087,000	7,521,000

BELGIUM.

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 26, 1889	£2,787,000	£1,984,000
Dec. 27, 1888	2,507,000	1,254,000

Total last week	£108,020,532	284,967,188
Corresponding week'88	102,291,000	88,193,336
Week end'g Dec. 19, '89	109,138,844	88,048,188
Previous week 1888	101,585,147	88,011,116

The stock market, as is usual in Christmas week, was not active and prices were irregular. The uncertainty as to the money market and the unsatisfactory condition of the coal trade were the depressing influences. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Honston and Texas Central, St. Louis and San Francisco, St. Paul and Duluth, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, each 1. *Declined*—Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, 3½; Missouri Pacific, 2⅞; Consolidated Gas and Richmond and West Point preferred, each 2½; New-Jersey Central, Oregon Improvement, and Wisconsin Central, each 2¼; Chicago and East Illinois preferred, 2; Louisville and Nashville and Ohio Pacific, each 1⅞; Chicago Gas, St. Paul and Lacleda Gas, each 1¾; Chesapeake and Ohio second preferred, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Northern Pacific preferred, each 1⅜; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred and New-York, Chesapeake and Western preferred, each 1¼; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, New-York and New England, Ontario and Western, Oregon and Transcontinental, and Reading, each 1⅛; Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, Erie, and Western Union, each ⅞; Northwestern, Lackawanna, Des Moines and Fort Dodge, New Central Coal, and Richmond and West Point, each 1⅛, and Chicago and Alton, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, Columbus and Hocking Valley, Lake Erie and Western preferred, Michigan Central, New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred, Oregon Short Line, and Wabash preferred, each 1.

In the trust stocks American Cotton Oil advanced ⅜; Sugar declined 1⅞, Whisky 1, and Lead ⅜.

The money market was unsettled. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made as high as 30 ℘ cent., but transactions were also made at 3 ℘ cent. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 5½@6½ ℘ cent.

The foreign exchange market was dull and irregular. The bid rates for money caused demoralization. The bid rates for sterling were reducat to $4 81 for 60-day bills and $4 85 for demand. On Saturday actual business was done at $4 80 for 60-day bills, $4 83¾@4 84¼ for demand, $4 84¼@4 84½ for cable transfers, and $4 79 for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.20 for sight; reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Government bonds were fractionally higher on limited business. The transactions in State securities and bank stocks were few.

The railway mortgage market was relatively more active than the stock market, although there were no material fluctuations. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—International and Great Northern 6s, trust receipts, and Missouri Pacific seconds, each 2¼; International and Great Northern firsts, 2; Atlantic and Danville firsts, Iron Mountain seconds, St. Paul consolidated 5s, and South Carolina firsts, each one, each 1½; Keokuk and Des Moines firsts, 1¼, and Atlantic and Pacific incomes. Central Pacific land grants, Houstonic 5s, Lake Erie and Western 5s, Louisville and Nashville, New-Orleans and Mobile seconds, Missouri Pacific thirds, Northwestern consols, Oregon and Transcontinental 6s, Reading general 4s, Manitoba consols, and Wisconsin Central incomes, each 1. *Declined*—Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans 5s, 2½; Canada Southern firsts, Columbus and Hocking Valley 5s, Laclede Gas firsts, and North western extension 4s, each 1¼; Nashville and Chattanooga consols, 1⅜; Kansas and Texas 5s, 1¼; Union Pacific sinking funds, 1⅛, and Alton and Terre Haute dividends, Cleveland and Canton firsts, Detroit, Bay City and Alpena firsts, Elizabeth, Lexington and Big Sandy 6s, Fort Worth and Denver City firsts, Kansas and Texas 6s, New-Jersey Central general 5s, Richmond and Danville 5s, and Western Union collateral trust 5s, each 1.

Messrs. Griswold & Gillett offer to investors a limited amount of city of Denver (Col.) 4 per cent. bonds; also, city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, 6 per cent. bonds and other desirable securities paying from 5½ to 6½ per cent. interest.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$5,334,332
Corresponding week last year	9,529,954
Since Jan. 1, 1889	496,240,889
Corresponding period last year	490,902,536

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,540,638
Corresponding week last year	8,648,750
Since Jan. 1, 1889	387,951,012
Corresponding period last year	285,088,130

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$170,488
Corresponding week last year	165,372
Since Jan. 1, 1890	7,815,559
Corresponding period last year	9,489,662

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Saturday	$770,988
Corresponding week last year	691,349
Since Jan. 1, 1889	69,490,509
Corresponding period last year	45,926,680

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

*Clearings for the week ending Dec. 28	$605,992,958
*Balance for the week ending Dec. 28	30,149,921
Clearings for the week ending Dec. 21	703,828,850
Balances for the week ending Dec. 21	31,913,659
Clearings for the week ending Dec. 14	751,460,640
Balance for the week ending Dec. 14	34,288,288
Clearings for the week ending Dec. 7	855,302,340
Balance for the week ending Dec. 7	38,855,291
*Clearings for the week ending Nov. 30	626,608,258
*Balance for the week ending Nov. 30	28,341,218
Clearings for the week ending Nov. 23	799,437,165
Balances for the week ending Nov. 23	34,176,465

*For five days.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,500 head; total for week thus far, 14,900 head; for same time last week, 12,940 head; consigned through, 3,000 head; 2,100 head to New-York; 500 head on sale; prices firmer, but not quotably higher. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,400 head; total for week thus far, 21,800 head; for same time last week, 48,800 head; consigned through, 1,600 head; 900 head to New-York; 2,000 head on sale; trade active; prices firm and higher. Sheep—Choice to extra, $5@$5 25; medium to good, $4 75@$4 90; common to good, $4 40@$4 65. Lambs—Good to choice, $6 75@7; fair to good, $6 40@$6 65; medium to fair, $6@$6 25; common to culls, $5 50@$6 80. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,420 head; total for week thus far, 53,300 head; for same time last week, 75,180 head; consigned through, 1,680 head; 1,120 head to New-York; 5,740 head on sale; demand active and prices have advanced; mediums and heavy, $3 70@$3 85; Yorkers, $3 95@$4; pigs, $3 35@$3 95.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 300 head; market strong; good to fancy native steers, $4 25@$5; fair to good do, $3 30@$4 30; stockers and feeders, $2@$3 20; range steers, $1 90@$3. Hogs—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 300 head; market steady; fair to choice, $3 40@$3 60; packing, $3 40@$3 55; light, fair to best, $3 40@$3 50. Sheep—Receipts and shipments, none; market firm; fair to choice, $3 40@$4 90; Lambs, $4 50@$5 80.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9¼c.; Low Middling, 9 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8¼c.; net receipts, 2,246 bales; gross, 2,497 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,696 bales; to France, 3,749 bales; to the Continent, 5,040 bales; coastwise, 2,384 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 344,803 bales. Net overland movement for the week ended Dec. 27, inclusive, 20,328 bales, against 460,086 bales for the corresponding week last year; total since Sept. 1, 581,192 bales, against 501,929 bales last year. The gross shipments overland from all points of crossing were 59,379 bales, against 59,588 bales last year, but deductions, including the overland movement to ports and shipments from Cairo to St. Louis and inland shipments from Southern outports foot up 30,051 bales, against 13,483 bales last year, leaving a decrease of 16,768 bales in the net shipment to mills. Northern mill takings and Canada since Sept. 1, 1,018,586 bales, against 1,105,485 bales last year. Crop in sight, 5,228,940 bales, against 4,851,115 bales last year. The overland comparatives for last year include 17,355 bales of shipments from St. Louis, via the 'Frisco Road, in the four weeks of December, not counted by any authority until after the end of the month.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 28.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9 3-16c.; Low Middling, 9 5-16c.; Good Ordinary, 8¾c.; net and gross receipts, 7,618 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2 bales; to the Continent, 200 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 96,875 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 9¾c.; Low Middling, 9¼c.; Good Ordinary, 8 15-16c.; net and gross receipts, 2,266 bales; sales, 598 bales; stock, 76,366 bales.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF DENVER, COL.,

15-Year 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

ASSESSED VALUATION: $41,643,000.

TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS: $650,000.

POPULATION: 125,000.

ALSO,

CITY OF COUNCIL BLUFFS

(IOWA)

6 Per Cent. Improvement Bonds,

AND A LINE OF DESIRABLE RAILROAD BONDS PAYING FROM 5½ TO 6½ PER CENT. INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

GRISWOLD & GILLETT,

5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Middlesex Banking Company,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

PAID CAPITAL.....$600,000

Offers 6 per cent. Debentures, secured by deposit of 1st mortgages with the Union Trust Company of New-York. Amount of issue limited by Law. Connecticut Trustees, Executors, &c., can invest in these bonds.

FRANK R. JOHNSON,
New-York Agent, 31-33 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, CORNER TOONE AND 20 STS., BALTIMORE COUNTY, Md., Dec. 18, 1888.

IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION OF the Board of Directors of this company, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that seventy-five thousand dollars will be expended by the company in the purchase of shares of its capital stock, subject to the following conditions, viz.: All offers to sell shares of stock must be in writing, and inclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned, at the office of the company, and all such offers as shall be received before 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1890, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of those shares which shall be offered to the company at the lowest prices.

Such stock, when purchased, is to be canceled, in accordance with the charter.

W. B. BROOKS,
President of Canton Co.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,
18 WALL-ST.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit through the Credit Lyonnais, London and Paris.

Available for Travelers in all parts of the world.

DESIRABLE SUBURBAN, ELECTRIC, AND HORSE RAILWAY SECURITIES FOR SALE BY

MARTIN & BRECKINRIDGE,

15 Broad-st., Mills Building.

V. H. STEVENSON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.

Free weekly financial circular, published Mondays.

N. B.—Specialty made of valuing city property for heirs, executors, or administrators.

Offices, 106 Broadway.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILway Company "5 per cent. and 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of 1879."

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, will receive proposals until Dec. 31, inst., for the purchase by it of any part of $135,000 of the above-mentioned bonds, for the purpose of the Annual Sinking Fund, the current year, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
by E. C. JOHNSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON, 16 DECEMBER, 1889.

To the Stockholders of the

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY:

REORGANIZATION.

In April last we asked you to intrust to us your proxies, to be used at the annual meeting of the company in May. This resulted in a change of management, the introduction of reforms and economies, and a financial reorganization of the company that has met general approval.

During the progress of this reorganization it has been frequently suggested in the public press and by numerous and large holders of the company's securities that it would give greater stability to the reorganized company if a management committed to the successful working out of the plan of reorganization, and absolutely in the interest of the property, could be secured for several years.

Consulting our own inclination and convenience, we would prefer to leave the management of this great property to others; but we recognize the force of the suggestion and the necessity for some such arrangement; and, as many shareholders believe that great advantages are likely to result to the holders of all classes of the company's securities from such co-operation, we have consented to act in the matter.

Holders of Stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company may deliver their certificates, assigned upon the back in favor of George C. Magoun, Thomas Baring, Oliver W. Peabody, and John J. McCook, to the BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, 87 Milk-st., Boston, subject to an agreement that the title to such Stock and the voting power thereon shall be vested in our nominees or our successors, also to be named by us, for ten years; or until July 1, 1900.

The Trust Company will issue Stock Trust Certificates, entitling the holder to all the beneficial interests and advantages belonging to or growing out of the deposited shares and to the return of a like number of shares when the term of the trust has expired, unless the same shall be further extended by the respective parties in interest.

Applications will be made to have the Trust Certificates above referred to listed upon the New-York, Boston, and London Stock Exchanges.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,

113 Devonshire-st., Boston.
1 Nassau-st., New-York.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1890, ON THE GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that date by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, at their offices, 73 Broadway, New-York, and Room 9, No. 95 Milk-st., Boston, and at the office of BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, London.

The payments of interest will be made only upon the CERTIFICATES of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, which cover the old issues of bonds, deposited as below, upon presentation of such certificates at either of above offices.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE 1st 7s.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE IN OHICAGO 5s.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE TRUST 8s, 1911.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE COLL 5s, 1937.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE PLAIN 5s, 1920.
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN 1st 8s.
CHICAGO, SANTA FE & CAL 1st 5s.
CHICAGO, KANSAS & WESTERN 1st 5s.
GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE 1st 7s.
KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA & WEST. 1st 7s.
KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA & WEST. INCOMES.
KINGMAN, PRATT & WESTERN 1st 6s.
KANSAS CITY, EMPORIA & SO. 1st 7s.
LEAVENWORTH, TOPEKA & S. W. 4s.
PUEBLO & ARKANSAS VALLEY 1st 7s.
SOUTHERN KANSAS & WESTERN 7s.
SONORA 1st 7s.
SUMNER COUNTY 1st.
SOUTHERN KANSAS G. D. 6s.
SOUTHERN KANSAS T. D. 5s.
WICHITA & SOUTHWESTERN 1st 7s.
WICHITA & WESTERN 1st 8s.

To facilitate the work, the Union Trust Company will on and after Friday morning, Dec. 27, accept certificates left at their offices, Boston and New-York, giving a temporary receipt for same, and returning original certificates with checks for interest on and after Jan. 1.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
TRUSTEE.

OFFICE OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is officially reported to the Board that deposits of bonds under the Reorganization Plan aggregate in Europe $30,313,700, and in America $98,547,060, or in all $128,860,760, and also that a decisive majority of each and every one of the thirty-six issues of bonds of the Atchison System has been so deposited, and, therefore, all rights of holders to make deposits have virtually ceased.

NEVERTHELESS, It being the desire of the Board to prevent injustice and hardship to distant and absent holders, who have either not become acquainted with the Plan or through circumstances were unable to avail themselves of it, it is therefore

VOTED, That the Chairman be authorized to receive, in his discretion, bonds for deposit under the Plan up to and including the thirty-first day of December, 1889, under the conditions heretofore announced.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE C. MAGOUN,
Chairman.

Referring to foregoing, deposits of Bonds after to-day should be tendered at offices of KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,

113 Devonshire-st., Boston.

UNION TRUST COMPANY,

73 Broadway, New-York.

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,

8 Bishopsgate Within, London, E. C.

CIRCULAR 63 OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION MAILED UPON APPLICATION TO ABOVE, OR TO

J. W. REINHART,
4th Vice President,

95 Milk-st., Boston.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUance of the statutes of the State of New-York in such case made and provided, that the Mexican Telegraph Company intends to increase its capital stock from one million five hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000) to two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) and that such increase of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) will be divided into five thousand (5,000) shares of the nominal par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each. By order of the Board of Directors. A. A. SYLVESTER, President.

Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1889.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1889.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE KALAMAZOO and WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD COMPANY, amounting to $400,000, which will become due on the 1st day of January, 1890, will be paid, on behalf of this company, at maturity, by the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by

W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY,

REORGANIZATION.

The holders of FIVE and SIX per cent. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BONDS, and of the STOCK of the COMPANY, are invited to reorganize the said Company on the following basis:

New Securities.

First Mortgage 4 Per Cent	$40,000,000
Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent	20,000,000
Preferred Stock	13,000,000
Common Stock	47,000,000

Assessment on Stock, 10 Per Cent.

The SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED BONDS and the underlying bonds TO BE PAID OFF, $23,500,000 of the First Mortgage Fours and $5,400,000 of the Prefarred, Stock, being applied to this purpose.

The formal REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT, containing full details, showing the apportionment of the remaining securities among the "FIVES," "SIXES," and "STOCK," and in payment of the assessment, may be obtained at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST., or from any member of the Reorganization Committee.

BONDHOLDERS and STOCKHOLDERS are invited to deposit their securities without delay, and receive the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY'S engraved certificates for the same.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS will be received from subscribers to the $18,000,000 fund, in lieu of cash, at par and interest accrued and to accrue to date of payment, and will also be received and held for payment in accordance with said agreement.

The 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1890, is the last day for the deposit of bonds and stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY BUDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, SECRETARY,
54 WALL-ST.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stock OF THE

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

IT IS PROPOSED TO REORGANIZE THE COMPANY UPON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

A First Mortgage of $20,000 per mile, securing 4½ per cent. 50-year Gold Bonds.....$32,500,000

An Income Mortgage 4½ per cent. non-cumulative.....$32,500,000

With provision for control of property until interest becomes a fixed charge.

Stock to be assessed 10 per cent., for which it is to receive income bonds at par and new stock share for share, the assessment, after providing for payment of back interest in cash on the 7s and Union Pacific 6s and expenses, to be applied to the improvement of the property.

The application of above securities is detailed in the Reorganization Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

Parties interested are requested to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

EDWARD KING,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
PETER GERRY,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
COMMITTEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Bonds AND Funded Interest Certificates.

Holders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company First Mortgage Bonds and Funded Interest Certificates are hereby notified that there have already been deposited with the Central Trust Company, under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1889, more than a majority of the bonds, and the time within which further deposits can be made under said agreement is extended to Jan. 4, 1890.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
BY F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The undersigned committee, appointed under the agreement of Oct. 1, 1888, urges the prompt deposit of bonds now outstanding to secure the benefits of the agreement and to avoid penalties.

Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1889.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
EDWIN PARSONS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

NEW-YORK AGENCY:

H. B. Hollins & Co.,

18 WALL-ST.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS ON MEXICO CITY.

Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and make collections of drafts in the Republic of Mexico.

FINANCIAL.

A POSITIVELY SAFE 6 PER CENT. BOND

OF THE

Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW PLACING THE BALANCE OF THE BONDS THAT ARE FOR SALE OF THE ABOVE-NAMED ROAD. THE ROAD IS FINISHED AND RUNNING FROM SPOKANE FALLS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER, AND IS EARNING MORE THAN THE FIXED CHARGES. THE MORTGAGE THAT SECURES THESE BONDS COVERS THE COMPLETED ROAD, TERMINALS, AND ROLLING STOCK.

THE BONDS ARE A 50-YEAR, 6 PER CENT. COUPON BOND. THE PRICE AT PRESENT IS PAR AND INTEREST. WE UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMEND THEM TO OUR PATRONS AS A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

GRANT BROTHERS,
36 BROADWAY.

TURNER, MANUEL & CO.,
35 WALL-ST.

THE OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UTAH CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, DUE JAN. 1, 1890.

By resolution of the Executive Committee of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company the holders of Utah Central Railway Company First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds (the principal of which is payable Jan. 1, 1890,) are offered the right to surrender their bonds on or after Dec. 18, 1889, at either of the offices named below, receiving in exchange for each bond of $1,000 so surrendered $1,000 Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, payable in gold coin, Jan. 1, 1890, and $40 in cash, (in addition to $30 received in payment without discount for Utah Central Railway Company coupon due Jan. 1, 1890,) All bonds not presented for exchange in accordance with these terms will be paid in cash at maturity at the offices named below.

The principal of Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds is payable April 1, 1919. The issue is limited to $25,000 per mile of completed railway, with provisions for issuing additional amounts when necessary for terminals and second tracks, not exceeding in the aggregate $35,000 per mile of double track, and is secured by first mortgage on 148 miles of railway, (including 38.5 miles which will be immediately released from the lien of the Utah

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange and Auction Room for the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 28, was $176,350, as against $954,585, the figure for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange and Auction Room, the following auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Dec. 30.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, William Talcott, Esq., referee, of four five-story brick flats, with lots, each 25 by 100.5, 426 to to 432 West 52d-st., south side, 325 feet west of 9th-av.; two five-story brick apartment houses, with plot of land 41.8 by 80 by 34.7 by 80.5, on 9th-av., southwest corner of 50th-st., and three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.4 by 76.8, on East 78th-st., south side, 88.7 feet west of 2d-av.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, W. N. Armstrong, Esq., referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 95th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.

Tuesday, Dec. 31.

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale, James E. Graybill, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 22.2 by 96.7 by 22.2 by 93.6, 92 Beekman-st., north side, near Cliff-st.; similar building, with lot 33 by 51 by 33 by 52, on Beekman-st., northeast corner of Cliff-st., and similar building, with lot 33.6 by 33 by 41.6 by 33, on Cliff-st., east side, adjoining above.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles P. Daly, Esq., referee, of two five-story brick tenements, with plot of land 50 by 87.1 by 50.2 by 84.11, 407 and 409 Cherry-st., south side, 247.3 feet east of Scammel-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., assignee's sale of the four-story brick building, with plot of land 50 by 200.10, 539 and 541 West 56th-st., running through to (546 and 548) West 57th-st., 200 feet east of 11th-av.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick factory, with lot 25 by 80, 399 Washington-st., east side, near Laight-st.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, G. S. Hubbard, Esq., referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100, on 138th-st., south side, 566.8 feet east of Willis-av.

Friday, Jan. 3.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, John Delahunty, Esq., referee, of the four-story stone-front building, with lot 20.4 by 75, 1,310 2d-av., southeast cornar of 69th-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Dec. 28.

7th-av., s. e. corner of 130th-st., 24.11x75; Franklin A. Thurston to R. Clarence Dorsett..... $1

106th-st., 40. s. s., 86.10 ft. e. of Manhattan-av., 16.4x100.11; executor of John Brown to Loretina S. Metcalf, 3-6 part..... 9,450

85th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x102.2; Clark P. and Angeline Gavit to New-York and Harlem Railroad Company..... 35,000

15th-st., n. s., 45 ft. w. of Madison-av., 50x102.2; Warren L. Crane to same..... 40,000

87th-av., n. e. corner of 102d-st., 100.11x100; Albert E. Smith and wife to Christian Blum, Jr..... 1

87th-av., s. w. corner of 102d-st., 100.11x100; same to same..... 1

Manhattan-av., n. w. corner of 103d-st., 100.11x100; same to John M. Smith..... 1

Same property; John M. Smith to Elizabeth H. Smith..... 1

4th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 105th-st., 50.5x80; James Keith to John Bassen..... 9,000

114th st., s. e., 153 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.11; James M. Tyson to Sarah A. Tyson..... 1

Cherry-st., 124, n. s., 90.2 ft. e. of Catharine-st., 25.1x100.3; Henry Beadlet A. Klein to Jonas Weil and another..... 35,000

West 3d-st., 134; Alfred B. Dunn to Bernhard Frendt..... 11,800

North Moore-st., 29; John E. Pye to Marie L. Pye..... 1

Morris-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 153d-st., 25x100.3; Rachel A. Lindeman to Caroline Martin..... 1,750

Lindow-st., n. s., 377.11 ft. w. of Prospect-av., 27.8x100; Charles Heylman and another to Barbara Ferdinend..... 7,500

138th-st., e. s., 223 ft. s. of Alexander-av., 25x100; Henry W. De Forest to George De P. Lord..... 12,500

College-av., s. e. corner of Cross-st., 100x 100; Lewis D. Jackson to Mary E. Murphy, by part..... 1

Same property; Mary J. Sheehan and others to Lewis D. Jackson, 2-5 part..... 707

Same property; Catharine Sheehan and others to same..... 1,625

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$40,000 00.

FULL SIZE RESIDENCE ADJOINING 5TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST. FOR SALE AT THE ABOVE FIGURE, WHICH IS A DECIDED BARGAIN!!!!

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DULUTH.—FOR INVESTMENTS IN REAL Estate in acres, blocks, or lots at Duluth, West Duluth, or Superior, head of Lake Superior; also 8 per cent. loans. Inquire of STEPHEN L. MERCHANT, Post Office Box 520, New-York City; references.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—FREDERICK HENSLEY, plaintiff, against ANNIE L. LONG and John R. Long, her husband; Charles Harvey, Alexander Harvey, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1889, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, (Limited,) Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty-street, in the city of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1890, by Ezra P. Raymond, auctioneer, the following premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain store, house, or tenement and lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the Second Ward of the city of New-York, on the southeasterly corner of Water-street and Burling-slip, and known and distinguished as Number 179 (one hundred and seventy-nine) in Water-street aforesaid; containing in breadth in front on Water-street, and also in the rear, twenty-four feet and ten inches, and in length on the northerly side along Burling-slip sixty-three feet, and on the southerly side sixty-two feet ten inches, and on the eas

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

WON BY NEW-YORKERS.

PHILADELPHIA HURLERS OUTPLAYED FROM START TO FINISH.

A genuine game of hurling, such as is played on the commons about Irish towns, was seen yesterday on the Monitor Baseball Club's grounds at Weehawken by a large crowd. The woods in which the grounds are situated echoed and re-echoed with their shouts at the good plays, and when Haggerty kept on playing after receiving the ball plump on his nose, sending the blood spouting out as from an uncapped hydrant, the applause was tremendous.

When the Irish athletes visited the United States they started a rage among the athletic clubs containing members of Celtic antecedents for hurling, and now several teams engage in the sport. The game is similar to shinny on the ice, which every boy knows how to play. Gentlemen riders will appreciate the sport from its being a sort of polo without horses.

Interest in yesterday's game was aroused because it was a fight between the Philadelphia and New-York hurlers. On Thanksgiving Day the Gaelic Hurling Club of this city went to Philadelphia and were defeated by the Limerick Gnards of that city. The New-York men felt very sore over their defeat, and attributed it to bad umpiring. So, when the return game was fixed for yesterday and a prize of $300 had been promised the winner, they determined to go in with a will and win. They succeeded, and secured no less than four goals and eight points, while their opponents gained only one goal and six points.

The Philadelphia players came on the grounds in reddish-brown shirts and blue close-fitting trousers. They were tall and slender-looking fellows, but had plenty of muscle in well-rounded calves and brawny arms. The New-Yorks' uniform was of white and blue. They were stocky young men.

A full team in hurling contains twenty-two men on a side, but as the Philadelphia Limericks brought only sixteen with them thirty-two men took the field. They were lined up in a fashion somewhat similar to that of the men in an intercollegiate football match. Then one of the umpires sent the ball bounding among them. There was a lively scrimmage over it, and the heavy hurling sticks cracked up against several shins in the first encounter. The sticks were of seasoned oak, and resembled axe handles more than anything else. Finally, a Limerick Guard caught the ball on the end of his stick and sent it flying to the southern goal. Then the New-Yorks made a dash for it and hurled it back, till big Thomas Egan got a fair crack at it. He sent it flying over the goal-piece, making the first for New-York.

By their quick running and daring dashes, unmindful of their opponents' sticks, the New-Yorkers clearly outplayed the Philadelphians. The boys from the Quaker City were coy in their action and gingerly in their whacking of the ball. After an hour and a half's play, with one short rest, they gave it up. The feature of the game was the work of the three Egans who played on the New-York side. They made regular baseball hits with their sticks and were always in the way of the ball.

M. D. Griffin was the Captain of the New-York team and Thomas F. Sheehan commanded the Philadelphians. M. J. Power acted as referee, a position about as hazardous as that of a baseball umpire.

A QUIET DAY ON THE ROAD.

A BALKY MULE FURNISHES AMUSEMENT TO MANY PEOPLE.

Even Mark Tapley would have found it difficult to be cheerful up on the road yesterday. It was not only chilly and damp but dark and cloudy, and enjoyable driving was spoiled by mud of the consistency of paste. The outward conditions were bleak and depressing, and few days this Winter have been so quiet.

The bright lights of Gane Case's roadhouse gleamed a welcome to a score or more of irrepressible veterans, and, within they solaced themselves with the new grip cure, apple toddy.

"Never mind the weather," was Dr. Case's philosophical remark to his friends, "the toddy will make you think of balmy winds and sunshine. By the way," he continued, "you must all come up New Year's Day. I have a little surprise."

"What are you going to do, Gabe?" came from half a dozen listeners.

"Going to cut a melon. This is one I raised myself last Summer. I have preserved it in sealing wax, and on New Year's Day the fruit will be cut. You see, before I sealed the melon I gave it half a dozen quarts of dry champagne. I have known watermelons to be preserved in this way a whole year."

The only incident of note along the road in the afternoon was a blockade at Barry's Hill caused by a balky mule. A boy had been riding him up by old Judge Smith's place and had been having plenty of fun. When the boy got tired and turned the animal's head homeward it occurred to the mule that he didn't want to go. He was persuaded with much clubbing to walk back and over the bridge, but when he encountered Barry's Hill he stopped, twitched his long ears, whisked his tail, and said almost in words that he was not going further until he got ready. For half an hour the mule appeared rock-bound, and was belabored with vigor, while every one who came along stopped to watch the outcome of the struggle or make suggestions to the boy.

A little act of kindness finally accomplished what brute force wouldn't. A man went out into the road, patted the mule on the neck, and offered him an apple. The mule promptly sniffed it, liked the odor, and opened his mouth. The man moved along holding the apple up and the mule followed. At the foot of the hill he was given the apple, and continued his homeward journey.

Among those who were out during the day were George G. Hart, John Quinn, Jack Oliver, ex-Sheriff Bowe, Sheriff Flack, Norman Andrews, Jesse Yereance, Col. Samuel Taylor, Capt. J. Lee Humphreyville, Louis F. and George Foreman, R. M. Stivers, Isaac Taylor, Jr., Larry Hurd, ex-Alderman Henry Hughes, and Sleigh Manufacturer Bradley.

THE LABOR UNIONS.

THE PLEA OF THE BOATMEN—TO VOTE ON A HOLIDAY.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union the Committee on Outside Communications presented a letter from the Harbor and Canal Protective Union asking the co-operation of the central body in asking for redneed wharfage. The members of the Protective Union complain that the wharfage fees at this port are driving shipping trade away to other cities. The matter was referred to the International Boatmen's Union.

The Credentials Committee reported that the wrangle between the Knight of Labor cigarmakers and the International Cigarmakers' Union continued, and recommended that the trouble be referred to a joint committee of the two organizations for settlement. Bricklayers' Union No. 11 complained that Contractor Wolf, who is building for the brewery firm of Mayer & Bachman in Brooklyn, was employing non-union men. The meeting directed the Arbitration Committee to investigate it.

The upholsterers recommended that May 1, 1890, be recognized as a labor holiday. The recommendation was opposed by the Knights of Labor, and was finally referred to a vote of the constituent organizations of the Central Labor Union.

The steam boiler firemen who belong to Local Assembly No. 6,780, Knights of Labor, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 98 Forsyth-street. A resolution was adopted inviting all those members who have been suspended for non-payment of dues to return to the fold on payment of 50 cents each.

HENRY W. GRADY ON FAITH.

A New-York business man was returning from a visit to Atlanta, Ga., about eight years ago. On the train was Henry W. Grady, who was then only about thirty years old, but whose influence was already apparent in Georgia affairs. The gentlemen had met in Atlanta and each gladly renewed the acquaintance on the car. After a time their conversation drifted into religion, although neither was a severely religious man.

The merchant commented on the rapid spread of agnosticism and of atheism, and of other forms of doubt and disbelief, and said he thought that the men who taught such things were doing a vast deal of harm. They were, he said, taking something away without putting anything in its place.

"I agree with you," responded Grady. "They are perpetrating a cruelty when they deny to people the solace of faith. Suppose I were to die to-night," he went on, with something of a tremor in his voice, "what refuge would there be for my dear old mother, if she could not go to her room and ask a loving God to comfort her?"

"I see," said the merchant yesterday, when he had told the story, "that Grady's mother is still alive."

A CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

The congregation of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, on East Seventeenth-street, enjoyed a reunion anniversary yesterday. One of the features of the services was a sermon by the Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D., pastor of the Tompkins-Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The preacher spoke eloquently of the consecration of a Christian to God. The whole sermon was a practical exposition of the Christian life and its duties, and was summed up by Dr. Meredith in the expression, "You've got to be good, but you've got to be so that people will believe you're good."

LOST AMONG THE SHOPPERS

A LITTLE BROOKLYN GIRL'S EXPERIENCE IN FOURTEENTH-STREET.

A feature of the annual holiday shopping, which the average man cannot comprehend, and which the average woman never deigns to explain to husband or brother, is the apparently brutal habit of leading tired and half-scared children through store after store of massed humanity until the little people's tired footsteps lag, and plaintive eyes plead for a return to the nursery or at least for a single moment to rest, not likely to be secured until the shopping tour is over. It is certain, however, that many of the little girls so treated do manage to enjoy the first honr of the ornsade, and perhaps, if taken in hand very young and persistently trained, a miss of thirteen Summers may become one of the most indefatigable of shoppers.

But it is not easy to keep hold of a child in so large a crowd, and if the hold is lost for a moment, the chances are against a recovery at once. A curious instance of this occurred in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenne, the other day. A lady who lives in Macon-street, Brooklyn, brought the nine-year-old daughter of a neighbor over to this city on such an expedition. In some way, in one of the big stores on the street named, the little girl and her chaperon got separated. The child floated ont to the sidewalk, and looked for a policeman. Not one was in sight. She had money for her car fare but did not know how to get home. Her fright increased with every moment. She anchored herself to a lamp post, her blue eyes filled with tears, and soon a thin thick mist fast.

No one noticed the child, The throng of shoppers surged about her and streams of handsomely-dressed women, with kindly faces, but with evidently a fixed determination not to be delayed by anything, swept past her in either direction. No office appeared. It was half an hour before a Brooklyn shopper, who was nearly through her own day's work and pleasure, was attracted by the sound of the crying. She asked the trouble; the frightened child looked up, was reassured, and told her story. The lady took her over the Twenty-third-Street Ferry and put her on a car with full directions to the conductor. She also gave the little girl her own card and asked to be informed by a note that the child had got home safely.

Next day a letter came from the little girl's mother. It was couched in terms of the most profound gratitude. "We thank you ever so much for your kindness to little Nellie," it said. "I tremble to think into what sort of hands she might have fallen. The lady who took her to New-York had not returned at 8 o'clock that night. She said afterward that she didn't dare to come without the child. Her state of mind while wandering up and down Fourteenth-street for hours in a vain hunt for her little charge you can imagine. Through Brooklyn Police Headquarters, the New-York Headquarters, and the officers of the beat we finally succeeded in letting her know the child was safe."

It is probable that this was only one of many similar accidental separations of children from those who accompanied them on holiday shopping tours. And yet in the store windows of a great city there are so many pretty things for young eyes to look upon that it would be hard to persuade any mother to leave her children at home when she goes out shopping.

THANKED FOR SERVICES.

A RECEPTION TO SENATOR CANTOR AND ASSEMBLYMAN BLUMENTHAL.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor and Assemblyman Joseph Blumenthal were yesterday afternoon tendered a reception by the officers and managers of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society at the asylum, Eleventh-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first-street. A feature of the affair was the formal presentation to these legislators of engrossed copies of resolutions adopted Oct. 6 in recognition of their efforts at Albany in behalf of the society.

The presentation speech was made by Morris Goodhart of the Advisory Board in the absence of the Chairman, Philip J. Joachimsen, who is confined to his home by illness. Senator Cantor and Assemblyman Blumenthal made appropriate responses and also addressed the children. Subsequently the drum and fife corps, composed of thirty-two uniformed lads, ranging in years from eleven to fourteen, gave an exhibition. The little fellows received many compliments yesterday. After the exercises refreshments were served in the parlors.

Mayor Grant, City Chamberlain Croker, and other municipal officials sent regrets. Those present included Mrs. Philip J. Joachimsen, Mrs. S. Teller, Mrs. A. Barnett, Mrs. Jane Lippmann, Mrs. I. Hart, Mrs. J. Rosenfeld, Mrs. L. Hess, Mrs. H. S. Leszynsky, Mrs. I. Stiefel, Mrs. D. de Lima, Mrs. L. Heyman, Mrs. J. Balz, Mrs. A. Kerbs, Mrs. A. Abrams, Miss Ray Leszynsky, Mrs. Morris Goodhart, Mrs. Julius Lipman, Mrs. A. J. Bloomberg, Mrs. A. Stern, Mrs. J. Loth, Mrs. C. Jacobs, Dr. R. B. James, Dr. S. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lauterbach, Col. E. B. Hart, Mr. Joseph Loth, Joseph Rosenfeld, Dr. Obreight.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Pitou is not going to introduce Robert Mantell to this city in his spectacular production of "The Corsican Brothers" until the play has had the benefit of thorough rehearsals by means of numerous performances in other cities. All last week was given to Providence, eight performances, including the Christmas matinée, being given. The Rhode Islanders amply appreciated both the acting of Mr. Mantell in the dual rôle of Louis and Fabian, and the beautiful scenery with which the management has set the play. The old Fechter version is used, and as it has not been seen in New-York for a long time, it will be almost like a genuine novelty when it is produced at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre Jan. 13. Nearly two hundred men and women are utilized in the cast.

Jefferson and Florence begin their Western tour in Buffalo to-night with "The Rivals." During their return engagement at the Star in this city next March they will be seen in "The Heir at Law."

There is a prospect that Miss Annie Pixley will play a London engagement next Spring. Marcus R. Mayer is in negotiation for a theatre in that city to present Miss Pixley as "Miles, Child of the Sierras."

The company now playing "Erminie" at the Casino is to be transferred after this week to the Hollis-Street Theatre, Boston, for a long engagement in "The Drum Major" and "Nadjy." Next Monday evening will be a gala night at the Casino, "The Brigands" returning to the scene of their old triumphs after a remarkably successful tour. Manager Rudolph Aronson is making extensive preparations for their return. New costumes will be worn for the first time, several new songs will be introduced, and all the scenery will be brightened up. The entire house for the opening night was disposed of last Thursday.

Florence St. John has rather placed the other members of the London Gaiety Company in the background, and since she took her place in the cast of "Faust Up to Date" the performances at the Broadway have gone with more vim than formerly. Miss St. John is an artist in her school, and American audiences have been quick to acknowledge her merits. The eccentric quartet dance in the burlesque is also proving a very successful feature. The company has but three weeks more at the Broadway.

Mrs. Burnett's new play, "Phyllis," originally written for the Lyceum Theatre, this city, will have its first performance in America at the Boston Museum to-night.

Mlle. Rhea presents her "Josephine, Empress of the French," at the Lyceum Theatre, Rochester, to-night.

Manager Tavas and Neil Burgess are considering the offer of a London manager for a Summer season of "The County Fair" in England. The conclusion will probably be that America is "good enough for them."

Edwin Booth is spending the holidays in Boston, and Mme. Modjeska in this city. They will resume their season next Monday in Providence, R. I., where they are booked for the entire week.

Louis James will present "Gomez de Vegas" at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Feb. 10. The play, originally the property of E. L. Davenport, was presented to Mr. James by Fanny Davenport.

CHARGES AGAINST A PRINCIPAL.

Mayor Gleason has lodged a complaint with the Board of Education of Long Island City against Principal Burdick of the First Ward School of that city, asking for his removal. The charges will be investigated on Jan. 7. It is declared that Mr. Burdick insisted upon one of the female teachers boarding at a certain place when she preferred to board elsewhere, and that he forbade the teachers to associate with Roman Catholics who were employed as teachers. It is further said that he prejudiced Superintendent Pardee against her to such an extent that the teacher was in danger of dismissal.

It is said, too, that Superintendent Pardee will be called to meet charges in this case.

THE ETRURIA'S STORMY VOYAGE.

The Cunard steamship Etruria was the only European steamship that arrived here yesterday. Although she met with severe storms from west-southwest to west-northwest during the greater portion of the voyage, she was delayed less than twenty-four hours. The storm was severest on Friday last, when she made less than 300 miles. On the previous day her run had been 455 miles. During the worst portion of the storm her decks were swept by heavy waves, but no accident occured during the voyage.

A POPE'S EDICT sealed is a bull; don't mistake that for Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP.

Use no other than the best SALVATION OIL cures all pain. Price, 25 cents a bottle.—*Advertisement.*

A WORD OF ADVICE.—If you are troubled with the slightest irritation of the throat, use BRUMMELL'S COUGH DROPS. Genuine have A. H. B. on each drop. —*Advertisement.*

WITH THE PICTURE TAKERS.

CAMERA AMATEURS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE FINE WEATHER.

Such a fine Christmas for taking pictures has seldom been taken advantage of by the amateur photographers as that just past. Not a few took pictures simply as a memento of the bright, clear, balmy weather. Before dinner, time was found for excursions to the Park and into the suburbs by some, while others caught the likenesses of the Christmas gatherings at home. Taking the Christmas tree by flash light at night was also an experiment tried by one or two city amateurs. They found it something like photographing fireworks, and the results gained were not very satisfactory.

A new camera was a favorite present for the young photographer's friends, and, of course, the donor's picture was the first to be made with it. In the parks the crowds of people gave excellent chances for snap shots at figures. Now the question among photographers is whether they will have a chance at any snow scenes in this climate. Snow pictures are hard to take, owing to the reflections from the snow itself. During the blizzard, however, some fine views were obtained, and a picture of the statue of Washington on the Sub-Treasury steps has been a stand-by of the lantern-slide exhibitions. Now, with improved apparatus, another big snowfall would be a bonanza.

The January number of the *American Amateur Photographer* will be a holiday issue, containing, besides an unusually large amount of reading matter, a couple of full-page illustrations. Among the articles will be a paper by Miss Catherine Weed Barnes, and "Rambles in the Rungeleys," by E. F. Whitmore. The *Amateur Photographer* is published monthly and especially devoted to the wants of the young photographers. Mr. F. C. Beach, the well-known amateur of this city, and W. H. Burbank are its editors.

Some excellent lantern-slide pictures were shown at the rooms of the Society of Amateur Photographers, 122 West Thirty-sixth-street, on Friday evening. They were contributed to the Lantern-Slide Interchange by the Cincinnati Camera Club, which evidently has some experts in slide making among its members. Pictures were also contributed by some of the members of the New-York society.

This is one of the eikonogen developers of A. Peebles Smith of this city, who was one of the first to experiment with the new developer that has now become so popular:

Solution A.—Hot distilled or rain water, 16 ounces; sulphite soda, (crystals,) 3 ounces; eikonogen, (in crystals,) 1 ounce; glycerine, 2 drams; alcohol, 2 drams.

Solution B.—Carbonate of soda, (granular,) 6 drams; carbonate of potash, (granular,) 6 drams; phosphate of soda, 2 drams; bromide of potassium, 10 grains; water, 12 ounces. To develop, equal parts of A and B are taken sufficient to cover the plate.

The exhibition of prints contributed by the members of the society of Amateur Photographers contains some pictures of more than ordinary merit. Twenty-four members contributed to the exhibition, which was varied in subjects. Several ladies contributed excellent prints. In the Spring there will be a joint exhibition of the work of the New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia societies, when it is expected that the best work of amateurs will be shown. It is rather difficult to obtain the choice specimens of members of societies at the exhibitions, as the owners and artists are afraid of accidents happening to their pictures. The pictures are well taken care of, however, and really there is no danger if they are properly packed for shipping. In regard to lantern slides, the Executive Committee of the American Lantern Slide Interchange have made a suggestion that the slides be placed in grooved wood boxes, having a cushion made with a strip of coarness felting glued to the bottom and under side of the cover of the box. When closed and clamped with hooks, the cover of the box will hold the slides firmly between the two strips of felting. In this way the boxes of choice slides sent for exhibition in Europe make the trip across the sea in safety and ride without breaking or injury in express cars.

Amateurs visiting California this Winter will find dark rooms for their use in the Hotel Coronado, San Diego; the Raymond, East Pasadena; San Marco, Santa Barbara, and Del Monte, Monterey. These accommodations are also found in Luray Inn, Virginia; Mountain Park Hotel, and at Hot Springs, N. C. Hotel keepers are rapidly adopting the suggestion of preparing facilities for the amateurs, and find that their guests complain much less of the amateurs than when the photographer is treated as though not wanted. Most of the young picture takers are gentlemen and do not attempt to steal likenesses of strangers by snap shots. A few, however, have made themselves obnoxious at one or two resorts during the Summer, and called forth criticism from young women who happened to be caught in the detective camera. There is little of such work, however, and the offender, when caught, is thereafter shunned by his companions in the art.

BAD WIRE PAINTED BLACK.

"UNDERWRITERS'" CONNECTIONS DISGUISED BY AN ELECTRIC COMPANY.

An investigation was made by Inspector Brown, in the service of the Board of Electrical Control, yesterday, of a rumor which had come to the ears of Expert Wheeler that one of the high-tension electric light companies had a lot of underwriters' wire on West-street painted black. The rumor was found to be true. The wire belongs to the Mount Morris Company, is in the vicinity of Washington Market, and will have to come down with the rest of its kind.

No wires were cut yesterday, but the inspectors were all busy in various parts of the city hunting for bad wire. Their reports will be handed in at 9 A. M. to-day. The work is likely to go on for a few days more at high pressure. But Expert Wheeler said to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon that he was now in favor of "slowing down a little." His theory is that the companies cannot see any of their circuits, now that every one of them has been broken, without the consent of the Board of Electrical Control. It follows that little good is done by pushing the work of getting down wires. When asked to roughly estimate the proportion of all overhead electric wire connections the 1,198,069 feet already cut amounted to, Mr. Wheeler said it was about one-quarter. He thought the work done in the past thirteen days was all that could have been expected considering the care that had to be taken not to remove wire which was not up in violation of any rule of the board.

The action of Public Works Commissioner Gilroy in revoking the permits held by the Edison Company to dig up streets gives very little consolation to the high-tension people. It is conceded, however, that the effect will be to take away some of the smoothness from the path this company has been pursuing for a few weeks past. The Edison corporation has no overhead wire connections.

THE PROSPECT HARRIERS.

The Prospect Harriers have decided to postpone the New Year's Day team race for a banner and extra prizes until Washington's Birthday. The reason given is that a sufficient number of entries has not been received. The Harriers will hold a paper chase on New Year's Day, however, the start to be made from the Manhattan House, Fourth-avenue and city line, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.

Totally Helpless

"I was taken with sciatic rheumatism in my legs and arms, and was confined to my bed entirely helpless. I was reduced to a mere skeleton, my appetite was entirely gone, and my friends thought I could not live. One day, reading about taking Hood's Sarsaparilla in March, April, and May, I concluded to try it. One bottle gave me so much relief that I took four bottles, and since then I have not been troubled with rheumatism, and my general health has never been better. I attribute my whole improvement to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla."—WM. F. TAYLOR, Emporium, Cameron Co., Penn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

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PRECIOUS STONES. GEMS A SPECIALTY.
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"PURITANISM IN POLITICS."

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S IDEAS OF THE DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached a sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening on the subject "Puritanism in Politics." His text was from the twenty-third chapter of Matthew, the words of Christ against the hypocrites of His day: "Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! because ye build the tombs of the prophets and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous. And say, If we had been in the days of our fathers we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets." The same attitude as that which Christ rebuked, Dr. Abbott said, is assumed today by most of those who attend dinners and make fine speeches about the Puritan founders of New-England.

"Do we honor the Puritans in any other way than by eating dinners? Does there exist to-day any practical adherence to the principles of Puritanism? Let us either abolish this sepulchre building or else maintain the principle of our forefathers. Let us do away with the dinners, or else let us come closer to the spirit of Puritanism." Dr. Abbott said that two conceptions of government have been in existence since the foundation of our Republic, struggling each with the other. One of these conceptions, the one which seems at present to have been nearly extinguished, is the conception founded on the faith of the Puritan. According to it government was a divine institution, based not upon the divine right of Kings, but upon the divine right of the people. So that the Puritans allowed only church members to take part in political affairs, and the magistrate's office was as religious as that of the minister. They came here, in fact, to found a theocracy, and recognized both Church and State as but parts of one organism.

In opposition to this conception came that of the French Revolutionists and the school of Thomas Jefferson. Their view of government made it an entirely secular affair. Not a divine institution but a necessary evil. This view, Dr. Abbott said, is the one which seems more and more to prevail. A return to the old belief, that government is religious in itself, embodying the conscience of the whole people, he thought necessary to counteract the dangerous tendencies of the age. Not that the Church should come into connection with the State, but that the functions of the State should be exercised religiously.

"There are traffickers and traders in the temple of liberty. Scourge them out. I believe that the remedy lies in the awakening of our citizens to their duty. Go into politics, and if you have a conscience, carry it with you. And go into party politics. If you believe that taxation should be limited to the expenses of the Government and that those expenses should be only those incurred in the protection of life and property, take your stand fairly and honestly as a Democrat. If you believe that the Government should protect and promote industry by a system of taxation, then be a Republican. But be one thing or the other, and of all things do not for the sake of your manhood let the shameful words pass your lips, 'I don't take any interest in politics.' Join hands with anybody who will help to put an end to that disgraceful spectacle of 140,000 Federal offices put up at auction every four years to go to the party that will pay the most for them.

"See what can be done to purify the ballot box, for there the corruption begins. Consider the question whether if the Puritans were wrong in giving the vote only to Church members we are not equally wrong in giving it to everybody. For my own part I believe that Gov. Hill's objection to the Saxton bill was one of the greatest arguments in its favor. If we could devise some system which would effectually prevent the ignorant man from voting we would have made at least one step toward cleansing politics. And let us thus make the Government religious, for atheism is as dangerous to the Nation as it is fatal to the individual."

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

IT IS PROSPEROUS FINANCIALLY AND IS DOING GOOD WORK.

Patrons and friends of Mount Sinai Hospital who attended the annual meeting in the hospital building yesterday heard gratifying reports concerning the usefulness of the institution and the increased work being carried on under favorable financial circumstances. There was a large attendance at the meeting, which was presided over by Hyman Blum, who also read the annual report of the Directors. According to this report, during the past year there were 2,563 patients treated, or 489 more than in the year previous. The Executive Committee was, as in years past, unable to meet the demand made upon it for the benefits of the hospital. The applications for admittance were far more numerous than ever before.

The entire number of applicants for the year ending Nov. 30 was 4,590. Of these 2,163 were admitted as free patients, 234 as pay patients, while 278 were refused for want of room. Others were referred to other institutions or to the dispensary. Of the patients treated 1,308 were discharged cured, 817 were discharged improved, 6 transferred to other institutions, and 144 died. There were in the hospital Dec. 1, 166 patients. The figures showed that more than one-fifth of the entire number of free patients treated during the year by the twenty-seven hospitals in the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association were cared for at Mount Sinai.

The financial record of the year was satisfactory. It cost $80,393 25 to carry on the work. Repairs amounted to $1,855 33, improvements on laundry building $3,464, and part payment on new dispensary building $40,378. In all the disbursements were $126,090 58. The receipts, including $43,980 from the patrons and members, $15,586 09 from pay patients, and $7,370 80 from the Hospital Saturday and Sunday allotment, amounted to $86,569 94, which, added to the income from the permanent fund, made a total of $158,373.

The new dispensary building connected with the hospital, it was reported, will be ready early in the new year. It is to cost $120,000, and will be one of the best in the city. The membership of the hospital numbers 3,190 members and 86 patrons.

After the reading of the reports an amendment to the constitution was adopted to raise the fee for life membership from $200 to $500.

Officers elected for the coming year were: President—Hyman Blum; Vice President—Isaac Wallach; Treasurer—Samuel M. Schaefer; Directors for a term of four years—Henry Gitterman, L. M. Hornthal, Simon Rothschild, Leopold Weil, and Joshua Piza.

THE CREW OF THE GIACOMINO.

Capt. Bonafazio, the mate, and ten seamen from the Italian bark Giacomino, which was recently condemned at Bermuda, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Orinoco. The Giacomino sailed from Montevideo for Philadelphia on July 22. She suffered heavily in the Falls early in September and put into Bermuda in distress on the 16th of that month. An attempt was made to repair her, but she was finally sold at auction to Capt. H. Hollis for £465. The Giacomino was built in 1873 at Lerici, Italy, and measured 514 tons.

A LIVELY VISITOR.

SOLDIERS ON BEDLOW'S ISLAND STIRRED UP BY A MAD STEER.

On Saturday morning, while the cattleboat Colden was loading a steamship lying at anchor in the harbor, with cattle, one of the sprightliest of the animals escaped and plunged overboard. After swimming about aimlessly for some time the animal headed toward Bedlow's Island. Several of the soldiers of Company B, Eleventh Artillery, which is stationed upon the island, watched the approach of the steer with a great deal of sympathetic interest. This kindly feeling gave way to the sensation of alarm when the animal, having landed, dashed wildly about. The mere exercise of running about for the purpose of restoring the circulation of its blood after its chilly bath would have created no uneasiness. But there was fury in the animal's eye as it dashed about and butted up against the bomb-proofs. In fact, it displayed a strong disposition to reduce the post to the rank of an evacuated fort.

Several of the soldiers tried to secure the steer, but they were tossed aside by the infuriated animal. After some little tearing about the island the Texan varied the programme from a Wild West entertainment to a swimming exhibition. Plunging into the water, it headed directly for Ellis Island, where large quantities of dynamite are stored. Some of this material had been landed that morning, and might then be lying around loose. Fearing that the steer might tread upon some of this and injure other things besides itself, one of the soldiers took a boat and started in pursuit. The animal dodged the boat, and turning around swam back to Bedlow's Island, where it resumed violent operations. And now appeared upon the scene gallant Private Christian Scripture, armed with a hastily-improvised lasso. Relying upon the righteousness of his name and the cunning of his right arm, Scripture sprang forward. The animal dodged the first few overtures, but at last caught by it. After a great deal of difficulty and danger Company B succeeded in mooring the steer to a stout tree.

Kind-hearted Superintendent Littlefield of the Lighthouse Department thought that it might be thirsty after so much violent exercise, and he took a pail of water to the animal. The latter acknowledged this attention by tossing the Superintendent, pail and all, into the air. During the night the steer was very restless. Its bellowings and vain struggles kept some of the soldiers awake. One woe slept admitted in the morning that he had experienced a nightmare in which the steer, the tree, and the mooring cables all came through one of the barrack windows together. Yesterday morning the cattle boat Colden went to the island, and after some difficulty the obstreperous steer was induced to leave the society of the Statue of Liberty.



The last bargains of the old year are fittingly the greatest.

For to-day and to-morrow the most desirable articles are arranged as special bargains.

The most stylish high-grade Full Dress Coat and Vest, silk and satin lined, we sell for $18, absolutely worth $35.

A black Kersey Cape Overcoat, extra long cape, awfully stylish, $18.

A lot of recent lined Business and Dress Suits of Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviot, custom tailors' work, imported texture, selling at $18, but worth and selling at $32 at other times.

Our assortment of Men's stylish Overcoats and Cape Coats is the most varied and extensive in the city. Everything fancy and good taste can desire we have, and at prices unapproachable by others.

Men's English Melton, Men's Imported French heavy Chinchilla, Men's Imported Kersey Overcoats and Cape Coats of Tweeds, Chinchillas and Shetlands, we arrange at a uniform figure of $18.

We continue to-day the offer of our Superb Trousers at $4. This is an unprecedented offer.

We would direct the attention of New Year's callers to our complete line of Dent's Dress Gloves, Dress Ties, Full-dress Shirts and Mufflers.

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3,000 LADIES' FINE IMPORTED JACKETS, with or without Vests, in a variety of cloths,

$2 98, $3 98, and $4 98;

Former prices, $5 95, $7 75, and $9 95.

2,000 EXTRA FINE IMPORTED CLOTH JACKETS,

$6 95, $9 75, and $12 50;

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

$25,000 worth of LADIES' FINE IMPORTED CLOTH NEWMARKETS, at less than 50 cents on the dollar.

$10 50 NEWMARKETS, will be sold at $4 98.
$14 75 NEWMARKETS, will be sold at $6 98.
$19 50 NEWMARKETS, will be sold at $9 75.
$25 50 NEWMARKETS, will be sold at $12 75.
$35 00 NEWMARKETS, will be sold at $16 75.

We are closing out the balance of our fine IMPORTED LONG AND SHORT GARMENTS at one-half the former prices.

750 English SEAL PLUSH SACQUES,

$14 75, $19 75, $24 95, and $29 75;

Former prices, $25 00 to $59 00.

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Former prices, $125 00 and $155 00.

ALASKA SEAL LONDON-DYED NEWMARKETS AND RAGLANS,

$225 00 and $259 00;

Former prices, $375 00 and $450 00.

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At Half Wholesale Prices.

The Greatest Sale

we ever had has now commenced.....At half value we have bought the entire stock of WILLIAM H. LYON & CO., wholesale dealers in Dry Goods at 433 and 435 Broadway, running through and connecting with 56 and 58 Mercer-street..... Stock comprises complete assortments of Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Dress Goods and Mourning Goods; Blankets, Flannels, Wash Dress Fabrics, White Goods, Muslins, Sheetings, Linings and other Staples; Towels, Damasks, Napkins and other Linens; Notions, Jewelry, Fans, Buttons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Trimmings, Umbrellas, and Fancy Goods of all descriptions; Hosiery, Merino Underwear, Gloves, Men's Shirts and Furnishing Goods; Cloaks and Shawls for Ladies and for Children—in short, everything kept by a well-organized wholesale house.....This great stock has been so bought by us that we *can* and *do* sell

At Half Wholesale Prices

WE HAVE ALSO CLOSED

THE GREATEST PURCHASE EVER MADE OF

LADIES' CLOAKS,

Being the entire stock of MEYER JONASSON & CO., 358 BROADWAY, who claim to be the largest cloak manufacturers in the world, and do a business of two millions annually.....Stock comprises thousands of rich Seal Plush Garments, imported Opera and Theatre Wraps, plain and fancy Cloth Newmarkets and Jackets, all of which will be sold

AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Hundred-dollar Cloaks at $50 are good value; so are

Eighty-dollar Cloaks,	at $40
Sixty-dollar Cloaks,	at 30
Fifty-dollar Cloaks,	at 25
Forty-dollar Cloaks,	at 20
Thirty-dollar Cloaks,	at 15
Twenty-dollar Cloaks,	at 10
Fifteen-dollar Cloaks,	at 7
Twelve-dollar Cloaks,	at 6
Ten-dollar Cloaks,	at 5
Eight-dollar Cloaks,	at 4
Five-dollar Cloaks,	at 3
Four-dollar Cloaks,	at 2

Not only will we sell Cloaks at these prices, but the newest and the best at these prices we will sell.

This is the Largest Purchase of Cloaks ever made by any house in New-York.

It is the Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered for buying new, fine, and fashionable garments AT HALF VALUE!!

MISSES CLOAKS at HALF PRICE.

The entire stock of Bernard Levy & Co. 498 and 500 Broadway.

Novelties in Newmarkets, Peasant and Russian Cloaks and Grerchens—plain or trimmed with fur, braid, or velvet—all bought at half price.

Misses' Newmarkets.

$3 98	worth	$8 00	$7 98	worth	$15 00
4 98	worth	10 00	8 98	worth	20 00
5 98	worth	12 00			

Russian and Peasant Cloaks.

$4 98	worth	$10 00	$7 98	worth	$18 00
5 98	worth	12 00	9 98	worth	22 00

Gretchens and Cloaks.

$3 98	worth	$6 00	$6 98	worth	$13 00
4 98	worth	10 00	7 98	worth	15 00
5 98	worth	12 00	9 98	worth	18 99

Who ever heard of sale like this?

NEW GOODS

in very height of season

AT HALF

THEIR WHOLESALE VALUE SOLD!

UPHOLSTERY.

Lace Curtains.

Scotch, Nottingham, Antique, Tambour, and Colbert.

93c.	worth	$1 85	$4 98	worth	$8 00
$1 75	worth	3 00	5 98	worth	9 50
2 49	worth	4 50	8 98	worth	12 00
2 98	worth	5 00	7 98	worth	14 00
3 98	worth	6 00	9 98	worth	18 00

Turcoman and Chenille Portieres.

$1 47	worth	$3 00	$3 98	worth	$6 00
1 98	worth	3 50	4 98	worth	8 00
2 39	worth	4 50	6 98	worth	10 00
			9 98	worth	17 00

Silk Furniture Plushes,	49c.; worth 85
Crushed Mohair Plushes,	83c.; worth $1 50
Figured China Satins,	98c.; worth 2 00
Imported Silk Cordinettes,	$1 43; worth 3 00
Venetian Brocatelles,	2 49; worth 5 00
Colored Cotton Plushes,	87½c.; worth 15
Reversible Cotton Plushes,	173½c.; worth 30
Colored Felts—2 yds. wide,	97c.; worth 1 50
Furniture Ramies,	37c.; worth 60
Extra heavy French Tapestries,	89c.; worth 1 25
Span Silk Tapestries,	98c.; worth 2 00
Finest Silk Warps,	$1 98...$2 69... 2 98

Scrims and Fancy Draperies.

8½c.	worth	18	19c.	worth	35
10½c.	worth	20	24c.	worth	40
12½c.	worth	25	32c.	worth	60

Cretonnes.

Momie, Twill, Ottoman, and Crêpe.

67½c.	worth	125c.	15c.	worth	35
Curtain Poles—complete			15c.; worth 30		
Brass Poles—complete			39c.; worth 75		
Curtain Chains			9c.; worth 20		
Stair Buttons		dozen	29.; worth 50		
Window Shades—fringed, all colors—complete			29c.; worth 50		
Barlap Crumb Cloths, 2½x3 yards			$2 39; worth $4 50		
Mottled Door Mats			29c.; worth 50		

At Half Wholesale Prices.

We have bought the Wm. H. Lyon Stock of

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS

and thus we sell:

All Linen Table Damasks,

Cream and white—plain and colored borders—

24c.	worth	45	47c.	worth	75
39c.	worth	50	78c.	worth	$1 25
58c.	worth	80	93c.	worth	1 50

Turkey Red Damasks.

17c.	worth	35	25c.	worth	50

All Linen Crash.

4½c.	worth	9	9½c.	worth	15

Turkish Towels,	9c.;	worth 15
All linen Damask Towels,	10c.;	worth 16
Extra large Damask Towels,	12½c.;	worth 17
Damask Tablecloths,	45½c.;	worth 85
Damask Tablecloths,	81c.;	worth 125
Damask Tablecloths,	97½c.	worth 150

FROWNING ON THE SCHEME

A WORLD'S FAIR PLAN WHICH ALARMS WASHINGTON.

RESIDENTS THINKING IT NOT WORTH THE PRICE—SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS—ORDNANCE IMPROVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—In their eagerness to promote the effort to secure for Washington the honor and the profits incidental to holding the World's Fair of 1892, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have been encouraging a scheme that might be characterized as an attempt to mortgage, for $15,000,000, the property of the Government in order to raise a guarantee fund to get an exhibition that would probably not be profitable if it were secured for this city.

As property owners begin to examine this scheme they are alarmed more and more lest it may prove attractive enough in Congress to be approved by that body. The bonded indebtedness of the District is already about $24,000,000, and the taxpayers consider the tax rate sufficiently high. The addition to the indebtedness of $15,000,000 would add to the burden of each taxpayer a very material sum, to be raised out of wages or other earnings for many years after the attempt to hold here the permanent exposition—which is contemplated—had been abandoned as an unnecessary and useless extravagance.

When the proposition was first made, and it was pushed for public approval by a few of the men whose names have been familiar on the darkest pages of the city's history, some of the local papers sounded a note of warning for the "ringsters" to hold off and keep out of the way. The persons alluded to have been modest enough to refrain from parading their names, but they have kept the public informed from day to day that the number of "consents" to the scheme by the taxpayers was rapidly increasing. No one knows whether the people whose names have been put upon the "consenting" list have actually signed, or, if they did, whether they were aware at the time that they were inviting an increase of their tax bills for an indefinite number of years, in order to create a "boom" in the sale, for a single Summer, of sandwiches and coffee and an increased demand for the services of hansom cabs and street cars.

* * *

The Secretary of the Navy will, in a day or two, issue advertisements inviting proposals for supplying eight eleven-inch gun lathes for the naval ordnance foundry, in the Washington Navy Yard. Bidders may submit proposals for lathes constructed in accordance with the plans of the Ordnance Bureau, or they may submit alternative designs of their own.

These lathes will be a most important addition to the plant of the foundry. Thus far only guns of ten-inch calibre and under have been built there, but the new lathes and the 110-ton traveling crane now being built will enable the shops to handle guns as large as any in use in the world. The new lathes can be used for small work as well as large.

All the new machinery put in the shop within the past year is working perfectly, and together with the increased experience of the workmen, is effecting a great saving to the Government in the cost of the work turned out. The last lot of ten six-inch guns turned out cost $18,000 less than the first six that were made there. Forgings for the guns are coming in rapidly now under the contracts with the South Bethlehem Company, and the guns can be built as fast as the ships are ready to receive them, so that it will not be necessary to have any more guns built by contract. The first guns built had to wait for carriages, but the new plant in the gun-carriage shop is now able to turn out the carriages as fast as the guns are made.

Another Ordnance advertisement has been prepared announcing competitive trials of armor plates, to be held at the naval ordnance proving ground, Indianhead, Maryland, inviting manufacturers to submit plates. The plates must be six feet by eight feet, and ten and a half inches thick. A circular is being prepared giving all the conditions and requirements of the tests. Competitors must notify the department of their intention on or before Feb. 10.

Seven officers of the Pay Department of the army are spoken of for promotion to succeed Paymaster General Rodbaster on the retirement of that officer Feb. 15. They are Cols. Rodney Smith and William Rucker, Lieut.-Col. William B. Gibson and Charles M. Terrell, and Majors T. H. Staunton, Asa B. Carey, and John S. Witcher.

Col. Smith and Lieut. Col. Terrell are the leading candidates. The latter is a personal friend of the President, and there would be little doubt of his appointment but for the fact that the attention of the President has been called to a certain alleged irregularity in his official conduct some years ago. Lieut. Col. Terrell's son was at the time acting as his clerk, and it is charged that on one occasion when he made an official journey instead of his son accompanying him he took the daughter and charged the Government mileage, he son signing the voucher. The money was afterward returned to the Treasury, and nothing more would ever have been heard of the matter had he not become a candidate for promotion.

Of the other candidates Majors Staunton and Witcher rely on their war records to help them through, and the others have been highly indorsed for the place.

* * *

Mrs. Blaine will not be present at the White House reception on New Year's Day on account of the death of her sister, Miss Stanwood, nor will she take any part in the Winter's gayeties. Mrs. Blaine will not be represented in the line of the receiving party on New Year's Day, though her two daughters, Miss Emmons Blaine and Miss Margaret Blaine, with Mrs. Emmons Blaine, who will come over from Baltimore for the occasion, will be in the Blue Room, back of the receiving party.

At 12 o'clock they will leave the White House in order to preside in their mother's stead, at the breakfast given by the Secretary of State to the diplomatic corps. Mrs. Blaine, upon hearing of her sister's death, immediately sent a note to Mrs. Morton withdrawing her acceptance for the dinner to be given by the Vice President to the President. It is not yet decided whether Secretary and Mrs. Blaine will omit the Cabinet dinner which they were to have given soon after the new year.

* * *

Whatever difficulties may be encountered by Americans in comprehending Chinese theories of language and conduct, it is apparent that the Chinese have little difficulty in understanding American theory and practice about dining and giving dinners. During the sitting of the Marine Conference there have been several dinners, at which the delegates from the United Srarce and other countries have had as their guests their colleagues in the conference.

The Chinese delegates to the conference entertained their colleagues to-night at dinner at the Arlington in a manner as sumptuous, as generous, and elegant as that demanded by any of the entertainers who have preceded them. A round table was spread in the new dining room of the hotel with covers for about forty persons. The centre of the table was covered with plush of rha royal Chinese yellow, and upon this cloth was a fine display of ferns and other plants and cut flowers, sprinkled wirh fairy lamps. Against the walls were suspended several large ensigns of yellow bunting, bearing the black dragon of the Celestial Empire. The bill of fare carried upon the first page the flags of the United States and China, embossed in colors, and each guest had one of these, with his name upon it in raised silt letters.

The entertainers were Capt. Biebee, Mr. Cheng Ngen Tao, Mr. Chia Ni Hai, Mr. Wang Hung Ting, Mr. Ho Shen Chee, and Mr. Pung Kwang Yu, and the guests included Secretary of State Blaine and most of the delegates to the conference.

* * *

Some of the Ohio Republicans here, who have always been of the opinion that Gov. Foster was a Republican by inclination and conviction, have been a good deal surprised and pained to learn, from Col. F. D. Mussey of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, that they were entirely wrong, and that he is a Republican because of the flip of a coin.

In a letter which Mr. Mussey wrote some time ago, and which is now reproduced, he tells a story of the behavior of Gov. Foster, for whom he was at one time private secretary. He says, in writing about Mr. Brice, the Democratic candidate for Senator: "Gov. Foster often has told the story upon him that, when he formed a law partnership in Lima, he and his partner were both Republicans. Mr. Brice shrewdly remarked that one of them, especially in that community, should be a Democrat. They finally agreed to flip the copper to see which should be the Democrat, and the obligation fell upon Brice."

THE LAST OF FITZGERALD.

ALBANY, Dec. 30. —This evening retiring State Treasurer Fitzgerald gave a dinner to the State officers in the Windsor. The party numbered fifteen, as follows: Gov. Hill, Lieut. Gov. Jones, Secretary Cook, Controller Wemple, Attorney-General Tabor, State Engineer Bogart, O. W. Kelloge, Hugh Duffy, Secretary-elect Frank Rice, Mayor Edward A. Maher, State Treasurer-elect Danforth, J. M. Mains, James Otis Woodward, F. C. Strast, and Treasurer Fitzgerald.

The Cambridge, 5th-av. and 33d-st., is a palatial, model house, with all hotel conveniences. Cuisine unsurpassed. Lorens Reich, Proprietor.—*Ad.*

JOHN GUY VASSAR'S WILL.

THE MONEY LEFT TO THE ORPHAN HOME WILL PROBABLY BE LOST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The construction of the will of the late John Guy Vassar came before Judge Barnard to-day. The complaint was made by the executors of the will—Oliver H. Booth, Edward Van Kleeck, and Benjamin M. Fowler. Forty-two defendants are named, and eighteen lawyers sat around the table when court opened. Judge Nelson opened for the plaintiffs. The suit is brought to secure a construction of various clauses of the will for the guidance of the executors in their work and also to determine the rights of certain of the defendants.

There are many legal questions to be decided, all arising out of this action brought by the executors. They include the conditions of many of the bequests to different churches and societies. The construction asked for involves almost every point covered by all of the laws of the State relating to wills. For instance, John Guy Vassar left $1,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The court decided that although Mr. Vassar no doubt meant the Poughkeepsie society, the money must under the State law first go to the parent society in New-York, and can then be returned to the Poughkeepsie society.

Among those who were called to the witness stand were Mrs. Irene B. Vassar, who testified to the delivery of the will after Mr. Vassar's funeral, and to the executors' hearing it read; Mrs. Catharine Vassar, wife of Rufus B. Vassar of New-York, testified to her acquaintance with John Guy Vassar, as did also Miss Carrie Vassar, daughter of Rufus. She first met John Guy Vassar at Vassar College, then in this city, and twice on Broadway, New-York. This was brought out to shew that a report that John Guy Vassar did not know Mrs. Rufus Vassar and daughter is untrue.

The salient point of the whole case bears upon the question as to whether that portion of the will establishing an orphan home is valid or not. If it is decided not to be valid it is thought that over $400,000 set apart by Mr. Vassar for it will revert to next of kin heirs, some thirteen or fourteen in number. The case is still on.

A BREWERY DEAL POSTPONED.

THE NEW-ORLEANS BREWERY PRESIDENTS NOT READY TO SELL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—To-day's meetings of the Lafayette, Louisiana, Pelican, Southern, and Weckerling Brewery stockholders were called for the purpose of considering "the propriety of liquidating the affairs of the company and disposing of its assets" to the English syndicate, whose bid of $3,000,000 was announced some weeks ago. The meetings were called for 11 o'clock. At 9 o'clock the Presidents held a private conference. Some of them had an inkling on Saturday that there was a hitch in the English syndicate purchase. It had already been determined to go slow as to liquidation, as that step once taken would be somewhat troublesome to retrace.

When the Presidents assembled Mr. Dinkelspiel sent around a dispatch from Mr. C. F. Buck, his partner, now in New-York consulting with Lawyer Morrison and others as to the brewery business. The dispatch stated that the syndicate would make a re-examination of the books and present a definite offer later. The Presidents agreed among themselves to recommend a general adjournment until Jan. 27.

When the stockholders got together at the various breweries the matter was explained as above, and all adjourned until the 27th, as advised. Some thought the deal was off altogether and that the money to make good the offer for the breweries had not been raised. Others say that when Mr. Buck returns he will make the offer.

The disposition to sell was not so strong yesterday as heretofore, and the brewery Presidents have another proposition before them, the discussion of which was another reason for adjournment. Some of the prominent stockholders say that they favored the transfer to the syndicate because it would bring $3,000,000 to New-Orleans and keep the brewery industry in New-Orleans. Now that there is a doubt as to the deal the breweries have broached a consolidation on their own account.

The idea is to run all the breweries under one management, buy supplies for them in common and at cheaper rates, and do away with the expensive competition for customers. They think such a combination would increase the profits by cheapening the running expenses and preventing disastrous cutting of rates.

This matter has been placed in the hands of the Presidents, and they will hold several meetings upon the subject between now and the 27th of January.

MR. THOMAS'S CLAIMS.

HE FEELS SURE OF CAPTURING THE SENATORSHIP FROM OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 30.—The Thomas men to-night for the first time give some figures on the Senatorial situation. Mr. Thomas's first lieutenant says that he will receive thirty votes on the first ballot, and that the other ten necessary to nominate him are promised on the second or third ballot. The second choice of almost the entire field, he claims, is Mr. Thomas, who will on the first ballot have a decided lead.

To Mr. Brice 23 votes are conceded, and that is claimed to be almost his high-water mark. It is also claimed that Mr. Thomas will get 6 or 7 votes in the northwest, Mr. Brice's own territory.

The Brice men are plaidly quiet. One of the leading workers said that Mr. Brice could have the nomination on the first ballot if he wanted it, but that several local favorites will be complimented, after which all the votes necessary to nominate will go to Mr. Brice.

BEQUESTS SET ASIDE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Judge Williams has decided a case of special interest to Baptists in New-York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Henry Wheeler of Richfield Springs, aged eighty-six years, made a will in June, 1888, and died in the July following. The will was drawn by his hired man and bequeathed $9,020 to his heirs, $500 each to the Baptist orphanages at Cooperstown and Utica, and $2,000 to the Baptist Burmah Mission.

The legacies to the orphanage are held to be invalid, because the will was made within two months prior to the death of the deceased, the statute providing that it shall be more than two months.

It is held that by the Baptist Burmah Mission the decedent meant the American Baptist Missionary Union, organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, and having its principal office in Massachusetts.

The legacy was declared void under a statute of Pennsylvania, and $3,000 goes to the heirs. A bequest of more than $3,000 to the Baptist church at West Winfield, N. Y., was declared to be valid.

IS GEN. HUSTED ABOUT TO HEDGE?

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—It looks somewhat as if Gen. Husted was preparing to throw one of those donkin back somersaults for which he is famous. It will be determined this week probably whether he will perform this acrobatic feat, for he has issued invitations to the members of the Committee on Rules of the Assembly of 1889 to meet him in this city on Friday next at 12 o'clock.

The rendezvous selected by the General is his Winter quarters, 91 Columbia-street. The General's friends are curious to know what is in the air. Cigars, coffee, and some of that famous old beverage of the vintage of 1812 made memorable by its journey from London to India and back again, will be served after the most serious business of the day has been disposed of.

THE CITY OF KINGSTON'S VOYAGE.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A letter has been received from Chief Engineer Greene of the steamer City of Kingston, formerly of this port, under date of Barbadoes. He explains why it was that the Kingston was not seen by coasting vessels. After leaving Sandy Hook on its long voyage to Puget Sound a heavy storm was experienced. The vessel ran only to sea between 400 and 500 miles.

One of the sailors tried to brain the first mate with a shovel. By order of Capt. Nichols the man was put in irons.

Engineer Greene states that the crew is well and that the Kingston weathered the storm in good shape.

A NOTED CONVICT ESCAPES.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30.—Commissioner Sherwood of the Dominion police states that the convicts who escaped from Kingston Penitentiary last week include Oscar Hopkins, the New-York counterfeiter, who was serving a ten years' term for uttering forged notes. Detectives are scouring the country, but so far have effected only one capture.

Hopkins is supposed to have reached the American territory ere this. He was arrested two years ago in Toronto, whither he had fled from New-York.

SENATOR GORMAN'S "BREAK."

HIS STEALTHY ATTACK ON BALLOT REFORM IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Senator Arthur P. Gorman made the worst "break" in his whole political career to-day, and to-night people who know the facts are wondering how such an astute politician as he could have done it. The city is crowded with the big and little politicians of the State. The informal caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature took place this evening, and the event attracted a large crowd. As a feature of the occasion the Democratic editors of the State were invited to an elaborate dinner. The invitation, which came from the Democratic State Executive Committee, stated that their presence was desired in order to talk over important matters of legislation, and to give their counsel for the benefit of the party.

There was a large attendance, and the dinner was perfect in all its appointments. After the feast came the speechmaking and the trouble. The star orators were Senator Gorman, State Treasurer Stevenson Archer, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and Controller Beckman. Senator Gorman got a flattering reception. The applause encouraged him, and suddenly he launched an attack against the Australian ballot law. A few editors applauded. Mr. Gorman made the attack stronger. He said it would ruin the party in Maryland; that the Australian system was a delusion and a snare; that while it might work well in Massachusetts, where there was an educational qualification, it would not do for Maryland.

Mr. Gorman's remarks were the keynote for Archer and Baughman. They asked the assembled editors to oppose the law. Two of the editors joined in the attack. Mr. Gorman began to see that universal favor was not given to the suggestion, for it meant a violation of the platform pledges of the party, and the majority of the editors were sincere enough to look at the matter in a conscientious light. Mr. Gorman saw that a mistake had been made, so immediately all present were pledged to secrecy. But it was too much of a sensation to be kept quiet. It got out, and to-night the leaders have been trying every means to prevent publication.

Mr. Gorman is sorely troubled. His schemes was to persuade the editors to start the attack on ballot reform in their papers. The sacrimons sensation that the affair has caused can be measured by the fact that the great fight in the Legislature which meets on Wednesday will be for a new ballot law, and that the virtual dictator of the party in this State is Senator Gorman. Old politicians cannot understand how in the world he came to put his foot in it so badly.

SAFE ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

MR. WESTINGHOUSE CLAIMS TO HAVE SOLVED THE PROBLEM.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—George Westinghouse, the head of the Westinghouse Electric Company, returned to-day from New-York, and announced that his company was about ready to supply the metropolis with a new system of arc lighting. Discussing the plan he said:

"The entire suppression of the overhead electric light service in New-York City has been followed by a general demand for the restoration of the arc light. Merchants, as well as private individuals, are complaining of the darkness which has prevailed for some time, and the public cry is now for an underground system of wiring which insures such safety that no danger need be feared from contact with any lamp or wire above ground. I think our company has solved the problem of perfect safety in the most complete manner. We have worked for the last two weeks on two large machines which will be taken to New-York almost immediately, for the purpose of demonstrating the practical nature of the new system which we claim will revolutionize the present method of street lighting.

"In the system of supply mains the electric current will be unbroken underground, and the current for the operation of each lamp will be an induced one just sufficient for the work. Perfect harmlessness to any person coming into contact with either a lamp or its feed wires is assured. Electrical connection between the underground mains and the feed wires of each lamp does really not exist, and in consequence of the absolute separation of the two circuits perfect safety is certain.

"The lamp used in connection with this system is also an entirely new one. I feel sure that the present lamp, however, in my opinion, will become so marked as to make it embarrassing for me to longer continue in office under your administration. I request that you will act as early a date as possible name a successor for my position as Commissioner of Street Cleaning, which I hereby resign.

J. S. COLEMAN.

Mr. Coleman did not care to discuss his resignation yesterday. He thought his side of the case was clearly set forth in his letter to the Mayor.

Mayor Grant's letter to the Board of Health was an interesting document. In it he said:

"Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the New-York City Consolidation act, I hereby certify that, in my judgment, the removal of James S. Coleman from the office of head of the Department of Street Cleaning is required in the public interest.

"I am compelled to take this action by the flagrant failure of the Commissioner in charge of this department to perform the duty imposed upon him by statute. The street cleaning service is now in such a condition which endangered the public health, disturbed the public convenience, and reflected discredit upon the administration of the Municipal Government. I have hesitated to take this action, as I had hoped that an explanation might be made by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning which would relieve him from any imputation of neglect of his official duty. This was in the interest of the public and of clean streets.

Mayor Hewitt reappointed Mr. Coleman, but not until he had criticised him sharply for the condition in which the streets were kept. He held the Commissioner off for some time, but finally came to the conclusion that he was doing fairly well and appointed him in June, 1888, for another term of six years. The contract system was continued. There was no necessity to do any political trimming, and so the public was allowed to derive what benefit it could from the contract system.

But dark days for the County Democracy were coming. Tammany got back into power. Coleman could be removed for cause. Sometimes it is not difficult for politicians to find "cause." The feeling of Mr. Coleman toward the Counties was not as ardent as it had been. He was pretty well united with his job, and he wanted to keep it. The contract system which he had advocated so long was looked upon by some of the Tammanyites as a barrier in the way of seating Tammany men places in Mr. Coleman's department. It was generally understood that some of the Tammany leaders had suggested the abolition of this system. At any rate the system was abolished, and on May 1 last the system of cleaning the streets by day's work was resumed. The change was severely criticised as a Tammany deal.

Coleman has friends in Tammany Hall and there appears to be no doubt that he did away with the system that he advocated so warmly, and under which the public got fairly clean streets, at their suggestion. He was backing and trimming to keep his place. The firm of Duffy & Hayward had the street-cleaning contract for streets below Fourteenth-street. Edward Duffy of that firm was a close friend of Maurice J. Power. Hence arose complaints against Coleman for going back on his old faction and friends.

When the change was made Coleman went to Europe, leaving his Deputy, A. H. Rogers, to clear the muddle. Tammany man got jobs, and many Tammany men, or men who are said to be Tammanyites, are now working on streets. Then Col. Rogers became unfitted for work. His place has not yet been filled. It has been known for some time that Tammany could name the Deputy if it wanted to do so, and also that Tammany could practically control all the patronage there was in the Street-Cleaning Department. But the people who are running Tammany these days did not want to compromise with Coleman on that basis. They thought clean streets were good politics. So Coleman's trimming was of no avail.

COLEMAN GIVES UP OFFICE

HIS RESIGNATION SENT TO THE MAYOR.

BUT BEFORE HE WROTE HIS LETTER MAYOR GRANT HAD ASKED THE BOARD OF HEALTH TO REMOVE HIM.

Mayor Grant yesterday carried out the programme that he laid down for himself at Saturday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and asked the Board of Health to remove James S. Coleman, Commissioner of Street Cleaning. But Mr. Coleman did not wait to see what the Board of Health would do about it. He sent in his resignation to the Mayor. In his letter he made no reference to Mr. Grant's communication to the Health Board.

Commissioner Coleman's letter ran as follows:

The Hon. Hugh J. Grant, Mayor:

From the reports in yesterday's papers of the proceedings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at the Mayor's office on Saturday, I see that you made use of expressions in relation to myself, after I had finished the business that called me before the board and had left your office, which common courtesy would require that you should have said while I was present or have communicated to me by official letter.

You are reported to have said that you were going to write a letter to the Board of Health recommending my removal. If such be your intention, I wish to inform you that you are putting yourself to unnecessary and uncalled-for trouble in this matter.

You, as well as the gentleman who have preceded you in office as the Chief Magistrate of this city for the past eight years, are well aware of my feelings in relation to the position I now hold. I accepted it reluctantly, and only at the urgent request of Mr. Grace. His successor, Mr. Edson, was not only pleased with my work, but did me the honor of kindly offering to take the initiative in my advancement to a higher position in the City Government if I would consent to it. Then followed Mr. Grace in his second term. My first term of office expired while Mr. Hewitt, who was nominated by Tammany Hall and elected by the United Democracy, was Mayor. He, without solicitation on my part, reappointed me for a second term, at the request, as I have been informed of some of the most prominent citizens of New-York—many of them having been members of Tammany Hall since the days of Gov. Marcy.

Of course it was pleasant to have this honor thrust upon me, as it indicated an appreciation of my honest endeavors in the public service. Those gentlemen under whom I had the honor to serve know that I continued to hold the office only because the expressed wish of the public, as voiced by the press, was that I should remain at the head of the department which I had organized. They also know that I sought no political preferment. It seemed for the public interest that I should do so. I have often thus expressed myself in public, and it is so well known by those who were instrumental in your election to the position you now hold that I cannot understand why you should take such an advantage of modes to give utterance to such an expression as you are quoted to have used.

The law creating the Department of Street Cleaning was passed by a Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican Governor, with the implied understanding, of course, that Republicans would not be debarred from employment therein—in fact, that the department would be non-partisan, as the Police Department from which it was taken had been.

I was appointed by a Mayor who had been elected by the United Democracy, and was in honor bound to employ such men as the head of the organization to which they belonged, if found competent to perform the duties required of them.

This policy I have faithfully and conscientiously carried out. The temporary success of one organization should not debar the appointment of competent men who may happen to belong to the opposite faction. But it was not without a great deal of opposition from some of the better citizens of this city—many of them personal friends of mine, that I adopted the policy that Tammany Hall should always be considered and treated as well as any other political organization—even in the days when she was without power or patronage.

Neither race, religion, color, nor politics has debarred any person from employment in the Department of Street Cleaning. All that has been required is faithful and honest service in the ranks. The workingman has always been protected in his opinions, his principles, political or otherwise, have been held sacred, and no officer of the department has ever been permitted to interfere with or unduly influence a person under him in the free exercise of his suffrage according to the dictates of his conscience.

In spite of your expressed opposition to me, even prior to your election to your present office, not a single friend of yours has been removed on that account.

I have performed the duties of my office conscientiously, economically, and as effectively as I could with the means at my disposal, considering the numerous embarrassments with which I have had to contend, and to which I have often called your attention, and hereby append my last annual report. This can been attested by the people, the press, the reduced death rate, and the superior cleanliness of the city generally. That this streets, especially in the lower portion of the city, are not as clean as we should like to have them cannot with fairness be attributed to negligence on the part of the Department of Street Cleaning.

How ever, as your opposition to me has become so marked as to make it embarrassing for me to longer continue in office under your administration, I request that you will act as early a date as possible name a successor for my position as Commissioner of Street Cleaning, which I hereby resign.

J. S. COLEMAN.

Mr. Coleman did not care to discuss his resignation yesterday. He thought his side of the case was clearly set forth in his letter to the Mayor.

Mayor Grant's letter to the Board of Health was an interesting document. In it he said:

"Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the New-York City Consolidation act, I hereby certify that, in my judgment, the removal of James S. Coleman from the office of head of the Department of Street Cleaning is required in the public interest.

"I am compelled to take this action by the flagrant failure of the Commissioner in charge of this department to perform the duty imposed upon him by statute. The street cleaning service is now in such a condition which endangered the public health, disturbed the public convenience, and reflected discredit upon the administration of the Municipal Government. I have hesitated to take this action, as I had hoped that an explanation might be made by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning which would relieve him from any imputation of neglect of his official duty. This was in the interest of the public and of clean streets.

"On Saturday last, while discussing the estimates of the department before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, I directed his attention to the filthy condition of the streets, and asked him for any explanation which he might think proper to make. In reply he stated that in his judgment the streets were clean.

"I cannot but regard this matter as an attempt to establish the existing condition of the streets, against which the entire population of the city justly protests, as the standard at which he intends to maintain them in the future. It is manifestly impossible to expect any cleanliness in our thoroughfares from an officer who does not occupy to assert that they are now in a cleanly and proper condition."

"The matter is out of my hands now," said Mayor Grant. "I want the streets of this city kept clean, and that is why I have taken the action indicated in my letter. When Mr. Coleman came before the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Saturday I did not anticipate having to take this course. I had some suggestions to make as to how the present condition of the streets could be remedied, and I was going to make them to Mr. Coleman. But when I asked him about the streets he said that they were clean. I was astounded at that statement. Of course, if it was his belief that the streets were clean, there was no use in my suggesting any remedies, and then I saw that there was no use in a further discussion of the matter. The condition of the streets has been such of late that some action had to be taken."

At that time the Mayor had not received Mr. Coleman's letter. The communication from the city's official head reached the Board of Health safely and was received by Gen. Emmons Clark. No action was taken about it by the board, but it was expected that a meeting would be held to-day either at sanitary headquarters or at President Wilson's flat at the Chelsea, in West Twenty-third-street. It is not likely, however, that the board will find that Mr. Coleman has left it anything to do with his departure from office.

The history of Commissioner Coleman shows that it does not always pay to be off with the old love or even to give evidence of hedging until the new love is ready to reciprocate. When the Legislature finally decided that a change was necessary in the method of caring for the streets of this city and the Street-Cleaning Department, with a Commissioner at its head, was created to do the work that had been under the care of the Police Bureau, Mayor Grace selected James S. Coleman, County Democrat, to be the Commissioner. This was in 1881, and Coleman has held the place, which pays $6,000 a year, ever since. He introduced the contract system into the cleaning of streets, and the contract which he entered into with the firm in his work as Commissioner came from this system. He was a great advocate of the system, and publicly compared it with the old way of hiring men by the day to the great disadvantage of the latter method. There was always more or less complaint about the condition of New-York's streets, but there was less of it under this contract system than at any other time. There was more of a chance for capable men to be employed. Incapable men could not get jobs through some political pull as easily as now. It was in the interest of the public and of clean streets.

Mayor Hewitt reappointed Mr. Coleman, but not until he had criticised him sharply for the condition in which the streets were kept. He held the Commissioner off for some time, but finally came to the conclusion that he was doing fairly well and appointed him in June, 1888, for another term of six years. The contract system was continued. There was no necessity to do any political trimming, and so the public was allowed to derive what benefit it could from the contract system.

But dark days for the County Democracy were coming. Tammany got back into power. Coleman could be removed for cause. Sometimes it is not difficult for politicians to find "cause." The feeling of Mr. Coleman toward the Counties was not as ardent as it had been. He was pretty well united with his job, and he wanted to keep it. The contract system which he had advocated so long was looked upon by some of the Tammanyites as a barrier in the way of seating Tammany men places in Mr. Coleman's department. It was generally understood that some of the Tammany leaders had suggested the abolition of this system. At any rate the system was abolished, and on May 1 last the system of cleaning the streets by day's work was resumed. The change was severely criticised as a Tammany deal.

Coleman has friends in Tammany Hall and there appears to be no doubt that he did away with the system that he advocated so warmly, and under which the public got fairly clean streets, at their suggestion. He was backing and trimming to keep his place. The firm of Duffy & Hayward had the street-cleaning contract for streets below Fourteenth-street. Edward Duffy of that firm was a close friend of Maurice J. Power. Hence arose complaints against Coleman for going back on his old faction and friends.

When the change was made Coleman went to Europe, leaving his Deputy, A. H. Rogers, to clear the muddle. Tammany man got jobs, and many Tammany men, or men who are said to be Tammanyites, are now working on streets. Then Col. Rogers became unfitted for work. His place has not yet been filled. It has been known for some time that Tammany could name the Deputy if it wanted to do so, and also that Tammany could practically control all the patronage there was in the

tariff schedule for both countries, the tariff proceeds to be pooled and the results divided per capita.

Mr. Dolph thought that, perhaps, in building up Canada in the way suggested by Mr. Wiman, this country might create a possible commercial rival without deriving any corresponding advantage. On the other hand, with political annexation, all of the benefits to accrue to Canada would be shared by this country. Mr. Wiman replied that, in addition to the reasons that he had stated against political union, there was a strong sentiment of loyalty throughout the Dominion of Canada. He believed there was more loyalty to the inch in Winnipeg than in London. England had sent money generously into the colony on easy terms, and had let colonial affairs alone. Unless England should deprive Canada advantages to Canada, or unless there should be a flood of new emigration there from this country, this sentiment of loyalty would stand like a wall against any political union. The practical evidence of this feeling in his opinion was furnished by the fact that political union had no champion in Canada, and that even a pathmaster could not be elected to office if it were known that he held views in its favor. There were two elements of population in Canada, the Catholic element, who had made no effort in this matter, and the Orange element, whose loyalty to England was oath-bound.

At present the people of Canada were much better off than they would be as citizens of this Government. They did not enjoy universal suffrage, the benefits of which were not yet fully established; they did not have an elective judiciary. But they were free from the political boss and they felt secure in a responsible Government. These advantages, he said, were appreciated by a people of more than average intelligence, and of whom insurance actuaries say that if the moral condition of the United States was as high as that of Canada, insurance business could be carried on at two-thirds of the present rates.

After recess Mr. Wiman discussed the benefits to come to this country if the coast line of the British possessions could be acquired for commercial purposes without cost. He enlarged upon the possibilities of the salmon canning industry on the coast of British Columbia, and contended that the coast line on the Atlantic was the most valuable in the world for fishing. The rich lumber forests of Canada were also essentially essential, he said, to the protection of the Northwestern Territory of the United States and the coal mines of British Columbia were a necessity to the Pacific slope, where coal has been selling at $14 per ton. The nickel mines discovered in Canada were also very valuable, especially as only two mines of this kind of nickel had ever been found, and one of them was now exhausted. Canada was also rich in non-phosphorous ores, and it had the only known ample supply of asbestus. The possibilities of raising wheat in the Northwestern Territory were practically without limit. In spite of the present development of the industries of Canada, $1,000,000 per week now went into that country from this. If the barriers could be broken down this amount would be immediately increased to at least $10,000,000 per week. The Canadian people, he was sure, would meet the people of this country fully half way in any effort toward commercial union, but if that effort were coupled with one for political union the entire scheme would fail beyond a possibility of revival for fifty years.

The agitation in progress in favor of Imperial federation of all the British colonies might well engage the attention of Congress, Mr. Wiman thought. The scheme embraced with it the possibility of discrimination against American commerce in the English ports and a corresponding encouragement of Canadian products. Its development would lead logically to a struggle for commercial supremacy, with England throwing all of her influence, by emigration, money, and every possible material aid, in favor of Canada. Commercial union would forestall any such project and American capital would reap the harvest of Canada's resources; but such an alliance should be projected without the least possible delay, for already, if the question of imperial federation or commercial union could be decided by the Montreal Board of Trade, imperial federation would undoubtedly be chosen by a substantial majority.

F. B. Thurber followed Mr. Wiman, favoring commercial union, and Thomas L. Green submitted some views in favor of the modification of the inter-State commerce law to allow railroads in competition with Canadian roads equal freedom with their rivals in regard to rates.

Francis Wayland Glenn, now living in this city, went to Canada in 1861 and lived there until 1868. He was elected ten years later to the Canadian Parliament. His testimony was directly opposed to Mr. Wiman's. There was a very strong sentiment throughout Canada, he said, in favor of annexation.

President Charles S. Smith of the Chamber of Commerce has received the permission of the committee to submit his views in writing.

THE YEAR'S FAILURES.

AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF BUSINESS SUSPENSIONS IN THIS CITY.

Bradstreet's reports 11,719 failures in the United States for the year 1889, with liabilities of $140,359,190 and assets $70,599,709. This is a larger number of failures and greater liabilities than for any other year in the past five. The increase in the number of failures over 1888 is 1,132; increase in liabilities, $20,117,088; increase in assets, $8,599,858. New-York City had 673 failures in 1889, with liabilities of $10,539,060, assets $4,036,739, against 529 failures in 1888, with liabilities of $17,024,886 and assets of $7,078,870.

Bradstreet's table, giving failures, with liabilities and assets, for the past five years, shows that the number of failures in this city has nearly doubled since 1885. In that year there were only 372 failures, but the liabilities were $16,122,545, as against the $10,539,060 of this year. The assets were $6,620,026, so that the proportion of assets to liabilities was not greatly changed this year in comparison with 1885. Through out the country this year the Middle States have had the largest number of failures —2,912—and the Western States come next with 2,756.

Of the Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States the Eastern have had the fewest number of failures—1,871. This number, however, represents liabilities of $38,525,505, which are greater than the liabilities in any other section of the four except in the Middle States, where they were $41,722,068. In the Southern States there were 1,909 failures, with liabilities of $16,484,826, and in the Western 2,756 failures, with liabilities of $27,285,847. In each of the four sections the assets were about one-half of the liabilities.

MILITARY HONORS.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT'S RECEPTION—BADGES DISTRIBUTED.

The drill, review, reception, and ceremony of presentation of marksmen's badges by the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., took place at the armory in Brooklyn last evening. The drill was under Col. D. E. Austen, and was watched with interest. The command was then turned over to Major R. P. Morie for the dress parade. Gen. Charles F. Robbins presented the badges, of which there were 278.

Of these nine were sharpshooters' badges and went to the following persons: Sergt. George E. Constable, Private George W. Lotz, Capt. Charles H. Luscomb, Private Thomas G. Austin, Ordnance Sergt. James McNevin, Sergt. George A. Lane, Major Richard P. Morie, Quartermaster Sergeant H. G. Morris, Corp. Valentine Werner.

The regiment's representatives in the rifle team for 1889 were Capt. Luscomb, Ordoance Sergt. McNevin, Sergts. Lane, Constable, and Fahnestock, Quartermeaster Sergts. Morris and Kraft, Corp. Werner, and Privates Pearsall, Harvey, Lotz, and Robinson. Capts. Collins and French have qualified as marksmen for fifteen successive years.

The concert consisted of a march by the regimental band, a solo for cornet by Thomas Clark, and a galop. A dance followed. The Reception Committee was composed of Col. Austen, Lieut. Col. Harding, Major Morie, Lieuts. Werner and Wernberg, and Capts. Watson, Collins, Davis, Powell, Luscomb, Dillont, W. H. Cochran, and G. G. Cochran. The Executive Committee was composed of Capt. Kerby, Adjt. Coughlin, and Lieut. Hanold. The Floor Committee was composed of Lieuts. Wiswell and Anderson and two non-commissioned officers from each company.

A WELCOME COOL WAVE.

New-York found when she awoke yesterday morning that a decided change for the better had taken place in the weather. The uneasonable warmth had been routed by a vigorous cool wave, accompanied by a lively wind, which, however, quieted down as the day advanced. Experts said that the change would be beneficial to those who were suffering from "la grippe," and other people knew that it entited them.

At the Signal Service Station it was reported that there had been a general fall of temperature throughout the United States, except in Florida. In nearly all parts of the Northwest the thermometer indicated below zero, the coldest place being, as usual, St. Vincent, Minn., where the mercury registered 22° below zero. High winds prevailed along the Atlantic coast from Virginia to Nova Scotia and throughout the lake region, where the velocity was seventy-five miles an hour. Snow was reported from Canada and rain from the Lower Mississippi Valley.

MR. ALFRED COWLES'S ESTATE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The estate of the late Alfred Cowles, business manager of the *Tribune*, is valued in round numbers at from $1,200,000 to $1,400,000, and is left in its entirety to the three children—Alfred Cowles, Jr., the eldest son; Sarah Frances Cowles, and William Hutchinson Cowles—each to receive one-third of the estate. The executors are Alfred Cowles, Jr., Edson Keith, and E. L. Coburn, for many years the attorney and friend of the deceased. The property is to be held in trust by the executors until the youngest child is thirty years of age, when it is to be turned over to the children.

ART SEEKING FREE TRADE

ASKING THAT THE PRESENT DUTY BE REMOVED.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—CHEMICAL MAKERS WANT PROTECTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Chemicals and the fine arts occupied the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, and a good many persons were given a chance to say what sort of a tariff they would like.

The committee had expected to hear about chemicals only, but a committee of the National Free Art League was permitted to break into the regular order of pleas for high duties with an earnest request that the duty on pictures should be taken off.

Mr. J. Carroll Beckwith, President of the league, made a very brief speech on the subject, explaining that his organization represented the nearly unanimous wish of American artists that the 30 per cent. duty now levied on works of art should be removed. It was a protection that did not protect and was not wanted by those who were supposed to be protected by it.

Mr. Beckwith introduced Mr. Kenyon Cox, Secretary of the Free Art League, who said that the present duty was regarded by American artists as really a hindrance to them. He pointed out that in 1861, as a means of raising revenue, a 10 per cent. duty was levied on works of art. When the tariff revision of 1883 was in progress the artists of the country petitioned for the removal of this duty. Instead of heeding their request the duty was raised to 30 per cent. This was done, Mr. Cox pointed out, in the conference committee, at the suggestion of one man. It was never proposed and never considered in either house of Congress, and ever since then the artists have been trying to have it taken off. Not long ago the Union League Club of New-York sent an inquiry to every artist, art institution, and art teacher in the country whose address could be obtained asking for an expression of opinion as to the tariff on works of art.

To this 1,435 answers were received. Seven artists favored the retention of the duty of 30 per cent. Twenty-eight wanted it reduced to 10 per cent. Thirty-four favored a moderate specific duty, and seventy-one believed in a graded scale of duties. Total abolition of the duty was favored by 1,345. Mr. Cox spoke of the action taken by various art associations in favor of abolishing the duty, and explained that it was the desire of artists of every shade of political opinion, and without regard to their general ideas on the subject of protection.

Mr. Cox was followed by Mr. William A. Coffin, who made a very clear and earnest plea against the tax. Artists, he said, did not consider that the tariff had any effect whatever toward increasing the sale of pictures painted by Americans. The value of a picture depended upon the artist. Those who bought paintings would buy what they wanted without regard to the duty. The tariff really put American artists at a disadvantage in the matter of frames, as affected from other artists, and dealers often used it as an argument for the sale of foreign works. It had been called a tax on luxury, but pictures could not be worn or eaten and destroyed.

The duty, Mr. Coffin contended, was really a tax on education, for it restricted the opportunities of Americans to study the works of foreign masters. No other civilized nation levied such a tax. It was purely a non-partisan question, and the abolition of the duty was advocated by those who wanted to see the higher civilization advanced—by those who read books and good literature. Even as a matter of dollars and cents, Mr. Coffin argued, the duty should be taken off, for American artists could otherwise never reach the point where they could sell their productions on a level with foreign artists. They needed to be unrestricted.

When the committee got to work on the chemical schedule, Mr. H. Bower of Philadelphia told the members that it would be a mistake to put carbonate of potash on the free list. He wanted the present duty of 20 per cent. maintained.

President Armstrong of the Pennsylvania Salt Company found fault with the Senate bill of last year, which proposed to put a duty of 20 per cent. on sulphate of soda. He pleaded for a duty of ¼ cent a pound.

Mr. H. Rosengarten, also of Philadelphia, criticised a good many paragraphs in the chemical schedule of the Senate Tariff bill. Among other things he wanted proprietary medicines taxed 50 per cent. instead of 25 per cent., and he thought it was all wrong to bring in, free of duty, quinine for the use of the Government. Mr. Rosengarten also wanted a duty placed on quinine. Questions by Mr. Carlisle brought out the statement that the price of quinine had not fallen because the drug had been put on the free list, but because of the increased production of the bark. At the same time Mr. Rosengarten was sure the price would be increased if a duty was levied.

W. B. Cogswell of Syracuse, N. Y., informed the committee that the firm with which he was connected manufactured one-fourth of the soda ash consumed in this country, and he did not want any reduction of the present duty of $5 a ton on that article. The committee tried in vain to find out how much profit the Syracuse firm was making, but it obtained the admission from Mr. Cogswell that if the duty was taken off he would continue to run his manufactory, and would try to reduce wages.

Mr. Cogswell had something to say about the competition of foreign makers of soda ash, and then Mr. Carlisle got him to admit that both Belgian and English manufacturers were interested in the Syracuse factory, and that each foreign country had a combination to keep up prices.

Mr. N. Penrose Allen of Philadelphia asked the committee to give him a decided increase of the duty on phosphorus. His factory, he said, was idle under the present duty of 10 cents a pound, but he could begin business again if the duty was put up to 25 cents a pound. Mr. Allen figured out that the increased duty he wanted would not increase the price of phosphorus very much, while it would shut out his foreign competitors.

Secretary William D. Farris of the Baker Castor Oil Company of Brooklyn argued that if castor oil was made free every factory making it in this country would have to close. He desired the duty to be retained at 80 cents a gallon.

Thomas White of the Brooklyn Sulphur Works asked for a verbal change in the present law regarding sulphur imported in bulk. Mr. White varied the monotony of the proceedings by saying that he would not object to a reduction of the duty of $20 a ton on flowers of sulphur to $15 a ton.

F. Rawalle of New-York and William S. Manning of the Albany Chemical Company objected to the proposal to admit free alcohol for use in the arts. Mr. Manning thought it would drive out the manufacturers of wood alcohol. Both agreed that it would be better to reduce the duty on alcohol or proof spirits for all purposes, rather than to make alcohol free for use in the arts.

Representative Tracey of the Nineteenth New-York District, on behalf of the manufacturers of aniline dyes of his district, asked the committee to put nitrite of soda on the free list, together with nitrate of soda, and to take off the duties now levied on coal tar and the products of coal tar, which are the raw materials of the aniline dye makers. The industry was now very dull, he said, but with the changes he suggested he was confident it would rapidly become flourishing.

Henry C. Stewart of Philadelphia wanted oxides of iron made a special class in the tariff law, and taxed from one-half a cent a pound to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Henry Mentz of New-York talked very earnestly in favor of such a classification of aniline colors as would result in an average increase of 5 or 6 per cent. in duties over the present rates. He was sure that protection lowered the prices and free entry led to higher prices.

Robert W. Leslie of Philadelphia talked to the committee about cement and complained of the fact that the importation of cement had greatly increased because of a ruling made by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1885. The duty on cement was 20 per cent., but the Secretary of the Treasury decided that it did not apply to the packages used in land transportation of the cement. Mr. Leslie thought this was virtually a reduction of one-half in the duty. He asked for a specific duty of 8 cents per hundred pounds.

H. M. Johnson of Boston asked the committee to make no change in the present rate of duty on alizarine assistant, and M. J. Rosengarten of Philadelphia asked that sniphate of quinine be made dutiable at 10 cents an ounce. Then Alonzo L. Thompson finished the day's sitting by pleading for a duty of 40 per cent. on nonenumerated chemicals instead of the 25 per cent. now levied.

A NEW BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

Steps have been taken to organize a German American Trust Company in Brooklyn, with $500,000 capital, with an office near Broadway and Myrtle-avenue. About half the stock has been subscribed. Among the subscribers are J. W. Webber, Secretary Doerschuck, Max Schmidt, John H. Burtle, Dr. Jarrett, William T. Lane, David E. Austen, Edward P. Leow, Theodore Myers, H. C. Bacer, A. J. Ponch, J. M. Otto, George Stroub, W. C. Bowers, Ulrich Mauer, Theodore Englehardt, J. A. Dillmeier, G. C. Lisara, Henry Franz, S. G. Nelson, August Berri, Sidney Williams, J. Weidman, Good win & Phelps, and Henry H. [illegible]. The next meeting will be held Jan. 8, after which application will be made to the Banking Department for leave to do business.

TO SUCCEED MR. BISCHOFF.

John G. H. Meyers was appointed attorney for the collection of arrears of personal taxes yesterday by Corporation Counsel Clark. He succeeds Henry Bischoff, Jr., who was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas on the Tammany ticket at the last election. The appointment takes effect to-morrow. Mr. Meyers is about forty years of age, is a Tammanyite of the Seventeenth District, and is Secretary of Tammany's Committee on Organization. The salary is $6,000.

PLACES FOR TAMMANYITES.

CLERKS ELECTED BY THE POLICE JUSTICES—THE ASSIGNMENTS.

Tammany Police Justices again had their own way at the annual meeting of the magistrates at Jefferson Market Court last night. Two new Clerks were appointed and two of the old ones were told they could stay.

The new men are George P. Kelly, a Tammany politician of the Sixteenth Assembly District, who takes the place made vacant by the resignation of John B. McKeon, who was recently appointed Civil Justice, and Richard J. Sullivan, who was defeated for Alderman on the Tammany ticket in the Fifteenth Assembly District. Mr. Sullivan had stirred up a bit of opposition in the ranks of his own faction of the Democracy in the Fifteenth. He is now cared for by his friends, and the trouble in the district will now probably be lost sight of. He takes the place made vacant by Richard K. Pitzer. These Clerks will have to pass their civil service examination. The few County Democracy men in the Board of Justices did not vote for them.

The resignation of Frank Raymond as Assistant Clerk was also received.

Charles A. Adams and William Morgan, both Republicans, were reappointed Assistant Clerks, through the influence of Justice Solon B. Smith, who has voted with the Tammany Justices. Justice Smith was also re-elected President of the Board and George W. Cregier Secretary. The assignments of Justices are as follows: Special Sessions, from Jan. 1 to July 1, Justices Kilbreth, Smith, and Welde; Tombs Court, Justices Gorman and Cochrane; Essex Market, Hogan and White; Jefferson Market, Talcott and Patterson; Yorkville, Ford and O'Reilly; Harlem, Murray and Duffy; Morrisania, McMahon and Power.

From July to Dec. 31, the Special Sessions Court will consist of Justices Smith, Kilbreth, and Ford, and the assignments are: Tombs Police Court, White and Patterson; Essex Market, Gorman and O'Reilly; Jefferson Market, Hogan and Duffy; Yorkville, McMahon and Teintor; Harlem, Welde and Power; Morrisania, Murray and Cochrane.

The question of doing away with the personal clerks came near stirring up an acrimonious discussion. Hitherto each Justice has picked out a clerk to follow him around from court to court and look after his papers. When the four new Justices were appointed and the magistrates were given more time to be off duty some of these personal clerks had nothing to do, while others worked on in the courts when they happened to be last, or were sent by the Justice. So Justice White offered a resolution that hereafter the President of the Board of Justices select clerks for a court where he will stay at least six months.

Justice Morrny did not like this idea, and saw no reason why the personal clerks should not be continued. The new Clerks would probably not understand their business for some time, and the personal clerks would be of aid to the magistrate in courts where the new men were assigned.

"Yes," chimed in one of his colleagues, "there is only one Clerk in Essex Market that knows how to draw up a complaint now."

Before Justice Murray had a chance to say much more, a vote was taken and the claim of the personal clerks was settled. Only Justices Duffy, O'Reilly, and Murray voted against the resolution as originally offered.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE REV. DR. PELHAM WILLIAMS TAKES A DECIDED STAND.

The parishioners of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church at Patchen and Jefferson avenues, Brooklyn, have been gradually drifting away because their rector, the Rev. Dr. Pelham Williams, has abolished the Sunday school. He did this last July, but, as one of the ladies put it yesterday, it was supposed he would soon change his tactics. But when he delivered a lecture recently condemning Sunday schools the people began to drop away.

Mrs. Davis, one of the teachers, took her class to her home, 779 Madison-street, and taught the girls there. Yesterday it was said that the real trouble lay in Dr. Williams's desire to introduce High Church ideas, including choir boys, a processional, and a habit of bowing down as a Romanist does. Dr. Williams denied all this, but admitted that he had abolished the Sunday school.

"We have no doubt lost some members through it," said Dr. Williams, "but that cannot be helped. I have had no Sunday school in my parish that I have had charge of for years. I was in Troy for nine years before I came to Brooklyn, and no Sunday school there. We have no need for Sunday schools. They are of no benefit to Christianity, and should be done away with. They are only a place where children attend because they are lured by means of fairs and entertainments. I did not take any rash step in this matter, and have merely followed the rules and laws as laid down by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"The Episcopal Church never intended to have any sunday schools. They are mischievous on account of the incompetency and, I may add, ignorance of some of the teachers. You would not give a valuable horse to be taken care of to a man who was not thoroughly versed in training, and it is an injustice to children's souls to trust them to the care of incompetent persons who have never received any training. I have started a catechism class, and every Sunday afternoon I catechise the children as well as the grown-up people who attend."

FLAT HOUSES ON FIRE.

MANY TENANTS FRIGHTENED BY A BLAZE IN BROOKLYN.

The three fourry-story brownstone buildings at 68, 70, and 72 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, known as the Water View Flats, were partially destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and for a time a disastrous blaze was feared. Fortunately the flames were extinguished after about $30,000 worth of property had been destroyed.

From all accounts the fire started in the basement of 68, some rubbish piled up in the cellar becoming ignited.

The burning buildings contained about a dozen families, aggregating over forty women and children. Most of them were at home, and the fire, in consequence, caused the greatest confusion. The occupants had no time to save property, and most of them took shelter in the houses across the street. Several of the women fainted and others had hysterics.

It was all over in half an hour and the fire had been flooded out. The principle danger at all times was from the dense smoke, but no one was injured in any way. The building at 68, in which the fire started, was nearly gutted, and the interior of 70 was badly damaged. The rooms in 72 were scorched, but no furniture was damaged except by water. The buildings are owned by the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the loss on them is placed at $14,000.

The tenants in 68, Messrs. Skilton, Meeks, Elsbary, Bradley, and Constantine, lost about $10,000 worth of furniture, and those in 70 suffered to the extent of about $5,000. The water poured into 72 caused a loss on furniture and carpets of about $2,000. The buildings were fully insured, but there was only about $10,000 insurance on the property of the tenants.

George Sill, aged thirty-four, of 77 Hicks-street, was arrested while going through the burned buildings searching for valuables.

COMMANDER LEVY'S SUCCESSOR.

The members of Steinwehr Post, G. A. R., held a secret, but spirited, meeting last evening at Beethoven Hall to elect a successor to Corporal Levy, the Commander of the post, who had sent in his resignation. There were a large number of the comrades present, as it had been announced that a race would be made for the commandership between Senior Vice Commander Lederle, Mr. Levy's candidate, and Jastro Alexander. Mr. Lederle resigned his office of Senior Vice Commander, and Otto Von Borrios was elected in his place. Jastro Alexander was elected Commander. The installation of the new officers will take place on Thursday evening, Jan. 9. Resolutions were adopted complimenting Corporal Levy in having been elected Commander five times and expressing the appreciation of the members of the post of the efficient manner in which he had fulfilled his duties.

CHANGING PASTORS AROUND.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 30.—A special convention of the Presbytery of Elizabeth, presided over by the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Teal of Westminster Church, was held this afternoon at the Third Presbyterian Church. The Rev. D. W. Skellenger of Dunellen was sent to Albany, where he will engage in mission work in connection with the Fourth Presbyterian Church there. The Rev. George H. Payson, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at Newtown, L. I., was received and will, on Jan. 16, be installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Rahway. The Rev. James M. Nevins was received from the Presbytery of Washington City, and arrangements will be made to install him as pastor of the Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth.

LEFT FOR THE NEXT COMMITTEE.

The Brooklyn Common Council for 1888-9 met for the last time yesterday and cleared up all unfinished business except the disposition of the details connected with the dismissal of the "dummies" from Third-avenue. Alderman Coffey had a motion adopted transferring all the business to the Railroad Committee of 1890, and he thinks this action will enable that body to carry out the ideas of the committee whose term of office expired yesterday.

Whether a legislative body can hand over its work to another legislative body not yet in existence is a question which the Brooklyn City Railroad Company proposes to test.

DANGERS FROM DERELICTS

WATCHING AND DISPOSING OF ABANDONED VESSELS.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE MARINE CONFERENCE—THE MEMBERS FAST BRINGING THEIR WORK TO AN END.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—In the International Marine Conference this morning the report of the Committee upon General Divisions 9 and 12 of the programme was submitted to the conference and adopted. Before adopting General Division 12, a uniform system of buoys and beacons, some discussion took place, which was participated in by the German and United States delegates.

Delegate Miosing of Germany said that it was of the most importance that all countries should adopt one uniform system of buoyage, at least as regards color. He explained the buoyage system used in the German waters, and the difference between the spar buoys used in Germany and the United States. The spar buoys were used in German waters only in Winter, and he argued that any other system of buoyage would be better than spar buoyage. "Form is better than color," said Mr. Miosing, "and combining the two is the best of all."

Delegate Verney of Siam created something of a ripple by objecting to certain clauses of the final report of the Committee on Collocation of the Rules, adopted some days ago. Mr. Verney's chief objection was based on Sub-section F, of Article 15, "Sound signals for fog, &c.," which relates to the number of blasts to be given by a vessel while towing another vessel. Verney said that the section, as adopted, provides for one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts, but does not state specifically the exact length of the blasts. He thought this should be stipulated. Mr. Goodrich said that the Collocation Committee had given due consideration to every point objected to by Mr. Verney and therefore objected to reconsidering the report. A discussion followed which was participated in by the English and German delegates, and finally the conference refused to reconsider the report.

The report of the Committee on General Division 10, on reporting, marking, and removing dangerous wrecks or obstructions to navigation, will be presented to the International Marine Conference to-morrow. Regarding the disposition that should be directed should be brought to the attention of the central office in charge of the "Notice to Mariners" the committee proposes the following:

(a.) Name of the vessel abandoned.

(b.) Her distinguishing number.

(c.) Name of her home port, port from which she sailed, and place of destination.

(d.) General description of vessel and her rig.

(e.) Place where abandoned, (latitude and longitude, if possible).

(f.) Weather and current experienced before leaving the vessel, and, in case she was a derelict, the direction in which she would most likely drift.

(g.) Whether or not it is intended to take any steps toward her recovery.

Other propositions of the committee are:

"It shall be the duty of every commander of a vessel to report the fact that any obstruction of any kind to navigation has been discovered, and that the Hydrographic Office of that country be notified of the discovery, at the same time giving a full description of the obstruction and all facts that may lead to determining its position."

"As it appears impracticable in most cases for the master and crew of a sunken vessel to mark the wreck in any effective manner, no such obligation should be imposed on them; and it would also be a great burden, aside from the peril of the undertaking, to compel a passing vessel to mark the derelict. Neither does it appear feasible that any national Government should assume such a duty; but, so far as possible, means should be employed by which derelicts should be reported at first sight.

"Whenever practicable it should be the duty of the crew before abandoning a vessel to hoist some distinctive signal as 'B C F,' 'abandoned by the crew,' or 'S O S,' 'distress,' on a ball shape or other similar mark, where it can best be seen, and where it should not be mistaken for any other authorized signal; to let go the sheets and halyards of such sails as are not disabled."

"In waters were the safety of vessels is imperiled by the existence of derelicts and the lives of persons on board jeopardized, the committee proposes that the various maritime powers should come to some agreement respecting their removal. In case this proposition should be entertained it is submitted that the respective powers should come to some understanding regarding the proprietary rights which may still exist, whether in the ship or in the cargo."

Touching the question of wrecks and derelicts in coast waters outside the territorial limits, the committee states that it is the duty of the Government concerned to remove them, and recommends that the following resolution be adopted:

"That in such cases the Consul or Consuls concerned shall not have the right of withholding his or their consent to the destruction of a wreck or parts thereof if it is shown that the wreck constitutes a danger to passing vessels, and if there is no apparent possibility that it will be removed within a reasonable time by the owners or by the insurance companies interested."

As to derelicts in coast waters, the committee is of the opinion that private enterprise, in order to secure salvage, will prove sufficient to remove any of them.

THE LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

THE STATUTE FOR ELECTRICAL EXECUTIONS UPHELD.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 30.—The General Term of the Fifth Department this morning handed down a decision in the case of Kemmler, the murderer condemned to death under the new law providing for the execution of criminals by electricity, a law which the court holds to be constitutional. Judge Dwight writes the opinion.

Kemmler was found guilty at Buffalo, May 14, of the murder on March 29 of Tillie Ziegler, a married woman with whom he had eloped from Pennsylvania, having left a wife and family of his own for the purpose. He was sentenced by Judge Childs to be executed in Auburn State Prison during the week ending June 24 by the electric current, as provided in the Criminal Code. His counsel, Charles Hatch, when the judgment was pronounced took exception to the method of execution, claiming for his client that it was in violation of the United States Constitution, which forbids the infliction of the State of New-York, because it was a cruel and unusual punishment. The exception was overruled, and an appeal was taken, but pending the appeal, on June 11, a writ of habeas corpus was sued out before Judge Day of the County Court of Cayuga County directing Warden Durston of the Auburn State Prison, to whose custody Kemmler had been remanded, to show cause why Kemmler should not be discharged, because his commitment was unconstitutional.

W. F. Cochran had by this time been taken into the case, and he began a very stubborn fight against the act providing for electrical executions. A commission appointed by Judge Day on Cochran's motion traveled over the State taking the testimony of electrical experts and scientists, among them Thomas A. Edison, Harold P. Brown, and George Westinghouse, as to the deadly effects of the electric current. The greater weight of expert opinion was that the electric current properly applied would produce death in an instantaneous and painless death. The writ of habeas corpus was dismissed, and an appeal to the General Term was taken, with the result as indicated above.

Mr. Cockran was told of the decision by a Times reporter yesterday, and, anticipating the natural question, he said: "It will be taken to the Court of Appeals. We hardly expected a favorable decision in the General Term, you know."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The following-named officers have been ordered to the monitor Baltimore, Jan. 1: Lieuts. M. F. Wright, James H. Sears, Robert M. Doyle, S. H. May, Ensigns B. W. Wells, C. C. Marsh, B. C. Decker, George Reed, W. O. Hulme, Acting Engineer Charles Hamilton, Medical Director John Clark, Past Assistant Surgeon Oliver Diehl, Assistant Surgeon E. R. Stitt, Chief Engineer William [illegible]whothan, and Carpenter Joseph P. Parker.

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly has been detached from command of the Pacific station, Jan. 25, and ordered to proceed home and await orders. Commodore George Brown has been detached from command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Dec. 31, and ordered to command the Pacific station, Jan. 25. He has also been appointed Acting Rear Admiral while retaining command of the station.

Medical Inspector W. K. Scofield has been ordered to special duty at New-York; Lieut. Lucian Flynn to the New-York Navy Yard as Assistant Inspector of Electric Material; Surgeon J. R. Tryon to New-York; Passed Assistant Surgeon D. M. Onderas to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. D. Gatewood to the Despatch.

The Major General commanding the army has published a set of instructions regarding enlistments of members of the Hospital Corps of the army which permit the acceptance of those applicants who are subject to refractory errors of vision that may be corrected by glasses and are not progressive.

Officers have been ordered to the cruiser Charleston as follows: Chief Engineer William S. Smith, Past Assistant I. N. Hollis, Chaplain P. Hudson, Ensigns J. L. Jayne, Elliot Snow, H. C. Parmenter, A. M. Beck, and J. D. McDonald, Assistant Engineer H. W. Jones, Paymaster Arthur Burtis.

The training ship Portsmouth, now at New-York, has been ordered on a three months' cruise to the West Indies, and will sail as soon after Jan. 1 as practicable. She will proceed as far south as Trinidad and will return to Hampton Roads by April 30.

The Alliance, now fitting out for sea at Norfolk, will soon be put in commission. Her officers have been selected and will be announced in a few days. It is as yet undecided to what squadron she will be attached.

Capt. Henry C. Cochrane and First Lieut. P. St. C. Murphy, United States Marine, have been detached from duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

It is stated at the Navy Department that the new cruisers Baltimore and Charleston are to be designated as flagships of the North Atlantic and Pacific stations, respectively.

First Lieut. Charles L. Steele, Eighteenth Infantry, has been ordered to duty in the recruiting service at David's Island, New-York Harbor.

A PROMINENT REGULAR PHYSICIAN of New-York City gives the following directions

For Preventing and Curing

Influenza or "La Grippe."

Evaporate morning and evening a few tablespoonfuls of Pond's Extract and inhale the vapor. Pour the Pond's Extract into a tin cup, which hold over the flames of a lamp; hold the nose over the cup that the vapor may be inhaled. By this treatment the membrane of the nose and throat will be in such condition that it will resist the poisonous germs which are the cause of this disease, and if the germs have already been inhaled they will be destroyed. The symptoms of "La Grippe" are inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose, which may extend to the lungs, with cough, sneezing, running at the nose, and perhaps severe aching pains and high fever. These directions are for Pond's Extract only. It may be unsafe to use any other article in this way.

HAVE POND'S EXTRACT IN READINESS.

Made only by the Pond's Extract Co., New-York and London.

NIPPERS TO BE LAID ASIDE.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE WIRES WILL BE SUSPENDED FOR A WHILE.

A partial peace was declared by the Board of Electrical Control yesterday in its war on the electric lighting companies. According to Expert Wheeler fully one-quarter of all the overhead electric lighting construction has been done away with under a proper application of the legal rulings. Now he believes that the rush and dash of the war is over; that the immediate danger to life and property no longer exists, and that therefore the city can well afford to let up in a measure in the actual work of cutting, so that a part of the inspectors of the board can be sent out on foraging expeditions to locate and report dangers now existing, but not specifically located.

Mr. Wheeler yesterday sent the following letter to Commissioner of Public Works Gilroy:

The following are the streets wherein dangerous poles and wires of electric lighting companies are known to this board to exist:

Canal-street, Greene-street, Chambers-street, Fulton-street, Ninth-avenue, Washington Market, West Broadway, from Canal to Franklin; Bunce street, Harrison-street, from Greenwich to Washington; Worth-street, from Church to Broadway; Church-street, from Canal to Franklin; Bowling Green, Third-avenue, east side; Bowery, east side; Thirtieth-street, at Third-avenue; Fifteenth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avennes; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Thirteenth-street, Greenwich-street, at Fulton, at Marion, and at Little Twelfth-street; Washington-street, Thirty-ninth-street, Fulton, Dey, Astor-place, Sixth-street, Second-avenue, from Second to Fourth-street, from Twenty-third to Thirty-third street, and from Thirty-seventh to Forty-second; Seventh-avenue from Greenwich-avenue to Twenty-seventh-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth streets, from First to Third avennes; Essex-street from Grand to Canal; Warren-street, Tenth-avenue from Sixteenth to Twenty-first street; Frankfort-street, Cliff-street from Fulton to Frankfort; Gold-street, from Fulton to Frankfort; First-avenue, avennes A, B, C, and D, Seventh-avenue, Grand-street, Eighth-avenue, Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street.

At the six last-named points your men are now at work under the advice of our inspectors, and these streets should be finished, and will be shortly. The other points contained in the above list can then be taken up and completed.

After this work is done all of the known dangerous spots will have been removed, and the remaining work, which will consist of taking down lines "ontdead" at both ends in such a way as to be unserviceable and useless elsewhere, as well as the remaining less known and less dangerous spots to be visited hereafter, will require an inspection by this board before they can be pointed out to you.

The removal of the dangerous wires as indicated in the above list will substantially prevent the operation of any dangerous poles and wires in the city; and it is suggested that after completing said list, not more than two gangs be employed, so that the services of our other inspectors can be had to determine the condition of the remaining poles and wires. Very respectfully,

SCHUYLER S. WHEELER,
Electrical Expert to the Board.

Commissioner Gibbens subsequently had a consultation with Commissioner Gilroy, and it was agreed that the plan suggested by Mr. Wheeler was a wise one. During the next two or three days the employes of the Interior Conumbraoces will finish up work on the streets specified by Mr. Wheeler. Then the force will be reduced to two gangs, who will work as he suggests in his letter.

A communication was sent to each of the electric lighting companies, which read:

Although all the known "dangerous" points on the lines of electric lighting companies have been specified to the Commissioner of Public Works, it is not to be assumed that all the remaining electric light wires are safe, but further inspection is required, and it is for this reason that a reduction of the number of gangs at work in the Department of Public Works is asked for. Should you have any circuits remaining which are complete and which you desire to operate, either in connection with subways or otherwise, and will inform me, I will have such circuits inspected, and any dangerous points which may remain pointed out to the Commissioner of Public Works before taking up the matter.

SCHUYLER S. WHEELER.

An immense amount of stuff was cut down and removed yesterday. A so-called "squatter" company known as the Ball, had a station on Thirty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue. It furnished arc lights in the district bounded by Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets and Broadway and Seventh-avenue. It used no poles, but ran its "underwriters'" wire over houses-tops. Its stockholders were all stockholders in the Mount Morris Company. Charles Hatch, when the judgment was pronounced took exception to the method of execution, claiming for his client that it was in violation of the United States Constitution, which forbids the infliction of the State of New-York, because it was a cruel and unusual punishment. The exception was overru

A LIVELY DAY AT CLIFTON

FAST TIME FOR A THREE-QUARTER-MILE TRACK.

SALUDA, FANNIE H., RED LIGHT, SHE, MISS CODY, AND BAN LASSIE WON THE SIX RACES RUN.

The arrival of the cold wave from the West did not prevent people from going to the Clifton race track yesterday, where the last racce of 1889 were run over its track. The crowd was even larger than usual for a Monday, and the betting was lively all through the ring.

The track was in splendid condition and very fast, as Red Light ran the mile in 1:42½ and "Billy" Lakeland's fast filly, Miss Cody, covered the mile and a quarter in 2:10¾. Saluda, too, proved fast in the opening race, winning the dash of five furlongs in 1:03¾, with odds of 8 to 5 against her.

Details of the racing and betting for the day are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for three-year olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03¾.

Veritas Stable's ch. m. Saluda, 6 years, by Mortimer—Reflection. (41 pounds.).....(Goodale) 1
J. Harris & Co.'s ch. g. Knild, 5, 118.....(Palmer) 2
Hilledale Stable's b. g. Dongan, 5, 113½..(Tarail 3
Osceola, 118; Moonstone, 104; Guardsman, 111; Equality, 104; Grande, 96; Tony Pastor, 90; Seaside, 104; Jacobus, 101; Faster, 107; Vereea, 104, and the Fireball filly, 104, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Moonstone, 8 to 1; Gracie, 3½ to 1; Cupid, 8 to 1; Saluda and Osceola, 6 to 1 each; Equality, 10 to 1; Guardsman and Dongan, 12 to 1 each; Seaside, 20 to 1; Faster, 25 to 1; Jacobus, 30 to 1; Vereea, 50 to 1; the Fireball filly, 75 to 1; Tony Pastor, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Moonstone, even money; Gracie, 6 to 5; Cupid, Saluda, and Osceola, 2 to 1 each; Equality and Dongan, 4 to 1 each; Guardsman, 5 to 1; Faster and Seaside, 6 to 1 each; Jacobus, 10 to 1; Vereea, 15 to 1; the Fireball filly, 15 to 1; Tony Pastor, 20 to 1.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for all ages. Seven and a half furlongs. Time —1:31¾.

B. Bradley's ch. f. Fannie H., 4 years, by Bob Johnson—Jessie D., 84 pounds.....(Jones) 1
Bradford Stable's blk. c. Tenbar, 4, 125.....(Snyder) 2
Wanzh Brethers' b. g. Gounod, 4, 105.....(Sandar) 3
Dalesman, 130; Annie M., 102; Falcon, 150; Melodrama, 126; Clatter, 110; Jim Murphy, 110; Teddy Foley, 140, and Conalgne, 117, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Fannie H., 8 to 5; Clatter and Annie M., 4 to 1 each; Melodrama, 5 to 1; Gounod and Tenbar, 6 to 1 each; Falcon, 10 to 1; Consigner and Dalesman, 25 to 1 each; Falcon and Teddy Foley, 50 to 1 each.

For place—Against Fannie H., 3 to 5; Annie M. and Clatter, 3 to 2 each; Melodrama, 2 to 1; Trifler and Gounod, 4 to 1 each; Jim Murphy, 5 to 1; Dalesman, 8 to 1; Consignee, 10 to 1; Falcon and Teddy Foley, 20 to 1 each.

Won by three lengths; one length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $800, of which $50 to second; for all ages. One mile. Time—1:42½.

W. Skidmore's ch. c. Red Light, 3 years, by Jim Johnson-Viola, 103½ pounds.....(Taylor) 1
J. Deloge's b. g. Perioles, aged, 97.....(Hyland) 2
Clifton Stable's ch. h. Brait, aged, 108..(Goodale) 3
Facial B., 86; Unique, 102; Queen Bess, 94; Richmond, 115, and Hairspring, 94, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Queen Bess, 8 to 5; Red Light, 2 to 1; Facial B., 3 to 1; Perioles and Brait, 10 to 1 each; Umpire, 12 to 1; Richmond, 40 to 1; Hairspring, 100 to 1.

For place—Against Queen Bess and Red Light, 7 to 10 each; Facial B., even money; Perioles, 2 to 1; Umpire and Brait, 2½ to 1 each; Richmond, 10 to 1; Hairspring, 20 to 1.

Won by three-quarters of a length; one length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Farewell Handicap; purse $500, of which $75 to second; for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¾.

H. McCormick's b. f. Sha, 3 years, by Glenelg—Snitah, 103 pounds.....(Flynn) 1
D. A. Honig's br. h. Frank Ward, 6, 105.....(Clayton) 2
W. R. Jones's b. g. Belwood, 4, 114.....(Taylor) 3
Sam D., 101; Van, 105; Iceberg, 94; Specialty, 98; Glory, 104; Barrister, 115, and Eleve, 112, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Belwood, 6 to 5; Sbe, 5 to 1; Sam D., 6 to 1; Frank Ward and Glory, 6 to 1 each; Barrister, 10 to 1; Iceberg, 12 to 1; Eleve, Van, and Specialty, 20 to 1 each.

For place—Against Belwood, 1 to 2; She and Sam D., 2 to 1 each; Glory, 2½ to 1; Barrister and Frank Ward, 3 to 1 each; Iceberg, 5 to 1; Eleve, Van, and Specialty, 6 to 1 each.

Won by one length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:10¾.

W. Lakeland's b. f. Miss Cody, 3 years, by Billet-Bald Palmer, 90 pounds.....(Jones) 1
M. T. Donovan's b. g. St. Paris, 5, 112...
.....(Thompson) 2
D. A. Honig's ch. g. Wahoo aged, 112.....(Tarail 3
Gallus Dan, 112; Brae-a-Ban, 113; Pilot, 98; Pilot, 102, and Richland, 93, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against Miss Cody, even money; Wahoo, 16 to 5; St. Paris and Brae-a-Ban, 4 to 1 each; Pilot and Gallus Dan, 20 to 1 each; Richland and Ripton, 60 to 1 each.

For place—Against Miss Cody, 2 to 5; Wahoo, 4 to 5; St. Paris, 3 to 5; Brae-a-Ban, 7 to 5; Gallus Dan, 7 to 1; Pilot, 8 to 1; Ripton, 12 to 1; Richland 20 to 1.

Won by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Good-Bye Handicap; purse $500, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:23¾.

M. Barrett's br. f. San Lassie, by King Ban-Elysian Lass, 116 pounds.....(Flynn) 1
Empire Stable's ch. g. Sophist, 106.....(Thompson) 2
W. McMahon's ch. c. John Atwood, 113..(Palmer) 3
Fanatina, 113; Gramercy, 116; Owseo Golden, 109; Florita, 102; the Sue Flunis gelding, 105; Elizabeth, 115, and Owen Roberts, 100, finished as named.

Betting.—To win—Against San Lassie, 8 to 5; Faustina and Sophist 4 to 1 each; Gramercy, 4½ to 1; Owen Golden, 6 to 1; John Atwood and Elizabeth, 8 to 1 each; the Sue Flunie gelding, 20 to 1; Florita and Owen Roberts, 50 to 1 each.

For place—Against San Lassie, 3 to 5; Sophist, 3 to 5; Faustina and Gramercy, 3 to 5 each; John Atwood and Elizabeth, 3 to 1 each; the Sue Flunie gelding, 10 to 1; Florita and Owen Roberts, 20 to 1 each.

Won by one length; one length between second and third.

GUTTENBERG ENTRIES.

The entries for the races of the Hudeon County Jockey Club, to be run at the Guttenberg track this afternoon, with the weights the several horses will carry, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Little Mickey, Vaulter, Watch 'Em, and Lord Beacons-field, 108 pounds each; Sachem, Bass Viol, Festus, Pull Sail, and Nita, 105 each; Bengaline, 102; Skip, Dr. Jekyll, and the Remember gelding, 100 each; Barrientos, 95; the Alida gelding, 92.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Ray Ridge and Rector, 128 pounds each; Pocahontas, 125; Pat Donovan, 114; Bordelaise and Harry Brown, 113 each; Neptunus, Carlow, and Thad Rowe, 105 each; Goldfish and Hearst, 103 each; Felix and Millis R., 102. Nattat, 100; Shakespeare, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Extra Atlantic B., Hardship, Trojan, Bio Douce, and Placo, 125 pounds each; James A. Norris, 122; Border Minstrel, Bonnie Lass, Gendarme, the Gold Vase filly, Taddington, Crispioo, Topska, and Glencliffe, 110 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Hamlet, 108 pounds; Vigilant, 106; Sherwood, 101; Guy Gray, 100; Little Mack, 99; Buckwa, 98; Dixie, 97; Carrie G. and Conot Luna, 96 each; Sunshine, 94; Hot Scotch, 90; Redstone, 87; King William, 86; Arizona, 82; Lilly Kinney, 77.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Carnegie, Glenmound, and Fred B., 100 pounds each; Dizzy Brunette, Con Noble, and Drumstick, 105 each; Olive Rock, 103; Ha and Peregal, 100 each; Sam Morse and Anstralite, 85 each; the Isaquena filly, Belle Kennedy, and Maria Lovell, 82 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Wayward, 121 pounds; Bela, 120; Lottary, 118; Jim Ilo, 108; Lambert, Basket, Harwood, and Mamie Hay, 107 each; Top Sawyer and O'Fellns, 116 each; Bettie L., 114; Pommery Sec, 110.

The weights for the Alpha Handicap of one mile, to be run at Guttenberg to-morrow, are as follows:

Drumstick, 112 oounds; Carnegie, 109; Ilmn B., 108; Glenflale, 107; Eleve, 106; St. Glenmound, 105 each; Vigilant and Brown Charlie, 104 each; Lancaster and Battersby, 103 each; Frank Ward, 102; Swift, 101; Herman, 100; King Idle and Clay Stockton, 98 each; Gallatin, 97; Lancaster and Facial B., 96 each; Bordelaise, 95; Carrie G. and Pilgrim, 94 each; Burnside, 90.

THE END OF PIMLICO.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—The Maryland Jockey Club to-day definitely decided to disband and to distribute the proceeds of its property at Pimlico among its members, 230 in number. Oden Bowie, R. C. Hall, and John S. Gittinge were appointed Trustees to dispose of the property, valued at about $60,000. The club has been in existence twenty years, and was obliged to forego the last Fall meeting on account of the multiplicity of tracks in New-York and New-Jersey.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

Before the racing at the Clifton track yesterday afternoon Col. Bruce sold a lot of Winter racers at auction. Monsoon, three years old, was sold for $1,250 to J. H. McCormick. Rataipa, a two-year-old brother to Rataplan, was bought by D. A. Honig, for $1,425, he also purchasing the four-year-old Sensation-Idalia gelding for $70. R. Wells & Co. paid $750 for May Queen, two years, by Delusoardaoh-Lady Sylvers, and A. Camp paid $310 for Tat, by Alarm-Dencchka. Jimmy McCormick also bought Khatan for $475. Ben Kraua paid $400 for a yearling filly by Reform-Alida, and a yearling colt by Pardee-Lady Salyers was bought by Harry Force for $325.

CUT HER HUSBAND OFF WITH $1.

Mrs. Semiola Parkes, who was a sister of Imre and Belooay Kiraify, and the favorite première danseuse of the "Black Crook" company, died on Christmas Day at her residence, 357 East Forty-ninth-street. She had separated from her husband, Albert L. Parkes, and her will, which will be filed in the Surrogate's Office to-day, cuts him off with $1. Carrie Brennaer, the latest follower of Terpsichore, married as an accomplice, and her sisters, Lena Gerson and Mrs. Amelie Brennaer, are the greatest. The value of the estate is not known.

WAR ON HORSE RACING.

ELIZABETH CLERGYMEN DENOUNCE THE SPORT AS AN EVIL ONE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 30.—The clergymen of the various denominations in this city are not very much in love with the sport of horse racing recently inaugurated here. From all appearances they are getting ready to begin a vigorous warfare on the pastime, and the preliminary guns have already been fired by the Rev. Father Gessner of St. Patrick's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Kempshall of the First Presbyterian Church, the two oldest pastors in the city.

Both of them denounce the advent of the race tracks at Linden and this city as being pernicious to the morals of the rising generation and a detriment to the community in general. The means for betting is the evil which they especially condemn, as they claim it leads many a young man who otherwise would be respected members of society, to ruin. Most of the other clergymen in the city are in full accord with the sentiments expressed by Messrs. Gessner and Kempshall, and hint that it is only a question of time when they also will openly join in the crusade against horse racing.

It is asserted that when the racing is resumed in this vicinity next Spring a combined onslaught will be made from the various pulpits upon the managers of the sport, and that the chronhgoing people will be requested to shun the race tracks.

THESE DOGS WORE BRACELETS.

Just now dogs are as much a part of a fashionable woman's equipment as fur shoulder capes, and the variety of the breed of this chief friend of man, as it appears on the Broadway promenade, is as wonderful as the names of the animals themselves. Christmas brought to my lady's jewel-case, among other decorations, silver and gold collars for her lepdog, and the most costly of these canine decorations were richly set with gems. But of all the eccentricities of this kind the most unique one was encountered in Broadway last Saturday.

A woman, very handeomely dressed, was on parade accompanied by Buttons, clad in a tightly-fitting brown velvet suit. By a leash he led two small cocker spaniels, whose backs were covered with velvet blankets. On the collar of each dog was a silver collar studded with sapphires, and upon the left fore leg, above the first joint, each dog wore a prettily-chased silver bracelet, fastened to his collar by a slender silver chain. The procession was an exceedingly dignified one, but that did not prevent half a dozen messenger boys following upon Buttons's heels and subjecting him to the most unmerciful storm of ridicule.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—LAWRENCE, J.—Motion calendar sales at 11 A. M.
SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM, PARTS I. AND II.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PARTS I., III., AND IV.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, PART II.—Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 6.
SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—TRUAX, J.—Motions.
SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 6.
CITY COURT, SPECIAL TERM—HOLME, J.—Motions.
CITY COURT, GENERAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT, TRIAL TERM, PARTS I., II., III., AND IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—There was an active demand for Cattle to-day and prices ranged higher. Both shippers and local trade operated with freedom, and as the receipts were limited sellers were in a position to get better prices than have prevailed of late. All descriptions of Cattle brought a little more money; nesful sorts advanced fully 10c. Most of the trading in shipping Cattle was at $3 20 @$4 25. Fair to good fat sorts sold at that range. Poorer kinds went at $2 75@$3, and extra grades were quoted at $5@$5 35. Cows and Bulls were wanted at stronger prices, and stockers and feeders sympathized with the advance in other descriptions. Everything was closed out in good season and the market had a firm finish. Quotations were: Extra Cattle, 1,500 lbs. and upward, choice Cattle, $4 30@$4 75; good grade shipping Steers, $3 65@$4 25; medium shipping Steers, $3 30@$3 50; common to fair Steers, $2 85@$3 25; common to choice Bulls, $1 50@$3; good to choice Cows, $2 35@$3; poor to medium Cows, $1 25@$2 25; stockers and feeders, $2@$3 50.

Hogs sold higher and briskly. As there were not enough to go around there was sharp competition from 9:30 A. M. to 10 A. M. Prices advanced to $3 60@$3 75, with the great bulk of the trades at $3 65@$3 70, which was an advance on Saturday's prices of about 10c. The pens were emptied by 10 o'clock and the late sales were at quite as strong prices as prevailed around the opening. Receipts were: Cattle, 10,000 head; Hogs, 17,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 30.—Wheat—No sales of No. 1 Hard; 10 cars No. 1 Northern sold early at 89c.; later, 15,000 bushels sold at 68¾c., and at closing 6 cars sold at 88c.; No. 2 Northern, 85c.; Winter Wheat, No. 2 Red, 1 car sold at 85c.; No. 3 Red, 75c.@77c.; 1 car extra No. 3 Red sold at 81c. 3 car No. 1 White Michigan at 84c., and 1 car extra No. 2 White at 81c. Corn dull and unsettled: No. 3 Yellow, 35c.@35¾c.; No. 4 Yellow, 33¾c.@34c.; No. 3, 34c.@35c.; No. 4, 33c.@33¾c.; no grade, 30c.@31c., on track. Oats quiet and weak: No. 2 White, 27½c.@27¾c.; No. 2 Mixed, 25¾c.@25¾c., on track. Barley irregular: No. 1 Canada, 65c.@70c.; No. 2 Canada, 60c.@65c.; No. 3 Extra, 55c.@58c. Rye nominal. Flour steady, with a good demand. Millfeed firm and unchanged. Receipts —Wheat, 1,800 bushels; Corn, 4,500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 58,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10c. Flour slow, steady; Family, $2 90@$3 40; Fancy, $3 60@$3 80. Wheat easier; No. 2 Red, 76c.@78c.; receipts, 13,000 bushels; shipments, 4,200 bushels. Corn barely steady; No. 2 Mixed, 30c. Oats easier; No. 2 Mixed, 23c.@24c. Rye stronger; No. 2, 48c.@50c. Pork quiet; $9 50. Lard firm; $6 70@$6 75. Bulkmeats easy; Short Rib, $4 75. Bacon steady; Short Clear, $6 20. Whisky steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. finished goods on basis of 1c. Butter slow, steady; fancy Creamery, 26c.@30c.; choice Dairy, 12c.@14c. Linseed Oil steady; 57c.@59c. Sugar easy; Hard Refined, 6¾c.@7¼c.; New-Orleans, 5c.@5¾. Eggs easy; 15c. Cheese firm; prime to choice Ohio Flat, 9c.@9½c. Hogs active, higher; common and light, $3 10@$3 70; packing and butchers', $3 60@$3 70; receipts, 3,950 head; shipments, 1,500 head.

PEORIA, Dec. 30.—Corn steady; new High Mixed, 27c.; new Mixed, 27c.; new Rejected, 25½c. Oats active, firmer; No. 2, 22½c.; No. 2 White, 24½c.@25c.; No. 3 White, 23½c.@24c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 43c.@45c. Whisky firm; Wines, $1 03; Spirits, $1 05. Receipts—Wheat, 1,500 bushels; Corn, 186,800 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels; Whisky, 3,400 barrels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,350 bushels; Corn, 66,300 bushels; Oats, 52,500 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels; Barley, 4,800 bushels.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 30.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 41c. Rosin firm: Strained, 90c.; Good Strained, 95c. Tar firm at $1 35. Crude Turpentine firm; Hard, $1 45; Yellow Dip, $2 45; Virgin, $2 15. Corn firm; White, 45c.; Yellow, 44c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—Petroleum dull, but steady; National Transit Certificates opened at 103⅝; closed at 103¾; highest, 103⅝; lowest, 102⅞.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—Turpentine quiet at 41c. Rosin firm; Good Strained, 95c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 30.—Turpentine firm at 42c. Rosin firm at 95c.@$1.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 30—4 P. M.—Consols, 96⅞ for money and 97 1-16 for the account; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 36¾; Erie, 26¾; Mexican ordinary, 40⅞; Mexican, Central new, 17¾. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is nominally 5⅛ ₱ cent. Bar silver is quoted at 43 15-16d. ₱ ounce. Paris advises gold at 8 ₱ cent. ₱ premium. Bar silver, 47f. ₱ ounce. Steady account, and exchanges on London at 25f. 18c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—3:45 P. M.—Beef and Pork in poor demand. Hams in poor demand; Short cut, about 14 to 16 lbs., 49s. Bacon in fair demand; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb., dull at 30s.; Short Rib, about 25 lb., dull at 33s. 6d.; Long Clear Middles, about 45 lb., dull at 30s.; Long and Short Clear Middles, about 55 lb., steady at 31s. 6d. Cheese in poor demand. Tallow in poor demand; prime City dull at 25s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine in poor demand; dull at 33s. 6d. Resin in fair demand; common steady at 4s. 1½d. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand; prime American spot, December, January, and February, steady at 32s. Wheat and Flour—The demand is improving; Corn—Spot and futures in fair demand; spot, Western, December, steady at 4s. 1½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in good demand. Receipts of Wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 10,700 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other ports, 43,000 quarters. Receipts of American Corn for the past week, 29,800 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American—Middling, Low Ordinary, December delivery, 5 33-64d., buyers; December and January delivery, 5 33-64d., sellers; January and February delivery, 5 33-64d., value; February and March delivery, 5 34-64d., sellers; March and April delivery, 5 35-64d., sellers; April and May delivery, 5 37-64d., sellers; May and June delivery, 5 38-64d., sellers; June and July delivery, 5 39-64d., buyers; July and August delivery, 5 40-64d., buyers.

LONDON, Dec. 30—P. M.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 41s. 9d. ₱ quarter; Linseed Oil, 20s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 33s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—Spanish gold, 241¾@242. Exchange quiet. Sugar quiet.

The time of the 1 P. M. Shore Line Boston Express has been shortened thirty minutes. It is now due to arrive at 7:30 P. M. This change, with the addition of a fine dining car to its equipment, run in a first-class manner, is making it very popular.—*Boatonian.*

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

The following tables show the range of prices and the amounts dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	151	151	150	150	25
*A. C. Oil Tr. rcts.	80¼	80¾	80	80½	2,300
Alch., T. & S. Fe	32¾	33⅜	32¾	33	4,260
*Brunswick & Co.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	400
Canada Southern	56	56¼	55¾	56	1,600
Canadian Pacific	73	73	72	72	400
Ches. & Ohio	25¾	25¾	24½	24½	1,700
C. & O. 1st pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	300
C. & O. 2d pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	600
Chicago Gas Tr.	41¼	41¾	41	41¾	2,420
Chic. & Alton	131	131	131	131	5
Chic. & Nor. W.	110¾	111	110¾	111	3,260
C., B. & Q.	106	106	105¾	105¾	4,000
C., M. & St. P.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	19,300
C., R. I. & Pac.	96¾	97	96¾	96¾	3,385
C., St. L. & P.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	60
C., St. L. & P. pf.	40¾	41	40¾	41	400
C., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	69¾	69¾	935
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97¾	98	97½	97½	689
Citizens' Gas, Brooklyn	68	68	66	66	100
Colorado Coal	37¾	38¼	37¾	38¼	1,300
Col. & H. Coal	15	15	15	15	20
Chi. & E. Ill.	83	83	83	83	900
Chi. & W. Ind. pf.	93	93	93	93	15
Cem. Cable	102	102	102	102	100
Consol. Gas Co.	91	91¾	91	91¾	1,050
Del. & Hud. Canal	125	125	125	125	600
Del., Lack. & W.	136¾	136¾	135¾	136	22,740
Den., T. & Ft. W.	33	33¾	32½	33¾	2,760
Den. & R. G.	15	15	14¾	14¾	300
*Distillers & C. F. Tr.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	200
E. T., Va. & Ga.	9	9	9	9	900
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	200
*Gt. North. pf. stub	45	45	45	45	200
Laclede Gas Co.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	800
L. E. & W.	17	17	17	17	100
L. E. & W. pf.	62	62	62	62	300
Lake Shore	107¼	107¼	106½	106¾	7,175
Long Island	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	200
Louis. & Nash.	62	62	62	62	6,810
Manhattan Con.	109	109	109	109	400
Mich. Central	96¾	96¾	96½	96¾	560
Minnesota Iron	81¾	81¾	81½	81¾	100
Missouri Pacific	69¾	69¾	68¾	69½	12,634
*Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11	11	10¾	11	850
*Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	¼	¼	¼	¼	300
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	18¾	19	18¾	18¾	4,240
N. Y., L. E. & W.	102	102	102	102	100
N. Y. Central	119¾	120¼	119¾	120¼	1,500
N. Y. Central	108	108	108	108	675
N. Y. & New-Eng.	42¾	43¼	41¾	42¾	8,680
N. Y. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	89	89	89	25
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¾	26	25¾	25¾	5,125
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	62	62	62	62	100
N. Y., S. & W.	7	7	7	7	25
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	30	30	30	30	200
North. & West.	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¼	2,160
Northern Pac.	30	30	29½	29¾	1,400
North. Pac. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	2,500
North. Pac. Ctf.	64	64	64	64	2,750
Ontario & West.	19¼	19¼	18¾	19¼	2,950
Oregon Imp.	42	42	42	42	200
Oregon S. L.	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	619
Oregon Trans.	33¾	33¾	33	33¾	2,000
Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	35¾	36¼	2,450
Peo., Dec. & E.	18	18	17	17	800
Phil. & Read.	37¼	37¾	36	37	32,100
Phila. Coal Co.	187	187	187	187	175
Quicksilver	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	100
Rich. & W. P.	20¾	21	20¾	20¾	2,949
Rich. & W. P. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	400
St. L. & S. F.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	100
St. L. & S. F. pf.	38	38	38	38	200
St. P. & Duluth	35	35	35	35	10
St. P., M. & M.	112	113	111¾	111¾	600
Southern Pac.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	900
*Sugar Ref. Co.	56½	57⅜	56¼	57	6,220
Tenn. Coal & I.	77¾	78¼	77¾	78	1,880
Tenn. Coal & I. pf.	102	102	102	102	50
Texas Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	1,100
Union Pacific	57¾	57¾	56⅞	57¼	15,600
U. S. Express	84	84	64	84	114
W., St. L. & P.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	5
W., St. L. & P. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	600
Wells-Fargo Ex.	139	140	139	140	97
West. Union Tel.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	2,700
Wisconsin Cent.	31	31¾	30¾	31⅜	3,010
Total sales					219,420

*Unlisted.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Balt. & Ohio 5s	110	110	110	110	$1,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
Canada So. 1st	109	109	109	109	3,000
Canada So. 2d	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
Ches. & O. gn. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	51,000
C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	41,000
C. & O. 1st pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	2,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	78¾	79	78¼	79	38,500
D. & R. G. W. 1st, ass. t. r.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	4,000
Duluth & R. 1st	100	100	100	100	4,000
E. T., Va. & Ga. 5s	123	123	123	123	6,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st	104	104	104	104	3,000
Erie 2d cn.	101	101	100¾	100¾	30,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	104	104	103½	104	56,000
Gulf, C. & S. F. 5s, t. r.	75¼	75¼	75	75	19,000
Ind., D. & S. 1st	100	100	100	100	3,000
Int. & G. N. gen. 6s, t. r.	73	73	73	73	1,000
Int. & G. N. 1st	108¾	108¾	108	108	3,500
Iron Mount. 1st	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,000
*Kan. & Tex. rcts.	1½	1½	1½	1½	10,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	110¼	110¼	110	110	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 5s	93	93	93	93	1,000
Kan. & T. gen. 6s	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	33,000
Kentucky Cen. 4s	85	85	85	85	5,000
Laclede Gas 1st	53	53	53	53	1,000
Lake S. 2d cn.	125	125	125	125	2,000
L. & W. B. cn.	115	115	115	115	1,000
L. & N. gn. 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2,000
L. & N. cn. 7s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,000
L. & N. cn. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	11,000
L., St. L. & P. 1st	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	20,000
Met. Elev. 2d	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¾	4,000
M., L. S. & W. cv.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	123	123	123	123	3,000
Mor. & Essex 1st	144½	144½	144½	144½	10,000
N. J. C. gen. 5s	112¼	113	112¼	113	6,000
N. J. C. 1st cn.	122	122	122	122	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	6,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	94	94	94	94	5,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s	100	100	100	100	1,000
Northern Pac. 1st	117½	117½	117½	117½	1,000
N. Pac. & M. 1st	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1,000
Ore. R. & N. cn. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2,000
Ore. & Trans. 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	35,000
Peo., Dec. & E. 1st	83	83	83	83	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	78¾	78¾	78	78	25,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	55½	55½	55½	55½	5,000
Reading 3d pf. in.	46	46	45¾	46¼	28,000
Rich. & Alla. 1st, D. & M. cert.	69¼	69¼	69	69	20,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s	88	88	88	88	2,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s	119½	119½	118½	119½	1,000
R. & W. P. Ter. 6s	100	100	100	100	1,000
R. & W. P. Tel. tr. 5s	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¾	11,000
Rich. & Alla. 2d, D. & M. certs.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	3,000
Rock Island cv.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	9,000
R., W. & O. cn.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	10,000
St. J. & G. I. 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	24,000
St. L. & A. & T. Ist, ass.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	7,000
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	112	112	112	112	15,000
St. Paul cn. s. f.	128½	128½	128½	128½	6,000
St. P. 1st 7s, £	124	124	124	124	500
St. P., M. & M. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	3,000
St. P. & S. C

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—7TH PAGE—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—6TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—7TH PAGE—6th col.
BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—5TH PAGE—5th col.
CITY FLATS TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—7TH PAGE—2d col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
CLOTHING—6TH PAGE—5th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—6TH PAGE—7th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—7TH PAGE—1st col.
DANCING—3D PAGE—7th col.
DEATHS—5TH PAGE—6th col.
DIVIDENDS—6TH PAGE—3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th cols.
DRY GOODS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
ELECTIONS—6TH PAGE—8th col.
FINANCIAL—6TH PAGE—1st, 2d, and 3d cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—7TH PAGE—3d col.
HOTELS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED—7TH PAGE—2d col.
INSTRUCTION—3d PAGE—7th col.
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MARRIAGES—5TH PAGE—6th col.
MEETINGS—6TH PAGE—8th col.
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RAILROADS—7TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—3D PAGE—7th col.
SAVINGS BANKS—6TH PAGE—7th col.
SHIPPING—6TH PAGE—7th col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—7TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—5TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
STEAMBOATS—7TH PAGE—3d col.
TEACHERS—3D PAGE—7th col.
THE THEATRE—7TH PAGE—5th col.
WINTER RESORTS—7TH PAGE—6th col.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8:15—THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
AMBERG THEATRE—At 8:15—PILLARS OF SOCIETY. MAIDEN—MAN AND MODEL.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—PAINTINGS, &c.
BIJOU THEATRE—At 8—A BRASS MONKEY.
BROADWAY THEATRE—At 8—FAUST UP TO DATE.
DALY'S THEATRE—At 8—LOTTERY OF LOVE and THE CRITIC.
EDEN MUSEE—Esdaili Naczi—WAX WORKS.
FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERIES—From 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.—ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE EXHIBITION.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—At 8—TWELFTH NIGHT.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—At 8—THE NEW FANTASMA.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At 8—2 SECOND FLOOR.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—At 8—PRESTIDIGITATION.
JOHNSTON'S ART GALLERY—From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—PAINTINGS.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—VARIETY.
LYCEUM THEATRE—At 8:15—THE CHARITY BALL.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:30—AUNT JACK and A MAN OF THE WORLD. Matinée—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
NIBLO'S—At 8—KAJANKA.
PALMER'S THEATRE—At 8—RICHARD III.
PANORAMA BUILDING—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
STANDARD THEATRE—At 8:15—THE SEVEN AGES.
STAR THEATRE—At 8—LA TOSCA.
THE CASINO—At 8—ERMINE.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—At 8—VARIETY. Matinée.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET THEATRE—At 8:15
—SHENANDOAH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—At 8:15—COUNTY FAIR.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1889.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, colder weather.

The Special Committee of the Senate on Relations with Canada listened to a good deal of testimony in this city yesterday which can be expected to have no practical effect, unless it be an effect upon public opinion in the two countries. Mr. ERASTUS WIMAN repeated his well-known views on commercial union, but while something may be accomplished toward greater reciprocity in trade, there is no likelihood that a plan will be adopted which would involve a common tariff for the United States and Canada in their trade with other countries. Free trade with Canada would undoubtedly be a good thing, but so would free trade with Mexico and the rest of the world. So long as we hold to the protective policy it is hopeless to talk about free trade with any one country to the exclusion of all others, for there could never be a common tariff maintained against the rest of the world. The committee listened to a good deal of talk about political union or annexation, but that is manifestly beyond the range of proper consideration for a Congressional investigating committee. As Senator HOAR took the precaution to say, that is a matter for Canada to consider and not for us, but even if it were settled that Canada wanted to come into the Union it is doubtful whether the people of this country would consent to it. Why should we want either the territory or the population of the Dominion? Unrestricted commercial intercourse and the consequent friendly relations would afford all the advantages of annexation without the political complications and troubles that it would bring.

In a government by majority it is usually assumed that the judgment of the majority is wisest, but there are exceptions to the rule. The election of WILLIAM F. PITSHKE, in 1887, to be a Judge of the City Court was such an exception. A few days before the election THE TIMES remarked that it had been unable to discover that PITSHKE had any fitness whatever for the office. It also demonstrated his unfitness for that or any other office. But he was a Democratic candidate, regularly nominated, and 100,799 voters, with whom the protests of most of the respectable newspapers of the city against the election of such an unworthy person to the bench weighed as nothing against party ties and party habits, cast their votes for him on election day, while his Republican opponent received only 72,746 votes. It was a blind, ignorant vote that elected PITSHKE, and its blindness, ignorance, and stupidity have been conclusively proved by the Judge's behavior. He has done but four months' work on the bench, and since October, 1888, he has been continuously absent in Europe. He has not had the decency to communicate with his fellow-Judges of the City Court in regard to the work they were doing for him, and he has had the characteristic indecency to draw his salary of $10,000 a year. Gov. HILL has now suspended him, and will recommend his removal when the Legislature meets. The newspapers that opposed him, on grounds properly set forth after careful investigation, were right, and the 100,799 voters who elected him were grossly, egregiously, inexcusably wrong. Their error involves a direct money loss to the city of some $15,000 paid to PITSHKE for services never rendered, and indirectly, through the delay of business in the City Court, it has no doubt caused a very much greater loss to its citizens. Yet we suppose that among the 100,799 Pitshke voters there were many clergymen who preach sermons twice a year on the untrustworthiness and debasement of the press.

The Committee on Ways and Means may be in nowise influenced by the arguments made before it yesterday for the removal of the 30 per cent. duty on works of art, but its members cannot justify, even to their own minds, the retention of the duty. It is plain that the revenue yielded by the tax is not needed, and any protectionist who should venture to urge its retention on the ground that American artists need protection against foreign artists would be instantly confuted and silenced by the statement made by Mr. KENYON COX yesterday that out of 1,435 replies received to letters of inquiry sent to artists, art institutions, and art teachers, including all in the country whose addresses could be ascertained, 1,345 favored the abolition of the duty. We do not expect to see any changes in the tariff during the present session of Congress, but if any are made, and the duty on art works is retained, it will be solely through the impudent obstinacy of the Republican protectionist majority.

The loss of life on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad near White Sulphur Springs last Saturday would undoubtedly have been greater if the care of the train had been warmed by stoves. Fortunately they were heated by steam, and for this reason fire did not break out in the wreck to kill the eleven men who were disabled by severe injuries and consume the bodies of the dead. But while the company deserves to be commended for its use of steam instead of coal stoves, it deserves the severest censure for having permitted its track to become unsafe. It is stated that the ties were rotten and the rails badly worn at the place where the train was wrecked. On such a track the train was moving at a rate of from forty to fifty miles an hour.

The meeting of the National Guard Association, which is to be held in Washington for the purpose of considering measures suitable for the legislation of Congress, is likely to be of much interest. The step taken not long ago in doubling the annual appropriation for the militia, which had been strongly urged upon Congress by this association, seems to have "broken the ice," so that now the difficulties in the way of securing militia legislation appear less formidable than they did at one time. The end sought by all friends of the National Guard is to increase its efficiency; but about the means there is naturally a diversity of opinion. Some suggestions look to bringing the militia of the country into great annual camps, with regulars; while to many this appears to be a very costly experiment, which also would have the disadvantage of injuring the attendance on existing State encampments, since the men would not have time for both. However, it is largely with a view to seeing what can be wisely done that the National Guard Association has called its meeting. A larger approach to uniformity among the various State forces, on the highest models, would undoubtedly be desirable.

THE STREET-CLEANING TROUBLE.

Commissioner COLEMAN of the Department of Street Cleaning made a mistake when he claimed before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the streets of this city are kept in a clean condition, instead of presenting such defense as he may have had for the obvious fact that they are not in that condition. By that mistake he gave the Mayor the opportunity, of which he was prompt to avail himself, of assuming that he virtually confessed himself unequal to the task imposed upon him and unfit for the position he holds. Therein he did himself an apparent injustice.

Mr. COLEMAN is not a novice in street cleaning, and during the greater part of his eight years of service he has done much better than he has been doing of late. But for his own admission it would be a fair inference that his difficulties have been increased and that the present condition of the streets is due to something besides his own inefficiency. When Mayor HEWITT, whose regard for the interests of the city was certainly not inferior to Mayor GRANT'S, and whose political independence was vastly greater, had an opportunity to displace Mr. COLEMAN by merely appointing a successor on the expiration of his term, he was convinced that there would be no gain in appointing a new man, and we greatly doubt if matters would be improved by a Tammany appointment, unless a radical change is made in the conditions under which the Street-Cleaning Department works. It has been evident all through the present year that Mr. COLEMAN has felt the necessity of yielding to the Tammany influence in order to retain his place, but it would have been better for him to insist upon conducting the department in accordance with his own judgment so long as he remained at its head.

In the first place, it was in pursuance of a Tammany policy that the contract plan of cleaning the streets in the most densely-populated sections of the city was abandoned. This necessitated the direct employment of a largely-increased force of men, and it is easy to conceive that the Commissioner had all manner of broken-down and worthless hangers-on of Tammany politicians thrust upon him. He has made no revelations on this point, but the general method of employing men for city work is a familiar one. No man can conduct the Department of Street Cleaning successfully unless he is at liberty to employ men for what they can do and will do, to keep them faithfully up to their work, and to get rid of such as are incompetent, negligent, or intractable. Such a department cannot possibly do the work required of it if it is made serviceable to any political machine. The results we have been getting are precisely such as are to be expected and such as are inevitable, if the department is run in subjection to political influence, no matter who is at the head of it. It is to be regretted that Mr. COLEMAN did not decide to make a defence before the Board of Health, now that the Mayor has asked for his removal, which should fully expose the difficulties under which he has been forced to labor.

Even if the Commissioner of Street Cleaning is left independent in the appointment of his subordinates and the employment of his laborers, he has not all the power necessary to a proper performance of his duties. He cannot enforce the ordinances which prohibit the sweeping of dirt and the throwing of offal into the streets. He is dependent upon the co-operation of the Health Board and the Police Department for the proper performance of his own functions. He may have a street cleaned, but he cannot prevent its being befouled immediately thereafter. He is also hindered by the operations of those authorities that have control of the pavements, and the digging up and carting off of dirt from excavations is something which he can neither prevent nor regulate. We have no desire to excuse or defend Mr. COLEMAN, but we desire to see this matter dealt with fairly. For some reason the working of the Street-Cleaning Department has become very unsatisfactory, much more so in the last year than for a long time before. We ought to know precisely what the reason is. If it is Mr. COLEMAN'S inefficiency, he ought to go. If it is his too easy compliance with the demands of politicians and his too ready yielding to Tammany pressure, he is not in a position to claim much sympathy from the public. He should have recognized the public as his only master and insisted upon giving it the best service. If the trouble is in the system or in conditions for which the head of the department is not responsible, the remedy should be applied there, for the evil will not be cured by displacing Mr. COLEMAN with an appointee of the Tammany Mayor.

THE FREE LIST FOR THE TRUSTS.

We recently spoke of the discontinuance in certain prominent high-tariff journals of the attack upon Trusts and similar combinations that was begun in the same journals last Spring and carried on in the Summer. These journals had been crying loudly that combinations designed to prevent competition were the most formidable and dangerous enemies of "the protective policy," and urging that the most stringent measures should be taken for the defense of that policy against these deadly foes. The significant suspension of hostilities was preceded in one or two cases by an explanation that there were really only four or five combinations in existence in this country, and that two or three of these were not affected by tariff duties. Other organs became silent without any explanation.

With these journals the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, one of the most influential Republican papers of the West, should not be counted, for within a few days it has again expressed forcibly certain opinions that were very unpalatable to Trustmakers and the legislative agents of combinations when they were published some months ago. It asserts that it is the "theory of a protective tariff" that prices in the home market will be reduced materially by that competition which is caused and stimulated by the duty. But "these combinations step in and arbitrarily prevent the people from reaping the advantage thus provided," and for this reason are the enemies of protection. We commend to the attention of Mr. MCKINLEY and his associates in the Ways and Means Committee these remarks of the *Globe-Democrat*, which were published on the 24th inst.:

"It follows that believers in protection may consistently favor the idea of placing given articles *upon the free list* for the purpose of making such conspiracies impossible. *That is the only practical way to reach the evil and to vindicate the justice and soundness of the protective theory.* If it be said that this implies a surrender of ground already gained and a return to the original starting point, the answer is that domestic manufactures will not stop because the Trusts are destroyed; they will simply adapt their affairs to the situation and sell their products according to the regular law of supply and demand. The Trusts create an artificial condition, and when that is removed the normal one will ensue.

"Whenever any duty can be made to serve the purposes of a monopoly, it ceases to be protective in the true sense of the term and *should be promptly discarded.* The Republican Party is under no obligation to support and prolong such a duty.

"The Trusts must be throttled and eliminated. They antagonize protection, in theory and in practice; and a Republican Congress has no excuse for failing to proceed against them in an energetic and determined manner."

We cannot expect that Mr. MCKINLEY will be moved by such opinions as these, for he has declared that combinations "to control prices and extinguish competition" are "in no wise related to the tariff," but "are of foreign origin." There is, however, at least one other Republican member of the committee, Mr. BURROWS, (in whose State a stringent anti-combination law has been enacted,) who has recently expressed opinions of the same kind, and he will admit that they are sound.

We may remind the *Globe-Democrat* and Mr. BURROWS that their opinions on this subject will be of little service to the people unless they shall be expressed effectively with respect to combinations that are named and the duties under the shelter of which these combinations maintain prices. The *Globe-Democrat* asserts that "the only practical way to reach the evil" is to "place given articles upon the free list." Will the *Globe-Democrat* urge Congress to place on the free list white lead and linseed oil, and thus to remove the tariff duties by the aid of which two great combinations, the National Lead Trust and the Linseed Oil Trust, exact high prices for these two products?

Will our contemporary and Mr. BURROWS urge a reduction or the removal of all the duties used by the scores of combinations whose meetings and operations are reported by the press? Since the Ways and Means Committee began to hear the representatives of protected industries a few days ago, appeals for the retention of existing duties or for even higher rates have been made in the committee room by persons interested in several combinations whose existence is well known in the walks of trade, and about which paragraphs of news are frequently published in the daily journals.

Our friends who are moved by solicitude for the safety of a protective policy that is threatened by so many hostile combinations, its "deadly enemies," may rest assured that their representatives in Congress will not remove, or even materially reduce, the duties used by these combinations unless there shall be a strong demand for such action, accompanied by a bill of particulars. It is the members of the combinations who appear either personally or by proxy before the committee, and not the consumers from whom the ring prices are exacted. And it is not the custom of these gentlemen to tell the history of their combination compacts or agreements.

KEMMLER'S CASE.

The decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Department upholds the constitutionality of the law prescribing the use of electricity in the infliction of capital punishment. The unanimity of the decision and the arguments by which it is supported make it plain that any further appeal will be entirely futile. From the point of view of KEMMLER, the convicted murderer, who was sentenced to be executed before June 24, and who is still alive, such an appeal would have the advantage of prolonging his life until a decision upon it could be reached. But, as everybody who has followed the case is perfectly aware, the case of KEMMLER is a mere pretense. The people whose interests are really at stake, and who have instigated able and expensive counsel to attack the constitutionality of the law, are the patentees of the apparatus proposed to be employed in public executions. They desire to make it appear that the electric current generated by this apparatus, which invariably and instantly kills every innocent lineman or wayfarer who inadvertently encounters its full force, is not certain to kill a criminal when it is arranged with that express purpose, and that if it should not kill him it might give him pain. No doubt KEMMLER is willing enough to have the burden of hiring lawyers to prolong his forfeited life assumed by a corporation that is much better able than he to bear it. His willingness does not lessen the indecency of making use of a case in which a man's life is involved to produce the impression that a death-dealing engine is harmless. This indecency is one of the things that have made the proceeding a very heavy tax upon judicial patience. It is to be hoped the proceeding is now terminated, for it must be evident to the persons who have been using the name of KEMMLER that they have nothing to hope from a further appeal except a still more public and emphatic announcement that their apparatus is, in fact, an efficient instrument of death.

Judge DWIGHT'S opinion is exhaustive of the case in its legal as well as in its scientific aspects. The intentional infliction of death by means of electricity is no doubt "unusual," but to insist that punishments shall be "usual" would be to deprive the State, and not less the victim, of punishment of the benefit arising from the introduction of any more efficient and humane devices than were in use when the Constitution was adopted. In order to make a punishment unconstitutional it is necessary that it should be "cruel and unusual." Execution by electricity was recommended and adopted upon the distinct ground that it was less cruel than hanging, which it supplants. There was a time when barbarous cruelty was considered a necessary part of capital punishment, and when barbarities were added to the sentence according to the heinousness of the offense. In our time all this is altered, and the requisites for capital punishment are that death shall be instantaneous, that it shall be as little as possible painful to the victim, and that it shall be as little as possible revolting to the spectators. Execution by electricity meets these requirements, and no other method does. Death is instantaneous and absolutely painless, since electricity travels faster than sensation, and it has not the elements of horror for the spectators that belong to executions both by the gallows and by the guillotine. It is the duty, of course, of the counsel for a man condemned to death to make use of every lawful means to avert the execution of the sentence, and so it is quite possible that the point against the constitutionality of the law might have been raised if there had been no interest at stake but KEMMLER'S. In that case, however, his counsel would probably have submitted to the overwhelming weight of evidence that the mode of execution proposed was not "cruel and unusual" within the constitutional prohibition, and have given over their efforts with the decision that has now been rendered.

Nevertheless it is not upon public grounds, to be regretted that this case, involving a reform in the mode of inflicting capital punishment, as novel as it is needful, should be taken to the highest court and a final decision had upon it. Execution by hanging is certainly cruel, though, to our discredit be it said, it is not unusual, and the liability to accidents of various kinds in inflicting it makes an improvement upon it imperatively necessary. If the points raised by the electrical company had not been raised in KEMMLER'S case they would have been raised in some other. Now they are to be decided altogether and finally, and hereafter the new and humane law will be enforced without opposition.

THE CHURCHES IN 1889.

The year has been a busy one for the churches. The list of conferences, assemblies, conventions, synods, is a long one, and there have been some interesting discussions, among which that in the Presbyterian Church (Northern) on revision of the Westminster Confession has attracted most attention.

Two Presbyterian churches in Great Britain have already settled this question for themselves—one by the adoption of a "Declaratory Statement," showing in what sense the Westminster doctrines are received, the other by formulating a new creed; while the two chief branches in Scotland, the Kirk and the Free Kirk, have not yet decided how they will meet the growing demand for relief from an outgrown theological formula. The Presbyterians in this country had hardly got ready for a discussion of the subject when the Presbyterian General Assembly, which met in this city last May, suddenly and quite unexpectedly resolved to submit an overture to the Presbyteries to obtain their views on revision. The Presbyteries were asked to say whether they wanted revision, and if so how much. The discussion began at once, before the Presbyteries had time to act, and both ministers and laymen rushed into the arena in favor of and against revision. The first Presbyteries to express their views voted against revision. New-Brunswick Presbytery, which embraces the great theologians of Princeton, declared for the Confession as it is. Later, New-York Presbytery, the largest in the Church and carrying on its list the Faculty of Union Theological Seminary, voted strongly for revision, the Presbyteries of Brooklyn and Cincinnati taking similar action. So far about forty-five out of two hundred and eleven Presbyteries have spoken and they are for revision three to one. Whether this ratio will hold good in the rest of the Presbyteries may be doubted; but it looks as though the constitutional two-thirds might be obtained for revision. Those asking for revision agree that the Confession needs modification in at least two respects. They want the passage relating to "elect infants" so revised as to preclude the idea that any dying in infancy are doomed, and that respecting reprobation so changed as not to say that GOD for His own good pleasure "passes by" those whom He has not elected to save. The discussion also shows that a considerable number of ministers and laymen would prefer a new creed to revision.

The Northern and Southern Presbyterian Assemblies, unable to agree to reunite, adopted a scheme of co-operation in home and foreign work. The great obstacle to revision is the caste or race question. The Southern Presbyterians wish the colored ministers and members to be set apart by themselves, but the Northern Assembly refuses to consent to the drawing of a color line.

The color line has been a dominant question in two other bodies, the Congregational and the Protestant Episcopal. White Congregational churches in Georgia show a desire to be in a conference by themselves, but the National Congregational Council advises them to admit the colored churches into their practical fellowship. The Episcopal General Convention was asked not to sanction the efforts being made in Virginia and South Carolina to set the negroes apart in missionary jurisdictions, but the convention declared that it could not interfere in the affairs of the dioceses. It affirmed, however, the equality of all Christians.

The Episcopal Convention adopted finally a number of changes in the Prayer Book, and passed others over to the next General Convention for final action. It refused to change the name of the church, and recommitted its revised Hymnal for further revision.

Among the other notable conferences were the Lutheran General Council, the Lutheran General Synod, the Lutheran United Synod, South, the Universalist General Convention, the National Unitarian Conference, the Free Baptist General Conference, the United Brethren General Conference, the General Christian Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, and the Catholic Congress in Baltimore. The latter was in celebration of the centenary of the organization of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. It was opened by imposing ceremonies, two cardinals officiating, and a Papal Legate being present. Pontifical mass was celebrated, sermons were preached by Archbishops RYAN and IRELAND, papers were read by prominent Catholic laymen, and at the close of the Congress the theological hall in connection with the proposed Catholic University in Washington was formally opened.

In Canada there was a long and sharp discussion over the grant by the Province of Quebec of $400,000 to the Catholic Church in settlement of claims arising out of the suppression of the Order of Jesuits in the last century. The grant was strenuously opposed by Protestants, but the Governor General refused to disallow it. A strong anti-Catholic feeling exists, and disestablishment of the Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec promises to become a burning question.

The American Board of Foreign Missions met in this city in October for the first time since 1832. Sharp criticisms of the management of the Prudential Committee were uttered from the platform, and a committee was appointed to examine into the methods of administration and report next year. Opposition was manifested to the re-election of certain officers, particularly to Secretary ALDEN, but it did not prevail. The board closed its meeting in a burst of harmony, and it was hoped that the differences would never be heard of again; but the recent action of the Prudential Committee in refusing at present to appoint as a missionary an applicant from Andover Seminary, on the ground that his views as to probation after death are somewhat too favorable, promises to rekindle the fires of strife.

The churches have collected large sums during the year for missionary and other church work, they have added largely to their membership, and have on the whole been fairly prosperous.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House once more last night before an audience of moderate size. The Italian operas are apparently losing their hold on the patrons of the house, and it is beyond question that the solid music of Wagner will be warmly welcomed to-morrow evening, when "Lohengrin" is to be produced. However, it was very wise policy on the part of that far-sighted young impresario, Edmund C. Stanton, to put on the lighter works at the beginning of the season, when every one was eager for opera, and to save the stronger operas till the public appetite began to need a little whetting.

The performance last evening did not differ in any material respects from the first presentation of "Un Ballo." Josef Beck, who has established himself as a capable and scrupulously useful artist, sang Renato. Instead of Herr Reichmann, and was very satisfactory in the rôle. Herr Perotti was again the Count and Lilli Lehmann the Amelia. Their two powerful voices were heard to great advantage, and the duet in the second act called forth warm applause. The other members of the cast were acceptable, and the chorus and orchestra discharged their duties satisfactorily. Herr Seidl conducted with his customary ability.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The Byrons began a week's engagement at the Windsor Theatre last evening with their familiar play, "Across the Continent." The house was well filled, especially in the galleries, and was appreciative. In the second act a number of specialties were introduced—Max Miller in his German sketches, Charles A. Mason in "negro eccentricities," and Gracie Beebe in song and dance, all of which seemed to please the audience particularly.

Annie Pixley and her company in "22 Second Floor" succeeded in keeping a large audience in extremely good spirits last evening at the Grand Opera House. The first act went rather slowly, but the "distraction" scene at the "Jinkerson House," where the mystery on the stage thickens, while all is as bright as day to the audience, was highly amusing. Everybody seemed particularly tickled when the nurse brings in Mrs. Ellis's baby—a real, live specimen apparently not far beyond the lobster color period—and tries to palm the infant off on Miss Flora Featherstone, who is the long-lost twin sister of the child's mother, but does not know it. Annie Pixley takes the double part of the twin sisters, Mrs. Ellis one of the 400, and Miss Flora Featherstone the actress, and carries through the two characters neatly and prettily. Several graceful little dances are introduced by Miss Pixley in the Miss Featherstone rôle. The "Second Floor" will run through the week.

Tony Pastor's Theatre was literally packed last night, and every spectator seemed to be delighted with the entertainment. The programme was unusually good. Mr. Pastor himself sang several new songs that were warmly encored, and Miss Jennie Valmore emphasized the favorable impression she had already made at this house as a serio-comic vocalist. Thomas O'Brien did a wonderful acrobatic act; Ad Ryman was amusing in an original sketch, and Baker, Jones, Manning, and Davis encountered their usual success in "Silver Bells." There were also the Vidocqs, Willie Western, Sheffer and Blakely, Delhaise in a new "trap act," and a prestidigitatenr, who called himself Revillo. The entertainment, as a whole, is one of the best Mr. Pastor has offered in some time.

The New Fantasma" is the name that the Hanlons are pleased to apply to the pantomime they presented at the Fourth-Street Theatre last night. The novelties suggested by the title, however, were not apparent. The tricks were time-honored, and the spectacular effects were by no means striking, while the dialogue was the sawdriest nonsense. Nevertheless, the entertainment is calculated to please children, and coming as it does at the close of the holidays, it will probably be well patronized.

Fanny Davenport began a two weeks' engagement at the Star Theatre last night by appearing in the title rôle of Sardou's "La Tosca." The actress never played better, and the large audience applauded her enthusiastically. She was supported by a competent company, of which Melbourne McDowell as the Baron Scarpia was at the head.

Prof. Herrmann, assisted by Mme. Herrmann, began an engagement of one week at the Harlem Opera House last evening. The programme was divided into four parts, which included "Fiorine" and the cremation scene. The audience, although moderate in size, was enthusiastic and cordially greeted the professor with well-timed applause.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED.

Right in the heart of the Catharine-street Russian-Polish colony, at 22, a serious tenement-house conflagration was imminent last night about 6 o'clock. The fourth story of 22 is occupied by a "co-operative tailoring society," more commonly known as a "sweating shop." At the top of 22 Catharine-street, at 5 o'clock, Herman Goldberg and three young women were finishing up a big job.

There was a red-hot flat surface stove near the centre of the apartment. Mrs. Ida Frank, one of the young women, placed a cool iron on the stove and leaned far across its red-hot surface to take up another iron. Her loose flannel waist immediately caught fire and in a second the flames burst out around her. As she shrieked for help Goldberg and her two female co-workers rushed to her side and endeavored to quench the fire. A big pile of heavy tailor goods was lying close at hand. One of the girls, Esther Klein, grasped a fold and swung it around to cover Mrs. Frank. One end of the fold, though, was inadvertently swept over the stove and before they were aware of their danger their own clothes had been fired.

In the meantime the interiors of the Poles had alarmed the tenants below and attracted Special Officer J. R. Carter to the spot. He helped to quench the fire and found four people badly burned and suffering extremely. An ambulance was called and Goldberg and the women were carried to Bellevue. Mrs. Frank's wounds are of a rather serious nature, she being badly burned about the breast and hands. Goldberg is badly burned in the face, and the girls received similar injuries.

The Bellevue physicians said last night that the burns would not prove dangerous. The police of the Fourth Precinct say that there is constant danger from accidents of this kind in their neighborhood. The carelessness with which the co-operative work seems to be the chief cause of accidents of this kind.

HUDNUT SELLS OUT.

There was a notable business transfer down town yesterday afternoon. Alexander Hudnut's two drug stores at 203 and 218 Broadway were sold to Messrs. H. T. Cutter and George Ramsey, and the transaction, it is understood, was closed with a certified check for $250,000 on the Chatham National Bank. Immediate possession was given, and the deal marks the retirement from business of one of the oldest and best-known druggists in the metropolis. Both stores will be continued for the present without any change in the clerical forces, and the new owners will make their headquarters at 203 Broadway.

Mr. H. T. Cutter came here from Philadelphia about a dozen years ago and organized a corporation to run Hegeman & Co.'s store at 203 Broadway. Mr. Cutter was President, and Mr. Ramsey Secretary and Treasurer. Last Spring the property passed into the control of Alexander Hudnut for $100,000, and Mr. Ramsey was continued as manager, until he and his associate terminated the big deal which has been pending for some time prior to yesterday.

Alexander Hudnut started the store in the *Herald* Building, and has been there ever since it was built a quarter of a century ago. It is estimated that he has accumulated a fortune equal to a round million of dollars.

Hudnut's up-town store, on Broadway, is not in the deal and is conducted by Richard Hudnut, son of the druggist who retires. It is said that Hudnut the elder retains an interest to the extent of $25,000 in the up-town store.

IN THE POLITICAL SWIM.

Congressman "Tim" Campbell's friends and followers attended the reception of the Oriental Club, of which he is President, at the clubhouse, 443 Grand-street, last night. Sixth District statesmen and statesmen from other districts were plentiful in the big crowd, and there was good cheer enough going round to make the ex-Congressman's smile bigger and broader than usual.

Charles H. Young, a prominent Republican of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, has decided to go out of politics and has consequently resigned his position of Chairman of the Republican Assembly District Committee, also as member of the Republican County Committee, and the Town Committee of New-Rochelle.

The enrolled Republicans of the Twenty-second Assembly District held an adjourned meeting last night, heard the reports of the standing committees, appointed a committee of fifteen to prepare a ticket for the primary, and passed a resolution complimenting John H. Gunner for his work in the last campaign.

The U. S. Grant Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District will have its annual reception at 215 East Thirty-fourth-street to-night. Bernard Biglin is President of the club as well as leader of the district.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Alexander Hamilton, grandson of the great Revolutionary statesman, died at his home "Nevis," at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, early yesterday morning. His death was due to a severe cold which his advanced age prevented him rallying from. The funeral will in all probability be held Thursday.

Mr. Hamilton was born about seventy-five years ago in lower Broadway, the view from the window of his father's mansion taking in the bay. His father, Col. James A. Hamilton, was the second son of Alexander Hamilton. His mother was Miss Morris, of Morrisania, daughter of Gouverneur Morris. Mr. Hamilton was educated at West Point, but did not follow the profession of arms. Instead, he studied law and became the founder of the firm of Hamilton and Lyon, which, more than a quarter of a century ago, was one of the most famous law partnerships in the city. His associates at the bar were Charles O'Conor, Daniel Lord, William Curtis, and Francis B. Cutting. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Hamilton became a member of Gen. Wool's staff and did much effective work as a member of the Sanitary Commission. He retired from active business in 1869 and lived for several years in a great roomy mansion in North Washington-square. Then he removed to "Nevis," which took its name from the West Indian Island upon which his grandfather was born in 1757. The house was purchased from Stephen B. Tompkins about fifty years ago by Mr. Hamilton's father. Here the retired lawyer led a very quiet life. He passed much of his time in collecting articles of historic interest. Among the articles in his possession was a Stuart portrait of Gen. Washington, which was given to Alexander Hamilton by the first President as a token of his regard.

Mr. Hamilton never busied himself in political affairs, the only Government office he ever held being Secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid in 1843. When he returned here in 1850 he was offered the post of United States District Attorney for this district, but declined it. He was one of the founders of the Union Club, from which he resigned a few years ago, and was the first person to sign the roll of membership of the Knickerbocker Club when it was organized in 1871. Of this club Mr. Hamilton remained President from its beginning until his death. He was a Trustee and Treasurer of the Astor Library, a Director of the London, Liverpool and Globe Fire Insurance Company, Vice President of the Society for the Cincinnati, and a Vestryman and Trustee of Trinity Church.

In 1840 Mr. Hamilton married Miss Angelica Livingston, daughter of Matnrin Livingston, who survives him. All their children died in infancy. Mr. Hamilton has contributed much to the knowledge of the public of the Revolutionary period by means of various essays based upon his grandfather's papers.

PROF. HENRY MOLLENHAUER.

Prof. Henry Mollenhauer, a widely-known musical director, died suddenly last night at his home, 73 Livingston-street, Brooklyn, of heart disease. He was in his usual health at dinner time. An hour later he had a congestive chill, and in twenty minutes he was dead.

The Professor was a native of Erfurt, Germany, and was sixty-four years old. As a boy he was regarded as a musical prodigy, and he gave public performances before he was seven years old. He evinced great attention to instrumental music and soon mastered many instruments. He became a member of the Royal Orchestra at Stockholm in 1853, playing the violoncello, and three years later he came to America. The critics received him favorably, and he jumped at once into fame, especially with the patrons of the Philharmonic concerts.

He made his home in Brooklyn, and established the Conservatory of Music in that city. He had thousands of pupils, and from their ranks he gave annually a concert at the Academy of Music that had become the festure of the local musical world.

Prof. Mollenhauer leaves a widow and seven children. His funeral will take place on Thursday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Jacob Ricketts Pentz, who some thirty years ago was one of the best-known men in New-York's shipping and marine insurance trades, died at his home at 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, on Sunday, of rheumatism of the heart. He was born in this city of good old Knickerbocker stock in 1809, and was educated at Master Seeley's school. He began his business life with the large shipping firm of John Osborn & Co., and a few years later became Secretary of the Atlantic Insurance Company, which position he held until the breaking out of the war. Mr. Pentz went out with the Fifty-fifth New-York Volunteers, and served until he was stricken with rheumatism in 1863 and ordered home. He was never free from this disease thereafter. The funeral services will be held at his residence this evening at 8 o'clock, and the interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

J. Otis Averill, who died Sunday at his residence, 165 Willow-street, Brooklyn, was well known among insurance men in this city. He was born in New-York in 1830, and was the son of the late Augustin Averill, formerly a successful cotton merchant of this city. He was educated at a private school, and entered business, soon forming the firm of Hunt & Averill, which, until the death of Mr. Hunt, did an active provision business with Western cities. On Feb. 4, 1868, Mr. Averill entered the employ of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, where he had since remained. He leaves a widow, four sons, and two daughters. One of the former, J. Otis Averill, Jr., is married, and is now living in Yokohama, Japan, where he is connected with the firm of John Middleton & Co. The funeral will take place at 155 Willow-street this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Lyman

A BROADSIDE AT ALLISON

STRONG ARRAIGNMENT OF THE IOWA SENATOR.

CALLED TO THE BAR BY A REPUBLICAN ORGAN, AND HIS SINS OF OMISSION AND COMMISSION REVIEWED.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 30.—The Cedar Rapid *Gazette*, the leading Republican paper in Eastern Iowa, is out with a severe arraignment of Senator Allison's public record. It occupies sixteen columns, and contains some startling disclosures by a comparison of Iowa Republican platforms and the Congressional *Record*, showing Senator Allison's unquestioned action in behalf of corporations, and his refusal to heed the demands of his constituents for a long term of years; that he voted against the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce bill, because he thought it would cripple the railroads, and afterward attempted to kill the bill by voting to recommit it; how he was told by Senator Van Wyck to go home and commune with his people on the subject; how the Hennepin Canal project, so badly needed by the people of the Northwest and zealously fought for by all political parties in Iowa, has been left to die for lack of appropriations which Allison, if influential, could no doubt have secured; how he feared to antagonize railroad influences by getting the canal for Iowa, and, in short, how he voted in behalf of corporations in which he was interested, and for encouraging trusts, monopolies, and trade conspiracies. His treatment of old soldiers, his failure to enter the army, his skulking on the prohibition question, and his uniform failure to serve the people of Iowa are reviewed in the most trenchant manner, and based on the impregnable foundations of the *Record*. The *Gazette* concludes that any one of a thousand different Republicans in Iowa could have done ten times as much for the State during a quarter of a century, if they had so endeavored, by keeping free from Wall-street influences, by not working for corporations, by not voting for franchises in which they were personally interested, but by making a manly, courageous effort year after year for that which the people of his State demanded and needed.

"What has Mr. Allison done that shows he is influential?" the *Gazette* asks. "Who has he influence over? That is the question. Does he influence the Senators, or the Congressmen, or who, or nobody? Is it all talk and wind about his influence? It seems so. Whom of them has he influenced in favor of Iowa? What bill did he ever introduce that was of interest to the people of this state? What law did he ever help secure in a quarter of a century that was of a particle of benefit to this State? The East has been benefitted by the votes of the Iowa delegation. Monopolies have been fostered and trusts built up by some of his votes, but Iowa interests have received no benefit whatever.

"But in return for all these services that might have been and were not, Iowa has done something for Allison. She has put him in position to get rich. He had been in Iowa but a short time before he went to Congress. He had done nothing for the State nor the party. Since that time he has become an aristocrat, an autocrat. Iowa has given him a chance to fill his pockets with gold, and he has filled them. He comes to the State once in six years to give money to some Republican candidates for the Legislature to help them get elected that they may help elect him. These are facts, and can be shown. Scores if not hundreds of Republican candidates in time past have had money from him to use in the campaign.' He will not be dare not, deny it. How could such men be expected to vote against him after he had done that for them.

"Concerning the probability of Mr. Allison's return the *Gazette* says: "There are many contingencies. Trades will be in order. Promises of position will figure. Money will unquestionably be a factor. It has been in the past; it may be again. The natural result to be looked for under ordinary circumstances is his defeat. His election. His agents are never at rest. No sooner is one of his campaigns over than he immediately prepares for another. The offices place many men under obligation to him. Favors to corporations for what we all admire—misrepresentation of the people—and attempting to smother their legislation, form another factor of his strength. Then, again there is as yet no Republican candidate against him, though several strong men have been mentioned. There seem to be too many cowards. Any one of twenty we could name would be elected if they would but declare. But those who could say till the place are muzzled in one way or another. Others are waiting for a more convenient season.

"The Democratic Party will not be solid against him as some of the influential Democrats, the same as some influential Republicans, are 'booming' him. Money, influence, and filthy more are more to them than party success. They would trade off party for selfish purposes. Some of the Democratic legislators are the worst tools of corporations in the land. That is the strawberry mark by which every Democrat who votes for Allison may be known. It is a blame hard mark to lose, but nevertheless true. A very large portion of the Republican Party, especially the farmers and workingmen, are against Mr. Allison. Several of the Democratic managers are at heart for him. Many of the self-appointed Republican bosses are for him. They are for him in success, they are against him in defeat."

The *Gazette* then appeals to the farmers of the State to repudiate Mr. Allison. It declares that Mr. Post, the Secretary of the State Alliance, is trying to stem the tide against him, being induced thereto by promises of office. It cautions them not to be on their guard. They should rise and break the yoke of oppression. It is for their welfare to do so. They are far more interested than any other class of people, although every citizen is interested. If the farmers continue to work like slaves and reap no reward for their labors; if they continue to sell their produce at absolute cost of prodnction, the profits all going into the hands of trusts and combines and monopolies through the "silence" or "action" of just such men as Mr. Allison; it they permit the profits they should have to build up millionaires by the thousands, and millionaires ten and fifty and one hundred times over, faster and faster, while they in turn are just making both ends meet; if the farmers want to sit down and refuse to investigate or think, or act, then they should not complain in the years to come, for they have had their warning.

The article is a powerful broadside, and it has already created a genuine surprise in the ranks of Mr. Allison's supporters.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—8 P. M.—For Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, colder, northwesterly winds, fair on Wednesday.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, fair, colder, northerly winds, fair and warmer on Wednesday.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair, colder, northerly winds, fair and warmer on Wednesday.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fair, colder Tuesday morning, warmer by Wednesday morning, northerly winds.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
3 A. M.	32°	52°	3:30 P. M.	46°	38°
6 A. M.	31°	50°	6 P. M.	42°	36°
9 A. M.	32°	45°	9 P. M.	41°	34°
12 M.	44°	40°	12 P. M.	39°	34°

Average temperature yesterday.....40⅞°
Average temperature for same date last year..38⅝°

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thomas McGreevy of Montana is at the Gilsey House.

Prof. S. P. Langley of Washington is at the Brevoort House.

Senator C. P. Vedder of Elliottville, N. Y., is at the Hotel Normandie.

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada and Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina are at the Hoffman House.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Charles Levi Woodbury, Col. Jonas H. French, and Charles A. Sinclair of Boston and Gen. Anson G. McCook are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MRS. CAROLINE COLEMAN DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Caroline Coleman, aged forty-five years, an actress, was found dead in her room at 603 Arch-street, this city, this afternoon. She had been addicted to the use of opium, and it is thought she either accidentally or intentionally took an overdose of the drug.

The husband of the dead woman, who is an actor, at present playing with a traveling company in Baltimore, has been notified by telegraph of his wife's death, and is expected here to-morrow to take charge of her remains.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON HELPS THE ARCH.

The Washington Memorial Arch fund still continues to grow, and has now reached the amount of $64,388 21. Treasurer William R. Stewart of 54 William-street yesterday received $100 from Joseph Jefferson, the actor, and through the *World* $25. Those who have charge of the fund feel pride in the steady increase which has marked its course from its beginning.

PINKERTONS AMONG THE MINERS.

ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 30.—Three carloads of Pinkerton detectives passed through here this afternoon for Watson, a mining town six miles from Pennsylvania, Penn., where it is said [illegible] from the striking miners.

AFRICA'S CONQUERORS.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL — STANLEY STARTING HOMEWARD.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Marquis of Salisbury has completed his answer to the Portuguese note. The silence of Consul Johnston encourages the opinion that he is organizing to oust the Portuguese from their new positions. The Marquis is seriously ill.

The Channel squadron is proceeding to Gibraltar. The Calliope, coming home to be paid off, was stopped at Port Said, and is probably to go to Delagoa Bay.

Lieut. Tiedeman of the Peters expedition, sent a dispatch from Addo Baruch Royal, dated Nov. 28, to Lieut. Borchert, in which he warned him not to believe gloomy reports about Peters and himself, as they were both safe and sound.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Letters published in the *Kreuz Zeitung*, dated Aden, Dec. 10, refer to a communication from Dr. Peters in which he announced that he was in good health and spirits, and said he was glad he had been reported dead.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 30.—Mr. Stanley and Col. Enan-Smith, British Consul General here, sailed to-day for Mombassa. The remainder of the members of Mr. Stanley's expedition will leave to-morrow.

A LETTER FROM PARNELL.

DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—Mr. Parnell has written a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, in which he says that he has received no notice of having been made a co-respondent in the suit brought by Capt. O'Shea against his wife for divorce. Mr. Parnell also says that since 1880 he has resided at Capt. O'Shea's house at Eltham. He was frequently there when Capt. O'Shea was absent, but the latter was cognizant of his being there. He declares that Mr. Houston, Secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic Union, instigated Capt. O'Shea to institute proceedings for a divorce in order to diminish the damages which may be awarded to Mr. Parnell in his libel suit against the *Times*.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Mr. Houston has written a letter denying the statement made by Mr. Parnell in his letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, O'Shea also denies the statement.

REWARDING HIS CABINET.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—Emperor Francis Joseph has created Chevalier Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Minister of Worship and Education, a Baron, and has transferred Gen. von Welcersheimb, Minister for the National Defence, to the upper house of the Reichsrath. He has also conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold on Count von Falkenhayn, Minister of Agriculture, and the First-Class Decoration of the Order of the Iron Cross on Count von Schoenborn, Minister of Justice, and Herr Zalewsky.

It is believed that the Emperor's action was taken to openly express his confidence in the Cabinet on the eve of the conference on German and Bohemian affairs, to be held in Vienna Jan. 15, at which an endeavor will be made to arrange an entente between the Germans and Czechs.

TRYING GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

ELBERFELD, Dec. 30.—The trial of the ninety-one Socialists who were accused of belonging to a secret society, and of conspiring to disturb the public peace, was ended here to-day. Deputies Bebel, Grillenberger, and Schumacher, and forty-four other prisoners were acquitted. Deputy Harm was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Bartel, a carpenter, and Hoettenberger, a tailor, each received a four months' sentence. Neumann, a cigar dealer, was sentenced to five months, and Finke, a confectioner, to eighteen months' imprisonment. The others who were found guilty were sentenced to terms ranging from fourteen days to three months.

GIVING CARDINAL'S HATS.

ROME, Dec. 30.—A Papal consistory was held to-day. The Pope delivered an allocution, in which he emphasized his censure of the Government's Ecclesiastical Trusts bill, and condemned the deposition of the Bishop of Altamura, Italy.

The Pope has bestowed the Cardinal's hat upon the Archbishops of Paris, Lyons, and Prague, and has preconized many Archbishops and Bishops of Europe. Different countries, including Archbishop Cleary of Toronto, and the following Bishops in America: Marty, Sioux Falls; Zardetti, St. Claude; Vandevyer, Richmond; Maogobrick, Duluth; Stanley, Jamestown; Cotter, Winona.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—During the performance of "Jeanne d'Arc," by Mme. Bernhardt, last night, the pyre used in the play became ignited from the surrounding fire. Mme. Bernhardt, who was on the pyre, received no injury from the fire, but fainted. Two scene shifters were seriously burned while extinguishing the fire.

Another fire has been reported here from Obook, a French settlement on Tajarah Bay, on the east coast of Africa, that two French missionaries, who were traveling from Zeilah to Harrar, under the escort of eight Greeks, were attacked by natives and all the party were murdered.

DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—The Earl of Zetland, the new Viceroy of Ireland, in reply to a number of addresses which were presented to him to-day, said he was rejoiced that the condition of Ireland was so far different from what it was when Lord Londonderry, the late Viceroy, was welcomed to Dublin in 1886. The happy results that had been achieved induced the Government to persevere with the Coercion Act. He could, was sanguine of further progress toward the prosperity, peace, and contentment which all desired.

OPORTO, Dec. 30.—Dom Pedro continues utterly prostrated. The doctors have advised that efforts be made to rouse him by conversation, but he does not respond to any one's questions. The Comte and Comtesse d'Eu arrived here to-day. The ex-Emperor's meeting with his daughter was of a painful character. The funeral will be held Jan. 4.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Jackson, the colored Australian pugilist, has cabled his acceptance of the Sullivan challenge of the California Athletic Club.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Daniel Slote & Co., manufacturers of blank books at 119 and 121 William-street, suspended yesterday on account of being involved in the failure of J. B. Sheffield & Son of Saugerties. The members of the firm, Mrs. Sarah B. Slote, Frank Bowman, and William A. Manierstock made an assignment yesterday to Charles F. Cantine of Kingston, giving preferences for $55,602, all on notes for money loaned, of which $35,702 were indorsed by J. B. Sheffield & Son, and are the last preferred. At the office of the firm it was said that the assignment was solely on account of the failure of J. B. Sheffield & Son, with whom the firm had had close business relations for many years, and the inability of the firm to meet the obligations due the Sheffields. All the notes given the latter were legitimate business paper for money advanced or for merchandise, there being no accommodation notes whatever between the two concerns. Ten days ago the firm of Daniel Slote & Co. supposed it was solvent, but, in view of a receiver being appointed for J. B. Sheffield & Son, it could not tell how matters would turn out, and it deemed it best to make an assignment. It could not tell yesterday how much liabilities were or the value of the assets. The clerks were busy making an inventory, which would take considerable time on account of the many articles in stock. *Bradstreet's* reports show that the business has been established 119 William-street for over thirty years. The old firm of Slote, Woodman & Co. failed in 1873, with liabilities of $208,000, and compromised at 30 cents on the dollar. Daniel Slote was the "Dan" of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," and the firm for many years past has made a specialty of Mark Twain's scrapbook. Daniel Slote died Feb. 13, 1882, and his widow continued in the firm. She owned the business premises, 119 and 121 William-street, valued at $35,000, mortgaged for $19,000. July 1, 1888, the last statement showed assets $251,031; liabilities, $94,317; actual, $158,714. A large part of the stock was manufactured at Saugerties.

Moritz Frey, manufacturer of dress trimmings at 927 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Moses Isberg, giving a preference to Mrs. Frey for $470. The place was seized by the Sheriff a few days ago.

Alfred Adams, dealer in crockery at 472 Tenth-avenue, made an assignment yesterday to George W. Almy, giving preferences for $929. He started in business last March, and carried a stock of about $2,000.

The schedules of Fuche & Krans, cigar manufacturers at 1,327 Avenue A, show liabilities $134,396; nominal assets, $110,335; actual assets, $66,836.

TWENTY-TWO FIREMEN INJURED.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—Last evening thousands of people assembled on the grounds of the Club Almendares to witness a firemen's exhibition, the object of which was to raise funds for the Fire Department. For the purpose of the exhibition a two-story wooden building had been erected, which was to be set on fire.

After the torch had been applied and the firemen had taken their places in different parts of the burning structure it was discovered that the water supply prepared for the occasion had been tampered with by some miscreant.

Not having sufficient water with which to fight the flames, the firemen were obliged to escape from the building as quickly as possible, some being compelled to throw themselves from the roof. Twenty-two of them were injured three so seriously that they cannot recover.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—A special to the *Evening Wisconsin* from Veeper, Wood County, Wis., says an incendiary fire in Henry Sherry & Co.'s lumber yard last evening destroyed 1,500,000 feet of lumber, valued at $25,000. The loss is partly covered by insurance. About twenty rods of side track belonging to the Wisconsin, Pittsville and Superior Railway Company was ruined and three Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul flat cars also burned.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A NEW MICHIGAN COMPANY.

DETROIT, Dec. 30.—Articles of association of the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw Railway Company have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $5,000,000 and the company is authorized to construct a railroad from the State line between Michigan and Ohio, in the county of Lenawee, North, via Saginaw to the Straits of Mackinac. The incorporators are practically the same as those owning the Toledo, Saginaw and Mackinaw, and the new company will operate that road.

The object of the new organization is to avoid confusion of name with the Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon, and also to effect a change of the southern terminus of the road. Rolling stock is being purchased and other preparations made to increase the traffic and extend the road, which will be operated independently of all previous connections. James G. Gardner, formerly of the Buffalo and Pittsburg and lately of Minneapolis, has been appointed Superintendent. The southern terminus of the road will be changed from Toledo to Cincinnati, the company regarding the fact that a direct line to Toledo is already in operation from Saginaw. At Durand the road will form independent connections with the Grand Trunk, Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, and the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, but will, next year, have its own line southward as well as northward, thus giving the Saginaw Valley a direct outlet to the Ohio River.

The new company will erect car shops and make its headquarters in Saginaw. After Tuesday the present lease with the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Company will cease, and the line from Bay City to Durand will be operated independently of all existing arrangements.

TO BE ACQUIRED BY CARNEGIE.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—It is announced that in April next Andrew Carnegie will secure a majority of the stock of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company. It is understood that the entire holding of Eastern people is included in this deal. Mr. Carnegie already has 35,000 shares. The stock is $7,000,000 common and $5,000,000 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred, both kinds of stock being of the par value of $50 a share, amounting to 240,000 shares.

The cost of the road and equipments was $21,595,000 and the funded debt is $3,350,000. The net revenue for 1888 was $494,797. The road, with leased lines, is 375.55 miles in length. It has leased the Pittsburg and Northern, the Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo, the Pittsburg, Painesville and Fairport, and the Trumbull and Mahoning. The leased lines are operated at actual cost, the lessee guaranteeing the net earnings to pay the interest on the bonded debt, and agreeing for advances any deficiency.

The holdings of President Harry W. Oliver, the estate of James Callery, John W. Chalfant, and others of this city go with the sale. The price is said to be $1,000 for the $25 shares of common and $35 for the preferred stock. As all but 500 shares of the stock is held in trust by Drexel, Morgan & Co. for the boodholders till 1892, it is safe to say there will be no change in the management in that time. The railroad's business is now directed by the Trustees, will then become more distinctively a Pittsburg concern, and will be used largely by certain manufacturers here who are interested in securing an independent line out of the city for their heavy shipments.

THE ERIE DISPUTE SETTLED.

The trouble between the Erie Railroad Company and its employes has been satisfactorily settled. At 11o'clock yesterday morning the Grievance Committee, with Chairman Youngson as spokesman, called on General Manager Thomas at his office, and a long conference was the result. The Erie system was represented by Mr. Thomas, General Superintendent Tucker of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, General Superintendent Murphy of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Ross Kells, Superintendent of Motive Power, and J. H. Barrett, Superintendent of Transportation.

The best of feeling seemed to prevail on both sides, and at the conclusion of the conference it was announced that everything had been satisfactorily settled. The terms of the settlement were reduced to writing and were signed by Mr. Thomas for the company and Mr. Youngson for the employes. It is generally understood that the "book" which has been the source of so much disquietude to the engineers has been abolished. The four engineers whose discharge created a good deal of feeling will be reinstated.

Yesterday afternoon the employes held a meeting in the Third National Bank Building, in Franklin-avenue, Jersey City, at which the Grievance Committee reported the successful termination of its mission. Some purely local grievances were disonssed, and a committee was sent to Superintendent Murphy, but was unable to see him. The committeemen will call on him this morning.

AN EXTRA DIVIDEND DECLARED.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 30.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to-day statements of the results of working for the year were submitted which, estimating the month of December, showed net earnings for the year, above working expenses, of $6,029,600, affording a surplus above fixed charges of $2,250,000, which, added to the surplus from last year, would make a total surplus of $2,576,000 at the close of the present year. The question of an extra dividend was considered and it was decided to declare a supplementary dividend of 1 per cent. payable Feb. 17, with the regular 1½ per cent., half yearly dividend from the annuity fund in the hands of the Dominion Government, making a total for the half year of 2½ per cent.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 30.—According to the public accounts for the last fiscal year, the total cash payments by the Dominion Government for the Canadian Pacific Railway construction up to the 30th of June last were $61,899,600. Besides the cash outlay upon the road, the Government has given 25,000,000 acres of public lands.

MORE RATE CUTTING.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—The dissolution of the Western Passenger Association will be followed by a war of rates. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul to-day announced a cut of $2 50 in the first-class rate from St. Paul to Chicago, and a cut of 70 cents in the rate in the same class to Milwaukee. In order to avoid violation of the Inter-State commerce law the company will have to cut its rates to Kansas City, Sioux City, and Council Bluffs. The officers of the St. Paul Company and the officers of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Road charge the Wisconsin Central Railroad, whose refusal to enter the Western Passenger Association caused the dissolution of that organization, with making secret rates with steamship companies on parties of immigrants bound for the Northwest.

NOTES OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

The project of building a railroad from Phœnixville, Chester County, Penn., to Allentown, Lehigh County, via Boyertown, has been abandoned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Dr. T. J. R. Rhoads, President of the Boyertown Board of Trade and Chairman of the committee that before the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the petitions of citizens and plans asking that such a road be constructed, has just received a letter from Second Vice President Pugh, in which he says: "We state that the company does not desire to go into the enterprise at this particular time. The new road which has been begun from Downingtown, Penn., to Morristown, N. J., will be a very expensive one to build, and the company therefore does not want to engage in another work now.

The Chicago and Atlantic Road is being brought into better physical condition. A short time ago an appropriation of $300,000 was made to improve the roadbed. About 15 per cent. of new ties has been put in, besides a vast amount of gravel ballasting. Two hundred thousand additional ties will be laid, a number of trestles filled in, and wooden bridges will be replaced with iron ones.

The old shops formerly occupied by the Camden and Amboy Railroad at Bordentown, N. J., are again to become the scene of activity, as they have been leased by the King Locomotive Company.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Post Office Inspector G. W. Wilde yesterday arrested James P. Wright, a letter carrier in the Richmond (Va.) Post Office, charged with robbing the mails. A portion of a rifled letter was found on his person. Wright was formerly a Methodist minister.

Gertrude Rapp, granddaughter of George Rapp, the founder of the Economite Society, died at Economy, Penn., Sunday, aged eighty-one years. The death of Miss Repp reduces the membership of the society to twenty-nine.

James H. Morray, Treasurer of the Honorine Mining Company of Boston, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Wilson K. Parr, who claims to have been defrauded in transactions with Murray to the extent of $11,500.

Allen Aldrich of Fairport, while riding on a freight train between that village and Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. He was 19 years old.

Miss Dollie Brown, aged seventy-one, residing near Middleton, N. Y., died yesterday of apoplexy. She was kneeling in prayer at her bedside when death came.

GOV. HILL'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTIONS.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Gov. Hill will receive the public generally on New Year's day at the Executive Chamber between 11 and 12 A. M. He will receive personal friends and acquaintances at the Executive Mansion between 3 and 5 P. M.

AN UNFINISHED THEATRE COLLAPSES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—The Academy of Music, in course of erection on Thirteenth-street and Washington-avenue, fell in a heap at 10:30 o'clock this morning. One workman had a rib broken.

INFLUENZA SPARING FEW

SEVERE CASES FOUND TO BE EXCEPTIONAL.

A FATAL TERMINATION REPORTED FROM KANSAS CITY—NEARLY EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY COMPLAINING.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—The first fatal case of influenza in this city occurred Saturday night. It was that of William Walker, aged eighteen years, and living at 707 East Nineteenth-street. Assistant City Physician B. F. Ricards attended the patient and pronounced the disease influenza, which developed into acute pneumonia.

A special to the *Star* from Leavenworth, Kan., says: "There are several well-defined cases of la grippe in the city. No serious phase of the disease has as yet developed." A special from Emporia, Kan., says: "Interviews with leading physicians develop the fact that many people here are suffering from la grippe. Dr. L. D. Jacoes, Surgeon for the Santa Fé Railway, and T. M. Sedgwick, attorney for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, are prostrated by the disease. There are at least 200 cases in the city."

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Many new cases of influenza were reported here and elsewhere, along the Hudson River to-day. The disease is still of a mild type.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 30.—There are very many cases of influenza in or about this city. As soon as the disease gains an entrance into one family every member is sure to come down with it. It is in a mild form.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The influenza has become epidemic, and the physicians are hard pressed to keep up with the demands for their services. The Capitol was partially depopulated by the disease to-day, several of the heads of departments being prostrated. The worst cases are those of Chancellor Pierson, Factory Inspector Connolly, and Deputy Superintendent of Insurance Ruggles. Mr. Ruggles is also suffering with pneumonia. The wife of Secretary of State Cook came to Albany with the Secretary yesterday but she might nurse him in the event of his being taken down with sciatica; she fell a victim to the influenza to-day, and left here for Rochester this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—La grippe has got Philadelphia in its clutches with a strong grasp. Some estimates place the number of persons in the city suffering from the disease at 100,000. Mayor Fitler was to-day attacked and obliged to remain at his home. Director of Public Works Stookley, Superintendent of Police Lamon, Detectives Wood and Jones, and 135 members of the police force are also laid up.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 30.—The epidemic of influenza prevails here in a mild form. It is estimated that one-fourth of the population is affected, and there are indications that the disease has not reached its height.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 30.—La grippe has struck Nashville and there are a number of cases, none serious, however. About ten policemen, including the Chief, have it.

RAVAGES OF THE GRIPPE.

Mayor Chapin, who has been suffering from the grip for a week or more, was very much improved yesterday and announced his intention of holding his regular reception at the Brooklyn City Hall from 11 o'clock until noon to-morrow. The grip has spread all over Brooklyn, and is especially prevalent among the members of the Police and Fire Departments. Chief Campbell and Inspector Reilly have had it, and 116 patrolmen, Sergeants, and detectives are off duty on account of illness or sickness. The police surgeons say that all the patients have the Russian influenza. Seventy-five firemen are down with the grip, including Chief Engineer Nevins.

The grip has got Paterson, N. J., people pretty badly. Physicians at first were inclined to laugh when their patients suggested that they had it, and imputed the thought to the reports in the newspapers working on the imagination. But the cases are so numerous and many instances so serious that it is no laughing matter. Dr. William Bleakley, who has one of the largest practices in Paterson, and who at first was skeptical regarding the disease, says it is unquestionably the Russian grip, although in a much milder form than that prevalent in Europe. But what is, hundreds of people are completely prostrated by it and confined to bed, and in some cases serious complications have followed the first attack. There must be 5,000 or 6,000 cases in Paterson. Indeed, a member of the Board of Health says that fully one-fourth of the 80,000 inhabitants of the city are suffering from the disease in one form or another. So far, the Board of Health has not deemed it necessary to take any special steps on account of the epidemic, as none of the cases have proved fatal.

STILL SPREADING ABROAD.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The statistics show a great increase in all maladies attendant upon the influenza. For the third week in December there were 37 deaths from laryngitis, 122 from inflammation of the lungs, and 10 from pleurisy. Dahn, the author, is ill at Breslau. Half the police of Mayence is affected. There are thousands of cases at Stuttgart, at Augsburg, and at Cologne. There is no abatement in the severity of the disease at Vienna, where there have been many deaths from pneumonia. The Archduke Karl Ludwig and his grandson have each had the disease.

STUTTGART, Dec. 30.—Queen Olga of Wurtemberg is suffering from an attack of influenza.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—Temporary hospitals have been opened for pulmonary diseases, and the managers of theatres are thinking of closing them.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Provisions attracted fair attention to-day, though the business transacted consisted largely of the changing over of January contracts to some later month. Early in the session Armour bought some Lard and Short Ribs, and during the day Cudahy and Hutchinson sold Short Ribs in a moderate manner. The latter also disposed of a little Pork. In the general market the feeling was strong, and the few changes made in prices were on the side of an improvement. January and May Pork, May Lard, and January Short Ribs rested for the day at an advance of 2½c. January Lard and May Short Ribs were unchanged. December product was generally stronger. Pork closing at $8 50, Lard at $5 80, and Short Ribs at $4 67½. For cash delivery Lard sold at $5 85, Short Ribs at $4 67½, and 10-lb. green Shoulders at 3¾c. Sixteen-lb. green Hams were engaged for January delivery at 7 20@7 22½. Speculative interest was confined mainly to May, which sold at $9 50@9 57½ for Pork, $6@6 05 for Lard, and $4 82½@4 85 for Short Ribs. Short Ribs for the month named closed at the day's range, $4 67½, and Pork at $9 50. January, the most active month after May, closed at the close at $9 07½ for Pork, $5 80@5 82½ for Lard, and $4 62½ for Short Ribs.

Speculative trading in Wheat was of small volume in the aggregate, being to a large extent of a local scalping character. Very little disposition was shown to put out fresh lines by either side in view of the adjournment Wednesday. The opening showed a slight improvement over Saturday's closing figures, first trades in May Wheat being at 82¾c@82⅞c. After touching 82⅞c. straight, the market eased off gradually to 82¾c@82⅝c., and then fluctuated in a listless sort of way between 82¾c. and 82¾c., and finally closed at 82¾c., being the same as Saturday's closing bids. The sales of deferred futures ended off ¼c@½c. December closing at 77⅞c. and January at 77⅝c. Cash sales: July sold at 80¾c@81c., and closed nominally at 80⅞c. Some demand existed for round lots for cash Wheat, but no transactions were reported. The principal sellers of futures were Hutchinson, Baldwin, and Farnum, Partridge sold Logan, and among the conspicuous buyers were Lindblom, Murrey, Nelson, Mitchell, Dyder, and Bartlett. New-York parties sold a little Wheat, but outside orders both ways were scarce. The cash market for Wheat ruled quiet and steady, both the demand and offerings being light. Both No. 2 Red Winter and No. 2 Spring closed a trifle lower, or at 77½c. in store. Sales by sample, free on board cars, were at the following range: No. 2 Hard Spring at 79½c.@80c., No. 3 Spring at 87c.@77c., the outside for Hard, No. 4 Spring at 45c.@68c., No. 3 White at 68c.@70c., No. 2 Red at 79c., No. 3 Red at 68½c.@77c., and No. 4 Red at 58c.@60c.

Corn ruled active at lower prices for both cash and future delivery. The colder and clearer weather prevailing throughout the West was responsible for a good share of the weakness, but the pressure of heavy receipts also was a strong influence. The net loss in December was 1½c., in January 2c., and in the more deferred futures 1½c. December broke from 31½c. at the opening to 30c. and closed at 30¼c., and January there was a slump from 30¼c. to 29⅝c. This is the lowest point touched by January Corn since 1879. Selior May opened at 32c@32¼c. sold from 32½c. off to 31⅞c., and closed at 32c. asked, while July rested at 32¾c@32½c. Partridge was the largest individual seller, putting out 1c. sold, about 1,200,000 bushels of May. Cash lots were entered freely and a moderate demand existed at 1c.@1½c. lower prices. No. 2 and No. 3 Yellow sold in store from 36⅞c.@31c. early down to 30c., and No. 3 in special locations ranged at 28½c.@27c. By sample, on track and free on board, No. 4 ranged at 25c.@28½c., No. 3 at 28½c.@27½c., and No. 3 Yellow at 27¼c.@27¾c.

Oats were traded in moderately, and a steady tone pervaded the market, as there was no great pressure to sell and two large operators at least were good buyers. Fluctuations in prices for futures, as usual, were narrow, and the bulk of the trading was in May. It sold at 22c.@22⅛c., and closed on the split. January closed at 22¾c. asked, which was stronger. No. 2 cash Oats in store sold at 20½c. for special hunches, with regular quoted at 20¾c. By sample, on track and free on board cars, No. 3 ranged at 20c.@21¾c., No. 2 White at 21½c.@22¾c., and No. 2 White at 22½c.@23¾c.

DELLINGER'S NEW OPERA.

"CAPTAIN FRACASSA" PRODUCED BY THE M'CAULL COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—"Captain Fracassa," one of Dellinger's latest operas, was heard for the first time in America to-night, being presented at the Chicago Opera House by the McCaull company. The opera was very well received, several numbers being encored. The composer has done much better work than the librettist. The music is light and graceful, and some of it unusually good. In the first act it is rather commonplace and not well defined, but in the two succeeding acts there is enough that is excellent to make one forget the tedium of the first.

The scene of the first act is laid in Venice in the sixteenth century. Oberto, the goldsmith, (Eugene Oudin,) has rescued the Princess Biancha de Coltagny, (Marion Manola,) from Capt. Fracassa, (De Wolf Hopper,) the adventurer, and has fallen deeply in love with her, not knowing her identity. A ruby bracelet in his shop has been sold without his knowledge by his assistant, Momo, (Jefferson De Angelis,) to Lord and Lady Chester, who have paid a deposit on the jewelry and left it. Capt. Fracassa, who has been detected cheating at cards, has a quarrel with his creditors and tries to borrow money of Oberto, who, having now learned the identity of the Princess, agrees to lend the money if the Captain will take him to the Princess's ball. The Princess visits the shop and tries to buy the ruby bracelet. Momo tells her it is sold, and she departs very much disappointed. Oberto, learning of her admiration for the bracelet, and not knowing of its sale, sends it to the Princess, and when Lord Chester calls to claim it and finds it gone a quarrel between the Venetians and English sailors results. This is settled by the Duke's interference, and the act ends with a carnival scene in which the incidents of the carnival in Venice are treated in a somewhat novel fashion.

The events of the second act take place at the hell given by the Princess. Oberto is presented to the hostess by Fracassa as a Count, and the Princess, who is already in love with him, is delighted to find him her countryman. Fracassa, who wishes to marry the Princess for her fortune, becomes jealous and begins to plot mischief. In the meantime Momo and his sweetheart, Serolina, (Adhio Myers,) are in great trouble, not being able to deliver the bracelet for which they have taken part payment, and find that Oberto, and Serolina, the Princess they conspire to recover it, and disguised as singers from the arsenal near by they enter the palace. Fracassa, in his jealousy, has informed the Princes that Oberto is not a count, but a simple goldsmith, and she, in her anger at the deception practiced by her lover, has retired to her own apartment, to which Momo penetrates and snatches the bracelet from her arm. Oberto seizes Momo just outside the apartment, but he escapes, and the masked conspirators, the Princess, Oberto and Serolina into a position where he must pretend to be a thief to save the reputation of the Princess, submits to arrest, and the curtain falls on a very effective tableau.

In the last act the opening chorus is sung on the shores of the Adriatic by girls employed at their work in a glass factory. The Princess, attended by her maid and Fracassa, arrive at the post station to depart for Venice. She has procured the release of Oberto, and thanks him for his kindness, though she believes him unworthy of her. Owing to the labors and cunning of Momo and Serolina, who are about to be married, the machinations of Fracassa are revealed, and he is shown to the Princess in his true light. Oberto and Fracassa challenge Fracassa, but the old braggart refuses to fight, on the ground that Oberto is only a tradesman. Oberto then declares himself to be the son of the banished Count Montalto, the Princess hears him, and the two are restored to each other's love. Fracassa is then about to denounce Oberto as a traitor, when he learns that he is to be arrested for lampooning the Duke, and loses no time in making his escape. The act closes with the arrival of a messenger, who announces that Montalto has been recalled from banishment and his estates restored.

The entire strength of the McCaull Company is employed in the presentation of the new opera. The production is essentially a Chicago one, as everything has been done here, the scenery having been painted by the artists of the Chicago Opera House.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Hilton House, owned by P. W. Hallenbeck of Athens, Greene County, situated at Haines's Corners, in the heart of the Catskill Mountains, was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was a summer resort and could accommodate 175 guests. At the end of the Summer boarding season

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, *REORGANIZATION.*

The holders of FIVE and SIX per cent. GENERAL CONSOLIDATED BONDS, and of the STOCK of the COMPANY, are invited to reorganize the said Company on the following basis:

New Securities.

First Mortgage 4 Per Cent..... $40,000,000
Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent.... 20,000,000
Preferred Stock..... 13,000,000
Common Stock..... 47,000,000

Assessment on Stock, 10 Per Cent.

The SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED BONDS and the underlying bonds TO BE PAID OFF, $22,500,000 of the First Mortgage Fours and $5,400,000 of the Preferred Stock, being applied to this purpose.

The formal REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT, containing full details, showing the apportionment of the remaining securities among the "FIVES," "SIXES," and "STOCK," and in payment of the assessment, may be obtained at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 WALL-ST., or from any member of the Reorganization Committee.

BONDHOLDERS and STOCKHOLDERS are invited to deposit their securities without delay, and receive the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY'S engraved certificates for the same.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS will be received from subscribers to the $15,000,000 fund, in lieu of cash, at par and interest accrued and to accrue to date of payment, and will also be received and held for payment in accordance with said agreement.

The 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1890, is the last day for the deposit of bonds and stock.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY EDGE,
COLGATE HOYT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
COMMITTEE.

G. S. ELLIS, SECRETARY,
54 WALL-ST.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1889.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCK. A special meeting of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of said company in Denver, Colorado, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1889, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Colorado Midland Railway Company of an undivided moiety or one half between Aspen, New Castle and Rifle Creek, Colorado, and also a contract between the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company and the Midland Railway Company, and the Colorado Fuel Company, and the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company, for the leasing of the line of the latter company, when completed, and also a lease by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to the Rio Grande Western Railway Company of the line between Grande Junction and Crevasse, Colorado, and for the purpose of determining whether such leases and contract or leases shall or shall not be assented to and perfected.

The transfer books will close Dec. 19, 1889, and reopen Jan. 2, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

Samuel D. Davis & Co.,

BANKERS

and dealers in

Investment Securities,

44 WALL-ST.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS, of Wood & Davis.
CHAS. R. VAN NORTRAND.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

30 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1889.

The holders of $391,000 SOUTH. & NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY 8 per cent. bonds indorsed by the State of Alabama, maturing JAN. 1, 1890, are hereby notified that the same will be purchased at par at maturity, on the presentation of the bonds at this office.

Interest on said bonds will cease Jan. 1, 1890.

EX NORTON, President.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the $218,000 of Mobile and Montgomery Railway Company 8 per cent. income bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1890, will be redeemed at par by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company on presentation at their office, 30 Exchange-place, New-York City, on and after Jan. 2, 1890.

EX. NORTON, President.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILway Company's 7 per cent. and 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of 1879.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, will receive proposals until Dec. 31, inst., for the purchase by it of bonds, par value $15,000 of the above-mentioned bonds, for the purpose of the Annual Sinking Fund the present year, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
WILLIAM A. 9. BOLTON, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL-ST.,
SPECIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON, 16 DECEMBER, 1889.

To the Stockholders of the

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY:

In April last we asked you to intrust to us your proxies, to be used at the annual meeting of the company in May. This resulted in a change of management, the introduction of reforms and economies, and a financial reorganization of the company that has met general approval.

During the progress of this reorganization it has been frequently suggested in the public press and by numerous and large holders of the company's securities that it would give greater stability to the reorganized company if a management committed to the successful working out of the plan of reorganization, and absolutely in the interest of the property, could be secured for several years.

Consulting our own inclination and convenience, we would prefer to leave the management of this great property to others; but we recognize the force of the suggestion and the necessity for some such arrangement; and, as many shareholders believe that great advantages are likely to result to the holders of all classes of the company's securities from such co-operation, we have consented to act in the matter.

Holders of Stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company may deliver their certificates, assigned upon the back in favor of George C. Magoun, Thomas Baring, Oliver W. Peabody, and John J. McCook, to the BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY, 87 Milk-st., Boston, subject to an agreement that the title to such Stock and the voting power thereon shall be vested in our nominees or our successors, also to be named by us, for ten years; or until July 1, 1900.

The Trust Company will issue Stock Trust Certificates, entitling the holder to all the beneficial interests and advantages belonging to or growing out of the deposited shares and to the return of a like number of shares when the term of the trust has expired, unless the same shall be further extended by the respective parties to interest.

Applications will be made to have the Trust Certificates above referred to listed upon the New-York, Boston, and London Stock Exchanges.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
113 Devonshire-st., Boston.
1 Nassau-st., New-York.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1890, ON THE GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that date by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, at their offices, 73 Broadway, New-York, and Room 9, No. 95 Milk-st, Boston, and at the office of BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, London.

The payments of interest will be made only upon the CERTIFICATES of the UNION TRUST COMPANY; which cover the old issues of bonds, deposited as below, upon presentation of such certificates at either of above offices.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE 1st 7s.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE IN CHICAGO 5s.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE TRUST 6s, 1911.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE COLL. 5s, 1937.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE PLAIN 5s, 1920.
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN 1st 6s.
CHICAGO, SANTA FE & CAL. 1st 5s.
CHICAGO, KANSAS & WESTERN 1st 5s.
GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE 1st 7s.
KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA & WEST. 1st 7s.
KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA & WEST. INCOMES.
KINGMAN, PRATT & WESTERN 1st 6s.
KANSAS CITY, EMPORIA & SO. 1st 7s.
LEAVENWORTH, TOPEKA & S. W. 4s.
PUEBLO & ARKANSAS VALLEY 1st 7s.
SOUTHERN KANSAS & WESTERN 7s.
SONORA 1st 7s.
SUMNER COUNTY 1st.
SOUTHERN KANSAS G. D. 5s.
SOUTHERN KANSAS T. D. 5s.
WICHITA & SOUTHWESTERN 1st 7s.
WICHITA & WESTERN 1st 8s.

To facilitate the work, the Union Trust Company will on and after Friday morning, Dec. 27, accept certificates left at their offices, Boston and New-York, giving a temporary receipt for same, and returning original certificates with checks for interest on and after Jan. 1.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE.

OFFICE OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1889.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is officially reported to the Board that deposits of bonds under the Reorganization Plan aggregate in Europe $30,313,700, and in America $68,347,060, or in all $128,860,760; and also that a decisive majority of each and every one of the thirty-six issues of bonds of the Atchison System has been so deposited, and, therefore, all rights of holders to make deposits have virtually ceased.

NEVERTHELESS, It being the desire of the Board to prevent injustice and hardship to distant and absent holders, who have either not become acquainted with the Plan or through circumstances were unable to avail themselves of it, it is therefore

VOTED, That the Chairman be authorized to receive, in his discretion, bonds for deposit under the Plan up to and including the thirty-first day of December, 1889, under the conditions heretofore announced.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman.

Referring to foregoing, deposits of Bonds after to-day should be tendered at offices of KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
113 Devonshire-st., Boston.
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
73 Broadway, New-York.
BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY,
8 Bishopsgate Within, London, E. C.

CIRCULAR 88 OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION MAILED UPON APPLICATION TO ABOVE, OR TO

J. W. REINHART,
4th Vice President,
95 Milk-st., Boston.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1889.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD COMPANY, amounting to $400,000, which will become due on the 1st day of January, 1890, will be paid on behalf of this company, at maturity, by the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY'S STOCK

For sale by

WILLIAM F. MOLLER,

56 BROAD-ST.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Proposals will be received by the Undersigned until the 1st day of February, 1890, for the purchase of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars five per centum bonds of the Municipality of Key West. Said bonds are to be issued for sewerage, grading, and paving purposes.

Information will be furnished by

W. D. CASH,
Chairman Finance Committee, Key West, Fla.

No. 31 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1889.

WE ARE PREPARING TWO INVESTMENT LISTS.—One on a four per cent. basis and another on a five per cent. basis. Also another list of bonds and stocks which will not about six per cent. These lists will be issued early next month, and will be mailed or delivered

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FINANCIAL.

A POSITIVELY SAFE 6 PER CENT. BOND OF THE Spokane Falls and Northern Railway.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW PLACING THE BALANCE OF THE BONDS THAT ARE FOR SALE OF THE ABOVE-NAMED ROAD. THE ROAD IS FINISHED AND RUNNING FROM SPOKANE FALLS TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER, AND IS EARNING MORE THAN THE FIXED CHARGES. THE MORTGAGE THAT SECURES THESE BONDS COVERS THE COMPLETED ROAD, TERMINALS, AND ROLLING STOCK.

THE BONDS ARE A 50-YEAR, 6 PER CENT. COUPON BOND. THE PRICE AT PRESENT IS PAR AND INTEREST. WE UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMEND THEM TO OUR PATRONS AS A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

GRANT BROTHERS,
56 BROADWAY.
TURNER, MANUEL & CO.,
35 WALL-ST.

CITY OF DENVER, COL.,

15-Year 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

ASSESSED VALUATION: $41,643,000.
TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS: $650,000.
POPULATION: 125,000.

ALSO,

CITY OF COUNCIL BLUFFS

(IOWA)

6 Per Cent. Improvement Bonds,

AND A LINE OF DESIRABLE RAILROAD BONDS PAYING FROM 5½ TO 6½ PER CENT. INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

GRISWOLD & GILLETT,

5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

are requested to call upon the undersigned for a circular containing full information relating to the recent management of its affairs before sending proxies to the President, as requested in a circular letter issued by him under date of Dec. 18, 1889.

KESSLER & CO.,

54 WALL-ST.

SCIOTO VALLEY RAILWAY CO. Reorganization.

NOTICE.

Security holders of the Scioto Valley Railway Company are hereby notified that to avail themselves of the benefits under the agreement of purchase and reorganization, dated May 18, 1889, and the modification thereof under date of July 19, 1889, ON FILE WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 54 WALL-ST., they must deposit their bonds and stock with said trust company, and receive the engraved certificate of said trust company representing the same ON OR BEFORE THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1890.

Persons depositing stock must pay an assessment of 20 per centum upon its par value before being entitled to receive such certificate.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
CHARLES M. FRY,
HARRY B. HOLLINS,
} Purchasing Committee.

G. S. Ellis, Secretary,
54 WALL-ST.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Capital and Surplus..... $1,750,000
Total Value of Guaranty Fund &... $3,000,000

This company is one of the oldest, strongest, and best, and has a 35 years' business experience, in that time having loaned over fifty million dollars without loss of either principal or interest to any investor. Business consists in loaning money in the West on improved city and farm property on one-third the appraised value. The mortgage is assigned to the purchaser, together with mortgage abstract and title certificate. Coupons attached, which are payable when due, on presentation in New-York or Boston, the same as a railroad or Government bond, and are guaranteed by a fund of $3,000,000. 250 trust institutions hold the securities of this company. Send or write for pamphlet giving full information.

Investment Securities.

State, City, and Town Bonds on hand. Also Water Company Bonds Paying 6 p. c. net. Real Estate Mortgages on City Property.

W. I. Quintard, 45 Wall Street.

DIVIDENDS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A half-yearly dividend upon the capital stock of this company at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be paid on Feb. 17 next to shareholders of record on that date. Of this dividend one and one half per cent is from the sanility reserved for by a deposit with the Canadian Government, and one per cent. is from the surplus earnings of the company. It is the intention of the Directors to continue this rate of payment during the remaining period of the annuity, expiring in August, 1893, should the earnings of the company permit, and to accumulate all further surplus revenues as a dividend reserve fund.

Warrants for this dividend, payable at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, 59 Wall-st, New-York, will be delivered on and after Feb. 17, at the agency, to stockholders on the New-York register.

Warrants of European shareholders on the London register, will be made payable in sterling at the rate of four shillings and one penny halfpenny (4s. 1½d.) per dollar, less income tax, at the Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch-lane, London, and will be delivered on or about the same date at the office of the company, 88 Cannon-st., London, England.

The transfer books of the company will be closed in London at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Jan. 11, and in Montreal and New-York at the same hour on Saturday, Jan. 25, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, the 18th February next.

By order of the board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, MONTREAL, Dec. 30, 1889.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, No. 23 Broad-st. (Mills Building,) New-York, Dec. 20, 1889. Coupons due Jan. 1, 1890, from bonds of the following-named companies will be paid after that date at this office:

Central Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
Western Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
California and Oregon R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage 6 per cent.
Northern Railway Co. 1st mortgage 6.
Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona 1st mortgage 6.
Southern Pacific R. R. of New-Mexico 1st mortgage 6.
Louisiana Western R. R. 1st mortgage 8 per cent.
Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. R. and S. S. Co. 6.
South Pacific Coast R. R. Co. 4.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 6's.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 2d mortgage 6.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 3d mortgage 6 and 6.
Market-Street Cable R'y Co. 1st mortgage 6.

Holders of 10 or more coupons can leave them for examination and receive payment on the day following. TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Treasurer.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTHERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.
COUPON NO. 9.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1890, on the COLLATERAL TRUST 6 PER CENT. BONDS of the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

W. G. McINTYRE, Treasurer.
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1889.

CHARLESTON, CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
COUPON NO. 10.

Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1890, on the FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

A. B. HARRIS, President.
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1889.

Wisconsin Central Company.

The following coupons, due Jan. 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date to New-York holders at 36 Wall-st., by JAMES B. COLGATE & CO., and in Boston at 50 State-st., Room 81.

Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage.
Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage.
Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. Incomes.

HENRY F. SPENCER, Register.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1889.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. on the preferred stock, and a dividend of One and One-half per cent. on the common stock of this company, both payable from earnings of the company, Jan. 2, 1890, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York.

The transfer books for both classes of stock will be closed Dec. 16, 1889, at 2 P. M., and reopen on the morning of Jan. 3, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of TWO PER CENT. on its CAPITAL STOCK, and also an ADDITIONAL dividend of ONE PER CENT., thereby both payable at this office on the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY next, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 31st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed to be reopened on the morning of the 2D DAY OF FEBRUARY next. HENRY PRATT, Treasurer.

DENVER CITY CABLE RAILWAY CO.
First Mortgage Coupons,
CLEVELAND CITY CABLE RAILWAY CO.
First Mortgage Coupons,
N. Y. & MT. VERNON WATER CO. COUPONS.

Maturing Jan. 1, 1890, will be paid at the office of TAINTOR & HOLT, 11 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., 63 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1889.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1890, at our office as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31, 1889, and reopen Jan. 16, 1890.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH RAILROAD CO., No. 32 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1889.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) per cent. on the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Jan. 16, 1890. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, Dec. 20, 1889, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 16th day of January, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The interest on the first and Pierce bonds of this company due Jan. 1, 1890, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of the company.

W. Z. BROWN, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1889.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1890.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE NORTH RIVER BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 4 per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1890, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

F. R. INGERSOLL, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1889.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable Jan. 6, 1890, to which date, from 31st inst., the transfer books will be closed.

ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MARCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1890. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1890. C. V. BANTA, Cashier

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Thursday, Jan. 9, 1890, until which date the transfer books will be closed. E. H. PULLEN, Cashier.

SPOKANE FALLS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The January 1890 coupons of the bonds of this road will be paid at the Chase National Bank of this city on and after Jan. 2, 1890.

ALFRED C. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

THE GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this company due Jan. 1, 1890, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York.

JAMES E. GRANNISS, President.

THE PITTSBURG AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1890, on the 6 per cent. bonds of the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1890, at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., 23 Wall-st., New-York.

H. D. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE Railway Company.—The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, Wheeling Division, first mortgage bonds due Jan. 1, 1890, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York.

JAMES M. HAM, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1889.—A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1890.

W. W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

CHATTANOOGA UNION RAILWAY COMPANY, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1889.

COUPON OF THE COMPANY, DUE JAN. 1, 1890, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

FRANKLIN HARRIS, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND R. R. Co.—The interest coupons of this company falling due Jan. 1, 1890, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., New-York. A. P. SIMPSON, Assistant Treasurer.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 28, 1889.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1890, ON bonds of the Denver Tramway Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York. W. G. EVANS, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA R'Y CO.—Coupons due Jan. 1, 1890, will be paid at maturity by the fiscal agents of the company.

KESSLER & CO.,
54 WALL-ST.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC Railway Company.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this company, maturing Jan. 1, 1890, will be paid at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 46 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Columbus and Eastern Coal Company due Jan. 1, 1890, will be paid on presentation at the Bowery Bank, New-York City.

JAMES GUILLIATT, Treas.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,

26 WILLIAM-ST.

The following coupons and registered interest are payable at this office on

JAN. 1, 1890.

Richmond and Danville Car Trust N 116.
Iron Car Trust, B 130.
St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Car Trust, A 37.
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo R. R., all of that system.
Texas Loan Agency.
Asheville-Street R. R. Co.
The Burton Stock Car Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, NEW-YORK, 18th December, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AT A MEETing held this day, declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 31st inst., and also a SPECIAL dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT., (out of the surplus earnings of the last year ending Sept. 30, 1889,) payable at the same time and place.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 16th of January next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1889.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1890, ON PREferred 7 per cent. bonds of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railway Company and first mortgage preferred bonds of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1890, at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., 23 Wall-st., New-York.

O. H. CORTER,
Chairman C., I. and W. Railway Reorganization Committee.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, DECEMBER 24, 1889.—Dividend.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1890.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. F. B. SCHENCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL WATER WORKS INVESTMENT COMPANY, 344 Fifth-av., NEW-YORK.

COUPON OF THE 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF this company maturing Jan. 1, 1890, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the First National Bank of New-York. CHARLES O. POMEROY, President.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON, AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1890, on the Birmingham Division bonds of this company will be paid after that date at the Hanover National Bank, New-York City. JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO. OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1889.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1890.

The transfer books will be closed Dec. 3, 1889, and reopened Jan. 2, 1890.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 4 IRVING-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1890, at noon.

Polls will remain open until 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1890.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLders of the Forty-second-street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas-Avenue Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, 118 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of January, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed until the morning of Jan. 17, 1890.

C. F. NAETHING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company will be held at this office on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1890. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. ARTHUR M. EVANS, Secretary pro tem.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1890. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, TUESDAY, 14th January, 1890. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. By order of the board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 14 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1890, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK, 32 TO 38 EAST 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, December, 1889.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1890, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1889.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1890, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. OLIVER E. BERRY, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1889.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this bank will be held at the banking room, 8th-av. and 34th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1890. Polls open between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. THEO. M. DE VOE, Asst Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES and three inspectors of election of the State Trust Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1890, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JOHN Q. ADAMS, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

In pursuance of the provisions of the general mortgage of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, dated May 10, 1888, the annual meeting of the general mortgage bondholders, whose names appear upon the voting register, will be held at 12 M. on Monday, Jan. 20, 1890, at the office of the company, No. 11 Pine-st., in the city of New-York.

The books for registration of general mortgage bonds, and for the transfer thereof, and the voting register will close Jan. 11, and will reopen Jan. 21, 1890.

HENRY TACON, Secretary.

MOBILE, Dec. 27, 1889.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the registered holders of the several series of the debentures of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, in pursuance of the provisions of the deed of trust of May 1, 1872, will be held at the agency of the company, No. 11 Pine-st., in the city of New-York, at 2 P. M. on Monday, Jan. 20, 1890. The transfer books will close Jan. 11 and reopen Jan 21, 1890.

HENRY TACON, Secretary.

MOBILE, Dec. 27, 1889.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is hereby called to be held at the office of the company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on January twentieth, 1890, at 12:30 P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting.

RICHMOND, Virginia, December 19th, 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. E. INGALLS, President.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.—THE Annual meeting of the stockholders in this company will be held at Louisville, Ky., on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1890. The stock transfer books will be closed from Jan. 2 to 7, both days inclusive.—Louisville, Ky., Dec. 26, 1889.

S. S. EASTWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1889.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a quarterly dividend of FOUR (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable Jan. 2, 1890. Transfer books close Dec. 20 inst., and reopen Jan. 3, 1890.

CURRAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.,

26 WILLIAM-ST.

The following coupons and registered interest are payable at this office on

JAN. 1, 1890.

Richmond and Danville Car Trust N 116.
Iron Car Trust, B 130.
St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Car Trust, A 37.
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo R. R., all of that system.
Texas Loan Agency.
Asheville-Street R. R. Co.
The Burton Stock Car Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, NEW-YORK, 18th December, 1889.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AT A MEETing held this day, declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 31st inst., and also a SPECIAL dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT., (out of the surplus earnings of the last year ending Sept. 30, 1889,) payable at the same time and place.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 16th of January next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1889.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1890, ON PREferred 7 per cent. bonds of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railway Company and first mortgage preferred bonds of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1890, at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., 23 Wall-st., New-York.

O. H. CORTER,
Chairman C., I. and W. Railway Reorganization Committee.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, DECEMBER 24, 1889.—Dividend.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE P

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange and Auction Room yesterday, Monday, Dec. 30:

Charles Bleecker & Son, under a foreclosure decree, William Talcott, Esq., referee, sold four three-story brick flats, with lots each 25 by 98.9, No. 426 to 432 West 52d-st., south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av., for $117,400, to J. Wesley Brown, and three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.4 by 76.8, on East 78th-st, 80th 88.7 feet west of 2d-av., sold for $8,500, to Rose Brounewain, plaintiff.

The sale of the buildings, with lots, on 9th-av., corner of 50th-st., was adjourned to Jan. 31.

Jamels L. Wells adjourned the sale of two lots on West 95th-st., west of 9th-av., sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 30.

Lenox-av., W. s., 81.11 ft. s. of 89th-st., s. s., 25x75; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Charles Osborne..... $1

Washington-st., 153; Joseph D. Eldredge and wife to Samuel Trimble..... 90,000

Same property; Francis Bolting and wife to Joseph D. Eldredge..... 1

Madison-st., s., 963 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23x103.8; Joseph Doll and wife to Andrew Michel, Jr. 21,000

Fifth-av., s. e. corner 29th-st., 25x98.9; Mary Goodwin to Paul D. Cravath..... 10,009

29th-st., n. s., 383 ft. e. of 3d-av., 23x100.11; Alice P. Emmett to Mary J. Tice..... 17,000

32d-st., s. e., 300 ft. s. of 11th-av., 50x100.5; Charles R. Henderson, executor, to Binma Shumsky..... 29,400

Fifty-st., 51; Amelia Cohen and another to Harry Harris..... 17,500

Same, 117 West; Carrie W. Mills to John D. Lynes..... 24,000

Fifth-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x88.9; Harriet Reeve to Walden Pell..... 32,000

84th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x90.9; Mary L. Snoden to Joseph Demmer. 2,350

70th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 125x100; Esther A. Wheaton to Edward Kilpatrick. 39,000

Same, w. s., 187.6 ft. s. of 165th-st., 25x100; Elisa N. Gray to Leopold R. Green..... 750

Waters-place, n. w. corner Clinton-st., 26.8 x181; Samuel Langer and wife to Jacob Geisler..... 43,500

Fifth-st., n. s., 333.4 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100; James De Lamater, executor, to Thomas H. Talcott..... 25,000

Fillet-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Marcus Kranstopf and wife to Bertha Brown..... 29,800

Fifth-st., 153 East; Margaret A. Kennedy to Sarah E. Veritan..... 12,500

Fifth-av., s. e. s., 76.3 ft. s. of Jefferson-av., 25x108.2; William F. Lett and wife to Frederick Laege..... 500

Anthony-st., e. s., 50.2 ft. s. of Jefferson-st., 25.1x112.3; same to Frederick Shaeging. 500

Lenox-av., n. e. corner of 123d-st., 22.10x100; Frank E. Smith and wife to Simeon Wolf..... 1

Third-av., n. w. corner of 105th-st., 50.5x50; Thomas Monaghan to John Bannon..... 16,000

Riverdale-av., n. s., adjoining lands of William A. Butler; Hiram Barney and wife to Samuel W. Richards..... 7,500

103d-st., e. s., 99.8 ft. s. of 9th-av., 20x100; Frank E. Smith and wife to Thomas Hagan..... 1

Riff-av., 92 and 94; James Fraser and wife to Joseph Hecht..... 30,000

Same property; William Kevan and another, executors, to Joseph Hecht..... 80,000

Fifth-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x102.6; Christian Robinson and wife to Emma D. Barr..... 26,50

Walker-st., 17; A. H. Merse and wife to George C. Read..... 5

Fifth-st., 100 and 107 East; William T. A. Hart to George H. Hnber..... 13,750

102d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x50.8; John A. Beady, referee, to George L. Kingeland and others, tenants in common..... 3,100

103d-av., s. e. corner of 59th-st., 25.3x75; Charles Katzenberg and wife to Mayer Katzenberg..... 1

Same-st., 104, Herman Wertheim and wife to Solomon and Sarah Feiner..... 36,000

125th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100; William C. Traphagen and wife to Sarah Seligman..... 7,450

59th-st., n. s., 310.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17.10x100.5; William P. Austin and wife to Mary A. E. Brown..... 27,000

Hist-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 1st-av., 96.9x100.8; George F. Reeseh to Timothy Davenport..... 19,000

Fifth-av., s. s., 30 ft. s. of 110th-av., 17x99.11; William H. De Forest, Jr., and wife to Fredericka Raabe..... 24,000

125th-st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 25x56.8; Society of New-York Hospital to Mary A. Reid..... 3,850

138th-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 27.6x79.6; same to same..... 4,150

138th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.11; same to same..... 4,450

Hest-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5; William Bnhler, Jr., to Mary H. Allan..... 48,000

Fifth-av., n. w. corner of 123d-st., 200.10x75 to 124th-st.; Susan Sullivan to Anne Moriarty..... 1,000

93d-st., 147 East; Elizaeth Greenhalf and another to John Frankel..... 26,000

Fifth-st., s. s., 507 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.8; Eugene T. Lynch and wife to Abraham Lehmann..... 36,500

St. Nicholas-av., 403 and 405; James Riley and wife to William R. Willis..... 60,000

Sewery, 123; Robert S. Anderson and another, executors, to William S. Anderson and another..... 95,000

103d-st., s. s., 403.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x81.9; James McDonnell and wife to William J. Murray..... 37,500

Sewery, 123; William S. Andersen and another to Isaac Hoffman..... 1

Ludlow-st., 95; Nathan Leewy and wife to Lena and Isaak Friedman..... 24,000

52d-st., s. w. side, 47 ft. w. of Avenue O, 25x76 irregular; Harriette C. Peabody and husband to Christian Schmidt..... 9,500

124-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9; Martha J. McClenahan to Daniel D. Lawshe..... 36,000

Richard-st., 97; Lena Friedman and husband to Nathan Loewy..... 3,700

Third-av., 1,558; Leah Crohn to Esther J. Rnsky..... 25,000

Third-av., 72; Malcolm Graham and wife to Frank Fuller..... 150,000

Fifth-st., 315 East; Martin Dienet and wife to Frederick A. Becon..... 14,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE

Who desire a loan

To complete their purchase.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company will examine, and, on approval, guarantee your title, and at the same time provide any reasonable loan desired without extra expense for securing the loan.

Apply directly to the company. No commissions and no "extras for searches."

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.,

176 LIBERTY-ST., 26 COURT-ST.,
NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,149,052

John W. Murray, President.

A DJOINING MADISON-AV. and 58th-st.
100 feet only from Plaza Entrance into Central Park.
Full-size, large extension house, reduced to $45,000. To effect an immediate sale. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 106 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STORES TO LET IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

NOS. 39, 40, 41, AND 42 PARK-ROW.

THE TIMES BUILDING is strictly fire-proof. Its position, with three sides open to the air, offers unusual advantages in the matter of light, which have been availed of to the fullest extent in the details of construction.

It is intended to run at least one of the elevators at all hours during every day and night without exception. This arrangement for access and the transaction of business at night as well as in the day time, renders the building especially desirable for those requiring such facilities.

Corporations and others requiring large floor space in a body can secure as much as 5,000 square feet, which will be divided to suit the convenience of tenants.

Address or apply at the Publication Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DULUTH.—FOR INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE in acres, blocks, or lots at Duluth, West Superior, head of Lake Superior; also 8 per cent. first mortgage STEPHEN M. REA, Duluth, Minn. (Box 820, New-York City); ref. 106 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

SAN CARLO,
Broadway and 51st-st.

New and elegant absolutely fire-proof building for families and bachelors; steam heat, electric light, and sanitary plumbing; elevators all night.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 59 West 53d-st.

FOR RENT—FLAT, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; one of the choicest apartments in the city; three exposures; new and elegantly furnished; second floor in the "Harrison," northwest corner 56th-st. and Park-av. Apply on premises.

FURNISHED APARTMENT TO A FAMILY of adults, desirably located below 14th-st., near 5th-av., from January to May. Address APARTMENT, Box 809 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

THE YOSEMITE APARTMENTS,
Park-av., corner 62d-st,
NOW READY.

Absolutely fire-proof; every requisite for the comfort and safety of tenants; the handsomest apartment building in the city; elevators run all night; general service unequaled; rents moderate.
CHARLTON CLIFTON, Agent,
late manager Navarro Building.

NO. 58 WEST 57TH-ST., SHERWOOD STUDIO BUILDING.

Elegant suite of rooms; suitable for artist or small family; rent moderate; elevator; steam heating; restaurant in building.

31 WEST 10TH-ST.—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT; all improvements; steam heat. Apply to Janitor or to GEORGE A. BEARN, 30 West 14th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, UNFURNISHED and furnished, all parts city. FOLSOM BROS., 834 Broadway, near 13th-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED.

THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND EXpansion brownstone house, 311 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, with all modern improvements; convenient to surface and elevated railroads. FRANK B. BEERS, 203 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A NICELY-FURNISHED FLAT in first-class central location. Address, for parties to inspect, also terms and location, N. S., Nyack, Post Office Box 599.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The ONLY up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sunday included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P.M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman as thorough English chambermaid; best city reference. Address M., Box 402 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; city references. Address K. E., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By an experienced Welsh girl, to sew and do housework; city reference. Call at 444 West 32d-st., rear.

COOK.—By American Protestant; good bread and biscuit; small genteel family; or do work of aged couple; country preferred; best reference. Address Mrs. M. C., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK AND CATERER.—Thoroughly competent; skilled in finest French and English cooking; terrapin and game, pastry, creams, jellies; city or country; best references. Address N. T., Box 823 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By smart, willing Scotch girl, Protestant, to small private family, as cook and laundress; references. Call or address Annie Wilson, 103 Franklin-st., Greenpoint, L. I.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in every branch; city references. Address A. B., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; first-class cook; in city or country; good reference; no objection to small private boarding house. Call at 113 West 15th-st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—By middle-aged colored woman as first-class cook in private family or boarding house; best city references. Address Johnson, 413 West 52d-st.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands her business perfectly; best reference; private family; city or country. Address M. L., Box 324 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant woman, from Canada, as first-class cook; willing and obliging; good city references. Call at 213 West 36th-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—First-class; by competent woman in club or hotel; served her time in Kildare-Street Club, in Dublin; one year's best city reference. Call at 356 East 28th-st.

COOK.—By competent woman as experienced cook; understands all kinds family cooking; washing if required; city reference. Call at 154 West 35th-st.; ring twice; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class plain cook; understands all kinds of baking and dainties; English Protestant. Address M. King, Box 153 554 3d-av.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family, or to make extras; best city references. Call at 130 West 25th-st.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as experienced cook; best city reference. Call at 444 West 32d-st., rear.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 904 6th-av., third bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable girl to do cooking, washing, or housecleaning; best reference. Call at 478 3d-av., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By good laundress and housecleaner; can do cooking; by day or week; references. Call at 119 West 37th-st., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; in private families; very stylish draper and good fitter; wages $2 50 per day; best city reference. Address Miss McCoy, 304 West 14th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; skillful fitter and designer; will take work at home reasonable, or go by the day at $2 50. Address Mlle. Berthe, 745 8th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent person as working housekeeper in respectable widower's family; good seamstress; good reference. Call or address M. H., 374 2d-av., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As working housekeeper or waitress; by Protestant woman; city references. Address B. H., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By Protestant woman; smart and active; understands her business; city or country; first-class reference. Address M. H., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; good city reference. Call at 224 East 29th-st. Ellen.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; speaks French and German; city, South, or Europe; just returned from Europe; best city reference. Address R. R., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By Protestant nurse and good family seamstress or maid and chamberwork; splendid references given; trustworthy and obliging; no objection. Address S. H., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By woman; thoroughly competent infant's nurse; take entire charge at night; bring up gentlemen; city references; sews nicely. Address N. E., Box 400 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—By French girl; to take care of grown children or do chamberwork; good references. Address V. B., 266 West 11th-st., care of Miss Evorard.

NURSE.—By an English woman as nurse or maid to growing children; willing to do other light duties. Seen at present employer's, 54 West 51st-st.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; competent to take care of baby from infancy; 12 years' experience; best city reference. Call at 341 West 49th-st., second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable person; would repair gentleman's clothing; enter garments a specialty; will call for work; reference if required. Address M., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; by the day; operates all machines; does all kinds of sewing; city reference. Call or address L. F., 374 2d-av., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress; assist with children or housework. Address 237 East 27th-st.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; understands her business in every particular; best city references. Call at present employer's, 616 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant Scandinavian girl as waitress; city references from last employer. Address A. W., Box 404 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MALES.

BOOKKEEPER.—By an experienced bookkeeper who can give best of references; able to take entire charge, or will make up pay roll or act as cashier. Address Willing, Box 193 Times office.

BUTLER.—By a young German man as first-class butler; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; willing and attentive; takes splendid care of silver and glass; excellent city references. Address R., Box 399 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Swiss Protestant; can be highly recommended; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Call or address 26 West 57th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man as butler and valet and his wife an excellent cook and understands everything about household. Can take full charge of a single gentleman's place. Address S. C., Box 315 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By a respectable young Scotch man of good address; has testimonials from the first families of the city as to industry, honesty and ability to please. Address Douglass, 314 West 23d-st.; first three days.

BUTLER.—By Protestant Frenchman; thoroughly competent in every respect; wages $45; excellent city reference. Address Competent, Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; by young married man; no family; strictly temperate; careful, experienced city driver; good appearance; understands cars and management the horses, carriages, and harness; ten years' city references; will be disengaged Jan. 1. Address John, Box 888 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GENERALLY USEFUL.—By competent strictly temperate man; married; medium size; understands thoroughly proper care fine horses, carriages, harness, &c.; will be found willing and civil; last and former employers seen in city. Address Industrious, Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman not keeping horses at present wishes position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; single; middle aged; experienced; care of horses, carriages, harness; useful; attend furnace, &c.; wages moderate; city or country. Address Coachman, present employer's, 314 West 55th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; thoroughly understands care and management of horses; make himself generally useful; an excellent driver; civil and obliging; three years' first-class reference from last employer; no objection to country. Call or address Competent, 69 Madison-st.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; highly recommended by former and last employers; several years' first-class references. Call or address Coachman, 18 East 38th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a young man; single; four years' experience and reference; can milk, attend to furnace, and take care of gentleman's horse; will be found willing and obliging. Address Thomas, Box 493 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; will make himself generally useful; best references; last employer can be seen; city or country; country preferred. Address A. C., Box 401 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; accustomed to city or country; very careful driver; long experience in care of horses, carriages, &c.; best city references; can see last employer; would make himself generally useful. Address Walsh, 151 West 54th-st.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman in private family; willing and obliging; best country references; last employer can be seen at 49 Clif-st., Mr. S. Wainwright. Address Joe McGuire, 672 10th-av., near 53d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By one who thoroughly understands his business in every respect perfectly well; can be reliable; having first-class references as such. Call or address T. D., care A. T. Demarest & Co., 5th-av. and 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—Scotch Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class reference; city or country. Call or address Witness, 29 East 86th-st., private stable.

BRAND BOY.—A boy desires a position as errand boy in any business. Wm. Hoch, 966 11th-av., first floor.

FOOTMAN AND SECOND MAN.—By an English Protestant in gentleman's private family; knows his business thoroughly; good city reference; age 20. Address G. D., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER.—By an Englishmen; married; no family; experienced in all branches; greenhouse, grapes; good vegetable grower; understands full management of dairy cows, and farm; having had full charge of gentleman's place; first-class city reference. Address Gardener, 785 Greenwich-st.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; many years' experience in all its branches; excellent rose and grape grower; seven years in last place. Address C. N., Box 393 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—By a young man of good appearance; thoroughly understands his business; best of city reference from last employer. Call or address John, at private stable, 134 West 55th-st.

JANITOR OR CARE OF PROPERTY.—By trustworthy man; CAN OVERSEE ALL REPAIRS; PRACTICAL MECHANIC; ELECTRICIAN needed for same; honest and faithful; age 37; married. Address O. H., Box 157 Times Office.

JANITOR.—By married man; German; sober and honest; one or more houses; five years' city references; understands fire and gas pumps. Address L. Zenkert, 765 9th-av., top floor.

MALE NURSE OR ATTENDANT.—By competent man; thoroughly experienced; best city references. Address A. O., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman in private family; can be highly recommended; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Call or address 28 West 57th-st.

SECOND MAN.—As thorough second man or valet; by an Englishman; age, 19; height, 5 feet 6 inches; first-class references. Address E. H., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Frenchman; understands the care of horses, furnace; make himself generally useful; speaks English and German; city or country; good city references. Address L. B., 10 East 22d-st.

VALET.—Englishman, aged 28; accustomed to traveling in Europe and the East; speaks three languages; highest recommendations. Address T. B., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER-COOK.—By French couple; together; in private family; has first-class waiter and understanding thoroughly cleaning silver, and his wife first-class cook in all branches; four years' best New-York references. Address R. P., Box 313 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITER.—Will go out by the day for parties, balls, &c.; inquire of Simard's, Address B., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN ON A GENTLEman's place to take care of horses, cows, and grow all kinds of vegetables; 3 years' references. Address H. Mallon, 367 9th-av.

HELP WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEWORKER.—Family of two; must be good cook; excellent personal reference. Call at 55 West 10th-st., second bell.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES ON salary to take charge of my business at their homes; light; very fascinating and beautiful; wages $10 per week; reference given; good pay for part time. Address, with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Strong, healthy German wet nurse for infant four weeks old, apply with good reference, Tuesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 26 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A Protestant Swedish or German to assist with outdoor work and wait on 2 Madison-av.; apply to-day from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A Protestant Swedish, German, or French waitress and chambermaid at 96 Madison-av.; apply to-day from 10 to 11 o'clock.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED WHO THOroughly understands taking charge of the subscription and other office work and employes in a magazine publication office. Address, stating former experience, wages desired, &c., M. E. Miller, Station D.

WANTED—In a New-York bank a young man as messenger and to assist in the bank; must be of excellent character, willing, and obliging; should reside with parents or relatives in the city; salary not large; state full particulars as to age, residence, references, and experience, if any. Address Cashier, Box 143 Times Office.

WANTED—Curtain upholsterer and drapery man; first-class work and hand overseeing a drapery sewing room; none but those having the best of references as to character, experience, and skill need apply, by letter, to O. McCLINTOCK & CO., Pittsburg, Penn.

WANTED—Good second man; medium height; experienced. Apply to Butler, side door, two days, 12 East 37th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

Fall River Line. Boston, $3,
For First-class Limited Tickets.

Fares reduced to all points. Steamers PURITAN and PROVIDENCE leave Pier 28, foot of Murray-st., week days only, at 4:30 P. M. Connection by Annex boat from Brooklyn and Jersey City at 4 P. M. Sunday trips will be resumed early in April.

RETURNING, trains connecting with steamers at Fall River leave Boston week days only at 6 P. M. Steam heat in staterooms. AN ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—FOR PROVIDENCE direct. Fall River department steamers leave Pier 29 (old) North River, foot of Warren-st., daily, at 4:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for Providence, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Portland, Montreal, and all New-England points. Connect with Boston and Providence, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Maine, Boston and Lowell, Fitchburg and Concord Railroads. Through bills of lading given. For rates and information apply to
ISAAC ODELL, Agent, P. O. Box 2,959, New-York.

NORWICH LINE.—FAVORITE INSIDE route. Fares reduced. To Boston, $3; Worcester, $2; corresponding reductions to all points East. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, foot of West-st. (next pier above Desbrosses-st. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4:30 P. M. Tickets and staterooms secured at principal ticket offices in New-York and Brooklyn; at company's office, 347 Broadway; at Pier 40 North River, and on steamers. Westcott's Express will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
G. W. BRADY, Agent.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE.—STEAMER CATSKILL leaves Pier 29 North River, foot of Jay-st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany Railroad.

ALL FARES REDUCED VIA STONINGTON ALINE.—The inside route; Boston, $3; Providence, $2 25; Worcester, $2 50. Steamers leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 4:30 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE PECK-slip, Pier 35 E. R., at 5 P. M. and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Steamers arrive in time for trains North and East.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Standard Railway of America!

DOUBLE TRACK! STEEL RAILS!

STONE BALLAST and STONE BRIDGES.

PROTECTED BY THE
INTERLOCKING SWITCH
AND
BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The Scenic Line to the West
AND THE ROUTE OF THE
CELEBRATED PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED,
THE IDEAL RAILWAY TRAIN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TRAINS LEAVE STATION foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., affording passengers a grand view of the harbor, the shipping, the Brooklyn Bridge, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty, as follows:

On and after November 10, 1889.

THE FAST LINE.

9:00 A. M.—The great morning train for all points to the West. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Richmond, Ind., Pullman Vestibule Buffet Parlor Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pullman Sleeping Car Altoona to Chicago, and Pittsburg to Columbus, Cleveland, and Toledo. Train leaving New-York on Saturday does not connect for Chicago. Connects for Cleveland daily, and for Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Toledo, except Saturday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

10:00 A. M.—Composed exclusively of Pullman Vestibule Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, containing ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, barber's shop, library, and all the conveniences of a home. Heated by steam and lighted by stationary and movable electric lights. The pioneer of its class in the world. Through to Cincinnati and Chicago every day.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

9:00 P. M.—The fastest train between New-York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, and New-York to Cincinnati, passenger coach New-York to Columbus, and Dining Car New-York to Altoona and Columbus to St. Louis. Through every day.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS.

6:30 P. M.—The popular evening train for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to St. Louis, New-York to Chicago, New-York to Cincinnati, Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car New-York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car New-York to Philadelphia. Through every day. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo daily, except Saturday. Passes Johnstown by daylight.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—The scenic train for the West crosses the Alleghanies and runs through the Conemaugh Valley in the morning. Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago, New-York to Roanoke via the Shenandoah Valley. Connects for Toledo daily, and for Derry, Etna, the Oil Regions, Cleveland, and Columbus, except Saturday. For Lebanon, 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, and Reading, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:15 and 10:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

"Washington Limited Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 10:10 A. M., arrive Washington 3:50 P. M.; and "Congressional Limited," daily, Pullman Palace Car, at 2:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:40 P. M.; regular express, 4:15, 6:20, 8:00, and 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 8:15, and 8:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. For Annapolis, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Through cars for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, and Chicago, and Ohio Railway and Cincinnati, Sleepers, Dining Car, and Coaches through, 3:30 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 9:00 (Through Car) P. M. week days, May 1 to Oct. 1, 9:00 P. M. week days.

FOR LONG BRANCH, POINT PLEASANT, and intermediate stations, via Rahway and Amboy, 9:10 A. M., 12:00 noon, 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. On Sunday, 8:40 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., (do not stop at Asbury Park.)

For Old Point and Norfolk, via New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, 9:00 A. M. daily except Sunday. Address A. O., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

For Washington and the South, via Baltimore and Bay Line, 2:10 P. M. week days.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express Trains leave as follows:

4:15, 6:20, 7:20, 9:00, 8:30 P. M. (10 Chicago Limited, with Dining Car, and 10:10 Washington Limited.) and 11:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 8:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:00, 8:15, 8:30 A. M., 4:40 and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, Express, 4:00, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, (10 Limited,) and 10 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, and 9:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. 20 minutes' ride. Fare, $1.00 P. M.

Trains leaving New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8, 9, and 11:10 A. M., 1, 2:10, 4, 5, 8 P. M., and 10 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. on Sundays, connect at Trenton for Camden.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 1, 435, 849, and 944 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; 8 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 76 Hudson-st. Hoboken; Station, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, Castle Garden.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY-ST., NORTH RIVER.
TIME TABLE, NOV. 10, 1889.

4 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

7 A. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

8:45 A. M. for Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport.

1 P. M. for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

3:40 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Shamokin.

4:30 P. M. for Flemington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton.

5:30 P. M. for Somerville and Flemington.

5:45 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading, Harrisburg, &c. On Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

5 A. M. Sundays for Easton.

7 A. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. Sundays for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, and Pottsville.

For Rod Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove or Asbury Park.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, &c., at 4:30, 8:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, via Matawan and Keyport, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Lakewood, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20, 4:45 P. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

For Perth Amboy, 4:30, 6, 8:15, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 1, 4, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Via Central R. R. of New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and Baltimore and Ohio R. R., leave foot of Liberty-st. N. R.:

For Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:45, 8:30, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3, 3:20, 4, 5, 6, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington daily at 8:30 (11 except Sunday) A. M., 2, 3:20, 5 P. M., 12:15 night. Trains leaving at 7:45, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 5, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night have connection for Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, &c.

Tickets and staterooms and seats can be procured at 71, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th-av., 264 West 125th-st., 134 East 125th-st., New-York; 3 Court-st., 360 Fulton-st., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

7 A. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

8 A. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West, and principal local points. Chair car to Lyons and Pullman car to Suspension Bridge.

*11 A. M. for L. and B. Junction and intermediate points. Chair car to Manch Chunk.

1 P. M. for Tunkhannock and intermediate points. Chair car to Tunkhannock. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

3:40 P. M. for Elmira and principal intermediate points. Chair car to Wilkesbarre and Pullman sleeper to Suspension Bridge.

4:40 P. M. for Slatington and intermediate points.

5:30 P. M. for Manch Chunk and intermediate points. Connection to Reading and Harrisburg.

7 P. M. for Geneva, Lyons, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeper to Lyons and Suspension Bridge.

Trains leaving at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3:40 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8 A. M. for Manch Chunk

SAID TO BE MISLEADING

THE NEW POLICY OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE COMPANY.

SERIOUS CHARGES BY THE MASSACHUSETTS INSURANCE COMMISSIONER—STATEMENT BY THE COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Insurance Commissioner Merrill has out in an open letter to President W. H. Beers of the New-York Life Insurance Company, one of the three largest life insurance companies in the world, pointing out what he calls unlawful actions of the company. He charges the company with issuing a misleading policy, and making an unfair discrimination among the insured.

The Commissioner says that recently there has come to the notice of his department a form of policy issued by this company called the "ordinary life distribution policy." Careful examination of this policy, he says, shows it to be not only wholly inconsistent with the spirit of the statute, but contrary to its language, while its provisions render it unfair, misleading, and ensnaring. Under its terms and in the practice of the company a discrimination is made among insured persons of the same class, and the insurance is provided in a manner not permitted by the laws. Besides being unlawful, the terms and conditions attached render it to an inexperienced applicant very complicated and liable to misunderstanding and deception. There is, he says, no possible advantage in its intricacies to compensate for the confusion and liability to error and disappointment of the insured, and there is no apparent or conceivable reason for the manner of constructing the policy is to enable the company to evade the law and continue the forbidden rebate practice.

He further says: "There is no end to the variety of plans of insurance which may be devised, but the distinction which separates that which is permanent from that which is speculative is always plain, and the law forbids an old-line company from making any contract the performance of which is conditioned upon the method of the assessment companies. Now a scheme of the sort described, and if carried on to the extent proposed threatens to affect injuriously the business of life insurance in general." If the law means anything, the Commissioner says, it intends that insurance business shall be carried on upon safe business principles, and that adequate premiums and reserves shall be maintained. And it is clear that this scheme in its general outlines is such a departure from the established principles of advance payment or old-line life insurance as to justify under the law the restraint of the prosecution by any company authorized to operate within the Commonwealth.

Another objection to the issue of this policy is that it violates the statute forbidding rebates among policy holders of the same class. The formula which the company presents is inconsistent with and discredits the terms of the policy itself. Besides, it complicates and makes delusive without actually giving the pretended advantages. If the issue of these policies is allowed to continue, not alone will the particular company which adopts it suffer in character and in the quality of its business, but all companies will be compelled to struggle lossingly under an unjust competition, or adopt similar unlawful schemes, to the general demoralization of and loss to the whole life insurance interest.

Major Benjamin S. Calef, the New-England manager of the New-York Life Insurance Company, said to-day that he had received a copy of the Insurance Commissioners' circular, but did not think it incumbent upon him to say anything, inasmuch as it was addressed to the President of the company. He was surprised that Major Merrill had not sent a private communication instead of sending an open letter to the agents of the companies doing business in Massachusetts, and thus prejudicing the interests of the New-York Life. Major Calef said further that, while none of the policies which Major Merrill objected to had been issued in Massachusetts, he believed that the scheme was a good one, and several experts who had examined it were of the same opinion.

President W. H. Beers and Actuary Rufus W. Weeks, with other officers of the company, were in close conference over Commissioner Merrill's open letter, which had just been received, when a representative of THE TIMES called upon them. They were very indignant over the methods of Commissioner Merrill, which were characterized in severe terms. After long conference, however, they concluded to refrain from any further comment at present than is contained in the following statement made by Actuary Weeks:

"With reference to the communication of Commissioner Merrill of Massachusetts, we have to say that this was received with our mail this morning and was the first intimation we have had that he considered our distribution policy objectionable in any respect, although some months since we sent him full particulars of the policy form and the appropriate mathematical formula. We have not as yet had time to give consideration to the points in his letter, but we may say that the policy and its terms of payment have been well considered and that the plan is beyond question perfectly legitimate and safe and has no resemblance whatever to the assessment plan.

"It is just as legitimate to issue a policy with different grades of payment as it is to issue a policy with premiums payable in one, five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years, all of which premiums are different from the ordinary life policy, the premium of which is to be continued through life. The Actuarial text books give examples of decreasing premiums and also of increasing premiums, and the premiums of this policy come under the former class. Now an increasing premium is legitimate, provided each premium paid (including the first) is sufficient to cover the actual risk to be carried until the payment of the next premium.

"This policy has advantages which have never been present as a combination in any other policy offered to the public within our knowledge. There is absolutely nothing in the policy that is covered under secret. Its form was drawn up with the same aim in view as all our other contracts, namely clearness and precision of statement, and cannot well be misunderstood by any applicant for insurance. It makes no discrimination whatever, and is open and free to all. This company is and always has been hostile to the rebate practice, and we consider the policy in question a fee to rebate, inasmuch as it states frankly just what the insurant has to pay; no more, no less.

"It is proper to say, also, that although the company has been offering this policy for over eight months, only two policies, covering together $15,000 of insurance, have been written on the lives of citizens of Massachusetts."

QUESTIONING JUDGE BOOKSTAVER.

Judge Bookstaver appeared yesterday before the committee of the Bar Association which has been trying to find out just what part he had in the proceedings which resulted in Sheriff James A. Flack getting a fraudulent divorce from his wife. It took Judge Bookstaver about an hour to explain to the committee how he had been led to allow the fraudulent proceedings to be carried on under his very eyes. Ex-Surrogate Rollins, E. Ellery Anderson, William M. Prichard, in whose office at 7 Nassau-street the committee held its session; Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Holt were all unwilling to tell what Judge Bookstaver had disclosed. Judge Bookstaver himself said sharply that he had nothing whatever to say about the matter.

The committee is now through with examining witnesses, unless some others should unexpectedly come before it. Its next session will be held at the Bar Association next Saturday evening, and then it is understood it will make up its report.

THOSE ELEVATED ROAD EASEMENTS.

A long argument was made before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the application of the Elevated Railroad Company for leave to amend its petition for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn the easements of property along the lines of its roads. The application was made in consequence of the recent decision of the General Term to the effect that the petition was defective in respect to its description of the several pieces of property and its failure to state that an offer to purchase the easements had been made to the owners. Counsel for the property holders claimed, as the petition originally failed to set forth jurisdictional facts, the matter was never legally before the court, and the petition could not, therefore, be amended.

Judge Lawrence intimated that the matter was within the jurisdiction of the court, and gave the lawyers until Thursday to file papers.

FOR NEW COURT BUILDINGS.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners met yesterday and appointed Chamberlain Richard Croker and Controller Myers a committee to report upon the advisability of using Harlem Market Square, at One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue, as a site for a municipal court building. The report recently made to Mayor Grant by the Board of Police Justices favored the location of the new court in that vicinity. The Commissioners authorized the lease of Manhattan Hall, at 210 Eighth-avenue, for the use of the Eleventh District Civil Court, if it can be had at a rental of $3,500 a year.

Peter Cooper Post of the Grand Army and the Veteran Zouaves' Association applied for the use of Essex Market as headquarters, and the application was referred to the Controller.

A LETTER FROM DR. SCHLESINGER.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Ministers' Association of America yesterday afternoon at the Temple Emanu-El a communication was read from Dr. Schlesinger of Albany, who last Tuesday exchanged some hasty words with Dr. F. de Sola Mendes of this city at a meeting of the association. The letter will not be made public for some time. It was addressed to Rabbi Gustav Gottheil, who at the last meeting of the committee was constituted peacemaker and instructed to write to Dr. Schlesinger. Dr. Gottheil says that the explanation of Dr. Schlesinger is perfectly satisfactory.

PLANS FOR THE FAIR.

WORK ON THE LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS—MAPS DELAYED.

Those who have been booming New-York as the one city in the United States fitted in every way for the holding of a big World's Fair can now rest on their oars. The preliminary work is over and to all appearances it has been done well. The Congressional bill has been properly referred to a special committee in the United States Senate. Ex-Mayor Hewitt has already begun to prepare the memorial to Congress, which will be the argument of a business man and a legislator as to just why New-York should be selected for the exposition. Messrs. Chauncey M. Depew, William C. Whitney, and Elihu Root are also laboring over the petition to the State Legislature in favor of this city.

There is one important item to be discussed by the Committee on Finance. To-morrow the revised list of subscribers will be handed over for the inspection of the General and Legislative Committees. It was said yesterday that this list has been prepared with unusual care, and it is believed to be so accurate that every name of the six-thousand-odd subscribers represents a real, bona-fide pledge. Just as soon as Congress shall have authorized New-York to go on and get ready for the fair this list will play an important part. While no funds may be called for right away, of the strength of the list all necessary funds for establishing the exposition can be obtained. In this respect Chicago is miles behind.

The Finance Committee received no new subscriptions yesterday, and no record for the day was issued at the Chamber of Commerce.

Through the Mayor's office, $1,078 was handed to as follows:

Overin & Marbert	$250	Thomas Kennedy	$25
Haff & Walbridge	100	Michael Tierney	5
Fritz Wendel	100	Jacob Abraham	5
John Kerr	100	M. H. & D. L. Elsner	100
Jacob Gebhard	100	S. Popper	8
Samuel J. Lockings	75	William James Kelly	5
Antonio Aliano	25	Arnold Krakauer	25
David Thompson & Son	10	Henry H. Meise	100
		Simon Blaut	50

The new offices of the World's Fair Executive Committee in THE TIMES Building have been fitted up and will be occupied in a few days.

Owing to delay in the printing office where the maps of the site of the World's Fair are being printed the Committee on Site and Buildings had no copies for public distribution yesterday. The maps should have been delivered on Saturday. Nearly a hundred persons called at the committee's rooms on the fifth floor of THE TIMES Building on Saturday to ask for maps, and nearly as many called yesterday. It is expected that there will be plenty of maps this afternoon.

DETROIT IS FOR NEW-YORK.

THE CHANGE OF HEART THAT HAS COME OVER MICHIGAN MERCHANTS.

DETROIT, Dec. 30.—Detroit has had a change of heart. When the World's Fair question was first brought to the attention of the country early last Summer, Detroit was outspoken in her belief that Chicago should be selected as the city in which the big show should be held. All this has been changed, and now Detroit is outspoken in her belief that Chicago should not have the World's Fair. The reason for this change of heart was a simple little object lesson taught by the Detroit International Fair and Exposition last September.

The Detroit Exposition was a great success financially and in other respects, and Detroit merchants profited greatly by it, but after it was over Detroit's smaller neighbors began to complain that it had ruined their Fall and Winter trade. Merchants in Grand Rapids, Lansing, and other neighboring cities asserted that their customers had purchased all the Fall and Winter supplies while visiting the Detroit Exposition, leaving no trade for the local dealers.

Detroit business men are quick to see a thing, and they saw that this was just the thing that would happen to Detroit if Chicago got the fair. Chicago would take all their trade and give them nothing in return. This is the reason why Detroit now favors New-York as strongly as she favored Chicago last Summer. Within the past day or two most of the prominent business men of Detroit have given public expression of their views.

Burnham, Stonpel & Co. say: "The worst thing that could happen to Michigan jobbers in 1892 would be to have the fair in Chicago. Retailers, as well as purchasers, would take advantage of a visit to the fair to get their goods in Chicago, some possibly forming relations that would make a transfer almost merely in 1892 but permanently thereafter."

"It would be more for Detroit's interests," says Walter Buol of Walter Buhl & Co., "to have the fair in New-York than in Chicago."

J. L. Lee says: "There is no doubt that the location of the fair in Chicago would bring retailers rather demoralizing to Detroit trade during that season."

"The location of the World's Fair at Chicago would injure Detroit from a business standpoint," says Clarence A. Black of the Black Hardware Company. "Michigan merchants would flock to Chicago then, and Detroit would have to shut up shop. Our own International Fair, too, would have to keep its turnstiles sout. It would be a business slow that Detroit would not recover from for years."

George W. Lyon of Lyon Brothers says: "We would subscribe $100 apiece ourselves to keep the World's Fair away from Chicago. Look at our Interna tunal Fair here. It hurt all the country merchants. The World's Fair in Chicago would cost Detroit merchants thousands of dollars."

William H. Brace of Poolps, Brace & Co. says: "Look at St. Louis fighting against Chicago tooth and nail. If she can't get it she doesn't want Chicago to get it anyway. We would be equally affected with St. Louis. The interests of Detroit are commercially are to prevent the location of the World's Fair at Chicago."

Detroit is solid for New-York.

A PRETTY WEDDING.

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS CORNELL AND LIEUT. TREAT.

The Madison-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was the scene of a pretty military wedding at noon yesterday, when Miss Margaret Louise Cornell, daughter of J. B. Cornell, became the wife of Lieut. Charles Gould Treat of the Fifth Artillery, United States Army. The church was profusely decorated with palms, roses, and potted plants, and was crowded with the friends of both families.

The bride wore a gown of white corded silk trimmed with bands of beaver fur and a bonnet and muff to match. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers, who, with the groom, were in full uniform, were Lients. Coffin, Miley, and Ridgwey of the Fifth Artillery; Lieut. John Millis, Engineer Corps; Lieut. Lisle Tate, First Cavalry and Lieut. J. A. Sumcom, Fifth Infantry. The groom's brother, Harry W. Treat of Chicago, acted as best man.

The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's brother, J. M. Cornell, 29 East Thirty-seventh-street. The guests included Adjt. Gen. Whipple, Major Lord, Lieut.-Col. McChesney, Gen. Drum, Mrs. and Mrs. Leonel Skidmore, Major Randolph, and Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy.

A PENNILESS JEWELER'S SUICIDE.

Myar Silberman, a jeweler, thirty-three years old, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the left breast with a revolver while alone in his room, at 5 Orchard-street. He was a native of Russia-Poland and a widower. One child, a little girl, is living in care of relatives in Europe. In a letter written in Hebrew characters he accuses one Max Kantrowitz of being responsible for his death, and charges him with having taken all his money and some diamonds. In his room was found a letter from Kantrowitz in which he threatened Silberman with arrest unless he returned to him by noon yesterday some watches which he had intrusted to him to repair. Silberman was a member of Raphael Lodge, No. 66, O. B. A., and in his farewell letter he besought his brethren to see that the endowment money should be paid to his child. The members of the lodge will take charge of the body.

WORK ON THE BUDGET FINISHED.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment practically wound up its work on the city's budget for 1890 at its meeting yesterday. A few changes were made in the figures as already agreed upon. No appropriation was made for the increased sums for State taxes called for by the State, through the action of the Board of Equalization, which added $19,425,063 to the real estate valuation of the county. Four million nine hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars was appropriated for interest on the city debt.

The Board will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon to look over the formal statement of the appropriations. The total will be about $36,000,000. The unexpended balances from the departments this year will be $396,960 23 and from the general fund $2,646,960 23.

TRIED TO LIGHT A CHRISTMAS TREE.

The wife of Michael Brickner, a shoecutter, who lives in apartments in the tenement house 631 East Ninth-street, went out yesterday afternoon, leaving her two children, Michael, aged three years, and Alice, eighteen months, alone in the apartments. During her absence Michael got some matches and started to light some of the candles on a Christmas tree. In doing so he set his clothes on fire. The little fellow, with his clothes ablaze, ran out into the hall, and was there met by his mother, who was returning to her apartments. The flames clothes were torn off, but the poor child was so terribly burned that he died soon after.

WHY BEEF IS EXPENSIVE

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY IN THIS CITY.

DEALERS ALL SAY THAT THE PROFIT TO THE TRADE IS VERY SMALL—SENATOR VEST'S STEAKS.

The select committee of the United States Senate on the transportation and sale of meat products met at the Hoffman House yesterday morning. The committee consists of George G. Vest of Missouri, Chairman, and Messrs. Plumb of Kansas, Manderson of Nebraska, Farwell of Illinois, and Coke of Texas. The two last named were not present yesterday.

The committee was originally appointed under a resolution of the Senate of May 16, 1888, which provided that it should "examine fully all questions touching the meat product of the United States, and especially as to the transportation of beef and beef cattle and the sale of the same"; and also as to whether there exists "any combination of any kind, either on the part of the Trunk Line Association or the Central Traffic Association or other agencies of transportation, or on the part of those engaged in buying and shipping meat products, by reason of which the prices of beef and beef cattle have been so controlled or affected as to diminish the price paid the producers without lessening the cost of meat to the consumer."

The first session of the committee was held in St. Louis in November, 1888. The committee was continued by resolution of December, 1888. In August and September, 1889, it met in Chicago, Des Moines, and Kansas City. The investigation was resumed in November in Washington, when Armour and others testified.

The first witness yesterday was Timothy C. Eastman, who said he had been engaged in the cattle business for forty-two years. He bought live cattle in the West—Chicago and St. Louis, mainly Chicago—killed them in New-York and shipped the carcasses to England. Most of the car companies which furnish cars for the ship cattle have provision for feeding and watering stock. Where there is no such provision the shipper is taken out once between Chicago and New-York to be watered and fed. Witness did not think stalls in cars were useful. He thought cattle were rather more likely to be bruised in such cars than in others. The necessary thing was to keep easy springs in the cars. An ordinary car well built would bring cattle as well as a palace car. Witness said he bought corn-fed cattle weighing from 1,375 to 1,400 pounds alive. They cost in Chicago about 4½ cents a pounds. They are immediately killed when they are shipped, sent in bad in ships provided with refrigerator apparatus. Contracts are made from time to time with the steamship companies that carry beef. It is necessary to make those contracts a few weeks ahead to get the cargo together, but anybody can do it.

The rates from New-York to Liverpool, the witness went on, range from $10 to $22 50 per head of live cattle, according to the amount of freight offered. The condition of the cattle market. The rate for dressed beef is made by space, and the shipper is allowed to put as much in the space he hires as he can. When live cattle are shipped they must be slaughtered at the port where they land, whether it be Liverpool, London, Glasgow, or elsewhere. Witness sold abroad through agents. During the last year exports have largely increased. There was more margin in shipping than during any year since 1880 or 1881. But during the last six weeks the market had been oversupplied. Mr. Eastman was asked to estimate the profits on a single steer bought in Chicago and sold in England. He said a 1,500 pound steer would cost in Chicago about 4¾ cents a pound. The freight would amount to $28 or $30, and other expenses would raise the cost of the carcass in England to $95. If the animal shrank 100 pounds and then dressed at 59 pounds to the hundred there would be 826 pounds of beef that would sell for about 12 cents a pound, bringing $99 12. Witness said he did not deal in distributing cattle. The fine beef served at the best hotels in this city is from cattle especially selected by the butchers, some of it in Chicago and some here.

Senator Vest—We want to know why the price at which the producer gets for cattle has gone down until it is ruinously low, while the price of beef to the consumer is still so high.

Witness—I can explain it. In a steer killed for a first-class hotel only about one-quarter—say 200 pounds—is prime beef. The other 800 pounds has to be sold at a low price. If the butcher did not get a high price for the best cuts he would get very little for the steer.

Senator Vest—I pay 25 cents a pound for steaks in Washington and yet I do not get such beef as is served at this hotel.

Witness said the best porterhouse cost about 25 cents a pound at retail in New-York. The very best beef comes from Chicago. The butchers who supply the best New-York hotels get most of their supply there. They don't raise such beef in New-England. Referring to foreign cattle trade, witness said he sent cattle to England. He had sent to France formerly, but the toll was too heavy. There was a toll when the beef entered the country and a toll when it entered Paris. It amounted altogether to about 1½ cents a pound.

Senator Plumb asked what competition there was in England with American beef. Witness said there were mutton from Australia and the Argentine Republic and beef from Russia and South America. The beef was inferior, but depressed the English market. The export from this country was increasing. Where there is no such provision the shipper is taken out once between Chicago and New-York to be watered and fed. Witness did not think stalls in cars were useful. He thought cattle were rather more likely to be bruised in such cars than in others. The necessary thing was to have